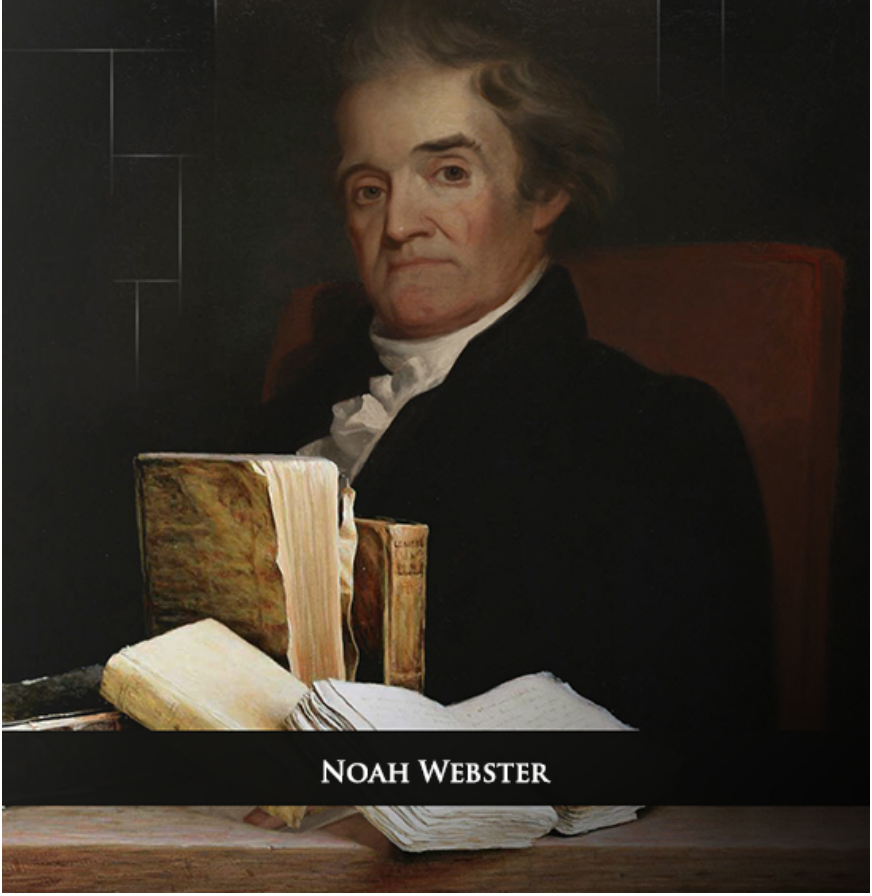
ELLEN G. WHITE ESTATE

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary



Noah Webster

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A — ABERRUNCATE 1751

A is the first letter of the Alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth; in the Ethiopic, however it is the thirteenth, and in the Runic the tenth. It is naturally the first letter, because it represents the first vocal sound naturally formed by the human organs; being the sound uttered with a mere opening of the mouth without constraint, and without any effort to alter the natural position or configuration of the lips. The A has been proven to be the first natural vocal sound, and entitled to the first place in alphabets. 1751

AAM, n. A measure of liquids among the Dutch equal to 288 English pints. 1753

AARONIC, a. Pertaining to Aaron, the Jewish High Priest, or to the priesthood of which he was the head. 1753

AB, In English names, is an abbreviation of Abbey or Abbot. 1753

AB, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, as in abscond, written in ancient Latin af. It denotes from, separating or departure. 1753

AB, The Hebrew name of Father. 1753

AB, The eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of July, and a part of August. 1753

ABACIST, n. One that casts accounts; a calculator. 1753

ABACK, adv. [At, on or towards the back. See Back.] 1753

ABACOT, n. The cap of State, formerly used by English Kings, wrought into the figure of two crowns. 1754

ABACTOR, n. [Latin from abigo, ab and ago, to drive.] 1754

ABACUS, n. [L. anything flat, as a cupboard, a bench, a slate, a table or board for games; Gr. Usually deduced from the Oriental, abak, dust, because the ancients used tables covered with dust for making figures and diagrams.] 1754

ABACUS PYTHAGORICUS, The multiplication table, invented by Pythagoras. 1754

ABACUS HARMONICUS, The structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument. 1754

ABACUS MAJOR, A trough used in mines, to wash ore in. 1755

ABADA, n. A wild animal of Africa, of the size of a steer, or half grown colt, having two horns on its forehead and a third on the nape of the neck. Its head and tail resemble those of an ox, but it has cloven feet, like the stag. 1755

ABADDON, n. [Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. to be lost, or destroyed, to perish.] 1755

ABAFT, adv. or prep. [Sax. eft or aeft, again. Hence efter or aefter, after, subsequent; Sax. aeftan, behind in place; to which word be is prefixed - beaeftan, behind, and this word is corrupted into abaft.] 1755

ABAGUN, n. The name of a fowl in Ethiopia, remarkable for its beauty and for a sort of horn, growing on its head. The word signifies stately Abbot. 1755

ABAISANCE, [See Obeisance.] 1755

ABALIENATE, n.t. [See Alienate, Aliene.] To transfer the title of property from one to another - a term of the civil law - rarely or never used in common law proceedings. 1755

ABALIENATION, n. The transferring of title to property. [See Alienation.] 1755

ABANDON, v.t. [Fr. abandonner; Sp. and Port. abandonar; It. abbandonare; said to be from ban, and donner, to give over to the ban or proscription; or from a or ab and bandum, a flag or ensign.] 1756

ABANDON, n. One who totally forsakes or deserts. 1756

ABANDONED, pp. Wholly forsaken or deserted. 1756

ABANDONER, n. One who abandons. 1756

ABANDONING, ppr. Forsaking or deserting wholly; renouncing; yielding one's self without restraint. 1757

ABANDONING, n. A forsaking; total desertion. 1757
ABANDONMENT, n. 1757
ABANGA, n. The ady; a species of Palmtree. [See Ady.] 1757
ABANNITION, n. [Low Lat.] 1757
ABAPTISTON, n. The perforating part of the trephine, an instrument used in trepanning.
ABARE, v.t. [Sax. abarian. See Bare.] 17571757
ABARTICULATION, n. [See Articulate.] 1757
ABAS, n. A weight in Persia used in weighing pearls, one eighth less than the European carat. 1757
ABASE, v.t. [Fr abaisser, from bas, low, or the bottom; W. bais; Latin and Gr. basis; Eng. base; It. Abbassare; Sp. bare, low. See Abash.] 1758
ABASED, pp. Reduced to a low state, humbled, degraded. 1758
ABASEMENT, n. The act of humbling or bringing low; also a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation. 1758
ABASH, v.t. [Heb. and Ch. bosh, to be confounded, or ashamed.] 1758
ABASHED, pp. Confused with shame; confounded; put to silence; followed by at. 1758
ABASHING, ppr. Putting to shame or confusion. 1759
ABASHMENT, n. Confusion from shame. [Little used.] 1759
ABASING, ppr. Humbling, depressing, bringing low. 1759
ABASSI, ABASSIS, n. A silver coin of Persia, of the value of twenty cents, about ten pence sterling. 1759
ABATABLE, a. That may or can be abated; as an abatable writ or nuisance. 1759
ABATE, v.t. [Heb. Ch., to beat. The Saxon has the participle gebatod, abated. The prefix is sunk to a in abate, and lost in beat. See Class Bd. No. 23, 33.] 1759
ABATE, v.i. To decrease, or become less in strength or violence; as pain abates; a storm abates. 1760
ABATED, pp. Lessened; decreased; destroyed; mitigated; defeated; remitted; overthrown. 1760
ABATEMENT, n. 1760
ABATER, n. The person or thing that abates. 1761
ABATING, ppr. Pulling down, diminishing, defeating, remitting. 1761
ABATOR, n. A person who enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. 1761
ABATTIS, n. [from beating or pulling down.] 1761
ABATIS, Rubbish. In fortification, piles of trees, or branches of trees sharpened, and laid with the points outward, in front of ramparts, to prevent assailants from mounting the walls. 1761
ABATURE, n. [from abate.] Grass beaten or trampled down by a stag in passing. 1761
ABB, n. Among weavers, yarn for the warp. Hence abb-wool is wool for the abb. 1761
ABBA, n. In the Chaldee and Syriac, a father, and figuratively a superior. appen. 1761
ABBACY, n. [from abba, Low Lat, abbatia.] The dignity, rights and privileges of an abbot. It comprehends the government and revenues. 1761
ABBATICAL, a. Belonging to an abbey. 1761
ABBATIAL, a. 1761
ABBE, n. Ab'by, [from abba.] 1761
ABBESS, n. [from abba.] 1762
ABBEY, n. plu. abbeys, [from abba.] 1762
ABBEY-LUBBER, n. A name given to monks, in contempt for their idleness. 1762
ABBOT, n. [formerly abbat, from abba, latinized abbas, or from Heb. plural.] 1762
ABBOTSHIP, n. The state of an abbot. 1763
ABBREUVOIR, n. [Fr. from abreuver, to water.] 1763
ABBREVIATE, v.t. [from Latin abbrevio, brevio, from brevis, short] 1763
ABBREVIATED, pp. 1763
ABBREVIATING, ppr. Shortening; contracting in length or into a smaller compass. 1763
ABBREVIATION, n. 1763

ABBREVIATOR, n. One who abridges or reduces to a smaller compass. 1764
ABBREVIATORS, a college of seventy-two persons in the chancery of Rome, whose duty is to draw up the Pope's briefs, and reduce petitions, when granted, to a due form for bulls. 1764
ABBREVIATORY, n. Shortening, contracting. 1764
ABBREVIATURE, n. A letter or character for shortening; an abridgment, a compend. 1764
A.B.C. The three first letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet. Also a little book for teaching the elements of reading. 1764
ABDALS, n. The name of certain fanatics in Persia, who, in excess of zeal, sometimes run into the streets, and attempt to kill all they meet who are of a different religion; and if they are slain for their madness, they think it meritorious to die, and by the vulgar are deemed martyrs. 1764
ABDERITE, n. An inhabitant of Abdera, a maritime town in Thrace. Democritus is so called, from being a native of the place. As he was given to laughter, foolish or incessant laughter, is call abderian. 1764
ABDICANT, a. [See Abdicate.] Abdicating; renouncing. 1764
ABDICATE, v.t. [L. abdica; ab and dico, to dedicate, to bestow, but the literal primary sense of dico is to send or thrust.] 1764
ABDICATE, v.i. To renounce; to abandon; to cast off; to relinquish, as a right, power, or trust. 1765
ABDICATED, pp. Renounced; relinquished without a formal resignation; abandoned. 1765
ABDICATING, ppr. Relinquishing without a formal resignation; abandoning. 1765
ABDICATION, n. 1765
ABDICATIVE, a. Causing or implying abdication. [Little used.] 1766
ABDITIVE, a. [L. abdo, to hide; ab and do.] Having the power or quality of hiding. [Little used.] 1766
ABDITORY, n. A place for secreting or preserving goods. 1766
ABDOMEN, n. [L. perhaps abdo and omentum.] 1766
ABDOMINAL, a. Pertaining to the lower belly. 1766
ABDOMINAL, n. plu. abdominals. In ichthyology the abdominals are a class of fish whose ventral fins are placed behind the pectoral, and which belong to the division of bony fish. The class contains nine genera - the loche, salmon, pike, argentine, atherine, mullet, flying fish, herring and carp. 1766
ABDOMINAL RING, INGUINAL RING, an oblong tendinous ring in both groins through which pass the spermatic cord in men, and the round ligaments of the uterus in women.
ABDOMINOUS, a. Pertaining to the abdomen; having a large belly. 17661766
ABDUCE, v.t. [L. adduco, to lead away, of ab and duco, to lead. See Duke.] 1766
ABDUCENT, a. Drawing from, pulling back; used of those muscles which pull back certain parts of the body, for separating, opening, or bending them. The abducent muscles, called abductors, are opposed to the adducent muscles or adductors. 1767
ABDUCTION, n. 1767
ABDUCTOR, n. In anatomy, a muscle which serves to withdraw, or pull back a certain part of the body; as the abductor oculi, which pulls the eye outwards. 1767
ABEAR, v.t. abare, To bear; to behave. Obs. 1767
ABEARANCE, n. [from abear, now disused from bear, to carry.] Behavior, demeanor. [Little used.] 1767
ABECEDARIAN, n. [a word formed from the first four letters of the alphabet.] One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters. 1767
ABECEDARY, a. Pertaining to, or formed by the letters of the alphabet. 1768
ABED, adv. [See Bed.] On or in bed. 1768
ABELE, ABEL-TREE, n. An obsolete name of the while poplar. [See Poplar.] 1768
ABELIANS, ABELONIANS, or ABELITES, in Church history, a sect in Africa which arose in the reign of Areadius; they married, but lived in continence after the manner, as they pretended, of Abel, and attempted to maintain the sect by adopting the children of others.
ABELMOSK, n. A trivial name of a species of hibiscus, or Syrian mallow. The plant 1768
rises on a herbacceous stalk, three or four feet, sending out two or three side branches. The seeds have a musky odor, for which reason the Arabians mix them with coffee. 1768

ABERRANCE, ABERRANCY, [L. aberrans, aberro, to wander from; of ab and erro, to wander.] 1768
ABERRANT, a. Wandering, straying from the right way. [Rarely used.] 1768
ABERRATION, n. [L. aberratio.] 1768
ABERRING, part, a. Wandering; going astray. 1769
ABERRUNCATE, v.t. [L. averrunco.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. [Not used.] 1769

ABET — ABRIDGED 1770

ABET, v.t. [Sax. betan, gebatan; properly to push forward, to advance; hence to amend, to revive, to restore, to make better; and applied to fire, to increase the flame, to excite, to promote. Hence to aid by encouraging or instigating. Hence in Saxon, “Na bete nan man that fyr.” Let no man bet, [better, excite] the fire, LL. Ina. 78.] 1770
ABET, n. The act of aiding or encouraging in a crime. [Not used.] 1770
ABETMENT, n. The act of abetting. 1770
ABETTED, pp. Incited, aided, encouraged to a crime. 1770
ABETTING, ppr. Counselling, aiding or encouraging to a crime. 1770
ABETTOR, n. One who abets, or incites, aids or encourages another to commit a crime. In treason, there are no abettors; all persons concerned being principals. 1770
ABEVACUATION, n. [ab and evacuation.] 1770
ABEYANCE, n. pron. abayance. [Norm. abbaiaunce, or abaizance, in expectation; boyance, expectation. Qu. Fr. bayer, to gape, to look a long time with the mouth open; to stand looking in a silly manner. See Bay.] 1770
ABHOR, v.t. [L abhorreo, of ab and horreo, to set up bristles, shiver or shake; to look terrible.] 1771
ABHORRED, pp. Hated extremely, detested. 1771
ABHORRENCE, n. Extreme hatred, detestation, great aversion. 1771
ABHORRENCY, ABHORRENT, a. 1771
ABHORRENTLY, adv. With abhorrence. 1771
ABHORRER, n. One who abhors. 1771
ABHORRING, ppr. Having great aversion, detesting. As a noun, it is used in Isaiah 66:24, for the object of hatred - “An abhorring to all flesh.” 1771
ABIB, n. [Heb. swelling, protuberant. To produce the first or early fruit; a full grown ear of corn.] 1772
ABIDE, v.i. pert. and part. abode. 1772
ABIDE, v.t. 1772
ABIDER, n. One who dwells or continues. 1773
ABIDING, ppr. Dwelling; remaining; continuing; enduring; awaiting. 1773
ABIDING, n. Continuance; fixed state; residence; an enduring. 1773
ABIDINGLY, adv. In a manner to continue; permanently. 1773
ABILITY, n. [L. habilitas, ableness, fitness, from habeo, to have or hold.] 1773
ABINTESTATE, a. [L. ab and intestatus - dying without a will, from in and tester, to bear witness; W. tyst; Arm. test, witness. See Test and Testify.] 1774
ABJECT, v.t. To throw away; to cast out. Obs. 1774
ABJECT, a. [L. abjectus, from abjicio, to throw away, from ab and jacio, to throw.] 1774
ABJECT, n. A person in the lowest condition and despicable. Psalm 35:15. 1774
ABJECTEDNESS, n. A very low or despicable condition. [Little used.] 1774
ABJECTION, n. A state of being cast away, hence a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness. 1774
ABJECTLY, adv. In a contemptible manner; meanly; servilely. 1774
ABJECTNESS, n. The state of being abject; meanness; servility. 1774
ABJURATION, n. [See Abjure.] 1774
ABJURRATORY, a. Containing abjuration. 1775
ABJURE, v.t. [L. abjuro, to deny upon oath, from ab and juro, to swear.] 1775
ABJURED, pp. Renounced upon oath; solemnly recanted. 1775

ABJURER, n. One who abjures. 1775
ABJURING, ppr. Renouncing upon oath; disclaiming with solemnity. 1775
ABLACTATE, v.t. [L. ablacto; from ab and lac, milk.] to wean from the breast. [Little used.]
ABLACTATION, n. [L. ab and lae, milk. Lacto, to suckle.] 17751775
ABLAQUEATION, [L. ablaqueatio, from ab and laquear, a roof or covering.] 1776
ABLATION, n. [L. ab and latio, a carrying.] 1776
ABLATIVE, a. [L. ablativus; L. ablatus, from aufero, to carry away, of ab and fero.] 1776
ABLE, a. a'bl. [L. habitis] 1776
ABLE-BODIED, a. Having a sound strong body, or a body of competent strength for service. In marine language, it denotes skill in seamanship. 1777
ABLEN, ABLET, n. A small fresh water fish, the bleak. 1777
ABLENESS, n. Ability of body or mind; force; vigor; capability. 1777
ABLEPSY, n. Want of sight; blindness. 1777
ABLER, and ABLEST, Comp. and superl. of able. 1777
ABLOCATE, v.t. [L. abloco, ab and loco, to let our.] To let out; to lease. 1777
ABLOCATION, n. A letter to hire. 1777
ABLUDE, v.t. [L. abludo, ab and ludo, to play.] 1777
ABLUENT, a. [L. abluo, to wash away; ab and luo, or lavo, to wash.] 1777
ABLUENT, n. In medicine, that which thins, purifies or sweetens the blood. [See Diluent and Abstergent.] 1778
ABLUTION, n. [L. ablutio, from ab and luo or lavo to wash.] 1778
ABLY, adv. In an able manner; with great ability. 1778
ABNEGATE, v.t. To deny. [Not used.] 1778
ABNEGATION, n. [L. abnego, to deny, from ab and nego; Eng. nay; L. nee, not.] A denial; a renunciation; self-denial. 1778
ABNEGATOR, n. One who denies, renounces, or opposes any thing. 1778
ABNODATION, n. [L. abnodo; ab and nodus, a knot.] The act of cutting away the knots of trees. 1778
ABNORMITY, n. [L. abnormis, irregular; ab and norma, a rule.] Irregularity; deformity. [Little used.] 1779
ABNORMOUS, a. [L. abnormis, supra.] Irregular; deformed. [Little used.] 1779
ABOARD, adv. [a and board. See Board.] Within a ship, vessel, or boat. 1779
ABODANCE, n. [from bode.] An omen. [Not used.] 1779
ABODE, pret. of abide 1779
ABODE, n. [See Abide.] 1779
ABODE, v.t. [See Bode.] To foreshow. 1779
ABODE, v.i. To be an omen. 1779
ABODEMENT, n. [from body.] A secret anticipation of something future. 1779
ABODING, n. Presentiment; prognostication. 1779
ABOLISH, v.t. [L. abolco; from ab and oleo, olesco, to grow.] 1779
ABOLISHABLE, a. That may be annulled, abrogated, or destroyed, as a law, rite, custom, etc. 1780
ABOLISHED, pp. annulled; repealed; abrogated, or destroyed. 1780
ABOLISHER, n. One who abolishes. 1780
ABOLISHING, ppr. Making void; annulling; destroying. 1780
ABOLISHMENT, n. The act of annulling; abrogation; destruction. 1780
ABOLITION, n. abolishun. The act of abolishing; or the state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction; as the abolition of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, etc. 1780
ABOMINABLE, a. [See Abominate.] 1780
ABOMINABLENESS, n. The quality or state of being very odious; hatefulness. 1781
ABOMINABLY, adv. 1781
ABOMINATE, v.t. [L. abomino, supposed to be formed by ab and omen; to deprecate as ominous; may the Gods avert the evil.] 1781
ABOMINATED, pp. Hated utterly, detested; abhorred. 1781

ABOMINATING, ppr. Abhorring; hating extremely. 1781
ABOMINATION, n. 1781
ABORD, n. [Fr. See Border.] Literally, arrival, but used for first appearance, manner of accosting, or address, but not an English word. 1782
ABORD, v.t. To accost. [Not in use.] 1782
ABOREA, n. A species of duck, called by Edwards, the black-bellied whistling duck. This fowl is of a reddish brown color, with a sort of crest on its head; the belly is spotted with black and white. It belongs to the genus, anas. 1782
ABORIGINAL, a. [L. ab and origo, origin. See Origin.] 1782
ABORIGINAL, a. an original, or primitive inhabitant. The first settlers in a country are called aboriginals; as the Celts in Europe, and Indians in America. 1782
ABORININES, n. plur. Aboriginals - but not an English word. 1782
ABORSEMENT, n. abors'ment. [See Abort.] 1782
ABORT, v.i. [L. aborto; ab and ortus, orior.] 1782
ABORT, n. An abortion. [Not in use.] 1782
ABORTION, n. [L. abortio, a miscarriage; usually deduced from ab and orior.] 1783
ABORTIVE, a. 1783
ABORTIVE, n. That which is brought forth or born prematurely. [Little used.] 1783
ABORTIVELY, adv. Immaturely; in an untimely manner. 1783
ABORTIVENESS, n. The state of being abortive; a failing in the progress to perfection or maturity; a failure of producing the intended effect. 1783
ABORTMENT, n. An untimely birth. 1783
ABOUND, v.i. [L. abundo. If this word is from L. unda, a wave, the latter has probably lost its first consonant. Abound may naturally be deduced from the Celtic. L. fons, a fountain.]
ABOUNDING, ppr. Having in great plenty; being in great plenty, being very 1784
prevalent; generally prevailing. 1784
ABOUNDING, n. Increase. 1784
ABOUT, prep. [Gr. butan, without, [see but,] literally, around, on the outside.] 1784
ABOUT, adv. 1785
ABOVE, prep. 1786
ABOVE, adv. 1787
ABOVE-CITED, Cited before, in the preceding part of a book or writing. 1788
ABOVE-GROUND, Alive, not buried. 1788
ABOVE-MENTIONED, Mentioned before. A. Bp. Abbrev. for Archbishop. 1788
ABRACADABRA, The name of a deity worshipped by the Syrians: a cabalistic word. The letters of his name, written on paper, in the form of an inverted cone, were recommended by Samonicus as an antidote against certain diseases. 1788
ABRADE, v.t. [L. abrado, to scrape, from rado.] 1788
ABRADED, pp. Rubbed or worn off; worn; scraped. 1788
ABRADING, ppr. Rubbing off; wearing. 1788
ABRAHAMIC, a. Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch, as Abrahamic Covenant. 1788
ABRASION, n. abra'zhun. The act of wearing or rubbing off; also substance worn off by attrition. 1788
ABREAST, adv. abrest', [from a and breast.] 1788
ABRIDGE, v.t. abridj', [G. short, or its root, from the root of break or a verb of that family.]
ABRIDGED, pp. Made shorter; epitomized; reduced to a smaller compass; lessened; 1789
deprived. 1789
ABRIDGER — ABY 1790
ABRIDGER, n. One who abridges; one who makes a compend. 1790
ABRIDGING, ppr. shortening; lessening; depriving; debarring. 1790
ABRIDGMENT, n. 1790
ABROACH, adv. [See Broach.] 1790
ABROAD, adv. abrawd'. [See Broad.] 1790
ABROGATE, v.t. [L abrago, to repeal. from ab and rogo, to ask or propose. See the

English reach. Class Rg.] 1791
ABROGATED, pp. Repealed; annulled by an act of authority. 1791
ABROGATING, ppr. Repealing by authority; making void. 1791
ABROGATION, n. The act of abrogating; a repeal of authority of the legislative power.
ABROOD, adv. [See Brood.] In the action of brooding. [Not in use.] 1791 1791
ABROODING, n. A sitting abrood. [Not in use.] 1791
ABROOK, v.t. To brook, to endure. [Not in use. See Brook.] 1791
ABROTANUM, n. A species of plant arranged under the Genus, Artemisia; called also southern wood. 1791
ABRUPT, a. [L. abruptus, from abrumpo, to break off, of ab and rumpo. See Rupture.]
ABRUPT, n. A chasm or gulf with steep sides. “Over the vast abrupt.” [This use of the word is infrequent.] 1791
ABRUPTION, n. A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies. 1792 1792
ABRUPTLY, adv. suddenly; without giving notice, or without the usual forms; as, the Minister left France abruptly. 1792
ABRUPTNESS, n. 1792
ABSCESS, n. [L. abscessus, from ab and cedo, to go from.] 1792
ABSCIND, vt. [L. abscindo.] To cut off. [Little used.] 1792
ABSCISS, n. [L. abscissus, from ab and scindere, to cut; See Scissors.] 1792
ABSCISSION, n. [See Absciss.] 1793
ABSCOND, v.i. [L. abscondo, to hide, of abs and condo, to hide, i.e. to withdraw, or to thrust aside or into a corner or secret place.] 1793
ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view. 1793
ABSCONDING, ppr. Withdrawing privately from public view; as, an absconding debtor, who confines himself to his apartments, or absents himself to avoid the ministers of justice. In the latter sense, it is properly an adjective. 1793
ABSENCE, n. [L. absens, from absum, abesse, to be away; ab and sum.] 1793
ABSENT, a. 1794
ABSENT, v.t. To depart to such a distance as to prevent intercourse; to retire or withdraw; to forbear to appear in presence; used with the reciprocal pronoun. 1794
ABSENTEE, n. One who withdraws from his country, office or estate; one who removed to a distant place or to another counter. 1795
ABSENTER, n. One who absents himself. 1795
ABSENTMENT, n. A state of being absent. 1795
ABSINTHIAN, a. [from absinthium.] Of the nature of wormwood. 1795
ABSINTHIATED, a. Impregnated with wormwood. 1795
ABSINTHIUM, n. Budaeus in his commentaries on Theophrast, supposes the word composed of a priv. delight, so named from its bitterness. But it may be an Oriental word.
ABSIS, In astronomy. [See Apsis.] 1795 1795
ABSOLUTE, a. [L. absolutus. See Absolve.] 1795
ABSOLUTELY, adv. 1796
ABSOLUTENESS, n. Independence, completeness in itself. 1797
ABSOLUTION, n. In the civil law, an acquittal or sentence of a judge declaring an accused person innocent. In the canon law, a remission of sins pronounced by a priest in favor of a penitent. Among protestants, a sentence by which an excommunicated person is released from his liability to punishment. 1797
ABSOLUTORY, a. Absolving; that absolves. 1797
ABSOLVATORY, a. [from absolve.] Containing absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve. 1797
ABSOLVE, v.t. abzolv’, [L. absolvo, from ab and solvo, to loose or release; to absolve, to finish; Heb. to loose or loosen. See Solve.] 1797
ABSOLVED, pp. Released; acquitted; remitted; declared innocent. 1797
ABSOLVER, n. One who absolves; also one that pronounces sin to be remit. 1797
ABSOLVING, ppr. Setting free from a debt, or charge; acquitting; remitting. 1798

ABSONANT, a. [See Absonous.] Wide from the purpose; contrary to reason. 1798
ABSONOUS, a. [L. absonus; ab and sonus, sound.] Unmusical or untunable. 1798
ABSORB, v.t. [L. absorbeo, ab and sorbeo, to drink in; to draw or drink in; whence sirup, sherbet, shrub.] 1798
ABSORBABILITY, n. A state or quality of being absorbable. 1798
ABSORBABLE, a. That may be imbibed or swallowed. 1798
ABSORBED, ABSORPT, pp. Imbibed; swallowed; wasted; engaged; lost in study; wholly engrossed. 1798
ABSORBENT, a. Imbibing; swallowing. 1798
ABSORBENT, n. In anatomy, a vessel which imbibes, as the lacteals, lymphatics, and inhaling arteries. In medicine, a testaceous powder, or other substance, which imbibes the humors of the body, as chalk or magnesia.
ABSORBING, ppr. Imbibing; engrossing; wasting. 1799 1798
ABSORPTION, n. 1799
ABSORPTIVE, a. Having power to imbibe. 1799
ABSTAIN, v.i. [L. abstineo, to keep from; abs and teneo, to hold. See Tenant.] 1799
ABSTEMIOUS, a. [L. abstemium, from abs and temetum, an ancient name of strong wine, according to Fabius and Gellius. But Vossius supposes it to be from abstineo, by a change of n to m. It may be from the root of timeo, to fear, that is, to withdraw.] 1799
ABSTEMIOUSLY, adv. Temperately; with a sparing use of meat or drink. 1800
ABSTEMIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being temperate or sparing in the use of food and strong drinks. 1800
ABSTERGE, v.t. abstery'. [L. abstergeo, of abs and tergeo, to wipe. Tergeo may have a common origin with the Sw. torcka, G. trocknen, D. droogen, Sax. drygan, to dry; for these Teutonic verbs signify to wipe, as well as to dry.] 1800
ABSTERGENT, a. Wiping; cleansing. 1800
ABSTERGENT, n. A medicine which frees the body from obstructions, as soap; but the use of the word is nearly superseded by detergent, which see. 1800
ABSTERSION, n. [from L. abstergeo, abstersus.] The act of wiping clean; or a cleansing by medicines which resolve obstructions. [See Deterge, Detersion.] 1800
ABSTERSIVE, a. Cleansing; having the quality of removing obstructions. [See Detersive.]
ABSTINENCE, n. [L. abstinentia. See Abstain.] 1800 1800
ABSTINENT, a. Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink. 1801
ABSTINENTLY, adv. With abstinence. 1801
ABSTINENTS, a sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century, who opposed marriage, condemned the use of flesh meat, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings. 1801
ABSTRACT, v.t. [L. abstraho, to draw from or separate; from abs and traho, which is the Eng. draw. See Draw.] 1801
ABSTRACT, a. [L. abstractus.] 1802
ABSTRACT, n. 1802
ABSTRACTED, pp. Separated; refined; exalted; abstruse; absent in mind. 1803
ABSTRACTEDLY, adv. In a separate state, or in contemplation only. 1803
ABSTRACTEDNESS, n. The state of being abstracted. 1803
ABSTRACTER, n. One who makes an abstract, or summary. 1803
ABSTRACTING, ppr. Separating, making a summary. 1803
ABSTRACTION, n. 1803
ABSTRACTIVE, a. Having the power or quality of abstracting. 1804
ABSTRACTIVE, a. Abstracted, or drawn from other substances, 1804
ABSTRACTITIOUS particularly from vegetables, without fermentation. 1804
ABSTRACTLY, adv. separately; absolutely; in a state or manner unconnected with any thing else; as, matter abstractly considered. 1804
ABSTRACTNESS, n. A separate state; a state of being in contemplation only, or not connected with any object. 1804
ABSTRUDE, v.t. [Infra.] To thrust or pull away. [Not used.] 1804
ABSTRUSE, a. [L. abstrusus, from abstrudo, to thrust away, to conceal; abs and trudo;

Eng. to thrust.] Hid; concealed; hence, remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; opposed to what is obvious. [Not used of material objects.]
ABSTRUSELY, adv. In a concealed; hence, remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; opposed to what is obvious. [Not used of material objects.] 1804
ABTRUSENESS, n. Obscurity of meaning; the state of quality of being difficult to be understood. 1804 1805
ABSURD, a. [L. absurdus, from ab and surdus, deaf, insensible.] Opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason or the plain dictates of common sense. An absurd man acts contrary to the clear dictates of reason or sound judgement. An absurd proposition contradicts obvious truth. An absurd practice or opinion is repugnant to the reason or common apprehension of men. It is absurd to say six and six make ten, or that plants will take root in stone. 1805
ABSURDITY, n. 1805
ABSURDLY, adv. In a manner inconsistent with reason or obvious propriety. 1805
ABSURDNESS, n. The same as absurdity, and less used. 1805
ABUNDANCE, n. Great plenty; an overflowing quantity; ample sufficiency; in strictness applicable to quantity only; but customarily used of number, as an abundance of peasants. 1805
ABUNDANT, a. Plentiful; in great quantity; fully sufficient; as an abundant supply. In scripture, abounding; having in great quantity; overflowing with. 1806
ABUNDANTLY, adv. Fully; amply; plentifully; in a sufficient degree. 1806
ABUSAGE, n. Abuse. [Not used.] 1806
ABUSE, v.t. s as z. [L. abutor, abusus of ab and utor, to use; Gr. to accustom. See Use.]
ABUSE, n. Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; as an abuse of our natural powers; an abuse of civil rights, or of religious privileges; abuse of advantages, etc. 1806 1807
ABUSED, pp. s as z. Ill-used; used to a bad purpose; treated with rude language; misemployed; perverted to bad or wrong ends; deceived; defiled; violated. 1807
ABUSEFUL, a. Using or practicing abuse; abusive. [Not used.] 1807
ABUSER, n. s as z. One who abuses, in speech or behavior; one that deceives; a ravisher; a sodomite. 1 Corinthians 6:9 1807
ABUSING, ppr. s as z. Using ill; employing to bad purposes; deceiving; violating the person; perverting. 1807
ABUSION, n. abu'zhon. Abuse; evil or corrupt usage; reproach. [Little used.] 1807
ABUSIVE, a. 1807
ABUSIVELY, adv. In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully. 1808
ABUSIVENESS, n. Ill-usage; the quality of being abusive; rudeness of language, or violence to the person. 1808
ABUT, v.i. To border upon; to be contiguous to; to meet; in strictness, to adjoin to at the end; but this distinction has not always been observed. The word is chiefly used in describing the bounds or situation of land, and in popular language, is contracted into but, as butted and bounded. 1808
ABUTMENT, n. 1808
ABUTTAL, n. The butting or boundary of land at the end; a head-land. 1808
ABY, v.t. or i. [Probably contracted from abide.] To endure; to pay dearly; to remain. Obs. 1808

ABYSM — ACCOMMODATOR 1809

ABYSM, n. abyzm'. [See Abyss.] A gulf. 1809
ABYSS, n. [Gr. bottomless, from a priv. and bottom, Ion. See Bottom.] 1809
ABYSSINIAN, a. A name denoting a mixed multitude or a black race. 1809
ABYSSINIANS, n. A sect of christians in Abyssinia, who admit but one nature in Jesus Christ, and reject the council of Chalcedon. They are governed by a bishop, or metropolitan, call Abuna, who is appointed by the Coptic patriarch of Cairo. 1809
AC, in Saxon, oak, the initial syllable of names, as acton, oaktown. 1810
ACACALOT, ACALOT, n. A Mexican fowl, the Tantalus Mexicanus, or Corvusaquaticus, water raven. 1810

ACACIA, n. [L. acacia, a thorn, from Gr., a point.] 1810
ACACIA, in medicine, is a name given to the inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the Mimosa Nilotica, which is brought from Egypt in roundish masses, in bladders. 1810
ACACIA, among antiquaries, is a name given to something like a roll or bag, seen on medals, as in the hands of emperors and consuls. Some take it to represent a handkerchief rolled up, with which signals were given at the games; others, a roll of petitions; and some, a purple bag of earth, to remind them of their mortality. 1810
ACACIANS, in Church History, were certain sects, so denominated from their leaders, Acacius, bishop of Cesarea, and Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople. Some of these maintained that the Son was only a similar, not the same, substance with the Father; others, that he was not only a distinct but a dissimilar substance. 1810
ACADEME, n. An academy; a society of persons. [Not used.] 1810
ACADEMIAL, a. Pertaining to an academy. 1810
ACADEMIAN, n. A member of an academy; a student in a university or college. 1810
ACADEMIC, ACADEMICAL, a. Belonging to an academy, or to a college or university - as academic studies; also noting what belongs to the school or philosophy of Plato - as the academic sect. 1811
ACADEMIC, n. One who belonged to the school or adhered to the philosophy of Socrates and Plato. The latter is considered as the founder of the academic philosophy in Greece. 1811
ACADEMICALLY, adv. In an academical manner. 1811
ACADEMICIAN, n. A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; particularly, a member of the French academies. 1811
ACADEMISM, n. The doctrine of the academic philosophy. 1811
ACADEMIST, n. A member of an Academy for promoting arts and sciences; also an academic philosopher. 1811
ACADEMY, n. [L. academia.] Originally, it is said, a garden, grove, or villa, near Athens, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences. 1811
ACALOT, n. [Contracted from acacalotl.] 1812
ACAMACU, n. A bird, the Brazilian fly catcher, or Todus. 1812
ACANACEOUS, a. acana'shus. [Gr. a prickly shrub.] 1812
ACANTHA, n. [Gr. a spine or thorn.] 1812
ACANTHACEOUS, a. Armed with prickles, as a plant. 1812
ACANTHARIS, n. In entomology, a species of Cimex, with a spinous thorax, and a ciliated abdomen, with spines; found in Jamaica. 1812
ACANTHINE, a. [See Acanthus.] 1812
ACANTHOPTERYGIOUS, a. [Gr. a thorn, and a little feather, from a feather.] 1812
ACANTHUS, n. [G. and L. acanthus, from a prickle or thorn. See Acantha.] 1812
ACANTICONE, n. See Pistacite. 1813
ACARNAR, n. A bright star, of the first magnitude, in Eridanus. 1813
ACATALECTIC, n. [Gr. not defective at the end, to cease.] A verse, which has the complete number of syllables without defect or superfluity. 1813
ACATALEPSY, n. [Gr. to comprehend.] 1813
ACATECHILL, n. A Mexican bird, a species of Fringilla, of the size of the siskin. 1813
ACATER, ACATES. See Caterer and Cates. 1813
ACAULINE, ACAULOUS, a. [L. a priv. and caulis, Gr. a stalk. See Colewort.] 1813
ACCEDE, v.i. [L. accedo, of ad and cedo, to yield or give place, or rather to move.] 1813
ACCEDING, ppr. Agreeing; assenting: becoming a party to a treaty by agreeing to the terms proposed. 1814
ACCELERATE, v.t. [L. accelero, of ad and celero, to hasten, from celer, quick.] 1814
ACCELERATED, pp. Quickened in motion; hastened in progress. 1814
ACCELERATING, ppr. Hastening; increasing velocity or progression. 1814
ACCELERATION, n. The act of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action. Accelerated motion in mechanics and physics, is that which continually receives accessions of velocity; as, a falling body moves towards the earth with an acceleration of velocity. It is the opposite of retardation. 1814
ACCELERATIVE, a. Adding to velocity; quickening progression. 1815

ACCELERATORY, a. Accelerating; quickening motion. 1815
ACCEND, v.t. [L. accendo, to kindle; ad and candeo, caneo, to be white, canus, white; W. can, white, bright; also a song. Whence, canto, to sing, to chant; cantus, a song; Eng. cant; W. canu, to bleach or whiten, and to sing; cymnud, fuel. Hence, kindle, L. candidus, candid, white. The primary sense is, to throw, dart, or thrust; to shoot, as the rays of light. Hence, to cant, to throw. See Chant and Cant.] To kindle; to set on fire. [The verb is not used.] 1815
ACCENDIBILITY, n. Capacity of being kindled, or of becoming inflamed. 1815
ACCENDIBLE, a. Capable OF being inflamed or kindled. 1815
ACCENSION, n. The act of kindling or setting on fire; or the state of being kindled; inflammation. 1815
ACCENT, n. [L. accentus, from ad and cano, cantum, to sing; See Accend.] 1815
ACCENT, v.t. To express accent; to utter a syllable with a particular stress or modulation of the voice. In poetry, to utter or pronounce in general. Also to note accents by marks in writing. 1816
ACCENTED, pp. Uttered with accent; marked with accent. 1817
ACCENTING, ppr. Pronouncing or marking with accent. 1817
ACCENTUAL, a. Pertaining to accent. 1817
ACCENTUATE, v.t. To mark or pronounce with an accent or with accents. 1817
ACCENTUATION, n. The act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking. 1817
ACCEPT, v.t. [L. accepto, from accipio, ad and capio, to take.] 1817
ACCEPTABLE, a. 1818
ACCEPTABLENESS, ACCEPTABILITY, n. The quality of being agreeable to a receiver, or to a person with whom one has intercourse. [The latter word is little used, or not at all.]
ACCEPTABLY, adv. In a manner to please, or give satisfaction. 18181818
ACCEPTANCE, n. 1818
ACCEPTATION, n. 1819
ACCEPTED, pp. Kindly received; regarded; agreed to; understood; received as a bill of exchange. 1820
ACCEPTER, ACCEPTOR, n. A person who accepts; the person who receives a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay it. [See Acceptance.] 1820
ACCEPTING, ppr. Receiving favorably; agreeing to; understanding. 1820
ACCEPTION, n. The received sense of a word. [Not now used.] 1820
ACCEPTIVE, a. Ready to accept. [Not used.] 1820
ACCESS, n. [L. accessus, from accedo. See Accede.] 1820
ACCESSARILY, See Accessorily. 1821
ACCESSARINESS, See Accessoriness. 1821
ACCESSARY, See Accessory. 1821
ACCESSIBILITY, n. The quality of being approachable; or of admitting access. 1821
ACCESSIBLE, a. 1821
ACCESSION, n. [L. accessio.] 1821
ACCESSIONAL, a. Additional 1822
ACCESSORIAL, a. Pertaining to an accessory; as accessorial agency, accessorial guilt.
ACCESSORILY, adv. [See Accessory.] In the manner of an accessory; by 1822
subordinate means, or in a secondary character; not as principal, but as a subordinate agent. 1822
ACCESSORINESS, n. The state of being accessory, or of being or acting in a secondary character. 1822
ACCESSORY, a. [L. Accessorius, from accessus, accedo. See Accede. This word is accented on the first syllable on account of the derivatives, which require a secondary accent on the third; but the natural accent of accessory is on the second syllable, and thus it is often pronounced by good speakers.] 1822
ACCESSORY, n. 1822
ACCIDENCE, n. [See Accident.] A small book containing the rudiments of grammar. 1823

ACCIDENT, n. [L. accidens, falling, from ad and cado, to fall. See Case and Cadence. Class Gd.] 1823
ACCIDENTAL, a. 1824
ACCIDENTALLY, adv. By chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially. 1824
ACCIDENTALNESS, n. The quality of being casual. [Little used.] 1824
ACCIDENTIARY, a. Pertaining to the accidence. [Not used.] 1824
ACCIPITER, n. [L. ad and capio, to seize.] 1824
ACCIPITRINE, a. Seizing; rapacious; as the accipitrine order of fowls. 1824
ACCITE, v.t. [L. adand cito, to cite.] To call; to cite; to summon. [Not used.] 1825
ACCLAIM, v.t. [L acclamo, ad and clamo, to cry out. See Claim, Clamor.] To applaud. [Little used.] 1825
ACCLAIM, n. A shout of joy; acclamation. 1825
ACCLAMATION, n. [L. acclamatio. See Acclaim.] 1825
ACCLAMATORY, a. Expressing joy or applause by shouts, or clapping of hands. 1825
ACCLIMATED, a. Habituated to a foreign climate, or a climate not native; so far accustomed to a foreign climate as not to be peculiarly liable to its endemical diseases.
ACCLIVITY, n. [L. acclivus, acclivis, ascending, from ad and clivus, an ascent.] 18251825
ACCLIVOUS, a. Rising, as a hill with a slope. 1826
ACCLOY, To fill; to stuff; to fill to satiety. [Not used.] [See Clay.] 1826
ACCOIL, [See Coil.] 1826
ACCOLA, n. A delicate fish eaten at Malta. 1826
ACCOLADE, n. [L. ad and collum, neck.] 1826
ACCOMMODABLE, a. [See Accommodate.] 1826
ACCOMMODATE, v.t. [L. accommodo, to apply or suit, from ad and commodo, to profit or help; of con, with, and modus, measure, proportion, limit, or manner. See Mode.] 1826
ACCOMMODATE, a. suitable; fit; adapted; as means accommodate to the end. 1827
ACCOMMODATED, pp. fitted; adjusted; adapted; applied; also furnished with conveniences. 1827
ACCOMMODATELY, adv. Suitable; fitly. [Little used.] 1827
ACCOMMODATENESS, n. Fitness. [Little used.] 1827
ACCOMMODATING, ppr. Adapting; making suitable; reconciling; furnishing with conveniences; applying. 1827
ACCOMMODATING, a. Adapting one's self to; obliging; yielding to the desires of others; disposed to comply, and to oblige another; as an accommodating man. 1827
ACCOMMODATION, n. 1827
ACCOMMODATOR, n. One that accommodates; one that adjusts. 1828
ACCOMPANABLE — ACESTE 1829
ACCOMPANABLE, a. [See Accompany.] sociable. [Not used.] 1829
ACCOMPANIED, pp. Attended; joined with in society. 1829
ACCOMPANIMENT, n. Something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry. Thus instruments of music attending the voice; small objects in painting; dogs, guns and game in a hunting piece; warlike instruments with the portrait of a military character, are accompaniments.
ACCOMPANIST, n. The performer in music who takes the accompanying part. 18291829
ACCOMPANY, v.t. [See Company.] 1829
ACCOMPANY, v.i. 1829
ACCOMPANYING, ppr. Attending; going with as a companion. 1829
ACCOMPLICE, n. [L. complicatus, folded together, of con, with, and plico, to fold. See Complex and Pledge.] An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. It was formerly used in a good sense for a co-operator, but this sense is wholly obsolete. It is followed by with before a person; as A was an accomplice with B in the murder of C. Dryden uses it with to before a thing. 1830
ACCOMPLISH, v.t. [L. compleo, to complete. See Complete.] 1830
ACCOMPLISHED, pp. 1830

ACCOMPLISHER, n. One who accomplishes. 1830
ACCOMPLISHING, ppr. finishing; completing; fulfilling; executing; effecting; furnishing with valuable qualities. 1831
ACCOMPLISHMENT, n. 1831
ACCOMPT, Obs. [See Account.] 1831
ACCOMPTANT, Obs. [See Accountant.] 1831
ACCORD, n. The Lat. has concors, concordo. 1831
ACCORD, v.t. 1832
ACCORD, v.i. 1832
ACCORDABLE, a. Agreeable, consonant. 1832
ACCORDANCE, n. Agreement with a person; conformity with a thing. 1832
ACCORDANT, a. Corresponding; consonant; agreeable. 1832
ACCORDED, pp. Make to agree; adjusted. 1833
ACCORDER, n. One that aids, or favors. [Little used.] 1833
ACCORDING, ppr. 1833
ACCORDINGLY, adv. Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable to. 1833
ACCORPORATE, v.t. To unite; [Not in use.] [See Incorporate.] 1833
ACCOST, v.t. 1833
ACCOST, v.i. to adjoin. [Not in use.] 1834
ACCOSTABLE, a. Ease of access; familiar. 1834
ACCOSTED, pp. Address; first spoken to. In heraldry, being side by side. 1834
ACCOSTING, ppr. Addressing by first speaking to. 1834
ACCOUCHEUR, n. accoshare. A man who assists women in childbirth. 1834
ACCOUNT, n. 1834
ACCOUNT, v.t. 1835
ACCOUNT, v.i. 1836
ACCOUNTABILITY, n. 1836
ACCOUNTABLE, a. 1836
ACCOUNTABLENESS, n. Liableness to answer or to give account; the state of being answerable, or liable to the payment of money or damages. 1837
ACCOUNTANT, n. One skilled in mercantile accounts; more generally, a person who keeps accounts; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts. In Great Britain, an officer in the court of chancery, who receives money and pays it to the bank, is call accountant-general. 1837
ACCOUNTBOOK, n. A book in which accounts are kept. 1837
ACCOUNTED, pp. Esteemed; deemed; considered; regarded; valued. 1837
ACCOUNTING, ppr. Deeming; esteeming; reckoning; rendering an account. 1837
ACCOUNTING, n. The act of reckoning or adjusting accounts. 1837
ACCOUPLE, v.t. accup'ple. To couple; to join or link together. [See Couple.] 1837
ACCOUPLEMENT, n. accup'plement. A coupling, a connecting in pairs; junction. [Little used.] 1837
ACCOURAGE, v.t. accur'age. [See Courage.] To encourage. [Not used.] 1837
ACCOURT, v.t. [See Court.] To entertain with courtesy. [Not used.] 1838
ACCOUTER, v.t. acoot'er 1838
ACCOUTERED, pp. Dressed in arms; equipped. 1838
ACCOUTERING, ppr. Equipping with military habiliments. 1838
ACCOUTERMENTS, n. plu. 1838
ACCOY, v.t. To render quiet or diffident; to soothe; to caress. [Obs.] 1838
ACCREDIT, v.t. [L. ad and credo, to believe, or give faith to. See Credit.] 1838
ACCREDITATION, n. That which gives title to credit. [Little used.] 1838
ACCREDITED, pp. Allowed; received with reputation; authorized in a public character.
ACCREDITING, ppr. Giving authority or reputation. 18391838
ACCRESCENT, a. [See Accretion.] Increasing. 1839
ACCRETION, n. [Lat. accretio, increase; accres'co, to increase, literally, to grow to; ad

and cresco; Eng. accrue; See Increase, Accrue, Grow.] 1839
ACCRETIVE, a. Increasing by growth; growing; adding to be growth; as the accretive motion of plants. 1839
ACCROACH, v.i. 1839
ACCRUE, v.i. accru'. [L. accresco, cresco.] 1839
ACCRUE, n. accru'. Something that accedes to, or follows the property of another. Obs. 1840
ACCRUING, ppr. Growing to; arising; coming; being added. 1840
ACCRUMENT, n. Addition; increase. [Little used.] 1840
ACCUBATION, n. [L. accubatio, a reclingin, from ad and cubo, to lie down. See Cube.]
ACCUMB, v.i. [L. accumbo; ad and cubo.] To recline as at table. [Not used.] 18401840
ACCUMBENCY, n. State of being accumbent or reclining. 1840
ACCUMBENT, a. [L. accumbens, accumbo, from cubo. See Accubation.] Leaning or reclining, as the ancients at their meals. 1840
ACCUMULATE, v.t. [L. accumulo, ad and cumulo, to heap; cumulus a heap.] 1840
ACCUMULATE, v.i. To grow to a great size, number or quantity; to increase greatly; as public evils accumulate.
ACCUMULATE, a. Collected into a mass, or quantity. 18411840
ACCUMULATED, pp. Collected into a heap or great quantity. 1841
ACCUMULATING, ppr. Heaping up; amassing; increasing greatly. 1841
ACCUMULATION, n. 1841
ACCUMULATIVE, a. That accumulates; heaping up; accumulating. 1841
ACCUMULATOR, n. One that accumulates, gathers, or amasses. 1841
ACCURACY, n. [L. accuratio, from accurare, to take care of; ad and curare, to take care; cura, care. See Care.] 1841
ACCURATE, a. [L. accuratus.] 1842
ACCURATELY, adv. 1842
ACCURATENESS, n. Accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision. 1842
ACCURSE, v.t. accurs', [Ac for ad and curse.] To devote to destruction; to imprecate misery or evil upon. [This verb is rarely used. See Curse.] 1842
ACCURSED, pp. or a. 1842
ACCUSABLE, a. That may be accused; chargeable with a crime; blamable; liable to censure; followed by of. 1843
ACCUSANT, n. One who accuses. 1843
ACCUSATION, n. 1843
ACCUSATIVE, a. A term given to a case of nouns, in Grammars, on which the action of a verb terminates or falls; called in English Grammar the objective case. 1843
ACCUSATIVELY, adv. 1843
ACCUSATORY, a. Accusing; containing an accusation; as an accusatory libel. 1843
ACCUSE, v.t. [L. accuso, to blame or accuse; ad and causor, to blame, or accuse; causa, blame, suit, or process, cause. See Cause.] 1843
ACCUSED, pp. Charged with a crime, by a legal process; charged with an offense; blamed. 1844
ACCUSER, n. One who accuses or blames; an officer who prefers an accusation against another for some offense, in the name of the government, before a tribunal that has cognizance of the offense. 1844
ACCUSING, ppr. Charging with a crime; blaming. 1844
ACCUSTOM, v.t. 1844
ACCUSTOM, v.i. 1844
ACCUSTOM, n. Custom. [Not used.] 1844
ACCUSTOMABLE, a. Of long custom; habitual; customary. [Little used.] 1844
ACCUSTOMABLY, adv. According to custom or habit. [Little used.] 1845
ACCUSTOMANCE, n. Custom; habitual use or practice. [Not used.] 1845
ACCUSTOMARILY, adv. According to custom or common practice. [See Customarily.] [Little used.] 1845
ACCUSTOMARY, a. Usual; customary [See Customary.] [Little used.] 1845

ACCUSTOMED, pp. 1845
ACCUSTOMING, ppr. Making familiar by practice; inuring. 1845
ACE, n. [L. as, a unit or pound; G. ass.] 1845
ACELDAMA, n. 1845
ACEPHALOUS, a. [Gr. a priv., a head.] 1845
ACEPHALUS, n. An obsolete name of the taenia or tape worm, which was formerly supposed to have no head; an error now exploded. the term is also used to express a verse defective in the beginning. 1846
ACERB, a. [L. acerbus; G. herbe, harsh, sour, tart, bitter, rough, whence herbst autumn, herbstzeit, harvest time. See Harvest.] 1846
ACERBITY, n. 1846
ACERIC, a. [L. acer, a maple tree.] 1846
ACEROUS, a. [L. acerosus, chaffy, from acus, chaff or a point.] 1846
ACESCENCY, n. [L. acescens, turning sour, from acesco. See Acid.] 1847
ACESCENT, a. Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition. Hence slightly sour; but the latter sense is usually expressed by acidulous or subacid.
ACESTE, n. In entomology, a species of papilio or butterfly, with subdentated wings, 1847
found in India. 1847

ACESTIS — ACQUITTING 1848

ACESTIS, n. A factitious sort of chrysocolla, made of Cyprian verdigris, urine, and niter.
ACETABULUM, n. [L. from acetum, vinegar. See Acid.] Among the Romans a 1848
vinegar cruse or like vessel, and a measure of about one eighth of a pint. 1848
ACETARY, n. [See Acid.] an acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies, towards the base of the fruit. 1848
ACEETATE, n. [See Acid.] In chimistry, a neutral salt formed by the union of the acetic acid, or radical vinegar, with any salifiable base, as with earths, metals, and alkalies; as the acetate of alumine, of lime, or of copper. 1848
ACETATED, a. [See Acid.] Combined with acetic acid, or radical vinegar. 1848
ACETIC, a. [See Acid.] A term used to denote a particular acid, acetic acid, the concentrated acid of vinegar, or radical vinegar. It may be obtained by exposing common vinegar to frost - the water freezing leaves the acetic acid, in a state of purity. 1849
ACETIFICATION, n. The act of making acetous or sour; or the operation of making vinegar. 1849
ACETIFY, v.t. To convert into acid or vinegar. 1849
ACETITE, [See Acid.] Neutral salt formed by the acetous acid, with a salifiable base; as the acetite of copper, aluminous acetite. 1849
ACETOMETER, n. [L. acetum, vinegar, and measure.] 1849
ACETOUS, a. [See Acid.] Sour; like or having the nature of vinegar. Acetous acid is the term used by chimists for distilled vinegar. This acid, in union with different bases, forms salts called acetites. 1849
ACETUM, n. [L. See Acid.] Vinegar, a sour liquor, obtained from vegetables dissolved in boiling water, and from fermented and spirituous liquors, by exposing them to heat and air. 1849
ACHE, v.i. ake. [Gr. to ache or be in pain. The primary sense is to be pressed. Perhaps the oriental to press.] 1849
ACHE, n. ake. Pain, or continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain. it denotes a more moderate degree of pain than pang, anguish, and torture. 1850
ACHEAN, a. Pertaining to Achaia in Greece, and a celebrated league or confederacy established there. This State lay on the gulf of Corinth, with Peloponnesus. 1850
ACHERNER, n. A star of the first magnitude in the southern extremity of the constellation Eridanus. 1850
ACHERSET, n. An ancient measure of corn, supposed to be about eight bushels. 1850
ACHIEVABLE, a. [See Achieve.] That may be performed. 1850
ACHIEVANCE, n. Performance. 1850

ACHIEVE, v.t. 1850
ACHIEVED, pp. Performed; obtained; accomplished. 1850
ACHIEVEMENT, n. 1850
ACHIEVER, n. One who accomplishes a purpose, or obtains an object by his exertions.
ACHIEVING, ppr. Performing; executing; gaining. 18511851
ACHING, ppr. Being in pain; suffering distress. 1851
ACHING, n. Pain; continued pain or distress. 1851
ACHIOTE, n. The anotta, a tree, and a drug used for dyeing red. The bard of the tree makes good cordage, and the wood is used to excite fire by friction. [See Anotta.] 1851
ACHOR, n. [Gr., sordes capitis.] 1851
ACHROMATIC, a. [Gr. priv. and color.] 1851
ACICULAR, a. [L. acicula, Priscian, a needle, from Gr., L. a point. See Acid.] 1851
ACICULARLY, adv. In the manner of needles, or prickles. 1852
ACID, a. [L. acidus. See Edge.] 1852
ACID, n. In chimistry, acids are a class of substances, so denominated from their taste, or the sensation of sourness which they produce on the tongue. But the name is now given to several substances, which have not this characteristic in an eminent degree. The properties, by which they are distinguished, are these: 1852
ACIDIFEROUS, a. [Acid and L. fero.] Containing acids, or an acid. 1853
ACIDIFIABLE, a. [From Acidify.] 1853
ACIDIFICATION, n. The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid. 1853
ACIDIFIED, pp. Made acid; converted into an acid. 1853
ACIDIFIER, n. That which by combination forms an acid, as oxygen and hydrogen. 1853
ACIDIFY, v.t. [Acid and L. facio.] 1853
ACIDIFYING, ppr. Making acid; converting into an acid; having power to change into an acid. Oxygen is called the acidifying principle or element. 1853
ACIDIMETER, n. [Acid and Gr. measure.] 1853
ACIDITY, n. The quality of being sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste. 1854
ACIDNESS, n. The quality of being sour; acidity. 1854
ACIDULATE, v.t. [L. acidulus, slightly sour.] 1854
ACIDULATED, pp. Tinged with an acid; made slightly sour. 1854
ACIDULATING, ppr. Tinging with an acid. 1854
ACIDULE, n. In chemistry, a compound base is supersaturated. 1854
ACIDULUM, with acid; as, tartareous acidulum; oxalic acidulum. 1854
ACIDULOUS, a. [L. acidulus. See Acid.] 1854
ACINACIFORM, a. [L. acinaces, a cimeter, Gr. and L. forma, form.] 1854
ACINIFORM, a. [L. acinus, a grape stone, and forma, shape.] 1854
ACINOSE, a. [From L. acinus. See Aciniform.] 1855
ACINOUS, Consisting of minute granular concretions; used in mineralogy. 1855
ACINUS, n. [L.] In botany, one of the small grains, which compose the fruit of the blackberry, etc. 1855
ACIPENSER, a. In ichthyology, a genus of fishes, of the order of chondropterygii, having an obtuse head; the mouth under the head, retractile and without teeth. To this genus belong the sturgeon, sterlet, huso, etc. 1855
ACITLI, n. A name of the water hare, or great crested grebe or diver. 1855
ACKNOWLEDGE, v.t. Aknol'edge, [ad and knowledge. See Know.] 1855
ACKNOWLEDGED, pp. Owned; confessed; noticed with regard or gratitude; received with approbation; owned before authority. 1856
ACKNOWLEDGING, ppr. Owning; confessing; approving; grateful; but the latter sense is a gallicism, not to be used. 1856
ACKNOWLEDGMENT, n. 1856
ACME, n. Ac'my [Gr.] 1857
ACNE, n. Ac'ny. [Gr.] 1857
ACNESTIS, n. [Gr. a priv. to rub or gnaw.] 1857
ACO, n. A Mediterranean fish, called also sarachus. 1857

ACOLIN, n. A bird of the partridge kind in Cuba. Its breast and belly are white; its back and tail of a dusky yellow brown. 1857
ACOLOTHIST, n. [Gr.] 1857
ACOLYTE, In the ancient church, one of the subordinate officers, who lighted the lamps, prepared the elements of the sacraments, attended the bishops, etc. An officer of the like character is still employed in the Romish Church. 1857
ACONITE, n. [L. aconitum; Gr.] 1858
ACONTIAS, n. [Gr. a dart.] 1858
ACOP, adv. [a and cope.] At the top. 1858
ACORN, n. 1858
ACORNED, a. Furnished or loaded with acorns. 1858
ACORUS, n. [L. from Gr.] 1859
ACOTYLEDON, n. [Gr. a priv. a hollow.] 1859
ACOTYLEDONOUS, a. Having no side lobes. 1859
ACOUSTIC, a. [Gr. to hear.] 1859
ACOUSTICS, n. 1859
ACQUAINT, v.t. [Eng. can, and ken; which see.] 1860
ACQUAINTANCE, n. 1860
ACQUAINTED, pp. Known; familiarly known; informed; having personal knowledge. 1861
ACQUAINTING, ppr. Making known to; giving notice, or information to. 1861
ACQUEST, n. [L. acquisitus, acquiro.] 1861
ACQUIESCE, v.i. acquiess'. [L. acquiesco, of ad and quiesco, to be quiet; quies, rest.]
ACQUIESCENCE, n. A quiet assent; a silent submission, or submission with 1861
apparent content; distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and on the other, from opposition or open discontent; as, an acquiescence in the decisions of a court, or in the allotments of providence. 1862
ACQUIESCENT, a. Resting satisfied; easy; submitting; disposed to submit. 1862
ACQUIESCING, ppr. Quietly submitting; resting content. 1862
ACQUIRABLE, a. That may be acquired. 1862
ACQUIRE, v.t. [L. acquiro, ad and quaero to seek, that is to follow, to press, to urge; acquiro signifies to pursue to the end or object; Heb. to seek, to make towards, to follow. The L. quaesivi, unless contracted, is probably from a different root. See class Gr. and Gs.] 1862
ACQUIRED, pp. Gained, obtained, or received from art, labor, or other means, in distinction from those things which are bestowed by nature. Thus we say, abilities, natural and acquired. It implies title, or some permanence of possession. 1862
ACQUIREMENT, n. The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment. It is used in opposition to natural gifts; as, eloquence, and skill in music and painting, are acquirement; genius, the gift of nature. it denotes especially personal attainments, in opposition to material or external things gained, Which are more usually called acquisitions; but this distinction is not always abserved. 1863
ACQUIRER, n. A person who acquires. 1863
ACQUIRING, ppr. Gaining by labor or other means, something that has a degree of permanence in the possessor. 1863
ACQUIRY, n. Acquirement. [Not used.] 1863
ACQUISITE, a. s as z. Gained. [Not used.] 1863
ACQUISITION, n. [L. acquisitio, from acquisitus, acquaesivi, which are given as the part. and pret. of acquiro; but quaesivi is probably from a different root.] 1863
ACQUISITIVE, a. that is acquired; acquired; [but improper.] 1863
ACQUISITIVELY, adv. Noting acquirement, with to or for following. 1863
ACQUIST, n. See Acquest. [Not used.] 1863
ACQUIT, v.t. [L. cedo.] 1863
ACQUITMENT, n. The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted. [This word is superseded by acquittal.] 1864

ACQUITTAL, n. A judicial setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offense; as, by verdict of a jury, or sentence of a court. 1864
ACQUITTANCE, n. 1864
ACQUITTED, pp. Set free, or judicially discharge from an accusation; released from a debt, duty, obligation, charge, or suspicion of guilt. 1864
ACQUITTING, ppr. Setting free from accusation; releasing from a charge, obligation, or suspicion of guilt. 1864
ACRASE — ADDER-FLY 1865
ACRASE, v.t. 1865
ACRAZE, v.t. 1865
ACRASY, n. [Gr. from a priv. constitution or temperament.] 1865
ACRE, n. a'ker. [Gr; Lat. ager. In these languages, the word retains its primitive sense, an open, plowed, or sowed field. In Eng. it retained its original signification, that of any open field, until it was limited to a definite quantity by statutes 31. Ed. 35 Ed 1.24. H. 8] 1865
ACRED, a. Possessing acres or landed property. 1865
ACRID, a. [L. accr.] 1866
ACRIDNESS, n. A sharp, bitter, pungent quality. 1866
ACRIMONIOUS, a. 1866
ACRIMONIOUSLY, adv. With sharpness or bitterness. 1866
ACRISY, n. [Gr. a priv., judgment.] 1866
ACRITUDE, n. [See Acrid.] 1866
ACROAMATIC, a. [Gr. to hear.] 1866
ACROATIC, a. [Gr.] 1866
ACROCERAUNIAN, a. [Gr. a summit, and thunder.] 1867
ACROMION, n. [Gr. highest, and shoulder.] 1867
ACRONIC, a. [Gr. extreme and night.] 1867
ACRONICAL, In astronomy, a term applied to the rising of a star at sun set, or its setting at sun rise. This rising or setting is called acronical. The word is opposed to cosmical.
ACRONICALLY, adv. In an acronical manner; at the rising or setting of the sun. 1867 1867
ACROSPIRE, n. [Gr. highest, a spire, or spiral line.] 1867
ACROSPIRED, a. having a sprout, or having sprouted at both ends. 1867
ACROSS, prep. akraus'. [a and cross. See Cross.] 1867
ACROSTIC, n. [Gr extremity or beginning, order, or verse.] 1868
ACROSTIC, a. That relates to, or contains an acrostic. 1868
ACROSTICALLY, adv. In the manner of an acrostic. 1868
ACROTELEUTIC, n. [Gr. extreme, and end.] 1868
ACROTER, n. [Gr. a summit.] 1868
ACROTHYMION, n. [Gr. extreme, and thyme.] 1868
ACT, v.i. [Gr., Lat. to urge, drive, lead, bring, do, perform, or in general to move, to exert force.] 1868
ACT, v.t. 1869
ACT, n. 1869
ACTED, pp. Done; performed; represented on the stage. 1871
ACTIAN, a. Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus, as Actian games, which were instituted by Augustus, to celebrate his navel victory over Anthony, near that town, Sept. 2, B.C. 31. They were celebrated every five years. Hence, Actian years, reckoned from that era. 1871
ACTING, ppr. Doing; performing; behaving; representing the character of another. 1871
ACTING, n. Action; act of performing a part of a play. 1872
ACTINOLITE, n. [Gr. a ray, a stone.] 1872
ACTINOLITIC, a. Like or pertaining to actinolite. 1872
ACTION, n. [L. actio. See Act.] 1872
ACTIONABLE, a. That will bear a suit, or for which an action at law may be sustained; as, to call a man a thief is actionable. 1874

ACTIONABLY, adv. In a manner that subjects to legal process. 1874
ACTIONARY, ACTIONIST, n. In Europe, a proprietor of stock in a trading company; one who owns actions or shares of stock. 1874
ACTIVE, a. [L. activus.] 1874
ACTIVELY, adv. in an active manner; by action; nimbly; briskly; also in an active signification, as a word is used actively. 1875
ACTIVENESS, n. The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; nimbleness; quickness of motion; less used than activity. 1875
ACTIVITY, n. The quality of being active; the active faculty; nimbleness; agility; also the habit of diligent and vigorous pursuit of business; as, a man of activity. It is applied to persons or things. 1876
ACTOR, n. 1876
ACTRESS, n. A female who acts or performs, and especially, on the stage, or in a play.
ACTUAL, a. 18761876
ACTUALITY, n. Reality. 1877
ACTUALLY, adv. In fact; really; in truth. 1877
ACTUARY, n. [L. actuarius.] 1877
ACTUATE, a. Put in action. [Little used.] 1877
ACTUATE, v.t. [from act.] 1877
ACTUATED, pp. Put in action; incited to action. 1877
ACTUATING, ppr. Putting in action; inciting to action. 1877
ACTUATION, n. The state of being put in action; effectual operation. 1877
ACTUS, n. Among the Romans, a measure in building equal to 120 Roman feet. In agriculture, the length of one furrow. 1877
ACUATE, v.t. [L. acuo, to sharpen. See Acid.] 1877
ACUBENE, n. A star of the fourth magnitude in the southern claw of Cancer. 1877
ACUITION, n. [from L. acuo, to sharpen.] 1878
ACULEATE, a. [L. aculeus, from acus, Gr. a point, and the diminutive. See Acid.] 1878
ACULEI, n. [L.] In botany and zoology, prickles or spines. 1878
ACULON, ACULOS, n. [Gr. probably from ac, an oak.] 1878
ACUMEN, n. [L. acumen, from acus or acuo.] 1878
ACUMINATE, a. [L. acuminatus, from acumen.] 1878
ACUMINATED, a. Sharpened to a point. 1878
ACUMINATION, n. A sharpening; termination in a sharp point. 1878
ACUPUNCTURE, n. [L. acus, needle, and punctura, or punctus, a pricking.] 1878
ACURU, n. The name in India of a fragrant aloe-wood. 1879
ACUS, n. [L.] 1879
ACUTE, a. [L. acutus, sharp-pointed; Heb.] 1879
ACUTELY, adv. Sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination. 1880
ACUTENESS, n. 1880
ACUTIATOR, n. In the middle ages, a person whose office was to sharpen instruments. Before the invention of fire-arms, such officers attended armies, to sharpen their instruments. 1880
AD. A Latin preposition, signifying to. It is probably from Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. and Ar. To come near, to approach; from which root we may also deduce at. In composition, the last letter is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. Thus for adclamo, the Romans wrote acclamo. The reason of this change is found in the ease of pronunciation, and agreeableness of the sounds. 1880
ADAGE, n. [L. adagium, or adagio] 1881
ADAGIO, n. [L. otium; Eng. ease.] 1881
ADAM, n. In Heb., Man; primarily, the name of the human species, mankind; appropriately, the first Man, the progenitor of the human race. The word signifies form, shape, or suitable form, hence, species. It is evidently connected with Heb., to be like or equal, to form an image, to assimilate. Whence the sense of likeness, image, form,

shape; Gr., a body, like. [See Man.] 1881
ADAMANT, n. [Gr.; L. adamas; a word of Celtic origin.] 1881
ADAMANTEAN, a. Hard as adamant. 1881
ADAMANTINE, a. Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; that cannot be broken, dissolved, or penetrated, as adamantine bonds, or chains. 1882
ADAMIC, a. Pertaining to Adam. Adamic earth, is the term given to common red clay, so called by means of a mistaken opinion that Adam means red earth. 1882
ADAMITES, in Church history, a sect of visionaries, who pretended to establish a state of innocence, and like Adam, went naked. They abhorred marriage, holding it to be the effect of sin. Several attempts have been made to revive this sec; one as late as the 15th century. 1882
ADAMITIC, Like the Adamites. 1882
ADANSONIA, n. Ethiopian sour gourd, monkey's bread, of African calabash-tree. It is a tree of one species, called baobab, a native of Africa, and the largest of the vegetable kingdom. The stem rises not above twelve or fifteen feet, but is from sixty-five to seventy-eight feet in circumference. The branches shoot horizontally to the length of sixty feet, the ends bending to the ground. The fruit is oblong, pointed at both ends, ten inches in length, and covered with a greenish down, under which is a hard ligneous rind. It hangs to the tree by a pedicle two feet long, and contains a white spungy substance. The leaves and bark, dried and powdered, are used by the negroes, as pepper, on their food, to promote perspiration. The tree is named from M. Adanson, who has given a description of it. 1882
ADAPT, v.t. [L. ad. and apto, to fit; Gr.] 1883
ADAPTABLE, a. That may be adapted. 1883
ADAPTATION, n. The act of making suitable, or the state of being suitable, or fit; fitness.
ADAPTED, pp. Suited; made suitable; fitted. 18831883
ADAPTER. See Adopter. 1883
ADAPTING, ppr. Suiting; making fit. 1883
ADAPTION, n. Adaptation; the act of fitting [Little used, and hardly legitimate.] 1883
ADAPTNESS, n. A state of being fitted. [Not used.] 1883
ADAR, n. A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February, and the beginning of March, the 12th of the sacred and 6th of the civil year; so named to become glorious, from the exuberance of vegetation, in that month, in Egypt and Palestine. 1883
ADARCE, n. [Gr.] 1883
ADARCON, n. In Jewish antiquity, a gold coin worth about three dollars and a third, or about fifteen shillings sterling. 1883
ADARME, n. A Spanish weight, the sixteenth of an ounce. The Spanish ounce is seven per cent. Lighter than that of Paris. 1884
ADATIS, n. A muslin or species of cotton cloth from India. It is fine and clear; the piece is ten French ells long, and three quarters wide. 1884
ADAUNT, v.t. To subdue. [Not used. See Daunt.] 1884
ADAW, v.t. To daunt; to subject. [Not used.] 1884
ADAYS, adv. On or in days; as in the phrase, now adays. 1884
ADD, v.t. [L. addo, from ad and do, to give.] 1884
ADDECIMATE, v.t. [L. ad and decimus, tenth.] 1885
ADDED, pp. Joined in place, in sum, in mass or aggregate, in number, in idea or consideration; united; put together. 1885
ADDEEM, v.t. [See Deem.] To award; to sentence. [Little used.] 1885
ADDER, n. [L. natrix, a serpent.] 1885
ADDER-FLY, n. A name of the dragon-fly or libellula; sometimes called adder-bolt. 1885
ADDERS-GRASS — ADJUDICATED 1886
ADDER'S-GRASS, n. A plant about which serpents lurk. 1886
ADDER'S-TONGUE, n. A plant whose seeds are produced on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue. 1886
ADDER'S-WORT, n. Snakeweed, so named from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of

serpent. 1886
ADDIBILITY, n. The possibility of being added. 1886
ADDIBLE, a. [See Add.] That may be added. 1886
ADDICE, Obs. [See Adz.] 1886
ADDICT, a. Addicted. [Not much used.] 1886
ADDICT, v.t. [L. addico, to devote, from ad and dico, to dedicate.] 1886
ADDICTED, pp. Devoted by customary practice. 1886
ADDICTEDNESS, n. The quality or state of being addicted. 1886
ADDICTING, ppr. Devoting time and attention; practicing customarily. 1887
ADDICTION, n. 1887
ADDING, ppr. Joining; putting together; increasing. 1887
ADDITAMENT, n. [L. additamentum, from additus and ment. See Add.] 1887
ADDITION, n. [L. additio, from addo.] 1887
ADDITIONAL, a. That is added. it is used by Bacon for addition; but improperly. 1888
ADDITIONALLY, adv. By way of addition. 1888
ADDITIVE, a. That may be added, or that is to be added. 1888
ADDITORY, a. That adds, or may add. 1888
ADDLE, a. [Heb. to fail.] 1888
ADDLED, a. Morbid, corrupt, putrid, or barren. 1888
ADDLE-PATED, a. Having empty brains. 1888
ADDOOM, v.t. [See Doom.] To adjudge. 1888
ADDORSED, a. [L. ad and dorsum, the back.] 1889
ADDRESS, v.t. [This is supposed to be from L. dirigo.] 1889
ADDRESS, n. 1889
ADDRESSED, pp. Spoken or applied to; directed; courted; consigned. 1890
ADDRESSER, n. One who addresses or petitions. 1890
ADDRESSING, ppr. Speaking or applying to, directing; courting; consigning. 1890
ADDUCE, v.t. [L. adduco, to lead or bring to; ad and duco, to lead. See Duke.] 1890
ADDUCED, pp. Brought forward; cited; alledged in argument. 1890
ADDUCENT, a. Bringing forward, or together; a word applied to those muscles of the body which pull one part towards another. [See Adductor.] 1891
ADDUCIBLE, a. That may be adduced. 1891
ADDUCING, ppr. Bringing forward; citing in argument. 1891
ADDUCTION, n. The act of bringing forward. 1891
ADDUCTIVE, a. That brings forward. 1891
ADDUCTOR, n. [L.] 1891
ADDULCE, v.t. adduls'. [L. ad and dulcis, sweet.] 1891
ADEB, n. An Egyptian weight of 210 okes, each of three rotolos, which is a weight of about two drams less than the English pound. But at Rosetta, the adeb is only 150 okes.
ADELANTADO, n. A governor of a province; a lieutenant governor. 1891 1891
ADELING, n. A title of honor given by our Saxon ancestors to the children of princes, and to young nobles. It is composed of adel, or rather athel, the Teutonic term for noble, illustrious, and ling, young posterity. 1891
ADELITE, n. adelites or Almogenens, in Spain, were conjurers, who predicted the fortunes of individuals by the flight and singing of birds, and other accidental circumstances. 1891
ADEMPTION, n. [L. adimo, to take away; of ad and emo, to take.] 1892
ADENOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. a gland, and to describe.] 1892
ADENOID, a. [Gr. a gland, and form.] 1892
ADENOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to the doctrine of the glands. 1892
ADENOLOGY, n. [Gr. a gland, and discourse.] 1892
ADENOS, n. A species of cotton, from Aleppo, called also marine cotton. 1892
ADEPT, n. [L. adeptus, obtained, from adipiscor.] 1892
ADEPT, a. Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted with. 1892

ADEPTION, n. [L. adeptio.] 1892
ADEQUACY, n. [L. adaequatus, of ad and aquatus, made equal.] 1893
ADEQUATE, a. Equal; proportionate; correspondent to; fully sufficient; as, means adequate to the object; we have no adequate ideas of infinite power. 1893
ADEQUATE, v.t. To resemble exactly. [Not used.] 1893
ADEQUATELY, adv. In an adequate manner; in exact proportion; with just correspondence, representation, or proportion; in a degree equal to the object. 1893
ADEQUATENESS, n. The state of being adequate; justness of proportion or representation; sufficiency. 1893
ADEQUATION, n. Adequateness. [not used.] 1893
ADESSENARIANS, n. [L. adesse, to be present.] 1893
ADFECTED, a. In algebra, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity. 1893
ADFILIATED, a. Adopted as a son. [See Affiliate.] 1893
ADFILIATION, n. [L. ad and filius, a son.] 1893
ADHERE, v.i. [L. adhaereo, ad and haereo, to stick.] 1894
ADHERENCE, n. 1894
ADHERENCY, n. The same as adherence. In the sense of that which adhers, not legitimate. 1894
ADHERENT, a. Sticking, uniting, as glue or wax; united with, as an adherent mode in Locke, that is, a mode accidentally joined with an object, as wetness in a cloth. 1894
ADHERENT, n. The person who adheres; one who follows a leader, party or profession; a follower, or partisan; a believer in a particular faith or church. 1894
ADHERENTLY, adv. In an adherent manner. 1895
ADHERER, n. One that adheres; an adherent. 1895
ADHESION, n. adhe'shun. [L. adhasio.] 1895
ADHESIVE, a. Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances; apt or tending to adhere. Thus gums are adhesive. 1895
ADHESIVELY, adv. In an adhesive manner. 1895
ADHESIVENESS, n. The quality of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity. 1895
ADHIBIT, v.t. [L. adhibeo, ad and habeo, to have.] 1895
ADHIBITION, n. Application; use. 1895
ADHIL, n. A star of the sixth magnitude, upon the garment of Andromeda, under the last star in her foot. 1895
ADHORTATION, n. [L. adhortatio.] 1895
ADHORTATORY, a. [L. adhortor, to advise, ad and hortor.] 1895
ADIAPHORISTS, n. [Gr. indifferent.] 1896
ADIAPHOROUS, a. Indifferent; neutral; a name given by Boyle to a spirit distilled from tartar, and some other vegetable substances, neither acid, nor alkaline, or not possessing the distinct character of any chimical body. 1896
ADIEU, Adu'. 1896
ADIEU, n. A farewell, or commendation to the care of God; as an everlasting adieu. 1896
ADIPOCERATE, v.t. To convert into adipocere. 1896
ADIPOCERATION, n. The act or process of being changed into adipocere. 1896
ADIPOCERE, n. [L. adeps, fat, and cera.] 1896
ADIPOSE, ADIPOUS, a. [L. adiposus, from adeps, fat. Heb. fat, gross, stupid.] 1897
ADIT, n. [L. aditus, from adeo, aditum, to approach, ad and eo, to go.] 1897
ADJACENCY, n. [L. adjaceo, to lie contiguous, from ad and jaceo, to lie.] 1897
ADJACENT, a. Lying near, close, or contiguous; bordering upon; as, a field adjacent to the highway. 1897
ADJACENT, n. That which is next to or contiguous. [Little used.] 1897
ADJECT, v.t. [L. adjicio, of ad and jacio, to throw.] 1897
ADJECTION, n. The act of adding, or thing added. [Little used.] 1897
ADJECTITIOUS, a. Added 1898

ADJECTIVE, n. In grammar, a word used with a noun, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else. It is called also an attributive or attribute. Thus, in the phrase, a wise ruler, wise is the adjective or attribute, expressing a particular property of ruler. 1898
ADJECTIVELY, adv. In the manner of an adjective; as, a word is used adjectively. 1898
ADJOIN, v.t. [L. adjungo, ad and jungo. See Join.] 1898
ADJOIN, v.i. To lie or be next to, or in contact; to be contiguous; as, a farm adjoining to the highway. This is the common use of the word, and to is often omitted; as adjoining the highway. 1898
ADJOINANT, a. Contiguous to. [Not used.] 1898
ADJOINED, pp. Joined to; united. 1898
ADJOINING, ppr. Joining to; adjacent; contiguous. 1898
ADJOURN, v.t. Adjurn'. 1898
ADJOURN, v.i. To suspend business for a time; as, from one day to another, or for a longer period, usually public business, as of legislatures and courts, for repose or refreshment; as, congress adjourned at four o'clock. It is also used for the act of closing the session of a public body; as, the court adjourned without day. 1898
ADJOURNED, pp. 1899
ADJOURNING, ppr. Deferring; suspending for a time; closing a session. 1899
ADJOURNMENT, n. 1899
ADJUDGE, v.t. 1899
ADJUDGED, pp. Determined by judicial opinion; decreed; sentenced. 1900
ADJUDGING, ppr. Determining by judicial opinion; sentencing. 1900
ADJUDGMENT, n. The act of judging; sentenced. 1900
ADJUDICATE, v.t. [L. adjudico, to give sentence. See Judge.] 1900
ADJUDICATE, v.i. To try and determine judicially; as, the court adjudicated upon the case. 1900
ADJUDICATED, pp. Adjudged; tried and decided. 1900
ADJUDICATING — ADORABLENESS 1901
ADJUDICATING, ppr. Adjudging; trying and determining. 1901
ADJUDICATION, n. 1901
ADJUMENT, n. [L. adjumentum.] Help; support. [Not used.] 1901
ADJUNCT, n. [L. adjunctus, joined, from adjungo. See Join.] 1901
ADJUNCT, a. Added to or united with, as an adjunct professor. 1902
ADJUNCTION, n. The act of joining; the thing joined. 1902
ADJUNCTIVE, a. Joining; having the quality of joining. 1902
ADJUNCTIVE, n. That which is joined. 1902
ADJUNCTIVELY, adv. In an adjunctive manner. 1902
ADJUNCTLY, adv. In connection with; consequently. 1902
ADJURATION, n. 1902
ADJURE, v.t. [L. adjuro, to sweat solemnly, or compel one to swear; from ad and juro, to swear.] 1902
ADJURED, pp. Charged on oath, or with a denunciation of God's wrath; solemnly urged.
ADJURER, n. One that adjures; one that exacts an oath. 19031903
ADJURING, ppr. Charging on oath or on the penalty of a curse; beseeching with solemnity. 1903
ADJUST, v.t. [L. ad, and justus, just, exact. See Just.] 1903
ADJUSTED, pp. Made exact or conformable; reduced to a right form or standard settled.
ADJUSTER, n. A person who adjusts; that which regulates. 19041904
ADJUSTING, ppr. Reducing to due form; fitting; making exact or correspondent; settling.
ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of adjusting; regulation; a reducing to just form or order; a 1904
making fit or conformable; settlement. 1904
ADJUTANCY, n. [See Adjutant.] The office of an adjutant; skillful arrangement. 1904
ADJUTANT, n. [L. adjutans, aiding; from adjuto, to assist; of ad and juvo, jutum, to help.]
ADJUTE, v.t. To help. [Not used.] 19041904
ADJUTOR, n. A helper. [Little used; its compound coadjutor is in common use.] 1904

ADJUVANT, a. Helping; assisting. 1905
ADLEGATION, n. [L. ad and legatio, an embassy, from lego, to send. See Legate.] 1905
ADLOCUTION, n. [See Allocation.] 1905
ADMEASURE, v.t. admezh'ur. [ad and measure. See Measure.] 1905
ADMEASURED, pp. Measured; apportioned. 1905
ADMEASUREMENT, n. 1905
ADMEASURER, n. One that admeasures. 1905
ADMEASURING, ppr. Measuring; apportioning. 1906
ADMENSURATION [Is equivalent to admeasurement, but not much used. See Mensuration.] 1906
ADMINICLE, n. [L. adminiculum.] Help; support. [Not used.] 1906
ADMINICULAR, a. Supplying help; helpful. 1906
ADMINISTER, v.t. [L. administro, of ad and ministro, to serve or manage. See Minister.]
ADMINISTER, v.i. 19061906
ADMINISTERED, pp. Executed; managed; governed; afforded; given; dispensed. 1907
ADMINISTERIAL, a. Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.
ADMINISTERING, ppr. Executing; carrying into effect; giving; dispensing. 19071907
ADMINISTRATE, In the place of administer, has been used, but is not well authorized.
ADMINISTRATION, n. 19071907
ADMINISTRATIVE, a. That administers, or by which one administers. 1908
ADMINISTRATOR, n. 1908
ADMINISTRATORSHIP, n. The office of an administrator. 1908
ADMINISTRATRIX, n. A female who administers upon the estate of an intestate; also a female who administers government. 1908
ADMIRABLE, a. [L. admirabilis.] 1908
ADMIRABLENESS, n. The quality of being admirable; the power of exciting admiration.
ADMIRABLY, adv. In a manner to excite wonder, mingled with approbation, esteem 1909
or veneration. 1909
ADMIRAL, n. [In the Latin of the middle ages. Amira, Amiras, Admiralis, an Emir; Heb. to speak. The terminating syllable of admiral may be from the sea. This word is said to have been introduced in Europe by the Turks, Genoese or Venetains, in the 12th or 13th century.] 1909
ADMIRALSHIP, n. The office or power of an admiral. [Little used.] 1910
ADMIRALTY, n. In Great Britain, the office of Lord High Admiral. This office is discharged by one person, or by Commissioners, called Lords of the Admiralty; usually seven in number. 1910
ADMIRATION, n. Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love or veneration; a compound emotion excited by something novel, rare, great, or excellent; applied to persons and their works. It often includes a slight degree of surprise. Thus, we view the solar system with admiration. 1910
ADMIRATIVE, n. A note of admiration, thus! [Not used.] 1911
ADMIRE, v.t. [L. admiror, ad and miror, to wonder; demiror. See Moor and Mar.] 1911
ADMIRE, v.i. To wonder; to be affected with slight surprise; sometimes with at; as, to admire at his own contrivance. 1911
ADMIRED, pp. Regarded with wonder, mingled with pleasurable sensations, as esteem, love or reverence. 1911
ADMIRER, n. One who admires; one who esteems or loves greatly. 1911
ADMIRING, ppr. Regarding with wonder united with love or esteem. 1911
ADMIRINGLY, adv. With admiration; in the manner of an admirer. 1911
ADMISSIBILITY, n. The quality of being admissable. 1912
ADMISSIBLE, a. [See Admit.] That may be admitted, allowed or conceded; as, the testimony is admissible. 1912
ADMISSION, n. [L. admissio.] 1912
ADMIT, v.t. [L. admitto, from ad and mitto, to send.] 1912

ADMITTABLE, a. That may be admitted or allowed. 1912
ADMITTANCE, n. 1912
ADMITTED, pp. Permitted to enter or approach; allowed; granted; conceded. 1913
ADMITTER, n. He that admits. 1913
ADMITTING, ppr. Permitting to enter or approach; allowing; conceding. 1913
ADMIX, v.t. To mingle with something else. [See Mix.] 1913
ADMIXTION, n. admixchun, [L. admixtio, or admistio; of ad and misceo, to mix. See Mix.]
ADMIXTURE, n. [From admix.] 19131913
ADMONISH, v.t. [L. admoneo, ad and moneo, to teach, warn, admonish.] 1913
ADMONISHED, pp. Reproved; advised; warned; instructed. 1914
ADMONISHER, n. One who reproves or counsels. 1914
ADMONISHING, ppr. Reproving; warning; counseling; directing. 1914
ADMONISHMENT, n. Admonition. 1914
ADMONITION, n. Gentle reproof; counseling against a fault; instruction in duties; caution; direction. Titus 3:10; 1 Corinthians 10:11. In church discipline, public or private reproof to reclaim an offender; a step preliminary to excommunication. 1914
ADMONITIONER, n. A dispenser of admonitions. 1915
ADMONITIVE, a. Containing admonition. 1915
ADMONITOR, n. An admonisher, a monitor. 1915
ADMONITORY, a. Containing admonition; that admonishes. 1915
ADMORTIZATION, n. The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain. [See Mortmain.]
ADMOVE, v.t. [L. admoveo.] 19151915
ADNASCENT, a. [L. ad and nascens, growing.] 1915
ADNATA, n. [L. ad and natus, grown from nascor, to grow.] 1915
ADNATE, a. [L. ad and natus, grown.] 1915
ADNOUN, n. [ad and noun.] 1915
ADO, n. 1916
ADOLESCENCE, n. [L. adolescens, growing, of ad and olesco, to grow, from oleo. Heb. to ascend.] 1916
ADOLESCENT, a. Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood. 1916
ADONEAN, a. Pertaining to Adonis. 1916
ADONIA, n. Festivals celebrated anciently in honor of Adonis, by females, who spent two days in lamentations and infamous pleasures. 1916
ADONIC, a. Adonic Verse, a short verse, in which the death of Adonis was bewailed. It consists of a dactyl and spondee or trochee. 1916
ADONIC, n. An Adonic verse. 1916
ADONIS, n. In mythology, the favorite of Venus, said to be the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. He was fond of hunting, and received a mortal wound from the tusk of a wild boar. Venus lamented his death, and changed him into the flower, anemony. 1916
ADONIS, in botany, bird's eye or pheasant's eye. 1916
ADONISTS, n. [Heb. Lord, a scriptural title of the Supreme Being.] 1917
ADOPT, v.t. [L. adopto, of ad and opto, to desire or choose. See Option.] 1917
ADOPTED, pp. Taken as one's own; received as son and heir; selected for use. 1917
ADOPTEDLY, adv. In the manner of something adopted. 1917
ADOPTER, n. 1917
ADOPTING, ppr. Taking a stranger as a son; taking as one's own. 1918
ADOPTION, n. [L. adoptio.] 1918
ADOPTIVE, a. [L. adoptivus.] 1919
ADOPTIVE, n. A person or thing adopted. 1919
ADORABLE, a. That ought to be adored; worth of divine honors. In popular use, worthy of the utmost love or respect. 1919
ADORABLENESS, n. The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration. 1919
ADORABLY — ADVERTISER 1920

ADORABLY, adv. In a manner worthy of adoration. 1920
ADORATION, n. 1920
ADORE, v.t. [L. adoro. In Heb. to honor, reverence or glorify to adorn; to be magnificent or glorious, to magnify, to glorify. This word is usually referred to the Latin ad orare, to carry to one's mouth; ad and os, oris; as, in order to kiss one's hand, the hand is carried to one's mouth. See Calmet, ad verbum, who cites, in confirmation of this opinion, the ancient practice of kissing the hand. See Job 31:27; 1 Kings 19:18; Psalm 2:12; Genesis 41:40. Ainsworth supposes the word to be a compound of ad and oro, to pray; and if the word is compound, as I suspect, this opinion is most probably correct.] 1920
ADORED, pp. Worshipped as divine; highly reverenced; greatly beloved. 1921
ADORER, n. One who worships, or honors as divine; in popular language, an admiring lover. 1921
ADORING, ppr. or a. Honoring or addressing as divine; regarding with great love or reverence. 1921
ADORN, v.t. [L. adorno, ad and orno, to deck, or beautify, to dress, set off, extol, furnish.]
ADORN, n. Ornament. Obs. 19221921
ADORN, a. Adorned; decorated. Obs. 1922
ADORNED, pp. Decked; decorated; embellished. 1922
ADORNING, ppr. Ornamenting; decorating; displaying beauty. 1922
ADORNING, n. Ornament; decoration. 1 Peter 3:3, 5. 1922
ADOSCULATION, n. [L. ad and osculatio, a kissing, from osculum, a kiss, or mouth.] 1922
ADOSSED, a. 1922
ADOWN, prep. [a and down.] From a higher to a lower situation; downwards; implying descent. 1922
ADOWN, adv. Down; on the ground; at the bottom. 1922
ADREAD, a. Adred'. [See Dread.] Affected by dread. Obs. 1922
ADRIATIC, a. [L. Aldria, or Hadria, the gulf of Venice.] 1922
ADRIATIC, n. The Venetian Gulf; a Gulf that washes the eastern side of Italy. 1922
ADRIFT, a. or adv. [See Drive. Adrift is the participle of the verb.] 1922
ADROGATION, n. [L. ad and rogo, to ask. See Interrogate and Rogation.] 1923
ADROIT, [L. directus, dirigo. See Right.] 1923
ADROITLY, adv. With dexterity; in a ready skillful manner. 1923
ADROITNESS, n. Dexterity; readiness in the use of the limbs, or of the mental faculties.
ADRY, a. 19231923
ADSCITITIOUS, a. [L. ascititius, from adscisco, ascisco, to add or join.] 1923
ADSCITITIOUS, n. [L. adstrictio, astrictio, of ad and stringo, to strain or bind fast. See Strict.] 1923
ADSTRICTORY, ADSTRINGENT. [See Astringent.] 1924
ADULARIA, n. [From Adula, the summit of a Swiss mountain.] 1924
ADULATION, n. [L. adulatio.] 1924
ADULATOR, n. A flatterer; one who offers praise servilely. 1924
ADULATORY, a. Flattering; containing excessive praise or compliments; servilely praising; as, an adulatory address. 1924
ADULATRESS, n. A female that flatters with servility. 1924
ADULT, n. [L. adultus, grown to maturity, from oleo, to grow; Heb. to ascend.] 1924
ADULT, n. A person grown to full size and strength, or to the years of manhood. It is also applied to full grown plants. among civilians, a person between fourteen and twenty-five years of age. 1924
ADULTERANT, n. The person or thing that adulterates. 1924
ADULTERATE, v.t. [L. adultero, from adulter, mixed, or an adulterer; ad and alter, other.]
ADULTERATE, v.i. To commit adultery. Obs. 19251924
ADULTERATE, a. Tainted with adultery; debased by foreign mixture. 1925
ADULTERATED, pp. Corrupted; debased by a mixture with something of less value. 1925
ADULTERATENESS, n. The quality or state of being debased or counterfeit. 1925
ADULTERATING, ppr. Debasing; corrupting; counterfeiting. 1925
ADULTERATION, n. The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated, corrupted or debased by foreign mixture. 1925

ADULTERER, n. [L. adulter.] 1925
ADULTERESS, n. A married woman guilty of incontinence. 1925
ADULTERINE, a. Proceeding from adulterous commerce; spurious. 1925
ADULTERINE, n. In the civil law, a child issuing from an adulterous connection. 1926
ADULTEROUS, a. 1926
ADULTERY, n. [L. adulterium. See Adulterate.] 1926
ADULTNESS, n. The state of being adult. 1927
ADUMBRANT, a. [See Adumbrate.] Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance. 1927
ADUMBRATE, v.t. [L. adumbro, to shade, from umbra, a shade.] 1927
ADUMBRATION, n. 1927
ADUNATION, n. [L. ad and unus, unio.] 1927
ADUNCITY, n. [L. aduncitas, hookedness, of ad and uncus, a hook.] 1927
ADUNCOUS, a. [L. aduncus.] 1927
ADUNQUE, a. Adunk'. Hooked. [Not used.] 1928
ADURE, v.t. [L. aduro, ad and uro, to burn.] 1928
ADUST, a. [L. adustus, burnt, the participle of aduro, to burn.] 1928
ADUSTED, a. Become hot and dry; burnt; scorched. 1928
ADUSTION, n. The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; a state of being thus heated or dried. 1928
ADVANCE, v.t. adv'ans. [Heb. surface, face; whence.] 1928
ADVANCE, v.i. 1929
ADVANCE, n. 1929
ADVANCED, pp. Moved forward; promoted; improved; furnished beforehand; situated in front, or before the rest; also old, having reached the decline of life; as, advanced in years; an advanced age. 1930
ADVANCEMENT, n. 1930
ADVANCER, n. One who advances; a promoter. 1930
ADVANCING, ppr. Moving forward; proceeding; promoting; raising to higher rank or excellence; improving; supplying beforehand, as on loan, or as stock in trade. 1931
ADVANCIVE, a. Tending to advance, or promote. 1931
ADVANTAGE, n. 1931
ADVANTAGE, v.t. 1932
ADVANTAGEABLE, a. Profitable; convenient; gainful. [Little used.] 1932
ADVANTAGED, pp. Benefitted; promoted. 1932
ADVANTAGE-GROUND, n. Ground that gives advantage or superiority; a state that gives superior advantages for annoyance or resistance. 1932
ADVANTAGEOUS, a. Being of advantage; furnishing convenience, or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial; as, an advantageous position of the troops; trade is advantageous to a nation. 1932
ADVANTAGEOUSLY, adv. In an advantageous manner; profitably; usefully; conveniently.
ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, n. The quality or state of being advantageous; 1932
profitableness; usefulness; convenience. 1932
ADVANTAGING, ppr. Profiting; benefiting. 1933
ADVENE, v.i. [L. advenio, to come to, ad and venio.] 1933
ADVENIENT, a. Advening; coming from outward causes. 1933
ADVENT, n. [L. adventus, from advenio, of ad and venio, to come. See Find.] 1933
ADVENTINE, a. Adventitious. [Not used.] 1933
ADVENTITIOUS, a. [L. adventitius, from advenio. See Advent.] 1933
ADVENTITIOUSLY, adv. Accidentally. 1933
ADVENTIVE, a. Accidental; adventitious. [Little used.] 1933
ADVENTIVE, n. The thing or person that comes from without. [Little used.] 1933
ADVENTUAL, a. Relating to the season of advent. 1933
ADVENTURE, n. [See Advent.] 1933
ADVENTURE, v.t. To risk, or hazard; to put in the power of unforeseen events; as, to adventure one's life. [See

Venture.] 1934
ADVENTURE, v.i. To dare; to try the chance; as, to adventure on “the tempestuous sea of liberty.” 1934
ADVENTURED, pp. Put to hazard; ventured; risked. 1934
ADVENTURER, n. 1934
ADVENTURESOME, a. Bold; daring; incurring hazard. [See Venturesome.] 1934
ADVENTURESOMENESS, n. The quality of being bold and venturesome. 1934
ADVENTURING, ppr. Putting to risk; hazarding. 1934
ADVENTUROUS, a. 1935
ADVENTUROUSLY, adv. Boldly; daringly; in a manner to incur hazard. 1935
ADVENTUROUSNESS, n. The act or quality of being adventurous. 1935
ADVERB, n. [L. adverbium, of ad and verbum, to a verb.] 1935
ADVERBIAL, a. Pertaining to an adverb. 1935
ADVERBIALLY, adv. In the manner of an adverb. 1935
ADVERSARIA, n. [L. from adversus. See Adverse.] 1935
ADVERSARY, n. [See Adverse.] 1936
ADVERSARY, a. Opposed; opposite to; adverse. In law, having an opposing party, as an adversary suit; in distinction from an application, in law or equity, to which no opposition is made. 1936
ADVERSATIVE, a. Noting some difference, contrariety, or opposition; as, John is an honest man, but a fanatic. Here but is called an adversative conjunction. This denomination however is not always correct; for but does not always denote opposition, but something additional. 1936
ADVERSATIVE, n. A word denoting contrariety or opposition. 1936
ADVERSE, a. [L. adversus, opposite; of ad and versus, turned; from verto, to turn. See Advert. This word was formerly accented, by some authors, on the last syllable; but the accent is now settled on the first.] 1936
ADVERSE, v.t. advers'. To oppose. [Not used.] 1937
ADVERSELY, adv. In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success. 1937
ADVERSENESS, n. Opposition; unprosperousness. 1937
ADVERSITY, n. An event, or series of events, which oppose success or desire; misfortune; calamity; affliction; distress; state of unhappiness. 1937
ADVERT, v.i. [L. adverto, of ad and verto, to turn.] 1937
ADVERTED, pp. Attended to; regarded; with to. 1937
ADVERTENCE, ADVERTENCY, n. A direction of the mind to; attention; notice; regard; consideration; heedfulness. 1937
ADVERTENT, a. Attentive; heedful. 1937
ADVERTING, ppr. Attending to; regarding; observing. 1937
ADVERTISE, v.t. s as z. [See Advert.] 1937
ADVERTISED, pp. Informed; notified; warned; used of persons: published; made known; used of things. 1938
ADVERTISEMENT, n. Information; admonition, notice given. More generally, a publication intended to give notice; this may be, by a short account printed in a newspaper, or by a written account posted, or otherwise made public. 1938
ADVERTISER, n. One who advertises. This title is often given to public prints. 1938
ADVERTISING — AFFILIATION 1939
ADVERTISING, ppr. 1939
ADVICE, n. [L. viso, to see, to visit.] 1939
ADVICE BOAT, n. A vessel employed to carry dispatches or information. 1939
ADVISABLE, a. [See Advise.] 1939
ADVISABLENESS, n. The quality of being advisable or expedient. 1940
ADVISE, v.t. s as z. [See Advice.] 1940
ADVISE, v.i. To deliberate, weigh well, or consider. 1940
ADVISED, pp. 1940
ADVISEDLY, adv. With deliberation or advice; heedfully; purposely; by design; as, an

enterprize advisedly undertaken. 1941
ADVISEDNESS, n. Deliberate consideration; prudent procedure. 1941
ADVISEMENT, n. 1941
ADVISER, n. One who gives advice or admonition; also, in a bad sense, one who instigates or persuades. 1941
ADVISING, ppr. Giving counsel. 1941
ADVISING, n. Advice; counsel. 1941
ADVISORY, a. 1941
ADVOCACY, n. 1941
ADVOCATE, n. [L. advocatus, from advoco, to call for, to plead for; of ad and voco, to call. See Vocal.] 1942
ADVOCATE, v.t. To plead in favor of; to defend by argument, before a tribunal; to support or vindicate. 1943
ADVOCATED, pp. Defended by argument; vindicated. 1944
ADVOCATESS, n. A female advocate. 1944
ADVOCATING, ppr. Supporting by reasons; defending; maintaining. 1944
ADVOCATION, n. A pleading for: plea; apology. 1944
ADVOUTRESS, n. An adulteress. 1944
ADVOUTRY, n. Adultery. [Little used.] 1944
ADVOWEE, n. 1944
ADVOWSON, n. s as z. [The word was latinized, advocatio, from advoco, and avow is from advoco.] 1944
ADVOYER, AVOYER, A chief magistrate of a town or canton in Switzerland. 1945
ADY, n. The abanga, or Thernel's restorative; a species of Palm tree, in the West Indies, tall, upright, without branches, with a thick branching head, which furnishes a juice of which the natives make a drink by fermentation. 1945
ADZ, n. An iron instrument with an arching edge, across the line of the handle, and ground from a base on its inside to the outer edge; used for chipping a horizontal surface of timber. 1945
AE, a diphthong in the Latin language; used also by the Saxon writers. In derivatives from the learned languages, it is mostly superseded by e, and convenience seems to require it to be wholly rejected in anglicized words. For such words as may be found with this initial combination, the reader will therefore search under the letter E. 1945
AED, ed, ead, syllables found in names from the Saxon, signify happy; as, Eadric, happy kingdom; Eadrig, happy victory; Edward prosperous watch; Edgar, successful weapon.
AEDILE, n. [Lat.] In ancient Rome, an officer or magistrate, who had the care of the 1946
public buildings, [ades,] streets, highways, public spectacles, etc. 1946
AEGILOPS, n. [Gr. a goat and the eye.] 1946
AEGIS, n. [Gr. a goat skin, and shield; from a goat.] 1946
AEL, Eng. all, are seen in many names; as, in AElfred, Alfred, all peace; AElwin, all conqueror. 1946
AELF, seems to be one form of help, but more generally written elph or ulph; as, in AElfwin, victorious aid; AEthelwulph, illustrious help. 1946
AEOLIST, n. [L. AEolus.] 1946
AERATE, v.t. [See Air.] To combine with carbonic acid, formerly called fixed air. [The word has been discarded from modern chimistry.] 1946
AERATED, pp. Combined with carbonic acid. 1946
AERATING, ppr. Combining with carbonic acid. 1946
AERATION, n. The act or operation of combining with carbonic acid. 1946
AERIAL, a. [L. aerius. See Air.] 1947
AERIANS, n. In church history, a branch of Arians, so called from Aerius, who maintained, that there is no difference between bishops and priests. 1947
AERIE, n. The nest of a fowl, as of an eagle or hawk; a covey of birds. 1947
AERIFICATION, n. 1947
AERIFIED, pp. Having air infused, or combined with. 1947

AERIFORM, a. [L. aer, air, and forma, form.] 1947
AERIFY, v.t. To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with. 1948
AERNE, [See Erne.] 1948
AEROGRAPHY, n. [Gr. air, and to describe.] 1948
AEROLITE, n. [Gr. air, and a stone.] 1948
AEROLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to aerology. 1948
AEROLOGIST, n. One who is versed in aerology. 1948
AEROLOGY, n. [Gr. air, and description.] 1948
AEROMANCY, n. [Gr. divination.] 1948
AEROMETER, n. [Gr. air, and measure.] 1948
AEROMETRY, n. [as above.] The science of measuring the air, including the doctrine of its pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation. 1948
AERONAUT, n. [Gr. a sailor, from a ship.] 1949
AERONAUTIC, a. Sailing or floating in the air; pertaining to aerial sailing. 1949
AERONAUTICS, n. The doctrine, science, or art of sailing in the air, by means of a balloon. 1949
AERONAUTISM, n. The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, in balloons. 1949
AEROSCOPY, n. [Gr to see.] The observation of the air. [Little used.] 1949
AEROSTAT, n. [Gr. sustaining, from to stand.] 1949
AEROSTATIC, a. Suspending in air; pertaining to the art of aerial navigation. 1949
AEROSTATION, n. 1949
AERY-LIGHT, in Milton, light as air; used for airy light. 1949
AFAR, adv. [a and far. See Far.] 1949
AFEARD, a. Afeard is the participle passive. [See Fear.] 1950
AFFA, n. A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to an ounce. The half of it is call eggeba. 1950
AFFABILITY, n. [See Affable.] The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; civility and courteousness, in receiving others, and in conversation; condescension in manners. Affability of countenance is that mildness of aspect, which invites to free social intercourse. 1950
AFFABLE, a. [L. affabilis, of ad and fabulor. See Fable.] 1950
AFFABLENESS, n. Affability. 1951
AFFABLY, adv. In an affable manner; courteously; invitingly. 1951
AFFAIR, n. [L. facere. The primary sense of facio is to urge, drive, impel.] 1951
AFFECT, v.t. [L. afficio, affectum, of ad and facio, to make; affecto, to desire, from the same room. Affect is to make to, or upon to press upon.] 1951
AFFECTATION, n. [L. affectatio.] 1952
AFFECTED, pp. 1952
AFFECTEDLY, adv. In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more show than reality; formally; studiously; unnaturally; as, to walk affectedly; affectedly civil. 1953
AFFECTEDNESS, n. The quality of being affected; affectation. 1953
AFFECTING, ppr. 1953
AFFECTINGLY, adv. In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotions. 1953
AFFECTION, n. 1953
AFFECTIONATE, a. 1954
AFFECTIONATELY, adv. With affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly. 1 Thessalonians 2:8.
AFFECTIONATENESS, n. Fondness; goodwill; affection. 19551955
AFFECTIONED, a. 1955
AFFECTIVE, a. That affects, or excites emotion; suited to affect. [Little used.] 1955
AFFECTIVELY, adv. In an affective or impressive manner. 1955
AFFECTOR, AFFECTER, n. One that affects; one that practices affectation. 1955
AFFECTUOUS, a. Full of passion. [Not used.] 1955

AFFEER, v.t. To confirm. [Not used.] 1955
AFFEER, v.t. 1955
AFFEERED, pp. Moderated in sum; assessed; reduced to a certainty. 1955
AFFEERMENT, n. The act of affeering, or assessing an amercement, according to the circumstances of the case. 1955
AFFEEROR, n. One who affeers; a person sworn to assess a penalty, or reduce an uncertain penalty to a certainty. 1956
AFFETTUOSO, CON AFFETTO, [L. affectus.] 1956
AFFIANCE, n. [L. fido, fides.] 1956
AFFIANCE, v.t. 1956
AFFIANCED, pp. Pledged in marriage; betrothed; bound in faith. 1956
AFFIANCER, n. One who makes a contract of marriage between parties. 1956
AFFIANCING, ppr. Pledging in marriage; promising fidelity. 1956
AFFIDAVIT, n. [An old law verb in the perfect tense; he made oath; from ad and fides, faith.] 1956
AFFIED, a. or part. Joined by contract; affianced. [Not used.] 1957
AFFILE, v.t. To polish. [Not used.] 1957
AFFILIATE, v.t. [L. ad and filius, a son.] 1957
AFFILIATION, n. Adoption; association in the same family or society. 1957
AFFINITY — AFTER-COST 1958
AFFINITY, n. [L. affinitas, from affinis, adjacent, related by marriage; ad and finis, end.]
AFFIRM, v.t. afferm' [L. affirmo; ad and firmo, to make firm. See Firm.] 19591958
AFFIRM, v.i. To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate, for confirming a fact, or to have an affirmation administered to, by way of confirmation, or as a substitute for an oath; as, the witness affirmed to the fact, or he was affirmed to the fact. 1959
AFFIRMABLE, a. That may be asserted or declared; followed by of; as, an attribute affirmable of every just man. 1959
AFFIRMANCE, n. 1959
AFFIRMANT, n. One who affirms. 1959
AFFIRMATION, n. 1959
AFFIRMATIVE, a. 1960
AFFIRMATIVE, n. That side of a question which affirms or maintains; opposed to negative; as, there were seventy votes in the affirmative, and thirty-five in the negative. 1960
AFFIRMATIVELY, adv. In an affirmative manner; positively; on the affirmative side of a question; opposed to negatively. 1960
AFFIRMED, pp. Declared; asserted; averred; confirmed; ratified. 1960
AFFIRMER, n. One who affirms. 1960
AFFIRMING, ppr. Asserting; declaring positively; confirming. 1960
AFFIX, v.t. [L. affigo, affixum, of ad and figo, to fix. Eng. peg. See Fix.] 1960
AFFIX, n. A syllable or letter added to the end of a word. 1961
AFFIXED, pp. United at the end; annexed; attached. 1961
AFFIXING, ppr. Uniting at the end; subjoining; attaching. 1961
AFFIXION, n. The act of uniting at the end, or state of being so united. [Little used.] 1961
AFFIXTURE, n. That which is affixed. 1961
AFFLATION, n. [L. affle, afflatum, of ad and flo; Eng. blow. See Blow.] 1961
AFFLATUS, n. [L.] 1961
AFFLICT, v.t. [L. affligo, afflicto, of ad and figo, to strike; eng. flog; Gr. to strike;, L. plaga, a stroke. Hence, eng. flail, g being suppressed; L. flagellum. See Flog.] 1961
AFFLICTED, pp. Affected with continued or often repeated pain, either of body or mind; suffering grief or distress, of any kind; followed by at, by or with; as, afflicted at the loss of a child, by the rheumatism, or with losses. 1962
AFFLICTEDNESS, n. The state of being afflicted; but superseded by affliction. 1962
AFFLICTER, n. One who afflicts, or causes pain of body or of mind. 1962
AFFLICTING, ppr. Causing continued or durable pain of body or mind; grieving;

distressing. 1962
AFFLICTING, a. Grievous; distressing; as, an afflicting event. 1962
AFFLICTION, n. 1962
AFFLICTIVE, a. Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief; painful; distressing. 1962
AFFLICTIVELY, adv. In a manner to give pain or grief. 1962
AFFLUENCE, n. [L. affluentia, of ad and fluo, to flow. See Flow.] 1963
AFFLUENT, a. Flowing to; more generally, wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant. 1963
AFFLUENTLY, adv. In abundance; abundantly. 1963
AFFLUX, n. [L. affluxum, from affluo. See Flow.] 1963
AFFLUXION, n. The act of flowing to; that which flows to. [See Afflux.] 1963
AFFORAGE, n. [ad and force.] 1963
AFFORCEMENT, n. [ad and force.] 1963
AFFORD, v.t. [ad and the root of forth, further. The sense is to send forth. But I have not found this precise word in the exact sense of the English, in any other language.] 1963
AFFORDED, pp. Yielded as fruit, produce or result; sold without loss or with profit. 1964
AFFORDING, ppr. Yielding; producing; selling without loss; bearing expenses. 1964
AFFOREST, v.t. [ad and forest.] 1964
AFFORESTATION, n. The act of turning ground into forest or wood land. 1964
AFFORESTED, pp. Converted into forest. 1964
AFFORESTING, ppr. Converting into forest. 1964
AFFRANCHISEMENT, n. [See Franchise and disfranchise.] 1964
AFFRAP, v.t. [Eng. rap.] To strike. Obs. 1965
AFFRAY, AFFRAYMENT, n. 1965
AFFREIGHT, v.t. affra'te. [See Freight.] 1965
AFFREIGHTED, pp. Hired for transporting goods. 1965
AFFREIGHTER, n. The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods. 1965
AFFREIGHTMENT, n. The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods. 1965
AFFRET, n. A furious onset, or attack. [Not used.] 1965
AFFRICTION, n. The act of rubbing. [Not used.] [See Friction.] 1965
AFFRIENDED, a. affrend'ed. Made friends; reconciled. Obs. 1965
AFFRIGHT, v.t. affri'te. [See Fright.] 1965
AFFRIGHT, n. Sudden or great fear; terror; also, the cause of terror; a frightful object. 1966
AFFRIGHTED, pp. Suddenly alarmed with fear; terrified; followed by at or with, more generally by at; as, affrighted at the cry of fire. 1966
AFFRIGHTER, n. One who frightens. 1966
AFFRIGHTFUL, a. Terrifying; terrible; that may excite great fear; dreadful. 1966
AFFRIGHTING, ppr. Impressing sudden fear; terrifying. 1966
AFFRIGHTMENT, n. Affright; terror; the state of being frightened. [Rarely used.] [In common discourse, the use of this word, in all its forms, is superseded by fright, frighted, frightful.] 1966
AFFRONT, v.t. [L. frons, front, face.] 1966
AFFRONT, n. 1966
AFFRONTED, pp. 1967
AFFRONTEE, a. In heraldry, front to front; an epithet given to animals that face each other. 1967
AFFRONTER, n. One that affronts. 1967
AFFRONTING, ppr. Opposing face to face; defying; abusing; offering abuse, or any cause of displeasure. 1967
AFFRONTING, a. Contumelious; abusive. 1967
AFFRONTIVE, a. Giving offense; tending to offend; abusive. 1967
AFFRONTIVENESS, n. The quality that gives offense. [Little used.] 1967

AFFUSE, v.t. s as z. [L. affundo, affusum, ad and fundo, to pour out. See Fuse.] 1967
AFFUSED, pp. Sprinkled with a liquid; sprinkled on; having a liquid poured upon. 1967
AFFUSING, ppr. Pouring upon, or sprinkling. 1968
AFFUSION, n. affu'zhun. The act of pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid substance, as water upon a diseased body, or upon a child in baptism. 1968
AFFY, v.t. To betroth; to bind or join. [Not used.] 1968
AFFY, v.t. To trust or confide in. [Not used.] 1968
AFIELD, adv. [a and field.] To the field. 1968
AFIRE, adv. On fire. 1968
AFLAT, adv. [a and flat.] Level with the ground. 1968
AFLOAT, adv. or a. [a and float.] 1968
AFOOT, adv. [a or on and foot.] 1968
AFORE, adv. or prep. [a and fore.] 1968
AFOREGOING, a. Going before. [See Foregoing, which is chiefly used.] 1969
AFOREHAND, adv. [afore and hand.] 1969
AFOREMENTIONED, a. [afore and mention.] 1969
AFORENAMED, a. [afore and name.] Named before. 1970
AFORESAID, a. [afore and say.] Said or recited before, or in a proceeding part. 1970
AFORETIME, adv. [afore and time.] In time past; in a former time. 1970
AFOUL, adv. or a. [a and foul.] Not free; entangled. 1970
AFRAID, a. [The participle of affray.] 1970
AFRESH, adv. [a and fresh.] Anew; again; recently; after intermission. 1970
AFRICA, n. [L. a neg. and frigus, cold.] 1970
AFRIC, AFRICAN, a. Pertaining to Africa. 1970
AFRICAN, n. A native of Africa. 1970
AFRONT, adv. In front. 1970
AFT, a. or adv. 1971
AFTER, a. [The comparative degree of aft. But is some Teutonic dialects it is written with g.] 1971
AFTER, prep. 1971
AFTER, adv. Posterior; later in time; as, it was about the space of three hours after. In this sense, the word, however, is really a preposition, the object being understood; about three hours after the time or fact before specified. 1972
AFTER-ACCOUNT, n. A subsequent reckoning. 1972
AFTER-ACT, n. A subsequent act. 1972
AFTER-AGES, n. Later ages; succeeding times. After-age, in the singular, is not improper. 1972
AFTER ALL, is a phrase, signifying, when all has been considered, said or done; at last; in the final result. 1972
AFTER-BAND, n. A future band. 1972
AFTER-BIRTH, n. The appendages of the fetus, called also secundines. 1973
AFTER-CLAP, n. An unexpected, subsequent event; something happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end. 1973
AFTER-COMER, n. A successor. 1973
AFTER-COMFORT, n. Future comfort. 1973
AFTER-CONDUCT, n. Subsequent behavior. 1973
AFTER-CONVICTION, n. Future conviction. 1973
AFTER-COST, n. Later cost; expense after the execution of the main design. 1973
AFTER-COURSE — AGGRIEVANCE 1974
AFTER-COURSE, n. Future course. 1974
AFTER-CROP, n. The second crop in the same year. 1974
AFTER-DAYS, n. Future days. 1974
AFTER-EATAGE, n. Part of the increase of the same year. [Local.] 1974
AFTER-ENDEAVOR, n. An endeavor after the first or former effort. 1974

AFTER-GAME, n. A subsequent scheme, or expedient. 1974
AFTER-GUARD, n. The seaman stationed on the poop or after part of the ship, to attend the after sails. 1974
AFTER-HOPE, n. Future hope. 1974
AFTER-HOURS, n. Hours that follow; time following. 1974
AFTER-IGNORANCE, n. Subsequent ignorance. 1974
AFTER-KING, n. A succeeding king. 1974
AFTER-LIFE, n. 1974
AFTER-LIVER, n. One who lives in succeeding times. 1974
AFTER-LOVE, n. The second or later love. 1974
AFTER-MALICE, n. Succeeding malice. 1974
AFTER-MATH, n. [after and math. See Mow.] 1975
AFTER-MOST, a. Superl. In marine language, nearest the stern, opposed to foremost; also hindmost. 1975
AFTER-NOON, n. The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.
AFTER-PAINS, n. The pains which succeed child birth. 19751975
AFTER-PART, n. The latter part. In marine language, the part of a ship towards the stern.
AFTER-PIECE, n. A piece performed after a play; a farce or other entertainment. 1975
AFTER-PROOF, n. Subsequent proof or evidence; qualities known by subsequent 1975
experience. 1975
AFTER-REPENTANCE, n. Subsequent repentance. 1975
AFTER-REPORT, n. Subsequent report, or information. 1975
AFTER-SAILS, n. The sails on the mizzenmast and stays, between the main and mizzen-masts. 1975
AFTER-STATE, n. The future state. 1975
AFTER-STING, n. Subsequent sting. 1975
AFTER-STORM, n. A succeeding or future storm. 1975
AFTER-SUPPER, n. The time between supper and going to bed. 1975
AFTER-SWARM, n. A swarm of bees which leaves the hive after the first. 1976
AFTER-TASTE, n. A taste which succeeds eating and drinking. 1976
AFTER-THOUGHT, n. [See Thought.] Reflections after an act; later thought, or expedient occurring too late. 1976
AFTER-TIMES, n. Succeeding times. It may be used in the singular. 1976
AFTER-TOSSING, n. The swell or agitation of the sea after a storm. 1976
AFTERWARD, AFTERWARDS, adv. [See Ward.] In later or subsequent time. 1976
AFTER-WISE, a. Wise afterwards or too late. 1976
AFTER-WIT, n. Subsequent wit; wisdom that comes too late. 1976
AFTER-WRATH, n. Later wrath; anger after the provocation has ceased. 1976
AFTER-WRITER, n. A succeeding writer. 1976
AGA, n. In the Turkish dominions, a commander or chief officer. The title is given to various chief officers, whether civil or military. It is also given to great land holders, and to the eunuchs of the Sultan's seraglio. 1976
AGAIN, adv. agen'. [L. con, whence contra;] 1976
AGAINST, prep. agenst'. 1977
AGALLOCH, AGALLOCHUM, n. [Of oriental origin.] 1978
AGALMATOLITE, n. [Gr. image, and stone.] 1978
AGAPE, adv. or a. [a and gape. See Gape.] 1978
AGAPE, n. ag'apy. [Gr. Love.] 1979
AGARIC, n. [Gr.] 1979
AGAST, AGHAST, a. 1979
AGATE, adv. [a and gate.] On the way; going. Obs. 1980
AGATE, n. [Gr. so called, says Pliny, 34, 10, because found near a river of that name in Sicily. So also Solinus and Isidore. But Bochart, with more probability, deduces it from the Punic and Hebrew, and with a different prefix, spotted. The word is used, Genesis 30 and Genesis 31, to describe the speckled and spotted cattle of Laban and

Jacob.] 1980
AGATE, n. An instrument used by goldwire drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it. 1980
AGATINE, a. Pretaining to agate. 1980
AGATINE, n. A genus of shells, oval or oblong. 1980
AGATIZED, a. Having the colored lines and figures of agate. 1980
AGATY, a. Of the nature of agate. 1980
AGAVE, n. [Gr. admirable.] 1980
AGAZE, v.t. [from gaze.] To strike with amazement. Obs. 1981
AGAZED, pp. Struck with amazement. [Not in use.] 1981
AGE, n. [L. aetas, or aevum. But these are undoubtedly contracted words.] 1981
AGED, a. 1982
AGED, n. Old persons. 1982
AGEN, for again. Obs. 1982
AGENCY, n. [L. agens. See Act.] 1982
AGENDA, n. [L. things to be done.] 1983
AGENT, a. Acting; opposed to patient, or sustaining action; as, the body agent. [Little used.] 1983
AGENT, n. 1983
AGENTSHIP, n. The office of an agent. [Not used.] We now use agency. 1983
AGGELATION, n. [L. gelu.] Concretion of a fluid. [Not used.] 1983
AGGENERATION, n. [L. ad and generatio.] The state of growing to another. [Not used.]
AGGER, n. [L.] A fortress, or mound. [Not used.] 19831983
AGGERATE, v.t. [L. aggero.] To heap. [Not used.] 1983
AGGERATION, n. A heaping; accumulation; as, “aggerations of sand.” 1983
AGGLOMERATE, v.t. [L. agglomero, ad and glomero, to wind into a ball, from glomus a ball of yarn; from the Heb. to involve.] 1983
AGGLOMERATE, v.i. To gather, grow or collect into a ball or mass. 1984
AGGLOMERATED, pp. Wound or collected into a ball. 1984
AGGLOMERATING, ppr. Winding into a ball; gathering into a lump. 1984
AGGLOMERATION, n. The act of winding into a ball; the state of being gathered into a ball or mass. 1984
AGGLUTINANT, n. Any viscous substance which unites other substances, by causing an adhesion; any application which tends to unite parts which have too little adhesion. 1984
AGGLUTINANT, a. Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion. 1984
AGGLUTINATE, v.t. [Lat. agglutino, ad and glutino, from gluten. Eng. glue. See Glue.]
AGGLUTINATED, pp. Glued together; united by a viscous substance. 19841984
AGGLUTINATING, ppr. Gluing together; united by causing adhesion. 1984
AGGLUTINATION, n. The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united. 1984
AGGLUTINATIVE, a. That tends to unite, or has power to cause adhesion. 1984
AGGRACE, v.t. To favor. [Not used.] 1985
AGGRACE, n. Kindness; favor. [Not used.] 1985
AGGRANDIZATION, n. The act of aggrandizing. [Not used.] 1985
AGGRANDIZE, v.t. [L. ad and grandis. See Grand.] 1985
AGGRANDIZED, pp. Made great or greater; exalted; enlarged. 1985
AGGRANDIZEMENT, n. The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank or honor; exaltation; enlargement. 1985
AGGRANDIZER, n. One that aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank or honor. 1985
AGGRANDIZING, ppr. Making great; exalting; enlarging. 1985
AGGRATE, v.t. To please. [Not used.] 1985
AGGRAVATE, v.t. [L. aggravo, of ad and gravis, heavy. See Grave, Gravity.] 1985
AGGRAVATED, pp. Increased, in severity or enormity; made worse; exaggerated. 1986
AGGRAVATING, ppr. Increasing in severity, enormity, or degree, as evils, misfortunes, pain, punishment, crimes, guilt, etc.; exaggerating. 1986

AGGRAVATION, n. 1986
AGGREGATE, v.t. [L. aggrego, to collect in troops, of ad and grex, a herd or band. See Gregarious.] 1986
AGGREGATE, a. Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; as, the aggregate amount of charges. 1986
AGGREGATE, n. A sum, mass or assemblage of particulars; as, a house is an aggregate of stones, bricks, timber, etc. It differs from a compound in this, that the particulars of an aggregate are less intimately mixed than in a compound. 1987
AGGREGATED, pp. Collected into a sum, mass or system. 1987
AGGREGATELY, adv. Collectively; taken in a sum or mass. 1987
AGGREGATING, ppr. Collecting into a sum or mass. 1987
AGGREGATION, n. 1987
AGGREGATIVE, a. Taken together; collective. 1987
AGGREGATOR, n. He that collects into a whole or mass. 1987
AGGRESS, v.i. [L. aggredior, aggressus, of ad and gradior, to go. See Grade.] 1987
AGGRESSING, ppr. Commencing hostility first; making the first attack. 1988
AGGRESSION, n. The first attack, or act of hostility; the first act of injury, or first act leading to war or controversy. 1988
AGGRESSIVE, a. Tending to aggress; making the first attack. 1988
AGGRESSOR, n. The person who first attacks; he who first commences hostility or a quarrel; an assaulter; an invader. 1988
AGGRIEVANCE, n. [See Aggrieve.] Oppression; hardship; injury. But grievance is more generally used. 1988
AGGRIEVE — AHUITZOTE 1989
AGGRIEVE, v.t. [of ad and grieve from grief. See Grief and Grave.] 1989
AGGRIEVE, v.i. To mourn; to lament. [Not used. See Grieve.] 1989
AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted, civilly or politically oppressed. 1989
AGGRIEVING, ppr. Afflicting; imposing hardships on; oppressing. 1989
AGGROUP, AGGROOP, v.t. [See Group.] 1989
AGGROUPED, AGGROOPED, pp. Collected into a group or assemblage. 1989
AGHAST, more correctly AGAST, a. or adv. [Perhaps the participle of agaze; otherwise from the root of ghastly and ghost.] 1989
AGILE, a. [L. agilis, from ago. See Act.] 1989
AGILENESS, n. Nimbleness; activity; the faculty of moving the limbs quickly; agility. 1990
AGILITY, n. [L. agilitas.] 1990
AGIO, n. 1990
AGIST, v.t. 1990
AGISTMENT, n. The taking and feeding other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land; also, the price paid for such feeding. it denotes also a burden, charge or tax. [In canon law, a modus, or composition.] 1990
AGISTOR, AGISTATOR, n. An officer of the king's forest, who has the care of cattle agisted, and collects the money for the same; hence called gist-taker, which in England is corrupted into guest-taker. 1990
AGITABLE, a. [See Agitate.] That may be agitated, shaken or discussed. 1990
AGITATE, v.t. [L. agito, from ago. See Act.] 1990
AGITATED, pp. Tossed from side to side; shaken; moved violently and irregularly; disturbed; discussed; considered. 1991
AGITATING, ppr. Shaking; moving with violence; disturbing; disputing; contriving. 1991
AGITATION, n. 1991
AGITATO, in music, denotes a broken style of performance, adapted to awaken surprise or perturbation. 1992
AGITATOR, n. One who agitates; also, an insurgent; one who excites sedition or revolt. In antiquity, a charioteer, that is, a driver. In Cromwell's time, certain officers appointed by the army to manage their concerns, were called agitators. 1992

AGLET, AIGLET, n. 1992
AGLET-BABY, n. A small image on the top of a lace. 1992
AGMINAL, a. [L. agmen, a troop or body of men arrayed from ago.] Pertaining to an army or troop. [Little used.] 1992
AGNAIL, n. [ad and nail. See Nail.] 1992
AGNATE, a. [L. agnatus.] Related or akin by the father's side. 1992
AGNATE, n. [L. agnatus, adnascor, of ad and nascor, to be born. See Nature.] Any male relation by the father's side. 1992
AGNATIC, a. Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors. 1992
AGNATION, n. Relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line, distinct from cognation, which includes descent in the male and female lines. 1992
AGNEL, n. [From agnus, a lamb, the figure struck on the coin.] 1992
AGNITION, n. [L. agnitio, agnosco.] Acknowledgment. [Little used.] 1993
AGNIZE, v.t. To acknowledge. [Not in use.] 1993
AGNOMINATE, v.t. [L. agnomino; ad and nomino, nomen, name.] 1993
AGNOMINATION, n. [L. agnomen, a surname, of ad and nomen. See Name.] 1993
AGNUS CASTUS. A species of vitex, so called from the Gr. chaste, or from a negative, and seed, from its imagined virtue of preserving chastity. The Athenian ladies reposed on the leaves of this plant at the feast of Ceres. The Latin Castus, chaste, now added to the name, forms a duplication of the sense. 1993
AGNUS DEI. [Lamb of God.] 1993
AGNUS SCYTHICUS. [Scythian Lamb.] 1993
AGO, adv. or a. [See Go.] Past; gone; as a year ago. 1994
AGOG, adv. 1994
AGOING, [The participle of go, with the prefix a.] 1994
AGON, n. [Gr.] The contest for the prize. [Not used.] 1994
AGONE, pp. agawn;, [See Ago and Gone.] Ago; past; since. 1994
AGONISM, n. [Gr.] Contention for a prize. 1994
AGONIST, n. One who contends for the prize in public games. Milton has used Agonistes in this sense, and so called his tragedy, from the similitude of Sampson's exertions, in slaying the Philistines, to prize fighting. In church history, the disciples of Donatus are called agonistics. 1994
AGONISTIC, AGONISTICAL, a. Pertaining to prize-fighting, contests of strength, or athletic combats. 1994
AGONISTICALLY, adv. In an agonistic manner; like prize-fighting. 1994
AGONIZE, v.t. [Gr. to strive. See Agony.] 1995
AGONIZE, v.t. To distress with extreme pain; to torture. 1995
AGONIZING, ppr. Suffering severe pain; writhing with torture. 1995
AGONIZINGLY, adv. With extreme anguish. 1995
AGONY, n. [Gr. a contest with bodily exertion; a word used to denote the athletic games, in Greece; whence anguish, solicitude; from L. ago. Gr. to strive. See Act.] 1995
AGOOD, adv. In earnest. [Not used.] 1995
AGOUTY, n. [L. acutus.] 1995
AGRARIAN, a. [L. agrarius, from ager, a field.] 1996
AGREE, v.i. [L. gratia. the primary sense is advancing, from the same root as L. gradior.]
AGREE, v.t. To admit, or come to one mind concerning; as, to agree the fact. Also, to reconcile or make friends; to put an end to variance; but these senses are unusual and hardly legitimate. Let the parties agree the fact, is really elliptical; let them agree on the fact. 1996 1997
AGREEABILITY, n. Easiness of disposition. [Not used.] 1997
AGREEABLE, a. 1997
AGREEABLENESS, n. 1998
AGREEABLY, adv. 1998
AGREED, pp. 1999
AGREEING, ppr. Living in concord; concurring; assenting; settling by consent. 1999

AGREEINGLY, adv. In conformity to. [Little used.] 1999
AGREEMENT, n. 1999
AGRESTIC, AGRESTICAL, a. [L. agrestis; ager, a field, or the same root.] 2000
AGRICULTOR, n. [L. ager, a field, and cultor, a cultivator.] 2000
AGRICULTURAL, a. Pertaining to husbandry, tillage, or the culture of the earth. 2000
AGRICULTURE, n. [L. ager, a field, and cultura, cultivation. See Acre and Culture.] 2000
AGRICULTURISM, n. The art or science of agriculture. [Little used.] 2000
AGRICULTURIST, n. One skilled in the art of cultivating the ground; a skilful husbandman. 2000
AGRIMONY, n. [L. agremonia, from the Gr. Thus it is written by Pliny. But in lower Latin it is written agrimonia. Said to be from Gr. the web or pearl of the eye from white, which this plant was supposed to cure. See Theoph 887.] 2001
AGRIPPINIANS, n. In Church history, the followers of Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage, in the third century, who first taught and defended the doctrine of rebaptization. 2001
AGRISE, v.i. To shiver. [Not in use.] 2001
AGRISE, v.t. To terrify; also, to make frightful. [Not in use.] 2001
AGROM, n. A disease frequent in Bengal, and other parts of the E. Indies, in which the tongue chaps and cleaves, becomes rough and sometimes covered with white spots. The remedy is some chalybeate liquor, or the juice of mint. 2001
AGROSTEMMA, n. A genus of plants of several species, containing the common corn cockle, wild lychnis or campion, etc. 2001
AGROSTIS, n. [Gr.] Bent grass; a genus of many species. 2001
AGROUND, adv. [Of a, at or on, and ground.] 2001
AGUAPECACA, n. The Jacana, a Brazilian bird, about the size of a pigeon. In the extremity of each wing, it has a sharp prickle which is used for defense. 2001
AGUE, n. a'gu, 2002
AGUE, v.t. To cause a shivering in; to strike with a cold fit. 2002
AGUE-CAKE, n. A hard tumor on the left side of the belly, lower than the false ribs; supposed to be the effect of intermitting fevers. 2002
AGUED, a. Chilly; having a fit of ague; shivering with cold or fear. 2002
AGUE-FIT, n. A paroxysm of cold, or shivering; chilliness. 2002
AGUE-PROOF, n. Able to resist agues; proof against agues. 2002
AGUERRY, v.t. To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war. [Not in use.]
AGUE-SPELL, n. A charm or spell to cure or prevent ague. 2002 2002
AGUE-STRUCK, a. Struck with ague. 2002
AGUE-TREE, n. A name sometimes applied to sassafras, on account of its febrifuge qualities. 2002
AGUISE, v.t. [See Guise.] To dress; to adorn. [Not in use.] 2002
AGUISE, n. Dress. [Not in use.] 2003
AGUISH, a. Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering; also, having the qualities of an ague. 2003
AGUISHNESS, n. Chilliness; the quality of being aguish. 2003
AGUILLANEUF, n. [From a, to, gui, misleto, and l'an neuf, the new year.] 2003
AGUL, n. A species of the hedysarum. 2003
AH, An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, etc., according to the manner of utterance. 2003
AHA, n. 2003
AHANIGER, n. A name of the gar-fish. 2003
AHEAD, adv. Ahed', [a and head, or at head.] 2003
AHEIGHT, adv. [a and height.] Aloft; on high. [Not used.] 2004
AHICCYATLI, n. A poisonous serpent of Mexico, somewhat resembling the rattlesnake, but destitute of rattles. Its poison is as fatal as that of any known species of serpent. 2004
AHIGH, adv. On high. [Not used.] 2004
AHOLD, adv. Near the wind; as, to lay a ship ahold. [Not in use.] 2004
AHOVAI, n. A trivial name synonymous with Cerbera, a very poisonous species of plum.

AHOY, Exclam. A sea term used in hailing. 20042004
AHRIMAN. [See Ariman.] 2004
AHUITLA, n. A worm found in the lake of Mexico, four inches in length, as thick as a goose-quill; the tail, which is hard and poisonous, contains a sting. 2004
AHUITZOTE, n. An amphibious quadruped of the tropical climate. of America, whose body is a foot long, its snout long and sharp, its skin of a mixed black and brown color.
AIA — ALBUGINEOUS 2005 2004
AIA, n. A Brazilian fowl of the spoon-bill kind, and resembling that bird in form and size.
AICURUS, n. A large and beautiful species of parrot, found in Brazil; its head 2005
beautifully variegated with yellow, red and violet colors; its body green; the tips of its wings red, and its tail long and yellow. 2005
AID, v.t. [L. adjuto.] 2005
AID, n. 2005
AIDANCE, n. Aid; help; assistance. [little used.] 2006
AIDANT, a. Helping; helpful; supplying aid. [Not used.] 2006
AIDDECAMP, n. plur. Aiddecamps. 2006
AIDED, pp. Assisted; supported; furnished with succor. 2006
AIDER, n. One who helps; an assistant, or auxiliary. 2006
AIDING, ppr. Helping; assisting. 2006
AIDLESS, a. Helpless; without aid; unsupported; undefended. 2006
AIGRET, AIGRETTE, n. 2006
AIGULET, n. [Fr. Usually contracted into aiglet, which see.] 2006
AIKRAW, n. A popular name of a species of lichen, or moss. 2006
AIL, v.t. 2006
AIL, n. Indisposition, or morbid affection. 2007
AILING, ppr. Diseased; indisposed; full of complaints. 2007
AILMENT, n. Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body; but the word is not applied ordinarily to acute diseases. 2007
AIM, v.i. 2007
AIM, v.t. To direct or point as a weapon; to direct to a particular object; as, to aim a musket or an arrow, the first or a blow; to aim a satire or a reflection at some person or vice. 2007
AIM, n. 2007
AIMED, pp. Pointed; directed; intended to strike or affect. 2008
AIMER, n. One that aims. 2008
AIMING, ppr. Pointing a weapon at an object; directing any thing to an object; intending; purposing. 2008
AIMLESS, a. Without aim. 2008
AIR, n. [L. aer; Heb. to shine. The radical sense is to open, expand; whence clear; or to flow, to shoot, to radiate.] 2008
AIR, v.t. 2009
AIRA, n. Hair grass, a genus of plants. 2010
AIR-BALLOON. [See Balloon.] 2010
AIR-BLADDER, n. A vesicle or cuticle filled with air; also, the bladder of a fish. 2010
AIR-BORN, a. Born of the air. 2010
AIR-BRAVING, a. Braving the winds. 2010
AIR-BUILT, a. Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical; as, an air-built castle; air build hopes. 2010
AIR-DRAWN, a. Drawn in air; imaginary. 2010
AIRED, pp. Exposed to air; cleansed by air; heated or dried by exposure to a fire; ventilated. 2010
AIRER, n. One who exposes to the air. 2010
AIR-GUN, n. A pneumatic engine, resembling a musket, to discharge bullets by means of the elastic force of compressed air. 2010
AIR-HOLDER, n. [Air and hold.] 2010

AIR-HOLE, n. An opening to admit or discharge air. 2010
AIRINESS, n. 2011
AIRING, ppr. Exposing to the air; warming; drying. 2011
AIRING, n. An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for warming or drying; also, a walk or ride in the open air; a short excursion. The exercise of horses in the open air. 2011
AIR-JACKET, n. A leather jacket, to which are fastened bags or bladders filled with air, to render persons buoyant in swimming. 2011
AIRLESS, a. Not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air, or communication with open air. 2011
AIRLING, n. A thoughtless, gay person. 2011
AIR-PIPE, n. A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold, by means of a communication with the furnace, and the rarefaction of the air by fire. This pipe is intended to supply the combustion with the air of the hold, by preventing the access of other air to the fire. 2011
AIR-POISE, n. [Air and poise.] 2011
AIR-PUMP, n. A machine for exhausting the air of a vessel. The machines for this purpose are of different constructions. 2011
AIR-SACS, n. Air bags in birds, which are certain receptacles of air, or vesicles lodged in the fleshy parts, in the hollow bones and in the abdomen, which all communicate with the lungs. These are supposed to render the body specifically lighter, and to supply the place of a muscular diaphragm. 2011
AIR-SHAFT, n. A passage for air into a mine, usually opened in a perpendicular direction, and meeting the adits or horizontal passages, to cause a free circulation of fresh air through the mine. 2012
AIR-STIRRING, a. Putting the air in motion. 2012
AIR-THREAD, n. A name given to the spider's webs, which are often seen floating in the air. These filaments are attached to the tops or ends of branches or shrubs or trees, and serve to support the spider when in quest of prey. 2012
AIR-THREATENING, a. Threatening the air; lofty. 2012
AIR-VESSEL, n. A spiral duct in plants contained air, and supposed to be analogous to the lungs in animals. 2012
AIRY, a. 2012
AIRY, AERY, n. Among sportsmen, the nest of the hawk or eagle. 2012
AIRY-FLYING, a. Flying like air. 2013
AISLE, AILE, n. Pronounced Ile. [L. ala.] 2013
AIZOON, n. [L. aizoon, it seems to be composed of Gr. always, and Eng. aye, and living.]
AJAVA, n. The seed of a plant brought from Malabar, said to be an excellent 2013
carminative, and very useful in the colic. 2013
AJUGA, n. Bugle, a genus of plants. 2013
AJURU-CATINGA, n. A species of American parrot, of a green color, with eyes of a fiery red, encircled with white. 2013
AJURU-CURAU, n. An American parrot, of a lively green color, with a blue crown; the throat, and sides of the head, of a fine yellow. 2013
AJURU-PARA, n. A small parrot of America, of a beautiful green, with the beak, legs and circlets of the eyes white. 2013
AJUTAGE, ADJUTAGE, n. 2013
AKE, v.i. Less properly written ache. [See Ache.] 2013
AKE, n. Continued pain, less severe than is expressed by pang, agony, and torment; as, the tooth-ake; head-ake. It is commonly used in composition with the name of the part affected, as head-ake. 2014
AKER, n. [Gr., L. ager.] 2014
AKIN, a. [a or of and kin. See Kin.] 2014
AKING, ppr. Having continued pain; suffering distress of mind, or grief. 2014
AKING, n. Continued pain, or distress of mind. 2014
AL, in Arabic, an adjective or inseparable prefix. Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English the; as, alkoran, the koran or the book by eminence; alcove, alchimy, alembic,

almanac, etc. 2014
AL, In English, is sometimes a contraction of the Saxon athel, noble or illustrious. 2014
ALABASTER, n. [L. from Gr.] 2015
ALABASTER, a. Made of alabaster, or resembling it. 2015
ALACK, exclam. 2015
ALACKADAY, An exclamation uttered to express regret or sorrow. 2015
ALACRIOUSNESS, n. Briskness. [Not used.] 2015
ALACRITY, n. [L. alacritas, from alacer, alaris.] 2015
ALADINISTS. Free thinkers among the Mohammedans. 2015
ALALITE, n. A crystallized mineral; diopside; a semi-transparent pyroxene. A variety with twelve sided prisms, was found by Bonvoisin, near the village of Ala in Piedmont, and by him called Alalite. 2016
A-RE, ALAMIRE, n. The lowest note but one, in Guido Aretine's scale of music. 2016
ALAMODALITY, n. Conformity to the prevailing mode, or fashion of the times. [Little used.] 2016
ALAMODE, adv. According to the fashion or prevailing mode. 2016
ALAMODE, n. A thin glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, etc. 2016
ALAND, adv. At or on land. 2016
ALARM, n. 2016
ALARM, v.t. 2016
ALARM-BELL, n. A bell that gives notice of danger. 2017
ALARMED, pp. Notified of sudden danger; surprised with fear; roused to vigilance or activity by apprehension of approaching danger; solicitous at the prospect or expectation of evil. Thus, we are alarmed at the approach of danger, or alarmed for the safety of friends at sea. 2017
ALARMING, ppr. Giving notice of approaching danger; rousing to vigilance; exciting solicitude by a prospect of evil. 2017
ALARMING, a. Exciting apprehension; terrifying; awakening a sense of danger; as, an alarming message. 2017
ALARMINGLY, adv. With alarm; in a manner to excite apprehension. 2017
ALARMIST, n. One that excites alarm. 2017
ALARM-POST, n. A place to which troops are to repair in cases of an alarm. 2017
ALARM-WATCH, n. A watch that strikes the hour by regulated movement. 2017
ALARUM, For alarm, is a corruption, and is not to be used. 2017
ALAS, ex. 2017
ALATE, adv. Lately. [Not used.] 2017
ALATED, a. [L. ala, a wing; alatus, winged.] 2017
ALATERN, n. A trivial name of a species of rhamnus or buckthorn. 2018
ALB, n. [L. albus, Gr. white.] 2018
ALBATROS, n. An aquatic fowl, belonging to the order of ansers. The bill is strait; the upper mandible crooked at the point, and the lower one truncated; the nostrils are oval, open and little prominent, and placed on the sides; the wings are pennated, and there are three webbed toes on each foot. The upper part of the body is of a spotted brown, and the belly white. It is of the size of a pelican or larger, very voracious, preying on fish and small water fowls. These fowls are seen, in great numbers, about the capes of the two continents, and on the northern shores of Asia. They are sometimes called the great gull.
ALBEIT, [This is supposed to be a compound of all, be and it, and is equivalent to 2018
admit, or grant it all.] 2018
ALBELEN, n. A fish of the truttaceous or trout kind, found in the German lakes, weighing five or six pounds. 2018
ALBESCENT, a. [L. albesco, to grow white.] 2018
ALBICORE, n. A marine fish, like a tunny, noted for following ships. 2019
ALBIGENSES, ALBEGEOIS, n. A party of Reformers, who separated from the church of Rome, in the 12th century; so called from the Albegeois, a small territory in France, where they resided. They are sometimes confounded with the Waldenses; but they were prior to them in time, differed from them in some of their tenets, and resided in a different

part of France. The Catholics made war upon them, and they gradually dwindled, till the reformation, when the remains of them fell in with the followers of Zuinglius and the Genevan Protestants. 2019
ALBIN, n. [L. albus, white.] 2019
ALBINO, n. [L. albus, white.] 2019
ALBINOS, n. A name signifying white men, given by the Portuguese to the white negroes of Africa. The color of this race appears like that of persons affected with leprosy; and negroes look upon them as monsters. 2019
ALBION, n. An ancient name of England, still used in poetry. It is supposed this name was given to it on account of its white cliffs. 2019
ALBORA, n. A sort of itch or rather leprosy, terminating without ulceration, but with fetid evacuations in the mouth and nostrils. 2019
ALBORO, n. The erythrinus, a small red fish of the Mediterranean. 2020
ALBUGINEOUS, a. [L. albugo, the white spot in the eye, from albus white.] 2020

ALBUGO — ALIGHT 2021

ALBUGO, n. The white speck in the eye, called the film, haw, dragon, pearl or cicatrice. Also a disease of the eye, occasioned by a white opake spot growing on the cornea and obstructing vision. It is called also leucoma, nebula, pannus oculi, onyx, unguis etc. 2021
ALBULA, n. A species of truttaceous fish, destitute of teeth. The albula Indica is called by the Dutch wit-fish, and is of the size of a herring. The Albula nobilis is a fish caught in the lakes of Germany. 2021
ALBUM, n. [L. albus, white.] 2021
ALBUMEN, n. [L. from albus, white.] 2021
ALBUMINOUS, a. Pertaining to, or having the properties of albumen. 2021
ALBURN, ALBURNUM, n. [L. alburnum, from albus, white.] 2021
ALBURN, a. [L. alburnus, from albus, white.] 2021
ALCAHEST, ALKAHEST, n. 2022
ALCAIC, a. Pertaining to Alcaeus, a Lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who flourished about the forty-fourth Olympiad; or to other poets of the same name, of which three are mentioned; one an Athenian tragic poet, and another a Messenian. 2022
ALCAICS, n. plu. Several kinds of verse; so called from Alcaeus, their inventor. One kind consists of five feet, a spondee or iambic, an iambic, a long syllable and two dactyls. 2022
ALCAID, n. 2022
ALCANNA, n. A plant; and a powder, prepared from the leaves of the Egyptian privet, used by the Turkish females to give a golden color to the nails and hair. Infused in water it forms a yellow color; with vinegar, it forms a red. From the berries is extracted an oil, used in medicine. In Cairo, it forms an article of commerce. 2022
ALCATRAZ, n. The Spanish name of the Pelecanus Onocrotalus of Linne; a pelican; also a fish taken on the coast of India. 2022
ALCAVALA, n. In Spain, a tax on every transfer of property, real or personal. 2022
ALCEDO, n. [L.] 2023
ALCHIMIC, ALCHIMICAL, ALCHIMICALLY, a. Relating to alchimy, or produced by it. adv. In the manner of alchimy. 2023
ALCHIMIST, n. One who practices alchimy. 2023
ALCHIMISTIC, ALCHIMISTICAL, a. Practicing alchimy, or relating to it. 2023
ALCHIMY, n. [See Chimistry.] 2023
ALCMANIAN, a. Pertaining to Alcman, a lyric poet of the twenty-seventh Olympiad, celebrated for his amorous verses. The alcmanian verse consisted of two dactyls and two trochees. 2023
ALCO, n. A quadruped of America, nearly resembling a dog, but mute and melancholy; and this circumstance seems to have given rise to the fable that dogs, transported to America become mute. The animal was used for food by the native Americans, and the first Spanish settlers; but it is said to be now extinct. It is known also by the name of Techichi. 2023

ALCOHOL, n. [Heb. to paint with a preparation of powder of antimony. The oriental females still practice the painting of the eye brows with this material. The name was applied to this substance, and afterwards to other fine powders, and to highly rectified spirits.] 2024
ALCOHOLIC, a. Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities. 2024
ALCOHOLIZATION, n. The act of rectifying spirit, till it is wholly dephlegmatedor of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder. 2024
ALCOHOLIZE, v.t. To convert into alcohol; to rectify spirit till it is wholly dephlegmated; also, to reduce a substance to an impalpable powder. 2024
ALCOR, n. A small star adjoining to the large bright one in the middle of the tail of Ursa Major. 2024
ALCORAN. [See Koran and Alkoran.] 2024
ALCOVE, n. [Eng. cubby.] 2024
ALCYON, n. A trivial name of the kingfisher. [See Halcyon.] 2025
ALCYONITE, n. A fossil zoophite, somewhat resembling a fungus. 2025
ALCYONIUM, n. The name of a submarine plant, or bastard spunge. Also a kind of astroit or coral, a fossil found in England. 2025
ALDER, n. [L. alnus.] 2025
ALDERMAN, n. plu. Aldermen. 2025
ALDERMANLY, a. Pertaining to or like an alderman. 2025
ALDERN, a. Made of Alder. 2025
ALE, n. 2026
ALE-BENCH, n. A bench in or before an ale house. 2026
ALE-BERRY, n. A beverage, made by boiling ale with spice, sugar and sops of bread.
ALE-BREWER, n. One whose occupation is to brew ale. 2026 2026
ALE-CONNER, n. [ale and con, to know or see.] 2026
ALE-COST, n. Costmary, a plant, a species of Tanacetum. 2026
ALE-FED, a. Fed with ale. 2026
ALE-GAR, n. Sour ale; the acid of ale. 2026
ALE-HOOF, n. 2026
ALE-HOUSE, n. a house where ale is retailed; and hence a tipling house. 2027
ALE-HOUSE-KEEPER, n. One who keeps an ale-house. 2027
ALE-KNIGHT, n. a pot companion. 2027
ALE-SHOT, n. A reckoning to be paid for ale. 2027
ALE-SILVER, n. A duty paid to the Lord Mayor of London, by the sellers of ale within the city. 2027
ALE-STAKE, n. a stake set as a sign before an ale-house. 2027
ALE-TASTER, n. An officer appointed in every court leet, and sworn, to inspect ale, beer and bread, and examine the quality and quantity within the precincts of the lordship. 2027
ALE-VAT, n. a vat in which ale is fermented. 2027
ALE-WASHED, a. Steeped or soaked in ale. 2027
ALE-WIFE, n. a woman who keeps an ale house. 2027
ALEWIFE, ALOOF, n. [This word is properly aloof, the Indian name of a fish. See Winthrop on the culture of maiz in America, Phil. Trans. No. 142. p. 1065, and Baddam's Memoirs, vol. 2. 131.] 2027
ALECTRYOMANCY, n. [Gr. a cock and divination.] 2027
ALEE, adv. [a or at and lee. See Lee.] 2028
ALEGER, a. [L. alacer.] 2028
ALEGGE, v.t. To lighten; to lessen; to assuage. [Not used.] 2028
ALEMBDAR, n. In Turkey, an officer who bears the green standard of Mohammed, when the Sultan appears in public. 2028
ALEMBIC, n. 2028
ALENGTH, adv. [a and length.] 2028
ALEPIDOTE, n. [Gr. a scale.] 2029

ALERT, a. 2029
ALERTNESS, n. Briskness; nimbleness; sprightliness; levity. 2029
ALEUROMANCY, n. [Gr. meal and divination.] 2029
ALEUTIAN, ALEUTIC, a. Designating certain isles in the Pacific ocean, eastward of Kamtschatka, extending northeastward towards America. The word is formed from aleut, which, in Russia, is a bald rock. 2029
ALEXANDERS, n. The name of a plant of the genus Smyrnium. 2029
ALEXANDER'S FOOT, n. The name of a plant. 2029
ALEXANDRIAN, n. Pertaining to Alexandria. There are many cities of this name, in various parts of the earth. The term is often applied an attribute, or used as a noun, for one who professed or taught the sciences in the school of Alexandria in Egypt; a place highly celebrated for its literature and magnificence, and whose library, it is said, consisted of 700,000 volumes. The Persians and Turks write for Alexander, Scander, or Sconder; and for Alexandria, Scanderona; hence Scanderoon, a sea port in Syria. 2029
ALEXANDRINE, ALEXANDRIAN, n. A kind of verse, consisting of twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen alternately; so called from a poem written in French on the life of Alexander. This species of verse is peculiar to modern poetry, but well adapted to epic poems. The Alexandrine in English consists of twelve syllables, and is less used than this kind of verse is among the French, whose tragedies are generally composed of Alexandrines. 2030
ALEXIPHARMIC, a. [Gr. to expel, and poison.] 2030
ALEXIPHARMIC, n. A medicine that is intended to obviate the effects of poison; an antidote to poison or infection. By the Greeks, the word was used for an amulet. 2030
ALEXITERIC, ALEXITERIAL, a. [Gr. to expel, and poison.] 2030
ALEXITERIC, ALEXITERICAL, n. A medicine to resist the effects of poison, or the bite of venomous animals; nearly synonymous with alexipharmic. Used also by the Greeks for an amulet. 2030
ALGAROT, ALGAROTH, n. The name of an emetic powder, prepared from the regulus of antimony, dissolved in acids, and separated by repeated lotions in warm water. It is either an Arabic term, or the name of the inventor, a physician of Verona. 2030
ALGATES, adv. By all means; on any terms. 2030
ALGEBRA, n. [Ar. the reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers from the verb, which signifies to consolidate; Heb. to be strong.] 2030
ALGEBRAIC, ALGEBRAICAL, a. Pertaining to algebra; containing an operation of Algebra, or deduced from such operation. 2031
ALGEBRAIST, n. One who is versed in the science of algebra. 2031
ALGENEB, n. A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the right side of Perseus; Long. 27 degrees 46' 12" of Taurus; Lat. 30 degrees 05' 28" North. 2031
ALGERINE, n. [from Algiers.] A native of Algiers, a city and a government on the coast of Africa. 2031
ALGERINE, a. Belonging to Algiers. 2031
ALGID, a. [L. algidus.] Cold. [Not used.] 2031
ALGOL, n. A fixed star of the third magnitude, called Medusa's head, in Perseus; Long. 21 degrees 50' 42" of Taurus; Lat. 23 degrees 23' 47" North. 2031
ALGOR, n. [Lat.] Among physicians, an unusual coldness in any part of the body. 2031
ALGORITHM, ALGORISM, n. An arabic term, signifying numerical computation, or the six operations of arithmetic. 2032
ALGOUS, a. [L. alga, sea weed.] Pertaining to sea weed; abounding with, or like sea weed. 2032
ALHENNA, n. [See Alkenna.] 2032
ALIAS, [L.] Otherwise; as in this example, Simson alias Smith; a word used in judicial proceedings to connect the different names by which a person is called who attempts to conceal his true name and pass under a fictitious one. 2032
ALIAS, n. A second writ, or execution, issued when the first has failed to enforce the judgment. 2032
ALIBI, n. [L.] Elsewhere; in another place; a law term. When a person is charged with an offense, and he proves that he could not have committed it, because he was, at the time,

in another place, he is said to prove an alibi. The part of a plea or allegation, which avers the party to have been in another place, is also called an alibi. 2032
ALIEN, a. alyen, [L. alienus, from alius, another. L. alieno, to alienate; alter, another, to altercate.] 2032
ALIEN, n. alyen. 2032
ALIEN, ALIENE, v.t. [L. alieno.] 2033
ALIENABILITY, n. The capacity of being alienated or transferred. 2033
ALIENABLE, a. That may be sold, or transferred to another; as, land is alienable according to the laws of the State. 2033
ALIENAGE, n. The state of being an alien. 2034
ALIENATE, v.t. [L. alieno.] 2034
ALIENATE, a. [L. alienatus.] 2034
ALIENATION, n. [L. alienatio.] 2034
ALIENATOR, n. One that alienates or transfers property. 2035
ALIENE, n. One to whom the title to property is transferred. 2035
ALIENISM, n. Alyenizm. The state of being an alien. 2035
ALIFE, adv. [a or on and life.] On my life. 2035
ALIFEROUS, a. [L. ala, wing, and fero, to bear.] Having wings. 2035
ALIFORM, a. [L. ala, wing, and forma, shape.] 2035
ALIGEROUS, a. [L. ala wing, and gero, to carry] Having wings. 2035
ALIGHT, v.i. 2035
ALIKE — ALL-JUST 2037
ALIKE, a. 2037
ALIKE, adv. in the same manner, form or degree. 2037
ALIKE-MINDED, a. Having the same mind; but like-minded is more generally used. 2037
ALIMENT, n. [L. alimentum, from alo, to feed.] 2037
ALIMENTAL, a. Supplying food; that has the quality of nourishing; that furnishes the materials for natural growth; as, chyle is alimental; alimental sap. 2037
ALIMENTALLY, adv. So as to serve for nourishment or food. 2037
ALIMENTARINESS, n. The quality of supplying nutriment. 2037
ALIMENTARY, a. Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing; as, alimentary particles. 2037
ALIMENTATION, n. 2038
ALIMONIOUS, a. [See Alimony.] Nourishing; affording food. [Little used.] 2038
ALIMONY, n. [L. alimonia, of alo, to feed. See Aliment.] 2038
ALIPED, a. [L. ala, wing, and pes, foot.] 2038
ALIPED, n. [Supra.] 2038
ALIQUANT, a. [L. aliquantum, a little.] 2038
ALIQUOT, a. [L.] 2039
ALISH, a. [From ale.] Like ale; having the qualities of ale. 2039
ALIVE, a. 2039
ALKAHEST, n. 2039
ALKALESCENCY, n. [See Alkali.] 2040
ALKALESCENT, a. tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline. 2040
ALKALI, n. plu. Alkalies 2040
ALKALIFY, v.t. To form, or to convert into an alkali. 2041
ALKALIFY, v.i. To become an alkali. 2041
ALKALIGENOUS, a. [Alkali and to generate.] 2041
ALKALIMETER, n. [Alkali and Gr. measure.] 2041
ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of alkali. 2041
ALKALINITY, n. The quality which constitutes an alkali. 2041
ALKALIZATE, a. Alkaline; impregnated with alkali. Obs. 2041
ALKALIZATION, n. The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali. 2041
ALKALIZE, v.t. [and formerly Alkalizate.] 2041

ALKANET, n. The plant bugloss. The root is used to impart a deep red color to oily substances, ointments, plasters, etc. 2042
ALKEKENGI, n. The winter cherry, a species of physalis. The plant bears a near resemblance to solanum, or nightshade. The berry is medicinal. 2042
ALKENNA, ALHENNA, n. Egyptian privet, a species of Lawsonia. The pulverized leaves of this plant are much used by the eastern nations for staining their nails yellow. The powder, being wet, forms a paste, which is bound on the nails for a night, and the color thus given will last several weeks. 2042
ALKERMES, n. 2042
ALKERVA, n. An arabic name of the Palma Christi. 2042
ALKORAN, n. 2042
ALKORANIST, n. One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Alkoran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alkoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tartars admit a multitude of traditions. 2042
ALKUSSA, n. A fish of the Silurus kind, with one beard only under the chin. 2043
ALL, a. awl. [Gr. Shemitic from calah, to be ended or completed to perfect.] 2043
ALL, adv. Wholly; completely; entirely; as all along; all bedewed; all over; my friend is all for amusement; I love my father all. In the ancient phrases, all too dear, all so long, this word retains its appropriate sense; as,"he thought them six-pence all too dear," that is, he thought them too dear by the sum of sixpence. In the sense of although, as, "all were it as the rest," and in the sense of just, or at the moment, as "all as his straying flock he fed," it is obsolete, or restricted to poetry. 2043
ALL, n. 2043
ALL-ABANDONED, a. Abandoned by all 2045
ALL-ABHORRED, a. Detested by all. 2045
ALL-ACCOMPLISHED, a. Fully accomplished; whose education is highly finished or complete. 2045
ALL-ADMIRING, a. Wholly admiring. 2045
ALL-ADVISED, a. Advised by all. 2045
ALL-APPROVED, a. Approved by all. 2045
ALL-ATONING, a. Atoning for all; making complete atonement. 2045
ALL-BEARING, a. Producing every thing; omniparous. 2045
ALL-BEAUTEOUS, a. Perfectly beautiful 2045
ALL-BEHOLDING, a. Beholding or seeing all things. 2045
ALL-BLASTING, a. Blasting all; defaming or destroying all. 2045
ALL-BOUNTEOUS, ALL-BOUNTIFUL, a. Perfectly bountiful; of infinite bounty. 2045
ALL-CHANGING, a. Perpetually changing. 2045
ALL-CHEERING, a. That cheers all; that gives gaiety or cheerfulness to all. 2045
ALL-COMMANDING, a. Having command or sovereignty over all. 2045
ALL-COMPLYING, a. Complying in every respect. 2046
ALL-COMPOSING, a. That makes all tranquil or peaceful. 2046
ALL-COMPREHENSIVE, a. Comprehending all things. 2046
ALL-CONCEALING, a. Hiding or concealing all. 2046
ALL-CONQUERING, a. That subdues all. 2046
ALL-CONSCIOUS, a. Conscious of all; all-knowing. 2046
ALL-CONSTRAINING, a. Constraining all 2046
ALL-CONSUMING, a. That consumes or devours all. 2046
ALL-DARING, a. Daring to attempt every thing. 2046
ALL-DESTROYING, a. Destroying every thing. 2046
ALL-DEVASTATING, a. Wasting every thing. 2046
ALL-DEVOURING, a. Eating or consuming all. 2046
ALL-DIMMING, a. Obscuring every thing. 2046
ALL-DISCOVERING, a. Discovering or disclosing every thing. 2046
ALL-DISGRACED, a. Completely disgraced. 2046
ALL-DISPENSING, a. Dispensing all things; affording dispensation or permission. 2046

ALL-DIVINE, a. Supremely excellent. 2046
ALL-DIVINING, a. Foretelling all things. 2046
ALL-DREADED, a. Dreaded by all. 2046
ALL-EFFICIENT, a. Of perfect or unlimited efficacy or efficiency. 2047
ALL-ELOQUENT, a. Eloquent in the highest degree. 2047
ALL-EMBRACING, a. Embracing all things. 2047
ALL-ENDING, a. Putting an end to all things. 2047
ALL-ENLIGHTENING, a. Enlightening all things. 2047
ALL-ENRAGED, a. Highly enraged. 2047
ALL-FLAMING, a. Flaming in all directions. 2047
ALL-FOOLS-DAY, n. The first of April. 2047
ALL-FORGIVING, a. Forgiving or pardoning all. 2047
ALL-FOURS, n. [all and four.] 2047
ALL-GIVER, n. The giver of all things. 2047
ALL-GOOD, a. Completely good. 2047
ALL-GOOD, n. The popular name of the plant Good-Henry, or English Mercury, Chenopodium bonus Henricus.
ALL-GRACIOUS, a. Perfectly gracious. 2047 2047
ALL-GUIDING, a. Guiding or conducting all things. 2047
ALL-HAIL, ex. 2048
ALL-HALLOW, ALL-HALLOWS, n. 2048
ALL-HALLOW-TIDE, n. The time near All Saints, or November first. 2048
ALL-HAPPY, a. Completely happy. 2048
ALL-HEAL, n. The popular name of several plants. 2048
ALL-HEALING, a. Healing all things. 2048
ALL-HELPING, a. Assisting all 2048
ALL-HIDING, a. Concealing all things. 2048
ALL-HONORED, a. Honored by all. 2048
ALL-HURTING, a. Hurting all things. 2048
ALL-IDOLIZING, a. Worshiping any thing. 2048
ALL-IMITATING, a. Imitating every thing. 2048
ALL-INFORMING, a. Imitating every thing. 2048
ALL-INTERESTING, a. Interesting in the highest degree. 2048
ALL-INTERPRETING, a. Explaining all things. 2048
ALL-JUDGING, a. Judging all; possessing the sovereign right of judging. 2048
ALL-JUST, a. Perfectly just. 2049
ALL-KIND — ALLISION 2050
ALL-KIND, a. Perfectly kind or benevolent. 2050
ALL-KNOWING, a. Having all knowledge; omniscient. 2050
ALL-LICENSED, a. Licensed to every thing. 2050
ALL-LOVING, a. Of infinite love. 2050
ALL-MAKING, a. Making or creating all; omnific. 2050
ALL-MATURING, a. Maturing all things. 2050
ALL-MERCIFUL, a. Of perfect mercy or compassion. 2050
ALL-MURDERING, a. Killing or destroying every thing. 2050
ALL-OBEDIENT, a. Entirely obedient. 2050
ALL-OBEYING, a. [See Obey.] Receiving obedience from all. 2050
ALL-OBLIVIOUS, a. Causing total oblivion. 2050
ALL-OBSCURING, a. Obscuring every thing. 2050
ALL-PATIENT, a. Enduring every thing without murmurs. 2050
ALL-PENETRATING, a. Penetrating every thing. 2050
ALL-PERFECT, a. Completely perfect; having all perfection. 2050
ALL-PERFECTNESS, n. The perfection of the whole; entire perfection. 2050
ALL-PIERCING, a. Piercing every thing. 2050

ALL-POWERFUL, a. Almighty; omnipotent. 2050
ALL-PRAISED, a. Praised by all. 2051
ALL-RULING, a. Governing all things. 2051
ALL-SAGACIOUS, a. Having all sagacity; of perfect discernment. 2051
ALL-SAINTS-DAY, n. The first day of November, called also all hallows; a feast in honor of all the saints. 2051
ALL-SANCTIFYING, a. Sanctifying the whole. 2051
ALL-SAVING, a. Saving all. 2051
ALL-SEARCHING, a. Pervading and searching every thing. 2051
ALL-SEEING, a. Seeing every thing. 2051
ALL-SEER, n. One that sees every thing. 2051
ALL-SHAKING, a. Shaking all things. 2051
ALL-SHUNNED, a. Shunned by all. 2051
ALL-SOULS-DAY, n. The second day of November; a feast or solemnity held by the church of Rome, to supplicate for the souls of the faithful deceased. 2051
ALL-SPICE, n. The berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies; a spice of a mildly pungent taste, and agreeably aromatic. 2051
ALL-SUFFICIENCY, n. Complete or infinite ability. 2051
ALL-SUFFICIENT, a. Sufficient to every thing; infinitely able. 2051
ALL-SUFFICIENT, n. The all-sufficient Being; God. 2051
ALL-SURROUNDING, a. Encompassing the whole. 2052
ALL-SURVEYING, n. [See Survey.] Surveying every thing. 2052
ALL-SUSTAINING, a. Upholding all things. 2052
ALL-TELLING, a. Telling or divulging every thing. 2052
ALL-TRIUMPHING, a. Triumphant every where or over all. 2052
ALL-WATCHED, a. Watched throughout. 2052
ALL-WISE, a. Possessed of infinite wisdom. 2052
ALL-WITTED, a. Having all kinds of wit. 2052
ALL-WORSHIPED, a. Worshiped or adored by all. 2052
ALL-WORTHY, a. Of infinite worth; of the highest worth. 2052
ALLAGITE, n. A mineral, of a brown or green color, massive, with a flat conchoidal fracture, and nearly opake, found in the Hartz near Elbingerode. 2052
ALLANITE, n. A mineral named from Mr. Allan, of Edinburg, who first recognized it as a distinct species. It is massive, of a brownish black color, and conchoidal fracture. A siliceous oxyd of cerium. 2052
ALLANTOIS, ALLANTOID, n. [Gr. a sausage, and form.] 2052
ALLATRATE, v.t. [L. allatro.] To bark, as a dog. [Not used.] 2052
ALLAY, v.t. [Gr.; L. ligo, to bind; but this may be the same word differently applied, that is, to set, to fix, to make fast, to unite. Allay and alloy were formerly used indifferently; but I have recognized an entire distinction between them, applying alloy to metals.] 2053
ALLAY, n. 2053
ALLAYED, pp. Layed at rest; quieted; tranquilized; abated; [reduced by mixture. Obs.]
ALLAYER, n. He, or that which allays. 2053 2053
ALLAYING, ppr. Quieting; reducing to tranquility; abating; [reducing by mixture. Obs.]
ALLAYMENT, n. The act of quieting, or a state of tranquility; a state of rest after 2053
disturbance; abatement; ease; as, the allayment of grief. 2054
ALLE, n. ally. The little auk, or black and white diver. 2054
ALLECTIVE, a. Alluring. [Not used.] 2054
ALLECTIVE, n. Allurement. [Not used.] 2054
ALLEDGE, v.t. [L. allego, ad and lego, to send; Eng. lay.] 2054
ALLEDGED, pp. Affirmed; asserted, whether as a charge or a plea. 2054
ALLEDGER, n. One who affirms or declares. 2054
ALLEDGING, ppr. Asserting; averring; declaring. 2054
ALLEGATION, n. 2054

ALLEGE. [See Alledge.] 2054
ALLEGEABLE, a. That may be alledged. [Not used.] 2054
ALLEGEAS, ALLEGIAS, n. A stuff manufactured in the East Indies, of two kinds, one of cotton, the other of various plants which are spun like flax. 2055
ALLEGEMENT, n. Allegation. [Not in use.] 2055
ALLEGHANEAN, a. Pertaining to the mountains called Alleghany, or Alleghenny. 2055
ALLEGHANY, n. The chief ridge of the great chains of mountains which run from N. East to S. West through the middle and southern states of North America; but, more appropriately, the main or unbroken ridge, which casts all the waters on one side to the east, and on the other side to the west. This ridge runs from Pennsylvania to Georgia, and chains extend through the United States. 2055
ALLEGIANCE, n. [L. alligo, of ad and ligo, to bind. See Liege and League.] 2055
ALLEGIANT, a. Loyal. [Not used.] 2055
ALLEGORIC, ALLEGORICAL, a. In the manner of allegory; figurative; describing by resemblances. 2055
ALLEGORICALLY, adv. In a figurative manner; by way of allegory. 2056
ALLEGORICALNESS, n. The quality of being allegorical. 2056
ALLEGORIZE, v.t. 2056
ALLEGORIZE, v.i. To use allegory; as, a man may allegorize, to please his fancy. 2056
ALLEGORIZED, pp. Turned into allegory, or understood allegorically. 2056
ALLEGORIZING, ppr. Turning into allegory, or understanding in all allegorical sense.
ALLEGORY, n. [Gr. other, to speak, a forum, an oration.] 2056 2056
ALLEGRETTO, [from allegro,] denotes, in music, a movement or time quicker than andante, but not so quick as allegro. 2057
ALLEGRO. [See Light.] 2057
ALLELUIAH, n. [Heb. praise to Jah.] 2057
ALLEMAND, n. A slow air in common time, or grave, solemn music, with a slow movement. Also a brisk dance, or a figure in dancing. 2057
ALLEMANNIC, a. Belonging to the Alemanni, ancient Germans, and to Alemannia, their country. The word is generally supposed to be composed of all and manni, all men. Cluver, p. 68. This is probably an error. The word is more probably composed of the Celtic all, other, the root of Latin alius and man, place; one of another place, a stranger. The Welsh allman is thus rendered, and this seems to be the original word. 2057
ALLERION, n. In heraldry, an eagle without beak or feet, with expanded wings; denoting Imperialists vanquished and disarmed. 2058
ALLEVEUR, n. A small Swedish coin, value about a cent. 2058
ALLEVIATE, v.t. [Low L. allevio; ad and levo, to raise, levis, light.] 2058
ALLEVIATED, pp. Made lighter; mitigated; eased; extenuated. 2058
ALLEVIATING, ppr. Making lighter, or more tolerable; extenuating. 2058
ALLEVIATION, n. 2058
ALLEVIATIVE, n. That which mitigates. [Not in use.] 2059
ALLEY, n. al'ly 2059
ALLIACEOUS, a. [L. allium, garlic.] 2059
ALLIANCE, n. [Gr.; L.] 2059
ALLIANT, n. An ally. [Not used.] 2059
ALLICIENCY, n. [Lat. allicio, ad and lacio, allecto, elicio.] 2060
ALLICIENT, n. That which attracts. [Not used.] 2060
ALLIED, pp. Connected by marriage, treaty or similitude. [See Ally.] 2060
ALLIGATE, v.t. [L. alligo, and ad and ligo, to bind. See Allegiance, Liege, League.] 2060
ALLIGATION, n. 2060
ALLIGATOR, n. [The Latin word seems to be connected with lacertus, the arm; and the animal may be named from the resemblance of his legs to arms.] 2060
ALLIGATOR-PEAR, n. A west India fruit, resembling a pear in shape, from one to two pounds in weight. It contains within its rind a yellow butyraceous substance, which, when

the fruit is perfectly ripe, constitutes an agreeable food. 2061
ALLIGATURE, n. See Ligature, which is the word in use. 2061
ALLINEMENT, n. [L. linea.] 2061
ALLIOTH, n. A star in the tail of the great bear, much used for finding the latitude at sea.
ALLISION, n. allizh'un. [L. allido, to dash or strike against of ad and lado, to hurt by striking.] 2061 2061
ALLITERATION — ALPHABET 2062
ALLITERATION, n. [L. ad and litera, a letter.] 2062
ALLITERATIVE, a. Pertaining to, or consisting in, alliteration. 2062
ALLOCATION, n. [L. ad and locatio, a placing, from locus, place. See Local.] 2062
ALLOCHROITE, n. An amorphous, massive, opake mineral, of a grayish, yellowish or reddish color, found in Norway; considered as a variety of garnet. Its name is said to be given to it, as expressive of its changes of color before the blowpipe; Gr. other, and color.
ALLOCUTION, n. [L. allocutio, of ad and loquor, to speak. See Eloquence.] 2062 2062
ALLODIAL, a. Pertaining to allodium; freehold; free of rent or service; held independence of a lord paramount; opposed to feudal. 2062
ALLODIAN is sometimes used, but is not well authorized. 2063
ALLODIUM, n. 2063
ALLONGE, n. allunj'. 2063
ALLOO, v.t. or i. To incite dogs by a call. 2063
ALLOPHANE, n. [Gr. other and to appear.] 2063
ALLOT, v.t. [of ad and lot; See Lot.] 2063
ALLOTMENT, n. 2064
ALLOTTED, pp. Distributed by lot; granted; assigned. 2064
ALLOTTERY is used by Shakespeare for allotment; but is not authorized by usage. 2064
ALLOTTING, ppr. Distributing by lot giving as portions; assigning. 2064
ALLOW, v.t. [L. loco, to lay, set, place. See Lay.] 2064
ALLOWABLE, a. That may be permitted as lawful, or admitted as true and proper; not forbid; not unlawful or improper; as, a certain degree of freedom is allowable among friends. 2065
ALLOW-ABLENESS, n. The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition, or impropriety. 2065
ALLOWABLY, adv. In an allowable manner; with propriety. 2065
ALLOWANCE, n. 2065
ALLOWANCE, v.t. To put upon allowance; to restrain or limit to a certain quantity of provisions or drink. 2065
ALLOWED, pp. Granted; permitted; assented to; admitted; approved; indulged; appointed; abated. 2066
ALLOWING, ppr. Granting; permitting; admitting; approving; indulging; deducting. 2066
ALLOY, v.t. [L. alligo, ad and ligo, to bind. Gr.] 2066
ALLOY, n. 2066
ALLOYAGE, n. 2066
ALLOYED, pp. Mixed; reduced in purity; debased; abated by foreign mixture. 2067
ALLOYING, ppr. Mixing a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; abating by foreign mixture. 2067
ALLSPICE, [See under the compounds of all.] 2067
ALLUDE, v.i. [L. alludo, to smile upon or make sport with of ad and ludo, to play.] 2067
ALLUDING, ppr. Having reference; hinting at. 2067
ALLUMINOR, n. 2067
ALLURE, v.t. 2067
ALLURED, pp. Tempted; drawn, or invited, by something that appears desirable. 2067
ALLUREMENT, n. That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth, or operating; as a motive to action; temptation; enticement; as, the allurements of pleasure, or of honor.
ALLURER, n. He, or that, which allures. 2068 2067

ALLURING, ppr. 2068
ALLURINGLY, adv. In an alluring manner; enticingly. 2068
ALLURINGNESS, n. The quality of alluring or tempting by the prospect of some good. [Rarely used.] 2068
ALLUSION, n. alluzhun. [L. See Allude.] 2068
ALLUSIVE, a. Having reference to something not fully expressed. 2068
ALLUSIVELY, adv. By way of allusion; by implication, remote suggestion or insinuation.
ALLUSIVENESS, n. The quality of being allusive. [Rarely used.] 2068 2068
ALLUVIAL, a. [See Alluvion.] 2068
ALLUVION, ALLUVIUM, n. [L. alluvio, of ad and lavo or luo, alluo, to wash. See Lave.]
ALLUVIOUS, a. The same as alluvial, and less frequently used. 2069 2069
ALLY, v.t. [L. ligo.] 2069
ALLY, n. 2069
ALLYING, ppr. Uniting by marriage or treaty. 2070
ALMACANTAR, n. [See Almucantar.] 2070
ALMADIE, n. A bark canoe used by the Africans; also a long boat used at Calicut, in India, eighty feet long, and six or seven broad; called also cathuri. 2070
ALMAGEST, n. 2070
ALMAGRA, n. a fine deep red ocher, with an admixture of purple, very heavy, dense but friable, with a rough dusty surface. It is the sil atticum of the ancients. it is austere to the taste, astringent, melting in the mouth and staining the skin. it is used as a paint and as a medicine. 2070
ALMANACK, n. 2070
ALMANACK-MAKER, n. A maker of almanacks. 2071
ALMANDINE, n. In mineralogy, precious garnet, a beautiful mineral of a red color, of various shades, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. It is commonly translucent, sometimes transparent. It occurs crystallized in the rhombic, dodecahedron. 2071
ALME, ALMA, n. Girls in Egypt, whose occupation is to amuse company with singing and dancing. 2071
ALMENA, n. A weight of two pounds, used to weigh saffron in several parts of Asia. 2071
ALMIGHTINESS, n. Omnipotence; infinite or boundless power; an attribute of God only.
ALMIGHTY, a. [all and mighty. See Might.] 2071 2071
ALMIGHTY, n. The Omnipotent God. 2071
ALMOND, n. 2071
ALMOND-FURNACE, among refiners, is a furnace in which the slags of litharge, left in refining silver, are reduced to lead, by the help of charcoal; that is, according to modern chimistry, in which the oxyd of lead is deoxydized, and the metal revived. 2072
ALMOND-TREE, n. The tree which produces the almond. The leaves and flowers resemble those of the peach, but the fruit is longer and more compressed, the green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged. 2072
ALMOND-WILLOW, n. A tree with leaves of a light green on both sides. 2072
ALMONER, n. [See Alms.] 2072
ALMONRY, n. [Corrupted into ambry, aumbry, or aumery.] 2072
ALMOST, adv. [all and most.] Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part. 2072
ALMS, ‘amz. [Eng. almesse; L. eleemosyna; Gr. to pity.] 2073
ALMS-BASKET, ALMS-BOX, ALMS-CHEST; vessels appropriated to receive alms. 2073
ALMS-DEED, n. An act of charity; a charitable gift. 2073
ALMS-FOLK, n. Persons supporting other by alms. [Not used.] 2073
ALMS-GIVER, n. One who gives to the poor. 2073
ALMS-GIVING, n. The bestowment of charity. 2073
ALMS-HOUSE, n. A house appropriated for the use of the poor, who are supported by the public. 2073
ALMS-MEN, ALMS-PEOPLE, n. Persons supported by charity or by public provision. 2073
ALMUCANTAR, n. A series of circles of the sphere passing through the center of the sun,

or of a star, parallel to the horizon. It is synonymous with a parallel of altitude, whose common zenith is the vertical point. 2074
ALMUCANTAR'S STAFF. An instrument of box or pear-tree, having an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising or setting, to find the amplitude and the variations of the compass. 2074
ALMUDE, n. A wine measure in Portugal, of which twenty-six make a pipe. 2074
ALMUG, ALGUM, n. In scripture, a tree or wood about which the learned are not agreed. The most probably conjecture is that the word denotes gummy or resinous wood in general. 2074
ALNAGE, n. [L. ulna; Gr. an arm, a cubit. See Ell.] 2074
ALNAGER, ALNAGAR, n. A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose duty was to inspect and measure woolen cloth and fix upon it a seal. This office was abolished by Statute, 11 and 12. Will. 3. No duty or office of this kind exists in the United States. 2074
ALNIGHT, n. A cake of wax with the wick in the midst. 2074
ALOE, n. al'o, plu. aloes, pronounced aloze, and popularly al'oez, in three syllables, according to the Latin. [L. aloe; Gr; Heb. plu aloe trees.] 2075
ALOES, in medicine, is the inspissated juice of the aloe. The juice is collected from the leaves, which are cut and put in a tub, and when a large quantity is procured, it is boiled to a suitable consistence; or it is exposed to the sun, till all the fluid part is exhaled. There are several kinds sold in the shops; as the socotrine aloes from Socotora, an isle in the Indian ocean; the hepatic or common Barbadoes aloes; and the fetid or caballine aloes.
ALOES-WOOD, n. [See Agallochum.] 20752075
ALOETIC, ALOETICAL, a. Pertaining to aloe or aloes; partaking of the qualities of aloes.
ALOETIC, n. A medicine consisting chiefly of aloes. 20752075
ALOFT, adv. [a and loft. See Loft and Luff.] 2075
ALOGIANS, n. [Gr. a neg. and word.] 2076
ALOGOTROPHY, n. [Gr. unreasonable and nutrition.] 2076
ALOGY, n. [Gr.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. Obs. 2076
ALONE, a. [all and one.] 2076
ALONE, adv. Separately; by itself. 2077
ALONELY, a. or adv. Only; merely; singly. [Not used.] 2077
ALONENESS, n. That state which belong to no other. [Not used.] 2077
ALONG, adv. [See Long.] 2077
ALONGST, adv. Along; through or by the length. Obs. 2078
ALOOF, adv. [Probably from the root of leave, to depart.] 2078
ALOPECY, n. [Gr. a fox, whose urine is said to occasion baldness.] 2078
ALOSA, n. A fish of passage, called the shad, or other of herrings, a species of Clupea. It is an abdominal, and some naturalists allege it to be a different species from the shad.
ALOUD, adv. [a and loud; See Loud.] 20782078
ALP, ALPS, n. [Gr. white; L. albus.] 2078
ALPAGNA, n. An animal of Peru, used as a beast of burden; the Camelus Paco of Linne, and the Pacos of Pennant. 2079
ALPHA, n. [Heb. an ox, a leader.] 2079
ALPHABET, n. [Gr.] 2079
ALPHABET, v.t. To arrange in the order of an alphabet; to form an alphabet in a book, or designate the leaves by the letters of the alphabet. 2079
ALPHABETARIAN — AMANUENSIS 2080
ALPHABETARIAN, n. A learner while in the A.B.C. 2080
ALPHABETIC, ALPHABETICAL, a. In the order of an alphabet, or in the order of the letters as customarily arranged. 2080
ALPHABETICALLY, adv. In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.
ALPHENIX, n. [al and phaenix.] 20802080
ALPHEST, n. A small fish, having a purple back and belly, with yellow sides, a smooth mouth, and thick fleshy lips; always caught near the shore or among rocks. 2080

ALPHONSIN, n. A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds, so called from its inventor, Alphonsus Ferrier of Naples. It consists of three branches, which close by a ring, and open when it is drawn back. 2080
ALPHONSIN TABLES. Astronomical tables made by Alphonsus king of Arragon. 2080
ALPHUS, n. [Gr. white.] 2080
ALPINE, a. [L. alpinus, from Alpes.] 2080
ALPINE, n. A kind of strawberry growing on lofty hills. 2081
ALPIST, ALPIA, n. The seed of the fox-tail; a small seed, used for feeding birds. 2081
ALQUIER, n. A measure in Portugal for dry things, as well as liquids, containing half an almude or about two gallons. It is called also Cantar. 2081
ALQUIFOU, n. A sort of lead ore, which, when broke, looks like antimony. It is found in Cornwall, England; used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares, and called potters ore. A small mixture of manganese gives it a blackish hue. 2081
ALREADY, adv. alred'dy. [all and ready. See Ready.] 2081
ALSO, adv. [all and so.] Likewise; in like manner. 2081
ALT, ALTO, a. [L. altus, high; Heb. upper, high.] 2081
ALTAIC, ALTAIAN, a. 2081
ALTAR, n. [L. altare, probably from the same root as altus, high.] 2082
ALTAR-CLOTH, n. A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches. 2082
ALTAR-PIECE, n. A painting placed over the altar in a church. 2082
ALTAR-WISE, adv. Placed in the manner of an altar. 2082
ALTARAGE, n. The profits arising to priests from oblations, or on account of the altar. Also, in law, altars erected in virtue of donations, before the reformation, within a parochial church, for the purpose of singing a mass for deceased friends. 2082
ALTARIST, ALTAR-THANE, n. In old laws, an appellation given to the priest to whom the altarage belonged; also a chaplain. 2082
ALTER, v.t. [L. alter, another. See Alien.] 2082
ALTER, v.i. To become, in some respects, different; to vary; as, the weather alters almost daily. 2083
ALTERABILITY, n. The quality of being susceptible of alteration. 2083
ALTERABLE, a. That may become different; that may vary. 2083
ALTERABLENESS, n. The quality of admitting alteration; variableness. 2083
ALTERABLY, adv. In a manner that may be altered, or varied. 2083
ALTERAGE, n. [From alo, to feed.] 2083
ALTERANT, a. Altering; gradually changing. 2083
ALTERANT, n. A medicine which, without a sensible operation, gradually corrects the state of the body and changes it from a diseased to a healthy condition. An alterative. 2083
ALTERATION, n. [L. alteratio.] 2083
ALTERATIVE, a. Causing alteration; having the power to alter. 2084
ALTERATIVE, n. A medicine which, without sensible operation, gradually induces a change in the habit or constitution and restores healthy functions. This word is more generally used than alterant. 2084
ALTERCATE, v.i. [L. altercor, alterco, from alter, another.] 2084
ALTERCATION, n. [L. altercatio.] 2084
ALTERN, a. [L. alternus, of alter, another.] 2084
ALTERNACY, n. Performance or actions by turns. [Little used.] 2084
ALTERNAL, a. Alternative. [Little used.] 2084
ALTERNALLY, adv. By turns. [Little used.] 2085
ALTERNATE, a. [L. alternatus.] 2085
ALTERNATE, n. That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude. 2085
ALTERNATE, v.t. [L. alterno. See Alter. With the accent on the second syllable, the participle alternating can hardly be pronounced.] 2085
ALTERNATE, v.i. 2085
ALTERNATELY, adv. In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, as night follows day and day follows night. 2086
ALTERNATENESS, n. The quality of being alternate, or of following in succession. 2086
ALTERNATING, ppr. Performing or following by turns. 2086

ALTERNATION, n. 2086
ALTERNATIVE, a. Offering a choice of two things. 2086
ALTERNATIVE, n. That which may be chosen or omitted; a choice of two things, so that if one is taken, the other must be left. Thus, when two things offer a choice of one only, the two things are called alternatives. In strictness, then, the word can not be applied to more than two things, and when one thing only is offered for choice, it is said there is no alternative. 2086
ALTERNATIVELY, adv. In the manner of alternatives; in a manner that admits the choice of one out of two things. 2087
ALTERNATIVENESS, n. The quality or state of being alternative. 2087
ALTERNITY, n. Succession by turns; alternation. 2087
ALTHEA, n. [Gr. to heal.] 2087
ALTHOUGH, altho'. Obs. verb, or used only in the Imperative. Grant all this; be it so; allow all; suppose that; admit all that; as, "although the fig tree shall not blossom." Habakkuk 3:17. That is, grant, admit or suppose what follows - "the fig tree shall not blossom." It is a transitive verb, and admits after it the definitive that - although that the fig tree shall not blossom; but this use of the verb, has been long obsolete. The word may be defined by notwithstanding, non obstante; as not opposing may be equivalent to admitting or supposing. 2087
ALTILOQUENCE, n. [L. altus, high, and loquor, loquens, speaking.] Lofty speech; pompous language. 2087
ALTIMETER, n. [L. altus, high and Gr. measure. See Measure and Mode.] 2087
ALTIMETRY, n. The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of a proper instrument, and by trigonometrical principles without actual mensuration. 2088
ALTIN, n. A money of account in Russia, value three kopecks, or about three cents; also a lake in Siberia, ninety miles in length. 2088
ALTINCAR, n. A species of factitious salt or powder, used in the fusion and purification of metals, prepared in various ways. [See Tincal.] 2088
ALTISONANT, ALTISONOUS, a. [L. altus, high, and sonans, sounding; sonus, sound.] High sounding, lofty or pompous, as language. 2088
ALTITUDE, n. [L. altitudo, of altus, high, and a common termination, denoting state, condition or manner.] 2088
ALTIVOLANT, a. [L. altus, high, and volans, flying.] 2089
ALTO. [L. altus.] High. 2089
ALTO-OCTAVO. An octave higher. 2089
ALTO-RELIEVO. High relief, in sculpture, is the projection of a figure half or more, without being entirely detached. 2089
ALTO-RIPIENO. The tenor of the great chorus, which sings and plays only in particular places. 2089
ALTO-VIOLA. A small tenor viol. 2089
ALTO-VIOLINO. A small tenor violin. 2089
ALTOGETHER, adv. [all and together. See Together.] 2089
ALUDEL, n. [a and lutum, without lute. Lunier.] 2089
ALUM, n. [L. alumen.] 2089
ALUM-EARTH, n. A massive mineral, of a blackish brown color, a dull luster, and soft consistence. 2090
ALUMIN, ALUMINA, n. An earth or earthy substance, which has been considered to be elementary, and called pure clay; but recently, chimical experiments have given reason to believe it to be a metallic oxyd, to the base of which has been given the name aluminum. This metallic base however has not been obtained in such a state as to make its properties susceptible of examination. Alumina is destitute of taste and smell. When moistened with water, it forms a cohesive and ductile mass, susceptible of being kneaded into regular forms. 2090
ALUMINIFORM, a. Having the form of alumina. 2090
ALUMINITE, n. Subsulphate of alumina; a mineral that occurs in small roundish or reniform masses. Its color is snow white or yellowish white. 2090

ALUMINOUS, a. Pertaining to alum or alumina, or partaking of the same properties. 2090
ALUMINUM, n. The name given to the supposed metallic base of alumina. 2090
ALUMISH, a. Having the nature of alum; somewhat resembling alum. 2090
ALUM-SLATE, n. A mineral of two species, common and glossy. 2091
ALUM-STONE, n. The siliceous subsulphate of alumina and potash. 2091
ALUTA, n. [L.] A species of leatherstone, soft, pliable and not laminated. 2091
ALUTATION, n. [L. aluta, tanned leather.] The tanning of leather. 2091
ALVEARY, n. [L. alvearium, alveare, a bee hive, from alvus, the belly.] The hollow of the external ear, or bottom of the concha. 2091
ALVEOLAR, ALVEOLARY, a. [L. alveolus, a socket, from alveus, a hollow vessel.] Containing sockets, hollow cells or its; pertaining to sockets. 2091
ALVEOLATE, a. [L. alveolatus, from alveus, a hollow vessel.] Pitted, so as to resemble a honey comb. 2091
ALVEOLE, ALVEOLUS, n. [L. dim of alveus.] 2091
ALVEOLITE, n. [L. alveolus, and Gr.] 2091
ALVINE, a. [from alvus, the belly.] Belonging to the belly or intestines. 2091
ALWARGRIM, n. The spotted plover. 2092
ALWAY, ALWAYS, adv. [all and way] 2092
A.M. [See M.A.] 2093
AMA, HAMA, n. 2093
AMABILITY, n. [L. amabilis, from to love.] 2093
AMADAVAD, n. A small curious bird of the size of the crested wren; the upper part of the body is brown, the prime feathers of the wings black. 2093
AMADETTO, n. a sort of pear, so called, it is said, from a person who cultivated it. 2093
AMADOGADE, n. a small beautiful bird in Peru; the upper part of its body and wings are of a lively green, its breast red, and its belly white. 2093
AMADOT, n. A sort of pear. 2093
AMADOU, n. A variety of the boletus igniarius, found on old ash and other trees. 2093
AMAIN, adv. 2093
AMALGAM, n. [Gr. to soften. Its usual derivation is certainly erroneous.] 2094
AMALGAMATE, v.t. 2094
AMALGAMATE, v.i. To mix or unite in an amalgam; to blend. 2094
AMALGAMATED, pp. Mixed with quicksilver; blended. 2094
AMALGAMATING, ppr. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding. 2094
AMALGAMATION, n. 2094
AMALOZK, n. A large aquatic fowl of Mexico. 2094
AMANDOLA, n. A green marble, having the appearance of honey comb, and containing white spots; of 100 parts 76 are mild calcarious earth, 20 shist and 2 iron. The cellular appearance proceeds from the shist. 2095
AMANUENSIS, n. [L. from manus, hand.] 2095
AMARANTH — AMERCED 2096
AMARANTH, AMARANTHUS, n. [Gr. of a neg. and to decay; so called, it is said, because, when cropped, it does not soon wither.] 2096
AMARANTH, n. A color inclining to purple. 2096
AMARANTHINE, a. Belonging to amaranth; consisting of, containing, or resembling amaranth. 2096
AMARITUDE, n. [L. amaritudo, from amarus, bitter; from Heb. bitter.] Bitterness. [Not much used.] 2096
AMARYLLIS, n. [The name of a country girl in Theocritus and Virgil.] 2096
AMASS, v.t. [L. massa, a heap or lump; Gr. See Mass.] 2096
AMASS, n. An assemblage, heap or accumulation. [This is superseded by Mass.] 2096
AMASSED, pp. Collected in a heap, or in a great quantity or number; accumulated. 2096
AMASSING, ppr. Collecting in a heap, or in a large quantity or number. 2097
AMASSMENT, n. A heap collected; a large quantity or number brought together; an

accumulation. 2097
AMATE, v.i. [See Mate.] To accompany; also to terrify, to perplex. [Not used.] 2097
AMATEUR, n. [L. anator, a lover, from amo, to love.] 2097
AMATORIAL, AMATORY, a. [L. amatorius, from amo, to love.] 2097
AMATORIALLY, adv. In an amatorial manner; by way of love. 2097
AMATORIOUS, a. Pertaining to love. 2097
AMAUROSIS, n. [Gr. obscure.] 2097
AMAZE, v.t. 2097
AMAZE, n. Astonishment; confusion; perplexity, arising from fear, surprise or wonder. It is chiefly used in poetry, and is nearly synonymous with amazement. 2098
AMAZED, pp. Astonished; confounded with fear, surprise or wonder. 2098
AMAZEDLY, adv. With amazement; in a manner to confound. [Little used.] 2098
AMAZEDNESS, n. The state of being confounded with fear, surprise or wonder; astonishment; great wonder. 2098
AMAZEMENT, n. Astonishment; confusion or perplexity, from a sudden impression of fear, surprise or wonder. It is sometimes accompanied with fear or terror; sometimes merely extreme wonder or admiration at some great, sudden or unexpected event, at an unusual sight, or at the narration of extraordinary event. 2098
AMAZING, ppr. 2098
AMAZINGLY, adv. In an astonishing degree; in a manner to excite astonishment, or to perplex, confound or terrify. 2098
AMAZON, n. [This is said to be formed of a neg and breast. History informs us, that the Amazons cut off their right breast, that it might not incommode them in shooting and hurling the javelin. This is doubtless a fable.] 2099
AMAZONIAN, a. 2099
AMB, AM. About; around; used in composition. Gr., Lat. am or amb. 2099
AMBAGES, n. [L. amb and ago, to drive.] 2099
AMBASSADOR, n. [This is the more common orthography; but good authors write also embassador; and as the orthography of embassy is established, it would be better to write embassador. See Embassador.] 2100
AMBE, AMBI, n. [Gr. a brim; from amb, about.] 2100
AMBER, n. [In 1 Kings 10:2-10, the Arabic is rendered spices. The Arabic word is rendered by Castle, amber, a marine fish, a shield made of skins, crocus and fimus.] 2100
AMBER, a. Consisting of, or resembling amber. 2100
AMBER, v.t. To scent with amber. 2100
AMBER-DRINK, n. A drink resembling amber in color. 2100
AMBER-DROPPING, a. Dropping amber. 2100
AMBER-SEED, n. Musk-seed, resembling millet. It is of a bitterish taste, and brought from Egypt and the West Indies. 2100
AMBER-TREE, n. The English name of a species of Anthospermum, a shrub, with evergreen leaves, which, when bruised, emit a fragrant odor. 2100
AMBERGRIS, n. 2101
AMBIDEXTER, n. [L. ambo, both, and dexter, the right hand.] 2101
AMBIDEXTERITY, AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, n. The faculty of using both hands with equal facility; double dealing; the taking of money from both parties for a verdict. 2101
AMBIDEXTROUS, a. Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease; practicing on siding with both parties. 2101
AMBIENT, a. [L. ambiens, from ambio, to go round, from amb, about, and eo, to go.] 2101
AMBIGENAL, a. [L. ambo, both, and genu, a knee.] 2102
AMBIGU, n. An entertainment or feast, consisting of a medley of dishes. 2102
AMBIGUITY, n. [L. ambiguitas, from ambigo.] 2102
AMBIGUOUS, a. [L. ambiguus.] 2102
AMBIGUOUSLY, adv. In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning. 2102
AMBIGUOUSNESS, n. The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning;

ambiguity; and hence, obscurity. 2102
AMBILEVOUS, a. [L., both, left.] Left handed on both sides. [Not in use.] 2103
AMBILOGY, n. [ambo, both, and speech.] 2103
AMBILOQUOUS, a. [ambo, both, and laquor, to speak.] 2103
AMBIT, n. [L. ambitus, a circuit, from ambio, to go about. See Ambient.] 2103
AMBITION, n. [L. ambitio, from ambio, to go about, or to seek by making interest, of amb, about, and eo, to go. See Ambages. This word had its origin in the practice of Roman candidates for office, who went about the city to solicit votes.] 2103
AMBITION, v.t. Ambitiously to seek after. [Little used.] 2103
AMBITIOUS, a. 2103
AMBITIOUSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preferment, or superiority. 2104
AMBITIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. 2104
AMBLE, v.i. [L. ambulo, to walk.] 2104
AMBLE, n. A peculiar pace of a horse. 2104
AMBLER, n. A horse which ambles; a pacer. 2104
AMBLIGON, AMBLYGON, n. [Gr. obtuse, and an angle.] 2104
AMBLIGONAL, a. Containing an obtuse angle. 2104
AMBLIGONITE, n. [Gr. having an obtuse angle.] 2104
AMBLING, ppr. or a. Lifting the two legs on the same side at first going off, and then changing. 2105
AMBLINGLY, adv. With an ambling gait. 2105
AMBLYOPY, n. [Gr. dull, and eye.] 2105
AMBO, n. [Gr. a pulpit; L. umbo, a boss.] 2105
AMBREADA, n. [from amber.] A kind of factitious amber, which the Europeans sell to the Africans. 2105
AMBROSIA, n. ambro'zha, [Gr. a neg. and mortal, because it was supposed to confer immortality on them that fed on it.] 2105
AMBROSIAL, a. ambro'zhal. Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delighting the taste or smell; as, ambrosial dews. Ben Jonson uses ambrosiac in a like sense, and Bailey has ambrosian, but these seem not to be warranted by usage. 2105
AMBROSIAN, a. Pertaining to St Ambrose. The Ambrosian office, or ritual, is a formula of worship in the church of Milan, instituted by St. Ambrose, in the fourth century. 2106
AMBROSIN, n. In the middle ages, a coin struck by the dukes of Milan, on which St. Ambrose was represented on horseback, with a whip in his right hand. 2106
AMBRY, n. 2106
AMBSACE, n. [L. ambo, both, and ace.] 2106
AMBULANT, a. [L. ambulans, from ambulo.] 2106
AMBULATION, n. [L. ambulatio.] a walking about; the act of walking. 2106
AMBULATOR, n. In entomology, a species of Lamia, whose thorax is armed on each side with two spines; a Cerambyx of Linne. 2106
AMBULATORY, a. 2106
AMBULATORY, n. a species of ichneumon, with a yellowish scutellum and spotted thorax. 2107
AMBURY, ANBURY, n. [L. umbo, the navel; Gr.] 2107
AMBUSCADE, n. [Eng. bush.] 2107
AMBUSCADE, v.t. To lie in wait for, or to attack from a concealed position. 2107
AMBUSCADED, pp. Having an ambush laid against, or attacked from a private station; as, his troops were ambuscaded. 2107
AMBUSCADING, ppr. Lying in wait for; attacking from a secret station. 2107
AMBUSH, n. 2107
AMBUSH, v.t. To lie in wait for; to surprise, by assailing unexpectedly from a concealed place. 2108
AMBUSH, v.i. To lie in wait, for the purpose of attacking by surprise. 2108
AMBUSHED, pp. Lain in wait for; suddenly attacked from a concealed station. 2108

AMBUSHING, ppr. Lying in wait for; attacking from a concealed station. 2108
AMBUSHMENT, n. An ambush; which see. 2108
AMBUSTION, n. [L. ambustio, from amburo, to burn or scorch, of amb, about, and uro, to burn.] 2108
AMEIVA, n. A species of lizard, found in Brazil. 2108
AMEL, n. The matter with which metallic bodies are overlaid; but its use is superseded by enamel; which see. 2108
AMELIORATE, v.t. [L. melior, better.] 2108
AMELIORATE, v.i. To grow better; to meliorate. 2109
AMELIORATION, n. A making or becoming better; improvement; melioration. 2109
AMEN. This word, with slight differences or orthography, is in all the dialects of the Assyrian stock. As a verb, it signifies to confirm, establish, verify; to trust, or give confidence; as a noun, truth, firmness, trust, confidence; as an adjective, firm, stable. In English, after the oriental manner, it is used at the beginning, but more generally at the end of declarations and prayers, in the sense of, be it firm, be it established. 2109
AMENABLE, a. 2109
AMENAGE, v.t. To manage. Obs. 2109
AMENANCE, n. Conduct, behavior. Obs. 2109
AMEND, v.t. [L. emendo, of e neg, and menda, mendum, a fault. See Mend.] 2109
AMEND, v.i. To grow or become better, by reformation, or rectifying something wrong in manners or morals. It differs from improve, in this, that to amend implies something previously wrong; to improve, does not. 2110
AMEND, A pecuniary punishment, or fine. The amende honorable, in France, is an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors, parricides and sacrilegious persons. The offender, being led into court with a rope about his neck, begs pardon of his God, the court, etc. These words denote also a recantation in open court, or in presence of the injured person. 2110
AMENDABLE, a. That may be amended; capable of correction; as, an amendable writ or error. 2110
AMENDATORY, a. That amends; supplying amendment; corrective. 2110
AMENDED, pp. Corrected; rectified; reformed; improved, or altered for the better. 2110
AMENDER, n. The person that amends. 2110
AMENDING, ppr. Correcting; reforming; altering for the better. 2110
AMENDMENT, n. 2110
AMENDS, n. plu. 2111
AMENITY, n. [L. amanitas; amanus.] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation; that which delights the eye; used of places and prospects. 2111
AMENT, n. [L. amentum, a thong, or strap.] 2111
AMENTACEOUS, a. Growing in an ament; resembling; a thong; as, the chestnut has an amentaceous inflorescence. 2111
AMERCE, v.t. amers'. [A verb formed from a for on or at, from L. merces, reward.] 2111
AMERCED, pp. Fined at the discretion of a court. 2112
AMERCEMENT — AMPLENESS 2113
AMERCEMENT, n. amers'ment. A pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court. It differs from a fine, in that the latter is, or was originally, a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offense; but an amercement is arbitrary. Hence the practice of affeering. [See Affeer.] But in America, the word fine is now used for a pecuniary penalty which is uncertain; and it is common in statutes, to enact that an offender shall be fined, at the discretion of the court. In England also, fines are now usually discretionary. Thus the word fine has, in a measure, superseded the use of amercement. This word, in old books, is written amerciament. 2113
AMERCER, n. One who set a fine at discretion, upon an offender. 2113
AMERICA, n. [from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, who pretended to have first discovered the western continent.] 2113
AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America. 2113
AMERICAN, n. A native of America; originally applied to the aboriginals, or copper-colored races, found here by the Europeans; but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America. 2113

AMERICANISM, n. The love which American citizens have to their own country, or the preference of its interests. Analogically, an American idiom. 2114
AMERICANIZE, v.t. To render American; to naturalize in America. 2114
AMERICIM, n. A species of lizard in South America, not more than two inches in length, and the third of an inch in diameter. Its legs are of the size of a hog's bristle. 2114
AMETHODIST, n. A quack. [Not used.] 2114
AMETHYST, n. [L. amethystus; Gr. which the Greeks supposed to be formed from a neg. and to inebriate, from some supposed quality in the stone of resisting intoxication. Plin. 37.9, mentions an opinion that it takes its name from its color approaching that of wine, but not reaching it.] 2114
AMETHYST, in heraldry, signifies a purple color. It is the same, in a nobelman's escutcheon, as purpure, in a gentleman's and mercury, in that of a prince. 2114
AMETHYSTINE, a. Pertaining to or resembling amethyst; anciently applied to a garment of the color of amethyst, as distinguished from the Tyrian and hyacinthine purple. 2114
AMIA, n. A genus of fish, of the abdominal order, found in the rivers of Carolina. 2114
AMIABLE, a. [L. amabilis; from amo, to love.] 2115
AMIABLENESS, n. The quality of deserving love; loveliness. 2115
AMIABLY, adv. In an amiable manner; in a manner to excite or attract love. 2115
AMIANTH, AMIANTHUS, n. [Gr. of a neg. and to pollute, or vitiate; so called from its incombustibility. Plin. 36. 19.] 2115
AMIANTHIFORM, a. [Amianth and form.] Having the form or likeness of amianth. 2115
AMIANTHINITE, n. A species of amorphous mineral, a variety of actinolite; its color ash, greenish or yellowish gray, often mixed with yellow or red; its fracture confusedly foliated and fibrous. 2115
AMIANTHOID, n. [Amianth and Gr. form.] 2116
AMIANTHOID, a. Resembling amianth in form. 2116
AMICABLE, a. [L. amicabilis, from amicus, a friend, from amo, to love.] 2116
AMICABLENESS, n. The quality of being peaceable, friendly, or disposed to peace; friendliness; a disposition to preserve peace and friendship. 2116
AMICABLY, adv. In a friendly manner; with harmony or good will; without controversy; as, the dispute was amicably adjusted. 2116
AMICE, n. [L. amictus from amicior, to clothe.] 2116
AMID, AMIDST, prep. [L. medius. See Middle and Midst.] 2116
AMID-SHIPS, in marine language, the middle of a ship, with regard to her length and breadth. 2117
AMILOT, n. A white fish in the Mexican lakes, more than a foot in length, and much esteemed at the table. 2117
AMISS, a. [a and miss. See Miss.] 2117
AMITY, n. [L. amo, amicitia.] 2117
AMMA, n. [Heb. mother.] 2117
AMMAN, n. [See Embassador.] 2117
AMMITE, HAMMITE, n. [Gr. sand.] 2118
AMMOCETE, n. An obsolete name of the ammodyte. In Cuvier, the name of a genus of fish, including the lampern. 2118
AMMOCHRYSE, n. am'mokris. [Gr. sand and gold.] 2118
AMMODYTE, n. [Gr. and, and to enter.] 2118
AMMONIA, AMMONY, n. [The real origin of this word is not ascertained. Some authors suppose it to be from Ammon, a title of Jupiter, near whose temple in upper Egypt, it was generated. Others suppose it to be from Ammonia, a Cyrenaic territory; and others deduce it from sand, as it was found in sandy ground. anglicized, this forms an elegant word, ammony.] 2118
AMMONIAC, AMMONIACAL, a. Pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its properties. 2119
AMMONIAC, AMMONIAC GUM, n. [See Ammonia.] 2119
AMMONIAN, a. Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, who flourished at the end of the second century, and was the founder of the eclectic system of

Philosophy; or rather, he completed the establishment of the sect, which originated with Potamo. 2119
AMMONITE, n. [Cornu ammonis, from Jupiter Ammon, whose statues were represented with ram's horns.] 2119
AMMONIUM, n. A name given to the supposed metallic basis of ammonia. If mercury, at the negative pole of a galvanic battery, is placed in contact with a solution of ammonia, and the circuit is completed, an amalgam is formed, which, at the temperature of 70 degrees or 80 degrees of Fahrenheit, is of the consistence of butter, but at the freezing point is a firm and crystallized mass. This amalgam is supposed to be formed by the metallic basis, ammonium. 2120
AMMONIURET, n. The solution of a substance in ammonia. 2120
AMMUNITION, n. [L. ad and munitio, from munio, to fortify.] 2120
AMNESTY, n. [Gr. of a neg and memory, from the root of mens, mind. See Mind.] 2120
AMNIOS, AMNION, n. [Gr. a vessel or membrane.] 2120
AMNIOTIC, a. Obtained from the liquor of the amnios, as the amniotic acid. 2120
AMOBEAN, a. Alternately answering. 2121
AMOBEUM, n. [Gr. alternate; change.] 2121
AMOMUM, n. [Gr.] 2121
AMONG, AMONGST, prep. [Gr. See Mingle.] 2121
AMONIAN, a. [from Amon or Hamon, a title of Jupiter, or rather of the sun. Heb.] 2121
AMORADO, n. [L. amor, love, amo, to love. but the word is ill formed.] A lover. See Inamorato, which is chiefly used. 2122
AMORE, n. A name given by Marcgrave, to a tribe of fish, of three species, the pixuma, guacu, and tinga. They are found about the shores of South America, and are used for food. 2122
AMOREANS, n. A sect of Gemaric doctors or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud. The Amoreans were followed by the Mishnic doctors, and these by the Sebureans. 2122
AMORET, n. [L. amor, love.] 2122
AMORIST, n. [L. amor, love.] A lover, a gallant; an inamorato. 2122
AMOROSO, n. A lover; a man enamored. 2122
AMOROUS, a. [L. amor, love.] 2122
AMOROUSLY, adv. In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly. 2122
AMOROUSNESS, n. The quality of being inclined to love, or to sexual pleasure; fondness; lovingness. 2122
AMORPHA, n. [Gr. a neg and form.] 2123
AMORPHOUS, a. [Gr. a neg and form.] 2123
AMORPHY, n. Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape. 2123
AMORT, adv. [L. mors, mortuus.] In the state of the dead. 2123
AMORTIZATION, AMORTIZEMENT, n. The act or right of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation, which was considered formerly as transferring them to dead hands, as such alienations were mostly made to religious houses for superstitious uses. 2123
AMORTIZE, v.t. [L. mors, death. See Mortmain.] 2123
AMOTION, n. [L. amotio; amoveo.] Removal. 2123
AMOUNT, v.i. [L. mons, a mountain, or its root.] 2123
AMOUNT, n. 2124
AMOUNTING, ppr. Rising to, by accumulation or addition; coming or increasing to; resulting in effect or substance. 2124
AMOUR, n. [L. amor, love.] 2124
AMOVAL, n. [L. amoveo.] Total removal. [Not used.] 2124
AMOVE, v.t. [L. amoveo, a and moveo, to move.] To remove. [Not used.] 2124
AMPELITE, n. [Gr. a vine.] The name of an earth used to kill worms on vines. Pliny says it is like bitumen. 2124
AMPHIBIAL, AMPHIBIA, n. [Gr. both or about and life.] 2124
AMPHIBIOLITE, n. [Gr. amphibious and stone.] 2125

AMPHIBIOLOGICAL, a. [Infra.] Pertaining to amphibiology. 2125
AMPHIBIOLOGY, n. [Gr. on both sides, life, and discourse.] 2125
AMPHIBIOUS, a. [See Amphibial.] 2125
AMPHIBIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being able to live in two elements, or of partaking of two natures. 2125
AMPHIBIUM, n. That which lives in two elements, as in air and water. 2125
AMPHIBOLE, n. [Gr. equivocal.] 2126
AMPHIBOLIC, a. Pertaining to amphibole; resembling amphibole, or partaking of its nature and characters. 2126
AMPHIBOLOGICAL, a. Doubtful; of doubtful meaning. 2126
AMPHIBOLOGICALLY, adv. With a doubtful meaning. 2126
AMPHIBOLOGY, n. [Gr. speech.] 2126
AMPHIBOLOUS, a. [Gr. to strike.] 2126
AMPHIBOLY, n. [Gr. both ways and to strike.] 2126
AMPHIBRACH, n. [Gr. short.] 2126
AMPHICOME, n. [Gr. hair.] 2127
AMPHICTYONIC, a. Pertaining to the august council of Amphictyons. 2127
AMPHICTYONS, n. In Grecian history, an assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece, supposed to be so called from Amphictyon, the son of Deucalion, but this opinion is probably a fable. Ten or twelve states were represented in this assembly, which sat at Thermophlae, but ordinarily at Delphi. Each city sent two deputies, one called Hieromnemon and the other Pylagoras. The former inspected the sacrifices and ceremonies of religion; the latter, had the charge of deciding causes and differences between private persons. The former was elected by lot; the latter by a plurality of voices. They had an equal right to deliberate and vote in all matters relating to the common interests of Greece. 2127
AMPHIGENE, n. [Gr.] 2127
AMPHIHEXAHEDRAL, a. [Gr. and hexahedral.] 2127
AMPHIMACER, n. [Gr. long on both sides.] 2128
AMPHISBEN, AMPHISBENA, n. [Gr. to go; indicating that the animal moves with either end foremost.] 2128
AMPHISCIL, AMPHISCIANS, n. [Gr. on both sides and shadow.] 2128
AMPHITANE, n. A name given by ancient naturalists to a fossil, called by Dr. Hill pyricubium. Pliny describes it as of a square figure and a gold color. 2128
AMPHITHEATER, n. [Gr. about and to see or look.] 2129
AMPHITHEATRAL, a. Resembling an amphitheater. 2129
AMPHITHEATRICAL, a. Pertaining to or exhibited in an amphitheater. 2129
AMPHITRITE, n. [Gr. a goddess of the sea.] 2129
AMPHOR, AMPHORA, n. [L. amphora; Gr.] 2129
AMPLE, a. [L. amplus.] 2130
AMPLENESS, n. Largeness; spaciousness; sufficiency; abundance. 2130
AMPLEXICAUL — ANARCHY 2131
AMPLEXICAUL, a. [L. amplexor, to embrace, of amb about, and plico, plexus, to fold, and caulis a stem.] 2131
AMPLIATE, v.t. [L. amplio. See Ample.] 2131
AMPLIATION, n. 2131
AMPLIFICATION, n. [L. amplificatio.] 2131
AMPLIFIED, pp. Enlarged; extended; diffusively treated. 2131
AMPLIFIER, n. One who amplifies or enlarges; one who treats a subject diffusively, to exhibit it in the strongest light. 2131
AMPLIFY, v.t. [L. amplifico; of amplus and facio, to make large.] 2131
AMPLIFY, v.i. 2132
AMPLIFYING, ppr. Enlarging; exaggerating; diffusively treating. 2132
AMPLITUDE, n. [L. amplitudo, from amplus, large.] 2132

AMPLY, adv. Largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; in a diffusive manner. 2133
AMPUTATE, v.t. [L. amputo, of amb, about, and puto, to prune.] 2133
AMPUTATED, pp. Cut off; separated from the body. 2133
AMPUTATING, ppr. Cutting off a limb or part of the body. 2133
AMPUTATION, n. [L. amputatio.] 2133
AMULET, n. [L. amuletum; amolior, amolitus to remove.] 2133
AMUSE, v.t. s as z. [Gr. and L. musso.] 2134
AMUSED, pp. s as z. Agreeably entertained; having the mind engaged by something pleasing. 2134
AMUSEMENT, n. s as z. That which amuses, detains or engages the mind; entertainment of the mind; pastime; a pleasurable occupation of the senses, or that which furnishes it, as dancing, sports or music. 2134
AMUSER, n. s as z. One who amuses, or affords an agreeable entertainment to the mind.
AMUSING, ppr. or a. s as z. Entertaining; giving moderate pleasure to the mind, so 2134
as to engage it; pleasing. 2134
AMUSINGLY, adv. s as z. In an amusing manner. 2134
AMUSIVE, a. That has the power to amuse or entertain the mind. 2134
AMYGDALATE, a. [L. amygdalus, an almond.] Made of almonds. 2134
AMYGDALATE, n. An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds. 2134
AMYGDALINE, a. Pertaining to or resembling the almond. 2134
AMYGDALITE, n. A plant; a species of spurge, with leaves resembling those of the almond. 2135
AMYGDALOID, n. [Gr. an almond, and form;] 2135
AMYGDALOIDAL, a. Pertaining to amygdaloid. 2135
AMYLACEOUS, a. [L. amylum, starch, of a priv. and a mill, being formerly made without grinding.] 2135
AMYLINE, n. [L. amylum; Gr. unground, a mill.] 2135
AMYRALDISM, n. In church history, the doctrine of universal grace, as explained by Amyraldus, or Amyrault, of France, in the seventeenth century. He taught that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded by a divine decree, but that none can obtain salvation without faith in Christ; that God refuses to none the power of believing, though he does not grant to all his assistance to improve this power. 2135
AMYZTLI, n. A Mexican name of the sealion, an amphibious quadruped, inhabiting the shores and rivers of America, on the Pacific ocean. Its body is three feet in length, and its tail, two feet. It has a long snout, short legs and crooked nails. Its skin is valued for the length and softness of its hair. 2135
AN, a. [L. unus, una, unum; Gr.] 2136
AN, in old English authors, signifies if; as, “an it please your honor.” Gr.; L. an, if or whether. It is probably an imperative, like if, gif, give. 2136
ANA, aa, or a. [Gr.] 2136
ANA, as a termination, is annexed to the names of authors to denote a collection of their memorable sayings. Thus, Scaligerana, is a book contained the sayings of Scaliger. It was used by the Romans, as in Collectaneus, collected, gathered. 2136
ANABAPTISM, n. [See Anabaptist.] The doctrine of the Anabaptists. 2136
ANABAPTIST, n. [Gr. again, and a baptist.] 2136
ANABAPTISTIC, ANABAPTISTICAL, a. Relating to the Anabaptists, or to their doctrines.
ANABAPTISTRY, n. The sect of Anabaptists. 21372137
ANABAPTIZE, v.t. To rebaptize. [Not used.] 2137
ANACA, n. A species of parakeet, about the size of a lark; the crown of the head is a dark red, the upper part of the neck, sides, back and wings are green. 2137
ANACAMPTIC, a. [Gr. to bend.] 2137
ANACAMPTICS, n. The doctrine of reflected light. [See Catoptrics.] 2137
ANACARDIUM, n. The cashew-nut, or marking nut, which produces a thickish, red, caustic, inflammable liquor, which, when used in marking, turns black, and is very durable. 2137

ANACATHARTIC, a. [Gr. upward and a purging. See Cathartic.] 2137
ANACATHARTIC, n. A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth, or nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutatories and masticatories. 2137
ANACHORET. [See Anchoret.] 2138
ANACHRONISM, n. [Gr. time.] 2138
ANACHRONISTIC, a. Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism. 2138
ANACLASTIC, a. [Gr. breaking, from to break.] 2138
ANACLASTICS, n. That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light, commonly called dioptrics, which see. 2138
ANACOENOSIS, n. [Gr. common.] 2138
ANACONDA, n. A name given in Ceylon to a large snake, a species of Boa, which is said to devour travelers. Its flesh is excellent food. 2138
ANACREONTIC, a. Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet, whose odes and epigrams are celebrated for their delicate, easy and graceful air, and for their exact imitation of nature. His verse consists of three feet and a half, usually spondees and iambuses, sometimes anapests; as in this line of Horace. 2139
ANACREONTIC, n. A poem composed in the manner of Anacreon. 2139
ANADEME, n. [Gr.] A chaplet or crown of flowers. 2139
ANADIPLOSIS, n. [Gr. again, and double.] 2139
ANADROMOUS, a. [Gr. upward and course.] 2139
ANAGLYPH, n. [Gr. to engrave.] 2139
ANAGLYPTIC, a. Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enchasing or embossing plate.
ANAGOGE, ANAGOGY, n. [Gr. upward, and a leading.] 2139 2139
ANAGOGICAL, a. Mysterious; elevated; spiritual; as, the rest of the sabbath, in an anagogical sense, signifies the repose of the saints in heaven. 2139
ANAGOGICALLY, adv. In a mysterious sense; with religious elevation. 2140
ANAGOGICS, n. Mysterious considerations. 2140
ANAGRAM, n. [Gr. a letter.] 2140
ANAGRAMMATIC, ANAGRAMMATICAL, a. Making an anagram. 2140
ANAGRAMMATICALLY, adv. In the manner of an anagram. 2140
ANAGRAMMATISM, n. The act or practice of making anagrams. 2140
ANAGRAMMATIST, n. A maker of anagrams. 2140
ANAGRAMMATIZE, v.i. To make anagrams. 2140
ANAGROS, n. A measure of grain in Spain, containing something less than two bushels.
ANAL, a. [L. anus.] Pertaining to the anus; as, the anal fin. 2140 2140
ANALCIM, ANALCIME, n. 2140
ANALECTS, n. [Gr. to collect.] A collection of short essays, or remarks. 2141
ANALEMMA, n. [Gr. altitude.] 2141
ANALEPSIS, n. [Gr. to receive again.] 2141
ANALEPTIC, a. Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease. 2141
ANALEPTIC, n. A medicine which gives strength, and aids in restoring a body to health after sickness; a restorative. 2141
ANALOGAL, a. Analogous. [Not used.] 2141
ANALOGICAL, a. Having analogy; used by way of analogy; bearing some relation. Thus analogical reasoning is reasoning from some similitude which things known bear to things unknown. An analogical word is one which carries with it some relation to the original idea. Thus the word firm primarily denotes solidity or compactness in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immovability. 2141
ANALOGICALLY, adv. In an analogical manner; by way of similitude, relation or agreement. Thus to reason analogically is to deduce inferences from some agreement or relation which things bear to each other. 2142
ANALOGICALNESS, n. The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy. 2142

ANALOGISM, n. [Gr.] An argument from the cause to the effect. 2142
ANALOGIST, n. One who adheres to analogy. 2142
ANALOGIZE, v.t. To explain by analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider a thing with regard to its analogy to something else. 2142
ANALOGOUS, a. Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; followed by to; as, there is something in the exercise of the mind analogues to that of the body. 2142
ANALOGY, n. [Gr. ratio, proportion.] 2142
ANALYSIS, n. [Gr. a loosing, or resolving, from to loosen. See Loose.] 2143
ANALYST, n. One who analyzes, or is versed in analysis. 2143
ANALYTIC, ANALYTICAL, a. Pertaining to analysis; that resolves into first principles; that separates into parts or original principles; that resolves a compound body or subject; as, an analytical experiment in chimistry, or an analytical investigation. It is opposed to synthetic. 2143
ANALYTICALLY, adv. In the manner of analysis; by way of separating a body into its constituent parts, or a subject, into its principles. 2144
ANALYTICS, n. The science of analysis. [See Analysis.] 2144
ANALYZE, v.t. [Gr. See Analysis.] 2144
ANALYZED, pp. Resolved into its constituent parts or principles, for examination. 2144
ANALYZER, n. One who analyzes; that which analyzes or has the power to analyze. 2144
ANALYZING, ppr. Resolving into elements, constituent parts, or first principles. 2144
ANAMORPHOSIS, n. [Gr. formation.] 2144
ANANAS, n. The name of a species of Bromelia, the pine-apple. 2144
ANAPEST, n. [Gr to strike.] 2144
ANAPESTIC, n. The anapestic measure. 2145
ANAPESTIC, a. Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapestic feet. 2145
ANAPHORA, n. [Gr.] 2145
ANAPLEROTIC, a. [Gr. to fill.] Filling up; supplying or renovating flesh. 2145
ANAPLEROTIC, n. A medicine which renews flesh or wasted parts. 2145
ANARCH, n. [See Anarchy.] The author of confusion; one who excites revolt. 2145
ANARCHIC, ANARCHICAL, a. Without rule or government; in a state of confusion; applied to a state or society. Fielding uses anarchial, a word of less difficult pronunciation.
ANARCHIST, n. An anarch; one who excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a state. 2145
ANARCHY, n. [Gr. rule.] 2145 2145
ANARHICHAS — ANGEL-WINGED 2146
ANARHICHAS, n. The sea wolf; a genus of ravenous fish, of the order of Apodals, found in the northern seas. 2146
ANAS, n. [L.] A genus of water fowl of the order Anseres; including the swans, geese, and ducks. The species are very numerous. 2146
ANASARCA, n. [Gr. in or between, and flesh.] 2146
ANASARCOUS, a. Belonging to anasarca, or dropsy; dropsical. 2146
ANASTOMOSE, v.i. s as z. [Gr. mouth.] 2146
ANASTOMOSY, ANASTOMOSIS, n. The inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another, as an artery into a vein; a relaxation or dilation of the mouths of vessels; also the communication of two vessels, as a vein with a vein. 2146
ANASTOMOTIC, a. Opening the mouths of vessels, or removing obstructions. 2146
ANASTOMOTIC, n. a medicine supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of vessels, and promoting circulation, such as cathartics, deobstruents and sudorifics. 2146
ANASTROPHE, ANASTROPHY, n. [Gr. a conversion or inversion.] 2146
ANATASE, n. [Gr. extension, so named from the length of its crystals.] 2147
ANATHEMA, n. [Gr. to place behind, backward or at a distance, to separate.] 2147
ANATHEMATICAL, a. Pertaining to anathema. 2147
ANATHEMATICALLY, adv. In the manner of anathema. 2147
ANATHEMATIZATION, n. The act of anathematizing. 2147
ANATHEMATIZE, v.t. To excommunicate with a denunciation of curses; to pronounce an

anathema against. 2148
ANATHEMATIZED, pp. Excommunicated with curses. 2148
ANATHEMATIZING, ppr. Pronouncing an anathema. 2148
ANATIFEROUS, a. [L. anas, a duck and fero, to produce.] Producing ducks. 2148
ANATOCISM, n. [L. anatocismus, from Gr. again and usury.] 2148
ANATOMICAL, a. Belonging to anatomy or dissection; produced by or according to the principles of anatomy, or natural structure of the body; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated. 2148
ANATOMICALLY, adv. In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection; according to the doctrine of anatomy. 2148
ANATOMIST, n. One who dissects bodies; more generally, one who is skilled in the art of dissection, or versed in the doctrine and principles of anatomy. 2148
ANATOMIZE, v.t. To dissect an animal; to divide into the constituent parts, for the purpose of examining each by itself; to lay open the interior structure of the parts of a body or subject; as, to anatomize an animal or plant; to anatomize an argument. 2148
ANATOMIZED, pp. Dissected, as an animal body. 2148
ANATOMIZING, ppr. Dissecting. 2148
ANATOMY, n. [Gr. through and to cut.] 2148
ANATREPTIC, a. [Gr. to overturn.] 2149
ANATRON, n. [Gr. niter.] 2149
ANBURY, n. A disease in turneps, or an injury occasioned by a fly. 2149
ANCESTOR, n. [L. antecessor, of ante, before, and cedo, to go.] 2149
ANCESTRAL, a. Relating or belonging to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors; as, an ancestral estate. 2150
ANCESTRY, n. A series of ancestors, or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent. Hence, birth or honorable descent. 2150
ANCHILOPS, n. [Gr. a goat and an eye.] 2150
ANCHOR, n. [L. anchora; Gr.] 2150
ANCHOR, v.t. 2151
ANCHOR, v.i. 2151
ANCHORABLE, a. Fit for anchorage. [Not used.] 2152
ANCHORAGE, n. 2152
ANCHORED, pp. Lying or riding at anchor; held by an anchor; moored; fixed in safety.
ANCHORESS, n. A female anchoret. 2152 2152
ANCHORET, ANCHORITE, n. [Gr. to retire and to go. Written by some authors, anachoret.] 2152
ANCHOR-GROUND, n. Ground suitable for anchoring. 2152
ANCHOR-HOLD, n. The hold or fastness of an anchor; security. 2152
ANCHORING, ppr. Mooring; coming to anchor; casting anchor. 2152
ANCHOR-SMITH, n. The maker or forger of anchors, or one whose occupation is to make anchors. 2153
ANCHOVY, n. A small fish, about three inches in length, of the genus Clupea, found and caught, in vast numbers, in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. It is used as a sauce or seasoning. 2153
ANCHOVY-PEAR, n. A fruit of Jamaica, constituting the genus Grias. It is large, contains a stone, and is esculent. 2153
ANCIENT, a. Usually pronounced most anomalously, ancient. The pronunciation of the first vowel ought to accord with that is antiquity, anger, anchor, etc. [Lt. ante, antiquus.] We usually apply ancient and old to things subject to gradual decay. We say, an old man, an ancient record; but never the old sun, old stars, an old river or mountain. 2153
ANCIENT, n. Generally used in the plural, ancients. Those who lived in former ages, opposed to moderns. 2154
ANCIENTLY, adv. In old times; in times long since past; as Rome was anciently more populous than at present. 2154
ANCIENTNESS, n. The state of being ancient; antiquity; existence from old times. 2154

ANCIENTRY, n. Dignity of birth; the honor of ancient lineage. 2154
ANCIENTY, n. Age; antiquity. [Not used.] 2154
ANCIENTY, n. In some old English statutes and authors, eldership or seniority. 2154
ANCILLARY, a. [L. ancilla, a female servant.] 2155
ANCIPITAL, a. [L. anceps.] 2155
ANCOME, n. A small ulcerous swelling coming suddenly. 2155
ANCON, n. [L. ancon; Gr. the elbow.] 2155
ANCONE, n. [L. ancon, Gr.] In architecture, the corner of a wall, crossbeam or rafter. 2155
ANCONY, n. [Probably from Gr., the cubit, from its resemblance to the arm.] 2155
AND, conj. 2155
ANDALUSITE, n. A massive mineral, of a flesh or rose red color; sometimes found crystallized in imperfect four-sided prisms, nearly or quite rectangular. Its hardness is nearly equal to that of Corundum, and it is infusible by the blow pipe. It has its name from Andalusia, in Spain, where it was first discovered. 2156
ANDANTE, [Eng. to wend, to wander.] 2156
ADDARAC, n. Red orpiment. 2156
ANDEAN, a. Pertaining to the Andes. The great chain of mountains extending through S. America. 2156
ANDIRA, n. A species of bat in Brazil, nearly as large as a pigeon. 2156
ANDIRON, n. 2156
ANDORINHA, n. The Brazilian swallow. 2156
ANDRANATOMY, n. [Gr. a man and dissection.] 2156
ANDREOLITE, n. A mineral, the harmotome, or cross-stone. 2156
ANDROGYNAL, ANDROGYNOUS, a. [Gr. a man and woman.] 2157
ANDROGYNALLY, adv. With the parts of both sexes. 2157
ANDROGYNUS, n. A hermaphrodite. 2157
ANDROID, n. [Gr. man and form.] 2157
ANDROMEDA, n. 2157
ANDROPHAGI, [Gr. man, and to eat.] 2157
ANEAR, prep. Near. 2157
ANECDOTE, n. [Gr. to publish, part, given out.] 2158
ANECDOTICAL, a. Pertaining to anecdotes. 2158
ANELE, v.t. To give extreme unction. [Not used.] 2158
ANEMOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. wind, and description.] A description of the winds. 2158
ANEMOLOGY, n. [Gr. wind, and discourse.] The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject. 2158
ANEMOMETER, n. [Gr. wind, and to measure.] An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind. 2158
ANEMONE, ANEMONY, n. [Gr. from wind.] 2158
ANEMOSCOPE, n. [Gr. wind, and to view.] A machine which shows the course or velocity of the wind. 2158
ANENT, prep. About; concerning; over against: a Scottish word. [Gr.] 2158
ANEURISM, n. [Gr. to dilate, from broad.] 2158
ANEURISMAL, a. Pertaining to an aneurism. 2159
ANEW, adv. [a and new.] 2159
ANFRACTUOUS, a. [L. anfractus, of amb, about, and fractus, broken. See Break.] 2159
ANFRACTUOUSNESS, n. A state of being full of windings and turnings. 2159
ANGARIATION, n. [L. angario; Gr. to compel; a word of Persian origin.] Compulsion; exertion. [Not used.] 2159
ANGEIOTOMY, See Angiotomy. 2159
ANGEL, n. Usually pronounced angel, but most anomalously. [L. angelus; Gr. a messenger, to tell or announce.] 2159
ANGEL, n. A fish found on the coast of Carolina, of the thoracie order and genus Chaetodon. It has a small projecting mouth; the lamens above the gills are armed with cerulean spines; the body, a foot in length, appears as

if cut off, and waved, and covered with large green scales. 2160
ANGEL, n. A gold coin formerly current in England, bearing the figure of an angel. Skinner says, this device was impressed upon it in allusion to an observation of Pope Gregory the Great, who, seeing some beautiful English youths, in the market at Rome, asked who they were; being told they were Angli, English, he replied, they ought rather to be called angeli, angels. This coin had different values under different princes; but is now an imaginary sum or money of account, implying ten shillings sterling. 2160
ANGEL, a. Resembling angels; angelic; as, angel whiteness. 2160
ANGEL-AGE, n. The existence or state of angels. 2160
ANGEL-FISH, n. A species of shark, the squalus squatina. It is from six to eight feet long, with a large head, teeth broad at the base, but slender and sharp above, disposed in five rows, all around the jaws. The fish takes its name from its pectoral fins, which are very large and extend horizontally, like wings when spread. This fish connects the genus of rays, with that of sharks, partaking of the characters of both; but it differs from both in this, that its mouth is placed at the extremity of the head. 2160
ANGELIC, ANGELICAL, a. [L. angelicus.] Resembling angels; belonging to angels, or partaking of their nature; suiting the nature and dignity of angels. 2161
ANGELICA, n. A genus of digynian pentanders, containing several species. The common sort is cultivated for medicinal uses. It grows naturally in northern climates, and has large umbels of a globose figure. The roots have a fragrant aromatic smell, and are used in the aromatic tincture. The stalks make an agreeable sweet-meat. 2161
ANGELICALLY, adv. Like an angel. 2161
ANGELICALNESS, n. The quality of being angelic; excellence more than human. 2161
ANGELITES, in Church history, so called from Angelicum in Alexandria, where they held their first meetings, a sect of heretics near the close of the 5th century, who held the persons of the trinity not to be the same, nor to exist by their own nature; but each to be a God existing by participating of a deity common to them all. They are called also Severites, from Severus, their head; and Theodosians, from one Theodosius, whom they made their Pope. 2161
ANGEL-LIKE, a. Resembling or having the manners of angels. 2161
ANGELOLOGY, n. A discourse on angels; or the doctrine of angelic beings. 2161
ANGELOT, n. 2161
ANGEL-SHOT, n. Chain-shot, being two halves of a cannon ball fastened to the ends of a chain. 2162
ANGEL-WINGED, a. Winged like angels. 2162
ANGEL-WORSHIP — ANNONA 2163
ANGEL-WORSHIP, n. The worshipping of angels. 2163
ANGER, n. ang'ger. [L. ango, to choke strangle, vex; whence angor, vexation, anguish, the quinsy, angina. Gr. to strangle, to strain or draw together to vex. The primary sense is to press, squeeze, make narrow; Heb. to strangle.] 2163
ANGER, v.t. ang'ger. 2163
ANGERLY, adv. [anger and like.] In an angry manner; more generally written angrily. 2163
ANGINA, n. [L. from ango, to choke. See Anger.] 2163
ANGIOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. a vessel, and description.] A description of the vessels in the human body. 2164
ANGIOLOGY, n. [Gr. a vessel, and discourse.] 2164
ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS, n. [Gr. a vessel, alone, and seed.] 2164
ANGIOSPERM, n. [Gr. a vessel, and seed.] In botany, a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a pericarp. 2164
ANGIOSPERMOUS, a. Having seeds inclosed in a pod or other pericarp. In Linne's system, the second order of plants in the didynamian class are called angiospermia. This word is opposed to gymnospermous or naked-seeded. 2164
ANGIOTOMY, n. [Gr. a vessel, and to cut.] 2164
ANGLE, n. [L. angulus, a corner. Gr.] 2164
ANGLE, n. A hook; an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line and a hook, or a line and hook. 2166
ANGLE, v.i. 2166

ANGLED, a. Having angles - used only in compounds. 2166
ANGLER, n. One that fishes with an angle; also a fish, a species of lophius. 2166
ANGLE-ROD, n. The rod or pole to which a line and hook are fastened. 2166
ANGLIC, ANGLICAN, a. [L. icus, in publicus, and all similar adjectives. From ing, was formed Angles, the English, to which is added this common affix, ic. Ing is annexed to many English names, as Reading, Basing, Kittering, towns situated on flat land.] 2166
ANGLICISM, n. An English Idiom; a form of language peculiar to the English. 2166
ANGLICIZE, v.t. To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom, or to English analogies. 2167
ANGLING, ppr. Fishing with an angle. 2167
ANGLING, n. A fishing with a rod and line. 2167
ANGLO-DANISH, a. Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England. 2167
ANGLO-NORMAN, a. Pertaining to the English Normans. 2167
ANGLO-SAXON, a. Pertaining to the Saxons, who settled in England, or English Saxons. 2167
ANGLO-SAXON, n. A kind of pear; also the language of the English Saxons. 2167 2167
ANGOLA-PEA, PIGEON-PEA. A species of Cytisus. 2167
ANGOR, n. [L. See Anger.] 2167
ANGRED, ANGERED, pp. Made angry; provoked. 2167
ANGRILY, adv. In an angry manner; peevishly; with indications of resentment. 2167
ANGRY, a. [See Anger.] 2167
ANGSANA, ANGSAVA, n. A red gum of the East Indies, like that of dragon's blood. 2168
ANGU, n. Bread made of the Cassada, a plant of the W. Indies. 2168
ANGUIFER, n. [L. anguis, a serpent, and fero, to bear.] 2168
ANGUILLA, n. [L. an eel.] 2168
ANGUILLIFORM, a. [L. anguilla, an eel, and forma, shape.] In the form of an eel, or of a serpent; resembling an eel or serpent. 2168
ANGUISH, n. [L. angustia, narrowness, from pressure. See Anger.] 2168
ANGUISH, v.t. To distress with extreme pain or grief. 2169
ANGUISHED, pp. Extremely pained; tortured; deeply distressed. 2169
ANGULAR, a. 2169
ANGULARITY, n. The quality of having an angle or corner. 2169
ANGULARLY, adv. With angles, or corners; in the direction of the angles. 2169
ANGULARNESS, n. The quality of being angular. 2169
ANGULATED, a. Formed with angles or corners. 2169
ANGULOUS, a. Angular; having corners; hooked. 2169
ANGUST, a. [L. angustus.] Narrow; straight. [Not used.] 2169
ANGUSTATION, n. [L. angustus, narrow. See Anger.] 2169
ANGUSTICLAVE, n. [L. angustus, narrow, and clavus, a knob or stud.] 2170
ANHELATION, n. [L. anhelo, to pant or breathe with difficulty; from halo, to breathe.] 2170
ANHELOSE, a. Out of breath; panting; breathing with difficulty. [Little used.] 2170
ANHIMA, n. A Brazilian aquatic fowl, larger than a swan, somewhat like a crane. Its head is small, its bill black, the toes armed with long claws. But what is remarkable, is a horn growing from its forehead; and the second joint of the wing is armed with two straight triangular spurs, an inch in length. The fidelity between the male and female is so great, that when one dies, the other remains by the carcass, till it expires. 2170
ANHYDRITE, n. [See Anhydrous.] 2170
ANHYDROUS, a. [Gr. dry, and water.] 2170
ANIENTED, a. Frustrated; brought to naught. Obs. 2170
ANIGHT, adv. [a or at, and night.] 2170
ANIL, n. A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made; Indigofera, or the indigo plant. 2171
ANILITY, n. [L. anilis, anilitas, from anus, an old woman; Celtic, hen old.] 2171
ANIMADVERSION, n. [L. animadversio.] 2171

ANIMADVERSIVE, a. That has the power of perceiving. Obs. 2171
ANIMADVERT, v.i. [L. animadverto, of animus, mind, and adverto, to turn to.] 2171
ANIMADVERTER, n. One who animadverts or makes remarks by way of censure. 2171
ANIMADVERTING, ppr. Considering; remarking by way of criticism or censure. 2172
ANIMAL, n. [L. animal, from anima, air, breath, soul.] 2172
ANIMAL, a. That belongs or relates to animals; as animal functions. 2172
ANIMALCULE, n. [L. animalculum, animalcula.] 2173
ANIMAL-FLOWER, n. In zoology, sea-anemone, sea-nettle or urtica marina, the name of several species of animals belonging to the genus actinia. They are called sea-nettle from their supposed property of stinging, and sea-anemone from the resemblance of their claws or tentacles, to the petals of some flowers. These are disposed in regular circles, and tinged with various bright colors. Some of these animals are hemispherical, others cylindrical; others are shaped like a fig. some are stiff and gelatinous; others, fleshy and muscular; but all can alter their figure by extending their claws in search of food. These animals can move slowly, but are generally fixed by one end to rocks or stones in the sand. On the other extremity, is the mouth in the center, which is surrounded by rows of fleshy claws and capable of great dilatation. They are very voracious, and will swallow a muscle, or crab, as large as a hen's egg. 2173
ANIMALIZATION, n. The act of giving animal life, or endowing with the properties of an animal. 2174
ANIMALIZE, v.t. 2174
ANIMALIZED, pp. Endowed with animal life. 2174
ANIMALIZING, ppr. Giving animal life to. 2174
ANIMATE, v.t. [L. amino. See Animal.] 2174
ANIMATE, a. Alive; possessing animal life. 2174
ANIMATED, pp. 2174
ANIMATING, ppr. Giving life; infusing spirit; enlivening. 2175
ANIMATION, n. 2175
ANIMATIVE, a. That has the power of giving life or spirit. 2175
ANIMATOR, n. One that gives life; that which infuses life or spirit. 2175
ANIME, n. In heraldry, a term denoting that the eyes of a rapacious animal are borne of a different tincture from the animal himself. 2175
ANIME, n. A resin exuding from the stem of a large American tree called by the natives courbaril; by Piso, jetaiba. It is of a transparent amber color, a light agreeable smell, and of little or no taste. It dissolves entirely, but not readily, in rectified spirit of wine, and is used by the Brazilians in fumigations, for pains proceeding from cold. 2175
ANIMETTA, n. Among ecclesiastical writers, the cloth which covers the cup of the eucharist. 2175
ANIMOSITY, n. [L. animositas; animosus, animated, courageous, enraged; from animus, spirit, mind passion. Gr. wind, breath, is from flowing, swelling, rushing, which gives the sense of violent action and passion. See Animal.] 2175
ANINGA, n. A root growing in the West Indies, like the China plant, used in refining sugar.
ANISE, n. an'nis. [L. anisum; Gr.] 21762176
ANISE SEED, n. The seed of anise. 2176
ANKER, n. 2176
ANKLE, n. ank'l. The joint which connects the foot with the leg. 2176
ANKLE-BONE, n. The bone of the ankle. 2176
ANNALIST, n. [See Annals.] A writer of annals. 2176
ANNALIZE, v.t. To record; to write annals. [Not much used.] 2176
ANNALS, n. plu. [L. amnales, annalis, from annus, a year, the root of which may be the Celtic an, ain, a great circle. Varro says the word annus signifies a great circle.] 2176
ANNATS, n. [L. annus.] 2177
ANNEAL, v.t. 2177
ANNEALED, pp. Heated; tempered; made malleable and less brittle by heat. 2177
ANNEALING, ppr. heating; tempering by heat. 2177
ANNEX, v.t. [L. annecto, annexum.] 2177

ANNEX, v.i. To join; to be united. 2178
ANNEXATION, n. The act of annexing, or uniting at the end; conjunction; addition; the act of connecting; union. In English law, the uniting of lands or rents to the crown. 2178
ANNEXED, pp. Joined at the end; connected with; affixed. 2178
ANNEXING, ppr. Uniting at the end; affixing. 2178
ANNEXION, n. The act of annexing; annexation; addition. [Little used.] 2178
ANNEXMENT, n. The act of annexing; the thing annexed. 2178
ANNIHILABLE, a. That may be annihilated. 2178
ANNIHILATE, v.t. [L. ad and nihilum, nothing, of ne, not, and hilum, a trifle.] 2178
ANNIHILATED, pp. Reduced to nothing; destroyed. 2178
ANNIHILATING, ppr. Reducing to nothing; destroying the specific form of. 2179
ANNIHILATION, n. 2179
ANNIVERSARILY, adv. Annually. 2179
ANNIVERSARY, a. [L. anniversarius, of annus, year, and verto, to turn.] 2179
ANNIVERSARY, n. 2179
ANNO DOMINI. [L.] In the year of our Lord, noting the time from our Savior's incarnation; as Anno Domini, or A.D. 1800. 2179
ANNOMINATION, n. [L. ad and nominatio, from nomino, to name, from nomen.] 2179
ANNONA, n. [L. annoma, from annus, a year, and signifying a year's production or increase; hence provisions.] 2180

ANNOTATE — ANTECEDE 2181

ANNOTATE, v.i. [L. annoto.] To comment; to make remarks on a writing. 2181
ANNOTATION, n. [L. annotatio, of ad and notatio, a marking, from noto, to mark, or nota, a mark.] 2181
ANNOTATOR, n. A writer of notes; a commentator; a scholiast; one who writes notes to illustrate the composition of an author. 2181
ANNOTTA, n. Orlean, or roucou; a hard dry paste, consisting of the pellicles of the seeds of the bixa orellana, a shrub growing in S. America and the W. Indies. It is moderately hard, of a brown color on the outside, and a dull red within. It is used in dyeing to give an orange cast to a simple yellow. It is used also in coloring cheese. [See Anotta.] 2181
ANNOUNCE, v.t. announs'. [L. annuncio, to deliver a message, of ad and nuncio, to tell from nuncius, a messenger.] 2181
ANNOUNCED, pp. Proclaimed; first published. 2181
ANNOUNCEMENT, n. announs'ment. The act of giving notice; proclamation; publication.
ANNOUNCER, n. One that announces, or first gives notice; a proclaimer. 21822181
ANNOUNCING, ppr. Introducing notice; first publishing; proclaiming. 2182
ANNOY, v.t. [L. neceo, to hurt, that is, to strike; neco, to kill.] 2182
ANNOY, n. Injury or molestation from continued acts or inconvenience. 2182
ANNOYANCE, n. That which annoys, or injures; the act of annoying; the state of being annoyed. It includes something more than inconvenience. 2182
ANNOYED, pp. Incommoded, injured or molested by something that is continued or repeated. 2182
ANNOYER, n. One that annoys. 2182
ANNOYFUL, a. Giving trouble; incommoding; molesting. [Not used.] 2182
ANNOYING, ppr. Incommoding; hurting; molesting. 2182
ANNOYOUS, a. Troublesome. [Not used.] 2182
ANNUAL, a. [L. annalis, from annus, a year; Gr.] 2182
ANNUAL, n. A plant that lives but one year, or rather but one summer. 2183
ANNUALLY, adv. Yearly; returning every year; year by year. 2183
ANNUITANT, n. [See Annuity.] 2183
ANNUITY, n. [See Annual.] 2183
ANNUL, v.t. [L. ad nullum, to nothing.] 2183
ANNULAR, a. [L. annulus, a ring, from Celtic ain, a circle, and ul, young, small; annulus, a little circle.] 2183

ANNULARY, a. Having the form of a ring. 2184
ANNULATED, a. Furnished with rings, or circles, like rings; having belts. 2184
ANNULET, n. [L. annulus, a ring.] 2184
ANNULLED, pp. Made void; abrogated. 2184
ANNULLING, ppr. Abrogating; abolishing. 2184
ANNULMENT, n. The act of annulling. 2184
ANNUMERATE, v.t. [L. annumero, of ad and numero, to numer, from numerus, number. See Number.] 2184
ANNUMERATION, n. Addition to a former number. 2184
ANNUNCIATE, v.t. [See Announce.] To bring tidings; to announce. 2185
ANNUNCIATION, n. 2185
ANNUNCIATOR, n. One who announces; an officer in the church of Constantinople, whose business was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated.
ANODYNE, [Gr. pain.] 21852185
ANODYNE, a. Assuaging pain; causing sleep, or insensibility. 2185
ANOINT, v.t. [L. ungo.] 2185
ANOINTED, pp. Smeared or rubbed with oil; set apart; consecrated with oil. 2186
ANOINTED, n. The Messiah, or Son of God, consecrated to the great office of Redeemer; called the Lord's anointed. Cyrus is also called the Lord's anointed. Isaiah 45:1. 2186
ANOINTER, n. One who anoints. 2186
ANOINTING, ppr. Smearing with oil; pouring on oil, or other oleaginous substance; consecrating. 2186
ANOINTING, n. The act of smearing with oil; a consecrating. 2186
ANOINTMENT, n. The act of anointing, or state of being anointed. 2186
ANOLE, n. A species of lizard in the W. Indies, of a yellowish color, having several blue and green stripes running down its back. 2186
ANOMALIPED, a. [Gr. inequality and L. pes, foot.] 2186
ANOMALIPED, n. An anomalous footed fowl. [See the adjective.] 2187
ANOMALISM, n. An anomaly; a deviation from rule. 2187
ANOMALISTIC, ANOMALISTICAL, a. Irregular; departing from common or established rules. 2187
ANOMALOUS, a. Irregular; deviating from a general rule, method or analogy; applied, in grammar, to words which deviate from the common rules of inflection; and in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets; but applied also generally to whatever is irregular; as, an anomalous character; anomalous pronunciation. 2187
ANOMALOUSLY, adv. Irregularly; in a manner different from common rule, method or analogy. 2187
ANOMALY, n. [Gr. inequality, equal, similar.] 2187
ANOMEANS, n. [Gr. dissimilar.] 2187
ANOMIA, n. [Gr. rule.] 2187
ANOMITE, n. A fossil shell of the genus anomia. 2188
ANOMORHOMBOID, n. [Gr irregular, and of a rhomboidal figure.] 2188
ANOMY, n. [Gr.] A violation of law. [Rarely used.] 2188
ANON, adv. 2188
ANONYMOUS, a. [L. anonymus; Gr. name. See Name.] 2188
ANONYMOUSLY, adv. Without a name. 2188
ANOPLOTHER, ANOPLOTHERIUM, n. [Gr. a beast.] 2188
ANOPSY, n. [Gr. sight.] Want of sight; invision. [Little used.] 2188
ANOREXY, n. [Gr. appetite.] 2189
ANOTHER, a. [an, or one and other.] 2189
ANOTHER-GAINES, adv. Of another kind. Obs. 2189
ANOTHER-GATES, adv. Of another sort. Obs. 2189
ANOTHER-GUISE, a. Of a different kind; different. This is a vulgar word, and usually contracted into other guess. 2189

ANOTTA, n. An elegant red color, formed from the pellicles or pulp of the seeds of the bixa, a tree common in South America. This is called also Terra Orleana and Roco. The annotta is made by steeping the seeds for seven or eight days, pounding them to separate the red skins, then straining the liquor, boiling it, taking off the scum which is the coloring matter, then boiling it to a due consistence, and making it into balls. 2189
ANSATED, a. [L. ansatus, from ansa, a handle.] 2189
ANSER, n. [L. a goose.] 2190
ANSERINE, a. [L. anserinum, from anser, a goose.] 2190
ANSERS, n. In Linne's system, the third order of aves or fowls, whose characteristics are a smooth bill, broadest at the point, covered with a smooth skin, and furnished with teeth. The tongue is fleshy, and the toes are webbed or palmated. It includes all the web-footed water fowls, with legs and feet adapted to swimming. 2190
ANSLAIGHT, n. [See Slay.] An attack; an affray. [Not in use.] 2190
ANSWER, v.t. ansur. 2190
ANSWER, v.i. 2191
ANSWER, n. 2192
ANSWERABLE, a. 2193
ANSWERABLENESS, n. The quality of being answerable, liable, responsible, or correspondent. 2193
ANSWERABLY, adv. In due proportion, correspondence or conformity; suitably; as, continents have rivers answerably larger than isles. 2193
ANSWERED, pp. Replied to; fulfilled; paid; complied with; accomplished; solved; confuted. 2193
ANSWERER, n. One who answers; he or that which makes a return to what another has spoken; he who writes an answer. 2194
ANSWERING, ppr. Replying; corresponding to; fulfilling; solving; succeeding; reverberating; confuting. 2194
ANSWER-JOBBER, n. One who makes a business of writing answers. 2194
ANT, in old authors, is a contraction of an it, that is if it. [See An.] 2194
ANT, in our vulgar dialect, as in the phrases, I ant, you ant, he ant, we ant, etc., is undoubtedly a contraction of the Danish er, ere, the substantive verb in the present tense of the Indicative Mode. These phrases are doubtless legitimate remains of the Gothic dialect. 2194
ANT, n. 2194
ANT-BEAR or ANT-EATER, n. A quadruped that feeds upon ants. This animal has no teeth, but a snout or muzzle, with a long cylindrical tongue. the body is covered with long hair. There are several species, constituting the genus, myrmecophaga, ant eaters. 2194
ANT-EGGS, n. Little white balls found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but found on examination to be the young brood, in their first state. They are vermicules, wrapped in a film, composed of a silky substance spun like a spider's web.
ANT-HILL, n. A little tumulus or hillock, formed by ants, for their habitation. 21952195
ANTA, n. In ancient architecture, a square column, at the corner of a building; a pilaster; written also ante. 2195
ANTACID, n. [anti and acid.] 2195
ANTACRID, n. [anti and acrid.] That which corrects acrimony; better written anti-acrid.
ANTAGONISM, n. Opposition of action; counteraction of things or principles. 21952195
ANTAGONIST, n. [Gr. against, and a champion. See Act and Agony.] 2195
ANTAGONIST, a. Counteracting; opposing; combating; as, an antagonist muscle. 2195
ANTAGONISTIC, a. Opposing in combat; contending against. 2195
ANTAGONIZE, v.i. To contend against; to act in opposition; to oppose in argument. 2196
ANTAGONY, n. Contest; opposition [Not used.] 2196
ANTALGIC, a. [Gr. against, and pain.] Alleviating pain; anodyne. 2196
ANTANACLASIS, n. [Gr. a driving back.] 2196
ANTANAGOGE, n. antanago'gy. [Gr. against, and a taking up.] 2196
ANTAPHRODISIAC, a. [Gr. against, and venereal, from Venus.] 2196
ANTAPHRODISIAC, n. A medicine that lessens or extinguishes the venereal appetite. 2196

ANTAPHRODITIC, a. [Gr. See the preceding words.] Antivenereal, abating the venereal appetite, or efficacious against the venereal disease. 2196
ANTAPHRODITIC, n. A medicine which abates the venereal appetite, or is good against the venereal disease.
ANTAPOPLECTIC, a. Good against apoplexy. 2197 2197
ANTARCTIC, a. [Gr. against, and the bear, a northern constellation.] 2197
ANTARES, n. The name of a star of the first magnitude, called also the scorpion's heart. Its longitude is 60 degrees 13' 14" of Sagittarius; and its latitude 4 degrees 31' 26" South.
ANTARTHRITIC, n. A remedy which cures or alleviates the gout. 2197 2197
ANTARTHRITIC, a. [Gr against, and gout.] Counteracting the gout. 2197
ANTASTHMATIC, a. [Gr. against, and asthma.] Opposing the asthma. 2197
ANTASTHMATIC, n. A remedy for the asthma. 2197
ANTE. A Latin preposition, Gr.; much used in the composition of English words, especially in words from the Latin and Greek languages. It signifies before in place, in front; hence opposite, contrary; and figuratively, before in time. The Latin ante is generally used in the sense of before, and the Greek, in that of opposite, or in the place of. 2197
ANTE, ANTA, n. A pilaster. In heraldry, ante denotes that the pieces are let into one another, in the manner there expressed, as by dove tails, rounds, swallow tails, etc. 2197
ANTEACT, n. [ante and act.] A preceding act. 2197
ANTECEDANEOUS, a. [Infra.] Antecedent; preceding in time. 2198
ANTECEDE, v.t. [ante and cedo, to go. See Cede.] To go before in time; to precede. 2198
ANTECEDENCE — ANTICONSTITUTIONALIST 2199
ANTECEDENCE, n. The act or state of going before in time; precedence. In astronomy, an apparent motion of a planet towards the west, or contrary to the order of the signs.
ANTECEDENT, a. Going before in time; prior; anterior; preceding; as, an event antecedent to the deluge. 2199 2199
ANTECEDENT, n. That which goes before in time; hence in writings, that which precedes in place. In grammar, the noun to which a relative or other substitute refers; as, Solomon was the prince, who built the Temple. In logic, the first of two propositions in an enthymeme, or argument of two propositions; as, if the sun is fixed, the earth must move. Here the first and conditional proposition is the antecedent; the second, the consequent. 2199
ANTECEDENTLY, adv. Previously; at a time preceding. 2199
ANTECESSOR, n. [L. whence ancestor. See Antecede.] 2199
ANTECHAMBER, n. [Ante, before, and chamber.] 2199
ANTECHAPEL, n. The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it. 2199
ANTECIAN, n. [Gr. opposite, and to dwell; L. antaci.] 2200
ANTECURSOR, n. [L. ante, before, and cursor, a runner, from curro, to run. See Course.]
ANTEDATE, n. [Infra.] Prior date; a date antecedent to another. 2200 2200
ANTEDATE, v.t. [L. ante, and datum, given. See Date.] 2200
ANTEDILUVIAL, ANTEDILUVIAN, a. [L. ante and diluvium, a flood. See Lave.] 2200
ANTEDILUVIAN, n. One who live before the deluge. 2200
ANTELOPE, n. [Gr. resembling a deer.] 2200
ANTELUCAN, a. [L. antelucanus, of ante, before, and lux, light.] 2201
ANTEMERIDIAN, a. [ante, before, and meridian.] 2201
ANTEMETIC, a. [against, and emetic, from to vomit.] Restraining or allaying vomiting.
ANTEMETIC, n. A medicine which checks vomiting. 2201 2201
ANTEMUNDANE, a. [ante, before, and mundus, the world.] Being before the creation of the world. 2201
ANTENICENE, a. [ante, before, and Nicene, from Nice.] 2201
ANTENNAE, n. plu. [L. antenna, a sail yard.] 2201
ANTENUMBER, n. A number that precedes another. 2202
ANTENUPTIAL, a. [ante and nuptial.] 2202
ANTEPASCHAL, a. Pertaining to the time before Easter. 2202
ANTEPAST, n. [ante, before, and pastum, fed.] 2202
ANTEPENULT, n. [L. ante, before, pene, almost, and ultimus, last.] 2202
ANTEPENULTIMATE, a. Pertaining to the last syllable but two. 2202

ANTEPHEPTIC, a. [against, and epileptic, from to seize.] 2202
ANTEPILEPTIC, n. A remedy for the epilepsy. 2202
ANTEPOSITION, n. s as z. [L. ante, before, and position, from pono, to place.] 2202
ANTEPREDICAMENT, n. [ante and predicament.] 2202
ANTERIOR, a. [L.] 2203
ANTERIORITY, n. The state of being anterior, preceding or in front; a state of being before in time, or situation. 2203
ANTEROOM, n. [ante and room.] A room before or in front of another. 2203
ANTES, n. plu. [L.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building. 2203
ANTESTATURE, n. [ante and stature.] 2203
ANTESTOMACH, n. [ante and stomach.] 2203
ANTEVERT, v.t. [L. anteverto.] To prevent. [Not in use.] 2203
ANTEVIRGILIAN, a. A term given to Tull's new husbandry, or method of horse hoeing.
ANTHELMINTIC, a. [against, and a worm.] Good against worms. 2203 2203
ANTHELMINTIC, n. A remedy for worms in the intestines. 2203
ANTHEM, n. [Gr. against, and a hymn, from to sing. See Hymn.] 2203
ANTHEM-WISE, adv. In the manner of an anthem; alternately. 2204
ANTHEMIS, n. Camomile. 2204
ANTHER, n. [L. anthera, a flowery plant, from the Greek, flowery, from a flower.] 2204
ANTHERAL, a. Pertaining to anthers. 2204
ANTHERIFEROUS, a. [anther and fero, to bear.] Producing anthers. 2204
ANTHESTERION, n. The sixth month of the Athenian year, consisting of 29 days, and answering to a part of November and a part of December. It is supposed to be so called from the Anthesteria, feasts in honor of Bacchus, celebrated in that month, and so called, a flower; garlands of flowers being offered to Bacchus at those feasts. 2204
ANTHOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to anthology. 2204
ANTHOLOGY, n. [Gr. a flower, and a discourse, a collection.] 2204
ANTHONY'S FIRE, A popular name of the crysipelas, supposed to have been so named from the saint in Italy, to whom those, who were affected, applied for a cure. 2205
ANTHOPHYLLITE, n. [Gr. a flower, and a leaf.] 2205
ANTHORISM, n. [Gr. opposite, and definition.] 2205
ANTHRACITE, n. [Gr. a burning coal; infra.] 2205
ANTHRACOLITE. [See Anthracite.] 2205
ANTHRAX, n. [Gr.; supra.] 2205
ANTHROPOGLOT, [Gr. man, and the tongue.] 2205
ANTHROPOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. man, and description.] 2205
ANTHROPOLITE, n. [Gr. man, and a stone.] 2206
ANTHROPOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to anthropology; according to human manner of speaking. 2206
ANTHROPOLOGIST, n. One who describes, or is versed in the physical history of the human body. 2206
ANTHROPOLOGY, n. [Gr. man, and discourse.] 2206
ANTHROPOMANCY, n. [Gr. man, and divination.] 2207
ANTHROPOMORPHISM, n. The heresy of the anthropomorphites. 2207
ANTHROPOMORPHITE, n. [Gr. man, and form.] 2207
ANTHROPOMORPHOUS, a. Belonging to that which has the form of man; having the figure of resemblance to a man. 2207
ANTHROPOPATHY, n. [man, and passion.] 2207
ANTHROPOPHAGI, n. plu. [Gr. man, and to eat.] 2207
ANTHROPOPHAGOUS, a. Feeding on human flesh. 2207
ANTHROPOPHAGY, n. The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eat it. 2207
ANTHROPOSCOPY, n. [Gr. man, and to view.] 2207
ANTHROPOSOPHY, n. [Gr. man, and wisdom.] 2207

ANTHYPNOTIC, a. Corrupt orthography. [See Antihypnotic.] 2208
ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC. [See Antihypochondriac.] 2208
ANTHYPOPHORA. [See Antihypophora.] 2208
ANTHYSTERIC. [See Antihysteric.] 2208
ANTI, n. [Gr. See Ante.] A preposition signifying against, opposite, contrary, or in place of; used in many English words. 2208
ANTIACID, a. Opposing or removing acidity. Often written antacid. 2208
ANTIACID, n. An alkali; a medicine proper to correct sourness, or acidity; an absorbent, as chalk, magnesia, coral, sea shells, hematite, steel fillings; or an obtundent, as oil or fat; or an immutant, as lixivious salts, and soaps. 2208
ANTIAMERICAN, a. Opposed to America, or to the true interests or government of the United States; opposed to the revolution in America. 2208
ANTIARTHRITIC, a. [See Antarthritic.] Good against the gout. 2208
ANTIARTHRITIC, n. A remedy for the gout. 2208
ANTIASTHMATIC, a. [See Antasthmatic.] Good against asthma. 2208
ANTIASTHMATIC, n. A remedy for the asthma. 2208
ANTIBACCHIUS, n. [Gr. a foot of one short and two long syllables.] 2208
ANTIBASILICAN, a. s as z. [Gr. a palace; L. royal, a hall of justice.] Opposed to royal state and magnificence. 2209
ANTIC, a. [L. antiquus.] Odd' fanciful; as, antic tricks. 2209
ANTIC, n. 2209
ANTIC, v.t. To make antic. 2209
ANTICACHECTIC, a. [Gr. of an ill habit of body.] 2209
ANTICHACHECTIC, n. A medicine that tends to correct an ill habit of body. 2209
ANTICATARRHAL, a. [against, and a catarrh.] Good against catarrh. 2209
ANTICATARRHAL, a. Remedy for catarrh. 2209
ANTICAUSOTIC, a. [against, and a burning fever.] Good against a burning fever. 2209
ANTICAUSOTIC, n. A remedy for a burning fever. 2209
ANTI-CHAMBER, n. Dr. Johnson prefers ante-chamber, which see. But ante and anti are the same word in different dialects; and have the same radical signification. [See Ante.]
ANTI-CHRIST, n. [Gr. against, and Christ.] 2210 2210
ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Pertaining to antichrist; opposite to or opposing the christian religion.
ANTICHRISTIAN, n. A follower of antichrist; one opposed to the christian religion. 2210 2210
ANTICHRISTIANISM, n. Opposition or contrariety to the christian religion. 2210
ANTICHRISTIANITY, n. Opposition or contrariety to christianity. 2210
ANTICHRONISM, n. [Gr. time.] Deviation from the true order of time. 2210
ANTICIPATE, v.t. [L. anticipo, of ante, before, and capio, to take.] 2210
ANTICIPATED, pp. Taken before; foretasted; foreseen; precluded; prevented. 2211
ANTICIPATING, ppr. Taking before; foretasting; precluding; preventing. 2211
ANTICIPATION, n. 2211
ANTICIPATOR, n. One who anticipates. 2211
ANTICIPATORY, a. Taking before the time. 2211
ANTICLIMAX, n. [Gr. opposite, and climax. See Climate.] 2211
ANTICLY, adv. In an antic manner; with odd postures and gesticulations; with fanciful appearance. 2212
ANTICMASK, ANTIMASK, n. A mask of antics. 2212
ANTICONSTITUTIONAL, a. Opposed to or against the constitution. 2212
ANTICONSTITUTIONALIST, n. One opposed to the constitution. 2212
ANTICONTAGIONIST — ANTIQUENESS 2213
ANTICONTAGIONIST, n. One who opposes the doctrine of contagion. 2213
ANTICONTAGIOUS, a. [and contagious.] Opposing or destroying contagion. 2213
ANTICONVULSIVE, a. [and convulsive.] Good against convulsions. 2213
ANTICOR, n. [anti, and L. cor, the heart.] 2213
ANTICOSMETIC, a. [anti and cosmetic. See Cosmetic.] Destructive or injurious to beauty.
ANTICOSMETIC, n. Any preparation which injures beauty. 2213 2213

ANTICOURT, a. In opposition to the court. [Not used.] 2213
ANTICOURTIER, n. anticortyer. [anti and courtier.] 2213
ANTICREATOR, n. One that opposes the creator. 2213
ANTIDEMOCRATIC, ANTIDEMOCRATICAL, a. Opposing democracy; contrary to government by the people. 2213
ANTIDOTAL, a. That has the quality of preventing the ill effects of poison, or of any thing noxious or mischievous. 2213
ANTIDOTE, n. [against, to give.] 2213
ANTIDOTICAL, a. Serving as an antidote. 2214
ANTIDOTICALLY, adv. By way of antidote. 2214
ANTIDYSENTERIC, a. [Gr. against, and dysenteric.] Good against the dysentery, or bloody flux. 2214
ANTIDYSENTERIC, n. A remedy for dysentery. 2214
ANTIEMETIC, a. [Gr. against, and emetic, from to vomit.] Having the quality of allaying vomiting. 2214
ANTIEMETIC, n. A remedy to check or allay vomiting. 2214
ANTIENNEAHEDRAL, a. [Gr. opposite, nine, and side.] 2214
ANTIENTHUSIASTIC, a. [anti and enthusiastic.] Opposing enthusiasm. 2214
ANTIENTRY, n. [More correctly, ancientry.] Cast of antiquity; that which is ancient. 2214
ANTIEPISCOPAL, a. Adverse to episcopacy. 2214
ANTIEVANGELICAL, a. Contrary to orthodoxy, or the genuine sense of the gospel. 2214
ANTIFACE, n. Opposite face. 2214
ANTIFANATIC, n. An opposer of fanaticism. 2214
ANTIFEBRILE, a. [against, and febrile.] 2215
ANTIFEBRILE, n. A medicine that cures, abates, or tends to allay fever. 2215
ANTIFLATTERING, a. Opposite to flattery. 2215
ANTIGUGLER, n. [anti and guggle.] 2215
ANTIHECTIC, a. [Gr. against, and hectic.] 2215
ANTIHECTIC, n. A medicine that is good in the cure of hectic disorders. 2215
ANTIHYPNOTIC, a. [Gr. sleep.] 2215
ANTIHYPNOTIC, n. A medicine that prevents or tends to prevent sleep. 2215
ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC, a. [Gr. hypochondriac.] 2215
ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC, n. A remedy for hypochondriac affections and low spirits. 2215
ANTIHYPOPHORA, n. [Gr. an inference.] 2215
ANTIHYSTERIC, a. [Gr. uterus.] Counteracting hysterics. 2216
ANTIHYSTERIC, n. A medicine that cures or counteracts hysterical affections. 2216
ANTILOGARITHM, n. [anti and logarithm.] 2216
ANTILOGY, n. [Gr. against, and speech.] 2216
ANTIMAGISTRICAL, a. Opposed to the office of magistrates. [Not used.] 2216
ANTIMANIAC, ANTIMANIACAL, a. [anti and maniac.] Counteracting or curing madness or frenzy. 2216
ANTIMASK, n. A lesser mask. 2216
ANTIMETABOLE, n. antimetab'oly. [Gr. against, and mutation.] 2216
ANTIMETATHESIS, n. [Gr. against, and a transposition.] 2216
ANTIMETER, n. [Gr. measure.] 2217
ANTIMETRICAL, a. Contrary to the rules of meter or verse. 2217
ANTIMINISTERIAL, a. [anti and ministerial.] 2217
ANTIMINISTERIALIST, n. One that opposes the ministry. 2217
ANTIMONARCHICAL, a. [anti, against and monarchical.] 2217
ANTIMONARCHICALNESS, n. The quality of being opposed to monarchy. 2217
ANTIMONIAL, a. [from antimony.] 2217
ANTIMONIAL, n. A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient. 2217
ANTIMONIATE, n. A compound or salt composed of antimonic acid and a base. 2217
ANTIMONIATED, a. Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony; as

antimoniated tartar. 2217
ANTIMONIC, a. Pertaining to antimony; the antimonic acid is a peroxide of antimony. 2217
ANTIMONIOUS, a. Pertaining to antimony. The antimonious acid is a deutoxyd of antimony. 2218
ANTIMONITE, n. A compound of antimonious acid and a base. 2218
ANTIMONY, n. [Low L. antimonium.] 2218
ANTIMORALIST, n. An opposer of morality. 2218
ANTIMUSICAL, a. Opposed to music; having no ear for music. 2218
ANTINEPHRITIC, a. [anti, and nephritic, which see.] 2218
ANTINEPHRITIC, n. A medicine that tends to remove diseases of the kidneys. 2218
ANTINOMIAN, a. [Gr. against, and law.] Against law; pertaining to the Antinomians. 2218
ANTINOMIAN, n. One of a sect who maintain, that, under the gospel dispensation, the law is of no use or obligation; or who hold doctrines which supersede the necessity of good works and a virtuous life. This sect originated with John Agricola about the year 1538. 2219
ANTINOMIANISM, n. The tenets of Antinomians. 2219
ANTINOMIST, n. One who pays no regard to the law, or to good works. 2219
ANTINOMY, n. A contradiction between two laws, or between two parts of the same law. 2219
ANTIOCHIAN, a. Pertaining to Antiochus, the founder of a sect of philosophers, contemporary with Cicero. This sect was a branch of the academics, though Antiochus was a stoic. He attempted to reconcile the doctrines of the different schools, and was the last preceptor of the Platonic school. 2219
ANTIPAPAL, a. Opposing popery. 2219
ANTIPAPISTIC, ANTIPAPISTICAL, a. Opposed to popery or papacy. 2219
ANTIPARALLEL, a. Running in a contrary direction. 2219
ANTIPARALYTIC, a. [paralytic, which see.] Good against the palsy. 2219
ANTIPARALYTIC, n. A remedy for the palsy. 2219
ANTIPATHETIC, ANTIPATHETICAL, a. [See Antipathy.] 2219
ANTIPATHETICALNESS, n. The quality or state of having an aversion or contrariety to a thing. 2220
ANTIPATHY, n. [Gr. against, and feeling.] 2220
ANTIPATRIOTIC, a. Not patriotic; opposing the interests of one's country. 2220
ANTIPEDOBAPTIST, n. [Gr. against, a child, and baptize.] 2221
ANTIPERISTALTIC, a. [See Peristaltic.] 2221
ANTIPERISTASIS, n. [Gr. against, and a standing around.] 2221
ANTIPERISTATIC, a. Pertaining to antiperistasis. 2221
ANTIPESTILENTIAL, a. [anti and pestilential, which see.] 2221
ANTIPHLOGISTIAN, n. [anti and phlogiston, which see.] 2221
ANTIPHLOGISTIC, a. Counteracting heat or inflammation; tending to reduce arterial action; opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston. 2221
ANTIPHLOGISTIC, n. Any medicine or diet which tends to reduce inflammation or the activity of the vital power.
ANTIPHON, n. [See Antiphony.] 2221 2221
ANTIPHONAL, ANTIPHONIC, 2222
ANTIPHONICAL, a. [See Antiphony.] Pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing. 2222
ANTIPHONARY, n. [contrary, and sound, voice.] 2222
ANTIPHONER, n. A book of anthems or antiphons. 2222
ANTIPHONY, n. [contrary, and voice.] 2222
ANTIPHRASIS, n. [Gr. against, and a form of speech.] 2222
ANTIPHRASTIC, ANTIPHRASTICAL, a. Pertaining to antiphrasis. 2222
ANTIPODAL, a. Pertaining to the antipodes; having the feet directly opposite. 2223
ANTIPODE, n. [Gr. opposite, and foot.] 2223
ANTIPOISON, n. s as z. An antidote for poison. 2223
ANTIPOPE, n. [anti and pope.] 2223
ANTIPOPE, n. An outward gate or door. 2223
ANTIPRELATICAL, a. Adverse to prelacy. 2223

ANTIPRIEST, n. An opposer or enemy of priests. 2223
ANTIPRIESTCRAFT, n. Opposition to priestcraft. 2223
ANTIPRINCIPLE, n. An opposite principle. 2223
ANTIPROPHET, n. An enemy or opposer of prophets. 2223
ANTIPTOSIS, n. [Gr. case.] 2223
ANTIPURITAN, n. An opposer of puritans. 2223
ANTIQUARIAN, a. Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity. As a noun, this is used for antiquary. 2223
ANTIQUARIANISM, n. Love of antiquities. 2223
ANTIQUARY, n. [L. antiquarius.] 2224
ANTIQUATE, v.t. [L. antiquo. See Antiquary.] 2224
ANTIQUATED, pp. Grown old; obsolete; out of use; having lost its binding force by non-observance; as an antiquated law. 2224
ANTIQUATEDNESS, n. The state of being old or obsolete. 2224
ANTIQUATION, n. The state of being antiquated. 2224
ANTIQUE, a. antee'k. [L. antiquus, probably from ante.] 2224
ANTIQUE, n. antee'k. In general, any thing very old; but in a more limited sense, the remains of ancient artists, as busts, statues, paintings and vases, the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity. 2224
ANTIQUENESS, n. antee'kness. The quality of being ancient; an appearance of ancient origin and workmanship. 2224
ANTIQUITY — APISHNESS 2226
ANTIQUITY, n. [L. antiquitas.] 2226
ANTIREVOLUTIONARY, a. [See Revolution.] 2226
ANTIREVOLUTIONIST, n. One who is opposed to a revolution in government. 2226
ANTISABBATARIAN, n. [anti and sabbath.] 2226
ANTISABIAN, a. [See Sabian.] 2227
ANTISACERDOTAL, a. Adverse to priests. 2227
ANTISCIAN, ANTISCIANS, n. [L. antiscii, of Gr. opposite, and shadow.] 2227
ANTISCORBUTIC, a. [anti and scorbutic, which see.] 2227
ANTISCORBUTIC, n. A remedy for the scurvy. 2227
ANTISCRIPTURISM, n. Opposition to the Holy Scriptures. 2227
ANTISCRIPTURIST, n. One that denies revelation. 2227
ANTISEPTIC, a. [Gr. putrid, from to putrify.] 2227
ANTISEPTIC, n. A medicine which resists or corrects putrefaction, as acids, stimulants, saline substances, astringents, etc. 2227
ANTISOCIAL, a. [See Social.] 2227
ANTISPASIS, n. [Gr. against, and to draw.] 2228
ANTISPASMODIC, a. [Gr. against, and from to draw.] 2228
ANTISPASMODIC, n. A remedy for spasm or convulsions, as opium, balsam of Peru, and the essential oils of vegetables. 2228
ANTISPASTIC, a. [See Antispansis.] 2228
ANTISPLENETIC, a. [See Spleen.] 2228
ANTISTASIS, n. [Gr. Opposite, and station.] 2228
ANTISTES, n. [L.] The chief priest or prelate. 2228
ANTISTROPHE, ANTISTROPHY, n. [Gr. opposite, and a turning.] 2228
ANTISTROPHON, n. A figure which repeats a word often. 2229
ANTISTRUMATIC, a. [anti and struma, a scrophulous swelling.] 2229
ANTITHESIS, n. [Gr. from, to place.] 2229
ANTITHETIC, ANTITHETICAL, a. Pertaining to antithesis, or opposition of words and sentiments; containing or abounding with antithesis. 2229
ANTITRINITARIAN, n. [anti and trinitarian, which see.] 2229
ANTITRINITARIAN, a. Opposing the trinity. 2229
ANTITRINITARIANISM, n. A denial of the trinity. 2229
ANTITYPE, n. [Gr. against, and a type, or pattern.] 2229

ANTITYPICAL, a. Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type. 2230
ANTIVARIOLOUS, a. [anti and variolous, which see.] 2230
ANTIVENEREAL, a. [anti and venereal which see.] 2230
ANTLER, n. [From the root of ante, before. See Ante.] 2230
ANTLERED, a. Furnished with antlers. 2230
ANTONIAN, a. Noting certain medicinal waters in Germany, at or Tonstein. 2230
ANTONOMASIA, ANTONOMASY, n. [Gr. name.] 2230
ANTOSIANDRIAN, n. One of a sect of rigid Lutherans, so denominated from their opposing the doctrines of Osiander. This sect deny that man is made just, but is only imputatively just, that is pronounced so. 2231
ANVIL, n. [The Latin word incus, incudis, is formed by a like analogy fromin and cudo, to hammer, or shape.] 2231
ANXIETY, n. angzi'ety. [L. anxietas, from anxius, solicitous; L. ango. See Anger.] 2231
ANXIOUS, a. ank'shus. 2231
ANXIOUSLY, adv. In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly. 2232
ANXIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being anxious; great solicitude. 2232
ANY, a. en'ny. 2232
ANY-WISE is sometimes used adverbially, but the two words may be separated, and used with a preposition, in any wise. 2233
AONIAN, a. [From aonia, a part of Boeotia, in Greece.] 2233
AORIST, n. [Gr. indefinite, of a priv. and limit.] 2233
AORISTIC, a. Indefinite; pertaining to an aorist, or indefinite tense. 2233
AORTA, n. [Gr. the great artery; also an ark or chest.] 2233
AORTAL, a. Pertaining to the aorta, or great artery. 2234
AOUTA, n. The paper-mulberry tree in Otaheite, from whose bark is manufactured a cloth worn by the inhabitants. 2234
APACE, adv. [a and pace.] 2234
APAGOGE, APAGOGY, n. [Gr. from, to draw aside, of from and to drive.] 2234
APAGOGICAL, a. An apagogical demonstration is an indirect way of proof, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary. 2234
APALACHIAN, a. Pertaining to the Apalaches, a tribe of Indians, in the westen part of Georgia. Hence the word is applied to the mountains in or near their country, which are in fact the southern extremity of the Alleghanean ridges. 2234
APANTHROPY, n. [Gr. from, and man.] 2235
APARITHMESIS, n. [Gr.] In rhetoric, enumeration. 2235
APART, adv. [a and part; See Part.] 2235
APARTMENT, n. [See Part.] 2235
APATHETIC, a. Void of feeling; free from passion; insensible. 2235
APATHY, n. [Gr. passion.] 2235
APATITE, n. [From Gr. to deceive; it having been often mistaken for other minerals.] 2236
APE, n. 2236
APE, v.t. To imitate servilely; to mimic, as an ape imitates human actions. Weak persons are always prone to ape foreigners. 2236
APEAK, adv. [a and peak, a point. See Peak.] 2236
APENNINE, a. [L. apenninus; ad and penninus, an epithet applied to a peak or ridge of the Alps.] 2237
APENNINE, APENNINES, n. The mountains above described. 2237
APEPSY, n. [Gr. diges.] 2237
APER, n. One who apes. in zoology, the wild boar. 2237
APERIENT, a. [L. aperiens, aperio.] 2237
APERIENT, n. a medicine which promoties the circulation of the fluids, by removing obstructions; a laxative; a deobstruent; as, smallage, fennel, asparagus, parsley, and butcher's broom. 2237
APERITIVE, a. Opening; deobstruent; aperient. 2237

APERT, a. [L. apertus.] Open; evident; undisguised. [Not used.] 2237
APERTION, n. The act of opening; the state of being opened; an opening; a gap, aperture, or passage. [Little used.] 2237
APERTLY, adv. Openly [Little used.] 2237
APERTNESS, n. [L. apertus.] Openness. [Rarely used.] 2238
APERTOR, n. A muscle that raises the upper eye lid. 2238
APERTURE, n. 2238
APETALOUS, a. [Gr. a flower-leaf or petal.] 2238
APETALOUSNESS, n. A state of being without petals. 2238
APEX, n. plu. apexes. [L. apex, plu. apices.] 2238
APHANITE, n. [Gr. to appear.] 2238
APHELION, n. [Gr. from, and the sun.] 2238
APHERESIS, n. [Gr. from, and to take.] 2239
APHIDIVOROUS, a. [of aphis, the puceron or vine fretter, and voro, to eat.] 2239
APHILANTHROPY, n. [of a neg. and to love, and man.] 2239
APHIS, n. In zoology, the puceron, vine fretter, or plant-louse; a genus of insects, belonging to the order of hemipters. The aphis is furnished with an inflected beak, and with feelers longer than the thorax. In the same species, some individuals have four erect wings, and others are entirely without wings. The feet are of the ambulatory kind, and the belly usually ends in two horns, from which is ejected the substance called honey-dew. The species are very numerous. 2239
APHLOGISTIC, a. [Gr. inflammable.] 2239
APHONY, n. [Gr. voice.] 2239
APHORISM, n. [Gr. determination, distinction; from to separate.] 2240
APHORISMER, n. A dealer in aphorisms. 2240
APHORISTIC, APHORISTICAL, a. In the form of an aphorism; in the form of short unconnected sentences; as an aphoristic style. 2240
APHORISTICALLY, adv. In the form or manner of aphorisms. 2240
APHRITE, n. [Gr. froth; the schaum erde, or earth scum, of Werner; the silvery chalk of Kirwan.] 2240
APHRIZITE, n. A variety of black tourmalin. 2240
APHRODISIAC, APHRODISIACAL, a. [Gr. venereal, Venus, from froth.] 2240
APHRODISIAC, n. A provocative to venery. 2240
APHRODITE, n. [Gr.] A follower of Venus. 2240
APHRODITE, APHRODITA, n. 2240
APHTHONG, n. [Gr. without, and sound.] 2241
APHTHOUS, a. [Gr. ulcers in the mouth.] 2241
APHYLLOUS, a. [Gr. a leaf.] 2241
APIARY, n. [L. apiarium, of apis, a bee.] 2241
APIASTER, n. [From apis, a bee.] 2241
APICES, APEXES. [See Apex and Anther.] 2241
APIECE, adv. [a and piece.] 2241
APIS, n. In mythology, an ox, worshiped in ancient Egypt, or a divinity or idol in the figure of an ox. 2242
APIS, n. [L.] In zoology, the bee, a genus of insects, of the order of hymenopters. The mouth has two jaws, and a proboscis infolded in a double sheath; the wings are four, the two foremost covering the hinder ones when at rest. The females and working bees have a sting. 2242
APISH, a. [See Ape.] Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolish, foppish, affected, trifling, insignificant; as, an apish fellow; apish manners. 2242
APISHLY, adv. In an apish manner; with servile imitation; foppishly. 2242
APISHNESS, n. The quality of being apish; mimicry; foppery. 2242
APITPAT — APPARITION 2243
APITPAT, With quick beating or palpitation; a word formed from the sound, pit and pat, or

from beat. 2243
APLANATIC, a. [Gr. to wander.] 2243
APLOME, n. [Gr. simple.] 2243
APLUSTER, APLUSTRE, n. [L. from Gr. the summit of the poop of a ship.] 2243
APOCALYPSE, n. apoc'alyps. [Gr. from to disclose; and to cover.] 2243
APOCALYPTIC, APOCALYPTICAL, a. Containing or pertaining to revelation; disclosing.
APOCALYPTICALLY, adv. By revelation; in the manner of disclosure. 22442243
APOCOPATE, v.t. [See Apocope.] 2244
APOCOPATED, pp. Shortened by the omission of the last letter or syllable. 2244
APOCOPATING, ppr. Cutting off, or omitting the last letter or syllable. 2244
APOCOPE, APOCOPY, n. [Gr. abscission, of and to cut.] 2244
APOCRISARY, n. [Gr. from answer, to answer.] 2244
APOCRUSTIC, a. [Gr. from, to drive from.] 2244
APOCRUSTIC, n. A medicine which constringes, and repels the humors; a repellent. 2244
APOCRYPHA, n. [Gr. from, to conceal.] 2244
APOCRYPHAL, a. Pertaining to the apecrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit; false; fictitious. 2245
APOCRYPHALLY, adv. Uncertainly; not indisputably. 2245
APOCRYPHALNESS, n. Uncertainty, as to authenticity; doubtfulness of credit, or genuineness. 2245
APODAL, a. [See Apode.] 2245
APODE, n. [Gr. foot.] 2245
APODICTIC, APODICTICAL, a. [Gr. evidence, of an to show.] 2245
APODICTICALLY, adv. So as to be evident beyond contradiction. 2245
APODOSIS, n. [Gr.] The application or latter part of a similitude. 2245
APOGEE, n. [apogeon, apogeum; Gr. from, and the earth.] 2245
APOGON, n. A fish of the Mediterranean, the summit of whose head is elevated. 2246
APOGRAPH, n. [Gr.] An exemplar; a copy or transcript. 2246
APOLLINARIAN, a. [From Apollo.] 2246
APOLLINARIANS, in Church history, a sect, deriving their name from Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea, in the 4th Century, who denied the proper humanity of Christ; maintaining that his body was endowed with a sensitive, and not with a rational soul; and that the divine nature supplied the place of the intellectual principle in man. 2246
APOLLYON, n. [Gr. destroying.] 2246
APOLOGETIC, APOLOGETICAL, a. [Gr. to speak in defense of; and speech.] 2246
APOLOGETICALLY, adv. By way of apology or excuse. 2247
APOLOGIST, n. [See Apology.] 2247
APOLOGIZE, v.i. To make an apology; to write or speak in favor of, or to make excuse for; followed by for; as, my correspondent apologized for not answering my letter. 2247
APOLOGUE, n. ap'olog. [Gr. a long speech, a fable.] 2247
APOLOGY, n. [Gr. discourse.] 2247
APONEUROSIS, APONEUROSY, n. [Gr. from, and to send.] 2248
APOPEMPTIC, a. [Gr. from, and a nerve.] 2248
APOPHASIS, n. [Gr. from, and form of speech.] 2248
APOPHLEGMATIC, a. [Gr. from, and phlegm.] 2248
APOPHLEGMATIC, n. A masticatory; a medicine which excites discharges of phlegm from the mouth or nostrils.
APOPHLEGMATISM, n. An apophlegmatic. 22482248
APOPHLEGMATIZANT, n. An apophlegmatic. 2248
APOPHTHEGM, APOTHEM, n. [Gr. from, and word. It would be eligible to reduce this harsh word to apothem.] 2248
APOPHYGE, APOPHYGY, n. [Gr. from, and flight.] 2249
APOPHYLLITE, n. [Gr. from, and a leaf; so called because of its tendency to exfoliate.]
APOPHYSIS, APOPHYSY, n. [Gr. from, and growth.] 22492249
APOPLECTIC, APOPLECTICAL, a. [See Apoplexy.] Pertaining to or consisting in

apoplexy, as an apoplectic fit; or predisposed to apoplexy, as an apoplectic habit of body.
APOPLECTIC, n. A person affected by apoplexy. 2249 2249
APOPLEXED, a. Affected with apoplexy. 2249
APOPLEXY, n. [Gr. from, to strike.] 2249
APORON, APORIME, n. [See Apory.] A problem difficult to be resolved. 2250
APORY, APORIA, n. [Gr. from a way or passage.] 2250
APOSIOPESIS, APOSIOPESY, n. [Gr. of to be silent.] 2250
APOSTASY, n. [Gr. a defection, to depart.] 2250
APOSTATE, n. [Gr.] 2250
APOSTATE, a. False; traitorous. 2251
APOSTATICAL, a. After the manner of an apostate. 2251
APOSTATIZE, v.i. To abandon one's profession or church; to forsake principles or faith which one has professed; or the party to which one has been attached. 2251
APOSTATIZING, ppr. Abandoning a church, profession, sect or party. 2251
APOSTEMATE, v.i. To form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus. 2251
APOSTEMATION, n. The formation of an aposteme; the process of gathering into an abscess; written corruptly imposthumation. 2251
APOSTEMATOUS, a. Pertaining to an abscess; partaking of the nature of an aposteme.
APOSTEME, n. [Gr. from to go off, to recede; and to stand.] 2251 2251
A-POSTERIORI, [L. posterior, after.] 2251
APOSTLE, n. [L. apostalus; Gr. to send away, to sent.] 2251
APOSTLE-SHIP, n. The office or dignity of an apostle. 2252
APOSTOLATE, n. A mission; the dignity or office of an apostle. Ancient writers use it for the office of a bishop; but it is now restricted to the dignity of the pope, whose see is call the Apostolic See. 2252
APOSTOLIC, APOSTOLICAL, a. 2252
APOSTOLICALLY, adv. In the manner of the apostles. 2253
APOSTOLICALNESS, n. The quality of being apostolical, or according to the doctrines of the apostles. 2253
APOSTOLICS, n. Certain sects so called from their pretending to imitate the practice of the apostles, abstaining from marriage, from wine, flesh, pecuniary reward etc., and wandering about clothed in white, with long beards, and bare heads. Sagarelli, the founder of one of these sects, was burnt at Parma in 1300. 2253
APOSTROPHE, APOSTROPHY, n. [Gr. from and a turning.] 2253
APOSTROPHIC, a. Pertaining to an apostrophe, noting the contraction of a word. 2253
APOSTROPHIZE, v.i. or t. 2253
APOSTROPHIZED, pp. Addressed by way of digression; contracted by the omission of a letter or letters; marked by an apostrophy. 2254
APOSTROPHIZING, ppr. Addressing in a digression; contracting or marking by apostrophy. 2254
APOSTUME, n. An aposteme, which see. 2254
APOTACTITE, n. [Gr. from to renounce; to ordain.] 2254
APOTHECARY, n. [L. and Gr. apotheca, a repository, from to deposit or lay aside, or from a chest.] 2254
APOTHEGM, APOTHEM, n. [See Apophthegm.] 2254
APOTHEGMATIC, APOTHEGMATICAL, a. In the manner of an apothem. 2255
APOTHEGMATIST, n. A collector or maker of apothems. 2255
APOTHEGMATIZE, v.t. To utter apothems or short instructive sentences. 2255
APOTHEME, n. [See Apothecary.] 2255
APOTHEOSIS, n. [Gr. of God.] 2255
APOTHESIS, n. [Gr. to put back.] 2255
APOTOME, APOTOMY, n. [Gr. to cut off.] 2255
APOTREPSIS, n. [Gr. to turn.] The resolution of a suppurating tumor. 2256
APOTROPY, n. [Gr. to turn.] 2256

APOZEM, n. [Gr. to boil.] 2256
APOZEMICAL, a. Like a decoction. 2256
APPAIR, v.t. To impair. [Not in use.] 2256
APPAIR, v.i. To degenerate. [Not in use.] 2256
APPALL, v.t. [L. palleo, to become pale. See Pale.] 2256
APPALL, v.i. To grow faint; to be dismayed. 2256
APPALLED, pp. Depressed or disheartened with fear; reduced. 2256
APPALLING, ppr. Depressing occasioned by fear; discouragement. 2256
APPALLMENT, n. Depression occasioned by fear; discouragement. 2257
APPANAGE, n. 2257
APPARATUS, n. plu. apparatuses. [L. from apparo, to prepare, of ad and par.] 2257
APPAREL, n. [L. paro, apparo, to prepare; Heb. bara] 2257
APPAREL, v.t. 2258
APPARELED, pp. Dressed; clothed; covered as with dress; furnished. 2258
APPARELING, ppr. Dressing; clothing; covering as with dress; furnishing. 2258
APPARENCE, APPARENCY, n. Appearance. [Not in use.] 2258
APPARENT, a. [See Appear.] 2258
APPARENTLY, adv. 2259
APPARITION, n. [See Appear.] 2259
APPARITOR — APPORTIONMENT 2260
APPARITOR, n. [L. apparo, to prepare, or appareo, to attend.] 2260
APPAY, v.t. To satisfy. Obs. [See Pay.] 2260
APPEACH, v.t. To accuse; to censure, or reproach. Obs. [See Impeach.] 2260
APPEACHMENT, n. Accusation; charge exhibited. Obs. 2260
APPEAL, v.i. [L. apello; ad and pello, to drive or send; Gr. We do not see the sense of call in pello, but to drive or press out, is the radical sense of calling, naming. This word coincides in elements with L. balo, Eng. bawl, and peal.] 2260
APPEAL, v.t. To call or remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court. This may be done after trial and judgment in the lower court; or by special statute or agreement, a party may appeal before trial, upon a fictitious issue and judgment. We say the cause was appealed before or after trial. 2260
APPEAL, v.t. In crimianal law, to charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a criminal prosecution, for some hainous offense; as, to appeal a person of felony. This process was anciently given to a private person to recover the weregild, or private pecuniary satisfaction for an injury he had received by the murder of a relation, or by some personal injury. 2260
APPEAL, n. 2261
APPEALABLE, a. 2261
APPEALANT, n. One who appeals. [Not used.] 2261
APPEALED, pp. Removed to a higher court, as a cause; prosecuted for a crime by a private person, as a criminal. 2261
APPEALER, n. One who appeals; an appellor. 2261
APPEALING, ppr. Removing a cause to a higher tribunal; prosecuting as a private person for an offense; referring to another for a decision. 2262
APPEAR, v.i. [L. appareo, of ad and pareo, to appear, or be manifest.] 2262
APPEAR, n. Appearance. Obs. 2263
APPEARANCE, n. 2263
APPEARER, n. The person that appears. 2264
APPEARING, ppr. Coming in sight; becoming evident; making an external show; seeming; having the semblance. 2264
APPEARING, n. The act of becoming visible; appearance. 2264
APPEASABLE, a. That may be appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified. 2264
APPEASABLENESS, n. The quality of being appeasable. 2264
APPEASE, v.t. s as z. [L. pax. See Peace.] 2264
APPEASED, pp. Quieted; calmed; stilled; pacified. 2264
APPEASEMENT, n. The act of appeasing; the state of being in peace. 2264
APPEASER, n. One who appeases, or pacifies. 2265

APPEASIVE, a. Having the power to appease; mitigating; quieting. 2265
APPELLANT, n. [See Appeal.] 2265
APPELLATE, n. A person appealed, or prosecuted for a crime. [Not now used. See Appellee.] 2265
APPELLATE, a. Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals; as “appellate jurisdiction.” 2265
APPELLATION, n. [L. appellatio. See Appeal.] 2265
APPELLATIVE, a. Pertaining to a common name; noting the common name of a species.
APPELLATIVE, n. A common name in distinction from a proper name. A common name or appelative stands for a whole class, genus or species of beings, or for universal ideas. Thus man is the name of the whole human race, and fowl of all winged animals. Tree is the name of all plants of a particular class; plant and vegetable are names of things that grow out of the earth. A proper name, on the other hand, stands for a single thing, as, London, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston. 2265 2265
APPELLATIVELY, adv. According to the manner of nouns appellative; in a manner to express whole classes or species; as, Hercules is sometimes used appellatively, that is, as a common name to signify a strong man. 2266
APPELLATORY, a. Containing an appeal. 2266
APPELLEE, n. 2266
APPELLOR, n. The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime.
APPEND, v.t. [L. appendo, of ad and pendeo, to hand.] 2266 2266
APPENDAGE, n. Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house. 2266
APPENDANCE, APPENDENCE, n. Something annexed. [Not used.] 2266
APPENDANT, a. 2266
APPENDANT, n. That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it. 2267
APPENDED, pp. Annexed; attached. 2267
APPENDICATE, v.t. To append; to add to. Obs. 2267
APPENDICATION, n. An appendage or adjunct. Obs. 2267
APPENDICLE, n. A small appendage. 2267
APPENDING, n. That which is by right annexed. 2267
APPENDIX, n. plu. appendixes. [L. The Latin plural is appendices. See Append.] 2267
APPERCETIVE, v.t. To comprehend. Obs. 2267
APPERCEPTION, n. [ad and perception.] 2267
APPERIL, n. Peril; danger, [Not in use.] 2268
APPERTAIN, v.i. [L. ad and pertineo, to pertain, of per and teneo, to hold. Pertineo is to reach to, to extend to, hence to belong. See Tenant.] 2268
APPERTAINING, pp. Belonging. 2268
APPERTAINMENT, n. That which belongs. 2268
APPERTENENCE, n. [See Appurtenance.] 2268
APPERTINENT, a. Belonging; now written appurtenant. 2268
APPERTINENT, n. That which belongs to something else. Obs. [See Appurtenance.] 2268
APPETENCE, APPETENCY, n. [L. appetentia, appetens, from appeto, to desire; of ad and peto, to ask, supplicate or seek, compound. Eng. bid. The primary sense is to strain, to urge or press, or to advance. See Bid.] 2268
APPETENT, a. Desiring; very desirous. 2269
APPETIBILITY, n. The quality of being desirable for gratification. 2269
APPETIBLE, a. [Low L. appetibilis, from appeto.] Desirable; that may be the object of sensual desire. 2269
APPETITE, n. [L. appetitus, from appeto. See Appetence.] 2269
APPETITION, n. [L. appetitio.] Desire. [Rarely used.] 2270
APPETITIVE, a. That desires; that has the quality of desiring gratification; as appetitive power or faculty. 2270
APPIAN, a. Designating something that belongs to Appius, particularly a way from Rome through Capua to Brundusium, now Brindisi, constructed by Appius Claudius A.R. 441. It is more than 330 miles in length, formed of hard stone squared, and so wide as to admit two carriages abreast. 2270

APPLAUD, v.t. [L. applaudo; ad and plaudo, to make a noise by clapping the hands; Eng. loud.] 2270
APPLAUDED, pp. Praised by acclamation, or other means; commended. 2270
APPLAUDER, n. One who praises or commends. 2270
APPLAUDING, ppr. praising by acclamation; commending. 2270
APPLAUSE, n. s as z. [L. applausus.] 2270
APPLAUSIVE, a. Applauding; containing applause. 2271
APPLE, n. 2271
APPLE, v.t. To form like an apple. 2271
APPLE-GRAFT, n. A scion of the appletree engrafted. 2271
APPLE-HARVEST, n. The gathering of apples, or the time of gathering. 2271
APPLE-PIE, n. a pie made of apples stewed or baked, inclosed in paste, or covered with paste, as in England. 2271
APPLE-SAUCE, n. A sauce made of stewed apples. 2271
APPLE-TART, n. A tart made of apples baked on paste. 2272
APPLE-TREE, n. A tree arranged by Linne under the genus pyrus. The fruit of this tree is indefinitely various. The crab apple is supposed to be the original kind, from which all others have sprung. New varieties are springing annually from the seeds. 2272
APPLE-WOMAN, n. A woman who sells apples and other fruit. 2272
APPLE-YARD, n. An orchard; an inclosure for apples. 2272
APPLIABLE, a. [See Apply.] That may be applied. This word is superseded by applicable.
APPLIANCE, n. The act of applying, or thing applied. Obs. 2272 2272
APPLICABILITY, n. [See Apply.] The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied. 2272
APPLICABLE, a. That may be applied; fit to be applied, as related to a thing; that may have relation to something else; as, this observation is applicable to the case under consideration. 2272
APPLICABLENESS, n. Fitness to be applied; the quality of being applicable. 2272
APPLICABLY, adv. In such a manner that it may be applied. 2272
APPLICANT, n. One who applies; one who makes request; a petitioner. 2272
APPLICATE, n. A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by the diameter; an ordinate. 2272
APPLICATE-ORDINATE. A right line at right angles applied to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve. 2273
APPLICATION, n. [L. applicatio. See Apply.] 2273
APPLICATIVE, a. That applies. 2274
APPLICATORY, a. That includes the act of applying. 2274
APPLICATORY, n. That which applies. 2274
APPLIED, pp. Put on; put to: directed; employed. 2274
APPLIEDLY, adv. In a manner which may be applied. [Not in use.] 2274
APPLIER, n. One that applies. 2274
APPLIMENT, n. Application. [Not in use.] 2274
APPLY, v.t. [L. applico, of ad and plico, to fold or knit together; Gr. to knit, or twist; Eng. ply, display, and employ.] 2274
APPLY, v.i. 2275
APPLYING, ppr. Laying on; making application. 2275
APPOINT, v.t. 2275
APPOINTABLE, a. That may be appointed or constituted; as, officers are appointable by the Executive. 2276
APPOINTED, pp. 2276
APPOINTEE, n. 2276
APPOINTER, n. One who appoints. 2276
APPOINTING, ppr. Setting; fixing; ordaining; constituting; assigning. 2277
APPOINTMENT, n. 2277
APPORTER, n. [L. porto.] A bringer in; one that brings into the country. [Not in use.] 2277

APPORTION, v.t. [L. ad and portio, portion. See Portion and Part.] 2277
APPORTIONED, Divided; set out or assigned in suitable parts or shares. 2278
APPORTIONER, n. One that apportions. 2278
APPORTIONING, ppr. Setting out in just proportions or shares. 2278
APPORTIONMENT, n. The act of apportioning; a dividing into just proportions or shares; a dividing and assigning to each proprietor his just portion of an undivided right or property. 2278
APPOSE — AQUARIUS 2279
APPOSE, v.t. s as z. [L. appono. See Apposite.] 2279
APPOSER, n. An examiner; one whose business is to put questions. In the English Court of Exchequer there is an officer called the foreign apposer. This is ordinarily pronounced poser. 2279
APPOSITE, a. s as z. [L. appositus, set or put to, from appono, of ad and pono, to put or place.] 2279
APPOSITELY, adv. Suitably; fitly; properly. 2279
APPOSITENESS, n. Fitness; propriety; suitableness. 2279
APPOSITION, n. 2279
APPRAISE, v.t. [L. ad and pretium, price. See Price and Appreciate.] 2279
APPRAISEMENT, n. The act of setting the value; a valuation. [See Appreciate.] 2280
APPRAISER, n. One who values; appropriately a person appointed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estate. [See Apprizer.] 2280
APPRECIABLE, a. apprishable. [See Appreciate.] 2280
APPRECIATE, v.t. apprishate. [L. ad and pretium, value, price. See Price.] 2280
APPRECIATE, v.i. To rise in value; to become of more value; as, the coin of the country appreciates; public securities appreciated, when the debt was funded. 2280
APPRECIATED, pp. Valued; prized; estimated; advanced in value. 2280
APPRECIATING, ppr. Setting a value on; estimating; rising in value. 2280
APPRECIATION, n. 2281
APPREHEND, v.t. [L. apprehendo, of ad and prehendo, to take or seize.] 2281
APPREHENDED, pp. Taken; seized; arrested; conceived; understood; feared. 2281
APPREHENDER, n. One who takes; one who conceives in his mind; one who fears. 2281
APPREHENDING, ppr. Seizing; taking; conceiving; understanding; fearing. 2282
APPREHENSIBLE, a. That may be apprehended or conceived. 2282
APPREHENSION, n. 2282
APPREHENSIVE, a. 2282
APPREHENSIVELY, adv. In an apprehensive manner. 2283
APPREHENSIVENESS, n. The quality of being apprehensive; readiness to understand; fearfulness. 2283
APPRENTICE, n. [L. apprehendo. See Apprehend.] 2283
APPRENTICE, v.t. To bind to, or put under the care of a master, for the purpose of instruction in the knowledge of a trade or business. 2283
APPRENTICEHOOD, n. Apprenticeship. [Not used.] 2283
APPRENTICESHIP, n. 2283
APPRENTISAGE, n. Apprenticeship. [Not used.] 2284
APPREST, [ad and pressed.] 2284
APPRISE, v.t. s as z. [See Apprehend.] 2284
APPRISED, pp. Informed; having notice or knowledge communicated. 2284
APPRISING, ppr. Informing; communicating notice to. 2284
APPRIZE, v.t. 2284
APPRIZED, pp. Valued; having the worth fixed by authorized persons. 2284
APPRIZEMENT, n. 2284
APPRIZER, n. a person appoointed to rate, or set a value on articles. When apprizers act under the authority of law, they must be sworn. 2285
APPRIZING, ppr. Rating; setting a value under authority. 2285

APPRIZING, n. The act of valuing under authority. 2285
APPROACH, v.i. [The Latin proximus contains the root, but the word, in the positive degree, is not found in the Latin. It is from a root in class Brg, signifying to drive, move, or press toward.] 2285
APPROACH, v.t. 2286
APPROACH, n. 2286
APPROACHABLE, a. That may be approached; accessible. 2286
APPROACHER, n. One who approaches or draws near. 2286
APPROACHING, ppr. Drawing nearer; advancing nearer. 2286
APPROACHMENT, n. The act of coming near. [Little used.] 2286
APPROBATE, a. [L. approbatus.] Approved. 2286
APPROBATE, v.t. [L. approbo, to approve, of ad and probo, to prove or approve. Approbate is a modern word, but in common use in America. it differs from approve, denoting not only the act of the mind, but an expression of the act. See Proof, Approve and Prove.] 2286
APPROBATED, pp. Approved; commended. 2287
APPROBATING, ppr. Expressing approbation of. 2287
APPROBATION, n. [L. approbatio. See Proof and Prove.] 2287
APPROBATIVE, a. Approving; implying approbation. 2287
APPROBATORY, a. Comtaining approbation; expressing approbation. 2287
APPROMPT, Prompt. [Not used.] 2287
APPROFF, n. Approval. [Not used.] 2287
APPROPERATE, v.t. [L. appropero.] To hasten. [Not used.] 2287
APPROPINQUATE, v.i. [L. appropinquo.] To draw near. [Not used.] 2287
APPROPINQUATION, n. A drawing night. [Not used.] 2287
APPROPINQUE, v.i. To approach. [Not used.] 2288
APPROPRIABLE, a. [From appropriate.] 2288
APPROPRIATE, v.t. [L. ad and proprius, private, peculiar. See Proper.] 2288
APPROPRIATE, a. 2288
APPROPRIATED, pp. Assigned to a particular use; claimed or used exclusively; annexed to an ecclesiastical corporation. 2288
APPROPRIATENESS, n. Peculiar fitness; the quality of being appropriate, or peculiarly suitable. 2288
APPROPRIATING, ppr. Assigning to a particular person or use; claiming or using exclusively; severing to the perpetual use of an ecclesiastical corporation. 2289
APPROPRIATION, n. 2289
APPROPRIATOR, n. 2289
APPROPRIETARY, n. A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice. 2289
APPROVABLE, a. [See Approve.] 2289
APPROVAL, n. Approbation. [See Approve.] 2289
APPROVANCE, n. Approbation. [See Approve.] 2289
APPROVE, v.t. [L. approbo; of ad and probo, to prove or approve. See Approbate, Prove and Proof.] 2290
APPROVED, pp. Liked; commended; shown or proved to be worthy of approbation; having the approbation and support of. 2290
APPROVEMENT, n. 2291
APPROVER, n. 2291
APPROVING, ppr. Liking; commending; giving or expressing approbation. 2291
APPROVING, a. Yielding approbation; as an approving conscience. 2291
APPROXIMANT, a. Approaching. [Not used.] 2291
APPROXIMATE, a. [L. ad and proximus, next. See Approach.] 2291
APPROXIMATE, v.t. To carry or advance near; to cause to approach. 2292
APPROXIMATE, v.i. To come near; to approach. 2292
APPROXIMATION, n. 2292
APPROXIMATIVE, a. Approaching; that approaches. 2292
APPULSE, n. appuls;. [L. appulsus, of ad and pello, to drive.] 2292

APPULSION, n. The act of striking against by a moving body. 2292
APPULSIVE, a. Striking against; driving towards; as, the appulsive influence of the planets. 2292
APPURTENANCE, n. so written for appertenance. [See Appertain.] 2293
APPURTENANT, a. 2293
APRICATE, v.i. [L. apricor.] To bask in the sun. [Little used.] 2293
APRICITY, n. Sunshine. [Little used.] 2293
APRICOT, n. 2293
APRIL, n. [L. aprilis.] The fourth month of the year. 2293
APRON, n. 2293
APRONED, a. Wearing an apron. 2294
APRON-MAN, n. A man who wears an apron; a laboring man; a mechanic. 2294
APROPOS, adv. ap'ropo. 2294
APSIS, n. plu apsides. [Gr. connection, from to connect.] 2294
APT, a. [L. aptus, from apto, to fit. Gr. to tie.] 2295
APT, v.t. To fit; to suit or adapt. Obs. 2295
APTABLE, a. That may be adapted. [Not used.] 2295
APTATE, v.t. To make fit. [Not used.] 2295
APTER, APTERA, n. [Gr. priv. and a wing.] 2295
APTERAL, a. [Supra.] Destitute of wings. 2295
APTITUDE, n. [of aptus, apt.] 2295
APTLY, adv. In an apt or suitable manner; with just correspondence of parts; fitly; properly; justly; pertinently. 2296
APTNESS, n. 2296
APTOTE, n. [Gr. priv, and case.] 2296
APYREXY, n. [Gr. a priv., to be feverish, from fire.] 2296
APYROUS, a. [Gr. priv. and fire.] 2296
AQUA, n. [L. aqua.] 2297
AQUARIAN, n. One of a sect of christians, in the primitive church, who consecrated water in the eucharist instead of wine; either under a pretense of abstinence, or because it was unlawful to drink wine. 2297
AQUARIUS, n. [L.] The water bearer; a sign in the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st day of January; so called from the rains which prevail at that season, in Italy and the East. The stars in this constellation according to Ptolenty, are 45; according to Tycho Brahe, 41; according to Hevelius, 45; and according to Flamstead, 108. 2297
AQUATIC — ARCHERY 2298
AQUATIC, a. [L. aquaticus. See Aqua.] 2298
AQUATIC, n. A plant which grows in water, as the flag. 2298
AQUATILE, a. That inhabits the water. [Rarely used.] 2298
AQUATINTA, n. [aqua, water. See Tincture.] 2298
AQUEDUCT, n. [L. aqua, water, and ductus, a pipe or canal, from duco, to lead. See Duke.] 2298
AQUEOUS, a. Watery; partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with it. 2298
AQUEOUSNESS, n. The quality of being watery; waterishness; wateriness. 2299
AQUILA, n. [L. whence aquilinus.] 2299
AQUILINE, a. [L. aquilinus. See Aquila.] 2299
AQUILON, n. [L. aquilo.] The north wind. 2299
AQUITANIAN, a. Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul, which, according to Cesar, lay between the Garonne, the Pyrenees and the Ocean. In modern days, it has been called Gascony. The inhabitants, in Cesar's time, spoke a different dialect from that of the proper Celts, between the Garonne and Seine. This dialect bore an affinity to the Basque, in Biscay, to which they were contiguous; and some remains of it still exist in the Gascon. Aquitania is the country of the Aqui; from the name of the people, with tan, a Celtic word, signifying region or country. The Romans, either from their

general usage, or from not understanding the Celtic tan, annexed another termination signifying country. Heb. ai, a settlement or habitation; Gr. land, country. 2299
ARABESQUE, ARABESKY, a. [See Arabian.] 2299
ARABIAN, a. [See the noun.] Pertaining to Arabia. 2300
ARABIAN, n. [Arab denotes a wanderer, or a dweller in a desert.] A native of Arabia; an Arab. 2300
ARABIC, a. Belonging to Arabia, or the language of its inhabitants. 2300
ARABIC, n. The language of the Arabians. 2300
ARABICALLY, adv. In the Arabian manner. 2300
ARABISM, n. An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language. 2300
ARABIST, n. One well versed in Arabic literature. 2300
ARABLE, a. [L. aro, Gr. to plow.] 2300
ARABY, n. Arabia. 2300
ARACHNOID, a. [Gr. a spider, and from; Heb. to weave, that is to stretch, to draw out; Eng. reach.] 2300
ARACHNOID, n. A species of madrepore found fossil. 2300
ARACHOSIAN, a. Designating a chain of mountains which divide Persia from India. 2301
ARAIGNEE, ARRAIGN, n. ardin. 2301
ARAISE, v.t. To raise. [Not used.] 2301
ARAMEAN, a. Pertaining to Aram, a son of Shem, or to the Chaldeans. 2301
ARAMISM, n. An idiom of the Aramean or Chaldee language; a Chaldaism. 2301
ARANEOUS, a. [L. aransea, a spider, or cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb. 2301
ARAUCANIAN, a. Pertaining to the Araucanians, a tribe of aboriginals, inhabiting Arauco, in Chili. 2301
ARBALIST, n. [From arcus, a bow, and balista, L., an engine to throw stones; Gr. to throw.] 2301
ARBALISTER, n. A cross-bowman. 2301
ARBITER, n. [L.] 2301
ARBITRABLE, a. Arbitrary; depending on the will. 2302
ARBITRAMENT, n. 2302
ARBITRARILY, adv. By will only; despotically; absolutely. 2302
ARBITRARINESS, n. The quality of being arbitrary; despoticalness; tyranny. 2302
ARBITRARIOUS, a. Arbitrary; despotic. [Not used.] 2302
ARBITRARIOUSLY, adv. Arbitrarily. [Not used.] 2302
ARBITRARY, a. [L. arbitrarious.] 2302
ARBITRATE, v.i. [L. arbitror.] 2302
ARBITRATE, v.t. to decide; to determine; to judge of. 2303
ARBITRATION, n. 2303
ARBITRATOR, n. A person chosen by a party, or by the parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences. The act of the parties in giving power to the arbitrators is called the submission, and this may be verbal or written. The person chosen as umpire, by two arbitrators, when the parties do not agree, is also called an arbitrator. 2303
ARBITRESS, n. A female arbiter. 2303
ARBOR, n. [L. arbor, a tree, and the primary sense.] 2303
ARBORATOR, n. One who plants or who prunes trees. 2304
ARBOREOUS, a. [L. arborecus, from arbor.] 2304
ARBORESCENCE, n. [L. arboresco, to grow to a tree.] 2304
ARBORESCENT, a. 2304
ARBORESCENT STAR-FISH, n. a species of asterias, called also caput Medusae. [See Starfish.] 2304
ARBORET, n. 2304
ARBORIST, n. One who makes trees his study, or who is versed in the knowledge of trees. 2304
ARBORIZATION, n. The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals, or fossils. [See Herborization.] 2304

ARBORIZE, v.t. To form the appearance of a tree or plant in minerals. 2305
ARBUSCLE, n. [L. arbusculus, a little tree.] 2305
ARBUSCULAR, a. Resembling a shrub; having the figure of small trees. 2305
ARBUSTIVE, a. [From arbustum.] 2305
ARBUSTUM, n. [L. See Arbor.] A copse of shrubs or trees; an orchard. 2305
ARBUTE, n. [L. arbutus.] The strawberry tree. 2305
ARBUTEAN, a. Pertaining to the strawberry tree. 2305
ARC, n. [L. arcus, a bow, vault or arch; arcuo, to bend; Gr. beginning, origin; to begin, to be the author or chief. The Greek word has a different application, but is probably from the same root as arcus, from the sense of springing or stretching, shooting up, rising, which gives the sense of a vault, or bow, as well as of chief or head. Heb. to weave; to desire, or long for, to ascend. Gr.; L. fragro; and the sense of arch is from stretching upwards, ascending. From arc or arch comes the sense of bending, deviating and cunning.] 2305
ARCADE, n. A long or continued arch; a walk arched above. 2305
ARCADIAN, ARCADIC, a. Pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district in the heart of the Peloponnesus. 2306
ARCADICS, n. The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Arcadia. 2306
ARCANE, a. [L. arcanus.] Hidden, secret. [Not much used.] 2306
ARCANUM, n. [L.] A secret; generally used in the plural, arcana, secret things, mysteries.
ARCBOUTANT, n. [See About, Abutment.] In building, an arched buttress. 2306 2306
ARCH, n. [See Arc.] 2306
ARCH, v.t. To cover with an arch; to form with a curve; as to arch a gate. 2306
ARCH, v.i. To make an arch or arches; as, to arch beneath the sand. 2306
ARCH, a. [L. arcus, a bow; Eng. rogue.] 2306
ARCH, a. Used also in composition. [Gr. chief.] 2307
ARCHAISM, n. [Gr. ancient, from beginning.] 2307
ARCHANGEL, n. 2307
ARCHANGELIC, a. Belonging to archangels. 2307
ARCHAPOSTATE, n. A chief apostate. 2307
ARCHAPOSTLE, n. The chief apostle. 2307
ARCHARCHITECT, n. The supreme architect. 2307
ARCHBEACON, n. The chief beacon, place of prospect or signal. 2307
ARCHBISHOP, n. A chief bishop; a church dignitary of the first class; a metropolitan bishop, who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops, in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese. 2307
ARCHBISHOPRIC, n. [Archbishop and ric, or rick, territory or jurisdiction.] 2308
ARCHBOTCHER, n. The chief botcher, or mender, ironically. 2308
ARCHBUILDER, ARCHBILDER, n. Chief builder. 2308
ARCHBUTLER, n. A chief butler; an officer of the German empire, who presents the cup to the emperor, on solemn occasions. This office belongs to the king of Bohemia. 2308
ARCHCHAMBERLAIN, n. A chief chamberlain; an officer of the German empire, whose office is similar to that of the great chamberlain in England. This office belongs to the elector of Brandenburg. 2308
ARCHCHANCELLOR, n. A chief chancellor; an officer in the German empire, who presides over the secretaries of the court. Under the first races of French kings, when Germany and Italy belonged to them, three archchancellors were appointed; and this institution gave rise to the three archchancellors now subsisting in German, who are the archbishops of Mentz, of Cologne, and of Treves. 2308
ARCHCHANTER, n. The chief chanter, or president of the chanters of a church. 2308
ARCHCHIMIC, a. Of supreme chimical powers. 2308
ARCHCONSPIRATOR, n. Principal conspirator. 2308
ARCHCOUNT, n. A chief count; a title formerly given to the earl of Flanders, on account of his great riches and power. 2308

ARCHCRITIC, n. A chief critic. 2308
ARCHDAPIFER, n. [Arch, chief, and L. dapifer, a food-bearer, from daps, meat or a feast, and fero, to carry.] 2309
ARCHDEACON, n. [See Deacon.] 2309
ARCHDEACONRY, n. The office, jurisdiction or residence of an archdeacon. In England, every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, of which there are sixty, and each archdeaconry into rural deaneries, and each deanery into parishes. 2309
ARCHDEACONSHIP, n. The office of an archdeacon. 2309
ARCHDIVINE, n. A principal theologian. 2309
ARCHDRUID, n. [See Druid.] A chief druid, or pontiff of the ancient druids. 2309
ARCHDUCAL, a. [See Archduke.] Pertaining to an archduke. 2309
ARCHDUCHESS, n. [See Duchess.] A title given to the females of the house of Austria.
ARCHDUCHY, n. The territory of an archduke or archduchess. 23092309
ARCHDUKE, [See Duke.] A title given to princes of the House of Austria; all the sons being archdukes, and the daughters archduchesses. 2309
ARCHDUKEDOM, n. The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess. 2310
ARCHED, pp. Made with an arch or curve; covered with an arch. 2310
ARCHENEMY, n. A principal enemy. 2310
ARCHEOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to a treatise or antiquity, or to the knowledge of ancient things. 2310
ARCHEOLOGY, n. [Gr. ancient, and discourse.] 2310
ARCHER, n. [See Arch and Arc.] 2310
ARCHERESS, n. A female archer. 2310
ARCHERY, n. The use of the bow and arrow; the practice, art or skill of archers; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow. 2310
ARCHES-COURT — AREOMETRICAL 2311
ARCHES-COURT, in England, so called from the church of St. Mary le bow (de arcubus,) whose top is raised of stone pillars built archwise, where it was anciently held, is a court of appeal, in the ecclesiastical polity, the judge of which is called the dean of the arches. This court had jurisdiction over thirteen peculiar parishes in London, belonging to the archbishop of Cantebury; but the office of dean of the arches being united with that of the archbishop's principal office, the dean now receives and determines appeals from the sentence of all inferior courts within the province; and from him lies an appeal to the king in chancery. This and all the principal spiritual courts are now held at Doctors' Commons.
ARCHETYPAL, a. Original; constituting a model or pattern. 23112311
ARCHETYPE, n. [Gr. beginning, and form.] 2311
ARCHEUS, n. [Gr. beginning, or a chief.] 2311
ARCHFELON, n. [See Felon.] A chief felon. 2311
ARCHFIEND, n. [See Fiend.] A chief fiend or foe. 2312
ARCHFLAMEN, n. A chief flamen or priest. 2312
ARCHFLATTERER, n. [See Flatter.] A chief flatterer. 2312
ARCHFOE, n. [See Foe.] A grand or chief enemy. 2312
ARCHFOUNDER, n. A chief founder. 2312
ARCHGOVERNOR, n. The chief governor. 2312
ARCHHERESY, n. [See Heresy.] The greatest heresy. 2312
ARCHHERETIC, n. A chief heretic. 2312
ARCHHIEREY, n. [Gr. chief, and priest.] A chief priest in Russia. 2312
ARCHHYPOCRITE, n. A great or chief hypocrite. 2312
ARCHIATER, n. [Gr. chief, and physician.] Chief physician; a word used in Russia. 2312
ARCHICAL, a. Chief; primary. 2312
ARCHIDIACONAL, a. [See Deacon.] 2312
ARCHIEPISCOPAL, a. [See Episcopal.] 2312
ARCHIL, n. A lichen, which grows on rocks, in the Canary and Cape de Verd isles, which

yields a rich purple color, not durable, but very beautiful. It is bruised between stones, and moistened with strong spirit of urine mixed with quick lime. It first takes a purplish red color, and then turns to blue. In the first state it is called archil; and in the second, lacmas or litmase, litmus. 2313
ARCHILOCHIAN, a. Pertaining to Archilochus, the poet, who invented a verse of seven feet, the first four dactyls or spondees, the last three, trochees. 2313
ARCHIMAGUS, n. [See Magician.] The high priest of the Persian Magi, or worshipers of fire. 2313
ARCHIMANDRITE, n. [from mandrite, a Syriac word for monk.] 2313
ARCHING, ppr. Forming an arch; covering with an arch. 2313
ARCHING, a. Curving like an arch. 2313
ARCHIPELAGO, n. [Authors are not agreed as to the origin of this word. Some suppose it to be compounded of Gr. chief, and sea; others of the Egean sea.] 2313
ARCHITECT, n. [Gr. chief, and a workman. See Technical.] 2313
ARCHITECTIVE, a. Used in building; proper for building. 2314
ARCHITECTONIC, a. That has power or skill to build. 2314
ARCHITECTONICS, n. The science of architecture. 2314
ARCHITECTRESS, n. A female architect. 2314
ARCHITECTURAL, a. Pertaining to the art of building; that is according to the rules of architecture. 2314
ARCHITECTURE, n. [L. architectura.] 2314
ARCHITRAVE, n. [Gr. chief, and L. trabs, a beam.] 2314
ARCHIVAL, a. [See Archives.] Pertaining to archives or records; contained in records.
ARCHIVAULT, n. [arch, chief, and vault.] 23152314
ARCHIVES, n. plu. [Gr.; Low L. archivum.] 2315
ARCHIVIST, n. The keeper of archives or records. 2315
ARCHLIKE, a. Built like an arch. 2315
ARCHLUTE, ARCHILUTE, n. 2315
ARCHLY, adv. Shrewdly; wittily; jestingly. 2315
ARCHMAGICIAN, n. The chief magician. 2315
ARCHMARSHAL, n. The grand marshal of the German empire; a dignity belonging to the elector of Saxony. 2315
ARCHNESS, n. Cunning; shrewdness; waggishness. 2315
ARCHON, n. [Gr. a prince.] 2315
ARCHONSHIP, n. The office of an archon; or the term of his office. 2316
ARCHONTICS, n. In church history, a branch of the Valentinians, who held that the world was not created by God, but by angels, archontes. 2316
ARCHPASTOR, n. Chief pastor, the shepherd and bishop of our souls. 2316
ARCHPHILOSOPHER, n. A chief philosopher. 2316
ARCHPILLAR, n. The main pillar. 2316
ARCHPOET, n. The principal poet. 2316
ARCHPOLITICIAN, n. [See Policy.] An eminent or distinguished politician. 2316
ARCHPONTIFF, n. [See Pontiff.] A supreme pontiff or priest. 2316
ARCHPRELATE, n. [See Prelate.] The chief prelate. 2316
ARCHPRESBYTER, n. [See Presbyter.] a chief presbyter or priest. 2316
ARCHPRESBYTERY, n. The absolute dominion of presbytery, or the chief presbytery.
ARCHPRIEST, n. [See Priest.] A chief priest. 23162316
ARCHPRIMATE, n. The chief primate; an archbishop 2316
ARCHPROPHET, n. Chief prophet. 2316
ARCHPROTESTANT, n. A principal or distinguished protestant. 2317
ARCHPUBLICAN, n. The distinguished publican. 2317
ARCHREBEL, n. The chief rebel 2317
ARCHTRAITOR, n. A principal traitor. 2317
ARCHTREASURER, n. [See Treasure.] 2317

ARCHTREASURERSHIP, n. The office of archtreasurer. 2317
ARCHTYRANT, n. A principal or great tyrant. 2317
ARCHVILLAIN, n. [See Villain.] A chief or great villain. 2317
ARCHVILLANY, n. Great villany. 2317
ARCHWISE, adv. [arch and wise. See Wise.] In the form of an arch. 2317
ARCTATION, ARCTITUDE, n. [L. artus, tight.] Preternatural straightness; constipation from inflammation. 2317
ARCTIC, a. [Gr. a bear, and a northern constellation so called.] 2317
ARCTURUS, n. [Gr. a bear, and tail.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Bootes. 2317
ARCUATE, a. [L. arcuatus. See Arc.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow. 2318
ARCUATION, n. 2318
ARCUBALIST, n. [L. arcus, a bow, and balista, an engine for throwing stones.] A cross-bow. 2318
ARCUBALISTER, n. A cross-bowman; one who used the arbalist. 2318
ARD, The termination of many English words. We observe it in Goddard, a divine temper; Giffard, a disposition to give, liberality; Bernard, flial affection; standard, drunkard, dotard, etc. 2318
ARDENCY, n. [L. ardens, from ardeo, to burn.] 2318
ARDENT, a. 2318
ARDENTLY, adv. With warmth; affectionately; passionately. 2319
ARDENTNESS, n. Ardency. 2319
ARDOR, n. [L.] 2319
ARDUOUS, a. [L. arduus.] 2319
ARDUOUSLY, adv. In an arduous manner; with laboriousness. 2319
ARDUOUSNESS, n. Height; difficulty of execution. 2319
ARE. The plural of the substantive verb; but a different word from be, am or was. It is usually pronounced ar. 2319
ARE, n. [L.] In France, a measure, the new square perch, containing a hundred square meters, a little less than two square perches of 22 feet, in the ancient measure. 2319
AREA, n. [L. I suspect this to be contracted from Heb. from a root which signifies to reach, stretch, lay or spread.] 2319
AREAD, AREED, v.t. To counsel; to advise. Obs. 2320
AREAL, a. Pertaining to an area; as areal interstices. 2320
AREEK, adv. In a reeking condition. [See Reek.] 2320
AREFACTION, n. [L. arefacio, to dry, from aero.] The act of drying; the state of growing dry. 2320
AREFY, v.t. To dry or make dry. 2320
ARENA, n. [L. sand.] 2320
ARENACEOUS, a. [from arena, sand.] 2320
ARENATION, n. Among physicians, a sand bath; a sprinkling of hot sand upon a diseased person. 2321
ARENDALITE, n. In mineralogy, another name of epidote, or pistacite; epidote being the name given to it by Hauy, and pistacite by Werner. [See Epidote.] 2321
ARENDATOR, n. 2321
ARENILITIC, a. [arena, sand, and a stone.] 2321
ARENOSE, ARENOUS, a. Sandy; full of sand. 2321
AREOLE, AREOLA, n. [L.] The colored circle round the nipple or round a pustule. 2321
AREOMETER, n. [Gr. rare, thin, and to measure.] 2321
AREOMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to an areometer. 2321
AREOMETRY — ARMINGS 2322
AREOMETRY, n. The measuring or act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids. 2322
AREOPAGITIC, a. Pertaining to the Areopagus. 2322

AREOPAGITE, n. A member of the Areopagus, which see. Acts 17:34. 2322
AREOPAGUS, n. [Gr. Mars, and hills.] 2322
AREOTIC, a. [Gr. thin.] Attenuating; making thin, as in liquids; rarefying. 2322
AREOTIC, n. A medicine, which attenuates the humors, dissolves viscidity, opens the pores, and increases perspiration; an attenuant. 2322
ARETOLOGY, n. [Gr. virtue, and discourse.] 2322
ARGAL, n. Unrefined or crude tartar, a substance adhering to the sides of wine casks.
ARGEAN, a. Pertaining to Argo or the Ark. 2322 2322
ARGENT, n. [L. argentum; Gr. silver, from white.] 2323
ARGENTAL, a. Pertaining to silver; consisting of silver; containing silver; combined with silver; applied to the native amalgam of silver, as argental mercury. 2323
ARGENTATE, n. A combination of the argentic acid with another substance. 2323
ARGENTATION, n. An overlaying with silver. 2323
ARGENT-HORNED, a. Silver horned. 2323
ARGENTIC, a. Pertaining to silver; the argentic acid is a saturated combination of silver and oxygen. This is yet hypothetical. 2323
ARGENTIFEROUS, a. [L. argentum, silver, and fero, to produce.] Producing silver; as argentiferous ore. 2323
ARGENTINA, ARGENTINE, n. In ichthyology, a genus of fishes of the order of abdominals. 2323
ARGENTINE, a. Like silver; pertaining to silver, or sounding like it. 2323
ARGENTINE, n. In mineralogy, a subspecies of carbonate of lime, nearly pure; a mineral of a lamellated or slaty structure; its lamens usually curved or undulated; its surface is shining, or of a pearly luster. It is found in primitive rocks, and frequently in metallic veins. 2323
ARGIL, n. A species of the Ardea, or genus of cranes. 2324
ARGIL, n. [L. argilla, white clay, from Gr. white.] 2324
ARGILLACEOUS, a. [L. argillaceus.] Partaking of the nature of clay; clayey; consisting of argil. 2324
ARGILLIFEROUS, a. [L. argilla, clay, and fero, to produce.] Producing clay; applied to such earths as abound with argil. 2324
ARGILLITE, n. Argillaceous shist or slate; clay-slate. Its usual color is bluish, greenish or blackish gray. 2324
ARGILLITIC, a. Pertaining to argillite. 2324
ARGILLOCALCITE, n. [of argilla, clay, and calx, calcarious earth.] 2324
ARGILLOMURITE, n. [of argilla, clay, and muria, brine or salt water; magnesia being obtained from sea-salt.] 2324
ARGILLOUS, a. Consisting of clay; clayey; parting of clay; belonging to clay. 2324
ARGIVE, a. Designating what belongs to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, whose inhabitants were called Argivi. This name however is used by the poets for the Greeks in general. 2324
ARGO, n. The name of the ship which carried Jason and his fifty-four companions to Colchis, in quest of the golden fleece. 2325
ARGO-NAVIS, The ship Argo, is a constellation in the southern hemisphere, whose stars, in the British catalogue, are sixty-four. 2325
ARGOAN, a. Pertaining to the ship Argo. 2325
ARGOLIC, a. Belonging to Argolis, a territory or district of Peloponnese, between Arcadia and the Egean sea; as the Argolic Gulf. 2325
ARGOLICS, n. The title of a chapter in Pausanias, which treats of Argolis. 2325
ARGONAUT, n. [of Jason's ship, and a sailor.] 2325
ARGONAUTA, n. [See Argonaut.] 2325
ARGONAUTIC, a. Pertaining to the Argonauts, or to their voyage to Colchis; as the Argonautic story. 2325
ARGONAUTICS, n. A poem on the subject of Jason's voyage, or the expedition of the Argonauts; as, the Argonautics of Orpheus, of V. Flaccus, and of Apollonius Rhodius.
ARGOSY, n. A large merchantman; a carrac. 2325 2325

ARGUE, v.i. [L. arguo, to show, argue, accuse or convict.] 2326
ARGUE, v.t. 2326
ARGUED, pp. Debated; discussed; evinced; accused. 2326
ARGUER, n. One who argues; a reasoner; a disputer; a controvertist. 2326
ARGUING, ppr. Inventing and offering reasons; disputing; discussing; evincing; accusing.
ARGUING, n. Reasoning; argumentation. 2326 2326
ARGUMENT, n. [L. argumentum.] 2326
ARGUMENTAL, a. Belonging to argument; consisting in argument. 2327
ARGUMENTATION, n. Reasoning; the act of reasoning; the act of inventing or forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion. The operation of inferring propositions, not known or admitted as true, from facts or principles known, admitted, or proved to be true. 2327
ARGUMENTATIVE, a. 2327
ARGUMENTATIVELY, adv. In an argumentative manner. 2327
ARGUS, n. A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes, placed by Juno to guard Io. The origin of this being may perhaps be found in the Teutonic word arg, crafty, cunning, of which the hundred eyes are symbolical. 2328
ARGUS-SHELL, n. A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots, resembling, in some measure, a peacock's tail. 2328
ARGUTE, a. [L. argutus.] Sharp; shrill; witty. [Little used.] 2328
ARGUTENESS, n. Acuteness; wittiness. [Little used.] 2328
ARIAN, a. Pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria, in the fourth century; or to his doctrines. 2328
ARIAN, n. One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius, who held Christ to be a created being, inferior to God the father in nature and dignity, though the first and noblest of all created beings; and also that the Holy Spirit is not God, but created by the power of the Son. 2328
ARIANISM, n. The doctrines of the Arians. 2328
ARIANIZE, v.i. To admit the tenets of the Arians. 2328
ARID, a. [L. aridus, dry, from areo, to be dry.] 2328
ARIDAS, n. A kind of taffeta, from the East Indies, made of thread, from certain plants.
ARIDITY, ARIDNESS, n. 2328 2328
ARIES, n. [L. from the Celtic.] 2329
ARIETATE, v.i. [L. arieto, from aries.] 2329
ARIETATION, n. 2329
ARIETTA, n. A short song; an air, or little air. 2329
ARIGHT, adv. [a and right.] 2329
ARIL, ARILLUS, n. The exterior coat or covering of a seed, fixed to it at the base only, investing it wholly or partially, and falling off spontaneously; by some writers called, from the Greek, Calyptra. It is either succulent, or cartilaginous; colored, elastic, rough or knotted. 2329
ARILLATED, ARILLED, a. Having an exterior covering or aril, as coffee. 2329
ARIMAN, ARIMA, AHRIMAN, n. 2329
ARIOLATION, HARIOLATION, n. [L. ariolus or hariolus, a sooth sayer.] 2330
ARIOSO, a. Light; airy. 2330
ARISE, v.i. s as z pret. arose; pp. arisen; Heb. 2330
ARISING, ppr. Ascending; moving upward; originating or proceeding; getting up; springing up; appearing. 2332
ARISTA, n. [L.] In botany, awn, the long pointed beard which issues from the husk, or scaly flower cup of the grasses, called the glume. 2332
ARISTARCHY, n. [Gr. best, and rule.] 2332
ARISTOCRACY, n. [Gr. best, and to hold or govern.] 2332
ARISTOCRAT, n. One who favors an aristocracy in principle or practice; one who is a friend to an aristocratical form of government. 2332
ARISTOCRATIC, ARISTOCRATICAL, a. 2332

ARISTOCRATICALLY, adv. In an aristocratical manner. 2333
ARISTOCRATICALNESS, n. The quality of being aristocratical. 2333
ARISTOTELIAN, a. Pertaining to Aristotle, a celebrated philosopher, who was born at Stagyra, in Macedon, about 384 years before Christ. The Aristotelian philosophy is otherwise called peripatetic. 2333
ARISTOTELIAN, n. A follower of Aristotle, who was a disciple of Plato, and founded the sect of peripatetics. [See Peripatetic.] 2333
ARISTOTELIANISM, n. The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle. 2333
ARISTOTELIC, a. Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy. 2333
ARITHMANCY, n. [Gr. number, and divination.] 2333
ARITHMETIC, n. [Gr. to number, the art of numbering, from number; from number, rhythm, order, agreement.] 2333
ARITHMETIC, ARITHMETICAL, a. Pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or method of arithmetic. 2333
ARITHMETICALLY, adv. According to the rules, principles or method arithmetic. 2333
ARITHMETICIAN, n. One skilled in arithmetic, or versed in the science of numbers. 2333
ARK, n. [L. arca.] 2334
ARKITE, n. A term used by Bryant to denote one of the persons who were preserved in the ark; or who, according to pagan fables, belonged to the ark. 2334
ARKITE, a. Belonging to the ark. 2334
ARKTIZITE, ARCTIZITE, n. A mineral, now called Wernerite. 2334
ARM, n. [L. armus, an arm, a shoulder, a wing; armus is directly from the Gr. a joint, it would seem to be formed from Gr. to fit.] 2334
ARM, v.t. [L. armo; arma.] 2335
ARM, v.i. To provide with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms; as, the nations arm for war. 2335
ARMADA, n. 2335
ARMADILLO, n. 2335
ARMAMENT, n. [L. armamenta, utensils, tackle, from arma.] 2336
ARMAMENTARY, n. An armory; a magazine or arsenal. [Rarely used.] 2336
ARMATURE, n. [L. armatura.] 2336
ARMED, pp. 2336
ARMENIA, a. Pertaining to Armenia, a country and formerly, a kingdom, in Asia, divided into Major and Minor. The greater Armenia is now called Turcomania. 2337
ARMENIAN, n. A native of Armenia, or the language of the country. 2337
ARME-PUISSANT, a. [See Puissant.] Powerful in arms. 2337
ARMFUL, n. As much as the arms can hold. 2337
ARMGAUNT, a. slender, as the arm. [Not in use.] 2337
ARMHOLE, n. [arm and hole.] 2337
ARMIGEROUS, a. [L. armiger, arma and gero.] 2337
ARMILLARY, a. [L. armilla, a bracelet, from armus, the arm.] 2338
ARMING, ppr. Equipping with arms; providing with the means of defense or attack; also, preparing for resistance in a moral sense. 2338
ARMINGS, n. The same as waist-clothes, hung about a ship's upper works. 2338
ARMINIAN — ARROW-HEAD 2339
ARMINIAN, a. Pertaining to Arminius, or designating his principles. 2339
ARMINIAN, n. One of a sect or party of Christians, so called from Arminius or Harmansen, of Holland, who flourished at the close of the 16th century, and beginning of the 17th. The Arminian doctrines are, 2339
ARMINIANISM, n. The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians. 2339
ARMIPOTENCE, n. [arma and potentia. See Potency.] Power in arms. 2339
ARMIPOTENT, a. [arma and sonus. See Sound.] Sounding or rustling in arms. 2339
ARMISONOUS, a. [arma and sonus. See Sound.] Sounding or rustling in arms. 2339
ARMISTICE, n. [L. arma and sisto, to stand still, Gr.] 2339
ARMLESS, a. Without an arm; destitute of weapons. 2340
ARMLET, n. [dim. of arm.] A little arm; a piece of armor for the arm; a bracelet. 2340

ARMOR, n. [from arm.] 2340
ARMOR-BEARER, n. One who carries the armor of another. 2340
ARMORER, n. A maker of armor or arms; a manufacturer of instruments of war. The armorer of a ship has the charge of the arms, to see that they are in a condition fit for service. 2340
ARMORIAL, a. Belonging to armor, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family; as ensigns armorial. 2340
ARMORIC, ARMORICAN, a. 2340
ARMORIC, n. The language of the Armoricans; one of the Celtic dialects which have remained to the present times. 2341
ARMORICAN, n. A native of Armorica, or Bretagne. 2341
ARMORIST, n. One skilled in heraldry. 2341
ARMORY, n. 2341
ARMPIT, n. [arm and pit.] The hollow place or cavity under the shoulder. 2341
ARMS, n. plu. [L. arma.] 2341
ARMS-END, n. At the end of the arms; at a good distance; a phrase taken from boxers or wrestlers. 2342
ARMY, n. 2342
ARNOLDIST, n. A disciple of Arnold of Brescia, who in the 12th century, preached against the Romish Church, for which he was banished; but he was afterwards permitted to return. By his preaching, an insurrection was excited, for which he was condemned and executed. 2343
ARNOT, n. A name of the bunium, pignut or earthnut. 2343
ARNOTTO, The Anotta, which see. Also a tree so called. 2343
ARNUTS, n. Tall oat grass. 2343
AROMA, n. [Gr.] The quality of plants which constitutes their fragrance, which is perceived by an agreeable smell, or a warm spicy taste. 2343
AROMATIC, AROMATICAL, a. Fragrant; spicy; strong-scented; odoriferous; having an agreeable odor. 2343
AROMATIC, n. A plant which yields a spicy, fragrant smell, or a warm pungent taste; as sage, summer savory, geranium, sweet marjoram, etc. 2343
AROMATITE, n. A bituminous stone, in smell and color resembling myrrh. 2343
AROMATIZATION, n. The act of impregnating or scenting with aroma, or rendering aromatic. 2343
AROMATIZE, v.t. To impregnate with aroma; to infuse an aromatic odor; to give a spicy scent or taste; to perfume. 2343
AROMATIZED, pp. Impregnated with aroma; rendered fragrant. 2343
AROMATIZER, n. That which communicates an aromatic quality. 2343
AROMATIZING, ppr. Rendering spicy; impregnating with aroma. 2343
AROMATOUS, a. Containing aroma, or the principle of fragrance. 2344
AROPH, [A contraction of aroma philosophorum.] 2344
AROSE, The past or preterit tense of the verb, to arise. 2344
AROUND, prep. [a and round. See Round.] 2344
AROUND, adv. 2344
AROURA, n. [Gr.] A Grecian measure of fifty feet. Also, a square measure of half the plethron, a measure not ascertained. The Egyptian aroura was the square of a hundred feet or a hundred cubits. 2344
AROUSE, v.t. arouz'. [Heb.] 2344
AROUSED, pp. Excited into action; put in motion. 2345
AROUSING, ppr. Putting in motion; stirring; exciting into action or exertion. 2345
AROW, adv. [a and row.] In a row; successively. 2345
AROYNT, adv. Be gone; away. Obs. 2345
ARPEGGIO, n. 2345
ARPENT, n. 2345

ARQUEBUSADE, n. 2345
ARQUEBUSE, HARQUEBUSE, n. 2345
ARQUEBUSIER, n. a soldier armed with an arquebuse. 2346
ARRACH, n. a plant. See Orrach. 2346
ARRACK, n. Contacted into rack. a spirituous liquor imported from the East Indies. The name is said to signify, in the East, any spirituous liquor; but that which usually bears this name is toddy, a liquor distilled from the juice of the cocoanut tree, procured by incision. Some persons allege it to be a spirit distilled from rice or sugar, fermented with the juice of the cocoanut. 2346
ARRAGONITE, n. 2346
ARRAIGN, v.t. arra'ne. [L. reus, contracted from the root of res.] 2346
ARRAIGN, n. arra'ne. Arraignment; as, clerk of the arraigns. 2347
ARRAIGNED, pp. Called before a tribunal to answer, and elect triers; accused; called in question. 2347
ARRAIGNING, ppr. Calling before a court or tribunal; accusing. 2347
ARRAIGNMENT, n. 2347
ARRAIMENT, n. [See Array.] Clothes; garments. We now use raiment. 2347
ARRANGE, v.t. 2347
ARRANGED, pp. Put in order; disposed in the proper order; adjusted. 2347
ARRANGEMENT, n. 2347
ARRANGER, n. One that puts in order. 2348
ARRANGING, ppr. Putting in due order or form; adjusting. 2348
ARRANT, a. [I know not the origin of this word.] 2348
ARRANTLY, adv. Notoriously, in an ill sense; infamously; impudently; shamefully. 2348
ARRAS, n. Tapestry; hangings wove with figures. 2348
ARRAY, n. 2348
ARRAY, v.t. 2349
ARRAYED, pp. Set in order, or in lines; arranged in order for attack or defense; dressed; adorned by dress; impaneled, as a jury; enveloped. 2349
ARRAYER, n. One who arrays. In English history, an officer who had a commission of array, to put soldiers of a country in a condition for military service. 2349
ARRAYING, ppr. Setting in order; putting on splendid raiment; impaneling. 2349
ARREAR, adv. [L. ad and retro.] 2349
ARREAR, n. That which is behind in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due. It is generally used in the plural, as the arrears of rent, wages and taxes; and supposes a part of the money already paid. 2350
ARREARAGE, n. 2350
ARRECT, ARRECTED, a. [L. arrectus, raised, erect, from arrigo. See Reach.] Erect; attentive; as a person listening. 2350
ARRENTATION, n. [See Rent.] 2350
ARREPTITIOUS, a. [L. arreptus, of ad and rapio, to snatch. See Rapacious.] 2350
ARREST, v.t. [L. resto, to stop; Eng. to rest. See Rest.] 2350
ARREST, n. 2351
ARRESTATION, n. The act of arresting; an arrest, or seizure. 2351
ARRESTED, pp. Seized; apprehended; stopped; hindered; restrained. 2351
ARRESTER, ARRESTOR, n. One who arrests. 2351
ARRESTING, ppr. Seizing; staying; hindering; restraining. 2351
ARRESTMENT, n. 2351
ARRET, n. arreste'. 2352
ARRET, v.t. To assign; to allot. Obs. 2352
ARRIDE, v.t. [L. arrideo.] To laugh at; to please well. [Not in use.] 2352
ARRIERE, n. The last body of an army; now called rear, which see. 2352
ARRIVAL, n. 2352
ARRIVANCE, n. 2352
ARRIVE, v.i. [L. ripa.] 2353

ARRIVE, v.t. To reach. [Not in use.] 2353
ARRIVING, ppr. Coming to, or reaching by water or land; gaining by research, effort or study. 2353
ARROBA, n. A weight in Portugal of thirty two pounds; in Spain, of twenty five pounds. Also a Spanish measure of thirty two Spanish pints. 2353
ARROGANCE, n. [L. arrogantia, from arrogo, to claim; of ad and rogo, to beg, or desire. See Arrogate.] 2353
ARROGANCY, n. Arrogance. [This orthography is less usual.] 2354
ARROGANT, a. 2354
ARROGANTLY, adv. In an arrogant manner; with undue pride or self importance. 2354
ARROGANTNESS, n. Arrogance. [Little used.] 2354
ARROGATE, v.t. [L. arrogo, of ad and rogo.] 2354
ARROGATED, pp. Claimed by undue pretensions. 2354
ARROGATING, ppr. Challenging or claiming more power or respect than is just or reasonable. 2354
ARROGATION, n. The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to. 2354
ARROGATIVE, a. Assuming or making undue claims and pretensions. 2354
ARRONDISMENT, n. 2354
ARROSION, n. s as z. [L. arrodo.] A gnawing. 2355
ARROW, n. 2355
ARROW-GRASS, n. A plant or genus of plants; the Triglochin. 2355
ARROW-HEAD, n. 2355
ARROW-ROOT — ASH-COLORED 2356
ARROW-ROOT, n. 2356
ARROWY, a. 2356
ARSE, n. ‘ars. The buttocks or hind part of an animal. 2356
ARSE-SMART, n. The vulgar name of a species of polygonum, or knot-grass. 2356
ARSENAL, n. [L. arx navalis, a naval citadel or repository.] 2356
ARSENIAC, ARSENICAL ACID. Arsenic combined with a greater proportion of oxygen, than in the arsenious acid. It is called arsenic acid by most authors. 2356
ARSENIATE, n. A neutral salt, formed by arsenical acid combined with any metallic, earthy or saline base. 2356
ARSENIC, n. [Gr.‘L. arsenicum.] 2357
ARSENICAL, a. Belonging to arsenic; consisting of or containing arsenic. 2357
ARSENICATE, v.t. To combine with arsenic. 2357
ARSENICATED, a. combined with arsenic. 2357
ARSENIOUS, a. Pertaining to, or containing arsenic. The arsenious acid, or white oxyd of arsenic, is a combination of arsenic with a less proportion of oxygen than in the arseniac acid. 2357
ARSENITE, n. a salt formed by the arsenious acid, with a base. 2357
ARSHINE, n. a russian measure of two feet, four inches and 242 decimals. This seems to be the Chinese arschin, of which four make three yards English. 2357
ARSON, n. ‘arsn. 2357
ART, The second person, indicative mode, present tense, of the substantive veb am. 2358
ART, n. [L. ars, artis.] 2358
ARTEMISIA, n. Mug-wort, southernwood, and wormwood; a genus of plats of numerous species. Of these, the absinthium or common wormwood is well known. 2358
ARTERIAL, a. [See Artery.] 2358
ARTERIOTOMY, n. [Gr. an artery, and a cutting.] 2359
ARTERY, n. [Gr. from air and to preserve or contain; so called, from the opinion of the ancients, that the arteries contained or circulated air. The term was also applied to the trachea or wind pipe, anteria aspera.] 2359
ARTFUL, a. [See Art.] 2359

ARTFULLY, adv. With art, or cunning; skillfully; dexterously. 2359
ARTFULNESS, n. Art; craft; cunning; address. 2359
ARTHRITIC, ARTHRITICAL, a. Pertaining to the joints, or to the gout; affecting the joints.
ARTHRITIS, n. [Gr. from a joint. It seems to be of the same family as artus, a limb.] 2360
ARTHRODIA, n. [Gr. from to frame or articulate.] 2360 2360
ARTIC, This word is by mistake used by some authors for arctic. 2360
ARTICHOKE, n. [Gr.; L. carduus, chard, thistle, corrupted.] 2360
ARTICLE, n. [L. articulus, a joint, from artus; Gr.] 2360
ARTICLE, v.t. 2361
ARTICLE, v.i. [supra.] To agree by articles; to stipulate. 2362
ARTICLED, pp. Drawn up in particulars; accused or bound by articles. 2362
ARTICULAR, a. [L. articularis.] 2362
ARTICULATE, a. [L. articulatus, jointed, distinct.] 2362
ARTICULATE, v.t. 2362
ARTICULATED, pp. 2363
ARTICULATELY, adv. 2363
ARTICULATENESS, n. The quality of being articulate. 2363
ARTICULATING, ppr. Uttering in distinct syllables or words. 2363
ARTICULATION, n. 2363
ARTIFICE, n. [L. artificium, from ars, art, and facio, to make.] 2364
ARTIFICER, n. [L. artifex, from ars, and facio.] 2364
ARTIFICIAL, a. 2364
ARTIFICIALITY, n. The quality of being artificial; appearance of art. 2365
ARTIFICIALLY, adv. By art, or human skill and contrivance; hence, with good contrivance; with art or ingenuity. 2365
ARTIFICIALNESS, n. The quality of being artificial. 2365
ARTILLERY, n. This word has no plural. 2365
ARTISAN, n. s as z. [L. ars. See Art.] 2366
ARTIST, n. [L. ars. See Art.] 2366
ARTLESS, a. 2366
ARTLESSLY, adv. 2366
ARTLESSNESS, n. The quality of being void of art or guile; simplicity; sincerity; unaffectedness. 2366
ARTOTYRITE, n. [Gr. bread, and cheese.] 2367
ARTS-MAN, n. A learned man. Obs. 2367
ARUNDELIAN, a. Pertaining to Arundel, as Arundelian marbles. The Arundelian marbles are ancient stones, containing a chronological detail of the principal events of Greece, from Cecrops, who lived about 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diognetus, before Christ 264. The engraving was done in Paros, and the chronology is called the Parian Chronicle. These stones are called arundelian from the Earl of Arundel, who employed William Petty to procure relics of antiquity in the East in 1624. These, with other curiosities, were purchased, and by the Earl's grandson presented to the University of Oxford. Their antiquity and even their authenticity has been questioned. 2367
ARUNDINACEOUS, a. [L. arundo, a reed.] 2367
ARUNDINEOUS, a. Abounding with reeds. 2367
ARURA, n. [Gr.] Literally, as authors suppose, a plowed field. According to Herodotus, and Suidas, the arura of Egypt, was a piece of ground fifty feet square. Others make it a square of 100 cubits; others of 100 feet. The Grecian aroura was a square measure of half the plethron. [See Aroura.] 2367
ARUSPEX, n. [L.] A soothsayer. 2367
ARUSPICE, n. Written also haruspice. [L. aruspex, or haruspex, a soothsayer, or diviner, who attempted to foretell events by consulting the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.]
ARUSPICY, n. The act of prognosticating by inspection of the entrails of beasts, slain 2368
in sacrifice. 2368

AS, adv. az. [Gr. But more probably the English word is contracted from als.] 2368
AS, n. [L.] 2369
ASA, A corruption of lasar, an ancient name of a gum. [See Ooze.] 2369
ASA-DULCIS, The same as benzoin. 2369
ASA-FETIDA, n. [Asa, gum, and L. fatidus, fetid.] 2369
ASBESTINE, a. [See Asbestus.] 2369
ASBESTINITE, n. [See Asbestus.] The actinolite or strahlstein. 2369
ASBESTUS, ASBESTOS, n. [Gr. inextinguishable; of neg. to extinguish.] 2370
ASCARIS, n. plu. ascar'ides. [Gr.] 2370
ASCEND, v.i. [L. ascendo, from scando, to mount or climb.] 2370
ASCEND, v.t. To go or move upwards upon, as to ascend a hill or ladder; or to climb, as to ascend a tree. 2371
ASCENDABLE, a. That may be ascended. 2371
ASCENDANT, n. 2371
ASCENDANT, a. 2371
ASCENDED, pp. or a. Risen; mounted up; gone to heaven. 2371
ASCENDENCY, n. Power; governing or controlling influence. 2371
ASCENDING, ppr. Rising; moving upwards; proceeding from the less to the greater; proceeding from modern to ancient, from grave to more acute. A star is said to be ascending, when rising above the horizon, in any parallel of the equator. 2372
ASCENSION, n. [L. ascensio.] 2372
ASCENSION-DAY, n. A festival of some christian churches, held ten days or on the Thursday but one, before Whitsuntide, which is called Holy Thursday, in commemoration of our Savior's ascension into heaven, after his resurrection. 2372
ASCENSIVE, a. Rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise. 2373
ASCENT, n. [L. ascensus.] 2373
ASCERTAIN, v.t. [L. ad certum, to a certainty.] 2373
ASCERTAINABLE, a. That may be made certain in fact, or certain to the mind; that may be certainly known or reduced to a certainty. 2374
ASCERTAINED, pp. Made certain; defined; established; reduced to a certainty. 2374
ASCERTAINER, n. The person who ascertains or makes certain. 2374
ASCERTAINING, ppr. Making certain; fixing; establishing; reducing to a certainty; obtaining certain knowledge. 2374
ASCERTAINMENT, n. The act of ascertaining; a reducing to certainty; certainty; fixed rule. 2374
ASCESSANCY, ASCESSANT, [See Acescency, Acescent.] 2374
ASCETIC, a. [Gr. exercised, hardened; from to exercise.] 2374
ASCETIC, n. 2374
ASCIAN, n. [L. ascii, from Gr. priv. and a shadow.] 2374
ASCITANS, n. [Gr. a bag or bottle of skin.] 2375
ASCITES, n. [Gr. a bladder.] 2375
ASCITIC, ASCITICAL, a. Belonging to an ascites; dropsical; hydropical. 2375
ASCITITIOUS, a. [L. ascitus; Low L. ascititius, from ascisco, to take to or associate.] 2375
ASCLEPIAD, n. In ancient poetry, a verse of four feet, the first of which is a spondee, the second a choriamb, and the last two, dactyls; or of four feet and a cesura, the first, a spondee, the second, a dactyl, then the cesura, followed by two dactyls. 2375
ASCRIBABLE, a. [See Ascribe.] That may be ascribed or attributed. 2375
ASCRIBE, v.t. [L. ascribo, of ad and scribo, to write.] 2375
ASCRIBED, pp. Attributed or imputed; considered or alleged, as belonging. 2376
ASCRIBING, ppr. Attributing; imputing; alleging to belong. 2376
ASCRIPTION, n. The act of ascribing, imputing or affirming to belong. 2376
ASCRIPTITIOUS, a. That is ascribed. This word is applied to villains under the feudal system, who are annexed to the freehold and transferable with it. 2376
ASH, n. 2376
ASH, a. Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash. 2376

ASHAME, v.t. To shame. [Not used.] 2376
ASHAMED, a. 2376
ASHAMEDLY, adv. Bashfully. [Not used.] 2377
ASH-COLORED, a. Of a color between brown and gray. 2377
ASHEN — ASSECURANCE 2378
ASHEN, a. [See Ash.] Pertaining to ash; made of ash. 2378
ASHES, n. plu. Without the singular number. 2378
ASH-FIRE, n. A low fire used in chimical operations. 2378
ASH-HOLE, n. A repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace. 2378
ASH-LAR, n. Common or free stones, as they come from the quarry, of different lengths, breadths and thicknesses. 2378
ASHLERING, n. Quartering for lathing to, in garrets, two or three feet high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters. 2378
ASHORE, adv. [a, at or on, and shore. See Shore.] 2378
ASHWEDNESDAY, n. The first day of Lent; supposed to be so called from a custom in the Romish Church of sprinkling ashes, that day, on the heads of penitents, then admitted to penance. 2379
ASH-WEED, n. A plant, the small wild angelica, gout-wort, goats-foot, or herb-gerard.
ASHY, a. Belonging to ashes; ash-colored; pale; inclining to a whitish gray. 2379 2379
ASHYPALE, a. Pale as ashes. 2379
ASIAN, a. [from Asia, a name originally given to Asia Minor or some part of it; perhaps from the Asses, Ases or Osses, about Mount Taurus.] 2379
ASIARCH, n. [Asia and chief.] 2379
ASIATIC, a. Belonging to Asia, a quarter of the globe which extends from the strait of Constantinople and Arabian gulf, to the Pacific ocean on the east. It is probable, the name was originally appropriated to what is now Asia Minor or rather a part of it. 2379
ASIATIC, n. A native of Asia. 2379
ASIATICISM, n. Imitation of the Asiatic manner. 2379
ASIDE, ad. [a and side. See Side.] 2379
ASINEGO, n. A foolish fellow. 2380
ASININE, rarely. ASINARY, a. [L. asinus.] 2380
ASK, v.t. [Gr. In former times, the English word was pronounced ax, as in the royal style of assenting to bills in Parliament. “Be it as it is axed.”] 2380
ASK, v.i. 2381
ASKANCE, ASKANT, adv. sideways; obliquely; towards one corner of the eye. 2382
ASKED, pp. Requested; petitioned; questioned; interrogated. 2382
ADKER, n. 2382
ASKEW, adv. 2382
ASKING, ppr. 2382
ASLAKE, v.t. [See Slack.] 2383
ASLANI, n. A silver coin worth from 115 to 120 aspers. 2383
ASLANT, a. or adv. [a and slant. See Slant.] 2383
ASLEEP, a. or adv. [a and sleep.] 2383
ASLOPE, a. or adv. [a and slope. See Slope.] 2383
ASLUG, ad. In a sluggish manner. [Not used.] 2383
ASMONEAN, a. Pertaining to Asmoneus, the father of Simon, and chief of the Asmoneans, a family that reigned over the Jews 126 years. 2384
ASMONEAN, n. One of the family of Asmoneus. 2384
ASOMATOUS, a. [Gr. priv and body.] 2384
ASP, ASPIC, n. [L. aspis; Gr. a round shield and an asp; supposed to be from Heb. to gather in, or collect; from the coil of this serpent, with his head elevated in the center, like the boss of a buckler. See also Aspen.] 2384
ASPALATHUS, n. A plant. 2384
ASPARAGIN, n. White transparent crystals of a peculiar vegetable principle, which

spontaneously form in asparagus juice evaporated to the consistence of syrup. They are in the form of rhomboidal prisms. 2384
ASPARAGUS, n. [L. and Gr. probably from to tear, from its lacerated appearance, or from the root of a spire, from its stem.] 2384
ASPECT, n. [L. aspectus, from aspicio, to look on, of ad and specio, to see or look.] 2385
ASPECT, v.t. To behold. [Not used.] 2385
ASPECTABLE, a. That may be seen. [Not used.] 2385
ASPECTED, a. Having an aspect. [Not used.] 2385
ASPECTION, n. The act of viewing. [Not used.] 2385
ASPEN, ASP, n. 2385
ASPEN, a. Pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it; made of aspen wood. 2386
ASPER, a. [L. See Asperate.] Rough; rugged. [Little used.] 2386
ASPER, n. [L. aspiro, to breathe.] 2386
ASPER, n. A Turkish coin, of which three make a medine. Its value is about a cent and 12 decimals. 2386
ASPERATE, v.t. [L. aspero, from asper, rough.] 2386
ASPERATION, n. A making rough. 2386
ASPERIFOLIATE, a. [L. asper, rough, and folium, a leaf.] 2386
ASPERIFOLIOUS, a. Having leaves rough to the touch. [See the preceding word.] 2386
ASPERITY, n. [L. asperitas, from asper, rough.] 2386
ASPEROUS, a. [L. asper, rough.] Rough; uneven. 2387
ASPERSE, v.t. aspers'. [L. aspergo, aspersus, of ad and spargo, to scatter.] 2387
ASPERSER, n. One that asperses, or villifies another. 2387
ASPERSION, n. 2387
ASPHALT, ASPHALTUM, n. [Gr.] Bitumen Judaicum, Jew's pitch; a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brown substance, which breaks with a polish, melts easily when heated, and when pure, burns without leaving any ashes. It has little taste, and scarcely any smell, unless heated, when it emits a strong smell of pitch. it is found in a soft or liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea, which, from this substance, is called Asphaltite, or the Asphaltic Lake. It is found also in the earth, in many parts of Asia, Europe and America. Formerly, it was used for embalming dead bodies; the solid asphalt is still employed in Arabia, Egypt, and Persia, instead of pitch for ships; and the fluid asphalt is used for varnishing, and for burning in lamps. A species found in Neufchatel is found excellent as a cement for walls and pavements; very durable in air, and not penetrable by water. A composition of asphalt, lamp black and oil is used for drawing black figures on dialplates.
ASPHALTIC, a. Pertaining to asphalt, or containing it; bituminous. 2388 2388
ASPHALTITE, a. Pertaining to or containing asphalt. 2388
ASPHODEL, n. [L. and Gr. See Theoph.] 2388
ASPHURELATES, n. [Gr. priv. and a hammer; not malleable.] 2388
ASPHYXY, n. [Gr. of a priv. and pulse.] 2388
ASPIC, n. 2388
ASPIC, n. A plant growing in France, a species of lavender, which it resembles in the blue color of its flowers, and in the figure and green color of its leaves. It is called male-lavender, spica nardi, and Pseudo-nardus. The oil of this plant is used by painters, farriers and other artificers. It is very inflammable, of a white color and aromatic; and it is almost the only dissolvent of sandarac. 2389
ASPIRANT, n. [See Aspire.] One who aspires, breathes after, or seeks with eagerness.
ASPIRATE, v.t. [L. aspiro, to breathe or blow; Gr. to palpitate, from spiro. See Spire, 2389
Spirit.] 2389
ASPIRATE, v.i. To be uttered with a strong breathing; as, the letter h aspirates. 2389
ASPIRATE, n. A letter marked with an asper, or note of breathing; a mark of aspiration, as the Greek accent. 2389
ASPIRATE, a. Pronounced with a full breath. 2389
ASPIRATED, pp. Uttered with a strong emission of breath. 2389
ASPIRATING, ppr. Pronouncing with a full breath. 2389
ASPIRATION, n. 2389
ASPIRE, v.i. [L. aspiro, to breathe. See Aspirate.] 2390
ASPIRER, n. One who aspires; one who aims to rise in power or consequence, or to

accomplish some important object. 2390
ASPIRING, ppr. Desiring eagerly; aiming at something noble, great, or spiritual. 2390
ASPIRING, a. Ambitious; animated with an ardent desire of power, importance, or excellence. 2390
ASPIRING, n. 2390
ASPORTATION, n. [L. asportatio, of abs and porto, to carry. See Bear.] 2390
ASQUINT, adv. [See Askance and Squint.] 2390
ASS, n. [L. asinus; Gr. an ear.] 2391
ASSAI, A term in music; added to a word signifying slow, it denotes a little quicker; and to a word signifying quick, it denotes a little slower. 2391
ASSAIL, v.t. [L. assilio, to leap or rush upon, of ad and salio, to leap, to rise.] 2391
ASSAILABLE, a. That may be assailed, attacked or invaded. 2391
ASSAILANT, n. One who assails, attacks or assaults. 2392
ASSAILANT, a. Assaulting; attacking; invading with violence. 2392
ASSAILED, pp. Assaulted; invaded; attacked with violence. 2392
ASSAILER, n. One who assails. 2392
ASSAILING, ppr. assaulting; invading by force; attacking with violence. 2392
ASSAILMENT, n. Attack. [Little used.] 2392
ASSAPANIC, n. The flying squirrel; an animal which flies a little distance by extending the skin between the fore and hind legs. [See Squirrel.] 2392
ASSARON, n. The omer or homer, a Hebrew measure of five pints. 2392
ASSART, n. 2392
ASSART, v.t. To grub up trees; to commit an assart. 2392
ASSASSIN, n. 2392
ASSASSINATE, v.t. 2392
ASSASSINATE, n. A murder or murderer. [not used.] 2393
ASSASSINATED, pp. Murdered by surprise or secret assault. 2393
ASSASSINATING, ppr. Murdering by surprise or secret assault. 2393
ASSASSINATION, n. The act of killing or murdering, by surprise or secret assault; murder by violence. 2393
ASSASSINATOR, n. An assassin, which see. 2393
ASSASSINOUS, a. Murderous. [Not used.] 2393
ASSASSINS, n. In Syria, a tribe or clan called Ismaelians, Batanists or Batenians. They originated in Persia about the year 1090; whence a colony migrated and settled on the mountains of Lebanon, and were remarkable for their assassinations. Their religion was a compound of magianism, judaism, and christianity. One article of their creed was, that the Holy Spirit resided in their Chief, and that his orders proceeded from God himself. He was called Scheik, and is better known by the denomination of Old man of the mountain. This barbarous chieftain and his followers spread terror among nations far and near, for almost two centuries, when the tribe was subdued by Sultan Bibaris. 2393
ASSATION, n. [L. assatus.] A roasting. [Not used.] 2393
ASSAULT, n. [L. assulto, of ad and salto, to leap, formed on salio, or its root. See Assail. We have the same root in insult and result.] 2393
ASSAULT, v.t. 2394
ASSAULTABLE, a. That may be assaulted. 2394
ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views. 2394
ASSAULTER, n. One who assaults, or violently attacks. 2394
ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, or with hostile measures. 2394
ASSAY, n. [L. sequor; assequor, to follow, to examine. See Essay.] 2394
ASSAY, v.t. 2395
ASSAY, v.i. To attempt, try or endeavor. 2395
ASSAY-BALANCE, n. A balance for the trial of the weight and purity of metals. 2395
ASSAYED, pp. Examined; tested; proved by experiment. 2395
ASSAYER, n. One who examines metals to find their quantity and purity. An officer of the mint, whose business is to try the weight and purity of metals. 2395
ASSAYING, ppr. Trying by some standard; examining by experiment, as metals; proving;

attempting. 2395
ASSAY-MASTER, n. An assayer; an officer appointed to try the weight and fineness of the precious metals. 2396
ASSECURANCE, n. Assurance. [Not used.] 2396
ASSECURATION — ASSUASIVE 2397
ASSECURATION, n. assurance; a making secure. [Not used.] 2397
ASSECURE, v.t. To secure. [Not used.] 2397
ASSECUTION, n. [L. assequor.] an obtaining or acquiring. 2397
ASSEMBLAGE, n. 2397
ASSEMBLANCE, n. Representation; an assembling. [Not in use.] 2397
ASSEMBLE, v.t. [L. simul.] 2397
ASSEMBLE, v.i. To meet or come together; to convene, as a number of individuals. 2397
ASSEMBLED, pp. collected into a body; congregated. 2397
ASSEMBLER, n. One who assembles. 2397
ASSEMBLING, ppr. Coming together; collecting into one place. 2397
ASSEMBLING, n. A collection or meeting together. Hebrews 10:25. 2397
ASSEMBLY, n. 2397
ASSEMBLY-ROOM, n. a room in which persons assemble. 2398
ASSENT, n. [L. assensus, from assentior, to assent, of ad and sentio, to thing.] 2398
ASSENT, v.i. To admit as true; to agree, yield or concede, or rather to express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged, or proposed. 2399
ASSENTATION, n. [L. assentatio, from assentor, to comply.] 2399
ASSENTATOR, n. A flatterer. 2399
ASSENTATORILY, adv. With adulation. [Not in use.] 2399
ASSENTER, n. One who assents, agrees to, or admits. 2399
ASSENTING, ppr. Agreeing to, or admitting as true; yielding to. 2399
ASSENTINGLY, adv. In a manner to express assent; by agreement. 2399
ASSENTMENT, a. Assent; agreement. [Rarely used.] 2399
ASSERT, v.t. [L. assero, assertum, to claim or challenge, to maintain or assert; of ad and sero. The sense of sero is to sow, properly to throw or set. To assert is to throw or set firmly.] 2399
ASSERTED, pp. Affirmed positively; maintained; vindicated. 2400
ASSERTING, ppr. Declaring with confidence; maintaining; defending. 2400
ASSERTION, n. 2400
ASSERTIVE, a. Positive; affirming confidently; peremptory. 2400
ASSERTIVELY, adv. Affirmatively 2400
ASSERTOR, n. One who affirms positively; one who maintains or vindicates a claim; an affirmer, supporter, or vindicator. 2400
ASSERTORY, a. Affirming; maintaining. 2400
ASSESS, v.t. [L. assideo, ad and sedeo.] 2400
ASSESS, n. Assessment. [Not used.] 2400
ASSESSABLE, a. That may be assessed. 2401
ASSESSED, pp. Charged with a certain sum; valued; set; fixed; ascertained. 2401
ASSESSING, ppr. Charging with a sum; valuing; fixing; ascertaining. 2401
ASSESSION, n. A sitting down by a person. [Not used.] 2401
ASSESSIONARY, a. Pertaining to assessors. 2401
ASSESSMENT, n. 2401
ASSESSOR, n. 2401
ASSETS, n. plu. [L. sat, satis, enough.] 2401
ASSEVER, ASSEVERATE, v.t. [L. assevero, from ad and swear.] 2402
ASSEVERATION, n. Positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration. This word is not, generally, if ever, used for a declaration under an official oath, but for a declaration accompanied with solemnity. 2402
ASS-HEAD, n. [ass and head.] One dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a

blockhead. 2402
ASSIDEANS, CHASIDEANS, n. [Heb. pious.] 2402
ASSIDENT, a. [L. assideo, assidens, of ad and sedeo, to sit.] 2402
ASSIDUATE, a. Daily. [Not in use.] 2402
ASSIDUITY, n. [L. assiduitas. See Assiduous.] 2403
ASSIDUOUS, a. [L. assiduus, from assideo, to sit close, ad and sedeo; Eng. to sit.] 2403
ASSIDUOUSLY, adv. Diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care; with regular attendance. 2403
ASSIDUOUSNESS, n. Constant or diligent application. 2403
ASSIENTO, n. [L. assideo.] 2403
ASSIGN, v.t. [L. assigno, of ad and signo, to allot to mark out, signum, a mark. The primary sense of sign is to send, or to set.] 2403
ASSIGN, n. A person to whom property or an interest is or may be transferred; as, a deed to a man and his heirs and assigns. 2404
ASSIGNABLE, a. 2404
ASSIGNAT, n. A public note or bill in France; paper currency. 2404
ASSIGNATION, n. 2404
ASSIGNED, pp. Appointed; allotted; made over; shown or designated. 2405
ASSIGNEE, n. A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed to do some act, perform some business or enjoy some right, privilege or property; as an assignee of a bankrupt. An assignee may be by special appointment or deed, or be created by law; as an executor. 2405
ASSIGNER, n. One who assigns, or appoints. 2405
ASSIGNING, ppr. Allotting; appointing; transferring; showing specially. 2405
ASSIGNMENT, n. 2405
ASSIGNOR, n. an assigner; a person who assigns or transfers an interest; as the assignor of a bill of exchange. 2405
ASSIMILABLE, a. That may be assimilated. 2406
ASSIMILATE, v.t. [L. assimilo, of ad and similis, like. See Similar.] 2406
ASSIMILATE, v.i. 2406
ASSIMILATED, pp. Brought to a likeness; changed into a like substance. 2406
ASSIMILATING, ppr. Causing to resemble; converting into a like substance. 2406
ASSIMILATION, n. 2406
ASSIMILATIVE, a. having power of converting to a likeness, or to a like substance. 2406
ASSIMULATE, v.t. [L. assimulo.] To feign. [Not used. See Simulate.] 2407
ASSIMULATION, n. A counterfeiting. [Not used. See Simulation.] 2407
ASSIST, v.t. [L. assisto, of ad and sisto, to stand up; English, to stand by.] 2407
ASSIST, v.i. To lend aid. 2407
ASSISTANCE, n. Help; aid; furtherance; succor; a contribution of support in bodily strength or other means. 2407
ASSISTANT, a. Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary. 2407
ASSISTANT, n. One who aids, or who contributes his strength or other means to further the designs of welfare of another; an auxiliary. 2407
ASSISTED, pp. Helped; aided. 2407
ASSISTER, n. One that lends aid. 2407
ASSISTING, ppr. Helping; aiding; supporting with strength or means. 2407
ASSISTLESS, a. Without aid or help. 2407
ASSIZE, ASSIZES, n. [L. assideo, to sit by, of ad and sedeo, to sit.] 2407
ASSIZE, v.t. To fix the weight, measure or price of commodities, by an ordinance or regulation of authority. 2408
ASSIZED, pp. Regulated in weight, measure or price, by an assize or ordinance. 2408
ASSIZER, n. An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures. 2409
ASSIZOR, n. In Scotland, a juror. 2409
ASS-LIKE, a. Resembling an ass. 2409
ASSOBER, v.t. [See Sober.] To keep under. [Not used.] 2409

ASSOCIABILITY, n. The quality of being capable of association; the quality of suffering some change by sympathy, or of being affected by the affections of another part of the body. 2409
ASSOCIABLE, a. assoshable. [See Associate.] 2409
ASSOCIATE, v.t. assoshate. [L. associo, of ad and socio, to join.] 2409
ASSOCIATE, v.i. 2409
ASSOCIATE, a. 2410
ASSOCIATE, n. 2410
ASSOCIATED, pp. United in company or in interest; joined. 2410
ASSOCIATESHIP, n. The state or office of an associate. 2410
ASSOCIATING, ppr. Uniting in company or in interest; joining. 2410
ASSOCIATION, n. 2410
ASSOCIATIONAL, a. Pertaining to an association of clergymen. 2411
ASSOCIATIVE, a. Having the quality of associating, or of being affected by sympathy.
ASSOIL, v.t. [L. absolvo.] To solve; to release; to absolve. 24112411
ASSOIL, v.t. To soil; to stain. Obs. 2411
ASSONANCE, n. [L. ad and sono, to sound. See Sound.] 2411
ASSONANT, a. Having a resemblance of sounds. In Spanish poetry, assonant rhymes are those in which a resemblance of sounds serves instead of a natural rhyme; as, ligera, tierra. 2411
ASSORT, v.t. [See Sort.] 2411
ASSORT, v.i. To agree; to be in accordance with; to suit. 2412
ASSORTED, pp. 2412
ASSORTING, ppr. Separating into sorts; supplying with an assortment. 2412
ASSORTMENT, n. 2412
ASSOT, v.t. [See Sot.] To infatuate; to besot. [Not used.] 2412
ASSUAGE, v.t. 2412
ASSUAGE, v.i. To abate or subside. 2413
ASSUAGED, pp. Allayed; mitigated; eased; appeased. 2413
ASSUAGEMENT, n. Mitigation; abatement. 2413
ASSUAGER, n. One who allays; that which mitigates or abates. 2413
ASSUAGING, ppr. Allaying; mitigating; appeasing; abating. 2413
ASSUASIVE, a. [from assuage.] Softening; mitigating; tranquilizing. 2413
ASSUEFACTION — ATAXY 2414
ASSUEFACTION, n. [L. assuefacio.] The act of accustoming. [Not used.] 2414
ASSUETUDE, n. [L. assuetudo, from assuetus, p. of assuesco, to accustom.] Custom; habit; habitual use. 2414
ASSUME, v.t. [L. assumo, of ad and sumo, to take.] 2414
ASSUME, v.i. 2414
ASSUMED, pp. Taken; arrogated; taken without proof; pretended. 2414
ASSUMER, n. One who assumes; an arrogant person. 2414
ASSUMING, ppr. Taking; arrogating; taking for granted; pretending. 2415
ASSUMING, a. Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; haughty; arrogant. 2415
ASSUMING, n. Presumption. 2415
ASSUMPSIT, n. [L. assumo.] 2415
ASSUMPT, v.t. To take up; to raise. [Barbarous and not used.] 2415
ASSUMPT, n. That which is assumed. [not used.] 2415
ASSUMPTION, n. [L. assumptio.] 2415
ASSUMPTIVE, a. That is or may be assumed. In heraldry, assumptive arms are such as a person has a right, with the approbation of his sovereign, and of the heralds, to assume, in consequence of an exploit. 2416
ASSURANCE, n. ashu'rance. [L. verus; or securus, contracted.] 2416
ASSURE, v.t. ashu're. [See Assurance.] 2417
ASSURED, pp. Made certain or confident; made secure; insured. 2418

ASSURED, a. Certain; indubitable; not doubting; bold to excess. 2418
ASSUREDLY, adv. Certainly; indubitably. 2418
ASSUREDNESS, n. The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence. 2418
ASSURER, n. One who assumes; one who insures against loss; an insurer or underwriter.
ASSURGENT, a. [L. assurgens, assurgo.] 2418 2418
ASSURING, ppr. Making sure or confident; giving security; confirming. 2418
ASSWAGE, [See Assuage.] 2418
ASTACITE, ASTACOLITE, n. [Gr. a crawfish and a stone.] 2418
ASTEISM, n. [Gr. beautiful, polite.] 2418
ASTER, n. [Gr.] A genus of plants, with compound flowers, many of which are cultivated for their beauty, particularly the China Aster. The species are very numerous. 2419
ASTERIAS, ASTER, n. [Gr. a star.] Stella marina, sea-star, or star fish, a genus of the order of Molluscas. It has a depressed body with a coriaceous coat; is composed of five or more segments running out from a central part, and furnished with numerous tentacles, with a mouth below, in the center. There are many species. 2419
ASTERIATED, a. [Supra.] Radiated; presenting diverging rays, like a star; as asteriated sapphire. 2419
ASTERIATITE, n. Petrified asterias. 2419
ASTERISK, n. [Gr. a little star, from a star.] 2419
ASTERISM, n. [Gr. a little star, from a star.] 2419
ASTERITE, or star stone. [See Astrite.] 2419
ASTERN, adv. [a or at, and stern. See Stern.] 2419
ASTEROID, n. [Gr. a star, and form.] 2420
ASTEROIDAL, a. Resembling a star; or pertaining to the asteroids. 2420
ASTEROPODE, ASTEROPODIUM, n. [Gr. a star, and a foot.] 2420
ASTERT, v.t. To startle. [Not in use.] 2420
ASTENIC, a. asten'ic. [Gr. priv. and strength.] 2420
ASTHENOLOGY, n. [Gr. priv., strength, and discourse.] 2420
ASTHMA, n. ast'ma. [Gr.] 2420
ASTHMATIC, a. Pertaining to asthma; also affected by asthma; as an asthmatic patient.
ASTIPULATE for Stipulate. [Not in use.] 2420 2420
ASTIPULATION for Stipulation [Not in use.] 2420
ASTONE, ASTONY, v.t. [See Astonish.] To terrify or astonish. Obs. 2420
ASTONED, ASTONIED, pp. Astonished. Obs. 2421
ASTONISH, v.t. [L. attono, to astonish; ad and tono. See Tone and Stun.] 2421
ASTONISHED, pp. Amazed; confounded with fear, surprise, or admiration. 2421
ASTONISHING, ppr. Amazing; confounding with wonder or fear. 2421
ASTONISHING, a. Very wonderful; of a nature to excite great admiration, or amazement. 2421
ASTONISHINGLY, adv. In a manner or degree to excite amazement. 2421
ASTONISHINGNESS, n. The quality of exciting astonishment. 2421
ASTONISHMENT, n. Amazement; confusion of mind from fear, surprise or admiration, at an extraordinary or unexpected event. 2421
ASTOUND, v.t. To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement. 2421
ASTRADDLE, adv. [a and straddle. See Straddle.] 2421
ASTRAGAL, n. [Gr. a turning joint, vertebra, spondylus.] 2421
ASTRAL, a. [L. astrum; Gr. a star.] 2422
ASTRAY, adv. [a and stray. See Stray.] 2422
ASTREA, n. [Gr. a star.] 2422
ASTRICT, v.t. [L. astringo, astrictus. See Astringe.] 2422
ASTRICT, a. Compendious; contracted. 2423
ASTRICTED, pp. Bound fast; compressed with bandages. 2423
ASTRICTING, ppr. Binding close; compressing; contracting. 2423
ASTRICTION, n. 2423
ASTRICTIVE, a. Binding; compressing; styptic. 2423

ASTRICTORY, a. Astringent; binding; apt to bind. 2423
ASTRIFEROUS, a. [L. astrifer; astrum, a star, and fero, to bear.] 2423
ASTRIGEROUS, a. [Low L. astriger.] Bearing stars. [Not used.] 2423
ASTRINGE, v.t. astrinj'. [L. astringo, of ad and stringo, to bind fast, to strain. See Strain.]
ASTRINGED, pp. Compressed; straitened; contracted. 24232423
ASTRINGENCY, n. The power of contracting the parts of the body; that quality in medicines which binds, contracts or strengthens parts which are relaxed; as the astringency of acids or bitters. 2423
ASTRINGENT, a. Binding; contracting; strengthening; opposed to laxative. 2424
ASTRINGENT, n. a medicine which binds or contracts the parts of the body to which it is applied, restrains profuse discharges, coagulates animal fluids, condenses and strengthens the solids. 2424
ASTRINGER, n. A falconer that keeps a goss hawk. 2424
ASTRINGING, ppr. Compressing; binding fast; contracting. 2424
ASTRITE, n. [Gr. a star.] 2424
ASTROGRAPHY, n. [Gr. a star, and to describe.] 2424
ASTROIT, n. 2424
ASTROLABE, n. [Gr. a star, and to take.] 2424
ASTROLOGER, ASTROLOGIAN, n. [L. astrologus, of a star, and discourse.] 2425
ASTROLOGIC, ASTROLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to astrology; professing or practicing astrology. 2425
ASTROLOGICALLY, adv. In the manner of astrology. 2425
ASTROLOGIZE, v.i. To practice astrology. 2425
ASTROLOGY, n. [Supra.] A science which teaches to judge of the effects and influences of the stars, and to foretell future events, by their situation and different aspects. This science was formerly in great request, as men ignorantly supposed the heavenly bodies to have a ruling influence over the physical and moral world; but it is now universally exploded by true science and philosophy. 2425
ASTRONOMER, n. One who is versed in astronomy; one who has a knowledge of the laws of the heavenly orbs, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena. 2425
ASTRONOMIC, ASTRONOMICAL, a. Pertaining to astronomy. 2426
ASTRONOMICALLY, adv. in an astronomical manner; by the principles of astronomy.
ASTRONOMIZE, v.i. To study astronomy. [Little used.] 24262426
ASTRONOMY, n. [Gr. a star, and a law or rule.] 2426
ASTROSCOPE, n. [Gr. a star, and to view.] 2426
ASTROSCOPY, n. [See Astroscope.] Observation of the stars. 2426
ASTRO-THEOLOGY, n. [L. astrum, a star, and theologia, divinity.] 2426
ASTRUT, adv. [See Strut.] In a strutting manner. 2426
ASTUTE, a. [L. astutus, from astus, craft, subtilty.] 2426
ASUNDER, adv. [See Sunder.] 2426
ASWOON, adv. In a swoon. Obs. 2427
ASYLUM, n. [L. from Gr. safe from spoil, and spoil, to plunder.] 2427
ASYMMETRAL, ASYMMETRICAL, a. [See Symmetry.] 2427
ASYMMETRY, n. [Gr. priv. symmetry, of with, and to measure.] 2427
ASYMPTOTE, n. [Gr. priv. with, and to fall; not meeting or coinciding.] 2427
ASYMPTOTICAL, a. Belonging to an asymptote. Asymptotical lines or curves are such as continually approach, when extended, but never meet. 2427
ASYNDETON, n. [Gr. priv. and to bind together.] 2428
AT, prep. [L. ad. At, ad and to, if not radically the same word often coincide in signification; Heb to come, to a approach. Hence it primarily denotes presence, meeting, nearness, direction towards.] 2428
ATABAL, n. A kettle drum; a kind of tabor. 2429
ATACAMITE, n. A muriate of copper 2429
ATAGAS, n. The red cock or moor-game. 2429

ATAMASCO, n. A species of lily of the genus Amaryllis. 2429
ATARAXY, n. [Gr. of a priv. and tumult.] 2429
ATAXY, n. [Gr. priv. and order.] 2429
ATCHE — ATTENDING 2430
ATCHE, n. In Turkey, a small silver coin, value about six or seven mills. 2430
ATE, The preterite of eat, which see. 2430
ATE, n. a'ty. [Gr. mischief; to hurt. Ate is a personification of evil, mischief or malice.] 2430
ATELLAN, a. Relating to the dramas at Atella in Italy. 2430
ATELLAN, n. A dramatic representation, satirical or licentious. 2430
ATEMPOGIUSTO, [L. in tempore, justo.] 2430
ATHANASIAN, a. Pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century. The Athanasian creed is a formulary, confession or exposition of faith, supposed formerly to have been drawn up by Athanasius, but this opinion is now rejected, and the composition is ascribed by some to Hilary, bishop of Arles. It is a summary of what was called the orthodox faith. 2430
ATHANOR, n. [Heb. thanor, an oven or furnace.] 2430
ATHEISM, n. The disbelief of the existence of a God, or Supreme intelligent Being. 2430
ATHEIST, n. [Gr. of a priv. and God.] 2431
ATHEIST, a. Atheistical; disbelieving or denying the being of a Supreme God. 2431
ATHEISTIC, ATHEISTICAL, a. 2431
ATHEISTICALLY, adv. In an atheistic manner; impiously. 2431
ATHEISTICALNESS, n. The quality of being atheistical. 2431
ATHEIZE, v.i. To discourse an an atheist. [Not used.] 2431
ATHEL, ADEL, AETHEL, nobel of illustrious birth. 2431
ATHENIAN, a. [from Athens.] Pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of Attica in Greece.
ATHENIAN, n. A native or inhabitant of Athens. 2431 2431
ATHEOLOGIAN, n. One who is opposed to a theologian. 2431
ATHEOLOGY, n. atheism. [Not in use.] 2432
ATHEOUS, a. Atheistic; impious. [Not used.] 2432
ATHERINE, ATHERINA, n. a genus of fishes of the abdominal order. The characters are, the upper jaw is rather flat, the rays of the gill membrane are six, and the side belt or line shines like silver. There are four species; the best known is the Hepsetus, very abundant in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in large quantities. 2432
ATHEROMA, ATHEROME, n. [Gr. from pap.] 2432
ATHEROMATOUS, a. Pertaining to or resembling an atherome; having the qualities of an atherome. 2432
ATHIRST, a. athrust'. [a and thirst. See Thirst.] 2432
ATHLETE, n. [See Athletic.] A contender for victory. 2432
ATHLETIC, a. [Gr.; L. athleta, a wrestler; from strife, contest.] 2432
ATHWART, prep. [a and thwart. See Thwart.] 2433
ATHWART, adv. In a manner to cross and perplex; crossly; wrong; wrongfully. 2433
ATILT, adv. [a and tilt. See Tilt.] 2433
ATIMY, n. [Gr. honor.] 2433
ATLANTIAN, ATLANTEAN, a. 2433
ATLANTIC, a. [from Atlas or Atlantis.] 2434
ATLANTIC, n. The ocean, or that part of the ocean, which is between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west. 2434
ATLANTICA, ATLANTIS, n. An isle mentioned by the ancients, situated west of Gades, or Cadiz, on the strait of Gibraltar. The poets mention two isles and call them Hesperides, western isles, and Elysian fields. Authors are not agreed whether these isles were the Canaries, or some other isles, or the continent of America. 2434
ATLANTIDES, n. A name given to the Pleiades or seven stars, which were feigned to be the daughters of Atlas, a king of Mauritania, or of his brother, Hesperus, who were translated to heaven. 2434

ATLANTIS, n. A fictitious philosophical commonwealth of Lord Bacon, or the piece describing it; composed in the manner of More's Utopia, and Campanella's City of the Sun. One part of the work is finished, in which the author has described a college, founded for the study of Nature, under the name of Solomon's House. The model of a commonwealth was never executed. 2434
ATLAS, n. 2434
ATMOMETER, n. [Gr. vapor, and to measure.] 2435
ATMOSPHERE, n. [Gr. vapor, and a sphere.] 2435
ATMOSPHERIC, ATMOSPHERICAL, a. 2435
ATOM, n. [Gr.; L. atomus; from not, and to cut.] 2435
ATOMIC, ATOMICAL, a. Pertaining to atoms; consisting of atoms; extremely minute. 2436
ATOMISM, n. The doctrine of atoms. 2436
ATOMIST, n. One who holds to the atomical philosophy. 2436
ATOM-LIKE, a. Resembling atoms. 2436
ATOMY, n. A word used by Shakespeare for atom; also an abbreviation of anatomy. 2436
ATONE, adv. [at and one.] At one; together. 2436
ATONE, v.i. [Supposed to be compounded of at and one. L. ad and unus, unio.] 2436
ATONE, v.t. 2437
ATONED, pp. Expiated; appeased; reconciled. 2437
ATONEMENT, n. 2437
ATONER, n. He who makes atonement. 2438
ATONIC, a. Relaxed; debilitated. 2438
ATONING, ppr. 2438
ATONY, n. [Gr. defect, of a priv. and tone, from to stretch.] 2438
ATOP, adv. [a and top. See Top.] On or at the top. 2438
ATRABILARIAN, ATRABILARIOUS, a. [L. atra bilis, black bile.] 2438
ATRABILARIOUSNESS, n. The state of being melancholy, or affected with disordered bile. 2438
ATRAMENTAL, ATRAMENTOUS, a. [L. atramentum, ink, after ater, black.] 2439
ATRAMENTARIOUS, a. Like ink; suitable for making ink. The sulphate of iron, or green copperas, is called atramentarious, as being the material of ink. 2439
ATRIP, adv. [a and trip. See Trip.] 2439
ATROCIOUS, a. [L. atrox, trux, fierce, cruel.] 2439
ATROCIOUSLY, adv. In an atrocious manner; with enormous cruelty or guilt. 2439
ATROCIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being enormously criminal or cruel. 2439
ATROCITY, n. Enormous wickedness; extreme hainousness or cruelty; as the atrocity of murder. 2439
ATROPHY, n. [Gr. a priv. and to nourish.] 2439
ATROPIA, n. A new vegetable alkali extracted from the atropa belladonna, or deadly nightshade. It is white, brilliant and crystallizes in long needles. 2440
ATTACH, v.t. [Gr.; L. tango, for tago, Eng. tack; etc. See Attack and Tack.] 2440
ATTACHABLE, a. That may be legally attached; liable to be taken by writ or precept. 2440
ATTACHED, pp. Taken by writ or precept; drawn to and fixed, or united by affection or interest. 2440
ATTACHING, ppr. Taking or seizing by commandment or writ; drawing to, and fixing by influence; winning the affections. 2440
ATTACHMENT, n. 2440
ATTACK, v.t. [Heb. to thrust, to drive, to strike.] 2441
ATTACK, n. An onset; first invasion; a falling on, with force or violence, or with calumny, satire or criticism. 2441
ATTACKED, pp. Assaulted; invaded; fallen on by force or enmity. 2442
ATTACKER, n. One who assaults or invades. 2442
ATTACKING, ppr. Assaulting; invading; falling on with force, calumny or criticism. 2442
ATTACOTTIC, a. Pertaining to the Attacotti, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots.
ATTAGEN, n. A beautiful fowl, resembling the pheasant, with a short black bill and a 2442

fine crest of yellow feathers, variegated with black and white spots, found in the mountains of Sicily. 2442
ATTAIN, v.i. [L. attingo, to reach, come to or overtake; ad and tango, to touch, reach or strike; that is, to thrust, urge or push to. it has no connection with L. attineo. See Class.]
ATTAIN, v.t. 2442 2442
ATTAINABLE, a. That may be attained; that may be reached by efforts of the mind or body; that may be compassed or accomplished by efforts directed to the object; as, perfection is not attainable in this life. From an inattention to the true sense of this word, as explained under attain, authors have very improperly used this word for obtainable, procurable; as in the following passages. “The kind and quality of food and liquor; the species of habitation, furniture and clothing to which the common people of each country are habituated, must be attainable with ease and certainty.” “Gen. Howe would not permit them to be purchased in Philadelphia, and they (clothes and blankets) were not attainable in the country.” Marshall’s Life of Washington, 3,428. Each of these words should be obtainable. 2443
ATTAINABLENESS, n. The quality of being attainable. 2443
ATTAINDER, n. [L. ad and tingo, to stain; Gr. See Tinge.] 2444
ATTAINMENT, n. 2444
ATTAINT, v.t. [See Attainder.] 2444
ATTAINT, n. 2445
ATTAINTED, pp. Stained; corrupted; rendered infamous; rendered incapable of inheriting.
ATTAINTING, ppr. Staining; corrupting; rendering infamous by judicial act; depriving 2445
of inheritable blood. 2445
ATTAINTMENT, n. The being attainted. 2445
ATTAINTURE, n. A staining or rendering infamous; reproach; imputation. 2445
ATTAR, [See Otter.] 2445
ATTASK, v.t. To task; to tax. [Not used. See Task.] 2445
ATTASTE, v.t. To taste. [Not used. See Taste.] 2446
ATTEMPER, v.t. [L. attempero, of ad and tempero, to temper, mix, or moderate. See Temper.] 2446
ATTEMPERANCE, n. Temperance. [Not used.] 2446
ATTEMPERATE, a. [L. attemperatus.] 2446
ATTEMPERATE, v.t. To attemper. [Not in use.] 2446
ATTEMPERED, ppr. Reduced in quality; moderated; softened; well mixed; suited. 2446
ATTEMPERING, ppr. Moderating in quality; softening; mixing in due proportion; making suitable. 2446
ATTEMPERLY, adv. In a temperate manner. [Not in use.] 2446
ATTEMPT, v.t. [L. attento, to attempt, of ad and tento, to try; tento is from the same root as tendo, to strain; Gr. Hence, the literal sense is to strain, urge, stretch.] 2446
ATTEMPT, n. An essay, trial or endeavor; an attack; or an effort to gain a point. 2447
ATTEMPTABLE, a. That may be attempted, tried or attacked; liable to an attempt, or attack. 2447
ATTEMPTED, pp. Essayed; tried; attacked. 2447
ATTEMPTER, n. One who attempts, or attacks. 2447
ATTEMPTING, ppr. Trying; essaying; making an effort to gain a point; attacking. 2447
ATTEND, v.t. [L. attendo; ad and tendo, to stretch, to tend. See Tend.] 2447
ATTEND, v.i. 2448
ATTENDANCE, n. 2449
ATTENDANT, a. 2450
ATTENDANT, n. 2450
ATTENDED, pp. Accompanied; having attendants; served; waited on. 2451
ATTENDER, n. One who attends; a companion; an associate. [Little used.] 2451
ATTENDING, ppr. Going with; accompanying; waiting on; superintending or taking care of; being present; immediately consequent to; serving; listening; regarding with care. 2451

ATTENT, a. Attentive. 2 Chronicles 6:40. 2452
ATTENTATES, n. Proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition is decreed. 2452
ATTENTION, n. 2452
ATTENTIVE, a. 2452
ATTENTIVELY, adv. Heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention. 2452
ATTENTIVENESS, n. The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention. 2452
ATTENUANT, a. [See Attenuate.] 2452
ATTENUANT, n. A medicine which thins the humors, subtilizes their parts, dissolves viscidity, and disposes the fluids to motion, circulation and secretion; a diluent. 2453
ATTENUATE, v.t. [L. attenuo, of ad and tenuo, to make thin; tenuis; Eng. thin, which see.]
ATTENUATE, a. Made thin, or less viscid; made slender. 2453 2453
ATTENUATED, ppr. Made thin or less viscid; comminuted; made slender. In botany, growing slender towards the point. 2453
ATTENUATING, pp. Making thin, as fluids; making fine, as solid substances; making slender or lean. 2453
ATTENUATION, n. 2453
ATTERATE, v.t. [L. attero, to wear.] 2454
ATTERATED, pp. Formed by wearing. 2454
ATTERATION, n. The operation of forming land by the wearing of the sea, and the wearing of the earth in one place and deposition of it in another. 2454
ATTEST, v.t. [L. attestor; of ad and testor, to affirm or bear witness, from testis. See Testify.] 2454
ATTEST, n. Witness; testimony; attestation. [Little used.] 2454
ATTESTATION, n. Testimony; witness; a solemn or official declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; evidence. The truth appears from the attestation of witnesses, or of the proper officer. The subscription of a name to a writing is an attestation. 2454
ATTESTED, pp. Proved or supported by testimony, solemn or official; witnessed; supported by evidence. 2454
ATTESTING, ppr. Witnessing; calling to witness; affirming in support of. 2455
ATTESTOR, n. One who attests. 2455
ATTIC, a. [L. Atticus; Gr.] 2455
ATTIC, n. 2455
ATTICISM, n. 2455
ATTICIZE, v.t. To conform or make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica. 2456
ATTICIZE, v.i. To use atticisms, or the idiom of the Athenians. 2456
ATTICS, n. plu. The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Attica. 2456
ATTIRE, v.t. 2456
ATTIRE, n. 2456
ATTIRED, pp. Dressed; decked with ornaments or attire. 2456
ATTIRER, n. One who dresses or adorns with attire. 2456
ATTIRING, ppr. Dressing; adorning with dress or attire. 2456
ATTITLE, v.t. To entitle. [Not in use.] 2456
ATTITUDE, n. [L. actus, ago.] 2457
ATTOLLENT, a. [L. attollens, attollo, of ad and tollor, to lift.] 2457
ATTOLLENT, n. a muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the tip of the nose, or the upper eye lid; otherwise called levator and elevator. 2457
ATTORN, v.i. [L. ad and torno.] 2457
ATTORNEY, n. plu. attorneys. 2457
ATTORNEY, v.t. To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy. [Not in use.] 2458
ATTORNEYSHIP, n. The office of an attorney; agency for another. 2458
ATTORNING, ppr. Acknowledging a new lord, or transferring homage and fealty to the purchaser of an estate. 2458
ATTORNMENT, n. The act of a feudatory, vassal or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his

homage and service. 2458
ATTRACT, v.t. [L. attraho, attractus, of ad and trako, to draw. See Drag and Draw.] 2458
ATTRACT, n. Attraction. [Not in use.] 2459
ATTRACTABILITY, n. The quality of being attractable, or of being subject to the law of attraction. 2459
ATTRACTABLE, a. That may be attracted; subject to attraction. 2459
ATTRACTED, pp. Drawn towards; invited; allured; engaged. 2459
ATTRACTIC, ATTRACTICAL, a. Having power to draw to. [Not used.] 2459
ATTRACTILE, a. That has power to attract. 2459
ATTRACTING, ppr. Drawing to or towards; inviting; alluring; engaging. 2459
ATTRACTINGLY, adv. In an attracting manner. 2459
ATTRACTION, n. 2459
ATTRACTIVE, a. 2460
ATTRACTIVELY, adv. With the power of attracting, or drawing to. 2461
ATTRACTIVENESS, n. The quality of being attractive, or engaging. 2461
ATTRACTOR, n. The person or thing that attracts. 2461
ATTRAHENT, a. [L. attrahens.] Drawing to; or as a noun, that which draws to. 2461
ATTRAP, v.t. To clothe; to dress. [Not in use.] 2461
ATTRECTATION, n. [L. attrectatio.] Frequent handling. 2461
ATTRIBUTABLE, a. [See Attribute.] 2461
ATTRIBUTE, v.t. [L. attribuo; ad and tribuo, to divide, to bestow, to assign; tribus, a tribe, division or ward. See Tribe.] 2461
ATTRIBUTE, n. 2461
ATTRIBUTED, pp. Ascribed; yielded as due; imputed. 2462
ATTRIBUTING, ppr. Ascribing; yielding or giving as due; imputing. 2462
ATTRIBUTION, n. The act of attributing, or the quality ascribed; commendation. 2462
ATTRIBUTIVE, a. Pertaining to or expressing an attribute. 2462
ATTRIBUTIVE, n. In grammar, a word significant of an attribute; as an adjective, verb or particle, which is the attribute of a substance. 2462
ATTRITE, a. [L. attritus, worn, of ad and tero to wear; Gr. See Trite.] worn by rubbing or friction. 2462
ATTRITENESS, n. the being much worn. 2462
ATTRITION, n. 2462
ATTUNE, v.t. [of ad and tune. See Tone and Tune.] 2463
ATTUNED, pp. Made musical or harmonious; accommodated in sound. 2463
ATTUNING, ppr. Putting in tune; making musical, or accordant in sound. 2463
ATWAIN, adv. In twain; asunder. Obs. 2463
ATWEEN, adv. Between. Obs. 2463
ATWIXT, adv. Betwixt. Obs. 2463
ATWO, adv. In two. Obs. 2463
AUBAINE, n. aub'ain. 2463
AUBURN, a. Brown; of a dark color. 2463
AUCTION, n. [L. auctio, a public sale; Eng. to hawk. See Hawk.] 2464
AUCTIONARY, a. Belonging to an auction or public sale. 2464
AUCTIONEER, n. [L. auctionarius.] 2464
AUCTIONEER, v.t. To sell at auction. 2464
AUCUPATION, n. [L. aucupatio, from aucupor, of avis and capio.] The act or practice of taking birds; fowling; bird-catching. [Little used.] 2464
AUDACIOUS, a. [L. audax; audeo, to dare. The sense is, advancing forward.] 2464
AUDACIOUSLY, adv. In an impudent manner; with excess of boldness. 2464
AUDACIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being audacious; impudence; audacity. 2465
AUDACITY, n. 2465
AUDEANISM, n. Anthropomorphism; or the doctrine of Audeus, who maintained that God has a human shape, from Genesis 1:26. 2465

AUDIBLE, a. [L. audibilis, from audio, to hear. This word is evidently connected with the name of the ear; Gr.] 2465
AUDIBLENESS, n. The quality of being audible. 2465
AUDIBLY, adv. In an audible manner; in a manner so as to be heard. 2465
AUDIENCE, n. 2465
AUDIENT, n. A hearer. [Not in use.] 2466
AUDIT, n. [L. audit, he hears.] 2466
AUDIT, v.t. To examine and adjust an account or accounts, by proper officers, or by persons legally authorized for the purpose; as, to audit the accounts of a treasurer, or of parties who have a suit depending in court. 2466
AUDIT-HOUSE, n. An appendage to a cathedral, in which the business belonging to it is transacted. 2466
AUDITIVE, a. Having the power of hearing. 2466
AUDITOR, [L.] 2466
AUDITORSHIP, n. The office of auditor. 2467
AUDITORY, a. That has the power of hearing; pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing; as, the auditory nerve. 2467
AUDITORY, n. [L. auditorium.] 2467
AUDITRESS, n. A female hearer. 2467
AUF, n. A fool; a simpleton. [See Oaf.] 2467
AUGEAN, a. The Augean stable, in Grecian mythology, is represented as belonging to Augeas or Augias, one of the Argonauts, and afterwards king of Elis. This prince kept a great number of oxen, in a stable which was never cleansed, until Hercules undertook the task; a task which it seemed impracticable to execute. Hence the Augean stable came to represent what is deemed impracticable, or a place which has not, for a long time been cleansed. 2467
AUGER, n. 2467
AUGER-HOLE, n. A hole made by an auger. 2468
AUGHT, n. aut. [L. qui, quae, quod, quid, what, to be the same word varied in orthography. This word should not be written ought.] 2468
AUGITE, n. [Gr. brightness.] 2468
AUGITIC, a. Pertaining to augite; resembling augite, or partaking of its nature and characters. 2468
AUGMENT, v.t. [L. augmento, augmentum, from augeo, auxi, to increase; Gr. It seems to be the Eng. to wax, or to eke.] 2468
AUGMENT, v.i. To increase; to grow larger; as, a stream augments by rain. 2469
AUGMENT, n. 2469
AUGMENTABLE, a. That may be increased; capable of augmentation. 2469
AUGMENTATION, n. 2469
AUGMENTATIVE, a. Having the quality or power of augmenting. 2470
AUGMENTER — AUTOPSY 2471
AUGMENTER, n. He that augments. 2471
AUGMENTING, ppr. Increasing; enlarging. 2471
AUGUR, n. [L. augur. The first syllable is from avis, a fowl; but the meaning and origin of the last syllable are not obvious.] 2471
AUGUR, v.i. To guess; to conjecture by signs or omens; to prognosticate. 2471
AUGUR, v.t. To predict or foretell; as, to augur ill success. 2471
AUGURAL, a. [L. auguralis.] Pertaining to an augur, or to prediction by the appearance of birds. The Romans had their augural staff and augural books. 2471
AUGURATE, v.i. To judge by augury; to predict. [Little used.] 2471
AUGURATION, n. The practice of augury, or the foretelling of events by the chattering and flight of birds. It may be used for prediction by other signs and omens. 2471
AUGURED, pp. Conjectured by omens; prognosticated. 2471
AUGURER, n. An augur. [Not legitimate.] 2471
AUGURIAL, a. Relating to augurs. 2472

AUGURIZE, v.t. To augur. [Not in use.] 2472
AUGUROUS, a. Predicting; foretelling; foreboding. 2472
AUGURY, n. [L. augurium.] 2472
AUGUST, a. [L. augustus. The first syllable of this word is probably from the root of augeo, or of awe.] 2472
AUGUST, n. The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. The old Roman name was Sextilis, the sixth month from March, the month in which the primitive Romans, as well as Jews, began the year. The name was changed to August in honor of the Emperor Octavius Augustus, on account of his victories, and his entering on his first consulate in that month. 2472
AUGUSTAN, a. 2472
AUGUSTINIANS, n. Those divines, who from St. Augustin, maintain that grace is effectual from its nature, absolutely and morally, not relatively and gradually. 2473
AUGUSTINS, AUGUSTINIANS, n. An order of monks, so called from St. Augustin. They originally were hermits, and called Austin friars. They were congregated into one body by Pope Alexander IV., under Lanfranc, in 1256. They clothe in black, and make one of the four orders of mendicants. 2473
AUGUSTNESS, n. Dignity of mien; grandeur; magnificence. 2473
AUK, n. [contracted from Alca.] The alca, a genus of aquatic fowls, of the order of ansers, including the northern penguin or great auk, the little auk or black and white diver, the puffin, etc. 2473
AULARIAN, n. [L. aula, a hall.] At oxford, the member of a hall, distinguished from a collegian. 2473
AULETIC, a. [Gr. from a pipe.] 2473
AULIC, a. [L. audicus, from aula, a hall, court or palace; Gr.] 2473
AUMAIL, v.t. To figure or variegate. [Not used.] 2474
AUMBRY. [See Ambry.] 2474
AUME, n. A dutch measure for Rhenish wine, containing 40 gallons. 2474
AUNE, n. [A contraction of aulne, ulna.] 2474
AUNT, n. [L. amita, contracted.] 2474
AURA, n. [L. from Heb. a stream; Gr. See Air.] 2474
AURATE, n. [Supposed to be from aurum, gold.] 2474
AURATE, n. [L. aurum, gold; Heb. light fire, and to shine, from its color.] 2474
AURATED, a. Resembling gold. 2474
AURELIA, n. [from aurum, or aur, gold, from its color. See Chrysalis.] 2474
AURELIAN, a. Like or pertaining to the aurelia. 2475
AURIC, a. [from aurum, gold.] Pertaining to gold. The auric acid is a saturated combination of gold and oxygen. 2475
AURICLE, n. [L. auricula, dim. from auris, the ear.] 2475
AURICULA, n. That species of primrose, called, from the shape of its leaves, bear's ear.
AURICULAR, a. [from L. auricula, the ear.] 24752475
AURICULARLY, adv. In a secret manner; by way of whisper, or voice addressed to the ear. 2475
AURICULATE, a. Shaped like the ear. 2476
AURICULATED, a. Having large or elongated ears; as the auriculated vulture. 2476
AURIFEROUS, a. [L. aurifer, from aurum, gold, and fero, to produce.] 2476
AURIGA, n. [L. of aurea, orea, a head-stall, a bridle, and rego, to govern or manage.]2476
AURIGATION, n. [L. auriga.] The act or practice of driving horses harnessed to carriages.
AURIPIGMENTUM. [See Orpiment.] 24762476
AURISCALP, n. [L. auris, ear, and scalpo, to scrape.] 2476
AURIST, n. [L. auris, ear.] One skilled in disorders of the ear, or who professes to cure them. 2476
AUROCHS, n. A species of ox, whose bones are found in gravel and alluvial soil. 2476
AURORA, n. [L. aurora; Heb. light and to raise.] 2477
AURORAL, a. Belonging to the aurora, or to the northern lights; resembling the twilight.

ARUM, n. [L. See Aurate.] Gold. 24772477
AUSCULTATION, n. [L. from antiq. ause, Gr. the ear, and cultus, from colo, to use or exercise.] 2478
AUSPICATE, v.t. [L. asupicor.] 2478
AUSPICE, AUSPICES, n. [L. auspicium, of avis, a bird, and specio, to inspect.] 2478
AUSPICIOUS, a. [See Auspice.] 2478
AUSPICIOUSLY, adv. With favorable omens; happily; prosperously; favorably; propitiously. 2479
AUSPICIOUSNESS, n. A state of fair promise; prosperity. 2479
AUSTER, n. [L.] The south wind. 2479
AUSTERE, a. [L. Austerus.] 2479
AUSTERELY, adv. Severely; rigidly; harshly. 2479
AUSTERENESS, n. 2479
AUSTERITY, n. [L. austeritas.] Severity of manners or life; rigor; strictness; harsh discipline. It is particularly applied to the mortifications of a monastic life, which are called austerities. 2479
AUSTRAL, a. [L. australis, from auster, the south wind, or south.] 2479
AUSTRALASIA, n. [austral and Asia.] A name given to the countries situated to the south of Asia; comprehending New Holland, New Guinea, New Zealand, etc. 2479
AUSTRIAN, a. [from Austria. This word is formed with the Latin termination, ia, country.]
AUSTRIAN, n. A native of Austria. 24802480
AUSTRINE, a. [L. austrinus, from auster, south.] 2480
AUSTROMANCY, n. [from auster, the south wind, and Gr. divination.] 2480
AUTHENTIC, AUTHENTICAL, a. [Low L. authenticus, from the Gr. from an author or maker; one who does any thing by his own right; also one who kills himself. The first syllable is from Gr. which is probably from the root of author, auctor; and the sense of self-murderer seems to indicate that the other constituent of the word is from Gr. to kill, but the primary sense of which is, to strike, to drive or thrust with the hand, etc. In the word before us, the sense is to throw, or to set; hence authentic is set, fixed, made or made certain by the author, by one's own self.] 2480
AUTHENTICALLY, adv. In an authentic manner; with the requisite or genuine authority.
AUTHENTICALNESS, n. The quality of being authentic; genuineness; the quality of 2481
being of good authority; authenticity. 2481
AUTHENTICATE, v.t. To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof, attestation, or formalities, required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit. 2481
AUTHENTICATED, pp. Rendered authentic; having received the forms which prove genuineness. 2481
AUTHENTICATING, ppr. Giving authority by the necessary signature, seal, attestation or other forms. 2481
AUTHENTICATION, n. The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities. 2481
AUTHENTICITY, n. Genuineness; the quality of being of genuine original; as the authenticity of the scriptures. 2481
AUTHENTICNESS, n. Authenticity. [Rarely used.] 2481
AUTHOR, n. [L. auctor. The Latin word is from the root of augeo, to increase, or cause to enlarge. The primary sense is one who brings or causes to come forth.] 2482
AUTHOR, v.t. To occasion; to effect. [Not used.] 2482
AUTHORESS, n. A female author. 2482
AUTHORITATIVE, a. 2482
AUTHORITATIVELY, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority. 2482
AUTHORITATIVENESS, n. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance. 2482
AUTHORITY, n. [L. auctoritas.] 2482

AUTHORIZATION, n. The act of giving authority, or legal power; establishment by authority. 2483
AUTHORIZE, v.t. 2483
AUTHORIZED, pp. Warranted by right; supported by authority; derived from legal or proper authority; having power or authority. 2484
AUTHORIZING, ppr. Giving authority to, or legal power, credit, or permission. 2484
AUTHORSHIP, n. [author and ship.] The quality or state of being an author. 2484
AUTOBIOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. biography.] 2484
AUTOCHTHON, n. [Gr.] One who rises or grows out of the earth. 2484
AUTOCRASY, n. [Gr. self, and power, or to govern, to take or hold.] 2484
AUTOCRAT, AUTOCRATER, 2484
AUTOCRATOR, n. 2484
AUTOCRATIC, AUTOCRATICAL, a. Pertaining to autocracy; absolute; holding independent and unlimited powers of government. 2485
AUTOCRATRIX, n. A female sovereign, who is independent and absolute; a title given to the Empresses of Russia. 2485
AUTOGRAPH, AUTOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. self, and writing.] 2485
AUTOGRAPHIC, AUTOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to an autograph, or one's own hand writing. 2485
AUTOMALITE, n. A mineral called by Hauy, spinelle zincifere. it is classed with the spinel ruby. it occurs imbedded in talcky slate; the color, a dark green. It is crystallized in regular octahedrons, or in tetrahedrons with truncated angles. It is harder than quartz, but not so hard as spinel. It is sometimes called gahnite, from Gahn, its discoverer. 2485
AUTOMATH, n. [Gr. to learn.] One who is self taught. 2485
AUTOMATIC, AUTOMATICAL, a. 2485
AUTOMATION, n. [Gr. self. The Greek plural, automata, is sometimes used; but the regular English plural, automatons, is preferable.] 2486
AUTOMATOUS, a. Having in itself the power of motion. 2486
AUTONOMOUS, a. [Infra.] Independent in government; having the right of self government. 2486
AUTONOMY, n. [Gr. self, and law, rule.] 2486
AUTOPSY, n. [Gr. self, and sight.] 2486
AUTOPTICAL — AVULSION 2487
AUTOPTICAL, a. Seen with one's own eyes. 2487
AUTOPTICALLY, adv. By means of ocular view, or one's own observation. 2487
AUTUMN, n. au'tum. [L. autumnus, "Etymon multum torquetur."] 2487
AUTUMNAL, a. Belonging to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; as autumnal fruits. 2487
AUTUMNAL, n. A plant that flowers in Autumn. The autumnals form the third division of plants in Du Pas' arrangement. 2487
AUXESIS, n. [Gr. increase.] 2487
AUXILIAR, AUXILIARY, a. [L. auxiliaris, from auxilium, aid, uuxilior, to aid.] 2487
AUXILIARIES, n. plu. Foreign troops in the service of nations at war. 2488
AUXILIARY, n. 2488
AVAIL, v.t. [L. valeo, to be strong or able, to profit, to be of force or authority; Eng. well. The primary sense is, to stretch or extend, whence strength, value.] 2488
AVAIL, v.i. To be of use, or advantage; to answer the purpose; as, strength without judgment will rarely avail. Generally, it signifies to have strength, force or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object; as, the plea in bar must avail, that is, be sufficient to defeat the suit; this scheme will not avail; medicines will not avail to check the disease; suppositions, without proof, will not avail. 2488
AVAIL, n. Profit; advantage towards success; benefit; as, labor without economy is of little avail. It seems usually to convey the idea of efficacious aid or strength. 2488
AVAILABLE, a. 2488
AVAILABLENESS, n. 2489
AVAILABLY, adv. Powerfully; profitably; advantageously; validly; efficaciously. 2489

AVAILING, pp. Turning to profit; using to advantage or effect. 2489
AVAILMENT, n. Profit; efficacy; successful issue. [Little used.] 2489
AVAILS, n. plu. Profits or proceeds. It is used in New England, for the proceeds of goods sold, or for rents, issues or profits. 2489
AVALANCHE, AVALANGE, n. 2489
AVANT, n. The front of an army. [Not used. See Van.] 2489
AVANTGUARD, n. The van or advanced body of an army. [See Vanguard.] 2489
AVANTURINE, n. A variety of quartz rock containing spangles. 2489
AVARICE, n. [L. avaritia, from avarus, from aveo, to covet.] 2489
AVARICIOUS, a. Covetous; greedy of gain; immoderately desirous of accumulating property. 2490
AVARICIOUSLY, adv. Covetously; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth. 2490
AVARICIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being avaricious; insatiable or inordinate passion for property. 2490
AVAROUS, a. Covetous. [Not used.] 2490
AVAST, exclam. In seamen's language, cease; stop; stay. 2490
AVAUNT, exel. 2490
AVEMARY, n. [from the first words of Gabriel's salutation to the Virgin Mary; L. ave, hail.]
AVENACEOUS, a. [L. avenacceus, from avena, oats.] 24902490
AVENAGE, n. A certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty. 2490
AVENER, AVENOR, n. 2490
AVENGE, v.t. avenj'. [L. vindex.] 2491
AVEGEANCE, n. Punishment. [Not used. See Vengeance.] 2491
AVENGED, pp. Satisfied by the punishment of the offender; vindicated; punished. 2491
AVENGEMENT, n. Vengeance; punishment; the act of taking satisfaction for an injury in inflicting pain or evil on the offender; satisfaction taken; revenge. 2492
AVENGER, n. One who avenges or vindicates; a vindicator; a revenger. 2492
AVENGERESS, n. A female avenger. 2492
AVENGING, ppr. Executing vengeance; taking satisfaction for an injury by the punishment of the offender; vindicating. 2492
AVENS, n. The herb bennet. 2492
AVENTINE, a. Pertaining to Mons Aventinus, one of the seven hills on which Rome stood.
AVENTURE, n. [L. venio, to come.] 24922492
AVENUE, n. [L. venio.] 2492
AVER, v.t. [See Verify.] 2493
AVERAGE, n. 2493
AVERAGE, a. Medial; containing a mean proportion. 2494
AVERAGE, v.t. To find the mean of unequal sums or quantities; to reduce to a medium; to divide among a number, according to a given proportion; as, to average a loss. 2494
AVERAGE, v.i. To form a mean or medial sum or quantity; as, the losses of the owners will average 25 dollars each. 2494
AVERAGED, pp. Reduced or formed into a mean proportion, or into shares proportioned to each man's property. 2494
AVERAGING, ppr. Forming a mean proportion out of unequal sums or quantities, or reducing to just shares according to each man's property. 2494
AVERMENT, n. [See Aver.] 2494
AVERNAT, n. A sort of grape. 2494
AVERNIAN, a. Pertaining to Avernus, a lake of Campania in Italy, famous for its poisonous qualities, which the poets represent as so malignant, as to kill fowls flying over. Hence, as authors tell us, its name, without birds. 2494
AVERPENNY, n. Money paid towards the kings carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts in kind. 2494
AVERRED, pp. Affirmed; laid with an averment. 2495

AVERRING, ppr. Affirming; declaring positively; offering to justify or verify. 2495
AVERROIST, n. One of a sect of peripatetic philosophers, who were so demoninated from Averroes, a celebrated Arabian author. They held the soul to be mortal, though they pretended to submit to the christian theology. 2495
AVERRUNCATE, v.t. [L. averrunco, of ab and erunco, from runco, to weed, or rake away.] 2495
AVERRUNCATION, n. The act of tearing up or raking away by the roots. 2495
AVERSATION, n. [L. aversor. See Avert.] 2495
AVERSE, a. avers'. [See Avert.] The literal sense of this word is, turned from, in manifestation of dislike. Hence the real sense is, 2495
AVERSELY, adv. avers'ly. With repugnance; unwillingly. 2496
AVERSENESS, n. avers'ness. Opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness.
AVERSION, n. [L. averto.] 2496 2496
AVERT, v.t. [L. averto, a, from, and verto, to turn, anciently, vorto; hence vertex, vortex, averto; probably allied to L. vario; Eng. veer.] 2496
AVERT, v.i. To turn away. 2497
AVERTER, n. One that turns away; that which turns away. 2497
AVERTING, ppr. Turning from; turning away. 2497
AVIARY, n. [L. aviarium, from avis, a fowl.] 2497
AVIDIOUSLY, adv. [See Avidity.] Eagerly; with greediness. 2497
AVIDITY, n. [L. aviditas, from avidus, and this from aveo, to desire, to have appetite; Heb. to desire, or covet.] 2497
AVIGATO, AVOCADO, n. The Persea, or alligator-pear, a species ranked under the genus Laurus, a native of the W. Indies. The tree has a straight trunk, long oval pointed leaves, and flowers of six petals disposed like a star, produced in clusters, on the extremities of the branches. The fruit is insipid. 2497
AVILE, v.t. [See Vile.] To depreciate. [Not in use.] 2498
AVISE, AVISO, n. Advice; intelligence. [Not in use.] 2498
AVISE, v.i. s as z. To consider. [Not in use.] 2498
AVISEMENT, n. Advisement. [See Advice and Advise.] 2498
AVOCATE, v.t. [L. avoco, from a and voco, to call. See Voice and Vocal.] 2498
AVOCATION, n. [See Vocation, Voice, Vocal.] 2498
AVOCATIVE, a. Calling off. [Not used.] 2498
AVOID, v.t. [Eng. side, void, widow; L. vidua, vito, evito. See Void.] 2498
AVOID, v.i. To retire; to withdraw. 2499
AVOIDABLE, a. 2499
AVOIDANCE, n. 2499
AVOIDED, pp. Shunned; evaded; made void; ejected. 2500
AVOIDER, n. 2500
AVOIDING, ppr. Shunning, escaping; keeping at a distance; ejecting; evacuating; making void, or vacant. 2500
AVOIDLESS, a. That cannot be avoided; inevitable. 2500
AVOIRDUPOIS, n. s as z. [See Poise.] 2500
AVOLATION, n. [L. avolo, to fly away, of a and volo. See Volatile.] 2500
AVOSET, AVOSETTA, n. In ornithology, a species of fowls, arranged under the genus, recurvirostra, and placed by Linne in the grallic order, but by Pennant and Latham, among the palmipeds. The bill is long, slender, flexible and bent upward towards the tip. This bird is of the size of a lapwing, with very long legs, and the feathers variegated with black and white. It is found both in Europe and America. 2500
AVOUCH, v.t. [L. voco, advoco. See Voice.] 2501
AVOUCH, n. Evidence; testimony; declaration. [Little used.] 2501
AVOUCHABLE, a. That may be avouched. [Little used.] 2501
AVOUCHED, pp. Affirmed; maintained; called in to support. 2501
AVOUCHER, n. One who avouches. 2501

AVOUCHING, ppr. Affirming; calling in to maintain; vindicating. 2501
AVOUCHMENT, n. Declaration; the act of avouching. 2501
AVOW, v.t. [L. voveo.] 2501
AVOW, n. A vow or determination. [Not used.] 2501
AVOWABLE, a. That may be avowed, or openly acknowledged with confidence. 2501
AVOWAL, n. An open declaration; frank acknowledgment. 2502
AVOWANT, n. The defendant in replevin, who avows the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking. 2502
AVOWED, pp. Openly declared; owned; frankly acknowledged. 2502
AVOWEDLY, adv. In an open manner; with frank acknowledgment. 2502
AVOWEE, n. Sometimes used for advowee, the person who has a right to present to a benefice, the patron. [See Advowson.] 2502
AVOWER, n. One who avows, owns, or asserts. 2502
AVOWING, ppr. Openly declaring; frankly acknowledging; justifying. 2502
AVOWRY, n. In law, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avows and justifies the taking; the act of maintaining the right to distrain, by the distrainer, or defendant in replevin. 2502
AVOWTRY, [See Advoutry.] 2502
AVULSED, a. [See Avulsion.] Plucked or pulled off. 2502
AVULSION, n. [L. avulsio, from avello, a and vello, to pull coinciding with Heb. to separate; Eng. pull.] 2502
AWAIT — AZYMOUS 2503
AWAIT, v.t. [a and wait. See Wait.] 2503
AWAIT, n. Ambush; in a state of waiting for. 2503
AWAITING, ppr. Waiting for; looking for; expecting; being ready or in store for. 2503
AWAKE, v.t. pret. awoke, awaked; pp. awaked. [The L. vigilo seems to be formed on this root. See Wake.] 2503
AWAKE, v.i. 2503
AWAKE, a. Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action. 2504
AWAKEN, v.t. awa'kn. This is the word awake, with its Saxon infinitive. It is transitive or intransitive; but more frequently transitive, as awake is more frequently intransitive. its significations are the same as those of awake. 2504
AWAKENED, pp. Roused from sleep, in a natural or moral sense. 2504
AWAKENER, n. He or that which awakens. 2504
AWAKENING, n. A revival of religion, or more general attention to religion, than usual.
AWARD, v.t. [See Guard and Regard.] 25042504
AWARD, v.i. To judge; to determine; to make an award. 2504
AWARD, n. 2504
AWARDED, pp. Adjudged, or given by judicial sentence, or by the decision of arbitrators.
AWARDER, n. One that awards, or assigns by sentence or judicial determination; a 2505
judge. 2505
AWARDING, ppr. Adjudging; assigning by judicial sentence; determining. 2505
AWARE, a. [See Ware and Wary.] 2505
AWARE, v.i. To beware; to be cautious. [Not legitimate.] 2505
AWARN, v.t. To warn, which see. 2505
AWATCHA, n. A bird of Kamtchatka, enumerated by Pennant, among the warblers. The upper parts of the body are of a deep brown color; the throat and breast white, with black spots. 2505
AWAY, adv. [See Way.] 2505
AWE, n. aw. [Gr. to be astonished.] 2506
AWE, v.t. To strike with fear and reverence; to influence by fear, terror or respect; as, his majesty awed them into silence. 2506
AWEARY, a. Weary, which see. 2506
AWEATHER, adv. aweth'er. [a and weather.] 2507

AWE-COMMANDING, a. Striking or influencing by awe. 2507
AWED, pp. Struck with fear; influenced by fear or reverence. 2507
AWEIGH, adv. [a and weigh.] Atrip. The anchor is aweigh, when it is just drawn out of the ground, and hangs perpendicular. [See Atrip.] 2507
AWE-INSPIRING, a. Impressing with awe. 2507
AWESTRUCK, a. Impressed or struck with awe. 2507
AWFUL, a. [awe and full.] 2507
AWFULLY, adv. In a manner to fill with awe; in a reverential manner. 2507
AWFULNESS, n. 2507
AWHAPE, v.t. awhap'. To strike; to confound. Obs. 2508
AWHILE, adv. [a and while, time, or interval.] 2508
AWK, a. 2508
AWKWARD, a. [awk and ward.] 2508
AWKWARDLY, adv. Clumsily; in a rude or bungling manner; inelegantly; badly. 2508
AWKWARDNESS, n. Clumsiness; ungracefulness in manners; want of dexterity in the use of the hands or instruments; unsuitableness. 2508
AWL, n. 2509
AWLESS, a. [awe and less.] 2509
AWLWORT, n. [awl and wort. See Wort.] 2509
AWM, AUM, n. 2509
AWN, n. [Gr.] 2509
AWNING, n. 2509
AWNLESS, a. Without awn or beard. 2510
AWNY, a. Having awns' full of beard. 2510
AWOKE, The preterit of awake. 2510
AWORK, adv. 2510
AWORKING, adv. At work; into a state of working or action. 2510
AWRY, a. or adv. 2510
AX, n. improperly written axe. [Gr.] 2510
AXAYACAT, n. A fly in Mexico, whose eggs, deposited on rushes and flags, in large quantities, are sold and used as a sort of caviare, called ahuauhtli. This was a dish among the Mexicans, as it now is among the Spaniards. 2510
AXESTONE, AXSTONE, n. A mineral, a subspecies of jade; less hard than nephrite; of a leek or grass green, olive green or greenish gray color. It occurs amorphous, or in rolled fragments. It is found chiefly in New Zealand and the S. Sea isles, where it is used by the rude natives for axes and other instruments. 2511
AXIFORM a. [L. axis, and forma.] In the form of an axis. 2511
AXIL, n. [L. axilla; Heb. to separate or set apart; whence armpits.] 2511
AXILLAR, AXILLARY, a. Pertaining to the armpit, or to the axil of plants. Axillary leaves are those which proceed from the angle formed by the stem and branch. 2511
AXINITE, n. A mineral which sometimes occurs in lamellar masses, but commonly in crystals, whose general form is that of a very oblique rhomb, or rather, four-sided prism, so flattened that some of its edges become thin and sharp, like that of an ax; whence its name, Gr. This is the thumerstone of Kirwan. It has been sometimes called yanolite and violet shorl. 2511
AXINOMANCY, n. [Gr. an ax, and divination.] 2511
AXIOM, n. [Gr. authority, an authoritative sentence, or that which is assumed, from worthy, and to think worthy, to esteem; Eng. to ask, that which is asked, sought or esteemed.] 2511
AXIOMATIC, AXIOMATICAL, a. Pertaining to an axiom; having the nature of self evident truths or received principles. 2512
AXIS, n. plu. axes. [L.; Gr.] 2512
AXLE, AXLE-TREE, n. [See Axis.] 2513
AXOLOTE, n. A water lizard found in the Mexican lake, about eight inches in length,

sometimes much larger. The skin is black and soft. It swims with its feet, which resemble those of a frog. It has a periodical evacuation of blood, like the human female. 2513
AY, AYE, adv. 2513
AYE, adv. [L. avum, which, without its termination, is av, aw; probably a contracted word.]
AYLE, n. In law, a grandfather. 2513 2513
AYRY. [See Aerie.] 2513
AZAROLE, n. A species of thorn; the three grained medlar, a species of crataegus. 2513
AZERIRA, AZERIT, AZERITTA, n. A species of plum or prunus. 2514
AZIMUTH, n. 2514
AZOTE, n. [Gr. priv. and life, or vital.] 2514
AZOTH, n. 2515
AZOTIC, a. Pertaining to azote; fatal to animal life. 2515
AZOTITE, n. A salt formed by a combination of the protoxyd of azote, or nitrous oxyd, with an alkali. 2515
AZURE, a. azh'ur. 2515
AZURE, azh'ur. 2515
AZURE, v.t. To color blue. 2515
AZURED, a. Colored azure; being of an azure color. 2515
AZURE-STONE, AZURITE, n. Another name of the lazulite. 2515
AZURN, a. Of a blue color. [Little used.] 2515
AZYME, n. [See Azymous.] Unleavened bread. [Not in use.] 2516
AZYMITE, n. [See Azymous.] In church history, azymites are Christians who administer the eucharist with unleavened bread. 2516
AZYMOUS, a. [Gr., leaven.] Unleavened; unfermented; as sea-biscuit. 2516
B 2517
B — BAILABLE 2517
B is the second letter, and the first articulation, or consonant, in the English, as in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and most other alphabets. In the Ethiopic, it is the ninth letter, and its shape is that of a hut. Perhaps from this or other like figure, it received its Hebrew name, beth, a house. It is a mute and a labial, being formed by pressing the whole length of the lips together, as in pronouncing eb. It is less perfectly mute than p, as may be perceived by pronouncing the syllables ab and ap. It is convertible, 1st, with p, as in the Celtic, ben or pen, a mountain; in the English, beak and peak, beck and peck; 2d, with v, as in the German, silber for silver; and in Spanish, b and v are used indifferently; 3d, with f, as in bore and perforo; Eng. bear, L. fero; in the celtic bun, bunadh, bunait, stock, origin, foundation; English, found; L. fundamentum; with the Gr. as Bilip; 4th, with the v and w; as, Ir. fior, L. verus; fear, vir; Ir. buaic, the wick of a candle. 2517
BAA, n. The cry or appropriate bleating of sheep. 2517
BAA, v.i. To cry or bleat as sheep. 2518
BAAL, n. An idol among the ancient Chaldeans and Syrians, representing the sun. The word signifies also lord, or commander; and the character of the idol was varied by different nations, at different times. Thus Baal Berith is supposed to signify the Lord of the Covenant; Baal Peor, or rather Baal Phegor, the Lord of the dead. Psalm 106:28. Baal Zebub, the god of flies, etc. 2518
BABBLE, v.i. 2518
BABBLE, v.t. To prate; to utter. 2518
BABBLE, n. Idle talk; senseless prattle. 2518
BABBLEMENT, n. Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words. 2518
BABBLER, n. An idle talker; an irrational prattler; a teller of secrets. 2518
BABBLING, ppr. Talking idly; telling secrets. 2518
BABBLING, n. Foolish talk. 1 Timothy 6:20. 2518
BABE, n. [L. pupus, a word of endearment; pupa, little girl; whence pupillus, pupilla, pupil.] 2519
BABEL, n. [Heb.] Confusion; disorder. 2519

BABERY, n. Finery to please a child; any trifling toy for children. 2519
BABISH, a. Like a babe; childish. 2519
BABISHLY, adv. Childishly. 2519
BABOON, n. A monkey of the largest species; a quadruped belonging to the genus Simia, in the class Mammalia, and order Primates, according to the system of Linne; but by Pennant arranged under the digitated quadrupeds. Baboons have short tails; a long face; a broad high muzzle; dog-like tusks, or canine teeth; and naked callosities on the buttocks. They are found only on the eastern continent. 2519
BABY, a. Like a young child; pertaining to an infant. 2519
BABY, n. [See Babe.] An infant or young child of either sex; a babe; [used in familiar language.] 2519
BABY, v.t. To treat like a young child. 2519
BABYHOOD, n. The state of being a baby. 2519
BABY-HOUSE, n. A place for children's dolls and babies. 2519
BABYLONIAN, BABYLONISH, a. Pertaining to Babylon, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia, or to the kingdom. The city stood on the river Frat, or Euphrates, and it is supposed, on the spot where the tower of Babel was founded. 2519
BABYLONIAN, n. An inhabitant of Babylonia. In ancient writers, an astrologer, as the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology. 2520
BABYLONIC, BABYLONICAL, a. Pertaining to Babylon, or made there; as Babylonic garments, carpets or hangings. 2520
BABYLONICS, n. plu. The title of a fragment of the history of the world, ending 267 years before Christ, composed by Berosus, a priest of Babylon. 2520
BABYROUSSA, n. In zoology, the Indian hog, a native of Celebes, and of Buero, but not found on the continent of Asia or of Africa. This quadruped belongs to the genus, Sus, in the class Mammalia, and order Bellua. From the outside of the upper jaw, spring two teeth twelve inches long, bending like horns, and almost touching the forehead. Along the back are some weak bristles, and on the rest of the body only a sort of wool. These animals live in herds, feed on herbage, are sometimes tamed, and their flesh is well tasted. When pursued hard, they rush into the sea, swim or dive and pass from isle to isle. In the forest, they rest their heads by hooking their upper tusks on a bough. 2520
BAC or BACK, n. 2520
BACCA, n. [L.] In botany, a berry; a fruit which consists of a pulpy pericarp, without valves, inclosing several naked seeds. 2521
BACCALAUREATE, n. [The first part of this word is from the same root as bachelor; or as Bailey supposes, from bacca, berry; and the latter part, from laurea, a laurel, from the practice of wearing a garland of bay berries.] 2521
BACCATED, a. [L. baccatus, garnished with pearls, from bacca, a berry.] 2521
BACCHANAL, BACCHANALIAN, n. [from Bacchus, Gr.,the deity of wine and revelling. L. poculum.] 2521
BACCHANAL, BACCHANALIAN, a. Revelling in intemperate drinking; riotous; noisy. 2521
BACCHANALIAN, a. Pertaining to reveling and drunkenness. Even bacchanalian madness has its charms. 2521
BACCHANALS, n. plu. Drunken feasts; the revels of bacchanalians. In antiquity, feasts in honor of Bacchus, the god of wine. These were celebrated in spring and autumn, with games and shows. 2521
BACCHIC, a. Jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication. 2521
BACCHIUS, n. In ancient poetry, a foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones; as in avari. 2521
BACCIFFEROUS, a. [L. baccifer, of bacca, a berry, and fero, to bear.] 2522
BACCIVOROUS, a. [L. bacca, berry, and voro, to eat.] 2522
BACHELOR, n. [L. baculus, a stick, that is, a shoot.] 2522
BACHELORSHIP, n. The state of being a bachelor. 2522
BACK, n. 2523
BACK, adv. To the place from which one came; as, to go back is to return. 2524
BACK, v.t. To mount; to get upon the back; sometimes perhaps to place upon the back; as, to back a horse. 2524

BACK, v.i. To move or go back; as, the horse refuses to back. 2525
BACKBITE, v.t. [back and bite] To censure, slander, reproach, or speak evil of the absent. Proverbs 25:23. 2525
BACKBITER, n. One who slanders, calumniates or speaks ill of the absent. 2525
BACKBITING, n. The act of slandering the absent; secret calumny. 2 Corinthians 12:20.
BACKBITINGLY, adv. With secret slander. 2525 2525
BACKBOARD, n. [back and board.] A board placed across the after part of a boat. 2525
BACKBONE, n. [back and bone.] The bone of the back; or the spine. 2525
BACKCARRY, n. A having on the back; a term of law. 2525
BACKDOOR, n. [back and door.] A door on the back part of a bulding; a private passage; and indirect way. 2525
BACKED, pp. Mounted; having on the back; supported by aid; seconded; moved backward. 2525
BACKED, a. Having a back; a word used in composition; as broad-backed, hump-backed. 2526
BACKFRIEND, n. [back and friend.] A secret enemy. 2526
BACKGAMMON, n. A game played by two persons, upon a table, with box and dice. The table is in two parts, on which are 24 black and white spaces, called points. Each player has 15 men of different colors for the purpose of distinction. 2526
BACKGROUND, n. [back and ground.] Ground in the rear or behind, as opposed to the front. 2526
BACKHANDED, a. [back and hand.] With the hand turned backward; as a backhanded blow. 2526
BACKHANDED, adv. With the hand directed backward; as, to strike backhanded. 2526
BACKHOUSE, n. [back and house.] A building behind the main or front building. 2526
BACKING, ppr. Mounting; moving back, as a horse; seconding. 2526
BACKPAINTING, n. [back and paint.] The method of painting mezzotinto prints, pasted on glass of a size to fit the print. 2526
BACKPIECE, n. [back and piece.] The piece of armor which covers the back. 2526
BACKRETURN, n. Repeated return. 2526
BACKROOM, n. [back and room.] A room behind the front room, or in the back part of the house. 2526
BACKS, n. Among dealers in leather, the thickest and best tanned hides. 2526
BACKSET, a. [back and set.] Set upon in the rear. 2527
BACKSIDE, n. [back and side.] The back part of anything; the part behind that which is presented to the face of a spectator. Exodus 3:1. 2527
BACKSLIDE, v.i. [back and slide.] To fall off; to apostatize; to turn gradually from the faith and practice of christianity. Jeremiah 3:6-22; Hosea 4:16. 2527
BACKSLIDER, n. An apostate; one who falls from the faith and practice of religion. Proverbs 14:14. 2527
BACKSLIDING, n. The act of apostatizing from faith or practice; a falling insensibly from religion into sin or idolatry. Jeremiah 5:6. 2527
BACKSTAFF, n. [back and staff, so called from its being used with the observer's back toward the sun.] 2527
BACKSTAIRS, n. [back and stairs.] 2527
BACKSTAYS, n. [back and stay.] 2527
BACKSWORD, n. [back and sword.] 2528
BACKWARD, BACKWARDS, adv. [back and ward. See Ward.] With the back in advance; as, to move backward. 2528
BACKWARD, a. Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating. For wiser brutes are backward to be slaves. 2529
BACKWARD, n. The things or state behind or past. 2529
BACKWARDLY, adv. Unwillingly; reluctantly; adversely; perversely. 2529
BACKWARDNESS, n. Unwillingness; reluctance, dilatoriness, or dullness in action. 2529
BACKWORM, n. [back and worm.] A small worm, in a thin skin, in the reins of a hawk. [See Filanders.] 2529

BACON, n. ba'kn. 2529
BACULE, n. In fortification, a kind of portcullis or gate, made like a pit-fall, with a counterpoise, and supported by two great stakes. 2530
BACULITE, n. [L. baculus.] 2530
BACULOMETRY, n. [L. baculus, a staff, and Gr. measure.] 2530
BAD, a. [Heb. to perish or destroy] 2530
BAD, BADE, the past tense of bid. [See Bid.] 2531
BADGE, n. [I know not the affinities of this word, not having found it in any other language. Probably it belongs to class Bg.] 2531
BADGE, v.t. To mark, or distinguish with a badge. 2531
BADGER, n. In law, a person who is licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another, without incurring the penalties of engrossing. 2531
BADGER, n. A quadruped of the genus Ursus, of a clumsy make, with short, thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet. It inhabits the north of Europe and Asia, burrows, is indolent and sleepy, feeds by night on vegetables, and is very fat. Its skin is used for pistol furniture; its flesh makes good bacon, and its hair is used for brushes to soften the shades in painting. The American badger is called the ground hog, and is sometimes white. 2531
BADGER-LEGGED, a. Having legs like a badger. Johnson says having legs of unequal length; but, qu. short thick legs. 2532
BADIAGA, n. A small spunge, common in the North of Europe, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks of bruises. 2532
BADIANE, BANDIAN, n. The seed of a tree in China, which smells like anise seeds; used by the Chinese and Dutch to give their tea an aromatic taste. 2532
BADIGEON, n. A mixture of plaster and free stone, ground together and sifted, used by statuaries to fill the small holes and repair the defects of the stones, of which they make their statues. 2532
BADINAGE, n. Light or playful discourse. 2532
BADLY, adv. [from bad.] In a bad manner; not well, unskillfully; grievously; unfortunately; imperfectly. 2532
BADNESS, n. The state of being bad, evil, vicious or depraved; want of good qualities, natural or moral; as the badness of the heart, of the season, of the roads, etc. 2532
BAFFETAS, BAFTAS, BASTAS, n. An India cloth or plain muslin. That of Surat is said to be the best. 2532
BAFFLE, v.t. To mock or elude by artifice; to elude by shifts and turns; hence to defeat, or confound; as, to baffle the designs of an enemy. 2532
BAFFLE, v.i. To practice deceit. 2532
BAFFLE, n. A defeat by artifice, shifts and turns. 2532
BAFFLED, pp. Eluded; defeated; confounded. 2532
BAFFLER, n. One that baffles. 2533
BAFFLING, ppr. Eluding by shifts, and turns, or by stratagem; defeating; confounding. A baffling wind, among seamen, is one that frequently shifts, from one point to another. 2533
BAG, n. [Norm. bage, a bag, a coffer, bagnes, baggage. This word seems to be from the root of pack, pouch.] 2533
BAG, v.t. To put into a bag. 2533
BAG, v.i. To swell like a full bag, as sails when filled with wind. 2533
BAGATELLE, n. bagatel'. 2533
BAGGAGE, n. [Eng. package.] 2533
BAGGAGE, n. A low worthless woman; a strumpet. 2534
BAGGING, ppr. Swelling; becoming protuberant. 2534
BAGGING, n. The cloth or materials for bags. U. States. Edwards' W. Indies. 2534
BAGNIO, n. ban'yo. [L. balneum.] 2534
BAGPIPE, n. [bag and pipe.] 2534
BAGPIPER, n. One who plays on a bag-pipe. 2535
BAGRE, n. A small bearded fish, a species of Silurus, anguilliform, of a silvery hue, without scales, and delicious food. 2535
BAGREEF, n. [bag and reef.] A fourth and lower reef used in the British navy. 2535

BAGUET, n. In architecture, a little round molding, less than an astragal, sometimes carved and enriched. 2535
BAHAR, BARRE, n. Weights used in the E. Indies. The great bahar, for weighing pepper, cloves, nutmegs, etc., is 524 lb. 9 oz. avoirdupoise. The little bahar, for weighing quicksilver, vermilion, ivory, silk, etc., is 437 lbs. 9 oz. 2535
BAIGNE, v.t. To soak or drench. [Not used.] 2535
BAIKALITE, n. [From Baikal, a lake in Northern Asia.] 2535
BAIL, v.t. 2535
BAIL, n. The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from custody, by becoming surety for his appearance in court. 2536
BAILABLE, a. That may be set free upon bond with sureties; that may be admitted to bail; used of persons. 2536
BAILBOND — BANANA 2537
BAILBOND, n. A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's appearance in court, at the return of the writ. 2537
BAILED, pp. Released from custody on bonds for appearance in court. 2537
BAILEE, n. The person to whom goods are committed in trust, and who has a temporary possession and a qualified property in them, for the purposes of the trust. 2537
BAILER, BAILOR, n. One who delivers goods to another in trust, for some particular purpose. 2537
BAILIF, n. [Heb. lord, chief.] In England, an officer appointed by the sheriff. Bailiffs are either special, and appointed, for their adroitness, to arrest persons; or bailiffs of hundreds, who collect fines, summon juries, attend the assizes, and execute writs and process. The sheriff in England is the king's bailiff. 2537
BAILIWICK, n. [bailli, an officer, see bailiff.] 2537
BAILMENT, n. [from bail.] 2538
BAILPIECE, n. A slip of parchment or paper containing a recognizance of bail above or bail to the action. 2538
BAIRN, BARN, n. [Eng. born.] A child. [Little used in English.] 2538
BAIT, n. 2538
BAIT, v.t. To put meat on a hook or line, or in an inclosure, or among snares, to allure fish, fowls and other animals into human power. 2538
BAIT, v.i. To take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey; as, we stopped to bait. 2538
BAIT, v.t. 2538
BAIT, v.i. To clap the wings; to flutter as if to fly; or to hover as a hawk, when she stoops to her prey. 2539
BAIT, n. White Bait, a small fish of the Thames. 2539
BAITED, pp. Furnished with bait; allured; tempted. 2539
BAITING, ppr. Furnishing with bait; tempting; alluring. 2539
BAIZE, n. A coarse woolen stuff, with a long nap, sometimes frized on one side, without wale, being wove with two treadles like flannel. 2539
BAKE, v.t. 2539
BAKE, v.i. To do the work of baking; as, she brews, washes and bakes. 2539
BAKED, pp. Dried and hardened by heat; dressed in heat; as baked meat. 2540
BAKEHOUSE, n. [bake and house.] A house or building for baking. 2540
BAKEMEATS, n. Meats prepared for food in an oven. Genesis 40:17. 2540
BAKEN, pp. The same as baked, and nearly obsolete. 2540
BAKER, n. One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, etc. 2540
BAKER-FOOT, n. An ill-shaped or distorted foot. 2540
BAKER-LEGGED, a. One who has crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees.
BAKERY, n. The trade of a baker. 2540 2540
BAKING, ppr. Drying and hardening in heat; dressing or cooking in a close place, or in heat. 2540
BAKING, n. The quantity baked at once; as a baking of bread. 2540
BALAN, n. A fish of a beautiful yellow, variegated with orange, a species of wrasse, caught on the shores of England. 2540

BALANCE, n. [L. bilanx, bis, twice, and lanz, a dish, the double dish.] 2540
BALANCE, v.t. To adjust the weights in the scales of a balance so as to bring them to an equipoise. Hence, 2542
BALANCE, v.i. To have on each side equal weight; to be on a poise. 2542
BALANCED, pp. Charged with equal weights; standing on an equipoise, regulated so as to be equal; settled; adjusted; made equal in weight or amount. 2543
BALANCE FISH, n. The zygaena, or marteau; a fish of the genus squalus, or shark kind. It is 6 feet long, and weighs 500 lbs. It has three or four rows of broad pointed and serrated teeth; has a horrible aspect, and is very voracious. 2543
BALANCER, n. The person who weighs, or who uses a balance. 2543
BALANCE-REEF, n. A reef band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm. 2543
BALANCING, ppr. Charging with equal weights; being in a state of equipoise; bringing to a state of equality; regulating respective forces or sums to make them equal; settling; adjusting; paying a difference of accounts; hesitating; contracting a sail by rolling up one corner of it. 2543
BALANCING, n. Equilibrium; poise. 2543
BALANITE, n. A fossil shell of the genus Balanus. 2543
BALASS, BALAS, n. A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. Its crystals are usually octahedrons, composed of two four-sided pyramids, applied base to base. [See Spinel.] 2543
BALLAUSTINE, n. The wild pomegranate tree. 2543
BALCONY, n. In architecture, a frame of wood, iron or stone, in front of a house or other building, supported by columns, pillars or consoles and encompassed with a balustrade. Balconies are common before windows. 2544
BALD, a. bauld. 2544
BALDA-CHIN, BALDAQUIN, n. In architecture, a building in form of a canopy, supported by columns, and often used as a covering to insulated altars; sometimes used for a shell over a door. 2544
BALDERDASH, n. Mean, senseless prate; a jargon of words; ribaldry; anything jumbled together without judgment. 2544
BALDERDASH, v.t. To mix or adulterate liquors. 2544
BALDLLY, adv. Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly; openly. 2544
BALDNESS, n. Want of hair on the top and back of the head; loss of hair; meanness or inelegance of writing; want of ornament. 2544
BALDPATE, n. A pate without hair. 2545
BALDPATED, a. Destitute of hair; shorn of hair. 2545
BALDRICK, n. [L. balleus, a belt, and rick, rich. See these words.] 2545
BALE, n. [Heb. to bind, to pledge, and its derivative.] 2545
BALE, v.t. To make up in a bale. 2545
BALE, n. [Heb. to grieve or mourn, to be desolate, or to destroy.] 2545
BALEARIC, a. [Gr. to throw, because the inhabitants were good slingers.] 2545
BALEFUL, a. [See Bale.] Woeful; sad; sorrowful; full of grief; producing misery; as, a baleful smart; baleful eyes. 2545
BALEFULLY, adv. Sorrowfully; perniciously; in a calamitous manner. 2546
BALISTER, n. [L. balista, from Gr. to throw.] A cross bow. 2546
BALIZE, n. A sea-mark; a pole raised on a bank. 2546
BALK, n. bauk. 2546
BALK, v.t. bauk. 2546
BALKED, pp. Plowed in ridges between furrows, as in American husbandry. 2546
BALKER, n. One who balks. In fishery, balkers are persons who stand on rocks and eminences to espy the sholes of herring, and to give notice to the men in boats, which way they pass. 2546
BALKING, ppr. Plowing in ridges; frustrating. 2547
BALL, n. [L. pila; A ball may signify a mass from collecting, or it may be that which is driven, from the root of L. pello; probably the former.] 2547

BALL, n. [Gr. to toss or throw; to leap.] An entertainment of dancing; originally and peculiarly, at the invitation and expense of an individual; but the word is used in America, for a dance at the expense of the attendants. 2548
BALL, v.i. To form into a ball, as snow on horses' hoofs, or on the feet. We say the horse balls, or the snow balls. 2548
BALLAD, n. A song; originally, a solemn song of praise; but now a meaner kind of popular song. 2548
BALLAD, v.i. To make or sing ballads. 2548
BALLADER, n. A writer of ballads. 2548
BALLAD-MAKER, n. A maker or composer of ballads. 2548
BALLAD-MONGER, n. [See Monger.] A dealer in writing ballads. 2548
BALLADRY, n. The subject or style of ballads. 2548
BALLAD-SINGER, n. One whose employment is to sing ballads. 2548
BALLAD-STYLE, n. The air or manner of a ballad. 2548
BALLAD-TUNE, n. The tune of a ballad. 2548
BALLAD-WRITER, n. A composer of ballads. 2548
BALLARAG, v.t. To bully; to threaten. [Not in use.] 2549
BALLAST, n. 2549
BALLAST, v.t. To place heavy substances on the bottom of a ship or vessel, to keep it from oversetting. 2549
BALLASTED, pp. Furnished with ballast; kept steady by a counterpoising force. 2549
BALLASTING, ppr. Furnishing with ballast; keeping steady. 2549
BALLASTING, n. Ballast; that which is used for ballast. 2549
BALLATED, a. Sung in a ballad. [Little used.] 2549
BALLATOON, n. A heavy luggage boat employed on the rivers about the Caspian Lake.
BALLATRY, n. A song; a jig. 2549 2549
BALLET, n. 2549
BALLIAGE, more correctly BAILAGE, n. 2550
BALLIARDS. [See Billiards.] 2550
BALLISTER. [See Baluster.] 2550
BALLISTIC, a. [L. balista, an engine to throw stones, or shoot darts, from Gr. to throw or shoot.] Pertaining to the balista, or to the art of shooting darts, and other missive weapons, by means of an engine. 2550
BALLISTICS, n. The science or art of throwing missive weapons, by the use of an engine. The balista was a machine resembling a cross-bow. 2550
BALLOON, n. 2550
BALLOON, BALLOEN, n. A state barge of Siam, made of a single piece of timber, very long, and managed with oars. 2551
BALLOT, n. 2551
BALLOT, v.i. To vote by ballot, that is, by putting little balls of different colors into a box, the greater number of one color or the other determining the result. 2551
BALLOTADE, BALOTADE, n. In the menage, a leap of pillars, or upon a strait line, so that when his fore feet are in the air, he shrews nothing but the shoes of his hind feet, without jerking out. In a capriole, the horse yerks out his hind legs. 2551
BALLOTATION, n. A voting by ballot. [Little used.] 2552
BALLOT-BOX, n. A box for receiving ballots. 2552
BALM, n. bam. 2552
BALM, v.t. To anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal. 2552
BALMY, a. Having the qualities of balm; aromatic. 2552
BALNEAL, a. [L. balneum.] Pertaining to a bath. 2553
BALNEARY, n. [L. balnearium, from balneum.] 2553
BALNEATION, n. The act of bathing. 2553
BALNEATORY, a. Belonging to a bath or stove. 2553
BALSAM, n. [L. balsamum.] An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously or by incision, from certain plants. A great variety of substances pass under this denomination. But in modern chimistry, the term is confined to such vegetable juices, as are liquid or spontaneously become concrete, and consist of a resinous substance, combined with benzoic acid, or capable of affording it by decoction or sublimation. The

balsams are either liquid or solid; of the former, are the balm of Gilead and the balsams of copaiba, Peru and tolu; of the latter, benzoin, dragon's blood, and storax. 2553
BALSAMATION, n. The act of rendering balsamic. 2554
BALSAMIC, BALSAMI-CAL, a. Having the qualities of balsam; stimulating; unctuous; soft; mitigating; mild. 2554
BALSAMIC, n. A warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence. 2554
BALSAMINE, n. touch-me-not, or Impatiens, a genus of plants. 2554
BALSAM-SWEATING, a. Yielding balsam. 2554
BALTIC, n. [From balte, belt, from certain straits or channels, surrounding its isles, called belts. See Belt.] 2554
BALTIC, a. Pertaining to the sea of that name; situated on the Baltic sea. 2554
BALUSTER, n. [L. palus; Eng. pole, pale. This is corrupted into bannister, which I have rejected.] 2554
BALUSTERED, a. Having balusters. 2554
BALUSTRADE, n. A row of balusters, joined by a rail, serving as a fence or inclosure, for altars, balconies, stair-cases, terraces. tops of buildings, etc. 2554
BAM, BEAM, as an initial syllable in names of places, signifies wood; implying that the place took its name from a grove, or forest. 2554
BAMBOO, n. A plant of the reed kind, or genus Arundo, growing in the East Indies, and in some other warm climates, and sometimes attaining to the height of 60 feet. From the main root, which is long, thick and jointed, spring several round, jointed stalks, which at 10 or 12 feet from the ground, send out from their joints several stalks which are united at their base. These are armed, at their joints, with one or two sharp rigid spines, and furnished with oblong, oval leaves, eight or nine inches long, on short footstalks. The flowers grow in large panicles, from the joints of the stalk, placed three in a parcel, close to their receptacles. Old stalks grow to five or six inches in diameter, and are so hard and durable, as to be used for building and for all sorts of furniture, for water pipes, and for poles to support palanquins. The smaller stalks are used for walking sticks, flutes, etc.
BAMBOOZLE, v.t. To confound; to deceiving; to play low tricks. [A low word.] 2555 2555
BAMBOOZLER, n. A cheat; one who plays low tricks. 2555
BAN, n. 2555
BAN, v.t. To curse; to execrate. 2556
BAN, v.i. To curse. 2556
BANANA, n. A species of the genus Musa, or plantain tree, and its fruit. It rises 15 or 20 feet high, with a soft stalk, marked with dark purple stripes and spots, with leaves six feet long, and a foot broad. The flowers grow in bunches, covered with a sheath of a fine purple color. 2556
BAND — BARBERNESS 2557
BAND, n. [See Bind and Bend.] 2557
BAND, v.t. To bind together; to bind over with a band. 2557
BAND, v.i. To unite; to associate; to confederate for some common purpose. Acts 23:12. 2558
BANDAGE, n. 2558
BANDANA, n. A species of silk handkerchief. 2558
BANDBOX, n. A slight paper box for bands, caps, bonnets, muffs, or other light articles.
BANDED, pp. Bound with a band; united in a band. 2558 2558
BANDER, n. One that bands or associates with others. 2558
BANDERET, n. [from band.] In Swisserland, a general in chief of military forces. 2558
BANDIED, pp. Beat or tossed to and fro; agitated; controverted without ceremony. 2558
BANDING, ppr. Binding with a band; uniting in a band or company. 2558
BANDIT, n. plu. BANDITS or BANDITTI, An outlaw; also in a general sense, a robber; a highwayman; a lawless or desperate fellow. 2558
BANDLE, n. An Irish measure of two feet in length. 2558
BANDLET, BANDELET, n. Any little band or flat molding, as that which crowns the Doric architrave. 2559
BANDOG, n, A large species of dog. 2559

BANDOLEERS, n. A large leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging under the left arm; worn by ancient musketeers for sustaining their fire arms, and their musket charges, which being put into little wooden cases, and coated with leather, were hung, to the number of twelve, to each bandoleer. 2559
BANDON, n. Disposal; license. [Not in use.] 2559
BANDORE, n. A musical stringed instrument, like a lute. 2559
BANDROL, n. 2559
BANDSTRING, n. A string appendant to a band. 2559
BANDY, n. [L. pando.] A club for striking a ball at play. 2559
BANDY, v.t. To beat to and fro, as a ball in play. 2559
BANDY, v.i. To contend, as at some game, in which strives to drive the ball his own way. 2559
BANDYING, ppr. Beating, impelling or tossing from one to another; agitating in controversy without ceremony. 2560
BANDY-LEG, n. [bandy and leg. See Bend.] 2560
BANDY-LEGGED, a. Having crooked legs. 2560
BANE, n. [Gr. is to kill; in L. venenum is poison.] 2560
BANE, v.t. To poison. 2560
BANEBERRY, n. A name of the herb christopher, actaea, or aconitum racemosum. 2560
BANEFUL, a. Poisonous; pernicious; destructive. 2560
BANEFULLY, adv. Perniciously; destructively. 2560
BANEFULNESS, n. Poisonousness; destructiveness. 2560
BANE WORT, n. [See Wort.] A plant, called also deadly nightshade. 2560
BANG, v.t. 2560
BANG, n. A blow with a club; a heavy blow. 2560
BANGLE, v.t. To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly. 2560
BANIAN, n. A man's undress or morning gown, as worn by the Banians in the E. Indies.
BANISH, v.t. 2561 2561
BANISHED, pp. Compelled to leave one's country; driven away. 2561
BANISHER, n. One who compels another to quit his country. 2561
BANISHING, ppr. Compelling to quit one's country; driving away. 2561
BANISHMENT, n. The act of a prince or government, compelling a citizen to leave his country, either for a limited time or forever, as for some crime. 2561
BANK, n. [Bank and bench are radically the same word. The sense is, that which is set, laid or extended. Applied to a mass of earth, it is a collection, that which is thrown or laid together.] 2562
BANK, v.t. 2563
BANKABLE, a. Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes. [Of recent origin.]
BANK-BILL, BANK-NOTE, n. A promissory note, issued by a banking company, 2563
signed by their President and countersigned by the Cashier, payable to the bearer in gold or silver at the bank, on demand. If payable to order, the note is called a post-note. 2563
BANKED, pp. Raised in a ridge or mound of earth; inclosed, or fortified with a bank. 2563
BANKER, n. One who keeps a bank; one who trafficks in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, etc. 2563
BANKING, ppr. Raising a mound or bank; inclosing with a bank. When we speak of restraining water, we usually call it banking; when we speak of defending the land, we call it imbanking. 2564
BANKING, n. The business or employment of a banker; the business of establishing a common fund for lending money, discounting notes, issuing bills, receiving deposits, collecting the money on notes deposited, negotiating bills of exchange, etc. 2564
BANKRUPT, n. [Eng. rout, defeat. This may signify bench-broken, or bank-broken; most probably the latter, referring to the fund or stock. The last syllable is the Latin ruptus contracted; Norm. roupt, rous, broken.] 2564
BANKRUPT, a. Having committed acts of bankruptcy; unable to pay just debts; insolvent. 2564
BANKRUPT, v.t. To break one in trade; to make insolvent. 2564
BANKRUPTCY, n. The state of being a bankrupt, or insolvent; inability to pay all debts.

BANKRUPTED, pp. Rendered insolvent. 25642564
BANKRUPTING, ppr. Breaking in trade; rendering insolvent. 2564
BANKRUPT-LAW, n. A law, which, upon a bankrupt's surrendering all his property to commissioners for the benefit of his creditors, discharges him from the payment of his debts, and all liability to arrest or suit for the same, and secures his future acquired property from a liability to the payment of his past debts. 2565
BANKRUPT-SYSTEM, n. A system of laws and legal proceedings in regard to bankrupts and their property. 2565
BANK-STOCK, n. A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank. 2565
BANNER, n. [L. pannus.] 2565
BANNERED, a. Furnished with or bearing banners. 2565
BANNERET, n. A knight made in the field. Bannerets formerly constituted an order of knights or feudal lords, who led their vassals to battle under their own flags. On the day of battle, the candidates presented their flags to the king or general, who cut off the train or skirt, and made it square. They were then called knights of the square flag. They were a middle order between barons and simple knights. 2565
BANNEROL, [See Bandrol.] 2565
BANNOCK, n. A cake made of oatmeal or peas-meal, baked on an iron plate over the fire; used in Scotland, and the northern counties of England. 2565
BANOY, n. A species of hawk, somewhat larger than the English sparrow hawk; the back and wings yellow, and the belly white; a native of the Philippine isles. 2566
BANQUET, n. A feast; a rich entertainment of meat and drink. Esther 5:4-14; Job 41:6; Amos 6:7. 2566
BANQUET, v.t. To treat with a feast, or rich entertainment. 2566
BANQUET, v.i. To feast; to regale one's self with good eating and drinking. 2566
BANQUETED, pp. Feasted; richly entertained at the table. 2566
BANQUETER, n. A feaster; one who lives deliciously. 2566
BANQUETING, ppr. Feasting; entertaining with rich fare. 2566
BANQUETING, n. A feast; luxurious living; rich entertainment. 1 Peter 4:3 2566
BANQUETING-HOUSE, BANQUET-HOUSE, n. A house where entertainments are made. Song of Solomon 2:4; Daniel 5:10. 2566
BANQUETING-ROOM, n. A saloon, or spacious hall for public entertainments. 2566
BANQUETTE or BANQUET, n. banket. In fortification, a little raised way or foot bank, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy in the moat or covered way. 2566
BANSHEE or BENSHI, n. An Irish fairy. 2566
BANSTICKLE, n. A small fish, called also stickle-back. This fish falls under the genus Gasterosteus. 2567
BANTER, v.t. [Gr. to mock, or deride.] To play upon in words and in good humor; to rally; to joke, or jest with. Banter hardly amounts to ridicule, much less to derision. It consists in being pleasant and witty with the actions of another, and raising a humorous laugh at his expense, often attended with some degree of sarcasm. 2567
BANTER, n. A joking or jesting; raillery; wit or humor; pleasantry. 2567
BANTERED, pp. Rallied; laughed at in good humor. 2567
BANTERER, n. One who banters, or laughs at with pleasantry. 2567
BANTERING, ppr. Joking; laughing at with good humor. 2567
BANTLING, n. A young child; an infant. 2567
BAPTISM, n. [Gr. to baptize.] 2567
BAPTISMAL, a. Pertaining to baptist; as a baptismal vow. 2567
BAPTIST, n. 2567
BAPTISTERY, n. [L. baptisterium.] A place where the sacrament of baptism is administered. Primitively, baptisteries were in buildings separate from the church; but in the sixth century, they were taken into the church-porch, and afterwards into the church itself. 2568
BAPTISTIC, BAPTISTICAL, a. Pertaining to baptism. 2568

BAPTIZE, v.t. [See Baptism.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen. By some denominations of christians, baptism is performed by plunging, or immersing the whole body in water, and this is done to none but adults. More generally the ceremony is performed by sprinkling water on the face of a person, whether an infant or an adult, and in the case of an infant, by giving him a name, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, which is called Christening. 2568
BAPTIZED, pp. Having received baptism; christened. 2568
BAPTIZER, n. One who christens, or administers baptism. 2568
BAPTIZING, ppr. Administering baptism to; christening. 2568
BAR, n. [If these words are the Eng. bar, the sense is a shoot, that which shoots, passes or is driven.] 2568
BAR, v.t. To fasten with a bar; as, to bar a door, or gate. 2570
BARB, n. [L. barba; This is beard, with a different ending. The sense may be, that which shoots out.] 2571
BBARBACAN, n. 2571
BARBADOES-CHERRY, n. The Malpighia, a tree growing in the W. Indies, fifteen feet high and producing a pleasant tart fruit. 2572
BARBADOES TAR, n. A mineral fluid, of the nature of the thicker fluid bitumens, of a nauseous bitterish taste, a very strong disagreeable smell, viscid, of a brown, black or reddish color; it easily melts, and burns with much smoke, but is not soluble in ardent spirits. It contains a portion of acid of amber. It trickles down the sides of mountains in some parts of America, and sometimes is found on the surface of the waters. It is recommended in coughs and disorders of the breast and lungs. 2572
BARBARIAN, n. [L. barbarus;. The sense is, foreign, wild, fierce.] 2572
BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; rude; uncivilized. 2572
BARBARIC, a. [L. barbaricus. See Barbarian. The Romans applied this word to designate things foreign; Barbaricum aurum, gold from Asia, Virg. AEn. 2.504; Barbaricoe vestes, embroidered garments from foreign nations. English writers use the word in a like sense.]
BBARBARISM, n. [L. Barbarisums. See Barbarian.] 2573 2573
BARBARITY, n. [See Barbarian.] The manners of a barbarian; savageness; cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity. 2573
BARBARIZE, v.t. To make barbarous. 2573
BARBAROUS, a. 2573
BARBAROUSLY, adv. 2574
BARBAROUSNESS, n. 2574
BARBARY, n. A barbary horse; a barb. 2574
BARBASTEL, n. A bat with hairy lips. 2574
BARBATE, BARBATED, a. [L. barbatus, from barba. See Barb.] 2574
BARBE. In the military art, to fire in barbe, is to fire the cannon over the parapet, instead of firing through the embrasures. 2574
BARBECUE, n. In the West Indies, a hog roasted whole. It is, with us, used for an ox or perhaps any other animal dressed in like manner. 2574
BARBECUE, v.t. To dress and roast a hog whole, which is done by splitting the hog to the back bone, and roasting it on a gridiron; to roast any animal whole. 2574
BARBED, pp. [See Barb.] 2575
BARBEL, n. [L. barba.] 2575
BARBER, n. One whose occupation is to shave men, or to shave and dress hair. 2575
BARBER, v.t. To shave and dress hair. 2575
BARBER-CHIRURGEON, n. One who joins the practice of surgery with that of a barber; a practice now unusual. A low practitioner of surgery. 2575
BARBERNESS, n. A female barber. [Not used.] 2575
BARBER-MONGER — BARTERED 2576
BARBER-MONGER, n. A man who frequents the barber's shop, or prides himself in being dressed by a barber; a fop. 2576
BARBERRY, n. [L. berberis.] 2576

BARBET, n. A name given by some French writers to a peculiar species of those worms which feed on the puceron or aphis. [See Aphis.] 2576
BARD, n. 2576
BARD, n. The trappings of a horse. 2576
BARDED, a. In heraldry, a caparisoned. 2576
BARDESANISTS, n. A sect of heretics, who sprung from Bardesanes, of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the 2d century, who taught that the actions of men depend on fate, to which God himself is subject. His followers went farther, and denied the incarnation of Christ and the resurrection. 2577
BARDIC, a. Pertaining to bards, or to their poetry. 2577
BARDISH, a. Pertaining to bards; written by a bard. 2577
BARDISM, n. The science of bards; the learning and maxims of bards. 2577
BARE, a. [This word is from opening, separating, stripping.] 2577
BARE, v.t. [See Bare, adj.] 2577
BARE, the old preterit of bear, now bore. 2578
BAREBONE, n. [See Bone.] A very lean person. 2578
BAREBONED, a. Lean, so that the bones appear, or rather so that the bones show their forms. 2578
BARED, pp. Made bare; made naked. 2578
BAREFACED, pp. [See Face.] 2578
BAREFACEDLY, adv. Without disguise or reserve; openly; impudently. 2578
BAREFACEDNESS, n. Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness. 2578
BAREFOOT, a. [See Foot.] 2578
BAREFOOT, a. or adv. With the feet bare; as, to dance barefoot. 2578
BAREFOOTED, a. Having the feet bare. 2578
BAREGNAWN, a. [See Gnaw.] Eaten bare. 2578
BAREHEADED, [See Head.] Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause. 2578
BAREHEADEDNESS, n. State of being bareheaded. 2579
BARELEGGED, a. Having the legs bare. 2579
BARELY, adv. Nakedly; poorly; indigently; without decoration; merely; only; without any thing more; as a price barely in title. 2579
BARENECKED, a. Having the neck uncovered; exposed. 2579
BARENESS, n. Nakedness; leanness; poverty; indigence; defect of clothes, or the usual covering. 2579
BAREPICKED, a. Picked to the bone. 2579
BARERIBBED, a. Lean. 2579
BARGAIN, n. An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property; or a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property, for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration. 2579
BARGAIN, v.i. To make a contract or conclusive agreement, for the transfer of property; often with for before the thing purchased; as, to bargain for a house. A bargained with B for his farm. 2580
BARGAIN, v.t. To sell; to transfer for a consideration; as, A bargained away his farm; a popular use of the word. 2580
BARGAINEE, n. The party in a contract who receives or agrees to receive the property sold. 2580
BARGAINER, n. The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another. 2580
BARGE, n. barj. [Barge, and bark or barque, a ship, are radically one word.] 2580
BARGE-COUPLES, n. In architecture, a beam mortised into another, to strengthen the building. 2580
BARGE-COURSE, n. In bricklaying, a part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters, in building where there is a gable, or kirkinhead. 2580
BARGEMAN, n. The man who manages a barge. 2580
BARGEMASTER, n. The proprietor of a barge, conveying goods for hire. 2580

BARGER, n. The manager of a barge. 2581
BARILLA, n. A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the purest kind of mineral alkali is obtained; used in making glass and soap, and in bleaching linen. The plant is cut and laid in heaps, and burnt, the salts running into a hole in the ground where they form a vitrified lump. 2581
BARITONE, [See Barytone.] 2581
BARIUM, n. The metallic basis of baryte or baryta, which is an oxyd of barium. 2581
BARK, n. [Probably from stripping, separating.] 2581
BARK, v.t. To peel; to strip off bark. Also to cover or inclose with bark. 2581
BARK, BARQUE, n. A small ship; but appropriately, a ship which carries three masts without a mizen top sail. The English mariners, in the coal trade, apply this name to a broadsterned ship without a figure-head. 2581
BARK, v.i. 2581
BARK-BARED, a. Stripped of the bark. 2582
BARK-BOUND, a. Having the bark too firm or close, as with trees. This disease is cured by slitting the bark. 2582
BARKED, pp. Stripped of the bark; peeled; also covered with bark. 2582
BARKER, n. One who barks, or clamors unreasonably; one who strips trees of their bark.
BARK-GALLED, a. Having the bark galled, as with thorns. This defect is cured by 2582
binding on clay. 2582
BARKING, ppr. Stripping off bark; making the noise of dogs; clamoring; covering with bark. 2582
BARKY, a. Consisting of bark; containing bark. 2582
BARLEY, n. [L. far; Heb. bar, corn.] A species of valuable grain, used especially for making malt, from which are distilled liquors of extensive use, as beer, ale and porter. It is of the genus hordeum, consisting of several species. Those principally cultivated in England, are the common spring barley, the long eared barley, the winter or square barley, by some called big, and the sprat or battledore barley. This grain is used in medicine, as possessing emollient, diluent, and expectorant qualities. 2582
BARLEY-BRAKE, n. A rural play; a trial of swiftness. 2582
BARLEY-BROTH, n. A low word for strong beer. 2582
BARLEY-CORN, n. [See Corn.] A grain of barley;; the third part of an inch in length; hence originated our measure of length. 2582
BARLEY-MOW, n. A mow of barley, or the place where barley is deposited. 2583
BARLEY-SUGAR, n. Sugar boiled till it is brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley. 2583
BARLEY-WATER, n. A decoction of barley, which is reputed soft and lubricating, and much used in medicine. 2583
BARM, n. [L, fermentum, from ferveo; or beer-rahm, beer cream.] 2583
BARMY, a. Containing barm, or yeast. 2583
BARN, n. A covered building for securing grain, hay, flax, and other productions of the earth. In the northern states of America, the farmers generally use barns for stabling their horses and cattle; so that among them, a barn is both a cornhouse or grange, and a stable. [See also Bairn.] 2583
BARNACLE, n. [L. perna, a shell-fish.] 2583
BAROLITE, n. [Gr. weight, and a stone.] Carbonate of baryte. Its color is usually a light yellowish gray; sometimes whitish, or with a tinge of green. It is strongly translucent. It usually occurs in small masses, which have a fibrous structure; sometimes in distinct crystals. 2584
BAROMETER, n. [Gr. weight, and measure.] 2584
BAROMETRICAL, a. Pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer; as barometrical experiments. 2584
BAROMETRICALLY, adv. By means of a barometer. 2584
BARON, n. [L. vir, is doubtless the Shemitic, a man, so named from strength.] 2584
BARONAGE, n. The whole body of barons or peers. 2585
BARONESS, n. A baron’s wife or lady. 2586
BARONET, n. A dignity or degree of honor, next below a baron, and above a knight;;

having precedency of all knights except those of the garter, and being the only knighthood that is hereditary. The order was founded by James I. in 1611, and is given by patent.
BARONIAL, a. Pertaining to a baron. 2586 2586
BARONY, n. The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal. This lordship is held in chief of the king, and gives title to the possessor, or baron. 2586
BAROSCOPE, n. [Gr. weight, and to view.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere; superseded by the Barometer. 2586
BAROSCOPIC, a. Pertaining to or determined by the baroscope. 2586
BAROSELENITE, n. [Gr. weight, or heavy, and selenite.] 2586
BARRA, n. In Portugal and Spain, a long measure for cloths. In Valencia, 13 barras make 12 6/7 yards English; in Castile, 7 are equal to 6 4/7 yards; in Arragon, 3 make 2 4/7 yards. 2586
BARRACADA, n. A fish, about fifteen inches in length, of a dusky color on the back, and a white belly, with small black spots. 2586
BARRACAN, n. A thick, strong stuff, something like camelot; used for clokes, surtouts, and other outer garments. 2586
BARRACK, n. A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison. In Spain, a hut or cabin for fishermen. 2586
BARRACK-MASTER, n. The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers. 2587
BARRACUDA, n. A species of fish of the pike kind, found in the seas about the Bahamas and W. Indies, of ten feet in length. The color is deep brown, and the fish is very voracious. The flesh is disagreeable and sometimes poisonous. 2587
BARRATOR, n. [L. ferto; Eng. barter. See Barter.] 2587
BARRATROUS, a. Tainted with barratry. 2587
BARRATROUSLY, adv. In a barratrous manner. 2587
BARRATRY, n. The practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits and quarrels. 2587
BARRED, pp. Fastened with a bar; hindered; restrained; excluded; forbid; striped; checkered. 2587
BARREL, n. 2587
BARREL, v.t. To put in a barrel; to pack in a barrel with salt for preservation, as to barrel beef, pork or fish. 2588
BARREL-BELLIED, a. [See Belly.] Having a large belly. 2588
BARRELED, pp. 2588
BARRELLING, ppr. Putting or packing in a barrel. 2589
BARREN, a. [from the same root as bare.] 2589
BARREN, n. 2589
BARRENLY, adv. Unfruitfully. 2589
BARRENNESS, adv. The quality of not producing its kind; want of the power of conception; applied to animals. 2589
BARRENWORT, n. [See Wort.] A plant, constituting the genus Epimedium, of which the alpinum is the only species; a low herbaceous plant, with a creeping root, having many stalks, each of which has three flowers. 2590
BARRFUL, a. Full of obstructions. 2590
BARRICADE, n. 2590
BARRICADE, v.t. To stop up a passage; to obstruct. 2590
BARRICADO. The same as barricade. 2591
BARRIER. [See Bar] 2591
BARRING, ppr. Making fast with a bar; obstructing; excluding; preventing; prohibiting; crossing with stripes. 2591
BARRISTER, n. [from bar.] A counselor, learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to please at the bar, and to take upon him the defense of clients; answering to the advocate or licentiate of other countries. Anciently, barristers were called, in England, apprentices of the law. Outer barristers are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner barristers, benchers or readers, who have been sometime admitted to please within the bar, as the king's counsel are. 2591

BARROW, n. 2591
BARROW, n. 2592
BARROW, n. In the names of places, barrow is used to signify a wood or grove. 2592
BARROW, n. A hillock or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead. Such barrows are found in England, in the North of the European continent, and in America. They sometimes were formed of stones, and in England called cairns. The barrow answers to the tumulus of the Latins. [See Tomb.] 2592
BARSE, n. An English name for the common perch. 2592
BARSHOT, n. [See Bar and Shoot.] Double headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end; used for destroying the masts and rigging in naval combat. 2592
BARTER, v.i. [L. vario, vertol Class Br.] To traffick or trade, by exchanging one commodity for another, in distinction from a sale and purchase, in which money is paid for the commodities transferred. 2592
BARTER, v.t. To give one thing for another in commerce. It is sometimes followed by away; as, to barter away goods or honor. 2592
BARTER, n. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes, perhaps, the thing given in exchange. 2592
BARTERED, pp. Given in exchange. 2592
BARTERER — BATH 2593
BARTERER, n. One who trafficks by exchange of commodities. 2593
BARTERING, ppr. Trafficking or trading by an exchange of commodities. 2593
BARTERY, n. Exchange of commodities in trade. [Not used.] 2593
BARTON, n. The demain lands of a manor; the manor itself; and sometimes the out-houses. 2593
BARTRAM, n. [L. pyrethrum.] A plant; pellitory. 2593
BARYSTRONTIANITE, n. [Gr. heavy and strontian.] A mineral, called also stromnite, from Stromness, in Orkney. It has been found in masses of a grayish white color internally, but externally of a yellowish white. 2593
BARYTA, BARYTE, n. [Gr. heavy; weight.] Ponderous earth; so called from its great weight, it being the heaviest of the earths. Spec. grav. about 4. Recent discoveries have shown that baryte is an oxyd, the basis of which is a metallic substance called barium. It is generally found in combination with the sulphuric and carbonic acids, forming the sulphate and carbonate of baryte, the former of which is called heavy spar. 2593
BARYTIC, a. Pertaining to baryte; formed of baryte, or containing it. 2593
BARYTO-CALCITE, n. [baryte and calx. See Cals.] 2593
BARYTONE, a. [Gr. heavy, and tone.] Pertaining to or noting a grave deep sound, or male voice. 2593
BARYTONE, n. In music, a male voice, the compass of which partakes of the common base and the tenor, but which does not descend so low as the one, nor rise as high as the other. 2594
BASAL, a. Pertaining to the base; constituting the base. 2594
BASALT, n. bazalt'. [Pliny informs us that the Egyptians found in Ethiopia, a species of marble, called basaltes, of an iron color and hardness, whence it received its name. Nat. Hist. Lib. 36. Ca. 7. But according to Da Costa, that stone was not the same which now bears the name of basalt. Hist. of Fossils. p. 263. If named from its color, it may be allied to the Fr. basane, tawny. Lunier refers it to the Ethiopic basal, iron, a word I cannot find.]
BASALTIC, a. Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt. 25942594
BASALTIFORM, a. In the form of basalt; columnar. 2595
BASALTINE, n. Basaltic Hornblend; a variety of common hornblend, so called from its being often found in Basalt. It is also found in lavas and volcanic scoriae. It is generally in distinct crystals, and its color is a pure black, or slightly tinged with green. It is more foliated than the other varieties, and has been mistaken for mica. 2595
BASANITE, n. [Gr. the trier. Plin. Lib. 36. Ca. 22. See Basalt.] 2595
BASE, a. 2595
BASE, n. [L. basis; that which is set, the foundation or bottom.] 2596
BASE, v.t. 2597
BASE-BORN, a. [base and born.] Born out of wedlock. 2597

BASE-COURT, n. [See Court.] 2597
BASED, pp. Reduced in value; founded. 2598
BASELESS, a. Without a base; having no foundation, or support. 2598
BASELY, adv. In a base manner; meanly; dishonorable. 2598
BASEMENT, n. In architecture, the ground floor, on which the order or columns which decorate the principal story, are placed. 2598
BASE-MINDED, a. Of a low spirit or mind; mean. 2598
BASE-MINDEDNESS, n. Meanness of spirit. 2598
BASENESS, n. Meanness; vileness; worthlessness. 2598
BASENET, n. A helmet. 2598
BASE-STRING, n. The lowest note. 2598
BASE-VIOL, n. [See Viol.] A musical instrument, used for playing the base or gravest part. 2598
BASH, v.i. [Heb. bosh, to be cast down, or confounded. See Abash.] 2599
BASHAW, n. [This word is often written most absurdly pasha, both by the English and Americans. It should be written and pronounced pashaw.] 2599
BASHFUL, a. [See Bash and Abash.] 2599
BASHFULLY, adv. Very modestly; in a timorous manner. 2599
BASHFULNESS, n. Excessive or extreme modesty; a quality of mind often visible in external appearance, as in blushing, a downcast look, confusion, etc. 2599
BASHLESS, a. Shameless; unblushing. 2599
BASIL, n. s as z. The slope or angle of a tool or instrument as of a chisel or plane; usually of 12 degrees, but for hard wood, 18 degrees. 2600
BASIL, v.t. To grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle. 2600
BASIL, n. s as z. 2600
BASIL, n. The skin of a sheep tanned; written also basan. 2600
BASIL-WEED, n. Wild basil, a plant of the genus Clinopodium. 2600
BASILAR, BASILARY, a. s as z. [See Basilic.] 2600
BASILIC, n. s as z. [L. basilica; Gr. a king.] 2600
BASILIC, n. [See Basil.] The middle vein of the arm, or the interior branch of the axillary vein, so called by way of eminence. 2600
BASILIC, BASILICAL, a. Belonging to the middle vein of the arm. 2600
BASILICAL, a. s as z. In the manner of a public edifice or cathedral. 2601
BASILICON, n. s as z. [Gr. royal.] 2601
BASILISK, n. s as z. [L. basiliscus.] 2601
BASIN, n. basn. 2601
BASIS, n. plu. bases. [L. and Gr.; the same as base, which see.] 2602
BASK, v.i. [The origin of this word is not obvious.] 2602
BASK, v.t. To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm with genial heat. 2602
BASKED, pp. Exposed to warmth, or genial heat. 2602
BASKET, n. 2603
BASKET, v.t. To put in a basket. 2603
BASKET-FISH, n. A species of sea-star, or star-fish, of the genus Asterias, and otherwise called the Magellanic star-fish. It has five rays issuing from an angular body, and dividing into innumerable branches. These when extended form a circle of three feet diameter. [See Asterias.] 2603
BASKET-HILT, n. [See Hilt.] A hilt which covers the hand, and defends it from injury, as of a sword. 2603
BASKET-HILTED, a. Having a hilt of basket-work. 2603
BASKET-SALT, n. Salt made from salt-springs, which is purer, whiter and finer, than common brine salt. 2603
BASKET-WOMAN, n. A woman who carries a basket, to and from market. 2603
BASKING, ppr. Exposing or lying exposed to the continued action of heat or genial warmth. 2603
BASKING-SHARK, n. The sun-fish of the Irish; a species of squalus or shark. This fish is

from three to twelve yards in length, or even longer. The upper jaw is much longer than the lower one; the tail is large and the upper part much longer than the lower; the skin is rough, of a deep leaden color on the back, and white on the belly. The fish weighs more than a thousand pounds, and affords a great quantity of oil, which is used for lamps, and to cure bruises, burns, and rheumatic complaints. It is viviparous, and frequents the northern seas. [See Squalus.] 2604

BASQUISH, a. baskish. Pertaining to the people or language of Biscay. 2604

BASS, n. [It has no plural.] The name of several species of fish. In England, this name is given to a species of perch, called by some the sea-wolf, from its voracity, and resembling, in a degree, the trout in shape, but having a larger head. It weighs about fifteen pounds. In the northern states of America, this name is given to a striped fish which grows to the weight of 25 or 30 pounds, and which enters the rivers; the perca ocellata. A species of striped fish, of a darker color, with a large head, is called sea-bass, as it is never found in fresh water. This fish grows to two or three pounds weight. Both species are well tasted, but the proper bass is a very white and delicious food. 2604

BASS, n. The linden, lime or tiel tree; called also bass-wood. [See Bast.] 2604

BASS, n. In music, the base; the deepest or gravest part of a tune. This word is thus written in imitation of the Italian basso, which is the Eng. base, low; yet with the pronunciation of base and plural bases, a gross error that ought to be corrected; as the word used in pronunciation is the English word base. 2604

BASS, v.t. To sound in a deep tone. 2604

BASS-RELIEF, n. In English, base-relief. [See Lift and Relief.] 2604

BASS-VIOL, n. [See Base-viol] 2605

BASSA [See Bashaw.] 2605

BASSET, n. A game at cards, said to have been invented at Venice, by a nobleman, who was banished for the invention. The game being introduced into France by the Venetian embassador, Justiniani, in 1674, it was prohibited by severe edicts. 2605

BASSET, v.i. [See Basil.] Among coal diggers, to incline upwards. Thus a vein of coal bassets, when it takes a direction towards the surface of the earth. This is called cropping, and is opposed to dipping. 2605

BASSETING, ppr. Having a direction upwards. 2605

BASSETING, n. The upward direction of a vein in a coal mine. 2605

BASSO-CONCERTANTE, in music, is the base of the little chorus, or that which plays throughout the whole piece. 2605

BASSO-CONTINUO, thorough base, which see under base. 2605

BASSO-REPIENO, is the base of the grand chorus, which plays only occasionally, or in particular parts. 2605

BASSO-RELIEVO. [See Bass-relief.] 2605

BASSO-VIOLINO, is the base of the base-viol. 2605

BASSOCK, n. The same as bass, a mat. 2605

BASSOON, n. A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped, as in other large flutes. Its compass comprehends three octaves. Its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and for convenience of carriage it is divided into two parts; whence it is called also a fagot. It serves for the base in a concert of hautboys, flutes, etc. 2606

BASSOONIST, n. A performer on the bassoon. 2606

BAST, n. A rope or cord, made of the bark of the lime tree, bass-wood or linden; or the bark made into ropes and mats. 2606

BASTARD, n. A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child. By the civil and canon laws, a bastard becomes a legitimate child, by the intermarriage of the parents, at any future time. But by the laws of this country, as by those of England, a child, to be legitimate, must at least be born after the lawful marriage.

BASTARD, n. A kind of sweet wine. [Not in use.] 2606 2606

BASTARD, a. Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate. 2606

BASTARD, v.t. To make or determine to be a bastard. 2607

BASTARDISM, n. The state of a bastard. 2607

BASTARDIZE, v.t. 2607

BASTARDLY, adv. In the manner of a bastard; spuriously. 2607

BASTARDS, an appellation given to a faction or troop of bandits, who ravaged Guienne in France in the 14th century; supposed to have been headed by the illegitimate sons of noblemen, who were excluded from the rights of inheritance. 2607
BASTARDY, n. A state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock, which condition disables the person from inheriting an estate. 2607
BASTARNIC, a. Pertaining to the Basternae, ancient inhabitants of the Carpathian mountains. 2607
BASTE, v.t. 2608
BASTE, v.t. To sew with long stitches; to sew slightly. 2608
BASTED, pp. Beat with a stick; moistened with fat or other matter in roasting; sewed together with long stitches, or slightly. 2608
BASTILE, n. An old castle in Paris, built between 1369 and 1383, used as a state prison, and converted to the purpose of confining men for life, who happened to incur the resentment or jealousy of the French monarchs. It was demolished by the enraged populace in 1789. 2608
BASTINADE, BASTINADO, n. [See Baste.] A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; the blows given with a stick or staff. This name is given to a punishment in use among the Turks, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet. 2608
BASTINADE, BASTINADO, v.t. To beat with a stick or cudgel. 2608
BASTING, ppr. Beating with a stick; moistening with dripping; sewing together with long stitches. 2608
BASTING, n. A beating with a stick; a moistening with dripping; a sewing together slightly with long stitches. 2608
BASTION, n. bas'chun. A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick, or stones, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part; formerly called a bulwark. Bastions are solid or hollow. A flat bastion is made in the middle of the curtain, when it is too long to be defended by the bastions in its extremes. A cut bastion has its point cut off and instead of it a re-entering angle, or an angle inwards, with two points outward. A composed bastion has two sides of the interior polygon unequal, which makes the gorges unequal. A demibastion is composed of one face only, which makes the gorges unequal. A demibastion is composed of one face only, with one flank and a demigorge. A double bastion is one raised on the plane of another. 2609
BASTO, n. The ace of clubs at quadrille. 2609
BASTON, BATOON, n. In architecture, a round molding in the base of a column; called also a tore, [torus.] 2609
BAT, n. 2609
BAT, v.i. To manage a bat, or play with one. 2609
BAT, n. [I have not found this word in any European language, except in English.] 2609
BATFOWLER, n. One who practices, or is pleased with bat-fowling. 2610
BATFOWLING, n. A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bush or perch where they roost. The birds flying to the light are caught with nets or otherwise. 2610
BATABLE, a. [See Bate and Debate.] Disputable. The land between England and Scotland, which, when the kingdoms were distinct, was a subject of contention, was called batable ground. 2610
BATATAS, n. A species of tick or mite, found on the potatoes of Surinam. Also the Peruvian name of the sweet potatoe. 2610
BATAVIAN, a. [from Batavi, the people who inhabited the isle.] 2610
BATAVIAN, n. A native of Betaw, or of the Low Countries. 2610
BATCH, n. [from bake.] 2610
BATE, n. [It is probably from the root of beat. See Debate.] 2611
BATE, v.t. [The literal sense is, to beat, strike, thrust; to force down. See Beat.] 2611
BATE, v.i. To grow or become less; to remit or retrench a part; with of. 2611
BATE-BREEDING, a. Breeding strife. [Not used.] 2611
BATEFUL, a. Contentious; given to strife; exciting contention. 2611
BATELESS, a. Not to be abated. 2611

BATEMENT, n. Abatement; deduction; diminution. [Bate, with its derivatives, is, I believe, little used, or wholly obsolete in the United States.] 2611
BATEAU, n. batto'. [L. batillum.] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends. 2611
BATENITES, BATENISTS, BATENIANS, n. A sect of apostates from Mohammedism, who professed the abominable practices of the Ismaelians and Kirmatians. The word signified esoteric, or persons of inward light. [See Assassins.] 2611
BATFUL, a. [See Batten.] Rich, fertile, as land. [Not in use.] 2612
BATH, n. 2612
BATH-ROOM — BEADLESHIP 2613
BATH-ROOM, n. An apartment for bathing. 2613
BATHE, v.t. 2613
BATHE, v.i. To be or lie in a bath; to be in water, or in other liquid, or to be immersed in a fluid, as in a bath; as, to bathe in fiery floods. 2613
BATHED, pp. Washed as in a bath; moistened with a liquid; bedewed. 2613
BATHER, n. One who bathes; one who immerses himself in water, or who applies a liquid to himself or to another. 2613
BATHING, ppr. Washing by immersion, or by applying a liquid; moistening; fomenting.
BATHING, n. The act of bathing, or washing the body in water. 2613 2613
BATHING-TUB, n. A vessel for bathing, usually made either of wood or tin. In the Royal Library at Paris, I saw a bathing-tub of porphyry, of beautiful form and exquisite workmanship. 2613
BATHOS, n. The art of sinking in poetry. 2613
BATING, ppr. [from bate.] Abating; taking away; deducting; excepting. 2613
BATINIST. [See Batenites.] 2614
BATIST, n. A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy, of three different kinds or thicknesses. 2614
BATLET, n. [from bat.] A small bat, or square piece of wood with a handle, for beating linen when taken out of the buck. 2614
BATMAN, n. A weight used in Smyrna, of six okes, each of 400 drams; equal to 16 lbs. 6 oz. 15 dr. English. 2614
BATOON, BATON, n. A staff or club; a marshal's staff; a truncheon; a badge of military honors. 2614
BATRACHITE, n. [Gr. a frog.] A fossil or stone in color resembling a frog. 2614
BATRACHOMYOMACHY, n. [Gr. a frog, a mouse, and a battle.] 2614
BATRACIAN, a. [Gr. a frog.] Pertaining to frogs; an epithet designating an order of animals, including frogs, toads and similar animals. 2614
BATRACIAN, n. An animal of the order above mentioned. 2614
BATTABLE, a. Capable of cultivation. [Not in use.] 2614
BATTAILANT, n. [See Battle.] A combatant. [Not used.] 2614
BATTAILOUS, a. [See Battle.] Warlike; having the form or appearance of an army arrayed for battle;; marshaled, as for an attack. 2614
BATTALIA, n. [See Battle.] 2615
BATTALION, n. [See Battle.] A body of infantry, consisting of from 500 to 800 men; so called from being originally a body of men arrayed for battle. A battalion is generally a body of troops next below a regiment. Sometimes a battalion composed a regiment; more generally a regiment consists of two or more battalions. Shakespeare used the word for and army. 2615
BATTALIONED, a. Formed into battalions. 2615
BATTEL, n. [See Battle.] In law, wager of battle, a species of trial for the decision of causes between parties. This species of trial is of high antiquity, among the rude military people of Europe. It was introduced into England, by William, the Norman Conqueror, and used in three cases only; in the court martial, or court of chivalry or honor;; in appeals of felony; and in issues joined upon a writ of right. The contest was had before the judges, on a piece of ground inclosed, and the combatants were bound to fight till the stars

appeared, unless the death of one party or victory sooner decided the contest. It is no longer is use. 2615
BATTEL, v.i. To grow fat. [Not in use.] [See Batten.] 2615
BATTEL, n. An account of the expenses of a student at Oxford. 2615
BATTEL, a. [See Batten.] Fertile; fruitful. [Not used.] 2615
BATTELER, BATTLER, n. A student at Oxford. 2616
BATTEMENT, n. A beating; striking;; impulse. [Not in use.] 2616
BATTEN, v.t. bat'n. [See Fat.] 2616
BATTEN, v.i. To grow or become fat; to live in luxury, or to grow fat in ease and luxury. 2616
BATTEN, n. A piece of board or scantling, of a few inches in breadth, used in making doors and windows. It is not as broad as a panel. 2616
BATTEN, v.t. To form with battens. 2616
BATTER, v.t. [L. batuo, to beat. See Beat.] 2616
BATTER, v.i. To swell, bulge or stand out, as a timber or side of a wall from its foundation. 2616
BATTER, n. [from beat or batter.] A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, salt, etc., beaten together with some liquor, used in cookery. 2616
BATTERED, pp. Beaten; bruised, broken, impaired by beating or wearing. 2617
BATTERER, n. One who batters or beats. 2617
BATTERING, ppr. Beating; dashing against; bruising or demolishing by beating. 2617
BATTERING-RAM, n. In antiquity, a military engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places. It was a large beam, with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram, whence its name. It was suspended by ropes in the middle to a beam which was supported by posts, and balanced so as to swing backwards and forwards, and was impelled by men against the wall. It was sometimes mounted on wheels. 2617
BATTERY, n. [See Beat.] 2617
BATTING, n. The management of a bat play. 2618
BATTISH, a. [from bat, an animal.] Resembling a bat; as a battish humor. 2618
BATTLE, n. [See Beat.] Owen supposes the Welsh batel, to be from tel, tight, stretched, compact, and the word primarily to have expressed the drawing of the bow. This is probably an error. The first battles of men were with clubs, or some weapons used in beating, striking. Hence the club of Hercules. And although the moderns use different weapons, still a battle is some mode of beating or striking. 2618
BATTLE, v.i. To join in battle; to contend in fight; sometimes with it; as, to battle it. 2619
BATTLE, v.t. To cover with armed force. 2619
BATTLE-ARRAY, n. [battle and array.] Array or order of battle; the disposition of forces preparatory to a battle. 2619
BATTLE-AX, BATTLE-AXE, n. An ax anciently used as a weapon of war. It has been used till of late years by the highlanders in Scotland; and is still used by the city guards in Edinburg, in quelling mobs, etc. 2619
BATTLE-DOOR, n. bat'tl-dore. An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttle-cock; a racket. 2619
BATTLEMENT, n. [This is said to have been bastillement, from bastille, a fortification.]
BATTLEMENTED, a. Secured by battlements. 2619 2619
BATTLING, n. Conflict. 2619
BATTOLOGIST, n. [See Battology.] One that repeats the same thing in speaking or writing. [Little used.] 2620
BATTOLOGIZE, v.t. To repeat needlessly the same thing. [Little used.] 2620
BATTOLOGY, n. [Gr. from Barros, a garrulous person, and discourse.] 2620
BATTON, n. [from bat.] In commerce, pieces of wood or deal for flooring, or other purposes. 2620
BATTORY, n. Among the Hans-Towns, a factory or magazine which the merchants have in foreign countries. 2620
BATTULATE, v.t. To interdict commerce. [A word used by the Levant company.] 2620
BATTULATION, n. A prohibition of commerce. 2620
BATTY, a. [from bat, an animal.] Belonging to a bat. 2620

BATZ, n. A small copper coin with a mixture of silver, current in some parts of Germany and Switzerland. 2620
BAUBEE, n. In Scotland the North of England, a half penny. 2620
BAUGE, n. A drugget manufactured in Burgundy, with thread spun thick, and of coarse wool. 2620
BAULK [See Balk.] 2620
BAVAROY, n. A king of cloke or surtout. 2620
BAVIN, n. A stick like those bound up in faggots; a piece of waste wood. In war, brush, faggots. 2620
BAWBLE, n. [According to Spelman, baubella are gems or jewels.] 2621
BAWBLING, a. Trifling; contemptible. 2621
BAWCOCK, n. A fine fellow. 2621
BAWD, n. [Gr., a procurer or procuress.] 2621
BAWD, v.i. To procure; to provide women for lewd purposes. 2621
BAWD-BORN, a. Descended from a bawd. 2621
BAWDILY, adv. Obscenely; lewdly. 2621
BAWDINESS, n. Obscenity; lewdness. 2621
BAWDRICK, n. [See Baldrick.] A belt. 2621
BAWDRY, n. [See Bawd.] The abominable practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust. 2621
BAWDY, a. Obscene; filthy, unchaste; applied to language. 2621
BAWDY-HOUSE, a. A house of lewdness and prostitution. 2621
BAWL, v.i. [L. balo, to bleat; Heb. the blast of a trumpet; to weep, to wail. These all coincide in elements with L. pello, appello, Eng. peal, and the primary sense is the same.]
BAWL, v.t. To proclaim by outcry, as a common crier. 2622 2622
BAWLED, pp. Proclaimed by outcry. 2622
BAWLER, n. One who bawls. 2622
BAWLING, ppr. Crying aloud. 2622
BAWLING, n. The act of crying with a loud sound. 2622
BAWN, n. An inclosure with mud or stone walls for keeping cattle; a fortification. [Not used.] 2622
BAWREL, n. A kind of hawk. 2622
BAWSIN, n. A badger. 2622
BAXTERIAN, a. Pertaining to Baxter, a celebrated English divine; as the Baxterian scheme. 2622
BAY, a. [L. badius. Blass Bd.] Red, or reddish, inclining to a chestnut color; applied to the color of horses. The shades of this color are called light bay, dark bay, dappled bay, gilded bay, chestnut bay. In popular language, in England, all bay horses are called brown. 2622
BAY, n. 2622
BAY, n. [Gr. a branch of the palm tree.] 2623
BAY, n. A state of expectation, watching or looking for; as, to keep a man at bay. So a stag at bay is when he turns his head against the dogs. Whence abeyance, in law, or a state of expectancy. 2623
BAY, v.i. 2623
BAY, v.t. To bark at; to follow with barking. 2624
BAY-SALT, is salt which crystallizes or receives its consistence from the heat of the sun or action of the air. It forms in pits or basins, and from this circumstance receives its denomination. It appears first in a slight incrustation upon the surface of the water in which salt is dissolved. This crust thickens and hardens, till the crystallization is perfected, which takes place, in eight, ten or fifteen days. 2624
BAY-WINDOW, n. A window jutting out from the wall, as in shops. 2624
BAY-YARN, n. A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woolen yard. 2624
BAYARD, n. [bay and ard, kind.] 2624
BAYARDLY, a. Blind; stupid. 2624
BAYED, a. Having bays, as a building. 2624

BAYONET, n. A short pointed instrument of iron or broad dagger, formerly with a handle fitted to the bore of a gun, where it was inserted for use, after the soldier had fired; but now made with an iron handle and ring which go over the muzzle of the piece, so that the soldier fires with his bayonet fixed. 2624
BAYONET, v.t. To stab with a bayonet. 2624
BAYS, BAYZE. [See Baize.] 2625
BAZAR, n. Among the Turks and Persians, an exchange, market-place, or place where goods are exposed to sale. Some bazars are open, others are covered with lofty ceilings or domes, pierced to give light. The bazar at Tauris will contain 30,000 men. 2625
BAZAT, BAZA, n. A long, fine spun cotton from Jerusalem, whence it is called Jerusalem cotton. 2625
BDELLIUM, n. [Bochard and Parkhurst translate it, pearl. Genesis 2:12. But it is doubtful whether the bdellium of the scriptures is that now used.] 2625
BE, v.i. substantive, ppr. being; pp. been. [The sense is to stand, remain or be fixed; hence to continue. This verb is defective, and its defects are supplied by verbs from other roots, as, is, was, were, which have no radical connection with be. The case is the same with the substantive verb in most languages.] 2625
BE, a prefix, as in because, before, beset, bedeck, is the same word as by. It is common to the English, Saxon, Gothic, German, Dutch, Danish and Swedish languages. It occurs probably in the Russian, but is written po, as it is in possideo and a few other words in the Latin. It denotes nearness, closeness, about, or, at, from some root signifying to pass or to press. [See By.] 2626
BEACH, n. The shore of the sea, or of a lake, which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand. It may be sometimes used for the shore of large rivers. 2626
BEACHED, a. Exposed to the wares; washed by the tide and waves. 2627
BEACHY, a. Having a beach or beaches. 2627
BEACON, n. beekn. 2627
BEACONAGE, n. Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon. 2627
BEAD, n. 2627
BEAD-MAKER, n. One who makes beads. In French, paternostrier is one who makes, strings, and sells beads. In Paris are three companies of paternostriers; one that works in glass or crystal; one, in wood and horn; a third, in amber, coral, etc. 2628
BEAD-PROOF, a. Spirit is bead-proof, when, after being shaken, a crown of bubbles will stand, for some time after, on the surface, manifesting a certain standard of strength. 2628
BEAD-ROLL, n. Among Catholics, a list or catalogue of persons, for the rest of whose souls, they are to repeat a certain number of prayers, which they count by their beads. 2628
BEAD-TREE, n. The azederach, a species of Melia, a native of the Indies, growing about 20 feet high, adorned with large pinnated or winged leaves, and clusters of pentapetalous flowers. 2628
BEADS-MAN, n. A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another. 2628
BEADS-WOMAN, n. A praying woman; a woman who resides in an alms-house. 2628
BEADLE, n. 2628
BEADLESHIP, n. The office of a beadle. 2629
BEAGLE — BECOMING 2630
BEAGLE, n. [Gr. a pygmy.] 2630
BEAK, n. [Eng. peak, pike, etc. The sense is, a shoot, or a point, from thrusting; and this word is connected with a numerous family. See Class Bg.] 2630
BEAK, v.t. Among cock fighters, to take hold with the beak. 2630
BEAKED, a. Having a beak; ending in a point, like a beak. 2630
BEAKER, n. A cup or glass. 2630
BEAKIRON, n. A bickern; an iron tool, ending in a point, used by blacksmiths. 2631
BEAL, n. [See Boil.] A pimple; a whelk; a small inflammatory tumor, a pustule. 2631
BEAL, v.i. To gather matter; to swell and come to a head, as a pimple. 2631
BEAM, n. [We see by the Gothic, that the word belongs to Class Bg. It properly signifies the stock or stem of a tree; that is, the fixed, firm part. See also Bam.] 2631
BEAM-BIRD, n. In Yorkshire, England, the petty chaps, a species of Motacilla; called in

Dorsetshire, the hay-bird. 2632
BEAM-TREE, n. A species of wild service. 2632
BEAM, n. A ray of light, emitted from the sun, or other luminous body. 2632
BEAM, v.t. To send forth; to emit. 2632
BEAM, v.i. To emit rays of light, or beams; to shine. 2632
BEAMING, ppr. Emitting rays of light or beams. 2632
BEAMING, n. Radiation; the emission or darting of light in rays. 2633
BEAMLESS, a. Emitting no rays of light. 2633
BEAMY, a. Emitting rays of light; radiant; shining. 2633
BEAN, n. A name given to several kinds of pulse, or leguminous seeds, and the plants producing them. They belong to several genera, particularly Vicia, Phaseolus and Dolichos. The varieties most usually cultivated are, the horse bean, the mazagan, the kidney bean, the cranberry bean, the lima bean, the frost bean, etc. The stalk is erect or climbing, and the fruit generally roundish, oval or flat, and of various colors. 2633
BEAN-CAPER, n. A plant, a species of zygophyllum, a native of warm climates. 2633
BEAN-COD, n. A small fishing vessel or pilot boat, used in the rivers of Portugal. It is sharp forward, having its stem bent above into a great curve, and plated with iron. 2633
BEAN-FED, a. Fed with beans. 2633
BEAN-FLY, n. A beautiful fly, of a pale purple color, found on bean flowers, produced from a maggot called mida. 2633
BEAN-GOOSE, n. A species of Anas; a migratory bird, which arrives in England in autumn, and retires to the north in summer. It is so named, from the likeness of the nail of the bill to a horse-bean. 2634
BEAR, v.t. pret. bore; pp. born, borne. [L. fero, pario, porto. The primary sense is to throw out, to bring forth, or in general, to thrust or drive along.] 2634
BEAR, v.i. To suffer, as with pain. 2637
BEAR, n. [L. ferus, fera, or to barbarus.] 2639
BEAR-CLOTH, BEARING-CLOTH, n. A cloth in which a new born child is covered when carried to church to be baptized. 2639
BEAR-BAITING, n. The sport of baiting bears with dogs. 2639
BEAR-BERRY, n. A plant, a species of Arbutus. 2639
BEAR-BIND, n. A species of bind weed, or Convolvulus. 2639
BEAR'S-BREECH, n. Brank-ursine or Acanthus, a genus of plants. 2639
BEAR'S EAR, n. The trivial name of primula auricula. 2639
BEAR'S EAR SANICLE, n. A species of Cortusa. 2640
BEAR-FLY, An insect. 2640
BEAR'S FOOT, n. A plant, a species of hellebore. 2640
BEAR-GARDEN, n. A place where bears are kept for diversion. 2640
BEAR-GARDEN, a. Rude; turbulent; as bear-garden sport. 2640
BEAR-WHELP, n. The whelp of a bear. 2640
BEAR'S WORT, n. A plant. 2640
BEARD, n. berd. [L. barba.] 2640
BEARD, v.t. berd. To take by the beard; to seize, pluck, or pull the beard, in contempt or anger. 2641
BEARDED, a. berd'ed. Having a beard, as a man. Having parallel hairs or tufts of hair, as the leaves of plants. 2641
BEARDED, pp. berd'ed. Taken by the beard; opposed to the face. 2641
BEARD-GRASS, n. A plant, the Andropogon. 2641
BEARDING, ppr. berd'ing. Taking by the beard; opposing to the face. 2641
BEARDLESS, a. berd'less. Without a beard; young; not having arrived to manhood. In botany, not having a tuft of hairs. 2641
BEARDLESSNESS, n. The state or quality of being destitute of beard. 2641
BEARER, n. [See Bear.] One who bears, sustains, or carries; a carrier, especially of a corpse to the grave. 2641
BEARHERD, n. [bear and herd.] A man that tends bears. 2642
BEARING, ppr. Supporting; carrying; producing. 2642

BEARING, n. Gesture; mien; behavior. 2642
BEARISH, a. Partaking of the qualities of a bear. 2642
BEARLIKE, a. Resembling a bear. 2643
BEARN, n. A child. In Scotland, bairn. 2643
BEARWARD, n. A keeper of bears. 2643
BEAST, n. [L. bestia. See Boisterous.] 2643
BEASTISH, a. Like a beast; brutal. 2643
BEASTLIKE, a. Like a beast; brutal. 2643
BEASTLINESS, n. [from beastly.] Brutality; coarseness, vulgarity; filthiness; a practice contrary to the rules of humanity. 2643
BEASTLY, a. Like a beast; brutal; coarse; filthy; contrary to the nature and dignity of man.
BEAT, v.t. pret. beat; pp. beat, beaten. [L. batuo. See Abate.] 2643 2643
BEAT, v.i. To more with pulsation, as the pulse beats; or to throb, as the heart beats. 2645
BEAT, n. A stroke; a striking; a blow, whether with the hand, or with a weapon. 2646
BEAT, BEATEN, pp. Struck; dashed against; pressed or laid down; hammered; pounded; vanquished; make smooth by treading; worn by use; tracked. 2646
BEATER, n. One who beats, or strikes; one whose occupation is to hammer metals. 2646
BEATER-UP, n. One who beats for game; a sportsman's term. 2647
BEATH, v.t. To bathe. [Not in use.] 2647
BEATIFIC, BEATIFICAL, a. [L. beatus, blessed, from beo, to bless, and facio, to make. See Beatify.] 2647
BEATIFICALLY, adv. In such a manner as to complete happiness. 2647
BEATIFICATION, n. In the Romish church, an act of the Pope by which he declares a person beatifies or blessed after death. This is the first step towards canonization, or the raising of one to the dignity of a saint. No person can be beatified till 50 years after his death. All certificates or attestations of his virtues and miracles are examined by the congregation of rites, and this examination continues often for years; after which his Holiness decrees the beatification, and the corpse and relics of the intended saint are exposed to the veneration of all good christians. 2647
BEATIFY, v.t. [L. beatus, happy, from beo, to bless, and facio, to make.] 2647
BEATING, ppr. Laying on blows; striking; dashing against; conquering; pounding; sailing against the direction of the wind; etc. 2648
BEATING, n. The act of striking or giving blows; punishment or chastisement by blows. 2648
BEATITUDE, n. [L. beatitudo, from beatus, beo. See Beatify.] 2648
BEAU, n. bo. plu. beaux, boze. [L. bellus.] 2648
BEAUISH, a. bo'ish. Like a beau; foppish; fine. 2649
BEAU-MONDE, n. bomond'. The fashionable world; people of fashion and gaiety. 2649
BEAUTEOUS, a. bu'teous. [See Beauty.] Very fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful; very handsome. It expresses a greater degree of beauty than handsome, and is chiefly used in poetry. 2649
BEAUTEOUSLY, adv. bu'teously. In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully. 2649
BEAUTEOUSNESS, n. bu'teousness. The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.
BEAUTIFIER, n. bu'tifier. He or that which makes beautiful. 2649 2649
BEAUTIFUL, a. bu'tiful. [beauty and full.] 2649
BEAUTIFULLY, adv. bu'tifully. In a beautiful manner. 2649
BEAUTIFULNESS, n. bu'tifulness. Elegance of form; beauty; the quality of being beautiful.
BEAUTIFY, v.t. bu'tify. [beauty and L. facio.] 2649 2649
BEAUTIFY, v.i. bu'tify. To become beautiful; to advance in beauty. 2650
BEAUTY, n. bu'ty. 2650
BEAUTY, v.t. bu'ty. To adorn; to beautify or embellish. Obs. 2651
BEAUTY-SPOT, n. bu'ty-spot. A patch; a foil, a spot placed on the face to heighten beauty. 2651
BEAUTY-WANING, a. Declining in beauty. 2651
BEAVER, n. [L. fiber.] 2651

BEAVERED, a. Covered with or wearing a beaver. 2651
BEBLEED, v.t. [be and bleed.] To make bloody. Obs. 2651
BEBLOOD, BEBLOODY, v.t. [be and blood.] To make bloody. Obs. 2651
BEBLOT, v.t. [be and blot.] To blot; to stain. Obs. 2651
BEBLUBBERED, a. [be and blubber.] Foul or swelled with weeping. 2651
BECABUNGA, n. Brooklime speedwell; veronica becabunga; a plant common in ditches and shallow streams. 2652
BECAFI-CO, n. [See Beak.] A fig-pecker; a bird like a nightingale which feeds on figs and grapes. 2652
BECALM, v.t. becam. [be calm. See Calm.] 2652
BECALMED, pp. becamed. Quieted; appeased. 2652
BECALMING, ppr. becaming. Appeasing; keeping from motion or progress. 2652
BECALMING, n. becaming. A calm at sea. 2652
BECAME, pret. of become [See Become.] 2652
BECAUSE, becauz' a compound word. [See By and Cause.] 2652
BECHARM, v.t. [be and charm.] To charm; to captivate. 2653
BECHANCE, v.i. [be, by, and chance.] To befall; to happen to. 2653
BECHIC, n. [Gr. a cough.] A medicine for relieving coughs, synonymous with pectoral, which is now the term mostly used. 2653
BECK, n. A small brook. Gray. Heb. a brook or rivulet; in the sense of flowing, as tears, weeping. Genesis 32:23. It is obsolete in English, but is found in the names of towns situated near streams, as in Walbeck; but is more frequent in names on the continent, as in Griesbach, etc. 2653
BECK, n. A nod of the head; a significant nod, intended to be understood by some person, especially as a sign of command. 2653
BECK, v.i. To nod or make a sign with the head. 2653
BECK, v.t. To call by a nod; to intimate a command to; to notify by a motion of the head. 2653
BECKED, pp. Called or notified by a nod. 2653
BECKET, n. A thing used in ships to confine loose ropes, tackles or spars; as a large hook, a rope, with an eye at one end, or a wooden bracket. 2653
BECKING, ppr. Nodding significantly; directing by a nod. 2653
BECKON, v.t. bek'n. [See Beck.] 2653
BECKON, v.t. bek'n. To make a significant sign to. 2653
BECKONED, pp. Having a sign made to. 2654
BECKONING, ppr. Making a significant sign, as a hint. 2654
BECLIP, v.t. To embrace. [Not in use.] 2654
BECLOUD, v.t. [See Cloud.] To cloud; to obscure; to dim. 2654
BECOME, v.i. becum'. pret. became, pp. become. 2654
BECOME, v.t. In general, to suit or be suitable; to be congruous; to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of, decent or proper. It is used in the same sense applied to persons or things. 2654
BECOMING, ppr. but used rarely or never except as an adjective. Fit; suitable; congruous; proper; graceful; belonging to the character, or adapted to circumstances; as, he speaks with becoming boldness; a dress is very becoming. 2655
BECOMING, a. Ornament. Obs. 2655
BECOMINGLY — BEEN 2656
BECOMINGLY, adv. After a becoming or proper manner. 2656
BECOMINGNESS, n. Fitness, congruity; propriety; decency; gracefulness arising from fitness. 2656
BECRIPPLE, v.t. [See Cripple.] To make lame; to cripple [Little used.] 2656
BECURL, v.t. To curl. [Not used.] 2656
BED, n. [The sense is a lay or spread, from laying or setting.] 2656
BED, v.t. To place in a bed. 2657
BED, v.t. To cohabit; to use the same bed. 2658
BEDABBLE, v.t. [be and dabble.] To wet; to sprinkle 2658
BEDABBLED, pp. Wet; sprinkled. 2658

BEDABBLING, ppr. Wetting; sprinkling. 2658
BEDAFF, v.t. To make a fool of. [Not in use.] 2658
BEDAGGLE, v.t. [be and daggle.] To soil, as clothes, by drawing the ends in the mud, or spattering them with dirty water. 2658
BEDAGGLED, pp. Soiled by reaching the mud in walking; bespattering. 2658
BEDARE, v.t. [be and dare.] To dare; to defy. [Not used.] 2658
BEDARK, v.t. [be and dark.] To darken. [Not used.] 2658
BEDASH, v.t. [be and dash.] To wet, by throwing water, or other liquor upon; to bespatter, with water or mud. 2658
BEDASHED, pp. Bespattered with water or other liquid. 2659
BEDASHING, ppr. Bespattering; dashing water upon, or other liquid. 2659
BEDAUB, v.t. [be and daub.] To daub over; to besmear with viscous, slimy matter; to soil with any thing thick and dirty. 2659
BEDAUBED, pp. Daubed over; besmeared. 2659
BEDAUBING, ppr. Daubing over; besmearing. 2659
BEDAZZLE, v.t. [be and dazzle.] To confound the sight by too strong a light; to make dim by luster. 2659
BEDAZZLED, pp. Having the sight confounded by too strong a light. 2659
BEDAZZLING, ppr. Confounding or making dim by a too brilliant luster. 2659
BEDCHAMBER, n. [bed and chamber.] An apartment or chamber intended or appropriated for a bed, or for sleep and repose. 2659
BED-CLOTHES, n. plu. [bed and clothes.] 2659
BEDDED, pp. Laid in a bed; inclosed as in a bed. 2659
BEDDER, BEDETTER, n. [from bed.] The nether stone of an oil mill. 2659
BEDDING, ppr. Laying in a bed; inclosing as in a bed. 2659
BEDDING, n. A bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast. 2659
BEDECK, v.t. [be and deck.] To deck; to adorn; to grace. 2660
BEDECKED, pp. Adorned; ornamented. 2660
BEDECKING, ppr. Adorning; decking. 2660
BEDEHOUSE, n. Formerly, a hospital or alms house, where the poor prayed for their founders and benefactors. 2660
BEDEL, n. An officer in the universities of England. [A peculiar orthography of beadle.]
BEDELRY, n. The extent of a bedel's office. 26602660
BEDEW, v.t. [be and dew.] To moisten, as with dew; to moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid; as, tears bedew her face. 2660
BEDEWED, pp. Moistened, as if with dew; gently moistened. 2660
BEDEWER, n. That which bedews. 2660
BEDEWING, ppr. Moistening gently, as with dew; wetting. 2660
BEDEWY, a. Moist with dew. [Little used.] 2660
BEDFELLOW, n. [bed and fellow.] One who lies in the same bed. 2660
BED-HANGINGS, n. Curtains. 2660
BEDIGHT, v.t. bedi'te. [be and dight.] To adorn; to dress; set off with ornaments. [Little used.] 2660
BEDIGHTED, pp. Adorned; set off with ornaments. 2660
BEDIGHTING, ppr. Adorning. 2660
BEDIM, v.t. [be and dim.] To make dim; to obscure or darken. 2660
BEDIMMED, pp. Made dim; obscured. 2661
BEDIMMING, ppr. Making dim; obscuring; darkening. 2661
BEDIZEN, v.t. bediz'n. [be and dizen.] To adorn; to deck; a low word. 2661
BEDIZENED, pp. Bedecked; adorned. 2661
BEDIZENING, ppr. Adorning. 2661
BEDLAM, n. [Corrupted from Bethlehem, the name of a religious house in London, afterward converted into a hospital for lunatics.] 2661
BEDLAM, a. Belonging to a mad house; fit for a mad house. 2661

BEDLAMITE, n. An inhabitant of a madhouse, a madman. 2661
BEDMAKER, n. [bed and maker.] One whose occupation is to make beds, as a college or university. 2661
BEDMATE, n. [bed and mate.] A bedfellow. 2661
BED-MOLDING, [bed and molding.] In architecture, the members of a cornice, which are placed below the coronet, consisting of an ogee, a list, a large boultine, and another list under the coronet. 2661
BEDOTE, v.t. [be and dote.] To make to dote. [Not in use.] 2661
BEDPOST, n. [bed and post.] The post of a bedstead. 2662
BEDPRESSER, n. [bed and press.] A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed. 2662
BEDRAGGLE, v.t. [be and draggle.] To soil, as garments which are suffered, in walking, to reach the dirt; to soil by drawing along on mud. 2662
BEDRAGGLED, pp. Soiled by reaching the dirt, in walking. 2662
BEDRAGGLING, ppr. Soiling by drawing along in dirt or mud. 2662
BEDRENCHv.t. [be and drench.] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture; applied to things which imbibe moisture. 2662
BEDRENCHED, pp. Drenched; soaked. 2662
BEDRENCHING, ppr. Soaked; drenching. 2662
BEDRID, BEDRIDDEN, a. [bed and ride.] Confined to the bed, by age or infirmity. 2662
BEDRITE, n. [bed and rite.] The privilege of the marriage bed. 2662
BEDROOM, n. [bed and room.] A room or apartment intended or used for a bed; a lodging room. 2662
BEDROP, v.t. [be and drop.] To sprinkle, as with drops. 2662
BEDROPPED, pp. Sprinkled as with drops; speckled; variegated with spots. 2662
BEDSIDE, n. The side of the bed. 2662
BEDSTAFF, n. [bed and staff.] A wooden pin anciently inserted on the sides of bedsteads, to keep the clothes from slipping on either side. 2663
BEDSTEAD, n. bed'sted. [bed and stead.] A frame for supporting a bed. 2663
BEDSTRAW, n. [bed and straw.] Straw laid under a bed to make it soft; also the name of a plant, a species of galium. 2663
BEDSWERVER, n. [bed and swerve.] One that swerves from his bed; that is one who is false and unfaithful to the marriage vow. 2663
BEDTIME, n. [bed and time.] The time to go to rest; the usual hour of going to bed. 2663
BEDUCK, v.t. [be and duck.] To duck; to put the head under water; to immerse. 2663
BEDUST, v.t. [be and dust.] To sprinkle, soil or cover with dust. 2663
BEDWARD, adv. [bed and ward.] Toward bed. 2663
BEDWARF, v.t. [be and dwarf.] To make little; to stunt or hinder growth. 2663
BEDWORK, n. [bed and work.] Work done in bed, without toil of the hands or with ease.
BEDYE, v.t. [be and dye.] To dye; to stain. 26632663
BEDYED, pp. Dyed; stained. 2663
BEE, n. An insect of the genus Apis. [See Apis.] The species are numerous, of which the honey-bee is the most interesting to man. It has been cultivated from the earliest periods, for its wax and honey. It lives in swarms or societies, of from 10,000 to 50,000 individuals. These swarms contain three classes of bees, the females or queen bees, the males or drones, and the neuters or working bees. Of the former, there is only one in each hive or swarm, whose sole office is to propagate the species. It is much larger than the other bees. The drones serve merely for impregnating the queen, after which they are destroyed by the neuters. These last are the laborers of the hive. They collect the honey, form the cells, and feed the other bees and the young. They are furnished with a proboscis by which they suck the honey from flowers, and a mouth by which they swallow it, and then convey it to the hive in their stomachs, where they disgorge it into the cells. The pollen of flowers settles on the hairs with which their body is covered, whence it is collected into pellets, by a brush on their second pair of legs, and deposited in a hollow in the third pair. It is called bee bread, and is the food of the larvae or young. The adult bees

feed on honey. The wax was supposed to be formed from pollen by a digestive process, but it is now ascertained that it is formed from the honey by a similar process. The females and neuters have a barbed sting, attached to a bag of poison, which flows into the wound inflicted by the sting. When a hive is overstocked, a new colony is sent out under the direction of a queen bee. This is called swarming. 2664
BEE-BREAD, n. [bee and bread.] The pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young. [See Bee.] 2664
BEE-EATER, n. [bee and eat.] A bird that feeds on bees. There are several species included in the genus merops, of which the apiaster of Europe is remarkable for the brilliancy of its plumage. 2664
BEE-FLOWER, n. [bee and flower.] A plant; a species of Ophrys or twyblade, whose flowers represent singular figures of bees, flies and other insects. 2664
BEE-GARDEN, n. [bee and garden.] A garden, or inclosure to set bee-hives in. 2664
BEE-GLUE, n. [bee and glue.] A soft, unctuous matter with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells; called also propolis. 2665
BEE-HIVE, n. [bee and hive.] A case, box, or other hollow vessel, which serves as a habitation for bees. Hives are made of various materials, as of boards, the hollow trunk of a tree, and withes of straw, or of glass. 2665
BEE-MASTER, n. [bee and master.] One who keeps bees. 2665
BEECH, n. [Gr. payos; L. fagus.] A tree arranged by Linne under the genus fagus, with the chestnut. The beech grows to a large size, with branches forming a beautiful head, with thick foliage. The bark is smooth and of a silvery cast. The mast or nuts are the food of swine, and of certain wild animals, and yield a good oil for lamps. When eaten by man, they are said to occasion giddiness and headache. 2665
BEECH-COAL, n. [beech and coal.] Charcoal from beech wood. 2665
BEECHEN, a. bee'chn. Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech; belonging to the beech; as a beechen vessel. 2665
BEECHMAST, n. The fruit or nuts of the beech. 2665
BEECH-OIL, n. [beech and oil.] Oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree. It is used in Picardy, and in other parts of France, instead of butter; but is said to occasion heaviness and pains in the stomach. 2665
BEECH-TREE, n. [beech and tree.] The beech. 2665
BEEF, n. [L. bos, bovis; Gr. Bous.] 2665
BEEF, a. Consisting of the flesh of the ox, or bovine kind; as a beef-steak. 2666
BEEF-EATER, n. [beef and eat.] One that eats beef. 2666
BEEF-STEAK, n. [beef and steak.] A steak of slice of beef for broiling. 2666
BEEF-WITTED, a. [beef and wit.] Dull in intellects; stupid; heavy-headed. 2666
BEELD, n. Protection; refuge. [Not in use.] 2666
BEEN, part. perf. of be; pronounced bin. In old authors, it is also the present tense plural of be. 2666
BEEN, n. A fretted stringed instrument of music of the guitar kind, having nineteen frets; used in India. 2666
BEER — BEHOOVEFULLY 2667
BEER, n. 2667
BEER-BARREL, n. A barrel for holding beer. 2667
BEER-HOUSE, n. A house where malt liquors are sold; an ale house. 2667
BEESTINGS, [See Biestings.] 2667
BEET, n. [L. beta.] A plant of the genus Beta. The species cultivated in gardens are the cicla and vulgaris, or white and red beet. There are many varieties; some with long taper roots, and others with flat roots, like turnips. The root furnishes a large portion of sugar, which has been recently manufactured in France on a great scale. 2667
BEETLE, n. 2667
BEETLE, v.i. bee'tl. To jut; to be prominent; to hang or extend out; as, a cliff that beetles over its base. 2668
BEETLE-BROW, n. [beetle and brow.] A prominent brow. 2668
BEETLE-BROWED, a. Having prominent brows. 2668

BEETLE-HEAD, n. [beetle and head.] A stupid fellow. 2668
BEETLE-HEADED, a. Having a head like a beetle; dull; stupid. 2668
BEETLE-STOCK, n. [beetle and stock.] The handle of a beetle. 2668
BEETLING, ppr. Jutting; being prominent; standing out from the main body. 2668
BEET-RAVE, BEET-RADISH, n. A kind of beet, used for salad. 2668
BEEVES, n. plu. of beef. Cattle; quadrupeds of the bovine genus, called in England, black cattle. 2668
BEFALL, v.t. pret. befell; part. befallen. 2668
BEFALL, v.i. To happen; to come to pass. 2669
BEFALLING, ppr. Happening to; occurring to; coming to pass. 2669
BEFELL, pret. of befall. 2669
BEFIT, v.t. [be and fit.] To suit; to be suitable to; to become. 2669
BEFITTING, ppr. or a. Suiting; becoming. 2669
BEFOAM, v.t. [be and foam.] To cover with foam. [Little used.] 2669
BEFOOL, v.t. [be and fool.] To fool; to infatuate; to delude or lead into error. 2669
BEFOOLED, pp. Fooled; deceived; led into error. 2669
BEFOOLING, ppr. Fooling; making a fool of; deceiving; infatuating. 2669
BEFORE, prep. [be and fore, that is by fore, near the fore part.] 2669
BEFORE, adv. In time preceding. 2671
BEFOREHAND, adv. [before and hand.] In a state of anticipation or preoccupation; often followed by with; as, you are before hand with me. 2671
BEFORE-TIME, adv. [before and time.] Formerly; of old time. 1 Samuel 9:9; Joshua 20:5.
BEFORTUNE, v.t. [be and fortune.] To happen to; to betide. 26722672
BEFOUL, v.t. To make foul; to soil. 2672
BEFRIEND, v.t. befrend'. [be and friend.] To favor; to act as a friend to; to countenance, aid or benefit. 2672
BEFRIENDED, pp. Favored; countenanced. 2672
BEFRIENDING, ppr. Favoring; assisting as a friend; showing kindness to. 2672
BEFRINGE, v.t. befrinj'. [be and fringe.] To furnish with a fringe; to adorn as with fringe.
BEFRINGED, pp. Adorned as with a fringe. 26722672
BEG, n. In the Turkish dominions, a governor of a town or country; more particularly, the lord of a sangiac or banner. Every province is divided into seven sangiacs or banners, each of which qualifies a bey; and these are commanded by the governor of the province, called begler-beg or lord of all the beys. Each beg has the command of a certain number of spahis, or horse, denominated timariots. 2672
BEG, v.t. 2672
BEG, v.i. To ask alms or charity; to practice begging; to live by asking alms. 2673
BEGET, v.t. pret. begot, begat; pp. begot, begotten. 2673
BEGETTER, n. One who begets or procreates; a father. 2673
BEGGABLE, a. That may be begged. 2673
BEGGAR, n. [See Beg.] One that lives by asking alms, or makes it his business to beg for charity. 2673
BEGGAR, v.t. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. 2673
BEGGARED, pp. Reduced to extreme poverty. 2674
BEGGARING, ppr. Reducing to indigence or a state of beggary. 2674
BEGGARLINESS, n. The state of being beggarly; meanness; extreme poverty. 2674
BEGGARLY, a. Mean; poor; in the condition of a beggar; extremely indigent. 2674
BEGGARLY, adv. Meanly; indigently; despicable. 2674
BEGGAR-MAID, n. A maid that is a beggar. 2674
BEGGAR-MAN, n. A man that is a beggar. 2674
BEGGAR-WOMAN, n. A female beggar. 2674
BEGGARY, n. A state of extreme indigence. 2674
BEGGED, pp. Entreated; supplicated; asked in charity. 2674
BEGGING, ppr. Asking alms; supplicating; assuming without proof. 2674

BEGGING, n. The act of soliciting alms; the practice of asking alms; as, he lives by begging. 2674
BEGHARDS, BEGUARDS, n. A religious order of St. Francis in Flanders, established at Antwerp in 1228, and so named from St. Begghe, their patroness. They at first employed themselves in making linen cloth, united in bonds of charity, without any rule; but in 1290, they embraced that of the third order of St. Francis. The name has been transferred to all the other religious of the convent of Antwerp. 2674
BEGILT, a. Gilded. 2674
BEGIN, v.i. pret. began; pp. begun. [L. genero, gigno; Heb. to make ready, to adapt, prepare, establish.] 2674
BEGINv.t. To do the first act of any thing; to enter on; to commence. 2675
BEGINNER, n. The person who begins; he that gives an original; the agent who is the cause; an author. 2675
BEGINNING, ppr. First entering upon; commencing; giving rise or original; taking rise or origin. 2676
BEGINNING, n. The first cause; origin. 2676
BEGINNINGLESS, a. That hath no beginning. [A bad word and not used.] 2676
BEGIRD, v.t. begurd. pret. begirt, begirded; pp. begirt. [be and gird.] 2676
BEGIRDED, BEGIRT, pp. Bound with a girdle; surrounded; inclosed; besieged. 2676
BEGIRDING, ppr. Binding with a girdle; surrounding; besieging. 2677
BEGLERBEG, n. [See Beg.] The governor of a province in the Turkis empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier. Each has three ensigns or staves, trimmed with a horse tail, to distinguish him from a bashaw, who has two, and a beg, who has one. His province is called beglerbeglik. 2677
BEGNAW, v.t. benaw'. To bite or gnaw, to eat away; to corrode; to nibble. 2677
BEGONE. Go away; depart. These two words have been improperly united. Be retains the sense of a verb, and gone, that of a participle. 2677
BEGORED, a. [be and gore.] Besmeared with gore. 2677
BEGOT, BEGOTTEN, pp. of get. Procreated; generated. 2677
BEGRAVE, v.t. To deposit in the grave; to bury. [Not used.] 2677
BEGREASE, v.t. s as z. [be and grease.] To soil or daub with grease, or other oily matter.
BEGRIME, v.t. [be and grime.] To soil with dirt deep-impressed, so that the natural 2677
hue cannot easily be recovered. 2677
BEGRIMED, pp. Deeply soiled. 2677
BEGRUDGE, v.t. begrudj'. [See Grudge.] To grudge; to envy the possession of. 2677
BEGUILE, v.t. begi'le. [be and guile.] To delude; to deceive; to impose on by artifice or craft. 2677
BEGUILED, pp. Deluded; imposed on; misled by craft; eluded by stratagem; passed pleasingly. 2678
BEGUILER, n. He or that which beguiles or deceives. 2678
BEGUILING, ppr. Deluding; deceiving by craft; eluding by artifice, amusing. 2678
BEGUILTY, v.t. To render guilty. A barbarous word. 2678
BEGUIN, n. The beguins are a congregation of nuns in Flanders, so called from their founder, or from their head dress. Beguin, in French, is a linen cap. From this order sprung the Beguinages in Flanders. 2678
BEGUN, pp. of begin. Commenced; originated. 2678
BEHALF, n. behaf. [See Behoof.] 2678
BEHAPPEN, v.i. [be and happen.] To happen to. 2678
BEHAVE, v.t. 2678
BEHAVE, v.i. To act; to conduct; generally applied to manners, or to conduct in any particular business; and in a good or bad sense. He behaves well or will. 2679
BEHAVED, pp. Conducted. 2679
BEHAVING, ppr. Carrying; conducting. 2679
BEHAVIOR, n. behavyur. [See Behave.] 2679
BEHEAD, v.t. behed'. [be and head.] 2679
BEHEADED, pp. behed'ed. Having the head cut off. 2680

BEHEADING, ppr. behed'ing. Severing the head from the body. 2680
BEHEADING, n. behed'ing. The act of separating the head from the body by a cutting instrument; decollation. 2680
BEHELD, pret. and pp. of behold, which see. 2680
BEHEMOTH, n. [Heb. a beast or brute; from an Arabic vert, which signifies, to shut, to lie hid, to be dumb. In Eth. dumb.] 2680
BEHEN, BEN, BEKEN, n. A plant. The white behen is a species of Cucubalus, called Swedish Lychnis, or gum sepungar. The empalement of its flower resembles net-work, and its leaves have somewhat of the flavor of pease. 2680
BEHEST, n. Command; precept; mandate. [Antiquated, except in poetry.] 2680
BEHIGHT, v.t. behite; pret. behot. 2680
BEHIND, prep. 2680
BEHIND, adv. [be and hind.] Out of sight; not produced, or exhibited to view; remaining; as, we know no what evidence is behind. 2681
BEHINDHAND, a. [behind and hand.] In arrear; in an exhausted state; in a state in which rent or profit has been anticipated, and expenditures precede the receipt of funds to supply them. In popular use, a state of poverty, in which the means of living are not adequate to the end. Also, in a state of backwardness, in which a particular business has been delayed beyond the proper season for performing it; as, he is behindhand in his business. 2682
BEHOLD, v.t. pret. and pp. beheld' [L. observo, from servo, to keep.] 2682
BEHOLD, v.i. To look; to direct the eyes to an object. 2682
BEHOLDEN, pp. or a. beholdn. [The participle of behold, to keep, guard, or bind. See Behold.] 2683
BEHOLDER, n. One who beholds; a spectator; one who looks upon, or sees. 2683
BEHOLDING, ppr. Fixing the eyes upon; looking on; seeing. 2683
BEHOLDINGNESS, n. The state of being obliged. 2683
BEHONEY, v.t. To sweeten with honey. 2683
BEHOOF, n. 2683
BEHOOVABLE, a. Needful; profitable. 2684
BEHOOVE, v.t. behoof'. To be necessary for; to be fit for; to be meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience. 2684
BEHOOVEFUL, a. behoov'ful. Needful; useful; profitable; advantageous. 2684
BEHOOVEFULLY, adv. behoov'fully. Usefully, profitably. 2684
BEHOT — BELONGING 2685
BEHOT, pret. of behight. 2685
BEHOVE, and its derivatives. [See Behoove.] 2685
BEHOWL, v.i. [be and howl.] To howl at. [Not used.] 2685
BEING, ppr. [See Be.] Existing in a certain state. 2685
BEING, n. Existence; as, God is the author of our being. 2685
BEJADE, v.t. [be and jade.] To tire. [Not used.] 2685
BEJAPE, v.t. To laugh at; to deceive. [Not used.] 2685
BEKISS, v.t. [be and kiss.] To kiss or salute. [Not in use.] 2685
BEKNAVE, v.t. [be and knave.] To call knave. [Not used.] 2685
BEKNOW, v.t. [be and know.] To acknowledge. [Not used.] 2686
BELABOR, v.t. [perhaps from be and labor; but in Russ. bulava is a club.] To beat soundly; to thump. 2686
BELACE, v.t. [be and lace.] To fasten, as with a lace or cord. 2686
BELACED, a. Adorned with lace. 2686
BELAMOUR, n. A gallant; a consort. [Not used.] 2686
BELAMY, n. A good friend; an intimate. [Not used.] 2686
BELATE, v.t. [be and late.] To retard or make too late. [Not used.] 2686
BELATED, a. [be and lated.] Benighted; abroad late at night. 2686
BELATEDNESS, n. A being too late. 2686
BELAVE, v.t. [be and lave.] To wash. [Not used.] 2686

BELAWGIVE, v.t. To give a law to. [Barbarous and not used.] 2686
BELAY, v.t. [This word is composed of be and lay, to lay to, lay by, or close. See Beleaguer.] 2686
BELAYED, pp. Obstructed; ambushed; made fast. 2687
BELAYING, ppr. Blocking up; laying an ambush; making fast. 2687
BELCH, v.t. [Eng. bulge, bilge, bulk.] 2687
BELCH, n. The act of throwing out from the stomach, or from a hollow place; eructation. 2687
BELCHED, pp. Ejected from the stomach, or from a hollow place. 2687
BELCHING, ppr. Ejecting from the stomach or any deep hollow place. 2687
BELCHING, n. Eructation. 2687
BELDAM, n. 2687
BELEAGUER, v.t. belee'ger. To besiege; to block up; to surround with an army, so as to preclude escape. 2687
BELEAGUERED, pp. Besieged. 2688
BELEAGUERER, n. One who besieges. 2688
BELEAGURING, ppr. Besieging; blocking up. 2688
BELEAVE, v.t. [be and leave.] To leave. [Not used.] 2688
BELEE, v.t. [be and lee.] To place on the lee, or in a position unfavorable to the wind. [Not used.] 2688
BELEMNITE, n. [Gr. a dart, or arrow, from the root of pello, to throw.] 2688
BELEPER, v.t. To infect with leprosy. [Not used.] 2688
BELFRY, n. [L. belfredus.] 2688
BELGARD, n. A soft look or glance. [Not used.] 2689
BELGIAN, a. [See Belgic.] Belonging to Belgica, or the Netherlands. 2689
BELGIAN, n. A native of Belgica, or the Low Countries. 2689
BELGIC, a. [L. belgicus, from Belgae, the inhabitants of the Netherlands and the country bordering on the Rhine, from that river to the Seine and the ocean. The name may have been given to them from their bulk or large stature; Eng. bulge;] 2689
BELIAL, n. As a noun, unprofitableness; wickedness. As an adjective, worthless; wicked. In a collective sense, wicked men. 2689
BELIBEL, v.t. [be and libel.] To libel or traduce. [Not used.] 2689
BELIE, v.t. [be and lie. See Lie.] 2689
BELIED, pp. Falsely represented either by word or obvious evidence and indication; counterfeited; mimicked. 2690
BELIEF, n. 2690
BELIEVABALE, a. That may be believed; credible. 2691
BELIEVE, v.t. 2691
BELIEVE, v.i. To have a firm persuasion of any thing. In some cases, to have full persuasion, approaching to certainty; in others, more doubt is implied. It is often followed by in or on, especially in the scriptures. To believe in, is to hold as the object of faith. "Ye believe in God, believe also in me." John 14:1. To believe on, is to trust, to place full confidence in, to rest upon with faith. "To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name." John 1:12. Johnson. But there is no ground for much distinction. 2691
BELIEVED, pp. Credited; assented to, as true. 2692
BELIEVER, n. One who believes; one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge. 2692
BELIEVING, ppr. Giving credit to testimony or to other evidence than personal knowledge.
BELIEVINGLY, adv. In a believing manner. 26922692
BELIKE, adv. [be and like.] Probably; likely; perhaps. [Nearly antiquated.] 2692
BELIKELY, adv. Probably. [Not used.] 2692
BELIVE, adv. [See Live.] Speedily; quickly. 2693
BELL, n. 2693
BELL, v.i. To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers. 2693
BELL-FASHIONED, a. Having the form of a bell. 2694
BELL-FLOWER, n. [bell and flower.] A genus of plants, so named from the shape of the corol or flower which resembles a bell, L. Campanula, a genus of monogynian

pentanders, comprehending many species. 2694
BELL-FOUNDER, n. [bell and founder.] A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.
BELL-MAN, n. [bell man.] A man who rings a bell, especially to give notice of 2694
anything in the streets. 2694
BELL-METAL, n. [bell and metal] A mixture of copper and tin, in the proportion of about ten parts of copper to one of tin, or according to Thomson, three parts to one, and usually a small portion of brass or zink; used for making bells. 2694
BELL-PEPPER, n. [bell and pepper.] A name of the Guinea pepper, a species of Capsicum. This is the red pepper of the gardens, and most proper for pickling. 2694
BELL-RINGER, n. One whose business is to ring a church or other bell. 2694
BELL-SHAPED, a. [bell and shape.] Having the form of a bell. 2694
BELL-WETHER, n. [bell and wether.] A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck. 2694
BELL-WORT, n. A plant, the Uvularia. 2694
BELLADONNA, n. A plant, a species of Atropa, or deadly nightshade. 2694
BELLATRIX, n. [L.] A ruddy, glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion; so named from its imagined influence in exciting war. 2694
BELLE, n. bel. [L. bellus.] A young lady. In popular use, a lady of superior beauty and much admired. 2695
BELLED, a. Hung with bells. 2695
BELLES-LETTRES, n. plu. bel' letter, or anglicized, bell-letters. Polite literature; a word of very vague signification. It includes poetry and oratory; but authors are not agreed to what particular branches of learning the term should be restricted. 2695
BELLLIBONE, n. A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. [Not in use.] 2695
BELLIGERENT, a. [L. belliger, warlike; belligero, to wage war; from bellum, war, and gero, to wage; part. gerens, gerentis, waging. Gr. war.] 2695
BELLIGERENT, n. A nation, power or state carrying on war. 2695
BELLIGEROUS, a. The same as belligerent. [Not used.] 2695
BELLING, n. The noise of a roe in rutting time; a huntsman's term. 2695
BELLIPOTENT, a. [L. bellum, war, and potens, powerful, bellipotens.] 2695
BELLIQUE, a. bellee'k. War-like. [Not used.] 2695
BELLON, n. A disease, attended with languor and intolerable griping of the bowels, common in places where lead ore is smelted. 2695
BELLONA, n. [from L. bellum, war.] The goddess of war. 2696
BELLOW, v.i. [L. balo.] 2696
BELLOW, n. A loud outcry; roar. 2696
BELLOWING, ppr. Making a loud hollow sound, as a bull, or as the roaring of billows.2696
BELLOWING, n. A loud hollow sound or roar. 2696
BELLOWS, n. sing. and plu. [L. bulga] An instrument, utensil or machine for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces and shops. It is so formed as by being dilated and contracted, to inhale air by a lateral orifice which is opened and closed with a valve, and to propel it through a tube upon the fire. 2696
BELLOWS-FISH, n. The trumpet-fish, about four inches long, with a long snout; whence its name. 2696
BELLUINE, a. [L. belluinus, brom bellua, a beast.] Beastly; pertaining to or like a beast; brutal. [Little used.] 2696
BELLY, n. 2696
BELLY, v.t. To fill; to swell out. 2697
BELLY, v.i. To swell and become protuberant, like the belly; as bellying goblets; bellying canvas. 2697
BELLY-ACHE, n. [belly and ache.] Pain in the bowels; the colic. 2697
BELLY-ACHE BUSH or WEED, A species of Jatropha. 2697
BELLY-BAND, n. A band that encompasses the belly of a horse, and fastens the saddle; a girth. 2697
BELLY-BOUND, a. Diseased in the belly, so as to be costive, and shrunk in the belly.
BELLY-CHEER, n. Good cheer, [Not used.] 2697 2697

BELLY-FRETTING, n. The chafing of a horse's belly, with a fore girt. 2697
BELLYFUL, n. [belly and full.] As much as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite. In familiar and ludicrous language, a great abundance; more than enough. 2698
BELLY-GOD, n. [belly and god.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly; that is, whose great business or pleasure is to gratify his appetite. 2698
BELLYING, ppr. Enlarging capacity; swelling out, like the belly. 2698
BELLY-PINCHED, a. [See Pinch.] Starved; pinched with hunger. 2698
BELLY ROLL, n. [See Roll.] A roller protuberant in the middle, to roll land between ridges, or in hollows. 2698
BELLY-SLAVE, n. A slave to the appetite. 2698
BELLY-TIMBER, n. [See Timber.] Food; that which supports the belly. 2698
BELLY-WORM, n. [See Worm.] A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach. 2698
BELOCK, v.t. To lock or fasten as with a lock. 2698
BELOMANCY, n. [Gr. an arrow, and divination.] 2698
BELONE, n. [Gr. a needle.] The gar, garfish, or sea-needle, a species of Esox. It grows to the length of two or three feet, with long pointed jaws, the edges of which are armed with small teeth. 2699
BELONG, v.i. 2699
BELONGING, ppr. Pertaining; appertaining; being the property of; being a quality of; being the concern of; being appendant to; being a native of, or having a legal or permanent settlement in. 2700
BELONGING, n. A quality. [Not in use.] 2700

BELOVED — BEQUEATHED 2701

BELOVED, ppr. [be and loved, from love. Belove, as a verb, is not used.] 2701
BELOW, prep. [be and low] Under in place; beneath; not so high; as, below the moon; below the knee. 2701
BELOW, adv. In a lower place, with respect to any object; as, the heavens above and the earth below. 2701
BELOWT, v.t. [See Lout.] To treat with contemptuous language. [Not in use.] 2701
BELSWAGGER, n. A lewd man. 2701
BELT, n. [L. balteus.] 2701
BELT, v.t. To encircle. 2702
BELUGA, n. A fish of the cetaceous order, and genus Delphinus, from 12 to 18 feet in length. The tail is divided into two lobes, lying horizontally, and there is no dorsal fin. In swimming, this fish bends its tail under its body like a lobster, and thrusts itself along with the rapidity of an arrow. This fish is found in the arctic seas and rivers, and is caught for its oil and its skin. 2702
BELVIDERE, n. [L. bellus, fine and video, to see.] 2702
BELYE. [See Belie.] 2702
BEMA, n. A chancel. [Not in use.] 2702
BEMADv.t. [be and mad.] to make mad. [Not in use.] 2702
BEMANGLE, v.t. [be and mangle.] To mangle; to tear asunder. [Little used.] 2703
BEMASK, v.t. [be and mask.] To mask; to conceal. 2703
BEMAZE, v.t. To bewilder. [See Maze.] [Little used.] 2703
BEMETE, v.t. [be and mete.] To measure. [Not in use.] 2703
BEMINGLE, v.t. [be and mingle.] To mingle; to mix. [Little used.] 2703
BEMIRE, v.t. [be and mire.] To drag or incumber in the mire; to soil by passing through mud or dirty places. 2703
BEMIST, v.t. [be and mist.] To cover or involve in mist. [Not used.] 2703
BEMOAN, v.t. [be and moan.] To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for; as, to bemoan the loss of a son. 2703
BEMOANABLE, a. That may be lamented. [Not used.] 2703
BEMOANED, pp. Lamented; bewailed. 2703
BEMOANER, n. One who laments. 2703
BEMOANING, ppr. Lamenting; bewailing. 2703

BEMOCK, v.t. [be and mock.] To treat with mockery. [Little used.] 2703
BEMOCK, v.i. To laugh at. 2703
BEMOIL, v.t. [be and moil.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to soil or incumber with mire and dirt. [Not in use.] 2703
BEMOL, n. In music, a half note. 2703
BEMONSTER, v.t. [be and monster.] To make monstrous. [Not in use.] 2704
BEMOURN, v.t. To weep or mourn over. [Little used.] 2704
BEMUSED, a. [be and muse.] Overcome with musing; dreaming; a word of contempt.
BEN or BEN-NUT, n. A purgative fruit or nut, the largest of which resembles a filbert, 2704
yielding an oil used in pharmacy. 2704
BENCH, n. 2704
BENCH, v.t. To furnish with benches. 2704
BENCHER, n. In England, the benchers in the inns of court, are the senior members of the society who have the government of it. They have been readers, and being admitted to please within the bar, are called inner barristers. They annually elect a treasurer. 2705
BEND, [L. pando, pandare, to bend in; pando, pandere, to open; pandus, bent, crooked]
BEND, v.i. To be crooked; to crook, or be curving. 2706 2705
BEND, n. A curve; a crook; a turn in a road or river; flexure; incurvation. 2706
BEND, n. A band. [Not in use.] 2706
BENDABLE, a. That may be bent or incurvated. 2706
BENDED, BENT, pp. Strained; incurvated; made crooked; inclined; subdued. 2706
BENDER, n. The person who bends, or makes crooked; also, an instrument for bending other things. 2706
BENDING, ppr. Incurvating; forming into a curve; stooping subduing; turning as a road or river; inclining; leaning; applying closely, as the mind; fastening. 2707
BENDLET, n. In heraldry, a little bend, which occupies a sixth part of a shield. 2707
BEND-WITH, n. A plant. 2707
BENDY, n. In heraldry, the field divided into four, six or more parts, diagonally, and varying in metal and color. 2707
BENE, n. ben'y. The popular name of the sesamum orientale, called in the West Indies vangloe, an African plant. 2707
BENEAPED, NEAPED, a. [be and neap.] Among seamen, a ship is beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to float her from a dock or over a bar. 2707
BENEATH, prep. 2707
BENEATH, adv. In a lower place; as, the earth from beneath will be barren. 2707
BENEDICT, a. [L. benedictus.] Having mild and salubrious qualities. [Not in use.] 2708
BENEDICTINE, a. Pertaining to the order or monks of St. Benedict, or St. Benet. 2708
BENEDICTINES, n. An order of monks, who profess to follow the rules of St. Benedict; an order of great celebrity. They wear a loose black gown, with large wide sleeves, and a cowl on the head, ending in a point. In the canon law, they are called black friars. 2708
BENEDICTION, n. [L. benedictio, from bene, well, and dictio, speaking. See Boon and Diction.] 2708
BENEFACTION, n. [L. benefacio, of bene, well, and facio, to make or do.] 2708
BENEFACTOR, n. He who confers a benefit, especially one who makes charitable contributions either for public institutions or for private use. 2709
BENEFACTRESS, n. A female who confers a benefit. 2709
BENEFICE, n. [L. beneficium.] 2709
BENEFICED, a. Possessed of a benefice or church preferment. 2709
BENEFICELESS, a. Having no benefice. [Not used.] 2709
BENEFICENCE, n. [L. beneficentia, from the participle of benefacio.] The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity. 2709
BENEFICENT, a. Doing good; performing acts of kindness and charity. It differs from benign, as the act from the disposition; beneficence being benignity or kindness exerted in action. 2709
BENEFICENTLY, adv. In a beneficent manner. 2710

BENEFICIAL, a. Advantageous; conferring benefits; useful; profitable; helpful; contributing to a valuable end; followed by to; as, industry is beneficial to the body, as well as to the property. 2710
BENEFICIALLY, adv. Advantageously; profitably; helpfully. 2710
BENEFICIALNESS, n. Usefulness; profitableness. 2710
BENEFICIARY, a. [L. beneficiarius. See Benefaction.] 2710
BENEFICIARY, n. One who holds a benefice. A beneficiary is not the proprietor of the revenues of his church; but he has the administration of them, without being accountable to any person. The word was used, in the middle ages, for a feudatory, or vassal. 2710
BENEFICIENCY, n. Kindness or favor bestowed. 2710
BENEFICIENT, a. Doing good. 2710
BENEFIT, n. [Primarily from L. beneficium, or benefactum.] 2710
BENEFIT, v.t. To do good to; to advantage; to advance in health, or prosperity; applied either to persons or things; as, exercise benefits health; trade benefits a nation. 2711
BENEFIT, v.i. To gain advantage; to make improvement; as, he has benefited by good advice; that is, he has been benefited. 2711
BENEFITED, pp. Profited; having received benefit. 2711
BENEFITING, ppr. Doing good to; profiting; gaining advantage. 2711
BENEME, v.t. To name. [Not in use.] 2711
BENEMPNE, v.t. To name. [Not in use.] 2711
BENEPLACITURE, n. [L. beneplacitum, bene, well, and placitum, from placeo, to please.]
BENET, v.t. [be and net.] To catch in a net; to ensnare. [Not used.] 2711 2711
BENEVOLENCE, n. [L. benevolentia, of bene, well and volo, to will or wish. See Will.]
BENEVOLENT, a. [L. benevolens, of bene and volo.] 2712 2711
BENEVOLENTLY, adv. In a kind manner; with good will. 2712
BENGAL, n. A thin stuff made of silk and hair, for women's apparel, so called from Bengal in the E. Indies. 2712
BENGALEE, n. The language or dialect spoken in Bengal. 2712
BENGALESE, n. sing. and plu. A native or the natives of Bengal. As. Res. 7.171. 2712
BENIGHT, v.t. [be and night.] To involve in darkness; to shroud with the shades of night.
BENIGHTED, pp. Involved in darkness, physical or moral; overtaken by the night. 2712
BENIGN, a. beni'ne. [L. benignus, from the same root, as bonus, bene, ancient L. 2713
benus, Eng. boon.] 2713
BENIGNANT, a. Kind; gracious; favorable. 2713
BENIGNITY, n. Goodness of disposition or heart; kindness of nature; graciousness. 2713
BENIGNLY, adv. beni'nely. Favorably;; kindly; graciously. 2713
BENISON, n. s as z. Blessing; benediction. [Nearly antiquated.] 2713
BENJAMIN, n. A tree, the Laurus Benzoin, a native of America, called also spicebush. It grows to the height of 15 or 20 feet, with a very branchy head. 2713
BENNET, n. The herb bennet, or avens, known in botany by the generic term Geum. 2714
BENNET FISH, n. A fish of two feet in length, caught in the African seas, having scales of a deep purple, streaked with gold. 2714
BENT, pp. of bend. Incurvated; inflected; inclined; prone to or having a fixed propensity; determined. 2714
BENT, n. The state of being curving, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity. 2714
BENT, BENT-GRASS, n. A kind of grass, called in botany, Agrostis, of several species. 2714
BENTING-TIME, n. The time when pigeons feed on bents, before peas are ripe. 2714
BENUM, corruptly BENUMB, v.t. 2714
BENUMMED, pp. Rendered torpid; deprived of sensation; stupefied. 2715
BENUMMING, ppr. Depriving of sensation; stupefying. 2715
BENZOATE, n. [See Benzoin.] A salt formed by the union of the benzoic acid with any salifiable base. 2715
BENZOIC, a. Pertaining to benzoin. 2715
BENZOIN, BENJAMIN, n. Gum benjamin; a concrete resinous juice flowing from the Styrax Benzoin, a tree of Sumatra, etc. It is properly a balsam, as it yields benzoic acid. It

flows from incisions made in the stem or branches. It is solid and brittle, sometimes in yellowish white tears joined together by a brown substance, and sometimes of a uniform brown substance like resin. It has little taste, but its smell, especially when rubbed or heated, is extremely fragrant and agreeable. It is chiefly used in cosmetics and perfumes.
BEPAINT, v.t. [be and paint.] To paint; to cover with paint. [Little used.] 27152715
BEPALE, v.t. [be and pale.] To make pale. [Not in use.] 2715
BEPINCH, v.t. [be and pinch.] To mark with pinches. 2715
BEPINCHED, BEPINCHT, pp. Marked with pinches. 2715
BEPOWDER, v.t. [be and powder.] To powder; to sprinkle or cover with powder. 2716
BEPRAISE, v.t. [be and praise.] To praise greatly or extravagantly. 2716
BEPURPLE, v.t. [be and purple.] To tinge or dye with a purple color. 2716
BEQUEATH, v.t. [Eng. quoth.] To give or leave by will; to devise some species of property by testament; as, to bequeath an estate or a legacy. 2716
BEQUEATHED, pp. Given or left by will. 2716
BEQUEATHING — BESPATTERED 2717
BEQUEATHING, ppr. Giving or devising by testament. 2717
BEQUEATHMENT, n. The act of bequeathing; a bequest. 2717
BEQUEST, n. Something left by will; a legacy. 2717
BERAIN, v.t. To rain upon. [Not in use.] 2717
BERATE, v.t. [be and rate.] To chide vehemently; to scold. 2717
BERATTLE, v.t. [be and rattle.] To fill with rattling sounds or noise. 2717
BERAY, v.t. To make foul; to soil. [Not in use.] 2717
BERBERRY, n. [L. berberis.] [See Barberry.] 2717
BERE, n. The name of a species of barley in Scotland. 2717
BEREAVE, v.t. pret. bereaved, bereft; pp. bereaved, bereft. 2717
BEREAVED, pp. Deprived; stripped and left destitute. 2717
BEREAVEMENT, n. Deprivation, particularly by the loss of a friend by death. 2717
BEREAVING, ppr. Stripping bare; depriving. 2718
BEREFT, pp. of bereave. Deprived; made destitute. 2718
BERENGARIANISM, n. The opinions or doctrines of Berengarius, archdeacon of St. Mary at Anjou, and of his followers, who deny the reality of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist. 2718
BERG, n. A borough; a town that sends burgesses to Parliament; a castle. [See Burg.]
BERGAMOT, n. 27182718
BERGANDER, n. [berg, a cliff] A burrow duck; a duck that breeds in holes under cliffs.
BERGERET, n. A song. [Not used.] 27182718
BERGMANITE, n. [from Bergman, the mineralogist.] 2718
BERGMASTER, n. The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners. 2719
BERGMOTE, n. A court held on a hill in Derbyshire, in England, for deciding controversies between the miners. 2719
BERHYME, v.t. [be and rhyme.] To mention in rhyme or verse; used in contempt. 2719
BERLIN, n. A vehicle of the chariot kind, supposed to have this name from berlin, the chief city of Prussia, where it was first made, or from the Italian berlina, a sort of state or pillory, and a coach. 2719
BERLUCCIO, n. A small bird, somewhat like the yellow hammer, but less and more slender. 2719
BERME, n. In fortification, a space of ground of three, four or five feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or foss, designed to receive the ruins of the rampart, and prevent the earth from filling the foss. Sometimes, it is palisaded, and in Holland, it is generally planted with quick-set hedge. 2719
BERNACLE, [See Barnacle.] 2719
BERNARDINE, a. Pertaining to St. Bernard, and the monks of the order. 2719
BERNARDINS, n. An order of monks, founded by Robert, abbot of Moleme, and reformed

by St. Bernard. The order originated about the beginning of the 12th century. They wear a white robe, with a black scapulary; and when they officiate, they are clothed with a large white gown, with great sleeves, and a hood of the same color. 2719
BEROB, v.t. [be and rob.] To rob. [Not in use.] 2719
BEROE, n. A marine animal of an oval or spherical form, nearly an inch in diameter, and divided into longitudinal ribs, like a melon. 2720
BERRIED, a. Furnished with berries. 2720
BERRY, n. 2720
BERRY, v.i. To bear or produce berries. 2720
BERRY-BEARING, a. Producing berries. 2720
BERT [Eng. bright.] [See Bright.] 2720
BERTH, n. [from the root of bear.] 2720
BERTRAM, n. [L. pyrethrum, said to be from fire, from its acrid quality.] 2721
BERYL, n. [L. beryllus; Eng. brilliant.] 2721
BERYL-CRYSTAL, n. A species of imperfect crystal, of a very pure, clear, and equal texture. It is always of the figure of a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and tapering at the top. Its color is a pale brown, of a fine transparency. 2721
BERYLLINE, a. Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green. 2721
BESAINT, v.t. [be and saint.] To make a saint. [Not in use.] 2721
BESAYLE, n. A great grandfather. 2721
BESCATTER, v.t. [be and scatter.] To scatter over. [Not used.] 2721
BESCORN, v.t. [be and scorn.] To treat with scorn; to mock at. [Not used.] 2721
BESCRATCH, v.t. [be and scratch.] To scratch; to tear with the nails. [Not in use.] 2721
BESCRAWL, v.t. [be and scrawl.] To scrawl; to scribble over. 2722
BESCREEN, v.t. [be and screen.] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal. 2722
BESCREENED, pp. Covered; sheltered; concealed. 2722
BESCRIBBLE, v.t. To scribble over. 2722
BESCUMBER, v.t. [from cumber.] To encumber. [Not legitimate nor used.] 2722
BESEE, v.i. [be and see.] To look; to mind. [Not in use.] 2722
BESEECH, v.t. pret. and pp. besought. 2722
BESEECHER, n. One who beseeches. 2722
BESEECHING, ppr. Entreating. 2722
BESEEK, v.t. to beseech. [Not used.] 2722
BESEEM, v.t. [be and seem.] To become; to be fit for, or worthy of; to be decent for. 2722
BESEEMING, ppr. or a. Becoming; fit; worthy of. 2722
BESEEMING, n. Comeliness. 2722
BESEEMLY, a. Becoming; fit; suitable. 2723
BESEEN, a. Adapted; adjusted. [Not used.] 2723
BESET, v.t. pret. and pp. beset. 2723
BESETTING, ppr. Surrounding; besieging; waylaying. 2723
BESETTING, a. Habitually attending, or pressing; as a besetting sin. 2723
BESHINE, v.t. To shine upon. [Not used.] 2723
BESHREW, v.t. [be and shrew.] To wish a curse to; to execrate. 2723
BESHUT, v.t. To shut up. [Not used.] 2723
BESIDE, prep. [be and side, by the side.] 2723
BESIDES, prep. Over and above; separate or distinct from. 2724
BESIDE, BESIDES, adv. Moreover; more than that; over and above; distinct from; not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned. 2724
BESIDERY, n. A species of pear. 2725
BESIEGE, v.t. [be and siege.] 2725
BESIEGED, pp. Surrounded or beset with hostile troops. 2725
BESIEGER, n. One who lays siege, or is employed in a siege. 2725
BESIEGING, ppr. Laying siege; surrounding with armed forces. 2725
BESIEGING, a. Surrounding in a hostile manner; employed in a siege; as a besieging army. 2725

BESIT, v.t. [be and sit.] To suit; to become. [Not used.] 2725
BESLAVE, v.t. To subjugate; to enslave. [Not used.] 2725
BESLIME, v.t. To daub with slime;; to soil. [Not used.] 2725
BESLUBBER, v.t. [be and slubber, slabber.] To soil or smear with spittle, or any thing running from the mouth or nose. [Vulgar.] 2725
BESMEAR, v.t. [be and smear.] To bedaub; to overspread with any viscous, glutinous matter, or with any soft substance that adheres. Hence, to foul; to soil. 2725
BESMEARED, pp. Bedaubed; overspread with any thing soft, viscous, or adhesive; soiled. 2725
BESMEARER, n. One that besmears. 2725
BESMEARING, ppr. Bedaubing; soiling. 2726
BESMIRCH, v.t. [be and smirch.] To soil; to foul; to discolor. [Little used.] 2726
BESMOKE, v.t. [be and smoke.] To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke. [Little used.] 2726
BESMOKED, pp. Fouled or soiled with smoke; dried in smoke. 2726
BESMUT, v.t. [be and smut.] To blacken with smut; to foul with soot. 2726
BESMUTTED, pp. Blackened with smut or soot. 2726
BESNOW, v.t. [be and snow.] To scatter like snow. [Little used.] 2726
BESNOWED, a. or pp. [be and snow.] Covered or sprinkled with snow, or with white blossoms. 2726
BESNUFF, v.t. To befoul with snuff. 2726
BESNUFFED, pp. Foul with snuff. 2726
BESOM, n. s as z. A broom; a brush of twigs for sweeping. 2726
BESOM, v.t. To sweep, as with a besom. 2726
BESORT, v.t. [be and sort.] To suit; to fit; to become. 2726
BESORT, n. Company; attendance; train. 2726
BESOT, v.t. [be and sot.] To make sottish; to infatuate; to stupefy; to make dull or senseless. 2727
BESOTTED, pp. Made sottish or stupid. Besotted on, infatuated with foolish affection.
BESOTTEDLY, adv. In a foolish manner. 2727 2727
BESOTTEDNESS, n. Stupidity; arrant folly; infatuation. 2727
BESOTTING, ppr. Infatuating; making sottish or foolish. 2727
BESOUGHT, besaut'. pp. of beseech. Entreated; implored; sought by entreaty. 2727
BESPANGLE, v.t. [be and spangle.] To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant; as, the heavens bespangled with stars. 2727
BESPANGLED, pp. Adorned with spangles or something shining. 2727
BESPANGLING, ppr. Adorning with spangles or glittering objects. 2727
BESPATTER, v.t. [be and spatter.] To soil by spattering; to sprinkle with water, or with dirt and water. 2727
BESPATTERED, pp. Spattered over; soiled with dirt and water; aspersed; calumniated.
BESPATTERING — BEVELING 2728 2727
BESPATTERING, ppr. Spattering with water; soiling with dirt and water; aspersing. 2728
BESPAWL, v.t. [be and spawl.] To soil or make foul with spittle. 2728
BESPEAAK, v.t. pret. bespoke; pp. bespoke, bespoken. [be and speak.] 2728
BESPEAKER, n. One who bespeaks. 2728
BESPEAKING, ppr. Speaking for or ordering beforehand; foreboding; addressing; showing; indicating. 2728
BESPEAKING, n. A previous speaking or discourse, by way of apology, or to engage favor. 2728
BESPECKLE, v.t. [be and speckle.] To mark with speckles or spots. 2728
BESPICE, v.t. [be and spice.] To season with spices. 2729
BESPIRIT, BESPURT, v.t. To spurt out, or over; to throw out in a stream or streams. [Not used.] 2729
BESPIT, v.t. pret. bespit; pp. bespit, bespitten. [be and spit.] To daub or soil with spittle.
BESPOKE, pret. and pp. of bespeak. 2729 2729

BESPOT, v.t. [be and spot.] To mark with spots. 2729
BESPOTTED, pp. Marked with spots. 2729
BESPOTTING, ppr. Marking with spots. 2729
BESPREAD, v.t. bespred'. pret. and pp. bespread. [be and spread.] To spread over; to cover over; as, to bespread with flowers. 2729
BESPRINGKLE, v.t. [be and sprinkle.] To sprinkle over; to scatter over; as, to besprinkle with dust. 2729
BESPRINKLED, pp. Sprinkled over. 2729
BESPRINKLER, n. One that sprinkles over. 2729
BESPRINKLING, ppr. Sprinkling over. 2729
BEST, a. superlative. [Eng. but;] Literally, most advanced, Hence, 2729
BEST, adv. In the highest degree; beyond all other; as, to love one best; to like this best; to please best. 2730
BEST-TEMPERED, a. Having the most kind or mild temper. 2730
BESTAIN, v.t. [be and stain.] To mark with stains; to discolor, either the whole surface of a thing, or in spots. 2730
BESTEAD, v.t. bested' pret. and pp. bested. [be and stead.] To profit. 2731
BESTIAL, a. [from beast.] 2731
BESTIALITY, n. The quality of beasts; the state or manners of man which resemble those of brutes. 2731
BESTIALIZE, v.t. To make like a beast. 2731
BESTIALLY, adv. Brutally; in a manner below humanity. 2731
BESTICK, v.t. pret. and pp. bestuck. [be and stick.] 2731
BESTIR, v.t. bestur' [be and stir.] To put into brisk or vigorous action; to move with life and vigor; usually with the reciprocal pronoun; as, rise and bestir yourselves. 2731
BESTIRRED, pp. Roused into vigorous action; quickened in action. 2732
BESTIRRING, ppr. Moving briskly; putting into vigorous action. 2732
BESTNESS, n. The state of being best. [Not used.] 2732
BESTORM, v.i. [be and storm.] To storm; to rage. [Not used.] 2732
BESTOW, v.t. [be and stow, a place. See Stow. Literally, to set or place.] 2732
BESTOWAL, n. A conferring; disposal. [Little used.] 2732
BESTOWED, ppr. Given gratuitously; conferred; laid out; applied; deposited for safe-keeping. 2733
BESTOWER, n. One who bestows; a giver; a disposer. 2733
BESTOWING, ppr. Conferring gratuitously; laying out; applying; depositing in store. 2733
BESTOWMENT, n. The act of giving gratuitously; a conferring. 2733
BESTRADDLE, v.t. To bestride. [See Straddle.] 2733
BESTRAUGHT, a. Distracted; mad. [Not used.] 2733
BESTREW, v.t. pret. bestrewed; pp. bestrewed, bestrown. [be and strew.] To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strow. 2733
BESTREWED, pp. of bestrew. 2733
BESTRIDE, v.t. pret. bestrid; pp. bestrid, bestridden. [be and stride.] 2733
BESTRIDING, ppr. Extending the legs over any thing, so as to include it between them.
BESTROWN, pp. of bestrew. Sprinkle over. 27342734
BESTUCK, pp. of bestick. Pierced in various places with sharp points. 2734
BESTUD, v.t. [be and stud.] To set with studs; to adorn with bosses; as, to bestud with stars. 2734
BESTUDDED, pp. Adorned with studs. 2734
BESTUDDING, ppr. Setting with studs; adorning as with bosses. 2734
BESWIKE, v.t. beswik'. To allure. [Not used.] 2734
BET, n. A wager; that which is laid, staked or pledges in a contest, to be won, either by the victorious party himself, or by another person, in consequence of his victory. At a race, a man lays a bet on his own horse, or on the horse of another man. 2734
BET, v.t. To lay a bet; to lay a wager; to stake or pledge something upon the event of a context. 2734
BET, the old participle of beat, is obsolete or vulgar. 2734

BETAKE, v.t. pret. betook; pp. betaken. [be and take.] 2735
BETAKEN, part. of betake. 2735
BETAKING, ppr. Having recourse to; applying; resorting. 2735
BETAUGHT, pret. of betake. [Not used.] 2735
BETEEM, v.t. [be and teem.] To bring forth; to produce; to shed; to bestow. [Not used.]
BETEL, BETLE, n. A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed by the 2735
inhabitants of the East Indies. It is a creeping or climbing plant like the ivy, the leaves somewhat resembling those of the citron. It is planted by a tree, or supported by props. In India, betel is taken after meals; during a visit, it is offered to friends when they meet, and when they separate; in short, nothing is to be done without betel. To correct the bitterness of the leaves, a little areca is wrapped in them with the chinam, a kind of burnt lime made of shells. 2735
BETHINK, v.t. pret. and pp. bethought. [be and think.] 2735
BETHINK, v.i. To have in recollection; to consider. 2735
BETHLEHEM, n. [Heb. the house of food or bread.] 2736
BETHLEMITE, n. An inhabitant of Bethlehem; a lunatic. 2736
BETHOUGHT, bethaut; pret. and pp. of bethink. 2736
BETHRALL, v.t. [be and thrall.] To enslave; to reduce to bondage; to bring into subjection. [Little used.] 2736
BETHUMP, v.t. [be and thump.] To beat soundly. [Little used.] 2736
BETIDE, v.t. pret. betid, or betided; pp. betid. [be and tide.] 2736
BETIDE, v.i. To come to pass; to happen. 2736
BETIME, BETIMES, adv. [be and time, that is, by the time.] 2737
BETOKEN, v.t. beto'kn. [be and token.] 2737
BETOKENED, pp. Foreshown; previously indicated. 2737
BETOKENING, ppr. Indicating by previous signs. 2737
BETONY, n. [L. betonica.] A genus of plants of several species. The purple or wood betony grows in woods and shady places, and is deemed useful as a mild corroborant.
BETOOK, pret. of betake. 2737 2737
BETORN, a. Torn in pieces. 2737
BETOSS, v.t. [be and toss.] To toss; to agitate; to disturb; to put in violent motion. 2737
BETRAP, v.t. [from trap.] To entrap; to ensnare. [Not used.] 2737
BETRAY, v.t. [L. traho.] 2738
BETRAYED, pp. Delivered up in breach of trust; violated by unfaithfulness; exposed by breach of confidence; disclosed contrary to expectation or intention; made known; discoverd. 2739
BETRAYER, n. One who betrays; a traitor. 2739
BETRAYING, ppr. Delivering up treacherously; violating confidence; disclosing contrary to intention; exposing; discovering. 2739
BETRIM, v.t. [be and trim.] To deck; to dress; to adorn; to grace; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate. 2739
BETRIMMED, pp. Adorned; decorated. 2739
BETRIMMING, ppr. Decking; adorning; embellishing. 2739
BETROTH, v.t. [be and troth, truth, faith. See Truth and Troth.] 2739
BETROTHED, pp. Contracted for future marriage. 2739
BETROTHING, ppr. Contracting to any one, in order to a future marriage, as the father or guardian; contracting with one for a future wife, as the intended husband; espousing. 2739
BETROTHMENT, n. A mutual promise or contract between two parties, for a future marriage between the persons betrothed; espousals. 2740
BETRUST, v.t. [be and trust.] To entrust; to commit to another in confidence of fidelity; to confide. This is less used than entrust. 2740
BETRUSTED, pp. Entrusted; confided; committed in trust. 2740
BETRUSTING, ppr. Entrusting; committing in trust. 2740
BETRUSTMENT, n. The act of entrusting; the thing entrusted. 2740

BETSO, n. The smallest Venetian coin. 2740
BETTER, a comp. of bet. [See Best.] 2740
BETTER, adv. In a more excellent manner; with more skill and wisdom, virtue, advantage or success; as, to perform work better; to plan a scheme better; land better cultivated; laws better executed; government better administered. 2741
BETTER, v.t. 2741
BETTER, n. A superior; one who has a claim to precedence on account of his rank, age, or office; as, give place to your betters. It is generally or always used in the plural. 2742
BETTERED, pp. Improved; meliorated; made better. 2742
BETTERING, ppr. Making better; improving. 2742
BETTERING-HOUSE, n. A house for the reformation of offenders. 2742
BETTOR, n. [from bet.] One who bets or lays a wager. 2742
BETTY, n. [Supposed to be a cant word from the name of a maid; but qu. is it not from the root of beat or L. peto?] 2742
BETUMBLED, a. [be and tumble.] Rolled about; tumbled; disordered. 2742
BETWEEN, prep. 2742
BETWIXT, prep. 2743
BEVEL, n. 2743
BEVEL, a. Crooked; awry; oblique. 2743
BEVEL, v.t. To cut a bevel angle. 2743
BEVEL, v.i. To curve; to incline towards a point, or from a direct line. 2743
BEVELED, pp. Formed to a bevel angle. 2743
BEVELING, ppr. Forming to a bevel angle. 2743
BEVELING, a. Curving; bending from a right line. 2744
BEVELING, n. A hewing of timber with a proper and regular curve, according to a mold laid on one side of its surface. 2744
BEVELMENT — BIER-BALK 2745
BEVELMENT, n. In mineralogy, bevelment supposes the removal of two contiguous segments from the edges, angles or terminal faces of the predominant form, thereby producing two new faces, inclined to each other at a certain angle and forming an edge.
BEVER, n. A collation or small repast between meals. [Not used.] 2745 2745
BEVER, v.i. To take a small repast between meals. 2745
BEVERAGE, n. [L. bibo;] Drink; liquor for drinking. It is generally used of a mixed liquor. Nectar is called the beverage of the gods. 2745
BEVILE, n. [See Bevel.] In heraldry, a thing broken or opening, like a carpenter's bevel.
BEVY, n. [I know not the origin or affinities of this word. The etymologies I have seen 2745 are not worth notice.] 2745
BEWAIL, v.t. [be and wail.] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for. It expresses deep sorrow; as, to bewail the loss of a child. 2746
BEWAIL, v.i. To express grief. 2746
BEWAILABLE, a. That may be lamented. 2746
BEWAILED, pp. Lamented; bemoaned. 2746
BEWAILER, n. One who laments. 2746
BEWAILING, ppr. Lamenting; bemoaning; expressing grief for. 2746
BEWAILING, n. Lamentation. 2746
BEWAKE, v.t. [be and wake.] To keep awake. [Not used.] 2746
BEWARE, v.i. 2746
BEWEEP, v.t. [be and weep.] To weep over; to bedew with tears. [Little used.] 2747
BEWEEP, v.i. To make lamentation. [Little used.] 2747
BEWEPT, pp. Wept over; bedewed with tears. [Little used.] 2747
BEWET, v.t. [be and wet.] To wet; to moisten. [Not used.] 2747
BEWILDER, v.t. To lead into perplexity or confusion; to lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex with mazes; or in general, to perplex. 2747
BEWILDERED, pp. Lost in mazes; perplexed with disorder, confusion, or intricacy. 2747
BEWILDERING, ppr. Losing in a pathless place; perplexing with confusion or intricacy.

BEWINTER, v.t. To make like winter. [Not used.] 27472747
BEWITCH, v.t. [be and witch.] To fascinate; to gain an ascendancy over by charms or incantation; an operation which was formerly supposed to injure the person bewitched, so that he lost his flesh, or behaved in a strange unaccountable manner; ignorant people being inclined to ascribe to evil spirits what they could not account for. 2747
BEWITCHED, pp. Fascinated; charmed. 2748
BEWITCHER, n. One that bewitches or fascinates. 2748
BEWITCHERY, n. Fascination; charm;; resistless power of anything that pleases. 2748
BEWITCHFUL, a. Alluring; fascinating. 2748
BEWITCHING, ppr. Fascinating; charming. 2748
BEWITCHING, a. That has power to bewitch or fascinate; that has power to control by the arts of pleasing. 2748
BEWITCHINGLY, adv. In a fascinating manner. 2748
BEWITCHMENT, n. Fascination; power of charming. 2748
BEWONDERED, a. [be and wonder.] Amazed. [Not used.] 2748
BEWRAP, v.t. berap'. [be and wrap.] To wrap up. 2748
BEWRAY, v.t. beray. To disclose perfidiously; to betray; to show or make visible. 2748
BEWRAYED, pp. Disclosed; indicated; betrayed; exposed to view. 2749
BEWRAYER, n. A divulger of secrets; a discoverer. 2749
BEWRAYING, ppr. Disclosing; making known or visible. 2749
BEWRECK, v.t. bereck'. [be and wreck.] To ruin; to destroy. [Not used.] 2749
BEWROUGHT, a. beraut' [be and work.] Worked. [Not used.] 2749
BEY, n. In the Turkish dominions, a governor of a town or particular district of country; also, in some places, a prince; the same as the Arabic Beg. [See Beg.] 2749
BEYOND, prep. 2749
BEYOND, adv. At a distance; yonder. 2750
BEZAN, n. A cotton cloth from Bengal, white or striped. 2750
BEZANT, n. A gold coin of Byzantium. [See Byzant.] 2750
BEZANTLER, n. [from antler.] The branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow antler.
BEZEL, n. The upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompasses and fastens the 2750
stone. 2750
BEZOAR, n. 2750
BEZOARDIC, a. Pertaining to or compounded of bezoar. 2751
BEZOARDIC, n. A medicine compounded with bezoar. 2751
BEZOLA, n. A fish of the truttaceous kind, of a dusky blue color, nearly of the size of a herring. 2751
BEZZLE, v.t. To waste in riot. [Not used.] [See Embezzle.] 2751
BHUCHAMPAC, n. A beautiful plant of India, known in Linne's system, under the name of Koempferia rotunda. The blossoms rise from the ground with a short scape, and scarce live a whole day. 2751
BIA, n. In commerce, a small shell called a cowry, much valued in the East Indies. 2751
BIANGULATE, BIANGULATED, BIANGULOUS, a. [L. bis, twice, and angulus, an angle.]
BIARMIAN, a. Noting a race of Finns in Perme, in the north of Europe, on the Dvina, 2751
and about the White Sea; written also Permian. The Biarmians or Permians are said to be the most wealthy and powerful of the Finnish tribes. 2751
BIAS, n. 2752
BIAS, v.t. To incline to one side; to warp; to give a particular direction to the mind; to prejudice; to prepossess. The judgment is often biassed by interest. 2752
BIAS-DRAWING, n. Partiality. [Not used.] 2752
BIASED, pp. Inclined from a right line; warped; prejudiced. 2752
BIASING, ppr. Giving a bias, particular direction or propensity; warping; prejudicing. 2752
BIB, n. A small piece of linen or other cloth worn by children over the breast. 2752
BIB, v.t. [L. bibo.] To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently. [Little used.] 2752
BIBACIOUS, a. [L. bibax. See Bib.] Addicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe. 2752
BIBACITY, n. The quality of drinking much. [Not used.] 2753

BIBBER, n. A tippler; a man given to drinking; chiefly used in composition, as winebibber.
BIBBLE-BABBLE, n. Idle talk; prating to no purpose. [A low word, and not used.] 2753
BIBIO, n. A name of the wine fly, a small insect found in empty wine casks. 2753 2753
BIBLE, n. [Gr. a book.] 2753
BIBLER, n. [See Bib.] A tipler; a great drinker. 2753
BIBLICAL, a. Pertaining to the Bible, or to the sacred writings; as biblical criticism. 2753
BIBLIOGRAPHER, n. [Gr. a book.] One who composes or compiles the history of books; one skilled in literary history; a transcriber. 2753
BIBLIOGRAPHIC, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to the history of books. 2753
BIBLIOGRAPHY, n. A history or description of books; the perusal of books, and manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, and other information tending to illustrate the history of literature. 2753
BIBLIOLITE, n. [Gr. a book, and a stone; called also phytobiblia and lithobiblia.] 2753
BIBLIOMANCY, n. [Gr. a book, and divination.] 2754
BIBLIOMANIA, n. [Gr. book, and madness.] 2754
BIBLIOMANIAC, n. One who has a rage for books. 2754
BIBLIOPOLIST, n. [Gr. book, and to sell.] A Bookseller. 2754
BIBLIOTHECAL, a. [L. bibliotheca, a library.] 2754
BIBLIOTHECARY, n. A librarian. 2754
BIBLIOTHEKE, n. A library. 2754
BIBLIST, n. [from bible.] With the Romanists, one who makes the scriptures the sole rule of faith. 2754
BIBRACTEATE, a. Double bracteate. 2754
BIBULOUS, a. [L. bibulus, from bibo, to drink.] 2754
BICAPSULAR, a. [L. bis, double, and capsula, a little chest, from capsa, a chest. See Capsular.] 2755
BICARBONATE, n. Supercarbonate; a carbonate containing two primes of carbonic acid.
BICAUDA, n. A fish of the sword-fish kind, about five feet in length; its back and 2755
sides of a brown color, and its belly white. 2755
BICE or BISE, n. Among painters, a blue color prepared from the lapis armenus, Armenican stone. 2755
BICIPITAL, BICIPITOUS, a. [L. biceps, of bis, twice, and caput, head.] 2755
BICKER, v.i. 2755
BICKERER, n. One who bickers, or engages in a petty quarrel. 2755
BICKERING, ppr. Quarreling; contending; quivering. 2756
BICKERMENT, n. Contention. [Not used.] 2756
BICKERN, n. An iron ending in a beak or point. 2756
BICORN, n. [L. bis, twice, and cornu, a horn, bicornis.] 2756
BICORN, BICORNOUS, a. Having two horns. 2756
BID, v.t. pret. bid, or bade; pp. bid, bidden. [L. peto, to drive at, to attack, to ask, to desire, to beseech, anciently beto; impetus. Applied to the voice, it denotes utterance, a driving of sounds, which is applied to asking, prayer, and command. Class Bd.] 2756
BID or BIDDEN, pp. of bid. Invited; offered; commanded. 2757
BID, n. An offer of a price; a word much used at auctions. 2757
BIDALE, n. [bid and ale.] In England, an invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute in charity; an ancient and still a local custom. 2757
BIDDER, n. One who offers a price. 2757
BIDDING, ppr. Inviting; offering; commanding. 2757
BIDDING, n. Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying. 2757
BIDE, v.i. To dwell; to inhabit. 2757
BIDE, v.t. To endure; to suffer. [See Abide.] 2757
BIDENS, n. A plant, bur marigold. 2757
BIDENTAL, a. [L. bidens, of bis, twice, and dens, a tooth.] Having two teeth. 2757
BIDET, n. A small horse, formerly allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his

baggage. 2758
BIDING, ppr. Dwelling; continuing; remaining. [See Abiding.] 2758
BIDING, n. Residence; habitation. 2758
BIDON, n. A measure of liquids, of about five quarts, wine measure, used by seamen.
BIENNIAL, a. [L. biennis, of bis, twice, and annus, a year.] 2758 2758
BIENNIALLY, adv. Once in two years; at the return of two years. 2758
BIER, n. [L. feretrum, from fero. See Bear.] 2758
BIER-BALK, n. The church road for burials. [Not used in America.] 2758
BIESTINGS — BIPARTITION 2759
BIESTINGS, n. plu. The first milk given by a cow after calving. 2759
BIFARIOUS, a. [L. bifarius; bis and fero, or Teutonic, faran, to go.] 2759
BIFARIOUSLY, adv. In a bifarious manner. A stem or branch is bifariously hairy, when the hairs between any two joints come out on the front and back, and in the two adjoining internodes, on the right and left side. 2759
BIFEROUS, a. [L. bifer, biferus; of bis, twice, and fero, to bear.] 2759
BIFID, BIFIDATE, a. [L. bifidus, bifidatus, of bis, twice, and findo, fidi, to split or cleave. See Divide and Wide.] 2759
BIFLOROUS, a. [L. bis, twice, and floreo.] Bearing two flowers. 2759
BIFOLD, a. [L. bis, twice, and fold.] Two-fold; double; of two kinds, degrees, etc. 2759
BIFORM, a. [L. biformis, of bis, twice, and forma, form.] 2759
BIFORMED, a. Compounded of two forms. 2759
BIFORMITY, n. A double form. 2759
BIFURCATE, BIFURCATED, a. [L. bifurcus, of bis, twice, and furca, a fork.] 2760
BIFURCATION, n. A forking, or division into two branches. 2760
BIG, a. 2760
BIG, n. A kind of barley. 2760
BIGAM, n. A bigamist. [Not used.] 2760
BIGAMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at one.
BIGAMY, n. [L. bis, twice, and Gr. to marry, marriage.] 2761 2760
BIGBELLIED, a. Having a great belly; advanced in pregnancy. 2761
BIGBONED, a. Having large bones. 2761
BIGCORNED, a. Having large grains. 2761
BIGEMINATE, a. [L. bis, twice, and geminus, double.] 2761
BIGGEL, n. A quadruped of the East Indies, somewhat like a rane or rein-deer, but its head resembles that of a horse. It has two horns, cloven feet and a mane like an ass.
BIGGIN, n. 2761 2761
BIGHT, n. 2761
BIGLY, adv. [from big.] In a tumid, swelling, blustering manner; haughtily. 2762
BIGNAMED, a. Having a great or famous name. 2762
BIGNESS, n. Bulk; size; largeness; dimensions. It is used of any object, animate or inanimate, and with or without comparison. Thus we speak of the bigness of a tree, of a rock, of a house, without instituting a comparison with other objects of the kind. Yet in this case there is always some reference in the mind to known measure. We also say, one thing is as big as another; in which case we give the idea of unknown size, by a known object. Big and bigness always imply expansion, more or less, in breadth, and are thus distinguished from tall and tallness. 2762
BIGOT, n. 2762
BIGOT, BIGOTED, a. Obstinately and blindly attached to some creed, opinion, practice or ritual; unreasonably devoted to a system or party, and illiberal towards the opinions of others. 2762
BIGOTEDLY, adv. In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously. 2762
BIGOTRY, n. Obstinate or blind attachment to a particular creed, or to certain tenets; unreasonable zeal or warmth in favor of a party, sect or opinion; excessive prejudice. 2763
BIGSOUNDING, a. Having a pompous sound. 2763
BIGSWOLN, a. [big and swoln. See Swell.] 2763

BIGUDDERED, a. [big and udder.] 2763
BIHYDROGURET, n. A double hydroguret, or with two atoms of hydrogen. 2763
BIJUGOUS, a. [L. bis, twice, and jugum, a yoke, a pair.] 2763
BILABIATE, a. [L. bis, twice, and labium, a lip.] 2763
BILAMELLATE, a. [L. bis, twice, and lamella, a plate.] 2763
BILANDER, n. A small merchant vessel with two masts, distinguished from other vessels of two masts, by the form of the main-sail, which is bent to the whole length of a yard, hanging fore and aft, and inclined to the horizon in an angle of about 45 degrees; the foremost lower corner, called the tack, being secured to a ring-bolt in the deck, and the aftermost or sheet, to the tafferel. Few vessels are now rigged in this manner. 2763
BILATERAL, a. [L. bis and latus, side.] Having two sides. 2764
BILBERRY, n. The name of a shrub and its fruit; a species of Vaccinium or whortle-berry. The name with us is given to the taller shrub and its fruit which is of a bluish color. 2764
BILBO, n. [from Bilboa, in Spain.] 2764
BILBOES, n. plu. On board of ships, long bars or bolts of iron with shackles sliding on them, and a lock at the end, used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders. Hence the punishment of offenders in this manner is called by the same name. 2764
BILD, v.t. pret. bilded, bilt; pp. id. 2764
BILDSTEIN, n. Agalmatolite, or figure-stone. A massive mineral, with sometimes a slaty structure; of a color gray, brown, flesh red, sometimes spotted, or with blue veins. It fuses into a transparent glass. Brongniart calls it steatite pagodite, from its coming from China in grotesque figures. 2764
BILE, n. [L. bilis.] A yellow bitter liquor, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the pori biliarii and gall bladder, and thence discharged by the common duct into the duodenum. 2765
BILE, n. An inflamed tumor. [See Boil, the correct orthography.] 2765
BILEDUCT, n. [bile and L. ductus, a conduit.] 2765
BILESTONE, n. [bile and stone.] A concretion of viscid. bile. 2765
BILGE, n. [A different orthography of bulge, and belly, a protuberance.] 2765
BILGE, v.i. To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge. The term is used also when a ship has some of her timbers struck off by a rock or an anchor, and springs a leak. 2765
BILGED, pp. or a. Having a fracture in the bilge. This participle is often used, as if the verb were transitive; and perhaps it is sometimes so used. 2765
BILGE-PUMP, n. A burr-pump; a pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship. 2765
BILGE-WATER, n. Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge or bottom. 2765
BILIARY, n. Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge or bottom. 2765
BILIARY, a. [from L. bilis.] Belonging to the bile; conveying the bile; as a biliary duct. 2766
BILINGSGATE, n. [from a place of this name in London frequented by low people who use foul language.] 2766
BILINGUOUS, a. [L. bis, and lingua, tongue.] 2766
BILIOUS, a. [L. biliosus, from bilis, the bile.] 2766
BILITERAL, a. [L. bis, twice, and litera, letter.] 2766
BILK, v.t. To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud, by non-fulfillment of engagement; as, to bilk a creditor. 2766
BILKED, pp. Disappointed; deceived; defrauded. 2766
BILKING, ppr. Frustrating; defrauding. 2766
BILL, n. 2766
BILL, n. 2767
BILL, n. 2767
BILL, v.i. [from bill, a beak.] To join bills, as doves; to caress in fondness. 2769
BILL, v.t. [from bill, a writing.] To advertise by a bill or public notice; a cant word. 2769
BILLARD, n. A bastard or imperfect capon; also a fish of the cod kind. 2769
BILLET, n. [dim. of bill;] 2769
BILLET-DOUX, bil'le-doo. A love billet. 2769
BILLET, n. A small stick of wood. 2769

BILLET, v.t. [from billet, a ticket.] To direct a soldier by a ticket or note where to lodge; hence, to quarter, or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses. 2770
BILLETING, ppr. Quartering, as soldiers in private houses. 2770
BILLIARD, a. bil'yard. Pertaining to the game of billiards. 2770
BILLIARDS, n. plu. bil'yards. 2770
BILLION, n. bil'yun. [bis and million.] 2770
BILLOW, n. A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by violent wind. It can hardly be applied to the waves of a river, unless in poetry, or when the river is very large.
BILLOW, v.i. To swell; to rise and roll in large waves, or surges. 2770 2770
BILLOW-BEATEN, a. Tossed by billows. 2770
BILLOWING, ppr. Swelled into a large waves or surges. 2770
BILLOWY, a. Swelling, or swelled into large waves; wavy; full of billows, or surges. 2770
BILOBED, BILOBATE, a. [L. bis, twice. See Lobe.] Divided into two lobes; as a bilobate leaf. 2770
BILOCULAR, a. [L. bis, twice, and loculus, from locus, a place.] 2770
BILVA, n. The Hindu name of a plant, the Crataeva Marmelos of Linne. 2771
BIMANOUS, a. [bis and manus.] Having two hands. Man is bimanous. 2771
BIMBOW, [See Kimbo.] 2771
BIMEDIAL, a. [L. bis, twice, and medial.] In mathematics, if two medial lines, A B and B C, commensurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line A C will be irrational, and is called a first bimedial line. 2771
BIN, n. A wooden box or chest used as a repository of corn or other commodities. 2771
BINNACLE, n. [Formerly bittacle.] A wooden case or box in which the compass and lights are kept on board a ship. It is sometimes divided into three apartments, with sliding shutters; the two sides contain each a compass, and the middle division, a lamp or candle. 2771
BINARY, a. [L. binus, two and two.] 2771
BINARY, n. The constitution of two. 2772
BINATE, a. [L. biinus. See Binary.] Being double or in couples; growing in pairs. A binate leaf has a simple petiole, connecting two leaflets on the top; a species of digitate leaf.
BIND, v.t. 2772 2772
BIND, v.i. To contract; to grow hard or stiff; as, clay binds by heat. 2773
BIND, n. A stalk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole or tree, or being bound to it. 2774
BINDER, n. A person who binds; one whose occupation is to bind books; also, one who binds sheaves. 2774
BINDERY, n. A place where books are bound. 2774
BINDING, ppr. Fastening with a band; confining; restraining; covering or wrapping; obliging by a promise or other moral tie; making costive; contracting; making hard or stiff.
BINDING, a. That obliges; obligatory; as the binding force of a moral duty or of a command. 2774 2774
BINDING, n. The act of fastening with a band or obliging; a bandage; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; any thing that binds; something that secures the edge of cloth. 2774
BIND-WEED, n. A genus of plants, called Convolvulus, comprehending many species, as the white, the blue, the Syrian bind-weed, etc. The black briony or Tamus is called black bind-weed; and the Smilax is called rough bind-weed. 2774
BING, n. In alum works, a heap of alum thrown together in order to drain. 2775
BINOCLE, n. [binus, double, and oculus, and eye.] 2775
BINOCULAR, a. [See Binocle.] Having two eyes; also, having two apertures or tubes, so joined that one may use both eyes at once in viewing a distant object; as a binocular telescope. 2775
BINOMIAL, a. [L. bis, twice, and nomen, name.] 2775
BINOMINOUS, a. [L. bis, twice, and nomen, name.] 2775
BINOTONOUS, a. [bis and note.] Consisting of two notes; as a binotonous cry. 2775
BIOGRAPHER, n. [See Biography.] One who writes an account of history of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives, as Plutarch. 2775
BIOGRAPHIC, BIOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to biography, or the history of the life of a

person; containing biography. 2775
BIOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. life, and to write.] 2775
BIOTINA, n. [from Biot, a French naturalist.] 2775
BIPAROUS, a. [L. bis, twice, and pario, to bear.] 2776
BIPARTIBLE, BIPARTILE, a. [L. bis, twice, and partio, to divide.] 2776
BIPARTIENT, [L. bis, twice, and partio, partiens, to divide.] Dividing into two parts. 2776
BIPARTITE, a. [L. bis, twice, and partitus, divided.] 2776
BIPARTITION, n. The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts. 2776

BIPED, n. [L. bipes, of bis, twice, and pes, pedis, a foot.] 2777
BIPEDAL, a. Having two feet, or the length of two feet. 2777
BIPENNATE, a. [L. bis, and penna, a wing or feather.] Having two wings. 2777
BIPETALOUS, a. [L. bis, twice, and Gr. a leaf.] 2777
BIPINNATIFID, BIPENNATIFID, a. [L. bis, twice, pinna, a wing or feather, and findo, to divide.] 2777
BIQUADRATE, n. [L. bis, twice, and quadratus, squared.] 2777
BIQUADRATIC, n. The same as biquadrate. 2777
BIQUADRATIC, a. Pertaining to the biquadratic or fourth power. 2777
BIQUINTILE, n. [L. bis, twice, and quintus, fifth.] 2778
BIRADIATE, BIRADIATED, a. [L. bis, twice, and radiatus, set with rays.] 2778
BIRCH, n. burch. A genus of trees, the Betula, of which there are several species; as the white or common birch, the dwarf birch, the Canada birch, of which there are several varieties, and the common black birch. 2778
BIRCH, BIRCHEN, a. Made of birch; consisting of birch. 2778
BIRD, n. burd. 2778
BIRD, v.t. To catch birds. 2779
BIRDBOLT, n. [bird and bolt.] An arrow, broad at the end, for shooting birds. 2779
BIRD-CAGE, n. [bird and cage.] A box or case with wires, small sticks, or wicker, forming open work, for keeping birds. 2779
BIRD-CALL, n. [bird and call.] A little stick, cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf of some plant for imitating the cry of birds. A laurel leaf counterfeits the voice of lapwings; a leek, that of nightingales; etc. 2779
BIRD-CATCHER, n. [bird and catch.] One whose employment is to catch birds; a fowler. 2779
BIRD-CATCHING, n. [bird and catch.] The art of taking birds or wild fowls, either for food, for pleasure, or for their destruction, when pernicious to the husbandman. 2779
BIRD-CHERRY, n. [bird and cherry.] A tree, a species of Prunus, called padus; there are other species called by the same name. 2779
BIRDER, n. A bird-catcher. 2780
BIRD-EYE, BIRD'S-EYE, a. [bird and eye.] Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; as a bird-eye landscape. 2780
BIRDEYED, a. Of quick sight. 2780
BIRDING-PIECE, n. [bird and piece.] A fowling-piece. 2780
BIRD-LIKE, a. Resembling a bird. 2780
BIRD-LIME, n. [bird and lime.] A viscous substance, usually made of the juice of holly-bark, extracted by boiling, mixed with a third-part of nut oil or thin grease, used to catch birds. For this purpose, the twigs of a bush are smeared over with this viscid substance. 2780
BIRD-LIMED, a. Smeared with bird-lime; spread to ensnare. 2780
BIRD-MAN, n. [bird and man.] A fowler or bird-catcher. 2780
BIRD-PEPPER, n. [bird and pepper.] A species of Capsicum or Guinea-pepper; a shrubby plant, bearing a small oval fruit, more biting than the other sorts. 2780
BIRDSEYE, n. [bird and eye.] A genus of plants, called also pheasant's eye, known in botany by the generic term Adonis. There are several species, some of which produce beautiful flowers. 2780
BIRDSFOOT, n. [bird and foot.] A plant, the Ornithopus, whose legumen is articulated,

cylindrical, and bent in the form of a bow. 2780
BIRDSFOOT-TREFOIL, n. A genus of plants, the Lotus, of several species. 2780
BIRDSNEST, n. [bird and nest.] The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young. 2781
BIRDSTARES and BIRDSTONGUE; names of plants. 2781
BIRD-WITTED, a. Not having the faculty of attention. 2781
BIREME, n. [L. biremis, bis and remus, and oar.] 2781
BIRGANDER, n. The name of a wild goose. 2781
BIRHOMBOIDAL, a. [bis and rhomboid.] 2781
BIRKEN, v.t. [from birch.] To beat with a burch or rod. 2781
BIROSTRATE, BIROSTRATED, a. [L. bis, twice, and rostrum, a beak.] 2781
BIRT, n. burt. A fish, called also turbot. 2782
BIRTH, n. berth. [L. partus, the participle of pario, to bear.] 2782
BIRTH, BERTH, n. A station in which a ship rider. [See Berth.] 2782
BIRTHDAY, n. [birth and day.] The day in which any person is born. 2782
BIRTHDOM, n. [birth and dom.] Privilege of birth. [Not used.] 2782
BIRTHING, n. Any thing added to raise the sides of a ship. 2783
BIRTHNIGHT, n. [birth and night.] The night in which a person is born; and the anniversary of that night in succeeding years. 2783
BIRTHPLACE, n. [birth and place.] The town, city or country, where a person is born; more generally, the particular town, city, or other local district. 2783
BIRTHRIGHT, n. [birth and right.] Any right or privilege, to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible by law to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution. 2783
BIRTH-SONG, n. A song sung at the birth of a person. 2783
BIRTH-STRANGLED, a. [birth and strangle.] Strangled or suffocated in being born. 2783
BIRTHWORT, n. [birth and wort.] A genus of plants, Aristolochia, of many species. Of these are the snake root of America, and the contrayerva of Jamaica. 2783
BISA, BIZA, n. A coin of Pegu, of the value of half a ducat; also, a weight. 2783
BISCOTIN, n. A confection, made of flour, sugar, marmalade and eggs. 2783
BISCUIT, n. bis'kit. [L. bis, twice, and cuit, baked.] 2783
BISDIAPASON, [See Disdiapason.] 2784
BISECT, v.t. [L. bis, twice, and seco, sectum, to cut. See Section.] 2784
BISECTED, pp. Divided into two equal parts. 2784
BISECTING, ppr. Dividing into two equal parts. 2784
BISECTION, n. The act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line or quantity into two equal parts. 2784
BISEGMENT, n. [bis and segment.] One of the parts of a line, divided into two equal parts. 2784
BISEXOUS, a. Consisting of both sexes. 2784
BISHOP, n. [L. episcopus; Gr. of, over, and inspector, or visitor; to view, or inspect; whence, to visit; also, to view. This Greek and Latin word accompanied the introduction of christianity into the west and north of Europe.] 2784
BISHOP, n. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. 2786
BISHOP, v.t. to confirm; to admit solemnly into the church. 2786
BISHOPLIKE, a. Resembling a bishop; belonging to a bishop. 2786
BISHOPRIC, n. [bishop and ric, jurisdiction.] 2786
BISHOPSWEED, n. [bishop and used.] A genus of plants, with the generic name Ammi.
BISHOPSWORT, n. A plant. 2786 2786
BISK, n. Soup or broth, made by boiling several sorts of flesh together. 2786
BISKET, a biscuit. This orthography is adopted by many respectable writers. 2786
BISMUTH, n. s as z. A metal of a yellowish or reddish white color, and a lamellar texture. It is somewhat harder than lead, and scarcely, of at all, malleable, being so brittle as to break easily under the hammer, and it is reducible to powder. Its internal face or fractrue

exhibits large shining plates, variously disposed. It melts at 476 degrees Fahr. and may be fused in the flame of a candle. It is often found in a native state, crystallized in rhombs or octahedrons, or in the form of dendrites, or thin lamens investing the ores of other metals, particularly cobalt. 2787

BISMUTHAL, a. Consisting of bismuth, or containing it. 2787

BISMUTHIC, a. Pertaining to bismuth; as bismuthic acid. 2787

BISON, n. [L. A quadruped of the bovine genus, usually but improperly called the buffalo. The proper buffalo is a distinct species, peculiar to the warmer climates of the Eastern Continent. The bison is a wild animal, with short, black, rounded horns, with a great interval between their bases. On the shoulders is a large hunch, consisting of a fleshy substance. The head and hunch are covered with a long undulated fleece, of a rust-color, divided into locks. In winter, the whole body is covered in this manner; but in summer, the hind part of the body is naked, and wrinkled. The tail is about a foot long, naked, except a tuft of hairs at the end. The fore parts of the body are very thick and strong; the hind parts are slender and weak. These animals inhabit the interior parts of North America, and some of the mountainous parts of Europe and Asia.] 2787

BISSEXTILE, n. [L. bissextilis, leap year, from bissextus, [bis and sextus] the sixth of the calends of March, or twenty-fourth day of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year, by the interrelation of a day.] 2788

BISSEXTILE, a. Pertaining to the leap year. 2788

BISSON, a. Blind. [Not used.] 2788

BISTER, n. Among painters, the burnt oil extracted from the soot of wood; a brown pigment. To prepare it, soot [that of beach is the best] is put into water, in the proportion of two pounds to a gallon, and boiled half an hour; after standing to settle, and while hot, the clearer part of the fluid must be poured off from the sediment, and evaporated to dryness; the remainder is bister. 2788

BISTORT, n. [L. bistorta, bis and tortus, twisted.] 2788

BISTOURY, n. bis'tury. A surgical instrument for making incisions. It is either straight and fixed in a handle like a knife, or its blade turns like a lancet, or it is crooked, with the sharp edge on the inside. 2788

BISULCOUS, a. [L. bisulcus, of bis and sulcus, a furrow.] 2789

BISULPHURET, n. [bis and sulphuret.] In chimistry, a sulphuret, with a double proportion of sulphur. 2789

BIT, n. The iron part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened. It includes the bit mouth, the branches, the curb, the sevel holes, the tranchefil and cross chains. Bits are of various kinds, as the musrol, snaffle, or watering bit; the canon mouth, jointed in the middle; the canon or fast mouth, all of a piece, kneed in the middle; the scatch-mouth; the masticador, or slavering bit; etc. 2789

BIT, v.t. To put a bridle upon a horse; to put the bit in the mouth. 2789

BIT, pret. and pp. of bite. Seized or wounded by the teeth. 2789

BIT, n. A small piece; a mouthful, or morsel; a bite. 2789

BITCH, n. 2789

BITE, v.t. pret. bit; pp. bit, bitten. 2790

BITE, n. The seizure of any thing by the teeth of an animal, as the bite of a dog; or with the mouth, as of a fish.

BITER, n. One who bites; that which bites; a fish apt to take bait. 2790 2790

BITERNATE, a. [L. bis and ternus, three.] In botany, doubly ternate, as when a petiole has three ternate leaflets. 2791

BITING, ppr. Seizing, wounding, or crushing with the teeth; pinching, paining, causing to smart with cold; reproaching with severity, or treating sarcastically; chesting. 2791

BITING, a. Sharp; severe; sarcastic. 2791

BITINGLY, adv. In a sarcastic or jeering manner. 2791

BITLESS, a. Not having a bit or bridle. 2791

BITMOUTH, n. [bit and mouth.] The bit, or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth. 2791

BITTACLE, n. The box for the compasses and lights on board a ship. [See Binnacle.]
BITTEN, pp. of bite. bit'tn. Seized or wounded by the teeth; cheated. 2791 2791
BITTER, a. 2791
BITTER, n. A substance that is bitter. [See Bitter.] 2792
BITTER, n. [See Bitts.] In marine language, a turn of the cable which is round the bitts. 2792
BITTER-GOURD, n. [bitter and gourd.] A plant, a species of Cucumis, called Colocynthis, Colocynth, Coloquintada. The fruit is of the gourd kind, having a shell inclosing a bitter pulp, which is a very drastic purgative. It is brought from the Levant, and is the bitter apple of the shops. 2792
BITTERISH, a. Somewhat bitter; bitter in a moderate degree. 2792
BITTERISHNESS, n. The quality of being moderately bitter. 2792
BITTERLY, adv. With a bitter taste. 2792
BITTERN, n. A fowl of the grallic order, the Ardea stellaris, a native of Europe. This fowl has long legs and neck, and stalks among reeds and sedge, feeding upon fish. It makes a singular noise, called by Dryden bumping, and by Goldsmith booming. 2793
BITTERN, n. [from bitter.] In salt works, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted. This being laded off, and the salt taken out of the pan, is returned, and being again boiled, yields more salt. It is used in the preparation of Epsom salt, the sulphate of magnesia, and of Glauber's salt, the sulphate of soda. 2793
BITTERNESS, n. [from bitter.] A bitter taste; or rather a quality in things which excites a biting disagreeable sensation in the tongue. 2793
BITTERS, n. A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped; generally a spirituous liquor, the bitter cause of intemperance, of disease, and of premature death! 2793
BITTER-SALT, n. Epsom salt. 2793
BITTER-SPAR, n. Rhombspar, a mineral that crystallizes in rhomboids. It is the crystallized variety of magnesian limestone. 2794
BITTER-SWEET, n. [bitter and sweet.] A species of Solanum, a slender climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste. 2794
BITTERVETCH, n. [bitter and vetch.] A species of Ervum, or lentil, cultivated for fodder.
BITTER-WORT, n. [bitter and wort.] The plant called gentian, Gentiana, which has a 2794
remarkable bitter taste. 2794
BITTOUR, BITTOR, n. The bittern. 2794
BITTS — BLANDISHING 2795
BITTS, n. plu. [from the same root as bite.] A frame of two strong pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables, when she rides at anchor. There are also top-sail sheet bitts, paul-bitts, carrick-bitts, etc. 2795
BITTS, v.t. To put round the bitts; as, to bitt the cable, in order to fasten it or to slacken it out gradually, which is called veering away. 2795
BITUME, n. Bitumen, so written for the sake of the rhyme. 2795
BITUMEN, n. [L.] This name is used to denote various inflammable substances, of a strong smell, and of different consistencies, which are found in the earth. There are several varieties, most of which evidently pass into each other, proceeding from Naphtha, the most fluid, to Petroleum, a viscid fluid, Maltha, more or less cohesive, elastic bitumen or mineral caoutchouc, and Asphalt, which is sometimes too hard to be scratched by the nail. 2795
BITUMINATE, v.t. To impregnate with bitumen. 2795
BITUMINATED, a. Impregnated with bitumen. 2795
BITUMINIFEROUS, a. [bitumen and fero, to produce.] 2795
BITUMINIZE, v.t. To form into, or impregnate with bitumen. 2795
BITUMINOUS, a. Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen. Limestone is of a lamellar structure, susceptible of polish, of a brown or black color, and when rubbed emitting an unpleasant smell. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen, that it may be cut like soap. 2795
BIVALVE, n. [L. bis, twice, and valve. L. valva] 2795
BIVALVE, BIVALVULAR, BIVALVOUS, a. Having two shells or valves which open and shut, as the oyster and the seed cases of certain plants. 2796

BIVAULTED, a. [L. bis, twice, and vault.] Having two vaults or arches. 2796
BIVENTRAL, a. [L. bis and venter, belly.] Having two bellies; as a biventral muscle. 2796
BIVIOUS, a. [L. bivius; bis and via, way.] Having two ways, or leading two ways. 2796
BIVOUAC, n. [L. vigilo.] The guard or watch of a whole army, as in cases of great danger of surprise or attack. 2796
BIVOUAC, v.t. To watch or be on guard, as a whole army. 2796
BIXWORT, n. A plant. 2796
BLAB, v.t. 2796
BLAB, v.i. To tattle; to tell tales. 2796
BLAB, n. A babbler; a telltale; one who betrays secrets, or tell things which ought to be kept secret. 2796
BLABBER, n. A tattler; a tell-tale. 2797
BLABBING, ppr. Telling indiscreetly what ought to be concealed; tattling. 2797
BLACK, a. 2797
BLACK, n. That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest color, or rather a destitution of all color; as, a cloth has a good black. 2797
BLACK, v.t. To make black; to blacken; to soil. 2797
BLACK-ACT, n. [black and act.] The English statute 9. Geo. I. which makes it felony to appear armed in any park or warren, etc., or to hunt or steal deer, etc., with the face blacked or disguised. 2797
BLACK-BALL, n. [black and ball.] A composition for blacking shoes. 2797
BLACK-BALL, v.t. To reject or negative in choosing, by putting black balls into a ballot-box. 2798
BLACK-BAR, n. [black and bar.] A plea obliging the plaintiff to assign the place of trespass. 2798
BLACK-BERRY, n. The berry of the bramble or rubus; a popular name applied, in different places, to different species, or varieties of this fruit. 2798
BLACK-BIRD, n. [black and bird.] In England, the merula, a species of turdus, a singing bird with a fine note, but very loud. In America, this name is given to different birds, as to the gracula quiscula, or crow black-bird, and to the oriolus phaeniceus, or red winged black-bird. 2798
BLACK-BOOK, n. [black and book.] The Black Book of the Exchequer in England, is a book said to have been composed in 1175, by Gervais of Tilbury. It contains a description of the Court of Exchequer, its officers, their ranks and privileges, wages, perquisites and jurisdiction, with the revenues of the crown, in money, grain and cattle. 2798
BLACK-BROWED, a. [black and brow.] Having black eye-brows; gloomy; dismal; threatening; as a black-browed gust. 2798
BLACK-BRYONY, n. [black and bryony.] A plant, the Tamus. 2798
BLACK-CAP, n. [black and cap.] A bird, the Motacilla atricapilla, or mock-nightingale; so called from its black crown. It is common in Europe. 2798
BLACK-CATTLE, n. [black and cattle.] Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen and cows. [English.] 2799
BLACK-CHALK, n. A mineral of a bluish black color, of a slaty texture, and soiling the fingers when handled; a variety of argillaceous slate. 2799
BLACK-COCK, n. [black and cock.] A fowl, called also black-grous and black-game, the Tetrao tetrix of Linne. 2799
BLACK-EAGLE, n. [black and eagle.] In Scotland, a name given to the Falco fulvus, the white tailed eagle of Edwards. 2799
BLACK-EARTH, n. Mold; earth of a dark color. 2799
BLACKED, pp. Made black; soiled. 2799
BLACKEN, v.t. 2799
BLACKEN, v.i. To grow black, or dark. 2799
BLACKENER, n. He that blackens. 2799
BLACK-EYED, a. Having black eyes. 2799
BLACK-FACED, a. Having a black face. 2800
BLACK-FISH, n. [black and fish.] A fish in the Orontes, about twenty inches long, in shape resembling the sheat-fish. Its eyes are placed near the corners of its mouth on the edge

of the lower jaw. 2800
BLACK-FOREST, n. [black and forest.] A forest in Germany, in Swabia; a part of the ancient Hercynian forest. 2800
BLACK-FRIAR, n. Black-friars is a name given to the Dominican Order, called also Predicants and preaching friars; in France, Jacobins. 2800
BLACK-GUARD, n. [said to be of black and guard; but is it not a corruption of black-ard, black-king?] 2800
BLACKING, ppr. Making black. 2800
BLACKING, n. A substance used for blacking shoes, variously made; any factitious matter for making things black.
BLACKISH, a. Somewhat black; moderately black or dark. 2800 2800
BLACK-JACK, A name given by miners to blend, a mineral called also false galena, and blend. It is an ore of zink, in combination with iron and sulphur, sulfuret of zink. 2800
BLACK-LEAD, n. A mineral of a dark steel-gray color, and of a scaly texture, composed of carbon, with a small portion of iron. This name, black-lead, is improper, as it contains no lead. It is called plumbago, and technically graphite, as it is used for pencils. 2801
BLACK-LEGS, n. In some parts of England, a disease among calves and sheep. It is a sort of jelly which settles in the legs and sometimes in the neck. 2801
BLACKLY, adv. Darkly; atrociously. 2801
BLACK-MAIL, n. A certain rate of money, corn, cattle or other thing, anciently paid, in the north of England, to certain men, who were allied to robbers, to be by them protected from pillage. 2801
BLACK-MONDAY, n. Easter Monday, in 34. Ed. III., which was misty, obscure, and so cold that men died on horseback. 2801
BLACK-MONKS, n. A denomination given to the Benedictines. 2801
BLACK-MOOR, n. [black and moor.] A negro; a black man. 2801
BLACK-MOUTHED, a. Using foul or scurrilous language. 2801
BLACKNESS, n. The quality of being black; black color; darkness; atrociousness or enormity in wickedness. 2801
BLACK-PUDDING, n. A kind of food made of blood and grain. 2801
BLACK-ROD, n. [black and rod.] In England, the usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber and usher of Parliament. 2801
BLACK-ROW GRAINS, n. A species of iron stone or ore, found in the mines about Dudley in Staffordshire, England. 2801
BLACKSEA, n. [black and sea.] The Euxine Sea, on the eastern border of Europe. 2802
BLACK-SHEEP, n. [black and sheep.] In oriental history, the ensign or standard of a race of Turkmans in Armenia and Mesopotamia. 2802
BLACKSMITH, n. [black and smith.] A smith who works in iron, and makes iron utensils; more properly, an iron-smith. 2802
BLACK-TAIL, n. [black and tail.] A fish, a kind of perch, called also a ruff or pope. 2802
BLACK-THORN, n. [black and thorn.] A species of prunus, called also sloe. It grows ten or twelve feet high, very branchy, and armed with sharp, strong spines, and bearing small, round, black cherries. It is much cultivated for hedges. 2802
BLACK-TIN, n. [black and tin.] Tin ore, when dressed, stamped and washed ready for melting. It is the ore comminuted by beating into a black power, like fine sand. 2802
BLACK-VISAGED, a. Having a dark visage or appearance. 2802
BLACK-WADD, n. [black and wadd.] An ore of manganese, found in Derbyshire, England, and used as a drying ingredient in paints. It is remarkable for taking fire, when mixed with linseed oil in a certain proportion. 2802
BLACK-WORK, n. [black and work.] Iron wrought by black-smiths; so called in distinction from that wrought by white-smiths. 2802
BLAD-APPLE, n. In botany, the cactus or a species of it. 2802
BLADDER, n. [Eng. a blade; L. latus.] 2803
BLADDERED, a. Swelled like a bladder. 2803

BLADDER-NUT, n. [bladder and nut.] A genus of plants, with the generic name of Staphyloea. They have three capsules, inflated and joined by a longitudinal suture. 2803
BLADDER-SENNA, BASTARD-SENNA, a genus of plants, called in botany Colutea. 2803
BLADDERY, a. Resembling a bladder; containing bladders. 2803
BLADE, n. [Gr. broad.] 2803
BLADE, v.t. To furnish with a blade. 2804
BLADE-BONE, n. The scapula, or upper bone in the shoulder. 2804
BLADED, pp. Having a blade or blades. It may be used of blade in the sense of a leaf, a spire, or the cutting part of an instrument. 2804
BLADE-SMITH, n. A sword cutler. 2804
BLAIN, n. A pustule; a botch; a blister. In farriery, a bladder growing on the root of the tongue, against the wind pipe, which swells so as to stop the breath. 2804
BLAMABLE, a. [See Blame.] Faulty; culpable; reprehensible; deserving of censure. 2804
BLAMABLENESS, n. Culpableness; fault; the state of being worthy of censure. 2804
BLAMABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure. 2804
BLAME, v.t. [The Greeks have the root of this word, to blaspheme.] 2805
BLAME, n. Censure; reprehension; imputation of a fault; disapprobation; an expression of disapprobation for something deemed to be wrong. 2805
BLAMED, pp. Censured; disapproved. 2806
BLAMEFUL, a. Faulty; meriting blame; reprehensible. 2806
BLAMELESS, a. Without fault; innocent; guiltless; not meriting censure. 2806
BLAMELESSLY, adv. Innocently; without fault or crime. 2806
BLAMELESSNESS, n. Innocence; a state of being not worthy of censure. 2806
BLAMER, n. One who blames, finds fault or censures. 2806
BLAMEWORTHINESS, n. The quality of deserving censure. 2806
BLAMEWORTHY, a. [blame and worthy.] Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible. 2806
BLAMING, ppr. Censuring; finding fault. 2806
BLANCARD, n. A kind of linen cloth, manufactured in Normandy, so called because the thread is half blanched before it is woven. 2806
BLANCH, v.t. 2806
BLANCH, v.i. To evade; to shift; to speak softly. 2807
BLANCHED, pp. Whitened. 2807
BLANCHER, n. One who whitens; also, one who anneals, and cleanses money. 2807
BLANCHIMETER, n. [blanch, and Gr. measure.] 2807
BLANCHING, ppr. Whitening. In coinage, the operation of giving brightness to pieces of silver, by heating them on a peel, and afterwards boiling them successively in two pans of copper, with aqua fortis, common salt, and tartar of Montpelier; then draining off the water in a sieve; sand and fresh water are then thrown over them, and when dry, they are rubbed with a towel. 2807
BLANC-MANGER, pron. blomonge. In cookery, a preparation of dissolved isinglass, milk, sugar, cinnamon, etc., boiled into a thick consistence, and garnished for the table with blanched almonds. 2808
BLAND, a. [L. blandus.] Mild; soft; gentle; as bland words; bland zephyrs. 2808
BLANDILOQUENCE, n. [L. blandus, mild, and loquor, to speak.] 2808
BLANDISH, v.t. [L. blandior; Old Eng. blandise.] 2808
BLANDISHER, n. One that flatters with soft words. 2808
BLANDISHING, ppr. Soothing or flattering with fair words. 2808
BLANDISHING, n. Blandishment. 2808
BLANDISHMENT — BLINK 2809
BLANDISHMENT, n. Soft words; kind speeches; caresses; expression of kindness; words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart. 2809
BLANK, a. 2809
BLANK, n. Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written instrument. 2809

BLANK, v.t. To make void; to annul. 2810
BLANKED, pp. Confused; dispirited. 2810
BLANKET, n. 2810
BLANKET, v.t. To toss in a blanket by way of punishment; an ancient custom. The Emperor Otho used to sally forth in dark nights, and if he found a drunken man, he administered the discipline of the blanket. 2811
BLANKETING, ppr. Tossing in a blanket. 2811
BLANKETING, n. The punishment of tossing in a blanket. 2811
BLANKLY, adv. In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion. 2811
BLARE, v.i. [L. ploro, to dry out, to bawl, to weep.] 2811
BLARE, n. Roar; noise. [Little used.] 2811
BLASPHEME, v.t. [Gr. The first syllable is the same as in blame, blasme, denoting injury; L. loedo, loesus; The last syllable is the Gr., to speak.] 2811
BLASPHEME, v.i. To utter blasphemy. 2812
BLASPHEMER, n. One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. 1 Timothy 1:13. 2812
BLASPHEMING, ppr. Uttering impious or reproachful words concerning God. 2812
BLASPHEMOUS, a. Containing blasphemy; calumnious; impiously irreverent or reproachful towards God. 2812
BLASPHEMOUSLY, adv. Impiously; with impious irreverence to God. 2812
BLASPHEMY, n. An indignity offered to God by words or writing; reproachful, contemptuous or irreverent words uttered impiously against Jehovah. 2812
BLAAST, n. [Eng. blaze, which is primarily a blowing or swelling.] 2812
BLAST, v.t. [Literally, to strike.] To make to wither by some pernicious influence, as too much heat or moisture, or other destructive cause; or to check growth and prevent from coming to maturity and producing fruit; to blight, as trees or plants. 2813
BLASTED, pp. Affected by some cause that checks growth, injures, impairs, destroys, or renders abortive; split by an explosion of gunpowder. 2814
BLASTER, n. He or that which blasts or destroys. 2814
BLASTING, ppr. Affecting by a blast; preventing from coming to maturity; frustrating; splitting by an explosion of gun powder. 2814
BLASTING, n. A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause; explosion. 2814
BLASTMENT, n. Blast; sudden stroke of some destructive cause. [Superseded by blast and blasting.] 2814
BLATANT, a. [See Bleat.] Bellowing as a calf. [Not used.] 2814
BLATTER, v.i. [from the root of bleat.] 2814
BLATTERER, n. A noisy blustering boaster. [Not used.] 2814
BLAY, n. [See Bleak.] A small river fish, the bleak. 2814
BLAZE, n. [Eng. to blush.] 2814
BLAZE, v.i. To flame; as, the fire blazes. 2815
BLAZE, v.t. To make public far and wide. 2815
BLAZED, pp. Published far and wide. 2815
BLAZER, n. One who publishes and spreads reports. 2815
BLAZING, ppr. Flaming; publishing far and wide. 2815
BLAZING, a. Emitting flame, or light; as a blazing star. 2815
BLAZING-STAR, n. A comet; a star that is accompanied with a coma or train of light. 2815
BLAZON, v.t. bla'zn. 2815
BLAZON, n. The art of drawing, describing or explaining coats of arms; perhaps a coat of arms, as used by the French. 2816
BLAZONED, pp. Explained, deciphered in the manner of heralds; published abroad; displayed pompously. 2816
BLAZONER, n. One that blazons; a herald; an evil speaker, or propagator of scandal. 2816
BLAZONING, ppr. Explaining, describing as heralds; showing; publishing; blazing abroad; displaying. 2816
BLAZONRY, n. The art of describing coats of arms, in proper terms. 2816
BLEA, n. The part of a tree, which lies immediately under the bark. 2816

BLEACH, v.t. [Eng. bleak.] 2816
BLEACH, v.i. To grow white in any manner. 2817
BLEACHED, pp. Whitened; made white. 2817
BLEACHER, n. One who whitens, or whose occupation is to whiten cloth. 2817
BLEACHERY, n. A place for bleaching; as a wax bleachery. 2817
BLEACHING, ppr. Whitening; making white; becoming white. 2817
BLEACHING, n. The act or art of whitening, especially cloth. 2817
BLEAK, a. 2817
BLEAK, n. A small river fish, five or six inches long, so named from its whiteness. It belongs to the genus Cyprinus, and is known to the Londoners by the name of white bait. It is called also by contraction blay. 2817
BLEAKISH, a. Moderately bleak. 2817
BLEAKNESS, n. Openness of situation; exposure to the wind; hence coldness. 2817
BLEAKY, a. Bleak; open unsheltered; cold; chill. 2818
BLEAR, a. Sore, with a watery rheum; applied only to the eyes; as the blear-eyed owl.
BLEAR, v.t. To make sore; to affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery humor; to make dim or partially obscure the sight. 2818 2818
BLEAREDNESS, n. The state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum. 2818
BLEAR-EYED, a. Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted. 2818
BLEAT, v.i. [L. blatero; plaudo.] To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep. 2818
BLEAT, n. The cry of a sheep. 2818
BLEATING, ppr. or a. Crying as a sheep. 2818
BLEATING, n. The cry of a sheep. 2818
BLEB, n. [This word belongs to the root of blab, blubber.] 2818
BLEBBY, a. Full of blebs. 2818
BLED, pret. and pp. of bleed. 2818
BLEED, v.i. pret. and pp. bled. 2818
BLEED, v.t. To let blood; to take blood from, by opening a vein. 2819
BLEEDING, ppr. Losing blood; letting blood; losing sap or juice. 2819
BLEEDING, n. a running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant. 2819
BLEIT, a. Bashful; used in Scotland and the northern counties of England. 2819
BLEMISH, v.t. 2819
BLEMISH, n. Any mark of deformity; any scar or defect that diminishes beauty, or renders imperfect that which is well formed. 2819
BLEMISHED, pp. Injured or marred by any mark of deformity; tarnished; soiled. 2819
BLEMISHING, ppr. Marking with deformity; tarnishing. 2820
BLEMISHLESS, a. Without blemish; spotless. 2820
BLEMISHMENT, n. Disgrace. [Little used.] 2820
BLENCH, v.i. [This evidently is the blanch of Bacon [see Blanch.] and perhaps the modern flinch.] 2820
BLENCH, v.t. To hinder or obstruct, says Johnson. But the etymology explains the passage he cites in a different manner. “The rebels carried great trusses of hay before them, to blench the defendants’ fight.” That is, to render the combat blank; to render it ineffectual; to break the force of the attack; to deaden the shot. 2820
BLENCH, n. A start. 2820
BLENCHER, n. That which frustrates. 2820
BLENCH-HOLDING, n. A tenure of lands upon the payment of a small sum in silver, blanck, that is, white money. 2820
BLEND, n. 2820
BLEND, v.t. 2820
BLEND, v.i. To be mixed; to be united. 2821
BLENDED, pp. Mixed; confounded by mixture. 2821
BLENDER, n. One that mingles or confounds. 2821
BLENDING, ppr. Mingling together; confounding by mixture. 2821
BLENDOUS, a. Pertaining to blend. 2821
BLEND-WATER, n. A distemper incident to cattle, called also more-hough. 2821
BLENNY, n. A genus of fishes, of the order of Jugulars, in Ichthyology called Blennius.

There are several species; the size from five inches to a foot in length. 2821
BLENT, the obsolete participle of blend. 2821
BLESS, v.t. pret. and ppr. blessed or blest. 2821
BLESSED, pp. Made happy or prosperous; extolled; pronounced happy. 2823
BLESSED, a. Happy; prosperous in worldly affairs; enjoying spiritual happiness and the favor of God; enjoying heavenly felicity. 2823
BLESSEDLY, adv. Happily; in a fortunate manner. 2823
BLESSEDNESS, n. Happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favor of God. 2823
BLESSER, n. One that blesses or prospers; one who bestows a blessing. 2823
BLESSING, ppr. Making happy; wishing happiness to; praising or extolling; consecrating by prayer. 2823
BLESSING, n. Benediction; a wish of happiness pronounced; a prayer imploring happiness upon another. 2823
BLEST, pp. of bless. 2824
BLEST, a. Made happy. 2824
BLETONISM, n. The faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation; so called from one Bleton of France who possessed this faculty. 2824
BLETONIST, n. One who possesses the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation. 2824
BLEW, pret. of blow. 2824
BLEYME, n. An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone. 2824
BLICEA, n. A small fish caught in the German seas, somewhat resembling the English sprat. 2824
BLIGHT, n. 2824
BLIGHT, v.t. To affect with blight; to blast; to prevent growth, and fertility; to frustrate. 2824
BLIN, v.t. To stop or cease. 2825
BLIND, a. 2825
BLIND, v.t. To make blind; to deprive of sight. 2825
BLIND, BLINDE, [See Blend, an ore.] 2826
BLIND, n. Something to hinder the sight. 2826
BLINDED, pp. Deprived of sight; deprived of intellectual discernment; made dark or obscure. 2826
BLINDFOLD, a. [blind and fold.] Having the eyes covered; having the mental eye darkened. 2826
BLINDFOLD, v.t. To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing. 2826
BLINDFOLDED, pp. Having the eyes covered; hindered from seeing. 2826
BLINDFOLDING, ppr. Covering the eyes; hindering from seeing. 2826
BLINDING, ppr. Depriving of sight, or of understanding; obscuring. 2826
BLINDLY, adv. Without sight, or understanding. 2826
BLINDMAN'S BALL, n. A species of fungus, Lycoperdo, or puff-ball. 2826
BLINDMAN'S BUFF, n. A play in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts out the rest of the company. 2827
BLINDNESS, n. Want of bodily sight; want of intellectual discernment; ignorance. 2827
BLINDNETTLE, n. A plant. 2827
BLINDS, n. In the military art, a defense made of osiers or branches interwoven, and laid across two rows of stakes, four or five feet asunder, of the highth of a man, to shelter the workmen, and prevent their being overlooked by the enemy. 2827
BLIND SERPENT, n. A reptile of the Cape of Good Hope, covered with black scales, but spotted with red, white and brown. 2827
BLINDSIDE, n. [blind and side.] The side which is most easily assailed; or the side on which the party is least able or disposed to see danger; weakness; foible; weak part. 2827
BLIND VESSEL, with chimists, a vessel with an opening on one side only. 2827
BLINDWORM, n. [blind and worm.] A small reptile, called also slow worm, a species of Anguis, about eleven inches long, covered with scales, with a forked tongue, but harmless. 2827
BLINK, v.i. 2827

BLINK, n. A glimpse or glance. 2828
BLINK, n. Blink of ice, is the dazzling whiteness about the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea. 2828

BLINKARD — BLOW 2829

BLINKARD, n. [blink and ard, kind.] A person who blinks or has bad eyes; that which twinkles, or glances, as a dim star, which appears and disappears. 2829
BLINKING, ppr. Winking; twinkling. 2829
BLISS, n. The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity; used of felicity in general, when of an exalted kind, but appropriately, of heavenly joys. 2829
BLISSFUL, a. Full ofjoy and felicity; happy in the highest degree. 2829
BLISSFULLY, adv. In a blissful manner. 2829
BLISSFULNESS, n. Exalted happiness; felicity; fullness ofjoy. 2829
BLISSLESS, a. Destitute of bliss. 2829
BLISSOM, v.i. To be lustful; to caterwaul. [Little used.] 2829
BLISTER, n. 2829
BLISTER, v.t. To rise in blisters. 2829
BLISTER, v.t. To raise a blister, by any hurt, burn or violent action upon the skin; to raise a blister by a medical application, or vesicatory. 2829
BLISTERED, pp. Having blisters or tumors. 2830
BLISTERING, ppr. Raising a blister; applying a blistering plaster, or vesicatory. 2830
BLITE, n. [L. blitum.] A genus of plants, called strawberry spinach. 2830
BLITHE, a. [L. loetus; Eng. glad. See Bliss and Glad.] 2830
BLITHEFUL, a. Gay; full of gayeta. 2830
BLITHELY, adv. In a gay, joyful manner. 2830
BLITHENESS, n. Gayety; sprightliness; the quality of being blithe. 2830
BLITHESOME, a. Gay; merry; cheerful. 2830
BLITHESOMENESS, n. The quality of being blithesome; gayety. 2830
BLOAT, v.t. [This word may be allied to bladder, from the sense of inflating, swelling.]
BLOAT, v.i. To grow turgid; to dilate. 2831 2830
BLOAT, a. Swelled; turgid. [Not used.] 2831
BLOATED, pp. Swelled; grown turgid; inflated. 2831
BLOATEDNESS, n. A turgid state; turgidness; dilation from inflation, debility, or any morbid cause. 2831
BLOATING, ppr. Swelling; inflating. 2831
BLOBBER, n. A bubble; pronounced by the common people in America, blubber, It is a legitimate word, but not elegant. 2831
BLOBBERLLIP, n. [blobber and lip.] A thick lip. 2831
BLOBBERLIPPED, a. Having thick lips. 2831
BLOCK, n. 2831
BLOCK, v.t. To inclose or shut up, so as to hinder egress or passage; to stop up; to obstruct, by placing obstacles in the way; often followed by up; as, to block up a town, or a road. 2832
BLOCKADE, n. The siege of a place, formed by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships, or by posting them at all the avenues, to prevent escape, and hinder supplies of provisions and ammunition from entering, with a view to compel a surrender, by hunger and want, without regular attacks. 2832
BLOCKADE, v.t. To shut up a town or fortress, by posting troops at all the avenues, to compel the garrison or inhabitants to surrender by means of hunger and want, without regular attacks; also, to station ships of war to obstruct all intercourse with a town or nation. 2832
BLOCKADED, pp. Shut up or inclosed by an enemy. 2832
BLOCKADING, ppr. Besieging by a blockade. 2832
BLOCKHEAD, n. [block and head.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding. 2832
BLOCKHEADED, a. Stupid; dull. 2832
BLOCKHEADLY, a. Like a blockhead. 2833
BLOCKHOUSE, n. [block and house.] A house or fortress, erected to block up a pass,

and defend against the entrance of an enemy. 2833
BLOCKISH, a. Stupid; dull; deficient in understanding. 2833
BLOCKISHLY, adv. In a stupid manner. 2833
BLOCKISHNESS, n. Stupidity; dullness. 2833
BLOCKLIKE, a. Like a block; stupid. 2833
BLOCK-TIN, n. [block and tin.] Tin which is pure, unmixed, and unwrought. 2833
BLOMARY, n. [See Bloom, a mass if iron.] The first forge through which iron passes, after it is melted from the ore. 2833
BLONKET, a. Gray. [Not used.] 2833
BLOOD, n. 2833
BLOOD, v.t. To let blood; to bleed by opening a vein. 2835
BLOOD-BESPOTTED, a. Spotted with blood. 2835
BLOOD-BOLTERED, a. [blood and bolter.] Sprinkled with blood. [Not used.] 2835
BLOOD-CONSUMING, a. Wasting the blood. 2835
BLOODED, pp. Bled; stained with blood; inured to blood. 2835
BLOOD-FLOWER, n. [blood and flower.] Haemanthus, a genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. 2835
BLOOD-FROZEN, a. Having the blood chilled. 2836
BLOODGUILTINESS, n. [blood and guilt.] The guilt or crime of shedding blood. Psalm 51:14. 2836
BLOOD-HOT, a. [blood and hot.] As warm as blood in its natural temperature. 2836
BLOOD-HOUND, n. [blood and hound.] A species of canis or dog, with long, smooth and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game which had escaped wounded from the hunter, by tracing the lost animal by the blood it had spilt; whence the name of the dog. 2836
BLOODILY, adv. In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood. 2836
BLOODINESS, n. The state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood. 2836
BLOODING, ppr. Letting blood; staining with blood; inuring to blood, as a hound. 2836
BLOODLESS, a. Without blood; dead. 2836
BLOOD-LET, v.t. To bleed; to let blood. 2836
BLOOD-LETTER, n. One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist. 2836
BLOODLETTING, n. [blood and let.] The act of letting blood, or bleeding by opening a vein. 2836
BLOODPUDDING, n. [blood and pudding.] A pudding made with blood and other materials. 2837
BLOOD-RED, n. Red as blood. 2837
BLOOD-ROOT, n. A plant so named from its color; a species of sanguinaria, called also puccoon, turmeric and red root. 2837
BLOODSHED, n. [blood and shed.] The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life; the crime of shedding blood. 2837
BLOODSHEDDER, n. One who sheds blood; a murderer. 2837
BLOODSHEDDING, n. The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood. 2837
BLOODSHOT, a. [blood and shoot.] Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood vessels, as in diseases of the eye. 2837
BLOODSNAKE, n. A species of snake, the haemorrhus. 2837
BLOOD-SPAVIN, n. [blood and spavin.] A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling. 2837
BLOOD-STAINED, a. Stained with blood; also, guilty of murder. 2837
BLOODSTONE, n. [blood and stone.] A stone, imagined, if worn as an amulet, to be a good preventive of bleeding at the nose. [See Hematite.] 2837
BLOOD-SUCKER, n. [blood and suck.] Any animal that sucks blood, as a leech, a fly, etc. A cruel man; a murderer. 2837
BLOOD-SUCKING, a. That sucks or draws blood. 2837
BLOOD-THIRSTY, a. [blood and thirst.] Desirous to shed blood; murderous. 2837

BLOOD-VESSEL, n. [blood and vessel.] Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein. 2838
BLOOD-WARM, a. Warm as blood; luke warm. 2838
BLOOD-WITE, n. [blood and wite, a fine or penalty.] 2838
BLOOD-WOOD, n. [blood and wood.] A name given to log-wood, from its color. 2838
BLOOD-WORT, n. [blood and wort.] A plant, a species of Rumex. 2838
BLOODY, a. Stained with blood. 2838
BLOODY, v.t. To stain with blood. 2838
BLOODY, adv. Very; as bloody sick, bloody drunk. [This is very vulgar.] 2838
BLOODY-EYED, a. Having bloody or cruel eyes. 2838
BLOODY-FACED, a. Having a bloody face or appearance. 2838
BLOODY-FLUX, n. [blood and flux.] The dysentery, a disease in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood. 2838
BLOODY-HAND, n. [blood and hand.] A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass in the forest against venison. 2838
BLOODY-HUNTING, a. Hunting for blood. 2839
BLOODY-MINDED, a. [blood and mind.] Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood. 2839
BLOODY-RED, a. Having the color blood. 2839
BLOODY-SCEPTERED, a. Having a scepter obtained by blood or slaughter. 2839
BLOODY-SWEAT, n. [blood and sweat.] A sweat, accompanied by a discharge of blood; also a disease, called sweating sickness, which formerly prevailed in England and other countries. 2839
BLOOM, n. 2839
BLOOM, v.i. To produce or yield blossoms; to flower. 2839
BLOOM, v.t. To put forth as blossoms. 2839
BLOOM, n. [L. plumbum, lead, properly a lump.] 2840
BLOOMING, ppr. Opening in blossoms; flowering; thriving in the health, beauty, and vigor of youth; showing the beauties of youth. 2840
BLOOMINGLY, adv. In a blooming manner. 2840
BLOOMY, a. Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigor of youth; as a bloomy spray; bloomy beauties. 2840
BLORE, n. [This is a different orthography of blare, which see.] 2840
BLOSSOM, n. [Gr. a bud, probably from the same root.] 2840
BLOSSOM, v.i. To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower. 2840
BLOSSOMING, ppr. Putting forth flowers; blowing. 2841
BLOSSOMING, n. The blowing or flowering of plants. 2841
BLOT, v.t. [L. litura, [whence lituro, oblitero.] without the prefix.] 2841
BLOT, n. A spot or stain on paper, usually applied to ink. 2841
BLOTCH, n. A pustule upon the skin; an eruption, usually of a large kind. 2842
BLOTCH, v.t. To blacken. 2842
BLOTE, v.t. [The affinities of this word are not clearly ascertained.] 2842
BLOTED, pp. Smoked and dried. 2842
BLOTTED, pp. Stained; spotted; erased. 2842
BLOTTER, n. In counting houses, a waste book. 2842
BLOTTING, ppr. Spotting with ink; obliterating; staining. 2842
BLOW, n. [This probably is a contracted word, and the primary sense must be, to strike, thrust, push, or throw, that is, to drive. I have not found it in the cognate dialects. If g or other palatal letter is lost, it corresponds in elements with the L. plaga fligo; Eng. flog.]
BLOW, v.t. pret. blew; pp. blown. [L. flo, to blow. This word probably is from the same root as bloom, blossom, blow, a flower.] 2842 2843
BLOW, v.t. To throw or drive a current of air upon; as, to blow the fire; also, to fan. 2844
BLOW, n. A flower; a blossom. This word is in general use in the U. States, and legitimate. In the Tatler, it is used for blossoms in general, as we use blowth. 2845

BLOW-BALL, n. [blow and ball.] The flower of the dandelion. 2846
BLOWER, n. One who blows; one who is employed in melting tin. 2846
BLOWING, ppr. Making a current of air; breathing quick; sounding a wind instrument; inflating; impelling by wind; melting tin. 2846
BLOWING, n. The motion of wind or act of blowing. 2846
BLOWN, pp. Driven by wind; fanned; sounded by blowing; spread by report; swelled; inflated; expanded as a blossom. 2846
BLOW-PIPE, n. [blow and pipe.] An instrument by which a blast or current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp or candle, and that flame directed upon a mineral substance, to fuse or vitrify it. 2846
BLOW-POINT, n. [blow and point.] A kind of play among children. 2847
BLOWTH, n. Bloom or blossom, or that which is expanded. It signifies bloom or blossoms in general, or the state of blossoming. Thus we say, trees are now in their blowth, or they have a full blowth. 2847
BLOWZE, n. blowz. [From the same root as blush, which see.] 2847
BLOWZY, a. Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high colored. 2847
BLUB, v.t. To swell. [Not in use. See Bleb.] 2847
BLUBBER, n. [See Blobber, Blob and Bleb.] 2847
BLUBBER, v.i. To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. 2848
BLUBBER, v.t. To swell the cheeks or disfigure the face with weeping. 2848
BLUBBERED, pp. Swelled; big; turgid; as a blubbered lip. 2848
BLUBBERING, ppr. Weeping so as to swell the cheeks. 2848
BLUDGEON, n. A short stick, with one end loaded or thicker and heavier than the other, and used as an offensive weapon by low persons. 2848
BLUE, a. blu. One of the seven colors, into which the rays of light divide themselves, when refracted through a glass prism. There are various shades of blue, as sky-blue, or azure, Prussian blue, indigo blue, smalt blue, etc. 2848
BLUE, v.t. To make blue; to dye of a blue color; to make blue by heating, as metals etc. 2848
BLUE-BIRD, n. [blue and bird.] A small bird, a species of Motacilla, very common in the U. States. The upper part of the body is blue, and the throat and breast, of a dirty red. It makes its nest in the hole of a tree. 2848
BLUE-BONNET, n. [blue and bonnet.] A plant, a species of Centaurea. 2848
BLUE-BOTTLE, an. [blue and bottle.] A plant, a species of Centaurea, called Cyanus, which grows among corn. This and the former plant receive their names from their blue funnel-shaped flowers. 2848
BLUE-CAP, n. [blue and cap.] A fish of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head. 2849
BLUE-EYED, a. Having blue eyes. 2849
BLUE-FISH, n. [blue and fish.] A fish, a species of Coryphaena, of the order of thoracics, found about the Bahamas, and on the coast of Cuba. 2849
BLUE-HAIRED, a. Having hair of a blue color. 2849
BLUE-JOHN, n. Among miners, fluor spar, a mineral, found in the mines of Derbyshire, and fabricated into vases and other ornamental figures. 2849
BLUELY, adv. With a blue color. 2849
BLUENESS, n. The quality of being blue; a blue color. 2849
BLUE-THROAT, n. [blue and throat.] A bird with a tawny breast, marked with a sky-blue crescent, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and Asia. 2849
BLUE-VEINED, a. Having blue veins or streaks. 2849
BLUFF, a. [Eng. leap, from shooting forward.] surly; blustering. 2849
BLUFF, n. A high bank, almost perpendicular, projecting into the sea; a high bank presenting a steep front. 2849
BLUFF-BOWED, a. [bluff and bow.] Having broad and flat bows. 2849
BLUFF-HEADED, a. [bluff and head.] Having an upright stem. 2849
BLUFFNESS, n. A swelling or bloatedness; surliness. 2849
BLUISH, a. Blue in a small degree. 2850

BLUISHNESS, n. A small degree of blue color. 2850
BLUNDER, v.i. [This word seems to be allied to the Gr., to err, and to flounder. The sense of the latter is to move with sudden jerks, and irregular motions.] 2850
BLUNDER, n. A mistake through precipitance, or without due exercise of judgment; a gross mistake. 2850
BLUNDERBUSS, n. [blunder.] A short gun or fire-arm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim. 2850
BLUNDERER, n. One who is apt to blunder, or to make gross mistakes; a careless person. 2850
BLUNDERHEAD, n. [blunder and head.] A stupid fellow; one who blunders. 2850
BLUNDERING, ppr. Moving or acting with blind precipitance; mistaking grossly; stumbling. 2850
BLUNDERINGLY, adv. In a blundering manner. 2850
BLUNT, a. [from the root of Gr. to dull.] 2850
BLUNT, v.t. To dull the edge or point, by making it thicker. 2851
BLUNTED, pp. Made dull; weakened; impaired; repressed. 2851
BLUNTING, ppr. Making dull; repressing; impairing. 2851
BLUNTING, n. Restraint. 2851
BLUNTLY, adv. IN a blunt manner; coarsely; plainly; abruptly without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility. 2851
BLUNTNESS, n. Want of edge or point; dullness; obtuseness; want of sharpness. 2851
BLUNTWITTED, a. [blunt and wit.] Dull; stupid. 2851
BLUR, n. [L. luridus.] A dark spot; a stain; a blot, whether upon paper or other substance, or upon reputation. 2851
BLUR, v.t. To obscure by a dark spot, or by any foul matter, without quite effacing. 2851
BLURRED, pp. Darkened or stained; obscured. 2852
BLURRING, ppr. Darkening or staining; spotting. 2852
BLURT, v.t. [Allied probably to flirt, to throw.] 2852
BLUSH, v.i. 2852
BLUSH, n. A red color suffusing the cheeks only, or the face generally, and excited by confusion, which may spring from shame, guilt, modesty, diffidence or surprise. 2852
BLUSHET, n. A young modest girl. [Not used.] 2853
BLUSHING, ppr. Reddening in the cheeks or face; bearing a bright color. 2853
BLUSHLESS, a. Unblushing; past blushing; impudent. 2853
BLUSHY, a. Like a blush; having the color of a blush. 2853
BLUSTER, v.i. [Probably allied to blaze, blast.] 2853
BLUSTER, n. Noise; tumult; boasting; boisterousness; turbulence; roar of a tempest; violent wind; hurry; any irregular noise and tumult from wind, or from vanity. 2853
BLUSTERER, n. A swaggerer; a bully; a noisy, tumultuous fellow, who makes great pretensions from vanity. 2853
BLUSTERING, ppr. Making a noise; puffing; boasting. 2853
BLUSTERING, a. Noisy; tumultuous; windy. 2853
BLUSTROUS, a. Noisy; tumultuous; boastful. 2853
BO, exclam. A word of terror; a customary sound uttered by children to frighten their fellows. 2853
BOA, n. A genus of serpents, of the class Amphibia, the characters of which are, the belly and tail are furnished with scuta. It includes the largest species of serpent, the constrictor, sometimes 30 or 40 feet long. 2854
BOAR, n. [L. aper, and verres.] The male of swine not castrated. 2854
BOAR-SPEAR, n. A spear used in hunting boars. 2854
BOAR, v.i. The manege, a horse is said to boar, when he shoots out his nose, raising it as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind. 2854
BOARD, n. 2854
BOARD, v.t. To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards. 2855
BOARD, v.i. To receive food or diet as a lodger or without lodgings, for a compensation; as, he boards at the moderate price of two dollars a week. 2855

BOARDABLE, a. That may be boarded, as a ship. 2855
BOARDED, pp. Covered with boards; entered by armed men, as a ship; furnished with food for a compensation. 2855
BOARDER, n. One who has food or diet and lodging in another's family for a reward. 2856
BOARDING, ppr. Covering with boards; entering a ship by force; furnishing or receiving board, as a lodger, for a reward. 2856
BOARDING-SCHOOL, n. A school, the scholars of which board with the teacher. 2856
BOARD-WAGES, n. Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals. 2856
BOARISH, a. [from boar.] Swinish; brutal; cruel. 2856
BOAST, v.i. [Gr. to inflate; L. fastus.] 2856
BOAST, v.t. To display in ostentatious language; to speak of with pride, vanity or exultation, with a view to self-commendation. 2856
BOAST, n. Expression of ostentation, pride or vanity; a vaunting. 2857
BOASTER, n. One who boasts, glories or vaunts ostentatiously. 2857
BOASTFUL, a. Given to boasting; ostentatious of personal worth or actions. 2857
BOASTING, ppr. Talking ostentatiously; glorying; vaunting. 2857
BOASTING, n. Ostentatious display of personal worth, or actions; a glorying or vaunting. 2857
BOASTINGLY, adv. In an ostentatious manner; with boasting. 2857
BOASTIVE, a. Presumptuous. [Unusual.] 2857
BOASTLESS, a. Without ostentation. 2857
BOAT, n. 2857
BOAT, v.t. To transport in a boat; as, to boat goods across a lake. 2858
BOATABLE, a. Navigable for boats, or small river craft. 2858
BOAT-BILL, n. [boat and bill.] A genus of birds, the Cancroma, of two species, the crested and the brown; but by some ornithologists, they are considered as varieties of the same species. They are of the grallic order, with a bill four inches long, not unlike a boat with the keel uppermost, or like the bowls of two spoons, with the hollow parts placed together. 2858
BOAT-FLY or BOAT-INSECT, n. A genus of insects, hemipters, known in zoology by the generic term Notonecta. 2858
BOAT-HOOK, n. [boat and hook.] an iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat. 2858
BOATING, ppr. Transporting in boats. 2858
BOATING, n. The act of practice of transporting in boats. 2858
BOATION, n. [L. boo.] A crying out; a roar. [Not used.] 2858
BOATMAN, BOATSMAN, n. [boat and man.] A man who manages a boat; a rower of a boat. 2858
BOAT-ROPE, n. [boat and rope.] A rope to fasten a boat, usually called a painter. 2859
BOAT-SHAPED, a. Having the shape of a boat; navicular; cymbiform; hollow like a boat; as the valve of some pericarps. 2859
BOATSWAIN, n. In seamen's language, bosn. 2859
BOB, n. Any little round thing, that plays loosely at the end of a string, cord, or movable machine; a little ornament or pendant that hangs so as to play loosely. 2859
BOB, v.i. To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing. 2859
BOBANCE, n. bobans'. A boasting. [Not in use.] 2859
BOBBED, pp. Beat of shaken; cheated; gained by fraud; deluded. 2860
BOBBIN, n. A small pin or cylindrical piece of wood, with a head, on which thread is wound for making lace. A similar instrument, bored through to receive an iron pivot, and with a border at each end, is used in spinning, to wind thread or silk on; a spool. 2860
BOBBING, ppr. Playing back and forth; striking; cheating; angling for eels. 2860
BOBBINWORK, n. [bobbin and work.] Work woven with bobbins. 2860
BOB-CHERRY, n. [bob and cherry.] Among children, a play in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth. 2860
BOBO, n. A Mexican fish, two feet long, in high esteem for food. 2860
BOBSTAYS, n. [bob and stay.] Ropes to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem. 2860

BOBTAIL, n. [bob and tail.] A short tail, or a tail cut short. 2860
BOB-TAILED, a. Having the hair cut short. 2860
BOB-WIG, n. [bob and wig.] A short wig. 2860
BOCAQUE — BONA-ROBA 2861
BOCAQUE or BOCAKE, n. An animal found on the banks of the Nieper, resembling a rabbit, except that its ears are shorter, and it has no tail. 2861
BOCASINE, n. A sort of fine linen or buckram. 2861
BOCE, n. The sparus, a beautiful fish. 2861
BOCKELET, BOCKERET, n. A kind of long-winged hawk. 2861
BODE, v.t. To portend; to foreshow; to presage; to indicate something future by signs; to be the omen of; most generally applied to things; as, our vices bode evil to the country.
BODE, v.i. To foreshow; to presage. 2861 2861
BODE, n. An omen. 2861
BODEMENT, n. An omen; portent; prognostic; a fore-showing. 2861
BODGE, v.i. [See Boggle.] To boggle; to stop. [Not used.] 2861
BODGE, n. A botch. [Not used.] 2861
BODICE, n. Stays; a waistcoat, quilted with whalebone; worn by women. 2861
BODIED, a. [from body.] Having a body. 2861
BODILESS, a. [See Body.] Having no body or material form; incorporeal. 2861
BODILY, a. Having or containing a body or material form; corporeal; as bodily dimensions. 2862
BODILY, adv. Corporeally; united with a body or matter. 2862
BODING, ppr. [from bode.] Foreshowing; presaging. 2862
BODING, n. An omen. 2862
BODKIN, n. [Gr. a thorn.] 2862
BODLEIAN, a. Pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, who founded a celebrated library in the 16th century. 2862
BODY, n. 2862
BODY, v.t. To produce in some form. 2864
BODY-CLOTHES, n. plu. [body and cloth.] 2864
BODY-GUARD, n. The guard that protects or defense the person; the life guard. Hence, security. 2864
BOG, n. 2864
BOG, v.t. To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire. 2864
BOG-BEAN, n. [bog and bean; called buck-bean.] 2864
BOG-BERRY, n. [bog and berry.] Vaccinium, a name of the cranberry growing in low lands and marshy places. 2864
BOGGLE, v.i. 2864
BOGGLE, v.t. To embarrass with difficulties; a popular or vulgar use of the word in the United States. 2865
BOGGLED, pp. Perplexed and impeded by sudden difficulties; embarrassed. 2865
BOGGLER, n. A doubter; a timorous man. 2865
BOGGLING, ppr. Starting or stopping at difficulties; hesitating. 2865
BOGGLISH, a. Doubtful. [Not used.] 2865
BOGGY, a. [from bog.] Containing bogs; full of bogs. 2865
BOGHOUSE, n. [bog and house.] A house of office. 2865
BOG-LAND, a. [bog and land.] Living in or pertaining to a marshy country. 2865
BOGLE, BOGGLE, n. A bugbear. 2865
BOG-ORE, n. An ore of iron found in boggy or swampy land. 2865
BOG-RUSH, n. [bog and rush.] A rush that grows in bogs, the Schoenus. 2865
BOG-SPAVIN, n. [bog and spavin.] In horses, an encysted tumor on the inside of the hough, containing a gelatinous matter. 2865
BOG-TROTTER, n. [bog and trot.] One who lives in a boggy country. 2866
BOG-WHORT, n. [bog and whort.] The bilberry or whortleberry growing in low lands. 2866
BOHEA, n. A species of coarse or low priced tea from China; a species of black tea. 2866

BOIAR or BOYAR, n. In the Russian Empire, a nobleman; a lord; a person of quality; a soldier. This word answers nearly to Baron in Great Britain, and other countries in the west of Europe. 2866
BOIARIN, n. In Russia, a gentleman; a person of distinction; the master of a family. 2866
BOLGUACU, n. The largest of the serpent kind, and said to be forty feet long. 2866
BOIL, v.i. [L. bullio, bulla, a bubble.] 2866
BOIL, v.t. To dress or cook in boiling water; to seethe; to extract the juice or quality of any thing by boiling. 2867
BOIL, n. A tumor upon the flesh, accompanied with soreness and inflammation; a sore angry swelling. 2867
BOILED, pp. Dressed or cooked by boiling; subjected to the action of boiling liquor. 2867
BOILER, n. A person who boils. 2867
BOILERY, n. A place for boiling and the apparatus. 2867
BOILING, ppr. Bubbling; heaving in bubbles; being agitated as boiling liquor; swelling with heat, ardor or passion; dressing or preparing for some purpose by hot water. 2867
BOILING, n. The act or state of bubbling; agitation by heat; ebullition; the act of dressing by hot water; the act of preparing by hot water, or of evaporating by heat. 2867
BOIOBI, n. A green snake, found in America, an ell in length, called by the Portuguese, cobra de verb. It is harmless, unless provoked; but its bite is noxious. 2867
BOISTEROUS, a. 2868
BOISTEROUSLY, adv. Violently; furiously; with loud noise; tumultuously. 2868
BOISTEROUSNESS, n. The state or quality of being boisterous; turbulence; disorder; tumultuousness. 2868
BOITIAPO, n. A Brazilian serpent, about eight feet long, covered with triangular scales, of an olive or yellowish color, whose bite is mortal. 2868
BOLARY, a. [See Bole.] Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities.
BOLBITINE, a. An epithet given to one of the channels of the Nile, by which its 2868
waters are discharged into the Mediterranean. It is the second from West to East, but nearly filled with sand. 2868
BOLD, a. 2868
BOLD, v.t. To make daring. [Not used.] 2869
BOLDEN, v.t. To make bold; to give confidence. This is nearly disused; being superseded by embolden. 2869
BOLD-FACE, n. [bold and face.] Impudence; sauciness; a term of reprehension, and reproach. 2869
BOLD-FACED, a. Impudent. 2869
BOLDLY, adv. In a bold matter; courageously; intrepidly; without timidity or fear; with confidence. Sometimes, perhaps, in a bad sense, for impudently. 2869
BOLDNESS, n. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fearlessness. I cannot, with Johnson, interpret this word by fortitude or magnanimity. Boldness does not, I think, imply the firmness of mind, which constitutes fortitude, nor the elevation and generosity of magnanimity. 2869
BOLE, n. 2870
BOLE, n. A kind of fine clay, often highly colored by iron. Its color is reddish yellow of various shades, often with a tinge of brown, sometimes passing to reddish, yellowish, or blackish brown, flesh red, or yellowish white. It is opake or a little translucid, especially at the edges, in the red and yellow varieties. It is compact and its fracture conchoidal. It is brittle, smooth, a little unctuous, and receives a polish from the finger nail. It adheres to the tongue, melts by degrees in the mouth and impresses a slight sense of astringency. 2870
BOLETIC, a. Boletic acid is the acid of Boletus, a genus of mushrooms. 2871
BOLETUS, n. [L.] A genus of mushrooms, containing many species. 2871
BOLIS, n. [L. from Gr., a dart; to throw.] 2871
BOLL, n. The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax; a pericarp. Bole, a measure of six bushels, is sometimes written in this manner. 2871
BOLL, v.i. To form into a pericarp or seed-vessel. 2871
BOLOGNIAN STONE. Bolo'nain stone. Radiated sulphate of barytes; found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibers; first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent, when calcined. 2872
BOLSTER, n. 2872

BOLSTER, v.t. To support with a bolster, pillow or any soft pad or quilt. 2872
BOLSTERED, a. Swelled out. 2872
BOLSTERER, n. A supporter. 2872
BOLSTERING, n. A prop or support. 2872
BOLT, n. [L. pello.] 2872
BOLT, v.t. To fasten or secure with a bolt, or iron pin, whether a door, a plank, fetters or any thing else. 2873
BOLT, v.i. To shoot forth suddenly; to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start forth like a bolt; commonly followed by out; as, to bolt out of the house, or out of a den. 2873
BOLT-AUGER, n. [bolt and auger.] A large borer, used in ship-building. 2874
BOLT-BOAT, n. [bolt and boat.] A strong boat that will endure a rough sea. 2874
BOLTED, pp. Made a fast with a bolt; shot forth; sifted; examined. 2874
BOLTER, n. An instrument or machine for separating bran from flour or the coarser part of meal from the finer. 2874
BOLT-HEAD, n. [bolt and head.] A long straight-necked glass vessel for chimical distillations, called also a matrass or receiver. 2874
BOLTING, ppr. Fastening with a bolt, or bolts; blurting out; shooting forth suddenly; separating bran from flour; sifting; examining; discussing; dislodging. 2874
BOLTING, n. The act of fastening with a bolt or bolts; a sifting; discussion. 2874
BOLTING-CLOTH, n. [bolt and cloth.] A linen or hair cloth of which bolters are made for sifting meal. 2874
BOLTING-HOUSE, n. [bolt and house.] The house or place where meal is bolted. 2874
BOLTING-HUTCH, n. A tub for bolted flour. 2874
BOLTING-MILL, n, [bolt and mill.] A machine or engine for sifting meal. 2874
BOLTING-TUB, n. A tub to sift meal in. 2874
BOLT-ROPE, n. [bolt and rope.] A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them. That part of it on the perpendicular side is called the leech-rope; that at the bottom, the foot-rope; that at the top, the head-rope. 2874
BOLT-SPRIT, n. [From the universal popular pronunciation of this word, this may have been the original word; but I doubt it. See. Bowspirit.] 2875
BOLUS, n. [L. bolus; Gr. a mass.] A soft mass of any thing medicinal to be swallowed at once, like a pill. It may be of any ingredients, made a little thicker than honey. 2875
BOM, n. A large serpent found in America, of a harmless nature, and remarkable for uttering a sound like bom. 2875
BOMB, [L. bombus.] A great noise. 2875
BOMB, v.t. To attack with bombs; to bombard. [Not used.] 2875
BOMB, v.i. To sound. 2875
BOMBARD, n. [bomb and ard, kind.] 2875
BOMBARD, v.t. To attack with bombs thrown from mortars. 2876
BOMBARDED, pp. Attacked with bombs. 2876
BOMBARDIER, n. One whose business is to attend the loading and firing of mortars. 2876
BOMBARDING, ppr. Attacking with shells or bombs. 2876
BOMBARDMENT, n. An attack with bombs; the act of throwing bombs into a town, fort or ship. 2876
BOMBARDO, n. A musical instrument of the wind kind, much like the bassoon, and used as a base to the hautboy. 2876
BOMBASIN, n. s as z. A name given to two sorts of stuffs, one of silk, the other crossed of cotton. 2876
BOMBAST, n. Originally a stuff of soft loose texture, used to swell garments. Hence, high sounding words; an inflated style; fustian; a serious attempt, by strained description, to raise a low or familiar subject beyond its rank, which, instead of being sublime, never fails to be ridiculous. 2876
BOMBAST, a. High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning. 2876
BOMBASTIC, a. Swelled; high sounding; bombast. 2876
BOMBASTRY, n. Swelling words without much meaning; fustian. 2876
BOMB-CHEST, n. [bomb and chest.] A chest filled with bombs or only with gunpowder,

placed under ground, to make destruction by its displosion. 2876
BOMBIAT, n. A salt formed by the bombic acid and any base saturated. 2877
BOMBIC, a. [L. bombyx, a silk worm.] 2877
BOMBILATION, n. [L. bombilo.] Sound; report; noise. [Little used.] 2877
BOMB-KETCH, BOMB-VESSEL, n. A small ship or vessel, constructed for throwing bombs into a fortress from the sea, and built remarkably strong, in order to sustain the shocks produced by the discharge of the mortars. They generally are rigged as ketches.
BOMBYCINOUS, a. [L. bombycinus, from bombyx, a silk worm.] 28772877
BONA-FIDE, [L.] With good faith; without fraud or deception. 2877
BONA-ROBA, n. A showy wanton. 2877
BONAIR — BORAX 2878
BONAIR, a. [L. bonus.] Complaisant; yielding. [Not used.] 2878
BONASUS, n. [L.] A species of Bos, or wild ox, with a long mane; a native of Asia and Africa. It is of the size of a bull. 2878
BON-CHRETIEN, n. A species of pear. 2878
BOND, n. 2878
BOND, a. [for bound.] In a state of servitude, or slavery; captive. 2879
BOND, v.t. To give bond for; as for duties or customs at a custom house; to secure payment of, by giving a bond.
BONDAGE, n. Slavery or involuntary servitude; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a 2879
person's liberty by compulsion. In ancient English law, villenage. 2879
BONDED, pp. Secured by bond, as duties. Bonded goods are those for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom house. 2879
BONDMAID, n. [bond and maid.] A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant. 2879
BONDMAN, n. [bond and man.] A man slave, or one bound to service without wages. In old English law, a villain, or tenant in villenage. 2879
BONDSERVANT, n. [bond and servant.] A slave; one who is subjected to the authority of another, or whose person and liberty are restrained. 2880
BONDSERVICE, n. [bond and service.] The condition of a bond-servant; slavery. 2880
BONDSLAVE, n. [bond and slave.] A person in a state of slavery; one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master. 2880
BONDSMAN, n. [bond and man.] A slave. 2880
BONDSWOMAN, BOND-WOMAN, n. [bond and woman.] A woman slave. 2880
BONDUC, n. A species of Guilandina, or nickar tree, the yellow nickar, a climbing plant, a native of the West Indies, bearing a pod containing two hard seeds of the size of a child's marble. 2880
BONE, n. 2880
BONE, v.t. To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery. 2881
BONE-ACE, n. [bone and ace.] A game at cards, in which he who has the highest card turned up to him, wins the bone, that is, one half the state. 2881
BONE-ACHE, n. Pain in the bones. 2881
BONED, pp. Deprived of bones, as in cookery. 2881
BONED, a. Having bones; used in composition; as high-boned; strong-boned. 2881
BONELACAE, n. [bone and lace.] A lace made of linen thread, so called because made with bobbins of bone, or for its stiffness. 2881
BONELESS, a. Without bones; wanting bones; as boneless gums. 2882
BONE-SET, v.t. [bone and set.] To set a dislocated bone; to unite broken bones. 2882
BONE-SET, n. A plant, the thorough-wort, a species of Eupatorium. 2882
BONE-SETTER, n. [bone and set.] One whose occupation is to set, and restore broken and dislocated bones. 2882
BONE-SETTING, n. That branch of surgery which consists in replacing broken and luxated bones; the practice of setting bones. 2882
BONE-SPAVIN, n. [bone and spavin.] A bony excrescence, or hard swelling, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg; usually cured by blistering and firing, or caustic blisters. 2882

BONETTA, n. A sea fish. 2882
BONFIRE, n. A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation. 2882
BONGRACE, n. A covering for the forehead. 2882
BONIFY, v.t. To convert into good. [Not used.] 2882
BONITO, n. A fish of the tunny kind, growing to the length of three feet, and found on the American coast, and in the tropical climates. It has a greenish back, and a white silvery belly. 2882
BONMOT, n. A jest; a witty repartee. This word is not anglicized, and may be pronounced bomo. 2882
BONNET, n. 2882
BONNET-PEPPER, n. A species of Capsicum, or guinea pepper. 2883
BONNIBEL, n. A handsome girl. 2883
BONNILASS, n. A beautiful girl. 2883
BONNILY, adv. Gayly; handsomely; plumply. 2883
BONNINESS, n. Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness. [Little used.] 2883
BONNY, a. [L. bonus.] 2883
BONNY, n. Among miners, a bed of ore, differing from a squat in being round, whereas a squat is flat; or a distinct bed of ore, that communicates with no vein. 2884
BONNY-CLABBER, n. A word used in Ireland for sour buttermilk. 2884
BONTEN, n. A narrow woolen stuff. 2884
BONUM MAGUM, [L] A species of plum. 2884
BONUS, n. [L.] A premium given for a charter or other privilege granted to a company.
BONY, a. [from bone.] Consisting of bones; full of bones; pertaining to bones. 2884 2884
BONZE, n. bon'zy. An Indian priest; a name used in China, Tunkin and the neighboring countries. In China, the Bonzes are the priests of the Fohists, or sect of Fohi. They are distinguished from the laity by their dress. In Japan, they are gentlemen of family. In Tunkin, every pagoda has at least two bonzes belonging to it, and some have thirty or forty. In China, the number of bonzes is estimated at fifty thousand, and they are represented as idle dissolute men. 2884
BOOBY, n. 2884
BOOK, n. [Like the Latin liber, book signifies primarily bark and beech, the tree being probably named from its bark.] 2885
BOOK, v.t. To enter, write or register in a book. 2885
BOOK-ACCOUNT, n. [book and account.] An account or register of debt or credit in a book. 2885
BOOKBINDER, n. [book and bind.] One whose occupation is to bind books. 2885
BOOKBINDING, n. The art or practice of binding books; or of sewing the sheets, and covering them with leather or other material. 2886
BOOKED, pp. Written in a book; registered. 2886
BOOKFUL, a. [book and full.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested learning. 2886
BOOKING, ppr. Registering in a book. 2886
BOOKISH, a. Given to reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men.
BOOKISHLY, adv. In the way of being addicted to books or much reading. 2886 2886
BOOKISHNESS, n. Addictedness to books; fondness for study. 2886
BOOK-KEEPER, n. [book and keep.] One who keeps accounts, or the accounts of another; the officer who has the charge of keeping the books and accounts in a public office. 2886
BOOK-KEEPING, n. [book and keep.] The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts in such a manner, that a man may know the true state of his business and property, or of his debts and credits, by an inspection of his books. 2886
BOCKLAND, n. [book and land.] In old English laws, charter land, held by deed under certain rents and free-services, which differed nothing from free socage lands. This

species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds. 2887
BOOKLEARNED, a. [book and learn.] Versed in books; acquainted with books and literature; a term sometimes implying an ignorance of men, or of the common concerns of life. 2887
BOOKLEARNING, n. Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance with books and literature; sometimes implying want of practical knowledge. 2887
BOOKLESS, a. [book and less.] Without books; unlearned. 2887
BOOKMAKING, n. The practice of writing and publishing books. 2887
BOOKMAN, n. [book and man.] A man whose profession is the study of books. 2887
BOOKMATE, n. [book and mate.] A school-fellow. 2887
BOOKOATH, n. The oath made on the book, or Bible. 2887
BOOKSELLER, n. [book and sell.] One whose occupation is to see books. 2887
BOOKSTORE, n. A shop where books are sold. 2887
BOOKWORM, n. [book and worm.] A worm or mite that eats holes in books. 2887
BOOLEY, n. In Ireland, one who has not settled habitation, but wanders from place to place, with his flocks and herds, living on their milk, like the Tartars. 2888
BOOM, n. A long pole or spar, run out from various parts of a ship, or other vessel, for the purpose of extending the bottom of particular sails; as the jib-boom, studding-sail boom, main-boom, square-sail boom, etc. 2888
BOOM, v.i. 2888
BOON, n. [L. bonus.] 2888
BOON, a. [L. bonus.] Gay; merry; kind; bountiful; as a boon companion. 2888
BOOPS, n. The pike-headed whale, with a double pipe in its snout, and a hard horny ridge on its back; so names from its sharp pointed nose. 2889
BOOR, n. A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a plowman; a clown; hence, one who is rude in manners, and illiterate. 2889
BOORISH, a. Clownish; rustic; awkward in manners, and illiterate. 2889
BOORISHLY, adv. In a clownish manner. 2889
BOORISHNESS, n. Clownishness; rusticity, coarseness of manners. 2889
BOOSE, n. [Heb. a stall or crib.] A stall or inclosure for an ox, cow or other cattle. [Not used or local.] 2889
BOOSE, BOUSE, v.i. booz. To drink hard; to guzzle. [Vulgar.] 2889
BOOSY, a. boo'zy. A little intoxicated; merry with liquor. [Vulgar.] 2889
BOOST, v.t. To lift or raise by pushing; to push up. [A common vulgar wood in N. England.] 2889
BOOT, v.t. [Eng. but. The primary sense of the root is to advance, or carry forward.] 2889
BOOT, n. Profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to make the exchange equal, or to supply the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged. 2889
BOOT, n. 2890
BOOT, v.t. To put on boots. 2890
BOOTCATCHER, n. [boot and catch.] The person at an inn whose business is to pull off boots. 2890
BOOTED, pp. Having boots on. 2890
BOOTEE, n. A word sometimes used for a half or short boot. 2890
BOOTES, n. A northern constellation; consisting, according to Flamstead's catalogue, of fifty-four stars. 2890
BOOTH, n. [Heb. beth, a house or booth, a nest for birds.] 2890
BOOT-HOSE, n. [boot and hose.] Stocking-hose or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots. 2891
BOOTLEG, n. [boot and leg.] Leather cutout for the leg of a boot. 2891
BOOTLESS, a. [from boot.] Unavailing; unprofitable; useless; without advantage or success. 2891
BOOTLESSLY, adv. Without use or profit. 2891
BOOT-TOPPING, n. [boot and top.] The operation of cleansing a ship's bottom, near the surface of the water, by scraping off the grass, slime, shells, etc. and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur and rosin. 2891

BOOT-TREE, BOOT-LAST, n. An instrument to stretch and widen the leg of a boot, consisting of two pieces, shaped like a leg, between which, when put into the boot, a wedge is driven. 2891
BOOTY, n. 2891
BOPEEP, n. [bo, an exclamation, and peep.] The act of looking out or from behind something and drawing back, as children in play, for the purpose of frightening each other. 2891
BORABLE, a. [See Bore.] That may be bored. [Little used.] 2891
BORACHIO, n. A drunkard. 2892
BORACIC, a. [See Borax.] Pertaining to or produced from borax. 2892
BORACITE, n. Borate of magnesia; magnesian earth combined with boracic acid. It is generally of a cubic form, and remarkable for its electrical properties when heated. 2892
BORACITED, a. Combined with boracic acid. 2892
BORACOUS ACID, n. The base of boracic acid, partially saturated with oxygen. 2892
BORAGE, n. bur'rage. A plant of the genus Borago. 2892
BORATE, n. A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base saturated. 2892
BORAX, n. Sub-borate of soda; a salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with the marine alkali or soda. It is brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found at the bottom or on the margin of certain lakes, particularly in Thibet. It is said to be artificially prepared in Persia, like niter. It comes in three states. 1. Crude borax, tinkal, or chrysocolla, from Persia, in greenish masses of a greasy feel, or in opake crystals. 2. Borax of China, somewhat purer, in small plates or masses, irregularly crystallized, and of a dirty white. 3. Dutch or purified borax, in portions of transparent crystals, which is the kind generally used. It is an excellent flux in docimastic operations, a styptic in medicine, and useful in soldering metals. 2892

BORDAGE — BOUNCE 2893

BORDAGE, n. [See Bordland.] 2893
BORDEL, BORDELLO, n. [This is the Eng. brothel.] A brothel; a bawdy-house; a house devoted to prostitution. 2893
BORDELLER, n. The keeper of a brothel. 2893
BORDER, n. The outer edge of any thing; the extreme part or surrounding line; the confine or exterior limit of a country, or of any region or tract of land; the exterior part or edge of a garment, or of the corol of plants; the rim or brim of a vessel, but not often applied to vessels; the exterior part of a garden, and hence a bank raised at the side of a garden, for the cultivation of flowers, and a row of plants; in short, the outer part or edge of things too numerous to be specified. 2893
BORDER, v.i. To confine; to touch at the edge, side or end; to be contiguous or adjacent; with on or upon; as, Connecticut on the north borders on or upon Massachusetts. 2893
BORDER, v.t. To make a border; to adorn with a border of ornaments; as, to border a garment or a garden. 2893
BORDERED, pp. Adorned or furnished with a border. 2893
BORDERER, n. One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region or tract of land; one who dwells near to a place. 2894
BORDERING, ppr. Lying adjacent to; forming a border. 2894
BORD-HALFPENNY, n. Money paid for setting up boards or a stall in market. 2894
BORD-LAND, n. [bord and land. See Board.] 2894
BORD-LODE, BOARD-LOAD, n. [bord and load.] The service required of a tenant to carry timber from the woods to the lord's house; also, the quantity of provision paid by a bord-man for bord-land. 2894
BORD-MAN, n. [bord and man.] A tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with provisions. 2894
BORD-RAGING, n. An incursion upon the borders of a country. 2894
BORD-SERVICE, n. [board and service.] The tenure by which bord-land was held, which was the payment of a certain quantity of provisions to the lord. In lieu of this, the tenant now pays six pence an acre. 2894
BORDURE, n. In heraldry, a tract or compass of metal, color or fur, within the

escutcheon, and around it. 2894

BORE, v.t. [L. foro and perforo, to bore, to perforate; Gr. to pierce or transfix; also, to pass over, in which sense it coincides with ferry; L. veru, from thrusting or piercing, coincide in elements with this root.] 2894

BORE, v.i. To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that turns; as, this timber does not bore well or is hard to bore. 2895

BORE, n. The hole made by boring. Hence, the cavity or hollow of a gun, cannon, pistol or other fire-arm; the caliber; whether formed by boring or not. 2895

BORE, n. A tide, swelling above another tide. 2895

BORE, pret. of bear. [See Bear.] 2895

BORE-COLE, n. A species of Brassica or cabbage. 2895

BOREAL, a. [L. borealis. See Boreas.] Northern; pertaining to the north or the north wind. 2896

BOREAS, n. [L. boreas; Gr. the north wind.] The northern wind; a cold northerly wind. 2896

BORED, pp. Perforated by an auger or other turning instrument; made hollow. 2896

BOREE, n. A certain dance, or movement in common time, of four crotchets in a bar; always beginning in the last quaver or last crotchet of the measure. 2896

BORER, n. One who bores; also an instrument to make holes with by turning. 2896

BORN, pp. of bear. baurn. Brought forth, as an animal. A very useful distinction is observed by good authors, who, in the sense of produced or brought forth, write this word born; but in the sense of carried, write it borne. This difference of orthography renders obvious the difference of pronunciation. 2896

BORNE, pp. of bear. Carried; conveyed; supported; defrayed. 2896

BORNE, n. The more correct orthography of bourn, a limit or boundary. [See Bourn.] 2896

BORON, n. The undecomposable base of boracic acid. 2897

BOROUGH, n. bur'ro. [L. parcus, saving.] Originally, a fortified city or town; hence a hill, for hills were selected for places of defense. But in later times, the term city was substituted to denote an episcopal town, in which was the see of a bishop, and that of borough was retained for the rest. At present, the name is given appropriately to such towns and villages as send representatives or burgesses to Parliament. Some boroughs are incorporated, other are not. 2897

BOROUGH, n. bur'ro. In Saxon times, a main pledge, or association of men, who were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other, and if any offense was committed in their district, they were bound to have the offender forthcoming. The association of ten men was called a tithing, or decenary; the presiding man was called the tithing man, or head-borough; or in some places, borsholder, borough's elder. This society was called also friburg, free burg, frank pledge. Ten tithings formed a hundred, consisting of that number of sureties, and this denomination is still given to the districts, comprehended in the association. The term seems to have been used both for the society and for each surety. The word main, hand, which is attached to this society, or their mutual assurance, indicates that the agreement was ratified by shaking hands. 2897

BOROUGH-HOLDER, n. A head-borough; a borsholder. 2898

BOROUGH-MASTER, n. The mayor, governor or baliff of a borough. 2898

BORRACHIO, n. The caoutchouc, India rubber, or elastic gum. [See Caoutchouc.] 2898

BORRELISTS, n. In church history, a sect of Christians in Holland, so called from Borrel, their founder, who reject the use of the sacraments, public prayer and all external worship. They lead a very austere life. 2898

BORROW, v.t. 2898

BORROW, n. A borrowing; the act of borrowing. [Not used.] 2899

BORROWED, pp. Taken by consent of another, to be returned or its equivalent in kind; copies; assumed. 2899

BORROWER, n. One who borrows; opposed to lender. [See the verb.] 2899

BORROWING, ppr. Taking by consent to use and return, or to return its equivalent; taking what belongs to another to use as one's own; copying; assuming; imitating. 2899

BORROWING, n. The act of borrowing. [See the verb.] 2899

BORSHOLDER, n. [A contraction of burh's ealdor, borough's elder, the elder or chief of a borough.] 2899

BOS, n. [L.] In zoology, the technical name of a genus of quadrupeds. The characters are, the horns are hollow within and turned outward in the form of crescents; there are eight

fore teeth in the under jaw, but none in the upper; there are no dog teeth. The species are, the Taurus or common ox, the Urus, aurochs or bison of Europe, the Bison or buffalo of North America, the Bubalus or proper buffalo of the Eastern continent, the Caffer or Cape buffalo, the Grunniens or yak of Thibet, and the Moschatus or musk ox of Arctic America. 2899
BOSCAGE, n. [Eng. bush.] 2900
BOSCHAS, n. The common wild duck, or mallard, belonging to the genus Anas. 2900
BOSH, n. Outline; figure. 2900
BOSKET, BOSQUET, BUSKET, n. In gardening, a grove, a compartment formed by branches of trees, regularly or irregularly disposed, according to fancy. 2900
BOSKY, a. [See Boscage.] Woody; covered with thickets. 2900
BOSOM, n. s as z. 2900
BOSOM, v.t. To inclose in the bosom; to keep with care. 2901
BOSOMED, pp. Inclosed in the breast; concealed. 2902
BOSON, n. A boatswain; a popular, but corrupt pronunciation. 2902
BOSPORIAN, a. [from Bosporus.] Pertaining to a bosporus, a strait or narrow sea between two seas, or a sea and a lake. 2902
BOSPORUS, n. [Gr. an ox, and a passage.] 2902
BOSS, n. 2902
BOSSAGE, n. 2902
BOSSED, pp. Studded; ornamented with bosses. 2903
BOSSIVE, a. Crooked; deformed. 2903
BOSSY, a. Containing a boss; ornamented with bosses. 2903
BOSTRY-CHITE, n. A gem in the form of a lock of hair. 2903
BOSVEL, n. A plant, a species of crowfoot. 2903
BOT. [See Bots.] 2903
BOTANIC, BOTANICAL, a. [See Botany.] Pertaining to botany; relating to plants in general; also, containing plants, as a botanic garden. 2903
BOTANICALLY, adv. According to the system of botany. 2903
BOTANIST, n. One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants or vegetables, their structure, and generic and specific differences. 2903
BOTANIZE, v.i. To seek for plants; to investigate the vegetable kingdom; to study plants.
BOTANOLOGY, n. [Gr. a plant, and discourse.] A discourse upon plants. 2904 2904
BOTANOMANCY, n. An ancient species of divination by means of plants, especially sage and fig leaves. Persons wrote their names and questions on leaves, which they exposed to the wind, and as many of the letters as remained in their places were taken up, and being joined together, contained an answer to the question. 2904
BOTANY, n. [Gr. a plant.] That branch of natural history which treats of vegetables; a science which treats of the different plants, and of the distinguishing marks by which each individual species may be known from every other. 2904
BOTARGO, n. A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet, much used on the coast of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink. 2904
BOTCH, n. [Eng. patch.] 2904
BOTCH, v.t. To mend or patch with a needle or awl, in a clumsy manner, as a garment; to mend or repair awkwardly, as a system of government. 2905
BOTOCHED, pp. Patched clumsily; mended unskillfully; marked with botches. 2905
BOTCHER, n. A clumsy workman at mending of old clothes, whether a tailor or cobbler.
BOTCHY, a. Marked with botches; full of botches. 2905 2905
BOTE, n. [The old orthography of boot, but retained in law, in composition.] 2905
BOTELESS, a. In vain. [See Bootless.] 2906
BOTETTO, n. A small thick fish of Mexico, about eight inches long, with a flat belly, and convex back. When taken out of the water it swells, and if kicked, will burst. Its liver is deadly poison. 2906
BOTH, a. Two, considered as distinct from others or by themselves; the one and the

other. 2906
BOTHER, the vulgar pronunciation of pother. [See Pother.] 2906
BOTHNIC, BOTHNIAN, a. Pertaining to Bothnia, a province of Sweden, and to a gulf of the Baltic sea, which is so called from the province, which it penetrates. Pinkerton uses Bothnic, as a noun for the gulf, and Barlow uses Bothnian, in the same manner. 2906
BOTOTOE, n. A bird of the parrot kind, of a fine blue color, found in the Philippine isles.
BOTRYOID, BOTRYOIDAL, a. [Gr. a bunch of grapes, and form.] 2907 2907
BOTRYOLITE, n. [Gr. supra, and stone.] 2907
BOTS, n. Generally used in the plural. 2907
BOTTLE, n. 2907
BOTTLE, v.t. To put into bottles; as, to bottle wine or porter. This includes the stopping of the bottles with corks.
BOTTLE-ALE, n. Bottled ale. 2908 2908
BOTTLE-COMPANION, BOTTLE-FRIEND, n. A friend or companion in drinking. 2908
BOTTLED, pp. Put into bottles; inclosed in bottles. 2908
BOTTLE-FLOWER, n. A plant, the cyanus, or blue bottle, a species of Centaurea. 2908
BOTTLE-SCREW, n. A screw to draw corks out of bottles. 2908
BOTTLING, ppr. Putting into bottles. 2908
BOTTLING, n. The act of putting into bottles and corking. 2908
BOTTOM, n. 2908
BOTTOM, v.t. To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support; followed by on; as, sound reasoning is bottomed on just premises. 2909
BOTTOM, v.i. To rest upon, as its ultimate support. 2910
BOTTOMED, pp. Furnished with a bottom; having a bottom. 2910
BOTTOMING, ppr. Founding; building upon; furnishing with a bottom. 2910
BOTTOMLESS, a. Without a bottom; applied to water, caverns etc., it signified fathomless, whose bottom cannot be found by sounding; as a bottomless abyss or ocean.
BOTTOMRY, n. [from bottom.] The act of borrowing money, and pledging the keel or 2910
bottom of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of the money. The contract of bottomry is in the nature of a mortgage; the owner of a ship borrowing money to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledging the ship as security for the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrives safe, he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The tackle of the ship also is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. When a loan is made upon the goods shipped, the borrower is said to take up money at respondentia, as he is bound personally to answer the contract. 2910
BOTTONY, n. [from the same root as bud, button.] 2910
BOUCHET, n. A sort of pear. 2911
BOUD, n. An insect that breeds in malt or other grain; called also a weevil. 2911
BOUGE, v.i. booj. To swell out. [Little used.] 2911
BOUGE, n. Provisions. [Not in use.] 2911
BOUGH, n. bou. The branch of a tree; applied to a branch of size, not to a small shoot.
BOUGHT, bast, pret. and pp. of buy. [See Buy.] 2911 2911
BOUGHT, n. bawt. 2911
BOUGHHTY, a. baw'ty. Bending. 2911
BOUGIE, n. boogee'. 2911
BOUILLON, n. Broth; soup. 2911
BOULDER-WALL, n. [rather bowlder-wall. See Bowlder.] 2911
BOULET, n. [from the root of ball, or bowl.] 2912
BOULT, an incorrect orthography. [See Bolt.] 2912
BOULTIN, n. [from the root of bolt.] 2912
BOUNCE, v.i. 2912
BOUNCE, n. A heavy blow, thrust or thump with a large solid body. 2912
BOUNCER — BRACELET 2914
BOUNCER, n. A boaster; a bully; in familiar language. 2914

BOUNCING, ppr. Leaping; bounding with violence, as a heavy body; springing out; thumping with a loud noise; boasting; moving with force, as a heavy bounding body. 2914
BOUNCING, a. Stout; strong; large and heavy; a customary sense in the United States; as a bouncing lass. 2914
BOUNCINGLY, adv. Boastingly. 2914
BOUND, n. 2914
BOUND, v.t. To limit; to terminate; to fix the furthest point of extension, whether of natural or moral objects, as of land, or empire, or of passion, desire, indulgence. Hence, to restrain or confine; as, to bound our wishes. To bound in is hardly legitimate. 2914
BOUND, v.i. To leap; to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps. 2914
BOUND, pret. and pp. of bind. As a participle, made fast by a band, or by chains or fetters; obliged by moral ties; confined; restrained. 2915
BOUNDARY, n. A limit; a bound. This word is thus used as synonymous with bound. But the real sense is, a visible mark designating a limit. Bound is the limit itself or furthest point of extension, and may be an imaginary line; but boundary is the thing which ascertains the limit; terminus, not finis. Thus by a statute of Connecticut, it is enacted that the inhabitants of every town shall procure its bounds to be set out by such marks and boundaries as may be a plain direction for the future; which marks and boundaries shall be a great heap of stones or a ditch of six feet long, etc. This distinction is observed also in the statute of Massachusetts. But the two words are, in ordinary use, confounded. 2915
BOUND-BAILIFF, n. An officer appointed by a sheriff to execute process; so denominated from the bond given for the faithful discharge of his trust. 2915
BOUNDED, pp. Limited; confined; restrained. 2915
BOUNDEN, pp. of bind. [See Bind, and pp. Bound.] 2915
BOUNDER, n. One that limits; a boundary. 2915
BOUNDING, ppr. Limiting; confining; restraining; leaping; springing; rebounding; advancing with leaps. 2915
BOUNDING-STONE, BOUND-STONE, n. A stone to play with. 2916
BOUNDLESS, a. Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable; as boundless space; boundless power. 2916
BOUNDLESSNESS, n. The quality of being without limits. 2916
BOUNTEOUS, a. [See Bounty.] Liberal in charity; disposed to give freely; generous; munificent; beneficent; free in bestowing gifts; as bounteous nature. It is used chiefly in poetry for bountiful. 2916
BOUNTEOUSLY, adv. Liberally; generously; largely; freely. 2916
BOUNTEOUSNESS, n. Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; munificence; kindness. 2916
BOUNTIFUL, a. [bounty and full.] Free to give; liberal in bestowing gifts and favors; munificent; generous. 2916
BOUNTIFULLY, adv. Liberally; largely; in a bountiful manner. 2916
BOUNTIFULNESS, n. The quality of being bountiful; liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favors. 2916
BOUNTIHEDE, BOUNTIHEAD, n. Goodness. 2916
BOUNTY, n. [L. bonitas, from bonus, good.] 2916
BOUQUET, n. booka'y. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers. 2917
BOURD, n. A just. 2917
BOURDER, n. A jester. 2917
BOURGEOIS, n. burjois'. A small kind of printing types, in size between long primer and brevier. The type on which the main body of this work is printed. 2917
BOURGEON, v.i. bur'jun. To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot forth as a branch. 2917
BOURN, rather BORNE, n. 2917
BOURNONITE, n. Antimonial sulphuret of lead. 2918
BOUSE, BOOZE, v.i. booz. To drink freely; to tope; to guzzle. [A vulgar word.] 2918
BOUSY, a. booz'y. Drunken; intoxicated. [Vulgar.] 2918
BOUT, n. A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action carried on at successive intervals; essay; attempt. 2918
BOUT, n. [L. bibo.] We use this word tautologically in the phrase, a drinking-bout; or the word is the same as the

preceding. 2918
BOUTADE, n. [Eng. put.] Properly, a start; hence, a whim. [Not English.] 2918
BOUTEFEU, n. An incendiary; a make-bate. [Not English.] 2918
BOUTISALE, n. A cheap sale; or according to others, a sale by a lighted match, during the burning of which a man may bid. [Not used.] 2918
BOVATE, n. [In Law L. bovata, from bos, bovis, an ox.] 2918
BOVEY-COAL, n. Brown lignite, an inflammable fossil, resembling, in many of its properties, bituminous wood. Its structure is a little slaty; its cross fracture, even or conchoidal, with a resinous luster, somewhat shining. It is brittle, burns with a weak flame, and exhales an odor, which is generally disagreeable. 2918
BOVINE, a. [Los L. bovinus, from bos, bovis, an ox.] 2918
BOW, v.t. 2919
BOW, v.i. To bend; to curve; to be inflected; to bend, in token of reverence, respect or civility; often with down.
BOW, n. An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or 2919
submission. 2919
BOW, n. [See Bow, to bend.] An instrument of war, and hunting, made of wood, or other elastic matter, with a string fastened to each end. The bow being bent by drawing the string, and suddenly returning to its natural state by its elastic force, throws an arrow to a great distance, and with force sufficient to kill an animal. It is of two kinds, the long-bow, and the cross-bow, arbalest or arbalest. The use of the bow is called archery. 2920
BOW-BEARER, n. [bos and bear.] An under officer of the forest, whose duty is to inform of trespasses. 2921
BOW-BENT, a. [bow and bend.] Crooked. 2921
BOW-DYE, n. A kind of scarlet color, superior to madder, but inferior to the true scarlet grain for fixedness, and duration; first used at Bow, near London. 2921
BOW-GRACE, n. In sea language, a frame or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, stem, or bows of ships to secure them from injury by ice. 2921
BOW-HAND, n. [bow and hand.] The hand that draws a bow. 2921
BOW-LEGGED, a. [bow and leg.] Having crooked legs. 2921
BOWMAN, n. [bow and man.] A man who uses a bow; an archer. Jeremiah 4:29. 2921
BOWMAN, n. The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat. 2921
BOWNET, n. [bow and net.] An engine for catching lobsters and crawfish, called also bow-wheel. It is made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other, and at the mouth is a little rim bent inwards. 2921
BOW-PIECE, n. [bow and piece.] A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship. 2921
BOW-SHOT, n. [bow and shot.] The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow. Genesis 21:16. 2921
BOWSPRIT, n. [bow and sprit.] A large boom or spar, which projects over the stem of a ship or other vessel, to carry sail forward. [This is probably the true orthography.] 2921
BOW-STRING, n. [bow and string.] The string of a bow. 2921
BOW-WINDOW. [See Bay-window.] 2922
BOWABLE, a. Of a flexible disposition. [Not in use.] 2922
BOWED, pp. Bent; crushed; subdued. 2922
BOWED, pp. Bent; like a bow. 2922
BOWELS, n. plu. 2922
BOWEL, v.t. To take out the bowels; to eviscerate; to penetrate the bowels. 2922
BOWELLESS, a. Without tenderness of pity. 2922
BOWER, n. [from bow.] An anchor carried at the bow of a ship. There are generally two bowers, called first and second, great and little, or best and small. 2922
BOWER, n. 2922
BOWER, v.t. To embower to inclose. 2923
BOWER, v.i. To lodge. 2923
BOWERS, BOWRS, n. [from bos.] Muscles that bend the joints. 2923
BOWERY, a. Covering; shading as a bower; also, containing bowers. 2923
BOWESS, BOWET, n. A young hawk, when it begins to get out of the nest; a term in falconry. 2923
BOWGE, v.i. To swell out. [See Bouge.] 2923

BOWGE, v.t. To perforate; as, to bowge a ship. 2923
BOWING, ppr. Bending; stooping; making a bow. 2923
BOWINGLY, adv. In a bending manner. 2923
BOWL, n. [In Latin, vola is the hollow of the hand.] 2923
BOWL, n. A ball of wood used for play on a level plat of ground. 2924
BOWL, v.i. To play with bowls, or at bowling. 2924
BOWL, v.t. To roll as a bowl; also, to pelt with any thing rolled. 2924
BOWLDER, n. [from bowl.] A small stone of a roundish form, and of no determinate size, found on the sea shore and on the banks or in the channels of rivers, etc., worn smooth or rounded by the action of water; a pebble. 2924
BOWLDER-STONE. [See Bowlder.] 2924
BOWLDER-WALL, n. A wall constructed of pebbles or bowlders of flint or other siliceous stones, which have been rounded by the action of water. 2924
BOWLER, n. One who plays at bowls. 2924
BOWLINE, n. A rope fastened near the middle of the leech or perpendicular edge of the square sails, by subordinate parts, called bridles, and used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close hauled. The bridles, are the ropes by which the bowline is fastened to the leech of the sail. 2924
BOWLING, ppr. Playing at bowls. 2924
BOWLING-GREEN, n. [bowl and green.] A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling. 2924
BOWSE, v.i. In seaman's language, to pull or haul; as, to bowse upon a tack; to bowse away, to pull all together. 2925
BOWSSEN, v.t. To drink; to drench. [Not used.] 2925
BOWYER, n. [from bow, a corruption of bower, like sawyer.] 2925
BOX, n. [Lat. buxus, the tree, and pyxis, a box; Gr. a box, and the tree.] 2925
BOX, v.i. To fight with the fist; to combat with the hand or fist. 2926
BOX, v.t. To inclose in a box; also, to furnish with boxes, as a wheel or block. 2926
BOXED, pp. Inclosed in a box; struck on the head with the fist or hand; furnished with a box or hollow iron, as a wheel. 2926
BOXEN, a. Made of box-wood; resembling box. 2926
BOXER, n. One who fights with his fist. 2926
BOX-HAUL, v.t. To veer a ship in a particular manner, when it is impracticable to tack. 2926
BOXING, ppr. Inclosing in a box; striking with the fist; furnishing with a box. 2926
BOXING, n. The act of fighting with the fist; a combat with the fist. 2926
BOX-THORN, n. [box and thorn.] A plant, the Lycium, or a species of it. 2926
BOY, n. [L. puer for puger, for we see by puella, that r is not radical. So the Gr. probably is contracted, for the derivative verb, forms.] 2926
BOY, v.t. To treat as a boy. 2927
BOYAR, n. A Russian nobleman. [See Boiar.] 2927
BOYAU, n. boy'o. In fortification, a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches. 2927
BOY-BLIND, a. Blind as a boy; undiscerning. 2927
BOYER, n. A Flemish sloop, with a castle at each end. 2927
BOYHOOD, a. [boy and hood.] The state of a boy, or of immature age. 2927
BOYISH, a. Belonging to a boy; childish; trifling; resembling a boy in manners or opinions; puerile. 2927
BOYISHLY, adv. Childishly; in a trifling manner. 2927
BOYISHNESS, n. Childishness; the manners or behavior of a boy. 2927
BOYISM, n. Childishness; puerility. 2927
BOYS-PLAY, n. Childish amusement; any thing trifling. 2928
BOYUNA, n. A large serpent of America, black and slender, having an intolerable smell. Also, a harmless reptile. 2928
BP. An abbreviation of Bishop. 2928
BRABANTINE, a. Pertaining to Brabant, a province of the Netherlands, of which Brussels is the capital. 2928

BRABBLE, n. A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle. 2928
BRABBLE, v.i. To clamor; to contest noisily. 2928
BRABBLER, n. A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow; a wrangler. 2928
BRABBLING, ppr. Clamoring; wrangling. 2928
BRACE, n. [L. brachium; Gr. the arm.] 2928
BRACE, v.t. To draw tight; to tighten; to bind or tie close; to make tight and firm. 2929
BRACED, pp. Furnished with braces; drawn close and tight; made tense. 2930
BRACELET, n. 2930
BRACER — BRASS-VISAGED 2931
BRACER, n. That which braces, binds or makes firm; a band or bandage; also, armor for the arm. 2931
BRACH, n. A bitch of the hound kind. 2931
BRACHIAL, a. [L. brachium, form the Celtic braic, brac, the arm.] 2931
BRACHIATE, a. [See Brachial.] In botany, having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next. 2931
BRACHMAN, BRAMIN, n. An ancient philosopher of India. The brachmans are a branch of the ancient gymnosophists, and remarkable for the severity of their lives and manners.
BRACHYGRAPHER, n. [See the next word.] A writer in short hand. 29312931
BRACHYGRAPHY, n. [Gr. short, and a writing.] The art or practice of writing in shorthand; stenography. 2931
BRACHYLOGY, n. [Gr. short, and expression.] In rhetoric, the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner. 2931
BRACK, n. An opening caused by the parting of any solid body; a breach; a broken part.
BRACKEN, n. Fern. [See Brake.] 29312931
BRACKET, [Heb. to bend the knee; hence it signifies the knee.] 2931
BRACKISH, a. [Gr. to water.] Salt, or salt in a moderate degree; it is applied to any water partially saturated with salt. 2932
BRACKISHNESS, n. The quality of being brackish; saltness in a small degree. 2932
BRACKY, a. Brackish. [Not used.] 2932
BRACTEA, BRACTE, n. [L. Ainswroth writes, bractea or brattea.] 2932
BRACTEATE, a. [from bractea.] Furnished with bractes. 2932
BRACTED, a. Furnished with bractes. 2932
BRACTEOLE, n. A little bract. 2932
BRACTEOLATE, a. Furnished with bracteoles. 2932
BRAD, in Sax., is broad, and occurs in names; as in Bradford, broadford. 2932
BRAD, n. A particular kind of nail, used in floors and other work, where it is deemed proper to drive nails entirely into the wood. For this purpose, it is made without a broad head or shoulder over the shank. 2933
BRADYPUS, n. The sloth, which see. 2933
BRAG, v.i. [Eng. to brag.] 2933
BRAG, n. A boast, or boasting; ostentatious verbal display of one's deeds, or advantages; the thing boasted. 2933
BRAG, n. A game at cards. 2933
BRAGGADOCIO, n. A puffing, boasting fellow. 2933
BRAGGARDISM, n. Boastfulness; vain ostentation. 2933
BRAGGART, n. [brag and art, ard, kind.] A boaster; a vain fellow. 2933
BRAGGART, a. Boastful; vainly ostentatious. 2933
BRAGGER, n. One who brags; a boaster. 2933
BRAGGET, n. A liquor made by fermenting the wort of ale and mead. 2933
BRAGGING, ppr. Boasting. 2933
BRAGGINGLY, adv. Boastingly. 2934
BRAGLESS, a. Without bragging, or ostentation. [Unusual.] 2934
BRAGLY, adv. Finely; so as it may be bragged of. [Not used.] 2934
BRAHMANIC, a. Pertaining to the Brachmans or Bramins of India. 2934
BRAID, v.t. [Old Eng. brede.] 2934
BRAID, n. A string, cord or other texture, formed by weaving together different strands. 2934

BRAID, a. Deceitful. 2934
BRAIL, n. 2934
BRAIL, v.t. To brail up, is to haul up into the brails, or to truss up with the brails. 2934
BRAIN, n. [Gr. properly the fore part of the head or sinciput, also the brain.] 2935
BRAIN, v.t. To dash out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains. 2935
BRAINISH, a. Hot-headed; furious; as L. cerebrosus. 2935
BRAINLESS, a. Without understanding; silly; thoughtless; witless. 2935
BRAINPAN, n. [brain and pan.] The skull which incloses the brain. 2935
BRAINSICK, a. [brain and sick.] Disordered in the understanding; giddy; thoughtless. 2935
BRAINSICKLY, adv. Weakly; with a disordered understanding. 2935
BRAINSICKNESS, n. Disorder of the understanding; giddiness; indiscretion. 2935
BRAIT, n. Among jewelers, a rough diamond. 2935
BRAKE, pp. of break. [See Break.] 2935
BRAKE, n. [L. erica; Gr. to break.] 2936
BRAKE, n. [See Break.] An instrument to break flax or hemp. 2936
BRAKY, a. Full of brakes; abounding with brambles or shrubs; rough; thorny. 2936
BRAMA, n. The bream, a fish. [See Bream.] 2936
BRAMA, BRUMA, BRAHMA, n. [L. primus.] The chief deity of the Indian nations, considered as the creator of all things. 2936
BRAMBLE, n. The raspberry bush or blackberry bush; a general name of the genus rubus, of which there are several species. They are armed with prickles; hence in common language, any rough, prickly shrub. 2937
BRAMBLEBUSH, n. [bramble and bush.] The bramble, or a collection of brambles growing together. 2937
BRAMBLED, a. Overgrown with brambles. 2937
BRAMBLE-NET, n. [bramble and net.] A hallier, or a net to catch birds. 2937
BRAMBLING, BRAMBLE, n. A bird, a species of fringilla, the mountain finch. 2937
BRAMIN, BRAHMIN, n. [See Brachman.] 2937
BRAMINESS, BRAMINEE, n. The wife of a Bramin. 2937
BRAMINICAL, a. Pertaining to the Bramins, or their doctrines and worship; as the Braminical system. 2937
BRAMINISM, n. The religion, or system of doctrines of the Bramins. 2937
BRAN, n. The outer coat of wheat, rye or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by grinding. 2937
BRAN-NEW, a. Properly brand-new. Quite new, [fire new]; bright or shining. 2938
BRANCARD, n. A horse litter. [Not in use.] 2938
BRANCH, n. 2938
BRANCH, v.i. To shoot or spread in branches; to ramify, as a plant, or as horns. 2939
BRANCH, v.t. To divide as into branches; to make subordinate divisions. 2939
BRANCHED, pp. Divided or spread into branches; separated into subordinate parts; adorned with branches; furnished with branches. 2939
BRANCHER, n. One that shoots forth branches. 2939
BRANCHERY, n. The ramifications or ramified vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit. 2939
BRANCHINESS, n. Fullness of branches. 2939
BRANCHING, ppr. Shooting in branches; dividing into several subordinate parts. 2939
BRANCHING, a. Furnished with branches; shooting out branches. 2939
BRANCHIOSTEGOUS, a. [Gr. gills, and a covering.] 2939
BRANCH-LEAF, n. A leaf growing on a branch. 2940
BRANCHLESS, a. Destitute of branches, or shoots; without any valuable product; barren; naked. 2940
BRANCHLET, n. A little branch; a twig; the subdivision of a branch. 2940
BRANCH-PEDUNCLE, n. A peduncle springing from a branch. 2940
BRANCH-PILOT, n. A pilot who has a branch or public commission. 2940
BRANCHY, a. Full of branches; having wide spreading branches. 2940

BRAND, n. 2940
BRAND, v.t. To burn or impress a mark with a hot iron; as, to brand a criminal, by way of punishment; or to brand a cask or any thing else, for the purpose of fixing a mark upon it. 2940
BRANDED, pp. Marked with a hot iron; stigmatized. 2941
BRAND-GOOSE, n. A species of Anas, or the goose kind; usually called in America brant or brent. 2941
BRANDING, ppr. Impressing a mark with a hot iron; fixing a stigma or mark of reproach.
BRAND-IRON, BRANDING-IRON, n. An iron to brand with. 2941 2941
BRANDISH, v.t. 2941
BRANDISHED, pp. Raised and waved in the air with a flourish. 2941
BRANDISHER, n. One who brandishes. 2941
BRANDISHING, ppr. Raising and waving in the air; flourishing. 2941
BRANDLING, n. A kind of worm. 2941
BRAND-NEW, a. Quite new; bright as a brand of fire. 2941
BRANDY, n. An ardent spirit distilled from wine. The same name is now given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the U. States particularly to that which is distilled from cyder and peaches. 2941
BRANDY-WINE, n. Brandy. 2941
BRANGLE, n. [L. frendeo.] A wrangle; a squabble; a noisy contest or dispute. 2941
BRANGLE, v.i. To wrangle; to dispute contentiously; to squabble. 2942
BRANGLEMENT, n. Wrangle; brangle. 2942
BRANGLING, n. A quarrel. 2942
BRANK, n. 2942
BRANKURSINE, n. [brank and ursus, a bear.] 2942
BRANLIN, n. A species of fish of the salmon kind, in some places called the fingry, from five or six black lines or marks on each side resembling fingers. It is found in rapid streams. 2942
BRANNY, a. [from bran.] Having the appearance of bran; consisting of bran. 2942
BRANSLE, n. A brawl, or dance. [Not used.] 2942
BRANT, n. A species of anas or the goose kind; called also brent and brand-goose, which see. 2942
BRANT, a. Steep. 2942
BRASEN, a. brazn. Made of brass. [See Brass and Brazen.] 2942
BRASIER, n. brazhur. An artificer who works in brass. 2943
BRASIL. [See Brazil.] 2943
BRASS, n. 2943
BRASSE, n. The pale spotted perch, with two long teeth on each side; the lucio-perca.
BRASSICA, n. [L.] Cabbage. 2943 2943
BRASSINESS, n. A quality of brass; the appearance of brass. 2943
BRASS-PAVED, a. Hard as brass. 2943
BRASS-VISAGED, a. Impudent. 2943
BRASSY — BREST 2944
BRASSY, a. Pertaining to brass; partaking of brass; hard as brass; having the color of brass. 2944
BRAST, a. Burst. [Not in use.] 2944
BRAT, n. A child, so called in contempt. 2944
BRAUL, n. Indian cloth with blue and white striped, called turbants. 2944
BRAVADO, n. A boast or brag; an arrogant menace, intended to intimidate. 2944
BRAVE, a. 2944
BRAVE, n. A hector; a man daring beyond discretion or decency. 2944
BRAVE, v.t. To defy; to challenge; to encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved; to set at defiance. 2945
BRAVED, pp. Defied; set at defiance; met without dismay, or being moved. 2945
BRAVELY, adv. Courageously; gallantly; splendidly; in a brave manner; heroically. In

Spenser, finely; gaudily. 2945
BRAVERY, n. Courage; heroism; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; fearlessness of danger; often united with generosity or dignity of mind which despises meanness and cruelty, and disdains to take advantage of a vanquished enemy. 2945
BRAVING, ppr. Setting at defiance; challenging. 2946
BRAVO, n. A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; an assassin or murderer. 2946
BRAWL, v.i. [L. proelior.] 2946
BRAWL, v.t. To drive or beat away. 2946
BRAWL, n. Noise; quarrel; scurrility; uproar. 2946
BRAWLER, n. A noisy fellow; a wrangler. 2946
BRAWLING, n. The act of quarreling. 2946
BRAWLINGLY, adv. In a quarrelsome manner. 2946
BRAWN, n. [L. aprugnus, caro aprugna.] 2946
BRAWNED, a. Brawny; strong. 2946
BRAWNER, n. A boar killed for the table. 2946
BRAWNINESS, n. The quality of being brawny; strength; hardiness. 2947
BRAWNY, a. Musculous; fleshy; bulky; having large, strong muscles; strong. 2947
BRAY, v.t. 2947
BRAY, n. The harsh sound or roar of an ass; a harsh grating sound. 2947
BRAY, n. A bank or mound of earth. 2947
BRAYER, n. One that brays like an ass. 2947
BRAYING, ppr. Pounding or grinding small; roaring. 2947
BRAYING, n. Roar; noise; clamor. 2947
BRAZE, v.t. To soder with brass. 2947
BRAZEN, a. brazn. Made of brass; as a brazen helmet. 2947
BRAZEN, v.i. brazn. To be impudent; to bully. 2948
BRAZEN-FACE, n. [brazen and face.] An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery.
BRAZEN-FACED, a. Impudent; bold to excess; shameless. 2948 2948
BRAZENLY, adv. In a bold impudent manner. 2948
BRAZENNESS, n. Appearance like brass. In this sense, brassiness is the more correct word. 2948
BRAZIER. [See Brasier.] 2948
BRAZIL, BRAZIL-WOOD, n. Brazil, or brazil-wood, or braziletto, is a very heavy wood of a red color, growing in Brazil, and other tropical countries. It is used in manufactures for dyeing red. It is a species of Caesalpina. 2948
BRAZILETTO, n. The same as Brazil-wood. 2948
BRAZILIAN, a. Pertaining to Brazil; as, Brazilian strand. 2949
BREACH, n. 2949
BREACH, v.t. To make a breach, or opening. 2949
BREAD, n. bred. [Gr. anything esculent. If the word signifies food in general, or that which is eaten, probably it is the Heb. and Ch., from barah, to eat or feed.] 2949
BREAD, v.t. To spread. [Not used.] 2950
BREAD-CHIPPER, n. [bread and chip.] One who chips bread; a baker's servant; an under butler. 2950
BREAD-CORN, n. [bread and corn.] Corn of which bread is made. This in most countries is wheat and rye; but in some countries bread is made of other grain, as of maize in some parts of America. 2950
BREADEN, a. Made of bread. [Little used.] 2950
BREADLESS, a. Without bread; destitute of food. 2950
BREAD-ROOM, n. An apartment in a ship's hold, where the bread is kept. 2950
BREAD-TREE, n. [bread and tree.] The bread-fruit tree, or Artocarpus, a tree which grows in the isles of the Pacific ocean, of the size of an apple-tree, producing a fruit shaped like a heart, and as large as a small loaf of bread, which is eaten as food. 2950
BREADTH, n. bredth. The measure or extent of any plain surface from side to side; a

geometrical dimension, which, multiplied into the length, constitutes a surface; as, the length of a table is five feet, and the breadth, three; 5x3=15 feet, the whole surface. 2951
BREADTHLESS, a. Having no breadth. 2951
BREAK, v.t. pret. broke, [brake. Obs.] pp. broke or broken. 2951
BREAK, v.i. To part; to separate; to divide in two; as, the ice breaks; a band breaks. 2954
BREAK, n. A state of being open, or the act of separating; an opening made by force; an open place. It is the same word as brack, differently written and pronounced. 2956
BREAKAGE, n. A breaking; also, an allowance for things broken, in transportation. 2956
BREAKER, n. The person who breaks any thing; a violator or transgressor; as a breaker of the law. 2956
BREAKFAST, n. brek'fast. [break and fast.] 2957
BREAKFAST, v.i. brek'fast. To eat the first meal in the day. 2957
BREAKFAST, v.t. brekfast. To furnish with the first meal in the morning. 2957
BREAKFASTING, ppr. Eating or taking the first meal in the day. 2957
BREAKFASTING, n. A party at breakfast. 2957
BREAKING, ppr. Parting by violence; rending asunder; becoming bankrupt. 2957
BREAKNECK, n. [break and neck.] A fall that breaks the neck; a steep place endangering the neck. 2957
BREAKPROMISE, n. [break and promise.] One who makes a practice of breaking his promise. [Not used.] 2957
BREAKVOW, n. [break and vow.] One who habitually breaks his vows. [Not used.] 2957
BREAKWATER, n. [break and water.] The hull of an old vessel sunk at the entrance of a harbor, to break or diminish the force of the waves, to secure the vessels in harbor. 2957
BREAM, n. A fish, the Cyprinus brama, an inhabitant of lakes and deep water, extremely insipid and little valued. 2958
BREAM, v.t. In sea language, to burn off the filth, such as grass, sea week, ooze, etc., from a ship's bottom. 2958
BREAST, n. brest. 2958
BREAST, v.t. brest. To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast. 2958
BREASTBONE, n. [breast and bone.] The bone of the breast; the sternum. 2958
BREAST-CASKET, n. [breast and casket.] 2958
BREASTDEEP, a. Breast high; as high as the breast. 2959
BREASTED, a. Having a broad breast; having a fine voice. 2959
BREASTFAST, n. [breast and fast.] A large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or key. 2959
BREASTHIGH, a. [breast and high.] High as the breast. 2959
BREASTHOOK, n. [breast and high.] A thick piece of timber placed directly across the stem of a ship to strengthen the fore part and unite the bows on each side. 2959
BREASTING, ppr. Meeting with the breast; opposing in front. 2959
BREASTKNOT, n. [breast and knot.] A knot of ribins worn on the breast. 2959
BREASTPLATE, n. [breast and plate.] 2959
BREASTPLOW, n. [breast and plow.] A plow, driven by the breast, used to cut or pare turf. 2959
BREASTROPE, n. [breast and rope.] In a ship, breast ropes are used to fasten the yards to the parrels, and with the parrels, to hold the yards fast to the mast; now called parrel ropes. 2959
BREAST-WORK, n. [breast and work.] In fortification, a work thrown up for defense; a parapet, which see. 2960
BREATH, n. breth. 2960
BREATHABLE, a. That may be breathed. 2960
BREATHE, v.i. To respire; to inspire and expire air. Hence, to live. 2961
BREATHE, v.t. To inhale as air into the lungs and expel it; as, to breathe vital air. 2961
BREATHED, pp. Inhaled and exhaled; respired; uttered. 2962
BREATHER, n. One that breathes or lives; one that utters; an inspirer, one who animates or infuses by inspiration. 2962
BREATHFUL, a. breth'ful. Full of breath; full of odor. 2962

BREATHING, ppr. Respiring; living; uttering. 2962
BREATHING, n. Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air. 2962
BREATHING-PLACE, n. A pause. 2962
BREATHING-TIME, n. Pause, relaxation. 2962
BREATHLESS, a. breth'less. Being out of breath; spent with labor or violent action. 2962
BREATHLESSNESS, n. The state of being exhausted of breath. 2962
BRECCIA, n. In mineralogy, an aggregate composed of angular fragments of the same mineral, or of different minerals, united by a cement, and presenting a variety of colors. Sometimes a few of the fragments are a little rounded. The varieties are the siliceous, calcarious and trap breccias. 2962
BRECCIATED, a. Consisting of angular fragments, cemented together. 2963
BRECHITE, n. A fossil allied to the Alcyons. It is cylindrical, striated, and its thick end conical, pierced with holes and crested. 2963
BRED, pp. of breed. Generated; produced; contrived; educated. 2963
BREDE, n. A braid. [Not used.] 2963
BREECH, n. brich. [See Breach and Break.] The lower part of the body behind. 2963
BREECH, v.t. To put into breeches. 2963
BREECHES, n. plu. brich'es. [Low L. braccoe.] 2963
BREECHING, ppr. brich'ing. Furnishing with breeches, or with a breech. [See Britch.]
BREECHING, in gunnery on board of ships. [Bee Britching.] 2964 2963
BREED, v.t. pret. and pp. bred. 2964
BREED, v.i. To produce, as a fetus; to bear and nourish, as in pregnancy; as, a female breeds with pain. 2964
BREED, n. A race or progeny from the same parents or stock. 2965
BREED-BATE, n. One that breeds or originates quarrels. [Not in use.] 2965
BREEDER, n. The female that breeds or produces, whether human or other animal. 2965
BREEDING, ppr. Bearing and nourishing, as a fetus; engendering; producing; educating.
BREEDING, n. The act of generating or of producing. 2966 2966
BREEZE, n. A genus of flies or insects, technically called Tabanus. There are many species, but the most noted is the bovinus, great horsefly, whose mouth is armed with two hooks which penetrate the skin of an animal, while with a proboscis, like a sting, it sucks the blood. 2966
BREEZE, n. [Gr. to boil.] 2966
BREEZE, v.i. To blow gently; a word common among seamen. 2967
BREEZELESS, a. Motionless; destitute of breezes. 2967
BREEZY, a. Fanned with gentle winds or breezes; as the breezy shore. 2967
BREHON, n. In Irish, a judge. In ancient times, the general laws of Ireland were called Brehon laws, unwritten like the common law of England. These laws were abolished by statute of Edward III. 2967
BREISLAKITE, n. A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, resembling a brownish or reddish brown down, which lines the small bubbles found in the lava of Scalla, and is found in cavities of the lava of Olebano; names from Breislak, a celebrated Italian naturalist. 2967
BREME, a. [L. fremo.] Cruel; sharp. [Not used.] 2967
BREN, v.t. To burn. 2967
BRENNAGE, n. [from bran.] In the middle ages, a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord, in lieu of bran which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds. 2967
BRENT or BRANT, a. Steep; high. 2967
BRENT, n. A brant, or brand-goose, a fowl with a black neck and a white collar or line round it. [See Brant.] 2967
BREST or BREAST, n. In architecture, the member of a column, more usually called torus or tore. [See Torus.] 2968
BREST-SUMMER — BRINE-PAN 2969
BREST-SUMMER, n. In Architecture, a piece in the outward part of a wooden building, into which the girders are framed. This, in the ground floor, is called a sill, and in the garret floor, a beam. 2969
BRET, n. A local name of the turbot, called also burt or brut. 2969

BRETFUL, a. Brimful. 2969
BRETHREN, n. plu. of brother. It is used almost exclusively in solemn and scriptural language, in the place of brothers. [See Brother.] 2969
BREVE, n. [L. brevis.] 2969
BREVET, n. [from breve.] In the French customs, the grant of a favor or donation from the king, or the warrant evidencing the grant; a warrant; a brief, or commission. More particularly, a commission given to a subaltern officer, written on parchment, without seal.
BREVIARY, n. [L. breviarium, from brevis, short. See Brief.] 29702969
BREVIAT, n. [See Breve and Brief.] A short compend; a summary. 2970
BREVIATE, v.t. To abridge. [Not used.] [See Abbreviate.] 2970
BREVIATURE, n. An abbreviation. [See Brief.] 2970
BREVIER, n. A small king of printing types, in size between bourgeois and minion. It is much used in printing marginal notes. 2970
BREVIPED, a. [L. brevis, short, and pes, foot.] Having short legs, as a fowl. 2970
BREVIPED, n. A fowl having short legs. 2970
BREVITY, n. [L. brevitas, from brevis, short. See Brief.] 2970
BREW, v.t. 2970
BREW, v.i. To be in a state of preparation; to be mixing, forming or collecting; as, a storm brews in the west. In this sense I do not recollect the use of the verb, in a transitive sense, and generally the participle only is used; as, a storm is brewing. 2971
BREW, n. The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed. 2971
BREWAGE, n. Malt liquor; drink brewed. 2971
BREWED, pp. Mixed, steeped and fermented; made by brewing. 2971
BREWER, n. One whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors; one who brews. 2971
BREWERY, n. A brew-house; the house and apparatus where brewing is carried on. 2971
BREW-HOUSE, a. [brew and house.] A brewery; a house appropriated to brewing. 2971
BREWING, ppr. Preparing malt liquor. 2971
BREWING, n. The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops. 2972
BREWIS, n. Broth; pottage. 2972
BRIAR, [See Brier.] 2972
BRIBE, n. 2972
BRIBE, v.t. To give or promise a reward or consideration, with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct. To hire for bad purposes; to purchase the decision of a judge, the testimony of a witness, or the performance of some act contrary to known truth, justice or rectitude. 2972
BRIBE-DEVOURING, a. Greedy of bribes or presents; as bribe-devouring kings. 2973
BRIBER, n. One who bribes, or pays for corrupt practices. 2973
BRIBERY, n. The act or practice of giving or taking rewards for corrupt practices; the act of paying or receiving a reward for a false judgment, or testimony, or for the performance of that which is known to be illegal, or unjust. It is applied both to him who gives, and to him who receives the compensation, but appropriately to the giver. 2973
BRIBEWORTHY, a. [bribe and worthy.] Worth bribing to obtain. 2973
BRICK, n. [L. imbrex, a gutter-tile, from imber, a shower, which is probably a compound, of which the last syllable is from whence.] 2973
BRICK, v.t. To lay or pave with bricks. 2973
BRICKBAT, n. [brick and bat.] A piece or fragment of a brick. 2973
BRICK-BUILT, a. Built with bricks. 2973
BRICK-CLAY, n. [brick and clay.] Clay used or suitable for making bricks. 2974
BRICKDUST, n. [brick and dust.] Dust of pounded bricks. 2974
BRICKEARTH, n. [brick and earth.] Clay or earth used, or suitable for bricks. 2974
BRICKKILN, n. [brick and kiln.] A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt, or a pile of bricks, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the wood or fuel. 2974
BRICKLAYER, n. [brick and lay.] One whose occupation is to build with bricks; a mason.
BRICKLE, a. [from break.] Brittle; easily broken. [Not used.] 29742974
BRICKMAKER, n. [brick and make.] One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks. 2974

BRICKWORK, n. The laying of bricks, or a wall of bricks. 2974
BRICKY, a. Full of bricks, or formed of bricks. 2974
BRIDAL, a. [See Bride.] Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial; connubial; as bridal ornaments. 2974
BRIDAL, n. The nuptial festival. 2974
BRIDALITY, n. Celebration of the nuptial feast. [Not used.] 2974
BRIDE, n. 2974
BRIDERBED, n. [bride and bed.] The marriage bed. 2975
BRIDECAKE, n. [bride and cake.] The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding; called, in the U. States, wedding cake. 2975
BRIDECHAMBER, n. The nuptial apartment. Matthew 9:15. 2975
BRIDEGROOM, n. A man newly married; or a man about to be married. The passage of Shakespeare cited by Johnson proves that the last definition is just. 2975
BRIDEGROOM, n. [See Bridegroom.] 2975
BRIDERMAID, n. [bride and maid.] A woman who attends on a bride at her wedding. 2975
BRIDEMAN, n. [bride and man.] A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage. I have generally heard these words pronounced bride's man and bride's maid.
BRIDESTAKE, n. A stake or post set in the ground to dance round. 2975 2975
BRIDEWELL, n. A house of correction, for the confinement of disorderly persons; so called from the palace built near St. Bride's or Bridget's well, in London, which was turned into a workhouse. 2975
BRIDGE, n. 2976
BRIDGE, v.t. To build a bridge or bridges over; as, to bridge a river. 2976
BRIDGED, pp. Covered or furnished with a bridge. 2976
BRIDGING, ppr. Erecting a bridge; building a bridge over. 2977
BRIDGY, a. Full of bridges. [Not used.] 2977
BRIDLE, n. 2977
BRIDLE, v.t. To put on a bridle; as, to bridle a horse. 2977
BRIDLE, v.i. To hold up the head, and draw in the chin. 2977
BRIDLED, pp. Having a bridle on; restrained. 2977
BRIDLE-HAND, n. [bridle and hand.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding. 2977
BRIDLER, n. One that bridles; one that restrains and governs. 2977
BRIDLING, ppr. Putting on a bridle; restraining; curbing. 2977
BRIEF, a. [L. brevis, when brevio, so shorten abbreviate. Brevis, in Latin, is doubtless contracted from the Gr., whence to abridge. The Greek word coincides in elements with break.] 2978
BRIEF, n. [In this sense the word has been received into most of the languages of Europe.] 2978
BRIEFLY, adv. Concisely; in few words. 2979
BRIEFNESS, n. Shortness; conciseness in discourse or writing. 2979
BRIER, n. 2979
BRIERY, a. Full of briers; rough; thorny. 2979
BRIG, the termination of names, signifies a bridge, or perhaps, in some cases, a town, or burg. 2979
BRIG, n. [from brigantine.] A vessel with two masts, square rigged, or rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast. The term, however, is variously applied by the mariners of different nations. 2979
BRIGADE, n. A party or division of troops, or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regular or militia, commanded by a brigadier. It consists of an indeterminate number of regiments, squadrons, of battalions. A brigade of horse is a body of eight or ten squadrons; of infantry, four, five, or six battalions, or regiments. 2979
BRIGADE, v.t. To form into a brigade, or into brigades. 2979
BRIGADE-MAJOR, n. [See Major.] An officer appointed by the brigadier, to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade. 2980
BRIGADIER, n. The general officer who commands a brigade, whether of horse or foot, and in rank next below a major-general. 2980
BRIGAND, n. A robber; a free booter; a lawless fellow who lives by plunder, or who

belongs to a band of robbers. 2980
BRIGANDAGE, n. Theft; robber; plunder. 2980
BRIGANDINE, n. Anciently, a coat of mail. The name has ceased to be used, with the disuse of the thing. It consisted of thin jointed scales of plate, pliant and easy to the body.
BRIGANTINE, n. [L. aphractum; Gr. a vessel without a deck, uncovered. It is usually 2980
derived from brigand.] [See Brig.] 2980
BRIGHT, a. brite. [Heb. to shine.] 2980
BRIGHT-BURNING, a. Burning with a bright flame. 2981
BRIGHTEN, v.t. britn. To make bright or brighter; to make to shine; to increase luster 2981
BRIGHTEN, v.i. britn. To grow bright, or more bright; to clear up; as, the sky brightens. 2981
BRIGHT-EYED, a. Having bright eyes. 2981
BRIGHT-HAIRED, a. Having bright hair. 2981
BRIGHT-HARNESSED, a. Having glittering armor. 2981
BRIGHTLY, adv. britely. Splendidly; with luster. 2981
BRIGHTNESS, n. briteness. Splendor; luster; glitter. 2981
BRIGHT-SHINING, a. Shining with splendor. 2982
BRIGOSE, a. [from brigue.] Contentious. [Not used.] 2982
BRIGUE, n. breeg. A cabal; intrigue; faction; contention. [Little used.] 2982
BRIGUE, v.i. breeg. To canvass; to solicit. [Little used.] 2982
BRILLIANCY, n. [See Brilliant.] Splendor; glitter; great brightness. 2982
BRILLIANT, a. [Eng. beryl and pearl.] 2982
BRILLIANT, n. A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, by which it is rendered more glittering. 2982
BRILLIANTLY, adv. Splendidly. 2982
BRILLIANTNESS, n. Brilliancy; splendor; glitter. 2982
BRILLS, n. The hair on the eyelids of a horse. 2982
BRIM, n. 2982
BRIM, a. Public; well known; celebrated. [Not in use.] 2983
BRIM, v.t. To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top. 2983
BRIM, v.i. To be full to the brim. 2983
BRIMFUL, a. [brim and full.] Full to the top; completely full; as a glass brimful; a heart brimful of tears. 2983
BRIMFULNESS, n. Fulness to the top. [Not used.] 2983
BRIMLESS, a. Having no brim. 2983
BRIMMER, n. A bowl full to the top. 2983
BRIMMING, a. Full to the top or brim; as a brimming pail. 2983
BRIMSTONE, n. Sulphur; a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon yellow color, which has no smell, unless heated, and which becomes negatively electric by heat and friction. It is found, in great quantities, and sometimes pure, in the neighborhood of volcanoes. It is an ingredient in a variety of minerals and ores. The sulphur of commerce is procured from its natural beds, or artificially extracted from pyrites. 2983
BRIMSTONY, a. Full of brimstone, or containing it; resembling brimstone; sulphurous.
BRINDED, a. Marked with spots; tabby; having different colors. 2983 2983
BRINDLE, n. [from brind, the root of brinded.] 2984
BRINDLED, a. spotted; variegated with spots of different colors. 2984
BRINE, n. 2984
BRINE, v.t. To steep in brine, as corn to prevent smut; also, to mix salt with, as to brine hay. 2984
BRINE-PAN, n. [brine and pan.] A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization. 2984
BRINE-PIT — BROND 2985
BRINE-PIT, n. [brine and pit.] A brine pan, or a salt spring from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt. 2985
BRINE-SPRING, n. [bring and spring.] A spring of salt water. 2985
BRING, v.t. 2985

BRINGER, n. One who brings, or conveys to. 2987
BRINGING, ppr. Bearing to; conveying; persuading; causing to come. 2987
BRINGING FORTH, n. Production. 2988
BRINISH, a. [from brine.] Like brine; salt; somewhat salt; saltish. 2988
BRINISHNESS, n. Saltness; the quality of being saltish. 2988
BRINK, n. The edge, margin or border of a steep place, as of a precipice, or the bank of a river. 2988
BRINY, a. [from brine.] Pertaining to brine, or to the sea; partaking of the nature of brine; salt; as a briny taste; the briny flood. 2988
BRISK, a. [This word may be of the same family with frisk, and fresh, which see.] 2988
BRISK UP, v.t. To make lively; to enliven; to animate. 2988
BRISK UP, v.i. To come up with life and speed; to take an erect, or bold attitude. 2988
BRISKET, n. The breast of an animal; or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs. The fore part of the neck of a horse, at the shoulder down to the fore legs. 2988
BRISKLY, adv. Actively; vigorously; with life and spirit. 2988
BRISKNESS, n. Liveliness; vigor in action; quickness; gayety; vivacity; effervescence of liquors. 2989
BRISTLE, n. bris'l. 2989
BRISTLE, v.t. To erect in bristles; to erect in defiance or anger, like a swine; as, to bristle the crest. 2989
BRISTLE, v.i. To rise or stand erect; as, the hair bristles. 2989
BRISTLE-SHAPED, a. [bristle and shape.] To the thickness and length of a bristle, as a leaf. 2989
BRISTLY, a. bris'ly. Thick set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough. 2989
BRISTOL-FLOWER, n. A species of Lychnis, bachelor's button or catch fly. 2989
BRISTOL-STONE, n. Rock crystal or crystals of quartz, found in a rock near the city of Bristol in England. 2989
BRISTOL-WATER, n. The water of a warm spring near the city of Bristol in England. 2989
BRIT, n. A fish; probably a different orthography of bret, or burt. 2989
BRITANNIC, a. Pertaining to Britain; or in its present use, to Great Britain. It is applied almost exclusively to the title of the king; as his Britannic Majesty. In the Encyclopedia, article Argo Navis, it is applied to catalogue, the Britannic catalogue. 2990
BRITCH, n. The large end of a cannon or of a musket; the club or thick part of the stock of a musket or other fire arm. 2990
BRITCH, v.t. To fasten with britching. 2990
BRITCHING, n. A strong rope, fastened to the cascabel or pummelion of a cannon, by a thimble, and clinched to ring bolts in the ship's side, to prevent it from recoiling too much in battle. 2990
BRITE, BRIGHT, v.i. To be or become over ripe, as wheat, barley or hops. [I know not that this word is used in the U. States.] 2990
BRITISH, a. Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants. It is sometimes applied to the language of the Welsh. 2990
BRITON, n. A native of Britain. 2990
BRITON, a. British. 2990
BRITTLE, a. [Heb. to part, to break. See Part.] 2990
BRITTLELY, adv. In a brittle manner. 2990
BRITTLENESS, n. Aptness to break; fragility; opposed to toughness and tenacity. 2990
BRIZE, n. The gad fly. [See Breeze.] 2991
BROACH, n. 2991
BROACH, v.t. 2991
BROACHED, pp. Spitted; tapped; opened; uttered; first published. 2991
BROACHER, n. A spit; one who broaches, opens or utters; a first publisher. 2991
BROAD, a. brawd. [L. gradior; a root of extensive use.] 2991
BROAD-AX, n. [broad and ax.] Formerly, a military weapon. In modern usage, an ax for hewing timber. 2992

BROAD-BACKED, a. [broad and back.] Having a broad back. 2992
BROAD-BLOWN, a. [broad and blow.] Full blown. 2992
BROAD-BREASTED, a. Having a broad breast. 2992
BROAD-BRIMMED, a. [broad and brim.] Having a broad brim. 2992
BROAD-CAST, n. [broad and cast.] Among farmers, a casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing. 2992
BROAD-CAST, adv. By scattering or throwing at large from the hand; as, to sow broad-cast. 2992
BROAD-CAST, a. Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing; opposed to planting in hills or rows. 2993
BROAD-CLOTH, n. A species of woolen cloth, so called from its breadth. 2993
BROADEN, v.i. brawd'n. To grow broad. [Unusual.] 2993
BROAD-EYED, a. [broad and eye.] Having a wide view or survey; as broad-eyed day.
BROAD-FRONTED, a. Having a broad front; applied to cattle. 29932993
BROAD-HORNED, a. Having large horns. 2993
BROADISH, a. Rather broad. 2993
BROAD-LEAVED, BROAD-LEAFED, a. [broad and leaf.] Having broad leaves. 2993
BROADLY, adv. In a broad manner. 2993
BROADNESS, n. Breadth; extent from side to side; coarseness; grossness; fulsomeness.
BROAD-PIECE, n. [broad and piece.] A piece of gold coin broader than a guinea. 2993
BROAD-SEAL, n. The great seal of England; as a verb, not used. 29932993
BROAD-SHOULDERED, a. [broad and shoulder.] Broad across the shoulders. 2993
BROAD-SIDE, n. [broad and side.] A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship, above and below, at the same time. 2993
BROAD-SPREADING, a. Spreading widely. 2994
BROAD-SWORD, n. [broad and sword.] A sword with a broad blade, and a cutting edge.
BROAD-TAILED, a. Having a broad tail. 29942994
BROAD-WISE, adv. [broad and wise.] In the direction of the breadth. 2994
BROCADE, n. Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or raised and enriched with flowers, foliage and other ornaments. 2994
BROCADED, a. Woven or worked, as brocade, with gold and silver. 2994
BROCADE-SHELL, n. The trivial name of the Conus geographicus. 2994
BROCAGE, n. [See Broke, Broker.] 2994
BROCATEL, BROCATELLO, n. A calcarious stone or species of marble, composed of fragments of four colors, white, gray, yellow and red. 2995
BROCCOLI, n. A variety of cabbage or Brassica. 2995
BROCHE, the true, but not the common orthography of broach. 2995
BROCK, n. A badger; an animal of the genus Ursus, found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia. The Russians call it barsuk. 2995
BROCKET, n. [See Brock.] A red deer two years old. Bailey writes this brock or brocket. The French write it brocard. 2995
BRODEKIN, n. A buskin or half boot. 2995
BROGGLE, v.i. To fish for eels. [Not used.] 2995
BROGUE, n. brog. 2995
BROGUE-MAKER, n. A maker of brogues. 2995
BROID, v.t. To braid. [See Braid.] 2996
BROIDER, v.t. To adorn with figures of needle work. 2996
BROIDERER, n. One that embroiders. 2996
BROIDERY, n. Embroidery; ornamental needle work wrought upon cloth. [See Embroider.] 2996
BROIL, n. A tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord, either between individuals or in the state. 2996
BROIL, v.t. To agitate with heat; to dress or cook over coals, before the fire; but more generally upon a gridiron over coals. 2996
BROIL, v.i. To be subjected to the action of heat, like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated or to sweat with heat.

BROILED, pp. Agitated or dressed by heat. 2996 2996
BROILER, n. One that excites broils; that which dresses by broiling. 2996
BROILING, ppr. Agitating by heat; sweating. 2996
BROKE, v.t. [L. fruor, for frucor, whence fructus, fruit. See Practice.] 2996
BROKE, pret. and pp. of break. 2996
BROKEN, pp. of break. bro'kn. Parted by violence; rent asunder; infirm; made bankrupt.
BROKEN-BACKED, a. A broken-backed ship is one which is so weakened in her frame as to droop at each end. 2997 2997
BROKEN-BELLIED, a. Having a ruptured belly. 2997
BROKEN-HEARTED, a. [break and heart.] Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair. 2997
BROKENLY, adv. In a broken interrupted manner; without a regular series. 2997
BROKENNESS, n. A state of being broken; unevenness. 2997
BROKENWIND, n. [break and wind.] A disease in horses, often accompanied with a preternatural enlargement of the lungs and heart, which disables them from bearing fatigue. 2997
BROKENWINDED, a. Having short breath, as a horse. 2997
BROKER, n. [from broke.] 2997
BROKERAGE, n. The fee, reward or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker. 2998
BROKERLY, a. Mean; servile. 2998
BROKERY, n. The business of a broker. [Not used.] 2998
BROKING, ppr. Transacting business as a broker; practiced by brokers. 2998
BROME, n. [Gr. foetor.] A liquid of a deep red-brown color, very volatile, and having an ill smell, obtained from the mother-water of salt-works, and from the lixivia of the ashes of sea plants, by treating these solutions with chlorine. It has three times the density of water. 2998
BROME-GRASS, n. A plant, the Bromus. 2998
BRONCHIAL, a. [Gr. the wind-pipe.] Belong to the bronchia, or ramifications of the wind-pipe in the lungs. 2998
BRONCHIC, a. The same as bronchial. 2999
BRONCHOCELE, n. [Gr. the wind-pipe, and, a tumor.] 2999
BRONCHOTOMY, n. [Gr. the wind-pipe, and, a cutting.] 2999
BROND, n. A sword. [See Brand.] 2999
BRONTOLOGY — BUBULCA 3000
BRONTOLOGY, n. [Gr. thunder, and discourse.] 3000
BRONZ, BRONZE, n. 3000
BRONZE, v.t. To imitate bronze, by means of copper-dust or leaf fastened on the outside, as gold-leaf in gilding. 3000
BRONZING, ppr. Imitating bronze. 3000
BRONZING, n. The act or art of imitating bronze, by means of copper-dust or leaf. 3000
BRONZITE, n. [from bronze.] A mineral, called by Hauy diallage metalloide, nearly allied to Labrador hornblend, or hyperstene. It has a yellowish brown color and semi-metallic luster, approaching to that of bronze. 3001
BROOCH, n. broche. 3001
BROOCH, v.t. To adorn or furnish with brooches or jewels. 3001
BROOD, v.i. 3001
BROOD, v.t. To sit over, cover and cherish; as, a hen broods her chickens. 3001
BROOD, n. Offspring; progeny; formerly used of human beings in elegant works, and we have brother, from this word; but it is now more generally used in contempt. 3002
BROODED, pp. Covered with the wings; cherished. 3002
BROODING, ppr. Sitting on; covering and warming; dwelling on with anxiety. 3002
BROODY, a. In a state of sitting on eggs for hatching; inclined to sit. [Unusual.] 3002
BROOK, n. [Gr. to rain, to pour, to flow.] A small natural stream of water, or a current

flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river. In some parts of America, run is used in a like sense; but run is also applied to larger streams than brook. 3002
BROOK, v.t. [Gr. to eat, to grind the teeth.] Literally, to chew or digest, as the Fr. digerir. Hence, 3002
BROOK-LIME, n. [brook and lime.] A plant, a species of Veronica, called becabunga, with blue flowers in loose lateral spikes. 3002
BROOK-MINT, n. The water mint. 3003
BROOK-WEED, n. A plant, water pimpernel, the Samolus. 3003
BROOKY, a. Abounding with brooks. 3003
BROOM, n. 3003
BROOM. [See Bream.] 3003
BROOM-CORN, n. [broom and corn.] A species of Holcus or Guinea-corn, with a jointed stem, like a reed, or the stem of maize, rising to the highth of eight or ten feet, bearing a head of which brooms are made. Sometimes called Sorghum Saccharatum. 3003
BROOMING, a ship. [See Bream.] 3003
BROOMLAND, n. [broom and land.] Land producing broom. 3003
BROOMRAPE, n. [See Broom.] 3003
BROOMSTAFF, BROOMSTICK, n. [See Staff and Stick.] The staff or handle of a broom.
BROOMY, a. Full of broom; containing broom. 3004 3003
BROTH, n. brauth. 3004
BROTHEL, n. [A dialectical orthography of bordel, which see.] 3004
BROTHELER, n. One that frequents brothels. 3004
BROTHEL-HOUSE, n. A brothel. 3004
BROTHELRY, n. Lewdness; obscenity. 3004
BROTHER, n. plu. brothers or brethren. [L. frater.] 3004
BROTHERHOOD, n. [brother and hood.] The state or quality of being a brother. 3005
BROTHERLESS, a. Without a brother. 3005
BROTHERLIKE, a. Becoming a brother. 3005
BROTHERLOVE, n. Brotherly affection. 3005
BROTHERLY, a. Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate; as brotherly love. 3005
BROUGHT, pret. and ppr. of bring; pronounced braut. [See Bring.] 3005
BROW, n. [L. palpebra. It is probably contracted from brg, and signifies an edge, border or projection.] 3006
BROW, v.t. To bound; to limit; to form the edge or border of. 3006
BROWN-ANTLER, n. [brow and antler.] The first start that grows on a deer's head. 3006
BROW-BEAT, v.t. [brow and beat.] To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions; or in general to bear down by impudence.
BROWBEATEN, pp. Overborne by impudence. 3006 3006
BROWBEATING, ppr. Overbearing with severe brows, stern looks, or positive assertions.
BROWBEATING, n. A bearing down with stern looks, supercilious manners, or confident assertions. 3006 3006
BROWBOUND, a. [brow and bound.] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem. 3007
BROWLESS, a. Without shame. 3007
BROW-POST, n. [brow and post.] Among builders, a beam that goes across a building.
BROW-SICK, a. [brow and sick.] Dejected; hanging the head. [Not used.] 3007 3007
BROWN, a. Dusky; of a dark or dusky color, inclining to redness; but the shades are various, as Spanish brown, London brown, clove brown, tawny brown. Brown results from a mixture of red, black and yellow. 3007
BROWN, v.t. To make brown or dusky. 3007
BROWN-BILL, n. [brown and bill.] A weapon formerly used by the English foot soldiers. The origin of the name is not stated; but from it brown musket is said to have derived its appellation. 3007
BROWNISH, a. Somewhat brown; inclined to brown. 3007
BROWNISM, n. The doctrines or religious creed of the Brownists, who maintained that

any body of professing Christians united under one pastor, or communing together, constitute a church independent of any other. 3007
BROWNIST, n. A follower of Robert Brown, a puritan, or dissenter from the Church of England, who left England with his congregation and settled at Middleburgh in Zealand. He was the head of a party of Independents in Church government. 3007
BROWNNESS, n. A brown color. 3008
BROWN-SPAR, n. Pearl spar, or siderocalcite. 3008
BROWN-STUDY, n. [brown and study.] Gloomy study; dull thoughtfulness; meditation directed to no certain object. 3008
BROWN-WORT, n. [brown and wort.] A plant, prunella. 3008
BROWNY, a. Brown. [Not used.] 3008
BROWSE, v.t. s as z. [Gr. to eat or browse; food, but probably these words may be from sprouts.] 3008
BROWSE, v.i. s as z. To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs and trees, as cattle, sheep and goats. 3008
BROWSE, n. brows. The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals. 3008
BROWSING, ppr. s as z. Feeding on branches, shrubs, or shoots of trees. 3008
BRUCIA, BRUCINE, n. A new vegetable alkali, extracted from the bark of the false angustura. 3008
BRUCITE, n. A mineral, the chondrodite of Berzelius, which sometimes occurs in grains or imperfect crystals, sometimes in four-sided prisms with rhombic bases. It is so named from the late Dr. Bruce, a distinguished mineralogist of New York. 3008
BRUISE, v.t. s as z. To crush by beating or pounding with an instrument not edged or pointed. When applied to animal flesh or to vegetables, a bruise is a contusion that impairs the natural solidity and texture of the part, but often without breaking the skin. When applied to minerals and similar substances, it signifies to break them, and often to reduce them to a coarse powder. 3009
BRUISE, n. A contusion; a hurt upon the flesh of animals, upon plants or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy instrument. 3009
BRUISED, pp. Crushed; hurt or broken by a blunt or heavy instrument. 3009
BRUISER, n. A concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes. 3009
BRUISEWORT, n. [bruise and wort.] A plant; comfrey. 3009
BRUISING, ppr. Crushing; breaking or wounding by a blunt or heavy instrument. 3009
BRUISING, n. In popular language, a beating or boxing. 3009
BRUIT, n. Report; rumor; fame. 3009
BRUIT, v.t. To report; to noise abroad. 3009
BRUMAL, n. [L. bruma, winter, brumalis.] Belonging to the winter. 3009
BRUME, n. Mist; fog; vapors. [Little used.] 3009
BRUN, BURN, n. A river or stream. 3009
BRUNET, BRUNETTE, n. A woman with a brown or dark complexion. 3009
BRUNION, n. A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach. 3010
BRUNT, n. 3010
BRUSH, n. 3010
BRUSH, v.t. To sweep or rub with a brush; as, to brush a hat. 3011
BRUSH, v.i. To move nimbly in haste; to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; as, to brush by. 3011
BRUSHED, pp. Rubbed with a brush; struck lightly. 3011
BRUSHER, n. One who brushes. 3011
BRUSHING, ppr. Sweeping or rubbing with a brush; striking gently; moving nimbly in haste; skimming over lightly. 3011
BRUSHING, a. Brisk; light; as a brushing gallop. 3011
BRUSHLIKE, a. [brush and like.] Resembling a brush. 3011
BRUSHWOOD, n. [brush and wood.] Brush; a thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs; also, branches of trees cut off. 3011
BRUSHY, a. Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy; having long hair. 3011
BRUSK, a. Rude; rough. 3012

BRUSTLE, v.i. brus'l. To crackle; to make a small crackling noise; to rustle, as a silk garment; to vapor, as a bully. 3012
BRUSTLING, ppr. Crackling; rustling; vaporing. 3012
BRUT, v.i. To browse. [Not in use.] 3012
BRUTAL, a. [See Brute.] Pertaining to a brute; as brutal nature. 3012
BRUTALITY, n. Inhumanity; savageness; churlishness; insensibility to pity or shame. 3012
BRUTALIZE, v.t. To make brutal, churlish or inhuman. 3012
BRUTALIZE, v.i. To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly. 3012
BRUTALLY, adv. Cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, churlish, or brutal manner. 3012
BRUTE, a. [L. brutus, senseless, irrational.] 3012
BRUTE, n. A beast; any animal destitute of reason, and of course the word comprehends all animals except man, but is applied mostly to the larger beasts. 3013
BRUTE, v.t. for bruit, to report. [Not used.] 3013
BRUTELY, adv. In a rude manner. 3013
BRUTENESS, n. Brutality. 3013
BRUTIFY, v.t. To make a person a brute; to make senseless, stupid or unfeeling. 3013
BRUTISH, a. Like a brute or beast; as a brutish form. 3013
BRUTISHLY, adv. In the manner of a brute; grossly; irrationally; stupidly; savagely. 3013
BRUTISHNESS, n. Stupidity; insensibility; brutality; savageness; the qualities of a brute. 3013
BRUTISM, n. The nature or characteristic qualitites or actions of a brute; extreme stupidity or beastly vulgarity. 3013
BRYONY, n. [L. bryonia.] White jalap; a genus of plants of several species. The root of the rough or white bryony is a strong irritating cathartic. 3013
BUB, n. A cant word for strong malt liquor. 3014
BUB, v.t. To throw out in bubbles. [Not used.] 3014
BUBBLE, n. 3014
BUBBLE, v.i. To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated. 3014
BUBBLE, v.t. To cheat; to deceive or impose on. 3014
BUBBLER, n. One who cheats. 3014
BUBBY, n. [from the same root as bubble and bubo.] A woman's breast. 3014
BUBO, n. [L. bubo, a swelling.] A tumor or abscess with inflammation, which rises in certain glandular parts of the body, as in the groin, or armpit. 3014
BUBONOCELE, n. [Gr. the groin, and a tumor.] Hernia inguinalis, or inguinal rupture; a tumor in the groin, formed by a prolapsus of the intestines or omentum or both, through the processes of the peritoneum and rings of the abdominal muscles. 3014
BUBUKLE, n. A red pimple. [Not used.] 3015
BUBULCA, n. A flat fresh-water fish, of a circular form and a silvery color. 3015
BUCANEER — BULL-FEAST 3016
BUCANEER, BUCANIER, n. Primarily, a buccaneer is said to one who dries and smokes flesh or fish after the manner of the Indians. The name was first given to the French settlers in Haiti or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine. It was afterwards applied to the piratical adventurers, English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America. 3016
BUCAO, n. A species of owl, in the Philippine isles, of a beautiful plumage, and size of a peacock, but remarkable for a hideous nocturnal scream. 3016
BUCCAL, a. [L. bucca, the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek. The buccal glands are the small glands of the mouth, under the cheek, which secrete saliva. 3016
BUCCELLATION, n. [L. buccella, buccea, a mouthful.] 3016
BUCCINITE, n. Fossil remains or petrifactions of the shells called buccinum. 3016
BUCENTAUR, n. The state barge of Venice. 3016
BUCEPHALUS, n. An animal of the gazelle tribe, of the size of a hind. 3016
BUCEROS, n. The hornbill or Indian raven; a genus of birds, common in the East Indies. 3016
BUCHOLZITE, n. A newly discovered mineral, whose colors are white and black, appearing in spots. 3016

BUCK, n. Lye in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed. 3016
BUCK, v.t. [L. imbuo, for imbuco or imbugo, to steep, tinge, imbue.] To soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching; to wash or steep in lye or suds. 3017
BUCK, n. The male of the fallow deer, of the goat, the sheep, the rabbit and hare. It is applied only to the smaller quadrupeds. 3017
BUCK, v.i. To copulate as bucks and does. 3017
BUCK-BASKET, n. [buck and basket.] A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.
BUCKBEAN, n. This is properly bogbean, which see. 30173017
BUCKED, pp. Soaked in lye. 3017
BUCKET, n. 3017
BUCKING, ppr. Soaking in lye, in the process of bleaching; washing. 3017
BUCKING, n. The act or process of soaking cloth in lye for bleaching; also, the lye or liquor; a washing. 3017
BUCKING-STOOL, n. A washing block. 3017
BUCKLE, n. 3017
BUCKLE, v.t. To fasten with a buckle, or buckles. 3018
BUCKLE, v.i. To bend; to bow; as, to buckle under life. 3018
BUCKLER, n. A kind of shield, or piece of defensive armor, anciently used in war. It was composed of wood, or wickers woven together, covered with skin or leather, fortified with plates of brass or other metal, and worn on the left arm. On the middle was an umbo, boss or prominence, very useful in causing stones and darts to glance off. The buckler often was four feet long, and covered the whole body. 3018
BUCKLER, v.t. To support; to defend. [Not used.] 3018
BUCKLER-THORN, n. Christ's thorn. 3019
BUCKMAST, n. [buck, that is, beach, and mast.] The mast or fruit of the beach tree. 3019
BUCKRAM, n. A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to cover cloths, and other merchandize. 3019
BUCKRAM, a. Stiff; precise. 3019
BUCKRAMS, n. The same as wild garlic. 3019
BUCKSHORN, n. [buck and horn.] A plant, a species of Plantago, or plantain, called coronopus. 3019
BUCKSKIN, n. The skin of a buck. As an adjective, made of leather prepared from the skin of a buck. 3019
BUCKSTALL, n. [buck and stall.] A toil or net to take deer. 3019
BUCKTHORN, n. [buck and thorn.] A genus of plants, called Rhamnus, of many species. The common purging buck-thorn grows to the height of 12 or 14 feet, and bears a black berry, which, when green, is used to dye yellow, and when ripe, green. The bark also dyes yellow. The sea buck-thorn is a genus of plants, called Hippophae. 3019
BUCKWHEAT, n. A plant and a species of grain; called also brank. It belongs to the genus polygonum, or knot-grass. It is cultivated as food for beasts, and the flour is much used in America for breakfast cakes. 3019
BUCOLIC, a. [Gr. a herdsman; pastoral; L. buculus, an ox; bucolicus, pertaining to cattle, pastoral.] 3019
BUCOLIC, n. A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, and the life, manners and occupation of shepherds; as the bucolics of Theocritus and Virgil. 3020
BUD, n. [Gr. to plant or beget.] A gem; the shoot of a plant; a small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves or a flower. It is called by botanists the hybernacle, the winter lodge or receptacle of the leaves or flowers of plants, and is an epitome of a flower, or of a shoot, which is to be unfolded the succeeding summer. It is covered with scales, which are intended to defend the inclosed rudiments from cold and other external injuries. They are of three kinds; that containing the flower; that containing the leaves; and that containing both flower and leaves. 3020
BUD, v.i. To put forth or produce buds or gems. Job 14:9. 3020
BUD, v.t. To inoculate a plant; to insert the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising, upon any stock, a species of fruit different from that of the stock. 3020
BUDDED, pp. Put forth in buds; inoculated. 3020

BUDDHISM, n. The doctrines of the Buddhists in Asia. 3020
BUDDING, ppr. Putting forth buds; inoculating. 3020
BUDDLE, n. In mining, a large square frame of board, used in washing tin ore. 3021
BUDDLE, v.i. Among miners, to wash ore. 3021
BUDGE, v.t. To move off; to stir; to wag. In America, wag is much used as equivalent to budge; but the use of both words is vulgar. 3021
BUDGE, n. The dressed skin or fur of lambs. 3021
BUDGE, a. Brisk; jocund. 3021
BUDGE-BACHELORS, a company of men clothed in long gowns lined with lamb's fur, who accompany the Lord Mayor of London at his inauguration. 3021
BUDGE-BARREL, n. A small barrel with only one head; on the other end, a piece of leather is nailed, which is drawn together upon strings like a purse. It is used for carrying powder, with a gun or mortar. 3021
BUDGENESS, n. Sternness; severity. [Not used.] 3021
BUDGER, n. One who moves or stirs from his place. 3021
BUDGET, n. 3021
BUDGY, a. Consisting of fur. [Not used.] 3022
BUDLET, n. [from bud.] A little bud springing from a parent bud. 3022
BUFF, n. [contracted from buffalo, or buffskin.] 3022
BUFF, v.t. To strike. [See Buffet.] 3022
BUFFALO, n. [L. bubalus.] The Bubalus, a species of the bovine genus, originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the Eastern Continent. It is larger and less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. The name is also applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly to the Bison of North America. [See Bison.] 3022
BUFFEL, n. Buffel's head duck, anas bucephala, a bird with a short blue bill, and a head whose apparent size is greatly increased by the fullness of its feathers, found in winter in the rivers of Carolina. 3022
BUFFET, n. A cupboard, or set of shelves, for plates, glass, china and other like furniture. It was formerly and is still in some parts of the country, an apartment erected on one side of a room; but in more fashionable houses, it has been laid aside, and a side board substituted, which is now considered as the buffet. But as far as my knowledge extends, the name has become, in a great measure, obsolete, except among the common people, by whom it is pronounced bofat. 3023
BUFFET, n. A blow with the fist; a box on the ear or face; a slap. 3023
BUFFET, v.t. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat. 3023
BUFFET, v.i. To exercise or play at boxing. 3023
BUFFETED, pp. Struck; beaten. 1 Corinthians 4:11; 1 Peter 2:20. 3023
BUFFETER, n. One who buffets; a boxer. 3023
BUFFETING, ppr. Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against. 3023
BUFFETING, n. A striking with the hand. 3023
BUFFIN, n. A sort of coarse stuff; as, buffin gowns. 3023
BUFFLE, n. The buffalo. 3023
BUFFLE, v.i. To puzzle; to be at a loss. 3024
BUFFLE-HEAD, n. [buffle and head.] One who has a large head. 3024
BUFFLE-HEADED, a. Having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish. 3024
BUFFON, n. The Numidian crane, an African fowl. 3024
BUFFOON, n. 3024
BUFFOON, v.t. To make ridiculous. 3024
BUFFOONERY, n. The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures. 3024
BUFFOONING, n. Buffoonery. 3024
BUFFOONISH, a. Like a buffoon; consisting in low jests or gesture. 3024
BUFFOONISM, n. The practices of a buffoon. 3024
BUFFOON-LIKE, a. Resembling a buffoon. 3024

BUFFOONLY, a. Consisting of low vulgar tricks. [Little used.] 3024
BUFONITE, n. [L. bufo, a toad.] Toadstone, or fossil-teeth of the anarrhicas or sea-wolf, formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues and worn in rings. It was named from an opinion that it was found in the head of a toad. 3025
BUG, n. In common language, the name of a vast multitude of insects, which infest houses and plants. In zoology, this word is applied to the insects arranged under the genus Cimex, of which several hundred species are described. Bugs belong to the order of hemipters. They are furnished with a rostrum or beak, with antennae longer than the thorax, and the winds are folded together crosswise. The back is flat, the throat margined, and the feet are formed for running. Some species have no wings. The house-bug, or bed-bug, is a troublesome and disgusting insect. 3025
BUG, BUGBEAR, n. A frightful object; a walking specter; any thing imaginary that is considered as frightful. 3025
BUGBEAR, v.t. To alarm or frighten with idle phantoms. 3025
BUGEE, n. A species of monkey found in India, of a beaver color. 3025
BUGELUGEY, n. A large species of lizard, four feet long. 3025
BUGGER, n. One guilty of the crime against nature. A vile wretch; a term of reproach.
BUGGERY, n. The unnatural and detestable crime of carnal intercourse of man or 3025
woman with a beast; or of human beings unnaturally with each other. 3025
BUGGINESS, n. [from buggy.] The state of being infected with bugs. 3025
BUGGY, a. [from bug.] Abounding with bugs. 3025
BUGLE, BUGLE-HORN, n. A hunting horn. 3025
BUGLE, n. A shining bead of black glass. 3026
BUGLE, n. [L. bugula, or bugillo.] A genus of plants, Ajuga, of several species. 3026
BUGLE, n. [L. buculus, an ox.] A sort of wild ox. 3026
BUGLE-WEED, n. A plant, the lycopus virginicus, valued as a remedy for haemoptysis, or spitting of blood. 3026
BUGLOSS, n. [L. buglossus; Gr. an ox, and tongue.] 3026
BUGWORT, n. A plant, the Cimicifuga. 3026
BUHRSTONE, n. A subspecies of silex or quartz, occurring in amorphous masses, partly compact, but containing many irregular cavities. It is used for mill-stones. 3026
BUILD, BILD, v.t. bild; pret. built; pp. built, pronounced bilt. The regular pret. and pp. builded, is sometimes used. 3026
BUILD, v.i. bild. To exercise the art, or practice the business of building. 3027
BUILDER, n. bild'er. One who builds; one whose occupation is to build; an architect, a ship-wright, a mason, etc. 3027
BUILDING, ppr. bild'ing. Framing and erecting; resting on. 3027
BUILDING, n. bild'ing. A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house, a church, a shop, etc.
BUILT, pp. bilt. Framed and raised; constructed. 3027 3027
BUILT, n. bilt. Form; shape; general figure of a structure; as the built of a ship. 3027
BUL, n. The common flounder. 3027
BULB, n. [L. bulbus, a bulb or round root.] A round body, applied to many objects. But in botany, it is appropriately a bud formed under ground, upon or near the roots of certain herbaceous plants, which are hence called bulbous plants, as the tulip, onion and lily. The bulb under ground is what the bud is upon the stem or branches, a hybernacle or winter receptacle of a future plant, containing the plant in embryo, covered with a bark or rind, generally consisting of scales placed over each other, to defend the tender rudiments of the plant from cold and other external injuries. A bulb is scaly in the lily, solid in the tulip, coated in the onion, and jointed in the tuberous moschatel. 3028
BULB, v.i. To bulb out is to project or be protuberant. [Little used.] 3028
BULBACEOUS, a. Bulbous. [I believe, not used.] 3028
BULBED, a. Round headed. 3028
BULBIFEROUS, a. Producing bulbs; as bulbiferous stems. 3028
BULBOUS, a. Containing bulbs or a bulb; growing from bulbs; round or roundish. 3028
BULCHIN, n. A young male calf. 3028
BULGE, n. A different orthography of bilge. The bilge or protuberant part of a cask;

protuberance. 3028
BULGE, v.i. To swell out; to be protuberant. 3028
BULGING, ppr. or a. Swelling out; bilging. As an adjective, protuberant. 3028
BULIMY, n. [Gr. great, and hunger.] A voracious appetite; a disease in which the patient has a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food, and often faints, if not indulged. It is attended with various symptoms; sometimes with heartburn; sometimes with vomiting or convulsion. 3028
BULK, n. 3029
BULK-HEAD, n. [bulk and head.] A partition in a ship made with boards, to form separate apartments. 3029
BULKINESS, n. Greatness in bulk, size or stature. 3029
BULKY, a. Large; of great dimensions; of great size. 3029
BULL, n. 3029
BULL, n. [L. bulla, a boss, and an ornament worn on a child's neck. This name was given to the seal which was appended to the edicts and briefs of the Pope, and in process of time, applied to the edict itself.] 3030
BULL, a prefix, signifies a bull, or large, or having a large head. 3030
BULL-BAITING, n. [bull and bait.] The practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs. 3030
BULL-BEEF, n. [bull and beef.] The flesh of a bull; coarse beef. 3030
BULL-BEGGAR, n. [bull and beggar.] Something terrible, or frightful. 3030
BULL-CALF, n. [bull and calf.] A male calf; a stupid fellow. 3030
BULL-DOG, n. [bull and dog.] A species of dog of a particular form and of remarkable courage; so named probably from being employed in baiting bulls, or from the size of the head. 3031
BULL'S-EYE, n. [bull and eye.] Among seamen, a piece of wood in the form of a ring, answering the purpose of a thimble. 3031
BULL-FACED, a. Having a large face. 3031
BULL-FEAST, n. [See Bull-fight.] 3031
BULL-FIGHT — BURLACE 3032
BULL-FIGHT, n. [bull and fight.] A combat with a bull; an amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese. A horseman, called a toreador or picador attacks a bull in a circus or inclosed arena, in presence of multitudes of spectators, irritating him with a spear, till the bull rushes upon the horseman, and perhaps dismounts the rider. After the bull has been tormented a long time, the horseman leaves him, and some persons on foot attack him and plunge darts into his neck; and at a signal given by the president, the barbarous sport is ended by the dagger of a matador. 3032
BULL-FINCH, n. [bull and finch.] A bird of the Sparrow kind, whose breast, cheeks and throat are of a crimson color; the rubicilla. 3032
BULL-FLY, BULL-BEE, n. An insect. 3032
BULL-FROG, n. [bull and frog.] The rana ocellata, a large species of frog, found in North America, of a dusky brown color, mixed with a yellowish green, and spotted with black. These frogs live in stagnant water, and utter a loud croaking sound, from which they probably received their name. 3032
BULL-HEAD, n. [bull and head.] A genus of fishes, the Cottus, with a head broader than the body, whence the name. This fish is called by some the Miller's thumb. 3032
BULL-TROUT, n. [bull and trout.] A large species of trout, called also sea-trout, thicker than the common sort, and weighing about three pounds. Its back has a bluish green gloss, and there are several black spots on the sides. 3032
BULL-WEED, n. Knap weed. 3032
BULL-WORT, n. Bishops weed. 3033
BULLACE, n. The bully-tree, or Chrysophyllum, a plant of two species, natives of the West Indies. 3033
BULLANTIC, a. [from bull.] Designating certain ornamental capital letters, used in Apostolic bulls. It is used also as a noun. 3033
BULLARY, n. A collection of Papistical bulls. 3033
BULLATE, a. [L. bullatus.] Having elevations, like blisters; as a bullate leaf. 3033

BULLET, n. A ball of iron or lead, called also shot, used to load guns for killing man or beast. Balls for cannon are made of iron; musket-balls are made of lead. 3033
BULLETIN, n. A French word denoting 3033
BULLION, n. Uncoined gold or silver in the mass. The precious metals are called bullion, when smelted and not perfectly refined, or when refined, but in bars, ingots, or in any form uncoined, as in plate. 3033
BULLISH, a. Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder. 3033
BULLIST, n. A writer of papal bulls. 3034
BULLITE, n. A petrified shell, or the fossil remains of shells, of the genus Bulla. 3034
BULLITION, n. [L. bullio, to boil. See Boil.] The act or state of boiling. Superseded by ebullition. 3034
BULLOCK, n. An ox, or castrated bull. In America, it is applied to a full grown ox. 3034
BULLY, n. A noisy, blustering overbearing fellow, more distinguished for insolence and empty menaces, than for courage, and disposed to provoke quarrels. 3034
BULLY, v.t. To insult and overbear with noise and blustering menaces. 3034
BULLY, v.i. To be noisy and quarrelsome. 3034
BULRUSH, n. [bole, or boll, and rush.] A large kind of rush, growing in wet land or water, and without knots, says Johnson, but Dryden calls it, the knotty bulrush. It is not a technical word. 3034
BULTEL, n. [See Bolt.] A bolter or bolting cloth; also, bran. [Not used.] 3034
BULWARK, n. 3034
BULWARK, v.t. To fortify with a rampart; to secure by a fortification; to protect. 3035
BUM, n. The buttocks; the part on which we sit. 3035
BUM, v.i. To make a noise. 3035
BUMBAILIFF, n. [A corruption of bound bailiff.] In England, an under-bailiff; a subordinate civil officer, appointed to serve writs, and to make arrests and executions, and bound with sureties for a faithful discharge of his trust. [A vulgar word.] 3035
BUMBARD, n. [See Bombard.] 3035
BURBAST, n. [A different orthography of bombast, which see.] 3035
BUMBLE BEE, n. [L. bombus, a buzzing.] A large bee, sometimes called humble bee; so named from it sound. 3035
BUMBOAT, n. A small boat, for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore.
BUMKIN, n. [See Bumpkin.] A short boom projecting from each bow of a ship, to 3035
extend the clue of the foresail to windward. 3035
BUMP, n. [L. bombus, and Eng. pomp., from swelling, thrusting out.] 3035
BUMP, v.i. To make a loud, heavy or hollow noise, as the bittern. It is also written boom. 3036
BUMP, v.t. To strike as with or against any thing large or solid, as to bump the head against a wall; to thump. 3036
BUMPER, n. A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over. 3036
BUMPKIN, n. [bump, large, swelling.] An awkward heavy rustic; a clown, or country lout.
BUMPKINLY, a. Clownish. [Not used.] 30363036
BUNCH, n. 3036
BUNCH, v.i. To swell out in a protuberance; to be protuberant or round. 3036
BUNCH, v.t. To form or tie in a bunch or bunches. 3036
BUNCH-BACKED, a. [bunch and back.] Having a bunch on the back; crooked. 3036
BUNCHINESS, n. The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches. 3036
BUNCHY, a. Growing in bunches; like a bunch; having tufts. 3037
BUNDLE, n. 3037
BUNDLE, v.t. To tie or bind in a bundle or roll; often followed by up; as, to bundle up clothes. 3037
BUNG, n. 3037
BUNG, v.t. To stop the orifice in the bilge of a cask with a bung; to close up. 3037
BUNG-HOLE, n. [bung and hole.] The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask. 3037
BUNGLE, v.i. bung'gl. To perform in a clumsy, awkward manner; as, to bungle in making shoes. 3037
BUNGLE, v.t. To make or mend clumsily; to both; to manage awkwardly; with up. 3037
BUNGLE, n. A botch; inaccuracy; gross blunder; clumsy performance. 3037

BUNGLER, n. A clumsy awkward workman; one who performs without skill. 3037
BUNGLING, ppr. Performing awkwardly. 3037
BUNGLING, a. Clumsy; awkwardly done. 3038
BUNGLINGLY, adv. Clumsily; awkwardly. 3038
BUNK, n. A case or cabin of boards for a bed; a word used in some parts of America.
BUNN, BUN, n. [Gr. a hill, and a cake offered to deities.] 30383038
BUNSING, n. An animal found at the Cape of Good Hope, resembling the ferret, but twice as large. When pursued, it emits an intolerable stench. 3038
BUNT, n. The middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail. 3038
BUNT, v.i. To swell out; as, the sail bunts. 3038
BUNTER, n. A cant word for a woman who picks up rags in the streets; hence, a low vulgar woman. 3038
BUNTING, n. A bird of the genus Emberiza. The name is applied to different species, as the English bunting and the rice bunting. 3038
BUNTING, BUNTINE, n. A thin woolen stuff, of which the colors or flags and signals of ships are made. 3038
BUNTLINES, n. Ropes fastened to cringles on the bottoms of square sails, to draw them up to their yards. 3038
BUOY, n. A close empty cask, or a block of wood or cork, fastened by a rope to an anchor, and floating on the water, to show where the anchor is situated. Buoys are of various kinds, as can-buoys, in the form of a cone; nun-buoys, which are large in the middle, and tapering nearly to a point at each end; cable-buoys, empty casks, employed to buoy up the cable, in rocky anchorage. Buoys are used also as marks, to point out the situation of rocks, shoals, or a channel. 3038
BUOYROPE, n. [buoy and rope.] The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor. 3039
BUOY, v.t. To keep afloat in a fluid; to bear up, or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air; with up. 3039
BUOY, v.i. To float; to rise by specific lightness. 3039
BUOYANCY, n. The quality of floating on the surface of water, or in the atmosphere; specific lightness. 3039
BUOYANT, a. Floating; light; that will not sink; having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid. 3039
BUPRESTES, n. A species of cantharides, of a nauseous scent, and biting severely. 3039
BUR, BOUR, BOR, Sav. bur, signifies a chamber or a cottage. 3039
BUR, n. 3039
BURBOT, n. [from L. barbatus, so named from its beard.] 3040
BURDELAIS, n. A sort of grape. 3040
BURDEN, n. burd'n; written also burthen. [L. fero, or porto.] 3040
BURDEN, v.t. burd'n. To load; to lay on a heavy load; to incumber with weight. Hence, 3040
BURDENED, pp. Loaded with weight; incumbered; oppressed. 3041
BURDENER, n. One who loads; an oppressor 3041
BURDENOUS, a. Grievous; heavy to be borne; oppressive. 3041
BURDENSOME, a. Heavy; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive. 3041
BURDENSOMENESS, n. The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.
BURDOCK, n. [bur and dock.] A genus of plants, called Arctium. They are 3041
troublesome weeds. 3041
BUREAU, n. buro. 3041
BURG, n. [This is the same word as borough, the only difference being in the pronunciation of the final letter.] 3041
BURGAGE, n. [from burg.] In English law, tenure in burgage, or burgage tenure, is tenure in socage, applied to cities or towns, or where houses, or lands which were formerly the site of houses, in an ancient borough, are held of some lord in common socage by a certain established rent; a remnant of Saxon liberty. 3042
BURGAMOT, n. A species of pear. [See Bergamot.] 3042
BURGANET, BURGONET, n. A kind of helmet, the Spanish murrion. 3042

BURGEOIS, n. A burgess. 3042
BURGEOIS, BOURGEOIS, n. burjois'. A species of type, or printing letter, smaller than long primer, and larger than brevier. 3042
BURGEON. [See Bourgeon.] 3042
BURGER-MASTER, n. An aquatic fowl which builds its nest on cliffs near the water. 3042
BURGESS, n. 3042
BURGESS-SHIP, n. The state or quality of a burgess. 3043
BURGH, n. burg. A different orthography of burg, borough, which see. 3043
BURGH-BOTE, n. [burgh and bote.] In old laws, a contribution towards the building or repairing of castles, or walls, for the defense of a city or town. 3043
BURGH-BRECH, n. [burgh and break.] A fine imposed on a burgh, for a breach of the peace. 3043
BURGHER, n. [from burg.] An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a free man. In America, it is applied to any native citizen, especially in the state of New York. 3043
BURGHER-SHIP, n. The state or privilege of a burgher. 3043
BURGH-MASTER, n. [burgh and master.] A burgomaster; also, an officer in the tinmines, who directs and lays out the meers for the workmen, called also bailiff and bar-master.
BURGHMOTE, n. [burgh and mote, meeting.] The court of a burgh or borough. 3043 3043
BURGLAR, n. [burgh or burg, a house] One guilty of nocturnal house breaking; one who breaks and enters a mansion house, with intent to commit a felony. 3043
BURGLARIAN, n. A person guilty of burglary. 3043
BURGLARIOUS, a. Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary. 3043
BURGLARIOUSLY, adv. With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.
BURGLARY, n. The act or crime of nocturnal house breaking, with an intent to commit a felony. To constitute this crime, the act must be committed in the night, or when there is not day-light enough to discern a man's face. It must be in a mansion house, or in an adjoining building which is a part or parcel of the mansion. There must be an actual breaking and an entry; but an opening made by the offender, as by taking out a pane of glass, or lifting a window, raising a latch, picking a lock, or removing any fastening, amounts to a breaking; and a putting in of the hand, after such breaking, is an entry. The act must also be done with an intent to commit felony. 3043 3044
BURGOMASTER, n. [burg and master.] A burgh-master; a magistrate or one employed in the government of a city. The burgomasters are the chief magistrates of the great towns, in Holland, Flanders and Germany. 3044
BURGRAVE, n. [burg] In some European countries, an hereditary governor of a town or castle. 3044
BURGUNDY, n. A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France. 3044
BURH, is the same as burg, burgh, with the aspirate. It is Saxon, and signifies a city, a castle, a house, or tower. Hence in composition it signified defense, protection; as cwenburh, [queen-burh] a woman ready to assist; Cuthburh, eminent for assistances.
BURIAL, n. ber'rial. [See Bury.] The act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment; the act of depositing a dead body in the earth, in a tomb or vault, or in the water. 3044 3044
BURIALPLACE, n. A place appropriated to the burial of the dead; a grave-yard. 3045
BURIER, n. ber'rier. One who buries a deceased person. 3045
BURIN, n. A graver; an instrument for engraving. 3045
BURL, v.t. [See Burly.] To dress cloth as fullers do. 3045
BURLACE, n. [A contraction of burdelais.] A sort of grape. 3045
BURLER — BUTTERY 3046
BURLER, n. A dresser of cloth. 3046
BURLESQUE, BURLESK, a. [The termination esque answers to Eng.] Jocular; tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images, or by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a trifling subject is treated with gravity. 3046

BURLESQUE, BURLESK, n. Ludicrous representation; a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, which tends to excite laughter or ridicule. 3046
BURLESQUE, BURLESK, v.t. To turn into ridicule; or to make ludicrous by representation; as by treating a low or trifling subject with great gravity. 3046
BURLESQUER, BURLESKER, n. One who burlesques, or turns to ridicule. 3046
BURLETTA, n. A comic opera; a musical entertainment. 3046
BURLINESS, n. [See Burly.] Bulk; bluster. 3046
BURLY, a. [The sense probably is swelled.] Great in size; bulky; timid; falsely great; boisterous. This word is obsolete or nearly so in America; but hurly-burly is common in vulgar use, for noise, confusion, uproar. 3046
BURN, v.t. pret. and pp. burned or burnt. [L. pruna, and perhaps, furnus, fornaz, a furnace. The primary sense is, to rage, to act with violent excitement.] 3046
BURN, v.i. To be on fire; to flame; as, the mount burned with fire. 3048
BURN, n. A hurt or injury of the flesh caused by the action of fire. 3048
BURNABLE, a. That may be burnt. [Little used.] 3048
BURN-COW or BURST-COW, n. A genus of insects, with filiform feelers, of several species; very obnoxious to cattle. 3048
BURNED, BURNT, pp. Consumed with fire; scorched or dried with fire or heat; baked or hardened in the fire. 3049
BURNER, n. A person who burns or sets fire to any thing. 3049
BURNET, n. A plant, Poterium or garden burnet. 3049
BURNET-SAXIFRAGE, n. A plant, Pimpinella. 3049
BURNING, ppr. Consuming with fire; flaming; scorching; hardening by fire; calcining; charring; raging as fire; glowing. 3049
BURNING, n. Combustion; the act of expelling volatile matter and reducing to ashes, or to a calx; a fire; inflammation; the heat or raging of passion. In surgery, actual cautery; cauterization. 3049
BURNING, a. Powerful; vehement; as a burning shame; a burning scent. 3049
BURNING-GLASS, n. [burn and glass.] A convex glass which, when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, collects them into a small space, called a focus, producing an intense heat. The name is given also to a concave mirror which condenses the sun's rays. 3049
BURNING-THORNY-PLANT. A species of Euphorbia or spurge. 3049
BURNISH, v.t. To polish by friction; to make smooth, bright and glossy; as, to burnish steel. 3049
BURNISH, v.i. To grow bright or glossy. 3049
BURNISH, n. Gloss; brightness; luster. 3049
BURNISHED, pp. Polished; made glossy. 3049
BURNISHER, n. The person who polishes, or makes glossy. 3050
BURNISHING, ppr. Polishing; making smooth and glossy. 3050
BURNOOSE, BURNOS, n. An upper cloke or garment. 3050
BURNT, pp. of burn. Consumed; scorched; heated; subjected to the action of fire. 3050
BURNT-OFFERING, n. [burnt and offer.] Something offered and burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice; called also burnt-sacrifice. The offerings of the Jews were a clean animal, as an ox, a calf, a goat, or sheep; or some species of vegetable substance, as bread and ears of wheat or barley. 3050
BURR, n. The lobe or lap of the ear. 3050
BURRAS-PIPE, n. An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in. 3050
BUR-REED, n. A plant, the Sparganium. 3050
BURREL, n. A sort of pear, called also the red butter pear, from its smooth, delicious, soft pulp. 3050
BURREL-FLY, n. The ox-fly, gad-bee, or breeze. 3051
BURREL-SHOT, n. Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, etc., put into cases, to be discharged among enemies. 3051
BURROCK, n. A small wier or dam where wheels are laid in a river, for catching fish. 3051
BURROW, n. A different orthography of burgh, borough, which see. 3051
BURROW, n. A hollow place in the earth or in a warren, where small animals lodge, and sometimes deposit their provisions. Some animals excavate the earth, by scratching, and form these lodges. 3051

BURROW, v.i. To lodge in a hole excavated in the earth, as coneys or rabbits. In a more general sense, to lodge in any deep or concealed place. The word seems to include the idea of excavating a hole for a lodge, as well as lodging in it; but the verb is not often used transitively, as to burrow the earth. 3051
BURROWING, ppr. Lodging in a burrow. 3051
BURSAR, n. [See Burse.] A treasurer, or cash-keeper, as the bursar of a college, or of a monastery; a purser. 3051
BURSAR-SHIP, n. The office of a bursar. 3051
BURSARY, n. The treasury of a college, or monastery. 3051
BURSE, n. burs. 3051
BURST, v.i. pret. and pp. burst. The old participle bursten is nearly obsolete. 3052
BURST, v.t. To break or rend by force or violence; to open suddenly; as, to burst a chain or a door; to burst a cannon. 3052
BURST, n. A sudden disruption; a violent rending; more appropriately, a sudden explosion or shooting forth; as a burst of thunder; a burst of applause, a burst of passion. 3053
BURST, BURSTEN, pp. or a. Affected with a rupture or hernia. 3053
BURST, pp. Opened or rent asunder by violence. 3053
BURSTENNESS, n. The state of having a rupture; the hernia. 3053
BURSTER, n. One that bursts. 3053
BURSTING, ppr. Rending or parting by violence; exploding. 3053
BURST-WORT, n. The Herniaria, a plant said to be good against hernia or ruptures. 3053
BURT, n. A flat fish of the turbot kind. 3053
BURTHEN. [See Burden.] 3053
BURTON, n. A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, used to set up or tighten the topmost shrouds, and for various other purposes; called also top-burton-tackle. 3053
BURY, n. ber'ry. This word is a different orthography of burg, burh, borough. It signifies a house, habitation or castle, and is retained in many names of places, as in Shrewsbury, Danbury, Aldermanbury. The word is used by Grew, for burrow. 3053
BURY, v.t. ber'ry. 3053
BURYING, ppr. Interring; hiding; covering with earth; overwhelming. 3054
BURYING, n. The act of interring the dead; sepulture. John 12:7. 3054
BURYING-PLACE, n. A grave-yard; a place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead; a church-yard. 3054
BUSH, n. [L. pasco, originally, to feed on sprouts.] 3054
BUSH, v.i. To grow thick or bushy. 3055
BUSH, v.t. To furnish a block with a bush. 3055
BUSHEL, n. A dry measure, containing eight gallons, or four pecks. The standard English bushel, by Stat. 12. Henry VII., contains eight gallons of wheat, each gallon eight pounds of wheat, troy weight, the pound, twelve ounces troy, the ounce, twenty sterlings, and the sterling, thirty two grains of wheat growing in the middle of the ear. The contents are 2145.6 solid inches, equivalent to 1131 ounces and 14 pennyweights troy. 3055
BUSHELAGE, n. A duty payable on commodities by the bushel. [Not used in the U. States.] 3055
BUSHINESS, n. [from bush, bushy.] The quality of being bushy, thick or intermixed, like the branches of a bush. 3055
BUSH-MAN, n. A woodsman; a name which the Dutch give to the wild and ferocious inhabitants of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope. 3055
BUSHMENT, n. [from bush.] A thicket; a cluster of bushes. [Not used.] 3056
BUSHY, a. [from bush.] Full of branches; thick and spreading, like a bush; as a bushy beard or brier. 3056
BUSIED, pp. of busy; pron. biz'zied. 3056
BUSILESS, a. biz'ziless. [See Busy.] Without business; at leisure; unemployed. 3056
BUSILY, adv. biz'zily. With constant occupation; actively; earnestly; as, to be busily employed. 3056
BUSINESS, n. biz'ness. [See Busy.] Employment; that which occupies the time, attention and labor of men, for the purpose of profit or improvement--a word of extensive use and indefinite signification. Business is a particular occupation, as agriculture, trade, mechanic

art, or profession, and when used of a particular employment, the word admits of the plural number, businesses. Business is also any temporary employment. 3056
BUSK, n. A piece of steel or whale bone, worn by women to strengthen their stays; a word dependent on fashion. 3057
BUSK, n. A bush. [Not used.] 3057
BUSK, v.i. To be active or busy. 3057
BUSKET, n. A small bush, or a compartment of shrubs in a garden. 3057
BUSKIN, n. A kind of half boot, or high shoe, covering the foot and leg to the middle and tied underneath the knee, worn by actors in tragedy on the state. The buskins of the ancients had very thick soles, to raise the actors and actresses to the stature of the persons they represented. 3057
BUSKINED, a. Dressed in buskins. 3058
BUSKY, a. Busky; wooded; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs; generally written bosky. [See Bush.] 3058
BUSS, n. [L. basio.] A kiss; a salute with the lips. 3058
BUSS, v.t. To kiss; to salute with the lips. 3058
BUST, n. [L. bustum.] In sculpture, the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders and stomach; ordinarily placed on a pedestal or console. In speaking of an antique, we say the head is marble and the bust porphyry or bronze; that is, the shoulders and stomach. The Italians use the word for the trunk of the body from the neck to the hips. 3058
BUSTARD, n. The tarda, a species of fowl of the grallic order, and genus Otis. The fowl grows to the weight of 25 or 27 pounds, with a breadth of wing of six or seven feet. It inhabits England, feeding on green corn and other vegetables, and on earth-worms. It runs fast and takes flight with difficulty. 3058
BUSTLE, v.i. bus'l. [This word may be allied to busy, or to L. festino.] 3058
BUSTLE, n. bus'l. Hurry; great stir; rapid motion with noise and agitation; tumult from stirring or agitation; combustion. 3059
BUSTLER, n. bus'ler. An active stirring person. 3059
BUSTLING, ppr. bus'ling. Stirring; moving actively with noise or agitation. 3059
BUSTO, n. A bust; sometimes perhaps used for a statue. 3059
BUSY, a. biz'zy. 3059
BUSY, v.t. biz'zy. To employ with constant attention; to keep engaged; to make or keep busy; as, to busy one's self with books. 3059
BUSY-BODY, n. biz'zy-body. [busy and body.] 3059
BUT, part. for butan. 3059
BUT, cong. [Eng. over.] 3061
BUT, n. [L. peto.] 3062
BUT, v.i. To be bounded by; to lie contiguous to; a word used in America. [See Abut.] 3062
BUT-END, n. [but and end.] The largest or blunt end of a thing; as the but-end of a musket or of a piece of timber. This word is tautological, but and end signifying the same thing; unless but is considered as equivalent to swelling, protuberant. 3062
BUTCHER, n. 3062
BUTCHER, v.t. To kill or slaughter animals for food, or for market. 3062
BUTCHER-BIRD, n. The shrike; a genus of birds, called Lanius. One species of this genus is called king-bird, from its courage in attacking hawks and crows. 3063
BUTCHERLINESS, n. A cruel, savage, butcherly manner. 3063
BUTCHERLY, a. [from butcher.] Cruel; savage; murderous; grossly and clumsily barbarous. 3063
BUTCHER'S-BROOM, n. Ruscus; a genus of plants, called also knee-holly. It is used by butchers for brooms to sweep their blocks. 3063
BUTCHERY, n. The business of slaughtering cattle for the table or for market. 3063
BUTLER, n. A servant or officer in the houses of princes and great men, whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, place, etc. Formerly, an officer in the court of France, being the same as the grand echanson or great cup-bearer of the present times.
BUTLERAGE, n. A duty of two shillings on every ton of wine imported into England 3063

by foreigners or merchant strangers. It was a composition for the privileges granted to them by king John and Edward I., and originally received by the crown; but is has been granted to certain noblemen. It was called butlerage, because originally paid to the king's butler for the king. 3063
BUTLERSHIP, n. The office of a butler. Genesis 40:21. 3064
BUTMENT, n. 3064
BUTSHAFT, n. [but and shaft.] An arrow to shoot at butts with. 3064
BUTT, n. [See But.] Literally, end, furthest point. Hence, a mark to be shot at; the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at. 3064
BUTT, v.i. [L. peto.] To thrust the head forward; to strike by thrusting the head against, as an ox or a ram. 3065
BUTTER, n. [L. butyrum.] An oily substance obtained from cream or milk by churning. Agitation separates the fat or oily part of milk from the thin or serous part, called butter-milk. 3065
BUTTER, v.t. To smear with butter. 3065
BUTTER-BUMP, n. The bittern. 3065
BUTTER-BURR, n. A plant, a species of Tussilago, or Colt's-foot, called petasites, growing in wet land, with large leaves. 3065
BUTTER-CUPS, n. A name given to a species of Ranunculus or crow-foot, with bright yellow flowers; called also golden-cup. 3065
BUTTER-FLOWER, n. A yellow flower. 3066
BUTTERFLY, n. [from the color of a yellow species.] 3066
BUTTERFLY-SHELL, n. A genus of testaceous`molluscas, with a spiral unilocular shell; called voluta. 3066
BUTTERIS, n. An instrument of steel set in wood, for paring the hoof of a horse. 3066
BUTTER-MILK, n. The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it. Johnson calls this whey; but whey is the thin part of the milk after the curd or cheese is separated. Butter-milk in America is not called whey. 3066
BUTTERNUT, n. [butter and nut.] 3066
BUTTER-PRINT, BUTTER-STAMP, n. A piece of carved wood, used to mark cakes of butter. 3066
BUTTER-TOOTH, n. A broad fore tooth. 3066
BUTTER-WIFE, BUTTER-WOMAN, n. A woman who sells butter. 3067
BUTTERWORT, n. A species of Pinguicula, a plant growing on bogs or soft grounds. The leaves are covered with soft pellucid prickles, which secrete a glutinous liquor; and milk, in which these are steeped, or washed, acquires, in a day or two, consistency, and is an agreeable food, used in the north of Sweden. 3067
BUTTERY, a. [from butter.] Having the qualities or appearance of butter. 3067
BUTTERY, n. An apartment in a house, where butter, milk, provisions and utensils are kept. In some colleges, a room where liquors, fruit and refreshments are kept for sale to the students. 3067

BUTTOCK — BYZANTINE 3068

BUTTOCK, n. The rump, or the protuberant part behind. 3068
BUTTON, n. but'n. 3068
BUTTON, v.t. but'n. To fasten with a button, or buttons; to inclose, or make secure with buttons; often followed with up, as to button up a waistcoat. 3068
BUTTON-HOLE, n. The hole or loop in which a button is caught. 3068
BUTTON-MAKER, n. One whose occupation is to make buttons. 3068
BUTTON-STONE, n. A species of figured stone, or hard flint, resembling a button, consisting of two bodies which appear to be the filling up of holes in a shell. A species has been found finely striated, like a mohair button. This name is given also to a species of slate found in the marquisate of Bareith. 3069
BUTTON-TREE, n. The Conocarpus, called also button-wood, a genus of plants, natives of the West-Indies. 3069
BUTTON-WEED, n. A genus of plants, the Spermacoce. 3069
BUTTON-WOOD, n. The Cephalanthus, a shrub of N. America, growing five or six feet high. 3069

BUTTRESS, n. [This word appears to be composed of but, end, and truss, or some word of that family.] 3069
BUTTRESS, v.t. To support by a buttress; to prop. 3069
BUTTRESSED, a. Supported with a buttress. 3069
BUTTS, n. plu. [from butt.] A place where archers meet to shoot at mark. Also, short pieces of land in arable ridges and furrows. 3069
BUT-WINK, n. A bird. 3069
BUTYRACEOUS, BUTYROUS, a. [from butyrum, butter.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter. 3070
BUXOM, a. 3070
BUXOMLY, adv. Obediently. 3070
BUXOMNESS, n. Meekness; obedience. 3070
BUY, v.t. pret. and pp. bought. pron. bawt. 3070
BUY, v.i. To negotiate, or treat about a purchase. 3071
BUYER, n. One who buys; a purchaser. 3071
BUYING, ppr. Purchasing. 3071
BUZZ, v.i. 3071
BUZZ, v.t. To whisper; to spread, as report, by whispers, or to spread secretly. 3071
BUZZ, n. The noise of bees; also, a whisper. 3071
BUZZARD, n. 3071
BUZZARD, a. Senseless; stupid. 3072
BUZZARDET, n. A species of Falco or hawk, resembling the buzzard in most respects; but its legs are in proportion rather longer. 3072
BUZZER, n. A whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly. 3072
BUZZING, ppr. Making a low hissing sound; whispering; tattling in secret. 3072
BY, prep. 3072
BY-COFFEE-HOUSE, n. A coffee house in an obscure place. 3074
BY-CONCERNMENT, n. An affair distinct from the main business. 3074
BY-CORNER, n. A private corner. 3074
BY-DEPENDENCE, n. An appendage; that which depends on something else, or is distinct from the main dependence. 3074
BY-DESIGN, n. An incidental design, or purpose. 3074
BY-DRINKING, n. A private drinking. 3074
BY-END, n. Private end; secret purpose or advantage. 3075
BY-GONE, a. Past; gone by. 3075
BY-INTEREST, n. Self interest; private advantage. 3075
BY-LANE, n. A private lane, or one out of the usual road. 3075
BY-LAW, n. A town law; the law of a city, town or private corporation. 3075
BY-MATTER, n. Something incidental. 3075
BY-NAME, n. Nickname; an incidental appellation. 3075
BY-PAST, a. Past; gone by. 3075
BY-PATH, n. A private path; an obscure way. 3075
BY-RESPECT, n. Private end, or view. 3075
BY-ROAD, n. A private or obscure road. 3075
BY-ROOM, n. A private room or apartment. 3075
BY-SPEECH, n. An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point. 3075
BY-SPELL, n. A proverb. [Not used.] 3075
BY-STANDER, n. One who stands near; a spectator; one who has no concern with the business transacting. 3075
BY-STREET, n. A separate, private or obscure street. 3075
BY-TURNING, n. An obscure road. 3075
BY-VIEW, n. Private view; self interested purpose. 3075
BY-WALK, n. A secluded or private walk. 3076
BY-WAY, n. A secluded, private or obscure way. 3076

BY-WEST, adv. Westward;; to the west of. 3076
BY-WIPE, n. A secret stroke or sarcasm. 3076
BY-WORD, n. A common saying; a proverb; a saying that has a general currency. 3076
BYE, n. A dwelling. 3076
BYSSIN, BYSSUS, n. [Gr. infra.] A silk or linen hood. [Not in use.] 3076
BYSSINE, a. Made of silk. 3076
BYSSOLITE, n. [Gr. fine flax, and stone; so called from its resemblance to moss.] 3076
BYSSUS, n. [L. byssus; Gr. fine linen, or cotton.] 3076
BYZANT, BYZANTINE, n. [from Byzantium.] A gold coin of the value of fifteen pounds sterling, so called from being coined at Byzantium. Also, a piece of gold offered by the king on certain festivals. 3076
BYZANTINE, BYZANTIAN, a. Pertaining to Byzantium, an ancient city of Thrace situated on the Bosporus. In the year 330, Constantine the Great took possession of Byzantium, enlarged and embellished it, and changed its name to Constantinople. 3076
C 3078
C — CALABASH-TREE 3078
C, the third letter in the English alphabet, and the second articulation or consonant, is a palatal, nearly corresponding in sound with the Greek x, kappa, and with the Hebrew, caph. It bears a middle place in pronunciation, between the aspirate, and the palatal. It is a Roman character, borrowed from the Gr. x, or from the oriental, which was used in languages written from right to left, and when inverted and the corners rounded, becomes C. In the old Etruscan, it was written with the corners rounded, but not inverted; in Arcadian, C, as now written. That its sound in Latin was the same, or nearly the same, as that of kappa, may be known from the fact, that the Greeks, while the Latin was a living language, wrote kappa for the Roman C. Perhaps the same character may be the basis of the Arabic. 3078
CAB, n. An oriental dry measure, being the sixth part of a seah or satum, and the eighteenth of an ephah; containing two pints and five sixths English and American corn measure. 3078
CABAL, n. 3078
CABAL, CABALA, [See the preceding word. It is from the sense of reception.] Tradition, or a mysterious kind of science among Jewish Rabbins, pretended to have been delivered to the ancient Jews by revelation, and transmitted by oral tradition; serving for the interpretation of difficult passages of scripture. This science consists chiefly in understanding the combination of certain letters, words and numbers, which are alleged to be significant. Every letter, word, number and accent of the law is supposed to contain a mystery, and the cabalists pretend even to foretell future events by the study of this science. 3079
CABAL, v.i. To unite in a small party to promote private views by intrigue; to intrigue; to unite in secret artifices to effect some design. 3079
CABALISM, n. The secret science of the cabalists. 3079
CABALIST, n. 3079
CABALISTIC, CABALISTICAL, a. Pertaining to the cabala, or mysterious science of Jewish traditions; containing an occult meaning. 3079
CABALISTICALLY, adv. In the manner of the cabalists. 3079
CABALIZE, v.i. To use the manner or language of the cabalists. 3079
CABALLER, n. One who unites with others in close designs to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals. 3079
CABALLINE, a. Pertaining to a horse; as caballine aloes, so called from its being given to horses as a purge. 3080
CABALLING, ppr. Uniting in a cabal; intriguing in a small party. 3080
CABARET, n. A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed. 3080
CABBAGE, n. A genus of plants, called in botany Brassica, of several species; some of which are cultivated for food. The leaves are large and fleshy, the pods long and slender, and the seeds globular. The kinds most cultivated are the common cabbage, called with us the drum-head, the Savoy, the broccoli, the cauliflower, the sugar-loaf, and the cole-wort. 3080

CABBAGE, v.i. To form a head in growing; as a plant cabbages. 3080
CABBAGE, v.t. To, purloin or embezzle, as pieces of cloth, after cutting out a garment. 3080
CABBAGE-NET, n. A small net to boil cabbage in. 3080
CABBAGE-TREE, n. The cabbage-palm, a species of Areca, the oleracea, a native of warm climates. This tree grows with a straight stem to the height of 170 or 200 feet. Its branches grow in a circular manner, and the lowermost ones spread horizontally with great regularity. The fibers of the leaves are used for making cordage and nets. On the top grows a substance called cabbage, lying in thin, snow-white, brittle flakes, in taste resembling an almond, but sweeter. This is boiled and eaten with flesh, like other vegetables. When this is cut out, the tree is destroyed. 3080
CABBAGE-WORM, n. An insect. 3081
CABIAI, n. An animal of South America resembling a hog, living on the margins of lakes and rivers, and feeding on fish. It is a species of Cavy, called also thick-nosed tapir. 3081
CABIN, n. 3081
CABIN, v.i. To live in a cabin; to lodge. 3081
CABIN, v.t. To confine in a cabin. 3081
CABIN-BOY, n. A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship. 3081
CABINED, pp. Inclosed; covered. 3081
CABINET, n. 3081
CABINET, v.t. To inclose. 3082
CABINET-COUNCIL, n. 3082
CABINETED, pp. Inclosed in a private apartment, or in a cabinet. 3082
CABINET-MAKER, n. A man whose occupation is to make cabinets, tables, bureaus, bed-steads, and other similar furniture. 3082
CABIN-MATE, n. One who occupies the same cabin with another. 3082
CABIREAN, n. One of the Cabiri. 3082
CABIRIAN, CABIRIC, CABIRITIC, a. Pertaining to the Cabiri, certain deities greatly venerated by the ancient Pagans, in Greece and Phenicia. The accounts of these deities are confused and contradictory. Some authors limit their number to four; some to three; others to two; while Sanchoniathon makes them to be eight. They were worshiped with particular honors in the isle of Samothrace; and their worship and mysteries are said to have been introduced into Greece by the Pelasgians. They were supposed to have a particular influence over the sea and maritime affairs. 3082
CABLE, n. cabl. A large strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor. It is made usually of hemp or iron, but may be made of other materials. Cables are of different sizes, according to the bulk of the vessel for which they are intended, from three to twenty inches in circumference. A cable is composed of three strands; each strand of three ropes; and each rope of three twists. A ships cable is usually 120 fathom, or 720 feet, in length. Hence the expression, a cables length. 3083
CABLED, a. Fastened with a cable. 3083
CABLET, n. A little cable. 3083
CABLE-TIER, n. The place where the cables are coiled away. 3083
CABOCHED, CABOSHED, n. In heraldry, having the head cut close, so as to have no neck left. 3083
CABOOSE, n. 3083
CABOS, n. A species of eel-pout, about two feet long, whose flesh is well tasted. 3084
CABRIOLE, CABRIOLET, n. A gig; a one horse chair, a light carriage. 3084
CABURE, n. A Brazilian bird of the owl kind, of the size of a thrush, of a beautiful umber color, spotted with white. 3084
CABURNS, n. Small lines made of spun yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, and the like.
CACAO or COCOA, n. The chocolate-tree, a species of the Theobroma, a native of 3084
the West Indies. This tree grows about twenty feet high, bearing pods which are oval and pointed. The nuts or seeds are numerous, and lodged in a white pithy substance. 3084
CACCOONS, n. A plant called in botany Flevillea. 3084

CACHALOT, n. A cetaceous fish, the physeter or spermaceti whale. The principal species are, the black headed with a dorsal fin, and the round-headed with a dorsal fin, and the round-headed, with out a fin on the back, and with a fistula in the snout. From this whale is obtained the spermaceti. 3084
CACHECTIC, CACHECTICAL, a. [See Cachexy.] Having an ill habit of body; of a deranged or vitiated state of the body without fever. 3084
CACHEXY, n. A vicious state of the powers of the body; a deranged state of the constitution, without fever or nervous disease. 3084
CACHINNATION, n. A variety of chalcedony, which is a subspecies of quartz, usually milk white, some times grayish or yellowish white; opake or slightly translucent at the edges. Its fracture is even, or conchoidal with large cavities, sometimes dull, sometimes pearly or glossy. It often envelops common chalcedony; the two minerals being united by insensible shades. It also associates with flint and semi-opal. 3085
CACK, v.i. To ease the body by stool. 3085
CACKEREL, n. A fish which is said to void excrements when pursued. Others say, a fish which eaten produces lax bowels. 3085
CACKLE, v.i. 3085
CACKLE, n. 3085
CACKLER, n. 3085
CACKLING, ppr. Making the noise of a goose or hen. 3085
CACKLING, n. The broken noise of a goose or hen. Rome was saved by the cackling of a goose. 3085
CACOCHYMIC, CACOCHYMICAL, a. [See Cacochymy.] Having the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood. 3085
CACOCHYMY, n. A vicious state of the vital humors, especially of the blood, arising from a disorder of the secretions or excretions, or from contagion. 3086
CACODEMON, n. An evil spirit. 3086
CACOETHES, n. 3086
CACOPHONY, n. 3086
CADAVER, n. A corpse. 3086
CADAVEROUS, a. 3086
CADDIS, n. 3086
CADDOW, n. A chough; a jack daw. 3087
CADDY, n. A small box for keeping tea. 3087
CADE, a. Tame; bred by hand; domesticated; as a cade lamb. 3087
CADE, v.t. To bring up or nourish by hand, or with tenderness; to tame. 3087
CADE, n. A barrel or cask. A cade of herrings is the quantity of five hundred; of sprats, a thousand. 3087
CADE-OIL, n. In the materia medica, an oil used in Germany and France, made of the fruit of the oxycedrus, called in those countries, cada. 3087
CADE-WORM, n. The same as caddis. 3087
CADENCE, CADENCY, n. 3087
CADENCE, v.t. To regulate by musical measure. 3088
CADENCED, pp. or a. Having a particular cadence; as well cadenced music. 3088
CADENE, n. A species of inferior carpet imported from the Levant. 3088
CADENT, n. Falling down; sinking. 3088
CADENZA, n. The fall or modulation of the voice in singing. 3088
CADET, n. 3088
CADEW, n. A straw worm. [See Caddis.] 3088
CADGE, v.t. To carry a burden. 3088
CADGER, n. One who brings butter, eggs and poultry to the market, from the country; a huckster. 3088
CADI, n. In the Turkish dominions, a judge in civil affairs; usually the judge of a town or village, for the judge of a city or province is called Moula. 3088
CADILLAC, n. A sort of pear. 3089
CADMEAN, CADMIAN, a. Relating to Cadmus, a reputed prince of Thebes, who

introduced into Greece, sixteen simple letters of the alphabet. These are called Cadmean letters. 3089
CADMIA, n. An oxyd of zink which collects on the sides of furnaces where zink is sublimed, as in brass founderies. This substance is readily volatilized on charcoal, by the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, and it burns with the usual beautiful combustion of zink. Pulverized, mixed with charcoal powder, wrapped in sheet copper, and heated with the compound blowpipe, it readily forms brass. 3089
CADMIUM, n. A metal discovered by M. Stromeyer, in 1817, in carbonate of zink, at Hanover. Its color is a fine white, with a shade of bluish gray, resembling that of tin. Its texture is compact, its fracture hackly, and it is susceptible of polish. It is ductile and malleable, and when fused, crystalizes in octahedrons. It melts below a red heat, and suffers no change in air. 3089
CADUCEUS, n. In antiquity, Mercurys rod; a wand entwisted by two serpents, borne by Mercury as an ensign of quality and office. On medals, the Caduceus is a symbol of good conduct, peace and prosperity. The rod represents power; the serpents, wisdom; and the two wings, diligence and activity. 3089
CADUCITY, n. Tendency to fall. 3090
CADUCOUS, a. In botany, falling early; as caducous leaves, which fall before the end of summer. A caducous calyx falls before the corol is well unfolded. 3090
CAECIAS, n. A wind from the northeast. 3090
CAESARIAN. [See Cesarian.] 3090
CAESURA. [See Cesura.] 3090
CAFFEIN, n. A substance obtained from an infusion of unroasted coffee, by treating it with the muriate of tin. 3090
CAFTAN, n. A Persian or Turkish vest or garment. 3090
CAG, n. A small cask, or barrel, differing from the barrel only in size, and containing a few gallons, but not of any definite capacity. It is generally written Keg. 3090
CAGE, n. 3090
CAGE, v.t. To confine in a cage; to shut up, or confine. 3090
CAGIT, n. A beautiful green parrot of the Philippine isles. 3090
CAGUI, n. A monkey of Brazil, of two species, one of them called the pongi, the other not more than six inches long. They are called also jacchus and oedipus. 3091
CAIC, CAIQUE, n. A skiff belonging to a galley. 3091
CAIMAN. [See Cayman.] 3091
CAIRN, n. A heap of stones. 3091
CAISSON, CAISSOON, n. 3091
CAITIF, n. A mean villain; a despicable knave; it implies a mixture of wickedness and misery. 3091
CAJEPUT, n. An oil from the East Indies, resembling that of cardamoms, obtained from the Melaleuca leucodendron. 3091
CAJOLE, v.t. To flatter; to soothe; to coax; to deceive or delude by flattery. 3091
CAJOLER, n. A flatterer; a wheedler. 3091
CAJOLERY, n. Flattery; a wheedling to delude. 3091
CAJOLING, ppr. Flattering; wheedling; deceiving. 3091
CAJOTA, n. A Mexican animal resembling a wolf and a dog. 3091
CAKE, n. 3092
CAKE, v.t. To form into a cake or mass. 3092
CAKE, v.i. To concrete, or form into a had mass, as dough in an oven, or as flesh or any other substance. 3092
CAKE, v.i. To cackle. 3092
CALABASH, n. 3092
CALABASH-TREE, n. A tree of two species, known in botany by the generic name Crescentia. The cujete has narrow leaves, but a large round or oval fruit. The latifolia has broad leaves. The shell of the fruit is used for cups, bowls, dishes and other utensils. 3092
CALADE — CALLOW 3093

CALADE, n. The slope or declivity of a rising manege-ground. 3093
CALAITE, n. A name given to the turquois; which see. 3093
CALAMANCO, n. A woolen stuff, of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp. 3093
CALAMAR, n. An animal, having an oblong body and ten legs. On the belly are two bladders containing a black fluid, which the animal emits when pursued. It is called also sea-sleeve and cuttle-fish. 3093
CALAMBAC, n. Aloes-wood, xyloe-aloes, a drug, which is the product of a tree growing in China and some of the Indian isles. It is of a light spungy texture, very porous, and the pores so filled with a soft fragrant resin, that it may be indented by the fingers and chewed like mastich. It is also called tambac. The two coarser kinds are called lignum aloes, and calambour. 3093
CALAMBOUR, n. A species of the aloes-wood, of a dusky or mottled color, of a light, friable texture, and less fragrant than calambac. This wood is used by cabinet-makers and inlayers. 3093
CALAMIFEROUS, a. Producing plants having a long, hollow, knotted stem. 3093
CALAMINE, CALAMIN, n. Lapis calaminaris, or cadmia fossilis; an ore of zink, much used in the composition of brass. This term is applied both to the siliceous oxyd and the native carbonate of zink. They an scarcely be distinguished by their external characters. They are generally compact, often stalactitic, and sometimes crystalized. Most of the calamines of England and Scotland are said to be carbonates. 3093
CALAMINT, n. A plant, a species of Melissa, or baum, an aromatic plant, and a weak corroborant. 3093
CALAMISTRATE, v.t. To curl or frizzle the hair. 3094
CALAMISTRATION, n. The act of curling the hair. 3094
CALAMIT, n. A mineral, probably a variety of Tremolite. It occurs in imperfect or rounded prismatic crystals, longitudinally striated, and sometimes resembling a reed. Its structure is foliated; its luster vitreous, and more or less shining. 3094
CALAMITOUS, a. 3094
CALAMITOUSLY, adv. In a manner to bring great distress. 3094
CALAMITOUSNESS, n. Deep distress; wretchedness; misery; the quality of producing misery. 3094
CALAMITY, n. Any great misfortune, or cause of misery; generally applied to events or disasters which produce extensive evils, as loss of crops, earthquakes, conflagrations, defeat of armies, and the like. But it is applied also to the misfortunes which bring great distress upon individuals. 3094
CALAMUS, n. 3094
CALANDRA, n. A species of lark, with a thick bill, the upper part of the body of a reddish brown, spotted with black, with a body thicker than the sky-lark. 3095
CALANDRE, CALANDER, n. The French name of a species of insect of the beetle kind, very destructive in granaries. 3095
CALANGAY, n. A species of white parrot. 3095
CALASH, n. 3095
CALCAR, n. In glass works, a kind of oven, or reverberating furnace, used for the calcination of sand and salt of potash, and converting them into frit. 3095
CALCARATE, a. Furnished with a spur; as a calcarate corol, in larksupr; a calcarate nectary, a nectary resembling a cocks spur. 3096
CALCARIO-SULPHUROUS, a. [See Calx and Sulphur.] Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both. 3096
CALCARIOUS, a. Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; as calcarious earth or stone. 3096
CALCAVALLA, n. A kind of sweet wine from Portugal. 3096
CALCEATED, n. Shod; fitted with or wearing shoes. 3096
CALCEDON, n. [See Chalcedony.] With jewelers, a foul vein, like chalcedony, in some precious stones. 3096

CALCEDONIC, CALCEDONIAN, a. [See Chalcedony.] Pertaining to or resembling chalcedony. 3096
CALCEDONY. See Chalcedony, the more correct orthography. 3096
CALCIFEROUS, a. [of calx, lime, and muria, salt water.] A species of earth, of the muriatic genus, of a blue or olive green color, of the consistence of clay. It consists of calcarious earth and magnesia tinged with iron. 3096
CALCINABLE, a. [See Calcine.] That may be calcined; capable of being reduced to a friable state by the action of fire. 3096
CALCINATE, v.t. To calcine. [See Calcine.] 3096
CALCINATION, n. [from calcine.] 3096
CALCINATORY, n. A vessel used in calcination. 3097
CALCINE, v.t. 3097
CALCINE, v.i. To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat. 3097
CALCIUM, n. The metallic basis of lime. 3097
CALCOGRAPHICAL, a. [See Calcography.] Pertaining to calcography. 3097
CALCOGRAPHY, n. An engraving in the likeness of chalk. 3097
CALC-SINTER, n. Stalactitic carbonate of lime. 3097
CALC-TUFF, n. An alluvial formation of carbonate of lime. 3097
CALCULARY, n. A congeries of little stony knots dispersed through the parenchyma of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap. 3097
CALCULATE, v.t. 3097
CALCULATE, v.i. To make a computation; as, we calculate better for ourselves than for others. 3098
CALCULATED, pp. Computed; reckoned; suited; adapted by design. 3098
CALCULATING, ppr. Computing; reckoining; adapting by design; adjusting. 3098
CALCULALATION, n. 3098
CALCULATIVE, a. Pertaining to calculation; tending to calculate. 3099
CALCULATOR, n. One who computes or reckons; one who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes, with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects. 3099
CALCULATORY, a. Belonging to calculation. 3099
CALCULE, n. Reckoning; computation. 3099
CALCULOUS, a. [Supra.] 3099
CALDRON, n. A large kettle or boiler, of copper, or other metal, furnished with a movable handle or bail, with which to hang it on a chimney hook. 3100
CALECHE, [See Calash.] 3100
CALEDONIAN, a. Pertaining to Caledonia, an ancient name of Scotland. The termination ia, signifies a country, and was added by the Romans. Caledon signifies probably, the hill or town of the Gaels, or Caels, the primitive inhabitants. 3100
CALEDONIAN, n. A native of Caledonia, now Scotland. 3100
CALEFACIENT, a. [See Calefaction, Calefy.] Warming; heating. 3100
CALEFACIENT, n. That which warms or heats. 3100
CALEFACTION, n. 3100
CALEFACTIVE, CALEFACTOR, a. [See Calefaction.] That makes warm or hot; that communicates heat. 3100
CALEFY, v.i. To grow hot or warm; to be heated. 3100
CALEFY, v.t. To make worm or hot. 3100
CALENDAR, n. 3100
CALENDAR, v.t. To enter or write in a calendar. 3101
CALENDER, v.t. To press between rollers, for the purpose of making smooth, glossy and wavy; as woolen and silk stuffs and linens. 3101
CALENDER, n. A machine or hot press, used in manufactories to press cloths, for the purpose of making them smooth, even and glossy, laying the nap, watering them and giving them a wavy appearance. It consists of two thick rollers or cylinders, placed between boards or planks, the lower one being fixed, the upper one movable, and loaded with a great weight. 3101
CALENDRER, n. The person who calenders cloth. 3101
CALENDS, n. plu. Among the Romans, the fist day of each month. The origin of this

name is differently related. Varro supposes it to have originated in the practice of notifying the time of the new moon, by a priest who called out or proclaimed the fact, to the people, and the number of the calends, or the day of the nones. Others alledge that the people be convened, the pontifex proclaimed the several feasts or holidays in the month; a custom which was discontinued in the year of Rom 450, when the fasti or calendar was set up in public places, to give notice of the festivals. 3101
CALENTURE, n. A violent ardent fever, incident to persons in hot climates, especially natives of cooler climates. It is attended with delirium, and one of the symptoms is, that the person affected imagines the sea to be a green field, and sometimes attempting to walk in it, is lost. 3102
CALF, n. 3102
CALF-LIKE, a. Resembling a calf. 3102
CALF-SKIN, n. The hide or skin of a calf; or leather made of the skin. 3102
CALIBER, n. 3102
CALICE, n. A cup appropriately, a communion cup, or vessel used to administer the wine in the sacrament of the Lords supper. It is used by the Roman Catholics in the mass. 3103
CALICO, n. [said to be from Calicut, in India.] Cotton cloth. In England, white or unprinted cotton cloth is called calico. In the United States, calico is printed cotton cloth, having not more than two colors. I have never heard this name given to the unprinted cloth. Calico was originally imported from India, but is now manufactured in Europe and the United States. 3103
CALICO-PRINTER, n. One whose occupation is to print calicoes. 3103
CALID, a. Hot; burning; ardent. 3103
CALIDITY, n. Heat. 3103
CALIDUCT, n. Among the Ancients, a pipe or canal used to convey heat from a furnace to the apartments of a house. 3103
CALIF, n. Written also caliph and kalif. A successor or vicar; a representative of Mohammed, bearing the same relation to him as the Pope pretends to bear to St. Peter. Among the Saracens, or Mohammedans, a calif is one who is vested with supreme dignity and power in all matters relating to religion and civil policy. This title is borne by the Grand Signior in Turkcy, and by the Sophi of Persia. 3103
CALIFATE, CALIPHATE, KALIFATE, n. The office or dignity of a calif; or the government of a calif. 3103
CALIGATION, n. Darkness; dimness; cloudiness. 3103
CALIGINOUS, a. Dim; obscure; dark. 3104
CALIGINOUSNESS, n. Dimness; obscurity. 3104
CALIGRAPHYIC, n. [Infra.] Pertaining to elegant penmanship. 3104
CALIGRAPHY, CALLIGRAPHY, n. Fair or elegant writing, or penmanship. 3104
CALIN, n. A compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea canisters and the like. The ingredients seem to be lead and tin. 3104
CALIVER, n. [from caliber.] A kind of handgun, musket or arquebuse. 3104
CALLIX, n. 3104
CALK, v.t. cauk. 3104
CALK, n. Cauk. In New-England, a sharp pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or an ox, called in Great Britain calking; used to prevent the animal from slipping. 3105
CALKER, n. Cauker. A man who calks; sometimes perhaps a calk or pointed iron on a house-shoe. 3105
CALKED, pp. Cauked. Having the seams stopped; furnished with shoes with iron points.
CALKIN, n. A calk. 31053105
CALKING, n. Cauking. In painting, the covering of the back side of a design with black lead, or red chalk, and tracing lines through on a waxed plate or wall or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the color on the plate or wall. 3105
CALKING-IRON, n. Cauking-iron. An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships. 3105
CALL, v.t. [Heb. To hold or restrain.] In a general sense, to drive; to strain or force out

sound. Hence, 3105
CALL, v.i. 3107
CALL, n. 3108
CALLED, pp. Invited; summoned; addressed; named; appointed; invoked; assembled by order; recited. 3109
CALLER, n. One who calls. 3109
CALLET, CALLAT, n. A trull, or a scold. 3109
CALLET, v.i. To rail; to scold. 3109
CALLING, n. 3109
CALLIOPE, n. Calliopy. In Pagan mythology, the muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry. 3109
CALLIPERS. [See Caliber.] 3110
CALLOSITY, a. Hardness, or bony hardness; the hardness of the cicatrix of ulcers. 3110
CALLOUS, a. 3110
CALLOUSLY, adv. In a hardened or unfeeling manner. 3110
CALLOUSNESS, n. Hardness, induration, applied to the body; insensibility, applied to the mind or heart. 3110
CALLOW, a. Destitute of feathers, naked; unfledged; as a young bird. 3110
CALLUS — CANCEL 3111
CALLUS, n. Any cutaneous, corneous, or bony hardness, but generally the new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them; also a hardness in the skin; a hard, dense, insensible knob on the hands, feet, etc. 3111
CALM, a. 3111
CALM, n. Stillness; tranquillity; quiet; freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance; applied to the elements, or the mind and passions. 3111
CALM, v.t. To still; to quiet; as the wind, or elements; to still, appease, allay or pacify, as the mind, or passions. 3111
CALMER, n. The person or thing that calms, or has the power to till, and make quiet; that which allays or pacifies. 3111
CALMING, ppr. Stilling; appeasing. 3111
CALMLY, adv. In a quiet manner; without disturbance, agitation, tumult, or violence; without passion; quietly. 3111
CALMNESS, n. 3111
CALMY, a. Calm; quiet; peaceable. 3112
CALOMEL, n. A preparation of mercury, much used in medicine. It is called the submuriate or protochloride of mercury, and is prepared in various ways, by sublimation or precipitation, and also in the dry way. The following are the directions given in the last London Pharmacopoeia. Take of muriated quicksilver one pound, and of purified quicksilver, nine ounces; rub them together till the globules disappear; then sublime, and repeat the sublimation twice more successively. 3112
CALORIC, n. The principle or matter of heat, or the simple element of heat. Caloric may be defined, the agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed. Caloric expands all bodies. 3112
CALORIC, a. Pertaining to the matter of heat. 3112
CALORIFIC, a. That has the quality of producing heat; causing heat; heating. 3112
CALORIMETER, n. An apparatus for measuring relative quantities of heat, or the specific caloric of bodies; or an instrument for measuring the heat given out by a body in cooling, from the quantity of ice it melts, invented by Lavoisier and Laplace. 3112
CALORIMOTOR, n. A galvanic instrument, in which the calorific influence or effects are attended by scarcely any electrical power. 3112
CALOTTE, CALOTE, n. 3112
CALOYERS, CALOGERI, n. Monks of the Greek church, of three orders; archari, or novices; ordinary professed, or microchemi; and the more perfect, called megalochemi. They are also divided into cenobites, who are employed in reciting their offices, from midnight to sunrise; anchorets, who retire and live in hermitages; and recluses, who shut themselves up in grottos and caverns, on the mountains, and live on alms furnished to

them by the monasteries. 3113

CALP, n. A subspecies of carbonate of lime, of a bluish black, gray or grayish blue, but its streak is white, called also argillo-fer-ruginous limestone. It is intermediate between compact limestone and marl. 3113

CALTROP, n. 3113

CALUMET, n. Among the aboriginals of America, a pipe, used for smoking tobacco, whose bowl is usually of soft red marble, and the tube a long reed, ornamented with feathers. The calumet is used as a symbol or instrument of peace and war. To accept the calumet, is to agree to the terms of peace, and to refuse it, is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, to receive strangers kindly, and to travel with safety. The calumet of war, differently made, is used to proclaim war. 3113

CALUMNIATE, v.t. [See Calumny.] To accuse or charge one falsely, and knowingly, with some crime, offense, or something, disreputable; to slander. 3114

CALUMNIATE, v.i. To charge falsely and knowingly with a crime or offense; to propagate evil reports with a design to injure the reputation of another. 3114

CALUMNIATED, pp. Slandered; falsely and maliciously accused of what is criminal, immoral, or disgraceful. 3114

CALUMNIATING, ppr. Slandering. 3114

CALUMNIATION, n. False accusation of a crime or offense, or a malicious and false representation of the words or actions of another, with a view to injure his good name.

CALUMNIATOR, n. One who slanders; one who falsely and knowingly accuses 3114 another of a crime or offense, or maliciously propagates false accusations or reports.3114

CALUMNIATORY, a. Slanderous. 3114

CALUMNIOUS, a. Slanderous; bearing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation. 3114

CALUMNIOUSLY, n. Slanderously. 3114

CALUMNIOUSNESS, n. Slanderousness. 3114

CALUMNY, n. Slander; false accusation of a crime or offense, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; false representation of facts reproachful to another, made by design, and with knowledge of its falsehood; sometimes followed by on. Neglected calumny soon expires. 3114

CALVARY, n. 3114

CALVE, v.i. 3115

CALVES-SNOUT, n. A plant, snap-dragon, antirrhinum. 3115

CALVER, v.t. To cut in slices. 3115

CALVER, v.i. To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces. 3115

CALVILLE, n. A sort of apple. 3115

CALVINISH, n. The theological tenets or doctrines of Calvin, who was born in Picardy in France, and in 1536, chosen professor of divinity, and minister of a church in Geneva. The distinguishing doctrines of this system are, original sin, particular election and reprobation, particular redemption, effectual grace in regeneration, or a change of heart by the spirit of God, justification by free grace, perseverance of the saints, and the trinity.

CALVINIST, n. A follower of Calvin; one who embraces the theological doctrines of 3115 Calvin. 3115

CALVINISTIC, CALVINISTICAL, a. Pertaining to Calvin, or to his opinions in theology.

CALVISH, a. Like a calf. 31163115

CALX, n. Properly lime or chalk; but more appropriately, the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat, burning, or calcination, solution by acids, or detonation by niter, and which is or may be reduced to a fine powder. Metallic calxes are now called oxyds. They are heavier than the metal from which they are produced, being combined with oxygen. 3116

CALYCINAL, CALYCINE, a. Pertaining to a calyx; situated on a calyx. 3116

CALYCLE, n. In botany, a row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx, on the outside. The calycle of the seed is the outer proper covering or crown of the seed, adhering to it, to facilitate its dispersion. 3116

CALYCULATE, CALYCLED, a. Having a calycle at the base on the outside; used of the

calyx. 3116
CALYPTER, n. The calyx of mosses, according to Linne; but not properly a calyx. It is a kind of vail, or cowl, which cove or is suspended over the tops of the stamens, like an extinguisher. 3116
CALYX, n. plu. calyxes. The outer covering of a flower, being the termination of the cortical epidermis or outer bark of the plant, which, in most plants, incloses and supports the bottom of the corol. In Linnes system, it comprehends the perianth, the involucrum, the ament, the spath, the glume, the calyptra, and the volva. But in general it signifies the perianth, and the leaves are generally green. 3117
CALZOONS, n. Drawers. 3117
CAMBER, n. Among builders, camber or camber-beam is a piece of timber cut archwise, or with an obtuse angle in the middle, used in platforms, where long and strong beams are required. As a verb, this word signifies to bend, but I know not that it is used. 3117
CAMBERING, ppr. or a. Bending; arched; as, a deck lies cambering. 3117
CAMBIST, n. A banker; one who deals in notes, and bills of exchange. 3117
CAMBRIC, n. A species of fine white linen, made of flax, said to be named from Cambray in Flanders, where it was first manufactured. 3117
CAME, pret. of come, which see. 3117
CAME, n. A slender rod of cast lead, of which glaziers make their turned lead. 3117
CAMEL, n. 3117
CAMEL-BACKED, a. Having a back like a camel. 3118
CAMELOPARD, n. [camelus and pardalis.] The giraff, a species constituting the genus Camelopardalis. This animal has two straight horns, without branches, six inches long, covered with hair, truncated at the end and tufted. On the forehead, is a tubercle, two inches high, resembling another horn. The fore legs are not much longer than the hind ones, but the shoulders are of such a vast length, as to render the fore part of the animal much higher than the hind part. The head is like that of a stag; the neck is slender and elegant, furnished with a short mane. The color of the whole animal is a dirty white marked with large broad rusty spots. This animal is found in the central and eastern parts of Africa. It is timid and not fleet. 3118
CAMEO, CAMAIEU, CAMAYEU, n. A peculiar sort of onyx; also, a stone on which are found various figures and representations of landscapes, a kind of lusus naturae, exhibiting pictures without painting. The word is said to be the oriental camehuia, a name given to the onyx, when they find, in preparing it, another color; as who should say, another color. 3119
CAMERADE, n. One who lodges or resides in the same apartment; now comrade, which see. 3119
CAMERALISTIC, a. Pertaining to finance and public revenue. 3119
CAMERALISTICS, n. The science of finance or public revenue, comprehending the means of raising and disposing of it. 3119
CAMERATE, v.t. To vault; to ceil. 3119
CAMERATED, a. Arched; vaulted. 3120
CAMERATION, n. An arching or vaulting. 3120
CAMIS, n. A thin dress. 3120
CAMISADE, n. An attack by surprise, at night, or at break of day, when the enemy is supposed to be in bed. This word is said to have taken its rise from an attack of this kind, in which the soldiers, as a badge to distinguish each other by, bore a shirt over their arms. 3120
CAMISATED, a. Dressed with a shirt outwards. 3120
CAMLET, n. A stuff originally made of camels hair. It is now made, sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk. In some, the warp is silk and wool twisted together, and the woof is hair. The pure oriental camlet is made solely from the hair of a sort of goat, about Angora. Camlets are now make in Europe. 3120
CAMLETED, a. Colored or veined. 3120

CAMMOC, n. A plant, petty whin or rest-harrow, Ononis. 3120
CAMOMILE, n. A genus of plants, Anthemis, of many species. It has a chaffy receptacle; the calyx is hemispheric and subequal, and the florets of the ray are more than five. The common sort is a trailing perennial plant, has a strong aromatic smell, and a bitter nauseous taste. It is accounted carminative, aperient, and emollient. 3120
CAMOUS, CAMOYS, n. Flat; depressed; applied only to the nose, and little used. 3120
CAMOUSED, a. Depressed; crooked. 3120
CAMOUSLY, adv. Awry. 3120
CAMP, n. 3121
CAMP, v.t. or i. To rest or lodge, as an army, usually in tents; to pitch a camp; to fix tents; but seldom used. [See Encamp.] 3121
CAMP-FIGHT, n. In law writers, a trial by duel, or the legal combat of two champions, for the decision of a controversy. [Camp in W. Is a game, and campiaw is to contend.] 3121
CAMPAIGN, CAMPAIN, n. 3121
CAMPAIGN, v.i. To serve in a campaign. 3121
CAMPAIGNER, n. One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran. 3121
CAMPANA, n. The pasque-flower. 3121
CAMPANIFORM, a. In the shape of a bell; applied to flowers. 3121
CAMPANULA, n. The bell-flower. 3121
CAMPANULATE, a. In the form of a bell. 3121
CAMPEACHY-WOOD, from Campeachy in Mexico. 3122
CAMPESTRAL, CAMPESTRIAN, a. Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or open ground. 3122
CAMPHOR, n. Properly cafor. A solid concrete juice or exudation, from the laurus camphora, or Indian laurel-tree, a large tree growing wild in Borneo, Sumatra, etc. It is a whitish translucent substance, of granular or foliated fracture, and somewhat unctuous to the feel. It has a bitterish aromatic taste, and a very fragrant smell, and is a powerful diaphoretic. 3122
CAMPHOR, v.t. To impregnate or wash with camphor. 3122
CAMPHORATE, n. In chimistry, a compound of the acid of camphor, with different bases.
CAMPHORATE, a. Pertaining to camphor, or impregnated with it. 3122 3122
CAMPHORATED, a. Impregnated with camphor. 3122
CAMPHORIC, a. Pertaining to camphor, or partaking of its qualities. 3122
CAMPHOR-OIL. [See Camphor-tree.] 3122
CAMPHOR-TREE, n. The tree from which camphor is obtained. According to Miller, there are two sorts of trees that produce camphor; one, a native of Borneo, which produces the best species; the other, a native of Japan, which resembles the bay-tree, bearing black or purple berries. But the tree grows also in Sumatra. The stem is thick, the bark of a brownish color, and the ramification strong, close and extended. The, wood is soft, easily worked, and useful for domestic purposes. To obtain camphor, the tree is cut down, and divided into pieces, and the camphor taken out; it being found in small whitish flakes, situated perpendicularly, in irregular veins, in and near the center of the tree. It is then repeatedly soaked and washed in soapy water, to separate from it all extraneous matter. It is then passed through three sieves of different texture, to divide it into three sorts, head, belly and foot camphor. Camphor oil is camphor, before the operations of nature have reduced it to a concrete form; and concrete camphor may be reduced to oil, by the nitric acid. 3122
CAMPILLA, n. A plant of a new genus, used by dyers. 3123
CAMPING, ppr. Encamping. 3123
CAMPING, n. A playing at football. 3123
CAMPION, n. A plant, the popular name of the lychnis. 3123
CAMUS, CAMIS, n. A thin dress. 3123
CAN, n. A cup or vessel for liquors, in modern times made of metal; as a can of ale. 3123
CAN, v.i. pret. could, which is from another root. [See Could.] 3123

CAN, v.t. To know. 3125
CAN-BUOY, n. In seamanship, a buoy in form of a cone, made large, and sometimes painted, as a mark to designate shoals, etc. 3125
CAN-HOOK, n. An instrument to sling a cask by the ends of its staves, formed by reeving a piece of rope through two flat hooks, and splicing its ends together. 3125
CANADIAN, a. Pertaining to Canada, an extensive country on the north of the United States. 3125
CANADIAN, n. An inhabitant or native of Canada. 3125
CANAIL, n. The coarser part of meal; hence, the lowest people; less; dregs; offscouring.
CANAKIN, n. A little can or cup. 31253125
CANAL, n. 3125
CANAL-COAL. [See Cannel-coal.] 3126
CANALICULATE, CANALICULATED, a. Channelled; furrowed. In botany, having a deep longitudinal groove above, and convex underneath; applied to the stem, leaf, or petiole of plants. 3126
CANARY, n. 3126
CANARY-BIRD, n. A singing bird from the Canary isles, a species of Fringilla. The bill is conical and straight; the body is yellowish white; the prime feathers of the wings and tail are greenish. These birds are now bred in other countries. 3126
CANARY-GRASS, n. A plant, the Phalaris, whose seed are collected for canary-birds.
CANCEL, v.t. 31263126
CANCELATED — CANTILLATE 3127
CANCELATED, a. Cross-barred; marked with cross lines. 3127
CANCELATION, n. The act of defacing by cross lines; a canceling. 3127
CANCELED, pp. Crossed; obliterated; annulled. 3127
CANCELING, ppr. Crossing; obliterating; annulling. 3127
CANCER, n. 3127
CANCERATE, v.i. To grow into a cancer; to become cancerous. 3127
CANCERATION, n. A growing cancerous, or into a cancer. 3127
CANCEROUS, a. Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer. 3127
CANCEROUSNESS, n. The state of being cancerous. 3127
CANCRIFORM, a. 3127
CANCRINE, a. Having the qualities of a crab. 3128
CANCRITE, n. A fossil or petrified crab. 3128
CANDENT, a. Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with heat. 3128
CANDICANT, a. Growing white. 3128
CANDID, a. 3128
CANDIDATE, n. 3128
CANDIDLY, adv. Openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingenuously. 3129
CANDIDNESS, n. Openness of mind; frankness; fairness; ingenuousness. 3129
CANDIED, pp. or a. Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; covered with crystals of sugar or ice, or with matter resembling them; as candied raisins. 3129
CANDLE, n. 3129
CANDLE-BERRY TREE, n. The Maraca cerifera, or wax-bearing myrtle; a shrub common in North America, from the berries of which a kind of wax or oil is procured, of which candles are made. The oil is obtained by boiling the berries in water; the oil rising to the surface is skimmed of, and when cool, is of the consistence of wax, and of a dull green color. In popular language, this is called bayberry tallow. 3130
CANDLE-BOMB, n. A small glass bubble, filled with water, place in the wick of a candle, where it bursts with a report. 3130
CANDLE-HOLDER, n. A person that holds a candle. Hence, one that remotely assists another, but is otherwise not of importance. 3130
CANDLE-LIGHT, n. The light of a candle; the necessary candles for use. 3130
CANDLEMAS, n. The feast of the church celebrated on the second day of February, in

honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary; so called from the great number of lights used on that occasion. This feast is supposed to have originated in the declaration of Simeon, that our Savior was to be a light to lighten the Gentiles. On this day, the Catholics consecrate all the candles and tapers which are to be used in their churches during the whole year. In Rome, the pope performs the ceremony himself, and distributes wax candles to the cardinals and others, who carry them in procession through the great hall of the popes palace. The ceremony was prohibited in England by an order of council in 1548. But candlemas is one of the four terms for paying and receiving rents and interest; and it gives name to a law term, beginning Jan. 15, and ending Feb. 3. 3130
CANDLE-STICK, n. An instrument or utensil to hold a candle, made in different forms and of different materials; originally a stick or piece of wood. 3130
CANDLE-STUFF, n. A material of which candles are made, as tallow, wax, etc. 3130
CANDLES-ENDS, n. Scraps; fragments. 3131
CANDOC, n. A plant or weed tha grows in rivers. 3131
CANDOR, n. Openness of heart; frankness; ingenuousness of mind; a disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from tricks or disguise; sincerity. 3131
CANDY, v.t. 3131
CANDY, v.i. To from into crystals, or become congealed; to take on the form of candied sugar. 3131
CANDYING, ppr. Conserving with sugar. 3131
CANDYING, n. The act of preserving simples in substance, by boiling them in sugar. 3131
CANDY-TUFTS, n. 3131
CANE, n. 3131
CANE, v.t. To beat with a cane or walking stick. 3132
CANE-BRAKE, n. A thicket of canes. 3132
CANE-HOLE, n. A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane, on sugar plantations.
CANE-TRASH, n. Refuse of canes, or macerated rinds of cane, reserved for fuel to 3132
boil the cane-juice. 3132
CANESCENT, a. Growing white or hoary. 3132
CANICULA, CANICULE, n. A star in the constellation of Canis Major, called also the dog-star, or Sirius; a star of the first magnitude, and the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars. From the rising of this heliacally, or at its emersion from the suns rays, the ancients reckoned their dog-days. 3132
CANICULAR, a. Pertaining to the dog-star. 3132
CANINE, a. Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog; as a canine appetite, insatiable hunger; canine madness, or hydrophobia. 3132
CANING, n. A beating with a stick or cane. 3132
CANISTER, n. Properly, a small basket, as in Dryden; but more generally, a small box or case, for tea, coffee, etc. 3133
CANKER, n. 3133
CANKER, v.i. To grow corrupt; to decay, or waste away by means of any noxious cause; to grow rusty, or to be oxydized, as a metal. 3133
CANKERBIT, a. Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth. 3133
CANKERED, pp. 3133
CANKEREDLY, adv. Crossly; adversely. 3133
CANKER-FLY, n. A fly that preys on fruit. 3134
CANKER-LIKE, a. Eating or corrupting like a canker. 3134
CANKEROUS, a. Corroding like a canker. 3134
CANKER-WORM, n. A worm, destructive to trees or plants. In America, this name is given to a worm that, in some years, destroys the leaves and fruit of apple trees. This animal springs from an egg deposited by a miller, that issues from the ground. 3134
CANKERY, a. Rusty 3134
CANNABINE, a. Pertaining to hemp; hempen. 3134
CANNEL-COAL, CANDLE-COAL, n. A hard, opake, inflammable fossil coal of a black color, sufficiently solid to be cut and polished. On fire it decrepitates and breaks into angular fragments. It is sometimes used for inkholders and toys. 3134

CANNEQUIN, n. White cotton cloth from the East Indies, suitable for the Guinea trade.
CANNIBAL, n. A human being that east human flesh; a man-eater, or 3134
anthropophagite. 3134
CANNIBALISM, n. 3134
CANNIBALLY, adv. In the manner of a cannibal. 3134
CANNON, n. A large military engine for throwing balls, and other instruments of death, by the force of gun powder. Guns of this kind are made of iron or brass and of different sizes, carrying balls from three or four pounds, to forty eight pounds weight. In some countries, they have been made of much larger size. The smaller guns of this kind are called field pieces. 3135
CANNONADE, n. The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship or fort. The term usually implies an attack of some continuance. 3135
CANNONADE, v.t. To attack with heavy artillery; to throw balls, or other deadly weapons, as chain-shot or langrage, against an enemys army, town, fortress or ship; to batter with cannon shot. 3135
CANNONADE, v.i. To discharge cannon; to play with large guns. 3135
CANNON-BALL, n. A ball, usually made of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon. Cannon bullet, of the like signification, is not now used. Cannon balls were originally of stone. 3135
CANNONEER, CANNONIER, n. A man who manages cannon; an engineer. 3135
CANNON-PROOF, a. Proof against cannon shot. 3135
CANNON-SHOT, n. A ball for cannon; also, the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball. 3135
CANNOT, [can and not.] These words are usually united, but perhaps without good reason; canst and not are never united. 3135
CANNULAR, a. Tubular; having the form of a tube. 3135
CANOE, n. 3135
CANON, n. 3136
CANON-BIT, n. That part of a bit let into a horses mouth. 3137
CANONESS, n. A woman who enjoys a prebend, affixed, by the foundation, to maids, without obliging them to make any vows or renounce the world. 3137
CANONICAL, a. Pertaining to a canon; according to the canon or rule. 3137
CANONICALLY, adv. In a manner agreeable to the canon. 3138
CANONICALNESS, n. The quality of being canonical. 3139
CANONICALS, n. plu. The full dress of the clergy, worn when they officiate. 3139
CANONICATE, n. The office of a canon. 3139
CANONIST, n. A professor of cannon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law. 3139
CANONISTIC, a. Having the knowledge of a canonist. 3139
CANONIZATION, n. [See Canonize.] 3139
CANONIZE, v.t. [from canon.] To declare a man a saint and rank him in the catalogue, called a canon. 3139
CANONRY, CANONSHIP, n. An ecclesiastical benefice, in a cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend or stated allowance out of the revenues of the church commonly annexed to it. The benifice filled by a canon. A prebend may subsist without a canonry; but a canonicate is inseparable from a prebend. 3139
CANOPIED, a. [See Canopy.] Covered with a canopy. 3139
CANOPY, n. 3139
CANOPY, v.t. To cover with a canopy. 3140
CANOROUS, a. Musical; tuneful. 3140
CANOROUSNESS, n. Musicalness. 3140
CANT, v.t. 3140
CANT, n. 3140
CANT, n. A nich; a corner or retired place. 3141
CANTABRIAN, a. Pertaining to Cantabria, on the Bay of Biscay, in Spain. 3141
CANTALIVER, n. [cantle and eaves.] In architecture, a piece of wood, framed into the

front or side of a house, to suspend the moldings and eaves over it. 3141
CANTAR, CANTARO, n. An eastern weight; at Acra in Turkey, 603 pounds; at Tunis and Tripoli, 114 pounds, In Egypt, it consists of 100 or 150 rotolos; at Naples, it is 25 pounds; at Genoa, 150; at Leghorn, 150, 151, or 160. 3141
CANTATA, n. A poem set to music; a composition or song, intermixed with recitatives and airs, chiefly intended for a single voice. 3141
CANTATION, a. A singing. 3141
CANTEEN, n. A tin vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink. 3141
CANTELEUP, n. A variety of muskmelon. 3141
CANTER, v.i. To move as a horse in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring. 3142
CANTER, v.t. To ride upon a canter. 3142
CANTER, n. 3142
CANTERBURY BELL, n. A species of campanula. [See Bell-Flower.] 3142
CANTERBURY TALE, n. A fabulous story; so called from the tales of Chaucer. 3142
CANTERING, ppr. Moving or riding with a slow gallop. 3142
CANTHARIDIN, n. That peculiar substance existing in the Meloe vesicatorius, or cantharides, which causes vesication. 3142
CANTHARIS or plu. CANTHARIDES, n. Spanish flies; a species of Meloe. This fly is nine or ten lines in length, of a shining green color, mixed with azure, and has a nauseous smell. It feeds upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, preferring the ash. These flies, when bruised, are universally used as a vesicatory, or blistering plaster. The largest come from Italy, but the best from Spain. 3142
CANTHUS, n. An angle of the eye; a cavity at the extremities of the eyelids; the greater is next to the nose; the lesser, near the temple. 3142
CANTICLE, n. 3142
CANTILLATE, v.t. To chant; to recite with musical tones. 3143
CANTILLATION — CAPTIOUS 3144
CANTILLATION, n. A chanting; recitation with musical modulations. 3144
CANTING, ppr. 3144
CANTINGLY, adv. With a cant. 3144
CANTION, n. A song or verses. 3144
CANTLE, n. A fragment; a piece; a portion. 3144
CANTLE, v.t. To cut into pieces; to cut out a piece. 3144
CANTLET, n. A piece; a little corner; a fragment. 3144
CANTO, n. A part or division of a poem, answering to what in prose is called a book. In Italian, canto is a song, and it signifies also the treble part, first treble, or highest vocal part. 3144
CANTON, n. 3144
CANTONAL, a. Pertaining to a canton; divided into cantons. 3145
CANTONED, pp. Divided into distinct parts, or quarters; lodged in distinct quarters, as troops. 3145
CANTONING, ppr. Dividing into distinct districts; allotting separate quarters to each regiment. 3145
CANTONIZE, v.t. To canton, or divide into small districts. 3145
CANTONMENT, n. A part or division of a town or village, assigned to a particular regiment of troops; separate quarters. 3145
CANTRED, CANTREF, n. A hundred villages, as in Wales. 3145
CANVAS, n. 3145
CANVAS-CLIMBER, n. A sailor that goes aloft to handle sails. 3145
CANVASS, v.t. 3145
CANVASS, v.i. 3146
CANVASS, n. 3146
CANVASSED, pp. Discussed; examined. 3146

CANVASSER, n. 3146
CANVASSING, ppr. Discussing; examining; sifting; seeking. 3146
CANVASSING, n. The act of discussing, examining, or making interest. 3146
CANY, a. [from cane.] Consisting of cane, or abounding with canes. 3146
CANZONE, n. A song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation; or a poem to which music may be composed in the style of a cantata. When set to a piece of instrumental music, it signifies much the same as cantata; and when set to a sonata, it signifies allegro, or a brisk movement. 3147
CANZONET, n. A little or short song, in one, two or three parts. It sometimes consists of two strains, each of which is sung twice. Sometimes it is a species of jig. 3147
CAP, n. 3147
CAP, VT 3147
CAP, v.i. To uncover the head in reverence or civility. 3148
CAPABILITY, n. [See Capable.] The quality of being capable; capacity; capableness.3148
CAPABLE, a. 3148
CAPABLENESS, n. The state or quality of being capable; capacity; power of understanding; knowledge. 3149
CAPACIFY, v.t. To qualify. 3149
CAPACIOUS, a. 3149
CAPACIOUSNESS, n. 3149
CAPACITATE, v.t. [See Capacity.] 3149
CAPACITATED, pp. Made capable; qualified. 3149
CAPACITATION, n. The act of making capable. 3150
CAPACITY, n. 3150
CAPARISON, n. A cloth or covering laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially a sumpter horse or horse of state. 3150
CAPARISON, v.t. 3150
CAPCASE, n. A covered case. 3151
CAPE, n. 3151
CAPELAN, n. A small fish, about six inches in length, sholes of which appear off the coasts of Greenland, Iceland and New-foundland. They constitute a large part of the food of the Greenlanders. 3151
CAPELLA, n. A bright fixed star in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga. 3151
CAPELLET, n. A kind of swelling, like a wen, growing on the heel of the hock on a horse, and on the point of the elbow. 3151
CAPER, v.i. To leap; to skip or jump; to prance; to spring. 3151
CAPER, n. A leap; a skip; a spring; as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolick of a goat or lamb. 3151
CAPER, n. The bud of the caper-bush, which is much used for pickling. The buds are collected before the flowers expand, and preserved in vinegar. The bush is a low shrub, generally growing from the joints of old walls, from fissures in rocks and amongst rubbish, in the southern parts of Europe. 3151
CAPER-BUSH. [See Caper.] 3152
CAPER-CUTTING, n. A leaping or dancing in a frolicksome manner. 3152
CAPERER, n. One who capers, leaps and skips about, or dances. 3152
CAPERING, ppr. Leaping; skipping. 3152
CAPIAS, n. In law, a writ of two sorts; one before judgment, called a capias ad respondendum, where an original is issued, to take the defendant, and make him answer to the plaintiff; the other, which issues after judgment, is of divers kinds; as a capias ad satisfaciendum, or writ of execution; a capias pro fine; a capias utlagatum; a capias in withernam. 3152
CAPIBAR, n. An animal partaking of the form of a hog and of a rabbit, the cabiai. 3152
CAPILLACEOUS, a. Hairy; resembling a hair. [See Capillary.] 3152
CAPILLAIRE, n. A kind of sirrup, extracted rom maiden-hair. 3152
CAPILLAMENT, n. 3152
CAPILLARY, a. 3152
CAPILLARY, n. A fine vessel or canal. 3153

CAPILLATION, n. A blood vessel like a hair. 3153
CAPILLIFORM, a. In the shape or form of a hair, or of hairs. 3153
CAPITAL, a. 3153
CAPITAL, n. The uppermost part of a column, pillar or pilaster, serving as the head or crowning, and placed immediately over the shaft, and under the entablature. 3154
CAPITALIST, n. A man who has a capital or stock in trade, usually denoting a man of large property, which is or may be employed in business. 3154
CAPITALLY, adv. 3154
CAPITALNESS, n. A capital offense. 3154
CAPITATE, a. In botany, growing in a head, applied to a flower, or stigma. 3154
CAPITATION, n. 3155
CAPITE. In English law, a tenant in capite, or in chief, is one who holds lands immediately of the king, caput, the head or Lord Paramount of all lands in the kingdom, by knights service or by soccage. This tenure is called tenure in capite; but it was abolished in England, by 12 Charles II. 24. 3155
CAPITOL, n. 3155
CAPITOLIAN, a. Pertaining to the capitol in Rome. 3155
CAPITOLINE, a. Pertaining to the capitol in Rome. The Capitoline Games were annual games instituted by Camillus in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus, and in commemoration of the preservation of the capitol from the Gauls, and other games instituted by Domitian and celebrated every five years. 3155
CAPITULAR, CAPITULARY, n. 3155
CAPITULARLY, adv. In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter. 3156
CAPITULARY, a. Relating to the chapter of a cathedral. 3156
CAPITULATE, v.i. 3156
CAPITULATION, n. 3156
CAPITULATOR, n. One who capitulates. 3157
CAPITULE, n. A summary. 3157
CAPIVI, n. A balsam of the Spanish West-Indies. [See Copaiba.] 3157
CAPNOMANCY, n. Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke. 3157
CAPOCH, n. A monks hood. 3157
CAPON, n. A castrated cock; a cock-chicken gelded as soon as he quits his dam, or as soon as he begins to crow. 3157
CAPON, v.t. To castrate, as a cock. 3157
CAPONNIERE, n. In fortification, a covered lodgment, sunk four or five feet into the ground, encompassed with a parapet, about two feet high, serving to support several planks, laden with earth. It is large enough to contain 15 or 20 soldiers, and is placed in the glacis, at the extremity of the counterscarp, and in dry moats, with embrasures or loop holes, through which the soldiers may fire. 3157
CAPOT, n. A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet. 3157
CAPOT, v.t. To win all the tricks of cards at piquet. 3157
CAPPER, n. [from cap.] One whose business is to make or sell caps. 3157
CAPREOLATE, a. In botany, having tendrils, or filiform spiral claspers, by which plants fasten themselves to other bodies, as in vines, peas, etc. 3157
CAPRICE, n. A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion, or humor; a whim, freak, or particular fancy. 3157
CAPRICIOUS, a. Freakish; whimsical; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to start from ones purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; fanciful; subject to change or irregularity; as a man of a capricious temper. 3158
CAPRICIOUSLY, adv. In a capricious manner; whimsically. 3158
CAPRICIOUSNESS, n. 3158
CAPRICORN, n. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice; represented on ancient monuments, by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore part like a goat and the hind part like a fish. 3158
CAPRIFICATION, n. A method of ripening figs by means of a gnat or insect that pricks

the bud. 3158
CAPRIFOLE, n. Honeysuckle; woodbine. 3158
CAPRIFORM, a. Having the form of a goat. 3158
CAPRIOLE, n. In the manege, caprioles are leaps that a horse makes in the same place without advancing, in such a manner that when he is at the highth of the leap, he jerks out with his hind legs, even and near. It differs from the croupade in this, that, in a croupade, a horse does not show his shoes, and from a balotade, in which he does not jerk out.
CAPRIPED, a. Having feet like those of a goat. 3158 3158
CAPSICUM, n. Guinea pepper. 3158
CAPSIZE, v.t. To upset or overturn; a seamans phrase. 3159
CAPSTAN, n. A strong massy column of timber, formed like a truncated cone, and having its upper extremity pierced to receive bars or levers, for winding a rope round it, to raise great weights, or perform other extraordinary work, that requires a great power. It may be let down through the decks of a ship, and so fixed that the work is performed by a horizontal motion. 3159
CAPSULAR, CAPSULARY, a. 3159
CAPSULATE, CAPSULATED, a. Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box. 3159
CAPSULE, n. 3159
CAPTAIN, n. 3159
CAPTAIN, a. Chief; valiant. 3160
CAPTAINCY, n. 3160
CAPTAINRY, n. The power or command over a certain district; chieftainship. 3160
CAPTAINSHIP, n. 3160
CAPTATION, n. The act or practice of catching favor or applause, by flattery or address.
CAPTION, n. 3161 3161
CAPTIOUS, a. 3161
CAPTIOUSLY — CARICATURIST 3162
CAPTIOUSLY, adv. In a captious manner; with an inclination or intention to object, or censure. 3162
CAPTIOUSNESS, n. Disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness. 3162
CAPTIVATE, v.t. 3162
CAPTIVATE, a. Taken prisoner. 3162
CAPTIVATED, pp. Made prisoner; charmed. 3162
CAPTIVATING, ppr. 3162
CAPTIVATION, n. The act of taking a prisoner; a taking one captive. 3162
CAPTIVE, n. 3162
CAPTIVE, v.t. To take prisoner; to bring into subjection. 3163
CAPTIVITY, n. 3163
CAPTOR, n. One who takes, as a prisoner or a prize. It is appropriately one who takes a prize at sea. 3163
CAPTURE, n. 3163
CAPTURE, v.t. To take or seize by force, surprise or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; to take by force under the authority of a commission; as to capture a ship. 3164
CAPTURED, pp. Taken as a prize. 3164
CAPTURING, ppr. Seizing as a prize. 3164
CAPUCCIO, n. A capuchin or hood. 3164
CAPUCHED, a. Covered with a hood. 3164
CAPUCHIN, n. 3164
CAPUCHINS, n. Monks of the order of St. Francis, who cover their heads with a capuce, capuchon, a stuff-cap or cowl. They are clothed in brown or gray, go bare-footed, and never shave their faces. 3164
CAPUCINE, n. A species of monkey, the sagoo or sai. 3164
CAPULIN, n. The Mexican cherry. 3164
CAR, CAER, CHAR, in names of places, is sometimes the Celtic Caer, a town or city, as

in Caermarthen. 3164
CAR, n. 3165
CARABINE, CARBINE, n. A short gun or fire arm, carrying a ball of 24 to the pound, borne by light horsemen, and hanging by a belt over the left shoulder. The barrel is two feet and a half long, and sometimes furrowed. 3165
CARABINEER, n. A man who carries a carabine; one who carries a longer carabine than others, which is sometimes used on foot. 3165
CARAC, CARACK, n. A large ship of burden; a Portuguese Indiaman. 3165
CARACOL, n. 3165
CARACOL, v.i. To move in a caracol; to wheel. 3165
CARACOLY, n. A mixture of gold, silver and copper, of which are made rings pendants and other toys for the savages. 3165
CARAT, n. 3165
CARAVAN, n. A company of travellers, pilgrims or merchants, marching or proceeding in a body over the deserts of Arabia, or other region infested with robbers. 3166
CARAVANSARY, n. A place appointed for receiving and loading caravans; a kind of inn, where the caravans res at night, being a large square building, with a spacious court in the middle. 3166
CARAVEL, CARVEL, n. 3166
CARAWAY, n. A plant of the genus Carum, a biennial plant, with a taper root like a parsnip, which, when young, is good eating. The seeds have an aromatic smell and a warm pungent taste. They are used in cakes, incrusted with sugar, and distilled with spirituous liquors. 3166
CARBON, n. Pure charcoal; a simple body, black, brittle, light and inodorous. It is usually the remains of some vegetable body, from which all its volatile matter has been expelled by heat. When crystalized, it forms the diamond; and by means of a galvanic apparatus, it is found to be capable of fusion. 3166
CARBONACEOUS, a. Pertaining to charcoal. [See Carbonic.] 3167
CARBONADE, CARBONADO, n. In cookery, flesh, fowl or the like, cut across, seasoned and broiled on coals. 3167
CARBONADE, CARBONADO, v.t. To cut or hack. 3167
CARBONATE, v.t. In chimistry, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base; as the carbonate of lime; a carbonate of copper. 3167
CARBONATED, a. Combined with carbon. 3167
CARBONIC, a. Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The carbonic acid is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas, and cretaceous acid, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is disengaged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances. It is heavier than common air, and subsides into low places, vaults and wells. 3167
CARBONIFEROUS, a. Producing carbon, or coal. 3167
CARBONIZATION, n. The act or process of carbonizing. 3167
CARBONIZE, v.t. To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire; to expel from wood or other substance all volatile matter. 3167
CARBONIZED, pp. Converted into carbon or charcoal. 3167
CARBONOHYDROUS, a. Composed of carbon and hydrogen. 3167
CARBONOUS, a. Carbonous acid is carbon not fully saturated with oxygen. 3167
CARBONCLE, n. 3167
CARBUNCLED, a. Set with carbuncles; spotted. 3168
CARBUNCULAR, a. Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.
CARBUNCULATION, n. The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, by 3168
excessive heat or cold. 3168
CARBURET, n. A combination of carbon with a metal, earth or alkali. A combination of carbon with a simple inflammable or a metal. 3168
CARBURETED, a. Combined with carbon, or holding carbon in colution; as carbureted

hydrogen gas. Carbureted hydrogen consists of one prime equivalent of each. Carbureted hydrogen gas is called hydro-carbonate, being resolvable into carbonic acid and water, by combustion with oxygen. Carbureted is applied to gaseous compounds. Thus we say carbureted hydrogen, instead of carburet of hydrogen. 3168
CARCAJO, n. The glutton, a voracious carnivorous animal. 3168
CARCANET, n. A chain or collar of jewels. 3169
CARCASS, n. 3169
CARCASS, n. An iron case or hollow vessel, about the size of a bomb, of an oval figure, filled with combustible and other substances, as meal-powder, salt-peter, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, etc., to be thrown from a mortar into a town, to set fire to buildings. It has two or three apertures, from which the fire blazes, and the light sometimes serves as a direction in throwing shells. It is equipped with pistol-barrels, loaded with powder to the muzzle, which explode as the composition burns down to them. This instrument is probably named from the ribs of iron that form it, which resemble the ribs of a human carcass. 3169
CARCELAGE, n. Prison fees. 3169
CARCERAL, a. Belonging to a prison. 3169
CARCINOMA, n. A cancer; also, a turgesence of the veins of the eye. 3169
CARCINOMATOUS, a. Cancerous; like a cancer, or tending to it. 3169
CARD, n. 3169
CARD, v.i. To play much at cards; to gain. 3170
CARD, n. An instrument for combing, opening and breaking wool or flax, freeing it from the coarser parts, and from extraneous matter. It is made by inserting bent teeth of wire in a thick piece of leather, and nailing this to a piece of oblong board, to which a handle is attached. 3170
CARD, v.t. To comb, or open wool, flax, hemp, etc., with a card, for the purpose of cleansing it of extraneous matter, separating the coarser parts, and making it fine and soft for spinning. 3170
CARDAMINE, n. The plant, meadow cresses, or cuckow flower. 3170
CARDAMOM, n. A plant of the genus Amomum, and its seeds, a native of India. The seeds of this plant, which grow in a pod, have a warm aromatic flavor, and are used in medicine. 3170
CARDED, pp. Combed; opened; cleansed with cards. 3170
CARDER, n. One who cards wool; also, one who plays much at cards. 3170
CARDIAC, CARDIACAL, a. 3170
CARDIAC, n. A medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits. 3170
CARDIALGY, n. The heart-burn, a violent sensation of heat and acrimony in the upper or left orifice of the stomach, seemingly at the heart, but rising into the oesophagus. It is called also the cardiac passion. 3171
CARDINAL, a. Chief, principal, preeminent, or fundamental; as the cardinal virtues, which Pagans supposed to be justice, prudence, temperance and fortitude. 3171
CARDINAL, n. 3171
CARDINALATE, CARDINALSHIP, n. The office, rank or dignity of a cardinal. 3172
CARDINALIZE, v.t. To make a cardinal. 3172
CARDING, ppr. 3172
CARDING-MACHINE, n. A machine lately invented, for combing, breaking and cleansing wool and cotton. It consists of cylinders, thick set with teeth, and moved by the force of water, steam, etc. 3172
CARDIOID, n. An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart. 3172
CARDITE, n. Fossil or petrified shells of the genus Cardium. 3172
CARD-MAKER, n. A maker of cards. 3172
CARD-MATCH, n. A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur. 3172
CARDOON, n. A species of Cynara, resembling the artichoke, but larger. 3172
CARD-TABLE, n. The table appropriated to the use of gamesters, or used for playing cards on. 3172
CARE, n. 3172
CARE, v.t. 3173
CARE-CRAZED, a. [care and craze.] Broken or disordered by care, or solicitude; as a care-crazed mother. 3173
CARE-DEFYING, a. Bidding defiance to care. 3173

CARE-DEFYING, a. Bidding defiance to care. 3174
CARE-TUNED, a. Tuned by care; mournful. 3174
CARE-WOUNDED, a. Wounded with care. 3174
CAREEN, v.t. In sea language, to heave or bring a ship to lie on one side, for the purpose of calking, repairing, cleansing, or paying over with pitch, the other side. 3174
CAREEN, v.i. To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail. 3174
CAREENED, pp. Laid on one side; inclined. 3174
CAREENING, ppr. Heaving down on one side; inclining. 3174
CAREENING, n. The act of heaving down on one side, as a ship. 3174
CAREER, n. 3174
CAREER, v.i. To move or run rapidly. 3174
CAREERING, pp. Running or moving with speed. 3175
CAREFUL, a. [See Care.] 3175
CAREFULLY, adv. 3175
CAREFULNESS, n. 3176
CARELESS, a. [care and less. See Loose.] 3176
CARELESSLY, adv. In a careless manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern. 3176
CARELESSNESS, n. Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; manner without care. 3177
CARENTANE, n. A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.
CARESS, v.t. To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle; to embrace 3177
with tender affection; as a parent a child. 3177
CARESS, n. An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection; an embracing with tenderness; as conjugal caresses. 3177
CARESSED, pp. Treated or embraced with affection. 3177
CARESSING, ppr. Treating with endearment, or affection. 3177
CARET, n. In writing, this mark ^, which shows that something, omitted in the line, is interlined above, or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place. 3177
CARGASON, n. A cargo; which see. 3177
CARGO, n. The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandize, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel. The lading within the hold is called the inboard cargo, in distinction from horses, cattle and other things carried on deck. The person employed by a merchant to proceed with, oversee and dispose of the lading, is called a supercargo. 3177
CARGOOSE, n. A fowl belonging to the genus Colymbus, called the crested diver. The cheeks and throat are surrounded with a long pendant ruff, of a bright tawny color, edged with black. The breast and belly are of a silvery white. It weighs two pounds and a half.
CARIATED, a. Carious. [See Carious.] 3177 3177
CARIBOO, n. A quadruped of the stag kind. 3177
CARICA, n. The papaw, a tree bearing a fleshy fruit of the size of a small melon. 3178
CARICATURE, n. A figure or description in which beauties are concealed and blemishes exaggerated, but still bearing a resemblance to the object. 3178
CARICATURE, v.t. To make or draw a caricature; to represent as more ugly than the life. 3178
CARICATURIST, n. One who caricatures others. 3178
CARICOGRAPHY — CART-WRIGHT 3179
CARICOGRAPHY, n. A description of the plants of the genus Carex or sedge. 3179
CARICOUS, a. Resembling a fig an epithet given to tumors that resemble a fig, such as occur often in the piles. 3179
CARIES, n. The corruption or mortification of a bone; an ulcerated bone. 3179
CARILLON, n. A little bell. Also, a simple air in music, adapted to the performance of small bells or clocks. [See Carol.] 3179
CARINATE, CARINATED, a. In botany, shaped like the keel of a ship; having a longitudinal prominency on the back like a keel; applied to a calyx, leaf or nectary. 3179
CARINTHIN, n. A mineral from Carinthia, regarded as a variety of hornblend. 3179

CARIOSITY, n. [See Caries.] Mortification, or ulceration of a bone. 3179
CARIOUS, a. Mortified; corrupted; ulcerated; as a bone. 3179
CARK, n. Care; anxiety; concern; solicitude; distress. 3179
CARK, v.i. To be careful, anxious, solicitous, concerned. 3179
CARKING, pp. Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety. 3179
CARLE, n. 3179
CARLE, v.i. To act like a churl. 3179
CARLINE, CAROLINE, n. A silver coin in Naples. 3180
CARLINE, CARLING, n. A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft, from one deck beam to another, directly over the keel, serving as a foundation for the body of the ship. On these rest the ledges, on which the planks of the deck are made fast. 3180
CARLINE-THISTLE, n. A genus of plants growing in the south of France, and one a native of Great Britain. 3180
CARLISH, CARLISHNESS. [See Churlish.] 3180
CARLOCK, n. A sort of isinglass from Russia, made of the sturgeons bladder, and used in clarifying wine. 3180
CARLOT, n. A countryman. [See Carle.] 3180
CARLOVINGIAN, a. Pertaining to Charlemagne; as the Carlovingian race of kings. 3180
CARMAN, n. [car and man.] A man whose employment is to drive a cart, or to convey goods and other things in a cart. 3180
CARMELIN, CARMELITE, a. Belonging to the order of Carmelites. 3180
CARMELITE, n. [from Mount Carmel.] 3180
CARMINATIVE, n. A medicine, which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies. 3181
CARMINE, n. A powder or pigment, of a beautiful red or crimson color, bordering on purple, and used by painters in miniature, though rarely, on account of its great price. It is prepared by dissolving cochineal in an alkaline lye, and precipitating it by alum. 3181
CARNAGE, n. 3181
CARNAL, a. 3181
CARNALIST, n. One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites. 3181
CARNALITE, n. A worldly-minded man. 3181
CARNALITY, n. 3182
CARNALIZE, v.t. To make carnal; to debase to carnality. 3182
CARNALLY, adv. In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; in a manner to gratify the flesh or sensual desire. Leviticus 18:20; Romans 8:6. 3182
CARNAL-MINDED, a. Worldly-minded. 3182
CARNAL-MINDEDNESS, n. Grossness of mind. 3182
CARNATION, n. 3182
CARNATIONED, a. Made like carnation color. 3182
CARNELIAN, n. A siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony, of a deep red, flesh-red, or reddish white color. It is tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and used for seals. 3182
CARNEOUS, a. Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh. 3182
CARNEY, n. A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.
CARNIFICATION, n. A turning to flesh. 31833183
CARNIFY, v.i. To form flesh; to receive flesh in growth. 3183
CARNIVAL, CARNAVAL, n. The feast or season of rejoicing, before Lent, observed, in Catholic countries, with great solemnity, by feasts, balls, operas, concerts, etc. 3183
CARNIVORACITY, n. Greediness of appetite for flesh. 3183
CARNIVOROUS, a. Eating or feeding on flesh; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, etc. 3183
CARNOSITY, n. A little fleshy excrescence in the urethra, the neck of the bladder, etc.
CARNOUS, a. Fleshy. [See Carneous.] 31833183
CAROB, n. The carob-tree, Ceratonia siliqua, a native of Spain, Italy, and the Levant. It is an evergreen, growing in hedges, and producing long, flat, brown-colored pods, filled with

a mealy, succulent pulp, of a sweetish taste. In times of scarcity, these pods are eaten by poor people, but they are apt to cause griping and lax bowels. 3183
CAROCHE, n. A carriage of pleasure. 3183
CAROCHED, a. Placed in a caroche. 3183
CAROL, n. A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion; or a song in general. 3183
CAROL, v.i. To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity. 3183
CAROL, v.t. To praise or celebrate in song. 3183
CAROLINA, n. The name of two of the Atlantic States in North America, called North Carolina and South Carolina. 3184
CAROLING, n. A song of praise or devotion. 3184
CAROLINIAN, a. Pertaining to Carolina. 3184
CAROLINIAN, n. A native or inhabitant of Carolina. 3184
CAROMEL, n. The smell exhaled by sugar, at a calcining heat. 3184
CAROTID, a. The carotid arteries, in the body, are two arteries, the right and left, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head and brain. The ancients supposed drowsiness to be seated in these arteries. 3184
CAROUSAL, n. s as z. [See Carouse.] A feast or festival. 3184
CAROUSE, v.i. carouz. To drink hard; to guzzle. In the United States, it signifies also to be noisy, as bacchanalians. 3184
CAROUSE, n. A drinking match; a hearty drink or full draught of liquor; a noisy drinking match. 3184
CAROUSER, n. A drinker; a toper; a noisy reveler, or bacchanalian. 3184
CAROUSING, ppr. Drinking hard; reveling. 3184
CARP, v.i. Literally, to snap or catch at, or to pick. Hence, to censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason, or petulantly; followed by at. 3184
CARP, n. A fish, a species of cyprinus, an excellent fish for ponds. These fishes breed rapidly, grow to a large size, and live to a great age. 3185
CARPAL, a. Pertaining to the wrist. 3185
CARPATHIAN, a. Pertaining to the Carpates, a range of mountains between Poland, Hungary and Transylvania. 3185
CARPENTER, n. An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses, and of ships. Those who build houses are called house-carpenters, and those who build ships are called ship-carpenters. 3185
CARPENTRY, n. The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, in the construction of buildings; divided into house-carpentry and ship-carpentry. 3185
CARPER, n. One who carps; a caviler. 3185
CARPET, n. 3185
CARPET, v.t. To cover with a carpet; to spread with carpets. 3186
CARPETED, pp. Covered with a carpet. 3186
CARPETING, n. Cloth for carpets; carpets in general. 3186
CARPET-WALK, n. A walk on smooth turf. 3186
CARPING, ppr. Caviling; captious; censorious. 3186
CARPING, n. The act of caviling; a cavil; unreasonable censure. 3186
CARPINGLY, adv. Captiously; in a carping manner. 3186
CARPMEALS, n. A kind of coarse cloth made in the North of England. 3186
CARPOLITE, n. Petrified fruits, of which the most remarkable are nuts converted into silex. 3186
CARPOLOGIST, n. One who describes fruits. 3186
CARPOLOGY, n. A description of fruits. 3186
CARPUS, n. The wrist, but not an English word. 3186
CARRAWAY, n. A kind of apple. 3186
CARRIABLE, a. That may be carried. 3186
CARRIAGE, n. 3187
CARRIBOO. [See Cariboo.] 3187
CARRICK-BEND, n. [See Carry.] 3187
CARRION, n. 3188

CARRION, a. Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses; feeding on carrion, as a carrion-crow. 3188
CARRONADE, n. A short piece of ordnance, having a large caliber, and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar. This species of cannon is carried on the upper works of ships, as the poop and forecastle, and is very useful in close engagements. 3188
CARROON, n. 3188
CARROT, n. An esculent root, of the genus Daucus, cultivated for the table and for cattle.
CARROTY, a. Like a carrot in color; an epithet given to red hair. 31883188
CARROWS, n. In Ireland, people who wander about and get their living by cards and dice; strolling gamesters. 3188
CARRY, v.t. 3188
CARRY, v.i. 3191
CARRYING, ppr. Bearing, conveying, removing, etc. 3192
CARRYING, n. A bearing, conveying, removing, transporting. 3192
CARRY-TALE, n. A tale-bearer. 3192
CART, n. 3192
CART, v.t. 3192
CARTAGE, n. The act of carrying in a cart, or the price paid for carting. 3193
CART-BOTE, n. In English law, wood to which a tenant is entitled for making and repairing carts and other instruments of husbandry. 3193
CARTED, pp. Borne or exposed in a cart. 3193
CART-HORSE, n. A horse that draws a cart. 3193
CARTING, ppr. Conveying or exposing in a cart. 3193
CARTING, n. The act of carrying in a cart. 3193
CART-JADE, n. A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only for the cart. 3193
CART-LOAD, n. A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it. 3193
CART-ROPE, n. A rope for binding hay, or other articles on a cart. 3193
CART-RUT, n. The cut or track of a cartwheel. [See Rut.] 3193
CART-TIRE, n. The tire, or iron bands, used to bind the wheels of a cart. 3193
CART-WAY, n. A way that is or may be passed with carts, or other wheel carriages. 3193
CART-WHEEL, n. The wheel of a cart. 3193
CART-WRIGHT, n. An artificer who makes carts. 3193
CARTEL — CASTLING 3195
CARTEL, n. 3195
CARTEL, v.i. To defy. 3195
CARTER, n. The man who drives a cart, or whose occupation is to drive a cart. 3195
CARTESIAN, a. Pertaining to the philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy, which taught the doctrine of vortexes round the sun and planets. 3195
CARTESIAN, n. One who adopts the philosophy of Des Cartes. 3195
CARTHAGINIAN, a. Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a celebrated city on the Northern Coast of Africa, about twelve miles from the modern Tunis. It was founded by the Phenicians, and destroyed by the Romans. 3195
CARTHAGINIAN, n. An inhabitant or native of Carthage. 3195
CARTHAMUS, n. The generic name of Bastard Saffron. [See Safflower.] 3195
CARTHUSIAN, n. One of an order of monks, so called from Chartreuse, the place of their institution. They are remarkable for their austerity. They cannot go out of their cells, except to church, nor speak to any person without leave. 3195
CARTILAGE, n. Gristle; a smooth, solid, elastic substance, softer than bone, of a pearly color and homogeneous texture, without cells or cavities. It is invested with a particular membrane called perichondrium, which in the articular cartilages, is a reflexion of the synovial membrane. 3196
CARTILAGINOUS, a. 3196
CARTOON, n. In painting, a design drawn on strong paper, to be afterward calked through and transferred on the fresh plaster of a wall, to be painted in fresco. Also, a design colored for working in Mosaic, tapestry, etc. 3196

CARTOUCH, n. 3196
CARTRIDGE, n. [a corruption of cartouch.] A case of pasteboard or parchment, holding the charge of powder or powder and balls, for a cannon, mortar, musket or pistol. The cartridges for small arms, prepared for battle, contain the powder and ball; those for cannon and mortars are made of paste-board, or tin. Cartridges, without balls, are called blank cartridges. 3197
CARTRIDGE-BOX, n. A case, usually of wood, covered with leather, with cells for cartridges. It is worn upon a belt thrown over the left shoulder, and hangs a little below the pocket-hole on the right side. 3197
CARTULARY, n. A register-book, or record, as of a monastery. Blackstone writes it chartulary; and primarily it signifies the officer who has the care of charters and other public papers. 3197
CARUCATE, n. As much land as one team can plow in the year. 3197
CARUNCLE, n. 3197
CARUNCULAR, a. In the form of a caruncle. 3197
CARUNCULATED, a. Having a fleshy excrescence, or soft fleshy protuberance. 3197
CARVE, v.t. 3197
CARVE, v.t. 3198
CARVE, n. A carucate. 3198
CARVED, pp. Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving. 3198
CARVEL, n. [See Caravel.] The urtica marina, or sea blubber. 3198
CARVER, n. 3198
CARVING, ppr. Cutting, dividing, as meat; cutting in stone, wood or metal; apportioning; distributing. 3198
CARVING, n. The act of cutting, as meat; the act or art of cutting figures in wood or stone; sculpture; figures carved. 3199
CARYATES, CARYATIDES, n. In architecture, figures of women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, serving to support entablatures. The Athenians had been long at war with the Caryans; the latter being at length vanquished and their wives led captive, the Greeks, to perpetuate this event, erected trophies, in which figures of women, dressed in the Caryatic manner, were used to support entablatures. Other female figures were afterwards used in the same manner, but they were called by the same name. 3199
CARYATIC, a. Pertaining to the Caryans or Caryatides. 3199
CARYOPHYLLEOUS, n. Having five petals with long claws, in a tubular calyx; applied to flowers. 3199
CARYOPHYLLOID, n. A species of mica, the scales of which are concentric and perpendicular. 3199
CASARCA, n. A fowl of the genus Anas, called also ruddy-goose, larger than a mallard, found in Russia and Siberia. 3199
CASCABEL, n. The knob or pummelion of a cannon. 3199
CASCADE, n. A waterfall; a steep fall or flowing of water over a precipice, in a river or natural stream; or an artificial fall in a garden. The word is applied to falls that are less than a cataract. 3199
CASCALHO, n. In Brazil, a deposit of pebbles, gravel and sand in which the diamond is usually found. 3199
CASE, n. 3200
CASE, v.t. 3200
CASE, n. Literally, that which falls, comes, or happens; an event. Hence, the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; as, make the case your own; this is the case with my friend; this is his present case. 3200
CASE, v.i. To put cases. 3201
CASED, pp. Covered with a case. 3201
CASE-HARDEN, v.t. To harden the outer part or superficies, as of iron, by converting it into steel. This may be done by putting the iron into an iron box, with a cement, and exposing it, for some hours, to a red heat. 3201

CASEIC, a. The caseic acid is the acid of cheese, or a substance so called, extracted from cheese. 3201
CASE-KNIFE, n. A large table knife, often kept in a case. 3201
CASEMATE, n. 3201
CASEMENT, n. 3202
CASEOUS, a. Like cheese; having the qualities of cheese. 3202
CASERN, n. A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the rampart, containing each two beds. 3202
CASESHOT, n. Musket balls, stones, old iron, etc., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon. 3202
CASE-WORM, n. A worm that makes itself a case. 3202
CASH, n. Money; primarily, ready money, money in chest or on hand, in bank or at command. It is properly silver and gold; but since the institution of banks, it denotes also bank notes equivalent to money. To pay in cash is opposed to payment in goods, commodities, or labor, as in barter. 3202
CASH, v.t. 3202
CASH, v.t. To discard. 3203
CASH-ACCOUNT, n. An account of money received, paid, or on hand. 3203
CASH-BOOK, n. A book in which is kept a register or account of money. 3203
CASH-KEEPER, n. One entrusted with the keeping of money. 3203
CASHEW-NUT, n. A tree of the West-Indies, Anacardium, bearing a kidney-shaped nut. The fruit is as large as an orange, and full of an acid juice, which is often used to make punch. To the apex of this fruit grows a nut, of the size of a hares kidney, the shell of which is hard, and the kernel, which is sweet, is covered with a thin film. 3203
CASHIER, n. One who has charge of money; as cash-keeper. In a banking institution, the cashier is the officer who superintends the books, payments and receipts of the bank. He also signs or countersigns the notes, and superintends all the transactions, under the order of the directors. 3203
CASHIER, v.t. 3203
CASHIERED, pp. Dismissed; discarded; annulled. 3203
CASHIERER, n. One who rejects discards or breaks; as a cashierer of monarchs. 3203
CASHIERING, ppr. Discarding; dismissing from service. 3204
CASHOO, n. The juice or gum of a tree in the East Indies. 3204
CASING, ppr. Covering with a case. 3204
CASING, n. 3204
CASK, n. A head-piece; a helmet; a piece of defensive armor, to cover and protect the head and neck, in battle. 3204
CASK, n. A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, heading and hoops. This is a general term comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, etc. 3204
CASKET, n. 3204
CASPIAN, a. An epithet given to a large lake between Persia and Astracan, called the Caspian Sea. 3204
CASS, v.t. To quash; to defeat; to annul. 3204
CASSADA, CASSAVI, n. A plant, of the genus Jatropha, of different species. The roots of the manihot or bitter cassada, and of the janipha, are made into a kind of bread which serves for food to the natives of Africa and the West Indies, and they are also roasted and eaten like potatoes. They yield also a great quantity of starch, which the Brasilians export in small lumps under the name of tapioca. 3205
CASSAMUNAIR, n. An aromatic vegetable brought from the east. 3205
CASSATE, v.t. To vacate, annul, or make void. 3205
CASSATION, n. The act of annulling. In France there is a court of Cassation. 3205
CASSIA, n. A genus of plants of many species, among which are the fistula, or purging cassia, and the senna. The former is a native of Egypt and both Indies; the latter is a native of Persia, Syria and Arabia. The latter is a shrubby plant, the leaves of which are much used in medicine. The purging cassia is the pulp of the pods, and is a gentle

laxative. 3205
CASSIDONY, n. A species of plant, Gnaphalium, cotton-weed, cudweed or goldylocks; also, Lavandula stoechas or French lavender. 3205
CASSIMER, n. A thin twilled woolen cloth. 3205
CASSINO, n. A game at cards. 3205
CASSIOBURY, n. A species of plant, of the genus Cassine, of which the most remarkable species is the Yapon of the Southern States of America. The berries are of a beautiful red color. 3205
CASSIOPEIA, n. A constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, situated near to Cepheus, as the fabulous Cassiopeia was wife to Cepheus, king of Ethiopia. It contains fifty five stars. 3206
CASSITERIA, n. A kind of crystals which appear to have an admixture of tin. The color is brown or whitish. 3206
CASSOCK, n. A robe or gown worn over the other garments, particularly by the clergy. A close garment, now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns. 3206
CASSOCKED, a. Clothed with a cassock. The cassockd huntsman. 3206
CASSONADE, n. Cask-sugar; sugar not refined. 3206
CASSOWARY, n. A large fowl of the genus Struthio, nearly as large as the ostrich, but its legs are thicker and stronger in proportion. The wings are so small as not to appear, being hid under the feathers. The head is armed with a helmet of horny substance, consisting of plates one over another. It runs with great rapidity, outstripping the swiftest racer. It is now arranged in a separate genus, Casuarius. 3206
CAST, v.t. pret. And pp. cast. 3206
CAST, v.i. 3210
CAST, n. 3210
CASTALIAN, a. Pertaining to Castalia, a cool spring on Parnassus, sacred to the muses; as Castalian fount. 3212
CASTANET, n. An instrument of music formed of small concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, placed together, fastened to the thumb and beat with the middle finger. This instrument is used by the Spaniards, Moors and Bohemians, as an accompaniment to their dances, sarabands and guitars. 3212
CASTAWAY, n. That which is thrown away. A person abandoned by God, as unworthy of his favor; a reprobate. 1 Corinthians 9:27. 3212
CASTAWAY, a. Rejected; useless; of no value. 3212
CASTED, pp. For cast, is not in use. 3212
CASTELLAN, n. A governor or constable of a castle. In Poland, the name of a dignity or charge; a kind of lieutenant of a province, commanding part of a palatinate under a palatine. The castellans are senators, of the lower class, sitting, in the diets, on low seats behind the palatines. 3212
CASTELLANY, n. [See Castle.] The lordship belonging to a castle; or the extent, of its land and jurisdiction. 3212
CASTELLATED, a. 3213
CASTELLATION, n. The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle. 3213
CASTER, n. 3213
CASTIGATE, v.t. To chastise; to punish by stripes; to correct; to chasten; to check. 3213
CASTIGATED, pp. Punished; corrected. 3213
CASTIGATING, ppr. Punishing; correcting; chastising. 3213
CASTIGATION, n. 3213
CASTIGATOR, n. One who corrects. 3214
CASTIGATORY, a. Tending to correction; corrective; punitive. 3214
CASTIGATORY, n. An engine formerly used to punish and correct arrant scolds, called also a ducking stool, or trebucket. 3214
CASTILE-SOAP, n. A kind of pure, refined soap. 3214
CASTILIAN, a. Pertaining to Castile in Spain. 3214
CASTILIAN, n. An inhabitant or native of Castile in Spain. 3214

CASTING, ppr. Throwing; sending; computing; calculating; turning; giving a preponderancy; deciding; running, or throwing into a mold to give shape. [See Cast.] 3214
CASTING, n. 3214
CASTING-NET, n. A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left. 3214
CASTING-VOTE, CASTING-VOICE, n. The vote of a presiding officer, in an assembly or council, which decides a question, when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided between the affirmative and negative. 3214
CASTLE, n. 3214
CASTLE, v.t. In the game of chess, to cover the king with a castle, by a certain move. 3215
CASTLE-BUILDER, n. One who forms visionary schemes. 3215
CASTLE-BUILDER, n. The act of building castles in the air. 3215
CASTLE-CROWNED, a. Crowned with a castle. 3215
CASTLED, a. Furnished with castles; as a castled elephant. 3215
CASTLE-GUARD, n. A feudal tenure, or knight service, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time. 3215
CASTLERY, n. The government of a castle. 3215
CASTLET, n. A small castle. 3215
CASTLE-WARD, n. An imposition laid upon subjects dwelling within a certain distance of a castle, for the purpose of maintaining watch and ward in the castle. 3215
CASTLING, n. An abortion or abortive. 3215
CASTOR — CATERPILLAR 3216
CASTOR, n. 3216
CASTORIN, CASTORINE, n. An animal principle discovered in castor, and prepared by boiling castor in six times its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquor. From this is deposited the Castorin. 3216
CASTOR-OIL, n. The oil of the Ricinus, or Palma Christi, a plant of the West Indies, which grows to the highth of twenty feet, in one season. The oil is obtained from the nuts or seeds by expression or decoction. That obtained by decoction is preferred, as less liable to become rancid, being free from the mucilage and acrid matter, which is mixed with the oil when expressed. It is a mild cathartic. 3216
CASTRAMETATION, n. The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.
CASTRATE, v.t. 3216 3216
CASTRATED, pp. Gelded; emasculated; purified from obscene expressions. 3217
CASTRATING, ppr. Gelding; taking away the obscene parts of a writing. 3217
CASTRATION, n. The act of gelding; the act or practice of making eunuchs; the act of taking away the obscene parts of a writing; the act of taking out a leaf or sheet of a book. In botany, the cutting off of the anthers, or tops of the stamens of flowers, before the ripening of the pollen. 3217
CASTRATO, n. A male person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice for a singer. 3217
CASTREL, KESTREL, n. A kind of hawk, resembling the lanner in shape and the hobby in size. 3217
CASTRENSIAN, a. Belonging to a camp. 3217
CASUAL, a. 3217
CASUALLY, adv. Accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance. 3218
CASUALNESS, n. Accidentalness; the quality of being casual. 3218
CASUALTY, n. 3218
CASUIST, n. One who studies and resolves cases of conscience. 3218
CASUIST, v.i. To play the part of a casuist. 3218
CASUISTIC, CASUISTICAL, a. Relating to cases of conscience, or to cases of doubtful propriety. 3218
CASUISTRY, n. The science or doctrine of cases of conscience; the science of resolving cases of doubtful propriety, or of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a

man may do, by rules and principles drawn from the scriptures, from the laws of society, or from equity and natural reason. 3218
CAT, n. 3219
CATAMOUNT, n. Cat of the mountain, the wild cat. 3219
CAT-BLOCK, n. A two or three fold block with an iron strop and large hook, used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head. 3219
CAT'S-EYE, n. Sun-stone, a subspecies of quartz, called in Latin oculus cati or onycopalus, from its white zones or rings like onyx, and its variable colors like opal. It is very hard and semitransparent, and from certain points exhibits a yellowish radiation, or chatoyant appearance, somewhat resembling a cats eye. 3220
CAT-EYED, a. Having eyes like a cat. 3220
CAT-FISH, n. A species of the Squalus, or shark. The cat-fish of the N. American rivers is a species of Cottus, or bull-head. 3220
CAT'S-FOOT, n. A plant of the genus Glechoma, ground ivy, or gill. 3220
CAT-GUT, n. The intestines of sheep or lambs, dried and twisted together, used as strings for violins and other instruments, and for other purposes. Great quantities are imported from Lyons and Italy. 3220
CAT-HARPINGS, n. Ropes serving to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts behind their respective yards, to tighten the shrouds and give more rom to draw in the yards, when the whip is close hauled. 3220
CAT-HEAD, n. A strong beam projecting horizontally horizontally over a ships bows, carrying two or three sheaves, about which a rope called the cat-fall passes, and communicates with the cat-block. 3220
CAT'S-HEAD, n. A kind of apple. 3220
CAT-MINT, n. A plant of the genus Nepeta, so called because cats eat it. 3220
CAT'S-PAW, n. 3220
CAT-SALT, n. A sort of salt beautifully granulated, formed out of the bittern or leach-brine, used for making hard soap. 3221
CATSILVER, n. A fossil, a species of mica. 3221
CAT-TAIL, n. 3221
CATABAPTIST, n. One who opposes baptism. 3221
CATACAUSTIC, a. Catacaustic curves, in geometry, are that species of caustic curves, which are formed by reflection. 3221
CATACHRESIS, n. An abuse of a trope or of words; a figure in rhetoric, when one word is abusively put for another, or when a word is too far wrested from its true signification; as, a voice beautiful to the ear. 3221
CATACHRESTTIC, CATACHRESTICAL, a. Belonging to a catachresis; forced; far-fetched; wrested from its natural sense. 3221
CATACHRESTICALLY, adv. In a forced manner. 3221
CATACLYSM, n. A deluge, or overflowing of water; particularly, the flood in Noahs days.
CATACOMB, n. A cave, grotto or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead. It is said to have been originally applied to the chapel of St. Sebastian in Rome, where the ancient Roman Calendars say, the body of St. Peter was deposited. It is now applied to a vast number of subterraneous sepulchers, about three miles from Rome, in the Appian way; supposed to be the cells and caves in which the primitive Christians concealed themselves, and in which were deposited the bodies of the primitive martyrs. These are visited by devout people, and relics are taken from them, baptized by the Pope and dispersed through Catholic countries. Each catacomb is three feet broad and eight or ten high; along the side walls are sepulchral niches, closed with thick tiles or pieces of marble. Catacombs are found also at Naples and in other places. 3221 3222
CATACOUSTICS, n. That part of acoustics or the doctrine of sounds, which treats of reflected sounds. But the distinction is deemed of little use. 3222
CATADIOPTRIC, CATADIOPTRICAL, a. Reflecting light. 3222
CATADUPE, n. A cataract or waterfall. 3222
CATAGMATIC, a. That has the quality of consolidating broken parts; promoting the union

of fractured bones. 3222
CATAGRAPH, n. The first draught o a picture; also, a profile. 3222
CATALECTIC, a. Pertaining to metrical composition, or to measure. 3222
CATALEPSIS, CATALEPSY, n. A sudden suppression of motion and sensation, a kind of apoplexy, in which the patient is speechless, senseless, and fixed in one posture, with his eyes open, without seeing or understanding. The word is applied also to a retention of the breath or of the humors, and to the interception of the blood by bandages. 3222
CATALEPTIC, a. Pertaining to catalepsy. 3223
CATALOGIZE, v.t. To insert in a catalogue. 3223
CATALOGUE, n. A list or enumeration of the names of men or things disposed in a certain order, often in alphabetical order; as a catalogue of the students of a college, or of books, or of the stars. 3223
CATALOGUE, v.t. To make a list of. 3223
CATALPA, n. A large tree of Carolina and the South, which in blossom has a beautiful appearance. It belongs to the genus Bignonia, or trumpet flower. 3223
CATALYSIS, n. Dissolution. 3223
CATAMENIAL, a. Pertaining to the catamenia, or menstrual discharges. 3223
CATAMITE, n. A boy kept for unnatural purposes. 3223
CATAPASM, n. A dry powder for sprinkling the body. 3223
CATAPELT, CATAPULT, n. A military engine used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, darts and arrows upon an enemy. Some of these would throw a stone of a hundred pounds weight. 3223
CATAPELTIC, a. Pertaining to the catapelt. As a noun, the catapelt. 3223
CATAPHONICS, n. The doctrine of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics. 3223
CATAPHRACT, n. 3223
CATAPLASM, n. A poultice; a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body, to excite or repel heat, or to relax the skin, etc. When mustard is an ingredient, it is called a sinapism. 3224
CATAPUCE, n. The herb spurge. 3224
CATARACT, n. 3224
CATARRH, n. catar. A defluxion, or increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces and bronchiae, with fever, sneezing cough, thirst, lassitude and loss of appetite, and sometimes an entire loss of taste; called also a cold, coryza. An epidemic catarrh is called Influenza. 3224
CATARRHAL, CATARRHOUS, a. Pertaining to catarrh, produced by it or attending it; as a catarrhal fever. 3224
CATASTERISM, n. A constellation, or a placing among the stars. 3224
CATASTROPHE, CATASTROPHY, n. 3225
CATCALL, n. A squeaking instrument, used in play-houses to condemn plays. 3225
CATCH, v.t. 3225
CATCH, v.i. 3226
CATCHABLE, a. That may be caught. 3227
CATCHER, n. One who catches; that which catches, or in which any thing is caught. 3227
CATCH-FLY, n. A plant of the genus Lychnis; campion. 3227
CATCHING, ppr. Seizing; taking hold; ensnaring; entangling. 3227
CATCHING, a. Communicating, or that may be communicated, by contagion; infectious; as, a disease is catching. 3227
CATCHPENNY, n. Something worthless, particularly a book or pamphlet, adapted to the popular taste, and intended to gain money in market. 3227
CATCH-POLL, n. A bailiffs assistant, so called by way of reproach. 3227
CATCHUP, CATSUP, n. A liquor extracted from mushrooms, used as a sauce. 3227
CATCH-WORD, n. Among printers, the word placed at the bottom of each page, under the last line, which is to be inserted as the first word on the following page. 3227
CATE, n. [See Cates.] 3227
CATECHETICAL, a. [See Catechise.] 3228

CATECHETICALLY, adv. By question and answer; in the way of oral instruction. 3228
CATECHISE, v.t. 3228
CATECHISED, pp. Instructed. 3228
CATECHISER, n. One who catechises; one who instructs by question and answer, and particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion. 3228
CATECHISING, ppr. Instructing in rudiments or principles. 3228
CATECHISM, n. 3228
CATECHIST, n. One who instructs viva voice, or by question and answer; a catechiser; one appointed by the church to instruct in the principles of religion. 3229
CATECHISTIC, CATECHISTICAL, a. Pertaining to a catechist, or catechism. 3229
CATECHU, n. Terra Japonica, a dry extract, or brown astringent substance, obtained by decoction and evaporation from a species of Mimosa in India. It consists chiefly of tannin.
CATECHUMEN, n. One who is in the first rudiments of Christianity; one who is receiving instruction and preparing himself for baptism. These were anciently the children of believing parents, or pagans not fully initiated in the principles of the Christian religion. They were admitted to this state by the imposition of hands, and the sign of the cross. 3229
CATECHUMENICAL, a. Belonging to catechumens. 32293229
CATECHUMENIST, n. A catechumen. 3229
CATEGORICAL, a. 3229
CATEGORY, n. In logic, a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under a genus. The school philosophers distributed all the objects of our thoughts and ideas into genera or classes. Aristotle made ten categories, viz. Substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation and habit. 3229
CATENARIAN, CATENARY, a. Relating to a chain; like a chain. The catenarian curve, in geometry, is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension, whether the points are horizontal or not. 3230
CATENATE, v.t. To chain, or rather to connect in a series of links or ties. 3230
CATENATION, n. Connection of links, union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection. [See Concatenation.] 3230
CATER, v.i. To provide food; to buy or procure provisions; followed by for; as, to cater for the sparrow. 3230
CATER, n. A provider. [See Caterer.] 3230
CATER, n. The four of cards or dice; so written for Fr. quatre. 3230
CATER-COUSIN, n. A quaere-cousin, a remote relation. 3230
CATERER, n. A provider, buyer or purveyor of provision. 3230
CATERESS, n. A woman who caters; a female provider of food. 3230
CATERPILLAR, n. The colored and often hairy larva of the lepidopterous insects. This term is also applied to the larvas of other insects, such as the Tenthredo, or saw-fly; but is more generally confined to the lepidopters. Caterpillars are produced immediately from the egg; they are furnished with several pairs of feet, and have the shape and appearance of a worm. They contain the embryo of the perfect insect, inclosed within a muscular envelop, which is thrown off, when the insect enters the nymph or chrysalis state, in which it remains for sometime as if inanimate. It then throws off its last envelop, and emerges a perfect insect. Caterpillars generally feed on leaves or succulent vegetables, and are sometimes very destructive. 3230
CATERPILLAR-EATER — CAVERN 3232
CATERPILLAR-EATER, n. A worm bred in the body of a caterpillar, which eats it. 3232
CATERWAUL, v.i. To cry or wall, as cats in rutting time; to make a harsh offensive noise.
CATERWAULING, n. The cry of cats; a harsh disagreeable noise or cry. 32323232
CATTERY, n. The place where provisions are deposited. 3232
CATES, n. Delicious food or viands; dainties. 3232
CATH-ARIST, n. One who pretends to more purity than others possess. 3232
CATHARTIC, CATHARTICAL, a. Purging; cleansing the bowels; promoting evacuations by stool; purgative. 3232

CATHARTIC, n. A medicine that promotes alvine discharges, and thus cleanses the stomach and bowels; a purge; a purgative. 3232
CATHARTICALNESS, n. The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels. 3232
CATHEDRAL, n. The see or seat of a bishop; the principal church in a diocese. 3232
CATHEDRAL, a. 3232
CATHEDRATED, a. Relating to the authority of the chair or office of a teacher. 3233
CATHETER, n. In surgery, a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced into the bladder, to draw off the urine when the natural discharge is suppressed; also, a sound to search for the stone, or a bougie made of silver or elastic gum. 3233
CATHETUS, n. In geometry, a line or radius, falling perpendicularly on another line or surface; as the two sides of a right-angled triangle. 3233
CATHOLIC, a. 3233
CATHOLIC, n. A papist. 3234
CCATHOLICISM, n. 3234
CATHOLICIZE, v.i. To become a catholic. 3234
CATHOLICLY, adv. Generally; in a catholic manner. 3234
CATHOLICNESS, n. Universality. 3234
CATHOLICON, n. A remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy; a remedy supposed to be efficacious in purging away all humors; a panacea; a kind of soft purgative electuary so called. 3234
CATILINISM, n. The practices of Catiline, the Roman conspirator; conspiracy. 3234
CATKIN, n. In botany, a species of calyx or rather of inflorescence, from a common chaffy gemmaceous receptacle, or consisting of many chaffy scales ranged along a stalk, slender as a thread, which is the common receptacle, as in hazle, birch, oak, willow, poplar, etc.; so called from its resemblance to a cats tail. 3234
CAT-LIKE. a. Resembling a cat. 3234
CATLING, n. 3235
CATONIAN, a. Pertaining to or resembling Cato, the Roman, who was remarkable for his severity of manners; grave; severe; inflexible. 3235
CATOPTER, CATOPTRON, n. An optical glass or instrument. 3235
CATOPTRIC, CATOPTRICAL, a. [See Catoptrics.] Relating to catoptries, or vision by reflection. 3235
CATOPTRICS, n. That part of optics which explains the properties of reflected light, and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies. 3235
CATOPTROMANCY, n. A species of divination among the ancients, which was performed by letting down a mirror into water, for a sick person to look at his face in it. If his countenance appeared distorted and ghastly, it was an ill omen; if fresh and healthy, it was favorable. 3235
CAT-PIPE, n. [See Catcall.] 3235
CATSUP, n. [See Catchup, Ketchup.] 3235
CATTLE, n. 3235
CAUCASIAN, CAUCASEAN, a. Pertaining to Mount Caucasus in Asia. 3236
CAUCUS, n. A word used in America to denote a meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party. The origin of the word is not ascertained. 3236
CAUDAL, a. Pertaining to a tail; or to the thread which terminates the seed of a plant.3236
CAUDATE, CAUDATED, 3236
CAUDEX, n. In botany, the stem of a tree. Linne uses the word for the stock which proceeds from a seed, one part ascending and forming the body above ground, the other descending and putting forth roots. 3236
CAUDLE, n. A kind of warm broth, a mixture of wine and other ingredients prepared for the sick. 3237
CAUDLE, v.t. To make or prepare caudle, or to dress with caudle. 3237
CAUF, n. A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water. 3237
CAUGHT, pret. and pp. of catch, pronounced caut. 3237

CAUK, CAWK, n. A name given by miners to certain specimens of the compact sulphate of baryte. These are of a white, gray or fawn color, often irregular in figure, but sometimes resembling a number of small convex lenses set in a ground. 3237
CAUKY, a. Pertaining to cauk; like cauk. 3237
CAUL, n. 3237
CAULESCENT, a. In botany, having a stem different from that which produces the flower; as a caulescent plant. Linne applies this term to the root also, as in cabbage and turnep.
CAULIFEROUS, a. In botany, having a stem or stalk. 3237 3237
CAULIFLOWER, n. A variety of Brassica or cabbage, well known and much esteemed.
CAULIFORM, a. Having the form of a stalk or of stems. 3238 3238
CAULINE, a. In botany, growing immediately on the stem, without the intervention of branches; as a cauline leaf, bulb, peduncle or scape. 3238
CAULK, [See Calk.] 3238
CAUPONATE, v.i. To keep a victualling house. 3238
CAUPONISE, v.t. To sell wine or victuals. 3238
CAUSABLE, a. [See Cause.] That may be caused, produced or effected. 3238
CAUSAL, a. [See Cause.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause. 3238
CAUSAL, n. In grammar, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces the reason. 3238
CAUSALITY, n. The agency of a cause; the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect. 3238
CAUSALLY, adv. According to the order or series of causes. 3238
CAUSALTY, n. Among miners, the lighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by washing. 3238
CAUSATION, n. The act of causing or producing; the act or agency by which an effect is produced. 3238
CAUSATIVE, a. That expresses a cause or reason; also, that effects as a cause. 3238
CAUSATIVELY, adv. In a causative manner. 3239
CAUSATOR, n. One who causes or produces an effect. 3239
CAUSE, n. s as z. 3239
CAUSE, v.t. 3240
CAUSE, v.i. To assign insufficient cause. 3240
CAUSED, pp. Produced; effected; brought about. 3240
CAUSELESS, a. 3240
CAUSELESSLY, adv. Without cause or reason. 3240
CAUSELESSNESS, n. The state of being causeless. 3241
CAUSER, n. He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced. 3241
CAUSEY, n. A way raised above the natural level of the ground, by stones, earth, timber, fascines, etc., serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, or as a mole to confine water to a pond or restrain it from overflowing lower ground. Most generally it is a way raised in a common road. 3241
CAUSIDICAL, a. Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits.
CAUSING, ppr. Producing; effecting; bringing into being. 3241 3241
CAUSTIC, CAUSTICAL, a. Burning; corroding; destroying the texture of animal flesh.
CAUSTIC, n. In medicine, any substance which applied to living animals, acts like fire, in corroding the part and dissolving its texture; an escharotic. [See Causticity.] 3241 3241
CAUSTICITY, n. The quality of acting like fire on animal matter, or the quality of combining with the principles of organized substances, and destroying their texture. This quality belongs to concentrated acids, pure alkalis, and some metallic salts. 3241
CAUTEL, n. Caution. 3241
CAUTELOUS, a. 3241
CAUTELOUSLY, adv. 3242
CAUTELOUSNESS, n. Cautiousness. 3242
CAUTERISM, n. The application of cautery. 3242
CAUTERIZATION, n. [See Cauterize.] In surgery, the act of burning or searing some

morbid part, by the application of fire. This is done by burning tow, cotton, moxa, Spanish wax, pyramidical pieces of linen, etc., or more generally by a hot iron. 3242
CAUTERIZE, v.t. To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh. 3242
CAUTERIZED, pp. Burnt or seared with a hot iron. 3242
CAUTERIZING, ppr. Burning, as with a hot iron. 3242
CAUTERIZING, n. The act of burning, as with a hot iron. 3242
CAUTERY, n. A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustic medicines that burn, corrode or destroy any solid part of an animal body. The burning by a hot iron is called actual cautery; that by caustic medicines, potential cautery. 3242
CAUTION, n. 3242
CAUTION, v.t. To give notice of danger; to warn; to exhort to take heed. 3243
CAUTIONARY, a. 3243
CAUTIONED, pp. Warned; previously admonished. 3243
CAUTIONER, n. In Scots law, the person who is bound for another, to the performance of an obligation. 3243
CAUTIONING, ppr. Warning; giving previous notice of danger. 3243
CAUTIONRY, n. In Scots law, the act of giving security for another, or the obligation by which one person becomes engaged as security for another, that he shall pay a sum of money or perform a deed. 3243
CAUTIOUS, a. Wary; watchful; careful to avoid evils; attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of measures, with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect. 3244
CAUTIOUSLY, adv. With caution; in a wary, scrupulous manner. 3244
CAUTIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger. 3244
CAVALCADE, n. A procession of persons on horseback; a formal, pompous march of horsemen and equipage, by way of parade, or to grace a triumph, the public entry of a person of distiction, etc. 3244
CAVALIER, n. 3244
CAVALIER, a. 3244
CAVALIERLY, adv. Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully. 3245
CAVALIERNESS, n. Haughtiness; a disdainful manner. 3245
CAVALRY, n. A body of military troops on horses; a general term, including light-horse, dragoons, and other bodies of men, serving on horseback. 3245
CAVATE, v.t. To dig out and make hollow; but superseded by excavate. 3245
CAVATINA, n. In music, a short air, without a return or second part, which is sometimes relieved by recitative. 3245
CAVAZION, n. In architecture, the underdigging or hollowing of the earth for the foundation of a building, or for cellarage; allowed to be the sixth part of the highth of the building. 3245
CAVE, n. A hollow place in the earth; a subterraneous cavern; a den. This may be natural or artificial. The primitive inhabitants of the earth, in many countries, lived in caves; and the present inhabitants of some parts of the earth, especially in the high northern latitudes, occupy caves, particularly in winter. 3245
CAVE, v.t. To make hollow. 3245
CAVE, v.i. To dwell in a cave. 3246
CAVEAT, n. 3246
CAVEAT, v.t. To enter a caveat. 3246
CAVEATING, n. In fencing, is the shifting the sword from one side of that of your adversary to the other. 3246
CAVEATOR, n. One who enters a caveat. 3246
CAVERN, n. A deep hollow place in the earth. In general, it differs from cave in greater depth, and in being applied most usually to natural hollows, or chasms. 3246
CAVERNED — CENSUAL 3247
CAVERNED, a. 3247

CAVERNOUS, a. Hollow; full of caverns. 3247
CAVERNULOUS, a. Full of little cavities; as cavernulous metal. 3247
CAVETTO, n. In architecture, a hollow member, or round concave molding, containing the quadrant of a circle; used as an ornament in cornices. 3247
CAVEZON, CAVESSON, n. A sort of nose-band, of iron, leather or wood, sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse to wring it, and thus to forward the suppling and breaking of him. 3247
CAVIAR, n. The roes of certain large fish, prepared and salted. The best is made from the roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, sevruga, and beluga, caught in the lakes of rivers of Russia. The roes are put into a bag with a strong brine, and pressed by wringing, and then dried and put in casks, or into cisterns, perforated at bottom, where they are pressed by heavy weights. The poorest sort is trodden with the feet. 3247
CAVIL, v.i. 3247
CAVIL, v.t. To receive or treat with objections. 3248
CAVIL, n. False or frivolous objections; also, a fallacious kind of reason, bearing some resemblance to truth, advanced for the sake of victory. 3248
CAVILER, n. One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a captious disputant. 3248
CAVILING, ppr. Raising frivolous objections. 3248
CAVILINGLY, adv. In a caviling manner. 3248
CAVILLATION, n. The act or practice of caviling, or raising frivolous objections. 3248
CAVILOUS, a. Captious; unfair in argument; apt to object without good reason. 3248
CAVILOUSLY, adv. In a cavilous manner; captiously. 3248
CAVILOUSNESS, n. Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections. 3248
CAVIN, n. In the military art, a hollow way or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops and facilitate their approach to a place. 3248
CAVITY, n. A hollow place; hollowness; an opening; as the cavity of the mouth or throat. This is a word of very general signification. 3248
CAVOLINITE, n. A newly discovered Vesuvain mineral, of a hexahedral form, occurring in the interior of calcarious balls, accompanied with garnets, idocrase, mica, and granular pyroxene, lining the cavity of the geode, etc. 3248
CAVY, n. A genus of quadrupeds, holding a middle place between the murine and leporine tribes. 3248
CAW, v.i. To cry like a crow, rook or raven. 3249
CAXOU, n. A chest of ores of any metal that has been burnt, ground and washed, and is ready to be refined. 3249
CAYMAN, n. An animal of the genus Lacerta, found in the West Indies, the alligator. 3249
CAZIC, CAZIQUE, n. The title of a king or chief among several tribes of Indians in America. 3249
CEASE, v.i. 3249
CEASE, v.t. To put a stop to; to put an end to. Cease this impious rage. [But in this use the phrase is generally elliptical,] 3250
CEASE, n. Extinction. 3250
CEASELESS, a. 3250
CEASELESSLY, adv. Incessantly; perpetually. 3250
CEASING, ppr. Stopping; ending; desisting; failing. 3250
CECCHN, n. A coin of Italy and Barbary. [See Zechin.] 3250
CECITY, n. Blindness. 3250
CEDAR, n. A tree. This name is given to different species of the juniper, and to a species of Pinus. The latter is that which is mentioned in scripture. It is an evergreen, grows to a great size, and is remarkable for its durability. 3250
CEDAR-LIKE, a. Resembling a cedar. 3250
CEDARN, a. Pertaining to the cedar. 3250
CEDE, v.t. 3250
CEDED, pp. Yielded; surrendered; given up. 3251

CEDING, ppr. Yielding; giving up. 3251
CEDRAT, n. A species of citron-tree. 3251
CEDRINE, a. Belonging to cedar. 3251
CEDRY, a. Having the color or properties of cedar. 3251
CEDUOUS, a. Fit to be felled. 3251
CEIL, v.t. To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building; or to cover the top or roof of a room. 3251
CEILED, pp. Overlaid with timber, or with plastering. 3251
CEILING, ppr. Covering the top of a room or building. 3251
CEILING, n. 3251
CELANDINE, n. A plant, swallow-wort, horned or prickly poppy, growing on old walls, among rubbish, and in waste places. The lesser celandine is called pile-wort, a species of Ranunculus. The name is also given to the Bocconia, a plant of the West Indies, called the greater tree-celandine. The true orthography would be Chelidine. 3252
CELATURE, n. 3252
CELEBRATE, v.t. 3252
CELEBRATED, pp. Praised; extolled; honored. 3252
CELEBRATING, ppr. Praising; honoring. 3252
CELEBRATION, n. 3252
CELEBRATOR, n. One who celebrates. 3253
CELEBRIOUS, a. Famous; renowned. 3253
CELEBRIOUSLY, adv. With praise or renown. 3253
CELEBRIOUSNESS, n. Fame; renown. 3253
CELEBRITY, n. 3253
CELERI. [See Celery.] 3253
CELE-RIAC, n. A variety of celery, called also the turnep-rooted celery. [See Celery.]3253
CELERITY, n. 3253
CELERY, n. A plant, a species of Apium cultivated for the table. 3254
CELESTIAL, a. 3254
CELESTIAL, n. An inhabitant of heaven. 3254
CELESTIALLY, adv. In a heavenly or transporting manner. 3254
CELESTIFY, v.t. To communicate something of a heavenly nature to any thing. 3254
CELESTIN, CELESTINE, n. In mineralogy, native sulphate of strontian, a mineral so named from its occasional delicate blue color. 3254
CELESTINS, n. A religious order, so named from Pope Celestin. They have ninety-six convents in Italy, and twenty-one in France. They rise two hours after midnight to say matins. They eat no flesh, except when sick, and fast often. Their habit is a white gown, a capuche and a black scapulary. 3254
CELIAC, a. Pertaining to the lower belly, or intestines. 3255
CELIBACY, n. An unmarried state; a single life. It is most frequently if not always applied to males, or to a voluntary single life. 3255
CELIBATE, n. A single life; celibacy; chiefly used when speaking of the single life of the Popish clergy. 3255
CELL, n. 3255
CELLAR, n. A room under a house or other building, used as a repository of liquors, provisions, and other stores for a family. 3255
CELLARAGE, n. A case of cabinet work, for holding bottles of liquors. 3255
CELLARIST, CELLARER, n. An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions; also, an officer in chapters, who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of distributing bread, wine, and money to canons, an account of their attendance in the choir. 3256
CELLIFEROUS, a. Bearing or producing cells. 3256
CELLULAR, a. Consisting of cells, or containing cells. 3256
CELLULIFEROUS, a. Bearing or producing little cells. 3256

CELSITUDE, n. Highth; elevation. 3256
CELT, n. One of the primitive inhabitants of the South of Europe. [see Celtic.] 3256
CELTIBERIAN, a. Pertaining to Celtiberia, and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, or Celts of the Iberus, a river in Spain. 3256
CELTIBERIAN, n. An inhabitant of Celtiberia. 3256
CELTIC, a. Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of the South and West of Europe, or to the early inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain and Britain. We say, Celtic nations; Celtic customs; Celtic origin. 3256
CELTIC, n. The language of the Celts. 3256
CELTICISM, n. The manners and customs of the Celts. 3256
CELTIS, n. The nettle-tree, of several species; among which are the australis or southern, a native of Africa and the South of Europe; the oriental, growing an Armenia and Taurica; and the western, growing in Virginia. 3256
CEMENT, n. 3257
CEMENT, v.t. To unite by the application of glutinous substances, by mortar which hardens, or other matter that produces cohesion of bodies. 3257
CEMENT, v.t. To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere. 3257
CEMENTATION, n. 3257
CEMENTATORY, a. Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly. 3257
CEMENTED, pp. United by cement; changed by cement; firmly united; consolidated. 3257
CEMENTER, n. The person or thing that cements. 3258
CEMENTING, ppr. Uniting by cement; changing by means of a cement; uniting closely; consolidating. 3258
CEMENTITIOUS, a. Having the quality of cementing. 3258
CEMETERY, n. A place where the dead bodies of human beings are buried. 3258
CENATORY, a. Pertaining or relating to supper. 3258
CENOBITE, n. One of a religious order, who live in a convent, or in community; in opposition to an anchoret, or hermit, who lives in solitude. 3258
CENOBITIC, CENOBITICAL, a. Living in community, as men belonging to a convent.
CENOBY, n. A place where person live in community. 3258 3258
CENOTAPH, n. An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person; a monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere. 3258
CENSE, n. 3258
CENSE, v.t. To perfume with odors from burning substances. 3258
CENSER, n. A vase or pan in which incense is burned. Among the Jews, a kind of chafing-dish, covered by a dome, and suspended by a chain, used to offer perfumes in sacrifices. 3258
CENSING, ppr. Perfuming with odors. 3258
CENSION, n. A rate, tax, or assessment. 3259
CENSOR, n. 3259
CENSORIAL, CENSORIAN, a. 3259
CENSORIOUS, a. 3259
CENSORIOUSLY, adv. In a censorious manner. 3259
CENSORIOUSNESS, n. 3259
CENSORSHIP, n. The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office. 3260
CENSUAL, a. Relating to, or containing a census; liable to be rated. 3260
CENSURABLE — CESAREAN 3261
CENSURABLE, a. [See Censure.] Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensibly; faulty; as a censurable person, or censurable conduct or writings. 3261
CENSURABLENESS, n. Blamableness; fitness to be censured. 3261
CENSURABLEY, adv. In a manner worthy of blame. 3261
CENSURE, n. 3261
CENSURE, v.t. 3261

CENSURE, v.i. To judge. 3261
CENSURED, pp. Blaming; finding fault with; condemning. 3262
CENSUS, n. 3262
CENT, n. 3262
CENTAGE, n. Rate by the cent or hundred. 3262
CENTAUR, n. 3262
CENTAURLIKE, a. Having the appearance of a centaur. 3263
CENTAURY, n. The name of a plant, and a genus of plants, of numerous species. The lesser centaury is a species of Gentiana. Centaury bears the popular names of knapweed, bluebottle, sultan, and star-thistle. 3263
CENTENARY, n. The number of a hundred; as a centenary of years. 3263
CENTENARY, a. Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred. 3263
CENTENNIAL, a. 3263
CENTER, n. 3263
CENTER, v.t. 3264
CENTER, v.i. 3264
CENTERED, pp. Collected to a point or center; fixed on a central point. 3264
CENTERING, ppr. Placing on the center; collecting to a point. 3264
CENTESIMAL, a. The hundredth. As a noun, the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetic of fractions. 3264
CENTESIMATION, n. A military punishment, for desertion, mutiny or the like, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution. 3264
CENTESM, n. The hundredth part of an integer or thing. 3264
CENTIFOLIOUS, a. Having a hundred leaves. 3264
CENTIGRADE, a. Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts; as a centigrade thermometer. 3265
CENTIGRAM, n. In French Measure, the hundredth part of a gram. [see Gram.] 3265
CENTILITER, n. The hundredth part of a liter, a little more than 6-10 of a cubic inch. 3265
CENTIMETER, n. In French measure, the hundredth part of a meter, rather more than 39-100 of an inch. English measure. 3265
CENTINODY, n. Knotgrass. 3265
CENTIPED, n. An insect having a hundred feet, but the term is applied to insects that have many feet, though not a hundred. Insects of this kind are called generically Scolopendra. In warm climates, some of them grow to the length of six inches or more, and their bite is poisonous. 3265
CENTIPEE, for centiped. 3265
CENTNER, n. In metallurgy and assaying, a docimastic hundred; a weight divisible first into a hundred parts, and then into smaller parts. The metallurgists use a weight divided into a hundred equal parts, each one pound; the whole they call a centner; the pound is divided into thirty-two parts or half ounces; the half ounce into two quarters, and each of these into two drams. But the assayers use different weights. With them a centner is one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned. 3265
CENTO, n. A composition formed by verses or passages from other authors, disposed in a new order. 3265
CENTRAL, a. Relating to the center; placed in the center or middle; containing the center, or pertaining to the parts near the center. 3265
CENTRALITY, n. The state of being central. 3266
CENTRALLY, adv. With regard to the center; in a central manner. 3266
CENTRIC, a. Placed in the center or middle. 3266
CENTRICALLY, adv. In a central position. 3266
CENTRICALNESS, n. Situation in the center. 3266
CENTRIFUGAL, a. Tending to recede from the center. The centrifugal force of a body, is that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve, tend to fly off from the axis of their motion, in a tangent to the periphery of the curve. 3266

CENTRIPETAL, a. Tending towards the center. Centripetal force is that force which draws or impels a body towards some point as a center; as in case of a planet revolving round the sun, the center of the system. [Note: The common accentuation of centrifugal and centripetal is artificial and harsh. The accent on the first and third syllables, as in circumpolar, would be natural and easy.] 3266
CENTUMVIR, n. One of a hundred and five judges, in ancient Rome, appointed to decide common causes among the people. 3266
CENTUMVIRAL, a. Pertaining to the centumvirs. 3266
CENTUPLE, a. A hundred fold. 3266
CENTUPLE, v.t. To multiply a hundred fold. 3266
CENTUPLICATE, v.t. To make a hundred fold. 3266
CENTURIAL, a. Relating to a century, or a hundred years; as a chanterelle sermon. 3267
CENTURIATE, v.t. To divide into hundreds. 3267
CENTURIATORS, CENTURIST, n. A historian who distinguishes time into centuries; as in the Universal Church History of Magdeburg. 3267
CENTURION, n. Among the Romans, a military officer who commanded a hundred men, a century or company of infantry, answering to the captain in modern armies. 3267
CENTURY, n. 3267
CONTZONTLI, n. The Mexican name of the Turdus Polyglottus, or mocking thrush. 3267
CEOL, Sax. A ship. This word is sometimes found prefixed to names. 3268
CEPHALALGIC, n. A medicine good for the headache. 3268
CEPHALALGY, n. The headache. 3268
CEPHALIC, a. Pertaining to the head; as cephalic medicines, remedies for disorders in the head. The cephalic vein, which runs along the arm, was so named because the ancients used to open it for disorders of the head. 3268
CEPHALIC, n. A medicine for headache or other disorder in the head. 3268
CEPHEUS, n. A constellation in the Northern hemisphere. 3268
CEPHUS, n. A fowl of the duck kind; also, a species of monkey, the mona. 3268
CERASEE, n. The male balsam apple. 3268
CERASIN, n. Any gummy substance which swells in cold water, but does not readily dissolve in it. 3268
CERASITE, n. A petrifaction resembling a cherry. 3268
CERASTES, n. In zoology, the name of a serpent, of the genus Coluber, which the ancients supposed to have horns. 3268
CERATE, n. A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax and oil, with other ingredients; applied externally in various diseases. 3268
CERATED, a. Covered with wax. 3268
CERE, n. The naked skin that covers the base of a hawks bill. 3268
CERE, v.t. To wax or cover with wax. 3268
CEREBEL, CEREBELLUM, n. The hinder part of the head, or the little brain. 3269
CEREBRAL, CEREBRINE, a. Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain. 3269
CERECLOTH, n. A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some gummy or glutinous matter. [But the English word for a cloth used to cover wounds is sear-cloth.] 3269
CEREMENT, n. Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded, when embalmed. 3269
CEREMONIAL, a. [See Ceremony.] 3269
CEREMONIAL, n. 3269
CEREMONIALLY, adv. According to rites and ceremonies; as a person ceremonially unclean; an act ceremonially unlawful. 3269
CEREMONIOUS, a. 3270
CEREMONIOUSLY, adv. In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms. 3270
CEREMONIOUSNESS, n. The use of customary forms; the practice of too much ceremony; great formality in manners. 3270
CEREMONY, n. 3270

CEREOLITE, n. A substance which in appearance and softness resembles wax; sometimes confounded with steatite. 3271
CEREOUS, a. Waxen; like wax. 3271
CERES, n. 3271
CERIN, n. 3271
CERINTHIANS, n. A set of heretics, so called from Cerinthus, one of the first heresiarchs in the church. They denied the divinity of Christ, but they held that, in his baptism, a celestial virtue descended on him in the form of a dove, by means of which he was consecrated by the Holy Spirit and made Christ. 3271
CERITE, n. [See Cerium.] 3271
CERIUM, n. A metal recently discovered in Sweden, in the mineral cerate, and so called rom the planet Ceres. It is of great specific gravity. Its color a grayish white and its texture lamellar. 3271
CEROON, n. [from the Spanish.] A bale or package made of skins. 3272
CERRIAL, a. Pertaining to the Cerrus, or bitter oak. 3272
CERRUS, n. The bitter oak. 3272
CERTAIN, a. 3272
CERTAINLY, adv. 3273
CERTAINNESS, n. Certainty, which see. 3273
CERTAINTY, n. 3273
CERTES, adv. Certainly; in truth; verily. 3274
CERTIFICATE, n. [See Certify.] 3274
CERTIFICATE, v.t. or i. 3274
CERTIFICATION, n. The act of certifying. 3274
CERTIFIED, pp. [See Certify.] Assured; made certain; informed. 3274
CERTIFIER, n. One who certifies, or assures. 3275
CERTIFY, v.t. 3275
CERTIFYING, ppr. Giving a written testimony, or certificate; giving certain notice; making certainly known. 3275
CERTIORARI, n. A writ issuing out of Chancery, Kings Bench or other superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in the superior court. This writ is obtained upon complaint of a party, that he has not received justice, or that he cannot have an impartial trial, in the inferior court. 3275
CERTITUDE, n. Certainty; assurance; freedom from doubt. 3275
CERULEAN, CERULEOUS, a. Sky-colored; blue. 3276
CERULIFIC, a. Producing a blue or sky-color. 3276
CERUMEN, n. The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear. 3276
CERUSE, n. White-lead; a carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapor of vinegar. Lead is sometimes found native in the form of ceruse. 3276
CERUSED, a. Washed with a preparation of white lead. 3276
CERVICAL, a. Belonging to the neck; as the cervical nerves; cervical vessels. 3276
CERVIN, CERVINE, a. Pertaining to the deer, or to animals of the genus Cervus. 3276
CESAREAN, a. The Cesarean operation is the taking of a child from the womb by cutting; an operation, which, it is said, gave name to Caesar, the Roman emperor. 3276
CESPITITIOUS — CHAMPAIGN 3277
CESPITITIOUS, a. Pertaining to turf; made of turf. 3277
CESPITOUS, a. Pertaining to turf; turfy. 3277
CESS, as a noun, a rate or tax, and as a verb, to rate or lay a tax, is probably a corruption of assess, or from the same root. 3277
CESS, v.i. To neglect a legal duty. 3277
CESSATION, n. 3277
CESSAVIT, n. In law, a writ given by statute, to recover lands, when the tenant or occupier has ceased for two years to perform the service, which constitutes the condition of his tenure, and has not sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained, or the tenant has

so inclosed the land that the lord cannot come upon it to distrain. 3277
CESSER, n. [See Cess.] A ceasing; a neglect to perform services or payment for two years. [See Cessavit.] 3277
CESSIBILITY, n. [See Cede and Cession.] The act of giving way or receding. 3277
CESSIBLE, a. [See Cede.] Giving way; yielding; easy to give way. 3278
CESSION, n. 3278
CESSIONARY, a. Having surrendered effects; as a cessionary bankrupt. 3278
CESSMENT, n. An assessment or tax. 3278
CESSOR, n. 3278
CEST, n. A ladys girdle. 3278
CESTUS, n. The girdle of Venus, or marriage-girdle, among the Greeks and Romans. 3278
CESURA, CESURE, n. A pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the versification more melodious. It divides a verse or line into equal or unequal parts. Its most pleasing effect is produced, when it is placed at the end of the second foot, or in the middle, or at the end of the third foot. 3279
CESURAL, a. Pertaining to the cesure. 3279
CETACEOUS, a. Pertaining to the whale; belonging to the whale kind. The cetacceous fishes include the genera monodon, balaena, physeter and delphinus. They have no gills, but an aperture on the top of the head, and a flat or horizontal tail. 3279
CETATE, n. A compound of cetic acid, with a base. 3279
CETERACH, n. A trivial name of a species of Asplenium, or spleen-wort. 3279
CETIC, a. Pertaining to the whale. The cetic acid is a peculiar substance obtained from the spermaceti. 3279
CETIN, n. A name given to spermaceti by Chevreul. 3279
CETOLOGICAL, n. Pertaining to cetology. 3279
CETOLOGIST, n. One who is versed in the natural history of the whale and its kindred animals. 3279
CETOLOGY, n. The doctrine or natural history of cetaceous animals. 3279
CETUS, n. In astronomy, the whale, a large constellation of the Southern hemisphere, containing ninety-seven stars. 3279
CEYLANITE, n. A mineral, classed with the ruby family; called also pleonaste. Its color is a muddy, dark blue, and grayish black, approaching to iron black. It occurs in grains, or small crystals, either perfect octahedrons, or truncated on the edges, or with the angles acuminated by four planes. It occurs also in rhomboidal dodecahedrons. 3279
CHABASIE, CHABASITE, n. A mineral which has been regarded as a variety of zeolite. It is divisible into very obtuse rhomboids. 3280
CHAD, n. A kind of fish; pronounced shad. 3280
CHAFE, v.t. 3280
CHAFE, n. 3280
CHAFED, pp. Heated or fretted by rubbing; worn by friction. 3280
CHAFER, n. One who chafes. 3281
CHAFER, n. An insect, a species of Scarabaeus, or beetle. 3281
CHAFERY, n. In Iron works, a forge in which an ancony or square mass of iron, hammered into a bar in the middle, with its ends rough, is reduced to a complete bar, by hammering down the ends to the shape of the middle. 3281
CHAFE-WAX, n. In England, an officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. 3281
CHAFF, n. 3281
CHAFFER, v.i. To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to negotiate; to chop and change; as, to chaffer for preferments. 3281
CHAFFER, v.t. To buy; to exchange. 3281
CHAFFER, n. One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer. 3281
CHAFFERN, n. A vessel for heating water. 3281
CHAFFERY, n. Trafick; buying and selling. 3281

CHAFFINCH, n. A species of birds of the genus Fringilla, which are said to delight in chaff, and are admired for their song. 3281
CHAFFLESS, n. Without chaff. 3282
CHAFFWEED, n. A plant, cud-weed, a species of Gnaphalium; but this name is given also to the Centunculus. 3282
CHAFFY, a. Like chaff; full of chaff; light; as, chaffy straws; chaffy opinions. 3282
CHAFING, ppr. Heating or fretting by friction. 3282
CHAFING-DISH, n. A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating any thing set on it; a portable grate for coals. 3282
CHAGRIN, n. Ill-humor; vexation; peevishness; fretfulness. 3282
CHAGRIN, v.t. To excite ill-humor in; to vex; to mortify. 3282
CHAGRINED, pp. Vexed; fretted; displeased. 3282
CHAIN, n. 3282
CHAIN, v.t. 3284
CHAINED, pp. Made fast, or bound by a chain; connected by a chain; bound; enslaved.
CHAINING, ppr. Binding, fastening or connecting with a chain; binding, or attaching 3284
to; enslaving. 3284
CHAIR, n. 3284
CHAIR-MAN, n. 3285
CHAISE, n. s as z. A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse; a gig. It is open or covered. 3285
CHALCEDONIC, a. Pertaining to chalcedony. 3285
CHALCEDONY, n. A subspecies of quartz, a mineral called also white agate, resembling milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opake, with veins, circles and spots. It is used in jewelry. 3285
CHALCEDONYX, n. A variety of agate, in which white and gray layers alternate. 3286
CHALCITE, n. Sulphate of iron of a red color, so far calcined as to have lost a considerable part of its acid. 3286
CHALCOGRAPHER, n. An engraver in brass. 3286
CHALCOGRAPHY, n. The act or art of engraving in brass. 3286
CHALDAIC, a. Pertaining to Chaldea, anciently a country on the Frat or Euphrates, in Asia, called in scripture Shinar. Of this Babylon was the principal city. 3286
CHALDAIC, n. The language or dialect of the Chaldeans. 3286
CHALDAISM, n. An idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldee dialect. 3286
CHALDEAN, n. An inhabitant of Chaldea. 3286
CHALDEE, a. Pertaining to Chaldea. 3286
CHALDEE, n. The language or dialect of the Chaldeans. 3286
CHALDRON, CHALDER, n. A measure of coals consisting of thirty six bushels. 3286
CHALICE, n. A cup, or bowl; usually a communion cup. 3286
CHALICED, n. Having a cell or cup; applied by Shakespeare to a flower; but I believe little used. 3286
CHALK, n. A well known calcarious earth, of an opake white color, soft and admitting no polish. It contains a large portion of carbonic acid, and is a subspecies of carbonate of lime. It is used as an absorbent and anti-acid. 3286
CHALK, v.t. 3287
CHALK-CUTTER, n. A man that digs chalk. 3287
CHALKINESS, n. The state of being chalky. 3287
CHALK-PIT, n. A pit in which chalk is dug. 3287
CHALK-STONE, n. 3287
CHALLENGE, n. Literally, a calling, or crying out, the primary sense of many words expressing a demand, as claim. Hence appropriately, 3287
CHALLENGE, v.t. 3288
CHALLENGEABLE, a. That may be challenged; that may be called to account. 3288
CHALLENGED, pp. Called to combat or o contest; claimed; demanded, as due; called

from a jury. 3289
CHALLENGER, n. 3289
CHALLENGING, ppr. Summoning to a duel, or to contest; claiming as a right; defying; calling off from a jury. 3289
CHALYBEAN, a. Pertaining to steel well tempered. 3289
CHALYBEATE, a. Impregnated with particles of iron; as chalybeate waters. 3289
CHALYBEATE, n. Any water or other liquor into which iron enters. 3289
CHAM, n. The sovereign prince of Tartary. Usually written Khan. 3289
CHAMADE, n. In war, the beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley; as for making a proposition for a truce, or for a capitulation. 3289
CHAMBER, n. 3289
CHAMBER, v.i. 3291
CHAMBER, v.t. To shut up as in a chamber. 3291
CHAMBERER, n. One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness. 3291
CHAMBER-FELLOW, n. One who sleeps in the same apartment. 3291
CHAMBERING, n. Wanton, lewd, immodest behavior. Romans 13:13. 3291
CHAMBERLAIN, n. 3291
CHAMBERLAINSHIP, n. The office of a chamberlain. 3292
CHAMBER-LYE, n. Urine. 3292
CHAMBER-MAID, n. A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds, and cleaning the rooms, or who dresses a lady and waits upon her in her apartment. 3292
CHAMBER-POT, n. A vessel used in bedrooms. 3292
CHAMBER-PRACTICE, n. The practice of counselors at law, who give their opinions in private, but do not appear in court. 3292
CHAMBREL, n. The joint or bending of the upper part of a horses hind leg. In New England pronounced gambrel, which see. 3292
CHAMELEON, n. An animal of the genus Lacerta, or lizard, with a naked body, a tail and four feet. The body is six or seven inches long, and the tail five inches; with this it clings to the branches of trees. The skin is cold to the touch, and contains small grains or eminences, of a bluish gray color, in the shade, but in the light of the sun, all parts of the body become of a grayish brown, or tawny color. It is a native of Africa and Asia. 3292
CHAMELEONIZE, v.t. To change into various colors. 3292
CHAMFER, v.t. 3292
CHAMFER, CHAMFRET, n. A small gutter or furrow cut in wood or other hard material; a slope. 3292
CHAMFERED, pp. Cut into furrows, or cut sloping. 3293
CHAMFERING, ppr. Cutting a gutter in; cutting in a slope. 3293
CHAMITE, n. Fossil remains of the Chama, shell. 3293
CHAMLET, [See Camlet.] 3293
CHAMOIS, n. An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called shammy. It is now arranged with the Antelopes. 3293
CHAMOMILE, [See Camomile.] 3293
CHAMP, v.t. 3293
CHAMP, v.i. To chew; to perform the action of biting by repeated motion of the teeth; as, to champ upon the bit. 3293
CHAMPAGNE, CHAMPANE, n. A kind of brisk sparkling wine, from Champagne in France. 3293
CHAMPAIGN, CHAMPAIN, n. A flat open country. 3293

CHAMPAIN — CHARIOT 3294

CHAMPAIN, n. In heraldry, champain or point champain, is a mark of dishonor in the coat of arms of him who has killed a prisoner of war after he has asked for quarter. 3294
CHAMPED, pp. Bitten; chewed. 3294
CHAMPER, n. One that champs or bits. 3294
CHAMPERTOR, n. [See Champerty.] In law, one who is guilty of champerty, which see. 3294
CHAMPERTY, n. A species of maintenance, being a bargain with a plaintiff or defendant, to divide the land or other matter in suit, between them, if they prevail; 3294

whereupon the champertor is to carry on the partys suit at his own expense. The purchase of a suit, or of the right of suing. 3294
CHAMPIGNON, n. A kind of mushroom. 3294
CHAMPING, pp. Biting with repeated action. 3294
CHAMPION, n. 3294
CHAMPION, v.t. To challenge to a combat. 3294
CHAMPIONESS, n. A female champion. 3294
CHANCE, n. 3294
CHANCE, v.i. To happen; to fall out; to come or arrive without design, or expectation. 3295
CHANCE, a. Happening by chance; casual; as a chance comer. 3295
CHANCEABLE, a. Accidental; casual; fortuitous. 3295
CHANCE-COMER, n. One who comes unexpectedly. 3295
CHANCEFUL, a. Hazardous. 3295
CHANCE-MEDLEY, n. In law, the killing of a person by chance, when the killer is doing a lawful act; for if he is doing an unlawful act, it is felony. As if a man, when throwing bricks from a house into a street where people are continually passing, after giving warning to passengers to take care, should kill a person, this is chance-medley. But if he gives no warning, and kills a man, it is manslaughter. 3295
CHANCEL, n. That part of the choir of a church, between the altar or communion table and the balustrade or railing that incloses it, or that part where the altar is placed; formerly inclosed with lattices or cross bars, as now with rails. 3296
CHANCELLOR, n. Ordinally, a chief notary or scribe, under the Roman Emperors; but in England, in later times, an officer invested with judicial powers, and particularly with the superintendence of all charters, letters and other official writings of the crown, that required to be solemnly authenticated. Hence this officer became the keeper of the great seal. From the Roman Empire, this office passed to the church, and hence every bishop has his chancellor. 3296
CHANCELLORSHIP, n. The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor. 3297
CHANCERY, n. 3297
CHAN-CRE, n. A venereal ulcer. 3298
CHAN-CROUS, a. Ulcerous; having the qualities of a chancer. 3298
CHANDELIER, n. 3298
CHANDLER, n. An artisan whose trade is to make candles, or one who sells candles.
CHANDLERLY, a. Like a chandler. 3298 3298
CHANDLERY, n. The place where candles are kept. 3298
CHANGE, v.t. 3298
CHANGE, v.i. 3299
CHANGE, n. 3300
CHANGEABILITY, n. Changeableness, which is generally used. 3301
CHANGEABLE, a. 3301
CHANGEABLENESS, n. 3301
CHANGEABLY, adv. Inconstantly. 3301
CHANGED, pp. Altered; varied; turned; converted; shifted. 3301
CHANGEFUL, a. Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration. 3301
CHANGELESS, a. Constant; not admitting alteration. 3301
CHANGELING, n. 3301
CHANGER, n. 3302
CHANGING, ppr. Altering; turning; putting one thing for another; shifting. 3302
CHANNA, n. A fish taken in the Mediterranean, resembling the sea-perch. 3302
CHANNEL, n. 3302
CHANNEL, v.t. To form a channel; to cut channels in; to groove; as, to channel a field or a column. 3303
CHANNELED, pp. Having channels; grooved longitudinally. 3303

CHANNELING, ppr. Cutting channels; grooving longitudinally. 3303
CHANSON, n. A song. 3303
CHANT, v.t. 3303
CHANT, v.i. 3303
CHANT, n. Song; melody; church-service. 3304
CHANTED, pp. Sung; uttered with modulations of voice. 3304
CHANTER, n. 3304
CHANTICLEER, n. A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in cowing. 3304
CHANTING, ppr. Singing; uttering a melodious voice; repeating words with a singing voice. 3304
CHANTING, n. The act of singing, or uttering with a song. 3304
CHANTRESS, n. A female singer. 3304
CHANTRY, n. A church or chapel endowed with lands, or other revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priests daily to sing or say mass for the souls of the donors, or such as they appoint. 3304
CHAOS, n. 3304
CHAOTIC, a. Resembling chaos; confused; as, the earth was originally in a chaotic state. 3305
CHAP, v.t. To cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth, or the skin and flesh of the hand. Dry weather chaps the earth; cold dry winds chap the hands. 3305
CHAP, v.i. To crack; to open in long slits; as, the earth chaps; the hands chap. 3305
CHAP, n. A longitudinal cleft, gap or chink, as in the surface of the earth, or in the hands or feet. 3305
CHAP, n. The upper and lower part of the mouth; the jaw. It is applied to beasts, and vulgarly to men; generally in the plural, the chaps or mouth. 3305
CHAP, v.i. To cheapen. 3305
CHAPBOOK, n. [See Chapman and Cheap.] a small book or pamphlet, carried about for sale by hawker. 3305
CHAPE, n. 3305
CHAPEAU, n. A hat; in heraldry, a cap or bonnet. 3305
CHAPEL, n. 3305
CHAPEL, v.t. To deposit in a chapel. 3306
CHAPELESS, a. Without a chape. 3306
CHAPELET, CHAPLET, n. A pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top in a sort of leather buckle, by which they are made fast to the pommel of the saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. 3306
CHAPELLANY, n. A place founded within some church and dependent thereon. 3306
CHAPELLING, n. The act of turning a ship round in a light breeze of wind, when close hauled, so that she will lie the same way as before. 3306
CHAPELRY, n. The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel. 3306
CHAPERON, n. A hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits. It was anciently worn by men, women, nobles and populace; afterwards appropriated to doctors and licentiates in colleges. The name then passed to certain devices placed on the foreheads of horses which drew the herse in pompous funerals. 3306
CHAP-FALLEN, a. [chap and fall.] Having the lower chap depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced. 3306
CHAPITER, n. 3306
CHAPLAIN, n. 3307
CHAPLAINCY, n. The office or station of a chaplain. 3307
CHAPLAINSHIP, n. 3307
CHAPLESS, n. 3307
CHAPMAN, n. 3308
CHAPPED, pp. Cleft; opened, as the surface or skin. 3308
CHAPPING, ppr. Cleaving, as the surface or skin. 3308
CHAPPY, a. Full of chaps; cleft. 3308

CHAPS, the mouth or jaws. [See Chap.] 3308
CHAPTER, n. 3308
CHAPTER, v.t. To tax; to correct. 3309
CHAPTER-HOUSE, n. A house where a chapter meets. 3309
CHAPTREL, n. The capitals of pillars and pilasters, which support arches, commonly called imposts. 3309
CHAR, n. A fish. 3309
CHAR, n. In England, work done by the day; a single job, or task. In New England, it is pronounced chore, which see. I know not the origin of the word. 3309
CHAR, v.t. To perform a business. 3309
CHAR, v.i. To work at others houses by the day, without being a hired servant; to do small jobs. 3309
CHAR-WOMAN, n. A woman hired for odd work, or for single days. 3309
CHAR, v.t. 3309
CHARACT, CHARECT, n. An inscription. 3310
CHARACTER, n. 3310
CHARACTER, v.t. 3311
CHARACTERISTIC, CHARACTERISTICAL, a. That constitutes the character; that marks the peculiar, distinctive qualities of a person or thing. 3311
CHARACTERISTIC, n. 3311
CHARACTERISTICALLY, adv. The state or qualities of being characteristic. 3312
CHARACTERIZE, v.t. 3312
CHARACTERIZED, pp. Described or distinguished by peculiar qualities. 3312
CHARACTERIZING, ppr. Describing or distinguishing by peculiar qualities. 3312
CHARACTERLESS, a. Destitute of any peculiar character. 3313
CHARACTERY, n. Impression; mark; distinction. 3313
CHARADE, n. A composition, in which the subject must be a word of two syllables, each forming a distinct word; and these syllables are to be concealed in an enigmatical description, first separately and then together. Example. My first, when a Frenchman in learning English, serves him to swear by. My second is either hay or corn. My whole is the delight of the age. 3313
CHARCOAL, n. Coal made by charring wood; the remains of wood burnt under turf, and from which all watery and other volatile matter has been expelled by heat. It makes a strong heat, and is used in furnaces, forges, private families, etc. It is black, brittle, light and in odorous, and not being decomposable by water or air, will endure for ages without alteration. 3313
CHARD, n. The leaves of artichokes tied and wrapped all over, except the top, in straw, during autumn and winter. This makes them grow white and lose some of their bitterness.
CHARGE, v.t. 3313 3313
CHARGE, v.i. To make an onset. Thus Glanville says, like your heroes of antiquity, he charges in iron; and we say, to charge with fixed bayonets. But in this application, the object is understood; to charge the enemy. 3315
CHARGE, n. 3315
CHARGEABLE, a. 3317
CHARGEABLENESS, n. Expensiveness; cost; costliness. 3317
CHARGEABLY, adv. Expensively; at great cost. 3318
CHARGED, pp. Loaded; burdened; attacked; laid on; instructed; imputed; accused; placed to the debt; ordered; commanded. 3318
CHARGEFUL, a. Expensive; costly. 3318
CHARGELESS, a. Not expensive; free from expense. 3318
CHARGER, n. 3318
CHARGING, ppr. Loading; attacking; laying on; instructing; commanding; accusing; imputing. 3318
CHARILY, adv. [See Chary.] Carefully; warily; frugally. 3318
CHARINESS, n. Caution; care; nicety; scrupulousness. 3318
CHARIOT, n. 3318
CHARIOT, v.t. To convey in a chariot. 3318

CHARIOTED, pp. Borne in a chariot. 3319
CHARIOTEER, n. The person who drives or conducts a chariot. It is used in speaking of military chariots and those in the ancient games, but not of modern drivers. 3319
CHARIOT-MAN, n. The driver of a chariot. 2 Chronicles 18:33. 3319
CHARIOT-RACE, n. A race with chariots; a sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize. 3319
CHARITABLE, a. 3319
CHARITABLENESS, n. 3319
CHARITABLY, adv. Kindly; liberally; benevolently; with a disposition to help the poor; favorably. 3319
CHARITY, n. 3320
CHARK, v.t. To burn to a coal; to char. 3320
CHARLATAN, n. One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank. 3320
CHARLATANICAL, a. Quackish; making undue pretensions to skill; ignorant. 3321
CHARLATANRY, n. Undue pretensions to skill; quackery; wheedling; deception by fair words. 3321
CHARLES'S-WAIN, n. In astronomy, seven stars in the constellation called Ursa Major, or the Great Bear. 3321
CHARLOCK, n. The English name of the Raphanus raphanistrum and Sinapis arvensis, very pernicious weeds among grain. One kind has yellow flowers; another, white, with jointed pods. 3321
CHARM, n. 3321
CHARM, v.t. 3321
CHARM, v.i. To sound harmonically. 3322
CHARMA, n. A fish resembling the sea-wolf. 3322
CHARMED, pp. Subdued by charms; delighted; enchanted. 3322
CHARMER, n. 3322
CHARMERESS, n. An enchantress. 3322
CHARMFUL, a. Abounding with charms. 3322
CHARMING, ppr. 3322
CHARMINGLY, adv. Delightfully; in a manner to charm, or to give delight. 3323
CHARMINGNESS, n. The power to please. 3323
CHARMLESS, a. Destitute of charms. 3323
CHARNEL, a. Containing flesh or carcasses. 3323
CHARNEL-HOUSE, n. A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposited. Anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, in or near a church-yard, over which the bones of the dead were laid, after the flesh was consumed. 3323
CHARON, n. In fabulous history, the son of Erebus and Nox, whose office was to ferry the souls of the deceased over the waters of Acheron and Styx, for a piece of money. 3323
CHARR, n. A fish, a species of Salmo. 3323
CHARRING, ppr. Reducing to coal; depriving of volatile matter. 3323
CHARRY, a. [See Char.] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.
CHART, n. A hydrographical or marine map; a draught or projection of some part of the earths superficies on paper, with the coasts, isles, rocks, banks, channels or entrances into harbors, rivers, and bays, the points of compass, soundings or depth of water, etc., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages. The term chart is applied to a marine map; map is applied to a draught of some portion of land. 3323 3323
CHARTER, n. 3324
CHARTER, v.t. 3325
CHARTER-LAND, n. Land held by charter, or in soccage. 3325
CHARTER-PARTY, n. In commerce, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight. This is to be signed by the proprietor or master of the ship and by the

merchant who hires or freights it. It must contain the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the master and freighter, the price or rate of the freight, the time of loading and unloading, and other stipulated conditions. 3325
CHARTERED, pp. 3325
CHARTERING, ppr. 3325
CHARTLESS, a. Without a chart; of which no chart has been made; not delineated on paper; as the charless main. 3326
CHARTULARY, n. An officer in the ancient Latin church, who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature. Blackstone uses this word for a record or register, as of a monastery. 3326
CHARY, a. [Sax. Cearig. See Care.] Careful; wary; frugal. 3326
CHASABLE, a. That may be chased; fit for the chase. 3326
CHASE, v.t. 3326
CHASE, n. 3326
CHASED, pp. Pursed; sought ardently; driven. 3327
CHASER, n. 3327
CHASIDEANS, [See Assideans.] 3327
CHASING, ppr. Pursuing; driving; hunting. 3327
CHASM, n. 3327
CHASMED, a. Having gaps or a chasm. 3328
CHASSELAS, n. A sort of grape. 3328
CHASTE, a. 3328
CHASTE-EYED, a. Having modest eyes. 3328
CHASTE-TREE, n. The agnus castus, or vitex; a tree that grows to the highth of eight or ten feet, producing spikes of flowers at the end of every strong shoot in autumn. 3328
CHASTELY, adv. In a chaste manner; without unlawful commerce of sexes; without obscenity; purely; without barbarisms or unnatural phrases. 3328
CHASTEN, v.t. 3328
CHASTENED, pp. Corrected; punished; afflicted for correction. 3329
CHASTENER, n. One who punishes, for the purpose of correction. 3329
CHASTENESS, n. Chastity; purity. 3329
CHASTENING, ppr. Correcting; afflicting for correction. 3329
CHASTENING, n. Correction; punishment for the purpose of reclaiming. 3329
CHASTISABLE, a. Deserving of chastisement. 3329
CHASTISE, v.t. 3329
CHASTISED, pp. Punished; corrected. 3330
CHASTISEMENT, n. Correction; punishment; pain inflicted for punishment and correction, either by stripes or otherwise. 3330
CHASTISER, n. One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector. 3330
CHASTISING, ppr. Punishing for correction; correcting. 3330
CHASTITY, n. 3330
CHAT, v.i. 3331
CHAT, v.t. To talk of. 3331
CHAT, n. Free, familiar talk; idle talk; prate. 3331
CHAT, n. A twig, or little stick. [See Chit.] 3331
CHATEAU, n. A castle; a seat in the country. 3331
CHATELET, n. A little castle. 3331
CHATELLANY, n. The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan, or governor of a castle. [See Castellany.] 3331
CHATOYANT, a. A hard stone, a little transparent, which being cut smooth presents on its surface and in the interior, an undulating or wavy light. It is of a yellowish gray color or verging to an olive green. It rarely exceeds the size of a filbert. 3331
CHATOYMENT, n. Changeable colors, or changeableness of color, in a mineral; play of colors. 3331

CHATTEL, n. chatl. [See Cattle.] Primarily, any article of movable goods. In modern usage, the word chattels comprehends all goods, movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold. Chattels are real or personal. Chattels real, are such as concern or savor of the realty, as a term for years of land, ward-ships in chivalry, the next presentation to a church, estates by statute merchant, elegit and the like. Chattels personal, are things movable, as animals, furniture of a house, jewels, corn, etc. 3331
CHATTER, v.i. [See Chat.] 3331
CHATTER, n. Sounds like those of a pie or monkey; idle talk. 3332
CHATTER-BOX, n. One that talks incessantly. 3332
CHATTERER, n. A prater; an idle talker. 3332
CHATTERING, ppr. Uttering rapid, indistinct sounds, as birds; talking idly; moving rapidly and clashing, as the teeth. 3332
CHATTERING, n. Rapid, inarticulate sounds, as of birds; idle talk; rapid striking of the teeth, as in chilliness. 3332
CHATTING, ppr. Talking familiarly. 3332
CHATTY, a. Given to free conversation; talkative. 3332
CHATWOOD, n. Little sticks; fuel. 3332
CHAUMONTELLE, n. A sort of pear. 3332
CHAUN, n. A gap. 3332
CHAUN, v.i. To open; to yawn. 3332
CHAVENDER, CHEVEN, n. The chub, a fish. 3332
CHAW, v.t. 3332
CHAW, n. 3333
CHAWDRON, n. Entrails. 3333
CHAY, n. Chaya-root; the root of the Oldenlandia umbellata, used in dyeing red. 3333
CHEAP, a. 3333
CHEAP, n. Bargain; purchase; as in the phrases, good cheap, better cheap; the original phrases from which we have cheap. 3333
CHEAPEN, v.t. 3333
CHEAPENER, n. One who cheapens or bargains. 3334
CHEAPLY, adv. At a small price; at a low rate. 3334
CHEAPNESS, n. Lowness in price, considering the usual price, or real value. 3334
CHEAR, [See Cheer.] 3334
CHEAT, v.t. 3334
CHEAT, n. 3334
CHEATABLENESS, n. Liability to be cheated. 3335
CHEAT-BREAD, n. Fine bread purchased, or not made in the family. 3335
CHEATED, ppr. Defrauded by deception. 3335
CHEATER, n. One who practices a fraud in commerce. 3335
CHEATING, ppr. Defrauding by deception; imposing on. 3335
CHEATING, n. The act of defrauding by deceitful arts. 3335
CHECK, v.t. 3335
CHECK, v.i. 3335
CHECK, n. 3336
CHECKED, CHECKT, pp. Stopped; restrained; repressed; curbed; moderated; controlled; reprimanded. 3337
CHECKER, v.t. 3337
CHECKER, n. 3337
CHECKER, CHECKER-WORK, n. Work varied alternately as to its colors or materials; work consisting of cross lines. 3337
CHECKERS, n. plu. A common game on a checkered board. 3337
CHECKING, ppr. Stopping; curbing; restraining; moderating; controlling; rebuking. 3337
CHECKLESS — CHICKEN-HEARTED 3338
CHECKLESS, a. That cannot be checked, or restrained. 3338
CHECK-MATE, n. 3338
CHECK-MATE, v.t. To finish. 3338

CHECKY, n. In heraldry, a border that has more than two rows of checkers, or when the bordure or shield is checkered, like a chess-board. 3338
CHEEK, n. 3338
CHEEK-BONE, n. The bone of the cheek. 3338
CHEEKED, a. Brought near the cheek. 3338
CHEEK-TOOTH, n. The hinder tooth or tusk. Joel 1:6. 3338
CHEEP, v.i. To chirp, as a small bird. 3339
CHEER, v.t. 3339
CHEER, v.i. To grow cheerful; to become gladsome, or joyous. 3339
CHEER, n. 3339
CHEERED, pp. Enlivened; animated; made glad. 3340
CHEERER, n. One who cheers; he or that which gladdens. 3340
CHEERFUL, a. 3340
CHEERFULLY, adv. In a cheerful manner; with alacrity or willingness; readily; with life, animation or good spirits. 3340
CHEERFULNESS, n. Life; animation; good spirits; a state of moderate joy or gayety; alacrity. 3340
CHEERILY, adv. With cheerfulness; with spirit. 3340
CHEERING, ppr. Giving joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating. 3341
CHEERISHNESS, n. State of cheerfulness. 3341
CHEERLESS, a. Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of any thing to enliven or animate the spirits. 3341
CHEERLY, a. Gay; cheerful; not gloomy. 3341
CHEERLY, adv. Cheerfully; heartily; briskly. 3341
CHEERLY, a. Gay; sprightly; having power to make gay. 3341
CHEESE, n. 3341
CHEESE-CAKE, n. A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter. 3341
CHEESE-MONGER, n. One who deals in or sells cheese. 3341
CHEESE-PARING, n. A press, or engine for pressing curd in the making of cheese. 3341
CHEESE-PRESS, n. A press, or engine for pressing curd in the making of cheese. 3341
CHEESE-RENNET, n. A plant, ladies bed-straw, Galium verum. 3341
CHEESE-VAT, n. The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing. 3341
CHEESY, a. Having the nature, qualities, taste or form of cheese. 3342
CHEGOE, n. A tropical insect that enters the skin of the feet and multiplies incredibly, causing an itching. 3342
CHEIROPTER, n. An animal whose anterior toes are connected by a membrane, and whose feet thus serve for wings, as the bat. 3342
CHELIDON, n. A brown fly with silvery wings. 3342
CHELIFEROUS, a. Furnished with claws, as an animal. 3342
CHELIFORM, a. Having the form of a claw. 3342
CHELMSFORDITE, n. A mineral arranged as a subspecies of schaalstein; found in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 3342
CHELONIAN, a. Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind. 3342
CHELY, n. The claw of a shell-fish. 3342
CHEMICAL. [See Chimical.] 3342
CHEMICALLY. [See Chimically.] 3342
CHEMISE, n. 3342
CHEMIST. [See Chimist.] 3342
CHEMISTRY. [See Chimistry.] 3342
CHEQUER. [See Checker.] 3343
CHERIFF, n. Written also Sheriff. The prince of Mecca; a high priest among the Mohammedans. 3343
CHERISH, n. The prince of Mecca; a high priest among the Mohammedans. 3343
CHERISH, v.t. 3343

CHERISHED, pp. Treated with tenderness; warmed; comforted; fostered. 3343
CHERISHER, n. One who cherishes; an encourager; a supporter. 3343
CHERISHING, ppr. Warming; comforting; encouraging; fostering; treating with affection.
CHERISHMENT, n. Encouragement; comfort. 3343 3343
CHERMES. [See Kermes.] 3344
CHERRY, n. The fruit of a tree, a species of Prunus, of which there are many varieties, as the red or garden cherry, the red heart, the white heart, the black cherry, the black heart, and several others. The fruit is a pulp inclosing a kernel. It is related that this fruit was brought from Cerasus in Pontus to Italy, after the defeat of Mithridates by Lucullus, A R. 680., and introduced into England by the Romans, about 120 years afterwards, A.D. 55.
CHERRY, a. Like a red cherry in color; red, ruddy, blooming; as a cherry lip; cherry cheeks. 3344 3344
CHERRY, n. A cordial composed of cherry juice and spirit, sweetened, and diluted. The wild cherry is most generally used for this purpose, being steeped for some days in spirit, which extracts the juice of the fruit; the tincture is then sweetened and diluted to the taste. This cordial is moderately bitter and astringent. It is sometimes made of the mazzard. 3344
CHERRY-CHEEKED, a. Having ruddy cheeks. 3345
CHERRY-PIT, n. A childs play, in which cherry stones are thrown into a hole. 3345
CHERRY-TREE, n. A tree whose fruit is cherries, in the more appropriate sense of the word. The name is mostly given to the common cultivated trees, and to that which produces the black wild cherry. The wood of the latter is valued for cabinet work. 3345
CHERSONESE, n. A peninsula; a tract of land of any indefinite extent, which is nearly surrounded by water, but united to a larger tract by a neck of land or isthmus; as the Cimbric Chersonese or Jutland; the Tauric Chersonese, or Crimea. 3345
CHERT, n. In mineralogy, a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz; called also hornstone, petrosilex or rock flint. It is less hard than common quartz; its fracture usually dull and splintery, sometimes more or less conchoidal. It is more or less translucent, sometimes at the edges, and sometimes the whole mass, if thin, has the strong translucency of certain horns. Its colors are numerous and usually dull. It is usually amorphous, sometimes globular, or in nodules. It occurs often in veins, especially metallic, in primitive mountains.
CHERTY, a. Like chert; flinty. 3345 3345
CHERUB, n. plu. Cherubs, but the Hebrew plural cherubim is also used. 3345
CHERUBIC, a. Pertaining to cherubs; angelic. 3346
CHERUBIM, n. The Hebrew plural of cherub. 3346
CHERUBIN, a. Cherubic; angelic. 3346
CHERUBIN, n. A cherub. 3346
CHERUP, a corruption of chirp, which see. 3346
CHERVIL, n. A genus of plants, two species of which are called cow-weed. 3346
CHESAPEAK, n. A bay of the United States, whose entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Virginia, and which extends northerly into Maryland 270 miles. It receives the waters of the Susquehannah, Potomack, Rappahannock, York, and James Rivers. 3346
CHESIBLE, n. A short vestment without sleeves, worn by a popish priest at mass. 3346
CHESLIP, n. A small vermin that lies under stones and tiles. 3346
CHESS, n. An ingenious game performed by two parties with different pieces, on a checkered board, that is, a board divided into sixty four squares or houses. The success of the game depends almost entirely on skill. Each gamester has eight dignified pieces, called a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks or castles; also eight pawns. The pieces of the parties are of different colors. 3347
CHESS, n. In New England, that weed which grows among wheat, and is supposed to be wheat degenerated or changed, as it abounds most in fields where the wheat is winter-killed. It bears some resemblance to oats. This fact is mentioned by Pliny, Nat. Hist. Lib. 18. Ca. 17. Primum omnium frumenti vitium avena est: et hordeum in eam degenerat. This change of wheat and barley into oats, he ascribes to a moist soil, wet weather, bad seed, etc. This opinion coincides with observations in America, as wheat is most liable to perish in moist land, and often in such places, almost all the wheat is killed, and instead of it chess often appears. 3347
CHESS-APPLE, n. A species of wild service. 3347
CHESS-BOARD, n. The board used in the game of chess, and from the squares of which

chess has its name. 3347
CHESS-MAN, n. A piece or puppet, for the game of chess. 3347
CHESS-PLAYER, n. One who plays chess; one skilled din the game of chess. 3347
CHESS-TREE, n. In ships, a piece of wood bolted perpendicularly on the side to confine the clews of the main sail. 3347
CHESSOM, n. Mellow earth. 3347
CHEST, n. 3347
CHEST, v.t. To reposit in a chest; to hoard. 3348
CHEST-FOUNDERING, n. A disease in horses, like the pleurisy or peripneumony in the human body. 3348
CHESTNUT, n. The fruit, seed or nut of a tree belonging to the genus Fagus. It is inclosed in a prickly pericarp, which contains two or more seeds. 3348
CHESTNUT, a. Being of the color of a chestnut; of a brown color. It is perhaps rarely used as a noun. 3348
CHESTNUT-TREE, n. The tree which produces the chestnut. This tree grows to a great size, with spreading branches. It is one of the most valuable timber trees, as the wood is very durable, and forms in America the principal timber for fencing. The timber is also used in building, and for vessels of various kinds. 3348
CHESTON, n. A species of plum. 3349
CHEVACHIE, n. An expedition with cavalry. 3349
CHEVAL DE FRISE, generally used in the plural, chevaux de frise, pronounced shevo de freez. 3349
CHEVALIER, n. 3349
CHEVEN, n. A river fish, the chub. 3349
CHEVERIL, n. A kid, or rather leather made of kid-skin; used as a noun or adjective. 3349
CHEVERILIZE, v.t. To make as pliable as kid-leather. 3349
CHEVISANCE, n. 3349
CHEVRON, n. In heraldry, an honorable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top. 3350
CHEVRONED, a. Having a chevron, or the form of it. 3350
CHEVROTAIN, n. The smallest of the antelope kind. 3350
CHEW, v.t. 3350
CHEW, v.i. To champ upon; to ruminate. 3350
CHEW, n. That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at once; a cud. 3350
CHEWED, pp. Ground by the teeth; masticated. 3350
CHEWET, n. A kind of pie, made with chopped substances. 3350
CHEWING, ppr. Grinding with the teeth; masticating; ruminating; meditating; champing.
CHIA, n. A beautiful Mexican plant. 33503350
CHIAN, a. Pertaining to Chios, an isle in the Levant. 3351
CHIASTOLITE, n. A mineral, called also macle, whose crystals are arranged in a peculiar manner. The form of the crystals is a four-sided prism, whose bases are rhombs, differing little from squares. But each crystal, when viewed at its extremities, or on a transverse section, is obviously composed of two very different substances; and its general aspect is that of a black prism, passing longitudinally through the axis of another prism which is whitish. The term macle, as the name of a distinct species, applies to the whitish prisms only. 3351
CHIBBAL, n. A small sort of onion. 3351
CHICANE, n. 3351
CHICANE, v.i. To use shafts, cavils or artifices. 3351
CHICANER, n. One who uses shifts, turns, evasions or undue artifices, in litigation or disputes; a caviller; a sophister; an unfair disputant. 3351
CHICANERY, n. Sophistry; mean or unfair artifices to perplex a cause and obscure the truth. 3351
CHICHES, n. Dwarf peas. 3352
CHICHLING, CHICKLING-VETCH, n. A vetch or pea, of the genus Lathyrus, used in Germany for food, but inferior to other kinds. 3352

CHICK, v.i. To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate. 3352
CHICK, CHICKEN, n. 3352
CHICKEN-HEARTED, a. Timid; fearful; cowardly. 3352
CHICKEN-POX — CHIROLOGIST 3353
CHICKEN-POX, n. A mild contagious eruptive disease, generally appearing in children.
CHICKLING, n. A small chick or chicken. 33533353
CHICK-PEA, n. A plant or pea, constituting the genus Cicer; a native of Spain, where it is used in olios. It is smaller than the common pea. 3353
CHICK-WEED, n. A plant of the genus Alsine, which includes many species. The common chick-weed, with white blossoms, affords a remarkable instance of the sleep of plants; for, at night, the leaves approach in pairs, and inclose the tender rudiments of the young shoots. The leaves are cooling and nutritive, and are deemed excellent food for persons of a consumptive habit. They are deemed useful also for swelled breasts. 3353
CHIDE, v.t. 3353
CHIDE, v.i. 3353
CHIDE, n. Murmur; gentle noise. 3354
CHIDER, n. One who chides, clamors, reproves or rebukes. 3354
CHIDERESS, n. A female who chides. 3354
CHIDING, ppr. Scolding; clamoring; rebuking; making a harsh or continued noise. 3354
CHIDING, n. A scolding or clamoring; rebuke; reproof. 3354
CHIDINGLY, adv. In a scolding or reproving manner. 3354
CHIEF, a. 3354
CHIEF, n. 3354
CHIEF, adv. Chiefly. 3356
CHIEFAGE, CHEVAGE, n. A tribute by the head. 3356
CHIEFDOM, n. Sovereignty. 3356
CHIEFLESS, a. Without a chief or leader. 3356
CHIEFLY, adv. 3356
CHIEFRIE, n. A small rent paid to the lord paramount. 3356
CHIEFTAIN, n. A captain, leader or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army or clan. It is most commonly used in the latter sense. The chieftains of the Highland clans in Scotland, were the principal noblemen and gentlemen. 3356
CHIEFTAINRY, CHIEFTAINSHIP, n. Headship; captaincy; the government over a clan.
CHIEVANCE, n. An unlawful bargain; traffick in which money is extorted. 33563356
CHIEVE, CHIVE, v.i. To come to an end; to issue; to succeed. 3356
CHILBLAIN, n. A blain or sore produced by cold; a tumor affecting the hands and feet, accompanied with inflammation, pain, and sometimes ulceration. 3356
CHILD, n. 3357
CHILD, v.i. To bring children. 3358
CHILD-BEARING, a. or ppr. [See Bear.] Bearing or producing children. 3358
CHILD-BEARING, n. The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition. 3358
CHILDBED, n. The state of a woman bringing forth a child or being in labor; parturition.
CHILDBIRTH, n. The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor; as the pains of childbirth. 3358
CHILDED, a. Furnished with a child. 3358
CHILDERMAS DAY, n. An anniversary of the church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod; called also Innocents Day. 3358
CHILDHOOD, n. 3358
CHILDING, ppr. Bearing children; producing; as childing women. 3359
CHILDISH, a. 3359
CHILDISHLY, adv. In the manner of a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.
CHILDISHNESS, n. Triflingness, puerility, the state or qualities of a child, in reference to manners. But in reference to the mind, simplicity, harmlessness, weakness of 3359

intellect. 3359
CHLDLESS, a. Destitute of children or offspring. 1 Samuel 15:33. 3359
CHILDLIKE, a. Resembling a child or that which belongs to children; becoming a child; meek; submissive; dutiful; as childlike obedience. 3359
CHILDLY, a. Like a child. 3360
CHILDREN, n. plu. Of child. 3360
CHILIAD, n. 3360
CHILIAGON, n. A plain figure of a thousand angles and sides. 3360
CHILIAHEDRON, n. A figure of a thousand equal sides. 3360
CHILIARCH, n. A body consisting of a thousand men. 3360
CHILIAST, n. One of the sect of Millenarians. 3360
CHILIFACTIVE. [See Chylifactive.] 3360
CHILIOLITER. [See Kiloliter.] 3360
CHILIOMETER. [See Kilometer.] 3360
CHILL, n. 3360
CHILL, a. 3360
CHILL, v.t. 3361
CHILLED, pp. Made cool; made to shiver; dejected. 3361
CHILLI, n. A Mexican plant, Guinea pepper. 3361
CHILLINESS, n. 3361
CHILLING, ppr. Cooling; causing to shiver. 3361
CHILLNESS, n. Coolness; coldness; a shivering. 3361
CHILLY, a. Cool; moderately cold, such as to cause shivering; as a chilly day, night, or air.
CHILOGRAM. [See Kilogram.] 33623362
CHIMB, n. [See Chime.] 3362
CHIME, n. 3362
CHIME, v.i. 3362
CHIME, v.t. 3363
CHIME, n. The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves. 3363
CHIMER, n. One who chimes. 3363
CHIMERA, n. 3363
CHIMERICAL, a. Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived; that has, or can have no existence except in thought. 3363
CHIMERICALLY, adv. Wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically. 3363
CHIMICAL, a. [See Chimistry.] 3363
CHIMICALLY, adv. According to chimical principles; by chimical process or operation.
CHIMINAGE, n. In law, a toll for passage through a forest. 33643364
CHIMING, ppr. Causing to chime; sounding in accordance. 3364
CHIMIST, n. A person versed in chimistry; a professor of chimistry. 3364
CHIMISTRY, n. Chimistry is a science, the object of which is to discover the nature and properties of all bodies by analysis and synthesis. 3364
CHIMNEY, n. 3365
CHIMNEY-CORNER, n. 3365
CHIMNEY-HOOK, n. A hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire. 3365
CHIMNEY-MONEY, n. Hearth-money, a duty paid for each chimney in a house. 3365
CHIMNEY-PIECE, n. An ornamental piece of wood or stone set round a fire-place. 3365
CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, n. One whose occupation is to sweep and scrape chimneys, to clean them of the soot that adheres to their sides. 3366
CHIMPANZEE, n. An animal of the ape kind, a variety of the ourang-outang. 3366
CHIN, n. The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw. 3366
CHINA, n. A species of earthern ware made in China, and so called from the country; called also china ware and porcelain. [See Porcelain.] 3366
CHINA-ORANGE, n. The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.
CHINA-ROOT, n. The root of a species Smilax, brought from the East Indies, of a 3366

pale reddish color, with no smell, and very little taste. 3366
CHINCH, n. A genus of insects, resembling the feather-wing moths. These insects live in the flowers of plants, and wander from flower to flower, but prefer those which are sweetest. 3366
CHIN-COUGH, n. A contagious disease, often epidemic among children. It increases for some weeks, is attended with a difficulty of breathing, and in its worst stage, with a degree of convulsion. From a particular noise made in coughing, it is also called hooping cough. 3366
CHINE, n. 3366
CHINE, v.t. To cut through the back-bone, or into chine-pieces. 3367
CHINED, a. Pertaining to the back. 3367
CHINESE, a. Pertaining to China. 3367
CHINESE, n. sing. and plu. A native of China; also, the language of China. 3367
CHINGLE, n. Gravel free from dirt. [See Shingle.] 3367
CHINK, n. A small aperture lengthwise; a cleft, rent, or fissure, of greater length than breadth; a gap or crack; as the chinks of a wall. 3367
CHINK, v.i. To crack; to open. 3367
CHINK, v.t. To open or part and form a fissure. 3367
CHINK, v.t. [See Jingle.] To cause to sound by shaking coins or small pieces of metal, or by bringing small sonorous bodies in collision; as, to chink a purse of money. 3367
CHINK, v.i. To make a small sharp sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money, or other sonorous bodies. 3367
CHINKAPIN, n. The dwarf chestnut, Fagus pumila, a tree that rises eight or ten feet, with a branching shrubby stem, producing a nut. 3367
CHINKY, a. Full of chinks, or fissures; gaping; opening in narrow clefts. 3367
CHINNED, a. Having a long chin. 3367
CHINSE, v.t. In naval affairs, to thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point of a knife, as a temporary expedient for calking. 3368
CHINTS, n. Cotton cloth, printed with more than two colors. 3368
CHIOPPINE, n. A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies. 3368
CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market; from Sax. Ceapan, cypan, to buy or sell. [See Cheap.] 3368
CHIP, n. 3368
CHIP, v.t. To cut into small pieces, or chips; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time, or in small pieces; to hew. 3368
CHIP, v.i. To break or fly off in small pieces, as in potters ware. 3368
CHIP-AX, n. An ax for chipping. 3368
CHIPPED, pp. Cut in chips, or small pieces; hewed. 3368
CHIPPING, n. 3368
CHIRAGRICAL, a. Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease. 3368
CHIRK, a. Lively; cheerful; in god spirits; in a comfortable state. 3369
CHIRK, v.i. To chirp. 3369
CHIRM, v.i. To sing as a bird. 3369
CHIROGRAPH, n. 3369
CHIROGRAPHER, n. [See Chirograph.] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing. In England, the chirographer of fines is an officer in the common pleas, who engrosses fines acknowledged in that court, and delivers the indentures to the parties. 3369
CHIROGRAPHIC, CHIROGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to chirography. 3369
CHIROGRAPHIST, n. One who tells fortunes by examining the hand. 3369
CHIROGRAPHY, n. [See Chirograph.] The art of writing, or a writing with ones own hand. 3369
CHIROLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to chirology. 3369
CHIROLOGIST, n. One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers. 3369
CHIROLOGY — CHOSE 3370
CHIROLOGY, n. [See Chirologist.] The art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers; a substitute for language or discourse, much used by the

deaf and dumb, and by others who communicate with them. 3370
CHIROMANCER, n. [See Chiromancy.] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting the hands. 3370
CHIROMANCY, n. Divination by the hand; the art or practice of attempting to foretell events, or to discover the dispositions of a person, by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand. 3370
CHIROMANTIC, a. Pertaining to chiromancy, or divination by the hand. 3370
CHIRP, v.i. Cherp. To make the noise of certain small birds, or of certain insects; as a chirping lark, or cricket. 3370
CHIRP, v.t. To make cheerful. 3370
CHIRP, n. A particular voice of certain birds or insects. 3370
CHIRPER, n. One that chirps, or is cheerful. 3370
CHIRPING, ppr. Making the noise of certain small birds. 3370
CHIRPING, n. The noise of certain small birds and insects. 3370
CHIRURGEON, n. A surgeon; one whose profession is to heal diseases by manual operations, instruments or external applications. 3370
CHIRURGERY, n. That part of the medical art which consists in healing diseases and wounds by instruments and external applications; now written surgery. 3371
CHIRURGIC, CHIRURGICAL, a. 3371
CHISEL, n. An instrument of iron or steel, used in carpentry, joinery, cabinet work, masonry, sculpture, etc., either for paring, hewing or gouging. Chisels are of different sizes and shapes, fitted for particular uses. 3371
CHISEL, v.t. To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel. 3371
CHISELED, pp. Cut or engraved with a chisel. 3371
CHISELING, ppr. Cutting with a chisel. 3371
CHISLEU, n. The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December, in the modern division of the year. 3371
CHIT, n. 3371
CHIT, v.i. To sprout; to shoot, as a seed or plant. 3371
CHIT-CHAT, n. [See Chat, Chatter.] Prattle; familiar or trifling talk. 3372
CHITTERLING, n. The frill to the breast of a shirt. 3372
CHITTERLINGS, n. plu. The guts or bowels; sausages. 3372
CHITTY, a. 3372
CHIVALROUS, a. [See Chivalry.] Pertaining to chivalry, or knight errantry; warlike; bold; gallant. 3372
CHIVALRY, n. 3372
CHIVE, n. A species of small onion. 3373
CHIVES, n. plu. In botany, slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants. [See Stamen.] 3373
CHLORATE, n. [See Chlorine.] A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base. 3373
CHLORIC, a. Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it; as chloric acid. 3373
CHLORIDE, CHLORID, n. [See Chlorine.] A compound of chlorine with a combustible body. 3373
CHLORIDIC, a. Pertaining to a chloride. 3373
CHLORINE, CHLORIN, n. Chloric gas; a new name given to what has been called oxymuriatic gas. This substance has hitherto resisted all efforts to decompose it, and as it is not known to contain oxygen, and is apparently a simple substance, it has been denominated from its color, chlorine, or chloric gas. 3373
CHLORIODIC, a. Consisting of chlorine and iodine, or obtained from them. 3373
CHLORIS, n. The green finch, a small bird. 3374
CHLORITE, n. A mineral of a grass green color, opake, usually friable or easily pulverized, composed of little spangles, scales, prisms or shining small grains. It is classed by Kirwan with the muriatic genus. There are four subspecies, chlorite earth, common chlorite, chlorite slate, and foliated chlorite. 3374
CHLORO-CARBONIC, CHLORO-CARBONOUS, a. The terms, chloro-carbonic acid and

chloro-carbonous acid, are applied, the former by Thomson, and the latter by Ure, to a compound of chlorine and carbonic oxyd, formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the direct solar rays. It was discovered by Dr. J. Davy, and called by him phosgene gas. 3374
CHLOROPAL, n. A newly observed mineral, of two varieties, the conchoidal and the earthy; the conchoidal is of a pistachio green color; the other has an earthy fracture, and both varieties are possessed of magnetic properties. 3374
CHLOROPHANE, n. A variety of fluor spar, from Siberia. When placed on a heated iron, it gives a beautiful emerald green light. 3374
CHLOROPHEITE, n. A rare mineral found in small nodules. 3374
CHLOROPHYL, n. The green matter of the leaves of vegetables. 3374
CHLOROSIS, n. The green sickness; a disease of females, characterized by a pale or greenish hue of the skin, weakness, palpitation, dyspepsy, etc. 3374
CHLOROTIC, a. 3374
CHLOROUS, a. Pertaining to chlorine; as chlorous oxyd. 3375
CHOAK, [See Choke.] 3375
CHOCK, n. In marine language, a kind of wedge for confining a cask or other body, to prevent it from moving. 3375
CHOCK, an encounter. [See Shock.] 3375
CHOCOLATE, n. 3375
CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, n. A house where company many be served with chocolate. 3375
CHOCOLATE-NUT. [See Cacao.] 3375
CHODE, the old preterit of chide, which see. 3375
CHOICE, n. 3375
CHOICE, a. 3376
CHOICE-DRAWN, a. Selected with particular care. 3377
CHOICELESS, a. Not having the power of choosing; not free. 3377
CHOICELY, adv. 3377
CHOICENESS, n. Valuableness; particular value or worth; as the choiceness of a plant or of wine. 3377
CHOIR, n. 3377
CHOIR-SERVICE, n. The service of singing performed by a choir. 3377
CHOKE, v.t. 3377
CHOKE, v.i. 3378
CHOKE, n. The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke. 3378
CHOKE-CHERRY, n. The popular name of a species of wild cherry, remarkable for its astringent qualities. 3378
CHOKED, pp. Suffocated; strangled; obstructed by filling; stifled; suppressed; smothered.
CHOKE-FULL, a. [choke and full.] Full as possible; quite full. 33793378
CHOKE-PEAR, n. 3379
CHOKER, n. One that chokes another; one that puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered. 3379
CHOKE-WEED, n. A plant so called. 3379
CHOKY, a. That tends to suffocate, or has power to suffocate. 3379
CHOLAGOGUE, n. A medicine that has the specific quality of evacuating the bile. 3379
CHOLER, n. 3379
CHOLERIC, a. 3379
CHOLERICNESS, n. Pertaining to cholesterin, or obtained from it; as cholesteric acid.
CHOLESTERINE, CHOLESTERIN, n. A name given by M. Chevreul, to the pearly or3380
crystaline substance of human biliary calculi. 3380
CHOLIAMBIC, n. A verse in poetry having an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last. 3380
CHOMER, [See Homer.] 3380
CHONDRODITE, n. A mineral, called also Brucite. It occurs in grains or imperfect

crystals, or in four-sided prisms with rhombic bases, truncated on the two acute lateral edges. It is translucent; and its color varies from reddish or amber yellow to grayish brown. 3380
CHOOSE, v.t. 3380
CHOOSE, v.i. 3381
CHOOSER, n. He that chooses he that has the power or right of choosing; an elector.
CHOOSING, ppr. Selecting; taking in preference; electing. 33813381
CHOOSING, n. Choice; election. 3381
CHOP, v.t. 3381
CHOP, v.i. 3382
CHOP, v.i. To turn, vary, change or shift suddenly; as in the seamans phrase, the wind chops, or chops about. [The various senses of this verb seem to center in that of thrusting, driving, or a sudden motion or exertion of force.] 3382
CHOP, n. 3382
CHOP-CHURCH, n. An exchange or an exchanger of benefices. 3382
CHOP-FALLEN, a. Dejected; dispirited. 3382
CHOP-HOUSE, n. A house where provision ready dressed is sold. 3382
CHOPIN, n. A liquid measure in France, containing nearly a pint Winchester measure. In Scotland, a quart of wine measure. 3382
CHOPPED, pp. Cut; minced. 3383
CHOPPING, ppr. Cutting; mincing; buying; bartering. 3383
CHOPPING, a. Stout; lusty; plump. 3383
CHOPPING, n. 3383
CHOPPING-BLOCK, n. A block on which any thing is laid to be chopped. 3383
CHOPPING-KNIFE, n. A knife for mincing meat. 3383
CHOPPY, a. Full of clefts or cracks. 3383
CHOPS, [See Chop.] 3383
CHORAL, a. 3383
CHORALLY, adv. In the manner of a chorus. 3383
CHORD, n. 3383
CHORD, v.t. To string. 3384
CHORDEE, n. [See Chord.] In medicine and surgery, an inflammatory or spasmodic contraction of the fraenum, attending gonorrhea and accompanied with pain. 3384
CHORE, n. In America, this word denotes small work of a domestic kind, as distinguished from the principal work of the day. It is generally used in the plural, chores, which includes the daily or occasional business of feeding cattle and other animals, preparing fuel, sweeping the house, cleaning furniture, etc. [See Char.] 3384
CHOREPISCOPAL, a. Pertaining to the power of a suffragan or local bishop. 3384
CHOREUS, n. In ancient poetry, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; the trochee. 3384
CHORIAMB, CHORIAMBUS, n. In ancient poetry, a foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short; that is, a choreus or trochee and an iambus united; as, nobilitas, anxietas. 3384
CHORIAMBIC, n. A choriamb. 3384
CHORIAMBIC, a. Pertaining to a choriamb. 3384
CHORION, n. In anatomy, the exterior membrane which invests the fetus in utero. 3384
CHORIST, n. A singing man in a choir. 3384
CHORISTER, n. 3384
CHOROGRAPHER, n. [See Chorography.] A person who describes a particular region or country; or one who forms a map or maps of particular regions or countries. 3385
CHOROGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the bounds of particular countries. 3385
CHOROGRAPHICALLY, adv. In a chorographical manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions. 3385
CHOROGRAPHY, n. The art or practice of making a map of a particular region, country,

or province; or of marking its limits, bounds or position. Chorography differs from geography, as the description of a particular country differs from that of the whole earth; and from topography, as the description of a country differs from that of a town, city or district. 3385
CHOROID, n. In anatomy, a term applied to several parts of the body that resemble the chorion; as the inner membrane investing the brain, or the pia mater; the second coat of the eye; the fold of the carotid artery in the brain, in which is the pineal gland. 3385
CHORUS, n. 3385
CHOSE, n. In law, property in action; a right to possession; or that which may be demanded and recovered by suit or action at law. Thus, money due on a bond or note is a chose in action; a recompense for damage done is a chose in action; the former proceeding from an express, the latter from an implied contract. A contract executed is a chose in possession; a contract executory conveys only a chose in action. A chose local is annexed to a place, as a mill or the like; a chose transitory is a thing which is movable.
CHOSE, s as z, pret. and pp. of choose. 3386 3386
CHOSEN — CHURLISHLY 3387
CHOSEN, pp. 3387
CHOUGH, n. The Cornish chough is a fowl of the genus Corvus, nearly of the size of the crow, and mischievous, like the magpie. It is black, except the bill, legs and feet, which are red. It is a native of the west of England. 3387
CHOULE. [See Jowl.] 3387
CHOUSE, v.t. To cheat, trick, defraud; followed by of, in Hudibras; but in America, by out of; as, to chouse one out of his money. 3387
CHOUSE, n. One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton. 3387
CHOUSED, pp. Cheated; defrauded; imposed on. 3387
CHOUSING, ppr. Cheating; imposing on. 3387
CHOWDER, n. In New England, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, etc. In Spanish, chode is a paste made of mild, eggs, sugar and flour. In the west of England, chowder-beer is a liquor made by boiling black spruce in water and mixing with it melasses. 3387
CHOWDER, v.t. To make a chowder. 3388
CHOWTER, v.t. To grumble like a frog or a froward child. 3388
CHRISM, n. Unguent; unction. In the Romish and Greek churches, oil consecrated by the bishop, and used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction. It is prepared on holy Thursday with much ceremony, and in some cases, mixed with balsam. 3388
CHRISMAL, a. Pertaining to chrism. 3388
CHRISMATION, n. The act of applying the chrism, or consecrated oil; in baptism, by the priest; in confirmation, by the bishop. In ordination, it is usually styled unction. 3388
CHRISMATORY, n. A vessel to hold the oil for chrism. 3388
CHRISOM, n. [See Chrism.] a child that dies within a month after its birth; so called from the chrisom-cloth, a linen cloth anointed with holy oil, which was formerly laid over a childs face when it was baptized. Also, the cloth itself. 3388
CHRIST, n. THE ANOINTED; an appellation given to the Savior of the World, and synonymous with the Hebrew Messiah. It was a custom of antiquity to consecrate persons to the sacerdotal and regal offices by anointing them with oil. 3388
CHRISTEN, v.t. 3388
CHRISTENDOM, n. 3389
CHRISTENED, pp. Baptized and named; initiated into Christianity. 3389
CHRISTENING, ppr. The act or ceremony of baptizing and naming; initiation into the Christian religion. 3389
CHRISTIAN, n. 3389
CHRISTIAN, a. [See the noun.] 3389
CHRISTIAN, v.t. To baptize. 3390
CHRISTIANISM, n. 3390
CHRISTIANITE, n. A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral; its primitive form is that of an

oblique rectangular prism; its colors brown, yellow or reddish. 3390
CHISTIANITY, n. [See Christian, from Christ.] The religion of Christians; or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ, and recorded by the evangelists and apostles.
CHRISTANIZE, v.t. To make Christian; to convert to Christianity; as, to Christianize 3390
pagans. 3390
CHRISTIANLIKE, a. Becoming a Christian. 3390
CHRISTIANLY, adv. In a Christian manner; in a manner becoming the principles of the Christian religion, or the profession of that religion. 3390
CHRISTIAN-NAME, n. The name given in baptism, as distinct from the gentilitious or surname. 3390
CHRISTIANOGRAPHY, n. A description of Christian nations. 3391
CHRISTMAS, n. 3391
CHRISTMAS-BOX, n. A box in which little presents are deposited at Christmas. 3391
CHRISTMAS-DAY, n. The twenty fifth day of December, when Christmas is celebrated.
CHRISTMAS-FLOWER, n. Hellebore. 3391 3391
CHRISTMAS-ROSE, n. A plant of the genus Helleborus, producing beautiful white flowers about Christmas. 3391
CHRIST'S-THORN, n. The Rhamnus paliurus, a deciduous shrub, a native of Palestine and the South of Europe. It has two thorns at each joint, and is supposed to have been the sort of which the crown of thorns for our Savior was made. 3391
CHROASTACES, n. In natural history, a genus of pellucid gems, comprehending all those of variable colors, as viewed in different lights. 3391
CHROMATE, n. [See Chrome.] A salt or compound formed by the chromic acid with a base. 3391
CHROMATIC, a. 3391
CHROMATICALLY, adv. In the chromatic manner. 3392
CHROMATICS, n. The science of colors; that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colors of light and of natural bodies. 3392
CHROME, n. A metal consisting of a porous mass of agglutinated grains, very hard, brittle, and of a grayish white color. Its texture is radiated. In its highest degree of oxydation, it passes into the state of an acid, of a ruby red color. It takes its name from the various and beautiful colors which its oxyd and acid communicate to minerals into whose composition they enter. Chrome is employed to give a fine deep green to the enamel of porcelain, to glass, etc. 3392
CHROMIC, a. Pertaining to chrome, or obtained from it; as chromic acid. 3392
CHRONIC, CHRONICAL, a. Continuing a long time, as a disease. A chronic disease is one which is inveterate or of long continuance, in distinction from an acute disease, which speedily terminates. 3392
CHRONICLE, n. [See Chronic.] 3392
CHRONICLE, v.t. To record in history, or chronicle; to record; to register. 3393
CHRONICLER, n. A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time; a historian. 3393
CHRONIQUE, n. A chronicle. 3393
CHRONOGRAM, n. An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters; as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632: ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs. 3393
CHRONOGRAMMATIC, CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, a. Belonging to a chronogram, or containing one. 3393
CHRONOGRAMMATIST, n. A writer of chronograms. 3393
CHRONOGRAPHER, n. One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronologer. 3393
CHRONOGRAPHY, n. The description of time past. 3393
CHRONOLOGER, CHRONOLOGIST, n. [See Chronology.] 3393
CHRONOLOGIC, CHRONOLOGICAL, a. Relating to chronology; containing an account

of events in the order of time; according to the order of time. 3394
CHRONOLOGICALLY, adv. In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or rules of chronology. 3394
CHRONOLOGY, n. The science of time; the method of measuring, or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun, or moon; of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place; and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates. 3394
CHRONOMETER, n. Any instrument that measures time or that divides time into equal portions, or that is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch or dial; particularly an instrument that measures time with great exactness. 3394
CHRYSALID, n. [See Chrysalis.] 3394
CHRYSALIS, n. The particular form which butterflies, moths, and some other insects assume, before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. It is called also aurelia, from aurum, gold. In this form, the animal is in a state of rest or insensibility; having no organs for taking nourishment, nor wings, nor legs. The external covering is cartilaginous, and usually smooth and glossy; sometimes hairy. The name is taken from the yellow color of certain species; but they are of different colors, as green, black, etc. 3394
CHRYSOBERYL, n. A siliceous gem, of a dilute yellowish green color. 3394
CHRYSOCOLLA, n. Carbonate of copper, of two subspecies, the blue and the green; formerly called blue and green chrysocolla, also mountain blue and mountain green. It occurs in crystals, stalactites and other forms. 3395
CHRYSOLITE, n. A mineral, called by Hauy and Brongniart, peridote and by Jameson, prismatic chrysolite. Its prevailing color is some shade of green. It is harder than glass, but less hard than quartz; often transparent, sometimes only translucent. It occurs sometimes in crystals, sometimes in small amorphous masses or grains, and sometimes in rolled pieces. 3395
CHRYSOPRASE, n. A mineral, a subspecies of quartz. Its color is commonly apple green, and often extremely beautiful. It is translucent, or sometimes semi-transparent; its fracture even and dull, sometimes a little splintery, sometimes smooth and slightly conchoidal; its harness a little inferior to that of flint. 3395
CHUB, n. A river fish, called also cheven, of the genus Cyprinus. The body is oblong, nearly round; the head and back, green; the sides silvery, and the belly white. It frequents deep holes in rivers shaded by trees; but in warm weather floats near the surface, and furnishes sport for anglers. It is indifferent food. 3395
CHUBBED, CHUBBY, a. Like a chub; short and thick. 3395
CHUB-FACED, a. Having a plump round face. 3395
CHUCK, v.i. To make the noise of a hen or partridge, when she calls her chickens. 3395
CHUCK, v.t. To call, as a hen her chickens. 3395
CHUCK, v.i. To jeer; to laugh. [See Chuckle.] 3396
CHUCK, v.t. 3396
CHUCK, n. 3396
CHUCK-FARTHING, n. A play in which a farthing is pitched into a hole. 3396
CHUCKLE, v.t. 3396
CHUCKLE, v.i. To laugh heartily, or convulsively; to shake with laughter, or to burst into fits of laughter. 3396
CHUCKLE-HEAD, n. A vulgar word in America, denoting a person with a large head, a dunce. Bailey says, a rattling, noisy, empty fellow. 3396
CHUD, v.t. To champ; to bite. 3396
CHUET, n. Forced meat. 3396
CHUFF, n. A clown; a coarse, heavy, dull or surly fellow. 3396
CHUFFILY, adv. In a rough, surly manner; clownishly. 3397
CHUFFINESS, n. Surliness. 3397
CHUFFY, a. Blunt; clownish; surly; angry; stomachful. In New England, this word expresses that displeasure which causes a swelling or surly look and grumbling, rather than heat and violent expressions of anger. 3397
CHUK, n. A word used in calling swine. It is the original name of that animal, which our

ancestors brought with them from Persia, where it is still in use, Pers. Chuk, Zend, chuk, a hog; Sans. Sugara. Our ancestors, while in England, adopted the Welsh hwc, hog, but chuck is retained in our popular name of woodchuck, that is, wood hog. This is a remarkable proof of the original seat of the Teutonic nations. I have taken chuk from Adelung. The French cochon may be the same word. 3397
CHUM, n. A chamber-fellow; one who lodges or resides in the same room; a word used in colleges. 3397
CHUMP, n. A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block. 3397
CHUNK, n. A short thick piece of wood. [Colloquial.] 3397
CHURCH, n. 3397
CHURCH, v.t. To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth. 3398
CHURCH-ALE, n. A wake or feast commemoratory of the dedication of the church. 3398
CHURCH-ATTIRE, n. The habit in which men officiate in divine service. 3398
CHURCH-AUTHORITY, n. Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction. 3398
CHURCH-BENCH, n. The seat in the porch of a church. 3399
CHURCH-BURIAL, n. Burial according to the rites of the church. 3399
CHURCH-DISCIPLINE, n. Discipline of the church, intended to correct the offenses of its members. 3399
CHURCHDOM, n. The government or authority of the church. 3399
CHURCH-FOUNDER, n. He that builds or endows a church. 3399
CHURCH-HISTORY, n. History of the Christian church; ecclesiastical history. 3399
CHURCHING, n. The act of offering thanks in church after childbirth. 3399
CHURCH-LAND, n. Land belonging to a church. 3399
CHURCHLIKE, a. Becoming the church. 3399
CHURCHMAN, n. 3399
CHURCH-MEMBER, n. A member in communion with a church; a professor of religion.
CHURCH-MUSIC, n. 3399 3399
CHURCHSHIP, n. Institution of the church. 3400
CHURCH-WARDEN, n. A keeper or guardian of the church, and a representative of the parish. Church-wardens are appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend the church, its property and concerns, and the behavior of the parishioners. For these and many other purposes, they possess corporate powers. 3400
CHURCH-WAY, n. The way, street or road that leads to the church. 3400
CHURCH-WORK, n. Work carried on slowly. 3400
CHURCH-YARD, n. The ground adjoining to a church in which the dead are buried; a cemetery. 3400
CHURL, n. 3400
CHURLISH, a. 3400
CHURLISHLY, adv. Rudely; roughly; in a churlish manner. 3400
CHURLISHNESS — CIRCULATORIOUS 3401
CHURLISHNESS, n. Rudeness of manners or temper, but generally the word refers to the temper or disposition of mind; sullenness; austerity; indisposition to kindness or courtesy. 3401
CHURLY, a. Rude; boisterous. 3401
CHURME, CHIRM, n. Noise; clamor, or confused noise. 3401
CHURN, n. A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for separating the oily part from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter. 3401
CHURN, v.t. 3401
CHURNED, pp. Agitated; made into butter. 3401
CHURNING, ppr. Agitating to make butter; shaking; stirring. 3401
CHURNING, n. 3401
CHURN-STAFF, n. The staff or instrument used in churning. 3401
CHURNWORM, n. An insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fancricket. 3401

CHUSE, [See Choose.] 3401
CHUSITE, n. A yellowish mineral found by Saussure in the cavities of porphyries in the environs of Limbourg. 3402
CHYLACEOUS, a. [See Chyle.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle. 3402
CHYLE, n. In animal bodies, a white or milky fluid separated from aliments by means of digestion. It is absorbed by the lacteal vessels, by which it is conveyed into the circulation, assimilated into blood, and converted into nutriment. 3402
CHYLIFACTION, n. The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies. 3402
CHYLIFACTIVE, a. Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle. 3402
CHYLIFEROUS, a. [L.] Transmitting chyle. 3402
CHYLOPOETIC, adv. Chylifactive; having the power to change into chyle; making chyle.
CHYLOUS, a. Consisting of chyle, or partaking of it. 3402 3402
CHYME, n. That particular modification which food assumes after it has undergone the action of the stomach. 3402
CHYMIC, CHYMIST, CHYMISTRY. [See Chimical, Chimist, Chimistry.] 3402
CHYMIFICATION, n. The process of becoming or of forming chyme. 3402
CHYMIFIED, pp. Formed into chyme. 3402
CHYMIFY, v.t. To form into chyme. 3403
CIBARIOUS, a. Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible. 3403
CIBOL, n. A sort of small onion. 3403
CICADA, n. The frog-hopper, or flea locust; a genus of insects of many species. 3403
CICATRICLE, n. The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg; as, germinating cicatricle. 3403
CICATRISIVE, a. Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix. 3403
CICATRIX, CICATRICE, n. A scar; a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed. 3403
CICATRIZANT, n. A medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrix, such as Armenian bole, powder of tutty, etc. It is called also an escharotic, epulotic, incarnative, agglutinant, etc. 3403
CICATRIZATION, n. The process of healing or forming a cicatrix; or the state of being healed, cicatrized or skinned over. 3403
CICATRIZE, v.t. To heal, or induce the formation of a cicatrix, in wounded or ulcerated flesh; or to apply medicines for that purpose. 3403
CICATRIZE, v.i. To heal or be healed; to skin over; as wounded flesh cicatrizes. 3403
CICATRIZED, pp. Healed, as wounded flesh; having a cicatrix formed. 3403
CICATRIZING, ppr. Healing; skinning over; forming a cicatrix. 3403
CICELY, n. A plant, a species of Chaerophyllum. The sweet cicely is a species of Scandix. 3404
CICERONE, n. A guide; one who explains curiosities. 3404
CICERONIAN, a. Resembling Cicero, either in style or action; in style, diffuse and flowing; in manner, vehement. 3404
CICERONIANISM, n. Imitation or resemblance of the style or action of Cicero. 3404
CICHORACEOUS, a. Having the qualities of succory. 3404
CICISBEISM, n. The practice of dangling about females. 3404
CICISBEO, n. A dangler about females. 3404
CICURATE, v.t. To tame; to reclaim from wildness. 3404
CICURATION, n. The act of taming wild animals. 3404
CICUTA, n. Water-hemlock, a plant whose root is poisonous. This term was used by the ancients and by medical writers for the Conium maculatum, or common hemlock, the expressed juice of which was used as a common poison. Socrates and Phocion perished by it. It is now used medicinally in moderate doses, with good effect. 3404
CIDER, n. The juice of apples expressed, a liquor used for drink. The word was formerly used to signify the juice of other fruits, and other kinds of strong liquor; but it is now

appropriated to the juice of apples, before and after fermentation. 3404
CIDERIST, n. A maker of cider. 3404
CIDERKIN, n. The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out, and a quantity of boiled water is added; the whole steeping forty eight hours. 3404
CIERGE, n. A candle carried in processions. 3405
CIGAR, n. A small roll of tobacco, so formed as to be tubular, used for smoking. Cigars are of Spanish origin. 3405
CILIARY, a. Belonging to the eyelids. 3405
CILIATED, a. In botany, furnished or surrounded with parallel filaments, or bristles, resembling the hairs of the eye-lids, as a ciliated leaf, etc. 3405
CILICIOUS, a. Made or consisting of hair. 3405
CIMA, [See Cyma.] 3405
CIMBAL, n. A kind of cake. 3405
CIMBRIC, a. Pertaining to the Cimbri, the inhabitants of the modern Jutland, in Denmark, which was anciently called the Cimbric Chesonese. Hence the modern names, Cymru, Wales, Cambria; Cymro, a Welshman; Cymreig, Welsh, or the Welsh language; names indicating the Welsh to be a colony of the Cimbri or from the same stock. 3405
CIMBRIC, n. The language of the Cimbri. 3405
CIMITER, n. A short sword with a convex edge or recurvated point, used by the Persians and Turks. 3405
CIMMERIAN, a. Pertaining to Cimmerium, a town at the mouth of the Palus Maeotis. The ancients pretended that this country was involved in darkness; whence the phrase Cimmerian darkness, to denote a deep or continual obscurity. The country is now called Crimea, or Krim-Tartary. 3405
CIMOLITE, n. A species of clay, used by the ancients, as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammations. It is white, or a loose, soft texture, molders into a fine powder, and effervesces with acids. It is useful in taking spots from cloth. Another species, of a purple color, is the steatite or soap-rock. From another species, found in the isle of Wight, tobacco pipes are made. 3405
CINCHONA, n. The Peruvian bark, quinquina, of which there are three varieties, the red, yellow and pale. 3406
CINCTURE, n. 3406
CINDER, n. 3406
CINDER-WENCH, CINDER-WOMAN, n. A woman whose business is to rake into heaps of ashes for cinders. 3406
CINERATION, n. The reducing of any thing to ashes by combustion. 3406
CINEREOUS, a. Like ashes; having the color of the ashes of wood. 3406
CINERITIOUS, a. Having the color or consistence of ashes. 3406
CINGLE, n. A girth; but the word is little used. [See Surcingle.] 3406
CINNABAR, n. Red sulphuret of mercury. Native cinnabar is an ore of quicksilver, moderately compact, very heavy, and of an elegant striated red color. It is called native vermilion, and its chief use is in painting. The intensity of its color is reduced by bruising and dividing it into small parts. It is found amorphous, or under some imitative form, or crystalized. Factitious cinnabar is a mixture of mercury and sulphur sublimed, and thus reduced into a fine red glebe. 3407
CINNABARINE, a. Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar, or containing it; as, cinnabarine sand. 3407
CINNAMON, n. The bark of two species of Laurus. The true cinnamon is the inner bark of the Laurus Cinnamomum, a native of Ceylon. The base cinnamon is from the Laurus Cassia. The true cinnamon is a most grateful aromatic, of a fragrant smell, moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of sweetness and astringency. It is one of the best cordial, carminative and restorative spices. The essential oil is of great price. 3407
CINQUE, n. A five; a word used in games. 3407
CINQUE-FOIL, n. Five-leaved clover, a species of Potentilla. 3407
CINQUE-PACE, n. A kind of grave dance. 3408

CINQUE-PORTS, n. Five havens on the eastern shore of England, towards France, viz. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. To these ports, Winchelsea and Rye have been added. These were anciently deemed of so much importance, in the defense of the kingdom against an invasion from France, that they received royal grants of particular privileges, on condition of providing a certain number of ships in war at their own expense. Over these is appointed a warden, and each has a right to send two barons to Parliament. 3408
CINQUE-SPOTTED, a. Having five spots. 3408
CION, n. A young shoot, twig or sprout of a tree, or plant, or rather the cutting of a twig, intended for ingrafting on another stock; also, the shoot or slip inserted in a stock for propagation. 3408
CIPHER, n. 3408
CIPHER, v.i. In popular language, to use figures, or to practice arithmetic. 3409
CIPHER, v.t. 3409
CIPHERING, ppr. 3409
CIPOLIN, n. A green marble from Rome, containing white zones. It consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, with quartz, shistus, and a small portion of iron. 3409
CIRC, [See Circus.] 3409
CIRCEAN, a. Pertaining to Circe, the fabled daughter of Sol and Perseis, who was supposed to possess great knowledge of magic and venomous herbs, by which she was able to charm and fascinate. 3409
CIRCENSIAN, a. Pertaining to the Circus, in Rome, where were practiced games of various kinds, as running, wrestling, combats, etc. The Circensian games accompanied most of the feasts of the Romans; but the grand games were held five days, commencing on the 15th of September. 3409
CIRCINAL, a. Rolled in spirally downwards, the tip occupying the center; a term in foliation or leafing, as in ferns. 3409
CIRCINATE, v.t. To make a circle; to compass. 3410
CIRCINATION, n. An orbicular motion. 3410
CIRCLE, n. 3410
CIRCLE, v.t. 3412
CIRCLE, v.i. To move circularly; as, the bowl circles; the circling years. 3412
CIRCLED, pp. Surrounded; encompassed; inclosed. 3412
CIRCLED, a. Having the form of a circle; round; as the moons circled orb. 3412
CIRCLER, n. A mean poet, or circular poet. 3412
CIRCLET, n. A little circle; a circle; an orb. 3412
CIRCLING, ppr. Surrounding; going round; inclosing. 3412
CIRCLING, a. Circular; round. 3412
CIRCOCELE, n. A varix, or dilatation of the spermatic vein; a varicocele; hernia varicosa.
CIRCUIT, n. 34123412
CIRCUIT, v.i. To move in a circle; to go round. 3413
CIRCUIT, v.t. To move or go round. 3413
CIRCUITEER, n. One that travels a circuit. 3413
CIRCUITION, n. The act of going round; compass; circumlocution. 3413
CIRCUITOUS, a. Going round in a circuit; not direct; as a circuitous road or course. 3413
CIRCUITOUSLY, adv. In a circuit. 3413
CIRCUITY, n. A going round; a course not direct. 3413
CIRCULAR, a. 3414
CIRCULAR, n. A circular letter, or paper. 3414
CIRCULARITY, n. A circular form. 3414
CIRCULARLY, adv. In a circular manner; in the form of a circle; in the form of going and returning. 3414
CIRCULATE, v.i. 3414
CIRCULATE, v.t. To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to put about; to spread; as, to circulate a report; to circulate bills of credit. 3415

CIRCULATION, n. 3415
CIRCULATORIOUS, a. Travelling in a circuit, or from house to house. 3415
CIRCULATORY — CITIED 3416
CIRCULATORY, a. 3416
CIRCULATORY, n. A chimical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again. 3416
CIRCUMAMBIENCY, n. The act of surrounding, or encompassing. 3416
CIRCUMAMBIENT, a. Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing or being on all sides; used particularly of the air about the earth. 3416
CIRCUMAMBULATE, v.i. To walk round about. 3416
CIRCUMAMBULATION, n. The act of walking round. 3416
CIRCUMCELLION, n. In church history, a set of illiterate peasants that adhered to the Donatists in the fourth century. 3416
CIRCUMCISE, v.t. To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of males; a ceremony or rite in the Jewish and Mohammedan religions. The word is applied also to a practice among some nations of performing a like operation upon females. 3416
CIRCUMCISER, n. The act of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin. 3416
CIRCUMCURSATION, n. The act of running about. 3416
CIRCUMDUCT, v.t. To contravene; to nullify; a term of civil law. 3416
CIRCUMDUCTION, n. 3416
CIRCUMDUCTION, n. 3417
CIRCUMFER, v.t. To bear or carry round. 3417
CIRCUMFERENCE, n. 3417
CIRCUMFERENCE, v.t. To include in a circular space. 3417
CIRCUMFERENTIAL, a. Pertaining to the circumference. 3417
CIRCUMFERENTOR, n. An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles. It consists of a brass index, and circle, all of a piece; on the circle is a chart, divided into 360 degrees. There are also two sights to screw on and slide up and down the index; also a spangle and socket screwed on the back side of the circle to put the head of the staff in. 3417
CIRCUMFLEX, n. In grammar, an accent serving to note or distinguish a syllable of an intermediate sound between acute and grave. It is a kind of undulation in the voice, but not used in English. 3417
CIRCUMFLEX, v.t. To mark or pronounce with the accent called a circumflex. 3418
CIRCUMFLUENCE, n. A flowing round on all sides; an inclosure of waters. 3418
CIRCUMFLUENT, a. Flowing round; surrounding as a fluid; as, circumfluent waves. 3418
CIRCUMFLUOUS, a. Flowing round; encompassing as a fluid; circumfluent. 3418
CIRCUMFORANEAN, CIRCUMFORANEOUS, a. Going about; walking or wandering from house to house; as a circumforaneous fidler or piper; circumforaneous wits. 3418
CIRCUMFUSE, v.t. 3418
CIRCUMFUSILE, a. That may be poured or spread round; as, circumfusile gold. 3418
CIRCUMFUSION, n. [See Circumfuse.] The act of pouring or spreading round; the state of being poured round. 3418
CIRCUMGESTATION, n. A carrying about. 3418
CIRCUMGYRATE, CIRCUMGYRE, v.t. To roll or turn round. 3419
CIRCUMGYRATION, n. The act of turning, rolling or whirling round; the turning of a limb in its socket. 3419
CIRCUMJACENT, a. Lying round; bordering on every side. 3419
CIRCUMLIGATION, n. The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed. 3419
CIRCUMLOCUTION, n. A circuit or compass of words; a periphrase; the use of a number of words to express an idea, when a suitable term is not at hand, or when a speaker chooses to avoid the use of a single term, either from delicacy or respect, or with a view to soften the force of a direct expression, or for other reason. 3419
CIRCUMLOCUTORY, a. Pertaining to circumlocution; consisting or contained in a

compass of words; periphrastic. 3419
CIRCUMMURED, a. Walled round; encompassed with a wall. 3419
CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, a. [See Circumnavigate.] That may be sailed round. 3419
CIRCUMNAVIGATE, v.t. To sail round; to pass round by water; as, to circumnavigate the globe. 3419
CIRCUMNAVIGATION, n. The act of sailing round. 3419
CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, n. One who sails round. 3419
CIRCUMPLICATION, n. A folding, winding or wrapping round; or a state of being enwrapped. 3419
CIRCUMPOLAR, a. About the pole; an appellation given to stars, which are so near the north pole, as to revolve round it without setting. The number of these depends on the latitude of the spectator. We apply it to the north polar region and stars, but the word is applicable to either pole. 3419
CIRCUMPOSITION, n. s as z. The act of placing in a circle; or the state of being so placed. 3420
CIRCUMRASION, n. s as z. The act of shaving or paring round. 3420
CIRCUMROTARY, a. Turning, rolling or whirling round. 3420
CIRCUMROTATION, n. The act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round. 3420
CIRCUMSCRIBE, v.t. 3420
CIRCUMSCRIBED, pp. Drawn round as a line; limited; confined. 3420
CIRCUMSCRIBING, ppr. Drawing a line round; inclosing; limiting; confining. 3420
CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, a. That may be circumscribed or limited by bounds. 3420
CIRCUMSCRIPTION, n. 3420
CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, a. Defining the external form; marking or inclosing the limits or superficies of a body. 3421
CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY, adv. In a limited manner. 3421
CIRCUMSPECT, a. Literally, looking on all sides; looking round. Hence, 3421
CIRCUMSPECTION, n. Caution; attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case, and to the natural or probable consequences of a measure, with a view to a correct course of conduct, or to avoid danger. 3421
CIRCUMSPECTIVE, a. Looking round every way; cautious; careful of consequences; watchful of danger. 3421
CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, adv. Cautiously; vigilantly; heedfully; with watchfulness to guard against danger. 3421
CIRCUMSPECTLY, adv. Cautiously; with watchfulness every way; with attention to guard against surprise or danger. 3421
CIRCUMSPECTNESS, n. Caution; circumspection; vigilance in guarding against evil from every quarter. 3421
CIRCUMSTANCE, n. 3421
CIRCUMSTANCED, pp. or a. Placed in a particular manner, with regard to attending facts or incidents; as, circumstanced as we were, we could not escape. 3422
CIRCUMSTANT, a. Surrounding. 3422
CIRCUMSTANTIAL, a. 3422
CIRCUMSTANTIAL, n. Circumstantials, in the plural, are things incident to the main subject, but of less importance; opposed to essentials; as the circumstantials of religion. 3422
CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, n. 3423
CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, adv. 3423
CIRCUMSTANTIATE, v.t. 3423
CIRCUMTERRANEOUS, a. Around the earth. 3423
CIRCUMVALLATE, v.t. To surround with a rampart. 3423
CIRCUMVALLATION, n. 3423
CIRCUMVECTION, n. A carrying about. 3424
CIRCUMVENT, v.t. Literally, to come round; hence, 3424

CIRCUMVENTED, pp. Deceived by craft or stratagem; deluded. 3424
CIRCUMVENTING, ppr. Deceiving; imposing on. 3424
CIRCUMVENTION, n. 3424
CIRCUMVENTIVE, a. Deceiving by artifices; deluding. 3424
CIRCUMVEST, v.t. To cover round, as with a garment. 3424
CIRCUMVOLATION, n. The act of flying round. 3424
CIRCUMVOLUTION, n. 3424
CIRCUMVOLVE, v.t. To roll round; to cause to revolve; to put into a circular motion. 3425
CIRCUMVOLVE, v.i. To roll round; to revolve. 3425
CIRCUMVOLVED, pp. Rolled round; moved in a circular manner. 3425
CIRCUMVOLVING, ppr. Rolling round; revolving. 3425
CIRCUS, n. 3425
CIRL, n. An Italian bird about the size of a sparrow. 3425
CIRRIFEROUS, a. Producing tendrils or claspers, as a plant. 3425
CIRROUS, a. Terminating in a cirrus, curl or tendril; as a cirrous leaf. 3425
CISALPINE, a. On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps; opposed to transalpine. 3425
CISPADANE, a. On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side.
CISSOID, n. A curve of the second order, invented by Diocles. 34263425
CIST, n. A case. [See Cyst, the proper orthography.] 3426
CISTED, a. Inclosed in a cyst. [See Cysted.] 3426
CISTERCIAN, n. A monk, a reformed Benedictine. 3426
CISTERN, n. 3426
CISTIC, a. [See Cystic.] 3426
CISTUS, n. The rock-rose, a genus of plants of many species, most of them natives of the southern parts of Europe. Some of them are beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens. 3426
CIT, n. [contracted from citizen.] A citizen, in a low sense; an inhabitant of a city; a pert townsman; a pragmatical trader. 3426
CITADEL, n. A fortress or castle, in or near a city, intended for its defense; a place of arms. 3426
CITAL, n. 3426
CITATION, n. 3426
CITATORY, a. Citing; calling; having the power or form of citation; as, letters citatory.3427
CITE, v.t. 3427
CITER, n. 3427
CITESS, n. [See Cit.] A city woman. 3427
CITHARISTIC, a. Pertaining to or adapted to the harp; or appropriated to the accompaniment of the harp. 3427
CITHERN, n. A stringed musical instrument, among the ancients, the precise form of which is not known, but it bore some resemblance to the modern guitar, the name of which is evidently from this ancient word. 3428
CITICISM, n. [from cit.] The manners of a cit or citizen. 3428
CITIED, a. Belonging to a city. 3428
CITISIN — CLASP 3429
CITISIN, n. A substance of a yellow color, obtained from the seeds of the Cytisus Laburnum. 3429
CITIZEN, n. 3429
CITIZEN, a. Having the qualities of a citizen. 3429
CITIZENIZE, v.t. To make a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen. 3429
CITIZENSHIP, n. The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen. 3429
CITRATE, n. In Chimistry, a neutral salt, formed by a union of the citric acid, or acid of lemons, with a base. The onion yields citrate of lime. 3430

CITRIC, a. Belonging to lemons or limes; as citric acid. 3430
CITRIL, n. A beautiful song bird of Italy. 3430
CITRINATION, n. [See Citrine.] The turning to a yellow green color. 3430
CITRINE, a. Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color; yellow, or greenish yellow. 3430
CITRINE, n. A species of very fine sprig crystal, of a beautiful yellow color, found in columns, and terminating in a hexangular pyramid. 3430
CITRON, n. The fruit of the citron tree, a large species of lemon. 3430
CITRON-TREE, n. The tree which produces the citron, of the genus Citrus. It has an upright smooth stem, with a branchy head, rising from five to fifteen feet, adorned with large, oval, spear-shaped leaves. To the same genus belong the lemon-tree, orange-tree, etc. 3430
CITRON-WATER, n. A liquor distilled with the rind of citrons. 3430
CITRUL, n. The pompion or pumpkin, so named from its yellow color. 3430
CITY, n. 3430
CITY, a. Pertaining to a city; as city wives; a city feast; city manners. 3431
CITY-COURT, n. The municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen. 3431
CIVES, n. A species of leek, of the genus Allium. 3431
CIVET, n. A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, taken from a bag under the tail of the civet-cat. It is of a clear, yellowish, or brownish color; of a strong smell, and offensive when undiluted, but agreeable when a small portion is mixed with another substance. It is used as a perfume. 3431
CIVET-CAT, n. The animal that produces civet, a species of Viverra. This animal bears a resemblance to a cat or to a fox; it is of a cinereous color, tinged with yellow, marked with dusky spots disposed in rows. It inhabits India, Guinea, Ethiopia, and Madagascar. 3431
CIVIC, a. Literally, pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honors. The civic crown, in roman affairs, was a crown or garland of oak boughs, bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle. 3431
CIVIL, a. 3431
CIVILIAN, n. [from civil.] 3433
CIVILIST, n. A civilian. 3433
CIVILITY, n. 3433
CIVILIZATION, n. [See Civilize.] 3433
CIVILIZE, v.t. To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce civility of manners among a people, and instruct them in the arts of regular life. 3434
CIVILIZED, pp. Reclaimed from savage life and manners; instructed in arts, learning and civil manners. 3434
CIVILIZER, n. 3434
CIVILIZING, ppr. Reclaiming from savage life; instructing in arts and civility of manners.
CIVILLY, adv. 34343434
CIVISM, n. Love of country; patriotism. 3435
CIZAR, v.t. To clip with scissors. 3435
CIZE, for size, is not in use. 3435
CLABBER, BONNY-CLABBER, n. Milk turned, become thick or inspissated. 3435
CLACK, v.i. 3435
CLACK, n. 3435
CLACKER, n. One that clacks; that which clacks. 3435
CLACKING, ppr. Making a sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated; talking continually; tattling; rattling with the tongue. 3435
CLACKING, n. A prating. 3436
CLAD, pp. [See Clothe.] Clothed; invested; covered as with a garment. 3436
CLAIM, v.t. 3436
CLAIM, n. 3436
CLAIMABLE, a. That may be demanded as due. 3437
CLAIMANT, n. 3437

CLAIMED, pp. Demanded as due; challenged as a right; asserted; maintained. 3437
CLAIMER, n. A claimant; one who demands as due. 3437
CLAIMING, ppr. Demanding as due; challenging as a right; asserting; maintaining; having a right to demand. 3437
CLAIR-OBSCURE. [See Clare-obscure.] 3437
CLAM, n. [See the verb.] The popular name of certain bivalvular shell-fish, of many species. 3437
CLAM, v.t. To clog with glutinous or viscous matter. 3437
CLAM, v.i. To be moist. 3437
CLAM-SHELL, n. The shell of a clam. 3437
CLAMANT, [See Claim.] Crying, beseeching. 3437
CLAMBER, v.i. [from climb, or D. Klampen, to grapple.] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet. 3438
CLAMBERING, ppr. Climbing with effort and labor. 3438
CLAMMINESS, n. [See Clammy.] The state of being viscous; viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance. 3438
CLAMMY, a. [See Clam.] Thick, viscous, adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious; as, bodies clammy and cleaving. 3438
CLAMOR, n. 3438
CLAMOR, v.t. To stun with noise. 3438
CLAMOR, v.i. To utter loud sounds, or outcries; to talk loud; to utter loud voices repeatedly; to vociferate, as an individual; to utter loud voices, as a multitude; to complain; to make importunate demands. 3438
CLAMORER, n. One who clamors. 3438
CLAMORING, ppr. Uttering and repeating loud words; making a great and continued noise; particularly in complaint or importunate demands. 3439
CLAMOROUS, a. Speaking and repeating loud words; noisy; vociferous; loud; turbulent.
CLAMOROUSLY, adv. With loud noise, or words. 34393439
CLAMOROUSNESS, n. The state or quality of being loud or noisy. 3439
CLAMP, n. 3439
CLAMP, v.t. 3439
CLAMPED, pp. United or strengthened with a clamp. 3440
CLAMPING, ppr. Fastening or strengthening with a clamp. 3440
CLAN, n. 3440
CLANCULAR, a. Clandestine; secret; private; concealed. 3440
CLANCULARLY, adv. Privately; secretly. 3440
CLANDESTINE, a. Secret; private; hidden; withdrawn from public view. It often bears an ill sense, as implying craft or deception, or evil design. 3440
CLANDESTINELY, adv. Secretly; privately; in secret. 3440
CLANDESTINENESS, n. Secrecy; a state of concealment. 3440
CLANG, v.t. To make a sharp, shrill sound, as by striking metallic substances; or to strike with a sharp sound. 3440
CLANG, n. A sharp, shrill sound, made by striking together metallic substances, or sonorous bodies, as the clang of arms; or any like sound, as the clang of trumpets. This word implies a degree of harshness in the sound, or more harshness than clink. 3440
CLANGOR, n. A sharp, shrill, harsh sound. [See Clang.] 3441
CLANGOROUS, a. Sharp, or harsh in sound. 3441
CLANGOUS, a. Making a clang, or a shrill, or harsh sound. 3441
CLANISH, a. Closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan. 3441
CLANISHNESS, n. Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan. 3441
CLANK, n. [See Clang.] The loud, shrill, sharp sound, made by a collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies. 3441
CLANK, v.t. To make a sharp, shrill sound; to strike with a sharp sound; as, the prisoners clank their chains. 3441
CLANSHIP, n. A state of union, as in a family, or clan; an association under a chieftain.
CLAP, v.t. 34413441

CLAP, v.i. 3442
CLAP, n. 3442
CLAP-BOARD, n. A thin narrow board for covering houses. In England, according to Bailey, a clapboard is also what in America is called a stave for casks. 3443
CLAP-DISH, n. A wooden bowl or dish. 3443
CLAP-DOCTOR, n. One who is skilled in healing the clap. 3443
CLAP-NET, n. A net for taking larks, united with a looking glass. 3443
CLAPPED, pp. Thrust or put on or together; applauded by striking the hands together; infected with the venereal disease. 3443
CLAPPER, n. 3443
CLAPPER-CLAW, v.t. [slap and claw.] To scold; to abuse with the tongue; to revile. 3443
CLAPPING, ppr. Driving or putting on, in, over, or under, by a sudden motion; striking the hands together. 3443
CLARE, n. A nun of the order of St. Clare. 3443
CLARENCEUX, CLARENCIEUX, n. In Great Britain, the second king at arms, so called from the duke of Clarence, and appointed by Edward IV. His office is to marshal and dispose the funerals of all baronets, knights and esquires, on the south of the river Trent.
CLARE-OBSCURE, n. Light and shade in painting; or the particular distribution of 3443
the lights and shades of a piece, with respect to the ease of the eye and the effect of the whole piece; also, a design of two colors. 3444
CLARET, n. A species of French wine, of a clear pale red color. 3444
CLARICHORD, n. A musical instrument in form of a spinet, called also manichord. It has forty nine or fifty stops or keys, and seventy strings; some of the latter being in unison. There are several little mortises for passing the jacks, armed with brass hooks, which stop and raise the chords, instead of the feather used in virginals and spinets. The chords are covered with pieces of cloth, which deaden the sound and render it sweeter. Hence it is particularly used by nuns. 3444
CLARIFICATION, n. [See Clarify.] The act of clearing; particularly the clearing or fining of liquid substances from all feculent matter. 3444
CLARIFIED, pp. Purified; made clear or fine; defecated. 3444
CLARIFIER, n. 3444
CLARIFY, v.t. 3444
CLARIFY, v.i. 3444
CLARIFYING, ppr. Making clear, pure or bright; defecating; growing clear. 3445
CLARINET, n. A wind instrument of music. 3445
CLARION, n. A kind of trumpet, whose tube is narrower and its tone more acute and shrill than that of the common trumpet. 3445
CLARITUDE, n. Clearness, brightness; splendor. 3445
CLARY, v.i. To make a loud or shrill noise. 3445
CLARY, n. A plant of the genus Salvia, or sage. 3445
CLARY-WATER, n. A composition of brandy, sugar, clary-glowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it. It is a cardiac and helps digestion. 3445
CLASH, v.i. 3445
CLASH, v.t. To strike one thing against another, with sound. 3446
CLASH, n. 3446
CLASHING, ppr. Striking against with noise; meeting in opposition; opposing; interfering.
CLASHING, n. A striking against; collision of bodies; opposition. 3446 3446
CLASP, n. 3446
CLASP, v.t. 3446
CLASPED — CLERK-ALE 3447
CLASPED, pp. Fastened with a clasp; shut; embraced; inclosed; encompassed; caught.
CLASPER, n. He or that which clasps; usually the tendril of a vine or other plant, 3447
which twines round something for support. 3447
CLASPERED, a. Furnished with tendrils. 3447
CLASPING, ppr. 3447

CLASP-KNIFE, n. A knife which folds into the handle. 3447
CLASS, n. 3447
CLASS, v.t. 3448
CLASSIC, CLASSICAL, a. 3448
CLASSIC, n. 3448
CLASSICALLY, adv. 3449
CLASSIFIC, a. Constituting a class or classes; noting classification, or the order of distribution into sets. 3449
CLASSIFICATION, n. [See Classify.] The act of forming into a class or classes; distribution into sets, sorts or ranks. 3449
CLASSIFIED, pp. Arranged in classes; formed into a class or classes. 3449
CLASSIFY, v.t. To make a class or classes; to distribute into classes; to arrange in sets according to some common properties or characters. 3449
CLASSIFYING, ppr. Forming a class or classes; arranging in sorts or ranks. 3449
CLASSIS, n. 3449
CLATTER, v.i. 3450
CLATTER, v.t. 3450
CLATTER, n. 3450
CLATTERER, n. One who clatters; a babbler. 3450
CLATTERING, ppr. Making or uttering sharp, abrupt sounds, as by a collision of sonorous bodies; talking fast with noise; rattling. 3450
CLATTERING, n. A rattling noise. 3450
CLAUDENT, a. Shutting; confining; drawing together; as a claudent muscle. 3451
CLAUDICANT, a. Halting; limping. 3451
CLAUDICATE, v.i. To halt or limp. 3451
CLAUDICATION, n. A halting or limping. 3451
CLAUSE, n. s as z. Literally, a close, or inclosure. Hence, that which is included, or contained, within certain limits. 3451
CLAUSTRAL, a. [See Clause.] Relating to a cloister, or religious house; as a claustral prior. 3451
CLAUSURE, n. s as z. [See Clause.] 3451
CLAVATED, a. 3451
CLAVE, pret. Of cleave. 3452
CLAVELLATED, a. Clavellated ashes, potash and pearlash. 3452
CLAVIARY, n. A scale of lines and spaces in music. 3452
CLAVICHORD, n. A musical instrument of an oblong figure, of the nature of a spinet. The strings are muffled with small bits of fine woolen cloth, to soften the sounds; used in nunneries. [See Clarichord.] 3452
CLAVICLE, n. The collar bone. There are two clavicles, or channel bones, joined at one end to the scapula or shoulder bone, and at the other, to the sternum or breast bone. 3452
CLAVIGER, n. One who keeps the keys of any place. 3452
CLAW, n. 3452
CLAW, v.t. 3452
CLAWED, pp. 3453
CLAWING, ppr. Pulling, tearing or scratching with claws or nails. 3453
CLAWLESS, a. Destitute of claws. 3453
CLAY, n. 3453
CLAY, v.t. 3454
CLAY-COLD, a. Cold as clay or earth; lifeless. 3454
CLAYED, pp. 3454
CLAYES, n. plu. In fortification, wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments. 3454
CLAYEY, a. Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay. 3454
CLAY-GROUND, n. Ground consisting of clay, or abounding with it. 3454

CLAYISH, a. Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it. 3454
CLAY-LAND, CLAY-SOIL, n. Land consisting of clay, or abounding with it. 3454
CLAY-MARL, n. A whitish, smooth, chalky clay. 3454
CLAY-PIT, n. A pit where clay is dug. 3454
CLAY-SLATE, n. A pit where clay is dug. 3454
CLAY-STONE, n. A mineral, the thonstein of Werner, and indurated clay of Kirwan. It resembles compact limestone or calcarious marl. Its texture is porous, compact or slaty. Its color is gray, often tinged with yellow or blue; also rose or pale red, or brownish red, and sometimes greenish. 3455
CLEAN, a. In a general sense, free from extraneous matter, or whatever is injurious or offensive; hence its signification depends on the nature and qualities of the substances to which it is applied. 3455
CLEAN, adv. 3456
CLEAN, v.t. To remove all foreign matter from; to separate from any thing whatever is extraneous to it, or whatever is foul, noxious, or offensive, as dirt or filth from the hands, body or clothes, foul matter from a vessel, weeds, shrubs and stones from a meadow; to purify. Thus, a house is cleaned by sweeping and washing; a field is cleaned by plowing and hoeing. 3456
CLEANLINESS, n. 3456
CLEANLY, a. clenly. [from clean.] 3456
CLEANLY, adv. In a clean manner; neatly; without filth. 3457
CLEANNESS, n. 3457
CLEANSABLE, a. That may be lleansed. 3457
CLEANSE, v.t. 3457
CLEANSED, pp. Purified; made clean; purged; healed. 3457
CLEANSER, n. He or that which cleanses; in medicine, a detergent. 3458
CLEANSING, pp. Purifying; making clean; purging; removing foul or noxious matter from; freeing from guilt. 3458
CLEANSING, n. The act of purifying, or purging. Mark 1:44; Luke 5:14. 3458
CLEAN-TIMBERED, a. Well-proportioned. 3458
CLEAR, a. 3458
CLEAR, adv. 3459
CLEAR, v.t. 3460
CLEAR, v.i. 3461
CLEARAGE, n. The removing of any thing. 3461
CLEARANCE, n. A certificate that a ship or vessel has been cleared at the custom house; permission to sail. 3461
CLEARED, pp. Purified; freed from foreign matter, or from incumbrance; made manifest; made luminous; cleansed; liberated; acquitted. 3461
CLEARER, n. That which clears, purifies, or enlightens; that which brightens. 3461
CLEARING, ppr. Purifying; removing foul matter, incumbrances, or obstructions; making evident, or luminous; cleansing; liberating; disengaging; acquitting; making gain beyond all costs and charges. 3461
CLEARING, n. 3461
CLEARLY, adv. 3462
CLEARNESS, n. 3462
CLEAR-SHINING, a. [clear and shine.] Shining with brightness, or unobstructed splendor.
CLEAR-SIGHTED, a. [clear and sight.] Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of 3463
sight; discerning; perspicacious; as clear-sighted reason; a clear-sighted judge. 3463
CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, n. Acute discernment. 3463
CLEAR-STARCH, v.t. To stiffen and clear with starch, and by clapping with the hands; as, to clear-starch muslin. 3463
CLEAR-STARCHER, n. One who clear-starches. 3463
CLEAR-STARCHING, ppr. 3463
CLEAT, n. A piece of wood used in a ship to fasten ropes upon. It is formed with one arm or two, or with a hollow to receive a rope, and is made fast to some part of a vessel.

Cleats are belaying-cleats, deck-cleats or thumb-cleats. 3463
CLEAVAGE, n. 3463
CLEAVE, v.i. 3464
CLEAVE, v.t. 3464
CLEAVE, v.i. To part; to open; to crack; to separate, as parts of cohering bodies; as, the ground cleaves by frost.
CLEAVED, pp. Split; rived; divided. 3465 3464
CLEAVELANDITE, n. A mineral, generally of a white or grayish white color, sometimes blue or bluish or reddish; called also siliceous felspar, or albite. 3465
CLEAVER, n. One who cleaves; that which cleaves; a butchers instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces. 3465
CLEAVING, ppr. Sticking; adhering; uniting to. Also, splitting; dividing; riving. 3465
CLECHE, n. In heraldry, a kind of cross, charged with another cross of the same figure, but of the color of the field. 3465
CLEDGE, n. Among miners, the upper stratum of fullers earth. 3465
CLEF, n. A character in music placed at the beginning of a stave, to determine the degree of elevation occupied by that stave in the general claviary or system, and to point out the names of all the notes which it contains in the line of that clef. 3465
CLEFT, pp. of cleave. Divided; split; parted asunder. 3465
CLEFT, n. 3465
CLEFT-GRAFT, v.t. [cleft and graft.] To engraft by cleaving the stock and inserting a cion.
CLEG, n. The hose fly; Dan. 3466 3465
CLEM, v.t. To starve. 3466
CLEMENCY, n. 3466
CLEMENT, a. Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate. 3466
CLEMENTINE, a. Pertaining to St. Clement, or to his compilations; or to the constitutions of Clement the fifth. 3466
CLEMENTLY, adv. With mildness of temper; mercifully. 3466
CLENCH. [See Clinch.] 3466
CLEPE, v.t. or i. To call, or name. 3466
CLEPSAMMIA, n. An instrument for measuring time by sand, like an hour glass. 3466
CLEPSYDRA, n. 3466
CLERGICAL, a. Pertaining to the clergy. [See Clerical.] 3467
CLERGY, n. 3467
CLERGYABLE, a. Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy; as a clergyable felony.
CLERGYMAN, n. A man in holy orders; a man licensed to preach the gospel, 3467
according to the forms and rules of any particular denomination of christians. 3467
CLERIC, n. A clerk or clergyman. 3467
CLERICAL, a. Relating or pertaining to the clergy as clerical tonsure; clerical robes; clerical duties. 3467
CLERK, n. 3467
CLERK-ALE, n. [clerk and ale.] In England, the feast of the parish clerk. 3468
CLERKLIKE — CLOSE-TONGUED 3469
CLERKLIKE, a. Like a clerk; learned. 3469
CLERKLY, a. Scholarlike. 3469
CLERKLY, adv. In a learned manner. 3469
CLERKSHIP, n. 3469
CLEROMANCY, n. A divination by throwing dice or little bones, and observing the points or marks turned up. 3469
CLEVE, CLIF, CLIVE, in the composition of names, denote a place situated on or near a cliff, on the side of a hill, rock or precipice; as Cleveland, Clifton. 3469
CLEVER, a. 3469
CLEVERLY, adv. Fitly; dextrously; handsomely. 3470
CLEVERNESS, n. 3470

CLEVY, CLEVIS, n. An iron bent to the form of an ox bow, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of a cartneap to hold the chain of the forward horse or oxen; or a draft iron on a plow. 3470
CLEW, n. 3470
CLEW, v.t. 3470
CLEW-CARNETS, n. In marine language, a sort of tackle, or rope and pulley, fastened to the clews of the main and foresails to truss them up to the yard. 3471
CLEW-LINES, n. These are the same tackle, and used for the like purpose as clew-garnets, but are applied to the smaller square sails, as the top-sail, top-gallant and sprit-sails. 3471
CLICK, v.i. Literally, to strike; hence, 3471
CLICK, n. In seamens language, a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel attached to the winches in cutters, etc. 3471
CLICK, n. The latch of a door. 3471
CLICKER, n. The servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers; a law ward and not used in the United States. 3471
CLICKET, n. The knocker of a door. 3471
CLICKING, ppr. Making small sharp noises. 3471
CLIENT, n. 3471
CLIENTAL, a. Dependent. 3472
CLIENTED, a. Supplied with clients. 3472
CLIENTSHIP, n. The condition of a client; a state of being under the protection of a patron. 3472
CLIFF, n. 3472
CLIFF, in music. [See Clef.] 3472
CLIFFY, a. Having cliffs; broken; craggy. 3472
CLIFTED, a. Broken. 3472
CLIMACTER, n. 3472
CLIMACTERIC, a. Literally, noting a scale, progression, or gradation; appropriately, denoting a critical period of human life, or a certain number of years, at the end of which a great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. [See the noun.] 3472
CLIMACTERIC, n. A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. The critical periods are supposed by some persons to be the years produced by multiplying 7 into the odd numbers 3, 5, 7 and 9; to which others add the 81st year. The 63rd year is called the grand climacteric. It has been supposed that these periods are attended with some remarkable change in respect to health, life or fortune. 3472
CLIMATARCHIC, a. Presiding over climates. 3473
CLIMATE, n. 3473
CLIMATE, v.i. To dwell; to reside in a particular region. 3473
CLIMATIC, CLIMATICAL, a. Pertaining to a climate or climates; limited by a climate. 3473
CLIMATURE, n. A climate. 3473
CLIMAX, n. 3473
CLIMB, v.i. 3474
CLIMB, v.t. 3474
CLIMBABLE, a. That may be climbed. 3474
CLIMBED, pp. 3474
CLIMBER, n. 3475
CLIMBER, v.i. To climb; to mount with effort. 3475
CLIMBING, ppr. Ascending by the use of the hands and feet; ascending with difficulty.
CLIMBING, n. The act of ascending. 3475 3475
CLIME, n. A climate; a tract or region of the earth; a poetical word, but sometimes used in prose. [See Climate.] 3475
CLINCH, v.t. 3475
CLINCH, n. 3475
CLINCHED, pp. Made fast by doubling or embracing closely. 3476
CLINCHER, n. 3476

CLINCHER-BUILT, CLINKER-BUILT, a. Made of clincher work. 3476
CLINCHER-WORK, n. In ship building, the disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlays the next below it, like slates on the roof a house. 3476
CLINCHING, ppr. Making fast by doubling over or embracing closely; griping with the fist.
CLING, v.i. 34763476
CLING, v.t. To dry up, or wither. 3477
CLINGING, ppr. Adhering closely; sticking to; winding round and holding to. 3477
CLINGY, a. Apt to cling; adhesive. 3477
CLINIC, CLINICAL, a. In a general sense, pertaining to a bed. A clinical lecture is a discourse delivered at the bed-side of the sick, or from notes taken at the bed-side, by a physician, with a view to practical instruction in the healing art. Clinical medicine is the practice of medicine on patients in bed, or in hospitals. A clinical convert is a convert on his death-bed. Anciently persons receiving baptism on their death-beds were called clinics. 3477
CLINIC, n. One confined to the bed by sickness. 3477
CLINICALLY, adv. In a clinical manner; by the bed-side. 3477
CLINK, v.t. To ring or jingle; to utter or make a small sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds, as by striking small metallic or other sonorous bodies together. 3477
CLINK, n. A sharp sound, made by the collision of small sonorous bodies. Spenser, according to Johnson, uses the word for a knocker. 3477
CLINKING, ppr. Making a small sharp sound, or succession of sounds. 3477
CLINKSTONE, n. A mineral which has a slaty structure, and is generally divisible into tabular masses, usually thick, sometimes thin like those of argillite. The cross fracture is commonly splintery. Its colors are dark greenish gray, yellowish, bluish, or ash gray; and it is usually translucent at the edges, sometimes opake. It occurs in extensive masses, often composed of columnar or tabular distinct concretions, more or less regular. It is usually found among secondary rocks; sometimes resting on basalt, and covered by greenstone. 3478
CLINOMETER, n. An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata. 3478
CLINQUANT, a. Dressed in tinsel finery. 3478
CLIP, v.t. 3478
CLIP, n. 3479
CLIPPED, CLIPT, pp. Cut off; cut short; curtailed; diminished by paring. 3479
CLIPPER, n. One who clips; especially one who cuts off the edges of coin. 3479
CLIPPING, ppr. Cutting off or shortening with shears or scissors; diminishing coin by paring off the edges; curtailing. 3479
CLIPPING, n. 3479
CLIVERS, n. A plant, the Galium aparine; called also goose-grass, or hairiff. It has a square, rough, jointed stem; the joints hairy at the base; with eight or ten narrow leaves at each joint. 3479
CLOAK. [See Cloke.] 3479
CLOCHARD, n. A belfry. 3479
CLOCK, n. 3479
CLOCK, v.t. To call. [See Cluck.] 3480
CLICK-MAKER, n. An artificer whose occupation is to make clocks. 3480
CLOCK-SETTER, n. One who regulates the clock. 3480
CLOCK-WORK, n. 3480
CLOD, n. 3480
CLOD, v.i. To collect into concretions, or a thick mass; to coagulate; as clodded gore. 3481
CLOD, v.t. To pelt with clods. 3481
CLODDY, a. 3481
CLODHOPPER, n. A clown; a dolt. 3481
CLODPATE, n. A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull. 3481
CLODPATED, a. Stupid; dull; doltish. 3481

CLODPOLL, n. A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead. 3481
CLOG, v.t. 3481
CLOG, v.i. 3481
CLOG, n. 3482
CLOG-GED, pp. Wearing a clog; shackled; obstructed; loaded with incumbrance. 3482
CLOGGINESS, n. The state of being clogged. 3482
CLOGGING, ppr. Putting on a clog; loading with incumbrance; obstructing; impeding.
CLOGGY, a. That clogs, or has power to clog; thick; gross. 34823482
CLOISTER, n. 3482
CLOISTER, v.t. 3483
CLOISTERAL, a. Confined to a cloister; retired from the world; recluse. 3483
CLOISTERED, pp. 3483
CLOISTERING, ppr. Shutting up in a monastery; confining; secluding from the world. 3483
CLOISTRESS, n. A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. 3483
CLOKE, n. 3483
CLOKE, v.t. 3484
CLOKE-BAG, n. A bag in which a cloke or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau. 3484
CLOKED, pp. Covered with a cloke; concealed under a cover. 3484
CLOKING, ppr. Covering with a cloke; hiding under an external covering. 3484
CLOMB, pret. of climb. 3484
CLONG, old part. Of cling. 3484
CLONIC, a. Shaking; convulsive; irregular; as clonic spasm. 3484
CLOOM, v.t. To close with glutinous matter. 3484
CLOSE, v.t. 3484
CLOSE, v.i. s as z. 3485
CLOSE, a. 3486
CLOSE, adv. Closely; nearly; densely; secretly; pressingly. 3488
CLOSE-BANDED, a. Being in close order; closely united. 3488
CLOSE-BODIED, a. Fitting the body exactly; setting close; as a garment. 3488
CLOSE-COMPACTED, a. Being in compact order; compact. 3488
CLOSE-COUCHED, a. Quite concealed. 3488
CLOSE-CURTAINED, a. Inclosed or surrounded with curtains. 3488
CLOSE-FISTED, a. Covetous; niggardly. 3488
CLOSE-HANDED, a. Covetous; penurious. 3488
CLOSE-HANDEDNESS, n. Covetousness. 3488
CLOSE-HAULED, a. In seamanship, having the tacks or lower corners of the sails drawn close to the side to windward, and the sheets hauled close aft, in sailing near the wind.
CLOSE-PENT, a. Shut close. 34893488
CLOSE-QUARTERS, n. Strong barriers of wood used in a ship for defense when the ship is boarded. 3489
CLOSE-STOOL, n. A chamber utensil for the convenience of the sick and infirm. 3489
CLOSE-TONGUED, a. Keeping silence; cautious in speaking. 3489
CLOSED — CLUTTERING 3490
CLOSED, pp. Shut; made fast; ended; concluded. 3490
CLOSELY, adv. 3490
CLOSENESS, n. 3490
CLOSER, n. s as z. A finisher; one who concludes. 3491
CLOSER, a. comp. of close. More close. 3491
CLOSEST, a. superl. of close. Most close. In these words, s has its proper sound. 3491
CLOSET, n. s as z. 3491
CLOSET, v.t. s as z. To shut up in a closet; to conceal; to take into a private apartment for consultation. 3492
CLOSETED, pp. s as z. Shut up in a closet; concealed. 3492
CLOSETING, ppr. s as z. Shutting up in a private room; concealing. 3492
CLOSET-SIN, n. Sin committed in privacy. 3492

CLOSH, n. A disease in the feet of cattle, called also the founder. 3492
CLOSING, ppr. s as z. Shutting; coalescing; agreeing; ending. 3492
CLOSING, a. s as z. That ends or concludes; as a closing word or letter. 3492
CLOSING, n. s as z. End; period; conclusion. 3492
CLOSURE, n. 3492
CLOT, n. [See Clod.] A concretion, particularly of soft or fluid matter, which concretes into a mass or lump; as a clot of blood. Clod and clot appear to be radically the same word; but we usually apply clod to a hard mass of earth, and clot to a mass of softer substances, or fluids concreted. 3492
CLOT, v.i. 3492
CLOT-BIRD, n. The common Oenanthe or English Ortolan. 3493
CLOT-BUR, n. Burdock. 3493
CLOTH, n. 3493
CLOTHE, v.t. pret. and pp. clothed, or clad. [See Cloth.] 3493
CLOTHE, v.i. To wear clothes. 3494
CLOTHED, pp. Covered with garments; dressed; invested; furnished with clothing. 3494
CLOTHES, n. plu. Of cloth; pronounced cloze. 3494
CLOTHIER, n. 3495
CLOTHING, ppr. Covering with or putting on vestments of any kind; providing with garments; investing; covering. 3495
CLOTHING, n. 3495
CLOTH-SHEARER, n. One who shears cloth, and frees it from superfluous nap. 3495
CLOTH-WORKER, n. A maker of cloth. 3495
CLOTPOLL, n. A thickskull; a blockhead. [See Clod-poll.] 3495
CLOTTED, pp. Concreted into a mass; inspissated; adhering in a lump. 3496
CLOTTER, v.i. [from clot.] To concrete or gather into lumps. 3496
CLOTTING, ppr. Concreting; inspissating; forming into clots. 3496
CLOTTY, a. [from clot.] Full of clots, or small hard masses; full of concretions, or clods.
CLOUD, n. [I have not found this word in any other language. The sense is obvious--3496
a collection.] 3496
CLOUD, v.t. To overspread with a cloud or clouds; as, the sky is clouded; clouds intercept the rays of the sun. Hence, 3496
CLOUD, v.i. To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds; sometimes followed by over; as, the sky clouds over.
CLOUD-ASCENDING, a. Ascending to the clouds. 3497 3497
CLOUD-BERRY, n. A plant, called also knot-berry; Rubus chamaemorus. 3497
CLOUD-BORN, a. Born of a cloud. 3497
CLOUD-CAPT, a. [cloud and cap.] Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty. 3497
CLOUD-COMPELLER, n. He that collects clouds; Jove. 3497
CLOUD-COMPELLING, a. Collecting clouds; or driving clouds; as cloud-compelling Jove.
CLOUD-COVERED, a. Enveloped with clouds. 3497 3497
CLOUD-DISPELLING, a. Having power to disperse clouds. 3497
CLOUD-ECLIPSED, a. Eclipsed by a cloud. 3497
CLOUDED, pp. Overcast; overspread with clouds; obscured; darkened; rendered gloomy or sullen; variegated with colored spots or veins. 3497
CLOUDILY, adv. [from cloudy.] With clouds; darkly; obscurely. 3498
CLOUDINESS, n. 3498
CLOUDING, ppr. Overspreading with clouds; obscuring; giving an appearance of gloom or sullenness. 3498
CLOUD-KISSING, a. Touching the clouds. 3498
CLOUDLESS, a. Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright; luminous; as cloudless skies. 3498
CLOUD-PIERCING, a. Penetrating or rising above the clouds. 3498
CLOUD-TOPT, a. Having the top covered with a cloud. 3498
CLOUD-TOUCHING, a. Touching the clouds. 3498

CLOUDY, a. 3498
CLOUGH, n. cluf. A cleft in a hill. In commerce, an allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight, for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out in retailing.
CLOUT, n. 34993499
CLOUT, v.t. 3499
CLOUTED, pp. Patched; mended clumsily; covered with a clout. 3500
CLOUTERLY, a. Clumsy; awkward. 3500
CLUTING, ppr. Patching; covering with a clout. 3500
CLOVE, pret. of cleave. 3500
CLOVE, n. [See Cleave.] A cleft; a fissure; a gap; a ravine. This word, though properly an appellative, is not often used as such in English; bu it is appropriated to particular places, that are real clefts, or which appear as such; as the Clove of Kaaterskill, in the state of New York, and the Stony Clove. It is properly a Dutch word. 3500
CLOVE, n. 3500
CLOVE-GILLY-GLOWER, n. A species of Dianthus, bearing a beautiful flower, cultivated in gardens; called also Carnation pink. 3501
CLOVEN, pp. of cleave. Divided; parted; pronounced clovn. 3501
CLOVEN-FOOTED, CLOVEN-HOOFED, a. Having the foot or hoof divided into two parts, as the ox; bisulcous. 3501
CLOVER, CLOVER-GRASS, n. A genus of plants, called Trifolium, trefoil, or three-leafed, Fr. trefle. The species are numerous. The red clover is generally cultivated for fodder and for enriching land. The white clover is also excellent food for cattle, either green or dry, and from its flowers the bee collects no small portion of its stores of honey. 3501
CLOVERED, a. Covered with clover. 3501
CLOWN, n. A countryman; a rustic; hence, one who has the manners of a rustic; a churl; a man of coarse manners; an ill-bred man. 3501
CLOWNAGE, n. The manners of a clown. 3501
CLOWNERY, n. Ill-breeding; rustic behavior; rudeness of manners. 3501
CLOWNISH, a. 3501
CLOY, v.t. 3502
CLOYED, pp. Filled; glutted; filled to satiety and lothing; spiked; pricked in shoeing. 3502
CLOYING, ppr. Filling; filling to satety, or disgust. 3502
CLOYLESS, a. That cannot cloy, or fill to satiety. 3502
CLOYMENT, n. Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite. 3502
CLUB, n. 3502
CLUB, v.i. 3503
CLUB, v.t. 3503
CLUBBED, pp. 3504
CLUBBER, CLUBBIST, n. One who belongs to a party, club or association. 3504
CLUBBING, ppr. Joining in a club; uniting to a common end. 3504
CLUB-FIST, n. A large heavy fist. 3504
CLUB-FISTED, a. Having a large fist. 3504
CLUB-FOOTED, a. Having short or crooked feet. 3504
CLUB-HEADED, a. Having a thick head. 3504
CLUB-LAW, n. Government by clubs, or violence; the use of arms, or force, in place of law; anarchy. 3504
CLUB-ROOM, n. The apartment in which a club meets. 3504
CLUB-RUSH, n. A genus of plants, the Scirpus. 3504
CLUB-SHAPED, a. Shaped like a club; growing thicker towards the top; clavated. 3505
CLUCK, v.i. To make the noise, or utter the voice of the domestic hen, when sitting on eggs for hatching, and when conducting her chickens. This voice, with the change of the vowel, is precisely our word clack and clock, and is probably an onomatopy. [See Clack and Clock.] 3505
CLUCK, v.t. To call chickens by a particular sound. 3505
CLUCKING, ppr. Uttering the voice of a sitting hen; calling chickens. 3505
CLUE. [See Clew.] 3505

CLUMP, n. 3505
CLUMPS, n. [from clump.] A stupid fellow; a numskull. 3505
CLUMSILY, adv. [from clumsy.] In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without readiness, dexterity or grace. 3505
CLUMSINESS, n. The quality of being short and thick, and moving heavily; awkwardness; unhandiness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness or dexterity. 3505
CLUMSY, a. s as z. [from clump, lump.] 3505
CLUNCH, n. Among miners, indurated clay, found in coal pits next to the coal. 3506
CLUNG, pret. and pp. of cling, which see. 3506
CLUNG, v.i. To shrink. See Cling. 3506
CLUNIAC, n. One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from Cluni in Burgundy. 3506
CLUSTER, n. 3506
CLUSTER, v.i. 3506
CLUSTER, v.t. To collect into a bunch or close body. 3507
CLUSTERED, pp. Collected into a cluster, or crowd; crowded. 3507
CLUSTER-GRAPE, n. A small black grape. 3507
CLUSTERING, ppr. Growing in a cluster or in bunches; uniting in a bunch, or in a flock, crowd, or close body. 3507
CLUSTERY, a. Growing in clusters. Full of clusters. 3507
CLUTCH, v.t. 3507
CLUTCH, n. A griping or pinching with the fingers; seizure; grasp. 3507
CLUTCHES, plu. 3507
CLUTTER, n. 3507
CLUTTER, v.t. To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion; as, to clutter a room; to clutter the house. 3508
CLUTTER, v.i. To make a bustle, or fill with confusion. 3508
CLUTTERED, pp. Encumbered with things in disorder. 3508
CLUTTERING, ppr. Encumbering with things in confusion. 3508
CLYSTER — COBIRON 3509
CLYSTER, n. An injection; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines, for the purpose of promoting alvine discharges, relieving from costiveness, and cleansing the bowels. Sometimes it is administered to nourish and support patients who cannot swallow aliment. 3509
CLYSTER-PIPE, n. A tube, or pipe used for injections. 3509
CLYSTERWISE, adv. In the manner of a clyster. 3509
CO, a prefix, signifying with, in conjunction. [See Con.] 3509
COACERVATE, v.t. To heap up; to pile. 3509
COACERVATE, a. Heaped; raised into a pile; collected into a crowd. 3509
COACERVATION, n. The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together. 3509
COACH, n. A close vehicle for commodious traveling, borne on four wheels, and drawn by horses or other animals. It differs from a chariot in having seats in front, as well as behind. It is a carriage of state, or for pleasure, or for travelling. 3509
COACH, COUCH, n. An apartment in a large ship of war near the stern, the roof of which is formed by the poop.
COACH, v.t. To carry in a coach. 35093509
COACH-BOX, n. The seat on which the driver of a coach sits. 3510
COACH-HIRE, n. Money paid for the use of a hired coach. 3510
COACH-HORSE, n. A horse used in drawing coaches. 3510
COACH-HOUSE, n. A house to shelter a coach from the weather. 3510
COACH-MAKER, n. A man whose occupation is to make coaches. 3510
COACHMAN, n. The person who drives a coach. 3510
COACHMANSHIP, n. Skill in driving coaches. 3510
COACT, v.i. To act together. 3510
COACTED, pp. or a. Forced; compelled. 3510

COACTION, n. Force; compulsion, either in restraining or impelling. 3510
COACTIVE, a. 3510
COACTIVELY, adv. In a compulsory manner. 3510
COADJUTANT, a. Helping; mutually assisting or operating. 3510
COADJUTOR, n. 3510
CO-ADJUTORSHIP, n. State of a coadjutor; joint assistance. 3511
COADJUTRIX, n. A female assistant. 3511
COADJUVANCY, n. Joint help; assistance; concurrent aid; cooperation. 3511
COADUNATE, a. In botany, coadunate leaves are several united at the base. The word is used also to denote one of the natural orders of plants in Lines system. 3511
COADUNITION, n. The union of different substances in one mass. 3511
COADVENTURER, n. A fellow adventurer. 3511
COAFFOREST, v.t. To convert ground into a forest. 3511
COAGENT, n. An assistant or associate in an act. 3511
COAGMENT, v.t. To congregate or heap together. 3511
COAGMENTATION, n. Collection into a mass or united body; union; conjunction. 3511
COAGMENTED, a. Congregated; heaped together; united in one mass. 3511
COAGULABILITY, n. The capacity of being coagulated. 3511
COAGULABLE, a. [See Coagulate.] That may be concreted; capable of congealing or changing from a liquid to an inspissated state; as coagulable lymph. 3511
COAGULATE, v.t. To concrete; to curdle; to congeal; to change from a fluid into a fixed substance, or solid mass; as, to coagulate blood; rennet coagulates milk. This word is generally applied to the change of fluids into substances like curd or butter, of a moderate consistence, but not hard or impenetrable. 3512
COAGULATE, v.i. To curdle or congeal; to turn from a fluid into a consistent state, or fixed substance; to thicken.
CLOAGULATED, pp. Concreted; curdled. 3512 3512
CLAGULATING, ppr. Curdling; congealing. 3512
COAGULATION, n. The act of changing from a fluid to a fixed state; concretion; the state of being coagulated; the body formed by coagulating. 3512
COAGULATIVE, a. That has the power to cause concretion. 3512
COAGULATOR, n. That which causes coagulation. 3512
COAGULUM, n. Rennet; curd; the clot of blood, separated by cold, acid, etc. 3512
COAITI, n. A species of monkey in South America. 3512
COAK. [See Coke.] 3512
COAL, n. 3512
COAL, v.t. 3513
COAL-BLACK, a. Black as a coal; very black. 3513
COAL-BOX, n. A box to carry coal to the fire. 3513
COAL-FISH, n. A species of Gadus or cod, named from the color of its back. It grows to the length of two feet, or two and a half, and weighs about thirty pounds. This fish is found in great numbers about the Orkneys, and the northern parts of Britain. 3513
COAL-HOUSE, n. A house or shed for keeping coal. 3513
COAL-MINE, n. A mine or pit in which coal is dug. 3513
COAL-MINER, n. One who works in a coal-mine. 3513
COAL-MOUSE, n. A small species of titmouse, with a black head. 3513
COAL-PIT, n. A pit where coal is dug. In America, a place where charcoal is made. 3513
COAL-SHIP, n. A ship employed in transporting coal. 3513
COAL-STONE, n. A kind of cannel-coal. 3513
COAL-WORK, n. A coalery; a place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal. 3514
COALERY, n. A coal-mine, coal-pit, or place where coals are dug, with the engines and machinery used in discharging the water and raising the coal. 3514
COALESCE, v.i. 3514
COALESCENCE, n. The act of growing together; the act of uniting by natural affinity or

attraction; the state of being united; union; concretion. 3514
COALESCING, ppr. Growing or coming together; uniting in a body or mass; uniting and adhering together. 3514
COALIER, COALLIER. [See Collier.] 3514
COALITE, v.t. To unite or coalesce. 3514
COALITION, n. 3514
CO-ALLY, n. A joint ally; as the subject of a co-ally. 3515
COALY, a. Like coal; containing coal. 3515
COAMINGS, n. In ships, the raised borders or edges of the hatches, made to prevent water from running into the lower apartments from the deck. 3515
COAPPREHEND, v.t. To apprehend with another. 3515
COAPTATION, n. The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other. 3515
COARCT, COARCTATE, v.t. 3515
COARCTATION, n. 3515
COARSE, a. 3515
COARSELY, adv. Roughly; without fineness or refinement; rudely; inelegantly; uncivilly; meanly; without art or polish. 3516
COARSENESS, n. 3516
COASSESSOR, n. [See Assess.] A joint assessor. 3517
COASSUME, v.t. [con and assume.] To assume something with another. 3517
COAST, n. 3517
COAST, v.i. 3517
COAST, v.t. 3518
COASTED, pp. Sailed by. 3518
COASTER, n. 3518
COASTING, ppr. Sailing along or near a coast. 3518
COASTING-PILOT, n. A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast. 3518
COASTING-TRADE, n. The trade which is carried on between the different ports of the same country, or under the same jurisdiction, as distinguished from foreign trade. 3518
COASTING-VESSEL, n. A vessel employed in coasting; a coaster. 3518
COAT, n. 3518
COAT, v.t. 3520
COAT-ARMOR, n. A coat of arms; armorial ensigns. 3520
COATED, pp. 3520
COATI, n. An animal of South America, resembling the raccoon, but with a longer body and neck, shorter fur and smaller eyes; the Viverra nasua of Linne. 3520
COATING, ppr. Covering with a coat; overspreading. 3520
COATING, n. 3520
COAX, v.t. To wheedle; to flatter; to soothe, appease or persuade by flattery and foundling. 3520
COAXED, pp. Soothed or persuaded by flattery. 3521
COAXER, n. A wheedler; a flatterer. 3521
COAXING, ppr. Wheedling; flattering. 3521
COB, n. 3521
COB, v.t. In seamens language, to punish by striking the breech with a flat piece of wood, or with a board. 3521

COBALT, n. A mineral of a reddish gray or grayish white color, very brittle, of a fine close grain, compact, but easily reducible to powder. It crystalizes in bundles of needles, arranged one over another. It is never found in a pure state; but usually as an oxyd, or combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, etc. Its ores are arranged under the following species, viz. Arsenical cobalt, of a white color, passing to steel gray; its texture is granular, and when heated it exhales the odor of garlic: gray cobalt, a compound of cobalt, arsenic, iron, and sulphur, of a white color, with a tinge of red; its structure is foliated, and its crystals have a cube for their primitive form; sulphuret of cobalt, compact and massive in its structure: oxyd of cobalt, brown or brownish black, generally friable

and earthy: sulphate and arseniate of cobalt, both of red color, the former soluble in water. The impure oxyd of cobalt is called zaffer; but when fused with three parts of siliceous sand and an alkaline flux, it is converted into a blue glass, called smalt. The great use of cobalt is to give a permanent blue color to glass and enamels upon metals, porcelain and earthern wares. 3521
COBALTIC, a. Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt, or containing it. 3522
COBBLE, COBBLE-STONE, n. A roundish stone; a pebble; supposed to be a fragment, rounded by the attrition of water. We give this name to stones of various sizes, from that of a hens egg or smaller, to that of large paving stones. These stones are called by the English copple-stones and bowlder-stones or bowlders. The latter name is among us known only in books. 3522
COBBLE, v.t. 3522
COBBLER, n. 3522
COBBLING, ppr. Mending coarsely. 3522
COBBY, a. Stout; brisk. 3523
COBCAL, n. A sandal worn by ladies in the east. 3523
COBCOALS, n. Large round coals. 3523
COBELLIGERENT, a. [See Belligerent.] Carrying on war in conjunction with another power. 3523
COBELLIGERENT, n. A nation or state that carries on war in connection with another. 3523
COBIRON, n. [See Cob.] An andiron with a knob at the top. 3523
COBISHOP — COEXISTENT 3524
COBISHOP, n. A joint or coadjutant bishop. 3524
COBLE, n. A boat used in the herring fishery. 3524
COBLOAF, n. A loaf that is irregular, uneven or crusty. Is it not a round loaf? 3524
COBNUT, n. A boys play, or a hazle-nut so called, used in play; the conquering nut. 3524
COBOOSE, n. [See Caboose.] 3524
COBSTONE, n. [See Cobble.] 3524
COBWEB, n. 3524
COBWEBBED, n. 3524
COCALON, n. A large cocoon, of a weak texture. 3524
COCCIFEROUS, a. Bearing or producing berries; as cocciferous trees or plants. 3525
COCCOLITE, n. A variety of augite or pyroxene; called by Hauy, granuliform pyroxene. Its color is usually some shade of green. It is composed of granular distinct concretions, easily separable, some of which present the appearance of crystals whose angles and edges have been obliterated. 3525
COCHINEAL, n. An insect, the Coccus cacti, of the genus Coccus, a native of the warmer climates of America, particularly of Oaxaca, in Mexico. It is found on a plant called nopal or Indian fig-tree. The female, which alone is valued for its color, is ill-shaped, tardy and stupid; the male is small, slender and active. It is of the size of a tick. At a suitable time, these insects are gathered and put in a pot, where they are confined for some time, and then killed by the application of heat. These insects thus killed form a mass or drug, which is the proper cochineal of the shops. It is used in giving red colors, especially crimson and scarlet, and for making carmine. It has been used in medicine, as a cardiac, sudorific, alexipharmic and febrifuge; but is now used only to give a color to tinctures, etc. 3525
COCHLEARY, COCHLEATE, 3525
COCHLEATED, a. Having the form of a screw; spiral; turbinated; as a cochleate pod. 3525
COCHLITE, n. A fossil shell having a mouth like that of a snail. 3525
COCK, n. 3525
COCK, v.t. 3527
COCK, v.i. 3527
COCKADE, n. A ribin or knot of ribin, or something similar, worn on the hat, usually by officers of the army or navy, sometimes by others. It most usually designates the military character; sometimes political parties. 3527

COCKADED, a. Wearing a cockade. 3527
COCKAL, n. A game called huckle bone. 3527
COCKATTO, n. A bird of the parrot kind. 3527
COCKATRICE, n. A serpent imagined to proceed from a cocks egg. 3527
COCK-BILL. In seamens language, the anchor is a cock-bill, when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go in a moment. 3527
COCK-BOAT, n. A small boat. [See Cock, No. 11.] 3528
COCK-BRAINED, a. Giddy; rash. 3528
COCK-BROTH, n. Broth made by boiling a cock. 3528
COCK-CHAFFER, n. The May-bug or dorr-beetle, a species of Scarabaeus. 3528
COCK-CROWING, n. The time at which cocks crow; early morning. Mark 13:35. 3528
COCKER, v.t. To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper. 3528
COCKER, n. 3528
COCKEREL, n. A young cock. 3528
COCKERING, n. Indulgence. 3528
COCKET, a. Brisk; pert. 3528
COCKET, n. A seal of the custom-house; a royal seal; rather a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse, to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. The office of entry. 3528
COCKET-BREAD, n. The finest sort of wheat bread. 3528
COCK-FIGHT, COCK-FIGHTING, n. A match or contest of cocks; a barbarous sport of the ancients, and moderns, in which cocks are set to fight with each other, till one or the other is conquered. 3528
COCK-HORSE, a. On horse back; triumphant; exulting. 3529
COCKING, n. Cock-fighting. 3529
COCKLE, n. A plant or weed that grows among corn, the cornrose, a species of Agrostemma. It is also applied to the Lolium or darnel. 3529
COCKLE, n. 3529
COCKLE, v.i. or t. To contract into wrinkles; to shrink, pucker, or wrinkle, as cloth. 3529
COCKLED, pp. 3529
COCKLER, n. One that takes and sells cockles. 3529
COCKLE-STAIRS, n. Winding or spiral stairs. 3529
COCK-LOFT, n. [See Cock.] The top-loft; the upper room in a house or other building; a lumber room. 3529
COCK-MASTER, n. One who breeds game cocks. 3530
COCK-MATCH, n. A match of cocks; a cock-fight. 3530
COCKNEY, n. 3530
COCKNEYLIKE, a. Resembling the manners of a cockney. 3530
COCK-PADDLE, n. The lump fish or sea-owl. 3530
COCKPIT, n. 3530
COCKROACH, n. A genus of insects, the Blatta, of several species. They have four semicrustaceous wings, and resemble the beetle; the head is inflected towards the breast; the feelers are hard like bristles; the elytra and wings are plain and resemble parchment. These animals are very troublesome, as they enter chests of clothes, meal-tubs, pantries, and infest beds. They avoid the light, and have a very unsavory smell. 3530
COCKSCOMB, n. 3530
COCKSHEAD, n. A plant, the Hedysarum or sainfoin. 3531
COCKSHUT, n. The close of the day, when fowls go to roost. 3531
COCKSPUR, n. Virginia hawthorn, a species of medlar. 3531
COCKSURE, a. Confidently certain. 3531
COCKSWAIN, n. [See Swain.] An officer on board of a ship who has the care of the boat and the boats crew. 3531
COCK-WEED, n. A plant called also dittander and pepperwort. 3531
COCOA, n. A tree belonging to the genus Cocos, of the order of Palmae; and the fruit or nut of the tree. This tree grows in the warm climates of both the Indies. It rises to the

highth of 60 feet, and the stem is like an apothecarys pestle, of equal thickness at the ends, but somewhat smaller in the middle. The bark is smooth, of a pale brown color, and the tree often leans to one side. The leaves or branches are 14 or 15 feet long, about 28 in number, winged, of a yellow color, straight and tapering. The nuts hang in clusters of a dozen each, on the top of the tree. The husk of this nut consists of strong, tough, stringy filaments, resembling coarse oakum. This covers a hard shell, which contains a white kernel that is wholesome food, and a liquor which is a cooling beverage. 3531
COCOA-NUT, n. The nut or fruit of the cocoa-tree. 3531
COCOON, n. An oblong ball or case in which the silk-worm involves itself, formed by threads which compose silk. 3531
COCTILE, a. Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick. 3531
COCTION, n. The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor. In medicine, that alteration in the crude matter of a disease, which fits it for a discharge; digestion. 3531
COD, COD-FISH, n. A species of fish, of the genus Gadus, inhabiting northern seas, but particularly the banks of Newfoundland, and the shores of New England. [See Haddock.]
COD, n. 3532 3532
CODDED, a. Inclosed in a cod. 3532
CODDER, n. A gatherer of cods or peas. 3532
CODDY, a. Husky. 3532
CODE, n. 3532
CODGER, n. A rustic; a clown; a miserly man. 3532
CODICIL, n. A writing by way of supplement to a will. 3532
CODILLE, n. A term at ombre, when the game is won. 3532
CODLE, CODDLE, v.t. To parboil, or soften by the heat of water. 3532
CODLE, v.t. To make much of. 3533
CODLING, CODLIN, n. An apple codled; or one suitable for codling, or used for that purpose. 3533
CODLING, n. A young cod. 3533
COEFFICACY, n. Joint efficacy; the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect. 3533
COEFFICIENCY, n. Cooperation; joint power of two or more things or causes, acting to the same end. 3533
COEFFICIENT, n. 3533
COEFFICIENTLY, adv. By cooperation. 3533
CO-ELDER, n. An elder of the same rank. 3533
COELIAC, CELIAC, a. Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestinal canal. 3533
COEMPTION, n. The act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity. 3534
COENJOY, v.t. To enjoy together. 3534
COEQUAL, a. Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity or power.
COEQUAL, n. One who is equal to another. 3534 3534
COEQUALITY, n. The state of being equal with another; equality in rank, dignity or power.
COEQUALLY, adv. With joint equality. 3534 3534
COERCE, v.t. 3534
COERCED, pp. Restrained by force; compelled. 3534
COERCIBLE, a. That may or ought to be restrained or compelled. 3534
COERCING, ppr. Restraining by force; constraining. 3534
COERCION, n. Restraint, check, particularly by law or authority; compulsion; force. 3534
COERCIVE, a. 3534
COERCIVELY, adv. By constraint. 3535
COESSENTIAL, a. Partaking of the same essence. 3535
COESSENTIALITY, n. Participation of the same essence. 3535
COESSENTIALLY, adv. In a coessential manner. 3535
COESTABLISHMENT, n. Joint establishment. 3535
COETANEOUS, a. Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time;

with to. Every fault has penal effects, coetaneous to the act. But with may be preferable to to. This word is sometimes used as synonymous with cotemporary; but coetaneous seems properly to denote cotemporary in origin, rather than cotemporary in existence at any other period. It may however be used in both senses. 3535
COETENRNAL, a. Equally eternal with another. 3535
COETERNALLY, adv. With equal eternity. 3535
COETERNITY, n. Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being; equal eternity.
COEVAL, a. Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time; of equal age; 3535
usually and properly followed by with. 3535
COEVAL, n. One of the same age; one who begins to exist at the same time. It is not properly used as synonymous with cotemporary. 3535
COEVOUS, a. The same as coeval, but not used. 3536
CO-EXECUTOR, n. A joint executor. 3536
COEXIST, v.i. To exist at the same time with another; followed by with. 3536
COEXISTENCE, n. Existence at the same time with another; followed regularly by with.
COEXISTENT, a. Existing at the same time with another; regularly followed by with. 3536
COEXTEND — COLD 3537 3536
COEXTEND, v.i. To extend through the same space or duration with another; to extend equally; as, one line coextends with another; or perhaps in a transitive sense, to coextend a line with another. 3537
COEXTENDED, pp. Being equally extended. 3537
COEXTENDING, ppr. Extending through the same space or duration with another. 3537
COEXTENSION, n. The act of extending equally, or the state of being equally extended.
COEXTENSIVE, a. Equally extensive; having equal extent. 3537 3537
COEXTENSIVENESS, n. Equal extension or extent. 3537
COFFEE, n. 3537
COFFEE-CUP, n. A cup from which coffee is drank. 3538
COFFEE-HOUSE, n. 3538
COFFEE-MAN, n. One who keeps a coffee-house. 3538
COFFEE-POT, n. A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking. 3538
COFFER, n. 3538
COFFERED, pp. Laid up in a coffer. 3538
COFFERER, n. The Cofferer of the kings household in Great Britain, a principal officer of the court, next under the Controller. He was also a white-staff officer, and a member of the privy council. He had the special charge and oversight of the other officers of the household. This office is now suppressed, and the business is transacted by the lord steward and paymaster of the household. 3539
COFFIN, n. 3539
COFFIN, v.t. To put in or inclose in a coffin. 3539
COFFINED, pp. Inclosed in a coffin. 3539
COFFIN-MAKER, n. One who makes, or whose occupation is to make coffins. 3539
COFOUNDER, n. A joint founder. 3539
COG, v.t. 3539
COG, v.i. 3540
COG, n. The tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or body. 3540
COG, v.t. To fix a cog; to furnish with cogs. 3540
COG, COGGLE, n. A boat; a fishing boat. [See Cock.] 3540
COGENCY, n. Force; strength; power of compelling; literally, urgency, or driving. It is used chiefly of moral subjects, and in relation to force or pressure on the mid; as the cogency of motives or arguments. 3540
COGENIAL, for congenial. 3540
COGENT, a. [See Cogency.] 3540
COGENTLY, adv. With urgent force; with powerful impulse; forcibly. 3540

COGGED, pp. Flattered; deceived; cheated; thrust in deceitfully; falsified; furnished with cogs. 3540
COGGER, n. A flatterer, or deceiver. 3540
COGGERY, n. Trick; falsehood. 3540
COGGING, ppr. Wheedling; deceiving; cheating; inserting deceitfully; fixing cogs. 3541
COGGING, n. Cheat; deception; fallacy. 3541
COGITABLE, a. [See Cogitate.] That may be thought on; that may be meditated on. 3541
COGITATE, v.i. To think; to meditate. 3541
COGITATION, n. 3541
COGITATIVE, a. 3541
COGNATE, a. 3541
COGNATION, n. 3541
COGNITION, n. Knowledge or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience. 3542
COGNITIVE, a. Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding; as cognitive power. 3542
COGNIZABLE, a. 3542
COGNIZANCE, n. 3542
COGNIZEE, n. In law, one to whom a fine is acknowledged, or the plaintiff in an action for the assurance of land by fine. 3543
COGNIZOR, n. One who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee, in a fine; otherwise called the defendant or deforciant. 3543
COGNOMINAL, a. 3543
COGNOMINATION, n. A surname; the name of a family; a name given from any accident or quality; as Alexander the Great. 3543
COGNOSCENCE, n. [See Cognition.] Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. 3544
COGNOSCIBLE, a. That may be known. 3544
COGNOSCITIVE, a. Having the power of knowing. 3544
COGUAR, n. A carnivorous quadruped of America. 3544
CO-CUARDIAN, n. A joint guardian. 3544
COHABIT, v.i. 3544
COHABITANT, n. One who dwells with another or in the same place. 3544
COHABITATION, n. 3544
COHEIR, n. A joint heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance, which is to be divided among two or more. 3544
COHEIRESS, n. A female who inherits a share of an estate, which is to be divided among two or more heirs or heiresses; a joint heiress. 3544
COHERE, v.i. 3544
COHERENCE, COHERENCY, n. 3545
COHERENT, a. 3545
COHERENTLY, adv. In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts. 3545
COHESIBILITY, n. The tendency which one part of matter evinces to unite with another part of matter, so as to form, out of different bodies, one common mass. It is opposed to divisibility. 3546
COHESIBLE, a. Capable of cohesion. 3546
COHESION, n. s as z. 3546
COHESIVE, a. That has the power of sticking or cohering; tending to unite in a mass, and to resist separation. 3546
COHESIVELY, adv. With cohesion. 3546
COHESIVENESS, n. The quality of being cohesive; the quality of adhering together, as particles of matter. 3546
COHOBATE, v.t. Among chimists, to repeat the distillation of the same liquor or that from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the matte remaining in the vessel. 3546
COHOBATED, pp. Repeatedly distilled. 3546
COHOBATING, ppr. Distilling repeatedly. 3546

COHOBATION, n. The operation of repeatedly distilling the same liquor, or that from the same substance. 3546
COHOES, COHOZE, n. A fall of water, or falls; a word of Indian origin in America. 3546
COHORT, n. 3546
COHORTATION, n. Exhortation; encouragement. 3547
COIF, n. A kind of caul, or cap, worn on the head, by sergeants at law, and others. Its chief use was to cover the clerical tonsure. 3547
COIF, v.t. To cover or dress with a coif. 3547
COIFED, a. Wearing a coif. 3547
COIFFURE, n. A head-dress. 3547
COIGNE, for coin. [See Coin, a corner.] 3547
COIGNE, COINY, v.i. To live by extortion. 3547
COIL, v.t. To gather, as a line or cord into a circular form; to wind into a ring, as a serpent, or a rope. 3547
COIL, n. 3547
COILED, pp. Gathered into a circular form, as a rope or a serpent. 3547
COILING, ppr. Gathering or winding into a ring or circle. 3547
COIN, n. 3547
COIN, n. Primarily, the die employed for stamping money. Hence, 3548
COIN, v.t. 3548
COINAGE, COINING, n. 3549
COINCIDE, v.i. 3549
COINCIDENCE, n. 3549
COINCIDENT, a. 3550
COINCIDER, n. He or that which coincides or concurs. 3550
COINCIDING, ppr. Meeting in the same point; agreeing; concurring. 3550
COINDICATION, n. In medicine, a sign or symptom, which, with other signs, assists to show the nature of the disease, and the proper remedy; a concurrent sign or symptom.
COINED, pp. Struck or stamped, as money; made; invented; forged. 3550 3550
COINER, n. 3550
COINING, ppr. Stamping money; making inventing; forging; fabricating. 3551
COINQUINATE, v.t. To pollute. 3551
COINQUINATION, n. Defilement. 3551
COISTRIL, n. 3551
COIT, n. A quoit, which see. 3551
COITING. [See Quoit.] 3551
COITION, n. A coming together; chiefly the venereal intercourse of the sexes; copulation.
COJOIN, v.t. To join with another in the same office. 3551 3551
COJUROR, n. One who swears to anothers credibility. 3551
COKE, n. Fossil coal charred, or deprived of its bitumen, sulphur or other extraneous or volatile matter by fire, and thus prepared for exciting intense heat. 3551
COLANDER, n. A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors. In America, this name is given, I believe, exclusively to a vessel of tin, or other metal. In Great Britain, the name is given to vessels, like sieves, made with hair, osiers or twigs.
COLATION, n. The act of straining, or purifying liquor, by passing it through a 3551
perforated vessel. 3551
COLATURE, n. The act of straining; the matter strained. 3552
COLBERTINE, n. A kind of lace worn by women. 3552
COLCOTHAR, n. The brown red oxyd of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron; used for polishing glass and other substances. It is called by artists crocus, or crocus martis. 3552
COLD, a. 3552
COLD, n. 3553
COLD-BLOODED — COLLY 3554

COLD-BLOODED, a. 3554
COLD-FINCH, n. A species of Motacilla, a bird frequenting the west of England, with the head and back of a brownish gray, the belly white, and the quill feathers and tail black.
COLD-HEARTED, a. Wanting passion or feeling; indifferent. 3554 3554
COLD-HEARTEDNESS, n. Want of feeling or sensibility. 3554
COLDLY, adv. In a cold manner; without warmth; without concern; without ardor or animation; without apparent passion, emotion or feeling; with indifference or negligence; as, to answer one coldly; a proposition is coldly received. 3554
COLDNESS, n. 3554
COLD-SHOT, a. Brittle when cold, as a metal. 3555
COLE, n. The general name of all sorts of cabbage or brassica; but we generally use it in its compounds, cole-wort, cauliflower, etc. 3555
COLE-MOUSE, n. [See Coal-mouse.] 3555
COLEOPTER, COLEOPTERA, n. The coleopters, in Linnes system of entomology, are an order of insects, having crustaceous elytra or shells, which shut and form a longitudinal suture along the back, as the beetle. 3555
COLEOPTERAL, a. Having wings covered with a case or sheath, which shuts as above.
COLE-PERCH, n. A small fish, less than the common perch. 3555 3555
COLE-SEED, n. 3555
COLE-WORT, n. A particular species of cole, brassica, or cabbage. 3555
COLIC, n. In general, a severe pain in the bowels, of which there are several varieties; as bilious colic, hysteric colic, nervous colic and many others. 3555
COLIC, COLICAL, a. Affecting the bowels. 3555
COLIN, n. A bird of the partridge kind, found in America and the West Indies, called. 3555
COLL, v.t. To embrace. 3555
COLLAPSE, v.i. To fall together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together; as, the fine canals or vessels of the body collapse in old age. 3556
COLLAPSED, pp. Fallen together; closed. 3556
COLLAPSION, n. A state of falling together; a state of vessels closed. 3556
COLLAR, n. 3556
COLLAR, v.t. 3556
COLLARAGE, n. A tax or fine laid for the collars of wine-drawing horses. 3557
COLLAR-BONE, n. The clavicle. 3557
COLLARED, pp. 3557
COLLATE, v.t. Literally, to bring or lay together. Hence, 3557
COLLATE, v.i. To place in a benefice, as by a bishop. 3557
COLLATED, pp. Laid together and compared; examined by comparing; presented and instituted, as a clergyman, to a benefice. 3557
COLLATERAL, a. 3557
COLLATERAL, n. A collateral relation or kinsman. 3558
COLLATERALLY, adv. 3558
COLLATERALNESS, n. The state of being collateral. 3559
COLLATING, ppr. Comparing; presenting and instituting. 3559
COLLATION, n. 3559
COLLATIVE, a. Advowsons are presentative, collative or donative. An advowson collative is where the bishop and patron are one and the same person; in which case the bishop cannot present to himself, but he does, by one act of collation or conferring the benefice, the whole that is done, in common cases, by both presentation and institution. 3560
COLLATOR, n. 3560
COLLAUD, v.t. To unite in praising. 3560
COLLEAGUE, n. A partner or associate in the same office, employment or commission, civil or ecclesiastical. 3560
COLLEAGUE, v.t. To unite with in the same office. 3560
COLLEAGUED, pp. United as an associate in the same office. 3560

COLLEAGUESHIP, n. Partnership in office. 3560
COLLECT, v.t. 3560
COLLECT, v.i. To run together; to accumulate; as, pus collects in an abscess; sand or snow collects in banks.
COLLECT, n. 35613561
COLLECTANEOUS, a. Gathered; collected. 3561
COLLECTED, pp. 3561
COLLECTEDLY, adv. In one view; together; in one body. 3562
COLLECTEDNESS, n. A collected state of the mind; recovery from surprise. 3562
COLLECTIBLE, a. 3562
COLLECTING, ppr. Gathering; drawing together; assembling. 3562
COLLECTION, n. 3562
COLLECTIVE, a. 3563
COLLECTIVELY, adv. In a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly; in a state of combination; as the citizens of a state collectively considered. 3563
COLLECTIVENESS, n. A state of union; mass. 3563
COLLECTOR, n. 3563
COLLECTORSHIP, n. 3563
COLLEGATARY, n. In the civil law, a person who has a legacy left to him in common with one or more other persons. 3564
COLLEGE, n. In its primary sense, a collection, or assembly. Hence, 3564
COLLEGE-LIKE, n. Regulated after the manner of a college. 3565
COLLEGIAL, a. Relating to a college; belonging to a college; having the properties of a college. 3565
COLLEGIATE, a. 3565
COLLEGIATE, n. The member of a college. 3565
COLLET, n. 3565
COLLETIC, a. Having the property of gluing; agglutinant. 3565
COLLETIC, n. An agglutinant. 3565
COLLIDE, v.i. To strike or dash against each other. 3566
COLLIER, n. 3566
COLLIERY, n. 3566
COLLIFLOWER. [See Cauliflower.] 3566
COLLIGATE, v.t. To tie or bind together. 3566
COLLIGATED, pp. Tied or bound together. 3566
COLLIGATING, ppr. Binding together. 3566
COLLIGATION, n. A binding together. 3566
COLLIMATION, n. The act of aiming at a mark; aim; the act of leveling, or of directing the sight to a fixed object. 3566
COLLINEATION, n. The act of aiming, or directing in a line to a fixed object. 3566
COLLING, n. An embrace; dalliance. 3566
COLLIQUABLE, a. That may be liquefied, or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid. 3567
COLLIQUAMENT, n. 3567
COLLIQUANT, a. That has the power of dissolving or melting. 3567
COLLIQUATE, v.i. To melt; to dissolve; to change from solid to fluid; to become liquid.
COLLIQUATE, v.t. To melt or dissolve. 35673567
COLLIQUATED, pp. Melted; dissolved; turned from a solid to a fluid substance. 3567
COLLIQUATING, ppr. Melting; dissolving. 3567
COLLIQUATION, n. 3567
COLLIQUATIVE, a. Melting; dissolving; appropriately indicating a morbid discharge of the animal fluids; as a colliquative fever, which is accompanied with diarrhoea, or profuse sweats; a colliquative sweat is a profuse clammy sweat. 3567
COLLIQUEFACTION, n. A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion. 3568

COLLISION, n. s as z. 3568
COLLOCATE, v.t. To set or place; to set; to station. 3568
COLLOCATE, a. Set; placed. 3568
COLLOCATED, pp. Placed. 3568
COLLOCATING, ppr. Setting; placing. 3568
COLLOCATION, n. 3568
COLLOCUTION, n. A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse.
COLLOCUTOR, n. One of the speakers in a dialogue. 35693568
COLLOGUE, v.t. To wheedle. 3569
COLLOP, n. 3569
COLLOQUIAL, a. [See Colloquy.] Pertaining to common conversation, or to mutual discourse; as colloquial language; a colloquial phrase. 3569
COLLOQUIST, n. A speaker in a dialogue. 3569
COLLOQUY, n. Conversation; mutual discourse of two or more; conference; dialogue.
COLLOW. [See Colly.] 35693569
COLLUCTANCY, n. A struggling to resist; a striving against; resistance; opposition of nature. 3569
COLLUCATATION, n. A struggling to resist; contest; resistance; opposition; contrariety.
COLLUDE, v.i. To play into the hand of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert. 3569
3569
COLLUDER, n. One who conspires in a fraud. 3569
COLLUDING, ppr. Conspiring with another in a fraud. 3569
COLLUDING, n. A trick; collusion. 3569
COLLUSION, n. s as z. 3570
COLLUSIVE, a. Fraudulently concerted between two or more; as a collusive agreement.
COLLUSIVELY, adv. By collusion; by secret agreement to defraud. 35703570
COLLUSIVENESS, n. The quality of being collusive. 3570
COLLUSORY, a. Carrying on a fraud by a secret concert; containing collusion. 3570
COLLY, COLLOW, n. The black grime or soot of coal or burnt wood. 3570
COLLY, v.t. To make foul; to grime with the smut of coal. 3570
COLLYRITE — COMETOGRAPHY 3571
COLLYRITE, n. A variety of clay, of a white color, with shades of gray, red, or yellow.3571
COLLYRIUM, n. Eye-salve; eye-wash; a topical remedy for disorders of the eyes. 3571
COLMAR, n. A sort of pear. 3571
COLOCYNTH, n. The coloquintida, or bitter apple of the shops, a kind of gourd, from Aleppo and from Crete. It contains a bitter pulp, which is a drastic purge. 3571
COLOGNE-EARTH, n. A kind of light bastard ocher, of a deep brown color, not a pure native fossil, but containing more vegetable than mineral matter; supposed to be the remains of wood long buried in the earth. 3571
COLOMBO, n. A root from colombo in Ceylon. Its smell is aromatic, and its taste pungent and bitter. It is much esteemed as a tonic in dyspeptic and bilious diseases. 3571
COLON, n. 3571
COLONEL, n. The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry. He ranks next below a brigadier-general. In England, colonel-lieutenant is the commander of a regiment of guards, of which the king, prince or other person of eminence is colonel. Lieutenant-colonel is the second officer in a regiment, and commands it in the absence of the colonel. 3572
COLONELCY, n. 3572
COLONELSHIP, n. The office, rank or commission of a colonel. 3572
COLONIAL, a. [See Colony.] Pertaining to a colony; as colonial government; colonial rights. 3572
COLONIST, n. [See Colony.] An inhabitant of a colony. 3572
COLONIZATION, n. The act of colonizing, or state of being colonized. 3572
COLONIZE, v.t. 3573

COLONIZED, pp. Settle or planted with a colony. 3573
COLONIZING, ppr. Planting with a colony. 3573
COLONIZING, n. The act of establishing a colony. 3573
COLONNADE, n. 3573
COLONY, n. 3573
COLOPHON, n. The conclusion of a book, formerly containing the place or year, or both, of its publication. 3574
COLOPHONITE, n. A variety of garnet, of a reddish yellow or brown color, occurring in small amorphous granular masses. 3574
COLOPHONY, n. In pharmacy, black resin or turpentine boiled in water and dried; or the residuum, after distillation of the etherial oil of turpentine, being further urged by a more intense and long continued fire. It is so named from Colophon in Ionia, whence the best was formerly brought. 3574
COLOQUINTIDA, n. The colocynth or bitter apple, the fruit of a plant of the genus Cucumis, a native of Syria and of Crete. It is of the size of a large orange, containing a pulp which is violently purgative, but sometimes useful as a medicine. 3574
COLOR, n. 3574
COLOR, v.t. 3576
COLOR, v.i. To blush. 3576
COLORABLE, adv. Speciously; plausibly; with a fair external appearance. 3576
COLORATE, a. Colored; dyed; or tinged with some color. 3576
COLORATION, n. The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored. 3576
COLORATURE, n. In music, all manner of variations, trills, etc., intended to make a song agreeable. 3577
COLORED, pp. 3577
COLORIFIC, a. That has the quality of tinging; able to give color, or tint to other bodies.
COLORING, ppr. 3577 3577
COLORING, n. 3577
COLORIST, n. One who colors; a painter who excels in giving the proper colors to his designs. 3577
COLORLESS, a. Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent; as colorless water, glass or gas. 3578
COLOSSAL, COLOSSEAN, a. [See Colossus.] Like a colossus; very large; huge; gigantic. 3578
COLOSSUS, n. A statue of a gigantic size. The most remarkable colossus of antiquity was one at Rhodes, a statue of Apollo, so high that it is said ships might sail between its legs. 3578
COLOSSUS-WISE, adv. In the manner of a colossus. 3578
COLSTAFF, n. A staff for carrying burdens by two on their shoulders. 3578
COLT, n. 3578
COLT, v.i. To frisk, riot or frolic, like a colt; to be licentious. 3578
COLT, v.t. To befool. 3578
COLT'S-FOOT, n. A genus of plants, the Tussilago. The name is also given to a species of Cacalia. 3578
COLT'S-TOOTH, n. 3578
COLTER, n. The fore iron of a plow, with a sharp edge, that cuts the earth or sod. 3579
COLTISH, a. Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay. 3579
COLUBER, n. In zoology, a genus of serpents, distinguished by scuta or hard crusts on the belly, and scales on the tail. Under this genus are ranked many species, as the viper, black snake, etc. 3579
COLUBRINE, a. Relating to the coluber, or to serpents; cunning; crafty. 3579
COLUMBARY, n. A dove-cot; a pigeon-house. 3579
COLUMBATE, n. A salt or compound of columbic acid, with a base. 3579
COLUMBIAN, a. Pertaining to the United States, or to America, discovered by Columbus.
COLUMBIC, a. Pertaining to columbium; as columbic acid. 3579 3579

COLUMBIFEROUS, a. Producing or containing columbium. 3579
COLUMBINE, a. Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove; of a dove-color, or like the neck of a dove. 3579
COLUMBINE, n. Aquilegia, a genus of plants of several species. The Thalictrum or meadow-rue is also called feathered columbine. 3579
COLUMBITE, n. [See Columbium.] The ore of columbium. 3579
COLUMBIUM, n. A metal first discovered in an ore or oxyd, found in Connecticut, at New-London, near the house of Gov. Winthrop, and by him transmitted to Sir Hans Sloane, by whom it was deposited in the British museum. The same metal was afterwards discovered in Sweden, and called tantalum, and its ore tantalite. 3580
COLUMBO. [See Colombo.] 3580
COLUMEL, n. In botany, the central column in a capsule, taking its rise from the receptacle, and having the seeds fixed to it all round. 3580
COLUMN, n. 3580
COLUMNAR, a. Formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column; as columnar spar. 3581
COLUMNARISH, a. Somewhat resembling a column. 3581
COLURE, n. In astronomy and geography, the colures are two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz. Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, dividing the ecliptic into four equal parts. The points where these lines intersect the ecliptic are called cardinal points. 3581
COM, in composition as a prefix denotes with, to or against. 3581
COMA, n. Lethargy; dozing; a preternatural propensity to sleep; a kind of stupor of diseased persons. 3581
COMA, n. 3581
COMART, n. A treaty; article; agreement. 3582
CO-MATE, n. A fellow mate, or companion. 3582
COMATOSE, COMATOUS, a. [See Coma.] Preter-naturally disposed to sleep; drowsy; dozing; without natural sleep; lethargic. 3582
COMB, n. A valley between hills or mountains. 3582
COMB, n. b silent. 3582
COMB, v.t. To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust with a comb, as to comb hair; or to separate, cleanse and lay smooth and straight, as to comb wool. 3582
COMB, v.i. In the language of seamen, to roll over, as the top of a wave; or to break with a white foam. 3582
COMB-BIRD, n. A gallinaceous fowl of Africa, of the size of a turkey-cock. 3582
COMB-BRUSH, n. A brush to clean combs. 3582
COMB-MAKER, n. One whose occupation is to make combs. 3583
COMBAT, v.i. 3583
COMBAT, v.t. 3583
COMBAT, n. 3583
COMBATANT, a. Contending; disposed to contend. 3584
COMBATANT, n. 3584
COMBATED, pp. Opposed; resisted. 3584
COMBATER, n. One who fights or contends. 3584
COMBATING, ppr. Striving to resist; fighting; opposing by force or by argument. 3584
COMBED, pp. Separated, cleaned, or dressed with a comb. 3584
COMBER, n. One who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, etc. 3584
COMBER, n. Incumbrance. 3584
COMBER, n. A long slender fish with a red back, found in Cornwall, England. 3584
COMBINABLE, a. Capable of combining. 3584
COMBINATE, a. [See Combine.] Espoused; betrothed. 3584
COMBINATION, n. 3584
COMBINE, v.t. 3585
COMBINE, v.i. To unite, agree or coalesce. 3586

COMBINED, pp. United closely; associated; leagued; confederated; chimically united.
COMBING, ppr. Separating and adjusting hair, wool, etc. 3586 3586
COMBING, n. Borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head. 3586
COMBINING, ppr. Uniting closely; joining in purpose; confederating; uniting by chimical affinity. 3586
COMBLESS, a. Without a comb or crest; as a combless cock. 3586
COMBUST, a. When a planet is in conjunction with the sun or apparently very near it, it is said to be combust or in combustion. The distance within which this epithet is applicable to a planet, is said by some writers to be 8 degrees; others say, within the distance of half the suns disk. 3587
COMBUSTIBLE, a. That will take fire and burn; capable of catching fire; thus, wood and coal are combustible bodies. 3587
COMBUSTIBLE, n. A substance that will take fire and burn; a body which, in its rapid union with others, disengages heat and light. 3587
COMBUSTIBLENESS, COMBUSTIBILITY, n. The quality of taking fire and burning; the quality of a substance which admits the action of fire upon it; capacity of being burnt, or combined with oxygen. 3587
COMBUSTION, n. 3587
COME, v.i. 3588
COME, n. A sprout. 3592
COME-OFF, n. Means of escape; evasion; excuse 3592
COMEDIAN, n. [See Comedy.] 3592
COMEDY, n. A dramatic composition intended to represent human characters, which are to be imitated in language, dress and manner, by actors on a stage, for the amusement of spectators. The object of comedy is said to be to recommend virtue and make vice ridiculous; but the real effect is amusement. 3592
COMELILY, adv. In a suitable or decent manner. 3592
COMELINESS, n. That which is becoming, fit or suitable, in form or manner. Comeliness of person implies symmetry or due proportion of parts; comeliness of manner implies decorum and propriety. It signifies something less forcible than beauty, less elegant than grace, and less light than prettiness. 3592
COMELY, a. 3592
COMELY, adv. Handsomely; gracefully. 3593
COMER, n. One that comes; one who approaches; one who has arrived and is present.
COMESSATION, n. Feasting or reveling. 3593 3593
COMESTIBLE, a. Eatable. 3593
COMET, n. An opake, spherical, solid body, like a planet, but accompanied with a train of light, performing revolutions about the sun, in an elliptical orbit, having the sun in one of its foci. In its approach to its perihelion, it becomes visible, and after passing its perihelion, it departs into remote regions and disappears. In popular language, comets are tailed, bearded or hairy, but these terms are taken from the appearance of the light which attends the, which, in different positions with respect to the sun, exhibits the form of a t ail or train, a beard, or a border of hair. When the comet is westward of the sun and rises or sets before it, the light appears in the morning like a train beginning at the body of the comet and extending westward and diverging in proportion to its extent. Thus the comet of 1769, [which I saw,] when it rose in the morning, presented a luminous train that extended nearly from the horizon to the meridian. When the comet and the sun are opposite, the earth being between them, the comet is, to the view, immersed in its train and the light appears around its body like a fringe or border of hair. From the train of a comet, this body has obtained the popular name of a blazing star. 3593
COMET, n. A game at cards. 3594
COMETARIUM, COMETARY, n. A machine exhibiting an idea of the revolution of a comet round the sun. 3594
COMETARY, a. Pertaining to a comet. 3594
COMETIC, a. Relating to a comet. 3594

COMET-LIKE, a. Resembling a comet. 3594
COMETOGRAPHY, n. A description or treatise of comets. 3594

COMFIT — COMMISSION 3595

COMFIT, COMFITURE, n. A dry sweet-meat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried. 3595
COMFIT, v.t. To preserve dry with sugar. 3595
COMFIT-MAKER, n. One who makes or prepares comfits. 3595
COMFORT, v.t. 3595
COMFORT, n. 3595
COMFORTABLE, a. 3596
COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of enjoying comfort. 3597
COMFORTABLEY, adv. 3597
COMFORTED, pp. Strengthened; consoled; encouraged. 3597
COMFORTER, n. 3597
COMFORTING, ppr. Giving strength or spirits; giving ease; cheering; encouraging; consoling. 3597
COMFORTLESS, a. Without comfort; without any thing to alleviate misfortune, or distress. 3598
COMFORTRESS, n. A female that affords comfort. 3598
COMFREY, COMFRY, n. A genus of plants, the Symphytum. 3598
COMIC, a. 3598
COMICAL, a. 3598
COMICALLY, adv. 3598
COMICALNESS, n. The quality of being comical; the power or quality of raising mirth.
COMING, ppr. 35983598
COMING, n. 3599
COMING, n. 3599
COMITIAL, a. 3599
COMITY, n. Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy; civility; good breeding. Wellbred people are characterized by comity of manners. 3600
COMMA, n. 3600
COMMAND, v.t. 3600
COMMAND, v.i. To have or to exercise supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern; as, the general commands with dignity and humanity. What general commands in Canada? 3601
COMMAND, n. 3601
COMMANDABLE, a. That may be commanded. 3602
COMMANDANT, n. A commander; a commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces. 3602
COMMANDATORY, a. Having the force of a command. 3602
COMMANDED, pp. Ordered; directed; governed; controlled. 3602
COMMANDER, n. 3602
COMMANDERY, COMMANDRY, n. A kind of benefice or fixed revenue, belonging to a military order, conferred on knights of merit. There are strict and regular commandries, obtained by merit, or in order; and others are of grace and favor, bestowed by the Grand Master. There are also commandries for the religious, in the orders of St. Bernard and St. Anthony. 3603
COMMANDNING, pr. 3603
COMMANDINGLY, adv. In a commanding manner. 3603
COMMANDMENT, n. 3603
COMMANDRESS, n. A woman invested with supreme authority. 3604
COMMARK, n. The frontier of a country. 3604
COMMATERIAL, a. Consisting of the same matter with another thing. 3604
COMMATERIALITY, n. Participation of the same matter. 3604
COMMATISM, n. Briefness; conciseness in writing. 3604

COMMEASURABLE, a. [See Measure.] Reducible to the same measure. But commensurable is generally used. 3604
COMMELINE, n. A genus of herbaceous plants, Commelina, natives of warm climates. This name was given to this genus by Linne, in honor of the Commelins, distinguished botanists of Holland. These plants have flowers with three petals, two large and one small; the large petals representing John and Gaspard Commelin, who published catalogues of plants; the smaller petal representing another of the name who published nothing. 3604
COMMEMORABLE, a. Memorable; worthy to be remembered, or noticed with honor. [See Memorable.] 3604
COMMEMORATE, v.t. To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honor and solemnity; to honor, as a person or event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to preserve the remembrance of that person or event. 3604
COMMEMORATED, pp. Called to remembrance by some act of solemnity. 3605
COMMEMORATING, ppr. Celebrating with honor by some solemn act. 3605
COMMEMORATION, n. The act of calling to remembrance, by some solemnity; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event, by solemn celebration. The feast of shells at Plymouth in Massachusetts is an annual commemoration of the first landing of our ancestors in 1620. 3605
COMMEMORATIVE, a. Tending to preserve the remembrance of something. 3605
COMMEMORATORY, a. Serving to preserve the memory of. 3605
COMMENCE, v.i. 3605
COMMENCE, v.t. 3605
COMMENCED, pp. Begun; originated. 3605
COMMENCEMENT, n. 3606
COMENCING, ppr. Beginning; entering on; originating. 3606
COMMEND, v.t. 3606
COMMED, n. Commendation. 3607
COMMENDABLE, a. That may be commended or praised; worthy of approbation or praise; laudable. 3607
COMMENDABLENESS, n. State of being commendable. 3607
COMMENDABLY, adv. Laudably; in a praise-worthy manner. 3607
COMMENDAM, n. In ecclesiastical law, in England, a benefice or living commended, by the king or head of the church, to the care of a clerk, to hold till a proper pastor is provided. This may be temporary or perpetual. 3607
COMMENDATARY, n. One who holds a living in commendam. 3607
COMMENDATION, n. 3607
COMMENDATORY, a. 3608
COMMENDATORY, n. A commendation; eulogy. 3608
COMMENDED, pp. Praised; represented favorably; committed in charge. 3608
COMMENDER, n. One who commends or praises. 3608
COMMENDING, ppr. Praising; representing favorably; committing, or delivering in charge.
COMMENSAL, n. One that eats at the same table. 36083608
COMMENSALITY, n. Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table.
COMMENSURABILITY, COMMENSURABLENESS, n. The capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of being measured by another, or of having a common measure. 3608 3608
COMMENSURABLE, a. That have a common measure; reducible to a common measure. Thus a yard and a foot are commensurable, as both may be measured by inches. Commensurable numbers are those which may be measured or divided by another number without a remainder; as 12 and 18 which may be measured by 6 and 3. 3609
COMMENSURATE, a. 3609
COMMENSURATE, v.t. To reduce to a common measure. 3609
COMMENSURATELY, adv. 3609

COMMENSURATION, n. Proportion, or proportion in measure; a state of having a common measure. 3609
COMMENT, v.i. 3610
COMMENT, v.t. 3610
COMMENT, n. 3610
COMMENTARY, n. 3610
COMMENTARY, v.t. To write notes upon. 3611
COMMENTATOR, n. One who comments; one who writes annotations; an expositor; an annotator. [The accent on the first syllable and that on the third are nearly equal.] 3611
COMMENTER, n. 3611
COMMENTING, ppr. Making notes or comments on something said or written. 3611
COMMENTITIOUS, a. Invented; feigned; imaginary. 3611
COMMERCE, n. 3611
COMMERCE, v.i. 3612
COMMERCIAL, a. 3612
COMMERCIALLY, adv. In a commercial view. 3612
COMMIGRATE, v.i. To migrate together; to move in a body from one country or place to another for permanent residence. 3612
COMMIGRATION, n. The moving of a body of people from one country or place to another with a view to permanent residence. 3612
COMMINATION, n. 3612
COMMINATORY, a. Threatening; denouncing punishment. 3612
COMMINGLE, v.t. To mix together; to mingle in one mass, or intimately; to blend. [See Mingle.] 3612
COMMINGLE, v.i. To mix or unite together, as different substances. 3613
COMMINUATE, v.t. To grind. 3613
COMMINUIBLE, a. Reducible to powder. 3613
COMMINUTE, v.t. To make small or fine; to reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder, by breaking, pounding, rasping, or grinding; to pulverize; to triturate; to levigate. It is chiefly or wholly applied to substances, not liquid. 3613
COMMINUTED, pp. Reduced to fine particles; pulverized; triturated. 3613
COMMINUTING, ppr. Reducing to fine particles; pulverizing; levigating. 3613
COMMINUTION, n. 3613
COMMISERABLE, a. [See Commiserate.] Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; that may excite sympathy or sorrow. 3613
COMMISERATE, v.t. 3613
COMMISERATED, pp. Pitied. 3614
COMMISERATING, ppr. Pitying; compassionating; feeling sorrow for. 3614
COMMISERATION, n. Pity; compassion; a sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions or distresses of another. 3614
COMMISERATIVELY, adv. From compassion. 3614
COMMISERATOR, n. One who pities. 3614
COMMISSARIAL, a. [See Commissary.] Pertaining to a commissary. 3614
COMMISSARIATE, n. The office or employment of a commissary; or the whole body of officers in the commissarys department. 3614
COMMISSARY, n. 3614
COMMISSARYSHIP, n. The office of a commissary. 3615
COMMISSION, n. 3615
COMMISSION-MERCHANT, n. A merchant who transacts business as the agent of other men, in buying and selling, and receives a rate per cent. as his commission or reward.
COMMISSION, v.t. 36163616
COMMISSIONAL — COMPART 3618
COMMISSIONAL, COMMISSIONARY, a. Appointed by warrant. 3618
COMMISSIONED, pp. Furnished with a commission; empowered; authorized. 3618

COMMISSIONER, n. A person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority, to perform some office, or execute some business, for the person or government which employs him, and gives him authority; as commissoners for settling the bounds of a state, or for adjusting claims. 3618
COMMISSIONING, ppr. Giving a commission to; furnishing with a warrant; empowering by letters patent or other writing; authorizing. 3618
COMMISSURE, n. 3618
COMMIT, v.t. Literally, to send to or upon; to throw, put or lay upon. Hence, 3618
COMMITMENT, n. 3620
COMMITTED, pp. Delivered in trust; given in charge; deposited; imprisoned; done; perpetrated; engaged; exposed; referred to a committee. 3620
COMMITTEE, n. One or more persons, elected or appointed, to whom any matter or business is referred, either by a legislative body or either branch of it, or by a court, or by an corporation, or by any society, or collective body of men acting together. In legislative bodies, a house or branch of that body may resolve or form itself into a committee, called a committee of the whole hose, when the speaker leaves the chair, and one of the members acts as chairman. Standing committees are such as continue during the existence of the legislature, and to these are committed all matters that fall within the purposes of their appointment; as the committee of elections, or of privileges, etc. Special committees are appointed to consider and report on particular subjects. 3621
COMMITTEESHIP, n. The office and profit of committees. 3621
COMMITTER, n. One who commits; one who does or perpetrates. 3621
COMMITTIBLE, a. That may be committed. 3621
COMMITTING, ppr. Giving in trust; depositing; imprisoning; perpetrating; engaging; referring to a committee; exposing. 3621
COMMIX, v.t. To mix or mingle; to blend; to mix, as different substances. 3621
COMMIX, v.i. To mix; to mingle. 3621
COMMIXED, pp. Mixed; blended. 3621
COMMIXING, ppr. Mixing; blending. 3621
COMMIXTION, n. Mixture; a blending of different ingredients in one mass or compound.
COMMIXTURE, n. 36213621
COMMODE, n. A kind of head dress formerly worn by ladies. 3622
COMMODIOUS, a. Convenient; suitable; fit; proper; adapted to its use or purpose, or to wants and necessities; as a commodious house or room. 3622
COMMODIOUSLY, adv. Conveniently; in a commodious manner; suitable; in a manner to afford ease, or to prevent uneasiness; as a house commodiously situated; we may pass life commodiously without the restraints of ceremony. 3622
COMMODIOUSNESS, n. Convenience fitness; suitableness for its purpose; as the commodiousness of a house or an apartment; the commodiousness of a situation for trade. 3622
COMMODITY, n. 3622
COMMODORE, n. 3623
COMMODULATION, n. Measure; agreement. 3623
COMMOIGNE, n. A monk of the same convent. 3623
COMMON, a. 3623
COMMON, n. 3626
COMMON, v.i. 3627
COMMON, adv. Commonly. 3627
COMMON-COUNCIL, n. The council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens. The common council of London consists of two houses; the upper house, composed of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; and the lower house, of the common-council-men, elected by the several wards. In most of the American cities, the Mayor, Aldermen and common-council-men constituted one body, called a Court of Common-Council 3627
COMMON-CRIER, n. A crier whose occupation is to give notice of lost things. 3627

COMMON-HALL, n. A hall or house in which citizens meet for business. 3627
COMMON-LAWYER, n. One versed in Common Law. 3627
COMMONPLACE, n. A memorandum; a common topic. 3627
COMMONPLACE, v.t. To enter in a commonplace-book, or to reduce to general heads. 3627
COMMONABLE, a. 3628
COMMONAGE, n. The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others. 3628
COMMONALTY, n. 3628
COMMONER, n. 3628
COMMONITION, n. Advice; warning; instruction. 3629
COMMONITIVE, a. Warning; monitory. 3629
COMMONLY, adv. Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part; as, confirmed habits commonly continue through life. 3629
COMMONNESS, n. 3629
COMMONS, n. plu. 3629
COMMONTY, n. In Scots law, land belonging to two or more common proprietors; or a heath or muir, of which there has been a promiscuous possession by pasturage. 3630
COMMONWEAL, COMMONWEALTH, n. 3630
COMMONWEALTHSMAN, n. One who favors the commonwealth, or a republican government. 3630
COMMORANCE, COMMORANCY, n. A dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; abode; habitation. 3631
COMMORANT, a. Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting. 3631
COMMORIENT, a. Dying at the same time. 3631
COMMOTHER, n. A godmother. 3631
COMMOTION, n. 3631
COMMOTIONER, n. One who excites commotion. 3631
COMMOVE, v.t. To put in motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle; a poetic word. 3631
COMMUNE, v.i. 3631
COMMUNE, n. A small territorial district in France--one of the subordinate divisions of the country introduced in the late revolution. 3632
COMMUNICABILITY, n. [See Communicate.] The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted from one to another. 3632
COMMUNICABLE, a. 3632
COMMUNICANT, n. One who communes at the Lords table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament, at the celebration of the Lords supper. 3633
COMMUNICATE, v.t. 3633
COMMUNICATE, v.i. 3633
COMMUNICATED, pp. Imparted from one to another; bestowed; delivered. 3634
COMMUNICATING, ppr. 3634
COMMUNICATION, n. 3634
COMMUNICATIVE, a. 3636
COMMUNICATIVENESS, n. The quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve. 3636
COMMUNICATORY, a. Imparting knowledge. 3636
COMMUNING, ppr. Conversing familiarly; having familiar intercourse. 3636
COMMUNING, n. Familiar converse; private intercourse. 3636
COMMUNION, n. 3636
COMMUNITY, n. 3637
COMMUTABILITY, n. The quality of being capable of being exchanged, or put, one in the place of the other. 3637
COMMUTABLE, a. That may be exchanged, or mutually changed; that may be given for another. In philology, that may pass from one into another; as, the letter b is commutable with v; or in Celtic, b and mh are commutable. 3638

COMMUTATION, n. 3638
COMMUTATIVE, a. Relative to exchange; interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another; as commutative justice, justice which is mutually done and received, between men in society. 3638
COMMUTATIVELY, adv. By way of reciprocal exchange. 3638
COMMUTE, v.t. 3638
COMMUTE, v.i. To atone; to compensate; to stand in the place of; as, one penalty commutes for another. 3639
COMMUTUAL, a. Mutual; reciprocal; used in poetry. 3639
COMPACT, a. 3639
COMPACT, n. An agreement; a contract between parties; a word that may be applied, in a general sense, to any covenant or contract between individuals; but it is more generally applied to agreements between nations and states, as treaties and confederacies. So the constitution of the United States is a political contract between the States; a national compact. Or the word is applied to the agreement of the individuals of a community. 3639
COMPACT, v.t. 3640
COMPACTED, pp. Pressed close; firmly united, or connected. 3640
COMPACTEDNESS, n. A state of being compact; firmness; closeness of parts; density, whence results hardness. 3640
COMPACTING, ppr. Uniting closely; consolidating. 3640
COMPACTION, n. The act of making compact; or the state of being compact. 3640
COMPACTLY, adv. Closely; densely; with close union of parts. 3641
COMPACTNESS, n. Firmness; close union of parts; density. 3641
COMPACTURE, n. Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected; manner of joining. 3641
COMPAGES, n. A system or structure of many parts united. 3641
COMPAGINATION, n. [See Compact.] Union of parts; structure; connection; contexture.
COMPANABLE, a. Companionable. 3641 3641
COMPANABLENESS, n. Sociableness. 3641
COMPANIABLE, a. Social. 3641
COMPANIABLENESS, n. Sociableness. 3641
COMPANION, n. 3641
COMPANIONABLE, a. Fit for good fellowship; qualified to be agreeable in company; sociable; agreeable as a companion. 3642
COMPANIONABLY, adv. In a companionable manner. 3642
COMPANIONSHIP, n. 3642
COMPANY, n. 3642
COMPANY, v.t. To accompany; to attend; to go with; to be companion to. 3643
COMPANY, v.i. 3643
COMPARABLE, a. That may be compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; that may be estimated as equal. 3644
COMPARABLY, adv. In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard.
COMPARATIVE, a. 3644 3644
COMPARATIVE, n. One who is equal or pretends to be an equal. 3644
COMPARATIVELY, adv. In a state of comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely or in itself. A thing is comparatively heavy, when it is compared with something less heavy. Paper is comparatively light or heavy; light, when compared with lead; and heavy, when compared with air. 3645
COMPARE, v.t. 3645
COMPARE, v.i. 3646
COMPARED, pp. Set together and examined with respect to likeness or unlikeness, agreement or disagreement; likened; represented as similar. 3646
COMPARER, n. One who compares or makes a comparison. 3646
COMPARING, ppr. Examining the relations of thins to each other; likening. 3646
COMPARISON, n. 3646
COMPART, v.t. To divide; to mark out a plan or design into its several parts, or subdivisions. 3647

COMPARTED, pp. Dividing or disposing into parts. 3648
COMPARTING, ppr. Dividing or disposing into parts. 3648
COMPARTITION, n. 3648
COMPARTMENT, n. 3648
COMPARTNER, n. A sharer. 3648
COMPASS, n. 3648
COMPASS, v.t. 3650
COMPASSED, pp. Embraced; surrounded; inclosed; obtained; imagined. 3651
COMPASSING, ppr. 3651
COMPASSION, n. 3651
COMPASSION, v.t. To pity. 3652
COMPASSIONABLE, a. Deserving of pity. 3652
COMPASSIONATE, a. Having a temper or disposition to pity; inclined to show mercy; merciful; having a heart that is tender, and easily moved by the distresses, sufferings, wants and infirmities of others. 3652
COMPASSIONATE, v.t. To pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for. 3652
COMPASSIONATELY, adv. With compassion; mercifully. 3652
COMPASSIONATENESS, n. The quality of being compassionate. 3652
COMPATERNITY, n. [con and paternity.] The relation of a godfather to the person for whom he answers. 3652
COMPATIBILITY, n. [See Compatible.] Consistency; the quality or power of coexisting with something else; suitableness; as a compatibility of tempers. 3652
COMPATIBLE, a. 3652
COMPATIBLENESS, n. Consistency; fitness; agreement; the same as compatibility, which is generally used. 3653
COMPATIBLY, adv. Fitly; suitably; consistently. 3653
COMPATIENT, a. Suffering together. 3653
COMPATRIOT, n. A fellow patriot; one of the same country. 3653
COMPATRIOT, a. Of the same country. 3653
COMPEER, n. An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate. 3653
COMPEER, v.t. To equal; to match; to be equal with. 3653
COMPEL, v.t. 3653
COMPELLABLE, a. That may be driven, forced or constrained. 3654
COMPELLABLY, adv. By compulsion. 3654
COMPELLATION, n. Style or manner of address; the word of salutation. 3654
COMPELLED, pp. Forced; constrained; obliged. 3654
COMPELLER, n. One who compels or constrains. 3654
COMPELLING, ppr. Driving by force; constraining; obliging. 3654
COMPEND, COMPENDIUM, n. In literature, an abridgment; a summary; an epitome; a brief compilation or composition, containing the principal heads, or general principles, of a larger work or system. 3654
COMPENDIARIOUS, a. Short; contracted. 3655
COMPENDIATE, v.t. To sum or collect together. 3655
COMPENDIOUS, a. 3655
COMPENDIOUSLY, adv. In a short or brief; in epitome. 3655
COMPENDIOUSNESS, n. Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass. 3655
COMPENSABLE, a. [See Compensate.] That may be compensated. 3655
COMPENSATE, v.t. 3655
COMPENSATE, v.i. To make amends; to supply an equivalent; followed by for. 3656
COMPENSATED, pp. Recompensed; supplied with an equivalent in amount or effect; rewarded. 3656
COMPENSATING, ppr. Giving an equivalent; recompensing; remunerating. 3656
COMPENSATION, n. 3656

COMPENSATIVE, a. Making amends or compensation. 3657
COMPENSATORY, a. Serving for compensation; making amends. 3657
COMPENSE, v.t. To recompense, is found in Bacon; but is not now in use. 3657
COMPETE, v.i. 3657
COMPETENCE, COMPETENCY, n. 3657
COMPETENT, a. 3658
COMPETENTLY, adv. Sufficiently; adequately; suitably; reasonably; as, the fact has been competently proved; a church is competently endowed. 3658
COMPETIBLE, a. [Not now used. See Compatible.] 3658
COMPETING, ppr. Striving in rivalry. 3658
COMPETITION, n. 3658
COMPETITOR, n. 3659
COMPETITORY, a. Rivaling; acting in competition. 3659
COMPETITRESS, COMPETITRIX, 3659
COMPILATION, n. 3659
COMPILATOR, n. A collector. 3660
COMPILE, v.t. 3660
COMPILED, pp. Collected from authors; selected and put together. 3660
COMPILEMENT, n. The act of piling together or heaping; coacervation. 3660
COMPILER, n. A collector of parts of authors, or of separate papers or accounts; one who forms a book or composition from various authors or separate papers. 3660
COMPILING, ppr. Collecting and arranging parts of books, or separate papers, in a body or composition. 3660
COMPLACENCE, COMPLACENCY, n. 3660
COMPLACENT, a. Civil; complaisant. 3661
COMPLACENTIAL, a. Marked by complacence; accommodating. 3661
COMPLACENTLY, adv. Softly; in a complacent manner. 3661
COMPLAIN, v.i. 3661
COMPLAIN, v.t. To lament; to bewail. 3662
COMPLAINABLE, a. That may be complained of. 3662
COMPLAINANT, n. 3662
COMPLAINER, n. One who complains, or expresses grief; one who laments; one who finds fault; a murmurer. 3662
COMPLAINFUL, a. Full of complaint. 3663
COMPLAINING, ppr. Expressing grief, sorrow, or censure; finding fault; murmuring; lamenting; accusing of an offense. 3663
COMPLAINING, n. The expression of regret, sorrow, or injury. 3663
COMPLAINT, n. 3663
COMPLAISANCE, n. 3663
COMPLAISANT, a. complazant. Pleasing in manners; courteous; obliging; desirous to please; as a complaisant gentleman. 3664
COMPLAISANTLY, adv. complazantly. In a pleasing manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment. 3664
COMPLAISANTNESS, n. Civility; complaisance. 3664
COMPLANATE, COMPLANE, v.t. [See Plane and Plain.] to make level; to reduce to an even surface. 3664
COMPLEMENT, n. 3664
COMPLEMENTAL, a. Filling; supplying a deficiency; completing. 3665
COMPLEMENTARY, n. One skilled in compliments. 3665
COMPLETE, a. 3665
COMPLETE, v.t. 3666
COMPLETED, pp. Finished; ended; perfected fulfilled; accomplished. 3666
COMPLETELY, adv. Fully; perfectly; entirely. 3666
COMPLETEMENT, n. The act of completing; a finishing. 3666

COMPLETENESS, n. The state of being complete; perfection. 3666
COMPLETING, ppr. Finishing; perfecting; accomplishing. 3666
COMPLETION, n. 3666
COMPLETIVE, a. Filling; making complete. 3667
COMPLETORY, a. Fulfilling; accomplishing. 3667
COMPLETORY, n. The evening service; the complin of the Romish church. 3667
COMPLEX, COMPLEXED, a. 3667
COMPLEX, n. Assemblage; collection; complication. 3667
COMPLEXEDNESS, n. Complication; involution of parts in one integral; compound state; as the complexedness moral ideas. 3667
COMPLEXION, n. 3667
COMPLEXIONAL, a. Depending on or pertaining to complexion; as complexional efflorescencies; complexional prejudices. 3668
COMPLEXIONALLY, adv. By complexion. 3668
COMPLEXIONARY, a. Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it. 3668
COMPLEXIONED, a. Having a certain temperament or state. 3668
COMPLEXITY, n. The state of being complex; complexness. 3668
COMPLEXITY, adv. In a complex manner; not simply. 3668
COMPLEXNESS, n. The state of being complex or involved. 3668
COMPLEXURE, n. The involution or complication of one thing with others. 3668
COMPLIABLE, a. [See Comply.] that can bend or yield. 3668
COMPLIANCE, n. [See Comply.] 3668
COMPLIANT, a. 3669
COMPLIANTLY, adv. In a yielding manner. 3669
COMPLICACY — COMPULSORILY 3670
COMPLICACY, n. A state of being complex or intricate. 3670
COMPLICATE, v.t. 3670
COMPLICATE, a. 3670
COMPLICATED, pp. Interwoven; entangled; involved; intricate; composed of two or more things or parts united. 3670
COMPLICATELY, adv. In a complex manner. 3670
COMPLICATENESS, n. The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy; perplexity. 3670
COMPLICATING, ppr. Interweaving; infolding; uniting. 3671
COMPLICATION, n. 3671
COMPLICE, n. One who is united with another in the commission of a crime, or in an ill design; an associate or confederate in some unlawful act or design; an accomplice. The latter is now used. [See Accomplice.] 3671
COMPLIED, pret. of comply. 3671
COMPLIER, n. One who complies, yields or obeys; a person of ready compliance; a man of an easy, yielding temper. 3671
COMPLIMENT, n. 3671
COMPLIMENT, v.t. 3671
COMPLIMENT, v.i. To pass compliments; to use ceremony, or ceremonious language. 3672
COMPLIMENTAL, a. Expressive of civility or respect; implying compliments. 3672
COMPLIMENTALLY, adv. In the nature of a compliment; by way of civility, or ceremony. 3672
COMPLIMENTER, n. One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer. 3672
COMPLINE, COMPLIN, n. The last division of the Romish breviary; the last prayer at night, to be recited after sun-set; so called because it closes the service of the day. 3672
COMPLISH, for accomplish, is not now used. 3673
COMPLOT, n. A plotting together; a joint plot; a plot; a confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy. 3673
COMPLOT, v.t. To plot together; to conspire; to form a plot; to join in a secret design, generally criminal. 3673
COMPLOTMENT, n. A plotting together; conspiracy. 3673
COMPLOTTED, pp. Plotted together; contrived. 3673

COMPLOTTER, n. One joined in a plot; a conspirator. 3673
COMPLOTTING, ppr. Plotting together; conspiring; contriving an evil design or crime.
COMPLY, v.i. 36733673
COMPLYPING with, ppr. Fulfilling; performing; yielding to. 3673
COMPONE, COMPONED, In heraldry, a bordure or composed of a row of angular parts or checkers of two colors. 3674
COMPONENT, a. Literally, setting or placing together; hence, composing; constituting; forming a compound; as the component parts of a plant or fossil substance; the component parts of a society. 3674
COMPORT, v.i. To comport with, literally, to bear to or with; to carry together. Hence, to agree with; to suit; to accord; as, to consider how far our charity may comport with our prudence. His behavior does not comport with his station. 3674
COMPORT, v.t. 3674
COMPORT, n. Behavior; conduct; manner of acting. 3674
COMPORTABLE, a. Suitable; consistent. 3674
COMPORTANCE, n. Behavior; deportment. 3674
COMPORTATION, n. An assemblage. 3675
COMPORTMENT, n. Behavior; demeanor; manner of acting. Possessed of mind; in a sound state of mind. 3675
COMPOSE, v.t. s as z. Literally, to place or set together. Hence, 3675
COMPOSED, pp. 3676
COMPOSEDLY, adv. Calmly; seriously; sedately. 3676
COMPOSEDNESS, n. A state of being composed; calmness; sedateness; tranquility.
COMPOSER, n. 36763676
COMPOSING, ppr. Placing together; forming; constituting; writing an original work; quieting; settling; adjusting; setting types. 3677
COMPOSING-STICK, n. Among printers, an instrument on which types are set from the cases, adjusted to the length of the lines. 3677
COMPOSITE, a. In architecture, the Composite order is the last of the five orders of columns; so called because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders or columns, borrowing a quarter-round from the Tuscan and Doric, a row of leaves from the Corinthian, and volutes from the Ionic. Its cornice has simple modillions or dentils. It is called also the Roman or the Italic order. 3677
COMPOSITION, n. s as z. 3677
COMPOSITOR, n. a as z. 3680
COMPOSSIBLE, a. Consistent. 3680
COMPOST, n. In agriculture, a mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land. Compost may be made by almost every animal and vegetable substance in nature, with lime or other earthy matter. 3680
COMPOST, v.t. To manure with compost. 3680
COMPOSTURE, n. Soil; manure. 3680
COMPOSURE, n. 3680
COMPOTATION, n. The act of drinking or tippling together. 3681
COMPOTATOR, n. One who drinks with another. 3681
COMPOUND, v.t. 3681
COMPOUND, v.i. 3682
COMPOUND, a. 3683
COMPOUND, n. A mass or body formed by the union or mixture of two or more ingredients or different substances; the result of composition. 3685
COMPOUNDABLE, a. Capable of being compounded. 3685
COMPOUNDED, p. Made up of different materials mixed; formed by union of two or more substances. 3685
COMPOUNDER, n. 3685
COMPOUNDING, ppr. Uniting different substances in one body or mass; forming a mixed body; agreeing by concession, or abatement of demands; discharging a debt by

agreement to pay less than the original sum, or in a different manner. 3685
COMPREHEND, v.t. Literally, to take in; to take with, or together. 3685
COMPREHENDED, pp. Contained; included; implied; understood. 3686
COMPREHENDING, ppr. Including; comprising; understanding; implying. 3686
COMPREHENSIBLE, a. 3686
COMPREHENSIBLENESS, n. Capability of being understood. 3686
COMPREHENSIBLY, adv. With great extent of embrace, or comprehension; with large extent of signification; in a manner to comprehend a large circuit. 3686
COMPREHENSION, n. 3686
COMPREHENSIVE, a. 3687
COMPREHENSIVELY, adv. In a comprehensive manner; with great extent of embrace.
COMPREHENSIVENESS, n. 3687 3687
COMPREHENSOR, n. One who has obtained knowledge. [Not in use.] 3688
COMPRESBYTERIAL, a. Pertaining to the presbyterian form of ecclesiastical ministration. 3688
COMPRESS, v.t. [L. To press. See Press.] 3688
COMPRESS, n. In surgery, a bolster of soft linen cloth, with several folds, used by surgeons to cover a plaster or dressing, to keep it in its place and defend the part from the external air. 3688
COMPRESSED, pp. 3688
COMPRESSIBILITY, n. The quality of being compressible, or yielding to pressure; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass; as the compressibility of elastic fluids, or of any soft substance. 3689
COMPRESSIBLE, a. Capable of being forced or driven into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure; giving way to a force applied. 3689
COMPRESSIBLENESS, n. Compressibility; the quality of being compressible. 3689
COMPRESSION, n. 3689
COMPRESSIVE, a. Having power to compress. 3689
COMPRESSURE, n. The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure.
COMPRIEST, n. A fellow priest. [Not in use.] 3689 3689
COMPRINT, v.i. [See Print.] To print together. It is taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of anothers copy, or book, to the prejudice of the proprietor. [Little used.] 3689
COMPRISAL, n. The act of comprising or comprehending. 3689
COMPRISE, v.t. [See Comprehend.] To comprehend; to contain; to include; as, the substance of a discourse may be comprised in a few words. 3689
COMPRISED, pp. Comprehended; contained. 3690
COMPRISING, ppr. Containing; including; comprehending. 3690
COMPROBATE, v.i. To agree in approving; to concur in testimony. 3690
COMPROBATION, n. [L., to prove.] Proof; joint attestation. [Little used.] 3690
COMPROMISE, n. [L. To give bond to stand to an award, to promise. See Promise.] 3690
COMPROMISE, v.t. 3690
COMPROMISED, pp. Settled by agreement with mutual concessions. 3690
COMPROMISER, n. One who compromises. 3691
COMPROMISING, ppr. Adjusting by agreement. 3691
COMPROMISSORIAL, a. Relating to a compromise. 3691
COMPROMIT, v.t. [L., To promise.] To pledge or engage, by some act or declaration, which may not be a direct promise, but which renders necessary some future act. Hence, to put to hazard, by some previous act or measure, which cannot be recalled; as, to compromit the honor or the safety of a nation. 3691
COMPROMITED, pp. Pledged by some previous act or declaration. 3691
COMPROMITING, ppr. Pledging; exposing to hazard. 3691
COMPROVINCIAL, n. One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction.
COMPT, n. Account; computation. 3691 3691
COMPT, v.t. To compute. [See Count.] 3691
COMPT, a. [L.] Neat; spruce. [Not used.] 3691

COMPTIBLE, a. Accountable; subject; submissive. 3691
COMPTLY, adv. Neatly. [Not in use.] 3691
COMPTNESS, n. Neatness. [Not in use.] 3691
COMPTONITE, n. A newly discovered mineral, found in drusy cavities of masses ejected from Mount Vesuvius; so called from Lord Compton, who brought it to England in 1818.
COMPTROLL, from L., To count or compute, and a register. If this word were of genuine origin, both the verb and its derivative, as applied to a public officer, would not be sense. But there is no such legitimate word in English, nor in any other known language. [See Control.] 3691 3691
COMPULSATIVE, a. [L., See Compel.] Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force. 3692
COMPULSATIVELY, adv. By constraint or compulsion. 3692
COMPULSION, n. [L., See Compel.] 3692
COMPULSIVE, a. Having power to compel; driving; forcing; constraining; applying force.
COMPULSIVELY, adv. By compulsion; by force. 3692 3692
COMPULSIVENESS, n. Force; compulsion. 3692
COMPULSORILY, adv. In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint. 3692
COMPULSORY — CONCILIATED 3693
COMPULSORY, a. Having the power or quality of compelling; applying force; driving by violence; constraining. 3693
COMPUNCTION, n. [L. To prick or sting.] 3693
COMPUNCTIOUS, a. Pricking the conscience; giving pain for offenses committed. 3693
COMPUNCTIVE, a. Causing remorse. 3693
COMPUPIL, n. A fellow-pupil. [Little used.] 3693
COMPURGATION, n. [L., To purify.] In law, the act or practice of instifying a man by the oath of others who swear to their belief of his veracity; wager of law, in which a man who has given security to make his law, brings into court eleven of his neighbors, and having made oath himself that he does not owe the plaintiff, the eleven neighbors, called compurgators, avow on their oaths that they believe in their consciences he has affirmed the truth. 3693
COMPURGATOR, n. One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another. [See Compurgation.] 3694
COMPUTABLE, a. [See Compute.] Capable of being computed, numbered or reckoned.
COMPUTATION, n. [L., See Compute.] 3694 3694
COMPUTE, v.t. [L. To lop or prune; to think, count, reckon; to cast up. The sense is probably to cast or throw together.] 3694
COMPUTE, n. Computation. [Not used.] 3695
COMPUTED, pp. Counted; numbered; reckoned; estimated. 3695
COMPUTER, n. One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator. 3695
COMPUTING, ppr. Counting; numbering; reckoning; estimating. 3695
COMPUTIST, n. A computer. [Not used.] 3695
COMRADE, n. Literally, one who lodges in the same room. Hence in a more general sense, a fellow, a mate or companion; an associate in occupation. 3695
COMROGUE, n. A fellow rogue. [Not in use.] 3695
CON. A Latin inseparable preposition or prefix to other words. Ainsworth remarks that con and cum habe the same signification, but that cum is used separately, and con in composition. Con and cum may be radically distinct words. The Irish comh, or coimh, is equivalent to the Latin con; and the Welsh cym, convertible into cyv, appears to be the same word, denoting, says Owen, a mutual act, quality or effect. It is precisely equivalent to the Latin com, in comparo, compono, and the Latin com, in composition, may be the Celtic comh or cym. But generally it seems to be con, changed into com. Ainsworth deduces cum from the Greek; for originally it was written cyn. But this is probably a mistake. 3695
CON, [abbreviated from Latin contra, against.] In the phrase, pro and con, for and against, con denotes the

negative side of a question. As a noun, a person who is in the negative; as the pros and cons. 3696
CON, v.t. [to know, to be able, to be skillful or wise; and to bear or bring forth, Gr. To try, to attempt, to prove, L., whence cunning, skillful, experienced, or skill, experience; coincides in sense with to begin, to try to attempt. G. To know; to be able. The primary sense is, to strain or stretch, which gives the sense of strength, power, as in can, and of holding, containing, comprehending, as contain, from contineo, teneo, Gr., L. To beget or to bring forth. In the sense of know, con signifies to hold or to reach.] 3696
CONATUS, n. 3696
CONCAMERATE, v.t. [L. To arch; an arch, arched roof, or chamber.] To arch over; to vault; to lay a concave over; as a concamerated bone. 3696
CONCAMERATED, pp. Arched over. 3697
CONCAMERATION, n. An arching; an arch or vault. 3697
CONCATENATE, v.t. [L. A chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other. 3697
CONCATENATED, pp. Linked together; united in a series. 3697
CONCATENATION, n. A series of links united; a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other; as a concatenation of causes. 3697
CONCAUSE, n. Joint cause. [Not used.] 3697
CONCAVATION, n. [See Concave.] The act of making concave. 3697
CONCAVE, a. [L. Hollow. See Cave.] 3697
CONCAVE, n. A hollow; an arch, or vault; as the ethereal concave. 3697
CONCAVE, v.t. To make hollow. 3697
CONCAVENESS, n. Hollowness. 3697
CONCAVITY, n. Hollowness; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body, or a body of other figure; or the space within such body. 3697
CONCAVO-CONCAVE, a. Concave or hollow on both surfaces. 3698
CONCAVO-CONVEX, a. Concave on one side, and convex on the other. [See Convex.]
CONCAVOUS, a. [L.] Concave, which see. 36983698
CONCAVOUSLY, adv. With hollowness; in a manner to discover the internal surface of a hollow sphere. 3698
CONCEAL, v.t. [L. To withhold from sight,; G., To conceal, and to heal; the primary sense is to strain, hold, stop, restrain, make fast or strong, all from the same root as the Shemitic.] 3698
CONCEALABLE, a. That may be concealed; hid or kept close. 3698
CONCEALED, pp. Kept close or secret; hid; withdrawn from sight; covered. 3698
CONCEALER, n. One who conceals; as the concealer of a crime. 3698
CONCEALING, ppr. Keeping close or secret; forbearing to disclose; hiding; covering.3699
CONCEALING, n. A hiding; a withholding from disclosure. 3699
CONCEALMENT, n. 3699
CONCEDE, v.t. [L. To yield, give way, depart, desist.] 3699
CONCEDED, pp. Yielded; admitted; granted; as, a question, proposition, fact or statement is conceded. 3699
CONCEDING, ppr. Yielding; admitting; granting. 3699
CONCEIT, n. [L., to take or seize.] 3699
CONCEIT, v.t. To conceive; to imagine; to think; to fancy. 3700
CONCEITED, pp. 3701
CONCEITEDLY, adv. In a conceited manner; fancifully; whimsically. 3701
CONCEITEDNESS, n. The state of being conceited; conceit; vanity; an overweening fondness of ones own person or endowments. 3701
CONCEITLESS, a. Of dull conception; stupid; dull of apprehension. [Not in use.] 3701
CONCEIVABLE, a. [See Conceive.] 3701
CONCEIVABLENESS, n. The quality of being conceivable. 3702
CONCEIVABLY, adv. In a conceivable or intelligible manner. 3702
CONCEIVE, v.t. [L., to take.] 3702
CONCEIVE, v.i. 3703
CONCEIVED, pp. Formed in the womb; framed in the mind; devised; imagined;

understood. 3703
CONCEIVER, n. One that conceives; one that comprehends. 3703
CONCEIVING, ppr. Forming a fetus in the womb; framing in the mind; imagining; devising; thinking; comprehending. 3703
CONCEIVING, n. Apprehension; conception. 3703
CONCEIVING, n. Apprehension; conception. 3703
CONCELEBRATE, v.t. To celebrate together. [Not used.] 3703
CONCENT, n. [L. To sing.] 3703
CONCENTED, part. a. Made to accord. 3704
CONCENTER, v.i. [Gr., a goad, a sharp point, a center; to prick or goad. The primary sense is a point.] To come to a point, or to meet in a common center; used of converging lines, or other things that meet in a point. 3704
CONCENTER, v.t. To draw, or direct to a common center; to bring to a point; as two or more lines or other things.
CONCENTERED, pp. Brought to a common center; united in a point. 3704 3704
CONCENTERING, ppr. Tending to a common center; bringing to a center. 3704
CONCENTFUL, a. Harmonious. 3704
CONCENTRATE, v.t. [See Concenter.] 3704
CONCENTRATED, pp. Brought to a point or center; brought to a closer union; reduced to a narrow compass; collected into a closer body. 3705
CONCENTRATING, ppr. Bringing to a point or to closer union; collecting into a closer body, or narrow compass. 3705
CONCENTRATION, n. The act of concentrating; the act of bringing nearer together; collection into a central point; compression into a narrow space; the state of being brought to a point. 3705
CONCENTRIC, a. [L., center.] Having a common center; as the concentric coats of an onion; the concentric orbits of the planets. 3705
CONCENTUAL, a. [from concent.] Harmonious; accordant. 3705
CONCEPTACLE, n. [L., See Conceive.] 3705
CONCEPTIBLE, a. [See Conceivable.] That may be conceived; conceivable; intelligible. [Not used.] 3705
CONCEPTION, n. [L., See Conceive.] 3705
CONCEPTIOUS, a. Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant. [Not now used.] 3706
CONCEPTIVE, a. Capable of conceiving. [Little used.] 3706
CONCERN, v.t. [L., to separate, sift, divide; to see. If this is the true origin, as I suppose, the primary sense is, to reach or extend to, or to look to, as we use regard.] 3706
CONCERN, n. 3707
CONCERNED, pp. or a. 3708
CONCERNEDLY, adv. With affection or interest. 3709
CONCERNING, ppr. Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to. 3709
CONCERNMENT, n. 3709
CONCERT, n. 3710
CONCERTATION, n. Strife; contention. [Little used.] 3710
CONCERTO, n. A piece of music for a concert. 3710
CONCESSION, n. [L. From concedo. See Concede.] 3710
CONCESSIONARY, a. Yielding by indulgence or allowance. 3711
CONCESSIVE, a. Implying concession; as a concessive conjunction. 3711
CONCESSIVELY, adv. By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable. 3711
CONCETTO, n. [See Conceit.] Affected wit; conceit. [Not English, nor in use.] 3711
CONCH, n. [See Cancer.] A marine shell. 3711
CONCHIFEROUS, a. [L. Concha, shell, and fero, to bear.] Producing or having shells.
CONCHITE, n. A fossil or petrified conch or shell. 3711 3711
CONCHOID, n. [Gr., form.] The name of a curve, given to it by its inventor Nicomedes.
CONCHOIDAL, a. In mineralogy, resembling a conch or marine shell; having convex 3712

elevations and concave depressions, like shells; as a conchoidal fracture. 3712
CONCHOLOGICAL, a. [See Conchology.] Pertaining to conchology. 3712
CONCHOLOGIST, n. One versed in the natural history of shells or shell-fish; one who studies the nature, properties and habits of shells and their included animals. 3712
CONCHOLOGY, n. [Gr. A shell and discourse.] The doctrine or science of shells and shellfish. 3712
CONCHOMETER, n. [Gr., a shell, and to measure.] An instrument for measuring shells.
CONCHYLACEOUS, a. [from conch.] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell; as 3712
conchylaceous impressions. 3712
CONCHYLIOLOGIST, CONCHYLIOLOGY, from L. Conchylium, a shell-fish, are sometimes used as synonyms of the preceding words; but they are words of inconvenient length, and useless. 3712
CONCIATOR, n. In glass-works, the person who weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and who works and tempers them. 3712
CONCILIABLE, n. A small assembly. [Not in use.] 3712
CONCILIAR, a. [L. A council.] Pertaining or relating to a council. [Little used.] 3712
CONCILIATE, v.t. [L. To draw or bring together, to unite; Gr. To call. The primary sense of the root is to strain, stretch, drive or draw. Calling is a straining or driving of voice. See Class Gl. No. 32. 36. 48. 49. And See Council.] 3712
CONCILIATED, pp. Won; gained; engaged by moral influence, as by favor or affection; reconciled. 3713

CONCILIATING — CONDENSER 3714

CONCILIATING, ppr. 3714
CONCILIATION, n. The act of winning or gaining, as esteem, favor or affection; reconciliation. 3714
CONCILIATOR, n. One who conciliates or reconciles. 3714
CONCILIATORY, a. Tending to conciliate, or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific. 3714
CONCINNITY, n. [L. Fit, to fit or prepare; to sound in accord.] 3714
CONCINNOUS, a. [L. See Concinnity.] Fit; suitable; agreeable; becoming; pleasant; as a concinnous interval in music; a concinnous system. 3714
CONCIONATOR, n. A preacher. [Not in use.] 3714
CONCIONATORY, a. [L., An assembly.] Used in preaching or discourses to public assemblies. 3714
CONCISE, a. [L., cut off, brief, to cut. See Class Gd. No. 2. 4. 8. 49. 59.] Brief; short, applied to language or stile; containing few words; comprehensive; comprehending much in few words, or the principal matters only. 3715
CONCISELY, adv. Briefly; in few words; comprehensively. 3715
CONCISENESS, n. Brevity in speaking or writing. 3715
CONCISION, n. [L., to cut off.] Literally, a cutting off. Hence, In scripture, the Jews or those who adhered to circumcision, which, after our Saviors death, was no longer a seal of the covenant, but a mere cutting of the flesh. 3715
CONCITATION, n. [L., to stir or disturb.] The act of stirring up, exciting or putting in motion. 3715
CONCITE, v.t. [L.] To excite. [Not in use.] 3715
CONCLAMATION, n. [L., to cry out. See Claim.] An outcry or shout of many together.3715
CONCLAVE, n. [L., an inner room; a key, or from the same root, to make fast.] 3715
CONCLUDE, v.t. [L., to shut; Gr., contracted. The sense is to stop, make fast, shut, or rather to thrust together. Hence in Latin, claudo signifies to halt, or limp, that is, to stop, as well as to shut. See Lid.] 3716
CONCLUDE, v.i. 3717
CONCLUDED, pp. Shut; ended; finished; determined; inferred; comprehended; stopped, or bound. 3718
CONCLUDENCY, n. Inference; logical deducation from premises. 3718

CONCLUDENT, a. Bringing to a close; decisive. 3718
CONCLUDER, n. One who concludes. 3718
CONCLUDING, ppr. 3718
CONCLUDINGLY, adv. Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence. [Little used.] 3718
CONCLUSIBLE, a. That may be concluded or inferred; determinable. [Little used.] 3718
CONCLUSION, n. [L.] 3718
CONCLUSIONAL, a. Concluding. [Not used.] 3719
CONCLUSIVE, a. 3719
CONCLUSIVELY, adv. Decisively; with final determination; as, the point of law is conclusively settled. 3720
CONCLUSIVENESS, n. The quality of being conclusive, or decisive; the power of determining the opinion, or of settling a question; as the conclusiveness of evidence or of an argument. 3720
CONCOAGULATE, v.t. [con and coagulate.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.
CONCOAGULATED, pp. Curdled; concreted. 37203720
CONCOAGULATING, ppr. Concreting; curdling. 3720
CONCOAGULATION, n. A coagulating together, as different substances, or bodies, in one mass. Crystalization of different slats in the same menstruum. [This word is little used.] 3720
CONCOCT, v.t. [L., to cook. See Cook.] 3720
CONCOCTED, pp. Digested; purified; ripened. 3720
CONCOCTING, ppr. Digesting; purifying; ripening. 3720
CONCOCTION, [L.] 3720
CONCOCTIVE, a. Digesting; having the power of digesting or ripening. 3721
CONCOLOR, a. Of one color. [Not in use.] 3721
CONCOMITANCE, n. [L., to accompany, a companion. See Count.] A being together, or in connection with another thing. 3721
CONCOMITANT, a. Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending. 3721
CONCOMITANT, n. A companion; a person or thing that accompanies another, or is collaterally connected. It is seldom applied to persons. 3721
CONCOMITANTLY, adv. In company with others. 3721
CONCOMITATE, v.t. To accompany or attend; to be collaterally connected. [Not used.]
CONCORD, n. [L., the heart. See Accord.] 37223721
CONCORDANCE, n. [L., to agree. See Concord.] 3723
CONCORDANCY, n. Agreement. 3723
CONCORDANT, a. Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious. 3723
CONCORDANT, n. That which is accordant. 3723
CONCORDANTLY, adv. In conjunction. 3723
CONCORDAT, n. In the canon law, a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion and the like. In particular, an agreement made by a prince with the Pope relative to the collation of benefices; such as that between the Emperor Frederic III., the German princes, and the Popes legate, A.D. 1448. 3723
CONCORDIST, n. The compiler of a concordance. 3723
CONCORPORATE, v.t. [L., a body.] To unite different things in one mass or body; to incorporate. [Little used.] 3723
CONCORPORATE, v.i. To unite in one mass or body. 3723
CONCORPORATION, n. Union of things in one mass or body. 3723
CONCOURSE, n. [L., to run together, to run.] 3724
CONCREATE, v.t. To create with, or at the same time. 3724
CONCREATED, pp. Created at the same time, or in union with. 3724
CONCREDIT, v.t. To entrust. [Not used.] 3724
CONCREMATION, n. [L., to burn together; to burn.] The act of burning different things together. [Little used.] 3724

CONCREMENT, n. [L., to grow together. See Concrete.] A growing together; the collection or mass formed by concretion, or natural union. 3724
CONCRESCENCE, n. [L. See Concrete.] Growth or increase; the act of growing or increasing by spontaneous union, or the coalescence of separate particles. 3724
CONCRESCIBLE, a. Capable of concreting; that may congeal or be changed from a liquid to a solid state. 3724
CONCRETE, a. [L., to grow together, to grow. See Grow.] 3725
CONCRETE, n. 3725
CONCRETE, v.i. To unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass or solid body, chiefly by spontaneous cohesion, or other natural process; as saline particles concrete into crystals; blood concretes in a bowl. Applied to some substances, it is equivalent to indurate; as, metallic matter concretes into a hard body. Applied to other substances, it is equivalent to congeal, thicken, inspissate, coagulate; as in the concretion of blood. 3726
CONCRETE, v.t. To form a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles. 3726
CONCRETED, pp. United into a solid mass; congealed; inspissated; clotted. 3726
CONCRETELY, adv. In a concrete manner; in a manner to include the subject with the predicate; not abstractly. 3726
CONCRETENESS, n. A state of being concrete; coagulation. 3726
CONCRETING, ppr. Coalescing or congealing in a mass; becoming thick; making solid.
CONCRETION, n. 3726 3726
CONCRETIVE, a. Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles; as, concretive juices. 3726
CONCRETURE, n. A mass formed by concretion. [Not used.] 3726
CONCREW, v.i. To grow together. [Not used.] 3726
CONCUBINAGE, n. [See Concubine.] The act or practice of cohabiting, as man and woman, in sexual commerce, without the authority of law, or a legal marriage. In a more general sense, this word is used to express any criminal or prohibited sexual commerce, including adultery, incest, and fornication. In some countries, concubinage is a marriage of an inferior kind, or performed with less solemnity than a true or formal marriage; or marriage with a woman of inferior condition, to whom the husband does not convey his rank or quality. This is said to be still in use in Germany. 3727
CONCUBINATE, n. Whoredom; lewdness. [Not in use.] 3727
CONCUBINE, n. [L., to lie together, to lie down.] 3727
CONCULCATE, v.t. [L.] To tread on; to trample under foot. 3727
CONCULCATION, n. A trampling under foot. [Not much used.] 3727
CONCUPISCENCE, n. [L., to covet or lust after, to desire or covet.] Lust; unlawful or irregular desire of sexual pleasure. In a more general sense, the coveting of carnal things, or an irregular appetite for worldly good; inclination for unlawful enjoyments. 3727
CONCUPISCENT, a. Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous. 3728
CONCUPISCIBLE, a. Exciting or impelling to the enjoyment of carnal pleasure; inclining to the attainment of pleasure or good; as concupiscible appetite. 3728
CONCUR, v.i. [L., to run together.] 3728
CONCURRENCE, n. 3728
CONCURRENCY, n. The same as concurrence; but little used. 3729
CONCURRENT, a. 3729
CONCURRENT, n. That which concurs; joint or contributory cause. 3730
CONCURRENTLY, adv. With concurrence; unitedly. 3730
CONCURRING, ppr. Meeting in the same joint; agreeing; running or acting together; uniting in action; contributing to the same event or effect; consenting. 3730
CONCUSSATION, n. [See Concussion.] A violent shock or agitation. 3730
CONCUSSION, n. [L., to shake, or shatter. The primary sense is to beat, to strike, or to beat in pieces, to bruise, to beat down.] 3730
CONCUSSIVE, a. Having the power or quality of shaking. 3731
COND, v.t. In seamens language, to conduct a ship; to direct the man at helm how to steer. 3731
CONDEMN, v.t. [L., to condemn, to disapprove, to doom, to devote.] 3731

CONDEMNABLE, a. That may be condemned; blamable; culpable. 3732
CONDEMNATION, n. 3732
CONDEMNATORY, a. Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure; as a condemnatory sentence or decree. 3732
CONDEMNED, pp. Censures; pronounced to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; adjudged or sentenced to punishment. 3732
CONDEMNER, n. One who condemns or censures. 3733
CONDEMNING, ppr. Censuring; disallowing; pronouncing to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; sentencing to punishment. 3733
CONDENSABLE, a. [See Condense.] Capable of being condensed; that may be compressed into a smaller compass, and into a more close, compact state; as, vapor is condensable. 3733
CONDENSATE, v.t. [See Condense.] To condense; to compress into a closer form to cause to take a more compact state; to make more dense. 3733
CONDENSATE, v.i. To become more dense, close or hard. 3733
CONDENSATE, a. Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact. 3733
CONDENSATION, a. [L. See Condense.] The act of making more dense or compact; or the act of causing the parts that compose a body to approach or unite more closely, either by mechanical pressure, or by a natural process; the state of being condensed. Dew and clouds are supposed to be formed by the condensation of vapor. It is opposed to rarefaction and expansion. Condensation is applicable to any compressible matter; and from condensation proceeds increased hardness, solidity, and weight. 3733
CONDENSATIVE, a. Having a power or tendency to condense. 3733
CONDENSE, v.t. [L., to make thick or close. See Dense.] 3733
CONDENSE, v.i. To become close or more compact, as the particles of a body; to approach or unite more closely; to grow thick. 3734
CONDENSE, a. Close in texture or composition; compact; firm; dense; condensated. [See Dense, which is generally used.] 3734
CONDENSED, pp. Made dense, or more close in parts; made or become compact; compressed into a narrower compass. 3734
CONDENSER, n. He or that which condenses; particularly a pneumatic engine or syringe in which air may be compressed. It consists of a cylinder, in which is a movable piston to force the air into a receiver, and a valve to prevent the air from escaping. 3734
CONDENSITY — CONFIDER 3735
CONDENSITY, n. The state of being condensed; denseness; density. [The latter are generally used.] 3735
CONDER, n. [L. See Cond.] 3735
CONDESCEND, v.i. [L. See Descend.] 3735
CONDESCENDENCE, n. A voluntary yielding or submission to an inferior. 3736
CONDESCENDING, ppr. 3736
CONDESCENDINGLY, adv. By way of yielding to inferiors; with voluntary submission; by way of kind concession; courteously. 3736
CONDESCENSION, n. Voluntary descent from rank, dignity or just claims; relinquishment of strict right; submission to inferiors in granting requests or performing acts which strict justice does not require. Hence, courtesy. 3736
CONDESCENSIVE, a. Condescending; courteous. 3736
CONDESCENT, n. Condescension. [Not used.] 3736
CONDIGN, a. [L., worthy. See Dignity.] 3736
CONDIGNITY, n. Merit; desert. In school divinity, the merit of human actions which claims reward, on the score of justice. 3737
CONDIGNLY, adv. According to merit. 3737
CONDIGNNESS, n. Agreeableness to deserts; suitableness. 3737
CONDIMENT, n. [L., to season, pickle or preserve.] Seasoning; sauce; that which is used to give relish to meat or other food, and to gratify the taste. 3737
CONDISCIPLE, n. [L. See Disciple.] A school fellow; a learner in the same school, or

under the same instructor. 3737
CONDITE, v.t. [L.] To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; to pickle; as, to condite peras, plums, quinces, mushrooms, etc. [Little used.] 3737
CONDITEMENT, n. A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary. [Little used.] 3737
CONDITING, ppr. Preserving. [Little used.] 3737
CONDITION, n. [L., to build or make, to ordain; properly, to set or fix, or to set together or in order; con and do, to give; properly, to send.] 3737
CONDITION, v.i. To make terms; to stipulate. 3739
CONDITION, v.t. To contract; to stipulate. 3739
CONDITIONAL, a. 3739
CONDITIONAL, n. A limitation. 3739
CONDITIONALITY, n. The quality of being conditional, or limited; limitation by certain terms. 3739
CONDITIONALLY, adv. With certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively. 3740
CONDITIONARY, a. Conditional; Stipulated. [Not used.] 3740
CONDITIONATE, a. Conditional; established on certain terms. [Not used.] 3740
CONDITIONATE, v.t. To qualify; to regulate. [Not in use.] 3740
CONDITIONED, pp. 3740
CONDITIONLY, adv. On certain terms. [Not used.] 3740
CONDOLE, v.i. [L., to ache, or to grieve.] To feel pain, or to grieve, at the distress or misfortunes of another. 3740
CONDOLE, v.t. To lament or bewail with another, or on account of anothers misfortune. [Unusual.] 3740
CONDOLEMENT, n. Grief; pain of mid, at anothers loss or misfortune; sorrow; mourning.
CONDOLENE, n. Pain of mind, or grief excited by the distress, or misfortune of 3741
another. 3741
CONDOLER, n. One who condoles. 3741
CONDOLING, ppr. Grieving at anothers distress. 3741
CONDOLING, n. Expression of grief for anothers loss. 3741
CONDOMA, n. An animal of the goat kind, as large as a stag, and of a gray color. 3741
CONDONATION, n. [L.] The act of pardoning. [Little used.] 3741
CONDOR, n. The largest species of fowl hitherto discovered; a native of South America. Some naturalists class it with the vulture; others, with the eagle. The wings of the largest, when expanded, are said to extend 15 or 18 feet; and the fowl has strength to bear off a calf or a deer. 3741
CONDUCE, v.i. [L., to lead.] To lead or tend; to contribute; followed by to. 3741
CONDUCEMENT, n. A leading or tending to; tendency. 3742
CONDUCENT, a. Tending or contributing to. 3742
CONDUCIBLE, a. [L.] Leading or tending to; having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward. 3742
CONDUCIBLENESS, n. The quality of leading or contributing to any end. 3742
CONDUCIVE, a. That may conduce or contribute; having a tendency to promote. 3742
CONDUCIVENESS, n. The quality of conducing or tending to promote. 3742
CONDUCT, n. [L., to lead. See Duke.] 3742
CONDUCT, v.t. 3743
CONDUCTED, pp. Led; guided; directed; introduced; commanded; managed. 3744
CONDUCTING, ppr. Leading; escorting; introducing; commanding; behaving; managing.
CONDUCTION, n. 37443744
CONDUCTITIOUS, a. [L., to hire.] Hired; employed for wages. 3744
CONDUCTOR, n. 3744
CONDUCTRESS, n. A female who leads or directs; a directress. 3745
CONDUIT, n. [L., to conduct.] 3745
CONDUPLICATE, a. [L., to double or fold. See Double.] Doubled or folded over or

together; as the leaves of a bud. 3746
CONDUPLICATE, v.t. To double; to fold together. 3746
CONDUPLICATED, a. Doubled; folded together. 3746
CONDUPLICATION, n. [L.] A doubling; a duplicate. 3746
CONDYL, n. [L., Gr.] A protuberance on the end of a bone; a knot, or foint; a knuckle.
CONDYLOID, a. [Gr., and form.] The condyloid process is the posterior 3746
protuberance at the extremities of the under jaw; an oblong rounded head, which is received into the fossa of the temporal bone, forming a movable articulation. The anterior is called the coronoid process. 3746
CONDYLOID, n. The apophysis of a bone; the projecting soft end, or process of a bone. 3746
CONE, n. [It coincides in radical sense with the root of can and begin.] 3746
CONEPATE, CONEPATL, n. An animal of the weasel kind in America, resembling the pole-cat in form and size, and its fetid stench. 3747
CONEY. [See Cony.] 3747
CONFABULATE, v.i. [L., to tell. See Fable.] To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle.
CONFABULATION, n. [L.] Familiar talk; easy, unrestrained, unceremonious 3747
conversation. [Not an elegant word, and little used.] 3747
CONFABULATORY, a. Belonging to familiar talk. [Little used.] 3747
CONFAMILIAR, a. Very familiar. [Not in use.] 3747
CONFARREATION, n. [L., to join in marriage with a cake, corn or meal.] The solemnization of marriage among the Romans, by a ceremony in which the bridegroom and bride tasted a cake made of flour with salt and water, called far or panis farreus, in presence of the high priest and at least ten witnesses. 3747
CONFATED, a. Fated together. [Not in use.] 3747
CONFECT, v.t. To make sweetmeats. [Not used. See Comfit.] 3747
CONFECT, n. [L., See Comfit.] Something prepared with sugar or honey, as fruit, hergs, roots and the like; a sweet-meat. 3747
CONFECTION, n. [L., to make.] 3747
CONFECTIONARY, CONFECTIONER, n. One whose occupation is to make, or to sell sweetmeats, etc. [The latter word is most generally used.] 3748
CONFECTIONARY, n. 3748
CONFECTOR, n. [L.] An officer in the Roman games, whose business was to kill any beast that was dangerous. 3748
CONFECTORY, a. Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats. 3748
CONFEDERACY, n. [L., a league. See Federal and Wed.] 3748
CONFEDERATE, a. [L.] United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy.
CONFEDERATE, n. One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a 3749
confederacy; an ally. 3749
CONFEDERATE, v.i. [L.] To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant. 3749
CONFEDERATE, v.t. To unite in a league; to ally. 3749
CONFEDERATED, pp. United in a league. 3749
CONFEDERATING, ppr. Uniting in a league. 3749
CONFEDERATION, [L.] 3749
CONFER, v.i. [L., to bear, to bring forth, to show, to declare. See Bear.] To discourse; to converse; to consult together; implying conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere talk or light familiar conversation; followed by with. 3750
CONFER, v.t. 3750
CONFERENCE, n. [See Confer.] 3751
CONFERRED, pp. Given; imparted; bestowed. 3751
CONFERRER, n. One who confers; one who converses; one who bestows. 3751
CONFERRING, ppr. Conversing together; bestowing. 3751
CONFESS, v.t. [L., to own or acknowledge.] 3751
CONFESS, v.i. To make confession; to disclose faults, or the state of the conscience; as, this man went to the priest to confess. 3753
CONFESSANT, n. One who confesses to a priest. 3753

CONFESSARY, n. One who makes a confession. [Not used.] 3753
CONFESSED, pp. Owned; acknowledged; declared to be true; admitted in words; avowed; admitted to disclose to a priest. 3753
CONFESSEDLY, adv. 3753
CONFESSING, ppr. Owning; avowing; declaring to be true or real; granting or admitting by assent; receiving disclosure of sins, or the state of the conscience of another. 3753
CONFESSION, n. 3753
CONFESSIONAL, n. The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions; a confession-chair. 3754
CONFESSIONARY, n. A confession-chair, as above. 3754
CONFESSIONARY, a. Pertaining to auricular confession. 3754
CONFESSIONIST, n. One who makes a profession of faith. 3754
CONFESSOR, n. 3754
CONFEST, pp. [for confessed.] Owned; open; acknowledged; apparent; not disputed.
CONFESTLY, adv. [for confessedly.] Avowedly; indisputably. [Little used.] 3755 3754
CONFIDANT, n. [See Confident.] 3755
CONFIDE, v.t. [L., to trust. See Faith.] To trust; to rely on, with a persuasion of faithfulness or veracity in the person trusted or of the reality of a fact; to give credit to; to believe in, with assurance; followed by in. The prince confides in his ministers. The minister confides in the strength and resources of the nation. we confide in the veracity of the sacred historians. We confide in the truth of a report. 3755
CONFIDE, v.t. To entrust; to commit to the charge of, with a belief in the fidelity of the person entrusted; to deliver into possession of another, with assurance of safe keeping, or good management; followed by to. We confide a secret to a friend. The prince confides a negotiation to his envoy. The common interests of the United States are confided to the Congress. 3755
CONFIDED, pp. Entrusted; committed to the care of, for preservation, or for performance or exercise. 3755
CONFIDENCE, n. [L. See Confide.] 3755
CONFIDENT, a. 3756
CONFIDENT, n. One entrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom friend. 3757
CONFIDENTIAL, a. 3757
CONFIDENTIALLY, adv. In confidence; in reliance or secrecy. 3757
CONFIDENTLY, adv. With firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively; as, to believe confidently; to assert confidently. 3757
CONFIDENTNESS, n. Confidence; the quality or state of having full reliance. 3758
CONFIDER, n. one who confides; one who entrusts to another. 3758
CONFIGURATE — CONGIARY 3759
CONFIGURATE, v.i. [L. See Configure.] To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other. 3759
CONFIGURATION, n. [L.] 3759
CONFIGURE, v.t. [L., to form, figure.] To form; to dispose in a certain form, figure or shape. 3759
CONFINABLE, a. That may be confined or limited. 3759
CONFINE, n. [L., at the end or border, adjoining; a limit; end, border, limit. See Fine.] Border; edge; exterior part; the part of any territory which is at or near the end or extremity. It is used generally in the plural, and applied chiefly to the countries, territory, cities, rivers, etc. We say, the confines of France, or of Scotland, and figuratively, the confines of light, of death, or the grave; but never, the confines of a book, table or small piece of land. 3759
CONFINE, a. Bordering on; lying on the border; adjacent; having a common boundary. 3759
CONFINE, v.i. To border on; to touch the limit; to be adjacent or contiguous, as one territory, kingdom or state to another; usually followed by on; sometimes by with. England confines on Scotland. Connecticut confines on Massachusets, New-York, Rhode Island and the sound. 3759
CONFINE, v.t. [See supra.] 3760
CONFINED, pp. Restrained within limits; imprisoned; limited; secluded; close. 3760

CONFINELESS, a. Boundless; unlimited; without end. 3760
CONFINEMENT, n. 3760
CONFINER, n. He or that which limits or restrains. 3761
CONFINER, n. 3761
CONFINING, ppr. Restraining; limiting; imprisoning. 3761
CONFINITY, n. [L.] Contiguity; nearness; neighborhood. 3761
CONFIRM, v.t. [L., to make firm. See Firm.] 3761
CONFIRMABLE, a. That may be confirmed, established or ratified; capable of being made more certain. 3762
CONFIRMATION, n. 3762
CONFIRMATIVE, a. Having the power of confirming; tending to establish. 3763
CONFIRMATOR, n. He or that which confirms. 3763
CONFIRMATORY, a. 3763
CONFIRMED, pp. 3763
CONFIRMEDNESS, n. A fixed state. 3763
CONFIRMER, n. He or that which confirms, establishes or ratifies; one that produces new evidence; an attester. 3763
CONFIRMING, ppr. Making firm or more firm; strengthening; ratifying; giving additional evidence or proof; establishing. 3763
CONFIRMINGLY, adv. In a manner to strengthen or make firm. 3763
CONFISCABLE, a. [See Confiscate.] That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture. 3764
CONFISCATE, v.t. [L., a basket, hamper or bag; hence, revenue or the Emperors treasure.] To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a traitor or other criminal, by way of penalty; or to condemn private forfeited property to public use. 3764
CONFISCATE, a. Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal. 3764
CONFISCATED, pp. Adjudged to the public treasury, as forfeited goods or estate. 3764
CONFISCATING, ppr. Adjudging to the public use. 3764
CONFISCATION, n. The act of condemning as forfeited, and adjudging to the public treasury; as the goods of a criminal who has committed a public offense. Ezra 7:26. 3764
CONFISCATOR, n. One who confiscates. 3764
CONFISCATORY, a. Consigning to forfeiture. 3764
CONFIT, n. A sweetmeat. [See Confect.] 3764
CONFITENT, n. [L. See Confess.] One who confesses his sins and faults. [Not much used.] 3764
CONFITURE, n. [L. This word is corrupted into comfit, which is now used.] A sweetmeat; confection; comfit. 3764
CONFIX, v.t. [L., to fix, to thrust to or on. See Fix.] To fix down; to fasten. 3764
CONFIXED, pp. Fixed down or to; fastened. 3765
CONFIXING, ppr. Fixing to or on; fastening. 3765
CONFIXURE, n. The act of fastening. 3765
CONFLAGRANT, a. [L., to burn. See Flagrant.] Burning together; involved in a common flame. 3765
CONFLAGRATION, n. [L. See Flagrant.] 3765
CONFLATION, n. [L., to blow. See Blow.] 3765
CONFLEXURE, n. A bending. [Not used.] 3765
CONFLICT, n. [L., to strike, to flog, to lick.] 3765
CONFLICT, v.i. 3766
CONFLICTING, ppr. 3767
CONFLUENCE, n. [L., to flow. See Flow.] 3767
CONFLUENT, a. [L.] 3767
CONFLUX, n. [L. See Confluence.] 3767
CONFLUXIBILITY, n. The tendency of fluids to run together. [Little used.] 3768
CONFORM, a. [L., form.] Made to resemble; assuming the same form; like; resembling.

[Little used.] 3768
CONFORM, v.t. [L., to form, or shape, form.] 3768
CONFORM, v.i. 3768
CONFORMABLE, a. 3768
CONFORMABLY, adv. With or in conformity; suitably; agreeably. 3769
CONFORMATION, n. 3769
CONFORMED, pp. Made to resemble; reduced to a likeness of; made agreeable to; suited. 3770
CONFORMER, n. One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines. 3770
CONFORMING, ppr. Reducing to a likeness; adapting; complying with. 3770
CONFORMIST, n. One who conforms or complies; appropriately, one who complies with the worship of the church of England or of the established church, as distinguished from a dissenter, or nonconformist. 3770
CONFORMITY, n. 3770
CONFORTATION, n. [See Comfort.] The act of comforting or giving strength. [Not used.]
CONFOUND, v.t. [L., to pour out. Literally, to pour or throw together.] 3771 3771
CONFOUNDED, pp. 3772
CONFOUNDEDLY, adv. Enormously; greatly; shamefully; as, he was confoundedly avaricious. [A low word.] 3772
CONFOUNDEDNESS, n. The state of being confounded. 3772
CONFOUNDER, n. One who confounds; one who disturbs the mind, perplexes, refutes, frustrates and puts to shame or silence; one who terrifies. 3772
CONFOUNDING, ppr. Mixing and blending; putting into disorder; perplexing; disturbing the mind; abashing, and putting to shame and silence; astonishing. 3772
CONFRATERNITY, n. [L., fraternity, brother.] A brotherhood; a society or body of men, united for some purpose or in some profession; as the confraternity of Jesuits. 3772
CONFRICATION, n. [L., to rub. See Friction.] A rubbing against; friction. 3772
CONFRIER, n. One of the same religious order. 3773
CONFRONT, v.t. [L.] 3773
CONFRONTATION, n. The act of bringing two persons into the presence of each other for examination and discovery of truth. 3773
CONFRONTED, pp. Set face to face, or in opposition; brought into the presence of. 3773
CONFRONTING, ppr. Setting or standing face to face, or in opposition, or in presence of.
CONFUSE, v.t. [L. See Confound.] 3773 3773
CONFUSED, pp. 3774
CONFUSEDLY, adv. In a mixed mass; without order or separation; indistinctly; not clearly; tumultuously; with agitation of mind; without regularity or system. 3774
CONFUSEDNESS, n. A state of being confused; want of order, distinction or clearness.
CONFUSION, n. 3775 3775
CONFUTABLE, a. [See Confute.] That may be confuted, disproved or overthrown; that may be shown to be false, defective or invalid; as, an argument or a course of reasoning is confutable. 3776
CONFUTANT, n. One who confutes or undertakes to confute. 3776
CONFUTATION, n. The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false, or invalid; refutation; overthrow; as of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theory, or error. 3776
CONFUTE, v.t. [L.] 3776
CONFUTED, pp. Disproved; proved to be false, defective or unsound; overthrown by argument, fact or proof. 3776
CONFUTER, n. One who disproves, or confutes. 3776
CONFUTING, ppr. Disproving; proving to be false, defective or invalid; overthrowing by argument or proof. 3776
CONGE, n. [L.] 3776
CONGE, v.i. To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy. The preterite congeed is tolerable in

English; but congeing will not be admitted, and congeeing is an anomaly. 3777
CONGE, n. In architecture, a mold in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another; such as that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture, called also apophyge. Also, a ring or ferrule, formerly used on the extremities of columns to keep them from splitting; afterwards imitated in stone-work. 3777
CONGEAL, v.t. [L., to freeze, has the elements of cool, but it may be a different word.]
CONGEAL, v.i. To grow hard, stiff or thick; to pass from a fluid to a solid state; to concrete into a solid mass. 3777
Melted lead congelas; water congeals; blood congeals. 3777
CONGEALABLE, a. That may be congealed; capable of being converted from a fluid to a solid state. 3778
CONGEALED, pp. Converted into ice, or a solid mass, by the loss of heat or other process; concreted. 3778
CONGEALING, ppr. Changing from a liquid to a solid state; concreting. 3778
CONGEALMENT, n. A clot or concretion; that which is formed by congelation. Also, congelation. 3778
CONGELATION, n. [L.] The process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state; or the state of being congealed; concretion. It differ from crystalization in this; in congelation the whole substance of a fluid may become solid; in crystalization, when a salt is formed, a portion of liquid is left. But the congelation of water is a real crystalization.
CONGENER, n. [L., kind, race.] A thing of the same kind or nature. 3778 3778
CONGENER, CONGENEROUS, a. Of the same kind or nature; allied in origin or cause; as congenerous bodies; congenerous diseases. 3778
CONGENERACY, n. Similarity of origin. 3778
CONGENERIC, a. Being of the same kind or nature. 3778
CONGENEROUSNESS, n. The quality of being from the same original, or of belonging to the same class. 3778
CONGENIAL, a. [L. See Generate.] 3778
CONGENIALITY, CONGENIALNESS, n. Participation of the same genus, nature or original; cognation; natural affinity; suitableness. 3779
CONGENITE, CONGENITAL, a. [L., born, to beget, to be born.] Of the same birth; born with another; connate; begotten together. 3779
CONGER, n. [L., Gr.] The sea-eel; a large species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of ten feet, and weighing a hundred pounds. In Cornwall, England, it is an article of commerce, being shipped to Spain and Portugal. 3779
CONGERIES, n. [L., to bring together, to amass; to bear.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate. 3779
CONGEST, v.t. [L., to bear.] To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate. 3779
CONGESTIBLE, a. That may be collected into a mass. 3779
CONGESTION, n. [L.] A collection of humors in an animal body, hardened into a tumor. An accumulation of blood in a part. 3779
CONGIARY, n. [L.] Properly, a present made by the Roman emperors to the people; originally in corn or wine measured out to them in a congius, a vessel holding a gallon or rather more. In present usage, a gift or a donative represented on a medal. 3780
CONGLACIATE — CONNIVE 3781
CONGLACIATE, v.i. [L., to freeze; ice.] To turn to ice; to freeze. 3781
CONGLACIATION, n. The act of changing into ice, or the state of being converted to ice; a freezing; congelation. 3781
CONGLOBATE, a. [L., to collect or to make round; a ball. See Globe.] Formed or gathered into a ball. A conglobate gland is a single or lymphatic gland, a small smooth body, covered in a fine skin, admitting only an artery and a lymphatic vessel to pass in, and a vein and a lymphatic vessel to pass out. 3781
CONGLOBATE, v.t. To collect or form into a ball or hard, round substance. 3781
CONGLOBATED, pp. Collected or formed into a ball. 3781
CONGLOBATELY, adv. In a round or roundish form. 3781
CONGLOBATION, n. The act of forming into a ball; a round body. 3781

CONGLOBE, v.t. [L., a round body.] To gather into a ball; to collect into a round mass.
CONGLOBE, v.i. To collect, unite or coalesce in a round mass. 3781 3781
CONGLOBED, pp. Collected into a ball. 3781
CONGLOBING, ppr. Gathering into a round mass or ball. 3781
CONGLOBULATE, v.i. To gather into a little round mass, or globule. 3781
CONGLOMERATE, a. [L., to wind into a ball, a ball, a clew. See Glomerate.] 3781
CONGLOMERATE, v.t. To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass. 3782
CONGLOMERATE, n. In mineralogy, a sort of pudding-stone, or coarse sandstone, composed of pebbles of quartz, flint, siliceous slate, etc. 3782
CONGLOMERATED, pp. Gathered into a ball or round mass. 3782
CONGLOMERATING, ppr. Collecting into a ball. 3782
CONGLOMERATION, n. The act of gathering into a ball; the state of being thus collected; collection; accumulation. 3782
CONGLUTINANT, a. [See Conglutinate.] Gluing; uniting; healing. 3782
CONGLUTINANT, n. A medicine that heals wounds. 3782
CONGLUTINATE, v.t. [L., glue. See Glue.] 3782
CONGLUTINATE, v.i. To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus. 3782
CONGLUTINATED, pp. Glued together; united by a tenacious substance. 3783
CONGLUTINATING, ppr. Gluing together; uniting or closing by a tenacious substance.
CONGLUTINATION, n. The act of gluing together; a joining by means of some 3783
tenacious substance; a healing by uniting the parts of a wound; union. 3783
CONGLUTINATIVE, a. Having the power of uniting by glue or other substance of like nature. 3783
CONGLUTINATORE, n. That which has the power of uniting wounds. 3783
CONGO, n. A species of tea in China. 3783
CONGRATULANT, a. Rejoicing in participation. 3783
CONGRATULATE, v.t. [L., grateful, pleasing. See Grace.] To profess ones pleasure or joy to another on account of an event deemed happy or fortunate, as on the birth of a child, success in an enterprise, victory, escape from danger, etc.; to wish joy to another. We congratulate the nation on the restoration of peace. 3783
CONGRATULATED, pp. Complimented with expressions of joy at a happy event. 3783
CONGRATULATING, ppr. Professing ones joy or satisfaction on account of some happy event, prosperity or success. 3783
CONGRATULATION, n. The act of professing ones joy or satisfaction on account of some happy event, prosperity or success. 3784
CONGRATULATION, n. The act of professing ones joy or good wishes at the success or happiness of another, or on account of an event deemed fortunate to both parties or to the community. 3784
CONGRATULATOR, n. One who offers congratulation. 3784
CONGRATULATORY, a. Expressing joy for the good fortune of another, or for an event fortunate for both parties or for the community. 3784
CONGREE, v.i. To agree. [Not in use.] 3784
CONGREET, v.t. To salute mutually. [Not in use.] 3784
CONGREGATE, v.t. [L., a herd. See Gregarious.] To collect separate persons or things into an assemblage; to assemble; to bring into one place, or into a crowd or united body; as, to congregate men or animals; to congregate waters or sands. 3784
CONGREGATE, v.i. To come together; to assemble; to meet. 3784
CONGREGATE, a. Collected; compact; close. [Little used.] 3784
CONGREGATED, pp. Collected; assembled in one place. 3784
CONGREGATING, ppr. Collecting; assembling; coming together. 3784
CONGREGATION, n. 3784
CONGREGATIONAL, a. Pertaining to a congregation; appropriately used of such Christians as hold to church government by consent and election, maintaining that each congregation is independent of others, and has the right to choose its own pastor and govern itself; as a congregational church, or mode of worship. 3785
CONGREGATIONALISM, n. Ecclesiastical government in the hands of each church, as

an independent body. 3785
CONGREGATIONALIST, n. One who belongs to a congregational church or society; one who holds to the independence of each congregation or church of Christians, in the right of electing a pastor, and in governing the church. 3785
CONGRESS, n. [L., to come together; to go or step; a step. See Grade and Degree.] 3785
CONGRESSION, n. A company. [Not in use.] 3786
CONGRESSIONAL, a. Pertaining to a congress, or to the congress of the United States; as congressional debates. 3786
CONGRESSIVE, a. 3786
CONGRUE, v.i. To agree. [Not used.] 3787
CONGRUENCE, CONGRUENCY, n. [L., to agree, or suit.] Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency. 3787
CONGRUENT, a. Suitable; agreeing; correspondent. 3787
CONGRUITY, n. 3787
CONGRUOUS, a. [L.] 3787
CONGRUOUSLY, adv. Suitably; pertinently; agreeably; consistently. 3788
CONIC, CONICAL, a. [L., Gr., See Cone.] 3788
CONICALLY, adv. In the form of a cone. 3788
CONICALNESS, n. The state or quality of being conical. 3788
CONICS, n. That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise form its sections. 3788
CONIFEROUS, a. [L., to bear.] Bearing cones; producing hard, dry, scaly seed-vessels of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, cypress and beech. 3788
CONIFORM, a. [cone and form.] In form of a cone; conical; as a coniform mountain of Potosi. 3788
CONITE, n. [Gr., dust.] A mineral of an ash or greenish gray color, which becomes brown by exposure to the air, occurring massive or stalactitic; found in Saxony and in Iceland.
CONJECT, v.t. To throw together, or to throw. [Not used.] 3788 3788
CONJECT, v.i. To guess. [Not used.] 3789
CONJECTOR, n. [L., to cast together; to throw.] One who guesses or conjectures. [See Conjecture.] 3789
CONJECTURABLE, a. That may be guessed or conjectured. 3789
CONJECTURAL, a. Depending on conjecture; done or said by guess; as a conjectural opinion. 3789
CONJECTURALLY, adv. Without proof, or evidence; by conjecture; by guess; as, this opinion was given conjecturally. 3789
CONJECTURE, n. [L., See Conjector.] 3789
CONJECTURE, v.t. To guess; to judge by guess, or by the probability or the possibility of a fact, or by very slight evidence; to form an opinion at random. What will be the issue of a war, we may conjecture, but cannot know. He conjectured that some misfortune had happened. 3789
CONJECTURED, pp. Guessed; surmised. 3789
CONJECTURER, n. One who guesses; a guesser; one who forms or utters an opinion without proof. 3789
CONJECTURING, ppr. Guessing; surmising. 3789
CONJOIN, v.t. [L., to join. See Join.] 3789
CONJOIN, v.i. To unite; to join; to league. 3790
CONJOINED, pp. Joined to or with; united; associated. 3790
CONJOINING, ppr. Joining together; uniting; connecting. 3790
CONJOINT, a. United; connected; associate. 3790
CONJOINTLY, adv. Jointly; unitedly; in union; together. 3790
CONJUGAL, a. [L., marriage; to yoke or couple. See Join and Yoke.] 3790
CONJUGALLY, adv. Matrimonially; connubially. 3790
CONJUGATE, v.t. [L., to couple; to yoke, to marry. See Join and Yoke.] 3790
CONJUGATE, n. A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification. 3791

CONJUGATE, a. In botany, a conjugate leaf is a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets; a conjugate raceme has two racemes only, united by a common peduncle. 3791
CONJUGATION, n. [L.] 3791
CONJUNCT, a. [L. See Conjoin.] Conjoined; united; concurrent. 3792
CONJUNCTION, n. [L. See Conjoin.] 3792
CONJUNCTIVE, a. 3792
CONJUNCTIVELY, adv. In conjunction, or union; together. 3792
CONJUNCTIVENESS, n. The quality of conjoining or uniting. 3793
CONJUNCTLY, adv. In union; jointly; together. 3793
CONJUNCTURE, n. [See Conjoin.] 3793
CONJURATION, n. [See Conjure.] The act of using certain words or ceremonies to obtain the aid of a superior being; the act of summoning in a sacred name; the practice of arts to expel evil spirits, allay storms, or perform supernatural or extraordinary acts. 3793
CONJURE, v.t. [L., to swear together, to conspire.] 3793
CONJURE, v.t. To expel, to drive or to affect, in some manner, by magic arts, as by invoking the Supreme Being, or by the use of certain words, characters or ceremonies to engage supernatural influence; as, to conjure up evil spirits, or to conjure down a tempest; to conjure the stars. 3794
CONJURE, v.i. 3794
CONJURED, pp. Bound by an oath. 3794
CONJUREMENT, n. Serious injunction; solemn demand. 3794
CONJURER, n. One who practices conjuration; one who pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural or extraordinary, by the aid of superior powers; an impostor who pretends, by unknown means, to discover stolen goods, etc. Hence ironically, a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity. 3794
CONJURING, ppr. Enjoining or imploring solemnly. 3794
CONNASCENCE, n. [L., to be born.] 3794
CONNATE, a. [L., born.] 3795
CONNATURAL, a. [con and natural.] 3795
CONNATURALITY, n. Participation of the same nature; natural union. 3795
CONNATURALLY, adv. By the act of nature; originally. 3795
CONNATURALNESS, n. Participation of the same nature; natural union. 3795
CONNECT, v.t. [L.] 3795
CONNECT, v.i. To join, unite or cohere; to have a close relation. This argument connects with another. [This use is rare and not well authorized.] 3796
CONNECTION, n. [L. See Connect.] The act of joining or state of being joined; a state of being knit or fastened together; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or relation, or by order in a series; a word of very general import. There is a connection of links in a chain; a connection between all parts of the human body; a connection between virtue and happiness, and between this life and the future; a connection between parent and child, master and servant, husband and wife; between motives and actions, and between actions and their consequences. In short, the word is applicable to almost every thing that has a dependence on or relation to another thing.
CONNECTIVE, a. Having the power of connecting. 3796 3796
CONNECTIVE, n. In grammar, a word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction. Harris uses the word for conjunctions and prepositions. 3796
CONNECTIVELY, adv. In union or conjunction; jointly. 3796
CONNEX, v.t. [L.] To link together; to join. [Not in use.] 3796
CONNEXION, n. Connection. But for the sake of regular analogy, I have inserted connection, as the derivative of the English connect, and would discard connexion. 3796
CONNEXIVE, a. Connective; having the power to connect; uniting; conjunctive; as connexive particles. [Little used.] 3796
CONNIVANCE, n. [See Connive.] Properly, the act of winking. Hence figuratively, voluntary blindness to an act; intentional forbearance to see a fault or other act, generally implying consent to it. 3797
CONNIVE, v.i. [L., to wink.] 3797

CONNIVENCY, n. Connivance, which see. 3798
CONNIVENT, a. 3798
CONNIVER, n. One who connives. 3798
CONNIVING, ppr. Closing the eyes against faults; permitting faults to pass uncensured.
CONNOISSEUR, n. [L., to know.] A person well versed in any subject; a skillful or knowing person; a critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture. 3798
CONNOISSEURSHIP, n. The skill of a connoisseur. 3798 3798
CONNOTATE, v.t. [L.] To designate with something else; to imply. [Little used.] 3798
CONNOTATION, n. The act of making known or designating with something; implication of something beside itself inference. [Little used.] 3798
CONNOTE, v.t. [L., to mark. See Note.] To make known together; to imply; to denote or designate; to include. [Little used.] 3798
CONNUBIAL, a. [L., to marry.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; belonging to the state of husband and wife; as, connubial rites; connubial love. 3798
CONNUMERATION, n. A reckoning together. 3799
CONNUSANCE, n. [L.] Knowledge. [See Cognizance.] 3799
CONNUSANT, a. Knowing; informed; apprised. 3799
CONNY, a. Brave; fine. [Local.] 3799
CONOID, n. [Gr., a cone, form.] 3799
CONOIDIC, CONOIDICAL, a. Pertaining to a conoid; having the form of a conoid. 3799
CONQUASSATE, v.t. [L.] To shake. [Little used.] 3799
CONQUER, v.t. 3799
CONQUER, v.i. To overcome; to gain the victory. 3800
CONQUERABLE, a. That may be conquered, overcome or subdued. 3800
CONQUERED, pp. Overcome; subdued; vanquished; gained; won. 3800
CONQUERESS, n. A female who conquers; a victorious female. 3800
CONQUERING, ppr. Overcoming; subduing; vanquishing; obtaining. 3800
CONQUEROR, n. One who conquers; one who gains a victory; one who subdues and brings into subjection or possession, by force or by influence. The man who defeats his antagonist in combat is a conqueror, as is the general or admiral who defeats his enemy.
CONQUEST, n. [The primary sense is to seek, to press or drive towards.] 3801 3800
CONSANGUINEOUS, a. [L., infra.] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor. 3801
CONSANGUINITY, n. [L., blood.] The relation of persons by blood; the relation or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from affinity or relation by marriage. It is lineal or collateral. 3801
CONSCIENCE, n. [L., to know, to be privy to.] 3801
CONSCIENCED, a. Having conscience. 3803
CONSCIENT, Conscious. [Not used.] 3803
CONSCIENTIOUS, a. 3803
CONSCIENTIOUSLY, adv. According to the direction of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong. A man may err conscientiously. 3803
CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, n. A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; a sense of justice, and strict conformity to its dictates. 3803
CONSCIONABLE, a. According to conscience; reasonable; just. 3804
CONSCIONABLENESS, n. Reasonableness; equity. 3804
CONSCIONABLY, adv. In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly. 3804
CONSCIOUS, a. [L.] 3804
CONSCIOUSLY, adv. With knowledge of ones own mental operations or actions. 3804
CONSCIOUSNESS, n. 3804
CONSCRIPT, a. [L., to enroll; to write.] Written; enrolled; as conscript fathers, the senators of Rome, so called because their names were written in the register of the senate. 3805

CONSCRIPT, n. [L.] An enrolled soldier; a word used in France. 3805
CONSCRIPTION, n. [L.] 3805
CONSECRATE, v.t. [L., to consecrate, sacred. See Sacred.] 3805
CONSECRATE, a. Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated. 3806
CONSECRATED, pp. Made sacred by ceremonies or solemn rites; separated from a common to a sacred use; devoted or dedicated to the service and worship of God; made venerable. 3806
CONSECRATING, ppr. Making sacred; appropriating to a sacred use; dedicating to the service of God; devoting; rendering venerable. 3806
CONSECRATION, n. 3806
CONSECRATOR, n. One who consecrates; one who performs the rites by which a person or thing is devoted or dedicated to sacred purposes. 3807
CONSECRATORY, a. Making sacred. 3807
CONSECTARY, a. [L., to follow. See Seek.] Following; consequent; consequential; deducible. 3807
CONSECTARY, n. That which follows; consequence; deduction from premises; corollary. 3807
CONSECUTION, n. [L., to follow. See Seek.] 3807
CONSECUTIVE, a. [See Consecution.] 3807
CONSECUTIVELY, adv. By way of consequence or succession, in opposition to antecedently or casually. 3808
CONSENESCENCE, CONSENESCENCY, n. [L., to grow old.] A growing old; decay from age; as the consenescence of the world. 3808
CONSENSION, n. [L. See Consent.] Agreement; accord. [Little used.] 3808
CONSENT, n. [L., to be of one mind, to agree; to think, feel or perceive. See Sense and Assent.] 3808
CONSENT, v.i. [L. See the noun.] 3809
CONSENTANEOUS, a. [L. See Consent.] Agreeable; accordant; consistent with; suitable.
CONSENTANEOUSLY, adv. Agreeably; consistently; suitably. 38103810
CONSENTANEOUSNESS, n. Agreement; accordance; consistency. 3810
CONSENTER, n. One who consents. 3810
CONSENTIENT, a. [L.] Agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion. 3810
CONSEQUENCE, n. [L., to follow. See Seek.] 3810
CONSEQUENT, a. [L.] 3811
CONSEQUENT, n. 3811
CONSEQUENTIAL, a. 3812
CONSEQUENTIALNESS, n. Regular consecution in discourse. 3812
CONSEQUENTLY, adv. By consequence; by necessary connection of effects with their causes; in consequence of something. 3812
CONSEQUENTNESS, n. Regular connection of propositions, following each other; consecution of discourse. [Little used.] 3812
CONSERTION, n. [L.] Junction; adaptation. 3812
CONSERVABLE, a. [See Conserve.] That may be kept or preserved from decay or injury.
CONSERVANCY, n. [L. See Conserve.] A court of conservancy is held by the Lord 3812
Mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames. 3812
CONSERVANT, a. Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction. 3813
CONSERVATION, n. [L. See Conserve.] The act of preserving, guarding or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state; as the conservation of bodies from perishing; the conservation of the peace of society; the conservation of privileges. 3813
CONSERVATIVE, a. Preservative; having power to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste or injury. 3813
CONSERVATOR, n. 3813
CONSERVATORY, a. Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay or injury. 3813
CONSERVATORY, n. 3813

CONSERVE, v.t. [L., to hold, keep or guard.] To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; to defend from violation; as, to conserve bodies from perishing; to conserve the peace of society; to conserve fruits, roots and herbs, with sugar, etc. 3814
CONSERVE, n. 3814
CONSERVED, pp. Preserved in a safe and sound state; guarded; kept; maintained; protected; prepared with sugar. 3814
CONSERVER, n. One who conserves; one who keeps from loss or injury; one who lays up for preservation; a preparer of conserves. 3814
CONSERVING, ppr. Keeping in safety; defending; maintaining; preparing with sugar. 3814
CONSESSION, n. [L. See Session.] A sitting together. [Little used.] 3814
CONSESSOR, n. One that sits with others. [Little used.] 3814
CONSIDER, v.t. [L., to consider, to view attentively, to sit by; to sit. See Sit. The literal sense is, to sit by or close, or to set the mind or the eye to; hence, to view or examine with attention.] 3814
CONSIDER, v.i. 3815
CONSIDERABLE, a. [See Consider.] 3816
CONSIDERABLENESS, n. Some degree of importance, moment or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice. 3817
CONSIDERABLY, adv. In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling, or unimportant. 3817
CONSIDERANCE, n. Consideration; reflection; sober thought. [Not used. See Consideration.] 3817
CONSIDERATE, a. [L. See Consider.] 3817
CONSIDERATELY, adv. With deliberation; with due consideration; calmly; prudently. 3818
CONSIDERATENESS, n. Prudence; calm deliberation. 3818
CONSIDERATION, n. [L. See Consider.] 3818
CONSIDERATIVE, a. Taking into consideration. [Little used.] 3819
CONSIDERED, pp. Thought of with care; pondered; viewed attentively; deliberated on; examined. 3819
CONSIDERER, n. A thinker; one who considers; a man of reflection. [Considerator is not in use.] 3819
CONSIDERING, ppr. Fixing the mind on; meditating on; pondering; viewing with care and attention; deliberating on. 3819
CONSIDERING, n. The act of deliberating, or carefully attending to; hesitation; as, many mazed considerings. 3820
CONSIDERINGLY, adv. With consideration or deliberation. Whole Duty of Man. 3820
CONSIGN, v.t. [L., to seal or sign; to seal or stamp; a sign, seal or mark; to deposit, deliver, consign. See Sign. The sense is to set to, to thrust or sent.] 3820
CONSIGN, v.i. To submit to the same terms with another; also, to sign; to agree or consent. 3820
CONSIGNATION, n. The act of consigning; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place or state. 3820
CONSIGNATURE, n. Full signature; joint signing or stamping. 3821
CONSIGNED, pp. Delivered; committed for keeping, or management; deposited in trust. 3821
CONSIGNEE, n. The person to whom goods or other things are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendance; a factor. 3821
CONSIGNER, CONSIGNOR, n. The person who consigns; one who sends, delivers, or commits goods to another for sale, or a ship for superintendence, bills of lading, papers, etc. 3821
CONSIGNIFICATION, n. [See Signify.] Joint signification. 3821
CONSIGNIFICATIVE, a. [See Signify.] Having a like signification, or jointly significative. 3821
CONSIGNING, ppr. Delivering to another in trust; sending or committing, as a possession or charge. 3821
CONSIGNMENT — CONSTRUCTED 3822
CONSIGNMENT, n. 3822

CONSIMILAR, a. Having common resemblance. [Little used.] 3822
CONSIMILITUDE, n. Resemblance. [Little used.] 3822
CONSIST, v.i. [L., to stand.] 3822
CONSISTENCE, CONSISTENCY, n. 3823
CONSISTENT, a. [L. See Consist.] 3824
CONSISTENTLY, adv. In a consistent manner; in agreement; agreeably; as, to command confidence, a man must act consistently. 3824
CONSISTORIAL, CONSISTORY, a. [See Consistory.] Pertaining or relating to a consistory, or ecclesiastical court of an archbishop or bishop. 3824
CONSISTORIAN, a. Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies. 3824
CONSISTORY, n. [L. See Consist.] Primarily, a place of meeting; a council-house, or place of justice. Hence, 3824
CONSOCIATE, n. [L. See the next word.] An associate; a partner or confederate; an accomplice. 3825
CONSOCIATE, v.t. [L., to unite; a companion. See Social.] 3825
CONSOCIATE, v.i. 3825
CONSOCIATION, n. 3825
CONSOCIATIONAL, a. Pertaining to a consociation. 3825
CONSOL, n. [from consolidate.] Consols, in England, are the funds or stocks formed by the consolidation of different annuities. 3826
CONSOLABLE, a. [See Console.] That admits comfort; capable of receiving consolation.
CONSOLATE, v.t. To comfort. [See Console.] 38263826
CONSOLATION, n. [L. See Console.] 3826
CONSOLATOR, n. One who comforts. 3826
CONSOLATORY, a. [L.] Tending to give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief.
CONSOLATORY, n. A speech or writing containing topics of comfort. 38263826
CONSOLE, v.t. [L. The primary sense is either to set or allay, to give rest or quiet, or the sense is to strengthen, in which case it coincides with the root of solid. The latter is most probable.] To comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to alleviate grief, and give refreshment to the mind or spirits; to give contentment or moderate happiness by relieving from distress. 3826
CONSOLE, n. In architecture, a bracket or shoulder-piece; or an ornament cut upon the key of an arch, which has a projecture, and on occasion serves to support little cornices, figures, busts and vases. 3827
CONSOLED, pp. Comforted; cheered. 3827
CONSOLER, n. One that gives comfort. 3827
CONSOLIDANT, a. [See Consolidate.] Having the quality of uniting wounds or forming new flesh. 3827
CONSOLIDANT, n. A medicine that heals or unites the parts of wounded flesh. 3827
CONSOLIDATE, v.t. [L., solid. See Solid.] 3827
CONSOLIDATE, v.i. To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid. 3828
CONSOLIDATE, a. Formed into a solid mass. 3828
CONSOLIDATED, pp. Made solid, hard, or compact; united. 3828
CONSOLIDATING, ppr. Making solid; uniting. 3828
CONSOLIDATION, n. 3828
CONSONANCE, n. [L., to sound together; to sound. See Sound and Tone.] 3828
CONSONANT, a. 3829
CONSONANT, n. A letter, so named because it is considered as being sounded only in connection with a vowel. But some consonants have no sound, even when united with a vowel, and others have a very imperfect sound. The consonants are better called articulations, as they are the names given to the several closings or junctions of the organs of speech, which precede and follow the openings of the organs, with which the vowels are uttered. These closings are perfect, and wholly intercept the voice, as in the syllables ek, ep, et; or imperfect, and admitting some slight sound, as in em, en. Hence some articulations are called mutes, and others, semi-vowels. The consonants begin or end syllables, and their use is to determine the manner of beginning or ending the vocal sounds. These closings or configurations of the organs being various, serve to diversify the syllables, as in uttering ba, da, pa, or ab, ad, ap; and although b and p may be considered as representing no sounds at all, yet they so modify the utterance of ab, ap, or ba, pa, that the slight difference between these articulations may be perceived as far as the human voice can be distinctly heard. 3829

CONSONANTLY, adv. Consistently; in agreement. 3829
CONSONANTNESS, n. Agreeableness; consistency. 3829
CONSONOUS, a. [L.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious. 3829
CONSOPIATE, v.t. To lull asleep. [Not used.] 3829
CONSOPIATION, n. A lulling asleep. [Not used.] 3829
CONSOPITE, a. Calm; composed. [Not used.] 3829
CONSORT, n. [L., sort, state, kind.] 3830
CONSORT, v.i. To associate; to unite in company; to keep company; followed by with. 3830
CONSORT, v.t. 3830
CONSORTABLE, a. Suitable. 3831
CONSORTED, pp. United in marriage. 3831
CONSORTING, ppr. Uniting in company with; associating. 3831
CONSORTION, n. Fellowship. [Not used.] 3831
CONSORTSHIP, n. Fellowship; partnership. 3831
CONSOUND, n. The name of several species of plants. 3831
CONSPICUITY, n. Conspicuousness; brightness. [Little used.] 3831
CONSPICUOUS, a. [L., to look or see. See Species.] 3831
CONSPICUOUSLY, adv. In a conspicuous manner; obviously; in a manner to be clearly seen; eminently; remarkably. 3831
CONSPICUOUSNESS, n. 3831
CONSPIRACY, n. [L. See Conspire.] 3832
CONSPIRANT, a. [L.] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a plot to commit a crime. 3832
CONSPIRATION, n. Conspiracy; agreement or concurrence of things to one end. 3832
CONSPIRATOR, n. 3832
CONSPIRE, v.i. [L., to plot; to breathe. But the primary sense is to throw, to wind; hence spira, a fold, circle, wreath or band; and the sense of the verb is, to breathe together, or more probably, to wind or band together.] 3832
CONSPIRER, n. One who conspires or plots; a conspirator. 3833
CONSPIRING, ppr. 3833
CONSPIRINGLY, adv. In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy. 3833
CONSPISSATION, n. [L.] The act of making thick or viscous; thickness. 3833
CONSPURCATION, n. [L., to defile.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution. [Not in use.]
CONSTABLE, n. [L., a stable; count of the stable.] 38343833
CONSTABLESHIP, n. The office of a constable. 3834
CONSTABLEWICK, n. The district to which a constables power is limited. 3834
CONSTANCY, n. [L., to stand.] 3835
CONSTANT, a. [L.] 3835
CONSTANTINOPOLITAN, a. Relating to Constantinople, the metropolis of Turkey in Europe. 3835
CONSTANTLY, adv. Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly. 3835
CONSTAT, n. [L., it appears.] 3836
CONSTELLATE, v.i. [Low L., to shine, a star.] To join luster; to shine with united radiance or one general light. [Little used.] 3836
CONSTELLATE, v.t. To unite several shining bodies in one splendor. [Little used.] 3836
CONSTELLATED, pp. 3836
CONSTELLATION, n. 3836
CONSTERNATION, n. [L., to throw or strike down.] Astonishment; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution; excessive terror, wonder or surprise. 3837
CONSTIPATE, v.t. [L., to crowd, or cram. See Stuff and Stop.] 3837
CONSTIPATION, n. 3837
CONSTITUENT, a. [L., to set. See Statue, Statute.] Setting; constituting; applied to parts of a thing that are essential to it. Hence, necessary or essential; elemental; forming, composing or making as an essential part. 3837

CONSTITUTE, v.t. [L., to set.] 3838
CONSTITUTED, pp. Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed. 3839
CONSTITUTER, n. One who constitutes or appoints. 3839
CONSTITUTING, ppr. Setting; establishing; composing; electing; appointing. 3839
CONSTITUTION, n. 3839
CONSTITUTIONAL, a. 3840
CONSTITUTIONALIST, n. 3840
CONSTITUTIONALITY, n. 3840
CONSTITUTIONALLY, adv. In consistency with the constitution or frame of government.
CONSTITUTIONIST, n. One who adheres to the constitution of the country. 3841 3841
CONSTITUTIVE, a. 3841
CONSTRAIN, v.t. [L., to strain, to bind. See Strain.] In a general sense, to strain; to press; to urge; to drive; to exert force, physical or moral, either in urging to action or in restraining it. Hence, 3841
CONSTRAINABLE, a. That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; liable to constraint, or to restraint. 3842
CONSTRAINED, pp. Urged irresistibly or powerfully; compelled; forced; restrained; confined; bound; imprisoned; necessitated. 3842
CONSTRAINEDLY, adv. By constraint; by compulsion. 3842
CONSTRAINER, n. One who constrains. 3842
CONSTRAINING, ppr. Urging with irresistible or powerful force; compelling; forcing; repressing; confining; holding by force; pressing; binding. 3842
CONSTRAINT, n. Irresistible force, or its effect; any force, or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action, or which urges so strongly as to produce its effect upon the body or mind; compulsion; restraint; confinement. 3843
CONSTRAINTIVE, a. Having power to compel. 3843
CONSTRICT, v.t. [L. See Constrain.] To draw together; to bind; to cramp; to draw into a narrow compass; hence, to contract or cause to shrink. 3843
CONSTRICTED, pp. Drawn together; bound; contracted. 3843
CONSTRICTING, ppr. Drawing together; binding; contracting. 3843
CONSTRICTION, n. A drawing together or contraction by means of some inherent power, or by spasm, as distinguished from compression, or the pressure of extraneous bodies; as the constriction of a muscle or fiber. It may perhaps be sometimes used as synonymous with compression. 3843
CONSTRICTOR, n. 3843
CONSTRINGE, v.t. [L. See Constrain.] To draw together; to strain into a narrow compass; to contract; to force to contract itself. 3843
CONSTRINGED, pp. Contracted; drawn together. 3844
CONSTRINGENT, a. Having the quality of contracting, binding or compressing. 3844
CONSTRINGING, ppr. Drawing or compressing into a smaller compass; contracting; binding. 3844
CONSTRUCT, v.t. [L., to lay, dispose or set in order. See Structure.] 3844
CONSTRUCTED, pp. Built; formed; composed; compiled. 3844
CONSTRUCTER — CONTENTIOUSNESS 3845
CONSTRUCTER, n. One who constructs or frames. 3845
CONSTRUCTING, ppr. Building; framing; composing. 3845
CONSTRUCTION, n. [L.] 3845
CONSTRUCTIONAL, a. Pertaining to construction; deduced from construction or interpretation. [Unusual.] 3845
CONSTRUCTIVE, a. By construction; created or deduced by construction, or mode of interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; as constructive treason. 3846
CONSTRUCTIVELY, adv. In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference. 3846

CONSTRUCTURE, n. An edifice; pile; fabric. [For this, structure is more generally used.]
CONSTRUE, v.t. [L. See Construct.] 3846 3846
CONSTRUED, pp. Arranged in natural order; interpreted; understood; translated. 3846
CONSTRUING, ppr. Arranging in natural order; expounding; interpreting; translating. 3846
CONSTUPRATE, v.t. [L., to ravish.] To violate; to debauch; to defile. 3847
CONSTUPRATION, n. The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. 3847
CONSUBSIST, v.i. To subsist together. [See Subsist.] 3847
CONSUBSTANTIAL, a. [L. See Substance.] 3847
CONSUBSTANTIALIST, n. One who believes in consubstantiation. 3847
CONSUBSTANTIALITY, n. 3847
CONSUBSTANTIATE, v.t. [L, substance.] To unite in one common substance or nature.
CONSUBSTANTIATE, v.i. To profess consubstantiation. 3847 3847
CONSUBSTANTIATION, n. The union of the body of our blessed Savior with the sacramental elements. The Lutherans maintain that after consecration of the elements, the body and blood of Christ are substantially present with the substance of the bread and wine, which is called consubstantiation or impanation. 3848
CONSUL, n. [L., to consult.] 3848
CONSULAGE, n. A duty laid by the British Levant Company on imports and exports for the support of the companys affairs. 3848
CONSULAR, a. Pertaining to a consul; as consular power; consular dignity, or privileges.
CONSULATE, n. [L.] The office of a consul. [This is applicable to modern consuls, as 3848
well as to the Roman.] 3848
CONSULSHIP, n. The office of a consul; or the term of his office; applicable only to Roman consuls. 3848
CONSULT, v.i. [L., to consult, to ask counsel.] 3849
CONSULT, v.t. 3849
CONSULT, n. The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination; a council, or deliberating assembly. This word is, I believe, entirely obsolete, except in poetry. It would be naturally accented on the first syllable, but the poets accent the last. 3850
CONSULTATION, n. 3850
CONSULTATIVE, a. Having the privilege of consulting. 3850
CONSULTED, pp. Asked; enquired of, for opinion or advice; regarded. 3850
CONSULTER, n. One who consults, or asks counsel or information; as a consulter with familiar spirits. Deuteronomy 18:11. 3850
CONSULTING, ppr. Asking advice; seeking information; deliberating and enquiring mutually; regarding. 3850
CONSUMABLE, a. [See Consume.] That may be consumed; possible to be destroyed, dissipated, wasted or spent; as, asbestos is not consumable by fire. 3851
CONSUME, v.t. [L., to take. So in English we say, it takes up time, that is, it consumes time.] 3851
CONSUME, v.i. To waste away slowly; to be exhausted. 3851
CONSUMED, pp. Wasted; burnt up; destroyed; dissipated; squandered; expended. 3852
CONSUMER, n. One who consumes, spends, wastes or destroys; that which consumes.
CONSUMING, ppr. 3852 3852
CONSUMMATE, v.t. [L. See Sum.] To end; to finish by completing what was intended; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree. 3852
CONSUMMATE, a. Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree; as consummate greatness or felicity. 3852
CONSUMMATED, pp. Completed; perfected; ended. 3852
CONSUMMATELY, adv. Completely; perfectly. 3852
CONSUMMATING, ppr. Completing; accomplishing; perfecting. 3852
CONSUMMATION, n. [L.] 3852
CONSUMPTION, n. [L. See Consume.] 3853
CONSUMPTIVE, a. 3853
CONSUMPTIVELY, adv. In a way tending to consumption. 3853

CONSUMPTIVENESS, n. A state of being consumptive, or a tendency to a consumption.
CONTABULATE, v.t. [L.] To floor with boards. 3854 3854
CONTABULATION, n. The act of laying with boards, or of flooring. 3854
CONTACT, n. [L., to touch. See Touch.] A touching; touch; close union or juncture of bodies. Two bodies come in contact, when they meet without any sensible intervening space; the parts that touch are called the points of contact. 3854
CONTACTION, n. The act of touching. 3854
CONTAGION, n. [L., to touch.] 3854
CONTAGIOUS, a. 3854
CONTAGIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being contagious. 3855
CONTAIN, v.t. [L., to hold. See Tenet, Tenure.] 3855
CONTAIN, v.i. To live in continence or chastity. Arbuthnot and Pope. 1 Corinthians 7:9. 3856
CONTAINABLE, a. That may be contained, or comprised. 3856
CONTAINED, pp. Held; comprehended; comprised; included; inclosed. 3856
CONTAINING, ppr. Holding; having capacity to hold; comprehending; comprising; including; inclosing. 3856
CONTAMINATE, v.t. [L., to defile.] To defile; to pollute; usually in a figurative sense; to sully; to tarnish; to taint. Lewdness contaminates character; cowardice contaminates honor. 3856
CONTAMINATE, a. Polluted; defiled; corrupt. 3856
CONTAMINATED, pp. Polluted; defiled; tarnished. 3856
CONTAMINATING, ppr. Polluting; defiling; tarnishing. 3856
CONTAMINATION, n. The act of polluting; pollution; defilement; taint. 3856
CONTECK, n. Quarrel; contention. [Not English.] 3856
CONTECTION, n. [L.] A covering. [Not used.] 3856
CONTEMN, v.t. [L., to despise; to drive away.] 3856
CONTEMNED, pp. Despised; scorned; slighted; neglected, or rejected with disdain. 3857
CONTEMNER, n. One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner. 3857
CONTEMNING, ppr. Despising; slighting as vile or despicable; neglecting or rejecting, as unworthy of regard. 3857
CONTEMPER, v.t. [L., to mix or temper. See Temper.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixture with opposite or different qualities; to temper. 3857
CONTEMPERAMENT, n. Moderated or qualified degree; a degree of any quality reduced to that of another; temperament. 3857
CONTEMPERATE, v.t. [See Contemper.] To temper; to reduce the quality of, by mixing something opposite or different; to moderate. 3857
CONTEMPERATION, n. 3857
CONTEMPLATE, v.t. [L.] 3858
CONTEMPLATE, v.i. To think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate. 3858
CONTEMPLATED, pp. Considered with attention; meditated on; intended. 3858
CONTEMPLATING, ppr. Considering with continued attention; meditating on; musing.
CONTEMPLATION, n. [L.] 3858 3858
CONTEMPLATIVE, a. 3859
CONTEMPLATIVELY, adv. With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with deep attention. 3859
CONTEMPLATOR, n. One who contemplates; one employed in study or meditation; an inquirer after knowledge. 3859
CONTEMPORANEOUS, a. [See Cotemporary.] living or being at the same time. 3859
CONTEMPORARY, a. [L., time. For the sake of easier pronunciation and a ore agreeable sound, this word is often changed to cotemporary.] Coetaneous; living at the same time, applied to persons; being or existing at the same time, applied to things; as contemporary kings; contemporary events. [See Cotemporary, the preferable word.] 3859
CONTEMPORARY, n. One who lives at the same time with another. 3860
CONTEMPORISE, v.t. To make contemporary; to place in the same age or time. [Not

used.] 3860
CONTEMPT, n. [L. See Contemn.] 3860
CONTEMPTIBLE, a. [L.] 3860
CONTEMPTIBLENESS, n. The state of being contemptible, or of being despised; despicableness; meanness; vileness. 3861
CONTEMPTIBLY, adv. In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt. 3861
CONTEMPTUOUS, a. Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; as contemptuous language or manner; a contemptuous opinion. Applied to men, apt to despise; haughty; insolent; as a nation, proud, severe, contemptuous. 3861
CONTEMPTUOUSLY, adv. In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully. 3861
CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, n. Disposition to contempt; act of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; haughtiness. 3861
CONTEND, v.i. [L., to stretch. Gr., See Tend, Tenet.] 3861
CONTEND, v.t. To dispute; to contest. 3862
CONTENDED, pp. Urged in argument or debate; disputed; contested. 3862
CONTENDENT, n. An antagonist or opposer. 3862
CONTENDER, n. One who contends; a combatant; a champion. 3862
CONTENDING, ppr. 3862
CONTENEMENT, n. [con and tenement.] Land, or freehold contiguous to a tenement. 3863
CONTENT, a. [L., to be held; to hold.] Literally, held, contained within limits; hence, quiet; not disturbed; having a mind at peace; easy; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose. 3863
CONTENT, v.t. 3863
CONTENT, n. 3863
CONTENT, n. 3864
CONTENTATION, n. Content; satisfaction. 3864
CONTENTED, pp. or a. Satisfied; quiet; easy in mind; not complaining, opposing or demanding more. The good man is contented with his lot. It is our duty to be contented with the dispensations of providence. 3864
CONTENTEDLY, adv. In a contented manner; quietly; without concern. 3864
CONTENTEDNESS, n. State of resting in mind; quiet; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event. 3864
CONTENTFUL, a. Full of contentment. [Not used.] 3864
CONTENTION, n. [L. See Contend.] 3865
CONTENTIOUS, a. 3865
CONTENTIOUSLY, adv. In a contentious manner; quarrelsomely; perversely. 3865
CONTENTIOUSNESS, n. A disposition to contend; proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness. 3866
CONTENTLESS — CONTRARIOUSLY 3867
CONTENTLESS, a. Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. 3867
CONTENTLY, adv. In a contented way. 3867
CONTENTMENT, n. 3867
CONTERMINABLE, a. [L. Con and terminus.] Capable of the same bounds. 3867
CONTERMINATE, a. Having the same bounds. 3867
CONTERMINOUS, a. [L., con and terminus, a border.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous; as a people conterminous to the Roman territory. 3867
CONTERRANEAN, CONTERRANEOUS, a. [L., con and terra, country.] Being of the same country. [Not used.] 3867
CONTEST, v.t. [L., have a different sense, being equivalent to the English attest. See Test.] 3867
CONTEST, v.i. 3868
CONTEST, n. 3868
CONTESTABLE, a. That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible. 3868

CONTESTABLENESS, n. Possibility of being contested. 3868
CONTESTATION, n. 3868
CONTESTINGLY, adv. In a contending manner. 3869
CONTESTLESS, a. Not to be disputed. 3869
CONTEX, v.t. To weave together. [Not used.] 3869
CONTEXT, n. [L. Con and texo, to weave.] The general series or composition of a discourse; more particularly, the parts of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted; the passages of scripture which are near the text, either before it or after it. The sense of a passage of scripture is often illustrated by the context. 3869
CONTEXT, a. Knit or woven together; close; firm. 3869
CONTEXT, v.t. To knit together. [Not used.] 3869
CONTEXTURE, n. The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing, with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution; as a silk of admirable contexture. 3869
CONTEXTURAL, a. Pertaining to contexture, or to the human frame. 3869
CONTIGNATION, n. [L., a beam.] 3869
CONTIGUITY, n. [See Contiguous.] Actual contact of bodies; a touching. 3870
CONTIGUOUS, a. [L., con and tango, tago, to touch.] Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border; as two contiguous bodies or countries. 3870
CONTIGUOUSLY, adv. In a manner to touch; without intervening space. 3870
CONTIGUOUSNESS, n. A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders. 3870
CONTINENCE, CONTINENCY, n. [L., to hold, or withhold; con and teneo, to hold. See Tenet.] 3870
CONTINENT, a. [L.] 3871
CONTINENT, n. 3871
CONTINENTAL, a. Pertaining or relating to a continent; as the continental powers of Europe. In America, pertaining to the United States, as continental money, in distinction from what pertains to the separate states; a word much used during the revolution. 3872
CONTINENTLY, adv. In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately. 3872
CONTINGENCE, CONTINGENCY, n. [L., to fall or happen to; to touch. See Touch.] 3872
CONTINGENT, a. 3872
CONTINGENT, n. 3872
CONTINGENTLY, adv. Accidentally; without design or foresight. 3873
CONTINGENTNESS, n. The state of being contingent; fortuitousness. 3873
CONTINUAL, a. [L. See Continue.] 3873
CONTINUALLY, adv. 3873
CONTINUALNESS, n. Permanence. 3874
CONTINUANCE, n. [See Continue.] 3874
CONTINUATE, v.t. To join closely together. 3875
CONTINUATE, a. [L.] 3875
CONTINUATELY, adv. With continuity; without interruption. [Little used.] 3875
CONTINUATION, n. [L.] 3875
CONTINUATIVE, n. 3875
CONTINUATOR, n. One who continues or keeps up a series or succession. 3875
CONTINUE, v.i. [L., to hold. See Tenet.] 3876
CONTINUE, v.t. 3876
CONTINUED, pp. 3877
CONTINUEDLY, adv. Without interruption; without ceasing. 3877
CONTINUER, n. One who continues; cone that has the power of perseverance. 3877
CONTINUING, ppr. 3877
CONTINUITY, n. [L.] Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture. 3877
CONTINUOUS, a. [L.] Joined without intervening space; as continuous depth. 3877
CONTORT, v.t. [L.] TO twist together; to writhe. 3878

CONTORTED, pp. Twisted together. A contorted corol, in botany, has the edge of one petal lying over the next, in an oblique direction. 3878
CONTORTION, CONTORSION, n. [L.] 3878
CONTOUR, n. The outline; the line that defines or terminates a figure. 3878
CONTOURNIATED, a. Having edges appearing as if turned in a lathe. 3878
CONTRA. A Latin preposition signifying against, in opposition, entering into the composition of some English words. It appears to be a compound of con and tra, like intra; tra for W. tras. Fr. contre. 3878
CONTRABAND, a. [See Ban.] Prohibited. Contraband goods are such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties. In time of war, arms and munitions of war are not permitted by one belligerent, to be transported to the other, but are held to be contraband and liable to capture and condemnation. 3878
CONTRABAND, n. 3878
CONTRABANDIST, n. One who trafficks illegally. 3879
CONTRACT, v.t. [L., to draw. See Draw.] 3879
CONTRACT, v.i. 3879
CONTRACT, for contracted, pp. Affianced; betrothed. 3880
CONTRACT, n. 3880
CONTRACTED, pp. 3880
CONTRACTEDLY, adv. In a contracted manner. 3880
CONTRACTEDNESS, n. 3880
CONTRACTIBILITY, n. Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction; as the contractibility and dilatibility of air. 3880
CONTRACTIBLE, a. Capable of contraction. 3880
CONTRACTIBLENESS, n. The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility. 3881
CONTRACTILE, a. Tending to contract; having the power of shortening or of drawing into smaller dimensions; as the contractile force of certain elastic bodies. 3881
CONTRACTILITY, n. The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract.
CONTRACTING, ppr. 3881 3881
CONTRACTION, n. [L.] 3881
CONTRACTOR, n. 3882
CONTRA-DANCE, COUNTER-DANCE, n. A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposition, or in opposite lines. 3882
CONTRADICT, v.t. [L., to speak.] 3882
CONTRADICTED, pp. Opposed in words; opposed; denied. 3882
CONTRADICTER, n. One who contradicts or denies; an opposer. 3883
CONTRADICTING, ppr. Affirming the contrary to what has been asserted; denying; opposing. 3883
CONTRADICTION, n. [L.] 3883
CONTRADICTIONAL, a. Inconsistent. [Not in use.] 3883
CONTRADICTIOUS, a. 3883
CONTRADICTIOUSNESS, n. 3883
CONTRADICTORILY, adv. In a contradictory manner; in a manner inconsistent with itself, or opposite to others. 3884
CONTRADICTORINESS, n. Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect. 3884
CONTRADICTORY, a. 3884
CONTRADICTORY, n. A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.
CONTRADISTINCT, a. Distinguished by opposite qualities. 3884 3884
CONTRADISTINCTION, n. [contra and distinction.] Distinction by opposite qualities. 3884
CONTRADISTINCTIVE, a. Distinguishing by opposites. 3884
CONTRADISTINGUISH, v.t. [contra and distinguish.] To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities. 3884
CONTRADISTINGUISHED, pp. Distinguished by opposites. 3885

CONTRADISTINGUISHING, ppr. Distinguishing by opposites. 3885
CONTRAFISSURE, n. [contra and fissure.] In surgery, a fissure or fracture in the cranium, on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it. 3885
CONTRAINDICANT, n. A symptom that forbids to treat a disorder in the usual way. 3885
CONTRAINDICATE, v.t. [contra and indicate.] In medicine, to indicate some method of cure, contrary to that which the general tenor of the disease requires; or to forbid that to be done which the main scope of the malady points out. 3885
CONTRAINDICATION, n. An indication, from some peculiar symptom or fact, that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease requires. 3885
CONTRAMURE, n. An out wall. [See Countermure.] 3885
CONTRANATURAL, a. Opposite to nature. [Little used.] 3885
CONTRANITENCY, n. [L. contra and nitor, to strive.] Reaction; resistance to force. 3885
CONTRAPOSITION, n. [contra and position.] A placing over against; opposite position.
CONTRAPUNTIST, n. One skilled in counterpoint. 3885 3885
CONTRAREGULARITY, n. [contra and regularity.] Contrariety to rule, or to regularity. 3885
CONTRARIANT, a. Contradictory; opposite; inconsistent. [Little used.] 3885
CONTRARIES, n. [See Contrary.] In logic, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other. 3886
CONTRARIETY, n. [L. See Contrary.] 3886
CONTRARILY, adv. In an opposite manner; in opposition; on the other side; in opposite ways. 3886
CONTRARINESS, n. Contrariety; opposition. 3886
CONTRARIOUS, a. Contrary; opposite; repugnant. 3886
CONTRARIOUSLY, adv. Contrarily; oppositely. 3886
CONTRARIWISE — CONVERSAZIONE 3887
CONTRARIWISE, adv. [contrary and wise, manner.] On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand. 3887
CONTRARY, a. [L., against.] 3887
CONTRARY, n. 3887
CONTRARY, v.t. To contradict or oppose. 3888
CONTRARY-MINDED, a. Of a different mind or opinion. 3888
CONTRAST, v.t. 3888
CONTRAST, n. 3888
CONTRASTED, pp. Set in opposition; examined in opposition. 3889
CONTRASTING, ppr. Placing in opposition, with a view to discover the difference of figures or other things, and exhibit the advantage or excellence of one beyond that of the other. 3889
CONTRA-TENOR, n. In music, a middle part between the tenor and treble; counter. 3889
CONTRATE-WHEEL, n. In watch-work, the wheel next to the crown, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to those of the other wheels, whence its name. 3889
CONTRAVALLATION, n. [L., to fortify.] In fortification, a trench guarded with a parapet, thrown round a place by the besiegers, to secure themselves, and check the sallies of the garrison. 3889
CONTRAVENE, v.t. [L., to come.] Literally, to come against; to meet. Hence, to oppose, but used in a figurative or moral sense; to oppose in principle or effect; to contradict; to obstruct in operation; to defeat; as, a law may contravene the provisions of the constitution. 3889
CONTRAVENED, pp. Opposed; obstructed. 3889
CONTRAVENER, n. One who opposes. 3889
CONTRAVENING, ppr. Opposing in principle or effect. 3890
CONTRAVENTION, n. Opposition; obstruction; a defeating of the operation or effect. 3890
CONTRAVERSION, n. [L., a turning.] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. 3890
CONTRAYERVA, n. [L., an antidote for poison, or in general, an antidote.] The genus of plants, Dorstenia; all low herbaceous plants, natives of the warm climates of America, and

useful as diaphoretics. 3890
CONTRECTATION, n. [L.] A touching or handling. 3890
CONTRIBUTARY, a. [See Contribute.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid to the same chief or principal. 3890
CONTRIBUTE, v.t. [L., to grant, assign, or impart. See Tribe, Tribute.] 3890
CONTRIBUTE, v.i. To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid or influence; to have a share in any act or effect. 3891
CONTRIBUTED, pp. Given or advanced to a common fund, stock or purpose; paid as a share. 3891
CONTRIBUTING, ppr. Giving in common with others to some stock or purpose; imparting a share. 3891
CONTRIBUTION, n. 3891
CONTRIBUTIVE, a. Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; lending aid to promote, in concurrence with others. 3891
CONTRIBUTOR, n. One who contributes; one who gives or pays money to a common stock or fund; one who gives aid to a common purpose in conjunction with others. 3892
CONTRIBUTORY, a. Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock. 3892
CONTRISTATE, v.t. [L.] To make sorrowful. [Not used.] 3892
CONTRISTATION, n. The act of making sad. [Not used.] 3892
CONTRITE, a. [L., to break or bruise; to rub or wear. See Trite.] Literally, worn or bruised. Hence, broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; humble; penitent; as a contrite sinner. 3892
CONTRITELY, adv. In a contrite manner; with penitence. 3892
CONTRITENESS, n. Deep sorrow and penitence for sin. 3892
CONTRITION, n. [L.] 3892
CONTRIVABLE, a. [See Contrive.] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised. 3893
CONTRIVANCE, n. [See Contrive.] 3893
CONTRIVE, v.t. 3893
CONTRIVE, v.i. To form or design; to plan; to scheme. 3893
CONTRIVED, pp. Invented; planned; devised. 3894
CONTRIVEMENT, n. Contrivance; invention. 3894
CONTRIVER, n. An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer. 3894
CONTRIVING, ppr. Planning; forming in design. 3894
CONTROL, CONTROLL, n. 3894
CONTROL, CONTROLL, v.t. 3894
CONTROLLABLE, a. That may be controlled, checked or restrained; subject to command. 3895
CONTROLLED, pp. Checked; restrained; governed. 3895
CONTROLLER, n. 3895
CONTROLLERSHIP, n. The office of a controller. 3895
CONTROLMENT, CONTROLLMENT, n. 3896
CONTROVERSE, n. and v. Controversy, and to dispute. 3896
CONTROVERSER, CONTROVERSOR, n. A disputant. 3896
CONTROVERSIAL, a. [See Controvert, Controversy.] Relating to disputes; as a controversial discourse. 3896
CONTROVERSIALIST, n. One who carries on a controversy; a disputant. 3896
CONTROVERSY, n. [L. See Controvert.] 3896
CONTROVERT, v.t. [L., to turn. Literally, to turn against.] To dispute; to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny and attempt to disprove or confute; to agitate contrary opinions; as, to controvert opinions, or principles; to controvert the justness of a conclusion. 3897
CONTROVERTED, pp. Disputed; opposed in debate. 3897

CONTROVERTER, n. One who controverts; a controversial writer. 3897
CONTROVERTIBLE, a. That may be disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion; as, this is a controvertible point of law. 3897
CONTROVERTING, pp. Disputing; denying and attempting to refute. 3897
CONTROVERTIST, n. One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy, or disputation. 3897
CONTUMACIOUS, a. [L., to swell.] 3897
CONTUMACIOUSLY, adv. Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.
CONTUMACIOUSNESS, n. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; contumacy. 3898
CONTUMACY, n. [L.] 38983898
CONTUMELIOUS, a. [L. See Contumely.] 3898
CONTUMELIOUSLY, adv. In a contumelious manner; with pride and contempt; reproachfully; rudely; insolently. 3898
CONTUMELIOUSNESS, n. Reproach; rudeness; contempt. 3898
CONTUMELY, n. [L., to swell.] Rudeness or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness; insolence; contemptuous language. 3898
CONTUND, v.t. [L.] To beat; to bruise by beating. [Little used.] 3899
CONTUSE, v.t. [L.] To beat; to bruise; to injure the flesh or substance of a living being or other thing without breaking the skin or substance, sometimes with a breach of the skin or substance. 3899
CONTUSION, n. [L., to beat.] 3899
CONUNDRUM, n. A low jest; a mean conceit. 3899
CONUSANCE, n. Cognizance; knowledge; notice. [See Conusance.] 3899
CONUSANT, a. Knowing; having notice of. 3899
CONVALESCENCE, CONVALESCENCY, n. [L., to grow stronger; to get strength, to be strong. See Well and Avail.] Renewal of health; the insensible recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness.
CONVALESCENT, a. Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility. 38993899
CONVALLARY, n. A genus of plants, Convallaria. 3899
CONVENABLE, a. [See Convene.] 3900
CONVENE, v.i. [L., to come.] 3900
CONVENE, v.t. 3900
CONVENED, pp. Assembled; convoked. 3900
CONVENER, n. One who convenes or meets with others; one who calls together. 3900
CONVENIENCE, CONVENIENCY, n. [L.] Literally, a coming together; a meeting. Hence,
CONVENIENT, a. Fit; suitable; proper; adapted to use or to wants; commodious; 3900
followed by to or for; usually by for. 3901
CONVENIENTLY, adv. 3901
CONVENING, ppr. Coming together; calling together. 3901
CONVENING, n. The act of coming together; convention. 3901
CONVENT, n. [L., to assemble.] 3901
CONVENT, v.t. [L.] To call before a judge or judicature. 3902
CONVENT, v.i. To meet; to concur. [Not used.] 3902
CONVENTICLE, n. [L.] 3902
CONVENTICLER, n. One who supports or frequents conventicles. 3902
CONVENTION, n. [L. See Convene.] 3902
CONVENTIONAL, a. Stipulated; formed by agreement. 3903
CONVENTIONARY, a. Acting under contract; settled by stipulation; conventional; as conventionary tenants. 3903
CONVENTIONER, n. One who belongs to a convention. 3903
CONVENTIONIST, n. One who makes a contract. 3903
CONVENTUAL, a. Belonging to a convent; monastic; as conventual priors. 3903
CONVENTUAL, n. One that lives in a convent; a monk or nun. 3903
CONVERGE, v.i. [L., to incline. See Verge.] To tend to one point; to incline and approach

nearer together, as two lines which continually approach each other; opposed to diverge. Lines which converge in one direction, diverge in the other. 3903
CONVERGENCE, CONVERGENCY, n. The quality of converging; tendency to one point. 3903
CONVERGENT, a. Tending to one point; approaching each other, as they proceed or are extending. 3903
CONVERGING, ppr. Tending to one point; approaching each other, as lines extended. 3903
CONVERSABLE, a. [See Converse.] Qualified for conversation, or rather disposed to converse; ready or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; free in discourse. 3904
CONVERSABLENESS, n. The quality of being free in conversation; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability. 3904
CONVERSABLY, adv. In a conversable manner. 3904
CONVERSANT, a. [See Converse.] 3904
CONVERSATION, n. 3905
CONVERSATIONED, a. Acquainted with the manner of acting in life. [Not used.] 3905
CONVERSATIVE, a. Relating to an intercourse with men; opposed to contemplative. 3905
CONVERSAZIONE, n. A meeting of company. 3905
CONVERSE — CO-ORDINATION 3906
CONVERSE, v.i. [L., to be turned. Literally, to be turned to or with; to be turned about.] 3906
CONVERSE, n. 3906 3906
CONVERSELY, adv. With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally. 3907
CONVERSION, n. [L. See Convert.] 3907
CONVERT, v.t. [L., to turn; coinciding in elements and signification with barter.] 3908
CONVERT, v.i. To turn or be changed; to undergo a change. 3909
CONVERT, n. 3909
CONVERTED, pp. Turned or changed from one substance or state to another; turned form one religion or sect to another; changed from a state of sin to a state of holiness; applied to a particular use; appropriated. 3909
CONVERTER, n. One who converts; one who makes converts. 3909
CONVERTIBILITY, n. [from convertible.] 3909
CONVERTIBLE, a. 3910
CONVERTIBLY, adv. Reciprocally; with interchange of terms. 3910
CONVERTITE, n. A convert. [Not in use.] 3910
CONVEX, a. [L.] Rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or round form; gibbous; opposed to concave, which expresses a round form of the interior surface; as a convex mirror or lens. 3910
CONVEX, n. A convex body; as heavens convex. 3910
CONVEXED, a. Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form. 3910
CONVEXEDLY, adv. In a convex form. 3910
CONVEXITY, n. [L.] The exterior surface of a convex body; a gibbous or globular form; roundness. 3910
CONVEXLY, adv. In a convex form; as a body convexly conical. 3910
CONVEXNESS, n. Convexity, which see. 3911
CONVEXO-CONCAVE, a. Convex on one side and concave on the other; having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the convex surface. 3911
CONVEXO-CONVEX, a. Convex on both sides. 3911
CONVEY, v.t. [L., to carry; to weigh. See Weigh and Way.] 3911
CONVEYABLE, a. That may be conveyed or transferred. 3911
CONVEYANCE, n. 3911
CONVEYANCER, n. One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, etc. 3912
CONVEYANCING, n. The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another. 3912
CONVEYER, n. 3912

CONVEYING, ppr. Carrying; transporting; transferring. 3912
CONVICINITY, n. Neighborhood; vicinity. 3912
CONVICT, v.t. [L., to vanquish or subdue. See Convince.] 3912
CONVICT, pp. For convicted. Proved or found guilty. 3913
CONVICT, n. A person proved or found guilty of a crime alledged against him, either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision. 3913
CONVICTED, ppr. Proved or determined to be guilty, either by verdict of a jury or by the decision of conscience. 3913
CONVICTING, ppr. Proving or finding guilty. 3913
CONVICTION, n. 3913
CONVICTIVE, a. Having the power to convince or convict. 3913
CONVICTIVELY, adv. In a convincing manner. 3914
CONVINCE, v.t. [L., to vanquish.] 3914
CONVINCED, pp. Persuaded in mind; satisfied with evidence; convicted. 3914
CONVINCEMENT, n. Conviction. [Little used.] 3914
CONVINCER, n. He or that which convinces; that which makes manifest. 3914
CONVINCIBLE, a. 3914
CONVINCING, ppr. 3915
CONVINCINGLY, adv. In a convincing manner; in a manner to leave no room to doubt, or to compel assent. 3915
CONVINCINGNESS, n. The power of convincing. 3915
CONVITIOUS, a. [L.] Reproachful. 3915
CONVIVE, v.t. To entertain; to feast. [Not in use.] 3915
CONVIVIAL, a. [L., a guest, to live or eat and drink together. See Victuals.] Relating to a feast or entertainment; festal; social; jovial; as a convivial meeting. 3915
CONVIVIALITY, n. 3915
CONVOCATE, v.t. [L., to convoke; to call. See Voice.] To convoke; to call or summon to meet; to assemble by summons. [See Convoke.] 3915
CONVOCATION, n. [L.] 3915
CONVOKE, v.t. [L. See Voice.] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons. 3916
CONVOKED, pp. Summoned or assembled by order. 3916
CONVOKING, ppr. Summoning to convene; assembling. 3916
CONVOLUTE, CONVOLUTED, a. Rolled together, or one part on another; as the sides or margins of nascent leaves in plants, or as the petals and stigmas in Crocus. 3916
CONVOLUTION, n. [L.] 3916
CONVOLVE, v.t. [L., to roll. See Wallow.] To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another. 3917
CONVOLVULUS, n. [L.] Bindweed, a genus of plants of many species. 3917
CONVOY, v.t. [L., to carry, to bear or carry, to bring along.] To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; as, ships of war convoyed the Jamaica fleet; the troops convoyed the baggage wagons. When persons are to be protected, the word escort is used. 3917
CONVOY, n. 3917
CONVOYED, pp. Attended on a passage by a protecting force. 3917
CONVOYING, ppr. Attending on a voyage or passage for defense from enemies; attending and guarding. 3917
CONVULSE, v.t. [L., to pull or pluck.] 3917
CONVULSED, pp. Contracted by spasms; shaken violently. 3918
CONVULSING, ppr. Affecting by spasmodic contractions; shaking with violence. 3918
CONVULSION, n. [L.] 3918
CONVULSIVE, a. 3918
CONVULSIVELY, adv. With violent shaking or agitation. 3918
CONY, CONEY, n. [L. The primary sense is a shoot, or a shooting along.] A rabbit; a

quadruped of the genus Lepus, which has a short tail and naked ears. In a wild state the fur is brown, but the color of the domestic rabbit is various. 3918
CONY-BURROW, n. A place where rabbits burrow in the earth. 3918
CONY-CATCH, v.i. [cony and catch.] In the cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick. 3918
CONY-CATCHER, n. A thief; a cheat; a sharper. 3918
CONY-CATCHING, n. Banter. 3919
COO, v.i. [probably from the sound.] To cry, or make a low sound, as pigeons or doves.
COOING, ppr. Uttering a low sound, as a dove. 39193919
COOING, n. Invitation, as the note of the dove. 3919
COOK, v.t. [L.] 3919
COOK, v.i. To make the noise of the cuckoo. 3919
COOK, n. [L.] One whose occupation is to prepare victuals for the table; a man or woman who dresses meat or vegetables for eating. 3919
COOKED, ppr. Prepared for the table. 3919
COOKERY, n. The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.3919
COOKING, ppr. Preparing victuals for the table. 3919
COOKMAID, n. [cook and maid.] A female servant or maid who dresses provisions. 3919
COOKROOM, n. [cook and room.] A room for cookery; a kitchen. On board of ships, a galley or caboose. 3919
COOL, a. [G., cold, to cool; chilliness; to blow strong.] 3919
COOL, n. A moderate state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold; as the cool of the day; the cool of the morning or evening. 3920
COOL, v.t. 3920
COOL, v.i. 3920
COOL-CUP, n. A beverage that is cooling. 3920
COOLED, pp. Made less hot, or less ardent. 3920
COOLER, n. 3920
COOL-HEADED, a. Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion. 3921
COOLING, ppr. Abating heat or excitement; making or becoming cool. 3921
COOLISH, a. Somewhat cool. 3921
COOLLY, adv. 3921
COOLNESS, n. 3921
COOM, n. Soot that gathers over an ovens mouth; also, the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage wheels. In Scotland, the useless dust which falls from coals.
COOMB, COMB, n. [Gr.] A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter. 39213921
COOP, n. [L, from bending, hollowness, or containing, holding. See Cup.] 3922
COOP, v.t. To put in a coop; to confine in a coop. Hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass; usually followed by up, to coop up; sometimes by in. 3922
COOPED, pp. Shut up in a coop; confined to narrow limits. 3922
COOPER, n. [G.] One whose occupation is to make barrels, hogsheads, butts, tubs and casks of various kinds. 3922
COOPERAGE, n. The price paid for coopers work; also, a place where coopers work is done. 3922
CO-OPERATE, v.i. [L., to work.] 3922
CO-OPERATING, ppr. Acting or operating together. 3923
CO-OPERATION, n. The act of working, or operating together, to one end; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor; as the cooperation of the combined powers; the cooperation of the understanding and the will. 3923
CO-OPERATIVE, a. Operating jointly to the same end. 3923
CO-OPERATOR, n. One who endeavors jointly with others to promote the same end.
CO-OPTATE, v.t. [L.] To choose, or choose with another. [Not used.] 39233923
CO-OPTATION, n. Adoption; assumption. 3923
CO-ORDINATE, a. [L., to regulate. See Order.] Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate; as, two courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction. 3923
CO-ORDINATELY, adv. In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without

subordination. 3923
CO-ORDINATENESS, n. The state of being coordinate; equality of rank and authority.
CO-ORDINATION, n. The state of holding equal rank, or of standing in the same 3923
relation to something higher. 3923

COOT — CORDWAINER 3924

COOT, n. A fowl of the genus Fulica, frequenting lakes and other still waters. The common coot has a bald forehead, a black body, and lobated toes, and is about fifteen inches in length. It makes its nest among rushes, with grass and reeds, floating on the water. 3924
COP, n. [G.] The had or top of a thing, as in cob-castle for cop-castle, a castle on a hill; a tuft on the head of birds. This word is little used in America, unless cob, the spike of maize, may be the same word. 3924
COPAIBA, n. Balsam of copaiba or capivi, is a liquid resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree called Copaifera officinalis, growing in Spanish America, in the province of Antiochia. This juice is clear, transparent, of a whitish or pale yellowish color, an agreeable smell, and a bitterish pungent taste. It is of the consistence of oil, or a little thicker. As a medicine, it is corroborating and detergent. 3924
COPAL, n. The concrete juice of a tree growing in Mexico or New Spain, hard, shining, transparent, citron-colored, and odoriferous. It is not strictly a gum nor a resin, as it has not the solubility in water common to gums, nor that in spirit of wine common to resins. In these respects it rather resembles amber. It may be dissolved by digestion in lintseed oil, with a heat little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution, diluted with spirit of turpentine, forms a beautiful transparent varnish. 3924
COPARCENARY, n. [See Coparcener.] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession or joint succession to an estate of inheritance. 3924
COPARCENER, n. [con and parcener, L., to divide.] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others. 3924
COPARCENY, n. An equal share of an inheritance. 3925
COPARTMENT, n. The same as compartment. [Not in use.] 3925
COPARTNER, n. [con and partner. See Coparcener.] 3925
COPARTNERSHIP, n. 3925
COPATAN, n. [See Cop.] High raised; pointed. [Not in use.] 3925
COPE, n. 3925
COPE, v.t. 3926
COPE, v.i. 3926
COPEMAN, n. A chapman. [Not used.] 3927
COPERNICAN, a. Pertaining to Copernicus, a Prussian by birth, who taught the world the solar system now received, called the Copernican system. 3927
COPESMATE, n. [cope and mate.] A companion or friend. 3927
COPIED, pp. [See Copy.] Taken off; written or transcribed from an original or form; imitated. 3927
COPIER, COPYIST, n. One who copies; one who writes or transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber; an imitator; also, a plagiary. 3927
COPING, n. [See Cope, n.] The top or cover of a wall, made sloping to carry off the water. 1 Kings 7:9. A coping over, is a projecting work beveling on its under side. 3927
COPIOUS, a. 3927
COPPIOUSLY, adv. 3927
COPIOUSNESS, n. 3928
COPIST, n. A copier; an ill formed word. 3928
COPLAND, n. A piece of ground terminating in a cop or acute angle. [Not used in America.] 3928
CO-PLANT, v.i. To plant together. [Not in use.] 3928
CO-PORTION, n. Equal share. [Not used.] 3928
COPPED, COPPLED, a. [See Cop.] Rising to a point, or head. 3928

COPPEL. [See Cupel.] 3928
COPPER, n. [L., G., supposed to be so called from Cyprus, an isle in the Mediterranean. This opinion is probable, as the Greeks called it Cyprian brass, brass of Cyprus. In this case copper was originally an adjective.] A metal, of a pale red color, tinged with yellow. Next to gold, silver and platina, it is the most ductile and malleable of the metals, and it is more elastic than any metal, except steel, and the most sonorous of all the metals. It is found native in lamins or fibers, in a gangue almost always quartzous; it is also found crystalized, and in grains or superficial lamins on stones or iron. It is not altered by water, but is tarnished by exposure to the air, and is at last covered with a green carbonated oxyd. Copper in sheets is much used for covering the bottoms of ships, for boilers and other utensils; mixed with tin and zink, it is used in enamel-painting, dyeing, etc. : mixed with tin, it forms bell-metal; with a smaller proportion, bronze; and with zink, it forms brass, pinchbeck, etc. When taken into the body ti operates as a violent emetic, and all its preparations are violent poisons. 3928
COPPER, a. Consisting of copper. 3929
COPPER, n. 3929
COPPER, v.t. To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper; as, to copper a ship. 3929
COPPERAS, n. Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol; a salt of a peculiar astringent taste, and of various colors, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green. It is much used in dyeing black and in making ink, and in medicine, as a tonic. The copperas of commerce is usually made by the decomposition of iron pyrites. The term copperas was formerly synonymous with vitriol, and included the green, blue and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper and zink. 3929
COPPER-BOTTOMED, a. Having a bottom sheathed with copper. 3929
COPPERED, pp. Covered with sheets of copper; sheathed. 3929
COPPER-FASTENED, a. Fastened with copper bolts. 3929
COPPERISH, a. Containing copper; like copper or partaking of it. 3929
COPPER-NOSE, n. A red nose. 3930
COPPER-PLATE, n. A plate of copper on which concave lines are engraved or corroded, according to some delineated figure or design. This plate, when charged with any colored fluid, imparts an impression of the figure or design to paper or parchment. 3930
COPPER-SMITH, n. One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils. 3930
COPPER-WORK, n. A place where copper is wrought or manufactured. 3930
COPPER-WORM, n. A little worm in ships; a worm that frets garments; a worm that breeds in ones hand. 3930
COPPERY, a. Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper in taste or smell. 3930
COPPICE, COPSE, n. A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; a wood cut at certain times for fuel. 3930
COPPLED, a. [from cop.] Rising to a point; conical. 3930
COPPLE-DUST, n. Powder used in purifying metals. 3930
COPPLE-STONES, n. Lumps and fragments of stone broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of water. In New England, we pronounce this word cobble, cobble-stones, and if the word is a diminutive of cob, cop, a head, or cub, a heap, we follow the Welsh cob, as the English do the same word, cop, in the Saxon dialect. We apply the word to small round stones, from the size of an inch or two, to five or six inches or more, in diameter, wherever they may be found.
COPSE, n. [See Coppice.] 3931 3930
COPSE, v.t. To preserve underwoods. 3931
COPSY, a. Having copses. 3931
COPTIC, a. Pertaining to the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called Copts, or cophti, as distinct from the Arabians and other inhabitants of modern Egypt. The name is supposed to be taken from Coptos, the metropolis of the Thebaid; as Egypt, is probably from that name; inclosed, fortified. To inclose, to bind, to fortify. Whatever may be the origin of Copt, the adjective Coptic now refers to the people called Copts, who are

Christians, and to their language. 3931
COPTIC, n. The language of the Copts. 3931
COPULA, n. [L. See Copulation and Couple.] In logic, the word which unties the subject and predicate of a proposition. Religion is indispensable to happiness. Here is is the copula joining religion, the subject, with indispensable to happiness, the predicate. 3931
COPULATE, a. Joined. [Little used.] 3931
COPULATE, v.t. [L.] To unite; to join in pairs. [Little used.] 3931
COPULATE, v.i. To unite in sexual embrace; applied to animals in general. 3931
COPULATION, n. [L.] The act of coupling; the embrace of the sexes in the act of generation; coition. 3931
COPULATIVE, a. That unites or couples. In grammar, the copulative conjunction connects two or more subjects or predicates, in an affirmative or negative proposition; as, riches and honors are temptations to pride; the Romans conquered Spain and gaul and Britain; neither wealth nor honors will purchase immortal happiness. 3931
COPULATIVE, n. 3932
COPY, n. [See Cope and Cuff.] Literally, a likeness, or resemblance of any kind. Hence, 3932
COPY, v.t. 3932
COPY, v.i. To imitate or endeavor to be like; to do any thing in imitation of something else. A painter copies from the life. An obedient child copies after his parent. 3933
COPYBOOK, n. A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate. 3933
COPYED, pp. Transcribed; imitated; usually written copied. 3933
COPYER, n. One who copies or transcribes; usually written copier. 3933
COPYHOLD, n. In England, a tenure of estate by copy of court roll; or a tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to show, except the rolls made by the steward of the lords court.
COPYHOLDER, n. One who is possessed of land in copyhold. 3933 3933
COPYIST, n. A copier; a transcriber. 3933
COPYRIGHT, n. The sole right which an author has in his own original literary compositions; the exclusive right of an author to print, publish and vend his own literary works, for his own benefit; the like right in the hands of an assignee. 3933
COQUALLIN, n. A small quadruped of the squirrel kind, but incapable of climbing trees.
COQUELICOT, COQUELICO, n. Wild poppy; corn rose; hence, the color of wild 3933
poppy. 3933
COQUET, COQUETTE, n. A vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity, and then rejects her lover; a jilt. 3934
COQUET, v.t. To attempt to attract notice, admiration or love, from vanity; to entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness. 3934
COQUET, v.i. To trifle in love; to act the lover from vanity; to endeavor to gain admirers. 3934
COQUETISH, a. Practicing coquetry. 3934
COQUETRY, n. Attempts to attract admiration, notice or love, from vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love. 3934
CORACLE, n. [Gr., a crow, and form.] A small sharp process of the scapula, shaped like a crows beak. 3934
CORACOID, a. Shaped like a beak. 3934
CORAL, n. [L. Gr.] 3934
CORAL, a. Made of coral; resembling coral. 3935
CORAL-TREE, n. A genus of plants, Erythrina, of several species, natives of Africa and America. They are all shrubby flowering plants, adorned chiefly with trifoliate or three-lobed leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers. 3935
CORAL-WORT, n. A genus of plants, Dentaria, called also tooth-wort or tooth-violet. 3935
CORALLACEOUS, a. Like coral, or partaking of its qualities. 3935
CORALLIFORM, a. [coral and form.] Resembling coral; forked and crooked. 3935
CORALLINE, a. Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral. 3935
CORALLINE, n. A submarine plant-like body, consisting of many slender, jointed branches, resembling some species of moss; or animals growing in the form of plants, having their stems fixed to other bodies. These stems are composed of capillary tubes, which pass through a calcarious crust and open on the surface. In the Linnean system, corallines are classed with the zoophytes. They have been distributed by Ellis into vesiculated, furnished

with small bodies like bladders; tubular, composed of simple tubes; celliferous, which, when magnified, appear to be fine thin cells, the habitations of small animals; and articulated, consisting of short pieces of stony or cretaceous brittle matter, covered with pores or cells, joined by a tough, membranous, flexible substance, composed of many small tubes. Butin this arrangement of Ellis, the term coralline is synonymous with the more ancient term lithophyta, including all the polypebearing animals, and nearly coinciding with the zoophyta of Linne, and the polypiers of the French naturalists. 3935
CORALLINITE, n. A fossil polypier or coralline. 3936
CORALLITE, n. A mineral substance or petrifaction, in the form of coral; or a fossil polypier, larger than a corallinite. 3936
CORALLOID, CORALLOIDAL, a. Having the form of coral; branching like coral. 3936
CORALLOID, n. Eschara or hornwrack, a species of coralline, resembling woven cloth in texture, consisting of arrangements of very small cells. One species is called narrow-leaved hornwrack; another, the broad-leaved hornwrack. This name is given also to the keratophyta, horn-plant, or sea-shrub, a species of Gorgonia. 3936
CORANT, n. [L.] A lofty sprightly dance. 3936
CORB, n. [L. See the next word.] 3936
CORBAN, n. [L. G., a wicker basket.] 3936
CORBE, a. Crooked. [Not in use.] 3937
CORBEIL, n. In fortification, a little basket, to be filled with earth, and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers. 3937
CORBEL, n. [See the preceding words.] 3937
CORBEL, n. 3937
CORBY, n. A raven. [Not in use.] 3937
CORCELET, CORSELET, n. In natural history, that part of winged insects, which answers to the breast of other animals. 3937
CORCULE, CORCLE, n. [L. It is a diminutive, from cor, the heart.] In botany, the heart of the seed, or rudiment of a future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledons. It consists of the plume or ascending part, and the rostel, or radicel, the simple descending part. 3937
CORD, n. [L. Gr. According to the Welsh, this word signifies a twist, from cor, the root of chorus.] 3937
CORD, v.t. 3938
CORDWOOD, n. Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from long wood; properly, wood cut to the length of four feet; bu in this respect, the practice is not uniform. In Scotland, cord-wood is wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, in opposition to that which is floated. 3938
CORDAGE, n. All sorts of cords or ropes, used in the running rigging of a ship, or kept in reserve to supply the place of that which may be rendered unserviceable. In a more general sense, the word includes all ropes and lines used on board of ships. 3939
CORDATE, CORDATED, a. [L., with a different signification, from cor, the heart.] Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped; a term used by naturalists; as a cordate leaf in botany, resembling the longitudinal section of the heart. Hence, cordate-oblong, heart-shaped lengthened; cordate-lanceolate, heart-shaped, gradually tapering towards each extremity, like the head of a lance; cordate-sagittate, heart-shaped, but resembling the head of an arrow. 3939
CORDATELY, adv. In a cordate form. 3939
CORDED, pp. 3939
CORDELIER, n. A Franciscan friar; one of the order of religious founded by St. Francis; a gray friar. The cordeliers wear a thick gray cloth, a little cowl, a chaperon, and a cloke, with a girdle of rope or cord, tied with three knots. 3939
CORDIAL, a. [L., the heart.] 3939
CORDIAL, n. 3940
CORDIALITY, n. 3940
CORDIALLY, adv. Heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection. 3940
CORDIERITE, n. The mineral called otherwise iolite and dichroite. 3940
CORDIFORM, a. [L., the heart, and form.] Heart-shaped; having the form of the human heart. 3940

CORDINER, n. [Not used. See Cordwainer.] 3940
CORDON, n. [See Cord.] 3940
CORDOVAN, n. Spanish leather. 3941
CORDUROY, n. A thick cotton stuffribbed. 3941
CORDWAIN, n. Spanish leather; goatskin tanned and dressed. 3941
CORDWAINER, n. [from cordwain.] A shoemaker. This word was formerly written cordiners. It is evidently from the French cordouan, cordouannier; properly, a worker in cordwain, or cordovan leather. 3941
CORE — CORPULENT 3942
CORE, n. [L., the heart. Gr. See Class Gr.] 3942
CORED, a. In the herring fishery, rolled in salt and prepared for drying. 3942
CO-REGENT, n. A joint regent or ruler. 3942
CORIACEOUS, a. [L., leather.] 3942
CORIANDER, n. [L., Gr.] A genus of plants of two species. The seeds of one species, the sativum, have a strong smell, and in medicine are considered as stomachic and carminative. 3942
CORINDON, n. [See Corundum.] 3942
CORINTH, n. 3942
CORINTHIAC, a. Pertaining to Corinth. 3943
CORINTHIAN, a. Pertaining to Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece; as Corinthian column; Corinthian order; Corinthian brass. The Corinthian order, in architecture, is the most delicate of all the orders, and enriched with a profusion of ornaments. The capital is usually adorned with olive leaves or acanthus. 3943
CO-RIVAL, n. [con and rival; written improperly corrival.] A rival, or fellow rival; a competitor. 3943
CORIVAL, v.t. To rival; to pretend to equal. 3943
CORK, n. [G., L., bark, rind, shell, crust.] 3943
CORK, v.t. To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork. 3943
CORKING-PIN, n. A pin of a large size. 3943
CORK-SCREW, n. A screw to draw corks from bottles. 3943
CORKY, a. Consisting of cork; resembling cork; made of cork; tough. 3943
CORMORANT, n. [Cormorant is supposed to be corrupted from corvus marinus, sea raven. The Welsh also call the fowl morvran, sea crow.] 3944
CORN, n. [G., L. See Grain.] 3944
CORN, v.t. 3945
CORNBIND, n. Climbing buck-wheat. [Local.] 3945
CORNBLADE, n. The leaf of the maiz. Cornblades are collected and preserved as fodder, in some of the southern states of America. 3945
CORN-CHANDLER, n. [Chandler, a dealer in candles, is supposed to be from the French chandelier; but what has this word to do with corn and ship, in corn-chandler and ship-chandler? In these words, chandler seems to be a corruption of the Teutonic handler, a trader.] A dealer in corn. 3945
CORNCLAD, a. Covered with growing corn. 3945
CORN-CRAKE, n. The crake or land rail; the corn-crow, for kraka, in Sw., and krage, in Dan., is our word crow, and the name is probably taken from its cry. The Dutch kraai, a crow, is contracted from kraag, and kraaijen is to crow, to vaunt, to tell tales. 3945
CORN-CUTTER, n. [corn and cut.] One who cuts corns, or indurations of the skin. 3945
CORNFIELD, n. A field where corn is growing. 3945
CORNFLAG, n. A genus of plants, the Gladiolus, of several species, bearing red or white flowers. 3945
CORNFLOOR, n. A floor for corn, or for thrashing corn. Isaiah 21:10; Hosea 9:1. 3946
CORNFLOWER, n. A flower or plant growing among corn; as the blue-bottle, wild poppy, etc. 3946
CORNHEAP, n. A heap of corn. 3946

CORNLAND, n. Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn, or grain. 3946
CORNLOFT, n. An apartment for corn; a granary. 3946
CORN-MARYGOLD, n. A genus of plants, the Chrysanthemum. 3946
CORNMASTER, n. One who cultivates corn for sale. [Not used.] 3946
CORNMETER, n. One who measures corn. 3946
CORNMILL, n. A mill for grinding corn, more generally called a grist-mill. 3946
CORN-PARSLEY, n. A genus of plants, the Sison. 3946
CORNPIPE, n. A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. 3946
CORN-ROCKET, n. A genus of plants, the Bunias. 3946
CORNROSE, n. A species of poppy, or Papaver. 3946
CORN-SALLAD, n. A plant, a species of valeriana, whose top leaves are said to be a good sallad. 3946
CORNSTALK, n. A stalk of corn, particularly a stalk of the maiz. 3946
CORN-VIOLET, n. A species of Campanula. 3946
CORNAGE, n. [L., a horn.] An ancient tenure of lands, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn. 3947
CORNEA, n. [L., a horn.] The transparent membrane in the fore-part of the eye, through which the rays of light pass; situated in the sclerotica, and considered by some as a portion of it. 3947
CORNEL, CORNEL-TREE, CORNELIAN-TREE, n. [L., a horn, or its root, from the hardness of the wood.] The cornelian cherry or dog-wood, a genus of plants of several species. The mascula, or cornelian cherry tree, has a stem of twenty feet high, branching and forming a large head, garnished with oblong leaves and small umbels of yellowish-green flowers, succeeded by small, red, acid, eatable, cherry-like fruit. [See Carnelian.]
CORNELIAN, CORNEMUSE, CORNAMUTE, n. A kind of rustic flute. 39473947
CORNEOUS, a. [L., a horn. See Horn.] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn; hard. 3947
CORNER, n. [See Horn and Grain.] 3947
CORNERED, a. Having corners; having three or more angles. 3948
CORNER-STONE, n. The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal stone, and especially the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice. 3948
CORNER-WISE, adv. Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel. 3948
CORNET, n. [L., a horn. See Horn.] 3948
CORNETCY, n. The commission or rank of a cornet. 3949
CORNETTER, CORNETER, CORNICE, n. One who blows a cornet. 3949
CORNICLE, n. [L., a horn.] A little horn. 3949
CORNICULATE, a. [from L., a horn.] 3949
CORNIGEROUS, a. [L., a horn, to bear.] Horned; having horns; as cornigerous animals.
CORNING-HOUSE, n. A house or place where powder is granulated. 39503949
CORNISH, a. Pertaining to Cornwall in England; and as a noun, the language of Cornwall.
CORNIST, n. A performer on the cornet or horn. 39503950
CORNLESS, a. Destitute of corn; as cornless dwelling places. 3950
CORNUCOPIA, n. [L., a horn, and plenty.] 3950
CORNUTE, v.t. [L., a horn.] To bestow horns; to cuckold. 3950
CORNUTED, pp. or a. 3950
CORNUTO, n. A man that wears the horns; a cuckold. 3950
CORNUTOR, n. A cuckold-maker. 3950
CORNY, a. [L., a horn.] Horny; strong, stiff or hard like horn; resembling horn. 3950
CORNY, a. [from corn.] Producing corn; containing corn. 3950
CORODY, CORRODY, n. An allowance of meat, drink or clothing, due to the king from an abbey or other religious house, for the sustenance of such one of his servants, as he thinks good to bestow on it. An allowance for the maintenance of any of the kings servants living in an abbey. 3950

COROL, COROLLA, n. [L., a little crown.] In botany, the inner covering of a flower. The corol surrounds the parts of fructification, and is composed of one or more flower leaves, called petals. It is distinguished from the perianth, by the fineness of its texture and the gayness of its colors; but there are many exceptions. It is sometimes inaccurately called blossom and flower. 3951
COROLLACEOUS, a. Pertaining to a corol; inclosing and protecting like a wreath. 3951
COROLLARY, n. [L., coronet, a crown.] 3951
COROLLET, COROLLULE, n. One of the partial flowers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower. 3952
CORONA, n. [L., A crown.] 3952
CORONAL, a. Belonging to the crown or top of the head; as the coronal suture. 3952
CORONAL, n. 3952
CORONARY, a. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head; or placed as a crown.
CORONATION, n. [a crown.] 39533952
CORONEL, n. The officer who commands a regiment. 3953
CORONER, n. [Law Lat., a crown.] An officer whose office is concerned principally with pleas of the crown. One chief part of his duty is, when a person is slain or dies suddenly or in prison, to inquire into the manner of his death. This must be done by a jury, on sight of the body, and at the place where the death happened. In England, the coroner is to inquire also concerning shipwrecks, and certify whether wrecks or not, and who is in possession of the goods; also concerning treasure-trove. As a ministerial officer, the coroner is the sheriffs substitute; and when an exception can be taken to the sheriff, for suspicion of partiality, process is awarded to the coroner. 3953
CORONET, n. [from corona, a crown.] 3953
CORONIFORM, a. [L., a crown, form.] Having the form of a crown. 3954
CORONOID, a. [Gr., a crow, and form.] Noting the upper and anterior process of the end of the lower jaw, called the coronoid process. 3954
CORONULE, n. [from corona, a crown.] A coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds. 3954
CORPORAL, n. [L., head.] 3954
CORPORAL, a. [L., body.] 3954
CORPORAL, CORPORALE, n. A fine linen cloth, used to cover the sacred elements in the eucharist or in which the sacrament is put. 3954
CORPORALITY, n. The state of being a body or embodied; opposed to spirituality. 3955
CORPORALLY, adv. Bodily; in or with the body; as, to be corporally present. 3955
CORPORALSHIP, n. [from corporal.] A corporals command in a Russian company, or a division of twenty-three men. 3955
CORPORAS, n. The old name of the corporal or communion cloth. 3955
CORPORATE, a. [L., to be shaped into a body, body.] 3955
CORPORATENESS, n. The state of a corporate body. 3955
CORPORATION, n. A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual. Corporations are aggregate or sole. Corporations aggregate consist of two or more persons united in a society, which is preserved by a succession of members, either forever, or till the corporation is dissolved by the power that formed it, by the death of all its members, by surrender of its charter or franchises, or by forfeiture. Such corporations are the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of a bank or insurance company, etc. A corporation sole consists of one person only and his successors, as a king or a bishop.
CORPORATOR, n. The member of a corporation. 39563956
CORPORATURE, n. The state of being embodied. [Not in use.] 3956
CORPOREAL, CORPOREOUS, a. Having a body; consisting of a material body; material; opposed to spiritual or immaterial; as our corporeal frame; corporeal substance. 3956
CORPOREALIST, n. One who denies the existence of spiritual substances. 3956
CORPOREALLY, adv. In body; in a bodily form or manner. 3956

CORPOREITY, n. The state of having a body, or of being embodied; materiality. 3956
CORPORIFY, v.t. To embody; to form into a body. 3956
CORPOSANT, n. A name given by seamen to a luminous appearance often beheld, in dark tempestuous nights, about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mastheads and yard-arms, supposed to be electrical. 3956
CORPS, n. [L., body. It is pronounced kore, and is an ill word in English.] 3956
CORPSE, n. [L., a body.] The dead body of a human being. 3957
CORPULENCE, CORPULENCY, n. [L., body.] 3957
CORPULENT, a. Fleshy; having a great or excessive quantity of fat or flesh, in proportion to the frame of the body; as a corpulent child. 3957

CORPUSCLE — COSCINOMANCY 3958

CORPUSCLE, n. [L., body.] A minute particle, or physical atom; corpuscles are the very small bodies which compose large bodies, not the elementary principles of matter, but such small particles simple or compound, as are not dissolved or dissipated by ordinary heat. 3958
CORPUSCULAR, a. Relating to corpuscles, or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies. The corpuscular philosophy attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, etc., of the minute particles of matter. 3958
CORPUSCULARIAN, a. Corpuscular, as above. 3958
CORPUSCULARIAN, n. An advocate for the corpuscular philosophy. 3958
CORRADIATION, n. [L. See Ray.] A conjunction of rays in one point. 3958
CORRECT, a. [L., to set right; right, straight. See Right.] Literally, set right, or made straight. Hence, right; conformable to truth, rectitude or propriety, or conformable to a just standard; not faulty; free from error. A correct edition of a book is exactly according to the original copy. Correct manners correspond with the rules of morality and received notions of decorum. Correct principles coincide with the truth. Correct language is agreeable to established usage. 3958
CORRECT, v.t. [L. See Right.] 3958
CORRECTED, pp. Set right; freed from errors; amended; punished. 3959
CORRECTING, ppr. Bringing to the standard of truth, justice or propriety; amending; chastising. 3959
CORRECTION, n. [L.] 3959
CORRECTIONAL, a. Tending to or intended for correction. 3960
CORRECTIONER, n. One that has been in the house of correction. [Not used.] 3960
CORRECTIVE, a. Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong, or injurious; tending to rectify; as corrective penalties. 3960
CORRECTIVE, n. 3960
CORRECTLY, adv. In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault, or error; as, to behave correctly; to write, speak or think correctly; to judge correctly. 3961
CORRECTNESS, n. 3961
CORRECTOR, n. 3961
CORREGIDOR, n. A Spanish magistrate. 3962
CORRELATE, n. [L. Con and relatus. See Relate.] One who stands in an opposite relation, as father and son. 3962
CORRELATION, n. Reciprocal relation. 3962
CORRELATIVE, a. [L. Con and relativus. See Relate and Relative.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a certain state depends on the existence of another; as father and son, husband and wife, are correlative terms. The term son is correlative to that of father. 3962
CORRELATIVE, n. That which is opposed to something else in a certain relation. The son is the correlative of his father. Darkness and light are correlatives. Rest is the correlative of motion. 3962
CORRELATIVELY, adv. In a correlative relation. 3962

CORRELATIVENESS, n. The state of being correlative. 3962
CORREPTION, n. [L.] Chiding; reproof; reprimand. 3962
CORRESPOND, v.i. [L., to answer, to promise. See Sponsor.] 3962
CORRESPONDENCE, CORRESPONDENCY, n. 3963
CORRESPONDENT, a. Suitable; fit; congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted. Let behavior be correspondent to profession, and both be correspondent to good morals.3963
CORRESPONDENT, n. One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages. When A is the correspondent of B, B is the correspondent of A. 3963
CORRESPONDENTLY, adv. In a corresponding manner. 3963
CORRESPONDING, ppr. 3963
CORRESPONSIVE, a. Answerable; adapted. 3964
CORRIDOR, n. The termination dor may perhaps be the L. Tor, as in curator, cursitor. Corridor signifies a runner; hence, a running, flowing, or long line. 3964
CORRIGIBLE, a. [L., to correct.] 3964
CORRIVAL, n. A fellow rival; a competitor. More correctly co-rival, which see. 3964
CORRIVATE, v.t. [L. Con and rivus.] To draw water out of several streams into one. [Little used.] 3964
CORRIVATION, n. The running of different streams into one. [Not much used.] 3964
CORROBORANT, a. [See Corroborate.] Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength; as a corroborant medicine. 3964
CORROBORANT, n. A medicine that strengthens the human body when weak. 3965
CORROBORATE, v.t. [L., to strengthen, strength.] 3965
CORROBORATED, pp. Strengthened; confirmed; rendered more certain. 3965
CORROBORATING, ppr. Strengthening; giving firmness or additional assurance. 3965
CORROBORATION, n. The act of strengthening, or confirming; addition of strength, assurance, or security; confirmation; as the corroboration of an argument, or of intelligence. 3965
CORROBORATIVE, n. A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant. 3965
CORRODE, v.t. [L., to eat or gnaw.] 3965
CORRODED, pp. Eaten away gradually; worn, diminished, impaired, by slow degrees.
CORRODENT, a. Having the power of corroding, or wasting by degrees. 39663965
CORRODENT, n. Any substance or medicine that corrodes. 3966
CORRODIBILITY, n. The quality of being corrodible. 3966
CORRODIBLE, a. That may be corroded. 3966
CORRODING, ppr. Eating away gradually; impairing; wasting. 3966
CORRODY, [See Corody.] But corrody is the most correct orthography. 3966
CORROSIBLE, a. [See Corrodible.] 3966
CORROSIBILITY, n. [See Corrodibility.] 3966
CORROSION, n. s as z. From corrode. The action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals, by which the substance is gradually changed. This is effected by the affinity of the menstruum with the component parts of the substance, in consequence of which the two substances unite and form new combinations. 3966
CORROSIVE, a. 3966
CORROSIVE, n. 3966
CORROSIVELY, adv. Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion; in a corrosive manner. 3967
CORROSIVENESS, n. The quality of corroding, eating away or wearing; acrimony. 3967
CORRUGANT, a. [See Corrugate.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles. 3967
CORRUGATE, v.t. [L., to wrinkle, in our vulgar language, to ruck, to furrow.] To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds; as, to corrugate the skin. 3967
CORRUGATE, a. Wrinkled. 3967
CORRUGATED, pp. Wrinkled. 3967
CORRUGATING, ppr. Contracting into wrinkles. 3967

CORRUGATION, n. A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles. 3967
CORRUGATOR, n. A muscle which contracts the skin of the forehead into wrinkles. 3967
CORRUPT, v.t. [L., to break.] Literally, to break, separate or dissolve. Hence, 3967
CORRUPT, v.i. 3968
CORRUPT, a. [L.] 3968
CORRUPTED, pp. Putrefied; vitiated; depraved; spoiled; marred; bribed; infected with errors. 3969
CORRUPTER, n. 3969
CORRUPTIBILITY, n. The possibility of being corrupted. 3969
CORRUPTIBLE, a. 3969
CORRUPTIBLE, n. That which may decay and perish; the human body. 3969
CORRUPTIBLENESS, n. Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility. 3970
CORRUPTIBLY, adv. In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated. 3970
CORRUPTING, ppr. Putrefying; depraving; vitiating. 3970
CORRUPTION, n. [L.] 3970
CORRUPTIVE, a. Having the quality of corrupting, tainting or vitiating. 3971
CORRUPTLESS, a. Not susceptible of corruption, or decay. 3971
CORRUPTLY, adv. 3971
CORRUPTNESS, n. 3971
CORRUPTRESS, n. A female that corrupts others. 3972
CORSAIR, n. A pirate; one who cruises or scours the ocean, with an armed vessel, without a commission from any prince or state, to seize and plunder merchantmen. 3972
CORSAK, n. A species of fox. 3972
CORSE, n. [L.] A corpse; the dead body of a human being; a poetical word. 3972
CORSE-ENCUMBERED, a. Loaded with dead bodies; as the corse-encumbered plains.
CORSE-PRESENT, n. A mortuary or present paid at the interment of a dead body. 3972
CORSELET, n. 3972 3972
CORSELET, v.t. To encircle with a corselet. 3972
CORSET, n. A boddice; jumps; something worn to give shape to the body; used by ladies and dandies. 3972
CORSNED, n. The morsel of execration, or curse; a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism, and to be swallowed by a suspected person, as a trial of his innocence. If guilty, it was supposed the bread would produce convulsions and paleness, and find no passage. If innocent, it was believed it would turn to nourishment. 3972
CORTEGE, n. A train of attendants. 3973
CORTES, n. plu. [from corte, court.] The Spanish name of the States of the kingdom, composed of nobility, clergy and representatives of cities; the assembly of the States, answering, in some measure, to the parliament of Great Britain. 3973
CORTICAL, a. [from L., bark. See Chart.] Belonging to bark; consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; external; belonging to the external covering; as the cortical part of the brain. 3973
CORTICATE, CORTICATED, a. [L., bark.] Resembling the bark or rind of a tree. 3973
CORTICIFEROUS, a. [cortex and fero, to produce.] Producing bark, or that which resembles it. 3973
CORTICIFORM, a. [cortex and form.] Resembling bark. 3973
CORTICOSE, CORTICOUS, a. Barky; full of bark. 3973
CORUNDUM, n. The corindon-harmophane of nauy, corindon adamantin of Brongniart, the korund of Werner, and the adamantine spar of Kirwan. It is octahedral, rhomboidal or prismatic. 3973
CORUSCANT, a. [see Coruscate.] Flashing; glittering by flashes. 3973
CORUSCATE, v.i. [L., to flash.] To flash; to lighten; to glitter. 3973
CORUSCATION, n. [L.] 3973
CORVET, n. A sloop of war; an advice boat. 3974
CORVUS, n. [L., a raven.] 3974

CORYBANTIC, a. Madly agitated; inflamed like the Corybantes, the frantic priests of Cybele. 3974
CORYMB, n. [L. Gr.] Primarily, a top, head or cluster. In modern botany, a species of inflorescence, in which the lesser or partial flower-stalks are produced along the common stalk on both sides, and though of unequal length, rise to the same height, so as to form an even surface; as in spiraea opulifolia, scurvy-grass, etc. 3974
CORYMBIATED, a. Garnished with corymbs. 3974
CORYMBIFEROUS, a. [L., to bear.] Producing corymbs; bearing fruit or berries in clusters, or producing flowers in clusters. 3974
CORYMBOUS, a. Consisting of corymbs; in clusters. 3974
CORYMBULOUS, a. Having or consisting of little corymbs. 3974
CORYPHENE, n. A fish with a sloping truncated head, and the dorsal fin extending the whole length of the back. 3975
CORYPHEUS, n. [Gr.] The chief of a chorus; the chief of a company. 3975
COSCINOMANCY, n. [Gr., a sieve, and divination.] The art or practice of divination, by suspending a sieve and taking it between two fingers, or by fixing it to the point of a pair of shears, then repeating a formula of words, and the names of persons suspected. If the sieve trembles, shakes or turns, when any name is repeated, the person is deemed guilty. This divination is mentioned by Theocritus, and is said to be still practiced in some parts of England. The practice and the name are strangers in America. 3975

CO-SECANT — COUNTED 3976

CO-SECANT, n. [See Secant.] In geometry, the secant of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. 3976
COSIER, n. A botcher. [Not used.] 3976
COSINAGE, n. [See Cousin.] In law, a writ to recover possession of an estate in lands, when a stranger has entered and abated, after the death of the tresail, or the grandfathers grandfather, or other collateral relation. 3976
CO-SINE, n. [See Sine.] In geometry, the sine of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. 3976
COSMETIC, a. s as z. [Gr., order, beauty.] Beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the skin. 3976
COSMETIC, n. Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure and white, and helps to beautify and improve the complexion. 3976
COSMICAL, a. s as z. [Gr., order, the world.] 3976
COSMICALLY, adv. With the sun at rising or setting; a star is said to rise or set cosmically, when it rises or sets with the sun. 3976
COSMOGONIST, n. [See Cosmogony.] One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe. 3976
COSMOGONY, n. s as z. [Gr., world, and generation.] The generation, origin or creation of the world or universe. In physics, the science of the origin or formation of the universe. 3976
COSMOGRAPHER, n. [See Cosmography.] one who describes the world or universe, including the heavens and the earth. 3977
COSMOGRAPHIC, COSMOGRAPHICAL, a. Relating to the general description of the universe. 3977
COSMOGRAPHICALLY, adv. In a manner relating to the science of describing the universe, or corresponding to cosmography. 3977
COSMOGRAPHY, n. [Gr., the world, to describe.] A description of the world or universe; or the art which teaches the construction of the whole system of worlds, or the figure, disposition and the relation of all its parts, and the manner of representing them on a plane. 3977
COSMOLABE, n. s as z. [Gr., world, to take.] An ancient instrument for measuring distances in the heavens or on earth, much the same as the astrolabe, and called also pantacosm. 3977
COSMOLATORY, n. s as z. [Gr., world and to worship.] The worship paid to the world or its parts by heathens. 3977

COSMOLOGICAL, a. [See Cosmology.] Relating to a discourse or treatise of the world, or to the science of the universe. 3977
COSMOLOGIST, n. One who describes the universe. 3977
COSMOLOGY, n. s as z. [Gr., the universe, discourse.] The science of the world or universe; or a treatise relating to the structure and parts of the system of creation, the elements of bodies, the modifications of material things, the laws of motion, and the order and course of nature. 3977
COSMOPLASTIC, a. [Gr, world, and to form.] World-forming; pertaining to the formation of the world. 3977
COSMOPOLITAN, COSMOPOLITE, n. s as z. [Gr., world, a citizen.] A person who has no fixed residence; on who is no where a stranger, or who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world. 3977
COSS, n. A Hindoo measure of one English mile and a quarter nearly. 3978
COSSACK, n. The Cossacks inhabit the Ukraine, in the Russian empire. 3978
COSSAS, n. Plain India muslins, of various qualities and breadths. 3978
COSSET, n. [G., a house.] A lamb brought up by hand, or without the aid of the dam.3978
COSSIC, a. Relating to algebra. 3978
COST, n. [See the Verb.] 3978
COST, v.t. [The noun cost coincides in most of these languages with coast and L. Costa, a rib, the exterior part. The primary sense of the verb is, to throw or send out, to cast, as we say, to lay out. I call this a transitive verb. In the phrase, a hat costs six dollars, the sense is, it expends, lays out, or causes to be laid out six dollars.] 3979
COSTAL, a. [L., a side or rib. A coast or side is the extreme part, a limit, from extending, throwing or shooting out, Eng. to cast.] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs; as costal nerves. 3979
COSTARD, n. 3979
COSTARD-MONGER, n. An apple-seller. 3979
COSTER-MONGER, n. An apple seller. 3979
COSTIVE, a. [L, to cram, to stuff.] 3980
COSTIVENESS, n. A preternatural detention of the fecal matter of the bowels, with hardness and dryness; an obstruction or preternatural slowness of evacuations from the bowels. 3980
COSTLINESS, n. [See Costly.] Expensiveness; great cost, or expense; sumptuousness. Revelation 18:19. 3980
COSTLESS, a. Costing nothing. 3980
COSTLY, a. [from cost.] Of a high price; sumptuous; expensive; purchased at a great expense; as a costly habit; costly furniture. 3980
COSTMARY, n. [Gr. L., an aromatic plant, and Maria.] A species of tansy, or Tanacetum; alecost. 3980
COSTREL, n. A bottle. [Not in use.] 3980
COSTUME, n. 3980
CO-SUFFERER, n. One who suffers with another. 3981
CO-SUPREME, n. A partaker of supremacy. 3981
CO-SURETY, n. One who is surety with another. 3981
COT, COTE, n. [G. In Welsh, this word signifies a cot, a hovel or stye, an abrupt termination, a rump, a tail, a skirt. Cwta, short, abrupt, bob-tailed; cwtau, to shorten. This indicates that cot is from cutting off, and hence defending.] 3981
CO-TANGENT, n. The tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. 3981
COTE, n. A sheepfold. [See Cot.] 3981
COTE, v.t. TO pass by and turn before; to gain ground in coursing and give a competitor the turn. [Little used.]
COTEMPORANEOUS, a. [infra.] Living or being at the same time. 3981 3981
COTEMPORARY, a. [L., time.] Living or being at the same time; as cotemporary authors. Josephus was cotemporary with Vespasian. 3981
COTEMPORARY, a. [L., time.] One who lives at the same time with another. [I consider this word as preferable to contemporary, as being more easily pronounced.] 3981

CO-TENANT, n. A tenant in common. 3982
COTERIE, n. A friendly party, or fashionable association. 3982
COTICULAR, a. [L., whetstone.] Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones.
COTILLON, n. A brisk dance, performed by eight persons together; also, a tune 3982
which regulates the dance. 3982
COTLAND, n. Land appendant to a cottage. 3982
COTQUEAN, n. A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women. 3982
CO-TRUSTEE, n. A joint trustee. 3982
COTSWOLD, n. Sheepcotes in an open country. 3982
COTT, n. A small bed; on board of ships, a bed frame suspended from the beams, for the officers to sleep in, between the decks; a piece of canvas, extended by a frame. 3982
COTTAGE, n. [from cot.] A cot; a hut; a small mean habitation. 3982
COTTAGED, a. Set or covered with cottages. 3982
COTTAGER, n. 3982
COTTER, COTTAR or COTTIER, n. A cottager. 3982
COTTON, n. 3983
COTTON, a. Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton; consisting of cotton; as cotton cloth; cotton stockings. 3983
COTTON, v.i. 3983
COTTON-GIN, n. A machine to separate the seeds from cotton, invented by that celebrated mechanician, E. Whitney. 3983
COTTON-GRASS, n. A genus of plants, the Eriophorum. 3983
COTTON-MACHINE, n. A machine for carding or spinning cotton. 3983
COTTON-MILL, n. A mill or building, with machinery for carding, roving and spinning cotton, by the force of water or steam. 3983
COTTON-PLANT, COTTON-SHRUB, n. A plant or shrub of the genus Gossypium, of several species, all growing in warm climates. The principal species are, 1. The herbaceous cotton, with smooth leaves and yellow flowers, succeeded by roundish capsules, full of seeds and cotton; 2. The hairy American cotton, with hairy stalks and leaves, and yellow flowers succeeded by oval pods; 3. The Barbadoes shrubby cotton, has a shrubby stalk, yellow flowers and oval pods; 4. The arboreum or tree cotton, with a woody perennial stalk, bears yellow flowers and large pods. The first three species are annual plants; the last is perennial. 3984
COTTON-THISTLE, n. A plant, the Onopordum. 3984
COTTON-WEED, n. A plant, the Filago. The name is given also to the Gnaphalium, cud-weed, or goldy-locks. 3984
COTTONY, a. 3984
COTYLE, n. [Gr.] The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation.
COTYLEDON, n. [Gr., a hollow or cavity.] 3985 3984
COTYLEDONOUS, a. Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe. 3985
COUCH, v.i. 3985
COUCH, v.t. 3986
COUCH, n. 3987
COUCHANT, a. [See Couch.] Lying down; squatting. In heraldry, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of couchant from that of dormant, or sleeping; applied to a lion or other beast. 3987
COUCHED, pp. Laid down; laid on; hid; included or involved; laid close; fixed in the rest, as a spear; depressed or removed, as a cataract. 3988
COUCHEE, n. Bedtime; late visiting at night. 3988
COUCHER, n. 3988
COUCH-FELLOW, n. A bed fellow; a companion in lodging. 3988
COUCH-GRASS, n. A species of grass, very injurious to other plants. 3988
COUCHING, ppr. Lying down; laying down; lying close; involving; including; expressing; depressing a cataract. 3988
COUCHING, n. The act of stooping or bowing. 3988

COUGH, n. A violent effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter; a violent, sometimes involuntary, and sonorous expiration, suddenly expelling the air through the glottis. The convulsion of the muscles serving for exspiration gives great force to the air, while the contraction of the glottis produces the sound. The air forced violently carries along with it the phlegm or irritating matter which causes the convulsion or effort of the muscles. 3988
COUGH, v.i. To have the lungs convulsed; to make a violent effort with noise to expel the air from the lungs, and evacuate any offending matter that irritates the parts or renders respiration difficult. 3988
COUGH, v.t. To expel from the lungs by a convulsive effort with noise; to expectorate; followed by up; as, to cough up phlegm. 3988
COUGHER, n. One that coughs. 3989
COUGHING, ppr. Expelling from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; expectorating.
COULD, pron. COOD. [The past tense of can, according to our customary 3989
arrangement in grammar; but in reality a distinct word, can having no past tense. Could, we receive through the Celtic dialects.] 3989
COULTER. [See Colter.] 3990
COUNCIL, n. [L., to call, Gr. See Hold. This word is often confounded with counsel, with which it has no connection. Council is a collection or assembly.] 3990
COUNCIL-BOARD, n. Council-table; the table round which a council holds consultation. Hence, the council itself in deliberation or session. 3991
COUNCILOR, n. The member of a council. [See Counselor.] 3991
COUNCIL-TABLE, n. Council-board. 3991
CO-UNITE, v.t. To unite. [Not used.] 3991
COUNSEL, n. [L., to consult; to ask, to assail.] 3991
COUNSEL, v.t. [L.] 3993
COUNSEL-KEEPER, n. One who can keep a secret. 3993
COUNSEL-KEEPING, a. Keeping secrets. 3994
COUNSELABLE, a. Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or opinions of others. 3994
COUNSELED, pp. Advised; instructed; admonished. 3994
COUNSELING, ppr. Advising; instructing; admonishing. 3994
COUNSELOR, n. 3994
COUNSELORSHIP, n. The office of a counselor, or privy counselor. 3994
COUNT, v.t. 3994
COUNT, v.i. To count on or upon, to reckon upon; to found an account or scheme on; to rely on. We cannot count on the friendship of nations. Count not on the sincerity of sycophants. 3995
COUNT, n. 3995
COUNT, n. [L., a companion or associate, a fellow traveler.] A title of foreign nobility, equivalent to the English earl, and whose domain is a county. An earl; the alderman of a shire, as the Saxons called him. The titles of English nobility, according to their rank, are Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and Baron. 3996
COUNT-WHEEL, n. The wheel in a clock which moves round and causes it to strike. 3996
COUNTABLE, a. That may be numbered. 3996
COUNTED, pp. Numbered; told; esteemed; reckoned; imputed. 3996
COUNTENANCE — COUNTERVAIL 3997
COUNTENANCE, n. [L., to hold.] 3997
COUNTENANCE, v.t. 3999
COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported. 3999
COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports. 3999
COUNTENANCING, ppr. Favoring; encouraging; supporting. 3999
COUNTER, n. [from count.] 3999
COUNTER, adv. [L.] 4000
COUNTERACT, v.t. [counter and act.] To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat or frustrate by contrary agency. Good precepts will sometimes counteract the effects of evil example; but more generally good precepts are counteracted by bad examples. 4000
COUNTERACTED, pp. Hindered; frustrated; defeated by contrary agency. 4001
COUNTERACTING, ppr. Hindering; frustrating. 4001

COUNTERACTION, n. Action in opposition; hindrance. 4001
COUNTER-ATTRACTION, n. [counter and attraction.] Opposite attraction. 4001
COUNTERBALANCE, v.t. [counter and balance.] To weigh against; to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect; to countervail A column of thirty inches of quicksilver, and a column of thirty-two feet of water, counterbalance the weight of a like column of the whole atmosphere. The pleasures of sin never counterbalance the pain, misery and shame which follow the commission of it. 4001
COUNTERBALANCE, n. Equal weight, power or agency acting in opposition to any thing. 4001
COUNTERBALANCED, pp. Opposed by equal weight, power or effect. 4001
COUNTERBALANCING, ppr. Opposing by equal weight, power or operation. 4001
COUNTERBOND, n. [counter and bond.] A bond to save harmless one who has given bond for another. 4001
COUNTERBUFF, v.t. [counter and buff.] To strike back or in an opposite direction; to drive back; to stop by a blow or impulse in front. 4001
CONUTERBUFF, n. A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil. 4001
COUNTERBUFFED, pp. Struck with a blow in opposition. 4002
COUNTERCAST, n. Delusive contrivance; contrary cast. 4002
COUNTERCASTER, n. [counter and caster.] A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a bookkeeper, in contempt. 4002
COUNTERCHANGE, n. [counter and change.] Exchange; reciprocation. 4002
COUNTERCHANGE, v.t. To give and receive; or to cause to change places. 4002
COUNTERCHANGED, pp. Exchanged. In heraldry, intermixed, as the colors of the field and charge. 4002
COUNTERCHARM, n. [counter and charm.] That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm. 4002
COUNTERCHARM, v.t. To destroy the effect of enchantment. 4002
COUNTERCHECK, v.t. [counter and check.] To oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check. 4002
COUNTERCHECK, n. Check; stop; rebuke; or a censure to check a reprover. 4002
COUNTERCURRENT, a. [counter and current.] Running in an opposite direction. 4002
COUNTERCURRENT, n. A current in an opposite direction. 4002
COUNTERDISTINCTION, n. Contradistinction. 4002
COUNTERDRAW, v.t. [counter and draw.] In painting, to copy a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through, they are traced with a pencil. The same is done on glass, and with frames or nets divided into squares with silk or thread, or by means of instruments, as the parallelogram. 4002
COUNTERDRAWING, ppr. Copying by means of lines drawn on some transparent matter. 4003
COUNTERDRAWN, pp. Copied from lines drawn on something else. 4003
COUNTER-EVIDENCE, n. [counter and evidence.] Opposite evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence. 4003
COUNTERFEIT, v.t. 4003
COUNTERFEIT, v.i. To feign; to dissemble; to carry on a fiction or deception. 4003
COUNTERFEIT, a. 4003
COUNTERFEIT, n. 4004
COUNTERFEITED, pp. Forged; made in imitation of something, with a view to defraud; copied; imitated; feigned. 4004
COUNTERFEITER, n. 4004
COUNTERFEITLY, adv. By forgery; falsely; fictitiously. 4004
COUNTERFERMENT, n. [counter and ferment.] Ferment opposed to ferment. 4004
COUNTERFESANCE, n. The act of forging; forgery. 4004
COUNTERFOIL, COUNTERSTOCK, n. That part of a tally struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by an officer in that court, the other being delivered to the person who has lent the

king money on the account, and is called the stock. 4004
COUNTERFORT, n. [counter and fort.] A buttress, spur or pillar serving to support a wall or terrace subject to bulge. 4004
COUNTERGAGE, n. [counter and gage.] In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. 4005
COUNTERGUARD, n. [counter and guard.] In fortification, a small rampart or work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, making a salient angle, to preserve the bastion. It is sometimes of a different shape, or differently situated. 4005
COUNTER-INFLUENCE, v.t. To hinder by opposing influence. [Little used.] 4005
COUNTERLIGHT, n. [counter and light.] A light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to disadvantage. 4005
COUNTERMAND, v.t. [L., to command.] 4005
COUNTERMAND, n. A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command. 4005
COUNTERMANDED, pp. Revoked; annulled, as an order. 4005
COUNTERMANDING, ppr. Revoking a former order; giving directions contrary to a former command. 4005
COUNTERMARCH, n. 4005
COUNTERMARK, n. [counter and mark.] 4006
COUNTERMARK, v.t. To mark the corner teeth of a horse by an artificial cavity, to disguise his age. 4006
COUNTERMINE, n. [counter and mine.] 4006
COUNTERMINE, v.t. 4006
COUNTER-MOTION, n. [counter and motion.] An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another. 4007
COUNTER-MOVEMENT, n. A movement in opposition to another. 4007
COUNTERMURE, n. [L., a wall.] A wall raised behind another, to supply its place, when a breach is made. 4007
COUNTERMURE, n. To fortify with a wall behind another. 4007
COUNTER-NATURAL, a. [counter and natural.] Contrary to nature. 4007
COUNTER-NEGOTIATION, n. [counter and negotiation.] Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation. 4007
COUNTERNOISE, n. [counter and noise.] A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is overpowered. 4007
COUNTER-OPENING, n. [counter and opening.] An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place. 4007
COUNTERPACE, n. [counter and pace.] A step or measure in opposition to another; contrary measure or attempt. 4007
COUNTERPALED, a. [counter and pale.] In heraldry, is when the escutcheon is divided into twelve pales parted perfesse, the two colors being counterchanged; so that the upper and lower are of different colors. 4007
COUNTERPANE, n. 4007
COUNTERPART, n. [counter and part.] 4008
COUNTERPASSANT, a. [counter and passant.] In heraldry, is when two lions in a coat of arms are represented as going contrary ways. 4008
COUNTER-PETITION, n. A petition in opposition to another. 4008
COUNTERPLEA, n. [counter and plea.] In law, a replication to a plea, or request. 4008
COUNTERPLOT, v.t. [counter and plot.] To oppose one plot to another; to attempt to frustrate stratagem by stratagem. 4008
COUNTERPLOT, n. A plot or artifice opposed to another. 4008
COUNTERPLOTTING, n. A plotting in opposition to a stratagem. 4008
COUNTERPOINT, n. 4008
COUNTERPOISE, v.t. s as z. [See Poise.] 4009
COUNTERPOISE, n. 4009
COUNTERPOISED, pp. Balanced by an equivalent opposing weight, or by equal power.

COUNTERPOISING, ppr. Balancing by equal weight in the opposite scale, or by 4009
equal power. 4010
COUNTERPOISON, n. s as z. [counter and poison.] One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote; a medicine that obviates the effects of poison. 4010
CONTERPRACTICE, n. Practice in opposition to another. 4010
COUNTERPRESSURE, n. [counter and pressure.] Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction. 4010
COUNTERPROJECT, n. [counter and project.] A project, scheme or proposal, of one party, given in opposition to another, before given by the other party; as in the negotiation of a treaty. 4010
COUNTERPROOF, n. [counter and proof.] In rolling-press printing, a print taken off from another fresh printed, which, by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted. 4010
COUNTERPROVE, v.t. [counter and prove.] To take off a design in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through a rolling press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a spunge. 4010
COUNTER-REVOLUTION, n. A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things. 4010
COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY, a. Pertaining to a counter-revolution. 4010
COUNTER-REVOLUTIONIST, n. One engaged in or befriending a conter-revolution. 4010
COUNTERROLL, n. [counter and roll.] 4010
COUNTERROLMENT, n. A counter account. [See Control.] 4011
COUNTER-SALIANT, a. In heraldry, is when two beasts are borne in a coat leaping from each other. 4011
COUNTERSCARP, n. In fortification, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way; but it often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis; as when it is said, the enemy have lodged themselves on the counterscarp. 4011
COUNTERSCUFFLE, n. Opposite scuffle; contest. 4011
COUNTERSEAL, v.t. To seal with another. 4011
COUNTER-SECURE, v.t. [counter and secure.] To secure one who has given security.
COUNTER-SECURITY, n. Security given to one who has entered into bonds or 4011
become surety for another. 4011
COUNTERSENSE, n. Opposite meaning. 4011
COUNTERSIGN, v.t. [counter and sign.] Literally, to sign on the opposite side of an instrument or writing; hence, to sign, as secretary or other subordinate officer, a writing signed by a principal or superior, to attest the authenticity of the writing. Thus charters signed by a king are countersigned by a secretary. Bank notes signed by the president are countersigned by the cashier. 4011
COUNTERSIGN, n. A private signal, word or phrase, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no man pass unless he first names that sign; a military watchword. Advance and give the countersign. 4011
COUNTERSIGNAL, n. A signal to answer or correspond to another; a naval term. 4012
COUTER-SIGNATURE, n. The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer, countersigned to a writing. 4012
COUNTERSIGNED, pp. Signed by a secretary or other subordinate officer. 4012
COUNTERSIGNING, ppr. Attesting by the signature of a subordinate officer. 4012
COUNTERSTATUTE, n. A contrary statute, or ordinance. 4012
COUNTERSTROKE, n. A contrary stroke; a stroke returned. 4012
COUNTER-SURETY, n. A counterbond, or a surety to secure one that has given security.
COUNTERSWAY, n. Contrary sway; opposite influence. 40124012
COUNTERTALLY, n. A tally corresponding to another. 4012
COUNTERTASTE, n. [counter and taste.] Opposite or false taste. 4012
COUNTERTENOR, COUNTER, n. [counter and tenor.] In music, one of the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble; high tenor. 4012

COUNTERTIDE, n. [counter and tide.] Contrary tide. 4012
COUNTERTIME, n. [counter and time.] 4012
COUNTERTURN, n. The highth of a play, which puts an end to expectation. 4013
COUNTERVAIL, v.t. [counter and L., to avail or be strong.] To act against with equal force, or power; to equal; to act with equivalent effect against any thing; to balance; to compensate. 4013
COUNTERVAIL, n. Equal weight or strength; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect; equal weight or value; compensation; requital. 4013
COUNTERVAILED — COVING 4014
COUNTERVAILED, pp. Acted against with equal force or power; balanced; compensated.
COUNTERVAILING, ppr. Opposing with equal strength or value; balancing; 4014
obviating an effect. 4014
COUNTERVIEW, n. [counter and view.] 4014
COUNTERVOTE, v.t. To vote in opposition; to outvote. 4014
COUNTERWEIGH, v.t. [See Weigh.] To weigh against; to counterbalance. 4014
COUNTERWHEEL, v.t. To cause to wheel in an opposite direction. 4014
COUNTERWIND, n. Contrary wind. 4014
COUNTERWORK. [See Work.] To work in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations. 4014
COUNTERWROUGHT, pp. Counteracted; opposed by contrary action. 4014
COUNTESS, n. [See Count.] The consort of an earl or count. 4014
COUNTING-HOUSE, COUNTING-ROOM, n. [See Count, the verb.] The house or room appropriated by merchants, traders and manufacturers to the business of keeping their books, accounts, letters and papers. 4014
COUNTLESS, a. [count and less.] That cannot be counted; not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable; innumerable. The sands of the sea-shore are countless.
COUNTRY, n. [L., land adjacent to a city. Hence the citizen says, let us go into the 4015
country. The Latin has conterraneus, a countryman.] 4015
COUNTRY, a. 4016
COUNTRYMAN, n. 4016
COUNTY, n. [L. See Count.] 4017
COUNTY, a. Pertaining to a county; as county court. 4017
COUPEE, n. A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forward. 4018
COUPLE, n. [L. G.] 4018
COUPLE, v.t. 4018
COUPLE, v.i. To embrace, as the sexes. 4018
COUPLED, pp. United, as two things; linked; married. 4018
COUPLEMENT, n. Union. 4019
COUPLET, n. 4019
COUPLING, ppr. Uniting in couples; fastening or connecting together; embracing. 4019
COUPLING, n. 4019
COURAGE, n. [L., the heart.] Bravery; intrepidity; that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valor; boldness; resolution. It is a constituent part of fortitude; but fortitude implies patience to bear continued suffering. 4019
COURAGEOUS, a. Brave; bold; daring; intrepid; hardy to encounter difficulties and dangers; adventurous; enterprising. 4019
COURAGEOUSLY, adv. With courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly. 4020
COURAGEOUSNESS, n. Courage; boldness; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; valor. 4020
COURANT, COURANTO, n. 4020
COURAP, n. A distemper in the East Indies; a kind of herpes or itch in the armpits, groin, breast and face. 4020
COURB, v.i. To bend. [Not in use.] 4020
COURB, a. Crooked. [Not in use.] 4020

COURBARIL, n. Gum anime, which flows from the Hymenaea, a tree of South America; used for varnishing. 4020
COURIER, n. [L.] A messenger sent express, for conveying letters or dispatches on public business. 4020
COURSE, n. 4020
COURSES, n. plu. 4023
COURSE, v.t. 4023
COURSE, v.i. To run; to move with speed; to run or move about; as, the blood courses. 4023
COURSED, pp. Hunted; chased; pursued; caused to run. 4023
COURSER, n. 4023
COURSEY, n. Part of the hatches in a galley. 4024
COURSING, ppr. Hunting; chasing; running; flowing; compelling to run. 4024
COURSING, n. The act or sport of chasing and hunting hares, foxes or deer. 4024
COURT, n. 4024
COURT, v.t. 4025
COURT-BARON, n. A barons court; a court incident to a manor. 4025
COURT-BRED, a. [See Breed.] Bred at court. 4025
COURT-BREEDING, n. Education at a court. 4025
COURT-BUBBLE, n. The trifle of a court. 4025
COURT-CHAPLAIN, n. A chaplain to a king or prince. 4025
COURT-CUPBOARD, n. The sideboard of ancient days. 4025
COURT-DAY, n. A day in which a court sits to administer justice. 4026
COURT-DRESS, n. A dress suitable for an appearance at court of levee. 4026
COURT-DRESSER, n. A flatterer. 4026
COURT-FASHION, n. The fashion of a court. 4026
COURT-FAVOR, n. A favor or benefit bestowed by a court or prince. 4026
COURT-HAND, n. The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. 4026
COURT-HOUSE, n. A house in which established courts are held, or a house appropriated to courts and public meetings. 4026
COURT-LADY, n. A lady who attends or is conversant in court. 4026
COURT-LEET, n. A court of record held once a year, in particular hundred, lordship or manor, before the steward of the leet. 4026
COURT-MARTIAL, n. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of offences of a military character. 4026
COURTED, pp. Flattered; wooed; solicited in marriage; sought. 4026
COURTEOUS, a. [from court.] 4026
COURTEOUSLY, adv. In a courteous manner; with obliging civility and condescension; complaisantly. 4026
COURTEOUSNESS, n. Civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance. 4027
COURTER, n. One who courts; one who solicits in marriage. 4027
COURTESAN, n. A prostitute; a woman who prostitutes herself for hire, especially to men of rank. 4027
COURTESY, n. 4027
COURTESY, v.i. To perform an act of civiility, respect or reverence, as a woman. Note. This word was formerly applied to the other sex; but is now used only of the acts of reverence or civility, performed by women. 4027
COURTESY, v.t. To treat with civility. [Not in use.] 4027
COURTIER, n. [from court.] 4027
COURTIERY, n. The manners of a courtier. [Not used.] 4028
COURTING, ppr. Flattering; attempting to gain by address; wooing; soliciting in marriage.
COURTLIKE, a. Polite; elegant. 40284028
COURTLINESS, n. [See Courtly.] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; civility; complaisance with dignity. 4028
COURTLING, n. A courtier; a retainer to a court. 4028

COURTLY, a. [court and like.] Relating to a court; elegant; polite with dignity; applied to men and manners; flattering, applied to language. 4028
COURTLY, adv. In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a flattering manner. 4028
COURTSHIP, n. 4028
COUSIN, n. 4028
COUSIN, a. Allied. 4029
COVE, n. A small inlet, creek or bay; a recess in the sea shore, where vessels and boats may sometimes be sheltered from the winds and waves. 4029
COVE, v.t. TO arch over; as a coved ceiling. 4029
COVENABLE, a. Fit; suitable. 4029
COVENANT, n. [L, to come; a coming together; a meeting or agreement of minds.] 4029
COVENANT, v.i. To enter into a formal agreement; to stipulate; to bind ones self by contract. A covenants with B to convey to him a certain estate. When the terms are expressed ti has for before the thing or price. 4030
COVENANT, v.t. To grant or promise by covenant. 4030
COVENANTED, pp. Pledged or promised by covenant. 4030
COVENANTEE, n. The person to whom a covenant is made. 4030
COVENANTING, ppr. Making a covenant; stipulating. 4030
COVENANTER, n. He who makes a covenant. 4030
COVENOUS, COVINOUS, a. [See Covin.] Collusive; fraudulent; deceitful; as a covenous lease of lands. 4030
COVER, v.t. [L.] 4030
COVER, n. 4032
COVERCHIEF, n. A covering of the head. 4032
COVERCLE, n. A small cover; a lid. 4032
COVERED, pp. Spread over; hid; concealed; clothed; vailed; having a hat on; wrapped; inclosed; sheltered; protected; disguised. 4032
COVERING, ppr. Spreading over; laying over; concealing; vailing; clothing; wrapping; inclosing; protecting; disguising. 4033
COVERING, n. 4033
COVERLET, n. [cover, and a bed.] The cover of a bed; a piece of furniture designed to be spread over all the other covering of a bed. 4033
COVER-SHAME, n. Something used to conceal infamy. 4033
COVERT, a. 4033
COVERT, n. 4034
COVERTLY, adv. Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously. 4034
COVERTNESS, n. Secrecy; privacy. 4034
COVERTURE, n. 4034
COVERT-WAY, n. In fortification, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half moons or other works, towards the country. It has a parapet raised on a level, together with its banquets and glacis. It is called also the corridor, and sometimes the counterscarp, because it is on the edge of the scarp. 4035
COVET, v.t. 4035
COVET, v.i. To have an earnest desire. 1 Timothy 6:10. 4035
COVETABLE, a. That may be coveted. 4035
COVETED, pp. Earnestly desired; greatly wished or longed for. 4035
COVETING, n. Inordinate desire. 4035
COVETISE, n. Avarice. [Not in use.] 4035
COVETOUS, a. 4035
COVETOUSLY, adv. With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously. 4036
COVETOUSNESS, n. 4036
COVEY, n. 4036
COVIN, n. In law, a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person. 4036

COVING, n. [See Cove.] In building, a term denoting an arch or arched projecture, as when houses are built so as to project over the ground-plot, ad the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plastered. 4036

COVINOUS — CRANIOMETER 4037

COVINOUS, a. Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent. 4037
COW, n. plu. cows; old plu. kine. The female of the bovine genus of animals; a quadruped with cloven hoofs, whose milk furnishes an abundance of food and profit to the farmer. 4037
COW, v.t. To depress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage; to oppress with habitual timidity. 4037
COW-BANE, n. [cow and bane.] A popular name of the Aethusa cynapium. 4037
COWHAGE, COW-ITCH, n. A leguminous plant of the genus Dolichos, a native of warm climates. It has a fibrous root and an herbaceous climbing stalk, with red papilionaceous flowers, and leguminous, coriaceous pods, crooked and covered with sharp hairs, which penetrate the skin, and cause an itching. 4037
COWHERD, n. [See Herd.] One whose occupation is to tend cows. 4037
COW-HOUSE, n. A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled. 4037
COW-KEEPER, n. One whose business is to keep cows. 4037
COW-LEECH, n. [See Leech.] One who professes to heal the diseases of cows. 4037
COW-LEECHING, n. The act or art of healing the distempers of cows. 4037
COW-LICK, n. A tuft of hair that appears as if licked by a cow. 4037
COW-PARSNEP, n. A plant of the genus Heracleum. 4038
COW-PEN, n. A pen for cows. 4038
COW-POX, n. The vaccine disease. 4038
COW-QUAKES, n. Quaking grass, the Briza, a genus of plants. 4038
COWSLIP, COW'S-LIP, n. A plant of the genus Primula, or primrose, of several varieties. The American cowship belongs to the genus Dodecatheon; the Jerusalem and mountain cowslip, to the genus Pulmonaria. 4038
COW'S-LUNGWORT, n. A plant of the genus Verbascum. 4038
COW-WEED, n. A plant of the genus Chaerophyllum, or chervil. 4038
COW-WHEAT, n. A plant of the genus Melampyrum. 4038
COWARD, n. [L.] 4038
COWARD, a. 4038
COWARDICE, n. Want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity; fear of exposing ones person to danger. 4038
COWARDLIKE, a. Resembling a coward; mean. 4039
COWARDLINESS, n. Want of courage; timidity; cowardice. 4039
COWARDLY, a. 4039
COWARDLY, adv. In the manner of a coward; meanly; basely. 4039
COWARDOUS, a. Cowardly. [Not used.] 4039
COWARDSHIP, n. Cowardice. [Not used.] 4039
COWER, v.i. To sink by bending the knees; to crouch; to squat; to stoop or sink downwards. 4039
COWER, v.t. To cherish with care. [Not used.] 4039
COWISH, a. Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [Little used.] 4039
COWL, n. 4039
COWL-STAFF, n. A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons.
COWLED, a. Wearing a cowl; hooded; in shape of a cowl, as a cowled leaf. 4040 4040
COWLIKE, a. Resembling a cow. 4040
CO-WORKER, n. One that works with another; a co-operator. 4040
COWRY, n. A small shell, the Cypraea moneta, used for coin in Africa and the East Indies. 4040
COXCOMB, n. [cocks comb.] 4040
COXCOMBLY, a. Like a coxcomb. [Not used.] 4040
COXCOMICAL, a. Foppish; vain; conceited; a low word. 4040

COY, a. Modest; silent; reserved; not accessible; shy; not easily condescending to familiarity. 4040
COY, v.i. 4041
COY, for decoy, to allure. [Not in use.] 4041
COYISH, a. Somewhat coy, or reserved. 4041
COYLY, adv. With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity. 4041
COYNESS, n. Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar; disposition to avoid free intercourse, by silence or retirement. 4041
COYSTREL, n. A species of degenerate hawk. 4041
COZ. A contraction of cousin. 4041
COZEN, v.t. 4041
COZENAGE, n. Cheat; trick; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating. 4042
COZENED, pp. Cheated; defrauded; beguiled. 4042
COZENER, n. One who cheats, or defrauds. 4042
COZENING, ppr. Cheating; defrauding; beguiling. 4042
CRAB, n. [Gr. L.] 4042
CRAB, a. Sour; rough; austere. 4043
CRAB-APPLE, n. A wild apple. [See Crab.] 4043
CRAB-GRASS, n. A genus of plants, the Digitaria. 4043
CRAB-TREE, n. The tree that bears crabs. 4043
CRAB-YAWS, n. The name of a disease in the West Indies, being a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard callous lips. 4043
CRABBED, a. [from crab.] 4043
CRABBEDLY, adv. Peevishly; roughly; morosely; with perplexity. 4043
CRABBEDNESS, n. 4043
CRABBY, a. Difficult. 4043
CRABER, n. The water-rat. 4043
CRACK, v.t. 4043
CRACK, v.i. 4044
CRACK, n. [Gr.] 4045
CRACK-BRAINED, a. Having intellects impaired; crazy. 4045
CRACKER, n. 4045
CRACK-HEMP, CRACK-ROPE, n. A wretch fated to the gallows; one who deserves to be hanged. 4045
CRACKING, ppr. Breaking or dividing partially; opening; impairing; snapping; uttering a sudden sharp or loud sound; boasting; casting jokes. 4046
CRACKLE, v.i. To make slight cracks; to make small abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to decrepitate; as, burning thorns crackle. 4046
CRACKLING, ppr. Making slight cracks, or abrupt noises. 4046
CRACKLING, n. The making of small abrupt cracks or reports, frequently repeated. 4046
CRACKNEL, n. A hard brittle cake or biscuit. 1 Kings 14:3. 4046
CRADLE, n. [Gr., to swing.] 4046
CRADLE, v.t. 4047
CRADLE, v.i. To lie or lodge in a cradle. 4047
CRADLE-CLOTHES, n. The clothes used for covering one in a cradle. 4047
CRADLED, pp. Laid or rocked in a cradle; cut and laid with a cradle, as grain. 4047
CRADLING, ppr. Laying or rocking in a cradle; cutting and laying with a cradle, as grain.
CRAFT, n. 40474047
CRAFT, v.i. To play tricks. [Not in use.] 4048
CRAFTILY, adv. [See Crafty.] With craft, cunning or guile; artfully; cunningly; with more art than honesty. 4048
CRAFTINESS, n. Artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem. 4048
CRAFTSMAN, n. An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation. 4048

CRAFTSMASTER, n. One skilled in his craft or trade. 4048
CRAFTY, a. 4048
CRAG, n. [Gr., to break, L., breaking. See Crack.] A steep rugged rock; a rough broken rock, or point of a rock. 4049
CRAG, n. [Gr. Roughness, or break. We now call it rack.] The neck, formerly applied to the neck of a human being, as in Spenser. We now apply it to the neck or neck-piece of mutton, and call it a rack of mutton. 4049
CRAGGED, a. Full of crags or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with prominences, points and inequalities. 4049
CRAGGEDNESS, n. The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks. 4049
CRAGGINESS, n. The state of being craggy. 4049
CRAGGY, a. Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rocks; as the craggy side of a mountain; a craggy cliff. 4049
CRAKE, n. A boast. [See Crack.] 4049
CRAKE, n. The corn-crake, a migratory fowl, is a species of the rail, Rallus, found among grass, corn, broom or furze. Its cry is very singular, crek, crek, and is imitated by rubbing the blade of a knife on an indented bone, by which it may be decoyed into a net. 4049
CRAKE-BERRY, n. A species of Empetrum or berry-bearing heath. 4049
CRAM, v.t. 4050
CRAM, v.i. TO eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff. 4050
CRAMBO, n. A rhyme; a play in which one person gives a word to which another finds a rhyme. 4050
CRAMMED, pp. Stuffed; crowded; thrust in; filled with food. 4050
CRAMMING, ppr. Driving in; stuffing; crowding; eating beyond satiety of sufficiency. 4050
CRAMP, n. 4050
CRAMP, v.t. 4051
CRAMP, a. Difficult; knotty. [Little used.] 4051
CRAMPED, pp. Affected with spasm; convulsed; confined; restrained. 4051
CRAMP-FISH, n. The torpedo, or electric ray, the touch of which affects a person like electricity, causing a slight shock and producing numbness, tremor, and sickness of the stomach. 4051
CRAMPING, ppr. Affecting with cramp; confining. 4051
CRAMP-IRON, n. An iron used for fastening things together; a cramp, which see. 4051
CRANAGE, n. [from crane. Low L.] The liberty of using a crane at a wharf for raising wares from a vessel; also, the money or price paid for the use of a crane. 4051
CRANBERRY, n. [crane and berry.] A species of Vaccinium; a berry that grows on a slender, bending stalk. Its botanical name is oxycoccus, [sour berry,] and it is also called moss-berry, or moor-berry, as it grows only on peat-bogs or swampy land. The berry when ripe is red, and of the size of a small cherry or of the hawthorn berry. These berries form a sauce of exquisite flavor, and are used for tarts. The cranberry of the United States is a distinct species, the V. Macrocarpon. [The common pronunciation, cramberry, is erroneous.] 4051
CRANE, n. [Gr., the plant, cranes-bill.] 4052
CRANE'S-BILL, n. The plant Geranium, of many species; so named from an appendage of the seed-vessel, which resembles the beak of a crane or stork. Some of the species have beautiful flowers and a fragrant scent, and several of them are valued for their astringent properties. [See Crane.] 4052
CRANE-FLY, n. An insect of the genus Tipula, of many species. The mouth is a prolongation of the head; the upper jaw is arched; the palpi are two, curved and longer than the head; the proboscis is short. 4052
CRANIOGNOMY, n. [Gr., the skull, and knowledge; index; L., the skull.] The doctrine or science of determining the properties or characteristics of the mind by the conformation of the skull. 4052
CRANIOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to craniology. 4052
CRANIOLOGIST, n. One who treats of craniology, or one who is versed in the science of the cranium. 4052

CRANIOLOGY, n. [Gr., the skull, and discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull; or the science which investigates the structure and uses of the skulls in various animals, particularly in relation to their specific character and intellectual powers. 4053
CRANIOMETER, n. [the skull, and measure.] An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals. 4053
CRANIOMETRICAL — CREESE 4054
CRANIOMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to craniometry. 4054
CRANIOMETRY, n. The art of measuring the cranium, or skulls, of animals, for discovering their specific differences. 4054
CRANIOSCOPY, n. [supra, and to view.] The science of the eminences produced in the cranium by the brain, intended to discover the particular part of the brain in which reside the organs which influence particular passions or faculties. 4054
CRANIUM, n. [L. Gr.] The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain. 4054
CRANK, n. [This word probably belongs to the root of cringe, krinkle, to bend.] 4054
CRANK, a. [g., to careen a ship.] 4054
CRANK, CRANKLE, v.i. [See Crank, n., and Crinkle.] To run in a winding course; to bend, wind and turn. 4054
CRANKLE, v.t. To break into bends, turns or angles; to crinkle. 4055
CRANKLE, n. A bend or turn; a crinkle. 4055
CRANKNESS, n. 4055
CRANNIED, a. [See Cranny.] Having rents, chinks or fissures; as a crannied wall. 4055
CRANNY, n. [L., to split; to cut off; to divide; a piece.] 4055
CRANTS, n. [G.] Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave.
CRAPE, n. [See Crisp.] A thin transparent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and 4055
twisted on the mill, woven without crossing, and much used in mourning. Crape is also used for gowns and the dress of the clergy. 4055
CRAPE, v.t. To curl; to form into ringlets; as, to crape the hair. 4056
CRAPLE, n. A claw. 4056
CRAPNEL, n. A hook or drag. 4056
CRAPULENCE, n. [L., a surfeit. See Crop.] Cropsickness; drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness occasioned by intemperance. 4056
CRAPULOUS, a. Drunk; surchared with liquor; sick by intemperance. 4056
CRASH, v.t. To break; to bruise. 4056
CRASH, v.i. To make the loud, clattering, multifarious sound of many things falling and breaking at once. 4056
CRASH, n. The loud mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once; as the sound of a large tree falling and its branches breaking, or the sound of a falling house. 4056
CRASHING, n. The sound of many things falling and breaking at once. 4056
CRASIS, n. [Gr., to mix, to temper.] 4056
CRASS, a. [L., the same as gross, which see.] Gross; thick; coarse; not thing, nor fine; applied to fluids and solids; as, crass and fumid exhalations. [Little used.] 4057
CRASSAMENT, n. The thick red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum, or aqueous part; the clot. 4057
CRASSITUDE, n. [L.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness; applied to liquids or solids. 4057
CRASSNESS, n. Grossness. 4057
CRATCH, n. A rack; a grated crib or manger. [I believe not used in New England.] 4057
CRATCH. [See Scratch.] 4057
CRATCHES, n. [G., the itch, cratches; to scratch.] In the manege, a swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof of a horse. 4057
CRATE, n. [L.] A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-word, used for the transportation of china, crockery and similar wares. 4057
CRATER, n. [L., Gr, a great cup.] 4057
CRAUNCH, v.t. To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise. 4058
CRAUNCHING, ppr. Crushing with the teeth with violence. 4058
CRAVAT, n. A neck-cloth; a piece of fine muslin or other cloth worn by men about the neck. 4058

CRAVE, v.t. 4058
CRAVED, pp. Asked for with earnestness; implored; entreated; longed for; required. 4058
CRAVEN, CRAVENT, CRAVANT, n. 4058
CRAVEN, v.t. To make recreant, weak or cowardly. 4058
CRAVER, n. One who craves or begs. 4058
CRAVING, ppr. 4059
CRAVING, n. Vehement or urgent desire, or calling for; a longing for. 4059
CRAW, n. [G.] The crop or first stomach of fowls. 4059
CRAW-FISH, CRAY-FISH, n. [Craw is contracted form crab, or from the Welsh crag, a shell. See Crab.] A species of Cancer or crab, a crustaceous fish, found in streams. It resembles the lobster, but is smaller, and is esteemed very delicate food. 4059
CRAWL, v.i. 4059
CRAWL, n. A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea coast for containing fish. 4059
CRAWLER, n. He or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile. 4060
CRAWLING, ppr. Creeping; moving slowly along the ground, or other substance; moving or walking slowly, weakly or timorously; insinuating. 4060
CRAY or CRAYER, n. A small sea vessel. [Not in use.] 4060
CRAY-FISH, n. The river lobster. [See Craw-fish.] 4060
CRAYON, n. [L.] 4060
CARYON, v.t. 4060
CRAYON-PAINTING, n. The act or art of drawing with crayons. 4060
CRAZE, v.t. [See Crush.] 4060
CRAZED, pp. Broken; bruised; crushed; impaired; deranged in intellect; decrepit. 4061
CRAZEDNESS, n. A broken state; decrepitude; an impaired state of the intellect. 4061
CRAZE-MILL, CRAZING-MILL, n. A mill resembling a grist mill, used for grinding tin. 4061
CRAZILY, adv. [See Crazy.] In a broken or crazy manner. 4061
CRAZINESS, n. [See Crazy.] 4061
CRAZY, a. 4061
CREAGHT, n. Herds of cattle. [Not used.] 4061
CREAGHT, v.i. To graze on lands. [Not used.] 4061
CREAK, v.i. [L., Gr., to comb, scrape, rake; to cry.] To make a sharp harsh grating sound, of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances. Thus, the hinge of a door creaks in turning; a tight firm shoe creaks in walking, by the friction of the leather. 4062
CREAKING, ppr. Making a harsh grating sound; as creaking hinges or shoes. 4062
CREAKING, n. A harsh grating sound. 4062
CREAM, n. [L., G.] 4062
CREAM, v.t. 4062
CREAM, v.i. 4063
CREAM-BOWL, n. A bowl for holding cream. 4063
CREAM-FACED, a. White; pale; having a coward look. 4063
CREAM-POT, n. A vessel for holding cream. 4063
CREAMY, a. Full of cream; like cream; having the nature of cream; luscious. 4063
CREANCE, n. In falconry, a fine small line, fastened to a hawks leash, when she is first lured. 4063
CREASE, n. A line or mark made by folding or doubling any thing; a hollow streak, like a groove. 4063
CREASE, v.t. To make a crease or mark in a thing by folding or doubling. 4063
CREAT, n. In the manege, an usher to a riding master. 4063
CREATE, v.t. [L.] 4063
CREATED, pp. Formed from nothing; caused to exist; produced; generated; invested with a new character; formed into new combinations, with a peculiar shape, constitution and properties; renewed. 4064
CREATING, ppr. Forming from nothing; originating; producing; giving a new character; constituting new beings from matter by shaping, organizing and investing with new properties; forming anew. 4064

CREATION, n. 4064
CREATIVE, a. Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation; as creative fancy; creative power. 4065
CREATOR, n. [L.] 4065
CREATRESS, n. A female that creates any thing. 4065
CREATURE, n. 4065
CREATURELY, a. Having the qualities of a creature. [Little used.] 4066
CREATURESHIP, n. The state of a creature. [Little used.] 4066
CREDENCE, n. [See Creed.] 4066
CREDENDA, n. [L., See Creed.] In theology, things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished from agenda, or practical duties. 4067
CREDENT, a. 4067
CREDENTIALS, n. plu. [Rarely or never used in the singular.] That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence; the warrant on which belief, credit or authority is claimed, among strangers; as the letters of commendation and power given by a government to an embassador or envoy, which give him credit at a foreign court. So the power of working miracles given to the apostles may be considered as their credentials, authorizing them to propagate the gospel, and entitling them to credit. 4067
CREDIBILITY, n. [L.] Credibleness; the quality or state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed, or which admits belief, on rational principles; the quality or state of a thing which involves no contradiction, or absurdity. Credibility is less than certainty, and greater than possibility; indeed it is less than probability, but is nearly allied to it. [See Credible.]
CREDIBLE, a. [L.] 4067 4067
CREDIBLENESS, n. Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to credit. [See Credibility.]
CREDIBLY, adv. In a manner that deserves belief; with good authority to support 4068
belief. 4068
CREDIT, n. [L., See Creed.] 4068
CREDIT, v.t. [from the Noun.] 4070
CREDITABLE, a. Reputable; that may be enjoyed or exercised with reputation or esteem; estimable. A man pursues a creditable occupation, or way of living. 4071
CREDITABLENESS, n. Reputation; estimation. 4071
CREDITABLY, adv. Reputable; with credit; without disgrace. 4071
CREDITED, pp. Believed; trusted; passed to the credit, or entered on the credit side of an account. 4071
CREDITING, ppr. Believing; trusting; entering to the credit in account. 4071
CREDITOR, n. [L. See Creed.] 4071
CREDITRIX, n. A female creditor. 4071
CREDULITY, n. [L., to believe. See Creed and Credulous.] Easiness of belief; a weakness of mind by which a person is disposed to believe, or yield his assent to a declaration or proposition, without sufficient evidence of the truth of what is said or proposed; a disposition to believe on slight evidence or no evidence at all. 4071
CREDULOUS, a. [L. See Creed.] Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived. 4071
CREDULOUSNESS, n. Credulity; easiness of belief; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence. 4071
CREED, n. [This word seems to have been introduced by the use of the Latin credo, I believe, at the beginning of the Apostles creed, or brief system of Christian faith. See Creed.] 4072
CREEK, v.t. To make a harsh sharp noise. [See Creak.] 4072
CREEK, n. [See Crack.] 4072
CREEKY, a. Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding. 4072
CREEP, v.i. [Gr., the sense is to catch, to grapple; L., to scrape or scratch.] 4072
CREEPER, n. 4073
CREEPHOLE, n. A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger; also,

a subterfuge; an excuse. 4074
CREEPING, ppr. Moving on the belly, or close to the surface of the earth or other body; moving slowly, secretly, or silently; moving insensibly; stealing along. 4074
CREEPINGLY, adv. By creeping; slowly; in the manner of a reptile. 4074
CREEPLE. [Not used.] [See Cripple.] 4074
CREESE, n. A Malay dagger. 4074
CREMATION — CRITIQUE 4075
CREMATION, n. [L., to burn.] A burning; particularly, the burning of the dead, according to the custom of many ancient nations. 4075
CREMOR, n. [L. See Cream.] Cream; any expressed juice of grain; yeast; scum; a substance resembling cream. 4075
CRENATE, CRENATED, a. [L., a notch. See Cranny.] Notched; indented; scolloped. In botany, a crenate leaf has its edge, as it were, cut with angular or circular incisures, not inclining towards either extremity. When the scallops are segments of small circles, it is said to be obtusely crenated; when the larger segments have smaller ones upon them, a leaf is said to be doubly crenate. 4075
CRENATURE, n. A scollop, like a notch, in a leaf, or in the style of a plant. 4075
CRENKLE, CRENGLE, CRENULATE, a. [See Cringle.] Having the edge, as it were, cut into very small scollops. 4075
CREOLE, n. In the West Indies and Spanish America, a native of those countries descended from European ancestors. 4075
CREPANCE, CREPANE, n. [L., to burst.] A chop or cratch in a horses leg, caused by the shoe of one hind foot crossing and striking the other hind foot. It sometimes degenerates into an ulcer. 4075
CREPITATE, v.i. [L., to crackle, to crack, to burst with a sharp sound.] To crackle; to snap; to burst with a small sharp abrupt sound, rapidly repeated; as salt in fire, or during calcination. It differs from detonate, which signifies, to burst with a single loud report. 4075
CREPITATING, ppr. Crackling; snapping. 4075
CREPITATION, n. 4076
CREPT, pret. and pp. of creep. 4076
CREPUSCLE, CREPUSCULE, n. [L., a little burst or break of light, or broken light.] Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness. It is occasioned by the refraction of the suns ray. 4076
CREPUSCULAR, CREPUSCULOUS, a. Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; noting the imperfect light of the morning and evening; hence, imperfectly clear or luminous. 4076
CREPUSCULINE, a. Crepuscular. [Not used.] 4076
CRESCENT, a. [L., to grow. See Grow.] Increasing; growing; as crescent horns. 4076
CRESCENT, n. 4076
CRESCENT, v.t. To form into a crescent. 4077
CRESCENT-SHAPED, a. In botany, lunate; lunated; shaped like a crescent; as a leaf.
CRESCIVE, a. [L., to grow.] Increasing; growing. 40774077
CRESS, n. [G., L.] The name of several species of plants, most of them of the class tetradynamia. Watercresses, of the genus Sisymbrium, are used as a salad, and are valued in medicine for their antiscorbutic qualities. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste. They grow on the brinks of rivulets and in other moist grounds. The word is generally used in the plural. 4077
CRESSET, n. [See Cross.] 4077
CREST, n. [L. This is probably, a growing or shooting up, from the root of cresco.] 4077
CREST, v.t. 4077
CRESTED, a. [from crest.] 4078
CREST-FALLEN, a. 4078
CRESTLESS, a. Without a crest; not dignified with coat-armor; not of an eminent family; of low birth. 4078
CRETACEOUS, a. [L., chalk.] Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; abounding

with chalk. 4078
CRETIC, n. [Gr.] A poetic foot of three syllables, one short between two long syllables.
CRETIN, n. A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the Alps. 40784078
CREVICE, n. [L., to burst. See Crepitate and Rip.] A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent; an opening; as a crevice in a wall. 4078
CREVICE, v.t. To crack; to flaw. 4078
CREVIS, n. The craw-fish. 4078
CREW, n. 4078
CREW, pret. of crow, but the regular preterit and participle, crowed, is now most commonly used. 4079
CREWEL, n. Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball, or two threaded worsted. 4079
CREWET. [See Cruet.] 4079
CRIB, n. 4079
CRIB, v.t. To shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage. 4080
CRIBBAGE, n. A game at cards. 4080
CRIBBED, pp. Shut up; confined; caged. 4080
CRIBBLE, n. 4080
CRIBBLE, v.t. To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve or riddle. 4080
CRIBRATION, n. [See Cribble.] The act of sifting or riddling; used in pharmacy. 4080
CRIBRIFORM, a. [L., a sieve, and form.] Resembling a sieve or riddle; a term applied to the lamen of the ethmoid bone, through which the fibers of the olfactory nerve pass to the nose. 4080
CRICHTONITE, n. A mineral so called from Dr. Crichton, physician to the Emperor of Russia. It has a velvet black color, and crystalizes in very acute small rhomboids. It occurs in primitive rocks with octahedrite. 4080
CRICK, n. [See Creak.] 4080
CRICKET, n. An insect of the genus Gryllus, belonging to the order of Hemipters. There are several species, so named probably on account of their creaking or chirping voice.
CRICKET, n. 40814080
CRICKETER, n. One who plays at cricket. 4081
CRICKET-MATCH, n. A match at cricket. 4081
CRIED, pret. and part. of cry. 4081
CRIER, CRYER, n. [See Cry.] One who cries; one who makes proclamation. The crier of a court is an officer whose duty is to proclaim the orders or commands of the court, to open or adjourn the court, keep silence, etc. A crier is also employed to give notice of auctions, and for other purposes. 4081
CRIME, n. [L., Gr., to separate, to judge, to decree, to condemn.] 4081
CRIMEFUL, a. Criminal; wicked; partaking of wrong; contrary to law, right to duty. 4082
CRIMELESS, a. Free from crime; innocent. 4082
CRIMINAL, a. 4082
CRIMINAL, n. A person who has committed an offense against public law; a violator of law, divine or human. More particularly, a person indicted or charged with a public offense, and one who is found guilty, by verdict, confession or proof. 4082
CRIMINALITY, CRIMINALNESS, n. The quality of being criminal, or a violation of law; guiltiness; the quality of being guilty of a crime. 4082
CRIMINALLY, adv. In violation of public law; in violation of divine law; wickedly; in a wrong or iniquitous manner. 4083
CRIMINATE, v.t. [L.] To accuse; to charge with a crime; to alledge to be guilty of a crime, offense or wrong. 4083
CRIMINATED, pp. Accused; charge with a crime. 4083
CRIMINATING, ppr. Accusing; alledging to be guilty. 4083
CRIMINATION, n. [L.] The act of accusing; accusation; charge of having been guilty of a criminal act, offense or wrong. 4083
CRIMINATORY, a. Relating to accusation; accusing. 4083
CRIMINOUS, a. Very wicked; hainous; involving great crime. [Not used.] 4083
CRIMINOUSLY, adv. Criminally; hainously; enormously. [Not used.] 4083

CRIMINOUSNESS, n. Wickedness; guilt; criminality. [Not used.] 4083
CRIMOSIN. [See Crimson.] 4083
CRIMP, a. [See Crumble.] 4083
CRIMP, v.t. To catch; to seize; to pinch and hold. [See Crimple.] 4084
CRIMP, v.t. To curl or frizzle; as, to crimp the hair. This is evidently the same word as the foregoing. 4084
CRIMP, n. 4084
CRIMPLE, v.t. [G. See Crumple and Rumple.] To contract or draw together; to shrink; to cause to shrink; to curl. 4084
CRIMPLED, pp. Contracted; shrunk; curled. 4084
CRIMPLING, ppr. Contracting; shrinking; curling; hobbling. 4084
CRIMSON, n. [G.] A deep red color; a red tinged with blue; also, a red color in general; as the virgin crimson of modesty. 4084
CRIMSON, a. Of a beautiful deep red; as the crimson blush of modesty; a crimson stream of blood. 4084
CRIMSON, v.t. To dye with crimson; to dye of a deep red color; to make red. 4084
CRIMSON, v.i. To become of a deep red color; to be tinged with red; to blush. 4084
CRIMSONED, pp. Dyed or tinged with a deep red. 4084
CRIMSONING, ppr. Dyeing or tinging with a deep red. 4085
CRINCUM, n. A cramp; a contraction; a turn or bend; a whim. [A vulgar word.] 4085
CRINGE, v.t. [G.] Properly, to shrink; to contract; to draw together; a popular use of the word. [Vulgarly, scringe.] 4085
CRINGE, v.i. To bow; to bend with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances. 4085
CRINGE, n. A bow; servile civility. 4085
CRINGER, n. One who cringes, or bows and flatters with servility. 4085
CRINGING, ppr. Shrinking; bowing servilely. 4085
CRINGLE, n. [See Crank and Cringe.] 4085
CRINIGEROUS, a. [L., hear, to wear.] Hairy; overgrown with hair. 4085
CRINITE, a. [L., hair.] Having the appearance of a tuft of hair. 4086
CRINKLE, v.i. To turn or wind; to bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns; as, the lightning crinkles. 4086
CRINKLE, v.t. To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mold into inequalities. 4086
CRINKLE, n. A wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity. 4086
CRINOSE, a. Hairy. [See Crinite.] [Little used.] 4086
CRINOSITY, n. Hairiness. [Little used.] 4086
CRIPPLE, n. [G.] A lame person; primarily, one who creeps, halts or limps; one who has lost, or never enjoyed the use of his limbs. Acts 14:8. 4086
CRIPPLE, a. Lame. 4086
CRIPPLE, v.t. 4086
CRIPPLED, pp. Lamed; rendered impotent in the limbs; disabled. 4086
CRIPPLENESS, n. Lameness. 4086
CRIPPLING, ppr. Laming; depriving of the use of the limbs; disabling. 4087
CRISIS, n. plu. [Gr. L., to separate, to determine, to decide. See Crime.] 4087
CRISP, a. [L. G. See the Verb.] 4087
CRISP, v.t. [L.] 4087
CRISPATION, n. The act of curling, or state of being curled. 4087
CRISPATURE, n. A curling; the state of being curled. 4087
CRISPED, pp. Curled; twisted; frizzled. 4088
CRISPING, ppr. Curling; frizzling. 4088
CRISPING-PIN, n. A curling iron. 4088
CRISPNESS, n. A state of being curled; also, brittleness. 4088
CRISPY, a. 4088
CRISTATE, CRISTATED, a. [L., a crest.] In botany, crested; tufted; having an appendage like a crest or tuft, as some anthers and flowers. 4088
CRITERION, n. plu. [Gr., to judge. See Crime.] A standard of judging; any established law, rule, principle or fact, by which facts, propositions and opinions are compared, in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

CRITHOMANCY, n. [Gr., barley, and divination.] A kind of divination by means of the 4088
dough of cakes, and the meal strewed over the victims, in ancient sacrifices. 4088
CRITIC, n. [Gr., a judge or discerner, to judge, to separate, to distinguish. See Crime.]
CRITIC, a. Critical; relating to criticism, or the art of judging of the merit of a literary performance or 4088
discourse, or of any work in the fine arts. [See Critical.] 4089
CRITIC, v.i. To criticise; to play the critic. [Little used.] 4089
CRITICAL, a. [L. Gr. See Critic.] 4089
CRITICALLY, adv. 4090
CRITICALNESS, n. 4090
CRITICISE, v.i. s as z. 4090
CRITICISE, v.t. 4091
CRITICISED, pp. Examined and judged with respect to beauties and faults. 4091
CRITICISING, ppr. Examining and judging with regard to beauties and faults; remarking
on; animadverting on. 4091
CRITICISM, n. 4091
CRITIQUE, CRITIC, n. 4091
CRIZZEL — CROW-TOE 4093
CRIZZEL, CRIZZELING, n. [See Crisp.] A kind of roughness on the surface of glass,
which clouds its transparency. 4093
CROAK, v.i. [L. G. See Crow.] 4093
CROAK, n. The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound. 4093
CROAKER, n. One that croaks, murmurs or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably.
CROAKING, ppr. Uttering a low, harsh sound from the throat, or other similar sound. 4093
CROAKING, n. A low, harsh sound, as of a frog, or the bowels. 4093 4093
CROATS, n. Troops, natives or Croatia. 4093
CROCALITE, n. A mineral, a variety of zeolite, of an orange or brick red color. It is
sometimes found in reniform or globular masses, with a radiated texture. 4093
CROCEOUS, a. [L.] Like saffron; yellow; consisting of saffron. 4093
CROCHES, n. Little buds or knobs about the tops of a deers horn. 4093
CROCITATION, n. [L.] A croaking. 4094
CROCK, n. An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher; a cup. 4094
CROCK, n. Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles, or in a chimney. 4094
CROCK, v.t. or i. To black with soot, or other matter collected from combustion; or to black with the coloring
matter of cloth. 4094
CROCKERY, n. [See Crock.] Earthen ware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked.
The term is applied to the coarser kinds of ware; the finer kinds being usually called china
or porcelain. 4094
CROCODILE, n. [Gr., saffron, and fearing. L.] 4094
CROCODILE, a. Pertaining to or like a crocodile; as crocodile tears, that is, false or affected tears, hypocritical
sorrow. 4094
CROCUS, n. [Gr.] 4094
CROFT, n. [L., Gr., to conceal.] A little close adjoining or near to a dwelling house, and
used for pasture, tillage or other purposes. 4095
CROISADE, n. A holy war; an expedition of Christians against the infidels, for the
conquest of Palestine. [See the more common word, Crusade.] 4095
CROISES, n. [See Cross.] 4095
CROKER, n. A fowl that inhabits the Chesapeak and the large rivers in Virginia;
sometimes of three feet in length. 4095
CROMLECH, n. Huge flat stones resting on other stones, set on end for that purpose;
supposed to be the remains of druidical altars. 4095
CRONE, n. [Gr., old.] 4095
CRONET, n. [coronet.] 4095
CRONICAL, CRONYCAL. [See Acronical.] 4095
CRONY, n. [See Crone. But this word seems to carry the sense of fellowship; to join, to
associate; whence its derivative, an associate.] An intimate companion; an associate; a

familiar friend. 4095
CROOK, n. [G., the back, or ridge of an animal. L., a wrinkle, a circle; rough, hoarse. The radical sense of crook is to strain or draw; hence, to bend.] 4096
CROOK, v.t. 4096
CROOK, v.i. To bend or be bent; to be turned from a right line; to curve; to wind. 4096
CROOK-BACK, n. A crooked back; one who has a crooked back or round shoulders.4096
CROOK-BACKED, a. Having a round back, or shoulders. 4097
CROOKED, pp. or a. 4097
CROOKEDLY, adv. 4097
CROOKEDNESS, n. 4097
CROOKEN, v.t. To make crooked. [Not in use.] 4097
CROOKING, ppr. Bending; winding. 4097
CROOK-KNEED, a. Having crooked knees. 4097
CROOK-SHOULDERED, a. Having bent shoulders. 4097
CROOP, CROUP, n. The disease called technically cynanche trachealis, and affection of the throat accompanied with a hoarse difficult respiration. It is vulgarly called rattles. 4097
CROP, n. [G., L. The crop of a fowl, and a crop of grain or hay are consistently the same word.] 4098
CROP, v.t. 4098
CROP, v.i. To yield harvest. [Not in use.] 4098
CROP-EAR, n. [crop and ear.] A horse whose ears are cropped. 4098
CROP-EARED, a. Having the ears cropped. 4098
CROPFUL, a. Having a full crop or belly; satiated. 4098
CROPPED, CROPT, pp. Cut off; plucked; eaten off; reaped, or mowed. 4098
CROPPER, n. A pigeon with a large crop. 4099
CROPPING, ppr. Cutting off; pulling off; eating off; reaping, or mowing. 4099
CROPPING, n. 4099
CROP-SICK, a. Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach; sick with excess in eating or drinking. 4099
CROP-SICKNESS, n. Sickness from repletion of the stomach. L. 4099
CROSIER, n. 4099
CROSLET, n. [See Cross.] A small cross. In heraldry, a cross crossed at a small distance from the ends. 4099
CROSS, n. [G., L.] 4099
CROSS, a. 4101
CROSS, prep. Athwart; transversely; over; from side to side; so as to intersect. 4101
CROSS, v.t. 4102
CROSS, v.i. 4102
CROSS-ARMED, a. With arms across. In botany, brachiate; decussated; having branches in pairs, each at right angles with the next. 4103
CROSS-BARRED, a. Secured by transverse bars. 4103
CROSS-BAR-SHOT, n. A bullet with an iron bar passing through it, and standing out a few inches on each side; used in naval actions for cutting the enemys rigging. 4103
CROSS-BEARER, n. In the Romish church, the chaplain of an archbishop or primate, who bears a cross before him on solemn occasions. Also, a certain officer in the inquisition, who makes a vow before the inquisitors to defend the Catholic faith, though with the loss of fortune and life. 4103
CROSS-BILL, n. In chancery, an original bill by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff. 4103
CROSS-BILL, n. A species of bird, the Loxia curvirostra, the mandibles of whose bill curve opposite ways and cross each other. 4103
CROSS-BITE, n. A deception; a cheat. 4103
CROSS-BITE, v.t. To thwart or contravene by deception. 4103
CROSS-BOW, n. In archery, a missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.
CROSS-BOWER, n. One who shoots with a cross-bow. 41034103

CROSSCUT, v.t. To cut across. 4103
CROSSCUT-SAW, n. A saw managed by two men, one at each end. 4103
CROSSED, pp. Having a line drawn over; canceled; erased; passed over; thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted. 4104
CROSS-EXAMINATION, n. The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel. 4104
CROSS-EXAMINE, v.t. To examine a witness by the opposite party or his counsel, as the witness for the plaintiff by the defendant, and vice versa. 4104
CROSS-EXAMINED, pp. Examined or interrogated by the opposite party. 4104
CROSS-FLOW, v.i. To flow across. 4104
CROSS-GRAINED, a. 4104
CROSSING, ppr. Drawing; running or passing a line over; erasing; canceling; thwarting; opposing; counteracting; passing over. 4104
CROSSING, n. A thwarting; impediment; vexation. 4104
CROSS-JACK, n. cro-jeck. A sail extended on the lower yard of the mizen mast; but seldom used. 4104
CROSS-LEGGED, a. Having the legs across. 4104
CROSSLY, adv. 4105
CROSSNESS, n. Peevishness; fretfulness; ill humor; perverseness. 4105
CROSS-PIECE, n. A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship, furnished with pins with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires. 4105
CROSS-PURPOSE, n. A contrary purpose; contradictory system; also, a conversation in which one person does or pretends to misunderstand anothers meaning. An enigma; a riddle. 4105
CROSS-QUESTION, v.t. To cross examine. 4105
CROSS-ROW, n. 4105
CROSS-SEA, n. Waves running across others; a swell running in different directions.
CROSS-STAFF, n. An instrument to take the altitude of the sun or stars. 41054105
CROSS-STONE, n. A mineral called also harmotome, and staurolite. It is almost always in crystals. Its single crystals are rectangular four-sided prisms, broad or compressed, and terminated by four-sided pyramids, with rhombic faces, which stand on the lateral edges. But this mineral is generally found in double crystals, composed of two of the preceding crystals, so intersecting each other, that the broader planes of one prism are perpendicular to the broader planes of the other, throughout their whole length. Its color is a grayish white or milk white, sometimes with a shade of yellow or red. 4106
CROSS-TINING, n. In husbandry, a harrowing by drawing the harrow or drag back and forth on the same ground. 4106
CROSS-TREES, n. In ships, certain pieces of timber, supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees, at the upper ends of the lower masts, to sustain the frame of the top, and on the top masts, to extend the topgallant shrouds. 4106
CROSS-WAY, CROSS-ROAD, n. A way or road that crosses another road or the chief road; an obscure path intersecting the main road. 4106
CROSS-WIND, n. A side wind; an unfavorable wind. 4106
CROSS-WISE, adv. Across; in the form of a cross. 4106
CROSS-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Valantia. 4106
CROTCH, n. [See Crook and Crutch.] 4106
CROTCHED, a. Having a crotch; forked. 4106
CROTCHET, n. [See Crook.] 4107
CROTCHETED, a. Marked with crotchets. 4107
CROUCH, v.i. [G., to creep, to stoop, to cringe.] 4107
CROUCH, v.t. [See Cross.] To sign with the cross; to bless. [Not in use.] 4107
CROUCHING, ppr. Bending; stooping; cringing. 4107
CROUP, CROOP, n. 4107
CROUPADE, CROOPADE, n. [from croup, or its root.] In the manege, a leap in which the

horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them up to his belly. 4108
CROUT, KROUT, n. [G., an herb.] Sour crout is made by laying minced or chopped cabbage in layers in a barrel, with a handful of salt and caraway seeds between the layers; then ramming down the whole, covering it, pressing it with a heavy weight, and suffering it to stand, till it has gone through fermentation. It is an efficacious preservative against scurvy in long voyages. 4108
CROW, n. [G., L.] 4108
CROW, v.i. pret. and pp. crowed; formerly, pret. crew. [Gr. See the Noun.] 4108
CROW-BAR, n. A bar of iron sharpened at one end, used as a lever for raising weights.
CROW-BERRY, n. A plant of the genus Empetrum, or berry-bearing heath. One species bears the crow-crake berries. 4108 4109
CROW'S-BILL, n. In surgery, a kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds. 4109
CROW'S-FEET, n. The wrinkles under the eyes, which are the effects of age. 4109
CROW-FLOWER, n. A kind of campion. 4109
CROW-FOOT, n. 4109
CROW'S-FOOT, n. In the military art, a machine of iron, with four points, so formed that in whatever way it falls, there is one point upwards, and intended to stop or embarrass the approach or march of the enemys cavalry; a caltrop. 4109
CROWING, ppr. Uttering a particular voice, as a cock; boasting in triumph; vaunting; bragging. 4109
CROW-KEEPER, n. A scarecrow. [Not used.] 4109
CROW-NET, n. In England, a net for catching wild fowls; the net used in New England for catching wild pigeons. 4109
CROW-SILK, n. A plant, the Conferva rivalis. 4109
CROW-TOE, n. A plant; as the tufted crow-toe. 4109
CROWD — CRYPTOGRAPHY 4110
CROWD, CROWTH, n. An instrument of music with six strings; a kind of violin. 4110
CROWD, n. [See Crew.] 4110
CROWD, v.t. 4110
CROWD, v.i. 4111
CROWDED, pp. Collected and pressed; pressed together; urged; driven; filled by a promiscuous multitude. 4111
CROWDER, n. A fiddler; one who plays on a crowd. 4111
CROWDING, ppr. Pressing together; pushing; thrusting; driving; assembling in a promiscuous multitude; filling; urging. 4111
CROWN, n. [G., L.] 4111
CROWN, v.t. 4112
CROWNED, pp. Invested with a crown, or with regal power and dignity; honored; dignified; rewarded with a crown, wreath, garland or distinction; recompensed; terminated; completed; perfected. 4113
CROWNER, n. He or that which crowns or completes. 4113
CROWNET, n. A coronet, which see. Shakespeare has used it for chief end or last purpose; but this sense is singular. 4113
CROWN-GLASS, n. The finest sort of English window-glass. 4113
CROWN-IMPERIAL, n. A plant of the genus Fritillaria, having a beautiful flower. 4113
CROWNING, ppr. Investing with a crown, or with royalty or supreme power; honoring with a wreath or with distinction; adorning; rewarding; finishing; perfecting. 4113
CROWNING, n. 4113
CROWN-OFFICE, n. In England, an office belonging to the court of Kings Bench, of which the kings coroner or attorney is commonly master, and in which the attorney general and clerk exhibit informations for crimes and misdemeanors. 4113
CROWN-POST, n. In building, a post which stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters. 4114
CROWN-SCAB, n. A scab formed round the corners of a horses hoof, a cancerous and

painful sore. 4114
CROWN-THISTLE, n. A flower. 4114
CROWN-WHEEL, n. In a watch, the upper wheel next the balance, which drives the balance, and in royal pendulums, is called the swing-wheel. 4114
CROWN-WORK, n. In fortification, an outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremes and an entire bastion int he middle, with curtains. It is designed to gain some hill or advantageous post, and cover the other works. 4114
CROYLSTONE, n. Crystalized cauk, in which the crystals are small. 4114
CRUCIAL, a. [L., a cross.] In surgery, transverse; passing across; intersecting; in form of a cross; as crucial incision. 4114
CRUCIAN, n. A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep yellow color. 4114
CRUCIATE, v.t. [L., to torture, a cross.] To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain or distress; but he verb is seldom used. [See Excruciate.] 4114
CRUCIATE, a. Tormented. [Little used.] 4114
CRUCIATION, n. The act of torturing; torment. [Little used.] 4114
CRUCIBLE, n. 4114
CRUCIFEROUS, a. [L., a cross, and to bear.] Bearing the cross. 4115
CRUCIFIER, n. [See Crucify.] A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross. 4115
CRUCIFIX, n. [L., to fix on a cross; to fix.] 4115
CRUCIFIXION, n. [See Crucifix.] The nailing or fastening of a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; the act or punishment of putting a criminal to death by nailing him to a cross. 4115
CRUCIFORM, a. [L., a cross, and form.] Cross-shaped. 4115
CRUCIFY, v.t. [L., cross, to fix.] 4115
CRUCIFYING, ppr. Putting to death on a cross or gibbet; subduing; destroying the life and power of. 4116
CRUD, n. Curd. [See Crud, the usual orthography.] 4116
CRUDE, a. [L. G.] 4116
CRUDELY, adv. Without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion. 4117
CRUDENESS, n. 4117
CRUDITY, n. [L.] Rawness; crudeness. Among physicians, undigested substances in the stomach; or unconcocted humors, not well prepared for expulsion; excrements. In the latter senses, it admits of the plural. 4117
CRUDLE, v.t. To coagulate. But this word is generally written curdle, which see. 4117
CRUDY, a. 4117
CRUEL, a. [L. See Crude and Rude.] 4117
CRUELLY, adv. 4118
CRUELNESS, n. Inhumanity; cruelty. 4118
CRUELTY, n. [L.] 4118
CRUENTATE, a. [L.] Smeared with blood. [Little used.] 4119
CRUET, n. [See Cruse.] A vial or small glass bottle, for holding vinegar, oil, etc. 4119
CRUISE, n. [See Cruse.] 4119
CRUISE, v.i. s as z. [See Cross.] To sail back and forth, or to rove on the ocean in search of an enemys ships for capture, or for protecting commerce; or to rove for plunder as a pirate. The admiral cruised between the Bahama isles and Cuba. We cruised off Cape Finisterre. A pirate was cruising in the gulf of Mexico. 4119
CRUISE, n. A voyage made in crossing courses; a sailing to and fro in search of an enemys ships, or by a pirate in search of plunder. 4119
CRUISER, n. A person or a ship that cruises; usually, an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemys ships, for protecting the commerce of the country, or for plunder. 4119
CRUISING, ppr. Sailing for the capture of an enemys ships, or for protecting commerce, or for plunder as a pirate. 4119
CRUMB, n. [G.] A small fragment or piece; usually, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off. 4119

CRUMBLE, v.t. [G.] To break into small pieces; to divide into minute parts. 4119
CRUMBLE, v.i. 4119
CRUMBLED, pp. Broken or parted into small pieces. 4120
CRUMBLING, ppr. Breaking into small fragments; falling into small pieces; decaying.
CRUMENAL, n. [L.] A purse. [Not used.] 4120 4120
CRUMMY, a. Full of crums; soft. 4120
CRUMP, a. [G. Crump, rump, rumple, crumple, crimple, are doubtless of one family.] Crooked; as crump-shouldered. 4120
CRUMPET, n. A soft cake. 4120
CRUMPLE, v.i. [from crump. See Rumple, the same word without a prefix.] To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple. 4120
CRUMPLE, v.i. To contract; to shrink. 4120
CRUMPLED, pp. Drawn or pressed into wrinkles. 4120
CRUMPLING, ppr. Drawing or pressing into wrinkles. 4120
CRUMPLING, n. A small degenerate apple. 4120
CRUNK, CRUNKLE, v.i. To cry like a crane. [Not used.] 4120
CRUOR, n. [L.] Gore; coagulated blood. 4120
CRUP, CROUP, n. The buttocks. 4120
CRUP, a. Short; brittle. [Not in use.] 4120
CRUPPER, n. [See Croup.] 4120
CRUPPER, v.t. To put a crupper on; as, to crupper a horse. 4121
CRURAL, a. [L., the leg.] Belonging to the leg; as the crural artery, which conveys blood to the legs, and the crural vein, which returns it. 4121
CRUSADE, n. [L.] A military expedition undertaken by Christians, for the recovery of the Holy Land, the scene of our Saviors life and sufferings, from the power of infidels or Mohammedans. Several of these expeditions were carried on from Europe, under the banner of the cross, from which the name originated. 4121
CRUSADE, n. A Portuguese coin stamped with a cross. 4121
CRUSADER, n. A person engaged in a crusade. 4121
CRUSE, n. [See Crucible.] A small cup. 4121
CRUSET, n. [See Crucible.] A goldsmiths crucible or melting pot. 4121
CRUSH, v.t. 4121
CRUSH, v.i. To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force. 4122
CRUSH, n. A violent collision, or rushing together, which breaks or bruises the bodies; or a fall that breaks or bruises into a confused mass; as the crush of a large tree, or of a building. 4122
CRUSHED, pp. Pressed or squeezed so as to break or bruise; overwhelmed or subdued by power; broken or bruised by a fall; grievously oppressed; broken or bruised to powder; comminuted. 4122
CRUSHING, ppr. Pressing or squeezing into a mass, or until broken or bruised; overwhelming; subduing by force; oppressing; comminuting. 4123
CRUST, n. [L., G.] 4123
CRUST, v.t. 4123
CRUST, v.i. To gather or contract into a hard covering; to concrete or freeze, as superficial matter. 4123
CRUSTACEOLOGY. [See Crustalogy.] 4123
CRUSTACEOUS, a. [L.] Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of crust or shell. Crustaceous animals, or Crustacea, have a crust or shell composed of several jointed pieces, and in their external form have a great resemblance to insects; but in their internal structure and economy, they are quite different. They were arranged by Linne, in the same class with the insects, but now form a class by themselves. They include the crab, lobster, shrimp, etc. 4124
CRUSTACEOUSNESS, n. The quality of having a soft and jointed shell. 4124
CRUSTALOGICAL, a. [See Crustalogy.] Pertaining to curstalogy. 4124
CRUSTALOGIST, n. One who describes, or is versed in the science of crustaceous animals. 4124
CRUSTALOGY, n. [L., a shell, Gr., discourse.] That part of zoology which treats of

crustaceous animals, arranging them in orders, tribes and families, and describing their forms and habits. 4124
CRUSTATED, a. Covered with a crust; as crustated basalt. 4124
CRUSTATION, n. An adherent crust; incrustation. 4124
CRUSTED, pp. Covered with a crust. 4124
CRUSTILY, adv. [from crusty.] Peevishly; harshly; morosely. 4124
CRUSTINESS, n. 4124
CRUSTING, ppr. Covering with crust. 4124
CRUSTY, a. 4125
CRUTCH, n. [G.] 4125
CRUTCH, v.t. To support on crutches; to prop or sustain, with miserable helps, that which is feeble. 4125
CRUX, n. [L., a cross.] Any thing that puzzles and vexes. [Little used.] 4125
CRUYSHAGE, n. A fish of the shark kind, having a triangular head and mouth. 4125
CRY, v.i. pret. and pp. cried. It ought to be cryed. 4125
CRY, v.t. 4127
CRY, n. plu. cries. 4127
CRYAL, n. The heron. 4129
CRYER, n. A crier, which see. 4129
CRYER, n. A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeous, and very swift. 4129
CRYING, ppr. Uttering a loud voice; proclaiming; etc. 4129
CRYING, a. Notorious; common; great; as a crying sin or abuse. 4129
CRYING, n. Importunate call; clamor; outcry. 4129
CRYOLITE, n. [Gr., cold, and stone, ice-stone.] A fluate of soda and alumin, found in Greenland, of a pale grayish white, snow white, or yellowish brown. It occurs in masses of a foliated structure. It has a glistening, vitreous luster. 4129
CRYOPHORUS, n. [Gr., frost, and to bear.] Frost-bearer; an instrument for showing the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold. 4129
CRYPT, n. [Gr., to hide.] A subterranean cell or cave, especially under a church for the interment of persons; also, a subterranean chapel or oratory, and the grave of a martyr.
CRYPTIC, CRYPTICAL, a. Hidden; secret; occult. 41294129
CRYPTICALLY, adv. Secretly. 4129
CRYPTOGAM, n. [See Cryptogamy.] In botany, a plant whose stamens and pistils are not distinctly visible. 4129
CRYPTOGAMIAN, a. Pertaining to plants of the class Cryptogamia, including ferns, mosses, sea-weeds, mushrooms, etc. 4130
CRYPTOGAMY, n. [Gr., concealed, and marriage.] Concealed marriage; a term applied to plants whose stamens and pistils are not well ascertained, or too small to be numbered with certainty. 4130
CRYPTOGRAPHER, n. One who writes in secret characters. 4130
CRYPTOGRAPHICAL, a. Written in secret characters or in cipher, or with sympathetic ink. 4130
CRYPTOGRAPHY, n. [Gr., hidden, and to write.] The act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters or cypher. 4130
CRYPTOLOGY — CULVERTAIL 4131
CRYPTOLOGY, n. [Gr., secret, and discourse.] Secret or enigmatical language. 4131
CRYSTAL, n. [L. Gr., frost.] 4131
CRYSTAL, a. Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid. 4131
CRYSTAL-FORM, a. Having the form of crystal. 4131
CRYSTALINE, a. [L., Gr.] 4131
CRYSTALIZABLE, a. [from crystalize.] That may be crystalized; that may form or be formed into crystals. 4132
CRYSTALIZATION, n. [from crystalize.] 4132
CRYSTALIZE, v.t. To cause to form crystals. 4132
CRYSTALIZE, v.i. To be converted into a crystal; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid. 4133

CRYSTALIZED, pp. Formed into crystals. 4133
CRYSTALIZING, ppr. Causing to crystalize; forming or uniting in crystals. 4133
CRYSTALLITE, n. A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion. 4133
CRYSTALOGRAPHER, n. [infra.] One who describes crystals, or the manner of their formation. 4133
CRYSTALOGRAPHIC, CRYSTALOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to crystalography. 4133
CRYSTALOGRAPHICALLY, adv. IN the manner of crystalography. 4133
CRYSTALOGRAPHY, n. [crystal, as above, and description.] 4133
CUB, n. 4133
CUB, n. A stall for cattle. [Not in use.] 4134
CUB, v.t. To bring forth a cub, or cubs. In contempt, to bring forth young, as a woman. 4134
CUB, v.t. To shut up or confine. [Not in use.] 4134
CUBATION, n. [L., to lie down.] The act of lying down; a reclining. 4134
CUBATORY, a. Lying down; reclining; incumbent. 4134
CUBATURE, n. [from cube.] The finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body.4134
CUBE, n. [Gr., L., a die or cube; to set or throw down, that which is set or laid, a solid mass.] 4134
CUBE-ORE, n. Hexahedral olivenite, or arseniate or iron, a mineral of a greenish color.
CUBEB, n. The small spicy berry of the Piper cubeba, from Java and the other E. 4134
India isles. It was formerly called, from its short stems, Piper caudatum, or tailed pepper. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer. In aromatic warmth and pungency, it is far inferior to pepper. 4135
CUBIC, CUBICAL, a. [L. See Cube.] Having the form or properties of a cube; that may be or is contained within a cube. A cubic foot of water is the water that may be contained within six equal sides, each a foot square. 4135
CUBICALNESS, n. The state or quality of being cubical. 4135
CUBICULAR, a. [L.] Belonging to a chamber. 4135
CUBICULARY, a. [L., a bedroom.] Fitted for the posture of lying down. [Little used.] 4135
CUBIFORM, a. Having the form of a cube. 4135
CUBIT, n. [L., the elbow; signifying a turn or corner; Gr.] 4135
CUBITAL, a. 4135
CUBITED, a. Having the measure of a cubit. 4136
CUBO-DODECAHEDRAL, a. Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron.
CUBOID, a. Having the form of a cube, or differing little from it. 41364136
CUBOIDAL, a. [Gr., cube, and form.] Cubiform; in the shape of a cube; as the cuboidal bone of the foot. 4136
CUBO-OCTAHEDRAL, a. [cube and octahedral.] Presenting a combination of the two forms, a cube and an octahedron. 4136
CUCKINGSTOOL, n. An engine for punishing scolds and refractory women; also brewers and bakers; called also a tumbrel and a trebuchet. The culprit was seated on the stool and thus immersed in water. 4136
CUCKOLD, n. A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress. 4136
CUCKOLD, v.t. 4136
CUCKOLDDOM, n. The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold. 4136
CUCKOLDLY, a. Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean; sneaking. 4136
CUCKOLD-MAKER, n. One who has criminal conversation with another man's wife; one who makes a cuckold. 4136
CUCKOO, n. [L., Gr. See Gawk.] A bird of the genus Cuculus, whose name is supposed to be called from its note. The note is a call to love, and continued only during the amorous season. It is said the cuckoo lays its eggs in a nest formed by another bird, by which they are hatched. 4137
CUCKOO-FLOWER, CUCKOO-BUD, n. A plant, a species of Cardamine. 4137
CUCKOO-PINT, n. A plant, of the genus Arum. 4137
CUCKOO-SPIT, CUCKOO-SPITTLE, n. A dew or exudation found on plants, especially

about the joints of lavender and rosemary. Or a froth or spume found on the leaves of certain plants, as on white field-lychnis or catch-fly, called sometimes spatling poppy.
CUCQUEAN, n. A vile lewd woman. [Not in use.] 41374137
CUCULLATE, CUCULLATED, a. [L., a hood, a cowl.] 4137
CUCUMBER, n. [L.] The name of a plant and its fruit, of the genus Cucumis. The flower is yellow and bell-shaped; and the stalks are long, slender and trailing on the ground, or climbing by their claspers. 4137
CUCURBIT, n. [L., a gourd.] A chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd; but some of them are shallow, with a wide mouth. It may be made of copper, glass, tin or stone ware, and is used in distillation. This vessel, with its head or cover, constitutes the alembic. 4137
CUCURBITACEOUS, a. Resembling a gourd; as cucurbitaceous plants, such as the melon and pumpkin or pompion. 4138
CUD, n. [See Chew and Jaw.] 4138
CUDDEN, CUDDY, n. A clown; a low rustic; a dolt. [Not used.] 4138
CUDDLE, v.i. To retire from sight; to lie close or snug; to squat. 4138
CUDDY, n. 4138
CUDGEL, n. A short thick stick of wood, such as may be used by the hand in beating. It differs strictly from a club, which is larger at one end than the other. It is shorter than a pole, and thicker than a rod. 4138
CUDGEL, v.t. 4138
CUDGELER, n. One who beats with a cudgel. 4139
CUDGEL-PROOF, a. Able to resist a cudgel; not to be hurt by beating. 4139
CUDLE, n. A small sea fish. 4139
CUDWEED, n. A plant of the genus Gnaphalium, goldy-locks or eternal flower, of many species. The flowers are remarkable for retaining their beauty for years, if gathered in dry weather. 4139
CUE, n. [L.] 4139
CUERPO, n. [L., body.] To be in cuerpo, or to walk in cuerpo, are Spanish phrases for being without a cloke or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed. 4139
CUFF, n. [L., Gr.] 4139
CUFF, v.t. To strike with the fist, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl. 4140
CUFF, v.i. To fight; to scuffle. 4140
CUFF, n. [This word probably signifies a fold or doubling.] The fold at the end of a sleeve; the part of a sleeve turned back from the hand. 4140
CUINAGE, n. The making up of tin into pigs, etc. for carriage. 4140
CUIRASS, n. A breast-plate; a piece of defensive armor, made or iron plate, well hammered, and covering the body from the neck to the girdle. 4140
CUIRASSIER, n. A soldier armed with a cuirass, or breast plate. 4140
CUISH, n. Defensive armor for the thighs. 4140
CULDEE, n. [L., worshipers of God.] A monkish priest, remarkable for religious duties. The Culdees formerly inhabited Scotland, Ireland and Wales. 4140
CULERAGE, n. Another name of the arse-smart. 4140
CULICIFORM, a. [L., a gnat or flea; form.] Of the form or shape of a flea; resembling a flea. 4140
CULINARY, a. [L., a kitchen. See Kiln.] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens; as a culinary fire; a culinary vessel; culinary herbs. 4140
CULL, v.t. To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many; as, to cull flowers; to cull hoops and staves for market. 4140
CULLED, pp. Picked out; selected from many. 4141
CULLER, n. 4141
CULLIBILITY, n. [from cully.] Credulity; easiness of belief. [Not elegant nor used.] 4141
CULLING, ppr. Selecting; choosing from many. 4141
CULLION, n. 4141
CULLIONLY, a. Mean; base. [A bad word, and not used.] 4141

CULLIS, n. 4141
CULLY, n. [See the Verb.] A person who is meanly deceived, tricked or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe. 4141
CULLY, v.t. To deceive; to trick, cheat or impose on; to jilt. 4141
CULLYISM, n. The state of a cully. [Cully and its derivatives are not elegant words.] 4141
CULM, n. [L. See Quill and Haulm.] 4141
CULMIFEROUS, a. [L., a stalk; to bear.] Producing stalks. Culmiferous plants have a smooth jointed stalk, usually hollow, and wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds contained in chaffy husks, as wheat, rye, oats and barley. 4142
CULMINATE, v.i. [L., a top or ridge.] To be vertical; to come or be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude; as a planet. 4142
CULMINATION, n. 4142
CULPABILITY, n. [See Culpable.] Blamableness; culpableness. 4142
CULPABLE, a. [L., a fault.] 4142
CULPABLENESS, n. Blamableness; guilt; the quality of deserving blame. 4143
CULPABLY, adv. Blamably; in a faulty manner; in a manner to merit censure. 4143
CULPRIT, n. [supposed to be formed from cul, for culpable, and prit, ready; certain abbreviations used by the clerks in noting the arraignment of criminals; the prisoner is guilty, and the king is ready to prove him so.] 4143
CULTER, n. [L.] A colter, which see. 4143
CULTIVABLE, a. [See Cultivate.] Capable of being tilled or cultivated. 4143
CULTIVATE, v.t. [L., to till, to dwell.] 4143
CULTIVATED, pp. Tilled; improved in excellence or condition; corrected and enlarged; cherished; meliorated; civilized; produced by tillage. 4144
CULTIVATING, ppr. Tilling; preparing for crops; improving in worth or good qualities; meliorating; enlarging; correcting; fostering; civilizing; producing by tillage. 4144
CULTIVATION, n. 4144
CULTIVATOR, n. 4144
CULTRATED, a. [L, a knife.] Sharp-edged and pointed; formed like a knife; as, the beak of a bird is convex and cultrated. 4144
CULTURE, n. [L. See Cultivate.] 4144
CULTURE, v.t. To cultivate. 4145
CULVER, n. [L.] A pigeon, or wood pigeon. 4145
CULVER-HOUSE, n. A dove-cote. 4145
CULVERIN, n. [L., a serpent.] A long slender piece of ordnance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance. 4145
CULVERKEY, n. A plant or flower. 4145
CULVERT, n. A passage under a road or canal, covered with a bridge; an arched drain for the passage of water. 4145
CULVERTAIL, n. [culver and tail.] Dove-tail, in joinery and carpentry. 4145
CULVERTAILED — CURSING 4146
CULVERTAILED, a. United or fastened, as pieces of timber by a dove-tailed joint; a term used by shipwrights. 4146
CUMBENT, a. [L.] Lying down. 4146
CUMBER, v.t. [G., to arrest, to concern, to trouble, to grieve.] 4146
CUMBER, n. Hindrance; obstruction; burdensomeness; embarrassment; disturbance; distress. 4146
CUMBERSOME, a. 4146
CUMBERSOMELY, adv. In a manner to encumber. 4147
CUMBERSOMENESS, n. Burdensomeness; the quality of being cumbersome and troublesome. 4147
CUMBRANCE, n. That which obstructs, retards, or renders motion or action difficult and toilsome; burden; encumbrance; hindrance; oppressive load; embarrassment. 4147
CUMBROUS, a. 4147

CUMBROUSLY, adv. In a cumbrous manner. 4147
CUMFREY, n. A genus of plants, the Symphytum; sometimes written comfrey, comfry, and comphry. 4147
CUMIN, n. [L., Gr.] An annual plant of one species, whose seeds have a bitterish warm taste, with an aromatic flavor. 4147
CUMULATE, v.t. [L., a heap.] To gather or throw into a heap; to form a heap; to heap together. [Accumulate is more generally used.] 4147
CUMULATION, n. The act of heaping together; a heap. [See Accumulation.] 4147
CUMULATIVE, a. 4148
CUN, v.t. 4148
CUNCTATION, n. [L., to delay.] Delay. [Not much used.] 4148
CUNCTATOR, n. One who delays or lingers. [Little used.] 4148
CUND, v.t. To give notice. [See Cond.] 4148
CUNEAL, a. [L., a wedge. See Coin.] Having the form of a wedge. 4148
CUNEATE, CUNEATED, a. Wedge-shaped. 4148
CUNEIFORM, CUNIFORM, a. [L., a wedge, and form.] Having the shape or form of a wedge. 4148
CUNNER, n. A kind of fish, less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. 4148
CUNNING, a. [G. See Can.] 4148
CUNNING, n. 4149
CUNNINGLY, adv. Artfully; craftily; with subtilty; with fraudulent contrivance. 4150
CUNNINGMAN, n. A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods. 4150
CUNNINGNESS, n. Cunning; craft; deceitfulness. 4150
CUP, n. [L., a little cup.] 4150
CUP, v.i. 4151
CUPBEARER, n. An attendant of a prince or at a feast, who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests; an officer of the kings household. Nehemiah 1:11. 4151
CUPBOARD, n. [cup and board.] Originally, a board or shelf for cups to stand on. In modern houses, a small case or inclosure in a room with shelves destined to receive cups, plates, dishes and the like. 4151
CUPBOARD, v.t. To collect into a cupboard; to hoard. [Not used.] 4151
CUPGALL, n. A singular kind of gall found on the leaves of oak, etc. It contains the worm of a small fly. 4151
CUP-ROSE, n. The poppy. 4151
CUPEL, n. [L., a little cup.] A small cup or vessel used in refining metals. It retains them while in a metallic state, but when changed by fire into a fluid scoria, it absorbs them. Thus when a mixture of lead with gold or silver is heated in a strong fire, the lead is oxydated and vitrified, and sinks into the substance of the cupel, while the gold or silver remains pure. This kind of vessel is made usually of phosphate of lim, or the residue of burnt bones, rammed into a mold, which gives it its figure. 4152
CUPELLATION, n. The refining of gold or silver by a cupel or by scorification. 4152
CUPIDITY, n. [L., to desire, to covet.] An eager desire to possess something; an ardent wishing or longing; inordinate or unlawful desire of wealth or power. It is not used, I believe, for the animal appetite, like lust or concupiscence, but for desire of the mind. 4152
CUPOLA, n. In architecture, a spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome, or the round top of a dome. 4152
CUPOLAID, a. Having a cupola. [Not used.] 4152
CUPPER, n. [from cup.] One who applies a cupping-glass; a scarifier. 4152
CUPPING, ppr. Applying a cupping-glass, with scarification; a drawing blood with a cupping-glass. 4152
CUPPING-GLASS, n. A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, before and after scarification, for drawing blood. 4152
CUPREOUS, a. [L., copper.] Coppery; consisting of copper; resembling copper, or

partaking of its qualities. 4152
CUPRIFEROUS, a. [L., copper; to bear.] Producing or affording copper; as cupriferous silver. 4153
CUR, n. A degenerate dog; and in reproach, a worthless man. 4153
CURABLE, a. [See Cure.] That may be healed or cured; admitting a remedy; as acurable wound or disease; a curable evil. 4153
CURABLENESS, n. Possibility of being cured, healed or remedied. 4153
CURACY, CURATESHIP, n. [See Cure and Curate.] 4153
CURATE, n. [L., care. See Cure.] 4153
CURATIVE, a. Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure. 4153
CURATOR, n. [L. See Cure.] 4153
CURB, n. 4154
CURB, v.t. 4154
CURBED, pp. Restrained; checked; kept in subjection; furnished with a curb. 4155
CURBING, ppr. Holding back; checking; restraining. 4155
CURBING, n. A check. 4155
CURB-STONE, n. A stone placed at the edge of a pavement, to hold the work together. It is written sometimes kerb or kirb. 4155
CURD, n. [See Crystal.] The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese, or, in some countries, eaten as common food. The word may sometimes perhaps be used for the coagulated part of any liquor. 4155
CURD, v.t. To cause to coagulate; to turn to curd. 4155
CURDLE, v.i. [sometimes written crudle. See Curd.] 4155
CURDLE, v.t. 4155
CURDLED, pp. Coagulated; congealed. 4155
CURDLING, ppr. Concreting; coagulating. 4155
CURDY, a. Like curd; full of curd; coagulated. 4156
CURE, n. [L., to cure, to take care, to prepare.] 4156
CURE, v.t. [L. See the Noun.] 4156
CURED, pp. Healed; restored to health or soundness; removed, as a disease; remedied; dried, smoked, or otherwise prepared for preservation. 4157
CURELESS, a. That cannot be cured or healed; incurable; not admitting of a remedy; as a cureless disorder; a cureless ill. 4157
CURER, n. A healer; a physician; one who heals. 4157
CURFEW, n. 4157
CURIALITY, n. [L., a court.] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court. [Not used.]
CURING, ppr. Healing; restoring to health or soundness; removing, as an evil; 4157
preparing for preservation. 4157
CURING-HOUSE, n. A building in which sugar is drained and dried. 4157
CURIOLOGIC, a. [Gr., propriety of speaking.] Designating a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which a thing is represented by its picture. 4157
CURIOSITY, n. [L. See Curious.] 4158
CURIOSO, n. A curious person; a virtuoso. 4158
CURIOUS, a. [L., care. See Cure.] 4158
CURIOUSLY, adv. 4159
CURIOUSNESS, n. 4160
CURL, v.t. 4160
CURL, v.i. 4160
CURL, n. 4161
CURLED, pp. Turned or formed into ringlets; crisped; twisted; undulated. 4161
CURLEW, n. 4161
CURLINESS, n. A state of being curly. 4161
CURLING, ppr. Bending; twisting; forming into ringlets. 4161
CURLING-IRONS, CURLING-TONGS, n. An instrument for curling the hair. 4161

CURLY, a. Having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples. 4161
CURMUDGEON, n. An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl. 4162
CURMUDGEONLY, a. Avaricious; covetous; niggardly; churlish. 4162
CURRANT, n. [from Corinth.] 4162
CURRENCY, n. [See Current.] 4162
CURRENT, a. [L., to flow or run.] 4163
CURRENT, n. 4163
CURRENTLY, a. In constant motion; with continued progression. Hence, commonly; generally; popularly; with general reception; as, the story is currently reported and believed. 4163
CURRENTNESS, n. 4164
CURRICLE, n. [L., to run.] 4164
CURRIED, pp. [See Curry.] Dressed by currying; dressed as leather; cleaned; prepared.
CURRIER, n. [L. See Curry.] A man who dresses and colors leather, after it is 4164
tanned. 4164
CURRISH, a. [See Cur.] Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; brutal; malignant; snappish; snarling; churlish; intractable; quarrelsome. 4164
CURRISHLY, adv. Like a cur; in a brutal manner. 4164
CURRISHNESS, n. Moroseness; churlishness. 4164
CURRY, v.t. [L., to scrape; scrape, from cutting.] 4164
CURRY-COMB, n. [See Comb.] An iron instrument or comb, for rubbing and cleaning horses. 4165
CURRYING, ppr. Scraping and dressing; cleaning; scratching. 4165
CURSE, v.t. pret. and pp. cursed or curst. 4165
CURSE, v.i. To utter imprecations; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance. 4165
CURSE, n. 4166
CURSED, pp. 4166
CURSEDLY, adv. In a cursed manner; enormously; miserably; in a manner to be cursed or detested. [A low word.] 4167
CURSEDNESS, n. The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil. 4167
CURSER, n. One who curses, or utters a curse. 4167
CURSHIP, n. [See Cur.] Dogship; meanness; ill-nature. 4167
CURSING, ppr. Execrating; imprecating evil on; denouncing evil; dooming to evil, misery, or vexation. 4167
CURSING, n. Execration; the uttering of a curse; a dooming to vexation or misery. 4167
CURSITOR — CYMOSE 4168
CURSITOR, n. [L., to run.] In England, a clerk in the court of chancery, whose business is to make out original writs. In the statute 18 Edward III, the cursitors are called clerks of course. They are twenty four in number, and are a corporation among themselves. To each are assigned certain counties, to which he issue writs. 4168
CURSIVE, a. [See Course and Current.] Running; flowing. Cursive hand is a running hand. 4168
CURSORARY, a. Cursory; hasty. [Not in use.] 4168
CURSORILY, a. [See Cursory.] In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without attention; as, I read the paper cursorily. 4168
CURSORINESS, n. Slight view or attention. 4168
CURSORY, a. [L. See Course.] 4168
CURST, pp. of curse. [See Cursed.] 4168
CURST, a. Hateful; detestable; froward; tormenting; vexatious; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling; a word however which can be hardly said to have a definite signification. It is applied to any thing vexatious. In some of its applications in old authors, ti appears to be the Dutch korst, crust, and to signify crusty, crabbed, surly. 4168
CURSTNESS, n. Peevishness; malignity; frowardness; crabbedness; surliness. 4168
CURT, a. [L.] Short. [Rarely used, and not elegant.] 4168

CURTAIL, v.t. [L., to cut; edge.] To shorten; to cut off the end or a part; as, to curtail words. Hence in a more general sense, to shorten in any manner; to abridge; to diminish; as, to curtail our privileges. It is followed by of before the thing shortened. His name was curtailed of three letters. We are curtailed of our rights. 4169
CURTAIL-DOG, n. A dog whose tail is cut off, according to the forest laws, and therefore hindered from coursing. 4169
CURTAILED, pp. Cut short or shorter; abridged. 4169
CURTAILING, ppr. Cutting short or shorter; abridging. 4169
CURTAILING, n. Abridgment; abbreviation. 4169
CURTAIN, n. [Low L., in fortification. This word may be from the root of court, and from the sense of separating.] 4169
CURTAIN, v.t. To inclose with curtains; to furnish with curtains. 4169
CURTAIN-LECTURE, n. Reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband. 4170
CURTAL, n. A horse with a docked tail. 4170
CURTAL, a. Short; abridged; brief. 4170
CURTATE, a. [L., to shorten.] The curtate distance, in astronomy, is the distance of a planet from the sun to that point, where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets with the ecliptic. Or the interval between the sun or earth, and that point where a perpendicular, let fall from the planet, meets the ecliptic. 4170
CURTATION, n. [See Curtate.] The interval between a planets distance from the sun and the curtate distance. 4170
CURTILAGE, n. In law, a yard, garden, inclosure or field near and belonging to a messuage. [This is probably from court or the same radix.] 4170
CURTLY, adv. Briefly. [Not in use.] 4170
CURULE, a. [L., a chariot.] Belonging to a chariot. The curule chair or seat, among the Romans, was a stool without a back, covered with leather, and so made as to be folded. It was conveyed in a chariot, and used by public officers. 4170
CURVATED, a. [See Curve.] Curved; bent in a regular form. 4170
CURVATURE, n. [L. See Curve.] A bending in a regular form; crookedness, or the manner of bending; flexure by which a curve is formed. 4170
CURVE, a. [L., bent, crooked; to bend, turn or wind.] Bending; crooked; inflected in a regular form, and forming part of a circle; as a curve line, which may be cut by a right line in more points than one. A curve line is that which is neither a straight line, nor composed of straight lines. 4170
CURVE, n. A bending in a regular form, or without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; part of a circle. In geometry, a line which may be cut by a right line in more points than one. 4171
CURVE, v.t. [L.] To bend; to crook; to inflect. 4171
CURVED, pp. Bent; regularly inflected. 4171
CURVET, n. 4171
CURVET, v.i. 4171
CURVILINEAR, CURVILINEAL, a. [L., bent and a line.] Having a curve line; consisting of curve lines; bounded by curve lines; as a curvilinear figure. 4171
CURVILINEARITY, n. The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curve lines. 4171
CURVING, ppr. Bending in a regular form; crooked. 4171
CURVITY, n. [L.] A bending in a regular form; crookedness. 4171
CUSHAT, n. The ring-dove or wood-pigeon. 4171
CUSHION, n. 4171
CUSHION, v.t. To seat on a cushion. 4172
CUSHIONED, a. Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions. 4172
CUSHIONET, n. A little cushion. 4172
CUSKIN, n. A kind of ivory cup. [Not in use.] 4172
CUSP, n. [L., a point.] The point or horn of the moon or other luminary. 4172
CUSPATED, a. [L., a point.] Pointed; ending in a point. 4172
CUSPIDAL, a. Ending in a point. 4172
CUSPIDATE, CUSPIDATED, a. [L., a point.] Having a sharp end, like the point of a

spear; terminating in a bristly point; as a cuspidate leaf. 4172
CUSTARD, n. A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food. 4172
CUSTARD-APPLE, n. A plant, a species of Annona, growing in the West Indies, whose fruit is of the size of a tennis ball, of an orange color, containing a yellowish pulp, of the consistence of custard. 4172
CUSTODIAL, a. [from custody.] Relating to custody or guardianship. 4173
CUSTODY, n. [L., a watchman, a keeper. See Chaste.] 4173
CUSTOM, n. [L.] 4173
CUSTOM, v.t. 4174
CUSTOM, n. Tribute, toll or tax; that is, cost or charge paid to the public. 4174
CUSTOM-HOUSE, n. The house where vessel enter and clear, and where the customs are paid or secured to be paid. 4174
CUSTOMABLE, a. 4174
CUSTOMABLENESS, n. Frequency; conformity to custom. [Little used.] 4174
CUSTOMABLY, adv. According to custom; in a customary manner. 4174
CUSTOMARILY, adv. [See Customary.] Habitually; commonly. 4175
CUSTOMARINESS, n. Frequency; commonness; habitual use or practice. 4175
CUSTOMARY, a. 4175
CUSTOMARY, n. A book containing laws and usages, or customs; as the customary of the Normans. 4175
CUSTOMED, a. 4175
CUSTOMER, n. 4175
CUSTOS, n. [L.] A keeper; as custos brevium, the principal clerk of the common pleas; custos rotulorum, keeper of the rolls and records of the sessions of the peace. 4176
CUSTREL, n. A buckler-bearer. Also, a vessel for holding wine. [Not in use.] 4176
CUT, v.t. pret. and prep. cut. [L., to thrust, to drive, to strike.] 4176
CUT, v.i. 4179
CUT, pp. Gashed; divided; hewn; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected; castrated. 4179
CUT, n. 4180
CUTANEOUS, a. [See Cuticle.] Belonging to the skin, or cutis; existing on, or affecting the skin; as a cutaneous disease; cutaneous eruption. 4181
CUTH, in Saxon, signifies known, or famous. Hence, Cuthwin, a famous conqueror; Cuthred, a famous or knowing counselor; Cuthbert, known bright, or famous for skill. 4181
CUTICLE, n. [L., skin, the same as hide, which see.] 4181
CUTICULAR, a. Pertaining to the cuticle or external coat of the skin. 4181
CUTLAS, n. [L., to cut.] A broad curving sword; a hanger; used by soldiers int he cavalry, by seamen, etc. 4181
CUTLER, n. [L., a knife.] One whose occupation is to make knives and other cutting instruments. 4181
CUTLERY, n. The business of making knives; or more generally, knives and other edged instruments in general. 4181
CUTLET, n. A small piece of meat for cooking; as a veal cutlet. 4181
CUTPURSE, n. [cut and purse.] One who cuts purses for stealing them or their contents; a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles. One who steals from the person; a thief; a robber. 4181
CUTTER, n. 4181
CUT-THROAT, n. A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian. 4182
CUT-THROAT, a. Murderous; cruel; barbarous. 4182
CUTTING, ppr. [See Cut.] 4182
CUTTING, n. 4182
CUTTLE, CUTTLE-FISH, n. 4182
CUT-WATER, n. The fore part of a ships prow, or knee of the head, which cuts the water. Also, a water-fowl, a species of gull; or rather, the Rynchops, or razorbill. 4183
CUT-WORK, n. Embroidery. [Not in use.] 4183
CYANITE, n. [Gr. Sky-colored.] A mineral of a berlin blue color, passing into gray and

green; called by Hauy, disthene. 4183
CYANOGEN, n. [Gr., blue, and to beget.] Carbureted azote, or carburet of nitrogen, the compound base of Prussic acid; otherwise called Prussine. 4183
CYATHIFORM, a. [L., a cup; Gr.] In the form of a cup, or drinking glass, a little widened at the top. 4183
CYCLADES, n. plu. [Gr., a circle.] A number of isles arranged round the isle of delos, in the Grecian Sea, in the form of a circle. 4183
CYCLE, n. [Gr. L., an orb or circle.] 4183
CYCLOGRAPH, n. [circle, and to describe.] An instrument for describing the arcs of circles. 4184
CYCLOID, n. A geometrical curve on which depends the doctrine of pendulums; a figure made by the upper end of the diameter of a circle, turning about a right line. The genesis of a cycloid may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel; the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid. 4184
CYCLOIDAL, a. Pertaining or relating to a cycloid; as, the cycloidal space is the space contained between the cycloid and its substance. Or the space contained between the curve or crooked line and the subtense of the figure. 4184
CYCLOLITE, n. A name given to Madrepores. 4184
CYCLOMETRY, n. [Gr., circle, to measure.] The art of measuring cycles or circles. 4184
CYCLOPEAN, a. [from Cyclops.] Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; terrific. 4185
CYCLOPEDIA, CYCOPEDE, n. [Gr., circle, discipline, erudition.] The circle or compass of the arts and sciences; circle of human knowledge. Hence, the book or books that contain treatises on every branch of the arts and sciences, arranged under proper heads, in alphabetical order. [See Encyclopedia.] 4185
CYCLOPIC, a. Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage. 4185
CYCLOPS, n. [Gr., a circle, an eye.] In fabulous history, certain giants, the sons of Neptune and Amshitrite, who had but one circular eye in the midst of the forehead. They inhabited Sicily, and assisted Vulcan in making thunderbolts for Jupiter. 4185
CYDER. [See Cider.] 4185
CYGNET, n. [L., a swan; Gr.] A young swan. 4185
CYLINDER, n. [Gr. To roll; L.] In geometry, a solid body supposed to be generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; or a long circular body of uniform diameter, and its extremities forming equal parallel circles. 4185
CYLINDRACEOUS, a. Cylindrical. [Little used.] 4185
CYLINDRIC, CYLINDRICAL, a. Having the form of a cylinder; or partaking of its properties. 4185
CYLINDRIFORM, a. [cylinder and form.] Having the form of a cylinder. 4185
CYLINDROID, n. [cylinder and form.] A solid body, approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but differing in some respects, as having the bases elliptical, but parallel and equal. 4185
CYMAR, n. A slight covering; a scarf; properly, simar. 4185
CYMATIUM, CYMA, n. [L., Gr., a little wave.] In architecture, a member or molding of the cornice, the profile of which is waving, that is, concave at the top and convex at bottom.
CYMBAL, n. [L., Gr.] 41864186
CYMBIFORM, a. [L., a boat, form.] Shaped like a boat. 4186
CYME, CYMA, n. [Gr., fetus, to swell.] Literally, a sprout, particularly of the cabbage. Technically, an aggregate flower composed of several florets sitting on a receptacle, producing all the primary peduncles from the same point, but having the partial peduncles scattered and irregular; all fastigiate, or forming a flat surface at the top. It is naked or with bractes. 4186
CYMLING, n. A squash. 4186
CYMOPHANE, n. [Gr., a wave, to appear.] A mineral, called also chrysoberyl. Its color is green of different shades; its fracture conchyoidal or undulated, and in hardness it ranks next to the sapphire. 4186

CYMOPHANOUS, a. Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant. 4186
CYMOSE, CYMOUS, a. Containing a cyme; in the form of a cyme. 4186
CYNANCHE — CZARISH 4187
CYNANCHE, n. [Gr., a dog-collar, angina; a dog, to press or bind, to suffocate.] A disease of the throat, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing. It is of several kinds and comprehends the quinsy, croop and malignant sore throat. 4187
CYNANTHROPY, n. [Gr., a dog, man.] A kind of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs. 4187
CYNARCTOMACHY, n. [Gr., a dog, a bear, a fight.] Bear-baiting with a dog. [A barbarous word.] 4187
CYNIC, CYNICAL, a. [Gr., canine, a dog.] Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; captious; surly; currish; austere. 4187
CYNIC, n. A man of a canine temper; a surly or snarling man or philosopher; a follower of Diogenes; a misanthrope. 4187
CYNICALLY, adv. In a snarling, captious or morose manner. 4187
CYNICALNESS, n. Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements. 4187
CYNICS, n. In ancient history, a sect of philosophers, who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences and amusements. They are said to owe their origin to Antisthenes of Athens. 4187
CYNOSURE, n. [Gr., the tail of the dog, ursa minor, the little bear.] The constellation near the north pole, consisting of seven stars, four of which are disposed like the four wheels of a chariot, and three lengthwise, like the beam; hence called the chariot or Charless wain. As seamen are accustomed to steer by this constellation, ti si sometimes taken for that which directs or attracts attention. 4187
CYON. [See Cion.] 4188
CYPHER. [See Cipher.] 4188
CYPRESS, n. [L., Gr.] 4188
CYPRIN, a. Pertaining to the fish of the genus Cyprinus. 4188
CYPRUS, n. A thin transparent black stuff. 4188
CYRIOLOGIC, a. [Gr., a chief, discourse.] Relating or pertaining to capital letters. 4188
CYST, n. [Gr., a bladder.] A bag or tunic which includes morbid matter in animal bodies.
CYSTIC, a. Pertaining to a cyst, or contained in a cyst. The cystic duct is the 4188
membranous canal that conveys the bile from the hepatic duct into the gall bladder. The cystic artery is a branch of the hepatic. 4188
CYSTOCELE, n. [Gr., a bladder or a tumor.] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder. 4189
CYSTOTOMY, n. [Gr., a bladder or to cut.] The act or practice of opening encysted tumors, for the discharge of morbid matter. 4189
CYTISUS, n. A shrub or tree. Also, a genus of trees; tree-trefoil. 4189
CZAR, n. A king; a chief; a title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tzar, and so written by good authors. 4189
CZARINA, n. A title of the empress of Russia. 4189
CZARISH, a. Pertaining to the czar of Russia. 4189
D 4190
D — DANDLER 4190
D, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third articulation. It holds the same place in the English, as in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, Greek and Latin alphabets. In the Arabic, it is the eighth; in the Russian, the fifth; and in the Ethiopic, the nineteenth letter. 4190
DA CAPO. In music, these words signify that the first part of the tune is to be repeated from the beginning. 4190
DAB, v.t. 4190
DAB, n. 4190

DABCHICK, n. [dab or dip and chick.] A small water-fowl. 4191
DABBLE, v.t. [Heb. tabal, or from the root of dip. See Dip.] Literally, to dip a little or often; hence, to wet; to moisten; to spatter; to wet by little dips or strokes; to sprinkle. 4191
DABBLE, v.i. 4191
DABBLER, n. 4191
DABBLING, ppr. Dipping superficially or often; playing in water, or in mud; meddling. 4191
DABSTER, n. One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business. 4191
DACE, n. A fish, the Cyprinus leuciscus; a small river fish, resembling the roach. 4192
DACTYL, n. [Gr. A finger; L. probably a shoot.] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long, and the others short, like the joints of a finger; as, tegmine, carmine. 4192
DACTYLAR, a. Pertaining to a dactyl; reducing from three to two syllables. 4192
DACTYLET, n. A dactyl. 4192
DACTYLIC, a. Pertaining to or consisting of dactyls; as dactylic verses; a dactylic flute, a flute consisting of unequal intervals. 4192
DACTYLIST, n. One who writes flowing verse. 4192
DACTYLOLOGY, n. The act or the art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers. Deaf and dumb persons acquire a wonderful dexterity in this art. 4192
DAD, DADDY, n. Father; a word used by infants, from whom it is taken. The first articulations of infants or young children are dental of labial; dental, in tad, dad, and labial, in mamma, papa. 4192
DADDLE, v.i. To walk with tottering, like a child or an old man. 4192
DADE, v.t. To hold up by leading strings. 4192
DADO, n. The plain part of a column between the base and the cornice; the die; a cubical base of a column. 4192
DAEDAL, a. [Gr., an ingenious artist.] 4192
DAEDALIAN, [See Dedalian.] 4193
DAFF, DAFFE, A stupid blockish fellow. 4193
DAFF, v.t. To daunt. 4193
DAFF, v.t. To toss aside; to put off. 4193
DAFFODIL, n. A plant of the genus Narcissus, of several species. These have a bulbous root, and beautiful flowers of various colors, white, yellow and purple. 4193
DAG, n. A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol. 4193
DAG, n. Dew. 4193
DAG, n. 4193
DAG, v.t. 4193
DAGGER, n. 4193
DAGGER, v.t. To pierce with a dagger; to stab. 4193
DAGGERS-DRAWING, n. The act of drawing daggers; approach to open attack or to violence; a quarrel. 4194
DAGGLE, v.t. To trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment. 4194
DAGGLE, v.i. To run through mud and water. 4194
DAGGLED, pp. Dipped or trailed in mud or foul water; befouled. 4194
DAGGLE-TAIL, a. Having the lower ends of garments defiled with mud. 4194
DAGGLING, ppr. Drawing along in mud or foul water. 4194
DAG-SWAIN, n. A kind of carpet. 4194
DAG-TAILED, a. The same as daggle-tail; trailed in mud. 4194
DAILY, a. Happening or being every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day; as daily labor; a daily allowance. 4194
DAILY, adv. Every day; day by day; as, a thing happen daily. 4194
DAINTILY, adv. 4194
DAINTINESS, n. 4195
DAINTREL, n. A delicacy. 4195
DAINTY, a. 4195

DAINTY, n. 4195
DAIRY, n. 4196
DAIRYHOUSE, DAIRYROOM, n. A house or room appropriated to the management of milk. 4196
DAIRYMAID, n. A female servant whose business is to manage milk. 4196
DAISIED, a. Full of daisies; adorned with daisies. 4196
DAISY, n. A plant of the genus Bellis, of several varieties. The blue daisy belongs to the genus Globularia, as does the globe daisy; the greater or ox-eye daisy belongs to the genus Chrysanthemum; and the middle daisy, to the Doronicum. 4196
DAKER-HEN, n. A fowl of the gallinaceous kind, somewhat like a patridge or quail. The corn-crake or land-rail, a bird of the grallic order of Linne. 4196
DAKIR, n. In English statutes, ten hides, or the twentieth part of a last of hides. 4196
DALE, n. A low place between hills; a vale or valley. 4196
DALLIANCE, n. 4196
DALLIER, n. One who fondles; a trifler; as a dallier with pleasant words. 4197
DALLY, v.i. 4197
DALLY, v.t. To delay; to defer; to put off; to amuse till a proper opportunity; as, to dally off the time. 4197
DALLING, ppr. Delaying; procrastinating; trifling; wasting time in idle amusement; toying; fondling. 4197
DAM, n. 4197
DAM, n. A mole, bank or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, raised to obstruct a current of water, and to raise it, for the purpose of driving millwheels, or for other purposes. Any work that stops and confines water in a pond or bason, or causes it to rise. 4198
DAM, v.t. 4198
DAMAGE, n. [This word seems to be allied to the Greek, a fine or mulet.] 4198
DAMAGE, v.t. To hurt or harm; to injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness or value of. Rain may damage corn or hay; a storm may damage a ship; a house is often damaged by fire, when it is not destroyed; heavy rains damage roads. 4198
DAMAGE, v.i. To receive harm; to be injured or impaired in soundness, or value; as, green corn will damage in a mow or stack. 4198
DAMAGE-FEASANT, a. Doing injury; trespassing, as cattle. 4199
DAMAGEABLE, a. 4199
DAMAGED, pp. Hurt; impaired; injured. 4199
DAMAGING, ppr. Injuring; impairing. 4199
DAMASCENE, n. 4199
DAMASK, n. 4199
DAMASK, v.t. 4199
DAMASK-PLUM, n. A small black plum. 4200
DAMASK-ROSE, n. A species of rose which is red, and another which is white. 4200
DAMASKEN or DAMASKEEN, v.t. To make incisions in iron, steel, etc., and fill them with gold or silver wire, for ornament; used chiefly for adorning swordblades, guards, locks of pistols, etc. 4200
DAMASKEENED, pp. Carved into figures and inlaid with gold or silver wire. 4200
DAMASKEENING, ppr. Engraving and adorning with gold or silver wire inlaid. 4200
DAMASKEENING, n. The act or art of beautifying iron or steel, by engraving and inlaying it with gold or silver wire. This art partakes of the mosaic, of engraving, and of carving. Like the mosaic, it has inlaid work; like engraving, it cuts the metal into figures; and as in chasing, gold and silver is wrought in relievo. 4200
DAMASKIN, n. A saber, so called from the manufacture of Damascus. 4200
DAME, n. [Gr., to subdue] Literally, a mistress; hence, a lady; a title of honor to a woman. It is now generally applied to the mistress of a family in the common ranks of life; as is its compound, madam. In poetry, it is applied to a woman of rank, In short, it is applied with propriety to any woman who is or has been the mistress of a family, and it sometimes comprehends women in general. 4200
DAME'S-VIOLET or DAME-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Hesperis; called also queen's gilliflower, or rocket. It is remarkable for its fragrant odor, and ladies are fond of having it in their apartments. 4200

DAMIANISTS, in church history, a sect who denied any distinction in the Godhead; believing in one single nature, yet calling God, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. 4201
DAMN, v.t. 4201
DAMNABLE, a. 4201
DAMNABLENESS, n. The state or quality of deserving damnation. 4201
DAMNABLY, adv. 4201
DAMNATION, n. 4202
DAMNATORY, a. Containing a sentence of condemnation. 4202
DAMNED, pp. 4202
DAMNIFIC, a. Procuring loss; mischievous. 4202
DAMNIFIED, pp. Injured; endamaged. 4202
DAMNIFY, v.t. 4202
DAMNIFYING, ppr. Hurting; injuring; impairing. 4203
DAMNING, ppr. 4203
DAMNINGNESS, n. Tendency to bring damnation. 4203
DAMP, a. 4203
DAMP, n. 4203
DAMP, v.t. 4203
DAMPED, pp. Chilled; depressed; abated; weakened; checked; discouraged. 4204
DAMPER, n. 4204
DAMPING, ppr. Chilling; deadening; dejecting; abating; checking; weakening. 4204
DAMPISH, a. Moderately damp, or moist. 4204
DAMPISHNESS, n. A moderate degree of dampness, or moistness; slight humidity. 4204
DAMPNESS, n. Moisture; fogginess; moistness; moderate humidity; as the dampness of the air, of the ground, or of a cloth. 4204
DAMPS, n. [See Damp.] 4204
DAMPY, a. Dejected; gloomy. 4204
DAMSEL, n. A young woman. Formerly, a young man or woman of noble or genteel extraction; as Damsel Pepin; Damsel Richard, prince of Wales. It is now used only of young women, and is applied to any class of young unmarried women, unless to the most vulgar, and sometimes to country girls. 4204
DAMSON, n. The fruit of a variety of the Prunus domestica; a small black plum. 4205
DAN, n. A title of honor equivalent to master; used by Shakespeare, Prior, etc., but now obsolete. 4205
DANCE, v.i. 4205
DANCE, v.t. To make to dance; to move up and down, or back and forth; to dandle; as, to dance a child on the knee. 4205
DANCE, n. 4205
DANCER, n. One who practices dancing, or is skilful in the performance. 4206
DANCING, ppr. Leaping and stepping to the sound of the voice or of an instrument; moving in measured steps; frisking about. 4206
DANCING-MASTER, n. One who teaches the art of dancing. 4206
DANCING-SCHOOL, n. A school in which the art of dancing is taught. 4206
DANDELION, n. A well known plant of the genus Leontodon, having a naked stalk, with one large flower. 4206
DANDIPRAT, n. A fellow; an urchin; a word of fondness or contempt. 4206
DANDLE, v.t. 4206
DANDLED, pp. Danced on the knee, or in the arms; fondled; amused by trifles or play.
DANDLER, n. One who dandles or fondles children. 42074207
DANDLING — DAWDLER 4208
DANDLING, ppr. Shaking and jolting on the knee; moving about in play or for amusement, as an infant. 4208
DANDRUFF, n. A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles. 4208

DANDY, n. In modern usage, a male of the human species, who dresses himself like a doll and who carries his character on his back. 4208
DANDYISM, n. The manners and dress of a dandy. 4208
DANE, n. A native of Denmark. 4208
DANEGELT, n. In England, an annual tax formerly laid on the English nation, for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace. It was at first one shilling, and afterwards two, for every hide of land, except such as belonged to the church. 4208
DANEWORT, n. A plant of the genus Sambucus; a species of elder, called dwarf-elder or wall-wort. 4208
DANGER, n. Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain or other evil. 4208
DANGER, v.t. To put in hazard; to expose to loss or injury. 4208
DANGERLESS, a. Free from danger; without risk. 4208
DANGEROUS, a. 4208
DANGEROUSLY, adv. With danger; with risk of evil; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously; as, to be dangerously sick; dangerously situated. 4209
DANGEROUSNESS, n. Danger; hazard; peril; a state of being exposed to evil; as the dangerousness of condition, of disease. 4209
DANGLE, v.i. 4209
DANGLER, n. One who dangles or hangs about. 4209
DANGLING, ppr. Hanging loosely; busily or officiously adhering to. 4209
DANISH, n. The language of the Danes. 4209
DANK, a. Damp; moist; humid; wet. 4209
DANK, n. Moisture; humidity. 4209
DANKISH, a. Somewhat damp. 4209
DANKISHNESS, n. Dampness; humidity. 4210
DAOURITE, n. A mineral, called rubellite, resembling shorl, but differing from it in chimical characters. Its color is red of various shades. 4210
DAP, v.i. To drop or let fall into the water; a word used by anglers. 4210
DAPHNATE, n. A compound of the bitter principle of the Daphne Alpina with a base. 4210
DAPHNIN, n. The bitter principle of the Daphne Alpina, discovered by Vauquelin. It is obtained in small crystals, hard, transparent, of a grayish color and a bitter taste. 4210
DAPIFER, n. One who brings meat to the table. Formerly, the title or office of the grand-master of a king's household. It still subsists in Germany. 4210
DAPPER, a. Active; nimble; brisk; or little and active; neat; tight; as a dapper fellow; a dapper spark. 4210
DAPPERLING, n. A dwarf; a dandiprat. 4210
DAPPLE, a. Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color, as a dapple-bay or dapple-gray; applied to a horse or other beast. It may sometimes express streaked, but this is not its true signification. 4210
DAPPLE, v.t. To spot; to variegate with spots. 4210
DAPPLED, pp. Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color. 4210
DAPPLING, ppr. Variegating with spot. 4211
DAR or DART, n. A fish found in the Severn. 4211
DARE, v.i. pret. durst. To have courage to any purpose; to have strength of mind or hardihood to undertake anything; to be bold enough; not to be afraid; to venture; to be adventurous. 4211
DARE, v.t. pret. and pp. dared. To challenge; to provoke; to defy; as, to dare a man to fight. 4211
DARE, Defiance; challenge. 4211
DARE, n. A small fish, the same as the dace. 4211
DARED, pp. Challenged; defied. 4211
DAREFUL, a. Full of defiance. 4211
DARER, n. One who dares or defies. 4212
DARIC, n. A gold coin of Darius the Mede, value about 556 cents. 4212
DARING, ppr. 4212

DARINGLY, adv. Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently. 4212
DARINGNESS, n. Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness. 4212
DARK, a. 4212
DARK, n. 4213
DARK, v.t. 4213
DARKEN, v.i. To grow dark or darker; also, to grow less white or clear. 4214
DARKENED, pp. Deprived of light; obscured; rendered dim; made black; made ignorant.
DARKENING, ppr. Depriving of light; obscuring; making black or less white or clear; 4214
clouding. 4215
DARK-HOUSE, n. An old word for a madhouse. 4215
DARKISH, a. Dusky; somewhat dark. 4215
DARKLING, a. Being in the dark, or without light; a poetical word. 4215
DARKLY, adv. Obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly; with imperfect light, clearness or knowledge. 4215
DARKNESS, n. 4215
DARKSOME, a. Dark; gloomy; obscure; as a darksome house; a darksome cloud. 4216
DARK-WORKING, a. Working in darkness or in secrecy. 4216
DARLING, a. Dearly beloved; favorite; regarded with great kindness and tenderness; as a darling child; a darling science. 4216
DARLING, n. One much beloved; a favorite; as, that son was the darling of his father. 4216
DARN, v.t. To mend a rent or hole, by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle; to sew together with yarn or thread. It is used particularly of stockings. 4216
DARN, n. A place mended by darning. 4216
DARNEL, n. A plant of the genus Lolium, a kind of grass; the most remarkable species are the red darnel or rye-grass, and the white darnel. 4216
DARNER, n. One who mends by darning. 4217
DARNING, ppr. Mending in imitation of the original texture; sewing together; as a torn stocking, or cloth. 4217
DARNING, n. The act of mending, as a hole in a garment. 4217
DARRAIN, v.t. To prepare, or to order; or to try; to endeavor; to prove; to apply to the contest. 4217
DART, n. [Gr., a spear or lance. See also Dar.] 4217
DART, v.t. 4217
DART, v.i. 4217
DARTED, pp. Thrown or hurled as a pointed instrument; sent with velocity. 4218
DARTER, n. One who throws a dart. 4218
DARTING, ppr. Throwing, as a dart; hurling darts; flying rapidly. 4218
DASH, v.t. 4218
DASH, v.i. 4219
DASH, n. 4219
DASHED, pp. Struck violently; driven against; bruised, broken or scattered by collision; besprinkled; mixed or adulterated; erased, blotted out; broken; cast down; confounded; abashed. 4220
DASHING, ppr. 4220
DASTARD, n. A coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger. 4220
DASTARD, a. Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger. 4220
DASTARD, v.t. To make cowardly; to intimidate; to dispirit. 4220
DASTARDIZE, v.t. To make cowardly. 4220
DASTARDLINESS, n. Cowardliness. 4220
DASTARDLY, Cowardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking. 4220
DASTARDNESS, n. Cowardliness; mean timorousness. 4220
DASTARDY, n. Cowardliness; base timidity. 4221
DATA, n. plu. Things given, or admitted; quantities, principles or facts given, known, or admitted, by which to find things or results unknown. 4221

DATARY, n. 4221
DATE, n. 4221
DATE, v.t. 4221
DATE, v.i. 4222
DATE, n. The fruit of the great palm-tree, or date-tree, the Phoenix dactylifera. This fruit is somewhat in the shape of an acorn, composed of a thin light glossy membrane, somewhat pellucid and yellowish, containing a soft pulpy fruit, firm and sweet, esculent and wholesome, and in this is inclosed a hard kernel. 4222
DATE-TREE, n. The tree that bears dates; the great palm-tree. 4222
DATED, pp. Having the time of writing or execution specified; having the time of happening noted. 4222
DATELESS, a. Having no date; having no fixed term. 4222
DATER, n. One that dates. 4222
DATING, ppr. Expressing the time of writing or of executing a paper or instrument; noting the time of happening, or originating. 4222
DATIVE, a. In grammar, the epithet of the case of nouns, which usually follows verbs that express giving, or some act directed to am object. Thus, datur tibi, it is given to you; missum est illi, it was sent to him; fecit mihi, he made or did to or for me; loquebatur illis, he spoke to them. It also follows other words expressing something to be given to a person or for his benefit; as, utilis vobis, useful to you. In English, this relation is expressed by to or for. 4222
DATOLITE or DATHOLITE, n. The siliceous borate of lime, a mineral of two subspecies, the common and the botryoidal. The common is of a white color, of various shades, and greenish gray. It occurs in granular distinct concretions, and crystalized. The botryiodal occurs in mammillary concretions, or in botryiodal masses, white and earthy. It is named from its want of transparency. 4223
DATUM, n. Something given or admitted. 4223
DATURA, n. A vegeto-alkali obtained from Datura stramonium. 4223
DAUB, v.t. 4223
DAUB, v.i. To practice gross flattery; to play the hypocrite. 4224
DAUBED, pp. Smeared with soft adhesive matter; plastered; painted coarsely; disguised; loaded with ill chosen finery. 4224
DAUBER, n. One who daubs; a coarse painter; a low and gross flatterer. 4224
DAUBING, ppr. Plastering; painting coarsely; disguising clumsily; decking ostentatiously; flattering grossly. 4224
DAUBING, n. Plastering; coarse painting; gross flattery. 4224
DAUBRY or DAUBERY, n, A daubing; any thing artful. 4224
DAUBY, a. Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive. 4224
DAUGHTER, n, 4224
DAUGHTERLINESS, n. 4225
DAUGHTERLY, a. Becoming a daughter; dutiful. 4225
DAUNT, v.t. To repress or subdue courage; to intimidate; to dishearten; to check by fear of danger. It expresses less than fright and terrify. 4225
DAUNTED, pp. Checked by fear; intimidated. 4225
DAUNTING, ppr. Repressing courage; intimidating; disheartening. 4225
DAUNTLESS, a. Bold; fearless; intrepid; not timid; not discouraged; as a dauntless hero; a dauntless spirit. 4225
DAUNTLESSNESS, n. Fearlessness; intrepidity. 4225
DAUPHIN, n. The eldest son of the king of France, and presumptive heir of the crown.
DAUPHINESS, n. The wife or lady of the dauphin. 42254225
DAVINA, n. A new Vesuvian mineral of a hexahedral form and laminar texture; so called in honor of Sir H. Davy. 4225
DAVIT, n. A beam used on board of ships, as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the top of the bow, without injuring the sides of the ship; an operation called fishing the anchor. 4226
DAW, v.i. To dawn. 4226

DAWDLE, v.i. To waste time; to trifle. 4226
DAWDLER, n. A trifler. 4226
DAWK — DEBARKING 4227
DAWK, v.t. To cut or mark with an incision. 4227
DAWN, v.i. 4227
DAWN, n. 4227
DAWNING, ppr. 4228
DAWNING, n. 4228
DAY, n. 4228
DAYBED, n. A bed used for idleness, indulgence, or rest during the day. 4230
DAYBOOK, n. A journal of accounts; a book in which are recorded the debts and credits or accounts of the day. 4230
DAYBREAK, n. The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning. 4230
DAYCOAL, n. A name given by miners to the upper stratum of coal. 4230
DAYDREAM, n. A vision to the waking senses. 4230
DAYFLOWER, n. A genus of plants, the Commelina. 4230
DAYFLY, n. A genus of insects that live one day only, or a very short time called Ephemera. The species are numerous, some of which live scarcely an hour, others, several days. 4230
DAYLABOR, n. Labor hired or performed by the day. 4231
DAYLABORER, n. One who works by the day. 4231
DAYLIGHT, n. The light of the day; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or of a lamp or candle. 4231
DAYLILY, n. The same with asphodel. A species of Hemerocallis. 4231
DAYLY, a. The more regular orthography of daily. 4231
DAYSMAN, n. An umpire or arbiter; a mediator. 4231
DAYSPRING, n. The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light. 4231
DAYSTAR, n. The morning star, Lucifer, Venus; the star which precedes the morning light. 4231
DAYTIME, n. The time of the sun's light on the earth; as opposed to night. 4231
DAYWEARIED, a. Wearied with the labor of the day. 4231
DAYWORK, Work by the day; daylabor. 4231
DAYSWORK, n. The work of one day. Among seamen, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for 24 hours, from noon to noon. 4231
DAZE, v.t. To overpower with light; to dim or blind by too strong a light, or to render the sight unsteady. 4231
DAZE, n. Among miners, a glittering stone. 4232
DAZZLE, v.t. 4232
DAZZLE, v.i. To be overpowered by light; to shake or be unsteady; to waver, as the sight. 4232
DAZZLED, pp. Made wavering, as the sight; overpowered or dimmed by a too strong light. 4232
DAZZLEMENT, n. The act or power of dazzling. 4232
DAZZLING, ppr. Rendering unsteady or wavering as the sight; overpowering by a strong light; striking with splendor. 4232
DAZZLINGLY, adv. In a dazzling manner. 4232
DE, a Latin prefix, denotes a moving from, separation; as in debark, decline, decease, deduct, decamp. Hence it often expresses a negative; as in derange. Sometimes it augments the sense, as in deprave, despoil. It coincides nearly in sense with the French des and L. dis. 4232
DEACON, n. [Gr., a minister or servant.] 4232
DEACONESS, n. A female deacon in the primitive church. 4233
DEACONRY or DEACONSHIP, n. The office, dignity or ministry of a deacon or deaconess. 4233
DEAD, a. 4233

DEAD, n. ded. 4235
DEAD, n. ded. The time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; depth; as in the midst of winter or of night, are familiar expressions. 4236
DEAD, v.i. ded. To lose life or force. 4236
DEAD, v.t. ded. To deprive of life, force or vigor. 4236
DEAD-DOING, a. Destructive; killing. 4236
DEAD-DRUNK, a. So drunk as to be incapable of helping one's self. 4236
DEADEN, v.t. ded'n. 4236
DEAD-EYE, n. ded'-eye. Among seamen, a round flattish wooden block, encircled by a rope, or an iron band, and pierced with holes, to receive the laniard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes. 4236
DEAD-HEARTED, a. Having a dull, faint heart. 4236
DEAD-HEARTEDNESS, n. Having a dull, faint heart. 4236
DEAD-LIFT, n. A heavy weight; a hopeless exigency. 4236
DEAD-LIGHT, n. ded'-light. A strong wooden port, made to suit a cabin window, in which it is fixed, to prevent the water from entering a ship in a storm. 4236
DEADLIHOOD, n. The state of the dead. 4237
DEADLINESS, n. ded'liness. The quality of being deadly. 4237
DEADLY, a. ded'ly. 4237
DEADLY, adv. ded'ly. In a manner resembling death; as deadly pale or wan. 4237
DEADLY-CARROT, n. A plant of the genus Thapsia. 4237
DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa. 4237
DEADNESS, n. ded'ness. 4237
DEADNETTLE, n. A plant of the genus Lamium, and another of the genus Galeopsis.
DEADPLEDGE, n. A mortgage or pawning of things, or thing pawned. 42384238
DEAD-RECKONING, n. In navigation, the judgment or estimation of the place of a ship, without any observation of the heavenly bodies; or an account of the distance she has run by the log, and of the course steered by the compass, and this rectified by due allowances for drift, lee-way, etc. 4238
DEAD-STRUCK, a. Confounded; struck with horror. 4238
DEADWATER, n. The eddy water closing in with a ship's stern, as she passes through the water. 4238
DEADWOOD, n. Blocks of timber laid on the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities.
DEADWORKS, n. The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water, 4238
when she is balanced for a voyage. 4238
DEAF, n. deef. 4238
DEAF, v.t. to deafen, is used by Dryden, but is obsolete, unless perhaps in poetry. 4239
DEAFEN, v.t. dee'fn. 4239
DEAFLY, adv. dee'fly. Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard. 4239
DEAFNESS, n, dee'fness. 4239
DEAL, v.t. pret. and pp. dealt, pron. delt. 4239
DEAL, v.i. 4240
DEAL, n, 4241
DEALBATE, n.t. To whiten. 4242
DEALBATION, n. The act of bleaching; a whitening. 4242
DEALER, n. 4242
DEALING, ppr. 4242
DEALING, n. 4242
DEAMBULATE, v.i. To walk abroad. 4243
DEAMBULATION, n. The act of walking abroad. 4243
DEAMBULATORY, a. Pertaining to walks. 4243
DEAMBULATORY, n. A place to walk in. 4243
DEAN, n. 4243
DEANERY, n. 4243
DEANSHIP, n. The office of a dean. 4244

DEAR, a. 4244
DEAR, a. Hurtful; grievous; hateful. 4244
DEAR, v.t. To make dear. 4244
DEAR, n. A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment; as, my dear. 4244
DEARBOUGHT, a. Purchased at a high price; as dearbought experience; dearbought blessings. 4244
DEARLING, [See Darling.] 4245
DEARLOVED, a. Greatly beloved. 4245
DEARLY, adv. 4245
DEARN, a. Lonely; solitary; melancholy. 4245
DEARNESS, n. 4245
DEARNLY, adv. Secretly; privately. 4245
DEARTH, n. derth. 4245
DEARTICULATE, v.t. To disjoint. 4245
DEATH, n. deth. 4245
DEATH-BED, n. deth'-bed. The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness. 4247
DEATH-BODING, a. Portending death. 4247
DEATH-DARTING, a. Darting or inflicting death. 4247
DEATH'S-DOOR, n. A near approach to death; the gates of death. 4247
DEATHFUL, a. Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive. 4247
DEATHFULNESS, n. Appearance of death. 4247
DEATHLESS, a. Immortal; not subject to death, destruction or extinction; as deathless beings; deathless fame. 4247
DEATHLIKE, a. 4247
DEATH'S-MAN, n. An executioner; a hangman. 4248
DEATH-SHADOWED, a. Surrounded by the shades of death. 4248
DEATH-TOKEN, n. That which indicates approaching death. 4248
DEATHWARD, adv. Toward death. 4248
DEATH-WATCH, n. A small insect whose ticking is weakly supposed, by superstitious and ignorant people, to prognosticate death. 4248
DEAURATE, v.t. To gild. 4248
DEAURATE, a. Gilded. 4248
DEBACLE, n. A breaking or bursting forth. 4248
DEBAR, v.t. To cut off from entrance; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude; as, we are not debarred from any rational enjoyment; religion debars us from no real pleasure. 4248
DEBARK, v.t. To land from a ship or boat; to remove from on board any water-craft, and place on land; to disembark; as, to debark artillery. 4248
DEBARKATION, n. The act of disembarking. 4248
DEBARKED, pp. Removed to land from on board a ship or boat. 4248
DEBARKING, ppr. Removing from a ship to the land; going from on board a vessel. 4248
DEBARRED — DECEMDENTATE 4249
DEBARRED, pp. Hindered from approach, entrance or possession. 4249
DEBARRING, ppr. Preventing from approach, entrance or enjoyment. 4249
DEBASE, v.t. 4249
DEBASED, pp. Reduced in estimated rank; lowered in estimation; reduced in purity, fineness, quality or value; adulterated; degraded; rendered mean. 4249
DEBASEMENT, n. The act of debasing; degradation; reduction of purity, fineness, quality or value; adulteration; a state of being debased; as debasement of character, of our faculties, of the coin, of style, etc. 4249
DEBASER, n. One who debases or lowers in estimation, or in value; one who degrades or renders mean; that which debases. 4249
DEBASING, ppr. 4250

DEBATABLE, a. That may be debated; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; as a debatable question. 4250
DEBATE, n. 4250
DEBATE, v.t. To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute; to discuss; to argue; to contest, as opposing parties; as, the question was debated till a late hour. 4250
DEBATE, v.i. 4250
DEBATED, pp. Disputed; argued; discussed. 4251
DEBATEFUL, a. 4251
DEBATEFULLY, adv. With contention. 4251
DEBATEMENT, n. Controversy; deliberation. 4251
DEBATER, n. One who debates; a disputant; a controvertist. 4251
DEBATING, ppr. Disputing; discussing; contending by arguments. 4251
DEBAUCH, v.t. [The general sense of debauch, in English, is to lead astray, like seduce.]
DEBAUCH, n. Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness. 42514251
DEBAUCHED, pp. Corrupted; vitiated in morals or purity of character. 4251
DEBAUCHEDLY, adv. In a profligate manner. 4252
DEBAUCHEDNESS, n. Intemperance. 4252
DEBAUCHEE, n. A man given to intemperance, or bacchanalian excesses. But chiefly, a man habitually lewd. 4252
DEBAUCHER, n. One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness, or to any dereliction of duty. 4252
DEBAUCHERY, n. 4252
DEBAUCHMENT, n. The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty. 4252
DEBELLATE, v.t. To subdue. 4252
DEBELLATION, n. The act of conquering or subduing. 4252
DEBENTURE, n. [Fr. from L. debeo, to owe.] 4252
DEBENTURED, a. Debentured goods are those for which a debenture has been given, as being entitled to drawback. 4253
DEBILE, a. Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength. 4253
DEBILITATE, v.t. To weaken; to impair the strength of; to enfeeble; to make faint or languid. Intemperance debilitates the organs of digestion. Excessive indulgence debilitates the system. 4253
DEBILITATED, pp. Weakened; enfeebled; relaxed. 4253
DEBILITATING, ppr. Weakening; enfeebling; impairing strength. 4253
DEBILITATION, n. The act of weakening; relaxation. 4253
DEBILITY, n. Relaxation of the solids; weakness; feebleness; languor of body; faintness; imbecility; as, morbid sweats induce debility. 4253
DEBIT, n. [L. debitum, from debeo, to owe.] Debt. It is usually written debt. But it is used in mercantile language, as the debit side of an account. 4253
DEBIT, v.t. 4253
DEBITED, pp. 4254
DEBITING, ppr. 4254
DEBITOR, n. A debtor. 4254
DEBOISE, DEBOISH, for debauch. 4254
DEBONNAIR, a. Civil; wellbred; complaisant; elegant. 4254
DEBOUCH, v.i. To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from defiles, as troops. 4254
DEBRIS, n. debree'. Fragments; rubbish; ruins; applied particularly to the fragments of rocks. 4254
DEBT, n. det. [L. debitum, contracted.] 4254
DEBTED, pp. det'ted. Indebted; obliged to. 4255
DEBTEE, n. dettee'. A creditor; one to whom a debt is due. 4255
DEBTLESS, a. det'less. Free from debt. 4255
DEBTOR, n. det'tor. 4255

DECACHORD, DECACHORDON, n. [Gr. ten or string] 4255
DECADAL, a. Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens. 4255
DECADE, n. [Gr., ten.] The sum or number of ten; an aggregate consisting of ten; as a decade of years; the decades of Livy. 4256
DECADENCE, DECADENCY, n. Decay. 4256
DECAGON, n. [Gr., ten and corner.] In geometry, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. 4256
DECAGRAM, n. [Gr., ten and a weight.] A French weight of ten grams, or 154 grains, 44 decimals, equal to 6 penny weights, and 10 grains, 44 decimals, equal to 5 grams, 63 decimals, avoirdupoise. 4256
DECAGYN, n. [Gr., ten and female.] In botany, a plant having ten pistils. 4256
DECAGYNIAN, a. Having ten pistils. 4256
DECAHEDRAL, a. Having ten sides. 4256
DECAHEDRON, n. [Gr., ten and a base.] In geometry, a figure or body having ten sides. 4256
DECALITER, n. [Gr., ten and liter.] A French measure of capacity, containing ten 4256
liters, or 610.28 cubic inches, equal to two gallons and 64,44231 cubic inches. 4256
DECALOGIST, n. One who explains the decalogue. 4256
DECALOGUE, n. dec'alog. [Gr., ten and speech.] The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses at mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone. 4256
DECAMETER, n. [Gr., ten and measure.] A French measure of length, consisting of ten meters, and equal to 393 English inches, and 71 decimals. 4256
DECAMP, v.i. To remove or depart from a camp; to march off; as, the army decamped at six o'clock. 4256
DECAMPMENT, n. Departure from a camp; a marching off. 4257
DECANAL, a. Pertaining to a deanery. 4257
DECANDER, n. [Gr., ten and a male.] In botany, a plant having ten stamens. 4257
DECANDRIAN, a. Having ten stamens. 4257
DECANGULAR, a. [Gr., ten and angular.] Having ten angles. 4257
DECANT, v.t. [L., to sing; literally, to throw.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another; as, to decant wine. 4257
DECANTATION, n. The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another. 4257
DECANTED, pp. Poured off, or from one vessel into another. 4257
DECANTER, n. 4257
DECANTING, ppr. Pouring off, as liquor from its lees, or from one vessel to another. 4257
DECAPITATE, v.t. [L., head.] To behead; to cut off the head. 4257
DECAPITATION, n. The act of beheading. 4257
DECAPHYLLOUS, a. [Gr. ten and a leaf.] Having ten leaves. 4257
DECARBONIZE, v.t. To deprive of carbon; as, to decarbonize steel. 4257
DECARBONIZED, pp. Deprived of carbon. 4258
DECARBONIZING, ppr. Depriving of carbon. 4258
DECASTICH, n. [Gr. ten and a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines. 4258
DECASTYLE, n. [Gr. ten and a column.] A building with an ordnance of ten columns in front. 4258
DECAY, v.i. [Fr. dechoir, from L. de and cado, to fall, or decedo.] 4258
DECAY, v.t. To cause to fail; to impair; to bring to a worse state. 4258
DECAY, n. 4258
DECAYED, pp. Having fallen from a good or sound state; impaired; weakened; diminished. 4259
DECAYEDNESS, n. A state of being impaired; decayed state. 4259
DECAYER, n. That which causes decay. 4259
DECAYING, ppr. Failing; declining; passing from a good, prosperous or sound state, to a worse condition; perishing. 4259
DECAYING, n. Decay; decline. 4259

DECEASE, n. [L. to depart or to withdraw.] Literally, departure; hence, departure from this life; death; applied to human beings only. 4259
DECEASE, v.i. To depart from this life; to die. 4259
DECEASED, pp. or a. Departed from life. This is used as a passive participle. He is deceased, for he has deceased; he was deceased, for he had deceased. This use of the participle of an intransitive verb is not infrequent, but the word omitted is really has. He has deceased. It is properly an adjective, like dead. 4259
DECEASING, ppr. Departing from life; dying. 4259
DECEDENT, n. A deceased person. 4260
DECEIT, n. 4260
DECEITFUL, a. 4260
DECEITFULLY, adv. In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive. 4260
DECEITFULNESS, n. 4261
DECEITLESS, a. Free from deceit. 4261
DECEIVABLE, a. 4261
DECEIVABLENESS, n. 4261
DECEIVE, v.t. [L to take asid, to ensnare.] 4261
DECEIVED, pp. Misled; led into error; beguiled; cheated; deluded. 4262
DECEIVER, n. One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor. 4262
DECEIVING, ppr. Misleading; ensnaring; beguiling; cheating. 4262
DECEMBER, n. [L. december, from decem, ten; this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March.] 4262
DECEMDENTATE, a. [L. decem, ten, and dentatus, toothed.] Having ten points or teeth. 4262

DECEMFID — DECOMPOSITION 4264

DECEMFID, a. [L. decem, ten, and fido, to divide.] 4264
DECEMLOCULAR, a. [L. decem, ten, and loculus, a little bag or cell.] Having ten cells for seeds. 4264
DECEMPEDAL, a. [L. decem, ten, and pes, a foot.] Ten feet in length. 4264
DECEMVIR, n. [L. decem, ten, and vir, a man.] One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome. 4264
DECEMVIRAL, a. Pertaining to the decemvirs in Rome. 4264
DECEMVIRATE, n. 4264
DECENCY, n. [L. to be fit or becoming; Gr. to be good, or fit for.] 4264
DECENNARY, n. [L. from decem, ten, and annus, a year.] 4265
DECENNIAL, a. [L. as above.] Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; or happening every ten years; as a decennial period; decennial games. 4265
DECENNOVAL, DECENNOVARY, a. [L. decem, ten, and novem, nine.] Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or circle of nineteen years. 4265
DECENT, a. [L. decens; Fr. decent.] 4265
DECENTLY, adv. 4266
DECENTNESS, n. Decency. 4266
DECEPTIBILITY, n. The quality or state of being capable or liable to be deceived. 4266
DECEPTIBLE, a. That may be deceived. 4266
DECEPTION, n. 4266
DECEPTIOUS, a. Tending to deceive; deceitful. 4266
DECEPTIVE, a. Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress false opinions; as a deceptive countenance or appearance. 4266
DECEPTORY, a. Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead. 4267
DECERPT, a. Cropped. 4267
DECERPTION, n. [L. to pluck off.] A pulling or plucking off; a cropping. 4267
DECERTATION, n. [L. To strive.] Strife; contest for mastery. 4267
DECESSION, n. [L. to pass.] Departure. 4267

DECHARM, v.t. To remove a spell or enchantment; to disenchant. 4267
DECHARMED, pp. Disenchanted. 4267
DECHARMING, ppr. Removing a spell. 4267
DECHRISTIANIZE, v.t. To turn from christianity; to banish christian belief and principles from. 4267
DECIDABLE, a. That may be decided. 4267
DECIDE, v.t. [L. To strike, to cut.] Literally, to cut off, and thus to end. Hence, 4267
DECIDE, v.i. To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion. 4268
DECIDED, pp. Determined; ended; concluded. 4268
DECIDED, a. That implies decision; clear; unequivocal; that puts an end to doubt. 4268
DECIDEDLY, adv. In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputable; in a manner to preclude doubt. 4268
DECIDENCE, n. A falling off. 4268
DECIDER, n. One who determines a cause or contest. 4268
DECIDING, ppr. Determing; ending; concluding. 4268
DECIDUOUS, a. [L. to fall.] Falling; not perennial or permanent. In botany, a deciduous leaf is one which falls in autumn; a deciduous calyx, is that which falls after the corol opens; distinguished from permanent. 4268
DECIDUOUSNESS, n. The quality of falling once a year. 4268
DECIGRAM, n. A French weight of one tenth of a gram. 4268
DECIL, n. An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac. 4269
DECILITER, n. A French measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter. 4269
DECIMAL, a. [L. decimus, tenth, from decem, ten.] 4269
DECIMALLY, adv. By tens; by means of decimals. 4269
DECIMATE, v.t. [L. decimo, from decem, ten.] 4269
DECIMATION, n. 4269
DECIMATOR, n. One who selects every tenth man, in a company or regiment, etc. 4269
DECIMETER, n. A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or 3 inches and 93710 decimals. 4269
DECIMO-SEXTO, n. A book is in decimo-sexto, when a sheet is folded into sixteen leaves. 4270
DECIPHER, v.t. 4270
DECIPHERED, pp. Explained; unraveled; marked. 4270
DECIPHERER, n. One who explains what is written in ciphers. 4270
DECIPHERING, ppr. Explaining; detecting the letters represented by ciphers; unfolding; marking. 4270
DECISION, n. 4270
DECISIVE, a. 4271
DECISIVELY, adv. In a conclusive manner; in a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt or contest. 4271
DECISIVENESS, n. 4271
DECISORY, a. Able to decide or determine. 4271
DECK, v.t. 4271
DECK, n. 4272
DECKED, pp. Covered; adorned; furnished with a deck. 4272
DECKER, n. 4272
DECKING, ppr. Covering; arraying; adorning. 4272
DECKING, n. Ornament; embellishment. 4272
DECLAIM, v.i. [L. to cry out.] 4272
DECLAIM, v.t. 4272
DECLAIMANT or DECLAIMER, n. 4272
DECLAIMING, ppr. Speaking rhetorically; haranguing. 4273
DECLAIMING, n. A harangue. 4273

DECLAMATION, n. 4273
DECLAMATOR, n. A declaimer. 4273
DECLAMATORY, a. 4273
DECLATABLE, a. That may be declared, or proved. 4273
DECLARATION, n. 4273
DECLARATIVE, a. 4274
DECLARATORILY, adv. By declaration, or exhibition. 4274
DECLARATORY, a. Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; expressive; as, this clause is declaratory of the will of the legislature. The declaratory part of a law, is that which sets forth and defines what is right and what is wrong. A declaratory act, is an act or statute which sets forth more clearly and explains the intention of the legislature in a former act. 4274
DECLARE, v.t. [L. to make clear.] 4274
DECLARE, v.i. 4275
DECLARED, pp. Made known; told explicitly; avowed; exhibited; manifested; published; proclaimed; recited. 4276
DECLAREDLY, adv. Avowedly; explicitly. 4276
DECLARER, n. One who makes known or publishes; that which exhibits. 4276
DECLARING, ppr. Making known by words or by other means; manifesting; publishing; affirming; reciting the cause of complaint. 4276
DECLARING, n. Declaration; proclamation. 4276
DECLENSION, n. 4276
DECLINABLE, a. That may be declined; changing its termination in the oblique cases; as a declinable noun. 4277
DECLINATE, a. In botany, bending or bent downwards, in a curve; declining. 4277
DECLINATION, n. 4277
DECLINATOR, DECLINATORY, n. An instrument for taking the declination, or inclination of a plane; an instrument in dialling. 4277
DECLINE, v.i. [L. to lean.] 4278
DECLINE, v.t. 4278
DECLINE, n. Literally, a leaning from; hence, a falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration; as the decline of life; the decline of strength; the decline of virtue and religion; the decline of revenues; the decline of agriculture, commerce or manufactures; the decline of learning. 4279
DECLINED, pp. Bent downward or from; inflected. 4279
DECLINING, ppr. Leaning; deviating; falling; failing; decaying; tending to a worse state; avoiding; refusing; inflecting. 4279
DECLIVITY, n. [L. sloping.] Declination from a horizontal line; descent of land; inclination downward; a slope; a gradual descent of the earth, of a rock or other thing: chiefly used of the earth, and opposed to acclivity, or ascent; the same slope, considered as descending, being a declivity, and considered as ascending, an acclivity. 4279
DECLIVOUS, DECLIVITOUS, a. Gradually descending; not precipitous; sloping. 4279
DECOCT, v.t. [L. to boil.] 4279
DECOCTIBLE, a. That may be boiled or digested. 4280
DECOCTION, n. 4280
DECOCTIVE, a. That may be easily decocted. 4280
DECOCTURE, n. A substance drawn by decoction. 4280
DECOLLATE, v.t. To behead. 4280
DECOLLATED, pp. Beheaded. 4280
DECOLLATION, n. [L. to behead; the neck.] The act of beheading; the act of cutting off the neck of an animal, and severing the head from the body. It is especially used of St. John the Baptist, and of a painting which represents his beheading. 4280
DECOLORATION, n. Absence of color. 4280
DECOMPLEX, a. Compounded of complex ideas. 4280
DECOMPOSABLE, a. That may be decomposed; capable of being resolved into its constituent elements. 4280

DECOMPOSE, v.t. To separate the constituent parts of a body or substance; to disunite elementary particles combined by affinity or chimical attraction; to resolve into original elements. 4280
DECOMPOSED, pp. Separated or resolved into the constituent parts. 4281
DECOMPOSING, ppr. Separating into constituent parts. 4281
DECOMPOSITE, a. Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite. 4281
DECOMPOSITION, n. 4281
DECOMPOUND — DEEP-MUSING 4282
DECOMPOUND, v.t. 4282
DECOMPOUND, a. 4282
DECOMPOUNDABLE, a. That may be decompounded. 4282
DECOMPOUNDED, pp. Compounded a second time; composed of things already compounded. 4282
DECOMPOUNDING, ppr. Compounding a second time. 4282
DECORATE, v.t. [L. comeliness, grace.] 4282
DECORATED, pp. Adorned; beautified; embellished. 4283
DECORATING, ppr. Adorning; embellishing; rendering beautiful to the eye, or lovely to the mind. 4283
DECORATION, n. 4283
DECORATOR, n. One who adorns or embellishes. 4283
DECOROUS, a. Decent; suitable to a character, or to the time, place and occasion; becoming; proper; befitting; as a decorous speech; decorous behavior; a decorous dress for a judge. 4283
DECOROUSLY, adv. In a becoming manner. 4283
DECORTICATE, v.t. [L. bark.] To strip off bark; to peel; to husk; to take off the exterior coat; as, to decorticate barley. 4283
DECORTICATED, pp. Stripped of bark; peeled; husked. 4283
DECORTICATING, ppr. Stripping off bark or the external coat; peeling. 4283
DECORTICATION, n. The act of stripping off bark or husk. 4283
DECORUM, n. [L. to become.] 4283
DECOY, n. 4284
DECOY-DUCK, n. A duck employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken.
DECOYED, pp. Lured or drawn into a snare or net; allured into danger by deception. 4284
DECOYING, ppr. Luring into a snare or net by deception; leading into evil or danger. 4284
DECOY-MAN, n. A man employed in decoying and catching fowls. 4284 4284
DECREASE, v.i. [L. To grow.] To become less; to be diminished gradually, in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, quality, or excellence; as, the days decrease in length from June to December. 4284
DECREASE, v.t. To lessen; to make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality or excellence, etc.; to diminish gradually or by small deductions; as, extravagance decreases the means of charity; every payment decreases a debt; intemperance decreases the strength and powers of life. 4285
DECREASE, n. 4285
DECREASED, pp. Lessened; diminished. 4285
DECREASING, ppr. Becoming less; diminishing; waning. 4285
DECREE, n. [L. To judge; to divide.] 4285
DECREE, v.t. 4286
DECREED, pp. Determined judicially; resolved; appointed; established in purpose. 4286
DECREEING, ppr. Determining; resolving; appointing; ordering. 4286
DECREMENT, n. 4286
DECREPIT, a. [L. to break.] Broken down with age; wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay; weakened by age. 4287
DECREPITATE, v.t. [L. To break or burst, to crackle.] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or crackling of the substance; as, to decrepitate salt. 4287

DECREPITATE, v.i. To crackle, as salts when roasting. 4287
DECREPITATED, pp. Roasted with a crackling noise. 4287
DECREPITATING, ppr. Crackling; roasting with a crackling noise; suddenly bursting when exposed to heat. 4287
DECREPITATION, n. The act of roasting with a continual crackling; or the separation of parts with a crackling noise, occasioned by heat. 4287
DECREPITNESS, DECREPITUDE, n. The broken, crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age. 4287
DECRESCENT, a. Decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution; as a decrescent moon. 4287
DECRETAL, n. 4287
DECRETION, n. A decreasing. 4287
DECRETIST, n. One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals. 4288
DECRETORILY, adv. In a definitive manner. 4288
DECRETORY, a. 4288
DECREW, v.i. To decrease. 4288
DECRIAL, n. A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure. 4288
DECRIED, pp. Cried down; descredited; brought into disrepute. 4288
DECRIER, n. One who decries. 4288
DECROWN, v.t. To deprive of a crown. 4288
DECRY, v.t. 4288
DECUBATION, n. The act of lying down. 4288
DECUMBENCE, DECUMBENCY, n. [L. To lie down.] The act of lying down; the posture of lying down. 4289
DECUMBENT, a. In botany, declined or bending down; having the stamens and pistils bending down to the lower side; as a decumbent flower. 4289
DECUMBITURE, n. 4289
DECUPLE, a. [L. Ten.] Tenfold; containing ten times as many. 4289
DECUPLE, n. A number ten times repeated. 4289
DECURION, n. [L. Ten] An officer in the Roman army, who commanded a decuria, or ten soldiers, which was a third part of the turma, and a thirtieth of the legion of cavalry. 4289
DECURRENT, a. [L. To run down; to run.] Extending downwards. A decurrent leaf is a sessile leaf having its base extending downwards along the stem. 4289
DECURSION, n. [L. To run.] The act of running down, as a stream. 4289
DECURSIVE, a. Running down. 4289
DECURT, v.t. To shorten by cutting off. 4289
DECURTATION, n. [L. To shorten.] Tha act of shortening, or cutting short. 4289
DECURY, n. [L. Ten.] A set of ten men under an officer called decurio. 4290
DECUSSATE, v.t. [L. To cut or strike across.] To intersect at acute angles, thus X; or in general, to intersect; to cross; as lines, rays, or nerves in the body. 4290
DECUSSATE, DECUSSATED, a. Crossed; intersected. In botany, decussated leaves and branches, are such as grow in pairs which alternately cross each other at right angles, or in a regular manner. 4290
DECUSSATING, ppr. Intersecting at acute angles; crossing. 4290
DECUSSATION, n. The act of crossing at unequal angles; the crossing of two lines, rays or nerves, which meet in a point and then proceed and diverge. 4290
DEDALIAN, a. Various; variegated; intricate; complex; expert. 4290
DEDALOUS, a. Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture; a term applied to the leaves of plants. 4290
DEDECORATE, v.t. To disgrace. 4290
DEDECORATION, n. A disgracing. 4290
DEDENTITION, n. The shedding of teeth. 4290
DEDICATE, v.t. [L. To vow, promise, devote, dedicate. See Class Dg. No. 12, 15, 45. The sense is to send, to throw; hence, to set, to appoint.] 4291
DEDICATE, a. Consecrated; devoted; appropriated. 4291

DEDICATED, pp. Devoted to a divine Being, or to a sacred use; consecrated; appropriated; given wholly to. 4291
DEDICATING, ppr. Devoting to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; consecrating; appropriating; giving wholly to. 4291
DEDICATION, n. 4291
DEDICATOR, n. One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book to the favor of a patron.
DEDICATORY, a. Composing a dedication; as an epistle dedicatory. 42924291
DEDITION, n. [L. To yield.] The act of yielding any thing; surrendry. 4292
DEDOLENT, a. Feeling no compunction. 4292
DEDUCE, v.t. [L. To lead, bring or draw.] 4292
DEDUCED, pp. Drawn from; inferred; as a consequence from principles or premises.4292
DEDUCEMENT, n. The thing drawn from or deduced; inference; that which is collected from premises. 4292
DEDUCIBLE, a. That may be deduced; inferable; collectible by reason from premises; consequential. 4292
DEDUCING, ppr. Drawing from; inferring; collecting from principles or facts already established or known. 4293
DEDUCIVE, a. Performing the act of deduction. 4293
DEDUCT, v.t. To take from; to subtract; to separate or remove, in numbering, estimating or calculating. Thus we say, from the sum of two numbers, deduct the lesser number; from the amount of profits, deduct the charges of freight. 4293
DEDUCTED, pp. Taken from; subtracted. 4293
DEDUCTING, ppt. Taking from; subtracting. 4293
DEDUCTION, n. 4293
DEDUCTIVE, a. Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises. 4293
DEDUCTIVELY, adv. By regular deduction; by way of inference; by consequence. 4293
DEED, n. 4293
DEED, v.t. To convey or transfer by deed; a popular use of the word in America; as, he deeded all his estate to his eldest son. 4294
DEED-ACHIEVING, a. That accomplishes great deeds. 4294
DEEDLESS, a. Inactive; not performing or having performed deeds or exploits. 4294
DEED-POLL, n. A deed not indented, that is, shaved or even, made by one party only.
DEEM, v.t. 42944294
DEEM, n. Opinion; judgment; surmise. 4295
DEEMED, pp. Thought; judged; supposed. 4295
DEEMING, ppr. Thinking; judging; believing. 4295
DEEMSTER, n. A judge in the Isle of Man and in Jersey. 4295
DEEP, a. 4295
DEEP, n. 4296
DEEPEN, v.t. 4297
DEEPEN, v.i. To become more deep; as, the water deepens at every cast of the lead. 4297
DEEPENED, pp. Made more deep. 4298
DEEPENING, ppr. Sinking lower; making more deep. 4298
DEEPLY, adv. 4298
DEEP-MOUTHED, a. Having a hoarse, loud, hollow voice; as a deep-mouthed dog. 4298
DEEP-MUSING, a. Contemplative; thinking closely or profoundly. 4298
DEEPNESS — DEFLAGRATION 4300
DEEPNESS, n. 4300
DEEP-READ, a. Having fully read; profoundly versed. 4300
DEEP-REVOLVING, a. Profoundly revolving or meditating. 4300
DEEP-THROATED, a. With deep throats. 4300
DEEP-TONED, a. Having a very low or grave tone. 4300
DEEP-VAULTED, a. Formed like a deep vault or arch. 4300
DEEP-WAISTED, a. Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter deck and forecastle

are raised from four to six feet above the level of the main deck. 4300
DEER, n. sing. and plu. [Gr. A wild beast. The primary sense is simply roving, wild, untamed; hence, a wild beast.] A quadruped of the genus Cervus, of several species, as the stag, the fallow deer, the roe-buck, the rane or rane-deer, etc. These animals are wild and hunted in the forest, or kept in parks. Their flesh called venison, is deemed excellent food. 4300
DEER-STEALER, n. One who steals deer. 4300
DEER-STEALING, n. The act or crime of stealing deer. 4300
DEESS, n. A goddess. 4300
DEFACE, v.t. 4301
DEFACER, n. He or that which defaces; one who injures, mars or disfigures. 4301
DEFACING, ppr. Injuring the face or surface; marring; disfiguring; erasing. 4301
DEFAILANCE, n. Failure; miscarriage. 4301
DEFALCATE, v.t. To cut off; to take away or deduct a part; used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, etc. 4301
DEFALCATION, n. 4301
DEFALK, v.t. To defalcate. 4301
DEFAMATION, n. The uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure anothers reputation; the malicious uttering of falsehood respecting another which tends to destroy or impair his good name, character or occupation; slander; calumny. To constitute defamation in law, the words must be false and spoken maliciously. Defamatory words written and published are called a libel. 4302
DEFAMATORY, a. Calumnious; slanderous; containing defamation; false and injurious to reputation; as defamatory words; defamatory reports or writings. 4302
DEFAME, v.t. 4302
DEFAMED, pp. Slandered; dishonored or injured by evil reports. 4302
DEFAMER, n. A slanderer; a detractor; a calumniator. 4302
DEFAMING, ppr. Slandering; injuring the character by false reports. 4302
DEFAMING, n. Defamation; slander. 4302
DEFATIGABLE, a. Liable to be wearied. 4302
DEFATICATE, v.t. [L. To tire.] To weary or tire. 4302
DEFATIGATION, n. Weariness. 4302
DEFAULT, n. 4302
DEFAULT, v.i. To fail in performing a contract or agreement. 4303
DEFAULT, v.t. 4303
DEFAULT, v.t. To offend. 4303
DEFAULTED, pp. 4304
DEFAULTER, n. 4304
DEFAULTING, ppr. 4304
DEFEASANCE, n. s as z. 4304
DEFEASIBLE, a. s as z. That may be defeated, or annulled; as a defeasible title; a defeasible estate. 4305
DEFEASIBLENESS, n. The quality of being defeasible. 4305
DEFEAT, n. 4305
DEFEAT, v.t. 4305
DEFEATING, ppr. Vanquishing; subduing; opposing successfully; overthrowing; frustrating; disappointing; rendering null and void. 4306
DEFEATURE, n. 4306
DEFECATE, v.t. [L. Dregs.] 4306
DEFECATED, pp. Purified; clarified; refined. 4306
DEFECATING, ppr. Purifying; purging of lees or impurities. 4306
DEFECATION, n. The act of separating from lees or dregs; purification from impurities or foreign matter. 4306
DEFECT, n. [L. To fail; to make or do.] 4306

DEFECT, v.i. To be deficient. 4307
DEFECTIBILITY, n. Deficiency; imperfection. 4307
DEFECTIBLE, a. Imperfect; deficient; wanting. 4307
DEFECTION, n. 4307
DEFECTIVE, a. 4307
DEFECTIVELY, adv. In a defective manner; imperfectly. 4308
DEFECTIVENESS, n. Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness. 4308
DEFECTUOSITY, n. Defectiveness; faultiness. 4308
DEFECTUOUS, a. Full of defects. 4308
DEFEDATION, n. Pollution. 4308
DEFEND, v.t. 4308
DEFEND, v.i. To make opposition; as, the party comes into court, defends and says. 4309
DEFENDABLE, a. That may be defended. 4309
DEFENDANT, a. 4309
DEFENDANT, n. 4309
DEFENDED, pp. Opposed; denied; prohibited; maintained by resistance; vindicated; preserved uninjured; secured. 4309
DEFENDER, n. One who defends by oppostition; one who maintains, supports, protects or vindicates; an assertor; a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments; a champion or an advocate. 4310
DEFENDING, ppr. Denying; opposing; resisiting; forbidding; maintaining uninjured by force or by reason; securing from evil. 4310
DEFENSATIVE, n. Guard; defense; a bandage, plaster, or the like, to secure a wound from external injury. 4310
DEFENSE, n. 4310
DEFENSE, v.t. To defend by fortification. 4310
DEFENSED, pp. Fortified. 4310
DEFENSELESS, a. Being without defense, or without means of repelling assault or injury; applied to a town, it denotes unfortified or ungarrisoned; open to an enemy; applied to a person, it denotes naked; unarmed; unprotected; unprepared to resist attack; weak; unable to oppose; uncovered; unsheltered. 4311
DEFENSELESSNESS, n. The state of being unguarded or unprotected. 4311
DEFENSIBLE, a. 4311
DEFENSIVE, a. 4311
DEFENSIVE, n. Safeguard; that which defends. 4311
DEFENSIVELY, adv. In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense. 4311
DEFER, v.t. [L. To bear.] 4312
DEFERENCE, n. 4312
DEFERENT, a. Bearing; carrying; conveying. 4312
DEFERENT, n. 4312
DEFERENTIAL, a. Expressing deference. 4313
DEFERMENT, n. Delay. 4313
DEFERRER, n. One who delays or puts off. 4313
DEFERRING, ppr. Delaying; postponing. 4313
DEFIANCE, n. 4313
DEFIATORY, a. Bidding or bearing defiance. 4313
DEFICIENCE, DEFICIENCY, n. [L. To fail to do.] 4313
DEFICIENT, a. 4313
DEFICIT, n. Want; deficiency; as a deficit in the taxes or revenue. 4314
DEFIER, n. A challenger; one who dares to combat or encounter; one who braves; one who acts in contempt of opposition, law or authority; as a defier of the laws. 4314
DEFIGURATION, n. A disfiguring. 4314
DEFIGURE, v.t. To delineate. 4314
DEFILE, v.t. 4314

DEFILE, v.i. [L. A thread.] To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off. 4315
DEFILE, n. A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass, as between hills, etc. 4315
DEFILED, pp. Made dirty, or foul; polluted; soiled; corrupted; violated; vitiated. 4315
DEFILEMENT, n. 4315
DEFILER, n. One who defiles; one who corrupts or violates; that which pollutes. 4315
DEFILING, ppr. 4315
DEFINABLE, a. 4315
DEFINE, v.t. [L. To end, to limit, from finis, end.] 4316
DEFINE, v.i. To determine; to decide. 4316
DEFINED, pp. 4316
DEFINER, n. He who defines; he who ascertains or marks the limits; he who determines or explains the signification of a word, or describes the distinctive properties of a thing. 4317
DEFINING, ppr. Determining the limits; ascertaining the extent; explaining the meaning; describing the properties. 4317
DEFINITE, a. 4317
DEFINITE, n. Thing defined. 4317
DEFINITENESS, n. Certainty of extent; certainty of signification; determinateness. 4317
DEFINITION, n. 4317
DEFINITIVE, a. 4318
DEFINITIVE, n. In grammar, an adjective used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appelative or common noun. Such are the Latin hic, ille, ipse; the, this and that, in English; le, la, les, in French; il, la, lo in Italian. Thus tree is an appellative or common noun; the tree, this tree, that tree, designate a particular tree, determinate or known. Homo signifies man; hic homo, ille homo, a particular man, etc. But in some languages, the definitives have lost their original use, in a great degree; as in the Greek and French. Thus La force de la vertu, must be rendered in English, the force of virtue, not the force of the virtue. The first la is a definitive; the last has no definitive effect. 4318
DEFINITIVELY, adv. 4318
DEFINITIVENESS, n. Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness. 4318
DEFIX, v.t. To fix; to fasten. 4318
DEFLAGRABILITY, n. Combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning away, as a metallic wire; a chimical term. 4318
DEFLAGRABLE, a. Combustible; having the quality of taking fire and burning, as alcohol, oils, etc. 4318
DEFLAGRATE, v.t. [L. To burn.] To set fire to; to burn; to consume; as, to deflagrate oil or spirit. 4318
DEFLAGRATION, n. A kindling or setting fire to a substance; burning; combustion. 4319
DEFLAGRATOR — DEJECTION 4320
DEFLAGRATOR, n. A galvanic instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances. 4320
DEFLECT, v.i. [L. To turn or bend.] To turn from or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve. 4320
DEFLECT, v.t. To turn aside; to turn or bend from a right line or regular course. 4320
DEFLECTED, pp. Turned aside, or from a direct line or course. In botany, bending downward archwise. 4320
DEFLECTING, ppr. Turning aside; turning from a right line or regular course. 4320
DEFLECTION, n. 4320
DEFLEXURE, n. A bending down; a turning aside; deviation. 4320
DEFLORATE, a. [L. To deflour.] In botany, having cast its farin, pollen, or fecundating dust. 4320
DEFLORATION, n. 4320
DEFLOUR, v.t. [L. A flower.] 4321
DEFLOURED, pp. Deprived of maidenhood; ravished; robbed or prime beauty . 4321
DEFLOURER, n. One who deprives a woman of her virginity. 4321
DEFLOURING, ppr. Depriving of virginity or maidenhood; robbing of prime beauties. 4321

DEFLOW, v.i. To flow down. 4321
DEFLUOUS, a. [L. To flow.] Flowing down; falling off. 4321
DEFLUX, n. A flowing down; a running downward; as a deflux of humors. 4321
DEFLUXION, n. [L. To flow down.] 4321
DEFLY, adv. Dextrously; skilfully. 4322
DEFOLIATION, n. [L. Foliage; a leaf.] Literally, the fall of the leaf or shedding of leaves; but technically, the time or season of shedding leaves in autumn; applied to trees and shrubs. 4322
DEFORCE, v.t. To disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from the rightful owner; applies to any possessor whose entry was originally lawful, but whose detainer is become unlawful. 4322
DEFORCED, pp. Kept out of lawful possession. 4322
DEFORCEMENT, n. 4322
DEFORCIANT, n. He that keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate; he against whom a fictitious action is brought in fine and recovery. 4322
DEFORCING, ppr. Keeping out of lawful possession. 4322
DEFORM, v.t. [L. Form.] 4322
DEFORM, a. Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye. 4323
DEFORMATION, n. A disfiguring or defacing. 4323
DEFORMED, pp. 4323
DEFORMEDLY, adv. In an ugly manner. 4323
DEFORMEDNESS, n. Ugliness; a disagreeable or unnatural form. 4323
DEFORMER, n. One who deforms. 4323
DEFORMING, ppr. Marring the natural form or figure; rendering ugly or disppleasing; destroying beauty. 4324
DEFORMITY, n. 4324
DEFORSER, n. One that casts out by force. 4324
DEFRAUD, v.t. [L. To cheat.] 4324
DEFRAUDED, pp. Deprived of property or right by trick, artifice or deception; injured by the withholding of what is due. 4325
DEFRAUDER, n. One who defrauds; one who takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due; a cheat; a cozener; an embezzler; a peculator. 4325
DEFRAUDING, ppr. Depriving another of his property or right by deception or artifice; injuring by withholding wrongfully what is due. 4325
DEFRAUDMENT, n. Tha act of defrauding. 4325
DEFRAY, v.t. 4325
DEFRAYED, pp. Paid; discharged; as expense, or cost. 4325
DEFRAYER, n. One who pays or discharges expenses. 4325
DEFRAYING, ppr. Paying; discharging. 4325
DEFRAYMENT, n. Payment. 4326
DEFT, a. Neat; handsome; spruce; ready; dextrous; fit; convenient. 4326
DEFTLY, adv. Neatly; dextrously; in a skilful manner. 4326
DEFTNESS, n. Neatness; beauty. 4326
DEFUNCT, a. [L. To perform and discharge.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. 4326
DEFUNCT, n. A dead person; one deceased. 4326
DEFUNCTION, n. Death. 4326
DEFY, v.t. 4326
DEFY, n. A challenge. 4326
DEFYER, [See Defier.] 4326
DEGARNISH, v.t. 4326
DEGARNISHED, pp. Stripped of furniture or apparatus; deprived of troops for defense.
DEGARNISHING, ppr. Stripping of furniture, dress, apparatus or a garrison. 43274327
DEGARNISHMENT, n. The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus or a garrison. 4327

DEGENDER, v.i. To degenerate. 4327
DEGENERACY, n. 4327
DEGENERATE, v.i. [L. Grown worse, ignoble, base.] 4327
DEGENERATE, a. 4328
DEGENERATELY, adv. In a degenerate or base manner. 4328
DEGENERATENESS, n. A degenerate state; a state in which the natural good qualities of the species are decayed or lost. 4328
DEGENERATION, n. 4328
DEGENEROUS, a. 4328
DEGENEROUSLY, adv. In a degenerous manner; basely; meanly. 4329
DEGLUTINATE, v.t. [L. To glue.] To unglue; to loosen or separate substances glued together. 4329
DEGLUTITION, n. [L. To swallow.] 4329
DEGRADATION, n. 4329
DEGRADE, v.t. [L. A step, a degree.] 4330
DEGRADED, pp. Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or dignity; lowered; sunk; reduced in estimation or value. 4330
DEGRADEMENT, n. Deprivation of rank or office. 4330
DEGRADING, ppr. 4330
DEGRADINGLY, adv. In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate. 4330
DEGREE, n. 4330
DEGUSTATION, n. A tasting. 4332
DEHISCENCE, n. [L. To gape.] A gaping. In botany, the opening of capsules; the season when capsules open. 4332
DEHISCENT, a. Opening, as the capsule of a plant. 4332
DEHORT, v.t. [L. To dissuade; to advise.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary; to counsel not to do nor to undertake. 4332
DEHORTATION, n. Dissuasion; advice or counsel against something. 4332
DEHORTATORY, a. Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion 4332
DEHORTER, n. A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary. 4332
DEHORTING, ppr. Dissuading. 4332
DEICIDE, n. [L. God and to slay.] 4332
DEIFIC, a. [L. To make.] 4333
DEIFICATION, n. The act of deifying; the act of exalting to the rank of, or enrolling among the heathen deities. 4333
DEIFIED, pp. Exalted or ranked among the gods; regarded or praised as divine. 4333
DEIFIER, n. One that deifies. 4333
DEIFORM, a. [L. A god, and form.] Like a god; of a godlike form. 4333
DEIFY, v.t. [L. A god, and to make.] 4333
DEIFYING, ppr. Exalting to the rank of a deity; treating as divine. 4333
DEIGN, v.i. Dane. To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend. 4333
DEIGN, v.t. dane. To grant or allow; to condescend to give to. 4334
DEIGNING, ppr. Daning. Vouchsafing; thinking worthy. 4334
DEINTGRATE, v.t. To disintegrate. 4334
DEIPAROUS, a. Bearing or bringing forth a god; an epithet applied the Virgin Mary. 4334
DEIPNOSOPHIST, n. [Gr. A feast; a sophist.] One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who were famous for their learned conversation at meals. 4334
DEISM, n. [L. God.] The doctrine or creed of a deist; the belief or system of religious opinions of those who acknowledge the existence of one God, but deny revelation: or deism is the belief in natural religion only, or those truths, in doctrine and practice, which man is to discover by the light of reason, independent and exclusive of any revelation from God. Hence deism implies infidelity or a disbelief in the divine origin of the scriptures. 4334
DEIST, n. One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion, but

follows the light of nature and reason, as his only guides in doctrine and practice; a freethinker. 4334
DEISTIC, DEISTICAL, a. Pertaining to deism or to deists; embracing deism, as a deistical writer; or containing deism, as a deistical book. 4334
DEITY, n. 4335
DEJECT, v.t. [L. To throw.] 4335
DEJECT, a. Cast down; low-spirited. 4335
DEJECTED, pp. Cast down; depressed; grieved; discouraged. 4335
DEJECTEDLY, adv. In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily. 4335
DEJECTEDNESS, n. The state being cast down; lowness of spirits. 4335
DEJECTING, ppr. Casting down; depressing; dispiriting. 4335
DEJECTION, n. 4336
DEJECTLY — DELUDING 4337
DEJECTLY, adv. In a downcast manner. 4337
DEJECTORY, a. Having power or tending to cast down, or to promote evacuations by stool. 4337
DEJECTURE, n. That which is ejected; excrements. 4337
DELACRYMATION, n. [L. A weeping.] A preternatural discharge of watery humors from the eyes; waterishness of the eyes. 4337
DELACTATION, n. A weaning. 4337
DELAPSATION, n. A falling down. 4337
DELAPSE, v.i. [L. To slide.] To fall or slide down. 4337
DELAPSION, n. A falling down of the uterus, anus, etc. 4337
DELAPSED, pp. Fallen down. 4337
DELATE, v.t. [L. To bear.] 4337
DELATION, n. 4337
DELATOR, n. An accuser; an informer. 4337
DELAY, v.t. 4338
DELAY, v.i. To linger; to move slow; or to stop for a time. 4338
DELAY, n. 4338
DELAYED, pp. Deferred; detained; hindered for a time; retarded. 4338
DELAYER, n. One who defers; one who lingers. 4338
DELAYING, ppr. Putting off; deferring; procrastinating; retarding; detaining. 4338
DELAYMENT, n. Hinderance. 4339
DELE, v.t. Blot out; erase. 4339
DELEBLE, a. That can be blotted out. 4339
DELACTABLE, a. [L. To delight.] Delightful; highly pleasing; that gives great joy or pleasure; as a delectable garden. 4339
DELECTABLENESS, n. Delightfulness. 4339
DELECTABLY, adv. Delightfully. 4339
DELECTATION, n. Great pleasure; delight. 4339
DELEGACY, n. A number of persons delegated. 4339
DELEGATE, v.t. [L. To send.] 4339
DELEGATE, n. 4339
DELEGATE, a. Deputed; sent to act for or represent another; as a delegate judge. 4340
DELEGATED, pp. Deputed; sent with a trust or commission to act for another; appointed a judge; committed, as authority. 4340
DELEGATING, ppr. Deputing; sending with a commission to act for another; appointing; committing; entrusting. 4340
DELEGATION, n. 4340
DELETE, v.t. To blot out. 4340
DELETERIOUS, a. [L. To blot out or destroy.] 4340
DELETERY, a. Destructive; poisonous. 4341
DELETION, n. [L. To blot out.] 4341

DELETORY, n. That which blots out. 4341
DELF, n. 4341
DELIBATE, v.t. [L. To taste.] To taste; to take a sip. 4341
DELIBATION, n. A taste; an essay. 4341
DELIBERATE, v.i. [L. To weigh.] To weigh in the mind; to consider and examine the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of a measure, in order to a choice or decision; to pause and consider. A wise prince will deliberate before he wages war. 4341
DELIBERATE, v.t. To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider. 4341
DELIBERATE, a. 4341
DELIBERATELY, adv. With careful consideration, or deliberation; circumspectly; not hastily or rashly; slowly. This purpose was deliberately formed. 4342
DELIBERATENESS, n. Calm consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure; caution. 4342
DELIBERATION, n. 4342
DELIBERATIVE, a. 4342
DELIBERATIVE, n. A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined. A kind of rhetoric employed in proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it. 4343
DELIBERATIVELY, adv. By deliberation. 4343
DELICACY, n. In a general sense, that which delights or pleases. Hence, 4343
DELICATE, a. [L. Connected with delight; to delight.] 4344
DELICATE, n. Any thing nice; a nicety. 4345
DELICATELY, adv. 4345
DELICATENESS, n. The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy. Deuteronomy 28:56. 4345
DELICIOUS, a. 4345
DELICIOUSLY, adv. In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully; as, to feed deliciously; to be deliciously entertained.
DELICIOUSNESS, n. 43464346
DELIGATION, n. [L. To bind.] In surgery, a binding up; a bandaging. 4346
DELIGHT, n. 4346
DELIGHT, v.t. 4346
DELIGHT, v.i. To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced; followed by in. 4347
DELIGHTED, pp. 4347
DELIGHTER, n. One who takes delight. 4347
DELIGHTFUL, a. Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; as a delightful thought; a delightful prospect. 4347
DELIGHTFULLY, adv. 4347
DELIGHTFULNESS, n. 4348
DELIGHTLESS, a. Affording no pleasure or delight. 4348
DELIGHTSOME, a. Very pleasing; delightful. 4348
DELIGHTSOMELY, adv. Very pleasantly; in a delightful manner. 4348
DELIGHTSOMENESS, n. Delightfulness; pleasantness in a high degree. 4348
DELINEAMENT, n. Representation by delineation. 4348
DELINEATE, v.t. [L. A line.] 4348
DELINEATED, pp. Drawn; marked with lines exhibiting the form or figure; sketched; designed; painted; described. 4348
DELINEATING, ppr. Drawing the form; sketching; painting; describing. 4348
DELINEATION, n. 4349
DELINEATURE, n. Delineation. 4349
DELINIMENT, n. Mitigation. 4349
DELINQUENCY, n. [L. To fail or omit duty; to leave.] Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; and positively, an offense; a crime. It is particularly, but not exclusively applied to neglect of duty in officers of public trust. 4349

DELINQUENT, a. Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty. 4349
DELINQUENT, n. One who fails to perform his duty, particularly a public officer who neglects his duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime. 4349
DELIQUATE, v.t. or i. [L. To melt.] To melt or be dissolved. 4349
DELIQUATION, n. A melting. 4349
DELIQUESCE, v.i. [L. To melt; to melt or become soft.] To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air; as certain salts, acids and alkalies. 4349
DELIQUESCENCE, n. Spontaneous liquefaction in the air; a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of water from the atmosphere. 4349
DELIQUESCENT, a. Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid; as deliquescent salts. 4350
DELIQUIATE, v.i. To melt and become liquid by imbibing water from the air. 4350
DELIQUIATION, n. A melting by attracting water from the air. 4350
DELIQUIUM, n. 4350
DELIRAMENT, n. A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy. 4350
DELIRIOUS, a. Roving in mind; light-headed; disordered in intellect; having ideas that are wild, irregular and unconnected. 4350
DELIRIOUSNESS, n. The state of being delirious; delirium. 4350
DELIRIUM, n. [L. To wander in mind, to rave; to make balks in plowing, that is, to err, wander, miss.] 4350
DELITESCENCE, n. Retirement; obscurity. 4351
DELIVER, v.t. [L. Free, disengaged; to free, to peel.] 4351
DELIVER, a. Free; nimble. 4352
DELIVERABLE, a. That may be or is to be delivered. 4352
DELIVERANCE, n. 4352
DELIVERED, pp. Freed; released; transferred or transmitted; passed from one to another; committed; yielded; surrendered; rescued; uttered; pronounced. 4352
DELIVERER, n. 4353
DELIVERING, ppr. Releasing; setting free; rescuing; saving; surrendering; giving over; yielding; resigning. 4353
DELIVERY, n. 4353
DELL, n. A pit, or a hollow place; a cavity or narrow opening. 4353
DELPH, [See Delf. No. 2.] 4353
DELPHIA or DELPHINIA, n. A vegetable alkali lately discovered in the Delphinium staphysagria. It is crystaline when wet, but it becomes opake when exposed to air. Its taste is bitter and acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling becomes hard and brittle like resin. 4353
DELPHIAN or DELPHIC, a. Relating to Delphi, and to the celebrated oracle of that place. 4354
DELPHINE, a. 4354
DELPHINITE, n. A mineral called also pistacite and epidote. 4354
DELTOID, n. 4354
DELUDABLE, a. That may be deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed on. 4354
DELUDE, v.t. 4354
DELUDED, pp. Deceived; misled; led into error. 4355
DELUDER, n. One who deceives; a deceiver; an imposter; one who holds out false pretenses. 4355
DELUDING, ppr. Deceiving; leading astray; misleading the opinion or judgment. 4355
DELUDING, n. The act of deceiving; falsehood. 4355
DELUGE — DEMORALIZE 4356
DELUGE, n. [L. To wash.] 4356
DELUGE, v.t. 4356
DELUGED, pp. Overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed. 4356
DELUGING, ppr. Overflowing; inundating; overwhelming. 4356

DELUSION, n. s as z. 4356
DELUSIVE, a. Apt to deceive; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling; as delusive arts; delusive appearances. 4357
DELUSIVENESS, n. The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive. 4357
DELUSORY, a. Apt to deceive; deceptive. 4357
DELVE, v.t. Delv. [L. A mole, perhaps the delver.] 4357
DELVE, n. Delv. A place dug: a pit; a pitfall; a ditch; a den; a cave. 4357
DELVER, n. One who digs, as with a spade. 4357
DELVING, ppr. Digging. 4357
DEMAGOGUE, n. Demagog. [Gr. The populas, and to lead.] 4357
DEMAIN, n. 4357
DEMAND, v.t. [L. To command; to send; hence, to commit or entrust. To ask is to press or urge.] 4358
DEMAND, n. 4359
DEMANDABLE, a. That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required; as, payment is demandable at the expiration of the credit. 4359
DEMANDANT, n. One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff. 4359
DEMANDED, pp. Called for; claimed; challenged as due; requested; required; interrogated. 4360
DEMANDER, n. One who demands; one who requires with authority; one who claims as due; one who asks; one who seeks to obtain. 4360
DEMANDING, ppr. Claiming or calling for as due, or by authority; requiring; asking; pursuing a claim by legal process; interrogating. 4360
DEMANDRESS, n. A female demandant. 4360
DEMARCH, n. March; walk; gait. 4360
DEMARKATION, n. 4360
DEMEAN, v.t. 4360
DEMEAN, v.t. To debase; to undervalue. 4360
DEMEAN, n. 4360
DEMEANOR, n. Behavior; carriage; deportment; as decent demeanor; sad demeanor.
DEMEANURE, n. Behavior. 43614361
DEMENCY, n. Madness. 4361
DEMENTATE, a. Mad; infatuated. 4361
DEMENTATE, v.t. To make mad. 4361
DEMENTATION, n. The act of making frantic. 4361
DEMEPHITIZATION, n. The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air. 4361
DEMEPHITIZE, v.t. To purify from foul unwholesome air. 4361
DEMEPHITIZED, pp. Purified; freed from foul air. 4361
DEMEPHITIZING, ppr. Purifying from foul air. 4361
DEMERIT, n. [L. To earn or deserve.] 4361
DEMERIT, v.t. To deserve blame or punishment. 4361
DEMERSED, a. Plunged; situated or growing under water. 4361
DEMERSION, n. [L. To plunge or drown.] 4361
DEMESNE, [See Demain.] 4362
DEMI, a prefix, Fr. Demi, from the L. Dimidium, signifies half. It is used only in composition. 4362
DEMI-BRIGADE, n. A half-brigade. 4362
DEMI-CADENCE, n. In music, an imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key note. 4362
DEMI-CANNON, n. A cannon of different sizes; the lowest carries a ball of thirty pounds weight, and six inches diameter; the ordinary is twelve feet long, and carries a shot of six inches and one-sixth diameter, and thirty two pounds weight; that of the greatest size is twelve feet long, and carries a ball of six inches and five eighths diameter, and thirty six pounds weight. 4362

DEMI-CROSS, n. An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars. 4362
DEMI-CULVERIN, n. A large gun, or piece of ordnance; the least is ten feet long, and carries a ball of nine pounds weight and four inches diameter; that of ordinary size carries a ball of four inches and two eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces in weight; the largest size is ten feet and a third in length, and carries a ball four inches and a half in diameter, and of twelve pounds eleven ounces in weight. 4362
DEMI-DEVIL, n. Half a devil. 4362
DEMI-DISTANCE, n. In fortification, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank. 4362
DEMI-DITONE, n. In music, a minor third. 4363
DEMI-GOD, n. Half a god; one partaking of the divine nature; a fabulous hero, produced by the cohabitation of a deity with a mortal. 4363
DEMI-GORGE, n. In fortification, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space or entrance into a bastion. 4363
DEMI-GROAT, n. A half-groat. 4363
DEMI-LANCE, n. A light lance; a short spear; a half-pike. 4363
DEMI-LUNE, n. A half-moon. 4363
DEMI-MAN, n. Half a man; a term of reproach. 4363
DEMI-NATURED, a. Having half the nature of another animal. 4363
DEMI-PREMISES, n. plu. Half-premises. 4363
DEMI-QUAVER, n. A note in music, of half the length of the quaver. 4363
DEMIREP, n. A woman of suspicious chastity. [Demi-reputation.] 4363
DEMI-SEMI-QUAVER, n. The shortest note in music, two of which are equal to a semi-quaver. 4363
DEMI-TONE, n. In music, an interval of half a tone; a semi-tone. 4363
DEMI-VILL, n. A half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frank pledges. 4363
DEMI-VOLT, n. One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner. 4363
DEMI-WOLF, n. Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and a wolf; lycisca. 4364
DEMIGRATE or DEMIGRATION, [Not used. See Migrate.] 4364
DEMISABLE, a. S sa z. That may be leased; as an estate demisable by copy of court roll.
DEMISE, n. s as z. [L. Literally, a laying down, or sending from; a removing.] 43644364
DEMISE, v.t. s as z. 4364
DEMISSION, n. A lowering; degradation; depression. 4364
DEMISSIVE or DEMISS, a. Humble. 4364
DEMISSLY, adv. In a humble manner. 4364
DEMIT, v.t. To let fall; to depress; to submit. 4365
DEMIURGE, n. [Gr., a public servant, and work.] In the mythology of Eastern Philosophers, an eon employed in the creation of the world; a subordinate workman. 4365
DEMIURGIC, a. Pertaining to a demiurge, or to creative power. 4365
DEMOCRACY, n. [Gr. People, and to possess, to govern.] Government by the people; a form of government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation. Such was the government of Athens. 4365
DEMOCRAT, n. One who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men. 4365
DEMOCRATIC, DEMOCRATICAL, a. Popular; pertaining to democracy or government by the people; as a democratical form of government. 4365
DEMOCRATICALLY, adv. In a democratical manner. 4365
DEMOLISH, v.t. [L. To build.] To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy, as a heap or structure; to separate any collected mass, or the connected parts of a thing; to ruin; as, to demolish an edifice, or a mound; to demolish a wall or fortification. 4365
DEMOLISHED, pp. Pulled down; thrown down; razed; destroyed, as a fabric or structure.

DEMOLISHER, n. One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste; 4365
as a demolisher of towns. 4365
DEMOLISHING, ppr. Pulling or throwing down; destroying. 4365
DEMOLISHMENT, n. Ruin; overthrow. 4365
DEMOLITION, n. The act of overthrowing, pulling down or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction; as the demolition of a house, or of military works. 4366
DEMON, n. A spirit, or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the Pagans. The ancients believed that there were good and evil demons, which had influence over the minds of men, and that these beings carried on an intercourse between men and gods, conveying the addresses of men to the gods, and divine benefits to men. Hence demons became the objects of worship. It was supposed also that human spirits, after their departure from the body, became demons, and that the souls of virtuous men, if highly purified, were exalted from demons into gods. The demons of the New Testament were supposed to be spiritual beings which vexed and tormented men. And in general, the word, in modern use, signifies an evil spirit or genius, which influences the conduct or directs the fortunes of mankind. 4366
DEMONESS, n. A female demon. 4366
DEMONIAC or DEMONIACAL or DEMONIAN, a. 4366
DEMONIAC, n. A human being possessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties are overpowered, restrained, or disturbed, in their regular operation, by an evil spirit, or by a created spiritual being of superior power. 4366
DEMONIACS, n. In church history, a branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet is, that at the end of the world the devil will be saved. 4366
DEMONOCRACY, n. [Gr. Demon and to hold.] The power or government of demons.4366
DEMONOLATRY, n. [Gr. Demon and worship.] The worship of demons, or of evil spirits.
DEMONOLOGY, n. [Gr. Demon and discourse.] A discourse on demons; a treatise 4367
on evil spirits. So King James entitled his book concerning witches. 4367
DEMONOMIST, n. [Gr. Demon and law.] One that lives in subjection to the devil, or to evil spirits. 4367
DEMONOMY, n. The dominion of demons, or of evil spirits. 4367
DEMONSHIP, n. The state of a demon. 4367
DEMONSTRABLE, a. That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by certain evidence, or by evidence that admits of no doubt; as, the principles of geometry are demonstrable. 4367
DEMONSTRABLENESS, n. The quality of being demonstrable. 4367
DEMONSTRABLY, adv. In a manner to preclude doubt; beyond the possibility of contradiction. 4367
DEMONSTRATE, v.t. [L. To show.] 4367
DEMONSTRATED, pp. Proved beyond the possibility of doubt; rendered certain to the mind. 4367
DEMONSTRATING, ppr. Proving to be certain; evincing beyond the possibility of doubt.
DEMONSTRATION, n. 4368 4368
DEMONSTRATIVE, a. 4368
DEMONSTRATIVELY, adv. With certain evidence; with proof which cannot be questioned; certainly; clearly; convincingly. 4368
DEMONSTRATOR, n. 4368
DEMONSTRATORY, a. Tending to demonstrate; having a tendency to prove beyond a possibility of doubt. 4369
DEMORALIZATION, n. The act of subverting or corrupting morals; destruction of moral principles. 4369
DEMORALIZE, v.t. To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals. 4369
DEMORALIZED — DEOXYDIZE 4370
DEMORALIZED, pp. Corrupted in morals. 4370

DEMORALIZING, ppr. 4370
DEMULCE, v.t. Demuls. To sooth; to soften or pacify. 4370
DEMULCENT, a. [L. To stroke, to soften; allied perhaps to mollis, mellow.] Softening; mollifying; lenient; as, oil is demulcent. 4370
DEMULCENT, n. Any medicine which lessens acrimony, or the effects of stimulus on the solids; that which softens or mollifies; as gums, roots of marsh-mallows, and other mucilaginous substances. 4370
DEMUR, v.i. [L. To stay or delay.] 4370
DEMUR, v.t. To doubt of. 4370
DEMUR, n. Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision. 4370
DEMURE, a. Sober; grave; modest; downcast; as a demure countenance; a demure abasing of the eye. 4371
DEMURE, v.i. To look with a grave countenance. 4371
DEMURELY, adv. With grave, solemn countenance; with a fixed look; with a solemn gravity. 4371
DEMURENESS, n. Gravity of countenance; soberness; a modest look. 4371
DEMURRAGE, n. An allowance made to the master of a trading vessel, for delay or detention in port beyond the appointed time of departure. This expense is paid by the merchant who causes the detention. 4371
DEMURRER, n. 4371
DEMURRING, ppr. Stopping; pausing; suspending proceedings or decision; resting or abiding on a point in law. 4371
DEMY, n. 4371
DEN, n. 4372
DEN, v.i. To dwell as in a den. 4372
DENARCOTIZE, v.t. [de and narcotic.] To deprive of the narcotic principle or quality; as, to denarcotize opium. 4372
DENARY, a. Containing ten. 4372
DENARY, n. The number ten. 4372
DENATIONALIZE, v.t. To divest of national character or rights, by transferrence to the service of another nation. A ship built and registered in the United States, is denationalized by being employed in the service of another nation and bearing its flag.
DENAY, n. Denial; refusal. 43724372
DENAY, v.t. To deny. 4372
DENDRACHATE, n. [Gr. A tree, and agate.] Arborescent agate; agate containing the figures of shrubs or parts of plants. 4372
DENDRITE, n. [Gr. A tree.] A stone or mineral on or in which are the figures of shrubs or trees; an arborescent mineral. 4372
DENDRITIC, DENDRITICAL, a. Containing the figures of shrubs or trees. 4373
DENDROID, a. [Gr. A tree, and form.] Resembling a shrub. 4373
DENDROIT, n. A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree. 4373
DENDROLITE, n. [Gr. A tree and a stone.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant. 4373
DENDROLOGY, n. [Gr. A tree and a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. 4373
DENDROMETER, n. [Gr. Tree and to measure.] An instrument to measure the highth and diameter of trees. 4373
DENEGATE, v.t. To deny. 4373
DENEGATION, n. Denial. 4373
DENIABLE, a. That may be denied, or contradicted. 4373
DENIAL, n. 4373
DENIER, n. One who denies, or contradicts; one who refuses or rejects; a disowner; one who does not own, avow or acknowledge; as a denier of a fact, or of the faith, or of Christ.
DENIER, n. A small denomination of French money, the twelfth part of a sol; a small copper coin. 43744374
DENIGRATE, v.t. [L. Black.] To blacken; to make black. 4374
DENIGRATION, n. The act of making black; a blackening. 4374

DENITRATION, n. A disengaging of nitric acid. 4374
DENIZATION, n. The act of making one a denizen, subject or citizen. This in England is done by the kings letters patent. 4374
DENIZEN, n. 4374
DENIZEN, v.t. To make a denizen; to admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; to infranchise. 4374
DENOMIINABLE, a. That may be denominated, or named. 4374
DENOMINATE, v.t. [L. To name.] To name; to give a name or epithet to; as, a race of intelligent beings denominated man. Actions are denominated virtuous, or vicious, according to their character. 4374
DENOMINATED, pp. Named; called. 4375
DENOMINATING, ppr. Naming. 4375
DENOMINATION, n. 4375
DENOMINATIVE, a. That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation. 4375
DENOMINATOR, n. 4375
DENOTABLE, a. That may be denoted or marked. 4375
DENOTATION, n. The act of denoting. 4375
DENOTATIVE, a. Having power to denote. 4375
DENOTE, v.t. [L. To note or mark.] 4375
DENOTED, pp. Marked; signified, indicated. 4376
DENOTEMENT, n. Sign; indication. 4376
DENOTING, ppr. Marking; expressing; indicating. 4376
DENOUEMENT, n. The unraveling or discovery of a plot. 4376
DENOUNCE, v.t. [L. To tell, or declare.] 4376
DENOUNCED, pp. 4376
DENOUNCEMENT, n. The declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation. 4377
DENOUNCER, n. One who denounces, or declares a menace. 4377
DENOUNCING, ppr. Declaring, as a threat; threatening; accusing. 4377
DENSE, a. 4377
DENSENESS, n. The same as density. 4377
DENSITY, n. 4377
DENT, n. 4377
DENT, v.t. To make a dent or small hollow. 4378
DENTAL, a. Pertaining to the teeth. In grammar, formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue; as, D and T are dental letters. 4378
DENTAL, n. 4378
DENTALITE, n. A fossil shell of the genus Dentalium. 4378
DENTATE, DENTATED, a. Toothed; notched. 4378
DENTATO-SINUATE, a. Having points like teeth with hollows about the edge. 4378
DENTED, a. Indented; impressed with little hollows. 4378
DENTELLI, n. Modillions. 4378
DENTICLE, n. A small tooth or projecting point. 4378
DENTICULATE, DENTICULATED, a. [L. A tooth.] Having small teeth or notches; as a denticulate leaf, calyx or seed. 4378
DENTICULATION, n. The state of being set with small teeth, or prominences or points, resembling the teeth of a saw. 4379
DENTIFORM, a. [L. A tooth and form.] Having the form of a tooth. 4379
DENTIFRICE, n. [L. A tooth and to rub] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth. Burnt shells and charcoal pulverized make an excellent dentifrice. 4379
DENTIL, n. [L. A tooth.] In architecture, an ornament in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth; used particularly in the Ionic and Corinthian order. 4379
DENTIST, n. One whose occupation is to clean and extract teeth, or repair the loss of them. 4379
DENTITION, n. [L. To breed teeth.] 4379
DENTIZE, v.t. To renew the teeth, or have them renewed. 4379

DENTOID, a. [L. A tooth and form.] Having a form of teeth. 4379
DENUDATE or DENUDE, v.t. [L. To make bare; naked.] To strip; to divest of all covering; to make bare or naked. 4379
DENUDATION, n. 4379
DENUDED, pp. Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare. 4379
DENUDING, ppr. Stripping of covering; making bare. 4380
DENUNCIATE, v.t. To denounce, which see. 4380
DENUNCIATION, n. 4380
DENUNCIATOR, n. 4380
DENY, v.t. 4380
DEOBSTRUCT, v.t. [L. To stop; to pile.] 4381
DEOBSTRUCTED, pp. Cleared of obstructions; opened. 4381
DEOBSTRUCTING, ppr. Removing impediments to a passage. 4381
DEOBSTRUENT, a. Removing obstructions; having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient. 4381
DEOBSTRUENT, n. Any medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteal vessels; an aperient Calomel is a powerful deobstruent. 4381
DEODAND, n. [L. To be given to God.] 4381
DEONERATE, v.t. To unload. 4382
DEOPPILATE, v.t. To free from obstructions; to clear a passage. 4382
DEOPPILATION, n. The removal of obstructions. 4382
DEOPPILATIVE, a. Deobstruent; aperient. 4382
DEORDINATION, n. Disorder. 4382
DEOSCULATE, v.t. To kiss. 4382
DEOSCULATION, n. A kissing. 4382
DEOXYDATE, v.t. To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxyd. 4382
DEOSYDATED, pp. Reduced from the state of an oxyd. 4382
DEOXYDATING, ppr. Reducing from the state of an oxyd. 4382
DEOXYDATION, n. The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxyd. 4382
DEOXYDIZATION, n. Deoxydation. 4382
DEOXYDIZE, v.t. To deoxydate. 4382
DEOXYDIZED — DEPRECATION 4383
DEOXYDIZED, pp. Deoxydated. 4383
DEOXYDIZING, ppr. Deoxydating. 4383
DEOXYGENATE, v.t. To deprive of oxygen. 4383
DEOXYGENATED, v.t. Deprived of oxygen. 4383
DEOXYGENATING, ppr. Depriving of oxygen. 4383
DEOXYGENATION, n. The act or operation of depriving of oxygen. 4383
DEPAINT, v.t. [L. To paint.] 4383
DEPAINTED, pp. Painted; represented in colors; described. 4383
DEPAINTER, n. A painter. 4383
DEPAINTING, ppr. Painting; representing in colors; describing. 4383
DEPART, v.i. 4383
DEPART, v.t. To divide or separate; to part. 4385
DEPART, n. 4385
DEPARTER, n. One who refines metals by separation. 4385
DEPARTING, ppr. Going from; leaving; desisting; forsaking; vanishing; dying. 4385
DEPARTING, n. A going away; separation. 4385
DEPARTMENT, n. 4385
DEPARTMENTAL, a. Pertaining to a department, or division. 4386
DEPARTURE, n. 4386
DEPASCENT, a. [L. To feed.] Feeding. 4386
DEPASTURE, v.t. To eat up; to consume. 4386
DEPASTURE, v.i. To feed; to graze. 4386

DEPASTURING, ppr. Feeding; grazing; eating up. 4386
DEPAUPERATE, v.t. [L. To beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. 4386
DEPAUPERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor. 4387
DEPAUPERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; making poor. 4387
DEPECTIBLE, a. [L. To comb.] Tough; thick. 4387
DEPEINCT, v.t. To paint. 4387
DEPEND, v.i. [L. To hang.] 4387
DEPENDABLE, a. That may be depended on; as dependable friendships. 4388
DEPENDENCE, DEPENDENCY, n. 4388
DEPENDENT, a. 4389
DEPENDENT, n. One who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favor; a retainer; as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of dependents. 4389
DEPENDER, n. One who depends; a dependent. 4389
DEPENDING, ppr. 4389
DEPERDIT, a. That which is lost or destroyed. 4390
DEPERDITION, n. Loss; destruction. 4390
DEPHLEGMATE, v.t. [Gr. To burn.] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation, used of spirit and acids; to clear spirit or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify. 4390
DEPHLEGMATION, n. The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation; called also concentration, particularly when acids are the subject. 4390
DEPHLEGMEDNESS, n. A state of being freed from water. 4390
DEPHLOGISTICATE, v.t. [Gr. Burnt, inflammable.] To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability. 4390
DEPHLOGISTICATED, pp. Deprived of phlogiston. Dephlogisticated air, is an elastic fluid capable of supporting animal life and flame much longer than common air. It is now called oxygen, oxygen gas, or vital air. 4390
DEPICT, v.t. [L. To paint.] 4390
DEPICTED, pp. Painted; represented in colors; described. 4390
DEPICTING, ppr. Painting; representing in colors, or in words. 4390
DEPICTURE, v.t. To paint; to picture; to represent in colors. 4390
DEPILATE, v.t. [L. Hair.] To strip of hair. 4390
DEPILATION, n. The act of pulling off the hair. 4391
DEPILATORY, a. Having the quality or power to take off hair and make bald. 4391
DEPILATORY, n. Any application which is used to take off the hair of an animal body; such as lime and orpiment.
DEPILOUS, a. Without hair. 4391 4391
DEPLANTATION, n. The act of taking up plants from beds. 4391
DEPLETION, n. [L. To fill.] The act of emptying; particularly, in the medical art, the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; bloodletting. 4391
DEPLORABLE, a. 4391
DEPLORABLENESS, n. The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state. 4391
DEPLORABLY, adv. In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserable; as, manners are deplorably corrupt. 4391
DEPLORATION, n. The act of lamenting. In music, a dirge or mournful strain. 4391
DEPLORE, v.t. [L. To howl; to wail.] To lament; to bewail; to mourn; to feel or express deep and poignant grief for. We deplored the death of Washington. 4391
DEPLORED, pp. Lamented; bewailed; deeply regretted. 4392
DEPLOREDLY, adv. Lamentably. 4392
DEPLORER, n. One who deplores, or deeply laments; a deep mourner. 4392
DEPLORING, ppr. Bewailing; deeply lamenting. 4392
DEPLOY, v.t. To display; to open; to extend; a military term. 4392

DEPLOY, v.i. To open; to extend; to form a more extended front or line. 4392
DEPLOYING, ppr. Opening; extending; displaying. 4392
DEPLUMATION, n. 4392
DEPLUME, v.t. [L. A feather.] To strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage. 4392
DEPLUMED, pp. Stripped of feathers or plumes. 4392
DEPLUMING, ppr. Stripping off plumes or feathers. 4392
DEPOLARIZE, v.t. To deprive of polarity. 4392
DEPONE, v.t. To lay down as a pledge; to wage. 4392
DEPONENT, a. 4392
DEPONENT, v.t. 4393
DEPOPULATE, v.t. [L. To ravage or lay waste.] To dispeople; to unpeople; to deprive of inhabitants, whether by death, or by expulsion. It is not synonymous with laying waste or destroying, being limited to the loss of inhabitants; as, an army or a famine may depopulate a country. It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants, but often a great diminution of their numbers. The deluge nearly depopulated the earth. 4393
DEPOPULATE, v.i. To become dispeopled. 4393
DEPOPULATED, pp. Dispeopled; deprived of inhabitants. 4393
DEPOPULATING, ppr. Dispeopling; depriving of inhabitants. 4393
DEPOPULATION, n. The act of dispeopling; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants. 4393
DEPOPULATOR, n. One who depopulates; one who destroys or expels the inhabitants of a city, town or country; a dispeopler. 4393
DEPORT, v.t. [L. To carry.] 4393
DEPORT, n. Behavior; carriage; demeanor; deportment; as goddess-like deport. 4394
DEPORTATION, n. Transportation; a carrying away; a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment. 4394
DEPORTED, pp. Carried away; transported; banished. 4394
DEPORTING, ppr. Carrying away; removing to a distant place or country; transporting; banishing. 4394
DEPORTMENT, n. Carriage; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life; behavior; demeanor; conduct; management. 4394
DEPOSABLE, a. That may be deposed, or deprived of office. 4394
DEPOSAL, n. The act of deposing, or divesting of office. 4394
DEPOSE, v.t. [L. To lay or put.] 4394
DEPOSE, v.i. To bear witness. 4395
DEPOSED, pp. Dethroned; degraded; testified. 4395
DEPOSER, n. One who deposes or degrades from office. 4395
DEPOSING, ppr. Dethroning; degrading; bearing witness. 4395
DEPOSING, n. The act of dethroning. 4395
DEPOSIT, v.t. 4395
DEPOSIT, n. 4395
DEPOSITARY, n. 4396
DEPOSITING, ppr. Laying down; pledging; repositing. 4396
DEPOSITION, n. 4396
DEPOSITORY, n. A place where any thing is lodged for safe-keeping. A warehouse is a depository for goods; a clerks office, for records. 4397
DEPOSITUM, n. A deposit. 4397
DEPOT. [A french word. See Deposit.] 4397
DEPRAVATION, n. 4397
DEPRAVE, v.t. [L. Crooked, perverse, wicked.] 4397
DEPRAVED, pp. 4397
DEPRAVEDLY, adv. In a corrupt manner. 4398
DEPRAVEDNESS, n. Corruption; taint; a vitiated state. 4398
DEPRAVEMENT, n. A vitiated state. 4398
DEPRAVER, n. A corrupted; he who citiates; a vilifier. 4398

DEPRAVING, n. A traducing. 4398
DEPRAVITY, n. 4398
DEPRECATE, v.t. [L. To pray.] 4398
DEPRECATED, pp. Prayed against; deeply regretted. 4399
DEPRECATING, ppr. Praying against; regretting. 4399
DEPRECATION, n. 4399
DEPRECATOR — DESCEND 4400
DEPRECATOR, n. One who deprecates. 4400
DEPRECATORY, DEPRECATIVE, a. 4400
DEPRECIATE, v.t. [Low L. Price.] 4400
DEPRECIATE, v.i. To fall in value; to become of less worth. A paper currency will depreciate, unless it is convertible into specie. Estates are apt to depreciate in hte hands of tenants on short leases. Continental bills of credit, issued by the congress, during the revolution, depreciated to the one hundredth part of their nominal value.
DEPRECIATED, pp. Lessened in value or price; undervalued. 4400 4400
DEPRECIATING, ppr. 4400
DEPRECIATION, n. 4401
DEPREDATE, v.t. [L. To plunder; prey.] 4401
DEPREDATE, v.i. To take plunder or prey; to commit waste; as, the troops depredated on the country. 4401
DEPREDATED, pp. Spoiled; plundered; wasted; pillaged. 4401
DEPREDATING, ppr. Plundering; robbing; pillaging. 4401
DEPREDATION, n. 4401
DEPREDATOR, n. One who plunders, or pillages; a spoiler; a waster. 4401
DEPREDATORY, a. Plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging. 4402
DEPREHEND, v.t. [L. To take or seize.] 4402
DEPREHENDED, pp. Taken by surprise; caught; seized; discovered. 4402
DEPREHENDING, ppr. Taking unawares; catching; seizing; discovering. 4402
DEPREHENSIBLE, a. That may be caught, or discovered. 4402
DEPREHENSIBLENESS, n. Capableness of being caught or discovered. 4402
DEPREHENSION, n. A catching or seizing; a discovery. 4402
DEPRESS, v.t. [L. To press.] 4402
DEPRESSING, ppr. Pressing down; lowering in place; letting fall; sinking; dejecting; abasing; impoverishing; rendering languid. 4403
DEPRESSION, n. 4403
DEPRESSIVE, a. Able or tending to depress or cast down. 4404
DEPRESSOR, n. 4404
DEPRIVABLE, a. That may be deprived. 4404
DEPRIVATION, n. 4404
DEPRIVE, v.t. [L. To take away.] 4404
DEPRIVED, pp. Bereft; divested; hindered; stripped of office or dignity; deposed; degraded. 4405
DEPRIVEMENT, n. The state of losing or being deprived. 4405
DEPRIVER, n. He or that which deprives or bereaves. 4405
DEPRIVING, ppr. Bereaving; taking away what is possessed; divesting; hindering from enjoying; deposing. 4405
DEPTH, n. 4405
DEPULSION, n. [L. To drive.] A driving or thrusting away. 4406
DEPULSORY, a. Driving or thrusting away; averting. 4406
DEPURATE, v.t. To purify; to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter or feculence; a chimical term. 4406
DEPURATED, pp. Purified from heterogeneous matter, or from impurities. 4406
DEPURATING, ppr. Purifying; freeing from impurities. 4407
DEPURATION, n. 4407
DEPURATORY, a. Cleansing; purifying; or tending to purify. A depuratory fever, is a fever that expels morbid matter by a free perspiration. 4407

DEPURE, v.t. To depurate. 4407
DEPUTATION, n. 4407
DEPUTE, v.t. To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to transact business in anothers name. The sheriff deputes a man to serve a writ. 4407
DEPUTED, pp. Appointed as a substitute; appointed and sent with special authority to act for another. 4408
DEPUTING, ppr. Appointing as a substitute; appointed and sent with special authority to act for another. 4408
DEPUTIZE, v.t. To appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff. 4408
DEPUTY, n. 4408
DEPUTY-COLLECTOR, n. A person appointed to perform the duties of a collector of the customs, in place of the collector. 4408
DEPUTY-MARSHALL, n. One appointed to act in the place of the marshal. 4408
DEPUTY-POST-MASTER, n. A person who is appointed to act as post-master, in subordination to the Post-Master General. 4409
DEPUTY-SHERIFF, n. A person deputed or authorized to perform the duties of the sheriff, as his substitute. In like manner, we use deputy-commissary, deputy-pay-master, etc.
DER, prefixed to names of places, may be from Sax. deor, a wild beast, or from dur, 4409
water. 4409
DERACINATE, v.t. To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. 4409
DERACINATED, pp. Plucked up by the roots; extirpated. 4409
DERACINATING, ppr. Tearing up by the roots; extirpating. 4409
DERAIGN or DERAIN, v.t. To prove; to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; to clear ones self. 4409
DERAIGNMENT, DERAINMENT, n. The act of deraining; proof; justification. 4409
DERANGE, v.t. 4409
DERANGED, pp. Put out of order; disturbed; embarrassed; confused; disordered in mind; delirious; distracted. 4410
DERANGEMENT, n. 4410
DERANGING, ppr. 4410
DERAY, v.t. Tumult; disorder; merriment. 4410
DERE, v.t. To hurt. 4410
DERELICT, a. [L. To leave.] Left; abandoned. 4410
DERELICT, n. 4410
DERELICTION, n. 4411
DERIDE, v.t. [L. To laugh.] To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to mock; to treat with scorn by laughter. 4411
DERIDED, pp. Laughed at in contempt; mocked; ridiculed. 4411
DERIDER, n. 4411
DERIDING, ppr. Laughing at with contempt; mocking; ridiculing. 4411
DERIDINGLY, adv. By way of derision or mockery. 4411
DERISION, n. 4411
DERISIVE, a. Containing derision; mocking; ridiculing. 4412
DERISIVELY, adv. With mockery or contempt. 4412
DERISORY, a. Mocking; ridiculing. 4412
DERIVABLE, a. 4412
DERIVATE, n. A word derived from another. 4412
DERIVATION, n. 4412
DERIVATIVE, a. 4413
DERIVATIVE, n. 4413
DERIVATIVELY, adv. In a derivative manner; by derivation. 4413
DERIVE, v.t. [L. A stream.] 4413
DERIVE, v.i. To come or proceed from. 4414

DERIVED, pp. Drawn, as from a source; deduced; received; regularly conveyed; descended; communicated; transmitted. 4414
DERIVER, n. One who derives, or draws from a source. 4414
DERIVING, ppr. Drawing; receiving; deducing; communicating; diverting or turning into another channel. 4414
DERMAL, a. Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin. 4414
DERMOID, a. Pertaining to the skin; a medical term. 4414
DERN, a. Solitary; sad; cruel. 4414
DERNFUL, a. Sad; mournful. 4414
DERNIER, a. Last; final; ultimate; as the dernier resort. 4415
DERNLY, adv. Sadly; mournfully. 4415
DEROGATE, v.t. [L. To ask, to propose. In ancient Rome, rogo was used in proposing new laws, and derogo, in repealing some section of a law. Hence the sense is to take from or annul a part.] 4415
DEROGATE, v.i. 4415
DEROGATED, pp. Diminished in value; degraded; damaged. 4415
DEROGATELY, adv. In a manner to lessen or take from. 4415
DEROGATING, ppr. Annulling a part. Lessening by taking from. 4415
DEROGATION, n. 4415
DEROGATIVE, a. Derogatory. 4416
DEROGATORILY, adv. In a detracting manner. 4416
DEROGATORINESS, n. The quality of being derogatory. 4416
DEROGATORY, a. 4416
DERRING, a. Daring. 4416
DERVIS, n. A turkish priest or monk, who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life. 4416
DESCANT, n. 4416
DESCANT, v.i. 4417
DESCANTING, ppr. Singing in parts or with various modulations; discoursing freely; commenting. 4417
DESCANTING, n. Remark; conjecture. 4417
DESCEND, v.i. [L. To climb.] 4417
DESCEND, v.t. To walk, move or pass downwards on a declivity; as, to descend a hill; to descend an inclined plain. [But this may be considered as elliptical; on or along being understood.] 4419
DESCENDANT — DESPERATION 4420
DESCENDANT, n. Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, in the line of generation, ad infinitum. We are all the descendants of Adam and Eve. 4420
DESCENDENT, a. 4420
DESCENDIBILITY, n. The quality of being descendible, or capable of being trnasmitted from ancestors; as the descendibility of an estate or of a crown. 4420
DESCENDIBLE, a. 4420
DESCENSION, n. 4420
DESCENSIONAL, a. Pertaining to descent. 4421
DESCENSIVE, a. Tending downwards; having power to descend. 4421
DESCENT, n. 4421
DESCRIBABLE, a. That may be described; capable of description. 4422
DESCRIBE, v.t. [L. To write.] 4422
DESCRIBED, pp. Represented in form by marks or figures; delineated; represented by words or signs. 4423
DESCRIBER, n. One who describes by marks, words or signs. 4423
DESCRIBING, ppr. Representing the form or figure of, by lines or marks; communicating a view of, by words or signs, or by naming the nature and properties. 4423
DESCRIED, pp. Espied; discovered; seen. 4423

DESCRIER, n. One who espies, or discovers; a discoverer; a detecter. 4423
DESCRIPTION, n. 4423
DESCRIPTIVE, a. Containing description; tending to describe; having the quality of representing; as a descriptive figure; a descriptive narration; a story descriptive of the age. 4424
DESCRY, v.t. 4424
DESCRY, n. Discovery; thing descovered. 4424
DESCRYING, ppr. Descovering; espying. 4424
DESECRATE, v.t. [L. To consecrate, from sacred.] 4424
DESECRATED, pp. Diverted from a sacred purpose or appropriation; divested of a sacred character or office. 4425
DESECRATING, ppr. Diverting from a purpose to which a thing is consecrated; divested of a sacred character or office. 4425
DESECRATION, n. The act of diverting from a sacred purpose or use to which a thing had been devoted; the act of diverting from a sacred character or office. 4425
DESERT, a. s as z [L. To sow, plant or scatter.] 4425
DESERT, n. An uninhabited tract of land; a region in its natural state; a wilderness; a solitude; particularly, a vast sandy plain, as the deserts of Arabia and Africa. But the word may be applied to an uninhabited country covered with wood. 4425
DESERT, v.t. [L. To forsake.] 4425
DESERT, v.i. To run away; to quit a service without permission; as, to desert from the army. 4426
DESERT, n. 4426
DESERTED, pp. Wholly forsaken; abandoned; left. 4426
DESERTER, n. A person who forsakes his cause, his post, or his party or friend; particularly, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, and in violation of his engagement. 4426
DESERTFUL, a. High in desert; meritorious. 4426
DESERTING, ppr. Forsaking utterly; abandoning. 4426
DESERTION, n. 4426
DESERTLESS, a. Without merit or claim to favor or reward. 4427
DESERTLESSLY, adv. Undeservedly. 4427
DESERTRICE, DESERTRIX, n. A female who deserts. 4427
DESERVE, v.t. [L. To serve.] 4427
DESERVE, v.i. To merit; to be worthy of or deserving; as, he deserves well or ill of his neighbor. 4427
DESERVED, pp. Merited; worthy of. 4427
DESERVEDLY, adv. Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil. A man may be deservedly praised, blamed or punished. 4427
DESERVER, n. He who deserves or merits; one who is worthy of; used generally in a good sense. 4427
DESERVING, ppr. 4428
DESERVING, n. The act of meriting; desert; merit. 4428
DESERVINGLY, adv. Meritoriously; with just desert. 4428
DESHABILLE or DESHABIL, n. An undress; a loose morning dress; hence, any home dress; as, the lady is in deshabille. [It would be well to anglicize the orthography.] 4428
DESICCANT, a. Drying. 4428
DESICCANT, n. A medicine or application that dries a sore. 4428
DESICCATE, v.t. [L. To dry.] to dry; to exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from. 4428
DESICCATE, v.i. To become dry. 4428
DESICCATED, pp. Dried. 4428
DESICCATING, ppr. Drying; exhausting moisture. 4428
DESICCATION, n. The act of making dry; the state of being dried. 4428
DESICCATIVE, a. Drying; tending to dry; that has the power to dry. 4428
DESIDERATE, v.t. [from the L.] To want; to miss. 4429
DESIDERATUM, n. plu. Desiderata. [L. To desire.] That which is desired; that which is

not possessed, but which is desirable; any perfection or improvement which is wanted. The longitude is a desideratum in navigation. A tribunal to settle national disputes without war is a great desideratum. 4429
DESIGN, v.t. [L. To seal or stamp, that is, to set or throw.] 4429
DESIGN, n. 4429
DESIGNABLE, a. 4430
DESIGNATE, v.t. 4430
DESIGNATE, a. Appointed; marked out. 4430
DESIGNATED, pp. Marked out; indicated; shown; pointed out appointed. 4431
DESIGNATING, ppr. Marking out; indicating; pointing out; appointing. 4431
DESIGNATION, n. 4431
DESIGNATIVE, a. Serving to designate or indicate. 4431
DESIGNATOR, n. A Roman officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies. 4431
DESIGNED, pp. Marked out; delineated; planned; intended. 4431
DESIGNEDLY, adv. By design; purposely; intentionally; opposed to accidentally, ignorantly, or inadvertently. 4431
DESIGNER, n. 4431
DESIGNFULNESS, n. Abundance of design. 4432
DESIGNING, ppr. 4432
DESIGNING, n. The art of delineating objects. 4432
DESIGNLESS, a. Without design or intention; inadvertent. 4432
DESIGNLESSLY, adv. Without design; inadvertently; ignorantly. 4432
DESIGNMENT, n. 4432
DESINENCE, n. End; close. 4432
DESINENT, a. Ending; extreme; lower-most. 4432
DESIPIENT, a. [L. To dote; to be wise.] trifling; foolish; playful. 4432
DESIRABLE, a. 4432
DESIRABLENESS, n. The quality of being desirable. 4433
DESIRE, n. 4433
DESIRE, v.t. 4434
DESIRED, pp. Wished for; coveted; requested; entreated. 4434
DESIRELESS, a. Free from desire. 4434
DESIRER, n. One who desires or asks; one who wishes. 4434
DESIRING, ppr. Wishing for; coveting; asking; expressing a wish; soliciting. 4434
DESIROUS, a. Wishing for; wishing to obtain; coveting; solicitous to possess and enjoy.
DESIROUSLY, adv. With desire; with earnest wishes. 44354434
DESIROUSNESS, n. The state or affection of being desirous. 4435
DESIST, v.i. [L. To stand.] To stop; to cease to act or proceed; to forbear; with from; as, he desisted from his purpose; let us desist. 4435
DESISTANCE, n. A ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping. 4435
DESISTING, ppr. Ceasing to act or proceed. 4435
DESITIVE, a. Final; conclusive. 4435
DESK, n. 4435
DESK, v.t. To shut up in a desk; to treasure. 4435
DESMINE, n. A mineral that crystalizes in little silken tufts, which accompany spinellane in the lava of extinct volcanoes on the banks of the Rhine. 4435
DESOLATE, a. 4435
DESOLATE, v.t. [L. To lay waste, alone.] 4436
DESOLATED, pp. Deprived of inhabitants; wasted; ruined. 4436
DESOLATELY, adv. In a desolate manner. 4436
DESOLATER, n. One who lays waste or desolates; that which desolates. 4436
DESOLATING, ppr. Depriving of inhabitants; wasting; ravaging. 4436
DESOLATION, n. 4436

DESOLATORY, a. Causing desolation. 4437
DESPAIR, n. 4437
DESPAIR, v.i. [L. To hope.] To be without hope; to hive up all hope or expectation; followed by of. 4437
DESPAIRER, n. One without hope. 4438
DESPAIRFUL, a. Hopeless. 4438
DESPAIRING, ppr. Giving up all hope or expectation. 4438
DESPAIRINGLY, adv. In a despairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness; as, he speaks despairingly of the sick man's recovery. 4438
DESPATCH, [See Dispatch.] 4438
DESPECTION, n. A looking down; a despising. 4438
DESPERADO, n. A desperate fellow; a furious man; a madman; a person urged by furious passions; one fearless, or regardless of safety. 4438
DESPERATE, a. [L. To despair.] 4438
DESPERATELY, adv. 4438
DESPERATENESS, n. Madness; fury; rash precipitance. 4439
DESPERATION, n. 4439

DESPICABLE — DETERIORATED 4440

DESPICABLE, a. [Low L. To look down, to despise; to look.] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; mean; vile; worthless; applicable equally to persons and things; as a despicable man; despicable company; a despicable gift. 4440
DESPICABLENESS, n. The quality or state of being despicable; meanness; vileness; worthlessness. 4440
DESPICABLY, adv. Meanly; vilely; contemptibly; as despicably poor. 4440
DESPICIENCY, n. A looking down; a despising. 4440
DESPISABLE, a. Despicable; contemptible. 4440
DESPISAL, n. Contempt. 4440
DESPISE, .v.t. 4440
DESPISED, pp. Contemned; disdained; abhorred. 4440
DESPISEDNESS, n. The state of being despised. 4440
DESPISER, n. A contemner; a scorner. 4440
DESPISING, ppr. Contemning; scorning; disdaining. 4440
DESPISING, n. Contempt. 4441
DESPISINGLY, adv. With contempt. 4441
DESPITE, n. 4441
DESPITE, v.t. To vex; to offend; to tease. 4441
DESPITEFUL, a. Full of spite; malicious; malignant; as a despiteful enemy. 4441
DESPITEFULLY, adv. With despite; maliciously; contemptuously. 4441
DESPITEFULNESS, n. Malice; extreme hatred; malignity. 4441
DESPITEOUS, a. Malicious. 4441
DESPITEOUSLY, adv. Furiously. 4441
DESPOIL, v.t. [L. To spoil.] 4442
DESPOILED, pp. Stripped; robbed; bereaved; deprived. 4442
DESPOILER, n. One who strips by force; a plunderer. 4442
DESPOILING, ppr. Depriving; stripping; robbing. 4442
DESPOLIATION, n. The act of despoiling; a stripping. 4442
DESPOND, v.i. [L. To promise; literally, to throw to or forward.] 4442
DESPONDENCY, n. A sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage at the failure of hope, or in deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties. 4442
DESPONDENT, a. Losing courage at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive in despair. 4443
DESPONDER, n. One destitute of hope. 4443
DESPONDING, ppr. Losing courage to act, in consequence of loss of hope, or of deep calamity, or of difficulties deemed insurmountable; sinking into dejection; despairing, with depression of spirits; despairingly. 4443

DESPONDINGLY, adv. In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits; despairingly.
DESPONSATE, v.t. To betroth. 44434443
DESPONSATION, n. A betrothing. 4443
DESPOT, n. An emperor, king or price invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution or laws. Hence in a general sense, a tyrant. 4443
DESPOTIC, DESPOTICAL, a. 4443
DESPOTICALLY, adv. With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner. 4443
DESPOTICALNESS, n. Absolute or arbitrary authority. 4443
DESPOTISM, n. 4443
DESPUMATE, v.i. [L. Froth or scum.] To foam; to froth; to form froth or scum. 4444
DESPUMATION, n. The act of throwing off excrementitious matter and forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor; clarification; scumming. 4444
DESQUAMATION, n. [L. A scale.] A scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales. 4444
DESS, for desk. 4444
DESSERT, n. A service of fruits and sweetmeats, at the close of an entertainment; the last course at the table, after the meat is removed. 4444
DESTINATE, v.t. To design or appoint. 4444
DESTINATE, a. Appointed; destined; determined. 4444
DESTINATION, n. 4444
DESTINE, v.t. [L.] 4445
DESTINED, pp. Ordained; appointed by previous determination; devoted; fixed unalterably. 4445
DESTINING, ppr. Ordaining; appointing. 4445
DESTINY, n. 4445
DESTITUTE, a. [L. To set. Literally, set from or away.] 4445
DESTITUTE, n. One who is without friends or comfort. 4446
DESTITUTE, v.t. 4446
DESTITUTION, n. Want; absence of a thing; a state in which something is wanted or not possessed; poverty. 4446
DESTROY, v.t. [L. To pile, to build.] 4446
DESTROYABLE, a. That may be destroyed. 4447
DESTROYED, pp. Demolished; pulled down; ruined; annihilated; devoured; swept away; etc. 4447
DESTROYER, n. One who destroys, or lays waste; one who kills a man, or an animal, or who ruins a country, cities, etc. 4447
DESTROYING, ppr. Demolishing; laying waste; killing; annihilating; putting an end to.
DESTROYING, n. Destruction. 44474447
DESTRUCT, for destroy, is not used. 4447
DESTRUCTIBILITY, n. The quality of being capable of destruction. 4447
DESTRUCTIBLE, a. [L.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed. 4447
DESTRUCTION, n. 4448
DESTRUCTIVE, a. Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious; with of or to; as a destructive fire or famine. Intemperance is destructive of health; evil examples are destructive to the morals of youth. 4448
DESTRUCTIVELY, adv. With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy; as destructively lewd or intemperate. 4448
DESTRUCTIVENESS, n. The quality of destroying or ruining. 4449
DESTRUCTOR, n. A destroyer; a consumer. [Not used.] 4449
DESUDATION, n. [L., to sweat.] A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating, succeeded by an eruption of pustles, called heat-pimples. 4449
DESUETUDE, n. [L.] The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom or fashion. Habit is contracted by practice, and lost by desuetude. Words in every language are lost by desuetude. 4449

DESULPHURATE, v.t. To deprive of sulphur. 4449
DESULPHURATED, pp. Deprived of sulphur. 4449
DESULPHURATING, ppr. Depriving of sulphur. 4449
DESULPHURATION, n. The act or operation of depriving of sulphur. 4449
DESULTORILY, adv. [See Desultory.] In a desultory manner; without method; loosely.
DESULTORINESS, n. A desultory manner; unconnectedness; a passing from one 4449
thing to another without order or method. 4449
DESULTORY, a. [L., to leap.] 4449
DESUME, v.t. [L.] To take from; to borrow. [Not in use.] 4449
DETACH, v.t. [See Attach.] 4450
DETACHED, pp. 4450
DETACHING, ppr. Separating; parting from; drawing and sending on a separate employment. 4450
DETACHMENT, n. 4450
DETAIL, v.t. 4450
DETAIL, n. 4451
DETAILED, pp. Related in particulars; minutely recited; selected. 4451
DETAILER, n. One who details. 4451
DETAILING, ppr. 4451
DETAIN, v.t. [L., to hold. See Tenant.] 4451
DETAINDER, n. A writ. [See Detinue.] 4451
DETAINED, pp. Withheld; kept back; prevented from going or coming; held; restrained.
DETAINER, n. 44524451
DETAINING, ppr. Withholding what belongs to another; holding back; restraining from going or coming; holding in custody. 4452
DETAINMENT, n. The act of detaining; detention. 4452
DETECT, v.t. [L., to cover.] Literally, to uncover; hence, to discover; to find out; to bring to light; as, to detect the ramifications and inosculations of the fine vessels. But this word is especially applied to the discovery of secret crimes and artifices. We detect a thief, or the crime of stealing. We detect the artifices of the man, or the man himself. We detect what is concealed, especially what is concealed by design. 4452
DETECTED, pp. Discovered; found out; laid open; brought to light. 4452
DETECTER, n. A discoverer; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal. 4452
DETECTING, ppr. Discovering; finding out. 4452
DETECTION, n. The act of detecting; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed; as the detection of a thief or burglarian; the detection of fraud or forgery; the detection of artifice, device or a plot. 4452
DETENEBRATE, v.t. [L.] To remove darkness. [Not in use.] 4453
DETENT, n. [L.] A stop in a clock, which by being lifted up or let down, locks and unlocks the clock in striking. 4453
DETENTION, n. [See Detain.] 4453
DETER, v.t. [L., to frighten.] 4453
DETERGE, v.t. deterj. [L., to wipe or scour.] To cleanse; to purge away foul or offending matter, from the body, or from an ulcer. 4453
DETERGED, pp. Cleansed; purged. 4453
DETERGENT, a. Cleansing; purging. 4454
DETERGENT, n. A medicine that has the power of cleansing the vessels or skin from offending matter. 4454
DETERGING, ppr. Cleansing; carrying off obstructions or foul matter. 4454
DETERIORATE, v.i. [L.] To grow worse; to be impaired in quality to degenerate; opposed to meliorate. 4454
DETERIORATE, v.t. To make worse; to reduce in quality; as, to deteriorate a race of men of their condition. 4454
DETERIORATED, pp. Made worse; impaired in quality. 4454
DETERIORATING — DEVIRGINATE 4455
DETERIORATING, ppr. Becoming worse or inferior in quality. 4455

DETERIORATION, n. A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse. 4455
DETERIORITY, n. Worse sate or quality; as deteriority of diet. 4455
DETERMENT, n. [See Deter.] The act of deterring; the cause of deterring; that which deters. 4455
DETERMINABLE, a. [See Determine.] 4455
DETERMINATE, a. [L.] 4455
DETERMINATE, v.t. To limit. [Not used. See Determine.] 4455
DETERMINATELY, adv. 4455
DETERMINATENESS, n. The state of being determinate, certain, or precise. 4456
DETERMINATION, n. 4456
DETERMINATIVE, a. 4456
DETERMINATOR, n. One who determines. 4457
DETERMINE, v.t. [L., to bound; a boundary or limit. Gr. See Term.] 4457
DETERMINE, v.i. 4458
DETERMINED, pp. 4458
DETERMINING, ppr. Ending; deciding; fixing; settling; resolving; limiting; directing. 4458
DETERRATION, n. [L., de and terra, earth.] The uncovering of any thing which is buried or covered with earth; a taking from out of the earth. 4458
DETERRED, pp. [See Deter.] Discouraged or prevented from proceeding or acting, by fear, difficulty or danger. 4459
DETERRING, pp. 4459
DETERSION, n. [L. See Deterge.] The act of cleansing, as a sore. 4459
DETERSIVE, a. [See Deterge.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse from offending matter. 4459
DETERSIVE, n. A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers, or carrying off foul matter. 4459
DETEST, v.t. [L., to affirm or bear witness. The primary sense of testor is to set, throw or thrust. To detest is to thrust away.] To abhor; to abominate; to hate extremely; as, to detest crimes or meanness. 4459
DETESTABLE, a. Extremely hateful; abominable; very odious; deserving abhorrence.
DETESTABLENESS, n. Extreme hatefulness. 44594459
DETESTABLY, adv. Very hatefully; abominably. 4459
DETESTATION, n. Extreme hatred; abhorrence; with of. The good man entertains uniformly a detestation of sin. 4459
DETESTED, pp. Hated extremely; abhorred. 4460
DETESTER, n. One who abhors. 4460
DETESTING, ppr. Hating extremely; abhorring; abominating. 4460
DETHRONE, v.t. [L.] 4460
DETHRONED, pp. Removed from a throne; deposed. 4460
DETHRONEMENT, n. Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, emperor or prince.
DETHRONER, n. One who dethrones. 44604460
DETHRONING, ppr. Driving from a throne; depriving of regal power. 4460
DETINUE, n. In law, a writ of detinue is one that lies against him who wrongfully detains goods or chattels delivered to him, or in his possession. This writ lies for a thing certain and valuable, as for a horse, cow, sheep, plate, cloth, etc., to recover the thing itself or damages for the detainer. 4460
DETONATE, v.t. [L., to thunder.] In chemistry, to cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report. 4460
DETONATE, v.i. To explode; to burn with a sudden report. Niter detonates with sulphur. 4460
DETONATED, pp. Exploded; burnt with explosion. 4460
DETONATING, ppr. Exploding; inflaming with a sudden report. 4461
DETONATION, n. An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold. Detonation is not decrepitation. 4461
DETONIZATION, n. The acct of exploding, as certain combustible bodies. 4461
DETONIZE, v.t. [See Detonate.] To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to

calcine with detonation. 4461
DETONIZE, v.i. To explode; to burn with a sudden report. 4461
DETONIZED, pp. Exploded, as a combustible body. 4461
DETONIZING, ppr. Exploding with a sudden report. 4461
DETORSION, n. A turning or wresting; perversion. 4461
DETORT, v.t. [L., to twist.] To twist; to wrest; to pervert; to turn from the original or plain meaning. 4461
DETORTED, pp. Twisted; wrested; perverted. 4461
DETORTING, ppr. Wresting; perverting. 4461
DETOUR, n. A turning; a circuitous way. 4461
DETRACT, v.t. [L., to draw. See Draw and Drag.] 4461
DETRACTION, n. [L.] The act of taking something from the reputation or worth of another, with the view to lessen him in estimation; censure; a lessening of worth; the act of depreciating another, from envy or malice. Detraction may consist in representing merit, as less than it really is; or in the imputation of faults, vices or crimes, which impair reputation; and if such imputation is false, it is slander or defamation. 4462
DETRACTIOUS, a. Containing detraction; lessening reputation. [Not in use.] 4462
DETRACTIVE, a. Having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation. 4462
DETRACTOR, n. One who takes away or impairs the reputation of another injuriously; one who attempts to lessen the worth or honor of another. 4462
DETRACTORY, a. Derogatory; defamatory by denial of desert; with from. 4462
DETRACTRESS, n. A female detractor; a censorious woman. 4462
DETRECT, v.t. [L.] To refuse. [Not in use.] 4462
DETRIMENT, n. [L., worn off.] Loss; damage; injury; mischief; harm; diminution. We speak of detriment to interest, property, religion, morals, reputation, and to land or buildings. It is a word of very general application. 4462
DETRIMENTAL, a. Injurious; hurtful; causing loss or damage. 4462
DETRITION, n. [L.] A wearing off. 4463
DETRITUS, n. [L., worn; to wear.] In geology, a mass of substances worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition; as diluvial detritus. 4463
DETRUDE, v.t. [L., to thrust.] To thrust down; to push down with force. 4463
DETRUDED, pp. Thrust or forced down. 4463
DETRUDING, ppr. Thrusting or forcing down. 4463
DETRUNCATE, v.t. [L., to cut shorter; cut short. See Trench.] To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting. 4463
DETRUNCATION, n. The act of cutting off. 4463
DETRUSION, n. s as z. [See Detrude.] The act of thrusting or driving down. 4463
DETURPATE, v.t. [L.] To defile. [Little used.] 4463
DEUCE, n. Two; a card with two spots; a die with two spots; a term used in gaming. 4463
DEUCE, n. A demon. [See Duse.] 4463
DEUTEROGAMIST, n. [infra.] One who marries the second time. 4463
DEUTEROGAMY, n. [Gr., second; marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife. 4463
DEUTERONOMY, n. [Gr., second; law.] The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses; the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch. 4463
DEUTOXYD, n. [Gr., second; strictly.] In chemistry, a substance oxydized in the second degree. 4464
DEVAPORATION, n. [L.] The change of vapor into water, as in the generation of rain.
DEVAST, v.t. [L.] To lay waste; to plunder. [Not in use.] 4464 4464
DEVASTATE, v.t. [L., to waste. See Waste.] To lay waste; to waste; to ravage; to desolate; to destroy improvements. 4464
DEVASTATED, pp. Laid waste; ravaged. 4464
DEVASTATING, ppr. Laying waste; desolating. 4464
DEVASTATION, n. [L.] 4464

DEVELOP, v.t. 4464
DEVELOPED, pp. Unfolded; laid open; unraveled. 4464
DEVELOPING, ppr. Unfolding; disclosing; unraveling. 4465
DEVELOPMENT, n. 4465
DEVEST, v.t. [L., a vest, a garment. Generally written divest.] 4465
DEVEST, v.i. In law, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate. 4465
DEVESTED, pp. Stripped of clothes; deprived; freed from; alienated or lost, as title. 4465
DEVESTING, ppr. Stripping of clothes; depriving; freeing from; alienating. 4465
DEVEX, a. [L.] Bending down. [Not in use.] 4465
DEVEXITY, n. [L., to carry.] A bending downward; a sloping; incurvation downward. 4465
DEVIATE, v.i. [L., way.] 4465
DEVIATION, n. 4466
DEVICE, n. [L.] 4466
DEVICEFUL, a. Full of devices; inventive. 4467
DEVICEFULLY, adv. In a manner curiously contrived. 4467
DEVIL, n. Devl. [L., to calumniate.] 4467
DEVILING, n. A young devil. [Not in use.] 4467
DEVILISH, a. 4468
DEVILISHLY, adv. 4468
DEVILISHNESS, n. The qualities of the devil. 4468
DEVILISM, n. The state of devils. [Not used.] 4468
DEVILIZE, v.t. To place among devils. [Not used.] 4468
DEVILKIN, n. A little devil. 4468
DEVILSHIP, n. The character of a devil. 4468
DEVIOUS, a. [L., way.] 4468
DEVIRGINATE, v.t. [Low L.] To deflour. 4469
DEVISABLE — DIALOGISM 4470
DEVISABLE, a. s as z. [See the Verb.] 4470
DEVISE, v.t. s as z. [L.] 4470
DEVISE, v.i. To consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme. 4470
DEVISE, n. 4470
DEVISE, n. Contrivance; scheme invented. 4471
DEVISED, pp. Given by will; bequeathed; contrived. 4471
DEVISEE, n. The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed. 4471
DEVISER, n. One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor. 4471
DEVISING, ppr. 4471
DEVISOR, n. One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements. 4471
DEVITABLE, a. Avoidable. [Not in use.] 4471
DEVITATION, n. An escaping. [Not in use.] 4471
DEVOCATION, n. [L.] A calling away; seduction. [Not in use.] 4471
DEVOID, a. [See Void.] 4471
DEVOIR, n. [L., to owe.] Primarily, service or duty. Hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another; as, we paid our devoirs to the queen, or to the ladies. 4472
DEVOLUTION, n. [L.] 4472
DEVOLVE, v.t. devolv. [L., to roll.] 4472
DEVOLVE, v.i. devolv. Literally, to roll down; hence, to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor. In the absence of the commander in chief, the command devolved on the next officer in rank. On the death of the prince, the crown devolved on his eldest son. 4472
DEVOLVED, pp. Rolled down; passed over to another. 4472
DEVOLVING, ppr. Rolling down; falling to a successor. 4472
DEVOTARY, n. A votary. [Not in use.] 4472
DEVOTE, v.t. [L., to vow.] 4472
DEVOTE, a. Devoted. 4473

DEVOTE, n. A devotee. 4473
DEVOTED, pp. Appropriated by vow; solemnly set apart or dedicated; consecrated; addicted; given up; doomed; consigned. 4473
DEVOTEDNESS, n. The state of being devoted or given; addictedness; as devotedness to religion. 4473
DEVOTEE, n. One who is wholly devoted; particularly, one given wholly to religion; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot. 4473
DEVOTEMENT, n. 4473
DEVOTER, n. One that devotes; also, a worshiper. 4474
DEVOTING, ppr. Giving or appropriating by vow; solemnly setting apart or dedicating; consecrating; giving wholly; addicting; dooming; consigning. 4474
DEVOTION, n. 4474
DEVOTIONAL, a. 4475
DEVOTIONALIST, DEVOTIONIST, n. A person given to devotion; or one superstitiously or formally devout. 4475
DEVOTO, n. A devotee. [Not in use.] 4475
DEVOTOR, n. One who reverences or worships. 4475
DEVOUR, v.t. [L., to eat.] 4475
DEVOURED, pp. Eaten; swallowed with greediness; consumed; destroyed; wasted; slain. 4476
DEVOURER, n. One who devours; he or that which eats, consumes or destroys; he that preys on. 4476
DEVOURING, ppr. Eating greedily; consuming; wasting; destroying; annihilating. 4476
DEVOURINGLY, adv. In a devouring manner. 4476
DEVOUT, a. [L. See Devote.] 4476
DEVOUT, n. A devotee. [Not used.] 4477
DEVOUTLESS, a. Destitute of devotion. 4477
DEVOUTLESSNESS, n. Want of devotion. 4477
DEVOUTLY, adv. 4477
DEVOUTNESS, n. The quality or state of being devout. 4477
DEVOW, v.t. To give up. [Not in use.] 4477
DEW, n. [G. To thaw.] The water or moisture collected or deposited on or near the surface of the earth, during the night, by the escape of the heat which held the water in solution. 4477
DEW, v.t. To wet with dew; to moisten. 4478
DEWBENT, a. Bent by the dew. 4478
DEW-BERRY, n. The fruit of a species of brier or bramble, that creeps along the ground, of the genus Rubus. 4478
DEW-BESPANGLED, a. Spangled with dew-drops. 4478
DEW-BESPRENT, a. Sprinkled with dew. 4478
DEW-BESPRINKLED, a. Sprinkled with dew. 4478
DEW-DROP, n. A drop of dew, which sparkles at sunrise; a spangle of dew. 4478
DEW-DROPPING, a. Wetting as with dew. 4478
DEWED, pp. Moistened with dew. 4478
DEW-IMPEARLED, a. [See Pearl.] Covered with dew-drops, like pearls. 4478
DEWING, ppr. Wetting or moistening the dew. 4478
DEW-LAP, n. [dew and lap, to lick.] 4478
DEW-LAPT, a. Furnished with a dew-lap. 4478
DEW-WORM, n. A worm, called otherwise earth-worm, a species of Lumbricus, which lives just under the surface of the ground. It is of a pale red color, and does no injury to plants. 4478
DEWY, a. 4478
DEXTER, a. [L., Gr.] Right, as opposed to left; a term used in heraldry, to denote the right side of a shield or coat of arms; as, bend-dexter; dexter-point. 4479
DEXTERITY, n. [L., right, fit, prompt.] 4479
DEXTRAL, a. Right, as opposed to left. 4479

DEXTRALITY, n. The state of being on the right side. 4479
DEXTRORSAL, a. Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix. 4479
DEXTROUS, a. 4479
DEXTROUSLY, adv. With dexterity; expertly; skillfully; artfully; adroitly; promptly. 4480
DEXTROUSNESS, n. Dexterity; adroitness. 4480
DEY, n. The title of the governor or sovereign of Algiers, under the protection of the Grand Seignior. 4480
DI, a prefix, a contraction of dis, denotes from, separation or negation, or two. 4480
DIA, Greek, a prefix, denotes through. 4480
DIABASE, n. Another name of greenstone. 4480
DIABATERIAL, a. [Gr.] Border-passing. 4480
DIABETES, n. [Gr., to pass through; to go or pass.] A long continued increased quantity of urine; an excessive and morbid discharge of urine. 4480
DIABETIC, a. Pertaining to diabetes. 4480
DIABOLIC, DIABOLICAL, a. [L., the devil.] Devilish; pertaining to the devil; hence, extremely malicious; impious; atrocious; nefarious; outrageously wicked; partaking of any quality ascribed to the devil; as a diabolical temper; a diabolical scheme or action. 4480
DIABOLICALLY, adv. In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; nefariously. 4480
DIABOLICALNESS, n. The qualities of the devil. 4480
DIABOLISM, n. 4480
DIACAUSTIC, a. [G., to burn or inflame.] Belonging to curves formed by refraction. 4481
DIACHYLON, n. [Gr.] An emollient plaster. 4481
DIACONAL, a. [L.] Pertaining to a deacon. 4481
DIACOUSTIC, a. [Gr., to hear.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.
DIACOUSTICS, n. The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of 4481
the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums; called also diaphonics. 4481
DIACRITICAL, a. [Gr., to separate.] That separates or distinguishes; distinctive; as a diacritical point or mark. 4481
DIADELPH, n. [Gr., twice; a brother.] In botany, a plant whose stamens are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments. 4481
DIADELPHIAN, a. Having its stamens united into two bodies by their filaments. 4481
DIADEM, n. [Gr., to gird; to bind. L.] 4481
DIADEMED, a. Adorned with a diadem; crowned; ornamented. 4482
DIADROM, n. [Gr., a running about; to run.] A course or passing; a vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed. 4482
DIAGNOSTIC, a. [Gr., to know.] Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease. 4482
DIAGNOSTIC, n. The sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others. Diagnostics are of two kinds; the adjunct, or such as are common to several diseases; and the pathognomonic, which always attend the disease, and distinguish it from all others. 4482
DIAGONAL, a. [Gr. A corner.] 4482
DIAGONAL, n. A right line drawn from angle to angle of a quadrilateral figure, as a square or parallelogram, and dividing it into two equal parts. It is sometimes called the diameter, and sometimes the diametral. 4482
DIAGONALLY, adv. In a diagonal direction. 4482
DIAGRAM, n. [Gr., to write.] In geometry, a figure, draught or scheme delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, etc. Anciently, a musical scale. 4482
DIAGRAPHIC, DIAGRAPHICAL, a. [Gr., to describe.] Descriptive. 4483
DIAL, n. An instrument for measuring time, by the aid of the sun; being a plate or plain surface, on which lines are drawn in such a manner, that the shadow of a wire, or of the upper edge of another plane, erected perpendicularly on the former, may show the true time of the day. The edge of the plane, which shows the time, is called the stile of the dial, and this must be parallel to the axis of the earth. The line on which this plane is erected, is called the substile; and the angle included between the substile and stile, is called the

elevation or highth of the stile. A dial may be horizontal, vertical, or inclining. 4483
DIAL-PLATE, n. The plate of a dial on which the lines are drawn, to show the hour or time of the day. 4483
DIALECT, n. [Gr.] 4483
DIALECTICAL, a. 4483
DIALECTICALLY, adv. In the manner of dialect. 4483
DIALECTICIAN, n. A logician; a reasoner. 4484
DIALECTICS, n. That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning.
DIALING, n. The art of constructing dials, or of drawing dials on a plane. The 4484
sciateric science, or knowledge of showing the time by shadows. 4484
DIALIST, n. A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialing. 4484
DIALLAGE, n. [Gr., difference, alluding to the difference of luster between its natural joints.] A mineral, the smaragdite of Saussure, of a lamellar or foliated structure. Its subspecies are green diallage, metalloidal diallage and bronzite. The metalloidal subspecies is called schillersteing, or shiller spar. 4484
DIALOGISM, n. A feigned speech between two or more. 4484
DIALOGIST — DIFFARREATION 4485
DIALOGIST, n. [See Dialogue.] A speaker in a dialogue; also, a writer of dialogues. 4485
DIALOGISTIC, a. Having the form of a dialogue. 4485
DIALOGISTICALLY, adv. In the manner of dialogue. 4485
DIALOGIZE, v.i. [See Dialogue.] To discourse in dialogue. 4485
DIALOGUE, n. Dialog. [Gr., to dispute; to speak.] 4485
DIALOGUE, v.i. To discourse together; to confer. [Not used.] 4485
DIALOGUE-WRITER, n. A writer of dialogues or feigned conversations. 4485
DIALYSIS, n. [Gr., to dissolve.] 4485
DIAMANTINE, for adamantine. [Not in use.] 4485
DIAMETER, n. [Gr., measure through.] 4486
DIAMETRAL, a. Diametrical, which see. 4486
DIAMETRALLY, adv. Diametrically. 4486
DIAMETRICAL, a. 4486
DIAMETRICALLY, adv. In a diametrical direction; directly; as diametrically opposite. 4486
DIAMOND, n. Dimond. [L., Gr. See Adamant.] 4486
DIAMOND, a. Resembling a diamond, as a diamond color; or consisting of diamonds, as a diamond chain. 4487
DIAMONDED, a. Having the figure of an oblique angled parallelogram, or rhombus. 4487
DIAMOND-MINE, n. A mine in which diamonds are found. 4487
DIANDER, n. [Gr., twice; a male.] In botany, a plant having two stamens. 4487
DIANDRIAN, a. Having two stamens. 4487
DIAPASM, n. [Gr., to sprinkle.] A perfume. 4487
DIAPASON, DIAPASE, n. [Gr., through all.] 4487
DIAPENTE, n. [Gr., five.] 4487
DIAPER, n. Figured linen cloth; a cloth wove in flowers or figures; much used for towels or napkins. Hence, a towel or napkin. 4488
DIAPER, v.t. To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; to flower. 4488
DIAPER, v.i. To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth. 4488
DIAPHANED, a. Transparent. [Little used.] 4488
DIAPHANEITY, n. [Gr., to shine through; to shine.] The power of transmitting light; transparency; pellucidness. 4488
DIAPHANIC, a. [Gr. See supra.] Having power to transmit light; transparent. 4488
DIAPHANOUS, a. [See supra.] Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear. 4488
DIAPHORESIS, n. [Gr., to carry through; to carry.] Augmented perspiration; or an elimination of the humors of the body through the pores of the skin. 4488
DIAPHORETIC, a. [supra.] Having the power to increase perspiration; sudorific; sweating.
DIAPHORETIC, n. A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific. Diaphoretics differ from sudorifics; 4488

the former only increase the insensible perspiration; the latter excite the sensible discharge called sweat. 4488
DIAPHRAGM, n. Diafram. [Gr., to break off, to defend.] 4488
DIAPORESIS, n. [Gr., to doubt.] In rhetoric, doubt; hesitation. 4489
DIARESIS, DIARESY, n. [Gr., a division; to take away.] The dissolution of a diphthong; the mark placed over one of two vowels, denoting that they are to be pronounced separately, as distinct letters. 4489
DIARIAN, a. [See Diary.] Pertaining to a diary; daily. 4489
DIARIST, n. One who keeps a diary. 4489
DIARRHEA, n. [Gr., to flow through; to flow.] Purging or flux; a frequent and copious evacuation of excrement by stool. 4489
DIARRHETIC, a. Promoting evacuation by stool; purgative. 4489
DIARY, n. [L., a day.] An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; a register of daily occurrences or observations; as a diary of the weather. A diary fever is a fever of one day. 4489
DIASCHISM, n. [Gr., a piece cut off; to cut off.] In music, the difference between the comma and enharmonic diesis, commonly called the lesser comma. 4489
DIASPORE, n. [Gr., to disperse.] A mineral occurring in lamellar concretions, of a pearly gray color, and infusible. A small fragment, placed in the flame of a candle, almost instantly decrepitates, and is dispersed; whence its name. It is a mineral little known. 4489
DIASTALTIC, a. [Gr., dilating.] Dilated; noble; bold; an epithet given by the Greeks to certain intervals in music, as the major third, major sixth and major seventh. 4489
DIASTEM, n. [Gr.] In music, a simple interval. 4490
DIASTOLE, DIASTOLY, n. [Gr., to set or send from.] 4490
DIASTYLE, n. [Gr.] An edifice in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations. 4490
DIATESSARON, n. [Gr., four.] Among musicians, a concord or harmonic interval, composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and one greater semitone. Its proportion is as 4 to 3, and it is called a perfect fourth. 4490
DIATONIC, a. [Gr., by or through, sound.] Ascending or descending, as in sound, or from sound to sound. This epithet is given to a scale or gammut, to intervals of a certain kind, or to music composed of these intervals; as a diatonic series; a diatonic interval; diatonic melody or harmony. It is applied to ordinary music, containing only the two greater and lesser tones, and the greater semitone. 4490
DIATRIBE, n. [Gr.] A continued discourse or disputation. 4490
DIAZEUTIC, a. [Gr., to disjoin.] A diazeutic tone, in ancient Greek music, disjoined two fourths, one on each side of it, and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our music, from A to B. 4490
DIBBLE, n. [probably from the root of top, tip, a point, and denoting a little sharp point; or allied to dip, to thrust in.] A pointed instrument, used in gardening and agriculture, to make holes for planting seeds, etc. 4490
DIBBLE, v.t. To plant with a dibble; or to make holes for planting seeds, etc. 4490
DIBBLE, v.i. To dibble or dip; a term in angling. 4491
DIBSTONE, n. A little stone which children throw at another stone. 4491
DICACITY, n. [L.] Pertness. [Little used.] 4491
DICAST, n. [Gr., to judge; justice.] In ancient Greece, an officer answering nearly to our juryman. 4491
DICE, n. plu. of die; also, a game with dice. 4491
DICE, v.i. To play with dice. 4491
DICE-BOX, n. A box from which dice are thrown in gaming. 4491
DICE-MAKER, n. A maker of dice. 4491
DICER, n. A player at dice. 4491
DICHOTOMIZE, v.t. [See the next word.] To cut into two parts; to divide into pairs. 4491
DICHOTOMOUS, a. [Gr., doubly, by pairs; to cut.] In botany, regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom; as a dichotomous stem. 4491
DICHOTOMOUS-CORYMBED, a. Composed of corymbs, in which the pedicles divide

and subdivide by pairs. 4491
DICHOTOMY, n. [Gr., a division into two parts; to cut.] 4491
DICHROIT, n. [See Iolite.] 4492
DICING-HOUSE, n. A house where dice is played; a gaming house. [Little used.] 4492
DICKER, n. [Gr., ten. L.] In old authors, the number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins; but applied to other things, as a dicker gloves, etc. [I believe not used in America.] 4492
DICOCCOUS, a. [Gr., L., a grain.] Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each; as a dicoccous capsule. 4492
DICOTYLEDON, n. [Gr., two; a cavity.] A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating. 4492
DICOTYLEDONOUS, a. Having two lobes. A dicotyledonous plant is one whose seeds have two lobes, and consequently rise with two seminal leaves. 4492
DICTATE, v.t. [L., to speak.] 4492
DICTATE, n. 4492
DICTATED, pp. Delivered with authority; ordered; directed; suggested. 4493
DICTATING, ppr. Uttering or delivering with authority; instructing what to say or write; ordering; suggesting to the mind. 4493
DICTATION, n. The act of dictating; the act or practice of prescribing. 4493
DICTATOR, n. [L.] 4493
DICTATORIAL, a. 4493
DICTATORSHIP, n. 4493
DICTATORY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical. 4494
DICTATURE, n. 4494
DICTION, n. [L., to speak.] Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.
DICTIONARY, n. [L., a word, or a speaking.] A book containing the words of a 4494
language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meanings; a lexicon.
DID, pret. of do, contracted from doed. I did, thou didst, he did; we did, you or ye 4494
did, they did. 4494
DIDACTIC, DIDACTICAL, a. [Gr., to teach.] Adapted to teach; preceptive; containing doctrines, precepts, principles or rules; intended to instruct; as a didactic poem or essay.
DIDACTICALLY, adv. In a didactic manner; in a form to teach. 44944494
DIDAPPER, n. [from dip.] A bird that dives into the water, a species of Colymbus. 4495
DIDASCALIC, a. [Gr., to teach.] Didactic; preceptive; giving precepts. [Little used.] 4495
DIDDER, v.i. To totter, as a child in walking. 4495
DIDDLE, v.i. To totter, as a child in walking. 4495
DIDECAHEDRAL, a. [di and decahedral.] In crystalography, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits. 4495
DIDODECAHEDRAL, a. [di and dodecahedral.] In crystalography, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits. 4495
DIDRACHMA, n. [Gr.] A piece of money, the fourth of an ounce of silver. 4495
DIDUCTION, n. [L., to draw.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other. 4495
DIDYNAM, n. [Gr., power.] In botany, a plant of four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one being shorter than the other. 4495
DIDYNAMIAN, a. Containing four stamens, disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other.
DIE, v.i. [See Day.] 44954495
DIE, n. plu. dice. 4497
DIE, n. plu. Dies. A stamp used in coining money, in founderies, etc. 4497
DIECIAN, n. [Gr., two; house.] In botany, one of a class of plants, whose male and female flowers are on different plants of the same species. 4497
DIER. [See Dyer.] 4497
DIESIS, n. [Gr., a division.] In music, the division of a tone, less than a semitone; or an interval consisting of a less or imperfect semitone. 4498
DIET, n. [L., Gr., manner of living, mode of life prescribe by a physician, food, a room,

parlor or bed room. In the middle ages, this word was used to denote the provision or food for one day, and for a journey of one day. Hence it seems to be from dies, day, or its root; and hence the word may have come to signify a meal or supper, and the room occupied for eating.] 4498
DIET, n. [G.] An assembly of the states or circles of the empire of Germany and of Poland; a convention of princes, electors, ecclesiastical dignitaries, and representatives of free cities, to deliberate on the affairs of the empire. There are also diets of states and cantons. 4498
DIET, v.t. 4498
DIET, v.i. 4499
DIETARY, a. Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet. 4499
DIET-DRINK, n. Medicated liquors; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients. 4499
DIETED, pp. Fed; boarded; fed by prescribed rules. 4499
DIETER, n. One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by rules. 4499
DIETETIC, DIETETICAL, a. [Gr.] Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten. 4499
DIETINE, n. A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention. 4499
DIETING, n. A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention. 4499
DIETING, ppr. Taking food; prescribing rules for eating; taking food according to prescribed rules. 4499
DIFFARREATION, n. [L.] The parting of a cake; a ceremony among the Romans, at the divorce of man and wife. 4499
DIFFER — DILIGENCE 4500
DIFFER, v.i. [L., to bear or move apart. See Bear.] 4500
DIFFER, v.t. To cause to be different or various. A different dialect and pronunciation differs persons of divers countries. [This transitive use of the verb is not common, nor to be commended.] 4500
DIFFERENCE, n. 4500
DIFFERENCE, v.t. To cause a difference or distinction. A regular administration of justice according to fixed laws differences a civilized from a savage state. 4501
DIFFERENT, a. 4501
DIFFERENTIAL, a. An epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity. This is called a differential quantity. The differential method is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetic of fluxions. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing them. Hence it is called the differential calculus, or analysis of infinitesimals. 4502
DIFFERENTLY, adv. In a different manner; variously. Men are differently affected with the same eloquence. 4502
DIFFERING, ppr. Being unlike or distinct; disagreeing; contending. 4502
DIFFICILE, a. [L.] Difficult; hard; scrupulous. [Not used.] 4502
DIFFICILENESS, n. Difficulty to be persuaded. [Not used.] 4502
DIFFICULT, a. [L., easy to be made or done; to make or do.] 4502
DIFFICULTY, n. [L.] 4502
DIFFIDE, v.i. [L., to trust.] To distrust; to have no confidence in. [Little used.] 4503
DIFFIDENCE, n. [L., to trust. See Faith.] 4503
DIFFIDENT, a. 4504
DIFFIDENTLY, adv. With distrust; in a distrusting manner; modestly. 4504
DIFFLUENCE, DIFFLUENCY, n. [L.] A flowing or falling away on all sides. 4504
DIFFLUENT, a. Flowing away on all sides; not fixed. 4504
DIFFORM, a. [L.] 4504
DIFFORMITY, n. Irregularity of form; want of uniformity. 4504
DIFFRANCHISE, DIFFRANCHISEMENT, [See Disfranchise, which is the word in use.]
DIFFUSE, v.t. diffuze. [L., to pour, to spread.] 45054505
DIFFUSE, a. 4505
DIFFUSED, pp. Diffuzed. 4505
DIFFUSEDLY, adv. Diffuzedly. In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion. 4505

DIFFUSEDNESS, n. Diffuzedness. The state of being widely spread. 4505
DIFFUSELY, adv. 4505
DIFFUSIBILITY, n. Diffuzibility. The quality of being diffusible, or capable of being spread; as the diffusibility of clay in water. 4506
DIFFUSIBLE, a. Diffuzible. That may flow or be spread in all directions; that may be dispersed; as diffusible stimuli. 4506
DIFFUSIBLENESS, n. s as z. Diffusibility. 4506
DIFFUSION, n. s as z. 4506
DIFFUSIVE, a. Having the quality of diffusing, or spreading by flowing, as liquid substances or fluids; or of dispersing, as minute particles. Water, air and light; dust, smoke and odors, are diffusive substances. 4506
DIFFUSIVELY, adv. Widely; extensively; every way. 4506
DIFFUSIVENESS, n. 4506
DIG, v.t. pret. Digger or dug; pp. Digged or dug. [G.] 4507
DIG, v.i. 4507
DIGAMMA, n. [Gr., double gamma.] The name of F, most absurdly given to that letter, when first invented or used by the Eolians, on account of its figure. A letter should be named from its sound, and not from its shape. The letter is ef. 4508
DIGAMY, n. Second marriage. [Not in use.] 4508
DIGASTRIC, a. [Gr., belly.] Having a double belly; an epithet given to a muscle of the lower jaw. 4508
DIGERENT, a. [L.] Digesting. [Not in use.] 4508
DIGEST, n. [L., put in order.] 4508
DIGEST, v.t. [L., to distribute, or to dissolve; to bear, carry, or wear.] 4508
DIGEST, v.i. 4509
DIGESTED, pp. Reduced to method; arranged in due order; concocted or prepared in the stomach or by a gentle heat; received without rejection; borne; disposed for use. 4509
DIGESTER, n. 4510
DIGESTIBILITY, n. The quality of being digestible. 4510
DIGESTIBLE, a. Capable of being digested. 4510
DIGESTING, ppr. Arranging in due order, or under proper heads; dissolving and preparing for circulation in the stomach; softening and preparing by heat; disposing for practice; disposing to generate pus; brooking; reducing by heat to a fluid state. 4510
DIGESTION, n. [L.] 4510
DIGESTIVE, a. 4511
DIGESTIVE, n. 4511
DIGESTURE, n. Concoction; digestion. [Little used.] 4511
DIGGED, pret. and pp. of dig. 4511
DIGGER, n. One who digs; one who opens, throws up and breaks the earth; one who opens a well, pit, trench or ditch. 4511
DIGHT, v.t. dite. [L.] To prepare; to put in order; hence, to dress, or put on; to array; to adorn. [Obsolete, or used only in poetry.] 4511
DIGIT, n. [L., a finger, that is, a shoot; Gr.] 4512
DIGITAL, a. [L.] Pertaining to the fingers, or to digits. 4512
DIGITATE, DIGITATED, a. In botany, a digitate leaf is one which branches into several distinct leaflets like fingers; or when a simple, undivided petiole connects several leaflets at the end of it. 4512
DIGLADIATE, v.t. [L.] To fence; to quarrel. [Little used.] 4512
DIGLADIATION, n. A combat with swords; a quarrel. 4512
DIGNIFICATION, n. [See Dignify.] The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion. 4512
DIGNIFIED, pp. [See Dignify.] 4512
DIGNIFY, v.t. [L., worthy; to make.] 4513
DIGNITARY, n. An ecclesiastic who holds a dignity, or a benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests and canons, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, prebendary,

etc. 4513
DIGNITY, n. [L., worthy.] 4513
DIGNOTION, n. [L.] Distinguishing mark; distinction. [Not in use.] 4514
DIGONOUS, a. [Gr., an angle.] In botany, having two angles, as a stem. 4514
DIGRAPH, n. [Gr., to write.] A union of two vowels, of which one only is pronounced, as in head, breath. 4514
DIGRESS, v.i. [L., to step. See Grade.] 4514
DIGRESSING, ppr. Departing from the main subject. 4514
DIGRESSION, n. [L.] 4514
DIGRESSIONAL, a. Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject. 4515
DIGRESSIVE, a. Departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression.
DIGRESSIVELY, adv. By way of digression. 45154515
DIGYN, n. [Gr., two; a female.] In botany, a plant having two pistils. 4515
DIGYNIAN, a. Having two pistils. 4515
DIHEDRAL, a. [Gr., supra; a seat or face.] Having two sides, as a figure. 4515
DIHEDRON, n. [Supra.] A figure with two sides or surfaces. 4515
DIHEXAHEDRAL, a. [di and hexahedral.] In crystalography, having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits. 4515
DIJUDICATE, v.t. [L.] To judge or determine by censure. 4515
DIJUDICATION, n. Judicial distinction. 4515
DIKE, n. [G. See Dig. It is radically the same word as ditch, and this is its primary sense; but by an easy transition, it came to signify also the bank formed by digging and throwing up earth. Intrenchment is sometimes used both for a ditch and a rampart.] 4515
DIKE, v.t. To surround with a dike; to secure by a bank. 4516
DIKE, v.i. To dig. [Not in use.] 4516
DILACERATE, v.t. [L., to tear.] To tear; to rend asunder; to separate by force. 4516
DILACERATED, pp. Torn; rent asunder. 4516
DILACERATING, ppr. Tearing; rending in two. 4516
DILACERATION, n. The act of rending asunder; a tearing, or rending. [In lieu of these words, lacerate, laceration, are generally used.] 4516
DILANIATE, v.t. [L., to rend in pieces.] To tear; to rend in pieces; to mangle. [Little used.]
DILANIATION, n. A tearing in pieces. 45164516
DILAPIDATE, v.i. [L., to stone; a stone. It seems originally to have signified to pull down stone-work, or to suffer such work to fall to pieces.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay. 4516
DILAPIDATE, v.t. 4516
DILAPIDATED, pp. Wasted; ruined; pulled down; suffered to go to ruin. 4517
DILAPIDATING, ppr. Wasting; pulling down; suffering to go to ruin. 4517
DILAPIDATION, n. 4517
DILAPIDATOR, n. One who causes dilapidation. 4517
DILATABILITY, n. [See Dilate.] The quality of admitting expansion by the elastic force of the body itself, or of another elastic substance acting upon it; opposed to contractibility.
DILATABLE, a. Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic. A bladder is 4517
dilatable by the force of air; air is dilatable by heat. It is opposed to contractible. 4517
DILATATION, n. The act of expanding; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded; opposed to contraction. Dilatation differs from extension, as the latter is applied to lines and surfaces; the former to bodies that spread, open or enlarge in all directions. A line or a plain is extended; a bladder, an artery, a balloon is dilated. 4517
DILATE, v.t. [L. See Delay.] 4518
DILATE, a. Expanded; expansive. 4518
DILATED, pp. Expanded; distended; enlarge so as to occupy a greater space. 4518
DILATER, n. One who enlarges; that which expands. 4518
DILATING, ppr. Expanding; enlarging; speaking largely. 4518

DILATOR, n. That which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates. 4518
DILATORILY, adv. With delay; tardily. 4518
DILATORINESS, n. [from dilatory.] The quality of being dilatory or late; lateness; slowness in motion; delay in proceeding; tardiness. 4518
DILATORY, a. [L. See Delay and Dilate.] 4518
DILECTION, n. [L.] A loving. 4519
DILEMMA, n. [Gr., a syllogism which strikes on each side; an assumption; to take.] 4519
DILETTANTE, n. One who delights in promoting science or the fine arts. 4519
DILIGENCE, n. [L., to love earnestly; to choose.] 4519
DILIGENT — DIRECTED 4521
DILIGENT, a. [L.] 4521
DILIGENTLY, adv. With steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently. 4521
DILL, n. [G.] An annual plant of the genus Anethum, the seeds of which are moderately warming, pungent and aromatic. 4521
DILUCID, a. [L.] Clear. [Not in use.] 4521
DILUCIDATE, v.t. To make clear. [Not in use. See Elucidate.] 4521
DILUENT, a. [L. See Dilute.] 4521
DILUENT, n. 4521
DILUTE, v.t. [L., to wash. See Deluge.] 4522
DILUTE, a. Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color. 4522
DILUTED, pp. Made liquid; rendered more fluid; weakened, made thin, as liquids. 4522
DILUTER, n. That which makes thin, or more liquid. 4522
DILUTING, ppr. Making thin or more liquid; weakening. 4522
DILUTION, n. The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid. Opposite to dilution is coagulation or thickening. 4522
DILUVIAL, DILUVIAN, a. [L., a deluge. See Dilute.] 4522
DILUVIATE, v.i. To run as a flood. [Not much used.] 4523
DILUVIUM, n. [L.] In geology, a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, etc., caused by the deluge. 4523
DIM, a. [See Damp.] 4523
DIM, v.t. 4523
DIMBLE, n. A bower; a cell or retreat. [Not in use.] 4524
DIME, n. A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.
DIMENSION, n. [L., to measure; Gr. See Mete and Measure.] In geometry, the 4524
extent of a body, or length, breadth and thickness or depth. A line has one dimension, or length; a superficies has two dimensions, length and breadth; and a solid has three dimensions, length, breadth and thickness or depth. The word is generally used int eh plural, and denotes the whole space occupied by a body, or its capacity, size, measure; as the dimensions of a room, or of a ship; the dimensions of a farm, of a kingdom, etc.
DIMENSIONLESS, a. Without any definite measure or extent; boundless. 4524 4524
DIMENSITY, n. Extent; capacity. 4524
DIMENSIVE, a. That marks the boundaries or outlines. 4524
DIMETER, a. [L.] Having two poetical measures. 4524
DIMETER, n. A verse of two measures. 4524
DIMIDIATE, v.t. [L.] To divide into two equal parts. 4524
DIMIDIATED, a. [L., middle.] Divided into two equal parts; halved. 4524
DIMIDIATION, n. The act of having; division into two equal parts. 4524
DIMINISH, v.t. [L., to lessen; less.] 4525
DIMINISH, v.i. To lessen; to become or appear less or smaller. The size of an object diminishes, as we recede from it. 4525
DIMINISHABLE, a. Capable of being reduced in size or quantity. 4525
DIMINISHED, pp. Lessened; made smaller; reduced in size; contracted; degraded. 4525
DIMINISHING, ppr. Lessening; contracting; degrading. 4525

DIMINISHINGLY, adv. In a manner to lessen reputation. 4525
DIMINUENT, a. Lessening. [Little used.] 4525
DIMINUTE, a. Small. [Not in use.] 4526
DIMINUTION, n. [L.] 4526
DIMINUTIVE, a. Small; little; narrow; contracted; as a diminutive race of men or other animals; a diminutive thought. 4526
DIMINUTIVE, n. In grammar, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind; as, in Latin, lapillus, a little stone, from lapis; cellula, a little cell, from cella, a cell; in French, maisonnette, a little house, from maison, a house; in English, manikin, a little man, from man. 4526
DIMINUTIVELY, adv. In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen; as, to speak diminutively of another. 4526
DIMINUTIVENESS, n. Smallness; littleness; want of bulk; want of dignity. 4526
DIMISH, a. [from dim.] Somewhat dim, or obscure. 4526
DIMISSORY, a. [L. See Dismiss.] 4527
DIMIT, v.t. [L.] To permit to go; to grant to farm; to let. [Not in use.] 4527
DIMITY, n. A kind of white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured. 4527
DIMLY, adv. [See Dim.] 4527
DIMMING, ppr. Obscuring. 4527
DIMMING, n. Obscurity. 4527
DIMNESS, n. 4527
DIMPLE, n. [G., to reel, to indent.] A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek or other part of the face. 4528
DIMPLE, v.i. To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities. 4528
DIMPLED, a. Set with dimples; as a dimpled cheek. 4528
DIMPLY, a. Full of dimples, or small depressions; as the dimply flood. 4528
DIM-SIGHTED, a. Having dim or obscure vision. 4528
DIN, n. [L. This word probably belongs to the root of tone and thunder, and denotes a rumbling or rattling noise.] Noise; a loud sound; particularly, a rattling, clattering or rumbling sound, long continued; as the din of arms; the din of war. 4528
DIN, v.t. To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamor; as, to din the ears with cries; to din with clamor. 4528
DINE, v.i. [L., to cease. Gr., to feast.] To eat the chief meal of the day. This meal seems originally to have been taken about the middle of the day, at least in northern climates, as it still is by laboring people. Among people in the higher walks of life, and in commercial towns, the time of dining is from tow to five or six o'clock in the afternoon. 4528
DINE, v.t. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord dined a hundred men.
DINETICAL, a. [Gr.] Whirling round. [Not used.] 4528 4528
DING, v.t. pret. dung or dinged. To thrust or dash with violence. [Little used.] 4528
DING, v.i. To bluster; to bounce. [A low word.] 4528
DING-DONG, Words used to express the sound of bells. 4529
DINGINESS, n. [See Dingy.] A dusky or dark hue; brownness. 4529
DINGLE, n. A narrow dale or valley between hills. 4529
DINGLE-DANGLE. Hanging loosely, or something dangling. 4529
DINGY, a. Soiled; sullied; of a dark color; brown; dusky; dun. 4529
DINING, ppr. Eating the principal meal in the day. 4529
DINING-ROOM, n. A room for a family or for company to dine in; a room for entertainments. 4529
DINNER, n. [See Dine.] 4529
DINNER-TIME, n. The usual time of dining. 4529
DINT, n. 4529
DINT, v.t. To make a mark or cavity on a substance by a blow or by pressure. [See Indent.] 4530
DINTED, pp. Marked by a blow or by pressure; as deep-dinted furrows. 4530
DINTING, ppr. Impressing marks or cavities. 4530
DINUMERATION, n. The act of numbering singly. [Little used.] 4530
DIOCESAN, a. [See Diocese. The accent on the first and on the third syllable is nearly

equal. The accent given to this word int he English books is wrong, almost to ridiculousness.] Pertaining to a diocese. 4530

DIOCESAN, n. A bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it. 4530

DIOCESE, n. [Gr., administration, a province or jurisdiction; residence; to dwell; a house. Diocese is a very erroneous orthography.] The circuit or extent of a bishops jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to the authority of a bishop. In England there are two provinces or circuits of archbishops jurisdiction, Canterbury and York. The province of Canterbury contains twenty-one dioceses, and that of York three, besides the isle of Man. Every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, of which there are sixty; and each archdeaconry, into rural deaneries; and every deanery, into parishes. A diocese was originally a division of the Roman empire for the purpose of civil government, a prefecture. But the term is now exclusively appropriated to ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

DIOCTAHEDRAL, a. [Dis and octahedral.] In crystalography, having the form of an 4530
octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits. 4530

DIODON, n. The sun-fish; a genus of fishes of a singular form, appearing like the fore part of the body of a deep fish amputated in the middle. 4530

DIOMEDE, n. An aquatic fowl of the webfooted kind, about the size of a common domestic hen, but its neck and legs much longer. 4531

DIOPSIDE, n. [Gr.] A rare mineral, regarded by Hauy as a variety of augite, and called by Jameson a subspecies of oblique-edged augite, occurring in prismatic crystals, of a vitreous luster, and of a pale green, or a greenish or yellowish white. The variety with four-sided prims has been called Mussite, from Mussa in Piedmont. It resembles the Sahlite.

DIOPTASE, n. Emerald copper ore, a translucent mineral, occurring crystalized in 4531
six-sided prisms. 4531

DIOPTRIC, DIOPTRICAL, a. [Gr., to see through; to see.] 4531

DIOPTRICS, n. That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water or glass. 4531

DIORISM, n. [Gr.] Definition. [Rarely used.] 4531

DIORISTIC, a. Distinguishing; defining. [Rarely used.] 4531

DIORISTICALLY, adv. In a distinguishing manner. [Rarely used.] 4531

DIP, v.t. pret. and pp. dipped or dipt. [G.] 4531

DIP, v.i. 4532

DIP, n. Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression; as the dip of the needle. The dip of a stratum, in geology, is its greatest inclination to the horizon, or that on a line perpendicular to its direction or course; called also the pitch. 4532

DIP-CHICK, n. A small bird that dives. 4533

DIPETALOUS, a. [Gr., a leaf or petal.] Having two flower-leaves or petals; two-petaled.

DIPH-THONG, n. [Gr., sound; L.] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in 4533
one syllable. In uttering a diphthong, both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in joy, noise, bound, out. [The pronunciation dipthong is vulgar.] 4533

DIPHTHONGAL, a. Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable. 4533

DIPHYLLOUS, a. [Gr., a leaf.] In botany, having two leaves, as a calyx, etc. 4533

DIPLOE, n. [Gr., double.] The soft meditullium, medullary substance, or porous part, between the plates of the skull. 4533

DIPLOMA, n. [Gr., to double or fold. Anciently, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment and folded; afterwards, an y letter, literary monument, or public document.] A letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege or honor. Diplomas are given to graduates of colleges on their receiving the usual degrees; to clergymen who are licensed to exercise the ministerial functions; to physicians who are licensed to practice their profession; and to agents who are authorized to transact business for their principals. A diploma then is a writing or instrument, usually under seal and signed by the proper person or officer, conferring merely honor, as int he case of graduates, or authority, as int he case of physicians, agents, etc. 4533

DIPLOMACY, n. [This word, like supremacy, retains the accent of its original.] 4533
DIPLOMATED, a. Made by diplomas. 4534
DIPLOMATIC, a. 4534
DIPLOMATIC, n. A minister, official agent or envoy to a foreign court. 4534
DIPLOMATICS, n. The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their dat, signatures, etc. 4534
DIPPER, n. 4534
DIPPING, ppr. 4534
DIPPING, n. 4535
DIPPING-NEEDLE, n. A needle that dips; a magnetic needle which dips or inclines to the earth; an instrument which shows the inclination of the magnet, at the different points of the earths surface. In the equatorial regions, the needle takes a horizontal position; but as we recede from the equator towards either pole, it dips or inclines one end to the earth, the north end, as we proceed northward, and the south end, as we proceed southward, and the farther north or south we proceed, the greater is the dip or inclination. This is on the supposition that the poles of the earth and the magnetic poles coincide, which is not the case. The above statement is strictly true, only of the magnetic equator and its poles.
DIPRISMATIC, a. [di and prismatic.] Doubly prismatic. 45354535
DIPSAS, n. [gr., dry, thirsty; to thirst.] A serpent whose bite produces a mortal thirst. See Deuteronomy 8:15. 4536
DIPTER, DIPTERA, n. [Gr., a wing.] The dipters are an order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the fly. 4536
DIPTERAL, a. Having two wings only. 4536
DIPTOTE, n. [Gr., to fall.] In grammar, a noun which has only two cases; as, suppetiae, supetias. 4536
DIPTYCH, n. [Gr., to fold.] A public register of the names of consuls and other magistrates among pagans; and of bishops, martyrs and others, among Christians; so called because it sometimes two leaves folded, but is sometimes contained three or more leaves. The sacred diptych was a double catalogue, in one of which were registered the names of the living, and in the other the names of the dead, which were to be rehearsed during the office. 4536
DIPYRE, n. A mineral occurring in minute prisms, either single or adhering to each other in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe, it melts with ebullition or intumescence, and its powder on hot coals phosphoresces with a feeble light. Its name, from Gr., two; fire, indicates the double effect of fire, in producing fusion and phosphorescence. 4536
DIRE, a. [L.] Dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree. 4536
DIRECT, a. [L., to make straight. See Right.] 4536
DIRECT, v.t. [L.] 4537
DIRECT, n. In music, a character placed at the end of a stave to direct the performer to the first note of the next stave. 4538
DIRECTED, pp. Aimed; pointed; guided; regulated; governed; ordered; instructed. 4538

DIRECTER — DISAPPOINTING 4539

DIRECTER, n. A director, which see. 4539
DIRECTING, ppr. Aiming; pointing; guiding; regulating; governing; ordering. 4539
DIRECTION, n. [L.] 4539
DIRECTIVE, a. 4540
DIRECTLY, adv. 4540
DIRECTNESS, n. Straightness; a straight course; nearness of way. 4540
DIRECTOR, n. 4540
DIRECTORIAL, a. Pertaining to directors or direction; containing direction or command.
DIRECTORY, a. Containing directions; enjoining; instructing. 45414541
DIRECTORY, n. 4541
DIRECTRESS, n. A female who directs or manages. 4541
DIRECTRIX, n. A female who governs or directs. 4541

DIREFUL, a. [See Dire.] Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; as direful fiend; a direful misfortune. 4541
DIREFULLY, adv. Dreadfully; terribly; woefully. 4541
DIREMPTION, n. [L.] A separation. 4541
DIRENESS, n. Terribleness; horror; dismalness. 4541
DIREPTION, n. [L.] The act of plundering. 4541
DIRGE, n. Durj. [L., a word used in the funeral service.] A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow and mourning; as a funeral dirge. 4542
DIRIGENT, DIRECTRIX, n. [See Direct.] In geometry, the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure. 4542
DIRK, n. Durk. A kind of dagger or poniard. 4542
DIRK, a. Durk. Dark. 4542
DIRK, v.t. durk. 4542
DIRT, n. durt. 4542
DIRT, v.t. durt. To make foul or filthy; to soil; to bedaub; to pollute; to defile. 4542
DIRTILY, adv. Durtily. [from dirty.] 4542
DIRTINESS, n. Durtiness. 4542
DIRTY, a. Durty. 4543
DIRTY, v.t. durty. 4543
DIRUPTION, n. [L., to burst.] A bursting or rending asunder. [See Disruption.] 4543
DIS, a prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin, whence Fr. Des, Sp. Dis, and de may in some instances be the same word contracted. Dis denotes separation, a parting from; hence it has the force of a privative and negative, as in disarm, disoblige, disagree. In some cases, it still signifies separation, as in distribute, disconnect. 4543
DISABILITY, n. [from disable.] 4543
DISABLE, v.t. [dis and able.] 4544
DISABLED, pp. Deprived of competent power, corporeal or intellectual; rendered incapable; deprived of means. 4544
DISABLEMENT, n. Weakness; disability; legal impediment. 4545
DISABLING, ppr. Rendering unable or incapable; depriving of adequate power or capacity, or of legal qualifications. 4545
DISABUSE, v.t. disabuze. [See Abuse.] To free from mistake; to undeceive; to disengage from fallacy or deception; to set right. It is our duty to disabuse ourselves of false notions and prejudices. 4545
DISABUSED, pp. Disabuzed. Undeceived. 4545
DISABUSING, ppr. Disabuzing. Undeceiving. 4545
DISACCOMMODATE, v.t. [dis and accommodate.] To put to inconvenience. 4545
DISACCOMMODATION, n. [dis and accommodation.] A state of being unaccommodated; a state of being unprepared. 4545
DISACCORD, v.i. [dis and accord.] To refuse assent. [Not used.] 4545
DISACCUSTOM, v.t. [dis and accustom.] To neglect familiar or customary practice; to destroy the force of habit by disuse. 4545
DISACCUSTOMED, pp. Disused; having neglected practice or familiar use. 4545
DISACKNOWLEDGE, v.t. [dis and acknowledge.] To deny; to disown. 4545
DISACKNOWLEDGED, pp. Denied; disowned. 4545
DISACKNOWLEDGING, ppr. Denying; disowning. 4546
DISACQUAINT, v.t. [See Acquaint.] To dissolve acquaintance. [Little used.] 4546
DISACQUAINTANCE, n. Neglect or disuse of familiarity, or familiar knowledge of. 4546
DISADORN, v.t. To deprive of ornaments. 4546
DISADVANCE, v.t. or i. To check; to halt. [Not in use.] 4546
DISADVANTAGE, n. 4546
DISADVANTAGE, v.t. To injure in interest; to prejudice. 4546
DISADVANTAGEABLE, a. Not advantageous. [Not in use.] 4546
DISADVANTAGEOUS, a. Unfavorable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; not

adapted to promote interest, reputation or other good; as, the situation of an army is disadvantageous for attack or defense. We are apt to view characters int eh most disadvantageous lights. 4546
DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, adv. In a manner not favorable to success, or to interest, profit or reputation; with loss or inconvenience. 4546
DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, n. Unfavorableness to success; inconvenience; loss. 4547
DISADVENTURE, n. Misfortune. [Not used.] 4547
DISADVENTUROUS, a. Unprosperous. [Not used.] 4547
DISAFFECT, v.t. [dis and affect.] 4547
DISAFFECTED, pp. or a. Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly; followed by with or to; as, these men are disaffected with the government, or disaffected to the king, or to the administration. 4547
DISAFFECTEDLY, adv. In a disaffected manner. 4547
DISAFFECTEDNESS, n. The quality of being disaffected. 4547
DISAFFECTING, ppr. Alienating the affections; making less friendly. 4547
DISAFFECTION, n. 4547
DISAFFECTIONATE, a. Not well disposed; not friendly. 4548
DISAFFIRM, v.t. disafferm. [dis and affirm.] 4548
DISAFFIRMANCE, n. 4548
DISAFFIRMED, pp. Denied; contradicted; overthrown. 4548
DISAFFIRMING, ppr. Denying; contradicting; annulling. 4548
DISAFFOREST, v.t. [dis and afforest.] To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges. 4548
DISAFFORESTED, pp. Stripped of forest privileges. 4548
DISAFFORESTING, ppr. Depriving of forest privileges. 4548
DISAGGREGATE, v.t. [dis and aggregate.] To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts. 4548
DISAGGREGATED, pp. Separated, as an aggregate mass. 4548
DISAGGREGATING, ppr. Separating, as the parts of an aggregate body. 4549
DISAGGREGATION, n. The act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts. 4549
DISAGREE, v.i. [dis and agree.] 4549
DISAGREEABLE, a. 4549
DISAGREEABLENESS, n. 4550
DISAGREEABLY, adv. Unsuitable; unpleasantly; offensively. 4550
DISAGREEING, ppr. Differing; not according or coinciding. 4550
DISAGREEMENT, n. 4550
DISALLIEGE, v.t. To alienate from allegiance. [Not in use.] 4550
DISALLOW, v.t. [dis and allow.] To refuse permission, or not to permit; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful; not to authorize; to disapprove. God disallows that Christians should conform to the immoral practices of the world. A good man disallows every kind of profaneness. 4550
DISALLOWABLE, a. Not allowable; not to be suffered. 4551
DISALLOWANCE, n. Disapprobation; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection.
DISALLOWED, pp. Not granted, permitted or admitted; disapproved; rejected. 45514551
DISALLOWING, ppr. Not permitting; not admitting; disapproving; rejecting. 4551
DISALLY, v.t. [dis and ally.] To form an improper alliance. 4551
DISANCHOR, v.t. [dis and anchor.] To force from its anchors, as a ship. 4551
DISANGELICAL, a. Not angelical. [Not used.] 4551
DISANIMATE, v.t. [dis and animate.] 4551
DISANIMATED, pp. Discouraged; dispirited. 4551
DISANIMATING, ppr. Discouraging; disheartening. 4552
DISANIMATION, n. 4552
DISANNUL, v.t. [dis and annul. In this instance, the prefix dis is improperly used, and of

no effect. But its use is well established.] To annul; to make void; to deprive of authority or force; to nullify; to abolish; as, to disannul a law or an ordinance. 4552
DISANNULLED, pp. Annulled; vacated; made void. 4552
DISANNULLING, ppr. Making void; depriving of authority or binding force. 4552
DISANNULMENT, n. The act of making void; as the disannulment of a law or decree.4552
DISANOINT, v.t. To render consecration invalid. 4552
DISAPPAREL, v.t. To disrobe; to strip of raiment. 4552
DISAPPEAR, v.i. [dis and appear.] 4552
DISAPPEARANCE, n. Cessation of appearance; a removal from sight. 4553
DISAPPEARING, ppr. Vanishing; receding from the sight; becoming invisible. 4553
DISAPPEARING, n. A vanishing or removal from sight. 4553
DISAPPOINT, v.t. [dis and appoint; properly, to unfix or unsettle.] 4553
DISAPPOINTED, pp. Defeated of expectation, hope, desire, or design; frustrated. 4554
DISAPPOINTING, ppr. Defeating of expectation, hope, desire or purpose; frustrating.4554
DISAPPOINTMENT — DISCLAIM 4555
DISAPPOINTMENT, n. Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire or intention; miscarriage of design or plan. 4555
DISAPPRECIATE, v.t. [dis and appreciate.] To undervalue; not to esteem. 4555
DISAPPROBATION, n. [dis and approbation.] A disapproving; dislike; the act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong, whether the act is expressed or not. We often disapprove, when we do not express disapprobation. 4555
DISAPPROBATORY, a. Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove. 4555
DISAPPROPRIATE, a. [dis and appropriate.] Not appropriated, or not having appropriated church property; a disappropriate church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe and tithes are severed. 4555
DISAPPROPRIATE, v.t. 4555
DISAPPROVAL, n. Disapprobation; dislike. 4556
DISAPPROVE, v.t. 4556
DISAPPROVED, pp. Disliked; condemned; rejected. 4556
DISAPPROVING, ppr. Disliking; condemning; rejecting from dislike. 4556
DISARD, n. A prattler; a boasting talkier. 4556
DISARM, v.t. s as z. 4556
DISARMED, pp. Deprived of arms; stripped of the means of defense or annoyance; rendered harmless; subdued. 4556
DISARMING, ppr. Stripping of arms or weapons; subduing; rendering harmless. 4557
DISARRANGE, v.t. [dis and arrange.] To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of parts. [See Derange, which is more generally used.] 4557
DISARRANGEMENT, n. The act of disturbing order or method; disorder. 4557
DISARRAY, v.t. [dis and array.] 4557
DISARRAY, n. 4557
DISARRAYED, pp. Divested of clothes or array; disordered. 4557
DISARRAYING, ppr. Divesting of clothes; throwing into disorder. 4557
DISASSIDUITY, n. Want of assiduity or care. [Not used.] 4557
DISASSOCIATE, v.t. To disunite; to disconnect things associated. 4557
DISASTER, n. Dizaster. [Gr., a star; a word of astrological origin.] 4557
DISASTER, v.t. To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet; also, to injure; to afflict. 4558
DISASTERED, pp. Blasted; injured; afflicted. 4558
DISASTROUS, a. 4558
DISASTROUSLY, adv. Unfortunately; in a dismal manner. 4558
DISASTROUSNESS, n. Unfortunateness; calamitousness. 4558
DISAUTHORIZE, v.t. [dis and authorize.] To deprive of credit or authority. [Little used.]
DISAVOUCH, v.t. [dis and avouch. See Vow.] To retract profession; to deny; to 4558
disown. [Little used.] 4558
DISAVOW, v.t. [dis and avow. See Vow.] 4558

DISAVOWAL, n. 4559
DISAVOWED, pp. Denied; disowned. 4559
DISAVOWING, ppr. Denying; disowning; rejecting as something not to be maintained or vindicated. 4559
DISAVOWMENT, n. Denial; a disowning. 4559
DISBAND, v.t. [dis and band.] 4559
DISBAND, v.i. 4559
DISBANDED, pp. Dismissed from military service; separated. 4560
DISBANDING, ppr. Dismissing from military service; separating; dissolving connection.
DISBARK, v.t. To land from a ship; to put on shore. 45604560
DISBELIEF, n. [dis and belief.] Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief. 4560
DISBELIEVE, v.t. [dis and believe.] Not to believe; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit. Some men disbelieve the inspiration of the scriptures, and the immortality of the soul. 4560
DISBELIEVED, pp. Not believed; discredited. 4560
DISBELIEVER, n. One who refuses belief; one who denies to be true or real. 4560
DISBELIEVING, ppr. Withholding belief; discrediting. 4560
DISBENCH, v.t. [dis and bench.] To drive from a bench or seat. 4560
DISBLAME, v.t. To clear from blame. [Not used.] 4560
DISBODIED, a. Disembodied, which is the word now used. 4560
DISBOWEL, v.t. [dis and bowel.] To take out the intestines. 4560
DISBRANCH, v.t. [dis and branch.] 4560
DISBUD, v.t. To deprive of buds or shoots. 4561
DISBURDEN, v.t. [dis and burden. See Burden.] 4561
DISBURDEN, v.i. To ease the mind; to be relieved. 4561
DISBURDENED, pp. Eased of a burden; unloaded; disencumbered. 4561
DISBURDENING, ppr. Unloading; discharging; throwing off a burden; disencumbering.
DISBURSE, v.t. disburs. To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; primarily, to pay 4561
money from a public chest or treasury, but applicable to a private purse. 4561
DISBURSED, pp. Paid out; expended. 4561
DISBURSEMENT, n. Disbursment. 4561
DISBURSER, n. One who pays out or disburses money. 4562
DISBURSING, pp. Paying out, or expending. 4562
DISC, n. [L. See Disk.] The face or breadth of the sun or moon; also, the width of the aperture of a telescope glass. 4562
DISCALCEATE, v.t. [L., a shoe.] To pull off the shoes or sandals. 4562
DISCALCEATED, pp. Stripped of shoes. 4562
DISCALCEATION, n. The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals. 4562
DISCANDY, v.i. [dis and candy.] To melt; to dissolve. 4562
DISCARD, v.t. 4562
DISCARDED, pp. Thrown out; dismissed from service; rejected. 4562
DISCARDING, ppr. Throwing out; dismissing from employment; rejecting. 4562
DISCARNATE, a. [dia and L., flesh.] Stripped of flesh. 4562
DISCASE, v.t. [dis and case.] To take off a covering from; to strip; to undress. 4562
DISCEPTATOR, n. [L.] One who arbitrates or decides. [Not used.] 4563
DISCERN, v.t. s as z. [L., to separate or distinguish, Gr.] 4563
DISCERN, v.i. 4563
DISCERNED, pp. Distinguished; seen; discovered. 4563
DISCERNER, n. 4564
DISCERNIBLE, a. That may be seen distinctly; discoverable by the eye or the understanding; distinguishable. A star is discernible by the eye; the identity or difference of ideas is discernible by the understanding. 4564
DISCERNIBLENESS, n. Visibleness. 4564
DISCERNIBLY, adv. In a manner to be discerned, seen or discovered; visibly. 4564

DISCERNING, ppr. 4564
DISCERNING, n. The act of discerning; discernment. 4564
DISCERNINGLY, adv. With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skillfully. 4564
DISCERNMENT, n. The act of discerning; also, the power or faculty of the mind, by which it distinguishes one thing from another, as truth from falsehood, virtue from vice; acuteness of judgment; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas, and their relations and tendencies. The errors of youth often proceed from the want of discernment.
DISCERP, v.t. [L.] To tear in pieces; to separate. [Not used.] 4565 4565
DISCERPIBILITY, n. Capability or liableness to be torn asunder or disunited. 4565
DISCERPIBLE, a. [L., to seize, to tear. In some dictionaries it is written discerptible, on the authority of Glanville and More; and error indeed, but of little consequence, as the word is rarely or never used.] That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disunited by violence. 4565
DISCERPTION, n. The act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts. 4565
DISCESSION, n. [L.] Departure. [Not used.] 4565
DISCHARGE, v.t. 4565
DISCHARGE, v.i. To break up. 4567
DISCHARGE, n. 4567
DISCHARGED, pp. Unloaded; let off; shot; thrown out; dismissed from service; paid; released; acquitted; freed from debt or penalty; liberated; performed; executed. 4568
DISCHARGER, n. 4568
DISCHARGING, pp. Unlading; letting fly; shooting; throwing out; emiting; dismissing from service; paying; releasing from debt, obligation or claim; acquitting; liberating; performing; executing. 4568
DISCHURCH, v.t. To deprive of the rank of a church. 4568
DISCIDE, v.t. To divide; to cut in pieces. [Not used.] 4568
DISCINCT, a. Ungirded. 4568
DISCIND, v.t. To cut in two. [Not used.] 4568
DISCIPLE, n. [L., to learn.] 4568
DISCIPLE, v.t. 4569
DISCIPLED, pp. Taught; trained; brought up; made a disciple. 4569
DISCIPLE-LIKE, a. Becoming a disciple. 4569
DISCIPLESHIP, n. The state of a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts. 4569
DISCIPLINABLE, a. [See Discipline.] 4569
DISCIPLINABLENESS, n. 4569
DISCIPLINANT, n. One of a religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or other rigid discipline. 4570
DISCIPLINARIAN, a. Pertaining to discipline. 4570
DISCIPLINARIAN, n. One who disciplines; one versed in rules, principles and practice, and who teaches them with precision; particularly, one who instructs in military and naval tactics and maneuvers. It is chiefly used in the latter sense, and especially for one who is well versed in, or teaches with exactness, military exercises and evolutions.
DISCIPLINARY, a. 4570 4570
DISCIPLINE, n. [L., to learn.] 4570
DISCIPLINE, v.t. 4571
DISCIPLINED, pp. Instructed; educated; subjected to rules and regulations; corrected; chastised; punished; admonished. 4571
DISCIPLINING, pp. Instructing; educating; subjecting to order and subordination; correcting; chastising; admonishing; punishing. 4572
DISCLAIM, v.t. [dis and claim.] 4572
DISCLAIM, v.i. To disavow all part or share. [Unusual.] 4572
DISCLAIMATION — DISCOURTEOUSLY 4573
DISCLAIMATION, n. The act of disclaiming; a disavowing. [Not used.] 4573
DISCLAIMED, pp. Disowned; disavowed; rejected; denied. 4573
DISCLAIMER, n. 4573
DISCLAIMING, ppr. Disowning; disavowing; denying; renouncing. 4573

DISCLOSE, v.t. discloze. [dis and close; L. See Close.] 4573
DISCLOSE, n. Discovery. 4574
DISCLOSED, pp. Uncovered; opened to view; made known; revealed; told; uttered. 4574
DISCLOSER, n. One who discloses or reveals. 4574
DISCLOSING, ppr. Uncovering; opening to view; revealing; making known; telling. 4574
DISCLOSURE, n. Disclozhur. 4574
DISCLUSION, n. Discluzhun. [L.] An emission; a throwing out. [Little used.] 4574
DISCOAST, v.i. To depart from; to quit the coast. [Not used.] 4574
DISCOHERENT, a. Incoherent. The latter is generally used. 4574
DISCOID, n. Something in form of a discus or disk. 4574
DISCOID, DISCOIDAL, a. Having the form of a disk. Discoid or discous flowers, are compound flowers, not radiated, but the florets all tubular, as the tansy, southern-wood, etc. 4574
DISCOLOR, v.t. [L.] 4574
DISCOLORATION, n. 4575
DISCOLORED, pp. 4575
DISCOLORING, ppr. Altering the color of hue; staining; changing the complexion. 4575
DISCOMFIT, v.t. [L., to fasten, to nail; to fix.] To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanquish. 4575
DISCOMFIT, n. Rout; dispersion; defeat; overthrow. 4575
DISCOMFITED, pp. Routed; defeated; overthrown. 4576
DISCOMFITING, ppr. Routing; defeating. 4576
DISCOMFITURE, n. Rout; defeat in battle; dispersion; overthrow. 4576
DISCOMFORT, n. [dis and comfort.] Uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; inquietude. 4576
DISCOMFORT, v.t. To disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject. 4576
DISCOMFORTABLE, a. 4576
DISCOMFORTED, pp. Made uneasy; disturbed; pained; grieved. 4576
DISCOMFORTING, ppr. Disturbing peace and happiness; making uneasy; grieving. 4576
DISCOMMEND, v.t. [dis and commend.] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation. 4576
DISCOMMENDABLE, a. Blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation. 4576
DISCOMMENDABLENESS, n. Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation. 4577
DISCOMMENDATION, n. Blame; censure; reproach. 4577
DISCOMMENDER, n. One who discommends; a dispraiser. 4577
DISCOMMENDING, ppr. Blaming; censuring. 4577
DISCOMMODE, v.t. To put to inconvenience; to incommode; to molest; to trouble. [Discommodate is not used.] 4577
DISCOMMODED, pp. Put to inconvenience; molested; incommoded. 4577
DISCOMMODING, ppr. Putting to inconvenience; giving trouble to. 4577
DISCOMMODIOUS, a. Inconvenient; troublesome. 4577
DISCOMMODITY, n. Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage. 4577
DISCOMMON, v.t. [dis and common.] 4577
DISCOMPLEXION, v.t. To change the complexion or color. [Not used.] 4577
DISCOMPOSE, v.t. discompoze. [dis and compose.] 4577
DISCOMPOSED, pp. Unsettled; disordered; ruffled; agitated; disturbed. 4578
DISCOMPOSING, ppr. Unsettling; putting out of order; ruffling; agitating; disturbing tranquility. 4578
DISCOMPOSITION, n. Inconsistency. [Not used.] 4578
DISCOMPOSURE, n. Discompozhur. Disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation; as discomposure of mind. 4578
DISCONCERT, v.t. [dis and concert.] 4578
DISCONCERTED, pp. Broken; interrupted; disordered; defeated; unsettled; discomposed; confused. 4578

DISCONCERTING, ppr. Disordering; defeating; discomposing; disturbing. 4578
DISCONCERTION, n. The act of disconcerting. 4578
DISCONFORMITY, n. [dis and conformity.] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency. 4578
DISCONGRUITY, n. [dis and congruity.] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency. 4578
DISCONNECT, v.t. [dis and connect.] To separate; to disunite; to dissolve connection.
DISCONNECTED, pp. Separated; disunited. This word is not synonymous with 4579
unconnected, though often confounded with it. Disconnected implies a previous connection; unconnected does not necessarily imply any previous union. 4579
DISCONNECTING, ppr. Separating; disuniting. 4579
DISCONNECTION, n. The act of separating, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union. 4579
DISCONSENT, v.i. [dis and consent.] To differ; to disagree; not to consent. 4579
DISCONSOLATE, a. [dis and L.] [See Console.] 4579
DISCONSOLATELY, adv. In a disconsolate manner; without comfort. 4580
DISCONSOLATENESS, n. The state of being disconsolate or comfortless. 4580
DISCONSOLATION, n. Want of comfort. 4580
DISCONTENT, n. [dis and content.] Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction at any present state of things. 4580
DISCONTENT, a. Uneasy; dissatisfied. 4580
DISCONTENT, v.t. To make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy. 4580
DISCONTENTED, pp. or a. Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet; as, discontented citizens make bad subjects. 4580
DISCONTENTEDLY, adv. In a discontented manner or mood. 4580
DISCONTENTEDNESS, n. Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction. 4580
DISCONTENTING, a. Giving uneasiness. 4580
DISCONTENTMENT, n. The state of being uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude; discontent. 4580
DISCONTINUANCE, n. [See Discontinue.] 4580
DISCONTINUATION, n. Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series. 4581
DISCONTINUE, v.t. [dis and continue.] 4581
DISCONTINUE, v.i. 4581
DISCONTINUED, pp. Left off; interrupted; broken off. 4582
DISCONTINUER, n. One who discontinues a rule or practice. 4582
DISCONTINUING, ppr. Ceasing; interrupting; breaking off. 4582
DISCONTINUITY, n. Disunion of parts; want of cohesion. 4582
DISCONTINUOUS, a. 4582
DISCONVENIENCE, n. [dis and convenience.] Incongruity; disagreement. [Little used.]
DISCONVENIENT, a. Incongruous. 45824582
DISCORD, n. [L.] 4582
DISCORD, v.i. To disagree; to jar; to clash; not to suit; not to be coincident. [Not in use.] 4583
DISCORDANCE, DISCORDANCY, n. [L.] Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency; as a discordance of opinions, or of sounds. 4583
DISCORDANT, a. [L.] 4583
DISCORDANTLY, adv. Dissonantly; in a discordant manner; inconsistently; in a manner to jar or clash; in disagreement with another, or with itself. 4583
DISCORDFUL, a. Quarrelsome; contentious. 4583
DISCOUNSEL, v.t. To dissuade. [Not in use.] 4583
DISCOUNT, n. [See Count. Literally, a counting back or from.] 4583
DISCOUNT, v.t. 4584
DISCOUNT, v.i. To lend or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan. The banks discount for sixty or ninety days, sometimes for longer terms. 4584

DISCOUNTABLE, a. That may be discounted. Certain forms are necessary to render notes discountable at a bank. A bill may be discountable for more than sixty days. 4584
DISCOUNT-DAY, n. The day of the week on which a bank discounts notes and bills. 4585
DISCOUNTED, pp. 4585
DISCOUNTENANCE, v.t. [dis and countenance.] 4585
DISCOUNTENANCE, n. Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage. 4585
DISCOUNTENANCED, pp. Abashed; discouraged; checked; frowned on. 4585
DISCOUNTENANCER, n. One who discourages by cold treatment, frowns, censure or expression of disapprobation; one who checks or depresses by unfriendly regards. 4585
DISCOUNTENANCING, ppr. Abashing; discouraging; checking by disapprobation or unfriendly regards. 4586
DISCOUNTER, n. One who advances money on discounts. 4586
DISCOUNTING, ppr. 4586
DISCOUNTING, n. The act or practice of lending money on discounts. 4586
DISCOURAGE, v.t. discurage. [dis and courage. See Courage.] 4586
DISCOURAGED, pp. Discuraged. Disheartened; deprived of courage or confidence; depressed in spirits; dejected; checked. 4586
DISCOURAGEMENT, n. Discuragement. 4586
DISCOURAGER, n. Discurager. One who discourages; one who disheartens, or depresses the courage; one who impresses or fear of success; one who dissuades from an undertaking. 4587
DISCOURAGING, ppr. Discuraging. 4587
DISCOURSE, n. Discors. [L., to run.] 4587
DISCOURSE, v.i. 4588
DISCOURSE, v.t. To treat of; to talk over; to discuss. [Not used.] 4588
DISCOURSER, n. 4588
DISCOURSING, ppr. Talking; conversing; preaching; discussing; treating at some length or in a formal manner. 4588
DISCOURSIVE, a. 4588
DISCOURTEOUS, a. Discurteous. [dis and courteous.] Uncivil; rude; uncomplaisant; wanting in good manners; as discourteous knight. 4589
DISCOURTEOUSLY, adv. Discurteously. In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility. 4589
DISCOURTESY — DISENCUMBERED 4590
DISCOURTESY, n. Discurtesy. [dis and courtesy.] Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners; act of disrespect. 4590
DISCOURTSHIP, n. Want of respect. 4590
DISCOUS, a. [L.] Broad; flat; wide; used of the middle plain and flat part of some flowers.
DISCOVER, v.t. [See Cover.] 45904590
DISCOVERABLE, a. 4591
DISCOVERED, pp. Uncovered; disclosed to view; laid open; revealed; espied or first seen; found out; detected. 4591
DISCOVERER, n. 4591
DISCOVERING, ppr. Uncovering; disclosing to view; laying open; revealing; making known; espying; finding out; detecting. 4592
DISCOVERTURE, n. A state of being released from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband. 4592
DISCOVERY, n. 4592
DISCREDIT, n. [See the Verb.] 4593
DISCREDIT, v.t. 4593
DISCREDITABLE, a. Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable. 4593
DISCREDITED, pp. Disbelieved; brought into disrepute; disgraced. 4593
DISCREDITING, ppr. Disbelieving; not trusting to; depriving of credit; disgracing. 4593

DISCREET, a. [L., Gr. It is sometimes written discrete; the distinction between discreet and discrete are arbitrary, but perhaps not entirely useless. The literal sense is, separate, reserved, wary, hence discerning.] 4593
DISCREETLY, adv. Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted. 4594
DISCREETNESS, n. The quality of being discreet; discretion. 4594
DISCREPANCE, DISCREPANCY, n. [L., to give a different sound, to vary, to jar; to creak. See Crepitate.] Difference; disagreement; contrariety; applicable to facts or opinions. 4594
DISCREPANT, a. Different; disagreeing; contrary. 4594
DISCRETE, a. [L. See Discreet.] 4594
DISCRETE, v.t. To separate; to discontinue. [Not used.] 4595
DISCRETION, n. [L, a separating. See Discreet.] 4595
DISCRETIONARY, DISCRETIONAL, a. Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment; that is to be directed or managed by discretion only. Thus, the President of the United States is, in certain cases, invested with discretionary powers, to act according to circumstances. 4595
DISCRETIONARILY, DISCRETIONALLY, adv. At discretion; according to discretion. 4595
DISCRETIVE, a. [See Discreet and Discrete.] 4595
DISCRETIVELY, adv. In a discretive manner. 4596
DISCRIMINABLE, a. That may be discriminated. 4596
DISCRIMINATE, v.t. [L., difference, distinction; differently applied; Gr., L.] 4596
DISCRIMINATE, v.i. 4596
DISCRIMINATE, a. Distinguished; having the difference marked. 4596
DISCRIMINATED, pp. Separated; distinguished. 4597
DISCRIMINATELY, adv. Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly. 4597
DISCRIMINATENESS, n. Distinctness; marked difference. 4597
DISCRIMINATING, ppr. 4597
DISCRIMINATION, n. 4597
DISCRIMINATIVE, a. 4597
DISCRIMINATIVELY, adv. With discrimination or distinction. 4597
DISCRIMINOUS, a. Hazardous. [Not used.] 4598
DISCUBITORY, a. [L., to lie down or lean.] Leaning; inclining; or fitted to a leaning posture. 4598
DISCULPATE, v.t. [L., a fault.] To free from blame or fault; to exculpate; to excuse. 4598
DISCULPATED, pp. Cleared from blame; exculpated. 4598
DISCULPATING, ppr. Freeing from blame; excusing. 4598
DISCUMBENCY, n. [L. See Discubitory.] The act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients. 4598
DISCUMBER, v.t. [dis and cumber.] To unburden; to throw off any thing cumbersome; to disengage from any troublesome weight, or impediment; to disencumber. [The latter is generally used.] 4598
DISCURE, v.t. To discover; to reveal. [Not used.] 4598
DISCURRENT, a. Not current. [Not used.] 4598
DISCURSION, n. [L., to run.] A running or rambling about. 4598
DISCURSIST, n. [See Discourse.] A disputer. [Not in use.] 4598
DISCURSIVE, a. [L., supra.] 4598
DISCURSIVELY, adv. Argumentatively; in the form of reasoning or argument. 4599
DISCURSIVENESS, n. Range or gradation of argument. 4599
DISCURSORY, a. Argumental; rational. 4599
DISCUS, n. [L.] 4599
DISCUSS, v.t. [L.] Literally, to drive; to beat or to shake in pieces; to separate by beating or shaking. 4599
DISCUSSED, pp. Dispersed; dissipated; debated; agitated; argued. 4599
DISCUSSER, n. One who discusses; one who sifts or examines. 4600

DISCUSSING, ppr. Dispersing; resolving; scattering; debating; agitating; examining by argument. 4600
DISCUSSING, n. Discussion; examination. 4600
DISCUSSION, n. 4600
DISCUSSIVE, a. Having the power to discuss, resolve or disperse tumors or coagulated matter. 4600
DISCUSSIVE, n. A medicine that discusses; a discutient. 4600
DISCUTIENT, a. [L.] Discussing; dispersing morbid matter. 4600
DISCUTIENT, n. A medicine or application which disperses a tumor or any coagulated fluid in the body; sometimes it is equivalent to carminative. 4600
DISDAIN, v.t. [L., to think worthy; worthy. See Dignity.] To think unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of ones character; to scorn; to contemn. The man of elevated mind disdains a mean action; he disdains the society of profligate, worthless men; he disdains to corrupt the innocent, or insult the weak. Goliath disdained David. 4600
DISDAIN, n. Contempt; scorn; a passion excited in noble minds, by the hatred or detestation of what is mean and dishonorable, and implying a consciousness of superiority of mind, or a supposed superiority of mind, or a supposed superiority. In ignoble minds, disdain may spring from unwarrantable pride or haughtiness, and be directed toward objects of worth. It implies hatred, and sometimes anger. 4601
DISDAINED, pp. Despised; contemned; scorned. 4601
DISDAINFUL, a. 4601
DISDAINFULLY, adv. Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner. 4601
DISDAINFULNESS, n. Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn. 4601
DISDAINING, ppr. Contemning; scorning. 4601
DISDAINING, n. Contempt; scorn. 4601
DISDIACLASTIC, a. An epithet given by Bartholine and others to a substance supposed to be crystal, but which is a fine pellucid spar, called also Iceland crystal, and by Dr. Hill, from its shape, parallelopipedum. 4601
DISDIAPASON, BISDIAPASON, n. [See Diapason.] In music, a compound concord in the quadruple ratio of 4:1 or 8:2. 4601
DISEASE, n. Dizeze. [dis and ease.] 4602
DISEASE, v.t. dizeze. 4603
DISEASED, pp. or a. Dizezed. Disordered; distempered; sick. 4603
DISEASEDNESS, n. Dizezedness. The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.
DISEASEFUL, a. Dizezeful. 46034603
DISEASEMENT, n. Dizezement. Uneasiness; inconvenience. 4603
DISEDGED, a. [dis and edge.] Blunted; made dull. 4603
DISEMBARK, v.t. [dis and embark.] To land; to debark; to remove from on board a ship to the land; to put on shore; applied particularly to the landing of troops and military apparatus; as, the general disembarked the troops at sun-rise. 4604
DISEMBARK, v.i. To land; to debark; to quit a ship for residence or action on shore; as, the light infantry and calvary disembarked, and marched to meet the enemy. 4604
DISEMBARKED, pp. Landed; put on shore. 4604
DISEMBARKING, ppr. Landing; removing from on board a ship to land. 4604
DISEMBARKMENT, n. The act of disembarking. 4604
DISEMBARRASS, v.t. [dis and embarrass.] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate. 4604
DISEMBARRASSED, pp. Freed from embarrassment; extricated from difficulty. 4604
DISEMBARRASSING, ppr. Freeing from embarrassment or perplexity; extricating. 4604
DISEMBARRASSMENT, n. The act of extricating from perplexity. 4604
DISEMBAY, v.t. To clear from a bay. 4604
DISEMBITTER, v.t. [dis and embitter.] To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; to render sweet or pleasant. 4604
DISEMBODIED, a. [dis and embodied.] 4604
DISEMBODY, v.t. 4605

DISEMBOGUE, v.t. [See Voice.] To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into the ocean or a lake. 4605
DISEMBOGUE, v.i. 4605
DISEMBOGUEMENT, n. Discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake. 4605
DISEMBOSOM, v.t. To separate from the bosom. 4605
DISEMBOWEL, v.t. [dis and embowel.] To take out the bowels; to take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider. 4605
DISEMBOWELED, pp. Taken or drawn from the bowels. 4605
DISEMBOWELING, ppr. Taking or drawing from the bowels. 4605
DISEMBRANGLE, v.t. To free from litigation. [Not used.] 4605
DISEMBROIL, v.t. [dis and embroil.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion. 4606
DISEMBROILED, pp. Disentangled; cleared from perplexity or confusion. 4606
DISEMBROILING, ppr. Disentangling; freeing from confusion. 4606
DISENABLE, v.t. [dis and enable.] To deprive of power, natural or moral; to disable; to deprive of ability or means. A man may be disenabled to walk by lameness; and by poverty he is disenabled to support his family. 4606
DISENABLED, pp. Deprived of power, ability or means. 4606
DISENABLING, ppr. Depriving of power, ability or means. 4606
DISENCHANT, v.t. [dis and enchant.] To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells. 4606
DISENCHANTED, pp. Delivered from enchantment, or the power of charms. 4606
DISENCHANTING, ppr. Freeing from enchantment, or the influence of charms. 4606
DISENCUMBER, v.t. [dis and encumber.] 4606
DISENCUMBERED, pp. Freed from incumbrance. 4607
DISENCUMBERING — DISHING 4608
DISENCUMBERING, ppr. Freeing from incumbrance. 4608
DISENCUMBRANCE, n. Freedom or deliverance from incumbrance, or any thing burdensome or troublesome. 4608
DISENGAGE, v.t. [dis and engage.] 4608
DISENGAGED, pp. 4608
DISENGAGEDNESS, n. 4609
DISENGAGEMENT, n. 4609
DISENGAGING, ppr. Separating; loosing; setting free; detaching; liberating; releasing from obligation. 4609
DISENNOBLE, v.t. To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles. 4609
DISENROLL, v.i. To erase from a roll or list. 4609
DISENSLAVE, v.t. To free from bondage. 4609
DISENTANGLE, v.t. [dis and entangle.] 4610
DISENTANGLED, pp. Freed from entanglement; extricated. 4610
DISENTANGLING, ppr. Freeing from entanglement; extricated. 4610
DISENTER. [See Disinter.] 4610
DISENTHRONE, v.t. [dis and enthrone.] To dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority; as, to disenthrone a king. 4610
DISENTHRONED, pp. Deposed; deprived of sovereign power. 4610
DISENTHRONING, ppr. Deposing; depriving of royal authority. 4610
DISENTITLE, v.t. To deprive of title. 4610
DISENTRANCE, v.t. [dis and entrance.] To awaken from a trance, or from deep sleep; to arouse from a reverie. 4610
DISENTRANCED, pp. Awakened from a trance, sleep or reverie. 4610
DISENTRANCING, ppr. Arousing from a trance, sleep or reverie. 4610
DISESPOUSE, v.t. disespouz. [dis and espouse.] To separate after espousal or plighted faith; to divorce. 4610

DISESPOUSED, pp. Separated after espousal; released from obligation to marry. 4611
DISESPOUSING, ppr. Separating after plighted faith. 4611
DISESTEEM, n. [dis and esteem.] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard. It expresses less than hatred or contempt. 4611
DISESTEEM, v.t. To dislike in a moderate degree; to consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike or slight contempt; to slight. 4611
DISESTEEMED, pp. Disliked; slighted. 4611
DISESTEEMING, ppr. Disliking; slighting. 4611
DISEXERCISE, v.t. To deprive of exercise. [A bad word.] 4611
DISFANCY, v.t. To dislike. [Not used.] 4611
DISFAVOR, n. [dis and favor.] 4611
DISFAVOR, v.t. To discountenance; to withdraw or withhold from one, kindness, friendship or support; to check or oppose by disapprobation; as, let the man be countenanced or disfavored, according to his merits. 4611
DISFAVORED, pp. Discountenanced; not favored. 4611
DISFAVORER, n. One who discountenances. 4612
DISFAVORING, ppr. Discountenancing. 4612
DISFIGURATION, n. [See Disfigure.] 4612
DISFIGURE, v.t. [dis and figure.] 4612
DISFIGURED, pp. Changed to a worse form; impaired in form or appearance. 4612
DISFIGUREMENT, n. Change of external form to the worse; defacement of beauty. 4612
DISFIGURER, n. One who disfigures. 4612
DISFIGURING, ppr. Injuring the form or shape; impairing the beauty of form. 4612
DISFOREST. [See Disafforest.] 4612
DISFRANCHISE, v.t. [dis and franchise.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights and immunities; to deprive of any franchise, as of the right of voting in elections, etc. 4612
DISFRANCHISED, pp. Deprived of the rights and privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular franchise. 4613
DISFRANCHISEMENT, n. The act of disfranchising, or depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity. 4613
DISFRANCHISING, ppr. Depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity. 4613
DISFRIAR, v.t. [dis and friar.] To deprive of the state of a friar. [Not used.] 4613
DISFURNISH, v.t. [dis and furnish.] To deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habiliments or equipage. 4613
DISFURNISHED, pp. Deprived of furniture; stripped of apparatus. 4613
DISFURNISHING, ppr. Depriving of furniture or apparatus. 4613
DISGALLANT, v.t. To deprive of gallantry. [Not used.] 4613
DISGARNISH, v.t. [dis and garnish.] 4613
DISGARRISON, v.t. To deprive of a garrison. 4613
DISGAVEL, v.t. [See Gavelkind.] To take away the tenure of gavelkind. 4613
DISGAVELED, pp. Deprived of the tenure by gavelkind. 4613
DISGAVELING, ppr. Taking away tenure by gavelkind. 4613
DISGLORIFY, v.t. [dis and glorify.] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. The participle disglorified is used by Milton; but the word is little used. 4614
DISGORGE, v.t. disgorj. 4614
DISGORGED, pp. Ejected; discharged from the stomach or mouth; thrown out with violence and in great quantities. 4614
DISGORGEMENT, n. Disgorjment. The act of disgorging; a vomiting. 4614
DISGORGING, ppr. Discharging from the throat or mouth; vomiting; ejecting with violence and in great quantities. 4614
DISGOSPEL, v.i. [dis and gospel.] To differ from the precepts of the gospel. [Not used.]
DISGRACE, n. [dis and grace.] 46144614
DISGRACE, v.t. 4615

DISGRACED, pp. Put out of favor; brought under reproach; dishonored. 4615
DISGRACEFUL, a. Shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; procuring shame; sinking reputation. Cowardice is disgraceful to a soldier. Intemperance and profaneness are disgraceful to a man, but more disgraceful to a woman. 4615
DISGRACEFULLY, adv. 4615
DISGRACEFULNESS, n. Ignominy; shamefulness. 4615
DISGRACER, n. One who disgraces; one who exposes to disgrace; one who brings into disgrace, shame or contempt. 4615
DISGRACING, ppr. Bringing reproach on; dishonoring. 4615
DISGRACIOUS, a. [dis and gracious.] Ungracious; unpleasing. 4615
DISGREGATE, v.t. To separate; to disperse. [Little used.] 4616
DISGUISE, v.t. disgize. 4616
DISGUISE, n. 4616
DISGUISED, pp. Concealed by a counterfeit habit or appearance; intoxicated. 4616
DISGUISEMENT, n. Dress of concealment; false appearance. 4617
DISGUISER, n. 4617
DISGUISING, ppr. Concealing by a counterfeit dress, or by a false show; intoxicating.
DISGUISING, n. 4617 4617
DISGUST, n. [L.] 4617
DISGUST, v.t. 4617
DISGUSTED, pp. Displeased; offended. 4617
DISGUSTFUL, a. Offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting aversion in the natural or moral taste. 4618
DISGUSTING, ppr. 4618
DISGUSTINGLY, adv. In a manner to give disgust. 4618
DISH, n. [Gr., L. It is the same word as disk and desk, and seems to signify something flat, plain or extended.] 4618
DISH, v.t. To put in a dish; as, the meat is all dished, and ready for the table. 4618
DISH-CLOTH, DISH-CLOUT, n. A cloth used for washing and wiping dishes. 4618
DISH-WASHER, n. The name of a bird, the mergus. 4618
DISH-WATER, n. Water in which dishes are washed. 4618
DISHABILLE, DISHABIL, n. [See Habit.] An undress; a loose negligent dress for the morning. But see Deshabille, the French and more correct orthography. Dryden uses the word as a participle. Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or dishabille. In this use, he is not followed. 4619
DISHABIT, v.t. To drive from a habitation. [Not in use.] 4619
DISHARMONIOUS, a. Incongruous. [See Unharmonious.] 4619
DISHARMONY, n. [dis and harmony.] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity. [Not used.]
DISHEARTEN, v.t. dishartn. [dis and heart.] To discourage; to deprive of courage; to 4619
depress the spirits; to deject; to impress with fear; as, it is weakness to be disheartened by small obstacles. 4619
DISHEARTENED, pp. Dishartned. Discouraged; depressed in spirits; cast down. 4619
DISHEARTENING, ppr. Dishartning. Discouraging; depressing the spirits. 4619
DISHED, pp. Put in a dish or dishes. 4619
DISHEIR, v.t. dizare. To debar from inheriting. [Not in use.] 4619
DISHERISON, n. [See Disherit.] The act of disinheriting, or cutting off from inheritance.
DISHERIT, v.t. [See Heir.] To disinherit; to cut off from the possession or enjoyment 4619
of an inheritance. [See Disinherit, which is more generally used.] 4619
DISHERITANCE, n. The state of disheriting or of being disinherited. 4619
DISHERITED, pp. Cut off from an inheritance or hereditary succession. 4619
DISHERITING, ppr. Cutting off from an inheritance. 4620
DISHEVEL, v.t. [L.] To spread the hair loosely; to suffer the hair of the head to hang negligently, and to flow without confinement; used chiefly in the passive participle. 4620
DISHEVEL, v.i. To spread in disorder. 4620

DISHEVELED, pp. or a. Hanging loosely and negligently without confinement; flowing in disorder; as disheveled locks. 4620
DISHEVELING, ppr. Spreading loosely. 4620
DISHING, pp. [See Dish.] 4620

DISHONEST — DISMASTMENT 4621

DISHONEST, a. Dizonest. [dis and honest.] 4621
DISHONESTLY, adv. Dizonestly. 4621
DISHONESTY, n. Dizonesty. 4621
DISHONOR, n. Dizonor. [dis and honor.] Reproach; disgrace; ignominy; shame; whatever constitutes a stain or blemish in the reputation. 4622
DISHONOR, v.t. 4622
DISHONORABLE, a. 4622
DISHONORABLY, adv. Reproachfully; in a dishonorable manner. 4623
DISHONORARY, a. Dizonorary. Bringing dishonor on; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation. 4623
DISHONORED, pp. Disgraced; brought into disrepute. 4623
DISHONORER, n. One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity. 4623
DISHONORING, ppr. Disgracing; bringing into disrepute; treating with indignity. 4623
DISHORN, v.t. [dis and horn.] To deprive of horns. 4623
DISHORNED, pp. Stripped of horns. 4623
DISHUMOR, n. [dis and humor.] Peevishness; ill humor. [Little used.] 4623
DISIMPARK, v.t. [dis, in and park.] To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion. [Little used.] 4623
DISIMPROVEMENT, n. [dis and improvement.] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to improvement or melioration; as the disimprovement of the earth. [Little used.] 4623
DISINCARCERATE, v.t. [dis and incarcerate.] To liberate from prison; to set free from confinement. [Not much used.] 4623
DISINCLINATION, n. [dis and inclination.] Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire or affection; slight dislike; aversion; expressing less than hate. 4623
DISINCLINE, v.t. [dis and incline.] To excite dislike or slight aversion; to make disaffected; to alienate from. His timidity disinclined him from such an arduous enterprise. 4624
DISINCLINED, pp. Not inclined; averse. 4624
DISINCLINING, ppr. Exciting dislike or slight aversion. 4624
DISINCORPORATE, v.t. 4624
DISINCORPORATION, n. Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation. 4624
DISINFECT, v.t. [dis and infect.] To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter. 4624
DISINFECTED, pp. Cleansed from infection. 4624
DISINFECTING, ppr. Purifying from infection. 4624
DISINFECTION, n. Purification from infecting matter. 4624
DISINGENUITY, n. [dis and ingenuity.] Meanness of artifice; unfairness; disingenuousness; want of candor. [This word is little used, or not at all, in the sense here explained. See Ingenuity. We now use in lieu of it disingenuousness.] 4624
DISINGENUOUS, a. [dis and ingenuous.] 4624
DISINGENUOUSLY, adv. In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly; with secret management. 4625
DISINGENUOUSNESS, n. 4625
DISINHERISON, n. [dis and inherit.] 4625
DISINHERIT, v.t. [dis and inherit.] To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent as an heir from coming into possession of any property or right, which, by law or custom, would devolve on him in the course of descent. A father sometimes disinherits his children by will. In England, the crown is descendible to the

eldest son, who cannot be disinherited by the will of his father. 4625
DISINHERITED, pp. Cut off from an inheritance. 4625
DISINHERITING, ppr. Depriving of an hereditary estate or right. 4625
DISINTEGRABLE, a. [dis and integer.] That may be separated into integrant parts; capable of disintegration. 4625
DISINTEGRATE, v.t. [dis and integer.] To separate the integrant parts of. 4626
DISINTEGRATED, pp. Separated into integrant parts without chemical action. 4626
DISINTEGRATION, n. The act of separating integrant parts of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of constituent parts. 4626
DISINTER, v.t. [dis and inter.] 4626
DISINTERESSED, DISINTERESSMENT, [See Disinterested, etc.] 4626
DISINTEREST, n. [dis and interest.] 4626
DISINTEREST, v.t. To disengage from private interest or personal advantage. [Little used.] 4626
DISINTERESTED, a. 4626
DISINTERESTEDLY, adv. In a disinterested manner. 4627
DISINTERESTEDNESS, n. The state or quality of having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or event; freedom from bias or prejudice, on account of private interest; indifference. 4627
DISINTERESTING, a. Uninteresting. [The latter is the word now used.] 4627
DISINTERMENT, n. The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth. 4627
DISINTERRED, pp. Taken out of the earth or grave. 4627
DISINTERRING, ppr. Taking out of the earth, or out of a grave. 4627
DISINTHRALL, v.t. [dis and enthrall.] To liberate from slavery, bondage or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression. 4627
DISINTHRALLED, pp. Set free from bondage. 4627
DISINTHRALLING, ppr. Delivering from slavery or servitude. 4627
DISINTHRALLMENT, n. Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery. 4627
DISINURE, v.t. [dis and inure.] To deprive of familiarity or custom. 4627
DISINVITE, v.t. To recall an invitation. 4628
DISINVOLVE, v.t. disinvolv. [dis and involve.] To uncover; to unfold or unroll; to disentangle. 4628
DISJOIN, v.t. [dis and join.] To part; to disunite; to separate; to sunder. 4628
DISJOINED, pp. Disunited; separated. 4628
DISJOINING, ppr. Disuniting; severing. 4628
DISJOINT, v.t. [dis and joint.] 4628
DISJOINT, v.i. To fall in pieces. 4628
DISJOINT, a. Disjointed. 4628
DISJOINTED, pp. Separated at the joints; parted limb from limb; carved; put out of joint; not coherent. 4628
DISJOINTING, ppr. Separating joints; disjoining limb from limb; breaking at the seams or junctures; rendering incoherent. 4628
DISJOINTLY, adv. In a divided state. 4629
DISJUDICATION, n. [L.] Judgment; determination. [Not used.] 4629
DISJUNCT, a. [L., to join.] Disjoined; separated. 4629
DISJUNCTION, n. [L.] The act of disjoining; disunion; separation; a parting; as the disjunction of soul and body. 4629
DISJUNCTIVE, a. 4629
DISJUNCTIVE, n. A word that disjoins, as or, nor neither. 4629
DISJUNCTIVELY, adv. In a disjunctive manner; separately. 4629
DISK, n. [L. See Dish and Desk.] 4629
DISKINDNESS, n. [dis and kindness.] 4630
DISLIKE, n. [dis and like.] 4630
DISLIKE, v.t. 4630
DISLIKED, pp. Disapproved; disrelished. 4630

DISLIKEFUL, a. Disliking; disaffected. [Not used.] 4630
DISLIKEN, v.t. To make unlike. 4630
DISLIKENESS, n. [dis and likeness.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude. 4631
DISLIKER, n. One who disapproves, or disrelishes. 4631
DISLIKING, ppr. Disapproving; disrelishing. 4631
DISLIMB, v.t. dislim. To tear the limbs from. 4631
DISLIMN, v.t. dislim. To strike out of a picture. [Not in use.] 4631
DISLOCATE, v.t. [dis and locate, L., place.] To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoint; to move a bone from its socket, cavity or place of articulation. 4631
DISLOCATED, pp. Removed from its proper place; put out of joint. 4631
DISLOCATING, ppr. Putting out of its proper place or out of joint. 4631
DISLOCATION, n. 4631
DISLODGE, v.t. dislodj. [dis and lodge.] 4631
DISLODGE, v.i. To go from a place of rest. 4632
DISLODGED, pp. Driven from a lodge or place of rest; removed from a place of habitation, or from any station. 4632
DISLODGING, ppr. Driving from a lodge or place of rest; removed from a place of habitation, or from any station. 4632
DISLODGING, ppr. Driving from a lodge, from a place of rest or retreat, or from any station. 4632
DISLOYAL, a. [dis and loyal.] 4632
DISLOYALLY, adv. In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously. 4632
DISLOYALTY, n. 4632
DISMAL, a. s as z. [I am not satisfied with the etymologies of this word which I have seen.] 4633
DISMALLY, adv. Gloomily; horrible; sorrowfully; uncomfortably. 4633
DISMALNESS, n. Gloominess; horror. 4633
DISMANTLE, v.t. [dis and mantle.] 4633
DISMANTLED, pp. Divested; stripped of furniture; unrigged. 4633
DISMANTLING, ppr. Stripping of dress; depriving of apparatus or furniture. 4633
DISMASK, v.t. [dis and mask.] To strip off a mask; to uncover; to remove that which conceals. 4634
DISMASKED, pp. Divested of a mask; stripped of covering or disguise; uncovered. 4634
DISMASKING, ppr. Stripping of a mask or covering. 4634
DISMAST, v.t. [dis and mast.] To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from; as, a storm dismated the ship. 4634
DISMASTED, pp. Deprived of a mast or masts. 4634
DISMASTING, ppr. Stripping of masts. 4634
DISMASTMENT, n. The act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted. 4634
DISMAY — DISPENSED 4635
DISMAY, v.t. To deprive of that strength or firmness of mind which constitutes courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to sink or depress the spirits or resolution; hence, to affright or terrify. 4635
DISMAY, n. Fall or loss of courage; a sinking of the spirits; depression; dejection; a yielding to fear; that loss of firmness which is effected by fear or terror; fear impressed; terror felt. 4635
DISMAYED, pp. Disheartened; deprived of courage. 4635
DISMAYEDNESS, n. A state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness. [A useless word, and not used.] 4635
DISMAYING, ppr. Depriving of courage. 4635
DISME, DIME, n. A tenth part; a tithe. 4635
DISMEMBER, v.t. [dis and member.] 4635
DISMEMBERED, pp. Divided member from member; torn or cut in pieces; divided by the separation of a part from the main body. 4636

DISMEMBERING, ppr. Separating a limb or limbs from the body; dividing by taking a part or parts from the body. 4636
DISMEMBERING, n. Mutilation. 4636
DISMEMBERMENT, n. The act of severing a limb or limbs from the body; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; mutilation; the act of severing a part from the main body; division; separation. 4636
DISMETTLED, a. Destitute of fire or spirit. [Not much used.] 4636
DISMISS, v.t. [L.] 4636
DISMISS, n. Discharge; dismission. [Not used.] 4636
DISMISSAL, n. Dismission. 4636
DISMISSED, pp. Sent away; permitted to depart; removed from office or employment.
DISMISSING, ppr. Sending away; giving leave to depart; removing from office or service. 4637
4637
DISMISSION, n. [L.] 4637
DISMISSIVE, a. Giving dismission. 4637
DISMORTGAGE, v.t. dismorgage. To redeem from mortgage. 4637
DISMOUNT, v.i. [dis and mount.] 4637
DISMOUNT, v.t. 4637
DISMOUNTED, pp. 4638
DISMOUNTING, ppr. Throwing from a horse; unhorsing; removing from an elevation; throwing or removing from carriages. 4638
DISNATURALIZE, v.t. To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth. 4638
DISNATURED, a. Deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural. 4638
DISOBEDIENCE, n. [dis and obedience.] 4638
DISOBEDIENT, a. 4638
DISOBEY, v.t. [dis and obey.] To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid; to transgress or violate an order or injunction. Refractory children disobey their parents; men disobey their maker and the laws; and we all disobey the precepts of the gospel. [The word is applicable both to the command and to the person commanding.] 4639
DISOBEYED, pp. Not obeyed; neglected; transgressed. 4639
DISOBEYING, ppr. Omitting or refusing to obey; violating; transgressing, as authority or law. 4639
DISOBLIGATION, n. [dis and obligation.] The act of disobliging; an offense; cause of disgust. 4639
DISOBLIGATORY, a. Releasing obligation. 4639
DISOBLIGE, v.t. [dis and oblige.] 4639
DISOBLIGED, pp. Offended; slightly injured. 4639
DISOBLIGEMENT, n. The act of disobliging. 4640
DISOBLIGER, n. One who disobliges. 4640
DISOBLIGING, ppr. 4640
DISOBLIGINGLY, adv. In a disobliging manner; offensively. 4640
DISOBLIGINGNESS, n. Offensiveness; disposition to displease, or want of readiness to please. 4640
DISOPINION, n. Difference of opinion. [A bad word and not used.] 4640
DISORBED, a. [dis and orb.] Thrown out of the proper orbit; as a star disorbed. 4640
DISORDER, n. [dis and order.] 4640
DISORDER, v.t. 4641
DISORDERED, pp. Put out of order; derranged; disturbed; discomposed; confused; sick; indisposed. 4641
DISORDERED, a. Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behavior. 4641
DISORDEREDNESS, n. A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion. 4641
DISORDERLY, a. Confused; immethodical; irregular; being without proper order or disposition; as, the books and papers are in a disorderly state. 4642

DISORDERLY, adv. 4642
DISORDINATE, a. Disorderly; living irregularly. 4642
DISORDINATELY, adv. Inordinately; irregularly; viciously. 4642
DISORGANIZATION, n. [See Disorganize.] 4642
DISORGANIZE, v.t. [dis and organize. See Organ.] To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union or parts; as, to disorganize a government or society; to disorganize an army. 4643
DISORGANIZED, pp. Reduced to disorder; being in a confused state. 4643
DISORGANIZER, n. One who disorganizes; one who destroys or attempts to interrupt regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion. 4643
DISORGANIZING, ppr. 4643
DISOWN, v.t. [dis and own.] 4643
DISOWNED, pp. Not owned; not acknowledged as ones own; denied; disallowed. 4643
DISOWNING, ppr. Not owning; denying; disallowing. 4643
DISOXYDATE, v.t. [dis and oxydate.] To reduce from oxydation; to reduce from the state of an oxyd, by disengaging oxygen from a substance; as, to disoxydate iron or copper.
DISOXYDATED, pp. Reduced from the state of an oxyd. 46444644
DISOXYDATING, ppr. Reducing from the state of an oxyd. 4644
DISOXYDATION, n. The act or process of freeing from oxygen and reducing from the state of an oxyd. [This word seems to be preferable to deoxydate.] 4644
DISOXYGENATE, v.t. [dis and oxygenate.] To deprive of oxygen. 4644
DISOXYGENATED, pp. Freed from oxygen. 4644
DISOXYGENATING, ppr. Freeing from oxygen. 4644
DISOXYGENATION, n. The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance containing it. 4644
DISPACE, v.i. [dis and spatior, L.] To range about. 4644
DISPAIR, v.t. [dis and pair.] To separate a pair or couple. 4644
DISPAND, v.t. [L.] To display. [Not in use.] 4644
DISPANSION, n. The act of spreading or displaying. [Not in use.] 4644
DISPARADISED, a. [dis and paradise.] Removed from paradise. 4644
DISPARAGE, v.t. 4644
DISPARAGED, pp. Married to one beneath his or her condition; unequally matched; dishonored or injured by comparison with something inferior; undervalued; vilified; debased; reproached. 4645
DISPARAGEMENT, n. 4645
DISPARAGER, n. One who disparages or dishonors; one who vilifies or disgraces. 4645
DISPARAGING, ppr. Marrying one to another of inferior condition; dishonoring by an unequal union or comparison; disgracing; dishonoring. 4645
DISPARAGINGLY, adv. In a manner to disparage or dishonor. 4646
DISPARATE, a. [L., equal.] Unequal; unlike; dissimilar. 4646
DISPARATES, n. plu. Things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other. 4646
DISPARITY, n. [L.] 4646
DISPARK, v.t. [dis and park.] 4646
DISPART, v.t. [dis and part. L. See Part. Dis and part both imply separation.] To part asunder; to divide; to separate; to sever; to burst; to rend; to rive or split; as disparted air; disparted towers; disparted chaos. [An elegant poetic word.] 4646
DISPART, v.i. To separate; to open; to cleave. 4646
DISPART, n. In gunnery, the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance at the mouth and britch. 4646
DISPART, v.t. In gunnery, to set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder. 4646
DISPARTED, pp. Divided; separated; parted; rent asunder. 4647
DISPARTING, ppr. Severing; dividing; bursting; cleaving. 4647
DISPASSION, n. [dis and passion.] Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the

mind; apathy. 4647
DISPASSIONATE, a. 4647
DISPASSIONATELY, adv. Without passion; calmly; coolly. 4647
DISPATCH, v.t. [L.] 4647
DISPATCH, v.i. To conclude an affair with another; to transact and finish. [Not now used.] 4647
DISPATCH, n. 4648
DISPATCHED, pp. Sent with haste or by a courier express; sent out of the world; put to death; performed; finished. 4648
DISPATCHER, n. 4648
DISPATCHFUL, a. Bent on haste; indicating haste; intent on speedy execution of business; as dispatchful looks. 4648
DISPATCHING, ppr. Sending away in haste; putting to death; executing; finishing. 4648
DISPAUPER, v.t. [dis and pauper.] To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support, or of the capacity of suing in forma pauperis; to reduce back from the state of a pauper.
DISPEL, v.t. [L., to drive., Gr. See Appeal, Peal, Pulse and Bawl.] To scatter by 4648
driving or force; to disperse; to dissipate; to banish; as, to dispel vapors; to dispel darkness or gloom; to dispel fears; to dispel cares or sorrows; to dispel doubts. 4649
DISPELLED, pp. Driven away; scattered; dissipated. 4649
DISPELLING, ppr. Driving away; dispersing; scattering. 4649
DISPEND, v.t. [L., to weigh.] To spend; to lay out; to consume. [See Expend, which is generally used.] 4649
DISPENDER, n. One that distributes. 4649
DISPENSABLE, a. That may be dispensed with. 4649
DISPENSABLENESS, n. The capability of being dispensed with. 4649
DISPENSARY, n. A house, place or store, in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given, gratis. 4649
DISPENSATION, n. [L. See Dispense.] 4649
DISPENSATIVE, a. Granting dispensation. 4650
DISPENSATIVELY, adv. By dispensation. 4650
DISPENSATORY, n. [L.] One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a distributor; a dispenser; the latter word is generally used. 4650
DISPENSATORY, a. Having power to grant dispensations. 4650
DISPENSATORY, n. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them. 4650
DISPENSE, v.t. dispens. [L., to weigh, primarily to move; and perhaps the original idea of expending was to weigh off, or to distribute by weight.] 4650
DISPENSE, n. Dispens. 4651
DISPENSED, pp. Distributed; administered. 4651
DISPENSER — DISPURSE 4652
DISPENSER, n. One who dispenses; one who distributes; one who administers; as a dispenser of favors or of the laws. 4652
DISPENSING, ppr. 4652
DISPEOPLE, v.t. [dis and people.] To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion or other means. 4652
DISPEOPLED, pp. Depopulated; deprived of inhabitants. 4652
DISPEOPLER, n. One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants. 4652
DISPEOPLING, ppr. Depopulating. 4652
DISPERGE, v.t. disperj. [L.] To sprinkle. [Not in use.] 4652
DISPERMOUS, a. [Gr., seed.] In botany, two-seeded; containing two seeds only; as, umbellate and stellate plants are dispermous. 4652
DISPERSE, v.t. dispers. [L., to scatter.] 4652
DISPERSE, v.i. dispers. 4653
DISPERSED, pp. Scattered; driven apart; diffused; dissipated. 4653

DISPERSEDLYB, adv. In a dispersed manner; separately. 4653
DISPERSEDNESS, n. The state of being dispersed or scattered. 4653
DISPERSENESS, n. Thinness; a scattered state. [Little used.] 4653
DISPERSER, n. One who disperses; as the disperser of libels. 4653
DISPERSING, ppr. Scattering; dissipating. 4653
DISPERSION, n. 4653
DISPERSIVE, a. Tending to scatter or dissipate. 4654
DISPIRIT, v.t. [dis and spirit.] 4654
DISPIRITED, pp. Discourage; depressed in spirits; dejected; intimidated. 4654
DISPIRITEDNESS, n. Want of courage; depression of spirits. 4654
DISPIRITING, ppr. Discouraging; disheartening; dejecting; intimidating. 4654
DISPITEOUS, a. Having no pity; cruel; furious. [Not used.] 4654
DISPLACE, v.t. [dis and place.] 4654
DISPLACED, pp. Removed from the proper place; deranged; disordered; removed from an office or state. 4654
DISPLACEMENT, n. The act of displacing; the act of removing from the usual or proper place, or from a state, condition or office. 4655
DISPLACENCY, n. [L., to displease.; to please.] Incivility; that which displeases or disobliges. 4655
DISPLACING, ppr. Putting out of the usual or proper place; removing from an office, state or condition. 4655
DISPLANT, v.t. [dis and plant.] 4655
DISPLANTATION, n. 4655
DISPLANTED, pp. 4655
DISPLANTING, ppr. Removing, as a plant. 4656
DISPLANTING, n. Removal from a fixed place. 4656
DISPLAT, v.t. [dis and plat.] To untwist; to uncurl. 4656
DISPLAY, v.t. [L., gr., to unfold.] 4656
DISPLAY, n. 4656
DISPLAYED, pp. Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; exhibited to view; manifested.
DISPLAYER, n. He or that which displays. 4657 4657
DISPLAYING, ppr. Unfolding; spreading; exhibiting; manifesting. 4657
DISPLEASANCE, n. Anger; discontent. [Not used.] 4657
DISPLEASANT, a. Displezant. [See Displease.] Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant. [The latter word is generally used.] 4657
DISPLEASE, v.t. displeze. [dis and please.] 4657
DISPLEASED, pp. Offended; disgusted. 4657
DISPLEASEDNESS, n. Displeasure; uneasiness. 4657
DISPLEASING, ppr. or a. Offensive to the eye, to the mind, to the smell, or to the taste; disgusting; disagreeable. 4657
DISPLEASINGNESS, n. Offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of disgust. 4657
DISPLEASURE, n. Displezhur. 4658
DISPLEASURE, v.t. To displease. [An unnecessary word, and not used.] 4658
DISPLICENCE, n. [L.] Dislike. [Not in use.] 4658
DISPLODE, v.t. [L., to break forth.] To vent, discharge or burst with a violent sound. 4658
DISPLODE, v.i. To burst with a loud report; to explode; as, a meteor diploded with a tremendous sound. 4658
DISPLODED, pp. Discharged with a loud report. 4658
DISPLODING, ppr. Discharging or bursting with a loud report; an explosion. 4658
DISPLOSIVE, a. Noting displosion. 4659
DISPLUME, v.t. [dis and plume.] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to strip of badges of honor. 4659
DISPLUMED, pp. Stripped of plumes. 4659
DISPLUMING, ppr. Depriving of plumes. 4659
DISPONDEE, n. In Greek and Latin poetry, a double spondee, consisting of four long

syllables. 4659
DISPORT, n. [dis and sport.] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment. 4659
DISPORT, v.i. To play; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gayety; as lambs disporting on the mead. 4659
DISPORT, v.t. To divert or amuse; as, he disports himself. 4659
DISPORTING, ppr. Playing; wantoning. 4659
DISPOSABLE, a. [See Dispose.] Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used or employed as occasion may require. 4659
DISPOSAL, n. [See Dispose.] 4659
DISPOSE, v.t. dispoze. [L.] 4660
DISPOSE, v.i. To bargain; to make terms. 4661
DISPOSE, n. 4661
DISPOSED, pp. Set in order; arranged; placed; adjusted; applied; bestowed; inclined.
DISPOSER, n. 46624662
DISPOSING, ppr. Setting in order; arranging; distributing; bestowing; regulating; adjusting; governing. 4662
DISPOSING, n. The act of arranging; regulation; direction. Proverbs 16:33. 4662
DISPOSITION, n. [L.] 4662
DISPOSITIVE, a. That implies disposal. [Not used.] 4663
DISPOSITIVELY, adv. In a dispositive manner; distributively. [Not used.] 4663
DISPOSITOR, n. A disposer; in astrology, the planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is. [Not used.] 4663
DISPOSSESS, v.t. [dis and possess.] To put out of possession, by any means; to deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or real estate; to deseize. 4663
DISPOSSESSED, pp. Deprived of possession or occupancy. 4663
DISPOSSESSING, ppr. Depriving of possession; disseizing. 4663
DISPOSSESSION, n. The act of putting out of possession. 4664
DISPOSURE, n. Dispozhur. [See Dispose.] 4664
DISPRAISE, n. Dispraze. [dis and praise.] 4664
DISPRAISE, v.t. To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation, or some degree of reproach. 4664
DISPRAISED, pp. Blamed; censured. 4664
DISPRAISER, n. One who blames or dispraises. 4664
DISPRAISING, ppr. Blaming; censuring. 4664
DISPRAISINGLY, adv. By way of dispraise; with blame or some degree of reproach. 4664
DISPREAD, v.t. dispred. [dis and spread. See Spread.] To spread in different ways; to extend or flow in different directions. 4664
DISPREAD, v.i. To expand or be extended. 4664
DISPREADER, n. A publisher; a divulger. 4665
DISPRIZE, v.t. To undervalue. 4665
DISPROFESS, v.i. To renounce the profession of. 4665
DISPROFIT, n. [dis and profit.] Loss; detriment; damage. [Little used.] 4665
DISPROOF, n. [dis and proof.] Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous; as, to offer evidence in disproof of a fact, argument, principle or allegation. 4665
DISPROPERTY, v.t. To deprive of property; to dispossess. [Not used.] 4665
DISPROPORTION, n. [dis and proportion.] 4665
DISPROPORTION, v.t. To make unsuitable in form, size, length or quantity; to violate symmetry in; to mismatch; to join unfitly. 4665
DISPROPORTIONABLE, a. Disproportional; not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size or quantity to something else; inadequate. [Note. The sense in which this word is used is generally anomalous. In its true sense, that may be made disproportional, it is rarely or never used. The regular word which ought to be used is disproportional, as used by Locke.] 4666
DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, n. Want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitableness to something else. 4666
DISPROPORTIONABLY, adv. With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably to

something else. 4666
DISPROPORTIONAL, a. Not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate. A disproportional limb constitutes deformity in the body. The studies of youth should not be disproportional to their capacities. [This is the word which ought to be used for disproportionable.] 4666
DISPROPORTIONALITY, n. The state of being disproportional. 4666
DISPROPORTIONALLY, adv. Unsuitably with respect to form, quantity or value; inadequately; unequally. 4666
DISPROPORTIONATE, a. Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else, in bulk, form or value; inadequate. In a perfect form of the body, none of the limbs are disproportionate. It is wisdom not to undertake a work with disproportionate means. 4666
DISPROPORTIONATELY, adv. In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately. 4666
DISPROPORTIONATENESS, n. Unsuitableness in form, bulk or value; inadequacy. 4666
DISPROPRIATE, v.t. To destroy appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use. 4666
DISPROVABLE, a. Capable of being disproved or refuted. 4667
DISPROVE, v.t. [dis and prove.] 4667
DISPROVED, pp. Proved to be false or erroneous; refuted. 4667
DISPROVER, n. One that disproves or confutes. 4667
DISPROVING, ppr. Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting; refuting. 4667
DISPUNGE, v.t. [dis and spunge.] To expunge; to erase; also, to discharge as from a spunge. [Il formed and little used.] 4667
DISPUNISHABLE, a. [dis and punishable.] Without penal restraint; not punishable. 4667
DISPURSE, for disburse. [Not in use.] 4667
DISPURVEY — DISSETTLE 4668
DISPURVEY, v.t. To unprovide. [Not in use.] 4668
DISPURVEYANCE, n. Want of provisions. [Not in use.] 4668
DISPUTABLE, a. [See Dispute.] That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted or contested; controvertible; of doubtful certainty. We speak of disputable opinions, statements, propositions, arguments, points, cases, questions, etc. 4668
DISPUTANT, n. One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a reasoner in opposition. 4668
DISPUTANT, a. Disputing; engaged in controversy. 4668
DISPUTATION, n. [L.] 4668
DISPUTATIOUS, a. Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert; as a disputatious person or temper. 4668
DISPUTATIVE, a. Disposed to dispute; inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition; as a disputative temper. 4668
DISPUTE, v.i. [L. Dispute is radically very similar to debate and discuss, both of which are from beating, driving, agitation.] 4668
DISPUTE, v.t. 4669
DISPUTE, n. 4669
DISPUTED, pp. Contested; opposed by words or arguments; litigated. 4670
DISPUTELESS, a. Admitting no dispute; incontrovertible. 4670
DISPUTER, n. One who disputes, or who is given to disputes; a controvertist. 4670
DISPUTING, ppr. Contending by words or arguments; controverting. 4670
DISPUTING, n. The act of contending by words or arguments; controversy; altercation. 4670
DISQUALIFICATION, n. [See Disqualify.] 4670
DISQUALIFIED, pp. Deprived of qualifications; rendered unfit. 4671
DISQUALIFY, v.t. [dis and qualify.] 4671
DISQUALIFYING, ppr. Rendering unfit; disabling. 4671
DISQUANTITY, v.t. To diminish. [Not in use.] 4671
DISQUIET, a. [dis and quiet.] Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [Seldom used.] 4671

DISQUIET, n. Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquility in body or mind; disturbance; anxiety.
DISQUIET, v.t. To disturb; to deprive of peace, rest or tranquility; to make uneasy or restless; to harass the 4671
body; to fret or vex the mind. 4671
DISQUIETED, pp. Made uneasy or restless; disturbed; harassed. 4672
DISQUIETER, n. One who disquiets; he or that which makes uneasy. 4672
DISQUIETFUL, a. Producing inquietude. 4672
DISQUIETING, ppr. 4672
DISQUIETLY, adv. Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously; as, he rested disquietly that night. [Unusual.] 4672
DISQUIETNESS, n. Uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance of peace in body or mind.
DISQUIETOUS, a. Causing uneasiness. [Not used.] 46724672
DISQUIETUDE, n. Want of peace or tranquility; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety. It is, I believe, most frequently used of the mind. 4672
DISQUISITION, n. [L., to seek.] A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth; as a disquistion on government or morals; a disquistion concerning the antediluvian earth. [It is usually applied to a written treatise.] 4673
DISRANK, v.t. 4673
DISREGARD, n. [dis and regard.] Neglect; omission of notice; slight; implying indifference or some degree of contempt; as, to pass one with disregard. 4673
DISREGARD, v.t. To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice. 4673
DISREGARDED, pp. Neglected; slighted; unnoticed. 4673
DISREGARDFUL, a. Neglectful; negligent; heedless. 4673
DISREGARDFULLY, adv. Negligently; heedlessly. 4673
DISRELISH, n. [dis and relish.] 4673
DISRELISH, v.t. 4674
DISRELISHED, pp. Not relished; disliked; made nauseous. 4674
DISRELISHING, ppr. Disliking the taste of; experiencing disgust at; rendering nauseous.
DISREPUTABLE, a. [dis and reputable.] 46744674
DISREPUTATION, n. [dis and reputation.] Loss or want of reputation or good name; disrepute; disesteem; dishonor; disgrace; discredity. Ill success often brings an enterprising man, as well as his project, into disreputation. 4674
DISREPUTE, n. [dis and repute.] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor. The alchimist and his books have sunk into disrepute. 4674
DISRESPECT, n. [dis and respect.] 4674
DISRESPECTFUL, a. 4675
DISRESPECTFULLY, adv. In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly. 4675
DISROBE, v.t. [dis and robe.] 4675
DISROBED, pp. Divested of clothing; stripped of covering. 4675
DISROBER, n. One that strips of robes or clothing. 4675
DISROBING, ppr. Divesting of garments; stripping of any kind of covering. 4675
DISROOT, v.t. [dis and root.] 4675
DISROOTED, pp. Torn up by the roots; undermined. 4676
DISROOTING, ppr. Tearing up by the roots; undermining. 4676
DISRUPT, a. [L., to burst.] Rent from; torn asunder; severed by rending or breaking. 4676
DISRUPTION, n. [L.] 4676
DISRUPTURE, v.t. [dis and rupture.] To rend; to sever by tearing, breaking or bursting. [Unnecessary, as it is synonymous with rupture.] 4676
DISRUPTURED, pp. Rent asunder; severed by breaking. 4676
DISRUPTURING, ppr. Rending asunder; severing. 4676
DISSATISFACTION, n. [dis and satisfaction.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations. 4676
DISSATISFACTORINESS, n. Inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, a. Unable to give content. Rather, giving discontent; 4676
displeasing. 4676
DISSATISFIED, pp. 4677
DISSATISFY, v.t. To render discontented; to displease; to excite uneasiness by frustrating wishes or expectations. 4677
DISSATISFYING, ppr. Exciting uneasiness or discontent. 4677
DISSEAT, v.t. To remove from a seat. 4677
DISSECT, v.t. [L., to cut.] 4677
DISSECTED, pp. Cut in pieces; separated by parting the joints; divided into its constituent parts; opened and examined. 4677
DISSECTING, ppr. Cutting in pieces; dividing the parts; separating constituent parts for minute examination. 4677
DISSECTION, n. [L.] 4678
DISSECTOR, n. One who dissects; an anatomist. 4678
DISSEIZE, v.t. [dis and seize.] In law, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual seizin or possession; followed by of; as, to disseize a tenant of his freehold. 4678
DISSEIZED, pp. Put out of possession wrongfully or by force; deprived of actual possession. 4678
DISSEIZEE, n. A person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully. 4678
DISSEIZIN, n. The act of disseizing; an unlawful dispossessing of a person of his lands, tenements, or incorporeal hereditaments; a deprivation of actual seizin. 4678
DISSEIZING, ppr. Depriving of actual seizin or possession; putting out of possession.
DISSEIZOR, n. One who puts another out of possession wrongfully; he that 4678
dispossessses another. 4678
DISSEMBLANCE, n. [dis and semblance.] Want of resemblance. [Little used.] 4678
DISSEMBLE, v.t. [L.] 4679
DISSEMBLE, v.i. To be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention or sentiments under some pretense. 4679
DISSEMBLED, pp. Concealed under a false appearance; disguised. 4679
DISSEMBLER, n. One who dissembles; a hypocrite; one who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance. 4679
DISSEMBLING, ppr. Hiding under a false appearance; acting the hypocrite. 4679
DISSEMBLINGLY, adv. With dissimulation; hypocritically; falsely. 4679
DISSEMINATE, v.t. [L., to sow; seed.] 4679
DISSEMINATED, pp. 4680
DISSEMINATING, ppr. Scattering and propagating; spreading. 4680
DISSEMINATION, n. The act of scattering and propagating, like seed; the act of spreading for growth and permanence. We trust the world is to be reformed by the dissemination of evangelical doctrines. 4680
DISSEMINATOR, n. One who disseminates; one who spreads and propagates. 4680
DISSENSION, n. [L., to think.] Disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement which is violent, producing warm debates or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship and union. 4680
DISSENSIOUS, a. Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; contentious; factious. [Little used.]
DISSENT, v.i. [L., to think.] 4681 4681
DISSENT, n. 4681
DISSENTANEOUS, a. Disagreeable; contrary. 4681
DISSENTANY, a. Dissentaneous; inconsistent. [Not used.] 4681
DISSENTER, n. 4682
DISSENTIENT, a. Disagreeing; declaring dissent. 4682
DISSENTIENT, n. One who disagrees and declares his dissent. 4682
DISSENTING, ppr. Disagreeing in opinion; separating from the communion of an established church. It is used as an adjective; as a dissenting minister or congregation.
DISSENTIOUS, a. Disposed to disagreement or discord. 4682 4682

DISSEPIMENT, n. [L., to separate; to inclose or guard.] In botany, a partition in dry seed-vessels, as in capsules and pods, which separates the fruit into cells. 4682
DISSERT, v.i. [L.] To discourse or dispute. [Little in use.] 4682
DISSERTATION, n. [L., to discourse; to sow, that is, to throw.] 4682
DISSERTATOR, n. One who writes a dissertation; one who debates. 4682
DISSERVE, v.t. disserv. [dis and serve.] To injure; to hurt; to harm; to do injury or mischief to. 4682
DISSERVED, pp. Injured. 4683
DISSERVICE, n. Injury; harm; mischief; as, violent remedies often do a disservice. 4683
DISSERVICEABLE, a. Injurious; hurtful. 4683
DISSERVICEABLENESS, n. The quality of being injurious; tendency to harm. 4683
DISSETTLE, v.t. To unsettle. [Not used.] 4683
DISSEVER — DISTINGUISHABLE 4684
DISSEVER, v.t. [dis and sever. In this word, dis, as in dispart, can have no effect, unless to augment the signification, as dis and sever both denote separation.] To dispart; to part in two; to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite, either by violence or not. When with force, it is equivalent to rend and burst. It may denote either to cut or to tear asunder. In beheading, the head is dissevered from the body. The lightning may dissever a branch from the stem of a tree. Jealousy dissevers the bonds of friendship. The reformation dissevered the Catholic church; it dissevered Protestants from catholics. 4684
DISSEVERANCE, n. The act of dissevering; separation. 4684
DISSEVERED, pp. Disparted; disjoined; separated. 4684
DISSEVERING, ppr. Dividing asunder; separating; tearing or cutting asunder. 4684
DISSEVERING, n. The act of separating; separation. 4684
DISSIDENCE, n. [infra.] Discord. 4684
DISSIDENT, a. [L., to disagree; to sit.] Not agreeing. 4684
DISSIDENT, n. A dissenter; one who separates from the established religion; a word applied to the members of the Lutheran, Calvinistic and Greek churches in Poland. 4684
DISSILIENCE, n. [L., to leap.] The act of leaping or starting asunder. 4684
DISSILIENT, a. Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant; as a dissilient pericarp. 4684
DISSILITION, n. The act of bursting open; the act of starting or springing different ways.
DISSIMILAR, a. [dis and similar.] Unlike, either in nature, properties or external form; 4684 not similar; not having the resemblance of; heterogeneous. Newton denominates dissimilar, the rays of light of different refrangibility. The tempers of men are as dissimilar as their features. 4685
DISSIMILARITY, n. Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude; as the dissimilarity of human faces and forms. 4685
DISSIMILE, n. Dissimily. Comparison or illustration by contraries. [Little used.] 4685
DISSIMILITUDE, n. [L.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; as a dissimilitude of form or character. 4685
DISSIMULATION, n. [L., to make like; like.] The act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy. Dissimulation may be simply concealment of the opinions, sentiments or purpose; but it includes also the assuming of a false or counterfeit appearance which conceals the real opinions or purpose. Dissimulation among statesmen is sometimes regarded as a necessary vice, or as no vice at all. 4685
DISSIMULE, v.t. To dissemble. [Not in use.] 4685
DISSIPABLE, a. [See Dissipate.] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed. 4685
DISSIPATE, v.t. [L., to throw.] 4685
DISSIPATE, v.i. To scatter; to disperse; to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish. 4686
DISSIPATED, pp. 4686
DISSIPATING, ppr. Scattering; dispersing; wasting; consuming; squandering; vanishing.

DISSIPATION, n. 46864686
DISSOCIABLE, a. [See Dissociate.] 4687
DISSOCIAL, a. [dis and social.] Unfriendly to society; contracted; selfish; as a dissocial passion. 4687
DISSOCIATE, v.t. [L., to unite, a companion.] To separate; to disunite; to part; as, to dissociate the particles of a concrete substance. 4687
DISSOCIATED, pp. Separated; disunited. 4687
DISSOCIATING, ppr. Separating; disuniting. 4687
DISSOCIATION, n. The act of disuniting; a state of separation; disunion. 4687
DISSOLUBILITY, n. Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid. 4688
DISSOLUBLE, a. [L. See Dissolve.] 4688
DISSOLUTE, a. [L.] 4688
DISSOLUTELY, adv. Loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint; as, to live dissolutely. 4688
DISSOLUTENESS, n. Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgences in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation; as dissoluteness of life or manners. 4688
DISSOLUTION, n. [L.] In a general sense, the separation of the parts of a body which, in the natural structure, are united; or the reduction of concrete bodies into their smallest parts, without regard to solidity or fluidity. Thus we speak of the dissolution of salts in water, of metals in nitro-muriatic acid, and of ice or butter by heat; in which cases, the dissolution is effected by a menstruum or particular agent. We speak so of the dissolution of flesh or animal bodies, when the parts separate by putrefaction. Dissolution then is, 4688
DISSOLVABLE, a. Dizzolvable. [See Dissolve.] That may be dissolved; capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid. Sugar and ice are dissolvable bodies.
DISSOLVE, v.t. dizzolv. [L., to loose, to free.] 46894689
DISSOLVE, v.i. dizzolv. 4691
DISSOLVED, pp. Melted; liquefied; disunited; parted; loosed; relaxed; wasted away; ended. 4691
DISSOLVENT, a. Having power to melt or dissolve; as the dissolvent juices of the stomach. 4691
DISSOLVENT, n. 4691
DISSOLVER, n. That which dissolves or has the power of dissolving. Heat is the most powerful dissolver of substances. 4692
DISSOLVING, ppr. Melting; making or becoming liquid. 4692
DISSONANCE, n. [L., to be discordant; to sound.] 4692
DISSONANT, a. 4692
DISSUADE, v.t. [L., to advise or incite to any thing.] 4692
DISSUADED, pp. Advised against; counseled or induced by advice not to do something; diverted from a purpose. 4693
DISSUADER, n. He that dissuades; a dehorter. 4693
DISSUADING, ppr. Exhorting against; attempting, by advice, to divert from a purpose.
DISSUASION, n. Disuazhun. Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; the 4693
act of attempting, by reason or motives offered, to divert from a purpose or measure; dehortation. 4693
DISSUASIVE, a. Tending to dissuade, or divert form a measure or purpose; dehortatory.
DISSUASIVE, n. Reason, argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that 4693
which is used or which tends to divert the mind from any purpose or pursuit. The consequences of intemperance are powerful dissuasives from indulging in that vice. 4693
DISSUNDER, v.t. [dis and sunder.] To separate; to rend. 4693
DISSWEETEN, v.t. To deprive of sweetness. [Not used.] 4693
DISSYLLABIC, a. Consisting of two syllables only; as a dissyllabic foot in poetry. 4693
DISSYLLABLE, n. [Gr., two or twice; a syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables only; as, paper, whiteness, virtue. 4693

DISTAFF, n. 4693
DISTAFF-THISTLE, n. A species of thistle; a name of the Atraetylis, and of the Carthamus, or false saffron. 4694
DISTAIN, v.t. [dis and stain. L. See Stain.] 4694
DISTAINED, pp. Stained; tinged; discolored; blotted; sullied. 4694
DISTAINING, ppr. Staining; discoloring; blotting; tarnishing. 4694
DISTANCE, n. [L., to stand apart; to stand.] 4694
DISTANCE, v.t. 4696
DISTANCED, pp. Left far behind; cast out of the race. 4696
DISTANT, a. [L., standing apart.] 4696
DISTANTLY, adv. Remotely; at a distance; with reserve. 4697
DISTASTE, n. [dis and taste.] 4697
DISTASTE, v.t. 4697
DISTASTED, pp. Disrelished; disliked; offended; displeased. 4698
DISTASTEFUL, a. 4698
DISTASTEFULNESS, n. Disagreeableness; dislike. 4698
DISTASTING, ppr. Disrelishing; disliking; offending; displeasing. 4698
DISTASTIVE, n. That which gives disrelish or aversion. 4698
DISTEMPER, n. [dis and temper.] 4698
DISTEMPER, v.t. 4699
DISTEMPERANCE, n. Distemperature. 4699
DISTEMPERATE, a. Immoderate. [Little used.] 4699
DISTEMPERATURE, n. 4700
DISTEMPERED, pp. or a. 4700
DISTEMPERING, ppr. Affecting with disease or disorder; disturbing; depriving of moderation. 4700
DISTEND, v.t. [L., to tend, to stretch; to hold. Gr., to stretch.] 4701
DISTENDED, pp. Spread; expanded; dilated by an inclosed substance or force. 4701
DISTENDING, ppr. Stretching in all directions; dilating; expanding. 4701
DISTENSIBILITY, n. The quality or capacity of being distensible. 4701
DISTENSIBLE, a. Capable of being distended or dilated. 4701
DISTENT, a. Spread. [Not in use.] 4701
DISTENT, n. Breadth. [Not used.] 4701
DISTENTION, n. [L.] 4701
DISTERMINATE, a. [L.] Separated by bounds. 4702
DISTERMINATION, n. Separation. 4702
DISTHENE, n. [Gr., two; force.] A mineral so called by Hauy, because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively. It is the sappare of Saussure, and the cyanite or kyanite of Werner. 4702
DISTHRONIZE, v.t. To dethrone. [Not used.] 4702
DISTICH, n. [L., Gr., a verse.] A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines, making complete sense; an epigram of two verses. 4702
DISTICHOUS, DISTICH, a. Having two rows, or disposed in two rows. A distichous spike has all the flowers pointing two ways. 4702
DISTILL, v.i. [L., to drop; a drop. Gr.] 4702
DISTILL, v.t. 4702
DISTILLABLE, a. That may be distilled; fit for distillation. 4703
DISTILLATION, n. 4703
DISTILLATORY, a. Belonging to distillation; used for distilling; as distillatory vessels. 4703
DISTILLED, pp. Let fall or thrown down inn drops; subjected to the process of distillation; extracted by evaporation. 4704
DISTILLER, n. One who distills; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by evaporation and condensation. 4704
DISTILLERY, n. 4704

DISTILLING, ppr. Dropping; letting fall in drops; extracting by distillation. 4704
DISTILLMENT, n. That which is drawn by distillation. 4704
DISTINCT, a. [L. See Distinguish.] 4704
DISTINCT, v.t. To distinguish. [Not in use.] 4704
DISTINCTION, n. [L.] 4705
DISTINCTIVE, a. 4706
DISTINCTIVELY, adv. With distinction; plainly. 4706
DISTINCTLY, adv. 4706
DISTINCTNESS, n. 4706
DISTINGUISH, v.t. [L. Gr. The primary sense is, to prick, to pierce with a sharp point, to thrust in or on; and we retain the precise word in the verb, to stick, which see. The practice of making marks by puncturing, or sticking, gave rise to the applications of this word, as such marks were used to note and ascertain different things, to distinguish them. See Distinguish.] 4706
DISTINGUISH, v.i. To make a distinction; to find or show the difference. It is the province of a judge to distinguish between cases apparently similar, but differing in principle. 4708
DISTINGUISHABLE, a. 4708
DISTINGUISHED — DIUTURNAL 4709
DISTINGUISHED, pp. 4709
DISTINGUISHER, n. 4709
DISTINGUISHING, ppr. 4709
DISTINGUISHINGLY, adv. With distinction; with some mark of preference. 4709
DISTINGUISHMENT, n. Distinction; observation of difference. 4709
DISTITLE, v.t. To deprive of right. 4709
DISTORT, v.t. [L., to twist.] 4710
DISTORT, a. Distorted. 4710
DISTORTED, pp. Twisted out of natural or regular shape; wrested; perverted. 4710
DISTORTING, ppr. Twisting out of shape; wresting; perverting. 4710
DISTORTION, n. [L.] 4710
DISTRACT, v.t. [L., to draw. See Draw and Drag. The old participle distraught is obsolete.] 4710
DISTRACT, a. Mad. [Not in use.] 4711
DISTRACTED, pp. 4711
DISTRACTEDLY, adv. Madly; furiously; wildly. 4711
DISTRACTEDNESS, n. A state of being mad; madness. 4711
DISTRACTER, n. One who distracts. 4711
DISTRACTING, ppr. Drawing apart; separating; diverting from an object; perplexing; harassing; disordering the intellect. 4711
DISTRACTION, n. [L.] 4711
DISTRACTIVE, a. Causing perplexity; as distractive cases. 4712
DISTRAIN, v.t. [L. Dis and stringo. See Strain. Blackstone writes distrein.] 4712
DISTRAIN, v.i. To make seizure of goods. 4712
DISTRAINABLE, a. That is liable to be taken for distress. 4713
DISTRAINED, pp. Seized for debt or to compel the performance of duty. 4713
DISTRAINING, ppr. Seizing for debt, or for neglect of suit and service. 4713
DISTRAINOR, n. He who seizes goods for debt or service. 4713
DISTRAUGHT, Obs. [See Distract.] 4713
DISTREAM, v.i. [dis and stream.] To spread or flow over. 4713
DISTRESS, n. [See Stress.] 4713
DISTRESS, v.t. 4714
DISTRESSED, pp. Suffering great pain or torture; severely afflicted; harassed; oppressed with calamity or misfortune. 4714
DISTRESSEDNESS, n. A state of being greatly pained. 4714
DISTRESSFUL, a. 4714

DISTRESSING, ppr. 4715
DISTRIBUTABLE, a. [See Distribute.] That may be distributed; that may be assigned in portions. 4715
DISTRIBUTE, v.t. [L., to give or divide.] 4715
DISTRIBUTED, pp. Divided among a number; dealt out; assigned in portions; separated; bestowed. 4715
DISTRIBUTER, n. One who divides or deals out in parts; one who bestows in portions; a dispenser. 4715
DISTRIBUTING, ppr. Dividing among a number; dealing out; dispensing. 4715
DISTRIBUTION, n. [L.] 4716
DISTRIBUTIVE, a. 4716
DISTRIBUTIVE, n. In grammar, a word that divides or distributes, as each and every, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate. 4717
DISTRIBUTIVELY, adv. By distribution; singly; not collectively. 4717
DISTRIBUTIVENESS, n. Desire of distributing. [Little used.] 4717
DISTRICT, n. [L., to press hard, to bind. See Distrain.] 4717
DISTRICT, v.t. To divide into districts or limited portions of territory. Legislatures district states for the choice of senators. In New England, towns are districted for the purpose of establishing and managing schools. 4717
DISTRICT-COURT, n. A court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law. The district-courts of the United States are courts of subordinate jurisdiction. 4717
DISTRICT-JUDGE, n. The judge of a district-court. 4717
DISTRICT-SCHOOL, n. A school within a certain district of a town. 4718
DISTRICTED, pp. Divided into districts or definite portions. 4718
DISTRICTING, ppr. Dividing into limited or definite portions. 4718
DISTRICTING, ppr. Dividing into limited or definite portions. 4718
DISTRICTION, n. Sudden display. [Unusual.] 4718
DISTRINGAS, n. In law, a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt, or for his appearance at a certain day. 4718
DISTRUST, v.t. [dis and trust. See Mistrust.] 4718
DISTRUST, n. 4718
DISTRUSTED, pp. Doubted; suspected. 4718
DISTRUSTFUL, a. 4719
DISTRUSTFULLY, adv. In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion. 4719
DISTRUSTFULNESS, n. The state of being distrustful; want of confidence. 4719
DISTRUSTING, ppr. Doubting the reality or sincerity of; suspecting; not relying on or confiding in. 4719
DISTRUSTLESS, a. Free from distrust or suspicion. 4719
DISTUNE, v.t. To put out of tune. [Not used.] 4719
DISTURB, v.t. [L., to trouble, disorder, discompose; a crowd, a tumult; Gr., a tumult. The primary sense seems to be to stir, or to turn or whirl round.] 4719
DISTURB, n. Confusion; disorder. [Not used.] 4720
DISTURBANCE, n. 4720
DISTURBED, pp. Stirred; moved; excited; discomposed; disquieted; agitated; uneasy.
DISTURBER, n. 47204720
DISTURBING, ppr. Moving; exciting; rendering uneasy; making a tumult; interrupting peace; incommoding the quiet enjoyment of. 4721
DISTURN, v.t. [dis and turn.] To turn aside. [Not in use.] 4721
DISUNIFORM, a. Disyuniform. Not uniform. [Not in use.] 4721
DISUNION, n. Disyunion. [dis and union.] Separation; disjunction; or a state of not being united. It sometimes denotes a breach of concord, and its effect, contention. 4721
DISUNITE, v.t. disyunite. [dis and unite.] To separate; to disjoin; to part; as, to disunite two allied countries; to disunite particles of matter; to disunite friends. 4721
DISUNITE, v.i. To part; To fall asunder; to become separate. Particles of matter may spontaneously disunite. 4721
DISUNITED, pp. Separated; disjoined. 4721

DISUNITER, n. He or that which disjoins. 4721
DISUNITING, ppr. Separating; parting. 4721
DISUNITY, n. Disyunity. A state of separation. 4721
DISUSAGE, n. Disyuzage. [dis and usage.] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise or practice. We lose words by disusage. 4721
DISUSE, n. Disyuse. [dis and use.] 4722
DISUSE, v.t. disyuze. [dis and use.] 4722
DISUSED, pp. Disyuzed. 4722
DISUSING, ppr. Disyuzing. Ceasing to use; disaccustoming. 4722
DISVALUATION, n. [See Disvalue.] Disesteem; disreputation. 4722
DISVALUE, v.t. [dis and value.] To undervalue; to disesteem. 4722
DISVALUE, n. Disesteem; disregard. 4722
DISVOUCH, v.t. [dis and vouch.] to discredit; to contradict. 4722
DISWARN, v.t. [dis and warn.] To direct by previous notice. [Not used.] 4722
DISWITTED, a. Deprived of wits or understanding. 4722
DISWONT, v.t. [dis and wont.] To wean; to deprive of wonted usage. 4722
DISWORSHIP, n. [dis and worship.] Cause of disgrace. 4723
DIT, n. A ditty. [Not used.] 4723
DIT, v.t. To close up. [Not used.] 4723
DITATION, n. [L.] The act of making rich. [Not used.] 4723
DITCH, n. [G.] 4723
DITCH, v.i. To dig or make a ditch or ditches. 4723
DITCH, v.t. 4723
DITCH-DELIVERED, a. Brought forth in a ditch. 4723
DITCHER, n. One who digs ditches. 4723
DITCHING, ppr. Digging ditches; also, draining by a ditch or ditches; as ditching a swamp.
DITETRAHEDRAL, a. [dis and tetrahedral.] In crystalography, having the form of a 4723
tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits. 4723
DITHYRAMB, DITHYRAMBUS, n. [Gr.] In ancient poetry, a hymn in honor of Bacchus, full of transport and poetical rage. Of this species of writing we have no remains. 4724
DITHYRAMBIC, n. 4724
DITHYRAMBIC, a. Wild; enthusiastic. 4724
DITION, n. [L.] rule; power; government; dominion. 4724
DITONE, n. [Gr., tone.] In music, an interval comprehending two tones. The proportion of the sounds that form the ditone is 4:5, and that of the semiditone, 5:6. 4724
DITRIHEDRIA, n. [Gr., twice three sides.] In mineralogy, a genus of spars with six sides or planes; being formed of tow trigonal pyramids joined base to base, without an intermediate column. 4724
DITTANDER, n. Pepper-wort, Lepidium, a genus of plants of many species. The common dittander has a hot biting taste, and is sometimes used in lieu of pepper. 4724
DITTANY, n. [L., Gr.] The white dittany is a plant of the genus Dictamnus. Its leaves are covered with a white down; in smell, they resemble lemon-thyme, but are more aromatic. When fresh, they yield an essential oil. 4724
DITTIED, a. [See Ditty.] Sung; adapted to music. 4724
DITTO, contracted into do, in books of accounts, is the Italian detto, from L. It denotes said, aforesaid, or the same thing; an abbreviation used to save repetition. 4725
DITTY, n. [L.] A song; a sonnet or a little poem to be sung. 4725
DITTY, v.i. To sing; to warble a little tune. 4725
DIURETIC, a. [Gr., urinam reddo; urine.] Having the power to provoke urine; tending to produce discharges of urine. 4725
DIURETIC, n. A medicine that provokes urine, or increases its discharges. 4725
DIURNAL, a. [L., daily.] 4725
DIURNAL, n. A day-book; a journal. [See Journal, which is mostly used.] 4725
DIURNALIST, n. A journalist. [Not in use.] 4725
DIURNALLY, adv. Daily; every day. 4725

DIUTURNAL, a. Lasting; being of long continuance. 4725
DIUTURNITY — DOCTORALLY 4726
DIUTURNITY, n. [L., of long continuance.] Length of time; long duration. 4726
DIVAN, n. 4726
DIVARICATE, v.i. [L., to straddle.] To open; to fork; to part into two branches. 4726
DIVARICATE, v.t. to divide into two branches. 4726
DIVARICATE, a. In botany, standing out wide. A divaricate branch forms an obtuse angle with the stem. It is applied also to panicles, peduncles and petioles. 4726
DIVARICATED, pp. Parted into two branches. 4726
DIVARICATING, ppr. Parting into two branches. 4726
DIVARICATION, n. 4726
DIVE, v.i. [Gr.] 4726
DIVE, v.t. To explore by diving. [Rare.] 4727
DIVEL, n. A large cartilaginous fish, with a bifurcated snout; the sea duvvil of Nieuhoff.
DIVELLENT, a. [L., to pull.] Drawing asunder; separating. 47274727
DIVELLICATE, v.t. To pull in pieces. 4727
DIVER, n. 4727
DIVERB, n. A proverb. [Not in use.] 4727
DIVERGE, v.i. diverj. [L., to incline.] To tend from one point and recede from each other; to shoot, extend or proceed from a point in different directions, or not in parallel lines. Rays of light proceed from the sun and continually diverge. It is opposed to converge.
DIVERGENCE, n. A receding from each other; a going farther apart; as the 4727
divergence of lines, or the angle of divergence. 4728
DIVERGENT, a. Departing or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point; opposed to convergent. 4728
DIVERGING, ppr. Receding from each other, as they proceed. 4728
DIVERGINGLY, adv. In a diverging manner. 4728
DIVERS, a. s as z. [L., to turn.] 4728
DIVERS-COLORED, a. Having various colors. 4728
DIVERSE, a. [L.] 4728
DIVERSE, v.i. divers. To turn aside. [Not used.] 4729
DIVERSIFICATION, n. [See Diversify.] 4729
DIVERSIIFIED, pp. 4729
DIVERSIFORM, a. Of a different form; of various forms. 4729
DIVERSIFY, v.t. [L.] 4729
DIVERSIFYING, ppr. Making various in form or qualities; giving variety to; variegating.
DIVERSION, n. [L., to divert.] 47304730
DIVERSITY, n. [L.] 4730
DIVERSLY, adv. [from diverse.] 4731
DIVERT, v.t. [L., to turn.] 4731
DIVERTED, pp. Turned aside; turned or drawn from any course, or from the usual or intended direction; pleased; amused; entertained. 4731
DIVERTER, n. He or that which diverts, turns off, or pleases. 4731
DIVERTICLE, n. [L.] A turning; a by-way. [Not used.] 4731
DIVERTING, ppr. 4731
DIVERTISE, v.t. s as z. To divert; to please. [Not used.] 4732
DIVERTISEMENT, n. Diversion. [Little used.] Originally, a certain air or dance between the acts of the French opera, or a musical composition. 4732
DIVERTIVE, a. Tending to divert; amusing. 4732
DIVEST, v.t. [L. It is the same word as devest, but the latter is appropriately used as a technical term in law.] 4732
DIVESTED, pp. Stripped; undressed; deprived. 4732
DIVESTING, ppr. Stripping; putting off; depriving. 4732
DIVESTITURE, DIVESTURE, n. The act of stripping, putting off, or depriving. 4732

DIVIDABLE, a. [See Divide.] 4732
DIVIDE, v.t. [L., to part. See the latter words.] 4732
DIVIDE, v.i. 4733
DIVIDED, pp. Parted; disunited; distributed. 4734
DIVIDEDLY, adv. Separately. 4734
DIVIDEND, n. 4734
DIVIDER, n. 4734
DIVIDING, ppr. 4734
DIVIDING, n. Separation. 4735
DIVIDUAL, a. [L.] Divided, shared or participated in common with others. [Little used.]
DIVINATION, n. [L., to foretell. See Divine.] 4735 4735
DIVINATOR, n. One who pretends to divination. 4735
DIVINATORY, a. Professing divination. 4735
DIVINE, a. [L., a god.] 4735
DIVINE, n. 4736
DIVINE, v.t. [L.] 4736
DIVINE, v.i. 4736
DIVINELY, adv. 4737
DIVINENESS, n. 4737
DIVINER, n. 4737
DIVINERESS, n. A female diviner; a woman professing divination. 4737
DIVING, ppr. [See Dive.] 4738
DIVING-BELL, n. A hollow vessel in form of a truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller base close, and the larger one open, in which a person may descend into deep water and remain, till the inclosed air ceases to be respirable. 4738
DIVINITY, n. [L.] 4738
DIVISIBILITY, n. [L. See Divide.] The quality of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of separation. 4738
DIVISIBLE, a. s as z. [L. See Divide.] Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable. Matter is divisible indefinitely. 4739
DIVISIBLENESS, n. Divisibility; capacity of being separated. 4739
DIVISION, n. s as z. [L. See Divide.] 4739
DIVISIONAL, DIVISIONARY, a. Pertaining to division; noting or making division; as a divisional line. 4740
DIVISIONER, n. One who divides. [Not used.] 4740
DIVISIVE, a. 4740
DIVISOR, n. In arithmetic, the number by which the dividend is divided. 4740
DIVORCE, n. [L. See Divert.] 4740
DIVORCE, v.t. 4741
DIVORCED, pp. Separated by a dissolution of the marriage contract; separated from bed and board; parted; forced asunder. 4741
DIVORCEMENT, n. Divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie. 4741
DIVORCER, n. 4741
DIVORCING, ppr. Dissolving the marriage contract; separating from bed and board; disuniting. 4741
DIVORCIVE, a. Having power to divorce. 4741
DIVULGATE, a. Published. [Little used.] 4742
DIVULGATION, n. The act of divulging or publishing. 4742
DIVULGE, v.t. divulj. [L., to make public; the common people; people.] 4742
DIVULGED, pp. Made public; revealed; disclosed; published. 4742
DIVULGER, n. One who divulges or reveals. 4742
DIVULGING, ppr. Disclosing; publishing; revealing. 4742
DIVULSION, n. [L., to pull.] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder. 4742
DIVULSIVE, a. That pulls asunder; that rends. 4742

DIZEN, v.t. dizn. To dress gayly; to deck. 4742
DIZZ, v.t. [See Dizzy.] To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy. [Not used.] 4742
DIZZARD, n. [See Dizzy.] A blockhead. [Not used.] 4742
DIZZINESS, n. [See Dizzy.] Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo. 4743
DIZZY, a. [G., dizziness; dizzy.] 4743
DIZZY, v.t. To whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse. 4743
DO, v.t. or auxiliary; pret. Did; pp. Done, pronounced dun. This verb, when transitive, is formed in the indicative, present tense, thus, I do, thou doest, he does or doth; when auxiliary, the second person is, thou dost. [G.] 4743
DO, v.i. 4745
DOAT. [See Dote.] 4746
DOCIBLE, a. [See Docile.] Teachable; docile; tractable; easily taught or managed. 4746
DOCIBILITY, DOCIBLENESS, n. Teachableness; docility; readiness to learn. 4746
DOCILE, a. [L., to teach. See Teach.] Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable; easily managed. Some children are far more docile than others. Dogs are more docile than many other animals. 4746
DOCILITY, n. Teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness to be taught. The docility of elephants is remarkable. 4746
DOCIMACY, n. [Gr., See the next word.] The art or practice of assaying metals; metallurgy. 4747
DOCIMASTIC, a. [Gr., to try, essay, examine, proved; to prove.] Properly, essaying, proving by experiments, or relating to the assaying of metals. The docimastic art is otherwise called metallurgy. It is the art of assaying metals, or the art of separating them from foreign matters, and determining the nature and quantity of metallic substance contained in any ore or mineral. 4747
DOCK, n. [Gr., L.] A genus of plants, the Rumex, of several species. Its root resembles a carrot. 4747
DOCK, v.t. 4747
DOCK, n. 4747
DOCK, n. A broad deep trench on the side of a harbor, or bank of a river, in which ships are built or repaired. A dry dock has flood-gates to admit the tide, and to prevent the influx, as occasion may require. Wet docks have no flood-gates, but ships may be repaired in them during the recess of the tide. Wet docks are also constructed with gates to deep the water in at ebb tide, so that vessels may lie constantly afloat in them. In America, the spaces between wharves are called docks. 4747
DOCK-YARD, n. A yard or magazine near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber. 4748
DOCKET, n. 4748
DOCKET, v.t. 4748
DOCKING, ppr. Clipping; cutting off the end; placing in a dock. 4748
DOCKING, n. The act of drawing, as a ship, into a dock. 4748
DOCTOR, n. [L., to teach.] 4748
DOCTOR, v.t. To apply medicines for the cure of diseases. [A popular use of this word, but not elegant.] 4749
DOCTOR, v.i. To practice physic. [Not elegant.] 4749
DOCTORAL, a. Relating to the degree of a doctor. 4749
DOCTORALLY, adv. In the manner of a doctor. 4749
DOCTORATE — DOLESOMENESS 4750
DOCTORATE, n. The degree of a doctor. 4750
DOCTORATE, v.t. To make a doctor by conferring a degree. 4750
DOCTORLY, a. Like a learned man. 4750
DOCTORSHIP, n. The degree or rank of a doctor. [Doctorate is now generally used.] 4750
DOCTRESS, DOCTORESS, n. A females physician. 4750
DOCTRINAL, a. [See Doctrine.] 4750
DOCTRINAL, n. Something that is a part of doctrine. 4750
DOCTRINALLY, adv. In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction. 4750
DOCTRINE, n. [L., to teach.] 4750

DOCUMENT, n. [L., to teach.] 4751
DOCUMENT, v.t. 4751
DOCUMENTAL, a. Pertaining to instruction or to documents; consisting in or derived from documents; as documental testimony. 4751
DOCUMENTARY, a. Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents. 4752
DODDER, n. [G.] A plant of the genus Cuscuta, one species of which is called hell-weed. It is almost destitute of leaves, parasitical, creeping and fixing itself to some other plant, as to hops, flax and particularly to the nettle. It decays at the root, and is nourished by the plant that supports it, by means of little vesicles or papillae, which attach themselves to the stalk. 4752
DODDERED, a. Overgrown with dodder; covered with supercrescent plants. 4752
DODECAGON, n. [Gr., twelve; an angle.] A regular figure or polygon, consisting of twelve equal sides and angles. 4752
DODECAGYN, n. [Gr., twelve; a female.] In botany, a plant having twelve pistils. 4752
DODECAGYNIAN, a. Having twelve pistils. 4752
DODECAHEDRAL, a. [infra.] Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides. 4752
DODECAHEDRON, n. [Gr., twelve; a base.] A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases. 4752
DODECANDER, n. [Gr., twelve; a male.] In botany, a plant having twelve stamens; one of the class dodecandria. But this class includes all plants that have any number of stamens from twelve to nineteen inclusive. 4752
DODECANDRIAN, a. Pertaining to the plants or class of plants that have twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen. 4752
DODECATEMORION, n. [Gr., twelfth; part.] A twelfth part. [Little used.] 4752
DODECATEMORY, n. A denomination sometimes given to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac. 4753
DODGE, v.i. doj. [from some root signifying to shoot, dart or start.] 4753
DODGE, v.t. To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside; as, to dodge a blow aimed; to dodge a canon ball. [This is a common word, very expressive and useful, but not admissible in solemn discourse or elegant composition.] 4753
DODGER, n. One who dodges or evades. 4753
DODGING, ppr. Starting aside; evading. 4753
DODKIN, n. A little doit; a small coin. 4753
DODMAN, n. A fish that casts its shell, like the lobster and crab. 4753
DODO, n. The Didus, a genus of fowls of the gallinaceous order. The hooded dodo is large than a swan, with a strong hooked bill. The general color of the plumage is cinereous; the belly and thighs whitish. The head is large, and seems as if covered with a hood. The solitary dodo is a large fowl, and is said to weigh sometimes forty five pounds. The plumage is gray and brown mixed. 4753
DOE, n. Do. A she deer; the female of the fallow-deer. The male is called a buck. 4753
DOE, n. A feat. [Not used.] 4753
DOER, n. [from do.] 4754
DOES, the third person of the verb do, indicative mode, present tense, contracted from doeth. 4754
DOFF, v.t. 4754
DOG, n. 4754
DOG, v.t. To hunt; to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to urge; to worry with importunity. 4755
DOGATE, n. [See Doge.] The office or dignity of a doge. 4755
DOGBERRY, n. The berry of the dogwood. 4755
DOGBERRY-TREE, n. The dogwood. 4755
DOGBRIER, n. The brier that bears the hip; the cynosbaton. 4755
DOG-CABBAGE, n. A plant growing in the south of Europe, the cynocrambe, constituting the genus Theligonum. 4755
DOGCHEAP, a. Cheap as dogs meat, or offal; very cheap. 4755

DOGDAY, n. One of the days when Sirius or the dogstar rises and sets with the sun. The dogdays commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September. 4756
DOGDRAW, n. A manifest deprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after the deer by the scent of a hound led by the hand. 4756
DOGE, n. [L., to lead.] The chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa. 4756
DOGFIGHT, n. A battle between two dogs. 4756
DOGFISH, n. A name given to several species of shark, as the spotted shark or greater dogfish, the piked dogfish, etc. 4756
DOGFLY, n. A voracious, biting fly. 4756
DOGGED, pp. 4756
DOGGEDLY, adv. Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely; severely. 4756
DOGGEDNESS, n. Sullenness; moroseness. 4756
DOGGER, n. A Dutch fishing vessel used in the German ocean, particularly in the herring fishery. It is equipped with two masts, a main-mast and a mizen-mast, somewhat resembling a ketch. 4756
DOGGEREL, a. An epithet given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of Hudibras; as doggerel verse or rhyme. 4756
DOGGEREL, n. A loose, irregular kind of poetry; used in burlesque. 4757
DOGGERMAN, n. A sailor belonging to a dogger. 4757
DOGGERS, n. In English alum works, a sort of stone found in the mines with the true alum-rock, containing some alum. 4757
DOGGING, ppr. [from dog.] Hunting; pursuing incessantly or importunately. 4757
DOGGISH, a. Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish; brutal. 4757
DOGHEARTED, a. Cruel; pitiless; malicious. 4757
DOGHOLE, n. A place fit only for dogs; a vile, mean habitation. 4757
DOGHOUSE, n. A kennel for dogs. 4757
DOGKENNEL, n. A kennel or hut for dogs. 4757
DOGLEACH, n. A dog-doctor. 4757
DOGLOUSE, n. An insect that is found on dogs. 4757
DOGLY, a. Like a dog. [Not in use.] 4757
DOG-MAD, a. Mad as a dog. 4757
DOGMA, n. [Gr., to think; L.] A settled opinion; a principle, maxim or tenet; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy; as the dogmas of the church; the dogmas of Plato. 4757
DOGMATIC, DOGMATICAL, a. 4757
DOGMATICALLY, adv. Positively; in a magisterial manner; arrogantly. 4758
DOGMATICALNESS, n. The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness. 4758
DOGMATISM, n. Positive assertion; arrogance; positiveness in opinion. 4758
DOGMATIST, n. A positive asserter; a magisterial teacher; a bold or arrogant advancer of principles. 4758
DOGMATIZE, v.i. To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with arrogance. 4758
DOGMATIZER, n. One who dogmatizes; a bold assertor; a magisterial teacher. 4758
DOGMATIZING, ppr. Asserting with excess of confidence. 4758
DOGROSE, n. The flower of the hip. 4758
DOG'S-BANE, n. [Gr.] A genus of plants, the Apocynum, of several species; also, the Asclepias. 4758
DOG'S-EAR, n. The corner of a leaf in a book turned down like a dogs ear. 4759
DOGSICK, a. Sick as a dog. 4759
DOGSKIN, a. Made of the skin of a dog. 4759
DOGSLEEP, n. Pretended sleep. 4759
DOG'S-MEAT, n. Refuse; offal; meat for dogs. 4759
DOG'S-RUE, n. A plant, a species of Scrophularia. 4759
DOGSTAR, n. Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun

gives name to the dogdays. 4759
DOGSTONES, n. A plant, the Orchis or fool-stones. 4759
DOGTOOTH, n. plu. Dogteeth. A sharp-pointed human tooth growing between the foreteeth and grinders, and resembling a dogs tooth. It is called also an eye tooth. 4759
DOGTOOTH-VIOLET, n. A plant, the Erythronium. 4759
DOGTRICK, n. A currish trick; brutal treatment. 4759
DOGTROT, n. A gentle trot like that of a dog. 4759
DOGVANE, n. Among seamen, a small vane composed of thread, cork and feathers, fastened to a half pike and placed on the weather gun-wale, to assist in steering a ship on the wind. 4759
DOGWATCH, n. Among seamen, a watch of two hours. The dogwatches are two reliefs between 4 and 8 o'clock, P.M. 4759
DOGWEARY, a. Quite tired; much fatigued. 4759
DOGWOOD, n. A common name of different species of Cornus or cornelian cherry. 4759
DOGWOOD-TREE, n. The Piscidia erythrina, a tree growing in Jamaica. 4760
DOILY, n. 4760
DOING, ppr. [See Do.] Performing; executing. 4760
DOINGS, n. plu. 4760
DOIT, n. [G.] 4760
DOLABRIFORM, a. [L., an ax; form.] Having the form of an ax or hatchet. 4760
DOLE, n. [See Deal.] 4760
DOLE, n. [L., pain, grief.] Grief; sorrow. 4761
DOLE, v.t. To deal; to distribute. [Not used.] 4761
DOLEFUL, a. [dole and full.] 4761
DOLEFULLY, adv. In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly. 4761
DOLEFULNESS, n. Sorrow; melancholy; querulousness; gloominess; dismalness. 4761
DOLENT, a. [L.] Sorrowful. [Not in use.] 4761
DOLESOME, a. Gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful. 4761
DOLESOMENESS, n. Gloom; dismalness. 4761
DOLL — DOSSIL 4762
DOLL, n. [Gr., an idol; to see.] A puppet or baby for a child; a small image in the human form, for the amusement of little girls. 4762
DOLLAR, n. [G.] A silver coin of Spain and of the United States, of the value of one hundred cents, or four shillings and sixpence sterling. The dollar seems to have been originally a German coin, and in different parts of Germany, the name is given to coins of different values. 4762
DOLOMITE, n. A variety of magnesian carbonate of lime, so called from the French geologist Dolomieu. Its structure is granular. 4762
DOLOR, n. [L.] Pain; grief; lamentation. 4762
DOLORIFEROUS, a. [L., pain; to produce.] Producing pain. 4762
DOLORIFIC, a. [L.] 4762
DOLOROUS, a. [L., grief.] 4762
DOLOROUSLY, adv. Sorrowfully; in a manner to express pain. 4763
DOLPHIN, n. [Gr.] 4763
DOLPHINET, n. A female dolphin. 4763
DOLT, n. [G.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; to behave foolishly. 4763
DOLTISH, a. Dull in intellect; stupid; blockish; as a doltish clown. 4763
DOLTISHNESS, n. Stupidity. 4763
DOM, used as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction; primarily, doom, judgment; as in kingdom, earldom. Hence it is used to denote state, condition or quality, as in wisdom, freedom. 4763
DOMAIN, n. [L.] 4763
DOMAL, a. [L.] Pertaining to house in astrology. 4764
DOME, n. [Gr., a house, a plain roof. L.] 4764

DOMESDAY. [See Doomsday.] 4764
DOMESMAN, n. [See Doom.] A judge; an umpire. 4764
DOMESTIC, a. [L., a house.] 4764
DOMESTIC, n. One who lives in the family of another, as a chaplain or secretary. Also, a servant or hired laborer, residing with a family. 4765
DOMESTICALLY, adv. In relation to domestic affairs. 4765
DOMESTICATE, v.t. 4765
DOMESTICATION, n. 4765
DOMICIL, n. [L., a mansion.] An abode or mansion; a place of permanent residence, either of an individual or family; a residence, animo manendi. 4765
DOMICIL, DOMICILIATE, v.t. To establish a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy. 4765
DOMICILED, DOMICILIATED, pp. Having gained a permanent residence or inhabitancy.
DIMICILIARY, a. Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or family. A 4765
domiciliary visit is a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it, under authority. 4765
DOMICILIATION, n. Permanent residence; inhabitancy. 4766
DOMICILING, DOMICILIATING, ppr. Gaining or taking a permanent residence. 4766
DOMIFY, v.t. [L., a house; to make.] 4766
DOMINANT, a. [L., to rule; lord, master; a house; to overcome, to subdue.] 4766
DOMINANT, n. In music, of the three notes essential to the tone, the dominant is that which is a fifth from the tonic. 4766
DOMINATE, v.t. [L. See Dominant.] To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate over.
DOMINATE, v.i. To predominate. [Little used.] 4766 4766
DOMINATED, pp. Ruled; governed. 4766
DOMINATING, ppr. Ruling; prevailing; predominating. 4767
DOMINATION, n. [L.] 4767
DOMINATIVE, a. Governing; also, imperious. 4767
DOMINATOR, n. 4767
DOMINEER, v.i. [L. See Dominant.] 4767
DOMINEERING, ppr. 4768
DOMINICAL, a. [Low L., lord.] 4768
DOMINICAL, n. [infra.] The Lords day. 4768
DOMINICAN, a. or n. The Dominicans, or Dominican Friars, are an order of religious or monks, called also Jacobins, or Predicants, preaching friars; an order founded about the year 1215. 4768
DOMINION, n. [L. See Dominant.] 4768
DOMINO, n. A kind of hood; a long dress; a masquerade dress. 4769
DOMITE, n. A mineral named from Dome in Auvergne, in France, of a white or grayish white color, having the aspect and gritty feel of a sandy chalk. 4769
DON. A title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes. It is commonly supposed to be contracted from dominus, dom, and the Portuguese dono, the master or owner of any thing, gives some countenance to the opinion. It coincides nearly with Heb.: judge, ruler or lord. It was formerly used in England, and writter by Chaucer Dan. [See Spelman.] 4769
DON, v.t. [To do on; opposed to doff.] To put on; to invest with. 4769
DONACITE, n. A petrified shell of the genus Donax. 4769
DONARY, n. [L., to give.] A thing given to a sacred use. [Little used.] 4769
DONATION, n. [L., to give.] 4769
DONATISM, n. The doctrines of the Donatists. 4770
DONATIST, n. One of the sect founded by Donatus. They held that theirs was the only pure church, and that baptism and ordination, unless by their church, were invalid. 4770
DONATISTIC, a. Pertaining to Donatism. 4770
DONATIVE, n. [L., to give.] 4770
DONATIVE, a. Vested or vesting by donation; as a donative advowson. 4770
DONE, pp. Dun. [See Do.] 4771

DONEE, n. [L., to give.] 4771
DONJON or DONGEON. [See Dungeon.] 4771
DONNAT, n. [do and naught.] An idle fellow. [Not in use.] 4771
DONOR, n. [L., to give.] 4771
DONSHIP, n. [See Don.] The quality or rank of a gentleman or knight. 4771
DONZEL, n. A young attendant; a page. 4771
DOODLE, n. A trifler; a simple fellow. 4771
DOOLE, [See Dole.] 4771
DOOM, v.t. [L., to esteem, and perhaps with the root of condemn. See Deem.] 4771
DOOM, n. 4772
DOOMAGE, n. A penalty or fine for neglect. 4773
DOOMED, pp. Adjudged; sentenced; condemned; destined; fated. 4773
DOOMFUL, a. Full of destruction. 4773
DOOMING, ppr. Judging; sentencing; condemning; destining. 4773
DOOMSDAY, n. [doom and day.] 4773
DOOMSDAY-BOOK, DOMESDAY-BOOK, n. A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England. It consists of two volumes; a large folio, and a quarto. The folio contains 382 double pages of vellum, written in a small but plain character. The quarto contains 450 double pages of vellum, written in a large fair character. 4773
DOOR, n. [G., Gr.] 4773
DOOR-CASE, n. The frame which incloses a door. 4774
DOORING, n. A door-case. [Not used.] 4774
DOOR-KEEPER, n. A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment. 4774
DOOR-NAIL, n. The nail on which the knocker formerly struck. 4774
DOOR-POST, n. The post of a door. 4774
DOOR-STEAD, n. Entrance or place of a door. 4774
DOQUET, n. Doket. A warrant; a paper granting license. [See Docket.] 4774
DOR, DORR, n. The name of the black-beetle, or the hedgechafer, a species of Scarabaeus. We usually say, the dor-beetle. 4775
DORADO, n. 4775
DOREE, n. A fish of the genus Zeus. It is called also faber, and gallus marinus. The body is oval and greatly compressed on the sides; the head is large and the snout long. 4775
DORIAN, a. Pertaining to Doris in Greece. [See Doric.] 4775
DORIC, a. [from Doris in Greece.] in general, pertaining to Doris, or the Dorians, in Greece, who dwelt near Parnassus. 4775
DORICISM, DORISM, n. A phrase of the Doric dialect. 4775
DORMANCY, n. [infra.] Quiescence. 4775
DORMANT, a. [L., to sleep.] 4776
DORMANT, n. A beam; a sleeper. 4776
DORMAR, n. A beam; a sleeper. 4776
DORMAR, DORMAR-WINDOW, n. A window in the roof of a house, or above the entablature, being raised upon the rafters. 4776
DORMITIVE, n. [L., to sleep.] A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate. 4776
DORMITORY, n. [L., to sleep.] 4776
DORMOUSE, n. plu. Dormice. [L., to sleep and mouse.] An animal of the mouse kind, which makes a bed of moss or dry leaves, in a hollow tree or under shrubs, lays in a store of nuts or other food, and on the approach of cold weather, rolls itself in a ball and sleeps the greatest part of the winter. 4776
DORN, n. [G., thorn.] A fish. 4777
DORON, n. [Gr., a gift.] 4777
DORP, n. [G.] A small village. 4777
DORR. [See Dor.] 4777
DORR, v.t. To deafen with noise. [Not in use.] 4777

DORRER, n. A drone. [Not in use.] 4777
DORSAL, a. [L., the back.] Pertaining to the back; as the dorsal fin of a fish; dorsal awn, in botany. 4777
DORSE, n. A canopy. 4777
DORSEL, n. [See Dosser.] 4777
DORSIFEROUS, DORSIPAROUS, a. [L., the back; to bear.] In botany, bearing or producing seeds on the back of their leaves; an epithet given to ferns or plants of the capillary kind without stalks. 4777
DORSUM, n. [L.] The ridge of a hill. 4777
DORTURE, n. [contraction of dormiture.] A dormitory. [Not in use.] 4777
DOSE, n. [Gr., that which is give; to give.] 4777
DOSE, v.t. 4778
DOSSER, n. A pannier, or basket, to be carried on the shoulders of men. 4778
DOSSIL, n. In surgery, a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form, or the shape of a date. 4778
DOST — DOWERED 4779
DOST, the second person of do, used int he solemn style; thou dost. 4779
DOT, n. [I know not the origin and affinities of this word. It would be naturally deduced from a verb signifying to set, or to prick, like punctum, point.] A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck; used in marking a writing or other thing. 4779
DOT, v.t. 4779
DOT, v.i. To make dots or spots. 4779
DOTAGE, n. [from dote.] 4779
DOTAL, a. [L., dower.] Pertaining to dower, or a womans marriage portion; constituting dower or comprised in it; as a dotal town. 4779
DOTARD, n. [dote and ard, kind.] 4779
DOTARDLY, a. Like a dotard; weak. 4780
DOTATION, n. [L., to endow.] 4780
DOTE, v.i. 4780
DOTER, n. 4780
DOTING, ppr. Regarding with excessive fondness. 4780
DOTINGLY, adv. By excessive fondness. 4781
DOTTARD, n. A tree kept low by cutting. 4781
DOTTED, pp. 4781
DOTTEREL, n. The name of different species of fowls, of the genus Charadrius and the grallic order; as the Alexandrine dotterel, the ringed dotterel, and the Morinellus; also, the turnstone or sea dotterel, a species of the genus Tringa. 4781
DOTTING, ppr. Marking with dots or spots; diversifying with small detached objects. 4781
DOUANIER, n. An officer of the customs. 4781
DOUBLE, a. Dubl. [L., Gr. See Two.] 4781
DOUBLE, adv. Dubl. Twice. 4782
DOUBLE, in composition, denotes, two ways, or twice the number or quantity. 4782
DOUBLE-BANKED, a. In seamanship, having two opposite oars managed by rowers on the same bench, or having two men to the same oar. 4782
DOUBLE-BITING, a. Biting or cutting on either side; as a double-biting ax. 4782
DOUBLE-BUTTONED, a. Having two rows of buttons. 4782
DOUBLE-CHARGE, v.t. To charge or intrust with a double portion. 4782
DOUBLE-DEALER, n. One who acts two different parts, in the same business, or at the same time; a deceitful, trickish person; one who says one thing and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity. 4782
DOUBLE-DEALING, n. Artifice; duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another. 4782
DOUBLE-DYE, v.t. To dye twice over. 4783
DOUBLE-EDGED, a. Having two edges. 4783

DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, n. Double meaning of a word or expression. 4783
DOUBLE-EYED, a. Having a deceitful countenance. 4783
DOUBLE-FACE, n. Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same concern. 4783
DOUBLE-FACED, a. Deceitful; hypocritical; showing two faces. 4783
DOUBLE-FORMED, a. Of a mixed form. 4783
DOUBLE-FORTIFIED, a. Twice fortified; doubly strengthened. 4783
DOUBLE-FOUNTED, a. Having two sources. 4783
DOUBLE-GILD, v.t. To gild with double coloring. 4783
DOUBLE-HANDED, a. Having two hands; deceitful. 4783
DOUBLE-HEADED, a. 4783
DOUBLE-HEARTED, a. Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous. 4783
DOUBLE-LOCK, v.t. To shoot the bolt twice; to fasten with double security. 4783
DOUBLE-MANNED, a. Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one. 4784
DOUBLE-MEANING, a. Having two meanings. 4784
DOUBLE-MINDED, a. Having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable; undetermined. James 1:8. 4784
DOUBLE-MOUTHED, a. Having two mouths. 4784
DOUBLE-NATURED, a. Having a two-fold nature. 4784
DOUBLE-OCTAVE, n. In muxic, an interval composed of two octaves or fifteen notes in diatonic progression; a fifteenth. 4784
DOUBLE-PLEA, n. In law, a plea in which the defendant alledges two different matters in bar of the action. 4784
DOUBLE-QUARREL, n. A complaint of a clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice. 4784
DOUBLE-SHADE, v.t. To double the natural darkness of a place. 4784
DOUBLE-SHINING, a. Shining with double luster. 4784
DOUBLE-THREADED, a. Consisting of two threads twisted together. 4784
DOUBLE-TONGUED, a. Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful. 4784
DOUBLE, v.t. dubl. [L., Gr.] 4784
DOUBLE, v.i. 4785
DOUBLE, n. 4786
DOUBLED, pp. Folded; increased by adding an equal quantity, sum or value; repeated; turned or passed round. 4786
DOUBLENESS, n. 4786
DOUBLER, n. 4786
DOUBLET, n. 4786
DOUBLETS, n. 4787
DOUBLING, ppr. Making twice the sum, number or quantity; repeating; passing round; turning to escape. 4787
DOUBLING, n. The act of making double; also, a fold; a plait; also, an artifice; a shift. 4787
DOUBLOON, n. A Spanish and Portuguese coin, being double the value of the pistole.
DOUBLY, adv. In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; as doubly wise or good; to 4787
be doubly sensible of an obligation. 4787
DOUBT, v.i. dout. [L., G.] 4787
DOUBT, v.t. dout. 4788
DOUBT, n. Dout. 4788
DOUBTABLE, a. That may be doubted. 4789
DOUBTED, pp. Scrupled; questioned; not certain or settled. 4789
DOUBTER, n. One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled; one who scruples. 4789
DOUBTFUL, a. 4789
DOUBTFULLY, adv. 4789
DOUBTFULNESS, n. 4790

DOUBTING, ppr. Wavering in mind; calling in question; hesitating. 4790
DOUBTINGLY, adv. In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence. 4790
DOUBTLESS, a. Free from fear of danger; secure. 4790
DOUBTLESS, adv. Without doubt or question; unquestionably. 4790
DOUBTLESSLY, adv. Unquestionably. 4790
DOUCED, n. A musical instrument. [Not in use.] 4790
DOUCET, n. A custard. [Not in use.] 4790
DOUCEUR, n. [L.] A present or gift; a bribe. 4790
DOUCINE, n. A molding concave above the convex below, serving as a cymatium to a delicate cornice; a gula. 4791
DOUCKER, n. [See Duck.] A fowl that dips or dives in water. 4791
DOUGH, n. Do. [G.] Paste of bread; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked. 4791
DOUGH-BAKED, a. Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft. 4791
DOUGH-KNEADED, a. Soft; like dough. 4791
DOUGH-NUT, n. [dough and nut.] A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs and sugar, moistened with milk and boiled in lard. 4791
DOUGHTINESS, n. Doutiness. [See Doughty.] Valor; bravery. 4791
DOUGHTY, a. Douty. [G., L. See Decent.] Brave; valiant; eminent; noble; illustrious; as a doughty hero. It is now seldom used except in irony or burlesque. 4791
DOUGHY, a. Doy. Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure; pale. 4791
DOUSE, v.t. [Gr.] 4791
DOUSE, v.i. To fall suddenly into water. 4791
DOUT, v.t. To put out; to extinguish. 4791
DOUTER, n. An extinguisher for candles. 4792
DOUZEAVE, n. Doozeve. In music, a scale of twelve degrees. 4792
DOVE, n. [G.] 4792
DOVE-COT, n. A small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed. 4792
DOVE'S-FOOT, n. A plant, a species of Geranium. 4792
DOVE-HOUSE, n. A house or shelter for doves. 4792
DOVELIKE, a. Resembling a dove. 4792
DOVESHIP, n. The qualities of a dove. 4792
DOVE-TAIL, n. In carpentry, the manner of fastening boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a doves tail spread, or wedge reversed, so that it cannot be drawn out. This is the strongest of all the fastenings or jointings. 4792
DOVE-TAIL, v.t. To unite by a tenon in form of a pigeons tail spread, let into a board or timber. 4792
DOVE-TAILED, pp. United by a tenon in form of a doves tail. 4792
DOVE-TAILING, ppr. Uniting by a dove-tail. 4792
DOVISH, a. Like a dove; innocent. [Not in use.] 4793
DOWABLE, a. [See Dower.] That may be endowed; entitled to dower. 4793
DOWAGER, n. A widow with a jointure; a title particularly given to the widows of princes and persons of rank. The widow of a king is called queen dowager. 4793
DOWCETS, n. The testicles of a hart or stag. 4793
DOWDY, n. An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman. 4793
DOWDY, a. Awkward. 4793
DOWER, n. [Gr., a gift; to give. L.] 4793
DOWERED, a. Furnished with dower, or a portion. 4793
DOWERLESS — DRAPERY 4794
DOWERLESS, a. Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune. 4794
DOWERY, DOWRY, A different spelling of dower, but little used, and they may well be neglected. 4794
DOWLAS, n. A kind of coarse linen cloth. 4794
DOWLE, n. A feather. [Not in use.] 4794
DOWN, n. 4794

DOWN, n. [G.] 4794
DOWN, prep. 4794
DOWN, adv. 4795
DOWN-BED, n. A bed of down. 4796
DOWNCAST, a. Cast downward; directed to the ground; as a downcast eye or look, indicating bashfulness, modesty or dejection of mind. 4796
DOWNCAST, n. Sadness; melancholy look. 4796
DOWNED, a. Covered or stuffed with down. 4796
DOWNFALL, n. 4796
DOWNFALLEN, a. Fallen; ruined. 4797
DOWNGYVED, a. Hanging down like the loose cincture of fetters. 4797
DOWN-HAUL, n. In seamens language, a rope passing along a stay, through the cringles of the stay-sail or jib, and made fast to the upper corner of the sail, to haul it down. 4797
DOWNHEARTED, a. Dejected in spirits. 4797
DOWNHILL, n. Declivity; descent; slope. 4797
DOWNHILL, a. Declivous; descending; sloping. 4797
DOWNLOOKED, a. Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen; as jealousy downlooked. 4797
DOWNLYING, n. The time of retiring to rest; time of repose. 4797
DOWNLYING, a. About to be in travel of childbirth. 4797
DOWNRIGHT, adv. 4797
DOWNRIGHT, a. 4798
DOWNRIGHTLY, adv. Plainly; in plain terms; bluntly. 4798
DOWN-SITTING, n. The act of sitting down; repose; a resting. 4798
DOWNTROD, DOWNTRODDEN, a. Trodden down; trampled down. 4798
DOWNWARD, DOWNWARDS, adv. [See Ward.] 4798
DOWNWARD, a. 4799
DOWNWEED, n. Cottonweed, a downy plant. 4799
DOWNY, a. [See Down.] 4799
DOWRY, n. [See Dower. This word differs not from dower. It is the same word differently written, and the distinction made between them is arbitrary.] 4799
DOWSE, v.t. To strike on the face. [Not in use.] 4800
DOWST, n. A stroke. [Not in use.] 4800
DOXOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God. 4800
DOXOLOGY, n. [Gr., praise, glory; to speak.] In Christian worship, a hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God. 4800
DOXY, n. A prostitute. 4800
DOZE, v.i. [See Dote.] 4800
DOZE, v.t. To make dull; to stupefy. Dryden uses the participle dozed, Dozed with his fumes; but the transitive verb is seldom or never used. 4800
DOZEN, a. Duzn. [G.] Twelve in number, applied to things of the same kind, but rarely or never to that number in the abstract. We say, a dozen men; a dozen pair of gloves. It is a word much used in common discourse and in light compositions; rarely in the grave or elevated style. 4800
DOZEN, n. The number twelve of things of a like kind; as a dozen of eggs; twelve dozen of gloves; a dozen of wine. 4800
DOZER, n. One that dozes or slumbers. 4801
DOZINESS, n. [from dozy.] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep. 4801
DOZING, ppr. Slumbering. 4801
DOZING, n. A slumbering; sluggishness. 4801
DOZY, a. [See Doze.] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish; as a dozy head.
DRAB, n. 48014801
DRAB, n. [L.] A kind of thick woolen cloth. 4801
DRAB, a. Being of a dun color, like the cloth so called. 4801
DRAB, v.i. To associate with strumpets. 4801

DRABBING, ppr. Keeping company with lewd women. 4801
DRABBING, n. An associating with strumpets. 4801
DRABBLE, v.t. To draggle; to make dirty by drawing in mud and water; to wet and befoul; as, to drabble a gown or cloke. In scottish, this word signifies to dirty by slabbering, as if it were allied to dribble, drivel, from the root of drip, which coincides with drop. 4801
DRABBLE, v.i. To fish for barbels with a long line and rod. 4802
DRABBLING, a. Drawing in mud or water; angling for barbels. 4802
DRABBLING, n. A method of angling for barbels with a rod and a long line passed through a piece of lead. 4802
DRABLER, n. In seamens language, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet on a square sail, in sloops and schooners. It is the same to a bonnet, as a bonnet is to a course. 4802
DRACHMA, n. [L., Gr.] 4802
DRACO, n. [See Dragon.] 4802
DRACONTIC, a. [L.] In astronomy, belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution. 4802
DRACUNCULUS, n. [L.] 4802
DRAD, a. Terrible. [See Dread.] This was also the old pret. of dread. 4803
DRAFF, n. Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine, or grains to cows; waste matter.
DRAFFISH, a. Worthless. 48034803
DRAFFY, a. Dreggy; waste; worthless 4803
DRAFT, n. [corrupted from draught, from drag, draw, but authorized by respectable use.]
DRAFT, v.t. 48044803
DRAFT-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing, particularly in drawing heavy loads or in plowing. 4804
DRAFT-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing. 4804
DRAFTED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached. 4804
DRAFTING, ppr. Drawing; delineating; detaching. 4804
DRAFTS, n. A game played on checkers. 4804
DRAG, v.t. [G., L. See Drink and Drench.] 4804
DRAG, v.i. 4805
DRAG, n. 4805
DRAGGED, pp. Drawn on the ground; drawn with labor or force; drawn along slowly and heavily; raked with a drag or harrow. 4806
DRAGGING, ppr. Drawing on the ground; drawing with labor or by force; drawing slowly or heavily; raking with a drag. 4806
DRAGGLE, v.t. To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble. 4806
DRAGGLE, v.i. To be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass. 4806
DRAGGLE-TAIL, n. A slut. 4806
DRAGGLED, pp. Drawn on the ground; wet or dirtied by being drawn on the ground or mire. 4806
DRAGGLING, ppr. Drawing on the ground; making dirty by drawing on the ground or wet grass. 4806
DRAGMAN, n. A fisherman that uses a dragnet. 4806
DRAGNET, n. A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish. 4806
DRAGOMAN, DROGMAN, n. An interpreter; a term in general use in the Levant and other parts of the East. 4806
DRAGON, n. [L., Gr., G.] 4806
DRAGON, n. A genus of animals, the Draco. They have four legs, a cylindrical tail, and membranaceous wings, radiated like the fins of a flying-fish. 4807
DRAGONET, n. 4807
DRAGON-FISH, n. A species of Trachinus, called the weaver. This fish is about twelve inches in length; it has two or three longitudinal lines of a dirty yellow on the sides, and the belly of a silvery hue. The wounds of its spines occasion inflammation. It buries itself int he sand, except its nose. 4807

DRAGON-FLY, n. A genus of insects, the Libella or Libellula, having four extended wings; they are furnished with jaws; the antennae are shorter than the thorax; and the tail of the male is terminated by a kind of hooked forceps. There are many species, with a great diversity of colors. 4808
DRAGONISH, a. In the form of a dragon; dragonlike. 4808
DRAGONLIKE, a. Like a dragon; fiery; furious. 4808
DRAGONS, n. A genus of plants, the Dracontium, of several species, natives of the Indies. 4808
DRAGON'S-BLOOD, n. A resinous substance, or red juice, extracted from the Dracaena draco, and other trees of a similar nature. It comes from the East Indies, in small flat cakes or round balls, or in oval drops, wrapped in leaves, and knotted like a chaplet. It has no sensible smell or taste. It has been considered as an astringent medicine, but is now little used for medicinal purposes. A solution of it in spirit of wine is used for staining marble, to which it gives a red tinge. 4808
DRAGON'S-HEAD, n. A genus of plants, the Dracocephalum, of many species, most of them herbaceous, annual or perennial plants. 4808
DRAGON-SHELL, n. A species of concamerated patella or limpet. The top is much curved, and of an ash-color on the outside, but internally, of a bright flesh color. It is found adhering to larger shells, or to the back of the tortoise, as common limpets do to the sides of rocks. 4808
DRAGON'S-WATER, n. A plant, the Calla or African Arum. 4809
DRAGON'S-WORT, n. A plant, a species of Artemisia. 4809
DRAGON-TREE, n. A species of palm. 4809
DRAGOON, n. [G., L, an ensign bearer; dragon; an appellation given to horsemen, perhaps for their rapidity or fierceness.] A soldier or musketeer who serves on horseback or on foot, as occasion may require. Their arms are a sword, a musket and a bayonet.
DRAGOON, v.t. 48094809
DRAGOONADE, n. The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers. 4809
DRAGOONED, pp. Abandoned to the violence of soldiers; persecuted; harassed. 4809
DRAGOONING, ppr. Abandoning to the rage of soldiers; persecuting; harassing; vexing.
DRAIL, v.t. To trail. [Not in use.] 48094809
DRAIL, v.i. To draggle. [Not in use.] 4809
DRAIN, v.t. 4810
DRAIN, v.i. 4810
DRAIN, n. A channel through which water or other liquid flows off; particularly, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a watercourse; a sewer; a sink. 4810
DRAINABLE, a. Capable of being drained. 4810
DRAINAGE, n. A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid. 4810
DRAINED, pp. Emptied of water or other liquor by a gradual discharge, flowing or dropping; exhausted; drawn off. 4810
DRAINING, ppr. Emptying of water or other liquor by filtration or flowing in small channels.
DRAKE, n. [G., L, a duck.] 48114810
DRAM, n. [contracted from drachma, which see.] 4811
DRAM, v.i. To drink drams; to indulge in the use of ardent spirit. [A low word expressing a low practice.] 4811
DRAM-DRINKER, n. One who habitually drinks spirits. 4811
DRAMA, n. [Gr., to make.] A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action. The principal species of the drama are tragedy and comedy; inferior species are tragi-comedy, opera, etc. 4811
DRAMATIC, DRAMATICAL, a. Pertaining to the drama; represent by action; theatrical; not narrative. 4811
DRAMATICALLY, a. By representation; in the manner of the drama. 4811
DRAMATIST, n. The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays. 4811
DRAMATIZE, v.t. To compose in the form of the drama; or to give to a composition the form of a play. 4812
DRAMSELLER, n. One who sells distilled liquors by the dram or glass. 4812

DRAMSHOP, n. A shop or barroom where spirits are sold by the dram. 4812
DRANK, pret. and pp. of drink. 4812
DRANK, n. A term for wild oats. 4812
DRAPE, v.t. To make cloth; also, to banter. 4812
DRAPER, n. One who sells cloths; a dealer in cloths; as a linen-draper or woolen-draper.
DRAPERY, n. 48124812

DRAPET — DRIPPING-PAN 4813

DRAPET, n. Cloth; coverlet. [Not in use.] 4813
DRASTIC, a. [Gr., to make.] Powerful; acting with strength or violence; efficacious; as a drastic cathartic. 4813
DRAUGH. [See Draff.] 4813
DRAUGHT, n. Draft. [from draw, drag.] 4813
DRAUGHT, v.t. To draw out; to call forth. [See Draft.] 4814
DRAUGHT-HOOKS, n. Large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side, one near the trunnion hole, and the other at the train; used in drawing the gun backwards and forwards by means of draught ropes. 4814
DRAUGHT-HORSE, n. A horse used in drawing a plow, cart or other carriage, as distinguished from a saddle horse. 4814
DRAUGHT-HOUSE, n. A house for the reception of filth or waste matter. 4814
DRAUGHTSMAN, n. 4814
DRAVE, the old participle of drive. We now use drove. 4815
DRAW, v.t. pret. drew; pp. drawn. [L. It is only a dialectical spelling of drag, which see.]
DRAW, v.i. 48204815
DRAW, n. 4822
DRAWABLE, a. That may be drawn. 4822
DRAWBACK, n. 4822
DRAW-BRIDGE, n. A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, as before the gate of a town or castle, or in a bridge over a navigable river. In the latter, the draw-bridge usually consists of two movable platforms, which may be raised to let a vessel pass through. 4822
DRAW-NET, n. A net for catching the larger sorts of fowls, made of pack-thread, with wide meshes. 4823
DRAW-WELL, n. A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole. 4823
DRAWEE, n. The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; the payer of a bill or exchange. 4823
DRAWER, n. 4823
DRAWING, ppr. Pulling; hauling; attracting; delineating. 4823
DRAWING, n. 4823
DRAWING-MASTER, n. One who teaches the art of drawing. 4823
DRAWING-ROOM, n. 4824
DRAWL, v.t. To utter words in a slow lengthened tone. 4824
DRAWL, v.i. To speak with slow utterance. 4824
DRAWL, n. A lengthened utterance of the voice. 4824
DRAWLING, ppr. Uttering words slowly. 4824
DRAWN, pp. [See Draw.] 4824
DRAY, n. [L.] 4825
DRAY-CART, n. A dray. 4825
DRAY-HORSE, n. A horse used for drawing a dray. 4825
DRAY-MAN, n. A man who attends a dray. 4825
DRAY-PLOW, n. A particular kind of plow. 4825
DRAZEL, n. Drazl. A dirty woman; a slut. [This is a vulgar word; in New England pronounced drozl, and I believe always applied to a female.] 4825
DREAD, n. Dred. [L., to dread; fearful; to tremble. The primary sense is probably to tremble, or to shrink.] 4825

DREAD, a. 4826
DREAD, v.t. To fear in a great degree; as, to dread the approach of a storm. 4826
DREAD, v.i. To be in great fear. 4826
DREADABLE, a. That is to be dreaded. [Not used.] 4826
DREADED, pp. Feared. 4826
DREADER, n. One that fears, or lives in fear. 4826
DREADFUL, a. 4826
DREADFULLY, adv. Terribly; in a manner to be dreaded. 4826
DREADFULNESS, n. Terribleness; the quality of being dreadful; frightfulness. 4826
DREADLESS, a. Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; free from fear or terror; intrepid. 4826
DREADLESSNESS, n. Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror; boldness. 4827
DREAM, n. [G.] 4827
DREAM, v.i. pret. dreamed or dreamt. [G.] 4827
DREAM, v.t. To see in a dream. 4827
DREAMER, n. 4828
DREAMFUL, a. Full of dreams. 4828
DREAMING, ppr. Having thoughts or ideas in sleep. 4828
DREAMLESS, a. Free from dreams. 4828
DREAMT, pp. Dremt. From dream. 4828
DREAR, n. Dread; dismalness. 4828
DREAR, n. Dread; dismalness. 4828
DREAR, n. Dread; dismalness. 4828
DREAR, a. Dismal; gloomy with solitude. 4828
DREARIHEAD, n. Dismalness; gloominess. [Not in use.] 4828
DREARILY, adv. Gloomily; dismally. 4828
DREARIMENT, n. Dismalness; terror. 4828
DREARINESS, n. Dismalness; gloomy solitude. 4829
DREARY, a. 4829
DREDGE, n. 4829
DREDGE, v.t. To take, catch or gather with a dredge. 4829
DREDGE, v.t. To sprinkle flour on roast meat. 4829
DREDGER, n. One who fishes with a dredge; also, an utensil for scattering flour on meat while roasting. 4829
DREDGING-BOX, n. A box used for dredging meat. 4829
DREDGING-MACHINE, n. An engine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, etc. 4829
DREE, v.t. To suffer. [Not used.] 4829
DREGGINESS, n. [from dreggy.] Fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence. 4829
DREGGISH, a. Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent. 4829
DREGGY, a. [See Dregs.] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent. 4829
DREGS, n. plu. [Gr.] 4829
DREIN. [See Drain.] 4830
DRENCH, v.t. [G., to water, to soak. See Drink and Drag.] 4830
DRENCH, n. A draught; a swill; also, a portion of medicine to purge a beast, particularly a horse. Hence, a violent dose of physic to be forced down the throat. 4830
DRENCHED, pp. Soaked; thoroughly wet; purged with a dose. 4830
DRENCHER, n. One who wets or steeps; one who gives a drench to a beast. 4830
DRENCHING, ppr. Wetting thoroughly; soaking; purging. 4830
DRENT, pp. Drenched. [Not in use.] 4830
DRESS, v.t. pret. and pp. dressed or drest. [L.] 4830
DRESS, v.i. 4831
DRESS, n. 4831

DRESSED, pp. Adjusted; made straight; put in order; prepared; trimmed; tilled; clothed; adorned; attired. 4832
DRESSER, n. 4832
DRESSING, ppr. Adjusting to a line; putting in order; preparing; clothing; embellishing; cultivating. 4832
DRESSING, n. 4832
DRESSING-ROOM, n. An apartment appropriated for dressing the person. 4833
DRESS-MAKER, n. A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a mantuamaker. 4833
DRESSY, a. Showy in dress; wearing rich or showy dresses. 4833
DREST, pp. Of dress. 4833
DREUL, v.i. To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth. 4833
DRIB, v.t. To crop or cut off; to defalcate. 4833
DRIB, n. A drop. [Not used.] 4833
DRIBBLE, v.i. 4833
DRIBBLE, v.t. To throw down in drops. 4833
DRIBBLET, n. A small piece or part; a small sum; odd money in a sum; as, the money was paid in dribblets. 4833
DRIBBLING, ppr. Falling in drops or small drops. 4833
DRIBBLING, n. A falling in drops. 4833
DRIED, pp. Of dry. Free from moisture or sap. 4834
DRIER, n. [from dry.] That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative. The sun and northwesterly wind are great driers of the earth. 4834
DRIFT, n. 4834
DRIFT, v.i. 4834
DRIFT, v.t. To drive into heaps; as, a current of wind drifts snow or sand. 4835
DRIFTED, pp. Driven along; driven into heaps. 4835
DRIFTING, ppr. Driving by force; driving into heaps. 4835
DRIFT-SAIL, n. In navigation, a sail used under water, veered out right ahead by sheets.
DRIFT-WAY, n. A common way for driving cattle in. 48354835
DRIFT-WIND, n. A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps. 4835
DRILL, v.t. [G.] 4835
DRILL, v.t. 4836
DRILL, n. 4836
DRILLED, pp. Bored or perforated with a drill; exercised; sown in rows. 4836
DRILLING, ppr. Boring with a drill; training to military duty; sowing in drills. 4836
DRILL-PLOW, n. A plow for sowing grain in drills. 4836
DRINK, v.i. pret. and pp. drank. Old pret. and pp. drunk; pp. Drunken. [G. Drink and drench are radically the same word, and probably drown. We observe that n is not radical.] 4836
DRINK, v.t. 4837
DRINK, n. Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach, for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes; as water, wine, beer, cider, decoctions, etc. 4838
DRINKABLE, a. That may be drank; fit or suitable for drink; potable. 4838
DRINKER, n. One who drinks, particularly one who practices drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tipler. 4838
DRINKING, ppr. Swallowing liquor; sucking in; absorbing. 4838
DRINKING, n. 4838
DRINKING-HORN, n. A horn cup, such as our rude ancestors used. 4838
DRINKING-HOUSE, n. A house frequented by tiplers; an alehouse. 4838
DRINKLESS, a. Destitute of drink. 4838
DRINK-MONEY, n. Money given to buy liquor for drink. 4838
DRIP, v.i. [G.] 4838
DRIP, v.t. To let fall in drops. 4838
DRIP, n. 4839
DRIPPING, ppr. Falling or letting fall in drops. 4839

DRIPPING, n. The fat which falls from meat in roasting; that which falls in drops. 4839
DRIPPING-PAN, n. A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting. 4839
DRIPPLE — DRYEYED 4840
DRIPPLE, a. Weak or rare. [Not in use.] 4840
DRIVE, v.t. pret. Drove, [formerly drave; pp. Driven, G.] 4840
DRIVE, v.i. 4841
DRIVE, n. Passage in a carriage. 4842
DRIVEL, v.i. drivl. [from the root of drip.] 4842
DRIVEL, n. 4842
DRIVELER, n. A slaverer; a slabberer; an idiot; a fool. 4842
DRIVELING, ppr. Slavering; foolish. 4842
DRIVEN, pp. Drivn. [from drive.] Urged forward by force; impelled to move; constrained by necessity. 4842
DRIVER, n. 4842
DRIVING, ppr. Urging forward by force; impelling. 4843
DRIVING, n. 4843
DRIZZLE, v.i. [G., L.] To rain in small drops; to fall as water from the clouds in very fine particles. We say, it drizzles; drizzling drops; drizzling rain; drizzling tears. 4843
DRIZZLE, v.t. To shed in small drops or particles. 4843
DRIZZLED, pp. Shed or thrown down in small drops or particles. 4843
DRIZZLING, ppr. Falling in fine drops or particles; shedding in small drops or particles.
DRIZZLING, n. The falling of rain or snow in small drops. 48434843
DRIZZLY, a. Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow. 4843
DROGMAN. [See Dragoman.] 4843
DROIL, v.i. To work sluggishly or slowly; to plod. [Not much used.] 4844
DROIL, n. A mope; a drone; a sluggard; a drudge. [Little used.] 4844
DROLL, a. [G.] Odd; merry; facetious; comical; as a droll fellow. 4844
DROLL, n. 4844
DROLL, v.i. To jest; to play the buffoon. 4844
DROLL, v.t. To cheat. 4844
DROLLER, n. A jester; a buffoon. 4844
DROLLERY, n. 4844
DROLLING, n. Low wit; buffoonery. 4844
DROLLINGLY, adv. In a jesting manner. 4844
DROLLISH, a. Somewhat droll. 4844
DROMEDARY, n. [Gr., perhaps from swiftness, running.] A species of camel, called also the Arabian camel, with one bunch or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the Bactrian camel, which has two bunches. It has four callous protuberances on the fore legs, and two on the hind ones. It is a common beast of burden in Egypt, Syria, and the neighboring countries. 4844
DRONE, n. [G., to tinkle, to shake, to tingle.] 4845
DRONE, v.i. 4845
DRONE-FLY, n. A two-winged insect, resembling the drone-bee. 4845
DRONING, ppr. Living in idleness; giving a dull sound. 4845
DRONISH, a. Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent; inactive; slow. 4845
DROOP, v.i. [L., from the root of drop.] 4845
DROOPING, ppr. Sinking; hanging or leaning downward; declining; languishing; failing.
DROP, n. [G.] 48464846
DROPS, v.t. [G.] 4846
DROP, v.i. 4847
DROP-SERENE, n. A disease of the eye; amaurosis, or blindness from a diseased retina.
DROP-STONE, n. Spar in the shape of drops. 48484848
DROP-WORT, n. The name of a plant, the Spiraea filipendula. The hemlock drop-wort, and the water drop-wort, are species of Oenanthe. 4848
DROPLET, n. A little drop. 4848

DROPPED, pp. Let fall; distilled; laid aside; dismissed; let go; suffered to subside; sprinkled or variegated. 4848
DROPPING, ppr. Falling in globules; distilling; falling; laying aside; dismissing; quitting; suffering to rest or subside; variegating with ornaments like drops. 4849
DROPPING, n. 4849
DROPSICAL, a. [See Dropsy.] 4849
DROPSIED, a. Diseased with dropsy. 4849
DROPSY, n. [L, Gr., water; the face. Formerly written hydropisy; whence by contraction, dropsy.] In medicine, an unnatural collection of water, in an part of the body, proceeding from a greater effusion of serum by the exhalant arteries, than the absorbents take up. It occurs most frequently in persons of lax habits, or in bodies debilitated by disease. The dropsy takes different names, according to the part affected; as ascites, or dropsy of the abdomen; hydrocephalus, or water in the head; anasarca, or a watery swelling over the whole body; etc. 4849
DROSS, n. [G.] 4849
DROSSINESS, n. Foulness; rust; impurity; a state of being drossy. 4850
DROSSY, a. 4850
DROTCHEL, n. An idle wench; a sluggard. [Not in use.] 4850
DROUGHT. [See Drouth.] 4850
DROUGHTINESS, n. Drouthiness. 4850
DROUGHTY, a. Drouthy. 4850
DROUMY, a. Troubled; dirty. Chaucer has drovy. 4850
DROUTH, n. [See Dry. The word generally used is now, as it was written by Bacon, drouth or drowth; its regular termination is th.] 4850
DROUTHINESS, n. A state of dryness of the weather; want of rain. 4850
DROUTHY, a. 4851
DROVE, pret. of drive. 4851
DROVE, n. 4851
DROVER, n. 4851
DROWN, v.t. 4851
DROWN, v.i. To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water. 4852
DROWNED, pp. Deprived of life by immersion in a fluid; overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed. 4852
DROWNER, n. He or that which drowns. 4852
DROWNING, ppr. Destroying life by submersion in a liquid; overflowing; overwhelming.
DROWSE, v.i. drowz. 48524852
DROWSE, v.t. To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid. 4852
DROWSIHED, n. Sleepiness. 4852
DROWSILY, adv. 4852
DROWSINESS, n. 4853
DROWSY, a. 4853
DROWSY-HEADED, a. Heavy; having a sluggish disposition. 4853
DRUB, v.t. [G., L. Drubbing is a particular form of driving.] To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel. 4853
DRUB, n. A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock. 4853
DRUBBED, pp. Beat with a cudgel; beat soundly. 4853
DRUBBING, ppr. Beating with a cudgel; beating soundly. 4853
DRUBBING, n. A cudgeling; a sound beating. 4853
DRUDGE, v.i. druj. To work hard; to labor in mean offices; to labor with toil and fatigue.
DRUDGE, n. One who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue; one who labors hard in servile employments; a slave. 4853 4853
DRUDGER, n. 4854
DRUDGERY, n. Hard labor; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.
DRUDGING, ppr. Laboring hard; toiling. 48544854
DRUDGING-BOX. [See Dredging-box.] 4854

DRUDGINGLY, adv. With labor and fatigue; laboriously. 4854
DRUG, n. [See the verb, to dry.] 4854
DRUG, v.i. To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines. 4854
DRUG, v.t. 4854
DRUGGER, n. A druggist. [Not used.] 4855
DRUGGET, n. A cloth or thin stuff of wool, or of wool and thread, corded or plain, usually plain. 4855
DRUGGIST, n. One who deals in drugs; properly, one whose occupation is merely to but and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation. In America, the same person often carries on the business of the druggist and the apothecary. 4855
DRUGSTER, n. A druggist. [Not used.] 4855
DRUID, n. A priest or minister of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain and Germany. The Druids possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, etc., superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges.
DRUIDIC, DRUIDICAL, a. Pertaining to the Druids. 48554855
DRUIDISM, n. The system of religion, philosophy and instruction taught by the druids, or their doctrines, rites and ceremonies. 4855
DRUM, n. [G., L.] 4855
DRUM, v.i. 4856
DRUM, v.t. To expel with beat of drum. 4856
DRUMBLE, v.i. To drone; to be sluggish. [Not in use.] 4856
DRUM-FISH, n. A fish, found on the coast of North America. 4856
DRUMLY, a. Thick; stagnant; muddy. [Not in use.] 4856
DRUM-MAJOR, n. The chief or first drummer of a regiment. 4856
DRUM-MAKER, n. One who makes drums. 4856
DRUMMER, n. One whose office is to beat the drum, in military exercises and marching; one who drums. 4856
DRUM-STICK, n. The stick with which a drum is beaten, or shaped for the purpose of beating a drum. 4856
DRUNK, a. [from drunken. See Drink.] 4856
DRUNKARD, n. One given to ebriety or an excessive used of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk. 4857
DRUNKEN, a. Drunkn. [participle of drink, but now used chiefly as an adjective, and often contracted to drunk.] 4857
DRUNKENLY, adv. In a drunken manner. [Little used.] 4857
DRUNKENNESS, n. 4857
DRUPE, n. [L., Gr, olives ready to fall, Gr., a tree; to fall.] In botany, a pulpy pericarp or fruit without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel; as the plum, cherry, apricot, peach, almond, olive, etc. 4858
DRUPACEOUS, a. 4858
DRUSE, n. [G., a gland, glanders.] Among miners, a cavity in a rock having its interior surface studded with crystals, or filled with water. 4858
DRUSY, a. s as z. Abounding with very minute crystals; as a drusy surface. 4858
DRY, a. [See the Verb.] 4858
DRY, v.t. [G., to dry, to wipe; Gr., L. See Dry. The primary sense is to wipe, rub, scour.] 4859
DRY, v.i. 4860
DRYAD, n. [L., Gr., a tree.] In mythology, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to preside over woods. 4860
DRYED, pp. of dry. [See Dried.] 4860
DRYER, n. He or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness. 4860
DRYEYED, a. Not having tears in the eyes. 4860
DRYFAT — DUNDER 4861
DRYFAT, n. A dry vat or basket. 4861
DRYFOOT, n. A dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot. 4861

DRYING, ppr. Expelling or losing moisture, sap or greenness. 4861
DRYING, n. The act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness. 4861
DRYING, n. The act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness. 4861
DRYITE, n. [Gr., an oak.] Fragments of petrified or fossil wood in which the structure of the wood is recognized. 4861
DRYLY, adv. 4861
DRYNESS, n. 4861
DRYNURSE, n. 4862
DRYNURSE, v.t. To feed, attend and bring up without the breast. 4862
DRYRUB, v.t. To rub and cleanse without wetting. 4862
DRYSALTER, n. A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, etc. 4862
DRYSHOD, a. Without wetting the feet. Isaiah 11:15. 4862
DUAL, a. [L., two.] Expressing the number two; as the dual number in Greek. 4862
DUALISTIC, a. Consisting of two. The dualistic system of Anaxagoras and Plato taught that there are two principles in nature, one active, the other passive. 4862
DUALITY, n. 4862
DUB, v.t. [Gr.] Literally, to strike. Hence, 4862
DUB, v.i. to make a quick noise. 4863
DUB, n. 4863
DUBBED, pp. Struck; made a knight. 4863
DUBBING, ppr. Striking; making a knight. 4863
DUBIETY, n. [See Doubt.] Doubtfulness. [Little used.] 4863
DUBIOUS, a. [L. See Doubt. The primary sense is probably to turn or to waver.] 4863
DUBIOUSLY, adv. Doubtfully; uncertainly; without any determination. 4863
DUBIOUSNESS, n. 4864
DUBITABLE, a. [L. See Doubt.] Doubtful; uncertain. [Little used.] But the derivative indubitable is often used. 4864
DUBITANCY, n. Doubt; uncertainty. [Little used.] 4864
DUBITATION, n. [L, to doubt.] The act of doubting; doubt. [Little used.] 4864
DUCAL, a. Pertaining to a duke; as a ducal coronet. 4864
DUCAT, n. [from duke.] A coin of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke. It is of silver or gold. The silver ducat is generally of the value of four shillings and sixpence sterling, equal to an American dollar, or to a French crown, and the gold ducat of twice the value. 4864
DUCATOON, n. A silver coin, struck chiefly in Italy, of the value of about four shillings and eight pence sterling, or nearly 104 cents. The gold ducatoon of Holland is worth twenty florins. 4864
DUCHESS, n. The consort or widow of a duke. Also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy. 4864
DUCHY, n. The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom; as the duchy of Lancaster.
DUCHY-COURT, n. The court of the duchy of Lancaster in England. 48644864
DUCK, n. [G, L., to weave.] A species of coarse cloth or canvas, used for sails, sacking of beds, etc. 4865
DUCK, n. [from the verb, to duck.] 4865
DUCK, n. A word of endearment or fondness. 4865
DUCK, v.t. [G.] 4865
DUCK, v.i. 4865
DUCKED, pp. Plunged; dipped in water. 4865
DUCKER, n. A plunger; a diver; a cringer. 4866
DUCKING, ppr. Plunging; thrusting suddenly into water and withdrawing; dipping. 4866
DUCKING, n. The act of plunging or putting in water and withdrawing. Ducking is a punishment of offenders in France, and among English seamen, it is a penalty to which sailors are subject on passing, for the first time, the equator or tropic. 4866
DUCKING-STOOL, n. A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water. 4866

DUCK-LEGGED, a. Having short legs, like a duck. 4866
DUCKLING, n. A young duck. 4866
DUCK-MEAT, DUCK'S-MEAT, n. A plant, the Lemna, growing in ditches and shallow water, and serving for food for ducks and geese. The starry ducks-meat is the Callitriche.
DUCKOY. [See Decoy.] 48664866
DUCK'S-FOOT, n. A plant, the Podophyllum; called also May-apple. 4866
DUCK-WEED, n. The same as duck-meat. 4866
DUCT, n. [L., to lead. See Duke.] 4866
DUCTILE, a. [L., to lead.] 4866
DUCTILENESS, n. The quality of suffering extension by drawing or percussion; ductility.
DUCTILITY, n. 48674867
DUCTURE, n. [L.] Guidance. [Not in use.] 4867
DUDGEON, n. [G.] A small dagger. 4867
DUDS, n. Old clothes; tattered garments. [A vulgar word.] 4867
DUE, a. Du. [L., Gr., to bind. It has no connection with owe.] 4867
DUE, adv. Directly; exactly; as a due east course. 4868
DUE, n. 4868
DUE, v.t. To pay as due. [Not used.] 4868
DUEL, n. [L.] 4868
DUEL, v.i. To fight in single combat. 4869
DUEL, v.t. To attack or fight singly. 4869
DUELER, n. A combatant in single fight. 4869
DUELING, ppr. Fighting in single combat. 4869
DUELING, n. The act or practice of fighting in single combat. 4869
DUELIST, n. 4869
DUELLO, n. Duel; or rule of dueling. [Not used.] 4869
DUENESS, n. Duness. [See Due.] Fitness; propriety due quality. 4869
DUENNA, n. [See Don.] An old woman who is kept to guard a younger; a governess.4869
DUET, DUETTO, n. A song or air in two parts. 4869
DUFFEL, n. A kind of coarse woolen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze. 4869
DUG, n. [L.] The pap or nipple of a cow or other beast. It is applied to a human female in contempt, but seems to have been used formerly of the human breast without reproach.
DUG, pret. and pp. of dig; as, they dug a ditch; a ditch was dug. 48704870
DUKE, n. [G., L, to lead; to draw, to tug. Gr.] 4870
DUKEDOM, n. 4870
DULBRAINED, a. [dull and brain.] Stupid; doltish; of dull intellects. [See Dullbrained.]4870
DULCET, a. [L., sweet.] 4870
DULCIFICATION, n. [See Dulcify.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness or acrimony. 4871
DULCIFIED, pp. Sweetened; purified from salts. 4871
DULCIFY, v.t. [L, sweet; to make.] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness or acrimony.
DULCIMER, n. An instrument of music played by striking brass wires with little sticks.4871
Daniel 3:5. 4871
DULCINESS, n. [L.] Softness; easiness of temper. [Not used.] 4871
DULCORATE, v.t. [L., sweet; to sweeten.] 4871
DULCORATION, n. The act of sweetening. 4871
DULIA, n. [Gr., service.] An inferior kind of worship or adoration. [Not an English word.]
DULL, a. [G.] 48714871
DULL, v.t. 4872
DULL, v.i. To become dull or blunt; to become stupid. 4873
DULL-BRAINED, a. Stupid; of dull intellect. 4873
DULL-BROWED, a. Having a gloomy look. 4873
DULL-DISPOSED, a. Inclined to dullness or sadness. 4873
DULL-EYED, a. Having a downcast look. 4873

DULL-HEAD, n. A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead. 4873
DULL-SIGHTED, a. Having imperfect sigh; purblind. 4873
DULL-WITTED, a. Having a dull intellect; heavy. 4873
DULLARD, a. Doltish; stupid. 4873
DULLARD, n. A stupid person; a dot; a blockhead; a dunce. 4873
DULLED, pp. Made dull; blunted. 4873
DULLER, n. That which makes dull. 4873
DULLING, ppr. Making dull. 4873
DULLNESS, n. 4873
DULLY, adv. Stupidity; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit. 4874
DULY, adv. [from due.] 4874
DUMB, a. Dum. 4874
DUMB, v.t. To silence. 4875
DUMBLY, adv. dumly. Mutely; silently; without words or speech. 4875
DUMBNESS, n. Dumness. 4875
DUMFOUND, v.t. To strike dumb; to confuse. [A low word.] 4875
DUMMERER, n. One who feigns dumbness. [Not in use.] 4875
DUMP, n. [G.] 4875
DUMPISH, a. Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits; as, he lives a dumpish life. 4875
DUMPISHLY, adv. In a moping manner. 4875
DUMPISHNESS, n. A state of being dull, heavy and moping. 4876
DUMPLING, n. [from dump.] A kind of pudding or mass of paste in cookery; usually, a cover of paste inclosing an apple and boiled, called apple-dumpling. 4876
DUMPY, a. Short and thick. 4876
DUN, a. 4876
DUN, v.t. To cure, as fish, in a manner to give them a dun color. [See Dunning.] 4876
DUN, v.t. [See Din.] 4876
DUN, n. 4876
DUNCE, n. Duns. [G.] A person of weak intellects; a dullard; a dolt; a thickskull. 4877
DUNCERY, n. Dullness; stupidity. 4877
DUNCIFY, v.t. To make stupid in intellect. [Not used.] 4877
DUNDER, n. [L.] Lees; dregs; a word used in Jamaica. 4877
DUNE — DYSENTERY 4878
DUNE, n. A hill. [See Down.] 4878
DUN-FISH, n. Codfish cured in a particular manner. [See Dunning.] 4878
DUNG, n. [G.] The excrement of animals. 4878
DUNG, v.t. To manure with dung. 4878
DUNG, v.i. To void excrement. 4878
DUNGED, pp. Manured with dung. 4878
DUNGEON, n. 4878
DUNGEON, v.t. To confine in a dungeon. 4878
DUNGFORK, n. A fork used to throw dung from a stable or into a cart, or to spread it over land. 4878
DUNGHILL, n. 4878
DUNGHILL, a. Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile. 4879
DUNGY, a. Full of dung; filthy; vile. 4879
DUNGYARD, n. A yard or inclosure where dung is collected. 4879
DUNLIN, n. A fowl, a species of sandpiper. 4879
DUNNAGE, n. Faggots, boughs or loose wood laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom. 4879
DUNNED, pp. [from dun.] Importuned to pay a dept; urged. 4879
DUNNER, n. [from dun.] One employed in soliciting the payment of debts. 4879
DUNNING, ppr. [from dun.] Urging for payment of a debt, or for the grant of some favor, or

for the obtaining any request; importuning. 4879
DUNNING, ppr. or n. [from dun, a color.] The operation of curing codfish, in such a manner as to give it a particular color and quality. Fish for dunning are caught early in spring, and often in February. At the Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, the cod are taken in deep water, split and slack-salted; then laid in a pile for two or three months, in a dark store, covered, for the greatest part of the time, with salt-hay or eel-grass, and pressed with some weight. In April or May, they are opened and piled again as close as possible in the same dark store, till July or August, when they are fit for use. 4879
DUNNISH, a. Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun. 4879
DUNNY, a. Deaf; dull of apprehension. [Local.] 4880
DUO, n. [L., two.] A song in two parts. 4880
DUODECAHEDRAL, DUODECAHEDRON, [See Dodecahedral, Dodecahedron.] 4880
DUODECIMFID, a. [L., twelve; to cleave.] Divided into twelve parts. 4880
DUODECIMO, a. [L., twelve.] Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet; as a book of duodecimo form or size. 4880
DUODECIMO, n. A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves. 4880
DUODECUPLE, a. [L., two; tenfold.] Consisting of twelves. 4880
DUODENUM, n. [L.] The first of the small intestines. 4880
DUOLITERAL, a. [L., two; a letter.] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral. 4880
DUPE, n. [See the verb.] A person who is deceived; or one easily led astray by his credulity; as the dupe of a party. 4880
DUPE, v.t. To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on ones credulity; as, to be duped by flattery. 4880
DUPION, n. A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms. 4880
DUPLE, a. [L.] Double. Duple ratio is that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc. 4880
DUPLICATE, a. [L., to double; twofold; to fold. See Double.] Double; twofold. 4880
DUPLICATE, n. 4881
DUPLICATE, v.t. [L.] To double; to fold. 4881
DUPLICATION, n. 4881
DUPLICATURE, n. A doubling; a fold. In anatomy, the fold of a membrane or vessel. 4881
DUPLICITY, n. [L., double.] 4881
DURABILITY, n. [See Durable.] The power of lasting or continuing, in any given state, without perishing; as the durability of cedar or oak timber; the durability of animal and vegetable life is very limited. 4882
DURABLE, a. [L., to last; hard.] Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being, without perishing or wearing out as durable timber; durable cloth; durable happiness. 4882
DURABLENESS, n. Power of lasting; durability; as the durableness of honest fame. 4882
DURABLY, adv. In a lasting manner; with long continuance. 4882
DURANCE, n. [L.] 4882
DURANT, n. A glazed woolen stuff; called by some everlasting. 4882
DURATION, n. 4882
DURE, v.i. [L. See Durable.] To last; to hold on in time or being; to continue; to endure. [This word is obsolete; endure being substituted.] 4882
DUREFUL, a. Lasting. 4883
DURELESS, a. Not lasting; fading. 4883
DURESS, n. [L. See Durable.] 4883
DURING, ppr. Of dure. Continuing; lasting; holding on; as during life, that is, life continuing; during our earthly pilgrimage; during the space of a year; during this or that. These phrases are the case absolute, or independent clauses; durante vita, durante hoc.
DURITY, n. [L.] 48834883
DUROUS, a. Hard. [Not used.] 4883
DURRA, n. A kind of millet, cultivated in North Africa. 4883
DURST, pret. Of dare. 4883
DUSE, n. A demon or evil spirit. Quosdam daemones quos dusios Galli nuncupant. August. De Civ. Dei, 15. 23. What the duse is the matter? The duse is in you. [Vulgar.]
DUSK, a. [G., tarnish; to tarnish; to become dull or obscure. Gr.] 48844883
DUSK, n. 4884

DUSK, v.t. To make dusky. [Little used.] 4884
DUSK, v.i. To begin to lose light or whiteness; to grow dark. [Little used.] 4884
DUSKILY, adv. With partial darkness; with a tendency to blackness or darkness. 4884
DUSKINESS, n. Incipient or partial darkness; a slight or moderate degree of darkness or blackness. 4884
DUSKISH, a. Moderately dusky; partially obscure; slightly dark or black; as duskish smoke. 4884
DUSKISHLY, adv. Cloudily; darkly. 4884
DUSKISHNESS, n. Duskiness; approach to darkness. 4884
DUSKY, a. 4884
DUST, n. 4885
DUST, v.t. 4885
DUST-BRUSH, n. A brush for cleaning rooms and furniture. 4886
DUSTER, n. An utensil to clear from dust; also, a sieve. 4886
DUSTINESS, n. The state of being dusty. 4886
DUST-MAN, n. One whose employment is to carry away dirt and filth. 4886
DUSTY, a. 4886
DUTCH, n. The people of Holland; also, their language. 4886
DUTCH, a. Pertaining to Holland, or to its inhabitants. 4886
DUTEOUS, a. [from duty.] 4886
DUTIABLE, a. [See Duty.] Subject to the imposition of duty or customs; as dutiable goods.
DUTIED, a. Subjected to duties or customs. 48874887
DUTIFUL, a. 4887
DUTIFULLY, adv. In a dutiful manner; with a regard to duty; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully. 4887
DUTIFULNESS, n. 4887
DUTY, n. 4887
DUUMVIR, n. [L., two; man.] One of two Roman officers or magistrates united int he same public functions. 4888
DUUMVIRAL, a. Pertaining to the duumvirs or duumvirate of Rome. 4888
DUUMVIRATE, n. The union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity or government of two men thus associated; as in ancient Rome. 4888
DWALE, n. 4888
DWARF, n. 4888
DWARF, v.t. To hinder from growing to the natural size; to lessen; to make or keep small. 4889
DWARFISH, a. Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable; as a dwarfish animal; a dwarfish shrub. 4889
DWARFISHLY, adv. Like a dwarf. 4889
DWARFISHNESS, n. Smallness of stature; littleness of size. 4889
DWAUL, v.i. To be delirious. 4889
DWELL, v.i. pret. dwelled, usually contracted into dwelt. [See Dally.] 4889
DWELLER, n. An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place. 4890
DWELLING, ppr. Inhabiting; residing; sojourning; continuing with fixed attention. 4890
DWELLING, n. Habitation; place of residence; abode. 4890
DWELLING-HOUSE, n. The house in which one lives. 4890
DWELLING-PLACE, n. The place of residence. 4891
DWINDLE, v.i. 4891
DWINDLE, v.t. To make less; to bring low. 4891
DWINDLED, a. Shrunk; diminished in size. 4891
DWINDLING, ppr. Falling away; becoming less; pining; consuming; moldering away. 4891
DYE, v.t. [L. tingo, for tigo.] 4891
DYED, pp. Stained; colored. 4891
DYEING, ppr. Staining; giving a new and permanent color. 4891
DYEING, n. The art or practice of giving new and permanent colors; the art of coloring cloth, hats, etc. 4891

DYER, n. One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like. 4892
DYING, ppr. [from die.] Losing life; perishing; expiring; fading away; languishing. 4892
DYNAMETER, n. [Gr. strength, and to measure.] 4892
DYNAMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to a dynameter. 4892
DYNAMICAL, a. [Gr. power.] Pertaining to strength or power. 4892
DYNAMICS, n. [Gr., power.] That branch of mechanical philosophy which treats of the force of moving bodies; the science of moving powers, and the effect of moving bodies acting on each other and producing motion. 4892
DYNAMOMETER, n. [See Dynameter.] An instrument for measuring the relative strength of men and other animals. 4892
DYNAST, n. [See Dynasty.] a ruler; a governor; a prince; a government. 4892
DYNASTIC, a. Relating to a dynasty or line of kings. 4892
DYNASTY, n. [Gr. power, sovereignty; a lord or chief; to be able or strong, to prevail.]
DYSCRASY, a. [Gr. evil, and habit.] In medicine, an ill habit or state of the humors; 4892
distemperature of the juices. 4893
DYSENTERIC, a. Pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with dysentery; proceeding from dysentery. 4893
DYSENTERY, n. [L. dysenteria; Gr. bad; intestines.] 4893
DYSODILE — DYSURY 4894
DYSODILE, n. A species of coal of a greenish or yellowish gray color, in masses composed of thin layers. When burning, it emits a very fetid odor. 4894
DYSOREXY, n. [Gr. bad, and appetite.] A bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite.
DYSPEPSY, n. [Gr. bad, and to concoct.] Bad digestion; indigestion, or difficulty of 4894
digestion. 4894
DYSPEPTIC, a. Afflicted with indigestion; as a dyspeptic person. 4894
DYSPHONY, n. [Gr. bad, hard; and voice.] A difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech. 4894
DYSPNOEA, n. A difficulty of breathing. 4894
DYSURY, n. [Gr. urine.] Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat. 4894
E 4895
E — EBB 4895
E, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English Alphabet, seems to be the ancient Phenician and Hebrew E inverted, corresponding nearly with the Chaldaic and later Hebrew. Its long and natural sound in English coincides with the sound of i in the Italian and French language, and is formed by a narrower opening of the glottis than that of a. It has a long sound, as in here, mere, me; a short sound, as in met, men; and the sound of a open or long, in there, prey, vein. As a final letter, it is generally quiescent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or at least to indicate that the preceding vowel is to have its long sound, as in mane, cane, plume, which, without the final e, would be pronounced man, can, plum. After c and g, the final e serves to change these letters from hard to soft, or to indicate that c is to be pronounced as s, and g, as j. Thus without the final e, in mace [mase,] this word would be pronounced mac [mak,] and rage [raj] would be pronounced rag. In a numerous class of words, indeed in almost every word, except a few from the Greek, the final e is silent, serving no purpose whatever, unless to show from what language we have received the words, and in many cases, it does not answer this purpose. In words, ending in ive, as active; in ile, as futile; in ine, as in sanguine, examine; in ite as in definite; e is, for the most part, silent. In some of these words, the use of e is borrowed from the French; in most or all cases, it is not authorized by the Latin originals; it is worse than useless, as it leads to a wrong pronunciation; and the retaining of it in such words is, beyond measure, absurd. 4895
EACH, a. Every one of any number separately considered or treated. 4896
EACHWHERE, adv. Every where. 4896

EAD, ED, in names, is a Saxon word signifying happy, fortunate; as in Edward, happy preserver; Edgar, happy power; Edwin, happy conqueror; Eadulph, happy assistance; like Macarius and Eupolemus in Greek and Fausta, Fortunatus, Felicianus, in Latin. 4896
EAGER, a. [L. acer, fierce, brisk, sharp, sour; acus, Eng. edge.] 4896
EAGERLY, adv. With great ardor of desire; ardently; earnestly; warmly; with prompt zeal; as, he eagerly flew to the assistance of his friend. 4897
EAGERNESS, n. Ardent desire to do, pursue or obtain any thing; animated zeal; vehement longing; ardor of inclination. Men pursue honor with eagerness. Detraction is often received with eagerness. With eagerness the soldier rushes to battle. The lover's eagerness often disappoints his hopes. 4897
EAGLE, n. [L. aquila.] 4897
EAGLE-EYED, a. Sharpsighted as an eagle; having an acute sight. 4898
EAGLE-SIGHTED, a. Having acute sight. 4898
EAGLE-SPEED, n. Swiftness like that of an eagle. 4898
EAGLESS, n. A female or hen eagle. 4898
EAGLE-STONE, n. Etite, a variety of argillaceous oxyd of iron, occurring in masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. Their form is spherical, oval or nearly reniform, or sometimes like a parallelopiped with rounded edges and angles. They have a rough surface, and are essentially composed of concentric layers. These nodules often embrace at the center a kernel or nucleus, sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in color, density and fracture. To these hollow nodules the ancients gave the name of eagle-stones, from an opinion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs. 4898
EAGLET, n. A young eagle or a diminutive eagle. 4898
EAGLE-WINGED, a. Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle. 4899
EAGRE, n. A tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn. 4899
EALDERMAN. [See Alderman.] 4899
EAME, n. Uncle. 4899
EAN, v.t. or i. To yean. [See Yean.] 4899
EANLING, n. A lamb just brought forth. [Not used.] 4899
EAR, n. [L. auris, whence auricula; audio.] 4899
EAR, v.i. To shoot, as an ear; to form ears, as corn. 4900
EAR, v.t. [L. aro.] To plow or till. 4900
EARABLE, a. Used to be tilled. 4900
EARACHE, n. [See Ache.] Pain in the ear. 4900
EARAL, a. Receiving by the ear. [Not used.] 4900
EAR-BORED, a. Having the ear perforated. 4900
EAR-DEAFENING, a. Stunning the ear with noise. 4900
EARED, pp. Having ears; having spikes formed, as corn. 4900
EAR-ERECTING, a. Setting up the ears. 4901
EARING, n. In seamen's language, a small rope employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to its yard. 4901
EARING, n. A plowing of land. Genesis 45:6. 4901
EARLAP, n. The tip of the ear. 4901
EARLOCK, n. A lock or curl of hair, near the ear. 4901
EARMARK, n. A mark on the ear, by which a sheep is known. 4901
EARMARK, v.t. To mark, as sheep by cropping or slitting the ear. 4901
EARPICK, n. An instrument for cleansing the ear. 4901
EAR-PIERCING, a. Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound. 4901
EARRING, n. A pendant; an ornament, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls or other jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe. 4901
EARSHOT, n. Reach of the ear; the distance at which words may be heard. 4901
EARWAX, n. The cerumen; a thick viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage. 4901

EARWIG, n. A genus of insects of the order of Coleopters. The antennae are bristly; the elytra dimidiated; the wings covered; and the tail forked. This animal is called in Latin forficula, from the forceps at the end of the abdomen. The English name was given to it from an ill founded notion that the animal creeps into the ear and causes injury. 4901
EAR-WITNESS, n. One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing. 4902
EARL, n. erl. 4902
EARLDOM, n. erl'dom. The seignory, jurisdiction or dignity of an earl. 4902
EARL-MARSHAL, n. An officer in Great Britain, who has the superintendence of military solemnities. He is the eighth great officer of state. The office was originally conferred by grant of the king, but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards. 4902
EARLES-PENNY, n. Money given in part payment. [L. arrha.] [Not in use.] 4902
EARLESS, a. Destitute of ears; disinclined to hear or listen. 4902
EARLINESS, n. er'liness. [See Early and Ere.] 4902
EARLY, a. er'ly. [Eng. ere.] 4902
EARLY, adv. er'ly. Soon; in good season; betimes; as, rise early; come early; begin early to instill into children principles of piety. 4903
EARN, v.t. ern. 4903
EARNED, pp. ern'ed. Merited by labor or performance; gained. 4903
EARNEST, a. ern'est. 4903
EARNEST, n. ern'est. Seriousness; a reality; a real event; as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance. 4904
EARNESTLY, adv. ern'estly. Warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire. 4904
EARNESTNESS, n. ern'estness. Ardor or zeal in the pursuit of any thing; eagerness; animated desire; as, to seek or ask with earnestness; to engage in a work with earnestness. 4905
EARNFUL, a. ern'ful. Full of anxiety. [Not used.] 4905
EARNING, ppr. ern'ing. Meriting by services; gaining by labor or performance. 4905
EARNING, n. ern'ing. plu. earnings. That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labor, services or performance; wages; reward. The folly of young men is to spend their earnings in dissipation or extravagance. It is wise for the poor to invest their earnings in a productive fund. 4905
EARSH, n. [See Ear, to plow.] A plowed field. [Not in use.] 4905
EARTH, n. erth. 4905
EARTH, v.t. To hide in the earth. 4907
EARTH, v.i. To retire under ground; to burrow. Here foxes earthed. 4907
EARTHBAG, n. A bag filled with earth, used for defense in war. 4907
EARTHBANK, n. A bank or mound of earth. 4907
EARTHBOARD, n. The board of a plow that turns over the earth; the mold-board. 4907
EARTHBORN, a. Born of the earth; terrigenous; springing originally from the earth; as the fabled earthborn giants. 4907
EARTHBOUND, a. Fastened by the pressure of the earth. 4907
EARTHBRED, a. Low; abject; groveling. 4908
EARTH-CREATED, a. Formed of earth. 4908
EARTHEN, a. erth'n. Made of earth; made of clay; as an earthen vessel; earthen ware. 4908
EARTHFED, a. Low; abject. 4908
EARTHFLAX, n. Amianth; a fibrous, flexile, elastic mineral substance, consisting of short interwoven, or long parallel filaments. 4908
EARTHINESS, n. The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth; grossness. 4908
EARTHLINESS, n. [from earthly.] The quality of being earthly; grossness. 4908
EARTHLING, n. An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a frail creature. 4908
EARTHLY, a. Pertaining to the earth, or to this world. 4908
EARTHLY-MINDED, a. Having a mind devoted to earthly things. 4909
EARTHLY-MINDEDNESS, n. Grossness; sensuality; extreme devotedness to earthly objects. 4909
EARTHNUT, n. The groundnut, or root of the Arachis; a small round bulb or knob, like a nut. This root or bulb is formed from the germen, which becomes a pod and is thrust into the ground by a natural motion of the stalk. 4909

EARTHNUT, n. The pignut, or bunium; a globular root, somewhat resembling in taste a chestnut, whence it is called bulbocastanum. 4909
EARTHQUAKE, n. A shaking, trembling or concussion of the earth; sometimes a slight tremor; at other times a violent shaking or convulsion; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth. Earthquakes are usually preceded by a rattling sound in the air, or by a subterraneous rumbling noise. Hence the name, earthdin, formerly given to an earthquake. 4909
EARTHSHAKING, a. Shaking the earth; having power to shake the earth. 4909
EARTHWORM, n. The dew worm, a species of Lumbricus; a worm that lives under ground. 4909
EARTHY, a. Consisting of earth; as earthy matter. 4909
EASE, n. s as z. [L. otium.] 4910
EASE, v.t. To free from pain or any disquiet or annoyance, as the body; to relieve; to give rest to; as, the medicine has eased the patient. 4911
EASEFUL, a. Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest. 4911
EASEFULLY, adv. With ease or quiet. 4911
EASEL, n. The frame on which painters place their canvas. 4911
EASEMENT, n. Convenience; accommodation; that which gives ease, relief or assistance. 4911
EASILY, adv. [from easy.] Without difficulty or great labor; without great exertion, or sacrifice of labor or expense, as, this task may be easily performed; that event might have been easily foreseen. 4912
EASINESS, n. Freedom from difficulty; ease. 4912
EAST, n. [L. oriens, this word may belong to the root of hoise, hoist.] 4913
EAST, a. Towards the rising sun; or towards the point where the sun rises, when in the equinoctial; as the east gate; the east border; the east side. The east wind is a wind that blows from the east. 4913
EASTER, n. 4913
EASTERLING, n. A native of some country eastward of another. 4913
EASTERLY, a. Coming from the eastward; as an easterly wind. 4914
EASTERLY, adv. On the east; in the direction of east. 4914
EASTERN, a. Oriental; being or dwelling in the east; as eastern kings; eastern countries; eastern nations. 4914
EASTWARD, adv. [east and ward.] Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place. New Haven lies eastward from New York. Turn your eyes eastward. 4914
EASY, a. s as z. [See Ease.] Quiet; being at rest; free from pain, disturbance or annoyance. The patient has slept well and is easy. 4914
EAT, v.t. pret. ate; pp. eat or eaten. [L. edo, esse, esum.] 4915
EAT, v.i. To take food; to feed; to take a meal, or to board. 4916
EATABLE, a. That may be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent. 4917
EATABLE, n. Any thing that may be eaten; that which is fit for food; that which is used as food. 4917
EATEN, pp. ee'tn. Chewed and swallowed; consumed; corroded. 4917
EATER, n. One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive. 4917
EATH, a. easy, and adv. easily. 4917
EATING, ppr. Chewing and swallowing; consuming; corroding. 4917
EATING-HOUSE, n. A house where provisions are sold ready dressed. 4917
EAVES, n. plu. [In English the word has a plural ending.] 4917
EAVES-DROP, v.i. [eaves and drop.] To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors. 4917
EAVES-DROPPER, n. One who stands under the eaves or near the window or door of a house, to listen and hear what is said within doors, whether from curiosity, or for the purpose of tattling and making mischief. 4918
EBB, n. The reflux of the tide; the return of tidewater towards the sea; opposed to flood or flowing. 4918
EBB, v.i. To flow back; to return as the water of a tide towards the ocean; opposed to flow. The tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty four hours. 4918

EBBING, ppr. Flowing back; declining; decaying. 4919
EBBING, n. The reflux of the tide. 4919
EBBTIDE, n. The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide. 4919
EBIONITE, n. The ebionites were heretics who denied the divinity of Christ and rejected many parts of the scriptures. 4919
EBON, a. [See Ebony.] Consisting of ebony; like ebony; black. 4919
EBONIZE, v.t. [See Ebony.] To make black or tawny; to tinge with the color of ebony; as, to ebonize the fairest complexion. 4919
EBONY, n. [L. ebenus.] A species of hard, heavy and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or gloss; said to be brought from Madagascar. The most usual color is black, red or green. The best is a jet black, free from veins and rind, very heavy, astringent and of an acrid pungent taste. On burning coals it yields an agreeable perfume, and when green it readily takes fire from its abundance of fat. It is wrought into toys, and used for mosaic and inlaid work. 4919
EBONY-TREE, n. The Ebenus, a small tree constituting a genus, growing in Crete and other isles of the Archipelago. 4919
EBRACTEATE, a. [e priv. and bractea.] In botany, without a bractea or floral leaf. 4919
EBRIETY, n. [L. ebrietas, from ebrius, intoxicated.] 4919
EBRILLADE, n. A check given to a horse, by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn. 4919
EBRIOSITY, n. [L. ebriositas.] Habitual drunkenness. 4919
EBULLIENCY, n. [See Ebullition.] A boiling over. 4920
EBULLIENT, a. Boiling over, as a liquor. 4920
EBULLITION, n. [L. ebullitio, from ebullio, bullio; Eng. to boil, which see.] 4920
ECAUDATE, a. [e priv. and L. cauda, a tail.] In botany, without a tail or spur. 4920
ECCENTRIC, ECCENTRICAL, a. [L. eccentricus; ex, from, and centrum, center.] 4920
ECCENTRIC, n. A circle not having the same center as another. 4921
ECCENTRICITY, n. Deviation from a center. 4921
ECCHYMOSIS, n. In medicine, an appearance of livid spots on the skin, occasioned by extravasated blood. 4921
ECCLESIASTES, n. [Gr.] a canonical book of the old testament. 4921
ECCLESIASTIC, ECCLESIASTICAL, [L. Gr. an assembly or meeting, whence a church; to call forth or convoke; to call.] 4921
ECCLESIASTIC, n. A person in orders, or consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion.
ECCLESIASTICUS, n. A book of the aprocrypha. 4921 4921
ECCOPROTIC, a. [Gr. out or from, and stercus.] Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic. 4922
ECCOPROTIC, n. A medicine which purges gently, or which tends to promote evacuations by stool; a mild cathartic. 4922
ECHELON, n. In military tactics, the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another. 4922
ECHINATE, ECHINATED, a. [L. echinum, a hedgehog.] Set with prickles, prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points; bristled; as an echinated pericarp. 4922
ECHINITE, n. [See Echinus.] A fossil found in chalk pits, called centronia; a petrified shell set with prickles or points; a calcarious petrifaction of the echinus or sea-hedgehog. 4922
ECHINUS, n. [L. from Gr.] A hedgehog. 4922
ECHO, n. [L. echo; Gr. sound, to sound.] 4922
ECHO, v.i. To resound; to reflect sound. 4923
ECHO, v.t. To reverberate or send back sound; to return what has been uttered. 4923
ECHOED, pp. Reverberated, as sound. 4923
ECHOING, ppr. Sending back sound; as echoing hills. 4923
ECHOMETER, n. [Gr. sound, and measure.] Among musicians, a scale or rule, with several lines thereon, serving to measure the duration of sounds, and to find their intervals and ratios. 4923

ECHOMETRY, n. The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds. 4923
ECLAIRCISE, v.t. To make clear; to explain; to clear up what is not understood or misunderstood. 4923
ECLAIRCISSEMENT, n. Explanation; the clearing up of any thing not before understood.
ECLAMPSY, n. [Gr. a shining, to shine.] A flashing of light, a symptom of epilepsy. 4923
Hence, epilepsy itself. 4924
ECLAT, n. ecla. 4924
ECLECTIC, a. [Gr. to choose.] Selecting; choosing; an epithet given to certain philosophers of antiquity, who did not attach themselves to any particular sect, but selected from the opinions and principles of each, what they thought solid and good. Hence we say, an eclectic philosopher; the eclectic sect. 4924
ECLECTIC, n. A philosopher who selected from the various systems such opinions and principles as he judged to be sound and rational. 4924
ECLECTICALLY, adv. By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectical philosophers. 4924
ECLEGM, n. [Gr.] A medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups. 4924
ECLIPSE, n. eclips'. [L. eclipsis; Gr. defect, to fail, to leave.] 4924
ECLIPSE, v.t. eclips'. To hide a luminous body in whole or in part and intercept its rays; as, to eclipse the sun or a star. 4925
ECLIPSE, v.i. eclips'. To suffer an eclipse. 4925
ECLIPSED, pp. Concealed; darkened; obscured; disgraced. 4925
ECLIPSING, ppr. Concealing; obscuring; darkening; clouding. 4925
ECLIPTIC, n. [Gr. to fail or be defective; L. eclipticus, linea ecliptica, the ecliptic line, or line in which eclipses are suffered.] 4925
ECLIPTIC, a. Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic. 4926
ECLOGUE, n. ec'log. [Gr. choice, to select.] Literally, a select piece. Hence, in poetry, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other, as the eclogues of Virgil; or it is a little elegant composition in a simple natural style and manner. An eclogue differs from an idyllion, in being appropriated to pieces in which shepherds are introduced. 4926
ECONOMIC, ECONOMICAL, a. [See Economy.] Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns; as the economic art. 4926
ECONOMICALLY, adv. With economy; with frugality. 4926
ECONOMIST, n. One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who expends money, time or labor judiciously, and without waste. 4926
ECONOMIZE, v.i. To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of saving or acquiring property. It is our duty to economize, in the use of public money, as well as of our own. 4926
ECONOMIZE, v.t. To use with prudence; to expend with frugality; as, to economize one's income. 4926
ECONOMIZED, pp. Used with frugality. 4927
ECONOMIZING, ppr. Using with frugality. 4927
ECONOMY, n. [L. oeconomia; Gr. house, and law, rule.] 4927
ECPHRACTIC, a. [Gr.] In medicine, deobstruent; attenuating. 4928
ECPHRACTIC, n. A medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions. 4928
ECSTASIED, a. [See Ecstasy.] Enraptured; ravished; transported; delighted. 4928
ECSTASY, n. [Gr. to stand.] 4928
ECSTASY, v.t. To fill with rapture or enthusiasm. 4928
ECSTATIC, ECSTATICAL, a. Arresting the mind; suspending the senses; entrancing.
ECTYPAL, a. [infra.] Taken from the original. 49294928
ECTYPE, a. [Gr.] A copy. [Not used.] 4929
ECUMENIC, ECUMENICAL, a. [Gr. the habitable world.] General; universal; as an ecumenical council. 4929
ECURIE, n. A stable; a covered place for horses. 4929
EDACIOUS, a. [L. edax, from edo, to eat.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.4929
EDACITY, n. [L. edacitas, from edax, edo, to eat.] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness;

rapacity. 4929
EDDER, n. In husbandry, such wood as is worked into the top of hedge-stakes to bind them together. 4929
EDDER, v.t. To bind or make tight by edder; to fasten the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving edder. 4929
EDDISH, EADISH, n. The latter pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping; called also eagrass, earsh, etch. [Not used, I believe, in America.] 4929
EDDOES, EDDERS, n. A name given to a variety of the Arum esculentum, an esculent root. 4929
EDDY, n. [I find this word in no other language. It is usually considered as a compound of Sax. ed, backward, and ea, water.] 4929
EDDY, v.i. To move circularly, or as an eddy. 4930
EDDY, a. Whirling; moving circularly. 4930
EDDY-WATER, n. Among seamen, the water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail, called dead-water. 4930
EDDY-WIND, n. The wind returned or beat back from a sail, a mountain or any thing that hinders its passage. 4930
EDELITE, n. A siliceous stone of a light gray color. 4930
EDEMATOUS, a. [Gr. a tumor; to swell.] Swelling with a serous humor; dropsical. An edematous tumor is white, soft and insensible. 4930
EDEN, n. [Heb. pleasure, delight.] The country and garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God himself. 4930
EDENIZED, a. Admitted into paradise. 4930
EDENTATED, a. [L. edentatus, e and dens.] Destitute or deprived of teeth. 4930
EDGE, n. [L. acies, acus.] 4930
EDGE, v.t. 4931
EDGE, v.i. To move sideways; to move gradually. Edge along this way. 4932
EDGED, pp. Furnished with an edge or border. 4932
EDGELESS, a. Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate; as an edgeless sword or weapon. 4932
EDGETOOL, n. An instrument having a sharp edge. 4932
EDGEWISE, adv. [edge and wise.] With the edge turned forward, or towards a particular point; in the direction of the edge. 4932
EDGING, ppr. Giving an edge; furnishing with an edge. 4933
EDGING, n. That which is added on the border, or which forms the edge; as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament. 4933
EDIBLE, a. [from L. edo, to eat.] Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent. Some flesh is not edible. 4933
EDICT, n. [L. edictum, from edico, to utter or proclaim; e and dico, to speak.] 4933
EDIFICANT, a. [infra.] Building. [Little used.] 4933
EDIFICATION, n. [L. oedificatio. See Edify.] 4933
EDIFICATORY, a. Tending to edification. 4934
EDIFICE, n. [L. oedificium. See Edify.] A building; a structure; a fabric; but appropriately, a large or splendid building. The word is not applied to a mean building, but to temples, churches or elegant mansion-houses, and to other great structures. 4934
EDIFICIAL, a. Pertaining to edifices or to structure. 4934
EDIFIED, pp. Instructed; improved in literary, moral or religious knowledge. 4934
EDIFIER, n. One that improves another by instructing him. 4934
EDIFY, v.t. [L. oedifico; oedes, a house, and facio, to make.] 4934
EDIFYING, ppr. Building up in christian knowledge; instructing; improving the mind. 4934
EDIFYINGLY, adv. In an edifying manner. 4935
EDILE, n. [L. oedilis, from oedes, a building.] A Roman magistrate whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, etc. The ediles had also the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, etc. 4935
EDILESHIP, n. The office of Edile in ancient Rome. 4935

EDIT, v.t. [from L. edo, to publish; e and do, to give.] 4935
EDITED, pp. Published; corrected; prepared and published. 4935
EDITING, ppr. Publishing; preparing for publication. 4935
EDITION, n. [L. editio, from edo, to publish.] 4935
EDITOR, n. [L. from edo, to publish.] A publisher; particularly, a person who superintends an impression of a book; the person who revises, corrects and prepares a book for publication; as Erasmus, Scaliger, etc. 4936
EDITORIAL, a. Pertaining to an editor, as editorial labors; written by an editor, as editorial remarks. 4936
EDITORSHIP, n. The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of a publication. 4936
EDITUATE, v.t. [Low L. oedituor, from oedes, a temple or house.] 4936
EDUCATE, v.t. [L. educo, educare; e and duco, to lead.] 4936
EDUCATED, pp. Brought up; instructed; furnished with knowledge or principles; trained, disciplined. 4936
EDUCATING — EGILOPICAL 4937
EDUCATING, ppr. Instructing; enlightening the understanding, and forming the manners.
EDUCATION, n. [L. educatio.] The bringing up, as of a child, instruction; formation of manners. Education comprehends all that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations. To give children a good education in manners, arts and science, is important; to give them a religious education is indispensable; and an immense responsibility rests on parents and guardians who neglect these duties. 4937
EDUCATIONAL, a. Pertaining to education; derived from education; as educational habits. 4937
EDUCATOR, n. One who educates. 4937
EDUCE, v.t. [L. educo, eduxi; e and duco, to lead.] 4937
EDUCED, pp. Drawn forth, extracted; produced. 4937
EDUCING, ppr. Drawing forth; producing. 4937
EDUCT, n. [L. eductum, from educo.] Extracted matter; that which is educed; that which is brought to light, by separation, analysis or decomposition. 4937
EDUCTION, n. The act of drawing out or bringing into view. 4938
EDUCTOR, n. That which brings forth, elicits or extracts. 4938
EDULCORATE, v.t. [Low L. edulco, from dulcis, sweet.] 4938
EDULCORATED, pp. Sweetened; purified from acid or saline substances, and rendered more mild. 4938
EDULCORATING, ppr. Sweetening; rendering more mild. 4938
EDULCORATION, n. The act of sweetening or rendering more mild, by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities. 4938
EDULCORATIVE, a. Having the quality of sweetening. 4938
EEK. [See Eke.] 4938
EEL, n. A species of Muraena, a genus of fishes belonging to the order of apodes. The head is smooth; there are ten rays in the membrane of the gills; the eyes are covered with a common skin; the body is cylindrical and slimy. Eels, in some respects, resemble reptiles, particularly in their manner of moving by a serpentine winding of the body; and they often creep upon land and wander about at night in search of snails or other food. In winter, they lie buried in mud, being very impatient of cold. They grow to the weight of 15 or 20 pounds; and the conger eel is said to grow to a hundred pounds in weight, and to 10 feet in length. They are esteemed good food. 4938
EEL-FISHING, n. The act or art of catching eels. 4939
EELPOT, n. A kind of basket used for catching eels. 4939
EELPOUT, n. A species of Gadus, somewhat resembling an eel, but shorter in proportion, seldom exceeding a foot in length. It is a delicate fish. 4939

EELSKIN, n. The skin of an eel. 4939
EELSPEAR, n. A forked instrument used for stabbing eels. 4939
EEN, contracted from even, which see. 4939
EFF, n. A lizard. 4939
EFFABLE, a. [L. effabilis, from effor; ex and for, to speak.] 4939
EFFACE, v.t. [L. ex and facio or facies.] 4939
EFFACED, pp. Rubbed or worn out; destroyed, as a figure or impression. 4940
EFFACING, ppr. Destroying a figure, character or impression on any thing. 4940
EFFECT, n. [L. effectus, from efficio; ex and facio, to make.] 4940
EFFECT, v.t. [from the Noun.] To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be. The revolution in France effected a great change of property. 4941
EFFECTED, pp. Done; performed; accomplished. 4941
EFFECTIBLE, a. That may be done or achieved; practicable; feasible. 4941
EFFECTING, ppr. Producing; performing; accomplishing. 4941
EFFECTIVE, a. Having the power to cause or produce; efficacious. 4941
EFFECTIVELY, adv. With effect; powerfully; with real operation. 4941
EFFECTLESS, a. Without effect; without advantage; useless. 4942
EFFECTOR, n. One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator. 4942
EFFECTUAL, a. Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; or having adequate power or force to produce the effect. The means employed were effectual. 4942
EFFECTUALLY, adv. With effect; efficaciously; in a manner to produce the intended effect; thoroughly. The weeds on land for grain must be effectually subdued. The city is effectually guarded. 4942
EFFECTUATE, v.t. To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil; as, to effectuate a purpose or desire. 4942
EFFECTUATED, pp. Accomplished. 4942
EFFECTUATING, ppr. Achieving; performing to effect. 4942
EFFEMINACY, n. [from effeminate.] The softness, delicacy and weakness in men, which are characteristic of the female sex, but which in males are deemed a reproach; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness. 4942
EFFEMINATE, a. [L. effoeminatus, from effoeminor, to grow or make womanish, from foemina, a woman. See Woman.] 4943
EFFEMINATE, v.t. To make womanish; to unman; to weaken; as to effeminate children. 4943
EFFEMINATE, v.i. To grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness. 4943
EFFEMINATELY, adv. In a womanish manner; weakly; softly. 4943
EFFEMINATENESS, n. Unmanlike softness. 4943
EFFEMINATION, n. The state of one grown womanish; the state of being weak or unmanly. [Little used.] 4943
EFFERVESCE, v.i. efferves'. [L. effervesco, from ferveo, to be hot, to rage. See Fervent.] To be in natural commotion, like liquor when gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid, when some part escapes in an elastic form; to work, as new wine. 4944
EFFERVESCENCE, n. A kind ofnatural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid, which takes place, when some part of the mass flies off in an elastic form, producing innumerable small bubbles; as the effervescence or working of new wine, cider or beer; the effervescence of a carbonate with nitric acid. 4944
EFFERVESCENT, a. Gently boiling or bubbling by means of the disengagement of an elastic fluid. 4944
EFFERVESCIBLE, a. That has the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence. 4944
EFFERVESCING, ppr. Boiling; bubbling, by means of an elastic fluid extricated in the dissolution of bodies. 4944
EFFETE, a. [L. effoetus, effetus; ex and foetus, embryo.] 4944
EFFICACIOUS, a. [L. efficax, from efficio. See Effect.] 4944

EFFICACIOUSLY, adv. Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the effect desired. We say, a remedy has been efficaciously applied. 4944
EFFICACIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being efficacious. 4945
EFFICACY, n. [L. efficax.] Power to produce effects; production to the effect intended; as the efficacy of the gospel in converting men from sin; the efficacy of prayer; the efficacy of medicine in counteracting disease; the efficacy of manure in fertilizing land. 4945
EFFICIENCE, EFFICIENCY, n. [L. efficiens, from efficio. See Effect.] 4945
EFFICIENT, a. Causing effects; producing; that causes any thing to be what is is. The efficient cause is that which produces; the final cause is that for which it is produced. 4945
EFFICIENT, n. The agent or cause which produces or causes to exist. 4945
EFFICIENTLY, adv. With effect; effectively. 4945
EFFIERCE, v.t. effers'. To make fierce or furious. [Not used.] 4945
EFFIGY, n. [L. effigies, from effingo, to fashion; ex and fingo, to form or devise.] 4945
EFFLATE, v.t. [L. efflo.] To fill with breath or air. [Little used.] 4946
EFFLORESCE, v.t. efflores'. [L. effloresco, from floresco, floreo, to blossom, flos, a flower. See Flower.] 4946
EFFLORESCENCE, n. In botany, the time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its first blossoms. 4946
EFFLORESCENT, a. Shooting into white threads or spiculae; forming a white dust on the surface. 4947
EFFLUENCE, n. [L. effluens, effluo; ex and fluo, to flow. See Flow.] A flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance. 4947
EFFLUVIUM, n. plu. effluvia. [L. from effluo, to flow out. See Flow.] The minute and often invisible particles which exhale from most, if not all terrestrial bodies, such as the odor or smell of plants, and the noxious exhalations from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances. 4947
EFFLUX, n. [L. effluxus, from effluo, to flow out.] 4947
EFFLUX, v.i. To run or flow away. [Not used.] 4947
EFFLUXION, n. [L. effluxum, from effluo.] 4947
EFFORCE, v.t. 4948
EFFORM, v.t. [from form.] To fashion; to shape. 4948
EFFORMATION, n. The act of giving shape or form. 4948
EFFORT, n. [L. fortis. See Force.] A straining; an exertion of strength; endeavor; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object; applicable to physical or intellectual power. The army, by great efforts, scaled the walls. Distinction in science is gained by continued efforts of the mind. 4948
EFFOSSION, n. [L. effossus, from effodio, to dig out.] The act of digging out of the earth; as the effossion of coins. 4948
EFFRAY, v.t. To frighten. [Not in use.] 4948
EFFRAYABLE, a. Frightful; dreadful. [Not in use.] 4948
EFFRENATION, n. [L. effroenatio, from froenum, a rein.] 4948
EFFRONTERY, n. Impudence; assurance; shameless boldness; sauciness; boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum. Effrontry is a sure mark of ill breading. 4949
EFFULGE, v.i. effulj'. [L. effulgeo; ex and fulgeo, to shine.] 4949
EFFULGENCE, n. A flood of light; great luster or brightness; splendor; as the effulgence of divine glory. It is a word of superlative signification, and applied, with peculiar propriety, to the sun and to the Supreme Being. 4949
EFFULGENT, a. Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light; as the effulgent sun.
EFFULGING, ppr. Sending out a flood of light. 49494949
EFFUMABILITY, n. The quality of flying off in fumes or vapor. 4949
EFFUME, v.t. To breathe out. [Not used.] 4949
EFFUSE, v.t. effu'ze. [L. effusus, from effundo; ex and fundo, to pour.] To pour out as a fluid; so spill; to shed. 4949

EFFUSE, a. Dissipated; profuse. [Not in used.] 4949
EFFUSED, pp. effu'zed. Poured out; shed. 4949
EFFUSING, ppr. effu'zing. Pouring out; shedding. 4949
EFFUSION, n. effu'zhon. The act of pouring out as a liquid. 4949
EFFUSIVE, a. Pouring out; that pours forth largely. 4950
EFT, n. A newt; an evet; the common lizard. 4950
EFT, adv. After; again; soon; quickly. 4950
EFTSOONS, adv. Soon afterwards; in a short time. 4950
E.G. [exempli gratia.] For the sake of an example; for instance. 4950
EGAD, exclam. A lucky star, good fortune, as we say, my stars! 4950
EGER, EAGARE, n. An impetuous flood; an irregular tide. 4950
EGERAN, n. [from Eger, in bohemia.] A subspecies of pyramidical garnet, of a reddish brown color. It occurs massive or crystallized. 4950
EGERMINATE. [Not used. See Germinate.] 4950
EGEST, v.t. [L. egestum, from egero.] To cast or throw out; to void, as excrement. 4950
EGESTION, n. [L. egestio.] The act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent. 4950
EGG, n. [L. ovum, by a change of g into v.] A body formed in the females of fowls and certain other animals, containing an embryo or fetus of the same species, or the substance from which a like animal is produced. The eggs of fowls when laid are covered with a shell, and within is the white or albumen, which incloses the yolk or yellow substance. The eggs of fish and some other animals are united by a viscous substance, and called spawn. Most insects are oviparous. 4951
EGGBIRD, n. A fowl, a species of tern. 4951
EGILOPICAL, a. Affected with the egilops. 4951
EGILOPS — ELECTRICITY 4952
EGILOPS, n. Goat's eye; an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye; fistula lachrymalis.
EGLANDULOUS, a. [e neg. and glandulous. See Gland.] 49524952
EGLANTINE, n. A species of rose; the sweet brier; a plant bearing an odoriferous flower.
EGOIST, n. [from L. ego.] A name given to certain followers of Des Cartes, who held 4952 the opinion that they were uncertain of every thing except their own existence and the operations and ideas of their own minds. 4952
EGOITY, n. Personality. [Not authorized.] 4952
EGOTISM, n. [L. ego.] Primarily, the practice of too frequently using the word I. Hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self; self-praise; self-commendation; the act or practice of magnifying one's self, or making one's self of importance. 4952
EGOTIST, n. One who repeats the word I very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself, or magnifies his own achievements; one who makes himself the hero of every tale. 4952
EGOTISTIC, a. Addicted to egotism. 4952
EGOTIZE, v.t. To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretension to self-importance.
EGREGIOUS, a. [L. egregius, supposed to be from e or ex grege, from or out of or 4952 beyond the herd, select, choice.] 4953
EGREGIOUSLY, adv. Greatly; enormously; shamefully; usually in a bad sense; as, he is egregiously mistaken; they were egregiously cheated. 4953
EGREGIOUSNESS, n. The state of being great or extraordinary. 4953
EGRESS, n. [L. egressus, from egredior; e and gradior, to step.] 4953
EGRESSION, n. [L. egressio.] The act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement. 4953
EGRET, n. The lesser white heron, a fowl of the genus Ardea; an elegant fowl with a white body and a crest on the head. 4953
EGRIOT, n. A kind of sour cherry. 4953
EGYPTIAN, a. Pertaining to Egypt in Africa. 4954
EGYPTIAN, n. A native of Egypt; also, a gypsy. 4954
EIDER, n. A species of duck. 4954

EIDER-DOWN, n. Down or soft feathers of the eider duck. 4954
EIGH, exclam. An expression of sudden delight. 4954
EIGHT, a. [L. octo.] Twice four; expressing the number twice four. Four and four make eight. 4954
EIGHTEEN, a. ‘ateen. Eight and ten united. 4954
EIGHTEENTH, a. ‘ateenth. The next in order after the seventeenth. 4954
EIGHTFOLD, a. ‘atefold. Eight times the number or quantity. 4954
EIGHTH, a. aitth. Noting the number eight; the number next after seven; the ordinal of eight. 4954
EIGHTH, n. In music, an interval composed of five tones and two semitones. 4954
EIGHTHLY, adv. aithly. In the eighth place. 4954
EIGHTIETH, a. ‘atieth. [from eighty.] The next in order to the seventy ninth; the eighth tenth. 4954
EIGHTSCORE, a. or n. ‘atescore. [eight and score; score is a notch noting twenty.] Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty. 4954
EIGHTY, a. ‘aty. Eight times ten; four score. 4954
EIGNE, a. Eldest; an epithet, used in law to denote the eldest son; as bastard eigne. 4954
EISEL, n. Vinegar. [Not in use.] 4955
EISENRAHM, n. The red and brown eisenrahm, the scaly red and brown hematite. 4955
EITHER, a. or pron. 4955
EJACULATE, v.t. [L. ejaculor, from jaculor, to throw or dart, jaculum, a dart, from jacio, to throw.] 4955
EJACULATION, n. The act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force and rapid flight; as the ejaculation of light. [This sense is nearly obsolete.] 4956
EJACULATORY, a. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as an ejaculatory prayer or petition. 4956
EJECT, v.t. [L. ejicio, ejectum; e and jacio, to throw; jacto.] 4956
EJECTED, pp. Thrown out; thrust out; discharged; evacuated; expelled; dismissed; dispossessed; rejected. 4956
EJECTING, ppr. Casting out; discharging; evacuating; expelling; dispossessing; rejecting.
EJECTION, n. [L. ejectio.] The act of casting out; expulsion. 4957 4957
EJECTMENT, n. Literally, a casting out; a dispossession. 4957
EJECTOR, n. One who ejects or dispossesses another of his land. 4957
EJULATION, n. [L. ejulatio, from ejulo, to cry, to yell, to wail.] 4957
EKE, v.t. [L. augeo.] 4957
EKE, adv. [L. ac, and also.] Also, likewise; in addition. 4958
EKERBERGITE, n. [from Ekeberg.] A mineral, supposed to be a variety of scapolite. 4958
EKED, pp. Increased; lengthened. 4958
EKING, ppr. Increasing; augmenting; lengthening. 4958
EKING, n. Increase or addition. 4958
ELABORATE, v.t. [L. elaboro, from laboro, labor. See Labor.] 4958
ELABORATE, a. [L. elaboratus.] Wrought with labor; finished with great diligence; studies; executed with exactness; as an elaborate discourse; an elaborate performance. 4958
ELABORATED, pp. Produced with labor or study; improved. 4958
ELABORATELY, adv. With great labor or study; with nice regard to exactness. 4959
ELABORATENESS, n. The quality of being elaborate or wrought with great labor. 4959
ELABORATING, ppr. Producing with labor; improving; refining by successive operations.
ELABORATION, n. Improvement or refinement by successive operations. 4959 4959
ELAIN, n. [Gr. oily.] The oily or liquid principle of oils and fats. 4959
ELAMPING, a. [See Lamp.] Shining. [Not in use.] 4959
ELANCE, v.t. To throw or shoot; to hurl; to dart. 4959
ELAND, n. A species of heavy, clumsy antelope in Africa. 4959
ELAOLITE, n. [Gr. olive.] A mineral, called also fettstein [fat-stone.] from its greasy appearance. It has a crystalline structure, more or less distinctly foliated in directions

parallel to the sides of a rhombic prism, and also in the direction of the shorter diagonals of the bases. Its fracture is uneven, and sometimes imperfectly conchoidal. Some varieties are slightly chatoyant. It is fusible by the blow-pipe into a white enamel. Its colors are greenish or bluish gray, greenish blue and flesh red, and it is more or less translucent.
ELAPSE, v.i. elaps'. [L. elapsus, from elabor, labor, to slide.] 49594959
ELAPSED, pp. Slid or passed away, as time. 4959
ELAPSING, ppr. Sliding away; gliding or passing away silently, as time. 4960
ELASTIC, ELASTICAL, a. [from the Gr. to impel, to drive.] Springing back; having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed or distorted; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure, after any external pressure, which has altered that figure, is removed; rebounding; flying back. Thus a bow is elastic, and when the force which bends it is removed, it instantly returns to its former shape. The air is elastic; vapors are elastic; and when the force compressing them is removed, they instantly expand or dilate, and recover their former state. 4960
ELASTICALLY, adv. In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring. 4960
ELASTICITY, n. The inherent property in bodies by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension or distortion. Thus elastic gum, extended, will contract to its natural dimensions, when the force is removed. Air, when compressed, will, on the removal of the compressing force, instantly dilate and fill its former space. 4960
ELATE, a. [L. elatus.] Raised; elevated in mind; flushed, as with success. Whence, lofty; haughty; as elate with victory. [It is used chiefly in poetry.] 4960
ELATE, v.t. To raise or swell, as the minds or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud. 4960
ELATED, pp. Elevated in mind or spirits; puffed up, as with honor, success or prosperity. We say, elated with success; elated with pride. [This is used in prose.] 4960
ELATEDLY, adv. With elation. 4960
ELATERIUM, n. A substance deposited from the very acrid juice of the Momordica elaterium, wild cucumber. It is in thin cakes of a greenish color and bitter taste, and is a powerful cathartic. 4961
ELATERY, n. Acting force or elasticity; as the elatery of the air. [Unusual.] 4961
ELATIN, n. The active principle of the elaterium, from which the latter is supposed to derive its cathartic power. 4961
ELATION, n. An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; self-esteem, vanity or pride, resulting from success. Hence, haughtiness; pride of prosperity.
ELBOW, n. 49614961
ELBOW, v.t. To push with the elbow. 4961
ELBOW, v.i. To jut into an angle; to project; to bend. 4961
ELBOW-CHAIR, n. A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair. 4961
ELBOW-ROOM, n. Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, in its usual acceptation, perfect freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action. 4962
ELD, n. Old age; decrepitude. 4962
ELDER, a. 4962
ELDER, n. One who is older than another or others. 4962
ELDER, n. A tree or genus of trees, the Sambucus, of several species. The common elder of America bears blackberries. Some species bear red berries. The stem and branches contain a soft pith. 4963
ELDERLY, a. Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age; as elderly people 4963
ELDERSHIP, n. Seniority; the state of being older. 4963
ELDEST, a. Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others; as the eldest son or daughter. It seems to always applied to persons or at least to animals, and not to things. If ever applied to things, it must signify, that was first formed or produced, that has existed the longest time. But applied to things we use oldest. 4963
ELDING, n. Fuel. [Local.] 4963
ELEATIC, a. An epithet given to a certain sect of philosophers, so called from Elea, or Velia, a town of the Lucani; as the Eleatic sect or philosophy. 4963
ELECAMPANE, n. [L. helenium, from Gr. which signifies this plant and a feast in honor of

Helen. Pliny informs us that this plant was so called because it was said to have sprung from the tears of Helen. The past part of the word is from the Latin campana; inula campana.] 4963

ELECT, v.t. [L. electus, from eligo; e or ex and lego; Gr. to choose.] 4964

ELECT, a. Chosen, taken by preference from among two or more. Hence, 4964

ELECT, n. One chosen or set apart; applied to Christ. 4964

ELECTED, pp. Chosen; preferred; designated to office by some act of the constituents, as by vote; chosen or predestinated to eternal life. 4965

ELECTING, ppr. Choosing; selecting from a number; preferring; designating to office by choice or preference; designating or predestinating to eternal salvation. 4965

ELECTION, n. [L. electio.] The act of choosing; choice; the act of selecting one or more from others. Hence appropriately, 4965

ELECTIONEER, v.i. To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate. 4966

ELECTIONEERING, ppr. Using influence to procure the election of a person. 4966

ELECTIONEERING, n. The arts or practices used for securing the choice of one to office. 4966

ELECTIVE, a. Dependent on choice, as an elective monarchy, in which the king is raised to the throne by election; opposed to hereditary. 4966

ELECTIVELY, adv. By choice; with preference of one to another. 4967

ELECTOR, n. One who elects, or one who has the right of choice; a person who has, by law or constitution, the right of voting for an officer, In free governments, the people or such of them as possess certain qualifications of age, character and property, are the electors of their representatives, etc., in parliament, assembly, or other legislative body. In the United States, certain persons are appointed or chosen to be electors of the president or chief magistrate. In Germany, certain princes were formerly electors of the emperor, and elector was one of their titles, as the elector of Saxony. 4967

ELECTORAL, a. Pertaining to election or electors. The electoral college in Germany consisted of all the electors of the empire, being nine in number, six secular princes and three archbishops. 4967

ELECTORALITY, for electorate, is not used. 4967

ELECTORATE, n. The dignity of an elector in the German empire. 4967

ELECTRE, n. [L. electrum.] Amber. [Bacon used this word for a compound or mixed metal. But the word is not now used.] 4967

ELECTRESS, n. The wife or widow of an elector in the German empire. 4967

ELECTRICTRICAL, a. [Gr. amber.] 4967

ELECTRIC, n. Any body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. Hence an electric is called a non-conductor, an electric per se. Such are amber, glass, rosin, wax, gum-lac, sulphur, etc. 4968

ELECTRICALLY, adv. In the manner of electricity, or by means of it. 4968

ELECTRICIAN, n. A person who studies electricity, and investigates its properties, by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity. 4968

ELECTRICITY, n. The operations of a very subtil fluid, which appears to be diffused through most bodies, remarkable for the rapidity of its motion, and one of the most powerful agents in nature. The name is given to the operations of this fluid, and to the fluid itself. As it exists in bodies, it is denominated a property of those bodies, though it may be a distinct substance, invisible, intangible and imponderable. When an electric body is rubbed with a soft dry substance, as with woolen cloth, silk or fur, it attracts or repels light substances, at a greater or less distance, according to the strength of the electric virtue; and the friction may be continued, or increased, till the electric body will emit sparks or flashes resembling fire, accompanied with a sharp sound. When the electric fluid passes from cloud to cloud, from the clouds to the earth, or from the earth to the clouds, it is called lightning, and produces thunder. Bodies which, when rubbed, exhibit this property, are called electrics or non-conductors. Bodies, which, when excited, do not exhibit this property, as water and metals, are called non-electrics or conductors,

as they readily convey electricity from one body to another, at any distance, and such is the rapidity of the electric fluid in motion, that no perceptible space of time is required for its passage to any known distance. 4968

ELECTRIFIABLE, a. [from electrify.] Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may become electric. 4970
ELECTRIFICATION, n. The act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity.
ELECTRIFIED, ppr. Charged with electricity. 49704970
ELECTRIFY, v.t. To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity. 4970
ELECTRIFY, v.i. To become electric. 4970
ELECTRIFYING, ppr. Charging with electricity; affecting with electricity; giving a sudden shock. 4970
ELECTRIZATION, n. The act of electrizing. 4970
ELECTRIZE, v.t. To electrify; a word in popular use. 4970
ELECTRO-CHIMISTRY, n. That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chimical changes. 4970
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC, a. Designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it. Electromagnetic phenomena. 4970
ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, n. That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties. 4971
ELECTROMETER, n. [L. electrum; Gr. amber, and to measure.] 4971
ELECTROMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to an electrometer; made by an electrometer; as an electrometrical experiment. 4971
ELECTRO-MOTION, n. The motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another, by the attraction or influence of one metal plate in contact with another. 4971
ELECTRO-MOTIVE, a. Producing electro-motion; as electro-motive power. 4971
ELECTROMOTOR, n. [electrum and motor.] A mover of the electric fluid; an instrument or apparatus so called. 4971
ELECTRON, n. Amber; also, a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver. 4971
ELECTRO-NEGATIVE, a. Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified. 4971
ELECTROPHOR, ELECTROPHORUS, n. [electrum, and to bear.] An instrument for preserving electricity a long time. 4971
ELECTRO-POSITIVE, a. Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of the galvanic arrangement. 4971
ELECTRUM, n. [L. amber.] In mineralogy, an argentiferous gold ore, or native alloy, of a pale brass yellow color. 4971
ELECTUARY, n. [Low L. electarium, electuarium; Gr. to lick.] 4971
ELEEMOSYNARY, a. [Gr. alms, to pity, compassion.] 4972
ELEEMOSYNARY, n. One who subsists on charity. 4972
ELEGANCE, ELEGANCY, n. [L. elegantia, eligo, to choose, though irregularly formed.]
ELEGANT, a. [L. elegans.] Polished; polite; refined; graceful; pleasing to good taste; 4972
as elegant manners. 4973
ELEGANTLY, adv. In a manner to please; with elegance; with beauty; with pleasing propriety; as a composition elegantly written. 4974
ELEGIAC, a. [Low L. elegiacus. See Elegy.] Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; as an elegiac lay; elegiac strains. 4974
ELEGIST, n. A writer of elegies. 4974
ELEGIT, n. [L. eligo, elegi, to choose.] A writ of execution, by which a defendant's goods are apprized, and delivered to the plaintiff, and if not sufficient to satisfy the debt, one moiety of his lands are delivered, to be held till the debt is paid by the rents and profits.
ELEGY, n. [L. elegia; Gr. to speak or utter.; L. lugeo. The verbs may have a common 4974
origin, for to speak and to cry out in wailing are only modifications of the same act, to

throw out the voice with more or less vehemence.] 4974
ELEMENT, n. [L. elementus.] 4974
ELEMENT, v.t. To compound of elements or first principles. 4976
ELEMENTAL, a. Pertaining to elements. 4976
ELEMENTALITY, n. Composition of principles or ingredients. 4976
ELEMENTALLY, adv. According to elements; literally; as the words, “Take, eat; this is my body,” elementally understood. 4976
ELEMENTARITY, ELEMENTARINESS, n. The state of being elementary; the simplicity of nature; uncompounded state. 4976
ELEMENTARY, a. Primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; having only one principle or constituent part; as an elementary substance. Elementary particles are those into which a body is resolved by decomposition. 4976
ELEMI, n. The gum elemi, so called; but said to be a resinous substance, the produce of the Amyris elemifera, a small tree or shrub of South America. It is of a whitish color tinged with green or yellow. 4977
ELENCH, n. [L. elenchus; Gr. to argue, to refute.] 4977
ELENCHICAL, a. Pertaining to an elench. 4977
ELENCHICALLY, adv. By means of an elench. [Not in use.] 4977
ELENCHIZE, v.i. To dispute. [Not in use.] 4977
ELEPHANT, n. [L. elephas, elephantus; probably from the Heb. a leader or chief, the chief or great animal.] 4977
ELEPHANT-BEETLE, n. A large species of Scarabaeus, or beetle, found in South America. It is of a black color; the body covered with a hard shell, as thick as that of a crab. It is nearly four inches long. The feelers are horny, and the proboscis an inch and a quarter in length. 4978
ELEPHANT’S-FOOT, n. A plant, the Elephantopus. 4978
ELEPHANTIASIS, n. [L. and Gr. from elephant.] 4978
ELEPHANTINE, a. Pertaining to the elephant; huge; resembling an elephant; or perhaps white, like ivory. 4978
ELEUSINIAN, a. Relating to Eleusis in Greece; as Eleusinian mysteries or festivals, the festivals and mysteries of Ceres. 4978
ELEVATE, v.t. [L. elevo; e and levo, to raise; Eng. to lift. See Lift.] 4979
ELEVATE, a. [L. elevatus.] Elevated; raised aloft. 4979
ELEVATED, pp. Raised; exalted; dignified; elated; excited; made more acute or more loud, as sound. 4979
ELEVATING, ppr. Raising; exalting; dignifying; elating; cheering. 4979
ELEVATION, n. [L. elevatio.] The act of raising or conveying from a lower or deeper place to a higher. 4979
ELEVATOR, n. One who raises, lifts or exalts. 4980
ELEVATORY, n. An instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull. 4981
ELEVE, n. One brought up or protected by another. 4981
ELEVEN, a. elev’n. Ten and one added; as eleven men. 4981
ELEVENTH, a. The next in order to the tenth; as the eleventh chapter. 4981
ELF, n. plu. elves. 4981
ELF, v.t. To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it cannot be disentangled. This work was formerly ascribed to elves. 4981
ELF-ARROW, n. A name given to flints in the shape of arrow-heads, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies. 4981
ELF-LOCK, n. A knot of hair twisted by elves. 4981
ELFIN, a. Relating or pertaining to elves. 4982
ELFIN, n. A little urchin. 4982
ELFISH, a. Resembling elves; clad in disguise. 4982
ELICIT, v.t. [L. elicio; e or ex and lacio, to allure.] 4982
ELICIT, a. Brought into act; brought from possibility into real existence. [Little used.] 4982

ELICITATION, n. The act of eliciting; the act of drawing out. 4982
ELICITED, pp. Brought or drawn out; struck out. 4982
ELICITING, ppr. Drawing out; bringing to light; striking out. 4982
ELIDE, v.t. [L. elido; e and loedo.] To break or dash in pieces; to crush. [Not used.] 4982
ELIGIBILITY, n. [from eligible] Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another, or desirable. 4982
ELIGIBLE, a. [L. eligo, to choose or select; e and lego.] 4982
ELIGIBLENESS, n. Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness. 4983
ELIGIBLY, adv. In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably. 4983
ELIMINATE, v.t. [L. elimino; e or ex and limen, threshhold.] 4983
ELIMINATED, pp. Expelled; thrown off; discharged. 4983
ELIMINATING, ppr. Expelling; discharging; throwing off. 4983
ELIMINATION, n. The act of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging, or secreting by the pores. 4983
ELIQUATION, n. [L. eliquo, to melt; e and liquo.] 4983
ELISION, n. s as z. [L. elisio, from elido, to strike off; e and loedo.] 4983
ELISOR, n. s as z. In law, a sheriff's substitute for returning a jury. When the sheriff is not an indifferent person, as when he is a party to a suit, or related by blood or affinity to either of the parties, the venire is issued to the coroners; or if any exception lies to the coroners, the venire shall be directed to two clerks of the court, or to two persons of the county, named by the court, and sworn; and these, who are called elisors or electors, shall return the jury. 4984
ELIXATE, v.t. [L. elixo.] To extract by boiling. 4984
ELIXATION, n. [L. elixus, from elixio, to boil, to moisten or macerate, from lixo, lix.] 4984
ELIXIR, n. 4984
ELK, n. [L. alce, alces.] A quadruped of the Cervine genus, with palmated horns, and a fleshy protuberance on the throat. The neck is short, with a short, thick, upright mane; the eyes are small; the ears long, broad and slouching; and the upper lip hangs over the under lip. It is the largest of the deer kind, being seventeen hands high and weighing twelve hundred pounds. It is found in the northern regions of Europe, Asia and America. In the latter country it is usually called Moose, from the Indian name musu. 4985
ELK-NUT, n. A plant, the Hamiltonia, called also oil-nut. 4985
ELL, n. [L. ulna.] A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. The ells chiefly used in Great Britain are the English and Flemish. The English ell is three feet and nine inches, or a yard and a quarter. The Flemish ell is 27 inches, or three quarters of a yard. The English is to the Flemish as five to three. In Scotland, an ell is 37 2/10 English inches. 4985
ELLIPSE, n. ellips'. An ellipsis. 4985
ELLIPSIS, n. [Gr. an omission or defect, to leave or pass by.] 4985
ELLIPSOID, n. [ellipsis and Gr. form.] In conics, a solid or figure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis; an elliptic conoid; a spheroid. 4985
ELLIPSOIDAL, a. Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid. 4986
ELLIPTIC, ELLIPTICAL, a. Pertaining to an ellipsis; having the form of an ellipse; oval.
ELLIPTICALLY, adv. According to the figure called an ellipsis. 4986 4986
ELM, n. [L. ulmus.] A tree of the genus Ulmus. The common elm is one of the largest and most majestic trees of the forest, and is cultivated for shade and ornament. Another species, the fulva, is called slippery elm, from the quality of its inner bark. One species seems to have been used to support vines. 4986
ELMY, a. Abounding with elms. 4986
ELOCATION, n. [L. eloco.] A removal from the usual place of residence. 4986
ELOCUTION, n. [L. elocutio, from eloquor; e and loquor, to speak.] 4986
ELOCUTIVE, a. Having the power of eloquent speaking. 4987
ELOGIST, n. An eulogist. [Not used.] 4987

ELOGY, ELOGIUM, n. [L. elogium. See Eulogy.] 4987
ELOIN, v.t. 4987
ELOINATE, v.t. To remove. 4987
ELOINED, pp. Removed to a distance; carried far off. 4988
ELOINING, ppr. Removing to a distance from another, or to a place unknown. 4988
ELOINMENT, n. Removal to a distance; distance. 4988
ELONG, v.t. [Low L. elongo.] To put far off; to retard. 4988
ELONGATE — EMBER 4989
ELONGATE, v.t. [Low L. elongo, from longus. See Long.] 4989
ELONGATE, v.i. To depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit. 4989
ELONGATED, pp. Lengthened; removed to a distance. 4989
ELONGATING, ppr. Lengthening; extending. 4989
ELONGATION, n. The act of stretching or lengthening; as the elongation of a fiber. 4989
ELOPE, v.i. [Eng. to leap.] 4990
ELOPEMENT, n. Private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is assigned by duty or law; as the elopement of a wife from her husband, or of a daughter from her father's house, usually with a lover or gallant. It is sometimes applied to the departure of a son or an apprentice, in like manner. 4990
ELOPING, ppr. Running away; departing privately, or without permission, from a husband, father or master. 4990
ELOPS, n. A fish, inhabiting the seas of America and the West Indies, with a long body, smooth head, one dorsal fin, and a deeply furcated tail, with a horizontal lanceolated spine, above and below, at its base. 4990
ELOQUENCE, n. [L. eloquentia, from eloquor, loquor, to speak; Gr. to crack, to sound, to speak. The primary sense is probably to burst with a sound; a fissure, from the same root; whence, to open or split; whence L. lacero, to tear; and hence perhaps Eng. a leak.] 4990
ELOQUENT, a. Having the power of oratory; speaking with fluency, propriety, elegance and animation; as an eloquent orator; an eloquent preacher. 4991
ELOQUENTLY, adv. With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect and persuade. 4991
ELSE, a. or pron. els. [L. alius, alias. See Alien.] 4991
ELSE, adv. els. Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different. Thou desirest not sacrifice, else would I give it; that is, if thou didst desire sacrifice, I would give it. Psalm 51:16. Repent, or else I will come to thee quickly; that is, repent, or if thou shouldst not repent, if the case or fact should be different, I will come to thee quickly. Revelation 2:5. 4992
ELSEWHERE, adv. In any other place; as, these trees are not to be found elsewhere.
ELUCIDATE, v.t. [Low L. elucido, from eluceo, luceo, to shine, or from lucidus, clear, 4992
bright. See Light.] 4992
ELUCIDATED, pp. Explained; made plain, clear or intelligible. 4992
ELUCIDATING, ppr. Explaining; making clear or intelligible. 4992
ELUCIDATION, n. The act of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject; explanation; exposition; illustration; as, one example may serve for an elucidation of the subject. 4992
ELUCIDATOR, n. One who explains; an expositor. 4992
ELUDE, v.t. [L. eludo; e and ludo, to play. The Latin verb forms lusi, lusum; and this may be the Heb. to deride.] 4992
ELUDIBLE, a. That may be eluded or escaped. 4993
ELUSION, n. s as z. [L. elusio. See Elude.] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion.
ELUSIVE, a. Practicing elusion; using arts to escape. 49934993
ELUSORINESS, n. The state of being elusory. 4993
ELUSORY, a. Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful. 4993
ELUTE, v.t. [L. eluo, elutum; qu. e and lavo. See Elutriate.] 4993
ELUTRIATE, v.t. [L. elutrio.] To purify by washing; to cleanse by separating foul matter,

and decanting or straining off the liquor. In chimistry, to pulverize and mix a solid substance with water, and decant the extraneous lighter matter that may rise or be suspended in the water. 4993
ELUTRIATED, pp. Cleansed by washing and decantation. 4993
ELUTRIATING, ppr. Purifying by washing and decanting. 4993
ELUTRIATION, n. The operation of pulverizing a solid substance, mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid, while the foul or extraneous substances are floating, or after the coarser particles have subsided, and while the finer parts are suspended in the liquor.
ELUXATE, v.t. [L. eluxatus.] To dislocate. [See Luxate.] 4994 4994
ELUXATION, n. The dislocation of a bone. [See Luxation.] 4994
ELVELOCKS. [See Elf-lock.] 4994
ELVERS, n. Young eels; young congers or sea-eels. 4994
ELVES, plu. of elf. 4994
ELVISH, a. More properly elfish, which see. 4994
ELYSIAN, a. elyzh'un. [L. elysius.] Pertaining to elysium or the seat of delight; yielding the highest pleasures; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful; as elysian fields. 4994
ELYSIUM, n. elyzh'um. [L. elysium.] In ancient mythology, a place assigned to happy souls after death; a place in the lower regions, furnished with rich fields, groves, shades, streams, etc., the seat of future happiness. Hence, any delightful place. 4994
EM, A contraction of them. 4994
EMACERATE, v.t. To make lean. [Not in use.] 4994
EMACIATE, v.i. [L. emacio, from maceo, or macer, lean; Gr. small; Eng. meager, meek.] To lose flesh gradually; to become lean by pining with sorrow, or by loss of appetite or other cause; to waste away, as flesh; to decay in flesh. 4994
EMACIATE, v.t. To cause to lose flesh gradually; to waste the flesh and reduce to leanness. 4994
EMACIATE, a. Thin; wasted. 4995
EMACIATED, pp. Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh; thin; lean. 4995
EMACIATING, ppr. Wasting the flesh gradually; making lean. 4995
EMACIATION, n. The act of making lean or thin in flesh; or a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh. 4995
EMACULATE, v.t. [infra.] To take spots from. [Little used.] 4995
EMACULATION, n. [L. emaculo, from e and macula, a spot.] 4995
EMANANT, a. [L. emanans. See Emanate.] Issuing or flowing from. 4995
EMANATE, v.i. [L. emanano; e and mano, to flow.] 4995
EMANATING, ppr. Issuing or flowing from a fountain. 4995
EMANATION, n. The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountain-head or origin. 4996
EMANATIVE, a. Issuing from another. 4996
EMANCIPATE, v.t. [L. emancipo, from e and mancipium, a slave; manus, hand, and capio, to take, as slaves were anciently prisoners taken in war.] 4996
EMANCIIPATE, a. Set at liberty. 4996
EMANCIPATED, pp. Set free from bondage, slavery, servitude, subjection, or dependence; liberated. 4996
EMANCIPATING, ppr. Setting free from bondage, servitude or dependence; liberating.
EMANCIPATION, n. The act of setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection or 4996
dependence; deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; liberation; as the emancipation of slaves by their proprietors; the emancipation of a son among the Romans; the emancipation of a person from prejudices, or from a servile subjection to authority. 4996
EMANCIPATOR, n. One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint. 4997
EMANE, v.i. [L. emano.] To issue or flow from. 4997
EMARGINATE, EMARGINATED, a. [L. margo, whence emargino.] 4997
EMARGINATELY, adv. In the form of notches. 4997
EMASCULATE, v.t. [Low L. emasculo, from e and masculus, a male. See Male.] 4997
EM`ASCULATE, a. Unmanned; deprived of vigor. 4997

EMASCULATED, pp. Castrated; weakened. 4997
EMASCULATING, ppr. Castrating; felding; depriving of vigor. 4998
EMASCULATION, n. The act of depriving a male of the parts which characterize the sex; castration. 4998
EMBALE, v.t. 4998
EMBALM, v.t. emb'am. 4998
EMBALMED, pp. Filled with aromatic plants for preservation; preserved from loss or destruction. 4998
EMBALMER, n. One who embalms bodies for preservation. 4999
EMBALMING, ppr. Filling a dead body with spices for preservation; preserving with care from loss, decay or destruction. 4999
EMBAR, v.t. [en and bar.] To shut, close or fasten with a bar; to make fast. 4999
EMBARCATION, n. Embarkation, which see. 4999
EMBARGO, n. In commerce, a restraint on ships, or prohibition of sailing, either out of port, or into port, or both; which prohibition is by public authority, for a limited time. Most generally it is a prohibition of ships to leave a port. 4999
EMB'ARGO, v.t. To hinder or prevent ships from sailing out of port, or into port, or both, by some law or edict of sovereign authority, for a limited time. Our ships were for a time embargoed by a law of congress. 4999
EMBARGOED, pp. Stopped; hindered from sailing; hindered by public authority, as ships or commerce. 4999
EMBARGOING, ppr. Restraining from sailing by public authority; hindering. 4999
EMBARK, v.t. 4999
EMB'ARK, v.i. To go on board of a ship, boat or vessel; as, the troops embarked for Lisbon. 5000
EMBARKATION, n. The act of putting on board of a ship or other vessel, or the act of going aboard. 5000
EMBARKED, pp. Put on shipboard; engaged in any affair. 5000
EMBARKING, ppr. Putting on board of a ship or boat; going on shipboard. 5000
EMBARRASS, v.t. 5000
EMBARRASSED, pp. Perplexed; rendered intricate; confused; confounded. 5001
EMBARRASSING, ppr. Perplexing; entangling; confusing; confounding; abashing. 5001
EMBARRASSMENT, n. Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement. 5001
EMBASE, v.t. [en and base.] To lower in value; to vitiate; to deprave; to impair. 5001
EMBASEMENT, n. Act of depraving; depravation; deterioration. 5001
EMBASSADE, n. An embassy. 5001
EMBASSADOR, n. 5001
EMBASSADRESS, n. The consort of an embassador. 5002
EMBASSAGE, an embassy, is not used. 5002
EMBASSY, n. 5002
EMBATTLE, v.t. [en and battle.] To arrange in order of battle; to array troops for battle.
EMBATTLE, v.i. To be ranged in order of battle. 5003 5002
EMBATTLED, pp. Arrayed in order of battle. 5003
EMBATTLING, ppr. Ranging in battle array. 5003
EMBAY, v.t. [en, in, and bay.] To inclose in a bay or inlet; to land-lock; to inclose between capes or promontories. 5003
EMBAYED, pp. Inclosed in a bay, or between points of land, as a ship. 5003
EMBED, v.t. [en, in, and bed.] To lay as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter; as, to embed a thing in clay or in sand. 5003
EMBEDDED, pp. Laid as in a bed; deposited or inclosed in surrounding matter; as ore embedded in sand. 5003
EMBEDDING, ppr. Laying, depositing or forming, as in a bed. 5003
EMBELLISH, v.t. [L. bellus, pretty.] 5003
EMBELLISHED, pp. Adorned; decorated; beautified. 5004
EMBELLISHING, ppr. Adorning; decorating; adding grace, ornament or elegance to a person or thing. 5004

EMBELLISHMENT, n. The act of adorning. 5004
EMBER, in ember-days, ember-weeks, is the Saxon emb-ren, or ymb-ryne, a circle, circuit or revolution, from ymb, around, and ren, or ryne, course, from the root of run. Ember-days are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, after Quadragesima Sunday, after Whitsunday, after Holyrood day in September, and after St. Lucia's day in December. Ember-days are days returning at certain seasons; Ember-weeks, the weeks in which these days fall; and formerly, our ancestors used the words Ember-fast and Ember-tide or season. 5004

EMBER-GOOSE — EMINENCE 5005

EMBER-GOOSE, n. A fowl of the genus Colymbus and order of ansers. It is larger than the common goose; the head is dusky; the back, coverts of the wings and tail, clouded with lighter and darker shades of the same; the primaries and tail are black; the breast and belly silvery. It inhabits the northern regions, about Iceland and the Orkneys. 5005
EMBERING, n. The ember-days, supra. 5005
EMBERS, n. plu. 5005
EMBER-WEEK, [See Ember, supra.] 5005
EMBEZZLE, v.t. [Heb. signifies to plunder.] 5005
EMBEZZLED, pp. Appropriated wrongfully to one's own use. 5005
EMBEZZLEMENT, n. The act of fraudulently appropriating to one's own use, the money or goods entrusted to one's care and management. An accurate account of the embezzlements of public money would form a curious history. 5006
EMBEZZLER, n. One who embezzles. 5006
EMBEZZLING, ppr. Fraudulently applying to one's own use what is entrusted to one's care and employment. 5006
EMBLAZE, v.t. 5006
EMBLAZED, pp. Adorned with shining ornaments, or with figures armorial. 5006
EMBLAZING, ppr. Embellishing with glittering ornaments, or with figures armorial. 5006
EMBLAZON, v.t. embla'zn. 5006
EMBLAZONED, pp. Adorned with figures or ensigns armorial; set out pompously. 5007
EMBLAZONER, n. A blazoner; one that emblazons; a herald. 5007
EMBLAZONING, ppr. Adorning with ensigns or figures armorial; displaying with pomp.
EMBLAZONMENT, n. An emblazoning. 5007 5007
EMBLAZONRY, n. Pictures on shields; display of figures. 5007
EMBLEM, n. [Gr. to cast in, to insert.] 5007
EMBLEM, v.t. To represent by similar qualities. 5007
EMBLEMATIC, EMBLEMATICAL, a. Pertaining to or comprising an emblem. 5008
EMBLEMATICALLY, adv. By way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation. 5008
EMBLEMATIST, n. A writer or inventor of emblems. 5008
EMBLEMENT, n. used mostly in the plural. 5008
EMBLEMIZE, v.t. To represent by an emblem. 5008
EMBLEMIZED, pp. Represented by an emblem. 5008
EMBLEMIZING, ppr. Representing by an emblem. 5008
EMBLOOM, v.t. To cover or enrich with bloom. 5008
EMBODIED, pp. [See Embody.] Collected or formed into a body. 5008
EMBODY, v.t. [en, in, and body.] To form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole; to incorporate; to concentrate; as, to embody troops; to embody detached sentiments. 5009
EMBODYING, ppr. Collecting or forming into a body. 5009
EMBOGUING, n. The mouth of a river or place where its waters are discharged into the sea. [An ill formed word.] 5009
EMBOLDEN, v.t. [en and bold.] To give boldness or courage; to encourage. 1 Corinthians 8:10. 5009
EMBOLDENED, pp. Encouraged. 5009

EMBOLDENING, ppr. Giving courage or boldness. 5009
EMBOLISM, n. [Gr. to throw in, to insert.] 5009
EMBOLISMAL, a. Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted. 5009
EMBOLISMIC, a. Intercalated; inserted. 5009
EMBOLUS, n. [Gr. to thrust in.] Something inserted or acting in another; that which thrusts or drives; a piston. 5009
EMBORDER, v.t. To adorn with a border. 5010
EMBOSS, v.t. [en, in, and boss.] In architecture and sculpture, to form bosses or protuberances; to fashion in relievo or raised work; to cut or form with prominent figures.
EMBOSS, v.t. To inclose as in a box; to include; to cover. [Not used.] 5010 5010
EMBOSS, v.t. To inclose in a wood; to conceal in a thicket. [Not used.] 5010
EMBOSSED, pp. Formed with bosses or raised figures. 5010
EMBOSSING, ppr. Forming with figures in relievo. 5010
EMBOSSMENT, n. A prominence, like a boss; a jut. 5010
EMBOTTLE, v.t. [en, in, and bottle.] To put in a bottle; to bottle; to include or confine in a bottle. 5010
EMBOTTLED, pp. Put in or included in bottles. 5010
EMBOW, v.t. To form like a bow; to arch; to vault. 5010
EMBOWEL, v.t. [en, in, and bowel.] To take out the entrails of an animal body; to eviscerate. 5010
EMBOWELED, pp. Deprived of intestines; eviscerated; buried. 5011
EMBOWELER, n. One that takes out the bowels. 5011
EMBOWELING, ppr. Depriving of entrails; eviscerating; burying. 5011
EMBOWER, v.i. [from bower.] To lodge or rest in a bower. 5011
EMBRACE, v.t. 5011
EMBRACE, v.i. To join in an embrace. 5012
EMBRACE, n. Inclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms. 5012
EMBRACED, pp. Inclosed in the arms; clasped to the bosom; seized; laid hold on; received; comprehended; included; contained; accepted. 5012
EMBRACEMENT, n. A clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace. 5012
EMBRACER, n. The person who embraces. 5012
EMBRACERY, n. In law, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like. 5013
EMBRACING, ppr. Clasping in the arms; pressing to the bosom; seizing and holding; comprehending; including; receiving; accepting; having conjugal intercourse. 5013
EMBRAID, v.t. To upbraid. 5013
EMBRASURE, n. s as z. 5013
EMBRAVE, v.t. [See Brave.] To embellish; to make showy. 5013
EMBROCATE, v.t. [Gr. to moisten, to rain.] 5013
EMBROCATED, pp. Moistened and rubbed with a wet cloth or spunge. 5013
EMBROCATING, ppr. Moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a wet cloth or spunge.
EMBROCATION, n. The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part, with a cloth 5013
or spunge, dipped in some liquid substance, as spirit, oil. etc. 5014
EMBROIDER, v.t. To border with ornamental needle-work, or figures; to adorn with raised figures of needle-work; as cloth, stuffs or muslin. 5014
EMBROIDERED, pp. Adorned with figures of needle-work. 5014
EMBROIDERER, n. One who embroiders. 5014
EMBROIDERING, ppr. Ornamenting with figured needle-work. 5014
EMBROIDERY, n. Work in gold, silver or silk thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs and muslin, into various figures; variegated needle-work. 5014
EMBROIL, v.t. 5014
EMBROILED, pp. Perplexed; entangled; intermixed and confused; involved in trouble.
EMBROILING, ppr. Perplexing; entangling; involving in trouble. 5015 5015
EMBROILMENT, n. Confusion; disturbance. 5015

EMBROTHEL, v.t. [See Brothel.] To inclose in a brothel. 5015
EMBRYO, EMBRYON, n. [L. embryon; Gr. to shoot, bud, germinate. The Greek word is contracted, and if so, it coincides in elements with Eng. brood and breed.] 5015
EMBRYO, EMBRYON, a. Pertaining to or noting any thing in its first rudiments or unfinished state; as an embryon bud. 5015
EMBRYOTOMY, n. [embryo and Gr. a cutting, to cut.] 5015
EMBUSY, v.t. To employ. [Not used.] 5015
EMEND, v.t. To amend. [Not used.] 5015
EMENDABLE, a. [L. emendabilis, from emendo, to correct; e and menda, a spot or blemish.] Capable of being amended or corrected. [See Amendable.] 5016
EMENDATION, n. [L. emendatio.] The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction; applied particularly to the correction of errors in writings. When we speak of like and manners, we use amend, amendment, the French orthography. 5016
EMENDATOR, n. A corrector of errors or faults in writings; one who corrects or improves.
EMENDATORY, a. Contributing to emendation or correction. 5016 5016
EMERALD, n. [L. smaragdus.] A mineral and a precious stone, whose colors are a pure, lively green, varying to a pale, yellowish, bluish, or grass green. It is always crystallized, and almost always appears in regular, hexahedral prisms, more or less perfect, and sometimes slightly modified by truncations on the edges, or on the solid angles. It is a little harder than quartz, becomes electric by friction, is often transparent, sometimes only translucent, and before the blowpipe is fusible into a whitish enamel or glass. The finest emeralds have been found in Peru. 5016
EMERGE, v.i. emerj'. [L. emergo; e, ex, and mergo, to plunge.] 5016
EMERGENCE, EMERGENCY, n. The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding matter. 5017
EMERGENT, a. Rising out of a fluid or any thing that covers or surrounds. 5017
EMERITED, a. [L. emeritus.] Allowed to have done public service. 5018
EMERODS, n. With a plural termination. [Corrupted from hemorrhoids, Gr. to labor under a flowing of blood.] 5018
EMERSION, n. [from L. emergo. See Emerge.] 5018
EMERY, n. [Gr. and L. smiris.] A mineral, said to be a compact variety of corundum, being equal to it in hardness. It is always amorphous; its structure finely granular; its color varying from a deep gray to a bluish or blackish gray, sometimes brownish. This is almost indispensable in polishing metals and hard stones. The lapidaries cut ordinary gems on their wheels, by sprinkling them with the moistened powder of emery; but it will not cut the diamond. 5018
EMETIC, a. [Gr. to vomit.] Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the oesophagus and mouth. 5019
EMETIC, n. A medicine that provokes vomiting. 5019
EMETICALLY, adv. In such a manner as to excite vomiting. 5019
EMETIN, n. [See Emetic.] A substance obtained from the root of ipecacuana, half a grain of which is a powerful emetic. 5019
EMEW, n. A name of the Cassowary. 5019
EMICATION, n. [L. emicatio, emico, from e and mico, to sparkle, that is, to dart.] 5019
EMICTION, n. [L. mingo, mictum.] The discharging of urine; urine; what is voided by the urinary passages. 5019
EMIGRANT, a. [See Emigrate.] Removing from one place or country to another distant place with a view to reside. 5019
EMIGRANT, n. One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another. 5019
EMIGRATE, v.i. [L. emigro; e and migro, to migrate.] 5019
EMIGRATING, ppr. Removing from one country or state to another for residence. 5020
EMIGRATION, n. Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or in America, from the Atlantic States to the Western. 5020

EMINENCE, EMINENCY, n. [L. eminentia, from eminens, emineo, to stand or show itself above; e and minor, to threaten, that is, to stand or push forward.] 5020

EMINENT — EMULSION 5022

EMINENT, a. [L. eminens, from emineo.] 5022
EMINENTLY, adv. In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation; in a degree to be conspicuous and distinguished from others; as, to be eminently learned or useful. 5022
EMIR, n. [Heb. to speak.] A title of dignity among the Turks, denoting a prince; a title at first given to the Caliphs, but when they assumed the title of Sultan, that of Emir remained to their children. At length it was attributed to all who were judged to descend from Mohammed, by his daughter Fatimah. 5022
EMISSARY, n. [L. emissarius, from emitto; e and mitto, to send.] 5022
EMISSARY, a. Exploring; spying. 5023
EMISSION, n. [L. emissio, from emitto, to send out.] The act of sending or throwing out; as the emission of light from the sun or other luminous body; the emission of odors from plants; the emission of heat from a fire. 5023
EMIT, v.t. [L. emitto; e and mitto, to send.] 5023
EMMENAGOGUE, n. [Gr. menstruous, in month, and to lead.] 5024
EMMET, n. An ant or pismire. 5024
EMMEW, v.t. [See Mew.] To mew; to coop up; to confine in a coop or cage. 5024
EMMOVE, v.t. To move; to rouse; to excite. [Not used.] 5024
EMOLLESCENCE, n. [L. emollescens, softening. See Emolliate.] 5024
EMOLLIATE, v.t. [L. emollio, mollio, to soften; mollis, soft; Eng. mellow, mild.] 5024
EMOLLIATED, pp. Softened; rendered effeminate. 5024
EMOLLIATING, pr. Softening; rendering effeminate. 5025
EMOLLIENT, a. Softening; making supple; relaxing the solids. 5025
EMOLLIENT, n. A medicine which softens and relaxes, or sheaths the solids; that which softens or removes the asperities of the humors. 5025
EMOLLITION, n. The act of softening or relaxing. 5025
EMOLUMENT, n. [L. emolumentum, from emolo, molo, to grind. Originally, toll taken for grinding. See Mill.] 5025
EMOLUMENTAL, a. Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous. 5025
EMOTION, n. [L. emotio; emoveo, to move from.] 5025
EMPAIR, v.t. To impair. [See Impair.] 5026
EMPALE, v.t. [L. palus.] 5026
EMPALED, pp. Fenced or fortified with stakes; inclosed; shut in; fixed on a state. 5026
EMPALEMENT, n. A fencing, fortifying or inclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body. 5027
EMPALING, ppr. Fortifying with pales or stakes; inclosing; putting to death on a stake.
EMPANNEL, n. [Eng. pane, a square. See Pane and Pannel.] 5027 5027
EMPANNEL, v.t. To form a list of jurors. It is now written impannel, which see. 5027
EMPARK, v.t. [in and park.] To inclose as with a fence. 5027
EMPARLANCE, n. [See Imparlance.] 5027
EMPASM, n. empazm'. [Gr. to sprinkle.] A powder used to prevent the bad scent of the body. 5027
EMPASSION, v.t. To move with passion; to affect strongly. [See Impassion.] 5027
EMPEACH, [See Impeach.] 5027
EMPEOPLE, v.t. empee'pl. To form into a people or community. [Little used.] 5027
EMPERESS. [See Empress.] 5027
EMPERISHED, a. [See Perish.] Decayed. [Not in use.] 5027
EMPEROR, n. [L. imperator, from impero, to command.] 5028
EMPERY, n. Empire. 5028
EMPHASIS, n. In rhetoric, a particular stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to the words or parts of a discourse, whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially upon his audience; or a distinctive utterance of words, specially significant, with a degree

and kind of stress suited to convey their meaning in the best manner. 5028
EMPHASIZE, v.t. To utter or pronounce with a particular or more forcible stress of voice; as, to emphasize a word, for the purpose of rendering the sense more distinct or impressive than other words in the sentence. 5028
EMPHATIC, EMPHATICAL, a. Forcible; strong; impressive; as an emphatic voice, tone or pronunciation; emphatical reasoning. 5028
EMPHATICALLY, adv. With emphasis; strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner. 5028
EMPHYSEMA, EMPHYSEM, n. [Gr. to inflate.] In surgery, a puffy tumor, easily yielding to pressure, but returning to its former state, as soon as that pressure is removed. A swelling of the integuments, from the admission of air into the cellular membrane. 5029
EMPHYSEMATOUS, a. Pertaining to emphysema; swelled, bloated, but yielding easily to pressure. 5029
EMPHYTEUTIC, a. [Gr. a planting, to plant.] 5029
EMPIERCE, v.t. empers' [em, in, and pierce.] To pierce into; to penetrate. [Not used.] 5029
EMPIGHT, a. [from pight, to fix.] Fixed. 5029
EMPIRE, n. [L. imperium; See Emperor.] 5029
EMPIRIC, n. [Gr. to attempt; L. empiricus.] 5030
EMPIRIC, EMPIRICAL, a. Pertaining to experiments or experience. 5030
EMPIRICALLY, adv. By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks. 5030
EMPIRICISM, n. Dependence of a physician on his experience in practice, without the aid of a regular medical education. 5030
EMPLASTER, n. [Gr. a plaster.] [See Plaster, which is not used.] 5030
EMPLASTER, v.t. To cover with a plaster. 5031
EMPLASTIC, a. [Gr. See Plaster, Plastic.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster; as emplastic applications. 5031
EMPLEAD, v.t. [em and plead.] To charge with a crime; to accuse. But it is now written implead, which see. 5031
EMPLOY, v.t. [L. plico.] 5031
EMPLOY, n. That which engages the mind, or occupies the time and labor of a person; business; object of study or industry; employment. 5032
EMPLOYABLE, a. That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use.
EMPLOYED, pp. Occupied; fixed or engaged; applied in business; used in agency. 5032
EMPLOYER, n. One who employs; one who uses; one who engages or keeps in service. 5032
5032
EMPLOYING, ppr. Occupying; using; keeping busy. 5032
EMPLOYMENT, n. The act of employing or using. 5032
EMPLUNGE, [See Plunge.] 5032
EMPOISON, v.t. s as z. 5033
EMPOISONED, pp. Poisoned; tainted with venom; embittered. 5033
EMPOISONER, n. One who poisons; one who administers a deleterious drug; he or that which embitters. 5033
EMPOISONING, ppr. Poisoning; embittering. 5033
EMPOISONMENT, n. The act of administering poison, or causing it to be taken; the act of destroying life by a deleterious drug. 5033
EMPORIUM, n. [L. from the Gr. to buy; to pass or go.] 5033
EMPOVERISH, [See Impoverish.] 5033
EMPOWER, v.t. [from en or in and power.] 5033
EMPOWERED, pp. Authorized; having legal or moral right. 5034
EMPOWERING, ppr. Authorizing; giving power. 5034
EMPRESS, n. [Contracted from emperess. See Emperor.] The consort or spouse of an emperor. 5034
EMPRISE, n. s as z. [Norm; em, en, and prise, from prendre, to take.] An undertaking; an enterprise. 5034

EMPTIER, n. One that empties or exhausts. 5034
EMPTINESS, n. [from empty.] A state of being empty; a state of containing nothing except air; destitution; absence of matter; as the emptiness of a vessel. 5034
EMPTION, n. [L. emptio, from emo, to buy.] The act of buying; a purchasing. [Not much used.] 5035
EMPTY, a. 5035
EMPTY, v.t. To exhaust; to make void or destitute; to deprive of the contents; as, to empty a vessel; to empty a well or a cistern. 5036
EMPTY, v.i. To pour out or discharge its contents. 5036
EMPTYING, ppr. Pouring out the contents; making void. 5036
EMPTYINGS, n. The lees of beer, cider, etc. 5036
EMPURPLE, v.t. [from purple.] To tinge or dye of a purple color; to discolor with purple
EMPURPLED, pp. Stained with a purple color. 5037 5037
EMPURPLING, ppr. Tinging or dyeing of a purple color. 5037
EMPUSE, n. A phantom or specter. [Not used.] 5037
EMPUZZLE. [See Puzzle.] 5037
EMPYREAL, a. [L. empyroeus; from Gr. fire.] 5037
EMPYREAN, a. Empyreal. 5037
EMPYREAN, n. [See Empyreal.] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire has been supposed to subsist. 5037
EMPYREUMA, n. [Gr. fire.] In chimistry, a disagreeable smell produced from burnt oils, in distillations of animal and vegetable substances. 5037
EMPYREUMATIC, EMPYREUMATICAL, a. Having the taste or smell of burnt oil, or of burning animal and vegetable substances. 5037
EMPYRICAL, a. Containing the combustible principle of coal. 5038
EMPYROSIS, n. [Gr. to burn.] a general fire; a conflagration. [Little used.] 5038
EMRODS. [See Emerods.] 5038
EMU, n. A large fowl of S. America, with wings unfit for flight. 5038
EMULATE, v.t. [L. oemulor; Gr. strife, contest.] 5038
EMULATE, a. Ambitious. [Little used.] 5038
EMULATED, pp. Rivaled; imitated. 5038
EMULATING, ppr. Rivaling; attempting to equal or excel; imitating; resembling. 5038
EMULATION, n. The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain to it; generally in a good sense, or an attempt to equal or excel others in that which is praise-worthy, without the desire of depressing others. Romans 11:14. In a bad sense, a striving to equal or do more than others to obtain carnal favors or honors. Galatians 5:20. 5039
EMULATIVE, a. Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition. 5039
EMULATOR, n. One who emulates; a rival; a competitor. 5039
EMULATRESS, n. A female who emulates another. 5039
EMULE, v.t. To emulate. [Not used.] 5039
EMULGENT, a. [L. emulgeo; e and mulgeo, to milk out.] 5039
EMULGENT, n. An emulgent vessel. 5039
EMULOUS, a. [L. oemulus.] Desirous or eager to imitate, equal or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another; with of; as emulous of another's example or virtues. 5039
EMULOUSLY, adv. With desire of equaling or excelling another. 5040
EMULSION, n. [L. emulsus, emulgeo, to milk out.] 5040
EMULSIVE — ENCROACH 5041
EMULSIVE, a. Softening; milk-like. 5041
EMUNCTORY, n. [L. emunctorium, from emunctus, emungo, to wipe, to cleanse.] In anatomy, any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter; a secretory gland; an excretory duct. 5041
EMUSCATION, n. [L. emuscor.] A freeing from moss. [Not much used.] 5041
EN, a prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French. In coincides with

the Latin, in, Gr., and some English words are written indifferently with en or in. For the ease of pronunciation, it is changed to em, particularly before a labial, as in employ, empower. 5041
ENABLE, v.t. [Norm. enhabler; en and hable, able. See Able.] 5041
ENABLED, pp. Supplied with sufficient power, physical, moral or legal. 5042
ENABLEMENT, n. The act of enabling; ability. 5042
ENABLING, ppr. Giving power to; supplying with sufficient power, ability or means; authorizing. 5042
ENACT, v.t. [en and act.] To make, as a law; to pass, as a bill into a law; to perform the last act of a legislature to a bill, giving it validity as a law; to give legislative sanction to a bill. 5042
ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority. 5042
ENACTING, ppr. Passing into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law. 5042
ENACTMENT, n. The passing of a bill into a law; the act of voting, decreeing and giving validity to a law. 5042
ENACTOR, n. One who enacts or passes a law; one who decrees or establishes, as a law. 5043
ENACTURE, n. Purpose. [Not in use.] 5043
ENALLAGE, n. enal'lajy. [Gr. change.] 5043
ENAMBUSH, v.t. [en and ambush.] To hide in ambush. 5043
ENAMBUSHED, pp. Concealed in ambush, or with hostile intention; ambushed. 5043
ENAMEL, n. 5043
ENAMEL, v.t. To lay enamel on a metal, as on gold, silver, copper, etc. 5044
ENAMELAR, a. Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy. 5044
ENAMELED, pp. Overlaid with enamel; adorned with any thing resembling enamel. 5044
ENAMELER, n. One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay enamels, or inlay colors. 5044
ENAMELING, ppr. Laying enamel. 5044
ENAMELING, n. The act or art of laying enamels. 5044
ENAMOR, v.t. [L. amor, love.] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate; with of before the person or thing; as, to be enamored of a lady; to be enamored of books or science.
ENAMORADO, n. One deeply in love. 5044 5044
ENAMORED, pp. Inflamed with love; charmed; delighted. 5044
ENAMORING, ppr. Inflaming with love; charming; captivating. 5044
ENARMED, a. In heraldry, having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, etc. of a different color from that of the body. 5044
ENARRATION, n. [L. enarro, narro, to relate.] Recital; relation; account; exposition. [Little used.] 5044
ENARTHROSIS, n. [Gr. a joint.] In anatomy, that species of articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cup-like cavity of another, forming a movable joint; the ball and socket. 5044
ENATE, a. [L. enatus.] Growing out. 5045
ENAUNTER, adv. Lest that. 5045
ENCAGE, v.t. [from cage.] To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop. 5045
ENCAGED, pp. Shut up or confined in a cage. 5045
ENCAGING, ppr. Cooping; confining in a cage. 5045
ENCAMP, v.i. [from camp.] To pitch tents or form huts, as an army; to halt on a march, spread tents and remain for a night or for a longer time, as an army or company. 5045
ENCAMP, v.t. To form into a camp; to place a marching army or company in a temporary habitation or quarters.
ENCAMPED, pp. Settled in tents or huts for lodging or temporary habitation. 5045 5045
ENCAMPING, ppr. Pitching tents or forming huts, for a temporary lodging or rest. 5045
ENCAMPMENT, n. The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as an army or traveling company, for temporary lodging or rest. 5045

ENCANKER, v.t. To corrode; to canker. 5046
ENCASE, v.t. To inclose or confine in a case or cover. 5046
ENCAUSTIC, a. [Gr. caustic, to burn.] Pertaining to the art of enameling, and to painting in burnt wax. Encaustic painting, is a method in which wax is employed to give a gloss to colors. 5046
ENCAUSTIC, n. Enamel or enameling. 5046
ENCAVE, v.t. [from cave.] To hide in a cave or recess. 5046
ENCEINT, n. [L. cingo, to gird.] In fortification, inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains. It is sometimes only flanked by round or square towers, which is called a Roman wall. 5046
ENCEINT, a. In law, pregnant;; with child. 5046
ENCHAFE, v.t. [en and chafe.] To chafe or fret; to provoke; to enrage; to irritate. [See Chafe.] 5046
ENCHAFED, pp. Chafed; irritated; enraged. 5046
ENCHAFING, ppr. Chafing; fretting; enraging. 5046
ENCHAIN, v.t. 5046
ENCHAINED, pp. Fastened with a chain; held in bondage; held fast; restrained; confined.
ENCHAINING, ppr. Making fast with a chain; binding; holding in chains; confining. 5047
ENCHANT, v.t. [L. incanto; in and canto, to sing. See Chant and Cant.] 5047 5047
ENCHANTED, pp. Affected by sorcery; fascinated; subdued by charms; delighted beyond measure. 5047
ENCHANTER, n. One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who practices enchantment, or pretends to perform surprising things by the agency of demons. 5047
ENCHANTING, ppr. Affecting with sorcery, charms or spells. 5048
ENCHANTINGLY, adv. With the power of enchantment; in a manner to delight or charm; as, the lady sings enchantingly. 5048
ENCHANTMENT, n. The act of producing certain wonderful effects by the invocation or aid of demons, or the agency of certain supposed spirits; the use of magic arts, spells or charms; incantation. 5048
ENCHANTRESS, n. A sorceress; a woman who pretends to effect wonderful things by the aid of demons; one who pretends to practice magic. 5048
ENCHARGE, v.t. To give in charge or trust. [Not in use.] 5049
ENCHASE, v.t. [Eng. a case.] 5049
ENCHASED, pp. Enclosed as in a frame or in another body; adorned with embossed work. 5049
ENCHASING, ppr. Inclosing in another body; adorning with embossed work. 5049
ENCHEASON, n. Cause; occasion. 5049
ENCHIRIDION, n. [Gr. the hand.] A manual; a book to be carried in the hand. [Not used.]
ENCINDERED, a. Burnt to cinders. 5049 5049
ENCIRCLE, v.t. ensur'cl. [from circle.] 5049
ENCIRCLED, ppr. Surrounded with a circle; encompassed; environed; embraced. 5050
ENCIRCLET, n. A circle; a ring. 5050
ENCIRCLING, ppr. Surrounding with a circle or ring; encompassing; embracing. 5050
ENCLITIC, a. [Gr. inclined; to incline.] 5050
ENCLITIC, n. A word which is joined to the end of another, as que, in virumque, which may vary the accent. 5050
ENCLITICALLY, adv. In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back. 5050
ENCLITICS, a. In grammar, the art of declining and conjugating words. 5050
ENCLOSE. [See Inclose.] 5050
ENCLOUDED, a. [from cloud.] Covered with clouds. 5050
ENCOACH, v.t. To carry in a coach. 5050
ENCOFFIN, v.t. To put in a coffin. 5050
ENCOFFINED, pp. Inclosed in a coffin. 5051
ENCOMBER, [See Encumber.] 5051

ENCOMBERMENT, n. Molestation. [Not used.] 5051
ENCOMIAST, n. One who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes commendations. 5051
ENCOMIASTIC, ENCOMIASTICAL, a. Bestowing praise; praising; commending; laudatory; as an encomiastic address or discourse. 5051
ENCOMIASTIC, n. A panegyric. 5051
ENCOMIUM, n. plu. encomiums. Praise; panegyric; commendation. Men are quite as willing to receive as to bestow encomiums. 5051
ENCOMPASS, v.t. [from compass.] To encircle; to surround; as, a ring encompasses the finger. 5051
ENCOMPASSED, pp. Encircled; surrounded; inclosed; shut in. 5051
ENCOMPASSING, ppr. Encircling; surrounding; confining. 5051
ENCOMPASSMENT, n. A surrounding. 5051
ENCORE, a. French word, pronounced nearly ongkore, and signifying, again, once more; used by the auditors and spectators of plays and other sports, when they call for a repetition of a particular part. 5051
ENCORE, v.t. To call for a repetition of a particular part of an entertainment. 5052
ENCOUNTER, n. [L. contra, against, or rather rencontre.] 5052
ENCOUNTER, v.t. 5052
ENCOUNTER, v.i. To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly. [Little used.] 5053
ENCOUNTERED, pp. Met face to face; met in opposition or hostility; opposed. 5053
ENCOUNTERER, n. One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist. 5053
ENCOUNTERING, ppr. Meeting; meeting in opposition, or in battle; opposing; resisting.
ENCOURAGE, v.t. enkur'rage. To give courage to; to give or increase confidence of 5053
success; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden; to animate; to incite; to inspirit. 5053
ENCOURAGED, pp. Emboldened; inspirited; animated; incited. 5054
ENCOURAGEMENT, n. The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; incentive. We ought never to neglect the encouragement of youth in generous deeds. The praise of good men serves as an encouragement of virtue and heroism. 5054
ENCOURAGER, n. One who encourages, incites or stimulates to action; one who supplies incitements, either by counsel, reward or means of execution. 5054
ENCOURAGING, ppr. Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage. 5054
ENCOURAGINGLY, adv. In a manner to give courage, or hope of success. 5054
ENCRADLE, v.t. [en and cradle.] To lay in a cradle. 5054
ENCRIMSON, v.t. s as z. To cover with a crimson color. 5054
ENCRIMSONED, pp. Covered with a crimson color. 5054
ENCRINITE, n. [Gr. a lily.] Stone-lily; a fossil zoophyte, formed of many joints, all perforated by some starry form. 5055
ENCRISPED, a. [from crisp] Curled; formed in curls. 5055
ENCROACH, v.i. [Eng. crook.] Primarily, to catch as with a hook. Hence, 5055
ENCROACHER — ENFORCING 5056
ENCROACHER, n. One who enters on and takes possession of what is not his own, by gradual steps. 5056
ENCROACHING, ppr. Entering on and taking possession of what belongs to another.
ENCROACHING, a. Tending or apt to encroach. 5056 5056
ENCROACHINGLY, adv. By way of encroachment. 5056
ENCROACHMENT, n. The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right. 5056
ENCRUST, v.t. To cover with a crust. It is written also incrust. 5056
ENCUMBER, v.t. 5056
ENCUMBERED, pp. Loaded; impeded in motion or operation, by a burden or difficulties;

loaded with debts. 5057
ENCUMBERING, ppr. Loading; clogging; rendering motion or operation difficult; loading with debts. 5057
ENCUMBRANCE, n. A load; any thing that impedes motion, or renders it difficult and laborious; clog; impediment. 5057
ENCYCLICAL, a. [Gr. a circle.] Circular; sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men. [This word is not used. We now use circular.] 5057
ENCYCLOPEDIA, ENCYCLOPEDY, n. [Gr. in, a circle, and instruction; instruction in a circle, or circle of instruction.] 5057
ENCYCLOPEDIAN, a. Embracing the whole circle of learning. 5057
ENCYCLOPEDIST, n. The compiler of an Encyclopedia, or one who assists in such compilation. 5057
ENCYSTED, a. [from cyst.] Inclosed in a bag, bladder or vesicle; as an encysted tumor.
END, n. 50585058
END, v.t. To finish; to close; to conclude; to terminate; as, to end a controversy; to end a war. 5060
END, v.i. To come to the ultimate point; to be finished; as, a voyage ends by the return of a ship. 5060
END-ALL, n. Final close. [Not used.] 5060
ENDAMAGE, v.t. [from damage.] To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to mischief; to prejudice. 5060
ENDAMAGED, pp. Harmed; injured. 5060
ENDAMAGEMENT, n. Damage; loss; injury. 5060
ENDAMAGING, ppr. Harming; injuring. 5060
ENDANGER, v.t. [from danger.] To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury. We dread any thing that endangers our life, our peace or our happiness.
ENDANGERED, pp. Exposed to loss or injury. 50615061
ENDANGERING, ppr. Putting in hazard; exposing to loss or injury. 5061
ENDANGERING, n. Injury; damage. 5061
ENDANGERMENT, n. Hazard; danger. 5061
ENDEAR, v.t. [from dear.] To make dear; to make more beloved. The distress of a friend endears him to us, by exciting our sympathy. 5061
ENDEARED, pp. Rendered dear, beloved, or more beloved. 5061
ENDEARING, ppr. Making dear or more beloved. 5061
ENDEARMENT, n. The cause of love; that which excites or increases affection, particularly that which excites tenderness of affection. 5061
ENDEAVOR, n. endev'or. An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical strength, or the intellectual powers, towards the attainment of an object. 5061
ENDEAVOR, v.i. endev'or. To exert physical strength or intellectual power, for the accomplishment of an object; to try; to essay; to attempt. In a race, each man endeavors to outstrip his antagonist. A poet may endeavor to rival Homer, but without success. It is followed by after before a noun; as, the christian endeavors after more strict conformity to the example of Christ. 5062
ENDEAVORED, pp. Essayed; attempted. 5062
ENDEAVORER, n. One who makes an effort or attempt. 5062
ENDEAVORING, ppr. Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting. 5062
ENDECAGON, n. A plain figure of eleven sides and angles. 5062
ENDEICTIC, a. [Gr. to show.] Showing; exhibiting. An endeictic dialogue, in the Platonic philosophy, is one which exhibits a specimen of skill. 5062
ENDEMIC, ENDEMICAL 5062
ENDEMIAL, a. [Gr. people.] Peculiar to a people or nation. An endemic disease, is one to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which, for that reason, may be supposed to proceed from local causes, as bad air or water. The epithet is also applied to a disease which prevails in a particular season, chiefly or wholly in a particular place. 5062
ENDENIZE, v.t. To make free; to naturalize; to admit to the privileges of a denizen. [Little used.] 5063
ENDENIZEN, v.t. [from denizen.] To naturalize. 5063

ENDICT, ENDICTMENT. [See Indict, Indictment.] 5063
ENDING, ppr. [from end.] Terminating; closing; concluding. 5063
ENDING, n. Termination; conclusion. 5063
ENDITE. [See Indite.] 5063
ENDIVE, n. [L. intybum.] A species of plant, of the genus Cichorium or succory; used as a salad. 5063
ENDLESS, a. [See End.] Without end; having no end or conclusion; applied to length, and to duration; as an endless line; endless progression; endless duration; endless bliss. 5063
ENDLESSLY, adv. Without end or termination; as, to extend a line endlessly. 5063
ENDLESSNESS, n. Extension without end or limit. 5063
ENDLONG, adv. In a line; with the end forward. [Little used.] 5064
ENDOCTRINE, v.t. To teach; to indoctrinate. [See the latter word.] 5064
ENDORSE, ENDORSEMENT. [See Indorse, Indorsement.] 5064
ENDOSS, v.t. To engrave or carve. 5064
ENDOW, v.t. [L. dos, doto, or a different Celtic root.] 5064
ENDOWED, pp. Furnished with a portion of estate; having dower settled on; supplied with a permanent fund; indued. 5064
ENDOWING, ppr. Settling a dower on; furnishing with a permanent fund; inducing. 5064
ENDOWMENT, n. The act of settling dower on a woman, or of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of a parson or vicar, or of a professor, etc. 5064
ENDRUDGE, v.t. endruj'. To make a drudge or slave. [Not used.] 5065
ENDUE, v.t. [L. induo.] To indue, which see. 5065
ENDURABLE, a. That can be borne or suffered. 5065
ENDURANCE, n. [See Endure.] Continuance; a state of lasting or duration; lastingness.
ENDURE, v.t. [L. durus, duro.] 5065 5065
ENDURE, v.t. To bear; to sustain; to support without breaking or yielding to force or pressure. Metals endure a certain degree of heat without melting. 5066
ENDURED, pp. Borne; suffered; sustained. 5066
ENDURER, n. One who bears, suffers or sustains. 5066
ENDURING, ppr. Lasting; continuing without perishing; bearing; sustaining; supporting with patience, or without opposition or yielding. 5066
ENDWISE, adv. On the end; erectly; in an upright position. 5067
ENECATE, v.t. [L. eneco.] To kill. [Not in use.] 5067
ENEID, n. [L. Eneis.] A heroic poem, written by Virgil, in which Eneas is the hero. 5067
ENEMY, n. [L. inimicus.] 5067
ENERGETIC, ENERGETICAL, a. [Gr. work. See Energy.] 5067
ENERGETICALLY, adv. With force and vigor; with energy and effect. 5067
ENERGIZE, v.i. [from energy.] To act with force; to operate with vigor; to act in producing an effect. 5068
ENERGIZE, v.t. To give strength or force to; to give active vigor to. 5068
ENERGIZED, pp. Invigorated. 5068
ENERGIZER, n. He or that which gives energy; he or that which acts in producing an effect. 5068
ENERGIZING, ppr. Giving energy, force or vigor; acting with force. 5068
ENERGY, n. [Gr. work.] 5068
ENERVATE, a. [infra.] Weakened; weak; without strength or force. 5068
ENERVATED, pp. Weakened; enfeebled; emasculated. 5069
ENERVATING, ppr. Depriving of strength, force or vigor; weakening; enfeebling. 5069
ENERVATION, n. The act of weakening, or reducing strength. 5069
ENERVE, v.t. everv'. To weaken; the same as enervate. 5069
ENFAMISH, v.t. To famish. [See Famish.] 5069
ENFEEBLE, v.t. [from feeble.] To deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate. Intemperance enfeebles the body, and induces premature infirmity. Excessive grief and melancholy enfeeble the mind. Long wars

enfeeble a state. 5069
ENFEEBLED, pp. Weakened; deprived of strength or vigor. 5069
ENFEEBLEMENT, n. The act of weakening; enervation. 5069
ENFEEBLING, ppr. Weakening; debilitating; enervating. 5069
ENFELONED, a. [See Felon.] Fierce; cruel. 5069
ENFEOFF, v.t. enfeff'. [Law L. feaffo, feoffare, from fief, which see.] 5069
ENFEOFFED, pp. Invested with the fee of any corporeal hereditament. 5070
ENFEOFFING, ppr. Giving to one the fee simple of any corporeal hereditament. 5070
ENFEOFFMENT, n. The act of giving the fee simple of an estate. 5070
ENFETTER, v.t. To fetter; to bind in fetters. 5070
ENFEVER, v.t. To excite fever in. 5070
ENFIERCE, v.t. enfers'. To make fierce. [Not in use.] 5070
ENFILADE, n. [L. filum.] A line or straight passage; or the situation of a place which may be seen or scoured with shot all the length of a line, or in the direction of a line. 5070
ENFILADE, v.t. [from the noun.] To pierce, scour or rake with shot, in the direction of a line, or through the whole length of a line. 5070
ENFILADED, pp. Pierced or raked in a line. 5070
ENFILADING, ppr. Piercing or sweeping in a line. 5070
ENFIRE, v.t. To inflame; to set on fire. [Not used.] 5071
ENFORCE, v.t. 5071
ENFORCE, v.i. To attempt by force. [Not used.] 5071
ENFORCE, n. Force; strength; power. [Not used.] 5071
ENFORCEABLE, a. That may be enforced. 5071
ENFORCED, pp. Strengthened; gained by force; driven; compelled; urged; carried into effect. 5071
ENFORCEDLY, adv. By violence; not by choice. 5071
ENFORCEMENT, n. The act of enforcing; compulsion; force applied. 5071
ENFORCER, n. One who compels, constrains or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect. 5072
ENFORCING, ppr. Giving force or strength; compelling; urging; constraining; putting in execution. 5072
ENFORM — ENLARGEDLY 5073
ENFORM, v.t. To form; to fashion. [See Form.] 5073
ENFOULDERED, a. Mixed with lightning. [Not in use.] 5073
ENFRANCHISED, pp. Set free; released from bondage. 5073
ENFRANCHISEMENT, n. Release from slavery or custody. 5073
ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises. 5073
ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state, or to the privileges of a free man in a corporation. 5073
ENFROWARD, v.t. To make froward or perverse. [Not used.] 5073
ENFROZEN, a. Frozen; congealed. [Not used.] 5073
ENGAGE, v.t. 5073
ENGAGE, v.i. To encounter; to begin to fight; to attack in conflict. The armies engaged at Marengo, in a general battle. 5074
ENGAGED, pp. or a. Pledged; promised; enlisted; gained and attached; attracted and fixed; embarked; earnestly employed; zealous. 5075
ENGAGEDLY, adv. With earnestness; with attachment. 5075
ENGAGEDNESS, n. The state of being seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.
ENGAGEMENT, n. The act of pawning, pledging or making liable for debt. 50755075
ENGAGER, n. One that enters into an engagement or agreement. 5075
ENGAGING, ppr. Pawning; making liable for debt; enlisting; bringing into a party or cause; promising; binding; winning and attaching; encountering; embarking. 5075
ENGAGINGLY, adv. In a manner to win the affections. 5076

ENGALLANT, v.t. To make a gallant of. [Not used.] 5076
ENGAOL, v.t. enja'le. To imprison. [not used.] 5076
ENGARBOIL, v.t. To disorder. [Not in used.] 5076
ENGARLAND, v.t. To encircle with a garland. 5076
ENGARRISON, v.t. To furnish with a garrison; to defend or protect by a garrison. 5076
ENGASTRIMUTH, n. A ventriloquist. 5076
ENGENDER, v.t. [L. gener, genero, geno, gigno. See Generate.] 5076
ENGENDER, v.i. To be caused or produced. 5076
ENGENDERED, pp. Begotten; caused; produced. 5076
ENGENDERER, n. He or that which engenders. 5076
ENGENDERING, ppr. Begetting; causing to be; producing. 5076
ENGILD, v.t. To gild; to brighten. 5077
ENGINE, n. [L. ingenium.] 5077
ENGINEER, n. In the military art, a person skilled in mathematics and mechanics, who forms plans of works for offense or defense, and marks out the ground for fortifications. Engineers are also employed in delineating plans and superintending the construction of other public works, as aqueducts and canals. The latter are called civil engineers. 5077
ENGINERY, n. en'ginry. The act of managing engines or artillery. 5077
ENGIRD, v.t. [See Gird.] To surround; to encircle; to encompass. 5077
ENGIRDED, ENGIRT, pp. Surrounded; encompassed. 5078
ENGIRDING, ppr. Encircling; surrounding. 5078
ENGLAD, v.t. To make glad; to cause to rejoice. 5078
ENGLAIMED, a. Furred; clammy. [Not used.] 5078
ENGLAND, n. [See English.] 5078
ENGLISH, a. ing'glish. [L. ango, from the sense of pressing, depression, laying, which gives the sense of level.] 5078
ENGLISH, n. The people of England. 5078
ENGLISH, v.t. To translate into the English language. 5078
ENGLISHED, pp. Rendered into English. 5078
ENGLISHRY, n. The state or privilege of being an Englishman. [Not used.] 5078
ENGLUT, v.t. [L. glutio.] 5078
ENGORE, v.t. To pierce; to gore. [See Gore.] 5078
ENGORGE, v.t. engorj'. To swallow;; to devour; to gorge; properly, to swallow with greediness, or in large quantities. 5078
ENGORGE, v.t. engorj'. To devour; to feed with eagerness or voracity. 5079
ENGORGED, pp. Swallowed with greediness, or in large draughts. 5079
ENGORGEMENT, n. engorj'ment. the act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity. 5079
ENGORGING, ppr. Swallowing with voracity. 5079
ENGRAFT, v.t. To ingraft, which see. 5079
ENGRAIL, v.t. In heraldry, to variegate; to spot as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges, as if broken with hail; to indent in curve lines. 5079
ENGRAILED, pp. Variegated; spotted. 5079
ENGRAIN, v.t. [from grain.] To dye in grain, or in the raw material to dye deep. 5079
ENGRAINED, pp. Dyed in the grain; as engrained carpets. 5079
ENGRAINING, ppr. Dyeing in the grain. 5079
ENGRAPPLE, v.t. [from grapple. To grapple; to seize and hold; to close in and hold fast. See Grapple, which is generally used.] 5079
ENGRASP, v.t. [from grasp.] To seize with a clasping hold; to hold fast by inclosing or embracing; to gripe. [See Grasp, which is generally used.] 5079
ENGRAVE, v.t. pret. engraved; pp. engraved or engraven. 5079
ENGRAVED, ENGRAVEN, pp. Cut or marked, as with a chisel or graver; imprinted; deeply impressed. 5080
ENGRAVEMENT, n. Engraved work; act of engraving. 5080

ENGRAVER, n. One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures or devices, on stone, metal or wood; a sculptor; a carver. 5080
ENGRAVERY, n. The work of an engraver. [Little used.] 5080
ENGRAVING, ppr. Cutting or marking stones or metals, with a chisel or graver; imprinting. 5080
ENGRAVING, n. The act or art of cutting stones, metals and other hard substances, and representing thereon figures, letters, characters and devices; a branch of sculpture. 5080
ENGRIEVE, v.t. To grieve; to pain. [See Grieve.] 5080
ENGROSS, v.t. 5080
ENGROSSED, pp. Made thick; taken in the whole; purchased in large quantities for sale; written in large fair characters. 5081
ENGROSSER, n. He or that which takes the whole; a person who purchases the whole or such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price. 5081
ENGROSSING, ppr. Taking the whole; buying commodities in such quantities as to raise the price in market. 5081
ENGROSSMENT, n. The act of engrossing; the act of taking the whole. 5081
ENGUARD, v.t. [See Guard.] To guard; to defend. 5082
ENGULF, v.t. To throw or to absorb in a gulf. 5082
ENGULFED, pp. Absorbed in a whirlpool, or in a deep abyss or gulf. 5082
ENGULFMENT, n. An absorption in a gulf, or deep cavern, or vortex. 5082
ENHANCE, v.t. enh`ans. 5082
ENH`ANCE, v.i. enh`ans. To be raised; to swell; to grow larger. A debt enhances rapidly by compound interest.
ENHANCED, pp. Raised; advanced; highthened; increased. 5082 5082
ENHANCEMENT, n. Rise; increase; augmentation; as the enhancement of value, price, enjoyment, pleasure, beauty. 5082
ENHANCER, n. One who enhances; he or that which raises price, etc. 5083
ENHANCING, ppr. Raising; increasing; augmenting; aggravating. 5083
ENHARBOR, v.i. To dwell in or inhabit. 5083
ENHARDEN, v.t. To harden; to encourage. 5083
ENHARMONIC, a. [from harmonic, harmony.] In music, an epithet applied to such species of composition, as proceed on very small intervals, or smaller intervals that the diatonic and chromatic. An enharmonic interval is the eighth of a tone. 5083
ENIGMA, n. [L. oenigma; Gr. to hint.] A dark saying, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle. A question, saying or painting, containing a hidden meaning, which is proposed to be guessed. 5083
ENIGMATIC, ENIGMATICAL, a. Relating to or containing a riddle; obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous. 5083
ENIGMATICALLY, adv. In an obscure manner; in a sense different from that which the words in common acceptation imply. 5083
ENIGMATIST, n. A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles. 5083
ENIGMATIZE, v.i. To utter or form enigmas; to deal in riddles. 5083
ENIGMATOGRAPHY, ENIGMATOLOGY, n. The art of making riddles; or the art of solving them. 5083
ENJOIN, v.t. [L. injungo. See Join. We observe that the primary sense of join is to set, extend or lay to, to throw to or on; otherwise the sense of order or command could not spring from it. To enjoin is to set or lay to or on.] 5083
ENJOINED, pp. Ordered; directed; admonished with authority; commanded. 5084
ENJOINER, n. One who enjoins. 5084
ENJOINING, ppr. Ordering; directing. 5084
ENJOINMENT, n. Direction; command; authoritative admonition. 5084
ENJOY, v.t. 5084
ENJOY, v.i. To live in happiness. [Unusual.] 5085
ENJOYABLE, a. Capable of being enjoyed. 5085
ENJOYED, pp. Perceived with pleasure or satisfaction; possessed or used with pleasure;

occupied with content. 5085
ENJOYER, n. One who enjoys. 5085
ENJOYING, ppr. Feeling with pleasure; possessing with satisfaction. 5085
ENJOYMENT, n. Pleasure; satisfaction; agreeable sensations; fruition. 5085
ENKINDLE, v.t. [from kindle.] To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame; as, to enkindle sparks into a flame. In this literal sense, kindle is generally used. 5085
ENKINDLED, pp. Set on fire; inflamed; roused into action; excited. 5086
ENKINDLING, ppr. Setting on fire; inflaming; rousing; exciting. 5086
ENLARD, v.t. To cover with lard or grease; to baste. 5086
ENLARGE, v.t. enlarj. [from large.] To make greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits, breadth or side; to expand in bulk. Every man desires to enlarge his possessions; the prince, his dominions. and the landholder, his farm. The body is enlarged by nutrition, and a good man rejoices to enlarge the sphere of his benevolence. 5086
ENL`ARGE, v.i. enlarj. To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand. A plant enlarges by growth; an estate enlarges by good management; a volume of air enlarges by rarefaction. 5087
ENLARGED, pp. Increased in bulk; extended in dimension; expanded; dilated; augmented; released from confinement or straits. 5087
ENLARGEDLY, adv. With enlargement. 5087
ENLARGEMENT — ENSEMBLE 5088
ENLARGEMENT, n. Increase of size or bulk, real or apparent; extension of dimensions or limits; augmentation; dilatation; expansion. The enlargement of bulk may be by accretion or addition; of dimensions, by spreading, or by additions to length and breadth; of a sum or amount, by addition, collection or accumulation. 5088
ENLARGER, n. He or that which enlarges, increases, extends or expands; an amplifier. 5088
ENLARGING, ppr. Increasing in bulk; extending in dimension; expanding; making free or liberal; speaking diffusively. 5088
ENL`ARGING, n. Enlargement. 5088
ENLIGHT, v.t. enli'te. To illuminate; to enlighten. 5088
ENLIGHTEN, v.t. enli'tn. [from light.] 5088
ENLIGHTENED, pp. Rendered light; illuminated; instructed; informed; furnished with clear views. 5089
ENLIGHTENER, n. One who illuminates; he or that which communicates light to the eye, or clear views to the mind. 5089
ENLIGHTENING, ppr. Illuminating; giving light to; instructing. 5089
ENLINK, v.t. [from link.] To chain to; to connect. 5089
ENLIST, v.t. [See List.] To enroll; to register; to enter a name on a list. 5089
ENLIST, v.i. To engage in public service, by subscribing articles, or enrolling one's name. 5089
ENLISTMENT, n. The act of enlisting; the writing by which a soldier is bound. 5089
ENLIVEN, v.t. enli'vn. [from life, live.] Literally, to give life. Hence, 5090
ENLIVENED, pp. Made more active; excited; animated; made cheerful or gay. 5090
ENLIVENER, n. He or that which enlivens or animates; he or that which invigorates. 5090
ENLIVENING, ppr. Giving life, spirit or animation; inspiriting; invigorating; making vivacious, springtly or cheerful. 5090
ENLUMINE, v.t. To illumine; to enlighten. [See the latter words.] 5090
ENMARBLE, v.t. To make hard as marble; to harden. 5090
ENMESH, v.t. [from mesh.] To net; to entangle to entrap. 5090
ENMITY, n. 5090
ENNEACONTAHEDRAL, a. Having ninety faces. 5091
ENNEAGON, n. [Gr. nine, an angle.] In geometry, a polygon or figure with nine sides or nine angles. 5091
ENNEANDER, n. [Gr. nine, a male.] In botany, a plant having nine stamens. 5091
ENNEANDRIAN, a. Having nine stamens. 5091
ENNEAPETALOUS, a. [Gr. nine, a leaf.] Having nine petals or flower-leaves. 5091
ENNEATICAL, a. [Gr. nine.] Enneatical days, are every ninth day of a disease. Enneatical

years, are every ninth year of a man's life. 5091
ENNEW, v.t. To make new. [Not in use.] 5091
ENNOBLE, v.t. 5091
ENNOBLED, pp. Raised to the rank of nobility; dignified; exalted in rank, excellence or value. 5091
ENNOBLEMENT, n. The act of advancing to nobility. 5092
ENNOBLING, ppr. Advancing to the rank of a nobleman; exalting; dignifying. 5092
ENNUI, n. Weariness; heaviness; lassitude of fastidiousness. 5092
ENODATION, n. [L. enodatio, from enodo, to clear from knots; e and nodus, a knot.] 5092
ENODE, a. [L. enodis; e and nodus, knot.] In botany, destitute of knots or joints; knotless.
ENOMOTARCH, n. The commander of an enomoty. 50925092
ENOMOTY, n. [Gr. to swear.] In Lacedaemon, anciently, a body of soldiers, supposed to be thirty two; but the precise number is uncertain. 5092
ENORM, a. [Not used. See Enormous.] 5092
ENORMITY, n. [L. enormitas. See Enormous.] 5092
ENORMOUS, a. [L. enormis; e and norma, a rule.] 5093
ENORMOUSLY, adv. Excessively; beyond measure; as an opinion enormously absurd.
ENORMOUSENESS, n. The state of being enormous or excessive; greatness 5093
beyond measure. 5093
ENOUGH, a. enuf'. [Heb. to rest, to be quiet or satisfied.] 5093
ENOUGH, n. enuf'. A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire, or is adequate to the wants. We have enough of this sort of cloth. 5094
ENOUGH, adv. enuf'. Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants. 5094
ENOUNCE, v.t. enouns'. [L. enuncio; e and nuncio, to declare.] 5095
ENOUNCED, pp. Uttered; pronounced. 5095
ENOUNCING, ppr. Uttering; pronouncing. 5095
ENOW, the old plural of enough, is nearly obsolete. 5095
EN PASSANT. In passing; by the way. 5095
ENQUICKEN, v.t. To quicken; to make alive. [Not used.] 5095
ENQUIRE, usually written inquire, which see and its derivatives. 5095
ENRACE, v.t. To implant. [Not used.] 5095
ENRAGE, v.t. To excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke to fury or madness; to make furious. 5095
ENRAGED, pp. Made furious; exasperated; provoked to madness. 5095
ENRAGING, ppr. Exasperating; provoking to madness. 5095
ENRANGE, v.t. To put in order; to rove over. [Not in use.] 5095
ENRANK, v.t. To place in ranks or order. 5095
ENRAPTURE, v.t. [from rapture.] To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure. Enrapt, in a like sense, is little used, and is hardly legitimate. 5095
ENRAPTURED, pp. Transported with pleasure; highly delighted. 5095
ENRAPTURING, ppr. Transporting with pleasure; highly delighting. 5096
ENRAVISH, v.t. [from ravish.] To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture. 5096
ENRAVISHED, pp. Transported with delight or pleasure; enraptured. 5096
ENRAVISHING, ppr. Throwing into ecstasy; highly delighting. 5096
ENRAVISHMENT, n. Ecstasy of delight; rapture. 5096
ENREGISTER, v.t. To register; to enroll or record. 5096
ENRHEUM, v.i. To have rheum through cold. 5096
ENRICH, v.t. 5096
ENRICHED, pp. Made rich or wealthy; fertilized; supplied with that which is desirable, useful or ornamental. 5096
ENRICHER, n. One that enriches. 5097
ENRICHING, ppr. Making opulent; fertilizing; supplying with what is splendid, useful or ornamental. 5097

ENRICHMENT, n. Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement; the addition of fertility or ornament. 5097
ENRIDGE, v.t. enrij'. To form into ridges. 5097
ENRING, v.t. To encircle; to bind. 5097
ENRIPEN, v.t. To ripen; to bring to perfection. 5097
ENRIVE, v.t. To rive; to cleave. 5097
ENROBE, v.t. [from robe.] To clothe with rich attire; to attire; to invest. 5097
ENROBED, pp. Attired; invested. 5097
ENROBING, ppr. Investing; attiring. 5097
ENROLL, v.t. 5097
ENROLLED, pp. Inserted in a roll or register; recorded. 5097
ENROLLER, n. He that enrolls or registers. 5097
ENROLLING, ppr. Inserting in a register; recording. 5097
ENROLLMENT, n. A register; a record; a writing in which any thing is recorded. 5098
ENROOT, v.t. [from root.] To fix by the root; to fix fast; to implant deep. 5098
ENROOTED, pp. Fixed by the root; planted or fixed deep. 5098
ENROOTING, ppr. Fixing by the root; planting deep. 5098
ENROUND, v.t. To environ; to surround; to inclose. [Not used.] 5098
ENS, n. [L. ens, part. present of esse, to be.] 5098
ENSAMPLE, n. [L. exemplum.] An example; a pattern or model for imitation. 5098
ENSAMPLE, v.t. To exemplify; to shew by example. This word is seldom used, either as a noun or a verb. [See Example.] 5098
ENSANGUINE, v.t. [L. sanguis, blood; Eng. sanguine.] 5098
ENSANGUINED, pp. Suffused or stained with blood. 5098
ENSATE, a. [L. ensis, a sword.] Having sword-shaped leaves. 5098
ENSCHEDULE, v.t. To insert in a schedule. [See Schedule.] 5099
ENSCONCE, v.t. enscons'. [from sconce.] 5099
ENSCONCED, pp. Covered, or sheltered, as by a sconce or fort; protected; secured. 5099
ENSCONCING, ppr. covering, or sheltering, as by a fort. 5099
ENSEAL, v.t. [from seal.] To seal; to fix a seal on; to impress. 5099
ENSEALED, pp. Impressed with a seal. 5099
ENSEALING, ppr. Sealing; affixing a seal to. 5099
ENSEALING, n. The act of affixing a seal to. 5099
ENSEAM, v.t. [from seam.] To sew up; to inclose by a seam or juncture of needlework.
ENSEAMED, a. Greasy. [Not in use.] 5099 5099
ENSEAR, v.t. [from sear.] To sear; to cauterize; to close or stop by burning to hardness.
ENSEARCH, v.i. enserch'. To search for; to try to find. [Not used.] 5099 5099
ENSEMBLE, n. One with another; on an average. 5099
ENSHIELD — ENTRAIL 5100
ENSHIELD, v.t. [from shield.] To shield; to cover; to protect. 5100
ENSHRINE, v.t. [from shrine.] To inclose in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe-keeping in a cabinet. 5100
ENSHRINED, pp. Inclosed or preserved in a shrine or chest. 5100
ENSHRINING, ppr. Inclosing in a shrine or cabinet. 5100
ENSIFEROUS, a. [L. ensis, sword, and fero, to bear.] 5100
ENSIFORM, a. [L. ensiformis; ensis, sword, and forma, form.] 5100
ENSIGN, n. en'sine. [L. insigne, insignia, from signum, a mark impressed, a sign.] 5100
ENSIGN-BEARER, n. He that carries the flag; an ensign. 5101
ENSIGNCY, n. The rank, office or commission of an ensign. 5101
ENSKIED, a. Placed in heaven; made immortal. [Not in use.] 5101
ENSLAVE, v.t. [from slave.] To reduce to slavery or bondage; to deprive of liberty and subject to the will of a master. Barbarous nations enslave their prisoners of war, but civilized men barbarously and wickedly purchase men to enslave them. 5101

ENSLAVED, pp. Reduced to slavery or subjection. 5101
ENSLAVEMENT, n. The state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage; servitude. 5101
ENSLAVER, n. He who reduces another to bondage. 5101
ENSLAVING, ppr. Reducing to bondage; depriving of liberty. 5101
ENSNARE, [See Insnare.] 5101
ENSOBER, v.t. [from sober.] To make sober. 5101
ENSPHERE, v.t. [from sphere.] To place in a sphere. 5101
ENSTAMP, v.t. [from stamp.] To impress as with a stamp; to impress deeply. 5102
ENSTAMPED, pp. Impressed deeply. 5102
ENSTAMPING, ppr. Impressing deeply. 5102
ENSTYLE, v.t. To style; to name; to call. [Little used.] 5102
ENSUE, v.t. [L. sequor, to follow. See Seek.] 5102
ENSUE, v.i. To follow as a consequence of premises; as, from these facts or this evidence, the argument will ensue. 5102
ENSUING, ppr. Following as a consequence; succeeding. 5102
ENSURE, and its derivatives. [See Insure.] 5102
ENSWEEP, v.t. To sweep over; to pass over rapidly. 5102
ENTABLATURE, ENTABLEMENT, [L. tabula, a board or table.] 5102
ENTACKLE, v.t. To supply with tackle. [Not used.] 5103
ENTAIL, n. 5103
ENTAIL, v.t. To settle the descent of lands and tenements, by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it; as, to entail a manor to AB and to his eldest son, or to his heirs of his body begotten, or to his heirs by a particular wife. 5103
ENTAILED, pp. Settled on a man and certain heirs specified. 5103
ENTAILING, ppr. Settling the descent of an estate; giving, as lands and tenements, and prescribing the mode of descent; settling unalienably on a person or thing. 5103
ENTAILMENT, n. The act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent, or of limiting the descent to a particular heir or heirs. 5103
ENTAME, v.t. [from tame.] To tame; to subdue. 5104
ENTANGLE, v.t. [from tangle.] To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered; as, thread, yarn or ropes may be entangled; to entangle the hair. 5104
ENTANGLED, pp. or a. Twisted together; interwoven in a confused manner; intricate; perplexed; involved; embarrassed; insnared. 5104
ENTANGLEMENT, n. Involution; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity. 5104
ENTANGLER, n. One who entangles. 5105
ENTANGLING, ppr. Involving; interweaving or interlocking in confusion; perplexing; insnaring. 5105
ENTENDER, v.t. To treat with tenderness or kindness. 5105
ENTER, v.t. [L. inter, intra, whence intro, to enter. The L. inter seems to be in, with the termination ter, as in subter, from sub.] 5105
ENTER, v.i. To go or come in; to pass into; as, to enter a country. 5106
ENTERDEAL, n. Mutual dealing. [Not in use.] 5106
ENTERED, pp. Moved in; come in; pierced; penetrated; admitted; introduced; set down in writing. 5106
ENTERING, ppr. Coming or going in; flowing in; piercing; penetrating; setting down in writing; enlisting; engaging. 5106
ENTERING, n. Entrance; a passing in. 1 Thessalonians 1:9. 5106
ENTERLACE, [See Interlace.] 5106
ENTEROCELE, n. [Gr. intestine, and tumor.] In surgery, intestinal hernia; a rupture of the intestines. 5106
ENTEROLOGY, n. [Gr. intestine, and discourse.] A treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the head, breast and belly.
ENTEROMPHALOS, n. [Gr. intestine, and navel.] Navel rupture; umbilical rupture. 5106
ENTERPARLANCE, n. Parley; mutual talk or conversation; conference. 5107 5107

ENTERPLEAD, [See Interplead.] 5107
ENTERPRISE, n. s as z. That which is undertaken, or attempted to be performed; an attempt; a project attempted; particularly, a bold, arduous or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral. The attack on Stoney-Point was a bold, but successful enterprise. The attempts to evangelize the heathen are noble enterprises. 5107
ENTERPRISE, v.t. To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform. 5107
ENTERPRISED, pp. Undertaken; attempted; essayed. 5107
ENTERPRISER, n. An adventurer; one who undertakes any projected scheme, especially a bold or hazardous one; a person who engages in important or dangerous designs. 5107
ENTERPRISING, ppr. Undertaking, especially a bold design. 5107
ENTERTAIN, v.t. [L. tenco.] 5107
ENTERTAIN, n. Entertainment. [Not in use.] 5108
ENTERTAINED, pp. Received with hospitality, as a guest; amused; pleased and engaged; kept in the mind; retained. 5108
ENTERTAINER, n. He who entertains; he who received company with hospitality, or for reward. 5108
ENTERTAINING, ppr. Receiving with hospitality; receiving and treating with provisions and accommodations, for reward; keeping or cherishing with favor; engaging the attention; amusing. 5109
ENTERTAININGLY, adv. In an amusing manner. 5109
ENTERTAINMENT, n. The receiving and accommodating of guests, either with or without reward. The hospitable man delights in the entertainment of his friends. 5109
ENTERTISSUED, a. Interwoven; having various colors intermixed. 5109
ENTHEASTIC, a. [Gr. god.] Having the energy of God. 5110
ENTHEASTICALLY, adv. According to deific energy. 5110
ENTHEAT, a. Enthusiastic. [Not in use.] 5110
ENTHRALL, v.t. To enslave. [See Inthrall.] 5110
ENTHRILL, v.t. To pierce. [See Thrill.] 5110
ENTHRONE, v.t. [from throne.] To place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty. 5110
ENTRHONED, pp. Seated on a throne; exalted to an elevated place. 5110
ENTHRONING, ppr. Seating on a throne; raising to an exalted seat. 5110
ENTHUNDER, v.i. To make a loud noise, like thunder. 5110
ENTHUSIASM, n. enthuziazm. [Gr. to infuse a divine spirit, inspired, divine; God.] 5110
ENTHUSIAST, n. enthu'ziast. 5111
ENTHUSIASTIC, ENTHUSIASTICAL, a. Filled with enthusiasm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God or revelations from him. 5111
ENTHUSIASTICALLY, adv. With enthusiasm. 5111
ENTHYMEMATICAL, a. Pertaining to an enthymeme; including an enthymeme. 5112
ENTHYMEME, n. [Gr. to think or conceive; mind.] In rhetoric, an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it; as, we are dependent, therefore we should be humble. Here the major proposition is suppressed; the complete syllogism would be, dependent creatures should be humble; we are dependent creatures; therefore we should be humble. 5112
ENTICE, v.t. [L. titio, a firebrand.] 5112
ENTICED, pp. Incited; instigated to evil; seduced by promises or persuasions; persuaded; allured. 5112
ENTICEMENT, n. The act or practice of inciting to evil; instigation; as the enticements of evil companions. 5112
ENTICER, n. One who entices; one who incites or instigates to evil; one who seduces. 5112
ENTICING, ppr. Inciting to evil; urging to sin by motives, flattery or persuasion; alluring. 5113
ENTICINGLY, adv. Charmingly; in a winning manner. 5113
ENTIRE, a. [L. integer, said to be in neg. and tango, to touch.] 5113
ENTIRELY, adv. Wholly; completely; fully; as, the money is entirely lost. 5114

ENTIRENESS, n. Completeness; fullness; totality; unbroken form or state; as the entireness of an arch or a bridge. 5114
ENTIRETY, n. Wholeness; completeness; as entirety of interest. 5114
ENTITATIVE, a. [from entity.] considered by itself. [This word, and entitatively, rarely or never used.] 5114
ENTITLE, v.t. [L. titulus, a title.] 5114
ENTITLED, pp. Dignified or distinguished by a title; having a claim as, every good man is entitled to respect. 5115
ENTITLING, ppr. Dignifying or distinguishing by a title; giving a title; giving a claim. 5115
ENTITY, n. [Low L. entitas.] Being; existence. 5115
ENTOIL, v.t. [See Toil.] To take with toils; to ensnare; to entangle. 5115
ENTOMB, v.t. entoom'. [from tomb.] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body. 5115
ENTOMBED, pp. Deposited in a tomb; buried; interred. 5115
ENTOMBING, ppr. Depositing in a tomb; burying; interring. 5115
ENTOMBMENT, n. Burial. 5115
ENTOMOLITE, n. [Gr. insect, stone.] 5115
ENTOMOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to the science of insects. 5116
ENTOMOLOGIST, n. One versed in the science of insects. 5116
ENTOMOLOGY, n. [Gr. insect, to cut, discourse.] 5116
ENTORTILATION, n. A turning into a circle. 5116
ENTRAIL, ENTRAILS, n. 5116
ENTRAIL, v.t. To interweave; to diversify. [Not in use.] 5116

ENTRAMMELED — EPICURE 5117

ENTRAMMELED, a. [from trammel.] Curled; frizzed. [Not used.] 5117
ENTRANCE, n. [L. intrans, intro.] 5117
ENTRANSE, v.t. or i. [L. transeo.] 5117
ENTRANSED, pp. Put in a transe; having the soul withdrawn, and the body left in a state of insensibility; enraptured; ravished. 5118
ENTRANSING, ppr. Carrying away the soul; enrapturing; ravishing. 5118
ENTRAP, v.t. To catch as in a trap; to insnare; used chiefly or wholly in a figurative sense. To catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses; to entangle; to catch or involve in contradictions; in short, to involve in any difficulties from which an escape is not easy or possible. We are entrapped by the devices of evil men. We are sometimes entrapped in our own words. 5118
ENTRAPPED, pp. Ensnared; entangled. 5118
ENTRAPPING, ppr. Ensnaring; involving in difficulties. 5118
ENTREAAT, v.t. [L. tracto, to handle, feel, treat, use, manage.] 5118
ENTREAT, v.i. To make an earnest petition or request. 5119
ENTREATANCE, n. Entreaty; solicitation. 5119
ENTREATED, pp. Earnestly supplicated, besought or solicited; importuned; urgently requested. 5119
ENTREATER, n. One that entreats, or asks earnestly. 5120
ENTREATING, ppr. Earnestly asking; pressing with request or prayer; importuning. 5120
ENTREATIVE, a. Pleading; treating. 5120
ENTREATY, n. Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication. 5120
ENTREMETS, n. [L. intromissum.] Small plates set between the principal dishes at table, or dainty dishes. 5120
ENTREPOT, n. A warehouse, staple or magazine, for the deposit of goods. 5120
ENTRICK, v.t. [from trick.] To trick; to deceive; to entangle. 5120
ENTROCHITE, n. [Gr. a wheel.] A kind of extraneous fossil, usually about an inch in length, and made up of round joints, which, when separated, are called trochites. These seem to be composed of the same kind of substance as the fossil shells of the echini. They are striated from the center to the circumference and have a cavity in the middle. They appear to be the petrified arms of the seastar, called stella arborescens. 5120

ENTRY, n. The passage by which persons enter a house or other building. 5120
ENTUNE, v.t. [from tune.] To tune. 5121
ENTWINE, v.t. [from twine.] To twine; to twist round. 5121
ENTWIST, v.t. [from twist.] To twist or wreath round. 5121
ENUBILATE, v.t. [L. e and nubila, mist, clouds.] 5121
ENUBILOUS, a. Clear from fog, mist or clouds. 5121
ENUCLEATE, v.t. [L. enucleo; e and nucleus, a kernel.] Properly, to take out the kernel. Hence, 5121
ENUCLEATED, pp. Cleared from knots; disclosed; explained. 5121
ENUCLEATING, ppr. Clearing from knots; explaining. 5121
ENUCLEATION, n. The act of clearing from knots; a disentangling. 5122
ENUMERATE, v.t. [L. enumero; e and numero, numerus, number.] 5122
ENUMERATED, pp. Counted or told, number by number; reckoned or mentioned by distinct particulars. 5122
ENUMERATING, ppr. Counting or reckoning any number, by the particulars which compose it. 5122
ENUMERATION, n. [L. enumeratio.] The act of counting or telling a number, by naming each particular. 5122
ENUMERATIVE, a. Counting; reckoning up. 5122
ENUNCIATE, v.t. [L. enuncio; e and nuncio, to tell.] 5122
ENUNCIATED, pp. Uttered; declared; pronounced; proclaimed. 5123
ENUNCIATING, ppr. Uttering; declaring; pronouncing. 5123
ENUNCIATION, n. The act of uttering or pronouncing; expression; manner of utterance. In a public discourse, it is important that the enunciation should be clear and distinct. 5123
ENUNCIATIVE, a. Declarative; expressive. 5123
ENUNCIATIVELY, adv. Declaratively. 5123
ENUNCIATORY, a. Containing utterance or sound. 5123
ENVASSAL, v.t. [from vassal.] To reduce to vassalage. 5123
ENVELOP, v.t. 5123
ENVELOP, n. A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an integument; as the envelop of a letter, or of the heart. 5123
ENVELOPED, pp. Inwrapped; covered on all sides; surrounded on all sides; inclosed.
ENVELOPING, ppr. Inwrapping; folding around; covering or surrounding on all sides, as a case or integument. 5124
ENVELOPMENT, n. A wrapping; as inclosing or covering on all sides. 5124
ENVENOM, v.t. [from venom.] To poison; to taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; never applied, in this sense, to persons, but to meat, drink or weapons; as an envenomed arrow or shaft; an envenomed potion. 5124
ENVENOMED, pp. Tainted or impregnated with venom or poison; embittered; exasperated. 5124
ENVENOMING, ppr. Tainting with venom; poisoning; embittering; enraging. 5124
ENVERMEIL, v.t. To dye red. 5124
ENVIABLE, a. [See Envy.] That may excite envy; capable of awakening ardent desire of possession. The situation of men in office is not always enviable. 5124
ENVIED, pp. [See Envy, the verb.] Subjected to envy. 5124
ENVIER, n. One who envies another; one who desires what another possesses, and hates him because his condition is better than his own, or wishes his downfall. 5125
ENVIOUS, a. Feeling or harboring envy; repining or feeling uneasiness, at a view of the excellence, prosperity or happiness of another; pained by the desire of possessing some superior good which another possesses, and usually disposed to deprive him of that good, to lessen it or to depreciate it in common estimation. Sometimes followed by against, but generally and properly by at, before the person envied. 5125
ENVIOUSLY, adv. With envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another. 5125
ENVIRON, v.t. [Eng. to veer.] 5125

ENVIRONED, pp. Surrounded; encompassed; besieged; involved; invested. 5126
ENVIRONING, ppr. Surrounding; encircling; besieging; inclosing; involving; investing. The appropriation of different parts of the globe to some particular specles of stone environing it. 5126
ENVIRONS, n. plu. The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood, on different sides; as the environs of a city or town. 5126
ENVOY, n. [L. via; Eng. way, contracted from viag, vag, or wag.] 5126
ENVOYSHIP, n. The office of an envoy. 5126
ENVY, v.t. [L. invideo, in and video, to see against, that is, to look with enmity.] 5126
ENVY, n. Pain, uneasiness, mortification or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed. Envy springs from pride, ambition or love, mortified that another has obtained what one has a strong desire to possess. 5127
ENVYING, ppr. Feeling uneasiness at the superior condition and happiness of another.
ENVYING, n. Mortification experienced at the supposed prosperity and happiness of another. 5128 5128
ENWALLOWED, a. [from wallow.] Being wallowed or wallowing. 5128
ENWHEEL, v.t. [from wheel.] To encircle. 5128
ENWIDEN, v.t. [from wide.] To make wider. [Not used.] 5128
ENWOMB, v.t. enwoom'. [from womb.] To make pregnant. [Not used.] 5128
ENWOMBED, pp. Impregnated; buried in a deep gulf or cavern. 5128
ENWRAP, v.t. enrap'. To envelop. [See Inwrap.] 5128
ENWRAPMENT, n. A covering; a wrapping or wrapper. 5128
EOLIAN, EOLIC, a. Pertaining to Aeolia or Aeolis, in Asia Minor, inhabited by Greeks.
EOLIPILE, n. [Aeolus, the deity of the winds, and pila, a ball.] 5129 5128
EON, n. [Gr. age, duration.] In the platonic philosophy, a virtue, attribute or perfection. The Platonists represented the deity as an assemblage of eons. The Gnostics considered eons as certain substantial powers or divine natures emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe. 5129
EP, EPI, [Gr. in composition, usually signifies on.] 5129
EPACT, n. [Gr. adscititious, to adduce or bring; to drive.] 5129
EPARCH, n. [Gr. dominion.] The governor or prefect of a province. 5129
EPARCHY, n. [Gr. a province; government.] A province, prefecture or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor. 5129
EPAULET, n. A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by military men. Officers, military and naval, wear epaulets on one shoulder, or on both, according to their rank. 5130
EPAULMENT, n. In fortification, a side-work or work to cover sidewise, made of gabions, fascines or bags of earth. It sometimes denotes a semi-bastion and a square orillon, or mass of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of the casemate.
EPENETIC, a. Laudatory; bestowing praise. 5130 5130
EPENTHESIS, EPENTHESY, n. [Gr. to put.] The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as alituum for alitum. 5130
EPENTHETIC, a. Inserted in the middle of a word. 5130
EPHA, n. [Heb. properly a baking.] A Hebrew measure of three pecks and three pints, or according to others, of seven gallons and four pints, or about 15 solid inches. 5130
EPHEMERA, n. [L. from Gr. daily; a day.] A fever of one day's continuance only. 5130
EPHERERAL, EPHEMERIC, a. Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day; continuing or existing one day only. 5130
EPHEMERIS, n. plu. ephemer'ides. [Gr.] 5130
EPHEMERIST, n. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer. 5131
EPHEMERON-WORM, n. [See Ephemera.] A worm that lives one day only. 5131
EPHESIAN, a. s as z. Pertaining to Ephesus, in Asia Minor. As a noun, a native of Ephesus. 5131
EPHIALTES, n. [Gr.] The night-mar. 5131

EPHOD, n. [Heb. to bind.] In Jewish antiquity, a part of the sacerdotal habit, being a kind of girdle, which was brought from behind the neck over the two shoulders, and hanging down before, was put across the stomach, then carried round the waist and used as a girdle to the tunic. There were two sorts; one of plain linen, the other embroidered for the high priest. On the part in front were two precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes of Israel. Before the breast was a square piece or breastplate.

EPHOR, n. [Gr. to inspect.] 51315131

EPHORALTY, n. The office or term of office of an ephor. 5131

EPIC, a. [L. epicus; Gr. a song, or to speak.] Narrative; containing narration; rehearsing. An epic poem, otherwise called heroic, is a poem which narrates a story, real or fictitious or both, representing, in an elevated style, some signal action or series of actions and events, usually the achievements of some distinguished hero, and intended to form the morals and affect the mind with the love of virtue. The matter of the poem includes the action of the fable, the incidents, episodes, characters, morals and machinery. The form includes the manner of narration, the discourses introduced, descriptions, sentiments, style, versification, figures and other ornaments. The end is to improve the morals, and inspire a love of virtue, bravery and illustrious actions. 5132

EPICEDE, n. [Gr.] A funeral song or discourse. 5132

EPICEDIAN, a. Elegiac; mournful. 5132

EPICEDIUM, n. An elegy. 5132

EPICENE, a. [Gr. common.] Common to both sexes; of both kinds. 5132

EPICTETIAN, a. Pertaining to Epictetus, the Grecian writer. 5132

EPICURE, n. [L. epicurus, a voluptuary, from Epicurus.] 5132

EPICUREAN — EQUICRURAL 5133

EPICUREAN, a. [L. epicureus.] Pertaining to Epicurus; as the Epicurean philosophy or tenets. 5133

EPICUREAN, n. A follower of Epicurus. 5133

EPICUREANISM, n. Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus. 5133

EPICURISM, n. Luxury; sensual enjoyments; indulgence in gross pleasure; voluptuousness. 5133

EPICURIZE, v.i. To feed or indulge like an epicure; to riot; to feast. 5133

EPICYCLE, n. [Gr. a circle.] A little circle, whose center is in the circumference of a greater circle; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with it, and yet by its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper center. 5133

EPICYCLOID, n. [Gr. form.] In geometry, a curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave side of the periphery of another circle.

EPICYCLOIDAL, a. Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties. 51335133

EPIDEMIC, EPIDEMICAL, a. [Gr. people.] Common to many people. An epidemic disease is one which seizes a great number of people, at the same time, or in the same season. Thus we speak of epidemic measles; epidemic fever; epidemic catarrh. It is used in distinction from endemic or local. Intemperate persons have every thing to fear from an epidemic influenza. 5134

EPIDEMIC, n. A popular disease; a disease generally prevailing. The influenza of October and November 1789, that of March and April 1790, that of the winter 1824-25, and of 1825-26, were very severe epidemics. 5134

EPIDERMIC, EPIDERMIDAL, a. Pertaining to the cuticle; covering the skin. 5134

EPIDERMIS, n. [Gr. skin.] In anatomy, the cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; a thin membrane covering the skin of animals, or the bark of plants. 5134

EPIDOTE, n. [From Gr.; so named from the apparent enlargement of the base of the prism in one direction. It is called by Werner, pistazit, and by Hausmann, thallit.] 5134

EPIGASTRIC, a. [Gr. belly.] Pertaining to the upper part of the abdomen; as the epigastric region; the epigastric arteries and veins. 5134

EPIGEE or EPIGEUM. [See Perigee.] 5135

EPIGLOT, EPIGLOTTIS, n. [Gr. the tongue.] In anatomy, one of the cartilages of the larynx, whose use is to cover the glottis, when food or drink is passing into the stomach,

to prevent it from entering the larynx and obstructing the breath. 5135

EPIGRAM, n. [Gr. inscription; a writing.] A short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some lively, ingenious and natural thought. Conciseness and point form the beauty of epigrams. 5135

EPIGRAMMATIC, EPIGRAMMATICAL, a. Writing epigrams; dealing in epigrams; as an epigrammatic poet. 5135

EPIGRAMMATIST, n. One who composes epigrams, or deals in them. Martial was a noted epigrammatist. 5135

EPIGRAPH, n. [Gr. to write.] Among antiquaries, an inscription on a building, pointing out the time of its erection, the building, its uses, etc. 5135

EPILEPSY, n. [Gr. to seize.] The falling sickness, so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; a disease accompanied with spasms or convulsions and loss of sense. 5135

EPILEPTIC, a. Pertaining to the falling sickness; affected with epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy. 5135

EPILEPTIC, n. One affected with epilepsy. 5135

EPILOGISM, n. Computation; enumeration. 5135

EPILOGISTIC, a. Pertaining to epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue. 5136

EPILOGUE, n. ep'ilog. [L. epilogus, from Gr. conclusion; to conclude; to speak.] 5136

EPILOGUIZE, EPILOGIZE, v.i. To pronounce an epilogue. 5136

EPILOGUIZE, v.t. To add to, in the manner of an epilogue. 5136

EPINICION, n. [Gr. to conquer.] A song of triumph. [Not in use.] 5136

EPIPHANY, n. [Gr. appearance; to appear.] A christian festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Savior to the magians or philosophers of the East, who came to adore him with presents; or as others maintain, to commemorate the appearance of the star to the magians, or the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. Jerome and Chrysostom take the epiphany to be the day of our Savior's baptism, when a voice from heaven declared, "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased." The Greek fathers use the word for the appearance of christ in the world, the sense in which Paul used the word. 2 Timothy 1:10. 5136

EPIPHONEM, EPIPHONEMA, [Gr. exclamation, to cry out.] In oratory, an exclamation; an ecphonesis; a vehement utterance of the voice to express strong passion, in a sentence not closely connected with the general strain of the discourse; as, O mournful day! Miserable fate! Admirable clemency! 5136

EPHIPORA, n. [Gr. to bear.] The watery eye; a disease in which the tears, from increased secretion, or an obstruction in the lachrymal duct, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the cheek. 5137

EPIPHYLLOSPERMOUS, a. [Gr. a leaf, and seed.] In botany, bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns. 5137

EPIPHYSIS, EPIPHYSY, n. [Gr. to grow.] Accretion; the growing of one bone to another by simple contiguity, without a proper articulation. 5137

EPIPLOCE, EPIPLOCY, n. [Gr. implication; to fold.] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, "He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them, but advanced them." 5137

EPIPLOCELE, n. [Gr. the caul, and a tumor.] A rupture of the caul or omentum. 5137

EPIPLOIC, a. [Gr. the caul.] Pertaining to the caul or omentum. 5137

EPIPLOON, n. [Gr.] The caul or omentum. 5137

EPISCOPACY, n. [L. episcopatus; Gr. to inspect, to see. See Bishop.] 5137

EPISCOPAL, a. Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; as episcopal jurisdiction; episcopal authority. 5138

EPISCOPALIAN, a. Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; episcopal. 5138

EPISCOPALIAN, n. One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline. 5138

EPISCOPALLY, adv. By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner. 5138

EPISCOPATE, n. A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop. 5138
EPISCOPATE, v.i. To act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate. 5138
EPISCOPY, n. Survey; superintendence; search. 5138
EPISODE, n. [From the Gr.] In poetry, a separate incident, story or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative, or digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it. 5138
EPISODIC, EPISODICAL, a. Pertaining to an episode; contained in an episode or digression. 5138
EPISODICALLY, adv. By way of episode. 5138
EPISPASTIC, a. [Gr. to draw.] In medicine, drawing; attracting the humors to the skin; exciting action in the skin; blistering. 5138
EPISPASTIC, n. A topical remedy, applied to the external part of the body, for the purpose of drawing the humors to the part, or exciting action in the skin; a blister. 5139
EPISTILBITE, n. A mineral, said to be the same as the heulandite. 5139
EPISTLE, n. epis'l. [L. epistola; Gr. to send to; to send.] 5139
EPISTLER, n. A writer of epistles. [Little used.] 5139
EPISTOLARY, a. Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar; as an epistolary style. 5139
EPISTOLIC, EPISTOLICAL, a. Pertaining to letters or epistles. 5139
EPISTOLIZE, v.i. To write epistles or letters. 5139
EPISTOLIZER, n. A writer of epistles. 5139
EPISTOLOGRAPHIC, a. Pertaining to the writing of letters. 5139
EPISTOLOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. a letter, to write.] The art or practice of writing letters. 5139
EPISTROPHE, EPISTROPHY, n. [Gr. a return.] A figure, in rhetoric, in which several successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation. 5140
EPISTYLE, n. [Gr. a column.] 5140
EPITAPH, n. [Gr. a sepulcher.] 5140
EPITAPHIAN, a. Pertaining to an epitaph. 5140
EPITHALAMIUM, EPITHALAMY, n. [Gr. a bed-chamber.] A nuptial song or poem, in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity. 5140
EPITHEM, n. [Gr. to place.] In pharmacy, a kind of fomentation or poultice, to be applied externally to strengthen the part. 5140
EPITHET, n. [Gr. a name added; to place.] An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attributive expressing some quality ascribed to it; as a verdant lawn; a brilliant appearance; a just man; an accurate description. 5141
EPITHET, v.t. To entitle; to describe by epithets. 5141
EPITHETIC, a. Pertaining to an epithet or epithets. 5141
EPITHUMETIC, EPITHUMETICAL, a. [Gr.] Inclined to lust; pertaining to the animal passion. 5141
EPITOME, EPITOMY, n. [Gr. to cut, a cutting, a section.] An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; a compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book. 5141
EPITOMIST, n. An epitomizer. 5141
EPITOMIZE, v.t. To shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse; to abstract, in a summary, the principal matters of a book; to contract into a narrower compass. Xiphilin epitomized Dion's Roman History. 5141
EPITOMIZED, pp. Abridged; shortened; contracted into a smaller compass, as a book or writing. 5142
EPITOMIZER, n. One who abridges; a writer of an epitome. 5142
EPITOMIZING, ppr. Abridging; shortening; making a summary. 5142
EPITRITE, n. [Gr. third.] In prosody, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one; as salutantes, concitati, incantare. 5142
EPITROPE, EPITROPY, n. [Gr. to permit.] In rhetoric, concession; a figure by which one thing is granted, with a view to obtain an advantage; as, I admit all this may be true, but what is this to the purpose? I concede the fact, but it overthrows your own argument. 5142

EPIZOOTIC, a. [Gr. animal.] In geology, an epithet given to such mountains as contain animal remains in their natural or in a petrified state, or the impressions of animal substances. 5142
EPIZOOTY, n. [supra.] A murrain or pestilence among irrational animals. 5142
EPOCH, n. [L. epocha; Gr. retention, delay, stop, to inhibit; to hold.] 5142
EPODE, n. [Gr. ode.] In lyric poetry, the third or last part of the ode; that which follows the strophe and antistrophe; the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe and epode. The word is now used as the name of any little verse or verses, that follow one or more great ones. Thus a pentameter after a hexameter is an epode. 5143
EPOPEE, n. [Gr. a song, to make.] An epic poem. More properly, the history, action or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem. 5143
EPOS, n. [Gr.] An epic poem, or its fable or subject. 5143
EPULARY, a. [L. epularis, from epulum, a feast.] Pertaining to a feast or banquet. 5143
EPULATION, a. [L. eppulatio, from epulor, to feast.] A feasting or feast. 5143
EPULOTIC, a. [Gr. to heal, to cicatrize; a cicatrix, to be sound, whole.] Healing; cicatrizing. 5143
EPULOTIC, n. A medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize and heal wounds or ulcers, to repress fungous flesh and dispose the parts to recover soundness. 5143
EQUABILITY, n. [See Equable.] Equality in motion; continued equality, at all times, in velocity or movement; uniformity; as the equability of the motion of a heavenly body, or of the blood in the arteries and veins. 5143
EQUABLE, a. [L. oequabilis, from oequus, equal, even, oeguo, to equal, to level.] 5144
EQUABLY, adv. With an equal or uniform motion; with continued uniformity; evenly; as, bodies moving equably in concentric circles. 5144
EQUAL, a. [L. oegualis, from oequus, equal, even, oeguo, to equal, perhaps Gr. similar.]
EQUAL, n. One not inferior or superior to another; having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, etc. 5144 5145
EQUAL, v.t. To make equal; to make one thing of the same quantity, dimensions or quality as another. 5145
EQUALITY, n. [L. oequalitas.] An agreement of things in dimensions, quantity or quality; likeness; similarity in regard to two things compared. We speak of the equality of two or more tracts of land, of two bodies in length, breadth or thickness, of virtues or vices. 5146
EQUALIZATION, n. The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized. 5146
EQUALIZE, v.t. To make equal; as, to equalize accounts; to equalize burdens or taxes.
EQUALIZED, pp. Made equal; reduced to equality. 5146 5146
EQUALIZING, ppr. Making equal. 5146
EQUALLY, adv. In the same degree with another; alike; as, to be equally taxed; to be equally virtuous or vicious; to be equally impatient, hungry, thirsty, swift or slow; to be equally furnished. 5146
EQUALNESS, n. Equality; a state of being equal. 5147
EQUANGULAR, a. [L. oequus and angulus.] Consisting of equal angles. [See Equiangular, which is generally used.] 5147
EQUANIMITY, n. [L. oequanimitas; oequus and animus, an equal mind.] Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed, which sustains prosperity without excessive joy, and adversity without violent agitation of the passions or depression of spirits. The great man bears misfortunes with equanimity. 5147
EQUANIMOUS, a. Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed. 5147
EQUATION, n. [L. oequatio, from oequo, to make equal or level.] 5147
EQUATOR, n. [L. from oequo, to make equal.] In astronomy and geography, a great circle of the sphere, equally distant from the two poles of the world, or having the same poles as the world. It is called equator, because when the sun is in it, the days and nights are of equal length; hence it is called also the equinoctial, and when drawn on maps, globes and planispheres, it is called the equinoctial line, or simply the line. Every point in the equator is 90 degrees or a quadrant's distance from the poles; hence it divides the globe or sphere into two equal hemispheres, the northern and southern. At the meridian, the

equator rises as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place.
EQUATORIAL, a. Pertaining to the equator; as equatorial climates. The equatorial 5148
diameter of the earth is longer than the polar diameter. 5148
EQUERY, EQUERRY, n. [Low L. scutarius, from scutum, a shield. See Esquire.] 5148
EQUESTRIAN, a. [L. equester, equestris, from eques, a horseman, from eqnus, a horse.]
EQUIANGULAR, a. [L. oequus, equal, and angulus, an angle.] 5149 5148
EQUIBALANCE, n. [L. oequus and bilanx.] Equal weight. 5149
EQUIBALANCE, v.t. To have equal weight with something. 5149
EQUICRURAL, a. [L. oequus, equal and crus, a leg.] Having legs of equal length. 5149
EQUIDIFFERENT — ERISTIC 5150
EQUIDIFFERENT, a. Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional. 5150
EQUIDISTANCE, n. Equal distance. 5150
EQUIDISTANT, a. [L. oequus, equal, and distans, distant.] 5150
EQUIDISTANTLY, adv. At the same or an equal distance. 5150
EQUIFORMITY, n. [L. oequus, equal, and forma, form.] Uniform equality. 5150
EQUILATERAL, a. [L. oequus, equal, and lateralis, from latus, side.] 5150
EQUILATERAL, n. A side exactly corresponding to others. 5150
EQUILIBRATE, v.t. [L. oequus and libro, to poise.] 5150
EQUILIBRATED, pp. Balanced equally on both sides or ends. 5150
EQUILIBRATING, ppr. Balancing equally on both sides or ends. 5151
EQUILIBRATION, n. Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even, or the state of being
equally balanced. 5151
EQUILIBRIOUS, a. Equally poised. 5151
EQUILIBRIOUSLY, adv. In equal poise. 5151
EQUILIBRIST, n. One that balances equally. 5151
EQUILIBRITY, n. [L. oequilibritas.] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on
both sides; equilibrium; as the theory of equilibrity. 5151
EQUILIBRIUM, n. [L.] In mechanics, equipose; equality of weight; the state of the two
ends of a lever or balance, when both are charged with equal weight, and they maintain
an even or level position, parallel to the horizon. 5151
EQUIMULTIPLE, a. [L. oequus and multiplico or multiplex.] 5151
EQUIMULTIPLE, n. In arithmetic and geometry, a number multiplied by the same number or quantity. Hence equimultiples are always in the same ratio to each other, as the simple numbers or quantities before multiplication. If 6 and 9 are multiplied by 4, the multiples, 24 and 36, will be to each other as 6 to 9. 5151
EQUINE, a. [L. equinus, from equus, a horse.] Pertaining to a horse or to the genus. 5152
EQUINECESSARY, a. [L. oequus and necessary.] 5152
EQUINOCTIAL, a. [L. oequus, equal, and nox, night.] 5152
EQUINOCTIAL, n. [for equinoctial line.] 5152
EQUINOCTIALLY, adv. In the direction of the equinox. 5153
EQUINOX, n. [L. oequus, equal, and nox, night.] 5153
EQUINUMERANT, a. [L. oequus, equal, and numerus, number.] 5153
EQUIP, v.t. 5153
EQUIPAGE, n. The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages.
EQUIPAGED, a. Furnished with equipage; attended with a splendid retinue. 5154 5154
EQUIPENDENCY, n. [L. oequus, equal, and pendeo, to hang.] 5154
EQUIPMENT, n. The act of equipping, or fitting for a voyage or expedition. 5154
EQUIPOISE, n. s as z. [L. oequus, equal.] Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium;
a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced. Hold the scales in
equipoise. The mind may be in a state of equipoise, when motives are of equal weight.
EQUIPOLLENCE, EQUIPOLLENCY, n. [L. oequus and pollentia, power, polleo, to 5155
be able.] 5155
EQUIPOLLENT, a. [supra.] Having equal power or force; equivalent. In logic, having
equivalent signification. 5155
EQUIPONDERANCE, n. [L. oequus, equal, and pondus, weight.] 5155

EQUIPONDERANT, a. [supra.] Being of the same weight. 5155
EQUIPONDERATE, v.i. [L. oequus, equal, and pondero, to weigh.] 5155
EQUIPONDIOUS, a. Having equal weight on both sides. 5155
EQUIPPED, pp. Furnished with habiliments, arms, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition, or for a voyage or cruise. 5155
EQUIPPING, ppr. Furnishing with habiliments or warlike apparatus; supplying with things necessary for a voyage. 5155
EQUISONANCE, n. An equal sounding; a name by which the Greeks distinguished the consonances of the octave and double octave. 5156
EQUITABLE, n. [L. oequitas, from oequus, equal.] 5156
EQUITABLENESS, n. The quality of being just and impartial; as the equitableness of a judge. 5156
EQUITABLY, adv. In an equitable manner; justly; impartially. The laws should be equitably administered. 5156
EQUITANT, a. [L. equitans, equito, to ride, from eques, a horseman, or equus, a horse.]
EQUITATION, n. A riding on horseback. 51565156
EQUITY, n. [L. oequitas, from oequus, equal, even, level.] 5157
EQUIVALENCE, n. [L. oequus, equal, and valens, from valeo, to be worth.] 5157
EQUIVALENT, a. Equal in value or worth. In barter, the goods given are supposed to be equivalent to the goods received. Equivalent in value or worth, is tautological. 5158
EQUIVALENT, n. That which is equal in value, weight, dignity or force, with something else. The debtor cannot pay his creditor in money, but he will pay him an equivalent. Damages in money cannot be an equivalent for the loss of a limb. 5158
EQUIVALENTLY, adv. In an equal manner. 5158
EQUIVOCACY, n. Equivocalness. [Not used.] 5158
EQUIVOCAL, a. [Low L. oequivocus; oequus, equal, and vox, a word. See Vocal.] 5159
EQUIVOCAL, n. A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings. 5159
EQUIVOCALLY, adv. Ambiguously; in a doubtful sense; in terms susceptible of different senses. He answered the question equivocally. 5159
EQUIVOCALNESS, n. Ambiguity; double meaning. 5159
EQUIVOCATE, v.i. To use words of a doubtful signification; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions. To equivocate is the dishonorable work of duplicity. The upright man will not equivocate in his intercourse with his fellow men. 5159
EQUIVOCATING, ppr. Using ambiguous words or phrases. 5159
EQUIVOCATION, n. Ambiguity of speech; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification. Hypocrites are often guilty of equivocation, and by this means lose the confidence of their fellow men. Equivocation is incompatible with the christian character and profession. 5159
EQUIVOCATOR, n. One who equivocates; one who uses language which is ambiguous and may be interpreted in different ways; one who uses mental reservation. 5160
EQUIVOKE, n. An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations. 5160
EQUIVOROUS, a. [L. equus, horse, and voro, to eat.] 5160
ER, the termination of many English words, is the Teutonic form of the Latin or; the one contracted from wer, the other from vir, a man. It denotes an agent, originally of the masculine gender, but now applied to men or things indifferently; as in farmer, heater, grater. At the end names of places, er signifies a man of the place; Londoner is the same as London-man. 5160
ERA, n. [L. oera. The origin of the term is not obvious.] 5160
ERADIATE, v.i. [L. e and radio, to beam.] 5161
ERADIATION, n. Emission of rays or beams of light; emission of light or splendor. 5161
ERADICATE, v.t. [L. eradico, from radix, root.] 5161
ERADICATED, pp. Plucked up by the roots; extirpated; destroyed. 5161
ERADICATING, ppr. Pulling up the roots of any thing; extirpating. 5161
ERADICATION, n. The act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total

destruction. 5161
ERADICATIVE, a. That extirpates; that cures or destroys thoroughly. 5161
ERADICATIVE, n. A medicine that effects a radical cure. 5162
ERASABLE, a. That may or can be erased. 5162
ERASE, v.t. [L. erado, erasi; e and rado, to scrape; Heb. a graving tool.] 5162
ERASED, pp. Rubbed or scratched out; obliterated; effaced. 5162
ERASEMENT, n. The act of erasing; a rubbing out; expunction; obliteration; destruction.
ERASING, ppr. Rubbing or scraping out; obliterating; destroying. 5162 5162
ERASION, n. s as z. The act of erasing; a rubbing out; obliteration. 5162
ERASTIAN, n. A follower of one Erastus, the leader of a religious sect, who denied the power of the church to discipline its members. 5162
ERASTIANISM, n. The principles of the Erastians. 5162
ERASURE, n. era'zhur. The act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration. 5162
ERE, adv. Before; sooner than. 5163
ERE, prep. Before. 5163
ERELONG, adv. [ere and long.] Before a long time had elapsed. 5163
ERENOW, adv. [ere and now.] Before this time. 5163
EREWHILE, EREWHILES, adv. [ere and while. Some time ago; before a little while.] 5163
EREBUS, n. [L. erebus.] In mythology, darkness; hence, the region of the dead; a deep and gloomy place; hell. 5163
ERECT, a. [L. erectus, from erigo, to set upright; e and rego, to stretch or make straight, right, rectus. See Right.] 5163
ERECT, v.t. To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular direction, or nearly such; as, to erect a pole or flag-staff. 5164
ERECT, v.i. To rise upright. 5165
ERECTABLE, a. That can be erected; as an erectable feather. 5165
ERECTED, pp. Set in a straight and perpendicular direction; set upright; raised; built; established; elevated; animated; extended and distended. 5165
ERECTER, n. One that erects; one that raises or builds. 5165
ERECTING, ppr. Raising and setting upright; building; founding; establishing; elevating; inciting; extending and distending. 5165
ERECTION, n. The act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright. 5165
ERECTIVE, a. Setting upright; raising. 5166
ERECTLY, adv. In an erect posture. 5166
ERECTNESS, n. Uprightness of posture or form. 5166
ERECTOR, n. A muscle that erects; one that raises. 5166
EREMITAGE, n. [See Hermitage.] 5166
EREMITE, n. [L. eremita; Gr. a desert.] One who lives in a wilderness, or in retirement, secluded from an intercourse with men. It is generally written hermit, which see. 5166
EREMITICAL, a. Living in solitude, or in seclusion from the world. 5166
EREPTION, n. [L. ereptio.] A taking or snatching away by force. 5166
ERGAT, v.i. [L. ergo.] To infer; to draw conclusions. [Not used.] 5166
ERGO, adv. [L.] Therefore. 5166
ERGOT, n. In farriery, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint, and commonly hid under the tuft of the fetloc.
ERGOTISM, n. [L. ergo.] A logical inference; a conclusion. 5167 5166
ERIACH, n. A pecuniary fine. 5167
ERIGIBLE, a. That may be erected. [Ill formed and not used.] 5167
ERINGO. [See Eryngo.] 5167
ERISTIC, ERISTICAL, a. [Gr. contention; contentious.] Pertaining to disputes; controversial. [Not in use.] 5167
ERKE — ESPOUSALS 5168
ERKE, n. Idle; slothful. [Not in use.] 5168

ERMELIN. [See Ermin.] 5168
ERMIN, ERMINE, n. 5168
ERMINED, a. Clothed with ermin; adorned with the fur of the ermin; as ermined pride; ermined pomp. 5168
ERNE, AERNE, a Saxon word, signifying a place or receptacle, forms the termination of some English words, as well as Latin; as in barn, lantern, tavern, taberna. 5168
ERODE, v.t. [L. erodo; e and rodo, to gnaw.] To eat in or away; to corrode; as, canker erodes the flesh. 5168
ERODED, pp. Eaten; gnawed; corroded. 5168
ERODING, ppr. Eating into; eating away; corroding. 5168
EROGATE, v.t. [L. erogo.] To lay out; to give; to bestow upon. [Not used.] 5168
EROGATION, n. The act of conferring. [Not used.] 5168
EROSE, a. [L. erosus.] In botany, an erose leaf has small sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed. 5169
EROSION, n. s as z. [L. erosio.] The act or operation of eating away. 5169
EROTIC, EROTICAL, a. [Gr. love.] Pertaining to love; treating of love. 5169
EROTIC, n. An amorous composition or poem. 5169
ERPETOLOGIST, n. [Gr. reptile, discourse.] One who writes on the subject of reptiles, or is versed in the natural history of reptiles. 5169
ERPETOLOGY, n. [supra.] That part of natural history which treats of reptiles. 5169
ERR, v.i. [L. erro.] 5169
ERRABLE, a. Liable to mistake; fallible. [Little used.] 5170
ERRABLENESS, n. Liableness to mistake or error. 5170
ERRAND, n. 5170
ERRANT, a. [L. errans, from erro, to err.] 5170
ERRANTRY, n. A wandering; a roving or rambling about. 5171
ERRATIC, a. [L. erraticus, from erro, to wander.] Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination. 5171
ERRATICALLY, adv. Without rule, order or established method; irregularly. 5171
ERRATION, n. A wandering. [Not used.] 5171
ERRATUM, n. plu. errata. [See Err.] An error or mistake in writing or printing. A list of the errata of a book is usually printed at the beginning or end, with references to the pages and lines in which they occur. 5171
ERRHINE, a. er'rine. [Gr. the nose.] Affecting the nose, or to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose. 5171
ERRHINE, n. er'rine. A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus. 5171
ERRING, ppr. Wandering from the truth or the right way; mistaking; irregular. 5171
ERRONEOUS, a. [L. erroneus, from erro, to err.] 5171
ERRONEOUSLY, adv. By mistake; not rightly; falsely. 5172
ERRONEOUSNESS, n. The state of being erroneous, wrong or false; deviation from right; inconformity to truth; as the erroneousness of a judgement or proposition. 5172
ERROR, n. [L. error, from erro, to wander.] A wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake in judgment, by which men assent to or believe what is not true. Error may be voluntary, or involuntary. Voluntary, when men neglect or pervert the proper means to inform the mind; involuntary, when the means of judging correctly are not in their power. An error committed through carelessness or haste is a blunder. 5172
ERROR, v.t. To determine a judgment of court to be erroneous. 5173
ERSE, n. The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts, in the highlands of Scotland. 5173
ERST, adv. [See Ere.] 5173
ERSTWHILE, adv. Till then or now; formerly. 5173
ERUBESCENCE, n. [L. erubescens, erubesco, from rubeo, to be red.] 5173
ERUBESCENT, a. Red, or reddish; blushing. 5174
ERUCT, ERUCTATE, v.t. [L. eructo, ructor, coinciding in elements with Heb. to spit.] 5174

ERUCTATION, n. [L. eructatio.] The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch. 5174
ERUDITE, a. [L. eruditus, from erudio, to instruct.] 5174
ERUDITION, n. Learning; knowledge gained by study, or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences, as in history, antiquity and languages. The Scaligers were men of deep erudition. 5174
ERUGINOUS, a. [L. aeruginosus, from aerugo, rust.] 5174
ERUPT, v.i. To burst forth. [Not used.] 5174
ERUPTION, n. [L. eruptio, from erumpo, erupi; e and rumpo, for rupo.] 5174
ERUPTIVE, a. Bursting forth. 5175
ERYNGO, n. [Gr.] The sea-holly, Eryngium, a genus of plants of several species. The flowers are collected in a round head; the receptacle is paleaceous or chaffy. The young shoots are esculent. 5175
ERYSIPELAS, n. [Gr.] A disease called St. Anthony's fire; a diffused inflammation with fever of two or three days, generally with coma or delirium; an eruption of a fiery acrid humor, on some part of the body, but chiefly on the face. One species of erysipelas is called shingles, or eruption with small vesicles. 5175
ERYSIPELATOUS, a. Eruptive; resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature. 5175
ESCALADE, n. [L. scala, a ladder. See Scale.] In the military art, a furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.
ESCALADE, v.t. To scale; to mount and pass or enter by means of ladders; as, to escalade a wall. 5176 5176
ESCALOP, n. skal'lup. A family of bivalvular shell-fish, whose shell is regularly indented. In the center of the top of the shell is a trigonal sinus with an elastic cartilage for its hinge.
ESCAPADE, n. The fling of a horse. In Spanish, flight, escape. 5176 5176
ESCAPE, v.t. [L. capio, with a negative prefix, or from a word of the same family.] 5176
ESCAPE, v.i. To flee, shun and be secure from danger; to avoid an evil. 5177
ESCAPE, n. Flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger. 5177
ESCAPEMENT, n. That part of a clock or watch, which regulates its movements, and prevents their acceleration. 5177
ESCAPING, ppr. Fleeing from and avoiding danger or evil; being passed unobserved or unhurt; shunning; evading; securing safety; quitting the custody of the law, without warrant. 5177
ESCAPING, n. Avoidance of danger. Ezra 9:14. 5178
ESCARGATOIRE, n. A nursery of snails. 5178
ESCARP, v.t. To slope; to form a slope; a military term. 5178
ESCARPMENT, n. A slope; a steep descent or declivity. 5178
ESCHALOT, n. shallo'te. A species of small onion or garlic, belonging to the genus Allium; the ascalonicum. 5178
ESCHAR, n. [Gr.] In surgery, the crust or scab occasioned by burns or caustic applications. 5178
ESCHAROTIC, a. Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh. 5178
ESCHAROTIC, n. A caustic application; a medicine which sears or destroys flesh. 5178
ESCHEAT, n. [L. cado, cadere.] 5178
ESCHEAT, v.i. In England, to revert, as land, to the lord of a manor, by means of the extinction of the blood of the tenant. 5179
ESCHEAT, v.t. To forfeit. [Not used.] 5179
ESCHEATABLE, a. Liable to escheat. 5179
ESCHEATAGE, n. The right of succeeding to an escheat. 5179
ESCHEATED, pp. Having fallen to the lord through want of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture. 5179
ESCHEATING, ppr. Reverting to the lord through failure of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture. 5179
ESCHEATOR, n. An officer who observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator, and certifies them into the treasury. 5179
ESCHEW, v.t. To flee from; to shun; to avoid. 5179
ESCHEWED, pp. Shunned; avoided. 5180

ESCHEWING, ppr. Shunning; avoiding. [This word is nearly obsolete, or at least little used.] 5180
ESCOCHEON, n. The shield of the family. 5180
ESCORT, n. A guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage; provisions or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them from an enemy, or in general, for security. [This word is rarely, and never properly used for naval protection or protectors; the latter we call a convoy. I have found it applied to naval protection, but it is unusual.] 5180
ESCORT, v.t. To attend and guard on a journey by land; to attend and guard any thing conveyed by land. General Washington arrived at Boston, escorted by a detachment of dragoons. The guards escorted Lord Wellington to London. 5180
ESCORTED, pp. Attended and guarded by land. 5180
ESCORTING, ppr. Attending and guarding by land. 5180
ESCOT. [See Scot.] 5180
ESCOUADE. [See Squad.] 5180
ESCOUT. [See Scout.] 5180
ESCRITOIR, n. [L. scribo; Eng. to scrape.] A box with instruments and conveniences for writing; sometimes, a desk or chest of drawers with an apartment for the instruments of writing. It is often pronounced scrutoir. 5180
ESCROW, n. In law, a deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person, to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee, and which is not to take effect till the condition is performed. It is then to be delivered to the grantee. 5180
ESCUAGE, n. [L. scutum, a shield.] In feudal law, service of the shield, called also scutage; a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war; afterwards exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction. 5181
ESCULAPIAN, a. [from Aesculapius, the physician.] 5181
ESCULENT, a. [L. esculentus, from esca, food.] Eatable; that is or may be used by man for food; as esculent plants; esculent fish. 5181
ESCULENT, n. Something that is eatable; that which is or may be safely eaten by man. 5181
ESCURIAL, n. The palace or residence of the King of Spain, about 15 miles North West of Madrid. This is the largest and most superb structure in the kingdom, and one of the most splendid in Europe. It is built in a dry barren spot, and the name itself is said to signify a place full of rocks. 5181
ESCUTCHEON, n. [L. scutum, a shield.] The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial. 5181
ESCUTCHEONED, a. Having a coat of arms or ensign. 5181
ESLOIN, v.t. To remove. [Not in use.] 5181
ESOPHAGOTOMY, n. [esophagus and a cutting.] In surgery, the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage. 5181
ESOPHAGUS, n. [Gr.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach. 5182
ESOPIAN, a. [from Aesop.] Pertaining to AEsop; composed by him or in his manner. 5182
ESOTERIC, a. [Gr. interior, from within.] Private; an epithet applied to the private instructions and doctrines of Pythagoras; opposed to exoteric, or public. 5182
ESOTERY, n. Mystery; secrecy. [Little used.] 5182
ESPALIER, n. [L. palus, a stake or pole.] A row of trees planted about a garden or in hedges, so as to inclose quarters or separate parts, and trained up to a lattice of wood-work, or fastened to stakes, forming a close hedge or shelter to protect plants against injuries from wind or weather. 5182
ESPALIER, v.t. To form an espalier, or to protect by an espalier. 5182
ESPARCET, n. A kind of sainfoin. 5182
ESPECIAL, a. [L. specialis, from specio, to see, species, kind.] 5182
ESPECIALLY, adv. Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree; in reference to one person or thing in particular. 5182

ESPECIALNESS, n. The state of being especial. 5182
ESPERANCE, n. [L. spero, to hope.] Hope. [Not English.] 5182
ESPIAL, n. [See Spy.] A spy; the act of espying. 5182
ESPINEL, n. A kind or ruby. [See Spinel.] 5183
ESPIONAGE, n. The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching the words and conduct of others and attempting to make discoveries, as spies or secret emissaries; the practice of watching others without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made. 5183
ESPLANADE, n. [L. planus, plain.] 5183
ESPOUSAL, a. espouz'al. [See Espouse.] Used in or relating to the act of espousing or betrothing. 5183
ESPOUSAL, n. The act of espousing or betrothing. 5183
ESPOUSALS, n. plu. The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; a contract or mutual promise of marriage. 5183
ESPOUSE — ETHOLOGIST 5184
ESPOUSE, v.t. espouz'. [L. spondeo, sponsus, the letter n, in the latter, must be casual, or the modern languages have lost the letter. The former is most probable; in which case, spondeo was primarily spodeo, sposus.] 5184
ESPOUSED, pp. Betrothed; affianced; promised in marriage by contract; married; united intimately; embraced. 5184
ESPOUSER, n. One who espouses; one who defends the cause of another. 5184
ESPOUSING, ppr. Betrothing; promising in marriage by covenant; marrying; uniting indissolubly; taking part in. 5184
ESPY, v.t. [L. specio.] 5184
ESPY, v.i. To look narrowly; to look about; to watch. 5185
ESPY, n. A spy; a scout. 5185
ESQUIRE, n. [L. scutum, a shield; Gr. a hide, of which shields were anciently made.], a shield-bearer or armor-bearer, scutifer; an attendant on a knight. Hence in modern times, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight. In England, this title is given to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and of the household, to counselors at law, justices of the peace, while in commission, sheriffs, and other gentlemen. In the United States, the title is given to public officers of all degrees, from governors down to justices and attorneys. Indeed the title, in addressing letters, is bestowed on any person at pleasure, and contains no definite description. It is merely an expression or respect.
ESQUIRE, v.t. To attend; to wait on. 5185 5185
ESSAY, v.t. [L. sequor. See Seek. The radical sense is to press, drive, urge, strain, strive.] 5186
ESSAY, n. A trial; attempt; endeavor; an effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of any thing. We say, to make an essay. 5186
ESSAYED, pp. Attempted; tried. 5186
ESSAYER, n. One who writes essays. 5186
ESSAYING, ppr. Trying; making an effort; attempting. 5186
ESSAYIST, n. A writer of an essay, or of essays. 5186
ESSENCE, n. [L. essentia, esse, to be.] 5187
ESSENCE, v.t. To perfume; to scent. 5187
ESSENCED, pp. Perfumed; as essenced fops. 5188
ESSENES, n. Among the Jews, a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.
ESSENTIAL, a. [L. essentialis.] Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing. 5188
Piety and good works are essential to the christian character. Figure and extension are essential properties of bodies. 5188
ESSENTIAL, n. Existence; being. [Little used.] 5188
ESSENTIALITY, n. The quality of being essential; first or constituent principles. 5188
ESSENTIALLY, adv. By the constitution of nature; in essence; as, minerals and plants are essentially different. 5188
ESSENTIATE, v.i. To become of the same essence. 5189

ESSENTIATE, v.t. To form or constitute the essence or being of. 5189
ESSOIN, n. [Law L. exonia, sonium.] 5189
ESSOIN, v.t. To allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence. 5189
ESSOINER, n. An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another. 5189
ESTABLISH, v.t. [L. stabilio; Heb. to set, fix, establish.] 5189
ESTABLISHED, pp. Set; fixed firmly; founded; ordained; enacted; ratified; confirmed. 5190
ESTABLISHER, n. He who establishes, ordains or confirms. 5190
ESTABLISHING, ppr. Fixing; settling permanently; founding; ratifying; confirming; ordaining. 5190
ESTABLISHMENT, n. The act of establishing, founding, ratifying or ordaining. 5190
ESTAFET, n. A military courier. [See Staff.] 5191
ESTATE, n. [L. status, from sto, to stand. The roots stb, std, and stg, have nearly the same signification, to set, to fix. It is probable that the L. sto is contracted from stad, as it forms steti.] 5191
ESTATE, v.t. To settle as a fortune. [Little used.] 5192
ESTATED, pp. or a. Possessing an estate. 5192
ESTEEM, v.t. [L. estimo; Gr. to honor or esteem.] 5192
ESTEEM, n. Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit. This man is of no worth in my esteem. 5193
ESTEEMABLE, a. Worthy of esteem; estimable. 5193
ESTEEMED, pp. Valued; estimated; highly valued or prized on account of worth; thought; held in opinion. 5193
ESTEEMER, n. One who esteems; one who sets a high value on any thing. 5193
ESTEEMING, ppr. Valuing; estimating; valuing highly; prizing; thinking; deeming. 5194
ESTIMABLE, a. 5194
ESTIMABLE, n. That which is worthy of regard. 5194
ESTIMABLENESS, n. The quality of deserving esteem or regard. 5194
ESTIMATE, v.t. [L. oestimo. See Esteem.] 5194
ESTIMATE, n. A valuing or rating in the mind; a judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent or quantity of any thing, without ascertaining it. We form estimates of the expenses of a war, of the probable outfits of a voyage, of the comparative strength or merits of two men, of the extent of a kingdom or its population. Hence estimate may be equivalent to calculation, computation, without measuring or weighing. 5194
ESTIMATED, pp. Valued; rated in opinion or judgment. 5195
ESTIMATING, ppr. Valuing; rating; forming an opinion or judgment of the value, extent, quantity, or degree of worth of any object; calculating; computing. 5195
ESTIMATION, n. [L. oestimatio.] The act of estimating. 5195
ESTIMATIVE, a. Having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth or preference. [Little used.] 5195
ESTIMATOR, n. One who estimates or values. 5195
ESTIVAL, a. [L. oestivus, from oestas, summer. See Heat.] 5195
ESTIVATE, v.i. To pass the summer. 5195
ESTIVATION, n. [L. oestivatio, from oestas, summer, oestivo, to pass the summer.] 5195
ESTOP, v.t. In law, to impede or bar, by one's own act. 5196
ESTOPPED, pp. Hindered; barred; precluded by one's own act. 5196
ESTOPPING, ppr. Impeding; barring by one's own act. 5196
ESTOPPEL, n. In law, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act or deed, which estops or precludes him from averring any thing to the contrary. 5196
ESTOVERS, n. In law, necessaries, or supplies; a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant; such as sustenance of a felon in prison, and for his family, during his imprisonment; alimony for a woman divorced, out of her husband's estate. 5196
ESTRADE, n. An even or level place. 5197
ESTRANGE, v.t. 5197
ESTRANGED, pp. Withdrawn; withheld; alienated. 5197
ESTRANGEMENT, n. Alienation; a keeping at a distance; removal; voluntary abstraction; as an estrangement of affection. 5197
ESTRANGING, ppr. Alienating; withdrawing; keeping at or removing to a distance. 5197

ESTRAPADE, n. The defense of a horse that will not obey, and which, to get rid of his rider, rises before and yerks furiously with his hind legs. 5198
ESTRAY, v.i. To stray. [See Stray.] 5198
ESTRAY, n. A tame beast, as a horse, ox or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner; a beast supposed to have strayed from the power or inclosure of its owner. It is usually written stray. 5198
ESTREAT, n. [L. extractum, extraho, to draw out.] 5198
ESTREAT, v.i. To extract; to copy. 5198
ESTREATED, pp. Extracted; copied. 5198
ESTREPEMENT, n. [Eng. to strip.] In law, spoil; waste; a stripping of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner. 5198
ESTRICH, n. The ostrich, which see. 5198
ESTUANCE, n. [L. oestus.] Heat. [Not in use.] 5198
ESTUARY, n. [L. oestuarium, from oestuo, to boil or foam, oestus, heat, fury, storm.] 5198
ESTUATE, v.i. [L. oestuo, to boil.] To boil; to swell and rage; to be agitated. 5198
ESTUATION, n. A boiling; agitation; commotion of a fluid. 5199
ESTURE, n. [L. oestuo.] Violence; commotion. [Not used.] 5199
ESURIENT, a. [L. esuriens, esurio.] Inclined to eat; hungry. 5199
ESURINE, a. Eating; corroding. [Little used.] 5199
ET CAETERA, and the contraction etc., denote the rest, or others of the kind; and so on; and so forth. 5199
ETCH, v.t. 5199
ETCHED, pp. Marked and corroded by nitric acid. 5199
ETCHING, ppr. Marking or making prints with nitric acid. 5199
ETCHING, n. The impression taken from an etched copper-plate. 5199
ETEOSTIC, n. [Gr. true, and a verse.] 5199
ETERN, a. Eternal; perpetual; endless. [Not used.] 5199
ETERNAL, a. [L. oeternus, composed of oevum and ternus, oeviternus, Varro. The origin of the last component part of the word is not obvious. It occurs in diuturnus, and seems to denote continuance.] 5200
ETERNAL, n. An appellation of God. 5200
ETERNALIST, n. One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite. 5200
ETERNALIZE, v.t. To make eternal; to give endless duration to. [We now use eternize.]
ETERNALLY, adv. Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only. 52015200
ETERNITY, n. [L. oeternitas.] Duration or continuance without beginning or end. 5201
ETERNIZE, v.t. [Low L. oeterno.] 5201
ETERNIZED, pp. Made endless; immortalized. 5202
ETERNIZING, ppr. Giving endless duration to; immortalizing. 5202
ETESIAN, a. ete'zhan. [L. etesius; Gr. a year.] 5202
ETHE, a. Easy. 5202
ETHEL, a. Noble. 5202
ETHER, n. [L. oether; Gr. to burn, to shine; Eng. weather.] 5202
ETHEREAL, a. Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether; as ethereal space; ethereal regions. 5202
ETHEREOUS, a. Formed of ether; heavenly. 5203
ETHERIALIZE, v.t. To convert into ether, or into a very subtil fluid. 5203
ETHERIALIZED, pp. Converted into ether or a very subtil fluid; as an etherialized and incorporeal substrate. 5203
ETHERIZE, v.t. To convert into ether. 5203
ETHERIZED, pp. Converted into ether. 5203
ETHERIZING, ppr. Converting into ether. 5203
ETHIC, ETHICAL, a. [L. ethicus; Gr. manners.] 5203
ETHICALLY, adv. According to the doctrines of morality. 5203
ETHICS, n. The doctrines of morality or social manners; the science of moral philosophy, which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it. 5203

ETHMOID, ETHMOIDAL, a. [Gr. a sieve, and form.] Resembling a sieve. 5203
ETHMOID, n. A bone at the top of the root of the nose. 5203
ETHNIC, ETHNICAL, a. [L. ethnicus; Gr. from nation from the root of G. heide, heath, woods, whence heathen. See Heathen.] 5204
ETHNIC, n. A heathen; a pagan. 5204
ETHNICISM, n. Heathenism; paganism; idolatry. 5204
ETHNOLOGY, n. [Gr. nation, and discourse.] A treatise on nations. 5204
ETHOLOGICAL, a. [See Ethology.] Treating of ethics or morality. 5204
ETHOLOGIST, n. One who writes on the subject of manners and morality. 5204
ETHOLOGY — EVAPORABLE 5205
ETHOLOGY, n. [Gr. manners, morals, and discourse.] 5205
ETIOLATE, v.i. [Gr. to shine.] To become white or whiter; to be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants. 5205
ETIOLATE, v.t. To blanch; to whiten by excluding the sun's rays. 5205
ETIOLATED, pp. Blanched; whitened by excluding the sun's rays. 5205
ETIOLATING, ppr. Blanching; whitening by excluding the sun's rays. 5205
ETIOLATION, n. The operation of being whitened or of becoming white by excluding the light of the sun. 5205
ETIOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to etiology. 5205
ETIOLOGY, n. [Gr. cause, and discourse.] 5205
ETIQUET, n. etiket'. [Eng. to dock. Originally, a little piece of paper, or a mark or title, affixed to a bag or bundle, expressing its contents.] 5205
ETITE, n. [Gr. an eagle.] Eagle-stone, a variety of bog iron. [See Eaglestone.] 5206
ETNEAN, a. [from Aetna.] Pertaining to Etna, a volcanic mountain in Sicily. 5206
ETTIN, n. A giant. 5206
ETTLE, v.t. To earn. [Not in use.] 5206
ETUI, ETWEE, ETWEE-CASE, n. A case for pocket instruments. 5206
ETYMOLOGER, n. An etymologist. [Not in use.] 5206
ETYMOLOGICAL, a. [See Etymology.] Pertaining to etymology or the derivation of words; according to or by means of etymology. 5206
ETYMOLOGICALLY, adv. According to etymology. 5206
ETYMOLOGIST, n. One versed in etymology or the deduction of words from their originals; one who searches into the original of words. 5206
ETYMOLOGIZE, v.i. To search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots. 5206
ETYMOLOGY, n. [Gr. true, and discourse.] 5206
ETYMON, n. [Gr. from true.] An original root, or primitive word. 5207
EUCHARIST, n. [Gr. a giving of thanks; well, favor.] 5207
EUCHARISTIC, EUCHARISTICAL, a. Containing expressions of thanks. 5207
EUCHLORINE, n. [See Chlorine.] In chimistry, protoxyd of chlorine. 5207
EUCHOLOGY, n. [Gr. prayer or vow, and discourse.] 5207
EUCHYMY, n. [Gr.] A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body. 5207
EUCHYSIDERITE, n. A mineral, considered as a variety of augite. 5207
EUCLASE, n. [Gr. to break; easily broken.] 5207
EUCRASY, n. [Gr. well, and temperament.] 5208
EUDIALYTE, n. A mineral of a brownish red color. 5208
EUDIOMETER, n. [Gr. serene, and Jove, air, and measure.] 5208
EUDIOMETRIC, EUDIOMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to an eudiometer; performed or ascertained by an eudiometer; as eudiometrical experiments or results. 5208
EUDIOMETRY, n. The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer. 5208
EUGE, n. Applause. [Not used.] 5208
EUGH, a tree. [See Yew.] 5208
EUHARMONIC, a. [Gr. well, and harmonic.] 5208

EUKAIRITE, n. [Gr. opportune.] Cupreous seleniuret of silver, a mineral of a shining lead gray color and granular structure. 5208
EULOGIC, EULOGICAL, a. [See Eulogy.] Containing praise; commendatory. 5208
EULOGIST, n. [See Eulogy.] One who praises and commends another; one who writes or speaks in commendation of another, on account of his excellent qualities, exploits or performances. 5209
EULOGIUM, n. An eulogy. 5209
EULOGIZE, v.t. [See Eulogy.] To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol in speech or writing. 5209
EULOGIZED, pp. Praised; commended. 5209
EULOGIZING, ppr. Commending; writing or speaking in praise of. 5209
EULOGY, n. [Gr.] Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person, on account of his valuable qualities, or services. 5209
EUNOMY, n. [Gr. law.] Equal law, or a well adjusted constitution of government. 5209
EUNUCH, n. [Gr. a bed, and to keep.] A male of the human species castrated. 5209
EUNUCHATE, v.t. To make a eunuch; to castrate. 5209
EUNUCHISM, n. The state of being an eunuch. 5209
EUPAHTY, n. [Gr.] Right feeling. 5209
EUPATORY, n. [L. eupatorium.] The plant hemp agrimony. 5209
EUPEPSY, n. [Gr. concoction.] Good concoction in the stomach; good digestion. 5209
EUPEPTIC, a. Having good digestion. 5209
EUPHEMISM, n. [Gr. well, and to speak.] A representation of good qualities; particularly in rhetoric, a figure in which a harsh or indelicate word or expression is softened, or rather by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners or to delicate ears. 5210
EUPHONIC, EUPHONICAL, a. [See Euphony.] Agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear; as euphonical orthography. 5210
EUPHONY, n. [Gr. voice.] An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of letters and syllables which is pleasing to the ear. 5210
EUPHORBIA, n. [Gr. with a different signification.] 5210
EUPHORBIUM, n. [L. from Gr.] 5210
EUPHOTIDE, n. A name given by the French to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite.
EUPHRASY, n. [According to DeTheis, this word is contracted from euphrosyne, joy, 5210
pleasure; a name given to the plant on account of its wonderful effects in curing disorders of the eyes.] 5210
EURIPUS, n. [Gr. L. Euripus.] A strait; a narrow tract of water, where the tide or a current flows and reflows, as that in Greece, between Euboea and Attica, or Euboea and Boeotia. It is sometimes used for a strait or frith much agitated. 5211
EURITE, n. The white stone [weiss stein] of Werner; a very small-grained granite, with the parts intimately blended, and hence often apparently compact. It is gray, red, etc., according to the color of the felspar, of which it is principally composed. 5211
EUROCLYDON, n. [Gr. wind, and a wave.] A tempestuous wind, which drove ashore, on Malta, the ship in which Paul was sailing to Italy. It is supposed to have blown from an easterly point. Acts 27:14. 5211
EUROPE, n. [Bochart supposes this word to be composed of white face, the land of white people, as distinguished from the Ethiopians, black-faced people, or tawny inhabitants of Asia and Africa.] 5211
EUROPEAN, a. Pertaining to Europe. 5211
EUROPEAN, n. A native of Europe. 5211
EURUS, n. [L.] The east wind. 5211
EURYTHMY, n. [Gr. rythmus, number or proportion.] 5211
EUSEBIAN, n. An Arian, so called from one Eusebius. 5212
EUSTYLE, n. [Gr. a column.] In architecture, a sort of building in which the columns are placed at the most convenient distances from each other, the intercolumniations being

just two diameters and a quarter of the column, except those in the middle of the face, before and behind, which are three diameters distant. 5212
EUTHANASY, n. [Gr. death.] An easy death. 5212
EUTYCHIAN, n. A follower of Eutychius, who denied the two natures of Christ. 5212
EUTYCHIANISM, n. The doctrines of Eutychius, who denies the two natures of Christ.
EVACATE, v.t. [L. vaco.] To empty. [Not in use.] 5212 5212
EVACUANT, a. [L. evacuans.] Emptying; freeing from. 5212
EVACUANT, n. A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions. 5212
EVACUATE, v.t. [L. evacuo; e and vacuus, from vaco, to empty. See Vacant.] 5212
EVACUATED, pp. Emptied; cleared; freed from the contents; quitted, as by an army or garrison; ejected; discharged; vacated. 5213
EVACUATING, ppr. Emptying; making void or vacant; withdrawing from. 5213
EVACUATION, n. The act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison. 5213
EVACUATIVE, a. That evacuates. 5213
EVACUATOR, n. One that makes void. 5213
EVADE, v.t. [L. evado; e and vado, to go.] 5213
EVADE, v.i. To escape; to slip away; formerly and properly with from; as, to evade from perils. But from is now seldom used. 5213
EVADED, pp. Avoided; eluded. 5214
EVADING, ppr. Escaping; avoiding; eluding; slipping away from danger, pursuit or attack.
EVAGATION, n. [L. evagatio, evagor; e and vagor, to wander.] 5214 5214
EVAL, a. [L. oevum.] Relating to time or duration. [Not in use.] 5214
EVANESCENCE, n. [L. evanescens, from evanesco; e and vanesco, to vanish, from vanus, vain, empty. See Vain.] 5214
EVANESCENT, a. Vanishing; subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to dissipation, like vapor, or to become imperceptible. The pleasures and joys of life are evanescent. 5214
EVANGEL, n. [L. evangelium.] The gospel. [Not in use.] 5214
EVANGELIAN, a. Rendering thanks for favors. 5214
EVANGELIC, EVANGELICAL, a. [Low L. evangelicus, from evangelium, the gospel; Gr. well, good, to announce.] 5214
EVANGELICALLY, adv. In a manner according to the gospel. 5215
EVANGELISM, n. The promulgation of the gospel. 5215
EVANGELIST, n. A writer of the history, or doctrines, precepts, actions, life and death of our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ; as the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
EVANGELISTARY, n. A selection of passages from the gospels, as a lesson in divine service. 5215 5215
EVANGELIZATION, n. The act of evnagelizing. 5215
EVANGELIZE, v.t. [Low L. evangelizo.] To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to, and convert to a belief of the gospel; as, to evangelize heathen nations; to evangelize the world. 5215
EVANGELIZE, v.i. To preach the gospel. 5215
EVANGELIZED, pp. Instructed in the gospel; converted to a belief of the gospel, or to christianity. 5215
EVANGELIZING, ppr. Instructing in the doctrines and precepts of the gospel; converting to christianity. 5216
EVANGELY, n. Good tidings; the gospel. [Not in use.] 5216
EVANID, a. [L. evanidus. See Vain.] 5216
EVANISH, v.i. [L. evanesco. See Vain.] To vanish; to disappear; to escape from sight or perception. [Vanish is more generally used.] 5216
EVANISHMENT, n. A vanishing; disappearance. 5216
EVAPORABLE, a. [See Evaporate.] That may be converted into vapor and pass off in fumes; that may be dissipated by evaporation. 5216

EVAPORATE, v.i. [L. evaporo; e and vaporo, from vapor, which see.] 5217
EVAPORATE, v.t. To convert or resolve a fluid into vapor, which is specifically lighter than the air; to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles. Heat evaporates water at every point of temperature, from 32 degrees to 212 degrees, the boiling point, of Fahrenheit. A north west wind, in New England, evaporates water and dries the earth more rapidly, than the heat alone of a summer's day. 5217
EVAPORATE, a. Dispersed in vapors. 5217
EVAPORATED, pp. Converted into vapor or steam and dissipated; dissipated in insensible particles, as a fluid. 5217
EVAPORATING, ppr. Resolving into vapor; dissipating, as a fluid. 5217
EVAPORATION, n. The conversion of a fluid into vapor specifically lighter than the atmospheric air. Evaporation is increased by heat and is followed by cold. It is now generally considered as a solution in the atmosphere. 5217
EVAPOROMETER, n. [L. evaporo, and Gr. measure.] 5218
EVASION, n. s as z. [L. evasio, from evado, evasi. See Evade.] 5218
EVASIVE, a. Using evasion or artifice to avoid; elusive; shuffling; equivocating. 5218
EVASIVELY, adv. By evasion or subterfuge; elusively; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge. 5218
EVASIVENESS, n. The quality or state of being evasive. 5218
EVE, n. The consort of Adam, and mother of the human race; so called by Adam, because she was the mother of all living. In this case, the word would properly belong to the Hebrew. But the Hebrew name is havah or chavah, coinciding with the verb, to shew, to discover, and Parkhurst hence denominates Eve, the manifester. In the Septuagint, Eve, in Genesis 3:20, is rendered life; but in Genesis 4:1, it is rendered Euan or Evan. The reason of this variation is not obvious, as the Hebrew is the same in both passages. In Russian Eve is Evva. In the Chickasaw language of America, a wife is called awah, says Adair. 5218
EVECTION, n. [L. eveho, to carry away.] A carrying out or away; also, a lifting or extolling; exaltation. 5219
EVEN, EVE, n. e'vn. 5219
EVEN-SONG, n. A song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening. 5219
EVEN-TIDE, n. Literally, the time of evening; that is, evening. 5219
EVEN, a. e'vn. 5219
EVEN, v.t. e'vn. To make even or level; to level; to lay smooth. 5220
EVEN, v.i. To be equal to. [Not used.] 5220
EVEN, adv. e'vn. Noting a level or equality, or emphatically, a like manner or degree. As it has been done to you, even so shall it be done to others. Thou art a soldier even to Cato's wishes, that is, your qualities, as a soldier, are equal to his wishes. 5221
EVENE, v.i. [L. evenio.] To happen. [Not in use.] 5221
EVENED, pp. Made even or level. 5221
EVENER, n. One that makes even. 5221
EVENHAND, n. Equality. 5221
EVENHANDED, a. Impartial; equitable; just. 5221
EVENING, n. [See Eve, Even.] The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; properly the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun. 5222
EVENING, a. Being at the close of day; as the evening sacrifice. 5222
EVENING HYMN, EVENING SONG, n. A hymn or song to be sung at evening. 5222
EVENING-STAR, n. Hesperus or Vesper; Venus, when visible in the evening. 5222
EVENLY, adv. e'vnly. With an even, level or smooth surface; without roughness, elevations and depressions; as things evenly spread. 5222
EVENNESS, n. The state of being even, level or smooth; equality of surface. 5223
EVENT, n. [L. eventus, evenio; e and venio, to come.] 5223
EVENT, v.i. To break forth. [Not used.] 5223
EVENTERATE, v.t. [L. e and venter, the belly.] 5223
EVENTERATED, pp. Having the bowels opened. 5224

EVENTERATING, ppr. Opening the bowels. 5224
EVENTFUL, a. [from event.] Full of events or incidents; producing numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs; as an eventful period of history; an eventful period of life. 5224
EVENTILATE, v.t. To winnow; to fan; to discuss. [See Ventilate.] 5224
EVENTILATION, n. A fanning; discussion. 5224
EVENTUAL, a. [from event.] Coming or happening as a consequence or result of any thing; consequential. 5224
EVENTUALLY, adv. In the event; in the final result or issue. 5224
EVENTUATE, v.i. To issue; to come to an end; to close; to terminate. 5224
EVENTUATING, ppr. Issuing; terminating. 5224
EVER, adv. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future. Have you ever seen the city of Paris, or shall you ever see it? 5224
EVERBUBBLING, a. [ever and bubbling.] Continually boiling or bubbling. 5226
EVERBURNING, a. [ever and burning.] Burning continually or without intermission; never extinct; as an everburning lamp; everburning sulphur. 5226
EVERDURING, a. [ever and during.] Enduring forever; continuing without end; as everduring glory. 5226
EVERGREEN, a. [ever and green.] Always green; verdant throughout the year. 5226
EVERGREEN, n. A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons; as a garden furnished with evergreens.
EVERHONORED, a. [ever and honored.] Always honored; ever held in esteem; as an 5226 everhonored name. 5227
EVERLASTING, a. [ever and lasting.] Lasting or enduring for ever; eternal; existing or continuing without end; immortal. 5227
EVERL`ASTING, n. Eternity; eternal duration, past and future. 5227
EVERLASTINGLY, adv. Eternally; perpetually; continually. 5227
EVERLASTINGNESS, n. Eternity; endless duration; indefinite duration. [Little used.] 5227
EVERLASTING-PEA, n. A plant, the Lathyrus latifolia. 5227
EVERLIVING, a. [ever and living.] Living without end; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence; as the everliving God. 5227
EVERMORE, adv. [ever and more.] Always; eternally. 5228
EVEROPEN, a. [ever and open.] Always open; never closed. 5228
EVERPLEASING, a. [ever and pleasing.] Always pleasing; ever giving delight. 5228
EVERSE, v.t. evers'. [L. eversus.] To overthrow or subvert. [Not used.] 5228
EVERSION, n. [L. eversio.] An overthrowing; destruction. 5228
EVERT, v.t. [L. everto; e and verto, to turn.] To overturn; to overthrow; to destroy. [Little used.] 5228
EVERWAKING, a. [ever and waking.] Always awake. 5228
EVERWATCHFUL, a. [ever and watchful.] Always watching or vigilant; as everwatchful eyes. 5228
EVERY, a. [Old Eng. everich. It is formed from ever.] Each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number. The word includes the whole number, but each separately stated or considered. 5228
EVERYDAY, a. [every and day.] Used or being every day; common; usual; as everyday wit; an everyday suit of clothes. 5229
EVERYWHERE, adv. [See Where, which signifies place.] In every place; in all places.
EVERYOUNG, a. [ever and young.] Always young or fresh; not subject to old age or 5229 decay; undecaying. 5229
EVES-DROP. [See Eaves-drop, the usual spelling.] 5229
EVES-DROPPER, n. One who stands under the eaves or at a window or door, to listen privately to what is said in the house. [See Eaves-dropper.] 5229
EVESTIGATE, v.t. [Not in use.] [See Investigate.] 5229
EVIBRATE, [Not in use.] [See Vibrate.] 5229
EVICT, v.t. [L. evinco, evictum; e and vinco, to conquer.] 5229

EVICTED, pp. Dispossessed by sentence of law; applied to persons. Recovered by legal process; applied to things. 5229
EVICTING, ppr. Dispossessing by course of law. 5230
EVICTION, n. Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession, by due course of law. 5230
EVIDENCE, n. [L. evidentia, from video, to see.] 5230
EVIDENCE, v.t. To elucidate; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show in such a manner that the mind can apprehend the truth, or in a manner to convince it. The testimony of two witnesses is usually sufficient to evidence the guilt of an offender. The works of creation clearly evidence the existence of an infinite first cause. 5230
EVIDENCED, pp. Made clear to the mind; proved. 5231
EVIDENCING, ppr. Proving clearly; manifesting. 5231
EVIDENT, a. Plain; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest. The figures and colors of bodies are evident to the senses; their qualities may be made evident. The guilt of an offender cannot always be made evident. 5231
EVIDENTIAL, a. Affording evidence; clearly proving. 5231
EVIDENTLY, adv. Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly. The evil of sin may be evidently proved by its mischievous effect. 5231
EVIGILATION, n. [L. evigilatio.] A waking or watching. [Little used.] 5231
EVIL, a. e'vl. [Heb. to be unjust or injurious, to defraud.] 5231
EVIL, n. Evil is natural or moral. Natural evil is any thing which produces pain, distress, loss or calamity, or which in any way disturbs the peace, impairs the happiness, or destroys the perfection of natural beings. 5231
EVIL, adv. [generally contracted to ill.] 5232
EVIL-AFFECTED, a. Not well disposed; unkind; now ill-affected. 5233
EVILDOER, n. [evil and doer, from do.] One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong. 5233
EVILEYED, a. [evil and eye.] Looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy or bad design. 5233
EVIL-FAVORED, a. [evil and favor.] Having a bad countenance or external appearance; ill-favored. 5233
EVIL-FAVOREDNESS, n. Deformity. 5233
EVILLY, adv. Not well. [Little used.] 5233
EVIL-MINDED, a. [evil and mind.] Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant; wicked. Slanderous reports are propagated by evil-minded persons. [This word is in common use.] 5233
EVILNESS, n. Badness; viciousness; malignity; as evilness of heart; the evilness of sin.
EVILSPEAKING, n. [evil and speak.] Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.5233
1 Peter 2:1. 5233
EVILWISHING, a. [evil and wish.] Wishing harm to; as an evilwishing mind. 5233
EVILWORKER, n. [evil and work.] One who does wickedness. Philippians 3:2. 5233
EVINCE, v.t. evins'. [L. evinco, to vanquish, to prove or show; e and vinco, to conquer.]
EVINCED, pp. Made evident; proved. 52345233
EVINCIBLE, a. Capable of proof; demonstrable. 5234
EVINCIBLY, adv. In a manner to demonstrate, or force conviction. 5234
EVINCIVE, a. Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate. 5234
EVIRATE, v.t. [L. vir. eviratus.] To emasculate. [Not in use.] 5234
EVISCERATE, v.t. [L. eviscero; e and viscera, the bowels.] 5234
EVISCERATED, pp. Deprived of the bowels. 5234
EVISCERATING, ppr. Disemboweling. 5234
EVITABLE, a. [L. evitabilis. See Evitate.] That may be shunned; avoidable. [Little used.]
EVITATE, v.t. [L. evito; e and vito, from the root of void, wide.] 52345234
EVITATION, n. An avoiding; a shunning. [Little used.] 5234
EVITE, v.t. [L. evito.] To shun. [Not used.] 5235
EVOCATE, EVOKE, v.t. [L. evoco; e and voco, to call.] To call forth. 5235
EVOCATION, n. A calling forth; a calling or bringing from concealment. 5235

EVOLATION, n. [L. evolo; e and volo, to fly.] 5236
EVOLUTE, n. An original curve from which another curve is described; the origin of the evolent. 5236
EVOLUTION, n. [L. evolutio.] The act of unfolding or unrolling. 5236
EVOLVE, v.t. evolv'. [L. evolvo; e and volvo, to roll; Eng. to wallow.] 5236
EVOLVE, v.i. To open itself; to disclose itself. 5237
EVOLVED, pp. Unfolded; opened; expanded; emitted. 5237
EVOLVENT, n. In geometry, a curve formed by the evolution of another curve; the curve described from the evolute. 5237
EVOLVING, ppr. Unfolding; expanding; emitting. 5237
EVOMITION, n. A vomiting. 5237
EVULGATION, n. A divulging. [Not in use.] 5237
EVULSION, n. [L. evulsio, from evello; e and vello, to pluck.] 5237
EWE, n. yu. [L. ovis.] A female sheep; the female of the ovine race of animals. 5237
EWER, n. yu're. A kind of pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands. 5237
EWRY, n. yu'ry. [from ever.] In England an office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner. 5237
EX. A Latin preposition or prefix, Gr. signifying out of, out, proceeding from. Hence in composition, it signifies sometimes out of, as in exhale, exclude; sometimes off, from or out, as in L. excindo, to cut off or out; sometimes beyond, as in excess, exceed, excel. In some words it is merely emphatical; in others it has little effect on the signification. 5237
EXACERBATE, v.t. [L. exacerbo, to irritate; ex and acerbo, from acerbus, severe, bitter, harsh, sour. See Harvest.] 5237
EXACERBATION, n. The act of exasperating; the irritation of angry or malignant passions or qualities; increase of malignity. 5238
EXACERBESCENCE, n. [L. exacerbesco.] Increase of irritation or violence, particularly the increase of a fever or disease. 5238
EXACT, a. egzact'. [L. exactus, from exigo, to drive; ex and ago. Gr. to drive, urge or press.] 5238
EXACT, v.t. egzact'. [L. exigo, exactum. See the Adjective.] 5239
EXACT, v.i. To practice extortion. 5239
EXACTED, pp. Demanded or required by authority; extorted. 5239
EXACTING, ppr. Demanding and compelling to pay or yield under color of authority; requiring authoritatively; demanding without pity or justice; extorting; compelling by necessity. 5239
EXACTION, n. The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; authoritative demand; a levying or drawing from by force; a driving to compliance; as the exaction of tribute or of obedience. 5239
EXACTITUDE, n. Exactness. [Little used.] 5240
EXACTLY, adv. Precisely according to rule or measure; nicely; accurately. A tenon should be exactly fitted to the mortise. 5240
EXACTNESS, n. Accuracy; nicety; precision; as, to make experiments with exactness.
EXACTOR, n. One who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes or customs. 5240
EXACTRESS, n. A female who exacts or is severe in her injunctions. 5241 5240
EXACUATE, v.t. [L. exacuo.] To whet or sharpen. [Not in use.] 5241
EXAGGERATE, v.t. [L. exaggero; ex and aggero, to heap, from agger, a heap.] 5241
EXAGGERATED, pp. Enlarged beyond the truth. 5241
EXAGGERATING, ppr. Enlarging or amplifying beyond the truth. 5241
EXAGGERATION, n. A heaping together; heap; accumulation. 5241
EXAGGERATORY, a. Containing exaggeration. 5242
EXAGITATE, v.t. [L. exagito.] To shake; to agitate; to reproach. [Little used.] 5242

EXALT, v.t. egzolt'. [Low L. exalto; ex and altus, high.] 5242
EXALTATION, n. The act of raising high. 5242
EXALTED, pp. Raised to a lofty highth; elevated; honored with office or rank; extolled; magnified; refined; dignified; sublime. 5243
EXALTEDNESS, n. The state of being elevated. 5243
EXALTER, n. One who exalts or raises to dignity. 5243
EXALTING, ppr. Elevating; raising to an eminent station; praising; extolling; magnifying; refining. 5243
EXAMEN, n. egza'men. [L. examen, the tongue, needle or beam of a balance. It signifies also a swarm of bees.] 5243
EXAMINABLE, a. [See Examine.] That may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry. 5243
EXAMINANT, n. One who is to be examined. [Not legitimate.] 5243
EXAMINATE, n. The person examined. 5244
EXAMINATION, n. [L. examinatio. See Examen.] 5244
EXAMINATOR, n. An examiner. [Not used.] 5244
EXAMINE, v.t. egzam'in. [L. examino, from examen.] 5244
EXAMINED, pp. Inquired into; searched; inspected; interrogated; tried by experiment.
EXAMINER, n. One who examines, tries or inspects; one who interrogates a witness 5245
or an offender. 5245
EXAMINING, ppr. Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment. 5245
EXAMPLARY, a. [from example.] Serving for example or pattern; proposed for imitation. [It is now written exemplary.] 5245
EXAMPLE, n. egzam'pl. [L. e xemplum.] 5246
EXAMPLE, v.t. To exemplify; to set an example. [Not used.] 5247
EXAMPLELESS, a. Having no example. [Not used.] 5247
EXAMPLER, n. A pattern; now sample or sampler. 5247
EXANGUIOUS, a. Having no blood. [Not used. See Exsanguious.] 5247
EXANIMATE, a. egzan'imate. [L. exanimatus, exanimo; ex and anima, life.] 5247
EXANIMATE, v.t. To dishearten; to discourage. 5247
EXANIMATION, n. Deprivation of life or of spirits. [Little used.] 5247
EXANIMOUS, a. [L. exanimis; ex and anima, life.] 5247
EXANTHEMA, n. plu. exanthem'ata. [Gr. to blossom; a flower.] 5247
EXANTHEMATIC, EXANTHEMATOUS, a. Eruptive; efflorescent; noting morbid redness of the skin. The measles is an exanthematous disease. Tooke uses exanthematic. 5248
EXANTLATE, v.t. [L. exantlo.] To draw out; to exhaust. 5248
EXANTLATION, n. The act of drawing out; exhaustion. [Not used.] 5248
EXARATION, n. [L. exaro; ex and aro.] The act of writing. [Not used.] 5248
EXARCH, n. [Gr. a chief.] A prefect or governor under the eastern emperors. Also, a deputy or legate in the Greek church. 5248
EXARCHATE, n. The office, dignity or administration of an exarch. 5248
EXARTICULATION, n. [ex and articulation.] Luxation; the dislocation of a joint. 5248
EXASPERATE, v.t. [L. exaspero, to irritate; ex and aspero, from asper, rough, harsh.]
EX'ASPERATE, a. Provoked; embittered; inflamed. 5248 5248
EXASPERATED, pp. Highly angered or irritated; provoked; enraged; embittered; increased in violence. 5249
EXASPERATER, n. One who exasperates or inflames anger, enmity or violence. 5249
EXASPERATING, ppr. Exciting keen resentment; inflaming anger; irritating; increasing violence. 5249
EXASPERATION, n. Irritation; the act of exciting violent anger; provocation. 5249
EXAUCTORATE, EXAUTHORATE, v.t. [L. exauctoro; ex and auctoro, to hire or bind, from auctor, author.] 5249
EXAUCTORATION, EXAUTHORATION, n. Dismission from service; deprivation;

degradation; the removal of a person from an office or dignity in the church. 5249
EXAUTHORIZE, v.t. To deprive of authority. 5249
EXCALCEATED, a. [L. excalceo, to pull off the shoes; ex and calceus, a shoe.] 5249
EXCANDESCENCE, n. [L. excandescentia, excandesco; ex and candesco, candeo, to glow or be hot, from caneo, to be white, to shine.] 5249
EXCANDESCENT, a. White with heat. 5250
EXCANTATION, n. [L. excanto, but with an opposite signification.] 5250
EXCARNATE, v.t. [L. ex and caro, flesh.] 5250
EXCARNIFICATION, n. [L. excarnifico, to cut in pieces, from caro, flesh.] 5250
EXCAVATE, v.t. [L. excavo; ex and cavo, to hollow, cavus, hollow. See Cave.] 5250
EXCAVATED, pp. Hollowed; make hollow. 5250
EXCAVATING, ppr. Making hollow. 5250
EXCAVATION, n. The act of making hollow, by cutting, wearing or scooping out the interior substance or part of a thing. 5250
EXCAVATOR, n. One who excavates. 5251
EXCECATE, v.t. [L. excoeco.] To make blind. [Not used.] 5251
EXCECATION, n. The act of making blind. 5251
EXCEDENT, n. Excess. [Not authorized.] 5251
EXCEED, v.t. [L. excedo; ex and cedo, to pass.] 5251
EXCEED, v.i. To go too far; to pass the proper bounds; to go over any given limit, number or measure. 5251
EXCEEDABLE, a. That may surmount or exceed. 5251
EXCEEDED, pp. Excelled; surpassed; outdone. 5252
EXCEEDER, n. One who exceeds or passes the bounds of fitness. 5252
EXCEEDING, ppr. Going beyond; surpassing; excelling; outdoing. 5252
EXCEEDING, n. Excess; superfluity. 5252
EXCEEDINGLY, adv. To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much. 5252
EXCEEDINGNESS, n. Greatness in quantity, extent or duration. [Not used.] 5252
EXCEL, v.t. [L. excello, the root of which, cello, is not in use.] 5252
EXCEL, v.i. To have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions, in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious or distinguished. 5253
EXCELLED, pp. Surpassed; outdone; exceeded in good qualities or laudable achievements. 5253
EXCELLENCE, EXCELLENCY, n. [L. excellentia.] The state of possessing food qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; the state of excelling in any thing. 5253
EXCELLENT, a. Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable or laudable; as an excellent man or citizen; an excellent judge or magistrate. 5254
EXCELLENTLY, adv. In an excellent manner; well in a high degree; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful. 5254
EXCEPT, v.t. [L. excipio; ex and capio, to take. See Caption, Capture.] 5254
EXCEPT, v.i. To object; to make an objection or objections; usually followed by to; sometimes by against. I except to a witness, or to his testimony, on account of his interest or partiality. 5254
EXCEPT, pp. Contracted from excepted. Taken out; not included. All were involved in this affair, except one; that is, one excepted, the case absolute or independent clause. Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish; that is, except this fact, that ye repent, or this fact being excepted, removed, taken away, ye shall all likewise perish. Or except may be considered as the imperative mode. Except, thou or ye, this fact, ye shall all likewise perish. Hence except is equivalent to without, unless, and denotes exclusion. 5255
EXCEPTED, pp. [See Except.] 5255
EXCEPTING — EXCUSABLE 5256
EXCEPTING, ppr. Taking or leaving out; excluding. 5256
EXCEPTION, n. The act of excepting, or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion. All the representatives voted for the bill, with the exception of five. All the land is in tillage, with an exception of two acres. 5256
EXCEPTIONABLE, a. Liable to objection. 5257

EXCEPTIOUS, a. Peevish; disposed or apt to cavil, or take exceptions. [Little used.] 5257
EXCEPTIOUSNESS, n. Disposition to cavil. 5257
EXCEPTIVE, a. Including an exception; as an exceptive preposition. 5257
EXCEPTLESS, a. Omitting all exception. [Not in use.] 5257
EXCEPTOR, n. One who objects, or makes exceptions. 5257
EXCERN, v.t. [L. excerno; ex and cerno; Gr. to separate.] 5257
EXCERNED, pp. Separated; excreted; emitted through the capillary vessels of the body.
EXCERNING, ppr. Emitting through the small passages; excreting. 5257 5257
EXCERP, v.t. [L. excerpo.] To pick out. [Little used.] 5258
EXCERPT, v.t. [L. excerpo; ex and carpo, to take.] To select. [Not used.] 5258
EXCERPTION, n. [L. excerptio.] A picking out; a gleaning; selection. [Little used.] 5258
EXCERPTOR, n. A picker; a culler. 5258
EXCERPTS, n. Extracts from authors. [A bad word.] 5258
EXCESS, n. [L. excessus, from excedo. See Exceed.] 5258
EXCESSIVE, a. Beyond any given degree, measure or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; as the excessive bulk of a man; excessive labor; excessive wages. 5259
EXCESSIVELY, adv. In an extreme degree; beyond measure; exceedingly; as excessively impatient; excessively grieved. 5259
EXCESSIVENESS, n. The state or quality of being excessive; excess. 5259
EXCHANGE, v.t. 5259
EXCHANGE, n. In commerce, the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; traffic by permutation, in which the thing received is supposed to be equivalent to the thing given. 5260
EXCHANGEABILITY, n. The quality or state of being exchangeable. 5261
EXCHANGEABLE, a. That may be exchanged; capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged. 5261
EXCHANGED, pp. Given or received for something else; bartered. 5262
EXCHANGER, n. One who exchanges; one who practices exchange. Matthew 25:27.
EXCHANGING, ppr. Giving and receiving one commodity for another; giving and 5262
receiving mutually; laying aside or relinquishing one thing or state for another. 5262
EXCHEQUER, n. exchek'er. 5262
EXCHEQUER, v.t. To institute a process against a person in the court of exchequer. 5262
EXCISABLE, a. s as z. Liable or subject to excise; as, coffee is an excisable commodity.
EXCISE, n. s as z. [L. excisum, cut off, from excido.] 5263 5262
EXCISE, v.t. s as z. To lay or impose a duty on articles consumed, or in the hands of merchants, manufacturers and retailers; to levy an excise on. 5263
EXCISED, pp. Charged with the duty of excise. 5263
EXCISEMAN, n. An officer who inspects commodities and rates the excise duty on them.
EXCISING, ppr. Imposing the duty of excise. 5263 5263
EXCISION, n. s as z. [L. excisio.] In surgery, a cutting out or cutting off any part of the body; extirpation; amputation. 5263
EXCITABILITY, n. [from excite.] The quality of being capable of excitement; susceptibility of increased vital action by the force of stimulants. 5263
EXCITABLE, a. Having the quality of being susceptible of excitement; capable of increased action by the force of stimulants. 5263
EXCITANT, n. That which produces or may produce increased action in a living body; a stimulant. 5263
EXCITATE, v.t. To excite. [Not in use.] 5264
EXCITATION, n. The act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening.
EXCITATIVE, a. Having power to excite. 5264 5264
EXCITATORY, a. Tending to excite; containing excitement. 5264
EXCITE, v.t. [L. excito; ex and cito, to cite, to call or provoke.] 5264
EXCITED, pp. Roused; awakened; animated; put in motion; stimulated; inflamed. 5264
EXCITEMENT, n. The act of exciting; stimulation. 5264

EXCITER, n. He or that which excites; he that puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves. 5265
EXCITING, ppr. Calling or rousing into action; stimulating. 5265
EXCITING, n. Excitation. 5265
EXCLAIM, v.i. [L. exclamo; ex and clamo, to cry out. See Claim, Clamor.] 5265
EXCLAIMER, n. One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat, passion or much noise; as an exclaimer against tyranny. 5265
EXCLAIMING, ppr. Crying out; vociferating; speaking with heat or passion. 5265
EXCLAMATION, n. Outcry; noisy talk; clamor; as exclamations against abuses in government. 5265
EXCLAMATORY, a. Using exclamation; as an exclamatory speaker. 5266
EXCLUDE, v.t. [L. excludo; ex and claudo, to shut.] Properly, to thrust out or eject; but used as synonymous with preclude. 5266
EXCLUDED, pp. Thrust out; shut out; hindered or prohibited from entrance or admission; debarred; not included or comprehended. 5266
EXCLUDING, ppr. Ejecting; hindering from entering; debarring; not comprehending. 5266
EXCLUSION, n. s as z. The act of excluding, or of thrusting out; ejection; as the exclusion of a fetus. 5267
EXCLUSIONIST, n. One who would preclude another from some privilege. 5267
EXCLUSIVE, a. Having the power of preventing entrance; as exclusive bars. 5267
EXCLUSIVELY, adv. Without admission of others to participation; with the exclusion of all others; as, to enjoy a privilege exclusively. 5267
EXCLUSORY, a. Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude. [Little used.] 5267
EXCOCT, v.t. [L. excoctus.] To boil. [Not in used.] 5268
EXCOGITATE, v.t. [L. excogito; ex and cogito, to think.] 5268
EXCOGITATION, n. Invention; contrivance; the act of devising in the thoughts. 5268
EX-COMMISSARY, n. [ex and commissary.] A commissary dismissed from office; one formerly a commissary. 5268
EXCOMMUNE, v.t. To exclude. [Not used.] 5268
EXCOMMUNICABLE, a. [See Excommunicate.] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated. 5268
EXCOMMUNICATE, v.t. [L. ex and communico.] To expel from communion; to eject from the communion of the church, by an ecclesiastical sentence, and deprive of spiritual advantages; as, to excommunicate notorious offenders. 5268
EXCOMMUNICATED, pp. Expelled or separated from communion with a church, and a participation of its ordinances, rights and privileges. 5268
EXCOMMUNICATING, ppr. Expelling from the communion of a church, and depriving of spiritual advantages, by an ecclesiastical sentence or decree. 5268
EXCOMMUNICATION, n. The act of ejecting from a church; expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges and advantages; an ecclesiastical penalty or punishment inflicted on offenders. Excommunication is an ecclesiastical interdict, of two kinds, the lesser and the greater; the lesser excommunication is a separation or suspension of the offender from partaking of the eucharist; the greater, is an absolute separation and exclusion of the offender from the church and all its rites and advantages. 5268
EXCORIATE, v.t. [Low L. excorio; ex and corium, skin, hide.] 5269
EXCORIATED, pp. Flayed; galled; stripped of skin or the cuticle; abraded. 5269
EXCORIATING, ppr. Flaying; galling; stripping of the cuticle. 5269
EXCORIATION, n. The act of flaying, or the operation of wearing off the skin or cuticle; a galling; abrasion; the state of being galled or stripped of skin. 5269
EXCORTICATION, n. [L. ex and cortex, bark.] 5269
EXCREABLE, a. That may be discharged by spitting. [Little used.] 5269
EXCREATE, v.t. [L. excreo, exscreo, to hawk and spit.] 5269
EXCREATION, n. A spitting out. 5269

EXCREMENT, n. [L. excrementum, from excerno, excretus; ex and cerno, to separate.]
EXCREMENTAL, a. Excreted or ejected by the natural passages of the body. 5270 5269
EXCREMENTITIAL, a. Pertaining to or consisting in excrement. 5270
EXCREMENTITIOUS, a. Pertaining to excrement; containing excrement; consisting in matter evacuated or proper to be evacuated from the animal body. 5270
EXCRESCENCE, n. [L. excrescens, from excresco; ex and cresco, to grow.] In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing on any part of the body, as a wart or a tubercle; a superfluous part. 5270
EXCRESCENT, a. Growing out of something else, in a preternatural manner; superfluous; as a wart or tumor. 5270
EXCRETE, v.t. [L. excretus, infra.] To separate and throw off; to discharge; as, to excrete urine. 5270
EXCRETION, n. [L. excretio, from excerno, to separate.] 5270
EXCRETIVE, a. Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body.
EXCRETORY, a. Having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious 5271
matter by the glands. 5271
EXCRETORY, n. A little duct or vessel, destined to receive secreted fluids, and to excrete them; also, a secretory vessel. 5271
EXCRUCIABLE, v. [infra.] Liable to torment. [Little used.] 5271
EXCRUCIATE, v.t. [L. excrucio; ex and crucio, to torment, from crux, a cross.] To torture; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on; as, to excruciate the heart or the body. 5271
EXCRUCIATD, pp. Tortured; racked; tormented. 5271
EXCRUCIATING, ppr. Torturing; tormenting; putting to most severe pain. 5271
EXCUBATION, n. The act of watching all night. [Little used.] 5271
EXCULPATE, v.t. [L. ex and culpo, to blame, culpa, fault.] 5271
EXCULPATED, pp. Cleared by words from the imputation of fault or guilt. 5272
EXCULPATING, ppr. Clearing by words from the charge of fault or crime. 5272
EXCULPATION, n. The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; excuse. 5272
EXCULPATORY, a. Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excuse. 5272
EXCURSION, n. [L. excursio, excurso, from cursus, from curro, to run.] 5272
EXCURSIVE, a. Rambling; wandering; deviating; as an excursive fancy or imagination.
EXCURSIVELY, adv. In a wandering manner. 5273 5272
EXCURSIVENESS, n. The act of wandering or of passing usual limits. 5273
EXCUSABLE, a. s as z. [See Excuse.] That may be excused; pardonable; as, the man is excusable. 5273
EXCUSABLENESS — EXHILARATION 5274
EXCUSABLENESS, n. s as z. The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse. 5274
EXCUSATION, n. s as z. Excuse; apology. [Little used.] 5274
EXCUSATOR, n. s as z. One who makes or is authorized to make an excuse or carry an apology. 5274
EXCUSATORY, a. s as z. Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical; as an excusatory plea. 5274
EXCUSE, v.t. s as z. [L. excuso; ex and causor, to blame. See Cause.] 5274
EXCUSE, n. A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology. Every man has an excuse to offer for his neglect of duty; the debtor makes excuses for delay of payment. 5275
EXCUSELESS, a. Having no excuse; that for which no excuse or apology can be offered. [Little used.] 5275
EXCUSER, n. s as z. One who offers excuses or pleads for another. 5275
EXCUSING, ppr. s as z. Acquitting of guilt or fault; forgiving; overlooking. 5275
EXCUSS, v.t. [L. excussus.] To shake off; also, to seize and detain by law. [Not used.]
EXCUSSION, n. A seizing by law. [Not used.] 5275 5275
EX-DIRECTOR, n. One who has been a director, but is displaced. 5275

EXECRABLE, a. [L. execrabilis. See Execrate.] 5275
EXECRABLY, adv. Cursedly; detestably. 5276
EXECRATE, v.t. [L. execror, from ex and sacer, the primary sense of which is to separate. See Sacred.] 5276
EXECRATION, n. The act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; utter detestation expressed. 5276
EXECRATORY, n. A formulary of execration. 5276
EXECT, v.t. [L. execo, for exseco.] To cut off or out; to cut away. [Little used.] 5276
EXECTION, n. A cutting off or out. [Little used.] 5276
EXECUTE, v.t. [L. exequor, for exsequor; ex and sequor, to follow. See Seek.] 5276
EXECUTE, v.i. To perform the proper office; to produce an effect. 5277
EXECUTED, pp. Done; performed; accomplished; carried into effect; put to death. 5277
EXECUTER, n. One who performs or carries into effect. [See Executor.] 5277
EXECUTING, ppr. Doing; performing; finishing; accomplishing; inflicting; carrying into effect. 5277
EXECUTION, n. Performance; the act of completing or accomplishing. 5277
EXECUTIONER, n. One who executes; one who carries into effect a judgment of death; one who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant. It is chiefly used in this sense. 5278
EXECUTIVE, a. egzec'utive. Having the quality of executing or performing; as executive power or authority; an executive officer. Hence, in government, executive is used in distinction from legislative and judicial. The body that deliberates and enacts laws, is legislative; the body that judges, or applies the laws to particular cases, is judicial; the body or person who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is executive. 5278
EXECUTIVE, n. The officer, whether king, president or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws; the person who administers the government; executive power or authority in government. 5278
EXECUTOR, n. The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect. 5279
EXECUTORIAL, a. Pertaining to an executor; executive. 5279
EXECUTORSHIP, n. The office of an executor. 5279
EXECUTORY, a. Performing official duties. 5279
EXECUTRESS, EXECUTRIX, n. A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will. [The latter word is generally used.] 5279
EXEGESIS, n. [Gr. to explain, to lead.] 5279
EXEGETICAL, a. Explanatory; tending to unfold or illustrate; expository. 5279
EXEGETICALLY, adv. By way of explanation. 5279
EXEMPLAR, n. egzem'plar. [L. See Example.] 5279
EXEMPLARILY, adv. In a manner to deserve imitation; in a worthy or excellent manner.
EXEMPLARINESS, n. The state or quality of being a pattern for imitation. 5280 5279
EXEMPLARY, a. [from exemplar.] Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation. The christian should be exemplary in his life, as well as correct in his doctrines.
EXEMPLIFICATION, n. [from exemplify.] 5280 5280
EXEMPLIFIED, pp. Illustrated by example or copy. 5280
EXEMPLIFIER, n. One that exemplifies by following a pattern. 5280
EXEMPLIFY, v.t. egzem'plify. [from exemplar; Low L. exemplo.] 5281
EXEMPLIFYING, ppr. Illustrating by example; transcribing; taking an attested copy; proving by an attested copy. 5281
EXEMPT, v.t. egzemt' [L. eximo, exemptus; ex and emo, to take.] 5281
EXEMPT, a. Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; not subject; not liable to; as, to be exempt from military duty, or from a poll tax; to be exempt from pain or fear. Peers in G. Britain are exempt from serving on inquests. 5281
EXEMPT, n. One who is exempted or freed from duty; one not subject. 5281
EXEMPTED, pp. Freed from charge, duty, tax or evils, to which others are subject; privileged; not subjected. 5282

EXEMPTIBLE, a. Free; privileged. [Not in use.] 5282
EXEMPTING, ppr. Freeing from charge, duty, tax or evil; granting immunity to. 5282
EXEMPTION, n. The act of exempting; the state of being exempt. 5282
EXEMPTITIOUS, a. Separable; that may be taken from. [Not used.] 5282
EXENTERATE, v.t. [L. exentero; ex and Gr. entrails.] 5282
EXENTERATION, n. The act of taking out the bowels. 5282
EXEQUATUR, n. [L.] A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent, issued by the government, and authorizing him to exercise his powers in the country. 5282
EXEQUIAL, a. [L. exequialis.] Pertaining to funerals. 5282
EXEQUIES, n. plu. [L. exequioe, from exequor, that is, exsequor, to follow.] 5282
EXERCENT, a. [L. exercens. See Exercise.] Using; practicing; following; as a calling or profession. [Little used.] 5283
EXERCISABLE, a. s as z. That may be exercised, used, employed or exerted. 5283
EXERCISE, n. s as z. [L. exercitium, from exerceo; Eng. work.] 5283
EXERCISE, v.t. [L. exerceo.] 5284
EXERCISE, v.i. To use action or exertion; as, to exercise for health or amusement. 5285
EXERCISED, pp. Exerted; used; trained; disciplined; accustomed; made skillful by use; employed; practiced; pained; afflicted; rendered uneasy. 5285
EXERCISER, n. One who exercises. 5285
EXERCISING, ppr. Exerting; using; employing; training; practicing. 5285
EXERCITATION, n. [L. exercitatio, from exerceo. See Exercise.] 5285
EXERGUE, n. [Gr. work.] A little space around or without the figures of a medal, left for the inscription, cipher, device, date, etc. 5285
EXERT, v.t. egzert'. [L. exero, for exsero; ex and sero, to throw, to thrust, for this is the radical sense of sero.] 5285
EXERTED, pp. Thrust or pushed forth; put in action. 5286
EXERTING, ppr. Putting forth; putting in action. 5286
EXERTION, n. The act of exerting or straining; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving or struggling; as an exertion of strength or power; an exertion of the limbs, of the mind or faculties. The ship was saved by great exertions of the crew. No exertions will suppress a vice which great men countenance. 5286
EXESION, n. s as z. [L. exesus, exedo; ex and edo, to eat.] 5286
EXESTUATION, n. [L. exoestuatio; ex and oestuo, to boil.] 5286
EXFOLIATE, v.i. [L. exfolio; ex and folium, a leaf.] 5286
EXFOLIATED, pp. Separated in thin scales, as a carious bone. 5286
EXFOLIATING, ppr. Separating and coming off in scales. 5286
EXFOLIATION, n. The scaling of a bone; the process of separating, as pieces of unsound bone from the sound part; desquamation. 5286
EXFOLIATIVE, a. That has the power of causing exfoliation or the desquamation of a bone. 5287
EXFOLIATIVE, n. That which has the power or quality of procuring exfoliation. 5287
EXHALABLE, a. [See Exhale.] That may be exhaled or evaporated. 5287
EXHALATION, n. [L. exhalatio. See Exhale.] 5287
EXHALE, v.t. egzha'le. [L. exhalo; ex and halo, to breathe, to send forth vapor.] 5287
EXHALED, pp. Sent out; emitted, as vapor; evaporated. 5287
EXHALEMENT, n. Matter exhaled; vapor. 5287
EXHALING, ppr. Sending or drawing out in vapor of effluvia. 5287
EXHAUST, v.t. egzhaust'. [L. exhaurio, exhaustum; ex and haurio, to draw.] 5287
EXHAUST, a. Drained; exhausted. [Little used.] 5288
EXHAUSTED, pp. Drawn out; drained off; emptied by drawing, draining or evaporation; wholly used or expended; consumed. 5288
EXHAUSTER, n. He or that which exhausts or draws out. 5288
EXHAUSTIBLE, a. That may be exhausted or drained off. 5288

EXHAUSTING, ppr. Drawing out; draining off; emptying; using or expending the whole; consuming. 5288
EXHAUSTION, n. The act of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents. 5288
EXHAUSTLESS, a. Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied; inexhaustible; as an exhaustless fund or store. 5289
EXHAUSTMENT, n. Exhaustion; drain. 5289
EXHEREDATE, v.t. [infra.] To disinherit. 5289
EXHEREDATION, n. [L. exhoeredatio, exhoeredo; ex and hoeres, an heir.] 5289
EXHIBIT, v.t. egzhib'it. [L. e xhibeo; ex and habeo, to have or hold, as we say, to hold out or forth.] 5289
EXHIBIT, n. Any paper produced or presented to a court or to auditors, referees or arbitrators, as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher or document produced. 5289
EXHIBITED, pp. Offered to view; presented for inspection; shown; displayed. 5289
EXHIBITER, n. One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge. 5290
EXHIBITING, ppr. Offering to view; presenting; showing; displaying. 5290
EXHIBITION, n. [L. exhibitio.] The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display. 5290
EXHIBITIONER, n. In English universities; one who has a pension or allowance, granted for the encouragement of learning. 5290
EXHIBITIVE, a. Serving for exhibition; representative. 5290
EXHIBITIVELY, adv. By representation. 5290
EXHIBITORY, a. Exhibiting; showing; displaying. 5290
EXHILARATE, v.t. egzhil'arate. [L. exhilaro; ex and hilaro, to make merry, hilaris, merry, jovial.] 5290
EXHILARATE, v.i. To become cheerful or joyous. 5290
EXHILARATED, pp. Enlivened; animated;; cheered; gladdened; made joyous or jovial.
EXHILARATING, ppr. Enlivening; giving life and vigor to the spirits; cheering; gladdening. 5291
EXHILARATION, n. The act of enlivening the spirits; the act of making glad or cheerful.
EXHORT — EXPEDIENTLY 5292 5291
EXHORT, v.t. egzhort'. [L. exhortor; ex and hortor, to encourage, to embolden, to cheer, to advise. The primary sense seems to be to excite or to give strength, spirit or courage.]
EXHORT, v.i. To deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds. 5292 5292
EXHORTATION, n. The act or practice of exhorting; the act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement to that which is good or commendable. 5292
EXHORTATIVE, a. Containing exhortation. 5292
EXHORTATORY, a. Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation. 5292
EXHORTED, pp. Incited by words to good deeds; animated to a laudable course of conduct; advised. 5293
EXHORTER, n. One who exhorts or encourages. 5293
EXHORTING, ppr. Inciting to good deeds by words or arguments; encouraging; counseling. 5293
EXHUMATION, n. [L. ex and humus, ground.] 5293
EXICCATE, EXICCATION. [See Exsiccate.] 5293
EXIGENCE, EXIGENCY, n. [L. exigens from exigo, to exact; ex and ago, to drive.] 5293
EXIGENT, n. Pressing business; occasion that calls for immediate help. [Not used. See Exigence.] 5293
EXIGENTER, n. An officer in the court of Common Pleas in England who makes out exigents and proclamations, in cases of outlawry. 5294
EXIGIBLE, a. [See Exigence.] That may be exacted; demandable; requirable. 5294
EXIGUITY, n. [L. exiguitas.] Smallness; slenderness. [Little used.] 5294
EXIGUOUS, a. [L. exiguus.] Small; slender; minute; diminutive. [Little used.] 5294
EXILE, n. eg'zile. [L. exilium, exul; The word is probably compounded of ex and a root in

Sl, signifying to depart, or cut off, to separate, or the thrust away, perhaps L. salio.] 5294
EXILE, v.t. To banish, as a person from his country or from a particular jurisdiction by authority, with a prohibition of return; to drive away, expel or transport from one's country. 5294
EXILE, a. eg'zil, [L. exilis.] Slender; thin; fine. 5295
EXILED, pp. Banished; expelled from one's country by authority. 5295
EXILEMENT, n. Banishment. 5295
EXILING, ppr. Banishing; expelling from one's country by law, edict or sentence; voluntarily departing from one's country, and residing in another. 5295
EXILITION, n. [L. exilio, for exsalio, to leap out.] 5295
EXILITY, n. [L. exilitas.] Slenderness; fineness; thinness. 5295
EXIMIOUS, a. [L. eximius.] Excellent. [Little used.] 5295
EXINANITE, v.t. [L. exinanio.] To make empty; to weaken. [Not used.] 5295
EXINANITION, n. [L. exinanitio, from exinanio, to empty or evacuate; ex and inanio, to empty, inanis, empty, void.] 5295
EXIST, v.i. egzist'. [L. existo; ex and sisto, or more directly from Gr. to set, place or fix; L. sto, to stand. The primary sense is to set, fix or be fixed, whence the sense of permanence, continuance.] 5295
EXISTENCE, n. The state of being or having essence; as the existence of body and of soul in union; the separate existence of the soul; immortal existence; temporal existence.
EXISTENT, a. Being; having being, essence or existence. 52965296
EXISTENTIAL, a. Having existence. 5296
EXIT, n. [L. the 3d person of exeo, to go out.] Literally, he goes out or departs. Hence,
EXITIAL, EXITIOUS, a. [L. exitialis.] Destructive to a life. 52975296
EX-LEGISLATOR, n. One who has been a legislator, but is not at present. 5297
EX-MINISTER, n. One who has been minister, but is not in office. 5297
EXODE, n. [Gr. See Exodus.] In the Greek drama, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last interlude. 5297
EXODUS, EXODY, n. [Gr. way.] Departure from a place; particularly, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses. 5297
EXOGLOSS, n. [Gr. tongue.] A genus of fishes found in the American seas, whose lower jaw is trilobed, and the middle lobe protruded performs the office of a tongue. 5297
EXOLETE, a. [L. exoleltus.] Obsolete. [Not in use.] 5297
EXOLUTION, n. Laxation of the nerves. [Not in use.] 5297
EXOLVE, v.t. To loose. [Not in use.] 5297
EXOMPHALOS, n. [Gr.] A navel rupture. 5297
EXONERATE, v.t. egzon'erate. [L. exonero; ex and onero, to load, onus, a load.] 5297
EXONERATED, pp. Unloaded; disburdened; freed from a charge, imputation or responsibility. 5298
EXONERATING, ppr. Unloading; disburdening; freeing from any charge or imputation.
EXONERATION, n. The act of disburdening or discharging; the act of freeing from a 5298
charge or imputation. 5298
EXONERATIVE, a. Freeing from a burden or obligation. 5298
EXORABLE, a. [L. exorabilis, from exoro; ex and oro, to pray.] 5298
EXORBITANCE, EXORBITANCY, n. egzorb'itance. [L. exorbitans, from ex and orbita, the track of a wheel, orbis, and orb.] 5298
EXORBITANT, a. [L. exorbitans.] Literally, departing from an orbit or usual track. Hence, deviating from the usual course; going beyond the appointed rules or established limits of right or propriety; hence, excessive; extravagant; enormous. We speak of exorbitant appetites and passions; exorbitant demands or claims; exorbitant taxes. 5299
EXORBITANTLY, adv. Enormously; excessively. 5299
EXORBITATE, v.i. To go beyond the usual track or orbit; to deviate from the usual limit.
EXORCISE, v.i. s as z. [Gr. to adjure, to bind by oath, an oath.] 52995299
EXORCISED, pp. Expelled from a person or place by conjurations and prayers; freed from demons in like manner. 5299

EXORCISER, n. One who pretends to cast out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.
EXORCISING, ppr. Expelling evil spirits by prayers and ceremonies. 52995299
EXORCISM, n. [L. exorcismus.] The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies. Exorcism was common among the Jews, and still makes a part of the superstitions of some churches. 5300
EXORCIST, n. One who pretends to expel evil spirits by conjuration, prayers, and ceremonies. Acts 19:13. 5300
EXORDIAL, a. [infra.] Pertaining to the exordium of a discourse; introductory. 5300
EXORDIUM, n. plu. exordiums. [L. from exodior; ex and ordior, to begin. See Order.] In oratory, the beginning; the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition. The exordium may be formal and deliberate, or abrupt and vehement, according to the nature of the subject and occasion. 5300
EXORNATION, n. [L. exornatio, from exorno; ex and orno, to adorn.] 5300
EXORTIVE, a. [L. exortivus; ex and ortus, a rising.] Rising; relating to the east. 5300
EXOSSATED, a. [infra.] Deprived of bones. 5300
EXOSSEOUS, a. [L. ex and ossa, bones.] Without bones; destitute of bones; as exosseous animals. 5300
EXOTERIC, a. [Gr. exterior.] External; public; opposed to esoteric or secret. The exoteric doctrines of the ancient philosophers were those which were openly professed and taught. The esoteric were secret, or taught only to a few chosen disciples. 5300
EXOTERY, n. What is obvious or common. 5300
EXOTIC, a. [Gr. without.] Foreign; pertaining to or produced in a foreign country; not native; extraneous; as an exotic plant; an exotic term or word. 5301
EXOTIC, n. A plant, shrub or tree not native; a plant produced in a foreign country. 5301
EXPAND, v.t. [L. expando; es and pando, to open or spread; Eng. span. The primary sense is to strain or stretch, and this seems to be the sense of bend, L. pandus.] 5301
ESPAND, v.i. To open; to spread. Flowers expand in spring. 5301
EXPANDED, pp. Opened; spread; extended; dilated; enlarged; diffused. 5301
EXPANDING, ppr. Opening; spreading; extending; dilating; diffusing. 5301
EXPANSE, n. expans'. [L. expansum.] A spreading; extend; a wide extent of space or body; as the expanse of heave. 5301
EXPANSIBILITY, n. [from expansible.] The capacity of being expanded; capacity of extension in surface or bulk; as the expansibility of air. 5302
EXPANSIBLE, a. Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated or diffused. 5302
EXPANSILE, a. Capable of expanding, or of being dilated. 5302
EXPANSION, n. [L. expansio.] The act of expanding or spreading out. 5302
EXPANSIVE, a. Having the power to expand, to spread, or to dilate; as the expansive force of heat or fire. 5302
EXPANSIVENESS, n. The quality of being expansive. 5303
EXPATIATE, v.i. [L. expatior; ex and spatior, to wander, to enlarge in discourse, spatium, space, probably allied to pateo, to open.] 5303
EXPATIATING, ppr. Roving at large; moving in space without certain limits or restraint; enlarging in discourse or writing. 5303
EXPATIATOR, n. One who enlarges or amplifies in language. 5303
EXPATRIATE, v.t. [L. ex and patria, country.] 5303
EXPATRIATED, pp. Banished; removed from one's native country, with renunciation of citizenship and allegiance. 5303
EXPATRIATING, ppr. Banishing; abandoning one's country, with renunciation of allegiance. 5303
EXPATRIATION, n. Banishment. More generally, the forsaking one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance, and with the view of becoming a permanent resident and citizen in another country. 5304

EXPECT, v.t. [L. expecto; ex and specto, to look, that is, to reach forward, or to fix the eyes.] 5304
EXPECTABLE, a. To be expected; that may be expected. 5304
EXPECTANCE, EXPECTANCY, n. The act or state of expecting; expectation. 5304
EXPECTANCY, n. In law, a state of waiting or suspension. An estate in expectancy is one which is to take effect or commence after the determination of another estate. Estates of this kind are remainders and reversions. A remainder, or estate in remainder, is one which is limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. Thus when a grant of land is made to A for twenty years, and after the determination of that term, to B and his heirs forever; A is tenant for years, remainder to B in fee. In this case, the estate of B is in expectancy, that is, waiting for the determination of the estate for years. A reversion is the residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of a particular estate granted out by him. As when A leases an estate to B for twenty years; after the determination of that period, the estate reverts to the lessor, but during the term the estate of the lessor is in expectancy. 5305
EXPECTANT, a. Waiting; looking for. 5305
EXPECTANT, n. One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good. Those who have the gift of offices are usually surrounded by expectants. 5305
EXPECTATION, n. [L. expectatio.] The act of expecting or looking forward to a future event with at least some reason to believe the event will happen. Expectation differs from hope. Hope originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive. Expectation is founded on some reasons which render the event probably. Hope is directed to some good; expectation is directed to good or evil. 5305
EXPECTATIVE, n. That which is expected. [Not used.] 5306
EXPECTER, n. One who expects; one who waits for something, or for another person.
EXPECTING, ppr. Waiting or looking for the arrival of. 53065306
EXPECTORANT, a. [See Expectorate.] Having the quality of promoting discharges from the lungs. 5306
EXPECTORANT, n. A medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs. 5306
EXPECTORATE, v.t. [L. expectoro; ex and pectus, the breast.] 5306
EXPECTORATED, pp. Discharged from the lungs. 5306
EXPECTORATING, ppr. Throwing from the lungs by hawking and spitting. 5307
EXPECTORATION, n. The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the lungs, by coughing, hawking and spitting. 5307
EXPECTORATIVE, a. Having the quality of promoting expectoration. 5307
EXPEDIATE, v.t. To expedite. [Not in use.] 5307
EXPEDIENCE, EXPEDIENCY, n. [See Speed, Expedient and Expedite.] 5307
EXPEDIENT, a. [L. expediens; expedio, to hasten; Eng. speed.] 5307
EXPEDIENT, n. That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end. Let every expedient be employed to effect an important object, nor let exertions cease till all expedients fail of producing the effect. 5307
EXPEDIENTLY, adv. Fitly; suitably; conveniently. 5308

EXPEDITATE — EXPOSITIVE 5309

EXPEDITATE, v.t. [L. ex and pes, foot.] In the forest laws of England, to cut out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet, for the preservation of the king's game. 5309
EXPEDITATION, n. The act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet. 5309
EXPEDITE, v.t. [L. expedio; Eng. speed. Expedio is compound. We see the same root in impedio, to hinder to send against, to move in opposition.] 5309
EXPEDITE, a. [L. expeditus.] Quick; speedy; expeditious; as expedite execution. [Little used.] 5309
EXPEDITELY, adv. Readily; hastily; speedily; promptly. 5309
EXPEDITION, n. [L. expeditio.] Haste; speed; quickness; dispatch. The mail is conveyed with expedition. 5309
EXPEDITIOUS, a. Quick; hasty; speedy; as an expeditious march. 5310
EXPEDITIOUSLY, adv. Speedily; hastily; with celerity or dispatch. 5310
EXPEDITIVE, a. Performing with speed. 5310

EXPEL, v.t. [L. expello; ex and pello, to drive; from the L. participle.] 5310
EXPELLABLE, a. That may be expelled or driven out. 5311
EXPELLED, ppr. Driven out or away; forced to leave; banished; exiled; excluded. 5311
EXPELLER, n. He or that which drives out or away. 5311
EXPELLING, ppr. Driving out; forcing away; compelling to quit or depart; banishing; excluding. 5311
EXPEND, v.t. [L. expendo; ex and pendo, to weigh, from L. dispendo.] 5311
EXPEND, v.i. To be laid out, used or consumed. 5311
EXPENDED, pp. Laid out; spent; disbursed; used; consumed. 5311
EXPENDING, pr. Spending; using; employing; wasting. 5312
EXPENDITURE, n. The act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement. A corrupt administration is known by extravagant expenditures of public money. 5312
EXPENSE, n. expens'. [L. expensum.] A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money, or the employment and consumption, as of time or labor. Great enterprises are accomplished only by a great expense of money, time and labor. 5312
EXPENSEFUL, a. expens'ful. Costly; expensive. [Little used.] 5312
EXPENSELESS, a. expens'less. Without cost or expense. 5312
EXPENSIVE, a. Costly; requiring much expense; as an expensive dress or equipment; an expensive family. Vices are usually more expensive than virtues. 5312
EXPENSIVELY, adv. With great expense; at great cost or charge. 5313
EXPENSIVENESS, n. Costliness; the quality of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money. The expensiveness of war is not its greatest evil. 5313
EXPERIENCE, n. [L. experientia, from experior, to try; ex and ant. perior; Gr. to attempt, whence pirate. Eng. to fare. The L. periculum, Eng. peril, are from the same root. We see the root of these words is to go, to fare, to drive, urge or press, to strain or stretch forward.] 5313
EXPERIENCE, v.t. To try by use, by suffering or by enjoyment. Thus we all experience pain, sorrow and pleasure; we experience good and evil; we often experience a change of sentiments and views. 5314
EXPERIENCED, pp. Tried; used; practiced. 5314
EXPERIENCER, n. One who makes trials or experiments. 5314
EXPERIENCING, ppr. Making trial; suffering or enjoying. 5314
EXPERIMENT, n. [L. experimentum, from experior, as in experience, which see.] 5314
EXPERIMENT, v.i. To make trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known. Philosophers experiment on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations. 5314
EXPERIMENT, v.t. To try; to know by trial. [Little used.] 5315
EXPERIMENTAL, a. Pertaining to experiment. 5315
EXPERIMENTALIST, n. One who makes experiments. 5315
EXPERIMENTALLY, adv. By experiment; by trial; by operation and observation of results. 5315
EXPERIMENTER, n. One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments. 5315
EXPERIMENTING, ppr. Making experiments or trials. 5315
EXPERT, a. [L. expertus, from experior, to try. See Experience.] 5315
EXPERTLY, adv. In a skillful or dextrous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy. 5316
EXPERTNESS, n. Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; as expertness in musical performance; expertness in war or in seamanship; expertness in reasoning. 5316
EXPETIBLE, a. [L. expetibilis.] That may be wished for; desirable. [Not used.] 5316
EXPIABLE, a. [L. expiabilis. See Expiate.] 5316
EXPIATE, v.t. [L. expio; ex and pio, to worship, to atone; pius, pious, mild. The primary sense is probably to appease, to pacify, to allay resentment, which is the usual sense of atone in most languages which I have examined. Pio is probably contracted from pico, and from the root of paco, the radical sense of which is to lay, set or fix; the primary sense of peach, pax. Hence the sense of mild in pius. But this opinion is offered only as probable.] 5316
EXPIATED, pp. Atoned for; done away by satisfaction offered and accepted. 5317

EXPIATING, ppr. Making atonement or satisfaction for; destroying or removing guilt, and canceling the obligation to punish. 5317

EXPIATION, n. [L. expiatio.] The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction for an offense, by which the guilt is done away, and the obligation of the offended person to punish the crime is canceled; atonement; satisfaction. Among pagans and Jews, expiation was made chiefly by sacrifices, or washings and purification. Among christians, expiation for the sins of men is usually considered as made only be the obedience and sufferings of Christ. 5317

EXPIATORY, a. Having the power to make atonement or expiation; as an expiatory sacrifice. 5317

EXPILATION, n. [L. expilatio, from expilo, to strip; ex and pilo, to peel.] A stripping; the act of committing waste on land; waste. [Little used.] 5317

EXPIRABLE, a. [from expire.] That may expire; that may come to an end. 5317

EXPIRATION, n. [L. expiratio, from expiro. See Expire.] 5317

EXPIRE, v.t. [L. expiro, for exspiro; ex and spiro, to breathe.] 5318

EXPIRE, v.i. To emit the last breath, as an animal; to die; to breathe the last. 5318

EXPIRING, ppr. Breathing out air from the lungs; emitting fluid or volatile matter; exhaling; breathing the last breath; dying; ending; terminating. 5319

EXPLAIN, v.t. [L. explano; ex and planus, plain, open, smooth.] 5319

EXPLAIN, v.i. To give explanations. 5319

EXPLAINABLE, a. That may be cleared of obscurity; capable of being made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted. 5319

EXPLAINED, pp. Made clear or obvious to the understanding; cleared of doubt, ambiguity or obscurity; expounded; illustrated. 5319

EXPLAINER, n. One who explains; an expositor; a commentator; an interpreter. 5319

EXPLAINING, ppr. Expounding; illustrating; interpreting; opening to the understanding; clearing of obscurity. 5319

EXPLANATION, n. [L. explanatio.] The act of explaining, expounding or interpreting; exposition; illustration; interpretation; the act of clearing from obscurity and making intelligible; as the explanation of a passage in scripture, or of a contract or treaty. 5320

EXPLANATORY, a. Serving to explain; containing explanation; as explanatory notes.

EXPLETION, n. [L. expletio.] Accomplishment; fulfillment. [Little used.] 5320 5320

EXPLETIVE, a. [L. expleo, to fill.] Filling; added for supply or ornament. 5320

EXPLETIVE, n. In language, a word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament. The Greek language abounds with expletives. 5320

EXPLICABLE, a. [L. explicabilis. See Explicate.] 5320

EXPLICATE, v.t. [L. explico, to unfold; ex and plico, to fold.] 5320

EXPLICATED, pp. Unfolded; explained. 5321

EXPLICATING, ppr. Unfolding; explaining; interpreting. 5321

EXPLICATION, n. The act of opening or unfolding. 5321

EXPLICATIVE, EXPLICATORY, a. Serving to unfold or explain; tending to lay open to the understanding. 5321

EXPLICATOR, n. One who unfolds or explains; an expounder. 5321

EXPLICIT, a. [L. explicitus, part of explico, to unfold.] 5321

EXPLICITLY, adv. Plainly; expressly; without duplicity; without disguise or reservation of meaning; not by inference or implication. He explicitly avows his intention. 5321

EXPLICITNESS, n. Plainness of language or expression; clearness; direct expression of ideas or intention, without reserve or ambiguity. 5322

EXPLODE, v.i. [L. explodo; ex and plaudo, to utter a burst of sound, from the root of loud.]

EXPLODE, v.t. To decry or reject with noise; to express disapprobation of, with noise or marks of contempt; as, to explode a play on the state. Hence, 5322 5322

EXPLODED, pp. Driven away by hisses or noise; rejected with disapprobation or contempt; condemned; cried down. 5322

EXPLODER, n. One who explodes; a hisser; one who rejects. 5322

EXPLODING, ppr. Bursting and expanding with force and a violent report; rejecting with

marks of disapprobation or contempt; rejecting; condemning. 5322
EXPLOIT, n. 5322
EXPLOIT, v.t. To achieve. [Not in use.] 5323
EXPLORATE, v.t. To explore. [Not used. See Explore.] 5323
EXPLORATION, n. [See Explore.] The act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination. 5323
EXPLORATOR, n. One who explores; one who searches or examines closely. 5323
EXPLORATORY, a. Serving to explore; searching; examining. 5323
EXPLORE, v.t. [L. exploro; ex and ploro, to cry out, to wail, to bawl. The compound appears to convey a very different sense from the simple verb ploro; but the primary sense is to stretch, strain, drive; applied to the voice, it is to strain or press out sounds or words; applied to the eyes, it is to stretch or reach, as in prying curiosity.] 5323
EXPLORED, pp. Searched; viewed; examined closely. 5324
EXPLOREMENT, n. Search; trial. [Little used.] 5324
EXPLORING, ppr. Searching; viewing; examining with care. 5324
EXPLOSION, n. s as z. [from explode.] 5324
EXPLOSIVE, a. Driving or bursting out with violence and noise; causing explosion; as the explosive force of gun-powder. 5324
EXPOLIATION, n. [L. expoliatio.] A spoiling; a wasting. [See Spoliation.] 5324
EXPOLISH, for polish, a useless word. 5324
EXPONENT, n. [L. exponens; expono, to expose or set forth; ex and pono, to place.] 5324
EXPONENTIAL, a. Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraic and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though these terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed. 5325
EXPORT, v.t. [L. exporto; ex and porto, to carry. Porto seems allied to fero, and Eng. bear.] 5325
EXPORT, n. A commodity actually conveyed from one country or state to another in traffic, or a commodity which may be exported; used chiefly in the plural, exports. We apply the word to goods or produce actually carried abroad, or to such as are usually exported in commerce. 5325
EXPORTABLE, a. That may be exported. 5325
EXPORTATION, n. The act of exporting; the act of conveying goods and productions from one country or state to another in the course of commerce. A country is benefited or enriched by the exportation of its surplus productions. 5325
EXPORTED, pp. Carried out of a country or state in traffic. 5325
EXPORTER, n. The person who exports; the person who ships goods, wares and merchandize of any kind to a foreign country, or who sends them to market in a distant country or state; opposed to importer. 5325
EXPORTING, ppr. Conveying to a foreign country or to another state, as goods, produce or manufactures. 5326
EXPORT-TRADE, n. The trade which consists in the exportation of commodities. 5326
EXPOSAL, n. Exposure. [Not in use.] 5326
EXPOSE, v.t. s as z. [L. expositum, from expono; ex and pono, to place. The radical sense of pono is to set or place, or rather to throw or thrust down. To expose is to set or throw open, or to thrust forth.] 5326
EXPOSED, pp. Laid open; laid bare; uncovered; unprotected; made liable to attack; offered for sale; disclosed; made public; offered to view. 5327
EXPOSEDNESS, n. A state of being exposed, open to attack, or unprotected; as an exposedness to sin or temptation. 5327
EXPOSER, n. One who exposes. 5327
EXPOSING, ppr. Lying or laying open; making bare; putting in danger; disclosing; placing in any situation without protection; offering to inspection or to sale. 5327
EXPOSITION, n. A laying open; a setting to public view. 5327
EXPOSITIVE, a. Explanatory; laying open. 5327

EXPOSITOR, n. [L.] One who expounds or explains; an interpreter. 5328
EXPOSITORY, a. Serving to explain; tending to illustrate. 5328
Ex post facto. [L.] In law, done after another thing. An estate granted may be made good by matter ex post facto, which was not good at first. 5328
EXPOSTULATE, v.i. [L. expostulo; ex and postulo, to require, probably from the root of posco.] 5328
EXPOSTULATE, v.t. To discuss; to examine. [Not used.] 5329
EXPOSTULATING, ppr. Reasoning or urging arguments against any improper conduct.
EXPOSTULATION, n. Reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct; the act 5329 of pressing on a person reasons or arguments against the impropriety of his conduct, and in some cases, demanding redress or urging reformation. 5329
EXPOSTULATOR, n. One who expostulates. 5329
EXPOSTULATORY, a. Containing expostulation; as an expostulatory address or debate.
EXPOSURE, n. s as z. [from expose.] The act of exposing or laying open. 5329 5329
EXPOUND, v.t. [L. expono; ex and pono, to set.] 5329
EXPOUNDED, pp. Explained; laid open; interpreted. 5330
EXPOUNDER, n. An explainer; one who interprets or explains the meaning. 5330
EXPOUNDING, ppr. Explaining; laying open; making clear to the understanding; interpreting. 5330
EX-PREFECT, n. A prefect out of office; one who has been a prefect and is displaced.
EX-PRESIDENT, n. One who has been president, but is no longer in the office. 5330 5330
EXPRESS, v.t. [L. expressum, exprimo; ex and premo, to press. See Press.] 5330
EXPRESS, a. Plain; clear; expressed; direct not ambiguous. We are informed in express terms or words. The terms of the contract are express. 5331
EXPRESS, n. A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver; important dispatches. It is applied also to boats or vessels sent to convey important information. 5331
EXPRESSED, pp. Squeezed or forced out, as juice or liquor; uttered in words; set down in writing or letters; declared; represented; shown. 5331
EXPRESSIBLE, a. That may be expressed; that may be uttered, declared, shown or represented. 5332
EXPRESSING, ppr. Forcing out by pressure; uttering; declaring; showing; representing.
EXPRESSION, n. The act of expressing; the act of forcing out by pressure, as juices 5332 and oils from plants. 5332
EXPRESSIVE, a. Serving to express; serving to utter or represent; followed by of. He sent a letter couched in terms expressive of his gratitude. 5332
EXPRESSIVELY, adv. In an expressive manner; clearly; fully; with a clear representation.
EXPRESSIVENESS, n. The quality of being expressive; the power of expression or 5333 representation by words. 5333
EXPRESSLY, adv. In direct terms; plainly. 5333
EXPRESSURE, n. Expression; utterance; representation; mark; impression. [Little used.]
EXPROBRATE, v.t. [L. exprobro; ex and probrum, deformity, a shameful act.] 5333 5333
EXPROBRATION, n. The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; the act of upbraiding. 5333
EXPROBRATIVE, a. Upbraiding; expressing reproach. 5334
EXPROPRIATE, v.t. [L. ex and proprius, own.] 5334
EXPROPRIATION, n. The act of discarding appropriation, or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property. 5334
EXPUGN, v.t. expu'ne. [L. expugno; ex and pugno, to fight.] 5334
EXPUGNABLE, a. That may be forced. 5334
EXPUGNATION, n. Conquest; the act of taking by assault. 5334
EXPUGNER, n. One who subdues. 5334
EXPULSE, v.t. expuls'. [L. expulsus, expello; ex and pello, to drive.] To drive out; to expel.

[Little used.] 5334
EXPULSION, n. The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence; as the expulsion of the thirty tyrants from Athens, or of Adam from paradise. 5334
EXPULSIVE, a. Having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel. 5334
EXPUNCTION, n. [See Expunge.] The act of expunging; the act of blotting out or erasing.
EXPUNGE, v.t. expunj'. [L. expungo; ex and pungo, to thrust, to prick.] 5334 5334
EXPUNGED, pp. Blotted out; obliterated; destroyed. 5335
EXPUNGING, ppr. Blotting out; erasing; effacing; destroying. 5335
EXPURGATE, v.t. [L. expurgo; ex and purgo, to cleanse.] 5335
EXPURGATED, pp. Purged; cleansed; purified. 5335
EXPURGATING, ppr. Purging; cleansing; purifying. 5335
EXPURGATION, n. The act of purging or cleansing; evacuation. 5335
EXPURGATOR, n. One who expurgates or purifies. 5335
EXPURGATORY, a. Cleansing; purifying; serving to purify from any thing noxious or erroneous; as the expurgatory index of the Romanists, which directs the expunction of passages of authors contrary to their creed or principles. 5335
EXPURGE, v.t. expurj'. [L. expurgo.] To purge away. [Not in use.] 5335
EXQUIRE, v.t. [L. exquiro.] To search into or out. [Not in use.] 5336
EXQUISITE, a. s as z. [L. e xquisitus, from exquiro; ex and quaero, to seek.] Literally, sought out or searched for with care; whence, choice; select. Hence, 5336
EXQUISITELY, adv. Nicely; accurately; with great perfection; as a work exquisitely finished; exquisitely written. 5336
EXQUISITENESS, n. Nicety; exactness; accuracy; completeness; perfecton; as the exquisiteness of workmanship. 5336
EXQUISITIVE, a. Curious; eager to discover. [Not in use.] 5337
EXQUISITIVELY, adv. Curiously; minutely. [Not in use.] 5337
EX-REPRESENTATIVE, n. One who has been formerly a representative, but is no longer one. 5337
EXSANGUIOUS, a. [L. exsanguis; ex and sanguis, blood.] 5337
EXSCIND, v.t. [L. exscindo.] To cut off. [Little used.] 5337
EXSCRIBE, v.t. [L. exscribo.] To copy; to transcribe. [Not in use.] 5337
EXSCRIPT, n. A copy; a transcript. [Not used.] 5337
EX-SECRETARY, n. One who has been secretary, but is no longer in office. 5337
EXSECTION, n. [L. exsectio.] A cutting off, or a cutting out. 5337
EX-SENATOR, n. One who has been a senator, but is no longer one. 5337
EXSERT, EXSERTED, a. [L. exsero; ex and sero. See Exert.] 5337
EXSERTILE, a. That may be thrust out or protruded. 5337
EXSICCANT, a. [See Exsiccate.] Drying; evaporating moisture; having the quality of drying. 5337
EXSICCATE, v.t. [L. exsicco; ex and sicco, to dry.] 5338
EXSICCATED, pp. Dried. 5338
EXSICCATING, ppr. Drying; evaporating moisture. 5338
EXSICCATION, n. The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; dryness. 5338
EXSPUITION, EXPUITION, n. [L. expuo for exspuo.] A discharge of saliva by spitting.
EXSTIPULATE, a. [L. ex and stipula, straw.] In botany, having no stipules. 5338 5338
EXSUCCOUS, a. [L. exsuccus; ex and succus, juice.] Destitute of juice; dry. 5338
EXSUCTION, n. [L. exugo, exsugo, to suck out; sugo, to suck.] 5338
EXSUDATION, n. [L. exudo, for exsudo.] A sweating; a discharge of humors or moisture from animal bodies by sweat or extillation through the pores. 5338
EXSUDE, v.t. [supra.] To discharge the moisture or juices of a living body through the pores; also, to discharge the liquid matter of a plant by incisions. 5338
EXSUDE, v.i. To flow from a living body through the pores or by a natural discharge, as juice. 5338
EXSUDED, pp. Emitted, as juice. 5339
EXSUDING, ppr. Discharging, as juice. 5339

EXSUFFLATION, n. [L. ex and sufflo, to blow.] 5339
EXSUFFOLATE, a. Contemptible. [Not in use.] 5339
EXSUSCITATE, v.t. [L. exsuscito.] To rouse; to excite. [Not used.] 5339
EXSUSCITATION, n. A stirring up; a rousing. [Not used.] 5339
EXTANCE, n. [L. estans.] Outward existence. [Not used.] 5339
EXTANCY, n. [L. exstans, extans, standing out, from exsto; ex and sto, to stand.] 5339
EXTANT, a. [L. exstans, extans, supra.] Standing out or above any surface; protruded.
EXTASY, EXTATIC. [See Ecstasy, Ecstatic.] 5340 5339
EXTEMPORAL, a. [L. extemporalis; ex and tempus, time.] Made or uttered at the moment, without premeditation; as an extemporal discourse. 5340
EXTEMPORALLY, adv. Without premeditation. 5340
EXTEMPORANEAN, a. [Not used. See Extemporaneous.] 5340
EXTEMPORANEOUS, a. [L. extemporaneus; ex and tempus, time.] 5340
EXTEMPORANEOUSLY, adv. Without previous study. 5340
EXTEMPORARILY, adv. Without previous study. 5340
EXTEMPORARY, a. [L. ex and temporius, from tempus, time.] 5340
EXTEMPORE, adv. extem'pory. [L. abl.] 5340
EXTEMPORINESS, n. The state of being unpremeditated; the state of being composed, performed or uttered without previous study. 5341
EXTEMPORIZE, v.i. To speak extempore; to speak without previous study or preparation. To extemporize well requires a ready mind well furnished with knowledge. 5341
EXTEMPORIZER, n. One who speaks without previous study, or without written composition. 5341
EXTEMPORIIZING, ppr. Speaking without previous study, or preparation by writing. 5341
EXTEND, v.t. [L. extendo; ex and tendo, teneo.] 5341
EXTEND, v.i. To stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth. The state of Massachusetts extends west to the border of the state of New York. Connecticut river extends from Canada to the sound. How far will your argument or proposition extend? Let our charities extend to the heathen. 5342
EXTENDED, pp. Stretched; spread; expanded; enlarged; bestowed on; communicated; valued under a writ of extendi facias; levied. 5342
EXTENDER, n. He or that which extends or stretches. 5342
EXTENDIBLE, a. Capable of being extended; that may be stretched, extended, enlarged, widened or expanded. 5342
EXTENDING — EXTRAVASATED 5343
EXTENDING, ppr. Stretching; reaching; continuing in length; spreading; enlarging; valuing. 5343
EXTENDLESSNESS, n. Unlimited extension. [Not used.] 5343
EXTENSIBILITY, a. [from extensible.] The capacity of being extended, or of suffering extension; as the extensibility of a fiber, or of a plate of metal. 5343
EXTENSIBLE, a. [from L. extensus.] That may be extended; capable of being stretched in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement. 5343
EXTENSIBLENESS, n. Extensibility, which see. 5343
EXTENSILE, a. Capable of being extended. 5343
EXTENSION, n. [L. extension.] The act of extending; a stretching. 5343
EXTENSIONAL, a. Having great extent. [Not used.] 5343
EXTENSIVE, a. Wide; large; having great enlargement or extent; as an extensive farm; an extensive field; an extensive lake; and extensive sphere of operations; extensive benevolence. 5343
EXTENSIVELY, adv. Widely; largely; to a great extent; as, a story is extensively circulated. 5343
EXTENSIVENESS, n. Wideness; largeness; extent; as the extensiveness of the ocean.
EXTENSOR, n. In anatomy, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part 5344
of the body, as an arm or a finger; opposed to flexor. 5344
EXTENT, a. Extended. 5344

EXTENT, n. [L. extentus. It is frequently accented on the first syllable.] 5344
EXTENUATE, v.t. [L. extenuo; ex and tenuo, to make thin.] 5344
EXTENUATE, a. Thin; slender. [Not used.] 5345
EXTENUATED, pp. Made thin, lean or slender; made smaller; lessened; diminished; palliated; made rare. 5345
EXTENUATING, ppr. Making thin or slender; lessening; diminishing; palliating; making rare. 5345
EXTENUATION, n. The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh. 5345
EXTERIOR, a. [L. from exterus, foreign.] 5345
EXTERIOR, n. The outward surface; that which is external. 5345
EXTERIORLY, adv. Outwardly; externally. [An ill formed word.] 5346
EXTERIORS, n. plu. The outward parts of a thing. 5346
EXTERMINATE, v.t. [L. extermino; ex and terminus, limit.] 5346
EXTERMINATED, pp. Utterly driven away or destroyed; eradicated; extirpated. 5346
EXTERMINATING, ppr. Driving away or totally destroying; eradicating; extirpating. 5346
EXTERMINATION, n. The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision; as the extermination of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field. 5346
EXTERMINATOR, n. He or that which exterminates. 5347
EXTERMINATORY, a. Serving or tending to exterminate. 5347
EXTERMINE, v.t. To exterminate. [Not used.] 5347
EXTERN, a. [L. externus. External; outward; visible.] 5347
EXTERNAL, a. [L. externus.] 5347
EXTERNALITY, n. External perception. 5347
EXTERNALLY, adv. Outwardly; on the outside. 5347
EXTERNALS, n. plu. The outward parts; exterior form. 5347
EXTERRANEOUS, a. [L. exterraneus; ex and terra, a land.] 5348
EXTERSION, n. [L. extersio, from extergeo; ex and tergeo, to wipe.] The act of wiping or rubbing out. 5348
EXTILL, v.i. [L. extillo; ex and stillo, to drop.] 5348
EXTILLATION, n. The act of distilling from, or falling from in drops. 5348
EXTIMULATE. [Not in use.] [See Stimulate.] 5348
EXTIMULATION. [See Stimulation.] 5348
EXTINCT, a. [L. extinctus. See Extinguish.] 5348
EXTINCTION, n. [L. extinctio. See Extinguish.] 5348
EXTINGUISH, v.t. [L. extinguo; ex and stingo, stinguo, or the latter may be a contraction; Gr. to prick, that is, to thrust; or more directly from tingo, to dip, to stain; both probably allied to tango, for tago, to touch.] 5349
EXTINGUISHABLE, a. That may be quenched, destroyed or suppressed. 5349
EXTINGUISHED, pp. Put out; quenched; stifled; suppressed; destroyed. 5349
EXTINGUISHER, n. He or that which extinguishes. 5349
EXTINGUISHING, ppr. Putting out; quenching; suppressing; destroying. 5350
EXTINGUISHMENT, n. The act of putting out or quenching; extinction; suppression; destruction; as the extinguishment of fire or flame; of discord, enmity or jealousy; or of love or affection. 5350
EXTIRP, v.t. To extirpate. [Not used.] 5350
EXTIRPABLE, a. That may be eradicated. 5350
EXTIRPATE, v.t. [L. extirpo; ex and stirps, root.] 5350
EXTIRPATED, pp. Plucked up by the roots; rooted out; eradicated; totally destroyed. 5351
EXTIRPATING, ppr. Pulling up or out by the roots; eradicating; totally destroying. 5351
EXTIRPATION, n. The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction; as the extirpation of weeds from land; the extirpation of evil principles from the heart; the extirpation of a race of men; the extirpation of heresy. 5351

EXTIRPATOR, n. One who roots out; a destroyer. 5351
EXTOL, v.t. [L. extollo; ex and tollo, to raise.] 5351
EXTOLLED, ppr. Exalted in commendation; praised; magnified. 5351
EXTOLLER, n. One who praises or magnifies; a praiser or magnifier. 5351
EXTOLLING, ppr. Praising; exalting by praise or commendation; magnifying. 5351
EXTORSIVE, a. [See Extort.] Serving to extort; tending to draw from by compulsion. 5351
EXTORSIVELY, adv. In an extorsive manner; by extortion. 5351
EXTORT, v.t. [L. extortus, from extorqueo, to wrest from; ex and torqueo, to twist.] 5351
EXTORT, v.i. To practice extortion. 5352
EXTORTED, pp. Drawn from by compulsion; wrested from. 5352
EXTORTER, n. One who extorts, or practices extortion. 5352
EXTORTING, ppr. Wresting from by force or undue exercise of power. 5352
EXTORTION, n. The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting any thing from a person by force, duress, menaces, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; illegal exaction; illegal compulsion to pay money, or to do some other act. Extortion is an offense punishable at common law. 5352
EXTORTIONER, n. One who practices extortion. 5352
EXTORTIOUS, a. Oppressive; violent; unjust. 5352
EXTRA, A Latin preposition, denoting beyond or excess; as extra-work, extra-pay, work or pay beyond what is usual or agreed on. 5352
EXTRACT, v.t. [L. extractus, from extraho; ex and traho, to draw.] 5352
EXTRACT, n. That which is extracted or drawn from something. 5353
EXTRACTED, pp. Drawn or taken out. 5354
EXTRACTING, ppr. Drawing or taking out. 5354
EXTRACTION, n. [L. extractio.] The act of drawing out; as the extraction of a tooth; the extraction of a bone or an arrow from the body; the extraction of a fetus or child in midwifery. 5354
EXTRACTIVE, a. That may be extracted. 5354
EXTRACTIVE, n. The proximate principle of vegetable extracts. 5354
EXTRACTOR, n. In midwifery, a forceps or instrument for extracting children. 5354
EXTRADICTIONARY, a. [L. extra and dictio.] Consisting not in words, but in realities. [Not used.] 5354
EXTRA-DOTAL, a. Not belonging to dower paraphernal. 5354
EXTRAFOLIACEOUS, a. [L. extra, on the outside, and folium, a leaf.] 5354
EXTRAGENEOUS, a. [L. extra and genus, kind.] Belonging to another kind. 5355
EXTRAJUDICIAL, a. [extra, without, and judicial.] of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedures. 5355
EXTRAJUDICIALLY, adv. In a manner out of the ordinary course of legal proceedings.
EXTRALIMITARY, a. [extra and limit.] Being beyond the limit or bounds; as 5355
extralimitary land. 5355
EXTRAMISSION, n. [L. extra and mitto, to send.] 5355
EXTRAMUNDANE, a. [L. extra and mundus, the world.] 5355
EXTRANEOUS, a. [L. extraneus.] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic; as, to separate gold from extraneous matter. 5355
EXTRAORDINARIES, n. plu. Things which exceed the usual order, kind or method. Rarely used in the singular. 5355
EXTRAORDINARILY, adv. extror'dinarily. [See Extraordinary.] 5355
EXTRAORDINARINESS, n. Uncommonness; remarkableness. 5356
EXTRAORDINARY, a. extror'dinary. [L. extraordinarius; extra and ordinarius, usual, from ordo, order.] 5356
EXTRAPAROCHIAL, a. [extra and parochial.] Not within the limits of any parish. 5356
EXTRAPROFESSIONAL, a. [extra and professional.] Foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty or business. 5356
EXTRAPROVINCIAL, a. [extra and provincial.] Not within the same province; not within

the jurisdiction of the same archbishop. 5356
EXTRAREGULAR, a. [extra and regular.] Not comprehended with a rule or rules. 5356
EXTRATERRITORIAL, a. Being beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction. 5357
EXTRAUGHT, old pp. of extract. 5357
EXTRAVAGANCE, EXTRAVAGANCY, a. [L. extra and vagans; vagor, to wander. See Vague.] 5357
EXTRAVAGANT, a. Literally, wandering beyond limits. 5357
EXTRAVAGANT, n. One who is confined to no general rule. 5358
EXTRAVAGANTLY, adv. In an extravagant manner; wildly; not within the limits of truth or probability. Men often write and talk extravagantly. 5358
EXTRAVAGANTNESS, n. Excess; extravagance. [Little used.] 5358
EXTRAVAGANTS, n. In church history, certain decretal epistles, or constitutions of the popes, which were published after the Clementines, and not at first arranged and digested with the other papal constitutions. They were afterward inserted in the body of the canon law. 5358
EXTRAVAGATE, v.i. To wander beyond the limits. [Not used.] 5358
EXTRAVAGATION, n. Excess; a wandering beyond limits. 5358
EXTRAVASATED, a. [L. extra and vasa, vessels.] Forced or let out of its proper vessels; as extravasated blood. 5358
EXTRAVASATION — EYRY 5360
EXTRAVASATION, n. The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; the state of being forced or let out of its containing vessels; effusion; as an extravasation of blood after a rupture of the vessels. 5360
EXTRAVENATE, a. [L. extra and vena, vein.] 5360
EXTRAVERSION, n. [L. extra and versio, a turning.] The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [Little used.] 5360
EXTREAT, n. Extraction. 5360
EXTREME, a. [L. extremus, last.] Outermost; utmost; farthest; at the utmost point, edge or border; as the extreme verge or point of a thing. 5360
EXTREME, n. The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; extremity. 5361
EXTREMELY, adv. In the utmost degree; to the utmost point. It is extremely hot or cold; it is extremely painful. 5361
EXTREMITY, n. [L. extremitas.] The utmost point or side; the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing; as the extremities of a country. 5361
EXTRICABLE, a. [infra.] That can be extricated. 5362
EXTRICATE, v.t. [L. extrico. The primary verb trico is not in the Latin. We probably see its affinities in the Gr. hair, or a bush of hair, from interweaving, entangling. I suspect that three is contracted from this root; three for threg, folded, or a plexus. The same word occurs in intricate and intrigue; Eng. trick.] 5362
EXTRICATED, pp. Disentangled; freed from difficulties and perplexities; disembarrassed; evolved. 5362
EXTRICATING, ppr. Disentangling; disembarrassing; evolving. 5362
EXTRICATION, n. The act of disentangling; a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement.
EXTRINSIC, EXTRINSICAL, a. [L. extrinsecus.] External; outward; not contained in 5362
or belonging to a body. Mere matter cannot move without the impulse of an extrinsic agent. It is opposed to intrinsic. 5363
EXTRINSICALLY, adv. From without; externally. 5363
EXTRUCT, v.t. [L. extruo, extructus.] To build; to construct. [Not in use.] 5363
EXTRUCTION, n. A building. [Not used.] 5363
EXTRUCTIVE, a. Forming into a structure. 5363
EXTRUCTOR, n. A builder; a fabricator; a contriver. [Not used.] 5363
EXTRUDE, v.t. [L. extrudo; ex and trudo, to thrust.] 5363
EXTRUDED, pp. Thrust out; driven out or away; expelled. 5363

EXTRUDING, ppr. Thrusting out; driving out; expelling. 5363
EXTRUSION, n. s as z. The act of thrusting or throwing out; a driving out; expulsion. 5363
EXTUBERANCE, EXTUBERANCY, n. [L. extuberans, extubero; ev and tuber, a puff.]
EXTUBERANT, a. Swelled; standing out. 5363 5363
EXTUBERATE, v.i. [L. extubero.] To swell. [Not in use.] 5364
EXTUMESCENCE, n. [L. extumescens, extumesco; ex and tumesco, tumeo, to swell.] A swelling or rising. [Little used.] 5364
EXUBERANCE, EXUBERANCY, n. [L. exuberans, exubero; ex and ubero, to fatten; uber, a pap or breast, that is, a swelling or mass.] 5364
EXUBERANT, a. Abundant; plenteous; rich; as exuberant fertility; exuberant goodness.
EXUBERANTLY, adv. Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous 5364
degree. The earth has produced exuberantly. 5364
EXUBERATE, v.i. [L. exubero.] To abound; to be in great abundance. [Little used.] 5364
EXUDATE, EXUDE, v.t. and i. [See Exsude, the preferable orthography.] 5364
EXUDATION, n. [See Exsudation.] 5364
EXUDED, pp. [See Exsuded.] 5364
EXUDING, ppr. [See Exsuding.] 5365
EXULCERATE, v.t. [L. exulcero; ex and ulcero, to ulcerate, ulcus, an ulcer.] 5365
EXULCERATE, v.i. To become an ulcer or ulcerous. 5365
EXULCERATED, pp. Affected with ulcers; having become ulcerous. 5365
EXULCERATING, ppr. Producing ulcers on; fretting; becoming ulcerous. 5365
EXULCERATION, n. The act of causing ulcers on a body, or the process of becoming ulcerous; the beginning erosion which wears away the substance and forms an ulcer.
EXULCERATORY, a. Having a tendency to form ulcers. 5365 5365
EXULT, v.i. egzult'. [L. exulto; ex and salto, salio, to leap.] 5365
EXULTANCE, EXULTANCY, n. Exultation. [Not used.] 5365
EXULTANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly. 5365
EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph. Exultation usually springs from the gratification of our desire of some good; particularly of distinction or superiority, or of that which confers distinction. It often springs from the gratification of pride or ambition. But exultation may be a lively joy springing from laudable causes. 5366
EXULTING, ppr. Rejoicing greatly or in triumph. 5366
EXUNDATE, v.i. To overflow. [Not used.] 5366
EXUNDATION, n. [L. exundatio, from exundo, to overflow; ex and undo, to rise in waves, unda, a wave.] 5366
EXUPERATE, v.t. To excel; to surmount. [Not used, nor its derivatives.] 5366
EXUSTION, n. [L. exustus.] The act or operation of burning up. 5366
EXUVLAE, n. plu. [L.] Cast skins, shells or coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents and caterpillars, the shells of lobsters. etc. 5366
EY, in old writers, Sax. ig, signifies an isle. 5366
EYAS, n. A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. 5366
EYAS, a. Unfledged. [Not used.] 5366
EYAS-MUSKET, n. A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind or sparrow hawk.
EYE, n. pronounced as I. [L. oculus, a diminutive. The old English plural was eyen, 5366
or eyne.] 5366
EYE, n. A brood; as an eye of pheasants. 5368
EYE, v.t. To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention. 5368
EYE, v.i. To appear; to have an appearance. 5368
EYEBALL, n. The ball, globe or apple of the eye. 5368
EYEBEAM, n. A glance of the eye. 5369
EYEBOLT, n. In ships, a bar or iron or bolt, with an eye, formed to be driven into the deck

or sides, for the purpose of hooking tackles to. 5369
EYEBRIGHT, n. A genus of plants, the Euphrasia, of several species. 5369
EYE-BRIGHTENING, n. A clearing of the sight. 5369
EYEBROW, n. The brow or hairy arch above the eye. 5369
EYED, pp. Viewed; observed; watched. 5369
EYEDROP, n. A tear. 5369
EYEGLANCE, n. A glance of the eye; a rapid look. 5369
EYEGLASS, n. A glass to assist the sight; spectacles. 5369
EYE-GLUTTNIG, n. A feasting of the eyes. [Not in use.] 5369
EYELASH, n. The line of hair that edges the eyelid. 5369
EYELESS, a. Wanting eyes; destitute of sight. 5369
EYELET, n. A small hole or perforation, to receive a lace or small rope or cord. We usually say, eyelet-hole. 5369
EYELIAD, n. A glance of the eye. 5369
EYELID, n. The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball, or uncovers it, at pleasure. 5370
EYE-OFFENDING, a. That hurts the eyes. 5370
EYE-PLEASING, a. Pleasing the eye. 5370
EYER, n. One who eyes another. 5370
EYE-SALVE, n. Ointment for the eye. 5370
EYE-SERVANT, n. A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer. 5370
EYE-SERVICE, n. Service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer.
EYESHOT, n. Sight; view; glance of the eye. 5370 5370
EYESIGHT, n. The sight of the eye; view; observation. Psalm 18:24. 5370
EYESORE, n. Something offensive to the eye or sight. 5370
EYESPLICE, n. In seaman's language, a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope. 5370
EYESPOTTED, a. Marked with spots like eyes. 5370
EYESTONE, n. A small calcarious stone used for taking substance from between the lid and ball of the eye. 5371
EYESTRING, n. The tendon by which the eye is moved. 5371
EYETOOTH, n. A tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders, called also a canine tooth; a fang. 5371
EYEWINK, n. A wink, or motion of the eyelid; a hint or token. 5371
EYE-WITNESS, n. One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of any thing.
EYOT, n. A little isle. 5371 5371
EYRE, n. ire. [L. iter.] Literally, a journey or circuit. In England, the justices in eyre were itinerant judges, who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties. 5371
EYRY, n. The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch. It is written also eyrie. [See Aerie.] 5371
F 5372
F — FAIR-HAND 5372
F, the sixth letter of the English Alphabet., is a labial articulation, formed by placing the upper teeth on the under lip, and accompanied with an emission of breath. Its kindred letter is v, which is chiefly distinguished from f by being more vocal, or accompanied with more sound, as may be perceived by pronouncing ef, ev. This letter may be derived from the Oriental vau. The Latins received the letter from the Eolians in Greece, who wrote it in the form of a double g, F,; whence it has been called most absurdly digamma. It corresponds in power to the Greek phi, and its proper name is ef. 5372
FABACEOUS, a. [Low L., a bean.] Having the nature of a bean; like a bean. [Little used.]
FABIAN, a. Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of Q. Fabius Maximus, a Roman general who conducted military operations against Hannibal, by declining to risk a battle in the open field, but harassing the enemy by marches, countermarches and 5372

ambuscades. 5373
FABLE, n. [L., Gr. The radical sense is that which is spoken or told.] 5373
FABLE, v.i. 5373
FABLE, v.t. To feign; to invent; to devise and speak of, as true or real. 5373
FABLED, pp. 5374
FABLER, n. A writer of fables or fictions; a dealer in feigned stories. 5374
FABLING, ppr. Feigning; devising, as stories; writing or uttering false stories. 5374
FABRIC, n. [L., a frame, a workman.] 5374
FABRIC, v.t. To frame; to build; to construct. [Little used.] 5374
FABRICATE, v.t. [L., to frame, supra.] 5374
FABRICATED, pp. Framed; constructed; built; manufactured; invented; devised falsely; forged. 5375
FABRICATING, ppr. Framing; constructing; manufacturing; devising falsely; forging. 5375
FABRICATION, n. 5375
FABRICATOR, n. One that constructs or makes. 5375
FABRILE, a. [L.] Pertaining to handicrafts. [Not used.] 5375
FABULIST, n. [from fable.] The inventor or writer of fables. 5375
FABULIZE, v.t. To invent, compose or relate fables. 5375
FABULOSITY, n. Fabulousness; fullness of fables. [Little used.] 5375
FABULOUS, a. 5376
FABULOUSLY, adv. In a fable or fiction; in a fabulous manner. 5376
FABULOUSNESS, n. The quality of being fabulous or feigned. 5376
FACADE, n. Front. 5376
FACE, n. [L., to make.] 5376
FACE, v.t. 5378
FACE, v.i. 5379
FACECLOTH, n. [face and cloth.] A cloth laid over the face of a corpse. 5379
FACED, pp. Covered in front. In composition, denoting the kind of face; as full-faced. 5379
FACELESS, a. Without a face. 5379
FACEPAINTER, n. A painter of portraits; one who draws the likeness of the face. 5379
FACEPAINTING, n. The act or art of painting portraits. 5379
FACET, n. 5379
FACETE, a. [L. facetus.] Gay; cheerful. [Not in use.] 5379
FACETENESS, n. Wit; pleasant representation. [Not used.] 5379
FACETIOUS, a. [L. facetus; facetia, or plu.] 5379
FACETIOUSLY, adv. Merrily; gaily; wittily; with pleasantry. 5380
FACETIOUSNESS, n. Sportive humor; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humor. 5380
FACIAL, a. [L. facies, face.] Pertaining to the face; as the facial artery, vein or nerve. 5380
FACILE, a. [L. facilis, from facio, to make.] 5380
FACILELY, adv. Easily. [Little used.] 5381
FACILENESS, n. Easiness to be persuaded. 5381
FACILITATE, v.t. [L. facilitas, from facilis, easy.] 5381
FACILITATED, pp. Made easy or easier. 5381
FACILITATING, ppr. Rendering easy or easier. 5381
FACILITATION, n. The act of making easy. 5381
FACILITY, n. [L. facilitas, from facilis, easy.] 5381
FACILITIES, n. plu. The means by which the performance of anything is rendered easy; convenient opportunities or advantages. 5382
FACING, ppr. [from face.] 5382
FACING, n. A covering in front for ornament or defense; as the facing of a fortification or of a garment. 5382
FACINOROUS, a. [L. facinus.] Atrociously wicked. [Little used.] 5382
FACINOROUSNESS, n. Extreme or astrocious wickedness. 5382
FACSIMILE, n. [L. facio, to make, and similis, like. See Simile.] 5382

FACT, n. [L. factum, from facio, to make or do.] 5382
FACTION, n. [L. factio, from facio, to make or do.] 5382
FACTIONARY, n. A party man; one of a faction. [Little used.] 5383
FACTIONER, n. One of a faction. [Not in use.] 5383
FACTIONIST, n. One who promotes faction. 5383
FACTIOUS, a. [L. factiosus.] 5383
FACTIOUSLY, adv. In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner. 5383
FACTIOUSNESS, n. Inclination to form parties in opposition to the government, or to the public interest; disposition to clamor and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party. 5383
FACTITIOUS, a. [L. factitius, from facio.] 5384
FACTIVE, a. Making; having power to make. [Not used.] 5384
FACTOR, n. [L. factor; facio.] 5384
FACTORAGE, n. the allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services; called also a commission. This is sometimes a certain sum or rate by the cask or package; more generally it is a certain rate per cent. Of the value of the goods, purchased or sold. 5384
FACTORSHIP, n. a factory; or the business of a factor. 5384
FACTORY, n. 5384
FACTOTUM, n. [L. do every thing.] a servant employed to do all kinds of work. 5385
FACTURE, n. The art or manner of making. 5385
FACULTY, n. [L. facultas, from facio, to make.] 5385
FACUND, a. [L. facundus, supposed to be from the root of for, fari, to speak. If so the original word was faco, or facor.] 5386
FACUNDITY, n. [L. facunditas.] Eloquence; readiness of speech. 5386
FADDLE, v.i. To trifle; to toy; to play. [A low word.] 5386
FADE, a. Weak; slight; faint. [Not in use.] 5386
FADE, v.i. 5386
FADE, v.t. To cause to wither; to wear away; to deprive of freshness or vigor. 5387
FADED, pp. Become less vivid, as color; withered; decayed; vanished. 5387
FADGE, v.i. [L. pango, pegi, pepegi, figo; Gr.] 5387
FADING, ppr. [See Fade.] 5388
FADING, n. Decay; loss of color, freshness or vigor. 5388
FADINGNESS, n. Decay; liableness to decay. 5388
FADY, a. Wearing away; losing color or strength. 5388
FAECAL, a. [See Fecal.] 5388
FAECES, n. [L.] Excrement; also, settlings; sediment after infusion or distillation. 5388
FAFFEL, v.i. To stammer. [Not in use.] 5388
FAG, v.t. To beat. [Not in use.] 5388
FAG, n. A slave; one who works hard. [Not in use.] 5388
FAG, v.i. [Heb. to fail, to languish.] 5388
FAG, n. A knot in cloth. [Not in use.] 5389
FAGEND, n. [fag and end. See Fag, v.i. supra.] 5389
FAGOT, n. [Gr. See Fadge. The sense is a bundle or collection, like pack.] 5389
FAGOT, v.t. To tie together; to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously. 5389
FAHLERZ, n. Gray copper, or gray copper ore, called by Jameson tetrahedral copper pyrite. This mineral is easily broken, and its fracture usually uneven, but sometimes a little conchoidal. it is found amorphous and in regular crystals. 5389
FAHLUNITE, n. 5389
FAIL, v.i. [L. fallo; Gr. whence; Eng. felony. It seems to be allied to fall, fallow, pale, and many other words.] 5390
FAIL, v.t. 5391
FAIL, n. Omission; non-performance. 5392
FAILANCE, n. fault; failure. Obs. 5392
FAILING, ppr. Becoming deficient or insufficient; becoming weaker; decaying; declining;

omitting; not executing or performing; miscarrying; neglecting; wanting; becoming bankrupt or insolvent. 5392
FAILING, n. 5392
FAILURE, n. fa'ilyur. 5392
FAIN, a. 5393
FAIN, adv. Gladly; with joy or pleasure. 5393
FAIN, v.i. to wish or desire. [Not used.] 5393
FAINING, ppr. wishing; desiring fondly. 5393
FAINT, a. [L. vanus, whence to vanish. Eng. to wane.] 5393
FAINT, v.i. 5394
FAINT, v.t. To deject; to depress; to weaken. [Unusual.] 5395
FAINTHEARTED, a. Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed, or yielding to fear.
FAINTHEARTEDLY, adv. In a cowardly manner. 5395 5395
FAINTHEARTEDNESS, n. Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage. 5395
FAINTING, ppr. Falling into a swoon; failing; losing strength or courage; becoming feeble or timid. 5395
FAINTING, n. A temporary loss of strength, color and respiration; syncope; deliquium; leipothymy; a swoon. 5395
FAINTISH, a. Slightly faint. 5395
FAINTISHNESS, n. A slight degree of faintness. 5395
FAINTLING, a. Timorous; feeble-minded. [Not used.] 5395
FAINTLY, adv. 5395
FAINTNESS, n. 5396
FAINTS, n. plu. the gross fetid oil remaining after distillation, or a weak spirituous liquor that runs from the still in rectifying the low wines after the proof spirit is drawn off; also, the last runnings of all spirits distilled by the alembic. 5396
FAINTY, a. weak; feeble; languid. 5396
FAIR, a. 5396
FAIR, adv. 5398
FAIR, n. 5398
FAIR, n. [L. forum, or feriae, a holiday, a day exempt from labor; Gr. to trade, whence, emporium, the primary sense of which is to pass.] 5399
FAIR-HAND, a. Having a fair appearance. 5399
FAIRING — FANATICISM 5400
FAIRING, n. A present given at a fair. 5400
FAIRLY, adv. 5400
FAIRNESS, n. 5400
FAIR-SPOKEN, a. Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible. 5401
FAIRY, n. 5401
FAIRY, a. 5402
FAIRYLIKE, a. Imitating the manner of fairies. 5402
FAIRYSTONE, n. A stone found in gravel pits. 5402
FAITH, n. [L. fides, fido, to trust; Gr. to persuade, to draw towards any thing, to conciliate; to believe, to obey. In the Greek Lexicon of Hederic it is said, the primitive signification of the verb is to bind and draw or lead, as signifies a rope or cable. But this remark is a little incorrect. The sense of the verb, from which that of rope and binding is derived, is to strain, to draw, and thus to bind or make fast. A rope or cable is that which makes fast. Heb.] 5402
FAITH-BREACH, n. Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy. 5405
FAITHED, a. Honest; sincere. [Not used.] 5405
FAITHFUL, a. 5405
FAITHFULLY, adv. 5405
FAITHFULNESS, n. 5406
FAITHLESS, a. 5406
FAITHLESSNESS, n. 5407
FAITOUR, n. [L. factor.] An evildoer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow. Obs. 5407

FAKE, n. 5407
FAKIR, FAQUIR, n. 5407
FALCADE, n. [L. falx, a sickle or sythe.] 5408
FALCATE, FALCATED, a. [L. falcatus, from faix, a sickly, sythe or reaping hook.] 5408
FALCATION, n. Crookedness; a bending in the form of a sickle. 5408
FALCHION, n. fal'chun. a is pronounced as in fall. [L. falx, a reaping hook.] 5408
FALCIFORM, a. [L. falx, a reaping hook, and form.] 5408
FALCON, n. Sometimes pron. fawcon. [L. falco, a hawk. The falcon is probably so named from its curving beak or talons.] 5408
FALCONER, n. A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks. 5409
FALCONET, n. A small cannon or piece of ordinance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, and carrying shot of one pound and a quarter. 5409
FALCONRY, n. [L. falco, a hawk.] 5409
FALDAGE, n. a as in all. [Low L. faldagium.] 5409
FALDFEE, n. A fee or composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage.
FALDING, n. A kind of course cloth. Obs. 54095409
FALDSTOOL, n. [fald or fold and stool.] 5409
FALL, v.i. pret. fell; pp. fallen. [L. fallo, to fail, to deceive, Gr.; Heb. to fall. Fail agrees better with Heb., but these words may have had one primitive root, the sense of which was to move, to recede, to pass. See Foul.] 5410
FALL, v.t. 5417
FALL, n. 5417
FALLACIOUS, a. [L. fallax, from fallo, to deceive. See Fail.] 5419
FALLACIOUSLY, adv. In a fallacious manner; deceitfully; sophistical; with purpose or in a manner to deceive. 5419
FALLACIOUSNESS, n. Tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness; as the fallaciousness of an argument, or of appearances. 5419
FALLACY, n. [L. fallacia.] 5419
FALLEN, pp. or a. Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined. 5420
FALLENCY, n. Mistake. Obs. 5420
FALLER, n. One that falls. 5420
FALLIBILITY, n. [See Fallible.] 5420
FALLIBLE, a. [L. fallo, to deceive.] 5420
FALLING, ppr. Descending; dropping; disemboguing; apostatizing; declining; decreasing; sinking; coming. 5420
FALLING, FALLINGIN, n. An indenting or hollow; opposed to rising or prominence. 5420
FALLING-SICKNESS, n. The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls. 5420
FALLING-STAR, n. A luminous meteor, suddenly appearing and darting through the air.
FALLING-STONE, n. A stone falling from the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aerolite. 5421
FALLOW, a. [L. fulvus; qu. helvus, for felvus. This word may be from the root of fail, 5421
fallo; so called from the fading color of autumnal leaves, or from failure, withering. Hence also the sense of unoccupied, applied to land.] 5421
FALLOW, n. 5421
FALLOW, v.i. To fade; to become yellow. Obs. 5422
FALLOW, v.t. To plow, harrow and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow. It is found for the interest of the farmer to fallow cold, strong, clayey land. 5422
FALLOW-CROP, n. The crop taken from fallowed ground. 5422
FALLOWED, pp. Plowed and harrowed for a season, without being sown. 5422
FALLOW-FINCH, n. A small bird, the oenanthe or wheat-ear. 5422
FALLOWING, ppr. Plowing and harrowing land without sowing it. 5422
FALLOWING, n. The operation of plowing and harrowing land without sowing it. Fallowing is found to contribute to the destruction of snails and other vermin. 5422
FALLOWIST, n. One who favors the practice of fallowing land. 5422

FALLOWNESS, n. A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit. 5422
FALSARY, n. [See False.] A falsifier of evidence. [Not in use.] 5422
FALSE, a. [L. falsus, from fallo, to deceive. See Fall and Fail.] 5422
FALSE, adv. Not truly; not honestly; falsely. 5424
FALSE, v.t. 5424
FALSE-HEART, FALSE-HEARTED, a. Hollow; treacherous; deceitful; perfidious. [The former is not used.] 5424
FALSE-HEARTEDNESS, n. Perfidiousness; treachery. 5424
FALSEHOOD, n. fols'hood. [false and hood.] 5424
FALSELY, adv. fols'ly. 5425
FALSENESS, n. fols'ness. 5425
FALSER, n. A deceiver. 5425
FALSETTO, n. A feigned voice. 5425
FALSIFIABLE, a. [from falsify.] That may be falsified, counterfeited or corrupted. 5425
FALSIFICATION, n. 5425
FALSIFICATOR, n. A falsifier. 5426
FALSIFIED, pp. Counterfeited. 5426
FALSIFIER, n. 5426
FALSIFY, v.t. 5426
FALSIFY, v.i. To tell lies; to violate the truth. 5426
FALSIFYING, ppr. Counterfeiting; forging; lying; proving to be false; violating. 5426
FALSITY, n. [L. falsitas.] 5427
FALTER, v.i. [L. fallo, the primary sense of which is to fall short, or to err, to miss, to deviate.] 5427
FALTER, v.t. To sift. [Not in use.] 5427
FALTERING, ppr. Hesitating; speaking with a feeble, broken, trembling utterance; failing.
FALTERING, n. Feebleness; deficiency. 5427 5427
FALTERINGLY, adv. With hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness. 5427
FAME, n. [L. fama; Gr. from to speak.] 5427
FAME, v.t. 5428
FAMED, a. Much talked of; renowned; celebrated; distinguished and exalted by favorable reports. Aristides was famed for learning and wisdom, and Cicero for eloquence. 5428
FAME-GIVING, a. Bestowing fame. 5428
FAMELESS, a. Without renown. 5428
FAMILIAR, a. famil'yar. [L. familiaris, familia, family, which see.] 5428
FAMILIAR, n. 5429
FAMILIARITY, n. 5429
FAMILIARIZE, v.t. 5430
FAMILIARIZED, pp. Accustomed; habituated; made easy by practice, custom or use. 5430
FAMILIARIZING, ppr. Accustoming; rendering easy by practice, custom or use. 5430
FAMILIARLY, adv. 5430
FAMILISM, n. The tenets of the familists. 5430
FAMILIST, n. [from family.] One of the religious sect called the family of love. 5430
FAMILY, n. [L. familia.] 5431
FAMINE, n. [L. fames.] 5431
FAMISH, v.t. [L. fames.] 5432
FAMISH, v.i. 5432
FAMISHED, pp. Starved; exhausted by want of sustenance. 5432
FAMISHING, ppr. Starving; killing; perishing by want of food. 5432
FAMISHMENT, n. The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance. 5432
FAMOUS, a. [L. famosus. See Fame.] 5432
FAMOUSED, a. Renowned. [An ill formed word.] 5433
FAMOUSLY, adv. With great renown or celebration. 5433

FAMOUSNESS, n. Renown; great fame; celebrity. 5433
FAN, n. [L. vannus.] 5433
FAN-LIGHT, n. A window in form of an open fan. 5433
FAN, v.t. 5433
FANATIC, FANATICAL, a. [L. fanaticus, phanaticus.] 5434
FANATIC, FANATICAL, n. A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion, and sometimes exhibits strange motions and postures, and vehement vociferation in religious worship. Fanatics sometimes affect to be inspired or to have intercourse with superior beings. 5434
FANATICALLY, adv. With wild enthusiasm. 5434
FANATICALNESS, n. Fanaticism. 5434
FANATICISM, n. Excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy. 5434
FANATICIZE — FASHIONABLENESS 5435
FANATICIZE, v.t. To make fanatic. 5435
FANCIED, pp. [See Fancy.] Imagined; conceived; liked. 5435
FANCIFUL, a. [See Fancy.] 5435
FANCIFULLY, adv. 5435
FANCIFULNESS, n. 5435
FANCY, n. [contracted from fantasy, L. phantasia. Gr. from to cause to appear, to seem, to imagine, from to show, to appear, to shine. The primary sense seems to be to open, or to shoot forth.] 5435
FANCY, v.i. To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof. All may not be our enemies whom we fancy to be so. 5437
FANCY, v.t. 5437
FANCYFRAMED, a. Created by the fancy. 5437
FANCYFREE, a. Free from the power of love. 5437
FANCYING, ppr. Imagining; conceiving; liking. 5437
FANCYMONGER, n. One who deals in tricks of imagination. 5437
FANCYSICK, a. One whose imagination is unsound, or whose distemper is in his own mind. 5437
FAND, old pret. of find. Obs. 5437
FANDANGO, n. A lively dance. 5437
FANE, n. [L. fanum.] a temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church; used in poetry.
FANFARE, n. A coming into the lists with sound of trumpets; a flourish of trumpets. 5437
FANFARON, n. A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender. 5437
FANFARONADE, n. A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; a bluster. 5438 5438
FANG, v.t. [See Finger.] 5438
FANG, n. 5438
FANGED, a. Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something long and pointed; as a fanged adder. 5438
FANGLE, n. fang'gl. 5438
FANGLED, a. Properly, begun, new made; hence, gaudy; showy; vainly decorated. [Seldom used, except with new. See New-fangled.] 5438
FANGLESS, a. Having no fangs or tusks; toothless; as a fangless lion. 5438
FANGOT, n. A quantity of wares, as raw silk, etc., from one to two hundred weight and three quarters. 5439
FANION, n. fan'yon. [L. pannus.] 5439
FANNED, pp. Blown with a fan; winnowed; ventilated. 5439
FANNEL, FANON, n. A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest, when he officiates. 5439
FANNER, n. One who fans. 5439
FANNING, ppr. Blowing; ventilating. 5439
FANTASIED, a. [from fantasy, fancy.] Filled with fancies or imaginations; whimsical. [Not

used.] 5439
FANTASM, n. [Gr. from to appear. Usually written phantasm.] 5439
FANTASTIC, FANTASTICAL, a. [Gr. vision, fancy, from to appear.] 5439
FANTASTICALLY, adv. 5440
FANTASTICALNESS, n. Compliance with fancy; humorousness; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice. 5440
FANTASY, n. Now written fancy, which see. 5440
FANTOM, n. [L. phantasma, from the Greek. See Fancy.] 5440
FAP, a. Fuddled. [Not in use.] 5440
FAQUIR, [See Fakir.] 5440
FAR, a. [L. porro; Gr. connected with, a way, a passing, to pass or go. See Fare.] 5440
FAR, adv. 5441
FAR-ABOUT, n. A going out of the way. [Not in use.] 5442
FAR-FAMED, a. Widely celebrated. 5442
FAR-FETCH, n. A deep laid stratagem. [Little used.] 5442
FAR-FETCHED, a. 5442
FAR-PIERCING, a. Striking or penetrating a great way; as a far-piercing eye. 5443
FAR-SHOOTING, a. Shooting to a great distance. 5443
FAR, n. [See Farrow.] 5443
FARCE, v.t. [L. farcio.] 5443
FARCE, n. f'ars. [Literally, seasoning, stuffing or mixture, like the stuffing of a roasted fowl; force-meat.] 5443
FARCICAL, a. 5444
FARCICALLY, adv. In a manner suited to farce; hence, ludicrously. 5444
FARCILITE, n. [from farce.] Pudding-stone. The calcarious farcilite, called amenla, is formed of rounded calcarious pebbles, agglutinated by a calcarious cement. 5444
FARCIN, FARCY, n. A disease of horses, sometimes of oxen, of the nature of a scabies or mange. 5444
FARCING, n. Stuffing composed of mixed ingredients. 5444
FARCTATE, a. [L. farctus, stuffed, from farcio.] 5444
FARD, v.t. To paint. [Not used.] 5444
FARDEL, n. [Probably from the root of L. fero, to bear, or of farcio, to stuff.] A bundle or little pace. 5444
FARDEL, v.t. To make up in bundles. 5444
FARE, v.i. [This word may be connected in origin with the Heb. to go, to pass.] 5445
FARE, n. 5445
FAREWELL, a compound of fare, in the imperative, and well. Go well; originally applied to a person departing, but by custom now applied both to those who depart and those who remain. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness to those who leave or those who are left. 5446
FAREWELL, n. 5446
FARIN, FARINA, n. [L. farina, meal.] 5446
FARINACEOUS, a. [from L. farina, meal.] 5447
FARM, n. 5447
FARM, v.t. 5448
FARMHOUSE, n. A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer. 5448
FARM-OFFICE, n. Farm-offices, are the out buildings pertaining to a farm. 5448
FARMYARD, n. The yard or inclosure attached to a barn; or the inclosure surrounded by the farm buildings. 5448
FARMABLE, a. That may be farmed. 5449
FARMED, pp. Leased on rent; let out at a certain rate or price. 5449
FARMER, n. 5449
FARMING, ppr. 5449
FARMING, n. The business of cultivating land. 5449
FARMOST, a. [far and most.] Most distant or remote. 5449

FARNESS, n. [from far.] Distance; remoteness. 5449
FARRAGINOUS, a. [L. farrago, a mixture, from far, meal.] 5449
FARRAGO, n. [L. from far, meal.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley. 5450
FARREATION. [See Confarreation.] 5450
FARRIER, n. [L. ferrarius, from ferrum, iron.] 5450
FARRIER, v.i. To practice as a farrier. 5450
FARRIERY, n. The art of preventing, curing or mitigating the diseases of horses. 5450
FARROW, n. A litter of pigs. 5450
FARROW, v.t. To bring forth pigs. [Used of swine only.] 5450
FARROW, a. 5450
FARTHER, a. comp. 5450
FARTHER, adv. 5450
FARTHER, v.t. To promote; to advance; to help forward. [little used.] 5451
FARTHERANCE, n. A helping forward; promotion. [Not used.] 5451
FARTHERMORE, adv. Besides; moreover. [Little used.] 5451
FARTHEST, a. superl. [See Furthest.] 5451
FARTHEST, adv. At or to the greatest distance. [See Furthest.] 5451
FARTHING, n. 5451
FARTHINGALE, n. [This is a compound word, but it is not easy to analyze it.] 5451
FARTHINGSWORTH, n. As much as is sold for a farthing. 5452
FASCES, n. plu. [L. fascis.] 5452
FASCIA, n. fash'ia. [L. a band or sash.] 5452
FASCIAL, a. fash'ial. Belonging to the fasces. 5452
FASCIATED, a. fash'iated. Bound with a fillet, sash or bandage. 5452
FASCIATION, n. fashia'tion. The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; bandage.
FASCICLE, n. [L. fasciculus, from fascis, a bundle.] 54525452
FASCICULAR, a. [L. fascicularis.] United in a bundle; as a fascicular root, a root of the tuberous kind, with the knobs collected in bundles, as in Paeonia. 5453
FASCICULARLY, adv. In the form of bundles. 5453
FASCICULATE, FASCICULATED, 5453
FASCICLED, a. [from fasciculus, supra.] 5453
FASCICULITE, n. [supra.] A variety of fibrous hornblend, of a fascicular structure. 5453
FASCINATE, v.t. [L. fascino; Gr.] 5453
FASCINATED, pp. Bewitched; enchanted; charmed. 5453
FASCINATING, ppr. Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating. 5453
FASCINATION, n. The act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; a powerful or irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen inexplicable influence. The ancients speak of two kinds of fascination; one by the look or eye; the other by words. 5453
FASCINE, n. [L. fascis, a bundle.] In fortification, a fagot, a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood, bound at both ends and in the middle; used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, in strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes being dipped in melted pitch or tar, they are used to set fire to the enemy's lodgments or other works. 5454
FASCINOUS, a. Caused or acting by witchcraft. [Not used.] 5454
FASHION, n. fash'on. [L. facio, facies.] 5454
FASHION, v.t. fash'on. 5455
FASHIONABLE, a. 5456
FASHIONABLENESS, n. The state of being fashionable; modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the prevailing custom. 5456
FASHIONABLY — FAVOREDNESS 5457
FASHIONABLY, adv. In a manner according to fashion, custom or prevailing practice; with modish elegance; as, to dress fashionably. 5457
FASHIONED, pp. Made; formed; shaped; fitted; adapted. 5457

FASHIONER, n. One who forms or gives shape to. 5457
FASHIONING, ppr. Forming; giving shape to; fitting; adapting. 5457
FASHION-MONGER, n. One who studies the fashion; a fop. 5457
FASSAITE, n. A mineral, a variety of augite, found in the valley of Fassa, in the Tyrol.
FAST, a. 5457 5457
FAST, adv. Firmly; immovably. 5458
FAST, a. [L. festino. The sense is to press, drive, urge, and it may be from the same root as the preceding word, with a different application.] 5458
FAST, adv. Swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps or progression; as, to run fast; to move fast through the water, as a ship; the work goes on fast. 5458
FAST, v.i. 5458
FAST, n. 5458
FAST, n. That which fastens or holds. 5459
FAST-DAY, n. The day on which fasting is observed. 5459
FASTEN, v.t. f'asn. 5459
FASTEN, v.i. To fasten on, is to fix one's self; to seize and hold on; to clinch. 5460
FASTENED, pp. Made firm or fast; fixed firmly; impressed. 5460
FASTENER, n. One that makes fast or firm. 5460
FASTENING, ppr. Making fast. 5460
FASTENING, n. Any thing that binds and makes fast; or that which is intended for that purpose. 5460
FASTER, n. One who abstains from food. 5460
FAST-HANDED, a. Closehanded; covetous; closefisted; avaricious. 5460
FASTIDIOSITY, n. Fastidiousness. [Not used.] 5460
FASTIDIOUS, a. [L. fastidiousus, from fastidio, to disdain from fastus, haughtiness. See Heb.] 5460
FASTIDIOUSLY, adv. Disdainfully; squeamishly; contemptuously. they look fastidiously and speak disdainfully. 5460
FASTIDIOUSNESS, n. Disdainfulness; contemptuousness; squeamishness of mind, taste or appetite. 5461
FASTIGIATE, FASTIGIATED, a. [L. fastigiatus, pointed, from fastigio, to point, fastigium, a top or peak.] 5461
FASTING, ppr. Abstaining from food. 5461
FASTING, n. The act of abstaining from food. 5461
FASTING-DAY, n. A day of fasting; a fast-day; a day of religious mortification and humiliation. 5461
FASTNESS, n. 5461
FASTUOUS, a. [L. fastuosus, from fastus, haughtiness.] 5461
FAT, a. 5462
FAT, n. 5462
FAT, v.t. To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food; as, to fat fowls or sheep. 5463
FAT, v.i. To grow fat, plump and fleshy. 5463
FAT, VAT, n. 5463
FAT, n. A measure of capacity, but indefinite. 5463
FATAL, a. [L. fatalis. See Fate.] 5463
FATALISM, n. The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity. 5464
FATALIST, n. One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity. 5464
FATALITY, n. 5464
FATALLY, adv. 5464
FATALNESS, n. Invincible necessity. 5464
FATBRAINED, a. Dull of apprehension. 5464
FATE, n. [L. fatum, from for, fari, to speak, whence fatus.] 5464
FATED, a. 5465
FATEFUL, a. Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events. 5465
FATES, n. plu. In mythology, the destinies or parcae; goddesses supposed to preside

over the birth and life of men. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos.
FATHER, n. [L. pater. The primary sense is obvious.] 5466 5466
FATHER-IN-LAW, n. The father of one's husband or wife; and a man who marries a woman who has children by a former husband is called the father in law or step-father of those children. 5467
FATHER, v.t. 5468
FATHERED, pp. 5468
FATHERHOOD, n. The state of being a father, or the character or authority of a father. 5468
FATHERING, ppr. Adopting; taking or acknowledging as one's own; ascribing to the father or author. 5468
FATHERLASHER, n. A fish of the genus Cottus or bull-head, called scorpius or scolping. The head is large and its spines formidable. It is found on the rocky coasts of Britain, and near Newfoundland and Greenland. In the latter country it is a great article of food. 5468
FATHERLESS, a. 5469
FATHERLESSNESS, n. The state of being without a father. 5469
FATHERLINESS, n. [See Fatherly.] The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care and tenderness. 5469
FATHERLY, a. [father and like.] 5469
FATHERLY, adv. In the manner of a father. 5469
FATHOM, n. 5469
FATHOM, v.t. 5469
FATHOMED, pp. Encompassed with the arms; reached; comprehended. 5470
FATHOMER, n. One who fathoms. 5470
FATHOMING, ppr. Encompassing with the arms; reaching; comprehending; sounding; penetrating. 5470
FATHOMLESS, a. 5470
FATIDICAL, a. [L. fatidicus; fatum and dico.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic. 5470
FATIFEROUS, a. [L. fatifer; futum and fero. Deadly; mortal, destructive.] 5470
FATIGABLE, a. [See Fatigue.] That may be wearied; easily tired. 5470
FATIGATE, v.t. [L. fatigo.] To weary; to tire. [Little used.] 5470
FATIGATE, a. Wearied; tired. [Little used.] 5470
FATIGATION, n. Weariness 5471
FATIGUE, n. fatee'g. [L. fatigo. it seems to be allied to fatisco; if so, the sense is a yielding or relaxing.] 5471
FATIGUE, v.t. fatee'g. [L. fatigo.] 5471
FATIGUED, pp. fatee'ged. Wearied; tired; harassed. 5471
FATIGUING, ppr. fatee'ging. 5471
FATISCENCE, n. [L. fatisco, to open, to gape. A gaping or opining; a state of being chinky.] 5471
FATKIDNEYED, n. [fat and kidney.] Fat; gross; a word used in contempt. 5471
FATLING, n. [from fat.] A lamb, kid or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal; applied to quadrupeds whose flesh is used for food. 5471
FATLY, adv. Grossly; greasily. 5472
FATNER, n. That which fattens; that which gives fatness or richness and fertility. 5472
FATNESS, n. [from fat.] 5472
FATTEN, v.t. fat'n. 5472
FATTEN, v.i. fat'n. to grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick or fleshy; to be pampered. 5473
FATTENED, pp. fat'nd. Made fat, plump or fleshy. 5473
FATTENER, n. [See Fatner.] 5473
FATTENING, ppr. fat'ning. Making fat; growing fat; making or growing rich and fruitful. 5473
FATTINESS, n. [from fatty.] The state of being fat; grossness; greasiness. 5473 5473
FATTISH, a. Somewhat fat. 5473
FATTY, a. Having the qualities of fat; greasy; as a fatty substance. 5473

FATUITY, n. [L. fatuitas.] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness. 5473
FATUOUS, a. [L. fatuus.] 5473
FATWITTED, a. [fat and wit.] Heavy; dull; stupid. 5474
FAUCET, n. A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot. These are called tap and faucet. 5474
FAUCHION. [See Falchion.] 5474
FAUFEL, n. [said to be Sanscrit.] The fruit of a species of the palm tree. 5474
FAULT, n. [See Fail.] 5474
FAULT, v.i. To fail; to be wrong. [Not used.] 5475
FAULT, v.t. To charge with a fault; to accuse. 5475
FAULTED, pp. Charged with a fault; accused. 5475
FAULTER, n. An offender; one who commits a fault. 5475
FAULT-FINDER, n. One who censures or objects. 5475
FAULTFUL, a. Full of faults or sins. 5475
FAULTILY, adv. [from faulty.] Defectively; erroneously; imperfectly; improperly; wrongly.
FAULTINESS, n. [from faulty.] 54755475
FAULTING, ppr. Accusing. 5476
FAULTLESS, a. 5476
FAULTLESSNESS, n. Freedom from faults or defects. 5476
FAULTY, a. 5476
FAUN, n. [L. faunus.] Among the Romans, a kind of demigod, or rural deity, called also sylvan, and differing little from satyr. The fauns are represented as half goat and half man.
FAUNIST, n. One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist. 54765476
FAUSEN, n. A large eel. 5476
FAUTOR, n. [L. See Favor.] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [Little used.] 5476
FAUTRESS, n. A female favorer; a patroness. 5477
FAVILLOUS, a. [L. favilla, ashes.] 5477
FAVOR, n. [L. favor, faveo.] 5477
FAVOR, v.t. 5478
FAVORABLE, a. [L. favorabilis.] 5479
FAVORABLENESS, n. 5479
FAVORABLY, adv. Kindly; with friendly dispositions; with regard or affection; with an inclination to favor; as, to judge or think favorably of a measure; to think favorably of those we love. 5480
FAVORED, pp. 5480
FAVOREDNESS, n. Appearance. 5480
FAVORER — FEIGNEDLY 5481
FAVORER, n. One who favors; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a wellwisher; one who assists or promotes success or prosperity. 5481
FAVORING, ppr. Regarding with friendly dispositions; countenancing; wishing well to; contributing to success; facilitating. 5481
FAVORITE, n. 5481
FAVORITE, a. Regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem or preference; as a favorite walk; a favorite author; a favorite child. 5481
FAVORITISM, n. 5481
FAVORLESS, a. 5482
FAVOSITE, n. [L. favus, a honey-comb.] A genus of fossil zoophytes. 5482
FAWN, n. A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year. 5482
FAWN, v.i. To bring forth a fawn. 5482
FAWN, v.i. [See Fain.] 5482
FAWN, n. A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery. 5482
FAWNER, n. One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly. 5482

FAWNING, ppr. Courting servilely; flattering by cringing and meanness; bringing forth a fawn. 5482
FAWNING, n. Gross flattery. 5482
FAWNINGLY, adv. In a cringing servile way; with mean flattery. 5482
FAXED, a. Hairy. [Not in use.] 5482
FAY, n. A fairy; an elf. 5483
FAY, v.i. [See Fadge.] 5483
FEAGUE, v.t. feeg. To beat or whip. [Not in use.] 5483
FEAL, a. Faithful. [Infra.] 5483
FEALTY, n. [L. fidelis.] 5483
FEAR, n. [See the Verb.] 5483
FEAR, v.t. [L. vereor.] 5484
FEAR, v.i. To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil. 5485
FEAR, n. A companion. [Not in use. See Peer.] 5485
FEARED, pp. Apprehended or expected with painful solicitude; reverenced. 5485
FEARFUL, a. 5485
FEARFULLY, adv. 5486
FEARFULNESS, n. 5486
FEARLESS, a. 5487
FEARLESSLY, adv. Without fear; in a bold or courageous manner; intrepidly. Brave men fearlessly expose themselves to the most formidable dangers. 5487
FEARLESSNESS, n. Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity. 5487
FEASIBILITY, n. s as z. [See Feasible.] The quality of being capable of execution; practicability. Before we adopt a plan, let us consider its feasibility. 5487
FEASIBLE, a. s as z. [L. facere.] 5487
FEASIBLE, n. That which is practicable; that which can be performed by human means. 5488
FEASIBLENESS, n. Feasibility; practicability. 5488
FEASIBLY, adv. Practicably. 5488
FEAST, n. [L. festum.] 5488
FEAST, v.i. 5489
FEAST, v.t. 5489
FEASTED, pp. Entertained sumptuously; delighted. 5489
FEASTER, n. 5489
FEASTFUL, a. 5489
FEASTING, ppr. 5489
FEASTING, n. An entertainment. 5490
FEASTRITE, n. Custom observed in entertainments. 5490
FEAT, n. [L. factum, from facio, to perform.] 5490
FEAT, a. Ready; skilful; ingenious. 5490
FEAT, v.t. To form; to fashion. 5490
FEATEOUS, a. Neat; dextrous. 5490
FEATEOUSLY, adv. Neatly; dextrously. Obs. 5490
FEATHER, FETHER, n. 5490
FEATHER, FETHER, v.t. 5491
FEATHER-BED, FETHER-BED, n. A bed filled with fethers; a soft bed. 5491
FEATHER-DRIVER, FETHER-DRIVER, n. One who beats fethers to make them light or loose. 5491
FEATHERED, FETHERED, pp. 5491
FEATHEREDGE, FETHEREDGE, n. An edge like a fether. 5492
FEATHEREDGED, FETHEREDGED, a. Having a thin edge. 5492
FEATHER-FEW, A corruption of feverfew. 5492
FEATHER-GRASS, FETHER-GRASS, n. A plant, gramen plumosum. 5492
FEATHERLESS, FETHERLESS, a. Destitute of fethers; unfledged. 5492
FEATHERLY, FETHERLY, a. Resembling fethers. [Not used.] 5492
FEATHER-SELLER, FETHER-SELLER, n. One who sells fethers for beds. 5492

FEATHERY, FETHERY, a. 5492
FEATLY, adv. [from feat.] Neatly; dextrously; adroitly. [Little used.] 5492
FEATNESS, n. [from feat.] Dexterity; adroitness; skillfulness. [Little used.] 5493
FEATURE, n. [L. factura, a making, from facio, to make.] 5493
FEATURED, a. Having features or good features; resembling in features. 5493
FEAZE, v.t. To untwist the end of a rope. 5493
FEBRIFACIENT, a. [L. febris, a fever, and facio, to make.] Causing fever. 5493
FEBRIFACIENT, n. That which produces fever. 5493
FEBRIFIC, a. [L. febris, fever, and facio, to make.] Producing fever; feverish. 5493
FEBRIFUGE, n. [L. febris, fever, and fugo, to drive away.] 5493
FEBRIFUGE, a. Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; antifebrile. 5494
FEBRILE, a. [L. febrilis, from febris, fever.] 5494
FEBRUARY, n. [L. Februarius. The Latin word is said to be named from februo, to purify by sacrifice, and thus to signify the month of purification, as the people were, in this month, purified by sacrifices and oblations. The word februo is said to be a Sabine word, connected with ferveo, ferbeo, to boil, as boiling was used in purifications.] 5494
FEBRUATION, n. Purification. [See February.] 5494
FECAL, a. [See Feces.] Containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment or excrement.
FECES, n. plu. [L. faces.] 5494 5494
FECIAL, a. [L. fecialis.] Pertaining to heralds and the denunciation of war to an enemy; as fecial law. 5494
FECULA, n. 5495
FECULENCE, FECULENCY, n. [L. faeculentia, from facula, faces, fax, dregs.] 5495
FECULENT, a. Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid; abounding with sediment or excrementitious matter. 5495
FECULUM, n. [from faces, supra.] A dry, dusty, tasteless substance obtained from plants. [This should be fecula.] 5495
FECUND, a. [L. facundus, from the root of faetus.] Fruitful in children; prolific. 5495
FECUNDATE, v.t. 5495
FECUNDATED, pp. Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated. 5496
FECUNDATING, ppr. Rendering fruitful; impregnating. 5496
FECUNDATION, n. The act of making fruitful or prolific; impregnation. 5496
FECUNDIFY, v.t. To make fruitful; to fecundate. [Little used.] 5496
FECUNDITY, n. [L. faecunditas.] 5496
FED, pret. and pp. of feed, which see. 5496
FEDERAL, a. [from L. faedus, a league, allied perhaps to Eng. wed. L. vas, vadis, vador, vadimonium. See Heb. to pledge.] 5496
FEDERAL, FEDERALIST, n. an appellation in America, given to the friends of the constitution of the United States, at its formation and adoption, and to the political party which favored the administration of President Washington. 5497
FEDERARY, FEDARY, n. A partner; a confederate; an accomplice. [Not used.] 5497
FEDERATE, a. [L. faederatus.] Leagued; united by compact, as sovereignties, states or nations; joined in confederacy; as federate nations or powers. 5497
FEDERATION, n. 5497
FEDERATIVE, a. uniting; joining in a league; forming a confederacy. 5497
FEDITY, n. [L. faditas.] Turpitude; vileness. [Not in use.] 5497
FEE, n. [L. pecu, pecus. From the use of cattle in transferring property, or from barter and payments in cattle, the word came to signify money; it signified also goods, substance in general. The word belongs to Class Bg, but the primary sense is not obvious.] 5497
FEE, n. [In English, is loan. This word, fee, inland, or an estate in trust, originated among the descendants of the northern conquerors of Italy, but it originated in the south of Europe. See Feud.] 5497
FEE-FARM, n. [fee and farm.] A kind of tenure of estates without homage, fealty or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, which is usually the full rent. The nature of this tenure is, that if the rent is in arrear or unpaid for two years, the feoffer and his heirs may have an action for the recovery of the lands. 5498

FEE-TAIL, n. An estate entailed; a conditional fee. 5498
FEE, v.t. 5498
FEEBLE, a. [I know not the origin of the first syllable.] 5499
FEEBLE, v.t. To weaken. [Not used. See Enfeeble.] 5499
FEEBLE-MINDED, a. Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute. 5499
FEEBLENESS, n. 5499
FEEBLY, adv. Weakly; without strength; as, to move feebly. 5500
FEED, v.t. pret. and pp. [See Father.] 5500
FEED, v.i. 5501
FEED, n. 5501
FEEDER, n. 5501
FEEDING, ppr. Giving food or nutriment; furnishing provisions; eating; taking food or nourishment; grazing; supplying water or that which is constantly consumed; nourishing; supplying fuel or incentives. 5502
FEEDING, n. Rich pasture. 5502
FEEL, v.t. pret. and pp. felt. [L. palpo. the primary sense is to touch, to pat, to strike gently, or to press, as is evident from the L. palpito, and other derivatives of palp. If so, the word seems to be allied to L. pello.] 5502
FEEL, v.i. 5503
FEEL, n. The sense of feeling, or the perception caused by the touch. The difference of tumors may be ascertained by the feel. Argillaceous stones may sometimes be known by the feel. [In America, feeling is more generally used; but the use of feel is not uncommon.] 5503
FEELER, n. 5504
FEELING, ppr. 5504
FEELING, n. 5504
FEELINGLY, adv. 5505
FEESE, n. A race. [Not in use.] 5505
FEET, n. plu of foot. [See Foot.] 5505
FEETLESS, a. Destitute of feet; as feetless birds. 5505
FEIGN, v.t. fane. [L. fingo. The Latin forms fictum, fictus, whence figura, figure, also fucus.] 5505
FEIGNED, pp. Invented; devised; imagined; assumed. 5506
FEIGNEDLY, adv. In fiction; in pretense; not really. 5506
FEIGNEDNESS — FENESTRAL 5507
FEIGNEDNESS, n. Fiction; pretense; deceit. 5507
FEIGNER, n. One who feigns; an inventor; a deviser of fiction. 5507
FEIGNING, ppr. Imagining; inventing; pretending; making a false show. 5507
FEIGNING, n. A false appearance; artful contrivance. 5507
FEIGNINGLY, adv. With false appearance. 5507
FEINT, n. 5507
FEINT, a. or pp. Counterfeit; seeming. [Not used.] 5507
FELANDERS, n. [See Filanders.] 5507
FELDSPAR, FELSPAR, FELDSPATH, FELSPATH, n. A mineral widely distributed and usually of a foliated structure. When in crystals or crystalline masses, it is very susceptible of mechanical division at natural joints. its hardness is a little inferior to that of quartz. There are several varieties, as common feldspar, the adularia, the siliceous, the glassy, the ice-spar, the opalescent, aventurine feldspar, petuntze, the granular, and the compact. 5507
FELDSPATHIC, a. Pertaining to feldspar, or consisting of it. 5507
FELICITATE, v.t. [L. felicito, from felix, happy.] 5508
FELICITATE, a. Made very happy. 5508
FELICITATED, pp. Made very happy; congratulated. 5508
FELICITATING, ppr. Making very happy; congratulating. 5508
FELICITATION, n. Congratulation. 5508
FELICITOUS, a. Very happy; prosperous; delightful. 5508

FELICITOUSLY, adv. Happily. 5508
FELICITY, n. [L. felicitas, from felix, happy.] 5508
FELINE, a. [L. felinus, from felis, a cat.] 5508
FELL, pret. of fall. 5509
FELL, a. 5509
FELL, n. [L. pellis.] A skin or hide of a beast; used chiefly in composition, as wool-fell. 5509
FELL, n. A barren or stony hill. [Local.] 5509
FELL, v.t. To cause to fall; to prostrate; to bring to the ground, either by cutting, as to fell trees, or by striking, as to fell an ox. 5509
FELLED, pp. Knocked or cut down. 5509
FELLER, n. One who hews or knocks down. Isaiah 14:8. 5509
FELLIFLUOUS, a. [L. fel, gall, and fluo, to flow.] Flowing with gall. 5509
FELLING, ppr. Cutting or beating to the ground. 5509
FELLMONGER, n. [fell and monger.] A dealer in hides. 5509
FELLNESS, n. [See Fell, cruel.] Cruelty; fierce barbarity; rage. 5509
FELLOE, [See Felly.] 5509
FELLOW, n. [Heb. to tie or connect, to be joined or associated.] 5509
FELLOW, v.t. To suit with; to pair with; to match. [Little used.] 5510
FELLOW-CITIZEN, n. A citizen of the same state or nation. Ephesians 2:19. 5511
FELLOW-COMMONER, n. 5511
FELLOW-COUNSELOR, n. An associate in council. 5511
FELLOW-CREATURE, n. One of the same race or kind. Thus men are all called fellow-creatures. Watts uses the word for one made by the same creator. “Reason by which we are raised above our fellow-creatures, the brutes.” But the word is not now used in this sense. 5511
FELLOW-FEELING, n. 5511
FELLOW-HEIR, n. A co-heir, or joint-heir; one entitled to a share of the same inheritance. 5511
FELLOW-HELPER, n. A co-adjutor; one who concurs or aids in the same business. 5511
3 John 8. 5511
FELLOW-LABORER, n. One who labors in the same business or design. 5511
FELLOWLIKE, a. Like a companion; companionable; on equal terms. 5511
FELLOW-MAIDEN, n. A maiden who is an associate. 5512
FELLOW-MEMBER, n. A member of the same body. 5512
FELLOW-MINISTER, n. One who officiates in the same ministry or calling. 5512
FELLOW-PEER, n. One who has the like privileges of nobility. 5512
FELLOW-PRISONER, n. One imprisoned in the same place. Romans 16:7. 5512
FELLOW-RAKE, n. An associate in vice and profligacy. 5512
FELLOW-SCHOLAR, n. An associate in studies. 5512
FELLOW-SERVANT, n. One who has the same master. 5512
FELLOWSHIP, n. 5512
FELLOW-SOLDIER, n. One who fights under the same commander, or is engaged in the same service. Officers often address their companions in arms by this appellation. 5513
FELLOW-STREAM, n. A stream in the vicinity. 5513
FELLOW-STUDENT, n. One who studies in the same company or class with another, or who belongs to the same school. 5513
FELLOW-SUBJECT, n. One who is subject to the same government with another. 5513
FELLOW-SUFFERER, n. One who shares in the same evil, or partakes of the same sufferings with another. 5513
FELLOW-TRAVELER, n. One who travels in company with another. 5514
FELLOW-WRITER, n. One who writes at the same time. 5514
FELLOW-WORKER, n. One employed in the same occupation. 5514
FELLY, adv. [See Fell, cruel.] Cruelly; fiercely; barbarously. 5514
FELLY, n. The exterior part or rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes. 5514
FELON, n. [Low L. felo.] 5514

FELON, a. 5514
FELONIOUS, a. 5514
FELONNIOUSLY, adv. In a felonious manner; with the deliberate intention to commit a crime. Indictments for capital offenses must state the fact to be done feloniously. 5515
FELON-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Solanum. 5515
FELONY, n. [See Felon.] In common law, any crime which incurs the forfeiture of lands or goods. Treason was formerly comprised under the name of felony, but is now distinguished from crimes thus denominated, although it is really a felony. All offenses punishable with death are felonies; and so are some crimes not thus punished, as suicide, homicide by chance-medley, or in self-defense, and petty larceny. Capital punishment therefore does not necessarily enter into the true idea or definition of felony; the true criterion of felony being forfeiture of lands or goods. But the idea of felony has been so generally connected with that of capital punishment, that law and usage now confirm that connection. Thus if a statute makes any new offense a felony, it is understood to mean a crime punishable with death. 5515
FELSITE, n. [See Feldspar.] A species of compact feldspar, of an azure blue or green color, found amorphous associated with quartz and mica. 5515
FELT, pret. of feel. 5515
FELT, n. [L. pellis, Eng. fell, a skin from plucking or stripping, L. vello, vellus, Eng. wool.] 5515
FELT, v.t. To make cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and hair, by fulling. 5516
FELTER, v.t. To clot or meet together like felt. 5516
FELTMAKER, n. One whose occupation is to make felt. 5516
FELUCCA, n. 5516
FELWORT, n. A plant, a species of Gentian. 5516
FEMALE, n. [L. femella. See Feminine.] 5516
FEMALE, a. 5516
FEMALE-FLOWER, n. In botany, a flower which is furnished with the pistil, pointal, or female organs. 5516
FEMALE-PLANT, n. A plant which produces female flowers. 5517
FEMALE-SCREW, n. A screw with grooves or channels. 5517
FEME-COVERT, FEMME-COVERT, n. A married woman, who is under covert of her baron or husband. 5517
FEME-SOLE, FEMME-SOLE, n. An unmarried woman. 5517
FEMINALITY, n. The female nature. 5517
FEMINATE, a. Feminine. [Not in use.] 5517
FEMININE, a. [L. femininus, from femina, woman. The first syllable may be and probably is from wemb or womb, by the use of f for w; the b not being radical. The last part of the word is probably from man, quasi, femman, womb-man.] 5517
FEMINITY, n. The quality of the female sex. [Not used.] 5518
FEMINIZE, v.t. To make womanish. [Not used.] 5518
FEMORAL, a. [L. femoralis, from femur, the thigh.] 5518
FEN, n. [L. fons, Eng. fountain.] 5518
FEN-BERRY, n. A kind of blackberry. 5518
FEN-BORN, a. Born or produced in a fen. 5518
FEN-CRESS, n. Cress growing in fens. 5518
FEN-CRICKET, n. an insect that digs for itself a little hole in the ground. 5518
FEN-DUCK, n. a species of wild duck. 5518
FEN-FOWL, n. any fowl that frequents fens. 5518
FEN-LAND, n. Marshy land. 5518
FEN-SUCKED, a. Sucked out of marshes; as fen-sucked fogs. 5518
FENCE, n. fens. [See Fend.] 5518
FENCE, v.t. fens. 5519
FENCE, v.i. 5519
FENCED, pp. Inclosed with a fence; guarded; fortified. 5520
FENCEFUL, a. fens'ful. Affording defense. 5520

FENCELESS, a. fens'less. 5520
FENCE-MONTH, n. The month in which hunting in any forest is prohibited. 5520
FENCER, n. One who fences; one who teaches or practices the art of fencing with sword or foil. 5520
FENCIBLE, a. 5520
FENCING, ppr. Inclosing with fence; guarding; fortifying. 5520
FENCING, n. 5520
FENCING-MASTER, n. One who teaches the art of attack and defense with sword or foil.
FENCING-SCHOOL, n. A school in which the art of fencing is taught. 5521 5520
FEND, v.t. [The root of defend and offend. The primary sense is to fall on, or to strike, to repel.] 5521
FEND, v.i. To act in opposition; to resist; to parry; to shift off. 5521
FENDED, pp. Kept off; warded off; shut out. 5521
FENDER, n. 5521
FENDING, ppr. Keeping or warding off. 5521
FENERATE, v.i. [L. fenero.] To put to use; to lend on interest. [Not used.] 5521
FENERATION, n. The act of lending on use; or the interest or gain of that which is lent.
FENESTRAL, a. [L. fenestralis, from fenestra, a window.] Pertaining to a window. 5521

FENNEL — FETICHISM 5522 5521

FENNEL, n. [L. faeiculum, from faenum, hay.] 5522
FENNEL-FLOWER, n. A plant of the genus Nigella. 5522
FENNEL-GIANT, n. A plant of the genus Ferula. 5522
FENNY, a. [from fen.] 5522
FENNYSTONES, n. A plant. 5522
FENOWED, a. Corrupted; decayed. [Not in use.] 5522
FENUGREEK, n. [L. faenum graecum.] A plant of the genus Trigonella. 5522
FEOD, n. A feud. So written by Blackstone and other authors; but more generally, feud, which see. 5522
FEODAL, a. Feudal, which see. 5522
FEODALITY, n. Feudal tenures; the feudal system. 5522
FEODARY, n. One who holds lands of a superior, on condition of suit and service. [Little used. See Feudatory.] 5522
FEODATORY. [See Feudatory.] 5522
FEOFF, v.t. feff. 5522
FEOFF, a. fief. [See Fief.] 5523
FEOFFEE, n. feffee'. A person who is infeoffed, that is, invested with a fee or corporeal hereditament. 5523
FEOFFER, FEOFFOR, n. feff'er. One who infeoff's or grants a fee. 5523
FEOFFMENT, n. feff'ment. [Law L. feoffamentum.] The gift or grant of a fee or corporeal hereditament, as land, castles, honors, or other immovable thing; a grant in fee simple, to a man and his heirs forever. When in writing, it is called a deed of feoffment. The primary sense is the grant of a feud or an estate in trust. [See Feud.] 5523
FERACIOUS, a. [L. ferax, from fero, to bear.] Fruitful; producing abundantly. 5523
FERACITY, n. [L. feracitas.] Fruitfulness. [Little used.] 5523
FERAL, a. [L. feralis.] Funeral; pertaining to funerals; mournful. 5523
FERE, n. A fellow; a mate; a peer. Obs. 5523
FERETORY, n. [L. feretrum, a bier.] A place in a church for a bier. 5523
FERIAL, a. [L. ferialis.] Pertaining to holidays, or to common days. 5523
FERIATION, n. [L. feriatio, from feriae, vacant days, holidays.] 5523
FERINE, a. [L. ferinus, from ferus, wild.] 5524
FERINENESS, n. Wildness; savageness. 5524
FERITY, n. [L. feritas, from ferus, wild.] 5524
FERM, n. A farm or rent; a lodging-house. Obs. [See Farm.] 5524

FERMENT, n. [L. fermentum, from fervo, to boil. See Fervent.] 5524
FERMENT, v.t. [L. fermento.] 5524
FERMENT, v.i. To work; to effervesce; to be in motion, or to be excited into sensible internal motion, as the constituent particles of an animal or vegetable fluid. To the vinous fermentation we apply the term, work. We say that new cider, beer or wine ferments or works. But work is not applied to the other kinds of fermentation. 5524
FERMENTABLE, a. Capable of fermentation; thus, cider, beer of all kinds, wine, and other vegetable liquors, are fermentable. 5525
FERMENTATION, n. [L. fermentatio.] The sensible internal motion of the constituent particles of animal and vegetable substances, occasioned by a certain degree of heat and moisture, and accompanied by an extrication of gas and heat. Fermentation is followed by a change of properties in the substances fermented, arising from new combinations of their principles. It may be defined, in its most general sense, any spontaneous change which takes place in animal or vegetable substances, after life has ceased. It is of three kinds, vinous, acetous, and putrefactive. The term is also applied to other processes, as the panary fermentation, or the raising of bread; but it is limited, by some authors, to the vinous and acetous fermentations, which terminate in the production of alcohol or vinegar. Fermentation differs from effervescence. The former is confined to animal and vegetable substances; the latter is applicable to mineral substances. The former is spontaneous; the latter produced by the mixture of bodies. 5525
FERMENTATIVE, a. 5525
FERMENTATIVENESS, n. The state of being fermentative. 5525
FERMENTED, pp. Worked; having undergone the process of fermentation. 5525
FERMENTING, ppr. Working; effervesing. 5525
FERN, n. 5525
FERN-OWL, n. The goatsucker. 5526
FERNY, a. Abounding or overgrown with fern. 5526
FEROCIOUS, a. [L. ferox; allied to ferus, wild, fera, a wild animal.] 5526
FERCIOUSLY, adv. Fiercely; with savage cruelty. 5526
FEROCIOUSNESS, n. Savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity. 5526
FEROCITY, n. [L. ferocitas.] 5526
FERREOUS, a. [L. ferreus, from ferrum, iron.] 5526
FERRET, n. 5527
FERRET, v.t. To drive out of a lurking place, as a ferret does the coney. 5527
FERRETED, pp. Driven from a burrow or lurking place. 5527
FERRETER, n. One that hunts another in his private retreat. 5527
FERRETING, ppr. Driving from a lurking place. 5527
FERRIAGE, n. [See Ferry.] The price or fare to be paid at a ferry; the compensation established or paid for conveyance over a river or lake in a boat. 5527
FERRIC, a. Pertaining to or extracted from iron. Ferric acid is the acid of iron saturated with oxygen. 5527
FERRI-CALCITE, n. [L. ferrum, iron, and calx, lime.] 5527
FERRIFEROUS, a. [L. ferrum and fer.] Producing or yielding iron. 5527
FERRILITE, n. [L. ferrum, iron and Gr. a stone.] 5527
FERRO-CYANATE, n. A compound of the ferro-cyanic acid with a base. 5528
FERRO-CYANIC, a. [L. ferrum, iron and cyanic, which see.] The same as ferroprussic.
FERRO-PRUSSIATE, n. A compound of the ferro-silicic acid with a base, forming a 5528
substance analogous to a salt. 5528
FERRO-PRUSSIC, a. [L. ferrum, iron, and prussic.] Designating a peculiar acid, formed of prussic acid and protoxyd of iron. 5528
FERRO-SILICATE, n. A compound of ferro-silicic acid with a base, forming a substance analogous to a salt. 5528
FERRO-SILICIC, a. [L. ferrum, iron, and silex.] Designating a compound of iron and silex.
FERRUGINATED, a. [infra.] Having the color or properties of the rust of iron. 55285528
FERRUGINOUS, a. [L. ferrugo, rust of iron, from ferrum, iron.] 5528
FERRULE, n. 5528

FERRY, v.t. [L. fero; allied to bear.] 5528
FERRY, v.i. To pass over water in a boat. 5529
FERRY, n. 5529
FERRYBOAT, n. A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.
FERRYMAN, n. One who keeps a ferry, and transports passengers over a river.5529 5529
FERTILE, a. [L. fertilis, from fero, to bear.] 5529
FERTILENESS, n. [See Fertility.] 5529
FERTILITY, n. [L. fertilitas.] 5530
FERTILIZE, v.t. To enrich; to supply with the pabulum of plants; to make fruitful or productive; as, to fertilize land, soil, ground and meadows. [Fertilitate is not used.] 5530
FERTILIZED, pp. Enriched; rendered fruitful. 5530
FERTILIZING, ppr. 5530
FERULACEOUS, a. [L. ferula.] Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed; or resembling the Ferula, as ferulaceous plants. 5530
FERULE, n. [L. ferula, from ferio, to strike, or from the use of stalks of the Ferula.] 5530
FERULE, v.t. To punish with a ferule. 5530
FERVENCY, n. [See Fervent.] 5531
FERVENT, a. [L. fervens, from ferveo, to be hot, to boil, to glow.] 5531
FERVENTLY, adv. 5531
FERVID, a. [L. fervidus.] 5531
FERVIDLY, adv. Very hotly; with glowing warmth. 5532
FERVIDNESS, n. Glowing heat; ardor of mind; warm zeal. 5532
FERVOR, n. [L. fervor.] 5532
FESCENNINE, a. Pertaining to Fescennium in Italy; licentious. 5532
FESCENNINE, n. A nuptial song, or a licentious song. 5532
FESCUE, n. [L. festuca, a shoot or stalk of a tree, a rod.] 5532
FESCUE-GRASS, n. The Festuca, a genus of grasses. 5532
FESELS, n. A kind of base grain. 5532
FESSE, n. fess. [L. fascia, a band.] In heraldry, a bank or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon; one of the nine honorable ordinaries. 5532
FESSE-POINT, n. The exact center of the escutcheon. 5532
FESTAL, a. [L. festus, festive. See Feast.] 5532
FESTER, v.i. [L. pestis, pus, or pustula.] 5532
FESTERING, ppr. Rankling; growing virulent. 5533
FESTINATE, a. [L. festino, festinatus.] Hasty; hurried. [Not in use.] 5533
FESTINATION, n. Haste. [Not used.] 5533
FESTIVAL, a. [L. festivus, from festus, or festum or fasti. See Feast.] 5533
FESTIVAL, n. The time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious. 5533
FESTIVE, a. [L. festivus.] Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful. 5533
FESTIVITY, n. [L. festivitas.] 5533
FESTOON, n. 5533
FESTUCINE, a. [L. festuca.] Being of a straw-color. 5534
FESTUCOUS, a. Formed of straw. 5534
FET, n. A piece. [Not used.] 5534
FET, v.t. or i. To fetch; to come to. [Not used.] 5534
FETAL, a. [from fetus.] Pertaining to a fetus. 5534
FETCH, v.t. 5534
FETCH, v.i. To move or turn; as, to fetch about. 5535
FETCH, n. A stratagem, by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice; as a fetch of wit. 5535
FETCHER, n. One that brings. 5536
FETCHING, ppr. Bringing; going and bringing; deriving; drawing; making; reaching; obtaining as price. 5536
FETICHISM, FETICISM, n. The worship of idols among the negroes of Africa, among

whom fetch is an idol, any tree, stone or other thing worshipped. 5536
FETID — FIENDLIKE 5537
FETID, a. [L. faetidus, from faetco, to have an ill scent.] 5537
FETIDNESS, n. The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid quality. 5537
FETIFEROUS, a. [L. faetifer; faetus and fero, to bear.] Producing young, as animals. 5537
FETLOCK, n. [foot or feet and lock.] A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of many horses. Horses of low size have scarce any such tuft. 5537
FETOR, n. [L. faetor.] Any strong offensive smell; stench. 5537
FETTER, n. 5537
FETTER, v.t. 5537
FETTERED, pp. Bound or confined by fetters; enchained. 5538
FETTERING, ppr. Binding or fastening by the feet with a chain; confining; restraining motion. 5538
FETTERLESS, a. Free from fetters or restraint. 5538
FETTSTEIN, n. A mineral of a greenish or bluish gray color or flesh red, called also elaolite. 5538
FETUS, n. plu. fetuses. [L. faetus.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed; before which time it is called embryo. A young animal then is called a fetus from the time its parts are distinctly formed, till its birth. 5538
FEUD, n. 5538
FEUD, n. [L. fides; Eng. loan.] 5539
FEUDAL, a. 5539
FEUDALITY, n. The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution. 5539
FEUDALISM, n. The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds, or lands held by military services. 5539
FEUDARY, a. Holding land of a superior. 5539
FEUDATARY, n. A feudatory, which see. 5539
FEUDATORY, n. 5540
FEUDIST, n. A writer on feuds. 5540
FEUILLAGE, n. A bunch or row of leaves. 5540
FEUILLEMORT, The color of a faded leaf. 5540
FEUTER, v.t. To make ready. [Not in use.] 5540
FEUTERER, n. A dog keeper. [Not used.] 5540
FEVER, n. [L. febris, supposed to be so written by transposition for ferbis, or fervis, from ferbeo, ferveo, to be hot.] 5540
FEVER, v.t. To put in a fever. 5540
FEVER-COOLING, a. Allaying febrile heat. 5540
FEVERET, n. A slight fever. [Not used.] 5540
FEVERFEW, n. [L. febris and fugo.] 5541
FEVERISH, a. 5541
FEVERISHNESS, n. The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection. 5541
FEVEROUS, a. 5541
FEVER-ROOT, n. A plant of the genus Triosteum. 5541
FEVER-SICK, a. Diseased with fever. 5541
FEVER-WEAKENED, a. Debilitated by fever. 5542
FEVER-WEED, n. A plant of the genus Eryngium. 5542
FEVER-WORT, n. [See Fever-root.] 5542
FEVERY, a. Affected with fever. 5542
FEW, a. [L. pauci. The senses of few and small are often united.] 5542
FEWEL, n. Combustible matter. [See Fuel.] 5542
FEWNESS, n. 5542
FIANCE, v.t. To betroth. [See Affiance.] 5542

FIAT. [L. from fio.] Let it be done; a decree; a command to do something. 5542
FIB, n. [See Fable.] A lie or falsehood; a word used among children and the vulgar, as a softer expression than lie. 5542
FIB, v.i. To lie; to speak falsely. 5542
FIBBER, n. One who tells lies or fibs. 5542
FIBBING, ppr. Telling fibs; as a noun, the telling of fibs. 5542
FIBER, n. [L. fibra.] 5542
FIBRIL, n. A small fiber; the branch of a fiber; a very slender thread. 5543
FIBRIN, n. [See Fiber.] A peculiar organic compound substance found in animals and vegetables. It is a soft solid, of a greasy appearance, which softens in air, becoming viscid, brown and semitransparent, but is insoluble in water. It is the chief constituent of muscular flesh. 5543
FIBROLITE, n. [from L. fibra, and Gr.] 5543
FIBROUS, a. 5543
FIBULA, n. [L.] 5543
FICKLE, a. [L. vacillo; Gr.; Heb. to stagger.] 5544
FICKLENESS, n. 5544
FICKLY, adv. Without firmness or steadiness. 5544
FICO, n. An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing a fig for you. 5544
FICTILE, a. [L. fictilis, from fictus, fingo, to feign.] 5544
FICTION, n. [L. fictio, from fingo, to feign.] 5544
FICTIOUS, for fictitious, not used. 5545
FICTITIOUS, a. [L. fictifius, from fingo, to feign.] 5545
FICTITIOUSLY, adv. By fiction; falsely; counterfeitly. 5545
FICTITIOUSNESS, n. Feigned representation. 5545
FICTIVE, a. Feigned. [Not used.] 5545
FID, n. 5545
FIDDLE, n. [L. fides, fidicula.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin. 5545
FIDDLE, v.i. 5545
FIDDLE, v.t. To play a tune on a fiddle. 5546
FIDDLE-FADDLE, n. Trifles. [A low cant word.] 5546
FIDDLE-FADDLE, a. Trifling; making a bustle about nothing. [Vulgar.] 5546
FIDDLER, n. One who plays on a fiddle or violin. 5546
FIDDLE-STICK, n. The bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin. 5546
FIDDLE-STRING, n. The string of a fiddle, fastened at the ends and elevated in the middle by a bridge. 5546
FIDDLE-WOOD, n. A plant of the genus Citharexylon. 5546
FIDDLING, ppr. Playing on a fiddle. 5546
FIDDLING, n. The act of playing on a fiddle. 5546
FIDEJUSSOR, n. [L.] A surety; one bound for another. 5546
FIDELITY, n. [L. fidelitas, from fides, faith, fido, to trust. See Faith.] 5546
FIDGE, FIDGET, v.i. [allied probably to fickle.] To move one way and the other; to move irregularly or in fits and starts. [A low word.] 5547
FIDGET, n. Irregular motion; restlessness. [Vulgar.] 5547
FIDGETY, a. Restless; uneasy. [Vulgar.] 5547
FIDUCIAL, a. [from L. fiducia, from fido, to trust.] 5547
FIDUCIALLY, adv. With confidence. 5547
FIDUCIARY, a. [L. fiduciarius, from fido, to trust.] 5547
FIDUCIARY, n. 5548
FIE, pronounced fi, an exclamation denoting comtempt or dislike. 5548
FIEF, n. [See Fee, Feoff and Feud.] 5548
FIELD, n. 5548
FIELDED, a. Being in the field of battle; encamped. 5549
FIELD-BASIL, n. A plant of several kinds. 5549

FIELD-BED, n. A bed for the field. 5549
FIELD-BOOK, n. A book used in surveying, in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, etc. 5549
FIELD-COLORS, n. plu. In war, small flags of about a foot and half square, carried along with the quarter-master general, for marking out the ground for the squadrons and battalions. 5549
FIELD-DUCK, n. A species of bustard, nearly as large as a pheasant; found chiefly in France. 5550
FIELDFARE, n. [field and fare, wandering in the field.] 5550
FIELD-MARSHAL, n. The commander of an army; a military officer of high rank in France and Germany, and the highest military officer in England. 5550
FIELDMOUSE, n. A species of mouse that lives in the field, burrowing in banks, etc. 5550
FIELD-OFFICER, n. A military officer above the rank of captain, as a major or colonel.
FIELD-PIECE, n. A small cannon which is carried along with armies, and used in the 5550
field of battle. 5550
FIELD-PREACHER, n. One who preaches in the open air. 5550
FIELD-PREACHING, n. A preaching in the field or open air. 5550
FIELDROOM, n. Open space. [Not in use.] 5550
FIELD-SPORTS, n. plu. Diversions of the field, as shooting and hunting. 5550
FIELD-STAFF, n. A weapon carried by gunners, about the length of a halbert, with a spear at the end; having on each side ears screwed on, like the cock of a match-lock, where the gunners screw in lighted matches, when they are on command. 5550
FIELD-WORKS, n. In the military art, works thrown up by an army in besieging a fortress, or by the besieged to defend the place. 5551
FIELDY, a. Open like a field. [Not in use.] 5551
FIEND, n. [See Feud, contention.] 5551
FIENDFUL, a. Full of evil or malignant practices. 5551
FIENDLIKE, a. Resembling a field; maliciously wicked; diabolical. 5551
FIERCE — FIND 5552
FIERCE, n. fers. [L. ferus, ferox, the primary sense of which is wild, running, rushing.]
FIERCELY, adv. fers'ly. 55525552
FIERCE-MINDED, a. Vehement; of a furious temper. 5552
FIERCENESS, n. fers'ness. 5552
FIERI FACIAS, n. [L.] In law, a judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff to levy the same on the goods of him against whom the recovery was had. 5553
FIERINESS, n. [See Fiery, Fire.] 5553
FIERY, a. [from fire.] 5553
FIFE, n. [L. pipio, to pip or peep, as a chicken. The word may have received its name from a hollow stalk, or from its sound.] 5554
FIFE, v.t. To play on a fife. 5554
FIFER, n. One who plays on a fife. 5554
FIFTEEN, a. Five and ten. 5554
FIFTEENTH, a. 5554
FIFTEENTH, n. A fifteenth part. 5554
FIFTH, a. [See Five.] 5554
FIFTH, n. In music, an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone. 5555
FIFTHLY, adv. In the fifth place. 5555
FIFTIETH, a. 5555
FIFTY, a. 5555
FIG, n. [L. ficus; Heb.] 5555
FIG, v.t. 5555
FIG-APPLE, n. A species of apple. 5556
FIG-GNAT, n. An insect of the fly kind. 5556

FIG-LEAF, n. The leaf of a fig tree; also, a thin covering in allusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve. 5556
FIG-MARIGOLD, n. The Mesembryanthemum, a succulent plant, resembling houseleek; the leaves grow opposite by pairs. 5556
FIG-PECKER, n. [L. ficedula.] A bird. 5556
FIG-TREE, n. A tree of the genus Ficus, growing in warm climates. The receptacle is common, turbinated, carnous and connivent, inclosing the florets either in the same or in a distinct one. The male calyx is tripartite; no corol; three stamens. The female calyx is quinquepartite; no corol; one pistil; one seed. 5556
FIG-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Scrophularia. 5556
FIGHT, v.i. 5556
FIGHT, v.t. 5557
FIGHT, n. 5557
FIGHTER, n. One that fights; a combatant; a warrior. 5558
FIGHTING, ppr. 5558
FIGHTING, n. Contention; strife; quarrel. 5558
FIGMENT, n. [L. figmentum, from fingo, to feign.] 5558
FIGULATE, a. [L. figulo, to fashion, from fingo, or rather figo, which appears to be the root of fingo.] 5558
FIGURABILITY, n. The quality of being capable of a certain fixed or stable form. 5558
FIGURABLE, a. [from figure.] Capable of being brought to a certain fixed form or shape. Thus lead is figurable, but water is not. 5558
FIGURAL, a. Represented by figure or delineation; as figural resemblances. 5558
FIGURATE, a. [L. figuratus.] 5559
FIGURATED, a. Having a determinate form. 5559
FIGURATION, n. 5559
FIGURATIVE, a. 5559
FIGURATIVELY, adv. By a figure; in a manner to exhibit ideas by resemblance; in a sense different from that which words originally imply. Words are used figuratively, when they express something different from their usual meaning. 5560
FIGURE, n. fig'ur. [L. figura, from figo, to fix or set. See Feign.] 5560
FIGURE, v.t. fig'ur. 5562
FIGURE, v.i. To make a figure; to be distinguished. The envoy figured at the court of St. Cloud. 5562
FIGURE-CASTER, FIGURE-FLINGER, n. A pretender to astrology. 5563
FIGURE-STONE, n. A name of the agalmatolite, or bildstein. 5563
FIGURED, pp. 5563
FIGURING, ppr. Forming into determinate shape; representing by types or resemblances; adorning with figures; making a distinguished appearance. 5563
FILACEOUS, a. [L. filum, a thread.] Composed or consisting of threads. 5563
FILACER, n. 5563
FILAMENT, n. [L. filamenta, threads, from filum.] 5563
FILAMENTOUS, a. Like a thread; consisting of fine filaments. 5563
FILANDERS, n. 5563
FILATORY, n. [from L. filum, a thread.] A machine which forms or spins threads. 5564
FILBERT, n. [L. avellana, with which the first syllable corresponds; fil, vel.] 5564
FILCH, v.t. [This word, like pilfer, is probably from the root of file, or peel, to strip or rub off. But I know not from what source we have received it.] 5564
FILCHED, pp. Stolen; taken wrongfully from another; pillaged; pilfered. 5564
FILCHER, n. A thief; one who is guilty of petty theft. 5564
FILCHING, ppr. Stealing; taking from another wrongfully; pilfering. 5564
FILCHINGLY, adv. By pilfering; in a thievish manner. 5565
FILE, n. [L. filum. The primary sense is probably to draw out or extend, or to twist.] 5565
FILE, v.t. 5565
FILE, v.i. To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another. 5565
FILE, n. 5565

FILE, v.t. 5566
FILE-CUTTER, n. A maker of files. 5566
FILED, pp. Placed on a line or wire; placed in a bundle and indorsed; smoothed or polished with a file. 5566
FILE-LEADER, n. The soldier placed in the front of a file. 5566
FILEMOT, n. A yellowish brown color; the color of a faded leaf. 5566
FILER, n. One who uses a file in smoothing and polishing. 5566
FILIAL, a. [L. filius, a son, flia, a daughter.] 5566
FILIATION, n. [L. filius, a son.] 5566
FILIFORM, n. [L. filum, a thread, and form.] 5567
FILIGRANE, n. sometimes written filigree. [L. filum, a thread, and granum, a grain.] 5567
FILIGRANED, FILIGREED, a. Ornamented with filigrane. 5567
FILING, ppr. Placing on a string or wire, or in a bundle of papers; presenting for trial; marching in a file; smoothing with a file. 5567
FILINGS, n. plu. Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing; as filings of iron.
FILL, v.t. [Gr. allied perhaps to fold and felt; to stuff; L. pilus, pileus. We are told that 5567
the Gr. to approach, signified originally to thrust or drive, L. pello, and contracted, it is rendered to fill, and is full.] 5567
FILL, v.i. 5569
FILL, n. Fullness; as much as supplies want; as much as gives complete satisfaction. Eat and drink to the fill. take your fill of joy. 5569
FILLAGREE. [See Filigrane.] 5569
FILLED, pp. Made full; supplied with abundance. 5569
FILLER, n. 5570
FILLET, n. [L. filum.] 5570
FILLET, v.t. 5570
FILLIBEG, n. A little plaid; a dress reaching only to the knees, worn in the highlands of Scotland. 5571
FILLING, ppr. Making full; supplying abundantly; growing full. 5571
FILLING, n. 5571
FILLIP, v.t. [probably from the root of L. pello, like pelt. See Filly.] 5571
FILLIP, n. a jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb. 5571
FILLY, n. [L. filia, Eng. foal, a shoot, issue.] 5571
FILM, n. [L. velamen, or from L. pellis.] 5571
FILM, v.t. To cover with a thin skin or pellicle. 5571
FILMY, a. Composed of thin membranes or pellicles. 5572
FILTER, n. 5572
FILTER, v.t. To purify or defecate liquor, by passing it through a filter, or causing it to pass through a porous substance that retains any feculent matter. 5572
FILTER, v.i. To percolate; to pass through a filter. 5572
FILTER, n. [See Philter.] 5572
FILTERED, pp. Strained; defecated by a filter. 5572
FILTERING, ppr. Straining; defecating. 5572
FILTH, n. [See Foul and Defile.] 5572
FILTHILY, adv. In a filthy manner; foully; grossly. 5572
FILTHINESS, n. 5572
FILTHY, a. 5573
FILTRATE, v.t. [See Filter.] 5573
FILTRATION, n. The act or process of filtering; defecation by passing liquors through woolen cloth, brown paper, or other porous substance, as certain kinds of stone, which permit the liquor to pass, but retain the foreign matter. 5573
FIMBLE-HEMP, n. [Female-hemp.] Light summer hemp that bears no seed. 5573
FIMBRIATE, a. [L. fimbria, a border or fringe.] 5574
FIMBRIATE, v.t. To hem; to fringe. 5574
FIMBRIATED, a. In heraldry, ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border or hem of

another tincture. 5574
FIN, n. [L. pinna or penna. The sense is probably a shoot, or it is from diminishing. See Fine.] 5574
FIN, v.t. To carve or cut up a chub. 5574
FINABLE, a. [See Fine.] 5574
FINAL, a. [L. finalis. See Fine.] 5574
FINALLY, adv. 5575
FINANCE, n. finans'. [See Fine.] 5575
FINANCES, n. plu. 5575
FINANCIAL, a. Pertaining to public revenue; as financial concerns or operations. 5575
FINANCIALLY, adv. In relation to finances or public revenue; in a manner to produce revenue. 5575
FINANCIER, n. 5576
FINARY, n. [from fine, refine.] In iron works, the second forge at the iron mill. [See Finery.]
FINCH, n. 5576 5576
FIND, v.t. pret. and pp. found. [L. venio; but in sense, with invenio. The primary sense is to come to, to rush, to fall on, to meet, to set on.] 5576
FINDER — FIRESTONE 5580
FINDER, n. One who meets or falls on any thing; one that discovers what is lost or is unknown; one who discovers by searching, or by accident. 5580
FINDFAULT, n. A censurer; a caviller. 5580
FINDFAULTING, a. Apt to censure; captious. 5580
FINDING, ppr. Discovering. 5580
FINDING, n. 5580
FINDY, a. Full; heavy; or firm, solid, substantial. Obs. 5580
FINE, a. 5580
FINE, n. [This word is the basis of finance, but I have not found it, in its simple form, in any modern language, except the English. The word seems to be the L. finis, and the application of it to pecuniary compensation seems to have proceeded from its feudal use, in the transfer of lands, in which a final agreement or concord was made between the lord and his vassal.] 5582
FINE, v.t. [See Fine, the adjective.] 5582
FINE, v.t. [See Fine, the noun.] 5583
FINEDRAW, v.t. [find and draw.] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived. 5583
FINEDRAWER, n. One who finedraws. 5583
FINEDDRAWING, n. Rentering; a dextrous or nice sewing up the rents of cloths or stuffs.
FINEFINGERED, a. Nice in workmanship; dextrous at fine work. 5583 5583
FNESPOKEN, a. Using fine phrases. 5583
FINESPUN, a. Drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtle. 5583
FINESTILL, v.t. To distill spirit from molasses, treacle or some preparation of saccharine matter. 5583
FINESTILLER, n. One who distills spirit from treacle or molasses. 5583
FINESTILLING, n. The operation of distilling spirit from molasses or treacle. 5583
FINED, pp. 5584
FINELESS, a. Endless; boundless. [Not used.] 5584
FINELY, adv. 5584
FINENESS, n. 5584
FINER, n. 5585
FINERY, n. 5585
FINESS, FINESSE, n. Artifice; stratagem; subtilty of contrivance to gain a point. 5586
FINESS, v.i. To use artifice or stratagem. 5586
FINESSING, ppr. Practicing artifice to accomplish a purpose. 5586
FINFISH, n. A species of slender whale. 5586
FINFOOTED, a. Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane. 5586

FINGER, n. fing'ger. 5586
FINGER, v.t. 5587
FINGER, v.i. To dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument. 5587
FINGER-BOARD, n. The board at the neck of a violin, guitar or the like, where the fingers act on the strings. 5587
FINGERED, pp. 5587
FINGER-FERN, n. A plant, asplenium. 5587
FINGERING, ppr. Handling; touching lightly. 5587
FINGERING, n. 5587
FINGER-SHELL, n. A marine shell resembling a finger. 5588
FINGER-STONE, n. A fossil resembling an arrow. 5588
FINGLE-FANGLE, n. A trifle. [Vulgar.] 5588
FINGRIGO, n. A plant, of the genus Pisonia. The fruit is a kind of berry or plum. 5588
FINICAL, a. [from fine.] 5588
FINICALLY, adv. With great nicety or spruceness; foppishly. 5588
FINICALNESS, n. Extreme nicety in dress or manners; foppishness. 5588
FINING, ppr. [See Fine, the verb.] 5588
FINING-POT, n. A vessel in which metals are refined. 5588
FINIS, n. [L.] An end; conclusion. 5588
FINISH, v.t. [L. finio, from finis, an end.] 5588
FINISH, n. [See Finishing.] 5589
FINISHED, pp. 5589
FINISHER, n. 5589
FINISHING, ppr. Completing; perfecting; bringing to an end. 5589
FINISHING, FINISH, n. Completion; completeness; perfection; last polish. 5590
FINITE, a. [L. finitus, from finio, to finish, from finis, limit.] 5590
FINITELY, adv. Within limits; to a certain degree only. 5590
FINITENESS, n. Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries; as the finiteness of our natural powers. 5590
FINITUDE, n. Limitation. [Not used.] 5590
FINLESS, a. [from fin.] Destitute of fins; as finless fish. 5590
FINLIKE, a. Resembling a fin; as a finlike oar. 5590
FINN, n. A native of Finland, in Europe. 5590
FINNED, a. Having broad edges on either side; applied to a plow. 5590
FINNIKIN, n. A sort of pigeon, with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.
FINNY, a. Furnished with fins; as finny fish; finny tribes; finny prey. 55905590
FIN-TOED, a. [fin and toe.] Palmiped; palmated; having toes connected by a membrane, as aquatic fowls. 5590
FINOCHIO, n. A variety of fennel. 5590
FINSCALE, n. A river fish, called the rudd. 5590
FIPPLE, n. [L. fibula.] A stopper. [Not in use.] 5590
FIR, n. 5591
FIR-TREE. [See Fir.] 5591
FIRE, n. [The radical sense of fire is usually, to rush, to rage, to be violently agitated; and if this is the sense of fire, in coincides with L. furo. It may be from shining or consuming.]
FIRE, v.t. 55935591
FIRE, v.i. 5593
FIREARMS, n. plu. Arms or weapons which expel their charge by the combustion of powder, as pistols, muskets, etc. 5593
FIRE-ARROW, n. A small iron dart, furnished with a match impregnated with powder and sulphur, used to fire the sails of ships. 5593
FIREBALL, n. 5593
FIREBARE, n. In old writers, a beacon. 5594
FIREBARREL, n. A hollow cylinder used in fireships, to convey the fire to the shrouds.

FIREBAVIN, n. A bundle of brush-wood, used in fireships. 5594
FIREBLAST, n. A disease in hops, chiefly towards the later periods of their growth. 5594
FIREBOTE, n. Allowance of fuel, to which a tenant is entitled. 5594
FIREBRAND, n. 5594
FIREBRICK, n. A brick that will sustain intense heat without fusion. 5594
FIREBRUSH, n. A brush used to sweep the hearth. 5594
FIREBUCKET, n. A bucket to convey water to engines for extinguishing fire. 5594
FIRECLAY, n. A kind of clay that will sustain intense heat, used in making firebricks. 5594
FIRECOCK, n. A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire. 5594
FIRE-COMPANY, n. A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires. 5594
FIRECROSS, n. Something used in Scotland as a signal to take arms; the ends being burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood. 5595
FIRED, pp. Set on fire; inflamed; kindled; animated; irritated. 5595
FIREDAMP. [See Damp.] 5595
FIREDRAKE, n. 5595
FIRE-ENGINE, n. An engine for throwing water to extinguish fire and save buildings. 5595
FIRE-ESCAPE, n. A machine for escaping from windows, when houses are on fire. 5595
FIREFLAIR, n. A species of ray-fish or Raja. 5595
FIREFLY, n. A species of fly which has on its belly a spot which shines; and another species which emits light from under its wings, as it flies. 5595
FIREHOOK, n. A large hook for pulling down building in conflagrations. 5595
FIRELOCK, n. A musket, or other gun, with a lock, which is discharged by striking fire with flint and steel. 5595
FIREMAN, n. 5595
FIREMASTER, n. An officer of artillery who superintends the composition of fireworks.
FIRENEW, a. Fresh from the forge; bright. 5595
FIRE-OFFICE, n. An office for making insurance against fire. 5596
FIRE-ORDEAL, n. [See Ordeal.] 5596
FIREPAN, n. A pan for holding or conveying fire. Exodus 27:3. 5596
FIREPLACE, n. The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth. 5596
FIREPLUG, n. A plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire. 5596
FIREPOT, n. A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations.
FIRER, n. One who sets fire to any thing; an incendiary. 5596
FIRESHIP, n. A vessel filled with combustibles and furnished with grappling irons to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships. 5596
FIRESHOVEL, n. A shovel or instrument for taking up or removing coals of fire. 5596
FIRESIDE, n. A place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life or retirement. 5596
FIRESTICK, n. A lighted stick or brand. 5596
FIRESTONE, n. 5596

FIREWARD — FLABBY 5597

FIREWARD, FIREWARDEN, n. An officer who has authority to direct others in the extinguishing of fires. 5597
FIREWOOD, n. Wood for fuel. 5597
FIREWORK, n. Usually in the plural, fireworks. 5597
FIREWORKER, n. An officer of artillery subordinate to the firemaster. 5597
FIRING, ppr. Setting fire to; kindling; animating; exciting; inflaming; discharging firearms.
FIRING, n. 5597
FIRING-IRON, n. An instrument used in farriery to discuss swellings and knots. 5597
FIRK, v.t. To beat; to whip; to chastise. [Not used.] 5597
FIRKIN, n. fur'kin. 5597
FIRLOT, n. A dry measure used in Scotland. The oat firlot contains 21 1/4 pints of that country; the wheat firlot 224 cubic inches; the barley firlot 21 standard pints. 5598
FIRM, a. ferm. [L. firmus. This is the root of L. ferrum, iron.] 5598

FIRM, n. ferm. A partnership or house; or the name or title under which a company transact business; as the firm of Hope & Co. 5598
FIRM, v.t. ferm. [L. firmo.] To fix; to settle; to confirm; to establish. 5598
FIRMAMENT, n. ferm'ament. [L. firmamentum, from firmus, firmo.] 5598
FIRMAMENTAL, a. Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions. 5599
FIRMAN, n. An Asiatic word, denoting a passport, permit, license, or grant of privileges.
FIRMED, pp. ferm'ed. Established; confirmed. 5599 5599
FIRMING, ppr. ferm'ing, Settling; making firm and stable. 5599
FIRMITUDE, n. ferm'itude. Strength; solidity. [Not in use.] 5599
FIRMITY, n. ferm'ity. Strength; firmness. [Not used.] 5599
FIRMLESS, a. ferm'less. Detached from substance. 5599
FIRMLY, ad. ferm'ly. 5599
FIRMNESS, n. ferm'ness. 5599
FIRST, a. furst. [See Fare and For.] 5600
FIRST, adv. furst. 5600
FIRST-BEGOTTEN, a. First produced; the eldest of children. 5601
FIRST-BORN, a. 5601
FIRST-BORN, n. The eldest child; the first in the order of birth. 5601
FIRST-CREATED, a. Created before any other. 5601
FIRST-FRUIT, FIRST-FRUITS, n. 5601
FIRSTLING, a. First produced; as firstling males. Deuteronomy 15:19. 5602
FIRSTLING, n. 5602
FIRST-RATE, a. 5602
FISC, n. [L. fiscus. Fiscus, signifies a basket or hanaper, probably from the twigs which composed the first baskets. Eng. whisk. The word coincides in elements with basket, and L. fascia, twigs being the primitive bands.] 5602
FISCAL, a. Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue. 5602
FISCAL, n. 5602
FISH, n. [L. piscis.] 5603
FISH, v.i. 5603
FISH, v.t. 5603
FISH, n. 5604
FISHER, n. 5604
FISHERBOAT, n. A boat employed in catching fish. 5604
FISHERMAN, n. 5604
FISHERTOWN, n. A town inhabited by fishermen. 5604
FISHERY, n. 5604
FISHFUL, a. Abounding with fish; as a fishful pond. 5604
FISHGIG, FIZGIG, n. An instrument used for striking fish at sea, consisting of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened just above the prongs. 5604
FISHHOOK, n. A hook for catching fish. 5605
FISHING, ppr. Attempting to catch fish; searching; seeking to draw forth by artifice or indirectly; adding a piece of timber to a mast or spar to strengthen it. 5605
FISHING, n. 5605
FISHING-FROG, n. The toad-fish, or Lophius, whose head is larger than the body. 5605
FISHING-PLACE, n. A place where fishes are caught with seines; a convenient place for fishing; a fishery. 5605
FISHKETTLE, n. A kettle made long for boiling fish whole. 5605
FISHLIKE, a. Resembling fish. 5605
FISHMARKET, n. A place where fish are exposed for sale. 5605
FISHMEAL, n. A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet. 5605
FISHMONGER, n. A seller of fish; a dealer in fish. 5605
FISHPOND, n. A pond in which fishes are bred and kept. 5605
FISHROOM, n. An apartment in a ship between the after-hold and the spirit room. 5605
FISHSPEAR, n. A spear for taking fish by stabbing them. 5605

FISHWIFE, n. A woman that cries fish for sale. 5605
FISHWOMAN, n. A woman who sells fish. 5606
FISHY, a. 5606
FISSILE, a. [L. fissilis, from fissus, divided, from findo, to split.] 5606
FISSILITY, n. The quality of admitting to be cleft. 5606
FISSIPED, a. [L. fissus, divided, and pes, foot.] Having separate toes. 5606
FISSIPED, n. An animal whose toes are separate, or not connected by a membrane. 5606
FISSURE, n. fish'ure. [L. fissura, from findo, to split.] 5606
FISSURE, v.t. To cleave; to divide; to crack or fracture. 5606
FISSURED, pp. Cleft; divided; cracked. 5607
FIST, n. 5607
FIST, v.t. 5607
FISTICUFFS, n. [fist and cuff.] Blows or a combat with the fist; a boxing. 5607
FISTULA, n. [L.; Eng. whistle.] 5607
FISTULAR, a. Hollow, like a pipe or reed. 5607
FISTULATE, v.i. To become a pipe or fistula. 5607
FISTULATE, v.t. To make hollow like a pipe. [Little used.] 5607
FISTULIFORM, a. [fistula and form.] Being in round hollow columns, as a mineral. 5607
FISTULOUS, a. Having the form or nature of a fistula; as a fistulous ulcer. 5608
FIT, n. [L. peto, impeto, to assult, or to Eng. pet, and primarily to denote a rushing on or attach, or a start. See fit, suitable.] 5608
FIT, a. [This is from the root of Eng. pass; pat. In L. competo, whence compatible, signifies properly to meet or to fall on, hence to suit or be fit, from peto. This is probably the same word. The primary sense is to come to, to fall on, hence to meet, to extend to, to be close, to suit. To come or fall, is the primary sense of time or season.] 5608
FIT, v.t. 5609
FIT, v.i. 5609
FITCH, n. A chick-pea. 5609
FITCHET, FITCHEW, n. A polecat; a foumart. 5610
FITFUL, a. Varied by paroxysms; full of fits. 5610
FITLY, adv. 5610
FITMENT, n. Something adapted to a purpose. [Not used.] 5610
FITNESS, n. 5610
FITTED, pp. Made suitable; adapted; prepared; qualified. 5610
FITTER, n. One who makes fit or suitable; one who adapts; one who prepares. 5610
FITTING, ppr. Making suitable; adapting; preparing; qualifying; providing with. 5610
FITTINGLY, adv. Suitably. 5610
FITZ, Norm. fites, fuz or fiz, a son, is used in names, as in Fitzherbert, Fitzroy, Carlovitz.
FIVE, a. 5611 5610
FIVEBAR, FIVEBARRED, a. Having five bars; as a fivebarred gate. 5611
FIVECLEFT, a. Quinquefid; divided into five segments. 5611
FIVEFOLD, a. In fives; consisting of five in one; five-double; five times repeated. 5611
FIVELEAF, n. Cinquefoil. 5611
FIVELEAFED, a. Having five leaves; as fiveleafed clover, or cinquefoil. 5611
FIVELOBED, a. Consisting of five lobes. 5611
FIVEPARTED, a. Divided into five parts. 5611
FIVES, n. A kind of play with a ball. 5611
FIVES, VIVES, n. A disease of horses, resembling the strangles. 5611
FIVETOOTHED, a. Having five teeth. 5611
FIVEVALVED, a. Having five valves. 5611
FIX, v.t. [L. firus, figo.] 5611
FIX, v.i. 5612
FIXABLE, a. That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm. 5613
FIXATION, n. 5613
FIXED, pp. Settled; established; firm; fast; stable. 5613

FIXEDLY, adv. Firmly; in a settled or established manner; steadfastly. 5614
FIXEDNESS, n. 5614
FIXIDITY, n. Fixedness. [Not used.] 5614
FIXITY, n. Fixedness; coherence of parts; that property of bodies by which they resist dissipation by heat. 5614
FIXTURE, n. 5614
FIXURE, n. Position; stable pressure; firmness. [Little used.] 5615
FIZGIG, n. 5615
FIZZ, FIZZLE, v.i. To make a hissing sound. 5615
FLABBINESS, n. [See Flabby.] A soft, flexible state of a substance, which renders it easily movable and yielding to pressure. 5615
FLABBY, a. 5615
FLACCID — FLAWLESS 5616
FLACCID, a. [L. flaccidus, from flacceo, to hand down, to flag.] 5616
FLACCIDNESS, FLACCIDITY, n. Laxity; limberness: want of firmness or stiffness. 5616
FLAG, v.i. [L. flacceo. See Flaccid. The sense is primarily to bend, or rather to recede, to lag.] 5616
FLAG, v.t. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to drop; as, to flag the wings. 5616
FLAG, n. A flat stone, or a pavement of flat stones. 5616
FLAG, v.t. To lay with flat stones. 5616
FLAG, n. An aquatic plant, with a bladed leaf, probably so called from its bending or yielding to the wind. 5616
FLAG, n. 5616
FLAGBROOM, n. A broom for sweeping flags. 5617
FLAGSTONE, n. A flat stone for pavement. 5617
FLAGWORM, n. A worm or grub found among flags and sedge. 5617
FLAGELET, n. [L. flatus, by corruption or Gr. oblique, and a flute.] 5617
FLAGELLANT, n. [L. flagellans, from flagello, to flog.] 5618
FLAGELLATE, v.t. To whip; to scourge. 5618
FLAGELLATION, n. [L. flagello, to beat or whip, to flog, from flagellum, a whip, scourge or flail. See Flail and Flog.] 5618
FLAGGED, pp. Laid with flat stones. 5618
FLAGGINESS, n. Laxity; limberness; want of tension. 5618
FLAGGING, ppr. Growing weak; drooping; laying with flat stones. 5618
FLAGGY, a. 5618
FLAGITIOUS, a. [L. flagitium, a scandalous crime, probably from the root of flagrant.] 5618
FLAGITIOUSLY, adv. With extreme wickedness. 5619
FLAGITIOUSNESS, n. Extreme wickedness; villainy. 5619
FLAGON, n. [L. lagena; Gr.] 5619
FLAGRANCY, n. [See Flagrant.] 5619
FLAGRANT, a. [L. flagrans, from flagro, to burn; Gr.] 5619
FLAGRANTLY, adv. Ardently; notoriously. 5620
FLAGRATE, v.t. To burn. [Little used.] 5620
FLAGRATION, n. A burning. [Little used.] 5620
FLAIL, n. [L. flagellum. We retain the original verb in flog, to strike, to lay on, L. fligo, whence affligo, to afflict; plaga, a stroke, or perhaps from the same root as lick and lay. Gr. See Lick.] 5620
FLAKE, n. [L. floccus; Gr. Flake and flock are doubtless the same word, varied in orthography, and connected perhaps with L. plico, Gr. The sense is a complication, a crowd, or a lay.] 5620
FLAKE, v.t. To form into flakes. 5621
FLAKE, v.i. To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off. We more usually say, to flake off. 5621
FLAKE-WHITE, n. Oxyd of bismuth. 5621
FLAKY, a. 5621
FLAM, n. A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion.

FLAM, v.t. To deceive with falsehood; to delude. 5621 5621
FLAMBEAU, n. flam'bo. [L. flamma, flame.] 5621
FLAME, n. [L. flamma.] 5622
FLAME, v.t. To inflame; to excite. 5622
FLAME, v.i. 5622
FLAMECOLOR, n. Bright color, as that of flame. 5623
FLAMECOLORED, a. Of the color of flame; of a bright yellow color. 5623
FLAMEEYED, a. Having eyes like a flame. 5623
FLAMELESS, a. Destitute of flame; without incense. 5623
FLAMEN, n. [L.] 5623
FLAMING, ppr. 5623
FLAMING, n. A bursting out in a flame. 5623
FLAMINGLY, adv. Most brightly; with great show or vehemence. 5623
FLAMINGO, n. 5623
FLAMINICAL, a. Pertaining to a Roman flamen. 5624
FLAMMABILITY, n. The quality of admitting to be set on fire, or enkindled into a flame or blaze; inflammability. 5624
FLAMMABLE, a. Capable of being enkindled into flame. 5624
FLAMMATION, n. The act of setting on flame. 5624
FLAMMEOUS, a. Consisting of flame; like flame. 5624
FLAMMIFEROUS, a. [L. flamma and fero, to bring.] Producing flame. 5624
FLAMMIVOMOUS, a. [L. flamma and vomo, to vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano. 5624
FLAMY, a. [from flame.] 5624
FLANK, n. [Eng. flag. Gr. probably connected with lank, and so called from its laxity, or from breadth.] 5624
FLANK, v.t. 5625
FLANK, v.i. 5625
FLANKED, pp. Attacked on the side; covered or commanded on the flank. 5625
FLANKER, n. A fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.
FLANKER, v.t. 5625 5625
FLANNEL, n. [L. lana.] 5625
FLAP, n. [L. alapa, a slap. It seems difficult to separate flap from clap, slap, flabby, lap, etc.] 5626
FLAP, v.t. 5626
FLAP, v.i. 5626
FLAPDRAGON, n. 5626
FLAPDRAGON, v.t. To swallow or devour. 5627
FLAPEARED, a. Having broad loose ears. 5627
FLAPJACK, n. An apple-puff. 5627
FLAPMOUTHED, a. Having loose hanging lips. 5627
FLAPPED, pp. Struck with something broad, let down; having the brim fallen, as a flapped hat. 5627
FLAPPER, n. One who flaps another. 5627
FLAPPING, ppr. Striking; beating; moving something broad; as flapping wings. The ducks run flapping and fluttering. 5627
FLARE, v.i. [If this word is not contracted, it may be allied to clear, glare, glory, L. floreo, Eng. floor, the primary sense of which is to open, to spread, from parting, departing, or driving apart.] 5627
FLARING, ppr. or a. 5628
FLASH, n. 5628
FLASH, v.i. 5628
FLASH, v.t. 5629
FLASHER, n. 5629
FLASHILY, adv. With empty show; with a sudden glare; without solidity of wit or thought.
FLASHING, ppr. Bursting forth as a flood of light, or of flame and light, or as wit, 5629

mirth or joy. 5630
FLASHY, a. 5630
FLASK, n. 5630
FLASKET, n. 5630
FLAT, a. [L. latus, broad; Gr.; Eng. blade.] 5630
FLAT, n. 5631
FLAT, v.t. 5632
FLAT, v.i. 5632
FLAT-BOTTOMED, a. Having a flat bottom, as a boat, or a moat in fortification. 5632
FLATIVE, a. [L. flatus, from flo, to blow.] Producing wind; flatulent. [Not in use.] 5632
FLATLONG, adv. With the flat side downward; not edgewise. 5632
FLATLY, adv. 5632
FLATNESS, n. 5633
FLAT-NOSED, a. Having a flat nose. 5633
FLATTED, pp. Made flat; rendered even on the surface; also, rendered vapid or insipid.
FLATTEN, v.t. flat'n. 56345633
FLATTEN, v.i. flat'n. 5634
FLATTENING, ppr. Making flat. 5634
FLATTER, n. The person or thing by which any thing is flattened. 5634
FLATTER, v.t. [Flatter may be from the root of flat, that is, to make smooth, to appease, to soothe. L. plaudo. Perhaps flat and plaudo are from one root, the radical sense of which must be to extend, strain, stretch.] 5634
FLATTERED, pp. Soothed by praise; pleased by commendation; gratified with hopes, false or well founded; wheedled. 5635
FLATTERER, n. One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who praises another, with a view to please him, to gain his favor, or to accomplish some purpose. 5635
FLATTERING, ppr. 5635
FLATTERINGLY, adv. 5636
FLATTERY, n. 5636
FLATTISH, a. [from flat.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness. 5636
FLATULENCE, FLATULENCY, n. [See Flatulent.] 5637
FLATULENT, a. [L. flatulentus, flatus, from flo, to blow.] 5637
FLATUOSITY, n. Windiness; fullness of air; flatulence. [Not used.] 5637
FLATUOUS, a. [L. flatuosus.] Windy; generating wind. [Not used.] 5637
FLATUS, n. [L. from flo, to blow.] 5637
FLATWISE, a. or adv. [from flat.] With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise. 5637
FLAUNT, v.i. [I know not whence we have this word. From the root L. bearing the sense of throwing out, or spreading. See Flounce.] 5637
FLAUNT, n. Any thing displayed for show. 5638
FLAUNTING, ppr. Making an ostentatious display. 5638
FLAVOR, n. 5638
FLAVOR, v.t. To communicate some quality to a thing, that may affect the taste or smell. 5638
FLAVORED, a. Having a quality that affects the sense of tasting or smelling; as high-flavored wine, having the quality in a high degree. 5638
FLAVORLESS, a. Without flavor; tasteless; having no smell or taste. 5638
FLAVOROUS, a. Pleasant to the taste or smell 5638
FLAVOUS, a. [L. flavus.] Yellow. [Not used.] 5638
FLAW, n. [Gr. seems to be contracted.] 5639
FLAW, v.t. 5639
FLAWED, pp. Broken; cracked. 5639
FLAWING, ppr. Breaking; cracking. 5639
FLAWLESS, a. Without cracks; without defect. 5639
FLAWN — FLINTHEART 5640
FLAWN, n. A sort of custard or pie. [Obs.] 5640

FLAWTER, v.t. To scrape or pare a skin. [Not used.] 5640
FLAWY, a. 5640
FLAX, n. 5640
FLAXCOMB, n. An instrument with teeth through which flax is drawn for separating from it the tow or coarser part and the shives. In America, we call it a hatchel. 5640
FLAXDRESSER, n. One who breaks and swingles flax. 5640
FLAXPLANT, n. The Phormium, a plant in New Zealand that serves the inhabitants for flax. 5640
FLAXRAISER, n. One who raises flax. 5640
FLAXSEED, n. The seed of flax. 5640
FLAXEN, a. 5640
FLAXY, a. Like flax; being of a light color; fair. 5641
FLAY, v.t. [Gr. whence bark, rind; probably a contracted word.] 5641
FLAYED, pp. Skinned; stripped of the skin. 5641
FLAYER, n. One who strips off the skin. 5641
FLAYING, ppr. Stripping off the skin. 5641
FLEA, n. [See Flee and Fly.] 5641
FLEABANE, n. A plant of the genus Conyza. 5641
FLEABITE, FLEABITING, n. 5641
FLEABITTEN, a. 5641
FLEAWORT, n. A plant. 5642
FLEAK, A lock. [See Flake.] 5642
FLEAM, n. 5642
FLECK, FLECKER, v.t. 5642
FLECTION, n. [L. flectio.] The act of bending, or state of being bent. 5642
FLECTOR, n. A flexor, which see. 5642
FLED, pret. and pp. of flee; as, truth has fled. 5642
FLEDGE, a. flej. 5642
FLEDGE, v.t. To furnish with fethers; to supply with the fethers necessary for flight. 5642
FLEDGED, pp. Furnished with fethers for flight; covered with fethers. 5643
FLEDGING, ppr. Furnishing with fethers for flight. 5643
FLEE, v.i. 5643
FLEECE, n. flees. [L. vellus, from vello, to pluck or tear off.] 5643
FLEECE, v.t. 5643
FLEECED, pp. Stripped by severe exactions. 5644
FLEECED, a. Furnished with a fleece or with fleeces; as, a sheep is well fleeced. 5644
FLEECER, n. One who strips or takes by severe exactions. 5644
FLEECING, ppr. Stripping of money or property by severe demands of fees, taxes or contributions. 5644
FLEECY, a. 5644
FLEER, v.i. 5644
FLEER, v.t. to mock; to flout at. 5645
FLEER, n. 5645
FLEERER, n. a mocker; a fawner. 5645
FLEERING, ppr. Deriding; mocking; counterfeiting an air of civility. 5645
FLEET, in English names, denotes a flood, a creek or inlet, a bay or estuary, or a river; as in Fleet-street, North-flete, Fleet-prison. 5645
FLEET, n. [Fleet and float seem to be allied. But whether they are formed from the root of flow, or whether the last consonant is radical, is not obvious. See Float.] 5645
FLEET, a. [Eng. to flit.] 5645
FLEET, v.i. 5646
FLEET, v.t. 5646
FLEETFOOT, a. Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity. 5646
FLEETING, ppr. 5646

FLEETING-DISH, n. A skimming bowl. [Local.] 5646
FLEETLY, adv. Rapidly; lightly and nimbly; swiftly. 5647
FLEETNESS, n. Swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed; as the fleetness of a horse or a deer. 5647
FLEMING, n. A native of Flanders, or the Low Countries in Europe. 5647
FLEMISH, a. Pertaining to Flanders. 5647
FLESH, n. [I know not the primary sense; it may be soft.] 5647
FLESH, v.t. 5649
FLESHBROTH, n. Broth made by boiling flesh in water. 5649
FLESHBRUSH, n. A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction. 5649
FLESHCOLOR, n. The color of flesh; carnation. 5649
FLESHCOLORED, a. Being of the color of flesh. 5649
FLESHDIET, n. Food consisting of flesh. 5650
FLESHED, pp. 5650
FLESHFLY, n. A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it. 5650
FLESHHOOK, n. A hook to draw flesh from a pot or caldron. 1 Samuel 2:13, 14. 5650
FLESHINESS, n. [from fleshy.] Abundance of flesh or fat in animals; plumpness; corpulence; grossness. 5650
FLESHING, ppr. Initiating; making familiar; glutting. 5650
FLESHLESS, a. Destitute of flesh; lean. 5650
FLESHLINESS, n. Carnal passions and appetites. 5650
FLESHLY, a. 5650
FLESHMEAT, n. Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food. 5650
FLESHMENT, n. Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. 5651
FLESHMONGER, n. One who deals in flesh; a procurer; a pimp. [Little used.] 5651
FLESHPOT, A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, plenty of provisions. Exodus 16:3.
FLESHQUAKE, n. A trembling of the flesh. [Not used.] 56515651
FLESHY, a. 5651
FLET, pp. of fleet. Skimmed. [Not used.] 5651
FLETCH, v.t. To fether an arrow. 5651
FLETCHER, n. An arrow-maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows. hence the name of Fletcher. 5651
FLETZ, a. In geology, the fletz formations, so called, consist of rocks which lie immediately over the transition rocks. These formations are so called because the rocks usually appear in beds more nearly horizontal than the transition class. These formations consist of sandstone, limestone, gypsum, calamine, chalk, coal and trap. They contain abundance of petrifactions, both of animal and vegetable origin. 5651
FLEW, pret. of fly. 5652
FLEW, n. The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. 5652
FLEWED, a. Chapped; mouthed; deep-mouthed. 5652
FLEXANIMOUS, a. [from L.] Having power to change the mind. [Not used.] 5652
FLEXIBILITY, n. [See Flexible.] 5652
FLEXIBLE, a. [L. flexibilis, from flecto, flexi, to bend, plico.] 5652
FLEXIBLENESS, n. 5653
FLEXILE, a. [L. flexilis.] Pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse or moral force. 5653
FLEXION, n. [L. flexio.] 5653
FLEXOR, n. In anatomy, a muscle whose office is to bend the part to which it belongs, in opposition to the extensors. 5653
FLEXUOUS, a. [L. flexuosus.] 5653
FLEXURE, n. [L. flexura.] 5654
FLICKER, v.i. 5654
FLICKERING, ppr. 5654
FLICKERING, n. A fluttering; short irregular movements. 5654

FLICKERMOUSE, n. The bat. 5654
FLIER, n. [See Fly. It ought to be flyer.] 5654
FLIGHT, n. [See Fly.] 5655
FLIGHTNESS, n. The state of being flighty; wildness; slight delirium. 5656
FLIGHT-SHOT, n. The distance which an arrow flies. 5656
FLIGHTY, a. 5656
FLIMFLAM, n. A freak; a trick. 5656
FLIMSINESS, n. State or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of substance or solidity. 5656
FLIMSY, a. s as z. [The word is retained by the common people in New England in limsy, weak, limber, easily bending.] 5656
FLINCH, v.i. [I have not found this word in any other language; but the sense of it occurs in blench, and not improbably it is from the same root, with a different prefix.] 5657
FLINCHER, n. One who flinches or fails. 5657
FLINCHING, ppr. Failing to undertake, perform or proceed; shrinking; withdrawing. 5657
FLINDER, n. A small piece or splinter; a fragment. 5657
FLING, v.t. pret. and pp. flung. [L. lego legare.] 5657
FLING, v.i. 5659
FLING, n. 5659
FLINGER, n. One who flings; one who jeers. 5659
FLINGING, ppr. Throwing; casting; jeering. 5659
FLINT, n. 5659
FLINTHEART, FLINTHEARTED, a. Having a hard, unfeeling heart. 5659
FLINTY — FLOWERINESS 5661
FLINTY, a. 5661
FLIP, n. A mixed liquor consisting of beer and spirit sweetened. 5661
FLIPDOG, n. An iron used, when heated, to warm flip. 5661
FLIPPANCY, n. [See Flippant.] Smoothness and rapidity of speech; volubility of tongue; fluency of speech. 5661
FLIPPANT, a. [L. labor, to slide or slip, and to liber, free.] 5661
FLIPPANTLY, adv. Fluently; with ease and volubility of speech. 5661
FLIPPANTNESS, n. fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; flippancy. 5661
FLIRT, v.t. flurt. [This word evidently belongs to the root of L. floreo, or ploro, signifying to throw, and coinciding with blurt.] 5662
FLIRT, v.i. 5662
FLIRT, n. 5662
FLIRT, a. Pert; wanton. 5662
FLIRTATION, n. 5662
FLIRTED, pp. Thrown with a sudden jerk. 5663
FLIRTING, ppr. Throwing; jerking; tossing; darting about; rambling and changing place hastily. 5663
FLIT, v.i. [Heb. It is undoubtedly from the same root as fleet, which see.] 5663
FLIT, a. Nimble; quick; swift. Obs. [See Fleet.] 5663
FLITCH, n. 5663
FLITTER, v.i. To flutter, which see. 5663
FLITTER, n. A rag; a tatter. [See Fritter.] 5663
FLITTERMOUSE, n. [Flit, flitter and mouse.] 5663
FLITTINESS, n. [from flit.] Unsteadiness; levity; lightness. 5664
FLITTING, ppr. Flying rapidly; fluttering; moving swiftly. 5664
FLITTING, n. A flying with lightness and celerity; a fluttering. 5664
FLITTY, a. Unstable; fluttering. 5664
FLIX, n. Down; fur. [Not used.] 5664
FLIXWEED, n. The Sisymbrium sophia, a species of water-cresses, growing on walls and waste grounds. 5664

FLO, n. An arrow. [Not in use.] 5664
FLOAT, n. 5664
FLOAT, v.i. [L. fluo, to flow.] 5664
FLOAT, v.t. 5665
FLOATAGE, n. Any thing that floats on the water. 5665
FLOAT-BOARD, n. A board of the water-wheel of undershot mills, which receives the impulse of the stream, by which the wheel is driven. 5665
FLOATED, pp. 5665
FLOATER, n. One that floats or swims. 5665
FLOATING, ppr. 5666
FLOATING-BRIDGE, n. 5666
FLOATSTONE, n. Swimming flint, spungiform quartz, a mineral of a spungy texture, of a whitish gray color, often with a tinge of yellow. It frequently contains a nucleus of common flint. 5666
FLOATY, a. Buoyant; swimming on the surface; light. 5666
FLOCCULENCE, n. [L. flocculus, floccus. See Flock.] 5666
FLOCCULENT, a. Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes. 5666
FLOCK, n. [L. floccus. It is the same radically as flake, and applied to wool or hair, we write it lock. See Flake.] 5666
FLOCK, v.i. To gather in companies or crowds; applied to men or other animals. People flock together. They flock to the play-house. 5667
FLOCKING, ppr. Collecting or running together in a crowd. 5667
FLOG, v.t. [L. figo, to strike, that is, to lay on; L. flagrum, flagellum, Eng. flail; Gr.; L. plaga, a stroke, Eng. plague, slay.] 5667
FLOGGED, pp. Whipped or scourged for punishment; chastised. 5667
FLOGGING, ppr. Whipping for punishment; chastising. 5667
FLOGGING, n. A whipping for punishment. 5667
FLOOD, n. flud. 5667
FLOOD, v.t. To overflow; to inundate; to deluge; as, to flood a meadow. 5668
FLOODED, pp. Overflowed inundated. 5668
FLOODGATE, n. 5668
FLOODING, ppr. Overflowing; inundating. 5668
FLOODING, n. Any preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus. 5668
FLOOD-MARK, n. The mark or line to which the tide rises; high water mark. 5668
FLOOK. [See Fluke, the usual orthography.] 5669
FLOOKING, n. In mining, an interruption or shifting of a load of ore, by a cross vein or fissure. 5669
FLOOR, n. flore. [In early ages, the inhabitants of Europe had no floor in their huts, but the ground. The sense of the word is probably that which is laid or spread.] 5669
FLOOR, v.t. To lay a floor; to cover timbers with a floor; to furnish with a floor; as, to floor a house with pine boards. 5669
FLOORED, Covered with boards, plank or pavement; furnished with a floor. 5669
FLOORING, ppr. Laying a floor; furnishing with a floor. 5669
FLOORING, n. 5669
FLOOR-TIMBERS, n. The timbers on which a floor is laid. 5670
FLOP, v.t. [A different spelling of flap.] 5670
FLORA, n. [See Floral.] 5670
FLORAL, a. [L. floralis, from flos, a flower, which see.] 5670
FLOREN, FLORENCE, n. An ancient gold coin of Edward III of six shillings sterling value, about 134 cents. 5670
FLORENCE, n. 5670
FLORENTINE, n. 5670
FLORESCENCE, n. [L. florescens, floresco. See Flower.] 5671
FLORET, n. A little flower; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower. 5671
FLORID, a. [L. floridus, from floreo, to flower.] 5671

FLORIDITY, n. Freshness or brightness of color; floridness. 5671
FLORIDNESS, n. 5671
FLORIFEROUS, a. [L. florifer, from flos, a flower, and fero, to bear.] Producing flowers.
FLORIFICATION, n. The act, process or time of flowering. 5671 5671
FLORIN, n. A coin, originally made at Florence. The name is given to different coins of gold or silver, and of different values in different countries. It is also used as a money of account. 5671
FLORIST, n. 5672
FLORULENT, a. Flowery; blossoming. [Not in use.] 5672
FLOSCULAR, FLOSCULOUS, a. [infra.] In botany, a flosculous flower is a compound flower, composed entirely of florets with funnel-shaped petals, as in burdock, thistle and artichoke. This is the term used by Tournefort. For this Linne used tubulous. 5672
FLOSCULE, n. [L. flosculus.] In botany, a partial or lesser floret of an aggregate flower.
FLOS FERRI, n. [L. flower of iron.] A mineral, a variety of arragonite, called by Jameson, after Hauy, coralloidal arragonite. It occurs in little cylinders, sometimes diverging and ending in a point, and sometimes branched, like coral. Its structure is fibrous, and the surface, which is smooth, or garnished with little crystalline points, is often very white, with a silken luster. It takes this name from its being often found in cavities in veins of sparry iron. 5672 5672
FLOSS, n. [L. flos.] A downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants. 5672
FLOSSIFICATION, n. A flowering; expansion of flowers. [Novel.] 5672
FLOTA, n. [See Fleet.] A fleet; but appropriately a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Crus, in Mexico, to transport to Spain the production of Spanish America. 5672
FLOTAGE, n. That which floats on the sea, or on rivers. [Little used.] 5672
FLOTE, v.t. To skim. [Not used or local.] 5673
FLOTILLA, n. [dim. of flota.] A little fleet, or fleet of small vessels. 5673
FLOTSAM, FLOTSON, n. [from float.] Goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea. When such goods are cast on shore or found, the owner being unknown, they belong to the king. 5673
FLOTTEN, pp. Skimmed. [Not in use.] 5673
FLOUNCE, v.i. flouns. [See Flounder.] 5673
FLOUNCE, v.t. To deck with a flounce; as, to flounce a petticoat or frock. 5673
FLOUNCE, n. A narrow piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat, frock or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading. The present is the age of flounces. 1827. 5673
FLOUNDER, n. A flat fish of the genus Pleuronectes. 5673
FLOUNDER, v.i. [This seems to be allied to flaunt and flounce.] 5673
FLOUNDERING, ppr. Making irregular motions; struggling with violence. 5673
FLOUR, n. [originally flower; L. flos, floris, from floreo, to flourish.] 5673
FLOUR, v.t. 5674
FLOURED, pp. Converted into flour; sprinkled with flour. 5674
FLOURING, ppr. Converting into flour; sprinkling with flour. 5674
FLOURISH, v.i. flur'ish. [L. floresco, from floreo. The primary sense is to open, expand, enlarge, or to shoot out, as in glory, L. ploro.] 5674
FLOURISH, v.t. flur'ish. 5675
FLOURISH, n. flur'ish. 5676
FLOURISHED, pp. flur'ished. Embellished; adorned with bold and irregular figures or lines; brandished. 5676
FLOURISHER, n. flur'isher. 5676
FLOURISHING, ppr. or a. flur'ishing. Thriving; prosperous; increasing; making a show.
FLOURISHINGLY, adv. flur'ishingly. With flourishes; ostentatiously. 5676 5676
FLOUT, v.t. To mock or insult; to treat with contempt. 5677
FLOUT, v.i. To practice mocking; to sneer; to behave with contempt. 5677
FLOUT, n. A mock; an insult. 5677
FLOUTED, pp. Mocked; treated with contempt. 5677

FLOUTER, n. One who flouts and flings; a mocker. 5677
FLOUTING, ppr. Mocking; insulting; fleering. 5677
FLOUTINGLY, adv. With flouting; insultingly. 5677
FLOW, v.i. [L. fluo, contracted from fugo, for it forms fluri, fuctum. In one case, the word would agree with the root of blow, L. flo; in the other, with the root of fly.] 5677
FLOW, v.t. To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate. The low grounds along the river are annually flowed. 5678
FLOW, n. 5679
FLOWED, pp. Overflowed; inundated. 5679
FLOWER, n. [L. flos, floris, a flower; floreo, to blossom. See Flourish.] 5679
FLOWER, v.i. [from the noun. The corresponding word in L. is floreo.] 5680
FLOWER, v.t. To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers. 5681
FLOWER-DE-LIS, n. 5681
FLOWERED, pp. Embellished with figures of flowers. 5681
FLOWERET, n. A small flower; a floret. 5681
FLOWER-FENCE, n. The name of certain plants. The flower-fence of Barbados is of the genus Poinciana. The bastard flower-fence is the Adenanthera. 5681
FLOWER-GARDEN, n. A garden in which flowers are chiefly cultivated. 5681
FLOWER-GENTLE, n. A plant, the amaranth. 5681
FLOWERINESS, n. [from flowery.] 5681
FLOWERING — FODDER 5683
FLOWERING, ppr. 5683
FLOWERING, n. 5683
FLOWER-INWOVEN, a. Adorned with flowers. 5683
FLOWER-KIRTLED, a. Dressed with garlands of flowers. 5683
FLOWERLESS, a. Having no flower. 5683
FLOWER-STALK, n. In botany, the peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower or fructification. 5683
FLOWERY, a. 5683
FLOWING, ppr. Moving as a fluid; issuing; proceeding; abounding; smooth, as style; inundating. 5683
FLOWING, n. The act of running or moving as a fluid; an issuing; an overflowing; rise of water. 5684
FLOWINGLY, adv. With volubility; with abundance. 5684
FLOWINGNESS, n. Smoothness of diction; stream of diction. 5684
FLOWK, FLUKE, n. A flounder. 5684
FLOWN, had fled, in the following phrases, is not good English. 5684
FLUATE, n. [from fluor, which see.] In chimistry, a salt formed by the fluoric acid combined with a base; as fluate of alumin, or of soda. 5684
FLUCTUANT, a. [L. fluctuans. See Fluctuate.] Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady.
FLUCTUATE, v.i. [L. fluctuo, from fluctus, a wave, from fluo, to flow.] 5684 5684
FLUCTUATING, ppr. 5685
FLUCTUATION, n. [L. fluctuatio.] 5685
FLUDER, FLUDDER, n. An aquatic fowl of the diver kind, nearly as large as a goose.
FLUE, n. [probably contracted from flume, L. flumen, from fluo.] 5685 5685
FLUE, n. [L. pluma.] Soft down or fur; very fine hair. [Local.] 5686
FLUELLEN, n. The female speedwell, a plant of the genus Antirrhinum, or snapdragon.
FLUENCE, for fluency, is not used. 5686 5686
FLUENCY, n. [L. fluens, from flue, to flow.] 5686
FLUENT, a. [See Fluency.] 5686
FLUENT, n. 5686
FLUENTLY, adv. With ready flow; volubly; without hesitation or obstruction; as, to speak fluently. 5687
FLUGELMAN, n. 5687
FLUID, a. [L. fluidus, from fluo, to flow.] Having parts which easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which easily yield to pressure; that may flow;

liquid. Water, spirit, air, are fluid substances. All bodies may be rendered fluid by heat or caloric. 5687
FLUID, n. Any substance whose parts easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which yields to the slightest pressure; a substance which flows, or which moves spontaneously on a plane with the least inclination; a liquid; liquor; opposed to a solid. Water, blood, chyle, are fluids. 5687
FLUIDITY, n. The quality of being capable of flowing; that quality of bodies which renders them impressible to the slightest force, and by which the parts easily move or change their relative position without a separation of the mass; a liquid state; opposed to solidity. Fluidity is the effect of heat. 5687
FLUIDNESS, n. The state of being fluid; fluidity, which see. 5687
FLUKE, n. 5687
FLUKE, FLOWK, n. A flounder. 5687
FLUKE-WORM, n. The guard-worm, a species of Fasciola. 5687
FLUME, n. [L. flumen, from fluo, to flow.] 5687
FLUMMERY, n. [See Lumber.] 5688
FLUNG, pret. and pp. of fling. 5688
FLUOBORATE, n. A compound of fluoboric acid with a base. 5688
FLUOBORIC, a. The fluoboric acid or gas is a compound of fluorine and boron. 5688
FLUOR, n. [Low L. from fluo, to flow.] 5688
FLUOR-ACID, n. The acid of fluor. 5688
FLUORATED, a. Combined with fluoric acid. 5689
FLUORIC, a. Pertaining to fluor; obtained from fluor; as fluoric acid. 5689
FLUORIN, FLUORINE, n. The supposed basis of fluoric acid. 5689
FLUOROUS, a. The fluorous acid is the acid of fluor in its first degree of oxygenation.
FLUOSILICATE, n. [fluor and silex or silica.] 5689 5689
FLUOSILICIC, a. Composed of or containing fluoric acid with silex. 5689
FLURRY, n. 5689
FLURRY, v.t. To put in agitation; to excite or alarm. 5689
FLUSH, v.i. 5689
FLUSH, v.t. 5690
FLUSH, a. 5690
FLUSH, n. 5690
FLUSHED, pp. 5691
FLUSHER, n. The lesser butcher-bird. 5691
FLUSHING, ppr. Overspreading with red; glowing. 5691
FLUSHING, n. A glow of red in the face. 5691
FLUSTER, v.t. To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to heat; to hurry; to agitate; to confuse. 5691
FLUSTER, v.i. To be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated. 5691
FLUSTER, n. Heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder. 5691
FLUSTERED, pp. Heated with liquor; agitated; confused. 5691
FLUTE, n. [L. flo, flatus, to blow, or L. fluta, a lamprey, with the same number of holes.]
FLUTE, v.i. To play on a flute. 5692 5691
FLUTE, v.t. To form flutes or channels in a column. 5692
FLUTED, pp. or a. 5692
FLUTING, ppr. Channeling; cutting furrows; as in a column. 5692
FLUTING, n. A channel or furrow in a column; fluted work. 5692
FLUTIST, n. A performer on the flute. 5692
FLUTTER, v.i. 5692
FLUTTER, v.t. 5693
FLUTTER, n. 5693
FLUTTERED, pp. Agitated; confused; disordered. 5693
FLUTTERING, ppr. Flapping the wings without flight or with short flights; hovering; fluctuating; agitating; throwing into confusion. 5693
FLUTTERING, n. The act of hovering, or flapping the wings without flight; a wavering agitation. 5694

FLUVIATIC, FLUVIAL, a. [L. fluviaticus, from fluvius, a river; fluo, to flow.] 5694
FLUVIATILE, a. [L. fluviatilis.] Belonging to rivers. 5694
FLUX, n. [L. fluxus, fluo, fluxi.] 5694
FLUX, a. Flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of parts; inconstant; variable. [Not well authorized.] 5694
FLUX, v.t. 5695
FLUXATION, n. A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others. 5695
FLUXED, pp. Melted; fused; reduced to a flowing state. 5695
FLUXIBILITY, n. The quality of admitting fusion. 5695
FLUXIBLE, a. [from Low L.] Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral. 5695
FLUXILITY, n. [Low L. fluxilis.] The quality of admitting fusion; possibility of being fused or liquified. 5695
FLUXION, n. [L. fluxio, from fluo, to flow.] 5695
FLUXIONARY, a. Pertaining to mathematical fluxions. 5696
FLUXIONIST, n. One skilled in fluxions. 5696
FLUXIVE, a. Flowing; wanting solidity. [Not used.] 5696
FLUXURE, n. A flowing or fluid matter. [Not used.] 5696
FLY, v.i. 5696
FLY, v.t. [This is used for flee, and from is understood after fly, so that it can hardly be called a transitive verb.]
FLY, n. 56985697
FLYBANE, n. A plant called catch-fly, of the genus Silene. 5698
FLYBITTEN, a. Marked by the bite of flies. 5698
FLYBLOW, v.t. To deposit an egg in any thing, as a fly; to taint with the eggs which produce maggots. 5698
FLYBLOW, n. The egg of a fly. 5699
FLYBOAT, n. A large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel, whose burden is from 600 to 1200 tons, with a stern remarkably high, resembling a Gothic turret, and very broad buttocks below.
FLYCATCHER, n. 56995699
FLYER, n. 5699
FLYFISH, v.i. To angle with flies for bait. 5699
FLYFISHING, n. Angling; the art or practice of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, for bait. 5699
FLYFLAP, n. Something to drive away flies. 5699
FLY-HONEYSUCKLE, n. A plant, the Lonicera. The African fly-honeysuckle is the Halleria. 5700
FLYING, ppr. 5700
FLYING-BRIDGE, n. A bridge of pontoons; also, a bridge composed of two boats. 5700
FLYING-FISH, n. A small fish which flies by means of its pectoral fins. It is of the genus Exocoetus. 5700
FLYING-PARTY, n. In military affairs, a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy. 5700
FLYING-PINION, n. The part of a clock, having a fly or fan, by which it fathers air, and checks the rapidity of the clock's motion, when the weight descends in the striking part.
FLYTRAP, n. In botany, a species of sensitive plant, called Venus' Fly-trap, the 5700
Dionaea Muscipula; a plant that has the power of seizing insects that light on it. 5700
FLYTREE, n. A tree whose leaves are said to produce flies, from a little bag on the surface. 5700
FOAL, n. [L. pullus; Gr. The primary sense of the verb is to shoot, to cast or throw, to fall. The same verb in Heb. signifies to unite, to fasten. The verb belongs probably to the root of Eng. fall and foul with a different prefix. Foal is literally a shoot, issue, or that which is cast, or which falls.] 5700
FOAL, v.t. To bring forth a colt or filly; to bring forth young as a mare or a she-ass. 5701
FOAL, v.i. To bring forth young, as a mare and certain other beasts. 5701
FOALBIT, n. A plant. 5701
FOALFOOT, n. The colt's-foot, Tussilago. 5701

FOAM, n. [L. fumo, to smoke, to foam.] 5701
FOAM, v.i. 5701
FOAM, v.t. To throw out with rage or violence; with out. 5701
FOAMING, ppr. Frothing; fuming. 5701
FOAMINGLY, adv. Frothily. 5701
FOAMY, a. Covered with foam; frothy. 5701
FOB, n. A little pocket for a watch. 5702
FOB, v.t. To cheat; to trick; to impose on. 5702
FOBBED, pp. Cheated; imposed on. 5702
FOBBING, ppr. Cheating; imposing on. 5702
FOCAL, a. [from L. focus.] Belonging to a focus; as a focal point; focal distance. 5702
FOCIL, n. The greater focil is the ulna or tibia, the greater bone of the fore-arm or leg. The lesser focil is the radius or fibula, the lesser bone of the fore-arm or leg. 5702
FOCUS, n. plu. focuses, or foci. [L. focus, a fire, the hearth.] 5702
FODDER, n. 5703
FODDER, v.t. To feed with dry food, or cut grass, etc.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, etc. Farmers fodder their cattle twice or thrice in a day. 5703
FODDERED — FOOTBALL 5704
FODDERED, pp. Fed with dry food, or cut grass, etc.; as, to fodder cows. 5704
FODDERER, n. He who fodders cattle. 5704
FODDERING, ppr. Feeding with dry food, etc. 5704
FODIENT, a. [L. fodio, to dig.] Digging; throwing up with a spade. [Little used.] 5704
FOE, n. fo. [See Fiend.] 5704
FOE, v.t. To treat as an enemy. Obs. 5704
FOEHOOD, n. Enmity. [Not in use.] 5704
FOELIKE, a. Like an enemy. 5704
FOEMAN, n. An enemy in war. Obs. 5705
FOETUS. [See Fetus.] 5705
FOG, n. 5705
FOG, n. 5705
FOGBANK, n. At sea, an appearance in hazy weather sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached. 5705
FOGGAGE, n. Rank grass not consumed or mowed in summer. 5705
FOGGINESS, n. [from foggy.] The state of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations. 5705
FOGGY, a. [from fog.] 5705
FOH, an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt, the same as poh and fy. 5706
FOIBLE, a. Weak. [Not used.] 5706
FOIBLE, n. [See Feeble.] A particular moral weakness; a failing. When we speak of a man's foible, in the singular, which is also called his weak side, we refer to a predominant failing. We use also the plural, foibles, to denote moral failings or defects. It is wise in every man to know his own foibles. 5706
FOIL, v.t. 5706
FOIL, n. Defeat; frustration; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; miscarriage. 5706
FOIL, n. A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end covered with leather; used in fencing. 5706
FOIL, n. [L. folium. Gr.] 5706
FOILED, pp. Frustrated; defeated. 5707
FOILER, n. One who frustrates another, and gains an advantage himself. 5707
FOILING, ppr. Defeating; frustrating; disappointing of success. 5707
FOILING, n. Among hunters, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass. 5707
FOIN, v.t. [L. pungo. The sense is to push, thrust, shoot.] 5707
FOIN, n. A push; a thrust. 5707
FOINING, ppr. Pushing; thrusting. 5707
FOININGLY, adv. In a pushing manner. 5707
FOISON, n. [L. fusio.] Plenty; abundance. [Not used.] 5707
FOIST, v.t. 5707

FOIST, n. A light and fast sailing ship. Obs. 5708
FOISTED, pp. Inserted wrongfully. 5708
FOISTER, n. One who inserts without authority. 5708
FOISTIED, a. Mustied. [See Fusty.] 5708
FOISTINESS, n. Fustiness, which see. 5708
FOISTING, ppr. Inserting surreptitiously or without authority. 5708
FOISTY, a. Fusty, which see. 5708
FOLD, n. [See the verb, to fold.] 5708
FOLD, n. 5708
FOLD, v.t. [Heb. The primary sense is to fall, or to lay, to set, throw or press together.] 5709
FOLD, v.i. To close over another of the same kind; as, the leaves of the door fold. 5709
FOLDAGE, n. The right of folding sheep. 5709
FOLDED, pp. Doubled; laid in plaits; complicated; kept in a fold. 5709
FOLDER, n. 5709
FOLDING, ppr. 5709
FOLDING, n. 5709
FOLIACEOUS, a. [L. foliaceus, from folium, a leaf. See Foil.] 5710
FOLIAGE, n. [L. folium, a leaf. See Foil.] 5710
FOLIAGE, v.t. To work or to form into the representation of leaves. 5710
FOLIAGED, a. Furnished with foliage. 5710
FOLIATE, v.t. [L. foliatus, from folium, a leaf. Gr.] 5710
FOLIATE, a. In botany, leafy; furnished with leaves; as a foliate stalk. 5710
FOLIATED, pp. 5710
FOLIATING, ppr. Covering with a leaf or foil. 5711
FOLIATION, n. [L. foliatio.] 5711
FOLIATURE, n. The state of being beaten into foil. 5711
FOLIER, n. Goldsmith's foil. 5711
FOLIFEROUS, a. [L. folium, leaf, and fero, to bear.] Producing leaves. 5711
FOLIO, n. [L. folium, a leaf, in folio.] 5711
FOLIOLE, n. [from L. folium, a leaf.] A leaflet; one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf. 5711
FOLIOMORT, a. [L. folium mortuum.] Of a dark yellow color, or that of a faded leaf; filemot. 5711
FOLIOUS, a. 5712
FOLK, n. foke. [L. vulgus. The sense is a crowd, from collecting or pressing, not from following, but from the same root, as to follow is to press toward. Gr. Originally and properly it had no plural, being a collective noun; but in modern use, in America, it has lost its singular number, and we hear it only in the plural. It is a colloquial word, not admissible into elegant style.] 5712
FOLKLAND, n. In English law, copyhold land; land held by the common people, at the will of the lord. 5712
FOLKMOTE, n. 5712
FOLLICLE, n. [L. folliculus, from follis, a bag or bellows.] 5713
FOLLICULOUS, a. Having or producing follicles. 5713
FOLLIFUL, a. Full of folly. [Not used.] 5713
FOLLOW, v.t. 5713
FOLLOW, v.i. 5715
FOLLOWED, pp. Pursued; succeeded; accompanied; attended; imitated; obeyed; observed; practiced; adhered to. 5715
FOLLOWER, n. 5715
FOLLOWING, ppr. Coming or going after or behind; pursuing; attending; imitating; succeeding in time; resulting from as an effect or an inference; adhering to; obeying, observing; using, practicing; proceeding in the same course. 5716
FOLLY, n. [See Fool.] 5716

FOMAHANT, n. A star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Aquarius. 5717
FOMENT, v.t. [L. fomento, from foveo, to warm.] 5717
FOMENTATION, n. 5717
FOMENTED, pp. Bathed with warm lotions; encouraged. 5717
FOMENTER, n. One who foments; one who encourages or instigates; as a fomenter of sedition. 5717
FOMENTING, ppr. 5718
FON, n. A fool; an idiot. Obs. 5718
FOND, a. 5718
FOND, v.t. To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress; to cocker. 5718
FOND, v.i. To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on. [Little used.] 5719
FONDLE, v.t. To treat with tenderness; to caress; as, a nurse fondles a child. 5719
FONDLED, pp. Treated with affection; caressed. 5719
FONDLER, n. One who fondles. 5719
FONDLING, ppr. Caressing; treating with tenderness. 5719
FONDLING, n. A person or thing fondled or caressed. 5719
FONDLY, adv. 5719
FONDNESS, n. 5719
FONT, n. [L. fundo, to pour out.] 5720
FONT, n. [L. fundo, to pour out.] 5720
FONTAL, a. Pertaining to a fount, fountain, source or origin. 5720
FONTANEL, n. 5720
FONTANGE, n. fontanj'. 5720
FOOD, n. [See Feed.] 5720
FOOD, v.t. To feed. [Not in use.] 5721
FOODFUL, a. Supplying food; full of food. 5721
FOODLESS, a. Without food; destitute of provisions; barren. 5721
FOODY, a. Eatable; fit for food. [Not used.] 5721
FOOL, n. [Heb.] 5721
FOOL, v.i. To trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport or mirth. 5722
FOOL, v.t. 5722
FOOL, n. A liquid made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, with cream. 5723
FOOLBORN, a. Foolish from the birth. 5723
FOOLED, pp. Disappointed; defeated; deceived; imposed on. 5723
FOOLERY, n. 5723
FOOLHAPPY, a. Lucky without judgment or contrivance. 5723
FOOLHARDINESS, n. Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness. 5723
FOOLHARDISE, n. Foolhardiness. [Not in use.] 5723
FOOLHARDY, a. [fool and hardy.] Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold. 5723
FOOLING, ppr. Defeating; disappointing; deceiving. 5724
FOOLISH, a. 5724
FOOLISHLY, adv. 5724
FOOLISHNESS, n. 5724
FOOLSCAP, n. [L. scapus, or folio and shape.] A kind of paper of small size. 5725
FOOL'S-PARSLEY, n. A plant, of the genus Aethusa. 5725
FOOLSTONES, n. A plant, the Orchis. 5725
FOOLTRAP, n. A trap to catch fools; as a fly trap. 5725
FOOT, n. plu. feet. [L. pes, pedis. Probably this word is allied to the Gr. to walk, to tread. Eng. verb, to tread.] 5725
FOOT, v.i. 5726
FOOT, v.t. 5726
FOOTBALL, n. 5727
FOOTBAND — FOREDATED 5728

FOOTBAND, n. A band of infantry. 5728
FOOTBOY, n. A menial; an attendant in livery. 5728
FOOTBREADTH, n. The breadth of the foot. Deuteronomy 2:5. 5728
FOOTBRIDGE, n. A narrow bridge for foot passengers. 5728
FOOTCLOTH, n. A sumpter cloth. 5728
FOOTED, pp. Kicked; trod; summed up; furnished with a foot, as a stocking. 5728
FOOTED, a. Shaped in the foot; as footed like a goat. 5728
FOOTFALL, n. A trip or stumble. 5728
FOOTFIGHT, n. A conflict by persons on foot, in opposition to a fight on horseback. 5728
FOOTGUARDS, n. plu. Guards of infantry. 5728
FOOTHALT, n. A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm, which enters between the claws. 5728
FOOTHOLD, n. That which sustains the feet firmly and prevents them from slipping of moving; that on which one may tread or rest securely. 5728
FOOTHOT, adv. Immediately; a word borrowed from hunting. 5728
FOOTING, ppr. Dancing; treading; settling; adding a new foot. 5728
FOOTING, n. 5728
FOOTLICKER, n. A mean flatterer; a sycophant; a fawner. 5729
FOOTMAN, n. 5729
FOOTMANSHIP, n. The art or faculty of a runner. 5729
FOOTMANTLE, n. A garment to keep the gown clean in riding. 5729
FOOTPACE, n. A slow step, as in walking; a broad stair. 5729
FOOTPAD, n. A highwayman or robber on foot. 5729
FOOTPATH, n. A narrow path or way for foot passengers only. 5729
FOOTPLOW, n. A kind of swing-plow. 5730
FOOTPOST, n. A post or messenger that travels on foot. 5730
FOOTROPE, n. The lower boltrope, to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. Also, a horse or rope to support men when reefing, etc. 5730
FOOTROT, n. An ulcer in the feet of sheep. 5730
FOOTSOLDIER, n. A soldier that serves on foot. 5730
FOOTSTALK, n. [foot and stalk.] In botany, a petiole; a partial stem supporting the leaf, or connecting it with the stem or branch. Sometimes, but rarely, the same footstalk supports both the leaf and fructification, as in Turnera and Hibiscus. 5730
FOOTSTALL, n. A woman's stirrup. 5730
FOOTSTEP, n. 5730
FOOTSTOOL, n. A stool for the feet; that which supports the feet of one when sitting.
FOOTWALING, n. The whole inside planks or lining of a ship. 5730 5730
FOP, n. [The Latin voppa, a senseless fellow, is evidently from the same root, with the sense of emptiness or lightness.] 5731
FOPDOODLE, n. An insignificant fellow. [Vulgar and not used.] 5731
FOPLING, n. A petty fop. 5731
FOPPERY, n. 5731
FOPPISH, a. 5731
FOPPISHLY, adv. With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner. 5731
FOPPISHNESS, n. Vanity and extravagance in dress; showy vanity. 5731
FOR, prep. [L. per.; The English, for; to forbid. For corresponds in sense with the L. pro, as fore does with proe, but pro and proe are probably contracted from prod, proed. The Latin por, in composition, as in porrigo, is probably contracted from porro, Gr. which is the English far. The Gr. are from the same root. The radical sense of for is to go, to pass, to advance, to reach or stretch.] 5731
FOR, con. 5736
FORAGE, n. [L. voro.] 5737
FORAGE, v.i. 5737
FORAGE, v.t. To strip of provisions for horses, etc. 5737

FORAGER, n. One that goes in search of food for horses or cattle. 5737
FORAGING, ppr. or a. Collecting provisions for horses and cattle, or wandering in search of food; ravaging; stripping. The general sent out a foraging party, with a guard. 5737
FORAGING, n. An inroad or incursion for forage or plunder. 5737
FORAMINOUS, a. [L. foramen, a hole, from foro, to bore.] 5737
FOR, as a prefix to verbs, has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting against, that is, before, or away, aside. 5738
FORBAD, pret. of forbid. 5738
FORBATHE, v.t. To bathe. [Not in use.] 5738
FORBEAR, v.i. pret. forbore; pp. forborne. 5738
FORBEAR, v.t. 5738
FORBEARANCE, n. 5739
FORBEARER, n. One that intermits or intercepts. 5739
FORBEARING, ppr. 5739
FORBEARING, n. A ceasing or restraining from action; patience; long suffering. 5739
FORBID, v.t. pret. forbad; pp. forbid, forbidden. Literally, to bid or command against. Hence, 5740
FORBID, v.i. To utter a prohibition; but in the intransitive form, there is always an ellipsis. I would go, but my state of health forbids, that is, forbids me to go, or my going. 5740
FORBID, FORBIDDEN, pp. 5740
FORBIDDANCE, n. Prohibition; command or edict against a thing. [Little used.] 5740
FORBIDDENLY, adv. In an unlawful manner. 5740
FORBIDDENNESS, n. A state of being prohibited. [Not used.] 5740
FORBIDDER, n. He or that which forbids or enacts a prohibition. 5740
FORBIDDING, ppr. 5740
FORBIDDING, n. Hindrance; opposition. 5741
FORBORE, pret. of forebear. 5741
FORBORNE, pp. of forbear. 5741
FORCE, n. [L. fortis. All words denoting force, power, strength, are from verbs which express straining, or driving, rushing, and this word has the elements of L. vireo.] 5741
FORCE, v.t. 5742
FORCE, v.i. 5744
FORCED, pp. 5744
FORCEDLY, adv. Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally. [Little used.] 5744
FORCEDNESS, n. The state of being forced; distortion. 5744
FORCEFUL, a. 5744
FORCEFULLY, adv. Violently; impetuously. 5744
FORCELESS, a. Having little or not force; feeble; impotent. 5744
FORCEMEAT, n. A kind of stuffing in cookery. 5744
FORCEPS, n. [L.] Literally, a pair of pinchers or tongs. 5744
FORCER, n. 5745
FORCIBLE, a. 5745
FORCIBLENESS, n. Force; violence. 5746
FORCIBLY, adv. 5746
FORCING, ppr. 5746
FORCING, n. 5746
FORCIPATED, a. [from forceps.] Formed like a pair of pinchers to open and inclose; as a forcipated mouth. 5747
FORD, n. 5747
FORD, v.t. To pass or cross a river or other water by treading or walking on the bottom; to pass through water by wading; to wade through. 5747
FORDABLE, a. That may be waded or passed through on foot, as water. 5747
FORDED, pp. Passed through on foot; waded. 5747
FORDING, ppr. Wading; passing through on foot as water. 5747
FORDO, v.t. To destroy; to undo; to ruin; to weary. [Not in use.] 5747

FORE, a. 5747
FORE, adv. In the part that precedes or goes first. 5748
FOREADMONISH, v.t. To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event. 5748
FOREADVISE, v.t. s as z To advise or counsel before the time of action or before the event; to preadmonish. 5748
FOREALLEDGE, v.t. foreallej'. To alledge or cite before. 5748
FOREAPPOINT, v.t. To set, order or appoint beforehand. 5748
FOREAPPOINTMENT, n. Previous appointment; preordination. 5748
FOREARM, v.t. To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need. 5748
FOREBODE, v.t. 5748
FOREBODEMENT, n. A presaging; presagement. 5748
FOREBODER, n. 5749
FOREBODING, ppr. Prognosticating; foretelling; foreknowing. 5749
FOREBODING, n. Prognostication. 5749
FOREBRACE, n. A rope applied to the fore yard-arm to change the position of the foresail. 5749
FOREBY, prep. [fore and by.] Near; hard by; fast by. Obs. 5749
FORECAST, v.t. 5749
FORECAST, v.i. To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand. 5749
FORECAST, n. Previous contrivance; foresight, or the antecedent determination proceeding from it; as a man of little forecast. 5749
FORECASTER, n. One who foresees or contrives beforehand. 5749
FORECASTING, ppr. Contriving previously. 5750
FORECASTLE, n. A short deck in the forepart of a ship above the upper deck usually terminated in ships of war with a breast-work; the foremost part forming the top of the beak-head, and the hind part reaching to the after part of the fore chains. 5750
FORECHOSEN, a. forcho'zn. Preelected; chosen beforehand. 5750
FORECITED, a. Cited or quoted before or above. 5750
FORECLOSE, v.t. s as z. To shut up; to preclude; to stop; to prevent. 5750
FORECLOSURE, n. s as z. 5750
FORECONCEIVE, v.t. To preconceive. 5750
FOREDATE, v.t. To date before the true time. 5750
FOREDATED, pp. Dated before the true time. 5750
FOREDECK — FORESPEAKING 5751
FOREDECK, n. The forepart of a deck, or of a ship. 5751
FOREDESIGN, v.t. To plan beforehand; to intend previously. 5751
FOREDETERMINE, v.t. To decree beforehand. 5751
FOREDOOM, v.t. To doom beforehand; to predestinate. 5751
FOREDOOM, n. Previous doom or sentence. 5751
FOREDOOR, n. The door in the front of a house. 5751
FORE-END, n. The end which precedes; the anterior part. 5751
FOREFATHER, n. An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy, in any degree; usually in a remote degree. 5751
FOREFEND, v.t. 5751
FOREFINGER, n. The finger next to the thumb; the index; called by our Saxon ancestors, the shoot-finger, from its use in archery. 5751
FOREFLOW, v.t. To flow before. 5752
FOREFOOT, n. 5752
FOREFRONT, n. The foremost part. The forefront of the battle, is the part where the contest is most warm, and where a soldier is most exposed. 2 Samuel 11:15. 5752
FOREGAME, n. A first game; first plan. 5752
FOREGO, v.t. [See Go.] 5752
FOREGOER, n. 5752
FOREGOING, ppr. 5753

FOREGONE, pp. foregawn'. 5753
FOREGROUND, n. The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures. 5753
FOREGUESS, v.t. To conjecture. [Bad.] 5753
FOREHAND, n. 5753
FOREHAND, a. Done sooner than is regular. 5753
FOREHANDED, a. 5753
FOREHEAD, n. for'hed, or rather for'ed. 5754
FORHEAD-BALD, a. Bald above the forehead. Leviticus 13:47. 5754
FOREHEAR, v.i. To be informed before. 5754
FOREHEND, v.t. To seize. [Not in use.] 5754
FOREHEW, v.t. To hew or cut in front. 5754
FOREHOLDING, n. Predictions; ominous forebodings; superstitious prognostications. [Not used.] 5754
FOREHOOK, n. In ships, a breast-hook; a piece of timber placed across the stem to unite the bows and strengthen the forepart of the ship. 5754
FOREHORSE, n. The horse in a team which goes foremost. 5754
FOREIGN, a. for'an. [L. foris, foras.] 5754
FOREIGNER, n. for'aner. A person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks. A Spaniard is a foreigner in France and England. All men not born in the United States are to them foreigners, and they are aliens till naturalized. A naturalized person is a citizen; but we still call him a foreigner by birth. 5755
FOREIGNNESS, n. for'anness. Remoteness; want of relation; as the foreignness of a subject from the main business. 5755
FORE-IMAGINE, v.t. To conceive or fancy before proof, or beforehand. 5756
FOREJUDGE, v.t. forjuj'. 5756
FOREJUDGMENT, n. Judgment previously formed. 5756
FOREKNOW, v.t. [See Know.] To have previous knowledge of; to foresee. 5756
FOREKNOWABLE, a. That may be foreknown. 5756
FOREKNOWER, n. One that foreknows. 5756
FOREKNOWLEDGE, n. Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience. 5756
FOREL, n. A kind of parchment for the cover of books. 5756
FORELAND, n. A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the sea some distance from the line of the shore; a head land; as the North and South Foreland in Kent, in England. 5756
FORELAY, v.t. 5757
FORELEADER, n. One who leads others by his example. 5757
FORELEND, v.t. To lend or give beforehand. 5757
FORELOCK, n. 5757
FORELOOK, v.t. To look beforehand or forward. 5757
FOREMAN, n. 5757
FOREMAST, n. The mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed in the forepart or forecastle, and carries the foresail and foretop-sail yards. 5757
FOREMEANT, a. forement'. Intended beforehand. 5758
FOREMENTIONED, a. Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same writing or discourse. 5758
FOREMOST, a. 5758
FOREMOTHER, n. A female ancestor. 5758
FORENAMED, a. 5758
FORENOON, n. The former part of the day, from the morning to meridian or noon. We usually call the first part of the day, from the dawn to the time of breakfast, or the hour of business, the morning, and from this period to noon, the forenoon. But the limits are not precisely defined by custom. 5758
FORENOTICE, n. Notice or information of an event before it happens. 5758

FORENSIC, a. [from L. forensis, from forum, a court.] 5758
FOREORDAIN, v.t. To ordain or appoint before; to preordain; to predestinate; to predetermine. 5758
FOREORDINATION, n. Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination. 5759
FOREPART, n. 5759
FOREPAST, a. Past before a certain time; as forepast sins. [Little used.] 5759
FOREPOSSESSED, a. Holding formerly in possession; also, preoccupied; prepossessed; preengaged. 5759
FOREPRIZE, v.t. To prize or rate beforehand. 5759
FOREPROMISED, a. Promised beforehand; preengaged. 5759
FOREQUOTED, a. Cited before; quoted in a foregoing part of the work. 5759
FORERANK, n. The first rank; the front. 5759
FOREREACH, upon, v.t. In navigation, to gain or advance upon in progression or motion.
FOREREAD, v.t. To signify by tokens. Obs. 57595759
FOREREADING, n. Previous perusal. 5759
FORERECITED, a. Named or recited before. 5759
FOREMEMBERED, a. Called to mind previously. 5759
FORERIGHT, a. Ready; forward; quick. 5760
FORERIGHT, adv. Right forward; onward. 5760
FORERUN, v.t. 5760
FORERUNNER, n. 5760
FORESAID, a. Spoken before. [See Aforesaid.] 5760
FORESAIL, n. A sail extended on the foreyard, which is supported by the foremast. 5760
FORESAY, v.t. To predict; to foretell. 5760
FORESAYING, n. A prediction. 5760
FORESEE, v.t. To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow. 5760
FORESEEING, ppr. Seeing before the event. 5761
FORESEEN, pp. Seen beforehand. 5761
FORESEER, n. One who foresees or foreknows. 5761
FORESEIZE, v.t. To seize beforehand. 5761
FORESHADOW, v.t. To shadow or typify beforehand. 5761
FORESHAME, v.t. To shame; to bring reproach on. 5761
FORESHEW. [See Foreshow.] 5761
FORESHIP, n. The forepart of a ship. Acts 27:30. 5761
FORESHORTEN, v.t. In painting; to shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind.
FORESHORTENING, n. In painting, the act of shortening figures for the sake of 5761
showing those behind. 5761
FORESHOW, v.t. 5761
FORESHOWER, n. One who predicts. 5761
FORESHROUDS, n. The shrouds of a ship attached to the foremast. 5762
FORESIDE, n. The front side; also, a specious outside. 5762
FORESIGHT, n. 5762
FORESIGHTFUL, a. Prescient; provident. [Little used.] 5762
FORESIGNIFY, v.t. To signify beforehand; to betoken previously; to foreshow; to typify.
FORESKIN, n. The skin that covers the glans penis; the prepuce. 57625762
FORESKIRT, n. The loose and pendulous part of a coat before. 5762
FORESLACK, v.t. To neglect by idleness. [Not used.] 5762
FORESLOW, v.t. 5762
FORESLOW, v.i. To be dilatory; to loiter. [Not used.] 5762
FORESPEAK, v.t. 5762
FORESPEAKING, n. A prediction; also, a preface. [Not used.] 5763

FORESPEECH, n. A preface. [Not used.] 5764
FORESPENT, a. 5764
FORESPURRER, n. One that rides before. [Not used.] 5764
FOREST, n. [L. foris.] 5764
FOREST, v.t. To cover with trees or wood. 5764
FORESTAFF, n. An instrument used at sea, for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies; called also cross-staff. 5764
FORESTAGE, n. An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters. 5764
FORESTALL, v.t. [See Stall.] 5764
FORESTALLED, pp. Anticipated; hindered; purchased before arrival in market. 5765
FORESTALLER, n. One who forestalls; a person who purchases provisions before they come to the fair or market, with a view to raise the price. 5765
FORESTALLING, ppr. Anticipating; hindering; buying provisions before they arrive in market, with intent to sell them at high prices. 5765
FORESTALLING, n. Anticipation; prevention; the act of buying provisions before they are offered in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices. 5765
FORESTAY, n. In a ship's rigging, a large strong rope reaching from the foremast head towards the bowsprit end, to support the mast. 5765
FORESTED, pp. Covered with trees; wooded. 5765
FORESTER, n. 5765
FORESWAT, a. [See Sweat.] Exhausted by heat. Obs. 5766
FORETACKLE, n. The tackle on the foremast. 5766
FORETASTE, n. A taste beforehand; anticipation. The pleasures of piety are a foretaste of heaven. 5766
FORETASTE, v.t. 5766
FORETASTED, pp. Tasted beforehand or before another. 5766
FORETASTER, n. One that tastes beforehand or before another. 5766
FORETASTING, ppr. Tasting before. 5766
FORETEACH, v.t. To teach beforehand. 5766
FORETELL, v.t. 5766
FORETELL, v.i. To utter prediction or prophecy. 5766
FORETELLER, n. One who predicts or prophesies; a foreshower. 5767
FORETELLING, n. Prediction. 5767
FORETHINK, v.t. 5767
FORETHINK, v.i. To contrive beforehand. 5767
FORETHOUGHT, forethaut'. pret. of forething. 5767
FORETHOUGHT, n. fo'rethaut. 5767
FORETOKEN, v.t. To foreshew; to presignify; to prognosticate. 5767
FORETOKEN, n. Prognostic; previous sign. 5767
FORETOOTH, n. plu. foreteeth. One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.
FORETOP, n. 57675767
FORETOP-MAST, n. The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the foretop-gallant-mast. 5768
FOREVOUCHED, pp. Affirmed before; formerly told. 5768
FOREWORD, n. The van; the front. 5768
FOREWARN, v.t. forewaurn'. 5768
FOREWARNED, pp. Admonished, cautioned or informed beforehand. 5768
FOREWARNING, ppr. Previously admonishing or informing. 5768
FOREWARNING, n. Previous admonition, caution or notice. 5768
FOREWEND, v.t. To go before. Obs. 5768
FOREWISH, v.t. To wish beforehand. 5768
FOREWOMAN, n. A woman who is chief; the head woman. 5768

FOREWORN, pp. [See Wear.] Worn out; wasted or obliterated by time or use. 5769
FORFEIT, v.t. for'fit. [Low L. forisfacere, from L. foris, out or abroad, and facio, to make.] 5769
FORFEIT, n. for'fit. [Low L. forisfactura.] 5769
FORFEIT, part. a. used for forfeited. Lost or alienated for an offense or crime; liable to penal seizure. 5769
FORFEITABLE, a. Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture. 5770
FORFEITED, pp. Lost or alienated by an offense, crime or breach of condition. 5770
FORFEITING, ppr. Alienating or losing, as a right by an offense, crime or breach of condition. 5770
FORFEITURE, n. 5770
FORFEX, n. [L.] A pair of scissors. 5770
FORGAVE, pret. of forgive, which see. 5770
FORGE, n. [L. ferrum, iron.] 5770
FORGE, v.t. 5771
FORGED, pp. Hammered; beaten into shape; made; counterfeited. 5771
FORGER, n. 5771
FORGERY, n. 5771
FORGET, v.t. pret. forgot. [forgat, Obs.] 5772
FORGETFUL, a. 5772
FORGETFULNESS, n. 5772
FORGETTER, n. One that forgets; a heedless person. 5773
FORGETTING, ppr. Losing the remembrance of. 5773
FORGETTING, n. The act of forgetting; forgetfulness; inattention. 5773
FORGETTINGLY, adv. By forgetting or forgetfulness. 5773
FORGIVABLE, a. [See Forgive.] That may be pardoned. 5773
FORGIVE, v.t. forgiv'. pret. forgave; pp. forgiven. [L. remitto. See Give.] 5773
FORGIVEN, pp. Pardoned remitted. 5773
FORGIVENESS, n. forgiv'ness. 5774
FORGIVER, n. One who pardons or remits. 5774
FORGIVING, ppr. 5774
FORGOT, FORGOTTEN, pp. of forget. 5774
FORHAIL, v.t. To draw or distress. [Not used.] 5774
FORINSECAL, a. [L. forinsecus.] foreign; alien. [Little used.] 5774
FORISFAMILIATE, v.t. [L. foris, without, and familia, family.] 5774
FORISFAMILIATION, n. When a child has received a portion of his father's estate, and renounces all title to a further shar, his act is called forisfamiliation, and he is said to be forisfamiliated. 5775
FORK, n. [L. furca.] 5775
FORK, v.i. 5775
FORK, v.t. 5775
FORKED, pp. 5775
FORKEDLY, adv. In a forked form. 5776
FORKEDNESS, n. The quality of opening into two or more parts. 5776
FORKHEAD, n. the point of an arrow. 5776
FORKTAIL, n. A salmon, in his fourth year's growth. [Local.] 5776
FORKY, a. Forked; furcated; opening into two or more parts, shoots or points; as a forky tongue. 5776
FORLORE, a. Forlorn. [Not in use.] 5776
FORLORN, a. 5776
FORLORN, n. A lost, forsaken, solitary person. 5776
FORLORNNESS, n. Destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition. 5776
FORLYE, v.i. To lye before. [Not used.] 5777
FORM, n. [L. forma.] 5777
FORM, v.t. [L. formo.] 5778
FORM, v.i. To take a form. 5780

FORMAL, a. 5780
FORMALISM, n. Formality. [The latter is generally used.] 5781
FORMALIST, n. 5781
FORMALITY, n. 5781
FORMALIZE, v.t. To model. [Not used.] 5782
FORMALIZE, v.i. To affect formality. [Little used.] 5782
FORMALLY, adv. 5782
FORMATION, n. [L. formatio.] 5782
FORMATIVE, a. 5783
FORMED, pp. Made; shaped; molded; planned; arranged; combined; enacted; constituted. 5783
FORMEDON, n. [forma doni.] A writ for the recovery of lands by statute of Westminister.
FORMER, n. He that forms; a maker; an author. 5783 5783
FORMER, a. comp. deg. 5783
FORMERLY, adv. In time past, either in time immediately preceding, or at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore. We formerly imported slaves from Africa. Nations formerly made slaves of prisoners taken in war. 5784
FORMFUL, a. Ready to form; creative; imaginative. 5784
FORMIATE, n. [from L. formica, an ant.] A neutral salt, composed of the formic acid and a base. 5784
FORMIC, a. [L. formica, an ant.] Pertaining to ants; as the formic acid, the acid of ants.
FORMICATION, n. [L. formicatio, from formico, or formica, an ant.] 5784 5784
FORMIDABLE, a. [L. formidabilis, from formido, fear.] 5784
FORMIDABLENESS, n. The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread. 5785
FORMIDABLY, adv. In a manner to impress fear. 5785
FORMLESS, a. [from form.] Shapeless; without a determinate form; wanting regularity of shape. 5785
FORMULA, FORMULE, n. [L.] 5785
FORMULARY, n. [from L. formula.] 5785
FORMULARY, a. Stated; prescribed; ritual. 5785
FORNICATE, FORNICATED, a. [L. fornicatus, from fornix, an arch.] Arched; vaulted like an oven or furnace. 5785
FORNICATE, v.i. [L. fornicor, from fornix, a brothel.] 5786
FORNICATION — FOTHERING 5787
FORNICATION, n. [L. fornicatio.] 5787
FORNICATOR, n. 5787
FORNICATRESS, n. An unmarried female guilty lewdness. 5787
FORPASS, v.i. To go by; to pass unnoticed. Obs. 5787
FORPINE, v.i. To pine or waste away. Obs. 5787
FORRAY, v.t. To ravage. Obs. 5787
FORRAY, n. The act of ravaging. Obs. 5787
FORSAKE, v.t. pret. forsook; pp. forsaken. [See Seek.] 5787
FORSAKER, n. One that forsakes or deserts. 5788
FORSAKEN, pp. Deserted; left; abandoned. 5788
FORSAKING, ppr. Leaving or deserting. 5788
FORSAKING, n. The act of deserting; dereliction. 5788
FORSAY, v.t. To forbid; to renounce. Obs. 5788
FORSLACK, v.t. To delay. Obs. 5788
FORSOOTH, adv. 5788
FORSTER, n. A forester. 5789
FORSWEAR, v.t. pret. forswore; pp. forsworn. [See Swear and Answer.] 5789
FORSWEAR, v.i. To swear falsely; to commit perjury. 5789
FORSWEARER, n. One who rejects on oath; one who is perjured; one that swears a false oath. 5789

FORSWEARING, ppr. Denying on oath; swearing falsely. 5789
FORSWONK, a. Overlabored. Obs. 5789
FORSWORE, pret. of forswear. 5789
FORSWORN, pp. of forswear. Renounced on oath; perjured. 5789
FORSWORNNESS, n. The state of being forsworn. 5789
FORT, n. [L. fortis, strong.] 5789
FORTE, adv. A direction to sign with strength of voice. 5790
FORTED, a. Furnished with forts; guarded by forts. 5790
FORTH, adv. 5790
FORTH, prep. Out of. 5790
FORTH-COMING, a. [See Come.] Ready to appear; making appearance. Let the prisoner be forth-coming. 5790
FORTHINK, v.t. To repent of. [Not in use.] 5791
FORTH-ISSUING, a. [See Issue.] Issuing; coming out; coming forward as from a covert.
FORTHRIGHT, adv. [See Right.] Straight forward; in a straight direction. Obs. 5791 5791
FORTHRIGHT, n. A straight path. Obs. 5791
FORTHWARD, adv. Forward. 5791
FORTHWITH, adv. [forth and with.] Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received his sight forthwith. Acts 9:18. 5791
FORTHY, adv. Therefore. [Not used.] 5791
FORTIETH, a. [See Forty.] The fourth tenth; noting the number next after the thirty ninth.
FORTIFIABLE, a. That may be fortified. [Little used.] 5791 5791
FORTIFICATION, n. [See Fortify.] 5791
FORTIFIER, n. 5791
FORTIFY, v.t. 5792
FORTIFY, v.i. To raise strong places. 5792
FORTILAGE, n. A little fort; a blockhouse. [Not used.] 5792
FORTIN, n. A little fort; a field fort; a sconce. 5792
FORTITUDE, n. [L. fortitudo, from fortis, strong.] 5792
FORTLET, n. A little fort. 5793
FORTNIGHT, n. fort'nit. The space of fourteen days; two weeks. 5793
FORTRESS, n. 5793
FORTRESS, v.t. To furnish with fortresses; to guard; to fortify. 5793
FORTRESSED, a. Defended by a fortress; protected; secured. 5793
FORTUITOUS, a. [L. fortuitus, from the root of fors, forte, fortuna. The primary sense is to come, to fall, to happen. See Fare.] 5793
FORTUITOUSLY, adv. Accidentally; casually; by chance. 5793
FORTUITOUSNESS, n. The quality of being accidental; accident; chance. 5793
FORTUNATE, a. [L. fortunatus. See Fortune.] 5794
FORTUNATELY, adv. Luckily; successfully; happily; by good fortune, or favorable chance or issue. 5794
FORTUNATENESS, n. Good luck; success; happiness. 5794
FORTUNE, n. [L. fortuna, fero or porto, tempestivus. See Hour and Time.] 5794
FORTUNE, v.t. 5795
FORTUNE, v.i. To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass. 5795
FORTUNEBOOK, n. A book to be consulted to discover future events. 5795
FORTUNED, a. Supplied by fortune. 5795
FORTUNE-HUNTER, n. A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself. 5795
FORTUNELESS, a. Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion. 5796
FORTUNETELL, v.t. To tell or pretend to tell the future events of one's life; to reveal futurity. 5796
FORTUNETELLER, n. One who tells or pretends to foretell the events of one's life; an impostor who deceives people by pretending to a knowledge of future events. 5796

FORTUNETELLING, ppr. Telling the future events of one's life. 5796
FORTUNETELLING, n. The act or practice of foretelling the future fortune or events of one's life, which is a punishable crime. 5796
FORTUNIZE, v.t. To regulate the fortune of. [Not in use.] 5796
FORTY, a. [See Four.] 5796
FORUM, n. [L. See Fair.] 5796
FORWANDER, v.i. To wander away; to rove wildly. [Not used.] 5796
FORWARD, adv. [L. versus; directed to the forepart. Forwards is also used, but it is a corruption.] 5796
FORWARD, a. 5797
FORWARD, v.t. 5797
FORWARDED, pp. Advanced; promoted; aided in progress; quickened; sent onward; transmitted. 5798
FORWARDER, n. He that promotes, or advanced in progress. 5798
FORWARDING, ppr. Advancing; promoting; aiding in progress; accelerating in growth; sending onwards; transmitting. 5798
FORWARDLY, adv. Eagerly; hastily; quickly. 5798
FORWARDNESS, n. 5798
FORWASTE, v.t. To waste; to desolate. [Not in use.] 5798
FORWEARY, v.t. To dispirit. [Not in use.] 5798
FORWEEP, v.i. To weep much. 5799
FORWORD, n. [fore and word.] A promise. [Not in use.] 5799
FOSS, n. [L. fossa; from fossus, fodio, to dig.] 5799
FOSSIL, a. [L. fossitis, from fodio, fossius, to dig.] 5799
FOSSIL, n. A substance dug from the earth, or penetrated with earthy or metallic particles. 5799
FOSSIL-COPAL, n. Highgate resin; a resinous substance found in perforating the bed of blue clay at Highgate, near London. It appears to be a true vegetable gum or resin, partly changed by remaining in the earth. 5799
FOSSILIST, n. One who studies the nature and properties of fossils; one who is versed in the science of fossils. 5799
FOSSILIZATION, n. The act or process of converting into a fossil or petrification. 5799
FOSSILIZE, v.t. To convert into a fossil; as, to fossilize bones or wood. 5800
FOSSILIZE, v.i. To become or be changed into a fossil. 5800
FOSSILIZED, pp. Converted into a fossil. 5800
FOSSILIZING, ppr. Changing into a fossil. 5800
FOSSILOGY, n. [fossil, and Gr. discourse.] 5800
FOSSROAD, FOSSWAY, n. A Roman military way in England, leading from Totness through Exeter to Barton on the Humber; so called from the ditches on each side. 5800
FOSTER, v.t. 5800
FOSTER, v.i. To be nourished or trained up together. 5800
FOSTERAGE, n. The charge of nursing. 5800
FOSTER-BROTHER, n. A male nursed as the same breast, or fed by the same nurse. 5800
FOSTER-CHILD, n. A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. 5800
FOSTER-DAM, n. A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a child. 5801
FOSTER-EARTH, n. Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. 5801
FOSTERED, pp. Nourished; cherished; promoted. 5801
FOSTERER, n. A nurse; one that feeds and nourishes in the place of parents. 5801
FOSTER-FATHER, n. One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child. 5801
FOSTERING, ppr. Nursing; cherishing; bringing up. 5801
FOSTERING, n. 5801
FOSTERLING, n. A fosterchild. 5801
FOSTERMENT, n. Food; nourishment. [Not used.] 5801

FOSTER-MOTHER, n. A nurse. 5801
FOSTER-NURSE, n. A nurse. 5801
FOSTER-SISTER, n. A female nursed by the same person. 5801
FOSTER-SON, n. One fed and educated, like a son, though not a son by birth. 5801
FOSTRESS, n. A female who feeds and cherishes; a nurse. 5801
FOTHER, n. [See Food.] 5801
FOTHER, v.t. [from stuffing. See the preceding word.] 5802
FOTHERING, ppr. Stopping leaks, as above. 5802
FOTHERING, n. The operation of stopping leaks in a ship, as above. 5802
FOUGADE — FRANKED 5803
FOUGADE, n. [L. focus.] 5803
FOUGHT, pret, and pp. of fight; pron. faut. [See Fight.] 5803
FOUGHTEN, for fought. Obs. 5803
FOUL, a. 5803
FOUL, v.t. To make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to bemire; to soil; as, to foul the clothes; to foul the face or hands. Ezekiel 34:18. 5804
FOULDER, v.i. To emit great heat. [Not used.] 5804
FOULED, pp. Defiled; dirtied. 5805
FOULFACED, a. Having an ugly or hateful visage. 5805
FOULFEEDING, a. Gross; feeding grossly. 5805
FOULING, ppr. Making foul; defiling. 5805
FOULLY, adv. 5805
FOULMOUTHED, a. Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene or profane; uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words; accustomed to use bad language. 5805
FOULNESS, n. 5805
FOULSPOKEN, a. 5806
FOUMART, n. The polecat. 5806
FOUND, pret. and pp. of find. 5806
FOUND, v.t. [L. fundo, fundare; Heb. to build, that is, to set, found, erect.] 5806
FOUND, v.t. [L. fundo, fudi, fusum.] 5807
FOUNDATION, n. [L. fundatio, fundo.] 5807
FOUNDATIONLESS, a. Having no foundation. 5808
FOUNDED, pp. Set; fixed; established on a basis; begun and built. 5808
FOUNDER, n. 5808
FOUNDER, v.i. 5808
FOUNDER, v.t. To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse, so as to disable or lame him. 5809
FOUNDERED, pp. Made lame in the feet by inflammation and extreme tenderness. 5809
FOUNDEROUS, a. Failing; liable to perish; ruinous. [Not in use.] 5809
FOUNDERY, n. 5809
FOUNDLING, n. [from found, find.] A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner. A hospital for such children is called a foundling hospital. 5809
FOUNDRESS, n. A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund. 5809
FOUNT, FOUNTAIN, n. [L. fons.] 5809
FOUNTAIN-HEAD, n. Primary source; original; first principle. 5810
FOUNTAINLESS, a. Having no fountain; wanting a spring. 5810
FOUNTAIN-TREE, n. In the Canary isles, a tree which distills water from its leaves, in sufficient abundance for the inhabitants near it. 5810
FOUNTFUL, a. Full of springs; as fountful Ida. 5810
FOUR, a. [L. petoritum, petorritum, a carriage with four wheels, petor-rota.] 5810
FOURBE, n. A tricking fellow; a cheat. [Not English.] 5810
FOURFOLD, a. Four double; quadruple; four times told; as a fourfold division. 5810
FOURFOLD, n. Four times as much. 5810

FOURFOOTED, a. Quadruped; having four feet; as the horse and the ox. 5810
FOURRIER, n. A harbinger. [Not English.] 5810
FOURSCORE, a. [See Score.] Four times twenty; eighty. It is used elliptically for fourscore years; as a man of fourscore. 5810
FOURSQUARE, a. Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular. 5811
FOURTEEN, a. [four and ten.] Four and ten; twice seven. 5811
FOURTEENTH, a. The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth. 5811
FOURTH, a. The ordinal of four; the next after the third. 5811
FOURTH, n. In music, an interval composed of two tones and a semitone. Three full tones compose a triton, or fourth redundant. 5811
FOURTHLY, adv. In the fourth place. 5811
FOURWHEELED, a. Having or running on four wheels. 5811
FOVILLA, n. [L. foveo.] A fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, emitted from the pollen of flowers. 5811
FOWL, n. [L. fugio, fugo, Gr. and signifying the flying animal.] 5811
FOWL, v.i. To catch or kill wild fowls for game or food; as by means of bird-lime, decoys, nets and snares, or by pursuing them with hawks, or by shooting. 5812
FOWLER, n. A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food. 5812
FOWLING, ppr. Pursuing or taking wild fowls. 5812
FOWLING, n. The art or practice of catching or shooting fowls; also, falconry. 5812
FOWLINGPIECE, n. A light gun for shooting fowls. 5812
FOX, n. 5812
FOX, v.t. To intoxicate; to stupefy. [Not used.] 5812
FOXCASE, n. The skin of a fox. [Not used.] 5812
FOXCHASE, n. The pursuit of a fox with hounds. 5812
FOXERY, n. Behavior like that of a fox. [Not in use.] 5812
FOXEVIL, n. A kind of disease in which the fair falls off. 5812
FOXGLOVE, n. The name of a plant, the Digitalis. 5812
FOXHOUND, n. A hound for chasing foxes. 5813
FOXHUNT, n. The chase or hunting of a fox. 5813
FOXHUNTER, n. One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds. 5813
FOXISH, FOXLIKE, a. Resembling a fox in qualities; cunning. 5813
FOXSHIP, n. The character or qualities of a fox; cunning. 5813
FOXTAIL, n. A species of grass, the Alopecurus. 5813
FOXTRAP, n. A trap, or a gin or snare to catch foxes. 5813
FOXY, a. Pertaining to foxes; wily. [Not used.] 5813
FOY, n. Faith. [Not used.] 5813
FRACAS, n. An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance. 5813
FRACT, v.t. To break. [Not used.] 5813
FRACTION, n. [L. fractio, frango, fractus, to break. See Break.] 5813
FRACTIONAL, a. Belonging to a broken number; comprising a part or the parts of a unit; as fractional numbers. 5813
FRACTIOUS, a. Apt to break out into a passion; apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; as a fractious man. 5814
FRACTIOUSLY, adv. Passionately; snappishly. 5814
FRACTIOUSNESS, n. A cross or snappish temper. 5814
FRACTURE, n. [L. fractura. See Break.] 5814
FRACTURE, v.t. To break; to burst asunder; to crack; to separate continuous parts; as, to fracture a bone; to fracture the skull. 5814
FRACTURED, pp. Broken; cracked. 5814
FRACTURING, ppr. Breaking; bursting asunder; cracking. 5814
FRAGILE, a. [L. fragilis, from frango, to break.] 5814
FRAGILITY, n. 5815
FRAGMENT, n. [L. fragmentum, from frango, to break.] 5815

FRAGMENTARY, a. Composed of fragments. 5815
FRAGOR, n. [L. See Break.] 5815
FRAGRANCE, FRAGRANCY, n. [L. fragrantia, from fragro, to smell strong.] 5815
FRAGRANT, a. Sweet of smell; odorous. 5816
FRAGRANTLY, adv. With sweet scent. 5816
FRAIL, a. [L. fragilis, or from a different root.] 5816
FRAIL, n. 5816
FRAILNESS, n. Weakness; infirmity; as the frailness of the body. 5816
FRAILTY, n. 5816
FRAISCHEUR, n. Freshness; coolness. [Not English.] 5817
FRAISE, n. 5817
FRAME, v.t. [L. armus, Eng. arm.] 5817
FRAME, v.i. To contrive. Judges 12:6. 5818
FRAME, n. 5818
FRAMEWORK, n. Work done in a frame. 5819
FRAMED, pp. Fitted and united in due form; made; composed; devised; adjusted. 5819
FRAMER, n. One who frames; a maker; a contriver. 5819
FRAMING, ppr. Fitting and joining in due construction; making; fabricating; composing; adjusting; inventing; contriving. 5819
FRAMPOLD, a. Peevish; rugged. [Low and not in use.] 5819
FRANCHISE, n. fran'chiz. [See Frank.] Properly, liberty, freedom. Hence, 5819
FRANCHISE, v.t. To make free; but enfranchise is more generally used. 5819
FRANCHISEMENT, n. Release from burden or restriction; freedom. 5819
FRANCIC, a. Pertaining to the Franks or French. 5820
FRANCISCAN, a. Belonging to the order of St. Francis. 5820
FRANCISCAN, n. One of the order of St. Francis; an order of monks founded by him in 1209. They are called also Gray Friars. 5820
FRANGIBILITY, n. The state or quality of being frangible. 5820
FRANGIBLE, a. [from L. frango, to break.] That may be broken; brittle; fragile; easily broken. 5820
FRANION, n. A paramour, or a boon companion. [Not used.] 5820
FRANK, a. 5820
FRANK, FRANC, n. 5820
FRANK, n. 5821
FRANK, v.t. 5821
FRANKALMOIGNE, n. frankalmoin'. 5821
FRANKCHASE, n. A liberty of free chase, whereby persons having lands within the compass of the same, are prohibited to cut down any wood, etc. out of the view of the forester. 5821
FRANKED, pp. Exempted from postage. 5821
FRANKFEE — FRESHEN 5822
FRANKFEE, n. Freehold; a holding of lands in fee simple. 5822
FRANKINCENSE, n. [frank and incense.] A dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white color, of a bitterish acrid taste, and very inflammable; used as a perfume. 5822
FRANKING, ppr. Exempting from postage. 5822
FRANKLAW, n. Free or common law, or the benefit a person has by it. 5822
FRANKLIN, n. A freeholder. Obs. 5822
FRANKLINITE, n. A mineral compound of iron, zinc and manganese, found in New Jersey, and named from Dr. Franklin. 5822
FRANKLY, adv. 5822
FRANKMARRIAGE, n. A tenure in tail special; or an estate of inheritance given to a person, together with a wife, and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten.
FRANKNESS, n. 58225822

FRANKPLEDGE, n. A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen. Anciently in England, a number of neighbors who were bound for each other's good behavior. 5823
FRANKTENEMENT, n. An estate of freehold; the possession of the soil by a freeman.
FRANTIC, a. [L. phreneticus; Gr. from delirium or raving, from mind, the radical 5823
sense of which is to rush, to drive forward.] 5823
FRANTICLY, adv. Madly; distractedly; outrageously. 5823
FRANTICNESS, n. Madness; fury of passion; distraction. 5823
FRAP, v.t. In seamen's language, to cross and draw together the several parts of a tackle to increase the tension. 5823
FRATERNAL, a. [L. fraternus, from frater, brother.] 5823
FRATERNALLY, adv. In a brotherly manner. 5823
FRATERNITY, n. [L. fraternitas.] 5823
FRATERNIZATION, n. The act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren. 5824
FRATERNIZE, v.i. To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character. 5824
FRATRICIDE, n. [L. fratricidium; frater, brother, and caedo, to kill.] 5824
FRAUD, n. [L. fraus.] 5824
FRAUDFUL, a. 5824
FRAUDFULLY, adv. Deceitfully; with intention to deceive and gain an undue advantage; trickishly; treacherously; by stratagem. 5825
FRAUDULENCE, FRAUDULENCY, n. Deceitfulness; trickishness in making bargains, or in social concerns. 5825
FRAUDULENT, a. 5825
FRAUDULENTLY, adv. By fraud; by deceit; by artifice or imposition. 5825
FRAUGHT, a. fraut. 5825
FRAUGHT, n. A freight; a cargo. [Not now used.] 5825
FRAUGHT, v.t. To load; to fill; to crowd. Obs. 5825
FRAUGHTAGE, n. Loading; cargo. [Not used.] 5825
FRAY, n. [L. fractura, from frango, frico.] 5825
FRAY, v.t. To fright; to terrify. Obs. 5826
FRAY, v.t. [L. frico, to rub.] 5826
FRAYED, pp. Frightened; rubbed; worn. 5826
FRAYING, ppr. Frightening; terrifying; rubbing. 5826
FRAYING, n. Peel of a deer's horn. 5826
FREAK, n. 5826
FREAK, v.t. [Heb. to divide.] 5826
FREAKISH, a. Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious. 5827
FREAKISHLY, adv. Capriciously; with sudden change of mind, without cause. 5827
FREAKISHNESS, n. Capriciousness; whimsicalness. 5827
FRECKLE, n. 5827
FRECKLED, a. 5827
FRECKLEDNESS, n. The state or being freckled. 5827
FRECKLEFACED, a. Having a face full of freckles. 5827
FRECKLY, a. Full of freckles; sprinkled with spots. 5827
FRED, Victorious peace. Our ancestors called a sanctuary, fredstole, a seat of peace.
FREE, n. [Heb. See Frank.] 5827 5827
FREE, v.t. 5829
FREEBENCH, n. A widow's dower in a copyhold. 5830
FREEBOOTER, n. [See Booty.] 5830
FREEBOOTING, n. Robbery; plunder; a pillaging. 5830
FREEBORN, a. Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty. 5830
FREECHAPEL, n. In England, a chapel founded by the king and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The kind may also grant license to a subject to found such a chapel. 5830

FREECOST, n. Without expense; freedom from charges. 5830
FREED, pp. Set at liberty; loosed; delivered from restraint; cleared of hinderance or obstruction. 5830
FREEDENIZEN, n. A citizen. 5830
FREEDMAN, n. A man who has been a slave and is manumitted. 5831
FREEDOM, n. 5831
FREEFISHERY, n. A royal franchise or exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river. 5831
FREEFOOTED, a. Not restrained in marching. [Not used.] 5831
FREEHEARTED, a. [See Heart.] 5831
FREEHEARTEDNESS, n. Frankness; openness of heart; liberality. 5832
FREEHOLD, a. That land or tenement which is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life. It is of two kinds; in deed, and in law. The first is the real possession of such land or tenement; the last is the right a man has to such land or tenement, before his entry or seizure. 5832
FREEHOLDER, n. One who owns an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail or for life; the possessor of a freehold. Every juryman must be a freeholder. 5832
FREEING, ppr. Delivering from restraint; releasing from confinement; removing incumbrances or hinderances from any thing; clearing. 5832
FREELY, adv. 5832
FREEMAN, n. [free and man.] 5833
FREEMASON, n. One of the fraternity of masons. 5833
FREEMINDED, a. Not perplexed; free from care. 5833
FREENESS, n. 5833
FREESCHOOL, n. 5834
FREESPOKEN, a. Accustomed to speak without reserve. 5834
FREESTONE, n. Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought. 5834
FREETHINKER, n. A softer name for a deist; an unbeliever; one who discards revelation.
FREETHINKING, n. Unbelief. 5834 5834
FREETONGUED, a. Speaking without reserve. 5834
FREEWARREN, n. A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits. 5834
FREEWILL, n. 5834
FREEWOMAN, n. A woman not a slave. 5834
FREEZE, v.i. pret. froze; pp. frozen, or froze. [Gr. had for its radical letters.] 5835
FREEZE, v.t. 5835
FREEZE, in architecture. [See Frieze.] 5835
FREIGHT, n. frate. [L. fero; formed like bright.] 5835
FREIGHT, v.t. 5836
FREIGHTED, pp. Loaded, as a ship or vessel. 5836
FREIGHTER, n. One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship. 5836
FREIGHTING, ppr. Loading, as a ship or vessel. 5836
FREISLEBEN, n. A mineral of a blue or bluish gray color, brittle and soft to the touch. 5836
FREN, n. A stranger. [Not used.] 5836
FRENCH, a. Pertaining to France or its inhabitants. 5836
FRENCH, n. The language spoken by the people of France. 5836
FRENCH-HORN, n. A wind instrument of music made of metal. 5836
FRENCHIFY, v.t. To make French; to infect with the manner of the French. 5836
FRENCHLIKE, a. Resembling the French. 5837
FRENETIC, a. [See Frantic and Phrenetic.] 5837
FRENZIED, part. a. Affected with madness. 5837
FRENZY, n. [L. phrenitis, Gr. from mind, which is from moving, rushing. See Frantic.]
FREQUENCE, n. [L. frequentia.] A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly. 5837
[Little used.] 5837

FREQUENCY, n. 5837
FREQUENT, a. [L. frequens.] 5837
FREQUENT, v.t. [L. frequento.] 5837
FREQUENTABLE, a. Accessible. [Not used.] 5838
FREQUENTATION, n. 5838
FREQUENTATIVE, a. 5838
FREQUENTED, pp. Often visited. 5838
FREQUENTER, n. One who often visits or resorts to customarily. 5838
FREQUENTLY, adv. Often; many times; at short intervals; commonly. 5838
FREQUENTNESS, n. The quality of being frequent or often repeated. 5838
FRESCO, n. 5838
FRESH, a. [Eng. rush, which gives the radical sense, though it may not be the same word.] 5839
FRESH, n. A freshet. 5840
FRESHEN, v.t. fresh'n. 5840
FRESHEN, v.i. 5840
FRESHENED — FROGBIT 5841
FRESHENED, pp. Deprived of saltiness; sweetened. 5841
FRESHES, n. 5841
FRESHET, n. 5841
FRESHLY, adv. 5841
FRESHMAN, n. 5841
FRESHMANSHIP, n. The state of a freshman. 5842
FRESHNESS, n. 5842
FRESHNEW, a. Unpracticed. [Not used.] 5842
FRESHWATER, a. 5842
FRESHWATERED, a. Newly watered; supplied with fresh water. 5843
FRET, v.t. [L. rodo, rosi, rado, to scrape. To fret or gnaw gives the sense of unevenness, roughness, in substances; the like appearance is given to fluids by agitation.] 5843
FRET, v.i. 5843
FRET, n. 5844
FRET, v.t. To furnish with frets, as an instrument of music. 5844
FRET, n. [L. fretum.] A frith, which see. 5844
FRETFUL, a. Disposed to fret; ill-humored; peevish; angry; in a state of vexation; as a fretful temper. 5845
FRETFULLY, adv. Peevishly; angrily. 5845
FRETFULNESS, n. Peevishness; ill-humor; disposition to fret and complain. 5845
FRETT, n. With miners, the worn side of the bank of a river. 5845
FRETTED, pp. Eaten; corroded; rubbed or worn away; agitated; vexed; made rough on the surface; variegated; ornamented with fretwork; furnished with frets. 5845
FRETTER, n. That which frets. 5845
FRETTING, ppr. Corroding; wearing away; agitating; vexing; making rough on the surface; variegating. 5845
FRETTING, n. Agitation; commotion. 5845
FRETTY, a. Adorned with fretwork. 5845
FRETUM, n. [L.] An arm of the sea. 5845
FRETWORK, n. Raised work; work adorned with frets. 5845
FRIABILITY, FRIABLENESS, n. [See Friable.] The quality of being easily broken, crumbled and reduced to powder. 5845
FRIABLE, a. [L. friabilis, from frio, to break or crumble. Heb. to break.] 5845
FRIAR, n. [L. frater. See Brother.] 5845
FRIARLIKE, a. Like a friar; monastic; unskilled in the world. 5846
FRIARLY, a. Like a friar; untaught in the affairs of life. 5846
FRIAR'S-COWL, n. A plant, a species of Arum, with a flower resembling a cowl. 5846

FRIAR'S-LANTERN, n. The ignis fatuus. 5846
FRIARY, n. A monastery; a convent of friars. 5846
FRIARY, a. Like a friar; pertaining to friars. 5846
FRIBBLE, a. [L. frivolus.] Frivolous; trifling; silly. 5846
FRIBBLE, n. A frivolous, trifling, contemptible fellow. 5846
FRIBBLE, v.i. To trifle; also, to totter. 5846
FRIBBLER, n. A trifler. 5846
FRIBORG, n. [free and burg.] The same as frankpledge. 5846
FRICACE, n. [See Fricassee.] Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce; also, an unguent prepared by frying things together. Obs. 5846
FRICASSEE, n. [L. frigo.] 5846
FRICASSEE, v.t. To dress in fricassee. 5847
FRICATION, n. [L. fricatio, from frico, to rub.] The act of rubbing; friction. [Little used.]
FRICTION, n. [L. frictio, frico, to rub.] 58475847
FRIDAY, n. 5847
FRIDGE, v.t. To move hastily. [Not in use.] 5847
FRID-STOLE. [See Fred.] 5847
FRIEND, n. frend. 5847
FRIEND, v.t. frend. To favor; to countenance; to befriend; to support or aid. [But we now use befriend.] 5848
FRIENDED, pp. frend'ed. 5848
FRIENDLESS, a. frend'less. Destitute of friends; wanting countenance or support; forlorn.
FRIENDLIKE, a. frend'like. Having the dispositions of a friend. 58485848
FRIENDLINESS, n. frend'liness. 5848
FRIENDLY, a. frend'ly. 5849
FRIENDLY, adv. frend'ly. In the manner of friends; amicably. [Not much used.] 5849
FRIENDSHIP, n. frend'ship. 5849
FRIEZE, n. freez. [Gr. to shiver or tremble with fear, whose elements are frg or frk.] 5850
FRIEZED, a. Napped; shaggy with nap or frieze. 5850
FRIEZELIKE, a. Resembling frieze. 5851
FRIGATE, n. [Gr. signifies not fortified. L. aphractum, an open ship or vessel.] 5851
FRIGATE-BUILT, a. Having a quarter deck and forecastle raised above the main deck.
FRIGATOON, n. A Venetian vessel with a square stern, without a foremast, having only a mainmast and mizenmast. 5851 5851
FRIGEFACTION, n. [L. frigus, cold, and facio, to make.] The act of making cold. [Little used.] 5851
FRIGHT, n. frite. [Gr. to fear, that is, to shrink or shiver.] 5851
FRIGHT, FRIGHTEN, v.t. To terrify; to scare; to alarm suddenly with danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil; to daunt; to dismay. 5851
FRIGHTED, FRIGHTENED, pp. Terrified; suddenly alarmed with danger. 5851
FRIGHTFUL, a. Terrible; dreadful; exciting alarm; impressing terror; as a frightful chasm or precipice; a frightful tempest. 5851
FRIGHTFULLY, adv. 5852
FRIGHTFULNESS, n. The quality of impressing terror. 5852
FRIGID, a. [L. frigidus, from frigeo, to be or to grow cold; rigeo, to be stiff or frozen. Gr.]
FRIGIDITY, n. 58525852
FRIGIDLY, adv. Coldly; dully; without affection. 5853
FRIGIDNESS, n. Coldness; dullness; want of heat or vigor; want of affection. [See Frigidity.] 5853
FRIGORIFIC, a. [L. frigorificus; frigus, cold, and facio, to make.] 5853
FRILL, n. [infra.] An edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle. 5853
FRILL, v.i. 5853
FRIM, a. Flourishing. [Not in use.] 5853
FRINGE, n. frinj. [L. frango, to break.] 5853
FRINGE, v.t. To adorn or border with fringe or a loose edging. 5853

FRINGED, pp. Bordered with fringe. 5853
FRINGEMAKER, n. One who makes fringe. 5853
FRINGING, ppr. Bordering with fringe. 5854
FRINGY, a. Adorned with fringes. 5854
FRIPPERER, n. [See Frippery.] One who deals in old cloths. 5854
FRIPPERY, n. 5854
FRISEUR, n. A hair dresser. 5854
FRISK, v.i. 5854
FRISK, a. Lively; brisk; blithe. 5854
FRISK, n. A frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety. 5854
FRISKAL, n. A leap or caper. [Not in use.] 5854
FRISKER, n. One who leaps or dances in gaiety; a wanton; an inconstant or unsettled person. 5854
FRISKET, n. [See Frisk.] 5855
FRISKFUL, a. Brisk; lively. 5855
FRISKINESS, n. Briskness and frequency of motion; gaiety; liveliness; a dancing or leaping in frolic. 5855
FRISKING, ppr. Leaping; skipping; dancing about; moving with life and gaiety. 5855
FRISKY, a. Gay; lively. 5855
FRIT, n. [L. frictus, frigo, Eng. to fry.] 5855
FRITH, n. [L. freetum; Gr. from to pass over, or to pass; properly, a passage, a narrow channel that is passable or passed.] 5855
FRITH, n. 5855
FRITHY, a. Woody. [Not in use.] 5856
FRITILLARY, n. [L. fritillus, a dice-box.] 5856
FRITTER, n. [L. frictus, fried.] 5856
FRITTER, v.t. 5856
FRIVOLITY, n. [See Frivolousness.] 5856
FRIVOLOUS, a. [L. frivlus, from the root of frio, to break into small pieces, to crumble; tero, trivi, to rub or wear out.] 5856
FRIVOLOUSNESS, n. The quality of being trifling or of very little worth or importance; want of consequence. 5856
FRIVOLOUSLY, adv. In a trifling manner. 5856
FRIZ, v.t. [See Frieze.] 5857
FRIZED, pp. Curled; formed into little burs on cloth. 5857
FRIZING, ppr. Curling; forming little hard burs on cloth. 5857
FRIZZLE, v.t. To curl; to crisp; as hair. 5857
FRIZZLED, pp. Curled; crisped. 5857
FRIZZLER, n. One who makes short curls. 5857
FRIZZLING, ppr. Curling; crisping. 5857
FRO, adv. [In some languages it is a prefix, having the force of a negative.] 5857
FROCK, n. 5857
FROG, n. [L. rana, from the root of rend, from its broken shape, or from leaping, or its fragor or hoarse voice.] 5857
FROGBIT, n. A plant, the Hydrocharis. 5858
FROGFISH — FRUSTRATE 5859
FROGFISH, n. 5859
FROGGRASS, n. A plant. 5859
FROGGY, a. Having frogs. 5859
FROISE, n. A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake. 5859
FROLICK, a. 5859
FROLICK, n. 5859
FROLICK, v.i. To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth and gaiety. 5859
FROLICKLY, adv. With mirth and gaiety. Obs. 5860

FROLICKSOME, a. Full of gaiety and mirth; given to pranks. 5860
FROLICKSOMENESS, n. Gaiety; wild pranks. 5860
FROM, prep. 5860
FROMWARD, adv. Away from; the contrary of toward. 5862
FROND, n. [L. frons, frondis. the sense is a shoot or shooting forward, as in frons, frontis.]
FRONDATION, n. A lopping of trees. 5862 5862
FRONDESCENCE, n. [L. frondesco, from frons.] 5862
FRONDIFEROUS, a. [L. frons, and fero, to bear.] Producing fronds. 5862
FRONDOUS, a. A frondous flower is one which is leafy, one which produces branches charged with both leaves and flowers. Instances of this luxuriance sometimes occur in the rose and anemone. 5862
FRONT, n. [L. frons, frontis; Gr. the nose.] 5862
FRONT, v.t. 5863
FRONT, v.i. 5863
FRONTAL, n. [L. frontale., frons.] 5863
FRONTBOX, n. The box in a playhouse before the rest. 5864
FRONTED, a. Formed with a front. 5864
FRONTIER, n. 5864
FRONTIER, a. Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous; as a frontier town. 5864
FRONTIERED, a. Guarded on the frontiers. 5864
FRONTINAC, FRONTINIAC, n. A species of French wine, named from the place in Languedoc where it is produced. 5864
FRONTISPIECE, n. [L. frontispicium; frons and specio, to view.] 5864
FRONTLESS, a. Wanting shame or modesty; not diffident; as frontless vice; frontless flattery. 5864
FRONTLET, n. [from front.] A frontal or browband; a fillet or band worn on the forehead. Deuteronomy 6:8. 5864
FRONTROOM, n. a room or apartment in the forepart of a house. 5864
FROPPISH, a. Peevish; froward. [Not in use.] 5865
FRORE, a. Frozen 5865
FRORNE, a. Frozen 5865
FRORY, a. 5865
FROST, n. 5865
FROST, v.t. 5865
FROSTBITTEN, a. Nipped, withered or affected by frost. 5865
FROSTED, pp. 5866
FROSTILY, adv. 5866
FROSTINESS, n. The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold. 5866
FROSTING, ppr. covering with something resembling hoar-frost. 5866
FROSTING, n. the composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, etc. 5866
FROSTLESS, a. Free from frost; as a frostless winter. 5866
FROSTNAIL, n. a nail driven into a horse-shoe, to prevent the horse from slipping on ice. In some of the United States, the ends of the shoe are pointed for this purpose, and these points are called calks. 5866
FROSTWORK, n. Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs. 5866
FROSTY, a. 5866
FROTH, n. frauth. [Gr.] 5867
FROTH, v.t. To cause to foam. 5867
FROTH, v.i. To foam; to throw up spume; to throw out foam or bubbles. Beer froths in fermentation. The sea froths when violently agitated. A horse froths at the mouth when heated. 5867
FROTHILY, adv. 5867
FROTHINESS, n. The state of being frothy; emptiness; senseless matter. 5867
FROTHY, a. 5867
FROUNCE, n. A distemper of hawks, in which white spittle gathers about the bill. [See the

Verb.] 5867
FROUNCE, v.t. 5868
FROUNCE, n. A wrinkle, plait or curl; an ornament of dress. 5868
FROUNCED, pp. Curled; frizzled. 5868
FROUNCELESS, a. Having no plait or wrinkle. 5868
FROUNCING, ppr. Curling; crisping. 5868
FROUZY, a. Fetid; musty; rank; dim; cloudy. 5868
FROW, n. A woman. [Not used.] 5868
FROWARD, a. [L. versus: turned or looking from.] 5868
FROWARDLY, adv. Perversely; in a peevish manner. 5868
FROWARDNESS, n. Perverseness; reluctance to yield or comply; disobedience; peevishness. 5868
FROWER, n. A sharp edged tool to cleave laths. 5868
FROWN, v.i. 5868
FROWN, v.t. To repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke. Frown the impudent fellow into silence. 5869
FROWN, n. 5869
FROWNING, ppr. Knitting the brow in anger or displeasure; expressing displeasure by a surly, stern or angry look; lowering; threatening. 5869
FROWNINGLY, adv. Sternly; with a look of displeasure. 5869
FROWY, a. [The same as frouzy; perhaps a contracted word.] Musty; rancid; rank; as frowy butter. 5869
FROZEN, pp. of freeze. 5869
F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society. 5870
FRUBISH, for furbish, is not used. 5870
FRUCTED, a. [L. fructus, fruit.] In heraldry, bearing fruit. 5870
FRUCTESCENCE, n. [from L. fructus, fruit. See Fruit.] 5870
FRUCTIFEROUS, a. [L. fructus, fruit, and fero, to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit. 5870
FRUCTIFICATION, n. [See Fructify.] 5870
FRUCTIFY, v.t. [Low L. fructifico.] 5870
FRUCTIFY, v.i. To bear fruit. [Unusual.] 5870
FRUCTUATION, n. Produce; fruit. [Not used.] 5870
FRUCTUOUS, a. Fruitful; fertile; also, impregnating with fertility. 5871
FRUCTURE, n. Use; fruition; enjoyment. [Not used.] 5871
FRUGAL, a. [L. frugalis. See Fruit.] 5871
FRUGALITY, n. 5871
FRUGALLY, adv. With economy; with good management; in a saving manner. He seldom lives frugally, that lives by chance. 5871
FRUGIFEROUS, a. [L. frugifer; fruges, corn and fero, to bear.] Producing fruit or corn.
FRUGIVOROUS, a. [L. fruges, corn and voro, to eat.] 58725871
FRUIT, n. [L. fructus. The Latin word is the participle of fruor, contracted from frugor, or frucor, to use, to take the profit of.] 5872
FRUIT, v.i. To produce fruit. [Not well authorized.] 5873
FRUITAGE, n. Fruit collectively; various fruits. 5873
FRUITBEARER, n. That which produces fruit. 5873
FRUITBEARING, a. Producing fruit; having the quality of bearing fruit. 5873
FRUITERER, n. One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits. 5873
FRUITERY, n. 5873
FRUITFUL, a. 5873
FRUITFULLY, adv. 5873
FRUITFULNESS, n. 5874
FRUIT-GROVE, n. A grove or close plantation of fruit trees. 5874
FRUITION, n. [from L. fruor, to use or enjoy.] 5874
FRUITIVE, a. Enjoying. 5874
FRUITLESS, a. 5874

FRUITLESSLY, a. [from fruitless.] Without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably.
FRUITLESSNESS, n. The quality of being vain or unprofitable. 5875 5874
FRUIT-LOFT, n. A place for the preservation of fruit. 5875
FRUIT-TIME, n. The time for gathering fruit. 5875
FRUIT-TREE, n. A tree cultivated for its fruit, or a tree whose principal value consists in the fruit it produces, as the cherry tree, apple tree, pear tree. The oak and beech produce valuable fruit, but the fruit is not their principal value. 5875
FRUMENTACEOUS, a. [L. frumentaceus.] 5875
FRUMENTARIOUS, a. [L. frumentarius, from frumentum, corn.] Pertaining to wheat or grain. 5875
FRUMENTATION, n. [L. frumentatio.] Among the Romans, a largess of grain bestowed on the people to quiet them when uneasy or turbulent. 5875
FRUMENTY, n. [L. frumentum, wheat or grain.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk. 5875
FRUMP, n. A joke, jeer or flout. [Not used.] 5875
FRUMP, v.t. To insult. [Not in use.] 5875
FRUSH, v.t. To bruise; to crush. Obs. 5875
FRUSH, n. In farriery, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse, at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork. 5875
FRUSTRABLE, a. [See Frustrate.] That may be frustrated or defeated. 5876
FRUSTRANEOUS, a. [See Frustrate.] Vain; useless; unprofitable. [Little used.] 5876
FRUSTRATE, v.t. [L. frustro.] 5876
FRUSTRATE, part. a. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect. 5876
FRUSTRATED — FULMINATION 5877
FRUSTRATED, pp. Defeated; disappointed; rendered vain or null. 5877
FRUSTRATING, ppr. Defeating; disappointing; making vain or of no effect. 5877
FRUSTRATION, n. The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat; as the frustration of one's attempt or design. 5877
FRUSTRATIVE, a. Tending to defeat; fallacious. 5877
FRUSTRATORY, a. That makes void; that vacates or renders null; as a frustatory appeal.
FRUSTUM, n. [L. See Frustrate.] a piece or part of a solid body separated from the 5877
rest. The frustum of a cone, is the part that remains after the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base; called otherwise a truncated cone. 5877
FRUTESCENT, a. [L. frutex, a shrub.] In botany, from herbaceous becoming shrubby; as a frutescent stem. 5877
FRUTEX, n. [L.] In botany, a shrub; a plant having a woody, durable stem, but less than a tree. 5877
FRUTICANT, a. Full of shoots. 5877
FRUTICOUS, a. [L. fruiticosus.] Shrubby; as a fruticous stem. 5877
FRY, v.t. [L. frigo. Gr.] 5877
FRY, v.i. 5877
FRY, n. 5878
FRYING, ppr. Dressing in a fryingpan; heating; agitating. 5878
FRYINGPAN, n. a pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables. 5878
FUB, n. a plump boy; a woman. [Not in use.] 5878
FUB, v.t. to put off; to delay; to cheat. [See Fob.] 5878
FUCATE, FUCATED, a. [L. fucatus, from fuco, to stain.] 5878
FUCUS, n. [L. See Feign.] 5878
FUDDER, of lead. [See Fother.] 5878
FUDDLE, v.t. To make drunk; to intoxicate. 5878
FUDDLE, v.i. To drink to excess. 5879
FUDDLED, pp. Drunk; intoxicated. 5879
FUDDLING, ppr. Intoxicating; drinking to excess. 5879
FUDGE, a word of contempt. 5879
FUEL, n. [L. focus.] 5879

FUEL, v.t. 5879
FUELED, pp. Fed with combustible matter; stored with firing. 5879
FUELER, n. He or that which supplies fuel. 5879
FUELING, ppr. Feeding with fuel; supplying with fuel. 5879
FUGACIOUS, a. [L. fugax, from fugo, to chase, or fugio, to flee.] Flying or fleeing away; volatile. 5879
FUGACIOUSNESS, n. The quality of flying away; volatility. 5879
FUGACITY, n. [L. fugax, supra.] 5879
FUGH, FOH, an exclamation expressing abhorrence. 5880
FUGITIVE, a. [L. fugitivus, from fugio, to flee. Gr.] 5880
FUGITIVE, n. 5880
FUGITIVENESS, n. 5881
FUGUE, n. [L. fuga.] 5881
FUGUIST, n. A musician who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously.
FULCIMENT, n. [L. fulcimentum, from fulcio, to prop.] 5881 5881
FULCRATE, a. [from L. fulcrum, a prop.] 5881
FULCRUM, FULCRE, n. [L.] 5881
FULFILL, v.t. [A tautological compound of full and fill.] 5882
FULFILLED, pp. Accomplished; performed; completed; executed. 5882
FULFILLER, n. One that fulfills or accomplishes. 5882
FULFILLING, ppr. Accomplishing; performing; completing. 5882
FULFILLMENT, FULFILLING, n. 5883
FULFRAUGHT, a. [full and fraught.] Full-stored. 5883
FULGENCY, n. [L. fulgens, from fulgeo, to shine. See Effulgence.] Brightness; splendor; glitter. 5883
FULGENT, a. Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright. 5883
FULGID, a. [L. fulgidus, from fulgeo, to shine.] Shining; glittering; dazzling. [Not in use.]
FULGOR, n. [L.] Splendor; dazzling brightness. [Little used.] 5883 5883
FULGURANT, a. Lightening. [Not used.] 5883
FULGURATE, v.i. To flash as lightning. [Not used.] 5883
FULGURATION, n. [L. fulguratio, from fulgur, lightning.] 5883
FULIGINOSITY, n. [L. fuligo, soot, probably from the root of foul.] 5883
FULIGINOUS, a. [L. fuligineus, fuliginosus, from fuligo, soot.] 5883
FULIGINOUSLY, a. By being sooty. 5884
FULIMART, [See Foumart.] 5884
FULL, a. 5884
FULL, n. 5885
FULL, adv. 5886
FULL-ACORNED, a. Fed to the full with acorns. 5886
FULL-BLOOMED, a. Having perfect bloom. 5886
FULL-BLOWN, a. 5887
FULL-BOTTOM, n. A wig with a large bottom. 5887
FULL-BOTTOMED, a. Having a large bottom, as a wig. 5887
FULL-BUTT, adv. Meeting directly and with violence. [Vulgar.] 5887
FULL-CHARGED, a. Charged to fullness. 5887
FULL-CRAMMED, a. Crammed to fullness. 5887
FULL-DRESSED, a. Dressed in form or costume. 5887
FULL-DRIVE, a. Driving with full speed. 5887
FULL-EARED, a. Having the ears or heads full of grain. 5887
FULL-EYED, a. Having large prominent eyes. 5887
FULL-FACED, a. Having a broad face. 5887
FULL-FED, a. Fed to fullness; plump with fat. 5887
FULL-FRAUGHT, a. Laden or stored to fullness. 5887

FULL-GORGED, a. Over fed; a term of hawking. 5887
FULL-GROWN, a. Grown to full size. 5887
FULL-HEARTED, a. Full of courage or confidence. 5887
FULL-HOT, a. 5887
FULL-LADEN, a. Laden to the full. 5888
FULL-MANNED, a. Completely furnished with men. 5888
FULL-MOUTHED, a. Having a full or strong voice. 5888
FULL-ORBED, a. Having the orb complete or fully illuminated as the moon; like the full moon. 5888
FULL-SPREAD, a. Extended to the utmost. 5888
FULL-STOMACHED, a. Having the stomach crammed. 5888
FULL-STUFFED, a. Filled to the utmost extent. 5888
FULL-SUMMED, a. Complete in all its parts. 5888
FULL-WINGED, a. 5888
FULL, v.t. [L. fullo. Gr. that is, a crowd, a throng. foul and defile are probably of the same family.] 5888
FULLAGE, n. Money paid for fulling cloth. 5888
FULLED, pp. Cleansed; thickened; made dense and firm in a mill. 5888
FULLER, n. One whose occupation is to full cloth. 5889
FULLER'S-EARTH, n. A variety of clay, compact, but friable, unctuous to the touch, and of various colors, usually with a shade of green. It is useful in scouring and cleansing cloth, as it imbibes the grease and oil used in preparing wool. 5889
FULLER'S-THISTLE, FULLER'S-WEED, n. Teasel, a plant of the genus Dipsacus. The burs are used in dressing cloth. 5889
FULLERY, n. The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on. 5889
FULLING, ppr. Thickening cloth in a mill; making compact. 5889
FULLING, n. The art or practice of thickening cloth and making it compact and firm in a mill, at the same time the cloth is cleansed of oily matter. 5889
FULLINGMILL, n. A mill for fulling cloth by means of pestles or stampers, which beat and press it to a close or compact state and cleanse it. 5889
FULLNESS, n. [from full.] 5889
FULLSOME, a. Gross; disgusting by plainness, grossness or excess; as fullsome flattery or praise. 5890
FULLSOMELY, adv. Grossly; with disgusting plainness or excess. 5890
FULLSOMENESS, n. Offensive grossness, as of praise. 5890
FULLY, adv. 5890
FULMAR, n. 5890
FULMINANT, a. [L. fulminans.] Thundering. 5891
FULMINATE, v.i. [L. fulmino, from fulmen, thunder, from a root in Bl, which signifies to throw or to burst forth.] 5891
FULMINATE, v.t. 5891
FLUMINATING, ppr. 5891
FULMINATION, n. 5891
FULMINATORY — FURTIVE 5893
FULMINATORY, a. Thundering; striking terror. 5893
FULMINE, v.t. To thunder. [Not in use.] 5893
FULMINIC, a. Fulminic acid, in chimistry, is a peculiar acid contained in fulminating silver.
FULSOME, a. 5893 5893
FULSOMELY, adv. Rankly; nauseously; obscenely. 5893
FULSOMENESS, n. Nauseousness; rank smell; obscenity. 5893
FULVID, a. [See Fulvous, which is generally used.] 5893
FULVOUS, a. [L. fulvus.] Yellow; tawny; saffron-colored. 5893
FUMADO, n. [L. fumus, smoke.] A smoked fish. 5894
FUMATORY, n. [L. fumaria herba.] 5894

FUMBLE, v.i. 5894
FUMBLE, v.t. To manage awkwardly; to crowd or tumble together. 5894
FUMBLER, n. One who gropes or manages awkwardly. 5894
FUMBLING, ppr. Groping; managing awkwardly. 5894
FUMBLINGLY, adv. In an awkward manner. 5894
FUME, n. [L. fumus.] 5894
FUME, v.i. [L. fumo.] 5895
FUME, v.t. 5895
FUMET, n. The dung of deer. 5895
FUMID, a. [L. fumidus.] Smoky; vaporous. 5895
FUMIGATE, v.t. [L. fumigo.] 5896
FUMIGATED, pp. Smoked; exposed to smoke. 5896
FUMIGATING, ppr. Smoking; applying smoke to. 5896
FUMIGATION, n. [L. fumigatio.] 5896
FUMING, ppr. Smoking; emitting vapors; raging; fretting. 5896
FUMINGLY, adv. Angrily; in a rage. 5896
FUMISH, a. Smoky; hot; choleric. [Little used.] 5896
FUMITER, n. A plant. 5896
FUMOUS, FUMY, a. Producing fume; full of vapor. 5896
FUN, n. Sport; vulgar merriment. A low word. 5896
FUNAMBULATORY, a. Performing like a rope dancer; narrow like the walk of a rope dancer. 5896
FUNAMBULIST, n. [L. funis, rope, and ambulo, to walk.] A rope walker or dancer. 5897
FUNCTION, n. [L. functio, from fungor, to perform.] 5897
FUNCTIONALLY, adv. By means of the functions. 5897
FUNCTIONARY, n. One who holds an office or trust; as a public functionary; secular functionaries. 5897
FUND, n. [L. fundus, ground bottom, foundation; connected with L. fundo, to found, the sense of which is to throw down, to set, to lay. Heb. to build. L. funda, a sling, a casting net or purse.] 5897
FUND, v.t. 5898
FUNDAMENT, n. [L. fundamentum, from fundo, to set.] 5898
FUNDAMENTAL, a. Pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation. Hence, essential; important; as a fundamental truth or principle; a fundamental law; a fundamental sound or chord in music. 5899
FUNDAMENTAL, n. A leading or primary principle, rule, law or article, which serves as the ground work of a system; essential part; as the fundamentals of the christian faith. 5899
FUNDAMENTALLY, n. Primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation. All power is fundamentally in the citizens of a state. 5899
FUNDED, pp. Furnished with funds for regular payment of the interest of. 5899
FUNDING, ppr. Providing funds for the payment of the interest of. 5899
FUNEBRIAL, a. [L. funebris.] Pertaining to funerals. 5899
FUNERAL, n. [L. funus, from funale, a cord, a torch, from funis, a rope or cord, as torches were made of cords, and were used in burials among the Romans.] 5899
FUNERAL, a. Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead; as funeral rites, honors or ceremonies; a funeral torch; funeral feast or games; funeral oration. 5899
FUNERATION, n. Solemnization of a funeral. [Not used.] 5900
FUNEREAL, a. 5900
FUNGATE, n. [from fungus.] A compound of fungic acid and a base. 5900
FUNGIC, a. Pertaining to or obtained from mushrooms; as fungic acid. 5900
FUNGIFORM, a. [fungus and form.] In mineralogy, having a termination similar to the head of a fungus. 5900
FUN-GIN, n. The fleshy part of mushrooms, now considered as a peculiar vegetable principle. 5900
FUNGITE, n. [from fungus.] A kind of fossil coral. 5900

FUNGOSITY, n. Soft excrescence. 5900
FUNGOUS, a. [See Fungus.] 5900
FUNGUS, n. [L.] 5900
FUNICLE, n. [L. faniculus, dim of funis, a cord.] 5901
FUNICULAR, a. Consisting of a small cord or fiber. 5901
FUNK, n. An offensive smell. [Vulgar.] 5901
FUNNEL, n. 5901
FUNNELFORM, FUNNELSHAPED, a. Having the form of a funnel or inverted hollow cone. 5901
FUNNY, a. [from fun.] Droll; comical. 5901
FUNNY, n. A light boat. 5901
FUR, n. 5901
FUR, v.t. 5902
FURWROUGHT, a. fur'raut. Made of fur. 5902
FURACIOUS, a. [L. furax, from furer, to steal.] 5902
FURACITY, n. Thievishness. [Little used.] 5902
FURBELOW, n. A piece of stuff plaited and puckered, on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown. 5902
FURBELOW, v.t. To put on a furbelow; to furnish with an ornamental appendage of dress. 5902
FURBISH, v.t. 5902
FURBISHED, pp. Scoured to brightness; polished; burnished. 5903
FURBISHER, n. One who polishes or makes bright by rubbing; one who cleans. 5903
FURBISHING, ppr. Rubbing to brightness; polishing. 5903
FURCATE, a. [L. furca, a fork.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork. 5903
FURCATION, n. A forking; a branching like the times of a fork. 5903
FURDLE, v.t. To draw up into a bundle. [Not used.] 5903
FURFUR, n. [L.] Dandruff; scurf; scales like bran. 5903
FURFURACEOUS, a. [L. furfuraceus.] Scaly; branny; scurfy; like bran. 5903
FURIOUS, a. [See Fury.] 5903
FURIOUSLY, adv. With impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently; as, to run furiously; to attack one furiously. 5903
FURIOUSNESS, n. 5903
FURL, v.t. 5904
FURLED, pp. Wrapped and fastened to a yard, etc. 5904
FURLING, ppr. Wrapping or rolling and fastening to a yard, etc. 5904
FURLONG, n. 5904
FURLOW, n. [See Fare and Leave.] 5904
FURLOW, v.t. To furnish with a furlow; to grant leave of absence to an officer or soldier. 5904
FURMENTY, n. [See Frumenty.] 5904
FURNACE, n. [L. fornax, furnus, either from burning, or the sense is an arch.] 5904
FURNACE, v.t. To throw out sparks as a furnace. 5905
FURNIMENT, n. Furniture. [Not in use.] 5905
FURNISH, v.t. [There is a close affinity, in sense and elements, between furnish, garnish, and the L. orno, which may have been forno or horno. We see in furlow, above the f is lost in three of the languages, and it may be so in orno. The primary sense is to put on, or to set on.] 5905
FURNISHED, a. Supplied; garnished; fitted with necessaries. 5905
FURNISHER, n. One who supplies or fits out. 5905
FURNISHING, ppr. Supplying; fitting; garnishing. 5905
FURNITURE, n. 5905
FURRED, pp. Lined or ornamented with fur; thickened by the addition of a board. 5906
FURRIER, n. A dealer in furs; one who makes or sells muffs, tippets, etc. 5906
FURRIERY, n. Furs in general. 5906
FURRING, ppr. Lining or ornamenting with fur; lining with a board. 5906

FURROW, n. [Gr. to plow.] 5906
FURROW, v.t. 5906
FURROWFACED, a. Having a wrinkled or furrowed face. 5907
FURROWWEED, n. A weed growing on plowed land. 5907
FURRY, a. [from fur.] 5907
FURTHER, a. 5907
FURTHER, adv. To a greater distance. He went further. 5907
FURTHER, v.t. 5907
FURTHERANCE, n. A helping forward; promotion; advancement. 5907
FURTHERED, pp. Promoted; advanced. 5907
FURTHERER, n. One who helps to advance; a promoter. 5908
FURTHERMORE, adv. Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said. 5908
FURTHEST, a. Most distant either in time or place. 5908
FURTHEST, adv. At the greatest distance. 5908
FURTIVE, a. [L. furtivus.] 5908
FURUNCLE — FY 5909
FURUNCLE, n. [L. furunculus, furia, furo.] 5909
FURY, n. [L. furor, furia, furo, to rage.] 5909
FURYLIKE, a. Raging; furious; violent. 5909
FURZ, n. 5909
FURZY, a. Overgrown with furz; full of gorse. 5909
FUSCITE, n. A mineral of a grayish or greenish black color, found in Norway. 5909
FUSCOUS, a. [L. fuscus.] Brown; of a dark color. 5909
FUSE, v.t. s as z. [L. fundo, fusum, to pour out.] 5909
FUSE, v.i. To be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat. 5910
FUSED, pp. Melted; liquefied. 5910
FUSEE, n. s as z. [L. fusus, a spindle, from fundo, fudi, fusum.] 5910
FUSEE, n. s as z. 5910
FUSIBILITY, n. [See Fusible.] The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat. 5910
FUSIBLE, a. s as z. [L. fusus, from fundo.] 5910
FUSIFORM, a. [L. fusus, a spindle, and form.] 5910
FUSIL, a, s as z. [L. fusilis, from fusus, fundo.] 5910
FUSIL, n. s as z. [L. fusus, fundo.] 5911
FUSILEER, n. [from fusil.] Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; but in modern times, a soldier armed like others of the infantry, and distinguished by wearing a cap like a grenadier, but somewhat shorter. 5911
FUSION, n. s as z. [L. fusio, from fundo, fusum.] 5911
FUSS, n. [allied perhaps to Gr. to blow or puff.] 5911
FUST, n. [L. fustis, a staff.] The shaft of a column. 5911
FUST, n. A strong musty smell. 5911
FUST, v.i. To become moldy; to smell ill. 5911
FUSTED, a. Moldy; ill smelling. 5911
FUSTET, n. The wood of the Rhus cotinus, which yields a fine orange color. 5912
FUSTIAN, n. 5912
FUSTIAN, a. Made of fustian. 5912
FUSTIANIST, n. One who writes bombast. 5912
FUSTIC, n. [L. fustis.] The wood of the Morus tinctoria, a tree growing in the West Indies, imported and used in dyeing yellow. 5912
FUSTIGATION, n. [L. fustigatio, from fustigo, to beat with a cudgel, from fustis, a stick or club.] Among the Ancient Romans, a punishment by beating with a stick or club, inflicted on freemen. 5912
FUSTINESS, n. A fusty state or quality; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.
FUSTY, a. [See Fust.] Moldy; musty; ill smelling; rank; rancid. 5912 5912

FUTILE, a. [L. futilis, from futio, to pour out; effutio, to prate or babble; Heb. to utter rashly or foolishly.] 5912
FUTILITY, n. Talkativeness; loquaciousness; loquacity. [In this sense, not now used.]
FUTILOUS, a. Worthless; trifling. [Not used.] 5913 5913
FUTTOCK, n. [It is more probably corrupted from foot-lock.] 5913
FUTURE, a. [L. futurus.] That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present, indefinitely. The next moment is future to the present. 5913
FUTURE, n. Time to come; a time subsequent to the present; as, the future shall be as the present; in future; for the future. In such phrases, time or season is implied. 5913
FUTURELY, adv. In time to come. [Not used.] 5913
FUTURITION, n. The state of being to come or exist hereafter. 5913
FUTURITY, n. Future time; time to come. 5913
FUZZ, v.i. To fly off in minute particles. 5914
FUZZ, n. Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter. 5914
FUZZBALL, n. A kind of fungus or mushroom, which when pressed bursts and scatters a fine dust. 5914
FUZZLE, v.t. To intoxicate. 5914
FY, exclam. A word which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence or contempt. 5914
G 5915
G — GALLICAN 5915

G, the seventh letter and the fifth articulation of the English Alphabet, is derived to us, through the Latin and Greek, from the Assyrian languages; it being found in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, Phenician, Ethiopic and Arabic. In the latter language, it is called giim or jim; ;but in the others, gimel, gomal or gamal, that is camel, from its shape. which resembles the neck of that animal, at least in the Chaldee and Hebrew. It is the third letter in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan and Greek; the fifth in the Arabic, and the twentieth in the Ethiopic. The early Latins used C for the Greek gamma, and hence C came to hold the third place in the order of the Alphabet; the place which gimel holds in the oriental languages. The two letters are primarily palatals, and so nearly allied in sound that they are easily convertible; and they have been reciprocally used the one for the other. But in the Assyrian languages; gimel had two sounds; one hard or close, as we pronounce the letter in gave, good; the other soft, or rather compound, as the English j or as ch in chase. In the Arabic, this letter has the sound of the English j or dzh, and this sound it has in many English words, as in genius, gem, ginger. It retains its hard sound in all cases, before a, o and u; but before e, i and y, its sound is hard or soft, as custom has dictated, and its different sounds are not reducible to rules. It is silent in some words before n, as in benign, condign, malign, campaign; but it resumes its sound inbenignityand malignity. G is mute before n in gnash; it is silent also in many words when united with h, as in bright, might, night, nigh, high. The Saxon g has in many words been softened or liquefied into y or ow; as Sax. daeg, gear, Eng. day, year; Sax. bugan, Eng. to Bow. 5915

GA, in Gothic, is a prefix, answering to ge in Saxon and other Teutonic languages. It sometimes has the force of the Latin cum or con, as in gawithan, to conjoin. But in most words it appears to have no use, and in modern English it is entirely lost. Y-cleped, in which ge is changed into y, is the last word in which the English retained this prefix. 5916
GAB, n. The mouth; as in the phrase, the gift of the gab, that is, loquaciousness. But the word is so vulgar as rarely to be used. 5916
GABARDINE, n. A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress. 5916
GABBLE, v.i. [Eng. to gibe.] 5916
GABBLE, n. Loud or rapid talk with meaning. 5916
GABBLER, n. A prater; a noisy talker; one that utters inarticulate sounds. 5916
GABBLING, ppr. Prating; chattering; uttering unmeaning or inarticulate sounds. 5917
GABBRO, n. In mineralogy, the name given by the Italians to the aggregate of diallage

and saussurite. It is the euphotide of the French, and the verde di Corcisa duro of artists.
GABEL, n. A tax, import or duty; usually an excise. 5917 5917
GABELER, n. A collector of the gabel or of taxes. 5917
GABION, n. In fortification, a large basket of wickerwork, of a cylindrical form; filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire. 5917
GABLE, n. The triangular end of a house or other building, from the cornice or eaves to the top. In America, it is usually called the gable-end. 5917
GABRIELITES, n. In ecclesiastical history, a sect of anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from one Gabriel Scherling. 5917
GABRONITE, n. A mineral, supposed to be a variety of fettstein. It occurs in masses, whose structure is more or less foliated, or sometimes compact. Its colors are gray, bluish or greenish gray, and sometimes red. 5917
GAD, n. 5917
GAD, v.i. 5917
GADDER, n. A rambler; one that roves about idly. 5918
GADDING, ppr. Rambling; roving; walking about. 5918
GADFLY, n. An insect of the genus Oestrus, which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin; called also the breeze. 5918
GADOLINITE, n. A mineral, so called from Professor Gadolin, usually in amorphous masses of a blackish color, and having the appearance of vitreous lava. It contains a new earth called yttria. 5918
GADWALL, n. A fowl of the genus Anas, inhabiting the north of Europe. 5918
GAELIC, GALIC, a. [from Gael, Gaul, Gallia.] An epithet denoting what belongs to the Gaels, tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the highlands of Scotland; as the Gaelic language.
GAELIC, n. The language of the highlanders of Scotland. 5918 5918
GAFF, n. 5918
GAFFER, n. [Heb. gebar, a man, vir.] A word of respect, which seems to have degenerated into a term of familiarity or contempt. [Little used.] 5919
GAFFLE, n. 5919
GAG, v.t. 5919
GAG, n. Something thrust into the mouth and throat to hinder speaking. 5919
GAGE, n. [Eng. to wage.] 5919
GAGE, v.t. To pledge; to pawn; to give or deposit as a pledge or security for some other act; to wage or wager.
GAGED, pp. Pledged; measured. 5920 5920
GAGER, n. One who gages or measures the contents. 5920
GAGGER, n. One that gags. 5920
GAGGLE, v.i. To make a noise like a goose. 5920
GAGGLING, n. The noise of geese. 5920
GAGING, ppr. Pledging; measuring the contents. 5920
GAHNITE, n. [from Gahn, the discoverer.] A mineral, called also automalite and octahedral corundum. It is always crystallized in regular octahedrons, or in tetrahedrons with truncated angles. 5921
GAILY, adv. [from gay, and better written gayly.] 5921
GAIN, v.t. [Heb. to gain, to possess.] 5921
GAIN, v.i. To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness. 5922
GAIN, n. Profit; interest; something obtained as an advantage. 5923
GAIN, n. In architecture, a beveling shoulder; a lapping of timbers, or the cut that is made for receiving a timber.
GAIN, a. Handy; dexterous. 5923 5923
GAINABLE, a. That may be obtained or reached. 5923
GAINAGE, n. In old laws, the same as wainage, that is, guainage; the horses, oxen and furniture of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage, which, when a villain was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. The word signifies also the land itself, or the profit made by cultivation. 5923
GAINED, pp. Obtained as profit or advantage; won; drawn over to a party; reached. 5923
GAINER, n. One that gains or obtains profit, interest or advantage. 5923

GAINFUL, a. Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness. 5923
GAINFULLY, adv. With increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously. 5923
GAINFULNESS, n. Profit; advantage. 5924
GAINGIVING, n. [from the root of again, against, and give. See Gainsay.] A misgiving; a giving against or away. [Not used.] 5924
GAINLESS, a. Not producing gain; unprofitable; not bringing advantage. 5924
GAINLESSNESS, n. Unprofitableness; want of advantage. 5924
GAINLY, adv. Handily; readily; dextrously. 5924
GAINSAY, v.t. [Eng. against.] To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare not to be true what another says; to controvert; to dispute; applied to persons, or to propositions, declarations or facts. 5924
GAINSAYER, n. One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer. Titus 1:9.
GAINSAYING, ppr. Contradicting; denying; opposing. 59245924
GAINST. [See Against.] 5924
GAINSTAND, v.t. To withstand; to oppose; to resist. 5924
GAINSTRIVE, v.i. To make resistance. 5924
GAINSTRIVE, v.t. To withstand. 5924
GAIRISH, a. [Gr. proud, boasting.] 5924
GAIRISHNESS, n. Gaudiness; finery; affected or ostentatious show. 5925
GAIT, n. [This word is probably connected with go or gad.] 5925
GAITER, n. A covering of cloth for the leg. 5925
GALA, n. A gala day is a day of pomp, show or festivity, when persons appear in their best apparel. 5925
GALACTITE, n. [Gr. milk.] A fossil substance resembling the morochthus or French chalk in many respects, but different in color. Immersed or triturated in water, it gives it the color of milk. 5925
GALAGE, n. A wooden shoe. 5925
GALANGA, n. A plant, species of the Maranta or Indian Arrow-Root, so called because the root is used to extract the virus communicated by poisoned arrows. This plant has thick, knotty, creeping roots, crowned with long, broad, arundinaceous leaves, with stalks half a yard high, terminated by bunches of monopetalous, ringent flowers. 5925
GALANGAL, n. Zedoary, a species of Kaempferia. It has tuberous, thick, oblong, fleshy roots, crowned with oval close-sitting leaves, by pairs, without footstalks. 5926
GALATIANS, n. Inhabitants of Galatia, in the Lesser Asia, said to be descendants of the Gauls. [See Paul's epistle to them.] 5926
GALAXY, n. [Gr. milk; fair.] 5926
GALBAN, GALBANUM, n. [Heb. varied in orthography, from to milk.] 5926
GALE, n. A current of air; a strong wind. The sense of this word is very indefinite. The poets use it in the sense of a moderate breeze of current of air, as a gentle gale. A stronger wind is called a fresh gale. 5926
GALE, v.i. In seamen's language, to sail, or sail fast. 5927
GALEA, n. [L. galea, a helmet.] A genus of sea hedge-hogs. 5927
GALEAS, n. A Venetian ship, large, but low built, and moved both by oars and sails. 5927
GALEATED, a. [L. galeatus, from galea, a helmet.] 5927
GALEETO, n. A fish of the genus Blennius, of a greenish color, sometimes variegated with blue transverse lines, and like the eel, living many hours after being taken from the water. 5927
GALENA, n. [Gr. tranquillity, so named from its supposed effects in mitigating the violence of disease.] Originally, the name of the theriaca. 5927
GALENIC, GALENICAL, a. Pertaining to or containing galena. 5927
GALENISM, GALENIST, n. A follower of Galen in the preparation of medicine and modes of treating diseases; opposed to the chimists. 5928
GALERITE, n. [L. galerus, a hat or cap.] A genus of fossil shells. 5928

GALILEAN, n. A native or inhabitant of Galilee, in Judea. Also, one of a sect among the Jews, who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans. 5928
GALIMATIA, n. Nonsense. 5928
GALIOT, n. [L. galea.] 5928
GALIPOT, n. A white resin or resinous juice which flows by incision from the pine tree, especially the maritime pine. Galipot encrusts the wounds of fir trees during winter. It consists of resin and oil. 5928
GALL, n. [Gr. probably from its color.] 5928
GALLBLADDER, n. A small membranous sack, shaped like a pear, which receives the bile from the liver by the cystic duct. 5929
GALLSICKNESS, n. A remitting bilious fever in the Netherlands. 5929
GALLSTONE, n. A concretion formed in the gallbladder. 5929
GALL, n. [L. galla.] A hard round excrescence on the oak tree in certain warm climates, said to be the nest of an insect called cynips. It is formed from the tear issuing from a puncture made by the insect, and gradually increased by accessions of fresh matter, till it forms a covering to the eggs and succeeding insects. Galls are used in making ink; the best are from Aleppo. 5929
GALL, v.t. 5929
GALL, v.i. To fret; to be teased. 5930
GALL, n. A wound in the skin by rubbing. 5930
GALLANT, a. [Eng. could; L. gallus, a cock.] 5930
GALLANT, n. A gay, sprightly man; a courtly or fashionable man. 5930
GALLANT, v.t. To attend or wait on, as a lady. 5931
GALLANTLY, adv. Gaily; splendidly. 5931
GALLANTNESS, n. Elegance or completeness of an acquired qualification. 5931
GALLANTRY, n. 5931
GALLATE, n. [from gall.] A neutral salt formed by the gallic acid combined with a base.
GALLEASS. [See Galeas.] 5931 5931
GALLED, pp. [See Gall, the verb.] Having the skin or surface worn or torn by wearing or rubbing; fretted; teased; injured; vexed. 5931
GALLEON, n. A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards, in their commerce with South America, usually furnished with four decks. 5931
GALLERY, n. 5932
GALLETYLE, n. Gallipot. 5932
GALLEY, n. plu. galleys. [L. galea. The Latin word signifies a helmet, the top of a mast, and a galley; and the name of this vessel seems to have been derived from the head-piece, or kind of basket-work, at mast-head.] 5932
GALLEYFOIST, n. A barge of state. 5933
GALLEY-SLAVE, n. A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley. 5933
GALLFLY, n. The insect that punctures plants and occasions galls; the cynips. 5933
GALLIARD, a. Gay; brisk; active. 5933
GALLIARD, n. A brisk, gay man; also, a lively dance. 5933
GALLIARDISE, n. Merriment; excessive gayety. 5933
GALLIARDNESS, n. Gayety. 5933
GALLIC, a. [From Gallia, Gaul.] Now pertaining to Gaul or France. 5933
GALLIC, a. [from gall.] Belonging to galls or oak apples; derived from galls; as the gallic acid. 5933
GALLICAN, a. [L. gallicus, from Gallia, Gaul.] Pertaining to Gaul or France; as the Gallican church or clergy. 5933

GALLICISM — GARDENER 5934

GALLICISM, n. A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation; an idiomatic manner of using words in the French language. 5934
GALLIGASKINS, n. Large open hose; used only in ludicrous language. 5934
GALLIMAUFRY, n. A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge. [Little used.] 5934

GALLINACEOUS, a. [L. gallinaceus, from gallina, a hen, gallus, a cock, whose name is from crowing; Eng. to call.] 5934
GALLING, ppr. [See Gall, the verb.] 5934
GALLINULE, n. [L. gallinula, dim. of gallina, a hen.] 5934
GALLIOT, GALLEOT, [See Galiot.] 5935
GALLIPOT, n. A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines. 5935
GALLITZINITE, n. Rutile, an ore of titanium. 5935
GALLIVAT, n. A small vessel used on the Malabar coast. 5935
GALLLESS, a. [from gall.] Free from gall or bitterness. 5935
GALLON, n. [Law L. galona.] A measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, containing four quarts. But the gallon is not in all cases of uniform contents or dimensions. The gallon of wine contains 231 cubic inches, or eight pounds avordupois of pure water. The gallon of beer and ale contains 281 cubic inches, or ten pounds three ounces and a quarter avordupois of water; and the gallon of corn, meal, etc., 272 1/4 cubic inches, or nine pounds thirteen ounces of pure water. 5935
GALLOON, n. A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk only. 5935
GALLOP, v.i. 5935
GALLOP, n. The movement or pace of a quadruped, particularly of a horse, by springs, reaches or leaps. The animal lifts his fore feet nearly at the same time, and as these descend and are just ready to touch the ground, the hind feet are lifted at once. The gallop is the swiftest pace of a horse, but it is also a moderate pace, at the pleasure of a rider. 5936
GALLOPER, n. A horse that gallops; also, a man that gallops or makes haste. 5936
GALLOPIN, n. A servant for the kitchen. 5936
GALLOW, v.t. To fright or terrify. 5936
GALLOWAY, n. A horse or species of horses of a small size, bred in Galloway in Scotland. 5936
GALLOWGLASS, n. An ancient Irish foot soldier. 5936
GALLOWS, n. singular. [Gallows is in the singular number and should be preceded by a, a gallows. The plural is gallowses.] 5936
GALLOWSFREE, a. Free from danger of the gallows. 5936
GALLOWTREE, n. The tree of execution. 5936
GALLY, a. Like gall; bitter as gall. 5936
GALLY, n. A printer's frame or oblong square board with a ledge on three sides, into which types are emptied from the composing stick. It has a groove to admit a false bottom, called a gally-slice. 5937
GALLY-WORM, n. An insect of the centiped kind, of several species. 5937
GALOCHE, n. A patten, clog or wooden shoe, or a shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry. It is written also galoshe. 5937
GALSOME, a. gaul'som. [from gall.] Angry; malignant. 5937
GALVANIC, a. Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting it. 5937
GALVANISM, n. [from Galvani of Bologna, the discover.] 5937
GALVANIST, n. One who believes in galvanism; one versed in galvanism. 5937
GALVANIZE, v.t. To affect with galvanism. 5937
GALVANOLOGIST, n. One who describes the phenomena of galvanism. 5937
GALVANOLOGY, n. [galvanism, and Gr. discourse.] 5937
GALVANOMETER, n. [galvanism, and Gr. measure.] 5938
GAMASHES, n. Short spatterdashes worn by plowmen. 5938
GAMBADOES, n. Spatterdashes. 5938
GAMBET, n. A bird of the size of the greenshank, found in the Arctic sea, and in Scandinavia and Iceland. 5938
GAMBLE, v.i. [from game.] To play or game for money or other stake. 5938
GAMBLE, v.t. To gamble away, is to squander by gaming. 5938
GAMBLER, n. One who games or plays for money or other stake. Gamblers often or usually become cheats and knaves. 5938
GAMBLING, ppr. Gaming for money. 5938

GAMBOGE, n. A concrete vegetable juice or gum-resin. It is brought in orbicular masses or cylindrical rolls, from Cambaja, Cambodja, or Cambogia, in the E. Indies, whence its name. It is of a dense, compact texture, and of a beautiful reddish yellow. It is used chiefly as a pigment. Taken internally, it is a strong and harsh cathartic and emetic. 5938
GAMBOL, v.i. 5938
GAMBOL, n. A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sportive prank. 5939
GAMBOLING, ppr. Leaping; frisking; playing pranks. 5939
GAMBREL, n. The hind leg of a horse. Hence, in America, a crooked stick used by butchers. A hipped roof is called a gambrel-roof. 5939
GAMBREL, v.t. To tie by the leg. 5939
GAME, n. 5939
GAME, v.i. To play at any sport or diversion. 5940
GAMECOCK, n. A cock bred or used to fight; a cock kept for barbarous sport. 5940
GAME-EGG, n. An egg from which a fighting cock is bred. 5940
GAMEKEEPER, n. One who has the care of game; one who is authorized to preserve beasts of the chase, or animals kept for sport. 5940
GAMESOME, a. Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome. 5940
GAMESOMENESS, n. Sportiveness; merriment. 5940
GAMESOMELY, adv. Merrily; playfully. 5940
GAMESTER, n. 5940
GAMING, ppr. Playing; sporting; playing for money. 5941
GAMING, n. The act or art of playing any game in a context for a victory, or for a prize or stake. 5941
GAMING-HOUSE, n. A house where gaming is practiced. 5941
GAMING-TABLE, n. A table appropriated to gaming. 5941
GAMMER, n. The compellation of an old woman, answering to gaffer, applied to an old man. 5941
GAMMON, n. 5941
GAMMON, v.t. To make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke. 5941
GAMMON, v.t. In the game of back-gammon, the party that, by fortunate throws of the dice or by superior skill in moving, withdraws all his men from the board, before his antagonist has been able to get his men home and withdraw any of them from his table, gammons his antagonist. 5941
GAMMUT, n. [from the Greek letter so named.] 5942
GAN, a contraction of began, or rather the original simple word, Sax. gynnan, to begin.
GANCH, v.t. To drop from a high place on hooks, as the Turks do malefactors, by way of punishment. 5942
GANDER, n. [L. anser.] The male of fowls of the goose kind. 5942
GANG, v.i. To go; to walk. [Local, or used only in ludicrous language.] 5942
GANG, n. [G., a metallic vein, a streak in a mine.] 5942
GANGBOARD, n. A board or plank with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat. 5942
GANGDAYS, n. Days or perambulation. 5943
GANGHON, n. A flower. 5943
GANGLION, n. In anatomy, a small circumscribed tumor, found in certain parts of the nervous system. 5943
GANGRENATE, v.t. To produce a gangrene. 5943
GANGRENE, n. [L. gangroena.] A mortification of living flesh, or of some part of a living animal body. It is particularly applied to the first state of mortification, before the life of the part is completely extinct. When the part is completely dead, it is called sphacelus. 5943
GANGRENE, v.t. To mortify, or to begin mortification in. 5943
GANGRENE, v.i. To become mortified. 5943
GANGRENESCENT, a. Tending to mortification; beginning to corrupt or putrefy, as living flesh. 5943
GANGRENOUS, a. Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh. 5943
GANGUE, n. gang. [See Gang.] In mining, the earthy, stony, saline, or combustible substance, which contains the ore of metals, or is only mingled with it without being

chimically combined, is called the gangue or matrix of the ore. It differs from a mineralizer, in not being combined with the metal. 5943
GANGWAY, n. A passage, way or avenue into or out of any inclosed place, especially a passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; also, a narrow platform of planks laid horizontally along the upper part of a ship's side, from the quarter deck to the forecastle. 5943
GANGWEEK, n. Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate or survey the bounds of parishes. 5944
GANIL, n. A kind of brittle limestone. 5944
GANNET, n. The Solan Goose, a fowl of the genus Pelicanus, about seven pounds in weight, with a straight bill, six inches long, and palmated feet. These fowls frequent the isles of Scotland in summer, and feed chiefly on herrings. 5944
GANTLET, GAUNTLET, n. A large iron glove with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers, armed at all points. 5944
GANTLOPE, n. A military punishment inflicted on criminals for some heinous offense. It is executed in this manner; soldiers are arranged in two rows, face to face, each armed with a switch or instrument of punishment; between these rows, the offender, stripped to his waist, is compelled to pass a certain number of times, and each man gives him a stroke. A similar punishment is used on board of ships. Hence this word is chiefly used in the phrase, to run the gantlet or gantlope. 5944
GANZA, n. A kind of wold goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world. 5944
GAOL, n. A prison; a place for the confinement of debtors and criminals. 5944
GAOL, v.t. To imprison; to confine in prison. 5945
GAOLDELIVERY, n. A judicial process for clearing jails of criminals, by trial and condemnation or acquittal. 5945
GAOLER, n. The keeper of a gaol or prisoner; a jailor. 5945
GAP, n. [See Gape and Gab.] 5945
GAPE, v.i. 5945
G`APE, n. A gaping. 5946
GAPER, n. One who gapes; a yawner. 5946
GAPING, ppr. Opening the mouth wide from sleepiness, dullness, wonder or admiration; yawning; opening in fissures; craving. 5947
GAPTOOTHED, a. Having interstices between the teeth. 5947
GAR, in Saxon, a dart, a weapon; as in Edgar, or Eadgar, a happy weapon; Ethelgar, noble weapon. 5947
GARAGAY, n. A rapacious fowl of Mexico, of the size of the kite. 5947
GARB, n. 5947
GARBAGE, n. [I know not the component parts of this word.] The bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal. 5947
GARBAGED, a. Stripped of the bowels. 5947
GARBEL, n. The plank next the keel of a ship. [See Garboard-streak.] 5947
GARBLE, v.t. [L. cribro, cribello.] 5947
GARBLED, pp. Sifted; bolted; separated; culled out. 5948
GARBLER, n. One who garbles, sifts or separates. A garbler of spices, is an officer of great antiquity in London. 5948
GARBLES, n. plu. The dust, soil or filth, severed from good spices, drugs, etc. 5948
GARBLING, ppr. Sifting; separating; sorting; culling. 5948
GARBOARD, n. The garboard plank, in a ship, is the first plank fastened on the keel on the outside. 5948
GARBOIL, n. Tumult; uproar. [Not used.] 5948
GARD. [See Guard and Ward.] 5948
GARDEN, n. [Eng. yard, an inclosed place; L. hortus.] 5948
G`ARDEN, v.i. To layout and to cultivate a garden; to prepare ground to plant and till it, for the purpose of producing plants, shrubs, flowers and fruits. 5949

GARDENER, n. One whose occupation is to make, tend and dress a garden. 5949

GARDENING — GAVELKIND 5950

GARDENING, ppr. Cultivating or tilling a garden. 5950
G`ARDENING, n. The act of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture. 5950
GARDEN-PLOT, n. The plot or plantation of a garden. 5950
GARDEN-STUFF, n. Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table. [A word in popular use.] 5950
GARDEN-WARE, n. The produce of gardens. [Not in use.] 5950
GARDON, n. A fish of the roach kind. 5950
GARE, n. Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. 5950
GARGARISM, n. [L. gargarismus; Gr. to wash the mouth; allied probably to gorge, the throat.] 5950
GARGARIZE, v.t. [L. gargarizo.] To wash or rinse the mouth with any medicated liquor. 5950
GARGET, n. [See Gorge.] A distemper in cattle, consisting in a swelling of the throat and the neighboring parts. 5950
GARGIL, n. A distemper in geese, which stops the head and often proves fatal. 5950
GARGLE, v.t. [Eng. to gurgle.] 5950
GARGLE, n. Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat. 5951
GARGLION, n. An exsudation of nervous juice from a bruise, which indurates into a tumor. 5951
GARGOL, n. A distemper in swine. 5951
GARISH. [See Gairish.] 5951
GARLAND, n. [L. gyrus. It seems to denote something round or twisted, for in Spanish it is used for a wreath or cordage or puddening.] 5951
GARLAND, v.t. To deck with a garland. 5951
GARLIC, n. A plant of the genus Allium, having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste. Each root is composed of several lesser bulbs, called cloves of garlic, inclosed in a common membranous coat and easily separable. 5951
GARLICEATER, n. A low fellow. 5951
GARLICPEAR-TREE, n. A tree in Jamaica, the Crateva, bearing a fruit which has a strong scent of garlic. 5951
GARMENT, n. Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, etc. Garments, in the plural, denotes clothing in general; dress. 5952
GARNER, n. A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation. 5952
GARNER, v.t. To store in a granary. 5952
GARNET, n. [L. granatus, from granum, or granatum, the pomegranate.] 5952
GARNISH, v.t. 5952
GARNISH, n. Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration. 5953
GARNISHED, pp. Adorned; decorated; embellished. 5953
GARNISHEE, n. In law, one in whose hands the property of an absconding or absent debtor is attached, who is warned or notified of the demand or suit, and who may appear and defend in the suit, in the place of the principal. 5953
GARNISHING, ppr. Adorning; decorating; warning. 5953
GARNISHMENT, n. Ornament; embellishment. 5953
GARNITURE, n. Ornamental appendages; embellishment; furniture; dress. 5953
GAROUS, a. [L. garum, pickle.] Resembling pickle made of fish. 5953
GARRAN, GARRON, n. A small horse; a highland horse; a hack; a jade; a galloway. [Not used in America.] 5953
GARRET, n. 5954
GARRETED, a. Protected by turrets. 5954
GARRETEER, n. An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author. 5954
GARRISON, n. [English, garnish; warren, and from this root we have warrant and guaranty, as well as guard and regard, all from one source.] 5954
GARRISON, v.t. To place troops in a fortress for its defense; to furnish with soldiers; as, to garrison a fort or town.

GARRULITY, n. [L. garrulitas, from garrio, to prate.] 5954 5954
GARRULOUS, a. Talkative; prating; as garrulous old age. 5954
GARTER, n. 5955
G`ARTER, v.t. To bind with a garter. 5955
GARTERFISH, n. A fish having a long depressed body, like the blade of a sword; the Lepidopus. 5955
GARTH, n. 5955
GAS, n. 5955
GASCON, n. A native of Gascony in France. 5955
GASCONADE, n. A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging. 5955
GASCONADE, v.i. To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster. 5956
GASEOUS, a. In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid. 5956
GASH, n. [I know not through what channel we have received this word. It may be allied to chisel.] 5956
GASH, v.i. To make a gash, or long, deep incision; applied chiefly to incisions in flesh. 5956
GASHED, pp. Cut with a long, deep incision. 5956
GASHFUL, a. Full of gashes; hideous. 5956
GASHING, ppr. Cutting long, deep incision. 5956
GASIFICATION, n. [See Gasify.] The act or process of converting into gas. 5956
GASIFIED, pp. Converted into an aeriform fluid. 5956
GASIFY, v.t. [gas and L. facio, to make.] To convert into gas or an aeriform fluid by combination with caloric. 5956
GASIFYING, ppr. Converting into gas. 5956
GASKET, n. A plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard. 5956
GASKINS, n. plu. Galligaskins; wide open hose. [See Galligaskins.] 5956
GASLIGHT, n. Light produced by the combustion of carbureted hydrogen gas. Gaslights are now substituted for oil lights, in illuminating streets and apartments in houses. 5956
GASOMETER, n. [gas] In chimistry, an instrument or apparatus, intended to measure, collect, preserve or mix different gases. 5957
GASOMETRY, n. The science, art or practice of measuring gases. It teaches also the nature and properties of these elastic fluids. 5957
GASP, v.i. 5957
G`ASP, v.t. To emit breath by opening wide the mouth. 5957
G`ASP, n. The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath. 5957
GASPING, ppr. Opening the mouth to catch the breath. 5957
GAST, GASTER, v.t. To make aghast; to frighten. [Not used.] 5957
GASTNESS, n. Amazement; fright. [Not used.] 5957
GASTRIC, a. [from Gr. the belly or stomach.] 5957
GASTRILOQUIST, n. [Gr. belly, and L. loquor, to speak.] 5958
GASTROCELE, [Gr. the stomach, and a tumor.] A rupture of the stomach. 5958
GASTROMANCY, n. [Gr. belly, and divination.] 5958
GASTRORAPHY, n. [Gr. belly, and a sewing or suture.] 5958
GASTROTOMY, n. [Gr. belly, and to cut.] 5958
GAT, pret. of get. 5958
GATE, n. 5958
GATED, a. Having gates. 5959
GATEVEIN, n. The vena portae, a large vein which conveys the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver. 5959
GATEWAY, n. A way through the gate of some inclosure. 5959
GATHER, v.t. 5959
GATHER, v.i. To collect; to unite; to increase; to be condensed. The clouds gather in the west. 5961
GATHERABLE, a. That may be collected; that may be deduced. [Unusual.] 5961
GATHERED, pp. Collected; assembled; contracted; plaited; drawn by inference. 5961

GATHERER, n. One who gathers or collects; one who gets in a crop. 5961
GATHERING, ppr. Collecting; assembling; drawing together; plaiting; wrinkling. 5961
GATHERING, n. The act of collecting or assembling. 5962
GATHERS, n. Plaits; folds; puckers; wrinkles in cloth. 5962
GATTERTREE, n. A species of Cornus or Cornelian cherry. 5962
GAT-TOOTHED, a. Goat-toothed; having a lickerish tooth. 5962
GAUD, v.i. [L. gaudeo, to rejoice.] To exult; to rejoice. 5962
GAUD, n. [L. gaudium.] An ornament; something worn for adorning the person; a fine thing. 5962
GAUDED, a. Adorned with trinkets; colored. 5962
GAUDERY, n. Finery; fine things; ornaments. 5962
GAUDILY, adv. Showily; with ostentation of fine dress. 5962
GAUDINESS, n. Showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentatious finery. 5962
GAUDY, a. Showy; splendid; gay. 5962
GAUDY, n. A feast or festival; a word in the university. 5963
GAUGE, v.t. gage. 5963
GAUGE, n. gage. A measure; a standard of measure. 5963
GAUGED, pp. Measured. 5963
GAUGER, n. One who gauges; an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks. 5963
GAUGING, ppr. Measuring a cask; ascertaining dimensions or proportions of quantity.
GAUGING, n. The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels of any form. 5963 5963
GAUGING-ROD, n. An instrument to be used in measuring the contents of casks or vessels. 5963
GAUL, n. [L. Gallia.] A name of ancient France; also, an inhabitant of Gaul. 5963
GAULISH, a. Pertaining to ancient France or Gaul. 5963
GAUNT, GANT, a. gant. Vacant; hollow; empty, as an animal after long fasting; hence, lean; meager; thin; slender. 5963
GAUNTLY, adv. gant'ly. Leanly; meagerly. 5964
GAUNTLET, n. [See Gantlet.] 5964
GAUZE, n. [L. gausape, or gossipium.] 5964
GAUZELOOM, n. A loom in which gauze is wove. 5964
GAUZY, a. Like gauze; thin as gauze. 5964
GAVE, pret. of give. 5964
GAVEL, n. In law, tribute; toll; custom. [See Gable.] 5964
GAVEL, n. 5964
GAVEL, for gable or gable-end. [See Gable.] 5964
GAVELET, n. An ancient and special cessavit in Kent, in England, where the custom of gavelkind continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraws his rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements. 5964
GAVELKIND, n. A tenure in England, by which land descended from the father to all his sons in equal portions, and the land of a brother, dying without issue, descended equally to his brothers. This species of tenure prevailed in England before the Norman conquest, in many parts of the kingdom, perhaps in the whole realm; but particularly in Kent, where it still exists. 5964
GAVELOCK — GENETHLIACAL 5965
GAVELOCK, n. An iron crow. 5965
GAVILAN, n. A species of hawk in the Philippine isles; the back and wings yellow; the belly white. 5965
GAVOT, n. A kind of dance, the air of which has two brisk and lively strains in common time, each of which is played twice over. The first has usually four or eight bars, and the second contains eight, twelve or more. 5965
GAWBY, n. A dunce. [Not in use.] 5965
GAWK, n. 5965
GAWKY, a. Foolish; awkward; clumsy; clownish. [In this sense it is retained in vulgar use

in America.] 5965
GAWKY, n. A stupid, ignorant, awkward fellow. 5965
GAY, a. 5965
GAY, n. An ornament. [Not used.] 5965
GAYETY, n. 5966
GAYLY, adv. Merrily; with mirth and frolick. 5966
GAYNESS, n. Gayety; finery. 5966
GAYSOME, a. Full of gayety. [Little used.] 5966
GAZE, v.i. [Gr. to be astonished, and Heb. to see or look, that is, to fix the eye or to reach with the eye.] 5966
GAZE, v.t. To view with fixed attention. 5966
GAZE, n. A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder or admiration; a continued look of attention. 5966
GAZEFUL, a. Looking with a gaze; looking intently. 5967
GAZEHOUND, n. A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent. 5967
GAZEL, n. An animal of Africa and India, of the genus Antilope. It partakes of the nature of the goat and the deer. Like the goat, the gazel has hollow permanent horns, and it feeds on shrubs; but in size and delicacy, and in the nature and color of its hair, it resembles the roe-buck. It has cylindrical horns, most frequently annulated at the base, and bunches of hair on its fore legs. It has a most brilliant, beautiful eye. 5967
GAZEMENT, n. View. [Not in use.] 5967
GAZER, n. One who gazes; one who looks steadily and intently, from delight, admiration or study. 5967
GAZETTE, n. gazet'. A newspaper; a sheet or half sheet of paper containing an account of transactions and events of public or private concern, which are deemed important and interesting. The first gazette in England was published at Oxford in 1665. On the removal of the court to London, the title was changed to the London Gazette. It is now the official newspaper, and published on Tuesdays and Saturdays. 5967
GAZETTE, v.t. gazet'. To insert in a gazette; to announce or publish in a gazette. 5967
GAZETTED, pp. Published in a gazette. 5967
GAZETTEER, n. A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority.
GAZING, ppr. [See Gaze.] Looking with fixed attention. 5968 5967
GAZINGSTOCK, n. A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity or contempt. 5968
GAZON, n. In fortification, pieces of turf used to line parapets and the traverses of galleries. 5968
GEAD, [See Yead.] 5968
GEAL, v.i. [L. gelo.] To congeal. 5968
GEAR, n. 5968
GEAR, v.t. To dress; to put on gear; to harness. 5968
GEARED, pp. Dressed; harnessed. 5968
GEARING, ppr. Dressing; harnessing. 5969
GEASON, n. s as z. Rare; uncommon; wonderful. 5969
GEAT, n. The hole through which metal runs into a mold in castings. 5969
GECK, n. A dupe. 5969
GECK, v.t. To cheat, trick or gull. 5969
GEE, JEE. A word used by teamsters, directing their teams to pass further to the right, or from the driver, when on the near side; opposed to hoi or haw. 5969
GEESE, n. plu. of goose. 5969
GEEST, n. Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. 5969
GEHENNA, n. [Heb. ge-hinom, the valley of Hinom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch. 2 Kings 23:10.] 5969
GEHLENITE, n. [from Gehlen, the chimist.] 5969
GELABLE, a. [from L. gelu, frost, or gelo, to congeal.] 5969
GELATIN, n. [L. gelo, to congeal, to freeze.] 5970
GELATIN, GELATINOUS, a. Of the nature and consistence of gelatin; resembling jelly; viscous; moderately stiff

and cohesive. 5970
GELATINATE, v.i. To be converted into gelatin or into a substance like jelly. 5970
GELATINATE, v.t. To convert into gelatin or into a substance resembling jelly. 5970
GELATINATION, n. The act or process of converting or being turned into gelatin, or into a substance like jelly. 5970
GELATINIZE, v.i. The same as gelatinate. 5970
GELD, n. Money; tribute; compensation. This word is obsolete in English, but it occurs in old laws and law books in composition; as in Danegeld, or Danegelt, a tax imposed by the Danes; Weregeld, compensation for the life of a man, etc. 5970
GELD, v.t. pret. gelded or gelt; pp. gelded or gelt. 5970
GELDED, GELT, pp. Castrated; emasculated. 5971
GELDER, n. One who castrates. 5971
GELDER-ROSE. A plant, a species of Viburnum; also, a species of Spiraea. 5971
GELDING, ppr. Castrating. 5971
GELDING, n. A castrated animal, but chiefly a horse. 5971
GELID, a. [L. gelidus, from gelo, to freeze.] Cold; very cold. 5971
GELIDNESS, n. Coldness. 5971
GELLY, n. [L. gelo, gelatus. It is now more generally written jelly.] 5971
GELT, pp. Of geld. 5971
GELT, n. For gelding. [Not used.] 5971
GELT, for gilt. Tinsel, or gilt surface. [Not used.] 5971
GEM, n. [L. gemma.] 5971
GEM, v.t. To adorn with gems, jewels or precious stones. 5972
GEM, v.i. To bud; to germinate. 5972
GEMARA, n. The second part of the Talmud or commentary on the Jewish laws. 5972
GEMARIC, a. Pertaining to the Gemara. 5972
GEMEL, n. [L. gemellus.] A pair; a term inheraldry. 5972
GEMELLIPAROUS, a. [L. gemellus and pario.] Producing twins. 5972
GEMINATE, v.t. [L. gemino.] To double. [Little used.] 5972
GEMINATION, n. A doubling; duplication; repetition. 5972
GEMINI, n. plu. [L.] Twins. In astronomy, a constellation or sign of the zodiac, representing Castor and Pollux. In the Britannic catalogue, it contains 85 stars. 5972
GEMINOUS, a. [L. geminus.] Double; in pairs. 5972
GEMINY, n. [supra.] Twins; a pair; a couple. 5972
GEMMARY, a. [from gem.] Pertaining to gems or jewels. 5972
GEMMATION, n. [L. gemmatio, from gemma.] 5972
GEMMEOUS, a. [L. gemmeus.] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems; resembling gems. 5973
GEMMIPAROUS, a. [L. gemma, a bud, and pario, to bear.] 5973
GEMMULE, n. A little gem or bud. 5973
GEMMY, a. Bright; glittering; full of gems. 5973
GEMOTE, n. A meeting. [See Meet.] 5973
GEMSBOK, n. The name given to a variety of the antelope. 5973
GENDARM, n. In France, gens d`armes is the denomination given to a select body of troops, destined to watch over the interior public safety. In the singular, gendarme, as written by Lunier, is properly anglicized gendarm. 5973
GENDARMERY, n. [supra.] The body of gendarms. 5973
GENDER, n. [L. genus, from geno, gigno; Gr. to beget, or to be born; Eng. kind. Gr. a woman, a wife; Sans. gena, a wife, and genaga, a father. We have begin from the same root. See Begin and Can.] 5973
GENDER, v.t. To beget; but engender is more generally used. 5974
GENDER, v.i. To copulate; to breed. Leviticus 19:19. 5974
GENEALOGICAL, a. [from genealogy.] 5974
GENEALOGIST, n. He who traces descents of persons or families. 5974
GENEALOGIZE, v.i. To relate the history of descents. 5974

GENEALOGY, n. [L. genealogia; Gr. race, and discourse; Eng. kind.] 5974
GENERABLE, a. That may be engendered, begotten or produced. 5974
GENERAL, a. [L. generalis, from genus, a kind.] 5975
GENERAL, n. The whole; the total; that which comprehends all or the chief part; opposed to particular. 5976
GENERALISSIMO, n. The chief commander of an army or military force. 5977
GENERALITY, n. 5977
GENERALIZATION, n. The act of extending from particulars to generals; the act of making general. 5977
GENERALIZE, v.t. To extend from particulars or species to genera, or to whole kinds or classes; to make general, or common to a number. 5977
GENERALLY, adv. In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally; most frequently, but not without exceptions. A hot summer generally follows a cold winter. Men are generally more disposed to censure than to praise, as they generally suppose it easier to depress excellence in others than to equal or surpass it by elevating themselves.
GENERALNESS, n. Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; 5978
commonness. 5978
GENERALSHIP, n. The skill and conduct of a general officer; military skill in a commander, exhibited in the judicious arrangements of troops, or the operations of war.
GENERALTY, n. The whole; the totality. [Little used.] 5978 5978
GENERANT, n. [L. generans.] The power that generates; the power or principle that produces. 5978
GENERATE, v.t. [L. genero. See Gender.] 5978
GENERATED, pp. Begotten; engendered; procreated; produced; formed. 5979
GENERATING, ppr. Begetting; procreating; producing; forming. 5979
GENERATION, n. The act of begetting; procreation, as of animals. 5979
GENERATIVE, a. Having the power of generating or propagating its own species. 5979
GENERATOR, n. He or that which begets, causes or produces. 5980
GENERIC, GENERICAL, a. [L. genus.] Pertaining to a genus or kind; comprehending the genus, as distinct from species, or from another genus. A generic description is a description of a genus; a generic difference is a difference in genus; a generic name is the denomination which comprehends all the species, as of animals, plants or fossils, which have certain essential and peculiar characters in common. Thus Canis is the generic name of animals of the dog kind; Felis, of the cat kind; Cervus, of the deer kind.
GENERICALLY, adv. With regard to genus; as an animal generically distinct from 5980
another, or two animals generically allied. 5980
GENEROSITY, n. [L. generositas, from genus, race, kind, with reference to birth, blood, family.] 5980
GENEROUS, a. [L. generosus. See Gender.] 5981
GENEROUSLY, adv. Honorable; not meanly. 5981
GENEROUSNESS, n. The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.
GENESIS, n. [See Gender.] 5981 5981
GENET, n. A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse. 5982
GENETHLIACAL, GENETHLIAC, a. [Gr. to be born.] 5982
GENETHLIACS — GESTATION 5983
GENETHLIACS, n. The science of calculating nativities or predicting the future events of life from the stars which preside at the birth of persons. [Little used.] 5983
GENETHLIATIC, n. He who calculates nativities. [Little used.] 5983
GENEVA, n. A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper berries. But instead of these berries, the spirit is now flavored with the oil of turpentine. The word is usually contracted and pronounced gin. 5983
GENEVANISM, n. [from Geneva, where Calvin resided.] Calvinism. 5983
GENEVOIS, n. plu. jeneva'y. People of Geneva. 5983
GENIAL, a. [L. genialis, from geno, gigno,] 5983
GENIALLY, adv. By genius or nature; naturally. [Little used.] 5983

GENICULATED, a. [L. geniculatus, from geniculum, a knot or joint, from the root of genu, the knee. See Knee.] 5984
GENICULATION, n. Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee. 5984
GENII, n. [L. plu.] A sort of imaginary intermediate beings between men and angels; some good and some bad. 5984
GENIO, n. [L. genius.] A man of a particular turn of mind. 5984
GENITAL, a. [L. genitalis, from the root of gigno; Gr. to beget.] 5984
GENITALS, n. plu. The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation. 5984
GENITING, n. A species of apple that ripens very early. 5984
GENITIVE, a. [L. genitivus, from the root of gender.] 5984
GENITOR, n. One who procreates; a sire; a father. 5984
GENITURE, n. Generation; procreation; birth. 5984
GENIUS, n. [L. from the root of gigno; Gr. to beget.] 5985
GENT, a. Elegant; pretty; gentle. [Not in use.] 5985
GENTEEL, a. [L. gentilis, from gens, race, stock, family, and with the sense of noble or at least respectable birth, as we use birth and family.] 5985
GENTEELLY, adv. Politely; gracefully; elegantly; in the manner of well bred people. 5986
GENTEELNESS, a. Gracefulness of manners or person; elegance; politeness. We speak of the genteelness of a person or of his deportment. 5986
GENTIAN, n. [L. gentiana.] A genus of plants, of many species. The common gentian is a native of the mountainous parts of Germany. The root, the only part used, has a yellowish brown color and a very bitter taste, and is used as an ingredient in stomachic bitters. It is sometimes called felwort. 5986
GENTIL, n. A species of falcon or hawk. 5986
GENTILE, n. [L. gentilis; from L. gens, nation, race; applied to pagans.] 5986
GENTILE, a. Pertaining to pagans or heathens. 5987
GENTILESSE, n. Complaisance. [Not in use.] 5987
GENTILISH, a. Heathenish; pagan. 5987
GENTILISM, n. Heathenism; paganism; the worship of false gods. 5987
GENTILITIOUS, a. [L. gentilitius, from gens.] 5987
GENTILITY, n. 5987
GENTILIZE, v.i. To live like a heathen. 5987
GENTLE, a. [See Genteel.] Well born; of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble; as the studies of noble and gentle youth; gentle blood. 5987
GENTLE, n. A gentleman. 5988
GENTLE, v.t. To make genteel; to raise from the vulgar. 5988
GENTLEFOLK, n. [gentle and folk.] Persons of good breeding and family. It is now used only in the plural, gentlefolks, and this use is vulgar. 5988
GENTLEMAN, a. [gentle, that is, genteel, and man. See Genteel.] 5988
GENTLEMANLIKE, GENTLEMANLY, a. Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman, or a man of good family and breeding; polite; complaisant; as gentlemanly manners. 5989
GENTLEMANLINESS, n. Behavior of a well bred man. 5989
GENTLENESS, n. [See Gentle.] Dignity of birth. [Little used.] 5989
GENTLESHIP, n. The deportment of a gentleman. 5989
GENTLEWOMAN, n. [gentle and woman.] A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar. 5989
GENTLY, adv. Softly; meekly; mildly; with tenderness. 5990
GENTOO, n. A native of India or Hindoostan; one who follows the religion of the Bramins.
GENTRY, n. Birth; condition; rank by birth. 59905990GENUFLECTION, n. [L. genu, the knee, and flectio, a bending.] 5990
GENUINE, a. [L. genuinus, from enus, or its root. See Gender.] 5990
GENUINELY, adv. Without adulteration or foreign admixture; naturally. 5990
GENUINENESS, n. The state of being native, or of the true original; hence, freedom from

adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from any thing false or counterfeit; purity; reality; as the genuineness of Livy's history; the genuineness of faith or repentance. 5990
GENUS, n. plu. genuses or genera. [L. genus. See Gender.] 5991
GEOCENTRIC, a. [Gr. earth, and center.] Having the earth for its center, or the same center with the earth. The word is applied to a planet or its orbit. 5991
GEODE, n. [Gr. earth.] In mineralogy, a round or roundish lump of agate or other mineral, or a mere incrustation. Its interior is sometimes empty, and in this case the sides of its cavity are lined with crystals, as in agate balls. Sometimes it contains a solid movable nucleus; and sometimes it is filled with an earthy matter different from the envelop. 5991
GEODESY, n. [Gr. the earth, and to divide.] That part of geometry which respects the doctrine of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures. 5991
GEODETIC, GEODETICAL, a. Pertaining to the art of measuring surfaces. 5991
GEODIFEROUS, a. [L.] Producing geodes. 5991
GEOGNOST, n. [See Geognosy.] One versed in geognosy; a geologist. 5991
GEOGNOSTIC, a. Pertaining to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological.
GEOGNOSY, n. [Gr. the earth, and knowledge.] That part of natural history which 5992
treats of the structure of the earth. It is the science of the substances which compose the earth or its crust, their structure, position, relative situation, and properties. 5992
GEOGONIC, a. Pertaining to geogony, or the formation of the earth. 5992
GEOGONY, n. [Gr. the earth, and generation.] The doctrine of the formation of the earth.
GEOGRAPHER, n. [See Geography.] One who describes that part of this globe or 5992
earth, which is exhibited upon the surface, as the continents, isles, ocean, seas, lakes, rivers, mountains, countries, etc. One who is versed in geography, or one who compiles a treatise on the subject. 5992
GEOGRAPHIC, GEOGRAPHICAL, a. Relating to or containing a description of the terraqueous globe; pertaining to geography. 5992
GEOGRAPHICALLY, adv. In a geographical manner; according to the usual practice of describing the surface of the earth. 5992
GEOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. the earth, and to write, to describe.] 5992
GEOLOGICAL, a. [See Geology.] Pertaining to geology; relating to the science of the earth or terraqueous globe. 5993
GEOLOGIST, n. One versed in the science of geology. 5993
GEOLOGY, n. [Gr. the earth, and discourse.] 5993
GEOMANCER, n. [See Geomancy.] One who foretells or divines, by means of lines, figures or points on the ground or on paper. 5993
GEOMANCY, n. [Gr. the earth, and divination.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines, formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth and afterwards on paper. 5993
GEOMANTIC, a. Pertaining to geomancy. 5993
GEOMETER, n. [See Geometry.] One skilled in geometry. [See Geometrician, which is generally used.] 5993
GEOMETRAL, a. Pertaining to geometry. 5993
GEOMETRIC, GEOMETRICAL, a. [Gr.] Pertaining to geometry. 5994
GEOMETRICALLY, adv. According to the rules or laws of geometry. 5994
GEOMETRICIAN, n. One skilled in geometry; a geometer. 5994
GEOMETRIZE, v.t. To act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically.
GEOMETRY, n. [Gr. the earth, and measure.] Originally and properly, the art of 5994
measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on it. But geometry now denotes the science of magnitude in general, comprehending the doctrine and relations of whatever is susceptible of augmentation and diminution; as the mensuration of lines, surfaces, solids, velocity, weight, etc., with their various relations. 5994
GEOPONIC, a. [Gr. the earth, and labor.] Pertaining to tillage of the earth, or agriculture. [Not little used.] 5994
GEOPONICS, n. The art or science of cultivating the earth. 5994
GEORAMA, n. [Gr. the earth, and view.] An instrument or machine which exhibits a very

complete view of the earth, lately invented in Paris. It is a hollow sphere of forty feet diameter, formed by thirty six bars of iron representing the parallels and meridians, and covered with a bluish cloth, intended to represent seas and lakes. The land, mountains and rivers are painted on paper and pasted on this cover. 5994
GEORGE, n. A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by knights of the garter. 5995
GEORGE-NOBLE, n. A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII of the value of 6s. 8d. sterling.
GEORGIC, n. [Gr. rustic; and labor.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on the 5995
subject of husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, in a poetical dress; as the Georgics of Virgil. 5995
GEORGIC, a. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture and rural affairs. 5995
GEORGIUM SIDUS. [See Herschel.] 5995
GEOSCOPY, n. [Gr.] Knowledge of the earth, ground or soil, obtained by inspection. 5995
GERANIUM, n. [L. from Gr. a crane.] Crane's-bill, a genus of plants, of numerous species, some of which are cultivated for their fragrance or the beauty of their flowers. 5995
GERENT, a. [L. gerens.] Bearing; used in Vicegerent. 5995
GERFALCON. [See Gyrfalcon.] 5995
GERM, n. [L. germen.] In botany, the ovary or seed-bud of a plant, the rudiment of fruit yet in embryo. It is the base or lower part of the pistil, which, in the progress of vegetation, swells and becomes the seed-vessel. 5995
GERMAN, a. [L. germanus, a brother.] 5995
GERMAN, a. Belonging to Germany. 5996
GERMAN, n. A native of Germany; and by ellipsis, the German language. 5996
GERMANDER, n. A plant, or rather the name of several plants, as the rock germander, of the genus Veronica, and the common and water germander, of the genus Teucrium. 5996
GERMANIC, a. Pertaining to Germany; as the Germanic body or confederacy. 5996
GERMANISM, n. An idiom of the German language. 5996
GERMEN, n. plu. germens. Now contracted to germ, which see. 5996
GERMINAL, a. [from germen. See Germ.] Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud. 5996
GERMINANT, a. Sprouting. 5996
GERMINATE, v.i. [L. germino, from germen.] To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed. 5996
GERMINATE, v.t. To cause to sprout. [Unusual.] 5996
GERMINATION, n. The act of sprouting; the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant. 5996
GEROCOMICAL, a. Pertaining to gerocomy. [Little used.] 5996
GEROCOMY, n. [Gr.] That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people. 5996
GERUND, n. [L. gerundium, from gero, to bear.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, partaking of the nature of a participle. 5997
GESLING, for gosling. [Not in use.] 5997
GEST, n. [L. gestum, from gero, to carry, to do.] 5997
GESTATION, n. [L. gestatio, from gero, to carry.] 5997
GESTATORY — GIN 5998
GESTATORY, a. That may be carried or worn. 5998
GESTIC, a. Pertaining to deeds; legendary. 5998
GESTICULATE, v.i. [L. gesticulor, from gestum, gero, to bear or carry, or gestio.] 5998
GESTICULATE, v.t. To imitate; to act. 5998
GESTICULATION, n. [L. gesticulatio.] 5998
GESTICULATOR, n. One that shows postures, or makes gestures. 5998
GESTICULATORY, a. Representing in gestures. 5998
GESTURE, n. [L. gestus, from gero, to bear, to do.] 5998
GESTURE, v.t. To accompany with gesture or action. 5999
GET, v.t. pret. got. [gat, Obs.] pp. got, gotten. 5999
GET, v.i. To arrive at any place or state; followed by some modifying word, and sometimes implying difficulty or

labor; as, 6000
GETTER, n. One who gets, gains, obtains or acquires. 6002
GETTING, ppr. Obtaining; procuring; gaining; winning; begetting. 6002
GETTING, n. The act of obtaining, gaining or acquiring; acquisition. 6002
GEWGAW, n. A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything. 6002
GEWGAW, a. Showy without value. 6002
GHASTFUL, a. [See Ghastly.] Dreary; dismal; fit for walking ghosts. 6003
GHASTFULLY, adv. Frightfully. 6003
GHASTLINESS, n. [from ghastly.] Horror of countenance; a deathlike look; resemblance of a ghost; paleness. 6003
GHASTLY, a. [Eng. gush, gust.] 6003
GHASTNESS, n. Ghastliness. [Not used.] 6003
GHERKIN, n. A small pickled cucumber. 6003
GHESS, for guess. [Not used.] 6003
GHOST, n. [See Ghastly.] 6003
GHOST, v.i. To die; to expire. 6004
GHOST, v.t. To haunt with an apparition. 6004
GHOSTLIKE, a. Withered; having sunken eyes; ghastly. 6004
GHOSTLINESS, n. Spiritual tendency. [Little used.] 6004
GHOSTLY, a. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal or secular. 6004
GIALLOLINO, n. [Eng. yellow.] A fine yellow pigment much used under the name of Naples Yellow. 6004
GIAMBEAUX, n. Greaves; armor for the legs. 6004
GIANT, n. [L. gigas; Gr. probably from the earth. The word originally signified earth-born, terrigena. The ancients believed the first inhabitants of the earth to be produced from the ground and to be of enormous size.] 6004
GIANT, a. Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength; as giant brothers; a giant son. 6004
GIANTESS, n. A female giant; a female of extraordinary size and stature. 6005
GIANTIZE, v.i. To play the giant. 6005
GIANT-KILLING, a. Killing or destroying giants. 6005
GIANTLIKE, GIANTLY, a. Of unusual size; resembling a giant in bulk or stature; gigantic; huge. 6005
GIANTRY, n. The race of giants. [Little used.] 6005
GIANTSHIP, n. The state, quality or character of a giant. 6005
GIB, n. A cat. [Not in use.] 6005
GIB, v.i. To act like a cat. [Not in use.] 6005
GIBBE, n. An old worn-out animal. [Not used.] 6005
GIBBER, v.i. [See Gabble. It is probably allied to gabble, and to jabber.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately. [Not used.] 6005
GIBBERISH, n. [from gibber.] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words. 6005
GIBBERISH, a. Unmeaning, as words. 6005
GIBBET, n. A gallows; a post or machine in form of a gallows, on which notorious malefactors are hanged in chains, and on which their bodies are suffered to remain, as spectacles in terrorem. 6005
GIBBET, v.t. To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows. 6006
GIBBETED, pp. Hanged and exposed on a gibbet. 6006
GIBBETING, ppr. Hanging and exposing on a gibbet. 6006
GIBBIER, n. Wild fowl; game. [Not used.] 6006
GIBBOSITY, n. [L. gibbosus. See Gibbous.] 6006
GIBBOUS, a. [L. gibbus; Gr. to bend.] 6006
GIBBOUSLY, adv. In a gibbous or protuberant form. 6006
GIBBOUSNESS, n. Protuberance; a round prominence; convexity. [This word is preferable to gibbosity.] 6006

GIBBSITE, n. A mineral found at Richmond, in Massachusetts, and named in honor of George Gibbs, Esq. It occurs in irregular stalactical masses, which present an aggregation of elongated, tuberous branches, parallel and united. Its structure is fibrous, the fibers radiating from an axis. Its colors are a dirty white, greenish white and grayish.
GIBCAT, n. A he-cat, or an old worn-out cat. 60076006
GIBE, v.i. To cast reproaches and sneering expressions; to rail at; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to fleer; to scoff. 6007
GIBE, v.t. To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt.
GIBE, n. An expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a railing; an expression of sarcastic scorn. 6007
GIBELINE, n. The Gibelines were a faction in Italy, that opposed another faction 6007
called Guelfs, in the 13th century. 6007
GIBER, n. One who utters reproachful, censorious and contemptuous expressions, or who casts cutting, sarcastic reflections; one who derides; a scoffer. 6007
GIBING, ppr. Uttering reproachful, contemptuous and censorious words; scoffing. 6007
GIBINGLY, adv. With censorious, sarcastic and contemptuous expressions; scornfully.
GIBLETS, n. The entrails of a goose or other fowl, as the heart, liver, gizzard, etc.; a 6007
considerable article in cookery; as, to boil or stew giblets. It is used only in the plural, except in composition; as a giblet-pie. 6007
GIBSTAFF, n. A staff to gauge water or to push a boat; formerly, a staff used in fighting beasts on the stage. 6008
GIDDILY, adv. [See Giddy.] With the head seeming to turn or reel. 6008
GIDDINESS, n. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; vertigo; a sensation of reeling or whirling, when the body loses the power of preserving its balance or a steady attitude, or when objects at rest appear to reel, tremble or whirl; a swimming of the head. 6008
GIDDY, a. Vertiginous; reeling; whirling; having in the head a sensation of a circular motion or swimming; or having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body, and therefore wavering and inclined to fall, as in the case of some diseases and of drunkenness. In walking on timber aloft, or looking down a precipice, we are apt to be giddy. 6008
GIDDY, v.i. To turn quick. 6009
GIDDY, v.t. To make reeling or unsteady. 6009
GIDDY-BRAINED, a. Careless; thoughtless; unsteady. 6009
GIDDY-HEAD, n. A person without thought or judgment. 6009
GIDDY-HEADED, a. Heedless; unsteady; volatile; incautious. 6009
GIDDY-PACED, a. Moving irregularly. 6009
GIE, a contraction of guide. [Not in use.] 6009
GIER-EAGLE, n. A fowl of the eagle kind, mentioned in Leviticus 11:18. 6009
GIESECKITE, n. A mineral of a rhomboidal form and compact texture, of a gray or brown color, and nearly as hard as calcarious spar. 6009
GIF, v.t. The old but true spelling of if. 6009
GIFT, n. [from give.] A present; any thing given or bestowed; any thing, the property of which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a donation. It is applicable to any thing movable or immovable. 6009
GIFT, v.t. To endow with any power or faculty. 6010
GIFTED, pp. or a. Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent. 6010
GIFTEDNESS, n. The state of being gifted. 6010
GIFTING, ppr. Endowing with any power or faculty. 6010
GIG, v.t. [L. gigno.] To engender. [Not in use.] 6010
GIG, n. 6010
GIGANTEAN, a. [L. giganteus. See Giant.] Like a giant; mighty. 6011
GIGANTIC, a. [L. giganticus.] Of extraordinary size; very large; huge; like a giant. A man of gigantic stature. 6011
GIGANTOLOGY, n. [Gr. a giant, and discourse.] An account or description of giants. 6011
GIGGLE, n. A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath. 6011

GIGGLE, v.i. To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in a silly, puerile manner; to titter; to grin with childish levity or mirth. 6011
GIGGLER, n. One that giggles or titters. 6011
GIGLET, GIGLOT, n. A wanton; a lascivious girl. 6011
GIGLOT, a. Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton. 6011
GIGOT, n. The hip-joint; also, a slice. [Not English.] 6011
GILBERTINE, n. One of a religious order, so named from Gilbert, lord of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, England. 6011
GILBERTINE, a. Belonging to the monastic order, mentioned above. 6011
GILD, v.t. pret. and pp. gilded or gilt. 6012
GILDED, pp. Overlaid with gold leaf or liquid; illuminated. 6012
GILDER, n. One who gilds; one whose occupation is to overlay things with gold. 6012
GILDING, ppr. Overlaying with gold; giving a fair external appearance. 6012
GILDING, n. The art or practice of overlaying things with gold leaf or liquid. 6012
GILL, n. 6013
GILL-FLAP, n. A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening. 6013
GILL-LID, n. The covering of the gills. 6013
GILL-OPENING, n. The aperture of a fish or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills. 6013
GILL, n. [Low L. gilla, gillo or gello, a drinking glass, a gill. This word has the same elementary letters as Gr. a pail or bucket, and Eng. gallon, probably from one of the roots in Gl, which signify to hold or contain.] 6013
GILL, n. A plant, ground-ivy, of the genus Gleehoma. 6013
GILL, n. 6014
GILLHOUSE, n. A place where gill is sold. 6014
GILLIAN, n. A wanton girl. 6014
GILLYFLOWER, n. [supposed to be a corruption of July-flower.] 6014
GILSE, n. A young salmon. 6014
GILT, pp. of gild. Overlaid with gold leaf, or washed with gold; illuminated; adorned. 6014
GILT, n. Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding. 6014
GILTHEAD, n. [gilt and head.] In ichthyology, a fish or a genus of fishes, the Sparus, of many species; so named from their color, or from a golden spot between the eyes. 6014
GILTTAIL, n. A worm so called from its yellow tail. 6014
GIM, a. [contracted from gemmy.] Neat; spruce; well dressed. 6014
GIMBAL, n. A brass ring by which a sea compass is suspended in its box, by means of which the card is kept in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship. 6015
GIMBLET, n. A borer; small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning. It is applied only to small instruments; a large instrument of the like kind is called an auger. 6015
GIMBLET, v.t. In seamen's language, to turn round an anchor by the stock; a motion resembling that of the turning of a gimblet. 6015
GIMCRACK, n. A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing. 6015
GIMMAL, n. Some device or machinery. 6015
GIMMAL, a. Consisting of links. 6015
GIMMER, n. Movement or machinery. 6015
GIMP, n. [Eng. to whip.] A kind of silk twist or edging. 6015
GIMP, a. Smart; spruce; trim; nice. [Not in use.] 6015
GIN, n. A contraction of Geneva, a distilled spirit. [See Geneva.] 6015
GIN, n. [A contraction of engine.] A machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength. The word is applied to various engines, as a machine for driving piles, another for raising weights, etc., and a machine for separating the seeds from cotton, invented by E. Whitney, is called a cotton-gin. It is also the name given to an engine of torture, and to a pump moved by rotary sails. 6015
GIN, v.t. To clear cotton of its seeds by a machine which separates them with expedition. 6015
GIN, v.i. To begin. 6016
GINGER — GLASSGRINDER 6017

GINGER, n. [L. zinziber.] A plant, or the root of a species of Amomum, a native of the East and West Indies. The roots are jointed, and the stalks rise two or three feet, with narrow leaves. The flower stems arise by the side of these, immediately from the root, naked and ending in an oblong scaly spike. The dried roots are used for various purposes, in the kitchen and in medicine. 6017
GINGERBREAAD, n. [ginger and bread.] A kind or cake, composed of flour with an admixture of butter, pearlash and ginger, sweetened. 6017
GINGERLY, adv. Nicely; cautiously. [Not used.] 6017
GINGERNESS, n. Niceness; tenderness. [Not used.] 6017
GINGHAM, n. A kind or striped cotton cloth. 6017
GINGING, n. In mining, the lining of a mine-shaft with stones or bricks for its support, called steining or staining, which I suppose is from Sax. stan, stone. 6017
GINGIVAL, a. [L. gingiva, the gum.] Pertaining to the gums. 6017
GINGLE, JINGLE, v.i. 6017
GINGLE, v.t. To shake so as to make clattering sounds in quick succession; to ring, as a little bell, or as small coins. 6017
GINGLE, n. A shrill clattering sound, or a succession of sharp sounds, as those made by a little bell or by small coins. 6018
GINGLYMOID, a. [Gr. a hinge, and form.] Pertaining to or resembling a ginglymus. 6018
GINGLYMUS, n. [Gr.] In anatomy, a species of articulation resembling a hinge. That species of articulation in which each bone partly receives and is partly received by the other, so as to admit only of flexion and extension, is called angular ginglymus. 6018
GINNET, n. A nag. [See Jennet.] 6018
GINSENG, n. [This word is probably Chinese, and it is said by Grosier, to signify the resemblance of a man, or man's thigh. He observes also that the root in the language of the Iroquois is called garentoquen, which signifies legs and thighs separated.] 6018
GIP, v.t. To take out the entrails of herrings. 6018
GIPSEY, n. The Gipseys are a race of vagabonds which infest Europe, Africa and Asia, strolling about and subsisting mostly by theft, robbery and fortune-telling. The name is supposed to be corrupted from Egyptian, as they were thought to have come from Egypt. But their language indicates that they originated in Hindoostan. 6018
GIPSEY, n. The language of the gipseys. 6019
GIPSEYISM, n. The arts and practices of gipseys; deception; cheating; flattery. 6019
GIRAFF, n. The camelopard, a quadruped. [See Camelopard.] 6019
GIRANDOLE, n. A chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick. 6019
GIRASOL, n. [L. gyrus, a turn; L. sol, the sun.] 6019
GIRD, n. gurd. [Eng. a yard.] 6019
GIRD, v.t. gurd. pret. and pp. girded or girt. 6019
GIRD, v.i. To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms. 6020
GIRDED, pp. Bound; surrounded; invested; put on. 6020
GIRDER, n. In architecture, the principal piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the summers or breast summers, and the joists are framed in it at one end. In buildings entirely of timber, the girder is fastened by tenons into the posts. 6020
GIRDING, ppr. Binding; surrounding; investing. 6021
GIRDING, n. A covering. Isaiah 3:24. 6021
GIRDLE, n. 6021
GIRDLE, v.t. To bind with a belt or sash; to gird. 6021
GIRDLE-BELT, n. A belt that encircles the waist. 6021
GIRDLER, n. One who girdles; a maker of girdles. 6021
GIRDLE-STEAD, n. The part of the body where the girdle is worn. 6021
GIRE, n. [L. gyrus.] A circle, or circular motion. [See Gyre.] 6021
GIRL, n. gerl. [Low L. gerula, a young woman employed in tending children and carrying them about, from gero, to carry; a word probably received from the Romans while in England.] 6022
GIRLHOOD, n. The state of a girl. [Little used.] 6022

GIRLISH, a. Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl. 6022
GIRLISHLY, adv. In the manner of a girl. 6022
GIRROCK, n. A species of gar-fish, the lacertus. 6022
GIRT, pret. and pp. of gird. 6022
GIRT, v.t. To gird; to surround. 6022
GIRT, GIRTH, n. The band or strap by which a saddle or any burden on a horse's back is made fast, by passing under his belly. 6022
GIRTH, v.t. To bind with a girth. 6022
GISE, v.t. To feed or pasture. [See Agist.] 6022
GISLE, n. A pledge. [Not in use.] 6023
GIST, n. In law, the main point of a question; the point on which an action rests. 6023
GITH, n. Guinea pepper. 6023
GITTERN, n. [L. cithara.] A guitar. [See Guitar.] 6023
GITTERN, v.i. To play on a gittern. 6023
GIVE, v.t. pret. gave; pp. given. [Heb. to give. The sense of give is generally to pass, or to transfer, that is, to send or throw.] 6023
GIVE, v.i. giv. To yield to pressure. The earth gives under the feet. 6027
GIVEN, pp. giv'n. Bestowed; granted; conferred; imparted; admitted or supposed. 6028
GIVER, n. One who gives a donor; a bestower; a grantor; one who imparts or distributes.
GIVES, n. plu. Fetters or shackles for the feet. [See Gyve.] 60286028
GIVING, ppr. Bestowing; conferring; imparting; granting; delivering. 6028
GIVING, n. The act of conferring. 6028
GIZZARD, n. The strong musculus stomach of a fowl. 6028
GLABRIATE, v.t. [L. glabro.] To make smooth. [Not used.] 6028
GLABRITY, n. Smoothness. [Not used.] 6029
GLABROUS, a. [L. glaber, allied to Eng. glib.] 6029
GLACIAL, a. [L. glacialis, from glacies, ice.] 6029
GLACIATE, v.i. To turn to ice. 6029
GLACIATION, n. [supra.] The act of freezing; ice formed. 6029
GLACIER, n. A field or immense mass of ice, formed in deep but elevated valleys, or on the sides of the Alps or other mountains. These masses of ice extend many miles in length and breadth, and remain undissolved by the heat of summer. 6029
GLACIOUS, a. Like ice; icy. 6029
GLACIS, n. In building, or gardening, an easy, insensible slope. 6029
GLAD, a. [L. loetus, without a prefix.] 6029
GLAD, v.t. [The pret. and pp. gladed is not used. See Gladden.] 6030
GLADDEN, v.t. glad'n. To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate. The news of peace gladdens our hearts. 6031
GLADDEN, v.i. glad'n. To become glad; to rejoice. 6031
GLADDER, n. One that makes glad, or gives joy. 6031
GLADDING, ppr. Making glad; cheering; giving joy. 6031
GLADE, n. An opening or passage made through a wood by lopping off the branches of the trees. Locally, in the U. States, a natural opening or open place in a forest. 6031
GLADE, n. Smooth ice. 6031
GLADEN, GLADER, n. [L. gladius, a sword.] Swordgrass; the general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge. 6031
GLADFUL, a. Full of gladness. 6031
GLADFULNESS, n. Joy; gladness. 6031
GLADIATE, a. [L. gladius, a sword.] Sword-shaped; resembling the form of a sword; as the legume of a plant. 6031
GLADIATOR, n. [L. from gladius, a sword.] 6031
GLADIATORIAL, a. Pertaining to gladiators, or to combats for the entertainment of the Roman people. 6032
GLADIATORY, a. Relating to gladiators. 6032
GLADIATURE, n. Sword-play; fencing. [Not in use.] 6032

GLADIOLE, n. [L. gladiolus, a dagger.] A plant, the sword-lily, of the genus Gladiolus. The water gladiole is of the genus Butomus or flowering rush, and also of the genus Lobelia or cardinal flower. 6032
GLADLY, adv. [See Glad.] With pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully. 6032
GLADNESS, n. [See Glad.] Joy, or a moderate degree of joy and exhilaration; pleasure of mind; cheerfulness. 6032
GLADSOME, a. Pleased; joyful; cheerful. 6032
GLADSOMELY, adv. With joy; with pleasure of mind. 6033
GLADSOMENESS, n. Joy, or moderate joy; pleasure of mind. 6033
GLADWIN, n. A plant of the genus Iris. 6033
GLAIR, n. [Eng. clear, L. clarus, and with Eng. glare, and L. gloria; perhaps with L. glarea, gravel, or pieces of quartz.] 6033
GLAIR, v.t. To smear with the white of an egg; to varnish. 6033
GLAIRY, a. Like glair, or partaking of its qualities. 6033
GLANCE, n. [The primary sense is to shoot, to throw, to dart.] 6033
GL`ANCE, v.i. To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendor. 6033
GL`ANCE, v.t. To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment; as, to glance the eye. 6034
GLANCE-COAL, n. Anthracite; a mineral composed chiefly of carbon. [See Anthracite.]
GLANCING, pp. Shooting; darting; casting suddenly; flying off obliquely. 6034 6034
GLANCINGLY, adv. By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently. 6034
GLAND, n. [L. glans, a nut; glandula, a gland.] 6034
GLANDERED, a. Affected with glanders. 6035
GLANDERS, n. [from gland.] In farriery, the running of corrupt slimy matter from the nose of a horse. 6035
GLANDIFEROUS, a. [L. glandifer; glans, an acorn, and fero, to bear.] 6035
GLANDIFORM, a. [L. glans and forma, form.] 6035
GLANDULAR, a. Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands. 6035
GLANDULATION, n. In botany, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants. 6035
GLANDULE, n. [L. glandula.] A small gland or secreting vessel. 6035
GLANDULIFEROUS, a. [L. glandula and fero, to bear.] 6035
GLANDULOSITY, n. A collection of glands. [Little used.] 6035
GLANDULOUS, a. [L. glandulosus.] Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands; resembling glands. 6035
GLARE, n. 6036
GLARE, v.i. To shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light; as glaring light. 6036
GLARE, v.t. To shoot a dazzling light. 6036
GLAREOUS, a. Resembling the white of an egg; viscous and transparent or white. 6036
GLARING, ppr. Emitting a clear and brilliant light; shining with dazzling luster. 6036
GLARINGLY, adv. Openly; clearly; notoriously. 6036
GLASS, n. [L. glastum; glesid, blueness. Greenness is usually named from vegetation or growing, as L. viridis, from vireo.] 6037
GL`ASS, a. Made of glass; vitreous; as a glass bottle. 6037
GL`ASS, v.t. To see as in a glass. [Not used.] 6037
GLASSBLOWER, n. One whose business is to blow and fashion glass. 6038
GLASSFULL, n. As much as a glass holds. 6038
GLASSFURNACE, n. A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted. 6038
GLASS-GAZING, a. Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror; finical. 6038
GLASSGRINDER, n. One whose occupation is to grind and polish glass. 6038
GLASSHOUSE — GLORIFY 6039
GLASSHOUSE, n. A house where glass is made. 6039
GLASSINESS, n. The quality of being glassy or smooth; a vitreous appearance. 6039
GLASSLIKE, a. Resembling glass. 6039
GLASSMAN, n. One who sells glass. 6039

GLASSMETAL, n. Glass in fusion. 6039
GLASSPOT, n. A vessel used for melting glass in manufactories. 6039
GLASSWORK, n. Manufacture of glass. 6039
GLASSWORKS, n. plu. The place or buildings where glass is made. 6039
GLASSWORT, n. A plant, the Salsola, of several species, all which may be used in the manufacture of glass. The Barilla of commerce, is the semifused ashes of the Salsola soda, which is largely cultivated on the Mediterranean in Spain. 6039
GLASSY, a. Made of glass; vitreous; as a glassy substance. 6039
GLAUBERITE, n. A mineral of a grayish white or yellowish color, consisting of dry sulphate of lime and dry sulphate of soda. 6039
GLAUBER-SALT, n. Sulphate of soda, a well known cathartic. 6039
GLAUCOMA, n. [Gr.] A fault in the eye, in which the crystalline humor becomes gray, but without injury to the sight. 6040
GLAUCOUS, a. [L. glaucus.] Of a sea green color; of a light green. 6040
GLAVE, n. A broadsword; a falchion. [Not used.] 6040
GLAVER, v.i. [L. glaber, lavis, or lubricus; Eng. glib.] 6040
GLAVERER, n. A flatterer. [supra.] 6040
GLAZE, v.t. [from glass.] To furnish with windows of glass; as, to glaze a house. 6040
GLAZED, pp. Furnished with glass windows; incrusted with a substance resembling glass; rendered smooth and shining. 6041
GLAZIER, n. gla'zhur. [from glaze or glass.] 6041
GLAZING, ppr. Furnishing with window glass. 6041
GLAZING, n. The vitreous substance with which potter's ware is incrusted. 6041
GLEAM, n. [L. flamma.] The radical sense is to throw, to shoot or dart, and it may be of the same family as clamo, clamor, a shoot of the voice. 6041
GLEAM, v.i. To shoot or dart, as rays of light. At the dawn light gleams in the east. 6041
GLEAMING, ppr. Shooting as rays of light; shining. 6041
GLEAMING, n. A shoot or shooting of light. 6042
GLEAMY, a. Darting beams of light; casting light in rays. 6042
GLEAN, v.t. 6042
GLEAN, v.i. To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers. 6042
GLEAN, n. A collection made by gleaning, or by gathering here and there a little. 6042
GLEANED, pp. Gathered after reapers; collected from small detached parcels; as grain gleaned from the field. 6042
GLEANER, n. One who gathers after reapers. 6043
GLEANING, ppr. Gathering what reapers leave; collecting in small detached parcels. 6043
GLEANING, n. The act of gathering after reapers. 6043
GLEBE, n. [L. gleba, a clod or clump of earth.] 6043
GLEBOUS, a. Gleby; turfy. 6043
GLEBY, a. Turfy; cloddy. 6043
GLEDE, n. A fowl of the rapacious kind, the kite, a species of Falco. The word is used in Deuteronomy 14:13. but the same Hebrew word, Leviticus 11:14. is rendered a vulture.
GLEE, n. 6043 6043
GLEED, n. A glowing coal. 6044
GLEEFUL, a. Merry; gay; joyous. 6044
GLEEK, n. [See Glee.] Music, or a musician. 6044
GLEEK, v.i. To make sport of; to gibe; to sneer; to spend time idly. 6044
GLEEMAN, n. A musician. 6044
GLEEN, v.i. To shine; to glisten. [Not used.] 6044
GLEESOME, a. Merry; joyous. 6044
GLEET, n. The flux of a thin humor from the urethra; a thin ichor running from a sore.
GLEET, v.i. To flow in a thin limpid humor; to ooze. 6044 6044
GLEETY, a. Ichorous; thin; limpid. 6044
GLEN, n. A valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills. 6044

GLENE, n. [Gr.] In anatomy, the cavity or socket of the eye, and the pupil; any slight depression or cavity receiving a bone in articulation. 6044
GLEW. [See Glue.] 6044
GLIADINE, n. [Gr. glue.] One of the constituents of gluten, a slightly transparent, brittle substance, of a straw-yellow color, having a slight smell, similar to that of honeycomb.
GLIB, a. [L. glaber, smooth; labor, to slide. This word contains the elements of slip. 6045
Qu. L. glubo.] 6045
GLIB, n. A thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes. [Not in use.] 6045
GLIB, v.t. To castrate. 6045
GLIBLY, adv. Smoothly; volubly; as, to slide glibly; to speak glibly. 6045
GLIBNESS, n. Smoothness; slipperiness; as a polished ice-like glibness. 6045
GLIDE, v.i. 6045
GLIDE, n. The act or manner of moving smoothly, swiftly and without labor or obstruction. 6046
GLIDER, n. He or that which glides. 6046
GLIDING, ppr. Passing along gently and smoothly; moving rapidly, or with ease. 6046
GLIMMER, v.i. 6046
GLIMMER, n. A faint light; feeble scattered rays of light. 6046
GLIMMERING, ppr. Shining faintly; shooting feeble scattered rays of light. 6046
GLIMMERING, n. A faint beaming of light. 6046
GLIMPSE, n. glims. 6047
GLIMPSE, v.i. To appear by glimpses. 6047
GLISSA, n. A fish of the tunny kind, without scales. 6047
GLIST, n. [from glisten.] Glimmer; mica. [See Glimmer.] 6047
GLISTEN, v.i. glis'n. [Heb. to shine; L. glisco; Eng. gloss.] 6047
GLISTENING, ppr. Shining; sparkling; emitting rays of light. 6047
GLISTER, v.i. [See Glisten.] To shine; to be bright; to sparkle; to be brilliant. 6047
GLISTER. [See Clyster.] 6048
GLISTERING, ppr. Shining; sparkling with light. 6048
GLISTERINGLY, adv. With shining luster. 6048
GLITTER, v.i. 6048
GLITTER, n. Brightness; brilliancy; splendor; luster; as the glitter of arms; the glitter of royal equipage; the glitter of dress. 6048
GLITTERAND, ppr. or a. Sparkling. [Not in use.] 6048
GLITTERING, ppr. Shining; splendid; brilliant. 6048
GLITTERINGLY, adv. With sparkling luster. 6048
GLOAM, v.i. To be sullen. [See Glum.] 6048
GLOAR, v.i. To squint; to stare. 6048
GLOAT, v.i. To cast side glances; to stare with eagerness or admiration. 6048
GLOBATE, GLOBATED, a. [L. globatus.] Having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal. 6048
GLOBE, n. [L. globus; Eng. clew. See Clew.] 6048
GLOBE, v.t. To gather round or into a circle. 6049
GLOBE-AMARANTH, n. A plant of the genus Gomphrena. [See Amaranth.] 6049
GLOBE-ANIMAL, n. A species of animalcule of a globular form. 6049
GLOBE-DAISY, n. A plant or flower of the genus Globularia. 6049
GLOBE-FISH, n. A fish of a globular shape, the Ostracion. 6049
GLOBE-FLOWER, n. A plant or flower of the genus Sphaeranthus. 6049
GLOBE-RANUNCULUS, n. A plant, the Trollius europaeus. 6049
GLOBE-THISTLE, n. A plant of the genus Echinops. 6049
GLOBOSE, a. [L. globosus, from globe.] 6049
GLOBOSITY, n. The quality of being round; sphericity. 6049
GLOBOUS, a. [L. globosus.] Round; spherical. 6050
GLOBULAR, a. [from globe.] Round; spherical; having the form of a small ball or sphere; as globular atoms. 6050

GLOBULARIA, n. A flosculous flower. 6050
GLOBULE, n. [L. globulus, dim. of globus.] 6050
GLOBULOUS, a. Round; globular; having the form of a small sphere. 6050
GLOBY, a. Round; orbicular. 6050
GLODE, old pret. of glide. 6050
GLOME, n. [L. glomus; Heb. to wind, convolve, or collect into a mass.] In botany, a roundish head of flowers. 6050
GLOMERATE, v.t. [L. glomero, from glomus, supra.] 6050
GLOMERATED, pp. Gathered into a ball or round mass. 6050
GLOMERATING, ppr. Collecting or winding into a ball or round mass. 6050
GLOMERATION, n. [L. glomertio.] The act of gathering, winding or forming into a ball or spherical body. 6050
GLOMEROUS, a. [L. glomerosus.] Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass. 6051
GLOOM, n. 6051
GLOOM, v.i. To shine obscurely or imperfectly. 6051
GLOOM, v.t. To obscure; to fill with gloom; to darken; to make dismal. 6051
GLOOMILY, adv. [from gloomy.] Obscurely; dimly; darkly; dismally. 6051
GLOOMINESS, n. Want of light; obscurity; darkness; dismalness. 6051
GLOOMY, a. [from gloom.] Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; or dark; dismal; as the gloomy cells of a convent; the gloomy shades of night. 6052
GLORIATION, n. [L. gloriatio.] Boast; a triumphing. [Not used.] 6052
GLORIED, a. [See Glory.] Illustrious; honorable. [Not used.] 6052
GLORIFICATION, n. [See Glorify.] The act of giving glory or of ascribing honors to. 6052
GLORIFIED, pp. Honored; dignified; exalted to glory. 6052
GLORIFY, v.t. [L. gloria and facio, to make.] 6052
GLORIFYING — GOAR 6054
GLORIFYING, ppr. Praising; honoring in worship; exalting to glory; honoring; extolling.
GLORIOUS, a. [L. gloriosus. See Glory.] 6054 6054
GLORIOUSLY, adv. Splendidly; illustriously; with great renown or dignity. 6054
GLORY, n. [L. gloria; planus; hence, bright, shining. Glory, then, is brightness, splendor. The L. floreo, to blossom, to flower, to flourish, is probably of the same family.] 6054
GLORY, v.i. [L. glorior, from gloria.] 6056
GLORYING, ppr. Exulting with joy; boasting. 6056
GLORYING, n. The act of exulting; exultation; boasting; display of pride. 6056
GLOSE, GLOSER. [See Gloze.] 6056
GLOSS, n. [Gr. the tongue, and a strap. L. has glossa, a tongue, and interpretation. In Heb. signifies to shine, but from the sense of smoothness. L. lustro; Eng. luster.] 6056
GLOSS, v.t. To give a superficial luster to; to make smooth and shining; as, to gloss cloth by the calendar; to gloss mahogany. 6057
GLOSS, v.i. To comment; to write or make explanatory remarks. 6057
GLOSSARIAL, a. Containing explanation. 6057
GLOSSARIST, n. A writer of glosses or comments. 6057
GLOSSARY, n. [Low L. glossarium.] 6057
GLOSSATOR, n. A writer of comments; a commentator. [Not used.] 6057
GLOSSED, pp. Made smooth and shining; explained. 6058
GLOSSER, n. A writer of glosses; a scholiast; a commentator. 6058
GLOSSINESS, n. [from glossy.] The luster or brightness of a smooth surface. 6058
GLOSSING, ppr. Giving luster to; polishing; explaining by comments; giving a specious appearance. 6058
GLOSSIST, n. A writer of comments. [Not in use.] 6058
GLOSSOGRAPHER, n. [gloss and Gr. to write.] 6058
GLOSSOGRAPHY, n. The writing of comments for illustrating an author. 6058
GLOSSOLOGIST, n. [gloss.] One who writes glosses; a commentator. 6058
GLOSSOLOGY, n. [gloss and Gr. discourse.] 6058

GLOSSY, a. Smooth and shining; reflecting luster from a smooth surface; highly polished; as glossy silk; a glossy raven; a glossy plum. 6058
GLOTTIS, n. [Gr. the tongue.] The narrow opening at the upper part of the aspera arteria or windpipe, which, by its dilatation and contraction, contributes to the modulation of the voice. 6058
GLOUT, v.i. To pout; to look sullen. [Not used.] 6058
GLOUT, v.t. To view attentively. [Not in use.] 6059
GLOVE, n. A cover for the hand, or for the hand and arm, with a separate sheath for each finger. The latter circumstance distinguishes the glove from the mitten. 6059
GLOVE, v.t. To cover with a glove. 6059
GLOVER, n. One whose occupation is to make and sell gloves. 6059
GLOW, v.i. 6059
GLOW, v.i. To heat so as to shine. [Not used.] 6060
GLOW, n. Shining heat, or white heat. 6060
GLOWING, ppr. Shining with intense heat; white with heat. 6060
GLOWINGLY, adv. With great brightness; with ardent heat or passion. 6060
GLOWWORM, n. The female of the Lampyris noctiluca, an insect of the order of Coleopters. It is without wings and resembles a caterpillar. It emits a shining green light from the extremity of the abdomen. The male is winged and flies about in the evening, when it is attracted by the light of the female. 6061
GLOZE, v.i. To flatter; to wheedle; to fawn; that is, to smooth, or to talk smoothly. 6061
GLOZE, n. Flattery; adulation. 6061
GLOZER, n. A flatterer. 6061
GLOZING, ppr. Flattering; wheedling. 6061
GLOZING, n. Specious representation. 6061
GLUCIN, n. [Gr.] A soft white earth or powder obtained from the beryl and emerald; so named from its forming, with acids, salts that are sweet to the taste. 6061
GLUE, n. glu. [L. gluten.] 6061
GLUE, v.t. To join with glue or a viscous substance. Cabinet makers glue together some parts of furniture. 6062
GLUEBOILER, n. [glue and boil.] One whose occupation is to make glue. 6062
GLUED, pp. United or cemented with glue. 6062
GLUER, n. One who cements with glue. 6062
GLUEY, a. Viscous; glutinous. 6062
GLUEYNESS, n. The quality of being gluey. 6062
GLUING, ppr. Cementing with glue. 6062
GLUISH, a. Having the nature of glue. 6062
GLUM, a. Frowning; sullen. [Little used.] 6062
GLUM, n. Sullenness; and, as a verb, to look sullen. [Not in use.] 6062
GLUMACEOUS, a. Having glumes; consisting of glumes. 6062
GLUME, n. [L. gluma, from glubo, to bark or peel.] 6062
GLUMMY, a. Dark; gloomy; dismal. 6062
GLUMOUS, a. A glumous flower is a kind of aggregate flower, having a filiform receptacle, with a common glume at the base. 6063
GLUT, v.i. [L. glutio, Low L. gluto, a glutton.] 6063
GLUT, n. That which is swallowed. 6063
GLUTEAL, a. [Gr. nates.] The gluteal artery, is a branch of the hypogastric or internal iliac artery, which supplies the gluteal muscles. 6063
GLUTEN, n. [L. See Glue.] A tough elastic substance, of a grayish color, which becomes brown and brittle by drying; found in the flour of wheat and other grain. It contributes much to the nutritive quality of flour, and gives tenacity to its paste. A similar substance is found in the juices of certain plants. 6064
GLUTINATE, v.t. To unite with glue; to cement. 6064
GLUTINATION, n. The act of uniting with glue. 6064
GLUTINATIVE, a. Having the quality of cementing; tenacious. 6064
GLUTINOSITY, n. The quality of being glutinous; viscousness. 6064

GLUTINOUS, n. [L. glutinosus.] Viscous; viscid; tenacious; having the quality of glue; resembling glue. Starch is glutinous. 6064
GLUTINOUSNESS, n. Viscosity; viscidity; the quality of glue, tenacity. 6064
GLUTTON, n. glut'n. [Low L. gluto.] One who indulges to excess in eating. 6064
GLUTTONIZE, v.i. To eat to excess; to eat voraciously; to indulge the appetite to excess; to be luxurious. 6065
GLUTTONOUS, a. Given to excessive eating; indulging the appetite for food to excess; as a gluttonous age. 6065
GLUTTONOUSLY, adv. With the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating. 6065
GLUTTONY, n. Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food. 6065
GLYCONIAN, GLYCONIC, a. [Low L. glyconium.] Denoting a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of three feet, a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic; as Glyconic measure. 6065
GLYN. [See Glen.] 6065
GLYPH, n. [Gr. to carve.] In sculpture and architecture, a canal, channel or cavity intended as an ornament. 6065
GLYPHIC, n. A picture or figure by which a word is implied. [See Hieroglyphic.] 6065
GLYPTIC, n. [supra.] The art of engraving figures on precious stones. 6066
GLYPTOGRAPHIC, a. [Gr.] Describing the methods of engraving on precious stones.
GLYPTOGRAPNY, n. [supra.] A description of the art of engraving on precious 6066
stones. 6066
GNAR, GNARL, v.i. n`ar and n`arl. To growl; to murmur; to snarl. 6066
GNARLED, a. n`arled. Knotty; full of knots; as the gnarled oak. 6066
GNASH, v.t. nash. To strike the teeth together, as in anger or pain; as, to gnash the teeth in rage. 6066
GNASH, v.i. nash. To grind the teeth. 6066
GNASHING, ppr. nash'ing. Striking the teeth together, as in anger, rage or pain. 6066
GNASHING, n. nash'ing. A grinding or striking of the teeth in rage or anguish. 6066
GNAT, n. nat. A small insect, or rather a genus of insects, the Culex, whose long cylindric body is composed of eight rings. They have six legs and their mouth is formed by a flexible sheath, inclosing bristles pointed like stings. The sting is a tube containing five or six spicula of exquisite fineness, dentated or edged. The most troublesome of this genus is the musketoe. 6067
GNATFLOWER, n. A flower, called also bee-flower. 6067
GNATSNAPPER, n. A bird that catches gnats. 6067
GNATWORM, n. A small water insect produced by a gnat, and which after its several changes is transformed into a gnat; the larva of a gnat. 6067
GNAW, v.t. naw. [Gr. to scrape.] 6067
GNAW, v.i. naw. To use the teeth in biting. 6068
GNAWED, pp. naw'ed. Bit; corroded. 6068
GNAWER, n. naw'er. He or that which gnaws or corrodes. 6068
GNAWING, ppr. naw'ing. Biting off by little and little; corroding; eating by slow degrees.
GNEISS, n. ne'is. In mineralogy, a species of aggregated rock, composed of quartz, 6068
feldspar and mica, of a structure more or less distinctly slaty. The layers, whether straight or curved, are frequently thick, but often vary considerably in the same specimen. It passes on one side into granite, from which it differs in its slaty structure, and on the other into mica slate. It is rich in metalic ores. 6068
GNOFF, n. nof. A miser. [Not in use.] 6068
GNOME, n. nome. An imaginary being, supposed by the cabalists, to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries. etc. 6068
GNOMICAL, a. nomical. Sententious; containing maxims. [Little used.] 6068
GNOMIOMETRICAL, a. [Gr. an index, and to measure.] 6068
GNOMOLOGIC, GNOMOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to gnomology. 6069
GNOMOLOGY, n. [Gr. a maxim or sentence, and discourse.] 6069

GNOMON, n. no'mon. [Gr. an index, to know.] 6069
GNOMONIC, GNOMONICAL, a. Pertaining to the art of dialling. 6069
GNOMONICS, n. The art or science of dialling, or of constructing the dials to show the hour of the day by the shadow of a gnomon. 6069
GNOSTIC, n. nostic. [L. gnosticus; Gr. to know.] 6069
GNOSTIC, a. nostic. Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines. 6070
GNOSTICISM, n. nos'ticism. The doctrines, principles or systems of philosophy taught by the Gnostics. 6070
GNU, n. A species of Antelope, in Southern Africa, whose form partakes of that of the horse, the ox, and the deer. 6070
GO, v.i. pret. went; pp. gone. 6070
GO-BETWEEN, n. [go and between.] An interposer; one who transacts business between parties. 6077
GO-BY, [go and by.] Evasion; escape by artifice. 6077
GO-CART, n. [go and cart.] A machine with wheels, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling. 6077
GOAD, n. A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster. 6077
GOAD, v.t. To prick; to drive with a goad. 6077
GOADED, pp. Pricked; pushed on by a goad; instigated. 6077
GOADING, ppr. Pricking; driving with a goad; inciting; urging on; rousing. 6078
GOAL, n. 6078
GOAR, n. More usually gore, which see. 6078
GOARISH — GONG 6079
GOARISH, a. Patched; mean. 6079
GOAT, n. An animal or quadruped of the genus Capra. The horns are hollow, turned upwards, erect and scabrous. Goats are nearly of the size of sheep, but stronger, less timid and more agile. They delight to frequent rocks and mountains, and subsist on scanty coarse food. The milk of the goat is sweet, nourishing and medicinal, and the flesh furnishes provisions to the inhabitants of countries where they abound. 6079
GOAT-CHAFFER, n. An insect, a kind of beetle. 6079
GOATFISH, n. A fish of the Mediterranean. 6079
GOATHERD, n. One whose occupation is to tend goats. 6079
GOATISH, a. Resembling a goat in any quality; of a rank smell. 6079
GOAT-MILKER, n. A kind or owl, so called from sucking goats. 6079
GOAT'S-BEARD, n. In botany, a plant of the genus Tragopogon. 6079
GOATSKIN, n. The skin of a goat. 6079
GOAT'S-RUE, n. A plant of the genus Galega. 6079
GOAT'S-STONES, n. The greater goat's stones is the Satyrium; the lesser, the Orchis.
GOAT'S-THORN, n. A plant of the genus Astragalus. 60796079
GOAT-SUCKER, n. In ornithology, a fowl of the genus Caprimulgus, so called from the opinion that it would suck goats. It is called also the fern-owl. In Bailey, it is called a goat-milker. 6079
GOB, n. [Heb. a hill, a boss.] A little mass or collection; a mouthful. [A low word.] 6080
GOBBET, n. A mouthful; a lump. 6080
GOBBET, v.t. To swallow in large masses or mouthfuls. [A low word.] 6080
GOBBLE, v.t. To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily. 6080
GOBBLE, v.i. To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. 6080
GOBBLER, n. One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer. 6080
GOBLET, n. A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle. 6080
GOBLIN, n. 6080
GOD, n. 6080
GOD, v.t. To deify. [Not used.] 6081
GODCHILD, n. [god and child.] One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and promises to see educated as a christian. 6081

GODDAUGHTER, n. [god and daughter.] A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism. [See Godfather.] 6081
GODDESS, n. A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex. 6081
GODDESSLIKE, a. Resembling a goddess. 6081
GODFATHER, n. The man who is sponsor for a child at baptism, who promises to answer for his future conduct and that he shall follow a life of piety, by this means laying himself under an indispensable obligation to instruct the child and watch over his conduct. This practice is of high antiquity in the christian church, and was probably intended to prevent children from being brought up in idolatry, in case the parents died before the children had arrived to years of discretion. In the catholic church the number of godfathers and godmothers is reduced to two; in the church of England, to three; but formerly the number was not limited. 6082
GODF`ATHER, v.t. To act as godfather; to take under one's fostering care. 6082
GODHEAD, n. god'hed. 6082
GODLESS, a. Having no reverence for God; impious; ungodly; irreligious; wicked. 6082
GODLESSNESS, n. The state of being impious or irreligious. 6082
GODLIKE, a. Resembling God; divine. 6082
GODLILY, adv. Piously; righteously. 6082
GODLINESS, n. [from godly.] Piety; belief in God, and reverence for his character and laws. 6082
GODLING, n. A little deity; a diminutive god; as a puny godling. 6083
GODLY, a. [god-like] Pious; reverencing God, and his character and laws. 6083
GODLY, adv. Piously; righteously. 6083
GODLYHEAD, n. Goodness. 6083
GODMOTHER, n. [god and mother.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. 6083
GODSHIP, n. Deity; divinity; the rank or character of a god. 6083
GODSMITH, n. A maker of idols. 6083
GODSON, n. One for whom another has been sponsor at the font. 6084
GOD SPEED, n. God speed, that is success. 2 John 10. 6084
GOD'S-PENNY, n. An earnest-penny. 6084
GODWARD. Toward God. [An ill-formed word.] 6084
GODWIT, n. A fowl of the grallic order and genus Scolopax. It has a bill four inches long; the feathers on the head, neck and back are of a light reddish brown; those on the belly white, and the tail is regularly barred with black and white. This fowl frequents fens and the banks of rivers, and its flesh is esteemed a great delicacy. 6084
GODYELD, GODYIELD, adv. [Supposed to be contracted from good or god, and shield.] A term of thanks. 6084
GOEL, a. Yellow. 6084
GOER, n. [from go.] One that goes; a runner or walker; one that has a gait good or bad.
GOETY, n. Invocation of evil spirits. [Not in use.] 6084 6084
GOFF, n. A foolish clown; also, a game. [See Golf.] 6084
GOFFISH, a. Foolish; stupid. 6084
GOG, n. Haste; ardent desire to go. 6084
GOGGLE, v.i. [L. celo; or from gog.] 6085
GOGGLE, a. Having full eyes; staring. 6085
GOGGLE, n. A strained or affected rolling of the eye. 6085
GOGGLED, a. Prominent; staring, as the eye. 6085
GOGGLE-EYE, n. A rolling or staring eye. 6085
GOGGLE-EYED, a. Having prominent, distorted or rolling eyes. 6085
GOGGLES, n. plu. 6085
GOING, ppr. [from go.] Moving; walking; traveling; turning; rolling; flying; sailing, etc. 6085
GOING, n. The act of moving in any manner. 6085
GOITER, n. The bronchocele; a large tumor that forms gradually on the human throat

between the trachea and the skin. 6086
GOITROUS, a. Pertaining to the goiter; partaking of the nature of bronchocele. 6086
GOLA, n. In architecture, the same as cymatium. 6086
GOLD, n. 6086
GOLD, a. Made of gold; consisting of gold; as a gold chain. 6087
GOLDBEATEN, a. Gilded. [Little used.] 6087
GOLDBEATER, n. One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding. 6087
GOLDBOUND, a. Encompassed with gold. 6087
GOLD COAST, n. In geography, the coast of Africa where gold is found; being a part of the coast of Guinea. 6087
GOLDEN, a. goldn. Made of gold; consisting of gold. 6087
GOLDEN-CUPS, n. A plant, the Ranunculus. 6088
GOLDEN-LUNGWORT, n. A plant of the genus Hieracium. 6088
GOLDENLY, adv. Splendidly; delightfully. [Not used.] 6088
GOLDENMAIDENHAIR, n. A plant of the genus Polytrichum. 6088
GOLDEN-MOUSEEAR, n. A plant of the genus Hieracium. 6088
GOLDENROD, n. A plant, the Solidago. 6088
GOLDENROD-TREE, n. A plant, the Bosea. 6088
GOLDEN-SAMPHIRE, n. A plant, the Inula crithmifolia. 6088
GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE, n. A plant, the Chrysosplenium. 6088
GOLDEN-THISTLE, n. A plant of the genus Scolymus. 6088
GOLDFINCH, n. The Fringilla carduelis, a bird so named from the color of its wings. 6088
GOLD-FINDER, n. One who finds gold; one who empties jakes. [Not much used.] 6089
GOLDFISH, GOLDENFISH, n. A fish of the genus Cyprinus, of the size of a pilchard, so named from its bright color. These fishes are bred by the Chinese, in small ponds, in basons or porcelain vessels, and kept for ornament. 6089
GOLD-HAMMER, n. A kind of bird. 6089
GOLD-HILTED, a. Having a golden hilt. 6089
GOLDING, n. A sort of apple. 6089
GOLDLACE, n. A lace wrought with gold. 6089
GOLDLACED, a. Trimmed with gold lace. 6089
GOLDLEAF, n. Gold foliated or beaten into a thin leaf. 6089
GOLDNEY, n. A fish, the gilthead. 6089
GOLD-PLEASURE, for gold of pleasure, a plant of the genus Myagrum. 6089
GOLD-PROOF, a. Proof against bribery or temptation by money. 6089
GOLD-SIZE, n. A size or glue for burnishing gilding. 6089
GOLDSMITH, n. An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold and silver. 6089
GOLDTHREAD, n. A thread formed of flatted gold laid over a thread of silk, by twisting it with a wheel and iron bobbins. 6089
GOLDWIRE, n. An ingot of silver, superficially covered with gold and drawn through small round holes. 6090
GOLDYLOCKS, n. A name given to certain plants of the genera Chrysocoma and Gnaphalium. 6090
GOLF, n. A game with ball and bat, in which he who drives the ball into a hole with the fewest strokes is the winner. 6090
GOLL, n. [Gr. a cavity, and the hollow of the hand.] 6090
GOLOE-SHOE, n. An over-shoe; a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry. 6090
GOM, n. A man. 6090
GONDOLA, n. A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, used at Venice in Italy on the canals. A gondola of middle size is about thirty feet long and four broad, terminating at each end in a sharp point or peak rising to the highth of a man. It is usually rowed by two men, called gondoliers, who propel the boat by pushing the oars. The gondola is also used in other parts of Italy for a passage boat. 6090
GONDOLIER, n. A man who rows a gondola. 6090

GONE, pp. of go; pronounced nearly gawn. 6090
GONFALON, GONFANON, n. [L. pannus, cloth.] An ensign or standard; colors. 6091
GONFALONIER, n. A chief standard bearer. 6091
GONG, n. A privy or jakes. 6091
GONIOMETER — GOUT 6092
GONIOMETER, n. [Gr. angle, and measure.] An instrument for measuring solid angles, or the inclination of planes. 6092
GONIOMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to a goniometer. Goniometrical lines are used for measuring the quantity of angles. 6092
GONORRHEA, n. [Gr. semen, and to flow.] A morbid discharge in venereal complaints.
GOOD, a. 60926092
GOOD, n. That which contributes to diminish or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; benefit; advantage; opposed to evil or misery. The medicine will do neither good nor harm. It does my heart good to see you so happy. 6097
GOOD, v.t. To manure. [Not in use.] 6098
GOOD, adv. As good, as well; with equal advantage. Had you not as good go with me? In America we use goods, the Gothic word. Had you not as goods go? 6098
GOOD-BREEDING, n. Polite manners, formed by a good education; a polite education.
GOOD-BY. [See By.] 60986098
GOOD-CONDITIONED, a. Being in a good state; having good qualities or favorable symptoms. 6098
GOOD-FELLOW, n. A jolly companion. [This is hardly to be admitted as a compound word.] 6098
GOOD-FELLOW, v.t. To make a jolly companion; to besot. [Little used.] 6098
GOOD-FELLOWSHIP, n. Merry society. 6098
GOOD-FRIDAY, n. A fast of the christian church, in memory of our Savior's sufferings, kept in passion week. 6098
GOOD-HUMOR, n. A cheerful temper or state of mind. 6099
GOOD-HUMORED, a. Being of a cheerful temper. 6099
GOOD-HUMOREDLY, adv. With a cheerful temper; in a cheerful way. 6099
GOOD-MANNERS, n. Propriety of behavior; politeness; decorum. 6099
GOOD-NATURE, n. Natural mildness and kindness of disposition. 6099
GOOD-NATURED, a. Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked. 6099
GOOD-NATUREDLY, adv. With mildness of temper. 6099
GOOD-NOW. An exclamation of wonder or surprise. 6099
GOOD-SPEED, n. Good success; an old form of wishing success. [See Speed.] 6099
GOOD-WIFE, n. The mistress of a family. 6099
GOOD-WILL, n. Benevolence. 6099
GOOD-WOMAN, n. The mistress of a family. 6099
GOODLESS, a. Having no goods. 6099
GOODLINESS, n. [from goodly.] Beauty of form; grace; elegance. 6099
GOODLY, adv. Excellently. 6100
GOODLY, a. Being of a handsome form; beautiful; graceful; as a goodly person; goodly raiment; goodly houses.
GOODLYHEAD, n. Goodness, grace. [Not in use.] 61006100
GOODMAN, n. A familiar appellation of civility; sometimes used ironically. 6100
GOODNESS, n. The state of being good; the physical qualities which constitute value, excellence or perfection; as the goodness of timber; the goodness of a soil. 6100
GOODS, n. plu. Movables; household furniture. 6101
GOODSHIP, n. Favor; grace. [Not in use.] 6101
GOODY, n. A low term of civility; as goody Dobson. 6101
GOODYSHIP, n. The state or quality of a goody. [Ludicrous.] 6101
GOOGINGS, GOODINGS, n. In seamen's language, clamps of iron bolted on the stern-post of a ship, whereon to hang the rudder. 6101
GOOM, n. A man recently married, or who is attending his proposed spouse for the

purpose of marriage; used in composition, as in bridegoom. It has been corrupted into groom. 6101
GOOSANDER, n. A migratory fowl of the genus Mergus, the diver or plunger; called also merganser. 6101
GOOSE, n. goos. plu. geese. 6101
GOOSEBERRY, n. goos'berry. [L. grossula. The English word is undoubtedly corrupted from crossberry, grossberry, or gorseberry; a name taken from the roughness of the shrub. See Cross and Gross.] 6102
GOOSECAP, n. goos'cap. A silly person. 6102
GOOSEFOOT, n. goos'foot. A plant, the Chenopodium. 6102
GOOSEGRASS, n. goos'grass. A plant of the genus Galium. Also, the name of certain plants of the genera Potentilla and Asperugo. 6102
GOOSENECK, n. goos'neck. In a ship, a piece of iron fixed on one end of the tiller, to which the laniard of the whip-staff or wheel-rope comes, for steering the ship; also, an iron hook on the inner end of a boom. 6102
GOOSEQUILL, n. goos'quill. The large feather or quill of a goose; or a pen made with it.
GOOSETONGUE, n. goos'tung. A plant of the genus Achillea. 6102 6102
GOOSEWING, n. goos'wing. In seamen's language, a sail set on a boom on the lee side of a ship; also, the clues or lower corners of a ship's main-sail or fore-sail, when the middle part is furled. 6102
GOPPISH, a. Proud; pettish. [Not in use.] 6103
GOR-BELLIED, a. Big-bellied. 6103
GOR-BELLY, n. A prominent belly. [Not in use.] 6103
GOR-COCK, n. The moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game; a fowl of the gallinaceous kind.
GOR-CROW, n. The carrion-crow. 6103 6103
GORD, n. An instrument of gaming. 6103
GORDIAN, a. Intricate. [See the next word.] 6103
GORE, n. [Gr. from issuing.] 6103
GORE, n. 6103
GORE, v.t. 6104
GORED, pp. Stabbed; pierced with a pointed instrument. 6104
GORGE, n. gorj. [L. gurges.] 6104
GORGE, v.t. gorj. To swallow; especially, to swallow with greediness, or in large mouthfuls or quantities. Hence,
GORGE, v.i. To feed. 6104 6104
GORGED, pp. Swallowed; glutted. 6104
GORGED, a. Having a gorge or throat. 6105
GORGEOUS, a. Showy; fine; splendid; glittering with gay colors. 6105
GORGEOUSLY, adv. With showy magnificence; splendidly; finely. The prince was gorgeously arrayed. 6105
GORGEOUSNESS, n. Show of dress or ornament; splendor of raiment. 6105
GORGET, n. A piece of armor for defending the throat or neck; a kind of breast-plate like a half-moon; also, a small convex ornament worn by officers on the breast. 6105
GORGING, ppr. Swallowing; eating greedily; glutting. 6105
GORGON, n. [Gr.] A fabled monster of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. The poets represent the Gorgons as three sisters, Stheno, Euryale and Medusa; but authors are not agreed in the description of them. 6105
GORGON, a. Like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific; as a gorgon face. 6105
GORGONEAN, GORGONIAN, a. Like a gorgon; pertaining to gorgons. 6106
GOR-HEN, n. The female of the gor-cock. 6106
GORING, ppr. [from gore.] Stabbing; piercing. 6106
GORING, n. A pricking; puncture. 6106
GORMAND, GORMANDER, n. A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton. 6106
GORMANDIZE, v.i. To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously. 6106
GORMANDIZER, n. A greedy voracious eater. 6106
GORMANDIZING, ppr. Eating greedily and voraciously. 6106

GORSE, GORSS, n. gors. [L. crassus.] Furz, or whin, a thick prickly shrub, of the genus Ulex, bearing yellow flowers in winter. 6106
GORY, a. [from gore.] Covered with congealed or clotted blood; as gory locks. 6106
GOSHAWK, n. A voracious fowl of the genus Falco, or hawk kind, larger than the common buzzard, but of a more slender shape. The general color of the plumage is a deep brown; the breast and belly white. 6106
GOSLING, n. A young goose; a goose not full grown. 6106
GOSPEL, n. [L. evangelium, a good or joyful message.] 6107
GOSPEL, v.t. To instruct in the gospel; or to fill with sentiments of religion. 6107
GOSPEL-GOSSIP, n. One who is over zealous in running about among his neighbors to lecture on religious subjects. 6107
GOSPELIZE, v.t. To form according to the gospel. 6107
GOSPELIZED, pp. Instructed in the christian religion. 6107
GOSPELIZING, ppr. Evangelizing; instructing in the christian religion. 6107
GOSPELLER, n. An evangelist; also, a follower of Wickliffe, the first Englishman who attempted a reformation from popery. [Not much used.] 6107
GOSS, n. A kind of low furz or gorse. 6108
GOSSAMER, n. [L. gossipium, cotton.] A fine filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm clear weather, especially in autumn. It is seen in stubble fields and on furz or low bushes, and is probably formed by a species of spider. 6108
GOSSAMERY, a. Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial. 6108
GOSSIP, n. 6108
GOSSIP, v.i. To prate; to chat; to talk much. 6108
GOSSIPING, ppr. Prating; chatting; running from place to place and tattling. 6108
GOSSIPING, n. A prating; a running about to collect tales and tattle. 6108
GOSSIPRED, n. Compaternity; spiritual affinity, for which a juror might be challenged. [Not used.] 6109
GOSSOON, n. A boy; a servant. [Not in use.] 6109
GOSTING, n. An herb. 6109
GOT, pret. of get. The old preterit gat, pronounced got, is nearly obsolete. 6109
GOT, and GOTTEN, pp. of get. 6109
GOTH, n. One of an ancient and distinguished tribe or nation, which inhabited Scandinavia, now Sweden and Norway, whose language is now retained in those countries, and a large portion of it is found in English. 6109
GOTHAMIST, n. A person deficient in wisdom, so called from Gotham in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant blunders. 6109
GOTHIC, a. Pertaining to the Goths; as Gothic customs; Gothic architecture; Gothic barbarity. 6109
GOTHIC, n. The language of the Goths. 6109
GOTHICISM, n. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness. 6109
GOTHICIZE, v.t. To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism. 6110
GOUD, n. Woad. [Not used.] 6110
GOUGE, n. gouj. A round hollow chisel, used to cut holes, channels or grooves in wood or stone. 6110
GOUGE, v.t. gouj. To scoop out with a gouge. 6110
GOULAND, n. A plant or flower. 6110
GOURD, n. A plant and its fruit, of the genus Cucurbita. There are several species, as the bottle-gourd, the shell-gourd or calabash, the warted gourd, etc. The shell is sometimes used for a piggin or for a bottle. 6110
GOURDINESS, n. A swelling on a horse's leg after a journey. 6110
GOURDY, a. Swelled in the legs. 6110
GOURD-TREE, n. A tree, the Crescentia, found in the W. Indies. 6110
GOURMAND. [See Gormand.] 6110
GOUT, n. [L. gutta.] 6110
GOUT, n. goo. [L. gustus, taste.] Taste; relish. 6111

GOUTINESS, n. The state of being subject to the gout; gouty affections. 6112
GOUTSWELLED, a. Swelled with the gout. 6112
GOUTWORT, n. A plant, the Aegopodium. 6112
GOUTY, a. Diseased with the gout, or subject to the gout; as a gouty person; a gouty joint; a gouty constitution. 6112
GOVERN, v.t. [L. guberno. The L. guberno seems to be a compound.] 6112
GOVERN, v.i. To exercise authority; to administer the laws. The chief magistrate should govern with impartiality. 6113
GOVERNABLE, a. That may be governerned, or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; obedient; submissive to law or rule. 6113
GOVERNANCE, n. Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management, either of a public officer, or of a private guardian or tutor. 6113
GOVERNANT, n. A lady who has the care and management of young females; a governess. [The latter is more generally used.] 6113
GOVERNED, pp. Directed; regulated by authority; controlled; managed; influenced; restrained. 6113
GOVERNESS, n. A female invested with authority to control and direct; a tutoress; an instructress; a woman who has the care of instructing and directing young ladies. 6113
GOVERNING, pr. Directing; controlling; regulating by laws or edicts; managing; influencing; restraining. 6113
GOVERNMENT, n. Direction; regulation. These precepts will serve for the government of our conduct. 6113
GOVERNMENTAL, a. Pertaining to government; made by government. 6115
GOVERNOR, n. He that governs, rules or directs; one invested with supreme authority. The Creator is the rightful governor of all his creatures. 6115
GOVERNORSHIP, n. The office of a governor. 6115
GOWAN, n. A plant, a species of Bellis or daisy. 6115
GOWK, n. [See Gawk.] 6115
GOWN, n. 6115
GOWNED, a. Dressed in a gown. 6116
GOWNMAN, n. One whose professional habit is a gown. 6116
GRAB, n. A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts. 6116
GRAB, v.t. To seize; to gripe suddenly. [Vulgar.] 6116
GRABBLE, v.i. [Eng. scrabble; allied to rub, or L. rapio, or to both.] 6116
GRABBLING, ppr. Groping; feeling along; sprawling. 6116
GRACE, n. [L. gratia, which is formed on the Celtic; Eng. agree, congruous, and ready. The primary sense of gratus, is free, ready, quick, willing, prompt, from advancing.] 6116
GRACE, v.t. To adorn; to decorate; to embellish and dignify. 6119
GRACE-CUP, n. The cup or health drank after grace. 6119
GRACED, pp. Adorned; embellished; exalted; dignifies; honored. 6119
GRACEFUL, a. Beautiful with dignity; elegant; agreeable in appearance, with an expression of dignity or elevation of mind or manner; used particularly of motion, looks and speech; as a graceful walk; a graceful deportment; a graceful speaker; a graceful air. 6120
GRACEFULLY, adv. With a pleasing dignity; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety; as, to walk or speak gracefully. 6120
GRACEFULNESS, n. Elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion or countenance. Gracefulness consists in the natural ease and propriety of an action, accompanied with a countenance expressive of dignity or elevation of mind. Happy is the man who can add the gracefulness of ease to the dignity of merit. 6120
GRACELESS, a. Void of grace; corrupt; depraved; unregenerate; unsanctified. 6120
GRACELESSLY, adv. Without grace. 6120
GRACES, n. Good graces, favor; friendship. 6120
GRACILE, a. [L. gracilis.] Slender. [Not in use.] 6120
GRACILITY, n. Slenderness. [Not in use.] 6120

GRACIOUS, a. [L. gratiosus.] 6120
GRACIOUSLY, adv. Kindly; favorably; in a friendly manner; with kind condescension.
GRACIOUSNESS, n. Kind condescension. 61216121
GRACKLE, n. [L. graculus.] 6121
GRADATION, n. [L. gradatio.] 6122
GRADATORY, a. Proceeding step by step. 6122
GRADATORY, n. Steps from the cloisters into the church. 6122
GRADE, n. [L. gradus, a step. gradior, to step to go, rota. We observe further that the Latin gradior forms gressus, by a common change of d to s; Heb. to descend.] 6122
GRADIENT, a. [L. gradiens, gradior.] Moving by steps; walking; as gradient automata.
GRADUAL, a. Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; passing 6122
from one step to another; regular and slow; as a gradual increase of knowledge; a gradual increase of light in the morning is favorable to the eyes. 6123
GRADAUL, n. An order of steps. 6123
GRADUALLY, adv. By degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly. At evening the light vanishes gradually. 6123
GRADUATE, v.t. [L. gradus, a degree.] 6123
GRADUATE, v.i. To receive a degree from a college or university. 6124
GRADUATE, n. One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society. 6124
GRADUATED, pp. Honored with a degree or diploma from some learned society or college. 6124
GRADUATESHIP, n. The state of a graduate. 6124
GRADUATING, ppr. Honoring with a degree; marking with degrees. 6124
GRADUATION, n. Regular progression by succession of degrees. 6124
GRADUATOR, n. An instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into equal parts. 6125
GRAFF, n. [See Grave.] A ditch or moat. 6125
GRAFF, for graft. 6125
GRAFT, n. [L. scribo, the sense of which is to scrape or to dig.] 6125
GR`AFT, v.t. To insert a cion or shoot, or a small cutting of it, into another tree. 6125
GR`AFT, v.i. To practice the insertion of foreign cions on a stock. 6125
GRAFTED, pp. Inserted on a foreign stock. 6125
GRAFTER, n. One who inserts cions on foreign stocks, or propagates fruit by ingrafting.
GRAFTING, ppr. Inserting cions on different stocks. 61256125
GRAIL, n. [L. graduale.] A book of offices in the Romish church. 6126
GRAIL, n. Small particles of any kind. 6126
GRAIN, n. [L. granum.] 6126
GRAIN, v.i. To yield fruit. 6127
GRAIN, GRANE, for groan. [Not in use.] 6127
GRAINED, a. Rough; made less smooth. 6127
GRAINER, n. A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeon's dung in water; used by tanners to give flexibility to skins. 6128
GRAINING, n. Indentation. 6128
GRAINS, n. [in the plural.] The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation. 6128
GRAINSTAFF, n. A quarter-staff. 6128
GRAINY, a. Full of grains or corn; full of kernels. 6128
GRAITH, v.t. To prepare. [See Greith and Ready.] 6128
GRALLIC, a. [L. gralloe, stilts, crutches.] Stilted; an epithet given to an order of fowls having long legs, naked above the knees, which fit them for wading in water. 6128
GRAM, a. Angry. 6128
GRAM, n. [Gr. the twenty fourth part of an ounce.] 6128
GRAMERCY, for Fr. grand-merci, is not in use. It formerly was used to express obligation. 6128
GRAMINEAL, GRAMINEOUS, a. [L. gramineus, from gramen, grass.] 6128

GRAMINIVOROUS, a. [L. gramen, grass, and voro, to eat.] 6129
GRAMMAR, n. [L. grammatica; Gr. a letter, to write.] 6129
GRAMMAR, v.i. To discourse according to the rules of grammar. 6129
GRAMMAR, a. Belonging to or contained in grammar; as a grammar rule. 6129
GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, n. A school in which the learned languages are taught. By learned languages, we usually mean the Latin and Greek; but others may be included. 6129
GRAMMARIAN, n. One versed in grammar, or the construction of languages; a philologist. 6129
GRAMMATICAL, a. Belonging to grammar; as a grammatical rule. 6130
GRAMMATICALLY, adv. According to the principles and rules of grammar; as, to write or speak grammatically. 6130
GRAMMATICASTER, n. [L.] A low grammarian; a pretender to a knowledge of grammar; a pedant. 6130
GRAMMATICIZE, v.t. To render grammatical. 6130
GRAMMATIST, n. A pretender to a knowledge of grammar. 6130
GRAMMATITE, n. [See Tremolite.] 6130
GRAMPLE, n. A crab-fish. 6130
GRAMPUS, n. A fish of the cetaceous order, and genus Delphinus. This fish grows to the length of twenty five feet, and is remarkably thick in proportion to its length. The nose is flat and turns up at the end. It has 30 teeth in each jaw. The spout-hole is on the top of the neck. The color of the back is black; the belly is of a snowy whiteness; and on each shoulder is a large white spot. This fist is remarkably voracious. 6130
GRANADILLA, n. A plant; the fruit of the Passiflora quadrangulata. 6130
GRANADE, GRANADO. [See Grenade.] 6130
GRANARY, n. [L. granarium, from granum, grain.] 6130
GRANATE, n. Usually written garnet, which see. 6131
GRANATITE, n. [See Grenatite.] 6131
GRAND, a. [L. grandis.] 6131
GRANDAM, n. [grand and dame.] Grandmother. 6131
GRANDCHILD, n. A son's or daughter's child; a child in the second degree of descent.
GRANDDAUGHTER, n. The daughter of a son or daughter. 6131 6131
GRANDEE, n. A nobleman; a man of elevated rank or station. In Spain, a nobleman of the first rank, who has the king's leave to be covered in his presence. 6131
GRANDEESHIP, n. The rank or estate of a grandee. 6132
GRANDEUR, n. In a general sense, greatness; that quality or combination of qualities in an object, which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions in him who views or contemplates it. Thus the extent and uniformity of surface in the ocean constitute grandeur; as do the extent, the elevation, and the concave appearance or vault of the sky. So we speak of the grandeur of a large and well proportioned edifice, of an extensive range of lofty mountains, of a large cataract, of a pyramid. etc. 6132
GRANDEVITY, n. Great age. [Not used.] 6132
GRANDEVOUS, a. Of great age. [Not used.] 6132
GRANDFATHER, n. A father's or mother's father; the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent. 6132
GRANDILOQUENCE, n. Lofty speaking; lofty expressions. 6132
GRANDILOQUOUS, a. [L. grandiloquus; grandis and loquor, to speak.] Speaking in a lofty style. 6132
GRANDINOUS, a. [L. grando.] Consisting of hail. 6132
GRANDITY, n. Greatness; magnificence. [Not used.] 6132
GRANDJUROR, n. One of a grand jury. In Connecticut, a peace-officer. 6132
GRAND_JURY — GRAVITATING 6133
GRAND JURY, n. [grand and jury.] A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them to be presented to the court. 6133

GRANDLY, adv. In a lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely. 6133
GRANDMOTHER, n. The mother of one's father or mother. 6133
GRANDNESS, n. Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence. 6133
GRANDSIRE, n. A grandfather. 6133
GRANDSON, n. The son of a son or daughter. 6133
GRANGE, n. granj. A farm, with the buildings, stables, etc. 6133
GRANILITE, n. [See Granit.] Indeterminate granit; granit that contains more than three constituent parts. 6133
GRANIT, GRANITE, n. In mineralogy, an aggregate stone or rock, composed of crystalline grains of quartz, feldspar and mica, or at least of two of these minerals, united without a cement, or confusedly crystallized. The grains very in size from that of a pin's head, to a mass of two or three feet; but usually the largest size is that of a nut. The color of granit is greatly diversified by the different colors and proportions of the component parts, and in general these stones are very hard. 6133
GRANITEL, n. [dim. of granit.] A binary aggregate of minerals; a granitic compound containing two constituent parts, as quartz and feldspar, or quartz and shorl or hornblend.
GRANITIC, a. Pertaining to granit; like granit; having the nature of granitic; as 6133
granitic texture. 6134
GRANITIN, n. A granitic aggregate of three species of minerals, some of which differ from the species which compose granit; as quartz, feldspar, and jade or shorl. 6134
GRANIVOROUS, a. [L. granum, grain, and voro, to eat.] 6134
GRANT, v.t. 6134
GR`ANT, n. The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring. 6135
GRANTABLE, a. That may be granted or conveyed. 6135
GRANTED, pp. Admitted as true; conceded; yielded; bestowed; conveyed. 6135
GRANTEE, n. The person to whom a conveyance is made. 6135
GRANTING, ppr. Admitting; conceding; bestowing; conveying. 6135
GRANTOR, n. The person who grants; one who conveys lands, rents, etc. 6135
GRANULAR, a. [from L. granum, grain.] 6135
GRANULATE, v.t. [L. granum.] 6136
GRANULATE, v.i. To collect or be formed into grains; as cane-juice granulates into sugar; melted metals granulate when poured into water. 6136
GRANULATED, pp. Formed into grains. 6136
GRANULATING, ppr. Forming into grains. 6136
GRANULATION, n. The act of forming into grains; as the granulation of powder and sugar. In chimistry, the granulation of metallic substances is performed by pouring the melted substances slowly into water, which is, at the same time, agitated with a broom.
GRANULE, n. [L. granum.] A little grain; a small particle. 6136 6136
GRANULOUS, a. Full of grains; abounding with granular substances. 6136
GRAPE, n. [This word is from the root of grab, gripe, and signifies primarily a cluster or bunch.] 6136
GRAPE-HYACINTH, n. A plant or flower, a species of Hyacinthus. 6137
GRAPELESS, a. Wanting the strength and flavor of the grape. 6137
GRAPESHOT, n. A cluster of small shot, confined in a canvas bag, forming a kind of cylinder, whose diameter is equal to that of the ball adapted to the cannon. 6137
GRAPESTONE, n. The stone or seed of the grape. 6137
GRAPHIC, GRAPHICAL, a. [L. graphicus; Gr. to write.] 6137
GRAPHICALLY, adv. With good delineation; in a picturesque manner. 6137
GRAPHITE, n. [Gr. to write.] Carburet of iron, a substance used for pencils, and very improperly called black-lead. 6137
GRAPHOLITE, n. [supra.] A species of slate proper for writing on. 6137
GRAPHOMETER, n. [Gr. to describe, measure.] A mathematical instrument, called also a semicircle, whose use is to observe any angle whose vertex is at the center of the instrument in any plane, and to find how many degrees it contains. 6137

GRAPHOMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer. 6137
GRAPNEL, GRAPLING, n. 6137
GRAPPLE, v.t. 6138
GRAPPLE, v.i. To seize; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers. 6138
GRAPPLE, n. A seizing; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold. 6138
GRAPPLEMENT, n. A grappling; close fight or embrace. 6138
GRAPY, a. Like grapes; full of clusters of grapes. 6138
GRASP, v.t. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms. We say, to grasp with the hand, or with the arms. 6138
GR`ASP, v.i. To catch or seize; to gripe. 6139
GR`ASP, n. The gripe or seizure of the hand. This seems to be its proper sense; but it denotes also a seizure by embrace, or infolding in the arms. 6139
GRASPED, pp. Seized with the hands or arms, embraced; held; possessed. 6139
GRASPER, n. One who grasps or seizes; one who catches at; one who holds. 6139
GRASPING, ppr. Seizing; embracing; catching; holding. 6139
GRASS, n. 6139
GR`ASS, v.t. To cover with grass or with turf. 6140
GR`ASS, v.i. To breed grass; to be covered with grass. 6140
GRASSATION, n. [L. grassatio.] A wandering about. [Little used.] 6140
GRASS-GREEN, a. Green with grass. 6140
GRASS-GROWN, a. Overgrown with grass. 6140
GRASSHOPPER, n. [grass and hop.] An animal that lives among grass, a species of Gryllus. 6140
GRASSINESS, n. [from grassy.] The state of abounding with grass; a grassy state. 6140
GRASSLESS, a. Destitute of grass. 6140
GRASSPLOT, n. A plat or level spot covered with grass. 6140
GRASSPOLY, n. A plant, a species of Lythrum or willow-wort. 6140
GRASSVETCH, n. A plant of the genus Lathyrus. 6140
GRASSWRACK, n. A plant, the Zostera. 6140
GRASSY, a. Covered with grass; abounding with grass. 6140
GRATE, n. [L. crates, a grate, a hurdle.] 6140
GRATE, v.t. To furnish with grates; to make fast with cross bars. 6141
GRATE, v.t. [L. rado.] 6141
GRATE, v.i. To rub hard, so as to offend; to offend by oppression or importunity. 6141
GRATE, a. [L. gratus.] Agreeable. [Not in use.] 6141
GRATED, pp. Rubbed harshly; worn off by rubbing. 6141
GRATEFUL, a. [from L. gratus. See Grace.] 6141
GRATEFULLY, adv. With a due sense of benefits or favors; in a manner that disposes to kindness, in return for favors. The gift was gratefully received. 6142
GRATEFULNESS, n. The quality of being grateful; gratitude. 6142
GRATER, n. [See Grate.] An instrument or utensil with a rough indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of a body; as a grater for nutmegs. 6142
GRATIFICATION, n. [L. gratificatio, from gratificor; gratus and facio, to make.] 6142
GRATIFIED, pp. Pleased; indulged according to desire. 6143
GRATIFIER, n. One who gratifies or pleases. 6143
GRATIFY, v.t. [L. gratificor; gratus, agreeable, and facio, to make.] 6143
GRATIFYING, ppr. Pleasing; indulging to satisfaction. 6143
GRATING, ppr. [See Grate.] Rubbing; wearing off in particles. 6143
GRATING, GRATINGS, n. [See Grate.] A partition of bars; an open cover for the hatches of a ship, resembling lattice-work. 6143
GRATINGLY, adv. Harshly; offensively; in a manner to irritate. 6143
GRATIS, adv. [L.] For nothing; freely; without recompense; as, to give a thing gratis; to perform service gratis. 6143
GRATITUDE, n. [L. gratitudo, from gratus, pleasing. See Grace.] 6143
GRATUITOUS, a. [L. gratuitus, from gratus.] 6144

GRATUITOUSLY, adv. Freely; voluntarily; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation; as labor or services gratuitously bestowed. 6144
GRATUITY, n. 6144
GRATULATE, v.t. [L. gratulor, from gratus, pleasing, grateful.] 6144
GRATULATED, pp. Addressed with expressions of joy. 6145
GRATULATING, ppr. Addressing with expressions of joy, on account of some good received. 6145
GRATULATION, n. [L. gratulatio.] An address or expression ofjoy to a person, on account of some good received by him; congratulation. 6145
GRATULATORY, a. Expressing gratulation; congratulatory. 6145
GRAVE, a final syllable, is a grove. 6145
GRAVE, v.t. pret. graved; pp. graven or graved. [Gr. to write; originally all writing was graving; Eng. to scrape.]
GRAVE, v.i. To carve; to write or delineate on hard substances; to practice engraving. 6146 6145
GRAVE, n. [L. scrobs.] 6146
GRAVE, a. [L. gravis, heavy, whence L. gravo, and aggravo, to aggravate.] 6146
GRAVE-CLOTHES, n. The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred. 6147
GRAVE-DIGGER, n. One whose occupation is to dig graves. 6147
GRAVE-MAKER, n. A grave-digger. 6147
GRAVE-STONE, n. A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it, as a monument to preserve the memory of the dead. 6147
GRAVED, pp. [See the Verb.] Carved; engraved; cleaned, as a ship. 6147
GRAVEL, n. 6147
GRAVEL, v.t. To cover with gravel; as, to gravel a walk. 6147
GRAVELED, pp. Covered with gravel; stopped; embarrassed; injured by gravel. 6147
GRAVELESS, a. [from grave.] Without a grave or tomb; unburied. 6148
GRAVELLY, a. [from gravel.] Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel; as a gravelly soil or land. 6148
GRAVEL-WALK, n. A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a hard and dry bottom; used in gardens and malls. 6148
GRAVELY, adv. [from grave.] In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously. 6148
GRAVENESS, n. Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse. 6148
GRAVER, n. [See Grave.] One who carves or engraves; one whose profession is to cut letters or figures in stone, etc.; a sculptor. 6148
GRAVID, a. [L. gravidus, from gravis, heavy.] 6148
GRAVIDATED, a. Made pregnant; big. [Not in use.] 6148
GRAVIDATION, n. Pregnancy. [Not in use.] 6148
GRAVIDITY, n. Pregnancy. [Not in use.] 6148
GRAVING, ppr. Engraving; carving; cutting figures on stone, copper or other hard substance. 6148
GRAVING, n. Carved work. 2 Chronicles 2:14. 6149
GRAVITATE, v.i. [L. gravitas, from gravis, heavy.] 6149
GRAVITATING, ppr. Tending to the center of a body or system of bodies. 6149
GRAVITATION — GRIEVABLE 6150
GRAVITATION, n. The act of tending to the center. 6150
GRAVITY, n. [L. gravitas, from gravis, heavy. See Grave.] 6150
GRAVY, n. The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in roasting, or when roasted or baked, or a mixture of that juice with flour. 6151
GRAY, a. [This is probably the name given to the Greeks, on account of their fair complexion compared with the Asiatics and Africans. [See Europe.] “Keto bore to Phorcus the Graiae with fair cheeks, white from their birth, and hence they were called Graiae.” The Greek word is rendered an old woman, and in this passage of Hesiod, is supposed to mean certain deities. The probability is, that it is applied to an old woman, because she is gray. But the fable of Hesiod is easily explained by supposing the author to have had in

his mind some imperfect account of the origin of the Greeks.] 6151
GRAY, n. A gray color. 6151
GRAY-BEARD, n. An old man. 6151
GRAY-EYED, a. Having gray eyes. 6151
GRAYFLY, n. The trumpet-fly. 6151
GRAY-HAIRED, a. Having gray hair. 6151
GRAY-HEADED, a. Having a gray head or gray hair. 6151
GRAYHOUND, n. A tall fleet dog, used in the chase. 6152
GRAYISH, a. Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree. 6152
GRAYLING, n. A fish of the genus Salmo, called also umber, a voracious fish, about sixteen or eighteen inches in length, of a more elegant figure than the trout; the back and sides of a silvery gray color. It is found in clear rapid streams in the north of Europe, and is excellent food. 6152
GRAYNESS, n. The quality of being gray. 6152
GRAYWACKE, n. A rock somewhat remarkable in its structure and geological relations; a kind of sandstone, composed of grains or fragments of different minerals, chiefly of quartz, feldspar, siliceous slate and argillite. These fragments are sometimes angular, and sometimes their edges and angles are rounded, thus forming nodules or globular masses. The size is very variable, passing from grains to nodules of a foot in diameter. The several ingredients are united by an indurated argillaceous substance, or the interstices between the larger fragments are filled by the same materials which compose the larger parts of the rock, but in grains so comminuted as to resemble a homogeneous cement. The colors are some shade of gray or brown, as bluish gray, reddish brown. etc. 6152
GRAZE, v.t. [L. rado, rasi, or rodo, rosi.] 6152
GRAZE, v.i. To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; as, cattle graze on the meadows. 6153
GRAZED, pp. Touched lightly by a passing body; brushed. 6153
GRAZER, n. One that grazes or feeds on growing herbage. 6153
GRAZIER, n. gra'zhur. One who feeds cattle with grass, or supplies them with pasture.
GRAZING, ppr. Touching lightly, as a moving body. 6153 6153
GREASE, n. 6153
GREASE, v.t. greez. To smear, anoint or daub with grease or fat. 6154
GREASED, pp. Smeared with oily matter; bribed. 6154
GREASILY, adv. With grease or an appearance of it; grossly. 6154
GREASINESS, n. The state of being greasy; oiliness; unctuousness. 6154
GREASING, ppr. Smearing with fat or oily matter; bribing. 6154
GREASY, a. greez'y. Oily; fat; unctuous. 6154
GREAT, a. [L. crassus.] 6154
GREAT, n. The whole; the gross; the lump or mass; as, a carpenter contracts to build a ship by the great. 6156
GREAT-BELLIED, a. Pregnant; teeming. 6156
GREATEN, v.t. To enlarge. 6157
GREAT-HEARTED, a. High-spirited; undejected. 6157
GREATLY, adv. In a great degree; much. 6157
GREATNESS, n. Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number or quantity; as the greatness of a mountain, of an edifice, of a multitude, or of a sum of money. With reference to solid bodies, however, we more generally use bulk, size, extent or magnitude than greatness; as the bulk or size of the body; the extent of the ocean; the magnitude of the sun or of the earth. 6157
GREAVE, for grove and groove. [See Grove and Groove.] 6158
GREAVES, n. plu. greevz. Armor for the legs; a sort of boots. 1 Samuel 17:6. 6158
GREBE, n. A fowl of the genus Colymbus and order of ansers, of several species; as the tippet-grebe, the horned grebe, the eared grebe or dob-chick. 6158
GRECIAN, a. Pertaining to Greece. 6158
GRECIAN, n. A native of Greece. Also, a Jew who understood Greek. Acts 6:1. 6158
GRECISM, n. [L. groecismus.] An idiom of the Greek language. 6158

GRECIZE, v.t. To render Grecian. 6158
GRECIZE, v.i. To speak the Greek language. 6159
GREE, n. Good will. 6159
GREE, v.i. To agree. [See Agree.] 6159
GREECE, n. [L. gressus. It ought to be written grese, but it is entirely obsolete.] A flight of steps. 6159
GREED, n. Greediness. 6159
GREEDILY, adv. [See Greedy.] With a keen appetite for food or drink; voraciously; ravenously; as, to eat or swallow greedily. 6159
GREEDINESS, n. Keenness of appetite for food or drink; ravenousness; voracity. 6159
GREEDY, a. [L. gradior, and probably signifies reaching forward.] 6159
GREEK, a. Pertaining to Greece. [See Gray.] 6159
GREEK, n. A native of Greece. 6159
GREEKISH, a. Peculiar to Greece. 6160
GREEKLING, n. An inferior Greek writer. 6160
GREEKROSE, n. The flower campion. 6160
GREEN, a. 6160
GREEN, n. The color of growing plants; a color composed of blue and yellow rays, which, mixed in different proportions, exhibit a variety of shades; as apple green, meadow green, leek green, etc. 6161
GREEN, v.t. To make green. This is used by Thomson and by Barlow, but is not an elegant word, nor indeed hardly legitimate, in the sense in which these writers use it. “Spring greens the year.” “God greens the groves.” The only legitimate sense of this verb, if used, would be, to dye green, or to change to a green color. A plant growing in a dark room is yellow; let this plant be carried into the open air, and the rays of the sun will green it. This use would correspond with the use of whiten, blacken, redden. 6161
GREENBROOM, GREENWEED, n. A plant of the genus Genista. 6161
GREENCLOTH, n. A board or court of justice held in the counting house of the British king’s household, composed of the lord steward and the officers under him. This court has the charge and cognizance of all matters of justice in the king’s household, with power to correct offenders and keep the peace of the verge, or jurisdiction of the court-royal, which extends every way two hundred yards from the gate of the palace. 6161
GREEN-CROP, n. A crop of green vegetables, such as artificial grasses, turnips, etc.
GREEN-EARTH, n. A species of earth or mineral, so called; the mountain green of 6161
artists. 6161
GREEN-EYED, a. Having green eyes; as green-eyed jealousy. 6162
GREENFINCH, n. A bird of the genus Fringilla. 6162
GREENFISH, n. A fish so called. 6162
GREENGAGE, n. A species of plum. 6162
GREEN-GROCER, n. A retailer of greens. 6162
GREENHAIRED, a. Having green locks or hair. 6162
GREENHOOD, n. A state of greenness. 6162
GREENHORN, n. A raw youth. 6162
GREEN-HOUSE, n. A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather, and preserved green during the winter or cold weather. 6162
GREENISH, a. Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; as a greenish yellow. 6162
GREENISHNESS, n. The quality of being greenish. 6162
GREENLY, adv. With a green color; newly; freshly; immaturely. 6162
GREENNESS, n. The quality of being green; viridity; as the greenness of grass or of a meadow. 6162
GREEN-SICKNESS, n. The chlorosis, a disease of maids, so called from the color it occasions in the face. 6162
GREEN-STALL, n. A stall on which greens are exposed to sale. 6163
GREENSTONE, n. [so called from a tinge of green in the color.] 6163
GREEN-SWARD, n. Turf green with grass. 6163
GREEN-WEED, n. Dyer’s weed. 6163
GREENWOOD, n. Wood when green, as in summer. 6163

GREENWOOD, a. Pertaining to a greenwood; as a greenwood shade. 6163
GREET, v.t. [L. rudo, to bray, to roar.] 6163
GREET, v.i. To meet and salute. 6163
GREETED, pp. Addressed with kind wishes; complimented. 6164
GREETER, n. One who greets. 6164
GREETING, ppr. Addressing with kind wishes or expressions of joy; complimenting; congratulating; saluting. 6164
GREETING, n. Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent. 6164
GREEZE, n. [L. gressus.] A step, or flight of steps. [See Greece.] 6164
GREFFIER, n. A registrar, or recorder. 6164
GREGAL, a. [L. grex.] Pertaining to a flock. 6164
GREGARIAN, a. [See Gregarious.] Belonging to the herd or common sort. 6164
GREGARIOUS, a. [L. gregarius, from grex, a herd.] 6164
GREGARIOUSLY, adv. In a flock or herd; in a company. 6164
GREGARIOUSNESS, n. The state or quality of living in flocks or herds. 6164
GREGORIAN, a. Denoting what belongs to Gregory. The Gregorian calendar, is one which shows the new and full moon, with the time of Easter, and the movable feasts depending thereon, by means of epacts. The Gregorian year, is the present year, as reformed by pope Gregory XIII, in 1582; consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 47 seconds, with an additional day every fourth year. 6165
GREIT, v.i. To lament. 6165
GREITH, v.t. To make ready. 6165
GREITH, n. Goods; furniture. 6165
GREMIAL, a. [L. gremium.] Belonging to the lap or bosom. 6165
GRENADE, n. In the art of war, a hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, to be filled with powder which is to be fired by means of a fusee, and thrown by hand among enemies. This, bursting into many pieces, does great injury, and is particularly useful in annoying an enemy in trenches and other lodgments.
GRENADIER, n. 6165 6165
GRENATITE, n. Staurotide or staurolite, a mineral of a dark reddish brown. It occurs imbedded in mica slate, and in talc, and is infusible by the blowpipe. It is called also prismatic garnet. 6165
GREW, pret. of grow. 6165
GREY. [See Gray.] 6165
GREYHOUND, n. A tall fleet dog, kept for the chase. 6165
GRICE, n. A little pig. 6166
GRIDDLE, n. A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes. 6166
GRIDE, v.t. [Eng. to cry.] To grate, or to cut with a grating sound; to cut; to penetrate or pierce harshly; as the griding sword. 6166
GRIDELIN, n. A color mixed of white and red, or a gray violet. 6166
GRIDIRON, n. A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals. 6166
GRIEF ,n. [L. gravis.] 6166
GRIEFFUL, a. Full of grief or sorrow. 6166
GRIEFSHOT, a. Pierced with grief. 6166
GRIEVABLE, a. Lamentable. 6167
GRIEVANCE — GROUNDLESSLY 6168
GRIEVANCE, n. [from grief.] That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses or injures, implying a sense of wrong done, or a continued injury, and therefore applied only to the effects of human conduct; never to providential evils. The oppressed subject has the right to petition for a redress of grievances. 6168
GRIEVE, v.t. [L. gravo, from gravis.] 6168
GRIEVE, v.i. To feel pain of mind or heart; to be in pain on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn. We grieve at the loss of friends or property. We grieve at the misfortunes of others. We grieve for our own misfortunes, follies and vices, as well as for those of our children. It is followed by at or for. 6168

GRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; suffering sorrow. 6168
GRIEVER, n. He or that which grieves. 6168
GRIEVING, ppr. Giving pain; afflicting. 6168
GRIEVINGLY, adv. In sorrow; sorrowfully. 6169
GRIEVOUS, a. [from grieve, or grief.] Heavy; oppressive; burdensome; as a grievous load of taxes. 6169
GRIEVOUSLY, adv. With pain; painfully; with great pain or distress; as, to be grievously afflicted. 6169
GRIEVOUSNESS, n. Oppressiveness; weight that gives pain or distress; as the grievousness of a burden. 6170
GRIFFON, n. [L. gryps, gryphus.] 6170
GRIFFON-LIKE, a. Resembling a griffon. 6170
GRIG, n. A small eel; the sand ell. 6170
GRILL, v.t. To broil. [Not in use.] 6170
GRILL, a. Shaking with cold. 6170
GRILLY, v.t. To harass. [Not in use.] 6170
GRIM, a. [L. fremo; Eng. grumble, rumble.] 6170
GRIM-FACED, a. Having a stern countenance. 6171
GRIM-GRINNING, a. Grinning with a fierce countenance. 6171
GRIM-VISAGED, a. Grim-faced. 6171
GRIMACE, n. 6171
GRIMACED, a. Distorted; having a crabbed look. 6171
GRIMALKIN, n. The name of an old cat. 6171
GRIME, n. Foul matter; dirt; sullying blackness, deeply insinuated. 6171
GRIME, v.t. To sully or soil deeply; to dirt. 6171
GRIMLY, a. Having a hideous or stern look. 6171
GRIMLY, adv. Fiercely; ferociously; with a look of fury or ferocity. 6171
GRIMNESS, n. Fierceness of look; sternness; crabbedness. 6171
GRIMY, a. Full of grime; foul. 6171
GRIN, v.i. 6172
GRIN, n. The act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth. 6172
GRIN, n. A snare or trap. [Not in use.] 6172
GRIN, v.t. To express by grinning. 6172
GRIND, v.t. pret. and pp. ground. [This word, if n is radical, may be allied to rend; if not, it coincides with grate; to make smooth, as mollis in L., allied to molo.] 6172
GRIND, v.i. To perform the operation of grinding; to move a mill. 6173
GRINDER, n. One that grinds, or moves a mill. 6173
GRINDING, ppr. Reducing to powder by friction; triturating; levitating; chewing. 6173
GRINDSTONE, n. A sandstone used for grinding or sharpening tools. 6174
GRINNER, n. [See Grin.] One that grins. 6174
GRINNING, ppr. Closing the teeth and showing them, as in laughter; a showing of the teeth. 6174
GRINNINGLY, adv. With a grinning laugh. 6174
GRIP, n. The griffon. [Not in use.] 6174
GRIP, n. A grasp; a holding fast. 6174
GRIP, n. A small ditch or furrow. [Not used in America.] 6174
GRIP, v.t. To trench; to drain. [Not used.] 6174
GRIPE, v.t. [L. rapio.] 6174
GRIPE, v.i. To seize or catch by pinching; to get money by hard bargains or mean exactions; as a griping miser.
GRIPE, n. Grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw, or with the arms. 6175 6175
GRIPER, n. One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner. 6175
GRIPING, ppr. Grasping; seizing; holding fast; pinching; oppressing; distressing the bowels. 6175
GRIPING, n. A pinching or grasp; a distressing pain of the bowels; colic. 6175
GRIPINGLY, adv. With a pain in the bowels. 6175

GRIPPLE, a. [from gripe.] Griping; greedy; covetous; unfeeling. 6176
GRIPPLENESS, n. Covetousness. 6176
GRIS, n. A kind of fur. 6176
GRISAMBER, used by Milton for ambergris. 6176
GRISE, n. [L. gressus.] A step, or scale of steps. 6176
GRISETTE, n. griset'. A tradesman's wife or daughter. [Not used.] 6176
GRISKIN, n. [See Grise.] The spine of a hog. [Not in use.] 6176
GRISLY, a. s as z. Frightful; horrible; terrible; as grisly locks; a grisly countenance; a grisly face; a grisly specter; a grisly bear. 6176
GRISONS, n. Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss alps. 6176
GRIST, n. 6176
GRISTLE, n. gris'l. [L. cartil, in cartilago; cartil for cratil; Gr. strong.] A cartilage; a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies, chiefly in those parts where a small easy motion is required, as in the nose, ear, larynx, trachea and sternum. It covers the ends of all bones which are united by movable articulations. 6177
GRISTLY, a. Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous; as the gristly rays of fins connected by membranes. 6177
GRISTMILL, n. A mill for grinding grain. 6177
GRIT, n. 6177
GRITH, n. Agreement. [Not in use.] 6177
GRITSTONE, n. [See Grit.] 6177
GRITTINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone. 6177
GRITTY, a. Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles; sandy. 6177
GRIZELIN. [See Gridelin.] 6177
GRIZZLE, n. Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black. 6177
GRIZZLED, a. Gray; of a mixed color. Genesis 31:10, 12. 6177
GRIZZLY, a. Somewhat gray. 6178
GROAN, v.i. [L. grunnio; Heb. to cry out, to groan; L. rana, a frog.] 6178
GROAN, n. A deep mournful sound, uttered in pain, sorrow or anguish. 6178
GROANFUL, a. Sad; inducing groans. 6178
GROANING, ppr. Uttering a low mournful sound. 6178
GROANING, n. The act of groaning; lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow. 6178
GROAT, n. grawt. 6178
GROATS, n. [See Grit.] Oats that have the hulls taken off. 6178
GROATS-WORTH, n. The value of a groat. 6179
GROCER, n. A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, etc. 6179
GROCERY, n. A grocer's store. 6179
GROG, n. A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened. 6179
GROG-BLOSSOM, n. A rum bud; a redness on the nose or face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess; a deformity that marks the beastly vice of intemperance. 6179
GROGDRINKER, n. One addicted to drinking grog. 6179
GROGGY, a. A groggy horse is one that bears wholly on his heels in trotting. 6179
GROGRAM, GROGRAN, n. A kind of stuff made of silk and mohair. 6179
GROIN, n. 6179
GROIN, v.i. To groan. 6179
GROMWELL, GROMIL, n. A plant of the genus Lithospermum. The German gromwell is the Stellera. 6179
GROMET, GROMMET, n. Among seamen, a ring formed of a strand of rope laid in three times round; used to fasten the upper edge of a sail to its stay. 6180
GROOM, n. 6180
GROOVE, n. groov. 6180
GROOVE, v.t. To cut a channel with an edged tool; to furrow. 6180
GROOVER, n. A miner. 6180

GROOVING, ppr. Cutting in channels. 6180
GROPE, v.i. 6180
GROPE, v.t. To search by feeling in the dark. 6181
GROPER, n. One who gropes; one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling.
GROPING, ppr. Feeling for something in darkness; searching by feeling. 6181 6181
GROSS, a. [L. crassus.] 6181
GROSS, n. The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass; as the gross of the people. [We now use bulk.] 6182
GROSSBEAK, n. A fowl of the genus Loxia, of several species. The bill is convex above and very thick at the base, from which circumstance it takes its name. 6183
GROSS-HEADED, a. Having a thick skull; stupid. 6183
GROSSLY, adv. In bulky or large parts; coarsely. This matter is grossly pulverized. 6183
GROSSNESS, n. Thickness; bulkiness; corpulence; fatness; applied to animal bodies.
GROSSULAR, a. Pertaining to or resembling a gooseberry; as grossular garnet. 6184 6183
GROSSULAR, n. A rare mineral of the garnet kind, so named from its green color. 6184
GROT, GROTTO, n. 6184
GROTESQUE, GROTESK, a. Wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic; resembling the figure found in the subterraneous apartments in the ancient ruins at Rome; applied to pieces of sculpture and painting, and to natural scenery; as grotesque painting; grotesque design. 6184
GROTESQUE, GROTESK, n. Whimsical figures or scenery. 6184
GROTESQUELY, GROTESKLY, a. In a fantastical manner. 6184
GROUND, n. 6184
GROUND, v.t. To lay or set on the ground. 6186
GROUND, v.i. To run aground; to strike the bottom and remain fixed; as, the ship grounded in two fathoms of water. 6187
GROUND, pret. and pp. of grind. 6187
GROUNDAGE, n. A tax paid by a ship for standing in port. 6187
GROUND-ANGLING, n. Fishing without a float, with a bullet placed a few inches from the hook. 6187
GROUND-ASH, n. A sapling of ash; a young shoot from the stump of an ash. 6187
GROUND-BAIT, n. Bait for fish which sinks to the bottom of the water. 6187
GROUND-FLOOR, n. The first or lower floor of a house. But the English call the second floor from the ground the first floor. 6187
GROUND-IVY, n. A well known plant, the Glechoma hederacea; called also alehoof and gill. 6187
GROUNDLESS, a. Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; as groundless fear. 6187
GROUNDLESSLY, a. Without reason or cause; without authority for support. 6187
GROUNDLESSNESS — GUELF 6188
GROUNDLESSNESS, n. Want of just cause, reason or authority for support. 6188
GROUNDLING, n. A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; hence, a low vulgar person. 6188
GROUNDLY, adv. Upon principles; solidly. [A bad word and not used.] 6188
GROUND-NUT, n. A plant, the Arachis, a native of South America. 6188
GROUND-OAK, n. A sapling of oak. 6188
GROUND-PINE, n. A plant, a species of Teucrium or germander; said to be so called from its resinous smell. 6188
GROUND-PLATE, n. In architecture, the ground-plates are the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, framed into one another with mortises and tenons. 6188
GROUND-PLOT, n. The ground on which a building is placed. 6188
GROUND-RENT, n. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land. 6188
GROUND-ROOM, n. A room on the ground; a lower room. 6188
GROUNDSEL, n. A plant of the genus Senecio, of several species. 6188
GROUNDSEL, GROUND-SILL, n. [L. sella, that which is set.] 6188

GROUND-TACKLE, n. In ships, the ropes and furniture belonging to anchors. 6189
GROUNDWORK, n. The work which forms the foundation or support of any thing; the basis; the fundamentals. 6189
GROUP, GROOP, n. 6189
GROUP, GROOP, v.t. To form a group; to bring or place together in a cluster or knot; to form an assemblage. 6189
GROUPED, GROOPED, pp. Formed or placed in a crowd. 6189
GROUPING, GROOPING, ppr. Bringing together in a cluster or assemblage. 6189
GROUPING, n. The art of composing or combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture. 6189
GROUSE, n. grous. A heath-cock or cock of the wood, a fowl of the genus Tetrao. The name is given to several species, forming a particular division of the genus; such as the black game, the red game, the ptarmigan, the ruffed grouse, etc. 6189
GROUT, n. Coarse meal; pollard. 6190
GROVE, n. 6190
GROVEL, v.i. grov'l. 6190
GROVELER, n. One who grovels; an abject wretch. 6191
GROVELING, ppr. Creeping; moving on the ground. 6191
GROVY, a. Pertaining to a grove; frequenting groves. 6191
GROW, v.i. pret. grew; pp. grown. [L. cresco.] 6191
GROW, v.t. To produce; to raise; as, a farmer grows large quantities of wheat. [This is a modern abusive use of grow, but prevalent in Great Britain, and the British use begins to be imitated in America. Until within a few years, we never heard grow used as a transitive verb in New England, and the ear revolts at the practice.] 6193
GROWER, n. One who grows; that which increases. 6193
GROWING, ppr. Increasing; advancing in size or extent; becoming; accruing; swelling; thriving. 6193
GROWL, v.i. [Gr. a grunting.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound. 6193
GROWL, v.t. To express by growling. 6193
GROWL, n. The murmur of a cross dog. 6193
GROWLER, n. A snarling cur; a grumbler. 6193
GROWLING, ppr. Grumbling; snarling. 6193
GROWN, pp. of grow. Advanced; increased in growth. 6193
GROWSE, v.i. To shiver; to have chills. [Not used.] 6193
GROWTH, n. The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; the process of springing from a germ, seed or root, and proceeding to full size, by the addition of matter, through ducts and secretory vessels. In plants, vegetation. We speak of slow growth and rapid growth; of early growth; late growth and full growth. 6193
GROWTHEAD, GROWTNOL, n. 6194
GRUB, v.i. To dig; to be occupied in digging. 6194
GRUB, v.t. To dig; mostly followed by up. To grub up, is to dig up by the roots with an instrument; to root out by digging, or throwing out the soil; as, to grub up trees, rushes or sedge. 6194
GRUB, n. [from the Verb.] A small worm; particularly, a hexapod or six-footed worm, produced from the egg of the beetle, which is transformed into a winged insect. 6194
GRUBBER, n. One who grubs up shrubs, etc. 6194
GRUBBING-HOE, n. An instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, etc. by the roots; a mattoc; called also a grub-ax. 6194
GRUBBLE, v.i. To feel in the dark; to grovel. [Not much used.] 6194
GRUBSTREET, n. Originally, the name of a street near Moorfields, in London, much inhabited by mean writers; hence applied to mean writings; as a Grubstreet poem. 6195
GRUDGE, v.t. [L. rugio.] 6195
GRUDGE, v.i. To murmur; to repine; to complain; as, to grudge or complain of injustice. 6195
GRUDGE, n. Sullen malice or malevolence; ill will; secret enmity; hatred; as an old grudge. 6195
GRUDGEONS, n. plu. Coarse meal. [Not in use.] 6196
GRUDGER, n. One that grudges; a murmurer. 6196
GRUDGING, pp. Envying; being uneasy at another's possession of something which we have a desire to possess. 6196
GRUDGING, n. Uneasiness at the possession of something by another. 6196

GRUDGINGLY, adv. Unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent; as, to give grudgingly.
GRUEL, n. A kind of light food made by boiling meal in water. It is usually made of 6196
the meal of oats or maiz. 6196
GRUFF, a. Of a rough or stern countenance; sour; surly; severe; rugged; harsh. 6196
GRUFFLY, adv. Roughly; sternly; ruggedly; harshly. 6196
GRUFFNESS, n. Roughness of countenance; sternness. 6196
GRUM, a. 6196
GRUMBLE, v.i. [Heb. to roar, murmur, thunder.] 6197
GRUMBLER, n. One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains; a discontented man.
GRUMBLING, ppr. Murmuring through discontent; rumbling; growling. 61976197
GRUMBLING, n. A murmuring through discontent; a rumbling. 6197
GRUMBLINGLY, adv. With grumbling or complaint. 6197
GRUME, n. [L. grumus.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot, as of blood, etc. 6197
GRUMLY, adv. Morosely; with a sullen countenance. 6197
GRUMOUS, a. Thick; concreted; clotted; as grumous blood. 6197
GRUMOUSNESS, n. A state of being clotted or concreted. 6197
GRUNDSEL, n. [See Groundsel.] 6197
GRUNT, v.i. [L. grunnio; Heb. to cry out, to murmur.] 6198
GRUNT, n. A deep guttural sound, as a hog. 6198
GRUNTER, n. One that grunts. 6198
GRUNTING, ppr. Uttering the murmuring or guttural sound of swine or other animals.
GRUNTING, n. The guttural sound of swine and other animals. 61986198
GRUNTLE, v.i. To grunt. [Not much used.] 6198
GRUNTLING, n. A young hog. 6198
GRUTCH, for grudge, is now vulgar, and not to be used. 6198
GRY, n. A measure containing one tenth of a line. 6198
GRYPHITE, n. [L. gryphites; Gr. hooked.] 6198
GUAIACUM, n. gua'cum. Lignum vitae, or pock wood; a tree produced in the warm climates of America. The wood is very hard, ponderous and resinous. The resin of this tree, or gum guaiacum, is of a greenish cast, and much used in medicine as a stimulant.
GUANA, n. A species of lizard, found in the warmer parts of America. 61996198
GUANACO, n. The lama, or camel of South America, in a wild state. 6199
GUANO, n. A substance found on many isles in the Pacific, which are frequented by fowls; used as a manure. 6199
GUARA, n. A bird of Brazil, the Tantalus ruber, about the size of a spoonbill. When first hatched, it is black; it afterward changes to gray, and then to vivid red. 6199
GUARANTEE, n. A warrantor. [See Guaranty, the noun.] 6199
GUARANTIED, pp. gar'antied. Warranted. [See the Verb.] 6199
GUARANTOR, n. gar'antor. A warrantor; one who engages to see that the stipulations of another are performed; also, one who engages to secure another in any right or possession. 6199
GUARANTY, v.t. gar'anty. [Eng. to ward; allied to warren, etc. See Warrant.] 6199
GUARANTY, n. 6200
GUARD, v.t. gard. [L. verus; wahren, to keep, to last, to hold out; bewahren, to keep or preserve; bewahren, to verify, to confirm; Eng. ware, aware;] 6200
GUARD, v.i. To watch by way of caution or defense; to be cautions; to be in a state of defense or safety. Guard against mistakes, or against temptations. 6201
GUARD, n. [Eng. ward.] 6201
GUARD-BOAT, n. A boat appointed to row the rounds among ships of war in a harbor, to observe that their officers keep a good look-out. 6202
GUARD-CHAMBER, n. A guard-room. 1 Kings 14:28. 6202
GUARD-ROOM, n. A room for the accommodation of guards. 6202
GUARD-SHIP, n. A vessel of war appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbor or river, and to receive impressed seamen. 6202

GUARDABLE, a. That may be protected. 6202
GUARDAGE, n. Wardship. 6202
GUARDANT, a. Acting as guardian. 6202
GUARDED, pp. Defended; protected; accompanied by a guard; provided with means of defense. 6202
GUARDEDLY, adv. With circumspection. 6202
GUARDEDNESS, n. Caution; circumspection. 6202
GUARDER, n. One that guards. 6203
GUARDFUL, a. Wary; cautious. 6203
GUARDIAN, n. 6203
GUARDIAN, a. Protection; performing the office of a protector; as a guardian angel; guardian care. 6203
GUARDIANESS, n. A female guardian. [Not in use.] 6203
GUARDIANSHIP, n. The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch. 6203
GUARDING, ppr. Defending; protecting; securing; attending for protection. 6203
GUARDLESS, a. Without a guard or defense. 6203
GUARDSHIP, n. Care; protection. [Little used.] 6203
GUARISH, v.t. To heal. 6203
GUAVA, n. An American tree, and its fruit, of the genus Psidium. It is of two species, or rather varieties, the pyriferum or white guava, and pomiferum or red guava. The fruit or berry is large and oval-shaped, like a pomegranate, which it resembles in its astringent quality. The pulp is of an agreeable flavor, and of this fruit is made a delicious jelly. 6204
GUBERNATE, v.t. [L. guberno.] To govern. [Not used.] 6204
GUBERNATION, n. [L. gubernatio. See Govern.] 6204
GUBERNATIVE, a. Governing. 6204
GUBERNATORIAL, a. [L. gubernator.] Pertaining to government, or to a governor. 6204
GUDGEON, n. gud'jin. A small fish of the genus Cyprinus, a fish easily caught, and hence, 6204
GUELF, GUELPH, n. The Guelfs, so called from the name of a family, composed a faction formerly in Italy, opposed to the Gibelines. 6204
GUERDON — GUNSMITHERY 6205
GUERDON, n. ger'don. A reward; requital; recompense; in a good or bad sense. 6205
GUERDON, v.t. To reward. 6205
GUERDONLESS, a. Unrecompensed. 6205
GUESS, v.t. ges. [L. conjicio; Eng. to gush.] 6205
GUESS, v.i. To conjecture; to judge at random. We do not know which road to take, but we must guess at it. 6205
GUESS, n. Conjecture; judgment without any certain evidence or grounds. 6205
GUESSED, pp. Conjectured; divined. 6205
GUESSER, n. One who guesses; a conjecturer; one who judges or gives an opinion without certain means of knowing. 6205
GUESSING, ppr. Conjecturing; judging without certain evidence, or grounds of opinion.
GUESSINGLY, adv. By way of conjecture. 62066205
GUEST, n. gest. [L. visito; Eng. visit.] 6206
GUEST-CHAMBER, n. An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests. Mark 14:14. 6206
GUEST-RITE, n. Office due to a guest. 6206
GUEST-ROPE, GUESS-ROPE, n. A rope to tow with, or to make fast a boat. 6206
GUESTWISE, adv. In the manner of a guest. 6206
GUGGLE. [See Gurgle.] 6206
GUHR, n. A loose, earthy deposit from water, found in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ocher. 6206
GUIDABLE, a. That may be guided or governed by counsel. 6206
GUIDAGE, n. [See Guide.] The reward given to a guide for services. [Little used.] 6206
GUIDANCE, n. [See Guide.] The act of guiding; direction; government; a leading. Submit to the guidance of age and wisdom. 6206

GUIDE, v.t. gide. 6207
GUIDE, n. 6207
GUIDED, pp. Led; conducted; directed in the way; instructed and directed. 6207
GUIDELESS, a. Destitute of a guide; wanting a director. 6208
GUIDEPOST, n. A post at the forks of a road, for directing travelers the way. 6208
GUIDER, n. A guide; one who guides or directs. 6208
GUIDING, ppr. Leading; conducting; directing; superintending. 6208
GUIDON, n. The flag or standard of a troop of cavalry; or the standard-bearer. 6208
GUILD, n. gild. In England, a society, fraternity or company, associated for some purpose, particularly for carrying on commerce. The merchant-guilds of our ancestors, answer to our modern corporations. They were licensed by the king, and governed by laws and orders of their own. Hence the name Guild-hall, the great court of judicature in London.
GUILDABLE, a. Liable to a tax. 62086208
GUILDER, n. [See Gilder.] 6208
GUILE, n. gile. Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit; usually in a bad sense. 6208
GUILE, v.t. To disguise craftily. 6208
GUILEFUL, a. Cunning; drafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious; as a guileful person. 6208
GUILEFULLY, adv. Artfully; insidiously; treacherously. 6209
GUILEFULNESS, n. Deceit, secret treachery. 6209
GUILDLESS, a. Free from guile or deceit; artless; frank; sincere; honest. 6209
GUILELESSNESS, n. Simplicity; freedom from guile. 6209
GUILER, n. One who betrays into danger by insidious arts. [Not used.] 6209
GUILLEMOT, n. A water fowl of the genus Colymbus, and order of ansers. It is found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. 6209
GUILLOTIN, n. An engine or machine for beheading persons at a stroke. 6209
GUILLOTIN, v.t. To behead with the guillotin. 6209
GUILLS, n. A plant, the corn marigold. 6209
GUILT, n. gilt. 6209
GUILTILY, adv. In a manner to incur guilt, not innocently. 6210
GUILTINESS, n. The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt. 6210
GUILTLESS, a. Free from guilt, crime or offense; innocent. 6210
GUILTLESSLY, adv. Without guilt; innocently. 6210
GUILTLESSNESS, n. Innocence; freedom from guilt or crime. 6210
GUILT-SICK, a. Diseased in consequence of guilt. 6210
GUILTY, a. gilt'y. Criminal; having knowingly committed a crime or offense, or having violated a law by an overt act or by neglect, and by that act or neglect, being liable to punishment; not innocent. It may be followed by of; as, to be guilty of theft or arson. 6210
GUINEA, n. gin'ny. Formerly, a gold coin in Great Britain of the value of twenty one shillings sterling, equal to $4.66 2/3rds, American money. 6211
GUINEA-DROPPER, n. One who cheats by dropping guineas. 6211
GUINEA-HEN, n. The Numida meleagris, a fowl of the gallinaceous order, a native of Africa. It is larger than the common domestic hen, and has a kind of colored fleshy horn on each side of the head. Its color is a dark gray, beautifully variegated with small white spots. 6211
GUINEA-PEPPER, n. A plant, the Capsicum. The pods of some species are used for pickles. 6211
GUINEA-PIG, n. In zoology, a quadruped of the genus Cavia or cavy, found in Brazil. It is about seven inches in length, and of a white color, variegated with spots of orange and black. 6211
GUINIAD, GWINIAD, n. The whiting, a fish of the salmon or trout kind, found in many lakes in Europe and in Hudson's bay. It is gregarious, and may be taken in vast numbers at a draught. 6211
GUISE, n. gize. 6211
GUISER, n. gi'zer. A person in disguise; a mummer who goes about at Christmas. 6212

GUITAR, n. git`ar. [L. cithara.] A stringed instrument of music; in England and the United States, used chiefly by ladies, but in Spain and Italy, much used by men. 6212
GULA, GOLA, n. An ogee or wavy member in a building; the cymatium. 6212
GULAUND, n. An aquatic fowl of a size between a duck and a goose; the breast and belly white; the head mallard green. It inhabits Iceland. 6212
GULCH, n. A glutton; a swallowing or devouring. [Not used.] 6212
GULCH, v.t. To swallow greedily. [Not used.] 6212
GULES, n. In heraldry, a term denoting red, intended perhaps to represent courage, animation or hardihood. 6212
GULF, n. 6212
GULF-INDENTED, a. Indented with gulfs or bays. 6213
GULFY, a. Full of whirlpools or gulfs; as a gulfy sea. 6213
GULL, v.t. To deceive; to cheat; to mislead by deception; to trick; to defraud. 6213
GULL, n. A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud. 6213
GULL, n. A marine fowl of the genus Larus, and order of ansers. There are several species. 6213
GULLCATCHER, n. A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people. 6213
GULLED, pp. Cheated; deceived; defrauded. 6213
GULLER, n. A cheat; an imposter. 6213
GULLERY, n. Cheat. [Not used.] 6213
GULLET, n. [L. gula.] The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the esophagus. 6214
GULLIED, pp. Having a hollow worn by water. 6214
GULLISH, n. Foolish; stupid. [Not in use.] 6214
GULLISHNESS, n. Foolishness; stupidity. [Not in use.] 6214
GULLY, n. A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water. 6214
GULLY, v.t. To wear a hollow channel in the earth. 6214
GULLY, v.i. To run with noise. [Not in use.] 6214
GULLYHOLE, n. An opening where gutters empty their contents into the subterraneous sewer. 6214
GULOSITY, n. [L. gulosus, from gula, the gullet.] 6214
GULP, v.t. To swallow eagerly, or in large draughts. 6214
GULP, n. A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once. 6214
GULPH. [See Gulf.] 6214
GUM, n. The hard fleshy substance of the jaws which invests the teeth. 6214
GUM, n. [L. gummi.] The mucilage of vegetables; a concrete juice which exudes through the bark of trees, and thickens on the surface. It is soluble in water, to which it gives a viscous and adhesive quality. It is insoluble in alcohol, and coagulates in weak acids. When dry, it is transparent and brittle, not easily pulverized, and of an insipid or slightly saccharine taste. Gum differs from resin in several particulars, but custom has inaccurately given the name of gum to several resins and gum-resins, as gum-copal. gum-sandarach, gum-ammoniac, and others. The true gums are gumarabic, gum-senegal, gum-tragacanth, and the gums of the peach, plum and cherry trees, etc. 6215
GUM, v.t. To smear with gum. 6215
GUM-ARABIC, n. A gum which flows from the acacia, in Arabia, Egypt, etc. 6215
GUM-BOIL, n. A boil on the gum. 6215
GUMLAC, n. The produce of an insect which deposits its eggs on the branches of a tree called bihar, in Assam, a country bordering on Tibet, and elsewhere in Asia. [See Lac.]
GUM-RESIN, n. [See Resin.] A mixed juice of plants, consisting of resin and an 6215
extractive matter, which has been taken for a gummy substance. The gum-resins do not flow naturally from plants, but are mostly extracted by incision, in the form of white, yellow or red emulsive fluids, which dry and consolidate. The most important species are olibanum, galbanum, scammony, gamboge, euphorbium, assafetida, aloes, myrrh, and gum-ammoniac. 6215
GUM-SENEGAL, n. A gum resembling gum-arabic, brought from the country of the river Senegal in Africa. 6216
GUM-TRAGACANTH, n. The gum of a thorny shrub of that name, in Crete, Asia and Greece. 6216

GUMMINESS, n. The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness. 6216
GUMMOSITY, n. The nature of gum; gumminess; a viscous or adhesive quality. 6216
GUMMOUS, a. Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive. 6216
GUMMY, a. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive. 6216
GUMP, n. A foolish person; a dolt. [Vulgar.] 6216
GUMPTION, n. Care; skill; understanding. [Vulgar.] 6216
GUN, n. An instrument consisting of a barrel or tube of iron or other metal fixed in a stock, from which balls, shot or other deadly weapons are discharged by the explosion of gunpowder. The larger species of guns are called cannon; and the smaller species are called muskets, carbines, fowling pieces, etc. But one species of fire-arms, the pistol, is never called a gun. 6216
GUN, v.i. To shoot. 6217
GUN-BARREL, n. The barrel or tube of a gun. 6217
GUNBOAT, n. A boat or small vessel fitted to carry a gun or two at the bow. 6217
GUN-CARRIAGE, n. A wheel carriage for bearing and moving cannon. 6217
GUNNEL. [See Gunwale.] 6217
GUNNER, n. One skilled in the use of guns; a cannoneer; an officer appointed to manage artillery. The gunner of a ship of war has the charge of the ammunition and artillery, and his duty is to keep the latter in good order, and to teach the men the exercise of the guns. 6217
GUNNERY, n. The act of charging, directing and firing guns, as cannon, mortars and the like. Gunnery is founded on the science of projectiles. 6217
GUNNING, n. The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun. 6217
GUNPOWDER, n. A composition of saltpeter, sulphur and charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried. It is used in artillery, in shooting game, in blasting rocks, etc. 6217
GUNROOM, n. In ships, an apartment on the after end of the lower gun-deck, occupied by the gunner, or by the lieutenants as a mess-room. 6217
GUNSHOT, n. The distance of the point blank range of a cannon-shot. 6217
GUNSHOT, a. Made by the shot of a gun; as a gunshot wound. 6218
GUNSMITH, n. A maker of small arms; one whose occupation is to make or repair small fire-arms. 6218
GUNSMITHERY, n. The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small firearms. 6218
GUNSTICK — GYVE 6219
GUNSTICK, n. A rammer, or ramrod; a stick or rod to ram down the charge of a musket, etc. 6219
GUNSTOCK, n. The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed. 6219
GUNSTONE, n. A stone used for the shot of cannon. Before the invention of iron balls, stones were used for shot. 6219
GUNTACKLE, n. The tackle used on board of ships to run the guns out of the ports, and to secure them at sea. The tackles are pulleys affixed to the sides of a gun-carriage. 6219
GUNWALE, GUNNEL, n. The upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship, or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle, being the uppermost bend which finishes the upper works of the hull. 6219
GURGE, n. [L. gurges.] A whirlpool. [Little used.] 6219
GURGE, v.t. To swallow. [Not in use.] 6219
GURGION, n. The coarser part of meal separated from the bran. [Not used.] 6219
GURGLE, v.i. [L. gurges. See Gargle, which seems to be of the same family, or the same word differently applied.] 6219
GURGLING, ppr. Running or flowing with a purling sound. 6219
GURHOFITE, n. A subvariety of magnesian carbonate of lime, found near Gurhof, in Lower Austria. It is snow white, and has a dull, slightly conchoidal, or even fracture. 6220
GURNARD, n. A fish of several species of the genus Trigla. The head is loricated with rough lines, or bony plates, and there are seven rays in the membranes of the gills. 6220
GURRAH, n. A kind of plain, coarse India muslin. 6220

GUSH, v.i. 6220
GUSH, v.t. To emit in copious effusion. 6220
GUSH, n. A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; an emission of liquor in a large quantity and with force; the fluid thus emitted. 6220
GUSHING, ppr. Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously; as gushing waters. 6220
GUSSET, n. A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment, for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part. 6220
GUST, n. [L. gustus, gusto; Gr. a contracted word, for it has taste.] 6220
GUST, v.t. To taste; to have a relish. [Little used.] 6221
GUST, n. 6221
GUSTABLE, a. That may be tasted; tastable. 6221
GUSTATION, n. The act of tasting. [Little used.] 6221
GUSTFUL, a. Tasteful; well-tasted; that relishes. 6221
GUSTFULNESS, n. Relish; pleasantness to the taste. 6221
GUSTLESS, a. Tasteless. 6221
GUSTO, n. Relish; that which excites pleasant sensations in the palate or tongue. 6222
GUSTY, a. Subject to sudden blasts of wind; stormy; tempestuous. 6222
GUT, n. The intestinal canal of an animal; a pipe or tube extending, with many circumvolutions, from the pylorus to the vent. This pipe is composed of three coats, and is attached to the body by a membrane called the mesentery. This canal is of different sizes in different parts, and takes different names. The thin and small parts are called the duodenum, the ilium, and the jejunum; the large and thick parts are called the eaecum, the colon, the rectum. By this pipe, the undigested and unabsorbed parts of food are conveyed from the stomach and discharged. This word in the plural is applied to the whole mass formed by its natural convolutions in the abdomen. 6222
GUT, v.t. To take out the bowels; to eviscerate. 6222
GUTTA SERENA, n. In medicine, amaurosis; blindness occasioned by a diseased retina.
GUTTED, pp. Deprived of the bowels; eviscerated; deprived of contents. 6222 6222
GUTTER, n. [L. gutta, a drop.] 6222
GUTTER, v.t. To cut or form into small hollows. 6223
GUTTER, v.i. To be hollowed or channeled. 6223
GUTTLE, v.t. To swallow. [Not used.] 6223
GUTTLE, v.i. To swallow greedily. [Not used.] 6223
GUTTULOUS, a. [from L. guttula, a little drop.] 6223
GUTTURAL, a. [L. guttur, the throat.] Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat; as a guttural letter or sound; a guttural voice. 6223
GUTTURAL, n. A letter pronounced in the throat; as the Gr. x. 6223
GUTTURALLY, adv. In a guttural manner; in the throat. 6223
GUTTURALNESS, n. The quality of being guttural. 6223
GUTTURINE, a. Pertaining to the throat. [Not in use.] 6223
GUTTY, a. [from L. gutta, a drop.] In heraldry, charged or sprinkled with drops. 6223
GUTWORT, n. A plant. 6223
GUY, n. gi. In marine affairs, a rope used to keep a heavy body steady while hoisting or lowering; also, a tackle to confine a boom forwards, when a vessel is going large, and to prevent the sail from gybing. Guy is also a large slack rope, extending from the head of the main-mast to that of the fore-mast, to sustain a tackle for loading or unloading. 6224
GUZZLE, v.i. To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently. 6224
GUZZLE, v.t. To swallow much or often; to swallow with immoderate gust. 6224
GUZZLE, n. An insatiable thing or person. 6224
GUZZLER, n. One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker. 6224
GYBE, n. A sneer. [See Gibe.] 6224
GYBE, v.t. In seamen's language, to shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other. 6224
GYBING, ppr. Shifting a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other. 6224
GYE, v.t. To guide. 6224

GYMNASIUM, n. [Gr. from naked.] 6224
GYMNASTIC, a. [L. gymnasticus; Gr. to exercise, from naked; the ancients being naked in their exercises.] 6224
GYMNASTIC, n. Athletic exercise. 6225
GYMNASTICALLY, adv. In a gymnastic manner; athletically. 6225
GYMNASTICS, n. The gymnastic art; the art of performing athletic exercises. 6225
GYMNIC, a. [L. gymnicus.] 6225
GYMNIC, n. Athletic exercise. 6225
GYMNOSOPHIST, n. [Gr. naked, and a philosopher.] 6225
GYMNOSOPHY, n. The doctrines of the Gymnosophists. 6225
GYMNOSPERM, n. [Gr. naked, and seed.] In botany, a plant that bears naked seeds. 6225
GYMNOSPERMOUS, a. Having naked seeds, or seeds not inclosed in a capsule or other vessel. 6226
GYN, v.t. To begin. 6226
GYNANDER, n. [Gr. a female, and a male.] In botany, a plant whose stamens are inserted in the pistil. 6226
GYNANDRIAN, a. Having stamens inserted in the pistil. 6226
GYNARCHY, n. [Gr. a woman, and rule.] Government by a female. 6226
GYPSEOUS, a. [See Gypsum.] Of the nature of gypsum; partaking of the qualities of gypsum. 6226
GYPSUM, n. Plaster stone; sulphate of lime; a mineral not infrequently found in crystals, often in amorphous masses. There are several subspecies and varieties; as the foliated, compact, earthy, granular, snowy and branchy. Gypsum is of great use in agriculture and the arts. As a manure, it is invaluable. 6226
GYPSEY, GYPSY, n. [See Gipsey.] 6226
GYRAL, a. [See Gyre.] Whirling; moving in a circular form. 6226
GYRATION, n. [L. gyratio. See Gyre.] A turning or whirling round; a circular motion. 6226
GYRE, n. [L. gyrus.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn. 6226
GYRED, a. Falling in rings. 6226
GYRFALCON, n. [L. hierofalco, from Gr. sacred, and falco, and so named from the veneration of the Egyptians for hawks.] 6226
GYROMANCY, n. [Gr. a circuit, and divination.] A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring. 6227
GYVE, n. Gyves are fetters or shackles for the legs. 6227
GYVE, v.t. To fetter; to shackle; to chain. 6227

H 6228

H — HALFBLOOD 6228

H, is the eighth letter of the English Alphabet. It is properly the representative of the Chaldee, Syriac and Hebrew, which is the eighth letter in those alphabets. Its form is the same as the Greek H eta. It is not strictly a vowel, nor an articulation; but the mark of a stronger breathing, than that which precedes the utterance of any other letter. It is pronounced with an expiration of breath, which, preceding a vowel, is perceptible by the ear at a considerable distance. Thus, harm and arm, hear and ear, heat and eat, are distinguished at almost any distance at which the voice can be heard. H is a letter sui generis, but as useful in forming and distinguishing words as any other. 6228
HA, an exclamation, denoting surprise, joy or grief. With the first or long sound of a, it is used as a question, and is equivalent to “What do you say?” When repeated, ha, ha, it is an expression of laughter, or sometimes it is equivalent to “Well! it is so.” 6228
HAAK, n. A fish. 6228
HABERDASHER, n. A seller of small wares; a word little used or not at all in the U. States. 6229
HABERDASHERY, n. The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher. 6229
HABERDINE, n. A dried salt cod. 6229
HABERGEON, n. A coat of mail or armor to defend the neck and breast. It was formed of

little iron rings united, and descended from the neck to the middle of the body. 6229
HABILE, a. Fit; proper. [Not in use.] 6229
HABILIMENT, n. [L. habeo, to have.] A garment; clothing; usually in the plural, habiliments, denoting garments, clothing or dress in general. 6229
HABILITATE, v.t. To qualify. [Not used.] 6229
HABILITATION, n. Qualification. [Not in use.] 6229
HABILITY. [See Ability.] 6229
HABIT, n. [L. habitus, from habeo, to have to hold. See Have.] 6229
HABIT, v.t. To dress; to clothe; to array. 6230
HABIT, v.t. To dwell; to inhabit. 6230
HABITABLE, a. [L. habitabilis, from habito, to dwell.] 6230
HABITABLENESS, n. Capacity of being inhabited. 6230
HABITABLY, adv. In such a manner as to habitable. 6230
HABITANCE, n. Dwelling; abode; residence. [Not now used.] 6230
HABITANCY, n. Legal settlement or inhabitancy. [See Inhabitancy.] 6230
HABITANT, n. [L. habitans.] An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place. 6231
HABITAT, n. Habitation. 6231
HABITATION, n. [L. habitatio, from habito, to dwell, from habeo, to hold, or as we say in English, to keep.] 6231
HABITATOR, n. [L.] A dweller; an inhabitant. [Not used.] 6231
HABITED, a. Clothed; dressed. He was habited like a shepherd. 6231
HABITUAL, a. Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use or custom. 6231
HABITUALLY, adv. By habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use; as habitually profane; habitually kind and benevolent. 6232
HABITUATE, v.t. 6232
HABITUATE, a. Inveterate by custom. 6232
HABITUATED, pp. Accustomed; made familiar by use. 6232
HABITUATING, ppr. Accustoming; making easy and familiar by practice. 6232
HABITUDE, n. [L. habitudo, from habitus.] 6232
HABNAB, adv. [hap ne hap, let it happen or not.] 6232
HACK, v.t. 6233
HACK, n. A notch; a cut. 6233
HACK, n. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used in draught, or in hard service; any thing exposed to hire, or used in common. [from hackney.] 6233
HACK, a. Hired. 6233
HACK, v.i. To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; to turn prostitute. 6233
HACKED, pp. Chopped; mangled. 6233
HACKING, ppr. Chopping into small pieces; mangling; mauling. 6233
HACKLE, v.t. 6233
HACKLE, n. A hatchel. The latter word is used in the U. States. 6234
HACKLY, a. [from hack.] Rough; broken as if hacked. 6234
HACKMATACK, n. The popular name of the red larch, the Pinus microcarpa. 6234
HACKNEY, n. 6234
HACKNEY, a. Let out for hire; devoted to common use; as a hackney-coach. 6234
HACKNEY, v.t. To use much; to practice in one thing; to make trite. 6234
HACKNEY-COACH. [See Hackney.] 6234
HACKNEY-COACHMAN, n. A man who drives a hackney-coach. 6235
HACKNEYED, pp. Used much or in common. 6235
HACKNEYING, ppr. Using much; accustoming. 6235
HACKNEYMAN, n. A man who lets horses and carriages for hire. 6235
HACKSTER, n. A bully; a ruffian or assassin. 6235
HACQUETON, n. A stuffed jacket formerly worn under armor, sometimes made of leather. [Not used.] 6235
HAD, pret. and pp. of have; contracted from Sax. haefd, that is, haved; as, I had; I have

had. In the phrase, “I had better go,” it is supposed that had is used for would; “I’d better go.” The sense of the phrase is, “it would be better for me to go.” 6235
HADDER, n. Heath. [Not in use. See Heath.] 6235
HADDOCK, n. A fish of the genus Gadus or cod, and order of Jugulars. It has a long body, the upper part of a dusky brown color, and the belly of a silvery hue; the lateral line is black. This fish breeds in immense numbers in the northern seas, and constitutes a considerable article of food. 6235
HADE, n. Among miners, the steep descent of a shaft; also, the descent of a hill. 6235
HAFT, n. [L. capio.] A handle; that part of an instrument or vessel which is taken into the hand, and by which it is held and used. It is used chiefly for the part of a sword or dagger by which it is held; the hilt. 6236
H`AFT, v.t. To set in a haft; to furnish with a handle. 6236
HAFTER, n. A caviller; a wrangler. [Not in use.] 6236
HAG, n. 6236
HAG, v.t. To harass; to torment. 6236
HAGARD, a. 6236
HAGARD, n. 6236
HAGARDLY, adv. In a hagard or ugly manner; with deformity. 6237
HAGBORN, n. Born of a hag or witch. 6237
HAGGARD, n. A stack-yard. 6237
HAGGESS, n. [from hack.] A mess of meat, generally pork, chopped and inclosed in a membrane. 6237
HAGGLE, v.t. To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskillful manner; to make rough by cutting; to mangle; as, a boy haggles a stick of wood. 6237
HAGGLE, v.i. To be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate and cavil. [See Higgle.] 6237
HAGGLED, pp. Cut irregularly into notches; made rough by cutting; mangled. 6237
HAGGLER, n. One who haggles. 6237
HAGGLING, ppr. Hacking; mangling; caviling and hesitating in bargaining. 6237
HAGIOGRAPHAL, n. Pertaining to hagiography, which see. 6237
HAGIOGRAPHER, n. [See the next word.] A writer of holy or sacred books. 6237
HAGIOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. holy, and a writing.] 6238
HAGISH, a. Of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid. 6238
HAG-RIDDEN, a. Afflicted with the nightmare. 6238
HAGSHIP, n. The state or title of a hag or witch. 6238
HAGUEBUT. [See Arquebuse.] 6238
HAH, an exclamation expressing surprise or effort. 6238
HAIL, n. Masses of ice or frozen vapor, falling from the clouds in showers or storms. These masses consist of little spherules united, but not all of the same consistence; some being as hard and solid as perfect ice; others soft, like frozen snow. Hailstones assume various figures; some are round, others angular, others pyramidical, others flat, and sometimes they are stellated with six radii, like crystals of snow. 6238
HAIL, v.i. To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapors. 6238
HAIL, v.t. To pour. 6238
HAIL, a. [Gr. whole.] Sound; whole; healthy; not impaired by disease; as a hail body; hail corn. [In this sense, it is usually written hale.] 6238
HAIL, an exclamation, or rather a verb in the imperative mode, being the adjective hail, used as a verb. Hail, be well; be in health; health to you; a term of salutation, equivalent to L. salve, salvete. 6238
HAIL, n. A wish of health; a salutation. This word is sometimes used as a noun; as, the angel hail bestowed. 6239
HAIL, v.t. [L. calo. See Call and Heal.] To call; to call to a person at a distance, to arrest his attention. It is properly used in any case where the person accosted is distant, but is appropriately used by seamen. Hoa or hoi, the ship ahoay, is the usual manner of hailing; to which the answer is holloa, or hollo. Then follow the usual questions, whence came ye? where are you bound? etc. 6239
HAILED, pp. Called to from a distance; accosted. 6239
HAILING, ppr. Saluting; calling to from a distance. 6239
HAILSHOT, n. Small shot which scatter like hailstones. [Not used.] 6239
HAILSTONE, n. A single mass of ice falling from a cloud. 6239

HAILY, a. Consisting of hail; as haily showers. 6239
HAINOUS, a. Properly, hateful; odious. Hence, great, enormous, aggravated; as a hainous sin or crime. 6239
HAINOUSLY, adv. Hatefully; abominably; enormously. 6239
HAINOUSNESS, n. Odiousness; enormity; as the hainousness of theft or robbery of any crime. 6239
HAIR, n. 6239
HAIRBELL, n. A plant, a species of hyacinth. 6240
HAIR-BRAINED. [See Hare-brained.] 6240
HAIR-BREADTH, n. [See Breadth.] The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance. 6240
HAIRCLOTH, n. Stuff or cloth made of hair, or in part with hair. In military affairs, pieces of this cloth are used for covering the powder in wagons, or on batteries, or for covering charged bombs, etc. 6240
HAIRHUNG, a. Hanging by a hair. 6241
HAIRLACE, n. A fillet for tying up the hair of the head. 6241
HAIRLESS, a. Destitute of hair; bald; as hairless scalps. 6241
HAIRINESS, n. [from hairy.] The state of abounding or being covered with hair. 6241
HAIRPIN, n. A pin used in dressing the hair. 6241
HAIRPOWDER, n. A fine powder of flour for sprinkling the hair of the head. 6241
HAIR-SALT, n. A mixture of the sulphates of magnesia and iron; its taste resembles that of alum. 6241
HAIRWORM, n. A genus of worms [vermes,] called Gordius; a filiform animal found in fresh water or in the earth. There are several species. 6241
HAIRY, a. [from hair.] Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; abounding with hair. 6241
HAKE, n. A kind of fish, the Gadus merlucius; called by some authors lucius marinus. It was formerly salted and dried. 6241
HAKOT, n. A fish. 6241
HAL, in some names, signifies hall. 6241
HALBERD, n. A military weapon, consisting of a pole or shaft of wood, with a head armed with a steel point, with a cross piece of steel, flat and pointed at both ends, or with a cutting edge at one end, and a bent point at the other. It is carried by sergeants of foot and dragoons. 6242
HALBERDIER, n. One who is armed with a halberd. 6242
HALCYON, n. hal'shon. [L. halcyon; Gr. a king-fisher.] 6242
HALCYON, a. Calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy. Halcyon days were seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the weather was calm. Hence by halcyon days are now understood days of peace and tranquility. 6242
HALCYONIAN, a. Halcyon; calm. 6242
HALE, a. Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired; as a hale body. 6242
HALE, n. Welfare. [Not in use.] 6242
HALE, v.t. To pull or draw with force; to drag. This is now more generally written and pronounced haul, which see. It is always to be pronounced haul. 6242
HALF, n. haf. plu. halves, pron. h`avz. 6242
H`ALF, v.t. To divide into halves. [See Halve.] 6243
H`ALF, adv. In part, or in an equal part of degree. 6243
HALFBLOOD, n. Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both; as a brother or sister of the halfblood. The word is sometimes used as an adjective. 6243
HALF-BLOODED — HAND-FETTER 6244
HALF-BLOODED, a. Mean; degenerate. [Little used.] 6244
HALF-BRED, a. Mixed; mongrel; mean. 6244
HALF-CAP, n. A cap not wholly put on. 6244
HALF-DEAD, a. Almost dead; nearly exhausted. 6244
HALFEN, a. Wanting half its due qualities. [Not used.] 6244

HALFER, n. One that possesses half only. 6244
HALF-FACED, a. Showing only part of the face. 6244
HALF-HATCHED, a. Imperfectly hatched; as half-hatched eggs. 6244
HALF-HEARD, a. Imperfectly heard; not heard to the end. 6244
HALF-LEARNED, a. Imperfectly learned. 6244
HALF-LOST, a. Nearly lost. 6244
HALF-MARK, n. A coin; a noble, or 6s. 8d. sterling. 6244
HALF-MOON, n. The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated. 6244
HALF-PART, n. An equal part. 6245
HALF-PAY, n. Half the amount of wages or salary; as, an officer retires on half-pay. 6245
H`ALF-PAY, a. Receiving or entitled to half-pay; as half-pay officer. 6245
HALF-PENNY, n. hap'penny or ha'penny. A copper coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny. It is used in the plural. 6245
H`ALF-PENNY, a. Of the price or value of half a penny; as a half-penny loaf. 6245
HALF-PENNY-WORTH, n. The value of a half-penny. 6245
HALF-PIKE, n. A small pike carried by officers. 6245
HALF-PINT, n. The half of a pint, or fourth of a quart. 6245
HALF-READ, a. Superficially informed by reading. 6245
HALF-SCHOLAR, n. One imperfectly learned. 6245
HALF-SIGHTED, a. Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment. 6245
HALF-SPHERE, n. Hemisphere. 6245
HALF-STARVED, a. Almost starved. 6246
HALF-STRAINED, a. Half-bred; imperfect. 6246
HALF-SWORD, n. Within half the length of a sword; close fight. 6246
HALF-WAY, adv. In the middle; at half the distance. 6246
H`ALF-WAY, a. Equally distant from the extremes; as a half-way house. 6246
HALF-WIT, n. A foolish person; a dolt; a blockhead. 6246
HALF-WITTED, a. Weak in intellect; silly; foolish. 6246
HALIBUT, n. A fish of the genus Pleuronectes, and order of Thoracics. This fish has a compressed body, one side resembling the back, the other the belly; and both eyes on the same side of the head. It grows to a great size; some to the weight of 300 or 400 pounds. It forms an article of food, and some parts of the body are fat, tender and delicious. This fish swims on its side, and hence the name of the genus. 6246
HALIDOM, n. Adjuration by what is holy. 6246
HALING. [See Hauling.] 6246
HALITUOUS, a. [L. halitus, breath.] Like breath; vaporous. 6246
HALL, n. [L. aula; Heb. a tent, a palace.] 6246
HALLELUIAH, n. [Heb. praise ye Jah or Jehovah, to praise, that is, to throw, or raise the voice, to utter a loud sound; L. ululo.] 6247
HALLIARD, n. [from hale, haul.] A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering a sail. 6247
HALLIER, n. A particular kind of net for catching birds. 6247
HALLOO, v.i. To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to call to by name, or by the word halloo. 6247
HALLOO, v.t. To encourage with shouts. 6247
HALLOO, an exclamation, used as a call to invite attention. 6248
HALLOOING, ppr. Crying out; as a noun, a loud outcry. 6248
HALLOW, v.t. [L. calleo, to be able.] 6248
HALLOWED, pp. Consecrated to a sacred use, or to religious exercises; treated as sacred; reverenced. 6248
HALLOWING, ppr. Setting apart for sacred purposes; consecrating; devoting to religious exercises; reverencing. 6248
HALLOWMAS, n. [See Mass.] The feast of All Souls. 6248
HALLUCINATION, n. [L. hallucinatio, from hallucinor, to blunder.] 6248
HALM, n. haum. [L. culmus.] Straw. [See Haum.] 6249

HALO, n. A circle appearing round the body of the sun, moon or stars, called also Corona, or crown. Halos are sometimes white and sometimes colored. Sometimes one only appears, and sometimes several concentric circles appear at the same time. 6249
HALSE, n. The neck or throat. 6249
HALSE, v.i. hals. To embrace about the neck; to adjure; to greet. 6249
HALSENING, a. Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue. 6249
HALSER, n. hawz'er. A large rope of a size between the cable and the tow-line. [See Hawser.] 6249
HALT, v.i. 6249
HALT, v.t. To stop; to cause to cease marching; a military term. The general halted his troops for refreshment. 6249
HALT, a. Lame; that is, holding or stopping in walking. 6249
HALT, n. A stopping; a stop in marching. 6250
HALTER, n. One who halts or limps. 6250
HALTER, n. 6250
HALTER, v.t. To put a halter on; as, to halter a horse. 6250
HALTING, ppr. Stopping; limping. 6250
HALTINGLY, adv. With limping; slowly. 6250
HALVE, v.t. h`av. [from half.] To divide into two equal parts; as, to halve an apple. 6250
HALVED, a. In botany, hemispherical; covering one side; placed on one side. 6250
HALVES, n. plu. of half. Two equal parts of a thing. To cry halves, is to claim an equal share. To go halves, is to have an equal share. 6250
HAM, Sax. ham, a house, is our modern word home, G. heim. It is used in hamlet, and in the names of places, as in Walt-ham, wood-house, walt, a wood, and ham, a house, [not Wal-tham, as it is often pronounced,] Bucking-ham, Notting-ham, Wrent-ham, Dur-ham, etc. 6250
HAM, n. The inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal. Hence, 6251
HAMA. [See Ama.] 6251
HAMADRYAD, n. [Gr. together, and a tree.] A wood nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which it was attached. 6251
HAMATE, a. [L. hamatus.] Hooked; entangled. 6251
HAMATED, a. [L. hamatus, from hama, a hook.] 6251
HAMBLE, v.t. To hamstring. [Not used.] 6251
HAME, n. plu. hames. A kind or collar for a draught horse, consisting of two bending pieces of wood or bows, and these placed on curving pads or stuffed leather, made to conform to the shape of the neck. 6251
HAMITE, n. The fossil remains of a curved shell. 6251
HAMLET, n. A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country. 6251
HAMLETED, a. Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life. 6252
HAMMER, n. An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like. It consists of an iron head, fixed crosswise to a handle. Hammers are of various sizes; a large hammer used by smiths is called a sledge. 6252
HAMMER, v.t. To beat with a hammer; as, to hammer iron or steel. 6252
HAMMER, v.i. To work; to be busy; to labor in contrivance. 6252
HAMMERABLE, a. That may be shaped by a hammer. 6252
HAMMERCLOTH, n. The cloth which covers a coach-box, so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, etc. in a little pocket hid by this cloth. 6252
HAMMERED, pp. Beaten with a hammer. 6252
HAMMERER, n. One who works with a hammer. 6252
HAMMERHARD, n. Iron or steel hardened by hammering. 6252
HAMMERING, ppr. Beating with a hammer; working; contriving. 6252
HAMMER-MAN, n. One who beats or works with a hammer. 6252
HAMMER-WORT, n. An herb. 6252
HAMMITE. [See Ammite.] 6253
HAMMOC, n. A kind of hanging bed, suspended between trees or posts, or by hooks. It

consists of a piece of hempen cloth about six feet long and three feet wide, gathered at the ends and suspended by cords. It forms a bed, or a receptacle for a bed, on board of ships. 6253
HAMOUS, [L. hamus, a hook.] Hooked; having the end hooked or curved; a term of botany. 6253
HAMPER, n. [contracted form hanaper, or from hand pannier.] 6253
HAMPER, v.t. [See the Noun.] To shackle; to entangle; hence, to impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult. 6253
HAMPERED, pp. Shackled; entangled; ensnared; perplexed. 6253
HAMPERING, ppr. Shackling; entangling; perplexing. 6253
HAMSTER, n. A species of rat, the Mus cricetus, or German marmot. This rat is of the size of the water rat, but is of a browner color, and its belly and legs of a dirty yellow. It is remarkable for two bags, like those of a baboon, on each side of the jaw, under the skin, in which it conveys grain, peas and acorns to its winter residence. 6254
HAMSTRING, n. The tendons of the ham. 6254
HAMSTRING, v.t. pret. and pp. hamstrung or hamstringed. 6254
HAN, for have, in the plural. 6254
HANAPER, n. The hanaper was used in early days by the kings of England, for holding and carrying with them their money, as they journeyed from place to place. It was a kind of basket, like the fiscus, and hence came to be considered as the king's treasury. Hence, the clerk or warden of the hanaper, is an officer who receives the fees due to the king for seals of charters, patents, commissions, and writs. There is also an officer who is controller of the hanaper. This word therefore answered to the modern exchequer. 6254
HANCE, HAUNCE, for enhance. [See Enhance.] 6254
HANCES, n. plu. [L. ansa.] In architecture, the ends of elliptical arches, which are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme or middle part of the arch. 6254
HAND, n. [L. hendo, in prehendo.] 6254
HAND, v.t. To give or transmit with the hand. 6261
HANDBALL, n. An ancient game with a ball. 6261
HANDBARROW, n. A barrow or vehicle borne by the hands of men, and without a wheel.
HANDBASKET, n. A small or portable basket. 62616261
HANDBELL, n. A small bell rung by the hand; a table bell. 6261
HANDBREADTH, n. A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm. Exodus 25:25.
HANDCLOTH, n. A handkerchief. 62626261
HANDCUFF, n. A manacle, consisting of iron rings for the wrists, and a connecting chain to confine the hands. 6262
HANDCUFF, v.t. To manacle; to confine the hands with handcuffs. 6262
HANDCRAFT, n. Work performed by the hands; usually written handicraft. 6262
HANDED, pp. Given or transmitted by the hands; conducted; furled. 6262
HANDED, a. With hands joined. 6262
HANDER, n. One who hands or transmits; a conveyer in succession. 6262
HANDFAST, n. Hold; custody; power of confining or keeping. 6262
HANDF`AST, a. Fast by contract; firm. 6262
HANDF`AST, v.t. To pledge; to betroth; to bind; to join solemnly by the hand. 6262
HANDFASTING, n. A kind of betrothing, or marriage contract. 6262
HAND-FETTER, n. A fetter for the hand; a manacle. 6262
HANDFUL — HARD-MOUTHED 6263
HANDFUL, n. As much as the hand will grasp or contain. 6263
HANDGALLOP, n. A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed. 6263
HANDGLASS, n. In gardening, a glass used for placing over, protecting and forwarding various plants, in winter. 6263
HAND-GRENADE, n. A grenade to be thrown by the hand. 6263
HANDGUN, n. A gun to be used by the hand. 6263
HANDICRAFT, n. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand. 6263

HANDICRAFTSMAN, n. A man skilled or employed in manual occupation; a manufacturer. 6263
HANDILY, adv. [See Handy.] With dexterity or skill; dexterously; adroitly. 6263
HANDINESS, n. The ease of performance derived from practice; dexterity; adroitness. 6263
HANDIWORK, n. [for hand-work.] Work of the hands; product of manual labor; manufacture. 6264
HANDKERCHIEF, n. [hand and kerchief. See Kerchief.] 6264
HANDLANGUAGE, n. The art of conversing by the hands. [Not in use.] 6264
HANDLE, v.t. [L. manus.] 6264
HANDLE, n. [L. ansa.] 6265
HANDLEAD, n. A lead for sounding. 6265
HANDLED, pp. Touched; treated; managed. 6265
HANDLESS, a. Without a hand. 6265
HANDLING, ppr. Touching; feeling; treating; managing. 6265
HANDMAID, HANDMAIDEN, n. A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant. 6265
HANDMILL, n. A mill moved by the hand. 6265
HANDSAILS, n. Sails managed by the hand. 6265
HANDSAW, n. A saw to be used with the hand. 6266
HANDSCREW, n. An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack. 6266
HANDSEL, n. 6266
HANDSEL, v.t. To use or do any thing the first time. 6266
HANDSOME, a. 6266
HANDSOME, as a verb, to render neat or beautiful, is not an authorized word. 6267
HANDSOMELY, adv. Dexterously; cleverly; with skill. 6267
HANDSOMENESS, n. A moderate degree of beauty or elegance; as the handsomeness of the person or of an edifice. 6267
HANDSPIKE, n. A wooden bar, used with the hand as a lever, for various purposes, as in raising weights, heaving about a windlass, etc. 6267
HANDSTAFF, n. A javelin; plu. handstaves. Ezekiel 39:9. 6267
HANDVISE, n. A vise used by hand, or for small work. 6267
HANDWEAPON, n. Any weapon to be wielded by the hand. Numbers 35:18. 6267
HANDWRITING, n. The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person. 6268
HANDY, a. 6268
HANDYBLOW, n. A blow with the hand; an act of hostility. 6268
HANDY-DANDY, n. A play in which children change hands and places. 6268
HANDYGRIPE, n. Seizure by the hand. 6268
HANDYSTROKE, n. A blow inflicted by the hand. 6268
HANG, v.t. pret. and pp. hanged or hung. 6268
HANG, v.i. To be suspended; to be sustained by something above, so as to swing or be movable below. 6269
HANG, n. A sharp declivity. 6271
HANGBY, n. A dependent, in contempt. 6272
HANGED, pp. Suspended; put to death by being suspended by the neck. 6272
HANGER, n. That by which a thing is suspended. 6272
HANGER-ON, n. One who besets another importunately in soliciting favors. 6272
HANGING, ppr. Suspending to something above. 6272
HANGING, n. Any kind of drapery hung or fastened to the walls or a room, by way of ornament. 6272
HANGING-SLEEVES, n. Strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders. 6272
HANGING-SIDE, n. In mining, the overhanging side of an inclined or hading vein. 6273
HANGMAN, n. One who hangs another; a public executioner; also, a term of reproach. 6273
HANGNEST, n. The name of certain species of birds, which build nests suspended from the branches of trees, such as the Baltimore oriole or red-bird; also, the nest so suspended. 6273
HANK, n. 6273

HANK, v.t. To form into hanks. 6273
HANKER, v.i. 6273
HANKERING, ppr. Longing for with keen appetite or ardent desire. 6273
HANKERING, n. A keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified; vehement desire to possess or enjoy.
HANKLE, v.t. [See Hank.] To twist. [Not in use.] 6274 6273
HANT, a contraction of have not, or has not; as, I ha'nt, he ha'nt, we ha'nt. 6274
HANSEATIC, a. Pertaining to the Hanse towns, or to their confederacy. 6274
HAP, n. [L. capio.] 6274
HAP, v.i. To happen; to befall; to come by chance. 6274
HAP-HAZARD, n. [This is tautological. See Hazard.] 6274
HAPLESS, a. Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy; as hapless youth; hapless maid.
HAPLY, adv. By chance; perhaps; it may be. 6275 6275
HAPPEN, v.i. hap'n. 6275
HAPPILY, adv. [See Happy.] By good fortune; fortunately; luckily; with success. 6275
HAPPINESS, n. [from happy.] The agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified, by the enjoyment of pleasure without pain; felicity; but happiness usually expresses less than felicity, and felicity less than bliss. Happiness is comparative. To a person distressed with pain, relief from that pain affords happiness; in other cases we give the name happiness to positive pleasure or an excitement of agreeable sensations. Happiness therefore admits of indefinite degrees of increase in enjoyment, or gratification of desires. Perfect happiness, or pleasure unalloyed with pain, is not attainable in this life. 6276
HAPPY, a. [from hap.] 6276
HARANGUE, n. harang'. har'ang. 6277
HARANGUE, v.i. harang'. To make an address or speech to a large assembly; to make a noisy speech. 6278
HARANGUE, v.t. harang'. To address by oration; as, the general harangued the troops. 6278
HARANGUER, n. harang'er. An orator; one who addresses an assembly or army; a noisy declaimer. 6278
HARANGUING, ppr. Declaiming; addressing with noisy eloquence. 6278
HARASS, v.t. 6278
HARASS, n. Waste; disturbance; devastation. [Little used.] 6278
HARASSED, pp. Wearied; tired; teased. 6278
HARASSER, n. One who harasses or teases; a spoiler. 6278
HARASSING, ppr. Tiring; fatiguing; teasing. 6278
HARBINGER, n. [See Harbor. Harbinger is properly a person who goes to provide harbor or lodgings for those that follow.] 6278
HARBOR, n. 6279
H`ARBOR, v.t. To shelter; to secure; to secrete; as, to harbor a thief. 6279
H`ARBOR, v.i. To lodge or abide for a time; to receive entertainment. 6279
HARBORAGE, n. Shelter; entertainment. [Not used.] 6279
HARBORED, pp. Entertained; sheltered. 6279
HARBORER, n. One who entertains or shelters another. 6279
HARBORING, ppr. Entertaining; sheltering. 6279
HARBORLESS, a. Without a harbor; destitute of shelter or a lodging. 6280
HARBOR-MASTER, n. An officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, and executes the regulations respecting harbors. 6280
HARBOROUGH, n. A harbor or lodging. [Not in use.] 6280
HARBOROUS, a. Hospitable. [Not in use.] 6280
HARD, a. 6280
H`ARD, adv. Close; near; as in the phrase, hard by. In this phrase, the word retains its original sense of pressed, or pressing. 6282
HARD-BESETTING, a. Closely besetting or besieging. 6283
HARDBOUND, a. Costive; fast or tight; as hardbound brains. 6283
HARDEARNED, a. Earned with toil and difficulty. 6283
HARDEN, v.t. h`ardn. To make hard or more hard; to make firm or compact; to indurate;

as, to harden iron or steel; to harden clay. 6283
H`ARDEN, v.i. h`ardn. To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or more compactness. Mortar hardens by drying. 6284
HARDENED, pp. Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obstinate; confirmed in error or vice. 6284
HARDENER, n. He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact. 6284
HARDENING, ppr. Making hard or more compact; making obdurate or unfeeling; confirming; becoming more hard. 6284
H`ARDENING, n. The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before. 6284
HARDFAVORED, a. Having coarse features; harsh of countenance. 6284
HARDFAVOREDNESS, n. Coarseness of features. 6284
HARDFEATURED, a. Having coarse features. 6285
HARDFISTED, a. Close fisted; covetous. 6285
HARDFOUGHT, a. Vigorously contested; as a hard-fought battle. 6285
HARDGOTTEN, a. Obtained with difficulty. 6285
HARDHANDED, a. Having hard hands, as a laborer. 6285
HARDHEAD, n. Clash or collision of heads in contest. 6285
HARDHEARTED, a. Cruel; pitiless; merciless; unfeeling; inhuman; inexorable. 6285
HARDHEARTEDNESS, n. Want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity. 6285
HARDIHOOD, n. [See Hardy and Hood.] Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind; dauntless bravery; intrepidity. 6285
HARDILY, adv. With great boldness; stoutly. 6285
HARDINESS, n. 6285
HARD-LABORED, a. Wrought with severe labor; elaborate; studies; as a hard-labored poem. 6286
HARDLY, adv. [See Hard.] With difficulty; with great labor. 6286
HARD-MOUTHED, a. Not sensible to the bit; not easily governed; as a hard-mouthed horse. 6287
HARDNESS — HARVESTER 6288
HARDNESS, n. [See Hard.] Firmness; close union of the component parts; compactness; solidity; the quality of bodies which resists impression; opposed to softness and fluidity.
HARDNIBBED, a. Having a hard nib or point. 6288 6288
HARDOCK, n. Probably hoardock, dock with whitish leaves. 6289
HARDS, n. The refuse or coarse part of flax; tow. 6289
HARDSHIP, n. Toil; fatigue; severe labor or want; whatever oppresses the body. 6289
HARDVISAGED, a. Having coarse features; of a harsh countenance. 6289
HARDWARE, n. Wares made of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, etc.
HARDWAREMAN, n. A maker or seller of hardwares. 6289 6289
HARDY, a. 6289
HAR, HARE, HERE, in composition, signify an army, Sax. here, G. heer, D. heir. So Harold is a general of an army; Herwin, a victorious army. 6289
HARE, n. A quadruped of the genus Lepus, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, and a divided upper lip. It is a timid animal, often hunted for sport or for its flesh, which is excellent food. It moves by leaps, and is remarkable for its fecundity. 6289
HARE, v.t. To fright, or to excite, tease and harass, or worry. [Not used. See Harry.] 6290
HAREBELL, n. A plant of the genus Hyacinthus, with campaniform or bell-shaped flowers.
HAREBRAINED, a. [hare and brain.] Wild; giddy; volatile; heedless. 6290 6290
HAREFOOT, n. A bird; a plant. 6290
HAREHEARTED, a. Timorous; easily frightened. 6290
HAREHOUND, n. A hound for hunting hares. 6290
HAREHUNTER, n. One who hunts or is used to hunting hares. 6290
HAREHUNTING, n. The hunting of hares. 6290
HARELIP, n. A divided upper lip, like that of a hare. 6290
HARELIPPED, a. Having a harelip. 6290

HAREMINT, n. A plant. 6290
HAREPIPE, n. A snare for catching hares. 6290
HARE'S-EAR, n. A plant of the genus Bupleurum. The Bastard Hare's Ear is of the genus Phyllis. 6290
HARE'S-LETTUCE, n. A plant of the genus Sonchus. 6290
HAREWORT, n. A plant. 6290
HAREM, n. A seraglio; a place where Eastern princes confine their women, who are prohibited from the society of others. 6291
HARENGIFORM, a. [See Herring.] Shaped like a herring. 6291
HARICOT, n. A kind of ragout of meat and roots. 6291
HARIER, HARRIER, n. [from hare.] A dog for hunting hares; a kind of hound with an acute sense of smelling. 6291
HARIOLATION, n. [L. harioltio.] Sooth-saying. [Not in use. See Ariolation.] 6291
HARK, v.t. [contracted from hearken, which see.] 6291
HARL, HERL, n. The skin of flax; the filaments of flax or hemp. 6291
HARLEQUIN, n. A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes, who plays tricks, like a merry-andrew, to divert the populace. This character was first introduced into Italian comedy, but is now a standing character in English pantomime entertainments. 6291
H`ARLEQUIN, v.i. To play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks. 6291
HARLOCK, n. A plant. 6291
HARLOT, n. 6292
H`ARLOT, a. Wanton; lewd; low; base. 6292
H`ARLOT, v.i. To practice lewdness. 6292
HARLOTRY, n. The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness. 6292
HARM, n. 6292
H`ARM, v.t. To hurt; to injure; to damage; to impair soundness of body, either animal or vegetable. 6292
HARMATTAN, n. A dry easterly wind in Africa, which destroys vegetation. 6292
HARMED, pp. Injured; hurt; damaged. 6292
HARMEL, n. The wild African rue. 6292
HARMFUL, a. Hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous. 6292
HARMFULLY, adv. Hurtfully; injuriously; with damage. 6293
HARMFULNESS, n. Hurtfulness; noxiousness. 6293
HARMING, ppr. Hurting; injuring. 6293
HARMLESS, a. Not hurtful or injurious; innoxious. Ceremonies are harmless in themselves. 6293
HARMLESSLY, adv. Innocently; without fault or crime; as, to pass the time harmlessly in recreations. 6293
HARMLESSNESS, n. The quality of being innoxious; freedom from a tendency to injure.
HARMONIC, HARMONICAL, a. [See Harmony.] Relating to harmony or music; as 6293
harmonical use. 6293
HARMONICA, n. A collection of musical glasses of a particular form, so arranged as to produce exquisite music. 6294
HARMONICS, n. Harmonious sounds; consonances. 6294
HARMONIOUS, a. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical. 6294
HARMONIOUSLY, adv. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. 6295
HARMONIOUSNESS, n. Proportion and adaption of parts; musicalness. 6295
HARMONIST, n. A musician; a composer of music. 6295
HARMONIZE, v.i. To be in concord; to agree in sounds. 6295
H`ARMONIZE, v.t. To adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree. 6296
HARMONIZED, pp. Made to be accordant. 6296
HARMONIZER, n. One that brings together or reconciles. 6296
HARMONIZING, ppr. Causing to agree. 6296
HARMONOMETER, n. An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations

of sounds. 6296
HARMONY, n. [L. harmonia; Gr. a setting together, a closure or seam, agreement, concert, to fit or adapt, to square.] 6296
HARMOST, n. [Gr. to regulate.] In ancient Greece, a Spartan governor, regulator or perfect. 6297
HARMOTOME, n. [Gr. a joint, and to cut.] In mineralogy, cross-stone, or staurolite, called also pyramidical zeolite. [See Cross-stone.] 6297
HARNESS, n. 6297
H`ARNESS, v.t. To dress in armor; to equip with armor for war, as a horseman. 6297
HARNESSED, pp. Equipped with armor; furnished with the dress for draught; defended.
HARNESSER, n. One who puts on the harness of a horse. 6298 6298
HARNESSING, ppr. Putting on armor or furniture for draught. 6298
HARP, n. 6298
H`ARP, v.i. To play on the harp. 6298
HARPER, n. A player on the harp. 6299
HARPING, ppr. Playing on a harp; dwelling on continually. 6299
H`ARPING, n. A continual dwelling on. 6299
H`ARPING, n. plu. harpings. In ships, harpings are the fore-parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship, and are fastened to the stem. Their use is to strengthen the ship, in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the sea. 6299
HARPING-IRON, n. A harpoon, which see. 6299
HARPIST, n. A harper. 6299
HARPOON, n. [Gr. to seize with the claws; probably L. rapio, by transposition of letters.]
HARPOON, v.t. To strike, catch or kill with a harpoon. 6299 6299
HARPOONED, pp. Struck, caught or killed with a harpoon. 6299
HARPOONER, n. One who uses a harpoon; the man in a whale-boat who throws the harpoon. 6299
HARPOONING, ppr. Striking with a harpoon. 6300
HARPSICHORD, n. [harp and chord.] An instrument of music with strings of wire, played by the fingers, by means of keys. The striking of these keys moves certain little jacks, which move a double row of chords or strings, stretched over four bridges on the table of the instrument. 6300
HARPY, n. [L. harpyia; Gr. to seize or claw.] 6300
HARQUEBUSE. [See Arquebuse.] 6300
HARRATEEN, n. A kind of stuff or cloth. 6300
HARRIDAN, n. A decayed strumpet. 6300
HARRIER, n. A hunting hound with a nice sense of smelling. 6300
HARROW, n. An instrument of agriculture, formed of pieces of timber sometimes crossing each other, and set with iron teeth. It is drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown. 6300
HARROW, v.t. To draw a harrow over, for the purpose of breaking clods and leveling the surface, or for covering seed sown; as, to harrow land or ground. 6300
HARROWED, pp. Broken or smoothed by a harrow. 6301
HARROWER, n. One who harrows. 6301
HARROWING, ppr. Breaking or leveling with a harrow. 6301
HARRY, v.t. 6301
HARRY, v.i. To make harassing incursions. 6301
HARSH, a. 6301
HARSHLY, adv. Roughly; in a harsh manner. 6302
HARSHNESS, n. Roughness to the touch; opposed to softness and smoothness. 6302
HARSLET, HASLET, n. The heart, liver, lights, etc. of a hog. 6303
HART, n. A stag or male deer, an animal of the cervine genus. 6303
HARTBEEST, n. The quanga, or cervine antelope of Africa. 6303
HARTROYAL, n. A plant. 6303
HARTSHORN, n. The horn of the hart or male deer. The scrapings or raspings of this

horn are medicinal, and used in decoctions, ptisans, etc. Hartshorn jelly is nutritive and strengthening. Hartshorn calcined by a strong and long continued heat, is changed into a white earth, which is employed in medicine as an absorbent. The salt of hartshorn is powerful sudorific, and hartshorn yields also a pungent volatile spirit. 6303
HARTSTONGUE, n. [See Tongue.] A plant, a species of Asplenium. 6303
HARTWORT, n. The name of certain plants of the genera, Seseli, Tordylium, and Buplerum. 6303
HARUSPICE, n. [L. haruspex, from specio, to view.] 6303
HARUSPICY, n. Divination by the inspection of victims. 6303
HARVEST, n. [L. acerbus.] 6303
H`ARVEST, v.t. To reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits for the use of man and beast. 6304
HARVESTED, pp. Reaped and collected, as ripe corn and fruits. 6304
HARVESTER, n. A reaper; a laborer in gathering grain. 6304
HARVEST-FLY — HAYMOW 6305
HARVEST-FLY, n. A large four-winged insect of the cicada kind, common in Italy. 6305
HARVEST-HOME, n. The time of harvest. 6305
HARVESTING, ppr. Reaping and collecting, as ripe corn and other fruits. 6305
HARVEST-LORD, n. The head-reaper at the harvest. 6305
HARVEST-MAN, n. A laborer in harvest. 6305
HARVEST-QUEEN, n. An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest. 6305
HASH, v.t. [Eng. to hack. See Hack.] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix; as, to hash meat. 6305
HASH, n. Minced meat, or a dish of meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed. 6305
HASK, n. A case made of rushes or flags. [Not used.] 6305
HASLET, n. [See Harslet.] 6305
HASP, n. 6305
H`ASP, v.t. To shut or fasten with a hasp. 6306
HASSOC, n. A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church. 6306
HAST, the second person singular of have, I have, thou hast, contracted from havest. It is used only in the solemn style. 6306
HASTATE, HASTATED, a. [L. hastatus, from hasta, a spear.] In botany, spear-shaped; resembling the head of a halberd; triangular, hollowed at the base and on the sides, with the angles spreading; as a hastate leaf. 6306
HASTE, n. 6306
HASTE, HASTEN, v.t. To press; to drive or urge forward; to push on; to precipitate; to accelerate movement. 6306
HASTE, HASTEN, v.i. To move with celerity; to be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick. 6306
HASTED, HASTENED, pp. Moved rapidly; accelerated; urged with speed. 6307
HASTENER, n. One that hastens or urges forward. 6307
HASTING, HASTENING, ppr. Urging forward; pushing on; proceeding rapidly. 6307
HASTILY, adv. [See Hasty.] In haste; with speed or quickness; speedily; nimbly. 6307
HASTINESS, n. Haste; speed; quickness or celerity in motion or action, as of animals.
HASTING-PEAR, n. An early pear, called also green chissel. 6307 6307
HASTINGS, n. [from hasty.] Peas that come early. 6307
HASTIVE, a. Forward; early; as fruit. [Not much used.] 6308
HASTY, a. Quick; speedy; opposed to slow. 6308
HASTYPUDDING, n. A pudding made of the meal of maiz moistened with water and boiled, or of milk and flour boiled. 6308
HAT, n. 6308
HAT-BAND, n. A band round the crown of a hat. 6308
HAT-BOX, HAT-CASE, n. A box for a hat. But a case for a lady's hat is called a band-box. 6308
HATABLE, a. [from hate.] That may be hated; odious. 6309
HATCH, v.t. 6309

HATCH, v.t. To shade by lines in drawing and engraving. 6309
HATCH, v.i. To produce young; to bring the young to maturity. Eggs will not hatch without a due degree and continuance of heat. 6309
HATCH, n. A brood; as many chickens as are produced at once, or by one incubation. 6309
HATCH, HATCHES, n. 6309
HATCHEL, n. An instrument formed with long iron teeth set in a board, for cleaning flax or hemp from the tow, hards or coarse part. The hatchel is a large species of comb. 6310
HATCHEL, v.t. To draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel, for separating the coarse part and broken pieces of the stalk from the fine fibrous parts. 6310
HATCHELED, pp. Cleansed by a hatchel; combed. 6310
HATCHELER, n. One who uses a hatchel. 6310
HATCHELING, ppr. Drawing through the teeth of a hatchel. 6310
HATCHET, n. A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand. 6310
HATCHET-FACE, n. A prominent face, like the edge of a hatchet. 6310
HATCHETINE, n. A substance of the hardness of soft tallow, of a yellowish white or greenish yellow color, found in South Wales. 6310
HATCHMENT, n. [corrupted from achievement.] An armorial escutcheon on a herse at funerals, or in a church. 6311
HATCHWAY, n. In ships, a square or oblong opening in the deck, affording a passage from one deck, affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments. 6311
HATE, v.t. [L. odi, for hodi.] 6311
HATE, n. Great dislike or aversion; hatred. 6311
HATED, pp. Greatly disliked. 6311
HATEFUL, a. Odious; exciting great dislike, aversion or disgust. All sin is hateful in the sight of God and of good men. 6311
HATEFULLY, adv. Odiously; with great dislike. 6312
HATEFULNESS, n. Odiousness; the quality of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgust. 6312
HATER, n. One that hates. 6312
HATING, ppr. Disliking extremely; entertaining a great aversion for. 6312
HATRED, n. Great dislike or aversion; hate; enmity. Hatred is an aversion to evil, and may spring from utter disapprobation, as the hatred of vice or meanness; or it may spring from offenses or injuries done by fellow men, or from envy or jealousy, in which case it is usually accompanied with malevolence or malignity. Extreme hatred is abhorrence or detestation. 6312
HATTED, a. [from hat.] Covered with a hat; wearing a hat. 6312
HATTER, v.t. To harass. [Not in use.] 6312
HATTOCK, n. [Erse, attock.] A shock of corn. [Not in use.] 6312
HAUBERK, n. A coat of mail without sleeves. 6312
HAUGHT, a. haut. [L. altus, that is, haltus, changed to haut.] 6312
HAUGHTILY, adv. hau'tily. [See Haught and Haughty.] 6312
HAUGHTINESS, n. hau'tiness. The quality of being haughty; pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance. 6313
HAUGHTY, a. hau'ty. [from haught.] 6313
HAUL, v.t. 6313
HAUL, n. A pulling with force; a violent pull. 6314
HAULED, pp. Pulled with force; dragged; compelled to move. 6314
HAULING, ppr. Drawing by force or violence; dragging. 6314
HAULM, HAUM, n. [L. culmus, the stalk of corn.] 6314
HAUNCH, n. 6314
HAUNT, v.t. 6314
H`AUNT, v.i. To be much about; to visit or be present often. 6315
H`AUNT, n. A place to which one frequently resorts. Taverns are often the haunts of tipplers. A den is the haunt of wild beasts. 6315

HAUNTED, pp. Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions. 6315
HAUNTER, n. One who frequents a particular place, or is often about it. 6315
HAUNTING, ppr. Frequenting; visiting often; troubling with frequent visits. 6315
HAUST, n. A dry cough. 6315
HAUTBOY, n. ho'boy. A wind instrument, somewhat resembling a flute, but widening towards the bottom, and sounded through a reed. The treble is two feet long. The tenor goes a fifth lower, when blown open. It has only eight holes; but the base, which is five feet long, has eleven. 6316
HAUTEUR, n. Pride, haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit. 6316
HAUYNE, n. A mineral, called by Hauy latialite, occurring in grains or small masses, and also in groups of minute, shining crystals. Its color is blue, of various shades. It is found imbedded in volcanic rocks, basalt, clinkstone, etc. 6316
HAVE, v.t. hav. pret. and pp. had. Present, I have, thou hast, he has; we, ye, they, have. [L. habeo.] 6316
HAVELESS, a. hav'les. Having little or nothing. [Not in use.] 6319
HAVEN, n. ha'vn. 6319
HAVENER, n. The overseer of a port; a harbor-master. [Not used.] 6319
HAVER, n. One who has or possesses; a possessor; a holder. [Little used.] 6319
HAVER, n. [L. avena.] Oats; a word of local use in the north of England; as haverbread, oaten bread. 6319
HAVERSACK, n. A soldier's knapsack. 6319
HAVING, ppr. [from have.] Possessing; holding in power or possession; containing; gaining; receiving; taking. 6319
HAVING, n. Possession; goods; estate. [Not in use.] 6319
HAVOCK, n. Waste; devastation; wide and general destruction. 6319
HAVOCK, v.t. To waste; to destroy; to lay waste. 6320
HAW, n. 6320
HAW, v.i. [corrupted from hawk, or hack.] To stop in speaking with a haw, or to speak with interruption and hesitation; as, to hem and haw. 6320
HAWFINCH, n. A bird, a species of Loxia. 6320
HAWHAW, n. [duplication of haw, a hedge.] A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between slopes and not perceived till approached. 6320
HAWING, ppr. Speaking with a haw, or with hesitation. 6320
HAWK, n. A genus of fowls, the Falco, of many species, having a crooked beak, furnished with a cere at the base, a cloven tongue, and the head thick set with feathers. Most of the species are rapacious, feeding on birds or other small animals. Hawks were formerly trained for sport or catching small birds. 6320
HAWK, v.i. To catch or attempt to catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose, and let loose on the prey; to practice falconry. 6320
HAWK, v.i. To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise; as, to hawk and spit. 6321
HAWK, n. An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise. 6321
HAWK, v.t. [L. auctio, auction, a sale by outcry.] To cry; to offer for sale by outcry in the street, or to sell by outcry; as, to hawk goods or pamphlets. 6321
HAWKED, pp. Offered for sale by outcry in the street. 6321
HAWKER, n. One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; a peddlar. 6321
HAWKEYED, a. Having acute sight; discerning. 6321
HAWKING, ppr. Catching wild birds by hawks. 6321
HAWKING, n. The exercise of taking wild fowls by means of hawks. 6321
HAWKNOSED, a. Having an aquiline nose. 6321
HAWKWEED, n. The vulgar name of several species of plants, of the genera, Hieracium, Crepis, Hyoseris, and Andryala. 6322
HAWSE, n. hawz. [See Halser.] The situation of a ship moored with two anchors from the bows, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow; as, the ship has a clear hawse, or a foul hawse. A foul hawse is when the cables cross each other or are twisted together. 6322
HAWSE-HOLE, n. A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable passes. 6322

HAWSE-PIECE, n. One of the foremost timbers of a ship. 6322
HAWSER, n. [See Halser.] A small cable; or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line. 6322
HAWTHORN, n. A shrub or tree which bears the haw, of the genus Crataegus; the white-thorn. The hawthorn is much used for hedges, and for standards in gardens. It grows naturally in all parts of Europe. 6322
HAWTHORN-FLY, n. An insect so called. 6322
HAY, n. Grass cut and dried for fodder; grass prepared for preservation. 6322
HAY, v.t. To dry or cure grass for preservation. 6322
HAY, n. A hedge. 6322
HAY, v.t. To lay snares for rabbits. 6322
HAYBOTE, n. Hedge-bote. In English law, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences. 6323
HAYCOCK, n. A conical pile or heap of hay, in the field. 6323
HAYKNIFE, n. A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow. 6323
HAYLOFT, n. A loft or scaffold for hay, particularly in a barn. 6323
HAYMAKER, n. One who cuts and dries grass for fodder. 6323
HAYMAKING, n. The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder. 6323
HAYMARKET, n. A place for the sale of hay. 6323
HAYMOW, n. A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation. 6323
HAYRICK — HEART-BURN 6324
HAYRICK, n. A rick of hay; usually a long pile for preservation in the open air. 6324
HAYSTACK, n. A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation. 6324
HAYWARD, n. [hay and ward, hedgeward.] A person who keeps the common herd or cattle of a town, and guards hedges or fences. In New England, the hayward is a town officer whose duty it to impound cattle, and particularly swine which are found running at large in the highways, contrary to law. 6324
HAYDENITE, n. A mineral discovered by Dr. Hayden, near Baltimore. It occurs in garnet colored crystals. 6324
HAZARD, n. [L. casus, a fall, and ard, the common termination.] 6324
HAZARD, v.t. To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk; as, to hazard life to save a friend; to hazard an estate on the throw of a dice; to hazard salvation for temporal pleasure. 6324
HAZARD, v.i. To try the chance; to adventure; to run the risk or danger. 6325
HAZARDABLE, a. That is liable to hazard or chance. 6325
HAZARDED, pp. Put at risk or in danger; ventured. 6325
HAZARDER, n. One who ventures or puts at stake. 6325
HAZARDING, ppr. Exposing to danger or peril; venturing to bring on. 6325
HAZARDOUS, a. Dangerous; that exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil; as a hazardous attempt or experiment. 6325
HAZARDOUSLY, adv. With danger of loss or evil; with peril. 6325
HAZARDRY, n. Rashness; temerity. 6325
HAZE, n. [The primary sense of this word is probably to mix, or to turn, stir and make thick.] 6325
HAZE, v.i. To be foggy. [A local word.] 6325
HAZE, v.t. To frighten. [Not used.] 6325
HAZEL, n. ha'zl. A shrub of the genus Corylus, bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild farinaceous taste. 6326
HAZEL, a. ha'zl. Pertaining to the hazel or like it; of a light brown color, like the hazel-nut. 6326
HAZEL-EARTH, n. A kind of red loam. 6326
HAZEL-NUT, n. The nut or fruit of the hazel. 6326
HAZELLY, a. Of the color of the hazelnut; of a light brown. 6326
HAZY, a. [See Haze.] Foggy; misty; thick with vapor; as hazy weather; the hazy north.
HE, pronoun of the third person; nom. he; poss. his; obj. him. [L. id, for hid; hic.] 6326 6326
HEAD, n. hed. 6327

HEAD, v.t. hed. To lead; to direct; to act as leader to; as, to head an army; to head an expedition; to head a riot.
HEAD, v.i. hed. To originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river. 63316330
HEADACH, n. hed'ake. Pain in the head. 6331
HEADBAND, n. hed'band. A fillet; a band for the head; also, the band at each end of a book. Isaiah 3:20. 6331
HEADBOROUGH, n. hed'burro. In England, formerly, the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing or decennary, consisting of ten families; called in some counties, borsholder, that is, borough's elder, and sometimes tithing man. 6331
HEADDRESS, n. hed'dress. The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head. 6331
HEADED, pp. hed'ed. Led; directed; furnished with a head; having a top. This is used in composition, as clear-headed, long-headed, thick-headed, etc. 6331
HEADER, n. hed'er. One who heads nails or pins. 6331
HEADFAST, n. hed'fast. A rope at the head of a ship to fasten it to a wharf or other object.
HEADFIRST, adv. hedfurst. With the head foremost. 63316331
HEADGARGLE, n. hed'gargle. A disease of cattle. 6331
HEADGEAR, n. hed'gear. The dress of a woman's head. 6332
HEADINESS, n. hed'iness. [See Heady.] Rashness; precipitation; a disposition to rush forward without due deliberation or prudence. 6332
HEADING, n. hed'ing. Timber for the heads of casks. 6332
HEADLAND, n. hed'land. A cape; a promontory; a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea, or other expanse of water. 6332
HEADLESS, a. hed'less. Having no head; beheaded; as a headless body, neck or carcass. 6332
HEADLONG, adv. hed'long. With the head foremost; as, to fall headlong. 6332
HEADLONG, a. hed'long. Steep; precipitous. 6332
HEADMAN, n. hed'man. A chief; a leader. 6332
HEADMOLD-SHOT, n. A disease in children, in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal, ride, that is, when their edges shoot over one another, and are so close-locked as to compress the brain; often occasioning convulsions and death. 6333
HEADMONEY, n. hed'munny. A capitation-tax. 6333
HEADMOST, a. hed'most. Most advanced; most forward; first in a line or order of progression; as the headmost ship in a fleet. 6333
HEAD-PAN, n. hed'-pan. The brain-pan. [Not in use.] 6333
HEAD-PIECE, n. hed'-pece. Armor for the head; a helmet; a morion. 6333
HEADQUARTERS, n. plu. The quarters or place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army. 6333
HEAD-ROPE, n. hed'-rope. That part of a bolt-rope which terminates any sail on the upper edge, and to which it is sewed. 6333
HEAD-SAIL, n. hed'-sail. The head-sails of a ship are the sails which are extended on the fore-mast and bowsprit, as the foresail, foretop-sail, jib, etc. 6333
HEAD-SEA, n. hed'-sea. Waves that meet the head of a ship or roll against her course.
HEADSHAKE, n. hed'shake. A significant shake of the head. 63336333
HEADSHIP, n. hed'ship. Authority; chief place. 6334
HEADSMAN, n. hed'sman. One that cuts off heads; an executioner. [Unusual.] 6334
HEADSPRING, n. hed'spring. Fountain; source; origin. 6334
HEADSTALL, n. hed'stall. That part of a bridle which encompasses the head. 6334
HEADSTONE, n. hed'stone. The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone.
HEADSTRONG, a. hed'strong. Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; resolute to run his 6334
own way; bent on pursuing his own will; not easily restrained. 6334
HEADSTRONGNESS, n. Obstinacy. [Not in use.] 6334
HEADTIRE, n. hed'tire. Dress or attire for the head. 1 Esdras 3:6. 6334
HEADWAY, n. hed'way. The motion of an advancing ship. A ship makes headway, when she advances, as from a state of rest. 6334

HEAD-WIND, n. hed'-wind. A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.
HEAD-WORKMAN, n. The chief workman of a party; a foreman in a manufactory. 6334
HEADY, a. hed'y. [See Head.] Rash; hasty; precipitate; violent; disposed to rush 6334
forward in an enterprise without thought or deliberation; hurried on by will or passion; ungovernable. 6335
HEAL, v.t. [L. celo; Heb. to be whole or entire, all.] 6335
HEAL, v.i. To grow sound; to return to a sound state; as, the limb heals, or the wound heals; sometimes with up or over; it will heal up or over. 6336
HEALABLE, a. That may be healed. 6336
HEALED, pp. Restored to a sound state. 6336
HEALER, n. He or that which cures, or restores to soundness. 6336
HEALING, ppr. Curing; restoring to a sound state. 6336
HEALING, n. The act of curing. 6336
HEALTH, n. helth. [from heal.] That state of an animal or living body, in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which they all perform freely their natural functions. In this state the animal feels no pain. This word is applied also to plants. 6336
HEATHFUL, a. helth'ful. Being in a sound state, as a living or organized being; having the parts or organs entire, and their functions in a free, active and undisturbed operation; free from disease. We speak of a healthful body, a healthful person, a healthful plant. 6337
HEALTHFULLY, adv. In health; wholesomely. 6337
HEALTHFULNESS, n. A state of being well; a state in which the parts of a living body are sound, and regularly perform their functions. 6337
HEALTHILY, a. [See Health.] Without disease. 6337
HEALTHINESS, n. The state of health; soundness; freedom from disease; as the healthiness of an animal or plant. 6337
HEALTHLESS, a. Infirm; sickly. 6338
HEALTHSOME, a. Wholesome. [Not used.] 6338
HEALTHY, a. Being in a sound state; enjoying health; hale; sound; as a healthy body or constitution. 6338
HEAM, n. In beasts, the same as afterbirth in women. 6338
HEAP, n. 6338
HEAP, v.t. 6338
HEAPED, pp. Piled; amassed; accumulated. 6339
HEAPER, n. One who heaps, piles or amasses. 6339
HEAPING, ppr. Piling; collecting into a mass. 6339
HEAPY, a. Lying in heaps; as heapy rubbish. 6339
HEAR, v.t. pret. and pp. heard, but more correctly heared. 6339
HEAR, v.i. To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. He is deaf, he cannot hear. 6340
HEARD, HEARED, pp. Perceived by the ear. [In pronunciation, this word should not be confounded with herd.] 6340
HEARER, n. One who hears; one who attends to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience. 6341
HEARING, ppr. Perceiving by the ear, as sound. 6341
HEARING, n. The faculty or sense by which sound is perceived. 6341
HEARKEN, v.i. h`arken. 6341
HE`ARKEN, v.t. h`arken. To hear by listening. [Little used.] 6342
HEARKENER, n. h`arkener. A listener; one who hearkens. 6342
HEARKENING, ppr. h`arkening. Listening; attending; observing. 6342
HEARSAL, for Rehearsal. [Not in use.] 6342
HEARSAY, n. [hear and say.] Report; rumor; fame; common talk. He affirms without any authority except hearsay. The account we have depends on hearsay. It is sometimes used as an adjective; as hearsay evidence. 6342
HEARSE, n. hers. [See Herse.] A temporary monument set over a grave. 6342
HEARSE, v.t. hers. To inclose in a hearse. 6342
HEARSECLOTH, n. hers'cloth. A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse. 6342

HEARSELIKE, a. hers'like. Suitable to a funeral. 6342
HEART, n. [L. cor, cordis, and allied to Eng. core, or named from motion, pulsation.] 6343
HEART, v.i. To encourage. [Not much used.] 6345
HEART-ACH, n. Sorrow; anguish of mind. 6345
HEART-ALLURING, a. Suited to allure the affections. 6346
HEART-APPALLING, a. Dismaying the heart. 6346
HEART-BREAK, n. Overwhelming sorrow or grief. 6346
HEART-BREAKER, a. A lady's curl; a love-lock. 6346
HEART-BREAKING, a. Breaking the heart; overpowering with grief or sorrow. 6346
HEART-BREAKING, n. Overpowering grief; deep affliction. 6346
HEART-BRED, a. Bred in the heart. 6346
HEART-BROKEN, a. Deeply afflicted or grieved. 6346
HEART-BURIED, a. Deeply immersed. 6346
HEART-BURN, n. Cardialgy; a disease or affection of the stomach, attended with a sensation of heat and uneasiness, and occasioned by indigestion, surfeit or acidity. 6346
HEART-BURNED — HEBDOMATICAL 6347
HEART-BURNED, a. Having the heart inflamed. 6347
HEART-BURNING, a. Causing discontent. 6347
HEART-BURNING, n. Heart-burn, which see. 6347
HEART-CHILLED, a. Having the heart chilled. 6347
HEART-CONSUMING, a. Destroying peace of mind. 6347
HEART-CORRODING, a. Preying on the heart. 6347
HEART-DEAR, a. Sincerely beloved. 6347
HEART-DEEP, a. Rooted in the heart. 6347
HEART-DISCOURAGING, a. [See Courage.] Depressing the spirits. 6347
HEART-EASE, n. Quiet; tranquillity of mind. 6347
HEART-EASING, a. Giving quiet to the mind. 6347
HEART-EATING, a. Preying on the heart. 6347
HEART-EXPANDING, a. Enlarging the heart; opening the feelings. 6347
HEART-FELT, a. Deeply felt; deeply affecting, either as joy or sorrow. 6347
HEART-GRIEF, n. Affliction of the heart. 6347
HEART-HARDENED, a. Obdurate; impenitent; unfeeling. 6347
HEART-HARDENING, a. Rendering cruel or obdurate. 6348
HEART-HEAVINESS, n. Depression of spirits. 6348
HEART-OFFENDING, a. Wounding the heart. 6348
HEART-PEA, n. A plant, the Cardiospermum, with black seeds, having the figure of a heart of a white color on each. 6348
HEART-QUELLING, a. Conquering the affection. 6348
HEART-RENDING, a. Breaking the heart; overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive.
HEART-ROBBING, a. Depriving of thought; ecstatic. 6348 6348
HEART'S-BLOOD, HEART-BLOOD, n. The blood of the heart; life; essence. 6348
HEART'S-EASE, n. A plant, a species of Viola. 6348
HEART-SEARCHING, a. Searching the secret thoughts and purposes. 6348
HEART-SICK, a. Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply afflicted or depressed. 6348
HEART-SORE, n. That which pains the heart. 6348
HE`ART-SORE, a. Deeply wounded. 6348
HEART-SORROWING, a. Sorrowing deeply in heart. 6348
HEART-STRING, n. A nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart. 6348
HEART-STRUCK, a. Driven to the heart; infixed in the mind. 6349
HEART-SWELLING, a. Rankling in the heart. 6349
HEART-WHOLE, a. [See Whole.] Not affected with love; not in love, or not deeply affected. 6349
HEART-WOUNDED, a. Wounded with love or grief; deeply affected with some passion.

HEART-WOUNDING, a. Piercing with grief. 63496349
HEARTED, a. Taken to heart. [Not used.] 6349
HEARTEN, v.t. h`artn. To encourage; to animate; to incite or stimulate courage. 6349
HEARTENER, n. He or that which gives courage or animation. 6349
HEARTH, n. harth. A pavement or floor of brick or stone in a chimney, on which a fire is made to warm a room, and from which there is a passage for the smoke to ascend. 6349
HEARTH-MONEY, HEARTH-PENNY, n. A tax on hearths. 6349
HEARTILY, adv. [from hearty.] From the heart; with all the heart; with sincerity; really.
HEARTINESS, n. Sincerity; zeal; ardor; earnestness. 63506350
HEARTLESS, a. Without courage; spiritless; faint-hearted. 6350
HEARTLESSLY, adv. Without courage or spirit; faintly; timidly; feebly. 6350
HEARTLESSNESS, n. Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind; feebleness. 6350
HEARTY, a. Having the heart engaged in any thing; sincere; warm; zealous; as, to be hearty in support of government. 6350
HEARTY-HALE, a. Good for the heart. 6351
HEAT, n. [L. aestus, for haestus, or caestus.] 6351
HEAT, v.t. [L. odi, osus, for hodi, hosus; L aestus, for haestus, heat, tide; Gr. to burn, and the English haste and hoist are probably of the same family.] 6352
HEAT, v.i. To grow warm or hot by fermentation, or extrication of latent heat. 6352
HEAT, for heated, is in popular use and pronounced het; but it is not elegant. 6353
HEATED, pp. Made hot; inflamed; exasperated. 6353
HEATER, n. He or that which eats. 6353
HEATH, n. 6353
HEATHCOCK, n. A large fowl which frequents heaths, a species of grouse. 6353
HEATHPEA, n. A species of bitter vetch, Orobus. 6353
HEATHPOUT, n. A bird, the same as the heath-cock. 6353
HEATHROSE, n. A plant. 6353
HEATHEN, n. [Gr. from heath, that is, one who lives in the country or woods, as pagan from pagus, a village.] 6353
HEATHEN, a. Gentile, pagan; as a heathen author. 6354
HEATHENISH, a. Belonging to Gentiles or pagans; as heathenish rites. 6354
HEATHENISHLY, adv. After the manner of heathens. 6354
HEATHENISM, n. Gentilism; paganism; ignorance of the true God; idolatry; the rites or system of religion of a pagan nation. 6354
HEATHENIZE, v.t. To render heathen or heathenish. 6354
HEATHER, n. Heath. 6355
HEATHY, a. [from heath.] Full of heath; abounding with heath; as heathy land. 6355
HEATING, ppr. Making warm or hot; inflaming; rousing the passions; exasperating. 6355
HEATLESS, a. Destitute of heat; cold. 6355
HEAVE, v.t. heev. pret. heaved, or hove; pp. heaved, hove, formerly hoven. [Gr. to breathe.] 6355
HEAVE, v.i. heev. To swell, distend or dilate; as, a horse heaves in panting. Hence, 6356
HEAVE, n. heev. A rising or swell; an exertion or effort upward. 6357
HEAVEN, n. hev'n. 6357
HEAVEN-ASPIRING, a. Aspiring to heaven. 6359
HEAVEN-BANISHED, a. Banished from heaven. 6359
HEAVEN-BEGOT, a. Begot by a celestial being. 6359
HEAVEN-BORN, a. Born from heaven; native of heaven, or of the celestial regions; as heaven-born sisters. 6359
HEAVEN-BRED, a. Produced or cultivated in heaven; as heaven-bred poesy. 6359
HEAVEN-BUILT, a. Built by the agency or favor of the gods; as a heaven-built wall. 6359
HEAVEN-DIRECTED, a. Pointing to the sky; as a heaven-directed spire. 6359
HEAVEN-FALLEN, a. Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God. 6359
HEAVEN-GIFTED, a. Bestowed by heaven. 6359

HEAVEN-INSPIRED, a. Inspired by heaven. 6359
HEAVEN-INSTRUCTED, a. Taught by heaven. 6359
HEAVENIZE, v.t. hev'nize. To render like heaven. [Unauthorized.] 6360
HEAVEN-KISSING, a. Touching as it were the sky. 6360
HEAVENLINESS, n. [from heavenly.] Supreme excellence. 6360
HEAVEN-LOVED, a. Beloved by heaven. 6360
HEAVENLY, a. Pertaining to heaven; celestial; as heavenly regions; heavenly bliss. 6360
HEAVNELY, adv. In a manner resembling that of heaven. 6360
HEAVENLY-MINDED, a. Having the affections place on heaven, and on spiritual things.
HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS, n. The state of having the affections placed on 6360
heavenly things and spiritual objects. 6360
HEAVEN-SALUTING, a. Touching the sky. 6360
HEAVENWARD, adv. Toward heaven. 6360
HEAVEN-WARRING, a. Warring against heaven. 6361
HEAVE-OFFERING, n. Among the Jews, an offering consisting of the tenth of the tithes which the Levites received, or of the first of the dough, etc. which was to be heaved or elevated. Numbers 15:19-21 and Numbers 18:8-29. 6361
HEAVER, n. One who heaves or lifts. 6361
HEAVES, n. heevz. A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration. 6361
HEAVILY, adv. hev'ily. [from heavy.] With great weight; as, to bear heavily on a thing; to be heavily loaded. 6361
HEAVINESS, n. hev'iness. Weight; ponderousness; gravity; the quality of being heavy; as the heaviness of a body. 6361
HEAVING, ppr. Lifting; swelling; throwing; panting; making an effort to vomit. 6362
HEAVING, n. A rising or swell; a panting. 6362
HEAVY, a. hev'y. 6362
HEAVY, adv. hev'y. With great weight; used in composition. 6365
HEAVY, v.t. hev'y. To make heavy. [Not in use.] 6365
HEAVY-HANDED, a. Clumsy; not active or dexterous. 6365
HEAVY-LADEN, a. Laden with a heavy burden. 6365
HEAVY SPAR, n. [See Baryte.] A genus of minerals of four species, viz. rhomboidal, prismatic, di-prismatic and axifrangible. 6365
HEBDOMAD, n. [Gr. seven days; L. hebdomada.] 6365
HEBDOMADAL, HEBDOMADARY, a. Weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days. 6365
HEBDOMADARY, n. A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems and prayers, and perform other services, which on extraordinary occasions are performed by the superiors. 6365
HEBDOMATICAL, a. Weekly. 6366
HEBEN — HELL-BREWED 6367
HEBEN, n. Ebony. 6367
HEBETATE, v.t. [L. hebeto, from hebes, dull, blunt, heavy.] 6367
HEBETATED, ppr. Made blunt, dull or stupid. 6367
HEBETATING, pp. Rendering blunt, dull or stupid. 6367
HEBETATION, n. The act of making blunt, dull or stupid. 6367
HEBETE, a. Dull; stupid. 6367
HEBETUDE, n. [L. hebetudo.] Dullness; stupidity. 6367
HEBRAIC, a. [from Hebrew.] Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews. 6367
HEBRAICALLY, adv. After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left. 6367
HEBRAISM, n. A Hebrew idiom; a peculiar expression or manner of speaking in the Hebrew language. 6367
HEBRAIST, n. One versed in the Hebrew language. 6367

HEBRAIZE, v.t. To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew. 6367
HEBRAIZE, v.i. To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrews. 6367
HEBREW, n. [Heb. Eber, either a proper name, or a name denoting passage, pilgrimage, or coming from beyond the Euphrates.] 6368
HEBREW, a. Pertaining to the Hebrews; as the Hebrew language or rites. 6368
HEBREWESS, n. An Israelitish woman. 6368
HEBRICIAN, n. One skilled in the Hebrew language. 6368
HEBRIDIAN, a. Pertaining to the isles called Hebrides, west of Scotland. 6368
HECATOMB, n. [L. hecatombe; Gr. a hundred, and an ox.] 6368
HECK, n. [See Hatch.] An engine or instrument for catching fish; as a salmon heck. 6368
HECKLE, v.t. A different orthography of hackle, or hetchel. 6368
HECTARE, n. [Gr. a hundred, and L. area.] A French measure containing a hundred ares, or ten thousand square meters. 6368
HECTIC, HECTICAL, a. [Gr. habit of body, to have.] Habitual; denoting a slow, continual fever, marked by preternatural, though remitting heat, which precedes and accompanies the consumption or phthisis; as a hectic fever. 6368
HECTIC, n. A hectic; or habitual fever. 6369
HECTICALLY, adv. Constitutionally. 6369
HECTOGRAM, n. [Gr. a hundred; and a gram.] In the French system of weights and measures, a weight containing a hundred grams; equal to 3 ounces, 2 gros, and 12 grains, French. 6369
HECTOLITER, n. [Gr. a hundred, and a pound.] A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred liters; equal to a tenth of a cubic meter, or 107 Paris pints. As a dry measure, it is called a setier, and contains 10 decaliters or bushels [boisseaux.] 6369
HECTOMETER, n. [Gr. a hundred, and measure.] A French measure equal to a hundred meters; the meter being the unit of lineal measure. It is equivalent nearly to 308 French feet. 6369
HECTOR, n. [from Hector, the son of Priam, a brave Trojan warrior.] 6369
HECTOR, v.t. To threaten; to bully; to treat with insolence. 6369
HECTOR, v.i. To play the bully; to bluster; to be turbulent or insolent. 6370
HECTORED, pp. Bullied; teased. 6370
HECTORING, ppr. Bullying; blustering; vexing. 6370
HECTORISM, n. The disposition or practice of a hector; a bullying. 6370
HECTORLY, a. Blustering; insolent. 6370
HEDENBERGITE, n. [from Hedenberg, who first analyzed it.] 6370
HEDERACEOUS, a. [L. hederaceus, from hedera, ivy.] 6370
HEDERAL, a. Composed of ivy; belonging to ivy. 6370
HEDERIFEROUS, a. [L. hedera, ivy, and fero, to bear.] 6370
HEDGE, n. hej. [Eng. haw] Properly, a thicket of thorn-bushes or other shrubs or small trees; but appropriately, such a thicket planted round a field to fence it, or in rows, to separate the parts of a garden. 6370
HEDGE, v.t. hej. To inclose with a hedge; to fence with a thicket of shrubs or small trees; to separate by a hedge; as, to hedge a field or garden. 6371
HEDGE, v.i. hej. To hide, as in a hedge; to hide; to skulk. 6371
HEDGE-BILL, HEDGING-BILL, n. A cutting hook used in dressing hedges. 6371
HEDGE-BORN, a. Of low birth, as if born in the woods; outlandish; obscure. 6371
HEDGE-BOTE, n. Wood for repairing hedges. 6371
HEDGE-CREEPER, n. One who skulks under hedges for bad purposes. 6371
HEDGE-FUMITORY, n. A plant. 6371
HEDGEHOG, n. A quadruped, or genus of quadrupeds, the Erinaceus. The common hedgehog has round ears, and crested nostrils; his body is about nine inches long, and the upper part is covered with prickles or spines, and the under part with hair. When attacked, this animal erects his prickles and rolls himself into a round form, which presents the points of the prickles on all sides to an assailant. 6371
HEDGEHOG-THISTLE, n. A plant, the Cactus. 6372

HEDGE-HYSSOP, n. A plant, the Gratiola. 6372
HEDGE-MUSTARD, n. A plant, the Erysimum. 6372
HEDGE-NETTLE, n. A plant, the Galeopsis. The shrubby hedge-nettle is of the genus Prasium. 6372
HEDGE-NOTE, a. A term of contempt for low writing. 6372
HEDGEPIG, n. A young hedgehog. 6372
HEDGEROW, n. A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or separation of fields. 6372
HEDGE-SPARROW, n. A bird of the genus Motacilla, frequenting hedges; distinguished from the sparrow that builds in thatch. 6372
HEDGE-WRITER, n. A Grub-street writer or low author. 6372
HEDGER, n. One who makes hedges. 6373
HEDGING, ppr. Inclosing with a hedge; obstructing; confining. 6373
HEED, v.t. To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe. 6373
HEED, n. Care; attention. 6373
HEEDED, pp. Noticed; observed; regarded. 6373
HEEDFUL, a. Attentive; observing; giving heed; as heedful of advice. 6373
HEEDFULLY, adv. Attentively; carefully; cautiously. Listen heedfully to good advice. 6374
HEEDFULNESS, n. Attention; caution; vigilance; circumspection; care to guard against danger, or to perform duty. 6374
HEEDLESS, a. Inattentive; careless; negligent of the means of safety; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving. We say, heedless children; heedless of danger or surprise. 6374
HEEDLESSLY, adv. Carelessly; negligently; inattentively; without care or circumspection.
HEEDLESSNESS, n. Inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence. 6374 6374
HEEL, n. [L. calx; Gr. a tumor.] 6374
HEEL, v.i. To dance. 6375
HEEL, v.t. To arm a cock. 6375
HEEL, v.i. To incline; to lean; as a ship; as, the ship heels a-port, or a star-board. 6375
HEELER, n. A cock that strikes well with his heels. 6376
HEEL-PIECE, n. Armor for the heels. 6376
HEFT, n. 6376
HEFTED, a. Heaved; expressing agitation. 6376
HEGIRA, n. In chronology, an epoch among the Mohammedans, from which they compute time. The event which gave rise to it was the flight of Mohammed from Mecca; from which the magistrates, fearing his impostures might raise a sedition, expelled him, July 10, A.D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius. 6376
HEIFER, n. hef'er. A young cow. 6376
HEIGH-HO. hi-ho. An exclamation expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness. Dryden has used it for the voice of exultation. 6376
HEIGHT, HIGHTH, HIGHT, n. hite, or hith. 6376
HEIGHTEN, v.t. hitn. To raise higher; but not often used in this literal sense. 6378
HEIGHTENED, pp. hitnd. Raised higher; elevated; exalted; advanced; improved; aggravated; increased. 6378
HEIGHTENING, ppr. hitning. Raising; elevating; exalting; improving; increasing; aggravating. 6378
HEIGHTENING, n. hitning. The act of elevating; increase of excellence; improvement. 6378
HEINOUS, a. An incorrect orthography. [See Hainous.] 6378
HEIR, n. are. [L. haeres, haeredis.] 6378
HEIR, v.t. are. To inherit; to take possession of an estate of inheritance, after the death of the ancestor. 6379
HEIR-APPARENT, n. The man who, during the life of his ancestor, is entitled to succeed to his estate or crown. 6379
HEIRDOM, n. aredom. Succession by inheritance. 6379
HEIRESS, n. aress. A female heir; a female that inherits, or is entitled to inherit an estate; an inheritrix. 6379

HEIRLESS, a. areless. Destitute of an heir. 6379
HEIR-LOOM, n. are-loom. Any furniture, movable, or personal chattel, which by law descends to the heir with the house or freehold; as tables, cupboards, bedsteads, etc.
HEIRSHIP, n. areship. The state, character or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting. 6379
HELD, pret. and pp. of hold. A court was held in Westminster hall. At a council held 6379
on the first of January. 6380
HELE, v.t. [L. celo.] To hide. 6380
HELIACAL, a. [L. heliacus; Gr. the sun.] 6380
HELIACALLY, adv. A star rises heliacally, when it emerges from the sun's light, so as to be visible. [See the preceding word.] 6380
HELICAL, a. [Gr. a scroll, or spiral body.] 6380
HELICITE, n. [See Helix.] Fossil remains of the helix, a shell. 6380
HELING, n. [from hele, Obs.; L. celo.] The covering of the roof of a building; written also hilling. [Not used in the U. States.] 6380
HELIOCENTRIC, a. [Gr. the sun, and center.] 6380
HELIOLATER, n. [Gr. the sun, and to worship.] 6381
HELIOLATRY, n. [Gr. the sun, and service, worship.] 6381
HELIOMETER, n. [Gr. the sun, and to measure.] An instrument for measuring with exactness the diameter of the heavenly bodies. It is called also astrometer. 6381
HELIOSCOPE, n. [Gr. the sun, and to view.] A sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as when made with colored glasses, or glasses blackened with smoke. 6381
HELIOSTATE, n. [Gr. the sun.] An instrument by which a sunbeam may be steadily directed to one spot. 6381
HELIOTROPE, n. [Gr. the sun, and to turn.] 6381
HELISPHERIC, HELISPHERICAL, a. [helix and sphere.] Spiral. The helispherical line is the rhomb line in navigation, so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, coming nearer and nearer to it, but never terminating in it. 6382
HELIX, n. [Gr. a winding.] A spiral line; a winding; or something that is spiral; as a winding staircase in architecture, or a caulicule or little volute under the flowers of the Corinthian capital. In anatomy, the whole circuit or extent of the auricle, or external border of the ear.
HELL, n. 6382 6382
HELLBLACK, a. Black as hell. 6383
HELL-BORN, a. Born in hell. 6383
HELL-BRED, a. Produced in hell. 6383
HELL-BREWED, a. Prepared in hell. 6383
HELL-BROTH — HEPATIZE 6384
HELL-BROTH, n. A composition for infernal purposes. 6384
HELL-CAT, n. A witch; a hag. 6384
HELL-CONFOUNDING, a. Defeating the infernal powers. 6384
HELL-DOOMED, a. Doomed or consigned to hell. 6384
HELL-GOVERNED, a. Directed by hell. 6384
HELL-HAG, n. A hag of hell. 6384
HELL-HATED, a. Abhorred as hell. 6384
HELL-HAUNTED, a. Haunted by the devil. 6384
HELL-HOUND, n. A dog of hell; an agent of hell. 6384
HELL-KITE, n. A kite of an infernal breed. 6384
HELLEBORE, n. [L. helleborus.] The name of several plants of different genera, the most important of which are the black hellebore, Christmas rose, or Christmas flower, of the genus Helleborus, and the white hellebore, of the genus Veratrum. Both are acrid and poisonous, and are used in medicine as evacuants and alternatives. 6384
HELLEBORISM, n. A medicinal preparation of hellebore. 6384
HELLENIAN, HELLENIC, a. Pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece, so called from Hellas in Greece, or form Hellen. 6384

HELLENISM, n. A phrase in the idiom, genius or construction of the Greek language.6384
HELLENIST, n. A Grecian Jew; a Jew who used the Greek language. 6385
HELLENISTIC, a. Pertaining to the Hellenists. The Hellenistic language was the Greek spoken or used by the Jews who lived in Egypt and other countries, where the Greek language prevailed. 6385
HELLENISTICALLY, adv. According to the Hellenistic dialect. 6385
HELLENIZE, v.i. To use the Greek language. 6385
HELLESPONT, n. A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the Dardanelles; a part of the passage between the Euxine and the Egean sea. 6385
HELLESPONTINE, a. Pertaining to the Hellespont. 6385
HELLIER, n. A tiler or slater. [See Hele.] [Not in use.] 6385
HELLISH, a. Pertaining to hell. 6385
HELLISHLY, adv. Infernally; with extreme malignity; wickedly; detestably. 6385
HELLISHNESS, n. The qualities of hell or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity or impiety. 6385
HELLWARD, adv. Towards hell. 6385
HELLY, a. Having the qualities of hell. 6385
HELM, a termination, denotes defense; as in Sighelm, victorious defense. [See Helmet.]
HELM, n. 6386 6385
HELM, v.t. To steer; to guide; to direct. [Little used.] 6386
HELM, HELMET, n. Defensive armor for the head; a head-piece; a morion. The helmet is worn by horsemen to defend the head against the broad sword. 6386
HELMED, HELMETED, a. Furnished with a helmet. 6386
HELMINTHIC, a. [Gr. a worm.] Expelling worms. 6386
HELMINTHIC, n. A medicine for expelling worms. 6386
HELMINTHOLOGIC, HELMINTHOLOGICAL, n. [See Helminthology.] Pertaining to worms or vermes, or to their history. 6386
HELMINTHOLOGIST, n. One who is versed in the natural history of vermes. 6386
HELMINTHOLOGY, n. [Gr. a worm, and discourse.] The science or knowledge of vermes; the description and natural history of vermes. 6386
HELMLESS, a. Destitute of a helmet. 6386
HELMSMAN, n. The man at the helm. 6387
HELMWIND, n. A wind in the mountainous parts of England, so called. 6387
HELOTISM, n. Slavery; the condition of the Helots, slaves in Sparta. 6387
HELP, v.t. A regular verb; the old past tense and participle holp and holpen being obsolete. 6387
HELP, v.i. To lend aid; to contribute strength or means. 6388
HELP, n. Aid; assistance; strength or means furnished towards promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress. 6388
HELPER, n. One that helps, aids or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary. 6389
HELPFUL, a. That gives aid or assistance; that furnishes means of promoting an object; useful. 6389
HELPFULNESS, n. Assistance; usefulness. 6389
HELPLESS, a. Without help in one's self; destitute of the power or means to succor or relieve one's self. A person is rendered helpless by weakness, or want of means. 6389
HELPLESSLY, adv. Without succor. 6390
HELPLESSNESS, n. Want of strength or ability; inability; want of means in one's self to obtain relief in trouble, or to accomplish one's purposes or desires. 6390
HELTER-SKELTER, cant words denoting hurry and confusion. [L. hilariter and celeriter.]
HELVE, n. helv. The handle of an ax or hatchet. 6390 6390
HELVE, v.t. helv. To furnish with a helve, as an ax. 6390
HELVETIC, a. Designating what pertains to the Helvetii, the inhabitants of the Alps, now Swisserland, or what pertains to the modern states and inhabitants of the Alpine regions; as the Helvetic confederacy; Helvetic states. 6390
HELVIN, n. [From Gr. the sun.] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring in regular

tetrahedrons, with truncated angles. 6390
HEM, n. 6390
HEM, v.t. To form a hem or border; to fold and sew down the edge of cloth to strengthen it. 6391
HEM, v.i. To make the sound expressed by the word hem. 6391
HEMACHATE, n. [Gr. blood, and agate.] A species of agate, of a blood color. 6391
HEMATIN, n. [Gr. blood.] The coloring principle of logwood, of a red color and bitterish taste. 6391
HEMATITE, n. [Gr. from blood.] The name of two ores of iron, the red hematite, and the brown hematite. They are both of a fibrous structure, and the fibers, though sometimes nearly parallel, usually diverge, or even radiate from a center. They rarely occur amorphous, but almost always in concretions, reniform, globular, botryoidal, stalactitic, etc. The red hematite is a variety of the red oxyd; its streak and powder are always nearly blood red. The brown hematite is a variety of the brown oxyd or hydrate of iron; its streak and powder are always of a brownish yellow. The red hematite is also called blood-stone.
HEMATITIC, a. Pertaining to hematite, or resembling it. 6391 6391
HEMATOPE, n. The sea-pye, a fowl of the grallic order, that feeds on shell-fish. 6391
HEMEROBAPTIST, n. [Gr. day, and to wash.] One of a sect among the Jews who bathed every day. 6391
HEMI, in composition, from Gr. which signifies half, like demi and semi. 6392
HEMICRANY, n. [Gr. half and the skull.] A pain that affects only one side of the head.
HEMICYCLE, n. [Gr.] A half circle; more generally called a semicircle. 6392 6392
HEMIDITONE, n. In Greek music, the lesser third. 6392
HEMINA, n. [L.] In Roman antiquity, a measure containing half a sextary, and according to Arbuthnot, about half a pint English wine measure. 6392
HEMIPLEGY, n. [Gr. half, and a stroke, to strike.] A palsy that affects one half of the body; a paralytic affection on one side of the human frame. 6392
HEMIPTER, HEMIPTERA, n. [Gr. half, and a wing.] The hemipters form an order of insects with the upper wings usually half crustaceous, and half membranaceous, and incumbent on each other; as the cimex. 6392
HEMIPTERAL, a. Having the upper wings half crustaceous and half membranaceous.
HEMISPHERE, n. [Gr.] A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its center. In astronomy, one half the mundane sphere. The equator divides the sphere into two equal parts. That on the north is called the northern hemisphere; the other, the southern. So the horizon divides the sphere into the upper and lower hemispheres. Hemisphere is also used for a map or projection of half the terrestrial or celestial sphere, and is then often called planisphere. 6392 6392
HEMISPHERICICAL, a. Containing half a sphere or globe; as a hemispheric figure or form; a hemispherical body. 6393
HEMISTICH, n. [Gr.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed. 6393
HEMISTICHAL, a. Pertaining to a hemistich; denoting a division of the verse. 6393
HEMITONE, n. [Gr.] A half tone in music; now called a semitone. 6393
HEMITROPE, a. [Gr. half, and to turn.] Half-turned; a hemitrope crystal is one in which one segment is turned through half the circumference of a circle. The word is used also as a noun. 6393
HEMLOCK, n. 6393
HEMOPTYSIS, HEMOPTOE, a. [Gr. blood, and a spitting.] A spitting of blood. 6393
HEMORRHAGE, HEMORRHAGY, n. [Gr. blood, and to burst.] A flux of blood, proceeding from the rupture of a blood-vessel, or some other cause. The ancients confined the word to a discharge of blood from the nose; but in modern use, it is applied to a flux from the nose, lungs, intestines, etc. 6394
HEMORRHAGIC, a. Pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage. 6394
HEMORRHOIDS, n. [Gr. blood, and a flowing.] A discharge of blood from the vessels of the anus; the piles; in Scripture, emerods. 6394
HEMORRHOIDAL, a. Pertaining to the hemorrhoids; as the hemorrhoidal vessels. 6394
HEMP, n. [L. cannabis.] 6394

HEMP-AGRIMONY, n. A plant, a species of Eupatorium. 6394
HEMPEN, a. hemp'n. Made of hemp; as a hempen cord. 6394
HEMPY, a. Like hemp. [Unusual.] 6394
HEN, n. The female of any kind of fowl; but it is particularly applied to the female of the domestic fowl of the gallinaceous kind, or as sometimes called, the barn-door fowl. 6395
HENBANE, n. [hen and bane.] A plant, the Hyoscyamus, of several species. The roots, leaves and seeds are poisonous. 6395
HENBIT, n. A plant, the ivy-leaved speedwell. 6395
HEN-COOP, n. A coop or cage for fowls. 6395
HEN-DRIVER, n. A kind of hawk. 6395
HEN-HARM, HEN-HARRIER, n. A species of kite, pygargus. 6395
HEN-HEARTED, a. Cowardly; timid; dastardly. 6395
HENHOUSE, n. A house or shelter for fowls. 6395
HENPECKED, a. Governed by the wife. 6395
HENROOST, n. A place where poultry rest at night. 6395
HENSFEET, n. A plant, hedge-fumitory. 6395
HENCE, adv. hens. 6395
HENCEFORTH, adv. hens'forth. From this time forward. 6396
HENCEFORWARD, adv. hensfor'ward. From this time forward; henceforth. 6396
HENCHMAN, HENCHBOY, n. A page; a servant. 6396
HEND, HENT, v.t. To seize; to lay hold on. 6396
HEND, HENDY, a. Gentle. 6397
HENDECAGON, n. [Gr. eleven, and an angle.] In geometry, a figure of eleven sides, and as many angles. 6397
HENDECASYLLABLE, n. [Gr.] A metrical line of eleven syllables. 6397
HENDIADIS, n. [Gr.] A figure, when two nouns are used instead of a noun and an adjective. 6397
HEPAR, n. [L. hepar, the liver.] A combination of sulphur with an alkali was formerly called by chimists hepar sulphuris, liver of sulphur, from its brown red color. The term has been applied to all combinations of alkali or earth with sulphur or phosphorus. 6397
HEPATIC, HEPATICAL, a. [L. hepaticus; Gr. the liver.] Pertaining to the liver; as hepatic gall; hepatic pain; hepatic artery; hepatic flux. 6397
HEPATITE, n. A gem or mineral that takes its name from the liver. Plin. L. 37.11. 6398
HEPATIZE, v.t. To impregnate with sulphurated hydrogen gas. 6398
HEPATIZED — HERMETIC 6399
HEPATIZED, pp. Impregnated or combined with sulphurated hydrogen gas. 6399
HEPATOSCOPY, n. [Gr. the liver, and to view.] The art or practice of divination by inspecting the liver of animals. 6399
HEPS, n. The berries of the hep-tree, or wild dog-rose. 6399
HEPTACAPSULAR, a. [Gr. seven, and L. capsula, a cell.] 6399
HEPTACHORD, n. [Gr. seven, and chord.] A system of seven sounds. In ancient poetry, verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes. In this sense the word was applied to the lyre, when it had but seven strings. One of the intervals is also called a heptachord, as containing the same number of degrees between the extremes. 6399
HEPTAGON, n. [Gr. seven, and an angle.] 6399
HEPTAGONAL, a. Having seven angles or sides. Heptagonal numbers, in arithmetic, a sort of polygonal numbers, wherein the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is 5. One of the properties of these numbers is, that if they are multiplied by 40, and 9 is added to the product, the sum will be a square number. 6399
HEPTAGYN, n. [Gr. seven, and a female.] In botany, a plant that has seven pistils. 6400
HEPTAGYNIAN, a. Having seven pistils. 6400
HEPTAHEXAHEDRAL, a. [Gr. seven, and hexahedral.] Presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces. 6400
HEPTAMEREDE, n. [Gr. seven, and part.] 6400

HEPTANDER, n. [Gr. seven, and a male.] In botany, a plant having seven stamens. 6400
HEPTANDRIAN, a. Having seven stamens. 6400
HEPTANGULAR, a. [Gr. seven, and angular.] Having seven angles. 6400
HEPTAPHYLLOUS, a. [Gr. seven, and a leaf.] Having seven leaves. 6400
HEPTARCHIC, a. Denoting a sevenfold government. 6400
HEPTARCHIST, n. A ruler of one division of a heptarchy. 6400
HEPTARCHY, n. [Gr. seven and rule.] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons. But the word is usually applied to England, when under the government of seven kings, or divided into seven kingdoms; as the Saxon heptarchy, which comprehended the whole of England, when subject to seven independent princes. These petty kingdoms were those of Kent, the South Saxons [Sussex,] West Saxons, East Saxons [Essex,] the East Angles, Mercia, and Northumberland. 6400
HEPTATEUCH, n. [Gr. seven, and book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament. [Little used.] 6400
HEP-TREE, n. The wild dog-rose, a species of Rosa. 6401
HER, pronounced hur, an adjective, or pronominal adjective of the third person. [L. suus.]
HERALD, n. 64016401
HERALD, v.t. To introduce, as by a herald. 6402
HERALDIC, a. Pertaining to heralds or heraldry; as heraldic delineations. 6402
HERALDRY, n. The art or office of a herald. Heraldry is the art, practice or science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial. It also teaches whatever relates to the marshaling of cavalcades, processions and other public ceremonies. 6402
HERALDSHIP, n. The office of a herald. 6402
HERB, n. erb. [L. herba.] 6402
HERB-CHRISTOPHER, n. A plant, of the genus Actaea. 6402
HERB-ROBERT, n. A plant, a species of Geranium. [See also Robert.] 6403
HERBACEOUS, a. [L. herbaceus.] Pertaining to herbs. Herbaceous plants are such as perish annually down to the root; soft, succulent vegetables. So, a herbaceous stem is one which is soft, not woody. Herbaceous, applied to animals by Derham, is not authorized. [See Herbivorous.] 6403
HERBAGE, n. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture; green food for beasts. 6403
HERBAGED, a. Covered with grass. 6403
HERBAL, n. A book that contains the names and descriptions of plants, or the classes, genera, species and qualities of vegetables. 6403
HERBAL, a. Pertaining to herbs. 6403
HERBALIST, n. A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants. 6403
HERBAR, n. An herb. 6403
HERBARIST, n. A herbalist. [Little used.] 6403
HERBARIUM, n. A collection of dried plants. 6403
HERBARIZE. [See Herborize.] 6404
HERBARY, n. A garden of plants. 6404
HERBELET, n. A small herb. 6404
HERBESCENT, a. [L. herbescens.] Growing into herbs. 6404
HERBID, a. [L. herbidus.] Covered with herbs. [Little used.] 6404
HERBIVOROUS, a. [L. herba and voro, to eat.] Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants; feeding on vegetables. The ox and the horse are herbivorous animals. 6404
HERBLESS, a. Destitute of herbs. 6404
HERBORIST. [See Herbalist.] 6404
HERBORIZATION, n. [from herborize.] 6404
HERBORIZE, v.i. To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters and to class them. 6404
HERBORIZE, v.t. To figure; to form the figures of plants in minerals. [See Arborize.] 6404
HERBORIZED, pp. Figured; containing the figure of a plant; as a mineral body. 6404
HERBORIZING, ppr. Searching for plants. 6405

HERBOUS, a. [L. herbosus.] Abounding with herbs. 6405
HERBWOMAN, n. erb'woman. A woman that sells herbs. 6405
HERBY, a. Having the nature of herbs. [Little used.] 6405
HERCULEAN, a. [from Hercules.] Very great, difficult or dangerous; such as it would require the strength or courage of Hercules to encounter or accomplish; as Herculean labor or task. 6405
HERCULES, n. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing 113 stars. 6405
HERCYNIAN, a. [from Hercynia.] Denoting an extensive forest in Germany, the remains of which are now in Swabia. 6405
HERD, n. 6405
HERD, n. A keeper of cattle; used by Spenser, and still used in Scotland, but in English now seldom or never used, except in composition, as a shepherd, a goatherd, a swineherd. 6406
HERD, v.i. To unite or associate, as beasts; to feed or run in collections. Most kinds of beasts manifest a disposition to herd. 6406
HERD, v.t. To form or put into a herd. 6406
HERDLESS, n. A shepherdess. 6406
HERDGROOM, n. A keeper of a herd. 6406
HERDING, ppr. Associating in companies. 6406
HERDMAN, HERDSMAN, n. A keeper of herds; one employed intending herds of cattle.
HERE, adv. [See also Har.] 64066406
HEREABOUTREABOUTS, adv. About this place. 6407
HEREAFTER, adv. In time to come; in some future time. 6407
HERE`AFTER, n. A future state. 6407
HEREAT, adv. At this. He was offended hereat, that is, at this saying, that fact, etc. 6407
HEREBY, adv. By this. 6407
HEREIN, adv. In this. 6407
HEREINTO, adv. Into this. 6407
HEREOF, adv. Of this; from this. 6407
HEREON, adv. On this. 6408
HEREOUT, adv. Out of this place. 6408
HERETOFORE, adv. In times before the present; formerly. 6408
HEREUNTO, adv. To this. 6408
HEREUPON, adv. On this. 6408
HEREWITH, adv. With this. 6408
HEREDITABLE, a. [from the root of heir; L. haereditas.] 6408
HEREDITABLY, adv. By inheritance; by right of descent. 6408
HEREDITAMENT, n. [L. haeres, haeredium. See Heir.] 6408
HEREDITARILY, adv. By inheritance; by descent from an ancestor. 6409
HEREDITARY, a. 6409
HEREMIT, n. A hermit. 6409
HEREMITICAL, a. [It should rather be written hermitical.] 6409
HERESIARCH, n. s as z. [Gr. heresy, and chief.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics. 6409
HERESIARCHY, n. Chief heresy. 6409
HERESY, n. [Gr. to take, to hold; L. haeresis.] 6409
HERETIC, n. 6410
HERETICAL, a. Containing heresy; contrary to the established faith, or to the true faith.
HERETICALLY, adv. In an heretical manner; with heresy. 64106410
HERETOG, HERETOCH, n. [L. duco, dux; Eng. to tug.] Among our Saxon ancestors, the leader or commander of an army, or the commander of the militia in a county or district. This officer was elected by the people in folkmote. 6410
HERIOT, n. In English law, a tribute or fine payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal. Originally this tribute consisted of military furniture, or of horses and arms, as appears by the laws of Canute, C. 69. But as defined by modern

writers, a heriot is a customary tribute of goods and chattels, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner of the land; or a render of the best beast or other movables to the lord on the death of the tenant. Heriots were of two sorts; heriot service, which was due by reservation in a grant or lease of lands; and heriot custom, which depended solely on immemorial usage. 6410
HERIOTABLE, a. Subject to the payment of a heriot. 6411
HERISSON, n. In fortification, a beam or bar armed with iron spikes pointing outwards, and a turning on a pivot; used to block up a passage. 6411
HERITABLE, a. [from the root of heir, L. haeres.] 6411
HERITAGE, n. 6411
HERMAPHRODEITY, n. Hermaphrodism. 6411
HERMAPHRODISM, n. [infra.] The union of the two sexes in the same individual. 6411
HERMAPHRODITE, n. [Gr. Mercury, and Venus.] 6412
HERMAPHRODITE, a. Designating both sexes in the same animal, flower or plant. 6412
HERMAPHRODITIC, a. Partaking of both sexes. 6412
HERMAPHRODITICALLY, adv. After the manner of hermaphrodites. 6412
HERMENEUTIC, HERMENEUTICAL, a. [Gr. an interpreter, from Mercury.] 6412
HERMENEUTICALLY, adv. According to the true art of interpreting words. 6412
HERMENEUTICS, n. The art of finding the meaning of an author's words and phrases, and of explaining it to others. 6412
HERMETIC, HERMETICAL, a. [Gr. Mercury, the fabled inventor of chimistry.] 6412
HERMETICALLY — HIDAGE 6414
HERMETICALLY, adv. According to the hermetic art; chimically; closely; accurately; as a vessel hermetically sealed or closed. 6414
HERMIT, n. [Gr. solitary, destitute.] 6414
HERMITAGE, n. The habitation of a hermit; a house or hut with its appendages, in a solidary place, where a hermit dwells. 6414
HERMITARY, n. A cell for the religious annexed to some abbey. 6414
HERMITESS, n. A female hermit. 6414
HERMITICAL, a. Pertaining to a hermit, or to retired life. 6414
HERMODACTYL, n. [Gr. Mercury, and a finger; Mercury's finger.] 6414
HERMOGENIANS, n. A sect of ancient heretics, so called from their leader Hermogenes, who lived near the close of the second century. He held matter to be the fountain of all evil, and that souls are formed of corrupt matter. 6415
HERN, n. A heron, which see. 6415
HERNHILL, n. A plant. 6415
HERNIA, n. [L.] In surgery, a rupture; a descent of the intestines or omentum from their natural place; an unnatural protrusion of the intestines. Hernia is of various kinds. 6415
HERNSHAW, n. A heron. 6415
HERO, n. [L. heros; Gr. a demigod.] 6415
HERODIANS, n. A sect among the Jews, which took this name from Herod; but authors are not agreed as to their peculiar notions. 6415
HEROIC, a. Pertaining to a hero or heroes; as heroic valor. 6416
HEROICAL, a. The same as heroic. [Little used.] 6416
HEROICALLY, adv. In the manner of a hero; with valor; bravely; courageously; intrepidly. The wall was heroically defended. 6416
HEROI-COMIC, a. [See Hero and Comic.] Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque; as a heroicomic poem. 6416
HEROINE, n. her'oin. A female hero; a woman of a brave spirit. [Heroess is not in use.] 6416
HEROISM, n. The qualities of a hero; bravery; courage; intrepidity; particularly in war. 6416
HERON, n. A large fowl of the genus Ardea, a great devourer of fish. 6416
HERONRY, HERONSHAW, n. A place where herons breed. 6416
HEROSHIP, n. The character of a hero. 6417

HERPES, n. [Gr. to creep.] Tetters; an eruption on the skin; erysipelas; ringworm, etc. This disease takes various names according to its form or the part affected. 6417
HERPETIC, a. Pertaining to the herpes or cutaneous eruptions; resembling the herpes, or partaking of its nature; as herpetic eruptions. 6417
HERPETOLOGIC, HERPETOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to herpetology. 6417
HERPETOLOGIST, n. A person versed in herpetology, or the natural history of reptiles.
HERPETOLOGY, n. [Gr. a reptile, and discourse.] A description of reptiles; the 6417
natural history of reptiles, including oviparous quadrupeds, as the crocodile, frog and tortoise, and serpents. The history of the latter is called ophiology. 6417
HERRING, n. A fish of the genus Clupea. Herrings, when they migrate, move in vast shoals, and it is said that the name is formed from the Teutonic here, heer, an army or multitude. They come from high northern latitudes in the spring, and visit the shores of Europe and America, where they are taken and salted in great quantities. 6417
HERRING-FISHERY, n. The fishing for herrings, which constitutes an important branch of business with the English, Dutch and Americans. 6417
HERS, pron. hurz, pron. fem. possessive; as, this house is hers, that is, this is the house of her. But perhaps it would be more correct to consider hers as a substitute for the noun and adjective, in the nominative case. Of the two houses, hers is the best, that is, her house is the best. 6418
HERSCHEL, n. her'shel. A planet discovered by Dr. Herschel, in 1781. 6418
HERSE, n. hers. 6418
HERSE, v.t. hers. To put on or in a herse. 6418
HERSELF, pron. [her and self.] This denotes a female, the subject of discourse before mentioned, and is either in the nominative or objective case. In the nominative it usually follows she, and is added for the sake of emphasis, or emphatical distinction; as, she herself will bear the blame. 6418
HERSELIKE, a. hers'like. Funereal; suitable to funerals. 6419
HERSILLON, n. [from herse.] In the military art, a plank or beam, whose sides are set with spikes or nails, to incommode and retard the march of an enemy. 6419
HERY, v.t. To regard as holy. 6419
HESITANCY, n. [See Hesitate.] A doubting; literally, a stopping of the mind; a pausing to consider; dubiousness; suspense. 6419
HESITANT, a. Hesitating; pausing; wanting volubility of speech. 6419
HESITATE, v.i. s as z. [L. haesito, haereo, to hang.] 6419
HESITATING, ppr. Doubting; pausing; stammering. 6419
HESITATINGLY, adv. With hesitation or doubt. 6420
HESITATION, n. A pausing or delay in forming an opinion or commencing action; doubt; suspension of opinion or decision, from uncertainty what is proper to be decided. When evidence is clear, we may decide without hesitation. 6420
HEST, n. Command; precept; injunction; order. [Now obsolete, but it is retained in the compound, behest.] 6420
HESPERIAN. [L. hesperius, western, from hesperus, vesper, the evening star, Venus.]
HESPERIAN, n. An inhabitant of a western country. 6420 6420
HETERARCHY, n. [Gr. another, and rule.] The government of an alien. 6420
HETEROCLITE, n. [Gr. another, or different, to incline, to lean.] 6420
HETEROCLITE, HETEROCLITIC, HETEROCLITICAL, a. Irregular; anomalous; deviating from ordinary forms or rules. 6420
HETEROCLITOUS, a. Heteroclitic. [Not in use.] 6420
HETERODOX, a. [Gr. another, different, and opinion.] 6420
HETERODOXY, n. Heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church. 6421
HETEROGENE, a. [See the next word.] 6421
HETEROGENEAL, HETEROGENEOUS, a. [Gr. other, and kind.] Of a different kind or nature; unlike or dissimilar in kind; opposed to homogeneous. 6421
HETEROGENEITY, n. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities. [Ill

formed.] 6422
HETEROGENEOUSNESS, n. Difference of nature and quality; dissimilitude or contrariety in kind, nature or qualities. 6422
HETEROPHYLLOUS, a. [Gr. diverse, and leaf.] 6422
HETEROPTICS, n. [See Optics.] False optics. 6422
HETEROSCIAN, n. [Gr. other, and shadow.] 6422
HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. 6422
HEULANDITE, a. [from M. Heuland.] A mineral, occurring massive, frequently globular, or crystallized in the form of a right oblique-angled prism. It has been ranked among the zeolites, but is now considered as distinct. 6422
HEW, v.t. pret. hewed; pp. hewed or hewn. 6422
HEWED, pp. Cut and made smooth or even; chopped; hacked; shaped by cutting or by a chisel. 6423
HEWER, n. One who hews wood or stone. 6423
HEWING, ppr. Cutting and making smooth or even; chopping; hacking; forming by the chisel. 6423
HEWN, pp. The same as hewed. 6423
HEXADE, n. [Gr. six.] A series of six numbers. 6423
HEXACHORD, n. [Gr. six and a chord.] In ancient music, an imperfect chord called a sixth. Also, an instrument of six chords, or system of six sounds. 6423
HEXADACTYLOUS, a. [Gr.] Having six toes. 6423
HEXAGON, n. [Gr. six and an angle.] In geometry, a figure of six sides and six angles. If the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular hexagon. The cells of honeycomb are hexagons, and it is remarkable that bees instinctively form their cells of this figure which fills any given space without any interstice or loss or room. 6423
HEXAGONAL, a. Having six sides and six angles. 6424
HEXAGONY, for hexagon, is not used. 6424
HEXAGYN, n. [Gr. six, and a female.] In botany, a plant that has six pistils. 6424
HEXAGYNIAN, a. Having six pistils. 6424
HEXAHEDRAL, a. Of the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal sides. 6424
HEXAHEDRON, n. [Gr. six, and a base or seat.] A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.
HEXAHEMERON, n. [Gr. six, and day.] The term of six days. 64246424
HEXAMETER, n. [Gr. six, and measure.] In ancient poetry, a verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth must regularly be a dactyl, and the sixth always a spondee. In this species of verse are composed the Illiad of Homer and the Aeneid of Virgil. 6424
HEXAMETER, a. Having six metrical feet. 6424
HEXAMETRIC, HEXAMETRICAL, a. Consisting of six metrical feet. 6424
HEXANDER, n. [Gr. six and male.] In botany, a plant having six stamens. 6424
HEXANDRIAN, a. Having six stamens. 6424
HEXANGULAR, a. [Gr. six, and angular.] 6424
HEXAPED, a. [Gr. six; L. pes, pedis, the foot.] 6424
HEXAPED, n. An animal having six feet. [Ray, and Johnson after him write this hexapod; but it is better to pursue uniformity, as in quadruped, centiped.] 6425
HEXAPETALOUS, a. [Gr. six, and a leaf, a petal.] Having six petals or flower-leaves. 6425
HEXAPHYLLOUS, a. [Gr. six, and a leaf.] 6425
HEXAPLAR, a. [Gr. six, and to unfold.] Sextuple; containing six columns; from Hexapla, the work of Origen, or an edition of the Bible, containing the original Hebrew, and several Greek versions. 6425
HEXASTICH, n. [Gr. six, and a verse.] 6425
HEXASTYLE, n. [Gr. six, and a column.] 6425
HEY. An exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation, the contrary to the L. hei. 6425
HEYDAY, exclam. An expression of frolick and exultation, and sometimes of wonder. 6425
HEYDAY, n. A frolick; wildness. 6425

HIATION, n. [L. hio, to gape.] The act of gaping. [Not used.] 6425
HIATUS, n. [L. from hio, to open or gape.] 6425
HIBERNACLE, n. [L. hibernacula, winter-quarters.] 6426
HIBERNAL, a. [L. hibernus.] Belonging or relating to winter. 6426
HIBERNATE, v.i. [L. hiberno.] To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion, as birds or beasts. 6426
HIBERNATION, n. The passing of winter in a close lodge, as beasts and fowls that retire in cold weather. 6426
HIBERNIAN, a. Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland. 6426
HIBERNIAN, n. A native of Ireland. 6426
HIBERNICISM, n. An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish. 6426
HIBERNO-CELTIC, n. The native language of the Irish; the Gaelic. 6426
HICCOUGH, HICKUP, n. [The English is a compound of hic and cough; and hic may be allied to hitch, to catch. The word is generally pronounced hick-up.] 6427
HICCOUGH, HICKUP, v.i. To have a spasmodic affection of the stomach from repletion or other cause. 6427
HICKORY, n. A tree, a species of Juglans or walnut. Its nut is called hickory-nut. 6427
HICKWALL, HICKWAY, n. A small species of woodpecker. 6427
HID, HIDDEN, pp. of hide. Concealed; placed in secrecy. 6427
HIDAGE, n. [from hide, a quantity of land.] An extraordinary tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land. 6427
HIDALGO — HILD 6428
HIDALGO, n. In Spain, a man of noble birth. 6428
HIDDENLY, adv. In a hidden or secret manner. 6428
HIDE, v.t. pret. hid; pp. hid, hidden. 6428
HIDE, v.i. To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from sight. 6429
HIDE, n. In the ancient laws of England, a certain portion of land, the quantity of which however is not well ascertained. Some authors consider it as the quantity that could be tilled with one plow; others, as much as would maintain a family. Some suppose it to be 60, some 80, and others 100 acres. 6429
HIDE, n. [L. cutis; Gr. either a peel, from stripping, separating, or a cover.] 6429
HIDEBOUND, a. A horse is hidebound, when his skin sticks so closely to his ribs and back, as not to be easily loosened or raised. 6429
HIDEOUS, a. 6430
HIDEOUSLY, adv. In a manner to frighten; dreadfully; shockingly. 6430
HIDEOUSNESS, n. Frightfulness to the eye; dreadfulness; horribleness. 6430
HIDER, n. [from hide.] One who hides or conceals. 6430
HIDING, ppr. Concealing; covering or withdrawing from view; keeping close or secret.
HIDING, n. Concealment. Habakkuk 3:4. 6430 6430
HIDING-PLACE, n. A place of concealment. 6430
HIE, v.i. 6430
HIE, n. Haste; diligence. 6430
HIERARCH, n. [Gr. sacred, and a ruler or prince.] 6431
HIERARCHAL, a. Belonging to a hierarch. 6431
HIERARCHICAL, a. Belonging to a sacred order, or to ecclesiastical government. 6431
HIERARCHY, n. An order or rank of angels or celestial beings; or a subordination of holy beings. Some of the Rabbins reckon four, and others ten hierarchies, or orders of angels.
HIEROGLYPH, HIEROGLYPHIC, n. [Gr. sacred, and to carve.] 6431 6431
HIEROGLYPHIC, HIEROGLYPHICAL, a. Emblematic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures or figures, as hieroglyphic writing; a hieroglyphic obelisk. 6431
HIEROGLYPHICALLY, adv. Emblematically; by characters or pictures expressive of facts or moral qualities. The Mexicans wrote history hieroglyphically. 6431
HIEROGRAM, n. [Gr. sacred, and letter.] 6432
HIEROGRAMMATIC, a. [Gr. sacred, and letter.] Denoting a kind of writing in sacred or sacerdotal characters, used only by the priests in Egypt. 6432
HIEROGRAMMATIST, n. A writer of hieroglyphics. 6432

HIEROGRAPHIIC, HIEROGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to sacred writing. 6432
HIEROGRAPHY, n. [Gr. holy, and to write.] 6432
HIEROLOGY, n. [Gr.] A discourse on sacred things. 6432
HIEROMANCY, n. [Gr. sacred, and divination.] Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice. 6432
HIEROMNEMON, n. [Gr. sacred, and preserving memory.] 6432
HIEROPHANT, n. [Gr. sacred, and to show.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion. 6432
HIGGLE, v.i. [L. cocio.] 6432
HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, adv. In confusion; a low word. 6433
HIGGLER, n. One who carries about provisions for sale. 6433
HIGH, a. hi. 6433
HIGH, n. An elevated place; superior region; as on high; from on high. 6436
HIGH-AIMED, a. Having grand or lofty designs. 6436
HIGH-ARCHED, a. Having elevated arches. 6436
HIGH-ASPIRING, a. Having elevated views; aiming at elevated objects. 6436
HIGH-BLEST, a. Supremely happy. 6436
HIGH-BLOWN, a. Swelled much with wind; inflated, as with pride or conceit. 6437
HIGH-BORN, a. Being of noble birth or extraction. 6437
HIGH-BUILT, a. Of lofty structure. 6437
HIGH-CLIMBING, a. Climbing to a great height. 6437
HIGH-COLORED, a. Having a strong, deep or glaring color. 6437
HIGH-DAY, a. Fine; befitting a holiday. 6437
HIGH-DESIGNING, a. Forming great schemes. 6437
HIGH-EMBOWED, a. Having lofty arches. 6437
HIGH-ENGENDERED, a. Engendered aloft, or in the air. 6437
HIGH-FED, a. Pampered; fed luxuriously. 6437
HIGH-FLAMING, a. Throwing flame to a great highth. 6437
HIGH-FLIER, n. One that carries his opinions to extravagance. 6437
HIGH-FLOWN, a. Elevated; swelled; proud; as high-flown hopes. 6437
HIGH-FLUSHED, a. Much elated. 6438
HIGH-FLYING, a. Extravagant in claims or opinions; as high-flying, arbitrary kings. 6438
Highgate Resin. [See Fossil Copal.] 6438
HIGH-GAZING, a. Looking upwards. 6438
HIGH-GOING, a. Moving rapidly. 6438
HIGH-GROWN, a. Having the crop considerably grown. 6438
HIGH-HEAPED, a. Covered with high piles; as a high-heaped table. 6438
HIGH-HEARTED, a. Full of courage. 6438
HIGH-HEELED, a. Having high heels. 6438
HIGH-HUNG, a. Hung aloft; elevated. 6438
HIGH-LIVED, a. Pertaining to high life. 6438
HIGH-METTLED, a. Having high spirit; ardent; full of fire; as a high-mettled steed. 6438
HIGH-MINDED, a. Proud; arrogant. 6438
HIGH-OPERATION, n. In surgery, a method of extracting the stone from the human bladder, by cutting the upper part of it. 6438
HIGH-PLACE, n. In Scripture, an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered. Before the temple was built in Jerusalem, sacrifices were offered to Jehovah by his worshipers, on high places; but afterwards such mounds were devoted to idolatrous sacrifices. 6439
HIGH-PLACED, a. Elevated in situation or rank. 6439
HIGH-PRIEST, n. A chief priest. 6439
HIGH-PRINCIPLED, a. Extravagant in notions of politics. 6439
HIGH-RAISED, a. Elevated; raised aloft. 6439

HIGH-REACHING, a. Reaching to a great highth. 6439
HIGH-REARED, a. Raised high; of lofty structure. 6439
HIGH-RED, a. Having a strong red color; deeply red. 6439
HIGH-REPENTED, a. Deeply repented. 6439
HIGH-RESOLVED, a. Very resolute. 6439
HIGH-ROOFED, a. Having a lofty or sharp roof. 6439
HIGH-SEASONED, a. Enriched with spices or other seasoning. 6439
HIGH-SEATED, a. Fixed on high; seated in an elevated place. 6439
HIGH-SIGHTED, a. Always looking upward. 6439
HIGH-SOUNDING, a. Pompous; noisy; ostentatious; as high-sounding words or titles.
HIGH-SPIRITED, a. Full of spirit or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible. 6440 6440
HIGH-STOMACHED, a. Having a lofty spirit; proud; obstinate. 6440
HIGH-SWELLING, a. Swelling greatly; inflated; boastful. 6440
HIGH-SWOLN, a. Greatly swelled. 6440
HIGH-TAPER, n. A plant of the genus Verbascum. 6440
HIGH-TASTED, a. Having a strong relish; piquant. 6440
HIGH-TOWERED, a. Having lofty towers. 6440
HIGH-VICED, a. Enormously wicked. 6440
HIGH-WROUGHT, a. Wrought with exquisite art or skill; accurately finished. 6440
HIGHLAND, n. Elevated land; a mountainous region. 6440
HIGHLANDER, n. An inhabitant of the mountains; as the Highlanders of Scotland. 6441
HIGHLANDISH, a. Denoting high or mountainous land. 6441
HIGHLY, adv. hi'ly. With elevation in place. 6441
HIGHMOST, a. Highest. [Not used.] 6441
HIGHNESS, n. hi'ness. Elevation above the surface; loftiness; altitude; highth. 6441
HIGHTH, HIGHT, n. [See Height.] Elevation; altitude; loftiness. [It is very desirable that this noun should be regularly formed from the adjective.] 6442
HIGHWATER, n. The utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time of such elevation. 6442
HIGHWATER-MARK, n. The line made on the shore by the tide at its utmost highth. 6442
HIGHWAY, n. A public road; a way open to all passengers; so called, either because it is a great or public road, or because the earth was raised to form a dry path. Highways open a communication from one city or town to another. 6442
HIGHWAYMAN, n. One who robs on the public road, or lurks in the highway for the purpose of robbing. 6442
HILARATE, is not in use. [See Exhilarate.] 6442
HILARITY, n. [L. hilaritas; Gr. joyful, merry.] 6442
HILARY-TERM, n. The term of courts, etc., which begins January 23. 6442
HILD, G. and D. held, Dan. heldt, a hero, is retained in names, as Hildebert, a bright hero; Mathild, Matilda, a heroic lady. 6442

HILDING — HOARY 6443

HILDING, n. A mean, sorry, paltry man or woman. 6443
HILL, n. [L. collis.] 6443
HILL, v.t. To raise earth about plants; to raise a little mass of earth. Farmers in New England hill their maiz in July.
HILLED, pp. or a. Having hills. 6443 6443
HILLING, n. A covering. 6443
HILLOCK, n. A small hill. 6443
HILLSIDE, n. The side or declivity of a hill. 6443
HILLY, a. Abounding with hills; as a hilly country. 6443
HILT, n. The handle of any thing; but chiefly applied to the handle of a sword. 6443
HILTED, a. Having a hilt. 6443
HILUM, n. The eye of a bean or other seed; the mark or scar of the umbilical chord, by which the seed adheres to the pericarp. 6444

HIM, pron. The objective case of he, L. eum, anciently em or im. 6444
HIMSELF, pron. In the nominative or objective case. [him and self.] 6444
HIN, n. [Heb.] A Hebrew measure of capacity containing the sixth part of an ephah, or about five quarts English measure. 6445
HIND, n. The female of the red deer or stag. 6445
HIND, n. A domestic; a servant. 6445
HIND, a. Backward; pertaining to the part which follows; in opposition to the fore part; as the hind legs of a quadruped; the hind toes; the hind shoes of a horse; the hind part of an animal. 6445
HINDBERRY, n. A species of Rubus. 6445
HINDER, a. comp. of hind. That is in a position contrary to that of the head or fore part; designating the part which follows; as the hinder part of a wagon; the hinder part of a ship, or the stern. Acts 27:41. 6445
HINDER, v.t. [L. cunctor.] 6445
HINDER, v.i. To interpose obstacles or impediments. 6446
HINDERANCE, n. The act of impeding or restraining motion. 6446
HINDERED, pp. Stopped; impeded; obstructed; retarded. 6446
HINDERER, n. One who stops or retards; that which hinders. 6446
HINDERING, ppr. Stopping; impeding; obstructing; retarding. 6446
HINDERMOST, a. That which is behind all others; the last. [but we now use hindmost.]
HINDMOST, a. The last; that is in the rear of all others. 64466446
HINDOO, n. An aboriginal of Hindoostan, or Hindostan. 6447
HINGE, n. hinj. [This word appears to be connected with hang, and with angle, the verb.]
HINGE, v.t. To furnish with hinges. 64476447
HINGE, v.i. To stand, depend or turn, as on a hinge. The question hinges on this single point. 6447
HINGING, ppr. Depending; turning. 6447
HINT, v.t. To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to; to suggest by a slight intimation. 6447
HINT, v.i. To hint at, is to allude to; to mention slightly. 6447
HINT, n. A distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; a word or two intended to give notice, or remind one of something without a full declaration or explanation. 6447
HIP, n. The projecting part of an animal formed by the osilium or haunch bone; the haunch, or the flesh that covers the bone and the adjacent parts; the joint of the thigh.
HIP, v.t. To sprain or dislocate the hip. 64486448
HIP, HOP, n. The fruit of the dog-rose, or wild brier. 6448
HIP, HIPPED, HIPPISH. [See Hyp.] 6448
HIPPELAPH, n. An animal of the deer kind, in Norway, about the size of the elk, and partaking of the nature of the horse and the stag. 6448
HIPHALT, a. [hip and halt.] Lame; limping. 6448
HIPPOCAMP, n. [Gr. a horse, and to bend.] A name given to the sea-horse. 6448
HIPPOCENTAUR, n. [Gr. a horse, to spur, and a bull.] 6448
HIPPOCRAS, n. A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients; used as a cordial. That directed by the late London Dispensary, is to be made of cloves, ginger, cinnamon and nutmegs, beat and infused in canary with sugar; to the infusion, milk, a lemon, and some slips of rosemary are to be added, and the whole strained through flannel. 6448
HIPPOCRATISM, n. The philosophy of Hippocrates, as it regards medicine. 6449
HIPPODAME, n. A sea-horse. 6449
HIPPODROME, n. [Gr. a horse, and a course, to run.] Anciently, a circus, or place in which horse races and chariot races were performed, and horses exercised. 6449
HIPPOGRIFF, n. [Gr. a horse, and a griffon.] A fabulous animal or monster, half horse and half griffon; a winged horse, imagined by Ariosto. 6449
HIPPOLITH, n. [Gr. a horse, and a stone.] A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse. 6449
HIPPOMANE, n. [Gr. a horse, and madness.] 6449
HIPPOPHAGOUS, a. Feeding on horses, as the Tartars. 6449

HIPPOPHAGY, n. [Gr. a horse, and to eat.] The act or practice of feeding on horses. 6449
HIPPOPOTAMY, HIPPOPOTAMUS, n. [Gr. a horse, and a river.] The river-horse, an animal that inhabits the Nile and other rivers in Africa. This animal resembles a hog rather than a horse, and was named perhaps from his neighing voice. He has been found of the length of 17 feet. He delights in the water, but feeds on herbage on land. 6450
HIPROOF, n. [hip and roof.] A roof that has an angle. 6450
HIPSHOT, a. [hip and shot.] Having the hip dislocated. 6450
HIPWORT, n. A plant. 6450
HIRE, v.t. 6450
HIRE, n. 6450
HIRED, pp. Procured or taken for use, at a stipulated or reasonable price; as a hired farm.
HIRELING, n. One who is hired, or who serves for wages. 6451 6451
HIRELING, a. Serving for wages; venal; mercenary; employed for money or other compensation. 6451
HIRER, n. One that hires; one that procures the use of any thing for a compensation; one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service. 6451
HIRING, ppr. Procuring the use of for a compensation. 6451
HIRSUTE, a. [L. hirsutus.] 6451
HIRSUTENESS, n. Hairiness. 6451
HIS, pron. possessive of he, and pronounced hiz. 6452
HISINGERITE, n. A mineral found in the cavities of calcarious spar, in Sudermanland.
HISPID, a. [L. hispidus.] Rough. 6452 6452
HISS, v.i. 6452
HISS, v.t. To condemn by hissing; to explode. The spectators hissed him off the stage. 6453
HISS, n. The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth; the noise of a serpent, a goose, etc. 6453
HISSING, ppr. Making the noise of serpents. 6453
HISSING, n. A hissing sound; an expression of scorn or contempt. 6453
HISSINGLY, adv. With a whistling sound. 6453
HIST, exclam. A word commanding silence; equivalent to hush, be silent. 6453
HISTORIAL, a. Historical. 6453
HISTORIAN, n. [L. historicus.] A writer or compiler of history; one who collects and relates facts and events in writing, particularly respecting nations. 6454
HISTORIC, HISTORICAL, a. [L. historicus.] Containing history, or the relation of facts; as a historical poem; the historic page; historic brass. 6454
HISTORICALLY, adv. In the manner of history; by way of narration. 6454
HISTORIED, a. Recorded in history. [Not much in use.] 6454
HISTORIER, n. A historian. 6454
HISTORIFY, v.t. To relate; to record in history. [Not used.] 6454
HISTORIOGRAPHER, n. [Gr. history, and to write.] A historian; a writer of history; particularly, a professed historian; an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state; as the historiographer of his Britannic majesty. 6454
HISTORIOGRAPHY, n. The art or employment of a historian. 6454
HISTORIOLOGY, n. A discourse on history, or the knowledge of history. [Not in use.] 6454
HISTORY, n. [L. historia; Gr. knowing, learned, and to inquire, to explore, to learn by inspection or inquiry.] 6455
HISTORY-PIECE, n. A representative of any remarkable event in painting, which exhibits the actors, their actions, and the attending events to the eye, by figures drawn to the life. This species of painting is called historical painting. 6456
HISTRION, n. A player. [Not in use.] 6456
HISTRIONIC, HISTRIONICAL, a. [L. histrionicus, from histrio, a buffoon, an actor, or stage player.] 6456
HISTRIONICALLY, adv. In the manner of a buffoon or pantomime; theatrically. 6456
HISTRIONISM, n. The acts or practice of buffoons or pantomimes; stage-playing. 6456
HIT, v.t. pret. and pp. hit. 6456
HIT, v.i. To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash; followed by against or on. 6457

HIT, n. A striking against; the collision of one body against another; the stroke or blow that touches any thing. 6458
HIT, v.i. 6458
HITCH, v.t. To hook; to catch by a hook; as, to hitch a bridle. 6458
HITCH, n. A catch; any thing that holds, as a hook; an impediment. 6458
HITCHED, pp. Caught; hooked; fastened. 6459
HITCHEL, v.t. To hatchel. [Not used. See Hatchel.] 6459
HITHE, n. A port or small haven; as in Queenhithe, and Lambhithe, now Lambeth. 6459
HITHER, adv. 6459
HITHER, a. Nearest; towards the person speaking; as on the hither side of a hill; the hither end of the building.
HITHERMOST, a. Nearest on this side. 6459 6459
HITHERTO, adv. To this time; yet. 6459
HITHERWARD, HITHERWARDS, adv. This way; towards this place. 6460
HIVE, n. 6460
HIVE, v.t. To collect into a hive; to cause, to enter a hive; as, to hive bees. 6460
HIVE, v.i. To take shelter or lodging together; to reside in a collective body. 6460
HIVED, pp. Lodged in a hive or shelter. 6460
HIVER, n. One that collects bees into a hive. 6460
HIVES, n. A disease, the croup, or cynanche trachealis; rattles. 6460
HO, exclam. A word used by teamsters, to stop their teams. It has been used as a noun, for stop, moderation, bounds. 6460
HO, HOA, exclam. [L. eho.] A call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach. 6461
HOAR, a. 6461
HOAR, n. Hoariness; antiquity. 6461
HOAR, v.i. To become moldy or musty. [Little used.] 6461
HOAR-FROST, n. The white particles of ice formed by the congelation of dew or watery vapors. 6461
HOARD, n. A store, stock or large quantity of any thing accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure; as a hoard of provisions for winter; a hoard of money. 6461
HOARD, v.t. To collect and lay up a large quantity of any thing; to amass and deposit in secret; to store secretly; as, to hoard grain or provisions; to hoard silver and gold. 6461
HOARD, v.i. To collect and form a hoard; to lay up store. 6461
HOARDED, pp. Collected and laid up in store. 6461
HOARDER, n. One who lays up in store; one who accumulates and keeps in secret. 6462
HOARDING, ppr. Laying up in store. 6462
HOARED, a. Moldy; musty. [Not in use.] 6462
HOARHOUND. [See Horehound.] 6462
HOARINESS, n. [from hoary.] The state of being white, whitish or gray; as the hoariness of the hair or head of old men. 6462
HOARSE, a. hors. 6462
HOARSELY, adv. With a rough, harsh, grating voice or sound. 6462
HOARSENESS, n. Harshness or roughness of voice or sound; preternatural asperity of voice. 6462
HOARY, n. [See Hoar.] White or whitish; as the hoary willows. 6462
HOAX — HOLY-CROSS_DAY 6463
HOAX, n. Something done for deception or mockery; a trick played off in sport. 6463
HOAX, v.t. To deceive; to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice. [A colloquial word, but not elegant.] 6463
HOB, HUB, n. The nave of a wheel; a solid piece of timber in which the spokes are inserted. 6463
HOB, n. A clown; a fairy. 6463
HOBBISM, n. The principles of the sceptical Thomas Hobbes. 6463
HOBBIST, n. A follower of Hobbes. 6463
HOBBLE, v.i. 6463
HOBBLE, v.t. To perplex. [Not in use.] 6463
HOBBLE, n. An unequal halting gait; an encumbered awkward step. 6463
HOBBLEDEHOY, n. A cant phrase for a boy at the age of puberty. 6464

HOBBLER, n. One that hobbles. 6464
HOBBLER, n. [from hobby.] One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service; or one who served as a soldier on a hobby with light armor. 6464
HOBBLING, ppr. Walking with a halting or interrupted step. 6464
HOBBLINGLY, adv. With a limping or interrupted step. 6464
HOBBY, n. A kind of hawk; a hawk of the lure. 6464
HOBBY, n. 6464
HOBBYHORSE, n. [tautological.] A hobby; a wooden horse on which boys ride. 6464
HOBGOBLIN, n. A fairy; a frightful apparition. 6464
HOBIT, n. A small mortar, or short gun for throwing bombs. [See Howitzer, the common orthography.] 6464
HOBLIKE, a. Clownish; boorish. 6465
HOBNAIL, n. A nail with a thick strong head, for shoeing horses. 6465
HOBNAILED, a. Set with hobnails; rough. 6465
HOBNOB, adv. Take, or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking. 6465
HOBOY. [See Hautboy.] 6465
HOCK, n. The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock. 6465
HOCK, HOCKLE, v.t. To hamstring; to hough; to disable by cutting the tendons of the ham. 6465
HOCK, n. A sort of Rhenish wine; sometimes called hockamore. 6465
HOCKDAY, HOKEDAY, n. High day; a day of feasting and mirth, formerly held in England the second Tuesday after Easter, to commemorate the destruction of the Danes in the time of Ethelred. 6465
HOCKEY, n. Harvest-home. [Not used.] 6465
HOCKHERB, n. A plant, the mallows. 6466
HOCKLE, v.t. To hamstring. 6466
HOCUS POCUS, a. A juggler; a juggler's trick; a cheat used by conjurers. 6466
HOCUSPOCUS, v.t. To cheat. 6466
HOD, n. A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick, used in bricklaying. It is fitted with a handle and borne on the shoulder. 6466
HODDY-DODDY, n. An awkward or foolish person. 6466
HODGE-PODGE, HOTCH-POTCH, n. A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. [Vulgar.] [See Hotchpot.] 6466
HODIERNAL, a. [L. hodiernus, from hodie, hoc die, this day.] 6466
HODMAN, n. A man who carries a hod; a mason's tender. 6466
HODMANDOD, n. A shell-fish, otherwise called dodman. 6466
HOE, n. ho. A farmer's instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens. It is in shape something like an adz, being a plate of iron, with an eye for a handle, which is set at an acute angle with the plate. 6466
HOE, v.t. To cut, dig, scrape or clean with a hoe; as, to hoe the earth in a garden; to hoe the beds. 6466
HOE, v.i. To use a hoe. 6467
HOED, pp. Cleared from weeds, or loosened by the hoe. 6467
HOEING, ppr. Cutting, scraping or digging with a hoe. 6467
HOFUL, a. Careful. 6467
HOG, n. 6467
HOG, v.t. To scrape a ship's bottom under water. 6467
HOG, v.i. To bend, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back; as, a ship hogs in lanching. 6467
HOGCOTE, n. [hog and cote.] A shed or house for swine; a sty. 6467
HOGGED, pp. Scraped under water. 6467
HOGGEREL, n. A sheep of the second year. 6468
HOGGET, n. A sheep two years old. 6468
HOGGISH, a. Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; meanly selfish. 6468
HOGGISHLY, adv. In a brutish, gluttonous or filthy manner. 6468
HOGGISHNESS, n. Brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness. 6468
HOGH, n. [See High.] A hill; a cliff. 6468

HOGHERD, n. [hog and herd.] A keeper of swine. 6468
HOGPEN, n. [hog and pen.] A hogsty. 6468
HOG-PLUMBTREE, n. A tree of the genus Spondias. 6468
HOG-RINGER, n. One whose business is to put rings in the snouts of swine. 6468
HOG'S-BEANS, n. A plant. 6468
HOG'S-FENNEL, n. A plant of the genus Peucedanum. 6468
HOG'S-MUSHROOMS, n. A plant. 6468
HOGSHEAD, n. [the English orthography is grossly corrupt.] 6468
HOGSTY, n. [hog and sty.] A pen or inclosure for hogs. 6469
HOGWASH, n. [hog and wash.] Swill; the refuse matters of a kitchen or brewery, or like matter for swine. 6469
HOHLSPATH, n. The mineral otherwise called macle, and chiastolite. 6469
HOIDEN, n. A rude, bold girl; a romp. 6469
HOIDEN, a. Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic. 6469
HOIDEN, v.i. To romp rudely or indecently. 6469
HOIST, v.t. [originally hoise; but corrupted, perhaps beyond remedy.] 6469
HOIST, n. In marine language, the perpendicular highth of a flag or ensign, as opposed to the fly, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge. 6470
HOISTED, pp. Raised; lifted; drawn up. 6470
HOISTING, ppr. Raising; lifting. 6470
HOITY TOITY, an exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt. 6470
HOLCAD, n. [Gr.] In ancient Greece, a large ship of burden. 6470
HOLD, v.t. pret. held; pp. held. Holden is obsolete in elegant writing. [Gr. to hold or restrain; Heb. to hold or contain.] 6470
HOLD, v.i. To be true; not to fail; to stand, as a fact or truth. This is a sound argument in many cases, but does not hold in the case under consideration. 6474
HOLD, n. A grasp with the hand; an embrace with the arms; any act or exertion of the strength or limbs which keeps a thing fast and prevents escape. Keep your hold; never quit your hold. 6476
HOLDBACK, n. Hinderance; restraint. 6478
HOLDER, n. One who holds or grasps in his hand, or embraces with his arms. 6478
HOLDERFORTH, n. A haranguer; a preacher. 6478
HOLDFAST, n. A thing that takes hold; a catch; a hook. 6478
HOLDING, ppr. Stopping; confining; restraining; keeping; retaining; adhering; maintaining, etc. 6478
HOLDING, n. A tenure; a farm held of a superior. 6478
HOLE, n. 6478
HOLE, v.i. To go into a hole. 6479
HOLE, v.t. To cut, dig or make a hole or holes in; as, to hole a post for the insertion of rails or bars. 6479
HOLIBUT. [See Halibut.] 6479
HOLIDAM, n. [holy and dame.] Blessed lady; an ancient oath. 6479
HOLIDAY. [See Holyday.] 6479
HOLILY, adv. [from holy.] Piously; with sanctity. 6479
HOLINESS, n. [from holy.] The state of being holy; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity. Applied to the Supreme Being, holiness denotes perfect purity or integrity of moral character, one of his essential attributes. 6479
HOLING-AX, n. A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts. 6480
HOLLA, HOLLOA, exclam. A word used in calling. Among seamen, it is the answer to one that hails, equivalent to, I hear, and am ready. 6480
HOLLA, HOLLO, v.i. To call out or exclaim. [See Halloo.] 6480
HOLLAND, n. Fine linen manufactured in Holland. 6480
HOLLANDER, n. A native of Holland. 6480
HOLLEN, n. [See Holly.] 6480
HOLLOW, a. 6480
HOLLOW, n. A cavity, natural or artificial; any depression of surface in a body; concavity; as the hollow of the

hand. 6481
HOLLOW, v.t. To make hollow, as by digging, cutting, or engraving; to excavate. 6481
HOLLOW, v.i. To shout. [See Holla and Hollo.] 6481
HOLLOWED, pp. Made hollow; excavated. 6481
HOLLOW-EYED, a. Having sunken eyes. 6481
HOLLOW-HEARTED, a. Insincere; deceitful; not sound and true; of practice or sentiment different from profession. 6482
HOLLOWING, ppr. Making hollow; excavating. 6482
HOLLOWLY, adv. Insincerely; deceitfully. 6482
HOLLOWNESS, n. The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation. 6482
HOLLOW-ROOT, n. A plant, tuberous moschatel, or inglorious, constituting the genus Adoxa; a low plant, whose leaves and flowers smell like musk; hence it is sometimes called musk-crowfoot. 6482
HOLLY, n. [perhaps L. ilex, for hilex; L. celo.] 6482
HOLLYHOCK, n. A plant of the genus Alcea, bearing flowers of various colors. It is called also rose-mallow. 6482
HOLLYROSE, n. A plant. 6482
HOLM, n. The evergreen oak; the ilex. 6483
HOLMITE, n. A variety of carbonate of lime; so called from Mr. Holme, who analyzed it. 6483
HOLOCAUST, n. [Gr. whole, and burnt, to burn.] A burnt-sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire; a species of sacrifice in use among the Jews and some pagan nations. 6483
HOLOGRAPH, n. [Gr. whole, and to write.] A deed or testament written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand. 6483
HOLOGRAPHIIC, a. Written wholly by the grantor or testator himself. 6483
HOLOMETER, n. [Gr. all, and to measure.] An instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens; a pentameter. 6483
HOLP, HOLPEN, the antiquated pret. and pp. of help. 6483
HOLSTER, n. [L. celo.] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the fore part of his saddle. 6483
HOLSTERED, a. Bearing holsters; as a holstered steed. 6483
HOLT, n. [L. celo.] A wood or woodland; obsolete, except in poetry. 6483
HOLY, a. 6483
HOLY-CROSS DAY, n. The fourteenth of September. 6484
HOLYDAY — HOOPING-COUGH 6485
HOLYDAY, n. A day set apart for commemorating some important event in history; a festival intended to celebrate some event deemed auspicious to the welfare of a nation; particularly an anniversary festival, devoted to religious solemnities; as christmas holydays. 6485
HOLYDAY, a. Pertaining to a festival; as a holyday suit of clothes. 6485
HOLY-ONE, n. An appellation of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis. 6485
HOLY-ROOD DAY, n. A festival observed by Roman Catholics in memory of the exaltation of our Savior's cross. 6485
HOLY SPIRIT [See Spirit.] 6485
HOLY-THISTLE, n. A plant of the genus Cnicus. 6485
HOLY-THURSDAY, n. The day on which the ascension of our Savior is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide. 6485
HOLY-WEEK, n. The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Savior is commemorated. 6485
HOMAGE, n. [L. homo, man.] 6485
HOMAGE, v.t. To pay respect to by external action; to give reverence to; to profess fealty. 6486
HOMAGEABLE, a. Subject to homage. 6486
HOMAGER, n. One who does homage, or holds land of another by homage.'s Pyrophorus, ignited muriate of lime. 6486

HOME, n. [Gr. a house, a close place, or place or rest.] 6486
HOME, a. Close; severe; poignant; as a home thrust. 6487
HOME, adv. [This is merely elliptical; to being omitted.] 6487
HOMEBORN, a. Native; natural. 6487
HOMEBRED, a. Native; natural; as homebred lusts. 6487
HOMEFELT, a. Felt in one's own breast; inward; private; as homefelt joys or delight. 6488
HOMEKEEPING, a. Staying at home. 6488
HOMELESS, a. Destitute of a home. 6488
HOMELINESS, n. [from homely.] Plainness of features; want of beauty. It expresses less than ugliness. 6488
HOMELOT, n. An inclosure on or near which the mansion house stands. 6488
HOMELY, a. [from home.] Of plain features; not handsome; as a homely face. It expresses less than ugly. 6488
HOMELY, adv. Plainly; rudely; coarsely; as homely dressed. [Little used.] 6488
HOMELYN, n. A fish. 6488
HOMEMADE, a. Made at home; being of domestic manufacture; made either in private families, or in one's own country. 6488
HOMER, OMER, CHOMER, n. A Hebrew measure containing the tenth part of an epha, or about six pints. 6489
HOMERIC, a. Pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse. 6489
HOMESPEAKING, n. Forcible and efficacious speaking. 6489
HOMESPUN, a. Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture. 6489
HOMESPUN, n. A coarse, unpolished, rustic person. 6489
HOMESTALL, HOMESTEAD, n. The place of a mansion house; the inclosure or ground immediately connected with the mansion. 6489
HOMEWARD, HOMEWARDS, adv. Toward home; toward one's habitation, or toward one's native country. 6489
HOMEWARD-BOUND, a. Destined for home; returning from a foreign country to the place where the owner resides; as the homeward-bound fleet. We spoke a brig homeward-bound. 6489
HOMICIDAL, a. [from homicide.] Pertaining to homicide; murderous bloody. 6489
HOMICIDE, n. [L. homicidium; homo, man, and caedo, to strike, to kill.] 6490
HOMILETIC, HOMILETICAL, a. [Gr. to converse in company.] 6490
HOMILIST, n. One that preaches to a congregation. 6490
HOMILY, n. [Gr. to converse in company, a company or assembly.] 6490
HOMMOC, n. [I suppose this to be an Indian word.] 6491
HOMMONY, n. [Indian.] In America, maiz hulled and broken, but coarse, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled. 6491
HOMOGENEAL, HOMOGENEOUS, a. [Gr. like, and kind.] Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature. Thus we say, homogeneous particles, elements or principles; homogeneous bodies. 6491
HOMOGENEALNESS, HOMOGENEITY, Words not to be encouraged; equivalent to.
HOMOGENEOUSNESS, n. Sameness of kind or nature. 64916491
HOMOGENY, n. Joint nature. 6491
HOMOLOGATE, v.t. [Gr. like, and to speak.] To approve; to allow. 6491
HOMOLOGOUS, a. [Gr. similar, and proportion.] Proportional to each other; a term in geometry, applied to the corresponding sides and angles of similar figures; as, homologous angles. 6491
HOMONYMOUS, a. [Gr. like, and name.] Equivocal; ambiguous; that has different significations, or may be applied to different things. 6491
HOMONYMOUSLY, adv. In an equivocal manner. 6491
HOMONYMY, n. [Gr. See supra.] Ambiguity; equivocation. 6491
HOMOPHONY, n. [Gr. like, sound.] Likeness of sound. Among the Greeks, a kind of

music performed in unison, in opposition to antiphony. 6491
HOMOTONOUS, a. [Gr. like, and tone.] Equable; of the same tenor; applied to diseases which have a uniform tenor of rise, state, or declension. 6492
HONE, n. A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge, and particularly for setting razors. [We never, I believe, call a hone, a whet-stone. The latter is a stone of coarse grit. See the word.] 6492
HONE, v.t. To rub and sharpen on a bone; as, to hone a razor. 6492
HONE, v.i. To pine; to long. 6492
HONE-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Sison. 6492
HONEST, a. on'est. [L. honestus, from honos, honor.] 6492
HONEST, v.t. on'est. To adorn; to grace. [Not used.] 6493
HONESTATION, n. Adornment; grace. [Not used.] 6493
HONESTLY, adv. on'estly. Uprightly; justly; with integrity and fairness; as a contract honestly made. 6493
HONESTY, n. on'esty. [L. honestas.] 6493
HONEY, n. hun'y. 6494
HONEY, v.t. To talk fondly. [Little used.] 6494
HONEY-BAG, n. The stomach of a honey-bee. 6494
HONEY-COMB, n. A substance of a firm, close texture, formed by bees into hexagonal cells for repositories of honey, and for the eggs which produce their young. 6494
HONEY-COMBED, a. Having little flaws or cells. 6494
HONEY-DEW, n. A sweet saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew. It is said there are two species; one secreted from the plants, and the other deposited by a small insect called the aphis, or vine-fretter. Bees and ants are said to be fond of honey-dew. 6494
HONEYED, a. Covered with honey. 6494
HONEY-FLOWER, n. A plant of the genus Melianthus. 6495
HONEY-GNAT, n. An insect. 6495
HONEY-GUIDE, n. A species of Cuckoo, found in Africa, which will conduct persons to hives of wild honey. 6495
HONEY-HARVEST, n. Honey collected. 6495
HONEYLESS, a. Destitute of honey. 6495
HONEY-LOCUST, n. A plant, the three-thorned Acacia, of the genus Gleditsia. 6495
HONEY-MOON, HONEY-MONTH, n. The first month after marriage. 6495
HONEY-MOUTHED, a. Soft or smooth in speech. 6495
HONEY-STALK, n. Clover-flower. 6495
HONEY-STONE, n. [See Mellite.] 6495
HONEY-SUCKLE, n. A genus of plants, the Lonicera, of many species, one of which is called woodbine. 6495
HONEY-SWEET, a. Sweet as honey. 6495
HONEY-TONGUED, a. Using soft speech. 6495
HONEY-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Cerinthe. 6495
HONIED, a. [See Honeyed.] 6495
HONOR, n. on'or. [L. honor, honos.] 6495
HONOR, v.t. on'or. [L. honoro.] 6497
HONORABLE, a. [L. honorabilis.] 6498
HONORABLENESS, n. The state of being honorable; eminence; distinction. 6499
HONORABLY, adv. With tokens of honor or respect. The man was honorably received at court. 6500
HONORARY, a. Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor; as an honorary degree; an honorary crown. 6500
HONORARY, n. A lawyer's fee. 6500
HONORED, pp. Respected; revered; reverenced; elevated to rank or office; dignified; exalted; glorified; accepted and paid, as a bill of exchange. 6500

HONORER, n. One that honors; one that reveres, reverences or regards with respect.
HONORING, ppr. Respecting highly; reverencing; exalting; dignifying; conferring 6500
marks of esteem; accepting and paying, as a bill. 6500
HONORLESS, a. Destitute of honor; not honored. 6501
HOOD. [L. fraternitas.] 6501
HOOD, n. 6501
HOOD, v.t. To dress in a hood or cowl; to put on a hood. 6501
HOODMAN BLIND, n. A play in which a person blinded is to catch another and tell his name; blindman's bluff. 6501
HOODED, pp. Covered with a hood; blinded. 6501
HOOD-WINK, v.t. [hood and wink.] To blind by covering the eyes. 6502
HOOD-WINKED, pp. Blinded; deceived. 6502
HOOD-WINKING, ppr. Blinding the eyes; covering; hiding; deceiving. 6502
HOOF, n. 6502
HOOF, v.i. To walk, as cattle. [Little used.] 6502
HOOF-BOUND, a. A horse is said to be hoof-bound when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straightens the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame. 6502
HOOFED, a. Furnished with of hoofs. 6502
HOOK, n. 6503
HOOK, v.t. To catch with a hook; as, to hook a fish. 6503
HOOK, v.i. To bend; to be curving. 6503
HOOKED, a. Bent into the form of a hook; curvated. The claws of a beast are hooked.
HOOKED, pp. Caught with a hook; fastened with a hook. 6504 6503
HOOKEDNESS, n. A state of being bent like a hook. 6504
HOOKING, ppr. Catching with a hook; fastening with a hook. 6504
HOOKNOSED, a. Having a curvated or aquiline nose. 6504
HOOKY, a. Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks. 6504
HOOP, n. A band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, etc. or for other similar purposes. Wooden hoops are usually made by splitting an oak or hickory sapling into two parts; but sometimes they are made of thin splints and of other species of wood. 6504
HOOP, v.t. To bind or fasten with hoops; as, to hoop a barrel or puncheon. 6504
HOOP, v.i. to shout; to utter a loud cry, or a particular sound by way of call or pursuit. 6504
HOOP, v.t. To drive with a shout or outcry. 6504
HOOP, n. A shout; also, a measure, equal to a peck. 6504
HOOPER, n. One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper. 6505
HOOPING, ppr. Fastening with hoops. 6505
HOOPING, ppr. Crying out; shouting. 6505
HOOPING-COUGH, n. A cough in which the patient hoops or whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath. 6505
HOOPOE — HORSECRAB 6506
HOOPOE, HOOPOO, n. [L. upupa, epops.] A bird of the genus Upupa, whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure. 6506
HOORA, HOORAW, exclam. A shout of joy or exultation. [This is the genuine English word, for which we find in books most absurdly written, huzza, a foreign word never or rarely used.] 6506
HOOT, v.i. 6506
HOOT, v.t. To drive with cries or shouts uttered in contempt. 6506
HOOT, n. A cry or shout in contempt. 6506
HOOTING, n. A shouting; clamor. 6506
HOP, v.i. 6506
HOP, n. A leap on one leg; a leap; a jump; a spring. 6507
HOP, n. A plant constituting the genus Humulus. The stalk or vine, which grows to a great length, is weak and requires to be supported. In growing, it climbs or winds round a pole or other support. This plant is of great importance in brewing, as it tends to preserve malt liquors, and renders them more aperient, diuretic and

salubrious. 6507
HOP, v.t. To impregnate with hops. 6507
HOPBIND, n. The stalk or vine on which hops grow. 6507
HOPOAST, n. In Kent, a kiln for drying hops. 6507
HOPPOLE, n. A pole used to support hops. 6507
HOP-PICKER, n. One that picks hops. 6507
HOPVINE, n. The stalk of hops. 6507
HOP-YARD, HOP-GARDEN, n. A field or inclosure where hops are raised. 6507
HOPE, n. [L. cupio.] 6507
HOPE, v.i. 6508
HOPE, v.t. To desire with expectation of good, or a belief that it may be obtained. But as a transitive verb, it is seldom used, and the phrases in which it is so used are elliptical, for being understood. 6509
HOPE, n. A sloping plain between ridges of mountains. [Not in use.] 6509
HOPED, pp. Desired with expectation. 6509
HOPEFUL, a. Having qualities which excite hope; promising or giving ground to expect good or success; as a hopeful youth; a hopeful prospect. 6509
HOPEFULLY, adv. In a manner to raise hope; in a way promising good. He prosecutes his scheme hopefully. 6509
HOPEFULNESS, n. Promise of good; ground to expect what is desirable. 6509
HOPELESS, a. Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable; despairing. 6509
HOPELESSLY, adv. Without hope. 6510
HOPELESSNESS, n. A state of being desperate, or affording no hope. 6510
HOPER, n. One that hopes. 6510
HOPING, ppr. Having hope; indulging desire of good with the expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. 6510
HOPINGLY, adv. With hope or desire of good, and expectation of obtaining it. 6510
HOPLITE, n. [Gr. a weapon.] In ancient Greece, a heavy-armed soldier. 6510
HOPPER, n. [See Hop.] One who hops, or leaps on one leg. 6510
HOPPERS, n. A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg. 6510
HOPPING, ppr. Leaping on one leg; dancing. 6510
HOPPING, n. A dancing; a meeting for dancing. 6510
HOPPLE, v.t. To tie the feet near together to prevent leaping; as, to hopple an unruly horse. 6511
HORAL, a. [L. hora, an hour. See Hour.] 6511
HORALLY, adv. Hourly. [Not in use.] 6511
HORARY, a. [L. horarius; L. hora hour.] 6511
HORD, HORDE, n. A company of wandering people dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place to procure pasturage for their cattle. Such are some tribes of the Tartars in the north of Asia. A hord usually consists of fifty or sixty tents. 6511
HORE, n. A woman, married or single, who indulges unlawful sexual intercourse; also, a prostitute; a common woman; a harlot; a woman of ill fame. [This word comprehends adultress and fornicatrix, and all lewd women whether paid for prostitution or not.] 6511
HORE, v.i. To indulge unlawful sexual commerce, as a male or female; to be habitually lewd. 6511
HOREDOM, n. The practice of unlawful sexual commerce; habitual or customary lewdness of males or females. 6511
HOREMASTER, HOREMONGER, n. A man who is addicted to lewdness, or frequently indulges in unlawful sexual intercourse. 6511
HORESON, n. [hore and son.] A bastard; the son of a hore; a term of reproach or contempt, sometimes used in a ludicrous sense expressing dislike. 6512
HORISH, a. Lewd, unchaste; loose; given to unlawful sexual intercourse; applied to females only. 6512
HORISHLY, adv. Lewdly; unchastely. 6512
HOREHOUND, n. The name of several plants of different genera. The common horehound is the Marrubium vulgare. It has a bitter taste, and is used as an attenuant.

HORIZON, n. [Gr. to bound, a limit.] The line that terminates the view, when extended on the surface of the earth; or a great circle of the sphere, dividing the world into two parts or hemispheres; the upper hemisphere which is visible, and the lower which is hid. The horizon is sensible, and rational or real. The sensible, apparent, or visible horizon, is a lesser circle of the sphere, which divides the visible part of the sphere from the invisible. It is eastern or western; the eastern is that wherein the sun and stars rise; the western, that wherein they set. The rational, true, or astronomical horizon, is a great circle whose plane passes through the center of the earth, and whose poles are the zenith and nadir. This horizon would bound the sight, if the eye could take in the whole hemisphere. 6512

HORIZONTAL, a. Pertaining to the horizon, or relating to it. 6512

HORIZONTALLY, adv. In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level; as a ball carried horizontally. 6512

HORIZONTALITY, n. The state of being horizontal. 6512

HORN, n. [L. cornu] 6513

HORNBEAK, n. A fish. [See Hornfish.] 6514

HORNBEAM, n. [See Beam.] A genus of trees, the Carpinus, so named from the hardness of the wood. 6514

HORNBILL, n. A fowl of the genus Buceros, which has a flat bony forehead with two horns; a native of the E. Indies. 6514

HORNBLEND, n. A mineral of several varieties, called by Hauy amphibole. It is sometimes in regular distinct crystals; more generally the result of confused crystallization, appearing in masses, composed of lamins, acicular crystals or fibers, variously aggregated. Its prevailing colors are black and green. 6514

HORNBLOWER, n. One that blows a horn. 6514

HORNBOOK, n. The first book of children, or that in which they learn their letters and rudiments; so called from its cover of horn. [Now little used.] 6514

HORN-DISTEMPER, n. A disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn.

HORNED, a. Furnished with horns; as horned cattle. 6514 6514

HORNEDNESS, n. The appearance of horns. 6514

HORNER, n. One who works or deals in horns. 6515

HORNET, n. An insect of the genus Vespa or wasp, the Vespa crabro. It is much larger and stronger than the wasp, and its sting gives severe pain. This insect constructs a nest of leaves or other substance which resembles brown paper of a light color. This is attached to the branches of trees, and often of the size of a half-peck measure. 6515

HORNFISH, n. The garfish or sea-needle, of the genus Esox. 6515

HORNFOOT, a. Having a hoof; hoofed. 6515

HORNIFY, v.t. To bestow horns upon. [Not used or vulgar.] 6515

HORNING, n. Appearance of the moon when increasing, or in the form of a crescent.

HORNISH, a. Somewhat like horn; hard. 6515 6515

HORNLESS, a. Having no horns. 6515

HORNMERCURY, n. Muriate of mercury. 6515

HORNOWL, n. A species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head like horns. 6515

HORNPIPE, n. An instrument of music in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe with horns at the ends; one to collect the wind blown from the mouth; the other to carry off the sounds as modulated by the performer. 6515

HORNSHAVINGS, n. Scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer. 6515

HORNSILVER, n. Muriate of silver, or chlorid of silver. 6516

HORNSPOON, n. A spoon made of horn. 6516

HORNSLATE, n. A gray siliceous stone. 6516

HORNSTONE, n. A siliceous stone, a subspecies of quartz. It is divided by Jameson into splintery, conchoidal, and wood-stone. [See Chert.] 6516

HORNWORK, n. In fortification, an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a

curtain. 6516
HORNY, a. Consisting of horn or horns. 6516
HOROGRAPHY, n. [Gr. hour, and to write.] 6516
HOROLOGE, n. [L. horologium; Gr. hour, and to tell.] 6516
HOROLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to the horologe, or to horology. 6516
HOROLOGIOGRAPHIC, a. Pertaining to the art of dialling. 6516
HOROLOGIOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. hour, discourse, and to describe.] 6516
HOROLOGY, n. [Gr. hour, and to indicate. See Horologe.] 6517
HOROMETRICAL, a. [from horometry.] Belonging to horometry, or to the measurement of time by hours and subordinate divisions. 6517
HOROMETRY, n. [Gr. hour, and measure.] 6517
HOROSCOPE, n. [Gr. hour, and to view or consider.] 6517
HOROSCOPY, n. The art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets. 6517
HORRENT, a. [L. horrens. See Horror.] Bristled; standing erect as bristles; pointing outward. 6517
HORRIBLE, a. [L. horribilis. See Horror.] Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; as a horrible figure or sight; a horrible story. 6517
HORRIBLENESS, n. The state or qualities that may excite horror; dreadfulness; terribleness; hideousness. 6518
HORRIBLY, adv. In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; terribly; as horribly loud; horribly afraid. 6518
HORRID, a. [L. horridus. See Horror.] 6518
HORRIDLY, adv. In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly. 6518
HORRIDNESS, n. The qualities that do or may excite horror; hideousness; enormity. 6518
HORRIFIC, a. [L. horrificus.] Causing horror. 6518
HORRISONOUS, a. [L. horrisonus; horreo, to shake, and sonus, sound.] Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound. 6518
HORROR, n. [L. from horreo, to shake or shiver, or to set up the bristles, to be rough.]
HORSE, n. hors. 65196518
HORSE, v.t. To mount on a horse. 6520
HORSEBACK, n. hors'back. The state of being on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse. 6520
HORSEBEAN, n. A small bean usually given to horses. 6520
HORSEBLOCK, n. A block or state that assists persons in mounting and dismounting from a horse. 6520
HORSEBOAT, n. A boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water. 6520
HORSEBOY, n. A boy employed in dressing and tending horses; a stable boy. 6520
HORSEBREAKER, n. One whose employment is to break horses, or to teach them to draw or carry. 6521
HORSE-CHESTNUT, n. A large nut, the fruit of a species of Aesculus; or the tree that produces it. The tree is much cultivated for shade. 6521
HORSECLOTH, n. A cloth to cover a horse. 6521
HORSECOURSER, n. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race. 6521
HORSECRAB, n. A crustaceous fish. 6521
HORSE-CUCUMBER — HOUNDTREE 6522
HORSE-CUCUMBER, n. A large green cucumber. 6522
HORSEDEALER, n. One who buys and sells horses. 6522
HORSEDRENCH, n. A dose of physic for a horse. 6522
HORSEDUNG, n. The dung of horses. 6522
HORSE-EMMET, n. A species of large ant. 6522
HORSEFACED, a. Having a long coarse face; ugly. 6522
HORSEFLESH, n. The flesh of a horse. 6522

HORSEFLY, n. A large fly that stings horses. 6522
HORSEFOOT, n. A plant, called also coltsfoot. 6522
HORSEGUARDS, n. A body of cavalry for guards. 6522
HORSEHAIR, n. The hair of horses. 6522
HORSEHOE, v.t. To hoe or clean a field by means of horses. 6522
HORSEKNAVE, n. A groom. 6522
HORSE-KEEPER, n. One who keeps or takes care of horses. 6522
HORSELAUGH, n. A loud, boisterous laugh. 6522
HORSELEECH, n. A large leech. [See Leech.] 6522
HORSELITTER, n. A carriage hung on poles which are borne by and between two horses. 6522
HORSELOAD, n. A load for a horse. 6523
HORSEMAN, n. A rider on horseback. 6523
HORSEMANSHIP, n. The act of riding, and of training and managing horses. 6523
HORSEMARTEN, n. A kind of large bee. 6523
HORSEMATCH, n. A bird. 6523
HORSEMEAT, n. Food for horses; provender. 6523
HORSE-MILL, a. A mill turned by a horse. 6523
HORSE-MINT, n. A species of large mint. 6523
HORSE-MUSCLE, n. A large muscle or shell-fish. 6523
HORSEPATH, n. A path for horses, as by canals. 6523
HORSEPLAY, n. Rough, rugged play. 6523
HORSEPOND, n. A pond for watering horses. 6523
HORSEPURSLANE, n. A plant of the genus Trianthema. 6523
HORSERACE, n. A race by horses; a match of horses in running. 6523
HORSERACING, n. The practice or act of running horses. 6523
HORSERADISH, n. A plant of the genus Cochlearia, a species of scurvy grass, having a root of a pungent taste. 6523
HORSESHOE, n. A shoe for horses, consisting of a plate of iron of a circular form. 6524
HORSESHOE-HEAD, n. A disease of infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open; opposed to headmold-shot. 6524
HORSESTEALER, HORSETHIEF, n. A stealer of horses. 6524
HORSETAIL, n. A plant of the genus Equisetum. The shrubby horsetail is of the genus Ephedra. 6524
HORSETONGUE, n. A plant of the genus Ruscus. 6524
HORSEVETCH, HORSESHOE-VETCH, n. A plant of the genus Hippocrepis. 6524
HORSEWAY, n. A way or road in which horses may travel. 6524
HORSEWHIP, n. A whip for driving or striking horses. 6524
HOSEWHIP, v.t. To lash; to strike with a horsewhip. 6524
HORSEWORM, n. A worm that infests horses; a bott. 6524
HORTATION, n. [L. hortatio, from hortor, to exhort.] 6524
HORTATIVE, a. Giving exhortation, advisory. 6524
HORTATIVE, n. Exhortation; a precept given to incite or encourage. 6524
HORTATORY, a. Encouraging; inciting; giving advice; as a hortatory speech. 6524
HORTENSIAL, a. [L. hortensis.] Fit for a garden. [Not used.] 6524
HORTICULTOR, n. [L. hortus, a garden, and cultor, a tiller.] 6525
HORTICULTURAL, a. Pertaining to the culture of gardens. 6525
HORTICULTURE, n. [L. hortus, garden, and cultura, culture, from colo, to till.] The cultivation of a garden; or the art of cultivating gardens. 6525
HORTICULTURIST, n. One who is skilled in the art of cultivating gardens. 6525
HORTULAN, a. [L. hortulanus.] Belonging to a garden; as a hortulan calendar. 6525
HORTUSSICCUS, n. [L.] Literally, a dry garden; an appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved. 6525

HORTYARD, n. An orchard, which see. 6525
HOSANNA, n. s as z. [Heb. save, I beseech you.] 6525
HOSE, n. plu. hosen or hose; pron. hoze, ho'zn. 6525
HOSIER, n. ho'zhur. One who deals in stockings and socks, etc. 6526
HOSIERY, n. ho'zhury. Stockings in general; socks. 6526
HOSPITABLE, a. [L. hospitalis, from hospes, a guest.] 6526
HOSPITABLY, adv. With kindness to strangers or guests; with generous and liberal entertainment. 6526
HOSPITAGE, n. Hospitality. 6526
HOSPITAL, n. [L. hospitalis, supra.] 6526
HOSPITAL, a. Hospitable. [Not in use.] 6526
HOSPITALITY, n. [L. hospitalitas.] The act or practice of receiving and entertaining strangers or guests without reward, or with kind and generous liberality. 6527
HOSPITALLER, n. [from hospital.] Properly, one residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor and strangers. The hospitallers were an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims. They were called knights of St. John, and are the same as the knights of Malta. 6527
HOSPITATE, v.i. [L. hospitor.] To reside or lodge under the roof of another. [Not used.]
HOSPITATE, v.t. To lodge a person. [Not used.] 6527 6527
HOST, n. [L. hostis, a stranger, an enemy, probably of the same family. See Hospitable.]
HOST, n. [L. hostis, a stranger, an enemy. The sense is probably transferred from a single foe to an army of foes.] 6527 6527
HOST, n. [L. hostia, a victim or sacrifice, from hostis, an enemy.] 6528
HOST, v.i. To lodge at an inn; to take up entertainment. [Little used.] 6528
HOST, v.t. To give entertainment to. [Not used.] 6528
HOSTAGE, n. A person delivered to an enemy or hostile power, as a pledge to secure the performance of the conditions of a treaty or stipulations of any kind, and on the performance of which the person is to be released. 6528
HOSTEL, HOSTELLER. [See Hotel.] 6528
HOSTESS, n. A female host; a woman who entertains guests at her house. 6528
HOSTESS-SHIP, n. The character or business of a hostess. 6528
HOSTILE, a. [L. hostilis, from hostis, an enemy, that is, a foreigner.] 6528
HOSTILELY, adv. In a hostile manner. 6529
HOSTILITY, n. [L. hostilitas, from hostis, an enemy.] 6529
HOSTILIZE, v.t. To make an enemy. [Little used.] 6529
HOSTING, n. [from host, an army.] 6529
HOSTLER, n. hos'ler. The person who has the care of horses at an inn. 6529
HOSTLESS, a. Inhospitable. [Not in use.] 6529
HOSTRY, a. A stable for horses. 6529
HOT, a. 6529
HOT, HOTE, HOTEN, pp. Called; named. 6530
HOTBED, n. In gardening, a bed of earth and horsedung or tanner's bark, covered with glass to defend it form the cold air, intended for raising early plants, or for nourishing exotic plants of warm climates, which will not thrive in cool or temperate air. 6530
HOTBRAINED, a. Ardent in temper; violent; rash; precipitate; as hotbrained youth. 6530
HOTCHPOT, n. 6530
HOTCOCKLES, n. plu. A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him, or his hand placed behind him. 6530
HOTEL, n. 6530
HOTHEADED, a. Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash. 6531
HOTHOUSE, n. A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air; a place in which the plants of warmer climates may be reared, and fruits ripened. 6531
HOTLY, adv. [from hot.] With heat. 6531
HOTMOUTHED, a. Headstrong; ungovernable. 6531
HOTNESS, n. Sensible heat beyond a moderate degree or warmth. 6531

HOTSPUR, n. [hot and spur.] A man violent, passionate, heady, rash or precipitate. 6531
HOTSPUR, a. Violent; impetuous. 6531
HOTSPURRED, a. Vehement; rash; heady; headstrong. 6532
HOTTENTOT, n. A native of the southern extremity of Africa. 6532
HOTTENTOT-CHERRY, n. A plant. [See Cherry.] 6532
HOUGH, n. hok. 6532
HOUGH, v.t. hok. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham. 6532
HOULET, n. An owl. [See Howlet.] 6532
HOULT, n. [See Holt.] 6532
HOUND, n. [L. canis.] A generic name of the dog; but in English it is confined to a particular breed or variety, used in the chase. It has long, smooth, pendulous ears. 6532
HOUND, v.t. To set on the chase. 6532
HOUNDFISH, n. A fish, called also Galeus laevis, with a long round body, and ash-colored sides and back. 6532
HOUNDS, n. In seamen's language, the projecting parts of the head of a mast. 6532
HOUND'S TONGUE, n. A plant of the genus Cynoglossum. 6533
HOUNDTREE, n. A kind of tree. 6533
HOUP — HUMAN 6534
HOUP. [See Hoopoo.] 6534
HOUR, n. our. [L. hora; also L. tempestivus, from tempus. See Time. But hour, hora, afterward came to signify a certain portion or division of the day. This has been different in different nations.] 6534
HOURGLASS, n. our'glass. A chronometer that measures the flux of time by the running of sand from one glass vessel to another, through a small aperture. Instead of sand, dry egg shells pulverized are sometimes used. The quantity of sand may be so proportioned as to measure an hour, a half hour, or a quarter. 6534
HOURHAND, n. The hand or pointed pin which shows the hour on a chronometer. 6535
HOURI, n. Among Mohammedans, a nymph of paradise. 6535
HOURLY, a. our'ly. Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; often repeated. 6535
HOURLY, adv. our'ly. Every hour; frequently; continually. 6535
HOURPLATE, n. our'plate. The plate of a clock or other time-piece on which the hours are marked; the dial. 6535
HOUSAGE, n. [from house.] A fee for keeping goods in a house. 6535
HOUSE, n. hous. [L. casa; Heb. to put on, to cover.] 6535
HOUSE, v.t. houz. To cover from the inclemencies of the weather; to shelter; to protect by covering; as, to house wood; to house farming utensils; to house cattle. 6537
HOUSE, v.i. houz. To take shelter or lodgings; to keep abode; to reside. 6537
HOUSEBOAT, n. hous'boat. A covered boat. 6537
HOUSEBOTE, n. hous'bote. 6537
HOUSE-BREAKER, n. house'-breaker. One who breaks, opens and enters a house by day with a felonious intent, or one who breaks or opens a house, and steals therefrom, by daylight. 6538
HOUSE-BREAKING, n. hous'-breaking. The breaking, or opening and entering of a house by daylight, with the intent to commit a felony, or to steal or rob. The same crime committed at night is burglary. 6538
HOUSEDOG, n. hous'dog. A dog kept to guard the house. 6538
HOUSEHOLD, n. hous'hold. Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; those who belong to a family. 6538
HOUSEHOLD, a. hous'hold. Belonging to the house and family; domestic; as household furniture; household affairs. 6538
HOUSEHOLDER, n. hous'holder. The master or chief of a family; one who keeps house with his family. Matthew 13:27, 52. 6538
HOUSEHOLD-STUFF, n. hous'hold-stuff. The furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils and goods of a family. 6538

HOUSEKEEPER, n. hous'keeper. One who occupies a house with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family; a man or woman who maintains a family state in a house; a householder; the master or mistress of a family. 6538
HOUSEKEEPING, a. hous'keeping. Domestic; used in a family; as housekeeping commodities. [Little used.] 6539
HOUSEKEEPING, n. [As above.] The family state in a dwelling. 6539
HOUSEL, n. houz'l. The eucharist; the sacred bread. 6539
HOUSEL, v.t. To give or receive the eucharist. 6539
HOUSELAMB, n. hous'lamb. A lamb kept in a house for fatting. 6539
HOUSELEEK, n. hous'leek. [See Leek.] A plant of the genus Sempervivum, which is found on the tops of houses. The lesser houseleek is of the genus Sedum. 6539
HOUSELESS, n. hous'less. Destitute of a house or habitation; as the houseless child of want. 6539
HOUSELINE, HOUSING, n. Among seamen, a small line formed of three strands, smaller than rope-yard, used for seizings, etc. 6539
HOUSEMAID, n. hous'maid. A female servant employed to keep a house clean, etc. 6539
HOUSEPIGEON, n. A tame pigeon. 6539
HOUSEROOM, n. hous'room. Room or place in a house. 6539
HOUSERAISER, n. One who erects a house. 6539
HOUSESNAIL, n. A particular kind of snail. 6540
HOUSEWARMING, n. hous'warming. A feast or merry making at the time a family enters a new house. 6540
HOUSEWIFE, n. hous'wife. [house and wife; contracted into huswife, hussy.] The mistress of a family. 6540
HOUSEWIFELY, a. hous'wifely. Pertaining to the mistress of a family. 6540
HOUSEWIFERY, n. hous'wifery. The business of the mistress of a family; female business in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns. 6540
HOUSE-WRIGHT, n. hous'wright. An architect who builds houses. 6540
HOUSED, pp. s as z. Put under cover; sheltered. 6540
HOUSING, ppr. s as z. Covering; sheltering. 6540
HOUSING, n. Houses in general. 6540
HOUSLING, a. [See Housel.] Sacramental; as housling fire, used in the sacrament of marriage. 6541
HOUSS, a covering. [See Housing.] 6541
HOVE, pret. of heave. 6541
HOVEL, n. A shed; a cottage; a mean house. 6541
HOVEL, v.t. To put in a hovel; to shelter. 6541
HOVEN, pp. of heave. 6541
HOVER, v.i. 6541
HOVER, n. A protection or shelter by hanging over. 6541
HOVER-GROUND, n. Light ground. 6541
HOVERING, ppr. Flapping the wings; hanging over or around; moving with short irregular flights. 6542
HOW, adv. In what manner. I know not how to answer. 6542
HOWBEIT, adv. [how, be, and it.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however. 6543
HOWDY, n. A midwife. [Local.] 6543
HOW DYE, how do you? how is your health? 6543
HOWEVER, adv. [how and ever.] In whatever manner or degree; as, however good or bad style may be. 6543
HOWITZ, HOWITZER, n. A kind of mortar or short gun, mounted on a field carriage, and used for throwing shells. The difference between a mortar and a howitz is that the trunnions of a mortar are at the end, but those of a howitz are at the middle. 6543
HOWKER, n. A Dutch vessel with two masts, a main and a mizen-mast; also, a fishing

boat with one mast, used on the coast of Ireland. 6543
HOWL, v.i. [L. ululo.] 6543
HOWL, v.t. To utter or speak with outcry. 6544
HOWL, n. The cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound. 6544
HOWLET, n. A fowl of the owl kind, which utters a mournful cry. It is as large as a pullet.
HOWLING, ppr. Uttering the cry of a dog or wolf; uttering a loud cry of distress. 65446544
HOWLING, a. Filled with howls, or howling beasts; dreary. 6544
HOWLING, n. The act of howling; a loud outcry or mournful sound. 6544
HOWSOEVER, adv. [how, so, and ever.] 6544
HOX, v.t. To hough; to hamstring. [Not used. See Hough.] 6544
HOY, n. A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in conveying passengers and goods from place to place on the sea coast, or in transporting goods to and from a ship in a road or bay. 6545
HOY, an exclamation, of no definite meaning. 6545
HUB. [See Hob.] 6545
HUBBUB, n. A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot. 6545
HUCK, v.i. To haggle in trading. [Not in use.] 6545
HUCK, n. The name of a German river-trout. 6545
HUCKABACK, n. A kind of linen with raised figures on it. 6545
HUCKLE, n. [infra.] The hip, that is, a bunch. 6545
HUCKLEBACKED, a. Having round shoulders. 6545
HUCKLEBONE, n. The hip bone. 6545
HUCKSTER, n. 6545
HUCKSTER, v.i. To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains. 6545
HUCKSTERESS, n. A female peddlar. 6545
HUD, n. The shell or hull of a hut. 6545
HUDDLE, v.i. 6545
HUDDLE, v.t. To put on in haste and disorder; as, she huddled on her clothes. 6546
HUDDLE, n. A crowd; a number of persons or things crowded together without order or regularity; tumult; confusion. 6546
HUDDLED, pp. Crowded together without order. 6546
HUDDLING, ppr. Crowding or throwing together in disorder; putting on carelessly. 6546
HUE, n. Color; dye. 6546
HUE, in the phrase hue and cry, signifies a shouting or vociferation. In law, a hue and cry is the pursuit of a felon or offender, with loud outcries or clamor to give an alarm. 6546
HUER, n. One whose business is to cry out or give an alarm. [Not in use.] 6546
HUFF, n. 6546
HUFF, v.t. To swell; to enlarge; to puff up. 6547
HUFF, v.i. To swell; to dilate or enlarge; as, the bread huffs. 6547
HUFFED, pp. Swelled; puffed up. 6547
HUFFER, n. A bully; a swaggerer; a blusterer. 6547
HUFFINESS, n. Petulance; the state of being puffed up. 6547
HUFFING, ppr. Swelling; puffing up; blustering. 6547
HUFFISH, a. Arrogant; insolent; hectoring. 6547
HUFFISHLY, adv. With arrogance or blustering. 6547
HUFFISHNESS, n. Arrogance; petulance; noisy bluster. 6547
HUFFY, a. Swelled or swelling; petulant. 6547
HUG, v.t. 6548
HUG, n. A close embrace. 6548
HUGE, a. 6548
HUGELY, adv. Very greatly; enormously; immensely. 6548
HUGENESS, n. Enormous bulk or largeness; as the hugeness of a mountain or of an elephant. 6548
HUGGER-MUGGER, n. [Hugger contains the elements of hug and hedge, and mugger, those of smoke.] 6549

HUGUENOT, n. A name formerly given to a protestant in France. 6549
HUGUENOTISM, n. The religion of the Huguenots in France. 6549
HUGY, a. [from huge.] Vast in size. [Not used.] 6549
HUISHER, n. An usher. [See Usher.] 6549
HUKE, n. A cloke; a hyke. 6549
HULCH, n. A bunch. [Not used.] 6549
HULCHIS, a. Swelling; gibbous. [Not used.] 6549
HULK, n. 6549
HULK, v.t. To take out the entrails; as, to hulk a hare. [Little used.] 6549
HULKY, a. Bulky; unwieldy. [Not used.] 6549
HULL, n. 6549
HULL, v.t. To strip off or separate the hull or hulls; as, to hull grain. 6550
HULL, v.i. To float or drive on the water without sails. 6550
HULLY, a. Having husks or pods; siliquous. 6550
HULOTHEISM, n. [Gr. matter, and God.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God, except matter and the universe. 6550
HULVER, n. Holly, a tree. 6550
HUM, v.i. To utter the sound of bees; to buzz. 6550
HUM, v.t. To sing in a low voice; as, to hum a tune. 6551
HUM, n. The noise of bees or insects. 6551
HUM, exclam. A sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation. 6551
HUMAN, a. [L. humanus; Heb. form, species.] 6551
HUMANATE — HURRY 6552
HUMANATE, a. Endued with humanity. 6552
HUMANE, a. [supra.] Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat others with kindness; particularly in relieving them when in distress, or in captivity, when they are helpless or defenseless; kind; benevolent. 6552
HUMANELY, adv. With kindness, tenderness or compassion; as, the prisoners were treated humanely. 6552
HUMANENESS, n. Tenderness. 6552
HUMANIST, n. A professor of grammar and rhetoric; a philologist; a term used in the universities of Scotland. 6552
HUMANITY, n. [L. humanitas.] 6552
HUMANIZATION, n. The act of humanizing. 6553
HUMANIZE, v.t. To soften; to render humane; to subdue dispositions to cruelty, and render susceptible of kind feelings. 6553
HUMANIZED, pp. softened; rendered humane. 6553
HUMANIZING, ppr. Softening; subduing cruel dispositions. 6553
HUMANKIND, n. The race of man; mankind; the human species. 6553
HUMANLY, adv. After the manner of men; according to the opinions or knowledge of men. The present prospects, humanly speaking, promise a happy issue. 6553
HUMATION, n. Interment. [Not used.] 6553
HUMBIRD, HUMMING-BIRD, n. A very small bird of the genus Trochilus; so called from the sound of its wings in flight. The rostrum is subulate, filiform, and longer than the head; the tongue is filiform and tubulous. It never lights to take food, but feeds while on the wing.
HUMBLE, a. [L. humilis.] 6554 6554
HUMBLE, v.t. To abase; to reduce to a low state. This victory humbled the pride of Rome. The power of Rome was humbled, but not subdued. 6554
HUMBLEBEE, n. [L. bombus, a buzzing.] 6555
HUMBLED, pp. Made low; abased; rendered meek and submissive; penitent. 6555
HUMBLEMOUTHED, a. Mild; meek; modest. 6555
HUMBLENESS, n. The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness. 6555
HUMBLEPLANT, n. A species of sensitive plant. 6555

HUMBLER, n. He or that which humbles; he that reduces pride or mortifies. 6555
HUMBLES, UMBLES, n. Entrails of a deer. 6555
HUMBLY, adv. In a humble manner; with modest submissiveness; with humility. 6556
HUMBOLDITE, n. [from Humbold.] A rare mineral recently described, occurring in small crystals, nearly colorless and transparent, or of a yellowish tinge and translucent; rarely separate, but usually aggregated; their primary form, an oblique rhombic prism. 6556
HUMBUG, n. An imposition. 6556
HUMDRUM, a. Dull; stupid. 6556
HUMDRUM, n. A stupid fellow; a drone. 6556
HUMECT, HUMECTATE, v.t. [L. humecto, from humeo, to be moist.] 6556
HUMECTATION, n. The act of moistening, wetting or watering. [Little used.] 6556
HUMECTIVE, a. Having the power to moisten. 6556
HUMERAL, a. [L. humerus, the shoulder.] 6556
HUMHUM, n. A kind of plain, coarse India cloth, made of cotton. 6556
HUMICUBATION, n. [L. humus, the ground, and cubo, to lie.] 6557
HUMID, a. [L. humidus, from humeo, to be moist.] 6557
HUMIDITY, n. Moisture; dampness; a moderate degree of wetness which is perceptible to the eye or touch, occasioned by the absorption of a fluid, or its adherence to the surface of a body. When a cloth has imbibed any fluid to such a degree that it can be felt, we call it humid; but when no humidity is perceptible, we say it is dry. Quicksilver communicates no humidity to our hands or clothes, for it does not adhere to them; but it will adhere to gold, tin and lead, and render them humid and soft to the touch. 6557
HUMIDNESS, n. Humidity. 6557
HUMILIATE, v.t. [L. humilio.] To humble; to lower in condition; to depress; as humiliated slaves. 6557
HUMILIATED, pp. Humbled; depressed; degraded. 6557
HUMILIATING, ppr. Humbling; depressing. 6557
HUMILIATION, n. The act of humbling; the state of being humbled. 6557
HUMILITY, n. [L. humilitas.] 6558
HUMITE, n. A mineral of a reddish brown color, and a shining luster; crystallized in octahedrons, much modified by truncation and bevelment. It is named from Sir Abm. Hume. 6558
HUMMER, n. [from hum.] One that hums; an applauder. 6558
HUMMING, ppr. Making a low buzzing or murmuring sound. 6558
HUMMING, n. The sound of bees; a low murmuring sound. 6559
HUMOR, n. [L. from humeo, to be moist.] 6559
HUMOR, v.t. To gratify by yielding to particular inclination, humor, wish or desire; to indulge by compliance. We sometimes humor children to their injury or ruin. The sick, the infirm, and the aged often require to be humored.
HUMORAL, a. Pertaining to or proceeding from the humors; as a humoral fever. 6560 6560
HUMORED, pp. Indulged; favored. 6560
HUMORING, ppr. Indulging a particular wish or propensity; favoring; contributing to aid by falling into a design or course. 6560
HUMORIST, n. One who conducts himself by his own inclination, or bent of mind; one who gratifies his own humor. 6561
HUMOROUS, a. Containing humor; full of wild or fanciful images; adapted to excite laughter; jocular; as a humorous essay; a humorous story. 6561
HUMOROUSLY, adv. With a wild or grotesque combination of ideas; in a manner to excite laughter or mirth; pleasantly; jocosely. Addison describes humorously the manual exercise of ladies' fans. 6561
HUMOROUSNESS, n. The state or quality of being humorous; oddness of conceit; jocularity. 6562
HUMORSOME, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment. 6562
HUMORSOMELY, adv. Peevishly; petulantly. 6562
HUMP, n. [L. umbo.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back; as a camel with one

hump, or two humps. 6562
HUMPBACK, n. A crooked back; high shoulders. 6562
HUMPBACKED, a. Having a crooked back. 6562
HUNCH, n. [See the Verb.] A hump; a protuberance; as the hunch of a camel. 6562
HUNCH, v.t. To push with the elbow; to push or thrust with a sudden jerk. 6562
HUNCHBACKED, a. Having a crooked back. 6563
HUNDRED, a. [L. centum.] Denoting the product of ten multiplied by ten, or the number of ten times ten; as a hundred men. 6563
HUNDRED, n. A collection, body or sum, consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; the number 100. 6563
HUNDRED-COURT, n. In England, a court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred. 6563
HUNDREDER, n. In England, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs. 6563
HUNDREDTH, a. The ordinal of a hundred. 6563
HUNG, pret. and pp. of hang. 6563
HUNGARY-WATER, n. A distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary; so called from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it as first made. 6563
HUNGER, n. 6563
HUNGER, v.i. To feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; to crave food.
HUNGER, v.t. To famish. [Not in use.] 65646564
HUNGER-BIT, HUNGER-BITTEN, a. Pained, pinched or weakened by hunger. 6564
HUNGERING, ppr. Feeling the uneasiness of want of food; desiring eagerly; longing for; craving. 6564
HUNGERLY, a. Hungry; wanting food or nourishment. 6564
HUNGERLY, adv. With keen appetite. [Little used.] 6564
HUNGER-STARVED, a. Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. 6564
HUNGRED, a. Hungry; pinched by want of food. 6564
HUNGRILY, adv. [from hungry.] With keen appetite; voraciously. 6564
HUNGRY, a. Having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food. Eat only when you are hungry. 6565
HUNKS, n. A covetous sordid man; a miser; a niggard. 6565
HUNS, n. [L. hunni.] The Scythians who conquered Pannonia, and gave it its present name, Hungary. 6565
HUNT, v.t. 6565
HUNT, v.i. To follow the chase. Genesis 27:5. 6566
HUNT, n. A chase of wild animals for catching them. 6566
HUNTED, pp. Chased; pursued; sought. 6566
HUNTER, n. One who pursues wild animals with a view to take them, either for sport or for food. 6566
HUNTING, ppr. Chasing for seizure; pursuing; seeking; searching. 6566
HUNTING, n. The act or practice of pursuing wild animals, for catching or killing them. Hunting was originally practiced by men for the purpose of procuring food, as it still is by uncivilized nations. But among civilized men, it is practiced mostly for exercise or diversion, or for the destruction of noxious animals, as in America. 6567
HUNTING-HORN, n. A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game. 6567
HUNTING-HORSE, HUNTING-NAG, A horse used in hunting. 6567
HUNTING-SEAT, n. A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting. 6567
HUNTRESS, n. A female that hunts, or follows the chase. Diana is called the huntress.
HUNTSMAN, n. One who hunts, or who practices hunting. 65676567
HUNTSMANSHIP, n. The art or practice of hunting, or the qualifications of a hunter. 6567
HURDEN, n. [made of hurds, hards, or coarse flax.] 6567
HURDLE, n. [L. crates.] 6567
HURDS, n. The coarse part of flax or hemp. [See Hards.] 6568
HURDY-GURDY, n. An instrument of music, said to be used in the streets of London.
HURL, v.t. 65686568
HURL, n. The act of throwing with violence. 6568
HURLBAT, n. A whirl-bat; an old kind of weapon. 6568

HURLBONE, n. In a horse, a bone near the middle of the buttock. 6568
HURLED, pp. Thrown with violence. 6568
HURLER, n. One who hurls, or who plays at hurling. 6568
HURLING, ppr. Throwing with force; playing at hurling. 6568
HURLWIND, n. A whirlwind, which see. 6568
HURLY, HURLY-BURLY, n. Tumult; bustle; confusion. 6569
HURRAW, HURRAH, exclam. Hoora; huzza. [See Hoora.] 6569
HURRICANE, n. [L. furio, furo, to rage.] 6569
HURRIED, pp. [from hurry.] Hastened; urged or impelled to rapid motion or vigorous action. 6569
HURRIER, n. One who hurries, urges or impels. 6569
HURRY, v.t. [L. curro.] 6569
HURRY, v.i. To move or act with haste; to proceed with celerity or precipitation. 6570
HURRY, n. A driving or pressing forward in motion or business. 6570
HURRYING — HYDROPHOBIA 6571
HURRYING, ppr. Driving or urging to greater speed; precipitating. 6571
HURRY-SKURRY, adv. Confusedly; in a bustle. [Not in use.] 6571
HURST, n. A wood or grove; a word found in many names, as in Hazlehurst. 6571
HURT, v.t. pret. and pp. hurt. 6571
HURT, n. A wound; a bruise; any thing that gives pain to the body. 6571
HURTER, n. One who hurts or does harm. 6572
HURTERS, n. Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet. 6572
HURTFUL, a. Injurious; mischievous; occasioning loss or destruction; tending to impair or destroy. Negligence is hurtful to property; intemperance is hurtful to health. 6572
HURTFULLY, adv. Injuriously;; mischievously. 6572
HURTFULNESS, n. Injuriousness; tendency to occasion loss or destruction; mischievousness. 6572
HURTLE, v.i. [from hurt.] To clash or run against; to jostle; to skirmish; to meet in shock and encounter; to wheel suddenly. [Not now used.] 6572
HURTLE, v.t. To move with violence or impetuosity. 6572
HURTLEBERRY, n. A whortleberry, which see. 6572
HURTLESS, a. Harmless; innocent; doing no injury; innoxious; as hurtless blows. 6572
HURTLESSLY, adv. Without harm. [Little used.] 6573
HURTLESSNESS, n. Freedom from any harmful quality. [Little used.] 6573
HUSBAND, n. s as z. 6573
HUSBAND, v.t. To direct and manage with frugality in expending any thing; to use or employ in the manner best suited to produce the greatest effect; to use with economy. We say, a man husbands his estate, his means or his time. 6573
HUSBANDABLE, a. Manageable with economy. 6573
HUSBANDED, pp. Used or managed with economy; well managed. 6574
HUSBANDING, ppr. Using or managing with frugality. 6574
HUSBANDLESS, a. Destitute of a husband. 6574
HUSBANDLY, a. Frugal; thrifty. [Little used.] 6574
HUSBANDMAN, n. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one who labors in tillage. In America, where men generally own the land on which they labor, the proprietor of a farm is also a laborer or husbandman; but the word includes the lessee and the owner.
HUSBANDRY, n. The business of a farmer, comprehending agriculture or tillage of 6574
the ground, the raising, managing and fattening of cattle and other domestic animals, the management of the dairy and whatever the land produces. 6574
HUSH, a. [Heb. to be silent.] Silent; still; quiet; as, they are hush as death. This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies, except in the compound, hushmoney. 6574
HUSH, v.t. To still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress noise; as, to hush the noisy crown; the winds were hushed. 6574
HUSH, v.i. To be still; to be silent. 6575

HUSH, imperative of the verb, used as an exclamation, be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise. 6575
HUSHMONEY, n. A bribe to secure silence; money paid to hinder information, or disclosure of facts. 6575
HUSK, n. The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants. It is the calyx of the flower or glume of corn and grasses, formed of valves embracing the seed. The husks of the small grains, when separated, are called chaff; but in America we apply the word chiefly to the covering of the ears or seeds of maiz, which is never denominated chaff. It is sometimes used in England for the rind, skin or hull of seeds. 6575
HUSK, v.t. To strip off the external integument or covering of the fruits or seeds of plants; as, to husk maiz. 6575
HUSKED, pp. Stripped of its husks. 6575
HUSKINESS, n. The state of being dry and rough, like a husk. 6575
HUSKING, ppr. Stripping off husks. 6575
HUSKING, n. The act of stripping off husks. In New England, the practice of farmers it to invite their neighbors to assist them in stripping their maiz, in autumnal evenings, and this is called a husking. 6575
HUSKY, a. Abounding with husks; consisting of husks. 6576
HUSO, n. A fish of the genus Accipenser, whose mouth is in the under part of the head; the body is naked, or without prickles or protuberances. It grows to the length of twenty four feet, and its skin is so tough that it is used for ropes in drawing wheel-carriages. It inhabits the Danube and the rivers of Russia, and of its sounds is made isinglass. 6576
HUSSAR, n. s as z. A mounted soldier of horseman, in German cavalry. The hussars are the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia. Their regimentals are a fur cap adorned with a feather, a doublet, a pair of breeches to which the stockings are fastened, and a pair of red or yellow boots. Their arms are a saber, a carbine and pistols. Hussars now form a part of the French and English cavalry. 6576
HUSSITE, n. A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer. 6576
HUSSY, n. [contracted from huswife, housewife.] 6576
HUSTINGS, n. 6576
HUSTLE, v.i. hus'l. To shake together in confusion; to push or crowd. 6577
HUSWIFE, n. A worthless woman; a bad manager. [See Hussy.] 6577
HUSWIFE, v.t. To manage with economy and frugality. 6577
HUSWIFERY, n. The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female; female management, good or bad. 6577
HUT, n. A small house, hovel or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage. It is particularly applied to log-houses erected for troops in winter. 6577
HUT, v.t. To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters. 6577
HUT, v.i. To take lodgings in huts. 6577
HUTTED, pp. Lodged in huts. 6577
HUTTING, ppr. Placing in huts; taking lodgings in huts. 6577
HUTCH, n. 6577
HUX, v.t. To fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders. 6577
HUZZ, v.i. To buzz. [Not in use.] 6577
HUZZA, n. A shout of joy; a foreign word used in writing only, and most preposterously, as it is never used in practice. The word used in our native word hoora, or hooraw. [See Hoora.] 6578
HUZZA, v.i. To utter a loud shout of joy, or an acclamation in joy or praise. 6578
HUZZA, v.t. To receive or attend with shouts of joy. 6578
HYACINTH, n. [L. hyacinthus.] 6578
HYACINTHINE, a. Made of hyacinth; consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth. 6578
HYADS, n. [Gr. to rain; rain.] In astronomy, a cluster of seven stars in the Bull's head, supposed by the ancients to bring rain. 6578
HYALINE, a. [Gr. glass.] Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass. 6578
HYALITE, n. Muller's glass. It consists chiefly of silex, and is white, sometimes with a shade of yellow, blue or green. 6578
HYBERNACLE, HYBERNATE, HYBERNATION. See Hibernacle, Hibernate, Hibernation.
HYBRID, n. [Gr. injury, force, rape; L. hybrida.] 6579 6579

HYBRID, HYBRIDOUS, a. Mongrel; produced from the mixture of two species. 6579
HYDAGE, n. In law, a tax on lands, at a certain rate by the hyde. 6579
HYDATID, HYDATIS, n. [Gr. water.] A little transparent vesicle or bladder filled with water, on any part of the body, as in dropsy. 6579
HYDRA, n. [L. hydra. Gr. water.] 6579
HYDRACID, a. [Gr. water, and acid.] An acid formed by the union of hydrogen with a substance without oxygen. 6580
HYDRAGOGUE, n. hy'dragog. [Gr. water, and a leading or drawing; to lead or drive.] A medicine that occasions a discharge of watery humors; a name that implies a supposition that every purgative has the quality of evacuating a particular humor. But in general, the stronger cathartics are hydragogues. 6580
HYDRANGEA, n. [Gr. water, and a vessel.] A plant which grows in the water, and bears a beautiful flower. Its capsule has been compared to a cup. 6580
HYDRANT, n. [Gr. to irrigate, from water.] A pipe or machine with suitable valves and a spout, by which water is raised and discharged from the main conduit of an aqueduct.
HYDRARGILLITE, n. [Gr. water, and clay.] A mineral, called also Wavellite. 65806580
HYDRATE, n. [Gr. water.] In chimistry, a compound, indefinite proportions, of a metallic oxyd with water. 6580
HYDRAULIC, HYDRAULICAL, a. [L. hydraulicus; Gr. an instrument of music played by water; a pipe.] 6580
HYDRAULICS, n. The science of the motion and force of fluids, and of the construction of all kinds of instruments and machines by which the force of fluids is applied to practical purposes; a branch of hydrostatic. 6581
HYDRENTEROCELE, n. [Gr. water, intestine, and tumor.] 6581
HYDROIDIC, a. [hydrogen and iodic.] Denoting a peculiar acid or gaseous substance, produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine. 6581
HYDRIODATE, n. A salt formed by the hydriodic acid, with a base. 6581
HYDROCARBONATE, n. [Gr. water, or rather hydrogen, and L. carbo, a coal.] Carbureted hydrogen gas, or heavy inflammable air. 6581
HYDROCARBURET, n. Carbureted hydrogen. 6581
HYDROCELE, n. [Gr. water, and tumor.] Any hernia proceeding from water; a watery tumor, particularly one in the scrotum. 6581
HYDROCEPHALUS, n. [Gr. water, and the head.] Dropsy of the head; a preternatural distension of the head by a stagnation and extravasation of the lymph, either within or without the cranium. 6581
HYDROCHLORATE, n. A compound of hydrochloric acid and a base; a muriate. 6581
HYDROCHLORIC, a. [hydrogen and chloric.] 6582
HYDROCYANATE, n. Prussiate; cyanuret. 6582
HYDROCYANIC, a. [Gr. water, or rather hydrogen, and blue.] 6582
HYDRODYNAMIC, a. [Gr. water, and power, force.] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water. 6582
HYDRODYNAMICS, n. That branch of natural philosophy which treat of the phenomena of water and other fluids, whether in motion or at rest; of their equilibrium, motion, cohesion, pressure, resistance, etc. It comprehends both hydrostatics and hydraulics.
HYDROFLUATE, n. A compound of hydrofluoric acid and a base. 65826582
HYDROFLUORIC, a. [Gr. water.] Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen. The hydrofluoric acid is obtained by distilling a mixture of one part of the purest fluor spar in fine powder, with two of sulphuric acid. 6582
HYDROGEN, n. [Gr. water, and to generate; so called as being considered the generator of water.] 6582
HYDROGENATE, v.t. To combine hydrogen with any thing. 6583
HYDROGENATED, pp. In combination with hydrogen. 6583
HYDROGENIZE, v.t. To combine with hydrogen. 6583
HYDROGENIZED, pp. Combined with hydrogen. 6583

HYDROGENIZING, ppr. Combining with hydrogen. 6583
HYDROGRAPHER, n. [See Hydrography.] One who draws maps of the sea, lakes or other waters, with the adjacent shores; one who describes the sea or other waters. 6583
HYDROGRAPHIC, HYDROGRAPHICAL, a. Relating to or containing a description of the sea, sea coast, isles, shoals, depth of water, etc. or of a lake. 6583
HYDROGRAPHY, n. [Gr. water, and to describe.] The art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers and other waters; or the art of forming charts, exhibiting a representation of the sea coast, gulfs, bays, isles, promontories, channels, soundings, etc. 6583
HYDROGURET, n. A compound of hydrogen with a base. 6583
HYDROGURETED, a. Denoting a compound of hydrogen with a base. 6583
HYDROLITE, n. [Gr. water, and a stone.] A mineral whose crystals are described as six sided prisms, terminated by low six sided pyramids, with truncated summits. 6583
HYDROLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to hydrology. 6584
HYDROLOGY, n. [Gr. water, and discourse.] The science of water, its properties and phenomena. 6584
HYDROMANCY, n. [Gr. water and divination.] A method of divination or prediction of events by water; invested, according to Varro, by the Persians, and practiced by the Romans. 6584
HYDROMANTIC, a. Pertaining to divination by water. 6584
HYDROMEL, n. [Gr. water, and honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water. Before fermentation, it is called simple hydromel; after fermentation, it is called vinous hydromel or mead. 6584
HYDROMETER, n. [See Hydrometry.] An instrument to measure the gravity, density, velocity, force, etc. of water and other fluids, and the strength of spirituous liquors. 6584
HYDROMETRIC, HYDROMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to a hydrometer, or to the measurement of the gravity, etc. of fluids. 6584
HYDROMETRY, n. [Gr. water, and measure.] The art of measuring, or the mensuration of the gravity, density, velocity, force, etc. of fluids, and the strength of rectified spirits. 6584
HYDRO-OXYD, n. [Gr. water, and oxyd.] 6584
HYDROPHANE, n. [Gr. water, and to show.] In mineralogy, a variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water. 6584
HYDROPHANOUS, a. Made transparent by immersion in water. 6585
HYDROPHOBIA, HYDROPHOBY, n. [Gr. water, and to fear.] A preternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness, or the disease itself, which is thus denominated. This dread of water sometimes takes place in violent inflammations to the stomach, and in hysteric fits. 6585
HYDROPHOBIC — HYPOTENUSE 6586
HYDROPHOBIC, a. Pertaining to a dread of water, or canine madness. 6586
HYDROPIC, HYDROPICAL, a. [L. hydrops; Gr. dropsy; water.] 6586
HYDROPNEUMATIC, a. [Gr. water, and inflated, breath, spirit.] 6586
HYDROPSY. [See Dropsy.] 6586
HYDROSCOPE, n. [Gr. water, and to view.] A kind of water clock, or instrument used anciently for measuring time, consisting of a cylindrical tube, conical at the bottom, perforated at the vertex, and the whole tube graduated. 6586
HYDROSTATIC, HYDROSTATICAL, a. [Gr. water, and static, standing or settling.] 6586
HYDROSTATICALLY, adv. According to hydrostatics, or to hydrostatic principles. 6586
HYDROSTATICS, n. The science which treats of the weight, motion, and equilibriums of fluids, or of the specific gravity and other properties of fluids, particularly of water. 6587
HYDROSULPHATE, n. The same as hydrosulphuret. 6587
HYDROSULPHURET, n. [hydrogen and sulphuret.] A combination of sulphureted hydrogen with an earth, alkali or metallic oxyd. 6587
HYDROSULPHURETED, a. Combined with sulphureted hydrogen. 6587
HYDROTHORAX, n. [Gr. water.] Dropsy in the chest. 6587

HYDROTIC, a. [Gr. water.] Causing a discharge of water. 6587
HYDROTIC, n. A medicine that purges off water or phlegm. 6587
HYDROXANTHATE, n. [Gr. water, and yellow.] In chimistry, a compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base. 6587
HYDROXANTHIC, a. A term used to denote a new acid, formed by the action of alkalies on the bisulphuret of carbon. It is called also carbo-sulphuric acid. 6587
HYDRURET, n. A combination of hydrogen with sulphur, or of sulphur and sulphureted hydrogen. 6587
HYDRUS, n. [Gr. water.] A water snake; also, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.
HYEMAL, a. [L. hiems, winter.] Belonging to winter; done in winter. 65876587
HYEMATE, v.i. To winter at a place. [Not in use.] 6588
HYEMATION, n. [L. hiemo, to winter.] The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place. 6588
HYENA, n. [L. hyaena.] A quadruped of the genus Canis, having small naked ears, four toes on each foot, a straight jointed tail, and erect hair on the neck; an inhabitant of Asiatic Turkey, Syria, Persia and Barbary. It is a solitary animal, and feeds on flesh; it preys on flocks and herds, and will open graves to obtain food. It is a fierce, cruel and untamable animal, and is sometimes called the tiger-wolf. 6588
HYGROMETER, n. [Gr. moist, and measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. 6588
HYGROMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to hygrometry; made by or according to the hygrometer.
HYGROMETRY, n. The act or art of measuring the moisture of the air. 65886588
HYGROSCOPE, n. [Gr. moist, and to view.] The same as hygrometer. The latter is now chiefly used. 6588
HYGROSCOPIC, a. Pertaining to the hygroscope; capable of imbibing moisture. 6588
HYGROSTATICS, n. [Gr. moist.] The science of comparing degrees of moisture. 6588
HYKE, n. A blanket or loose garment. 6588
HYLARCHICAL, a. [Gr. matter, and rule.] Presiding over matter. 6588
HYLOZOIC, n. [Gr. matter and life.] One who holds matter to be animated. 6588
HYM, n. A species of dog. 6589
HYMEN, n. [L. from Gr. membrana, pellicula, hymen.] 6589
HYMENEAL, HYMENEAN, a. Pertaining to marriage. 6589
HYMENEAL, HYMENEAN, n. A marriage song. 6589
HYMENOPTER, HYMENOPTERA, n. [Gr. a membrane, and a wing.] In entomology, the hymenopters are an order of insects, having four membranous wings, and the tail of the female mostly armed with a sting. 6589
HYMENOPTERAL, a. Having four membranous wings. 6589
HYMN, n. hym. [L. hymnus; Eng. hum.] song or ode in honor of God, and among pagans, in honor of some deity. A hymn among christians is a short poem, composed for religious service, or a song of joy and praise to God. The word primarily expresses the tune, but it is used for the ode or poem. 6589
HYMN, v.t. hym. To praise in song; to worship by singing hymns. 6589
HYMN, v.i. hym. To sing in praise or adoration. 6589
HYMNED, pp. Sung; praised; celebrated in song. 6590
HYMNING, ppr. Praising in song; singing. 6590
HYMNIC, a. Relating to hymns. 6590
HYMNOLOGIST, n. A composer of hymns. 6590
HYMNOLOGY, n. A collection of hymns. 6590
HYOSCIAMA, n. A new vegetable alkali, extracted from the Hyoscyamus nigra, or henbane. 6590
HYP, n. [a contraction of hypochondria.] A disease; depression of spirits. 6590
HYP, v.t. To make melancholy; to depress the spirits. 6590
HYPALLAGE, n. hypal'largy. [Gr. change, to change.] 6590
HYPASPIST, n. [Gr. a shield.] A soldier in the armies of Greece, armed in a particular manner. 6590

HYPER, Eng. over, is used in composition to denote excess, or something over or beyond. 6590
HYPERASPIST, n. [Gr. a shield.] A defender. 6590
HYPERBATON, HYPERBATE, n. [Gr. to transgress, or go beyond.] 6590
HYPERBOLA, n. [Gr. over, beyond, and to throw.] 6591
HYPERBOLE, n. hyper'boly. [Gr. excess, to throw beyond, to exceed.] 6591
HYPERBOLIC, HYPERBOLICAL, n. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of the hyperbola. 6592
HYPERBOLICALLY, adv. In the form of a hyperbola. 6592
HYPERBOLIFORM, a. [hyperbola and form.] Having the form, or nearly the form of a hyperbola. 6592
HYPERBOLIST, n. One who uses hyperboles. 6592
HYPERBOLIZE, v.i. To speak or write with exaggeration. 6592
HYPERBOLIZE, v.t. To exaggerate or extenuate. 6592
HYPERBOLOID, n. [hyperbola, and Gr. form.] A hyperbolic conoid; a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis. 6592
HYPERBOREAN, a. [L. hyperboreus; Gr. beyond, and the north.] 6592
HYPERBOREAN, n. An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth. The ancients gave this denomination to the people and places to the northward of the Scythians, people and regions of which they had little or no knowledge. The Hyperboreans then are the Laplanders, the Samoiedes, and the Russians near the White Sea.
HYPERCARBURETED, a. Supercarbureted; having the largest proportion of carbon. 6593
HYPERCATALECTIC, a. [Gr. termination.] A hypercatalectic verse, in Greek and Latin poetry, is a verse which has a syllable or two beyond the regular and just measure. 6593
HYPERCRITIC, n. [Gr. beyond, and critical. See Critic.] 6593 6593
HYPERCRITIC, HYPERCRITICAL, a. Over critical; critical beyond use or reason; animadverting on faults with unjust severity; as a hypercritical reader. 6593
HYPERCRIT-ICISM, n. Excessive rigor of criticism. 6593
HYPERDULIA, n. [Gr. beyond, and service.] Super-service in the Romish church, performed to the virgin Mary. 6593
HYPERICON, n. John's wort. 6593
HYPERMETER, n. [Gr. beyond, and measure.] Anything greater than the ordinary standard of measure. 6593
HYPERMETRICAL, a. Exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable.
HYPEROXYD, a. Acute to excess, as a crystal. 6594 6594
HYPEROXYGENATED, HYPEROXYGENIZED, a. [Gr. beyond, and oxygenated, or oxygenized.] 6594
HYPEROXYMURIATE, n. The same as chlorate. 6594
HYPEROXYMURIATIC, a. The hyperoxymuriatic acid is the chloric acid. 6594
HYPERPHYSICAL, a. Supernatural. 6594
HYPERSTENE, HYPERSTHENE, n. A mineral, Labrador hornblend, or schillerspar. Its color is between grayish and greenish black, but nearly copper-red on the cleavage. So named from its difficult frangibility. 6594
HYPHEN, n. [Gr. under one, or to one.] A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word, or are to be connected; as in pre-occupied; five-leafed; ink-stand. In writing and printing, the hyphen is used to connect the syllables of a divided word, and is placed after the syllable that closes a line, denoting the connection of that syllable or part of a word with the first syllable of the next line. 6594
HYPNOTIC, a. [Gr. sleep.] Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; narcotic; soporific. 6594
HYPNOTIC, n. A medicine that produces, or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a narcotic; a soporific. 6594
HYPO, a Greek preposition, under, beneath; used in composition. Thus, hyposulphuric acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid. 6595
HYPOBOLE, n. hypob'oly. [Gr. under, and to cast.] 6595
HYPOCAUST, n. [Gr. to burn.] 6595
HYPOCHONDRES, HYPOCHONDRY, [See Hypochondria.] 6595

HYPOCHONDRIA, n. plu. [Gr. a cartilage.] 6595
HYPOCHONDRIAC, a. Pertaining to the hypochondria, or the parts of the body so called; as the hypochondriac region. 6595
HYPOCHONDRIAC, n. A person affected with debility, lowness of spirits or melancholy. 6595
HYPOCHONDRIACAL, a. The same as hypochondriac. 6596
HYPOCHONDRIACISM, n. A disease of men, characterized by languor or debility, depression of spirits or melancholy, with dyspepsy. 6596
HYPOCHONDRIASIS, n. Hypochondriacism. 6596
HYPOCIST, n. [Gr. sub cisto, under the distus.] An inspissated juice obtained from the sessile asarum [Cytinus hypocistis,] resembling the true Egyptian acacia. The juice is expressed from the unripe fruit and evaporated to the consistence of an extract, formed into cakes and dried in the sun. It is an astringent, useful in diarrheas and hemorrhages.
HYPOCRATERIFORM, a. [Gr. under, a cup, and form.] 65966596
HYPOCRISY, n. [L. hypocrisis; Gr. simulation; to feign; to separate, discern or judge.]
HYPOCRITE, n. 65966596
HYPOCRITIC, HYPOCRITICAL, a. Simulating; counterfeiting a religions character; assuming a false and deceitful appearance; applied to persons. 6597
HYPOCRITICALLY, adv. With simulation; with a false appearance of what is good; falsely; without sincerity. 6597
HYPOGASTRIC, a. [Gr. under, and the belly.] 6597
HYPOGASTROCELE, n. [Gr. tumor.] A hernia or rupture of the lower belly. 6597
HYPOGEUM, n. [Gr. under, and the earth.] A name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building which were under ground, as the cellar, etc. 6597
HYPOGYNOUS, a. [Gr. under, and a female.] A term applied to plants that have their corols and stamens inserted under the pistil. 6598
HYPOPHOSPHOROUS, n. [Gr. phosphorus.] The hypophosphorous acid contains less oxygen than the phosphorous, and is obtained from the phosphuret of baryte. It is a liquid which may be concentrated by evaporation, till it becomes viscid. It has a very sour taste, reddens vegetable blues, and does not crystalize. 6598
HYPOPHOSPHITE, n. A compound of hypophosphorous acid and a salifiable base. 6598
HYPOSTASIS, HYPOSTASY, n. [L. hypostasis; Gr. to stand.] Properly, subsistence or substance. Hence it is used to denote distinct substance, or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, in the Godhead, called by the Greek christians, three hypostases. The Latins more generally used persona to express the sense of hypostasis, and this is the modern practice. We say, the Godhead consists of three persons. 6598
HYPOSTATIC, HYPOSTATICAL, a. Relating to hypostasis; constitutive. 6598
HYPOSULPHATE, n. A compound of hyposulphuric acid and a base. 6598
HYPOSULPHITE, n. A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a salifiable base. 6598
HYPOSULPHURIC, a. Hyposulphuric acid, is an acid combination of sulphur and oxygen, intermediate between sulphurous and sulphuric acid. 6599
HYPOSULPHUROUS, a. Hyposulphurous acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid. This acid is known only in combination with salifiable bases. 6599
HYPOTENUSE, n. [Gr. to subtend.] In geometry, the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle. 6599
HYPOTHECATE — HYTHE 6600
HYPOTHECATE, v.t. [L. hypotheca, a pledge; Gr. to put under, to suppose.] 6600
HYPOTHECATED, pp. Pledged, as security for money borrowed. 6600
HYPOTHECATING, ppr. Pledging as security. 6600
HYPOTHECATION, n. The act of pledging, as a ship or goods, for the repayment of money borrowed to carry on a voyage; otherwise called bottomry. 6600
HYPOTHECATOR, n. One who pledges a ship or other property, as security for the repayment of money borrowed. 6600
HYPOTHESIS, n. [L. from Gr. a supposition; to suppose.] 6600
HYPOTHETIC, HYPOTHETICAL, a. Including a supposition; conditional; assumed

without proof for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof. 6600
HYPOTHETICALLY, adv. By way of supposition; conditionally. 6601
HYRSE, n. hirs. Millet. 6601
HYRST, n. A wood. [See Hurst.] 6601
HYSON, n. A species of green tea from China. 6601
HYSOP, HYSSOP, n. hy'sop. [L. hyssopus; Gr. It would be well to write this word hysop.] A plant or genus of plants, one species of which is cultivated for use. The leaves have an aromatic smell, and a warm pungent taste. Hyssop was much used by the Jews in purification. 6601
HYSTERIC, HYSTERICAL, a. [Gr. from the womb.] Disordered in the region of the womb; troubled with fits or nervous affections. 6601
HYSTERICS, n. A disease of women, proceeding from the womb, and characterized by fits or spasmodic affections of the nervous system. 6601
HYSTEROCELE, n. [Gr. the womb, and a tumor.] A species of hernia, caused by a displacement of the womb. A rupture containing the uterus. 6601
HYSTERON PROTERON, n. [Gr. last, and first.] A rhetorical figure, when that is said last which was done first. 6601
HYSTEROTOMY, n. [Gr. the uterus, and a cutting.] In surgery, the Cesarean section; the operation of cutting into the uterus for taking out a fetus, which cannot be excluded by the usual means. 6601
HYTHE, n. A port. [See Hithe.] 6601
I 6602
I — IDONEOUS 6602
I is the ninth letter, and the third vowel of the English Alphabet. We receive it through the Latin and Greek from the Shemitic jod, je, or ye, in Greek iwra, whence our English word jot. The vowel in French, and in most European languages, has the long fine sound which we express by e in me, or ee in seen, meek. This sound we retain in some foreign words which are naturalized in our language, as in machine, intrigue. But in most English words this long sound is shortened, as in holiness, pity, gift; in which words the sound of i coincides with that of y in hypocrite, cycle, and at the end of words, in unaccented syllables, as in holy, glory. It is this short sound of the French and Italian i, which we hear in the pronunciation of been, which we pronounce bin. After I, this letter has sometimes the liquid sound of y, as in million, pronounced milyon. This sound corresponds with that of the Hebrews, as in Joseph, which in Syria is pronounced Yoseph, and with the sound of the German j, as in ja, jahr, that is ya, yahr. 6602
I, pron. [L. ego.] The pronoun of the first person; the word which expresses one's self, or that by which a speaker or writer denotes himself. It is only the nominative case of the pronoun; in the other cases we use me. I am attached to study; study delights me. We often hear in popular language the phrase it is me, which is now considered to be ungrammatical, for it is I. But the phrase may have come down to us from the use of the Welsh mi, or from the French use of the phrase, c'est moi. 6603
IAMBIC, n. [L. imabicus;] Pertaining to the iambus, a poetic foot consisting of two syllables, a short one followed by a long one. 6603
IAMBIC, IAM'BUS, n. [L. iambus.] In poetry, a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, as in delight. The following line, consists wholly of iambic feet. 6603
IAMBICS, n. plu. Verses composed of short and long syllables alternately. Anciently, certain songs or satires, supposed to have given birth to ancient comedy. 6603
IBEX, n. [L.] The wild goat of the genus Capra, which is said to be the stock of the tame goat. It has large knotty horns reclining on its back, is of a yellowish color, and its beard is black. It inhabits the Alps. 6603
IBIS, n. [Gr. and L.] A fowl of the genus Tantalus, and grallic order, a native of Egypt. The bill is long, subulated, and somewhat crooked; the face naked, and the feet have four toes palmated at the base. This fowl was much valued by the Egyptians for destroying serpents. It is said by Bruce not now to inhabit Egypt, but to be found in Abyssinia. 6604
ICARIAN, a. [from Icarus, the son of Daedalus, who fled on wings to escape the resentment of Minos, but his flight being too high was fatal to him, as the sun melted the

wax that cemented his wings.] 6604
ICE, n. 6604
ICE, v.t. To cover with ice; to convert into ice. 6605
ICEBERG, n. [ice and a hill.] A hill or mountain of ice, or a vast body of ice accumulated in valleys in high northern latitudes. 6605
ICEBLINK, n. A name given by seamen to a bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the ice, and observed before the ice itself is seen. 6605
ICEBOAT, n. A boat constructed for moving on ice. 6605
ICEBOUND, a. In seaman's language, totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing. 6605
ICEBUILT, a. Composed of ice. 6605
ICEHOUSE, n. [ice and house.] A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather; a pit with a drain for conveying off the water of the ice when dissolved, and usually covered with a roof. 6605
ICEISLE, n. iceile. [ice and isle.] A vast body of floating ice, such as is often seen in the Atlantic, off the banks of Newfoundland. 6605
ICELANDER, n. A native of Iceland. 6606
ICELANDIC, a. Pertaining to Iceland; and as a noun, the language of the Icelanders. 6606
ICEPLANT, n. A plant of the genus Mesembryanthemem, sprinkled with pellucid, glittering, icy pimples. 6606
ICESPAR, n. A variety of feldspar, the crystals of which resemble ice. 6606
ICHNEUMON, n. [L. from the Gr. to follow the steps, a footstep; a follower of the crocodile.] 6606
ICHNOGRAPHIC, ICHNOGRAPHICAL, a. [See Ichnography.] Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground- plot. 6606
ICHNOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. a footstep, and to describe.] In perspective, the view of any thing cut off by a plane parallel to the horizon, just at the base of it, a ground-plot. 6606
ICHOR, n. [Gr.] A thin watery humor, like serum or whey. 6607
ICHOROUS, a. Like ichor; thin; water; serous. 6607
ICHTHYOCOL, ICHTHYOCOLLA, n. [Gr. a fish, and glue.] Fish-glue; isinglass; a glue prepared from the sounds of fish. 6607
ICHTHYOLITE, n. [Gr. a fish, and a stone.] Fossil fish; or the figure or impression of a fish in rock. 6607
ICHTHYOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to ichthyology. 6607
ICHTHYOLOGIST, n. [See Ichthyology.] One versed in ichthyology. 6607
ICHTHYOLOGY, n. [Gr. a fish, and discourse.] The science of fishes, or that part of zoology which treats of fishes, their structure, form and classification, their habits, uses, etc. 6607
ICHTHYOPHAGOUS, a. [Gr. fish, and to eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish. 6607
ICHTHYOPHAGY, n. [supra.] The practice of eating fish. 6607
ICHTHYOPHTHALMITE, n. [Gr. a fish, and an eye.] Fish-eyestone. [See Apophyllite.]
ICICLE, n. A pendent conical mass of ice, formed by the freezing of water or other 6607
fluid as it flows down an inclined plane, or collects in drops and is suspended. In the north of England, it is called ickle. 6607
ICINESS, n. The state of being icy, or of being very cold. 6607
ICING, ppr. Covering with concreted sugar. 6608
ICON, n. [Gr. an image, to resemble.] An image or representation. [Not in use.] 6608
ICONOCLAST, n. [Gr. an image, and a breaker, to break.] A breaker or destroyer of images; a name which Catholics give to those who reject the use of images in religious worship. 6608
ICONOCLASTIC, a. Breaking images. 6608
ICONOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. an image, to describe.] The description of images or ancient statues, busts, semi-busts, paintings in fresco, mosaic works, and ancient pieces of miniature. 6608

ICONOLATER, n. [Gr. an image, and a servant.] One that worships images; a name given to Romanists. 6608
ICONOLOGY, n. [Gr. an image, and a discourse.] The doctrine of images or representations. 6608
ICOSAHEDRAL, a. [Gr. twenty, and seat, basis.] Having twenty equal sides. 6608
ICOSAHEDRON, n. [supra.] A solid of twenty equal sides. 6608
ICOSANDER, n. [Gr. twenty, and a male.] In botany, a plant having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx. 6608
ICOSANDRIAN, n. Pertaining to the class of plants, Icosandria, having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx. 6609
ICTERIC, ICTERICAL, a. [L. ictericus, from icterus, jaundice.] Affected with the jaundice.
ICTERIC, n. A remedy for the jaundice. 6609 6609
ICTERITIOUS, a. [L. icterus, jaundice.] Yellow; having the color of the skin when it is affected by the jaundice. 6609
ICY, a. [from ice.] Abounding with ice; as the icy regions of the north. 6609
ICY-PEARLED, a. Studded with spangles of ice. 6609
IDEA, n. [L. idea; Gr. to see, L. video.] 6609
IDEAL, a. Existing in idea; intellectual; mental; as ideal knowledge. 6611
IDEALISM, n. The system or theory that makes every thing to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies. 6611
IDEALIZE, v.i. To form ideas. 6611
IDEALLY, adv. Intellectually; mentally; in idea. 6611
IDEATE, v.t. To form in idea; to fancy. [Not in use.] 6611
IDENTIC, IDENTICAL, a. [L. idem, the same.] The same; not different; as the identical person; the identical proposition. 6611
IDENTIFICATION, n. The act of making or proving to be the same. 6611
IDENTIFIED, pp. Ascertained or made to be the same. 6611
IDENTIFY, v.t. [L. idem, the same, and facio, to make.] 6611
IDENTIFY, v.i. To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc. 6612
IDENTIFYING, ppr. Ascertaining or proving to be the same. 6612
IDENTITY, n. Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity. We speak of the identity of goods found, the identity of persons, or of personal identity. 6612
IDES, n. plu. [L. idus.] In the ancient Roman calendar, eight days in each month; the first day of which fell on the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November and December, and on the 15th of March, May, July, and October. The ides came between the calends and the nones, and were reckoned backwards. This method of reckoning is still retained in the chancery of Rome, and in the calendar of the breviary.
IDIOCRASY, n. [Gr. proper, peculiar to one's self, and mixture, temperament, to 6613
mix.] 6613
IDIOCRATIC, IDIOCRATICAL, a. Peculiar in constitution. 6613
IDIOCY, n. [Gr. See Idiot.] A defect of understanding; properly, a natural defect. 6613
IDIOELECTRIC, a. [Gr. separate from others, peculiar to one's self, and electric.] 6613
IDIOM, n. [L. idioma, from Gr. proper, or peculiar to one's self; Eng. widow, wide.] 6613
IDIOMATIC, IDIOMATICAL, a. Peculiar to a language; pertaining to the particular genius or modes of expression which belong to a language; as an idiomatic phrase. 6614
IDIOMATICALLY, adv. According to the idiom of a language. 6614
IDIOPATHIC, a. [See Idiopathy.] Pertaining to idiopathy; indicating a disease peculiar to a particular part of the body, and not arising from any preceding disease; as idiopathic head-ach. The epilepsy is idiopathic, when it proceeds from some fault in the brain; but sympathetic, when it is the consequence of some other disorder. 6614
IDIOPATHICALLY, adv. By means of its own disease or affections; not sympathetically.
IDIOPATHY, n. [Gr. proper, peculiar, and suffering, disease, to suffer.] 6614 6614
IDIO-REPULISVE, a. Repulsive by itself; as the idio-repulsive power of heat. 6614
IDIOSYNCRASY, n. [Gr. proper, with, and temperament.] A peculiar temperament or

organization of a body, by which it is rendered more liable to certain disorders than bodies differently constituted. 6614
IDIOT, n. [L. idiota; Gr. private, vulgar, unskilled, peculiar, that is, separate, simple. See Idiom.] 6615
IDIOTIC, a. Like an idiot; foolish; sottish. 6615
IDIOTISH, a. Like an idiot; partaking of idiocy; foolish. 6615
IDIOTISM, n. [Gr. a form of speech taken from the vulgar.] 6615
IDIOTIZE, v.i. To become stupid. 6615
IDLE, a. 6615
IDLE, v.i. To lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business. 6616
IDLEHEADED, a. [idle and head.] Foolish; unreasonable. 6616
IDLENESS, n. Abstinence from labor or employment; the state of a person who is unemployed in labor, or unoccupied in business; the state of doing nothing. Idleness is the parent of vice. 6617
IDLEPATED, a. Idleheaded; stupid. 6617
IDLER, n. One who does nothing; one who spends his time in inaction, or without being engaged in business. 6617
IDLESBY, n. An idle or lazy person. [Not used.] 6617
IDLY, adv. In an idle manner; without employment. 6617
IDOCRASE, n. [Gr. form, and mixture; a mixed figure.] 6618
IDOL, n. [L. idolum; Gr. form or to see.] 6618
IDOLATER, n. [L. idololatra. See Idolatry.] 6619
IDOLATRESS, n. A female worshiper of idols. 6619
IDOLATRIZE, v.i. To worship idols. 6619
IDOLATRIZE, v.t. To adore; to worship. 6619
IDOLATROUS, a. Pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry, or of the worship of false gods; consisting in the worship of idols; as idolatrous worship. 6619
IDOLATROUSLY, adv. In an idolatrous manner; with excessive reverence. 6619
IDOLATRY, n. [L. idololatria. Gr. idol, and to worship or serve.] 6619
IDOLISH, a. Idolatrous. 6620
IDOLISM, n. The worship of idols. [Little used.] 6620
IDOLIST, n. A worship of images; a poetical word. 6620
IDOLIZE, v.t. To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration; as, to idolize gold or wealth; to idolize children; to idolize a virtuous magistrate or a hero. 6620
IDOLIZED, pp. Loved or reverenced to adoration. 6620
IDOLIZER, n. One who idolizes, or loves to reverence. 6620
IDOLIZING, ppr. Loving or revering to an excess bordering on adoration. 6620
IDONEOUS, a. [L. idoneus; probably from the root of Gr. to be strong, able or sufficient.] 6620

IDYL — ILLUME 6621

IDYL, n. [L. idyllium; Gr. supposed to be from form.] 6621
I.E. stands for L. id est, that is. 6621
IELAND, n. i'land. [L. aqua, and land. This is the genuine English word, always used in discourse, but for which is used island, an absurd compound of Fr. isle and land, which signifies land in water-land, or rather ieland-land.] 6621
IF, v.t. It is used as the sign of a condition, or it introduces a conditional sentence. It is a verb, without a specified nominative. In like manner we use grant, admit, suppose. Regularly, if should be followed, as it was formerly, by the substitute or pronoun that, referring to the succeeding sentence or proposition. If that John shall arrive in season, I will send him with a message. But that is now omitted, and the subsequent sentence, proposition or affirmation may be considered as the object of the verb. Give John shall arrive; grant, suppose, admit that he shall arrive, I will send him with a message. The sense of if, or give, in this use, is grant, admit, cause to be, let the fact be, let the thing take place. If then is equivalent to grant, allow, admit. "If thou wilt, thou canst make me whole," that is, thou canst make me whole, give the fact, that thou wilt. 6621

IGNEOUS, a. [L. igneus, from ignis, fire.] 6622
IGNESCENT, a. [L. ignescens, ignesco, from ignis, fire.] 6622
IGNESCENT, n. A stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron. 6622
IGNIFY, v.t. [L. ignis and facio.] To form into fire. 6622
IGNIFLUOUS, a. [L. ignifluus.] Flowing with fire. 6622
IGNIPOTENT, a. [L. ignis, fire, and potens, powerful.] 6622
IGNIS FATUUS, n. [L.] A meteor or light that appears in the night, over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by phosphoric matter extricated from putrefying animal or vegetable substances, or by some inflammable gas; vulgarly called - Will with the wisp, and Jack with a lantern. 6622
IGNITE, v.t. [L. ignis, fire.] To kindle, or set on fire. 6622
IGNITE, v.i. To take fire; to become red with heat. 6623
IGNITED, pp. Set on fire. 6623
IGNITING, ppr. Setting on fire; becoming red with heat. 6623
IGNITION, n. The act of kindling, or setting on fire. 6623
IGNITIBLE, a. Capable of being ignited. 6623
IGNIVOMOUS, a. [L. ignivomus; ignis, fire, and vomo, to vomit.] 6623
IGNOBLE, a. [L. ignobilis; in and nobilis. See Noble.] 6623
IGNOBILITY, n. Ignobleness. [Not in use.] 6624
IGNOBLENESS, n. Want of dignity; meanness. 6624
IGNOBLY, adv. Of low family or birth; as ignobly born. 6624
IGNOMINIOUS, a. [L. ignominiosus. See Ignominy.] 6624
IGNOMINIOUSLY, adv. Meanly; disgracefully; shamefully. 6624
IGNOMINY, n. [L. ignominia; in and nomen, against name or reputation.] Public disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonor; infamy. 6624
IGNORAMUS, n. [L. we are ignorant; from ignoro.] 6624
IGNORANCE, n. [L. ignorantia; ignoro, not to know; ignarus, ignorant; in and gnarus, knowing.] 6625
IGNORANT, a. [L. ignorans.] Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened. A man may be ignorant of the law, or of any art or science. He may be ignorant of his own rights, or of the rights of others. 6625
IGNORANT, n. A person untaught or uninformed; one unlettered or unskilled. 6625
IGNORANTLY, adv. Without knowledge, instruction or information. 6626
IGNORE, v.t. To be ignorant. [Not in use.] 6626
IGNOSCIBLE, a. [L. ignoscibilis.] Pardonable. [Not used.] 6626
IGNOTE, a. [L. ignotus.] Unknown. [Not used.] 6626
IGUANA, n. A species of lizard, of the genus Lacerta. 6626
ILE, so written by Pope for aile, a walk or alley in a church or public building. [Not in use.]
ILEX, n. [L.] In botany, the generic name of the Holly-tree. 6626 6626
ILIAC, a. [L. iliacus, from ilia, the flank, or small intestines; Gr. to wind.] Pertaining to the lower bowels, or to the ileum. The iliac passion, is a violent and dangerous kind of colic, with an inversion of the peristaltic motion of the bowels. 6626
ILIAD, n. [from Ilium, Ilion, Troy.] An epic poem, composed by Homer, in twenty four books. The subject of this poem is the wrath of Achilles; in describing which, the poet exhibits the miserable effects of disunion and public dissensions. Hence the phrase, Ilias malorum, an Iliad of woes or calamities, a world of disasters. 6626
ILK, a. The same; each. This is retained in Scottish, from the Saxon elc, each. 6627
ILL, n. 6627
ILL, n. Wickedness; depravity; evil. 6627
ILL, adv. Not well; not rightly or perfectly. 6628
ILL, prefixed to participles of the present tense, and denoting evil or wrong, may be considered as a noun governed by the participle, or as making a part of a compound word; as an ill meaning man, an ill designing man, an ill boding hour; that is, a man meaning ill, an hour boding ill. It is more consonant, however, to the genius of our language, to treat these and similar words as compounds. In some cases, as before the participles of intransitive verbs, ill must be considered as a part of the compound, as in ill-looking. When used before the perfect participle, ill

is to be considered as an adverb, or modifying word, or to be treated as a part of the compound; as in ill-bred, ill-governed, ill-fated, ill-favored, ill-formed, ill-minded. In these and all similar connections, it might be well to unite the two words in a compound by a hyphen. As ill may be prefixed to almost any participle, it is needless to attempt to collect a list of such words for insertion. 6628

Il, prefixed to words beginning with l, stands for in, as used in the Latin language, and usually denotes a negation of the sense of the simple word, as illegal, not legal; or it denotes to or on, and merely augments or enforces the sense, as in illuminate. 6628

ILLABILE, a. [See Labile.] Not liable to fall or err; infallible. [Not used.] 6629

ILLABILITY, n. The quality of not being liable to err, fall or apostatize. [Not used.] 6629

ILLACERABLE, a. [See Lacerate.] That cannot be torn or rent. 6629

ILLAPSE, n. illaps'. [See Lapse.] A sliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another. 6629

ILLAQUEATE, v.t. [L. illaqueo; in and laqueo, to ensnare; laquens, a snare.] To ensnare; to entrap; to entangle; to catch. [Little used.] 6629

ILLAQUEATED, pp. Ensnared. 6629

ILLAQUEATION, n. The act of ensnaring; a catching or entrapping. [Little used.] 6629

ILLATION, n. [L. illatio; in and latio, a bearing; latus, from fero.] An inference from premises; a conclusion; deduction. [Little used.] 6629

ILLATAIVE, a. [See Illation.] Relating to illation; that may be inferred; as an illative consequence. 6629

ILLATAIVE, n. That which denotes illation or inference. 6629

ILLAUDABLE, a. [See Laudable.] Not laudable; not worthy of approbation or commendation; as an illaudable motive or act. 6629

ILLAUDABLY, adv. In a manner unworthy of praise; without deserving praise. 6630

ILL-BRED, a. Not well bred; unpolite. 6630

ILL-BREEDING, n. Want of good breeding; unpoliteness. 6630

ILL-CONDITIONED, a. [See Condition.] Being in bad order or state. 6630

ILLECEBROUS, a. [L. illecebrosus.] Alluring; full of allurement. 6630

ILLEGAL, a. [See Legal.] Not legal; unlawful; contrary to law; illicit; as an illegal act; illegal trade. 6630

ILLEGALITY, n. Contrariety to law; unlawfulness; as the illegality of trespass, or of false imprisonment. 6630

ILLEGALIZE, v.t. To render unlawful. 6630

ILLEGALLY, adv. In a manner contrary to law; unlawfully; as a man illegally imprisoned.

ILLEGIBILITY, n. The quality of being illegible. 6630 6630

ILLEGIBLE, a. [See Legible.] That cannot be read; obscure or defaced so that the words cannot be known. It is a disgrace to a gentleman to write an illegible hand. The manuscripts found in the ruins of Herculaneum are mostly illegible. 6630

ILLEGIBLY, adv. In a manner not to be read; as a letter written illegibly. 6630

ILLEGITIMACY, n. [See Legitimate.] 6630

ILLEGITIMATE, a. [See Legitimate.] 6631

ILLEGITIMATE, v.t. To render illegitimate; to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize. 6631

ILLEGITIMATELY, adv. Not in wedlock; without authority. 6631

ILLELGITIMATION, n. The state of one not born in wedlock. 6631

ILLEVIABLE, a. That cannot be levied or collected. 6631

ILL-FACED, a. Having an ugly face. 6631

ILL-FAVORED, a. [ill and favored.] Ugly; ill-looking; wanting beauty; deformed. 6631

ILL-FAVOREDLY, adv. With deformity. 6631

ILL-FAVOREDNESS, n. Ugliness; deformity. 6632

ILLIBERAL, a. [See Liberal.] Not liberal; not free or generous. 6632

ILLIBERALITY, n. Narrowness of mind; contractedness; meanness; want of catholic opinions. 6632

ILLIBERALLY, adv. Ungenerously; uncandidly; uncharitably; disingenuously. 6632

ILLICIT, a. [L. illicitus; in and licitus, from liceo, to permit.] 6632

ILLICITLY, adv. Unlawfully. 6632

ILLICITNESS, n. Unlawfulness. 6632
ILLICITOUS, a. Unlawful. 6632
ILLIGHTEN, v.t. [See Light, Lighten.] To enlighten. [Not in use.] 6632
ILLIMITABLE, a. [in, not, and limit, or L. limes.] 6633
ILLIMITABLY, adv. Without possibility of being bounded. 6633
ILLIMITED, a. [L. limes, a limit.] Unbounded; not limited; interminable. 6633
ILLIMITEDNESS, n. Boundlessness; the state of being without limits or restriction. 6633
ILLINITION, n. [L. illinitus, illinio, to anoint; in and lino, to besmear.] A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals. 6633
ILLITERACY, n. [from illiterate.] The state of being untaught or unlearned; want of a knowledge of letters; ignorance. 6633
ILLITERATE, a. [L. illiteratus; in and literatus; from litera, a letter.] Unlettered; ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned; uninstructed in science; as an illiterate man, nation or tribe. 6633
ILLITERATENESS, n. Want of learning; ignorance of letters, books or science. 6633
ILLITERATURE, n. Want of learning. [Little used.] 6633
ILL-LIVED, a. Leading a wicked life. [Little used.] 6633
ILL-NATURE, n. [ill and nature.] Crossness; crabbedness; habitual bad temper, or want of kindness; fractiousness. 6634
ILL-NATURED, a. Cross, crabbed; surly; intractable; of habitual bad temper; peevish; fractious. An ill-natured person may disturb the harmony of a whole parish. 6634
ILL-NATUREDLY, adv. In a peevish or forward manner; crossly; unkindly. 6634
ILL-NATUREDNESS, n. Crossness; want of a kind disposition. 6634
ILLNESS, n. [from ill.] Badness; unfavorableness; as the illness of the weather. [Not used.] 6634
ILLOGICAL, a. [See Logical.] Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning; as an illogical disputant. 6634
ILLOGICALLY, adv. In a manner contrary to the rules of correct reasoning. 6634
ILLOGICALNESS, n. Contrariety to sound reasoning. 6634
ILLSTARRED, a. [ill and star.] Fated to be unfortunate. 6634
ILL-TRAINED, a. Not well trained or disciplined. 6635
ILLUDE, v.t. [L. illudo; in and ludo, to play. See Ludicrous.] 6635
ILLUDED, pp. Deceived; mocked. 6635
ILLUDING, ppr. Playing on by artifice; deceiving. 6635
ILLUME, ILLUMINE, v.t. [L. illumino; in and lumino, to enlighten, from lumen, light. See Luminous.] 6635
ILLUMINANT — IMBRUING 6636
ILLUMINANT, n. That which illuminates or affords light. 6636
ILLUMINATE, v.t. [See Illume.] To enlighten; to throw light on; to supply with light. [This word is used in poetry or prose.] 6636
ILLUMINATE, a. Enlightened. 6636
ILLUMINATE, n. One of a sect of heretics pretending to possess extraordinary light and knowledge. 6636
ILLUMINATED, pp. Enlightened; rendered light or luminous; illustrated; adorned with pictures, as books. 6636
ILLUMINATING, ppr. Enlightening; rendering luminous or bright; illustrating; adorning with pictures. 6636
ILLUMINATING, n. The act, practice or art of adorning manuscripts and books by paintings. 6636
ILLUMINATION, n. The act of illuminating or rendering luminous; the act of supplying with light. 6636
ILLUMINATIVE, a. Having the power of giving light. 6637
ILLUMINATOR, n. He or that which illuminates or gives light. 6637
ILLUMINEE, ILLUMINATI, n. A church term anciently applied to persons who had received baptism; in which ceremony they received a lighted taper, as a symbol of the faith and grace they had received by that sacrament. 6637

ILLUMINISM, n. The principles of the Illuminati. 6638
ILLUMINIZE, v.t. To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati. 6638
ILLUSION, n. s as z. [L. illusio, from illudo, to illude.] Deceptive appearance; false show, by which a person is or may be deceived, or his expectations disappointed; mockery. 6638
ILLUSIVE, a. Deceiving by false show; deceitful; false. 6638
ILLUSIVELY, adv. By means of a false show. 6638
ILLUSIVENESS, n. Deception; false show. 6638
ILLUSORY, a. [L. illusus, illudo.] Deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious. His offers were illusory. 6638
ILLUSTRATE, v.t. [L. illustro; in and lustro, to illuminate. See Luster.] 6638
ILLUSTRATED, pp. Made bright or glorious. 6639
ILLUSTRATING, ppr. Making bright or glorious; rendering distinguished; elucidating. 6639
ILLUSTRATION, n. The act of rendering bright or glorious. 6639
ILLUSTRATIVE, a. Having the quality of elucidating and making clear what is obscure; as an argument or simile illustrative of the subject. 6639
ILLUSTRATIVELY, adv. By way of illustration or elucidation. 6639
ILLUSTRATOR, n. One who illustrates or makes clear. 6639
ILLUSTRIOUS, a. [L. illustris.] 6640
ILLUSTRIOUSLY, adv. Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with dignity or distinction. 6640
ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, n. Eminence of character; greatness; grandeur; glory. 6640
ILLUXURIOUS, a. Not luxurious. 6640
ILL-WILL, n. Enmity; malevolence. 6640
ILL-WILLER, n. One who wishes ill to another. 6640
I'M, contracted from I am. 6640
IM, in composition, is usually the representative of the Latin in; n being changed to m, for the sake of easy utterance, before a labial, as in imbibe, immense, impartial. We use the same prefix in compounds not of Latin origin, as in imbody, imbitter. For im, the French write em, which we also use in words borrowed from their language. 6640
IMAGE, n. [L. imago.] 6641
IMAGE, v.t. To imagine; to copy by the imagination; to form a likeness in the mind by the fancy or recollection.
IMAGERY, n. im'ajry. Sensible representations, pictures, statues. 6642 6641
IMAGE-WORSHIP, n. The worship of images; idolatry. 6642
IMAGINABLE, a. That may be imagined or conceived. This point is proved with all imaginable clearness. 6642
IMAGINANT, a. Imagining; conceiving. [Not used.] 6642
IMAGINARY, a. Existing only in imagination or fancy; visionary; fancied; not real. 6642
IMAGINATION, n. [L. imaginatio.] The power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things communicated to it by the organs of sense. 6643
IMAGINATIVE, a. That forms imaginations. 6644
IMAGINE, v.t. [L. imaginor, from imago, image.] 6644
IMAGINE, v.i. To conceive; to have a notion or idea. I cannot imagine how this should have happened. 6644
IMAGINED, pp. Formed in the mind; fancied; contrived. 6644
IMAGINER, n. One who forms ideas; one who contrives. 6644
IMAGINING, ppr. Forming ideas in the mind; devising. 6645
IMAM, IMAN, n. A minister or priest among the Mohammedans. 6645
IMBAN, v.t. [in and ban.] To excommunicate, in a civil sense; to cut off from the rights of man, or exclude from the common privileges of humanity. 6645
IMBAND, v.t. [in and band.] To form into a band or bands. 6645
IMBANDED, pp. Formed into a band or bands. 6645
IMBANK, v.t. [in and bank.] To inclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds or dikes.
IMBANKED, pp. Inclosed or defended with a bank. 6645 6645
IMBANKING, ppr. Inclosing or surrounding with a bank. 6645
IMBANKMENT, n. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank. 6645
IMBARN, v.t. To deposit in a barn. [Not used.] 6645

IMBASTARDIZE, v.t. To bastardize, which see. 6645
IMBEAD, v.t. [in and bead.] To fasten with a bead. 6645
IMBEADED, pp. Fastened with a bead. 6646
IMBECILE, a. im'becil. [L. imbecillis.] Weak; feeble; destitute of strength, either of body or of mind; impotent. 6646
IMBECILITY, n. [L. imbecillitas.] 6646
IMBED, v.t. [in and bed.] To sink or lay in a bed; to place in a mass of earth, sand or other substance, so as to be partly inclosed. 6646
IMBEDDED, pp. Laid or inclosed, as in a bed or mass of surrounding matter. 6646
IMBEDDING, ppr. Laying, as in a bed. 6646
IMBELLIC, a. [L. in and bellicus.] Not warlike or martial. [Little used.] 6646
IMBENCHING, n. [in and bench.] A raised work like a bench. 6646
IMBIBE, v.t. [L. imbibo; in and bibo, to drink.] 6646
IMBIBED, pp. Drank in, as a fluid; absorbed; received into the mind and retained. 6647
IMBIBER, n. He or that which imbibes. 6647
IMBIBING, ppr. Drinking in; absorbing; receiving and retaining. 6647
IMBIBITION, n. The act of imbibing. 6647
IMBITTER, v.t. [in and bitter.] To make bitter. 6647
IMBITTERED, pp. Made unhappy or painful; exasperated. 6647
IMBITTERING, ppr. Rendering unhappy or distressing; exasperating. 6647
IMBODIED, pp. [See Imbody.] Formed into a body. 6647
IMBODY, v.t. [in and body.] To form into a body; to invest with matter; to make corporeal; as, to imbody the soul or spirit. 6647
IMBODY, v.i. To unite in a body, mass or collection; to coalesce. 6648
IMBODYING, ppr. Forming into a body; investing with a corporeal body. 6648
IMBOIL, v.i. To effervesce. 6648
IMBOLDEN, v.t. imboldn. [in and bold.] To encourage; to give confidence to. 6648
IMBOLDEN, pp. Encouraged; having received confidence. 6648
IMBOLDENING, ppr. Encouraging; giving confidence. 6648
IMBORDER, v.t. [in and border.] To furnish or inclose with a border; to adorn with a border. 6648
IMBORDERED, pp. Furnished, inclosed or adorned with a border; bounded. 6648
IMBORDERING, ppr. Furnishing, inclosing or adorning with a border; bounding. 6649
IMBOSK, v.t. To conceal, as in bushes; to hide. 6649
IMBOSOM, v.t. s as z. [in and bosom.] To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. 6649
IMBOSOMED, pp. Held in the bosom or to the breast; caressed; surrounded in the midst; inclosed; covered. 6649
IMBOSOMING, ppr. Holding in the bosom; caressing; holding to the breast; inclosing or covering in the midst. 6649
IMBOUND, v.t. [in and bound.] To inclose in limits; to shut in. [Little used.] 6649
IMBOW, v.t. [in and bow.] To arch; to vault; as an imbowed roof. 6649
IMBOWED, pp. Arched; vaulted; made of a circular form. 6650
IMBOWER, v.t. [in and bower.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. 6650
IMBOWERED, pp. Covered with a bower; sheltered with trees. 6650
IMBOWERING, ppr. Covering with a bower or with trees. 6650
IMBOWING, ppr. Arching; vaulting; making of a circular form. 6650
IMBOWMENT, n. An arch; a vault. 6650
IMBOX, v.t. To inclose in a box. 6650
IMBRANGLE, v.t. To entangle. 6650
IMBREED, v.t. To generate within. 6650
IMBRICATE, IMBRICATED, a. [L. imbricatus, imbrico, from imbrex, a tile.] 6650
IMBRICATION, n. A concave indenture, like that of tiles; tiling. 6650
IMBROWN, v.t. [in and brown.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure. 6650

IMBROWNED, pp. Made brown; darkened; tanned. 6651
IMBROWNING, ppr. Rendering brown; darkening; tanning. 6651
IMBRUE, v.t. imbru'. [Gr. to moisten.] 6651
IMBRUED, pp. Wet; moistened; drenched. 6651
IMBRUING, ppr. Wetting; moistening; drenching. 6651

IMBRUTE — IMMODERATENESS 6652

IMBRUTE, v.t. [in and brute.] To degrade to the state of a brute; to reduce to brutality.
IMBRUTE, v.i. To sink to the state of a brute. 6652 6652
IMBRUTED, pp. Degraded to brutism. 6652
IMBRUTING, ppr. Reducing to brutishness. 6652
IMBUE, v.t. imbu'. [L. imbuo; in and the root of Eng. buck, to buck cloth, that is, to dip, drench or steep in water.] 6652
IMBUED, pp. tinged; dyed; tinctured. 6652
IMBUING, ppr. Tinging; dyeing; tincturing deeply. 6652
IMITABILITY, n. [See Imitable, Imitate.] The quality of being imitable. 6652
IMITABLE, a. [L. imitabilis. See Imitate.] 6652
IMITATE, v.t. [L. imitor; allied perhaps to Gr. similar, equal.] 6653
IMITATED, pp. Followed; copied. 6653
IMITATING, ppr. Following in manner; copying. 6653
IMITATION, n. [L. imitatio; imitor, to imitate.] 6653
IMITATIVE, a. Inclined to follow in manner; as, man is an imitative being. 6654
IMITATOR, n. One that follows in manners or deportment. 6654
IMITATORSHIP, n. The office or state of an imitator. 6654
IMMACULATE, n. [L. immaculatus; in and macula, a spot.] 6654
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless purity. 6655
IMMACULATENESS, n. Spotless purity. 6655
IMMAILED, a. Wearing mail or armor. 6655
IMMALLEABLE, a. [in and malleable.] Not malleable; that cannot be extended by hammering. 6655
IMMANACLE, v.t. [in and manacle.] To put manacles on; to fetter or confine; to restrain from free action. 6655
IMMANACLED, pp. Fettered; confined. 6655
IMMANACLING, ppr. Fettering; confining. 6655
IMMANE, a. [L. immanis.] Vast; huge; very great. [Little used.] 6655
IMMANELY, adv. Monstrously; cruelly. 6655
IMMANENCY, n. Internal dwelling. 6655
IMMANENT, a. [L. in and manens, maneo, to abide.] Inherent; intrinsic; internal. 6655
IMMANITY, n. [L. immanitas.] Barbarity; savageness. 6655
IMMARCESSIBLE, a. [L. in and marcesco, to fade.] Unfading. 6655
IMMARTIAL, a. [in and martial.] Not martial; not warlike. 6655
IMMASK, v.t. [in and mask.] To cover, as with a mask; to disguise. 6655
IMMASKED, pp. Covered; masked. 6655
IMMASKING, ppr. Covering; disguising. 6656
IMMATCHABLE, a. That cannot be matched; peerless. 6656
IMMATERIAL, a. 6656
IMMATERIALISM, n. The doctrine of the existence or state of immaterial substances or spiritual beings. 6656
IMMATERIALIST, n. One who professes immateriality. 6656
IMMATERIALITY, n. The quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter; destitution of matter; as the immateriality of the soul. 6656
IMMATERIALIZED, a. Rendered or made immaterial. 6656
IMMATERIALLY, adv. In a manner not depending on matter. 6656
IMMATERIALNESS, n. The state of being immaterial; immateriality. 6656

IMMATERIATE, a. Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial. [Little used.] 6656
IMMATURE, a. [L. immaturus; in and maturus.] 6656
IMMATURELY, adv. Too soon; before ripeness or completion; before the natural time.
IMMATURENESS, IMMATURITY, n. Unripeness; incompleteness; the state of a 6657
thing which has not arrived to perfection. 6657
IMMEABILITY, n. [L. in and meo, to pass.] Want of power to pass. 6657
IMMEASURABLE, a. immezh'urable. [in and measure.] 6657
IMMEASURABLY, adv. To an extent not to be measured; immensely; beyond all measure. 6657
IMMEASURED, a. Exceeding common measure. 6657
IMMECHANICAL, a. [in and mechanical.] Not consonant to the laws of mechanics. 6657
IMMEDIACY, n. [from immediate.] Power of acting without dependence. 6657
IMMEDIATE, a. [L. in and medius, middle.] 6657
IMMEDIATELY, adv. Without the intervention of any other cause or event; opposed to mediately. 6658
IMMEDIATENESS, n. Presence with regard to time. 6658
IMMEDICABLE, a. [L. immedicabilis; in and medicabilis, from medico, to heal.] Not to be healed; incurable. 6658
IMMELODIOUS, a. Not melodious. 6658
IMMEMORABLE, a. [L. immemorabilis; in and memorabilis. See Memory.] 6659
IMMEMORIAL, a. [L. in and memor, memoria.] 6659
IMMEMORIALLY, adv. Beyond memory. 6659
IMMENSE, a. immens'. [L. immensus; in and mensus, metior, to measure.] 6659
IMMENSELY, adv. immens'ly. Infinitely; without limits or measure. 6659
IMMENSITY, n. Unlimited extension; an extent not to be measured; infinity. 6659
IMMENSURABILITY, n. [from immensurable.] The quality of not being capable of measure; impossibility to be measured. 6660
IMMENSURABLE, a. [L. in and mensurabilis, from mensura, measure; mensus, metior.] Not to be measured; immeasurable. 6660
IMMENSURATE, a. Unmeasured. 6660
IMMERGE, v.t. immerj'. [L. immergo; in and mergo, to plunge.] 6660
IMMERIT, n. Want of worth. [Not used.] 6660
IMMERITED, a. Unmerited. [Not used.] 6660
IMMERITOUS, a. Undeserving. [Not used.] 6660
IMMERSE, v.t. immers'. [L. immersus, from immergo; in and mergo, to plunge.] 6660
IMMERSED, pp. Put into a fluid; plunged; deeply engaged; enveloped in the light of the sun, as a star, or in the shadow of the earth, as the moon. 6661
IMMERSING, ppr. Plunging into a fluid; dipping; overwhelming; deeply engaging. 6661
IMMERSION, n. The act of putting into a fluid below the surface; the act of plunging into a fluid till covered. 6661
IMMESH, v.t. [in and mesh.] To entangle in the meshes of a net, or in a web. Observe whether the fly is completely immeshed. The spider used his efforts to immesh the scorpion. 6661
IMMESHED, pp. Entangled in meshes or webs. 6661
IMMESHING, ppr. Entangling in meshes or webs. 6661
IMMETHODICAL, a. [in and methodical. See Method.] 6662
IMMETHODICALLY, adv. Without order or regularity; irregularly. 6662
IMMETHODICALNESS, n. Want of method; confusion. 6662
IMMIGRANT, n. A person that removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence. 6662
IMMIGRATE, v.i. [L. immigro; in and migro, to migrate.] 6662
IMMIGRATION, n. The passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence. 6662
IMMINENCE, n. [L. imminentia, immineo, to hang over.] 6662

IMMINENT, a. [L. imminens, from immineo, to hang over; in and minor, to threaten. See Menace.] 6662
IMMINGLE, v.t. [in and mingle.] To mingle; to mix; to unite with numbers. 6662
IMMINGLED, pp. Mixed; mingled. 6662
IMMINGLING, ppr. Mixing; mingling. 6663
IMMINUTION, n. [L. imminutio, imminuo; in and minuo, to lessen.] A lessening; diminution; decrease. 6663
IMMISCIBILITY, n. [L. immisceo; in and misceo, to mix.] Incapacity of being mixed. 6663
IMMISCIBLE, a. [in and miscible.] Not capable of being mixed. 6663
IMMISSION, n. [L. immissio, immitto; in and mitto, to send.] 6663
IMMIT, v.t. [L. immitto; in and mitto, to send.] To send in; to inject. 6663
IMMITIGABLE, a. [in and mitigate.] That cannot be mitigated or appeased. 6663
IMMIX, v.t. [in and mix.] To mix; to mingle. 6663
IMMIXABLE, a. Not capable of being mixed. 6663
IMMIXED, IMMIXT, a. Unmixed. 6663
IMMOBILITY, n. [L. immobilitas, from immobilis; in and mobilis, from moveo, to move.] Unmovableness; fixedness in place or state; resistance to motion. 6663
IMMODERACY, n. Excess. 6663
IMMODERATE, a. [L. immoderatus; in and moderatus. See Moderate.] 6663
IMMODERATELY, adv. Excessively; to an undue degree; unreasonably; as, to weep immoderately. 6664
IMMODERATENESS, n. Excess; extravagance. 6664
IMMODERATION — IMPATIBLE 6665
IMMODERATION, n. Excess; want of moderation. 6665
IMMODEST, a. [L. immodestus; in and modestus, modest. See the latter.] 6665
IMMODESTLY, adv. Without due reserve; indecently; unchastely; obscenely. 6665
IMMODESTY, n. [L. immodestia.] Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity. 6665
IMMOLATE, v.t. [L. immolo, to sacrifice; in and mola, meal sprinkled with salt, which was thrown on the head of the victim.] 6665
IMMOLATED, pp. Sacrificed; offered in sacrifice. 6666
IMMOLATING, ppr. Sacrificing; offering, as a victim. 6666
IMMOLATION, n. The act of sacrificing. 6666
IMMOLATOR, n. One who offers in sacrifice. 6666
IMMOMENT, a. Trifling. 6666
IMMOMENTOUS, a. Unimportant. 6666
IMMORAL, a. [in and moral.] Inconsistent with moral rectitude; contrary to the moral or divine law; wicked; unjust; dishonest; vicious. Every action is immoral which contravenes any divine precept, or which is contrary to the duties which men owe to each other. 6666
IMMORALITY, n. Any act or practice which contravenes the divine commands or the social duties. Injustice, dishonesty, fraud, slander, profaneness, gaming, intemperance, lewdness, are immoralities. All crimes are immoralities; but crime expresses more than immorality. 6666
IMMORALLY, adv. Wickedly; viciously; in violation of law or duty. 6666
IMMORIGEROUS, a. [Low L. immoriger.] Rude; uncivil. 6667
IMMORIGEROUSNESS, n. Rudeness; disobedience. 6667
IMMORTAL, a. [L. immortalis. See Mortal.] 6667
IMMORTALITY, n. The quality of never ceasing to live or exist; exemption from death and annihilation; life destined to endure without end; as the immortality of the human soul.
IMMORTALIZATION, n. The act of immortalizing. 6668 6667
IMMORTALIZE, v.t. 6668
IMMORTALIZE, v.i. To become immortal. [Not in use.] 6668
IMMORTALIZED, pp. Rendered immortal or perpetual. 6668
IMMORTALIZING, ppr. Making immortal or perpetual. 6668

IMMORTALLY, adv. With endless existence; with exemption from death. 6668
IMMORTIFICATION, n. [in and mortification.] Want of subjection of the passions. 6668
IMMOVABILITY, n. Steadfastness that cannot be moved or shaken. 6668
IMMOVABLE, a. [in and movable.] That cannot be moved from its place; as an immovable foundation. 6668
IMMOVABLENESS, n. The quality of being immovable. 6669
IMMOVABLY, adv. In a manner not to be moved from its place or purpose; or in a manner not to be shaken; unalterably; unchangeably. Immovably firm to their duty; immovably fixed or established. 6669
IMMUND, a. [L. immundus.] Unclean. 6669
IMMUNDICITY, n. Uncleanness. 6669
IMMUNITY, n. [L. immuinitas, from immunis, free, exempt; in and munus, charge, office, duty.] 6669
IMMURE, v.t. [L. in and murus, a wall.] 6669
IMMURE, n. A wall. [Not used.] 6670
IMMURED, pp. Confined within walls. 6670
IMMUSICAL, a. [in and musical.] Not musical; inharmonious; not accordant; harsh. 6670
IMMUTABILITY, n. [L. immutabilitas; in and mutabilis, mutable, from muto, to change.]
IMMUTABLE, a. [L. immutabilis; in and mutabilis.] invariable; unalterable; not 6670
capable or susceptible of change. 6670
IMMUTABLENESS, n. Unchangeableness; immutability. 6670
IMMUTABLY, adv. Unchangeably; unalterably; invariably; in a manner that admits of no change. 6670
IMMUTATE, a. [L. immutatus.] Unchanged. 6670
IMMUTATION, n. [L. immutatio.] Change; alteration. 6670
IMP, n. 6670
IMP, v.t. 6671
IMPACABLE, a. [L. in and paco, to appease.] 6671
IMPACT, v.t. [L. impactus, from impingo; in and pango, to drive.] 6671
IMPACT, n. Touch; impression. 6671
IMPACTED, pp. Driven hard; made close by driving. 6671
IMPAINT, v.t. To paint; to adorn with colors. 6671
IMPAIR, v.t. [L. pejor.] 6671
IMPAIR, v.i. To be lessened or worn out. [Little used.] 6672
IMPAIR, a. [L. impar, unequal.] In crystallography, when a different number of faces is presented by the prism, and by each summit; but the three numbers follow no law of progression. 6672
IMPAIRMENT, IMPAIR, n. Diminution; decrease; injury. [Not used.] 6672
IMPAIRED, pp. Diminished; injured; weakened. 6672
IMPAIRER, n. He or that which impairs. 6672
IMPAIRING, ppr. Making worse; lessening; injuring; enfeebling. 6672
IMPALATABLE, a. Unpalatable. [Little used.] 6672
IMPALE, v.t. [L. in and palus, a pole, a stake.] 6672
IMPALLID, v.t. To make pallid or pale. [Not in use.] 6672
IMPALM, v.t. imp`am. [L. in and palma, the hand.] 6672
IMPALPABILITY, n. The quality of not being palpable, or perceptible by the touch. 6672
IMPALPABLE, a. [L. in and palpo, to feel. See Palpable.] 6673
IMPALSY, v.t. s as z. [in and palsy.] To strike with palsy; to paralyze; to deaden. 6673
IMPANATE, a. [L. in and panis, bread.] Embodied in bread. 6673
IMPANATE, v.t. To embody with bread. 6673
IMPANATION, n. The supposed substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ, with the substance of the bread and wine, after consecration, in the eucharist; a tenet of the Lutheran church; otherwise called consubstantiation. 6673
IMPANNEL, v.t. [in and pannel.] To write or enter the names of a jury in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a pannel; to form, complete or enroll a list of jurors in a court of

justice. 6673
IMPANNELED, pp. Having the names entered in a pannel; formed, as a jury. 6673
IMPANNELING, ppr. Writing the names of a pannel; forming, as a jury. 6673
IMPARADISE, v.t. To put in a place of felicity; to make happy. 6673
IMPARADISED, pp. Placed in a condition resembling that of paradise; made happy. 6673
IMPARADISING, ppr. Making very happy. 6673
IMPARALLELED, a. Unparalleled. [Not used.] 6674
IMPARASYLLABIC, a. [L. in, par, and syllaba.] 6674
IMPARDONABLE, a. Unpardonable. 6674
IMPARITY, n. [in and parity; L. par, equal.] 6674
IMPARK, v.t. [in and park.] To inclose for a park; to make a park by inclosure; to sever from a common. 6674
IMPARL, v.i. To hold mutual discourse; appropriately, in law, to have license to settle a lawsuit amicably; to have delay for mutual adjustment. 6674
IMPARLANCE, n. Properly, leave for mutual discourse; appropriately, in law, the license or privilege of a defendant, granted on motion, to have delay of trial, to see if he can settle the matter amicably by talking with the plaintiff, and thus to determine what answer he shall make to the plaintiff's action. Hence, 6674
IMPARSONEE, a. A parson imparsonee, is a parson presented, instituted and inducted into a rectory, and in full possession. 6674
IMPART, v.t. [L. impertior; in and partio, to divide; from pars, a part.] 6674
IMPARTANCE, n. Communication of a share; grant. 6675
IMPARTATION, n. The act of imparting or conferring. [Not much used.] 6675
IMPARTED, pp. Communicated; granted; conferred. 6675
IMPARTIAL, a. [in and partial, from part, L. pars.] 6675
IMPARTIALIST, n. One who is impartial. [Little used.] 6675
IMPARTIALITY, n. imparshal'ity. Indifference of opinion or judgment; freedom from bias in favor of one side or party more than another; disinterestedness. 6675
IMPARTIALLY, adv. Without bias of judgment; without prejudice; without inclination to favor one party or side more than another; equitably; justly. 6676
IMPARTIBILITY, n. The quality of not being subject to partition. 6676
IMPARTIBLE, a. 6676
IMPARTING, ppr. Communicating; granting; bestowing. 6676
IMPARTMENT, n. The act of imparting; the communication of knowledge; disclosure. 6676
IMPASSABLE, a. [in and passable. See Pass.] 6676
IMPASSABLENESS, n. The state of being impassable. 6676
IMPASSABLY, adv. In a manner or degree that prevents passing, or the power of passing. 6676
IMPASSIBILITY, IMPASSIBLENESS, n. [from impassible.] 6676
IMPASSIBLE, a. [L. impassibilis, from passus, patior, to suffer.] 6677
IMPASSION, v.t. [in and passion.] To move or affect strongly with passion. 6677
IMPASSIONATE, v.t. To affect powerfully. 6677
IMPASSIONATE, a. Strongly affected. 6677
IMPASSIONED, a. Actuated or agitated by passion. 6677
IMPASSIVE, a. [L. in and passus, patior, to suffer.] 6677
IMPASSIVELY, adv. Without sensibility to pain or suffering. 6677
IMPASSIVENESS, n. The state of being insusceptible of pain. 6677
IMPASSIVITY, n. The quality of being insusceptible of feeling, pain or suffering. 6678
IMPASTATION, n. [in and paste.] The mixtion of various materials of different colors and consistences, baked or united by a cement, and hardened by the air or by fire. 6678
IMPASTE, v.t. 6678
IMPASTED, a. Concreted, as into paste. 6678
IMPATIBLE, a. [L. impatibilis.] Intolerable; that cannot be borne. 6678

IMPATIENCE, n. [L. impatientia, from impatiens; in and patior, to suffer.] Uneasiness under pain or suffering; the not enduring pain with composure; restlessness occasioned by suffering positive evil, or the absence of expected good. Impatience is not rage, nor absolute inability to bear pain; but it implies want of fortitude, or of its exercise. It usually springs from irritability of temper. 6679
IMPATIENT, a. [L. impatiens.] Uneasy or fretful under suffering; not bearing pain with composure; not enduring evil without fretfulness, uneasiness, and a desire or effort to get rid of the evil. Young men are impatient of restraint. We are all apt to be impatient under wrongs; but it is a christian duty not to be impatient in sickness, or under any afflictive dispensation of Providence. 6679
IMPATIENT, n. One who is restless under suffering. 6679
IMPATIENTLY, adv. With uneasiness or restlessness; as, to bear disappointment impatiently. 6679
IMPATRONIZATION, n. Absolute seignory or possession. 6680
IMPATRONIZE, v.t. To gain to one's self the power of any seignory. 6680
IMPAWN, v.t. [in and pawn.] To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security. 6680
IMPEACH, v.t. [L. pango, pactus.] 6680
IMPEACH, n. Hinderance. 6680
IMPEACHABLE, a. Liable to accusation; chargeable with a crime; accusable; censurable.
IMPEACHED, pp. Hindered. 6681 6681
IMPEACHER, n. An accuser by authority; one who calls in question. 6681
IMPEACHING, ppr. Hindering. 6681
IMPEACHMENT, n. Hinderance; impediment; stop; obstruction. 6681
IMPEARL, v.t. imperl'. [in and pearl.] To form in the resemblance of pearls. 6682
IMPECCABILITY, IMPECCANCY, n. [See Impeccable.] The quality of not being liable to sin; exemption from sin, error or offense. 6682
IMPECCABLE, a. [L. pecco, to err, to sin.] Not liable to sin; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning. No mere man is impeccable. 6682
IMPEDE, v.t. [L. impedio; supposed to be compounded of in and pedes, feet, to catch or entangle the feet.] 6682
IMPEDED, pp. Hindered; stopped; obstructed. 6682
IMPEDIMENT, n. [L. impedimentum.] That which hinders progress or motion; hinderance; obstruction; obstacle; applicable to every subject, physical or moral. Bad roads are impediments in marching and travelling. Idleness and dissipation are impediments to improvement. The cares of life are impediments to the progress of vital religion. 6682
IMPEDIMENT, v.t. To impede. [Not in use.] 6683
IMPEDIMENTAL, a. Hindering; obstructing. 6683
IMPEDING, ppr. Hindering; stopping; obstructing. 6683
IMPEDITE, v.t. To impede. [Not in use.] 6683
IMPEDITIVE, a. Causing hinderance. 6683
IMPEL, v.t. [L. impello; in and pello, to drive.] 6683
IMPELLED, pp. Driven forward; urged on; moved by any force or power, physical or moral. 6683
IMPELLENT, n. A power or force that drives forward; impulsive power. 6683
IMPELLER, n. He or that which impels. 6683
IMPELLING, ppr. Driving forward; urging; pressing. 6683
IMPEN, v.t. [in and pen.] To pen; to shut or inclose in a narrow place. 6684
IMPEND, v.i. [L. impendeo; in and pendeo, to hang.] 6684
IMPENDENCE, IMPENDENCY, n. The state of hanging over; near approach; a menacing attitude. 6684
IMPENDENT, a. Hanging over; imminent; threatening; pressing closely; as an impendent evil. 6684
IMPENDING, ppr. Hanging over; approaching near; threatening. 6684

IMPENETRABILITY, n. [from impenetrable.] 6684
IMPENETRABLE, a. [L. impenetrabilis; in and penetrabilis, from penetro, to penetrate.]
IMPENETRABLENESS, n. Impenetrability, which see. 6685 6684
IMPENETRABLY, adv. With solidity that admits not of being penetrated. 6685
IMPENITENCE, IMPENITENCY, n. [L. in and poenitens, from poeniteo, to repent, poena, pain.] Want of penitence or repentance; absence of contrition or sorrow for sin; obduracy; hardness of heart. Final impenitence dooms the sinner to inevitable punishment. 6685
IMPENITENT, a. Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate; of a hard heart.
IMPENITENT, n. One who does not repent; a hardened sinner. 6685 6685
IMPENITENTLY, adv. Without repentance or contrition for sin; obdurately. 6685
IMPENNOUS, a. [in and pennous.] Wanting wings. 6686
IMPEOPLE, v.t. To form into a community. [See People.] 6686
IMPERATE, a. [L. imperatus, impero, to command.] 6686
IMPERATIVE, a. [L. imperativus, from impero, to command. See Empire.] 6686
IMPERATIVELY, adv. With command; authoritatively. 6686
IMPERATORIAL, a. Commanding. [Not in use.] 6686
IMPERCEPTIBLE, a. 6686
IMPERCEPTIBLE, n. That which cannot be perceived by the senses on account of its smallness. [Little used.]
IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, n. The quality of being imperceptible. 6686 6686
IMPERCEPTIBLY, adv. In a manner not to be perceived. 6687
IMPERCIPIENT, a. Not perceiving or having power to perceive. 6687
IMPERDIBLE, a. Not destructible. [Not a legitimate word.] 6687
IMPERFECT, a. [L. imperfectus; in and perfectus, finished, perfect; perficio, to perfect; per and facio, to make.] 6687
IMPERFECTION, n. [L. imperfectio, supra.] 6687
IMPERFECTLY, adv. In an imperfect manner or degree; not fully; not entirely; not completely; not in the best manner; not without fault or failure. 6688
IMPERFECTNESS, n. The state of being imperfect. 6688
IMPERFORBLE, a. [infra.] That cannot be perforated or bored through. 6688
IMPERFORATE, a. [L. in and perforatus, perforo.] 6688
IMPERFORATED, a. Not perforated. 6688
IMPERFORATION, n. The state of being not perforated, or without any aperture. 6688
IMPERIAL, a. [L. imperialis, from impero, to command. See Emperor.] 6688
IMPERIALIST, n. One who belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor. The denomination, imperialists, is often given to the troops or armies of the emperor of Austria. 6689
IMPERIALITY, n. Imperial power. 6689
IMPERIALLY, adv. In a royal manner. 6689
IMPERIL, v.t. [in and peril.] To bring into danger. 6689
IMPERIOUS, a. [L. imperiosus.] 6689
IMPERIOUSLY, adv. With arrogance of command; with a haughty air of authority; in a domineering manner. 6690
IMPERIOUSNESS, n. Authority; air of command. 6690
IMPERISHABLE, a. Not subject to decay; not liable to perish; indestructible; enduring permanently; as an imperishable monument; imperishable renown. 6690
IMPERISHABLENESS, n. The quality of being imperishable. 6690
IMPERMANENCE, n. Want of permanence or continued duration. 6690
IMPERMANENT, a. [in and permanent.] Not permanent; not enduring. 6690
IMPERMEABILITY, n. The quality of being impermeable by a fluid. 6690
IMPERMEABLE, a. [L. in and permeo; per and meo, to pass.] 6690
IMPERSONAL, a. [L. impersonalis; in and personalis, from persona. See Person.] 6691
IMPERSONALITY, n. Indistinction of personality. 6691
IMPERSONALLY, adv. In the manner of an impersonal verb. 6691
IMPERSONATE, v.t. To personify. 6691

IMPERSONATED, a. Made persons of. [See Personate.] 6691
IMPERSPICUITY, n. Want of perspicuity, or clearness to the mind. 6691
IMPERSPICUOUS, a. [in and perspicuous.] 6691
IMPERSUASIBLE, a. [L. in and persuasibilis. See Persuade.] 6691
IMPERTINENCE, IMPERTINENCY, n. [L. impertinens; in and pertinens, pertineo, to pertain; per and teneo, to hold.] 6691
IMPERTINENT, a. [L. impertinens, supra.] 6692
IMPERTINENT, n. An intruder; a meddler; one who interferes in what does not belong to him. 6692
IMPERTINENTLY, adv. Without relation to the matter in hand. 6692
IMPERTRANSIBILITY, n. The quality of not being capable of being passed through. 6692
IMPERTRANSIBLE, a. [L. in and pertranseo; per and transeo, to pass over or through; trans and eo, to go.] 6692
IMPERTURBABLE, a. [L. in and perturbo, to disturb; per and turbo.] 6693
IMPERTURBATION, n. Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness. 6693
IMPERTURBED, a. Undisturbed. [Not in use.] 6693
IMPERVIOUS, a. [L. impervius; in and pervius, passable; per and via, way.] 6693
IMPERVIOSLY, adv. In a manner to prevent passage or penetration. 6693
IMPERVIOUSNESS, n. The state of not admitting a passage. 6693
IMPETIGINOUS, a. [L. impetigo, a ringworm.] 6693
IMPETRABLE, a. [See Impetrate.] That may be obtained by petition. 6693
IMPETRATE, v.t. [L. impetro.] To obtain by request or entreaty. 6693
IMPETRATION, n. The act of obtaining by prayer or petition. 6694
IMPETRATIVE, a. Obtaining; tending to obtain by entreaty. 6694
IMPETRATORY, a. Beseeching; containing entreaty. 6694
IMPETUOSITY, n. [See Impetuous.] A rushing with violence and great force; fury; violence. 6694
IMPETUOUS, a. [L. impetuosus, from impetus, impeto; in and peto, to urge, to rush. See Bid.] 6694
IMPETUOUSLY, adv. Violently; fiercely; forcibly; with haste and force. 6694
IMPETUOUSNESS, n. A driving or rushing with haste and violence; furiousness; fury; violence. 6694
IMPETUS — IMPOST 6695
IMPETUS, n. [L. supra.] Force of motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled. 6695
IMPICTURED, a. Painted; impressed. 6695
IMPIER. [See Umpire.] 6695
IMPIERCEABLE, a. impers'able. [in and pierce.] 6695
IMPIETY, n. [L. impietas; in and pietas, pius.] 6695
IMPIGNORATE, v.t. To pledge or pawn. [Not in use.] 6695
IMPIGNORATION, n. The act of pawning. [Not in use.] 6695
IMPINGE, v.i. impinj'. [L. impingo; in and pango, to strike. See Pack.] To fall against; to strike; to dash against; to clash upon. 6695
IMPINGING, ppr. Striking against. 6696
IMPINGUATE, v.t. [L. in and pinguis, fat.] 6696
IMPIOUS, a. [L. impius; in and pius, pious.] 6696
IMPIOUSLY, adv. With irreverence for God, or contempt for his authority; profanely; wickedly. 6696
IMPIOUSNESS, n. Impiety; contempt of God and his laws. 6696
IMPLACABILITY, IMPLACABLENESS, n. [from implacable.] The quality of not being appeasable; inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity or anger. 6696
IMPLACABLE, a. [L. implacabilis; in and placabilis, from placo, to appease.] 6696
IMPLACABLY, adv. With enmity not to be pacified or subdued; inexorably; as, to hate a person implacably. 6697

IMPLANT, v.t. [in and plant, L. planto.] 6697
IMPLANTATION, n. The act of setting or infixing in the mind or heart, as principles or first rudiments. 6697
IMPLANTED, pp. Set, infixed in the mind, as principles or rudiments. 6697
IMPLANTING, ppr. Setting or infixing in the mind, as principles. 6697
IMPLAUSIBILITY, n. [from implausible.] 6697
IMPLAUSIBLE, a. s as z. [in and plausible.] 6697
IMPLAUSIBLY, adv. Without an appearance of probability. 6697
IMPLEACH, v.t. [in and pleach.] To interweave. [Not in use.] 6697
IMPLEAD, v.t. [in and plead.] To institute and prosecute a suit against one in court; to sue at law. The corporation shall have power to plead and be impleaded. 6697
IMPLEADED, pp. Prosecuted; sued; subject to answer to a suit in court. 6698
IMPLEADER, n. One who prosecutes another. 6698
IMPLEADING, ppr. Prosecuting a suit. 6698
IMPLEASING, a. Unpleasing. [Not in use.] 6698
IMPLEDGE, v.t. To pawn. [Not used.] 6698
IMPLEMENT, n. [Low L. implementum, from impleo, to fill; in and pleo.] may supply wants; particularly, as now used, tools, utensils, vessels, instruments; the tools or instruments of labor; the vessels used in a kitchen, etc.; as the implements of trade or of husbandry. [It is a word of very extensive signification.] 6698
IMPLETION, n. [L. impleo, to fill; in and pleo.] 6698
IMPLEX, a. [L. implexus. See Implicate.] 6698
IMPLEXION, n. [See Implicate.] The act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved; involution. [Little used.] 6698
IMPLICATE, v.t. [L. implico, implicatus; in and plico, to fold.] 6699
IMPLICATED, pp. Infolded; involved. 6699
IMPLICATING, ppr. Involving; proving to be concerned. 6699
IMPLICATION, n. [L. implicatio, supra.] 6699
IMPLICATIVE, a. Having implication. 6699
IMPLICATIVELY, adv. By implication. 6699
IMPLICIT, a. [L. implicitus, from implico, supra.] 6700
IMPLICITLY, adv. By inference deducible, but not expressed in words; virtually; in reality, but not in name. 6700
IMPLICITNESS, n. The state of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve. 6700
IMPLIED, pp. [See Imply.] Involved; contained virtually, though not expressed; as an implied promise. 6700
IMPLIEDLY, adv. By implication. 6700
IMPLORATION, n. Earnest supplication. 6701
IMPLORE, v.t. [L. imploro; in and ploro, to cry out.] 6701
IMPLORE, v.i. To entreat; to beg. 6701
IMPLORE, n. Earnest supplication. [Not used.] 6701
IMPLORED, pp. Earnestly supplicated; besought. 6701
IMPLORER, n. One who prays earnestly. 6701
IMPLORING, ppr. Beseeching; entreating; praying earnestly. 6701
IMPLUMED, IMPLUMOUS, a. Having no plumes or feathers. 6701
IMPLUNGE, v.t. implunj'. To plunge; to immerse. 6701
IMPLY, v.t. [L. implico; in and plico, to fold. See Implicate.] 6701
IMPLYING, ppr. Involving; containing in substance, or by fair inference, or by construction of law. 6702
IMPOCKET, v.t. To pocket. [Not used.] 6702
IMPOISON, v.t. s as z. [See Poison.] 6702
IMPOISONED, pp. Poisoned; corrupted; embittered. 6702
IMPOISONING, ppr. Poisoning; corrupting; embittering. 6702
IMPOISONMENT, n. The act of poisoning. 6702

IMPOLARLY, adv. Not according to the direction of the poles. [Not used.] 6702
IMPOLICY, n. [in and policy.] Inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; bad policy; defect of wisdom; a word applied to private as well as public affairs. 6702
IMPOLITE, a. [in and polite.] Not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil; rude in manners.
IMPOLITELY, adv. Uncivilly. 67026702
IMPOLITENESS, n. Incivility; want of good manners. 6702
INPOLITIC, a. Not wise; devising and pursuing measures adapted to injure the public interest; as an impolitic prince or minister. 6703
IMPOLITICAL, for impolitic, is obsolete. 6703
IMPOLITICLY, adv. Not wisely; not with due forecast and prudence; in a manner to injure public or private interest. 6703
IMPONDERABILITY, n. Absolute levity; destitution of sensible weight. 6703
IMPONDERABLE, IMPONDEROUS, a. [in and ponderable, ponderous.] 6703
IMPOOR, v.t. [in and poor.] To impoverish. [Not in use.] 6703
IMPOROSITY, n. [in and porosity.] Want of porosity; closeness of texture; compactness that excludes pores. 6703
IMPOROUS, a. Destitute of pores; very close or compact in texture; solid. 6703
IMPORT, v.t. [L. importo; in and porto, to bar. See Bear.] 6703
IMPORT, n. That which is borne or conveyed in words; meaning; signification; the sense which words are intended to convey to the understanding, or which they bear in sound interpretation. Import differs from implication in this, that the meaning of a term or number of words in connection is less obscurely expressed. Import depends less on inference or deduction than implication, and is also applied more frequently to a single word. In all philosophical discussions, it is useful to ascertain the import of the terms employed. In the construction of laws and treaties, we are to examine carefully the import of words and phrases. 6704
IMPORTABLE, a. That may be imported. 6704
IMPORTANCE, n. 6704
IMPORTANT, a. Literally, bearing on or to. Hence, weighty; momentous; of great consequence; having a bearing on some interest, measure or result by which good or ill may be produced. Truth is important to happiness as well as to knowledge, but none so important as religious truth. The commerce of Great Britain is important to her navy, and her navy is important to her independence. Men often forget the important end for which they were created. 6705
IMPORTANTLY, adv. Weightily; forcibly. 6705
IMPORTATION, n. 6706
IMPORTED, pp. Brought from another country or state. 6706
IMPORTER, n. He that imports; the merchant who, by himself or his agent, brings goods from another country or state. 6706
IMPORTING, ppr. Bringing into one's own country or state from a foreign or distant state.
IMPORTLESS, a. Of no weight or consequence. [Not used.] 67066706
IMPORTUNACY, n. The act of importuning; importunateness. 6706
IMPORTUNATE, a. [L. importunus. See Importune.] 6706
IMPORTUNATELY, adv. With urgent request; with pressing solicitation. 6707
IMPORTUNATENESS, n. Urgent and pressing solicitation. 6707
IMPORTUNATOR, n. One that importunes. [Not in use.] 6707
IMPORTUNE, v.t. [L. importunus; in and porto, to bear on.] 6707
IMPORTUNE, a. [L. importunus. Formerly accented on the second syllable.] 6707
IMPORTUNELY, adv. With urgent solicitation; incessantly; continually; troublesomely.
IMPORTUNITY, n. [L. importunitas.] 67076707
IMPORTUOUS, a. [L. importuosus; in and portus.] 6708
IMPOSABLE, a. That may be imposed or laid on. 6708
IMPOSE, v.t. s as z. [L. impositum, from impono; in and pono, to put. Pono, as written, belongs to Class Bn; and posui, positum, to Class Bs. or Bd. The latter coincide with Eng. put.] 6708
IMPOSE, n. s as z. Command; injunction. [Not used.] 6709
IMPOSED, pp. Laid on, as a tax, burden, duty or penalty; enjoined. 6709

IMPOSER, n. One who lays on; one who enjoins. 6709
IMPOSING, ppr. Laying on; enjoining; deceiving. 6709
IMPOSING-STONE, n. Among printers, the stone on which the pages or columns of types are imposed or made into forms. 6709
IMPOSITION, n. s as z. [L. impositio. See Impose.] 6709
IMPOSSIBILITY, n. [from impossible.] 6710
IMPOSSIBLE, a. [L. impossibilis; in and possibilis, from possum, to be able.] 6710
IMPOST, n. [L. impositum, impono.] 6711
IMPOSTHUMATE — IMPROVIDENTLY 6712
IMPOSTHUMATE, v.i. impos'tumate. [See Imposthume.] 6712
IMPOSTHUMATE, v.t. To affect with an imposthume or abscess. 6712
IMPOSTHUMATED, pp. Affected with an imposthume. 6712
IMPOSTHUMATION, n. The act of forming an abscess; also, an abscess; an imposthume. 6712
IMPOSTHUME, n. impos'tume. [This word is a corruption of apostem, L. apostema; Gr. to separate, to withdraw, or to stand off; to stand.] 6712
IMPOSTHUME, v.i. The same as imposthumate. 6712
IMPOSTOR, n. [Low L. impostor, from impono. See Impose.] 6712
IMPOSTURAGE, n. Imposition. [Not in use.] 6712
IMPOSTURE, n. [L. impostura. See Impose.] 6712
IMPOSTURED, a. Having the nature of imposture. 6713
IMPOSTUROUS, a. Deceitful. [Not used.] 6713
IMPOTENCE, IMPOTENCY, n. [L. impotentia; in and potentia, from possum. See Power.]
IMPOTENT, a. [L. impotens.] 6713 6713
IMPOTENT, n. One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease. 6714
IMPOTENTLY, adv. Weakly; without power over the passions. 6714
IMPOUND, v.t. [in and pound. See Pound.] 6714
IMPOUNDED, pp. Confined in a pound. 6714
IMPOUNDER, n. One who impounds the beasts of another. 6714
IMPOUNDING, ppr. Confining in a pound; restraining. 6714
IMPOVERISH, v.t. 6714
IMPOVERISHED, pp. Reduced to poverty; exhausted. 6714
IMPOVERISHER, n. One who makes others poor. 6714
IMPOVERISHING, ppr. Making poor; exhausting. 6715
IMPOVERISHMENT, n. Depauperation; a reducing to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness or fertility. 6715
IMPOWER. [See Empower.] 6715
IMPRACTICABILITY, IMPRACTICABLENESS, n. [See Impracticable.] 6715
IMPRACTICABLE, a. [in and practicable. See Practice.] 6715
IMPRACTICABLY, adv. In a manner or degree that hinders practice. 6715
IMPRECATE, v.t. [L. imprecor; in and precor, to pray. See Pray.] 6715
IMPRECATED, pp. Invoked on one, as some evil. 6716
IMPRECATING, ppr. Calling for evil on one's self or another. 6716
IMPRECATION, n. [L. imprecatio.] The act of imprecating, or invoking evil on any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one. 6716
IMPRECATORY, a. Containing a prayer for evil to befall a person. 6716
IMPRECISION, n. s as z. [in and precision.] 6716
IMPREGN, v.t. impre'ne. [L. in and proegnans. See Pregnant.] 6716
IMPREGNABLE, a. 6716
IMPREGNABLY, adv. In a manner to resist penetration or assault; in a manner to defy force; as a place impregnably fortified. 6716
IMPREGNATE, v.t. [See Pregnant.] 6716
IMPREGNATE, a. Impregnated; rendered prolific or fruitful. 6717

IMPREGNATED, a. Made pregnant or prolific; fecundated; filled with something by mixture, etc. 6717
IMPREGNATING, ppr. Infusing seed or pollen; rendering pregnant; fructifying; fecundating; filling by infusion or mixture. 6717
IMPREGNATION, n. The act of fecundating and rendering fruitful; applied to animals or plants. 6717
IMPREJUDICATE, a. [L. in, proe, and judico.] 6717
IMPREPARATION, n. [in and preparation.] Want of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness. [Little used.] 6717
IMPRESCRIPTIBILITY, n. The state of being independent of prescription; the state which renders a thing not liable to be lost or impaired by the prescription of another, or by one's own non-user. 6717
IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, a. [L. proescribo; proe and scribo, to write.] 6718
IMPRESS, v.t. [L. impressum, from imprimo; in and premo, to press.] 6718
IMPRESS, n. A mark or indentation, made by pressure. 6718
IMPRESSED, pp. Imprinted; stamped; marked by pressure; compelled to enter public service; seized for public use; fixed in the mind; made sensible; convinced. 6719
IMPRESSIBILITY, n. The quality of being impressible. 6719
IMPRESSIBLE, a. That may be impressed; that yields to pressure; that may receive impressions. Solid bodies are not easily impressible. 6719
IMPRESSING, ppr. Imprinting; stamping; fixing in the mind; compelling into service. 6719
IMPRESSION, n. [L. impressio.] The act of impressing, as one body on another; as a figure made by impression. 6719
IMPRESSIVE, a. Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting, or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch sensibility or the conscience; as an impressive discourse; an impressive scene. 6720
IMPRESSIVELY, adv. In a manner to touch sensibility, or to awaken conscience; in a manner to produce a powerful effect on the mind. 6720
IMPRESSIVENESS, n. The quality of being impressive. 6720
IMPRESSMENT, n. The act of impressing men into public service; as the impressment of seamen. 6720
IMPRESSURE, n. The mark made by pressure; indentation; dent; impression. 6721
IMPREST, n. A kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced. 6721
IMPREST, v.t. To advance on loan. 6721
IMPREVALENCE, n. Incapability of prevailing. 6721
IMPRIMATUR, n. [L. let it be printed.] 6721
IMPRIMERY, n. A print; impression; a printing-house; art of printing. [Not in use.] 6721
IMPRIMIS, adv. [L. imprimis, for in primis.] 6721
IMPRINT, v.t. [L. imprimo; in and premo, to press. See Print.] 6721
IMPRINTED, pp. Marked by pressure; printed; fixed in the mind or memory. 6721
IMPRINTING, ppr. Marking by pressure; printing; fixing on the mind or memory. 6721
IMPRISON, v.t. impriz'n. 6721
IMPRISONED, pp. Confined in a prison or jail; restrained from escape or from going at large. 6722
IMPRISONING, ppr. Shutting up in prison; confining in a place. 6722
IMPRISONMENT, n. The act of putting and confining in prison; the act of arresting and detaining in custody. 6722
IMPROBABILITY, n. [See Improbable.] The quality of being improbable, or not likely to be true; unlikelihood. 6722
IMPROBABLE, a. [L. improbabilis; in and probabilis, from probo, to prove.] Not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case. It is always improbable that men will knowingly oppose their own interest; yet the fact is possible. It is improbable that snow will fall in July, but not incredible. 6722
IMPROBABLY, adv. In a manner not likely to be true. 6723

IMPROBATE, v.t. [L. improbo.] To disallow; not to approve. [Not used.] 6723
IMPROBATION, n. The act of disapproving. [Not in use.] 6723
IMPROBITY, n. [L. improbitas; in and probitas, from probo, to approve.] That which is disapproved or disallowed; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty. A man of unknown improbity is always suspected, and usually despised. 6723
IMPRODUCED, a. Not produced. [Not in use.] 6723
IMPROFICIENCY, n. Want of proficiency. 6723
IMPROFITABLE, a. Unprofitable. [Not in use.] 6723
IMPROMPTU, adv. [L. in promptu, in readiness, from promptus, ready, quick.] Off hand; without previous study; as a verse uttered or written impromptu. 6723
IMPROMPTU, n. A piece made off hand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition. 6723
IMPROPER, a. [L. improprius; in and proprius, proper.] 6723
IMPROPERLY, adv. Not fitly; in a manner not suited to the end; in a manner not suited to the company, time, place and circumstances; unsuitably; incongruously. 6724
IMPROPITIOUS, a. Not propitious; unpropitious. 6724
IMPROPORTIONABLE, a. Not proportionable. [Little used.] 6724
IMPROPORTIONATE, a. Not proportionate; not adjusted. [Little used.] 6724
IMPROPRIATE, v.t. [L. in and proprius, proper.] 6724
IMPROPRIATE, a. Devolved into the hands of a layman. 6724
IMPROPRIATED, pp. Appropriated to one's self. [See Appropriated.] 6724
IMPROPRIATING, ppr. Appropriating to one's self. 6724
IMPROPRIATION, n. The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice into the hands of a layman. 6725
IMPROPRIATOR, n. A layman who has possession of the lands of the church or an ecclesiastical living. 6725
IMPROPRIETY, n. [L. improprius. See Improper.] 6725
IMPROSPERITY, n. Unprosperity; want of success. 6725
IMPROSPEROUS, a. [in and prosperous.] Not prosperous; not successful; unfortunate; not yielding profit; not advancing interest; as an improsperous undertaking or voyage.
IMPROSPEROUSLY, adv. Unsuccessfully; unprosperously; unfortunately. 6725 6725
IMPROSPEROUSNESS, n. Ill success; want of prosperity. 6725
IMPROVABILITY, n. [See Improvable.] The state or quality of being capable of improvement; susceptibility of being made better. 6726
IMPROVABLE, a. [See Improve.] Susceptible of improvement; capable of growing or being made better; that may be advanced in good qualities. 6726
IMPROVABLENESS, n. Susceptibility of improvement; capableness of being made better, or of being used to advantage. 6726
IMPROVE, v.t. improov'. [L. in and probo, to prove, or the adjective probus.] 6726
IMPROVE, v.i. improov'. To grow better or wiser; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom or other excellence. We are pleased to see our children improve in knowledge and virtue. A farm improves under judicious management. The artisan improves by experience. It is the duty, as it is the desire of a good man, to improve in grace and piety. 6728
IMPROVED, pp. Made better, wiser or more excellent; advanced immoral worth, knowledge or manners. 6729
IMPROVEMENT, n. improov'ment. Advancement in moral worth, learning, wisdom, skill or other excellence; as the improvement of the mind or of the heart by cultivation; improvement in classical learning, science or mechanical skill; improvement in music; improvement in holiness. 6729
IMPROVER, n. One who improves; one who makes himself or any thing else better; as an improver of horses or cattle. 6730
IMPROVIDED, a. [L. improvisus; in and provideo, to foresee or provide.] Unforeseen; unexpected; not provided against. 6730
IMPROVIDENCE, n. [L. in and providens, providentia, from pro, before, and video, to see.] 6731

IMPROVIDENT, a. [L. in and providens; pro and video, supra.] 6731
IMPROVIDENTLY, adv. Without foresight or forecast; without care to provide against future wants. 6731

IMPROVING — INARCHED 6732

IMPROVING, ppr. Making better; growing better; using to advantage. 6732
IMPROVISION, n. s as z. [in and provision.] Want of forecast; improvidence. [Little used.]
IMPRUDENCE, n. [L. imprudentia; in and prudentia, prudence.] 6732 6732
IMPRUDENT, a. [L. imprudens; in and prudens, prudent.] 6732
IMPRUDENTLY, adv. Without the exercise of prudence; indiscreetly. 6732
IMPUDENCE, n. [L. impudens; in and pudens, from pudeo, to be ashamed.] Shamelessness; want of modesty; effrontery; assurance accompanied with a disregard of the opinions of others. 6732
IMPUDENT, a. [L. impudens.] Shameless; wanting modesty; bold with contempt of others; saucy. 6732
IMPUDENTLY, adv. Shamelessly; with indecent assurance. 6733
IMPUDICITY, n. [L. impudicitia.] Immodesty. 6733
IMPUGN, v.t. impu'ne. [L. impugno; in and pugno, to fight or resist.] To oppose; to attack by words or arguments; to contradict. The lawfulness of lots is impugned by some, and defended by others. 6733
IMPUGNATION, n. Opposition. [Little used.] 6733
IMPUGNED, pp. Opposed; contradicted; disputed. 6733
IMPUGNER, n. One who opposes or contradicts. 6733
IMPUGNING, ppr. Opposing; attacking; contradicting. 6733
IMPUISSANCE, n. Impotence; weakness. 6733
IMPULSE, n. im'puls. [L. impulsus, from impello. See Impel.] 6733
IMPULSION, n. [L. impulsio. See Impel.] 6734
IMPULSIVE, a. Having the power of driving or impelling; moving; impellent. 6734
IMPULSIVELY, adv. With force; by impulse. 6734
IMPUNITY, n. [L. impunitas; in and punio, to punish.] 6734
IMPURE, a. [L. impurus; in and purus, pure.] 6734
IMPURE, v.t. To render foul; to defile. [Not used.] 6735
IMPURELY, adv. In an impure manner; with impurity. 6735
IMPURENESS, IMPURITY, n. [L. impuritas, supra.] 6735
IMPURPLE, v.t. [in and purple;] To color or tinge with purple; to make red or reddish; as a field impurpled with blood. 6735
IMPURPLING, ppr. Tinging or coloring with purple. 6736
IMPUTABLE, a. [See Impute.] That may be imputed or charged to a person; chargeable. Thus we say, crimes, sins, errors, trespasses are imputable to those who commit them.
IMPUTABLENESS, n. The quality of being imputable. 6736 6736
IMPUTATION, n. The act of imputing or charging; attribution; generally in an ill sense; as the imputation of crimes of faults to the true authors of them. We are liable to the imputation or numerous sins and errors, to the imputation of pride, vanity and self-confidence; to the imputation of weakness and irresolution, or of rashness. 6736
IMPUTATIVE, a. That may be imputed. 6737
IMPUTATIVELY, adv. By imputation. 6737
IMPUTE, v.t. [L. imputo; in and puto, to think, to reckon; properly, to set, to put, to throw to or on.] 6737
IMPUTED, pp. Charged to the account of; attributed; ascribed. 6738
IMPUTER, n. One that imputes or attributes. 6738
IMPUTING, ppr. Charging to the account of; attributing; ascribing. 6738
IMPUTRESCIBLE, a. [in and L. putresco, to putrefy.] 6738
IN, a prefix, L. in, is used in composition as a particle of negation, like the English un, of which it seems to be a dialectical orthography; or it denotes within, into, or among, as in inbred, incase; or it serves only to augment or render emphatical the sense of the word to

which it is prefixed, as in inclose, increase. 6738

IN, prep. [L. in.] In denotes present or inclosed, surrounded by limits; as in a house; in a fort; in a city. It denotes a state of being mixed, as sugar in tea; or combined, as carbonic acid in coal, or latent heat in air. It denotes present in any state; as in sickness or health. It denotes present in time; as in that hour or day. The uses of in, however, cannot, in all cases, be defined by equivalent words, except by explaining the phrase in which it is used; as in deed; in fact; in essence; in quality; in reason; in courage; in spirits, etc. A man in spirits or good courage, denotes one who possesses at the time spirits or courage; in reason is equivalent to with reason; one in ten denotes one of that number, and we say also one of ten, and one out of ten. 6738

INABILITY, n. [L. inhabilis; in and habilis.] 6739

INABLEMENT, n. [See Enable.] Ability. [Not in use.] 6740

INABSTINENCE, n. [in and abstinence.] A not abstaining; a partaking; indulgence of appetite; as the inabstinence of Eve. 6740

INABUSIVELY, adv. Without abuse. 6740

INACCESSIBILITY, INACCESSIBLENESS, n. [from inaccessible.] 6740

INACCESSIBLE, a. [in and accessible.] 6740

INACCESSIBLY, adv. So as not to be approached. 6740

INACCURACY, n. [from inaccurate.] Want of accuracy or exactness; mistake; fault; defect; error; as an inaccuracy in writing, in a transcript, or in a calculation. 6740

INACCURATE, a. [in and accurate.] Not accurate; not exact or correct; not according to truth; erroneous; as an inaccurate man; he is inaccurate in narration; the transcript or copy is inaccurate; the instrument is inaccurate. 6740

INACCURATELY, adv. Not according to truth; incorrectly; erroneously. The accounts are inaccurately stated. 6741

INACTION, n. Want of action; forbearance of labor; idleness; rest. 6741

INACTIVE, a. [in and active.] Not active; inert; having no power to move. Matter is, per se, inactive. 6741

INACTIVELY, adv. Idly; sluggishly; without motion, labor or employment. 6741

INACTIVITY, n. [in and activity.] Inertness; as the inactivity of matter. 6741

INACTUATE, v.t. To put in action. [Not used.] 6741

INACTUATION, n. Operation. [Not used.] 6741

INADEQUACY, n. [from inadequate.] The quality of being unequal or insufficient for a purpose. 6741

INADEQUATE, a. [in and adequate. L. adoequatus, from adoequo, to equal.] 6742

INADEQUATELY, adv. Not fully or sufficiently; not completely. 6742

INADEQUATENESS, n. The quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; inequality; incompleteness. 6742

INADEQUATION, n. Want of exact correspondence. 6742

INADHESION, n. s as z. [in and adhesion.] Want of adhesion; a not adhering. 6742

INADMISSIBILITY, n. [from inadmissible.] The quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received; as the inadmissibility of an argument, or of evidence in court, or of a proposal in a negotiation. 6742

INADMISSIBLE, a. Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed or received; as inadmissible testimony; as inadmissible proposition. 6742

INADVERTENCE, INADVERTENCY, n. [L. in and advertens, adverto. See Advert.] 6743

INADVERTENT, a. [L. in and advertens.] Not turning the mind to; heedless; careless; negligent. 6743

INADVERTENTLY, adv. Heedlessly; carelessly; from want of attention; inconsiderately.

INAFFABILITY, n. Reservedness in conversation. 67436743

INAFFABLE, a. Not affable; reserved. 6743

INAFFECTATION, n. Destitution of affected manner. 6743

INAFFECTED, a. Unaffected. [Not used.] 6743

INAIDABALE, a. That cannot be assisted. 6743

INALIENABLE, a. [L. alieno, alienus.] 6743

INALIENABLENESS, n. The state of being inalienable. 6743

INALIENABLY, adv. In a manner that forbids alienation; as rights inalienably vested. 6744

INALIMENTAL, a. [in and aliment.] Affording no nourishment. 6744
INALTERABILITY, n. [from inalterable.] The quality of not being alterable or changeable.
INALTERABLE, a. [in and alterable.] That cannot or may not be altered or changed; 6744
unalterable. 6744
INAMIABLE, a. Unamiable. [Not in use.] 6744
INAMIABLENESS, n. Unamiableness. [Not in use.] 6744
INAMISSIBLE, a. [L. in and amitto, to lose.] Not to be lost. 6744
INAMISSIBLENESS, n. The state of not being liable to be lost. 6744
INAMORATO, n. [L. in and amor, love.] A lover. 6744
INANE, a. [L. inanis, empty.] Empty; void; sometimes used as a noun, to express a void space. 6744
INANGULAR, a. Not angular. [Little used.] 6744
INANIMATE, v.t. [infra.] To animate. [Little used.] 6744
INANIMATE, a. [L. inanimatus; in and animo, animatus.] 6744
INANIMATED, a. Destitute of animal life. 6744
INANITION, n. [L. inanis, empty.] 6745
INANITY, n. [L. inanitas, from inanis, void.] 6745
INAPPETENCE, INAPPETENCY, n. [in and appetence, L. appetentia.] 6745
INAPPLICABILITY, n. [from inapplicable.] 6745
INAPPLICABLE, a. [in and applicable.] Not applicable; that cannot be applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose. The argument or the testimony is inapplicable to the case. 6745
INAPPLICATION, n. Want of application; want of attention or assiduity; negligence; indolence; neglect of study or industry. 6745
INAPPOSITE, a. s as z. [in and apposite.] Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent; as an inapposite argument. 6745
INAPPRECIABLE, a. [in and appreciable, from appreciate.] 6745
INAPPREHENSIBLE, a. Not intelligible. 6746
INAPPREHENSIVE, a. Not apprehensive; regardless. 6746
INAPPROACHABLE, a. [in and approachable.] 6746
INAPPROPRIATE, a. [in and appropriate.] 6746
INAPTITUDE, n. [in and aptitude.] Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness. 6746
INAQUATE, a. [L. in and aquatus.] Embodied in water. 6746
INAQUATION, n. The state of being inaquate. 6746
INARABLE, v. [in and arable.] 6746
INARCH, v.t. [in and arch.] To graft by approach; to graft by uniting a cion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree. 6746
INARCHED, pp. Grafted by approach. 6746
INARACHING — INCHEST 6747
INARACHING, ppr. Grafting by approach. 6747
INARCHING, n. A method of ingrafting, by which a cion, without being separated from its parent tree, is joined to a stock standing near. 6747
INARTICULATE, a. [in and articulate.] Not uttered with articulation or junction of the organs of speech; not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables. The sounds of brutes and fowls are, for the most part, inarticulate. 6747
INARTICULATELY, adv. Not with distinct syllables; indistinctly. 6747
INARTICULATENESS, n. Indistinctness of utterance by animal voices; want of distinct articulation. 6747
INARTICULATION, n. Indistinctness of sounds in speaking. 6747
INARTIFICIAL, a. [In and artificial.] 6747
INARTIFICIALLY, adv. Without art; in an artless manner; contrary to the rules of art. 6747
INATTENTION, n. [in and attention.] The want of attention, or of fixing the mind steadily on an object; heedlessness; neglect. 6747
INATTENTIVE, a. [in and attentive.] Not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; careless;

negligent; regardless; as an inattentive spectator or hearer, an inattentive habit. 6748
INATTENTIVELY, adv. Without attention; carelessly; heedlessly. 6748
INAUDIBLE, a. [in and audible.] That cannot be heard; as an inaudible voice or sound.
INAUDIBLY, adv. In a manner not to be heard. 6748 6748
INAUGURAL, a. [L. inauguro; in and augur.] 6748
INAUGURATE, v.t. [supra.] To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner; a word borrowed from the ceremonies used by the Romans when they were received into the college of augurs. Kings and emperors are inaugurated by coronation; a prelate, by consecration; and the president of a college by such ceremonies and forms as give weight and authority to the transaction. 6748
INAUGURATE, a. Invested with office. 6748
INAUGURATED, pp. Inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies. 6748
INAUGURATING, ppr. Inducting into office with solemnities. 6748
INAUGURATION, n. The act of inducting into office with solemnity; investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies. 6749
INAUGURATORY, a. Suited to induction into office; pertaining to inauguration; as inauguratory gratulations. 6749
INAURATION, n. [L. inauro, inauratus; in and aurum, gold.] 6749
INAUSPICATE, a. Ill omened. 6749
INAUSPICIOUS, a. [in and auspicious.] Ill omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavorable. The war commenced at an inauspicious time, and its issue was inauspicious. The counsels of a bad man have an inauspicious influence on society. 6749
INAUSPICIOUSLY, adv. With ill omens; unfortunately; unfavorably. 6749
INAUSPICIOUSNESS, n. Unluckiness; unfavorableness. 6749
INBEING, n. [in and being.] Inherence; inherent existence; inseparableness. 6749
INBORN, a. [in and born.] Innate; implanted by nature; as inborn passions; inborn worth.
INBREATHED, a. [in and breathe.] Infused by inspiration. 6749 6749
INBRED, a. [in and bred, breed.] Bred within; innate; natural; as inbred worth; inbred affection. 6749
INBREED, v.t. To produce or generate within. 6749
INCA, n. The name or title given by the natives of Peru to their kings and to the princes of the blood, before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards. 6749
INCAGE, v.t. [in and cage.] To confine in a cage; to coop us; to confine to any narrow limits. 6750
INCAGED, pp. Cooped up; confined to a cage or to narrow limits. 6750
INCAGING, ppr. Confining to a cage or to narrow limits. 6750
INCAGEMENT, n. Confinement in a cage. 6750
INCALCULABLE, a. That cannot be calculated; beyond calculation. 6750
INCALCULABLY, adv. In a degree beyond calculation. 6750
INCALESCENCE, INCALESCENCY, n. [L. incalescens, incalesco; in and calesco, caleo, to be hot.] 6750
INCALESCENT, a. Growing warm; increasing in heat. 6750
INCAMERATION, n. [in and camera, a chamber, or arched roof.] 6750
INCANDESCENCE, n. [L. incandescens, incandesco; in and candesco; candeo, caneo, to be white, to shine; canus, white.] 6750
INCANDESCENT, a. White or glowing with heat. 6750
INCANTATION, n. [L. incantatio, incanto; in and canto, to sing.] 6751
INCANTATORY, a. Dealing by enchantment; magical. 6751
INCANTING, a. Enchanting. [Not used.] 6751
INCANTON, v.t. [in and canton.] To unite to a canton or separate community. 6751
INCAPABILITY, INCAPABLENESS, n. [from incapable.] The quality of being incapable; natural incapacity or want of power; as the incapableness of a child to comprehend logical syllogisms. 6751

INCAPABLE, a. 6751
INCAPACIOUS, a. [in and capacious.] Not capacious; not large or spacious; narrow; of small content; as an incapacious soul. 6752
INCAPACIOUSNESS, n. Narrowness; want of containing space. 6752
INCAPACITATE, v.t. [in and capacitate.] 6752
INCAPACITATION, n. Want of capacity; disqualification. 6753
INCAPACITY, n. [in and capacity.] Want of capacity, intellectual power, or the power of receiving, containing or understanding; applied to the mind, and it may be natural or casual. There is a natural incapacity in children to comprehend difficult propositions in logic or metaphysics, and a natural incapacity in men to comprehend the nature of spiritual beings. The defect of understanding proceeding from intoxication, or from an injury done to the brain, is a casual incapacity. 6753
INCARCERATE, v.t. [L. incarcero; in and carcer, a prison; Eng. cark, care; showing the primary sense is to press or strain.] 6753
INC`ARCERATE, a. Imprisoned; confined. 6753
INCARCERATION, n. The act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment. 6753
INCARN, v.t. [L. incarno; in and caro, carnis, flesh.] 6753
INC`ARN, v.i. To breed flesh. 6753
INCARNADINE, a. [L. in and caro, flesh.] 6753
INC`ARNADINE, v.t. To dye red or flesh-color. [Little used.] 6754
INCARNATE, v.t. [L. incarno; in and caro, flesh.] 6754
INC`ARNATE, a. Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh; a the incarnate Son of God. 6754
INCARNATION, n. The act of clothing with flesh. 6754
INCARNATIVE, v. Causing new flesh to grow; healing. 6754
INC`ARNATIVE, n. A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh, and assist nature in the healing of wounds. 6754
INCASE, v.t. [in and case.] To inclose in a case. 6754
INCASED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box. 6754
INCASING, ppr. Inclosing as in a case. 6754
INCASK, v.t. To put into a cask. 6755
INCASTELLATED, a. Confined or inclosed in a castle. 6755
INCATENATION, n. [L. catena, a chain.] 6755
INCAUTIOUS, a. [in and cautious.] Not cautious; unwary; not circumspect; heedless; not attending to the circumstances on which safety and interest depend; as incautious youth.
INCAUTIOUSLY, adv. Unwarily; heedlessly; without due circumspection. 67556755
INCAUTIOUSNESS, n. Want of caution; unwariness; want of foresight. 6755
INCAVATED, a. [L. in and cavo, to make hollow.] Made hollow; bent round or in. 6755
INCAVATION, n. The act of making hollow. 6755
INCEND, v.t. [L. incendo.] To inflame; to excite. [Little used.] 6755
INCENDIARY, n. [L. incendiarius, from incendo, to burn; in and candeo, to shine, or be on fire.] 6755
INCENDIARY, a. Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; as an incendiary purpose. 6756
INCENSE, n. in'cens. [L. incensum, burnt, from incendo, to burn.] 6756
INCENSE, v.t. incens. To perfume with incense. In the Romish church, it is the deacon's office to incense the officiating priest or prelate, and the choir. 6756
INCENSE, v.t. incens. To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite angry passions; to provoke; to irritate; to exasperate; to heat; to fire. It expresses less than enrage. 6757
INCENSED, pp. Inflamed to violent anger; exasperated. 6757
INCENSEMENT, n. incens'ment. Violent irritation of the passions; heat; exasperation. It expresses less than rage and fury. 6757
INCENSING, ppr. Inflaming to anger; irritating; exasperation. 6757
INCENSION, n. [L. incensio, from incendo, to burn.] 6757
INCENSIVE, a. Tending to excite or provoke. 6757
INCENSOR, n. [L.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of the angry passions. 6757
INCENSORY, n. The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. [We generally use

censer.] 6757
INCENTIVE, a. [Low L. incentivus, from incendo, to burn.] 6757
INCENTIVE, n. [Low L. incentivum.] 6757
INCEPTION, n. [L. inceptio, from incipio, to begin; in and capio, to take.] Beginning. 6758
INCEPTIVE, a. [L. inceptivus, from incipio, to begin.] 6758
INCEPTOR, n. A beginner; one in the rudiments 6758
INCERATION, n. [L. incero, from cera.] The act of covering with wax. 6758
INCERTAIN, a. [in and certain.] Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady. 6758
INCERTAINLY, adv. Doubtfully. 6758
INCERTAINTY, n. Uncertainty; doubt. 6758
INCERTITUDE, n. [L. incertitudo, from incertus; in and certus, certain.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt. 6758
INCESSABLE, a. Unceasing; continual. [little used.] 6758
INCESSANCY, n. [from incessant.] Unintermitted continuance; unceasingness. 6758
INCESSANT, a. [L. in and cessans, from cesso, to cease.] 6759
INCESSANTLY, adv. Without ceasing; continually. 6759
INCEST, n. [L. incestum; in and castus, chaste.] 6759
INCESTUOUS, a. Guilty of incest; as an incestuous person. 6759
INCESTUOUSLY, adv. In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest. 6759
INCESTUOUSNESS, n. The state or quality of being incestuous. 6759
INCH, n. [L. uncia, the twelfth part.] 6759
INCH, v.t. To drive by inches or small degrees. [Little used.] 6760
INCH, v.i. To advance or retire by small degrees. [Little used.] 6760
INCHARITABLE, a. Uncharitable. [The latter is the word used.] 6760
INCHASTITY, n. [in and chastity.] Lewdness; impurity; unchastity. 6760
INCHEST, v.t. To put into a chest. 6760
INCH-MEAL — INCOMMODIOUSLY 6761
INCH-MEAL, n. [inch and meal.] A piece an inch long. 6761
INCHOATE, v.t. [L. inchoo.] To begin. [Little used.] 6761
INCHOATE, a. Begun; commenced. 6761
INCHOATELY, adv. In an incipient degree. 6761
INCHOATION, n. The act of beginning; commencement; inception. 6761
INCHOATIVE, a. Noting beginning; inceptive; as an inchoative verb, otherwise called inceptive. 6761
INCIDE, v.t. [L. incido; in and coedo, to strike.] 6761
INCIDENCE, n. [L. incidens; incido, to fall on; in and cado, to fall.] 6761
INCIDENT, a. Falling; casual; fortuitous; coming or happening occasionally, or not in the usual course of things, or not according to expectation or in connection with the main design. 6762
INCIDENT, n. That which falls out; an event; casualty. 6762
INCIDENTAL, a. Happening; coming without design; casual; accidental; as an incidental conversation; an incidental occurrence. 6762
INCIDENTAL, n. An incident. [Little used.] 6763
INCIDENTALLY, adv. Casually; without intention; accidentally. I was incidentally present when the conversation took place. 6763
INCIDENTLY, adv. Occasionally; by the way. [Not used.] 6763
INCINERATE, v.t. [L. in and cinis, cineris, ashes] 6763
INCINERATED, pp. Burnt to ashes. 6763
INCINERATING, ppr. Reducing to ashes by combustion. 6763
INCINERATION, n. The act of reducing to ashes by combustion. 6763
INCIPIENCY, n. Beginning; commencement. 6763
INCIPIENT, a. [L. incipiens, incipio; in and capio, to take.] 6763
INCIRCLET, n. A small circle. 6763

INCIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, a. That cannot be circumscribed or limited. 6763
INCIRCUMSPECTION, n. [in and circumspection.] Want of circumspection; heedlessness. 6763
INCISE, v.t. s as z. To cut in; to carve. 6763
INCISED, a. [L. incisus, from incido, to cut.] 6764
INCISELY, adv. In the manner of incisions or notches. 6764
INCISION, n. s as z. [L. incisio, from incido, to cut.] 6764
INCISIVE, a. Having the quality of cutting or separating the superficial part of any thing.
INCISOR, n. [L.] A cutter; a fore tooth, which cuts, bites or separates. 6764 6764
INCISORY, a. Having the quality of cutting. 6764
INCISURE, n. [L. incisura.] A cut; a place opened by cutting; an incision. 6764
INCITANT, n. [from incite.] That which excites action in an animal body. 6764
INCITATION, n. [L. incitatio. See Incite.] 6764
INCITE, v.t. [L. incito; in and cito, to call, to stir up.] 6765
INCITED, pp. Moved to action; stirred up; spurred on. 6765
INCITEMENT, n. That which incites the mind or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse. 6765
INCITER, n. He or that which incites or moves to action. 6765
INCITING, ppr. Exciting to action; stirring up. 6765
INCIVIL, a. [in and civil.] Uncivil; rude; unpolite. [But uncivil is generally used.] 6765
INCIVILITY, n. Want of courtesy; rudeness of manners towards others; impoliteness. 6766
INCIVILLY, adv. Uncivilly; rudely. 6766
INCIVISM, n. [in and civism.] Want of civism; want of love to one's country or of patriotism; unfriendliness to the state or government of which one is a citizen. 6766
INCLASP, v.t. To clasp; to hold fast. 6766
INCLAVATED, a. Set; fast fixed. 6766
INCLE, n. A kind of tape made of linen yarn. 6766
INCLEMENCY, n. [L. inclementia. See Clemency.] 6766
INCLEMENT, a. Destitute of a mild and kind temper; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh. 6766
INCLINABLE, a. [L. inclinabilis. See Incline.] 6766
INCLINATION, n. [L. inclinatio. See Incline.] 6767
INCLINATORILY, adv. Obliquely; with inclination. 6767
INCLINATORY, a. Having the quality of leaning or inclining. 6767
INCLINE, v.t. [L. inclino; in and clino; Eng. to lean.] 6767
INCLINE, v.t. To cause to deviate from an erect, perpendicular or parallel line; to give a leaning to; as, incline the column or post to the east; incline your head to the right. 6768
INCLINED, pp. Having a leaning or tendency; disposed. 6768
INCLINER, n. An inclined dial. 6768
INCLINING, ppr. Leaning; causing to lean. 6768
INCLINING, a. Leaning. 6768
INCLIP, v.t. [in and clip.] To grasp; to inclose; to surround. 6769
INCLOISTER, v.t. [in and cloister.] To shut up or confine in a cloister. [But cloister is generally used.] 6769
INCLOSE, v.t. s as z. [L. inclusus, includo; in and claudo, or cludo.] 6769
INCLOSED, pp. Surrounded; encompassed; confined on all sides; covered and sealed; fenced. 6769
INCLOSER, n. He or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence. 6769
INCLOSING, ppr. Surrounding; encompassing; shutting in; covering and confining. 6769
INCLOSURE, n. The act of inclosing. 6769
INCLOUD, v.t. [in and cloud.] To darken; to obscure. 6770
INCLOUDED, pp. Involved in obscurity. 6770
INCLOUDING, ppr. Darkening; obscuring. 6770

INCLUDE, v.t. [L. includo; in and cludo, to shut up.] 6770
INCLUDED, pp. Contained; comprehended. 6770
INCLUDING, ppr. Containing; comprising. 6770
INCLUSION, n. s as z. [L. inclusio.] The act of including. 6770
INCLUSIVE, a. Inclosing; encircling. 6770
INCLUSIVELY, adv. Comprehending the thing mentioned; as from Monday to Saturday inclusively. 6771
INCOAGULABLE, a. [in and coagulable.] That cannot be coagulated or concreted. 6771
INCOERCIBLE, a. [in and coercible, from coerce.] 6771
INCOEXISTENCE, n. [in and coexistence.] A not existing together. [Not common.] 6771
INCOG, adv. [contracted from incognito.] 6771
INCOGITANCY, n. [L. incogitantia; in and cogito, to think.] 6771
INCOGITANT, a. Not thinking; thoughtless. 6771
INCOGITANTLY, adv. Without consideration. 6771
INCOGITATIVE, a. [in and cogitative.] Not thinking; wanting the power of thought; as, a vegetable is an incogitative being. 6771
INCOGNITO, adv. [L. incognitus; in and cognitus, known.] 6771
INCOGNIZABLE, a. incon'izable. [in and cognizable.] 6771
INCOHERENCE, INCOHERENCY, n. [in and coherence.] 6772
INCOHERENT, a. [in and coherent.] 6772
INCOHERENTLY, adv. Inconsistently; without coherence of parts; as, to talk incoherently.
INCOINCIDENCE, n. [in and coincidence.] 67726772
INCOINCIDENT, a. [in and coincident.] 6772
INCOLUMITY, n. [L. incolumitas.] Safety; security. 6773
INCOMBINE, v.i. To differ. 6773
INCOMBUSTIBILITY, n. [from incombustible.] 6773
INCOMBUSTIBLE, a. [in and combustible.] Not to be burnt, decomposed or consumed by fire. Amianth is an incombustible substance. 6773
INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, n. Incombustibility. 6773
INCOME, n. in'cum. [in and come.] That gain which proceeds from labor, business or property of any kind; the produce of a farm; the rent of houses; the proceeds of professional business; the profits of commerce or of occupation; the interest of money or stock in funds. Income is often used synonymously with revenue, but income is more generally applied to the gain of private persons, and revenue to that of a sovereign or of a state. We speak of the annual income of a gentleman, and the annual revenue of the state. 6773
INCOMING, a. Coming in. 6773
INCOMING, n. [in and come.] Income; gain. 6773
INCOMMENSURABILITY, n. [from incommensurable.] 6773
INCOMMENSURABLE, a. [in and commensurable.] 6774
INCOMMENSURATE, a. [in and commensurate.] 6774
INCOMMENSURATELY, adv. Not in equal or due measure or proportion. 6774
INCOMMISCIBLE, a. [in and commix.] 6774
INCOMMIXTURE, n. A state of being unmixed. 6774
INCOMMODE, v.t. [L. incommodo; in and commodo, con and modus.] 6774
INCOMMODED, pp. Put to inconvenience; molested. 6775
INCOMMODING, ppr. Subjecting to trouble or inconvenience. 6775
INCOMMODIOUS, a. [L. incommodus.] Inconvenient; not affording ease or advantage; unsuitable; giving trouble, without much injury. A seat in church, or the site of a house may be incommodious. 6775
INCOMMODIOUSLY, adv. In a manner to create inconvenience; inconveniently; unsuitably. 6775
INCOMMODIOUSNESS — INCONSTANT 6776

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, n. Inconvenience; unsuitableness. 6776
INCOMMODITY, n. [L. incommoditas.] 6776
INCOMMUNICABILITY, INCOMMUNICABLENESS, n. [from incommunicable.] 6776
INCOMMUNICABLE, a. [in and communicable.] 6776
INCOMMUNICABLY, adv. In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. 6776
INCOMMUNICATED, a. Not imparted. 6776
INCOMMUNICATING, a. Having no communion or intercourse with each other; as an administration in incommunicating hands. 6776
INCOMMUNICATIVE, a. Not communicative; not free or apt to impart to others in conversation. 6776
INCOMMUTABILITY, INCOMMUTABLENESS, n. The quality of being incommutable.
INCOMMUTABLE, a. [in and commutable.] 67776777
INCOMMUTABLY, adv. Without reciprocal change. 6777
INCOMPACT, INCOMPACTED, a. [in and compact.] 6777
INCOMPARABLE, a. [in and comparable.] That admits of no comparison with others; usually in a good sense, but it may be properly used in a bad sense. When we say, an incomparable man, we mean a man of good qualities, or of some excellence that raises him above comparison or equality with others. So we say, incomparable excellence, virtue, wit, etc. But incomparable baseness or malignity may be used with propriety. 6777
INCOMPARABLENESS, n. Excellence beyond comparison. 6777
INCOMPARABLY, adv. Beyond comparison; without competition. Newton was incomparably the greatest philosopher the English nation had produced. 6777
INCOMPARED, a. Not matched; peerless. 6777
INCOMPASSIONATE, a. [in and compassionate.] 6777
INCOMPASSIONATELY, adv. Without pity or tenderness. 6777
INCOMPASSIONATENESS, n. Want of pity. 6778
INCOMPATIBILITY, n. [from incompatible.] 6778
INCOMPATIBLE, a. [L. in and competo, to suit, to be proper or convenient; con and peto, to press toward, to seek, or press on. It was formerly incompetible.] 6778
INCOMPATIBLY, adv. Inconsistently; incongruously. 6778
INCOMPETENCE, INCOMPETENCY, n. 6778
INCOMPETENT, a. [L. in and competens, competo. See Incompatible.] 6779
INCOMPETENTLY, adv. Insufficiently; inadequately; not suitably. 6779
INCOMPLETE, a. [in and complete.] 6779
INCOMPLETELY, adv. Imperfectly. 6780
INCOMPLETENESS, n. An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness. 6780
INCOMPLEX, a. [in and complex.] 6780
INCOMPLIANCE, n. [in and compliance.] 6780
INCOMPLIANT, a. [in and compliant.] 6780
INCOMPOSED, a. [in and composed.] Disordered; disturbed. [But this word is little used. Instead of it we use discomposed.] 6780
INCOMPOSITE, a. incom'pozit. [in and composite.] 6780
INCOMPOSSIBILITY, n. [in and composible.] 6780
INCOMPOSSIBLE, a. [in, con, and possible.] Not possible to be or subsist with something else. [This and the preceding word are little used, and can hardly be considered as legitimate English words.] 6781
INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, n. [See the next word.] 6781
INCOMPREHENSIBLE, a. 6781
INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, n. Incomprehensibility, which see. 6781
INCOMPREHENSIBLY, adv. In a manner which the human mind cannot comprehend or understand; inconceivably. 6781
INCOMPREHENSION, n. Want of comprehension or understanding. 6781
INCOMPREHENSIVE, a. Not comprehensive; not extensive. 6781
INCOMPRESSIBILITY, n. [See Incompressible.] The quality of resisting compression, or

of being incapable of reduction by force into a smaller compass. 6781
INCOMPRESSIBLE, a. [in and compressible.] Not to be compressed; not capable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass; resisting compression. Water is not wholly incompressible. 6782
INCONCEALABLE, a. [in and concealable] 6782
INCONCEIVABLE, a. [in and conceivable.] 6782
INCONCEIVABLENESS, n. The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility. 6782
INCONCEIVABLY, adv. In a manner beyond comprehension, or beyond the reach of human intellect. 6782
INCONCEPTIBLE, a. Inconceivable. [Little used.] 6782
INCONCINNITY, n. [L. inconcinnitas.] 6782
INCONCLUDENT, a. [L. in and concludens, concludo, to conclude.] 6782
INCONCLUDING, a. Inferring no consequence. 6782
INCONCLUSIVE, a. [in and conclusive.] Not producing a conclusion; not closing, concluding or settling a point in debate or a doubtful question. An argument or evidence is inconclusive, when it does not exhibit the truth of a disputed case in such a manner as to satisfy the mind, and put an end to debate or doubt. 6783
INCONCLUSIVELY, adv. Without such evidence as to determine the understanding in regard to truth or falsehood. 6783
INCONCLUSIVENESS, n. Want of such evidence as to satisfy the mind of truth or falsehood, and put an end to debate. 6783
INCONCOCT, a. Inconcocted. 6783
INCONCOCTED, a. [in and concoct.] 6783
INCONCOCTION, n. [in and concoction.] 6783
INCONCURRING, a. [in and concurring, from concur.] 6783
INCONCUSSIBLE, a. That cannot be shaken. 6783
INCONDENSABILITY, n. [See Incondensable.] 6783
INCONDENSABLE, a. [in and condensable.] 6783
INCONDITE, a. [L. inconditus; in and condo, to build.] 6784
INCONDITIONAL, a. [in and conditional.] Without any condition, exception or limitation; absolute. [Not now used. See Unconditional.] 6784
INCONDITONATE, a. [in and condition.] 6784
INCONFIRMED, for unconfirmed, is not in use. 6784
INCONFORMITY, n. [in and conformity.] Want of conformity; incompliance with the practice of others, or with the requisitions of law, rule or custom; non-conformity. [The latter word is more commonly used, especially to express dissent in religion.] 6784
INCONFUSED, a. s as z. Not confused; distinct. 6784
INCONFUSION, n. Distinctness. 6784
INCONGENIAL, a. [in and congenial.] 6784
INCONGENIALITY, n. Unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness. 6784
INCONGRUENCE, n. [in and congruence.] Want of congruence, adaptation or agreement; unsuitableness. [Little used. We now use incongruity.] 6784
INCONGRUENT, a. Unsuitable; inconsistent. 6785
INCONGRUITY, n. [in and congruity.] 6785
INCONGRUOUS, a. [L incongruus.] Not congruous; unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; improper. The dress of a seaman on a judge, would be deemed incongruous with his character and station. 6785
INCONGRUOUSLY, adv. Unsuitably; unfitly; improperly. 6785
INCONNECTION, n. [in and connection.] 6785
INCONSCIONABLE, a. Having no sense of good and evil. 6785
INCONSEQUENCE, n. [L. inconsequentia.] 6785
INCONSEQUENT, a. Not following from the premises; without regular inference; as an inconsequent deduction or argument. 6785
INCONSEQUENTIAL, a. Not regularly following from the premises. 6785

INCONSIDERABLE, a. [in and considerable.] Not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial. We speak of an inconsiderable distance; an inconsiderable quantity or amount; inconsiderable value. No sin is inconsiderable in the sight of a holy God. 6786
INCONSIDERABLENESS, n. Small importance. 6786
INCONSIDERABLY, adv. In a small degree; to a small amount; very little. 6786
INCONSIDERACY, n. Thoughtlessness; want of consideration. [Unusual.] 6786
INCONSIDERATE, a. [L. inconsideratus. See Consider.] 6786
INCONSIDERATELY, adv. Without due consideration or regard to consequences; heedlessly; carelessly; rashly; imprudently. 6786
INCONSIDERATENESS, n. Want of due regard to consequences; carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence. 6786
INCONSIDERATION, n. Want of due consideration; want of thought; inattention to consequences. 6786
INCONSISTENCE, INCONSISTENCY, n. [in and consistence.] 6786
INCONSISTENT, a. Incompatible; incongruous; not suitable. Loud laughter in grave company is inconsistent with good breeding. Habitual gloom is inconsistent with health and happiness. 6787
INCONSISTENTLY, adv. With absurdity; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity. 6787
INCONSISTENTNESS, n. Inconsistency. [Not in use.] 6787
INCONSISTING, a. Inconsistent. [Not used.] 6787
INCONSOLABLE, a. [in and consolable.] Not to be consoled; grieved beyond susceptibility of comfort. 6787
INCONSOLABLY, adv. In a matter or degree that does not admit of consolation. 6788
INCONSONANCE, n. Disagreement of sounds; discordance. 6788
INCONSONANCY, n. [in and consonancy.] Disagreement; inconsistency. In music, disagreement of sounds; discordance. 6788
INCONSONANT, a. Not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant. 6788
INCONSPICUOUS, a. [in and conspicuous.] 6788
INCONSTANCY, n. [L. inconstantia. See Constancy.] 6788
INCONSTANT, a. [L. inconstans.] 6788
INCONSTANTLY — INCUMBRANCER 6789
INCONSTANTLY, adv. In an inconstant manner; not steadily. 6789
INCONSUMABLE, a. [in and consumable.] Not to be consumed; that cannot be wasted.
INCONSUMMATE, a. [in and consummate.] 6789 6789
INCONSUMMATENESS, n. State of being incomplete. 6789
INCONSUMPTIBLE, a. [L. in and consumptus.] 6789
INCONTESTABLE, a. Not contestable; not to be disputed; not admitting debate; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible; as incontestable evidence, truth or facts. 6789
INCONTESTABLY, adv. In a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably. 6789
INCONTIGUOUS, a. [in and contiguous.] 6789
INCONTINENCE, INCONTINENCY, n. [L. incontinentia. See Continence.] 6789
INCONTINENT, a. [L. incontinens.] Not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; indulging lust without restraint or in violation of law; unchaste; lewd.
INCONTINENT, n. One who is unchaste. 6790 6790
INCONTINENTLY, adv. Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely.
INCONTRACTED, a. Not contracted; not shortened. 6790 6790
INCONTROLLABLE, a. [in and controllable.] 6790
INCONTROLLABLY, adv. In a manner that admits of no control. 6790
INCONTROVERTIBLE, a. [in and controvertible.] 6790
INCONTROVERTIBLY, adv. In a manner or to a degree that precludes debate or controversy. 6791

INCONVENIENCE, INCONVENIENCY, n. [L. inconveniens; in and convenio, conveniens.] 6791
INCONVENIENT, a. [L. supra.] 6791
INCONVENIENTLY, adv. Unsuitably; incommodiously; in a manner to give trouble; unseasonably. 6791
INCONVERSABLE, a. [in and conversable.] Not inclined to free conversation; incommunicative; unsocial; reserved. 6791
INCONVERSANT, a. Not conversant; not familiar; not versed. 6791
INCONVERTIBILITY, n. [from inconvertible.] The quality of not being changeable or convertible into something else; as the inconvertibility of bank notes or other currency into gold or silver. 6791
INCONVERTIBLE, a. [in and convertible.] Not convertible; that cannot be transmuted or changed into something else. One metal is inconvertible into another. Bank notes are sometimes inconvertible into specie. 6792
INCONVINCIBLE, a. [in and convincible.] Not convincible; that cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction. 6792
INCONVINCIBLY, adv. In a manner not admitting of conviction. 6792
INCONY, a. or n. Unlearned; artless; an accomplished person, in contempt. 6792
INCORPORAL, a. [in and corporal. Not consisting of matter or body; immaterial. Incorporeal is generally used.] 6792
INCORPORALITY, n. The quality of not consisting of matter; immateriality. 6792
INCORPORALLY, adv. Without matter or a body; immaterially. 6792
INCORPORATE, a. [in and corporate.] 6792
INCORPORATE, v.t. [L. incorporo; in and corpus, a body.] 6792
INCORPORATE, v.i. To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into, etc.; usually followed by with. 6793
INCORPORATED, pp. Mixed or united in one body; associated in the same political body; united in a legal body. 6793
INCORPORATING, ppr. Mixing or uniting in one body or mass; associating in the same political body; forming a legal body. 6793
INCORPORATION, n. The act of incorporating. 6793
INCORPOREAL, a. [L. incorporalis, incorporeus.] 6794
INCORPOREALLY, adv. Without body; immaterially. 6794
INCORPOREITY, n. The quality of being not material; immateriality. 6794
INCORPSE, v.t. incorps'. To incorporate. 6794
INCORRECT, a. [in and correct.] Not correct; not exact; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; inaccurate; faulty. 6794
INCORRECTION, n. Want of correction. 6794
INCORRECTLY, adv. Not in accordance with truth or other standard; inaccurately; not exactly; as a writing incorrectly copied; testimony incorrectly stated. 6794
INCORRECTNESS, n. Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy. Incorrectness may consist in defect or in redundance. 6794
INCORRIGIBLE, a. [L. corrigo; con and rego.] 6795
INCORRIGIBLENESS, INCORRIGIBILITY, n. The quality of being bad, erroneous or depraved beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons and error in things. 6795
INCORRIGIBLY, adv. To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. 6795
INCORRUPT, INCORRUPTED, a. [L. incorruptus; in and corrumpo, corruptus; con and rumpo, to break.] Not corrupt; not marred, impaired or spoiled; not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted; applicable to persons, principles or substances. 6795
INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. [from incorruptible.] 6795
INCORRUPTIBLE, a. 6795
INCORRUPTIBLENESS, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay. 6795
INCORRUPTION, n. [in and corruption.] Incapacity of being corrupted. 6796
INCORRUPTIVE, a. Not liable to corruption or decay. 6796

INCORRUPTNESS, n. Exemption from decay or corruption. 6796
INCRASSATE, v.t. [L. incrasso, incrassatus; in and crassus, thick.] 6796
INCRASSATE, v.i. To become thick or thicker. 6796
INCRASSATE, INCRAS'SATED, a. In botany, thickened or becoming thicker towards the flower, as a peduncle.
INCRASSATED, pp. Made thick or thicker. 6796 6796
INCRASSATING, ppr. Rendering thick or thicker; growing thicker. 6796
INCRASSATION, n. The act of thickening, or state of becoming thick or thicker. 6797
INCRASSATIVE, a. Having the quality of thickening. 6797
INCRASSATIVE, n. That which has the power to thicken. 6797
INCREASABLE, a. That may be increased. 6797
INCREASE, v.i. [L. incresco; in and cresco, to grow.] 6797
INCREASE, v.t. To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity or amount; as, to increase wealth or treasure; to increase a sum or value. 6798
INCREASE, n. Augmentation; a growing larger; extension. 6798
INCREASED, pp. Augmented; made or grown larger. 6799
INCREASEFUL, a. Abundant of produce. 6799
INCREASER, n. He or that which increases. 6799
INCREASING, ppr. Growing; becoming larger; advancing in any quality, good or bad.
INCREATE, INCREATED, a. Uncreated, which see. [The latter is the word mostly 6799
used.] 6799
INCREDIBILITY, n. [See Incredible.] The quality of surpassing belief, or of being too extraordinary to admit of belief. 6799
INCREDIBLE, a. [L. incredibilis; in and credibilis, credible.] 6799
INCREDIBLENESS, n. Incredibility, which see. 6799
INCREDIBLY, adv. In a manner to preclude belief. 6799
INCREDULITY, n. The quality of not believing; indisposition to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief. 6800
INCREDULOUS, a. [L. incredulus; in and credulus; credo, to believe.] Not believing; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related; refusing or withholding belief. 6800
INCREDULOUSNESS, n. Incredulity, which see. 6800
INCREMABLE, a. [L. in and cremo.] That cannot be burnt. [not used.] 6800
INCREMENT, n. [L. incrementum, from incresco. See Increase.] 6800
INCREPATE, v.t. [L. increpo.] To chide; to rebuke. [Not in use.] 6800
INCREPATION, n. A chiding or rebuking; rebuke; reprehension. 6800
INCRESCENT, a. [L. increscens. See Increase.] growing; augmenting; swelling. 6800
INCRIMINATE, v.t. [L. in and criminor, to accuse. See Crime.] 6800
INCRUENTAL, a. [L. incruentus.] Unbloody; not attended with blood. [Not in use.] 6800
INCRUST, v.t. [L. incrusto; in and crusto, to crust.] 6801
INCRUSTATE, v.t. To incrust. [Less frequently used.] 6801
INCRUSTATION, n. [L. incrustatio.] 6801
INCRYSTALIZABLE, a. [in and crystalizable.] 6801
INCUBATE, v.i. [L. incubo; in and cubo, to lie down.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching. 6801
INCUBATION, n. [L. incubatio.] The act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young. 6801
INCUBATURE, n. Incubation. [Not used.] 6801
INCUBUS, n. [L. incubo, to lie on.] 6801
INCULCATE, v.t. [L. inculco, to drive or force on; in and calco, to tread, calx, the heel.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind. Our Savior inculcates on his followers humility and forgiveness of injuries. 6802
INCULCATED, pp. Impressed or enforced by frequent admonitions. 6802
INCULCATING, ppr. Impressing or enforcing by repeated instruction. 6802
INCULCATION, n. The action of impressing by repeated admonitions. 6802
INCULPABLE, a. [L. in and culpabilis, from culpa, a fault.] 6802
INCULPABLENESS, n. Unblamableness. 6802

INCULPABLY, a. Unblamably; without blame. 6802
INCULT, a. [L. incultus; in and cultus, from colo.] 6802
INCULTIVATED, a. Not cultivated; uncultivated. 6802
INCULTIVATION, n. Neglect or want of cultivation. 6802
INCULTURE, n. Want or neglect of cultivation. 6802
INCUMBENCY, n. [from incumbent.] A lying or resting on something. 6802
INCUMBENT, a. [L. incumbens, incumbo; in and cumbo, to lie down.] 6803
INCUMBENT, n. The person who is in present possession of a benefice, or of any office. [It is applied to civil officers as well as to ecclesiastical.] 6803
INCUMBER, v.t. To burden with a load; to embarrass. [See Encumber, and its derivatives.] 6803
INCUMBRANCE, n. A burdensome and troublesome load; any thing that impedes motion or action, or renders it difficult or laborious; clog; impediment; embarrassment. 6803
INCUMBRANCER, n. One who has an incumbrance, or some legal claim on an estate. 6803

INCUMBROUS — INDESTRUCTIBLE 6805

INCUMBROUS, a. Cumbersome; troublesome. 6805
INCUR, v.t. [L. incurro, to run against; in and curro, to run.] 6805
INCURABILITY, n. The state of being incurable; impossibility of cure; insusceptibility of cure or remedy. 6805
INCURABLE, a. 6805
INCURABLE, n. A person diseased beyond the reach of cure. 6805
INCURABLENESS, n. The state of not admitting cure or remedy. 6805
INCURABLY, adv. In a manner or degree that renders cure impracticable. 6805
INCURIOSITY, n. Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; indifference. 6805
INCURIOUS, a. [in and curious.] Destitute of curiosity; not curious or inquisitive; inattentive. 6805
INCURIOUSNESS, n. Want of curiosity or inquisitiveness. 6806
INCURRED, pp. Brought on. 6806
INCURRING, ppr. Becoming subject or liable to; bringing on. 6806
INCURSION, n. [L. incursio, from incurro. See Incur.] 6806
INCURVATE, v.t. [L. incurvo; in and curvus, bent.] 6806
INCURVATE, a. Curved inwards or upwards. 6806
INCURVATED, pp. Bent; turned from a rectilinear direction. 6806
INCURVATING, ppr. Bending; turning from a right line. 6806
INCURVATION, n. The act of bending. 6806
INCURVE, v.t. incurv'. To bend; to make crooked. 6807
INCURVITY, n. [L. incurvus.] A state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending inward. 6807
INDAGATE, v.t. [L. indago.] To seek or search out. [Not used.] 6807
INDAGATION, n. The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination. [Little used.] 6807
INDAGATOR, n. A searcher; one who seeks or inquires with diligence. [Little used.] 6807
INDART, v.t. [in and dart.] To dart in; to thrust or strike in. 6807
INDEBT, a verb, is never used. 6807
INDEBTED, a. indet'ted. 6807
INDEBTEDNESS, n. indet'tedness. The state of being indebted. 6807
INDEBTMENT, n. indet'ment. The state of being indebted. [Little used.] 6807
INDECENCY, n. [L. indecens, indeceo; in and deceo, to become.] 6807
INDECENT, a. [L. indecens.] Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy; as indecent language; indecent manners; an indecent posture or gesture. 6808
INDECENTLY, adv. In a manner to offend modesty or delicacy. 6808
INDECIDUOUS, a. [in and deciduous.] 6808
INDECIMABLE, a. Not liable to the payment of tithes. 6808
INDECISION, n. s as z. [in and decision.] Want of decision; want of settled purpose or of firmness in the determinations of the will; a wavering of mind; irresolution. 6808

INDECISIVE, a. [in and decisive.] Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue; as an indecisive battle or engagement; an argument indecisive of the question.
INDECISIVELY, adv. Without decision. 6808 6808
INDECISIVENESS, n. The state of being undecided; unsettled state; state of not being brought to a final issue. 6808
INDECLINABLE, a. [L. indeclinabilis; in and declino.] 6808
INDECLINABLY, adv. Without variation. 6809
INDECOMPOSABLE, a. s as z. [in and decomposable, decompose.] 6809
INDECOMPOSABLENESS, n. Incapableness of decomposition. 6809
INDECOROUS, a. [L. indecorus; in and decor, decus, deceo, to become.] Unbecoming; violating good manners; contrary to the established rules of good breeding, or to the forms of respect which age and station require. It is indecorous in a young person to take the highest place in company, when his superiors are present. Indecorous is sometimes equivalent to indecent; but it is less frequently applied to actions which offend modesty and chastity. 6809
INDECOROUSLY, adv. In an unbecoming manner. 6809
INDECOROUSNESS, n. Violation of good manners in words or behavior. 6809
INDECORUM, n. [L. in and decorum.] Impropriety of behavior; that in behavior or manners which violates the established rules of civility, or the duties of respect which age or station requires; an unbecoming action. It is sometimes synonymous with indecency; but indecency, more frequently than indecorum, is applied to words or actions which refer to what nature and propriety require to be concealed or suppressed. 6809
INDEED, adv. [in and deed.] In reality; in truth; in fact. 6809
INDEFATIGABLE, a. [L. indefatigabilis; in and defatigo, fatigo, to fatigue.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labor; not yielding to fatigue; as indefatigable exertions; indefatigable attendance or perseverance. 6810
INDEFATIGABLENESS, n. Unweariedness; persistency. 6810
INDEFATIGABLY, adv. Without weariness; without yielding to fatigue. 6810
INDEFATIGATION, n. Unweariedness. [Not used.] 6810
INDEFEASIBILITY, n. [from indefeasible.] The quality or state of being not subject to be made void; as the indefeasibility of a title. 6810
INDEFEASIBLE, a. s as z. [in and defeasible; facio.] 6810
INDEFEASIBLY, adv. In a manner not to be defeated or made void. 6811
INDEFECTIBILITY, n. [from indefectible.] 6811
INDEFECTIBLE, a. [in and defect.] Unfailing; not liable to defect, failure or decay. 6811
INDEFECTIVE, a. Not defective; perfect; complete. 6811
INDEFEISIBLE, a. Indefeasible. [Not used.] 6811
INDEFENSIBILITY, n. [form indefensible.] 6811
INDEFENSIBLE, a. [in and defensible, from defend.] 6811
INDEFENSIVE, a. Having no defense. 6811
INDEFICIENCY, n. The quality of not being deficient, or of suffering no delay. 6811
INDEFICIENT, a. Not deficient; not failing; perfect. 6811
INDEFINABLE, a. That cannot be defined. 6811
INDEFINITE, a. [L. indefinitus; in and definitus, definio, to define; de and finio, to end, finis, end.] 6812
INDEFINITELY, adv. Without any settled limitation; as space indefinitely extended. 6812
INDEFINITENESS, n. The quality of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain. 6812
INDEFINITUDE, n. Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. [Not used.] 6812
INDELIBERATE, a. [in and deliberate.] Done or performed without deliberation or consideration; sudden; unpremeditated; as the indeliberate commission of sin. 6812
INDELIBERATELY, adv. Without deliberation or premeditation. 6812
INDELIBILITY, n. The quality of being indelible. 6812

INDELIBLE, a. [L. indelebilis; in and delebilis, from deleo, to blot out.] 6812
INDELIBLY, adv. In a manner not to be blotted out or effaced; too deeply imprinted to be effaced, or to vanish. 6813
INDELICACY, n. [in and delicacy.] Want of delicacy; want of decency in language or behavior, regarding what nature and manners require to be concealed. 6813
INDELICATE, a. Wanting delicacy; indecent; but it expresses less than indecent; as an indelicate word or expression; indelicate behavior; indelicate customs. 6813
INDELICATELY, adv. Indecently; in a manner to offend against good manners or purity of mind. 6813
INDEMNIFICATION, n. [from indemnify.] 6813
INDEMNIFIED, pp. Saved harmless; secured against damage. 6814
INDEMNIFY, v.t. [in and damnify; L. damnificus; damnum, loss.] 6814
INDEMNIFYING, ppr. Saving harmless; securing against loss; reimbursing loss. 6814
INDEMNITY, n. [L. in and damnum, loss.] 6814
INDEMONSTRABLE, a. [in and demonstrable.] 6814
INDENIZATION, n. The act of naturalizing, or the patent by which a person is made free.
INDENIZE, v.t. To endenize, which see. 68146814
INDENIZEN, v.t. To invest with the privileges of a free citizen. 6814
INDENT, v.t. [L. dens, a tooth.] 6814
INDENT, v.i. To contract; to bargain or covenant. [From the practice of using indented writings or counterparts.]
INDENT, n. Incisure; a cut or notch in the margin of any thing, or a recess like a notch. 68156815
INDENT, n. A certificate or indented certificate issued by the government of the United States at the close of the revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt. 6815
INDENTATION, INDENTMENT, n. A notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things.
INDENTED, pp. Cut in the edge into points, like teeth. 68156815
INDENTING, ppr. Cutting into notches. 6815
INDENTMENT, n. Indenture. 6815
INDENTURE, n. A writing containing a contract. Indentures are generally duplicates, laid together and indented, so that the two papers or parchments correspond to each other. But indenting is often neglected, while the writings or counterparts retain the name of indentures. 6815
INDENTURE, v.t. To indent; to bind by indentures; as, to indenture an apprentice. 6816
INDEPENDENCE, n. [in and dependence.] 6816
INDEPENDENT, a. [in and dependent.] 6816
INDEPENDENT, n. One who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation of christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority, and competent to perform every act of government in ecclesiastical affairs.
INDEPENDENTLY, adv. Without depending or relying on others; without control. 6817 6817
INDEPRECABLE, a. That cannot be deprecated. 6817
INDEPREHENSIBLE, a. That cannot be found out. 6817
INDEPRIVABLE, a. That cannot be deprived. 6817
INDESCRIBABLE, a. That cannot be described. 6817
INDESCRIPTIVE, a. Not descriptive or containing just description. 6818
INDESERT, n. s as z. [in and desert.] Want of merit or worth. 6818
INDESINENT, a. [L. in and desino, to cease; de and sino.] 6818
INDESINENTLY, adv. Without cessation. 6818
INDESTRUCTIBILITY, n. [from indestructible.] 6818
INDESTRUCTIBLE, a. [in and destructible.] That cannot be destroyed; incapable of decomposition; as a material substance. 6818
INDETERMINABLE — INDISPOSITION 6819
INDETERMINABLE, a. [in and determinable.] 6819
INDETERMINATE, a. [in and determinate.] 6819
INDETERMINATELY, adv. Not in any settled manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits; as a space indeterminately large. 6819
INDETERMINATENESS, n. Indefiniteness; want of certain limits; want of precision. 6819

INDETERMINATION, n. [in and determination.] 6819
INDETERMINED, a. [in and determined.] 6819
INDEVOTE, a. Not devoted. 6819
INDEVOTED, a. Not devoted. 6820
INDEVOTION, n. Want of devotion; absence of devout affections. 6820
INDEVOUT, a. Not devout; not having devout affections. 6820
INDEVOUTLY, adv. Without devotion. 6820
INDEX, n. plu. indexes, sometimes indices. [L. connected with idico, to show; in and dico.] 6820
INDEXICAL, a. Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index. 6820
INDEXICALLY, adv. In the manner of an index. 6821
INDEXTERITY, n. [in and dexterity.] 6821
INDIA, n. A country in Asia, so named from the river Indus. 6821
INDIAN, a. [from India, and this from Indus, the name of a river in Asia.] Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West. 6821
INDIAN, n. A general name of any native of the Indies; as an East Indian, or West Indian. it is particularly applied to any native of the American continent. 6821
INDIANITE, n. [from India.] A mineral occurring in masses having a foliated structure and shining luster. Its color is white or gray. 6821
INDIAN REED, n. A plant of the genus Canna. 6822
INDIAN RED, n. A species of ocher, a very fine purple earth, of a firm, compact texture and great weight. 6822
INDIA RUBBER, n. The caoutchouc, a substance of extraordinary elasticity, called also elastic gum or resin. It is produced by incision from the syringe tree of Cayenne. 6822
INDICANT, n. [L. indicans; in and dico, to show.] 6822
INDICATE, v.t. [L. indico; in and dico, to show.] 6822
INDICATED, pp. Shown; pointed out; directed. 6822
INDICATING, ppr. Showing; pointing out; directing. 6822
INDICATION, n. The act of pointing out. 6822
INDICATIVE, a. [L. indicativus.] Showing; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious. Reserve is not always indicative of modesty; it may be indicative of prudence. 6823
INDICATIVELY, adv. In a manner to show or signify. 6823
INDICATOR, n. He or that which shows or points out. 6823
INDICATORY, a. Showing; serving to show or make known. 6823
INDICE. [See Index.] 6823
INDICOLITE, n. [indigo, or indico, and a stone.] 6823
INDICT, v.t. indi'te. [L. indictus, from indico; in and dico, to speak.] In law, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor, in writing, by a grand jury under oath. It is the peculiar province of a grand jury to indict, as it is of a house of representatives to impeach. It is followed by of; as indicted of treason or arson. 6823
INDICTABLE, a. indi'table. That may be indicted; as an indictable offender. 6823
INDICTED, pp. indi'ted. Accused by a grand jury. 6824
INDICTER, n. indi'ter. One who indicts. 6824
INDICTING, ppr. indi'ting. Accusing, or making a formal or written charge of a crime by a grand jury. 6824
INDICTION, n. [Low L. indictio, indico.] 6824
INDICTIVE, a. Proclaimed; declared. 6824
INDICTMENT, n. indi'tement. A written accusation or formal charge of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred by a grand jury under oath to a court. 6824
INDIES, n. plu. of India. 6824
INDIFFERENCE, n. [L. indifferentia; in and differo, to differ. Indifferency is little used.]
INDIFFERENT, a. [L. indifferens.] 6825 6825
INDIFFERENTLY, adv. Without distinction or preference; as, to offer pardon indifferently

to all. 6826
INDIGENCE, INDIGENCY, n. [L. indigentia, from indigeo; in or ind, and egeo, to want, to lack.] Want of estate, or means of comfortable subsistence; penury; poverty. A large portion of the human race live in indigence, while others possess more than they can enjoy. 6826
INDIGENE, n. [L. indigena; in or ind, and geno, gigno, to beget, or to be born.] One born in a country; a native animal or plant. 6827
INDIGENOUS, a. [L. indigena, supra.] 6827
INDIGENT, a. [L. indigens.] Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor. 6827
INDIGEST, n. A crude mass. [Not used.] 6827
INDIGESTED, a. [in and digested; L. indigestus.] 6827
INDIGESTIBLE, a. [in and digestible.] 6827
INDIGESTION, n. [in and digestion.] Want of due coction in the stomach; a failure of that change in food which prepares it for nutriment; crudity. 6828
INDIGITATE, v.t. To point out with the finger. 6828
INDIGITATION, n. The act of pointing out with the finger. 6828
INDIGN, a. indi'ne. [L. indignus.] Unworthy; disgraceful. 6828
INDIGNANCE, n. Indignation. [Not in use.] 6828
INDIGNANT, a. [L. indignans, from indignor, to disdain; in and dignor, dignus.] Affected at once with anger and disdain; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn or contempt, as when a person is exasperated at one despised, or by a mean action, or by the charge of a dishonorable act. Goliath was indignant at the challenge of David. 6828
INDIGNATION, n. [L. indignatio.] 6828
INDIGNIFY, v.t. To treat disdainfully. [Not used.] 6829
INDIGNITY, n. [L. indignitas.] Unmerited, contemptuous conduct towards another; any action towards another which manifests contempt for him; contumely; incivility or injury, accompanied with insult. Contemptuous words respecting one, or foul language in the presence of persons of character and delicacy, and indecent behavior, are indignities. Christ on the cross was treated with the foulest indignity. 6829
INDIGNLY, adv. indi'nely. Unworthily. 6829
INDIGO, n. [L. indicum, from India.] A substance or dye, prepared from the leaves and stalks of the indigo-plant, which are steeped in water till the pulp is extracted, when the tincture is drawn off and churned or agitated, till the dye begins to granulate. The flakes are then left to settle; the liquor is drawn off, and the indigo is drained in bags and dried in boxes. It is used for dyeing blue. 6829
INDIGOMETER, n. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo. 6829
INDIGO-PLANT, n. A plant of the genus Indigofera, from which is prepared indigo. It is a native of Asia, Africa and America, and called by the native Americans, anil. The calyx is patent; the carina of the corol is furnished with a subulate, patulous spur on each side; the legume or pod is linear. Several species are cultivated for making indigo, of which the most important are the tinctoria, or common indigoplant, the anil, a larger species, and the disperma, which furnishes the Guatimala indigo. 6829
INDILATORY, n. [in and dilatory. Not dilatory or slow.] 6830
INDILIGENCE, n. [in and diligence.] 6830
INDILIGENT, a. Not diligent; idle; slothful. 6830
INDILIGENTLY, adv. Without diligence. 6830
INDIMINISHABLE, a. That cannot be diminished. 6830
INDIRECT, a. [L. indirectus; in and directus, from dirigo.] 6830
INDIRECTION, n. [in and direction.] Oblique course or means. 6830
INDIRECTLY, adv. Not in a straight line or course; obliquely. 6831
INDIRECTNESS, n. Obliquity; devious course. 6831
INDISCERNIBLE, a. [in and discernible.] That cannot be discerned; not visible or perceptible; not discoverable. 6831

INDISCERNIBLENESS, n. Incapability of being discerned. 6831
INDISCERNIBLY, adv. In a manner not to be seen or perceived. 6831
INDISCERPIBLE, a. Indiscerptible. 6831
INDISCERPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incapable of dissolution, or separation of parts. 6831
INDISCERPTIBLE, a. [in and discerptible.] Incapable of being destroyed by dissolution, or separation of parts. 6831
INDISCIPLINABLE, a. [in and disciplinable.] That cannot be disciplined or subjected to discipline; not capable of being improved by discipline. 6831
INDISCOVERABLE, a. [in and discoverable.] 6831
INDISCOVERY, n. [in and discovery.] Want of discover. [Unusual.] 6832
INDISCREET, a. [in and discreet.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion; imprudent; inconsiderate; injudicious; as persons. 6832
INDISCREETLY, INDISCRETELY, adv. Not discreetly; without prudence; inconsiderately; without judgment. 6832
INDISCRETE, a. Not discrete or separated. 6832
INDISCRETION, n. [in and discretion.] Want of discretion; imprudence. The grossest vices pass under the fashionable name, indiscretions. 6832
INDISCRIMINATE, a. [L. indiscriminatus. See Discriminate.] 6832
INDISCRIMINATELY, adv. Without distinction; in confusion. 6832
INDISCRIMINATING, ppr. or a. Not making any distinction; as the victims of an indiscriminating spirit of rapine. 6832
INDISCRIMINATION, n. Want of discrimination or distinction. 6832
INDISCUSSED, a. Not discussed. 6832
INDISPENSABILITY, a. Indispensableness. [Little used.] 6832
INDISPENSABLE, a. Not to be dispensed with; that cannot be omitted, remitted, or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite. Air and water are indispensable to the life of man. Our duties to God and to our fellow men are of indispensable obligation. 6833
INDISPENSABLENESS, n. The state or quality of being absolutely necessary. 6833
INDISPENSABLY, adv. Necessarily; in a manner or degree that forbids dispensation, omission or want. 6833
INDISPERSED, a. Not dispersed. 6833
INDISPOSE, v.t. s as z. 6833
INDISPOSED, pp. or a. Disinclined; averse; unwilling; unfavorable. 6833
INDISPOSEDNESS, n. Disinclination; slight aversion; unwillingness; unfavorableness.
INDISPOSING, ppr. Disinclining; rendering somewhat averse, unwilling or 6834
unfavorable. 6834
INDISPOSITION, n. 6834
INDISPUTABLE — INEBRIATE 6835
INDISPUTABLE, a. Not to be disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable; too evident to admit of dispute. 6835
INDISPUTABLENESS, n. The state or quality of being indisputable, or too clear to admit of controversy. 6835
INDISPUTABLY, adv. Without dispute; in a manner or degree not admitting of controversy; unquestionably; without opposition. 6835
INDISPUTED, a. Not disputed or controverted; undisputed. 6835
INDISSOLUBILITY, n. 6835
INDISSOLUBLE, a. [L. indissolubilis; in and dissolubilis, from dissolvo; dis and solvo, to loosen.] 6835
INDISSOLUBLENESS, The quality of being incapable of dissolution, separation or breach; indissolubility. 6835
INDISSOLUBLY, adv. In a manner resisting separation; firmly united beyond the power of separation; in a manner not to be dissolved or broken. 6836
INDISSOLVABLE, a. [in and dissolvable.] 6836

INDISTANCY, n. Want of distance or separation. [A bad word and not used.] 6836
INDISTINCT, a. [L. indistinctus; in and distinctus. See Distinct.] 6836
INDISTINCTIBLE, a. Undistinguishable. [Little used.] 6836
INDISTINCTION, n. Want of distinction; confusion; uncertainty. 6837
INDISTINCTLY, adv. Without distinction or separation; as when parts of a thing are indistinctly seen. 6837
INDISTINCTNESS, n. Want of distinction or discrimination; confusion; uncertainty. 6837
INDISTINGUISHABLE, a. [in and distinguishable.] 6837
INDISTINGUISHING, a. Making no difference; as indistinguishing liberalities. 6837
INDISTURBANCE, n. [in and disturbance.] 6837
INDITCH, v.t. To bury in a ditch. [Little used.] 6837
INDITE, v.t. [L. indico, indictum; in and dico, to speak.] 6838
INDITE, v.i. To compose an account of. 6838
INDITED, pp. Composed; written; dictated. 6838
INDITEMENT, n. The act of inditing. 6838
INDITING, ppr. Committing to words in writing; dictating what shall be written. 6838
INDIVIDABLE, a. Not capable of division. 6838
INDIVIDED, a. Undivided. 6838
INDIVIDUAL, [L. individuus; in and dividuus, from divido, to divide.] 6838
INDIVIDUAL, n. A single person or human being. This is the common application of the word; as, there was not an individual present. 6839
INDIVIDUALITY, n. Separate or distinct existence; a state of oneness. 6839
INDIVIDUALIZE, v.t. To distinguish; to select or mark as an individual, or to distinguish the peculiar properties of a person from others. 6839
INDIVIDUALIZED, pp. Distinguished as a particular person or thing. 6839
INDIVIDUALIZING, ppr. Distinguishing as an individual. 6839
INDIVIDUALLY, adv. Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others. Thirty men will unitedly accomplish what each of them individually cannot perform. 6839
INDIVIDUATE, a. Undivided. 6839
INDIVIDUATE, v.t. To make single to distinguish from others of the species. 6839
INDIVIDUATION, a. The act of making single or the same, to the exclusion of others. 6840
INDIVIDUITY, n. Separate existence. [Not used.] 6840
INDIVINITY, n. Want of divine power. 6840
INDIVISIBILITY, n. [See Indivisible.] 6840
INDIVISIBLE, a. s as z. [in and divisible. See Divide.] 6840
INDIVISIBLE, n. In geometry, indivisibles are the elements or principles into which a body or figure may be resolved; elements infinitely small. 6840
INDIVISIBLENESS, n. Indivisibility, which see. 6840
INDIVISIBLY, adv. So as not to be capable of division. 6840
INDOCIBLE, a. [in and docible; L. doceo, to teach.] 6840
INDOCILITY, n. Unteachableness; dullness of intellect. 6840
INDOCTRINATE, v.t. [L. in and doctrina, learning.] 6841
INDOCTRINATED, pp. Taught; instructed in the principles of any science. 6841
INDOCTRINATING, ppr. Teaching; instructing in principles or rudiments. 6841
INDOCTRINATION, n. Instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science; information. 6841
INDOLENCE, n. [L. indolentia; in and doleo, to be pained.] 6841
INDOLENT, a. Habitually idle or indisposed to labor; lazy; listless; sluggish; indulging in ease; applied to persons. 6841
INDOLENTLY, adv. In habitual idleness and ease; without action, activity or exertion; lazily. 6841
INDOMITABLE, a. Untamable. [Not used.] 6842
INDOMPTABLE, a. [L. domo, to tame.] Not to be subdued. [Unusual.] 6842
INDORSABLE, a. That may be indorsed, assigned and made payable to order. 6842

INDORSE, v.t. indors'. [L. in and dorsum, the back.] 6842
INDORSEE, n. The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement. 6842
INDORSEMENT, n. indors'ment. The act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument. 6842
INDORSER, n. The person who indorses, or writes his name on the back of a note or bill of exchange, and who, by this act, as the case may be, makes himself liable to pay the note or bill. 6842
INDRAUGHT, n. in'draft. [in and draught.] 6842
INDRENCH, v.t. [in and drench.] 6843
INDUBIOUS, a. [L. indubius; in and dubius, doubtful.] 6843
INDUBITABLE, a. [L. indubitabilis; in and dubitabilis, from dubito, to doubt.] Not to be doubted; unquestionable; evident; apparently certain; too plain to admit of doubt. 6843
INDUBITABLENESS, n. State of being indubitable. 6843
INDUBITABLY, adv. Undoubtedly; unquestionably; in a manner to remove all doubt. 6843
INDUBITATE, a. [L. indubitatus.] 6843
INDUCE, v.t. [L. induco; in and duco, to lead.] 6843
INDUCED, pp. Persuaded by motives; influenced; produced; caused. 6844
INDUCEMENT, n. Motive; any thing that leads the mind to will or to act; any argument, reason or fact that tends to persuade or influence the mind. The love of ease is an inducement to idleness. The love of money is an inducement to industry in good men, and to the perpetration of crimes in the bad. 6844
INDUCER, n. He or that which induces persuades or influences. 6844
INDUCIBLE, a. That may be induced; that may be offered by induction. 6844
INDUCING, ppr. Leading or moving by reason or arguments; persuading; producing; causing. 6844
INDUCT, v.t. [L. inductus, from induco; in and duco, to lead.] 6844
INDUCTED, pp. Introduced into office with the usual formalities. 6845
INDUCTILE, a. [in and ductile.] Not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal. [See Ductile.] 6845
INDUCTILITY, n. The quality of being inductile. 6845
INDUCTING, ppr. Introducing into office with the usual formalities. 6845
INDUCTION, n. [L. inductio. See Induct.] 6845
INDUCTIVE, a. Leading or drawing; with to. 6845
INDUCTIVELY, adv. By induction or inference. 6846
INDUCTOR, n. The person who inducts another into an office or benefice. 6846
INDUE, v.t. indu'. [L. induo. This word coincides nearly in signification with endow, that is, to put on, to furnish. Dueo is evidently a contracted word.] 6846
INDUED, pp. Clothed; invested. 6846
INDUEMENT, n. indu'ment. A putting on; endowment. 6846
INDUING, ppr. Investing; putting on. 6846
INDULGE, v.t. indulj'. [L. indulgeo; tolero.] 6846
INDULGE, v.t. indulj'. To permit to enjoy or practice; or to yield to the enjoyment or practice of, without restraint or control; as, to indulge in sin, or in sensual pleasure. This form of expression is elliptical, a pronoun being omitted; as, to indulge myself or himself. 6847
INDULGED, pp. Permitted to be and to operate without check or control; as love of pleasure indulged to excess. 6847
INDULGENCE, INDULGENCY, n. Free permission to the appetites, humor, desires, passions or will to act or operate; forbearance of restraint or control. How many children are ruined by indulgence! Indulgence is not kindness or tenderness, but it may be the effect of one or the other, or of negligence. 6847
INDULGENT, a. Yielding to the wishes, desires, humor or appetites of those under one's care; compliant; not opposing or restraining; as an indulgent parent. 6848
INDULGENTIAL, a. Relating to the indulgencies of the Romish church. [Not well

authorized.] 6848
INDULGENTLY, adv. With unrestrained enjoyment. 6848
INDULGER, n. One who indulges. 6848
INDULGING, ppr. Permitting to enjoy or to practice; gratifying. 6848
INDULT, INDULTO, n. [L. indultus, indulged.] 6848
INDURATE, v.i. [L. induro; in and duro, to harden.] 6849
INDURATE, v.t. To make hard. Extreme heat indurates clay. Some fossils are indurated by exposure to the air.
INDURATED, pp. Hardened; made obdurate. 6849 6849
INDURATING, ppr. Hardening; rendering insensible. 6849
INDURATION, n. The act of hardening, or process of growing hard. 6849
INDUSTRIOUS, a. [L. industrius, from industria.] 6849
INDUSTRIOUSLY, adv. With habitual diligence; with steady application of the powers of body or of mind. 6850
INDUSTRY, n. [L. industria.] Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; assiduity; opposed to sloth and idleness. We are directed to take lessons of industry from the bee. Industry pays debts, while idleness or despair will increase them. 6850
INDWELLER, n. An inhabitant. 6850
INDWELLING, a. [in and dwelling.] Dwelling within; remaining in the heart, even after it is renewed; as indwelling sin. 6850
INDWELLING, n. Residence within, or in the heart or soul. 6850
INEBRIANT, a. [See Inebriate.] Intoxicating. 6850
INEBRIANT, n. Any thing that intoxicates, as opium. 6850
INEBRIATE, v.t. [L. inebrio, inebriatus; in and ebrio, to intoxicate; ebrius, soaked, drenched, drunken. The Latin ebrius is contracted from ebrigus or ebregus, as appears from the Spanish embriagar, to intoxicate, embriago, inebriated; Gr. to water or irrigate. See Rain.] 6850
INEBRIATE, v.i. To be or become intoxicated. 6851
INEBRIATE, n. A habitual drunkard. 6851
INEBRIATED — INEXPRESSIBLE 6852
INEBRIATED, pp. Intoxicated. 6852
INEBRIATING, ppr. Making drunk; intoxicating. 6852
INEBRIATION, n. Drunkenness; intoxication. 6852
INEBRIETY, n. Drunkenness; intoxication. 6852
INEDITED, a. [in and edited.] Unpublished. 6852
INEFFABLE, a. [L. ineffabilis; in and effabilis, from effor, to speak.] Unspeakable; unutterable; that cannot be expressed in words; usually in a good sense; as the ineffable joys of heaven; the ineffable glories of the Deity. 6852
INEFFABLENESS, n. Unspeakableness; quality of being unutterable. 6852
INEFFABLY, adv. Unspeakably; in a manner not to be expressed in words. 6852
INEFFECTIVE, a. [in and effective.] Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect intended; inefficient; useless. 6852
INEFFECTUAL, a. [in and effectual.] Not producing its proper effect, or not able to produce its effect; inefficient; weak; as an ineffectual remedy; the Spaniards made an ineffectual attempt to reduce Gibraltar. [See Inefficacious.] 6852
INEFFECTUALLY, adv. Without effect; in vain. 6853
INEFFECTUALNESS, n. Want of effect, or of power to produce it; inefficacy. 6853
INEFFERVESCENCE, n. [in and effervescence.] 6853
INEFFERVESCENT, a. Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence. 6853
INEFFERVESCIBILITY, n. The quality of not effervescing, or not being susceptible of effervescence. 6853
INEFFERVESCIBLE, a. Not capable of effervescence. 6853
INEFFICACIOUS, a. [L. inefficax; in and efficax, efficio, to effect; ex and facio, to make.]
INEFFICACIOUSLY, adv. Without efficacy or effect. 6854 6853

INEFFICACIOUSNESS, n. Want of power to produce the effect, or want of effect. 6854
INEFFICACY, n. [in and efficacy, L. efficacia.] 6854
INEFFICIENCY, n. [in and efficiency.] Want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy. 6854
INEFFICIENT, a. [in and efficient.] Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious.
INEFFICIENTLY, adv. Ineffectually; without effect. 68546854
INELABORATE, a. Not elaborate; not wrought with care. 6854
INELASTIC, a. [in and elastic.] 6854
INELASTICITY, n. The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power. 6854
INELEGANCE, INELEGANCY, n. [See Inelegant.] Want of elegance; want of beauty or polish in language, composition or manners; want of symmetry or ornament in building; want of delicacy in coloring, etc. 6854
INELEGANT, a. [L. inelegans; in and elegans, from the root of eligo, to choose.] Not elegant; wanting beauty or polish, as language, or refinement, as manners; wanting symmetry or ornament, as an edifice; in short, wanting in any thing which correct taste requires. 6855
INELEGANTLY, adv. In an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely; roughly. 6855
INELIGIBILITY, n. [from ineligible.] Incapacity of being elected to an office. 6855
INELIGIBLE, a. [in and eligible.] Not capable of being elected to an office. 6855
INELOQUENT, a. [in and eloquent.] Not eloquent; not speaking with fluency, propriety, grace and pathos; not persuasive; used of persons. 6855
INELOQUENTLY, adv. Without eloquence. 6855
INELUCTABLE, a. [L. ineluctabilis.] Not to be resisted by struggling; not to be overcome. [Not used.] 6855
INELUDIBLE, a. [in and eludible.] That cannot be eluded or defeated. 6855
INENARRABLE, a. [L. inenarrabilis.] 6855
INEPT, a. [L. ineptus; in and aptus, fit, apt.] 6856
INEPTITUDE, n. Unfitness; inaptitude; unsuitableness; as an ineptitude to motion. 6856
INEPTLY, adv. Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly. 6856
INEPTNESS, n. Unfitness. 6856
INEQUAL, a. [in and equal.] Unequal; uneven; various. 6856
INEQUALITY, n. [L. inoequalitas; in and oequalis, equal.] 6856
INEQUIDISTANT, a. Not being equally distant. 6856
INEQUILATERAL, a. Having unequal sides. 6856
INEQUITABLE, a. [in and equitable.] Not equitable; not just. 6857
INEQUIVALVE, INEQUIVALVULAR, a. Having unequal valves. 6857
INERM, INERMOUS, a. [L. inermis; in and arma, arms.] 6857
INERRABILITY, n. [from inerrable.] Exemption from error or from the possibility of erring; infallibility. 6857
INERRABLE, a. [in and err.] That cannot err; exempt from error or mistake; infallible. 6857
INERRABLENESS, n. Exemption from error; inerrability. 6857
INERRABLY, adv. With security from error; infallibly. 6857
INERRATIC, a. [in and erratic.] Not erratic or wandering; fixed. 6857
INERRINGLY, adv. Without error, mistake or deviation. 6857
INERT, a. [L. iners; in and ars, art. The English sense is drawn not from art, but from the primary sense, strength or vigorous action.] 6857
INERTION, n. Want of activity; want of action or exertion. 6857
INERTITUDE, n. The state of being inert, or a tendency to remain quiescent till impelled by external force to move. 6857
INERTLY, adv. Without activity; sluggishly. 6858
INERTNESS, n. The state or quality of being inert, or destitute of the power to move per se; that quality of passiveness by which bodies persist in a state of rest, or of motion given to them by external force. In the language of philosophy, this quality is called vis inertioe, or inertia. 6858

INESCATE, v.t. [L. inesco.] To bait; to lay a bait for. 6858
INESCATION, n. The act of baiting. 6858
INESTIMABLE, a. [L. inoestimabilis. See Estimate.] 6858
INESTIMABLY, adv. In a manner not to be estimated or rated. 6858
INEVIDENCE, n. Want of evidence; obscurity. 6858
INEVIDENT, a. [in and evident.] 6858
INEVITABILITY, n. [from inevitable.] to be avoided; certainty to happen. 6858
INEVITABLE, a. [L. inevitabilis; in and evitabilis, from evito, to shun.] Not to be avoided; that cannot be shunned; unavoidable; that admits of no escape or evasion. To die is the inevitable lot of man; we are all subjected to many inevitable calamities. 6859
INEVITABLENESS, n. The state of being unavoidable. 6859
INEVITABLY, adv. Without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably; certainly. 6859
INEXACT, a. [in and exact.] Not exact; not precisely correct or true. 6859
INEXACTNESS, n. Incorrectness; want of precision. 6859
INEXCITABLE, a. [in and excitable.] Not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; torpid.
INEXCUSABLE, a. s as z. [L. inexcusabilis; in and excusabilis, excuso. See Excuse.]6859
Not to be excused or justified; as inexcusable folly. 6859
INEXCUSABLENESS, n. The quality of not admitting of excuse or justification; enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation. 6859
INEXCUSABLY, adv. With a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or justification. 6859
INEXECUTION, n. Neglect of execution; non-performance; as the inexecution of a treaty.
INEXERTION, n. [in and exertion.] Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action. 6859
INEXHALABLE, a. [in and exhalable, L. exhalo.] 68606859
INEXHAUSTED, a. [in and exhausted.] 6860
INEXHAUSTIBLE, a. [in and exhaustible.] 6860
INEXHAUSTIBLENESS, n. The state of being inexhaustible. 6860
INEXHAUSTIVE, a. Not to be exhausted. 6860
INEXISTENCE, n. [in and existence.] 6860
INEXISTENT, a. [in and existent.] Not having being; not existing. 6860
INEXORABILITY, n. The quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty. 6861
INEXORABLE, a. [L. inexorabilis; in and exorabilis, from exoro, to entreat; ex and oro, to pray.] 6861
INEXORABLY, adv. So as to be immovable by intreaty. 6861
INEXPECTATION, n. State of having no expectation. 6861
INEXPECTED, a. Not expected. [Not in use.] 6861
INEXPEDIENCE, INEXPEDIENCY, n. [in and expedience.] Want of fitness; impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose. The inexpedience of a measure is to be determined by the prospect of its advancing the purpose intended or not. 6861
INEXPEDIENT, a. [in and expedient.] Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to a good end; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time and place. Whatever tends to retard or defeat success in a good cause is inexpedient. What is expedient at one time, may be inexpedient at another. 6861
INEXPERIENCE, n. [in and experience.] Want of experience or experimental knowledge; as the inexperience of youth, or their inexperience of the world. 6861
INEXPERIENCED, a. Not having experience; unskilled. 6861
INEXPERT, a. [in and expert.] Not expert; not skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice. 6861
INEXPIALBE, a. [L. inexpiabilis. See Expiate.] 6862
INEXPIABLY, adv. To a degree that admits of no atonement. 6862
INEXPLAINABLE, a. That cannot be explained; inexplicable. [The latter word is generally used.] 6862
INEXPLEABLY, adv. Insatiably. [Not used.] 6862
INEXPLICABLE, a. [L. inexplicabilis; in and explico, to unfold.] 6862
INEXPLICABLY, adv. In a manner not to be explained. 6862

INEXPLORABLE, a. [in and explorable, from explore.] 6862
INEXPRESSIBLE, a. [in and expressible, from express.] 6862

INEXPRESSIBLY — INFLAMMABLE 6863

INEXPRESSIBLY, adv. In a manner or degree not to be told or expressed in words; unspeakably; unutterably. 6863
INEXPRESSIVE, a. Not tending to express; not expressing; inexpressible. 6863
INEXPOSURE, n. [in and exposure.] 6863
INEXPUGNABLE, a. [L. inexpugnabilis; in and expugno; ex and pugno, to fight.] Not to be subdued by force; not to be taken by assault; impregnable. 6863
INEXSUPERABLE, a. [L. inexsuperabilis.] 6863
INEXTENDED, a. Having no extension. 6863
INEXTENSION, n. [in and extension.] 6863
INEXTERMINABLE, a. [in and exterminable.] 6863
INEXTINCT, a. Not quenched; not extinct. 6863
INEXTINGUISHABLE, a. [in and extinguishable.] That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable; as inextinguishable flame, thirst or desire. 6863
INEXTIRPABLE, a. That cannot be extirpated. 6863
INEXTRICABLE, a. [L. inextricabilis. See Extricate.] 6864
INEXTRICABLENESS, n. The state of being inextricable. 6864
INEXTRICABLY, adv. To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled. 6864
INEYE, v.t. To inoculate; as a tree or a bud. 6864
INFABRICATED, a. Unfabricated; unwrought. [Not used.] 6864
INFALLIBILITY, INFALLIBLENESS, n. [from infallible.] The quality of being incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error; inerrability. No human being can justly lay claim to infallibility. This is an attribute of God only. 6864
INFALLIBLE, a. [L. fallo.] 6864
INFALLIBLY, adv. Without a possibility of erring or mistaking. 6864
INFAME, v.t. To defame. [Not used.] 6865
INFAMOUS, a. [L. infamis; infamo, to defame; in and fama, fame.] 6865
INFAMOUSLY, adv. In a manner or degree to render infamous; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully. 6865
INFAMOUSNESS, INFAMY, n. [L. infamia; in and fama, report.] 6865
INFANCY, n. [L. infantia. See Infant.] 6865
INFANDOUS, a. [L. infandus.] 6866
INFANGTHEF, n. In English law, the privilege granted to lords to judge thieves taken on their manors, or within their franchises. 6866
INFANT, n. [L. infans; in and fans, speaking, fari, to speak.] 6866
INFANT, a. Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life. 6866
INFANTA, n. In Spain and Portugal, any princes of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent. 6866
INFANTE, n. In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the eldest or heir apparent. 6866
INFANTICIDE, n. [Low L. infanticidium; infans, an infant, and coedo, to kill.] 6867
INFANTILE, a. [L. infantilis.] Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant; pertaining to the first period of life. 6867
INFANTINE, a. Pertaining to infants or to young children. 6867
INFANTLIKE, a. Like an infant. 6867
INFANTLY, a. Like a child's. 6867
INFANTRY, n. In military affairs, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; as a company, regiment or brigade of infantry. In some armies, there have been heavy-armed infantry, and light-armed or light infantry, according to their manner of arming and equipping. 6867
INFARCE, v.t. infars. To stuff. [Not in use.] 6867
INFARCTION, n. [L. infarcio, infercio, to stuff; in and farcio.] 6867

INFASHIONABLE, a. Unfashionable. [Not used.] 6867
INFATIGABLE, a. Indefatigable. 6867
INFATUATE, v.t. [L. infatuo; in and fatuus, foolish.] 6867
INFATUATED, pp. Affected with folly. 6868
INFATUATING, ppr. Affecting with folly. 6868
INFATUATION, n. The act of affecting with folly. 6868
INFAUSTING, n. [L. infaustus.] The act of making unlucky. 6868
INFEASIBILITY, INFEASIBLENESS, n. s as z. [from infeasible.] 6868
INFEASIBLE, a. s as z. [in and feasible, L. facio.] 6868
INFECT, v.t. [L. inficio, infectus; in and facio.] 6869
INFECT, a. Infected. [Not used.] 6869
INFECTED, pp. Tainted with noxious matter; corrupted by poisonous exhalations; corrupted by bad qualities communicated. 6869
INFECTER, n. He or that which infects. 6869
INFECTING, ppr. Tainting; corrupting. 6869
INFECTION, n. [L. inficio.] The act of infecting, or the act by which poisonous matter, morbid miasmata or exhalations produce disease in a healthy body. The words contagion and infection are frequently confounded. The proper distinction between them is this. Contagion is the virus or effluvium generated in a diseased body, and capable of producing the specific disease in a healthy body by contact or otherwise. Marsh miasm is not properly contagion. Infection is any thing that taints or corrupts; hence it includes contagion, and any other morbid, noxious matter which may excite disease in a healthy body. Hence, 6869
INFECTIOUS, a. Having qualities that may taint, or communicate disease to; as an infectious fever; infectious clothing; infectious air; infectious miasma. 6870
INFECTIOUSLY, adv. By infection. 6871
INFECTIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being infectious, or capable of communicating disease or taint from one to another. 6871
INFECTIVE, a. Having the quality of communicating disease or taint from one to another.
INFECUND, a. [L. infoecundus; in and foecundus, prolific.] 6871 6871
INFECUNDITY, n. [L. infoecunditas.] Unfruitfulness; barrenness. 6871
INFELICITY, n. [L. infelicitas. See Felicity.] 6871
INFER, v.t. [L. infero; in and fero, to bear or produce.] 6871
INFERABLE, a. That may be inferred or deduced from premises. 6872
INFERENCE, n. A truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true; a conclusion. Inferences result from reasoning, as when the mind perceives such a connection between ideas, as that, if certain propositions called premises are true, the conclusions or propositions deduced from them must also be true. 6872
INFEOFF. [See Enfeoff.] 6872
INFERIOR, a. [L. comp. from inferus, low.] 6872
INFERIOR, n. A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society. 6872
INFERIORITY, n. A lower state of dignity, age, value or quality. We speak of the inferiority of rank, of office, of talents, of age, of worth. 6872
INFERNAL, a. [L. infernus.] 6872
INFERNAL, n. An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions. 6873
INFERTILE, a. [L. infertilis; in and fertilis.] 6873
INFERTILITY, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as the infertility of land.
INFEST, v.t. [L. infesto.] To trouble greatly; to disturb; to annoy; to harass. In warm 6873
weather, men ar infested with musketoes and gnats; flies infest horses and cattle. The sea is often infested with pirates. Small parties of the enemy infest the coast. 6873
INFESTATION, n. The act of infesting; molestation. 6873
INFESTED, pp. Troubled; annoyed; harassed; plagued. 6873
INFESTERED, a. [in and fester.] Rankling; inveterate. 6874
INFESTING, ppr. Annoying; harassing; disturbing. 6874

INFESTIVE, a. [in and festive.] Having no mirth. 6874
INFESTIVITY, n. [in and festivity.] Want of festivity, or of cheerfulness and mirth at entertainments. 6874
INFESTUOUS, a. [L. infestus.] Mischievous. [Not used.] 6874
INFEUDATION, n. [in and feudum, feud.] 6874
INFIDEL, a. [L. infidelis; in and fidelis; faithful.] 6874
INFIDEL, n. One who disbelieves the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the divine origin of christianity. 6874
INFIDELITY, n. [L. infidelitas.] 6874
INFILTRATE, v.i. To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance. 6875
INFILTRATING, ppr. Penetrating by the pores or interstices. 6875
INFILTRATION, n. The act or process of entering the pores or cavities of a body. 6875
INFINITE, a. [L. infinitus; in and finitus, terminated.] 6875
INFINITELY, adv. Without bounds or limits. 6876
INFINITENESS, n. Boundless extent of time, space or qualities; infinity. 6876
INFINITESIMAL, a. Indefinitely small. 6876
INFINITESIMAL, n. An indefinitely small quantity. 6876
INFINITIVE, a. [L. infinitivus.] 6876
INFINITUDE, n. Infinity; infiniteness; the quality or state of being without limits; infinite extent; as the infinitude of space, of time, or of perfections. 6876
INFINITY, n. [L. infinitas.] 6876
INFIRM, a. inferm'. [L. infirmus; in and firmus.] 6877
INFIRM, v.t. inferm'. To weaken. [Not used.] 6877
INFIRMARY, n. inferm'ary. A hospital or place where the sick are lodged and nursed.6877
INFIRMITY, n. inferm'ity. [L. infirmitas.] 6877
INFIRMNESS, n. inferm'ness. Weakness; feebleness; unsoundness. 6877
INFIX, v.t. [L. infixus, infigo; in and figo, to fix.] 6877
INFIXED, pp. Thrust in; set in; inserted; deeply implanted. 6878
INFIXING, ppr. Thrusting in; setting in; implanting. 6878
INFLAME, v.t. [L. inflammo; in and flamma, flame.] 6878
INFLAME, v.i. To grow hot, angry and painful. 6878
INFLAMED, pp. Set on fire; enkindled; heated; provoked; exasperated. 6878
INFLAMER, n. The person or thing that inflames. 6879
INFLAMING, ppr. Kindling; heating; provoking; exasperating. 6879
INFLAMMABILITY, n. Susceptibility of taking fire. 6879
INFLAMMABLE, a. That may be set on fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion; as inflammable oils or spirits. 6879
INFLAMMABLENESS — INGENUITY 6880
INFLAMMABLENESS, n. The quality of being susceptible of flame, or capable of taking fire; inflammability. 6880
INFLAMMATION, n. [L. inflammatio.] 6880
INFLAMMATORY, a. Inflaming; tending to excite heat or inflammation; as medicines of an inflammatory nature. 6880
INFLATE, v.t. [L. inflatus, from inflo; in and flo, to blow.] 6880
INFLATE, INFLATED, a. In botany, puffed; hollow and distended; as a perianth, corol, nectary, or pericarp. 6881
INFLATED, pp. Swelled or distended with air; puffed up. 6881
INFLATING, ppr. Distending with air; puffing up. 6881
INFLATION, n. [L. inflatio.] The act of inflating. 6881
INFLECT, v.t. [L. inflecto; in and flecto, to bend.] 6881
INFLECTED, pp. Bent or turned from a direct line or course; as an inflected ray of light; varied in termination. 6881
INFLECTING, ppr. Bending or turning from its course; varying in termination; modulating, as the voice. 6881
INFLECTION, n. [L. inflectio.] The act of bending or turning from a direct line or course.
INFLECTIVE, a. Having the power of bending; as the inflective quality of the air.68826881

INFLEXED, a. [L. inflexus.] Turned; bent. 6882
INFLEXIBILITY, INFLEXIBLENESS, n. [L. in and flexibilis, from flecto, to bend.] 6882
INFLEXIBLE, a. [L. inflexibilis.] 6882
INFLEXIBLY, adv. With a firmness that resists all importunity or persuasion; with unyielding pertinaciousness; inexorable. A judge should be inflexibly just and impartial.
INFLEXION. [See Inflection.] 6883 6883
INFLICT, v.t. [L. inflictus, infligo; in and fligo, to strike; Eng. to flog.] 6883
INFLICTED, pp. Laid on; applied; as punishment or judgments. 6883
INFLICTER, n. He who lays on or applies. 6883
INFLICTING, ppr. Laying on; applying. 6883
INFLICTION, n. [L. inflictio.] The act of laying on or applying; as the infliction of torment or of punishment. 6883
INFLICTIVE, a. Tending or able to inflict. 6883
INFLORESCENCE, n. [L. inflorescens, infloresco, infloreo; in and floreo, to blossom.]
INFLUENCE, n. [L. influens, influo, to flow in; in and fluo, to flow.] Literally, a flowing in, into or on, and referring to substances spiritual or too subtil to be visible, like inspiration. Hence the word was formerly followed by into. 6883 6884
INFLUENCE, v.t. To move by physical power operating by unseen laws or force; to affect. 6885
INFLUENCED, pp. Moved; excited; affected; persuaded; induced. 6885
INFLUENCING, ppr. Moving; affecting; inducing. 6885
INFLUENT, a. Flowing in. [Little used.] 6885
INFLUENTIAL, a. Exerting influence or power by invisible operation, as physical causes on bodies, or as moral causes on the mind. It is particularly used to express the operation of moral causes. 6885
INFLUENTIALLY, adv. By means of influence, so as to incline, move or direct. 6885
INFLUENZA, n. An epidemic catarrh. The influenza of October and November, 1789, and that of April and May, 1790, were very general or universal in the United States, and unusually severe. A like influenza prevailed in the winters of 1825 and 1826. 6886
INFLUX, n. [L. influxus, influo; in and fluo, to flow.] 6886
INFLUXION, n. Infusion; intromission. 6886
INFLUXIOUS, a. Influential. [Not used.] 6886
INFLUXIVE, a. Having influence, or having a tendency to flow in. 6886
INFOLD, v.i. [in and fold.] To involve; to wrap up or enwrap; to inclose. 6886
INFOLDED, pp. Involved; enwrapped; inclosed; embraced. 6886
INFOLDING, ppr. Involving; wrapping up; clasping. 6887
INFOLIATE, v.t. [L. in and folium, a leaf.] To cover or overspread with leaves. [Not much used.] 6887
INFORM, v.t. [L. informo, to shape; in and formo, forma, form.] 6887
INFORM, v.i. To give intelligence. 6887
INFORM, a. [L. informis.] Without regular form; shapeless; ugly. 6888
INFORMAL, a. [in and formal.] Not in the regular or usual form; as an informal writing; informal proceedings. 6888
INFORMALITY, n. [from informal.] Want of regular or customary form. The informality of legal proceedings may render them void. 6888
INFORMALLY, adv. In an irregular or informal manner; without the usual forms. 6888
INFORMANT, n. One who informs, or gives intelligence. 6888
INFORMTION, n. [L. informatio.] 6888
INFORMATIVE, a. Having power to animate. 6889
INFORMED, pp. Told; instructed; made acquainted. 6889
INFORMER, n. One who animates, informs or gives intelligence. 6889
INFORMIDABLE, a. [in and formidable.] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded. 6889
INFORMING, ppr. Giving notice or intelligence; telling. 6889
INFORMITY, n. [L. informis.] Want of regular form; shapelessness. 6890
INFORMOUS, a. [L. informis.] Of no regular form or figure; shapeless. 6890

INFORTUNATE, a. [L. infortunatus.] Unlucky; unfortunate. [The latter is commonly used.]
INFORTUNATELY, adv. Unfortunately. [Not used.] 6890 6890
INFORTUNE, n. Misfortune. [Not used.] 6890
INFRACT, v.t. [L. infractus, from infringo; in and frango, to break.] To break; to violate. [This is synonymous with infringe; it is an unnecessary word and little used.] 6890
INFRACTION, n. [L. infractio. See Infract.] 6890
INFRACTOR, n. One that violates an agreement, etc. 6890
INFRAMUNDANE, a. [L. infra, below and mundanus, mundus, the world.] Lying or being beneath the world. 6890
INFRANGIBLE, a. [in and frangible.] 6890
INFREQUENCE, INFREQUENCY, n. [L. infrequentia.] Uncommonness; rareness; the state of rarely occurring. 6890
INFREQUENT, a. [L. infrequens; in and frequens, frequent.] uncommon; seldom happening or occurring to notice; unfrequent. 6891
INFRIGIDATE, v.t. [L. in and frigidus, cold.] 6891
INFRIGIDATION, n. The act of making cold. 6891
INFRINGE, v.t. infrinj'. [L. infringo; in and frango, to break. See Break.] 6891
INFRINGED, pp. Broken; violated; transgresses. 6891
INFRINGEMENT, n. infrinj'ment. Act of violating; breach; violation; non-fulfillment; as the infringement of a treaty, compact or other agreement; the infringement of a law or constitution. 6891
INFRINGER, n. One who violates; a violator. 6891
INFRINGING, ppr. Breaking; violating; transgressing; failing to observe or fulfill. 6891
INFUCATE, v.t. [L. infuco; inand fuco, to paint.] 6891
INFUMED, a. [L. infumatus.] Dried in smoke. 6892
INFUNDIBULIFORM, a. [L. infundibulum, a funnel, and form.] 6892
INFURIATE, a. [L. in and furiatus, from furia, fury.] 6892
INFURIATE, v.t. To render furious or mad; to enrage. 6892
INFUSCATE, v.t. [L. infuscatus, infusco, to make black; in and fusco, fuscus, dark.] To darken; to make black. 6892
INFUSCATION, n. The act of darkening or blackening. 6892
INFUSE, v.t. s as z. [L. infusus, infundo, to pour in; in and fundo, to pour.] 6892
INFUSE, n. Infusion. 6893
INFUSED, pp. Poured in; instilled; steeped. 6893
INFUSER, n. One who infuses. 6893
INFUSIBILITY, n. [from infusible.] The capacity of being infused or poured in. 6893
INFUSIBLE, a. [from the verb.] That may be infused. Good principles are infusible into the minds of youth. 6893
INFUSIBLE, a. [in, not, and fusible, from fuse.] Not fusible; incapable of fusion; that cannot be dissolved or melted.
INFUSING, ppr. Pouring in; instilling; steeping. 6893 6893
INFUSION, n. s as z. The act of pouring in or instilling; instillation; as the infusion of good principles into the mind; the infusion of ardor or zeal. 6893
INFUSIVE, a. Having the power of infusion. 6894
INFUSORY, a. The infusory order of worms. [vermes] comprehends those minute and simple animalcules which are seldom capable of being traced except by the microscope.
INGANNATION, n. Cheat; fraud. [Not used.] 6894 6894
INGATE, n. [in and gate.] Entrance; passage in. 6894
INGATHERING, n. [in and gathering.] The act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest; a the feast of ingathering. Exodus 23:16. 6894
INGELABLE, a. [in and gelable.] That cannot be congealed. 6894
INGEMINATE, a. [L. ingeminatus.] Redoubled. 6894
INGEMINATE, v.t. [L. ingemino; in and gemino.] 6894
INGEMINATION, n. Repetition; reduplication. 6894
INGENDER. [See Engender.] 6894

INGENERABILITY, n. [infra.] Incapacity of being engendered. 6894
INGENERABLE, a. [in and generate.] 6894
INGENERATE, v.t. [L. ingenero; in and genero, to generate.] 6895
INGENERATE, a. Generated within; inborn; innate; inbred; as ingenerate powers of body. 6895
INGENERATED, pp. Produced within. 6895
INGENERATING, ppr. Generating or producing within. 6895
INGENIOUS, a. [L. ingeniosus, from ingenium; in and genius, geno, gigno, to beget.] 6895
INGENIOUSLY, adv. With ingenuity; with readiness in contrivance; with skill. 6895
INGENIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity; used of persons. 6895
INGENITE, a. [L. ingenitus; in and genitus, born.] 6896
INGENUITY, n. The quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combining ideas, or in forming new combinations; ingeniousness; skill; used of persons. How many machines for saving labor has the ingenuity of men devised and constructed. 6896

INGENUOUS — INISLE 6897

INGENUOUS, a. [L. ingenuus.] Open; frank; fair; candid; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation or dissimulation; used of persons or things. We speak of an ingenuous mind; an ingenuous man; an ingenuous declaration or confession. 6897
INGENUOUSLY, adv. Openly; fairly; candidly; without reserve or dissimulation. 6897
INGENUOUSNESS, n. Openness of heart; frankness; fairness; freedom from reserve or dissimulation; as, to confess our faults with ingenuousness. 6897
INGENY, n. Wit; ingenuity. 6897
INGEST, v.t. [L. ingestus, from ingero; in and gero, to bear.] 6897
INGESTION, n. The act or throwing into the stomach; as the ingestion of milk or other food. 6897
INGLE, n. [L. igniculus, ignis.] Flame; blaze. [Not in use.] 6897
INGLORIOUS, a. [L. inglorius; in and gloria.] 6897
INGLORIOUSLY, adv. With want of glory; dishonorably; with shame. 6898
INGOT, n. A mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mold; a mass of unwrought metal. 6898
INGRAFT, v.t. [in and graff. The original word is ingraff or graff, but it is corrupted beyond recovery.] 6898
INGRAFTED, pp. Inserted into a stock for growth and propagation; introduced into a native stock; set or fixed deep. 6898
INGRAFTING, ppr. Inserting, as cions in stocks; introducing and inserting on a native stock what is foreign; fixing deep. 6898
INGRAFTMENT, n. The act of ingrafting. 6898
INGRAIN, v.t. [in and grain.] To dye in the grain, or before manufacture. 6899
INGRAINED, pp. Dyed in the grain or in the raw material; as ingrained carpets. 6899
INGRAINING, ppr. Dyeing in the raw material. 6899
INGRAPPLED, a. Grappled; seized on; entwined. 6899
INGRATE, INGRATEFUL, a. [L. ingratus; in and gratus.] 6899
INGRATE, n. An ungrateful person. 6899
INGRATEFULLY, adv. Ungratefully. 6899
INGRATEFULNESS, n. Ungratefulness. 6899
INGRATIATE, v.t. ingra'shate. [L. in and gratia, favor.] 6899
INGRATIATING, ppr. Commending one's self to the favor of another. 6899
INGRATIATING, n. The act of commending one's self to another's favor. 6900
INGRATITUDE, n. 6900
INGRAVE, v.t. To bury. [Not used.] 6900
INGRAVIDATE, v.t. [L. gravidus.] To impregnate. 6900
INGREAT, v.t. To make great. [Not in use.] 6900
INGREDIENT, n. [L. ingrediens, entering into; ingredior; in and gradior. See Grade.] 6900
INGRESS, n. [L. ingerssus, ingredior, supra.] 6900
INGRESSION, n. [L. ingressio, ingredior.] 6901

INGUINAL, a. [L. inguen, the groin.] 6901
INGULF, v.t. [in and gulf.] To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf or whirlpool. 6901
INGULFED, pp. Swallowed up in a gulf or vast deep; cast into a gulf. 6901
INGULFING, ppr. Swallowing up in a gulf, whirlpool or vast deep. 6901
INGURGITATE, v.t. [L. ingurgito; in and gurges, a gulf.] 6901
INGURGITATE, v.i. To drink largely; to swill. 6901
INGURGITATION, n. The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity. 6901
INGUSTABLE, a. [L. in and gusto, to taste.] 6901
INHABILE, a. [L. inhabilis; in and habilis, apt, fit.] 6901
INHABILITY, n. [from inhabile.] Unaptness; unfitness; want of skill. [Little used. See Inability.] 6902
INHABIT, v.t. [L. inhabito; in and habito, to dwell.] 6902
INHABIT, v.i. To dwell; to live; to abide. 6902
INHABITABLE, a. [from inhabit.] Habitable; that may be inhabited; capable of affording habitation to animals. The stars may be inhabitable worlds. Some regions of the earth are not inhabitable by reason of cold or sterility. A building may be too old and decayed to be inhabitable. 6902
INHABITANCE, n. Residence of dwellers. [Little used.] 6902
INHABITANCY, n. Residence; habitancy; permanent or legal residence in a town, city or parish; or the domiciliation which the law required to entitle a pauper to demand support from the town, city or parish in which he lives, otherwise called a legal settlement, which subjects a town to support a person, if a pauper. 6902
INHABITANT, n. A dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor; as the inhabitant of a house or cottage; the inhabitants of a town, city, county or state. So brute animals are inhabitants of the regions to which their natures are adapted; and we speak of spiritual beings, as inhabitants of heaven. 6903
INHABITATION, n. The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited. 6903
INHABITED, pp. Occupied by inhabitants, human or irrational. 6903
INHABITER, n. One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant. 6903
INHABITING, ppr. Dwelling in; occupying as a settled or permanent inhabitant; residing in. 6903
INHABITRESS, n. A female inhabitant. 6903
INHALE, v.t. [L. inhalo; in and halo, to breathe.] 6903
INHALED, pp. Drawn into the lungs. 6904
INHALER, n. One who inhales. 6904
INHALING, ppr. Drawing into the lungs; breathing. 6904
INHARMONIC, INHARMONICAL, a. Unharmonious; discordant. 6904
INHARMONIOUS, a. [in and harmonious.] 6904
INHARMONIOUSLY, adv. Without harmony; discordantly. 6904
INHERE, v.i. [L. inhoereo; in and hoereo, to hang.] 6904
INHERENCE, n. Existence in something; a fixed state of being in another body or substance. 6904
INHERENT, a. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it. 6904
INHERENTLY, adv. By inherence. 6904
INHERING, ppr. Existing or fixed in something else. 6904
INHERIT, v.t. [L. hoeres, an heir. See Heir.] 6905
INHERIT, v.i. To take or have possession or property. 6905
INHERITABLE, a. That may be inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; as an inheritable estate or title. 6905
INHERITABLY, adv. By inheritance. 6906
INHERITANCE, n. An estate derived from an ancestor to an heir by succession or in course of law; or an estate which the law casts on a child or other person, as the representative of the deceased ancestor. 6906

INHERITED, pp. Received by descent from an ancestor; possessed. 6906
INHERITING, ppr. Taking by succession or right of representation; receiving from ancestors; possessing. 6906
INHERITOR, n. An heir; one who inherits or may inherit. 6906
INHERITRESS, INHERITRIX, n. An heiress; a female who inherits or is entitled to inherit, after the death of her ancestor. 6906
INHERSE, v.t. inhers. [in and herse.] 6906
INHESION, n. s as z. [L. inhoesio, inhoereo.] 6907
INHIATION, n. [L. inhiatio.] A gaping after; eager desire. [Not used.] 6907
INHIBIT, v.t. [L. inhibeo; in and habeo, to hold, properly to rush or drive.] 6907
INHIBITED, pp. Restrained; forbid. 6907
INHIBITING, ppr. Restraining; repressing; prohibiting. 6907
INHIBITION, n. [L. inhibitio.] 6907
INHOLD, v.t. pret. and pp. inheld. [in and hold.] 6907
INHOLDER, n. An inhabitant. 6907
INHOOP, v.t. [in and hoop.] To confine or inclose in any place. 6908
INHOSPITABLE, a. [in and hospitable.] 6908
INHOSPITABLY, adv. Unkindly to strangers. 6908
INHOSPITABLENESS, INHOSPITALITY, n. Want of hospitality or kindness to strangers; refusal or unwillingness to entertain guests or strangers without reward. 6908
INHUMAN, a. [L. inhumanus; in and humanus, humane.] 6908
INHUMANITY, n. Cruelty in disposition; savageness of heart; used of persons. 6908
INHUMANLY, adv. With cruelty; barbarously. 6908
INHUMATE, INHUME, v.t. [L. inhumo, humo, to bury.] 6908
INHUMATION, n. The act of burying; interment. 6909
INHUMED, pp. Buried; interred. 6909
INHUMING, ppr. Burying; interring. 6909
INIMAGINABLE, a. Unimaginable; inconceivable. 6909
INIMICAL, a. [L. inimiens; in and amicus, a friend.] 6909
INIMITABILITY, n. [from inimitable.] The quality of being incapable of imitation. 6909
INIMITABLE, a. [L. inimitabilis; in and imitabilis, from imitor, to imitate.] That cannot be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation; as inimitable beauty or excellence; an inimitable description; inimitable eloquence. 6909
INIMITABLY, adv. In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation. 6909
INIQUITOUS, a. [See Iniquity.] Unjust; wicked; as an iniquitous bargain; an iniquitous proceeding. [It is applied to things rather than to persons, but may be applied to persons.]
INIQUITY, n. [L. iniquitas; in and oequitas, equity.] 69096909
INQUOUS, a. Unjust. [Not used.] 6910
INIRRITABILITY, n. [in and irritability.] The quality of being inirritable, or not susceptible of contraction by excitement. 6910
INIRRITABLE, a. [in and irritable.] Not irritable; not susceptible of irritation, or contraction by excitement. 6910
INIRRITATIVE, a. Not accompanied with excitement; as an inirritative fever. 6910
INISLE, v.t. ini'le. [in and isle.] To surround; to encircle. [Not in use.] 6910
INITIAL — INOBSERVANT 6911
INITIAL, a. [L. initialis, initium, beginning.] 6911
INITIAL, n. The first letter of a name. 6911
INITIALLY, adv. In an incipient degree. 6911
INITIATE, v.t. [Low L. initio, to enter or begin, from initum, ineo, to enter; in and eo, to go.]
INITIATE, v.i. To do the first act; to perform the first rite. 69116911
INITIATE, a. Unpracticed. 6911
INITIATE, n. One who is initiated. 6911
INITAITED, pp. Instructed in the first principles; entered. 6912
INITIATING, ppr. Introducing by instruction, or by appropriate ceremonies. 6912

INITIATION, n. [L. initiatio.] The act or process of introducing one into a new society, by instructing him in its principles, rules or ceremonies; as, too initiate a person into a christian community. 6912
INITIATORY, a. Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies. 6912
INITIATORY, n. [supra.] Introductory rite. 6912
INJECT, v.t. [L. injectus, injicio; in and jacio, to throw.] 6912
INJECTED, pp. Thrown in or on. 6912
INJECTING, ppr. Throwing in or on. 6912
INJECTION, n. [L. injectio.] The act of throwing in, particularly that of throwing a liquid medicine into the body by a syringe or pipe. 6913
INJOIN. [See Enjoin.] 6913
INJUCUNDITY, n. [L. injucunditas.] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [Little used.] 6913
INJUDICABLE, a. Not cognizable by a judge. [Little used.] 6913
INJUDICIAL, a. Not according to the forms of law. 6913
INJUDICIOUS, a. [in and judicious.] Not judicious; void of judgment; acting without judgment; unwise; as an injudicious person. 6913
INJUDICIOUSLY, adv. Without judgment; unwisely. 6913
INJUDICIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being injudicious or unwise. 6913
INJUNCTION, n. [L. injunctio, from injungo, to enjoin; in and jungo, to join.] 6913
INJURE, v.t. [L. injuria, injury.] 6914
INJURED, pp. Hurt; wounded; damaged; impaired; weakened; made worse. 6915
INJURER, n. One who injures or wrongs. 6915
INJURING, ppr. Hurting; damaging; impairing; weakening; rendering worse. 6915
INJURIOUS, a. [L. injurius.] 6915
INJURIOUSLY, adv. Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; mischievously. 6915
INJURIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury. 6915
INJURY, n. [L. injuria; in and jus, juris, right.] 6916
INJUSTICE, n. [L. injustitia; in and justitia, justice.] 6916
INK, n. A black liquor or substance used for writing, generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas and gum-arabic. 6916
INK, v.t. To black or daub with ink. 6917
INKHORN, n. [ink and horn; horns being formerly used for holding ink.] 6917
INKINESS, n. [from inky.] The state or quality of being inky. 6917
INKLE, n. A kind or narrow fillet; tape. 6917
INKLING, n. A hint or whisper; an intimation. [Little used.] 6917
INKMAKER, n. One whose occupation is to make ink. 6917
INKNOT, v.t. innot'. [in and knot.] To bind as with a knot. 6917
INKSTAND, n. A vessel for holding ink and other writing utensils. 6917
INK-STONE, n. A kind of small round stone of a white, red, gray, yellow or black color, containing a quantity of native vitriol or sulphate of iron; used in making ink. 6917
INKY, a. Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black. 6918
INLACE, v.t. [in and lace.] To embellish with variegations. 6918
INLAID, pp. of inlay, which see. 6918
INLAND, a. [in and land.] Interior; remote from the sea. Worcester in Massachusetts, and Lancaster in Pennsylvania, are large inland towns. 6918
INLAND, n. The interior part of a country. 6918
INLANDER, n. One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.
INLANDISH, a. Denoting something inland; native. 69186918
INLAPIDATE, v.t. [in and lapido, lapis, a stone.] 6918
INLAY, v.t. pret. and pp. inlaid. [in and lay.] 6918
INLAY, n. Matter or pieces of wood inlaid, or prepared for inlaying. 6919
INLAYER, n. The person who inlays or whose occupation it is to inlay. 6919
INLAYING, ppr. The operation of diversifying or ornamenting work with thin pieces of

wood, set in a ground of other wood. 6919
INLAW, v.t. To clear of outlawry or attainder. 6919
INLET, n. [in and let.] A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance. Thus, a window is an inlet for light into a house; the senses are the inlets of ideas or perceptions into the mind. 6919
INLIST, v.i. [in and list.] To enter into military service by signing articles and receiving a sum of money. [See List.] 6919
INLIST, v.t. To engage or procure to enter into military service. [See Enlist, a common spelling, but inlist is preferable.] 6919
INLISTED, pp. Engaged in military service, as a soldier. 6919
INLISTING, ppr. Entering or engaging in military service. 6919
INLISTMENT, n. The act of inlisting. 6919
INLOCK, v.t. To lock or inclose one thing within another. 6920
INLY, a. [in and like.] Internal; interior; secret. 6920
INLY, adv. Internally; within; in the heart; secretly; as, to be inly pleased or grieved. 6920
INMATE, n. [in or inn, and mate.] A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another, occupying different rooms, but using the same door for passing in and out of the house. 6920
INMATE, a. Admitted as a dweller. 6920
INMOST, a. [in and most.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface or external part.
INN, n. [Heb. To dwell or to pitch a tent.] 6920 6920
INNHOLDER, n. [inn and hold.] A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers; also, a taverner. 6921
INNKEEPER, n. [inn and keep.] An innholder. In America, the innkeeper is often a tavern keeper or taverner, as well as an innkeeper, the inn for furnishing lodgings and provisions being usually united with the tavern for the sale of liquors. 6921
INN, v.i. To take up lodging; to lodge. 6921
INN, v.t. To house; to put under cover. 6921
INNATE, a. [L. innatus, from innascor; in and nascor, to be born.] 6921
INNATED, for innate, is not used. 6921
INNATELY, adv. Naturally. 6921
INNATENESS, n. The quality of being innate. 6921
INNAVIGABLE, a. [L. innavigabilis; in and navigabilis. See Navigate.] That cannot be navigated; impassable by ships or vessels. 6922
INNER, a. [from in.] Interior; farther inward than something else, as an inner chamber; the inner court of a temple or palace. 6922
INNERLY, adv. More within. 6922
INNERMOST, a. Farthest inward; most remote from the outward part. Proverbs 18:8.
INNERVE, v.t. innerv'. [in and nerve.] To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen. 6922
INNING, n. The ingathering of grain. 6922 6922
INNINGS, n. Lands recovered from the sea. 6922
INNOCENCE, INNOCENCY, n. [L. innocentia; in and noceo, to hurt.] 6922
INNOCENT, a. [L. innocens.] 6923
INNOCENT, n. One free from guilt or harm. 6923
INNOCENTLY, adv. Without harm; without incurring guilt. 6923
INNOCUOUS, a. [L. innocuus; in and noceo, to hurt.] 6924
INNOCUOUSLY, adv. Without harm; without injurious effects. 6924
INNOCUOUSNESS, n. Harmlessness; the quality of being destitute of mischievous qualities or effects. 6924
INNOMINABLE, a. Not to be named. 6924
INNOMINATE, a. Having no name; anonymous. 6924
INNOVATE, v.t. [L. innovo; in and novo, to make new, novus, new.] 6924
INNOVATE, v.i. To introduce novelties; to make changes in any thing established; with on. It is often dangerous to innovate on the customs of a nation. 6924
INNOVATED, pp. Changed by the introduction of something new. 6924

INNOVATING, ppr. Introducing novelties. 6924
INNOVATION, n. [from innovate.] Change made by the introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites or practices. Innovation is expedient, when it remedies an evil, and safe, when men are prepared to receive it. Innovation is often used in an ill sense, for a change that disturbs settled opinions and practices without an equivalent advantage. 6925
INNOVATOR, n. An introducer of changes. 6925
INNOXIOUS, a. [L. innoxius; in and noxius, noceo, to hurt.] 6925
INNOXIOUSLY, adv. Harmlessly; without mischief. 6925
INNOXIOUSNESS, n. Harmlessness. 6925
INNUENDO, n. [L. from innuo, to nod; in and nuo.] 6925
INNUENT, a. [L. innuens.] Significant. 6926
INNUMERABILITY, INNUMERABLENESS, n. State of being innumerable. 6926
INNUMERABLE, a. [L. innumerabilis. See Number.] 6926
INNUMERABLY, adv. Without number. 6926
INNUMEROUS, a. [L. innumerus; in and numerus, number.] 6926
INNUTRITION, n. [in and nutrition.] Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment. 6926
INNUTRITIOUS, a. [in and nutritious.] Not nutritious; not supplying nourishment; not nourishing. 6926
INOBEDIENCE, n. Disobedience; neglect of obedience. 6926
INOBEDIENT, a. Not yielding obedience; neglecting to obey. 6926
INOBSERVABLE, a. [in and observable.] 6926
INOBSERVANCE, n. Want of observance; neglect of observing; disobedience. 6926
INOBSERVANT, a. [in and observant.] Not taking notice. 6927
INOBSERVATION — INSECURITY 6928
INOBSERVATION, n. Neglect or want of observation. 6928
INOCULATE, v.t. [L. inoculo; in and occulus, the eye.] 6928
INOCULATE, v.i. To propagate by budding; to practice inoculation. The time to inoculate is when the buds are formed at the extremities of the same year's shoot, indicating that the spring growth for that season is complete.
INOCULATED, pp. Budded; as an inoculated stock. 6928[6928]
INOCULATING, ppr. Budding; propagating by inserting a bud on another stock. 6928
INOCULATION, n. [L. inoculatio.] The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation. 6928
INOCULATOR, n. A person who inoculates; one who propagates plants or diseases by inoculation. 6929
INODIATE, v.t. [L. in and odium.] To make hateful. [Not in use.] 6929
INODORATE, a. [L. in and odoratus.] Having no scent or odor. 6929
INODOROUS, a. [L. inodorus; in and odor.] Wanting scent; having no smell. 6929
INOFFENSIVE, a. [in and offensive.] 6929
INOFFENSIVELY, adv. Without giving offense; without harm; in a manner not to offend. 6929
INOFFENSIVENESS, n. Harmlessness; the quality of being not offensive either to the senses or to the mind. 6929
INOFFICIAL, a. [in and official.] Not official; not proceeding from the proper officer; not clothed with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character; as an inofficial communication; inofficial intelligence. 6930
INOFFIICALLY, adv. Without the usual forms, or not in the official character. 6930
INOFFICIOUS, a. [in and officious.] 6930
INOPERATION, n. Agency; influence; production of effects. [Not used.] 6930
INOPERATIVE, a. [in and operative.] Not operative; not active; having no operation; producing no effect; as laws rendered inoperative by neglect; inoperative remedies. 6930
INOPPORTUNE, a. [L. inopportunus. See Opportune.] 6930
INOPPORTUNELY, adv. Unseasonably; at an inconvenient time. 6931
INOPPRESSIVE, a. [in and oppressive.] 6931
INOPULENT, a. [in and opulent.] Not opulent; not wealthy; not affluent or rich. 6931

INORDINACY, n. [from inordinate.] Deviation from order or rule prescribed; irregularity; disorder; excess, or want of moderation; as the inordinacy of desire or other passion. 6931
INORDINATE, a. [L. inordinatus; in and ordo, order.] 6931
INORDINATELY, adv. Irregularly; excessively; immoderately. 6931
INORDINATENESS, n. Deviation from order; excess; want of moderation; inordinacy; intemperance in desire or other passion. 6931
INORDINATION, n. Irregularity; deviation from rule or right. 6931
INORGANIC, INORGANICAL, a. [in and organic.] Devoid of organs; not formed with the organs or instruments of life; as the inorganic matter that forms the earth's surface. 6931
INORGANICALLY, adv. Without organs. 6931
INORGANIZED, a. Not having organic structure; void of organs, as earths, metals, and other minerals. 6931
INOSCULATE, v.i. [L. in and osculatus, from osculor, to kiss.] 6932
INOSCULATE, v.t. To unite, as two vessels in an animal body. 6932
INOSCULATING, ppr. Uniting, as the extremities of two vessels. 6932
INOSCULATION, n. The union of two vessels of an animal body at their extremities, by means of which a communication is maintained, and the circulation of fluids is carried on; anastomosy. 6932
INQUEST, n. [L. inquisitio, inquiro; in and quoero, to seek.] 6932
INQUIET, v.t. To disturb; to trouble. [Not used.] 6932
INQUIETATION, n. Disturbance. [Not used.] 6932
INQUIETUDE, n. [L. inquietudo; in and quies, rest.] 6932
INQUINATE, v.t. [L. inquino, to defile; Gr. common.] 6933
INQUINATION, n. The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. [Little used.] 6933
INQUIRABLE, a. [from inquire.] That may be inquired into; subject to inquisition or inquest. 6933
INQUIRE, v.i. [L. inquiro; in and quoero, to seek.] 6933
INQUIRE, v.t. To ask about; to seek by asking; as, he inquired the way; but the phrase is elliptical, for inquire for the way. 6934
INQUIRENT, a. Making inquiry. 6934
INQUIRER, n. One who asks a question; one who interrogates; one who searches or examines; one who seeks for knowledge or information. 6934
INQUIRING, ppr. Seeking for information by asking questions; asking; questioning; interrogating; examining. 6934
INQUIRY, n. 6934
INQUISITION, n. s as z. [L. inquisitio, inquiro. See Inquire.] 6934
INQUISITIONAL, a. Making inquiry; busy in inquiry. 6935
INQUISITIVE, a. s as z. Apt to ask questions; addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information by questions; followed by about or after. He was very inquisitive about or after news. Children are usually inquisitive. 6935
INQUISITIVE, n. A person who is inquisitive; one curious in research. 6935
INQUISITIVELY, adv. With curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny. 6935
INQUISITIVENESS, n. The disposition to obtain information by questioning others, or by researches into facts, causes or principles; curiosity to learn what is not known. The works of nature furnish ample matter for the inquisitiveness of the human mind. 6935
INQUISITOR, n. [L. See Inquire.] One who inquires; particularly, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine. 6935
INQUISITORIAL, a. Pertaining to inquisition; as inquisitorial power. 6936
INQUISITORIOUS, a. Making strict inquiry. 6936
INRAIL, v.t. [in and rail.] To rail in; to inclose with rails. 6936
INRAILED, pp. Inclosed with rails. 6936
INRAILING, ppr. Inclosing with rails. 6936
INREGISTER, v.t. To register; to record; to enter in a register. 6936

INROAD, n. [in and road.] The entrance of an enemy into a country with purposes of hostility; a sudden or desultory incursion or invasion. The confines of England and Scotland were formerly harassed with frequent inroads. The English made inroads into Scotland, and the Scots into England, and the country was sometimes desolated. 6936
INSAFETY, n. Want of safety. 6936
INSALUBRIOUS, a. [in and salubrious.] Not salubrious; not healthful; unfavorable to health; unwholesome; as an insalubrious air or climate. 6936
INSALUBRITY, n. [in and salubrity.] Want of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness; as the insalubrity of air, water or climate. 6937
INSALUTARY, a. [in and salutary.] Not salutary; not favorable to health or soundness.
INSANABLE, a. [L. insanabilis; in and sano, to heal.] 6937 6937
INSANE, a. [L. insanus; in and sanus, sound.] 6937
INSANE, n. An insane person; as a hospital for the insane. 6937
INSANELY, adv. Madly; foolishly; without reason. 6937
INSANENESS, INSANITY, n. The state of being unsound in mind; derangement of intellect; madness. Insanity is chiefly used, and the word is applicable to any degree of mental derangement, from slight delirium or wandering, to distraction. It is however rarely used to express slight, temporary delirium, occasioned by fever or accident. 6937
INSAPORY, a. [L. in and sapor, taste.] 6937
INSATIABLE, a. insa'shable. [L. insatiabilis; in and satio, to satisfy.] Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy; as an insatiable appetite or desire; insatiable thirst.
INSATIABLENESS, n. insa'shableness. Greediness of appetite that cannot be satisfied or appeased. 6937 6938
INSATIABLY, adv. insa'shably. With greediness not to be satisfied. 6938
INSATIATE, a. insa'shate. [L. insatiatus.] 6938
INSATIATELY, adv. So greedily as not to be satisfied. 6938
INSATIETY, n. Insatiableness. 6938
INSATISFACTION, n. Want of satisfaction. 6938
INSATURABALE, a. [L. insaturabilis; in and satur, full.] 6938
INSCIENCE, n. [in and science.] Ignorance; want of knowledge. 6938
INSCRIBE, v.t. [L. inscribo; in and scribo, to write, Eng. to scrape. See Scribe.] 6938
INSCRIBED, pp. Written on; engraved; marked; addressed. 6939
INSCRIBER, n. One who inscribes. 6939
INSCRIBING, ppr. Writing on; engraving; marking; addressing. 6939
INSCRIPTION, n. [L. inscriptio. See Inscribe.] 6939
INSCRIPTIVE, a. Bearing inscription. 6939
INSCROLL, v.t. To write on a scroll. 6939
INSCRUTABILITY, INSCRUTABLENESS, n. The quality of being inscrutable. 6939
INSCRUTABLE, a. [L. inscrutabilis; in and scrutor, to search.] 6939
INSCRUTABLY, adv. In a manner or degree not to be found out or understood. The moral government of an infinite being must often be inscrutably dark and mysterious. 6940
INSCULP, v.t. [L. insulpo; in and sculpo, to engrave.] 6940
INSCULPTION, n. Inscription. [Little used.] 6940
INSCULPTURE, n. An engraving; sculpture. [See Sculpture, which is generally used.]
INSEAM, v.t. [in and seam.] To impress or make with a seam or cicatrix. [Poetical.] 6940
INSEARCH, v.t. inserch'. To make search. [Not used.] 6940 6940
INSECABLE, a. [L. insecabilis; in and seco, to cut.] 6940
INSECT, n. [L. insecta, plu.,from inseco, to cut in; in and seco, to cut. This name seems to have been originally given to certain small animals whose bodies appear cut in, or almost divided.] 6940
INSECT, a. Small; mean; contemptible. 6941
INSECTATOR, n. [L.] A persecutor. [Little used.] 6941
INSECTED, a. Having the nature of an insect. 6941
INSECTILE, a. Having the nature of insects. 6941

INSECTILE, n. An insect. [Not used.] 6941
INSECTION, n. A cutting in; incisure; incision. 6941
INSECTIVOROUS, a. [insect and L. voro, to eat.] 6941
INSECTOLOGER, n. [insect.] One who studies insects. [Not in use. See Entomologist.]
INSECURE, a. [in and secure.] Not secure; not safe; exposed to danger or loss. 6941
Goods on the ocean are insecure. Hay and grain unhoused are insecure. Debts are often insecure. 6941
INSECURELY, adv. Without security or safety; without certainty. 6941
INSECURITY, n. [in and security.] Want of safety, or want of confidence in safety. Seamen in a tempest must be conscious of their insecurity. 6941
INSECUTION — INSPISSATING 6943
INSECUTION, n. [L. insecutio.] Pursuit. 6943
INSEMINATE, v.t. [L. insemino.] To sow. [Little used.] 6943
INSEMINATION, n. The act of sowing. [Little used.] 6943
INSENSATE, a. [L. in and sensus, sense.] 6943
INSENSIBILITY, n. [from insensible.] 6943
INSENSIBLE, a. [L. in and sensus, sense, sentio, to feel.] 6943
INSENSIBLENESS, n. Inability to perceive; want of sensibility. [See Insensibility, which is generally used.] 6944
INSENSIBLY, adv. Imperceptibly; in a manner not to be felt or perceived by the senses.
INSENTIENT, a. [in and sentient.] Not having perception or the power of perception. 6944
INSEPARABLE, a. [L. inseparabilis; in and separabilis, separo, to separate.] That 6944
cannot be separated or disjoined; not to be parted. There is an inseparable connection between vice and suffering or punishment. 6944
INSEPARABLENESS, INSEPARABILITY, n. The quality of being inseparable, or incapable of disfunction. [The latter word is rarely used.] 6944
INSEPARABLY, adv. In a manner that prevents separation; with indissoluble union. 6944
INSEPARATE, a. Not separate. [Not used.] 6944
INSEPARATELY, adv. So as not to be separated. [Not used.] 6945
INSERT, v.t. [L. insero, insertum; in and sero, to thrust.] 6945
INSERTED, pp. Set in or among. 6945
INSERTING, ppr. Setting in or among. 6945
INSERTION, n. [L. insertio.] 6945
INSERVIENT, a. Conducive. 6945
INSET, v.t. To infix or implant. 6945
INSHADED, a. Marked with different shades. 6945
INSHELL, v.t. To hide in a shell. 6945
INSHELTER, v.i. To shelter. 6945
INSHIP, v.t. To ship; to embark. 6945
INSHRINE. [See Enshrine.] 6945
INSIDE, n. [in and side.] The interior part of a thing; internal part; opposed to outside; as the inside of a church; the inside of a letter. 6945
INSIDIATE, v.t. [L. insidior.] To lie in ambush for. 6946
INSIDIATOR, n. One who lies in ambush. 6946
INSIDIOUS, a. [L. insidiosus, from insideo, to lie in wait; in and sedeo, to sit.] 6946
INSIDIOUSLY, adv. With intention to insnare; deceitfully; treacherously; with malicious artifice or stratagem. 6946
INSIDIOUSNESS, n. A watching for an opportunity to insnare; deceitfulness; treachery.
INSIGHT, n. in'site. [in and sight.] Sight or view of the interior of any thing; deep 6946
inspection or view; introspection; thorough knowledge or skill. 6946
INSIGNIA, n. [L. plu.] Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor. 6946
INSIGNIFICANCE, INSIGNIFICANCY, n. [in and significance.] 6946
INSIGNIFICANT, a. [in and significant.] 6947

INSIGNIFICANT, n. An insignificant, trifling or worthless thing. 6947
INSIGNIFICANTLY, adv. Without meaning, as words. 6947
INSIGNIFICATIVE, a. Not expressing by external signs. 6947
INSINCERE, a. [L. insincerus; in and sincerus, sincere.] 6947
INSINCERELY, adv. Without sincerity; hypocritically. 6947
INSINCERITY, n. Dissimulation; want of sincerity or of being in reality what one appears to be; hypocrisy; used of persons. 6947
INSINEW, v.t. [in and sinew.] To strengthen; to give vigor to. 6948
INSINUANT, a. [L. insinuans.] Insinuating; having the power to gain favor. [Little used.]
INSINUATE, v.t. [L. insinuo; in and sinus, the bosom, a bay, inlet or recess.] 6948 6948
INSINUATE, v.i. To creep in; to wind in; to flow in; to enter gently, slowly or imperceptibly, as into crevices. 6948
INSINUATED, pp. Introduced or conveyed gently; imperceptibly or by winding into crevices; hinted. 6949
INSINUATING, ppr. Creeping or winding in; flowing in; gaining on gently; hinting. 6949
INSINUATION, n. [L. insinuatio.] 6949
INSINUATIVE, a. Stealing on the affections. 6949
INSINUATOR, n. One who insinuates; one that hints. 6949
INSIPID, a. [L. insipidus; in and sapidus, sapio, to taste.] 6949
INSIPIDITY, INSIPIDNESS, n. 6950
INSIPIDLY, adv. Without taste; without spirit or life; without enjoyment. 6950
INSIPIENCE, n. [L. insipientia; in and sapio, to be wise.] 6950
INSIST, v.i. [L. insisto; in and sisto, to stand.] 6950
INSISTENT, a. Standing or resting on; as an insistent wall. [Little used.] 6950
INSISTURE, n. A dwelling or standing on; fixedness. 6950
INSITIENCY, n. [L. in and sitio, to thirst.] Freedom from thirst. 6951
INSITION, n. [L. insitio, from insitus, insero, to plant.] 6951
INSNARE, v.t. [in and snare.] To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means.
INSNARED, pp. Caught in a snare; entrapped; inveigled; involved in perplexities. 6951
INSNARER, n. One that insnares. 6951 6951
INSNARING, ppr. Catching in a snare; entrapping; seducing; involving in difficulties. 6951
INSOBRIETY, n. [in and sobriety.] Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness. 6951
INSOCIABLE, a. [L. insociabilis; in and sociabilis, socio, to unite.] 6951
INSOLATE, v.t. [L. insolo; in and sol, the sun.] 6952
INSOLATED, pp. Exposed to the sun; dried or matured in the sun's rays. 6952
INSOLATING, ppr. Exposing to the action of sun-beams. 6952
INSOLATION, n. The act of exposing to the rays of the sun for drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, etc. or for rendering acid, as vinegar, or for promoting some chimical action of one substance on another. 6952
INSOLENCE, n. [L. insolentia; in and soleo, to be accustomed.] 6952
INSOLENCE, v.t. To treat with haughty contempt. [Not used.] 6952
INSOLENT, a. Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing; domineering in power; as an insolent master. 6952
INSOLENTLY, adv. With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily. 6952
INSOLIDITY, n. [in and solidity.] Want of solidity; weakness. 6953
INSOLUBILITY, n. [from insoluble.] The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid. 6953
INSOLUBLE, a. [L. insolubilis; in and solvo, to dissolve.] 6953
INSOLVABLE, a. [L. in and solvo, to loosen or dissolve.] 6953
INSOLVENCY, n. [infra.] Inability of a person to pay all his debts; or the state of wanting property sufficient for such payment; as a merchant's insolvency. 6953
INSOLVENT, a. [L. in and solvens, solvo, to solve, to free, to pay.] 6953
INSOLVENT, n. A debtor unable to pay his debts. 6954
INSOMNIOUS, a. [L. insomniosus; or in and somnus, sleep.] 6954
INSOMUCH, adv. [in, so, and much.] So that; to that degree. 6954

INSPECT, v.t. [L. inspicio, inspectum; in and specio, to view.] 6954
INSPECT, n. Close examination. [Not used.] 6955
INSPECTED, pp. Viewed with care; examined by the eye or officially. 6955
INSPECTING, ppr. Looking on or into; viewing with care; examining for ascertaining the quality or condition. 6955
INSPECTION, n. [L. inspectio.] 6955
INSPECTOR, n. One who inspects, views or oversees; as an inspector of morals; an inspector of the press. 6955
INSPECTORATE, INSPECTORSHIP, n. The office of an inspector. 6956
INSPERSED, a. Sprinkled on. [Not used.] 6956
INSPERSION, n. [L. inspersio, inspergo; in and spargo, to scatter.] 6956
INSPEXIMUS, n. [we have inspected; the first word of ancient charters, etc.,] An exemplification. 6956
INSPHERE, v.t. [in and sphere.] To place in an orb or sphere. 6956
INSPIRABLE, a. [from inspire.] That may be inspired. 6956
INSPIRATION, n. [L. inspiro.] 6956
INSPIRATORY, a. Pertaining to inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs. 6957
INSPIRE, v.i. [L. inspiro; in and spiro, to breathe.] 6957
INSPIRE, v.t. To breathe into. 6957
INSPIRED, pp. Breathed in; inhaled; infused. 6958
INSPIRER, n. He that inspires. 6958
INSPIRING, ppr. Breathing in; inhaling into the lungs; infusing into the mind supernaturally. 6958
INSPIRIT, v.t. [in and spirit.] To infuse or excite spirit in; to enliven; to animate; to give new lift to; to encourage; to invigorate. 6958
INSPIRITED, pp. Enlivened; animated; invigorated. 6958
INSPIRITING, ppr. Infusing spirit; giving new life to. 6958
INSPISSATE, v.t. [L. in and spissus, thick.] To thicken, as fluids; to bring to greater consistence by evaporating the thinner parts, etc. 6958
INSPISSATED, pp. Thickened, as a liquor. 6958
INSPISSATING, ppr. Thickening, as a liquor. 6958
INSPISSATION — INSULTINGLY 6959
INSPISSATION, n. The act or operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, etc. 6959
INSTABILITY, n. [L. instabilitas, instabilis; in and stabilis, from sto, to stand.] 6959
INSTABLE, a. [L. instabilis.] Inconstant; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable; of persons. 6959
INSTABLENESS, n. Unstableness; mutability; instability. 6959
INSTALL, v.t. [Gr. to send.] To set, place or instate, in an office, rank or order; to invest with any charge, office or rank, with the customary ceremonies. To install a clergyman or minister of the gospel, is to place one who has been previously ordained, over a particular church and congregation, or to invest an ordained minister with a particular pastoral charge; in England, to induct a dean, prebendary or other ecclesiastical dignitary into possession of the church to which he belongs. 6959
INSTALLATION, n. The act of giving possession of an office, rank or order, with the customary ceremonies. 6959
INSTALLED, pp. Placed in a seat, office or order. 6960
INSTALLING, ppr. Placing in a seat, office or order. 6960
INSTALLMENT, n. The act of installing, or giving possession of an office with the usual ceremonies or solemnities. 6960
INSTANCE, n. [L. insto, to press; in and sto, to stand.] 6960
INSTANCE, v.i. To give or offer an example or case. 6961
INSTANCE, v.t. To mention as an example or case. He instanced the event of Caesar's death. 6961
INSTANCED, pp. or a. Given in proof or as an example. 6961

INSTANT, a. [L. instans, insto.] 6961
INSTANT, n. A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration in which we perceive no succession, or a part that occupies the time of a single thought. 6961
INSTANTANEITY, n. Unpremeditated production. 6962
INSTANTANEOUS, a. Done in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible succession; very speedily. The passage of electricity through any given space appears to be instantaneous. 6962
INSTANTANEOUSLY, adv. In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration. The operations of the human mind are wonderful; our thoughts fly from world to world instantaneously. In the western parts of the Atlantic states of America, showers of rain sometimes begin instantaneously. 6962
INSTANTANEOUSNESS, n. The quality of being done in an instant. 6962
INSTANTER, adv. [L.] In law, immediately; at the present time; without delay. 6962
INSTANTLY, adv. Immediately; without any intervening time; at the moment. 6962
INSTAR, v.t. [in and star.] To set or adorn with stars, or with brilliants. 6962
INSTATE, v.t. [in and state.] To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; as, to instate a person in greatness or in favor. 6963
INSTATED, pp. Set or placed. 6963
INSTATING, ppr. Setting or placing. 6963
INSTAURATION, n. [L. instauratio, instauro, to renew.] 6963
INSTAURATOR, n. One who renews or restores to a former condition. 6963
INSTEAD, insted'. [a compound of in and stead, place; but stead retains its character of a noun, and is followed by of; instead of, in the same manner as in the stead of.] 6963
INSTEEP, v.t. [in and steep.] To steep or soak; to drench; to macerate in moisture. 6963
INSTEEPED, ppr. Steeped; soaked; drenched; lying under water. 6964
INSTEEPING, ppr. Steeping; soaking. 6964
INSTEP, n. [in and step.] The instep of the human foot, is the fore part of the upper side of the foot, near its junction with the leg. 6964
INSTIGATE, v.t. [L. instigo; in and stigo, inusit; Gr. to prick.] 6964
INSTIGATED, pp. Incited or persuaded, as to evil. 6964
INSTIGATING, ppr. Inciting; tempting to evil. 6964
INSTIGATION, n. Incitement, as to evil or wickedness; the act of encouraging to commit a crime or some evil act. 6964
INSTIGATOR, n. One who incites another to an evil act; a tempter. 6964
INSTILL, v.t. [L. instillo; in and stillo, to drop.] 6964
INSTILLATION, n. [L. instillatio.] The act of infusing by drops or by small quantities. 6965
INSTILLED, pp. Infused by drops or by slow degrees. 6965
INSTILLER, n. He that instills. 6965
INSTILLING, ppr. Infusing by drops or by slow degrees. 6965
INSTILLMENT, n. Any thing instilled. 6965
INSTIMULATE, v.t. To stimulate; to excite. [Not used.] 6965
INSTIMULATING, ppr. Not stimulating; not exciting vital powers. 6965
INSTIMULATION, n. [in and stimulation.] 6965
INSTINCT, a. [L. instinctus. See the Noun.] 6965
INSTINCT, n. [L. instinctus, inwardly moved; in and stinguo.] 6965
INSTINCTED, a. Impressed; as an animating power. [Little used.] 6966
INSTINCTION, n. Instinct. [Not in use.] 6966
INSTINCTIVE, a. Prompted by instinct; spontaneous; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction or experience; determined by natural impulse or propensity. The propensity of bees to form hexagonal cells for holding their honey and their young, must be instinctive. 6966
INSTINCTIVELY, adv. By force of instinct; without reasoning, instruction or experience; by natural impulse. 6966
INSTITUTE, v.t. [L. instituo; in and statuo, to set.] 6966

INSTITUTE, n. [L. institutum.] 6967
INSTITUTED, pp. Established; appointed; founded; enacted; invested with the care of souls. 6967
INSTITUTING, ppr. Establishing; founding; enacting; investing with the care of souls. 6967
INSTITUTION, n. [L. institutio.] 6967
INSTITUTIONAL, a. Enjoined; instituted by authority. 6968
INSTITUTIONARY, a. Elemental; containing the first principles or doctrines. 6968
INSTITUTIST, n. A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions. 6968
INSTITUTIVE, a. That establishes; having power to establish. 6968
INSTITUTOR, n. [L.] The person who establishes; one who enacts laws, rites and ceremonies, and enjoins the observance of them. 6968
INSTOP, v.t. [in and stop.] To stop; to close; to make fast. [Little used.] 6968
INSTRATIFIED, a. Stratified within something else. 6968
INSTRUCT, v.t. [L. instruo, instructum; in and struo, to set or to put on, to furnish. The L. struo is contracted from struco or strugo. See Destroy.] 6969
INSTRUCTED, pp. Taught; informed; trained up; educated. 6969
INSTRUCTIBLE, a. Able to instruct. 6969
INSTRUCTING, ppr. Teaching; informing the mind; directing. 6969
INSTRUCTION, n. [L. instructio.] 6969
INSTRUCTIVE, a. Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform. Affliction furnishes very instructive lessons. 6970
INSTRUCTIVELY, adv. So as to afford instruction. 6970
INSTRUCTOR, n. A teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information. 1 Corinthians 4:15. 6970
INSTRUCTRESS, n. A female who instructs; a preceptress; a tutoress. 6970
INSTRUMENT, n. [L. instrumentum, from instruo, to prepare; that which is prepared.]6970
INSTRUMENTAL, a. Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; contributing aid; serving to promote or effect an object; helpful. The press has been instrumental in enlarging the bounds of knowledge. 6971
INSTRUMENTALITY, n. Subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency of any thing as means to an end; as the instrumentality of second causes. 6971
INSTRUMENTALLY, adv. By way of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument; as means to an end. 6971
INSTRUMENTALNESS, n. Usefulness, as of means to an end; instrumentality. 6971
INSTYLE, v.t. [in and style.] To call; to denominate. [Not used.] 6971
INSUAVITY, n. [L. insuavitas.] Unpleasantness. 6971
INSUBJECTION, n. State of disobedience to government. 6971
INSUBMISSION, n. Defect of submission; disobedience. 6971
INSUBORDINATE, a. Not submitting to authority. 6971
INSUBORDINATION, n. Want of subordination; disorder; disobedience to lawful authority.
INSUBSTANTIAL, a. Unsubstantial; not real. 69726972
INSUCCATION, n. [L. insucco, to moisten; in and succus, juice.] 6972
INSUFFERABLE, a. [in and sufferable.] 6972
INSUFFERABLY, adv. To a degree beyond endurance; as a blaze insufferably bright; a person insufferably proud. 6972
INSUFFICIENCY, n. [in and sufficiency.] 6972
INSUFFICIENT, a. [in and sufficient.] 6973
INSUFFICIENTLY, adv. With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately. 6973
INSUFFLATION, n. [L. in and sufflo, to blow.] 6973
INSUITABLE, a. Unsuitable. [Little used.] 6973
INSULAR, a. [L. insularis, from insula, an isle.] 6973
INSULAR, n. One who dwells in an isle. 6973
INSULATE, v.t. [L. insula, an isle.] To place in a detached situation, or in a state to have

no communication with surrounding objects. 6973
INSULATED, pp. or a. Standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies; as an insulated house or column. 6974
INSULATING, ppr. Setting in a detached position. In electrical experiments, preventing communication by the interposition of an electric body. 6974
INSULATION, n. The act of insulating; the state of being detached from other objects. 6974
INSULATOR, n. In electrical experiments, the substance or body that insulates, or interrupts the communication of electricity to surrounding objects; a non-conductor or electric. 6974
INSULSE, a. insuls'. [L. insulsus.] Dull; insipid. [Not used.] 6974
INSULT, n. [L. insultus, from insilio, to leap on; in and salio, to leap.] 6974
INSULT, v.t. [L. insulto. See the Noun.] 6975
INSULT, v.i. To behave with insolent triumph. 6975
INSULTATION, n. The act of insulting; abusive treatment. 6975
INSULTED, pp. Abused or treated with insolence and contempt. 6975
INSULTER, n. One who insults. 6975
INSULTING, ppr. Treating with insolence or contempt. 6975
INSULTINGLY, adv. With insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph. 6975
INSUME — INTENTNESS 6976
INSUME, v.t. [L. insumo.] To take in. [Not used.] 6976
INSUPERABILITY, n. [from insuperable.] 6976
INSUPERABLE, a. [L. insuperabilis; in and superabilis, from supero, to overcome or surpass.] 6976
INSUPERABLENESS, n. The quality of being insuperable or insurmountable. 6976
INSUPERABLY, adv. In a manner or degree not to be overcome; insurmountably. 6976
INSUPPORTABLE, a. 6976
INSUPPORTABLENESS, n. The quality of being insupportable; insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance. 6977
INSUPPORTABLY, adv. In a manner or degree that cannot be supported or endured.
INSUPPRESSIBLE, a. Not to be suppressed or concealed. 6977 6977
INSUPPRESSIVE, a. Not to be suppressed. 6977
INSURABLE, a. [from insure.] That may be insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured. 6977
INSURANCE, n. [from insure.] The act of insuring or assuring against loss or damage; or a contract by which one engages for a stipulated consideration or premium per cent to make up a loss which another may sustain. Insurance is usually made on goods or property exposed to uncommon hazard, or on lives. 6977
INSURANCER, n. An underwriter. [Not in use.] 6977
INSURE, v.t. inshu're. [in and sure.] To make sure or secure; to contract or covenant for a consideration to secure a person against loss; or to engage to indemnify another for the loss of any specified property, at a certain stipulated rate per cent, called a premium. The property usually insured is such as is exposed to extraordinary hazard. Thus the merchant insures his ship or its cargo, or both, against the dangers of the sea; houses are insured against fire; sometimes hazardous debts ar insured, and sometimes lives. 6977
INSURE, v.i. To underwrite; to practice making insurance. This company insures at 3 per cent, or at a low premium. 6978
INSURED, pp. Made sure; assured; secured against loss. 6978
INSURER, n. One who insures; the person who contracts to pay the losses of another for a premium; an underwriter. 6978
INSURGENT, a. [L. insurgens; in and surgo, to rise.] in opposition to lawful civil or political authority; as insurgent chiefs. 6978
INSURGENT, n. A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws. [See Insurrection.] An insurgent differs from a rebel. The insurgent opposes the execution of a particular law or laws; the rebel attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction. All rebels are insurgents, but all insurgents are not rebels. 6978

INSURING, ppr. Making secure; assuring against loss; engaging to indemnify for losses.
INSURMOUNTABLE, a. 6978 6978
INSURMOUNTABLY, adv. In a manner or degree not to be overcome. 6978
INSURRECTION, n. [L. insurgo; in and surgo, to rise.] 6978
INSURRECTIONAL, a. Pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection. 6979
INSURRECTIONARY, a. Pertaining or suitable to insurrection. 6979
INSUSCEPTIBILITY, n. [from insusceptible.] Want of susceptibility, or capacity to feel or perceive. 6979
INSUSCEPTIBLE, a. [in and susceptible.] 6979
INSUSURRATION, n. [L. insusurro.] The act of whispering into something. 6979
INTACTABLE, a. [L. intactum; in and tactum, tango, to touch.] perceptible to the touch.
INTAGLIATED, a. intal'yated. [See Intaglio.] 6980 6979
INTAGLIO, n. intal'yo. Literally, a cutting or engraving; hence, any thing engraved, or a precious stone with a head or an inscription engraved on it. 6980
INTANGIBLE, a. [in and tangible.] That cannot or may not be touched. 6980
INTANGIBLENESS, INTANGIBILITY, n. The quality of being intangible. 6980
INTASTABLE, a. [in and tastable, taste.] That cannot be tasted; that cannot affect the organs of taste. 6980
INTEGER, n. [L. See Entire.] The whole of any thing; particularly, in arithmetic, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction. Thus in the number 54.7, in decimal arithmetic, 54 is an integer, and 7 a fraction, or seven tenths of a unit. 6980
INTEGRAL, a. Whole; entire. 6980
INTEGRAL, n. A whole; an entire thing. 6980
INTEGRALITY, n. Entireness. [Not used.] 6981
INTEGRALLY, adv. Wholly; completely. 6981
INTEGRANT, a. Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. 6981
INTEGRATE, v.t. [L. integro.] To renew; to restore; to perfect; to make a thing entire. 6981
INTEGRATED, pp. Made entire. 6981
INTEGRATION, n. The act of making entire. 6981
INTEGRITY, n. [L. integritas, from integer.] 6981
INTEGUMATION, n. [L. intego, to cover.] 6982
INTEGUMENT, n. [L. integumentum, intego, to cover; in and tego. See Deck.] That which naturally invests or covers another thing; but appropriately and chiefly, in anatomy, a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a particular part. The skin of seeds and the shells of crustaceous animals are denominated integuments.
INTELLECT, n. [L. intellectus, from intelligo, to understand. See Intelligence.] That faculty of the human soul or mind, which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses or by perception, or by other means; the faculty of thinking; otherwise called the understanding. A clear intellect receives and entertains the same ideas which another communicates with perspicuity. 6982 6982
INTELLECTION, n. [L. intellectio, from intelligo.] 6982
INTELLECTIVE, a. Having power to understand. 6982
INTELLECTUAL, a. 6982
INTELLECTUAL, n. The intellect or understanding. [Little used.] 6983
INTELLECTUALIST, n. One who overrates the understanding. 6983
INTELLECTUALITY, n. The state of intellectual power. [Not used.] 6983
INTELLECTUALLY, adv. By means of the understanding. 6983
INTELLIGENCE, n. [L. intelligentia, from intelligo, to understand. This verb is probably composed of in, inter, or intus, within, and lego to collect. The primary sense of understand is generally to take or hold, as we say, to take one's ideas or meaning.] 6983
INTELLIGENCE, v.t. To inform; to instruct. [Little used.] 6983
INTELLIGENCED, pp. Informed; instructed. [Little used.] 6984
INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE, n. An office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired. 6984

INTELLIGENCER, n. One who sends or conveys intelligence; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; a messenger. 6984
INTELLIGENCING, ppr. or a. Giving or conveying notice to from a distance. 6984
INTELLIGENT, a. [L. intelligens.] 6984
INTELLIGENTIAL, a. Consisting of unbodied mind. 6984
INTELLIGIBILITY, INTELLIGIBLENESS, n. [from intelligible.] The quality of state of being intelligible; the possibility of being understood. 6984
INTELLIGIBLE, a. [L. intelligibilis.] That may be understood or comprehended; as an intelligible account. The rules of human duty are intelligible to minds of the smallest capacity. 6984
INTELLIGIBLY, adv. In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak intelligibly. 6985
INTEMERATE, a. [L. intemeratus.] Pure; undefiled. [Not in use.] 6985
INTEMERATENESS, n. State of being unpolluted. [Not used.] 6985
INTEMPERAMENT, n. [in and temperament.] 6985
INTEMPERANCE, n. [L. intemperantia.] 6985
INTEMPERATE, a. [L. intemperatus; in and temperatus, from tempero, to moderate or restrain.] 6985
INTEMPERATE, v.t. To disorder. [Not in use.] 6986
INTEMPERATELY, adv. With excessive indulgence of appetite or passion; with undue exertion; immoderately; excessively. 6986
INTEMPERATENESS, n. Want of moderation; excessive degree of indulgence; as the intemperateness of appetite or passion. 6986
INTEMPERATURE, n. Excess of some quality. 6986
INTEMPESTIVE, a. [L. intempestivus.] Untimely. [Not used.] 6986
INTEMPESTIVELY, adv. Unseasonably. [Not used.] 6986
INTEMPESTIVITY, n. Untimeliness. [Not used.] 6986
INTENABLE, a. [in and tenable.] That cannot be held or maintained; that is not defensible; as an intenable opinion; an intenable fortress. 6986
INTEND, v.t. [L. intendo; in and tendo, to stretch or strain, from teneo; Gr. to stretch.] 6987
INTENDANT, n. [L. intendo.] 6987
INTENDED, pp. Designed; purposed; as, the insult was intended. 6987
INTENDEDLY, adv. With intention or purpose; by design. 6988
INTENDER, pp. One who intends. 6988
INTENDIMENT, n. Attention; understanding; consideration. 6988
INTENDING, ppr. Meaning; designing; purposing. 6988
INTENDMENT, n. Intention; design; in law, the true meaning of a person or of a law, or of any legal instrument. In the construction of statutes or of contracts, the intendment of the same is, if possible, to be ascertained, that is, the true meaning or intention of the legislator or contracting party. 6988
INTENERATE, v.t. [L. in and tener, tender.] 6988
INTENERATED, pp. Made tender or soft. 6988
INTENERATING, ppr. Making tender. 6988
INTENERATION, n. The act of making soft or tender. 6988
INTENSE, a. intens'. [L. intensus, from intendo, to stretch.] 6988
INTENSELY, adv. intens'ly. To an extreme degree; vehemently; as a furnace intensely heated; weather intensely cold. 6989
INTENSENESS, n. intens'ness. The state of being strained or stretched; intensity; as the intenseness of a cord. 6989
INTENSION, n. [L. intensio.] A straining, stretching or bending; the state of being strained; as the intension of a musical string. 6989
INTENSITY, n. The state of being strained or stretched; intenseness, as of a musical chord. 6989
INTENSIVE, a. Stretched, or admitting of extension. 6990

INTENSIVELY, adv. By increase of degree; in a manner to give force. 6990
INTENT, a. [L. intentus, from intendo. See Intend.] 6990
INTENT, n. Literally, the stretching of the mind towards an object; hence, a design; a purpose; intention; meaning; drift; aim; applied to persons or things. 6990
INTENTION, n. [L. intentio. See Intend.] 6991
INTENTIONAL, a. Intended; designed; done with design or purpose. The act was intentional, not accidental. 6991
INTENTIONALLY, adv. By design; of purpose; not casually. 6991
INTENTIONED, in composition; as well-intentioned, having good designs, honest in purpose; ill-intentioned, having ill designs. 6991
INTENTIVE, a. Attentive; having the mind close applied. 6991
INTENTIVELY, adv. Closely; with close application. 6992
INTENTIVENESS, n. Closeness of attention or application of mind. 6992
INTENTLY, adv. With close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness; as the mind intently directed to an object; the eyes intently fixed; the man is intently employed in the study of geology. 6992
INTENTNESS, n. The state of being intent; close application; constant employment of the mind. 6992
INTER — INTERLINKED 6993
INTER, a Latin preposition, signifying among or between; used as a prefix. 6993
INTER, v.t. [L. terra, the earth.] 6993
INTERACT, n. [inter and act.] Intermediate employment or time; a short piece between others. 6993
INTERAMNIAN, a. [L. inter and amnis, river.] 6993
INTERANIMATE, v.t. To animate mutually. [Little used.] 6993
INTERBASTATION, n. Patch-work. [Not in use.] 6993
INTERCALAR, INTERCALARY, a. [L. intercalarius; inter and calo, to call or proclaim.] Inserted; an epithet given to the odd day inserted in leap year. The twenty ninth of February in leap year is called the intercalary day. We read in Livy of an intercalary month. 6993
INTERCALATE, v.t. [L. intercalo; inter and calo, to call.] 6993
INTERCALATED, pp. Inserted. 6993
INTERCALATING, ppr. Inserting. 6994
INTERCALATION, n. [L. intercalatio.] The insertion of an odd or extraordinary day in the calendar, as the 29th of February in leap year. 6994
INTERCEDE, v.i. [L. intercedo; inter and cedo; literally, to move or pass between.] 6994
INTERCEDENT, a. Passing between; mediating; pleading for. 6994
INTERCEDER, n. One who intercedes or interposes between parties, to effect a reconciliation; a mediator; an intercessor. 6994
INTERCEDING, ppr. Mediating; pleading. 6994
INTERCEPT, v.t. [L. interceptus, intercipio, to stop; inter and capio, to take.] 6994
INTERCEPTED, pp. Taken on the way; seized in progress; stopped. 6995
INTERCEPTER, n. One who intercepts. 6995
INTERCEPTING, ppr. Seizing on its passage; hindering from proceeding; comprehending between. 6995
INTERCEPTION, n. The act of seizing something on its passage; a stopping; obstruction of a course or proceeding; hinderance. 6995
INTERCESSION, n. [L. intercessio, from intercedo. See Intercede.] 6995
INTERCESSOR, n. [L. See Intercede.] 6996
INTERCESSORY, a. Containing intercession; interceding. 6996
INTERCHAIN, v.t. [inter and chain.] To chain; to link together. 6996
INTERCHAINED, pp. Chained together. 6996
INTERCHAINING, ppr. Chaining or fastening together. 6996
INTERCHANGE, v.t. [inter and change.] 6996

INTERCHANGE, n. Mutual change, each giving and receiving; exchange; permutation of commodities; barter; as the interchange of commodities between New York and Liverpool. 6996
INTERCHANGEABLE, a. That may be interchanged; that may be given and taken mutually. 6997
INTERCHANGEABLENESS, n. The state of being interchangeable. 6997
INTERCHANGEABLY, adv. Alternately; by reciprocation; in a manner by which each gives and received. 6997
INTERCHANAGED, pp. Mutually exchanged; reciprocated. 6997
INTERCHANGEMENT, n. Exchange; mutual transfer. [Little used.] 6997
INTERCHANGING, ppr. Mutually giving and receiving; taking each other's place successively; reciprocating. 6997
INTERCIDENT, a. [L. intercido.] Falling or coming between. 6997
INTERCIPIENT, a. [L. intercipiens. See Intercept.] 6997
INTERCIPIENT, n. He or that which intercepts or stops on the passage. 6997
INTERCISION, n. s as z. [L. intercido; inter and coedo, to cut.] 6997
INTERCLUDE, v.t. [L. intercludo; inter and cludo, to shut.] 6997
INTERCLUDED, pp. Intercepted; interrupted. 6998
INTERCLUDING, ppr. Interrupting. 6998
INTERCLUSION, n. s as z. Interception; a stopping. 6998
INTERCOLUMNIATION, n. [L. inter and columna, a column.] 6998
INTERCOMMON, v.i. [inter and common.] 6998
INTERCOMMONING, ppr. Feeding at the same table, or using a common pasture; enjoying a common field with others. 6998
INTERCOMMUNICATE, v.i. [inter and communicate.] 6998
INTERCOMMUNICATION, n. Reciprocal communication. 6998
INTERCOMMUNION, n. [inter and communion.] 6998
INTERCOMMUNITY, n. [inter and community.] A mutual communication or community; mutual freedom or exercise of religion; as the intercommunity of pagan theology. 6999
INTERCOSTAL, a. [L. inter, between, and costa, a rib.] 6999
INTERCOSTAL, n. A part lying between the ribs. 6999
INTERCOURSE, n. [L. intercursus, intercurro; inter and curro, to run.] Literally, a running or passing between. Hence, 6999
INTERCUR, v.i. [L. intercurro.] 6999
INTERCURRENCE, n. [L. intercurrens, intercurro.] 6999
INTERCURRENT, a. [L. intercurrens.] 6999
INTERCUTANEOUS, a. [L. inter and cutis, the skin.] 7000
INTERDEAL, n. [inter and deal.] Mutual dealing; traffick. 7000
INTERDICT, v.t. [L. interdico, interdictum; inter and dico, to speak.] 7000
INTERDICT, n. [L. interdictum.] Prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree. 7000
INTERDICTED, pp. Forbid; prohibited. 7000
INTERDICTING, ppr. Forbidding; prohibiting; cutting off from the enjoyment of some privilege. 7000
INTERDICTION, n. [L. interdictio.] The act of interdicting; prohibition; prohibiting decree; curse. 7001
INTERDICTIVE, a. Having power to prohibit. 7001
INTERDICTORY, a. Serving to prohibit. 7001
INTEREQUINOCTIAL, a. [inter and equinox.] Coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. 7001
INTERESS, for interest, is obsolete. 7001
INTEREST, v.t. [L. inter and esse.] 7001
INTEREST, n. Concern; advantage; good; as private interest; public interest. 7002
INTERESTED, pp. Made a sharer; as one interested in the funds. 7002
INTERESTING, ppr. Giving a share or concern; as by interesting one in a voyage, or in a banking company. 7003

INTERFERE, v.i. [L. inter and fero, to bear, or ferio, to strike.] 7003
INTERFERENCE, n. Interposition; an intermeddling; mediation. 7003
INTERFERING, ppr. Interposing; meddling. 7003
INTERFERING, n. Interference. 7004
INTERFLUENT, INTERFLUOUS, a. [L. interfluo; inter and fluo, to flow.] 7004
INTERFOLIACEOUS, a. [L. inter and folium, a leaf.] 7004
INTERFULGENT, a. [L. inter and fulgens, shining.] 7004
INTERFUSED, a. s as z. [L. interfusus; inter and fundo, to pour.] 7004
INTERIM, n. [L.] The mean time; time intervening. 7004
INTERIOR, a. [L. comp. formed from inter or intra, in or within.] 7004
INTERIOR, n. The internal part of a thing; the inside. 7005
INTERJACENCY, n. [L. interjacens; inter and jacens, lying.] 7005
INTERJACENT, a. [L. interjacens, supra.] Lying or being between; intervening; as interjacent isles. 7005
INTERJECT, v.t. [L. interjicio; inter and jacio, to throw.] 7005
INTERJECTED, pp. Thrown in or inserted between. 7005
INTERJECTING, ppr. Throwing or inserting between. 7005
INTERJECTION, n. The act of throwing between. 7005
INTERJECTIONAL, a. Thrown in between other words or phrases; as an interjectional remark. 7005
INTERJOIN, v.t. [inter and join.] To join mutually; to intermarry. [Little used.] 7006
INTERKNOWLEDGE, n. [inter and knowledge.] 7006
INTERLACE, v.t. To intermix; to put or insert one thing with another. 7006
INTERLACED, pp. Intermixed; inserted between other things. 7006
INTERLACING, ppr. Intermixing; inserting between. 7006
INTERLAPSE, n. interlaps'. [inter and lapse.] 7006
INTERLARD, v.t. 7006
INTERLARDED, pp. Interposed; inserted between; mixed. 7006
INTERLARDING, ppr. Inserting between; intermixing. 7006
INTERLEAF, n. [See Leaf.] A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted.
INTERLEAVE, v.t. [inter and leaf.] To insert a leaf; to insert a blank leaf or blank 7006
leaves in a book, between other leaves. 7006
INTERLEAVED, pp. Inserted between leaves, or having blank leaves inserted between other leaves. 7007
INTERLEAVING, ppr. Inserting blank leaves between other leaves. 7007
INTERLINE, v.t. [inter and line.] To write in alternate lines; as, to interline Latin and English. 7007
INTERLINEAR, INTERLINEARY, a. [inter and linear.] Written between lines before written or printed. 7007
INTERLINEARY, n. A book having insertions between the leaves. 7007
INTERLINEATION, n. [inter and lineation.] 7007
INTERLINED, pp. Written between lines; as an interlined word. 7007
INTERLINING, ppr. Writing between lines already written or printed. 7007
INTERLINING, n. Correction or alteration by writing between the lines. 7007
INTERLINK, v.t. [inter and link.] To connect by uniting links; to join one chain to another.
INTERLINKED, pp. Connected by union of links; joined. 70087007
INTERLINKING — INTERREIGN 7009
INTERLINKING, ppr. Connecting by uniting links; joining. 7009
INTERLOCATION, n. A placing between; interposition. 7009
INTERLOCUTION, n. [L. interlocutio; inter and locutio, loquor, to speak.] 7009
INTERLOCUTOR, n. [L. interloquor, supra.] 7009
INTERLOCUTORY, a. 7009
INTERLOPE, v.i. [inter and Eng. to leap. See Leap.] 7009

INTERLOPER, n. One who runs into business to which he has no right; one who interferes wrongfully; one who enters a country or place to trade without license. 7010
INTERLOPING, ppr. Interfering wrongfully. 7010
INTERLUCATE, v.t. To let in light by cutting away branches of trees. 7010
INTERLUCATION, n. The act of thinning a wood to let in light. 7010
INTERLUCENT, a. [L. interlucens; inter and luceo, to shine.] 7010
INTERLUDE, n. [L. inter and ludus, play.] 7010
INTERLUDER, n. One that performs in an interlude. 7010
INTERLUENCY, n. [L. interluens, interluo, to flow between.] 7010
INTERLUNAR, INTERLUNARY, a. [L. inter and luna, the moon.] Belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible. 7010
INTERMARRIAGE, n. [inter and marriage.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another. 7011
INTERMARRIED, pp. Mutually connected by marriage. 7011
INTERMARRY, v.i. [inter and marry.] 7011
INTERMARRYING, ppr. Mutually giving and receiving in marriage; mutually connecting by marriage. 7011
INTERMEAN, n. [inter and mean.] Interact; something done in the mean time. [Not used.]
INTERMEATION, n. [L. inter and meo, to flow.] 70117011
INTERMEDDLE, v.i. [inter and meddle.] To meddle in the affairs of others, in which one has no concern; to meddle officiously; to interpose or interfere improperly. 7011
INTERMEDDLER, n. One that interposes officiously; one who meddles, or intrudes into business to which he has no right. 7011
INTERMEDDLING, ppr. Interposing officiously; intruding. 7011
INTERMEDDLING, n. Officious interposition. 7012
INTERMEDIAL, a. [L. inter and medius, middle.] 7012
INTERMEDIARY, n. [from intermediate.] 7012
INTERMEDIATE, a. [L. inter and medius, middle.] Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed; as an intermediate space between hills or rivers; intermediate colors. Man has an intermediate nature and rank between angels and brutes. 7012
INTERMEDIATE, n. In chimistry, a substance which is the intermedium or means of chimical affinity, as an alkali, which renders oil combinable with water. 7012
INTERMEDIATELY, adv. By way of intervention. 7012
INTERMEDIATION, n. Intervention; common means. 7012
INTERMEDIUM, n. Intermediate space. 7012
INTERMELL, v.t. or i. To intermix or intermeddle. [Not in use.] 7012
INTERMENT, n. [from inter.] The act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture. 7012
INTERMENTION, v.t. To mention among other things; to include. [Not used.] 7012
INTERMICATION, n. [L. intermico; inter and mico, to shine.] 7013
INTERMIGRATION, n. [L. inter and migro, to migrate.] 7013
INTERMINABLE, a. [L. in and terminus, end; termino, to end.] 7013
INTERMINATE, a. [L. interminatus, intermino.] 7013
INTERMINATE, v.t. [L. interminor.] To menace. [Not used.] 7013
INTERMINATION, n. [L. interminor, to menace or forbid.] 7013
INTERMINGLE, v.t. [inter and mingle.] 7013
INTERMINGLE, v.i. To be mixed or incorporated. 7013
INTERMINGLED, pp. Intermixed. 7013
INTERMINGLING, ppr. Mingling or mixing together. 7014
INTERMISSION, n. [L. intermissio. See Intermit.] 7014
INTERMISSIVE, a. Coming by fits or after temporary cessations; not continual. 7014
INTERMIT, v.t. [L. intermitto; inter and mitto, to send.] 7014
INTERMIT, v.i. To cease for a time; to go off at intervals; as a fever. A tertian fever intermits every other day. The

pulse sometimes intermits for a second of time. 7014
INTERMITTED, pp. Caused to cease for a time; suspended. 7014
INTERMITTENT, a. Ceasing at intervals; as an intermittent fever. 7014
INTERMITTENT, n. A fever which entirely subsides or ceases at certain intervals. The ague and fever is called an intermittent. 7014
INTERMITTING, ppr. Ceasing for a time; pausing. 7015
INTERMITTINGLY, adv. With intermissions; at intervals. 7015
INTERMIX, v.t. [inter and mix.] To mix together; to put some things with others; to intermingle. 7015
INTERMIX, v.i. To be mixed together; to be intermingled. 7015
INTERMIXED, pp. Mingled together. 7015
INTERMIXING, ppr. Intermingling. 7015
INTERMIXTURE, n. A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed. 7015
INTERMONTANE, a. [L. inter and montanus, mons, a mountain.] 7015
INTERMUNDANE, a. [L. inter and mundanus, mundus, the world.] 7015
INTERMURAL, a. [L. inter and muralis, murus, a wall.] between walls. 7016
INTERMUSCULAR, a. [inter and muscle.] Between the muscles. 7016
INTERMUTATION, n. [inter and mutation.] 7016
INTERMUTUAL, for mutual, is an illegitimate word. 7016
INTERN, a. Internal. [Not much used.] 7016
INTERNAL, a. [L. internus.] Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; not external. We speak of the internal parts of a body, of a bone, of the earth, etc. Internal excellence is opposed to external. The internal peace of man, is peace of mind or conscience. The internal evidence of the divine origin of the Scriptures, is the evidence which arises from the excellence of its precepts and their adaptation to the condition of man, or from other peculiarities. 7016
INTERNALLY, adv. Inwardly; within the body; beneath the surface. 7016
INTERNATIONAL, a. [inter and national.] Existing and regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations; as international law. 7017
INTERNECINE, a. [L. internecinus, interneco, to kill; inter and neco.] Deadly; destructive. [Little used.] 7017
INTERNECION, n. [L. internecio.] 7017
INTERNECTION, n. Connection. [Useless.] 7017
INTERNODE, n. [L. internodium; inter and nodus, knot.] 7017
INTERNUNCIO, n. [L. internuncius; inter and nuncius, a messenger.] 7017
INTEROSSEALSEOUS, a. [L. inter and os, a bone.] Situated between bones; as an interosseous ligament. 7017
INTERPEAL, v.t. [L. interpello.] To interrupt. [Not used.] 7017
INTERPEL, v.t. To set forth. [Not used.] 7017
INTERPELLATION, n. [L. interpellatio, interpello; inter and pello, to drive or thrust.] A summons; a citation. 7017
INTERPLEAD, v.i. [inter and plead.] In law, to discuss a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried. 7018
INTERPLEADER, n. A bill of interpleader, in chancery, is where a person owes a debt or rent to one of the parties in suit, but, till the determination of it, he knows not to which, and he desired that they may interplead or settle their claims between themselves, that he may be safe in the payment. 7018
INTERPLEDGE, v.t. interplej'. To give and take as a mutual pledge. 7018
INTERPOINT, v.t. To point; to distinguish by stops or marks. 7018
INTERPOLATE, v.t. [L. interpolo; inter and polio, to polish.] 7018
INTERPOLATED, pp. Inserted or added to the original. 7018
INTERPOLATING, ppr. Foisting in a spurious word or passage. 7018
INTERPOLATION, n. The act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book.
INTERPOLATOR, n. [L.] One who foists into a book or manuscript, spurious words 7018

or passages; one who adds something to genuine writings. 7019
INTERPOLISH, v.t. To polish between. 7019
INTERPONE, v.t. [L. inter and pono.] To set or insert between. 7019
INTERPOSAL, n. s as z. [from interpose.] 7019
INTERPOSE, v.t. s as z. [L. interpono, interpositum; inter and pono, to place.] 7019
INTERPOSE, v.i. To step in between parties at variance; to mediate. The prince interposed and made peace. 7020
INTERPOSE, n. Interposal. [Not used.] 7020
INTERPOSED, pp. Placed between or among; thrust in. 7020
INTERPOSER, n. One that interposes or comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties. 7020
INTERPOSING, ppr. Placing between; coming between; offering aid or services. 7020
INTERPOSIT, n. A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another.
INTERPOSITION, n. [L. interpositio.] 7020 7020
INTERPOSURE, n. Interposal. [Not in use.] 7021
INTERPRET, v.t. [L. interpretor, from interpres.] 7021
INTERPRETABLE, a. That may be interpreted or explained. 7021
INTERPRETATION, n. [L. interpretatio.] 7021
INTERPRETATIVE, a. Collected or known by interpretation. 7022
INTERPRETATIVELY, adv. As may be collected by interpretation. 7022
INTERPRETED, pp. Explained; expounded. 7022
INTERPRETER, n. One that explains or expounds; an expositor; as an interpreter of the Scriptures. 7022
INTERPRETING, ppr. Explaining; expounding; translating. 7022
INTERPUNCTION, n. [L. interpunctio, interpungo; inter and pungo, to point.] The making of points between sentences or parts of a sentence. But punctuation is generally used.
INTERREGNUM, n. [L. inter and regnum, rule or reign.] The time in which a throne is 7022
vacant, between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor. An interregnum, in strictness, can happen only in governments where the king is elective; for in hereditary kingdoms, the reign of the successor commences at the moment of his predecessor's death or demise. The word however is used with more latitude. 7023
INTERREIGN, n. interra'ne. An interregnum, or vacancy of the throne. 7023

INTERRER — INTOMB 7024

INTERRER, n. [from inter.] One that inters or buries. 7024
INTERREX, n. [L. inter and rex, king.] A regent; a magistrate that governs during an interregnum. 7024
INTERROGATE, v.t. [L. interrogo; inter and rogo, to ask.] 7024
INTERROGATE, v.i. To ask questions. 7024
INTERROGATED, pp. Examined by questions. 7024
INTERROGATING, ppr. Asking questions of one; examining by questions. 7024
INTERROGATION, n. The act of questioning; examination by questions. 7024
INTERROGATIVE, a. Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question; as an interrogative phrase or sentence. 7024
INTERROGATIVE, n. A word used in asking questions; as who? what? which? why? 7024
INTERROGATIVELY, adv. In the form of a question. 7024
INTERROGATOR, n. One who asks questions. 7024
INTERROGATORY, n. A question or inquiry. In law, a particular question to a witness, who is to answer it under the solemnities of an oath. This may be in open court or before commissioners. 7024
INTERROGATORY, a. Containing a question; expressing a question; as an interrogatory sentence. 7025
INTERRUPT, v.t. [L. interrumpo, interruptus; inter and rumpo, to break.] 7025
INTERRUPT, a. Broken; containing a chasm. 7025
INTERRUPTED, pp. Stopped; hindered from proceeding. 7025
INTERRUPTEDLY, adv. With breaks or interruptions. 7025
INTERRUPTER, n. One that interrupts. 7025

INTERRUPTING, ppr. Hindering by breaking in upon. 7025
INTERRUPTION, n. [L. interruptio.] 7025
INTERSCAPULAR, a. [L. inter and scapula, the shoulder-blade.] Situated between the shoulders. 7026
INTERSCIND, v.t. [L. inter and scindo.] To cut off. 7026
INTERSCRIBE, v.t. [L. inter and scribo.] To write between. 7026
INTERSECANT, a. [L. intersecans, interseco; inter and seco, to cut.] Dividing into parts; crossing. 7026
INTERSECT, v.t. [L. interseco; inter, between, and seco, to cut.] 7026
INTERSECT, v.i. To meet and cross each other; as, the point where two lines intersect. [This is elliptical.] 7026
INTERSECTED, pp. Cut or divided into parts; crossed. 7026
INTERSECTING, ppr. Cutting; crossing; as lines. 7026
INTERSECTION, n. [L. intersectio.] The act or state of intersecting. 7026
INTERSEMINATE, v.t. [L. interseminatus; inter, between, and semino, to sow.] To sow between or among. [Little used.] 7027
INTERSERT, v.t. [L. intersero; inter, between, and sero, to throw.] 7027
INTERSERTION, n. An insertion, or thing inserted between other things. 7027
INTERSPACE, n. [inter and space.] A space between other things. 7027
INTERSPERSE, v.t. interspers'. [L. interspersus; inter, between, and spargo, to scatter.] To scatter or set here and there among other things; as an able argument interspersed with flowers of rhetoric. Intersperse shrubs among trees. 7027
INTERSPERSED, pp. Scattered or situated here and there among other things. 7027
INTERSPERSING, ppr. Scattering here and there among other things. 7027
INTERSPERSION, n. The act of scattering or setting here and there among other things.
INTERSTELLAR, a. [L. inter and stella, a star.] Situated beyond the solar system. 7027
INTERSTICE, n. [L. interstitium; inter and sto, to stand.] 70277027
INTERSTINCTIVE, a. Distinguishing. [Not used.] 7028
INTERSTITIAL, a. Pertaining to or containing interstices. 7028
INTERSTRATIFIED, a. Stratified among or between other bodies. 7028
INTERTALK, v.t. intertauk'. To exchange conversation. [Not used.] 7028
INTERTANGLE, v.t. To intertwist; to entangle. 7028
INTERTEXTURE, n. [L. intertextus; inter and texo, to weave.] act of interweaving, or the state of things interwoven. 7028
INTERTIE, INTERDUCE, n. In carpentry, a small timber between summers. 7028
INTERTROPICAL, a. [inter and tropical.] Situated between the tropics. 7028
INTERTWINE, v.t. [inter and twine.] To unite by twining or twisting one with another. 7028
INTERTWINED, pp. Twined or twisted one with another. 7028
INTERTWINING, ppr. Twining one with another. 7028
INTERTWIST, v.t. [inter and twist.] To twist one with another. 7028
INTERTWISTED, pp. Twisted one with another. 7028
INTERTWISTING, ppr. Twisting one with another. 7028
INTERVAL, n. [L. intervallum; inter and vallum, a wall, or vallus, a stake.] 7029
INTERVEINED, a. [inter and vein.] Intersected as with veins. 7029
INTERVENE, v.i. [L. intervenio; inter and venio, to come.] 7029
INTERVENE, n. A coming between. [Not used.] 7030
INTERVENIENT, a. Coming or being between; intercedent; interposed. [Little used.] 7030
INTERVENING, ppr. or a. Coming or being between persons or things, or between points of time; as intervening space or time; intervening events or misfortunes; intervening peace. 7030
INTERVENTION, n. [L. interventio.] 7030
INTERVENUE, n. Interposition. [Not used.] 7030
INTERVERT, v.t. [L. interverto; inter and verto, to turn.] 7030
INTERVIEW, n. [inter and view.] A mutual sight or view; a meeting; usually a formal meeting for some conference on an important subject; hence the word implies a

conference or mutual communication of thoughts. The envoy had an interview with the king or with the secretary of foreign affairs. The parties had an interview and adjusted their differences. 7031
INTERVOLVE, v.t. intervolv'. [L. intervolvo; inter and volvo, to roll.] To involve one within another. 7031
INTERVOLVED, pp. Involved one within another; wrapped together. 7031
INTERVOLVING, ppr. Involving one within another. 7031
INTERWEAVE, v.t. pret. interwove; pp. interwoven. [inter and weave.] 7031
INTERWEAVING, ppr. Weaving together. 7031
INTERWEAVING, n. Intertexture. 7031
INTERWISH, v.t. [inter and wish.] To wish mutually to each other. [Little used.] 7031
INTERWORKING, n. The act of working together. 7031
INTERWREATHED, a. Woven into a wreath. 7032
INTESTABLE, a. [L. intestabilis; in and testabilis; testis, a witness; testor, to testify.] 7032
INTESTACY, n. [from intestate.] The state of dying without making a will or disposing of one's effects. 7032
INTESTATE, a. [L. intestatus; in and testatus, testor, to make a will.] 7032
INTESTATE, n. A person who dies without making a will. 7032
INTESTINAL, a. [from intestine.] Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body; as the intestinal tube or canal. 7032
INTESTINE, a. [L. intestinus, from intus, within.] 7032
INTESTINE, n. Usually in the plural, intestines. The bowels; the canal or tube that extends, with convolutions, from the right orifice of the stomach to the anus. 7033
INTHIRST, v.t. inthurst'. [in and thirst.] To make thirsty. [Not used.] 7033
INTHRALL, v.t. [in and thrall.] To enslave; to reduce to bondage or servitude; to shackle. The Greeks have been inthralled by the Turks. 7033
INTHRALLED, pp. Enslaved; reduced to servitude. 7033
INTHRALLING, ppr. Enslaving. 7033
INTHRALLMENT, n. Servitude; slavery; bondage. 7033
INTHRONE, v.t. [in and throne.] To seat on a throne; to raise to royalty or supreme dominion. [See Enthrone, which is the more common orthography.] 7033
INTHRONIZATION, n. The act of enthroning. [Not in use.] 7033
INTHRONIZE, v.t. To enthrone. [Not in use.] 7033
INTIMACY, n. [from intimate.] Close familiarity or fellowship; nearness in friendship. 7033
INTIMATE, a. [L. intimus, superl. of intus, or interus, within.] 7033
INTIMATE, n. A familiar friend or associate; one to whom the thoughts of another are entrusted without reserve.
INTIMATE, v.i. To share together. [Not in use.] 7034
INTIMATE, v.t. [Low L. intimo, to intimate, to register, to love entirely, to make one intimate, to enter, from intimus.]
INTIMATED, pp. Hinted; slightly mentioned or signified. 7034
INTIMATELY, adv. Closely; with close intermixture and union of parts; as two fluids intimately mixed. 7034
INTIMATING, ppr. Hinting; suggesting. 7034
INTIMATION, n. Hint; an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice; a declaration or remark communicating imperfect information. Our friend left us without giving any previous intimation of his design. 7034
INTIME, a. [L. intimus.] Inward; internal. [Not used.] 7035
INTIMIDATE, v.t. [L. timidus, fearful; timeo, to fear.] 7035
INTIMIDATED, pp. Made fearful; abashed. 7035
INTIMIDATING, ppr. Making fearful; abashing. 7035
INTIMIDATION, n. The act of making fearful; the state of being abashed. 7035
INTINCTIVITY, n. [L. in and tinctus, dipped, stained.] 7035
INTIRE, INTIRELY,. [See Entire and its derivatives.] 7035
INTITLE. [See Entitle.] 7035
INTO, prep. [in and to.] Noting entrance or a passing from the outside of a thing to its

interior parts. It follows verbs expressing motion. Come into the house; go into the church; one stream falls or runs into another. Water enters into the fine vessels of plants. 7035
INTOLERABLE, a. [L. intolerabilis; in and tolerabilis, tolero, to bear.] 7036
INTOLERABLENESS, n. The quality of being not tolerable or sufferable. 7036
INTOLERABLY, adv. To a degree beyond endurance; as intolerably cold; intolerably abusive. 7036
INTOLERANCE, n. [from intolerant.] Want of toleration; the not enduring at all or not suffering to exist without persecution; as the intolerance of a prince or a church towards a religious sect. 7036
INTOLERANT, a. [L. in and tolero, to endure.] 7036
INTOLERANT, n. One who does not favor toleration. 7037
INTOLERATED, a. Not endured; not tolerated. 7037
INTOLERATION, n. Intolerance; refusal to tolerate others in their opinions or worship.
INTOMB, v.t. intoom'. [in and tomb.] To deposit in a tomb; to bury. 7037 7037

INTOMBED — INURE 7038

INTOMBED, pp. intoom'ed. Deposited in a tomb; buried. 7038
INTOMBING, ppr. intoom'ing. Depositing in a tomb; interring. 7038
INTONATE, v.i. [L. intono, intonatus; in and tono, to sound or thunder.] 7038
INTONATION, n. In music, the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice, or any other given order of musical tones. 7038
INTONE, v.i. [L. intono, supra.] To utter a sound, or a deep protracted sound. 7038
INTORSION, n. [L. intorqueo, intorsum, to twist.] 7038
INTORT, v.t. [L. intortus, from intorqueo, to twist.] 7038
INTORTED, pp. Twisted; made winding. 7039
INTORTING, ppr. Winding; twisting. 7039
INTOXICATE, v.t. [in and L. toxicum, which, Pliny informs us, is from taxa, a species of tree.] 7039
INTOXICATE, a. Inebriated. 7039
INTOXICATED, pp. Inebriated; made drunk; excited to frenzy. 7039
INTOXICATING, ppr. Inebriating; elating to excess or frenzy. 7039
INTOXICATION, n. Inebriation; ebriety; drunkenness; the act of making drunk. 7039
INTRACTABLE, a. [L. intractabilis; in and tractabilis, tracto, to handle, manage, govern.]
INTRACTABLENESS, INTRACTABILITY, n. The quality of being ungovernable; obstinacy; perverseness. 7039 7040
INTRACTABLY, adv. In a perverse, stubborn manner. 7040
INTRAFOLIACEOUS, a. [L. intra and folium, a leaf.] 7040
INTRANCE. [See Entrance.] 7040
INTRANQUILLITY, n. [in and tranquillity.] 7040
INTRANSIENT, a. Not transient; not passing suddenly away. 7040
INTRANSITIVE, a. [L. intransitivus; in and transeo, to pass over.] 7040
INTRANSITIVELY, adv. Without an object following; in the manner of an intransitive verb.
INTRANSMISSIBLE, a. That cannot be transmitted. 7040 7040
INTRANSMUTABILITY, n. The quality of not being transmutable. 7040
INTRANSMUTABLE, a. [in and transmutable.] 7040
INTRANT, a. [L. intrans.] Entering; penetrating. 7041
INTREASURE, v.t. intrezh'ur. [in and treasure.] 7041
INTREATFUL, a. Full of entreaty. 7041
INTRENCH, v.t. 7041
INTRENCHANT, a. Not to be divided or wounded; indivisible. [Not used.] 7041
INTRENCHED, pp. Fortified with a ditch and parapet. 7041
INTRENCHING, ppr. Fortifying with a trench and parapet. 7041
INTRENCHMENT, n. Properly, a trench or ditch only; but as the earth thrown out of a trench forms a part, and often the most necessary and useful part of a fortification, hence

intrenchment is generally understood to signify a ditch and parapet, and sometimes it signifies fascines covered with earth, gabions, bags filled with earth, or other materials collected to cover men from an enemy's fire. 7041

INTREPID, a. [L. intrepidus; in and trepidus, trepido, to tremble.] Literally, not trembling or shaking with fear; hence, fearless; bold; brave; undaunted; as an intrepid soldier. 7042

INTREPIDITY, n. Fearlessness; fearless bravery in danger; undaunted courage or boldness. The troops engaged with intrepidity. 7042

INTREPIDLY, adv. Without trembling or shrinking from danger; fearlessly; daringly; resolutely. 7042

INTRICABLE, a. Entangling. [Not in use.] 7042

INTRICACY, n. [from intricate.] The state of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication; as the intricacy of a knot, and figuratively, the intricacy of accounts, the intricacy of a cause in controversy, the intricacy of a plot. 7042

INTRICATE, a. [L. intricatus, from intrico, to fold; in and tricor.] Entangled, involved; perplexed; complicated; obscure. We passed through intricate windings. We found the accounts intricate. The case on trial is intricate. The plot of a tragedy may be too intricate to please. 7042

INTRICATE, v.t. To perplex; to make obscure. [Little used.] 7042

INTRICATELY, adv. With involution or infoldings; with perplexity or intricacy. 7042

INTRICATENESS, n. The state of being involved; involution; complication; perplexity. 7042

INTRICATION, n. Entanglement. [Not used.] 7043

INTRIGUE, n. intree'g. [Low L. intrico, intricor, to enwrap; tricor, to trifle, to show tricks; Gr. hair or a lock of hair, as we should say, a plexus.] 7043

INTRIGUE, v.i. intree'g. To form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. The courtier intrigues with the minister, and the lover with his mistress. 7043

INTRIGUE, v.t. intree'g. 7043

INTRIGUER, n. intree'ger. One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret artifices. 7043

INTRIGUING, ppr. intree'ging. Forming secret plots or schemes. 7043

INTRIGUINGLY, a. intree'gingly. With intrigue; with artifice or secret machinations. 7043

INTRINSECATE, a. Entangled; perplexed. [Not in use.] 7044

INTRINSIC, INTRINSICAL, a. [L. intrinsecus; intra and secus.] 7044

INTRINSICALLY, adv. Internally; in its nature; really; truly. 7044

INTRODUCE, v.t. [L. introduco; intro, within, and duco, to lead.] 7044

INTRODUCED, pp. Led or conducted in; brought in; made acquainted; imported. 7045

INTRODUCER, n. One who introduces; one who conducts another to a place or person; one who makes strangers known to each other; one who brings any thing into notice or practice. 7045

INTRODUCING, ppr. Conducting or bringing in; making known, as one stranger to another; bringing any thing into notice or practice. 7045

INTRODUCTION, n. [L. introductio.] 7045

INTRODUCTIVE, a. Serving to introduce; serving as the means to bring forward something. 7045

INTRODUCTOR, n. An introducer. [Not used.] 7045

INTRODUCTORY, a. Serving to introduce something else; previous; prefatory; preliminary; as introductory remarks; an introductory discourse. 7045

INTROGRESSION, n. [L. introgressio.] Entrance. [Not used.] 7046

INTROMISSION, n. [L. intromissus, intromitto; intro and mitto, to send.] 7046

INTROMIT, v.t. [L. intromitto, supra.] 7046

INTROMIT, v.i. To intermeddle with the effects of another. 7046

INTRORECEPTION, n. The act of admitting into or within. 7046

INTROSPECT, v.t. [L. introspicio; intro and specio, to look.] 7046

INTROSPECTION, n. A view of the inside or interior. 7046

INTROSUSCEPTION, INTUSSUSCEPTION, n. The falling of one part of an intestine into another, or the passing of one part within another, causing a duplicature of the intestine.

INTROVENIENT, a. [L. intro and veniens, venio, to come.] 70467046
INTROVERSION, n. The act of turning inwards. 7047
INTROVERT, v.t. [L. intro and verto.] To turn inwards. 7047
INTRUDE, v.i. [L. intrudo; in and trudo, to thrust. See Thrust.] 7047
INTRUDE, v.t. To thrust one's self in, or to enter into some place without right or welcome. 7047
INTRUDED, pp. Thrust in. 7047
INTRUDER, n. One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right or is not welcome. 7047
INTRUDING, ppr. Entering without invitation, right or welcome. 7047
INTRUSION, n. s as z. [L. intrusio, from intrudo.] 7047
INTRUSIVE, a. Thrusting in or entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude. 7048
INTRUST, v.t. [in and trust.] To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit to another with confidence in his fidelity; as, to intrust a servant with one's money or goods, or to intrust money or goods to a servant. We intrust an agent or factor with commercial business, or we intrust commercial concerns to an agent. 7048
INTRUSTED, pp. Delivered in trust; committed to the hands or care of another, in confidence that he will be faithful in discharging his duty. 7048
INTRUSTING, ppr. Delivering in trust; confiding to the care of. 7048
INTUITION, n. [L. intuitus, intueor; in and tueor.] 7048
INTUITIVE, a. 7049
INTUITVELY, adv. By immediate perception; without reasoning; as, to perceive truth intuitively. 7049
INTUMESCE, v.i. intumes'. [L. intumesco; in and tumeo, to swell.] 7049
INTUMESCENCE, n. [supra.] The action of swelling. 7049
INTURGESCENCE, n. [L. in and turgesco, to swell.] 7049
INTUSE, n. [L. intusus.] A bruise. [Not in use.] 7050
INTWINE, v.t. [in and twine.] To twine or twist together; to wreath; as a wreath of flowers intwined. 7050
INTWINED, pp. Twisted together. 7050
INTWINING, ppr. Wreathing together. 7050
INTWIST, v.t. [in and twist.] To twist together; to interweave. 7050
INTWISTED, pp. Twisted together. 7050
INTWISTING, ppr. Twisting together. 7050
INULIN, n. A peculiar vegetable principle extracted from the Inula helenium, or elecampane. 7050
INUMBRATE, v.t. [L. inumbro.] To shade. 7050
INUNCTION, n. [L. inunctus, inungo; in and ungo, to anoint.] 7050
INUNCTUOSITY, n. [L. in and unctus, or Eng. unctuous.] 7050
INUNDANT, a. [L. inundans, infra.] Overflowing. 7050
INUNDATE, v.t. [L. inundo, inundatus; in and unda, a wave, or its root.] 7050
INUNDATED, pp. Overflowed; spread over with a fluid; copiously supplied. 7051
INUNDATING, ppr. Overflowing; deluging; spreading over. 7051
INUNDATION, n. [L. inundatio.] An overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds. Holland has frequently suffered immensely by inundations of the sea. The Delta in Egypt is annually enriched by the inundation of the Nile. 7051
INUNDERSTANDING, a. Void of understanding. [A bad word and not used.] 7051
INURBANITY, n. [in and urbanity.] Incivility; rude; unpolished manners or deportment; want of courteousness. 7051
INURE, v.t. [in and ure. Ure signifies use, practice, in old English.] 7051
INURE, v.i. To pass in use; to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of; as a gift of lands inures to the heirs of the grantee, or it inures to their benefit. 7052

INURED — INVIOUSNESS 7053

INURED, pp. Accustomed; hardened by use. 7053

INUREMENT, n. Use; practice; habit; custom; frequency. 7053
INURING, ppr. Habituating; accustoming. 7053
INURN, v.t. [in and urn.] To bury; to inter; to intomb. 7053
INURNED, pp. Deposited in a tomb. 7053
INURNING, ppr. Interring; burying. 7053
INUSITATION, n. Want of use; disuse. [Little used.] 7053
INUSTION, n. [L. inustio, inuro; in and uro, to burn.] 7053
INUTILE, a. [L. inutilis.] Unprofitable; useless. [Not in use.] 7053
INUTILITY, n. [L. inutilitas; in and utilitas. See Utility.] 7053
INUTTERABLE, a. That cannot be uttered. 7053
INVADE, v.t. [L. invado; in and vado, to go.] 7054
INVADED, pp. Entered by an army with a hostile design; attacked; assaulted; infringed; violated. 7054
INVADER, n. One who enters the territory of another with a view to war, conquest or plunder. 7054
INVADING, ppr. Entering on the possessions of another with a view to war, conquest or plunder; assaulting; infringing; attacking. 7054
INVALESCENCE, n. [L. invalesco.] Strength; health. 7054
INVALETUDINARY, a. Wanting health. 7054
INVALID, a. [L. invalidus; in and validus, strong, from valeo, to be strong, to avail.] 7054
INVALID, n. [L. invalidus, supra.] 7055
INVALIDATE, v.t. [from invalid.] 7055
INVALIDATED, pp. Rendered invalid or of no force. 7055
INVALIDATING, ppr. Destroying the force and effect of. 7055
INVALIDITY, n. Weakness; want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy; as the invalidity of an agreement or of a will. 7055
INVALIDNESS, n. Invalidity; as the invalidness of reasoning. 7055
INVALUABLE, a. [in and valuable.] Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated; inestimable. The privileges of christians are invaluable. 7055
INVALUABLY, adv. Inestimably. 7056
INVARIABLE, a. Constant in the same state; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; that does not vary; always uniform. The character and the laws of the Supreme Being must necessarily be invariable. 7056
INVARIABLENESS, n. Constancy of state, condition or quality; immutability; unchangeableness. 7056
INVARIABLY, adv. Constantly; uniformly; without alteration or change. We are bound to pursue invariably the path of duty. 7056
INVARIED, a. Unvaried; not changing or altering. 7056
INVASION, n. s as z. [L. invasio, from invado. See Invade.] 7056
INVASIVE, a. [from invade.] Entering on another's possessions with hostile designs; aggressive. 7056
INVECTION, n. Invective, which see. [Invection is little used.] 7056
INVECTIVE, n. [L. inveho. See Inveigh.] A railing speech or expression; something uttered or written, intended to cast opprobrium, censure or reproach on another; a harsh or reproachful accusation. It differs from reproof, as the latter may come from a friend and be intended to the good of the person reproved; but invective proceeds from an enemy, and is intended to give pain or to injure. 7056
INVECTIVE, a. Satirical; abusive; railing. 7057
INVECTIVELY, adv. Satirically; abusively. 7057
INVEIGH, v.i. inva'y. [L. inveho, to bear, throw or bring on or against; in and veho, to carry.] To exclaim or rail against; to utter censorious and bitter language against any one; to reproach; with against. The author inveighed sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age. Men inveigh against the follies of fashion. 7057
INVEIGHER, n. inva'yer. One who rails; a railer. 7057

INVEIGHING, ppr. inva'ying. Exclaiming against; railing at; uttering bitter words. 7057
INVEIGLE, v.t. To entice; to seduce; to wheedle; to persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery. 7057
INVEIGLED, pp. Enticed; wheedled; seduced from duty. 7057
INVEIGLEMENT, n. Seduction to evil; enticement. 7057
INVEIGLER, n. One who entices or draws into any design by arts and flattery. 7057
INVEIGLING, ppr. Enticing; wheedling; persuading to any thing bad. 7057
INVEILED, a. Covered as with a veil. 7057
INVENT, v.t. [L. invenio, inventum; in and venio, to come; literally, to come to, to fall on, to meet, Eng. to find.] 7058
INVENTED, pp. Found out; devised; contrived; forged; fabricated. 7058
INVENTER, n. [See Inventor.] 7058
INVENTING, ppr. Finding out what was before unknown; devising or contriving something new; fabricating. 7058
INVENTION, n. [L. inventio.] 7058
INVENTIVE, a. Able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; as an inventive head or genius. 7059
INVENTOR, n. One who finds out something new; one who contrives and produces any thing not before existing; a contriver. The inventors of many of the most useful arts are not known. 7059
INVENTORIALLY, adv. In the manner of an inventory. 7059
INVENTORIED, pp. Inserted or registered in an inventory. 7059
INVENTORY, n. 7059
INVENTORY, v.t. To make an inventory of; to make a list, catalogue or schedule of; as, to inventory the goods and estate of the deceased. 7060
INVENTRESS, n. [from invent.] A female that invents. 7060
INVERSE, a. invers'. [L. inversus. See Invert.] 7060
INVERSELY, adv. invers'ly. In an inverted order or manner; when more produces less, and less produces more; or when one thing is greater or less, in proportion as another is less or greater. 7060
INVERSION, n. [L. inversio. See Invert.] 7060
INVERT, v.t. [L. inverto; in and verto, to turn.] 7061
INVERTEBRAL, a. Destitute of vertebral column, as animals. 7061
INVERTEBRATED, a. Destitute of a back bone or vertebral chain. [See Vertebrated.]7061
INVERTED, pp. Turned to a contrary direction; turned upside down; changed in order.
INVERTEDLY, adv. In a contrary or reversed order. 7062 7061
INVERTENT, n. A medicine intended to invert the natural order of the successive irritative motions in the system. 7062
INVERTING, ppr. Turning in a contrary direction; changing the order. 7062
INVEST, v.t. [L. investio; in and vestio, to clothe. See Vest.] 7062
INVESTED, pp. Clothed; dressed; adorned; inclosed. 7062
INVESTIENT, a. Covering; clothing. 7062
INVESTIGABLE, a. [from investigate.] That may be investigated or searched out; discoverable by rational search or disquisition. The causes or reasons of things are sometimes investigable. 7062
INVESTIGATE, v.t. [L. investigo; in and vestigo, to follow a track, to search; vestigium, a track or footstep.] 7063
INVESTIGATED, pp. Searched into; examined with care. 7063
INVESTIGATING, ppr. Searching into; inquiring into with care. 7063
INVESTIGATION, n. [L. investigatio.] The action or process of searching minutely for truth, facts or principles; a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown, either in the physical or moral world, and either by observation and experiment, or by argument and discussion. Thus we speak of the investigations of the philosopher and the mathematician; the investigations of the judge, the moralist and the divine. 7063

INVESTIGATIVE, a. Curious and deliberate in researches. 7063
INVESTIGATOR, n. One who searches diligently into a subject. 7063
INVESTITURE, n. The action of giving possession, or livery of seizin. 7063
INVESTIVE, a. Clothing; encircling. 7064
INVESTMENT, n. The action of investing. 7064
INVETERACY, n. [L. inveteratio. See Inveterate.] 7064
INVETERATE, a. [L. inveteratus, invetero; in and vetero, from vetus, old.] 7064
INVETERATE, v.t. [L. invetero, to grow old.] 7065
INVETERATELY, adv. With obstinacy; violently. 7065
INVETERATENESS, n. Obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy; as the inveterateness of a mischief. 7065
INVETERATION, n. The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance. 7065
INVIDIOUS, a. [L. invidiosus, from invideo, to envy; in and video, to see. Invideo signified properly, to look against.] 7065
INVIDIOUSLY, adv. Enviously; malignantly. 7065
INVIDIOUSNESS, n. The quality of provoking envy or hatred. 7065
INVIGILANCE, n. Want of vigilance; neglect of watching. 7066
INVIGORATE, v.t. To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to. Exercise invigorates the body; cheerfulness invigorates the mind. 7066
INVIGORATED, pp. Strengthened; animated. 7066
INVIGORATING, ppr. Giving fresh vigor to; strengthening. 7066
INVIGORATION, n. The action of invigorating, or state of being invigorated. 7066
INVILLAGED, a. Turned into a village. 7066
INVINCIBLE, a. [L. in and vinco, to conquer.] 7066
INVINCIBLENESS, INVINCIBILITY, n. The quality of being unconquerable; insuperableness. 7066
INVINCIBLY, adv. Unconquerably; insuperably. 7066
INVIOLABLE, a. [L. inviolabilis; in and violabilis, violo, to violate.] 7066
INVIOLABLENESS, INVIOLABILITY, n. [from inviolable.] The quality or state of being inviolable; as the inviolability of crowned heads. 7067
INVIOLABLY, adv. Without profanation; without breach or failure; as a sanctuary inviolably sacred; to keep a promise inviolably. 7067
INVIOLATE, a. [L. inviolatus.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. 7067
INVIOLATED, a. Unprofaned; unbroken; unviolated. 7067
INVIOUS, a. [L. invius; in and via, way.] Impassable; untrodden. 7067
INVIOUSNESS, n. State of being impassable. 7067
INVISCATE — IRRADIATE 7068
INVISCATE, v.t. [L. in and viscus, glue, birdlime.] 7068
INVISCERATE, v.t. To breed; to nourish. [A bad word.] 7068
INVISIBILITY, INVISIBLENESS, n. The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to the sight. 7068
INVISIBLE, a. s as z. [L. invisibilis; in and visibilis, viso, to see.] That cannot be seen; imperceptible by the sight. Millions of stars, invisible to the naked eye, may be seen by the telescope. 7068
INVISIBLY, adv. In a manner to escape the sight; imperceptibly to the eye. 7068
INVISION, n. s as z. [in and vision.] Want of vision, or the power of seeing. [Little used.]
INVITATION, n. [L. invitatio. See Invite.] The act of inviting; solicitation; the calling or requesting of a person's company to visit, to dine, or to accompany him to any place. 7068 7068
INVITATORY, a. Using or containing invitations. 7068
INVITATORY, n. A part of the service in the catholic church; a psalm or anthem sung in the morning. 7068
INVITE, v.t. [L. invito.] 7069
INVITED, pp. Solicited; requested to come or go in person; allured. 7069
INVITER, n. One who invites. 7069

INVITING, ppr. Soliciting the company of; asking to attend. 7069
INVITING, n. Invitation. 7069
INVITINGLY, adv. In such a manner as to invite or allure. 7069
INVITINGNESS, n. The quality of being inviting. 7069
INVITRIFIABLE, a. [in and vitrifiable, from vitrify.] 7069
INVOCATE, v.t. [L. invoco; in and voco, to call.] To invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer. 7070
INVOCATED, pp. Invoked; called on in prayer. 7070
INVOCATING, ppr. Invoking. 7070
INVOCATION, n. [L. invocatio.] 7070
INVOICE, n. 7070
INVOICE, v.t. To make a written account of goods or property with their prices. 7070
INVOICED, pp. Inserted in a list with the price or value annexed. 7071
INVOICING, ppr. Making an account in writing of goods, with their prices or values annexed; inserting in an invoice. 7071
INVOKE, v.t. [L. invoco; in and voco, to call; vox, a word.] 7071
INVOKED, pp. Addressed in prayer for aid; called. 7071
INVOKING, ppr. Addressing in prayer for aid; calling. 7071
INVOLUCEL, n. [dim. of involucre.] 7071
INVOLUCELLATE, a. [supra.] Surrounded with involucels. 7071
INVOLUCRUM, INVOLUCRE, n. [L. from involvo.] In botany, a calyx remote from the flower, particularly in the umbel, but applied also to the whorl and other kinds of inflorescence. 7071
INVOLUCRED, a. Having an involucre, as umbels, whorls, etc. 7071
INVOLUCRET, n. A small or partial involucrum. 7071
INVOLUNTARILY, adv. [from involuntary.] 7071
INVOLUNTARINESS, n. Want of choice or will. 7072
INVOLUNTARY, a. [L. in and voluntarius. See Voluntary.] 7072
INVOLUTE, n. [L. involutus.] A curve traced by the end of a string folded upon a figure, or unwound from it. 7072
INVOLUTE, INVOLUTED, a. [L. involutus, involvo. See Involve.] 7072
INVOLUTION, n. [L. involutio. See Involve.] 7072
INVOLVE, v.t. involv'. [L. involvo; in and volvo, to roll, Eng. to wallow.] 7073
INVOLVED, pp. Enveloped; implied; inwrapped; entangled. 7074
INVOLVING, ppr. Enveloping; implying; comprising; entangling; complicating. 7074
INVULNERABILITY, INVULNERABLENESS, n. [from invulnerable.] The quality or state of being invulnerable, or secure from wounds or injury. 7074
INVULNERABLE, a. [L. invulnerabilis. See Vulnerable.] 7074
INWALL, v.t. [in and wall.] To inclose or fortify with a wall. 7074
INWARD, a. 7074
INWARD, IN'WARDS, adv. Toward the inside. Turn the attention inward. 7074
INWARDLY, adv. In the inner parts; internally. 7075
INWARDNESS, n. Intimacy; familiarity. [Not used.] 7075
INWARDS, n. plu. The inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera. Exodus 29:13, 17, 22. 7075
INWEAVE, v.t. pret. inwove; pp. inwoven, inwove. [in and weave.] 7075
INWHEEL, v.t. [in and wheel.] To encircle. 7075
INWIT, n. [in and wit.] Mind; understanding. 7075
INWOOD, v.t. To hide in woods. 7076
INWORKING, ppr. or a. [in and work.] 7076
INWORKING, n. Internal operation; energy within. 7076
INWOVE, INWOVEN, pp. of inweave. Woven in; intertwined by weaving. 7076
INWRAP, v.t. inrap'. [in and wrap.] To involve; to infold; to cover by wrapping; as, to be inwrapped in smoke or in a cloud; to inwrap in a cloke. 7076

INWREATHE, v.t. inre'the. [in and wreathe.] 7076
INWROUGHT, pp. or a. inraut'. [in and wrought, from work.] 7076
IODATE, n. [See Iodine.] 7076
IODIC, a. Iodic acid is a compound of iodin and oxygen. 7076
IODIDE, n. A compound of iodin with a metal or other substance. 7076
IODIN, IODINE, n. [Gr. resembling a violet.] In chimistry, a peculiar substance recently discovered by Courtois, a manufacturer of salt-peter in Paris. It is obtained from certain sea-weeds or marine plants. At the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere it is a solid, apparently a simple substance, at least hitherto undecomposed. It is incombustible, but in combining with several bodies, it exhibits the phenomena of combustion; hence it has been considered a supporter of combustion. Like chlorine, it destroys vegetable colors, but with less energy. Its color is bluish black or grayish black, of a metallic luster. It is often in scales, resembling those of micaceous iron ore; sometimes in brilliant rhomboidal plates, or in elongated octahedrons. Its taste is acrid, and it is somewhat poisonous. It is fusible at 225 deg. of Fahrenheit. The color of its vapor is a beautiful violet, whence its name. 7077
IODOUS, a. Iodous acid is a compound of iodin and oxygen, containing less of the latter than iodic acid. 7077
IODURET, n. A compound of iodin and a metallic or other base. 7077
IOLITE, n. [Gr. a violet, and stone.] A mineral of a violet blue color, with a shade of purple or black, called also dichroit and cordierite. It occurs in regular six-sided prisms. Its varieties are peliom and steinheilite. 7077
IONIC, a. [from Ionia.] The Ionic order, in architecture, is that species of column named from Ionia, in Greece. It is more slender than the Doric and Tuscan, but less slender and less ornamented than the Corinthian and Composite. It is simple, but majestic; its highth is 18 modules, and that of the entablature four and a half. 7077
IPECACUANHA, n. A root produced in South America. Four sorts are mentioned, gray, brown, white, and yellow. The gray, or genuine kind, is referred by Mutis to the Psychotria emetica, but more recently by Brotero to the Callicocca Ipecacuanha, a plant growing in Brazil. These plants have been considered by some as the same, or as species of the same genus. This root is used as an emetic. Ipecacuanha is a little wrinkled root about the thickness of a moderate quill, much used as an emetic, and against diarrheas and dysenteries. 7078
IRASCIBILITY, IRASCIBLENESS, n. [from irascible.] The quality of being irascible, or easily inflamed by anger; irritability of temper. 7078
IRASCIBLE, a. [L. irascor, from ira. See Ire.] 7078
IRE, n. [L. ira, wrath. See Eng. Wrath.] Anger; wrath; keen resentment; a word chiefly used in poetry. 7078
IREFUL, a. [ire and full.] Angry; wrath; furious with anger. 7078
IREFULLY, adv. In an angry manner. 7079
IRENARCH, n. [Gr.] An officer formerly employed in the Greek empire, to preserve the public tranquillity. 7079
IRIDESCENCE, n. Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow. 7079
IRIDESCENT, a. [from iris.] Having colors like the rainbow. 7079
IRIDIUM, n. [from iris.] A metal of a whitish color, not malleable, found in the ore of platinum, and in a native allow with osmium. Its specific gravity is above 18. It takes its name from the variety of colors which it exhibits while dissolving in muriatic acid. The native allow with osmium, or native iridium, is of a steel gray color and shining metallic luster. It usually occurs in small irregular flat grains, in alluvial soil, in S. America. 7079
IRIS, n. plu. irises. [L. iris, iridis, the rainbow.] 7079
IRISATED, a. Exhibiting the prismatic colors; resembling the rainbow. 7079
IRISED, a. Containing colors like those of the rainbow. 7080
IRISH, a. Pertaining to Ireland. 7080
IRISH, n. A native of Ireland. 7080
IRISHISM, n. A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish. 7080

IRK, v.t. urk. To weary; to give pain to; used only impersonally; as, it irketh me, it gives me uneasiness. It is nearly obsolete. 7080
IRKSOME, a. Wearisome; tedious; tiresome; giving uneasiness; used of something troublesome by long continuance or repetition; as irksome hours; irksome toil or task. 7080
IRKSOMELY, adv. In a wearisome or tedious manner. 7080
IRKSOMENESS, n. Tediousness; wearisomeness. 7080
IRON, n. i'urn, or i'rn. [L. ferrum, for herrum. The radical elements of this word are not easily ascertained.] 7080
IRON, a. Made of iron; consisting of iron; as an iron gate; an iron bar; iron dust. 7081
IRON, v.t. To smooth with an instrument of iron. 7081
IRON-CLAY, n. A substance intermediate between basalt and wacky, of a reddish brown color, and occurring massive or vesicular. 7081
IRONED, pp. Smoothed with an iron; shackled; armed with iron. 7081
IRONFLINT, n. Ferruginous quartz; a subspecies of quartz, opake or translucent at the edges, with a fracture more or less conchoidal, shining and nearly vitreous. It is sometimes in very minute and perfect six-sided prisms, terminated at both extremities by six-sides pyramids. It occurs also in masses, and in small grains. Its varieties are red, yellow, and greenish. 7082
IRONHEARTED, a. Hardhearted; unfeeling; cruel. 7082
IRONMOLD, n. A spot on cloth made by applying rusty iron to the cloth when wet. 7082
IRONMONGER, n. A dealer in iron wares or hardware. 7082
IRONSICK, a. In seamen's language, a ship is said to be ironsick, when her bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become leaky. 7082
IRONSTONE, n. An ore of iron. 7082
IRONWOOD, n. The popular name of a genus of trees called Sideroxylon, of several species; so called from their hardness. 7082
IRONWORK, n. A general name of the parts or pieces of a building which consist of iron; any thing made of iron. 7082
IRONWORKS, n. plu. The works or establishment where pig-iron is wrought into bars, etc. 7082
IRONWORT, n. A genus of plants called Sideritis, of several species. 7082
IRONICAL, a. Expressing one thing and meaning another. An ironical expression is often accompanied with a manner of utterance which indicates that the speaker intends to be understood in a sense directly contrary to that which the words convey. 7082
IRONICALLY, adv. By way of irony; by the use of irony. A commendation may be ironically severe. 7083
IRONIST, n. One who deals in irony. 7083
IRONY, a. [from iron.] Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron; as irony chains; irony particles. 7083
IRONY, [L. ironia; Gr. a dissembler in speech.] 7083
IROUS, a. [from ire.] Apt to be angry. 7083
IRRADIANCE, IRRADIANCY, n. [L. irradians, from irradio. See Irradiate.] 7083
IRRADIATE, v.t. [L. irradio; in and radio, to shine. See Ray.] 7083
IRRADIATE, v.i. To emit rays; to shine. 7084
IRRADIATE, a. Adorned with shining ornaments. 7084
IRRADIATED — IRREVERSIBLE 7085
IRRADIATED, pp. Illuminated; enlightened; made luminous or bright; decorated with rays of light or with something shining. 7085
IRRADIATING, ppr. Illuminating; decorating with beams of light. 7085
IRRADIATION, n. The act of emitting beams of light. 7085
IRRATIONAL, a. [L. irrationalis; in and rationalis, from ratio.] 7085
IRRATIONALITY, n. Want of reason or the powers of understanding. 7085
IRRATIONALLY, adv. Without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly. 7085
IRRECLAIMABLE, a. [in and reclaimable.] 7085

IRRECLAIMABLY, adv. So as not to admit of reformation. 7086
IRRECONCILABLE, a. [in and reconcilable.] 7086
IRRECONCILABLENESS, n. The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility. 7086
IRRECONCILABLY, adv. In a manner that precludes reconciliation. Men may be irreconcilably opposed to each other. 7086
IRRECONCILE, v.t. To prevent from being reconciled. 7086
IRRECONCILED, a. [in and reconciled.] 7086
IRRECONCILEMENT, n. Want of reconciliation; disagreement. 7086
IRRECONCILIATION, n. Want of reconciliation. 7086
IRRECOVERABLE, a. [in and recoverable.] 7086
IRRECOVERABLENESS, n. The state of being irrecoverable. 7087
IRRECOVERABLY, adv. Beyond recovery; beyond the possibility of being regained, repaired or remedied. Happiness may be irrecoverably lost. 7087
IRRECUPERABLE, a. [L. in and recupero, to recover.] 7087
IRRECUPERABLY, adv. Irrecoverably. [Not used.] 7087
IRREDEEMABLE, a. [in and redeemable.] 7087
IRREDEEMABLENESS, IRREDEEMABILITY, n. The quality of being not redeemable. 7087
IRREDUCIBLE, a. [in and reducible.] Not to be reduced; that cannot be brought back to a former state. 7087
IRREDUCIBLENESS, n. The quality of being irreducible. 7088
IRREFRAGABLE, a. [in and refragable, L. refragor; re and the root of frango, to break.] 7088
IRREFRAGABLENESS, IRREFRAGABILITY, n. The quality of being irrefragable or incapable of refutation. 7088
IRREFRAGABLY, adv. With force or strength that cannot be overthrown; with certainty beyond refutation. We say, the point in debate was irrefragably proved. 7088
IRREFUTABLE, a. [Low L. irrefutabilis. See Refute.] 7088
IRREFUTABLY, adv. Beyond the possibility of refutation. 7088
IRREGENERACY, n. Unregeneracy. 7088
IRREGULAR, a. [L. irregularis; in and regularis, regula. See Regular.] 7088
IRREGULAR, n. A soldier not in regular service. 7089
IRREGULARITY, n. 7089
IRREGULARLY, adv. Without rule, method or order. 7089
IRREGULATE, v.t. To make irregular; to disorder. [Not in use.] 7089
IRRELATIVE, a. [in and relative.] Not relative; unconnected. 7089
IRRELATIVELY, adv. Unconnectedly. 7089
IRRELEVANCY, n. [from irrelevant.] Inapplicability; the quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support; as the irrelevancy of an argument or of testimony to a case in question. 7090
IRRELEVANT, a. [L. elevo, levo, to raise.] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not serving to support. We call evidence, testimony and arguments irrelevant to a cause, when they are inapplicable to it, or do not serve so support it. 7090
IRRELEVANTLY, adv. Without being to the purpose. 7090
IRRELIEVABLE, a. Not admitting relief. 7090
IRRELIGION, n. Want of religion, or contempt of it; impiety. 7090
IRRELIGIONIST, n. One who is destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion. 7090
IRRELIGIOUS, a. Destitute of religious principles; condemning religion; impious; ungodly. 7090
IRRELIGIOUSLY, adv. With impiety; wickedly. 7090
IRRELIGIOUSNESS, n. Want of religious principles or practices; ungodliness. 7090
IRREMEABLE, a. [L. irremeabilis; in and remeo, to return; re and meo, to pass.] Admitting no return; as an irremeable way. 7090
IRREMEDIABLE, a. 7090
IRREMEDIABLENESS, n. State of being irremediable. 7091

IRREMEDIABLY, adv. In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure or correction.
IRREMISSIBLE, a. [L. remitto. See Remit.] 7091 7091
IRREMISSIBLENESS, n. The quality of being unpardonable. 7091
IRREMISSIBLY, adv. So as not to be pardoned. 7091
IRREMOVABILITY, n. [See Irremovable.] The quality or state of being irremovable, or not removable from office. 7091
IRREMOVABLE, a. [in and removable.] 7091
IRREMUNERABLE, a. [in and remunerable.] That cannot be rewarded. 7091
IRRENOWNED, a. Not renowned; not celebrated. 7091
IRREPARABILITY, n. [See Irreparable.] The quality or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair or recovery. 7091
IRREPARABLE, a. [L. irreparabilis. See Repair.] 7091
IRREPARABLY, adv. In a manner or degree that precludes recovery or repair. 7092
IRREPEALABILITY, n. [from irrepealable.] 7092
IRREPEALABLE, a. [in and repealable. See Repeal.] 7092
IRREPEALABLENESS, n. Irrepealability. 7092
IRREPEALABLY, adv. Beyond the power of repeal. 7092
IRREPENTANCE, n. Want of repentance; impenitence. 7092
IRREPLEVIABLE, a. [in and repleviable.] That cannot be replevied. 7092
IRREPLEVISABLE, a. [in and replevisable.] 7092
IRREPREHENSIBLE, a. [in and reprehensible.] 7092
IRREPREHENSIBLENESS, n. The quality of being irreprehensible. 7092
IRREPREHENSIBLY, adv. In a manner not to incur blame; without blame. 7093
IRREPRESENTABLE, a. [in and represent.] Not to be represented; that cannot be figured or represented by any image. 7093
IRREPRESSIBLE, a. [in and repressible.] That cannot be repressed. 7093
IRREPROACHABLE, a. [in and reproachable.] That cannot be justly reproached; free from blame; upright; innocent. An irreproachable life is the highest honor of a rational being. 7093
IRREPROACHABLENESS, n. The quality or state of being not reproachable. 7093
IRREPROACHABLY, adv. In a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly; as deportment irreproachably upright. 7093
IRREPROVALBE, a. [in and reprovably.] That cannot be justly reproved; blameless; upright. 7093
IRREPROVABLY, adv. So as not to be liable to reproof or blame. 7093
IRRESISTANCE, n. s as z. [in and resistance.] 7093
IRRESISTIBILITY, IRRESISTIBLENESS, n. [from irresistible.] The quality of being irresistible; power or force beyond resistance or opposition. 7093
IRRESISTIBLE, a. That cannot be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition. 7093
IRRESISTIBLY, adv. With a power that cannot be successfully resisted or opposed. 7094
IRRESOLUBLE, a. s as z. [L. in and resolvo.] 7094
IRRESOLUBLENESS, n. The quality of being indissoluble; resistance to separation of parts by heat. 7094
IRRESOLUTE, a. s as z. [in and resolute.] Not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; not determined; wavering; given to doubt. Irresolute men either resolve not at all, or resolve and re-resolve. 7094
IRRESOLUTELY, adv. Without firmness of mind; without decision. 7094
IRRESOLUTENESS, n. Want of firm determination or purpose; vacillation of mind. 7094
IRRESOLUTION, n. Want of resolution; want of decision in purpose; a fluctuation of mind, as in doubt, or between hope and fear. 7094
IRRESOLVEDLY, adv. s as z. [in and resolved.] 7094
IRRESPECTIVE, a. [in and respective.] 7094
IRRESPECTIVELY, adv. Without regard to circumstances, or not taking them into

consideration. 7095
IRRESPIRABLE, a. [in and respirable.] Unfit for respiration; not having the qualities which support animal life; as irrespirable air. 7095
IRRESPONSIBILITY, n. Want of responsibility. 7095
IRRESPONSIBLE, a. [in and responsible.] Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; not answerable. 7095
IRRETENTIVE, a. Not retentive or apt to retain. 7095
IRRETRIEVABLE, a. [in and retrievable, from retrieve.] 7095
IRRETRIEVABLENESS, n. The state of being irretrievable. 7095
IRRETRIEVABLY, adv. Irreparably; irrecoverably; in a manner not to be regained. 7095
IRRETURNABLE, a. Not to be returned. 7095
IRREVERENCE, n. [L. irreverentia; in and reverentia. See Reverence.] 7095
IRREVERENT, a. 7095
IRREVERENTLY, adv. Without due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme being; in an irreverent manner. 7096
IRREVERSIBLE, a. [in and reversible.] That cannot be reversed; that cannot be recalled, repealed or annulled; as an irreversible decree or sentence. 7096
IRREVERSIBLENESS — IVYED 7097
IRREVERSIBLENESS, n. State of being irreversible. 7097
IRREVERSIBLY, adv. In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeal. 7097
IRREVOCABILITY, IRREVOCABLENESS, n. State of being irrevocable. 7097
IRREVOCABLE, a. [L. irrevocabilis; in and revocabilis, revoco; re and voco, to call.] Not to be recalled or revoked; that cannot be reversed, repealed or annulled; as an irrevocable decree, sentence, edict or doom; irrevocable fate; an irrevocable promise. 7097
IRREVOCABLY, adv. Beyond recall; in a manner precluding repeal. 7097
IRREVOKABLE, a. [in and revokable.] 7097
IRREVOLUBLE, a. That has no revolution. [Not used.] 7097
IRRIGATE, v.t. [L. irrigo; in and rigo, to water.] 7097
IRRIGATED, pp. Watered; moistened. 7097
IRRIGATING, ppr. Watering; wetting; moistening. 7097
IRRIGATION, n. The act of watering or moistening. 7097
IRRIGUOUS, a. [L. irriguus. See Irrigate.] 7098
IRRISION, n. s as z. [L. irrisio, irrideo; in and ridio, to laugh.] The act of laughing at another. 7098
IRRITABILITY, n. [from irritable.] Susceptibility of excitement; the quality of being easily irritated or exasperated; as irritability of temper. 7098
IRRITABLE, a. [from irritate.] Susceptible of excitement, or of heat and action, as animal bodies. 7098
IRRITANT, a. Irritating. 7098
IRRITANT, n. That which excites or irritates. 7099
IRRITATE, v.t. [L. irrito; in and ira, wrath.] 7099
IRRITATED, pp. Excited; provoked; caused to contract. 7099
IRRITATING, ppr. Exciting; angering; provoking; causing to contract. 7099
IRRITATION, n. The operation of exciting heat, action, and redness in the skin or flesh of living animals, by friction or other means. 7099
IRRITATIVE, a. Serving to excite or irritate. 7100
IRRITATORY, a. Exciting; stimulating. 7100
IRRORATION, n. [L. irroratio.] The act of bedewing; the state of being moistened with dew. 7100
IRRUPTION, n. [L. irruption; in and rumpo, to break or burst.] 7100
IRRUPTIVE, a. Rushing in or upon. 7100
IS, v.i. iz. [L. est.] The third person singular of the substantive verb, which is composed of three or four distinct roots, which appear in the words am, be, are, and is. Is and was coincide with the Latin esse, and Goth. wesan. In the indicative, present tense, it is thus

varied; I am, thou art, he, she, or it, is; we, ye or you, they, are. In writing and speaking, the vowel is often dropped; as, he's gone; there's none left. 7100
ISABEL, n. Isabel yellow is a brownish yellow, with a shade of brownish red. 7100
ISAGOGICICAL, a. Introductory. 7100
ISAGON, n. [Gr. equal, and an angle.] A figure whose angles are equal. 7100
ISATIS, n. In zoology, the arctic fox or Canis lagopus. 7101
ISCHIADIC, a. [L. ischiadicus, from ischias, the sciatica, from ischium, the hip.] Pertaining to the hip. The ischiadic passion or disease is ranked by Cullen with rheumatism. It is a rheumatic affection of the hip joint. It is called also sciatica. It is sometimes seated in the tendinous expansion which covers the muscles of the thigh, but its most common seat is in the muscles, or in the capsular ligament, and it is then either rheumatic or gouty. 7101
ISCHURETIC, a. [See Ischury.] 7101
ISCHURETIC, n. A medicine adapted to relieve ischury. 7101
ISCHURY, n. [Gr. to stop, and urine.] 7101
ISERIN, ISERINE, n. A mineral of an iron black color, and of a splendent metallic luster, occurring in small obtuse angular grains. It is harder than feldspar, and consists of the oxyds of iron and titanium, with a small portion of uranium. 7101
ISH, a termination of English words, is, in Sax. isc. Dan. isk, G. isch; and not improbably, it is the termination esque, in French, as in grotesque, It. esco, in grotesco, and the Latin termination of the inceptive verb, as in fervesco. Annexed to English adjectives, ish denotes diminutive, or a small degree of the quality; as whitish, from white; yellowish, from yellow. 7101
ISH annexed to names forms a possessive adjective; as in Swedish, Danish, English. 7101
ISH annexed to common nouns forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun; as foolish, from fool; roguish, from rogue; brutish, from brute. This is the more common use of this termination.
ISICLE, a pendant shoot of ice, is more generally written icicle. [See Ice and Icicle.] 7102
ISINGLASS, n. i'zinglass. [that is, ise or ice-glass.] 7102 7102
ISINGLASS-STONE. [See Mica.] 7102
ISLAMISM, n. The true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism. 7102
ISLAND, n. i'land. [This is an absurd compound of isle and land, that is, land-in-water land, or ieland-land. There is no such legitimate word in English, and it is found only in books. The genuine word always used in discourse is our native word, Sax. ealong, D.G. eiland.] 7102
ISLANDER, n. i'lander. An inhabitant of an ieland. 7102
ISLE, ILE, n. ile. [L. insula.] 7102
ISLET, n. i'let. A little ieland. 7103
ISOCHRONAL, ISOCHRONOUS, a. [Gr. equal, and time.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times. 7103
ISOLATE, v.t. To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate. 7103
ISOLATED, pp. or a. Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone. 7103
ISOLATING, ppr. Placing by itself or detached like an isle. 7103
ISOMORPHISM, n. [Gr. like, and form.] The quality of a substance by which it is capable of replacing another in a compound, without an alteration of its primitive form. 7103
ISOMORPHOUS, a. Capable of retaining its primitive form in a compound. 7103
ISONOMY, n. [Gr. equal, and law.] 7103
ISOPERIMETRICAL, a. [See Isoperimetry.] 7103
ISOPERIMETRY, n. [Gr. equal, around, and measure.] 7103
ISOSCELES, a. [Gr. equal, and leg.] Having two legs only that are equal; as an isosceles triangle. 7104
ISRAELITE, n. A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew. 7104
ISRAELITIC, ISRAELITISH, a. Pertaining to Israel. 7104
ISOTHERMAL, a. [Gr. equal, proper, and heat.] Having an equal degree of heat, or a like temperature. 7104
ISOTONIC, a. [Gr. equal, and tone.] Having equal tones. The isotonic system, in music,

consists of intervals, in which each concord is alike tempered, and in which there are twelve equal semitones. 7104
ISSUABLE, a. [from issue.] That may be issued. In law, an issuable term, is one in which issues are made up. 7104
ISSUE, n. ish'u. 7104
ISSUE, v.i. 7105
ISSUE, v.t. To send out; to put into circulation; as, to issue money from a treasury, or notes from a bank. 7106
ISSUED, pp. Descended; sent out. 7106
ISSUELESS, a. Having no issue or progeny; wanting children. 7106
ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out; proceeding from, sending out. 7106
ISSUING, n. A flowing or passing out. 7106
ISTHMUS, n. ist'mus. [L.] A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the mainland. Such is the Neck, so called, which connects Boston with the main land at Roxbury. But the word is applied to land of considerable extent, between seas; as the isthmus of Darien, which connects North and South America, and the isthmus between the Euxine and Caspian seas. 7106
IT, pron. [L. id.] 7106
ITALIAN, a. Pertaining to Italy. 7108
ITALIAN, n. A native of Italy. 7108
ITALIANATE, v.t. To render Italian, or conformable to Italian customs. 7108
ITALIANIZE, v.i. To play the Italian; to speak Italian. 7108
ITALIC, a. Relating to Italy or its characters. 7108
ITALICIZE, v.t. To write or print in Italic characters. 7108
ITALICS, n. plu. Italic letters or characters; characters first used in Italy, and which stand inclining; the letters in which this clause is printed. They are used to distinguish words for emphasis, importance, antithesis, etc. 7108
ITCH, n. 7108
ITCH, v.i. 7109
ITCHING, ppr. Having a sensation that calls for scratching. 7109
ITCHY, a. Infected with the itch. 7109
ITEM, adv. [L. item, also.] Also; a word used when something is to be added. 7109
ITEM, n. An article; a separate particular in an account. The account consists of many items. 7109
ITEM, v.t. To make a note or memorandum of. 7109
ITERABLE, a. That may be repeated. [Not used.] 7109
ITERANT, a. [See Iterate.] Repeating; as an iterant echo. 7109
ITERATE, v.t. [L. itero, to repeat, from iter, a going.] 7109
ITERATED, pp. Repeated. 7109
ITERATING, ppr. Repeating; uttering or doing over again. 7109
ITERATION, n. [L. iteratio.] Repetition; recital or performance a second time. 7110
ITERATIVE, a. Repeating. 7110
ITINERANT, a. [L. iter, a way or journey.] Passing or traveling about a country; wandering; not settled; as an itinerant preacher. 7110
ITINERANT, n. One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one who is unsettled. 7110
ITINERARY, n. [Low L. itinerarium, from iter, a going.] 7110
ITINERARY, a. Traveling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey. 7110
ITINERATE, v.i. [L. iter, a going; Low L. itinero.] 7110
ITSELF, pron. [it and self.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things. The thing is good in itself; it stands by itself. 7110
ITTRIUM, n. The undecomposable base of yttria; but better written yttrium, unless yttria should be written ittria. 7110
IVORY, n. [L. ebur.] The tusk of an elephant, a hard, solid substance, of a fine white color. This tooth is sometimes six or seven feet in length, hollow from the base to a certain highth, and filled with a compact medullary substance, seeming to contain a great number of glands. The ivory of Ceylon and Achem does not become yellow in wearing, and hence is preferred to that of Guinea. 7110

IVORY, a. Consisting of ivory; as an ivory comb. 7111
IVORY-BLACK, n. A fine kind of soft blacking. 7111
IVY, n. A parasitic plant of the genus Hedera, which creeps along the ground, or if it finds support, rises on trees or buildings, climbing to a great highth. 7111
IVYED, a. Overgrown with ivy. 7111
J 7112
J — JASPACHATE 7112
J. This letter has been added to the English Alphabet in modern days; the letter I being written formerly in words where J is now used. It seems to have had the sound of y, in many words, as it still has in the German. The English sound of this letter may be expressed by dzh, or edzh, a compound sound coinciding exactly with that of g, in genius; the French j, with the articulation d preceding it. It is the tenth letter of the English Alphabet. 7112
JABBER, v.i. To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter; to prate. 7112
JABBER, n. Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words. 7112
JABBERER, n. One that talks rapidly, indistinctly or unintelligibly. 7112
JABBERING, ppr. Prating; talking rapidly and confusedly. 7112
JABBERMENT, n. Idle prate. 7112
JABIRU, n. An aquatic fowl of the crane kind. 7112
JACAMAR, n. A kind of fowls arranged by Linne under the genus Alcedo; but their toes are differently placed, and their food consists of insects. They are about the size of a lark. Numerous species are described. 7112
JACENT, a. [L. jacens, jaceo, to lie.] Lying at length. 7113
JACINTH, n. [a different orthography of Hyacinth.] 7113
JACK, n. 7113
JACKALENT, n. [Jack in lent, a poor starved fellow.] 7114
JACKANAPES, n. [jack and ape.] A monkey, an ape. 7114
JACKASS, n. The male of the ass. 7114
JACK-BLOCK, n. A block attached to the top-gallant-tie of a ship, to sway up or to strike the yard. 7114
JACKBOOTS, n. Boots that serve as armor for the legs. 7114
JACKDAW, n. [jack and daw.] A fowl of the genus Corvus, thievish and mischievous to the farmer. 7114
JACKFLAG, n. A flag hoisted at the sprit-sail top-mast-head. 7114
JACKPUDDING, n. [jack and pudding.] A merry Andrew; a buffoon; a zany. 7114
JACKSMITH, n. A smith who makes jacks for the chimney. 7115
JACKAL, n. An animal of the genus Canis, resembling a dog and a fox; a native of Asia and Africa. It preys on poultry and other small animals. It is the Canis aureus of Linne.
JACKET, n. A short close garment worn by males, extending downwards to the hips; 7115
a short coat. 7115
JACKETED, a. Wearing a jacket. 7115
JACOBIN, n. [So named from the place of meeting, which was the monastery of the monks called Jacobines.] 7115
JACOBINE, n. A monk of the order of Dominicans. 7115
JACOBINIC, JACOBINICAL, a. Resembling the Jacobins of France; turbulent; discontented with government; holding democratic principles. 7115
JACOBINISM, n. Jacobinic principles; unreasonable or violent opposition to legitimate government; an attempt to overthrow or change government by secret cabals or irregular means; popular turbulence. 7115
JACOBINIZE, v.t. To taint with Jacobinism. 7115
JACOBITE, n. [from Jacobus, James.] A partizan or adherent of James II, king of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants; of course, an opposer of the revolution in 1688, in favor of William and Mary. 7115
JACOBITE, a. Pertaining to the partizans of James II. 7116

JACOBITISM, n. The principles of the partizans of James II. 7116
JACOB'S-LADDER, n. A plant of the genus Polemonium. 7116
JACOB'S-STAFF, n. A pilgrim's staff. 7116
JACOBUS, n. [Jacobus, James.] A gold coin, value twenty-five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James I. 7116
JACONET, n. A kind of coarse muslin. 7116
JACTANCY, n. [L. jactantia.] A boasting. [Not used.] 7116
JACTITATION, n. [L. jactito, jacto. It ought rather to be jactation, L. jactatio.] 7116
JACULATE, v.t. [L. jaculor.] To dart. 7116
JACULATION, n. The action of darting, throwing or lanching, as missive weapons. 7116
JACULATOR, n. The shooting fish, a species of Chaetodon. 7116
JACULATORY, a. Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; uttered in short sentences. [See Ejaculatory.] 7117
JADE, n. 7117
JADE, n. A mineral called also nephrite or nephritic stone, remarkable for its hardness and tenacity, of a color more or less green, and of a resinous or oily aspect when polished. It is fusible into a glass or enamel. Cleveland divides jade into three subspecies, nephrite, saussurite, and axestone. It is found in detached masses or inhering in rocks. 7117
JADE, v.t. To tire; to fatigue; to weary with hard service; as, to jade a horse. 7117
JADE, v.i. To become weary; to lose spirit; to sink. 7117
JADED, pp. Tired; wearied; fatigued; harassed. 7118
JADERY, n. The tricks of a jade. 7118
JADING, ppr. Tiring; wearying; harassing. 7118
JADISH, a. Vitious; bad, like a jade. 7118
JAG, n. A small load. 7118
JAGG, v.t. To notch; to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw. 7118
JAGG, JAG, n. A tooth of a saw; a denticulation. In botany, a cleft or division. 7118
JAGGED, pp. Notched; uneven. 7118
JAGGEDNESS, n. The state of being denticulated; unevenness. 7118
JAGGING, ppr. Notching; cutting into teeth; dividing. 7118
JAGGY, a. Set with teeth; denticulated; uneven. 7118
JAGUAR, n. The American tiger, or once of Brasil, belonging to the genus Felis. 7118
JAH, n. Jehovah. 7118
JAIL, n. A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime, and held in the custody of the sheriff. 7118
JAILBIRD, n. A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison. 7119
JAILER, n. The keeper of a prison. 7119
JAILFEVER, n. A contagious and fatal fever generated in jails and other places crowded with people. 7119
JAKES, n. [L. jacio, to throw.] A house of office or back-house; a privy. 7119
JALAP, n. The root of a plant, a species of Convolvulus. It is brought in thin transverse slices, and also whole, of an oval shape, hard, solid and heavy. It has little or no taste or smell, but is much used in powder as a cathartic. 7119
JAM, n. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water. 7119
JAM, v.t. 7119
JAM, JAMB, n. Among the lead miners of Mendip, a thick bed of stone which hinders them when pursuing the veins of ore. 7119
JAMB, n. jam. In architecture, a supporter; the side-piece or post of a door; the side-piece of a fireplace. 7119
JAMBEE, n. A name formerly given to a fashionable cane. 7119
JAMBEUX, n. [supra.] Armor for the legs. 7119
JANE, n. A coin of Genoa. 7119
JANGLE, v.i. To quarrel in words; to altercate; to bicker; to wrangle. 7120
JANGLE, v.t. To cause to sound untunably or discordantly. 7120
JANGLER, n. A wrangling, noisy fellow. 7120

JANGLING, ppr. Wrangling; quarreling; sounding discordantly. 7120
JANGLING, n. A noisy dispute; a wrangling. 7120
JANITOR, n. [L.] A door-keeper; a porter. 7120
JANIZARIAN, n. Pertaining to the Janizaries, or their government. 7120
JANIZARY, n. A soldier of the Turkish foot guards. The Janizaries were a body of infantry, and reputed the grand Seignor's guards. They became turbulent, and rising in arms against the Sultan, were attacked, defeated and destroyed in Constantinople, in June 1826. 7120
JANNOCK, n. Oat-bread. [Local.] 7120
JANSENISM, n. The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace. 7120
JANSENIST, n. A follower of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders. 7120
JANT, v.i. To ramble here and there; to make an excursion. 7120
J`ANT, n. An excursion; a ramble; a short journey. 7120
JANTILY, adv. [from janty.] Briskly; airily; gayly. 7121
JANTINESS, n. Airiness; flutter; briskness. 7121
JANTY, a. Airy, showy; fluttering; finical. 7121
JANUARY, n. [L. januarius; L. geno, to beget, Eng. to begin.] 7121
JAPAN, n. [from the country in Asia, so called.] 7121
JAPAN-EARTH, n. Catechu, a combination of gummy and resinous matter, obtained from the juice of a species of palm tree. 7121
JAPAN, v.t. To varnish in the manner of the Japanese. 7121
JAPANESE, a. Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants. 7121
JAPANESE, n. A native of Japan; or the language of the inhabitants. 7121
JAPANNED, pp. Varnished in a particular manner. 7121
JAPANNER, n. One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese, or one skilled in the art. 7121
JAPANNING, ppr. Varnishing in the manner of the Japanese; giving a glossy black surface. 7122
JAPANNING, n. The art of varnishing and drawing figures on wood or other material, in the manner practiced by the Japanese. 7122
JAPE, v.i. To jest. 7122
JAPE, v.t. To cheat. 7122
JAPE, n. A jest; a trick. 7122
JAPER, n. A jester. 7122
JAPHETIC, a. Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah; as the Japhetic nations, which people the North of Asia and all Europe; Japhetic languages. 7122
JAPU, n. A bird of Brazil that suspends its nest. 7122
JAR, v.i. To strike together with a short rattle or tremulous sound; to strike untunably or harshly; to strike discordantly; as a jarring sound. 7122
J`AR, v.t. To shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short tremulous motion in a thing. 7122
J`AR, n. A rattling vibration of sound; a shake; as a trembling jar. 7123
J`AR, n. A vessel with a large belly and broad mouth, made of earth or glass; as a jar of honey. 7123
JARARACA, n. A species of serpent in America, seldom exceeding 18 inches in length, having prominent veins on its head, and of a dusky brownish color, variegated with red and black spots. It is very poisonous. 7123
JARBLE, JAVEL, v.t. To bemire. [Not in use.] 7123
JARDES, n. Callous tumors on the legs of a horse, below the bend of the ham on the outside. 7123
JARGLE, v.i. To emit a harsh or shrill sound. [Not in use.] 7123
JARGON, n. 7123
JARGONELLE, n. jargonel'. A species of pear. 7124
JARGONIC, a. Pertaining to the mineral jargon. 7124
JARRED, pp. [from jar.] Shaken. 7124
JARRING, ppr. Shaking; making a harsh sound; discordant. 7124
JARRING, n. A shaking; discord; dispute; collision. 7124

JASHAWK, n. A young hawk. 7124
JASMIN, JASMINE, n. [It is sometimes written in English jessamine.] 7124
JASPACHATE, n. A name anciently given to some varieties of agate jasper. 7124
JASPER — JIB-BOOM 7125
JASPER, n. [L. iaspis.] A mineral of the siliceous kind, and of several varieties. It is less hard than flint or even than common quartz, but gives fire with steel. It is entirely opake, or sometimes feebly translucent at the edges, and it presents almost every variety of color. Its varieties are common jasper, striped jasper, Egyptian jasper, etc. It admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff-boxes, etc. 7125
JASPERATED, a. Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper; as a jasperated agate.
JASPIDEAN, a. Like jasper; consisting of jasper, or partaking of jasper. 7125 7125
JASPONYX, n. The purest horn-colored onyx, with beautiful green zones, composed of genuine matter of the finest jaspers. 7125
JAUNCE, v.i. To bustle; to jaunt. 7125
JAUNDICE, n. j`andis. A disease which is characterized by a suffusion of bile over the coats of the eye and the whole surface of the body, by which they are tinged with a yellow color. Hence its name. 7125
JAUNDICED, a. j`andised. Affected with the jaundice; suffused with a yellow color; as a jaundiced eye. 7125
JAUNT. [See Jant.] 7125
JAVEL, v.t. To bemire; and as a noun, a wandering or dirty fellow. 7125
JAVELIN, n. A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, the shaft of which was of wood, but pointed with steel; used by horse or foot. Every Roman soldier carried seven javelins. 7126
JAW, n. 7126
JAW, v.i. To scold; to clamor. [Vulgar.] 7126
JAW, v.t. To abuse by scolding. [Vulgar.] 7126
JAWED, a. Denoting the appearance of the jaws. 7126
JAWFALL, n. [jaw and fall.] Depression of the jaw; figuratively, depression of spirits. 7126
JAWFALLEN, a. Depressed in spirits; dejected. 7126
JAWN, v.i. To yawn. [Not in use. See Yawn.] 7126
JAWY, a. Relating to the jaws. 7126
JAY, n. A bird, the Corvus glandarius. 7126
JAYET. [See Jet.] 7126
JAZEL, n. A gem of an azure blue color. 7126
JEALOUS, a. jel'us. 7126
JEALOUSLY, adv. jel'usly. With jealousy or suspicion; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance or caution. 7127
JEALOUSNESS, n. jel'usness. The state of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.
JEALOUSY, n. jel'usy. 7127 7127
JEARS, n. In sea-language, an assemblage of tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered. Hoisting is called swaying, and lowering is called striking. This word is sometimes written geers or gears. [See Gear.] 7128
JEAT, n. A fossil of a fine black color. [See Jet.] 7128
JEE. [See Gee.] 7128
JEER, v.i. To utter severe, sarcastic reflections; to scoff; to deride; to flout; to make a mock of; as, to jeer at one in sport. 7129
JEER, v.t. To treat with scoffs or derision. 7129
JEER, n. Railing language; scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mockery; derision; ridicule with scorn. 7129
JEERED, pp. Railed at; derided. 7129
JEERER, n. A scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker. 7129
JEERING, ppr. Scoffing; mocking; deriding. 7129
JEERING, n. Derision. 7129
JEERINGLY, adv. With raillery; scornfully; contemptuously; in mockery. 7129

JEFFERSONITE, n. A mineral occurring in crystalline masses, of a dark olive green color passing into brown, found imbedded in Franklinite and garnet, in New Jersey. 7129
JEGGET, n. A kind of sausage. [Not in use.] 7129
JEHOVAH, n. The Scripture name of the Supreme Being. If, as is supposed, this name is from the Hebrew substantive verb, the word denotes the Permanent Being, as the primary sense of the substantive verb in all languages, is to be fixed, to stand, to remain or abide. This is a name peculiarly appropriate to the eternal Spirit, the unchangeable God, who describes himself thus, I am that I am. Exodus 3:14. 7129
JEHOVIST, n. Among critics, one who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word Jehovah in Hebrew, are the proper vowels of the word and express the true pronunciation. The Jehovists are opposed to the Adonists, who hold that the points annexed to the word Jehovah, are the vowels of the word Adonai. 7130
JEJUNE, a. [L. jejunus, empty, dry.] 7130
JEJUNENESS, n. Poverty, barrenness; particularly, want of interesting matter; a deficiency of matter that can engage the attention and gratify the mind; as the jejuneness of style or narrative. [Jejunity is not used.] 7130
JELLIED, a. [See Jelly and Gelly.] Brought to the consistence of jelly. 7130
JELLY, n. [L. gelo, to congeal. See Gelly.] 7130
JELLYBAG, n. A bag through which jelly is distilled. 7130
JENITE, n. A different orthography of yenite, which see. 7130
JENNET, n. A small Spanish horse, properly genet. 7130
JENNETING, n. [said to be corrupted from juneting, an apple ripe in June, or at St. Jean.] A species of early apple. 7130
JENNY, n. A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam and used in manufactories.
JENTLING, n. A fish, the blue chub, found in the Danube. 71317131
JEOFAIL, n. jef'fail. An oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law; or the acknowledgment of a mistake. 7131
JEOPARD, v.t. jep'ard. [See Jeopardy.] To hazard; to put in danger; to expose to loss or injury. 7131
JEOPARDER, n. jep'arder. One who puts to hazard. 7131
JEOPARDIZE, v.t. jep'ardize. To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard. [This is a modern word, used by respectable writers in America, but synonymous with jeopard and therefore useless.] 7131
JEOPARDOUS, a. jep'ardous. Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous. 7131
JEOPARDOUSLY, adv. jep'ardously. With risk or danger. 7131
JEOPARDY, n. jep'ardy. Exposure to death, loss or injury; hazard; danger; peril. 7131
JERBOA, n. A quadruped having very short fore legs. 7131
JERK, v.t. [This is probably the Ch. Heb. to reach, to spit, that is, to throw out with a sudden effort.] 7131
JERK, v.t. To accost eagerly. [Not in use.] 7132
JERK, n. A short sudden thrust, push or twitch; a striking against something with a short quick motion; as a jerk of the elbow. 7132
JERKIN, n. A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat. 7132
JERSEY, n. [from the island so called.] 7132
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, n. A plant, a species of Helianthus or Sunflower. 7132
JESS, n. Short straps of leather tied round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist. 7132
JESSAMIN, n. A genus of plants and their flowers. [See Jasmin.] 7132
JESSE, n. A large brass candlestick branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir. 7133
JESSED, a. Having jesses on; a term in heraldry. 7133
JEST, n. [L. gestio.] 7133
JEST, v.i. To divert or make merry by words or actions; to joke. 7133
JESTER, n. A person given to jesting, sportive talk and merry pranks. 7133
JESTING, ppr. Joking; talking for diversion or merriment. 7134

JESTING, n. A joking; concise wit; wit that consists in a trope or verbal figure, in a metaphorical sense of words, or in a double sense of the same word, or in similitude of sound in different words. 7134
JESTINGLY, adv. In a jocose manner; not in earnest. 7134
JESTING-STOCK, n. A laughing stock; a butt of ridicule. 7134
JESUIT, n. s as z. One of the society of Jesus, so called, founded by Ignatius Loyola; a society remarkable for their cunning in propagating their principles. 7134
JESUITED, a. Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits. 7134
JESUITESS, n. A female Jesuit in principle. 7134
JESUITIC, JESUITICAL, a. Pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles and arts. 7134
JESUITICALLY, adv. Craftily. 7134
JESUITISM, n. The arts, principles and practices of the Jesuits. 7134
JESUITS'-BARK, n. Peruvian bark; the bark of the Cinchona, a tree of Peru. 7134
JET, n. [L. gagates.] A solid, dry, black, inflammable fossil substance, harder than asphalt, susceptible of a good polish, and glossy in its fracture, which is conchoidal or undulating. It is found not in strata or continued masses, but in unconnected heaps. It is wrought into toys, buttons, mourning jewels, etc. 7135
JET, n. [L. jactus.] 7135
JET, v.i. [See the Noun.] To shoot forward; to shoot out; to project; to jut; to intrude. 7135
JETTEAU, n. jet'to. A throw or spout of water. 7135
JETSAM, JETSON, JETTISON, n. In law and commerce, properly, the throwing of goods overboard in order to lighten a ship in a tempest for her preservation. The word may however be used for the goods thus thrown away, or adverbially. 7135
JETTEE, n. A projection in a building. 7135
JETTY, v.i. To jut. 7135
JETTY, n. A small pier or projection into a river for narrowing it and raising the water above that place. 7136
JETTY, a. Made of jet, or black as jet. 7136
JETTYHEAD, n. The projecting part of a wharf; the front of a wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dock. 7136
JEW, n. [a contraction of Judas of Judah.] A Hebrew or Israelite. 7136
JEWEL, n. [Low L. jocale.] 7136
JEWEL, v.t. To dress or adorn with jewels. 7136
JEWEL-HOUSE, JEWEL-OFFICE, n. The place where the royal ornaments are reposited.
JEWEL-LIKE, a. Brilliant as a jewel. 71367136
JEWELED, pp. Adorned with jewels. 7136
JEWELER, n. One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments. 7136
JEWELING, ppr. Adorning with jewels. 7136
JEWELRY, n. Jewels in general. 7136
JEWESS, n. A Hebrew woman. Acts 24:24. 7136
JEWISH, a. Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews. Titus 1:14. 7137
JEWISHLY, adv. In the manner of the Jews. 7137
JEWISHNESS, n. The rites of the Jews. 7137
JEWRY, n. Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews, whence the name of a street in London. 7137
JEWS-EAR, n. The name of a species of Fungus, the Peziza auricula, bearing some resemblance to the human ear. 7137
JEWS-FRANKINCENSE, n. A plant, a species of Styrax. 7137
JEWS-HARP, n. [Jew and harp.] An instrument of music shaped like a harp, which, placed between the teeth and by means of a spring struck by the finger, gives a sound which is modulated by the breath into soft melody. It is called also Jews-trump. 7137
JEWS-MALLOW, n. A plant, species of Corchorus. 7137
JEWS-PITCH, n. Asphaltum, which see. 7137
JEWS-STONE, n. The clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea urchin petrified. It is a regular figure, oblong and rounded, about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. Its color is a pale dusky gray, with a tinge of dusky red. 7137
JEZEBEL, n. An impudent, daring, vitious woman. 7137

JIB, n. The foremost sail of a ship, being a large stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom towards the fore-top-mast-head. In sloops, it is on the bow-sprit, and extends towards the lower mast-head. 7137
JIB-BOOM, n. A spar which is run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it. Beyond this is sometimes extended the flying-jib-boom.

7137
JIBOYA, n. An American serpent of the largest kind. 7139
JIG, n. A kind of light dance, or a tune or air. 7139
JIG, v.i. To dance a jig. 7139
JIGGER, n. In sea-language, a machine consisting of a rope about five feet long, with a block at one end and a sheave at the other, used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship, by the revolution of the windlass. 7139
JIGGISH, a. Suitable to a jig. 7139
JIGMAKER, n. One who makes or plays jigs. 7139
JIGPIN, n. A pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams, and prevent them from turning.
JILL, n. A young woman; in contempt. [See Gill.] 7139 7139
JILL-FLIRT, n. A light wanton woman. 7139
JILT, n. [of uncertain etymology.] A woman who gives her lover hopes and capriciously disappoints him; a woman who trifles with her lover. 7139
JILT, v.t. To encourage a lover and then frustrate his hopes; to trick in love; to give hopes to a lover and then reject him. 7139
JILT, v.i. To play the jilt; to practice deception in love and discard lovers. 7139
JIMMERS, n. Jointed hinges. 7140
JINGLE, v.i. To sound with a fine sharp rattle; to clink; as jingling chains or bells. [See also Gingle.] 7140
JINGLE, v.t. To cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell or as pieces of metal. 7140
JINGLE, n. A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal. 7140
JINGLING, ppr. Giving a sharp fine rattling sound, as a little bell or as pieces of metal.
JIPPO, n. A waistcoat or kind of stays for females. 7140 7140
JOB, n. [of unknown origin, but perhaps allied to chop, primarily to strike or drive.] 7140
JOB, v.t. To strike or stab with a sharp instrument. 7141
JOB, v.i. To deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker. 7141
JOBBER, n. One who does small jobs. 7141
JOBBERNOWL, n. A loggerhead; a blockhead. [A low word.] 7141
JOB'S-TEARS, n. A plant of the genus Coix. 7141
JOCKEY, n. [said to be from Jackey, a diminutive of Jack, John; primarily, a boy that rides horses.] 7141
JOCKEY, v.t. To cheat; to trick; to deceive in trade. 7141
JOCKEYSHIP, n. The art or practice of riding horses. 7141
JOCOSE, a. [L. jocosus, from jocus, a joke.] 7142
JOCOSELY, adv. In jest; for sport or game; waggishly. 7142
JOCOSENESS, n. The quality of being jocose; waggery; merriment. [Jocosity is not used.] 7142
JOCO-SERIOUS, a. Partaking of mirth and seriousness. 7142
JOCULAR, a. [L. jocularis, from jocus, a joke.] 7142
JOCULARITY, n. Merriment; jesting. 7142
JOCULARLY, adv. In jest; for sport or mirth. 7142
JOCULARY, a. Jocular. [Not in use.] 7142
JOCULATOR, n. [L.] A jester; a droll; a minstrel. 7142
JOCULATORY, a. Droll; merrily said. 7142
JOCUND, a. [L. jocundus, from jocus, a joke.] 7142
JOCUNDITY, JOCUNDNESS, n. State of being merry; gayety. 7143
JOCUNDLY, adv. Merrily; gayly. 7143
JOG, v.t. [Eng. shock, shake.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or

excite attention by a slight push. 7143
JOG, v.i. To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot. 7143
JOG, n. A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention. When your friend falls asleep at church, give him a jog. 7143
JOGGER, n. One who walks or moves heavily and slowly. 7143
JOGGING, ppr. Pushing slightly. 7143
JOGGING, n. A slight push or shake. 7143
JOGGLE, v.t. [from jog.] To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push. 7143
JOGGLED, pp. Slightly shaken. 7143
JOGGLING, ppr. Shaking slightly. 7143
JOHANNES, n. [John, latinized.] A Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars; contracted often into joe; as a joe, or half-joe. It is named from the figure of king John, which it bears. 7144
JOHNAPPLE, n. A sort of apple, good for spring use, when other fruit is spent. 7144
JOIN, v.t. [L. jungo, jungere; jungo for jugo, jugum; Eng. yoke; Gr. a yoke, and a pair, to join.] 7144
JOIN, v.i. To grow to; to adhere. The place where two bones of the body join, is called a joint or articulation. 7145
JOINDER, n. A joining; as a joinder in demurrer. 7145
JOINED, pp. Added; united; set or fastened together; associated; confederated. 7145
JOINER, n. One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood; but appropriately and usually, a mechanic who does the wood-work in the covering and finishing of buildings. This is the true and original sense of the word in Great Britain and in New England. This person is called in New York, a carpenter. [See Carpenter.] 7145
JOINERY, n. The art of fitting and joining pieces of timber in the construction of utensils or parts of a building, so as to form one entire piece. 7146
JOINHAND, n. Writing in which letters are joined in words; as distinguished from writing in single letters. 7146
JOINING, ppr. Adding; making contiguous; uniting; confederating. 7146
JOINT, n. [L. junctura. See Join.] 7146
JOINT, a. Shared by two or more; as joint property. 7146
JOINT, v.t. To form with joints or articulations; used mostly in the participle; as the fingers are jointed; a cane has a jointed stalk. 7147
JOINTED, pp. Formed with articulations, as the stem of a plant. 7147
JOINTER, n. A long plane, a joiner's utensil. 7147
JOINT-HEIR, n. [joint and heir.] A heir having a joint interest with another. Romans 8:17.
JOINTLY, adv. Together; unitedly; in concert; with cooperation. 7147 7147
JOINTRESS, n. A woman who has a jointure. 7147
JOINTSTOOL, n. A stool consisting of parts inserted in each other. 7147
JOINT-TENANCY, n. [joint and tenant.] A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time and possession. 7147
JOINT-TENANT, n. [joint and tenant.] One who holds an estate by joint-tenancy. 7147
JOINTURE, n. An estate in lands or tenements, settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease. 7148
JOINTURE, v.t. To settle a jointure upon. 7148
JOINTURED, pp. Endowed with a jointure. 7148
JOIST, n. A small piece of timber, such as is framed into the girders and summers of a building to support a floor. 7148
JOIST, v.t. To fit in joists; to lay joists. 7148
JOKE, n. [L. jocus.] 7148
JOKE, v.i. [L. jocor.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions. 7148
JOKE, v.t. To rally; to cast jokes at; to make merry with. 7148
JOKER, n. A jester; a merry fellow. 7148
JOKING, ppr. Jesting; making merry with. 7148
JOLE, n. [sometimes written jowl.] 7148
JOLE, v.t. To strike the head against any thing; to clash with violence. [Not used.] 7149

JOLLILY, adv. [See Jolly.] With noisy mirth; with a disposition to noisy mirth. 7149
JOLLIMENT, n. Mirth; merriment. 7149
JOLLINESS, JOLLITY, n. [from jolly.] Noisy mirth; gayety; merriment; festivity. 7149
JOLLY, a. 7149
JOLLY-BOAT, n. A small boat belonging to a ship. 7150
JOLT, v.i. To shake with short abrupt risings and fallings; as a carriage moving on rough ground. The carriage jolts. 7150
JOLT, v.t. To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high trotting horse; as the horse or carriage jolts the rider. 7150
JOLT, n. A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage. 7150
JOLTER, n. He or that which jolts. 7150
JOLTHEAD, n. A greathead; a dunce; a blockhead. 7150
JOLTING, ppr. Giving sudden jerks or shakes. 7150
JONQUIL, n. [L. juncus, a rush.] A plant of the genus Narcissus or daffodil, bearing beautiful flowers, of various colors, yellow and white. 7150
JORDEN, n. A vessel for chamber uses. 7150
JOSO, n. A small fish of the gudgeon kind. 7150
JOSTLE, v.t. jos'l. To run against; to push. 7150
JOSTLED, pp. Run against; pushed. We say, a thing is jostled out of its place. 7150
JOSTLING, ppr. Running against; pushing. 7150
JOSTLING, n. A running against; a crowding. 7150
JOT, n. [Heb. yod.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable. 7150
JOT, v.t. To set down; to make a memorandum of. 7151
JOTTING, n. A memorandum. 7151
JOUISSANCE, n. Jollity; merriment. [Not in use.] 7151
JOURNAL, n. jur'nal. [L. diurnum. This was originally an adjective, signifying daily, as in Spenser and Shakespeare; but the adjective is obsolete.] 7151
JOURNALIST, n. jur'nalist. The writer of a journal or diary. 7151
JOURNALIZE, v.t. jur'nalize. To enter in a journal. 7151
JOURNEY, n. jur'ny. [L. diurnus, dies.] 7151
JOURNEY, v.i. jur'ny. To travel form place to place; to pass from home to a distance. 7152
JOURNEYING, ppr. Traveling; passing from place to place. 7152
JOURNEYING, n. A traveling or passing from one place to another; as the journeyings of the children of Israel. 7152
JOURNEYMAN, n. [jounrey and man.] Strictly, a man hired to work by the day, but in fact, any mechanic who is hired to work for another in his employment, whether by the month, year or other term. It is applied only to mechanics in their own occupations. 7152
JOURNEY-WORK, n. Work done for hire by a mechanic in his proper occupation. [This word is never applied to farming.] 7152
JOUST. [See Just.] 7152
JOVE, n. [L. Jovis.] 7152
JOVIAL, a. [from Jove, supra.] Under the influence of Jupiter, the planet. 7153
JOVIAL, a. 7153
JOVIALIST, n. One who lives a jovial life. 7153
JOVIALLY, adv. Merrily; gayly; with noisy mirth. 7153
JOVIALNESS, n. Noisy mirth; gayety. 7153
JOWL, n. The cheek. [See Jole.] 7153
JOWLER, n. The name of a hunting dog, beagle or other dog. 7153
JOWTER, n. A fish driver. 7153
JOY, n. 7153
JOY, v.i. To rejoice; to be glad; to exult. 7154
JOY, v.t. To give joy to; to congratulate; to entertain kindly. 7154
JOYANCE, n. Gayety; festivity. 7154
JOYED, pp. Gladdened; enjoyed. 7155
JOYFUL, a. Full of joy; very glad; exulting. 7155

JOYFULLY, adv. With joy; gladly. 7156
JOYFULNESS, n. Great gladness; joy. Deuteronomy 28:47. 7156
JOYLESS, a. Destitute of joy; wanting joy. 7156
JOYLESSLY, adv. Without joy. 7156
JOYLESSNESS, n. State of being joyless. 7156
JOYOUS, a. Glad; gay; merry; joyful. 7156
JOYOUSLY, adv. With joy or gladness. 7156
JOYOUSNESS, n. The state of being joyous. 7156
JUB, n. A bottle or vessel. 7157
JUBILANT, a. [L. jubilans. See Jubilee.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy. 7157
JUBILATION, n. [L. jubilatio. See Jubilee.] 7157
JUBILEE, n. [L. jubilum, from jubilo, to shout for joy; Heb. the blast of a trumpet, coinciding with Eng. bawl, peal, L. pello.] 7157
JUCUNDITY, n. [L. jucunditas, from jucundus, sweet, pleasant.] 7157
JUDAIC, JUDAICAL, a. Pertaining to the Jews. 7157
JUDAICALLY, adv. After the Jewish manner. 7157
JUDAISM, n. 7157
JUDAIZE, v.i. To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews. 7158
JUDAIZER, n. One who conforms to the religion of the Jews. 7158
JUDAIZING, ppr. Conforming to the doctrines and rites of the Jews. 7158
JUDAS-TREE, n. A plant of the genus Cercis. 7158
JUDDOCK, n. A small snipe, called also Jack-snipe. 7158
JUDGE, n. [L. judex, supposed to be compounded of jus, law or right, and dico, to pronounce.] 7158
JUDGE, v.i. [L. judico.] 7159
JUDGE, v.t. To hear and determine a case; to examine and decide. 7159
JUDGED, pp. Heard and determined; tried judicially; sentenced; censured; doomed. 7160
JUDGER, n. One who judges or passes sentence. 7160
JUDGESHIP, n. judj'ship. The office of a judge. 7160
JUDGING, ppr. Hearing and determining; forming an opinion; dooming. 7160
JUDGMENT, n. The act of judging; the act or process of the mind in comparing its ideas, to find their agreement or disagreement, and to ascertain truth; or the process of examining facts and arguments, to ascertain propriety and justice; or the process of examining the relations between one proposition and another. 7161
JUDGMENT-DAY, n. The last day, or day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government. 7163
JUDGMENT-HALL, n. The hall where courts are held. 7163
JUDGMENT-SEAT, n. The seat or bench on which judges sit in court. 7163
JUDICATIVE, a. Having power to judge. 7163
JUDICATORY, a. Dispensing justice. 7163
JUDICATORY, n. [L. judicatorium.] A court of justice; a tribunal. 7163
JUDICATURE, n. The power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination. A court of judicature is a court invested with powers to administer justice between man and man.
JUDICIAL, a. Pertaining to courts of justice; as judicial power. 71637163
JUDICIALLY, adv. In the forms of legal justice; as a sentence judicially declared. 7164
JUDICIARY, n. [L. judiciarius.] 7164
JUDICIARY, n. That branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties, and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a government. An independent judiciary is the firmest bulwark of freedom. 7164
JUDICIOUS, a. 7164
JUDICIOUSLY, adv. With good judgment; with discretion or wisdom; skillfully. 7165
JUDICIOUSNESS, n. The quality of acting or being according to sound judgment. 7165

JUG, n. [Low L. caucus.] A vessel, usually earthen, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors. 7165
JUGGLE, v.i. [L. joculor, to jest, from jocus, a joke; jocor, to joke;] 7165
JUGGLE, v.t. To deceive by trick or artifice. 7165
JUGGLE, n. A trick by legerdemain. 7165
JUGGLER, n. 7165
JUGGLING, ppr. Playing tricks by slight of hand; deceiving. 7166
JUGGLING, n. The act or practice of exhibiting tricks of legerdemain. 7166
JUGGLINGLY, adv. In a deceptive manner. 7166
JUGULAR, a. [L. jugulum, the neck, either from jugum, a yoke, or from its radical sense, to extend, to join. See Join.] 7166
JUGULAR, n. A large vein of the neck. 7166
JUICE, JUSE, n. juse. The sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances. 7166
JUICE, v.t. To moisten. 7166
JUICELESS, a. ju'seless. Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture. 7166
JUICINESS, n. ju'siness. The state of abounding with juice; succulence in plants. 7166
JUICY, a. ju'sy. Abounding with juice; moist; succulent. 7166
JUISE, n. [L. jus.] Judgment; justice. 7166
JUJUB, JUJUBE, n. [L. zizyphum.] The name of a plant and of its fruit, which is pulpy and resembles a small plum. The plant is arranged under the genus Rhamnus. The fruit was formerly used in pectoral decoctions, but it is now in little reputation. 7166
JUKE, v.i. To perch. [Not used.] 7167
JULEP, n. In pharmacy, a medicine composed of some proper liquor and a sirup of sugar, of extemporaneous preparation, serving as a vehicle to other forms of medicine. 7167
JULIAN, a. Noting the old account of the year, as regulated by Julius Caesar, which continued to be used till 1752, when the Gregorian year, or new style, was adopted. 7167
JULIS, n. A small fish with a green back. 7167
JULUS, n. [Gr. a handful or bundle.] 7167
JULY, n. The seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo. It is so called from Julius, the surname of Caius Caesar, who was born in this month. Before that time, this month was called Quintilis, or the fifth month, according to the old Roman calendar, in which March was the first month of the year. 7167
JULY-FLOWER, n. The name of certain species of plants. The clove July-flower is of the genus Dianthus; the queen's July-flower of the genus Hesperis; and the stock July-flower of the genus Cheiranthus. [See Gilly-flower.] 7167
JUMART, n. The offspring of a bull and a mare. 7167
JUMBLE, v.t. To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order. It is often followed by together. 7168
JUMBLE, v.i. To meet, mix or unite in a confused manner. 7168
JUMBLE, n. Confused mixture, mass or collection without order. 7168
JUMBLED, pp. Mixed or collected in a confused mass. 7168
JUMBLEMENT, n. Confused mixture. [Not in use.] 7168
JUMBLER, a. One who mixes things in confusion. 7168
JUMBLING, ppr. Putting or mixing in a confused mass. 7168
JUMENT, n. [L. jumentum, a beast.] A beast of burden. [Not used.] 7168
JUMP, v.i. 7168
JUMP, v.t. To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; as, to jump a stream. [But over is understood.] 7169
JUMP, n. The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound. 7169
JUMP, n. A kind of loose or limber stays or waistcoat, worn by females. 7169
JUMP, adv. Exactly; nicely. 7169
JUMPER, n. One who jumps. 7169
JUMPING, ppr. Leaping; springing; bounding. 7169
JUNCATE, n. [L. juncus, a rush.] 7169
JUNCOUS, a. [L. junceus or juncosus, from juncus, a rush.] 7169
JUNCTION, n. [L. junctio, from jungo, to join.] 7169

JUNCTURE, n. [L. junctura; jungo, to join.] 7170
JUNE, n. [L. junius.] The sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign Cancer.
JUNGLE, n. In Hindoostan, a thick wood of small trees or shrubs. 7170 7170
JUNGLY, a. Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles. 7170
JUNIOR, a. [L. from juvenis, young; quasi, juvenior.] 7170
JUNIOR, n. A person younger than another. 7170
JUNIORITY, n. The state of being junior. 7171
JUNIPER, n. [L. juniperus.] A tree or shrub bearing berries of a bluish color, of a warm, pungent, sweet taste, yielding when fresh, by expression, a rich, sweet, aromatic juice. They are useful carminatives and stomachics. The wood of the tree is of a reddish color, hard and durable, and is used in cabinet work and veneering. The oil of juniper mixed with that of nuts makes an excellent varnish; and the resin powdered is used under the name of pounce. 7171
JUNK, n. [L. juncus.] 7171
JUNKET, n. [See Juncate.] A sweetmeat. 7171
JUNKET, v.i. To feast in secret; to make an entertainment by stealth. 7171
JUNTO, n. [L. junctus, joined.] 7171
JUPITER, n. [L. the air or heavens; Jovis pater.] 7172
JUPPON, n. A short close coat. 7172
JURAT, n. [L. juratus, sworn, from juro, to swear.] 7172
JURATORY, a. [L. juro, to swear.] 7172
JURIDICAL, a. [L. juridicus; jus, juris, law, and dico, to pronounce.] 7172
JURIDICALLY, adv. According to forms of law, or proceedings in tribunals of justice; with legal authority. 7172
JURISCONSULT, n. [L. juris consultus; jus and consultus, consulo, to consult.] Among the Romans, a man learned in the law; a counselor at law; a master of Roman jurisprudence, who was consulted on the interpretation of the laws. 7172
JURISDICTION, n. [L. jurisdictio; jus, juris, law, and dictio, from dico, to pronounce.] 7172
JURISDICTIONAL, a. Pertaining to jurisdiction; as jurisdictional rights. 7173
JURISDICTIVE, a. Having jurisdiction. 7173
JURISPRUDENCE, n. [L. jurisprudentia; jus, law, and prudentia, science.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice. The study of jurisprudence, next to that of theology, is the most important and useful to men. 7173
JURISPRUDENT, a. Understanding law. 7174
JURISPRUDENTIAL, a. Pertaining to jurisprudence. 7174
JURIST, n. [L. jus, juris, law.] 7174
JUROR, n. [L. jurator; or rather juro, to swear.] 7174
JURY, n. [L. juro, to swear.] A number of freeholders, selected in the manner prescribed by law, empaneled and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth on the evidence given them in the case. Grand juries consist usually of twenty four freeholders at least, and are summoned to try matters alleged in indictments. Petty juries, consisting usually of twelve men, attend courts to try matters of fact in civil causes, and to decide both the law and the fact in criminal prosecutions. The decision of a petty jury is called a verdict. 7174
JURYMAN, n. One who is empaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror. 7174
JURYMAST, n. A mast erected in a ship to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, etc. The most probable origin of the word jury, in this compound, is that proposed by Thomson, from the Fr. jour, day, quasi, joure, temporary, or from L. juvare, to assist. 7174
JUST, a. [L. justus. The primary sense is probably straight or close, from the sense of setting, erecting, or extending.] 7175
JUST, adv. Close or closely;; near or nearly, in place. He stood just by the speaker, and heard what he said. He stood just at the entrance of the city. 7176
JUST, n. A mock encounter on horseback; a combat for sport or for exercise, in which the combatants pushed

with lances and swords, man to man, in mock fight; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments. 7177
JUST, v.i. 7177
JUSTICE, n. [L. justitia, from justus, just.] 7177
JUSTICE, v.t. To administer justice. [Little used.] 7178
JUSTICEABLE — JUXTAPOSITION 7179
JUSTICEABLE, a. Liable to account in a court of justice. [Little used.] 7179
JUSTICER, n. An administrator of justice. [Little used.] 7179
JUSTICESHIP, n. The office or dignity of a justice. 7179
JUSTICIARY, JUSTICIAR, n. [L. justiciarius.] An administrator of justice. 7179
JUSTIFIABLE, a. [from justify.] That may be proved to be just; that may be vindicated on principles of law, reason, rectitude or propriety; defensible; vindicable. No breach of law or moral obligation is justifiable. The execution of a malefactor in pursuance of a sentence of court, is justifiable homicide. 7179
JUSTIFIABLENESS, n. The quality of being justifiable; rectitude; possibility of being defended or vindicated. 7179
JUSTIFIABLY, adv. In a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly. 7179
JUSTIFICATION, n. 7179
JUSTIFICATIVE, a. Justifying; that has power to justify. 7180
JUSTIFICATOR, n. One who justifies. [Little used.] 7180
JUSTIFIER, n. One who justifies; one who vindicates, supports or defends. 7180
JUSTIFY, v.t. [L. justus, just, and facio, to make.] 7180
JUSTIFY, v.i. In printing, to agree; to suit; to conform exactly; to form an even surface or true line with something else. Types of different sizes will not justify with each other. 7181
JUSTLE, v.i. jus'l. [See Jostle and Just.] To run against; to encounter; to strike against; to clash. 7181
JUSTLE, v.t. jus'l. To push; to drive; to force by rushing against; commonly followed by off or out; as, to justle a thing off the table, or out of its place. 7181
JUSTLY, adv. [from just.] In conformity to law, justice or propriety; by right. The offender is justly condemned. The hero is justly rewarded, applauded or honored. 7181
JUSTNESS, n. Accuracy; exactness; as the justness of proportions. 7181
JUT, v.i. [a different spelling of jet.] To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body; as the jutting part of a building. A point of land juts into the sea. 7182
JUT, n. A shooting forward; a projection. 7182
JUTTING, ppr. Shooting out; projecting. 7182
JUTTY, v.i. To jut. [Not used.] 7182
JUTTY, n. A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole. 7182
JUT-WINDOW, n. A window that projects form the line of a building. 7182
JUVENILE, a. [L. juvenilis, from juvenis, young.] 7182
JUVENILITY, n. Youthfulness; youthful age. 7182
JUXTAPOSITED, a. [L. juxta, near, and posited.] 7182
JUXTAPOSITION, n. [L. juxta, near, and position.] 7183
K 7184
K — KIDDLE 7184
K, the eleventh letter of the English Alphabet, is borrowed from the Greeks, being the same character as the Greek kappa, answering to the oriental kaph. It represents a close articulation, formed by pressing the root of the tongue against the upper part of the mouth, with a depression of the lower jaw and opening of the teeth. It is usually denominated a guttural, but is more properly a palatal. Before all the vowels, it has one invariable sound, corresponding with that of c, before a, o, and u, as in keel, ken. In monosyllables, it is used after c, as in crack, check, deck, being necessary to exhibit a correct pronunciation in the derivatives, cracked, checked, decked, cracking, for without it, c, before the vowels e and i, would be sounded like s. 7184
K is silent before n, as in know, knife, knee. As a numeral, K stands for 250; and with a stroke over it, for 250,000. This character was not used by the ancient Romans, and rarely in the later ages of their empire. In the place of k,

they used c, as in clino, for Greek. In the Teutonic dialects, this Greek letter is sometimes represented by h. [See H.] 7184
KAALING, n. A bird, a species of starling, found in China. 7184
KABBOS, n. A fish of a brown color, without scales. 7184
KALE, n. [L. caulis.] Sea-cale, an esculent plant of the genus Crambe. 7184
KALENDAR, n. [See Calendar.] 7184
KALI, n. A plant, a species of Salsola, or glass-wort, the ashes of which are used in making glass. Hence alkali, which see. 7185
KALIF, n. [See Calif.] 7185
KALIFATE, [See Califate.] 7185
KALMIA, n. The name of a genus of evergreen shrubs, natives of N. America, called laurel, ivy-bush, calico-bush, etc. 7185
KAM, a. Crooked. [Not used.] 7185
KAN, KAUN, KHAN, n. In Persia, an officer answering to a governor in Europe or America. Among the Tartars, a chief or prince. [See Khan.] 7185
KANGAROO, n. A singular animal found in New Holland, resembling in some respects the opossum. It belongs to the genus Didelphis. It has a small head, neck and shoulders, the body increasing in thickness to the rump. The fore legs are very short, useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth. The hind legs, which are long, are used in moving, particularly in leaping. 7185
KAOLIN, n. A species of earth or variety of clay, used as one of the two ingredients in the oriental porcelain. The other ingredient is called in China petunse. Its color is white, with a shade of gray, yellow or red. 7185
KARAGANE, n. A species of gray fox found in the Russian empire. 7185
KARPHOLITE, n. [Gr. straw, and a stone.] 7185
KATA, n. In syria, a fowl of the grous kind. 7185
KAW, v.i. [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow or rook. 7186
KAW, n. The cry of the rave, crow or rook. 7186
KAWN, n. In Turkey, a public inn. 7186
KAYLE, n. 7186
KECK, v.i. To heave the stomach; to reach, as in an effort to vomit. [Little used.] 7186
KECK, n. A reaching or heaving of the stomach. 7186
KECKLE, v.t. To wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round a cable to defend it from the friction of a rocky bottom, or from the ice. 7186
KECKSY, n. [L. cicuta.] Hemlock; a hollow jointed plant. [Not used in America.] 7186
KECKY, a. Resembling a kex. 7186
KEDGE, n. [allied probably to cag and keg.] A small anchor, used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bower anchor, also to remove her from one part of a harbor to another, being carried out in a boat and let go, as in warping or kedging. [Sometimes written kedger.] 7186
KEDGE, v.t. To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge, as in a river. 7186
KEDLACK, n. A weed that grows among wheat and rye; charlock. [I believe not used in America.] 7187
KEE, plu. of cow. [Local in England and not used in America.] 7187
KEECH, n. A mass or lump. [Not in use.] 7187
KEEL, n. 7187
KEEL, v.t. To cool. 7187
KEEL, v.t. To plow with a keel; to navigate. 7187
KEELAGE, n. Duty paid for a ship entering Hartlepool, Eng. 7187
KEELED, a. In botany, carinated; having a longitudinal prominence on the back; as a keeled leaf, calyx or nectary. 7187
KEELFAT, n. A cooler; a vessel in which liquor is set for cooling. [Not used.] 7187
KEELHAUL, v.t. To haul under the keel of a ship. Keelhauling is a punishment inflicted in the Dutch navy for certain offenses. The offender is suspended by a rope from one yard

arm, with weights on his legs, and a rope fastened to him, leading under the ship's bottom to the opposite yard arm, and being let fall into the water, he is drawn under the ship's bottom and raised on the other side. 7188
KEELING, n. A kind of small cod, of which stock fish is made. 7188
KEELSON, n. kel'son. A piece of timber in a ship, laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel, fastened with long bolts and clinched, and thus binding the floor timbers to the keel. 7188
KEEN, a. 7188
KEEN, v.t. To sharpen. [Unusual.] 7188
KEENLY, adv. Eagerly; vehemently. 7188
KEENNESS, n. Eagerness; vehemence; as the keenness of hunger. 7189
KEEP, v.t. pret. and pp. kept. [L. habeo, and capio.] 7189
KEEP, v.i. To remain in any state; as, to keep at a distance; to keep aloft; to keep near; to keep in the house; to keep before or behind; to keep in favor; to keep out of company, or out of reach. 7192
KEEP, n. Custody; guard. [Little used.] 7193
KEEPER, n. One who keeps; one that holds or has possession of any thing. 7193
KEEPERSHIP, n. The office of a keeper. [Little used.] 7194
KEEPING, ppr. Holding; restraining; preserving; guarding; protecting; performing. 7194
KEEPING, n. A holding; restraint; custody; guard; preservation. 7194
KEEPSAKE, n. Any thing kept, or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship. 7194
KEFFEKIL, n. A stone, white or yellow, which hardens in the fire, and of which Turkey pipes are made. 7194
KEG, n. A small cask or barrel; written more correctly cag. 7194
KELL, n. A sort of pottage. [Not used in America.] 7194
KELL, n. The caul or omentum. [See Caul, the usual orthography of the word.] 7194
KELP, n. The calcined ashes of sea weed, used in the manufacture of glass. This is a dark color alkaline substance, which, in a furnace, vitrifies and becomes transparent. 7194
KELPY, n. An imaginary spirit of the waters, in the form of a horse. [Local and vulgar.]
KELSON. [See Keelson.] 71957195
KELTER, n. The phrase, he is not in kelter, signifies, he is not in a proper dress or equipage, or not in readiness. 7195
KEMB, v.t. To comb, which see. Kemb is an obsolete orthography. 7195
KEMELIN, n. A tub; a brewer's vessel. [Not in use.] 7195
KEN, v.t. [L. canus, white, caneo, to be white, and this with L. cano, to sing, canto, Eng. to cant, to chant; L. gigno.] 7195
KEN, v.i. To look round. 7195
KEN, n. View; reach of sight. 7195
KENDAL-GREEN, n. A species of green cloth made of kendal. 7195
KENNEL, n. [L. canis, a dog.] 7195
KENNEL, n. [Eng. channel.] 7196
KENNEL, v.i. To lodge; to lie; to dwell; as a dog or a fox. 7196
KENNEL, v.t. To keep or confine in a kennel. 7196
KENNING, n. View, sight. 7196
KENTLE, n. [L. centum.] In commerce, a hundred pounds in weight; as a kentle of fish. [It is written and pronounced also quintal.] 7196
KENTLEDGE, n. In seamen's language, pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.
KEPT, pret. and pp. of keep. 71967196
KERB-STONE, KIRB-STONE. [See Curb-stone.] 7196
KERCHIEF, n. [contracted from coverchief.] 7196
KERCHIEFED, KERCHIEFT, a. Dressed; hooded; covered. 7196
KERF, n. [Eng. to carve.] The cut of an ax, a saw, or other instrument; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting. 7197
KERMES, n. In zoology, an insect produced in the excrescences of a species of small oak, or the body of an insect transformed into a grain, berry, or husk. This body is full of

reddish juice, which is used in dyeing red. Hence the word crimson. 7197
KERMES-MINERAL, n. A mineral substance, so called from its color. It is a precipitate of antimony, obtained by fusion with a fixed alkali and subsequent solution in boiling water, or by simple ebullition. 7197
KERN, n. An Irish footman or foot-soldier. 7197
KERN, n. A hand-mill consisting of two stones, one of which is turned by the hand; usually written quern, which see. 7197
KERN, v.i. 7197
KERN-BABY, n. [corn-baby.] An image dressed with corn, and carried before reapers to their harvest-home. 7197
KERNEL, n. 7197
KERNEL, v.i. To harden or ripen into kernels; as the seeds of plants. 7198
KERNELLY, a. Full of kernels; resembling kernels. 7198
KERSEY, n. A species of coarse woolen cloth; a coarse stuff made chiefly in Kent and Devonshire in England. 7198
KERVE, v.t. To carve. [Not used.] 7198
KERVER, n. A carver. [Not used.] 7198
KESAR, n. [from Caesar.] An emperor. 7198
KESTREL, CASTREL, n. A fowl of the genus Falco, or hawk kind; called also stannel and windhover. It builds in hollow oaks, and feeds on quails and other small birds. 7198
KETCH, n. A vessel with two masts, a main and mizen-mast, usually from 100 to 250 tones burden. Ketches are generally used as yachts or as bomb-vessels. The latter are called bomb-ketches. 7198
KETCHUP, n. A sauce. [See Catchup.] 7198
KETTLE, n. A vessel of iron or other metal, with a wide mouth, usually without a cover, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor. 7198
KETTLE-DRUM, n. An instrument of martial music, composed of two basins of copper or brass, rounded at the bottom and covered with vellum or goat-skin. 7199
KETTLE-DRUMMER, n. The man who beats the kettle-drum. 7199
KETTLE-PINS, n. Nine pins; skittles. 7199
KEVEL, n. In ships, a piece of timber serving to belay the sheets or great ropes by which the bottoms of the fore-sail and main-sail are extended. 7199
KEX, n. Hemlock; the stem of the teasel; a dry stalk. [See Kecksy.] 7199
KEY, n. ke. In a general sense, a fastener; that which fastens; as a piece of wood in the frame of a building, or in a chain, etc. 7199
KEY, n. A bank or wharf built on the side of a river or harbor, for the convenience of loading and unloading ships, and securing them in their stations. Hence keys are furnished with posts, rings, cranes, capstans, etc. It is sometimes written quay. 7200
KEYAGE, n. Money paid for the use of a key or quay. 7200
KEY-COLD, a. Lifeless. [Not in use.] 7200
KEYED, a. Furnished with keys; as a keyed instrument. 7200
KEYHOLE, n. A hole or aperture in a door or lock, for receiving a key. 7200
KEYSTONE, n. The stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which being wider at the top than at the bottom, enters like a wedge and binds the work; properly, the fastening-stone. 7200
KHAN, n. kaun. In Asia, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief. In Persia, the word denotes the governor of a province; among the Tartars, it is equivalent to king or prince. 7200
KHANATE, n. kaun'ate. The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan. 7201
KIBE, n. [This word has the elements of chap, gap, gape.] 7201
KIBED, a. Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains; as kibed heels. 7201
KIBY, a. Affected with kibes. 7201
KICK, v.t. To strike with the foot; as, a horse kicks a servant; a man kicks a dog. 7201
KICK, v.i. To practice striking with the foot or feet; as a horse accustomed to kick. 7201
KICK, n. A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot. 7201
KICKED, pp. Struck with the foot or feet. 7201

KICKER, n. One that kicks. 7201
KICKING, ppr. Striking with the foot; thrusting out the foot with violence. 7201
KICKING, n. The act of striking with the foot, or of yerking the foot with violence. What cannot be effected by kicking, may sometimes be done by coaxing. 7201
KICKSHAW, n. 7202
KICKSHOE, n. A dancer, in contempt; a caperer; a buffoon. [A word used only by Milton.]
KID, n. [L. hoedus; vulgar.] 72027202
KID, v.t. or i. To bring forth a young goat. 7202
KID, v.t. To show, discover or make known. 7202
KIDDER, n. An engrosser of corn, or one who carries corn, provisions and merchandize about the country for sale. 7202
KIDDLE, n. A kind of wear in a river for catching fish; corruptly pronounced kittle. 7202
KIDDOW — KNABBLE 7203
KIDDOW, n. A web-footed fowl, called also guillemot, sea-hen, or skout. 7203
KIDLING, n. A young kid. 7203
KIDNAP, v.t. To steal a human being, man, woman or child; or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatever from his own country or state into another. 7203
KIDNAPPED, pp. Stolen or forcibly carried away; as a human being. 7203
KIDNAPPER, n. One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a manstealer.
KIDNAPPING, ppr. Stealing or forcibly carrying away human beings. 72037203
KIDNAPPING, n. The act of stealing, or forcible abduction of a human being from his own country or state. This crime was capital by the Jewish law, and in modern times is highly penal. 7203
KIDNEY, n. [I have not found this word in any other language.] 7203
KIDNEY-BEAN, n. A sort of bean so named from its resemblance to the kidney. It is of the genus Phaseolus. 7203
KIDNEY-FORM, KIDNEY-SHAPED, a. Having the form or shape of a kidney. 7203
KIDNEY-VETCH, n. A plant of the genus Anthyllis. 7204
KIDNEY-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Saxifraga. 7204
KIFFEKILL, KEFFEKILL, n. A mineral, the meerschaum, which see. 7204
KIL, n. A Dutch word, signifying a channel or bed of a river, and hence a stream. 7204
KILDERKIN, n. A small barrel; a liquid measure containing two firkins, or 16 or 18 gallons.
KILL, v.t. 72047204
KILLAS, n. An argillaceous stone of a pale gray or greenish gray, of a lamellar or coarsely granular texture, found in Cornwall, England. 7204
KILLDEE, n. A small bird in America, so called from its voice or note; a species of plover.
KILLED, pp. Deprived of life; quelled; calmed. 72047204
KILLER, n. One who deprives of life; he or that which kills. 7204
KILLING, ppr. Depriving of life; quelling. 7205
KILLINITE, n. A mineral, a variety of spodumene, found at Killeney, in Ireland. 7205
KILLOW, n. An earth of a blackish or deep blue color. 7205
KILN, n. kil. 7205
KILN-DRIED, pp. Dried in a kiln. 7205
KILN-DRY, v.t. kil-dry. To dry in a kiln; as, to kiln-dry or grain. 7205
KILN-DRYING, ppr. Drying in a kiln. 7205
KILOGRAM, n. In the new system of French weights and measures, a thousand grams. According to Lunier, the kilogram is equal in weight to a cubic decimeter of water, or two pounds, five drams and a half. 7205
KILOLITER, n. [Gr. a thousand, and a Greek measure. See Liter.] 7205
KILOMETER, n. [Gr. a thousand, and a meter.] In the French system of measures, a thousand meters; the meter being the unit of linear measure. The kilometer is nearly equal to a quarter of a French league. 7205
KILT, n. A kind of short petticoat worn by the highlanders of Scotland. 7206
KILT, pp. Killed. 7206
KIMBO, BIMBOW, a. Crooked; arched; bent; as a kimbo handle. 7206

KIN, n. [L. genus; Gr. connected with L. gigno, geno.] 7206
KIN, a. Of the same nature; kindred; congenial. 7206
KINATE, n. A salt formed by the union of kinic acid with a base. 7206
KIND, n. 7206
KIND, a. 7207
KINDED, a. Begotten. 7207
KINDLE, v.t. [L. accendo; from the root of candeo, caneo, to be light or white, to shine.]
KINDLE, v.i. To take fire; to begin to burn with flame. Fuel and fire well laid, will kindle without a bellows. 7207
KINDLED, pp. Set on fire; inflamed; excited into action. 7208 7208
KINDLER, n. He or that which kindles or sets on fire. 7208
KINDLESS, a. Destitute of kindness; unnatural. 7208
KINDLINESS, n. Affection; affectionate disposition; benignity. 7208
KINDLING, ppr. Setting on fire; causing to burn with flame; exciting into action. 7208
KINDLY, a. [See Kind, the noun.] Homogeneal; congenial; kindred; of the same nature. This Johnson supposes to be the original sense; but it is also used as a derivative of the adjective, in the sense of 7208
KINDLY, adv. With good will; with a disposition to make others happy or to oblige; benevolently; favorably. Let the poor be treated kindly. 7209
KINDNESS, n. [from kind, the adjective.] 7209
KINDRED, n. [from kin, kind.] 7209
KINDRED, a. Related; congenial; of the like nature or properties; as kindred souls; kindred skies. 7210
KINE, plu. of cow. But cows, the regular plural, is now in general use. 7210
KING, n. 7210
KING, v.t. In ludicrous language, to supply with a king, or to make royal; to raise to royalty. 7210
KINGAPPLE, n. A kind of apple, so called. 7211
KING'S BENCH, n. A high court or tribunal in England; so called because the king used to sit there in person. It is the supreme court of common law, consisting of a chief justice and three other justices. 7211
KINGBIRD, n. A fowl of the genus Paradisea; also, a species of the genus Muscicapa, so called from its courage in attacking larger fowls. 7211
KINGCRAFT, n. The craft of kings; the act of governing; usually in a bad sense. 7211
KINGCUP, n. A flower, crowfoot. 7211
KING'S-EVIL, n. A disease of the scrofulous kind. 7211
KINGFISHER, n. A fowl of the genus Alcedo. 7211
KING'S-SPEAR, n. A plant of the genus Asphodelus. 7211
KINGSTONE, n. A fish. 7211
KINGDOM, n. [king and dom, jurisdiction.] 7211
KINGDOMED, a. Proud of royalty. 7212
KINGHOOD, n. State of being a king. 7212
KINGLESS, a. Having no king. 7212
KINGLIKE, a. Like a king. 7212
KINGLING, n. A little king. 7212
KINGLY, a. Belonging to a king; suitable to a king; as a kingly couch. 7212
KINGLY, adv. With an air of royalty; with a superior dignity. 7213
KINGSHIP, n. Royalty; the state, office or dignity of a king. 7213
KINIC, a. Pertaining to cinchona; as the kinic acid. 7213
KINK, n. [L. cingo.] The twist of a rope or thread, occasioned by a spontaneous winding of the rope or thread when doubled, that is, by an effort of hard twisted ropes or threads to untwist, they wind about each other. 7213
KINK, v.i. To wind into a kink; to twist spontaneously. 7213
KINKHAUST, n. The chincough. [Not used.] 7213
KINO, n. An astringent resin obtained from an African tree. 7213
KINSFOLK, n. [kin and folk.] Relations; kindred; persons of the same family. 7213
KINSMAN, n. [kin and man.] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood. 7213

KINSWOMAN, n. A female relation. 7213
KIPPER, n. A term applied to a salmon, when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered. 7213
KIRK, n. kurk. In Scotland, a church. This is the same word as church, differently written and pronounced. [See Church.] 7213
KIRKMAN, n. One of the church of Scotland. 7213
KIRTLE, n. ker'tl. 7213
KIRTLED, a. Wearing a kirtle. 7214
KISS, v.t. 7214
KISS, n. A salute given with the lips; a common token of affection. 7214
KISSED, pp. Saluted with a kiss. 7214
KISSER, n. One that kisses. 7214
KISSING, ppr. Saluting with the lips. 7214
KISSING-COMFIT, n. Perfumed sugar plums to sweeten the breath. 7214
KISSING-CRUST, n. In cookery, the crust of a loaf that touches another. 7214
KIST, n. A chest. [Not used.] 7214
KIT, n. A large bottle. 7214
KIT-CAT, n. A term applied to a club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged; so called from Christopher Cat, a pastry cook, who served the club with mutton pies; applied also to a portrait three fourths less than a half length, placed in the club-room.
KITCHEN, n. [L. coquina; from the root of L. coquo, to cook.] 7215 7215
KITCHEN-GARDEN, n. A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table. 7215
KITCHEN-MAID, n. A female servant whose business is to clean the kitchen and utensils of cookery, or in general, to do the work of a kitchen. 7215
KITCHEN-STUFF, n. Fat collected form pots and dripping pans. 7215
KITCHEN-WENCH, n. The woman who cleans the kitchen and utensils of cookery. 7215
KITCHEN-WORK, n. Work done in the kitchen; as cookery, washing, etc. 7215
KITE, n. A rapacious fowl of the genus Falco or hawk, remarkable for gliding through the air without frequently moving its wings; hence called glide. 7215
KITE, n. In the north of England, the belly. 7216
KITEFOOT, n. A sort of tobacco, so called. 7216
KITESFOOT, n. A plant. 7216
KITH, n. Acquaintance. 7216
KITLING, n. [L. catulus.] A whelp; the young of a beast. 7216
KITTEN, n. kit'n. A young cat, or the young of the cat. 7216
KITTEN, v.i. kit'n. To bring forth young, as a cat. 7216
KITTIWAKE, n. A fowl of the genus Larus, or gull kind. 7216
KITTLE, v.t. To tickle. [Not used.] 7216
KLICK, v.i. [a different orthography or diminutive of clack.] 7216
KLICK, n. A stroke or blow. [A word in vulgar use.] 7216
KNAB, v.t. nab. To bite; to gnaw; to nibble. [This word may belong to the root of nibble, and it properly signifies to catch or seize suddenly with the teeth.] 7216
KNABBLE, v.i. To bite or nibble. [Not used.] 7216
KNACK — KRAKEN 7217
KNACK, n. nak. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. 7217
KNACK, v.i. nak. To crack; to make a sharp abrupt noise. [Little used.] 7217
KNACKER, n. nak'er. A maker of knacks, toys or small work. 7217
KNAG, n. nag. 7217
KNAGGY, n. nag'gy. Knotty, full of knots; rough with knots; hence, rough in temper. 7217
KNAP, n. nap. A protuberance; a swelling. [Little used. See Knob.] 7217
KNAP, v.t. nap. [See Knab.] 7218
KNAP, v.i. nap. To make a short, sharp sound. 7218
KNAPBOTTLE, n. nap'bottle. A plant. 7218

KNAPPISH, a. nap'pish. Snappish. [See Snap.] 7218
KNAPPLE, v.i. nap'ple. To break off with an abrupt sharp noise. 7218
KNAPSACK, n. nap'sack. A soldier's bag, carried on his back, and containing necessaries of food and clothing. It may be of leather or coarse cloth. 7218
KNAPWEED, n. nap'weed. A plant of the genus Centaurea, so called probably from knap, a button. 7218
KNAR, n. n`ar. A knot in wood. 7218
KNARLED, a. Knotted. [See Gnarled.] 7218
KNARRY, a. Knotty. 7218
KNAVE, n. nave. 7218
KNAVERY, n. na'very. Dishonesty; deception in traffick; trick; petty villainy; fraud. 7219
KNAVISH, a. na'vish. Dishonest; fraudulent; as a knavish fellow, or a knavish trick or transaction. 7219
KNAVISHLY, na'vishly. Dishonestly; fraudulently. 7219
KNAVISHNESS, n. na'vishness. The quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty. 7219
KNAWEL, n. naw'el. A species of plant. 7219
KNEAD, v.t. nead. To work and press ingredients into a mass, usually with the hands; particularly, to work into a well mixed mass the materials of bread, cake or paste; as, to knead dough. 7219
KNEADED, pp. ne'aded. Worked and pressed together. 7219
KNEADING, ppr. ne'ading. Working and mixing into a well mixed mass. 7219
KNEADING-TROUGH, n. ne'ading-trauf. A trough or tray in which dough is worked and mixed. 7219
KNEBELITE, n. neb'elite. [from Von Knebel.] A mineral of a gray color, spotted with dirty white, brownish green, or green. 7219
KNEE, n. nee. [L. genu.] 7220
KNEE, v.t. nee. To supplicate by kneeling. [Not used.] 7220
KNEE-CROOKING, a. nee'crooking. Obsequious. 7220
KNEED, a. need. Having knees; as in-kneed, out-kneed. 7220
KNEE-DEEP, a. nee'-deep. Rising to the knees; as water or snow knee-deep. 7220
KNEE-HIGH, a. nee-hi. Rising to the knees; as water knee-high. 7220
KNEE-HOLLY, n. nee'holly. A plant of the genus Ruscus. 7220
KNEEHOLM, n. nee'home. Kneeholly. 7220
KNEEPAN, n. nee'pan. The round bone on the fore part of the knee. 7220
KNEEL, v.i. neel. To bend the knee; to fall on the knees; sometimes with down. 7220
KNEELER, n. nee'ler. One who kneels or worships by kneeling. 7221
KNEELING, ppr. nee'ling. Falling on the knees. 7221
KNEE-TRIBUTE, n. nee'tribute. Tribute paid by kneeling; worship or obeisance by genuflection. 7221
KNELL, n. nell. Properly, the stroke of a bell; hence, the sound caused by striking a bell; appropriately and perhaps exclusively, the sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a tolling. 7221
KNEW, pret. of know. 7221
KNIFE, n. nife; plu. knives; nives. 7221
KNIGHT, n. nite. 7221
KNIGHT, v.t. nite. To dub or create a knight, which is done by the king who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and says, rise, Sir. 7222
KNIGHT-ERRANT, n. [knight and L. errans, erro, to wander.] 7222
KNIGHT-ERRANTRY, n. The practice of wandering in quest of adventures; the manners of wandering knights. 7222
KNIGHT-HEADS, n. In ships, bollard timbers, two pieces of timber rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit to secure its inner end; also, two strong frames of timber which inclose and support the ends of the windlass. 7222
KNIGHTHOOD, n. The character or dignity of a knight. 7222
KNIGHTLINESS, n. Duties of a knight. 7222

KNIGHTLY, a. Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; as a knightly combat. 7222
KNIGHT-MARSHAL, n. An officer in the household of the British king, who has cognizance of transgressions within the king's household and verge, and of contracts made there. 7222
KNIGHT-SERVICE, n. In English feudal law, a tenure of lands held by knights on condition of performing military service, every possessor of a knight's fee, or estate originally of twenty pounds annual value, being obliged to attend the king in his wars. 7223
KNIT, v.t. nit. pret. and pp. knit or knitted. [L. nodo, whence nodus, Eng. knot.] 7223
KNIT, v.i. nit. To unite or interweave by needles. 7223
KNIT, n. nit. Union by knitting; texture. [Little used.] 7223
KNITTABLE, a. nit'table. That may be knit. 7223
KNITTER, n. nit'ter. One that knits. 7223
KNITTING, ppr. nit'ting. Uniting by needles; forming texture; uniting in growth. 7223
KNITTING, n. Junction. 7224
KNITTING-NEEDLE, n. nit'ting-needle. A long needle usually made of wire, used for knitting threads into stockings, garters, etc. 7224
KNITTLE, n. nit'l. [from knit.] A string that gathers or draws together a purse. 7224
KNOB, n. nob. A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch; as a knob in the flesh or on a bone. 7224
KNOBBED, a. nob'bed. Containing knobs; full of knobs. 7224
KNOBBINESS, n. nob'biness. [from knobby.] The quality of having knobs, or of being full of protuberances. 7224
KNOBBY, a. nob'by. Full of knobs or hard protuberances; hard. 7224
KNOCK, v.i. nok. 7224
KNOCK, v.t. nok. To strike; to drive against; as, to knock the head against a post. 7224
KNOCK, n. nok. A blow; a stroke with something thick or heavy. 7225
KNOCKER, n. nok'er. One that knocks. 7225
KNOCKING, ppr. nok'ing. Beating; striking. 7225
KNOCKING, n. nok'ing. A beating; a rap. 7225
KNOLL, v.t. noll. [See Knell.] To ring a bell, usually for a funeral. 7225
KNOLL, v.i. noll. To sound, as a bell. 7225
KNOLL, n. noll. The top or crown of a hill; but more generally, a little round hill or mount; a small elevation of earth.
KNOP, n. nop. [a different spelling of knap or nob.] 7225 7225
KNOPPED, a. nop'ped. Having knops or knobs; fastened as with buttons. 7226
KNOT, n. not. [L. nodus; probably connected with knit, but perhaps from swelling or gathering.] 7226
KNOT, v.t. not. To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot. 7226
KNOT, v.i. not. To form knots or joints, as in plants. 7227
KNOTBERRY, n. not'berry. A plant of the genus Rubus. 7227
KNOTGRASS, n. not'grass. The name of several species of plants, so denominated from the joints of the stem. The common knotgrass is the Polygonum aviculare. 7227
KNOTLESS, a. not'less. Free from knots; without knots. 7227
KNOTTED, a. not'ted. Full of knots; having knots; as the knotted oak. 7227
KNOTTINESS, n. not'tiness. [from knotty.] 7227
KNOTTY, a. not'ty. Full of knots; having many knots; as knotty timber. 7227
KNOUT, n. nout. A punishment in Russia, inflicted with a whip. 7227
KNOW, v.t. no. pret. knew; pp. known. [L. nosco, cognosco, Gr. although much varied in orthography. Nosco makes novi, which, with g or c prefixed, gnovi or cnovi, would coincide with know, knew. So L. cresco, crevi, coincides with grow, grew. The radical sense of knowing is generally to take, receive, or hold.] 7227
KNOW, v.i. no. 7229
KNOWABLE, a. no'able. That may be known; that may be discovered, understood or ascertained. 7229
KNOWER, n. no'er. One who knows. 7229
KNOWING, ppr. no'ing. 7229

KNOWING, n. no'ing. Knowledge. 7230
KNOWINGLY, adv. no'ingly. With knowledge. He would not knowingly offend. 7230
KNOWLEDGE, n. nol'lej. 7230
KNOWLEDGE, for acknowledge or avow, is not used. 7230
KNUB, KNUBBLE, v.t. To beat; to strike with the knuckle. [Not used.] 7230
KNUCKLE, n. nuk'l. 7231
KNUCKLE, v.i. nuk'l. To yield; to submit in contest to an antagonist. 7231
KNUCKLED, a. Jointed. 7231
KNUFF, n. nuff. A lout; a clown. [Not used.] 7231
KNUR, nur. 7231
KNURLE, n. nurle. A knot; a hard substance. 7231
KNURLED, a. nurl'ed. Full of knots. 7231
KNURLY, a. nur'ly. [from knur.] Full of knots; hard. This seems to be the same as gnarly.
KNURRY, a. nur'ry. Full of knots. 7231 7231
KOBA, n. An antelope, with horns close at the base. 7231
KOKOB, n. A venomous serpent of America. 7231
KOLLYRITE, n. [Gr.] A variety of clay whose color is pure white, or with a shade of gray, red or yellow. 7231
KOMMANIC, n. The crested lark of Germany. 7231
KONILITE, n. [Gr. dust, and a stone.] 7231
KONITE. [See Conite.] 7232
KOPECK, n. A Russian coin, about the value of a cent. 7232
KORAN, n. Pronounced by oriental scholars korawn. 7232
KORET, n. A delicious fish of the East Indies. 7232
KORIN, n. An antelope with slender smooth horns. 7232
KOUPHOLITE, n. [Gr. light, and stone.] 7232
KRAAL, n. In the southern part of Africa, among the Hottentots, a village; a collection of huts. 7232
KRAG, n. A species of argillaceous earth. 7232
KRAKEN, n. A supposed enormous sea animal. 7232
KROUT — KYANOGEN 7233
KROUT, [See Crout.] 7233
KRUKA, n. A bird of russia and Sweden, resembling a hedge sparrow. 7233
KUFIC, a. The Kufic letters were the ancient letters of the Arabic, so called from Kufa, or the Euphrates. 7233
KUMISS, n. A liquor or drink made from mare's milk fermented and distilled; milkspirit, used by the Tartars. 7233
KURIL, n. A bird, the black petrel. 7233
KURILIAN, a. The Kurilian isles are a chain in the Pacific, extending from the southern extremity of Kamschatka to Jesso. 7233
KY, n. Kine. [Not in use.] 7233
KYANITE, n. [Gr. sky colored. It is written also cyanite, but most improperly, if pronounced kyanite. Kyanite is doubtless the preferable orthography.] 7233
KYANOGEN, n. [Gr. blue and to beget.] 7233
L 7234
L — LAGGARD 7234
L, the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, is usually denominated a semi-vowel, or a liquid. It represents an imperfect articulation, formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the gum that incloses the roots of the upper teeth; but the sides of the tongue not being in close contact with the roof of the mouth, the breath of course not being entirely intercepted, this articulation is attended with an imperfect sound. The shape of the letter is evidently borrowed from that of the oriental lamed, or lomad, nearly coinciding with the Samaritan 2. 7234

LA, exclam. [perhaps corrupted from look, but this is doubtful.] Look; see; behold. 7234
LAB, n. a great talker; a blabber. Obs. 7235
LABADIST, n. the Labadists were followers of Jean de Labadie, who lived in the 17th century. They held that God can and does deceive men, that the observance of the sabbath is a matter of indifference, and other peculiar or heretical opinions. 7235
LABDANUM. [See Ladanum.] 7235
LABEFACTION, n. [L. labefactio, from labefacio, labo, to totter, and facio, to make.] 7235
LABEFY, v.t. To weaken or impair. [Not used.] 7235
LABEL, n. 7235
LABEL, v.t. To affix a label to. 7235
LABELED, pp. Furnished with a label. 7236
LABELING, ppr. Distinguishing by a label. 7236
LABENT, a. [L. labens.] Sliding; gliding. 7236
LABIAL, a. [L. labium, a lip. See Lip.] 7236
LABIAL, n. A letter or character representing an articulation of the lips; as b, f, m, p, v. 7236
LABIATE, LABIATED, a. [from L. labium, lip.] In botany, a labiate corol is irregular, monopetalous, with two lips, or monopetalous, consisting of a narrow tube with a wide mouth, divided into two or more segments arranged in two opposite divisions or lips. a labiate flower has a labiate corol. 7236
LABILE, a. [Low L. labilis.] Liable to err, fall or apostatize. [Not used.] 7236
LABIODENTAL, a. [labium, a lip, and dens, a tooth.] 7236
LABOR, n. [L. labor, from labo, to fail.] 7236
LABOR, v.i. [L. laboro.] 7237
LABOR, v.t. 7238
LABORANT, n. A chimist. [Not used.] 7239
LABORATORY, n. 7239
LABORED, pp. Tilled; cultivated; formed with labor. 7239
LABORER, n. One who labors in a toilsome occupation; a man who does work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an artisan. 7239
LABORING, ppr. 7239
LABORIOUS, a. [L. laboriosus.] 7239
LABORIOUSLY, adv. With labor, toil or difficulty. 7240
LABORIOUSNESS, n. 7240
LABORLESS, a. Not laborious. 7240
LABORSOME, a. Made with great labor and diligence. [Not in use.] 7240
LABURNUM, n. A tree of the genus Cytisus. 7240
LABYRINTH, n. [L. labyrinthus; Gr.] 7240
LABYRINTHIAN, a. Winding; intricate; perplexed. 7241
LAC, n. 7241
LACCIC, a. Pertaining to lac, or produced from it; as laccic acid. 7241
LACE, n. [L. laqueus.] 7241
LACE, v.t. 7241
LACE-BARK, n. A shrub in the West Indies, the Daphue lagetto, so called from the texture of its inner bark. 7242
LACED, pp. Fastened with lace or a string; also, tricked off with lace. 7242
LACEMAN, n. A man who deals in lace. 7242
LACEWOMAN, n. A woman who makes or sells lace. 7242
LACERABLE, a. [See Lacerate.] That may be torn. 7242
LACERATE, v.t. [L. lacero, to tear.] To tear; to rend; to separate a substance by violence or tearing; as, to lacerate the flesh. It is applied chiefly to the flesh, or figuratively to the heart. But sometimes it is applied to the political or civil divisions in a state. 7242
LACERATE, LACERATED, pp. or a. 7242
LACERATION, n. The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by rending. 7242
LACERATIVE, a. Tearing; having the power to tear; as lacerative humors. 7243

LACERTINE, a. [L. lacertus.] Like a lizard. 7243
LACERTUS, n. The girroc, a fish of the gar-fish kind; also, the lizard-fish. 7243
LACHE, LACHES, n. [L. laxus, lax, slow.] In law, neglect; negligence. 7243
LACHRYMABLE, a. Lamentable. 7243
LACHRYMAL, a. [L. lachryma, a tear.] 7243
LACHRYMARY, a. Containing tears. 7243
LACHRYMATION, n. The act of shedding tears. 7243
LACHRYMATORY, n. A vessel found in sepulchers of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn. It was a small glass or bottle like a phial. 7243
LACING, ppr. Fastening with a string; adorned or trimmed with lace. 7243
LACINIATE, LACINIATED, a. [L. lacinia, a hem.] 7243
LACK, v.t. [L. deliquium, which seems to be connected with linquo, to leave, to faint, and with liquo, to melt, liquid, etc.] 7244
LACK, v.i. 7244
LACK, n. Want; destitution; need; failure. 7244
LACK-A-DAY, exclam. of sorrow or regret; alas. 7244
LACKBRAIN, n. One that wants brains, or is deficient in understanding. 7244
LACKER, LACQUER, n. A kind of varnish. The basis of lackers is a solution of the substance called seed-lack or shell-lack, in spirit of wine or alcohol. Varnishes applied to metals improve their color and preserve them from tarnishing. 7244
LACKER, v.t. To varnish; to smear over with lacker, for the purpose of improving color or preserving from tarnishing and decay. 7245
LACKERED, pp. Covered with lacker; varnished. 7245
LACKEY, n. [L. lego, to send.] 7245
LACKEY, v.t. To attend servilely. 7245
LACKEY, v.i. To act as footboy; to pay servile attendance. 7245
LACKLINEN, a. Wanting shirts. [Little used.] 7245
LACKLUSTER, a. Wanting luster or brightness. 7245
LACONIC, LACONICAL, a. [L. laconicus, from Laconia or Lacomes, the Spartans.] 7245
LACONICALLY, adv. Briefly; concisely; as a sentiment laconically expressed. 7245
LACONICS, n. A book of Pausanias, which treats of Lacedemonia. 7245
LACONISM, LACONICISM, n. [L. lacomismus.] 7246
LACTAGE, n. The produce of animals yielding milk. 7246
LACTANT, a. [L. lactans, from lacto, to give suck; lac, milk.] Suckling; giving suck. [Little used.] 7246
LACTARY, a. [L. lactarius, from lacto; lac, milk.] 7246
LACTARY, n. [L. lactarius.] A dairyhouse. 7246
LACTATE, n. In chimistry, a salt formed by the lactic acid, or acid of milk, with a base. 7246
LACTATION, n. [L. lacto, to give suck.] The act of giving suck; or the time of suckling. 7246
LACTEAL, a. 7246
LACTEAL, n. A vessel or slender tube of animal bodies, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the common reservatory. 7246
LACTEOUS, a. [L. lacteus, from lac, milk.] 7246
LACTESCENCE, n. [L. lactescens, lactescp, from lacto; lac, milk.] 7247
LACTESCENT, a. 7247
LACTIC, a. Pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey; as the lactic acid. 7247
LACTIFEROUS, a. [L. lac, milk, and fero, to bear.] 7247
LACUNAR, n. [L.] An arched roof or ceiling. 7247
LACUNOUS, LACUNOSE, a. [L. lacunosus, from lacuna, a ditch or hollow.] 7247
LAD, n. [Heb. to procreate or bear young.] A young man or boy; a stripling. 7247
LADANUM, n. The resinous juice which exsudes from the leaves of the Cistus ladanifera, a shrub which grows in Arabia, Candia, and other parts of the Archipelago. It is collected with a kind of rake, with leather thongs attached to it, with which the shrubs are brushed.

The best sort is in dark-colored black masses, of the consistence of a soft plaster. The other sort is in long rolls coiled up, harder than the former, and of a paler color. It is chiefly used in external applications. 7248
LADDER, n. 7248
LADE, v.t. pret. laded; pp. laded, laden. 7248
LADE, n. The mouth of a river. Obs. 7248
LADED, LADEN, pp. 7249
LADING, ppr. Loading; charging with a burden or freight; throwing or dipping out. 7249
LADING, n. That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden; as the lading of a ship. Acts 27:10. 7249
LADKIN, n. A little lad; a youth. [Little used.] 7249
LADLE, n. 7249
LADLE-FUL, n. The quantity contained in a ladle. 7249
LADY, n. 7249
LADY-BIRD, LADY-BUG, LADY-COW, LADY-FLY, n. A small red vaginopennous or sheath-winged insect. 7249
LADY'S BED-STRAW, n. A plant of the genus Galium. 7250
LADY'S BOWER, n. A plant of the genus Clematis. 7250
LADY'S COMB, n. A plant of the genus Scandix. 7250
LADY'S CUSHION, n. A plant of the genus Saxifraga. 7250
LADY'S FINGER, n. A plant of the genus Anthyllis. 7250
LADY'S MANTLE, n. A plant of the genus Alchemilla. 7250
LADY'S SEAL, n. A plant of the genus Tamus. 7250
LADY'S SLIPPER, n. A plant of the genus Cypripedium. 7250
LADY'S SMOCK, n. A plant of the genus Cardamine. 7250
LADY'S TRACES, n. A plant of the genus Ophrys. 7250
LADY-DAY, n. The day of the annunciation of the holy virgin, March 25th. 7250
LADY-LIKE, a. 7250
LADYSHIP, n. The title of a lady. 7250
LAG, a. [This word belongs to the root of slack, slow, sluggish, languish, long; Gr. See the Verb.] 7250
LAG, n. 7251
LAG, v.i. [Eng. to flag, and flacceo, langueo, to languish, etc. The sense is to extend or draw out, or to become lax or loose.] 7251
LAGGARD, n. Slow; sluggish; backward. [Not used.] 7251
LAGGER — LANGUET 7252
LAGGER, a. A loiterer; an idler; one who moves slowly and falls behind. 7252
LAGGING, ppr. Loitering; moving slowly and falling behind. 7252
LAGOON, LAGUNE, n. A fen, moor, marsh, shallow pond or lake; as the lagunes of Venice. 7252
LAIC, LAICAL, a. [L. laicus, Gr. from people.] 7252
LAIC, n. A layman. 7252
LAID, pret. and pp. of lay; so written for layed. 7252
LAIN, pp. of lie. Lien would be a more regular orthography, but lain is generally used. 7252
LAIR, n. [L. locus.] 7252
LAIRD, n. 7252
LAITY, n. [Gr. people. See Laic.] 7252
LAKE, v.i. 7253
LAKE, n. [L. lacus. A lake is a stand of water, from the root of lay. Hence L. lagena, Eng. flagon.] 7253
LAKY, a. Pertaining to a lake or lakes. 7253
LAMA, n. 7253
LAMANTIN, LAMENTIN, n. A species of the walrus or sea-cow, the Trichechus manatus.
LAMB, n. lam. 7253 7253
LAMB, v.t. To bring forth young, as sheep. 7254
LAMBATIVE, a. [L. lambo, to lick.] 7254

LAMBATIVE, n. A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. 7254
LAMBENT, a. [L. lambens, lambo, to lick.] Playing about; touching lightly; gliding over; as a lambent flame. 7254
LAMBKIN, n. lam'kin. A small lamb. 7254
LAMBLIKE, a. lam'like. Like a lamb; gentle; humble; meek; as a lamblike temper. 7254
LAMDOIDAL, a. [Gr. the name of the letter A, form.] 7254
LAME, a. 7254
LAME, v.t. To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect and unsound; as, to lame an arm or a leg. 7254
LAMEL, n. [L. lamella. See Lamin.] A thin plate or scale of any thing. 7255
LAMELLAR, a. [from lamel.] Disposed in thin plates or scales. 7255
LAMELLARLY, adv. In thin plates or scales. 7255
LAMELLATE, LAMELLATED, a. Formed in thin plates or scales, or covered with them.
LAMELLIFEROUS, a. [L. lamella and fero, to produce.] 7255 7255
LAMELLIFORM, a. [L. lamella, a plate, and form.] Having the form of a plate. 7255
LAMELY, adv. [See Lame.] 7255
LAMENESS, n. 7255
LAMENT, v.i. [L. lamentor.] 7256
LAMENT, v.t. To bewail; to mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore. 7256
LAMENT, n. [L. lamentum.] Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation; a weeping. 7256
LAMENTABLE, a. [L. lamentabilis.] 7256
LAMENTABLY, adv. 7256
LAMENTATION, n. [L. lamentatio.] 7257
LAMENTED, pp. Bewailed; mourned for. 7257
LAMENTER, n. One who mourns, or cries out with sorrow. 7257
LAMENTIN. [See Lamantin.] 7257
LAMENTING, ppr. Bewailing; mourning; weeping. 7257
LAMENTING, n. A mourning; lamentation. 7257
LAMIA, n. [L.] A hag; a witch; a demon. 7257
LAMIN, LAMINA, n. [L. lamina.] 7257
LAMINABLE, a. Capable of being formed into thin plates. 7257
LAMINAR, a. In plates; consisting of thin plates or layers. 7258
LAMINATE, LAMINATED, a. Plated; consisting of plates, scales or layers, one over another. 7258
LAMM, v.t. To beat. [Not in use.] 7258
LAMMAS, n. 7258
LAMP, n. [L. lampas; Gr. to shine; Heb.] 7258
LAMPAS, n. A lump of flesh of the size of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth, and rising above the teeth. 7258
LAMPBLACK, n. [lamp and black; being originally made by means of a lamp or torch.]
LAMPIATE, n. A compound salt, composed of lampic acid and a base. 7258 7258
LAMPIC, a. The lampic acid is obtained by the combustion of ether by means of a lamp.
LAMPING, a. Shining; sparkling. [Not used.] 7259 7259
LAMPOON, n. A personal satire in writing; abuse; censure written to reproach and vex rather than to reform. 7259
LAMPOON, v.t. To abuse with personal censure; to reproach in written satire. 7259
LAMPOONER, n. One who abuses with personal satire; the writer of a lampoon. 7259
LAMPOONING, ppr. Abusing with personal satire. 7259
LAMPOONRY, n. Abuse. 7259
LAMPREY, n. [L. labor, to slip, and most probably the animal is name from slipping. If, however, the sense is taken from licking the rocks, as Camden supposes, it accords with the sense of the technical name of the genus petromyzon, the rock-sucker.] 7259
LANATE, LANATED, a. [L. lanatus, from lana, wool.] Wooly. In botany, covered with a substance like curled hairs; as a lanated leaf or stem. 7259
LANCE, n. l'ans. [L. lancea; Gr.] 7260

LANCE, v.t. 7260
LANCELY, a. I'ansly. Suitable to a lance. 7260
LANCEOLAR, a. In botany, tapering towards each end. 7260
LANCEOLATE, LANCEOLATED, a. Shaped like a lance; oblong and gradually tapering toward each extremity; spear-shaped; as a lanceolate leaf. 7260
LANCEPESADE, n. An officer under the corporal. 7260
LANCER, n. One who lances; one who carries a lance. 7260
LANCET, n. 7260
LANCH, v.t. [from lance.] 7260
LANCH, v.i. To dart or fly off; to push off; as, to lanch into the wide world; to lanch into a wide field of discussion.
LANCH, n. 7261 7261
LAND, n. 7261
LAND, n. Urine; whence the old expression, land dam, to kill. Obs. 7262
LAND, v.t. to set on shore; to disembark; to debark; as, to land troops from a ship or boat; to land goods. 7262
LAND, v.i. To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark. 7262
LANDAU, n. A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back; so called from a town in Germany. 7262
LAND-BREEZE, n. [land and breeze.] A current of air setting from the land towards the sea. 7262
LANDED, pp. 7262
LANDFALL, n. [land and fall.] 7263
LANDFLOOD, n. [land and flood.] An overflowing of land by water; an inundation. Properly, a flood from the land from the swelling of rivers; but I am not sure that it is always used in this sense. 7263
LAND-FORCE, n. [land and force.] A military force, army or troops serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force. 7263
LANDGRAVE, n. 7263
LANDGRAVIATE, n. The territory held by a landgrave, or his office, jurisdiction or authority. 7263
LANDHOLDER, n. A holder, owner or proprietor of land. 7263
LANDING, ppr. Setting on shore; coming on shore. 7263
LANDING, LANDING-PLACE, n. A place on the shore of the sea or of a lake, or on the bank of a river; where persons land or come on shore, or where goods are set on shore. 7264
LANDJOBBER, n. A man who makes a business of buying land on speculation, or of buying and selling for the profit of bargains, or who buys and sells for others. 7264
LANDLADY, n. [See Landlord.] 7264
LANDLESS, a. Destitute of land; having no property in land. 7264
LANDLOCK, v.t. [land and lock.] To inclose or encompass by land. 7264
LANDLOCKED, pp. Encompassed by land, so that no point of the compass is open to the sea. 7264
LANDLOPER, n. [See Leap and Interloper.] 7264
LANDLORD, n. 7264
LANDMAN, n. A man who serves on land; opposed to seaman. 7264
LANDMARK, n. [land and mark.] 7264
LAND-OFFICE, n. In the United States, an office in which the sales of new land are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted. 7265
LANDSCAPE, n. 7265
LANDSLIP, n. A portion of a hill or mountain, which slips or slides down; or the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain. landslips are not unfrequent in Swisserland. 7265
LANDSMAN, n. In seaman's language, a sailor on board a ship, who has not before been at sea. 7265
LANDSTREIGHT, n. A narrow slip of land. [Not used.] 7265
LAND-TAX, n. A tax assessed on land and buildings. 7266

LAND-TURN, n. A land breeze. 7266
LAND-WAITER, n. An officer of the customs, whose duty is to wait or attend on the landing of goods, and to examine, weigh or measure, and take an account of them. 7266
LANDWARD, adv. Toward the land. 7266
LAND-WIND, n. A wind blowing from the land. 7266
LAND-WORKER, n. One who tills the ground. 7266
LANE, n. 7266
LANGRAGE, LANGREL, n. Langrel shot or langrage, is a particular kind of shot used at sea for tearing sails and rigging, and thus disabling an enemy's ship. It consists of bolts, nails and other pieces of iron fastened together. 7266
LANGTERALOO, n. A game at cards. 7266
LANGUAGE, n. [L. lingua, the tongue, and speech.] 7266
LANGUAGED, a. Having a language; as many languaged nations. 7267
LANGUAGE-MASTER, n. One whose profession is to teach languages. 7267
LANGUET, n. Any thing in the shape of the tongue. [Not English.] 7267
LANGUID — LASTINGNESS 7268
LANGUID, a. [L. languidus, from langueo, to droop or flag. See Languish.] 7268
LANGUIDLY, adv. Weakly; feebly; slowly. 7268
LANGUIDNESS, n. 7268
LANGUISH, v.i. [L. langueo, lachinisso; Gr. to flag, to lag. L. laxo, laxus, flacceo.] 7268
LANGUISH, v.t. To cause to droop or pine. [Little used.] 7269
LANGUISH, n. Act of pining; also, a soft and tender look or appearance. 7269
LANGUISHER, n. One who languishes or pines. 7269
LANGUISHING, ppr. 7269
LANGUISHINGLY, adv. 7269
LANGUISHMENT, n. 7269
LANGUOR, n. [L. languor.] 7270
LANGUOROUS, a. Tedious; melancholy. Obs. 7270
LANGURE, v.t. To languish. [Not in use.] 7270
LANIARD, n. lan'yard. 7270
LANIATE, v.t. [L. lanio.] To tear in pieces. [Little used.] 7270
LANIATION, n. A tearing in pieces. [Little used.] 7270
LANIFEROUS, a. [L. lanifer; lana, wool, and fero, to produce.] Bearing or producing wool.
LANIFICE, n. [L. lanificium; lana, wool, and facio, to make.] 7270 7270
LANIGEROUS, a. [L. laniger; lana, wool, and gero, to bear.] Bearing or producing wool.
LANK, a. [Gr. probably allied to flank.] 7271 7271
LANKLY, adv. Thinly; loosely; laxly. 7271
LANKNESS, n. Laxity; flabbiness; leanness; slenderness. 7271
LANKY, n. Lank. [Vulgar.] 7271
LANNER, LANNERET, n. [L. laniarius, lanius, a butcher.] A species of hawk. 7271
LANSQUENET, n. [lance and knecht, a boy, a knight.] 7271
LANTERN, n. [L. laterna.] 7271
LANTERN-FLY, n. An insect of the genus Fulgora. 7272
LANTERN-JAWS, n. A thin visage. 7272
LANUGINOUS, a. [L. lanuginosus, from lanugo, down, from lana, wool.] 7272
LAODICEAN, a. Like the christians of Laodicea: lukewarm in religion. 7272
LAODICEANISM, n. Lukewarmness in religion. 7272
LAP, n. 7272
LAP, v.t. 7273
LAP, v.i. To be spread or laid; to be turned over. 7273
LAP, v.i. [Gr. If m is casual in L. lambo, as it probably is, this is the same word.] 7273
LAP, v.t. To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up; as, a cat laps milk. 7273
LAPDOG, n. A small dog fondled in the lap. 7273
LAPFULL, n. As much as the lap can contain. 2 Kings 4:39. 7273

LAPICIDE, n. A stone-cutter. [Not used.] 7274
LAPIDARIOUS, a. [L. lapidarius, from lapis, a stone.] Stony; consisting of stones. 7274
LAPIDARY, n. [L. lapidarius, lapis, a stone.] 7274
LAPIDARY, a. Pertaining to the art of cutting stones. The lapidary style denotes that which is proper for monumental and other inscriptions. 7274
LAPIDATE, v.t. [L. lapido.] To stone. [Not used.] 7274
LAPIDATION, n. The act of stoning a person to death. 7274
LAPIDEOUS, a. [L. lapideus.] Stony; of the nature of stone; as lapideous matter. [Little used.] 7274
LAPIDESCENCE, n. [L. lapidesco, from lapis, a stone.] 7274
LAPIDESCENT, a. Growing or turning to stone; that has the quality of petrifying bodies.
LAPIDESCENT, n. Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body, or converting it to stone. 7274 7274
LAPIDIFIC, a. [L. lapis, a stone, and facio, to make.] Forming or converting into stone.
LAPIDIFICATION, n. The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance, 7274
by means of a liquid charged with earthy particles in solution, which crystallize in the interstices, and end in forming free stone, pudding stone, etc. 7275
LAPIDIFY, v.t. [L. lapis, a stone, and facio, to form.] To form into stone. 7275
LAPIDIFY, v.i. To turn into stone; to become stone. 7275
LAPIDIST, n. A dealer in precious stones. [See Lapidary.] 7275
LAPIS, in Latin, a stone. Hence, 7275
LAPPED, pp. [See Lap.] Turned or folded over. 7275
LAPPER, n. 7275
LAPPET, n. [dim. of lap.] A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose. 7275
LAPPING, ppr. 7275
LAPSE, n. laps. [L. lapsus, from labor, to slide, to fall.] 7276
LAPSE, v.i. laps. 7276
LAPSED, pp. Fallen; passed from one proprietor to another by the negligence of the patron; as a lapsed benefice. A lapsed legacy is one which falls to the heirs through the failure of the legatee, as when the legatee dies before the testator. 7277
LAPSIDED, a. [Lap and side.] Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship. 7277
LAPSING, ppr. Gliding; flowing; failing; falling to one person through the omission of another. 7277
LAPWING, n. A bird of the genus Tringa; the tewit. 7277
LAPWORK, n. Work in which one part laps over another. 7277
LAR, n. plu. lares. [L.] A household deity. 7277
LARBOARD, n. [Board, bord, is a side; but I know the meaning of lar. The Dutch use bakboard, and the Germans backbord.] 7277
LARBOARD, a. Pertaining to the left hand side of a ship; as the larboard quarter. 7277
LARCENY, n. [L. latrocinium.] 7278
LARCH, n. [L. larix.] 7278
LARD, n. [L. lardum, laridum.] 7278
LARD, v.t. 7278
LARD, v.i. To grow fat. 7279
LARDACEOUS, a. Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard. 7279
LARDED, pp. Stuffed with bacon; fattened; mixed. 7279
LARDER, n. A room where meat is kept or salted. 7279
LARDRY, n. A larder. [Not used.] 7279
LARGE, a. larj. [L. largus; Gr. wide, copious, and perhaps with floor.] 7279
LARGE, n. Formerly, a musical note equal to four breves. 7280
LARGEHEARTEDNESS, n. Largeness of heart; liberality. [Not used.] 7280
LARGELY, adv. 7280
LARGENESS, n. 7280
LARGESS, n. [L. largitio; from largus, large.] 7281
LARGISH, a. Somewhat large. [Unusual.] 7281

LARGO, LARGHETTO, Musical terms, directing to slow movement. Large is one degree quicker than grave, and two degrees quicker than adagio. 7281
LARK, n. [As the Latin alauda coincides with laudo, Eng. loud so the first syllable of lark, laf, lau, lave. But I know not the sense of the word.] 7281
LARKER, n. A catcher of larks. 7281
LARKLIKE, a. Resembling a lark in manners. 7281
LARK'S-HEEL, n. A flower called Indian cress. 7281
LARKSPUR, n. A plant of the genus Delphinium. 7281
LARMIER, n. 7281
LARUM, n. 7281
LARVA, LARVE, n. [L. larva, a mask.] 7281
LARVATED, a. Masked; clothed as with a mask. 7282
LARYNGEAN, a. [See Larynx.] Pertaining to the larynx. 7282
LARYNGOTOMY, n. [larynx and Gr. to cut.] 7282
LARYNX, n. [Gr.] In anatomy, the upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity, which modulates the voice in speaking and singing. 7282
LASCAR, n. In the East Indies, a native seaman, or a gunner. 7282
LASCIVIENCY, LASCIVIENT. [Not used. See the next words.] 7282
LASCIVIOUS, a. [L. lascivus, from laxus, laxo, to relax, to loosen.] 7282
LASCIVIOUSLY, adv. Loosely; wantonly; lewdly. 7282
LASCIVIOUSNESS, n. 7282
LASH, n. 7283
LASH, v.t. 7283
LASH, v.i. To ply the whip; to strike at. 7284
LASHED, pp. 7284
LASHER, n. One that whips or lashes. 7284
LASHER, LASHING, n. A piece of rope for binding or making fast one thing to another. 7284
LASHING, n. Extravagance; unruliness. 7284
LASS, n. 7284
LASSITUDE, n. [L. lassitudo, from lassus, and this from laxus, laxo, to relax.] 7284
LASSLORN, a. Forsaken by his lass or mistress. 7285
LAST, a. [See Late and Let.] 7285
LAST, adv. 7286
LAST, v.i. [See Let.] 7286
LAST, n. [See Load.] 7286
LAST, n. 7286
LASTAGE, n. [See Last, a load.] 7287
LASTERY, n. A red color. [Not in use.] 7287
LASTING, ppr. 7287
LASTINGLY, adv. Durably; with continuance. 7287
LASTINGNESS, n. Durability; the quality or state of long continuance. 7287
LASTLY — LAW 7288
LASTLY, adv. 7288
LATCH, n. [L. ligula, from ligo, to tie, and with English lock. L. laqueus, from which we have lace, may belong to the same root. The primary sense of the root is to catch, to close, stop or make fast.] 7288
LATCH, v.t. 7288
LATCHET, n. [from latch.] The string that fastens a shoe. Mark 1:7. 7288
LATE, a. [This word is from the root of let, the sense of which is to draw out, extend or prolong, hence to be slow or late. See Let. This adjective has regular terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees, later, latest, but it has also latter, and latest is often contracted into last.] 7288
LATE, adv. 7289
LATED, a. Belated; being too late. [Not used.] 7289

LATEEN, a. A lateen sail is a triangular sail, extended by a lateen yard, which is slung about one quarter the distance from the lower end, which is brought down at the tack while the other end is elevated at an angle of about 45 degrees; used in xebecs, polacres and settees, in the Mediterranean. 7289
LATELY, adv. Not long ago; recently. We called on a gentleman who has lately arrived from Italy. 7290
LATENCY, n. [See Latent.] The state of being concealed; abstruseness. 7290
LATENESS, n. 7290
LATENT, a. [L. latens, lateo; Gr; Heb. to cover.] 7290
LATER, a. [comp. deg. of late.] Posterior; subsequent. 7290
LATERAL, a. [L. lateralis, from latus, a side, and broad, Gr., Eng. flat. The primary sense of these words is to extend, as in late, let.] 7290
LATERALITY, n. The quality of having distinct sides. [Not used.] 7291
LATERALLY, adv. 7291
LATERAN, n. One of the churches at Rome. The name is said to have been derived from that of a man. 7291
LATERED, a. Delayed. Obs. 7291
LATERIFOLIOUS, a. [L. latus, side, and folium, leaf.] 7291
LATERITIOUS, a. [L. lateritius, from later, a brick.] Like bricks; of the color of bricks. 7291
LATH, n. 7291
LATH, v.t. To cover or line with laths. 7291
LATH, n. [See Wapentake.] 7292
LATHE, n. 7292
LATHER, v.i. 7292
LATHER, v.t. To spread over with the foam of soap. 7292
LATHER, n. 7292
LATHY, a. Thin as a lath; long and slender. 7292
LATHY, a. Flabby; weak. 7292
LATIBULIZE, v.i. [L. latibulum, a hiding place.] 7292
LATICLAVE, n. [L. laticlavium; latus, broad, and clavus, a stud.] 7293
LATIN, a. Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman; as the Latin language. 7293
LATIN, n. 7293
LATINISM, n. A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins. 7293
LATINIST, n. One skilled in Latin. 7293
LATINITY, n. Purity of the Latin style or idiom; the Latin tongue. 7293
LATINIZE, v.t. To give to foreign words Latin terminations and make them Latin. 7293
LATINIZE, v.i. To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. 7293
LATIROSTROUS, a. [L. latus, broad, and rostrum, beak.] Having a broad beak, as a fowl.
LATISH, a. [from late.] Somewhat late. 7293 7293
LATITANCY, n. [L. latitans, latito, to lie hid, from lateo. See Latent.] 7294
LATITANT, a. Lurking; lying hid; concealed. 7294
LATITAT, n. [L. he lurks.] A writ by which a person is summoned into the king's bench to answer, as supposing he lies concealed. 7294
LATITUDE, n. [L. latitudo, breadth; latus, broad.] 7294
LATITUDINAL, a. Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude. 7295
LATITUDINARIAN, a. Not restrained; not confined by precise limits; free; thinking or acting at large; as latitudinarian opinions or doctrines. 7295
LATITUDINARIAN, n. 7295
LATITUDINARIANISM, n. 7295
LATRANT, a. [L. latro, to bark.] Barking. 7295
LATRATE, v.i. To bark as a dog. [Not used.] 7295
LATRATION, n. A barking. [Not used.] 7295
LATRIA, n. [L. from Gr.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God; distinguished by

the Catholics from dulia, or the inferior worship paid to saints. 7295
LATROBITE, n. [from Latrobe.] A newly described mineral of a pale pink red color, massive or crystallized, from an isle near the Labrador coast. 7295
LATROCINY, n. [L. latrocinium.] Theft; larceny. [Not in use.] 7296
LATTEN, n. Iron plate covered with tin. 7296
LATTEN-BRASS, n. Plates of milled brass reduced to different thicknesses, according to the uses they are intended for. 7296
LATTER, a. [an irregular comparative of late.] 7296
LATTERLY, adv. Of late; in time not long past; lately. 7296
LATTERMATH, n. The latter mowing; that which is mowed after a former mowing. 7296
LATTICE, n. 7296
LATTICE, a. 7296
LATTICE, v.t. 7297
LATTICED, pp. Furnished with a lattice. 7297
LAUD, n. [L. laus, laudis; Gr.; Eng. loud. See Loud.] 7297
LAUD, v.t. [L. laudo.] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to celebrate. 7297
LAUDABLE, a. [L. laudabilis.] 7297
LAUDABLENESS, n. The quality of deserving praise; praiseworthiness; as the laudableness of designs, purposes, motives or actions. [Laudability, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.] 7297
LAUDABLY, adv. In a manner deserving praise. 7297
LAUDANUM, n. [from L. laudo, to praise.] Opium dissolved in spirit or wine; tincture of opium. 7298
LAUDATIVE, n. [L. laudativus.] A panegyric; an eulogy. [Little used.] 7298
LAUDATORY, a. Containing praise; tending to praise. 7298
LAUDATORY, n. That which contains praise. 7298
LAUDER, n. One who praises. 7298
LAUGH, v.i. l'aff. [Heb.] 7298
LAUGH, n. l'aff. An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species. 7298
LAUGHABLE, a. l'affable. That may justly excite laughter; as a laughable story; a laughable scene. 7299
LAUGHER, n. l'affer. One who laughs, or is fond of merriment. 7299
LAUGHING, ppr. l'affing. Expressing mirth in a particular manner. 7299
LAUGHINGLY, adv. l'affingly. In a merry way; with laughter. 7299
LAUGHING-STOCK, n. An object of ridicule; a butt of sport. 7299
LAUGHTER, n. l'affter. Convulsive merriment; an expression of mirth peculiar to man, consisting in a peculiar noise and configuration of features, with a shaking of the sides and expulsion of breath. 7299
LAUGH-WORTHY, a. Deserving to be laughed at. 7299
LAUMONITE, n. Efflorescent zeolite; so called from Laumont, its discoverer. It is found in laminated masses, in groups of prismatic crystals or prismatic distinct concretions. Exposed to the air, it disintegrates. 7299
LAUNCH, [See Lanch, the more correct orthography.] 7299
LAUND, n. A lawn. [Not used.] 7299
LAUNDER, n. l'ander. [from L. lavo, to wash.] 7299
LAUNDER, v.t. l'ander. To wash; to wet. 7299
LAUNDERER, n. l'anderer. A man who follows the business of washing clothes. 7300
LAUNDRESS, n. l'andress. [L. lavo.] 7300
LAUNDRESS, v.i. l'andress. [supra.] To practice washing. 7300
LAUNDRY, n. l'andry. 7300
LAUREATE, a. [L. laureatus, from laurea, a laurel.] 7300
LAUREATE, v.t. To honor with a degree in the university, and a present of a wreath of laurel. 7300
LAUREATED, pp. Honored with a degree and a laurel wreath. 7300
LAUREATION, n. The act of conferring a degree in the university, together with a wreath of laurel; an honor bestowed on those who excelled in writing verse. This was an ancient

practice at Oxford, from which probably originated the denomination of poet laureate. 7300
LAUREL, n. [L. laurus.] 7301
LAURELED, a. Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with a laurel wreath; laureate. 7301
LAURIFFEROUS, a. [L. laurus and fero, to bear.] 7301
LAURUSTIN, n. [L. laurustinus.] A plant of the genus Viburnum, an evergreen shrub or tree, whose flowers are said to continue through the winter. 7301
LAUSKRAUT, n. A plant of the genus Delphinium. 7301
LAUTU, n. A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty. 7301
LAVA, n. [probably from flowing, and from the root of L. fluo, or lavo.] 7301
LAVATION, n. [L. lavatio, from lavo.] A washing or cleansing. 7301
LAVATORY, n. [See Lave.] 7301
LAVE, v.t. [L. lavo; Gr.] 7302
LAVE, v.i. 7302
LAVE-EARED, a. Having large pendant ears. [Not in use.] 7302
LAVEER, v.t. In seamen's language, to tack; to sail back and forth. [I believe this word is not in common use.] 7302
LAVENDER, n. [L. lavendula.] A plant, or a genus of aromatic plants, Lavandula. 7302
LAVER, n. A vessel for washing; a large basin; in scripture history, a basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet and the entrails of victims. 7302
LAVEROCK. [See Lark.] 7302
LAVING, ppr. Washing; bathing. 7302
LAVISH, a. [I know not from what source we have received this word. It coincides in elements with L. liber, free, liberal, and lavo, to wash.] 7302
LAVISH, v.t. 7303
LAVISHED, pp. Expended profusely; wasted. 7303
LAVISHER, n. A prodigal; a profuse person. 7303
LAVISHING, ppr. Expending or laying out with profusion; wasting. 7303
LAVISHLY, adv. With profuse expense; prodigally; wastefully. 7303
LAVISHNESS, n. Profusion; prodigality. 7303
LAVOLTA, An old dance in which was much turning and capering. 7303
LAW, n. [L. lex; from the root of lay. See Lay. A law is that which is laid, set or fixed, like statute, constitution, from L. statuo.] 7303
LAW-BREAKER — LEATHER 7308
LAW-BREAKER, n. One who violates the law. 7308
LAW-DAY, n. 7308
LAWFUL, a. 7308
LAWFULLY, adv. Legally; in accordance with law; without violating law. We may lawfully do what the laws do not forbid. 7308
LAWFULNESS, n. The quality of being conformable to law; legality. The lawfulness of an action does not always prove its propriety or expedience. 7308
LAWGIVER, n. [law and give.] One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator. 7308
LAWGIVING, a. Making or enacting laws; legislative. 7308
LAWING, n. Expeditation; the act of cutting off the claws and balls of the fore feet of mastiffs to prevent them from running after deer. 7308
LAWLESS, a. 7308
LAWLESSLY, adv. In a manner contrary to law. 7309
LAWLESSNESS, n. The quality or state of being unrestrained by law; disorder. 7309
LAW-MAKER, n. One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator; a lawgiver. 7309
LAW-MONGER, n. A low dealer in law; a pettifogger. 7309
LAWN, n. 7309
LAWN, n. [L. linum.] 7309
LAWN, a. Made of lawn. 7309

LAWNY, a. 7310
LAWSUIT, n. [See Suit.] a suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right; a process in law instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice. 7310
LAWYER, n. [that is lawer, contracted from law-wer, law-man.] 7310
LAWYER-LIKE, a. Like a real lawyer. 7310
LAWYERLY, a. Judicial. 7310
LAX, a. [L. laxus.] 7310
LAX, n. 7310
LAXATION, n. [L. laxatio.] The act of loosening or slackening; or the state of being loose or slackened. 7311
LAXATIVE, a. [L. laxo.] Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the bowels, and relieving from constipation. 7311
LAXATIVE, n. A medicine that relaxes the bowels and relieves from costiveness; a gentle purgative. 7311
LAXATIVENESS, n. The quality of relaxing. 7311
LAXITY, n. [L. laxitas.] 7311
LAXLY, adv. Loosely; without exactness. 7311
LAXNESS, n. 7311
LAY, pret. of lie. The estate lay in the county of Hartford. 7312
LAY, v.t. pret. and pp. laid. [L. loco, whence locus, Eng. ley or lea. The primary sense is to send or throw; hence this word is the L. lego, legare, differently applied; Gr. to lie down.] 7312
LAY, v.i. 7317
LAY, n. 7318
LAY, n. [L. locus. See Lay, the verb. The words which signify place, are from verbs which express setting or laying. It is written also ley, and lea, but less properly.] 7318
LAY, n. [Gr. to sound. L. laudo, plaudo.] 7318
LAY, a. [L. laicus, Gr. from people.] 7318
LAY-CLERK, n. A vocal officiate in a cathedral. 7318
LAYER, n. la'er. [from lay, the verb.] 7318
LAYING, ppr. Putting; placing; applying; imputing; wagering. 7319
LAYLAND, n. Land lying untilled; fallow ground. [Local.] 7319
LAYMAN, n. la'man. [lay and man.] 7319
LAYSTALL, n. [lay and stall.] A heap of dung, or a place where dung is laid. 7319
LAZAR, n. [from Laxarus.] A person infected with nauseous and pestilential disease. 7319
LAZARET, LAZARETTO, n. 7319
LAZAR-HOUSE, n. A lazaretto; also, a hospital for quarantine. 7319
LAZAR-LIKE, LAZARLY, a. Full of sores; leprous. 7319
LAZARWORT, LASERWORT, n. Laserpitium, a genus of plants of several species, natives of Germany, Italy, France, etc. 7319
LAZE, v.i. To live in idleness. [Vulgar.] 7319
LAZE, v.t. To waste in sloth. [Vulgar.] 7320
LAZILY, adv. [from lazy.] In a heavy, sluggish manner; sluggishly. 7320
LAZINESS, n. [from lazy.] 7320
LAZING, a. Spending time in sluggish inaction. 7320
LAZULI. Lapis Lazuli is a mineral of a fine, azure blue color, usually amorphous, or in rounded masses of a moderate size. It is often marked by yellow spots or veins of sulphuret of iron, and is much valued for ornamental work. It is distinguished from lazulite, by the intenseness of its color. 7320
LAZULITE, n. A mineral of a light, indigo blue color, occurring in small masses, or crystallized in oblique four-sided prisms. 7320
LAZY, a. [L. laxus, and it is doubtful whether this is of the same family.] 7320
LD, stands for lord. 7321
LEA, LEY, n. [See Lay.] A meadow or plain. The Welsh write lle, but as this word is from the root of lay, the latter is the more correct orthography. 7321
LEACH, v.t. [See Leak. Perhaps L. lix may be from the same root.] 7321
LEACH, n. A quantity of wood ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali. 7321

LEACH-TUB, n. A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are leached. It is sometimes written letch-tub. 7321
LEAD, n. led. 7321
LEAD, v.t. led. To cover with lead; to fit with lead. 7322
LEAD, v.t. pret. and pp. led. 7322
LEAD, v.i. 7323
LEAD, n. Precedence; a going before; guidance. Let the general take the lead. [A colloquial word in reputable use.]
LEADEN, a. led'n. [from lead.] 7323 7323
LEADEN-HEARTED, a. Stupid; destitute of feeling. 7323
LEADEN-HEELED, a. Moving slowly. 7323
LEADEN-STEPPING, a. Moving slowly. 7324
LEADER, n. 7324
LEADING, ppr. 7324
LEADING, n. Guidance; the act of conducting; direction. 7324
LEADING-STRINGS, n. Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk.
LEADMAN, n. One who begins or leads a dance. Obs. 7324 7324
LEADWORT, n. led'wort. Plumbago, a genus of plants. 7325
LEADY, a. led'dy. Of the color of lead. 7325
LEAF, n. plu. leaves. 7325
LEAF, v.i. To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves. The trees leaf in May. 7325
LEAFAGE, n. Abundance of leaves. 7325
LEAFED, pp. Having leaves. 7325
LEAFLESS, a. Destitute of leaves; as a leafless tree. 7325
LEAFLET, n. 7325
LEAF-STALK, n. The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf. 7325
LEAFY, a. Full of leaves; as the leafy forest. 7326
LEAGUE, n. leeg. [L. ligo, to bind.] 7326
LEAGUE, v.i. leeg. 7326
LEAGUE, n. leeg. [Low L. leuca.] 7326
LEAGUED, pp. lee'ged. United in mutual compact; confederated. 7326
LEAGUER, n. lee'ger. One who unites in a league; a confederate. 7327
LEAGUER, n. 7327
LEAK, n. [Gr. a fissure or crevice, L. lacero and loquor, and perhaps Eng. clack. It seems that licerish is from the root of leak, and signifies properly watery.] 7327
LEAK, a. Leaky. [Not in use.] 7327
LEAK, v.i. To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole or crevice in the vessel. A ship leaks, when she admits water through her seams or an aperture in her bottom or sides, into the hull. A pail or a cask leaks, when it admits liquor to pass out through a hole or crevice. 7327
LEAKAGE, n. 7327
LEAKY, a. 7328
LEAMER, n. A dog; a kind of hound. 7328
LEAN, v.i. [Gr., L. clino.] 7328
LEAN, v.t. 7328
LEAN, a. [L. lenis, and Eng. slender.] 7328
LEAN, n. That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat. 7329
LEANLY, adv. Meagerly; without fat or plumpness. 7329
LEANNESS, n. 7329
LEANY, a. Alert; brisk; active. [Not in use.] 7329
LEAP, v.i. [L. labor, perhaps. Heb.] 7329
LEAP, v.t. 7330
LEAP, n. 7330
LEAPER, n. One that leaps. A horse is called a good leaper. 7330
LEAP-FROG, n. A play of children in which they imitate the leap of frogs. 7331
LEAPING, ppr. Jumping; springing; bounding; skipping. 7331
LEAPINGLY, adv. By leaps. 7331

LEAP-YEAR, n. Blissextile, a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which leaps over a day more than a common year. Thus in common years, if the first day of March is on Monday, the present year, it will, the next year, fall on Tuesday, but in leap-year it will leap to Wednesday; for leap-year contains a day more than a common year, a day being added to the month of February. 7331
LEARN, v.t. lern. 7331
LEARN, v.i. lern. 7332
LEARNED, LEARNT, pp. lern'ed, lernt. Obtained as knowledge or information. 7332
LEARNED, a. lern'ed. 7332
LEARNEDLY, adv. lern'edly. With learning or erudition; with skill; as, to discuss a question learnedly. 7332
LEARNER, n. lern'er. A person who is gaining knowledge from instruction, from reading or study, or by other means; one who is in the rudiments of any science or art. 7332
LEARNING, ppr. lern'ing. Gaining knowledge by instruction or reading, by study, by experience or observation; acquiring skill by practice. 7333
LEARNING, n. lern'ing. 7333
LEASABLE, a. That may be leased. 7333
LEASE, n. [See the Verb.] 7333
LEASE, v.t. [Eng. let. See Let.] 7333
LEASE, v.i. leez. [L. lego.] 7334
LEASED, pp. Demised or let, as lands or tenements. 7334
LEASEHOLD, a. Held by lease; as a leasehold tenement. 7334
LEASER, n. A gleaner; a gatherer after reapers. 7334
LEASH, n. [L. laqueus.] 7334
LEASH, v.t. To bind; to hold by a string. 7334
LEASING, n. s as z. 7334
LEASOW, n. A pasture. Obs. 7334
LEAST, a. 7334
LEAST, adv. 7335
LEASY, a. s as z. Thin; flimsy. It is usually pronounced sleazy. 7335
LEAT, n. A trench to conduct water to or from a mill. 7335
LEATHER, LETHER, n. 7335
LEATHER, LETHER, a. Lethern; consisting of leather; as a leather glove. 7335
LEATHER-COAT — LEGITIMATE 7336
LEATHER-COAT, n. An apple with a tough coat or rind. 7336
LEATHER-DRESSER, n. One who dresses leather; one who prepares hides for use. 7336
LEATHER-JACKET, n. A fish of the Pacific ocean. 7336
LEATHER-MOUTHED, a. 7336
LEATHERN, LETHERN, a. Made of leather; consisting of leather; as a lethern purse; a lethern girdle. 7336
LEATHER-SELLER, LETHER-SELLER, n. A seller or dealer in leather. 7336
LEATHER-WINGED, LETHER-WINGED, a. Having wings like leather. 7336
LEATHERY, LETHERY, a. Resembling leather; tough. 7336
LEAVE, n. 7336
LEAVE, v.t. pret. and pp. left. [Gr. Let in English has the sense both of permit and of hinder. The most prominent significations of leave, are to stop or forbear, and to withdraw.] 7337
LEAVE, v.i. To cease; to desist. 7338
LEAVE, v.t. To raise. [Not used.] 7338
LEAVED, a. [from leaf; but leafed would be preferable.] 7338
LEAVEN, n. lev'n. [L. levo, Eng. to lift.] 7338
LEAVEN, v.t. lev'n. 7339
LEAVENED, pp. lev'ened. Taised and made light by fermentation. 7339
LEAVENING, ppr. lev'ening. Making light by fermentation. 7339
LEAVENING, n. lev'ening. that which leavens or makes light. 7339
LEAVENOUS, a. lev'enous. containing leaven; tainted. 7339

LEAVER, n. [from leave.] One who leaves or relinquishes; one who forsakes. 7339
LEAVES, n. plu. of leaf. 7339
LEAVING, ppr. Quitting; withdrawing from; relinquishing; suffering to remain; ceasing; desisting from. 7339
LEAVINGS, n. plu. 7339
LEAVY, a. [from leaf.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. [An improper word; it ought to be leafy.] 7340
LECH, for lick. Obs. [See Lick.] 7340
LECHER, n. 7340
LECHER, v.i. to practice lewdness; to indulge lust. 7340
LECHEROUS, a. 7340
LECHEROUSLY, adv. Lustfully; lewdly. 7340
LECHEROUSNESS, n. Lust, or strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite. 7340
LECHERY, n. Lewdness; free indulgence of lust; practice of indulging the animal appetite.
LECTION, n. [L. lectio, from lego, to read, Gr.] 7340 7340
LECTIONARY, n. The Romish servicebook, containing portions of Scripture. 7341
LECTURE, n. [L. lectura, from lego, to read.] 7341
LECTURE, v.i. 7341
LECTURE, v.t. 7341
LECTURER, n. 7341
LECTURESHIP, n. The office of a lecturer. 7341
LECTURING, ppr. Reading or delivering a discourse; reproving. 7342
LECTURN, n. A reading desk. [Not in use.] 7342
LED, pret. and pp. of lead. 7342
LEDEN, n. Language; true meaning. Obs. 7342
LEDGE, n. 7342
LEDGER, n. The principal book of accounts among merchants; the book into which the accounts of the journal are carried in a summary form. [See Leger.] 7342
LEE, n. plu. less. Dregs; sediment. [See Lees.] 7342
LEE, n. 7342
LEE, v.i. To lie. [Not used. See Lie.] 7343
LEE-BOARD, n. A frame of plant affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close-hauled. 7343
LEE-GAGE, n. A greater distance from the point whence the wind blows, than another vessel has. 7343
LEE-LURCH, n. A sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea. 7343
LEE-SHORE, n. The shore under the lee of a ship, or that towards which the wind blows.
LEE-SIDE, n. The side of a ship or boat farthest from the point whence the wind blows; opposed to the weather-side. 7343 7343
LEE-TIDE, n. A tide running in the same direction that the wind blows. A tide under the lee, is a stream in an opposite direction to the wind. 7343
LEEWARD, a. Pertaining to the part towards which the wind blows; as a leeward ship.
LEEWARD, adv. Towards the lee, or that part towards which the wind blows; opposed to windward; as fall to leeward. 7343 7343
LEEWAY, n. The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with her keel, when she is close-hauled. 7343
LEECH, n. 7344
LEECH-CRAFT, n. The art of healing. Obs. 7344
LEECH-LINE, n. Leech-lines are ropes fastened to the middle of the leeches of the main-sail and fore-sail, serving to truss them up to the yards. 7344
LEECH-ROPE, n. That part of the bolt-rope to which the skirt or border of a sail is sewed.
LEEF, a. Kind; fond; pleasing; willing. Obs. 7344 7344
LEEK, n. 7344
LEELITE, n. A mineral, so called from Dr. Lee, of St. John's College, Cambridge. It is

described as a siliceous stone, and by some mineralogists considered to be a hydrate of silica. 7344
LEER, v.i. 7344
LEER, v.t. To allure with smiles. 7345
LEER, n. 7345
LEER, a. Empty; also, trifling; frivolous. Obs. 7345
LEERING, ppr. Looking obliquely; casting a look askance. 7345
LEERINGLY, adv. With an arch oblique look or smile. 7345
LEES, n. 7345
LEESE, v.t. To lose. Obs. [See Lose.] 7345
LEESE, v.t. [L. lasus.] To hurt. Obs. 7345
LEET, n. In Great Britain, a court. The court-leet or view of frankpledge, is a court of record held once a year and not oftener, within a particular hundred, lordship or manor, before the steward of the leet. Its original intent was to view the frankpledges or freemen within the liberty, to preserve the peace, and punish certain minute offenses. All freeholders within the precinct are obliged to attend this court. 7346
LEET-ALE, n. A feast or merry making in the time of leet. 7346
LEFT, pret. and pp. of leave. 7346
LEFT, a. [L. lavus; Gr. probably from the root of leave, Gr. and properly weak, deficient. Applied to the hand or arm, it denotes the weak arm, as opposed to the right, the strong or dextrous. Hence the ancient idea of sinister, unfortunate, attached to the left arm or side.] 7346
LEFT-HANDED, a. 7346
LEFT-HANDEDNESS, n. Habitual use of the left hand, or rather the ability to use the left hand with more ease and strength than the right. 7346
LEFT-HANDINESS, n. Awkwardness. 7346
LEG, n. 7346
LEGACY, [L. legatum, from lego, to send, to bequeath.] 7347
LEGACY-HUNTER, n. One who flatters and courts for legacies. 7347
LEGAL, a. [L. legalis, from lex, legis, law.] 7347
LEGALITY, n. 7348
LEGALIZE, v.t. 7348
LEGALLY, adv. Lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law. 7348
LEGATARY, n. [L. legatarius, from lego, to bequeath.] 7348
LEGATE, n. [L. legatus, from lego, to send. See Lackey.] 7348
LEGATEE, n. [L. lego, to send.] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed. 7348
LEGATESHIP, n. The office of a legate. 7348
LEGATINE, a. 7349
LEGATION, n. [L. legatio, from lego, to send.] An embassy; a deputation; properly a sending, but generally, the person or persons sent as envoys or embassadors to a foreign court. 7349
LEGATOR, n. [L.] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy. [Little used.] 7349
LEGE, v.t. To allege; to lighten. [Not in use.] 7349
LEGEND, n. [L. legenda, from lego, to read; originally, in the Romish church, a book of service or lessons to be read in worship.] 7349
LEGEND, v.t. To tell or narrate, as a legend. 7349
LEGENDARY, a. Consisting of legends; fabulous; strange. 7349
LEGENDARY, n. A book of legends; a relater of legends. 7349
LEGER, n. Any thing that lies in a place; that which rests or remains; sometimes used as a noun, but more frequently as an adjective, as a leger ambassador, that is, resident; but the word is now obsolete, except in particular phrases. 7350
LEGERDEMAIN, n. [See Light.] 7350
LEGERITY, n. Lightness; nimbleness. [Not in use.] 7350
LEGGED, a. [from leg.] Having legs; used in composition; as a two-legged animal. 7350
LEGGIN, n. [from leg.] A cover for the leg; a garment that encloses the leg. 7350
LEGIBILITY, n. Legibleness; the quality or state of being legible. 7350

LEGIBLE, a. [L. legibilis, from lego, to read.] 7350
LEGIBLENESS, n. The quality or state of being legible. 7351
LEGIBLY, adv. In such a manner as may be read; as a manuscript legibly written. 7351
LEGION, n. [L. legio, from lego, to collect.] 7351
LEGIONARY, a. 7351
LEGIONARY, n. One of a legion. 7351
LEGISLATE, v.i. [L. lex, legis, law, and fero, latum, to give, pass or enact.] 7351
LEGISLATION, n. The act of passing a law or laws; the enacting of laws. 7352
LEGISLATIVE, a. 7352
LEGISLATOR, n. [L.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community. This word is limited in its use to a supremem lawgiver, the lawgiver of a sovereign state or kingdom, and is not applied to men that make the by-laws of a subordinate corporation.
LEGISLATORSHIP, n. the office of a legislator. [Not in use.] 7352 7352
LEGISLATRESS, LEGISLATRIX, n. a female who makes laws. 7352
LEGISLATURE, n. the body of men in a state or kingdom, invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme power of a state. The legislature of Great Britain consists of the house of lords and the house of commons with the king, whose sanction is necessary to every bill before it becomes a law. The legislatures of most of the states in America, consist of two houses or branches, but the sanction of the govenor is required to give their acts the force of law, or a concurrence of two thirds of the two houses, after he has declined and assigned his objections. 7353
LEGIST, n. One skilled in the laws. 7353
LEGITIMACY, n. [from legitimate.] 7353
LEGITIMATE, a. [L. legitimus, from lex, law.] 7353
LEGITIMATE, v.t. 7353

LEGITIMATELY — LEUCO-ETHIOPIC 7354

LEGITIMATELY, adv. 7354
LEGITIMATENESS, n. legality; lawfulness; genuineness. 7354
LEGITIMATION, n. 7354
LEGUME, LEGUMEN, n. [L. legumen, lego to collect, and signifying that which collects, or holds, or a collection.] 7354
LEGUMINOUS, a. Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse. Leguminous plants are such as have a legume for a pericarp, as peas and beans. 7354
LEISURABLE, a. s as z. [See Leisure.] Vacant of employment; not occupied; as leisurable hours. [Little used.] 7354
LEISURABLY, adv. At leisure; without hurry. [Little used.] 7354
LEISURE, n. lezh'ur or lee'zhur. 7354
LEISURELY, a. Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate; slow; as a leisurely walk or march; a leisurely survey of life. 7355
LEISURELY, adv. Not in haste or hurry; slowly; at leisure; deliberately. 7355
LEMAN, n. [See Love and Lief.] 7355
LEME, n. A ray of light. [Not in use.] 7355
LEME, v.i. To shine. Obs. 7355
LEMMA, n. [Gr. from to receive.] 7355
LEMMING, LEMING, n. A species of animal belonging to the genus Mus; a kind of rat, in the north of Europe, which sometimes migrates from north to south in immense numbers.
LEMNISCATE, n. [L. lemniscus, a ribbon; lemniscatus, adorned with ribbons.] A 7355
curve in the form of the figure 8. 7356
LEMON, n. 7356
LEMONADE, n. 7356
LEMUR, n. [L.] A genus of quadrupeds, the Makis, natives of Africa and the East Indies.
LEMURES, n. [L.] Hobgoblins; evil spirits. [Not English.] 7356 7356
LEND, v.t. pret. and pp. lent. 7356
LENDABLE, a. That may be lent. 7357

LENDER, n. 7357
LENDING, ppr. Granting for temporary use. [See Lend.] 7357
LENDING, n. 7357
LENDS, n. Loins. [Not in use.] 7358
LENGTH, n. 7358
LENGTH, v.t. To extend. [Not used.] 7359
LENGTHEN, v.t. length'n. 7359
LENGTHEN, v.i. To grow longer; to extend in length. A hempen rope contracts when wet, and lengthens when dry.
LENGTHENED, pp. Made longer; drawn out in length; continued in duration. 7359 7359
LENGTHENING, ppr. Making longer; extending in length or in duration. 7359
LENGTHENING, n. Continuation; protraction. Daniel 4:27. 7359
LENGTHFUL, a. Of great length in measure. 7359
LENGTHWISE, adv. In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction. 7359
LENGTHY, a. Being long or moderately long; not short; not brief; applied mostly to moral subjects, as to discourses, writings, arguments, proceedings, etc.; as a lengthy sermon; a lengthy dissertation; a lengthy detail. 7360
LENIENT, a. [L. leniens, from lenio, lenis, soft, mild.] 7360
LENIENT, n. That which softens or assuages; an emollient. 7360
LENIFY, v.t. To assuage; to soften; to mitigate. [Little used.] 7360
LENIMENT, n. An assuasive. [Not used.] 7360
LENITIVE, a. [L. lenio, to soften.] 7361
LENITIVE, n. 7361
LENITY, n. [L. lenitas, from lenis, mild, soft.] 7361
LENS, n. plu. lenses. [L. lens, a lentil.] A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance. Lenses are double-convex, or convex on both sides; double-concave, or concave on both sides; plano-convex, or plano-concave, that is, with one side plane, and the other convex or concave; or convex on one side and concave on the other; the latter is called a meniscus. 7361
LENT, pp. of lend. 7361
LENT, n. 7361
LENTEN, a. Pertaining to lent; used in lent; sparing; as a lenten entertainment; a lenten salad. 7361
LENTICULAR, a. [L. lenticularis, from lens, supra.] 7362
LENTICULARLY, adv. In the manner of a lens; with a curve. 7362
LENTICULITE, n. A petrified shell. 7362
LENTIFORM, a. [L. lens and forma, form.] Of the form of a lens. 7362
LENTIGINOUS, a. [L. lentigo, a freckle, from L. lens.] Freckly; scurfy; furfuraceous. 7362
LENTIGO, n. A freckly eruption on the skin. 7362
LENTIL, n. [L. lens.] A plant of the genus Ervum. It is an annual plant, rising with weak stalks about 18 inches. The seeds, which are contained in a pod, are round, flat, and a little convex in the middle. It is cultivated for fodder, and for its seeds. 7362
LENTISK, LENTISCUS, n. [L. lentiscus.] 7362
LENTITUDE, n. [L. lectus, slow.] Slowness. [Not used.] 7362
LENTNER, n. A kind of hawk. 7362
LENTOR, n. [L. from lentus, slow, tough, clammy.] 7362
LENTOUS, a. [L. lentus, slow, thick.] Viscid; viscous; tenacious. 7363
LENZINITE, n. [from Lenzius, a German mineralogist.] 7363
LEO, n. [L.] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac. 7363
LEONINE, a. [L. leoninus, from leo, lion.] Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion, or partaking of his qualities; as leonine fierceness or rapacity. 7363
LEONINELY, adv. In the manner of a lion. 7363
LEOPARD, n. lep'ard. [L. leo, lion, and pardus, pard. Gr. from Heb. to separate, that is, spotted, broken into spots.] 7363

LEOPARD'S-BANE, n. A plant of the genus Doronicum. The German Leopard's-bane is of the genus Arnica. 7363
LEPER, n. [L. lepra, leprosy. Gr.] A person affected with leprosy. 7363
LEPID, a. [L. lepidus.] Pleasant; jocose. [Little used.] 7364
LEPIDOLITE, n. [Gr. a scale.] A mineral found in scaly masses, ordinarily of a violet or lilac color; allied to mica. 7364
LEPIDOPTER, LEPIDOPTERA, n. [Gr. a scale, and a wing.] The Lepidopteras are an order of insects having four wings covered with fine scales, like powder, as the butterfly.
LEPIDOPTERAL, a. Belonging to the order of Lepidopters. 73647364
LEPORINE, a. [L. leporinus, from lepus, a hare.] 7364
LEPROSITY, n. Squamousness. [Little used.] 7364
LEPROSY, n. [See Leper.] A foul cutaneous disease, appearing in dry, white, thin, scurfy scabs, attended with violent itching. It sometimes covers the whole body, rarely the face. One species of it is called elephantiasis. 7364
LEPROUS, a. [See Leper.] Infected with leprosy; covered with white scales. 7364
LEPROUSLY, adv. In an infectious degree. 7365
LERE, n. Learning; lesson; lore. Obs. 7365
LERE, v.t. To learn; to teach. Obs. 7365
LESION, n. le'zhun. [L. lasio, from lado, to hurt.] 7365
LESS, for unless. [Not in use.] 7365
LESS, A terminating syllable of many nouns and some adjectives. Hence it is a privative word, denoting destitution; as a witless man, a man destitute of wit; childless, without children; fatherless; faithless; penniless; lawless, etc.
LESS, a. Smaller; not so large or great; as a less quantity or number; a horse of less size or value. We are all 7365
destined to suffer affliction in a greater or less degree. 7365
LESS, adv. Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree; as less bright or loud; less beautiful; less obliging; less careful. The less a man praises himself, the more disposed are others to praise him. 7365
LESS, n. 7365
LESS, v.t. To make less. [Not in use.] 7365
LESSEE, n. [from lease.] The person to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease. 7366
LESSEN, v.t. les'n. [from less.] 7366
LESSEN, v.i. les'n. 7366
LESSENED, pp. Made smaller; diminished. 7366
LESSENING, ppr. Reducing in bulk, amount or degree; degrading. 7366
LESSER, a. [This word is a corruption; but too well established to be discarded.] 7366
LESSON, n. les'n. [L. lectio, from lego, to read.] 7367
LESSON, v.t. les'n. To teach; to instruct. 7367
LESSONED, pp. Taught; instructed. 7367
LESSONING, ppr. Teaching. 7367
LESSOR, n. [from lease.] One who leases; the person who lets to farm, or gives a lease.
LEST, con. That not; for fear that. 73687368
LET, v.t. pret. and pp. let. Letted is obsolete. [To let out, like L. elocare, is to lease.] 7368
LET, v.i. To forbear. Obs. 7370
LET, n. A retarding; hinderance; obstacle; impediment; delay. [Obsolete, unless in some technical phrases.] 7370
LET, a termination of diminutives; as hamlet, a little house; rivulet, a small stream. [See Little.] 7370
LETHAL, a. [L. lethalis, mortal, from Gr. oblivion.] Deadly; mortal; fatal. 7370
LETHALITY, n. Mortality. 7370
LETHARGIC, LETHARGICAL, a. [L. lethargicus.] Preternaturally inclined to sleep; drowsy; dull; heavy. 7370
LETHARGICALLY, adv. In a morbid sleepiness. 7370
LETHARGICALNESS, LETHARGICNESS, n. Preternatural or morbid sleepiness or drowsiness. 7370
LETHARGIED, pp. or a. Laid asleep; entranced. 7370
LETHARGY, n. [L. lethargia; Gr. oblivion and idle.] 7370
LETHARGY, v.t. To make lethargic or dull. 7371

LETHE, n. le'thee. [Gr. forgetfulness; L. lateo, to be hid.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.
LETHEAN, a. Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion. 7371 7371
LETHIFEROUS, a. [L. lethum, death, and fero, to bring.] 7371
LETTER, n. [from let.] 7371
LETTER, n. [L. litera.] 7371
LETTER, v.t. To impress or form letters on; as, to letter a book; a book gilt and lettered. 7372
LETTER-CASE, n. A case or book to put letters in. 7372
LETTERED, pp. Stamped with letters. 7372
LETTERED, a. 7372
LETTER-FOUNDER, n. One who casts letters; a type-founder. 7373
LETTERING, ppr. Impressing or forming letters on; as lettering a book on the cover. 7373
LETTERLESS, a. Illiterate; unlettered; not learned. 7373
LETTER-PRESS, n. [letter and press.] Print; letters and words impressed on paper or other material by types. 7373
LETTUCE, n. let'tis. [L. lactuca, according to Varro, from lac, milk.] 7373
LEUCIN, LEUCINE, n. [Gr. white.] A peculiar white pulverulent substance obtained from beef-fibers, treated with sulphuric acid, and afterwards with alcohol. 7373
LEUCITE, n. [Gr. white.] A stony substance, so called from its whiteness, found among volcanic productions in Italy, in crystals, or in irregular masses; formerly called crystals of white shorl, or white granite or granilite. 7373
LEUCO-ETHIOPIC, a. [Gr. white, and black.] 7373
LEUCOPHLEGMACY — LICIT 7374
LEUCOPHLEGMACY, n. [Gr. white, and phlegm.] 7374
LEUCOPHLEGMATIC, a. Having a dropsical habit of body with a white bloated skin. 7374
LEUCOTHIOP, n. [See Leuco-ethiopic.] An albino; a white man of a black race. 7374
LEUTHRITE, n. 7374
LEVANT, a. [L. levo.] 7374
LEVANT, n. Properly, a country to the eastward; but appropriately, the countries of Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt, etc. which are washed by the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters. 7374
LEVANTINE, a. 7374
LEVANTINE, n. A particular kind of silk cloth. 7374
LEVATOR, n. [L. from levo, to raise.] 7375
LEVE, for believe. Obs. 7375
LEVEE, n. [L. levo.] 7375
LEVEL, a. [Eng. sleek. L. libella, libra, belong to the root.] 7375
LEVEL, v.t. 7376
LEVEL, v.i. 7376
LEVEL, n. 7377
LEVELED, pp. 7377
LEVELER, n. 7378
LEVELING, ppr. 7378
LEVELING, n. The art or practice of finding a horizontal line, or of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth; in other words, the difference in the distance of objects from the center of the earth.
LEVELNESS, n. 7378 7378
LEVEN. [See Leaven.] 7378
LEVEN, n. Lightning. Obs. 7378
LEVER, n. [L. levo, to raise.] 7378
LEVERET, n. A hare in the first year of her age. 7379
LEVEROCK, n. A bird, a lark. [See Lark.] 7379
LEVET, n. A blast of a trumpet; probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning. [Not used.] 7379
LEVIABLE, a. [from levy.] That may be levied; that may be assessed and collected; as sums leviable by course of law. 7379
LEVIATHAN, n. [Heb.] 7379
LEVIGATE, v.t. [L. lavigo, from lavis, smooth, Gr.] 7379

LEVIGATE, a. Made smooth. 7379
LEVIGATED, pp. Reduced to a fine impalpable powder. 7379
LEVIGATING, ppr. Rendering very fine, soft and smooth, by grinding or rubbing. 7380
LEVIGATION, n. The act or operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder. 7380
LEVITATION, n. [L. levis, levitas.] Lightness; buoyancy; act of making light. 7380
LEVITE, n. [from Levi, one the sons of Jacob.] 7380
LEVITICAL, a. 7380
LEVITICALLY, adv. After the manner of the Levites. 7380
LEVITICUS, n. [from Levi, Levite.] A canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the laws and regulations which relate to the priests and Levites among the Jews, or the body of the ceremonial law. 7380
LEVITY, n. [L. levitas, from levis, light; connected perhaps with Eng. lift.] 7380
LEVY, v.t. [L. levo; Eng. to lift.] 7381
LEVY, n. 7381
LEW, a. Tepid; lukewarm; pale; wan. Obs. 7382
LEWD, a. [Heb.] 7382
LEWD, a. [L. gnes, from geno.] Lay; laical; not clerical. Obs. 7382
LEWDLY, adv. 7382
LEWDNESS, n. 7382
LEWDSTER, n. One given to the criminal indulgence of lust; a lecher. [Not used.] 7382
LEXICOGRAPHER, n. [See Lexicography.] The author of a lexicon or dictionary. 7382
LEXICOGRAPHIC, a. Pertaining to the writing or compilation of a dictionary. 7382
LEXICOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. a dictionary, and to write.] 7382
LEXICOLOGY, n. [Gr. a dictionary, and discourse.] 7383
LEXICON, n. [Gr. a dictionary, from to speak.] 7383
LEXICONIST, n. A writer of a lexicon. [Little used.] 7383
LEXIGRAPHY, n. [Gr. a word, and to write.] The art or practice of defining words. 7383
LEY, a different orthography of lay and lea, a meadow or field. 7383
LHERZOLITE, n. [from Lherz, in the Pyrenees.] 7383
LIABLE, a. [L. ligo. See Liege.] 7383
LIABLENESS, LIABILITY, n. 7384
LIAR, n. [from lie.] 7384
LIARD, a. Gray. Obs. 7384
LIAS, n. A species of limestone, occurring in flat, horizontal strata, and supposed to be of recent formation. 7384
LIB, v.t. To castrate. [Not in use.] 7384
LIBATION, n. [L. libatio, from libo, to pour out, to taste.] 7384
LIBBARD, an obsolete spelling of leopard. 7385
LIBBARD'S-BANE, n. A poisonous plant. 7385
LIBEL, n. [L. libellus, a little book, from liber, a book, from the sense of bark, and this from stripping separating. Hence liber, a book, and liber, free, are the same word.] 7385
LIBEL, v.t. 7385
LIBEL, v.i. To spread defamation, written or printed; with against. He libels against the peers of the realm. [Not now in use.] 7386
LIBELANT, n. One who libels; one who brings a libel or institutes a suit in an admiralty court. 7386
LIBELED, pp. 7386
LIBELER, n. One who libels or defames by writing or pictures; a lampooner. 7386
LIBELING, ppr. 7386
LIBELOUS, a. Defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt and ridicule; as a libelous pamphlet or picture. 7386
LIBERAL, a. [L. liberalis, from liber, free. See Libel.] 7386
LIBERALITY, n. [L. liberalitas. See Liberal.] 7388

LIBERALIZE, v.t. To render liberal or catholic; to enlarge; to free from narrow views or prejudices; as, to liberalize the mind. 7388
LIBERALIZED, pp. Freed from narrow views and prejudices; made liberal. 7388
LIBERALIZING, ppr. Rendering liberal; divesting of narrow views and prejudices. 7388
LIBERALLY, adv. 7388
LIBERATE, v.t. [L. libero, from liber, free.] 7389
LIBERATED, pp. Freed; released from confinement, restraint or slavery; manumitted.
LIBERATING, ppr. Delivering from restraint or slavery. 7389 7389
LIBERATION, n. [L. liberatio.] The act of delivering from restraint, confinement or slavery.
LIBERATOR, n. One who liberates or delivers. 7389 7389
LIBERTARIAN, a. [L. liber, free; libertas, liberty.] 7389
LIBERTINAGE, n. Libertinism, which is most used. 7389
LIBERTINE, n. [L. libertinus, from liber, free.] 7389
LIBERTINE, a. Licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of law or religion; as libertine principles; a libertine life.
LIBERTINISM, n. 7390 7390
LIBERTY, n. [L. libertas, from liber, free.] 7390
LIBIDNIST, n. One given to lewdness. 7392
LIBIDINOUS, a. [L. libidinosus, from libido, lubido, lust, from libeo, libet, lubet, to please, it pleaseth; Eng. love, which see. The root is lib or lub.] 7392
LIBIDINOUSLY, a. Lustfully; with lewd desire. 7392
LIBIDINOUSNESS, n. The state or quality of being lustful; inordinate appetite for venereal pleasure. 7392
LIBRA, n. [L.] The balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox, in September. 7392
LIBRARIAN, n. [L. librarius, with a different signification, from liber, bark, a book.] 7392
LIBRARY, n. [L. librarium, libraria, from liber, a book.] 7392
LIBRATE, v.t. [L. libro, from libra, a balance, a level; allied perhaps to Eng. level.] 7393
LIBRATE, v.i. To move, as a balance; to be poised. 7393
LIBRATION, n. 7393
LIBRATORY, a. Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.
LICE, plu. of louse. 7393 7393
LICE-BANE, n. A plant. 7393
LICENSE, n. [L. licentia, from liceo, to be permitted.] 7393
LICENSE, v.t. 7394
LICENSER, n. One who grants permission; a person authorized to grant permission to others; as a licenser of the press. 7394
LICENTIATE, n. [from L. licentia.] 7394
LICENTIATE, v.t. To give license or permission. 7394
LICENTIOUS, a. [L. licentiosus.] 7394
LICENTIOUSLY, adv. With excess of liberty; in contempt of law and morality. 7395
LICENTIOUSNESS, n. Excessive indulgence of liberty; contempt of the just restraints of law, morality and decorum. The licentiousness of authors is justly condemned; the licentiousness of the press is punishable by law. 7395
LICH, a. [See Like.] Like; even; equal. Obs. 7395
LICH, n. [Heb. chalak, smooth. We have here an instance of the radical sense of man and body, almost exactly analogous to that of Adam, to make equal, to be like.] 7395
LICHEN, n. [L. from Gr.] 7395
LICHENOGRAPHIC, LICHENOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to lichenography. 7396
LICHENOGRAPHIST, n. One who describes the lichens. 7396
LICHENOGRAPHY, n. [lichen and to write.] 7396
LICIT, a. [L. licitus.] Lawful. 7396
LICITLY — LILL 7397
LICITLY, adv. Lawfully. 7397
LICITNESS, n. Lawfulness. 7397

LICK, v.t. [L. lingo; Gr. See Like and Sleek.] 7397
LICK, n. In America, a place where beasts of the forest lick for salt, at salt springs. 7397
LICK, n. 7397
LICK, v.t. To strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog; to chastise with blows. [Not an elegant word; but probably flog, L. fligo, is from the root of this word.] 7397
LICKER, n. One that licks. 7397
LICKERISH, a. [Gr. sweet. The sense of watery, smooth, sweet, are allied; likeness is often connected with smoothness in radical sense, and sleek is probably from the root of lick, like.] 7397
LICKERISHLY, adv. Daintly. 7398
LICKERISHNESS, n. Niceness of palate; daintiness. 7398
LICORICE, n. [L. glycyrrhiza; Gr. sweet, and root.] 7398
LICOROUS, LICOROUSNESS, for lickerish, etc. not used. 7398
LICTOR, n. [L. lick, to strike.] An officer among the Romans, who bore an ax and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office. The duty of a lictor was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public, to clear the way and cause due respect to be paid to them. A dictator was attended by twenty four lictors, a consul by twelve, and a master of the horse by six. It was also the duty of lictors to apprehend and punish criminals. 7398
LID, n. [L. claudo, cludo; Gr.; Heb.] 7398
LIE, water impregnated with alkaline salt, is written lye, to distinguish it from lie, a falsehood. 7399
LIE, n. 7399
LIE, v.i. 7399
LIE, v.i. pret. lay; pp. lain, [lien, Obs.] [The Gr. word usually signifies to speak, which is to utter or throw out sounds. Hence to lie down is to throw one's self down, and probably lie and lay are of one family, as are jacio and jacceo, in Latin.] 7399
LIEF, a. [See Love.] Dear; beloved. Obs. 7402
LIEF, adv. [supra. This word coincides with love, L. lubet, libet, and the primary sense is to be free, prompt, ready.]
LIEGE, a. [L. ligo, to bind; Gr. to bind, to bend; a withe.] 7402 7402
LIEGE, n. [supra.] 7402
LIEGE-MAN, n. A vassal; a subject. Obs. 7403
LIEN, the obsolete participle of lie. [See Lain.] 7403
LIEN, n. [supra.] A legal claim; as a lien upon land. 7403
LIENTERIC, a. [from lientery.] Pertaining to a lientery. 7403
LIENTERY, n. [L.; Gr. smooth, and an intestine.] 7403
LIER, n. [from lie.] One who lies down; one who rests or remains; as a lier in wait or in ambush. Joshua 8:13-14. 7403
LIEU, n. [L. locus, Eng. ley or lea. See Ley.] 7403
LIEUTENANCY, n. luten'ancy. [See Lieutenant.] 7403
LIEUTENANT, n. luten'ant. [L. tenens, holding.] 7404
LIEUTENANTSHIP. [See Lieutenancy.] 7404
LIEVE, for lief, is vulgar. [See Lief.] 7404
LIEVRITE, n. A mineral, called also yenite, which see. 7404
LIFE, n. plu lives. [See Live.] 7404
LIFE-BLOOD, n. 7407
LIFE-BLOOD, a. Necessary as blood to life; essential. 7407
LIFE-ESTATE, n. An estate that continues during the life of the possessor. 7407
LIFE-EVERLASTING, n. A plant of the genus Gnaphalium. 7407
LIFE-GIVING, a. Having power to give life; inspiriting; invigorating. 7407
LIFEGUARD, n. A guard of the life or person; a guard that attends the person of a prince, or other person. 7407
LIFELESS, a. 7407
LIFELESSLY, adv. Without vigor; dully; frigidly; heavily. 7408
LIFELESSNESS, n. Destitution of life, vigor and spirit; inactivity. 7408
LIFELIKE, a. Like a living person. 7408

LIFERENT, n. The rent of an estate that continues for life. 7408
LIFESTRING, n. a nerve or string that is imagined to be essential to life. 7408
LIFETIME, n. The time that life continues; duration of life. 7408
LIFEWEARY, a. Tired of life; weary of living. 7408
LIFT, v.t. [We retain this sense in shoplifter. L. levo, elevo.] 7408
LIFT, v.i. 7410
LIFT, n. 7410
LIFTED, pp. Raised; elevated; swelled with pride. 7411
LIFTER, n. One that lifts or raises. 7411
LIFTING, ppr. Raising; swelling with pride. 7411
LIFTING, n. The act of lifting; assistance. 7411
LIG, v.i. to lie. [See Lie.] Obs. 7411
LIGAMENT, n. [L. ligamentum, from ligo, to bind, that is, to strain.] 7411
LIGAMENTAL, LIGAMENTOUS, a. Composing a ligament; of the nature of a ligament; binding; as a strong ligamentous membrane. 7411
LIGATION, n. [L. ligatio.] The act of binding, or state of being bound. 7411
LIGATURE, n. [L. ligatura.] 7412
LIGHT, n. lite. [L. lux, light and luceo, to shine. Eng. luck, both in elements and radical sense.] 7412
LIGHT, a. lite. 7415
LIGHT, a. lite. 7415
LIGHT, v.t. lite. 7417
LIGHT, v.i. lite. 7418
LIGHT-ARMED, a. Armed with light weapons. 7418
LIGHT-BEARER, n. A torch-bearer. 7418
LIGHT-BRAIN, n. An empty headed person. 7418
LIGHTED, pp. li'ted. Kindled; set on fire; caused to burn. [Lit, for lighted, is inelegant.]
LIGHTEN, v.i. li'tn. [from light, the fluid.] 74187418
LIGHTEN, v.t. li'tn. 7419
LIGHTEN, v.t. li'tn. [from light, not heavy.] 7419
LIGHTER, n. li'ter. 7419
LIGHTERMAN, n. li'terman. A man who manages a lighter; a boatman. 7420
LIGHTFINGERED, a. li'tefingered. Dexterous in taking and conveying away; thievish; addicted to petty thefts. 7420
LIGHTFOOT, li'tefoot, 7420
LIGHTFOOTED, li'tefooted. a. Nimble in running or dancing; active. [Little used.] 7420
LIGHTHEADED, a. [See Head.] 7420
LIGHTHEADEDNESS, n. Disorder of the head; dizziness; deliriousness. 7420
LIGHTHEARTED, a. Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry. 7420
LIGHT-HORSE, n. Light armed cavalry. 7420
LIGHT-HOUSE, n. A pharos; a tower or building erected on a rock or point of land, or on an isle in the sea, with a light or number of lamps on the top, intended to direct seamen in navigating ships at night. 7420
LIGHTLEGGED, a. Nimble; swift of foot. 7420
LIGHTLESS, li'teless. Destitute of light; dark. 7420
LIGHTLY, adv. li'tely. 7421
LIGHTMINDED, a. Unsettled; unsteady; volatile; not considerate. 7421
LIGHTNESS, n. li'teness. 7421
LIGHTNING, n. li'tening. [that is, lightening, the participle present of lighten.] 7422
LIGHTROOM, n. In a ship of war, a small apartment, having double glass windows towards the magazine, and containing lights by which the gunner fills cartridges. 7422
LIGHTS, n. lites. plu. [so called from their lightness.] 7422
LIGHTSOME, a. li'tesome. 7422
LIGHTSOMENESS, n. 7423

LIGN-ALOES, n. [L. lignum, wood, and aloes.] Aloes-wood. Numbers 24:6. 7423
LIGNEOUS, a. [L. ligneus.] Wooden; made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood. The harder part of a plant is ligneous. 7423
LIGNIFICATION, n. The process of becoming or of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable. 7423
LIGNIFORM, a. [L. lignum, wood, and form.] Like wood; resembling wood. 7423
LIGNIFY, v.t. [L. lignum, wood, and facio, to make.] To convert into wood. 7423
LIGNIFY, v.i. To become wood. 7423
LIGNITE, n. [L. lignum.] Fossil or bituminous wood, a mineral combustible substance.
LIGNOUS, a. Ligneous. [Little used.] 74237423
LIGNUM-VITAE, n. [L.] Guaiacum or pockwood, a genus of plants, natives of warm climates. The common Lignumvitae is a native of the warm latitudes of America. If becomes a large tree, having a hard, brownish, brittle bark, and its wood firm, solid, ponderous, very resinous, of a blackish yellow color in the middle, and of a hot aromatic taste. It is of considerable use in medicine and the mechanical arts, being wrought into utensils, wheels, cogs, and various articles of turnery. 7424
LIGULATE, LIGULATED, a. [L. ligula, a strap.] Like a bandage or strap; as a ligulate flower, a species of compound flower, the florets of which have their corollets flat, spreading out towards the end, with the base only tubular. This is the semi-floscular flower of Tournefort. 7424
LIGURE, n. A kind of precious stone. 7424
LIGURITE, n. [from Liguria.] A mineral occurring in oblique rhombic prisms, of an apple green color, occasionally speckled. 7424
LIKE, a. [L., Heb., Gr. See Lick and Lickerish.] 7424
LIKE, n. [elliptically, for like thing, like event, like person.] 7425
LIKE, adv. 7425
LIKE, v.t. [L. placeo and delecto, with prefixes.] 7426
LIKE, v.i. 7426
LIKELIHOOD, n. [likely and hod.] 7426
LIKELINESS, n. [from likely.] 7427
LIKELY, a. [that is, like-like.] 7427
LIKELY, adv. Probably. 7427
LIKE-MINDED, a. Having a like disposition or purpose. Romans 15:5. 7427
LIKEN, v.t. li'kn. 7427
LIKENED, pp. Compared. 7428
LIKENESS, n. 7428
LIKENING, ppr. Comparing; representing as similar. 7428
LIKEWISE, adv. [like and wise.] In like manner; also; moreover; too. 7428
LIKING, ppr. of like. 7428
LIKING, n. 7428
LILAC, n. A plant or shrub of the genus syringa, a native of Persia. The common lilac is cultivated for its flowers, which are purple or white. 7429
LILALITE, n. A species of earth of the argillaceous kind; called also lepidolite, which see.
LILIACEOUS, a. [L. liliaceus, from lilium, a lily.] 74297429
LILIED, a. Embellished with lilies. 7429
LILL, v.t. [See Loll. But lill is used in New England.] 7429
LILT — LIONLIKE 7430
LILT, v.i. 7430
LILY, n. [L. lilium; Gr.] A genus of plants of many species, which are all bulbous-rooted, herbaceous perennials, producing bell-shaped, hexapetalous flowers of great beauty and variety of colors. 7430
LILY-DAFFODIL, n. A plant and flower. 7430
LILY-HANDED, a. Having white delicate hands. 7430
LILY-HYACINTH, n. A plant. 7430

LILY-LIVERED, a. White-livered; cowardly. [Not used.] 7430
LIMATION, n. [L. limo, to file.] The act of filing or polishing. 7430
LIMATURE, n. [L. limo, to file.] 7430
LIMB, n. lim. [L. limbus, edge or border, extremity; limes, limit. The sense of limb is from shooting or extending.] 7430
LIMB, v.t. lim. 7431
LIMBAT, n. A cooling periodical wind in the isle of Cyprus, blowing from the north west from eight o'clock, A.M. to the middle of the day or later. 7431
LIMBEC, n. [contracted from alembic.] A still; a word not now used. 7431
LIMBEC, v.t. To strain or pass through a still. Obs. 7431
LIMBED, a. In composition, formed with regard to limbs; as well-limbed; large-limbed; short-limbed. 7431
LIMBER, a. Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding. In America, it is applied to material things; as a limber rod; a limber joint. 7431
LIMBER, n. In a ship, a square hole cut through the floor timbers, as a passage for water to the pump-well. 7431
LIMBERNESS, n. The quality of being easily bent; flexibleness; pliancy. 7431
LIMBERS, n. 7432
LIMBILITE, n. A mineral from Limbourg, in Swabia, of a honey yellow color, and compact texture. 7432
LIMBLESS, a. Destitute of limbs. 7432
LIMB-MEAL, a. Piece-meal. 7432
LIMBO, LIMBUS, n. [L. limbus.] 7432
LIME, n. [L. limus; Gr. and allied to clammy. On this word is formed slime.] 7432
LIME, v.t. 7433
LIME-BURNER, n. One who burns stones to lime. 7433
LIMED, pp. Smeared with lime; entangled; manured with lime. 7433
LIMEHOUND, n. A dog used in hunting the wild boar; a limer. 7433
LIMEKILN, n. li'mekil. A kiln or furnace in which stones or shells are exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime. 7433
LIMESTONE, n. Stone of which lime is made by the expulsion of its carbonic acid, or fixed air. It is called carbonate of lime. Of this there are several species. 7433
LIMETWIG, n. A twig smeared with lime. 7433
LIMETWIGGED, a. Smeared with lime. 7433
LIMEWATER, n. Water impregnated with lime. 7433
LIMING, ppr. Daubing with viscous matter; entangling; manuring with lime. 7433
LIMIT, n. [L. limes. See Limb.] 7433
LIMIT, v.t. 7434
LIMITABLE, a. That may be limited, circumscribed, bounded or restrained. 7434
LIMITANEOUS, a. Pertaining to bounds. 7434
LIMITARIAN, a. That limits or circumscribes. 7434
LIMITARIAN, n. One that limits; one who holds the doctrine that a part of the human race only are to be saved; opposed to universalist. 7434
LIMITARY, a. Placed at the limit, as a guard. 7434
LIMITATION, n. [L. limitatio.] 7434
LIMITED, pp. 7435
LIMITEDLY, adv. With limitation. 7435
LIMITEDNESS, n. State of being limited. 7435
LIMITER, n. 7435
LIMITLESS, a. Having no limits; unbounded. 7435
LIMMER, n. 7435
LIMN, v.t. lim. [L. lumino.] To draw or paint; or to paint in water colors. 7436
LIMNED, pp. lim'med. Painted. 7436
LIMNER, n. [L. illuminator, in the middle ages, alluminor.] 7436
LIMNING, ppr. Drawing; painting; painting in water colors. 7436

LIMNING, n. The act or art of drawing or painting in water colors. 7436
LIMOUS, a. [L. limosus, from limus, slime.] Muddy; slimy; thick. 7436
LIMP, v.i. To halt; to walk lamely. 7436
LIMP, n. A halt; act of limping. 7436
LIMP, a. Vapid; weak. [Not used.] 7436
LIMPER, n. One that limps. 7436
LIMPET, n. [L. lepas; Gr. from to peel or strip off bark.] 7436
LIMPID, a. [L. limpidus.] Pure; clear; transparent; as a limpid stream. 7436
LIMPIDNESS, n. Clearness; purity. 7436
LIMPING, ppr. Halting; walking lamely. 7436
LIMPINGLY, adv. Lamely; in a halting manner. 7437
LIMSY, a. Weak; flexible. 7437
LIMY, a. [See Lime.] 7437
LIN, v.i. To yield. Obs. 7437
LIN, n. A pool or mere. [Not used.] 7437
LINCHPIN, n. 7437
LINCTURE, n. [L. lingo, linctus.] Medicine taken by licking. 7437
LINDEN, n. 7437
LINE, n. [L. linea, linum; Gr. flax.] 7437
LINE, v.t. [supposed to be from L. linum, flax, whence linen, which is often used for linings.] 7440
LINEAGE, n. 7440
LINEAL, a. [L. linealis, from linea, line.] 7440
LINEALITY, n. The state of being in the form of a line. 7441
LINEALLY, adv. In a direct line; as, the prince is lineally descended from the conqueror.
LINEAMENT, n. [L. lineamentum.] 7441 7441
LINEAR, a. [L. linearis.] 7441
LINEATE, a. In botany, marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines; as a lineate leaf. 7442
LINEATION, n. Draught; delineation, which see. 7442
LINED, pp. Covered on the inside. 7442
LINEN, n. [L. linun, flax, Gr. The sense is probably long, extended or smooth. In the latter sense, it would accord with L. linio, lenio.] 7442
LINEN, a. [L. lineus.] 7442
LINEN-DRAPER, n. A person who deals in linens. 7442
LING, n. 7442
LING, n. A species of long grass; heath. 7443
LINGER, v.i. 7443
LINGER, v.t. To protract. 7443
LINGERER, n. One who lingers. 7443
LINGERING, ppr. 7443
LINGERING, n. A delaying; a remaining long; tardiness; protraction. 7443
LINGERINGLY, adv. With delay; slowly; tediously. 7443
LINGET, n. A small mass of metal. 7444
LINGLE, n. Shoemaker's thread. [Not in use or local.] 7444
LINGO, n. [L. lingua.] Language; speech. [Vulgar.] 7444
LINGUADENTAL, a. [L. lingua, tongue, and dens, a tooth.] 7444
LINGUADENTAL, n. An articulation formed by the tongue and teeth. 7444
LINGUAFORM, a. [lingua and form.] Having the form or shape of the tongue. 7444
LINGUAL, a. [L. lingua, the tongue.] Pertaining to the tongue; as the lingual nerves, the ninth pair, which go to the tongue; the lingual muscle, or muscle of the tongue. 7444
LINGUIST, n. [L. lingua, tongue.] A person skilled in languages; usually applied to a person well versed in the languages taught in colleges, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. 7444
LINGULATE, a. [L. lingulatus, from lingua, tongue.] 7444
LINGWORT, n. An herb. 7444

LINIMENT, n. [L. linimentum. from linio, lino, to anoint.] 7444
LINING, ppr. [See Line.] Covering on the inside, as a garment. 7444
LINING, n. 7445
LINK, n. 7445
LINK, n. [Gr.; L. lychnus, a lamp or candle, coinciding in elements with light.] 7445
LINK, v.t. 7445
LINK, v.i. To be connected. 7445
LINKBOY, LINKMAN, n. A boy or man that carries a link or torch to light passengers. 7446
LINKED, pp. United; connected. 7446
LINKING, ppr. Uniting; connecting. 7446
LINNET, n. [L. carduelis, from carduus, a thistle.] 7446
LINSEED. [See Lintseed.] 7446
LINSEY-WOOLSEY, a. Made of linen and wool; hence, vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts. 7446
LINSTOCK, n. [lint and stock.] A pointed staff with a crotch or fork at one end, to hold a lighted match; used in firing cannon. It may be stuck in the ground or in the deck of a ship. 7446
LINT, n. [L. linteum, linteus, from linium, flax.] 7446
LINTEL, n. 7446
LINTSEED, n. Flaxseed. 7446
LION, n. [L. leo, leonis, Gr.] 7446
LIONESS, n. The female of the lion kind. 7447
LIONLIKE, a. Like a lion; fierce. 7447
LION-METTLED — LITHOPHYTIC 7448
LION-METTLED, a. Having the courage and spirit of a lion. 7448
LION'S FOOT, n. A plant of the genus Catananche. 7448
LION'S LEAF, n. A plant of the genus Leontice. 7448
LION'S TAIL, n. A plant of the genus Leonurus. 7448
LIP, n. [L. labium, labrum.] 7448
LIP, v.t. To kiss. 7448
LIP-DEVOTION, n. Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart. 7448
LIP-GOOD, a. Good in profession only. 7448
LIPLABOR, n. Labor or action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments. 7448
LIPOGRAM, n. [Gr. to leave, and a letter.] 7449
LIPOGRAMMATIST, n. One who writes any thing, dropping a single letter. 7449
LIPOTHYMOUS, a. [See Lipothymy.] Swooning; fainting. 7449
LIPOTHYMY, n. [Gr. to fail, and soul.] 7449
LIPPED, a. 7449
LIPPITUDE, n. [L. lippitudo, from lippus, blear-eyed.] 7449
LIPWISDOM, n. Wisdom in talk without practice; wisdom in words not supported by experience. 7449
LIQUABLE, a. [See Liquate.] That may be melted. 7449
LIQUATION, n. [L. liquatio. See Liquate.] 7449
LIQUATE, v.i. [L. liquo.] To melt; to liquefy; to be dissolved. [Little used.] 7449
LIQUEFACTION, n. [L. liquefactio, from liquefacio.] 7450
LIQUEFIABLE, a. That may be melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state. 7450
LIQUEFIER, n. That which melts any solid substance. 7450
LIQUEFY, v.t. [L. liquefacio. See Liquid.] 7450
LIQUEFY, v.i. To be melted; to become liquid. 7450
LIQUEFYING, ppr. Melting; becoming liquid. 7450
LIQUESCENCY, n. [L. liquescentia.] Aptness to melt. 7450
LIQUESCENT, a. Melting; becoming fluid. 7450
LIQUEUR, n. A spirituous cordial. 7450

LIQUID, a. [L. liquidus, from liquo, to melt; lix and lug.] 7450
LIQUID, n. 7451
LIQUIDATE, v.t. [L. liquido.] 7451
LIQUIDATED, pp. Settled; adjusted; reduced to certainty; paid. 7452
LIQUIDATING, ppr. Adjusting; ascertaining; paying. 7452
LIQUIDATION, n. The act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or balance due. 7452
LIQUIDATOR, n. He or that which liquidates or settles. 7452
LIQUIDITY, n. 7452
LIQUIDNESS, n. The quality of being liquid; fluency. 7452
LIQUOR, n. lik'or [L. liquor.] 7452
LIQUOR, v.t. To moisten; to drench. [Little used.] 7452
LIQUORICE. [See Licorice.] 7452
LISBON, n. A species of wine exported from Lisbon, in Portugal. 7452
LISNE, n. A cavity or hollow. [Not in use.] 7452
LISP, v.i. 7452
LISP, v.t. To pronounce with a lisp; as, she lisped a few words. 7453
LISP, n. The act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated th for s. 7453
LISPER, n. One that lisps. 7453
LISPING, ppr. Uttering with a lisp. 7453
LISPINGLY, adv. With a lisp. 7453
LIST, n. [L. licium.] 7453
LIST, v.t. [from list, a roll.] 7454
LIST, v.i. To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist. [The latter is the more elegant word. See Enlist.] 7454
LIST, v.i. [See the noun.] 7454
LIST, n. In the language of seamen, an inclination to one side. The ship has a list to port. 7454
LISTED, pp. 7454
LISTEL, n. A list in architecture; a fillet. 7455
LISTEN, v.i. lis'n. 7455
LISTEN, v.t. lis'n. To hear; to attend. 7455
LISTENER, n. One who listens; a hearkener. 7455
LISTER, n. One who makes a list or roll. 7455
LISTFUL, a. Attentive. Obs. 7455
LISTING, ppr. Inclosing for combat; covering with list; enlisting. 7455
LISTLESS, a. Not listening; not attending; indifferent to what is passing; heedless; inattentive; thoughtless; careless; as a listless hearer or spectator. 7455
LISTLESSLY, adv. Without attention; heedlessly. 7455
LISTLESSNESS, n. Inattention; heedlessness; indifference to what is passing and may be interesting. 7455
LIT, pret. of light. The bird lit on a tree before me. 7455
LITANY, n. [Gr. supplication, to pray.] 7456
LITE, a. Little. [Not in use.] 7456
LITER, n. [Gr.] A French measure of capacity, being a cubic decimeter, containing, according to Lunier, about a pint and a half old French measure. The liter is equal to 60.02800 cubic inches, or nearly 2 1/8 wine pints. 7456
LITERAL, a. [L. litera, a letter.] 7456
LITERAL, n. Literal meaning. [Not used.] 7456
LITERALISM, n. That which accords with the letter. 7456
LITERALITY, n. Original or literal meaning. 7456
LITERALLY, adv. 7456
LITERARY, a. [L. literarius.] 7457
LITERATE, a. [L. literatus.] Learned; lettered; instructed in learning and science. 7457
LITERATI, n. plu. [L. literatus.] The learned; men of erudition. 7457
LITERATOR, n. [L.] A petty schoolmaster. 7457

LITERATURE, n. [L. literatura.] Learning; acquaintance with letters or books. Literature comprehends a knowledge of the ancient languages, denominated classical, history, grammar, rhetoric, logic, geography, etc. as well as of the sciences. A knowledge of the world and good breeding give luster to literature. 7457
LITH, n. A joint or limb. Obs. 7457
LITHANTHRAX, n. [Gr. a stone, and a coal.] 7457
LITHARGE, n. [L. lithargyros, Gr. the spume or scum of silver.] 7458
LITHE, a. That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber; as the elephant's lithe proboscis. 7458
LITHE, v.t. 7458
LITHENESS, n. Flexibility; limberness. 7458
LITHER, a. 7458
LITHERLY, adv. Slowly; lazily. Obs. 7458
LITHERNESS, n. Idleness; laziness. Obs. 7458
LITHIA, n. A new alkali, found in a mineral called petalite, of which the basis is a metal called lithium. 7458
LITHIATE, n. [Gr. a stone.] A salt or compound formed by the lithic acid combined with a base. 7458
LITHIC, a. [supra.] Pertaining to the stone in the bladder. The lithic acid is obtained from a calculus in the bladder. 7458
LITHOBIBLION. [See Lithophyl.] 7459
LITHOCARP, n. [Gr. a stone, and fruit.] Fossil fruit; fruit petrified. 7459
LITHOCOLLA, n. [Gr. a stone, and glue.] A cement that unites stones. 7459
LITHODENDRON, n. [Gr. stone, and tree.] Coral; so called from its resembling a petrified branch. 7459
LITHOGENESY, n. [Gr. stone, and generation.] 7459
LITHOGLYPHITE, n. [Gr. stone, and to engrave.] 7459
LITHOGRAPHER, n. [See Lithography.] One who practices lithography. 7459
LITHOGRAPHIC, LITHOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to lithography. 7459
LITHOGRAPHICALLY, adv. By the lithographic art. 7459
LITHOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. stone, and to engrave or write.] 7459
LITHOLOGIC, LITHOLOGICAL, a. [See Lithology.] 7459
LITHOLOGIST, n. A person skilled in the science of stones. 7460
LITHOLOGY, n. [Gr. stone, and discourse.] 7460
LITHOMANCY, n. [Gr. stone, and divination.] 7460
LITHOMARGA, LITHOMARGE, n. [Gr. stone, and L. marga, marl.] 7460
LITHONTRIPTIC, a. [Gr. stone, and to wear or break.] 7460
LITHONTRIPTIC, n. A medicine which has the power of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys; a solvent of stone in the human urinary passage. 7460
LITHONTRIPTOR, LITHOTRITOR, n. An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder, so that it may be extracted without cutting; recently invented by Dr. Civiale. 7460
LITHONTRIPTY, LITHOTRITY, n. The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder, by means of an instrument called lithotritor. 7460
LITHOPHAGOUS, a. [Gr. stone, and to eat.] 7460
LITHOPHOSPHOR, n. [Gr. stone.] 7461
LITHOPHOSPHORIC, a. Pertaining to lithophosphor; becoming phosphoric by heat. 7461
LITHOPHYL, n. [Gr. stone, and a leaf.] 7461
LITHOPHYTE, n. [Gr. stone, and a plant; literally, stone-plant.] 7461
LITHOPHYTIC, a. Pertaining to lithophytes. 7461
LITHOPHYTOUS — LOCHAGE 7462
LITHOPHYTOUS, a. Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes. 7462
LITHOTOME, n. [Gr. stone, and to cut.] 7462
LITHOTOMIC, a. Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy. 7462
LITHOTOMIST, n. [See Lithotomy.] One who performs the operation of cutting for the

stone in the bladder; or one who is skilled in the operation. 7462
LITHOTOMY, n. [Gr. stone, and to cut.] 7462
LITHOXYLE, n. [Gr. stone, and wood.] 7462
LITHY, a. [See Lithe.] Easily bent; pliable. [This is probably the word which, in our popular use, is pronounced lathy.] 7462
LITIGANT, a. [See Litigate.] Contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit; as the parties litigant. 7462
LITIGANT, n. A person engaged in a lawsuit. 7462
LITIGATE, v.t. [L. litigo, from lis, litis, a contest or debate.] 7462
LITIGATE, v.i. To dispute in law; to carry on a suit by judicial process. 7463
LITIGATED, pp. Contested judicially. 7463
LITIGATING, ppr. Contesting in law. 7463
LITIGATION, n. The act or process of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity for the recovery of a right or claim; a judicial contest. 7463
LITIGIOUS, a. [L. litigiosus.] 7463
LITIGIOUSLY, adv. In a contentious manner. 7463
LITIGIOUSNESS, n. A disposition to engage in or carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests. 7463
LITMUS, LACMUS, n. A blue pigment, formed from archil, a species of lichen. [See Archil.] It is prepared by bruising the archil, and adding quick lime and putrefied urine, or spirit of urine distilled from lime. The mixture, after cooling and the evaporation of the fluid, becomes a mass of the consistence of paste, which is laid on a board to dry in square lumps. 7463
LITORN, n. A bird, a species of thrush, in size and shape resembling the hen-blackbird.
LITOTE, n. [Gr. slender. diminution; extenuation.] 7464 7463
LITTER, n. [L. lectus, from the root of lego, Eng. lay.] 7464
LITTER, v.t. 7464
LITTERED, pp. 7464
LITTLE, a. 7465
LITTLE, n. 7465
LITTLE, adv. 7466
LITTLENESS, n. 7466
LITTORAL, a. [L. littoralis, from litus, shore.] Belonging to a shore. [Little used.] 7466
LITUITE, n. A fossil shell. 7466
LITURGICAL, a. [See Liturgy.] Pertaining to a liturgy. 7466
LITURGY, n. [Gr. public, and work.] 7466
LIVE, v.i. liv. 7466
LIVE, v.t. liv. 7469
LIVE, a. 7469
LIVELESS, not used. [See Lifeless.] 7469
LVELIHOOD, n. [lively and hood, or lifelode, from lead.] 7469
LIVELINESS, n. [from lively.] 7469
LIVELODE, for livelihood, not used. 7470
LIVELONG, a. liv'long. [live and long.] 7470
LIVELY, a. 7470
LIVELY, adv. 7470
LIVER, n. One who lives. 7471
LIVER, n. 7471
LIVERCOLOR, a. Dark red; of the color of the liver. 7471
LIVERED, a. Having a liver; as white-livered. 7471
LIVERGROWN, a. Having a large liver. 7471
LIVERSTONE, n. A stone or species of earth of the barytic genus, of a gray or brown color, which, when rubbed or heated to redness, emits the smell of liver of sulphur, or alkaline sulphuret. 7471
LIVERWORT, n. The name of many species of plants. Several of the lichens are so

called. The liverworts (Hepaticae) are a natural order of cryptogamian plants whose herbage is generally frondose, and resembling the leafy lichens, but whose seeds are contained in a distinct capsule. The noble liverwort is the Anemone hepatica. 7471
LIVERY, n. 7472
LIVERY, v.t. To clothe in livery. 7472
LIVERYMAN, n. 7472
LIVERY-STABLE, n. A stable where horses are kept for hire. 7473
LIVES, n. plu. of life. 7473
LIVESTOCK, n. [live and stock.] Horses, cattle and smaller domestic animals; a term applied in America to such animals as may be exported alive for foreign market. 7473
LIVID, a. [L. lividus; from liveo, to be black and blue.] 7473
LIVIDITY, LIVIDNESS, n. A dark color, like that of bruised flesh. [Lividness is the preferable word.] 7473
LIVING, ppr. [from live.] 7473
LIVING, n. He or those who are alive; usually with a plural signification; as in the land of the living. 7473
LIVING, n. 7473
LIVINGLY, adv. In a living state. 7474
LIVRE, n. [L. libra.] A French money of account, equal to 20 sous, or ten pence sterling.
LIXIVIAL, LIXIVIOUS, a. [L. lixivius, from lix lye.] 7474 7474
LIXIVIATE, LIXIVIATED, a. 7474
LIXIVIATE, v.t. [L. lixivia, lixivium, lye.] To form lye; to impregnate with lye; to impregnate with salts from wood ashes. Water is lixiviated by passing through ashes. 7475
LIXIVIATION, n. The operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, the water passing through them imbibing the salts. 7475
LIXIVIUM, n. [L. from lix, lye.] 7475
LIZARD, n. [L. lacertus, lacerta, there has been a change of c into z or s, which may be the fact.] 7475
LIZARD-TAIL, n. A plant of the genus Saururus, and another of the genus Piper. 7475
LL.D. letters standing for Doctor of Laws, the title of an honorary degree. 7475
LO, exclam. 7475
LOACH, LOCHE, n. A small fish of the genus Cobitis, inhabiting small clear streams, and esteemed dainty food. 7476
LOAD, n. [See Lade.] 7476
LOAD, v.t. pret. and pp. loaded. [loaden, formerly used, is obsolete and laden belongs to lade. Load, from the noun, is a regular verb.] 7476
LOADED, pp. 7477
LOADER, n. One who put on a load. 7477
LOADING, ppr. Charging with a load; burdening; encumbering; charging, as a gun. 7477
LOADING, n. A cargo; a burden; also, any thing that makes part of a load. 7477
LOADMANAGE, n. Pilotage; skill of a pilot. [Not in use.] 7477
LOADSMAN, n. [load and man.] A pilot. Obs. 7477
LOADSTAR, LODESTAR, n. [lead and star.] The star that leads; the polestar; the cynosure. Obs. 7477
LOADSTONE, n. [from the verb lead and stone. The old orthography, lodestone, is most correct, as this word has no connection with the verb to load.] 7478
LOAF, n. plu. loaves. 7478
LOAF-SUGAR, n. Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass. 7478
LOAM, n. [L. limus.] 7478
LOAM, v.t. To cover with loam. 7478
LOAMY, a. Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it. 7478
LOAN, n. 7478
LOAN, v.t. 7479
LOAN-OFFICE, n. In America, a public office in which loans of money are negotiated for the public, or in which the accounts of loans are kept and the interest paid to the lenders.
LOAN-OFFICER, n. A public officer empowered to superintend and transact the 7479

business of a loan-office. 7479
LOATH, LOTH, a. [In America, the primitive pronunciation of lath, that is, lawth, is retained in the adjective, which is written loth. The verb would be better written lothe, in analogy with cloth, clothe. See Loth.] 7479
LOATHE, LOTHE, v.t. To hate; to look on with hatred or abhorrence; particularly, to feel disgust at food or drink, either from natural antipathy, or a sickly appetite, or from satiety, or from its ill taste. [See Lothe.] 7480
LOATHER, n. One that lothes. 7480
LOATHFUL, a. 7480
LOATHING, ppr. Hating from disgust; abhorring. 7480
LOATHINGLY, adv. In a fastidious manner. 7480
LOATHLY, a. Hateful; exciting hatred. Obs. 7480
LOATHLY, adv. Unwillingly; reluctantly. [See Lothly.] 7480
LOATHNESS, n. Unwillingness; reluctance. [See Lothness.] 7480
LOATHSOME, a. 7480
LOATHSOMENESS, n. The quality which excites disgust, hatred or abhorrence. 7480
LOAVES, plu. of loaf. 7480
LOB, n. 7480
LOB, v.t. To let fall heavily or lazily. 7481
LOBATE, LOBED, a. [from lobe.] Consisting of lobes. In botany, divided to the middle into parts distant from each other, with convex margins. 7481
LOBBY, n. 7481
LOBE, n. [L. lobus; Gr.] 7481
LOBED, a. Lobate, which see. 7481
LOBSPOUND, n. A prison. 7481
LOBSTER, n. 7482
LOBULE, n. A small lobe. 7482
LOCAL, a. [L. localis; from locus, place, loco. See Lay.] 7482
LOCALITY, n. 7482
LOCALLY, adv. With respect to place; in place; as, to be locally separated or distant. 7482
LOCATE, v.t. [L. loco, locatus.] 7483
LOCATED, pp. Placed; situated; fixed in place. 7483
LOCATING, ppr. Placing; designating the place of. 7483
LOCATION, n. 7483
LOCH, n. A lake; a bay or arm of the sea; used in Scotland. 7483
LOCH, n. Loch or lohoch, is an Arabian name for the forms of medicines called eclegmas, lambatives, linctures, and the like. 7483
LOCHAGE, n. [Gr. a body of soldiers, and to lead.] 7483
LOCHE — LONGLEGGED 7484
LOCHE. [See Loach.] 7484
LOCHIA, n. [Gr.] Evacuations which follow childbirth. 7484
LOCHIAL, a. Pertaining to evacuations from the womb after childbirth. 7484
LOCK, n. [L. floccus, Eng. lock.] 7484
LOCK-KEEPER, n. One who attends the locks of a canal. 7484
LOCK-PADDLE, n. A small sluse that serves to fill and empty a lock. 7484
LOCK-SIL, n. An angular piece of timber at the bottom of a lock, against which the gates shut. 7485
LOCK-WEIR, n. A paddle-weir, in canals, an over-fall behind the upper gates, by which the waste water of the upper pound is let down through the paddle-holes into the chamber of the lock. 7485
LOCK, v.t. 7485
LOCK, v.i. 7485
LOCKAGE, n. 7485
LOCKED, pp. Made fast by a lock; furnished with a lock or locks; closely embraced. 7486

LOCKER, n. A close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock. 7486
LOCKET, n. A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament. 7486
LOCKRAM, n. A sort of coarse linen. 7486
LOCKSMITH, n. An artificer whose occupation is to make locks. 7486
LOCKY, a. Having locks or tufts. 7486
LOCOMOTION, n. [L. locus, place, and motio, motion.] 7486
LOCOMOTIVE, a. Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to change place; as a locomotive animal. Most animals are distinguished from plants by their locomotive faculty. 7486
LOCOMOTIVITY, n. The power of changing place. 7486
LOCULAMENT, n. [L. loculamentum, from locus, loculus.] 7487
LOCUST, n. [L. locusta.] An insect of the genus Gryllus. These insects are at times so numerous in Africa and the S. of Asia as to devour every green thing, and when they migrate, they fly in an immense cloud. 7487
LOCUST, n. A name of several plants and trees; as a species of Melianthus, and of Ceratonia. 7487
LOCUST-TREE, n. A tree of the genus Hymenaea, and another of the genus Robinia. The Honey-Locust-tree, is of the genus Gleditsia. 7487
LODE, n. 7487
LODE-STONE, n. [from the verb to lead, and stone.] 7487
LODGABLE, a. Capable of affording a temporary abode. [Not used.] 7487
LODGE, v.t. 7488
LODGE, v.i. 7488
LODGE, n. 7489
LODGED, pp. Placed at rest; deposited; infixed; furnished with accommodations for a night or other short time; laid flat. 7489
LODGER, n. 7489
LODGING, ppr. 7489
LODGING, n. 7489
LODGMENT, n. 7490
LOFFE, v.i. To laugh. [Not used.] 7490
LOFT, n. 7490
LOFTILY, adv. [from lofty.] 7490
LOFTINESS, n. 7491
LOFTY, a. 7491
LOG, n. 7492
LOG, v.i. To move to and fro. [Not used.] 7492
LOG-BOARD, n. In navigation, two boards, shutting like a book, and divided into columns, containing the hours of the day and night, direction of the wind, course of the ship, etc., from which is formed the log-book. 7492
LOG-BOOK, n. A book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board. 7492
LOG-HOUSE, LOG-HUT, n. A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other. 7493
LOG-LINE, n. A line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, fastened to the log by means of two legs. This is wound on a reel, called the log-reel. 7493
LOG-REEL, n. A reel in the gallery of a ship, on which the log line is wound. 7493
LOGARITHM, n. [Gr. ratio, and number.] 7493
LOGARITHMETIC, LOGARITHMETICAL, 7494
LOGARITHMIC, a. Pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms. 7494
LOGGATS, n. The name of a play or game, the same as is now called kittle-pins. It was prohibited by Statute 33, Henry VIII. [Not in use.] 7494
LOGGERHEAD, n. [log and head.] 7494
LOGGERHEADED, a. Dull; stupid; doltish. 7494
LOGIC, n. [L. id; Gr. from reason, to speak.] 7494

LOGICAL, a. 7495
LOGICALLY, adv. According to the rules of logic; as, to argue logically. 7495
LOGICIAN, n. A person skilled in logic, or the art of reasoning. 7495
LOGISTIC, a. Relating to sexagesimal fractions. 7495
LOGMAN, n. 7495
LOGOGRAPHIC, LOGOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to logography. 7495
LOGOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. a word, and to write.] 7495
LOGOGRIPHE, n. [Gr.] A sort of riddle. Obs. 7496
LOGOMACHIST, n. One who contends about words. 7496
LOGOMACHY, n. [Gr. word, and contest, altercation.] 7496
LOGOMETRIC, a. [Gr. ratio, and to measure.] 7496
LOGWOOD, n. A species of tree and wood, called also Campeachy-wood, from the bay of Campeachy in Spanish America, of the genus Haematoxylon, of which there is one species only. This tree has a crooked, deformed stem, growing to the height of 20 or 24 feet, with crooked irregular branches, armed with strong thorns. The wood is of a firm texture and a red color. It is much used in dyeing. 7496
LOHOCH, LOHOCK, n. A medicine of a middle consistence between a soft electuary and a syrup. [See Loch.] 7496
LOIN, n. [L. clumis.] 7496
LOITER, v.i. 7496
LOITERER, n. A lingerer; one that delays or is slow in motion; an idler; one that is sluggish or dilatory. 7497
LOITERING, ppr. Lingering; delaying; moving slowly. 7497
LOKE, n. [Gr. darkness.] 7497
LOLL, v.i. [The sense of this word is to throw, to send. Hence it coincides with the Gr.]
LOLL, v.t. To thrust out, as the tongue. 7497 7497
LOLLARD, n. 7497
LOLLARDY, n. The doctrines of the Lollards. 7498
LOLLING, ppr. Throwing down or out; reclining at ease; thrusting out the tongue. 7498
LOMBARDIC, a. Pertaining to the Lombards; an epithet applied to one of the ancient alphabets derived from the Roman, and relating to the manuscripts of Italy. 7498
LOMENT, n. [L. lomentum.] An elongated pericarp, which never bursts. It consists, like the legume, of two valves, with the seeds attached to the under suture, but is divided into small cells, each containing a single seed. 7498
LOMENTACEOUS, a. [L. lomentum, bean meal, a color.] 7498
LOMONITE, n. Laumonite, or di-prismatic zeolite. 7498
LOMP, n. A kind of roundish fish. 7498
LONDONISM, n. A mode of speaking peculiar to London. 7498
LONE, a. 7498
LONE, n. A lane. [Local.] 7499
LONELINESS, n. 7499
LONELY, a. 7499
LONENESS, n. Solitude; seclusion. 7499
LONESOME, a. Solitary; secluded from society. 7499
LONESOMENESS, n. The state of being solitary; solitude. 7499
LONG, a. [L. longus.] 7499
LONG, n. Formerly, a musical note equal to two breves. Obs. 7500
LONG, adv. 7500
LONG, adv. 7501
LONG, v.t. To belong. [Not used.] 7501
LONG, v.i. 7501
LONGANIMITY, n. [L. longanimitas; longus, long, and animus, mind.] 7502
LONGBOAT, n. The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship. 7502
LONGER, a. [comp. of long.] More long; of greater length; as a longer course. 7502

LONGER, adv. For a greater duration. This evil can be endured no longer. 7502
LONGEST, a. Of the greatest extent; as the longest line. 7502
LONGEST, adv. For the greatest continuance of time. They who live longest, are most convinced of the vanity of life. 7502
LONGEVAL, a. [L. longus and avum.] Long lived. 7502
LONGEVITY, n. [L. longavitas; longus, long, and avum, age.] 7502
LONGEVOUS, a. [L. longavus, supra.] Living a long time; of great age. 7502
LONG-HEADED, a. Having a great extent of thought. 7502
LONGIMANOUS, a. [L. longus, long, and manus, hand.] Having long hands. 7502
LONGIMETRY, n. [L. longus, long, and Gr. measure.] 7502
LONGING, ppr. Earnestly desiring; having a craving or preternatural appetite. 7503
LONGING, n. An eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite. 7503
LONGINGLY, adv. With eager wishes or appetite. 7503
LONGINQUITY, n. [L. longinquitas.] Great distance. 7503
LONGISH, a. Somewhat long; moderately long. 7503
LONGITUDE, n. [L. longitudo, from longus, long.] 7503
LONGITUDINAL, a. 7503
LONGITUDINALLY, adv. In the direction of length. 7504
LONGLEGGED, a. Having long legs. 7504
LONGLIVED — LOTTERY 7505
LONGLIVED, a. Having along life or existence; living long; lasting long. 7505
LONGLY, adv. With longing desire. [Not used.] 7505
LONG-MEASURE, n. Lineal measure; the measure of length. 7505
LONGNESS, n. Length. [Little used.] 7505
LONGPRIMER, n. A printing type of a particular size, between small pica and bourgeois.
LONGSHANKED, a. Having long legs. 75057505
LONG-SIGHT, n. Long-sightedness. 7505
LONG-SIGHTED, a. Able to see at a great distance; used literally of the eyes, and figuratively of the mind or intellect. 7505
LONG-SIGHTEDNESS, n. 7505
LONGSOME, a. Extended in length; tiresome; tedious; as a longsome plain. Obs. 7505
LONGSPUN, a. Spun or extended to a great length. 7505
LONG-SUFFERANCE, n. Forbearance to punish; clemency; patience. 7505
LONGSUFFERING, a. Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked. 7506
LONG-SUFFERING, n. Long endurance; patience of offense. 7506
LONG-TONGUED, a. Rating; babbling. 7506
LONGWAYS, a mistake for longwise. 7506
LONG-WINDED, a. Long breathed; tedious in speaking, argument or narration; as a long-winded advocate. 7506
LONG-WISE, adv. In the direction of length; lengthwise. [Little used.] 7506
LONISH, a. Somewhat solitary. [Not used and inelegant.] 7506
LOO, n. A game at cards. 7506
LOOBILY, adv. [See Looby.] Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner. 7506
LOOBY, n. An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber. 7506
LOOF, n. The after part of a ship's bow, or the part where the planks begin to be incurvated, as they approach the stem. 7506
LOOF. [See Luff, which is the word used.] 7506
LOOFED, a. [See Aloof.] Gone to a distance. [Not used.] 7506
LOOK, v.i. [See Light. The primary sense is to stretch, to extend, to shoot, hence to direct the eye. We observe its primary sense is nearly the same as that of seek. Hence, to look for is to seek.] 7507
LOOK, v.t. 7510
LOOK, in the imperative, is used to excite attention or notice. Look ye, look you; that is see, behold, observe, take

notice. 7510
LOOK, n. 7510
LOOKER, n. One who looks. 7511
LOOKING-GLASS, n. A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror. 7511
LOOK-OUT, n. A careful looking or watching for any object or event. 7511
LOOL, n. In metallurgy, a vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals. 7511
LOOM, n. 7511
LOOM, v.i. 7512
LOOM-GALE, n. A gentle gale of wind. 7512
LOOMING, ppr. Appearing above the surface, or indistinctly, at a distance. 7512
LOON, n. 7512
LOOP, n. 7512
LOOPED, a. Full of holes. 7512
LOOPHOLE, n. 7512
LOOPHOLED, a. Full of holes or openings for escape. 7513
LOOPING, n. In metallurgy, the running together of the matter of an ore into a mass, when the ore is only heated for calcination. 7513
LOORD, n. A dull stupid fellow; a drone. [Not in use.] 7513
LOOSE, v.t. loos. [Gr.; Heb.] 7513
LOOSE, v.i. To set sail; to leave a port or harbor. 7514
LOOSE, a. 7514
LOOSE, n. Freedom from restraint; liberty. 7515
LOOSED, pp. Untied; unbound; freed from restraint. 7516
LOOSELY, adv. loos'ly. 7516
LOOSEN, v.t. loos'n. [from loose.] 7516
LOOSEN, v.i. To become loose; to become less tight, firm or compact. 7517
LOOSENED, pp. Freed from tightness or fixedness; rendered loose. 7517
LOOSENESS, n. loos'ness. 7517
LOOSENING, ppr. Freeing from tightness, tension or fixedness; rendering less compact. 7517
LOOSESTRIFE, n. loos'strife. In botany, the name of several species of plants, of the genera Lysimachia, Epilobium, Lythrum, and Gaura. 7518
LOOSING, ppr. Setting free from confinement. 7518
LOP, v.t. [Eng. flap. The primary sense is evidently to fall or fell, or to strike down, and I think it connected with flap.] 7518
LOP, n. that which is cut from trees. 7518
LOP, n. a flea. [Local.] 7518
LOPE, pret. of leap. Obs. 7518
LOPE, n. [See Leap.] 7518
LOPE, v.i. To leap; to move or run with a long step, as a dog. 7518
LOPING, ppr. Leaping; moving or running with a long step. 7519
LOPPED, pp. cut off; shortened by cutting off the top or end; bent down. 7519
LOPPER, n. One that lops. 7519
LOPPING, ppr. Cutting off; shortening by cutting off the extremity; letting fall. 7519
LOPPING, n. that which is cut off. 7519
LOQUACIOUS, a. [L. loquax, from loquor, to speak. Eng. to clack.] 7519
LOQUACIOUSNESS, LOQUACITY, n. [L. loquacitas.] Talkativeness; the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively. 7519
LORD, n. 7519
LORD, v.t. To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord. 7520
LORD, v.i. To domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway; sometimes followed by over, and sometimes by it, in the manner of a transitive verb. 7520
LORDING, n. A little lord; a lord, in contempt or ridicule. [Little used.] 7521
LORDLIKE, a. 7521
LORDLINESS, n. [from lordly.] 7521

LORDLING, n. A little or diminutive lord. 7521
LORDLY, a. [lord and like.] 7521
LORDLY, adv. Proudly; imperiously; despotically. 7521
LORDSHIP, n. 7522
LORE, n. Learning; doctrine; lesson; instruction. 7522
LOREL, n. An abandoned scoundrel; a vagrant. Obs. 7522
LORESMAN, n. [lore and man.] An instructor. Obs. 7522
LORICATE, v.t. [L. lorico, loricatus, from lorica, a coat of mail.] 7522
LORICATED, pp. Covered or plated over; encrusted. 7523
LORICATING, ppr. Covering over with a plate or crust. 7523
LORICATION, n. The act or operation of covering any thing with a plate or crust for defense; as the lorication of a chimical vessel, to enable it to resist the action of fire, and sustain a high degree of heat. 7523
LORIMER, n. [L. lorum, a thong.] 7523
LORING, n. Instructive discourse. Obs. 7523
LORIOT, n. A bird called witwal; the oriole. 7523
LORIS, n. A small quadruped of Ceylon. 7523
LORN, a. [See Forlorn.] Lost; forsaken; lonely. 7523
LORY, n. A subordinate genus of fowls of the parrot kind, forming the link between the parrot and parakeet. 7523
LOSABLE, a. That may be lost. [Little used.] 7523
LOSE, v.t. looz. pret. and pp. lost. 7523
LOSE, v.i. looz. 7525
LOSEL, n. s as z. [from the root of loose.] a wasteful fellow, one who loses by sloth or neglect; a worthless person. Obs. 7525
LOSENGER, n. a deceiver. Obs. 7525
LOSER, n. looz'er. One that loses, or that is deprived of any thing by defeat, forfeiture or the like; the contrary to winner or gainer. A loser by trade may be honest and moral; this cannot be said of a loser by gaming. 7526
LOSING, ppr. looz'ing. Parting from; missing; forfeiting; wasting; employing to no good purpose. 7526
LOSS, n. 7526
LOSSFUL, a. Detrimental. [Not used.] 7526
LOSSLESS, a. Free from loss. [Not used.] 7526
LOST, pp. [from lose.] 7526
LOT, n. 7527
LOT, v.t. To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion. 7528
LOTE, n. [L. lotus, lotos.] 7528
LOTH, a. 7528
LOTHE, v.t. [See Lade.] 7529
LOTHE, v.i. To create disgust. Obs. 7529
LOTHED, pp. Hatred; abhorred; turned from with disgust. 7529
LOTHER, n. One that lothes or abhors. 7529
LOTHFUL, a. 7529
LOTHING, ppr. 7529
LOTHING, n. Extreme disgust; abhorrence. Ezekiel 16:5. 7530
LOTHINGLY, adv. With extreme disgust or abhorrence; in a fastidious manner. 7530
LOTHLY, adv. Unwillingly; reluctantly. 7530
LOTHNESS, n. Unwillingness; reluctance. 7530
LOTHSOME, a. 7530
LOTHSOMENESS, n. the quality of exciting extreme disgust or abhorrence. 7530
LOTION, n. [L. lotio, from lavo, to wash.] 7530
LOTTERY, n. [See Lot.] 7531
LOUD — LUCENT 7532

LOUD, a. [L. laudo, to praise, and with a prefix, plaudo. Heb.] 7532
LOUDLY, adv. 7532
LOUDNESS, n. 7532
LOUGH, n. lok. a lake; a different orthography of loch and lake. 7532
LOUIS DOR, n. [a Lewis of gold.] A gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of Louis XIII., value, twenty shillings sterling, equal to $4,4444. 7532
LOUNGE, v.i. to live in idleness; to spend time lazily. 7533
LOUNGER, n. An idler; one who loiters away his time in indolence. 7533
LOUR. [See Lower.] 7533
LOUSE, n. lous. plu. lice. 7533
LOUSE, v.t. louz. To clean from lice. 7533
LOUSE-WORT, n. lous'-wort. A plant of the genus Pedicularis. The yellow louse-wort is of the genus Rhinanthus. 7533
LOUSILY, adv. s as z. [from lousy.] In a mean, paltry manner; scurvily. 7533
LOUSINESS, n. s as z. The state of abounding with lice. 7533
LOUSY, a. s as z. [louse.] 7533
LOUT, n. A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. 7533
LOUT, v.i. To end; to bow; to stoop. [Obsolete or local.] 7533
LOUTISH, a. Clownish; rude; awkward. 7533
LOUTISHLY, adv. Like a clown; in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner. 7533
LOUVER, n. loo'ver. An opening in the roof of a cottage for the smoke to escape. 7534
LOVABLE, a. Worthy of love; amiable. 7534
LOVAGE, n. A plant of the genus Ligusticum. 7534
LOVE, v.t. luv. [L. libeo, lubeo. See Lief. The sense is probably to be prompt, free, willing, from leaning, advancing, or drawing forward.] 7534
LOVE, n. 7534
LOVEAPPLE, n. A plant of the genus Solanum. 7536
LOVE-BROKER, n. A third person who acts as agent between lovers. 7536
LOVED, pp. Having the affection of any one. 7536
LOVE-DARTING, a. Darting love. 7536
LOVE-DAY, n. A day formerly appointed for an amicable adjustment of differences. 7536
LOVE-FAVOR, n. Something given to be worn in token of love. 7536
LOVE-KNOT, n. luv'-not. A knot so called, used as a token of love or representing mutual affection. 7536
LOVE-LABORED, a. Labored by love. 7536
LOVE-LASS, n. A sweetheart. 7536
LOVELESS, a. Void of love; void of tenderness or kindness. 7536
LOVE-LETTER, n. A letter professing love; a letter of courtship. 7537
LOVELILY, adv. luv'lily. [from lovely.] Amiably; in a manner to excite love. 7537
LOVELINESS, n. luv'liness. [from lovely.] 7537
LOVE-LOCK, n. A curl or lock of hair so called; worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. 7537
LOVE-LORN, a. [love and lorn.] Forsaken by one's love; as the love-lorn nightingale. 7537
LOVELY, a. luv'ly. Amiable; that may excite love; possessing qualities which may invite affection. 7537
LOVE-MONGER, n. [love and monger.] One who deals in affairs of love. [Not used.] 7537
LOVE-PINED, a. Wasted by love. 7537
LOVER, n. 7537
LOVE-SECRET, n. A secret between lovers. 7538
LOVE-SHAFT, n. Cupid's arrow. 7538
LOVE-SICK, a. 7538
LOVESOME, a. Lovely. [Not used.] 7538
LOVE-SONG, n. A song expressing love. 7538
LOVE-SUIT, n. Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage. 7538

LOVE-TALE, n. A narrative of love. 7538
LOVE-THOUGHT, n. Amorous fancy. [Not used.] 7538
LOVE-TOKEN, n. A present in token of love. 7538
LOVE-TOY, n. A small present from a lover. 7538
LOVE-TRICK, n. Art or artifice expressive of love. 7539
LOVING, ppr. 7539
LOVING-KINDNESS, n. Tender regard; mercy; favor; a scriptural word. 7539
LOVINGLY, adv. With love; with affection; affectionately. 7539
LOVINGNESS, n. Affection; kind regard. 7539
LOW, a. 7539
LOW, adv. 7541
LOW, v.t. To sink; to depress. [Not used.] 7542
LOW, v.i. [L. lugeo, to weep, the sense of which is, to cry out.] 7542
LOWBELL, n. 7542
LOWBELL, v.t. To scare, as with a lowbell. 7542
LOW, LOWE, A termination of names, as in Bed-low. 7542
LOW-BORN, a. Born in low life. 7542
LOW-BRED, a. Bred in a low condition or manner; vulgar. 7542
LOWER, v.t. [from low.] 7542
LOWER, v.i. To fall; to sink; to grow less. 7543
LOWER, v.i. 7543
LOWER, n. 7543
LOWER, a. [comp. of low.] Less high or elevated. 7543
LOWERINGLY, adv. with cloudiness or threatening gloom. 7543
LOWERMOST, a. [from low.] Lowest. 7543
LOWERY, a. cloudy; gloomy. 7543
LOWEST, a. [superl. of low.] Most low; deepest; most depressed or degraded, etc. 7544
LOWING, ppr. Bellowing, as an ox. 7544
LOWING, n. the bellowing or cry of cattle. 7544
LOWLAND, n. land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level country. Thus the Belgic states are called Lowlands. The word is sometimes opposed to a mountainous country; as the Lowlands of Scotland. sometimes it denotes a marsh. 7544
LOWLIHOOD, n. a humble state. Obs. 7544
LOWLINESS, n. [from lowly.] 7544
LOWLY, a. [low and like.] 7544
LOWLY, adv. 7545
LOWN, n. [See Loon. a low fellow; a scoundrel.] 7545
LOWNESS, n. 7545
LOW-SPIRITED, a. Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly. Losses of property often render men low-spirited. Excessive severity breaks the mind, and renders the child or pupil low-spirited. 7546
LOW-SPIRITEDNESS, n. Dejection of mind or courage; a state of low spirits. 7546
LOW-THOUGHTED, a. Having the thoughts employed on low subjects; not having sublime and elevated thoughts or contemplations; mean of sentiment; as low-thoughted care. 7546
LOW-WINES, n. [low and wine.] The liquor produced by the first distillation of molasses, or fermented liquors; the first run of the still. 7546
LOXODROMIC, a. [Gr. oblique, and a course.] 7546
LOXODROMICS, n. The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when a ship sails neither directly under the equator, nor under the same meridian, but obliquely. 7546
LOYAL, a. [L. lex, law.] 7547
LOYALIST, n. A person who adheres to his sovereign; particularly, one who maintains his allegiance to his prince, and defends his cause in times of revolt or revolution. 7547
LOYALLY, adv. With fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover. 7547

LOYALTY, n. Fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover. 7547
LOZENGE, n. [Gr. oblique, and a corner.] 7547
LOZENGED, a. Made into the shape of lozenges. 7548
LOZENGY, a. In heraldry, having the field or charge covered with lozenges. 7548
LP, a contraction of lordship. 7548
LU. [See Loo.] 7548
LUBBARD. [Not used. See Lubber.] 7548
LUBBER, n. 7548
LUBBERLY, a. Properly, tall and lank without activity; hence, bulky and heavy; clumsy; lazy; as a lubberly fellow or boy. 7548
LUBBERLY, adv. Clumsily; awkwardly. 7548
LUBRIC, a. [L. lubricus, slippery.] 7548
LUBRICANT, n. [See Lubricate.] That which lubricates. 7548
LUBRICATE, v.t. [L. lubrico, from lubricus, slippery; allied to labor, to slip or slide.] 7548
LUBRICATED, pp. Made smooth and slippery. 7549
LUBRICATING, ppr. Rendering smooth and slippery. 7549
LUBRICATOR, n. That which lubricates. 7549
LUBRICTIY, n. 7549
LUBRICOUS, a. [L. lubricus.] 7549
LUBRIFACTION, n. [infra.] The act of lubricating or making smooth. 7549
LUBRIFICATION, n. [L. lubricus and facio, to make.] 7549
LUCE, n. A pike full grown. 7549
LUCENT, a. [L. lucens, from luceo, to shine. See Light.] 7550
LUCERN — LURDAN 7551
LUCERN, n. 7551
LUCID, a. [L. lucidus, from luceo, to shine. See Light.] 7551
LUCIDITY, n. Brightness. [Not used.] 7551
LUCIDNESS, n. Brightness; clearness. 7551
LUCIFER, n. [L. lux, lucis, light, and fero, to bring.] 7551
LUCIFERIAN, a. Pertaining to Lucifer, or to the Luciferians. 7551
LUCIFERIANS, n. A sect that followed Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century. They held to the carnal nature of the soul, and that there is no place for repentance for such as fall. 7551
LUCIFEROUS, a. [L. lucifer, supra.] Giving light; affording light or means of discovery.
LUCIFIC, a. [L. lux, light, and facio, to make.] 75527552
LUCIFORM, a. [L. lux, light, and forma, form.] 7552
LUCK, n. 7552
LUCKILY, adv. [from lucky.] Fortunately; by good fortune; with a favorable issue; in a good sense. Luckily, we escaped injury. 7552
LUCKINESS, n. 7552
LUCKLESS, a. 7553
LUCKY, a. 7553
LUCRATIVE, a. [L. lucrativus, from lucror, to gain profit.] 7553
LUCRE, n. lu'ker. [L. lucrum.] Gain in money or goods; profit; usually in an ill sense, or with the sense of something base or unworthy. 7553
LUCRIFEROUS, a. [L. lucrum, gain, and fero, to produce.] Gainful; profitable. [Little used.] 7553
LUCRIFIC, a. [L. lucrum, gain, and facio to make.] Producing profit; gainful. [Not used.]
LUCTATION, n. [L. luctatio, from luctor, to wrestle or strive.] 75547554
LUCTUAL, a. [L. luctus, grief.] Producing grief. [Not used.] 7554
LUCUBRATE, v.i. [L. lucubro, to study by candle-light, from lucubrum, from lux, light.]
LUCUBRATION, n. 75547554
LUCUBRATORY, a. Composed by candle-light or by night. 7554

LUCULENT, a. [L. luculentus, from luceo, to shine.] 7554
LUCULLITE, n. A subspecies of carbonate of lime, of three kinds. 7554
LUDIBRIOUS, a. [L. ludibriosus, from ludo, to sport.] Sportive; wanton. 7554
LUDICROUS, a. [L. ludicer, from ludo, to sport.] 7555
LUDICROUSLY, adv. Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner to raise laughter without contempt. 7555
LUDICROUSNESS, n. Sportiveness; the quality of exciting laughter without contempt; merry cast. 7555
LUDIFICATION, n. [L. ludificor.] The act of deriding. 7555
LUDIFICATORY, a. Making sport; tending to excite derision. 7555
LUFF, n. The palm of the hand. 7555
LUFF, n. 7555
LUFF, v.i. To turn the head of a ship towards the wind; to sail nearer the wind. Hence, in the imperative, luff, is an order to put the tiller on the lee-side, in order to make the ship sail nearer the wind. Luff round, or luff a-lee, is the extreme of this movement, intended to throw the ship's head into the wind. A ship is said to spring her luff, when she yields to the helm by sailing nearer the wind. 7555
LUFF-TACKLE, n. A large tackle not destined for any particular place in the ship, but movable at pleasure. 7555
LUG, v.t. [See Pluck.] 7555
LUG, v.i. To drag; to move heavily. 7556
LUG, n. 7556
LUGGAGE, n. [from lug.] 7556
LUGGER, n. A vessel carrying three masts with a running bowsprit and lug-sails. 7556
LUGGS, n. An insect like an earth-worm, but having legs. 7556
LUG-SAIL, n. A square sail bent upon a yard that hands obliquely to the mast at one third of its length. 7557
LUGUBRIOUS, a. [L. lugubris, from lugeo, to weep.] 7557
LUKEWARM, a. 7557
LUKEWARMLY, adv. 7557
LUKEWARMNESS, n. 7557
LULL, v.t. [L. lallo. The sense is to throw down, to still, to appease. Seamen say, the wind lulls, when it subsides.] 7557
LULL, v.i. To subside; to cease; to become calm; as, the wind lulls. 7558
LULL, n. Power or quality of soothing. 7558
LULLABY, n. [lull and by. See By.] 7558
LULLED, pp. Quieted; appeased; composed to rest. 7558
LULLER, n. One that lulls; one that fondles. 7558
LULLING, ppr. Stilling; composing to rest. 7558
LUM, n. The chimney of a cottage. 7558
LUMACHEL, LUMACHELLA, n. A calcarious stone composed of shells and coral conglutinated, but so far retaining their organization as to exhibit different colors, and so hard as to admit of polish. 7558
LUMBAGINOUS, a. Pertaining to lumbago. 7558
LUMBAGO, n. [L. lumbus, loins.] A pain in the loins and small of the back, such as precedes certain fevers. 7558
LUMBAR, a. [L. lumbus, loins.] Pertaining to the loins. The lumbar region is the posterior portion of the body between the false ribs and the upper edge of the haunch bone. 7558
LUMBER, n. 7558
LUMBER, v.t. 7559
LUMBER-ROOM, n. A place for the reception of lumber or useless things. 7559
LUMBRIC, n. [L. lumbricus, a worm.] A worm. 7559
LUMBRICAL, a. [L. lumbricus, a worm.] Resembling a worm; as the lumbrical muscles.
LUMBRICAL, a. Pertaining to the loins. 7559 7559
LUMBRICAL, n. A muscle of the fingers and toes, so named from its resembling a worm. Of these muscles, there are four of the fingers and as many of the toes. 7559

LUMBRICIFORM, n. [L. lumbricus, a worm, and form.] Resembling a worm in shape. 7559
LUMINARY, n. [L. luminare, from lumen, light.] 7559
LUMINATION. [See Illumination.] 7560
LUMINE, v.t. To enlighten. [Not used. See Illumine.] 7560
LUMINIFEROUS, a. [L. lumen, light, and fero, to produce.] 7560
LUMINOUS, a. [L. luminosus.] 7560
LUMINOUSLY, adv. With brightness or clearness. 7560
LUMINOUSNESS, n. 7560
LUMP, n. 7560
LUMP, v.t. 7561
LUMPEN, n. A long fish of a greenish color, and marked with lines. 7561
LUMPFISH, n. A thick fish of the genus Cyclopterus. The back is sharp and elevated; the belly flat, and of a crimson color. along the body run five rows of sharp bony tubercles. It swims edgewise; called also a sea-owl. 7561
LUMPING, ppr. 7561
LUMPISH, a. 7561
LUMPISHLY, adv. Heavily; with dullness or stupidity. 7561
LUMPISHNESS, n. Heaviness; dullness; stupidity. 7561
LUMPY, a. Full of lumps or small compact masses. 7562
LUNACY, n. [from L. luna, the moon.] 7562
LUNAR, LUNARY, a. [L. lunaris.] 7562
LUNARIAN, n. An inhabitant of the moon. 7562
LUNARY, n. Moonwort, a plant of the genus Lunaria. 7562
LUNATED, a. Formed like a half-moon. 7562
LUNATIC, a. Affected by a species of madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon. 7562
LUNATIC, n. A person affected by insanity, supposed to be influenced or produced by the moon, or by its position in its orbit; a madman. 7562
LUNATION, n. [L. lunatio.] A revolution of the moon. 7562
LUNCH, LUNCHEON, n. 7562
LUNE, n. [L. luna, the moon.] 7563
LUNET, LUNETTE, n. 7563
LUNET, n. A little moon 7563
LUNG, n. 7563
LUNGE, n. [See Allonge.] A sudden push or thrust. 7564
LUNGED, a. Having lungs, or the nature or resemblance of lunged; drawing in and expelling air. 7564
LUNG-GROWN, a. Having lungs that adhere to the pleura. 7564
LUNGIS, n. A lingerer; a dull drowsy fellow. 7564
LUNGWORT, n. A plant of the genus Pulmonaria. 7564
LUNIFORM, a. [L. luna, the moon, and form.] Resembling the moon. 7564
LUNISOLAR, a. [L. luna, moon, and solaris, sol, sun.] 7564
LUNISTICE, n. [L. luna, the moon, and sto, steti, or sisto, to stand.] 7564
LUNT, n. The match-cord used for firing cannon. 7564
LUNULAR, a. [from L. luna, the moon.] In botany, like the new moon; shaped like a small crescent. 7565
LUNULATE, a. [from L. luna, the moon.] In botany, resembling a small crescent. 7565
LUPERCAL, a. Pertaining to the Lupercalia, or feasts of the Romans in honor of Pan; as a noun, the feast itself. 7565
LUPINE, n. [L. lupinus.] A kind of pulse. The genus Lupinus contains several species, mostly annual plants, bearing digitate leaves, and papilionaceous flowers. The seeds of the white lupine have a leguminous taste, accompanied with a disagreeable bitterness, and are said to be anthelmintic. 7565
LUPULIN, n. [L. lupulus, hops.] The fine yellow powder of hops. 7565
LURCH, n. [This is the same word radically as lurk. The primary sense is to run, start, leap

or frisk about, as a man or beast that flies from one tree or other object to another to conceal himself. Hence we see the peculiar applicability of this word in seamen's language.] 7565
LURCH, v.i. 7565
LURCH, v.t. 7566
LURCH, v.t. [L. lurco, a glutton.] To swallow or eat greedily; to devour. [Not used.] 7566
LURCHER, n. 7566
LURDAN, a. Blockish. [Not used.] 7566
LURDAN, n. A clown; a blockhead. [Not used.] 7566
LURE — LYTHRODE 7567
LURE, n. 7567
LURE, v.i. To call hawks. 7567
LURE, v.t. To entice; to attract; to invite by any thing that promises pleasure or advantage. 7567
LURED, pp. Enticed; attracted; invited by the hope of pleasure or advantage. 7567
LURID, a. [L. luridus.] Gloomy; dismal. 7567
LURING, ppr. Enticing; calling. 7567
LURK, v.i. 7567
LURKER, n. One that lurks or keeps out of sight. 7568
LURKING, ppr. Lying concealed; keeping out of sight. 7568
LURKING-PLACE, n. A place in which one lies concealed; a secret place; a hiding place; a den. 1 Samuel 23:23. 7568
LUSCIOUS, a. [I know not the origin and affinities of this word.] 7568
LUSCIOUSLY, adv. 7568
LUSCIOUSNESS, n. Immoderate richness or sweetness that cloys or offends. 7568
LUSERN, n. A lynx. 7568
LUSH, a. Of a dark, keep, full color. 7569
LUSK, a. Lazy; slothful. [Not in use.] 7569
LUSK, n. A lazy fellow; a lubber. [Not in use.] 7569
LUSKISH, a. Inclined to be lazy. 7569
LUSKISHLY, adv. Lazily. 7569
LUSKISHNESS, n. Disposition to indolence; laziness. Obs. 7569
LUSORIOUS, a. [L. lusorius, from ludo, lusi, to sport.] 7569
LUSORY, a. [L. lusorius, as above.] Used in play; playful; as lusory methods of instructing children. 7569
LUST, n. 7569
LUST, v.i. 7569
LUSTFUL, a. 7570
LUSTFULLY, ad. With concupiscence or carnal desire. 7570
LUSTFULNESS, n. The state of having carnal desires; libidinousness. 7570
LUSTIHOOD, n. [lusty and hood.] Vigor of body. Obs. 7571
LUSTILY, adv. With vigor of body; stoutly; with vigorous exertion. 7571
LUSTINESS, n. Vigor of body; stoutness; strength; robustness; sturdiness. 7571
LUSTING, ppr. Having eager desire; having carnal appetite. 7571
LUSTING, n. Eager desire; inordinate desire; desire of carnal gratification. 7571
LUSTLESS, a. 7571
LUSTRAL, a. [L. lustralis, from lustro, to purify.] 7571
LUSTRATE, v.t. [L. lustro, to cleanse. See Luster.] 7571
LUSTRATION, n. 7571
LUSTER, n. [L. lustrum, lustro to purify.] 7572
LUSTRICAL, a. Pertaining to purification. 7572
LUSTRING, n. A species of glossy silk cloth. [Corruptly written and pronounced lutestring.] 7572
LUSTROUS, a. Bright; shining; luminous. 7572
LUSTRUM, n. In ancient Rome, the space of five years. 7572

LUST-STAINED, a. Defiled by lust. 7572
LUSTWORT, n. [lust and wort.] A plant of the genus Drosera. 7573
LUSTY, a. [from lust.] 7573
LUTANIST, n. [from lute.] A person that plays on the lute. 7573
LUTARIOUS, a. [L. lutarius, from lutum, mud.] 7573
LUTATION, n. [See Lute.] The act or method of luting vessels. 7573
LUTE, n. [L. laudo.] 7573
LUTE, LUTING, n. [L. lutum, mud, clay.] Among chimists, a composition of clay or other tenacious substance used for stopping the juncture of vessels so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air. 7574
LUTE, v.t. To close or coat with lute. 7574
LUTE-CASE, n. A case for a lute. 7574
LUTED, pp. Closed with lute. 7574
LUTENIST, n. A performer on the lute. 7574
LUTER, LUTIST, n. One who plays on a lute. 7574
LUTE-STRING, n. The string of a lute. 7574
LUTHERAN, a. Pertaining to Luther, the reformer; as the Lutheran church. 7574
LUTHERAN, n. A disciple or follower of Luther; one who adheres to the doctrines of Luther. 7574
LUTHERANISM, n. The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther. 7574
LUTHERN, n. In architecture, a kind of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building, to admit light into the upper story. 7574
LUTING, ppr. Closing with lute. 7574
LUTULENT, a. [L. lutulentus, from lutum, mud.] Muddy; turbid; thick. 7574
LUXATE, v.t. [L. luxo, laxo, laxus.] 7574
LUXATED, pp. Put out of joint; dislocated. 7575
LUXATING, ppr. Removing or forcing out of its place, as a joint; dislocating. 7575
LUXATION, n. 7575
LUXE, n. Luxury. [Not used.] 7575
LUXURIANCE, LUXURIANCY, n. [L. luxurians, luxurio, to grow rank, or to wanton.] 7575
LUXURIANT, a. 7575
LUXURIANTLY, adv. With exuberant growth. 7576
LUXURIATE, v.i. To grow exuberantly, or to grow to superfluous abundance. 7576
LUXURIATION, n. The process of growing exuberantly, or beyond the natural growth.
LUXURIOUS, a. [L. luxuriosus, from luxo, to loosen; luxor, to riot.] 7576 7576
LUXURIOUSLY, adv. In abundance of rich diet, dress or equipage; deliciously; voluptuously. 7576
LUXURIST, n. One given to luxury. 7577
LUXURY, n. [L. luxuria, from luxo, to loosen.] 7577
LY, a termination of adjectives, is a contraction of Sax. lie, G. lich, D. lyk, Dan. lige, Sw. lik, Eng. like; as in lovely, manly, that is, love-like, man-like. As the termination of names, ly signifies field or plain, Sax. leag, Eng. lay, lea or ley, L. locus. 7577
LYAM, n. A leash for holding a hound. 7577
LYCANTHROPY, n. [Gr. a wolf, and man.] 7577
LYCOSTOM, n. A Baltic fish resembling a herring. 7577
LYDIAN, a. [from Lydia.] 7577
LYE, n. [L. lix, whence lixivium; Ant. L. lixa, whence Lugdunum, Leyden, Lyons, that is Water-town.] 7578
LYE, n. A falsehod. [See Lie.] 7578
LYING, ppr. of lie. Being prostrate. [See Lie.] 7578
LYING, ppr. of lie. Telling falsehood. 7578
LYMNITE, n. A kind of freshwater snail, found fossil. 7578
LYMPH, n. [L. lympha.] Water, or a colorless fluid in animal bodies, separated from the blood and contained in certain vessels called lymphatics. 7578
LYMPHATE, LYMPHATED, a. Frightened into madness; raving. 7578
LYMPHATIC, a. Pertaining to lymph. 7578

LYMPHATIC, n. A vessel of animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph. 7578
LYMPHEDUCT, n. [L. lympha, lymph, and ductus, a duct.] 7579
LYMPHOGRAPHY, n. [L. lympha, lymph; Gr. to describe.] 7579
LYNX, n. [L. lynx.] A quadruped of the genus Felis, resembling the common cat, but his ears are longer and his tail shorter. His hair is streaked with yellow, white and black colors. His air is sprightly; he howls like the wolf, and walks and leaps like a cat. This animal is celebrated for the sharpness of his sight. 7579
LYRATE, LYRATED, a. [from lyre.] In botany, divided transversely into several jags, the lower ones smaller and more remote from each other than the upper ones; as a lyrate leaf. 7579
LYRE, n. [L. lyra.] A stringed instrument of music, a kind of harp much used by the ancients. 7579
LYRIC, LYRICAL, a. [L. lyricus.] Pertaining to a lyre or harp. Lyric poetry is such as is sung to the harp or lyre. This was much cultivated by the ancients, among whom Anacreon, Alcoeus, Stesichorus, Sappho and Horace are distinguished as lyric poets.
LYRIC, n. A composer of lyric poems. 7579 7579
LYRICISM, n. A lyric composition. 7579
LYRIST, n. A musician who plays on the harp or lyre. 7579
LYS, n. A chinese measure of length, equal to 533 yards. 7579
LYTERIAN, a. [Gr. to loosen.] In medical science, terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease. 7580
LYTHRODE, n. A mineral found in Norway; its color, an aurora-red, passing into brownish red or brown. It appears to be allied to elaolite, or fettstein. 7580
M 7581
M — MAGISTRATURE 7581
M is the thirteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by a compression of the lips. It is called a semi-vowel, as the articulation or compression of the lips is accompanied with a humming sound through the nose, which constitutes a difference between this letter and b. Its sound is uniform; as in man, time, rim. 7581
M is a numeral letter, and among the ancients stood for a thousand; a use which is retained by the moderns. With a dash or stroke over it, it stands for a thousand times a thousand, or a million. 7581
M.A. or A.M. stands for artium magister, master of arts; M.D. for medicinoe doctor, doctor of medicine; A.M. for anno mundi, the year of the world; MS, for manuscript; MSS, for manuscripts. 7581
MAB, n. In northern mythology, the queen of the imaginary beings called fairies. 7581
MAB, v.i. To dress negligently. 7582
MAC, in names of Scotch and Irish origin, signifies son. [See Maid.] 7582
MACARONI, n. [Gr. happy.] 7582
MACARONIC, a. Pertaining to or like a macaroni; empty; trifling; vain; affected. 7582
MACARONIC, n. A kind of burlesque poetry, in which native words are made to end in Latin terminations, or Latin words are modernized. 7582
MACAROON, the same as macaroni. 7582
MACAUCO, n. A name of several species of quadrupeds of the genus Lemur. 7582
MACAW, MACAO, n. The name of a race of beautiful fowls of the parrot kind, under the genus Psittacus. 7582
MACAW-TREE, n. A species of palm tree. 7582
MACCABEES, n. The name of two apocryphal books in the Bible. 7582
MACCOBOY, n. A kind of snuff. 7582
MACE, n. An ensign of authority borne before magistrates. Originally, the mace was a club or instrument of war, made of iron and much used by cavalry. It was in the shape of a coffee mill. Being no longer a weapon of war, its form is changed; it is made of silver or copper gilt, and ornamented with a crown, globe and cross. 7583
MACE, n. [L. macis.] A spice; the second coat which covers the nutmeg, a thin and membranaceous substance of an oleaginous nature and yellowish color, being in flakes divided into many ramifications; it is extremely fragrant and aromatic. 7583

MACE-ALE, n. Ale spiced with mace. 7583
MACE-BEARER, n. A person who carries a mace before men in authority. 7583
MACERATE, v.t. [L. macero, from macer, thin, lean; maceo, to be thin or lean; Eng. meager, meek.] 7583
MACERATED, pp. Made thin or lean; steeped almost to solution. 7583
MACERATING, ppr. Making lean; steeping almost to solution; softening. 7583
MACERATION, n. The act or the process of making thin or lean by wearing away, or by mortification. 7584
MACE-REED, REED-MACE, n. A plant of the genus Typha. 7584
MACHIAVELIAN, a. [from Machiavel, an Italian writer, secretary and historiographer to the republic of Florence.] 7584
MACHIAVELIAN, n. One who adopts the principles of Machiavel. 7584
MACHIAVELISM, n. The principles of Machiavel, or practice in conformity to them; political cunning and artifice, intended to favor arbitrary power. 7584
MACHICOLATION, n. In old castles, the pouring of hot substances through apertures in the upper part of the gate assailants; or the apertures themselves. 7584
MACHINAL, a. [See Machine.] Pertaining to machines. 7584
MACHINATE, v.t. [L. machinor.] 7584
MACHINATED, pp. Planned; contrived. 7584
MACHINATING, ppr. Contriving; scheming. 7584
MACHINATION, n. The act of planning or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly an evil purpose; an artful design formed with deliberation. 7585
MACHINATOR, n. One that forms a scheme, or who plots with evil designs. 7585
MACHINE, n. [L. machina.] An artificial work, simple or complicated, that serves to apply or regulate moving power, or to produce motion, so as to save time or force. The simple machines are the six mechanical powers, viz.; the lever, the pulley, the axis and wheel, the wedge, the screw, and the inclined plane. Complicated machines are such as combine two or more of these powers for the production of motion or force. 7585
MACHINERY, n. A complicated work, or combination of mechanical powers in a work, designed to increase, regulate or apply motion and force; as the machinery of a watch or other chronometer. 7585
MACHINING, a. Denoting the machinery of a poem. [Not used.] 7586
MACHINIST, n. A constructor of machines and engines, or one well versed in the principles of machines. 7586
MACIGNO, n. A species of stone of two varieties, one of a grayish yellow color, the other of a bluish gray color. 7586
MACILENCY, n. [See Macilent.] Leanness. 7586
MACILENT, a. [L. macilentus, from macer, lean, thin. See Macerate.] Lean; thin; having little flesh. 7586
MACKEREL, n. [L. macula, a spot; the spotted fish.] 7586
MACKEREL, n. A pander or pimp. 7586
MACKEREL-SKY, n. A sky streaked or marked like a mackerel. 7586
MACLE, n. A name given to chiastolite or hollow spar. 7586
MACLURITE, n. A mineral of a brilliant pale green color, so called in honor of Maclure, the mineralogist. 7586
MACROCOSM, n. [Gr. great, and world.] The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds; opposed to microcosm, or the world of man. 7586
MACROLOGY, n. [Gr. great, and discourse.] Long and tedious talk; prolonged discourse without matter; superfluity of words. 7587
MACTATION, n. [L. macto, to kill.] 7587
MACULA, n. [L.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun or other luminous orb. 7587
MACULATE, v.t. [L. maculo.] To spot; to stain. 7587
MACULATE, MACULATED, a. Spotted. 7587

MACULATION, n. The act of spotting a spot; a stain. 7587
MACULE, n. A spot. [supra.] [Little used.] 7587
MAD, a. 7587
MAD, v.t. To make mad, furious or angry. 7588
MAD, v.i. To be mad, furious or wild. 7588
MAD, MADE, n. An earthworm. [But this is the Eng. moth.] 7588
MADAM, n. An appellation or complimentary title given to married and elderly ladies, or chiefly to them. 7588
MADAPPLE, n. A plant of the genus Solanum. 7588
MADBRAIN, MADBRAINED, a. Disordered in mind; hot-headed; rash. 7588
MAD-CAP, a. [mad-caput or cap.] 7588
MADDEN, v.t. mad'n. To make mad. 7589
MADDEN, v.i. To become mad; to act as if mad. 7589
MADDENED, pp. Rendered mad. 7589
MADDENING, ppr. Making mad or angry. 7589
MADDER, n. A plant of the genus Rubia, one species of which is much used in dyeing red. The root is used in medicine as an aperient and detergent, and is in great reputation as an emmenagogue. It is cultivated in France and Holland. 7589
MADDING, ppr. of mad. Raging; furious. 7589
MADE, pret. and pp. of make. 7589
MADEFACTION, n. [L. madefacio.] The act of making wet. 7589
MADEFIED, pp. Made wet. 7589
MADEFY, v.t. [L. madefio.] To make wet or moist; to moisten. [Not much used.] 7589
MADEFYING, ppr. Making moist or wet. 7589
MADEIRA, n. A rich wine made on the isle of Madeira. 7589
MADEMOISELLE, n. A young woman, or the title given to one; miss; also, the puppet sent from the French metropolis to exhibit the prevailing fashions. 7589
MADHEADED, n. Hot brained; rash. 7589
MADHOUSE, n. A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint. 7589
MADID, a. [L. madidus.] Wet; moist. [Not in use.] 7590
MADLY, adv. [from mad.] Without reason or understanding; rashly; wildly. 7590
MADMAN, n. A man raving or furious with disordered intellect; a distracted man. 7590
MADNESS, n. [from mad.] Distraction; a state of disordered reason or intellect, in which the patient raves or is furious. 7590
MADONA, MADONNA, n. A term of compellation equivalent to madam. It is given to the virgin Mary. 7590
MADREPORE, n. A submarine substance of a stony hardness, resembling coral. It consists of carbonate of lime with some animal matter. It is of a white color, wrinkled on the surface, and full of cavities or cells, inhabited by a small animal. From a liquor discharged by this animal, the substance is said to be formed. Madrepores constitute a genus of polypiers, of variable forms, always garnished with radiated plates. 7590
MADREPORITE, n. A name given to certain petrified bones found in Normandy, in France, belonging to a cetaceous fish or to a species of crocodile. These bones contain many little brown lines in zigzag, resembling entangled threads. They have none of the properties of madrepore. 7591
MADREPORITE, n. A variety of limestone, so called on account of its occurring in radiated prismatic concretions resembling the stars of madrepores. When rubbed, it emits the smell of sulphurated hydrogen gas. 7591
MADRIER, n. A thick plank armed with iron plates, with a cavity to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it is applied to any thing intended to be broken down; also, a plank used for supporting the earth in mines. 7591
MADRIGAL, n. 7591
MADWORT, n. A plant of the genus Alyssum. 7591
MAESTOSO, an Italian word signifying majestic, a direction in music to play the part with grandeur and strength. 7591
MAFFLE, v.i. To stammer. [Not in use.] 7591

MAGAZINE, n. 7591
MAGAZINER, n. One who writes for a magazine. [Little used.] 7592
MAGE, n. A magician. [Not used.] 7592
MAGGOT, n. 7592
MAGGOTY, a. Full of maggots. 7592
MAGGOTY-HEADED, a. Having a head full of whims. 7592
MAGI, n. plu. [L.] Wise men or philosophers of the East. 7592
MAGIAN, a. [L. magus.] Pertaining to the Magi, a sect of philosophers in Persia. 7592
MAGIAN, n. One of the sect of the Persian Magi, who hold that there are two principles, one that cause of good, the other of evil. The knowledge of these philosophers was deemed by the vulgar to be supernatural. 7592
MAGIANISM, n. The philosophy or doctrines of the Magi. 7592
MAGIC, n. [L. magia; Gr. a philosopher among the Persians.] 7593
MAGIC, MAGICAL, a. Pertaining to magic; used in magic; as a magic wand; magic art. 7593
MAGICALLY, adv. By the arts of magic; according to the rules or rites of magic; by enchantment. 7593
MAGICIAN, n. One skilled in magic; one that practices the black art; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress. 7593
MAGISTERIAL, a. [See Magistrate.] Pertaining to a master; such as suits a master; authoritative. 7594
MAGISTERIALLY, adv. With the air of a master; arrogantly; authoritatively. 7594
MAGISTERIALNESS, n. The air and manner of a master; haughtiness; imperiousness; peremptoriness. 7594
MAGISTERY, n. [L. magisterium.] Among chimists, a precipitate; a fine substance deposited by precipitation; usually applied to particular kinds of precipitate, as that of bismuth, coal, crab's eyes, sulphur, etc. 7594
MAGISTRACY, a. [See Magistrate.] The office or dignity of a magistrate. 7594
MAGISTRAL, a. Suiting a magistrate; authoritative. 7594
MAGISTRAL, n. A sovereign medicine or remedy. 7594
MAGISTRALITY, n. Despotic authority in opinion. 7594
MAGISTRALLY, adv. Authoritatively; with imperiousness. 7594
MAGISTRATE, n. [L. magistratus, from magister, master; magis, major, and ster, Teutonic steora, a director; steoran, to steer; the principal director.] A public civil officer, invested with the executive government of some branch of it. In this sense, a king is the highest or first magistrate, as is the President of the United States. But the word is more particularly applied to subordinate officers, as governors, intendants, prefects, mayors, justices of the peace, and the like. 7595
MAGISTRATIC, a. Having the authority of a magistrate. 7595
MAGISTRATURE, n. Magistracy. [Little used.] 7595
MAGNA_CHARTA — MALACOLITE 7596
MAGNA CHARTA, n. [L. great charter.] 7596
MAGNANIMITY, n. [L. magnanimitas; magnus, great, and animus, mind.] Greatness of mind; that elevation or dignity of soul, which encounters danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness, which raises the possessor above revenge, and makes him delight in acts of benevolence, which makes him disdain injustice and meanness, and prompts him to sacrifice personal ease, interest and safety for the accomplishment of useful and noble objects. 7596
MAGNANIMOUS, a. [L. magnanimus.] 7596
MAGNANIMOUSLY, adv. With greatness of mind; bravely; with dignity and elevation of sentiment. 7596
MAGNESIA, n. s as z. [Gr. the lodestone.] 7596
MAGNESIAN, a. Pertaining to magnesia, or partaking of its qualities. 7597
MAGNESITE, n. Carbonated magnesia, or magnesia combined with silex. It occurs in amorphous masses, or in masses tuberous and spungiform; its color is yellowish gray, or white with spots, and dendritic delineations of blackish brown. 7597

MAGNESIUM, n. The undecomposable base of magnesia. 7597
MAGNET, n. [L. from Gr. Magnesia, in Asia Minor.] The lodestone; an ore of iron which has the peculiar properties of attracting metallic iron, of pointing to the poles, and of dipping or inclining downwards. These properties it communicates to iron by contact. A bar of iron to which these properties are imparted, is called an artificial magnet. 7597
MAGNETIC, MAGNETICAL, a. Pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; as a magnetic bar of iron, or a magnetic needle.
MAGNETICALLY, adv. By means of magnetism; by the power of attraction. 7597 7597
MAGNETICALNESS, n. The quality of being magnetic. 7597
MAGNETICS, n. The science or principles of magnetism. 7597
MAGNETIFEROUS, a. Producing or conducting magnetism. 7597
MAGNETISM, n. That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, the power of the lodestone, etc. 7598
MAGNETIZE, v.t. To communicate magnetic properties to any thing; as, to magnetize a needle. 7598
MAGNETIZE, v.i. To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic. A bar of iron standing some time in an inclined position, will magnetize. 7598
MAGNETIZED, pp. Made magnetic. 7598
MAGNETIZING, ppr. Imparting magnetism to. 7598
MAGNIFIABLE, a. [See Magnify.] That may be magnified; worthy of being magnified or extolled. 7598
MAGNIFIC, MAGNIFICAL, a. [L. magnificus.] Grand; splendid; illustrious. 7598
MAGNIFICALLY, adv. In a magnificent manner. 7598
MAGNIFICATE, v.t. To magnify or extol. [Not used.] 7598
MAGNIFICENCE, n. [L. magnificentia.] Grandeur of appearance; greatness and splendor of show or state; as the magnificence of a palace or of a procession; the magnificence of a Roman triumph. 7598
MAGNIFICENT, a. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous. 7599
MAGNIFICENTLY, adv. With splendor of appearance, or pomp of show. The minister was magnificently entertained at court. 7599
MAGNIFICO, n. A grandee of Venice. 7599
MAGNIFIER, n. [from magnify.] One who magnifies; one who extols or exalts in praises.
MAGNIFY, v.t. [L. magnifico; magnus, great, and facio, to make.] 7599 7599
MAGNIFYING, ppr. Enlarging apparent bulk or dimensions; extolling; exalting. 7600
MAGNILOQUENCE, n. [L. magnus, great, and loquens, speaking.] 7600
MAGNITUDE, n. [L. magnitudo.] Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size; applied to things that have length, breadth or thickness. 7600
MAGNOLIA, n. The laurel-leafed tulip tree, of several species. 7600
MAGPIE, n. [L. pica, with mag.] A chattering bird of the genus Corvus. 7600
MAGUEY, a. A species of aloe in Mexico, which furnished the natives with timber for their buildings. Its leaves were used for covering the roofs of their houses, and for paper, clothing and cordage. 7600
MAHOGANY, n. A tree of the genus Swietenia, growing in the tropical climates of America. The wood is of a reddish or brown color, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish. Of this are made our most beautiful and durable pieces of cabinet furniture. 7601
MAHOMETAN, MOHAMMEDAN. This word and the name of the Arabian prophet, so called, are written in many different ways. The best authorized and most correct orthography seems to be Mohammed, Mohammedan. [See Mohammedan.] 7601
MAHOUND, n. Formerly a contemptuous name for Mohammed and the devil, etc. 7601
MAID, n. A species of skate fish. 7601
MAID, MAIDEN, n. 7601
MAIDEN, n. A maid; also, an instrument for beheading criminals, and another for washing linen. 7601
MAIDEN, a. Pertaining to a young woman or virgin; as maiden charms. 7601
MAIDEN, v.i. To speak and act demurely or modestly. 7602

MAIDENHAIR, n. A plant of the genus Adiantum. 7602
MAIDENHOOD, n. 7602
MAIDENLIKE, a. Like a maid; modest. 7602
MAIDENLINESS, n. The behavior that becomes a maid; modesty; gentleness. 7602
MAIDENLIP, n. A plant. 7602
MAIDENLY, a. Like a maid; gentle; modest; reserved. 7602
MAIDENLY, adv. In a maidenlike manner. 7602
MAIDHOOD, n. Virginity. 7602
MAIDMARIAN, n. A dance; so called from a buffoon dressed like a man. 7602
MAIDPALE, a. Pale, like a sick girl. 7602
MAID-SERVANT, n. A female servant. 7602
MAIL, n. [L. macula.] 7602
MAIL, n. A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers, particularly letters conveyed from one post office to another, under public authority. 7603
MAIL, v.t. To put on a coat of mail or armor; to arm defensively. 7603
MAIL-COACH, n. A coach that conveys the public mails. 7603
MAILED, pp. Covered with a mail or with armor; inclosed and directed, as letters in a bundle. 7603
MAILING, ppr. Investing with a coat of mail; inclosing in a wrapper and directing to a post office. 7603
MAIM, v.t. 7603
MAIM, n. [written in law-language, mayhem.] 7604
MAIMED, pp. Crippled; disabled in limbs; lame. 7604
MAIMING, ppr. Disabling by depriving of the use of a limb; crippling; rendering lame or defective. 7604
MAIMEDNESS, n. A state of being maimed. 7604
MAIN, a. [L. magnus.] 7604
MAIN, n. Strength; force; violent effort; as in the phrase, “with might and main.” 7605
MAIN, n. [L. manus, hand.] A hand at dice. We throw a merry main. 7605
MAIN-LAND, n. The continent; the principal land, as opposed to an isle. 7606
MAINLY, adv. Chiefly; principally. 7606
MAIN-MAST, n. The principal mast in a ship or other vessel. 7606
MAIN-KEEL, n. The principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel. 7606
MAINOR, n. [L. a manu, from the hand, or in the work.] The old law phrase, to be taken as a thief with the mainor, signifies, to be taken in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood, or in preparing so to do; or it denotes the being taken with the thing stolen upon him. 7606
MAINPERNABLE, a. That may be admitted to give surety by mainpernors; that may be mainprized. 7606
MAINPERNOR, n. In law, a surety for a prisoner’s appearance in court at a day. Mainpernors differ from bail, in that a man’s bail may imprison or surrender him before the stipulated day of appearance; mainpernors can do neither; they are bound to produce him to answer all charges whatsoever. 7606
MAINPRIZE, n. 7606
MAINPRIZE, v.t. To suffer a prisoner to go at large, on his finding sureties, mainpernors, for his appearance at a day. 7606
MAIN-SAIL, n. The principal sail in a ship. The main-sail of a ship or brig is extended by a yard attached to the main-mast, and that of a sloop, by the boom. 7607
MAIN-SHEET, n. The sheet that extends and fastens the main-sail. 7607
MAINSWEAR, v.i. To swear falsely; to perjure one’s self. 7607
MAINTAIN, v.t. [L. manus and teneo.] 7607
MAINTAINABLE, a. That may be maintained, supported, preserved or sustained. 7608
MAINTAINED, pp. Kept in any state; preserved; upheld; supported; defended; vindicated.
MAINTAINER, n. One who supports, preserves, sustains or vindicates. 7608 7608
MAINTAINING, ppr. Supporting; preserving; upholding; defending; vindicating. 7608

MAINTENANCE, n. Sustenance; sustentation; support by means of supplies of food, clothing and other conveniences; as, his labor contributed little to the maintenance of his family. 7608
MAIN-TOP, n. The top of the main-mast of a ship or brig. 7609
MAIN-YARD, n. The yard on which the main-sail is extended, supported by the main-mast. 7609
MAISTER, for master, is obsolete. 7609
MAISTRESS, for mistress, is obsolete. 7609
MAIZ, n. A plant of the genus Zea, the native corn of America, called Indian corn. 7609
MAJA, n. A bird of Cuba, of a beautiful yellow color, whose flesh is accounted a delicacy.
MAJESTIC, a. [from majesty.] August; having dignity of person or appearance; 7609
grand; princely. The prince was majestic in person and appearance. 7609
MAJESTICAL, a. Majestic. [Little used.] 7610
MAJESTICALLY, adv. With dignity; with grandeur; with a lofty air or appearance. 7610
MAJESTY, n. [L. majestas, from the root of magis, major, more, greater.] 7610
MAJOR, a. [L.] Greater in number, quantity or extent; as the major part of the assembly; the major part of the revenue; the major part of the territory. 7610
MAJOR, n. In military affairs, an officer next in rank above a captain, and below a lieutenant colonel; the lowest field officer. 7611
MAJOR, n. In law, a person of full age to manage his own concerns. 7611
MAJOR, n. In logic, the first proposition of a regular syllogism, containing the principal term; as, no unholy person is qualified for happiness in heaven, [the major.] Every man in his natural state is unholy, [minor.] Therefore, no man in his natural state, is qualified for happiness in heaven, [conclusion or inference.] 7611
MAJORATION, n. Increase; enlargement. [Not used.] 7611
MAJOR-DOMO, n. [major and domus, house.] A man who holds the place of master of the house; a steward; also, a chief minister. 7612
MAJOR-GENERAL, n. A military officer who commands a division or a number of regiments; the next in rank below a lieutenant general. 7612
MAJORITY, n. 7612
MAKE, v.t. pret. and pp. made. 7612
MAKE, v.i. To tend; to proceed; to move. He made towards home. The tiger made at the sportsman. Formerly authors used to make way, to make on, to make forth, to make about; but these phrases are obsolete. We now say, to make at, to make towards. 7618
MAKE, n. Structure; texture; constitution of parts in a body. It may sometimes be synonymous with shape or form, but more properly, the word signifies the manner in which the parts of a body are united; as a man of slender make, or feeble make, 7619
MAKE, n. [Eng. match; L. par.] A companion; a mate. 7620
MAKEBATE, n. One who excites contention and quarrels. 7620
MAKELESS, a. Matchless; without a mate. 7620
MAKER, n. The Creator. 7620
MAKEPEACE, n. A peace-maker; one that reconciles persons when are variance. 7620
MAKEWEIGHT, n. That which is thrown into a scale to make weight. 7620
MAKI, n. An animal of the genus Lemur. 7620
MAKING, ppr. Forming; causing; compelling; creating; constituting. 7620
MAKING, n. The act of forming, causing or constituting. 7620
MAL, MALE, as a previx, in composition, denotes ill or veil, L. malus. [See Malady.] 7621
MALACHITE, n. [Gr. mallows, L. malva, soft, so names from its resembling the color of the leaf of mallows.] 7621
MALACOLITE, n. [Gr. mallows, from its color.] 7621
MALACOPTERYGEOUS — MANACLED 7622
MALACOPTERYGEOUS, a. [Gr. soft, a point or feather.] 7622
MALACOSTOMOUS, a. [Gr. soft, and mouth.] 7622
MALADMINISTRATION, n. [See Mal and Administer.] Bad management of public affairs; vicious or defective conduct in administration, or the performance of official duties, particularly of executive and ministerial duties, prescribed by law; as the maladministration

of a king, or of any chief magistrate. 7622
MALADY, n. [L. malum; Eng. mellow, L. mollis.] 7622
MALAGA, n. A species of wine imported from Malaga, in Spain. 7622
MALANDERS, n. A dry scab on the pastern of a horse. 7622
MALAPERT, a. [mal and pert.] Saucy; quick, with impudence; sprightly, without respect or decency; bold; forward. 7623
MALAPERTLY, adv. Saucily; with impudence. 7623
MALAPERTNESS, n. Sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness; sprightliness of reply without decency. 7623
MALAPROPOS, adv. malap'ropo. Unsuitably. 7623
MALAR, a. [L. mala, the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek. 7623
MALATE, n. [L. malum, an apple.] A salt formed by the malic acid, the acid of apples, combined with a base. 7623
MALAXATE, v.t. To soften; to knead to softness. 7623
MALAXATION, n. The act of moistening and softening; or the forming of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters. [Little used.] 7623
MALCONFORMATION, n. Ill form; disproportion of parts. 7623
MALCONTENT, n. [mal and content.] A discontented subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration, or who manifests his uneasiness by overt acts, as in sedition or insurrection. 7623
MALCONTENT, MALCONTENTED, a. Discontented with the laws or the administration of government; uneasy; dissatisfied with the government. 7623
MALCONTENTEDLY, adv. With discontent. 7623
MALCONTENTEDNESS, n. Discontentedness with the government; dissatisfaction; want of attachment to the government, manifested by overt acts. 7623
MALE, a. [L. masculus, from mas, maris.] 7624
MALE, n. Among animals, one of the sex whose office is to beget young; a he-animal. 7624
MALE, as a previx, [See Mal.] 7624
MALEDICENCY, n. [L. maledicentia; male and dico.] 7624
MALEDICENT, a. Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. [Little used.] 7624
MALEDICTION, n. [L. maledictio; male, evil, and dico, to speak.] 7624
MALEFACTION, n. [L. male, evil, and facio, to do.] 7625
MALEFACTOR, n. [supra.] One who commits a crime; one guilty of violating the laws, in such a manner as to subject him to public prosecution and punishment, particularly to capital punishment; a criminal. 7625
MALEFICE, n. An evil deed; artifice; enchantment. [Not in use.] 7625
MALEFICIATE, v.t. To bewitch. [Not in use.] 7625
MALEFICIATION, n. A bewitching. [Not in use.] 7625
MALEFICIENCE, n. [L. maleficientia.] 7625
MALEFICIENT, a. Doing evil, harm or mischief. 7625
MALENGINE, n. Guile; deceit. [Not in use.] 7625
MALET, n. A little bag or budget; a portmanteau. [Not used.] 7625
MALEVOLENCE, n. [L. malevolentia; malum, evil, and volens, volo, to will.] Ill will, personal hatred; evil disposition towards another; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others. It expresses less than malignity. 7625
MALEVOLENT, a. Having an evil disposition towards another or others; wishing evil to others; ill disposed, or disposed to injure others. A malevolent heart rejoices in the misfortunes of others. 7625
MALEVOLENTLY, adv. With ill will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure. 7626
MALEVOLOUS, a. Malevolent. [Not in use.] 7626
MALFEASANCE, n. Evil doing; wrong; illegal deed. 7626
MALFORMATION, n. [mal and formation.] Ill or wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts. 7626
MALIC, a. [L. malum, an apple.] Pertaining to apples; drawn from the juice of apples; as

malic acid. 7626
MALICE, n. [L. malitia, from malus, evil.] Extreme enmity of heart, or malevolence; a disposition to injure others without cause, from mere personal gratification or from a spirit of revenge; unprovoked malignity or spite. 7626
MALICE, v.t. To regard with extreme ill will. [Not used.] 7626
MALICIOUS, a. Harboring ill will or enmity without provocation; malevolent in the extreme; malignant in heart. 7626
MALICIOUSLY, adv. With malice; with extreme enmity or ill will; with deliberate intention to injure. 7626
MALICIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity. 7626
MALIGN, a. mali'ne. [L. malignus, from malus, evil. See Malady.] 7627
MALIGN, v.t. To regard with envy or malice; to treat with extreme enmity; to injure maliciously. 7627
MALIGN, v.i. To entertain malice. 7627
MALIGNANCY, n. [See Malignant.] Extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice; as malignancy of heart. 7627
MALIGNANT, a. [L. malignus, maligno, from malus, evil.] 7627
MALIGNANT, n. A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions. [Not used.] 7628
MALIGNANTLY, adv. Maliciously; with extreme malevolence. 7628
MALIGNER, n. One who regards or treats another with enmity; a traducer; a defamer.
MALIGNITY, n. [L. malignitas.] Extreme enmity, or evil dispositions of heart towards 7628
another; malice without provocation, or malevolence with baseness of heart; deep rooted spite. 7628
MALIGNLY, adv. With extreme ill will. 7628
MALISON, n. Malediction. [Not in use.] 7628
MALKIN, n. maw'kin. A mop; also, a low maid-servant. 7628
MALL, n. maul. [L. malleus.] 7629
MALL, n. mal. A public walk; a level shaded walk. 7629
MALL, v.t. maul. To beat with a mall; to beat with something heavy; to bruise. 7629
MALLARD, n. A species of duck of the genus Anas. 7629
MALLEABILITY, n. [from malleable.] That quality of bodies which renders them susceptible of extension by beating. It is opposed to friability or brittleness. 7629
MALLEABLE, a. [L. malleus. See Mall.] That may be drawn out and extended by beating; capable of extension by the hammer; a quality of metals, particularly of gold. 7629
MALLEABLENESS, n. Malleability, which see. 7629
MALLEATE, v.t. To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating. 7629
MALLEATION, n. The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.
MALLET, n. [L. malleus.] A wooden hammer or instrument for beating, or for driving 7629
pins; particularly used in carpentry, for driving the chisel. 7629
MALLOW, n. [L. malva; Gr. soft; Eng. mellow.] 7629
MALMSEY, n. [L. vinum arvisium.] The name of a species of grape, and also of a kind of wine. 7630
MALPRACTICE, n. [mal and practice.] Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; practice contrary to established rules. 7630
MALT, n. Barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln, and thus prepared for brewing into ale or beer. 7630
MALT, v.t. To make into malt; as, to malt barley. 7630
MALT, v.i. To become malt. 7630
MALT-DRINK, MALT-LIQUOR, n. A liquor prepared for drink by an infusion of malt; as beer, ale, porter, etc. 7630
MALT-DUST, n. The grains or remains of malt. 7630
MALT-FLOOR, n. A floor for drying malt. 7630
MALT-HORSE, n. A horse employed in grinding malt; hence, a dull fellow. 7630
MALTMAN, MALTSTER, n. A man whose occupation is to make malt. 7630
MALTWORM, n. [malt and worm.] A tipler. 7630

MALTALENT, n. Ill humor. [Not in use.] 7630
MALTHA, n. A variety of bitumen, viscid and tenacious, like pitch; unctuous to the touch and exhaling a bituminous odor. 7630
MALTREAT, v.t. [mal and treat.] To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness. 7631
MALTREATED, pp. Ill treated; abused. 7631
MALTREATING, ppr. Abusing; treating unkindly. 7631
MALTREATMENT, n. Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse. 7631
MALVACEOUS, a. [L. malvaceus, from malva, mallows.] 7631
MALVERSATION, n. [L. male, ill, and versor, to behave.] 7631
MAM, MAMMA, n. [L. mamma, the breast or pap, and mother.] 7631
MAMALUKE, MAMELUKE, n. The military force of Egypt consisted of soldiers called Mamelukes, who were originally mercenaries, but afterwards masters of the country. Their power has been recently annihilated by the present Pashaw of Egypt. 7631
MAMMAL, n. [L. mamma, the breast.] 7631
MAMMALIAN, a. Pertaining to the mammals. 7631
MAMMALOGIST, n. One who treats of mammiferous animals. 7631
MAMMALOGY, n. [L. mamma, breast, and discourse.] 7631
MAMMARY, a. [See Mamma.] Pertaining to the breasts or paps; as the mammary arteries and veins. 7632
MAMMEE, n. A tree of the genus Mammea, of two species, both large evergreens produced in hot climates. 7632
MAMMET, n. A puppet; a figure dressed. 7632
MAMMIFER, n. [L. mamma, the breast, and fero, to bear.] 7632
MAMMIFEROUS, a. [supra.] Having breasts and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them. 7632
MAMMIFORM, a. [L. mamma and form.] 7632
MAMMILLARY, a. [L. mamilla.] Pertaining to the paps; resembling a pap; an epithet applied to two small protuberances, like nipples, found under the fore ventricles of the brain, and to a process of the temporal bone. 7632
MAMMILLATED, a. Having small nipples, or little globes like nipples. 7632
MAMMOC, n. A shapeless piece. [Not used.] 7632
MAMMOC, v.t. To tear in pieces. [Not used.] 7633
MAMMODIS, n. Coarse, plain India muslins. 7633
MAMMON, n. Riches; wealth; or the god or riches. 7633
MAMMONIST, n. A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; one whose affections are placed supremely on riches; a worldling. 7633
MAMMOTH, n. This name has been given to a hugh quadruped, now extinct, whose bones are found on both continents. 7633
MAN, n. plu. men. [Heb. species, kind, image, similitude.] 7633
MAN-MIDWIFE, n. A man who practices obstetrics. 7636
MAN, v.t. To furnish with men; as, to man the lines of a fort or fortress; to man a ship or a boat; to man the yards; to man the capstan; to man a prize. It is, however, generally understood to signify, to supply with the full complement or with a sufficient number of men. 7636
MANACLE, n. [L. manica; from manus, the hand.] An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; hand-cuffs; shackles. It is generally used in the plural, manacles. 7637
MANACLE, v.t. To put on hand-cuffs or other fastening for confining the hands. 7637
MANACLED, pp. Hand-cuffed; shackled. 7637
MANACLING — MANIPULAR 7638
MANACLING, ppr. Confining the hands; shackling. 7638
MANAGE, v.t. 7638
MANAGE, v.i. To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business. 7639
MANAGE, n. Conduct; administration; as the manage of the state or kingdom. 7639

MANAGEABLE, a. Easy to be used or directed to its proper purpose; not difficult to be moved or wielded. Heavy cannon are not very manageable. 7639
MANAGEABLENESS, n. The quality of being easily used, or directed to its proper purpose; as the manageableness of an instrument. 7639
MANAGED, pp. Conducted; carried on; trained by discipline; governed; controlled; wielded. 7640
MANAGEMENT, n. Conduct; administration; manner of treating, directing or carrying on; as the management of a family or of a farm; the management of state affairs. 7640
MANAGER, n. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; as the manager of a theater; the manager of a lottery, of a ball, etc. 7640
MANAGERY, n. [from manage.] conduct; direction; administration. 7640
MANAGING, ppr. Conducting; regulating; directing; governing; wielding. 7641
MANAKIN, n. The name of a beautiful race of birds found in warm climates. 7641
MANATI, MANATUS, n. The sea-cow, or fish-tailed walrus, an animal of the genus Trichechus, which grows to an enormous size; sometimes it is said, to the length twenty three feet. Of this animal there are two varieties, the australis, or lamentin, and borealis, or whale-tailed manati. It has fore feet palmated, and furnished with claws, but the hind part ends in a tail like that of a fish. The skin is of a dark color, the eyes small, and instead of teeth, the mouth is furnished with hard bones, extending the whole length of the jaws.
MANATION, n. [L. manatio, from mano, to flow.] 7641 7641
MANCHET, n. A small loaf of fine bread. [Not used.] 7641
MANCHINEEL, n. [L. mancanilla.] A tree of the genus Hippomane, growing in the West Indies to the size of a large oak. It abounds in an acrid, milky juice of a poisonous quality. It bears a fruit of the size of a pippin, which, when eaten, causes inflammation in the mouth and throat, pains in the stomach, etc. The wood is valuable for cabinet work. 7641
MANCIPATE, v.t. [L. mancipo, from manceps, mancipium; manu capio, to take with the hand.] To enslave; to bind; to restrict. [Little used.] 7642
MANCIPATION, n. Slavery; involuntary servitude. [Little used.] 7642
MANCIPLE, n. [L. manceps; manu capio, supra.] 7642
MANDAMUS, n. [L. mando, to command; mandamus, we command. The primary sense is to send.] 7642
MANDARIN, n. In China, a magistrate or governor of a province; also, the court language of China. 7642
MANDATARY, MANDATORY, n. [L. mando, to command.] 7642
MANDATE, n. [L. mando, to command.] 7642
MANDATOR, a. [L.] A director. 7643
MANDATORY, a. Containing a command; preceptive; directory. 7643
MANDIBLE, n. [L. mando, to chew.] The jaw, the instrument of chewing; applied particularly to fowls. 7643
MANDIBULAR, a. Belonging to the jaw. 7643
MANDIL, n. A sort of mantle. [Not in use.] 7643
MANDILION, n. [supra.] A soldier's coat; a loose garment. 7643
MANDLESTONE, n. Kernel-stone; almond-stone, called also amygdaloid; a name given to stones or rocks which have kernels enveloped in paste. 7643
MANDMENT, for commandment, is not in use. 7643
MANDOLIN, n. A cithern or harp. [Not in use.] 7643
MANDRAKE, n. [L. mandragoras.] A plant of the genus Atropa, growing naturally in Spain, Italy and the Levant. It is a narcotic, and its fresh roots are a violent cathartic. Its effect in rendering barren women prolific is supposed to be imaginary. 7643
MANDREL, n. An instrument for confining in the lathe the substance to be turned. 7643
MANDRILL, n. A species of monkey. 7644
MANDUCABLE, a. That can be chewed; fit to be eaten. 7644
MANDUCATE, v.t. [L. mando.] To chew. 7644
MANDUCATED, pp. Chewed. 7644

MANDUCATING, ppr. Chewing; grinding with the teeth. 7644
MANDUCATION, n. The act of chewing or eating. 7644
MANE, n. The hair growing on the upper side of the neck of a horse or other animal, usually hanging down on one side. 7644
MANEATER, n. A human being that feeds on human flesh; a cannibal; an anthropophagite. 7644
MANED, a. Having a mane. 7644
MANEGE, n. A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses. 7644
MANERIAL. [See Manorial.] 7644
MANES, n. plu. [L.] The ghost, shade or soul of a deceased person; and among the ancient pagans, the infernal deities. 7644
MANEUVER, n. [L. manus, the hand, and oeuvre, work, L. opera.] 7644
MANEUVER, v.i. To move or change positions among troops or ships, for the purpose of advantageous attack of defense; or in military exercise, for the purpose of discipline. 7645
MANEUVER, v.t. To change the positions of troops or ships. 7645
MANEUVERED, pp. Moved in position. 7645
MANEUVERING, ppr. Changing the position or order for advantageous attack or defense.
MANFUL, a. [man and full.] Having the spirit of a man; bold; brave; courageous.7645 7645
MANFULLY, adv. Boldly; courageously; honorably. 7645
MANFULNESS, n. Boldness; courageousness. 7645
MANGABY, n. A monkey with naked eyelids; the white-eyed monkey. 7645
MANGANESE, n. A metal of a dusky white, or whitish gray color, very hard and difficult to fuse. It never occurs as a natural product in a metallic state. The substance usually so called is an oxyd of manganese, but not pure. 7645
MANGANESIAN, a. Pertaining to manganese; consisting of it or partaking of its qualities.
MANGANESIATE, n. A compound of manganesic acid, with a base. 7645 7645
MANGANESIC, a. Obtained from manganese; as the manganesic acid. 7646
MANGANESIOUS, a. Manganesious acid is an acid with a minimum of oxygen. 7646
MANGCORN, n. A mixture of wheat and rye, or other species of grain. [Not used in America.] 7646
MANGE, n. The scab or itch in cattle, dogs and other beasts. 7646
MANGEL-WURZEL, n. The root of scarcity, a plant of the beet kind. 7646
MANGER, n. [L. mando.] 7646
MANGER-BOARD, n. The bulk-head on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck. 7646
MANGINESS, n. [from mangy.] Scabbiness; infection of the mange. 7646
MANGLE, v.t. 7646
MANGLE, n. [L. mango.] 7647
MANGLE, v.t. To smooth cloth with a mangle; to calendar. 7647
MANGLED, pp. Torn in cutting; smoothed with a mangle. 7647
MANGLER, n. One who tears in cutting; one who uses a mangle. 7647
MANGLING, ppr. Lacerating in the act of cutting; tearing. 7647
MANGO, n. The fruit of the mango tree, a native of the East Indies, of the genus Mangifera. It is brought to us only when pickled. Hence mango is the green fruit of the tree pickled. 7647
MANGONEL, n. An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls. 7647
MANGONISM, n. The art of setting off to advantage. 7647
MANGONIZE, v.t. To polish for setting off to advantage. 7647
MANGOSTAN, MANGOSTEEN, n. A tree of the East Indies, of the genus Garcinia, so called from Dr. Garcin, who described it. The tree grows to the highth of 18 feet, and bears fruit of the size of a crab apple, the pulp of which is very delicious food. 7647
MANGROVE, n. A tree of the East and West Indies, otherwise called mangle, and of the genus Rhizophora. One species, the black mangle, grows in waters on the sides of rivers. The red mangrove does not grow in water. Its wood is of a deep red color, compact and

heavy. The soft part of the bark of the white mangrove is formed into ropes. 7647
MANGY, a. [from mange.] Scabby; infected with the mange. 7648
MANHATER, n. [man and hate.] One who hates mankind; a misanthrope. 7648
MANHOOD, n. [man and hood.] The state of one who is a man, of an adult male, or one who is advanced beyond puberty, boyhood or childhood; virility. 7648
MANIA, n. [L. and Gr.] Madness. 7648
MANIABLE, a. Manageable; tractable. [Not in use.] 7648
MANIAC, a. [L. maniacus.] Mad; raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect.
MANIAC, n. A madman; one raving with madness. 7648 7648
MANIACAL, a. Affected with madness. 7648
MANICHEAN, a. Pertaining to the Manichees. 7648
MANICHEAN, MANICHEE, n. One of a sect in Persia, who maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil, which produce all the happiness and calamities of the world. The first principle, or light, they held to be the author of all good; the second, or darkness, the author of all evil. The founder of the sect was Manes. 7648
MANICHEISM, n. [supra.] The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained by the Manichees. 7649
MANICHORD, MANICORDON, n. A musical instrument in the form of a spinet, whose strings, like those of the clavichord, are covered with little pieces of cloth to deaden and soften their sounds; whence it is called the dumb spinet. 7649
MANICON, n. A species of nightshade. 7649
MANIFEST, a. [L. manifestus.] 7649
MANIFEST, n. An invoice of a cargo of goods, imported or laden for export, to be exhibited at the custom-house by the master of the vessel, or the owner or shipper. 7649
MANIFEST, MANIFESTO, n. [L. manifestus, manifest.] A public declaration, usually of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives; as a manifesto declaring the purpose of a prince to begin war, and explaining his motives. [Manifesto only is now used.] 7649
MANIFEST, v.t. [L. manifesto.] To reveal; to make to appear; to show plainly; to make public; to disclose to the eye or to the understanding. 7649
MANIFESTATION, n. The act of disclosing what is secret, unseen or obscure; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; the exhibition of any thing by clear evidence; display; as the manifestation of God's power in creation, or of his benevolence in redemption. 7650
MANIFESTED, pp. Made clear; disclosed; made apparent, obvious or evident. 7650
MANIFESTIBLE, a. That may be made evident. 7650
MANIFESTING, ppr. Showing clearly; making evident; disclosing, displaying. 7650
MANIFESTLY, adv. Clearly; evidently; plainly; in a manner to be clearly seen or understood. 7650
MANIFESTNESS, n. Clearness to the sight or mind; obviousness. 7650
MANIFESTO. [See Manifest.] 7650
MANIFOLD, a. [many and fold.] Of divers kinds; many in number; numerous; multiplied.
MANIFOLDED, a. Having many doublings or complications; as a manifolded shield. 7650
[Not used.] 7651
MANIFOLDLY, adv. In a manifold manner; in many ways. 7651
MANIFOLDNESS, n. Multiplicity. 7651
MANIGLIONS, n. In gunnery, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, after the German way of casting. 7651
MANIKIN, n. A little man. 7651
MANIL, MANILLA, n. [L. manus.] A ring or bracelet worn by persons in Africa. 7651
MANIOC, MANIHOC, MANIHOT, n. A plant of the genus Jatropha, or Cassada plant. It has palmated leaves, with entire lobes. Manioc is an acrid plant, but from its root is extracted a pleasant nourishing substance, called cassava. This is obtained by grating the root, and pressing out the juice, which is an acrid and noxious poison. The substance is then dried and baked, or roasted on a plate of hot iron. 7651
MANIPLE, n. [L. manipulus, a handful. Qu. L. manus and the Teutonic full.] 7651
MANIPULAR, a. Pertaining to the maniple. 7652

MANIPULATION, n. [L. manipulus, supra.] In general, work by hand; manual operation; as in mining, the manner of digging ore; in chimistry, the operation of preparing substances for experiments; in pharmacy, the preparation of drugs. 7653
MANKILLER, n. [man and kill.] One who slays a man. 7653
MANKILLING, a. Used to kill men. 7653
MANKIND, n. [man and kind. This word admits the accent either on the first or second syllable; the distinction of accent being inconsiderable.] 7653
MANKIND, a. Resembling man in form, not woman. 7653
MANLESS, a. [man and less.] Destitute of men; not manned; as a boat. [Little used.] 7653
MANLIKE, a. Having the proper qualities of a man. 7653
MANLINESS, n. [from manly.] The qualities of a man; dignity; bravery; boldness. 7653
MANLING, n. A little man. 7653
MANLY, a. [man and like.] Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; undaunted. 7653
MANNA, n. 7654
MANNER, n. [L. manus, the hand.] 7655
MANNER, v.t. To instruct in manners. 7656
MANNERISM, n. Adherence to the same manner; uniformity of manner. 7656
MANNERIST, n. An artist who performs his work in one unvaried manner. 7656
MANNERLINESS, n. The quality of being civil and respectful in behavior; civility; complaisance. 7656
MANNERLY, a. Decent in external deportment; civil; respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar. 7656
MANNERLY, adv. With civility; respectfully; without rudeness. 7657
MANNERS, n. plu. Deportment; carriage; behavior; conduct; course of life; in a moral sense. 7657
MANNISH, a. [from man.] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; as a mannish countenance. 7657
MANOMETER, n. [Gr. measure.] An instrument to measure or show the alterations in the rarity or density of the air. 7657
MANOMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to the manometer; made by the manometer. 7657
MANOR, n. [L. maneo, to abide.] The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord or great personage formerly kept in his own hands for the use and subsistence of his family. In these days, a manor rather signifies the jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site; for a man may have a manor in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging. 7657
MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR-SEAT, n. The house belonging to a manor. 7658
MANORIAL, MANERIAL, a. Pertaining to a manor. 7658
MANPLEASER, n. [man and pleaser.] One who pleases men, or one who takes uncommon pains to gain the favor of men. 7658
MANQUELLER, n. [man and quell.] 7658
MANSE, n. mans. [L. mansio, from maneo, to abide.] 7658
MANSERVANT, n. A male servant. 7658
MANSION, n. [L. mansio, from maneo, to dwell.] 7658
MANSION, v.i. To dwell; to reside. 7659
MANSIONARY, a. Resident; residentiary; as mansionary canons. 7659
MANSION-HOUSE, n. The house in which one resides; an inhabited house. 7659
MANSIONRY, n. A place of residence. [Not used.] 7659
MANSLAUGHTER, n. [man and slaughter. See Slay.] 7659
MANSLAYER, n. One that has slain a human being. The Israelites had cities of refuge for manslayers. 7659
MANSTEALER, n. One who steals and sells men. 7659
MANSTEALING, n. The act of stealing a human being. 7659

MANSUETE, a. [L. mansuetus.] Tame; gentle; not wild or ferocious. [Little used.] 7659
MANSUETUDE, n. [L. mansuetudo.] Tameness; mildness; gentleness. 7659
MANTA, n. A flat fish that is very troublesome to pearlfishers. 7660
MANTEL. [See Mantle.] 7660
MANTELET, MANTLET, n. [dim. of mantle.] A small cloke worn by women. 7660
MANTIGER, n. rather mantichor, or manticor [L. manticora, mantichora.] A large monkey or baboon. 7660
MANTLE, n. [Gr. a cloke.] 7660
MANTLE, v.t. To cloke; to cover; to disguise. 7660
MANTLE, v.i. To expand; to spread. 7660
MANTLE, MANTLE-TREE, n. The piece of timber or stone in front of a chimney, over the fire-place, resting on the jambs. 7661
MANTLE-PIECE, MANTLE-SHELF, n. The work over a fire-place, in front of the chimney. 7662
MANTLING, n. In heraldry, the representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat of arms. 7662
MANTO, n. A robe; a cloke. 7662
MANTOLOGY, n. [Gr. divination, and discourse.] The act or art of divination or prophesying. [Little used.] 7662
MANTUA, n. A lady's gown. 7662
MANTUA-MAKER, n. One who makes gowns for ladies. 7662
MANUAL, a. [L. manualis, from manus, the hand.] 7662
MANUAL, n. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; as a manual of laws. 7662
MANUARY, a. Done by the hand. [Not used.] 7662
MANUBIAL, a. [L. manubialis, from manubioe, spoils.] 7662
MANUDUCTION, n. [L. manus, hand, and ductio, a leading.] 7662
MANUDUCTOR, n. [L. manus, hand, and ductor, a leader.] 7663
MANUFACTORY, n. [See Manufacture.] 7663
MANUFACTURAL, a. Pertaining or relating to manufactures. 7663
MANUFACTURE, n. [L. manus, hand, and facio, to make.] 7663
MANUFACTURE, v.t. To make or fabricate from raw materials, by the hand, by art or machinery, and work into forms convenient for use; as, to manufacture cloth, nails, or glass. 7663
MANUFACTURE, v.i. To be occupied in manufactures. 7663
MANUFACTURED, pp. Made form raw materials into forms for use. 7663
MANUFACTURER, n. One who works raw materials into wares suitable for use. 7663
MANUFACTURING, ppr. Making goods and wares from raw materials. 7664
MANUMISE, for manumit, not used. 7664
MANUMISSION, n. [L. manumissio. See Manumit.] 7664
MANUMIT, v.t. [L. manumitto; manus, hand, and mitto, to send.] 7664
MANUMITTED, pp. Released from slavery. 7664
MANUMITTING, ppr. Liberating from personal bondage. 7664
MANURABLE, a. [from manure.] That may be cultivated. This, though the original sense, is rarely or never used. The present sense of manure, would give the following signification. 7664
MANURAGE, n. Cultivation. [Not used.] 7664
MANURANCE, n. Cultivation. [Not used.] 7664
MANURE, v.t. [L. manus, hand, and ouvrer, to work, L. operor.] 7664
MANURE, n. Any matter which fertilizes land, as the contents of stables and barnyards, marl, ashes, fish, salt, and every kind of animal and vegetable substance applied to land, or capable of furnishing nutriment to plants. 7665
MANURED, pp. Dressed or overspread with a fertilizing substance. 7665
MANUREMENT, n. Cultivation; improvement. [Little used.] 7665
MANURER, n. One that manures land. 7665
MANURING, ppr. Dressing or overspreading land with manure; fertilizing. 7665
MANURING, n. A dressing or spread of manure on land. 7665
MANUSCRIPT, n. [L. manu scriptum, written with the hand.] 7665
MANUSCRIPT, a. Written with the hand; not printed. 7665

MANUTENENCY, n. Maintenance. [Not in use.] 7665
MANY, a. men'ny. 7665
MANY, n. men'ny. A multitude; a great number of individuals; the people. 7666
MANY, n. men'ny. A retinue of servants; household. 7666
MANY-CLEFT, a. Multifid; having many fissures. 7667
MANY-COLORED, a. Having many colors or hues. 7667
MANY-CORNERED, a. Having many corners, or more than twelve; polygonal. 7667
MANY-FLOWERED, a. Having many flowers. 7667
MANY-HEADED, a. Having many heads; as a many-headed monster; many-headed tyranny. 7667
MANY-LANGUAGED, a. Having many languages. 7667
MANY-LEAVED, a. Polyphyllous; having many leaves. 7667
MANY-MASTERED, a. Having many masters. 7667
MANY-PARTED, a. Multipartite; divided into several parts; as a corol. 7667
MANY-PEOPLED, a. Having a numerous population. 7667
MANY-PETALED, a. Having many petals. 7667
MANY-TWINKLING, a. Variously twinkling or gleaming. 7667
MANY-VALVED, a. Multivalvular; having many valves. 7667
MAP, n. [L. mappa, a cloth or towel, a Punic word.] A representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material, exhibiting the lines of latitude and longitude, and the positions of countries, kingdoms, states, mountains, rivers, etc. A map of the earth, or of a large portion of it, comprehends a representation of land and water; but a representation of a continent or any portion of land only, is properly a map, and a representation of the ocean only or any portion of it, is called a chart. We say, a map of England, of France, of Europe; but a chart of the Atlantic, of the Pacific, etc. 7667
MAP, v.t. To draw or delineate, as the figure of any portion of land. 7668
MAPLE, MAPLE-TREE, n. A tree of the genus Acer, of several species. Of the sap of the rock maple, sugar is made in America, in great quantities, by evaporation. 7668
MAPLE-SUGAR, n. Sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock maple. 7668
MAPPERY, n. [from map.] The art of planning and designing maps. 7668
MAR, v.t. [L. marceo.] 7668
MAR, in nightmar. [See Nightmar.] 7669
MAR, n. An injury. 7669
MARACAN, n. A species of parrot in Brazil. 7669
MARACOCK, n. A plant of the genus Passiflora. 7669
MARANATHA, n. The Lord comes or has come; a word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse. This word was used in anathematizing persons for great crimes; as much as to say, "may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance on thee for thy crimes." 7669
MARANON, n. The proper name of a river in South America, the largest in the world; most absurdly called Amazon. 7669
MARASMUS, n. [Gr. to cause to pine or waste away.] 7669
MARAUD, v.i. [Heb. to rebel; L. cursus, curro.] 7669
MARAUDER, n. A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; usually applied to small parties of soldiers. 7669
MARAUDING, ppr. Roving in search of plunder. 7669
MARAUDING, n. A roving for plunder; a plundering by invaders. 7669
MARAVEDI, n. A small copper coin of Spain, equal to three mills American money, less than a farthing sterling. 7670
MARBLE — MARSH 7671
MARBLE, n. [L. marmor; Gr. white.] 7671
M`ARBLE, a. Made of marble; as a marble pillar. 7671
M`ARBLE, v.t. To variegate in color; to cloud; to stain or vein like marble; as, to marble the cover of a book. 7671
MARBLED, pp. Diversified in color; veined like marble. 7671
MARBLED-HEARTED, a. Having a heart like marble; hard hearted; cruel; insensible;

incapable of being moved by pity, love or sympathy. 7671
MARBLING, ppr. Variegating in colors; clouding or veining like marble. 7672
M`ARBLING, n. The art or practice of variegating in color, in imitation of marble. 7672
MARCASITE, n. A name which has been given to all sorts of minerals, to ores, pyrites, and semi-metals. It is now obsolete. 7672
MARCASITIC, a. Pertaining to marcasite; of the nature of marcasite. 7672
MARCESCENT, a. [L. marcescens, marcesco.] 7672
MARCESSIBLE, a. That may wither; liable to decay. 7672
MARCH, n. [L. Mars, the god of war.] 7672
M`ARCH, v.i. To border on; to be contiguous to. 7672
M`ARCH, v.i. [L. marceo] 7672
M`ARCH, v.t. To cause to move, as an army. Buonaparte marched an immense army to Moscow, but he did not march them back to France. 7672
M`ARCH, n. 7673
MARCHER, n. The lord or officer who defended the marches or borders of a territory.7673
MARCHES, n. plu. Borders; limits; confines; as lord of the marches. 7673
MARCHING, ppr. Moving or walking in order or in a stately manner. 7673
M`ARCHING, n. Military movement; passage of troops. 7673
MARCHIONESS, n. The wife or widow of a marquis; or a female having the rank and dignity of a marquis. 7673
MARCHPANE, n. [L. panis, bread.] 7673
MARCID, a. [L. marcidus, from marceo, to pine.] 7674
MARCOR, n. [L.] The state of withering or wasting; leanness; waste of flesh. [Little used.]
MARE, n. The female of the horse, or equine genus of quadrupeds. 76747674
MARECA, n. A species of duck in South America. 7674
MARENA, n. A kind of fish somewhat like a pilchard. 7674
MARESCHAL, n. m`arshal. The chief commander of an army. 7674
MARGARATE, n. [L. margarita, a pearl, from the Greek.] 7674
MARGARIC, a. [supra.] Pertaining to pearl. The margaric acid is obtained by digesting soap made of hog's lard and potash, in water. It appears in the form of pearly scales.7674
MARGARIN, MARGARINE, n. A peculiar pearl-like substance, extracted from hog's lard; called also margarite and margaric acid. 7674
MARGARITE, n. A pearl. 7674
MARGAY, n. An American animal of the cat kind. 7675
MARGIN, n. [L. margo.] 7675
M`ARGIN, v.t. To furnish with a margin; to border. 7675
MARGINAL, a. Pertaining to a margin. 7675
MARGINALLY, adv. In the margin of a book. 7675
MARGINATED, a. Having a margin. 7675
MARGODE, n. A bluish gray stone, resembling clay in external appearance, but so hard as to cut spars and zeolites. 7675
MARGOT, n. A fish of the perch kind, found in the waters of Carolina. 7675
MARGRAVE, n. Originally, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders; now a title of nobility in Germany, etc. 7675
MARGRAVIATE, n. The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave. 7675
MARIETS, n. A kind of violet, [violae marianae.] 7675
MARIGENOUS, a. [L. mare, the sea, and gigno, to produce.] 7676
MARIGOLD, n. A plant of the genus Calendula, bearing a yellow flower. There are several plants of different genera bearing this name; as the African marigold, of the genus Tagetes; corn-marigold, of the genus Chrysanthemum; fig-marigold, of the genus Mesembryanthemum; marsh-marigold, of the genus Caltha. 7676
MARIKIN, n. A species of monkey having a mane. 7676
MARINATE, v.t. To salt or pickle fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. [Little used.] 7676
MARINE, a. [L. marinus, from mare, the sea.] 7676

MARINE, n. A soldier that serves on board of a ship in naval engagements. In the plural, marines, a body of troops trained to do military service on board of ships. 7676
MARINER, n. [L. mare, the sea.] A seaman or sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships. 7676
MARIPUT, n. The zoril, an animal of the skunk tribe. 7677
MARISH, n. [L. mare.] Low ground, wet or covered with water and coarse grass; a fen; a bog; a moor. It is now written marsh, which see. 7677
MARISH, a. Morry; fenny; boggy. 7677
MARITAL, a. [L. maritus.] Pertaining to a husband. 7677
MARITIME, a. [L. maritimus, from mare, the sea.] 7677
MARJORAM, n. A plant of the genus Origanum, of several species. The sweet marjoram is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery. The Spanish marjoram is of the genus Urtica. 7677
MARK, n. [L. mercor, the primary sense of which is to go, to pass; Gr. to pass; Eng. fair, and fare.] 7677
MARK, v.t. 7679
MARK, v.i. To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark. 7679
MARKABLE, a. Remarkable. [Not in use.] 7680
MARKED, pp. Impressed with any note or figure of distinction; noted; distinguished by some character. 7680
MARKER, n. One who puts a mark on any thing. 7680
MARKET, n. [L. mercatus, from mercor, to buy.] 7680
M`ARKET, v.i. To deal in market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods. 7680
MARKET-BELL, n. The bell that gives notice of the time or day of market. 7680
MARKET-CROSS, n. A cross set up where a market is held. 7681
MARKET-DAY, n. The day of a public market. 7681
MARKET-FOLKS, n. People that come to the market. 7681
MARKET-HOUSE, n. A building for a public market. 7681
MARKET-MAID, n. A woman that brings things to market. 7681
MARKET-MAN, n. A man that brings things to market. 7681
MARKET-PLACE, n. The place where provisions or goods are exposed to sale. 7681
MARKET-PRICE, MARKET-RATE, n. The current price of commodities at any given time.
MARKET-TOWN, n. A town that has the privilege of a stated public market. 7681 7681
MARKET-WOMAN, n. A woman that brings things to market or that attends a market for selling any thing. 7681
MARKETABLE, n. That may be sold; salable. 7681
MARKSMAN, n. [Mark and man.] One that is skillful to hit a mark; he that shoots well.
MARL, n. [L. marga.] A species of calcarious earth, of different composition, being 7681
united with clay or fuller's earth. In a crude state, it effervesces with acids. It is found loose and friable, or more or less indurated. It possesses fertilizing properties and is much used for manure. 7681
M`ARL, v.t. To overspread or manure with marl. 7682
MARLACEOUS, a. Resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl. 7682
MARLINE, n. A small line composed of two strands little twisted, and either tarred or white; used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, etc. 7682
M`ARLINE, v.t. To wind marline round a rope. 7682
MARLINE-SPIKE, n. A small iron like a large spike, used to open the bolt rope when the sail is to be sewed to it, etc. 7682
MARLING, n. The act of winding a small line about a rope, to prevent its being galled.
MARLITE, n. A variety of marl. 7682 7682
MARLITIC, a. Partaking of the qualities of marlite. 7682
MARLPIT, n. A pit where marl is dug. 7682
MARLY, a. Consisting in or partaking of marl. 7682
MARMALADE, n. [L. melo, mel.] The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar,

or a confection of plums, apricots, quinces, etc. boiled with sugar. In Scotland, it is made of Seville oranges and sugar only. 7682
MARMALITE, n. [Gr. to shine.] A mineral of a pearly or metallic luster; a hydrate of magnesia. 7683
MARMORACEOUS, a. Pertaining to or like marble. [See Marmorean, the more legitimate word.] 7683
MARMORATED, a. [L. marmor, marble.] 7683
MARMORATION, n. A covering or incrusting with marble. [Little used.] 7683
MARMOREAN, a. [L. marmoreus.] Pertaining to marble. 7683
MARMOSE, n. An animal resembling the opossum, but less. Instead of a bag, this animal has two longitudinal folds near the thighs, which serve to inclose the young. 7683
MARMOSET, n. A small monkey. 7683
MARMOT, n. A quadruped of the genus Arctomys, allied to the murine tribe. It is about the size of the rabbit, and inhabits the higher region of the Alps and Pyrenees. The name is also given to other species of the genus. The woodchuck of North America is called the Maryland marmot. 7683
MAROON, n. A name given to free blacks living on the mountains in the West India isles. 7683
MAROON, v.t. To put a sailor a shore on a desolate isle, under pretense of his having committed some great crime. 7683
MARQUE, MARK, n. Letters of marque are letters of reprisal; a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign of one state to his subjects, to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretense of indemnification for injuries received. Marque is said to be from the same root as marches, limits, frontiers, and literally to denote a license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction on land, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for theft by seizing the property of the subjects of a foreign nation. I can give no better account of the origin of this word. 7684
MARQUETRY, n. Inlaid work; work inlaid with variegations of fine wood, shells, ivory and the like. 7684
MARQUIS, n. A title of honor in Great Britain, next to that of duke. Originally, the marquis was an officer whose duty was to guard the marches or frontiers of the kingdom. The office has ceased, and marquis is now a mere title conferred by patent. 7684
M`ARQUIS, n. A marchioness. 7684
MARQUISATE, n. The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis. 7684
MARRER, n. [from mar.] One that mars, hurts or impairs. 7684
MARRIABLE, for marriageable. [Not used.] 7684
MARRIAGE, n. [L. mas, maris.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; the legal union of a man and woman for life. Marriage is a contract both civil and religious, by which the parties engage to live together in mutual affection and fidelity, till death shall separate them. Marriage was instituted by God himself for the purpose of preventing the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, for promoting domestic felicity, and for securing the maintenance and education of children. 7684
MARRIAGEABLE, a. Of an age suitable for marriage; fit to be married. Young persons are marriageable at an earlier age in warm climates than in cold. 7685
MARRIAGE-ARTICLES, n. Contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded. 7685
MARRIED, pp. [from marry.] United in wedlock. 7685
MARROW, n. 7685
MARROW, v.t. To fill with marrow or with fat; to glut. 7685
MARROW-BONE, n. A bone containing marrow, or boiled for its marrow. 7685
MARROWFAT, n. A kind of rich pea. 7686
MARROWISH, a. Of the nature of marrow. 7686
MARROWLESS, a. Destitute of marrow. 7686
MARROWY, a. Full of marrow; pithy. 7686
MARRY, v.t. [L. mas, maris, a male; L. vir, a husband, a lord or master.] 7686
MARRY, v.i. To enter into the conjugal state; to unite as husband and wife; to take a husband or a wife. 7686
MARRY, a term of asseveration, is said to have been derived from the practice of swearing by the virgin Mary. It is

obsolete. 7687
MARS, n. In mythology, the god of war; in modern usage, a planet; and in the old chimistry, a term for iron. 7687
MARSH, n. A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water, or very wet and miry, and overgrown with coarse grass or with detached clumps of sedge; a fen. It differs from swamp, which is merely moist or spungy land, but often producing valuable crops of grass. Lowland occasionally overflowed by the tides, is called salt marsh. 7687
MARSH-ELDER — MASTODON 7688
MARSH-ELDER, n. The gelder rose, a species of Viburnum. 7688
MARSH-MALLOW, n. A plant of the genus Althaea. 7688
MARSH-MARIGOLD, n. A plant of the genus Caltha. 7688
MARSH-ROCKET, n. A species of water cresses. 7688
MARSHAL, n. 7688
MARSHAL, v.t. To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner; as, to marshal an army; to marshal troops.
MARSHALED, pp. Arranged in due order. 7689 7689
MARSHALER, n. One who disposes in due order. 7689
MARSHALING, ppr. Arranging in due order. 7689
MARSHALSEA, n. In England, the prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household. 7689
MARSHALSHIP, n. The office of a marshal. 7689
MARSHY, a. [from marsh.] Wet; boggy; fenny. 7689
MART, n. [from market.] A place of sale or traffick. It was formerly applied chiefly to markets and fairs in cities and towns, but it has now a more extensive application. We say, the United States are a principal mart for English goods; England and France are the marts of American cotton. 7690
M`ART, v.t. To buy and sell; to traffick. [Not used.] 7690
MARTAGON, n. A kind of lily. 7690
MARTEL, v.t. To strike. 7690
MARTEN. [See Martin.] 7690
MARTEN, n. An animal of the genus Mustela, or weasel kind, whose fur is used in making hats and muffs. 7690
MARTIAL, a. [L. martialis; Mars, the god of war.] 7690
MARTIALISM, n. Bravery; martial exercises. [Not in use.] 7691
MARTIALIST, n. A warrior; a fighter. [Not used.] 7691
MARTIN, n. [L. murus.] A bird of the genus Hirundo, which forms its nest in buildings. It was formerly written by some authors martlet. 7691
MARTINET, MARTLET, n. In military language, a strict disciplinarian; so called from an officer of that name. 7691
MARTINETS, n. In ships, martinets are small lines fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled. 7691
MARTINGAL, n. 7691
MARTINMAS, n. [Martin and mass.] The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November.
MARTLET, n. [See Martin.] Martlets, in heraldry, are little birds represented without 7691
feed, used as a mark of distinction for younger brothers of a family, who are thus admonished that they are to trust for promotion to the wings of merit. 7691
MARTYR, n. [Gr. a witness.] One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel. Stephen was the first christian martyr. 7691
M`ARTYR, v.t. To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to sacrifice one on account of his faith or profession. 7692
MARTYRDOM, n. The death of a martyr; the suffering of death on account of one's adherence to the faith of the gospel. 7692
MARTYRIZE, v.t. To offer as a martyr. [Little used.] 7692
MARTYROLOGICAL, a. Registering or registered in a catalogue or martyrs. 7692
MARTYROLOGIST, n. A writer of martyrology, or an account of martyrs. 7692
MARTYROLOGY, n. [Gr. a witness, and discourse.] A history or account of martyrs with

their sufferings; or a register of martyrs. 7692
MARVEL, n. [L. mirabilis, wonderful, from miror; demiror, mora, delay, and perhaps morior; Eng. demur, etc.] 7692
M`ARVEL, v.i. To wonder. It expresses less than astonish or amaze. [Nearly obsolete.] 7693
MARVELING, ppr. Wondering. 7693
MARVELOUS, a. 7693
MARVELOUSLY, adv. Wonderfully; strangely; in a manner to excite wonder or surprise.
MARVELOUSNESS, n. Wonderfulness; strangeness. 7693 7693
MARY-BUD, n. The marigold. 7693
MASCLE, n. m`asl. In heraldry, a lozenge, as it were perforated. 7693
MASCULINE, a. [L. masculinus, from masculus, mas.] 7693
MASCULINELY, adv. Like a man. 7694
MASCULINENESS, n. The quality or state of being manly; resemblance of man in qualities; as in coarseness of features, strength of body, boldness, etc. 7694
MASH, n. [L. mastico.] 7694
MASH, v.t. To beat into a confused mass. 7694
MASHED, pp. Beat into a mass; bruised; crushed; mixed into a mash. 7694
MASHING, ppr. Beating into a mass; bruising; crushing. 7694
MASHING-TUB, n. A tub for containing the mash in breweries. 7694
MASHY, a. Produced by crushing or bruising. 7694
MASK, n. 7694
M`ASK, v.t. To cover the face for concealment or defense against injury; to conceal with a mask or visor. 7695
M`ASK, v.i. To revel; to play the fool in masquerade. 7695
MASKED, pp. Having the face covered; concealed; disguised. 7695
MASKER, n. One that wears a mask; one that plays the fool at a masquerade. 7695
MASKERY, n. The dress or disguise of a masker. 7696
MASK-HOUSE, n. A place for masquerades. 7696
MASKING, ppr. Covering with a mask; concealing. 7696
MASLIN. [See Meslin.] 7696
MASON, n. ma'sn. 7696
MASONIC, a. Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of free masons. 7696
MASONRY, n. 7696
MASORA, n. [Heb.] A Hebrew work on the bible, by several Rabbins. 7696
MASORETIC, a. [Heb. to deliver, whence masora, tradition, whence the Masorites, the adherents to the traditionary readings of the Scriptures.] Relating to the Masorites, who interpreted the Scriptures by tradition, and invented the Hebrew points to fix the true reading and pronunciation. Whence the vowel points are denominated masoretic. 7696
MASORITE, n. One of the writers of the Masora. 7697
MASQUERADE, n. 7697
MASQUERADE, v.i. To go in disguise. 7697
MASQUERADE, v.t. To put in disguise. 7697
MASQUERADER, n. A person wearing a mask; one disguised. 7697
MASQUERADING, ppr. Assembling in masks for diversion. 7697
MASS, n. [L. massa, a mass; Gr. to beat or pound.] 7697
M`ASS, n. [Low L. missa. The word signifies primarily leisure, cessation from labor, from the L. missus, remissus, like the L. ferioe; hence a feast or holiday.] The service of the Romish church; the office or prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist; the consecration of the bread and wine. 7698
M`ASS, v.i. To celebrate mass. [Not used.] 7698
M`ASS, v.t. To fill; to stuff; to strengthen. [Not used.] 7698
MASSACER, MASSACRE, n. 7698
MASSACER, MASSACRE, v.t. To murder human beings with circumstances of cruelty; to kill men with indiscriminate violence, without authority or necessity, and contrary to the usages of nations; to butcher human beings. 7699
MASSACRER, n. One who massacres. [A very bad word.] 7699
MASSER, n. A priest who celebrates mass. 7699

MASSETER, n. [Gr. to chew.] A muscle which raises the under jaw. 7699
MASSICOT, MASTICOT, n. Calcined white lead; yellow oxyd of lead. Lead exposed to the air while melting, is covered with a gray, dusky pellicle. This pellicle carefully taken off, is reduced by agitation to a greenish gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxyd, separated from the grains of lead by sifting, and exposed to a more intense heat, sufficient to make it red hot, assumes a deep yellow color. In this state it is called massicot. Massicot, slowly heated by a moderate fire, takes a beautiful red color, and obtains the name of minium. 7699
MASSINESS, MASSIVENESS, n. [See Massy, Massive.] The state of being massy; great weight or weight with bulk; ponderousness. 7699
MASSIVE, MASSY, a. Heavy; weighty; ponderous; bulky and heavy; as a massy shield; a massy rock. 7699
M`ASSIVE, a. In mineralogy, in mass; having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form. We say, a mineral occurs massive. 7699
MAST, n. A long, round piece of timber, elevated or designed to be raised perpendicularly or nearly so, on the keel of a ship or other vessel, to which the yards, sails and rigging are attached, and by which they are supported. A mast is a single stick, formed from the trunk of a tree, or it consists of many pieces of timber united by iron bands. Masts are of several kinds, as the main-mast, fore-mast, mizzen-mast, top-mast, top-gallant-mast, etc. 7700
M`AST, n. The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest trees; nuts; acorns. [It has no plural.] 7700
MASTED, a. Furnished with a mast or masts. 7700
MASTER, n. [L. magister, compounded of the root of magis, major, greater.] 7700
M`ASTER, v.i. To conquer; to overpower; to subdue; to bring under control. 7702
M`ASTER, v.i. To be skillful; to excel. 7703
MASTERDOM, n. Dominion, rule. [Not used.] 7703
MASTERFUL, a. Having the skill of a master; also, imperious; arbitrary. 7703
MASTER-HAND, n. The hand of a man eminently skillful. 7703
MASTER-JEST, n. Principal jest. 7703
MASTER-KEY, n. The key that opens many locks, the subordinate keys of which open only one each. 7703
MASTERLESS, a. Destitute of a master or owner. 7703
MASTER-LODE, n. In mining, the principal vein of ore. 7703
MASTERLY, a. Formed or executed with superior skill; suitable to a master; most excellent; skillful; as a masterly design; a masterly performance; a masterly stroke of policy. 7703
M`ASTERLY, adv. With the skill of a master. 7703
MASTER-PIECE, n. A capital performance; any thing done or made with superior or extraordinary skill. 7703
MASTERSHIP, n. Dominion; rule; supreme power. 7704
MASTER-SINEW, n. A large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated. 7704
MASTER-STRING, n. Principal string. 7704
MASTER-STROKE, n. Capital performance. 7704
MASTER-TOOTH, n. A principal tooth. 7704
MASTER-TOUCH, n. Principal performance. 7704
MASTER-WORK, n. Principal performance. 7705
MASTER-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Imperatoria. 7705
MASTERY, n. Dominion; power of governing or commanding. 7705
MASTFUL, a. [from mast.] Abounding with mast, or fruit of oak, beech and other forest trees; as the mastful chestnut. 7705
MASTIC, MASTICH, n. [L. mastiche.] 7705
MASTICATE, v.t. [L. mastico.] To chew; to grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion; as, to masticate food. 7706
MASTICATED, pp. Chewed. 7706
MASTICATING, ppr. Chewing; breaking into small pieces with the teeth. 7706

MASTICATION, n. The act or operation of chewing solid food, breaking it into small pieces, and mixing it with saliva; thus preparing it for deglutition, and more easy digestion in the stomach. 7706
MASTICATORY, a. Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food. 7706
MASTICATORY, n. A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva. 7706
MASTIFF, n. plu. mastiffs. Mastives is irregular. [Low L. mastivus.] A large species of dog, remarkable for strength and courage. Strabo informs us that the mastiffs of Britain were trained for war, and used by the Gauls in battle. 7706
MASTLESS, a. Having no mast; as a vessel. 7706
MASTLIN. [See Meslin.] 7706
MASTODON, n. [Gr. mamilla, and tooth.] A genus of mammiferous animals resembling the elephant, now extinct, and known only by their fossil remains. It includes the N. American mammoth. 7706

MASTOID — MAXIMUM 7707

MASTOID, a. [Gr. the nipple or breast, and form.] 7707
MASTRESS, for mistress, is not used. 7707
MASTY, a. Full of mast; abounding with acorns, etc. 7707
MAT, n. [L. matta.] 7707
MAT, v.t. To cover or lay with mats. 7707
MATACHIN, n. An old dance. 7707
MATADORE, n. One of the three principal cards in the game of omber and quadrille, which are always two black aces and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seven in hearts and diamonds. 7707
MATCH, n. 7707
MATCH, n. 7708
MATCH, n. [Gr. a battle, a fight.] A context; competition for victory; or a union of parties for contest; as in games or sports. 7708
MATCH, v.t. To equal. 7708
MATCH, v.i. To be united in marriage. 7709
MATCHABLE, a. Equal; suitable; fit to be joined. 7709
MATCHED, pp. Equaled; suited; placed in opposition; married. 7710
MATCHING, ppr. Equaling; suiting; setting in opposition; uniting in marriage. 7710
MATCHLESS, a. Having no equal; as matchless impudence; a matchless queen; matchless love or charms. 7710
MATCHLESSLY, adv. In a manner or degree not to be equaled. 7710
MATCHLESSNESS, n. The state or quality of being without an equal. 7710
MATCHLOCK, n. Formerly, the lock of a musket which was fired by a match. 7710
MATCHMAKER, n. One who makes matches for burning. 7710
MATE, n. 7710
MATE, n. In chess, the state of the king so situated that he cannot escape. 7711
MATE, v.t. To match; to marry. 7711
MATE, v.t. To enervate; to subdue; to crush. 7711
MATELESS, a. Having no mate or companion. 7711
MATERIAL, a. [L. materia, matter.] 7711
MATERIAL, n. The substance or matter of which any thing is made; as, wool is the material of cloth; rags are the material of paper. 7712
MATERIALISM, n. The doctrine of materialists; the opinion of those who maintain that the soul of man is not a spiritual substance distinct from matter, but that it is the result or effect or the organization of matter in the body. 7712
MATERIALIST, n. One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body. 7712
MATERIALITY, n. Material existence; corporeity; not spirituality. 7712
MATERIALIZE, v.t. To reduce to a state of matter; also, to regard as matter. 7712
MATERIALLY, adv. In the state of matter. 7712
MATERIATE, MATERIATED, [L. materiatus.] Consisting of matter. [Little used.] 7713

MATERIATION, n. The act of forming matter. [Not used.] 7713
MATERNAL, a. [L. maternus, from mater, mother.] Motherly; pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; as maternal love; maternal tenderness. 7713
MATERNITY, n. The character or relation of a mother. 7713
MATFELON, n. A plant of the genus Centaurea, knap-weed. 7713
MATH, n. A mowing; as in aftermath. 7713
MATHEMATIC, MATHEMATICAL, a. [L. mathematicus.] Pertaining to mathematics; as mathematical knowledge; mathematical instruments. 7713
MATHEMATICALLY, adv. According to the laws or principles of mathematical science.
MATHEMATICIAN, n. One versed in mathematics. 77137713
MATHEMATICS, n. [L. mathematica, from Gr. to learn.] The science of quantity; the science which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered. This science is divided into pure or speculative, which considers quantity abstractly, without relation to matter; and mixed, which treats of magnitude as subsisting in material bodies, and is consequently interwoven with physical considerations. It is the peculiar excellence of mathematics, that its principles are demonstrable. Arithmetic, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, and conic sections, are branches of mathematics. 7714
MATHEMEG, n. A fish of the cod kind, inhabiting Hudson's bay. 7714
MATHES, n. An herb. 7714
MATHESIS, n. The doctrine of mathematics. 7714
MATIN, a. [L. matutinus.] Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning; as a matin trumpet. 7714
MATIN, n. Morning. [Not used.] 7714
MATINS, n. Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs. 7714
MATRASS, n. [L. mitto.] A cucurbit; a chimical vessel in the shape of an egg, or with a tapering neck, open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, etc. 7714
MATRESS, n. A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss or other soft material, and quilted. 7715
MATRICE, MATRIX, n. [L. matrix, from mater, mother.] 7715
MATRICIDAL, a. Pertaining to matricide. 7715
MATRICIDE, n. [L. matricidium; mater, mother, and coedo, to slay.] 7715
MATRICULATE, v.t. [L. matricula, a roll or register, from matrix.] 7715
MATRICULATE, n. One enrolled in a register, and thus admitted to membership in a society. 7715
MATRICULATION, n. The act of registering a name and admitting to membership. 7715
MATRIMONIAL, a. 7715
MATRIMONIALLY, adv. According to the manner or laws of marriage. 7716
MATRIMONIOUS, a. Matrimonial. [Little used.] 7716
MATRIMONY, n. [L. matrimonium, from mater, mother.] 7716
MATRIX. [See Matrice.] 7716
MATRON, n. [L. matrona; from mater, mother.] 7716
MATRONAL, a. [L. matronalis.] Pertaining to a matron, suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly. 7716
MATRONIZE, v.t. To render matronlike. 7716
MATRONLIKE, a. Having the manners of an elderly woman; grave; sedate; becoming a matron. 7716
MATRONLY, a. Elderly; advanced in years. 7716
MATROSS, n. Matrosses are soldiers in a train of artillery, who are next to the gunners and assist them in loading, firing and sponging the guns. They carry fire-locks, and march with the store wagons as guards and assistants. 7716
MATTAMORE, n. In the east, a subterranean repository for wheat. 7717
MATTER, n. [L. materia; Heb. to measure; L. metior.] 7717
MATTER, v.i. To be of importance; to import; used with it, this, that, or what. This matters not; that matters not; chiefly used in negative phrases; as, what matters it? 7719
MATTER, v.t. To regard. [Not used.] 7719

MATTERLESS, a. Void of matter. 7719
MATTERY, a. Purulent; generating pus; as a mattery cough. 7719
MATTOCK, n. A tool to grub up weeds or roots; a grubbing hoe. 7719
MATTRESS. [See Matress, a more correct orthography.] 7719
MATURANT, n. [L. maturo, from maturus, mature, ripe.] 7719
MATURATE, v.t. [L. maturo, to hasten, from maturus, ripe.] 7720
MATURATE, v.i. To become ripe; to suppurate, as a tumor, and form pus. 7720
MATURATION, n. The process of ripening or coming to maturity; ripeness. 7720
MATURATIVE, a. Ripening; conducing to ripeness. 7720
MATURE, a. [L. maturus; meto.] 7720
MATURE, v.t. [L. maturo.] To ripen; to hasten to a perfect state; to promote ripeness. 7721
MATURE, v.i. To advance toward ripeness; to become ripe or perfect. Wine matures by age, or by agitation in a long voyage. The judgment matures by age and experience. 7721
MATURED, pp. Ripened; advanced to perfection; prepared. 7721
MATURELY, adv. With ripeness; completely. 7721
MATURING, ppr. Ripening; being in or coming to a complete state. 7721
MATURITY, MATURENESS, n. Ripeness; a state of perfection or completeness; as the maturity of age or of judgment; the maturity of corn or of grass; the maturity of a plan or scheme. 7721
MATUTINAL, MATUTINE, a. [L. matutinus.] Pertaining to the morning. 7722
MATWEED, n. A plant of the genus Lygeum. 7722
MAUDLIN, a. [corrupted from Magdelen, who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping.] 7722
MAUDLIN, n. A plant of the genus Achillea. 7722
MAUGER, adv. In spite of; in opposition to; not withstanding; used only in burlesque. 7722
MAUKIN. [See Malkin.] 7722
MAUL, n. [L. malleus. See Mall.] 7722
MAUL, v.t. To beat and bruise with a heavy stick or cudgel; to wound in a coarse manner. 7722
MAUNCH, n. A loose sleeve. [Not used.] 7722
MAUND, n. A handbasket; a word used in Scotland. 7722
MAUND, MAUNDER, v.t. and i. To mutter; to murmur; to grumble; to beg. 7722
MAUNDER, n. A beggar. 7722
MAUNDERER, n. A grumbler. 7723
MAUNDERING, n. Complaint. 7723
MAUNDY-THURSDAY, n. The Thursday in passion week, or next before Good Friday.
MAUSOLEAN, a. Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental. 7723 7723
MAUSOLEUM, n. A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument. 7723
MAUTHER, n. A foolish young girl. [Not used.] 7723
MAVIS, n. A bird, a species of Turdus. 7723
MAW, n. 7723
MAWK, n. A maggot; a slattern. [Not in use.] 7723
MAWKINGLY, adv. Slatternly; sluttishly. 7723
MAWKISH, a. Apt to cause satiety or lothing. 7723
MAWKISHNESS, n. Aptness to cause lothing. 7723
MAWKY, a. Maggoty. [Local.] 7723
MAWMET, n. [from Mahomet.] A puppet; anciently, an idol. 7723
MAWMETRY, n. The religion of Mohammed; also, idolatry. 7723
MAWMISH, a. [from maw, or mawmet.] Foolish; silly; idle; nauseous. 7724
MAWWORM, n. A worm that infests the stomach. 7724
MAXILLAR, MAXILLARY, a. [L. maxillaris, from maxilla, the jaw-bone; probably from the root of mash.] Pertaining to the jaw; as the maxillary bones or glands. 7724
MAXIM, n. [L. maximum, literally the greatest.] 7724
MAXIM-MONGER, n. One who deals much in maxims. 7724
MAXIMUM, n. [L.] In mathematics, the greatest number or quantity attainable in any given

case; opposed to minimum. 7724
MAY — MEDALLIST 7725
MAY, n. [L. Maius.] 7725
MAY, v.i. To gather flowers in May-morning. 7725
MAY, verb aux.; pret. might. 7725
MAY-APPLE, n. A plant of the genus Podophyllum. 7726
MAY-BLOOM, n. The hawthorn. 7726
MAY-BUG, n. A chaffer. 7726
MAY-BUSH, n. A plant of the genus Crataegus. 7726
MAY-DAY, n. The first day of May. 7726
MAY-DEW, n. The dew of May, which is said to whiten linen, and to afford by repeated distillations, a red and odoriferous spirit. It has been supposed that from the preparation of this dew, the Rosicrucians took their name. 7726
MAY-DUKE, n. A variety of the common cherry. 7726
MAY-FLOWER, n. A plant; a flower that appears in May. 7726
MAY-FLY, n. An insect or fly that appears in May. 7726
MAY-GAME, n. Sport or diversion; play, such as is used on the first of May. 7726
MAYING, n. The gathering of flowers on May-day. 7726
MAY-LADY, n. The queen or lady of May, in old May-games. 7726
MAY-LILY, n. The lily of the valley, of the genus Convallaria. 7726
MAY-MORN, n. Freshness; vigor. 7726
MAY-POLE, n. A pole to dance round in May; a long pole erected. 7726
MAY-WEED, n. A plant of the genus Anthemis. 7726
MAYHEM. [See Maim.] 7727
MAYOR, n. [L. miror.] The chief magistrate of a city, who, in London and York, is called lord mayor. The mayor of a city, in America, is the chief judge of the city court, and is assisted, in some cases at least, by two or more aldermen. To the lord mayor of London belong several courts of judicature, as the hustings, court of requests, and court of common council. 7727
MAYORALTY, n. The office of a mayor. 7727
MAYORESS, n. The wife of a mayor. 7727
MAZAGAN, n. A variety of the common bean, [vicia faba.] 7727
MAZARD, n. [probably from the root of marsh.] 7727
MAZARD, v.t. To knock on the head. [Not in use.] 7727
MAZARINE, n. A deep blue color. 7727
MAZE, n. 7727
MAZE, v.t. To bewilder; to confound with intricacy; to amaze. 7728
MAZE, v.i. To be bewildered. 7728
MAZEDNESS, n. Confusion; astonishment. 7728
MAZER, n. A maple cup. 7728
MAZOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to mazology. 7728
MAZOLOGIST, n. One versed in mazology. 7728
MAZOLOGY, n. [Gr. a breast, and discourse.] 7728
MAZY, a. Winding; perplexed with turns and windings; intricate; as mazy error. 7728
M.D. Medicinoe Doctor, doctor of medicine. 7728
ME, pron. pers.; the objective case of I, answering to the oblique cases of ego, in Latin. [L. mihi.] Follow me; give to me; go with me. The phrase “I followed me close,” is not in use. Before think, as in methinks, me is properly in the dative case, and the verb is impersonal; the construction is, it appears to me. 7728
MEACOCK, n. An uxorious, effeminate man. [Not used.] 7728
MEACOCK, a. Lame; timorous; cowardly. [Not used.] 7728
MEAD, n. [L. madeo, to be wet.] A fermented liquor consisting of honey and water, sometimes enriched with spices. 7728
MEAD meed, 7729

MEADOW, n. med'o. A tract of low land. In America, the word is applied particularly to the low ground on the banks of rivers, consisting of a rich mold or an alluvial soil, whether grass land, pasture, tillage or wood land; as the meadows on the banks of the Connecticut. The word with us does not necessarily imply wet land. This species of land is called, in the western states, bottoms, or bottom land. The word is also used for other low or flat lands, particularly lands appropriated to the culture of grass. 7729
MEADOW-ORE, n. In mineralogy, conchoidal bog iron ore. 7729
MEADOW-RUE, n. A plant of the genus Thalictrum. 7729
MEADOW-SAFFRON, n. A plant of the genus Colchicum. 7729
MEADOW-SAXIFRAGE, n. A plant of the genus Peucedanum. 7729
MEADOW-SWEET, n. A plant of the genus Spiraea. 7729
MEADOW-WORT, n. A plant. 7729
MEADOWY, a. Containing meadow. 7729
MEAGER, a. [L. macer; Gr. small; allied to Eng. meek.] 7729
MEAGER, v.t. To make lean. [Not used.] 7730
MEAGERLY, adv. Poorly; thinly. 7730
MEAGERNESS, n. Leanness; want of flesh. 7730
MEAK, n. A hook with a long handle. 7730
MEAL, n. 7730
MEAL, n. [L. mola, mollis; Eng. mellow.] 7730
MEAL, v.t. To sprinkle with meal, or to mix meal with. [Little used.] 7731
MEALINESS, n. The quality of being mealy; softness or smoothness to the touch. 7731
MEAL-MAN, n. A man that deals in meal. 7731
MEAL-TIME, n. The usual time of eating meals. 7731
MEALY, a. Having the qualities of meal; soft; smooth to the feel. 7731
MEALY-MOUTHED, a. Literally, having a soft mouth; hence, unwilling to tell the truth in plain language; inclined to speak of any thing in softer terms than the truth will warrant.
MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS, n. Inclination to express the truth in soft words, or to 7731
disguise the plain fact; reluctance to tell the plain truth. 7731
MEAN, a. [L. communis, vulgus, minor and minuo.] 7731
MEAN, a. [L. medium, medius.] 7732
MEAN, n. The middle point or place; the middle rate or degree; mediocrity; medium. Observe the golden mean.
MEAN, v.t. pret. and pp. meant; pronounced ment. [L. mens; Eng. mind; L. intendo, propono.] 7734 7732
MEAN, v.i. To have thought or ideas; or to have meaning. 7734
MEANDER, n. [the name of a winding river in Phrygia.] 7734
MEANDER, v.t. To wind, turn or flow round; to make flexuous. 7735
MEANDER, v.i. To wind or turn in a course or passage; to be intricate. 7735
MEANDERING, ppr. or a. Winding in a course, passage or current. 7735
MEANDRIAN, a. Winding; having many turns. 7735
MEANING, ppr. Having in mind; intending; signifying. 7735
MEANING, n. That which exists in the mind, view or contemplation as a settled aim or purpose, though not directly expressed. We say, this or that is not his meaning. 7735
MEANLY, adv. [See Mean.] Moderately; not in a great degree. 7736
MEANNESS, n. Want of dignity or rank; low state; as meanness of birth or condition. Poverty is not always meanness; it may be connected with it, but men of dignified minds and manners are often poor. 7736
MEANT, pret. and pp. of mean. 7737
MEAR. [See Mere.] 7737
MEASE, n. [from the root of measure.] The quantity of 500; as a mease of herrings. [Not used in America.] 7737
MEASLE, n. mee'zl. A leper. [Not in use.] 7737
MEASLED, a. mee'zled. [See Measles.] 7737
MEASLES, n. mee'zles; with a plural termination. 7737
MEASLY, a. mee'zly. Infected with measles or eruptions. 7737
MEASURABLE, a. mezh'urable. [See Measure.] 7737

MEASURABLENESS, n. mezh'urableness. 7737
MEASURABLY, adv. mezh'urably. Moderately; in a limited degree. 7738
MEASURE, n. mezh'ur. [L. mensura, from mensus, with a casual n, the participle of metior, to measure; Eng. to mete.] 7738
MEASURE, v.t. mezh'ur. To compute or ascertain extent, quantity, dimensions or capacity by a certain rule; as, to measure land; to measure distance; to measure the altitude of a mountain; to measure the capacity of a ship or of a cask. 7740
MEASURED, pp. mezh'ured. Computed or ascertained by a rule; adjusted; proportioned; passed over. 7741
MEASURELESS, a. mezh'urless. Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable. 7741
MEASUREMENT, n. mezh'urment. The act of measuring; mensuration. 7741
MEASURER, n. mezh'urer. One who measures; one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market. 7741
MEASURING, ppr. mezh'uring. Computing or ascertaining length, dimensions, capacity or amount. 7741
MEAT, n. 7742
MEATED, a. Fed; fattened. [Not used.] 7742
MEATHE, n. Liquor or drink. [Not used.] 7743
MEAT-OFFERING, n. An offering consisting of meat or food. 7743
MEATY, a. Fleshy, but not fat. [Local.] 7743
MEAWL. [See Mewl.] 7743
MEAZLING, ppr. Falling in small drops; properly mizzling, or rather mistling, from mist.
MECHANIC, MECHANICAL, a. [L. mechanicus; Gr. a machine.] 7743 7743
MECHANIC, n. A person whose occupation is to construct machines, or goods, wares, instruments, furniture, and the like. 7744
MECHANICALLY, adv. According to the laws of mechanism, or good workmanship. 7744
MECHANICALNESS, n. The state of being mechanical, or governed by mechanism. 7744
MECHANICIAN, n. One skilled in mechanics. 7744
MECHANICS, n. That science which treats of the doctrines of motion. It investigates the forces by which bodies are kept either in equilibrium or in motion, and is accordingly divided into statics and dynamics. 7744
MECHANISM, n. The construction of a machine, engine or instrument, intended to apply power to a useful purpose; the structure of parts, or manner in which the parts of a machine are united to answer its design. 7745
MECHANIST, n. The maker of machines, or one skilled in mechanics. 7745
MECHLIN, n. A species of lace, made at Mechlin. 7745
MECHOACAN, n. White jalap, the root of an American species of Convolvulus, from Mechoacan, in Mexico; a purgative of slow operation, but safe. 7745
MECONIATE, n. A salt consisting of meconic acid and a base. 7745
MECONIC, a. Meconic acid is an acid contained in opium. 7745
MECONITE, n. A small sandstone; ammite. 7745
MECONIUM, n. [Gr. poppy.] 7745
MEDAL, n. [L. metallum, metal.] An ancient coin, or a piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device to preserve the portrait of some distinguished person, or the memory of an illustrious action or event. 7745
MEDALLIC, a. Pertaining to a medal or to medals. 7746
MEDALLION, n. A large antique stamp or medal. 7746
MEDALLIST, n. A person that is skilled or curious in medals. 7746
MEDDLE — MELLOWNESS 7747
MEDDLE, v.i. 7747
MEDDLE, v.t. To mix, to mingle. 7747
MEDDLER, n. One that meddles; one that interferes or busies himself with things in which he has no concern; an officious person; a busy body. 7747
MEDDLESOME, a. Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; officiously

intrusive. 7747
MEDDLESOMENESS, n. Officious interposition in the affairs of others. 7747
MEDDLING, ppr. Having to do; touching; handling; officiously interposing in other men's concerns. 7747
MEDIAL, a. [L. medius, middle.] Mean; noting a mean or average. 7748
MEDIANT, n. In music, an appellation given to the third above the key-note, because it divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into thirds. 7748
MEDIATE, a. [L. medius, middle.] Middle; being between the two extremes. 7748
MEDIATE, v.i. To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each; to act indifferently between contending parties, with a view to reconciliation; to intercede. The prince that mediates between nations and prevents a war, is the benefactor of both parties. 7748
MEDIATE, v.t. To effect by mediation or interposition between parties; as, to mediate a peace. 7749
MEDIATELY, adv. By means or by a secondary cause, acting between the first cause and the effect. 7749
MEDIATION, n. [L. medius, middle.] 7749
MEDIATOR, n. One that interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them. 7749
MEDIATORIAL, a. Belonging to a mediator; as mediatorial office or character. [Mediatory is not used.] 7750
MEDIATORSHIP, n. The office of a mediator. 7750
MEDIATRESS, MEDIATRIX, n. A female mediator. 7750
MEDIC, n. A plant of the genus Medicago. The sea-medic is of the same genus; the medic vetch is of the genus Hedysarum. 7750
MEDICABLE, a. [See Medical.] That may be cured or healed. 7750
MEDICAL, a. [L. medicus, from medcor, to heal; Gr. cure.] 7750
MEDICALLY, adv. In the manner of medicine; according to the rules of the healing art, or for the purpose of healing; as a simple or mineral medically used or applied. 7750
MEDICAMENT, n. [L. medicamentum.] Any thing used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application. 7750
MEDICAMENTAL, a. Relating to healing applications; having the qualities of medicaments. 7750
MEDICAMENTALLY, adv. After the manner of healing applications. 7750
MEDICASTER, n. A quack. 7751
MEDICATE, v.t. [L. medico.] To tincture or impregnate with healing substances, or with any thing medicinal. 7751
MEDICATED, pp. Prepared or furnished with any thing medicinal. 7751
MEDICATING, ppr. Impregnating with medical substances; preparing with any thing medicinal. 7751
MEDICATION, n. The act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances; the infusion of medicinal virtues. 7751
MEDICINABLE, a. Having the properties of medicine; medicinal. [The latter is the word now used.] 7751
MEDICINAL, [L. medicinalis.] Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease; adapted to the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders; as medicinal plants, medicinal virtues of minerals; medicinal springs. The waters of Saratoga and Ballston are remarkably medicinal. 7751
MEDICINALLY, adv. In the manner of medicine; with medicinal qualities. 7751
MEDICINE, n. [L. medicina, from medeor, to cure; vulgarly and improperly pronounced med'sn.] 7751
MEDICINE, v.t. To affect or operate on as medicine. [Not used.] 7752
MEDIETY, n. [L. medietas; from L. medius, middle.] 7752
MEDIN, n. A small coin. 7752
MEDIOCRAL, a. [L. mediocris.] Being of a middle quality; indifferent; ordinary; as mediocral intellect. [Rare.] 7752
MEDIOCRIST, n. A person of middling abilities. [Not used.] 7752

MEDIOCRITY, n. [L. mediocritas, from mediocris, middling; medius, middle.] 7752
MEDITATE, v.i. [L. meditor.] 7753
MEDITATE, v.t. To plan by revolving in the mind; to contrive; to intend. 7753
MEDITATED, pp. Planned; contrived. 7753
MEDITATING, ppr. Revolving in the mind; contemplating; contriving. 7753
MEDITATION, n. [L. meditatio.] Close or continued thought; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; serious contemplation. 7753
MEDITATIVE, a. Addicted to meditation. 7754
MEDITERRANE, MEDITERRANEAN, MEDITERRANEOUS, a. [L. medius, middle, and terra, land.] 7754
MEDIUM, n. plu. mediums; media not being generally, though sometimes used. [L.] In philosophy, the space or substance through which a body moves or passes to any point. Thus either is supposed to be the medium through which the planets move; air is the medium through which bodies move near the earth; water the medium in which fishes live and move; glass a medium through which light passes; and we speak of a resisting medium, a refracting medium, etc. 7754
MEDLAR, n. [L. mespilus.] A tree and a genus of trees, called Mespilus; also, the fruit of the tree. The German or common medlar is cultivated in gardens for its fruit. 7755
MEDLE, v.t. To mix; not used, but hence, 7755
MEDLEY, n. A mixture; a mingled and confused mass of ingredients; used often or commonly with some degree of contempt. 7755
MEDLEY, a. Mingled; confused. [Little used.] 7755
MEDULLAR, MEDULLARY, a. [L. medullaris, from medulla, marrow.] 7756
MEDULLIN, n. [L. medulla.] The pith of the sunflower, which has neither taste nor smell. It is insoluble in water, ether, alcohol and oils, but soluble in nitric acid, and instead of yielding suberic acid, it yields the oxalic. 7756
MEED, n. 7756
MEEK, a. [L. mucus; Eng. mucilage; Heb. to melt.] 7756
MEEKEN, v.t. mee'kn. To make meek; to soften; to render mild. 7756
MEEKLY, adv. Mildly; gently; submissively; humbly; not proudly or roughly. 7757
MEEKNESS, n. Softness of temper; mildness; gentleness; forbearance under injuries and provocations. 7757
MEER, a. Simple; unmixed; usually written mere. 7757
MEER, n. A lake; a boundary. [See Mere.] 7757
MEERED, a. Relating to a boundary. [See Mere.] 7757
MEER-SCHAUM, n. A hydrate of magnesia combined with silex. It occurs in beds in Natolia, and when first taken out, is soft, and makes lather like soap. It is manufactured into tobacco pipes, which are boiled in oil or wax, and baked. 7757
MEET, a. [L. convenio.] Fit; suitable; proper; qualified; convenient; adapted, as to a use or purpose. 7757
MEET, v.t. pret. and pp. met. [Gr. with.] 7758
MEET, v.i. To come together or to approach near, or into company with. How pleasant it is for friends to meet on the road; still more pleasant to meet in a foreign country. 7758
MEETER, n. One that meets another; one that accosts another. 7759
MEETING, ppr. Coming together; encountering; joining; assembling. 7759
MEETING, n. A coming together; an interview; as a happy meeting of friends. 7759
MEETING-HOUSE, a. A place of worship; a church. 7760
MEETLY, adv. [from meet.] Fitly; suitably; properly. 7760
MEETNESS, n. [from meet.] Fitness; suitableness; propriety. 7760
MEGACOSM, n. [Gr. great, and world.] The great world. 7760
MEGALONYX, n. [Gr. great, and a nail.] An animal now extinct, whose bones have been found in Virginia. 7760
MEGALOPOLIS, n. [Gr. great, and city.] 7760
MEGATHERIUM, MEGATHERY, n. [Gr. great, and a wild beast.] A quadruped now extinct, but whose remains have been found in South America. It was larger than the

megalonyx. 7760
MEGRIM, n. [L. hemicrania, half the head.] Properly, a pain in the side of the head; hence, a disorder of the head; vertigo. 7760
MEINE, v.t. To mingle. 7760
MEINE, MENY, n. [See Menial.] A retinue or family of servants; domestics. 7760
MEIONITE, n. [Gr. less; from its low pyramids.] pyramidical feldspar, of a grayish white color. It occurs massive and crystallized. 7760
MEIOSIS, n. [Gr.] Diminution; a rhetorical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is. 7760
MELAMPODE, n. [Gr. blackfoot.] The black hellebore. 7760
MELANAGOGUE, n. melan'agog. [Gr. black, and to drive.] 7760
MELANCHOLIC, a. [See Melancholy.] 7761
MELANCHOLIC, n. One affected with a gloomy state of mind. [Melancholian, in a like sense, is not used.] 7761
MELANCHOLILY, adv. With melancholy. 7761
MELANCHOLINESS, n. State of being melancholy; disposition to indulge gloominess of mind. 7761
MELANCHOLIOUS, a. Gloomy. [Not in use.] 7761
MELANCHOLIST, n. One affected with melancholy. 7761
MELANCHOLIZE, v.i. To become gloomy in mind. 7761
MELANCHOLIZE, v.t. To make melancholy. 7761
MELANCHOLY, n. [Gr. black, and bile; L. melancholia.] 7761
MELANCHOLY, a. Gloomy; depressed in spirits; dejected; applied to persons. Overwhelming grief has made me melancholy. 7762
MELANAGE, n. melanj'. A mixture. [Not English.] 7762
MELANITE, n. [Gr. black.] A mineral, a variety of garnet, of a velvet black or grayish black, occurring always in crystals of a dodecahedral form. 7762
MELANITIC, a. Pertaining to melanite. 7762
MELANTERI, n. [Gr. black.] Salt or iron, or iron in a saline state, mixed with inflammable matter. 7762
MELANURE, MELANURUS, n. A small fish of the Mediterranean. 7763
MELASSES, n. sing. [Gr. black, or honey.] The sirup which drains from Muscovado sugar when cooling; treacle. 7763
MELILOT, n. A plant of the genus Trifolium. 7763
MELIORATE, v.t. [L. melior, better.] To make better; to improve; as, to meliorate fruit by grafting, or soil by cultivation. Civilization has done much, but christianity more, to meliorate the condition of men in society. 7763
MELIORATE, v.i. To grow better. 7763
MELIORATED, pp. Made better; improved. 7763
MELIORATING, ppr. Improving; advancing in good qualities. 7763
MELIORATION, n. The act or operation of making better; improvement. 7763
MELIORITY, n. The state of being better. [Not in use.] 7763
MELL, v.i. To mix; to meddle. [Not in use.] 7763
MELL, n. [L. mel.] Honey. [Not English.] 7763
MELLATE, n. [L. mel, honey.] A combination of the mellitic acid with a base. 7763
MELLIFEROUS, a. [L. mel, honey, and fero, to produce.] 7763
MELLIFICATION, n. [L. mellifico.] The making or production of honey. 7764
MELLIFLUENCE, n. [L. mel, honey, and fluo, to flow.] 7764
MELLIFLUENT, MELLIFLUOUS, a. Flowing with honey; smooth; sweetly flowing; as a mellifluous voice. 7764
MELLIT, n. In farriery, a dry scab on the heel of a horse's fore foot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar. 7764
MELLITE, n. [L. mel.] Honey stone; a mineral of a honey color, found only in very minute regular crystals. 7764
MELLITIC, a. Pertaining to honey stone. 7764
MELLOW, a. [L. mollis, malus.] 7764

MELLOW, v.t. To ripen; to bring to maturity; to soften by ripeness or age. 7765
MELLOW, v.i. To become soft; to be ripened, matured or brought to perfection. Fruit, when taken from the tree, soon mellows. Wine mellows with age. 7765
MELLOWNESS, n. Softness; the quality of yielding easily to pressure; ripeness, as of fruit. 7765

MELLOWY — MERCHANT 7766

MELLOWY, a. Soft, unctuous. 7766
MELOCOTONE, n. [L. malum cotoneum, quince-apple. Cotomeum is probably our cotton, and the fruit so named from its pubescence.] 7766
MELODIOUS, a. [See Melody.] Containing melody; musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; as a melodious voice; melodious strains. 7766
MELODIOUSLY, adv. In a melodious manner; musically. 7766
MELODIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; musicalness. 7766
MELODIZE, v.t. To make melodious. 7766
MELODRAME, n. [Gr. a song, and drama.] A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed. 7766
MELODY, n. [Gr. a limb, or a song, an ode; L. melos.] 7766
MELON, n. [L. melo; Gr. an apple; L. mollis.] The name of certain plants and their fruit, as the water-melon, the musk-melon. 7767
MELON-THISTLE, n. A plant of the genus Cactus. 7767
MELROSE, n. [mel and rose.] Honey of roses. 7767
MELT, v.t. [Eng. smelt, smalt. We have in these words decisive evidence that s, in smelten, etc. is a prefix. Melt, in English, is regular, forming melted for its past tense and passive participle. The old participle molten, is used only as an adjective.] 7767
MELT, v.i. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state. 7767
MELTED, pp. Dissolved; made liquid; softened; discouraged. 7768
MELTER, n. One that melts any thing. 7768
MELTING, ppr. Dissolving; liquefying; softening; discouraging. 7768
MELTING, n. The act of softening; the act of rendering tender. 7768
MELTINGLY, adv. In a manner to melt of soften. 7768
MELTINGNESS, n. The power of melting or softening. 7768
MELWEL, n. A fish. 7768
MEMBER, n. [L. membrum.] 7769
MEMBERED, a. Having limbs. 7769
MEMBERSHIP, n. The state of being a member. 7769
MEMBRANE, n. [L. membrana.] In anatomy, a thin, white, flexible skin, formed by fibers interwoven like net-work, and serving to cover some part of the body. 7769
MEMBRANEOUS, MEMBRANOUS, MEMBRANACEOUS, a. Belonging to a membrane; consisting of membranes; as a membraneous covering. 7769
MEMBRANIFORM, a. Having the form of a membrane or of parchment. 7770
MEMENTO, n. [L. memini. See Memory.] A hint, suggestion; notice or memorial to awaken memory; that which reminds. 7770
MEMOIR, n. A species of history written by a person who had some share in the transactions related. Persons often write their own memoirs. 7770
MEMORABLE, a. [L. memorabilis. See Memory.] 7770
MEMORABLY, adv. In a manner worthy to be remembered. 7770
MEMORANDUM, n. plu. memorandums or memoranda. [L.] 7770
MEMORATIVE, a. Adapted or tending to preserve the memory of any thing. 7771
MEMORIAL, a. [L. memorialis. See Memory.] 7771
MEMORIAL, n. That which preserves the memory of something; any thing that serves to keep in memory. A monument is a memorial of a deceased person, or of an event. The Lord's supper is a memorial of the death and sufferings of Christ. 7771
MEMORIALIST, n. One who writes a memorial. 7771

MEMORIALIZE, v.t. To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial. 7771
MEMORIST, n. One who causes to be remembered. [Not used.] 7772
MEMORIZE, v.t. To record; to commit to memory by writing. 7772
MEMORY, n. [L. memoria; Gr. to remember, from mind, or the same root. See Mind.]7772
MEMORY, v.t. To lay up in the mind or memory. [Not used.] 7773
MEMPHIAN, a. [from Memphis, the ancient metropolis of Egypt, said to be altered from Menuf, Memf. Ludolf.] 7773
MEN, plu. of man. Two or more males, individuals of the human race. 7773
MENACE, v.t. [L. minor.] 7773
MENACE, n. A threat or threatening; the declaration or show of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil; used of persons. 7773
MENACED, pp. Threatened. 7774
MENACER, n. One that threatens. 7774
MENACHANITE, n. An oxyd of titanium, or mineral of a grayish or iron black color, occurring in very small rounded grains, imperfectly lamellar, and of a glistening luster; found near Menachan, in Cornwall, Eng. 7774
MENACHANITIC, a. Pertaining to menachanite. 7774
MENACING, ppr. Threatening; declaring a disposition or determination to inflict evil. 7774
MENAGE, n. A collection of brute animals. 7774
MENAGERY, n. A yard or place in which wild animals are kept, or a collection of wild animals. 7774
MENAGOGUE, n. men'agog. [Gr. menstrua, and to drive.] 7774
MEND, v.t. [L. emendo, menda, a fault, spot or blemish.] 7774
MEND, v.i. To grow better; to advance to a better state; to improve. We say, a feeble constitution mends daily; a sick man mends, or is convalescent. 7775
MENDABLE, a. Capable of being mended. 7775
MENDACIOUS, a. [L. mendax.] Lying; false. [Little used.] 7775
MENDACITY, n. [L. mendax, false, lying.] Falsehood. 7775
MENDED, pp. Repaired; made better; improved. 7775
MENDER, n. One who mends or repairs. 7775
MENDICANCY, a. [L. medicans.] Beggary; a state of begging. 7775
MENDICANT, a. [L. mendicans, from mendico, to beg; allied to L. mando, to command, demand.] 7775
MENDICANT, n. A beggar; one that makes it his business to beg alms; one of the begging fraternity of the Romish church. 7775
MENDICATE, v.t. To beg, or practice begging. [Not used.] 7776
MENDICITY, n. [L. mendicitas.] 7776
MENDMENT, for amendment. [Not in use.] 7776
MENDS, for amends, not used. 7776
MENHADEN, n. A species of fish. 7776
MENIAL, a. 7776
MENAIL, n. A domestic servant. 7776
MENILITE, n. A mineral substance found at Menil Montant near Paris, of the nature of silex, of a brown liver color on the interior, and ordinarily of a clear blue on the surface. It is found in the shape of the kidneys, of the size of the hand or larger; sometimes in globules of the size of a nut. 7776
MENISCUS, n. plu. meniscuses. [Gr. a little moon.] 7777
MENISPERMATE, n. A compound of menispermic acid and a salifiable base. 7777
MENISPERMIC, a. The menispermic acid is obtained from the seeds of the menispermum cocculus. 7777
MENIVER, n. A small white animal in Russia, or its fur which is very fine. 7777
MENOLOGY, n. [Gr. month, and discourse.] 7777
MENOW, n. A small fresh water fish, the minnow. 7777
MENPLEASER, n. One who is solicitous to please men, rather than to please God, by obedience to him commands. 7777

MENSAL, a. [L. mensalis, from mensa, a table.] 7777
MENSTRUAL, a. [L. menstrualis, from mensis, month.] 7777
MENSTRUANT, a. Subject to monthly flowings. 7778
MENSTRUOUS, a. [L. menstruus, from mensis, a month.] 7778
MENSTRUUM, n. plu. menstruums. [from L. mensis, month. The use of this word is supposed to have originated in some notion of the old chimists, about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents. Johnson.] 7778
MENSURABILITY, n. [from mensurable.] Capacity of being measured. 7778
MENSURABLE, a. [L. mensura, measure. The n is probably casual, and the word is the same as measurable.] 7778
MENSURAL, a. Pertaining to measure. 7778
MENSURATE, v.t. [L. mensura, measure.] 7778
MENSURATION, n. The act, process or art of measuring, or taking the dimensions of any thing. 7779
MENTAL, a. Pertaining to the mind; intellectual; as mental faculties; mental operations; mental sight; mental taste. 7779
MENTALLY, adv. Intellectually; in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea. 7779
MENTION, n. [L. mentio, from Gr. to put in mind; L. moneo and mind.] A hint; a suggestion; a brief notice or remark expressed in words or writing; used chiefly after make. 7779
MENTION, v.t. To speak; to name; to utter a brief remark; to state a particular fact, or to express it in writing. It is applied to something thrown in or added incidentally in a discourse or writing, and thus differs from the sense of relate, recite, and narrate. I mentioned to him a fact that fell under my own observation. In the course of conversation, that circumstance was mentioned. 7779
MENTIONED, pp. Named; stated. 7779
MENTIONING, ppr. Naming; uttering. 7779
MENTORIAL, a. [from Mentor, the friend and adviser of Ulysses.] 7779
MEPHITIC, a. [L. mephitis, an ill smell.] Offensive to the smell; foul; poisonous; noxious; pestilential; destructive to life. 7780
MEPHITIS, MEPHITISM, n. Foul, offensive or noxious exhalations from dissolving substances, filth or other source; also, carbonic acid gas. 7780
MERCANTANTE, n. A foreign trader. [Not in use.] 7780
MERCANTILE, a. [L. mercans, mercor, to buy.] 7780
MERCAT, n. [L. mercatus.] Market; trade. [Not in use.] 7780
MERCENARILY, adv. In a mercenary manner. 7780
MERCENARINESS, n. [from mercenary.] 7780
MERCENARY, a. [L. mercenarius, from merces, reward, wages, mercor, to guy.] 7780
MERCENARY, n. One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service; a hireling. 7781
MERCER, n. [L. merx, wares, commodities.] 7781
MERCERSHIP, n. The business of a mercer. 7781
MERCERY, n. The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals; trade of mercers. 7781
MERCHAND, v.i. To trade. [Not used.] 7781
MERCHANDISE, n. 7781
MERCHANDISE, v.i. To trade; to carry on commerce. 7781
MERCHANDRY, n. Trade; commerce. [Not in use.] 7781
MERCHANT, n. [L. mercor, to buy.] 7781
MERCHANT, v.i. To trade. [Not in use.] 7782
MERCHANTABLE — METALLOIDAL 7783
MERCHANTABLE, a. Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market or such as will bring the ordinary price; as merchantable wheat or timber. 7783
MERCHANTLIKE, a. Like a merchant. 7783
MERCHANTMAN, n. A ship or vessel employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war. 7783
MERCIABLE, a. Merciful. [Not in use.] 7783

MERCIFUL, a. [from mercy.] Having or exercising mercy; compassionate; tender; disposed to pity offenders and to forgive their offenses; unwilling to punish for injuries; applied appropriately to the Supreme being. 7783
MERCIFULLY, adv. With compassion or pity; tenderly; mildly. 7783
MERCIFULNESS, n. Tenderness towards offenders; willingness to forbear punishment; readiness to forgive. 7783
MERCIFY, v.t. To pity. [Not in use.] 7783
MERCILESS, a. Destitute of mercy; unfeeling; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel; as a merciless tyrant. 7783
MERCILESSLY, adv. In a manner void of mercy or pity; cruelly. 7783
MERCILESSNESS, n. Want of mercy or pity. 7784
MERCURIAL, a. [L. mercurialis.] 7784
MERCURIALIST, n. One under the influence of Mercury, or one resembling Mercury in variety of character. 7784
MERCURIATE, n. A combination of the oxyd of mercury with another substance. 7784
MERCURIFICATION, n. In metallurgic chimistry, the process or operation of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form. 7784
MERCURIFY, v.t. To obtain mercury from metallic minerals, which it is said may be done by a large lens, the intense heat of which expels the mercury in fumes, which are afterwards condensed. 7784
MERCURY, n. [L. Mercurius. In mythology, Mercury is the god of eloquence and of commerce, called by the Greeks Hermes, and his name is said to be formed from merces, or mercor. But in antiquity, there were several persons or deities of this name.] 7784
MERCURY, v.t. To wash with a preparation of mercury. 7785
MERCY, n. [L. misericordia.] 7785
MERCY-SEAT, n. The propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews. This was of gold, and its ends were fixed to two cherubs, whose wings extended forward, and formed a kind of throne for the majesty of God, who is represented in Scripture as sitting between the cherubs. It was from this seat that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high priest who consulted him. 7787
MERD, n. [L. merda.] Ordure; dung. 7787
MERE, a. [L. merus.] This or that only; distinct from any thing else. 7787
MERE, n. [L. mare. See Moor.] A pool or lake. 7787
MERE, n. [Gr. to divide.] A boundary; used chiefly in the compound, mere-stone. 7787
MERE, v.t. To divide, limit or bound. 7787
MERELY, adv. Purely; only; solely; thus and no other way; for this and no other purpose.
MERETRICIOUS, a. [L. meretricius, from meretrix, a prostitute.] 7787 7787
MERETRICIOUSLY ,adv. In the manner of prostitutes; with deceitful enticements. 7788
MERETRICIOUSNESS, n. The arts of a prostitute; deceitful enticements. 7788
MERGANSER, n. [L. mergo, to dive.] A water fowl of the genus Mergus; called also goosander. 7788
MERGE, v.t. [L. mergo.] To immerse; to cause to be swallowed up. 7788
MERGE, v.i. To be sunk, swallowed or lost. 7788
MERGER, n. [L. mergo, to merge.] In law, a merging or drowning of a less estate in a greater; as when a reversion in fee simple descends to or is purchased by a tenant of the same estate for years, the term for years is merged, lost, annihilated in the inheritance or fee simple estate. 7788
MERIDIAN, n. [L. meridies.] 7788
MERIDIAN, a. Being on the meridian or at mid-day. 7789
MERIDIONAL, a. Pertaining to the meridian. 7789
MERIDIONALITY, n. The state of being in the meridian. 7789
MERIDIONALLY, adv. In the direction of the meridian. 7790
MERIT, n. [L. meritum, from mereo, to earn or deserve.] 7790
MERIT, v.t. [L. merito.] To deserve; to earn by active service, or by any valuable performance; to have a right to claim reward in money, regard, honor or happiness. Watts, by his writings, merited the gratitude of the whole

christian world. The faithful laborer merits his wages. 7790
MERITABLE, a. Deserving of reward. [Not in use.] 7790
MERITED, pp. Earned; deserved. 7790
MERITING, ppr. Earning; deserving. 7791
MERIT-MONGER, n. One who advocates the doctrine of human merit, as entitled to reward, or depends on merit for salvation. 7791
MERITORIOUS, a. Deserving of reward or of notice, regard, fame or happiness, or of that which shall be a suitable return for services or excellence of any kind. We applaud the meritorious services of the laborer, the soldier and the seaman. We admire the meritorious labors of a Watts, a Doddridge, a Carey and a Martyn. We rely for salvation on the meritorious obedience and sufferings of Christ. 7791
MERITORIOUSLY, adv. In such a manner as to deserve reward. 7791
MERITORIOUSNESS, n. The state or quality of deserving a reward or suitable return.
MERITORY, a. Deserving of reward. [Not used.] 77917791
MERLE, n. [L. merula.] A blackbird. 7791
MERLIN, n. A species of hawk of the genus Falco. 7791
MERLON, n. In fortification, that part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures.
MERMAID, n. [L. mare, the sea, and maid.] A marine animal, said to resemble a woman in the upper parts of the body, and a fish in the lower part. The male is called the merman. 7791 7791
MEROPS, n. A genus of birds called bee-eaters. 7791
MERRILY, adv. [from merry.] With mirth; with gayety and laughter; jovially. [See Mirth and Merry.] 7791
MERRIMAKE, n. [merry and make.] A meeting for mirth; a festival; mirth. 7791
MERRIMAKE, v.i. To be merry or jovial; to feast. 7792
MERRIMENT, n. Mirth; gayety with laughter or noise; noisy sports; hilarity; frolick. 7792
MERRINESS, n. Mirth; gayety with laughter. 7792
MERRY, a. 7792
MERRY-ANDREW, n. A buffoon; a zany; one whose business is to make sport for others.
MERRY-MAKING, a. Producing mirth. 77927792
MERRY-MEETING, n. A festival; a meeting for mirth. 7792
MERRY-THOUGHT, n. The forked bone of a fowl's breast, which boys and girls break by pulling each one side; the longest part broken betokening priority of marriage. 7793
MERSION, n. [L. mersio, from mergo, to dive or sink.] 7793
MESARAIC, a. [Gr. middle, and intestines.] The same as mesenteric; pertaining to the mesentery. 7793
MESEEMS, verb impersonal. [me and seems.] It seems to me. It is used also in the past tense, meseemed. 7793
MESENTERIC, a. [See Mesentery.] Pertaining to the mesentery; as mesenteric glands or arteries. 7793
MESENTERY, n. [Gr. middle, and intestine.] A fatty membrane placed in the middle of the intestines, and to which they are attached. This prevents them from becoming entangled with each other by convolutions. It is formed by a duplicature of the peritoneum. 7793
MESH, n. 7793
MESH, n. 7793
MESH, v.t. To catch in a net; to ensnare. 7793
MESHY, a. Formed like net-work; reticulated. 7794
MESLIN, n. [L. miscellaneus, from misceo, to mix.] 7794
MESNE, a. meen. In law, middle; intervening; as a mesne lord, that is, a lord who holds land of a superior, but grants a part of it to another person. In this case, he is a tenant to the superior, but lord or superior to the second grantee, and called the mesne lord. 7794
MESOCOLON, n. [Gr. middle, and colon.] 7794
MESOLEUCYS, n. [Gr. middle, and white.] 7794
MESOLITE, n. A mineral of the zeolite family. 7794

MESOLOGARITHM, n. [Gr. middle, and logarithm.] 7794
MESOMELAS, n. [Gr. middle, and black.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every color in the midst. 7795
MESOTYPE, n. [Gr. middle, and form, type.] Prismatic zeolite; a mineral divided into three subspecies, fibrous zeolite, natrolite, and mealy zeolite. This is said by some writers to be so named from its property, when transparent, of doubling images. Others say it is a mean form between stilbite and analcime. 7795
MESPRISE, n. Contempt; a French word. [Not in use.] 7795
MESS, n. [L. mensa.] 7795
MESS, v.i. To eat; to feed. 7795
MESS, v.t. To supply with a mess. 7795
MESSAGE, n. [L. missus, mitto, to send.] 7795
MESSAGER, MESSENGER, n. 7796
MESSIAH, a. [Heb. anointed.] Christ, the anointed; the Savior of the world. 7796
MESSIAHSHIP, n. The character, state or office of the Savior. 7796
MESSIEURS, n. [plu. of monsieur, my lord.] Sirs; gentlemen. 7797
MESS-MATE, n. An associate in eating; one who eats ordinarily at the same table. 7797
MESSUAGE, n. In law, a dwelling house and adjoining land, appropriated to the use of the household, including the adjacent buildings. 7797
MET, pret. and pp. of meet. 7797
METABASIS, n. [Gr. from beyond, and to go.] In rhetoric, transition; a passing from one thing to another. 7797
METABOLA, n. [Gr. beyond, and a casting.] In medicine, a change of air, time or disease. [Little used.] 7797
METACARPAL, a. [from metacarpus.] Belonging to the metacarpus. 7797
METACARPUS, n. [Gr. beyond, and the wrist.] In anatomy, the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. 7797
METACHRONISM, n. [Gr. beyond, and time.] An error in chronology, by placing an event after its real time. 7797
METAGE, n. [from mete.] Measurement of coal; price of measuring. 7797
METAGRAMMATISM, n. [Gr. beyond, and a letter.] 7797
METAL, n. met'l. [L. metallum.] A simple, fixed, shining, opake body or substance, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, a good conductor of heat and electricity, capable when in the state of an oxyd, of uniting with acids and forming with them metallic salts. Many of the metals also malleable or extensible by the hammer, and some of them extremely ductile. Metals are mostly fossil, sometimes found native or pure, but more generally combined with other matter. Some metals are more malleable than others, and this circumstance gave rise to the distinction of metals and semi-metals; a distinction little regarded at the present day. Recent discoveries have enlarged the list of the metals, and the whole number now recognized is thirty, exclusive of those which have been recently discovered, as the bases of the earths and alkalies. Twelve of these are malleable, viz. platina, gold, silver, mercury, lead, copper, tin, iron, zink, palladium, nickel, and cadmium. The following sixteen are not sufficiently tenacious to bear extension by beating, viz. arsenic, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, manganese, tellurium, titanium, columbium, molybden, tungsten, chrome, osmium, iridium, rhodium, uranium, and cerium. 7798
METALEPSIS, n. [Gr. participation; beyond, and to take.] 7798
METALEPTIC, a. Pertaining to a metalepsis or participation; translative. 7799
METALEPTICALLY, adv. By transposition. 7799
METALLIC, a. [L. metallicus.] Pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of metal; partaking of the nature of metals; like a metal; as a metallic substance; metallic ore; metallic brightness. 7799
METALLIFEROUS, a. [L. metallum, metal, and fero, to produce.] 7799
METALLIFORM, a. Having the form of metals; like metal. 7799
METALLINE, a. Pertaining to a metal; consisting of metal. 7799
METALLIST, n. A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals. 7799

METALLIZATION, n. The act or process of forming into a metal; the operation which gives to a substance its proper metallic properties. 7799
METALLIZE, v.t. To form into metal; to give to a substance its proper metallic properties.
METALLOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. metal, and description.] An account of metals, or a 7799
treatise on metallic substances. 7799
METALLOID, n. A name sometimes applied to the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths. 7799
METALLOIDAL, a. Having the form or appearance of a metal. 7800
METALLURGIC — MICROPHONE 7801
METALLURGIC, a. [See Metallurgy.] Pertaining to metallurgy, or the art of working metals. 7801
METALLURGIST, n. One whose occupation is to work metals, or to purify, refine and prepare metals for use. 7801
METALLURGY, n. [Gr. metal, and work.] The art of working metals, comprehending the whole process of separating them from other matters in the ore, smelting, refining and parting them. Gilding is also a branch of metallurgy. But in a more limited and usual sense, metallurgy is the operation of separating metals from their ores. 7801
METALMAN, n. A worker in metals; a coppersmith or tinman. 7801
METAMORPHIC, METAMORPHOSIC, a. [See Metamorphose.] 7801
METAMORPHOSE, v.t. [Gr. over, beyond, and form.] To change into a different form; to transform; particularly, to change the form of insects, as from the larva to a winged animal. The ancients pretended that Jupiter was metamorphosed into a bull, and Lycaon into a wolf. 7801
METAMORPHOSER, n. One that transforms or changes the shape. 7801
METAMORPHOSING, ppr. Changing the shape. 7801
METAMORPHOSIS, n. Change of form or shape; transformation; particularly, a change in the form of being; as the metamorphosis of an insect from the aurelia or chrysalis state into a winged animal. 7802
METAMORPHOSTICAL, a. Pertaining to or effected by metamorphosis. 7802
METAPHOR, n. [Gr. to transfer, over, to carry.] A short similitude; a similitude reduced to a single word; or a word expressing similitude without the signs of comparison. Thus “that man is a fox,” is a metaphor; but “that man is like a fox,” is a similitude or comparison. So when I say, “the soldiers fought like lions,” I use a similitude. In metaphor, the similitude is contained in the name; a man is a fox, means, a man is as crafty as a fox. So we say, a man bridles his anger, that is, restrains it as a bridle restrains a horse. Beauty awakens love or tender passions; opposition fires courage. 7802
METAPHORIC, METAPHORICAL, a. Pertaining to metaphor; comprising a metaphor; not literal; as a metaphorical use of words; a metaphorical expression; a metaphorical sense.
METAPHORICALLY, adv. In a metaphorical manner; not literally. 78027802
METAPHORIST, n. One that makes metaphors. 7802
METAPHRASE, n. [Gr. over, according to or with, and phrase.] 7802
METAPHRAST, n. A person who translates from one language into another, word for word. 7802
METAPHRASTIC, a. Close or literal in translation. 7802
METAPHYSIC, METAPHYSICAL, a. s as z. [See Metaphysics.] 7803
METAPHYSICALLY, adv. In the manner of metaphysical science. 7803
METAPHYSICIAN, n. s as z. One who is versed in the science of metaphysics. 7803
METAPHYSICS, n. s as z. [Gr. after, and physics. It is said that this name was given to the science by Aristotle or his followers, who considered the science of natural bodies, physics, as the first in the order of studies, and the science of mind or intelligence to be the second.] 7803
METAPLASM, n. [Gr. transformation; over, and to form.] 7803
METASTASIS, n. [Gr. mutation; over, and to place.] A translation or removal of a disease form one part to another, or such an alteration as is succeeded by a solution. 7804

METATARSAL, a. [from metatarsus.] Belonging to the metatarsus. 7804
METATARSUS, n. [Gr. beyond, and tarsus.] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes. 7804
METATHESIS, n. [Gr. over, and to set.] 7804
METE, v.t. [L. metior; Heb. to measure.] To measure; to ascertain quantity, dimensions or capacity by any rule or standard. [Obsolescent.] 7804
METE, n. Measure; limit; boundary; used chiefly in the plural, in the phrase, metes and bounds. 7804
METEMPSYCHOSE, v.t. To translate from one body to another, as the soul. 7804
METEMPSYCHOSIS, n. [Gr. beyond, and animation, life; to animate.] 7804
METEMPTOSIS, n. [Gr. after, and to fall.] In chronology, the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the proemptosis, or the addition of a day every 300 years, and another every 2400 years. 7805
METEOR, n. [Gr. sublime, lofty.] 7805
METEORIC, a. Pertaining to meteors; consisting of meteors. 7805
METEORIZE, v.i. To ascend in vapors. [Not used.] 7805
METEOROLITE, METEROLITE, n. A meteoric stone; a stone or solid compound of earthy and metallic matter which falls to the earth after the displosion of a luminous meteor or fire ball; called also aerolite. 7805
METEOROLOGIC, METEOROLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena. A meteorological table or register is an account of the state of the air and its temperature, weight, dryness or moisture, winds, etc. ascertained by the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, anemometer and other meteorological instruments. 7806
METEOROLOGIST, METEROLOGIST, n. A person skilled in meteors; one who studies the phenomena of meteors, or keeps a register of them. 7806
METEOROLOGY, n. [Gr. lofty, and discourse.] The science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, particularly in its relation to heat and moisture. 7806
METEOROMANCY, METEROMANCY, n. [Gr. a meteor, and divination.] A species of divination by meteors, chiefly by thunder and lightning; held in high estimation by the Romans. 7806
METEOROSCOPY, n. [Gr. lofty, and to view.] That part of astronomy which treats of sublime heavenly bodies, distance of stars, etc. 7806
METEOROUS, a. Having the nature of a meteor. 7806
METER, n. [from mete.] One who measures; used in compounds, as in coal-meter, land-meter. 7806
METER, n. [L. metrum.] 7806
METEWAND, n. [mete and wand.] A staff or rod of a certain length, used as a measure.
METEYARD, n. A yard, staff or rod, used as a measure. [We now use yard.] 78077807
METHEGLIN, n. A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented, often enriched with spices. 7807
METHINKS, v. impers. pp. methought. [me and think.] It seems to me; it appears to me; I think. Me is here in the dative. The word is not antiquated, but is not elegant. 7807
METHOD, n. [L. methodus; Gr. with, and way.] 7807
METHODIC, METHODICAL, a. Arranged in convenient order; disposed in a just and natural manner, or in a manner to illustrate a subject, or to facilitate practical operations; as a methodical arrangement of the parts of a discourse or of arguments; a methodical treatise; methodical accounts. 7808
METHODICALLY, adv. In a methodical manner; according to natural or convenient order.
METHODISM, n. The doctrines and worship of the sect of christians called 7808
Methodists. 7808
METHODIST, n. One that observes method. 7808
METHODISTIC, a. Resembling the Methodists; partaking of the strictness of Methodists.
METHODIZE, v.t. To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arrange in a 7808
convenient manner. 7808
METHOUGHT, pret. of methinks. It seemed to me; I thought. 7808

METIC, n. [Gr. house.] In ancient Greece, a sojourner; a resident stranger in a Grecian city or place. 7808
METICULOUS, a. [L. Feticulosus.] Timid. [Not used.] 7809
METONIC CYCLE, METONIC YEAR, the cycle of the moon, or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month; so called from its discoverer Meton the Athenian. 7809
METONYMIC, METONYMICAL, a. [See Metonymy.] Used by way of metonymy, by putting one word for another. 7809
METONYMICALLY, adv. By putting one word for another. 7809
METONYMY, n. [Gr. over, beyond, and name.] In rhetoric, a trope in which one word is put for another; a change of names which have some relation to each other; as when we say, “a man keeps a good table.” instead of good provisions. “We read Virgil.” that is, his poems or writings. “They have Moses and the prophets,” that is, their books or writings. A man has a clear head, that is, understanding, intellect; a warm heart, that is affections.
METOPE, n. met’opy. [Gr. with, near or by, and an aperture or hollow.] In 7809
architecture, the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze, which among the ancients used to be painted or adorned with carved work. 7809
METOPOSCOPIST, n. [infra.] One versed in physiognomy. 7809
METOPOSCOPY, n. [Gr. the forehead, and to view.] The study of physiognomy; the art of discovering the character or the dispositions of men by their features, or the lines of the face. 7809
METRE. [See Meter.] 7809
METRICAL, a. [L. metricus.] 7809
METROLOGY, n. [Gr. measure, and discourse.] 7810
METROPOLIS, n. [L. from Gr. mother, and city. It has no plural.] 7810
METROPOLITAN, a. Belonging to a metropolis, or to the mother church; residing in the chief city. 7810
METROPOLITAN, n. The bishop of the mother church; an archbishop. 7810
METROPOLITE, a. A metropolitan. [Not used.] 7810
METROPOLITIC, METROPOLITICAL, a. Pertaining to a metropolis; chief or principal of cities; archiepiscopal. 7810
METTLE, n. met’l. [usually supposed to be corrupted from metal. L. animus, animosus.] Spirit; constitutional ardor; that temperament which is susceptible of high excitement. It is not synonymous with courage, though it may be accompanied with it, and is sometimes used for it. 7810
METTLED, a. High spirited; ardent; full of fire. 7811
METTLESOME, a. Full of spirit; possessing constitutional ardor; brisk; fiery; as a mettlesome horse. 7811
METTLESOMENESS, n. The state of being high spirited. 7811
MEW, n. A seafowl of the genus Larus; a gull. 7811
MEW, n. A cage for birds; an inclosure; a place of confinement. 7811
MEW, v.t. [from the noun.] To shut up; to inclose; to confine, as in a cage or other inclosure. 7811
MEW, v.t. [L. muto and moto.] To shed or cast; to change; to molt. The hawk mewed his feathers. 7811
MEW, v.i. [L. mugio.] To cry as a cat. 7811
MEW, v.i. To change; to put on a new appearance. 7811
MEWING, ppr. Casting the feathers or skin; crying. 7811
MEWL, v.i. [L. mugio, to low.] To cry or squall, as a child. 7811
MEWLER, n. One that squalls or mewls. 7811
MEZEREON, n. A plant of the genus Daphne; the spurge olive. 7811
MEZZO, in music, denotes middle, mean. 7812
MEZZORELIEVO, n. Middle relief. 7812
MEZZOTINTO, n. [L. tinctus, painted.] A particular manner of engraving or representation of figures on copper, in imitation of painting in Indian ink. To perform this the plate is scratched and furrowed in different directions; the design is then drawn on the face, then the dents and furrows are erased from the parts where the lights of the piece are to be;

the parts which are to represent shades being left. 7812
MIASM, MIASMA, n. [Gr. to pollute.] Infecting substances floating in the air; the effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere, and considered to be noxious to health. 7812
MIASMATIC, a. Pertaining to miasma; partaking of the qualities of noxious effluvia. 7812
MICA, n. [L. mica, a grain or particle; mico, to shine.] A mineral of a foliated structure, consisting of thin flexible lamels or scales, having a shining surface. The scales are sometimes parallel, sometimes interwoven, sometimes wavy or undulated, sometimes representing filaments. It is called also talck, glimmer, muscovy-glass, and glist. 7812
MICACEOUS, a. Pertaining to mica; resembling mica or partaking of its properties. 7812
MICAREL, n. A species of argillaceous earth; a mineral of a brownish or blackish red color, commonly crystallized in rhomboidal prisms, or in prisms of six sides. 7812
MICE, plu. of mouse. 7812
MICHAELITE, n. A subvariety of siliceous sinter, found in the isle of St. Michael. 7813
MICHAELMAS, n. The feast of St. Michael, a festival of the Romish church, celebrated Sept. 29; hence, 7813
MICHE, v.i. 7813
MICHER, n. One who skulks, or creeps out of sight; a thief. 7813
MICHERY, n. Theft, cheating. 7813
MICHING, ppr. Retiring; skulking; creeping from sight; mean; cowardly. [Vulgar.] 7813
MICKLE, a. Much; great. [Obsolete, but retained in the Scottish language.] 7813
MICO, n. A beautiful species of monkey. 7813
MICROCOSM, n. [Gr. small, and world.] Literally, the little world; but used for man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world. 7813
MICROCOSMICAL, a. Pertaining to the microcosm. 7813
MICROCOUSTIC, n. [Gr. small, and to hear.] An instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing. 7813
MICROGRAPHY, n. [Gr. small, and to describe.] The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope. 7814
MICROMETER, n. [Gr. small, and measure.] An instrument for measuring small objects or spaces, by the help of which, the apparent magnitude of objects viewed through the microscope or telescope, is measured with great exactness. 7814
MICROPHONE, n. [Gr. small, and sound.] An instrument to augment small sounds; a microcoustic. 7814
MICROSCOPE — MILLSTONE 7815
MICROSCOPE, n. [Gr. small, and to view.] An optical instrument consisting of lenses or mirrors, which magnify objects, and thus render visible minute objects which cannot be seen by the naked eye, or enlarge the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies, so as to enable us to examine their texture or construction. 7815
MICROSCOPIC, MICROSCOPICAL, a. Made by the aid of a microscope; as microscopic observation. 7815
MICROSCOPICALLY, adv. By the microscope; with minute inspection. 7815
MICTURITION, n. [L. micturio.] The act of making water, or passing the urine. 7815
MID, a. [L. medius.] 7815
MIDA, n. [Gr.] A worm, or the beanfly. 7816
MID-AGE, n. The middle of life, or persons of that age. 7816
MID-COURSE, n. The middle of the course or way. 7816
MID-DAY, a. Being at noon; meridional; as the mid-day sun. 7816
MID-DAY, n. The middle of the day; noon. 7816
MIDDEST, a. superl. of mid. 7816
MIDDLE, a. mid'l. [L. medius.] 7816
MIDDLE, n. The point or part equally distant from the extremities. 7816
MIDDLE-AGED, a. Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. A middle-aged man is so called from the age of thirty five or forty to forty five or fifty. 7816

MIDDLE-EARTH, n. The world. 7817
MIDDLEMOST, a. Being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things that are near the middle. If a thing is in the middle, it cannot be more so, and in this sense the word is improper. But when two or more things are near the middle, one may be nearer than another. 7817
MIDDLING, a. Of middle rank, state, size or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate. Thus we speak of people of the middling class or sort, neither high nor low; of a man of middling capacity or understanding; a man of middling size; fruit of a middling quality. 7817
MIDGE, n. A gnat or flea. [Not used.] 7817
MID-HEAVEN, n. The middle of the sky or heaven. 7817
MIDLAND, a. Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea shore; as midland towns or inhabitants. 7817
MIDLEG, n. Middle of the leg. 7817
MIDMOST, a. Middle; as the midmost battles. 7817
MIDNIGHT, n. The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night. 7817
MIDNIGHT, a. Being in the middle of the night; as midnight studies. 7817
MIDRIFF, n. In anatomy, the diaphragm; the muscle which divides the trunk into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen. 7817
MIDSEA, n. The Mediterranean sea. 7818
MIDSHIP, a. Being or belonging to the middle of a ship; as a midship beam. 7818
MIDSHIPMAN, n. In ships of war, a kind of naval cadet, whose business is to second the orders of the superior officers and assist in the necessary business of the ship, particularly in managing the sails, that he may be trained to a knowledge of the machinery, discipline and operations of ships of war, and qualified for naval service. 7818
MIDSHIPS, adv. In the middle of a ship; properly amidships. 7818
MIDST, n. [contracted from middest, the superlative of mid.] 7818
MIDST, adv. In the middle. 7818
MIDSTREAM, n. The middle of the stream. 7818
MIDSUMMER, n. The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about the 21st of June.
MIDWARD, adv. Midst. [Not in use.] 7819 7818
MIDWAY, n. The middle of the way or distance. 7819
MIDWAY, a. Being in the middle of the way or distance; as the midway air. 7819
MIDWAY, adv. In the middle of the way or distance; half way. 7819
MIDWIFE, n. [supposed by Junius and Skinner to be meedwife, a woman that has a reward. This is probably a mistake. The word is a compound of mid, with, and wif, a woman; in analogy with the L. obstetrix, from obsto, obstiti, to stand before. L. cum, with, and madre, mother, which is precisely analogous to midwife.] 7819
MIDWIFE, v.i. To perform the office of midwife. 7819
MIDWIFE, v.t. To assist in childbirth. 7819
MIDWIFERY, n. The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics. 7819
MID-WINTER, n. The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21. As the severity of winter in North America falls in January and February, the word ordinarily denotes this period, or some weeks after the winter solstice. 7819
MIEMITE, n. Granular miemite is a sub-variety of magnesian limestone, first found at Miemo, in Tuscany. It occurs massive, or crystallized in flat, double, three-sided pyramids. Its color is light green or greenish white. 7820
MIEN, n. Look; air; manner; external appearance; carriage; as a lofty mien; a majestic mien. 7820
MIFF, n. A slight degree of resentment. [Colloquial.] 7820
MIFFED, a. Slightly offended. 7820
MIGHT, n. pret. of may. Had power or liberty. He might go, or might have gone. 7820
MIGHT, n. 7820
MIGHTILY, adv. [from mighty.] With great power, force of strength; vigorously; as, to strive mightily. 7821

MIGHTINESS, n. Power; greatness; highth of dignity. 7822
MIGHTY, a. Having great bodily strength or physical power; very strong or vigorous; as a mighty arm. 7822
MIGHTY, adv. In a great degree; very; as might wise; mighty thoughtful. [Colloquial.] 7823
MIGNIARD, a. Soft; dainty; delicate; pretty. 7824
MIGNONETTE, MIGONET, n. An annual flower or plant of the genus Reseda, having the scent of raspberries. 7824
MIGRATE, v.i. [L. migro.] To pass or remove from one country or from one state to another, with a view to permanent residence, or residence of some continuance. The first settlers of New England migrated first to Holland, and afterwards to America. Some species of fowls migrate in autumn to a warmer climate for a temporary residence. To change residence in the same city or state is not to migrate. 7824
MIGRATING, ppr. Removing from one state to another for a permanent residence. The people of the eastern states are continually migrating to the western states. 7824
MIGRATION, n. [L. migratio.] The act of removing from one kingdom or state to another, for the purpose of permanent residence, or a residence of some continuance. 7824
MIGRATORY, a. Removing or accustomed to remove from one state or country to another for permanent residence. 7824
MILCH, a. Giving milk; as a milch cow. It is now applied only to beasts. 7825
MILD, a. [The primary sense is soft or smooth, L. mollis, Eng. mellow.] 7825
MILDEW, n. [L. melligo, from mel, honey.] 7825
MILDEW, v.t. To taint with mildew. 7826
MILDEWED, pp. Tainted or injured by mildew. 7826
MILDEWING, ppr. Tainting with mildew. 7826
MILDLY, adv. Softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently; moderately; as, to speak mildly; to burn mildly; to operate mildly. 7826
MILDNESS, n. Softness; gentleness; as the mildness of words or speech; mildness of voice. 7826
MILD-SPIRITED, a. Having a mild temper. 7826
MILE, n. [L. mille passus, a thousand paces; passus being dropped in common usage.] A measure of length or distance, containing eight furlongs, 320 rods, poles or perches, 1760 yards, 5280 feet, or 80 chains. The Roman mile was a thousand paces, equal to 1600 yards English measure. 7826
MILEAGE, n. Fees paid for travel by the mile. 7826
MILESTONE, n. A stone set to mark the distance or space of a mile. 7827
MILFOIL, n. [L. millefolium, a thousand leaves.] 7827
MILIARY, a. [L. milium, millet.] 7827
MILICE, for militia, is not in use. 7827
MILIOLITE, n. Fossil remains of the Miliola, a genus of univalve shells. 7827
MILITANCY, n. Warfare. [Little used.] 7827
MILITANT, a. [L. militans, milito, to fight.] 7827
MILITARILY, adv. In a soldierly manner. 7827
MILITARY, a. [L. militaris, from miles, a soldier; milito, to fight.] 7827
MILITARY, n. The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; militia; an army. 7828
MILITATE, v.i. [L. milito.] To militate against, is to oppose; to be or to act in opposition.
MILITIA, n. [L. from miles, a soldier; Gr. war, to fight, combat, contention. The 7828
primary sense of fighting is to strive, struggle, drive, or to strike, to beat, Eng. moil, L. molior; Heb. to labor or toil.] The body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but not engaged in actual service except in emergencies; as distinguished from regular troops, whose sole occupation is war or military service. The militia of a country are the able bodied men organized into companies, regiments and brigades, with officers of all grades, and required by law to attend military exercises on certain days only, but at other times left to pursue their usual occupations. 7828
MILK, n. 7828
MILK, v.t. [L. mulgeo.] 7829

MILKEN, a. Consisting of milk. [Not used.] 7829
MILKER, n. One that milks. 7829
MILK-FEVER, n. A fever which accompanies the first flowing of milk in females after childbirth. 7829
MILK-HEDGE, n. A shrub growing on the Coromandel coast, containing a milky juice.
MILKINESS, n. Qualities like those of milk; softness. 7829 7829
MILK-LIVERED, a. Cowardly; timorous. 7829
MILKMAID, n. A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy. 7829
MILKMAN, n. A man that sells milk or carries milk to market. 7829
MILKPAIL, n. A pail which receives the milk drawn from cows. 7829
MILKPAN, n. A pan in which milk is set. 7829
MILKPORRIDGE, MILKPOTTAGE, n. A species of food composed of milk or milk and water, boiled with meal or flour. 7829
MILKSCORE, n. An account of milk sold or purchased in small quantities, scored or marked. 7830
MILKSOP, n. A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man. 7830
MILK-THISTLE, n. A plant of the genus Carduus. 7830
MILKTOOTH, n. The fore tooth of a foal, which is cast within two or three years. 7830
MILK-TREFOIL, n. A plant, the cytisus. 7830
MILK-VETCH, n. A plant of the genus Astragalus. 7830
MILK-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Euphorbia; spurge. 7830
MILK-WEED, n. A plant, the Asclepias Syriaca. 7830
MILKWHITE, a. White as milk. 7830
MILKWOMAN, n. A woman that sells milk. 7830
MILKY, a. Made of milk. 7830
MILKY-WAY, n. The galaxy; a broad luminous path or circle in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars, which are not distinguishable with ordinary telescopes. 7830
MILL, n. [L. mille, a thousand.] A money of account of the United States, value the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar. 7830
MILL, n. [L. mola, molo, mel, honey, mollis; Eng. mellow, mild, mold, meal.] 7831
MILL, v.t. To grind; to comminute; to reduce to fine particles or to small pieces. 7831
MILLCOG, n. The cog of a mill wheel. 7831
MILLDAM, n. A dam or mound to obstruct a water course, and raise the water to an altitude sufficient to turn a mill wheel. 7831
MILLHORSE, n. A horse that turns a mill. 7831
MILLPOND, n. A pond or reservoir of water raised for driving a mill wheel. 7831
MILLRACE, n. The current of water that drives a mill wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed. 7831
MILL-SIXPENCE, n. An old English coin first milled in 1561. 7831
MILLSTONE, n. A stone used for grinding grain. 7831
MILL-TOOTH — MINISTRYSHIP 7832
MILL-TOOTH, n. plu. mill-teeth. A grinder, dens molaris. 7832
MILLENARIAN, a. Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millenium. 7832
MILLENARIAN, n. A chiliast; one who believes in the millenium, and that Christ will reign on earth with his saints a thousand years before the end of the world. 7832
MILLENARY, a. Consisting of a thousand. 7832
MILLENIAL, a. Pertaining to the millenium, or to a thousand years; as millenial period; millenial happiness. 7832
MILLENIST, n. One who holds to the millenium. [Not used.] 7832
MILLENIUM, n. [L. mille, a thousand, and annus, year.] 7832
MILLEPED, n. [L. mille, a thousand, and pes, foot.] The wood-louse, an insect having many feet, a species of Oniscus. 7832
MILLEPORE, n. [L. mille, a thousand, and porus, a pore.] 7832

MILLEPORITE, n. Fossil millepores. 7832
MILLER, n. [from mill.] One whose occupation is to attend a grist-mill. 7832
MILLER'S-THUMB, n. A small fish found in small streams. 7833
MILLESIMAL, a. [L. millesimus, from mille, a thousand.] 7833
MILLET, n. [L. milium.] A plant of the genus Milium, of several species, one of which is cultivated as an esculent grain. 7833
MILLIARY, a. [L. milliarium, a milestone.] 7833
MILLIGRAM, n. [L. mille, a thousand, and Gr. a gram.] 7833
MILLILITER, n. [L. mille, a thousand, and liter.] 7833
MILLIMETER, n. [L. mille, a thousand, and metrum, a measure.] 7833
MILLINER, n. [Johnson supposes this word to be Milaner, form Milan, in Italy.] A woman who makes and sells head-dresses, hats or bonnets, etc. for females. 7834
MILLINERY, n. The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats or bonnets, laces, ribbons and the like. 7834
MILLION, n. mil'yun. [L. mille, a thousand.] 7834
MILLIONARY, a. Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions; as the millionary chronology of the Pundits. 7834
MILLIONED, a. Multiplied by millions. [Not used.] 7834
MILLIONTH, a. The ten hundred thousandth. 7834
MILLREA, MILLREE, n. A coin of Portugal of the value of $1.24 cents. 7834
MILT, n. 7834
MILT, v.t. To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish. 7835
MILTER, n. A male fish. 7835
MILTWORT, n. A plant of the genus Asplenium. 7835
MIME, n. A buffoon. [See Mimic.] 7835
MIME, v.i. To mimic, or play the buffoon. [See Mimic.] 7835
MIMER, n. A mimic. [See Mimic.] 7835
MIMESIS, n. [Gr.] In rhetoric, imitation of the voice or gestures of another. 7835
MIMETIC, a. [Gr.] Apt to imitate; given to aping or mimicry. 7835
MIMIC, n. One who imitates or mimics; a buffoon who attempts to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking in the manner of another. 7835
MIMICAL, a. [L. mimus, mimicus; Gr. to imitate.] 7835
MIMICK, v.t. To imitate or ape for sport; to attempt to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking like another; to ridicule by imitation. 7836
MIMICRY, n. Ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule. 7836
MIMOGRAPHER, n. [Gr.] A writer of farces. 7836
MINA, n. [L. mina.] A weight or denomination of money. The mina of the Old Testament was valued at sixty shekels. The Greek or Attic mina, was valued at a hundred drachmas, about f2. 17s. sterling, $10.44 cents. 7836
MINACIOUS, a. [L. minax, from minor, to threaten.] 7836
MINACITY, n. [L. minax.] Disposition to threaten. [Little used.] 7836
MINARET, n. A small spire or steeple, or spire-like ornament in Saracen architecture. 7836
MINATORY, a. Threatening; menacing. 7836
MINCE, v.t. mins. [L. minuo, to diminish; L. minor, smaller; minuo, to diminish; Gr. small, slender; to diminish; L. minutus, minute.] 7836
MINCE, v.i. To walk with short steps; to walk with affected nicety; to affect delicacy in manner. 7837
MINCED, pp. Cut or chopped into very small pieces. 7837
MINCE-PIE, MINCED-PIE, n. A pie made with minced meat and other ingredients, baked in paste. 7837
MINCING, ppr. Cutting into small pieces; speaking or walking affectedly. 7837
MINCINGLY, adv. In small parts; not fully. 7837
MIND, n. [L. reminiscor; L. mens; Gr. memory, mention, to remember, mind, ardor of mind, vehemence; anger. Mind signifies properly intention, a reaching or inclining forward to an object, from the primary sense of extending, stretching or inclining, or advancing eagerly,

pushing or setting forward, whence the Greek sense of the word, in analogy with the Teutonic mod, moed, muth, mind, courage, spirit, mettle. So L. animus, animosus.] 7838
MIND, v.t. To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to regard with attention. 7839
MIND, v.i. To be inclined or disposed to incline. 7839
MINDED, a. Disposed; inclined. 7839
MINDEDNESS, n. Disposition; inclination towards any thing; as heavenly mindedness.
MINDFILLING, a. Filling the mind. 78397839
MINDFUL, a. Attentive; regarding with care; bearing in mind; heedful; observant. 7839
MINDFULLY, adv. Attentively; heedfully. 7840
MINDFULNESS, n. Attention; regard; heedfulness. 7840
MINDING, ppr. Regarding; heeding. 7840
MINDING, n. Regard. 7840
MINDLESS, a. Inattentive; heedless; forgetful; negligent; careless. 7840
MIND-STRICKEN, a. Moved; affected in mind. [Not used.] 7840
MINE, a. called sometimes a pronominal adj. [L. meus.] 7840
MINE, n. 7840
MINE, v.i. To dig a mine or pit in the earth. 7841
MINE, v.t. To sap; to undermine; to dig away or otherwise remove the substratum or foundation; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means. 7841
MINE-DIGGER, n. One that digs mines. 7841
MINER, n. One that digs for metals and other fossils. 7841
MINERAL, n. [Low L. minera, a matrix or vein of metals, whence mineralia; all from mine.]
MINERAL, a. Pertaining to minerals; consisting of fossil substances; as the mineral kingdom. 78427841
MINERALIST, n. One versed or employed in minerals. 7842
MINERALIZATION, n. [See Mineralize.] 7842
MINERALIZE, v.t. [from mineral] In mineralogy, to combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral. Sulphur mineralizes many of the metals. 7842
MINERALIZED, pp. Deprived of its usual properties by being combined with another substance or formed into an ore; as, metallic substances are mineralized. 7842
MINERALIZER, n. A substance which mineralizes another or combines with it in an ore, and thus deprives it of its usual and peculiar properties. Sulphur is one of the most common mineralizers. 7843
MINERALOGICAL, a. [See Mineralogy.] Pertaining to the science of minerals; as a mineralogical table. 7843
MINERALOGICALLY, adv. In mineralogy. 7843
MINERALOGIST, n. One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies. 7843
MINERALOGY, n. [mineral and Gr. discourse.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish and class them according to their properties. It comprehends the study or science of all inorganic substances in the earth or on its surface. 7843
MINGLE, v.t. 7843
MINGLE, v.i. To be mixed; to be united with. 7844
MINGLE, n. Mixture; medley; promiscuous mass. [Not used.] 7844
MINGLED, pp. Mixed; united promiscuously. 7844
MINGLEDLY, adv. Confusedly. 7844
MINGLER, n. One that mingles. 7844
MINGLING, ppr. Mixing; uniting without order. 7844
MINIARD, a. Soft; dainty. [Little used.] 7844
MINIARDIZE, v.t. To render soft, delicate or dainty. 7844
MINIATE, v.t. [L. minium, vermillion.] To paint or tinge with vermillion. 7844
MINIATURE, n. 7844
MINIKIN, a. Small; diminutive; used in slight contempt. 7845
MINIKIN, n. A small sort of pins. 7845
MINIM, n. 7845

MINIMUM, n. [L.] The least quantity assignable in a given case. 7845
MINIMUS, n. [L.] A being of the smallest size. 7845
MINING, ppr. Digging into the earth, as for fossils and minerals; sapping. 7845
MINION, a. [infra.] Fine; trim; dainty. [Not used.] 7845
MINION, n. min'yon. A favorite; a darling; particularly, the favorite of a prince, on whom he lavishes his favors; one who gains favors by flattery or mean adulation. 7846
MINION, n. [L. minor. See Mince.] 7846
MINIONING, n. Kind treatment. 7846
MINIONLIKE, MINIONLY, adv. Finely; daintily. 7846
MINIONSHIP, n. State of being a minion. 7846
MINIOUS, n. [from L. minium.] Of the color of red lead or vermillion. 7846
MINISH, v.t. [L. minuo, to lessen.] 7846
MINISTER, n. [L.] 7846
MINISTER, v.t. [L. ministro.] To give; to afford; to supply. 7847
MINISTER, v.i. To attend and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular. 7847
MINISTERED, pp. Served; afforded; supplied. 7848
MINISTERIAL, a. Attending for service; attendant; acting at command. 7848
MINISTERIALLY, adv. In a ministerial manner or character. 7848
MINISTERING, ppr. Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority. Hebrews 1:14. 7848
MINISTERY. [See Ministry.] 7849
MINISTRAL, a. Pertaining to a minister. [Little used.] 7849
MINISTRANT, a. Performing service as a minister; attendant on service; acting under command. 7849
MINISTRATION, n. [L. ministratio.] The act of performing service as a subordinate agent; agency; intervention for aid or service. 7849
MINISTRESS, n. A female that ministers. 7849
MINISTRY, n. [L. ministerium.] The office, duties or functions of a subordinate agent of any kind. 7849
MINISTRYSHIP, for ministry, is little used and hardly proper. 7850

MINIUM — MISCARRIAGE 7851

MINIUM, n. [L.] The red oxyd of lead, produced by calcination. Lead exposed to air while melting is covered with a gray dusky pellicle. This taken off and agitated becomes a greenish gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxyd, separated by sifting from the grains of lead which it contains, and exposed to a more intense heat, takes a deep yellow color, and in this state it is called massicot. The latter, slowly heated, takes a beautiful red color, and is called minium. 7851
MINK, n. An American quadruped of the genus Mustela, an amphibious animal that burrows in the earth on the side of a river or pond, whose fur is more valuable than that of the muskrat. 7851
MINNOC, used by Shakespeare, is supposed by Johnson to be the same as minx. 7851
MINNOW, MINOW, n. A very small fish, a species of Cyprinus. 7851
MINOR, a. [L. minuo, to diminish. See Mince.] 7851
MINOR, n. A person of either sex under age; one who is under the authority of his parents or guardians, or who is not permitted by law to make contracts and manage his own property. By the laws of Great Britain and of the United States, persons are minors till they are twenty one years of age. 7851
MINORATE, v.t. To diminish. [Not used.] 7852
MINORATION, n. A lessening; diminution. 7852
MINORITE, n. A Franciscan friar. 7852
MINORITY, n. [L. minor.] 7852
MINOTAUR, n. [L. minotaurus; from man, which must have been in early ages a Latin word, and taurus, a bull.] 7852
MINSTER, n. A monastery; an ecclesiastical convent or fraternity; but it is said originally to have been the church of a monastery; a cathedral church. 7852
MINSTREL, n. A singer and musical performer on instruments. Minstrels were formerly

poets as well as musicians, and held in high repute by our rude ancestors. Their attendance was sought and their performances lavishly rewarded by princes. It was in the character of a minstrel that king Alfred entered the camp of the Danes his enemies, and explored their situation. 7853
MINSTRELSY, n. The arts and occupations of minstrels; instrumental music. 7853
MINT, n. [L. moneta.] 7853
MINT, v.t. To coin; to make and stamp money. 7853
MINT, n. [L. mentha.] A plant of the genus Mentha. 7853
MINTAGE, n. That which is coined or stamped. 7853
MINTER, n. A coiner; also, an inventor. 7854
MINTMAN, n. A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins. 7854
MINTMASTER, n. The master or superintendent of a mint. 7854
MINUEND, n. [L. minuendus, minuo, to lessen.] 7854
MINUET, n. 7854
MINUM, n. 7854
MINUTE, a. [L. minutus.] 7854
MINUTE, n. min'it. [L. minutum, that is, a small portion.] 7855
MINUTE, v.t. min'it. To set down a short sketch or note of any agreement or other subject in writing. 7855
MINUTE-BOOK, n. A book of short hints. 7855
MINUTE-GLASS, n. A glass, the sand of which measures a minute. 7855
MINUTE-GUNS, n. Guns discharged every minute. 7855
MINUTE-HAND, n. The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch. 7855
MINUTELY, adv. [from minute.] To a small point of time, space or matter; exactly; nicely; as, to measure the length of any thing minutely; to ascertain time minutely; to relate a story minutely. 7855
MINUTELY, a. min'itly. Happening every minute. 7856
MINUTELY, adv. [from minute.] Every minute; with very little time intervening. 7856
MINUTENESS, n. Extreme smallness, fineness or slenderness; as the minuteness of the particles of air or of a fluid; the minuteness of the filaments of cotton; the minuteness of details in narration. 7856
MINUTE-WATCH, n. A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked. 7856
MINUTIAE, n. [L.] The smaller particulars. 7856
MINX, n. A pert, wanton girl. 7856
MINY, a. [from mine.] Abounding with mines. 7856
MIRABLE, a. Wonderful. [Not in use.] 7856
MIRACLE, n. [L. miraculum, from miror, to wonder.] 7856
MIRACLE, v.t. To make wonderful. [Not used.] 7857
MIRACLE-MONGER, n. An impostor who pretends to work miracles. 7857
MIRACULOUS, a. Performed supernaturally, or by a power beyond the ordinary agency of natural laws; effected by the direct agency of Almighty power, and not by natural causes; as the miraculous healing of the sick or raising the dead by Christ. 7857
MIRACULOUSLY, adv. By miracle; supernaturally. 7857
MIRACULOUSNESS, n. The state of being effected by miracle or by supernatural agency.
MIRADOR, n. [L. miror.] A balcony or gallery commanding an extensive view. 78587858
MIRE, n. Deep mud; earth so wet and soft as to yield to the feet and to wheels. 7858
MIRE, v.t. To plunge and fix in mire; to set or stall in mud. We say, a horse, an ox or a carriage is mired, when it has sunk deep into mud and its progress is stopped. 7858
MIRE, v.i. To sink in mud, or to sink so deep as to be unable to move forward. 7858
MIRE, n. An ant. [See Pismire.] 7858
MIRE-CROW, n. The sea-crow or pewit gull, of the genus Larus. 7858
MIRINESS, n. [from miry.] The state of consisting of deep mud. 7858
MIRK, a. Dark. [See Murky.] 7858
MIRKSOME, a. Dark; obscure. [See Murky.] 7858
MIRKSOMENESS, n. Obscurity. [See Murky.] 7858

MIRROR, n. [L. miror, to admire.] 7858
MIRROR-STONE, n. A bright stone. 7859
MIRTH, n. merth. Social merriment; hilarity; high excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gayety; jollity. Mirth differs from joy and cheerfulness, as always implying noise. 7859
MIRTHFUL, a. Merry; jovial; festive. 7859
MIRTHFULLY, adv. In a jovial manner. 7859
MIRTHLESS, a. Without mirth or hilarity. 7859
MIRY, a. [from mire.] Abounding with deep mud; full of mire; as a miry road; a miry lane.
MIS, a prefix, denotes error, or erroneous, wrong, from the verb miss, to err, to go 7859
wrong. 7860
MISACCEPTATION, n. The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense. 7860
MISADVENTURE, n. Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; an unlucky accident. 7860
MISADVENTURED, a. Unfortunate. 7860
MISADVISED, a. [See Advise.] Ill advised; ill directed. 7860
MISAFFECT, v.t. To dislike. 7860
MISAFFECTED, a. Ill disposed. 7860
MISAFFIRM, v.t. To affirm incorrectly. 7860
MISAIMED, a. Not rightly aimed or directed. 7860
MISALLEDGE, v.t. misallej'. To state erroneously. 7860
MISALLEGATION, n. Erroneous statement. 7860
MISALLIANCE, n. Improper association. 7860
MISALLIED, a. Ill allied or associated. 7860
MISANTHROPE, MISANTHROPIST, n. [Gr. to hate, and man.] A hater of mankind. 7860
MISANTHROPIC, MISANTHROPICAL, a. Hating or having a dislike to mankind. 7860
MISANTHROPY, n. Hatred or dislike to mankind; opposed to philanthropy. 7861
MISAPPLICATION, n. A wrong application; an application to a wrong person or purpose.
MISAPPLIED, pp. Applied to a wrong person or purpose. 7861 7861
MISAPPLY, v.t. To apply to a wrong person or purpose; as to misapply a name or title; to misapply our talents or exertions; to misapply public money. 7861
MISAPPLYING, ppr. Applying to a wrong person or purpose. 7861
MISAPPREHEND, v.t. To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense. 7861
MISAPPREHENDED, pp. Not rightly understood. 7861
MISAPPREHENDING, ppr. Misunderstanding. 7861
MISAPPREHENSION, n. A mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact. 7861
MISASCRIBE, v.t. To ascribe falsely or erroneously. 7861
MISASSIGN, v.t. [See Assign.] To assign erroneously. 7861
MISATTEND, v.t. To disregard. 7861
MISBECOME, v.t. misbecum'. [See Become.] 7861
MISBECOMING, ppr. or a. Unseemly; unsuitable; improper; indecorous. 7861
MISBECOMINGNESS, n. Unbecomingness; unsuitableness. 7862
MISBEGOT, MISBEGOTTEN, ppr. or a. Unlawfully or irregularly begotten. 7862
MISBEHAVE, v.i. To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly. 7862
MISBEHAVED, a. Guilty of ill behavior; ill bred; rude. 7862
MISBEHAVIOR, n. misbeha'vyor. Ill conduct; improper, rude or uncivil behavior. 7862
MISBELIEF, n. Erroneous belief; false religion. 7862
MISBELIEVE, v.t. To believe erroneously. 7862
MISBELIEVER, n. One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion. 7862
MISBELIEVING, a. Believing erroneously; irreligious. 7862
MISBESEEM, v.t. To suit ill. 7862
MISBESTOW, v.t. To bestow improperly. 7862
MISBORN, a. Born to evil. 7862

MISCALCULATE, v.t. To calculate erroneously. 7862
MISCALCULATED, pp. Erroneously calculated. 7862
MISCALCULATING, ppr. Committing errors in calculation. 7862
MISCALCULATION, n. Erroneous calculation. 7862
MISCALL, v.t. To call by a wrong name; to name improperly. 7862
MISCALLED, pp. Misnamed. 7863
MISCALLING, ppr. Misnaming. 7863
MISCARRIAGE, n. Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure. 7863
MISCARRY — MISHAP 7864
MISCARRY, v.i. To fail of the intended effect; not to succeed; to be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat; applied to persons or undertakings, and to things. We say, a project, scheme, design, enterprise, attempt, has miscarried. 7864
MISCARRYING, ppr. Failing of the intended effect; suffering abortion. Hosea 9:14. 7864
MISCAST, v.t. To cast or reckon erroneously. 7864
MISC`AST, pp. Erroneously cast or reckoned. 7864
MISC`AST, n. An erroneous cast or reckoning. 7864
MISCASTING, ppr. Casting or reckoning erroneously. 7864
MISCELLANARIAN, a. [See Miscellany.] 7864
MISCELLANARIAN, n. A writer of miscellanies. 7864
MISCELLANE, n. [L. miscellaneus.] A mixture of two or more sorts of grain; now called meslin. 7864
MISCELLANEOUS, a. [L. miscellaneus, from misceo, to mix.] 7864
MISCELLANEOUSNESS, n. The state of being mixed; composition of various kinds. 7865
MISCELLANY, n. [L. miscellanea, from misceo, to mix.] 7865
MISCELLANY, a. Miscellaneous. 7865
MISCENTER, v.t. To place amiss. [Not in use.] 7865
MISCHANCE, n. Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap; misadventure. 7865
MISCHARACTERIZE, v.t. [See Character.] To characterize falsely or erroneously; to give a wrong character to. 7865
MISCHARGE, v.t. To mistake in charging, as an account. 7865
MISCH`ARGE, n. A mistake in charging, as an account; an erroneous entry in an account. 7865
MISCHIEF, n. 7865
MISCHIEF, v.t. To hurt; to harm; to injure. 7866
MISCHIEF-MAKER, n. One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity. 7866
MISCHIEF-MAKING, a. Causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrels. 7866
MISCHIEVOUS, a. Harmful; hurtful; injurious; making mischief; of persons; as a mischievous man or disposition. 7866
MISCHIEVOUSLY, adv. With injury, hurt, loss or damage. We say, the law operates mischievously. 7866
MISCHIEVOUSNESS, n. Hurtfulness; noxiousness. 7866
MISCHNA, n. A part of the Jewish Talmud. [See Mishna.] 7867
MISCHOOSE, v.t. mischooz'. To choose wrong; to make a wrong choice. 7867
MISCHOSEN, pp. Chosen by mistake. 7867
MISCIBLE, a. [L. misceo, to mix.] 7867
MISCITATION, n. A wrong citation; erroneous quotation. 7867
MISCITE, v.t. To cite erroneously or falsely. 7867
MISCLAIM, n. A mistaken claim or demand. 7867
MISCOMPUTATION, n. Erroneous computation; false reckoning. 7867
MISCOMPUTE, v.t. To compute or reckon erroneously. 7867
MISCONCEIT, MISCONCEPTION, n. Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing. 7867
MISCONCEIVE, v.t. or i. To receive a false notion or opinion of any thing; to misjudge; to have an erroneous understanding of any thing. 7868

MISCONCEIVED, pp. Wrongly understood; mistaken. 7868
MISCONCEIVING, ppr. Mistaking; misunderstanding. 7868
MISCONDUCT, n. Wrong conduct; ill behavior; ill management. 7868
MISCONDUCT, v.t. To conduct amiss; to mismanage. 7868
MISCONDUCT, v.i. To behave amiss. 7868
MISCONDUCTED, pp. Ill managed; badly conducted. 7868
MISCONDUCTING, ppr. Mismanaging; misbehaving. 7868
MISCONJECTURE, n. A wrong conjecture or guess. 7868
MISCONJECTURE, v.t. or i. To guess wrong. 7868
MISCONSTRUCTION, n. Wrong interpretation of words or things; a mistaking of the true meaning; as a misconstruction of words or actions. 7868
MISCONSTRUE, v.t. To interpret erroneously either words or things. It is important not to misconstrue the Scriptures. 7868
MISCONSTRUED, pp. Erroneously interpreted. 7868
MISCONSTRUER, n. One who makes a wrong interpretation. 7869
MISCONSTRUING, ppr. Interpreting wrongly. 7869
MISCORRECT, v.t. To correct erroneously; to mistake in attempting to correct another.
MISCORRECTED, pp. Mistaken in the attempt to correct. 7869 7869
MISCOUNSEL, v.t. To advise wrong. 7869
MISCOUNT, v.t. To count erroneously; to mistake in counting. 7869
MISCOUNT, v.i. To make a wrong reckoning. 7869
MISCOUNT, n. An erroneous counting or numbering. 7869
MISCREANCE, MISCREANCY, n. [See Miscreant.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion. 7869
MISCREANT, n. [L. credens, credo.] 7869
MISCREATE, MISCREATED, a. Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; deformed. 7869
MISDATE, n. A wrong date. 7869
MISDATE, v.i. To date erroneously. 7869
MISDEED, n. An evil deed; a wicked action. 7869
MISDEEM, v.t. To judge erroneously; to misjudge; to mistake in judging. 7870
MISDEMEAN, v.t. To behave ill. 7870
MISDEMEANOR, n. Ill behavior; evil conduct; fault; mismanagement. 7870
MISDESERT, n. Ill desert. 7870
MISDEVOTION, n. False devotion; mistaken piety. [Little used.] 7870
MISDIET, n. Improper diet or food. [Not used.] 7870
MISDIRECT, v.t. To give a wrong direction to; as to misdirect a passenger. 7870
MISDIRECTED, pp. Directed wrong, or to a wrong person or place. 7870
MISDIRECTING, ppr. Directing wrong, or to a wrong person or place. 7870
MISDISPOSITION, n. Disposition to evil. [Not in use.] 7870
MISDISTINGUISH, v.t. To make wrong distinctions. 7870
MISDO, v.t. [See Do.] To do wrong; to do amiss; to commit a crime or fault. 7871
MISDOER, n. One who does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime. 7871
MISDOING, ppr. Doing wrong; committing a fault or crime. 7871
MISDOING, n. A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense. 7871
MISDOUBT, v.t. misdout'. [See Doubt.] To suspect of deceit or danger. [An ill formed word and not in use.] 7871
MISDOUBT, n. Suspicion of crime or danger. [Not used.] 7871
MISDOUBTFUL, a. Misgiving. [Not used.] 7871
MISE, n. meze. [L. mitto.] 7871
MISEMPLOY, v.t. To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; as, to misemploy time, power, advantages, talents, etc. 7871
MISEMPLOYED, pp. Used to no purpose, or to a bad one. 7871
MISEMPLOYING, ppr. Using to no purpose, or to a bad one. 7871
MISEMPLOYMENT, n. Ill employment; application to no purpose, or to a bad purpose.

MISENTRY, n. An erroneous entry or charge, as of an account. 78727871
MISER, n. s as z. [L. miser, miserable.] A miserable person; one wretched or afflicted.
MISERABALE, a. s as z. [L. miser, miserabilis.] 78727872
MISERABLENESS, n. State of misery; poorness. 7872
MISERABLY, adv. Unhappily; calamitously. 7872
MISERLY, a. [See Miser.] Very covetous; sordid; niggardly; parsimonious. 7873
MISERY, n. s as z. [L. miseria.] 7873
MISESTIMATE, v.t. To estimate erroneously. 7873
MISFALL, v.t. To befall, as ill luck; to happen to unluckily. 7873
MISFARE, n. Ill fare; misfortune. 7873
MISFASHION, v.t. To form wrong. 7873
MISFEASANCE, n. misfe'zance. In law, a trespass; a wrong done. 7873
MISFORM, v.t. To make of an ill form; to put in an ill shape. 7873
MISFORTUNE, n. Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; an evil or cross accident; as loss of property at sea or by fire. 7874
MISFORTUNED, a. Unfortunate. 7874
MISGIVE, v.t. misgiv'. [See Give.] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail; usually applied to the heart. 7874
MISGIVING, ppr. Filling with doubt or distrust; failing. 7874
MISGIVING, n. A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust. 7874
MISGOTTEN, a. Unjustly obtained. 7874
MISGOVERN, v.t. To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully. 7874
MISGOVERNANCE, n. Ill government; disorder; irregularity. 7874
MISGOVERNED, pp. Ill governed; badly administered. 7874
MISGOVERNMENT, n. Ill administration of public affairs. 7874
MISGRAFF, v.t. To graft amiss. 7875
MISGROUND, v.t. To found erroneously. 7875
MISGUIDANCE, n. Wrong direction; guidance into error. 7875
MISGUIDE, v.t. To lead or guide into error; to direct ill; as, to misguide the understanding or mind. 7875
MISGUIDED, pp. Let astray by evil counsel or wrong direction; as a misguided prince.
MISGUIDING, ppr. Giving wrong direction to; leading into error. 78757875
MISGUM, MISGURN, n. An anguilliform fish about the size of a common eel. 7875
MISHAP, n. Ill chance; evil accident; ill luck; misfortune. 7875

MISHAPPEN — MISRECKON 7876

MISHAPPEN, v.i. To happen ill. 7876
MISHEAR, v.t. To mistake in hearing. 7876
MISHNA, n. A collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture. 7876
MISHNIC, a. Pertaining or relating to the Mishna. 7876
MISIMPROVE, v.t. misimproov'. To improve to a bad purpose; to abuse; as, to misimprove time, talents, advantages. 7876
MISIMPROVED, pp. Used to a bad purpose. 7876
MISIMPROVEMENT, n. misimproov'ment. Ill use or employment; improvement to a bad purpose. 7876
MISINFER, v.t. To draw a wrong inference. 7876
MISINFORM, v.t. To give erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts. 7876
MISINFORMATION, n. Wrong informations; false account or intelligence received. 7876
MISINFORMED, pp. Wrongly informed. 7876
MISINFORMER, n. One that gives wrong information. 7876
MISINFORMING, ppr. Communicating erroneous information to. 7876
MISINSTRUCT, v.t. To instruct amiss. 7876
MISINSTRUCTION, n. Wrong instruction. 7876

MISINTELLIGENCE, n. Wrong information; disagreement. 7877
MISINTERPRET, v.t. To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain in a wrong sense. 7877
MISINTERPRETATION, n. The act of interpreting erroneously. 7877
MISINTERPRETED, a. Erroneously understood or explained. 7877
MISINTERPRETER, n. One who interprets erroneously. 7877
MISINTERPRETING, ppr. Erroneously interpreting. 7877
MISJOIN, v.t. To join unfitly or improperly. 7877
MISJOINED, pp. Improperly united. 7877
MISJOINING, ppr. Joining unfitly or improperly. 7877
MISJUDGE, v.t. misjudg'. To mistake in judging of; to judge erroneously. 7877
MISJUDGE, v.i. misjudg'. To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions. 7877
MISJUDGED, pp. Judged erroneously. 7877
MISJUDGING, ppr. Judging erroneously of; forming a wrong opinion or inference. 7877
MISJUDGMENT, n. A wrong or unjust determination. 7877
MISKIN, n. A little bagpipe. 7877
MISKINDLE, v.t. To kindle amiss; to inflame to a bad purpose. 7877
MISLAID, pp. Laid in a wrong place, or place not recollected; lost. 7877
MISLAY, v.t. To lay in a wrong place. 7878
MISLAYER, n. One that lays in a wrong place; one that loses. 7878
MISLAYING, ppr. Laying in a wrong place, or place not remembered; losing. 7878
MISLE, v.i. mis'l. [from mist, and properly mistle.] 7878
MISLEAD, v.t. pret. and pp. misled. [See Lead.] 7878
MISLEADER, n. One who leads into error. 7878
MISLEADING, ppr. Leading into error; causing to err; deceiving. 7878
MISLED, pp. of mislead. Let into error; led a wrong way. 7878
MISLIKE, v.t. To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to; as, to mislike a man or an opinion. 7879
MISLIKE, n. Dislike; disapprobation; aversion. 7879
MISLIKED, pp. Disliked; disapproved. 7879
MISLIKER, n. One that dislikes. 7879
MISLIKING, ppr. Disliking; disapproving. 7879
MISLIN, [See Meslin.] 7879
MISLIVE, v.i. misliv'. To live amiss. [Not used.] 7879
MISLUCK, n. Ill luck; misfortune. 7879
MISLY, a. [See Misle and Mist.] Raining in very small drops. 7879
MISMANAGE, v.t. To manage ill; to administer improperly; as, to mismanage public affairs. 7879
MISMANAGE, v.i. To behave ill; to conduct amiss. 7879
MISMANAGED, pp. Ill managed or conducted. 7879
MISMANAGMENT, n. Ill or improper management; ill conduct; as the mismanagement of public or private affairs. 7879
MISMANAGER, n. One that manages ill. 7879
MISMANAGING, ppr. Managing ill. 7879
MISMARK, v.t. To mark with the wrong token; to mark erroneously. 7879
MISMARKED, pp. Wrongly marked. 7880
MISMARKING, ppr. Marking erroneously. 7880
MISMATCH, v.t. To match unsuitably. 7880
MISMATCHED, pp. Unsuitably matched; ill joined. 7880
MISMATCHING, ppr. Matching in an unsuitable manner. 7880
MISNAME, v.t. To call by the wrong name. 7880
MISNAMED, pp. Called by a wrong name. 7880
MISNAMING, ppr. Calling by a wrong name. 7880

MISNOMER, n. In law, the mistaking of the true name of a person; a misnaming. [Misnosmer, as written by Blackstone, must be a corrupt orthography. In no dialect has name, L. nomen, been written with s, unless by mistake.] 7880
MISOBEDIENCE, n. Erroneous obedience or disobedience. [Not used.] 7880
MISOBSERVE, v.t. misobzerv'. To observe inaccurately; to mistake in observing. 7880
MISOGAMIST, n. [Gr. to hate, and marriage.] A hater of marriage. 7880
MISOGYNIST, n. [Gr. to hate, and woman.] A woman hater. [Unusual.] 7880
MISOGYNY, n. [supra.] Hatred of the female sex. 7880
MISOPINION, n. Erroneous opinion. 7880
MISORDER, v.t. To order ill; to manage erroneously. 7880
MISORDER, n. Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. [We now use disorder.] 7881
MISORDERLY, a. Irregular; disorderly. 7881
MISPELL, MISPEND, etc. [See Mis-spell, Mis-spend.] 7881
MISPERSUADE, v.t. To persuade amiss, or to lead to a wrong notion. 7881
MISPERSUASION, n. A false persuasion; wrong notion or opinion. 7881
MISPIKEL, n. Arsenical pyrite; an ore of arsenic, containing this metal in combination with iron, sometimes found in cubic crystals, but more often without any regular form. 7881
MISPLACE, v.t. To put in a wrong place; as, the book is misplaced. 7881
MISPLACED, pp. Put in a wrong place, or on an improper object. 7881
MISPLACING, ppr. Putting in a wrong place, or on a wrong object. 7881
MISPLEAD, v.i. To err in pleading. 7881
MISPLEADING, ppr. Making a mistake in pleading. 7881
MISPLEADING, n. A mistake in pleading. 7881
MISPOINT, v.t. To point improperly; to err in punctuation. 7881
MISPRINT, v.t. To mistake in printing; to print wrong. 7881
MISPRINT, n. A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy. 7882
MISPRINTED, pp. Erroneously printed. 7882
MISPRINTING, ppr. Printing wrong. 7882
MISPRISE, MISPRIZE, v.t. 7882
MISPRISION, n. misprizh'un. [supra.] Neglect; contempt. 7882
MISPROCEEDING, n. Wrong or irregular proceeding. 7882
MISPROFESS, v.t. To make a false profession; to make pretensions to skill which is not possessed. 7882
MISPRONOUNCE, v.t. mispronouns'. To pronounce erroneously; as, to mispronounce a word, a name, etc. 7882
MISPRONOUNCE, v.i. mispronouns'. To speak incorrectly. 7882
MISPRONUNCIATION, n. A wrong or improper pronunciation. 7883
MISPROPORTION, v.t. To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion. 7883
MISPROUD, v. Vitiously proud. [Not used.] 7883
MISQUOTATION, n. An erroneous quotation; the act of quoting wrong. 7883
MISQUOTE, v.t. To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly. 7883
MISQUOTED, pp. Incorrectly quoted or cited. 7883
MISQUOTING, ppr. Quoting or citing erroneously. 7883
MISRATE, v.t. To rate erroneously; to estimate falsely. 7883
MISRECITAL, n. An inaccurate recital. 7883
MISRECITE, v.t. To recite erroneously. 7883
MISRECITED, pp. Recited incorrectly. 7883
MISRECITING, ppr. Reciting erroneously. 7883
MISRECKON, v.t. To reckon or compute wrong. 7883
MISRECKONED — MISTRUSTLESS 7884
MISRECKONED, pp. Reckoned or computed erroneously. 7884
MISRECKONING, ppr. Reckoning wrong; and as a noun, an erroneous computation. 7884

MISRELATE, v.t. To relate falsely or inaccurately. 7884
MISRELATED, pp. Erroneously related or told. 7884
MISRELATING, ppr. Relating or telling erroneously. 7884
MISRELATION, n. Erroneous relation or narration. 7884
MISREMEMBER, v.t. To mistake in remembering; not to remember correctly. 7884
MISREMEMBERED, pp. Inaccurately recollected. 7884
MISREMEMBERING, ppr. Remembering inaccurately. 7884
MISREPORT, v.t. To report erroneously; to give an incorrect account of. 7884
MISREPORT, n. An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given. 7884
MISREPORTED, pp. Incorrectly reported. 7884
MISREPORTING, ppr. Reporting incorrectly. 7884
MISREPRESENT, v.t. To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation, either maliciously, ignorantly or carelessly. 7884
MISREPRESENTATION, n. The act of giving a false or erroneous representation. 7884
MISREPRESENTED, pp. Falsely or erroneously represented. 7885
MISREPRESENTER, n. One who gives a false or erroneous account. 7885
MISREPRESENTING, ppr. Giving a false or erroneous representation. 7885
MISREPUTE, v.t. To have in wrong estimation. 7885
MISREPUTED, pp. or a. Erroneously reputed. 7885
MISRULE, n. Disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination. 7885
MISRULY, a. Unruly; ungovernable; turbulent. 7885
MISS, n. 7885
MISS, v.t. [L. mitto, misi; omitto, omisi.] 7885
MISS, v.i. To fail to hit; to fly wide; to deviate from the true direction. 7886
MISS, n. Loss; want. 7887
MISSAL, n. The Romish mass-book. 7887
MISSAY, v.t. To say wrong; to slander. [Little used.] 7887
MISSAY, v.i. To speak ill. 7887
MISSAYING, n. Wrong expression. 7887
MISSEEM, v.i. To make a false appearance. 7887
MISSEL, MISSEL-BIRD, n. A species of thrush. 7887
MISSELDINE, n. The mistletoe. [Not used.] 7888
MISSEMBLANCE, n. False resemblance. 7888
MISSERVE, v.t. misserv'. To serve unfaithfully. 7888
MISSHAPE, v.t. [See Shape.] To shape ill; to give an ill form to; to deform. 7888
MISSHAPED, MISSHAPEN, pp. Ill formed; deformed; ugly. 7888
MISSILE, a. [L. missilis, from missus, sent; mitto, to send.] 7888
MISSING, ppr. [from miss.] Failing to hit, to reach or to find; discovering to be wanting.
MISSION, n. [L. missio, from mitto, to send.] 78887888
MISSIONARY, n. One sent to propagate religion. Christian missionaries are called missionaries of the cross. 7889
MISSIONARY, a. Pertaining to mission; as a missionary meeting; a missionary fund. 7889
MISSIONER, for missionary, is not used. 7889
MISSIVE, a. Such as is sent; as a letter missive. 7889
MISSIVE, n. A letter sent, or messenger. 7889
MISSPEAK, v.i. [See Speak.] To err or mistake in speaking. 7889
MISSPEAK, v.t. To utter wrong. 7889
MISSPELL, v.t. To spell wrong; to write or utter with wrong letters. 7889
MISSPELLED, MISSPELT, pp. Spelled wrong, or with wrong letters. 7890
MISSPELLING, ppr. Spelling wrong. 7890
MISSPELLING, n. A wrong spelling; false orthography. 7890
MISSPEND, v.t. To spend amiss; to waste or consume to no purpose, or to a bad one; as, to misspend time or money; to misspend life. 7890
MISSPENDER, n. One that consumes prodigally or improperly. 7890

MISSPENDING, pp. Spending to no purpose, or to a bad one. 7890
MISSPENSE, n. misspens'. A spending improperly; a wasting. 7890
MISSPENT, ppr. Ill spent; expended or consumed to no purpose, or to a bad one; as misspent time or life. 7890
MISSPOKE, MISSPOKEN, pp. Uttered or spoken amiss. 7890
MISSTATE, v.t. To state wrong; to make an erroneous representation of facts; as, to misstate a question in debate. 7890
MISSTATED, pp. Stated erroneously. 7890
MISSTATEMENT, n. A wrong statement; an erroneous representation, verbal or written; as a misstatement of facts in testimony, or of accounts in a report. 7890
MISSTATING, ppr. Stating falsely or erroneously. 7890
MISSY, n. The sulphate of iron, having lost the water of its crystallization, is called sori; more thoroughly calcined, it is yellow, and called missy. 7891
MIST, n. [L. mixtus, mistus, from misceo, to mix.] 7891
MIST, v.t. To cloud; to cover with vapor. 7891
MIST-ENCUMBERED, a. Loaded with mist. 7891
MISTAKABLE, a. That may be misconceived or mistaken. 7891
MISTAKE, v.t. To take wrong; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misunderstand or misapprehend. 7891
MISTAKE, v.i. To err in opinion or judgment. 7891
MISTAKE, n. An error in opinion or judgment; misconception. 7892
MISTAKEN. In the use of this participle, there is a peculiarity which ought to be carefully noticed. When used of persons, it signified to be in an error, to be wrong; as, I am mistaken, you are mistaken, he is mistaken. But when used of things, it signified misunderstood, misconceived; as, the sense of the passage is mistaken, that is, not rightly understood. 7892
MISTAKER, n. One that mistakes or misunderstands. 7892
MISTAKING, ppr. Making a mistake; erring from the truth; misconceiving. 7892
MISTAKING, n. An error; a mistake. 7892
MISTAKINGLY, adv. Erroneously; falsely. 7892
MISTAUGHT, pp. Wrongly taught; as a mistaught youth. 7892
MISTEACH, v.t. [See Teach.] To teach wrong; to instruct erroneously. 7892
MISTEACHING, ppr. Instructing erroneously. 7892
MISTELL, v.t. [See Tell.] To tell erroneously. 7892
MISTEMPER, v.t. To temper ill; to disorder. 7892
MISTEMPERED, pp. Tempered ill. 7892
MISTER, n. The common title of address to gentlemen, and to men of all classes. In writing, it is expressed by the abbreviation Mr. 7892
MISTER, v.t. To occasion loss. [Not in use.] 7893
MISTERM, v.t. To term or denominate erroneously. 7893
MISTERMED, pp. Wrongly denominated. 7893
MISTERMING, ppr. Denominating erroneously. 7893
MISTFUL, a. Clouded with mist. 7893
MISTHINK, v.i. [See Think.] To think wrong. [Little used.] 7893
MISTHOUGHT, pp. of misthink. Thought wrong of. 7893
MISTIME, v.t. To time wrong; not to adapt to the time. 7893
MISTIME, v.i. To neglect the proper time. 7893
MISTIMED, pp. Ill timed; done at a wrong time. 7893
MISTIMING, ppr. Ill timing; doing unseasonably. 7893
MISTINESS, n. [See Mist.] A state of being misty; a state of thick rain in very small drops.
MISTION, n. [L. mistus, mixtus. See Mix.] 7893 7893
MISTITLE, v.t. To call by a wrong title or name. 7893
MISTITLED, pp. Wrongly named. 7893
MISTLE, v.i. mis'l. [from mist.] 7894

MISTLETOE, MISLETOE, n. mis'lto. A plant or shrub that grows on trees. It is of the genus Viscum. The berry contains a glutinous substance, and the shrub is said to be propagated by birds. This plant was held in great veneration by the Druids. 7894
MISTLIKE, a. Resembling mist. 7894
MISTOLD, pp. Erroneously told. [See Tell.] 7894
MISTOOK, pret. of mistake. 7894
MISTRAIN, v.t. To train or educate amiss. 7894
MISTRANSLATE, v.t. To translate erroneously. 7894
MISTRANSLATED, pp. Erroneously rendered into another language. 7894
MISTRANSLATING, ppr. Translating incorrectly. 7894
MISTRANSLATION, n. An erroneous translation or version. 7894
MISTRESS, n. [L. magistra.] 7894
MISTRESS, v.t. To wait upon a mistress; to be courting. 7895
MISTRESS-SHIP, n. Female rule or dominion. 7895
MISTRUST, n. Want of confidence or trust; suspicion. 7895
MISTRUST, v.t. To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion. 7895
MISTRUSTED, pp. Suspected. 7895
MISTRUSTFUL, a. Suspicious; doubting; wanting confidence in. 7895
MISTRUSTFULNESS, n. Suspicion; doubt. 7895
MISTRUSTFULLY, adv. With suspicion or doubt. 7895
MISTRUSTING, ppr. Suspecting; having no confidence in. 7895
MISTRUSTINGLY, adv. With distrust or suspicion. 7895
MISTRUSTLESS, a. Unsuspecting; unsuspicious. 7895
MISTUNE — MODERATOR 7896
MISTUNE, v.t. To tune wrong or erroneously; to put out of tune. 7896
MISTURN, v.t. To pervert. [Not used.] 7896
MISTUTOR, v.t. To instruct amiss. 7896
MISTY, a. [from mist.] Overspread with mist; filled with very minute drops of rain; as misty weather; a misty atmosphere; a misty night or day. 7896
MISUNDERSTAND, v.t. To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense. 7896
MISUNDERSTANDING, ppr. Mistaking the meaning. 7896
MISUNDERSTANDING, n. Misconception; mistake of the meaning; error. 7896
MISUNDERSTOOD, pp. Misconceived; mistaken; understood erroneously. 7896
MISUSAGE, n. misyu'zage. Ill usage; abuse. 7896
MISUSE, v.t. misyu'ze. 7896
MISUSE, n. misyu'se. Ill treatment; improper use; employment to a bad purpose; as the misuse of mercies. 7896
MISUSED, pp. misyu'zed. Improperly used or applied; misapplied; misemployed; abused.
MISUSING, ppr. misyu'zing. Using improperly; abusing; misapplying. 7897 7897
MISVOUCH, v.t. To vouch falsely. 7897
MISWEAR, v.t. To swear ill. 7897
MISWED, v.t. To wed improperly. 7897
MISWEDDED, pp. Ill matched. 7897
MISWEEN, v.i. To misjudge; to distrust. 7897
MISWEND, v.i. To go wrong. 7897
MISWRITE, v.t. [See Write.] To write incorrectly. 7897
MISWROUGHT, a. misraut'. Badly wrought. 7897
MISY. [See Missy.] 7897
MISZEALOUS, a. miszel'ous. Actuated by false zeal. 7897
MITE, n. [Heb. small.] 7897
MITELLA, n. A plant. 7898
MITER, n. 7898
MITER, v.t. To adorn with a miter. 7898
MITERED, ppr. or a. Wearing a miter. 7898

MITHIC. [See Mythic.] 7898
MITHRIDATE, n. In pharmacy, an antidote against poison, or a composition in form of an electuary, supposed to serve either as a remedy or a preservative against poison. It takes its name from Mithridates, king of Pontus, the inventor. 7898
MITHRIDATIC, a. Pertaining to mithridate, or its inventor, Mithridates. 7898
MITIGABLE, a. That may be mitigated. 7898
MITIGANT, a. [L. mitigans, mitigo, from mitis, mild.] 7898
MITIGATE, v.t. [L. mitigo, from mitis, soft, mild.] 7899
MITIGATED, pp. Softened; alleviated; moderated; diminished. 7899
MITIGATING, ppr. Softening; alleviating; tempering; moderating; abating. 7899
MITIGATION, n. [L. mitigatio.] Alleviation; abatement or diminution of any thing painful, harsh, severe, afflictive or calamitous; as the mitigation of pain, grief, rigor, severity, punishment or penalty. 7900
MITIGATIVE, a. Lenitive; tending to alleviate. 7900
MITIGATOR, n. He or that which mitigates. 7900
MITTEN, n. 7900
MITTENT, a. [L. mittens, from mitto, to send.] 7900
MITTIMUS, n. [L. we send.] In law, a precept or command in writing, under the hand or hand and seal of a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to imprison an offender; a warrant of commitment to prison. 7900
MITU, n. A fowl of the turkey kind, found in Brazil. 7900
MITY, a. [from mite.] Having or abounding with mites. 7900
MIX, v.t. pret. and pp. mixed or mixt. [L. misceo, mixtum; Heb. to mix.] 7900
MIX, v.i. To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or compound. Oil and water will not mix without the intervention of a third substance. 7901
MIXED, pp. United in a promiscuous mass or compound; blended; joined; mingled; associated. 7901
MIXEN, n. A dunghill; a laystall. 7901
MIXER, n. One who mixes or mingles. 7901
MIXING, ppr. Uniting or blending in a mass or compound; joining in company; associating. 7901
MIXTILINEAL, MIXTILINEAR, a. [L. mixtus, mixed, and linea, line.] 7901
MIXTION, n. [L. mixtus.] Mixture; promiscuous assemblage. 7902
MIXTLY, adv. With mixture. 7902
MIXTURE, n. [L. mixtura.] The act of mixing, or state of being mixed. Compounds are made by the mixture of different substances. 7902
MIZMAZE, n. A cant word for a maze or labyrinth. 7902
MIZZEN, n. miz'n. In sea-language, the aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship, extended sometimes by a gaff, and sometimes by a yard which crosses the mast obliquely. 7902
MIZZEN-MAST, n. The mast which supports the after-sails, and stands nearest to the stern. 7902
MIZZLE, v.i. To mistle. [See Mistle.] 7902
MIZZY, n. A bog or quagmire. 7903
MNEMONIC, a. nemon'ic. [infra.] Assisting the memory. 7903
MNEMONICS, n. [from Gr. to remember.] The art of memory; the precepts and rules intended to teach the method of assisting the memory. 7903
MO, a. More. 7903
MOAN, v.t. To lament; to deplore; to bewail with an audible voice. 7903
MOAN, v.i. To grieve; to make lamentations. 7903
MOAN, n. Lamentation; audible expression of sorrow; grief expressed in words or cried. 7903
MOANED, pp. Lamented; deplored. 7903
MOANFUL, a. Sorrowful; expressing sorrow. 7903
MOANFULLY, adv. With lamentation. 7903
MOANING, ppr. Lamenting; bewailing. 7903

MOAT, n. In fortification, a ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place. It is sometimes filled with water. 7903
MOAT, v.t. To surround with a ditch for defense; as a moated castle. 7904
MOB, n. [from L. mobilis, movable, variable.] 7904
MOB, v.t. To attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass tumultuously. 7904
MOBBISH, a. Like a mob; tumultuous; mean; vulgar. 7904
MOBCAP, n. A plain cap or head-dress for females. 7904
MOBILE, a. Movable. [Not used.] 7904
MOBILE, n. [L. mobilis.] The mob; the populace. 7904
MOBILITY, n. [L. mobilitas, from moveo, to move.] 7904
MOBLE, v.t. To wrap the head in a hood. 7905
MOCCASON, n. A shoe or cover for the feet, made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a sole, and ornamented on the upper side; the customary shoe worn by the native Indians. 7905
MOCHA-STONE, n. Dendritic agate; a mineral in the interior of which appear brown, reddish brown, blackish or green delineations of shrubs destitute of leaves. These in some cases may have been produced by the filtration of the oxyds of iron and manganese; but in other cases they appear to be vegetable fibers, sometimes retaining their natural form and color, and sometimes coated by oxyd of iron. 7905
MOCK, v.t. 7905
MOCK, v.i. To make sport in contempt or in jest, or to speak jestingly. 7906
MOCK, n. Ridicule; derision; sneer; an act manifesting contempt. 7906
MOCK, a. False, counterfeit; assumed; imitating reality, but not real. 7906
MOCKABLE, a. Exposed to derision. [Little used.] 7906
MOCKAGE, n. Mockery. [Not used.] 7906
MOCKED, pp. Imitated or mimicked in derision; laughed at; ridiculed; defeated; illuded.
MOCKER, n. One that mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider. 7906 7906
MOCKERY, n. The act of deriding and exposing to contempt, by mimicking the words or actions of another. 7906
MOCKESON, n. The name of a serpent. 7907
MOCKING, ppr. Imitating in contempt; mimicking; ridiculing by mimicry; treating with sneers and scorn; defeating; deluding. 7907
MOCKING, n. Derision; insult. 7907
MOCKING-BIRD, n. The mocking thrush of America; a bird of the genus Turdus. 7907
MOCKINGLY, adv. By way of derision; in contempt. 7907
MOCKING-STOCK, n. A butt of sport. 7907
MOCKLE. [See Mickle.] 7907
MOCK-LEAD, MOCKORE, n. A sulphuret of zink, the same as blend, which see. 7907
MOCK-ORANGE, n. A plant of the genus Philadelphus. 7907
MOCK-PRIVET, n. A plant of the genus Phillyrea. 7907
MODAL, a. [See Mode.] Consisting in mode only; relating to form; having the form without the essence or reality; as the modal diversity of the faculties of the soul. 7908
MODALITY, n. The quality of being modal, or being in form only. 7908
MODE, n. [L. modus, metior. The primary sense of mode is measure hence form. Measure is from extending, the extent, hence a limit, and hence the derivative sense of restraining. See Meet and Measure.] 7908
MODEL, n. mod'l. [L. modulus, from modus.] 7909
MODEL, v.t. To plan or form in a particular manner; to shape; to imitate in planning or forming; as, to model a house or a government; to model an edifice according to the plan delineated. 7910
MODELED, pp. Formed according to a model; planned; shaped; formed. 7910
MODELER, n. A planner; a contriver. 7910
MODELING, ppr. Forming according to a model; planning; forming; shaping. 7910
MODERATE, a. [L. moderatus, from moderor, to limit, from modus, a limit.] 7910
MODERATE, v.t. To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce from a state of violence; to lessen; to allay; to repress; as, to moderate rage, action, desires, etc.; to moderate heat or wind. 7911

MODERATE, v.i. To become less violent, severe, rigorous or intense. The cold or winter usually moderates in March; the heat of summer moderates in September. 7911
MODERATED, pp. Reduced in violence, rigor or intensity; allayed; lessened; tempered; qualified. 7911
MODERATELY, adv. Temperately; mildly; without violence. 7911
MODERATENESS, n. State of being moderate; temperateness; a middle state between extremes; as the moderateness of the weather; used commonly of things, as moderation is of persons. 7911
MODERATING, ppr. Reducing in violence or excess; allaying; tempering; becoming more mild. 7911
MODERATION, n. [L. moderatio.] The state of being moderate, or of keeping a due mean between extremes or excess of violence. The General's moderation after victory was more honorable than the victory itself. 7912
MODERATOR, n. He or that which moderates or restrains. Contemplation is an excellent moderator of the passions. 7912
MODERATORSHIP — MOLYBDENOUS 7913
MODERATORSHIP, n. The office of a moderator. 7913
MODERN, a. [L. modo, and ern, which we find in other Latin words that have reference to time, as in hodiernus, hesternus.] 7913
MODERNISM, n. Modern practice; something recently formed, particularly in writing. 7913
MODERNIST, n. One who admires the moderns. 7913
MODERNIZE, v.t. To render modern; to adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things, or rather to adapt the ancient style or idiom to modern style and taste. 7913
MODERNIZED, pp. Rendered conformable to modern usage. 7913
MODERNIZER, n. He that renders modern. 7913
MODERNIZING, ppr. Rendering modern. 7913
MODERNLY, adv. In modern times. [Not in use.] 7913
MODERNNESS, n. The quality of being modern; recentness; novelty. 7913
MODERNS, n. Those who have lived in times recently past, or are now living; opposed to the ancients. 7913
MODEST, a. [L. modestus, from modus, a limit.] 7913
MODESTLY, adv. Not boldly; not arrogantly or presumptuously; with due respect. He modestly expressed his opinions. 7914
MODESTY, n. [L. modestia.] That lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance. This temper when natural, springs in some measure from timidity, and in young and inexperienced persons, is allied to bashfulness and diffidence. In persons who have seen the world, and lost their natural timidity, modesty springs no less from principle than from feeling, and is manifested by retiring, unobtrusive manners, assuming less to itself than others are willing to yield, and conceding to others all due honor and respect, or even more than they expect or require. 7914
MODESTY-PIECE, n. A narrow lace worn by females over the bosom. 7915
MODICUM, n. [L.] A little; a small quantity. 7915
MODIFIABLE, a. [from modify.] That may be modified or diversified by various forms and differences; as modifiable matter. 7915
MODIFICATION, n. [from modify.] The act of modifying, or giving to any thing new forms, or differences of external qualities or modes. 7915
MODIFIER, n. He or that which modifies. 7915
MODIFY, v.t. [L. modificor; modus, limit, manner, and facio, to make.] 7916
MODIFY, v.i. To extenuate. 7916
MODIFYING, ppr. Changing the external qualities; giving a new form to; moderating. 7916
MODILLION, n. modil'yun. [L. modiolus, from modus.] 7916
MODISH, a. [from mode.] According to the mode or customary manner; fashionable; as a modish dress; a modish feast. 7916
MODISHLY, adv. Fashionably; in the customary mode. 7916

MODISHNESS, n. The state of being fashionable. 7916
MODULATE, v.t. [L. modulor, from modus, limit, measure.] 7916
MODULATED, pp. Formed to a certain key; varied; inflected. 7917
MODULATING, ppr. Forming to a certain proportion; varying; inflecting. 7917
MODULATION, n. [L. modulatio.] 7917
MODULATOR, n. He or that which modulates. The tongue is a principal modulator of the human voice. 7917
MODULE, n. [L. modulus.] A model or representation. 7917
MODULE, v.t. To model; to shape; to modulate. [Little used.] 7918
MODUS, n. [L.] A compensation for tithes; an equivalent in money or other certain thing, given to a parson or vicar by the owners of land in lieu of tithes. The whole phrase is modus decimandi; but modus alone is commonly used. 7918
MODWALL, n. A bird. 7918
MOE, a. More. [Not used.] 7918
MOGUL, n. The name of a prince or emperor of the nation in Asia called Moguls or Monguls. 7918
MOHAIR, n. The hair of a kind of goat in Turkey, of which are made camlets, which are sometimes called by the same name. 7918
MOHAIR-SHELL, n. In conchology, a peculiar species of Voluta, of a closely and finely reticulated texture, resembling on the surface mohair, or a close web of the silkworm.
MOHAMMEDAN, a. Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet. 7918 7918
MOHAMMEDAN, n. A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the religion of Arabia and Persia. 7918
MOHAMMEDANISM, n. The religion or doctrines and precepts of Mohammed, contained in a book called the Koran or Alkoran. 7918
MOHAMMEDANIZE, v.t. To render conformable to the modes or principles of the Mohammedans. 7918
MOHAWK, MOHOCK, n. The appellation given to certain ruffians who infested the streets of London; so called from the nation of Indians of that name in America. 7919
MOIDORE, n. A gold coin of Portugal, valued at $6, or f1. 7s sterling. 7919
MOIETY, n. [L. medietas.] The half; one of two equal parts; as a moiety of an estate, of goods or of profits; the moiety of a jury or of a nation. 7919
MOIL, v.t. To daub; to make dirty. [Little used.] 7919
MOIL, v.i. [Gr. labor, combat; to strive, to fight; L. molior, and miles.] To labor; to toil; to work with painful efforts.
MOIL, n. A spot. [Not in use.] 7919 7919
MOIST, a. [L. madeo.] 7919
MOISTEN, v.t. mois'n. To make damp; to wet in a small degree. 7919
MOIST, as a verb, is obsolete. 7920
MOISTENED, pp. mois'nd. Made wet in a small degree. 7920
MOISTENER, n. mois'ner. He or that which moistens. 7920
MOISTENING, ppr. mois'ning. Wetting moderately. 7920
MOISTFUL, a. Full of moisture. 7920
MOISTNESS, n. Dampness; a small degree of wetness. 7920
MOISTURE, n. A moderate degree of wetness. 7920
MOISTY, a. Drizzling. [Not in use.] 7920
MOKES, of a net, the meshes. [Not in use.] 7920
MOKY, a. Muggy; dark; murky. 7920
MOLAR, a. [L. molaris.] Having power to grind; grinding; as the molar teeth. 7920
MOLASSES, an incorrect orthography of melasses. 7920
MOLD, n. [L. mollis.] 7920
MOLD, n. 7921
MOLD, v.t. To cause to contract mold. 7921
MOLD, v.i. To contract mold; to become moldy. 7921
MOLD, v.t. To form into a particular shape; to shape; to model. 7921
MOLDABLE, a. That may be molded or formed. 7922

MOLDED, pp. Formed into a particular shape; kneaded. 7922
MOLDER, n. He who molds or forms into shape. 7922
MOLDER, v.i. 7922
MOLDER, v.t. To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste. 7922
MOLDERING, ppr. Turning to dust; crumbling; wasting away. 7922
MOLDINESS, n. [from moldy.] The state of being moldy. 7922
MOLDING, ppr. [from mold.] Forming into shape; kneading. 7922
MOLDING, n. Any thing cast in a mold, or which appears to be so; hence, in architecture, a projecture beyond the wall, column, wainscot, etc. an assemblage of which forms a cornice, a door-case, or other decoration. 7922
MOLD-WARP, n. A mole; a small animal of the genus Talpa, that moves under ground and turns up the mold or surface of the earth. 7923
MOLDY, a. [from mold.] Overgrown with mold. 7923
MOLE, n. 7923
MOLE, n. [L. moles.] 7923
MOLE, n. A small animal of the genus Talpa, which in search of worms or other insects, forms a road just under the surface of the ground, raising the soil into a little ridge; from which circumstance it is called a mold-warp, or mold-turner. The mole has very small eyes. 7923
MOLE, v.t. To clear of mole-hills. [Local.] 7923
MOLE-BAT, n. A fish. 7923
MOLE-CAST, n. A little elevation of earth made by a mole. 7923
MOLE-CATCHER, n. One whose employment is to catch moles. 7923
MOLE-CRICKET, n. An insect of the genus Gryllus. 7924
MOLECULE, n. A very minute particle of matter. Molecules are elementary, constituent, or integrant. The latter result from the union of the elementary. 7924
MOLE-EYED, a. Having very small eyes; blind. 7924
MOLE-HILL, n. A little hillock or elevation of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; hence proverbially, a very small hill, or other small thing, compared with a larger.
MOLEST, v.t. [L. molestus, troublesome, molo. See Mill.] 79247924
MOLESTATION, n. Disturbance; annoyance; uneasiness given. [It usually expresses less than vexation.] 7924
MOLESTED, pp. Disturbed; troubled; annoyed. 7924
MOLESTER, n. One that disturbs. 7924
MOLESTFUL, a. Troublesome. 7924
MOLESTING, ppr. Disturbing; troubling. 7924
MOLE-TRACK, n. The course of a mole under ground. 7924
MOLE-WARP, n. A mole. [See Mole and mold-warp.] 7924
MOLIEN, n. A flowering tree of China. 7924
MOLIMINOUS, a. [from L. molimen.] Very important. [Not used.] 7925
MOLINIST, n. A follower of the opinions of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in respect to grace; an opposer of the Jansenists. 7925
MOLLIENT, a. [L. molliens, mollio. See Mellow.] 7925
MOLLIFIABLE, a. [from mollify.] That may be softened. 7925
MOLLIFICATION, n. The act of mollifying or softening. 7925
MOLLIFIED, pp. Softened; appeased. 7925
MOLLIFIER, n. That which softens, appeases or mitigates. 7925
MOLLIFY, v.t. [L. mollio.] To soften; to make soft or tender. Isaiah 1:6. 7925
MOLLUSCA, n. [from L. mollis, soft.] In zoology, a division or class of animals whose bodies are soft, without an internal skeleton, or articulated covering. Some of them breathe by lungs, others by gills; some live on land, others in water. Some of them are naked; others testaceous or provided with shells. Many of them are furnished with feelers or tentacula. 7925
MOLLUSCAN, MOLLUSCOUS, a. Pertaining to the mollusca, or partaking of their properties. [Molluscous is used, but is less analogical than molluscan.] 7926
MOLOSSUS, n. [Gr.] In Greek and Latin verse, a foot of three long syllables. 7926
MOLT, v.i. To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, etc.; as an animal. Fowls molt

by losing their feathers, beasts by losing their hair, serpents by casting their skins, and deer their horns. The molting of the hawk is called mewing. 7926
MOLTEN, pp. of melt. Melted. 7926
MOLTING, ppr. Casting or shedding a natural covering, as hair, feathers, skin or horns.
MOLTING, n. The act or operation by which certain animals, annually or at certain times, cast off or lose their hair, feathers, skins, horns, etc. 7926 7926
MOLY, n. [L. from Gr.] Wild garlic, a plant having a bulbous root. 7926
MOLYBDEN, MOLYBDENA, n. [Gr. a mass of lead.] An ore of molybdenum, a scarce mineral of a peculiar form, and sometimes confounded with plumbago, from which however it is distinguished by its more shining, scaly appearance, and a more greasy feel.
MOLYBDENOUS, a. Pertaining to molybden, or obtained from it. The molybdenous 7926
acid is the deutoxyd of molybdenum. 7926

MOLYBDENUM — MONOPHTHONG 7927

MOLYBDENUM, n. A metal which has not been reduced into masses of any magnitude, but has been obtained only in small separate globules, in a blackish, brilliant mass. These are brittle and extremely infusible. 7927
MOME, n. A dull, silent person; a stupid fellow; a stock; a post. 7927
MOMENT, n. [L. momentum. This word is contracted from motamentum, or some other word, the radical verb of which signified to move, rush, drive or fall suddenly, which sense gives that of force. The sense of an instant of time is from falling or rushing, which accords well with that of meet.] 7927
MOMENTAL, a. Important. [Not in use.] 7927
MOMENTALLY, adv. For a moment. 7928
MOMENTANEOUS, MOMENTANY, not used. [See Momentary.] 7928
MOMENTARILY, adv. Every moment. 7928
MOMENTARY, a. Done in a moment; continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time; as a momentary pang. 7928
MOMENTLY, adv. For a moment. 7928
MOMENTOUS, a. Important; weighty; of consequence. Let no false step be made in the momentous concerns of the soul. 7928
MOMENTUM, n. [L.] In mechanics, impetus; the quantity of motion in a moving body. This is always equal to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity. 7928
MOMMERY, MUMMERY, n. An entertainment or frolick in masks; a farcical entertainment in which masked persons play antic tricks. 7928
MOMOT, n. The name of a genus of birds in S. America, whose beak and tongue resemble the toucan's. 7928
MONACHAL, a. [L. monachus; Gr. a monk.] 7928
MONACHISM, n. The state of monks; a monastic life. 7928
MONAD, n. [Gr. unity, from sole.] 7929
MONADELPH, n. [Gr. sole, and brother.] In botany, a plant whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments. 7929
MONADELPHIAN, a. Having the stamens united in one body by the filaments. 7929
MONADIC, MONADICAL, a. Having the nature or character of a monad. 7929
MONANDER, n. [Gr. one, and a male.] 7929
MONANDRIAN, a. Having one stamen only. 7929
MONARCH, n. [Gr. sole, and a chief.] 7929
MONARCH, a. Supreme; ruling; as a monarch savage. 7930
MONARCHAL, a. Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.
MONARCHESS, n. A female monarch; an empress. 7930 7930
MONARCHIC, MONARCHICAL, a. Vested in a single ruler; as monarchical government or power. 7930
MONARCHIST, n. An advocate of monarchy. 7930
MONARCHIZE, v.i. 7930
MONARCHIZE, v.t. To rule; to govern. 7930

MONARCHY, n. [Gr. See Monarch.] 7930
MONASTERY, n. [Low L. monasterium; Gr. from sole, separate.] 7931
MONASTIC, MONASTICAL, a. [Low L. monasticus; Gr. sole, separate.] 7931
MONASTIC, n. A monk. 7931
MONASTICALLY, adv. Reclusely; in a retired manner; in the manner of monks. 7931
MONASTICISM, n. Monastic life. 7931
MONDAY, n. The second day of the week. 7931
MONDE, n. The world; also, a glove, an ensign of authority. 7931
MONECIAN, n. [Gr. sole and house.] In botany, one of that class of plants, whose male and female flowers are on the same plant. 7931
MONECIAN, a. Pertaining to the class of plants above described. 7931
MONEY, n. plu. moneys. 7931
MONEYAGE, n. Anciently, in England, a general land tax levied by the two first Norman kings, a shilling on each hearth. 7932
MONEY-BAG, n. A bag or purse for holding money. 7932
MONEY-BOX, n. A box or till to hold money. 7932
MONEY-BROKER, n. A broker who deals in money. 7932
MONEY-CHANGER, n. A broker who deals in money or exchanges. 7932
MONEYED, a. Rich in money; having money; able to command money; used often in opposition to such as have their wealth in real estate. 7932
MONEYER, n. A banker; one who deals in money. 7933
MONEY-LENDER, n. One who lends money. 7933
MONEYLESS, a. Destitute of money; pennyless. 7933
MONEY-MATTER, n. An account consisting of charges of money; an account between debtor and creditor. 7933
MONEY-SCRIVENER, n. A person who raises money for others. 7933
MONEY-SPINNER, n. A small spider. 7933
MONEY'S-WORTH, n. Something that will bring money. 7933
MONEY-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Lysimachia. 7933
MONGER, n. A trader; a dealer; now used only or chiefly in composition; as a fish-monger, iron-monger, news-monger, cheese-monger. 7933
MONGREL, a. [See Mingle.] Of a mixed breed; of different kinds. 7933
MONGREL, n. An animal of a mixed breed. 7933
MONILIFORM, a. [L. monile, a necklace, and form.] 7933
MONIMENT, n. [L. monimemtum, from moneo, to admonish.] 7934
MONISH, v.t. To admonish; to warn. [Not used.] [See Admonish.] 7934
MONISHER, n. An admonisher, which see. 7934
MONISHMENT, n. Admonition. 7934
MONITION, n. [L. monitio.] 7934
MONITIVE, a. Admonitory; conveying admonition. 7934
MONITOR, n. [L.] One who warns of faults or informs of duty; one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution. 7934
MONITORIAL, a. 7934
MONITORY, a. Giving admonition; warning; instructing by way of caution. 7935
MONITORY, n. Admonition; warning. 7935
MONITRESS, n. A female monitor. 7935
MONK, n. [L. monachus.] A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion. Monks usually live in monasteries, on entering which they take a vow to observe certain rules. Some however live as hermits in solitude, and others have lived a strolling life without any fixed residence. 7935
MONKERY, n. The life of monks; the monastic life. 7935
MONKEY, n. The popular name of the ape and baboon. But in zoology, monkey is more properly the name of those animals of the genus Simia, which have long tails. Ray distributes animals of this kind into three classes; apes which have no tails; monkeys with

long tails; and baboons with short tails. 7935
MONKHOOD, n. The character of a monk. 7935
MONKISH, a. Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic; as monkish manners; monkish dress; monkish solitude. 7935
MONK'S HEAD, n. A plant of the genus Leontodon. 7935
MONK'S HOOD, n. A plant of the genus Aconitum. 7936
MONK'S RHUBARB, n. A plant of the genus Rumex, a species of dock. 7936
MONOCEROS, n. [Gr. sole and horn.] The unicorn. 7936
MONOCHORD, n. [Gr. sole, only, and chord.] A musical instrument of one string. As its name imports, it had originally but one string; but it is generally constructed with two, by means of which the musician is better enabled to try the proportions of sounds and intervals, and judge of the harmony of two tempered notes. 7936
MONOCHROMATIC, a. [Gr. sole, and color.] Consisting of one color, or presenting rays of light of one color only. 7936
MONOCOTYLE, MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, a. Having only one seed-lobe or seminal leaf. 7936
MONOCOTYLEDON, n. [Gr. sole, and a hollow.] In botany, a plant with only one cotyledon or seed-lobe. 7936
MONOCULAR, MONOCULOUS, a. [Gr. sole, and L. oculus, eye.] 7936
MONOCULE, n. [supra.] An insect with one eye. 7936
MONODACTYLOUS, a. [Gr.] Having one toe only, as an animal. 7936
MONODIST, n. One who writes a monody. 7936
MONODON, n. [Gr. having one tooth or shoot.] The unicorn fish, or sea-unicorn, which has a remarkable horn projecting from its head. [This horn is really a tusk, of which there are two, but only one of them is usually developed.] 7936
MONODY, n. [Gr. sole, and song.] 7937
MONOGAM, n. [Gr. sole, and marriage.] In botany, a plant that has a simple flower, though the anthers are united. 7937
MONOGAMIAN, a. Pertaining to the order of plants that have a simple flower. 7937
MONOGAMIST, n. [supra.] One who disallows second marriages. 7937
MONOGAMOUS, a. Having one wife only and not permitted to marry a second. 7937
MONOGAMY, n. [supra.] The marriage of one wife only, or the state of such as are restrained to a single wife. 7937
MONOGRAM, n. [Gr. sole and letter.] A character or cypher composed of one, two or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name; used on seals, etc. 7937
MONOGRAMMAL, a. Sketching in the manner of a monogram. 7937
MONOGRAPH, n. [Gr. sole, and to describe.] An account or description of a single thing or class of things; as a monograph of violets in botany; a monograph of an Egyptian mummy. 7937
MONOGRAPHIC, MONOGRAPHICAL, a. Drawn in lines without colors. 7937
MONOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. sole, and to describe.] A description drawn in lines without colors. 7938
MONOGYN, n. [Gr. sole, and a female.] In botany, a plant having only one style or stigma. 7938
MONOGYNIAN, a. Pertaining to the order monogynia; having only one style or stigma. 7938
MONOLOGUE, n. mon'olog. [Gr. sole, and speech.] 7938
MONOMACHY, n. [Gr. sole, and combat.] A duel; a single combat. 7938
MONOME, n. [Gr. sole, and name.] In algebra, a quantity that has one name only. 7938
MONOMIAL, n. In algebra, a quantity expressed by one name or letter. 7938
MONOPATHY, n. [Gr. sole, and suffering.] Solitary suffering or sensibility. 7938
MONOPETALOUS, a. [Gr. only, and flower-leaf.] In botany, having only one petal, or a one-petaled corol; as a monopetalous corol or flower. 7938
MONOPHTHONG, n. [Gr. sole, and sound.] A simple vowel-sound. 7938
MONOPHTHONGAL — MORALLY 7939
MONOPHTHONGAL, a. Consisting of a simple vowel-sound. 7939
MONOPHYLLOUS, a. [Gr. sole, and leaf.] Having one leaf only. 7939

MONOPHYSITE, n. [Gr. only, and nature.] One who maintains that Jesus Christ had but one nature, or that the human and divine nature were so united as to form one nature only. 7939
MONOPOLIST, MONOPOLIZER, n. One that monopolizes; a person who engrosses a commodity by purchasing the whole of that article in market for the purpose of selling it at an advanced price; or one who has a license or privilege granted by authority, for the sole buying or selling of any commodity. The man who retains in his hands his own produce or manufacture, is not a monopolist within the meaning of the laws for preventing monopolies. 7939
MONOPOLIZE, v.t. [Gr. sole, and to sell.] 7939
MONOPOLY, n. [L. monopolium.] The sole power of vending any species of goods, obtained either by engrossing the articles in market by purchase, or by a license from the government confirming this privilege. Thus the East India Company in Great Britain has a monopoly of the trade to the East Indies, granted to them by charter. Monopolies by individuals obtained by engrossing, are an offense prohibited by law. But a man has by natural right the exclusive power of vending his own produce or manufactures, and to retain that exclusive right is not a monopoly within the meaning of law. 7939
MONOPTOTE, n. [Gr. only, and case.] A noun having only one oblique case. 7940
MONOSPERMOUS, a. [Gr. only, and seed.] Having one seed only. 7940
MONOSTICH, n. [Gr. only, and verse.] A composition consisting of one verse only. 7940
MONOSTROPHIC, a. [Gr. having one strophe.] Having one strophe only; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure. 7940
MONOSYLLABIC, a. [See Monosyllable.] 7940
MONOSYLLABLE, n. [Gr. only, and a syllable.] 7940
MONOSYLLABLED, a. Formed into one syllable. 7940
MONOTHEISM, n. [Gr. only, and God.] The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only. 7940
MONOTHELITE, n. [Gr. one, and will.] One who holds that Christ had but one will. 7940
MONOTONE, n. [See Monotony.] In rhetoric, a sameness of sound, or the utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key, without inflection or cadence. 7941
MONOTONIC, a. Monotonous. [Little used.] 7941
MONOTONOUS, a. Continued in the same tone without inflection or cadence; unvaried in tone. 7941
MONOTONOUSLY, adv. With one uniform tone; without inflection of voice. 7941
MONOTONY, n. [Gr. sole, and sound.] 7941
MONSIEUR, n. Sir; Mr. 7941
MONSOON, n. A periodical wind, blowing six months from the same quarter or point of the compass, then changing and blowing the same time from the opposite quarter. The monsoons prevail in the East Indies, and are called also trade winds. But we usually give the denomination of trade winds to those which blow the whole year from the same point, as the winds within the tropics on the Atlantic. 7941
MONSTER, n. [L. monstrum, from monstro, to show. So we say in English, a sight. See Muster.] 7941
MONSTER, v.t. To make monstrous. [Not used.] 7942
MONSTER-TAMING, a. Taming monsters. 7942
MONSTROSITY, n. The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature.
MONSTROUS, a. [L. monstrosus.] Unnatural in form; out of the common course of 7942
nature; as a monstrous birth or production. 7942
MONSTROUS, adv. Exceedingly; very much; as monstrous hard; monstrous thick. 7942
MONSTROUSLY, adv. In a manner out of the common order of nature; hence, shockingly; terribly; hideously; horribly; as a man monstrously wicked. 7943
MONSTROUSNESS, n. The state of being monstrous. 7943
MONTANIC, a. [L. montanus, from mons, mountain.] Pertaining to mountains; consisting in mountains. 7943
MONTANISM, n. The tenets of Montanus. 7943

MONTANIST, n. A follower of the heresiarch Montanus, a Phrygian by birth, who pretended he was inspired by the Holy Spirit and instructed in several points not revealed to the apostles. His sect sprung up in the second century. 7943
MONTANISTIC, a. Pertaining to the heresy of Montanus. 7943
MONTANIZE, v.i. To follow the opinions of Montanus. 7943
MONTANT, n. A term in fencing. 7943
MONTERO, n. A horseman's cap. 7943
MONTETH, n. A vessel in which glasses are washed; so called from the name of the inventor. 7943
MONTH, n. [L. mensis; Gr. a month, from the moon.] A space or period of time constituting a division of the year. Month originally signified the time of one revolution of the moon, a lunation, or the period from one change or conjunction of the moon with the sun to another, a period of 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes and 5 seconds. This is the periodical month, or as we generally call it, the lunar month. In this sense we still use the word month. But we also apply the term to the space of time in which the sun passes through one sign, or a twelfth part of the zodiac. This period contains 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 5 seconds, and it called a solar month. In the year, there are twelve solar months, and thirteen lunar months. 7944
MONTHLY, a. Continued a month or performed in a month; as the monthly revolution of the moon. 7944
MONTHLY, adv. Once a month; in every month. The moon changes monthly. 7944
MONTH'S-MIND, n. Earnest desire; strong inclination. 7944
MONTMARTRITE, n. A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring massive, and found at Montmartre, near Paris. It is soft, but resists the weather. It is a compound of the sulphate and carbonate of lime. 7944
MONTOIR, n. In horsemanship, a stone used for aiding to mount a horse. 7945
MONUMENT, n. [L. monumentum, from moneo, to admonish or remind.] 7945
MONUMENTAL, a. Pertaining to a monument; as a monumental inscription. 7945
MONUMENTALLY, adv. By way of memorial. 7945
MOOD, n. [L. modus. See Mode.] 7945
MOOD, n. [L. animus.] 7946
MOODILY, adv. [from moody.] Sadly. 7946
MOODINESS, n. Anger; peevishness. 7946
MOODY, a. Angry; peevish; fretful; out of humor. 7946
MOON, n. 7946
MOON-BEAM, n. A ray of light from the moon. 7947
MOON-CALF, n. A monster; a false conception. 7947
MOONED, a. Taken for the moon. 7947
MOONET, n. A little moon. 7947
MOON-EYE, n. An eye affected by the moon. 7947
MOON-EYED, a. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. 7947
MOON-FISH, n. A fish whose tail is shaped like a half-moon. 7947
MOONISH, a. Like the moon; variable. 7947
MOONLESS, a. Not favored with moonlight. 7947
MOONLIGHT, n. The light afforded by the moon. 7947
MOONLIGHT, a. Illuminated by the moon; as moonlight revels. 7948
MOONLING, n. A simpleton. 7948
MOONLOVED, a. Loved when the moon shines. 7948
MOON-SAD, n. A plant of the genus Menispermum, having a rosaceous flower. 7948
MOONSHINE, n. The light of the moon. 7948
MOONSHINE, MOONSHINY, a. Illuminated by the moon; as a fair moonshine night. 7948
MOONSTONE, n. A variety of adularia, of a white color, or a yellowish or greenish white, somewhat iridescent, found in blunt amorphous masses, or crystallized in truncated rhomboidal prisms, or in rectangular tables, or in hexahedral prisms beveled at both ends.

The surface is often sulcated. 7948
MOONSTRUCK, a. Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic; as moonstruck madness. 7948
MOON-TREFOIL, n. A plant of the genus Medicago. 7948
MOON-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Lunaria; satin-flower; honesty. 7948
MOONY, a. Lunated; having a crescent for a standard; in resemblance of the moon; as the moony troops or moony host of the sultans of Turkey. 7948
MOOR, n. 7949
MOOR, n. [Gr. dark, obscure.] A native of the northern coast of Africa, called by the Romans from the color of the people, Mauritania, the country of dark-complexioned people. The same country is now called Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, etc. 7949
MOOR, v.t. [L. moror.] To confine or secure a ship in a particular station, as by cables and anchors or by chains. A ship is never said to be moored, when she rides by a single anchor. 7949
MOOR, v.i. To be confined by cables or chains. 7949
MOORCOCK, MOORFOWL, MOORHEN, n. A fowl of the genus Tetrao, found in moors; red-game; gor-cock. 7949
MOORED, pp. Made fast in a station by cables or chains. 7949
MOORING, ppr. Confining to a station by cables or chains. 7949
MOORING, n. In seamen's language, moorings are the anchors, chains and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor to confine a ship. 7949
MOORISH, a. Marshy; fenny; watery. 7949
MOORLAND, n. A marsh or tract of low water ground. 7949
MOORSTONE, n. A species of granite. 7950
MOORY, a. Marshy; fenny; boggy; watery. 7950
MOOSE, n. moos. [a native Indian name.] 7950
MOOT, v.t. [L. contra.] To debate; to discuss; to argue for and against. The word is applied chiefly to the disputes of students in law, who state a question and discuss it by way of exercise to qualify themselves for arguing causes in court. 7950
MOOT, v.i. To argue or plead on a supposed cause. 7950
MOOT, MOOT-CASE, MOOT-POINT, n. A point, case or question to be mooted or debated; a disputable case; an unsettled question. 7950
MOOTED, pp. Debated; disputed; controverted. 7950
MOOTER, n. A disputer of a mooted case. 7950
MOOT-HALL, MOOT-HOUSE, n. A town hall; hall of judgment. 7950
MOOTING, ppr. Disputing; debating for exercise. 7950
MOOTING, n. The exercise of disputing. 7951
MOP, n. [L. mappa.] A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums or coarse yarn fastened to a handle and used for cleaning floors. 7951
MOP, v.t. To rub or wipe with a mop. 7951
MOP, v.i. To make a wry mouth. [Not used.] 7951
MOPE, v.i. [I have not found this word, unless in the D. moppen, to pout.] 7951
MOPE, v.t. To make stupid or spiritless. 7951
MOPE, n. A stupid or low spirited person; a drone. 7951
MOPED, pp. Made stupid. 7951
MOPE-EYED, a. Short-sighted; purblind. 7951
MOPING, ppr. Affected with dullness; spiritless; gloomy. 7951
MOPISH, a. Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected. 7951
MOPISHNESS, n. Dejection; dullness; stupidity. 7951
MOPPET, MOPSEY, n. [from mop; L. mappa.] A rag-baby; a puppet made of cloth; a fondling name of a little girl. 7952
MOPUS, n. A mope; a drone. 7952
MORAL, a. [L. moralis, from mos, moris, manner.] 7952
MORAL, n. Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. [Not much used.] 7953
MORAL, v.i. To moralize. [Not in use.] 7953
MORALER, n. A moralizer. [Not in use.] 7954
MORALIST, n. 7954

MORALITY, n. The doctrine or system of moral duties, or the duties of men in their social character; ethics. 7954
MORALIZATION, n. Moral reflections, or the act of making moral reflections. 7954
MORALIZE, v.t. 7954
MORALIZE, v.i. To speak or write on moral subjects, or to make moral reflections. 7955
MORALIZED, pp. Applied to a moral purpose, or explained in a moral sense. 7955
MORALIZER, n. One who moralizes. 7955
MORALIZING, ppr. Applying to a moral purpose, or explaining in a moral sense. 7955
MORALIZING, n. The application of facts to a moral purpose, or the making of moral reflections. 7955
MORALLY, adv. In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality. 7955
MORALS — MOTE 7957
MORALS, n. plu. The practice of the duties of life; as a man of correct morals. 7957
MORASS, n. A marsh; a fen; a tract of low moist ground. 7957
MORASSY, a. Marshy; fenny. 7957
MORAVIAN, a. Pertaining to Moravia. 7957
MORAVIAN, n. One of a religious sect, called the United Brethren. 7957
MORBID, a. [L. morbidus, form morbus, a disease, from the root of morior, to die.] Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful; as morbid humors; a morbid constitution; a morbid state of the juices of a plant; a morbid sensibility. 7957
MORBIDNESS, n. A state of being diseased, sickly or unsound. 7957
MORBIFIC, MORBIFICAL, a. [L. morbus, disease, and facio, to make.] 7957
MORBILLOUS, a. [L. morbilli, measles, a medical term from morbus.] 7957
MORBOSE, a. [L. morbosus.] Proceeding from disease; unsound; unhealthy; as a morbose tumor or excrescence in plants. 7958
MORBOSITY, n. A diseased state. 7958
MORDACIOUS, a. [L. mordax, infra.] Biting; given to biting. 7958
MORDACIOUSLY, adv. In a biting manner; sarcastically. 7958
MORDACITY, n. [L. mordacitas, from mordeo, to bite.] 7958
MORDANT, n. A substance which has a chimical affinity for coloring matter and serves to fix colors; such as alum. 7958
MORDICANCY, n. A biting quality; corrosiveness. 7958
MORDICANT, a. [L. mordeo, to bite.] Biting; acrid; as the mordicant quality of a body.7958
MORDICATION, n. [from L. mordeo, to bite.] The act of biting or corroding; corrosion.7958
MORE, a. [L. magis; mare for mager; but this is conjecture.] 7958
MORE, adv. To a greater degree. 7959
MORE, a noun or substitute for a noun. A greater quantity, amount or number. 7960
MORE, v.t. To make more. 7960
MOREEN, n. A stuff used for curtains, etc. 7960
MOREL, n. Garden nightshade, a plant of the genus Solanum. 7960
MORELAND. [See Moorland.] 7960
MORENESS, n. Greatness. 7961
MOREOVER, adv. [more and over.] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise. 7961
MORESK, MORESQUE, a. Done after the manner of the Moors. 7961
MORESK, n. A species of painting or carving done after the Moorish manner, consisting of grotesque pieces and compartments promiscuously interspersed. 7961
MORGLAY, n. [L. mors, death.] A deadly weapon. 7961
MORGRAY, n. A Mediterranean fish of a pale reddish gray color, spotted with brown and white. It is called also the rough hound-fish. It weighs about twenty ounces and is well tasted. 7961
MORICE. [See Morisco.] 7961
MORIGERATION, n. [See Morigerous.] Obsequiousness; obedience. 7961
MORIGEROUS, a. [L. morigerus; mos, moris, manner, and gero, to carry.] Obedient; obsequious. [Little used.] 7961

MORIL, n. A mushroom of the size of a walnut, abounding with little holes. 7961
MORILLIFORM, a. Having the form of the moril, a mushroom. 7961
MORILLON, n. A fowl of the genus Anas. 7961
MORINEL, n. A bird, called also dotteril. 7961
MORINGA, n. A plant. 7961
MORION, n. Armor for the head; a helmet or casque to defend the head. 7962
MORISCO, MORISK, n. [from Moor.] A dance, or a dancer of the morris or moorish dance. [See Morris.] 7962
MORKIN, n. [L. mortuus, dead, and kin, kind.] 7962
MORLAND, MORELAND, n. Moorland, which see. 7962
MORLING, MORTLING, n. Wool plucked from a dead sheep. 7962
MORMO, n. A bugbear; false terror. 7962
MORN, n. The first part of the day; the morning; a word used chiefly in poetry. 7962
MORNING, n. 7962
MORNING, a. Pertaining to the first part or early part of the day; being in the early part of the day; as morning dew; morning light; morning service. 7962
MORNING-GOWN, n. A gown worn in the morning before one is formally dressed. 7963
MORNING-STAR, n. The planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning. 7963
MOROCCO, n. A fine kind of leather; leather dressed in a particular manner; said to be borrowed from the Moors. 7963
MOROSE, a. [L. morosus. Morose then is from the root of L. moror, to delay, stop, hinder, whence commoror, to dwell; Eng. demur.] 7963
MOROSELY, adv. Sourly; with sullen austerity. 7963
MOROSENESS, n. Sourness of temper; sullenness. Moroseness is not precisely peevishness or fretfulness, though often accompanied with it. It denotes more of silence and severity or ill humor, than the irritability or irritation which characterizes peevishness.
MOROSITY, n. Moroseness. [Not used.] 7963 7963
MOROXYLIC, a. Moroxylic acid is obtained from a saline exsudation from the morrus alba or white mulberry. 7963
MORPHEW, n. A scurf on the face. 7964
MORPHEW, v.t. To cover with scurf. 7964
MORPHIA, n. A vegetable alkali extracted from opium, of which it constitutes the narcotic principle. 7964
MORRICE, MORRIS, MORRIS-DANCE, n. A moorish dance; a dance in imitation of the Moors, as sarabands, chacons, etc. usually performed with castanets, tambours, etc. by young men in their shirts, with bells at their feet and ribbons of various colors tied round their arms and flung across their shoulders. 7964
MORRIS-DANCER, n. One who dances a morris-dance. 7964
MORRIS-PIKE, n. A moorish pike. 7964
MORROW, n. 7964
MORSE, n. mors. In zoology, the sea-horse, or walrus, an animal of the genus Trichechus, which sometimes grows to the length of 18 feet. This animal has a round head, small mouth and eyes, thick lips, a short neck, and a body thick in the middle and tapering towards the tail. His skin is wrinkled, with short hairs thinly dispersed. His legs are short and loosely articulated, and he has five toes on each foot connected by webs. Teeth of this animal have been found which weighed thirty pounds. These animals are gregarious, but shy and very fierce when attacked. They inhabit the shores of Spitzbergen, Hudson's bay and other places in high northern latitudes. 7965
MORSEL, n. [from L. morsus, a bite, form mordeo.] 7965
MORSURE, n. The act of biting. 7966
MORT, n. A tune sounded at the death of game. 7966
MORTAL, a. [L. mortalis, from mors, death, or morior, to die, that is, to fall.] 7966
MORTAL, n. Man; a being subject to death; a human being. 7967
MORTALITY, n. [L. mortalitas.] Subjection to death or the necessity of dying. 7967

MORTALIZE, v.t. To make mortal. 7967
MORTALLY, adv. Irrecoverably; in a manner that must cause death; as mortally wounded. 7968
MORTAR, n. [L. mortarium.] 7968
MORTAR, n. A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls. If the lime is slaked and the materials mixed with lime water, the cement will be much stronger. 7968
MORTER, n. A lamp or light. 7968
MORTGAGE, n. mor'gage. 7968
MORTGAGE, v.t. mor'gage. To grant an estate in fee as security for money lent or contracted to be paid at a certain time, on condition that if the debt shall be discharged according to the contract, the grant shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force. It is customary to give a mortgage for securing the repayment of money lent, or the payment of the purchase money of an estate, or for any other debt. 7969
MORTGAGED, pp. mor'gaged. Conveyed in fee as security for the payment of money.
MORTGAGEE, n. morgagee'. The person to whom an estate is mortgaged. 79697969
MORTGAGER, n. mor'gager. [from mortgage. Mortgagor is an orthography that should have no countenance.] 7969
MORTIFEROUS, a. [L. mortifer; mors, death, and fero, to bring.] 7969
MORTIFICATION, n. [See Mortify.] 7970
MORTIFIED, pp. Affected by sphacelus or gangrene. 7970
MORTIFIEDNESS, n. Humiliation; subjection of the passions. 7970
MORTIFIER, n. He or that which mortifies. 7971
MORTIFY, v.t. [L. mors, death, and facio, to make.] 7971
MORTIFY, v.i. To lose vital heat and action and suffer the dissolution of organic texture, as flesh; to corrupt or gangrene. 7972
MORTIFYING, ppr. Changing from soundness to gangrene or sphacelus. 7972
MORTISE, n. mor'tis. A cut or hollow place made in timber by the augur and chisel, to receive the tenon of another piece of timber. 7972
MORTISE, v.t. To cut or make a mortise in. 7972
MORTISED, pp. Having a mortise; joined by a mortise and tenon. 7972
MORTISING, ppr. Making a mortise; uniting by a mortise and tenon. 7972
MORTMAIN, n. In law, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate. Alienation in mortmain is an alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, particularly to religious houses, by which the estate becomes perpetually inherent in the corporation and unalienable.
MORTPAY, n. Dead pay; payment not made. [Not used.] 79737972
MORTRESS, n. [from mortar.] A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. [Not used.]
MORTUARY, n. 79737973
MORTUARY, a. Belonging to the burial of the dead. 7973
MOSAIC, a. s as z. [L. musivum.] 7973
MOSCHATEL, n. [L. muscus, musk.] A plant of the genus Adoxa, hollow root or inglorious. There is one species only, whose leaves and flowers smell like musk; and hence it is sometimes called musk-crowfoot. 7973
MOSK, n. A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship. Mosks are square building, generally constructed of stone. Before the chief gate is a square court paved with white marble, and surrounded with a low gallery whose roof is supported by pillars of marble. In this gallery the worshipers wash themselves before they enter the mosk. 7973
MOSS, n. [L. muscus.] The mosses are one of the seven families or classes into which all vegetables are divided by Linne in the Philosophia Botanica. In Ray's method, the mosses form the third class, and in Tournefort's, they constitute a single genus. In the sexual system, they are the second order of the class cryptogamia, which contains all the plants in which the parts of the flower and fruit are wanting or not conspicuous. 7974
MOSS, v.t. To cover with moss by natural growth. 7974
MOSS-CLAD, a. Clad or covered with moss. 7974
MOSSED, pp. Overgrown with moss. 7974
MOSS-GROWN, a. Overgrown with moss; as moss-grown towers. 7974

MOSSINESS, n. [from mossy.] The state of being overgrown with moss. 7974
MOSS-TROOPER, n. [moss and trooper.] A robber; a bandit. 7974
MOSSY, a. Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss. 7975
MOST, a. superl. of more. 7975
MOST, adv. In the greatest or highest degree. Pursue that course of life which will most tend to produce private happiness and public usefulness. Contemplations on the works of God expand the mind and tend to produce most sublime views of his power and wisdom. 7975
MOST, n. [used as a substitute for a noun, when the noun is omitted or understood.] 7975
MOSTIC, n. A painter's staff or stick on which he rests his hand in painting. 7976
MOSTLY, adv. For the greatest part. The exports of the U. States consist mostly of cotton, rice, tobacco, flour and lumber. 7976
MOSTHWAT, adv. For the most part. 7976
MOT. [See Motto.] 7976
MOTACIL, n. [L. motacilla.] A bird of the genus Motacilla or wagtail. 7976
MOTE, in folkmote, etc. signifies a meeting. 7976
MOTE, n. A small particle; any thing proverbially small; a spot. 7976
MOTE, for mought, might or must, obsolete. 7976

MOTET — MUCH 7977

MOTET, n. A musical composition; an air or hymn. 7977
MOTH, n. 7977
MOTHEAT, v.t. [moth and eat.] To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. 7977
MOTHEATEN, a. Eaten by moths. Job 13:28. 7977
MOTHEN, a. Full of moths. [Not in use.] 7977
MOTHER, n. [L. mater, mother; matrix, the womb; materia, matter, stuff, materials of which any thing is made. We observe that in some other languages, as well as in English, the same word signifies a female parent, and the thick slime formed in vinegar; and in all the languages of Europe here cited, the orthography is nearly the same as that of mud and matter. The question then occurs whether the name of a female parent originated in a word expressing matter, mold; either the soil of the earth, as the producer, or the like substance, when shaped and fitted as a mold for castings; or whether the name is connected with the opinion that the earth is the mother of all productions; whence the word mother-earth. We are informed by a fragment of Sanchoniathon, that the ancient Phenicians considered mud to be the substance from which all things were formed. See Mud. The word matter is evidently from the Ar. madda, to secrete, eject or discharge a purulent substance; and I think cannot have any direct connection with mud. But in the Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, the same word madre signified mother, and a mold for castings; and the northern languages, particularly the German and Danish, seem to establish the fact that the proper sense of mother is matrix. Hence mother of pearl, the matrix of pearl. If this word had its origin in the name of the earth used for the forms of castings, it would not be a singular fact; for our word mold, in this sense, I suppose to be so named from mold, fine earth. The question remains sub judice.] 7977
MOTHER, a. Native; natural; received by birth; as mother-wit. 7979
MOTHER, v.i. To concrete, as the thick matter of liquors. 7979
MOTHER, v.t. To adopt as a son or daughter. 7979
MOTHERHOOD, n. The state of being a mother. 7979
MOTHER-IN-LAW, n. The mother of a husband or wife. 7979
MOTHERLESS, a. Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother; as motherless children.
MOTHERLY, a. Pertaining to a mother; as motherly power or authority. 79797979
MOTHERLY, adv. In the manner of a mother. 7979
MOTHER OF PEARL, n. The matrix of pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated; a species of Mytilus or Mussel. 7979
MOTHER OF THYME, n. A plant of the genus Thymus. 7979
MOTHER-WATER, n. A fluid remaining after the evaporation of salt water, and containing deliquescent salts and impurities. 7979
MOTHER-WIT, n. Native wit; common sense. 7979

MOTHER-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Leonurus. 7979
MOTHERY, a. Concreted; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother; as the mothery substance in liquors. 7979
MOTHMULLEN, n. A plant. 7980
MOTHWORT, n. A plant. 7980
MOTHY, a. [from moth.] Full of moths; as an old mothy saddle. 7980
MOTION, n. [L. motio. See Move.] The act or process of changing place; change of local position; the passing of a body from one place to another; change of distance between bodies; opposed to rest. 7980
MOTION, v.t. To propose. [Little used. See Move.] 7981
MOTIONER, n. A mover. [Not used.] 7981
MOTIONLESS, a. Wanting motion; being at rest. 7981
MOTIVE, a. [See the Noun.] Causing motion; having power to move or tending to move; as a motive argument; motive power. 7981
MOTIVE, n. 7981
MOTIVITY, n. The power of producing motion. 7982
MOTLEY, a. [Eng. mote.] 7982
MOTOR, n. [L. from moveo, to move.] 7982
MOTORY, a. Giving motion; as motory muscles. 7982
MOTTO, n. Primarily, a word; but more commonly, a sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay or discourse, containing the subject of it, or added to a device. 7982
MOULD, an incorrect orthography. [See Mold, and its derivatives.] 7982
MOULT. [See Molt.] 7983
MOUNCH, MAUNCH, v.t. To chew. 7983
MOUND, n. [L. mons. See Mount.] Something raised as a defense or fortification, usually a bank of earth or stone; a bulwark; a rampart or fence. 7983
MOUND, v.t. To fortify with a mound. 7983
MOUNDED, pp. Surrounded or defended by mounds. 7983
MOUNDING, ppr. Defending by a mound. 7983
MOUNT, n. [L. mons, literally a heap or an elevation.] 7983
MOUNT, v.i. 7984
MOUNT, v.t. To raise aloft; to lift on high. 7984
MOUNTAIN, n. [L. adjective, montanus.] A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land, but of no definite altitude. We apply mountain to the largest eminences on the globe; but sometimes the word is used for a large hill. In general, mountain denotes an elevation higher and larger than a hill; as the Altaic mountains in Asia, the Alps in Switzerland, the Andes in South America, the Allegheny mountains in Virginia, the Catskill in New York, the White mountains in New Hampshire, and the Green mountains in Vermont. The word is applied to a single elevation, or to an extended range. 7985
MOUNTAIN, a. Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain; as mountain air; mountain pines; mountain goats. 7985
MOUNTAIN-BLUE, n. Malachite; carbonate of copper. 7985
MOUNTAINEER, MOUNTAINER, a. An inhabitant of a mountain. 7985
MOUNTAINET, n. A small mountain; a hillock. [Not used.] 7985
MOUNTAIN-GREEN, n. A carbonate of copper. 7985
MOUNTAINOUS, a. Full of mountains; as the mountainous country of the Swiss. 7985
MOUNTAINOUSNESS, n. The state of being full of mountains. 7986
MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY, n. A plant of the genus Athamanta. 7986
MOUNTAIN-ROSE, n. A plant. 7986
MOUNTAIN-SOAP, n. A mineral of a pale brownish black color. 7986
MOUNTANT, a. Rising on high. 7986
MOUNTEBANK, n. 7986
MOUNTEBANK, v.t. To cheat by boasting and false pretenses; to gull. 7986
MOUNTEBANKERY, n. Quackery; boastful and vain pretenses. 7986

MOUNTED, pp. Raised; seated on horseback; placed on a carriage; covered or embellished; furnished with guns. 7986
MOUNTENAUNCE, n. Amount in space. [Not used.] 7986
MOUNTER, n. One that mounts or ascends. 7986
MOUNTING, ppr. Rising; soaring; placing on horseback; ascending an eminence; embellishing. 7986
MOUNTINGLY, adv. By rising or ascending. 7987
MOUNTY, n. The rise of a hawk. 7987
MOURN, v.i. [L. maereo.] 7987
MOURN, v.t. To grieve for; to lament. But there is an ellipsis of for, the verb not being transitive. When we say, we mourn a friend or a child, the real sense and complete phrase is, we mourn for a friend, or mourn for the loss of a friend. “He mourn’d his rival’s ill success,” that is, he mourned for his rival’s ill success. 7987
MOURNE, n. morn. The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel is fixed, or the ferrel. [Not used.] 7987
MOURNER, n. One that mourns or is grieved at any loss or misfortune. 7987
MOURNFUL, a. Intended to express sorrow, or exhibiting the appearance of grief, as a mournful bell; mournful music. 7988
MOURNFULLY, adv. In a manner expressive of sorrow; with sorrow. Malachi 3:14. 7988
MOURNFULNESS, n. Sorrow; grief; state of mourning. 7988
MOURNING, ppr. Grieving; lamenting; sorrowing; wearing the appearance of sorrow.
MOURNING, n. The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow. 7988 7988
MOURNING-DOVE, n. A species of dove found in the U. States, the Columba Caroliniensis. 7988
MOURNINGLY, adv. With the appearance of sorrow. 7989
MOUSE, n. plu. mice. [L. mus; The L. mus forms muris in the genitive, and the root is not obvious.] 7989
MOUSE, v.i. mouz. To catch mice. 7989
MOUSE, v.t. mouz. To tear, as a cat devours a mouse. 7989
MOUSE-EAR, n. mouse’-ear. A plant of the genus Hieracium; also, a plant of the genus Myosotis, called likewise mouse-ear scorpion grass. The mouse-ear chickweed is of the genus Cerastium. 7989
MOUSE-HOLE, n. mous’hole. A hole where mice enter or pass; a very small hole or entrance. 7989
MOUSE-HUNT, n. mous’hunt. A hunting for mice. 7989
MOUSER, n. mouz’er. One that catches mice. The cat is a good mouser. 7989
MOUSE-TAIL, n. mous’-tail. A plant of the genus Myosurus. 7989
MOUSE-TRAP, n. mous’trap. A trap for catching mice. 7990
MOUTH, n. 7990
MOUTH, v.t. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; as, to mouth words or language. 7992
MOUTH, v.i. To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; as a mouthing actor. 7992
MOUTHED, pp. Uttered with a full, swelling, affected voice. 7992
MOUTHFRIEND, n. One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended friend. 7992
MOUTHFUL, n. As much as the mouth contains at once. 7992
MOUTHHONOR, n. Civility expressed without sincerity. 7993
MOUTHING, ppr. Uttering with an affected swelling voice. 7993
MOUTHLESS, a. Destitute of a mouth. 7993
MOUTHMADE, a. Expressed without sincerity; hypocritical. 7993
MOUTHPIECE, n. The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied.
MOVABLE, a. [from move.] That may be moved; that can or may be lifted, carried, 7993
drawn, turned or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion. 7993
MOVABLENESS, n. The state or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion. 7993
MOVABLES, plu. Goods, wares, commodities, furniture; any species of property not

fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands. 7993
MOVABLY, adv. So that it may be moved. 7993
MOVE, v.t. moov. [L. moveo.] 7993
MOVE, v.i. To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go in any manner or direction from one place or part of space to another. The planets move in their orbits; the earth moves on its axis; a ship moves at a certain rate an hour. We move by walking, running or turning; animals move by creeping, swimming or flying. 7995
MOVE, n. The act of moving; the act of transferring from place to place, as in chess. 7996
MOVED, pp. Stirred; excited. 7996
MOVELESS, a. That cannot be moved; fixed. 7996
MOVEMENT, n. Motion; a passing, progression, shaking, turning or flowing; any change of position in a material body; as the movement of an army in marching or maneuvering; the movement of a wheel or a machine. 7996
MOVENT, a. [L. movens.] Moving; not quiescent. [Little used.] 7996
MOVENT, n. That which moves any thing. [Little used.] 7996
MOVER, n. The person or thing that gives motion or impels to action. 7996
MOVING, ppr. Causing to move or act; impelling; instigating; persuading; influencing. 7997
MOVING, n. Motive; impulse. 7997
MOVINGLY, adv. In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility; pathetically. 7997
MOVINGNESS, n. The power of affecting, as the passions. 7997
MOW, n. A heap, mass or pile of hay deposited in a barn. 7997
MOW, v.t. To lay hay in a heap or mass in a barn, or to lay it in a suitable manner. 7997
MOW, v.t. pret. mower; pp. mowed or mown. [The L. has meto, and the Gr. to mow or reap. The last radical letter is not ascertained.] 7997
MOW, v.i. To cut grass; to practice mowing; to use the scythe. Does the man mow well? 7998
MOW, n. [from mouth.] A wry face. 7998
MOW, v.i. To make mouths. 7998
MOWBURN, v.i. To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green. 7998
MOWE, v.i. To be able; must; may. 7998
MOWED, MOWN, pp. Cut with a scythe. 7998
MOWER, n. One who mows; a man dexterous in the use of the scythe. 7998
MOWING, ppr. Putting into a mow. 7998
MOWING, ppr. Cutting down with scythe. 7998
MOWING, n. The act of cutting with a scythe. 7998
MOXA, n. The down of the mugwort of China; a soft lanuginous substance prepared in Japan from the young leaves of a species of Artemisia. In the eastern countries, it is used for the gout, etc. by burning it on the skin. This produces a dark colored spot, the exulceration of which is promoted by applying a little garlic. 7998
MOYLE, n. A mule. [See Mule.] 7999
MUCH, a. 7999
MUCH, adv. In a great degree; by far; qualifying adjectives of the comparative degree; as much more, much stronger, much heavier, much more splendid, much higher. So we say, much less, much smaller, much less distinguished, much weaker, much finer. 7999
MUCH, n. A great quantity; a great deal. 8000
MUCHWHAT — MULTIPLIABLENESS 8002
MUCHWHAT, adv. Nearly; almost. [Not elegant.] 8002
MUCIC, a. [from mucus.] The mucic acid is the same as the saccholactic. It is obtained from gums, etc. 8002
MUCID, a. [L. mucidus, from muceo.] Musty; moldy; slimy. 8002
MUCIDNESS, n. Mustiness; sliminess. 8002
MUCILAGE, n. [L. mucus, the slimy discharges from the nose; Heb. to dissolve, to putrefy.] 8002
MUCILAGINOUS, a. Pertaining to or secreting mucilage; as the mucilaginous glands. 8002
MUCILAGINOUSNESS, n. Sliminess; the state of being mucilaginous. 8002
MUCITE, n. A combination of a substance with mucous acid. 8002
MUCK, n. [L. mucus.] 8003
MUCK, v.t. To manure with muck. 8003

MUCKENDER, n. A pocket handkerchief. [Not used.] 8003
MUCKER, v.t. [from muck.] To scrape together money by mean labor or shifts. [Not used in America.] 8003
MUCKERER, n. A miser; a niggard. [Not used.] 8003
MUCKHEAP, MUCKHILL, n. A dunghill. 8003
MUCKINESS, n. Filthiness; nastiness. 8003
MUCKLE, a. Much. 8003
MUCKSWEAT, n. Profuse sweat. 8003
MUCKWORM, n. A worm that lives in muck. 8003
MUCKY, a. Filthy; nasty. 8003
MUCOSO-SACCHARINE, a. Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar. 8004
MUCOUS, a. [See Mucus.] Pertaining to mucus or resembling it; slimy, ropy and lubricous; as a mucous substance. 8004
MUCOUSNESS, n. The state of being mucous; sliminess. 8004
MUCRONATE, MUCRONATED, a. [L. mucronatus, from mucro, a point.] 8004
MUCULENT, a. [L. muculentus.] Slimy; moist and moderately viscous. 8004
MUCUS, n. [L. See Mucilage and Muck.] 8004
MUD, n. [L. madeo.] Moist and soft earth of any kind, such as is found in marshes and swamps, at the bottom or rivers and ponds, or in highways after rain. 8004
MUD, v.t. To bury in mud or slime. 8005
MUDDILY, adv. [from muddyl] Turbidly; with foul mixture. 8005
MUDDINESS, n. Turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dirt or sediment; as the muddiness of a stream. 8005
MUDDLE, v.t. [from mud.] To make foul, turbid or muddy, as water. 8005
MUDDLED, pp. Made turbid; half drunk; stupefied. 8005
MUDDLING, ppr. Making foul with dirt or dregs; making half drunk; stupefying. 8005
MUDDY, a. [from mud.] Foul with dirt or fine earthy particles; turbid, as water or other fluids; as a muddy stream. Water running on fine clay always appears muddy. 8005
MUDDY, v.t. To soil with mud; to dirty. 8006
MUDDY-HEADED, a. Having a dull understanding. 8006
MUD-FISH, n. A fish, a species of the cyprinus kind. 8006
MUD-SILL, n. In bridges, the sill that is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, etc. [See Sill.]
MUD-SUCKER, n. An aquatic fowl. 80068006
MUD-WALL, n. A wall composed of mud, or of materials laid in mud without mortar. 8006
MUD-WALLED, a. Having a mud wall. 8006
MUDWORT, n. A species of Limosella, the least water plaintain. 8006
MUE. [See Mew.] 8006
MUFF, n. A warm cover for the hands, usually made of fur or dressed skins. 8006
MUFFIN, n. A delicate or light cake. 8006
MUFFLE, v.t. 8007
MUFFLE, v.i. To mutter; to speak indistinctly or without clear articulation. 8007
MUFFLE, n. In chimistry, a vessel in the shape of an oblong arch or vault, closed behind by a semi-circular plane, the floor of which is a rectangular plane; or in other words, a little oven to be placed in a furnace, and under which small cupels and crucibles are placed, in which substances are subjected to heat without coming in contact with fuel, smoke or ashes; used in metallurgic operations. 8007
MUFFLED, pp. Covered closely, especially about the face; involved; blindfolded. 8007
MUFFLER, n. A cover for the face; a part of female dress. 8007
MUFFLING, ppr. Covering closely, especially about the face; wrapping close; involving; blindfolding. 8008
MUFFLON, n. The wild sheep or musmon. 8008
MUFTI, n. The high priest or chief of the ecclesiastical order among the Mohammedans.
MUG, n. [I know not whence derived.] A kind of cup from which liquors are drank. In 8008
American, the word is applied chiefly or solely to an earthen cup. 8008
MUGGARD, a. [See Muggy.] Sullen;; displeased. [Not in use.] 8008

MUGGNET, n. A species of wild fresh water duck. 8008
MUGGISH, MUGGY, a. 8008
MUGHOUSE, n. [form mug.] An alehouse. 8008
MUGIENT, a. [L. mugio, to bellow.] Lowing; bellowing. [Not used.] 8008
MUGIL, n. [L.] The mullet, a genus of fishes of the order of abdominals. 8008
MUGWEED, n. A plant of the genus Valantia. 8008
MUGWORT, n. A plant of the genus Artemisia. 8008
MULATTO, n. [L. mulus, a mule.] A person that is the offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro. 8008
MULBERRY, n. The berry or fruit of a true of the genus Morus. 8008
MULBERRY-TREE, n. The tree which produces the mulberry. 8009
MULCH, n. [Heb. to dissolve.] Half rotten straw. 8009
MULCT, n. [L. mulcta or multa.] A fine imposed on a person guilty of some offense or misdemeanor, usually a pecuniary fine. 8009
MULCT, v.t. [L. mulcto.] To fine; to punish for an offense or misdemeanor by imposing a pecuniary fine. 8009
MULCTUARY, a. Imposing a pecuniary penalty. 8009
MULE, n. [L. mulus.] 8009
MULETEER, n. A mule-driver. 8009
MULE-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Hemionitis. 8009
MULIEBRITY, n. [from L. muliebris, from mulier, a woman.] 8009
MULIER, n. [L.] In law, lawful issue born in wedlock though begotten before. 8009
MULISH, a. Like a mule; sullen; stubborn. 8009
MULL, v.t. [L. mollio, to soften.] 8010
MULL, n. In Scottish, a snuff-box, made of the small end of a horn. 8010
MULL, n. Dust. [Not in use.] 8010
MULLEN, n. [L. mollis, soft.] A plant of the genus Verbascum. 8010
MULLER, n. [L. molaris, from mola, a mill-stone.] 8010
MULLET, n. [L. mullus.] A fish of the genus Mugil. The lips are membranaceous; the inferior one carinated inwards; it has no teeth, and the body is of a whitish color. This fish frequents the shore and roots in the sand like a hog. It is an excellent fish for the table.
MULLIGRUBS, n. A twisting of the intestines; sullenness. [A low word.] 8010 8010
MULLION, n. A division in a window frame; a bar. 8010
MULLION, v.t. To shape into divisions. 8010
MULLOCK, n. Rubbish. 8010
MULSE, n. [L. mulsus.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey. 8011
MULTANGULAR, a. [L. multus, many, and angulus, angle; Basque, mola, a multitude; multsa, much.] 8011
MULTANGULARLY, adv. With many angles or corners. 8011
MULTICAPSULER, a. [L. multus, many, and capsula, a chest.] 8011
MULTICAVOUS, a. [L. multus, many, and cavus, hollow.] 8011
MULTIFARIOUS, a. [L. multifarius.] Having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; as multifarious artifice. 8011
MULTIFARIOUSLY, adv. With great multiplicity and diversity; with great variety of modes and relations. 8011
MULTIFARIOUSNESS, n. Multiplied diversity. 8011
MULTIFID, a. [L. multifidus, multus, many, and findo, to divide.] 8011
MULTIFLOROUS, a. [L. multus, many, and flos, flower.] 8011
MULTIFORM, a. [L. multiformis; multus, many, and forma, form.] 8011
MULTIFORMITY, n. Diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing. 8012
MULTIGENEROUS, a. [L. multigenus; multus, many, and genus, kind.] 8012
MULTIJUGOUS, a. [L. multus, many, and jugum, a yoke, a pair.] 8012
MULTILATERAL, a. [L. multus, many, and latus, side.] many sides. A multilateral figure must also be multangular. 8012

MULTILINEAL, a. Having many lines. 8012
MULTILOCULAR, a. [L. multus, many, and loculus, a cell.] 8012
MULTILOQUOUS, a. [L. multus, many, and loquor, to speak.] 8012
MULTINOMIAL, MULTINOMINAL, a. [L. multus, many, and nomen, name.] 8012
MULTIPAROUS, a. [L. multus, many, and pario, to bear.] 8012
MULTIPARTITE, a. [L. multus, many, and partitus, divided.] 8013
MULTIPED, n. [L. multus, many, and pes, foot.] 8013
MULTIPED, a. Having many feet. 8013
MULTIPLE, a. [L. multiplex; multus, many, and plico, to fold.] 8013
MULTIPLE, n. In arithmetic, a common multiple of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly; thus 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4. But the least common multiple, is the least number which will do this; thus 12 is the least common multiple of 3 and 4. 8013
MULTIPLEX, a. [L.] Many-fold; having petals lying over each other in folds. 8013
MULTIPLIABLE, a. That may be multiplied. 8013
MULTIPLIABLENESS, n. Capacity of being multiplied. 8013

MULTIPLICABLE — MUSCADEL 8014

MULTIPLICABLE, a. That may be multiplied. 8014
MULTIPLICAND, n. [L. multiplicandus. See Multiply.] 8014
MULTIPLICATE, a. [L. multiplicatus.] 8014
MULTIPLICATION, n. [L. multiplicatio.] 8014
MULTIPLICATIVE, a. Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply or increase numbers. 8014
MULTIPLICATOR, n. The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.
MULTIPLICITY, n. [L. multiplex.] 80148014
MULTIPLIED, pp. Increased in numbers. 8015
MULTIPLIER, n. One who multiplies, or increases number. 8015
MULTIPLY, v.t. [L. multiplico; multus, many, and plico, to fold or double.] 8015
MULTIPLY, v.i. To grow or increase in number. 8015
MULTIPLYING, ppr. Increasing in number. 8016
MULTIPOTENT, a. [L. multipotens; multus, many, much, and potens, powerful.] Having manifold power, or power to do many things; as Jove multipotent. 8016
MULTIPRESENCE, n. [L. multus, many, and proesentia, presence.] 8016
MULTISILIQUOUS, a. [L. multus, many, and siliqua, a pod.] 8016
MULTISONOUS, a. [L. multus, many, and sonus, sound.] 8016
MULTISYLLABLE, n. A word of many syllables; a polysyllable. [The latter is mostly used.]
MULTITUDE, n. [L. multitudo, form multus, many.] 80168016
MULTITUDINOUS, a. Consisting of a multitude or great number. 8017
MULTIVAGANT, MULTIVAGOUS, a. [L. multivagus.] Wandering much. [Not used.] 8017
MULTIVALVE, n. [L. multus, many, and valvoe, valves, folding doors.] An animal which has a shell of many valves. 8017
MULTIVALVE, MULTIVALVULAR, a. Having many valves. 8017
MULTIVERSANT, a. [L. multus, many, and verto, to form.] 8017
MULTIVIOUS, a. [L. multus, many, and via, way.] 8017
MULTOCULAR, a. [L. multus, many, and oculus, eye.] 8017
MULTURE, n. [L. molitura, a grinding. See Mill.] 8017
MUM, a. [See Mumble, Mumm, and Mummery.] 8018
MUM, n. A species of malt liquor much used in Germany. It is made of the malt of wheat, seven bushels, with one bushel of oat meal and a bushel of ground beans, or in the same proportion. This is brewed with 63 gallons of water, and boiled till one third is evaporated. 8018
MUM-CHANCE, n. A game of hazard with dice. [Local.] 8018
MUMBLE, v.i. 8018
MUMBLE, v.t. To utter with a low inarticulate voice. 8018
MUMBLED, pp. Uttered with a low inarticulate voice; chewed softly or with a low muttering sound. 8019

MUMBLER, n. One that speaks with a low inarticulate voice. 8019
MUMBLING, ppr. Uttering with a low inarticulate voice; chewing softly or with a grumbling sound. 8019
MUMBLINGLY, adv. With a low inarticulate utterance. [Mumble and mutter are not always synonymous; mutter often expresses peevishness, which mumble does not.] 8019
MUMM, v.t. [Gr. Momus, the deity of sport and ridicule, a buffoon.] 8019
MUMMER, n. One who masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; originally, one who made sport by gestures without speaking. 8019
MUMMERY, n. 8019
MUMMIFY, v.t. [infra.] To make into a mummy. 8020
MUMMY, n. 8020
MUMMY-CHOG, n. A small fish of the carp kind. 8020
MUMP, v.t. 8020
MUMPER, n. A beggar. 8021
MUMPING, n. Begging tricks; foolish tricks; mockery. 8021
MUMPISH, a. Dull; heavy; sullen; sour. 8021
MUMPS, n. [See Mum, Mumble, Mumm.] 8021
MUNCH, v.t. chew by great mouthfuls. [Vulgar.] 8021
MUNCH, v.i. To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. [Vulgar.] 8021
MUNCHER, n. One that munches. 8021
MUND, Sax. mund, protection, patronage, peace, is found in old laws; as mundbrece, that is, a breaking or violation of the peace. It is retained in names, as in Edmund, Sax. eadmund, happy peace, as in Greek Irenoeus, Hesychius. 8021
MUNDANE, a. [L. mundanus, from mundus, the world.] 8021
MUNDANTIY, n. Worldliness. [Not used.] 8021
MUNDATION, n. [L. mundus, clean.] 8021
MUNDATORY, a. [L. mundo, to cleanse.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse. [Little used.] 8022
MUNDIC, n. A kind of marcasite; a mineral substance, so called from its shining appearance. 8022
MUNDIFICATION, n. [L. mundus, clean, and facio, to make.] 8022
MUNDIFICATIVE, a. Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. 8022
MUNDIFICATIVE, n. A medicine that has the quality of cleansing. 8022
MUNDIFY, v.t. [L. mundus, clean, and facio, to make.] 8022
MUNERARY, a. [L. munus, a gift.] Having the nature of a gift. [Little used.] 8022
MUNERATE, MUNERATION. [Not used. See Remunerate.] 8022
MUNGREL, n. [See Mongrel.] An animal generated between different kinds, as a dog.
MUNGREL, a. Generated between different kinds; degenerate. 8022 8022
MUNICIPAL, a. [L. municipalis, from municeps, a person who enjoys the rights of a free citizen; munus, office, duty, and capio, to take.] 8022
MUNICIPALITY, n. In France, a certain district or division of the country; also, its inhabitants. 8023
MUNIFICENCE, n. [L. munificentia; munus, a gift or favor, and facio, to make.] 8023
MUNIFICENT, a. Liberal in giving or bestowing; generous; as a munificent benefactor or patron. 8023
MUNIFICENTLY, adv. Liberally; generously. 8023
MUNIMENT, n. [L. munimentum, from munio, to fortify.] 8023
MUNITE, v.t. To fortify. [Not in use.] 8024
MUNITION, n. [L. munitio, from munio, to fortify.] 8024
MUNITY, n. Freedom; security. [Not used.] [See Immunity.] 8024
MUNNION, n. mun'yon. [See Munition.] An upright piece of timber which separates the several lights in a window frame. [See Mullion.] 8024
MUNS, n. The mouth. [Vulgar.] 8024
MURAGE, n. [L. murus, a wall.] Money paid for keeping walls in repair. Termes de la ley.

MURAL, a. [L. muralis, from murus, a wall.] 80248024
MURDER, n. [L. mors.] 8025
MURDER, v.t. 8025
MURDERED, pp. Slain with malice prepense. 8025
MURDERER, n. A person who in possession of his reason, unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice. 8025
MURDERESS, n. A female who commits murder. 8025
MURDERING, ppr. Killing a human being with malice premeditated. 8025
MURDEROUS, a. Guilty of murder; as the murderous king. 8025
MURDEROUSLY, adv. In a murderous or cruel manner. 8026
MURE, n. [L. murus.] A wall. [Not used.] 8026
MURE, v.t. To inclose in walls; to wall. 8026
MURIACITE, n. [See Muriate.] A stone composed of salt, sand and gypsum. 8026
MURIATE, n. [L. muria, muries, salt water, brine; amarus, bitter; Heb. to be bitter.] A salt formed by muriatic acid combined with a base. 8026
MURIATED, a. Combined with muriatic acid. 8026
MURIATIC, a. Having the nature of brine or salt water; pertaining to sea salt. The muriatic acid is the acid of marine salt. 8026
MURIATIFEROUS, a. Producing muriatic substances or salt. 8026
MURICALCITE, n. Rhomb-spar. 8026
MURICATED, a. [L. muricatus, from murex, the point of a rock.] 8026
MURICITE, n. Fossil remains of the murex, a genus of shells. 8027
MURINE, a. [L. murinus, from mus, muris, a mouse.] 8027
MURK, n. Darkness. [Little used.] 8027
MURKY, a. Dark; obscure; gloomy. 8027
MURMUR, n. [L. See the Verb.] A low sound continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream running in a stony channel, or that of flame. 8027
MURMUR, v.i. [L. murmuro.] 8027
MURMURER, n. One who murmurs; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler. 8028
MURMURING, ppr. Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner; grumbling; complaining. 8028
MURMURINGLY, adv. With a low sound; with complaints. 8028
MURMUROUS, a. Exciting murmur or complaint. 8028
MURR, n. A catarrh. [Not in use.] 8028
MURRAIN, n. mur'rin. [L. morior, to die.] 8028
MURRE, n. A kind of bird. 8028
MURREY, a. [from the root of Moor, an African.] 8028
MURRHINE, a. [L. murrhinus.] An epithet given to a delicate kind of ware or porcelain brought from the east; Pliny says from Carmania, now Kerman, in Persia. 8028
MURRION, n. [L. murus, a wall. See Mural.] 8028
MUSARD, n. A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent in mind. 8029
MUSCADEL, MUSCADINE, MUSCAT, MUSCATEL, a. 8029
MUSCLE — MYOGRAPHICAL 8030
MUSCLE, n. [L. musculus, a muscle, and a little mouse.] 8030
MUSCOSITY, n. Mossiness. 8030
MUSCOVADO, n. Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are procured by refining. Muscovado is obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the liquid part called molasses. 8030
MUSCOVY-DUCK, n. The musk-duck, Anas moschata. 8030
MUSCOVY-GLASS, n. Mica, which see. 8031
MUSCULAR, a. [from muscle.] Pertaining to a muscle; as a muscular fiber. 8031
MUSCULARITY, n. The state of being muscular. 8031
MUSCULITE, n. A petrified muscle or shell. 8031

MUSCULOUS, a. [L. musculosus.] Full of muscles. 8031
MUSE, n. s as z. [L. musa.] 8031
MUSE, v.i. s as z. [L. musso and mussito, to mutter or murmur, to demur, to be silent. The Greek signifies to press, or utter sound with the lips compressed. The latter verb belongs to a sound uttered through the nose or with close lips, or of the same family, L. mussitatio. The word then primarily denotes what we call humming, to hum, as persons do when idle, or alone and steadily occupied.] 8032
MUSE, v.t. To think on; to meditate on. 8032
MUSEFUL, a. Thinking deeply or closely; silently thoughtful. 8032
MUSELESS, a. Disregarding the power of poetry. 8032
MUSER, n. One who thinks closely in silence, or one apt to be absent in mind. 8032
MUSET, n. The place through which the hare goes to relief; a hunting term. 8032
MUSEUM, n. [Gr. a place for the muses or for study.] 8032
MUSH, n. The meal of maiz boiled in water. 8033
MUSHROOM, n. 8033
MUSHROOM-STONE, n. A fossil or stone that produces mushrooms; the Lyncurius. 8033
MUSIC, n. s as z. [L. musica.] 8033
MUSICAL, a. Belonging to music; as musical proportion; a musical instrument. 8034
MUSICALLY, adv. In a melodious or harmonious manner; with sweet sounds. 8034
MUSICALNESS, n. The quality of being melodious or harmonious. 8034
MUSIC-BOOK, n. A book containing tunes or songs for the voice or for instruments. 8034
MUSICIAN, n. A person skilled in the science of music, or one that sings or performs on instruments of music according to the rules of the art. 8034
MUSIC-MASTER, n. One who teaches music. 8034
MUSING, ppr. Meditating in silence. 8034
MUSING, n. Meditation; contemplation. 8034
MUSK, n. [L. muscus; Gr. musk, and moss.] A strong scented substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the Thibet musk [Moschus moschiferus,] an animal that inhabits the Asiatic Alps, especially the Altaic chain. This animal is a little more than three feet in length; the head resembles that of the roe, the fur is coarse, like that of the cervine race, but thick, erect, smooth and soft. It has no horns, but the male has two long tusks, one on each side, projecting from the mouth. The female is smaller than the male and has neither tusks nor follicle. The cyst of the male is about the size of a hen's egg, oval, flat on one side and rounded on the other, having a small orifice. This contains a clotted, oily, friable matter of a dark brown color, which is the true musk, one of the strongest odors or perfumes in nature. We give the name to the substance and to the animal. 8035
MUSK, n. Grape-hyacinth or grape-flower. 8035
MUSK, v.t. To perfume with musk. 8035
MUSK-APPLE, n. A particular kind of apple. 8035
MUSK-CAT, n. The musk which see. 8035
MUSK-CHERRY, n. A kind of cherry. 8035
MUSKET, n. [L. musca, a fly.] 8035
MUSKETEER, n. A soldier armed with a musket. 8035
MUSKETOE, n. [L. musca, a fly.] A small insect of the genus Culex, that is bred in water; a species of gnat that abounds in marshes and low lands, and whose sting is peculiarly painful and vexatious. 8036
MUSKETOON, n. A short thick musket, carrying five ounces of iron, or seven and a half of lead; the shortest kind of blunderbuss. 8036
MUSKINESS, n. [from musk.] The scent of musk. 8036
MUSKMELON, n. [musk and melon.] A delicious species of melon; named probably from its fragrance. 8036
MUSK-OX, n. A species of the genus Bos, which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay. It has the large horns united at the skull, but turned downward on each side of the head. The hair of this animal is very long and fine. 8036
MUSK-PEAR, n. A fragrant kind of pear. 8036
MUSKRAT, MUSQUASH, n. An American animal of the murine genus, the Muz

zibethicus. It has a compressed, lanceolated tail, with toes separate. It has the smell of musk in summer, but loses it in winter. The fur is used by hatters. Its popular name in America is musquash. 8036
MUSK-ROSE, n. A species of rose; so called form its fragrance. 8036
MUSK-SEED, n. A plant of the genus Hibiscus. 8036
MUSK-WOOD, n. A species of plant of the genus Trichilia. 8036
MUSKY, a. Having the odor of musk; fragrant. 8036
MUSLIN, n. s as z. A sort of fine cotton cloth, which bears a downy knot on its surface.
MUSLIN, a. Made of muslin; as a muslin gown. 8037 8036
MUSLINET, n. A sort of coarse cotton cloth. 8037
MUSMON, MUSIMON, n. An animal esteemed a species of sheep, described by the ancients as common in Corsica, Sardinia and Barbary. Buffon considers it to be the sheep in a wild state. 8037
MUSROLE, n. The nose band of a horse's bridle. 8037
MUSS, n. A scramble. [Not used.] 8037
MUSSEL. [See Muscle.] 8037
MUSSITE, n. [from the valley of Mussa, in Piedmont.] 8037
MUSSULMAN, n. A Mohammedan or follower of Mohammed. The word, it is said, signifies in the Turkish language a true believer, or orthodox. It may be from Ar. eslam, salvation. 8037
MUSSULMANISH, a. Mohammedan. 8037
MUST, v.i. 8037
MUST, n. [L. mustum; Heb. to ferment.] 8038
MUST, v.t. To make moldy and sour. 8038
MUST, v.i. To grow moldy and sour; to contract a fetid smell. 8038
MUSTAC, n. A small tufted monkey. 8038
MUSTACHES, n. [Gr. the upper lip, and the hair growing on it.] Long hair on the upper lip.
MUSTARD, n. A plant of the genus Sinapis, and its seed, which has a pungent taste 8038
and is a powerful stimulant. It is used externally in cataplasms, and internally as a diuretic and stimulant. 8038
MUSTEE, MESTEE, n. A person of a mixed breed. 8038
MUSTELINE, a. [L. mustelinus, from mustela, a weasel.] 8038
MUSTER, v.t. [L. monstro, to show.] Properly, to collect troops for review, parade and exercise; but in general, to collect or assemble troops, persons or things. The officers muster their soldiers regularly; they muster all their forces. The philosopher musters all the wise sayings of the ancients. 8038
MUSTER, v.i. To assemble; to meet in one place. 8038
MUSTER, n. [L. monstrum, a show or prodigy.] 8038
MUSTER-BOOK, n. A book in which forces are registered. 8039
MUSTER-MASTER, n. One who takes an account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus. The chief officer of this kind is called muster-master-general. 8039
MUSTER-ROLL, n. A roll or register of the troops in each company, troop or regiment.
MUSTILY, adv. [from musty.] Moldily; sourly. 8039 8039
MUSTINESS, n. The quality of being musty or sour; moldiness; damp foulness. 8039
MUSTY, a. [from must.] Moldy; sour; foul and fetid; as a musty cask; musty corn or straw; musty books. 8039
MUTABILITY, n. [L. mutabilitas, from mutabilis, muto, to change.] 8039
MUTABLE, a. [L. mutabilis, from muto, to change.] 8040
MUTABLENESS, n. Changeableness; mutability; instability. 8040
MUTATION, n. [L. mutatio.] The act or process of changing. 8040
MUTE, a. [L. mutus.] 8040
MUTE, n. In law, a person that stands speechless when he ought to answer or plead. 8041
MUTE, v.i. To eject the contents of the bowels, a birds. 8041
MUTE, n. The dung of fowls. 8041
MUTELY, adv. Silently; without uttering words or sounds. 8041

MUTENESS, n. Silence; forbearance of speaking. 8041
MUTILATE, v.t. [L. mutilo, probably from the root of meto, to cut off.] 8041
MUTILATED, pp. Deprived of a limb or of an essential part. 8042
MUTILATED, MUTILATE, a. In botany, the reverse of luxuriant; not producing a corol, when not regularly apetalous; applied to flowers. 8042
MUTILATING, ppr. Retrenching a limb or an essential part. 8042
MUTILATION, n. [L. mutilatio.] The act of mutilating; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part. 8042
MUTILATOR, n. One who mutilates. 8042
MUTILOUS, a. Mutilated; defective; imperfect. 8042
MUTINEER, n. [See Mutiny.] One guilty of mutiny; a person in military or naval service, who rises in opposition to the authority of the officers, who openly resists the government of the army or navy, or attempts to destroy due subordination. 8042
MUTING, n. The dung of fowls. 8042
MUTINOUS, a. Turbulent; disposed to resist the authority of laws and regulations in an army or navy, or openly resisting such authority. 8043
MUTINOUSLY, adv. In a manner or with intent to oppose lawful authority or due subordination in military or naval service. 8043
MUTINOUSNESS, n. The state of being mutinous; opposition to lawful authority among military men. 8043
MUTINY, n. [L. muto, to change.] An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders; open resistance of officers or opposition to their authority. A mutiny is properly the act of numbers, but by statutes and orders for governing the army and navy in different countries, the acts which constitute mutiny are multiplied and defined; and acts of individuals, amounting to a resistance of the authority or lawful commands of officers, are declared to be mutiny. Any attempt to excite opposition to lawful authority, or any act of contempt towards officers, or disobedience of commands, is by the British mutiny act declared to be mutiny. Any concealment of mutinous acts, or neglect to attempt a suppression of them, is declared also to be mutiny. 8043
MUTINY, v.i. To rise against lawful authority in military and naval service; to excite or attempt to excite opposition to the lawful commands of military and naval officers; to commit some act which tends to bring the authority of officers into contempt, or in any way to promote insubordination. 8043
MUTTER, v.i. [L. mutio, muttio, and musso, mussito; allied perhaps to muse, which see.]
MUTTER, v.t. To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low murmuring voice. 8044 8043
MUTTER, n. Murmur; obscure utterance. 8044
MUTTERED, pp. Uttered in a low murmuring voice. 8044
MUTTERER, n. A grumbler; one that mutters. 8044
MUTTERING, ppr. Uttering with a low murmuring voice; grumbling; murmuring. 8044
MUTTERINGLY, adv. With a low voice; without distinct articulation. 8044
MUTTON, n. 8044
MUTTONFIST, n. A large red brawny hand. 8044
MUTUAL, a. [L. mutuus, from muto, to change.] 8044
MUTUALITY, n. Reciprocation; interchange. 8045
MUTUALLY, adv. Reciprocally, in the manner of giving and receiving. 8045
MUTUATION, n. [L. mutuatio.] The act of borrowing. [Little used.] 8045
MUTULE, n. In architecture, a square modillion under the cornice. In French, it is rendered a corbel or bracket. 8045
MUZZLE, n. 8045
MUZZLE, v.t. To bind the mouth; to fasten the mouth to prevent biting or eating. 8046
MUZZLE, v.i. To bring the mouth near. 8046
MUZZLE-RING, n. The metalline ring or circle that surrounds the mouth of a cannon or other piece. 8046
MY, pronoun. adj. [contracted from migen, mine. Me was originally mig, and the adjective migen. So in L. meus. See Mine.] 8046
MYNHEER, n. A Dutchman. 8046

MYOGRAPHICAL, a. [See Myography.] 8046

MYOGRAPHIST — MYTILITE 8047

MYOGRAPHIST, n. One who describes the muscles of animals. 8047
MYOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. a muscle, and to describe.] A description of the muscles of the body. 8047
MYOLOGICAL, a. [See Myology.] 8047
MYOLOGY, n. [Gr. muscle, and discourse.] 8047
MYOPE, n. [Gr. to shut, and the eye.] A short-sighted person. 8047
MYOPY, n. Short-sightedness. 8047
MYRIAD, n. [Gr. extreme, innumerable.] 8047
MYRIAMETER, n. [Gr. ten thousand, and measure.] 8047
MYRIARCH, n. [Gr. ten thousand, and chief.] 8047
MYRIARE, [Gr. are; L. area.] A French linear measure of ten thousand areas, or 100,000 square meters. 8047
MYRICIN, n. The substance which remains after bees-wax, or the wax of the myrica cordifolia, has been digested in alcohol. 8048
MYRIOLITER, n. [Gr. a pound.] A French measure of capacity containing ten thousand liters, or 610,280 cubic inches. 8048
MYRMIDON, n. [Gr. a multitude of ants.] Primarily, the Myrmidons are said to have been a people on the borders of Thessaly, who accompanied Achilles to the war against Troy. Hence the name came to signify a soldier of a rough character, a desperate soldier or ruffian. 8048
MYROBALAN, n. [L. myrobolanum; Gr. unguent, and a nut.] 8048
MYROPOLIST, n. [Gr. unguent, and to sell.] 8048
MYRRH, n. mer. [L. myrrha.] A gum-resin that comes in the form of drops or globules of various colors and sizes, of a pretty strong but agreeable smell, and of a bitter taste. It is imported from Egypt, but chiefly from the southern or eastern parts of Arabia; from what species of tree or plant it is procured, is unknown. As a medicine, it is a good stomachic, antispasmodic and cordial. 8048
MYRRHINE, a. [L. myrrhinus.] Made of the myrrhine stone. [See Murrhine.] 8048
MYRTIFORM, a. [L. myrtus, myrtle, and form.] 8048
MYRTLE, n. [L. myrtus.] A plant of the genus Myrtus, of several species. The common myrtle rises with a shrubby upright stem, eight or ten feet high. Its branches form a close full head, closely garnished with oval lanceolate leaves. It has numerous small, pale flowers from the axillas, singly on each footstalk. 8049
MYRUS, n. A species of sea-serpent, of the anguilliform kind. 8049
MYSELF, pron. A compound of my and self, used after I, to express emphasis, marking emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person; as, I myself will do it; I have done it myself. 8049
MYSTAGOGUE, n. mys'tagog. [Gr. one initiated in mysteries, and a leader.] 8049
MYSTERIAL, a. Containing a mystery or enigma. 8049
MYSTERIARCH, n. [Gr. mystery, and chief.] 8049
MYSTERIOUS, a. [See Mystery.] Obscure; hid from the understanding; not clearly understood. The birth and connections of the man with the iron mask in France are mysterious, and have never been explained. 8049
MYSTERIOUSLY, adv. Obscurely; enigmatically. 8050
MYSTERIOUSNESS, n. Obscurity; the quality of being hid from the understanding, and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder. 8050
MYSTERY, n. [L. mysterium; Gr. a secret. This word in Greek is rendered also murium latibulum; but probably both senses are from that of hiding or shutting; Gr. to shut, to conceal.] 8050
MYSTIC, MYSTICAL, a. [L. mysticus.] Obscure; hid; secret. 8051
MYSTICALLY, adv. In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning. 8051
MYSTICALNESS, n. The quality of being mystical, or of involving some secret meaning.

MYSTICISM, n. Obscurity of doctrine. 80518051
MYSTICS, n. A religious sect who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.
MYTHIC, a. [from Gr. a fable.] Fabulous. 80528051
MYTHOLOGICAL, a. [See Mythology.] 8052
MYTHOLOGICALLY, adv. In a way suited to the system of fables. 8052
MYTHOLOGIST, n. One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology, or explains the fables of the ancient pagans. 8052
MYTHOLOGIZE, v.i. To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathen. 8052
MYTHOLOGY, n. [Gr. a fable, and discourse.] A system of fables or fabulous opinions and doctrines respecting the deities which heathen nations have supposed to preside over the world or to influence the affairs of it. 8052
MYTILITE, n. [Gr. a kind of shell.] 8052
N 8053
N — NATIVELY 8053
N is the fourteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and an articulation formed by placing the end of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth. It is an imperfect mute or semi-vowel, and a nasal letter; the articulation being accompanied with a sound through the nose. It has one sound only, and after m is silent or nearly so, as in hymn and condemn. N, among the ancients, was a numeral letter signifying 900, and with a stroke over it, 9000. Among the lawyers, N. L. stood for non liquet, the case is not clear. In commerce, No. Is an abbreviation of the French nombre, and stands for number. N.S. stands for New Style. 8053
NAB, n. The summit of a mountain or rock. 8053
NAB, v.t. To catch suddenly; to seize by a sudden grasp or thrust; a word little used and only in low language. 8053
NABOB, n. 8053
NACKER. [See Naker.] 8053
NACREOUS, a. [See Naker.] Having a pearly luster. 8053
NACRITE, n. [See Naker.] A rare mineral, called also talckite, consisting of scaly parts; glimmering, pearly, friable, with a greasy feel; the color, a greenish white. 8053
NADIR, n. 8053
NADLE-STEIN, n. Needle-stone; rutile. 8054
NAEVE, n. A spot. 8054
NAFE, n. A kind of tufted sea-fowl. 8054
NAFF, n. A kind of tufted sea-fowl. 8054
NAG, n. 8054
NAID, n. To flow 8054
NAIAD, n. To flow. 8054
NAIL, n. If the word was originally applied to a claw or talon, the primary sense may be to catch, or it may be a shoot. 8054
NAIL, v.t. 8055
NAILED, pp. Fastened with nails; studded. 8055
NAILER, n. One whose occupation is to make nails. 8055
NAILERY, n. A manufactory where nails are made. 8055
NAILING, ppr. Fastening with nails; studding. 8055
NAIVELY, adv. With native or unaffected simplicity. 8055
NAIVETE, n. Native simplicity; unaffected plainness or ingenuousness. 8055
NAIVTY, n. Native simplicity; unaffected plainness or ingenuousness. 8055
NAKED, a. Open, discovered, to strip. 8056
NAKEDLY, adv. 8056
NAKEDNESS, n. 8057
NAKER, n. Mother of pearl; the white substance which constitutes the interior surface of a shell producing a pearl. 8057
NALL, n. An awl, such as collar-makers or shoe-makers use. 8057

NAME, n. 8057
NAME, v.t. to call, to name, to invoke. 8059
NAMED, pp. Called; denominated; designated by name. 8059
NAMELESS, a. 8059
NAMELY, adv. To mention by name; particularly. 8060
NAMER, n. One that names or calls by name. 8060
NAMESAKE, n. One that has the same name as another. 8060
NAMING, ppr. Calling; nominating; mentioning. 8060
NAN, a Welsh word signifying what, used as an interrogative. [This word has been extensively used within my memory by the common people of New England.] 8060
NANKEEN, n. [Nankin a Chinese word.] A species of cotton cloth of a firm texture, from China, now imitated by the manufacturers in Great Britain. 8060
NAP, n. To lean, that is, to nod. 8060
NAP, v.i. 8060
NAP, n. 8060
NAPE, n. A knob; to be hard or callous, whence a callus. 8061
NAPERY, n. Linen for the table; table cloths or linen cloth in general. 8061
NAPHEW, n. [a turnep; a knob] A plant. 8061
NAPHTHA, n. [from nafata, to push out, as pustules, to throw out, to boil, to be angry. In Ambaric, neft or nepht, from this sense, signifies a gun or musket.] 8061
NAPHTHALINE, n. A peculiar crystalizable substance, deposited from naphtha distilled from coal tar, consisting of hydrogen and carbon. 8061
NAPKIN, n. [nape, cloth; of which napkin is a diminutive.] 8061
NAPLESS, a. Without nap; threadbare. 8061
NAPPAL, n. Soap rock. 8061
NAPPINESS, n. 8061
NAPPY, frothy; spumy; as nappy beer. 8062
NAPTAKING, a. Taking naps. 8062
NAPTAKING, n. A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard; unexpected onset when one is unprepared.
NARCISSUS, n. In botany, the daffodil, a genus of plants of several species. They are8062 of the bulbous rooted tribe, perennial in root, but with annual leaves and flower stalks.
NARCOTIC, n. A medicine which stupefies the senses and renders insensible to 8062
pain; hence, a medicine which induces sleep; a soporific; and opiate. 8062
NARCOTICALLY, adv. By producing torpor or drowsiness. 8062
NARCOTICNESS, n. The quality of inducing sleep or removing pain. 8062
NARCOTINE, n. The pure narcotic principle of opium. 8062
NARD, n. 8062
NARDINE, a. Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard. 8062
NARE, n. The nostril. 8063
NARRABLE, a. That may be related, told, or narrated. 8063
NARRATE, v.t. 8063
NARRATED, pp. Related; told. 8063
NARRATING, ppr. Relating; telling; reciting. 8063
NARRATION, n. 8063
NARRATIVE, a. 8063
NARRATIVE, n. The recital of a story, or a continued account of the particulars of an event or transaction; story.
NARRATIVELY, adv. By way of narration, story, or recital. 8064 8064
NARRATOR, n. One that narrates; one that relates a series of events or transactions.
NARRATORY, a. Giving an account of events. 8064 8064
NARROW, a. I suspect this word and near to be contracted by the loss of g, nig, narrow, strait; nigiaw, to narrow; for the D. has naauw, narrow, close, G. with a prefix. In this case, the word belongs to the root of nigh; to approach. 8064
NARROW, n. A strait; a narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound. It is usually in the plural, but sometimes in the singular. 8065

NARROWS, n. A strait; a narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound. It is usually in the plural, but sometimes in the singular. 8065
NARROW, v.t. 8065
NARROW, v.i. 8065
NARROWED, pp. Contracted; made less wide. 8066
NARROWING, ppr. Contracting; making less broad. 8066
NARROWINGS, n. The part of a stocking which is narrowed. 8066
NARROWLY, adv. 8066
NARROWNESS, n. 8066
NARWAL, n. The Monodon monoceros, a cetaceous animal found in the northern seas, which grows to twenty feet in length. The spiracle of this animal is on the anterior part of the skull. When young it has two teeth or horns, but when old it has but one, which projects from the upper jaw and is spiral. From this circumstance of its having one horn only, it has obtained the name of the sea unicorn, or unicorn fish. 8067
NAS, for ne has, has not. 8067
NASAL, a. Pertaining to the nose; formed or affected by the nose; as a nasal sound; a nasal letter. 8067
NASAL, n. 8067
NASCAL, n. 8067
NASCENT, a. [to be born] beginning to exist or to grow; coming into being. 8067
NASEBERRY, n. The naseberry tree is a species of the genus Sloanea. 8067
NASICORNOUS, a. Having a horn growing on the nose. 8067
NASTILY, adv. 8068
NASTINESS, n. 8068
NASTURTION, n. A plant of the genus Tropaeolum; Indian cresses. 8068
NASTY, a. 8068
NASUS, n. A fresh water fish, about nine inches in length, resembling the chub. It is found in the Danube, Rhine and other large rivers of Germany. 8068
NATAL, a. Pertaining to birth. The natal day is the day of birth or nativity. So we say, natal hour; natal place. 8068
NATALITIAL, a. Pertaining to ones birth or birth day, or consecrated to ones activity. 8068
NATALITIOUS, a. Pertaining to ones birth or birth day, or consecrated to ones nativity.
NATANT, a. In botany, swimming; floating on the surface of water; as the leaf of an 8068
aquatic plant. 8068
NATATION, n. A swimming; the act of floating on the water 8068
NATATORY, a. Enabling to swim. 8069
NATCH, n. The part of an ox between the loins, near the rump. 8069
NATHLESS, adv. Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding. 8069
NATHMORE, adv. Not the more; never the more. 8069
NATION, n. [to be born] 8069
NATIONAL, a. 8069
NATIONALITY, n. National character; also, the quality of being national, or strongly attached to ones own nation. 8069
NATIONALIZE, v.t. To make national; to give to one the character and habits of a nation, or the peculiar attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation. 8070
NATIONALLY, adv. In regard to the nation; as a whole nation. 8070
NATIVE, a. 8070
NATIVE, n. 8070
NATIVELY, adv. By birth, naturally; originally. 8070
NATIVENESS — NECKLACE 8071
NATIVENESS, n. State of being produced by nature. 8071
NATIVITY, n. 8071
NATKA, n. A bird, a species of shrike. 8071

NATROLITE, n. A variety of mesotype or zeolite, so called by Klaproth on account of the great quantity of soda it contains. 8071
NATRON, n. Native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali. [See Niter] 8071
NATURAL, a. [to be born or produced] 8071
NATURAL, n. 8073
NATURALISM, n. Mere state of nature. 8073
NATURALIST, n. One that studies natural history and philosophy or physics; one that is versed in natural history or philosophy. It is more generally applied to one that is versed in natural history. 8073
NATURALIZATION, n. [See Naturalize.] The act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen. Naturalization in Great Britain is only by act of parliament. In the United States, it is by act of Congress, vesting certain tribunals with the power. 8073
NATURALIZE, v.t. [from natural, nature.] 8073
NATURALIZED, pp. Invested with the privileges of natives; rendered easy and familiar; adapted to a climate; acclimated; received as native. 8074
NATURALIZING, ppr. Vesting with the rights of native subjects; making easy; acclimating; adopting. 8074
NATURALLY, adv. 8074
NATURALNESS, n. 8074
NATURALS, n. plu. Among physicians, whatever belongs naturally to an animal; opposed to non-naturals. [It may perhaps be sometimes used in the singular.] 8075
NATURE, n. [L. from nature, born, produced,] 8075
NATURE, v.t. To endow with natural qualities. [Not in use] 8076
NATURIST, n. One who ascribes every thing t nature. 8076
NATURITY, n. The quality or state of being produced by nature. [A very bad word and not used.] 8076
NAUFRAGE, n. [L. A ship, and to break, See Wreck, which is from the same root, break] Shipwreck. [Not in use] 8077
NAUFRAGOUS, a. Causing shipwreck. [Little used] 8077
NAUGHT, n. Nothing. 8077
NAUGHT, adv. In no degree 8077
NAUGHT, a. Bad; worthless; of no value or account. 8077
NAUGHTILY, adv. nautily. Wickedly; corruptly. 8077
NAUGHTINESS, n. Nautiness. 8077
NAULAGE, n. The freight of passengers in a ship. 8078
NAUMACHY, n. 8078
NAUSEA, n. Originally and properly, sea-sickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; loathing; squeamishness of the stomach. 8078
NAUSEATE, v.t. 8078
NAUSEOUS, a. Lothesome; disgustful; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence; as a nauseous drug or medicine. 8079
NAUSEOUSLY, adv. Lothesomely; disgustfully. 8079
NAUSEOUSNESS, n. Lothesomeness; quality of exciting disgust; as the nauseousness of a drug or medicine. 8079
NAUTIC, a. [L. A seaman, a ship, See Navy.] Pertaining to seamen or navigation; as nautical skill; a nautical almanack. 8079
NAUTICAL, a. [L. A seaman, a ship, See Navy.] Pertaining to seamen or navigation; as nautical skill; a nautical almanack. 8079
NAUTILITE, n. A fossil nautilus. 8079
NAUTILUS, n. [L., Gr. A ship] A genus of marine animals, whose shell consists of one spiral valve divided into several apartments by partitions. There are many species. This animal, when it sails, extends two of its arms, and between these supports a membrane that serves as a sail. With two other arms it rows or steers. 8079

NAVAL, a. [L. Gr. A ship] 8079
NAVALS, n. Naval affairs. [Not used] 8080
NAVARCH, n. In ancient Greece, the commander of a fleet. 8080
NAVARCHY, n. [from L. And admiral.] Knowledge of managing ships. 8080
NAVE, n. 8080
NAVEL, n. The center of the lower part of the abdomen, or the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus. The umbilical cord is a collection of vessels by which the fetus of an animal communicates with the parent by means of the placenta, to which it is attached. 8080
NAVEL-GALL, n. A bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle. 8080
NAVEL-STRING, n. The umbilical cord. [See Navel.] 8080
NAVEL-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Cotyledon. It has the appearance of houseleek.
NAVEW, n. A plant of the genus Brassica. It has a spindle-shaped root, less than 8080
the turnep. 8080
NAVICULAR, a. [L., a little ship] 8080
NAVIGABLE, a. [L. From navigo, to sail, from navis, a ship] To pass on water in ships; to sail. 8081
NAVIGATE, v.t. 8081
NAVIGATED, pp. Steered or managed in passing on the water; passed over in sailing.
NAVIGATION, ppr. Passing on or over in sailing; steering and managing in sailing. 8081
NAVIGATION, n. 8081 8081
NAVIGATOR, n. One that navigates or sails; chiefly, one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skillful in the art of navigation. We say, a bold navigator, an experienced navigator, an able navigator. 8082
NAVY, n. [Gr. From to swim. To swim then is to move up and down.] 8082
NAWL, n. An awl. [Not in use] 8082
NAY, adv. [a contracted word, to deny] 8082
NAY, n. Denial, refusal. 8083
NAY, v.t. To refuse. [Not in use] 8083
NAYWARD, n. Tendency to denial. [Not used] 8083
NAYWORD, n. A by-word; a proverbial reproach; a watch-word. 8083
NAZARENEn. An inhabitant of Nazareth; one of the early converts to Christianity; in contempt. Acts 24:5. 8083
NAZARITE, n. A jew who professed extraordinary purity of life and devotion. 8083
NAZARITISM, n. The doctrines of practice of the Nazarites. 8083
NE, not, is obsolete. We find it in early English writers, prefixed to other words; as nill, for ne will, will not; nas, for ne has, has not; nis for ne is, is not. 8083
NEAF, n. The fist. 8083
NEAL, v.t. To temper and reduce to a due consistence by heat. But neal is now rarely used. [See Anneal.] 8083
NEAL, v.i. To be tempered by heat. [Little used] [See Anneal.] 8083
NEAP, n. [This word may belong to the root of neb, nib; nose] The tongue or pole of a cart, sled or wagon. 8083
NEAP, a. [to incline, to fall] The neap tides are those which happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon. They are low tides, and opposed to spring tides. 8083
NEAP, n. Low water. [Little used.] 8083
NEAPED, BENEAPED, a. Left aground. A ship is said to be neaped, when left aground, particularly on the height of a spring tide, so that she will not float till the return of the next spring tide. 8083
NEAPOLITAN, a. Belonging to Naples, in Italy. 8084
NEAPOLITAN, n. An inhabitant or native of the kingdom of Naples. 8084
NEAP-TIDE, n. Low tide. [See Neap.] 8084
NEAR, a. [This seems to be a contracted word, from nigher, the comparative of neh, nih or nieh; strait, narrow; to narrow] 8084

NEAR, adv. Almost; within a little. It is near twelve o'clock. The payment of such a sum would go near to ruin him.
NEAR, v.t. To approach; to come nearer; as, the ship neared the land; a seamans phrase. 80858085
NEAREST, a. Shortest; most direct; as the nearest way to London. So we use nearer for shorter. [The use of these words is not correct, but very common.] 8085
NEARLY, adv. 8085
NEARNESS, n. 8085
NEAT, n. [Neat coincides with the root of need in elements, and if connected with it, the sense is a herd or collection, from crowding, pressing; but this is doubtful.] 8086
NEAT, a. [L. to shine, to be clean, fair or fine; pure, to purify, to winnow.] 8086
NEATHERD, n. A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper. 8086
NEATLY, adv. 8086
NEATNESS, n. 8087
NEATRESS, n. [from neat, cattle] A female who takes care of cattle. [Not used in the United States] 8087
NEB, n. [G. In the different dialects, it signifies a bill, beak, the nose, or the face, from extending or shooting. It is also written nib.] The nose; the beak of a fowl; the bill; the mouth. 8087
NEBULAB, n. [fog, mist; Probably the primary sense is thick or mixed.] 8087
NEBULE, n. [fog, mist; Probably the primary sense is thick or mixed.] 8087
NEBULOSITY, n. [from nebulous.] The state of being cloudy or hazy. 8088
NEBULOUS, a. 8088
NECESSARIAN, n. [See Necessary.] An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity; more properly necessitarian. 8088
NECESSARIES, n. plu. [from necessary] Things necessary for some purpose; as the necessaries of life. 8088
NECESSARILY, adv. 8088
NECESSARINESS, n. The state of being necessary. 8088
NECESSARY, a. 8088
NECESSARY, n. A privy. 8089
NECESSITARIAN, NECESSARIAN, n. One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of things. 8089
NECESSITATE, v.t. To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable; to compel. 8089
NECESSITATED, pp. Made necessary, indispensable or unavoidable. 8089
NECESSITATING, ppr. Making necessary or indispensable. 8089
NECESSITATION, n. The act of making necessary; compulsion. [Little used] 8089
NECESSITIED, a. In a state of want. [Not in use.] 8090
NECESSITOUS, a. 8090
NECESSITOUSNESS, n. Extreme poverty or destitution of the means of living; pressing want. 8090
NECESSITUDE, n. Necessitousness; want. [Not used.] 8090
NECESSITY, n. 8090
NECK, n. [G. This word is properly the nape or vertebrae of the neck behind, and is so rendered in other languages, L. that is a knob or mass.] 8091
NECKBEEF, n. The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a low price. 8091
NECKCLOTH, n. A piece of cloth worn on the neck. 8092
NECKED, a. Having a neck; as in stiff-necked. 8092
NECKERCHIEF, n. A gorget; a kerchief for a womans neck. [Not in use.] 8092
NECKATEE, n. A gorget; a kerchief for a womans neck. [Not in use.] 8092
NECKLACE, n. A string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on the neck. 8092
NECKLACED — NEOLOGIC 8093
NECKLACED, a. Marked as with a necklace. 8093
NECKLAND, n. A neck or long tract of land. 8093
NECKVERSE, n. The verse formerly read to entitle a party to the benefit of clergy, said to

be the first verse of the fifty first Psalm, Miserere mei, etc. 8093
NECKWEED, n. Hemp; in ridicule. 8093
NECROLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to or giving an account of the dead or of deaths. 8093
NECROLOGIST, n. One who gives an account of deaths. 8093
NECROLOGY, n. [dead, and discourse] An account of the dead or of deaths; a register of deaths. 8093
NECROMANCER, n. [See Necromancy.] One who pretends to foretell future events by holding converse with departed spirits; a conjurer. 8093
NECROMANCY, n. [Gr. Dead, and divination.] 8093
NECROMANTIC, a. Pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy. 8093
NECROMANTIC, n. Trick; conjuration. 8093
NECROMANTICALLY, adv. By necromancy or the black art; by conjuration. 8093
NECRONITE, n. [Gr., dead] Fetid feldspar, a mineral which when struck or pounded, exhales a fetid odor like that of putrid flesh. 8094
NECTAR, n. 8094
NECTAREAN, a. Resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant. 8094
NACTAREOUS, a. Resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant. 8094
NECTARED, a. Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar. 8094
NECTARIAL, a. Pertaining to the nectary of a plant. 8094
NECTARIFEROUS, a. [L., to bear] Producing nectar or nomus; as a nectariferous glandule. 8094
NECTARINE, a. Sweet as nectar. 8094
NECTARINE, n. A fruit, a variety of the peach with a smooth rind. 8094
NECTARIZE, v.t. To sweeten. 8094
NECTAROUS, a. Sweet as nectar. 8094
NECTARY, n. In botany, the melliferous part of a vegetable, peculiar to the flower. It usually makes a part of the corol, gut is sometimes distinct from it. Sometimes ti is in the form of a horn or spur; sometimes in that of a cup; whence it is called the honey cup. 8095
NEDDER, n. An adder. 8095
NEED, n. [to be in want. The primary sense is to press.] 8095
NEED, v.t. [to compel] To want; to lack; to require, as supply or relief. 8095
NEED, v.i. To be wanted; to be necessary. 8095
NEEDED, pp. Wanted. 8095
NEEDER, n. One that wants. 8095
NEEDFUL, a. Necessary, as supply or relief; requisite. 8096
NEEDFULLY, adv. Necessarily. 8096
NEEDILY, adv. [from needy] In want or poverty. 8096
NEEDINESS, n. [from needy] Want; poverty; indigence. 8096
NEEDING, ppr. Wanting; requiring, as supply or relief. 8096
NEEDLE, n. [G. something sharp or pointed. It may be allied to nettle.] 8096
NEEDLE, v.t. To form crystals in the shape of a needle. 8096
NEEDLE, v.i. To shoot in crystalization into the form of needles; as needled prisms. 8096
NEEDLE-FISH, n. A fish of the genus Syngnathus. The middle of the body is hexangular. Also, the sea-urchin. 8096
NEEDLEFUL, n. As much thread as is put at once in a needle. 8096
NEEDLE-MAKER, n. One who manufactures needles. 8097
NEEDLER, n. One who manufactures needles. 8097
NEEDLE-ORE, n. Acicular bismuth glance. 8097
NEEDLE-SHELL, n. The sea-urchin. 8097
NEEDLE-STONE, n. A mineral of the zeolite family. 8097
NEEDLEWORK, n. Work executed with a needle; or the business of a seamstress. It is used particularly for embroidery. 8097
NEEDLE-ZEOLITE, n. A species of zeolite of a grayish white color. 8097
NEEDLESS, a. 8097

NEEDLESSLY, adv. Without necessity. 8097
NEEDLESSNESS, n. Unnecessariness. 8097
NEEDMENT, n. Something needed or wanted. [Not used.] 8097
NEEDS, adv. Necessarily; indispensably; generally used with must. 8097
NEEDY, a. Necessitous; indigent; very poor; distressed by want of the means of living.
NEER, a contraction of never. 8098 8097
NEESE, v.i. To sneeze [See Sneeze, which is formed on this word.] 8098
NEESEWORT, n. A plant. 8098
NEESING, n. A sneezing. 8098
NEF, n. The nave of a church. [Not used. See Nave.] 8098
NEFANDOUS, a. [L. Unlawful, or to utter.] Wicked in the extreme; abominable; atrociously sinful or villianous; detestably vile. 8098
NEFARIOUSLY, adv. With extreme wickedness; abominably. 8098
NEGATION, n. [L. The sense is to thrust, to stop or repel; for in Italian, negare is to deny, and annegare is to deny, and to drown, to stifle in water; to drown or inundate.] 8098
NEGATIVE, a. 8099
NEGATIVE, n. 8099
NEGATIVE, v.t. 8099
NEGATIVELY, adv. 8100
NEGATORY, a. That denies; belonging to negation. [Little used.] 8100
NEGER, n. [L. niger] A black person; one of the African race. 8100
NEGLECT, v.t. [G. To let, to leave, to suffer to pass. The sense of the latter words then is to leave behind, or permit to remain; I suspect the L. To be composed of the same prefix, as n is not radical in the latter. But of this I am not confident.] 8100
NEGLECT, n. 8101
NEGLECTED, pp. Omitted to be done; slighted; disregarded. 8101
NEGLECTER, n. One that neglects. 8101
NEGLECTFUL, a. 8101
NEGLECTFULLY, adv. With neglect; with heedless inattention; with careless indifference.
NEGLECTING, ppr. Omitting; passing by; forbearing to do; slighting; treating with 8102
indifference. 8102
NEGLECTINGLY, adv. Carelessly; heedlessly. 8102
NEGLECTION, n. The state of being negligent. [Not used.] 8102
NEGLECTIVE, a. Inattentive; regardless of. [Little used.] 8102
NEGLIGEE, n. A kind of gown formerly worn. 8102
NEGLIGENCE, n. 8102
NEGLIGENT, a. 8102
NEGLIGENTLY, adv. 8103
NEGOTIABILITY, n. The quality of being negotiable or transferable by indorsement. 8103
NEGOTIABLE, a. [from negotiate] That may be transferred by assignment or indorsement; that may be passed from the owner to another person so as to vest the property in the assignee; as a negotiable note or bill or exchange. 8103
NEGOTIANT, n. One who negotiates; a negotiator. [Not used.] 8103
NEGOTIATE, v.i. [L. An errand, business; to go on errands, to negotiate.] 8103
NEGOTIATE, v.t. 8103
NEGOTIATED, pp. Procured or obtained by agreement with another; sold or transferred for a valuable consideration. 8104
NEGOTIATING, ppr. Treating with; transacting business. 8104
NEGOTIATION, n. 8104
NEGOTIATOR, n. One that negotiates; one that treats with others either as principal or agent, in respect to purchase and sale, or public compacts. 8104
NEGRESS, n. [See Negro.] A female of the black race of Africa. 8104
NEGRO, n. [It is remarkable that our common people retain the exact Latin pronunciation of this word, neger.] A native or descendant of the black race of men in Africa. The word

is never applied to the tawny or olive colored inhabitants of the northern coast of Africa, but to the more southern race of men who are quite black. 8104
NEGUS, n. A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg and lemon juice; so called, it is said, from its first maker, Col. Negus. 8104
NEIF, n. 8105
NEIGH, v.i. [signifies to jar or quarrel; a sharp noise.] To utter the voice of a horse, expressive of want or desire; to whinny. 8105
NEIGH, n. na. The voice of a horse; a whinnying. 8105
NEIGHBOR, NEGBOOR, n. 8105
NEIGHBOR, v.t. 8105
NEIGHBORHOOD, n. 8106
NEIGHBORING, a. Living or being near; as the neighboring inhabitants; neighboring countries or nations. 8106
NEIGHBORLINESS, n. State or quality of being neighborly. 8106
NEIGHBORLY, a. 8106
NEIGHBORLY, adv. With social civility; as, to live neighborly. 8106
NEIGHBORSHIP, n. State of being neighbors. [Not in use.] 8106
NEITHER, n. [Compound pronoun, pronominal adjective, or a substitute, and not either, or not other. Not either; not the one nor the other.] 8106
NEM. CON. For nemine contradicente. No one contradicting or opposing, that is, unanimously; without opposition. 8108
NEMOLITE, n. An arborized stone. 8108
NEMORAL, a. Pertaining to a wood or grove. 8108
NEMOROUS, a. Woody. 8108
NEMPNE, v.t. To call. 8108
NENIA, n. A funeral song; an elegy. 8108
NENUPHAR, n. The water lily or water rose, a species of Nymphaea. 8108
NEODAMODE, n. In ancient Greece, a person newly admitted to citizenship. 8108
NEOLOGIC, a. Pertaining to neology; employing new words. 8108
NEOLOGICAL — NIBBLER 8109
NEOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to neology; employing new words. 8109
NEOLOGISM, n. A new word or expression. 8109
NEOLOGIST, n. One who introduces new words into a language. Lavoisier has been a successful neologist. 8109
NEOLOGY, n. The introduction of a new word or of new words into a language. The present nomenclature of chimistry is a remarkable instance of neology. 8109
NEONOMIAN, n. One who advocates new laws, or desires Gods law to be altered. 8109
NEOPHYTE, n. 8109
NEOTERIC, a. [Gr. Young, from new] New; recent in origin; modern. 8109
NEOTERICAL, a. [Gr. Young, from new] New; recent in origin; modern. 8109
NEOTERIC, n. One of modern times. 8109
NEP, n. A plant of the genus Nepeta; catmint. 8109
NEPENTHE, n. [Gr. not, and grief.] A drug or medicine that drives away pain and grief. [Little used.] 8109
NEPHELIN, n. [Gr. A cloud] A mineral found mixed with other substances, primitive or volcanic, in small masses or veins, granolamellar and in hexahedral crystals. It is white or yellow. 8110
NEPHELINE, n. [Gr. A cloud] A mineral found mixed with other substances, primitive or volcanic, in small masses or veins, granolamellar and in hexahedral crystals. It is white or yellow. 8110
NEPHEW, n. 8110
NEPHRITE, n. A mineral, a subspecies of jade, of a leek green color, massive and in rolled pieces. It occurs in granite and gnesis, and is remarkable for its hardness and tenacity. It was formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, but is now cut into

handles of sabers and daggers. 8110
NEPHRITIC, a. [Gr. From the kidneys.] 8110
NEPHRITICAL, a. [Gr. From the kidneys.] 8111
NEPHRITIC, n. A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidneys, particularly the gravel or stone in the bladder. 8111
NEPHRITIS, n. In medicine, an inflammation of the kidneys. 8111
NEPHROTOMY, n. [Gr. A kidney, to cut] In surgery, the operation of extracting a stone from the kidney. 8111
NEPOTISM, n. [from nephew] 8111
NEPTUNIAN, a. [the fabled deity of the ocean.] 8111
NEPTUNIAN, n. One who adopts the theory that the whole earth was once covered with water, or rather that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution; opposed to the Plutonic theory. 8112
NEPTUNIST, n. One who adopts the theory that the whole earth was once covered with water, or rather that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution; opposed to the Plutonic theory. 8112
NEREID, n. In mythology, a sea nymph. In ancient monuments, the Nereids are represented as riding on sea horses, sometimes with the human form entire, and sometimes with the tail of a fish. They were the daughters of Nereus, and constantly attended Neptune. 8112
NERFLING, n. A fresh water fish of Germany, of the lether-mouthed kind, and apparently a variety of rudd. 8112
NERITE, n. A genus of univalvular shells. 8112
NERITITE, n. A petrified shell of the genus Nerita. 8112
NERVE, n. 8112
NERVE, v.t. To give strength or vigor; to arm with force; as, fear nerved his arm. 8112
NERVED, pp. 8113
NERVELESS, a. Destitute of strength; weak. 8113
NERVINE, a. That has the quality of relieving in disorders of the nerves. 8113
NERVINE, n. A medicine that affords relief from disorders of the nerves. 8113
NERVOUS, a. 8113
NERVOUS, a. In botany [See Nerved, No. 2] 8113
NERVOSE, a. In botany [See Nerved, No. 2] 8113
NERVOUSLY, adv. With strength or vigor. 8113
NERVOUSNESS, n. 8113
NERVY, a. Strong; vigorous. 8114
NESCIENCE, n. Want of knowledge; ignorance. 8114
NESH, a. Soft; tender; nice. [Not used.] 8114
NESS, a termination of appellatives, denotes state or quality, as in goodness, greatness.
NEST, n. 8114 8114
NEST, v.i. To build and occupy a nest. 8114
NESTEGG, n. An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it. 8114
NESTLE, v.i. 8114
NESTLE, v.t. 8115
NESTLING, n. 8115
NESTLING, a. Newly hatched; being yet in the nest. 8115
NESTORIAN, n. A follower of Nestorius, a heretic of the fifth century, who taught that Christ was divided into two persons. 8115
NET, n. 8115
NET, v.t. To make a net or net-work; to knot. 8116
NET, a. [See Neat.] 8116
NET, v.t. To produce clear profit. 8116
NETHER, a. [This word is of the comparative degree; the positive occurs only in composition, as in beneath. It is used only in implied comparison, as in the nether part, the nether millstone; but we never say, one part is nether than another. It is not much used.] 8116

NETHERMOST, a. Lowest; as the nethermost hell; the nethermost abyss. 8116
NETTING, n. 8116
NETTLE, n. A plant of the genus Urtica, whose prickles fret the skin and occasion very painful sensations. 8117
NETTLE, v.t. To fret or sting; to irritate or vex; to excite sensations of displeasure or uneasiness, not amounting to wrath or violent anger. 8117
NETTLED, pp. Fretted; irritated. 8117
NETTLER, n. One that provokes, stings or irritates. 8117
NETTLE-TREE, n. A tree of the genus Celtis whose leaves are deeply serrated, and end in a sharp point. 8117
NETTLING, ppr. Irritating; vexing. 8117
NET-WORK, n. A complication of threads, twine or cords united at certain distances, forming meshes, interstices or open space between the knots or intersections; reticulated or decussated work. 8117
NEUROLOGICAL, a. [See Neurology.] Pertaining to neurolgy, or to a description of the nerves of animals. 8117
NEUROLOGIST, n. One who describes the nerves of animals. 8117
NEUROLOGY, n. [Gr. A nerve, and discourse.] A description of the nerves of animal bodies, or the doctrine of the nerves. 8117
NEUROPTER, n. [Gr., a nerve, and a wing.] The neuropters are an order of insects having four membranous, transparent, naked wings, reticulated with veins. 8118
NEUROPTERA, n. [Gr., a nerve, and a wing.] The neuropters are an order of insects having four membranous, transparent, naked wings, reticulated with veins. 8118
NEUROPTERAL, a. Belonging to the order of neuropters. 8118
NEUROSPAST, n. [Gr. To draw with strings.] A puppet; a little figure put in motion. 8118
NEUROTIC, a. [Gr. A nerve.] Useful in disorders of the nerves. 8118
NEUROTIC, n. A medicine useful in the disorders of the nerves. 8118
NEUROTOMICAL, a. [See Neurotomy.] Pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of the nerves. 8118
NEUROTOMIST, n. One who dissects the nerves. 8118
NEUROTOMY, n. [Gr. A nerve, and to cut.] 8118
NEUTER, a. [L. not either.] 8118
NEUTER, n. 8119
NEUTRAL, a. [L. From neuter.] 8119
NEUTRAL, n. A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others. 8120
NEUTRALIST, n. A neutral. [Little used.] 8120
NEUTRALITY, n. 8120
NEUTRALIZATION, n. [from neutralize.] 8120
NEUTRALIZE, v.t. 8120
NEUTRALIZED, pp. Reduced to neutrality or indifference. 8121
NEUTRALIZER, n. That which neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises or renders inert the peculiar properties of a body. The base of a salt is its neutralizer. 8121
NEUTRALIZING, ppr. Destroying or rendering inert the peculiar properties of a substance; reducing to indifference or inactivity. 8121
NEUTRALLY, adv. Without taking part with either side; indifferently. 8121
NEVER, adv. 8121
NEVERTHELESS, adv. Not the less; notwithstanding; that is, in opposition to any thing, or without regarding it. It rained, nevertheless, we proceeded on our journey; we did not the less proceed on our journey; we proceeded in opposition to the rain, without regarding it, or without being prevented. 8122
NEW, a. 8122
NEW, v.t. To make new. [Not used.] 8124
NEWEL, n. In architecture, the upright post about which are formed winding stairs, or a cylinder of stone formed by the end of the steps of the winding stairs. 8124
NEW-FANGLED, a. [new and fangle.] New made; formed with the affectation of novelty;

in contempt. 8124
NEW-FANGLEDNESS, n. Vain or affected fashion or form. 8124
NEW-FASHIONED, a. Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion. 8124
NEWING, n. Yeast or barm. 8124
NEWISH, a. Somewhat new; nearly new. 8124
NEWLY, adv. 8124
NEW-MODEL, v.t. To give a new form to. 8125
NEW-MODELED, a. Formed after a new model. 8125
NEW-MODELING, ppr. Giving a new form to. 8125
NEWNESS, n. 8125
NEWS, n. [From new; This word has a plural form, but is almost always united with a verb in the singular.] 8125
NEWS-MONGER, n. One that deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news. 8126
NEWSPAPER, n. A sheet of paper printed and distributed for conveying news; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, proceedings of legislative bodies, public documents and the like. 8126
NEWT, n. A small lizard; an eft. 8126
NEWTONIAN, a. Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or discovered by him; as the Newtonian philosophy or system. 8126
NEWTONIAN, n. A follower of Newton in philosophy. 8126
NEW-YEAR'S GIFT, n. A present made on the first day of the year. 8126
NEXT, a. 8126
NEXT, adv. At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding. It is not material who follows next. 8127
NIAS, for an eyas, a young hawk. 8127
NIB, n. 8127
NIBBED, a. Having a nib or point. 8127
NIBBLE, v.t. [from nib.] 8127
NIBBLE, v.i. 8127
NIBBLE, n. A little bite, or seizing to bite. 8127
NIBBLER, n. One that bites a little at a time; a carper. 8127
NIBBLING — NIMBLE 8128
NIBBLING, ppr. Biting in small bits; carping. 8128
NICE, a. [G. To eat dainties or sweetmeats] 8128
NICELY, adv. 8129
NICENE, a. Pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor. The Nicene creed, was a summary of Christian faith composed by the council of Nice against Arianism, A.D. 325, altered and confirmed by the council of Constantinople, A.D. 381. 8129
NICENESS, n. 8129
NICETY, n. 8130
NICH, n. A cavity, hollow, or recess within the thickness of a wall, for a statue or bust.
NICHE, n. A cavity, hollow, or recess within the thickness of a wall, for a statue or 8130
bust. 8130
NICK, n. In the northern mythology, an evil spirit of the saters; hence the modern vulgar phrase, Old Nick, the evil one. 8130
NICK, n. [G. The nape; a continual nodding. The word seems to signify a point, from shooting forward.] 8130
NICK, v.t. 8131
NICK, v.t. [G. knicken, to flaw.] To notch or make an incision in a horses tail, to make him carry it higher. 8131
NICKAR-TREE, n. A tree of the genus Guilandina, which grows in the western parts of the United States, and bears a nut of the size of a pignut. 8131
NICKEL, n. A metal of a white or reddish white color, of great hardness, very difficult to be purified, always magnetic, and when perfectly pure, malleable. It is generally obtained from its sulphuret. 8131
NICKELIC, a. The nickelic acid is a saturated combination of nickel and oxygen. 8131

NICKER, n. One who watches for opportunities to pilfer or practice knavery. 8131
NICKNAME, n. [G. To banter. Signifies to surname, to call by a name of reproach.] A name given in contempt, derision or reproach; an opprobrious appellation. 8132
NICKNAME, v.t. To give a name of reproach; to call by an opprobrious appellation. 8132
NICKNAMED, pp. Named in derision. 8132
NICKNAMING, ppr. Calling by a name in contempt or derision. 8132
NICOLAITAN, n. One of a sect in the ancient Christian church, so named from Nicolas, a deacon of the church of Jerusalem. They held that all married women should be common to prevent jealousy. They are not charged with erroneous opinions respecting God, but with licentious practices. Revelation 2:6, 15. 8132
NICOTIAN, a. Pertaining to or denoting tobacco; and as a noun, tobacco; so called from Nicot, who first introduced it into France, A.D. 1560. 8132
NICOTIN, n. The peculiar principle in the leaves of tobacco; a colorless substance of an acrid taste. It is precipitated from its solution by the tincture of nutgalls. 8132
NICTATE, v.i. [L. to wink.] To wink. 8132
NICTATING, ppr. or a. Winking. The nictitating membrane is a thin membrane that covers and protects the eyes of some animals, without entirely obstructing the sight. 8132
NICTITATING, ppr. or a. Winking. The nictitating membrane is a thin membrane that covers and protects the eyes of some animals, without entirely obstructing the sight. 8132
NICTATION, n. The act of winking. 8132
NIDE, n. [L. A nest.] A brood; as a nide of pheasants. 8133
NIDGET, n. A dastard. [Not in use.] 8133
NIDIFICATE, v.i. [L. A nest.] To make a nest. 8133
NIDIFICATION, n. The act or operation of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young in the nest. 8133
NIDING, n. A despicable coward; a dastard. 8133
NIDOR, n. Scent, savor. 8133
NIDOROSITY, n. Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat. 8133
NIDOROUS, a. Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat. 8133
NIDULANT, a. [L. Nest.] In botany, nestling; lying loose in pulp or cotton, within a berry or pericarp. 8133
NIDULATION, n. The time of remaining in the nest; as of a bird. 8133
NIDUS, n. [L.] A nest; a repository for the eggs of birds, insects, etc. 8133
NIECE, n. The daughter of a brother or sister. 8133
NIFLE, n. A trifle. 8133
NIGGARD, n. [straight, narrow; to haggle, to be sordidly parsimonious; exhibiting analogies similar to those of wretch, wreck and haggle.] A miser; a person meanly close and covetous; a sordid wretch who saves every cent, or spends grudgingly. 8133
NIGGARD, a. 8134
NIGGARD, v.t. To stint; to supply sparingly. [Little used.] 8134
NIGGARDISE, n. Niggardliness. [Not in use.] 8134
NIGGARDISH, a. Somewhat covetous or niggardly. 8134
NIGGARDLINESS, n. Mean covetousness; sordid parsimony; extreme avarice manifested in sparing expense. 8134
NIGGARDLY, a. 8134
NIGGARDLY, adv. Sparingly; with cautious parsimony. 8134
NIGGARDNESS, n. Niggardliness. [Not used.] 8134
NIGGARDY, n. Niggardliness. [Not used.] 8134
NIGGLE, v.t. and i. To mock; to trifle with. [Not in use.] 8135
NIGH, a. [G. A preposition signifying to, on or after, that is, approaching, pressing on, making towards; strait, narrow.] 8135
NIGH, adv. ni. 8135
NIGH, v.i. ni. To approach; to advance or draw near. [Not used.] 8136
NIGHLY, adv. Nearly; within a little. 8136

NIGHNESS, n. Nearness; proximity in place, time or degree. 8136
NIGHT, n. [The sense may be dark, black, or it may be the decline of the day, from declining, departing.] 8136
NIGHT-ANGLING, n. The angling for or catching fish in the night. 8137
NIGHT-BIRD, n. A bird that flies only in the night. 8137
NIGHT-BORN, a. Produced in darkness. 8137
NIGHT-BRAWLER, n. One who excites brawls or makes a tumult at night. 8137
NIGHT-CAP, n. A cap worn in bed or in undress. 8137
NIGHT-CROW, n. A fowl that cries in the night. 8137
NIGHT-DEW, n. The dew formed in the night. 8137
NIGHT-DOG, n. A dog that hunts in the night; used by deer-stealers. 8137
NIGHT-DRESS, n. A dress worn at night. 8137
NIGHTED, a. Darkened; clouded; black. [Little used.] 8137
NIGHTFALL, n. The close of the day; evening. 8137
NIGHT-FARING, a. Traveling in the night. 8137
NIGHT-FIRE, n. 8137
NIGHT-FLY, n. An insect that flies in the night. 8137
NIGHT-FOUNDED, a. Lost or distressed in the night. 8137
NIGHT-GOWN, n. A loose gown used for undress. 8137
NIGHT-HAG, n. A witch supposed to wander in the night. 8138
NIGHTINGALE, n. 8138
NIGHTISH, a. Pertaining to night, or attached to the night. 8138
NIGHTLY, a. 8138
NIGHTLY, adv. 8138
NIGHT-MAN, n. One who removes filth from cities in the night. 8138
NIGHTMAR, n. Incubus; a sensation in sleep resembling the pressure of a weight on the breast or about the praecordia. It is usually the effect of indigestion or of a loaded stomach. 8138
NIGHT-PIECE, n. A piece of painting so colored as to be supposed seen by candle-light.
NIGHT-RAIL, n. A loose robe or garment worn over the dress at night. [Not used.] 8138
NIGHT-RAVEN, n. A fowl of ill omen that cries in the night. 8139 8138
NIGHT-REST, n. Rest or repose at night. 8139
NIGHT-ROBBER, n. One that robs or steals in the night. 8139
NIGHT-RULE, n. A tumult or frolick in the night. 8139
NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Solanum. The deadly nightshade is of the genus Atropa; the American nightshade of the genus Phytolacea; the bastard nightshade of the genus Rivina; the enchanter's nightshade of the genus Circaea; the Malabar nightshade of the genus Basella; and the three-leaved nightshade of the genus Trillium. 8139
NIGHT-SHINING, a. Shining in the night; luminous in darkness. 8139
NIGHT-SHRIEK, n. A shriek or outcry in the night. 8139
NIGHT-SPELL, n. A charm against accidents at night. 8139
NIGHT-TRIPPING, a. Tripping about in the night; as a night-tripping fairy. 8139
NIGHT-VISION, n. A vision at night. Daniel 2:19. 8139
NIGHT-WAKING, a. Watching in the night. 8139
NIGHT-WALK, n. A walk in the evening or night. 8139
NIGHT-WALKER, n. 8139
NIGHT-WALKING, a. Roving in the night. 8139
NIGHT-WALKING, n. A roving in the streets at night with evil designs. 8140
NIGHT-WANDERER, n. One roving at night. 8140
NIGHT-WANDERING, a. Wandering in the night. 8140
NIGHT-WARBLING, a. Warbling or singing in the night. 8140
NIGHTWARD, a. Approaching towards night. 8140
NIGHT-WATCH, n. 8140

NIGHT-WATCHER, n. One that watches in the night with evil designs. 8140
NIGHT-WITCH, n. A night hag; a witch that appears in the night. 8140
NIGRESCENT, a. [L. to grow black.] Growing black; changing to a black color; approaching to blackness. 8140
NIGRIN, n. An ore of titanium, found in black grains or rolled pieces. 8140
NIGRINE, n. An ore of titanium, found in black grains or rolled pieces. 8140
NIHILITY, n. Nothingness; a state of being nothing. 8140
NILL, v.t. Not to will; to refuse; to reject. 8140
NILL, v.i. To be unwilling. 8140
NILL, n. The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore. 8141
NILOMETER, n. An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during the flood.
NIM, v.t. To take; to steal; to filch. 81418141
NIMBLE, a. Light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; lively; swift. It is applied chiefly to motions of the feet and hands, sometimes to other things; as a nimble boy; the nimble-footed deer. 8141
NIMBLE-FOOTED — NOIANCE 8142
NIMBLE-FOOTED, a. Running with speed; light of foot. 8142
NIMBLENESS, n. Lightness and agility in motion; quickness; celerity; speed; swiftness. It implies lightness and springiness. 8142
NIMBLESS, n. Nimbleness. 8142
NIMBLE-WITTED, a. Quick; ready to speak. 8142
NIMBLY, adv. With agility; with light, quick motion. 8142
NIMIETY, n. The state of being too much. [Not in use.] 8142
NIMMER, n. A thief. [Not in use.] 8142
NINCOMPOOP, n. [said to be a corruption of L. non compos, not of sound mind.] A fool; a blockhead; a trifling dotard. [A low word.] 8142
NINE, a. Denoting the number composed of eight and one; as nine men; nine days. 8142
NINE, n. The number composed of eight and one; or the number less by a unit than ten; three times three. 8142
NINE-FOLD, a. Nine times repeated. 8142
NINE-HOLES, n. A game in which holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled. 8142
NINE-PENCE, n. A silver coin of the value of nine pence. 8143
NINE-PINS, n. A play with nine pins or sharpened pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down. We say, to play at nine-pins, or a game at nine-pins.
NINE-SCORE, n. The number of nine times twenty. 81438143
NINETEEN, a. Noting the number of nine and ten united; as nineteen years. 8143
NINETEENTH, a. The ordinal of nineteen; designating nineteen. 8143
NINETIETH, a. The ordinal of ninety. 8143
NINETY, a. Nine times ten; as ninety years. 8143
NINNY, n. A fool; a simpleton. 8143
NINTH, a. The ordinal of nine; designating the number nine, the next preceding ten; as the ninth day or month. 8143
NINTH, n. In music, an interval containing an octave and a tone. 8143
NIP, v.t. [G. a nipping tool; to nip, to cut off, to pinch.] 8143
NIP, n. 8144
NIPPED, pp. Pinched; bit; cropped; blasted. 8144
NIPT, pp. Pinched; bit; cropped; blasted. 8144
NIPPER, n. 8144
NIPPERS, n. Small pinchers. 8144
NIPPING, ppr. Pinching; pinching off; biting off the end; cropping; clipping; blasting; killing. 8144
NIPPINGLY, adv. With bitter sarcasm. 8145
NIPPLE, n. 8145
NIPPLEWORT, n. A plant of the genus Lapsana. 8145

NISAN, n. A month of the Jewish calendar, the first month of the sacred year and seventh of the civil year, answering nearly to our March. It was originally called Abibi, but began to be called Nisan after the captivity. 8145
NISIPRIUS, n. In law, a writ which lies in cases where the jury being impaneled and returned before the justices of the bench, one of the parties requests to have this writ for the ease of the country, that the cause may be tried before the justices of the same county. The purport of the writ is, that the sheriff is commanded to bring to Westminster the men impanneled at a certain day, before the justices, nisi prius, that is, unless the justices shall first come into the county to take assizes. Hence the courts directed to try matters of fact in the several counties are called courts of Nisi Prius, or Nisi Prius courts. In some of the United States, similar courts are established, with powers defined by statute. 8145
NIT, n. The egg of a louse or other small insect. 8145
NITENCY, n. [L. to shine.] 8145
NITID, a. 8146
NITER, n. [In Hebrew, the verb under which this word appears signifies to spring, leap, shake, and to strip or break; in Ch. to strip or to fall off; in Syriac, the same; in Sam. to keep, to watch or guard.] A salt, called also salt-peter [stone-salt,] and in the modern nomenclature of chimistry, nitrate of potash. It exists in large quantities in the earth, and is continually formed in inhabited places, on walls sheltered from rain, and in all situations where animal matters are decomposed, under stables and barns, etc. It is of great use in the arts; is the principal ingredient in gunpowder, and is useful in medicines, in preserving meat, butter, etc. It is a white substance, and has an acrid, bitterish taste. 8146
NITHING, n. A coward; a dastard; a poltroon. [See Niding.] 8146
NITRATE, n. A salt formed by the union of the nitric acid with a base; as nitrate of soda.
NITRATED, a. Combined with niter. 8146 8146
NITRIC, a. Impregnated with niter. Nitric acid is the acid saturated with oxygen, or an acid composed of oxygen and nitrogen or azote. 8146
NITRIFICATION, n. The process of forming niter. 8146
NITRIFY, v.t. [L.] To form into niter. 8146
NITRITE, n. A salt formed by the combination of the nitrous acid with a base. 8146
NITROGEN, n. [Gr. to produce.] The element of niter; that which produces niter; that element or component part of air which is called azote. [See Azote.] 8147
NITROGENOUS, a. Pertaining to nitrogen; producing niter. 8147
NITROLEUCIC, a. Designating an acid obtained from leucine acted on by niter. 8147
NITROMETER, n. [Gr. to measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of niter. 8147
NITRO-MURIATIC, a. Partaking of niter and muria or sea-salt. The nitro-muriatic acid is a combination or mixture of nitric and muriatic acid. 8147
NITROUS, a. Pertaining to niter; partaking of the qualities of niter, or resembling it. Nitrous acid is one of the compounds formed of nitrogen and oxygen, in which the oxygen is in a lower proportion than that in which the same elements form nitric acid. 8147
NITRY, a. Nitrous; pertaining to niter; producing niter. 8147
NITTER, n. [from nit.] The horse bee that deposits nits on horses. 8147
NITTILY, adv. [from nitty.] Lousily. [Not used.] 8147
NITTY, a. [from nit.] Full of nits; abounding with nits. 8147
NIVAL, a. [L. snow.] Abounding with snow; snowy. 8147
NIVEOUS, a. Snowy; resembling snow; partaking of the qualities of snow. 8147
NO. an abbreviation of number. 8147
NO, adv. 8147
NO, a. 8148
NIBILIARY, n. [See Noble.] A history of noble families. 8149
NOBILITATE, v.t. [See Noble.] To make noble; to ennoble. 8149
NOBILITATION, n. The act of making noble. 8149
NOBILITY, n. 8149

NOBLE, a. 8150
NOBLE, n. 8150
NOBLEWOMAN, n. A female of noble rank. 8151
NOBLENESS, n. 8151
NOBLESS, n. 8151
NOBLY, adv. 8151
NOBODY, n. [no and body.] No person; no one. 8152
NOCENT, a. [L. to hurt, from striking.] Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; doing hurt; as nocent qualities. 8152
NOCIVE, a. Hurtful; injurious. 8152
NOCK, n. A notch. [See Notch.] 8152
NOCK, v.t. To place in the notch. 8152
NOCTAMBULATION, n. [L. night, to walk.] A rising from bed and walking in sleep. 8152
NOCTAMBULIST, n. One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep. Arbuthnot uses noctambulo in the same sense; but it is a less analogical word. 8152
NOCTIDIAL, a. [L. night, and dies, day.] Comprising a night and a day. [Little used.] 8152
NOCTIFEROUS, a. [L. night, and to bring.] Bringing night. [Not used.] 8152
NOCTILUCA, n. [L. night, and to shine.] A species of phosphorus which shines in darkness without the previous aid of solar rays. 8152
NOCTILUCOUS, a. Shining in the night. 8152
NOCTIVAGANT, a. [L. night, and to wander.] Wandering in the night. 8152
NOCTIVAGATION, n. A roving in the night. 8152
NOCTUARY, n. [from L. night.] An account of what passes in the night. 8152
NOCTULE, n. [from L. night.] A large species of bat. 8152
NOCTURN, n. [L. by night.] An office of devotion, or religious service by night. 8153
NOCTURNAL, a. [L. night.] 8153
NOCTURNAL, n. An instrument, chiefly used at sea to take the altitude of stars about the pole, in order to ascertain the latitude. This may be a hemisphere, or a planisphere on the plane of the equinoctial. 8153
NOCUMENT, n. [L. To hurt.] Harm. 8153
NOD, v.i. [Gr. contracted; a nod; to nod, to beckon, a leap a spring; to leap, to throb or beat, as the pulse] 8153
NOD, v.t. To incline or bend; to shake. 8153
NOD, n. 8154
NODATED, a. Knotted. A nodated hyperbola is one that by turning round crosses itself.
NODATION, n. [L. To tie.] The act of making a knot, or state of being knotted. [Little used.] 8154
8154
NODDEN, a. Bent; inclined. [Not in use.] 8154
NODDER, n. One who nods; a drowsy person. 8154
NODDING, ppr. Inclining the head with a short quick motion. 8154
NODDLE, n. [L. A lump; or from nod.] The head; in contempt. 8154
NODDY, n. 8154
NODE, n. 8155
NODOSE, a. [L. Knot.] Knotted; having knots or swelling joints. 8155
NODOSITY, n. Knottiness. 8155
NODOUS, a. Knotty; full of knots. 8155
NODULAR, a. Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule or knot. 8155
NODULE, n. A little knot or lump. 8155
NODULED, a. Having little knots or lumps. 8155
NOG, n. A little pot; also, ale. 8155
NOGGEN, a. Hard; rough; harsh. [Not used.] 8155
NOGGIN, n. A small mug or wooden cup. 8156
NOGGING, n. A partition of scantlings filled with bricks. 8156
NOIANCE, n. [See Annoy.] Annoyance; trouble; mischief; inconvenience. [Not used.] 8156
NOIE — NON-RENDITION 8157

NOIE, for annoy is not in use. 8157
NOIER, for annoyer is not in use. 8157
NOIOUS, for troublesome is not in use. 8157
NOISE, n. 8157
NOISE, v.i. To sound loud. 8157
NOISE, v.t. 8157
NOISED, pp. Spread by report; much talked of. 8158
NOISEFUL, a. Loud; clamorous; making much noise or talk. 8158
NOISELESS, a. Making no noise or bustle; silent; as the noiseless foot of time. 8158
NOISE-MAKER, n. One who makes a clamor. 8158
NOISILY, adv. With noise; with making a noise. 8158
NOISINESS, n. The state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness. 8158
NOISING, ppr. Spreading by report. 8158
NOISOME, a. 8158
NOISOMELY, adv. With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam. 8158
NOISOMENESS, n. Offensiveness to the smell; quality that disgusts. 8158
NOISY, a. 8159
NOLI-ME-TANGERE, n. [L. Touch me not.] 8159
NOLITION, n. Unwillingness; opposed to volition. [Little used.] 8159
NOLL, n. The head; the noddle. [Not used.] 8159
NOMAD, n. [Gr. Living on pasturage, to distribute or divide, to feed. This verb is connected with L. Nemus, a wood, a place over-grown with trees, and also a pasture, the primary sense of which is probably to spring or shoot, for the verb signifies among other things, to leap, to dance, and may be allied to Eng. nimble. Cattle originally subsisted by browsing, as they still do in new settlements.] One who leads a wandering life, and subsists by tending herds of cattle which graze on herbage of spontaneous growth. Such is the practice at this day in the central and northern parts of Asia, and the Numidians in Africa are supposed to have been so called from this practice. 8159
NOMADIC, a. Pastoral; subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage; as the nomadic tribes of Asia. 8160
NOMADIZE, v.i. To wander with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage; to subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth. 8160
NOMADIZING, ppr. Leading a pastoral life and wandering or removing from place to place for the sake of finding pasture. 8160
NOMANCY, n. [Gr. Name, and divination.] The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names. 8160
NOMBLES, n. The entrails of a deer. 8160
NOMBRIL, n. The center of an escutcheon. 8160
NOME, n. 8160
NOMENCLATOR, n. 8160
NOMENCLATRESS, n. A female nomenclator. 8161
NOMENCLATURAL, a. Pertaining or according to a nomenclature. 8161
NOMENCLATURE, n. [See Nomenclator.] 8161
NOMIAL, n. A single name or term in mathematics. 8161
NOMINAL, a. 8161
NOMINAL, n. The Nominalists were a sect of school philosophers, the disciples of Ocham or Ocdcam, in the 14th century, who maintained that words and not things are the object of dialectics. They were the founders of the university of Leipsic. 8161
NOMINALIST, n. The Nominalists were a sect of school philosophers, the disciples of Ocham or Ocdcam, in the 14th century, who maintained that words and not things are the object of dialectics. They were the founders of the university of Leipsic. 8162
NOMINALIZE, v.t. To convert into a noun. [Not in use and ill formed.] 8162
NOMINALLY, adv. By name or in name only. 8162
NOMINATE, v.t. [L. Name. See Name.] 8162

NOMINATED, pp. Named; mentioned by name; designated or proposed for an office or for election. 8162
NOMINATELY, adv. By name; particularly. 8162
NOMINATING, ppr. Naming; proposing for an office or for choice by name. 8162
NOMINATION, n. 8162
NOMINATIVE, a. Pertaining to the name which precedes a verb, or to the first case of nouns; as the nominative case or nominative word. 8163
NOMINATOR, n. One that nominates. 8163
NOMINEE, n. 8163
NOMOTHETIC, a. Legislative; enacting laws. 8163
NOMOTHETICAL, a. Legislative; enacting laws. 8163
NON, adv. [L.] Not. This word is used in the English language as a prefix only, for giving a negative sense to words; as in non-residence, non-performance, non-existence, non-payment, non-concurrence, non-admission, non-appearance, non-attendance, non-conformity, non-compliance, non-communion, and the like. 8163
NON-ABILITY, n. A want of ability; in law, an exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause, when he is unable legally to commence a suit. 8164
NONAGE, n. [non, not, and age] Minority; the time of life before a person, according to the laws of his country, becomes of age to manage his own concerns. Legal maturity of age is different in different countries. In this country, as in Great Britain, a man's nonage continues till he has completed twenty one years. Nonage is sometimes the period under 14 years of age, as in case of marriage. 8164
NONAGESIMAL, a. [L. Ninetieth.] Noting the 90th degree of the ecliptic; being in the highest point of the ecliptic. 8164
NONAGON, n. [L. Nine, and Gr. an angle.] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.
NON-APPEARANCE, n. Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend. 8164
NON-APPOINTMENT, n. Neglect of appointment. 81648164
NON-ATTENDANCE, n. A failure to attend; omission of attendance. 8164
NON-ATTENTION, n. Inattention. 8164
NON-BITUMINOUS, a. Containing no bitumen. 8164
NONCE, n. Purpose; intent; design. [Not in use.] 8164
NON-CLAIM, n. A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim.
NON-COMMUNION, n. Neglect or failure of communion. 81648164
NON-COMPLIANCE, n. Neglect or failure of compliance. 8164
NON-COMPLYING, a. Neglecting or refusing to comply. 8164
NON-CONDUCTING, a. Not conducting; not transmitting another fluid. Thus in electricity, wax is a non-conducting substance. 8165
NON-CONDUCTION, a. Not conducting; not transmitting another fluid. Thus in electricity, wax is a non-conducting substance. 8165
NON-CONDUCTOR, n. A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit another substance or fluid, or which transmits it with difficulty. Thus wool is a non-conductor of heat; glass and dry wood are non-conductors of the electrical fluid. 8165
NON-CONFORMIST, n. One who neglects or refuses to conform to the rites and mode of worship of an established church. 8165
NON-CONFORMITY, n. 8165
NON-CONTAGIOUS, a. Not contagious. 8165
NON-CONTAGIOUSNESS, n. The quality or state of being not communicable from a diseased to a healthy body. 8165
NON-COTEMPORANEOUS, a. Not being cotemporary, or not of cotemprary origin. 8165
NON-DESCRIPT, a. [L. Not, non, and described.] That has not been described. 8165
NON-DESCRIPT, n. Any thing that has not been described. Thus a plant or animal newly discovered is called a non-descript. 8166
NONE, a. 8166
NON-ELECT, n. [L. non, not, and elected.] One who is not elected or chosen to salvation.

NON-ELECTRIC, a. Conducting the electric fluid. 81668166
NON-ELECTRIC, n. A substance that is not an electric, or which transmits the fluid; as metals. 8166
NON-EMPHATIC, a. Having no emphasis; unemphatic. 8167
NON-EMPHATICAL, a. Having no emphasis; unemphatic. 8167
NON-ENTITY, n. 8167
NON-EPISCOPAL, a. Not episcopal; not of the episcopal church or denomination. 8167
NON-EPISCOPALIAN, n. One who does not belong to the episcopal church or denomination. 8167
NONES, n. 8167
NON-ESSENTIAL, n. Non-essentials are things not essential to a particular purpose. 8167
NONESUCH, n. 8167
NON-EXECUTION, n. Neglect of execution; non-performance. 8167
NON-EXISTENCE, n. 8168
NON-EXPORTATION, n. A failure of exportation; a not exporting goods or commodities.
NONILLION, n. [L. Nine and million] The number of nine million millions. 81688168
NON-IMPORTATION, n. Want or failure of importation; a not importing goods. 8168
NON-JURING, a. [L. Non, not, and to swear.] Not swearing allegiance; an epithet applied to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family and government. 8168
NON-JUROR, n. In Great Britain, one who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England at the revolution, when James II abdicated the throne, and the Hanoverian family was introduced. The non-jurors were the adherents of James.
NON-MANUFACTURING, a. Not carrying on manufactures; as non-manufacturing 8168
states. 8168
NON-METALLIC, a. Not consisting of metal. 8168
NON-NATURALS, n. In medicine, things which, by the abuse of them, become the causes of disease, as meat, drink, sleep, rest, motion, the passions, retentions, excretions, etc.
NON-OBSERVANCE, n. Neglect or failure to observe or fulfill. 81698168
NONPAREIL, n. nonparel'. 8169
NONPAREIL, a. nonparel'. Having no equal; peerless. 8169
NON-PAYMENT, n. Neglect of payment. 8169
NONPLUS, n. [L. not, and plus, more, further.] Puzzle; insuperable difficulty; a state in which one is unable to proceed or decide. 8169
NONPLUS, v.t. To puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand; to stop by embarrassment. 8169
NON-PONDEROSITY, n. Destitution of weight; levity. 8169
NON-PONDEROUS, a. Having no weight. 8169
NON-PRODUCTION, n. A failure to produce or exhibit. 8169
NON-PROFICIENCY, n. Failure to make progress. 8169
NON-PROFICIENT, n. One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit. 8169
NON-REGARDANCE, n. Want of due regard. 8170
NON-RENDITION, n. Neglect of rendition; the not rendering what is due. 8170
NON-RESEMBLANCE — NOTWHEAT 8171
NON-RESEMBLANCE, n. Unlikeness; dissimilarity. 8171
NON-RESIDENCE, n. Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed, or where official duties require one to reside, or on one's own lands. 8171
NON-RESIDENT, a. Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place; as a non-resident clergyman or proprietor of lands. 8171
NON-RESIDENT, n. One who does not reside on one's own lands, or in the place where official duties require. In the United States, lands in one state or township belonging to a person residing in another state or township, are called the lands of non-residents. 8171
NON-RESISTANCE, n. The omission of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority, power or usurpation without opposition. 8171
NON-RESISTANT, a. Making no resistance to power or oppression. 8171

NON-SANE, a. [L. non, not, and sound.] Unsound; not perfect; as a person of nonsane memory. 8171
NONSENSE, n. 8171
NONSENSICAL, a. Unmeaning; absurd; foolish. 8171
NONSENSICALLY, adv. Absurdly; without meaning. 8171
NONSENSICALNESS, n. Jargon; absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas. 8171
NONSENSITIVE, a. Wanting sense or perception. 8172
NON-SOLUTION, n. Failure of solution or explanation. 8172
NON-SOLVENCY, n. Inablility to pay debts. 8172
NON-SOLVENT, a. Not able to pay debts; insolvent. 8172
NON-SPARING, a. Sparing none; alldestroying; merciless. 8172
NONSUCH. [See Nonesuch.] 8172
NONSUIT, n. In law, the default, neglect or non-appearance of the plaintiff in a suit, when called in court, by which the plaintiff signifies his intention to drop the suit. Hence a nonsuit amounts to a stoppage of the suit. A nonsuit differs from a retraxit; a nonsuit is the default or neglect of the plaintiff, and after this he may bring another suit for the same cause; but a retraxit is an open positive renunciation of the suit, by which he forever loses his action. [See the Verb.] 8172
NONSUIT, v.t. To determine or record that the plaintiff drops his suit, on default of appearance when called in court. When a plaintiff being called in court, declines to answer, or when he neglects to deliver his declaration, he is supposed to drop his suit; he is therefore nonsuited, that is, his non-appearance is entered on the record, and this entry amounts to a judgment of the court that the plaintiff has dropped the suit. 8172
NONSUIT, a. Nonsuited. 8172
NONSUITED, pp. Adjudged to have deserted the suit by default of appearance; as a plaintiff. 8172
NONSUITING, ppr. Adjudging to have abandoned the suit by non-appearance or other neglect; as a plaintiff. 8173
NON-USANCE, n. Neglect of use. 8173
NON-USER, n. 8173
NOODLE, n. A simpleton. [A vulgar word.] 8173
NOOK, n. [See Nich.] A corner; a narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; as a hollow nook. 8173
NOON, n. [said to be from naw, that is up or ultimate, that limits, also nine. I has been supposed that the ninth hour, among the Romans, was the time of eating the chief meal; this hour was three o'clock, P.M. In Danish, none is an afternooning, a collation.] 8173
NOON, a. Meridional. 8173
NOONDAY, n. Mid-day; twelve o'clock in the day. 8174
NOONDAY, a. Pertaining to mid-day; meridional; as the noonday heat. 8174
NOONING, n. Repose at noon; sometimes, repast at noon. 8174
NOONSTEAD, n. The station of the sun at noon. 8174
NOONTIDE, n. [See Tide, which signifies time.] The time of noon; mid-day. 8174
NOONTIDE, a. Pertaining to noon; meridional. 8174
NOOSE, n. A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. 8174
NOOSE, v.t. To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to entrap; to ensnare. 8174
NOPAL, n. A Plant of the genus Cactus, from which the cochineal is collected in Mexico; Indian fig or raquette. The fruit resembles a fig. 8174
NOPE, n. A provincial name for the bullfinch or red tail. 8174
NOR, connective. [ne and or.] 8174
NORMAL, a. [L. a square, a rule.] 8175
NORMAN, n. In seamen's language, a short wooden bar to be thrust into a hole of the windlass, on which to fasten the cable. 8175
NORMAN, n. [north-man or nord-man.] A Norwegian, or a native of Normandy. 8175
NORMAN, a. Pertaining to Normandy; as the Norman language. 8175
NORROY, n. [north and roy, north king.] The title of the third of the three kings at arms or provincial heralds. 8175

NORTH, n. [I know not the origin of this word, nor its primary sense. It may have been applied first to the pole star, or to the wind, like Boreas.] One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian, on the left hand when we stand with the face to the east; or it is that point of intersection of the horizon and meridian which is nearest our pole. 8175
NORTH, a. Being in the north; as the north polar star. 8176
NORTHEAST, n. The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.
NORTHEAST, a. Pertaining to the northeast, or proceeding from that point; as a northeast wind. 8176 8176
NORTHERLY, a. Being towards the north, or nearer towards the north than to any other cardinal point. [We use this word and northern with considerable latitude.] 8176
NORTHERLY, adv. 8176
NORTHERN, a. 8176
NORTHERNLY, adv. Toward the north. [Not used.] 8176
NORTHING, n. 8176
NORTH-STAR, n. The north polar star. 8177
NORTHWARD, a. Being towards the north, or nearer to the north than to the east and west points. 8177
NORTHWARD, adv. Towards the north, or towards a point nearer to the north than the east and west points. 8177
NORTHWEST, n. The point in the horizon between the north and west, and equally distant from each. 8177
NORTHWEST, a. 8177
NORTHWESTERN, a. Pertaining to or being in the northwest, or in a direction to the northwest; as a northwestern course. 8177
NORTH-WIND, n. The wind that blows from the north. 8177
NORWEGIAN, a. Belonging to Norway. 8177
NORWEGIAN, n. A native of Norway. 8177
NOSE, n. 8177
NOSE, v.t. 8178
NOSE, v.i. To look big; to bluster. [Not used.] 8178
NOSEBLEED, n. 8178
NOSED, a. 8178
NOSE-FISH, n. A fish of the lether-mouthed kind, with a flat blunt snout; called also broad-snout. 8179
NOSEGAY, n. A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smelling. 8179
NOSELESS, a. Destitute of a nose. 8179
NOSE-SMART, n. A plant, nasturtium; cresses. 8179
NOSETHRIL. [See Nostril.] 8179
NOSLE, n. [from nose.] A little nose; the extremity of a thing; as the nosle of a bellows. [See Nozzle.] 8179
NOSOLOGICAL, a. [See Nosology.] Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases. 8179
NOSOLOGIST, n. One who classifies diseases, arranges them in order and gives them suitable names. 8179
NOSOLOGY, n. [Gr. disease, and discourse.] 8179
NOSOPOETIC, a. [Gr. disease, and to produce.] Producing diseases. [Little used.] 8179
NOSTRIL, n. [Thyrl or thirel is an opening or perforation; thirlian, thyrlian, to bore, to perforate, to thrill, to drill. See Drill.] An aperture or passage through the nose. The nostrils are the passages through which air is inhaled and exhaled in respiration. 8179
NOSTRUM, n. [L. from ours.] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor. 8180
NOT, adv. [See Naught.] 8180
NOTABLE, a. [L. known; to know.] 8180
NOTABLE, n. 8181
NOTABLENESS, n. 8181
NOTABLY, adv. 8181

NOTARIAL, a. [from notary.] 8181
NOTARY, n. [L. known.] 8181
NOTATION, n. [L. to mark.] 8182
NOTCH, n. [G. to crack or flaw. It seems to be the same word in origin as niche, nick.]
NOTCH, v.t. To cut in small hollows; as, to notch a stick. 8182 8182
NOTCH-WEED, n. A plant called orach. 8182
NOTE, for ne wote, knew not or could not. 8182
NOTE, n. [L. to know.] 8182
NOTE, v.t. 8184
NOTE, v.t. To butt; to push with the horns. [Not used.] 8184
NOTE-BOOK, n. 8184
NOTED, pp. 8184
NOTEDLY, adv. With observation or notice. 8185
NOTEDNESS, n. Conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity. 8185
NOTELESS, a. Not attracting notice; not conspicuous. 8185
NOTER, n. One who takes notice; an annotator. 8185
NOTEWORTHY, a. Worthy of observation or notice. 8185
NOTHING, n. [no and thing.] 8185
NOTHING, adv. In no degree; not at all. 8186
NOTHINGNESS, n. 8186
NOTICE, n. 8186
NOTICE, v.t. 8187
NOTICEABLE, a. That may be observed; worthy of observation. 8188
NOTICED, pp. Observed; seen; remarked; treated with attention. 8188
NOTICING, ppr. Observing; seeing; regarding; remarking on; treating with attention. 8188
NOTIFICATION, n. [See Notify.] 8188
NOTIFIED, pp. 8188
NOTIFY, v.t. [L. known, and to make.] 8188
NOTIFYING, ppr. Making known; giving notice to. 8189
NOTION, n. [L. known; to know.] 8189
NOTIONAL, a. 8190
NOTIONALITY, n. Empty ungrounded opinion. [Not used.] 8190
NOTIONALLY, adv. In mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality. 8190
NOTIONIST, n. One who holds to an ungrounded opinion. 8190
NOTORIETY, n. [See Notorious.] 8190
NOTORIOUS, a. [L. known.] 8190
NOTORIOUSLY, adv. Publicly; openly; in a manner to be known or manifest. 8191
NOTORIOUSNESS, n. The state of being open or known; notoriety. 8191
NOTT, a. Shorn. 8191
NOTUS, n. [L.] The south wind. 8191
NOTWHEAT, n. [smooth, shorn.] Wheat not bearded. 8191
NOTWITHSTANDING — NUN 8192
NOTWITHSTANDING, the participle of withstand, with not prefixed, and signifying not opposing; nevertheless. It retains in all cases its participial signification. For example, “I will surely rend the knigdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant; notwithstanding, in thy days I will not do it, for david thy father’s sake.” 1 Kings 11:11-12. In this passage there is an ellipsis of that, after notwithstanding. That refers to the former part of the sentence, I will rend the kingdom from thee; notwithstanding that (declaration or determination,) in thy days I will not do it. in this and in all cases, notwithstanding, either with or without that or this, constitutes the case absolute or independent. 8192
NOUGHT. See Naught. 8192
NOUL, n. The top of the head. [Not in use.] 8192
NOULD, ne would, would not. 8192
NOUN, n. [altered from L. name.] In grammar, a name; that sound or combination of

sounds by which a thing is called, whether material or immaterial. [See Name.] 8193
NOURISH, v.t. [G. to nourish, cannot be the same word unless they have lost a dental, which may perhaps be the fact.] 8193
NOURISH, v.i. 8193
NOURISHABLE, a. Susceptible of nourishment; as the nourishable parts of the body.
NOURISHED, pp. Fed; supplied with nutriment; caused to grow. 81948193
NOURISHER, n. The person or thing that nourishes. 8194
NOURISHING, ppr. 8194
NOURISHMENT, n. 8194
NOURITURE. [See Nurture.] 8194
NOURSLING. [See Nursling.] 8194
NOVACULITE, n. [L. a razor.] Razor-stone; Turkey-hone; coticular shist; whet-slate, a variety of argillaceous slate. 8194
NOVATIAN, n. In church history, one of the sect of Novatus or Novatianus, who held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and that second marriages are unlawful. 8194
NOVATIANISM, n. The opinions of the Novations. 8195
NOVATION. [See Innovation.] 8195
NOVATOR. [See Innovator.] 8195
NOVEL, a. 8195
NOVEL, n. 8195
NOVELISM, n. Innovation. [Little used.] 8195
NOVELIST, n. 8195
NOVELIZE, v.i. To innovate. [Not in use.] 8196
NOVELTY, n. Newness; recentness of origin or introduction. 8196
NOVEMBER, n. [L. from nine; the ninth month, according to the ancient Roman year, beginning in March.] The eleventh month of the year. 8196
NOVENARY, n. [nine.] The number nine; nine collectively. 8196
NOVENARY, a. Pertaining to the number nine. 8196
NOVENNIAL, a. Done every ninth year. 8196
NOVERCAL, a. [L. a step-mother.] Pertaining to a step-mother; suitable to a step-mother; in the manner of a step-mother. 8196
NOVICE, n. [L. from new.] 8196
NOVITIATE, n. 8196
NOVITIOUS, a. Newly invented. [Not used.] 8197
NOVITY, n. Newness. [Not used.] 8197
NOW, adv. 8197
NOW, n. The present time or moment. 8198
NOWAY, adv. [no and way.] In no manner or degree. [These can hardly be considered as compound words.] 8199
NOWAYS, adv. [no and way.] In no manner or degree. [These can hardly be considered as compound words.] 8199
NOWED, a. Knotted; tied in a knot; used in heraldry. 8199
NOWEL, n. A shout of joy or christmas song. 8199
NOWES, n. The marriage knot. 8199
NOWHERE, adv. Not in any place or state. Happiness is nowhere to be found but in the practice of virtue. 8199
NOWISE, adv. [no and wise; often by mistake written noways.] Not in any manner or degree. 8199
NOXIOUS, a. [L. from hurt.] 8199
NOXIOUSLY, adv. Hurtfully; perniciously. 8200
NOXIOUSNESS, n. 8200
NOYAU, n. A rich cordial. 8200
NOZLE, n. [from nose.] The nose; the extremity of any thing; the snout. 8200

NOZZLE, n. [from nose.] The nose; the extremity of any thing; the snout. 8200
NUBBLE, v.t. [for knubble, from knob, the fist.] To beat or bruise with the fist. [Not used.]
NUBIFEROUS, a. [L. a cloud or fog, and to produce.] Brining or producing clouds. 8200
NUBILE, a. [L. to marry.] Marriageable; of an age suitable for marriage. 8200 8200
NUBILOUS, a. Cloudy. 8200
NUCIFEROUS, a. [L. nut and to bear.] Bearing or producing nuts. 8200
NUCLEUS, n. [L. a nut.] 8200
NUDATION, n. [L. to make bare.] The act of stripping or making bare or naked. 8201
NUDE, a. 8201
NUDITY, n. 8201
NUGACITY, n. [L. trifles.] Futility; trifling talk or behavior. 8201
NUGATION, n. [L. to trifle.] The act or practice of trifling. [Little used.] 8201
NUGATORY, a. 8201
NUISANCE, NUSANCE, n. [L. to annoy. Blackstone writes nusance, and it is desirable that his example may be followed.] 8201
NUL, in law, signifies no, not any; as nul diseizin; nul tiel record; nul tort. 8202
NULL, v.t. [L. not any.] To annul; to deprive of validity; to destroy. [Not much used.] [See Annul.] 8202
NULL, a. Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid. The contract of a minor is null in law, except for necessaries. 8202
NULL, n. Something that has no force or meaning. A cipher is called a null. [Not used.] 8202
NULLIFIDIAN, a. [L. none, and faith.] Of no faith; of no religion or honesty. [Not used.]
NULLIFIED, pp. Made void. 8202 8202
NULLIFY, v.t. [L. none, and to make.] To annul; to make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy. 8202
NULLITY, n. 8202
NUMB, a. 8203
NUMB, v.t. To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to deaden; to benumb; to stupefy. 8203
NUMBED, pp. Rendered torpid. 8203
NUMBER, n. [Probably the radical sense is to speak, name or tell, as our word tell, in the other dialects, is to number. Number may be allied to name, as the Spaniards use nombre for name, and the French word written with the same letters, is number.] 8203
NUMBER, v.t. 8205
NUMBERED, pp. Counted; enumerated. 8206
NUMBERER, n. One that counts numbers. 8206
NUMBERING, ppr. Counting; ascertaining the units of a multitutde or collection. 8206
NUMBERLESS, a. That cannot be counted; innumerable. 8206
NUMBERS, n. The title of the fourth book of the Pentateuch. 8206
NUMBING, ppr. Making torpid. 8206
NUMBLES, n. The entrails of a deer. 8206
NUMBNESS, n. Torpor; that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling or motion, as when paralytc or chilled by cold. 8206
NUMERABLE, a. That may be numbered or counted. 8206
NUMERAL, a. 8206
NUMERALLY, adv. According to number; in number. 8206
NUMERARY, a. Belonging to a certain number. 8207
NUMERATE, v.t. To count or reckon in numbers; to calculate. [But enumerate is generally used.] 8207
NUMERATION, n. 8207
NUMERATOR, n. [L.] 8207
NUMERIC, a. [L., number.] 8207
NUMERICAL, a. [L., number.] 8208
NUMERICALLY, adv. 8208
NUMERIST, n. One that deals in numbers. [Not used.] 8208

NUMEROSITY, n. The state of being numerous. [Not used.] 8208
NUMEROUS, a. [L.] 8208
NUMEROUSLY, adv. In great numbers. 8208
NUMEROUSNESS, n. 8208
NUMISMATIC, a. [L., money, coin; Gr., to suppose, to sanction, law or custom.] Pertaining money, coin or medals. 8209
NUMISMATICS, n. The science of coins and medals. 8209
NUMISMATOLOGIST, n. One versed in the knowledge of coins and medals. 8209
NUMISMATOLOGY, n. [Gr., coin, and discourse.] The branch of historical science which treats of coins and medals. 8209
NUMMARY, a. [L., a coin.] Pertaining to coin or money. 8209
NUMMULAR, a. [L., a coin.] Pertaining to coin or money. 8209
NUMMULITE, n. [L., money.] Fossil remains of a chambered shell of a flattened form, formerly mistaken for money. 8209
NUMPS, n. A dolt; a blockhead. [Not used.] 8209
NUMSKULL, n. [numb and skull.] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow. 8209
NUMSKULLED, a. Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish. 8209
NUN, n. A woman devoted to a religious life, and who lives in a cloister or nunnery, secluded from the world, under a vow of perpetual chastity. 8209
NUN, n. 8209

NUNCHION — NYS 8211

NUNCHION, n. A portion of food taken between meals. [qu. from noon, or a corruption of luncheon.] 8211
NUNCIATURE, n. [See Nuncio.] The office of a nuncio. 8211
NUNCIO, n. [L., a messenger.] 8211
NUNCUPATE, v.t. [L.] To declare publicly or solemnly. [Not used.] 8211
NUNCUPATION, n. A naming. 8211
NUNCUPATIVE, a. [L., to declare.] 8211
NUNCUPATORY, a. [L., to declare.] 8211
NUNDINAL, a. [L., a fair or market, every nine days.] 8212
NUNDINAL, n. A nundinal letter. 8212
NUNDINATE, v.i. To buy and sell at fairs. [Not used.] 8212
NUNDINATION, n. Traffick in fairs. [Not used.] 8212
NUNNATION, n. In Arabic grammar, from the name of N, the pronunciation of n at the end of words. 8212
NUNNERY, n. A house in which nuns reside; a cloister in which females under a vow of chastity and devoted to religion, reside during life. 8212
NUPTIAL, a. [L., to marry.] 8212
NUPTIALS, n. plu. Marriage, which see. 8212
NURSE, n. 8212
NURSE, v.t. 8213
NURSED, pp. Tended in infancy or sickness; nourished from the breast maintained; cherished. 8214
NURSER, n. One that cherishes or encourages growth. 8214
NURSERY, n. 8214
NURSING, ppr. Tending; nourishing at the breast; education; maintaining. 8214
NURSLING, n. 8214
NURTURE, n. 8215
NURTURE, v.t. 8215
NUSANCE. [See Nuisance.] 8215
NUT, n. [It seems to be allied to knot, a bunch or hard lump.] 8215
NUT, v.t. To gather nuts. 8215
NUTATION, n. [L., a nodding, to nod.] In astronomy, a kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth, by which in its annual revolution it is twice inclined to the ecliptic, and as

often returns to its former position. 8215
NUT-BREAKER. [See Nutcracker.] 8215
NUT-BROWN, a. Brown as a nut long kept and dried. 8215
NUT-CRACKER, n. 8216
NUTGALL, n. An excrescence of the oak. 8216
NUT-HATCH, n. The common name of birds of the genus sitta. The common European nut-hatch is called also nut-jobber and nut-pecker. 8216
NUT-HOOK, n. A pole with a hook at the end to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts; also, the name given to a thief that stole goods from a window by means of a hook. 8216
NUTMEG, n. [L. But it may be questionable whether the last syllable in English, meg, is not from L., mace, the bark that envelops the nut.] The fruit of a tree of the genus Myristica, growing in the isles of the East Indies and South Sea. The tree gorws to the gighth of thirty feet, producing numerous branches. The color of the bark of the trunk is a reddish brown; that of the young branches a bright green. The fruit is of the kind called drupe, that is, a pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a nut or kernel. The covering of this nut is the mace. The nutmeg is an aromatic, very grateful to the taste and smell, and much used in cookery. 8216
NUTRICATION, n. Manner of feeding or being fed. [Not in use.] 8216
NUTRIENT, a. [L.] Nourishing; promoting growth. 8216
NUTRIENT, n. Any substance which nourishes by promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies.
NUTRIMENT, n. [L., from to nourish.] 8216 8216
NUTRIMENTAL, a. Having the qualities of food; alimental. 8217
NUTRITION, n. [L., to nourish.] 8217
NUTRITIOUS, a. Nourishing; promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies. Milk is very nutritious. 8217
NUTRITIVE, a. Having the quality of nourishing; nutrimental; alimental; as a nutritive food.
NUTRITURE, n. The quality of nourishing. [Not used.] 8217 8217
NUT-SHELL, n. 8217
NUT-TREE, n. A tree that bears nuts. 8217
NUZZLE, v.t. [qu. from noursle.] To nurse; to foster. [Vulgar.] 8217
NUZZLE, v.t. [qu. from nose or noursle.] To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom. 8218
NUZZLE, v.t. [qu. from noursle or nestle.] To nestle; to house as in a nest. 8218
NUZZLE, v.i. [qu. from nose.] To go with the nose near the ground, or thrusting the nose into the ground like a swine. 8218
NYCTALOPS, n. [Gr., night and the eye.] 8218
NYCTALOPY, n. 8218
NYE, n. A brood or flock of pheasants. 8218
NYLGAU, n. A quadruped of the genus Bos, a native of the interior of India, of a middle size between the cow and the deer. Its body, horns and tail are not unlike those of a bull; the head, neck and legs resemble those of the deer. The color is an ash gray. 8218
NYMPH, n. 8218
NYMPH, n. Another name of the pupa, chrysalis, or aurelia; the second state of an insect, passing to its perfect form. 8219
NYMPHA, n. Another name of the pupa, chrysalis, or aurelia; the second state of an insect, passing to its perfect form. 8219
NYMPHEAN, a. Pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs; as a nymphean cave. 8219
NYMPHICAL, a. Pertaining to nymphs. 8219
NYMPHISH, a. Relating to nymphs; lady-like. 8219
NYMPHLIKE, a. Resembling nymphs. 8219
NYMPHLY, a. Resembling nymphs. 8219
NYS, [ne and is.] None is; is not. 8219
O 8220
O — OBLIQUE 8220
O is the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel in the English Alphabet. The shape of this

letter seems to have been taken from the circular configuration of the lips in uttering the sound. It corresponds in figure with the Coptic O, and nearly with the Syriac initial and final vau, and the Ethiopic ain. In words derived from the oriental languages, it often represents the vau of those languages, and sometimes the ain; the original sound of the latter being formed deep in the throat, and with a greater aperture of the mouth. 8220

O.S. stands for Old Style. 8221

OAF, n. [said to be a corruption of ouph or elf, a fairy or demon, and to denote a foolish child left by fairies in the place of one of better intellects which they steal.] 8221

OAFISH, a. Stupid; dull; doltish. [Little used.] 8221

OAFISHNESS, n. Stupidity; dullness; folly. [Little used.] 8221

OAK, n. [It is probably that the first syllable, oak, was originally an adjective expressing some quality, as hard or strong, and by the disuse of tree, oak became the name of the tree.] 8221

OAK-APPLE, n. A kind of spungy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, etc. produced in consequence of the puncture of an insect. It is called also oak leaf gall, or gall-nut. 8221

OAKEN, a. o'kn. 8221

OAKENPIN, n. An apple; so called from its hardness. 8222

OAKLING, n. A young oak. 8222

OAKUM, n. 8222

OAKY, a. [from oak.] Hard; firm; strong. 8222

OAR, n. An instrument for rowing boats, being a piece of timber round or square at one end, and flat at the other. The round end is the handle, and the flat end the blade. 8222

OAR, v.i. To row. 8222

OAR, v.t. To impel by rowing. 8222

OARY, a. Having the form or use of an oar; as the swan's oary feet. 8222

OAST, OST, OUST, n. [L. ustus.] A kiln to dry hops or malt. 8222

OAT, n. 8222

OATCAKE, n. A cake made of the meal of oats. 8223

OATEN, a. o'tn. 8223

OATH, n. 8223

OATHABLE, a. Capable of having an oath administered to. [Not used.] 8223

OATHBREAKING, n. The violation of an oath; perjury. 8223

OATMALT, n. Malt made of oats. 8223

OATMEAL, n. 8223

OAT-THISTLE, n. A plant. [Not used.] 8223

OB, a Latin preposition, signifies primarily, in front, before, and hence against, towards; as in objicio, to object, that is, to throw against. It has also the force of in or on; as in obtrude. In composition, the letter b is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed; as in occasion, offer, oppose. 8224

OBAMBULATE, v.i. [L. obambulo.] To walk about. [Not used.] 8224

OBAMBULATION, n. A walking about. [Not used.] 8224

OBBLIGATO, an. A term in music, signifying on purpose for the instrument named. 8224

OBCORDATE, a. [L. from ob and cor, the heart.] 8224

OBDORMITION, n. [L. obdormio, to sleep.] Sleep; sound sleep. [Little used.] 8224

OBDUCE, v.t. [L. obduco; ob and duco, to lead.] To draw over, as a covering. [Little used.]

OBDUCT, v.t. [L. obduco.] To draw over; to cover. [Not in use.] 82248224

OBDUCTION, n. [L. obductio.] The act of drawing over, as a covering; the act of laying over. [Little used.] 8224

OBDURACY, n. [See Obdurate.] Invincible hardness of heart; impenitence that cannot be subdued; inflexible persistency in sin; obstinacy in wickedness. 8224

OBDURATE, a. [L. obduro, to harden; ob and duro.] 8224

OBDURATE, v.t. To harden. [Not used.] 8225

OBDURATELY, adv. Stubbornly; inflexibly; with obstinate impenitence. 8225

OBDURATENESS, n. Stubbornness; inflexible persistence in sin. 8225
OBDURATION, n. The hardening of the heart; hardness of heart; stubbornness. 8225
OBDURE, v.t. [L. obduro.] 8225
OBDURED, pp. or a. Hardened; inflexible; impenitent. 8225
OBDUREDNESS, n. Hardness of heart; stubbornness. [Little used.] 8225
OBEDIENCE, n. [L. obedientia. See Obey.] 8225
OBEDIENT, a. [L. obediens.] Submissive to authority; yielding compliance with commands, orders or injunctions; performing what is required, or abstaining from what is forbid. 8226
OBEDIENTIAL, a. According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with commands; as obediential submission. 8226
OBEDIENTLY, adv. With obedience; with due submission to commands; with submission or compliance with orders. 8226
OBEISANCE, n. [L. obedio.] 8226
OBELISCAL, a. In the form of an obelisk. 8226
OBELISK, n. [L. obeliscus; Gr. a spit.] 8226
OBEQUITATE, v.i. [L. obequito; ob and equito, to ride; equus, a horse.] To ride about. [Not used.] 8227
OBEQUITATION, n. The act of riding about. [Not used.] 8227
OBERRATION, n. [L. oberro; ob and erro, to wander.] The act of wandering about. [Little used.] 8227
OBESE, a. [L. obesus.] Fat; fleshy. [Little used.] 8227
OBESENESS, OBESITY, n. [L. obesitas.] Fatness; fleshiness; incumbrance of flesh. 8227
OBEY, v.t. [L. obedio; Gr.] 8227
OBEYED, pp. Complied with; performed; as a command; yielded to. 8228
OBEYER, n. One who yields obedience. 8228
OBEYING, ppr. Complying with commands; submitting to. 8228
OBFIRM, obferm', 8228
OBFIRMATE, v.t. obferm'ate. To make firm; to harden in resolution. [Not used.] 8228
OBFUSCATE, v.t. [L. ob and fusco, to obscure.] To darken; to obscure. 8228
OBFUSCATED, pp. Darkened in color. 8228
OBFUSCATION, n. The act of darkening or rendering obscure; a clouding. 8228
OBIT, n. [L. obiit, obivit; ob and eo, to go.] Properly, death; decease; hence, funeral solemnities or anniversary service for the soul of the deceased on the day of his death. 8228
OBITUAL, a. [L. obeo, to die; obitus, death.] Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated; as obitual days. 8229
OBITUARY, n. 8229
OBITUARY, a. Relating to the decease of a person or persons; as an obituary notice. 8229
OBJECT, n. [L. objectum, objectus. See the Verb.] 8229
OBJECT-GLASS, n. In a telescope or microscope, the glass placed at the end of a tube next the object. 8230
OBJECT, v.t. [L. objicio, ob and jacio, to throw against.] 8230
OBJECT, v.i. To oppose in words or arguments; to offer reasons against. The council objected to the admission of the plaintiff's witnesses. 8230
OBJECT, a. Opposed; presented in opposition. [Not used.] 8230
OBJECTABLE, a. That may be opposed. 8231
OBJECTION, n. [L. objectio.] 8231
OBJECTIONABLE, a. Justly liable to objections; such as may be objected against. 8231
OBJECTIVE, a. 8231
OBJECTIVELY, adv. 8231
OBJECTIVENESS, n. The state of being an object. 8232
OBJECTOR, n. One that objects; one that offers arguments or reasons in opposition to a proposition or measure. 8232
OBJURGATE, v.t. [L. objurgo; ob and jurgo, to chide.] To chide; to reprove. [Not used.]

OBJURGATION, n. [L. objurgatio.] The act of chiding by way of censure; reproof; 8232
reprehension. [Little used.] 8232
OBJURGATORY, a. Containing censure or reproof; culpatory. [Little used.] 8232
OBLADA, n. A fish of the sparus kind, variegated with longitudinal lines, and having a large black spot on each side near the tail. 8232
OBLATE, a. [L. oblatur, offero; ob and fero, to bear.] 8232
OBLATENESS, n. The quality or state of being oblate. 8232
OBLATION, n. [L. oblatio, from offero; ob and fero, to bear or bring.] 8232
OBLECTATE, v.t. [L. oblecto.] To delight; to please highly. [Not used.] 8232
OBLECTATION, n. The act of pleasing highly; delight. 8233
OBLIGATE, v.t. [L. obligo; ob and ligo, to bind.] 8233
OBLIGATED, pp. Bound by contract or promise. 8233
OBLIGATING, ppr. Bound by covenant, contract, promise or bond. 8233
OBLIGATION, n. [L. obligatio.] 8233
OBLIGATO. [See Obbligato.] 8234
OBLIGATORY, a. Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance or forbearance of some act; followed by on; to is obsolete. 8234
OBLIGE, v.t. pronounced as written, not oblege. [L. obligo; ob and ligo, to bind.] 8234
OBLIGED, pp. Bound in duty or in law; compelled; constrained; favored; indebted. 8235
OBLIGEE, n. The person to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond is given. 8235
OBLIGEMENT, n. Obligation. [Little used.] 8235
OBLIGER, n. One that obliges. 8235
OBLIGING, ppr. 8235
OBLIGING, a. Having the disposition to do favors, or actually conferring them; as an obliging man; a man of an obliging disposition; hence, civil; complaisant; kind. 8235
OBLIGINGLY, adv. With civility; kindly; complaisantly. 8235
OBLIGINGNESS, n. 8235
OBLIGOR, n. The person who binds himself or gives his bond to another. 8236
OBLIQUATION, n. [L. obliquo, from obliquus, oblique.] 8236
OBLIQUE, OBLIKE, a. obli'ke. [L. obliquus;.] 8236
OBLIQUELY — OBTEST 8237
OBLIQUELY, adv. 8237
OBLIQUENESS, n. Obliquity. 8237
OBLIQUITY, n. [L. obliquitas.] 8237
OBLITERATE, v.t. [L. oblitero; ob and litera, letter.] 8237
OBLITERATED, pp. Effaced; erased; worn out; destroyed. 8238
OBLITERATING, ppr. Effacing; wearing out; destroying. 8238
OBLITERATION, n. The act of effacing; effacement; a blotting out or wearing out; extinction. 8238
OBLIVION, n. [L. oblivio.] 8238
OBLIVIOUS, a. [L. obliviosus.] 8238
OBLOCUTOR, n. A gainsayer. [Not in use.] 8238
OBLONG, a. [L. oblongus.] Longer than broad. 8238
OBLONG, n. A figure or solid which is longer than it is broad. 8239
OBLONGISH, a. Somewhat oblong. 8239
OBLONGLY, a. In an oblong form. 8239
OBLONGNESS, n. The state of being longer than broad. 8239
OBLONG-OVATE, a. In botany, between oblong and ovate, but inclined to the latter. 8239
OBLOQUIOUS, a. [See Obloquy.] Containing obloquy; reproachful. [Little used.] 8239
OBLOQUY, n. [L. obloquor; ob and loquor, to speak.] 8239
OBLUCTATION, n. [L. obluctor; ob and luctor, to struggle.] 8239
OBMUTESCENCE, n. [L. obmutesco, to be silent.] 8239

OBNOXIOUS, a. [L. obnoxius; ob and noxius, hurtful, from noceo.] 8239
OBNOXIOUSLY, adv. 8240
OBNOXIOUSNESS, n. 8240
OBNUBILATE, v.t. [L. obnubilor; ob and nubilo; nubes, mist, cloud.] 8240
OBNUBILATION, n. The act or operation of making dark or obscure. 8240
OBOLE, n. [L. obolus.] In pharmacy, the weight of ten grains or half a scruple. 8241
OBOLUS, n. [L. from G.] A small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma, about two cents in value, or a penny farthing sterling. 8241
OBOVATE, a. In botany, inversely ovate; having the narrow end downward; as an obovate leaf. 8241
OBREPTION, n. [L. obrepo; ob and repo, to creep.] 8241
OBREPTITIOUS, a. [supra.] Done or obtained by surprise; with secrecy or by concealment of the truth. 8241
OBSCENE, a. [L. obscaenus.] 8241
OBSCENELY, adv. In a manner offensive to chastity or purity; impurely; unchastely. 8241
OBSCENENESS, OBSCENITY, n. [L. obscaenitas.] 8242
OBSCURATION, n. [L. obscuratio.] 8242
OBSCURE, a. [L. obscurus.] 8242
OBSCURE, v.t. [L. obscuro.] 8243
OBSCURELY, adv. 8244
OBSCURENESS, OBSCURITY, n. [L. obscuritas.] 8244
OBSECRATE, v.t. [L. obsecro.] To beseech; to intreat; to supplicate; to pray earnestly.
OBSECRATION, n. 8244 8244
OBSEQUENT, a. [L. obsequens.] Obedient; submissive to. [Little used.] 8245
OBSEQUIES, n. plu. [L. obsequium, complaisance, from obsequor, to follow.] 8245
OBSEQUIOUS, a. [from L. obsequium, complaisance, from obsequor, to follow; ob and sequor.] 8245
OBSEQUIOUSLY, adv. 8245
OBSEQUIOUSNESS, n. 8246
OBSERVABLE, a. s as z. [See Observe.] 8246
OBSERVABLY, adv. s as z. In a manner worthy of note. 8246
OBSERVANCE, n. s as z. 8246
OBSERVANDA, n. plu. s as z. [L.] Things to be observed. 8247
OBSERVANT, a. s as z. 8247
OBSERVANT, n. s as z. 8247
OBSERVATION, n. s as z. [L. observatio. See Observe.] 8247
OBSERVATOR, n. s as z. 8248
OBSERVATORY, n. s as z. 8248
OBSERVE, v.t. obzerv'. [L. observo; ob and servo, to keep or hold. The sense is to hold in view, or to keep the eyes on.] 8249
OBSERVE, v.i. observ'. 8250
OBSERVED, pp. s as z. 8250
OBSERVER, n. s as z. 8250
OBSERVING, ppr. s as z. 8250
OBSERVINGLY, adv. s as z. Attentively; carefully; with close observation. 8251
OBSESS, v.t. [L. obsideo, obsessus; ob and sedeo, to sit.] To besiege. [Not used.] 8251
OBSESSION, n. [L. obsessio.] The act of besieging; the first attack of Satan antecedent to possession. [Little used.] 8251
OBSIDIAN, n. A mineral of two kinds, translucent and transparent. The translucent has a velvet black color; the transparent is of a dark blue. These occur massive in porphyry, gneiss or granite, generally invested with a gray opake crust. 8251
OBSIDIONAL, a. [L. obsidionalis; ob and sedeo, to sit.] Pertaining to a siege. 8251
OBSIGNATE, v.t. [L. obsigno; ob and signo, to seal.] To seal up; to ratify. [Little used.]
OBSIGNATION, n. The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation. 8251 8251

OBSIGNATORY, a. Ratifying; confirming by sealing. 8251
OBSOLESCENT, a. [L. obsolesco, to go out of use.] 8251
OBSOLETE, a. [L. obsoletus.] 8252
OBSOLETENESS, n. 8252
OBSTACLE, n. [L. obsto, to withstand; ob and sto.] 8252
OBSTANCY, n. [L. obstantia; ob and sto.] Opposition; impediment; obstruction. [Not used.] 8252
OBSTETRIC, a. [L. obstetrix, a midwife; ob and sto, to stand before.] 8252
OBSTETRICATE, v.i. [See Obstetric.] To perform the office of a midwife. [Little used.]
OBSTETRICATE, v.t. To assist as a midwife. [Little used.] 8253 8252
OBSTETRICATION, n. 8253
OBSTETRICIAN, n. One skilled in the art of assisting women in parturition. 8253
OBSTETRICS, n. The art of assisting women in parturition; midwifery. 8253
OBSTINACY, n. [L. obstinatio, from obsto, to stand against, to oppose; ob and sto.] 8253
OBSTINATE, a. [L. obstinatus.] 8253
OBSTINATELY, adv. Stubbornly; pertinaciously; with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken, or not without difficulty; as a sinner obstinately bent on his own destruction. 8254
OBSTINATENESS, n. Stubbornness; pertinacity in opinion or purpose; fixed determination. 8254
OBSTIPATION, n. [L. obstipo; ob and stipo, to crowd.] 8254
OBSTREPEROUS, a. [L. obstreperus, from obstrepo, to roar; ob and strepo.] 8254
OBSTREPEROUSLY, adv. Loudly; clamorously; with tumultuous noise. 8254
OBSTREPEROUSNESS, n. Loudness; clamor; noisy turbulence. 8254
OBSTRICTION, n. [L. obstrictus, obstringo; ob and stringo, to strain.] 8255
OBSTRUCT, v.t. [L. obstruo; ob and struo, to set.] 8255
OBSTRUCTED, pp. 8255
OBSTRUCTER, n. One that obstructs or hinders. 8255
OBSTRUCTING, ppr. Blocking up; stopping; impeding; interrupting. 8255
OBSTRUCTION, n. [L. obstructio.] 8255
OBSTRUCTIVE, a. 8256
OBSTRUCTIVE, n. Obstacle; impediment. [Little used.] 8256
OBSTRUENT, a. [L. obstruens.] Blocking up; hindering. 8256
OBSTRUENT, n. Any thing that obstructs the natural passages in the body. 8256
OBSTUPEFACTION, n. [L. obstupefacio.] The act of making stupid or insensible. [See Stupefaction, which is generally used.] 8256
OBSTUPEFACTIVE, a. [L. obstupefacio.] Stupefying; rendering insensible, torpid or inert. [Little used. See Stupefactive.] 8256
OBTAIN, v.t. [L. obtineo; ob and teneo, to hold.] 8256
OBTAIN, v.i. 8257
OBTAINABLE, a. That may be obtained; that may be procured or gained. 8257
OBTAINED, pp. Gained; procured; acquired. 8257
OBTAINER, n. One who obtains. 8257
OBTAINING, ppr. Gaining; procuring; acquiring. 8257
OBTAINMENT, n. The act of obtaining. 8257
OBTEND, v.t. [L. obtendo; ob and tendo; literally, to stretch against or before.] 8257
OBTENEBRATION, n. [from L. ob and tenebrae, darkness.] 8258
OBTENSION, n. The act of obtending. [Not used.] 8258
OBTEST, v.t. [L. obtestor; ob and testor, to witness. To beseech; to supplicate.] 8258
OBTEST, v.i. To protest. 8258
OBTESTATION — OCTONOCULAR 8259
OBTESTATION, n. 8259
OBTESTING, ppr. Beseeching; supplicating. 8259
OBTRECTATION, n. [L. obtrectatio, from obtrecto; ob and tracto.] 8259
OBTRUDE, v.t. [L. obltrudo; ob and trudo, Eng. to thrust.] 8259

OBTRUDE, v.i. 8259
OBTRUDED, pp. Thrust in by force or unsolicited. 8260
OBTRUDER, n. One who obtrudes. 8260
OBTRUDING, ppr. Thrusting in or on; entering uninvited. 8260
OBTRUNCATE, v.t. [L. obtrunco; ob and trunco, to cut off.] 8260
OBTRUNCATION, n. The act of lopping or cutting off. [Little used.] 8260
OBTRUSION, n. s as z. [L. obtrudo, obtrusus.] 8260
OBTRUSIVE, a. Disposed to obtrude any thing upon others; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others, or to enter uninvited. 8260
OBTRUSIVELY, adv. By way of obtrusion or thrusting upon others, or entering unsolicited. 8260
OBTUND, v.t. [L. obtundo; ob and tundo, to beat.] 8260
OBTURATION, n. [L. obturatus, from obturo, to stop up.] 8261
OBTURATOR, n. In anatomy, the obturators are muscles which rise from the outer and inner side of the pelvis around foramen thyroideum, and are rotators of the thigh. 8261
OBTUSANGULAR, a. [obtuse and angular.] 8261
OBTUSE, a. [L. obtusus, from obtundo, to beat against.] 8261
OBTUSELY, adv. 8261
OBTUSENESS, n. 8261
OBTUSION, n. s as z. 8262
OBUMBRATE, v.t. [L. obumbro; ob and umbra, a shade.] 8262
OBUMBRATION, n. The act of darkening or obscuring. 8262
OBVENTION, n. [L. obvenio, ob and venio, to come.] 8262
OBVERSANT, a. [L. obversans, obversor; ob and versor, to turn.] 8262
OBVERSE, a. obvers'. In botany, having the base narrower than the top; as a leaf. 8262
OBVERSE, n. The face of a coin; opposed to reverse. 8262
OBVERT, v.t. [L. obverto; ob and verto, to turn.] To turn towards. 8262
OBVERTED, pp. Turned towards. 8262
OBVERTING, ppr. Turning towards. 8262
OBVIATE, v.t. [L. obvius; ob and via, way.] 8262
OBVIATED, pp. Removed, as objections or difficulties. 8263
OBVIATING, ppr. Removing, as objections in reasoning or planning. 8263
OBVIOUS, a. [L. obvus. See the Verb.] 8263
OBVIOUSLY, adv. 8263
OBVIOUSNESS, n. State of being plain or evident to the eye or the mind. 8263
OBVOLUTE, OBVOLUTED, a. [L. obvolutus, obvolvo; ob and volvo, to roll.] In botany, obvolute foliation is when the margins of the leaves alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf. 8264
OCCASION, n. s as z. [L. occasio, from oceido, to fall; ob and cado.] 8264
OCCASION, v.t. 8264
OCCASIONABLE, a. s as z. That may be caused or occasioned. [Little used.] 8265
OCCASIONAL, a. s as z. 8265
OCCASIONALLY, adv. s as z. According to incidental exigence; at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers; not regularly. He was occasionally present at our meetings. We have occasionally lent our aid. 8265
OCCASIONED, pp. s as z. Caused incidentally; caused; produced. 8265
OCCASIONER, n. s as z. One that causes or produces, either incidentally or otherwise.
OCCASIONING, ppr. s as z. Causing incidentally or otherwise. 8266 8265
OCCASIVE, a. Falling; descending; western; pertaining to the setting sun. 8266
OCCECATION, n. [L. occaecatio; ob and caeco, to blind.] 8266
OCCIDENT, n. [L. occidens, occido, to fall; ob and cade.] 8266
OCCIDENTAL, a. [L. occidentalis.] Western; opposed to oriental; pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere, or to some part of the earth westward of the speaker or spectator; as occidental climates; occidental pearl; occidental gold. 8266

OCCIDUOUS, a. [L. occido, occiduus.] Western. [Little used.] 8266
OCCIPITAL, a. [from L. occiput, the back part of the heat; ob and caput.] 8266
OCCIPUT, n. [L. ob and caput, head.] The hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head. 8266
OCCISION, n. s as z. [L. occisio, from occido, to kill; ob and caedo.] 8266
OCCLUDE, v.t. [L. occludo; ob and cludo, claudo, to shut.] 8267
OCCLUSE, a. [L. occlusus.] Shut; closed. [Little used.] 8267
OCCLUSION, n. s as z. [L. occlusio.] a shutting up; a closing. 8267
OCCULT, a. [L. occultus, occulo; ob and celo, to conceal.] 8267
OCCULTATION, n. [L. occultatio.] 8267
OCCULTED, a. Hid; secret. [Not used.] 8267
OCCULTNESS, n. the state of being concealed from view; secretness. 8267
OCCUPANCY, n. [L. occupo, to take or seize; ob and capio, to seize.] 8267
OCCUPANT, n. 8268
OCCUPATE, v.t. [L. occupo.] To hold; to possess; to take up. [Not used.] 8268
OCCUPATION, n. [L. occupatio.] 8268
OCCUPIER, n. 8269
OCCUPY, v.t. [L. occupo; ob and capio, to seize or take.] 8269
OCCUPY, v.i. To follow business; to negotiate. 8270
OCCUPYING, ppr. Taking or keeping possession; employing. 8270
OCCUR, v.i. [L. occurro; ob and curro, to run.] 8270
OCCURRENCE, n. 8270
OCCURRENT, n. Incident; any thing that happens. Obs. 8270
OCCURSION, n. [L. occursio, from occurro, to meet.] A meeting of bodies; a clash. 8271
OCEAN, n. o'shun. [L. oceanus; Gr.; Heb. to encompass, whence a circle. This is probably an error. The word seems to have for its origin greatness or extent.] 8271
OCEAN, a. o'shun. Pertaining to the main or great sea; as the ocean wave; ocean stream. 8271
OCEANIC, a. oshean'ic. Pertaining to the ocean. 8271
OCELLATED, a. [L. ocellatus, from ocellus, a little eye.] 8271
OCELOT, n. the Mexican panther. 8271
OCHER, n. [L. ochra; Gr. from pale.] 8271
OCHEROUS, a. 8271
OCHIMY, n. [corrupted from alchimy.] A mixed base metal. 8272
OCHLOCRACY, n. [Gr. the people or a multitude, and to govern.] 8272
OCHREY, a. Partaking of ocher. [Not used.] 8272
OCHROITS, n. Cerite. 8272
OCRA, n. A viscous vegetable substance in the West Indies, used in soups, etc. 8272
OCTACHORD, n. an instrument or system of eight sounds. 8272
OCTAGON, n. [Gr. eight and angle.] 8272
OCTAGONAL, a. Having eight sides and eight angles. 8272
OCTAHEDRAL, a. [See Octahedron.] Having eight equal sides. 8272
OCTAHEDRITE, n. Pyramidical ore of titanium. 8272
OCTAHEDRON, n. [Gr. eight and a base.] 8272
OCTANDER, n. [Gr. eight, and a male.] In botany, a plant having eight stamens. 8273
OCTANDRIAN, n. Having eight stamens. 8273
OCTANGULAR, a. [L. octo, eight, and angular.] Having eight angles. 8273
OCTANT, n. [L. octans, an eighth part, from octo, eight.] 8273
OCTAVE, a. [infra.] Denoting eight. 8273
OCTAVE, n. [L. octavus, eighth.] 8273
OCTAVO, n. [L. octavus, eighth.] A book in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves. The word is used as a noun or an adjective. We say, an octavo, or an octavo volume. The true phrase is, a book in octavo. 8273
OCTENNIAL, a. [L. octo, eight, and annus, year.] 8273

OCTILE, n. The same as octant, supra. 8274
OCTOBER, n. [L. from octo, eighth; the eighth month of the primitive Roman year which began in march.] 8274
OCTODECIMAL, a. [L. octo, eight, and decem, ten.] 8274
OCTODENTATE, a. [L. octo, eight, and dentatus, toothed.] Having eight teeth. 8274
OCTOFID, a. [L. octo, eight, and findo, to cleave.] 8274
OCTOGENARY, a. [L. octogenarius, from octogeni, eighty.] Of eighty years of age. 8274
OCTOGENARY, n. A person eighty years of age. 8274
OCTOLOCULAR, a. [L. octo, eight, and locus, place.] In botany, having eight cells for seeds. 8274
OCTONARY, a. [L. octonarius.] Belonging to the number eight. 8274
OCTONOCULAR, a. [L. octo, eight, and oculus, eye.] Having eight eyes. 8274
OCTOPETALOUS — OIL-NUT 8275
OCTOPETALOUS, a. [Gr. eight and a petal.] Having eight petals or flower-leaves. 8275
OCTORADIATED, a. [L. octo, eight, and radius, ray.] Having eight rays. 8275
OCTOSPERMOUS, a. [Gr. eight, and seed.] Containing eight seeds. 8275
OCTOSTYLE, n. [Gr. eight, and style.] In ancient architecture, the face of an edifice adorned with eight columns, or a range of eight columns. 8275
OCTOSYLLABLE, a. [L. octo, eight, and syllaba, syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.
OCTUPLE, a. [L. octuplus; octo, eight, and plico, to fold.] Eight-fold. 82758275
OCULAR, a. [L. ocularius, from oculus, eye.] 8275
OCULARLY, adv. By the eye, sight or actual view. 8275
OCULATE, a. [L. oculatus.] Furnished with eyes; knowing by the eye. 8275
OCULIFORM, a. [L. oculus, eye, and forma, form.] 8275
OCULIST, n. [from L. oculus, the eye.] One skilled in diseases of the eyes, or one who professes to cure them. 8275
ODD, a. 8276
ODDITY, n. 8277
ODDLY, adv. 8277
ODDNESS, n. 8278
ODDS, n. s as z. [It is used both in the singular and plural.] 8278
ODE, n. [L. ode; Gr.] A short poem or song; a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem. The ode is of the greater or less kind; the less is characterized by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture and quickness of transition. 8279
ODIOUS, a. [L. odiosus, from odi, I hated, Eng. hate.] 8279
ODIOUSLY, adv. 8279
ODIOUSNESS, n. 8279
ODIUM, n. [L.] 8280
ODONTALGIC, a. [Gr. a tooth, and pain.] Pertaining to the tooth-ache. 8280
ODONTALGIC, n. A remedy for the tooth-ache. 8280
ODONTALGY, n. Tooth-ache. 8280
ODOR, n. [L.] Smell; scent; fragrance; a sweet or an offensive smell; perfume. 8280
ODORAMENT, n. [L. odoramentum.] A perfume; a strong scent. 8280
ODORATE, a. [L. odoratus.] Scented; having a strong scent, fetid or fragrant. 8280
ODORATING, a. Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant. 8280
ODORIFEROUS, a. [L. odoriferus; odor and fero, to bear.] 8280
ODORIFEROUSNESS, n. The quality of diffusing scent; fragrance; sweetness of scent.
ODOROUS, a. Sweet of scent; fragrant. 82818281
ODOROUSNESS, n. Fragrance; the quality of diffusing scent, or of exciting the sensation of smell. 8281
OECONOMICAL, OECONOMY, OEDEMATOUS, OESOPHAGUS. [See Economical, Economy, Edematous, Esophagus.] 8281

OEILIAD, n. A glance; a wink. 8281
OER, contracted from over, which see. 8281
OF, prep. ov. [Gr.] 8281
OFF, a. auf. Most distant; as the off horse in a team. 8283
OFF, adv. auf. 8283
OFF, prep. 8284
OFF, as an exclamation, is a command to depart, either with or without contempt or abhorrence. 8285
OFFAL, n. 8285
OFFEND, v.t. [L. offendo; of and fendo, Obs. to strike, hit, meet, or thrust against. We use the simple verb in fend, to fend off, to fence.] 8285
OFFEND, v.i. 8286
OFFENDED, pp. Displeased. 8287
OFFENDER, n. One that offends; one that violates any law, divine or human; a criminal; a trespasser; a transgressor; one that does an injury. The man who robs, steals, or commits an assault, is an offender. 8287
OFFENDING, ppr. Displeasing; making angry; causing to stumble; committing sin. 8287
OFFENDRESS, n. A female that offends. 8287
OFFENSE, n. offens'. [L. offensus, offensa.] 8287
OFFENSEFUL, a. offens'ful. Giving displeasure; injurious. [Not used.] 8288
OFFENSELESS, a. offens'less. Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive. 8288
OFFENSIVE, a. 8288
OFFENSIVE, n. The part of attacking; as, to act on the offensive. 8288
OFFENSIVELY, adv. 8288
OFFENSIVENESS, n. 8289
OFFER, v.t. [L. offero; ob and fero, to bring.] 8289
OFFER, v.i. 8290
OFFER, n. 8290
OFFERABLE, a. That may be offered. 8291
OFFERED, pp. Presented for acceptance or rejection; presented in worship or devotion; immolated; bid; presented to the eye or the mind. 8291
OFFERER, n. One that offers; one that sacrifices or dedicates in worship. 8291
OFFERING, ppr. Presenting; proposing; sacrificing; bidding; presenting to the eye or mind. 8291
OFFERING, n. That which is presented in divine service; an animal or a portion of bread or corn, or of gold and silver, or other valuable articles, presented to God as an atonement for sin, or as a return of thanks for his favors, or for other religious purpose; a sacrifice; an oblation. In the Mosaic economy, there were burnt-offerings, sin-offerings, peace-offerings, trespass-offerings, thank-offerings, wave-offerings, and wood-offerings. Pagan nations also present offerings to their deities. Christ by the offering of himself has superseded the use of all other offerings, having made atonement for all men. 8291
OFFERTORY, n. The act of offering, or the thing offered. [Little used.] 8291
OFFERTURE, n. Offer; proposal. [Not used.] 8292
OFFICE, n. [L. officium; ob and facio, to make or do.] 8292
OFFICE, v.t. To perform; to do; to discharge. [Not used.] 8293
OFFICER, n. A person commissioned or authorized to perform any public duty. Officers are civil, military or ecclesiastical. There are great officers of state, and subordinate officers. Military and naval officers of the same grade usually take rank according to the dates of their commissions. Non-commissioned officers are nominated by their captains, and appointed by the commanding officers of regiments. 8293
OFFICER, v.t. To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over. 8294
OFFICERED, pp. Furnished with officers. 8294
OFFICIAL, a. 8294
OFFICIAL, n. An ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, etc., with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction. 8294
OFFICIALLY, adv. By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested; as accounts or reports officially verified or rendered; letters officially communicated; persons officially notified. 8294

OFFICIALTY, n. The charge or office of an official. 8294
OFFICIATE, v.t. 8294
OFFICIATE, v.t. To give in consequence of office. 8295
OFFICIATING, ppr. Performing the appropriate duties of an office; performing the office of another. 8295
OFFICINAL, a. [L. officina, a shop.] 8295
OFFICIOUS, a. [L. officiosus.] 8295
OFFICIOUSLY, adv. 8295
OFFICIOUSNESS, n. 8296
OFFING, n. [from off.] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore, or at a competent distance, where there is deep water and no need of a pilot. We saw a ship in the offing. 8296
OFFSCOURING, n. [off and scour.] That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter; that which is vile or despised. Lamentations 3:45; 1 Corinthians 4:13. 8296
OFFSET, n. [off and set.] 8296
OFFSET, v.t. To set one account against another; to make the account of one party pay the demand of another.
OFFSPRING, n. [off and spring.] 8296 8296
OFFUSCATE, OFFUSCATION. [See Obfuscate, Obfuscation.] 8297
OFFWARD, adv. [off and ward.] Leaning off, as a ship on shore. 8297
OFT, adv. Often; frequently; not rarely. It was formerly used in prose and may be so used still; but is more generally used in poetry. 8297
OFTEN, adv. of'n. comp. oftener; superl. oftenset. Frequently; many times; not seldom.
OFTEN, a. of'n. Frequent. [Improper.] 8297 8297
OFTENNESS, n. of'nness. Frequency. [Not used.] 8297
OFTENTIMES, adv. of'ntimes. [often and times.] Frequently; often; many times. 8297
OFTTIMES, adv. [oft and times.] Frequently; often. 8297
OG. [See Ogee.] 8297
OGDOASTICH, n. [Gr. eighth, and a verse.] A poem of eight lines. [Little used.] 8297
OGEE, n. 8297
OGGANITION, n. [L. obgannio, ogganio, to growl.] 8298
OGHAM, n. A particular kind of stenography or writing in cipher practiced by the Irish.
OGIVE, n. o'jiv. In architecture, an arch or branch of the Gothic vault, which passing 8298
diagonally from one angle to another forms a cross with the other arches. The middle where the ogives cross each other, is called the key. The members or moldings of the ogives are called nerves, branches or reins, and the arches which separate the ogives, double arches. 8298
OGLE, v.t. [L. oculus. See Eye.] 8298
OGLE, n. A side glance or look. 8298
OGLER, n. One that ogles. 8298
OGLING, ppr. Viewing with side glances. 8298
OGLING, n. The act of viewing with side glances. 8298
OGLIO, now written olio, which see. 8298
OGRE, OGRESS, n. An imaginary monster of the East. 8298
OGRESS, n. In heraldry, a cannon ball of a black color. 8299
OH, exclam. Denoting surprise, pain, sorrow or anxiety. 8299
OIL, n. It seems to be named from its inflammability, for aelan, is to kindle, and to oil; hence anaelan, to anneal; aeled, fire. [L. oleum; Gr.] 8299
OIL, v.t. To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint with oil. 8299
OIL-BAG, n. A bag, cyst or gland in animals containing oil. 8299
OIL-COLOR, n. A color made by grinding a coloring substance in oil. 8299
OILED, pp. Smeared or anointed with oil. 8299
OILER, n. One who deals in oils and pickles. 8299
OIL-GAS, n. Inflammable gas procured from oil, and used for lighting streets and apartments in buildings. 8299

OILINESS, n. The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; a quality approaching that of oil. 8299
OILING, ppr. Smearing or anointing with oil. 8299
OILMAN, n. One who deals in oils and pickles. 8299
OIL-NUT, n. The butternut of North America. 8299
OIL-NUT, OIL-TREE, n. A plant, a species of Ricinus, the palma Christi, or castor, from which is procured castor oil. 8300

OIL-SHOP — ONEIROMANCY 8301

OIL-SHOP, n. A shop where oils and pickles are sold. 8301
OILY, a. 8301
OILY-GRAIN, n. A plant. 8301
OILY-PALM, n. A tree. 8301
OINT, v.t. [L. ungo, like joindre from jungo.] 8301
OINTED, pp. Anointed; smeared with an oily or greasy matter. 8301
OINTING, ppr. Anointing. 8301
OINTMENT, n. Unguent; any soft, unctuous substance or compound, used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part. 8301
OISANITE, n. Pyramidical ore of titanium. 8301
OKE, n. An Egyptian and Turkish weight, equal to about two pounds and three quarters, English avoirdupois weight. 8301
OKER. [See Ocher.] 8301
OLD, a. 8301
OLDEN, a. Old; ancient. [Used in poetry.] 8303
OLD-FASHIONED, a. formed according to obsolete fashion or custom; as an old-fashioned dress. 8303
OLDNESS, n. 8303
OLD-WIFE, n. 8303
OLEAGINOUS, a. [L. oleaginus, from oleum, oil.] Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous. 8303
OLEAGINOUSNESS, n. Oiliness. 8303
OLEANDER, n. a plant of the genus Nerium the rose-bay or South sea rose; a beautiful shrub with flowers in clusters, of a fine purple color, but of an indifferent smell. The plant, especially the bark of the roots, is said to be poisonous. 8303
OLEASTER, n. [L. from olea, the olive tree.] 8304
OLEATE, n. A compound of oleic acid with a salifiable base. 8304
OLEFIANT, a. [L. oleo, olfacio.] Olefiant gas is a compound of one prime of carbon and one of hydrogen, called by Ure carbureted hydrogen, to distinguish it from the gas resulting from one prime of carbon and two of hydrogen, which he calls subcarbureted hydrogen. 8304
OLEIC, a. [from oil.] The oleic acid is obtained from a soap made by digesting hog's lard in potash lye. 8304
OLEOSACCHARUM, n. A mixture of oil and sugar. 8304
OLEOSE, OLEOUS, a. [L. olcosus.] Oily. [Little used.] 8304
OLERACEOUS, a. [L. oleracceus, from olus, oleris, pot-herbs.] 8304
OLFACT, v.t. [L. olfacto, olfacio; oleo, to smell, and facio, to make.] 8304
OLFACTORY, a. [L. olfacio, supra.] Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling; as olfactory nerves. 8304
OLIBAN, OLIBANUM, n. [The word signifies then frankincense, and it is so named from its whiteness.] 8305
OLID, OLIDOUS, a. [L. olidus, from oleo, to smell.] Fetid; having a strong disagreeable smell. [Little used.] 8305
OLIGARCHAL, OLIGARCHICAL, a. [See Oligrachy.] Pertaining to oligrachy, or government by a few. 8305
OLIGRACHY, n. [Gr. few, and rule.] 8305

OLIGIST, OLIGISTIC, a. [Gr. least.] Oligist iron, so called, is a crystallized tritoxyd of iron.
OLIO, n. [L. olla, a pot.] 8305 8305
OLITORY, a. [L. olitor, a gardener, from olus, pot-herbs.] 8305
OLIVACEOUS, a. [from L. oliva, olive.] Of the color of the olive. 8306
OLIVASTER, n. [L. oliva, olive.] Of the color of the olive, tawny. 8306
OLIVE, n. [L. oliva, from olea, an olive tree; Gr. See Oil.] 8306
OLIVED, a. Decorated with olive trees. 8306
OLIVENITE, n. An ore of copper. 8306
OLIVE-YARD, n. An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated. Exodus 23:11. 8306
OLIVIN, OLIVINE, n. [from olive.] A subspecies of prismatic chrysolite of a brownish green, often inclining to a yellowish or grayish green, usually found in roundish grains in other stones; sometimes in large masses, but not crystallized. It is a constituent of many lavas and frequently occurs in basaltic rocks. 8306
OLYMPIAD, n. [L. Olympias; Gr. from Olympus, a mountain of Macedonia.] 8306
OLYMPEAN, a. Pertaining to Olympus; or to Olympis, a town in Greece. 8306
OMBER, OMBRE, n. [L. homo.] 8307
OMBROMETER, n. [Gr. rain, and measure.] 8307
OMEGA, n. [Gr. great O.] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, A, is the first. Hence in Scripture, Alpha and Omega denotes the first and last, the beginning and the ending. Rev. 8307
OMELET, n. A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs and other ingredients. 8307
OMEN, n. [L. omen; Heb. an augur.] 8307
OMENED, a. Containing an omen or prognostic. 8307
OMENTUM, n. [L.] In anatomy, the caul or epiploon; a membranaceous covering of the bowels, being placed under the peritoneum and immediately above the intestines. 8307
OMER, n. [Heb.] A Hebrew measure containing ten baths, or seventy five gallons and five pints of liquids, and eight bushels of things dry. It was the largest measure used by the Jews. It is written also homer and chomer. This word is used by the prophets, but the corresponding measure is called by the historical writers corus. [See also Homer.] 8308
OMINATE, v.t. [L. ominor, from omen.] To presage; to foreshow; to foretoken. [Little used.] 8308
OMINATE, v.i. To foretoken. 8308
OMINATION, n. A foreboding; a presaging; prognostic. [Little used.] 8308
OMINOUS, a. [L. ominosus.] 8308
OMINOUSLY, adv. With good or bad omens. 8308
OMINOUSNESS, n. The quality of being ominous. 8308
OMISSIBLE, a. [L. omissus. See Omit.] That may be omitted. 8308
OMISSION, n. [L. omissio, from omitto, omissus.] 8308
OMISSIVE, a. Leaving out. 8309
OMIT, v.t. [L. omitto; ob and mitto, to send.] 8309
OMITTANCE, n. Forbearance; neglect. [Not used.] 8309
OMITTED, pp. Neglected; passed by; left out. 8309
OMITTING, ppr. Neglecting or failing to do or use; passing by; leaving out. 8309
OMNIFARIOUS, a. [Low L. omnifarius.] Of all varieties, forms or kinds. 8309
OMNIFEROUS, a. [L. omnifer; omnis, all, and fero, to bear.] All-bearing; producing all kinds. 8309
OMNIFIC, a. [L. omnis, all, and facio, to make.] All-creating. 8309
OMNIFORM, a. [L. omnis, all, and forma, form.] Having every form or shape. 8309
OMNIFORMITY, n. The quality of having every form. 8310
OMNIGENOUS, a. [L. omnigenus; omnis, all, every, and genus, kind.] Consisting of all kinds. 8310
OMNIPARITY, n. [L. omnis, all, and par, equal.] General equality. 8310
OMNIPERCIPIENCE, n. [L. omnis, and percipiens, perceiving.] Perception of every thing.

OMNIPERCIPIENT, a. Perceiving every thing. 83108310
OMNIPOTENCE, OMNIPOTENCY, n. [L. omnipotens; omnis, all, and potens, powerful.]
OMNIPOTENT, a. [supra.] 83108310
OMNIPOTENTLY, adv. With almighty power. 8310
OMNIPRESENCE, n. s as z. [L. omnis, and presens, present.] 8310
OMNIPRESENT, a. Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitary; as the omnipresent Jehovah. 8311
OMNIPRESENTIAL, a. Implying universal presence. 8311
OMNISCIENCE, OMNISCIENCY, n. [L. omnis, all, and scientia, knowledge.] 8311
OMNISCIENT, a. Having universal knowledge or knowledge of all things; infinitely knowing; all-seeing; as the omniscient God. 8311
OMNISCIOUS, a. [L. omnis, all, and scio, to know.] All-knowing. [Not used.] 8311
OMNIUM, n. [L. omnis, all.] The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds; a word in use among dealers in the English stocks. 8311
OMNIVOROUS, a. [L. omnivorus; omnis, all, and voro, to eat.] 8311
OMOPLATE, n. [Gr. shoulder, and broad.] The shoulder blade or scapula. 8311
OMPHACINE, a. [Gr. from unripe fruit.] 8311
OMPHACITE, n. A mineral of a pale leek green color, massive or disseminated, and in narrow radiated concretions. 8312
OMPHALIC, n. [Gr. the navel.] Pertaining to the navel. 8312
OMPHALOCELE, n. [L. navel, and tumor.] A rupture at the navel. 8312
OMPHALOPTER, OMPHALOPTIC, n. [Gr. navel, and optic.] 8312
OMPHALOTOMY, n. [Gr. the navel, and to cut.] 8312
OMY, a. Mellow; as land. 8312
ON, pre. [L. in; Gr. Hence they denote nearness, closeness or contiguity, and from meeting the Latin in and the English un have their power of negation or opposing.] 8312
ON, adv. 8314
ONAGER, n. [L.] The wild ass. 8315
ONANISM, n. [from Onan, in Scripture.] The crime of self-pollution. 8315
ONCE, adv. wuns. [from one.] 8315
ONCE, n. ons. A quadruped of the genus Felis, less than the panther, of a whitish gray color. It is found in Africa and Asia, is easily tamed and is employed like a dog in hunting. 8316
ONE, a. wun. [L. unus; Gr.] 8316
ONE-BERRY, n. wun'-berry. A plant of the genus Paris; true love. 8318
ONE-EYED, a. wun'-eyed. Having one eye only. 8318
ONEIROCRITIC, n. [Gr. a dream, and discerning.] 8318
ONEIROCRITIC, n. The art of interpreting dreams. 8318
ONEIROCRITIC, ONEIROCRITICAL, ONIROCRITIC, a. Having the power of interpreting dreams or pretending to judge of future events signified by dreams. 8318
ONEIROMANCY, n. [Gr. a dream, and divination.] Divination by dreams. 8318

ONEMENT — OPINIONATIVELY 8319

ONEMENT, n. wun'ment. State of being one. [Not in use.] 8319
ONENESS, n. wun'ness. [from one.] Singleness in number; individuality; unity; the quality of being one. 8319
ONERARY, a. [L. onerarius, from onus, a load; onero, to load.] 8319
ONERATE, v.t. [L. onero, from onus, a burden.] To load; to burden. 8319
ONERATION, n. The act of loading. 8319
ONEROUS, a. [L. onerosus, from onus, a load.] 8319
ONION, n. un'yun. 8319
ONKOTOMY, n. [Gr. tumor, and to cut.] 8319
ONLY, a. 8319
ONLY, adv. 8320
ONOMANCY, n. [Gr. name, and divination.] Divination by the letters of a name. 8320
ONOMANTIC, ONOMANTICAL, a. Predicting by names, or the letters composing names.

ONOMATOPE, ONOMATOPY, n. [Gr. name, and to make.] 83208320
ONSET, n. [on and set.] 8321
ONSET, v.t. To assault; to begin. [Not used.] 8321
ONSLAUGHT, n. on'slaut. [on and slay.] Attack; storm; onset. [Not used.] 8321
ONTOLOGIC, ONTOLOGICAL, a. [See Ontology.] Pertaining to the science of being in general and its affections. 8321
ONTOLOGIST, n. One who treats of or considers the nature and qualities of being in general. 8321
ONTOLOGY, n. [Gr. from and discourse.] 8321
ONWARD, adv. [L. versus.] 8321
ONWARD, a. 8322
ONYCHA, n. [from Gr.] Supposed to be the odoriferous shell of the onyxfish, or the onyx. Exodus 30:34. 8322
ONYX, n. [Gr. a nail. L. onyx.] A semi-pellucid gem with variously colored zones or veins, a variety of chalcedony. 8322
OOLITE, n. [Gr. an egg, and stone, from its resemblance to the roes of fish.] 8322
OOZE, v.i. ooz. [The origin of this word is not easily ascertained. Heb. See Issue.] 8322
OOZE, n. 8322
OOZING, ppr. Flowing gently; percolating. 8323
OOZY, a. Miry; containing soft mud; resembling ooze; as the oozy bed of a river. 8323
OPACATE, v.t. [L. opaco.] To shade; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. [Not used.] 8323
OPACITY, n. [L. opacitas.] 8323
OPACOUS, a. [L. opacus.] 8323
OPACOUSNESS, n. Imperviousness to light. 8323
OPAH, n. A fish of a large kind with a smooth skin found on the coast of Guinea. 8323
OPAKE, a. [L. opacus.] 8323
OPAKENESS, n. The quality of being impervious to light; want of transparency; opacity.
OPAL, n. [L. opalus or opalum.] A stone of the silicious genus, and of several 8323
varieties. It is one of the most beautiful of this genus, by reason of its changeableness of color by reflection and refraction. Kirwan distributes opals into four families, opal, semi-opal, pitch stone [pechstein,] and ligniform. Jameson divides opal into seven kinds. 8324
OPALESCENCE, n. A colored shining luster reflected from a single spot in a mineral. It is sometimes simple and sometimes stellar. 8324
OPALESCENT, a. Resembling opal; reflecting a colored luster from a single spot. 8324
OPALINE, a. Pertaining to or like opal. 8324
OPALIZE, v.t. To make to resemble opal; as opalized wood. 8324
OPAQUE. [See Opake.] 8324
OPAQUENESS. [See Opakeness.] 8324
OPE, a. Open. Obs. 8324
OPE, v.t. To open; used only in poetry, and probably a contracted word. 8324
OPEN, a. o'pn. 8324
OPEN, v.t. o'pn. 8326
OPEN, v.i. o'pn. 8328
OPENED, pp. o'pned. Unclosed; unbarred; unsealed; uncovered; revealed; disclosed; made plain; freed from obstruction. 8328
OPENER, n. o'pner. 8328
OPENEYED, a. o'pneyed. Watchful; vigilant. 8329
OPENHANDED, a. o'pnhanded. Generous; liberal; munificent. 8329
OPENHEARTED, a. o'pnharted. Candid; frank; generous. 8329
OPENHEARTEDLY, adv. With frankness; without reserve. 8329
OPENHEARTEDNESS, n. Frankness; candor; sincerity; munificence; generosity. 8329
OPENING, ppr. o'pning. Unclosing; unsealing; uncovering; revealing; interpreting. 8329
OPENING, n. o'pning. 8329
OPENLY, adv. o'pnly. 8329

OPENMOUTHED, a. o'pnmouthed. Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; as an open-mouthed lion. 8329
OPENNESS, n. o'pnness. 8329
OPERA, n. [L. opera, work, labor.] 8330
OPERABLE, a. Practicable. [Not used.] 8330
OPERANT, a. [See Operate.] Having power to produce an effect. [Not used. We now use operative.] 8330
OPERATE, v.i. [L. operor; Heb. signifies to be strong, to prevail.] 8330
OPERATE, v.t. To effect; to produce by agency. 8331
OPERATICAL, a. Pertaining to the opera; a word used by musicians. 8331
OPERATING, ppr. Acting; exerting agency or power; performing some manual act in surgery. 8331
OPERATION, n. [L. operatio.] 8331
OPERATIVE, a. 8332
OPERATOR, n. 8332
OPERCULATE, OPERCULATED, a. [L. operculatur, from operio, to cover.] In botany, having a lid or cover, as a capsule. 8333
OPERCULIFORM, a. [L. operculum, a lid, and form.] Having the form of a lid or cover.
OPEROSE, a. [L. operosus, from opera, operor.] 83338333
OPEROSENESS, n. the state of being laborious. 8333
OPETIDE, n. [ope and tide.] The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash Wednesday. 8333
OPHIDIAN, a. [Gr. a serpent.] Pertaining to serpents; designating an order of vertebral animals destitute of feet or fins. 8333
OPHIDION, n. [Gr. a serpent.] a fish of the anguilliform kind, resembling the common eel, but shorter, more depressed and of a paler color; found in the mediterranean. 8333
OPHIOLOGIC, OPHIOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to ophiology. 8333
OPHIOLOGIST, n. One versed in the natural history of serpents. 8333
OPHIOLOGY, n. [Gr. serpent, and discourse.] 8333
OPHIOMANCY, n. [Gr. a serpent, and divination.] 8333
OPHIOMORPHOUS, a. [Gr. form.] Having the form of a serpent. 8333
OPHIOPHAGOUS, a. [Gr. a serpent, to eat.] Eating or feeding on serpents. 8334
OPHITE, n. [Gr. a serpent.] Pertaining to a serpent. 8334
OPHITE, a. [Gr. a serpent, whence a stone spotted like a serpent.] 8334
OPHIUCHUS, n. [Gr. a serpent, and to have.] 8334
OPHITHALMIC, a. [See Ophthalmy.] Pertaining to the eye. 8334
OPHTHALMOSCOPY, n. [Gr. the eye, and to view.] 8334
OPHTHALMY, n. [Gr. from the eye.] 8334
OPIATE, n. [from opium.] 8334
OPIATE, a. 8335
OPIFCICER, n. [L. opifex; opus, work, and facio, to do.] 8335
OPINABLE, a. [L. opinor.] That may be thought. [Not used.] 8335
OPINATION, n. Act of thinking; opinion. [Not used.] 8335
OPINATIVE, a. Stiff in opinion. [Not used.] 8335
OPINATOR, n. One fond of his own opinions; one who holds an opinion. [Not in use.]8335
OPINE, v.i. [L. opinor.] To think; to suppose. Obs. 8335
OPINED, pp. Thought; conceived. Obs. 8335
OPINER, n. One who thinks or holds an opinion. Obs. 8335
OPINIASTER, OPINIASTROUS, OPINIATRE, a. Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or stiff in adhering to it. Obs. 8335
OPINIATE, v.t. To maintain one's opinion with obstinacy. Obs. 8336
OPINIATED, a. Unduly attached to one's own opinions. 8336
OPINIATER, a. Stiff in opinion; obstinate. Obs. 8336
OPINIATIVE, a. 8336

OPINIATIVENESS, n. Undue stiffness in opinion. 8336
OPINIATOR, n. One unduly attached to his own opinion. Obs. 8336
OPINIATRY, n. Unreasonable attachment to one's own notions; obstinacy in opinions. Obs. 8336
OPINING, ppr. Thinking. Obs. 8336
OPINING, n. Opinion; notion. Obs. 8336
OPINION, n. opin'yon. [L. opinio, from opinor, to thing, Gr., L. suppono.] 8336
OPINION, v.t. To think. [Not used.] 8337
OPINIONATE, OPINIONATED, a. Stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion. 8337
OPINIONATELY, adv. Obstinately; conceitedly. 8337
OPINIONATIVE, a. Fond of preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions.
OPINIONATIVELY, adv. With undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly. 8337

OPINIONATIVENESS — ORBICULATE 8338

8337
OPINIONATIVENESS, n. Excessive attachment to one's own opinions; obstinacy in opinion. 8338
OPINIONED, a. Attached to particular opinions; conceited. 8338
OPINIONIST, n. One fond of his own notions, or one unduly attached to his own opinions.
OPISTHODOME, n. [Gr. that is behind, and house.] 8338 8338
OPIUM, n. [L. opium; Gr. from juice.] 8338
OPLE-TREE, n. [L. opulus.] The witch-hazel. Obs. 8338
OPOBALSAM, n. [L. Gr. juice, and balsamum.] 8338
OPODELDOC, n. 8339
OPOPANAX, n. [L.; Gr. juice, and a plant.] 8339
OPOSSUM, n. A quadruped of the genus Didelphis. It has a prehensile tail, like some of the monkeys, and is distinguished by a pouch or false belly, in which it protects and carries its young. The name is also given to other species of the genus, some of which want the pouch. 8339
OPPIDAN, n. [L. oppidanus, from oppidum a city or town.] 8339
OPPIDAN, a. Pertaining to a town. [Not used.] 8339
OPPIGNERATE, v.t. [L. oppignero; ob and pignero, to pledge, from pignus, pledge.] To pledge; to pawn. [Not in use.] 8339
OPPILATE, v.t. [L. oppilo; ob and pilo, to drive.] 8339
OPPILATION, n. The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstructions, particularly in the lower intestines. 8340
OPPILATIVE, a. Obstructive. 8340
OPPLETED, a. [L. oppletus.] Filled; crowded. [Not in use.] 8340
OPPONE, v.t. [L. oppono; ob and pono, to put.] To oppose. [Not used.] 8340
OPPONENCY, n. [See Opponent.] The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree. [I believe not used in America.] 8340
OPPONENT, a. [L. opponens, oppono; ob and pono, to set, put or lay, that is, to thrust against; Heb. to build, that is, to set, to found, L. fundo.] That opposes; opposite; adverse.
OPPONENT, n. One that opposes; particularly, one that opposes in controversy, disputation or argument. It is sometimes applied to the person that begins a dispute by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine, and is correlative to defendant or respondent. In common usage, however, it is applicable to either party in a controversy, denoting any person who opposes another or his cause. Opponent may sometimes be used for adversary, and for antagonist, but not with strict propriety, as the word does not necessarily imply enmity nor bodily strife. Nor is it well used in the sense of rival or competitor. 8340 8340
OPPORTUNE, a. [L. opportunus; ob and porto, to bear or bring; probably from the root of fero or porto, to bear. The sense of the verb opporto, would be to bring to or upon. See Impart, Importune. In this and all words of like signification, the primary sense is to fall, come or bring to. See Luck, Fortune, Season.] 8340
OPPORTUNELY, adv. Seasonably; at a time favorable for the purpose. It has been applied to place, as well as to time, but its proper application is to time, and hence it

accords with seasonably, rather than with conveniently. 8341
OPPORTUNITY, n. [L. opportunitas.] 8341
OPPOSAL, n. s as z. Opposition. [Not used.] 8341
OPPOSE, v.t. s as z. [L. oppono, opposui. The change of n into s is unusual. Two different verbs may be used, as in L. fero, tuli. See Pose.] 8341
OPPOSED, pp. s as z. 8342
OPPOSED, pp. 8342
OPPOSELESS, a. Not to be opposed; irresistible. [Not in use.] 8342
OPPOSER, n. 8342
OPPOSITE, a. [L. oppositus.] 8343
OPPOSITE, n. 8343
OPPOSITELY, adv. 8343
OPPOSITENESS, n. The state of being opposite or contrary. 8344
OPPOSITIFOLIOUS, a. [L. oppositus and folium, a leaf.] 8344
OPPOSITION, n. [L. oppositio.] 8344
OPPOSITIONIST, n. One that belongs to the party opposing the administration. 8345
OPPOSITIVE, a. that may be put in opposition. 8345
OPPRESS, v.t. [L. appressus, from opprimo; ob and premo, to press.] 8345
OPPRESSED, pp. burdened with unreasonable impositions; overpowered; overburdened; depressed. 8345
OPPRESSING, ppr. Overburdening. 8345
OPPRESSION, n. 8345
OPPRESSIVE, a. 8346
OPPRESSIVELY, adv. In a manner to oppress; with unreasonable severity. 8346
OPPRESSIVENESS, n. The quality of being oppressive. 8346
OPPRESSOR, n. One that oppresses; one that imposes unjust burdens on others; one that harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity. 8346
OPPROBRIOUS, a. [See Opprobrium.] 8346
OPPROBRIOUSLY, adv. With reproach mingled with contempt; scurrilously. 8346
OPPROBRIOUSNESS, n. Reproachfulness mingled with contempt; scurrility. 8347
OPPROBRIUM, n. [L. ob and probrum, disgrace.] 8347
OPPUGN, v.t. oppu'ne. [L. oppugno; ob and pugno, to fight, from pugnus, the fist.] 8347
OPPUGNANCY, n. Opposition; resistance. 8347
OPPUGNATION, n. Opposition; resistance. 8347
OPPUGNED, pp. oppu'ned. Opposed; resisted. 8347
OPPUGNER, n. oppu'ner. One who opposes or attacks; that which opposes. 8347
OPPUGNING, ppr. oppu'ning. Attacking; opposing. 8347
OPSIMATHY, n. [Gr. late and to learn.] Late education; education late in life. [Little used.]
OPSONATION, n. [L. obsono, to cater.] A catering; a buying of provisions. [Not 8347
used.] 8347
OPTABLE, a. [L. optabilis, from opto, to desire.] Desirable. [Not used.] 8347
OPTATION, n. [L. optatio.] A desiring; the expression of a wish. 8347
OPTATIVE, a. [L. optativus, from opto, to desire or wish.] 8348
OPTATIVE, n. Something to be desired. [Little used.] 8348
OPTIC, OPTICAL, a. [Gr. from to see, the eye.] 8348
OPTIC, n. An organ of sight. 8348
OPTICIAN, n. 8348
OPTICS, n. The science which treats of light and the phenomena of vision. 8348
OPTIMACY, n. [L. optimates, grandees, from optimus, best.] The body of nobles; the nobility. 8348
OPTIMISM, n. [L. optimus, best.] The opinion or doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best; or the order of things in the universe that is adapted to produce the most good. 8348
OPTIMITY, n. The state of being best. 8349

OPTION, n. [L. optio, from opto, to wish or desire.] 8349
OPTIONAL, a. 8349
OPULENCE, n. [L. opulentia, from opes, wealth.] Wealth; riches; affluence. [Opulency is little used.] 8349
OPULENT, a. [L. opulentus.] Wealthy; rich; affluent; having a large estate or property.
OPULENTLY, adv. Richly; with abundance or splendor. 83498349
OPUSCULE, n. [L. opusculum.] A small work. 8350
OR, a termination of Latin nouns, is a contraction of vir, a man, or from the same radix. The same word vir, is in our mother tongue, wer, and from this we have the English termination er. 8350
OR, conj. [It seems that or is a mere contraction of other.] 8350
OR, in heraldry, gold. [L. aurum.] 8350
ORACH, ORRACH, n. A plant of the genus Atriplex, used as a substitute for spinage.
ORACLE, n. [L. oraculum, from oro, to utter.] 83518351
ORACLE, v.i. To utter oracles. 8351
ORACULAR, ORACULOUS, a. 8351
ORACULARLY, ORACULOUSLY, adv. 8352
ORACULOUSNESS, n. The state of being oracular. 8352
ORAISON, n. [L. oratio.] Prayer; verbal supplication or oral worship; now written orison.
ORAL, a. [L. os, oris, the mouth.] Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written; as oral traditions; oral testimony; oral law. 8352 8352
ORALLY, adv. By mouth; in words, without writing; as traditions derived orally from ancestors. 8352
ORANGE, n. [L. aurantium; so named from aurum, gold, which the orange resembles in color.] 8352
ORANGE-MUSK, n. A species of pear. 8353
ORANGE-PEEL, n. The rind of an orange separated from the fruit. 8353
ORANGERY, n. A plantation of orange trees. 8353
ORANGE-TAWNY, a. Of the color of an orange. 8353
ORANGE-WIFE, n. A woman that sells oranges. 8353
ORANG-OUTANG, n. The satyr or great ape (Simia satyrus,) an animal with a flat face and deformed resemblance of the human form. These animals walk erect like man, feed on fruits, sleep on trees, and make a shelter against inclemencies of the weather. They grow to the height of six feet, are remarkable strong, and wield weapons with the hand. They are solitary animals, inhabiting the interior of Africa and the isles of Sumatra, Borneo and Java. 8353
ORATION, n. [L. oratio, from oro, to pray, to utter.] 8353
ORATOR, n. [L.] 8354
ORATORIAL, ORATORICAL, a. Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming an orator. We say, a man has many oratorical flourishes, or he speaks in an oratorical way. 8354
ORATORIALLY, ORATORICALLY, adv. In a rhetorical manner. 8354
ORATORIO, n. 8354
ORATORY, n. [Low L. oratoria, from orator.] 8354
ORATRESS, ORATRIX, n. A female orator. 8355
ORB, n. [L. orbis.] 8355
ORB, v.t. To form into a circle. 8356
ORBATE, a. [L. orbatus.] Bereaved; fatherless; childless. 8356
ORBATION, n. [L. orbatio, from orbo, to bereave.] 8356
ORBED, a. 8356
ORBIC, a. Spherical. 8356
ORBICULAR, a. [L. orbiculus.] Spherical; circular; in the form of an orb. 8356
ORBICULARLY, adv. Spherically. 8356
ORBICULARNESS, n. Sphericity; the state of being orbicular. 8356

ORBICULATE, ORBICULATED, a. [L. orbiculatus.] Made or being in the form of an orb. In botany, an orbiculate or orbicular leaf is one that has the periphery of a circle, or both its longitudinal and transverse diameters equal. 8356

ORBICULATION, n. The state of being made in the form of an orb. 8357
ORBIS, ORB-FISH, n. A fish of a circular form. It is covered with a firm hard skin full of small prickles, but is destitute of scales. It is unfit for food. 8357
ORBIT, n. [L. orbita, a trace or track, from orbis, a wheel.] 8357
ORBITAL, ORBITUAL, a. Pertaining to the orbit. [Orbital is the preferable word.] 8357
ORBITUDE, ORBITY, n. [L. orbitas.] Bereavement by loss of parents or children. [Little used.] 8357
ORBY, a. [from orb.] Resembling an orb. 8357
ORC, n. [L. orea; Gr.] A sea-fish, a species of whale. 8357
ORCHAL, ORCHEL, ORCHIL, [See Archil.] 8357
ORCHANET, n. A plant, [Anchusa tinctoria.] 8357
ORCHARD, n. [See Yard.] 8358
ORCHARDING, n. 8358
ORCHARDIST, n. One that cultivates orchards. 8358
ORCHESTER, ORCHESTRA, n. [L. orchestra; Gr. a dancer, to dance; originally, the place for the chorus of dancers.] 8358
ORCHESTRAL, a. [supra.] Pertaining to an orchester; suitable for or performed in the orchester. 8358
ORCHIS, n. [L. orchis; Gr.] A genus of plants, called fool-stones. 8358
ORD, n. An edge or point; as in ordhelm. 8358
ORDAIN, v.t. [L. ordino, from ordo, order.] 8359
ORDAINABALE, a. That may be appointed. 8359
ORDAINED, pp. Appointed; instituted; established; invested with ministerial or pastoral functions; settled. 8359
ORDAINER, n. One who ordains, appoints or invests with sacerdotal powers. 8359
ORDAINING, ppr. Appointing; establishing; investing with sacerdotal or pastoral functions. 8360
ORDEAL, n. [The last syllable is deal, to divide or distribute. The sense of the prefix is less obvious. But the real sense is not obvious. The practice of ordeal however seems to have had its origin in the belief that the substances used had each its particular presiding deity that had perfect control over it.] 8360
ORDER, n. [L. ordo.] 8360
ORDER, v.t. 8363
ORDER, v.i. to give command or direction. 8363
ORDERED, pp. Regulated; methodized; disposed; commanded; managed. 8363
ORDERER, n. 8363
ORDERING, ppr. Regulating; systemizing; commanding; disposing. 8364
ORDERING, n. Disposition; distribution. 1 Chronicles 24:19. 8364
ORDERLESS, a. Without regularity; disorderly; out of rule. 8364
ORDERLINESS, n. [from orderly.] 8364
ORDERLY, a. 8364
ORDERLY, adv. Methodically; according to due order; regularly; according to rule. 8364
ORDINABILITY, n. Capability of being appointed. [Not used.] 8364
ORDINABLE, a. Such as may be appointed. [Not used.] 8364
ORDINAL, a. [L. ordinalis.] Noting order; as the ordinal numbers, first, second, third, etc.
ORDINAL, n. 8365 8365
ORDINANCE, n. 8365
ORDINANT, a. [L. ordinans.] Ordaining; decreeing. [Not used.] 8365
ORDINARILY, adv. Primarily, according to established rules or settled method; hence, commonly; usually; in most cases as a winter more than ordinarily severe. 8365

ORDINARY, a. [L. ordinarius.] 8365
ORDINARY, n. 8366
ORDINATE, v.t. To appoint. [Not used.] 8367
ORDINATE, a. [L. ordinatus.] Regular; methodical. An ordinate figure is one whose sides and angles are equal. 8367
ORDINATE, n. In geometry and conic sections, a line drawn from any point of the circumference of an ellipsis or other conic section, perpendicularly across the axis to the other side. 8367
ORDINATELY, adv. In a regular methodical manner. 8367
ORDINATION, n. [L. ordinatio.] 8367
ORDINATIVE, a. Directing; giving order. 8368
ORDNANCE, n. [from ordinance.] Cannon or great guns, mortars and howitzers; artillery. 8368
ORDONNANCE, n. In painting, the disposition of the parts of a picture, either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts. 8368
ORDURE, n. Dung; excrements. 8368
ORE, n. [L. as, aris, brass.] 8368
OREAD, n. [from Gr. mountain.] A mountain nymph. 8368
ORE-WEED, ORE-WOOD, n. Sea Weed. [Not used.] 8368
ORFGILD, n. 8368
ORFRAYS, n. Fringe of gold; gold embroidery. 8368
ORGAL, n. Argal; lees of wine dried; tartar. 8368
ORGAN, n. [L. organum; Gr.] 8368
ORGAN-BUILDER, n. An artist whose occupation is to construct organs. 8369
ORGANIC, ORGANICAL, a. [L. organicus.] 8369
ORGANICALLY, adv. 8369
ORGANICALNESS, n. The state of being organical. 8370
ORGANISM, n. Organical structure; as the organism of bodies. 8370
ORGANIST, n. 8370
ORGANIZATION, n. 8370
ORGANIZE, v.t. 8370
ORGANIZED, pp. Formed with organs; constructed organically; systemized; reduced to a form in which all the parts may act together to one end. Animals and plants are organized bodies. Minerals are not organized bodies. 8371
ORGANIZING, ppr. Constructing with suitable organs; reducing to system in order to produce united action to one end. 8371
ORGAN-LOFT, n. The loft where an organ stands. 8371
ORGANOGRAPHIC, ORGANOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to organography. 8371
ORGANOGRAPHY, n. [Gr.] 8371
ORGAN-PIPE, n. The pipe of a musical organ. 8371
ORGAN-STOP, n. The stop of an organ, or any collection of pipes under one general name. 8371
ORGANY. [See Origan.] 8371
ORGANZINE, n. Silk twisted into threads; thrown silk. 8371
ORGASM, n. [Gr. to swell; to irritate.] 8371
ORGEAT, n. A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. 8372
ORGEIS, n. A fish, called also organ-ling; supposed to be from Orkneys, on the coast of which it is taken. 8372
ORGIES, n. plu. [Gr. to swell; fury; L. orgia.] 8372
ORGILLOUS, a. [Gr. to swell.] Proud; haughty. [Not used.] 8372
ORGUES, n. 8372
ORICHALCH, ORICHALCUM, n. [L. orichalcum, mountain brass; Gr. aurichalcum, gold-brass.] 8372
ORIEL, ORIOL, n. A small apartment next a hall, where particular persons dine; a sort of recess. Obs. 8372
ORIENCY, n. [See Orient.] Brightness or strength of color. [Little used.] 8372
ORIENT, a. [L. oriens, from orior, to arise.] 8372

ORIENT, n. The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning. 8373
ORIENTAL, a. 8373
ORIENTAL, n. A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world. We give the appellation to the inhabitants of Asia from the Hellespont and Mediterranean to Japan. 8373
ORIENTALISM, n. An eastern mode of speech; an idiom of the eastern languages. 8373
ORIENTALIST, n. 8373
ORIENTALITY, n. The state of being oriental or eastern. [Not used.] 8373
ORIFICE, n. [L. orificium; os, oris, mouth, and facio, to make.] 8373
ORIFLAMB, n. The ancient royal standard of France. 8374
ORIGAN, ORIGANUM, n. [L. from Gr.] Marjoram, a genus of plants. One species of this genus is a rich aromatic, excellent for culinary purposes. 8374
ORIGENISM, n. The doctrines or tenets of Origen, who united Platonism with christianity.
ORIGENIST, n. A follower of Origen of Alexandria, a celebrated christian father. The Origenists held that the souls of men have a pre-existent state; that they are holy intelligences, and sin before they are united to the body; that Christ will be crucified hereafter for the salvation of devils, etc. 8374
ORIGIN, n. [L. origo.] 8374
ORIGINAL, n. 8374
ORIGINAL, a. [L. orginialis.] 8375
ORIGINALITY, n. 8375
ORIGINALLY, adv. 8375
ORIGINALNESS, n. The quality or state of being original. 8376
ORIGINARY, a. 8376
ORIGINATE, v.t. To cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce what is new. 8376
ORIGINATE, v.i. To take first existence; to have origin; to be begun. The scheme originated with the governor and council. It originated in pure benevolence. 8376
ORIGINATED, pp. Brought into existence. 8376
ORIGINATING, ppr. Bringing into existence. 8376
ORIGINATION, n. 8377
ORILLON, n. In fortification, a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casemates, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted. 8377
ORIOLE, n. A genus of birds of the order of picae. 8377
ORION, n. [Gr. unfortunately accented by the poets on the second syllable.] 8377
ORISON, n. [L. oratio, from, oro.] 8377
ORK, n. [L. orca.] A fish. 8377
ORLE — OSTENTATIOUSLY 8378
ORLE, n. [infra.] In heraldry, an ordinary in the form of a fillet, round the shield. 8378
ORLET, ORLO, n. [Heb.] In architecture, a fillet under the ovolo of a capital. 8378
ORLOP, n. 8378
ORNAMENT, n. [L. ornamentum, from orno, to adorn. Varro informs us that this was primitively osnamentum; but this is improbable. See Adorn.] 8378
ORNAMENT, v.t. To adorn; to deck; to embellish. 8378
ORNAMENTAL, a. Serving to decorate; giving additional beauty; embellishing. 8378
ORNAMENTALLY, adv. In such a manner as to add embellishment. 8379
ORNAMENTED, pp. Decorated; embellished; beautified. 8379
ORNAMENTING, ppr. Decorating; embellishing. 8379
ORNATE, a. [L. ornatus.] Adorned; decorated; beautiful. 8379
ORNATELY, adv. With decoration. 8379
ORNATENESS, n. State of being adorned. 8379
ORNATURE, n. Decoration. [Little used.] 8379
ORNISCOPICS, n. Divination by the observation of fowls. 8379
ORNISCOPIST, n. [Gr. a bird, and to view.] 8379
ORNITHOLITE, n. A petrified bird. 8379

ORNITHOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to ornithology. 8379
ORNITHOLOGIST, n. [See Ornithology.] A person who is skilled in the natural history of fowls, who understands their form, structure, habits and uses; one who describes birds.
ORNITHOLOGY, n. [Gr. a fowl, and discourse.] 83798379
ORNITHOMANCY, n. [Gr. a fowl, and divination.] 8380
OROLOGICAL, a. [See Orology.] Pertaining to a description of mountains. 8380
OROLOGIST, n. A describer of mountains. 8380
OROLOGY, n. [Gr. a mountain, and discourse.] The science or description of mountains.
ORPHAN, n. [Gr.] 83808380
ORPHAN, a. Bereaved of parents. 8380
ORPHANAGE, ORPHANISM, n. The state of an orphan. 8380
OROHANED, a. Bereft of parents or friends. 8380
ORPHANOTROPHY, n. [Gr. orphan, and food.] A hospital for orphans. 8380
ORPHEAN, ORPHIC, a. Pertaining to Orpheus, the poet and musician; as Orphic hymns.
ORPHEUS, n. A fish found in the Mediterranean, broad, flat and thick, and 8380
sometimes weighing twenty pounds. The orpheus of the Greeks is said to have been a different fish. 8380
ORPIMENT, n. [L. auripigmentum; aurum, gold, and pigmentum.] 8380
ORPINE, n. A plant of the genus Sedum, lesser houseleek or live-long. The bastard orpine is of the genus Andrachine; the lesser orpine of the genus Crassula. 8381
ORRACH. [See Orach.] 8381
ORRERY, n. A machine so constructed as to represent by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits. This machine was invented by George Graham, but Rowley, a workman, borrowed one from him, and made a copy for the earl of Orrery, after whom it was named by Sir Richard Steele. similar machines are called also planetariums. 8381
ORRIS, n. 8381
ORT, n. A fragment; refuse. 8381
ORTALON, n. A small bird of the genus Alauda. 8381
ORTHITE, n. [Gr. straight.] A mineral occurring in straight layers in felspath rock with albite, etc. It is of a blackish brown color, resembling gadolinite, but differs from it is fusibility. 8381
ORTHOCERATITE, n. [Gr. straight, and a horn.] 8381
ORTHODOX, a. [See Orthodoxy.] 8382
ORTHODOXLY, adv. With soundness of faith. 8382
ORTHODOXNESS, n. The state of being sound in the faith, or of according with the doctrines of Scripture. 8382
ORTHODOXY, n. [Gr. right, true, and opinion, from to think.] 8382
ORTHODROMIC, a. [See Orthodromy.] Pertaining to orthodromy. 8382
ORTHODROMICS, n. The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. 8382
ORTHODROMY, n. [Gr. right, and course.] The sailing in a straight course. 8382
ORTHOEPIST, n. [See Orthoepy.] One who pronounces words correctly, or who is well skilled in pronunciation. 8382
ORTHOEPY, n. [Gr. right, and word, or to speak.] 8382
ORTHOGON, n. [Gr. right, and angle.] A rectangular figure. 8383
ORTHOGONAL, a. Right angled; rectangular. 8383
ORTHOGRAPHER, n. [See Orthography.] One that spells words correctly, according to common usage. 8383
ORTHOGRAPHIC, ORTHOGRAPHICAL, a. 8383
ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, adv. 8383
ORTHOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. right, and writing.] 8383
ORTHOLOGY, n. [Gr. right, and discourse.] The right description of things. 8384
ORTHOMETRY, n. [Gr. right, and measure.] 8384

ORTHOPNY, n. [Gr. right, erect, and breath; to breathe.] 8384
ORTIVE, a. [L. ortivus, from ortus, orior, to rise.] 8384
ORTOLAN, n. [L. hortulanus, from hortus, a garden.] 8385
ORTS, n. Fragments; pieces; refuse. 8385
ORVAL, n. The herb clary. 8385
ORVIETAN, n. An antidote or counter poison. [Not used.] 8385
ORYCTOGNOSTIC, a. Pertaining to oryctognosy. 8385
ORYCTOGNOSY, n. [Gr. fossil, and knowledge.] 8385
ORYCTOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. fossil, and to describe.] 8385
ORYCTOLOGY, n. [Gr. fossil, and discourse.] That part of physics which treats of fossils.
OSCHEOCELE, n. [Gr. the scrotum, and a tumor.] A rupture in the scrotum; scrotal 8385
hernia. 8385
OSCILLATE, v.i. [L. oscillo, from ant. cillo, Gr. to move.] 8386
OSCILLATION, n. [L. oscillatio.] Vibration; a moving backward and forward, or swinging like a pendulum. 8386
OSCILLATORY, a. Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging; as an oscillatory motion. 8386
OSCITANCY, n. [L. oscito, to yawn, from os, the mouth.] 8386
OSCITANT, a. 8386
OSCITANTLY, adv. Carelessly. 8386
OSCITATION, n. The act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness. 8386
OSCULATION, n. [L. osculatio, a kissing.] In geometry, the contract between any given curve and its osculatory circle, that is, a circle of the same curvature with the given curve.
OSCULATORY, a. An osculatory circle, in geometry, is a circle having the same 8386
curvature with any curve at any given point. 8386
OSCULATORY, n. In church history, a tablet or board, with the picture of Christ or the virgin, etc. which is kissed by the priest and then delivered to the people for the same purpose. 8387
OSIER, n. o'sher. A willow or water willow, or the twig of the willow, used in making baskets. 8387
OSMAZOME, n. [Gr. odor, and juice.] 8387
OSMIUM, n. [Gr. odor.] A metal recently discovered, and contained in the ore of platinum. A native alloy of this metal with iridium is found in grains along the rivers in South America. Osmium has a dark gray color; it is not volatile when heated in close vessels, but heated in the open air, it absorbs oxygen and forms a volatile oxyd. It is insoluble in the acids, readily soluble in potassa and very volatile. It takes its name from the singular smell of its oxyd. 8387
OSMUND, n. A plant, or a genus of plants, osmunda, moonwort. The most remarkable species is the osmund royal or flowering fern, growing in marshes, the root of which boiled, is very slimy, and is used in stiffening linen. 8387
OSNABURG, n. oz'nburg. A species of coarse linen imported from Osnaburg, in Germany. 8387
OSPRAY, n. [L. ossifraga; as, a bone, and frango, to break; the bone-breaker.] 8387
OSSELET, n. [L. os, osis, a bone.] 8387
OSSEOUS, a. [L. osseus, from os, a bone.] Bony; resembling bone. 8388
OSSICLE, n. [L. ossiculum.] A small bone. 8388
OSSIFEROUS, a. [L. os, a bone, and fero, to produce.] Producing or furnishing bones.
OSSIFIC, a. [L. os, a bone, and facio, to make.] 83888388
OSSIFICATION, n. [from ossify.] 8388
OSSIFIED, pp. Converted into bone, or a hard substance like bone. 8388
OSSIFRAGE, n. [L. ossifraga. See Ospray.] 8388
OSSIFY, v.t. [L. os, bone, anf facio, to form.] 8388
OSSIFY, v.i. To become bone; to change from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness. 8389
OSSIVOROUS, a. [L. os, bone, and voro, to eat.] 8389
OSSUARY, n. [L. ossuarium.] A charnel house; a place where the bones of the dead are

deposited. 8389
OST, OUST, n. A kiln for dying hops or malt. 8389
OSTENSIBILITY, n. [See Ostensible.] The quality or state of appearing or being shown.
OSTENSIBLE, a. [L. ostendo, to show.] 83898389
OSTENSIBLY, adv. In appearance; in a manner that is declared or pretended. 8389
OSTENSIVE, a. [L. ostendo.] Showing; exhibiting. Ostensive demonstration, is one which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition. 8389
OSTENT, n. [L. ostentum, from ostendo.] 8390
OSTENTATE, v.t. [L. ostento.] To make an ambitious display of; to show or exhibit boastingly. [Not used.] 8390
OSTENTATION, n. [L. ostentatio.] 8390
OSTENTATIOUS, a. 8390
OSTENTATIOUSLY, adv. With vain display; boastfully. 8391
OSTENTATIOUSNESS — OUTJUGGLE 8392
OSTENTATIOUSNESS, n. Vain display; vanity; boastfulness. 8392
OSTENTATOR, n. [L.] One who makes a vain show; a boaster. [Little used.] 8392
OSTENTOUS, a. Fond of making a show. [Little used.] 8392
OSTEOCOL, OSTEOCOLLA, n. [Gr. a bone, and glue.] A carbonate of lime, a fossil formed by incrustation on the stem of a plant. It is found in long, thick, and irregular cylindric pieces, generally hollow, sometimes filled with calcarious earth, and in size, from that of a crow's quill to that of a man's arm. It is always found in sand. 8392
OSTEOCOPE, n. [Gr. a bone, and labor, uneasiness.] 8392
OSTEOLOGER, OSTEOLOGIST, n. [See Osteology.] One who describes the bones of animals. 8392
OSTEOLOGIC, OSTEOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to a description of the bones. 8392
OSTEOLOGICALLY, adv. According to osteology. 8392
OSTEOLOGY, n. [Gr. a bone, and discourse.] 8392
OSTIARY, n. [L. ostium, mouth.] The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into the sea, or into a lake. 8393
OSTLER. [See Hostler.] 8393
OSTLERY. [See Hostlery.] 8393
OSTMEN, n. plu. East men; Danish settlers in Ireland, so called. 8393
OSTRACISM, n. [Gr. from a shell, or potter's ware.] 8393
OSTRACITE, n. [Gr. from a shell.] 8393
OSTRACIZE, v.t. [See Ostracism.] To banish by the popular voice, particularly a person eminent for public services, but who has lost his popularity. 8393
OSTRICH, n. [L. struthio-camelus; Gr. a sparrow, and an ostrich. The meaning of the name is not obvious. Eng. strut, L. struthio, Gr., L. avis. The primary sense of struz, struthio, etc. is to reach, stretch, extend or erect; but whether this name was given to the fowl from its stately walk or appearance, or from some part of its plumage, let the reader judge.] 8393
OTACOUSTIC, a. [Gr. ears, and to hear.] Assisting the sense of hearing; as an otacoustic instrument. 8394
OTACOUSTIC, n. An instrument to facilitate hearing. 8394
OTHER, a. [Heb.] 8394
OTHERGATES, adv. [other and gate, for way, manner.] Of another manner. Obs. 8395
OTHERGUISE, adv. [other and guise, manner.] Of another kind. [corruptly pronounced otherguess.] 8396
OTHERWHERE, adv. [other and where.] In some other place; or in other places. 8396
OTHERWHILE, OTHERWHILES, adv. [other and while.] At other times. 8396
OTHERWISE, adv. [other and wise, manner.] 8396
OTOMO, n. A fowl of the Lagopus kind, about the size of a tame pigeon, a native of Germany, and highly esteemed for food. 8396
OTTER, ATTAR, n. The essential oil or essence of roses. 8396

OTTER, n. [L. lutra.] 8396
OTTER, n. The name of a coloring substance. 8397
OTTOMAN, a. Designating something that pertains to the Turks or to their government; as the ottoman power or empire. The word originated in Othman or Osman, the name of a sultan who assumed the government about the year 1300. 8397
OUCH, n. 8397
OUGHT. [See Aught, the true orthography.] 8397
OUGHT, v. imperfect, aut. 8397
OUNCE, n. ouns. [L. uncia, the twelfth part of any thing; Gr; but the Greek is from Latin. Inch is from the same root, being the twelfth part of a foot.] 8398
OUNDED, OUNDING, a. Waving. [L. unda. Not used.] 8398
OUPHE, n. oof'y. A fairy; a goblin; an elf. Obs. 8398
OUPHEN, n. oof'en. Elfish. Obs. 8398
OUR, a. 8398
OURANOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. heaven, and to describe.] A description of the heavens. 8399
OURSELF, pron. reciprocal. [our and self.] This is added after we and us, and sometimes is used without either for myself, in the regal style only, as, we ourself will follow. 8399
OURSELVES, plu. of ourself. We or us, not others; added to we, by way of emphasis or opposition. 8399
OUSE, n. ooz. [from ooze.] Tanner's bark. 8399
OUSEL, n. oo'zl. The blackbird, a species of the genus Turdus. 8399
OUST, v.t. [I take this to be our vulgar oost, used in the sense of lift. The usual signification then will be that of the Latin tollo, sustuli.] 8399
OUSTED, pp. Taken away; removed; ejected. 8400
OUSTER, n. Amotion of possession; disseizin; dispossession; ejection. 8400
OUSTING, ppr. Taking away; removing; ejecting. 8400
OUT, adv. 8400
OUT, v.t. To eject; to expel; to deprive by expulsion. 8404
OUTACT, v.t. To do beyond; to exceed in act. 8404
OUTBALANCE, v.t. To out weigh; to exceed in weight or effect. 8404
OUTBAR, v.t. To shut out by bars or fortification. 8404
OUTBID, v.t. To bid more than another; to offer a higher price. 8405
OUTBID, OUTBIDDEN, pp. Exceeded in the price offered. 8405
OUTBIDDER, n. One that outbids. 8405
OUTBIDDING, ppr. Bidding a price beyond another. 8405
OUTBLOWN, pp. Inflated; swelled with wind. 8405
OUTBLUSH, v.t. To exceed in rosy color. 8405
OUTBORN, a. Foreign; not native. [Little used.] 8405
OUTBOUND, a. Destined or proceeding from a country or harbor to a distant country or port; as an outbound ship. 8405
OUTBRAVE, v.t. 8405
OUTBRAZEN, v.t. To bear down with a brazen face or impudence. 8405
OUTBREAK, n. A bursting forth; eruption. 8405
OUTBREAKING, n. That which bursts forth. 8406
OUTBREATHE, v.t. 8406
OUTBUD, v.i. To sprout forth. 8406
OUTBUILD, v.t. outbild'. To exceed in building, or in durability of building. 8406
OUTCANT, v.t. To surpass in canting. 8406
OUTCAST, pp. or a. Cast out; thrown away; rejected as useless. 8406
OUTCAST, n. One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home or country. Isaiah 16:3-4. 8406
OUTCEPT, for except, is not in use. 8406
OUTCLIMB, v.t. To climb beyond. 8406
OUTCOMPASS, v.t. To exceed due bounds. 8406
OUTCRAFT, v.t. To exceed in cunning. 8406

OUTCRY, n. 8406
OUTDARE, v.t. To dare or venture beyond. 8407
OUTDATE, v.t. To antiquate; as outdated ceremonies. [Not used.] 8407
OUTDO, v.t. pret. outdid; pp. outdone. [See Do.] 8407
OUTDOING, ppr. Excelling; surpassing in performance. 8407
OUTDOING, n. Excess in performance. 8407
OUTDONE, pp. Of outdo. 8407
OUTDRINK, v.t. [See Drink.] To exceed in drinking. 8407
OUTDWELL, v.t. To dwell or stay beyond. 8407
OUTER, a. [comp. of out.] Being on the outside; external; opposed to inner; as the outer wall; the outer part of a thing; the outer court or gate. 8407
OUTERLY, adv. Towards the outside. 8407
OUTERMOST, a. [superl. from outer.] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst; as the outermost row. 8407
OUTFACE, v.t. To brave; to bear down with an imposing front or with impudence; to stare down. 8407
OUTFALL, n. A fall of water; a canal. 8407
OUTFAWN, v.t. To exceed in fawning or adulation. 8407
OUTFEAST, v.t. To exceed in feasting. 8408
OUTFIT, n. A fitting out, as of a ship for a voyage; usually in the plural, outfits, the expenses of equipping and furnishing a ship for a voyage. 8408
OUTFLANK, v.t. To extend the flank of one army beyond that of another. 8408
OUTFLY, v.t. To fly faster than another; to advance before in flight or progress. 8408
OUTFOOL, v.t. To exceed in folly. 8408
OUTFORM, n. External appearance. 8408
OUTFROWN, v.t. To frown down; to overbear by frowning. 8408
OUTGATE, n. An outlet; a passage outward. 8408
OUTGENERAL, v.t. To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill. 8408
OUTGIVE, v.t. outgiv'. To surpass in giving. 8408
OUTGO, v.t. [See Go.] 8408
OUTGOING, ppr. Going beyond. 8408
OUTGOING, n. 8408
OUTGRIN, v.t. To surpass in grinning. 8409
OUTGROW, v.t. 8409
OUTGROWN, pp. Of outgrow. 8409
OUTGUARD, n. A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; or a guard at the farthest distance; any thing for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended. 8409
OUTHEROD, v.t. To surpass in enormity, absurdity or cruelty. 8409
OUTHOUSE, n. A small house or building at a little distance from the main house. 8409
OUTJEST, v.t. To overpower by jesting. 8409
OUTJUGGLE, v.t. To surpass in juggling. 8409
OUTKNAVE — OUTWALL 8410
OUTKNAVE, v.t. outna've. To surpass in knavery. 8410
OUTLAND, a. Foreign. Obs. 8410
OUTLANDER, n. A foreigner; not a native. Obs. 8410
OUTLANDISH, a. 8410
OUTLAST, v.t. To last longer than something else; to exceed in duration. Candles laid in bran will outlast others of the same stuff. 8410
OUTLAW, n. A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. Formerly any person might kill an outlaw; but it is now held unlawful for any person to put to death an outlaw, except the sheriff, who has a warrant for that purpose. 8410
OUTLAW, v.t. To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe. 8410

OUTLAWED, pp. Excluded from the benefit of law. 8410
OUTLAWING, ppr. Depriving of the benefit of law. 8410
OUTLAWRY, n. The putting a man out of the protection of law, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection; the punishment of a man who when called into court, contemptuously refuses to appear. 8410
OUTLAY, n. A laying out or expending; expenditure. 8411
OUTLEAP, v.t. To leap beyond; to pass by leaping. 8411
OUTLEAP, n. Sally; flight; escape. 8411
OUTLET, n. Passage outward; the place or the means by which any thing escapes or is discharged. A gate is the outlet of a city or fort. The mouth of a river is its outlet. Colonies are the outlets of a populous nation. 8411
OUTLICKER, n. In ships, a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop. 8411
OUTLIE, v.t. To exceed in lying. 8411
OUTLIER, n. One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him. 8411
OUTLINE, n. Contour; the line by which a figure is defined; the exterior line. 8411
OUTLINE, v.t. To draw the exterior line; to delineate; to sketch. 8411
OUTLIVE, v.t. outliv'. 8411
OUTLIVER, n. A survivor. 8411
OUTLOOK, v.t. 8411
OUTLOOK, n. Vigilant watch; foresight. [But look-out is generally used.] 8412
OUTLOPE, n. [See Lope and Leap.] An excursion. [Not used.] 8412
OUTLUSTER, OUTLUSTRE, v.t. To excel in brightness. 8412
OUTLYING, a. 8412
OUTMARCH, v.t. To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind. 8412
OUTMEASURE, v.t. outmezh'ur. To exceed in measure or extent. 8412
OUTMOST, a. Farthest outward; most remote from the middle. 8412
OUTNUMBER, v.t. To exceed in number. The troops outnumbered those of the enemy.
OUTPACE, v.t. To outgo; to leave behind. 84128412
OUTPARAMOUR, v.t. [See Paramour.] To exceed in keeping mistresses. 8412
OUTPARISH, n. A parish lying without the walls, or on the border. 8412
OUTPART, n. A part remote from the center or main part. 8412
OUTPASS, v.t. To pass beyond; to exceed in progress. 8412
OUTPOISE, v.t. outpoiz'. To outweigh. 8413
OUTPORCH, n. An entrance. 8413
OUTPOST, n. 8413
OUTPOUR, v.t. 8413
OUTPOURING, n. A pouring out; effusion. 8413
OUTPRAY, v.t. To exceed in prayer or in earnestness of entreaty. 8413
OUTPREACH, v.t. To surpass in preaching; to produce more effect in inculcating lessons or truth. 8413
OUTPRIZE, v.t. To exceed in value or estimated worth. 8413
OUTRAGE, v.t. [L. ultra, beyond.] 8413
OUTRAGE, v.i. To commit exorbitances; to be guilty of violent rudeness. 8414
OUTRAGE, n. 8414
OUTRAGEOUS, a. 8414
OUTRAGEOUSLY, adv. With great violence; furiously; excessively. 8414
OUTRAGEOUSNESS, n. Fury; violence; enormity. 8414
OUTRAZE, v.t. To raze to extermination. 8414
OUTRE, a. ootra'y. Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant. 8414
OUTREACH, v.t. To go or extend beyond. 8414
OUTREASON, v.t. To excel or surpass in reasoning. 8415
OUTRECKON, v.t. To exceed in assumed computation. 8415
OUTREIGN, v.t. To reign through the whole of. 8415

OUTRIDE, v.t. To pass by riding; to ride faster than. 8415
OUTRIDE, v.i. To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle. 8415
OUTRIDER, n. 8415
OUTRIGGER, n. In seamen's language, a strong beam fixed on the side of a ship and projecting from it, in order to secure the masts in the operation of careening, by counteracting the strain it suffers from the effort of the careening tackle; also, a boom occasionally used in the tops to thrust out the breast back-stays to windward, to increase the angle of tension, and give additional security to the topmast. [See Prow.] 8415
OUTRIGHT, adv. 8415
OUTRIVAL, v.t. To surpass in excellence. 8415
OUTROAR, v.t. To exceed in roaring. 8415
OUTRODE, n. An excursion. 8415
OUTROOT, v.t. To eradicate; to extirpate. 8416
OUTRUN, v.t. 8416
OUTSAIL, v.t. To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing. 8416
OUTSCAPE, n. Power of escaping. [Not used.] 8416
OUTSCORN, v.t. To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise. 8416
OUTSCOURINGS, n. [out and scour.] Substances washed or scoured out. 8416
OUTSELL, v.t. 8416
OUTSET, n. Beginning; first entrance on any business. 8416
OUTSHINE, v.t. 8416
OUTSHOOT, v.t. 8417
OUTSHUT, v.t. To shut out or exclude. 8417
OUTSIDE, n. 8417
OUTSIT, v.t. To sit beyond the time of any thing. 8417
OUTSKIP, v.t. To avoid by flight. 8417
OUTSKIRT, n. Border; outpost; suburb. 8417
OUTSLEEP, v.t. To sleep beyond. 8417
OUTSOAR, v.t. To soar beyond. 8417
OUTSOUND, v.t. To surpass in sound. 8417
OUTSPEAK, v.t. To speak something beyond; to exceed. 8418
OUTSPORT, v.t. To sport beyond; to outdo in sporting. 8418
OUTSPREAD, v.t. To extend; to spread; to diffuse. 8418
OUTSTAND, v.t. 8418
OUTSTAND, v.i. To project outwards from the main body. 8418
OUTSTANDING, ppr. 8418
OUTSTARE, v.t. To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery; as we say, to stare out of countenance. 8418
OUTSTEP, v.t. To step or go beyond; to exceed. 8418
OUTSTORM, v.t. To overbear by storming. 8418
OUTSTREET, n. A street in the extremities of a town. 8418
OUTSTRETCH, v.t. To extend; to stretch or spread out; to expand. 8418
OUTSTRIDE, v.t. To surpass in striding. 8419
OUTSTRIP, v.t. To outgo; to outrun; to advance beyond. 8419
OUTSWEAR, v.t. To exceed in swearing; to overpower by swearing. 8419
OUTSWEETEN, v.t. To exceed in sweetness. 8419
OUTSWELL, v.t. To overflow; to exceed in swelling. 8419
OUTTALK, v.t. outtauk'. To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking. 8419
OUTTHROW, v.t. To throw out or beyond. 8419
OUTTONGUE, v.t. outtung'. To bear down by talk, clamor or noise. 8419
OUTTOP, v.t. To overtop. [Not used.] 8419
OUTVALUE, v.t. To exceed in price or value. 8419
OUTVENOM, v.t. To exceed in poison. 8419

OUTVIE, v.t. To exceed; to surpass. 8419
OUTVILLAIN, v.t. To exceed in villainy. 8419
OUTVOICE, v.t. outvois'. To exceed in roaring or clamor. [Not used.] 8419
OUTVOTE, v.t. To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of suffrages.
OUTWALK, v.t. outwauk'. 8419 8419
OUTWALL, n. 8420
OUTWARD — OVERFLOURISH 8421
OUTWARD, a. [L. versus.] 8421
OUTWARD, n. External form. 8421
OUTWARD, OUT'WARDS, adv. 8421
OUTWARD-BOUND, a. Proceeding from a port or country. 8421
OUTWARDLY, adv. 8422
OUTWASH, v.t. To wash out; to cleanse from. [Little used.] 8422
OUTWATCH, v.t. To surpass in watching. 8422
OUTWEAR, v.t. 8422
OUTWEED, v.t. To weed out; to extirpate, as a weed. 8422
OUTWEEP, v.t. To exceed in weeping. 8422
OUTWEIGH, v.t. outwa'y. [See Weigh.] 8422
OUTWELL, v.t. or i. To pour out. [Not used.] 8422
OUTWENT, pret. of outgo. 8423
OUTWHORE, v.t. To exceed in lewdness. 8423
OUTWIN, v.t. To get out of. [Not used.] 8423
OUTWIND, v.t. To extricate by winding; to unloose. 8423
OUTWING, v.t. To move faster on the wing; to outstrip. 8423
OUTWIT, v.t. To surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity. 8423
OUTWORK, n. The part of a fortification most remote from the main fortress or citadel.
OUTWORN, pp. [See Wear.] Worn out; consumed by use. 8423 8423
OUTWORTH, v.t. To exceed in value. 8423
OUTWREST, v.t. outrest'. To extort; to draw from or forth by violence. 8423
OUTWRITE, v.t. outri'te. To surpass in writing. 8423
OUTWROUGHT, pp. outraut'. [See Work.] Outdone; exceeded in act or efficacy. 8423
OUTZANY, v.t. [See Zany.] To exceed in buffoonery. 8423
OVAL, a. [L. ovum, an egg.] 8423
OVAL, n. A body or figure in the shape of an egg. 8424
OVARIOUS, a. Consisting of eggs; as ovarious food. 8424
OVARY, n. [L. ovarium, from ovum, an egg.] 8424
OVATE, OVATED, a. [L. ovatus, from ovum, an egg.] Egg-shaped; as an ovate leaf. 8424
OVATE-LANCEOLATE, a. Having something of the form of an egg and a lance, inclining to the latter. 8424
OVATE-SUBULATE, a. Having something of the form of an egg and an awl, but most tending to the latter. 8424
OVATION, n. [L. ovatio.] In Roman antiquity, a lesser triumph allowed to commanders who had conquered without blood, or defeated an inconsiderable enemy. 8424
OVATO-OBLONG, a. Oblong in the shape of an egg, or with the end lengthened. 8424
OVEN, n. uv'n. 8424
OVER, prep. [L. super., Gr.] 8424
OVER, adv. 8426
OVER, a. 8427
OVERABOUND, v.i. To abound more than enough; to be superabundant. 8427
OVERACT, v.t. To act or perform to excess; as, he overacted his part. 8427
OVERACT, v.i. To act more than is necessary. 8427
OVERAGITATE, v.t. To agitate or discuss beyond what is expedient. 8427
OVERALLS, n. A kind of trousers. 8427

OVERANXIOUS, a. Anxious to excess. 8428
OVERARCH, v.t. To arch over; to cover with an arch. 8428
OVERAWE, v.t. overaw'. To restrain by awe, fear or superior influence. 8428
OVERBALANCE, v.t. To weigh down; to exceed in weight, value or importance. The evils which spring from vice overbalance all its pleasures. 8428
OVERBALANCE, n. Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent; as an overbalance of exports; an overbalance of probabilities. 8428
OVERBATTLE, a. 8428
OVERBEAR, v.t. [See Bear.] To bear down; to repress; to subdue. 8428
OVERBEARING, ppr. 8428
OVERBEND, v.t. To bend or stretch to excess. 8429
OVERBID, v.t. 8429
OVERBLOW, v.i. 8429
OVERBLOW, v.t. To blow away; to dissipate by wind. 8429
OVERBLOWN, pp. Blown by and gone; blown away; driven by; past. 8429
OVERBOARD, adv. Literally, over the side of a ship; hence, out of a ship or from on board; as, to fall overboard; which of course is to fall into the water. 8429
OVERBROW, v.t. To hang over. 8429
OVERBUILT, pp. overbilt'. Built over. 8429
OVERBULK, v.t. To oppress by bulk. [Not used.] 8429
OVERBURDEN, v.t. To load with too great weight. 8429
OVERBURDENED, pp. Overloaded. 8429
OVERBURN, v.t. To burn too much. 8430
OVERBUSY, a. overbiz'zy. Too busy; officious. 8430
OVERBUY, v.t. To buy at too dear a rate. 8430
OVERCANOPY, v.t. To cover as with a canopy. 8430
OVERCARE, n. Excessive care or anxiety. 8430
OVERCAREFUL, a. Careful to excess. 8430
OVERCARRY, v.t. To carry too far; to carry or urge beyond the proper point. 8430
OVERCAST, v.t. 8430
OVERCAST, pp. Clouded; overspread with clouds or gloom. 8430
OVERCAUTIOUS, a. Cautious or prudent to excess. 8430
OVERCHARGE, v.t. 8430
OVERCHARGE, n. 8431
OVERCLIMB, v.t. To climb over. 8431
OVERCLOUD, v.t. To cover or overspread with clouds. 8431
OVERCLOY, v.t. To fill beyond satiety. 8431
OVERCOLD, a. Cold to excess. 8431
OVERCOME, v.t. [See Come.] 8431
OVERCOME, v.i. To gain the superiority; to be victorious. Romans 3:4. 8432
OVERCOMER, n. One who vanquishes or surmounts. 8432
OVERCOMINGLY, adv. With superiority. 8432
OVERCONFIDENCE, n. Excessive confidence. 8432
OVERCORN, v.t. To corn to excess. 8432
OVERCOUNT, v.t. To rate above the true value. 8432
OVERCOVER, v.t. To cover completely. 8432
OVERCREDULOUS, a. Too apt to believe. 8432
OVERCROW, v.t. To crow as in triumph. [Not used.] 8432
OVERCURIOUS, a. Curious or nice to excess. 8432
OVERDATE, v.t. To date beyond the proper period. 8432
OVERDIGHT, a. Covered over. Obs. 8432
OVERDILIGENT, a. Diligent to excess. 8432
OVERDO, v.t. 8432
OVERDO, v.i. To labor too hard; to do too much. 8433

OVERDONE, pp. 8433
OVERDOSE, n. Too great a dose. 8433
OVERDRESS, v.t. To dress to excess; to adorn too much. 8433
OVERDRINK, v.t. To drink to excess. 8433
OVERDRIVE, v.t. To drive too hard, or beyond strength. Genesis 33:13. 8433
OVERDRY, v.t. To dry too much. 8433
OVEREAGER, a. Too eager; too vehement in desire. 8433
OVEREAGERLY, adv. With excessive eagerness. 8433
OVEREAGERNESS, n. Excess of earnestness. 8433
OVEREAT, v.t. To eat to excess. 8433
OVERELEGANT, a. Elegant to excess. 8433
OVEREMPTY, v.t. To make too empty. 8433
OVEREYE, v.t. 8433
OVERFALL, n. A cataract; the fall of a river. 8434
OVERFATIGUE, n. overfatee'g. To fatigue to excess. 8434
OVERFATIGUE, v.t. overfatee'g. To fatigue to excess. 8434
OVERFEED, v.t. To feed to excess. 8434
OVERFILL, v.t. To fill to excess; to surcharge. 8434
OVERFLOAT, v.t. To overflow; to inundate. 8434
OVERFLOURISH, v.t. overflur'ish. To make excessive display or flourish. 8434
OVERFLOW — OVERRANK 8435
OVERFLOW, v.t. 8435
OVERFLOW, v.i. 8435
OVERFLOW, n. An inundation; also, superabundance. 8435
OVERFLOWING, ppr. Spreading over, as a fluid; inundating; running over the brim or banks. 8435
OVERFLOWING, a. Abundant; copious; exuberant. 8435
OVERFLOWING, n. Exuberance; copiousness. 8435
OVERFLOWINGLY, adv. Exuberantly; in great abundance. 8435
OVERFLUSH, v.t. To flush to excess. 8435
OVERFLUSHED, pp. 8435
OVERFLY, v.t. To pass over or cross by flight. 8436
OVERFORWARD, a. Forward to excess. 8436
OVERFORWARDNESS, a. Too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness. 8436
OVERFREIGHT, v.t. overfra'te. [See Freight.] 8436
OVERFRUITFUL, a. Too rich; producing superabundant crops. 8436
OVERGET, v.t. To reach; to overtake. [Not used.] 8436
OVERGILD, v.t. To gild over; to varnish. 8436
OVERGIRD, v.t. To gird or bind too closely. 8436
OVERGLANCE, v.t. To glance over; to run over with the eye. 8436
OVERGO, v.t. 8436
OVERGONE, pp. overgawn'. Injured; ruined. 8436
OVERGORGE, v.t. overgorj'. To gorge to excess. 8436
OVERGRASSED, pp. Overstocked with grass; overgrown with grass. 8436
OVERGREAT, a. Too great. 8437
OVERGROW, v.t. 8437
OVERGROW, v.i. To grow beyond the fit or natural size; as a hugh overgrown ox. 8437
OVERGROWTH, n. Exuberant or excessive growth. 8437
OVERHALE. [See Overhaul.] 8437
OVERHANDLE, v.t. To handle too much; to mention too often. 8437
OVERHANG, v.t. 8437
OVERHANG, v.i. To jut over. 8437
OVERHARDEN, v.t. To harden too much; to make too hard. 8437
OVERHASTILY, adv. In too much haste. 8437

OVERHASTINESS, n. Too much haste; percipitation. 8437
OVERHASTY, a. Too hasty; precipitate. 8437
OVERHAUL, v.t. 8437
OVERHEAD, adv. overhed'. Aloft; above; in the zenith or ceiling. 8438
OVERHEAR, v.t. To hear by accident; to hear what is not addressed to the hearer, or not intended to be heard by him. 8438
OVERHEARD, pp. Heard by accident. 8438
OVERHEAT, v.t. To heat to excess. 8438
OVERHELE, v.t. To cover over. [Not used.] 8438
OVERHEND, v.t. To overtake. [Not used.] 8438
OVERJOY, v.t. To give great joy to; to transport with gladness. 8438
OVERJOY, n. Joy to excess; transport. 8438
OVERLABOR, v.t. 8438
OVERLADE, v.t. To load with too great a cargo or other burden. 8438
OVERLADEN, pp. Overburdened; loaded to excess. 8438
OVERLAID, pp. [See Overlay.] Oppressed with weight; smothered; covered over. 8438
OVERLARGE, a. Too large; too great. 8438
OVERLARGENESS, n. Excess of size. 8439
OVERLASH, v.i. 8439
OVERLAY, v.t. 8439
OVERLAYING, n. A superficial covering. Exodus 38:17, 19. 8439
OVERLEAP, v.t. To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping; as, to overleap a ditch or a fence. 8439
OVERLEATHER, OVERLETHER, n. The leather which forms or is intended to form the upper part of a shoe; that which is over the foot. [With us, this is called upper leather.]
OVERLEAVEN, v.t. overlev'n. 8440 8440
OVERLIBERAL, a. Too liberal; too free; abundant to excess; as overliberal diet. 8440
OVERLIGHT, n. Too strong a light. 8440
OVERLIVE, v.t. overliv'. To outlive; to live longer than another; to survive. [We generally use outlive.] 8440
OVERLIVE, v.i. overliv'. To live too long. 8440
OVERLIVER, n. One that lives longest; a survivor. 8440
OVERLOAD, v.t. To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; to fill to excess; as, to overload the stomach or a vehicle. 8440
OVERLONG, a. Too long. 8440
OVERLOOK, v.t. 8440
OVERLOOKER, n. One that overlooks. 8441
OVERLOOP, now written orlop, which see. 8441
OVERLOVE, v.t. To love to excess; to prize or value too much. 8441
OVERLY, a. Careless; negligent; inattentive. [Not used.] 8441
OVERMAST, v.t. To furnish with a mast or with masts that are too long or too heavy for the weight of keel. 8441
OVERMASTED, pp. Having masts too long or too heavy for the ship. 8441
OVERMASTER, v.t. To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern. 8441
OVERMATCH, v.t. To be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue; to oppress by superior force. 8441
OVERMATCH, n. One superior in power; one able to overcome. 8442
OVERMEASURE, v.t. overmezh'ur. To measure or estimate too largely. 8442
OVERMEASURE, n. overmezh'ur. Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed. 8442
OVERMIX, v.t. To mix with too much. 8442
OVERMODEST, a. Modest to excess; bashful. 8442
OVERMOST, a. Highest; over the rest in authority. 8442
OVERMUCH, a. Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper. 8442
OVERMUCH, adv. In too great a degree. 8442

OVERMUCH, n. More than sufficient. 8442
OVERMUCHNESS, n. Superabundance. [Not used and barbarous.] 8442
OVERMULTITUDE, v.t. To exceed in number. [Not used.] 8442
OVERNAME, v.t. To name over or in a series. [Not used.] 8442
OVERNEAT, a. Excessively neat. 8442
OVERNIGHT, n. Night before bed-time. [See Over, prep.] 8442
OVERNOISE, v.t. overnoiz'. To overpower by noise. 8442
OVEROFFENDED, a. Offended to excess. 8442
OVEROFFICE, v.t. To lord by virtue of an office. [Not used.] 8442
OVEROFFICIOUS, a. Too busy; too ready to intermeddle; too importunate. 8443
OVERPAINT, v.t. To color or describe too strongly. 8443
OVERPASS, v.t. 8443
OVERPASSED, OVERPAST, pp. Passed by; passed away; gone; past. 8443
OVERPAY, v.t. 8443
OVERPEER, v.t. To overlook; to hover over. [Not used.] 8443
OVERPEOPLE, v.t. To overstock with inhabitants. 8443
OVERPERCH, v.t. To perch over or above; to fly over. 8443
OVERPERSUADE, v.t. To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion. 8443
OVERPICTURE, v.t. To exceed the representation or picture. 8443
OVERPLUS, n. [over and L. plus, more.] 8443
OVERPLY, v.t. To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigor. 8444
OVERPOISE, v.t. overpoiz'. To outweigh. 8444
OVERPOISE, n. overpoiz'. Preponderant weight. 8444
OVERPOLISH, v.t. To polish too much. 8444
OVERPONDEROUS, a. To heavy; too depressing. 8444
OVERPOST, v.t. To hasten over quickly. 8444
OVERPOWER, v.t. 8444
OVERPRESS, v.t. 8444
OVERPRIZE, v.t. To value or prize at too high a rate. 8444
OVERPROMPT, a. Too prompt; too ready or eager. 8444
OVERPROMPTNESS, n. Excessive promptness; precipitation. 8444
OVERPROPORTION, v.t. To make of too great proportion. 8444
OVERQUIETNESS, n. Too much quietness. 8445
OVERRAKE, v.t. To break in upon a ship. When the waves break in upon a ship riding at anchor, it is said, they overrake her, or she is overraked. 8445
OVERRANK, a. Too rank or luxuriant. 8445
OVERRATE — OVERWORK 8446
OVERRATE, v.t. To rate at too much; to estimate at a value or amount beyond the truth.
OVERREACH, v.t. 8446 8446
OVERREACH, v.i. Applied to horses, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot.
OVERREACH, n. The act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot. 8446 8446
OVERREACHER, n. One that overreaches; one that deceives. 8446
OVERREACHING, n. The act of deceiving; a reaching too far. 8446
OVERREAD, v.t. To read over; to peruse. [Not used.] 8446
OVERRED, v.t. To smear with a red color. [Not used.] 8446
OVERRIDE, v.t. 8446
OVERRID, OVERRIDDEN, pp. Rid to excess. 8446
OVERRIPEN, v.t. To make too ripe. 8446
OVERROAST, v.t. To roast too much. 8446
OVERRULE, v.t. 8447
OVERRULER, n. One who controls, directs or governs. 8447
OVERRULING, pp. 8447
OVERRUN, v.t. 8447

OVERRUN, v.i. To overflow; to run over. 8448
OVERRUNNER, n. One that overruns. 8448
OVERRUNNING, ppr. Spreading over; ravaging; changing the disposition of types. 8448
OVERSATURATE, v.t. To saturate to excess. 8448
OVERSATURATED, pp. More than saturated. 8448
OVERSATURATING, ppr. Saturating to excess. 8448
OVERSCRUPULOUS, a. Scrupulous to excess. 8448
OVERSEA, a. Foreign; from beyond sea. 8448
OVERSEE, v.t. 8448
OVERSEEN, pp. 8448
OVERSEER, n. 8449
OVERSET, v.t. 8449
OVERSET, v.i. To turn or be turned over; to turn or fall off the basis or bottom. A crank vessel is liable to overset. 8449
OVERSHADE, v.t. To cover with shade; to cover with any thing that causes darkness; to render dark or gloomy. 8449
OVERSHADOW, v.t. 8449
OVERSHADOWER, n. One that throws a shade over any thing. 8449
OVERSHADOWING, ppr. Throwing a shade over; protecting. 8449
OVERSHOOT, v.t. 8449
OVERSHOOT, v.i. To fly beyond the mark. 8450
OVERSHOT, pp. Shot beyond. 8450
OVERSHOT, a. An overshot wheel is one that receives the water, shot over the top, on the descent. An overshot wheel is moved by less water than an undershot wheel. 8450
OVERSIGHT, n. 8450
OVERSIZE, v.t. 8450
OVERSKIP, v.t. 8450
OVERSLEEP, v.t. To sleep too long; as, to oversleep the usual hour of rising. 8450
OVERSLIP, v.t. To slip or pass without notice; to pass undone, unnoticed or unused; to omit; to neglect; as, to overslip time or opportunity. 8450
OVERSLOW, v.t. To render slow; to check; to curb. [Not used.] 8451
OVERSNOW, v.t. To cover with snow. [Not much used.] 8451
OVERSOLD, pp. Sold at too high a price. 8451
OVERSOON, adv. Too soon. 8451
OVERSORROW, v.t. To grieve or afflict to excess. 8451
OVERSPAN, v.t. To reach or extend over. 8451
OVERSPEAK, v.t. To speak too much; to use too many words. 8451
OVERSPENT, pp. [See Spend.] Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree. 8451
OVERSPREAD, v.t. overspred'. 8451
OVERSPREAD, v.i. overspred'. To be spread or scattered over; as, weeds overspread the ground. 8451
OVERSTAND, v.t. To stand too much on price or conditions; to lose a sale by holding the price too high. 8451
OVERSTARE, v.t. To stare wildly. [Not used.] 8451
OVERSTEP, v.t. To step over or beyond; to exceed. 8451
OVERSTOCK, n. Superabundance; more than is sufficient. 8451
OVERSTOCK, v.t. 8451
OVERSTORE, v.t. To store with too much; to supply or fill with superabundance. 8452
OVERSTRAIN, v.i. To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts. 8452
OVERSTRAIN, v.t. To stretch too far. 8452
OVERSTREW, OVERSTROW, v.t. To spread or scatter over. 8452
OVERSTRIKE, v.t. To strike beyond. 8452
OVERSTROWN, pp. Spread or scattered over. 8452
OVERSUPPLY, v.t. To furnish more than is sufficient. 8452
OVERSWAY, v.t. To overrule; to bear down; to control. 8452
OVERSWELL, v.t. To swell or rise above; to overflow. 8452

OVERT, a. [L. aperio.] 8452
OVERTAKE, v.t. 8453
OVERTASK, v.t. To impose too heavy a task or injunction on. 8453
OVERTAX, v.t. To tax too heavily. 8453
OVERTHROW, v.t. [See Throw.] 8453
OVERTHROW, n. 8453
OVERTHROWER, n. One that overthrows, defeats or destroys. 8454
OVERTHWART, a. 8454
OVERTHWART, prep. Across; from side to side. 8454
OVERTHWARTLY, adv. 8454
OVERTHWARTNESS, n. 8454
OVERTIRE, v.t. To tire to excess; to subdue by fatigue. 8454
OVERTITLE, v.t. To give too high a title to. 8454
OVERTLY, adv. Openly; in open view; publicly. 8455
OVERTOOK, pret. of overtake. 8455
OVERTOP, v.t. 8455
OVERTOWER, v.t. To soar too high. 8455
OVERTRIP, v.t. To trip over; to walk nimbly over. 8455
OVERTRUST, v.t. To trust with too much confidence. 8455
OVERTURE, n. 8455
OVERTURN, v.t. 8455
OVERTURN, n. State of being overturned or subverted; overthrow. 8456
OVERTURNABLE, a. That may be overturned. [Not much used.] 8456
OVERTURNED, pp. Overset; overthrown. 8456
OVERTURNER, n. One that overturns or subverts. 8456
OVERTURNING, ppr. Oversetting; overthrowing; subverting. 8456
OVERTURNING, n. An oversetting; subversion; change; revolution. 8456
OVERVALUE, v.t. To rate at too high a price. 8456
OVERVAIL, OVERVEIL, v.t. To cover; to spread over. 8456
OVERVOTE, v.t. To outvote; to outnumber in votes given. 8456
OVERWATCH, v.t. To watch to excess; to subdue by long want of rest. 8456
OVERWATCHED, a. Tired by too much watching. 8456
OVERWEAK, a. Too weak; too feeble. 8456
OVERWEARY, v.t. To subdue with fatigue. 8456
OVERWEATHER, v.t. overweth'er. [See Weather.] To bruise or batter by violence of weather. 8456
OVERWEEN, v.i. [ween is obsolete, except in composition. See the word.] 8456
OVERWEENING, ppr. 8457
OVERWEENINGLY, adv. With too much vanity or conceit. 8457
OVERWEIGH, v.t. To exceed in weight; to cause to preponderate; to outweigh; to overbalance. 8457
OVERWEIGHT, n. Greater weight; preponderance. 8457
OVERWHELM, v.t. 8457
OVERWHELM, n. The act of overwhelming. 8457
OVERWHELMING, ppr. Crushing with weight or numbers. 8457
OVERWHELMINGLY, adv. In a manner to overwhelm. 8457
OVERWING, v.t. To outflank; to extend beyond the wing of an army. 8457
OVERWISE, a. s as z. Wise to affectation. 8458
OVERWISENESS, n. Pretended or affected wisdom. 8458
OVERWORD, v.t. To say too much. 8458
OVERWORK, v.t. To work beyond the strength; to cause to labor too much; to tire. 8458
OVERWORN — OYSTER-WENCH 8459
OVERWORN, a. 8459

OVERWRESTLE, v.t. overres'l. To subdue by wrestling. 8459
OVERWROUGHT, pp. overraut'. 8459
OVERYEARED, a. Too old. [Not used.] 8459
OVERZEALED, a. Too much excited with zeal; ruled by too much zeal. 8459
OVERZEALOUS, a. overzel'ous. Too zealous; eager to excess. 8459
OVICULAR, a. [from L. ovum, an egg.] Pertaining to an egg. 8459
OVIDUCT, n. [L. ovum, an egg, and ductus, a duct.] 8459
OVIFORM, a. [L. ovum, egg, and forma, form.] Having the form or figure of an egg. 8459
OVINE, a. [L. ovinus, from ovis, sheep.] Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep. 8459
OVIPAROUS, a. [L. ovum, egg, and pario, to produce.] 8459
OVOID, a. [L. ovum, egg, and Gr. form.] Having the shape of an egg. 8460
OVOLO, n. In architecture, a round molding, the quarter of a circle; called also the quarter round. 8460
OWE, v.t. o. [Gr., Eng. own.] 8460
OWE, v.i. To be bound or obliged. 8460
OWING, ppr. [This is used in a passive form, contrary to analogy, for owen or owed. But the use is inveterately established.] 8460
OWL, n. [L. ulula, ululo.] 8461
OWLER, n. One that conveys contraband goods. 8461
OWLET, n. An owl, which see. 8461
OWLING, n. The offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England, contrary to the statute. 8461
OWL-LIGHT, n. Glimmering or imperfect light. 8461
OWL-LIKE, a. Like an owl in look and habits. 8461
OWN, a. [See Owe and Ought.] 8461
OWN, v.t. [from the adjective.] 8462
OWNED, pp. 8463
OWNER, n. The rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not. 8463
OWNERSHIP, n. Property; exclusive right of possession; legal or just claim or title. The ownership of the estate is in A; the possession is in B. 8463
OWNING, ppr. 8463
OWRE, n. [L. urus.] A beast. [Not used.] 8463
OWSE, n. Bark of oak beaten or ground to small pieces. 8463
OWSER, n. Bark and water mixed in a tan-pit. 8463
OX, n. plu. oxen. pron. ox'n. 8463
OXALATE, n. [See Oxalic.] In chimistry, a salt formed by a combination of the oxalic acid with a base. 8464
OXALIC, a. [Gr. sorrel, acid.] 8464
OXBANE, n. A plant, buphonos. 8464
OX-EYE, n. [ox and eye.] A plant of the genus Buphthalmum; another of the genus Anthemis; also, the ox-eye daisy or Chrysanthemum. 8464
OX-EYED, a. Having large full eyes, like those of an ox. 8464
OXFLY, n. A fly hatched under the skin of cattle. 8464
OXGANG, n. [ox and gang, going.] In ancient laws, as much land as an ox can plow in a year; said to be fifteen acres, or as others allege, twenty acres. 8464
OXHEAL, n. A plant. 8464
OXIODIC, a. Pertaining to or consisting of the compound of oxygen and iodine. 8464
OXLIKE, a. [ox and like.] Resembling an ox. 8465
OXLIP, n. A plant, the cowslip. 8465
OXSTALL, n. A stall or stand for oxen. 8465
OXTONGUE, n. ox'tung. A plant of the genus Picris. 8465
OXYCRATE, n. [Gr. acid, and to mix.] 8465
OXYD, n. [Gr. acid, sharp, vinegar.] 8465

OXYDABILITY, n. The capacity of being converted into an oxyd. 8465
OXYDABLE, a. Capable of being converted into an oxyd. 8465
OXYDATE, v.t. To convert into an oxyd, as metals and other substances, by combination with oxygen. It differs from acidify, to make acid, or to convert into an acid, as in oxydation the acid that enters into combination is not sufficient to form an acid. 8465
OXYDATED, pp. Converted into an oxyd. 8465
OXYDATING, ppr. Converting into an oxyd. 8465
OXYDATION, n. The operation or process of converting into an oxyd, as metals or other substances, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen. 8465
OXYDIZE, v.t. To oxydate, which see. 8465
OXYDIZED, pp. Oxydated. 8466
OXYDIZEMENT, n. Oxydation. 8466
OXYDIZING, ppr. Oxydating. [Oxydize and its derivatives are now more generally used than oxydate, though there seems to be no ground for the preference.] 8466
OXYGEN, n. [Gr. acid, and to generate.] 8466
OXYGENATE, v.t. To unite or cause to combine with oxygen, without the evolution of heat or light; to acidify by oxygen. 8466
OXYGENATED, pp. United with oxygen. 8466
OXYGENATING, ppr. Uniting with oxygen. 8466
OXYGENATION, n. The act, operation or process of combining with oxygen. 8466
OXYGENIZABLE, a. Capable of being oxygenized. 8466
OXYGENIZE, v.t. To oxygenate, which see. 8466
OXYGENIZED, pp. United with oxygen. 8466
OXYGENIZEMENT, n. Oxygenation. 8467
OXYGENIZING, ppr. Oxygenating. 8467
OXYGENOUS, a. Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained from it. 8467
OXYGON, n. [Gr. sharp, and an angle.] 8467
OXY-IODINE, n. In chimistry, a compound of the chloriodic and oxiodic acids. 8467
OXYMEL, n. [Gr. acid, and honey.] 8467
OXYMORON, n. [Gr. a smart saying which at first view appears foolish.] 8467
OXYRRHODINE, n. [compounded of Gr. acid, and rose.] 8467
OXYTONE, a. [Gr. sharp, and tone.] 8467
OXYTONE, n. An acute sound. 8467
OYER, n. 8467
OYES, This word is used by the sheriff or his substitute in making proclamation in court, requiring silence and attention. it is thrice repeated, and most absurdly pronounced, O yes. 8468
OYLET-HOLE. [See Eyelet-hole.] 8468
OYSTER, n. [L. ostrea; Gr. probably connected in origin with bone, and named from its hardness.] 8468
OYSTER-SHELL, n. The hard covering or shell of the oyster. 8468
OYSTER-WENCH, OYSTER-WIFE, OYSTER-WOMAN, n. A woman whose occupation is to sell oysters; a low woman. 8468

P 8469

P — PALATINATE 8469

P is the sixteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation formed by a close compression of the anterior part of the lips, as in ep. It is convertible into b and f, sometimes into v. 8469
PAAGE, n. [See Pay.] A toll for passage over another persons grounds. [Not used.] 8469
PABULAR, a. [L., food.] Pertaining to food; affording food or aliment. 8469
PABULATION, n. [L., to feed.] The act of feeding or procuring provender. 8470
PABULOUS, a. [L., food.] Affording aliment or food; alimental. 8470
PABULUM, n. [L.] 8470

PACA, n. A small animal of America, bearing some resemblance to a hare and a pig. It is a species of cavy; called also the spotted cavy. 8470
PACATE, a. [L.] Peaceful; tranquil. [Not used.] 8470
PACATED, a. Appeased. [Little used.] 8470
PACATION, n. [L., to calm or appease.] The act of appeasing. 8470
PACCAN, n. An American tree and its nut. 8470
PACE, n. [L., to open, Gr., to tread. See Pass.] 8470
PACE, v.i. 8471
PACE, v.t. 8471
PACED, a. 8471
PACER, n. One that paces; a horse that paces. 8471
PACHYDERMATOUS, a. [Gr., thick, skin.] Having a thick skin; an epithet applied to an order of animals, called Pachydermata, embracing all the hoofed quadrupeds which do not ruminate, as the elephant, mastodon or North American mammoth, hippopotamus, sus or hog, rhinoceros, tapir, and horse. The horse constitutes a separate order, Solipeda. 8472
PACIFIC, a. [L., to make peace. See Peace.] 8472
PACIFIC, n. The appellation given to the ocean situated between America on the west, and Asia; so called on account of its exemption from violent tempests. 8472
PACIFICATION, n. [L. See Pacify.] 8472
PACIFICATOR, n. [L.] A peace-maker; one that restores amity between contending parties or nations. 8472
PACIFICATORY, a. Tending to make peace; conciliatory. 8472
PACIFIED, pp. Appeased; tranquilized. 8472
PACIFIER, n. One who pacifies. 8472
PACIFY, v.t. [L., peace, and to make.] 8472
PACIFYING, ppr. Appeasing; tranquilizing. 8473
PACK, n. [See the Verb.] 8473
PACK, v.t. [L. pango, pactum, pactus; impingo, compingo.] 8473
PACK, v.i. To be pressed or close; as, the goods pack well. 8474
PACKAGE, n. A bundle or bale; a quantity pressed or bound together; as a package of cloth. 8474
PACKCLOTH, n. A cloth for packing goods, or in which they are tied. 8474
PACKED, pp. Put together and pressed; tied or bound in a bundle; put down and salted, as meat; sent off; united iniquitously. 8474
PACKER, n. One that packs; an officer appointed to pack meat, as beef, port, fish, etc.
PACKET, n. 84748474
PACKET, v.i. To ply with a packet or dispatch-vessel. 8475
PACKET-BOAT. [See Packet.] 8475
PACKET-SHIP, n. A ship that sails regularly between distant countries for the conveyance of dispatches, letters, passengers, etc. 8475
PACKHORSE, n. A horse employed in carrying packs or goods and baggage. 8475
PACKING, ppr. Laying together in close order; binding in a bundle; putting in barrels with salt, etc.; uniting, as men for a fraudulent purpose. 8475
PACKING, n. A trick; collusion. 8475
PACKSADDLE, n. A saddle on which packs or burdens are laid for conveyance. 8475
PACKSTAFF, n. A staff on which a traveler occasionally supports his pack. 8475
PACKTHREAD, n. Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels. 8475
PACK-WAX, n. A tendinous substance of the neck of an animal. 8476
PACO, PACOS, n. An animal of South America, resembling the camel in shape, but much smaller. It is sometimes called the Peruvian sheep, on account of its long thick hair. 8476
PACT, n. [L. pactus, from pango. See Pack.] 8476
PACTION, n. [L. pactio. See Pack.] An agreement or contract. 8476
PACTIONAL, a. By way of agreement. 8476
PACTITIOUS, a. Settled by agreement or stipulation. 8476

PAD, n. 8476
PAD, n. A soft saddle, cushion or bolster stuffed with straw, hair or other soft substance. 8476
PAD, v.i. To travel slowly. 8476
PADAR, n. Grouts; coarse flour or meal. [Not used in U. States.] 8476
PADDER, n. A robber on foot; a highwayman. 8476
PADDLE, v.i. [L. pes, pedis, the foot, and this is allied to Gr., to tread.] 8477
PADDLE, v.t. To propel by an oar or paddle. 8477
PADDLE, n. [In L. batillus is a paddle-staff; in Gr. a pole.] 8477
PADDLER, n. On that paddles. 8477
PADDLE-STAFF, n. A staff headed with broad iron. 8477
PADDOCK, n. A toad or frog. 8477
PADDOCK, n. 8477
PADDOCK-PIPE, n. A plant of the genus Equisetum. 8477
PADDOCK-STOOL, n. A plant of the genus Agaricus; a mushroom, vulgarly toadstool.
PADELION, n. A plant. 84788477
PADLOCK, n. A lock to be hung on a staple and held by a link. 8478
PADLOCK, v.t. To fasten with a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine. 8478
PADNAG, n. An ambling nag. 8478
PADOW-PIPE, n. A plant. [See Paddock-pipe.] 8478
PADUASOY, n. A particular kind of silk stuff. 8478
PAEAN, PEAN, n. Among the ancients, a song of rejoicing in honor of Apollo; hence, a song of triumph. 8478
PAGAN, n. [L. paganus, a peasant or countryman, from pagus, a village.] A heathen; a Gentile; an idolater; one who worships false gods. This word was originally applied to the inhabitants of the country, who on the first propagation of the christian religion adhered to the worship of false gods, or refused to receive christianity, after it had been received by the inhabitants of the cities. In like manner, heather signifies an inhabitant of the heath or woods, and caffer, in Arabic, signifies the inhabitant of a hut or cottage, and one that does not receive the religion of Mohammed. Pagan is used to distinguish one from a Christian and a Mohammedan. 8478
PAGAN, a. Heathen; heathenish; Gentile; noting a person who worships false gods. 8478
PAGANISM, n. Heathenism; the worship of false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans. 8479
PAGANIZE, v.t. To render heathenish; to convert to heathenism. 8479
PAGANIZE, v.i. To behave like pagans. 8479
PAGANIZED, pp. Rendered heathenish. 8479
PAGANIZING, ppr. Rendering heathenish; behaving like pagans; adopting heathen principles and practice. 8479
PAGE, n. [Gr. a boy.] 8479
PAGE, n. [L. pagina.] One side of a leaf of a book. 8479
PAGE, v.t. To mark or number the pates of a book or manuscript. 8480
PAGEANT, n. pa'jent. [L. pegma; Gr. something showy carried in triumph.] 8480
PAGEANT, a. Showy; pompous; ostentatious. 8480
PAGEANT, v.t. To exhibit in show; to represent. 8480
PAGEANTY, n. Show; pompous exhibition or spectacle. 8480
PAGINAL, a. Consisting of pages. 8480
PAGOD, PAGODA, n. 8480
PAGODA, n. A gold or silver coin current in Hindoostan, of different values in different parts of India, from $1.75 cts. to $2, or from 8 to 9s. sterling. 8481
PAGODITE, n. A name given to the mineral of which the Chinese make their pagodas. It is called also lardite, koreite, and agalmatolite. 8481
PAID, pret. and pp. of pay; paid for payed. 8481
PAIGLE, PAGIL, n. A plant and flower of the genus Primula or primrose; cowslip-primrose. 8481
PAIL, n. An open wooden vessel used in families for carrying liquids, as water and milk,

usually containing from eight to twelve quarts. 8481
PAIL-FULL, n. The quantity that a pail will hold. 8481
PAILMAIL. [See Pallmall.] 8481
PAIN, n. [L. paena; Gr. penalty, and pain, labor.] 8481
PAIN, v.t. 8482
PAINFUL, a. Giving pain, uneasiness or distress to the body; as a painful operation in surgery. 8482
PAINFULLY, adv. With suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness or distress of mind.
PAINFULNESS, n. Uneasiness or distress of body. 84838483
PAINIM, n. A pagan. [Not used.] 8483
PAINIM, a. Pagan; infidel. [Not used.] 8483
PAINLESS, a. Free from pain. 8483
PAINSTAKER, n. A laborious person. 8483
PAINSTAKING, a. Laborious; industrious. 8483
PAINSTAKING, n. Labor; great industry. 8483
PAINT, v.t. [L. pingo, pictus.] 8483
PAINT, v.i. To lay colors on the face. It is said the ladies in France paint. 8484
PAINT, n. A coloring substance; a substance used in painting; either simple or compound; as a white paint, or red paint. 8484
PAINTED, pp. Colored; rubbed over with paint; as a painted house or cloth. 8484
PAINTER, n. One whose occupation is to paint; one skilled in representing things in colors. 8485
PAINTER, n. A rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object. 8485
PAINTING, ppr. Representing in colors; laying on colors. 8485
PAINTING, n. The art of forming figures or resembling objects in colors on canvas or other material, or the art of representing to the eye by means of figures and colors, any object of sight, and sometimes the emotions of the mind. 8485
PAINTURE, n. The art of painting. 8485
PAIR, n. [L. par; Heb. to join, couple or associate.] 8485
PAIR, v.i. To be joined in pairs; to couple, as, birds pair in summer. 8485
PAIR, v.t. To unite in couples; as minds paired in heaven. 8485
PAIR, v.t. To impair. [See Impair.] 8486
PAIRED, pp. Joined in couples, fitted; suited. 8486
PAIRING, ppr. Uniting in pairs; fitting. 8486
PALACE, n. [L. palatium.] 8486
PALACE-COURT, n. The domestic court of the kings of Great Britain, which administers justice between the king's domestic servants. It is held once a week before the steward of the household and knight marshal; its jurisdiction extending twelve miles in circuit from his majesty's palace. 8486
PALACIOUS, a. [from palace.] Royal; noble; magnificent. [Not used.] 8486
PALANKEEN, PALANQUIN, n. A covered carriage used in India, China, etc. borne on the shoulders of men, and in which a single person is conveyed from place to place. 8486
PALATABLE, a. [from palate.] Agreeable to the taste; savory. 8486
PALATABLENESS, n. The quality of being agreeable to the taste; relish. 8486
PALATAL, a. Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate. 8487
PALATAL, n. A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate, or an articulation of the root of the tongue with the roof of the mouth; as g hard and k, in eg, ek. 8487
PALATE, n. [L. palatum, properly the arch or cope of heaven.] 8487
PALATE, v.t. To perceive by the taste. [Not used.] 8487
PALATIAL, a. [from palate.] Pertaining to the palate; as the palatial retraction of the tongue. 8487
PALATIAL, a. [from L. palatium, palace.] Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent. 8487
PALATIC, a. Belonging to the palate. [Not used.] 8487
PALATINATE, n. [L. palatinus. See Palatine.] 8487
PALATINE — PANEGYRIST 8489

PALATINE, a. [L. palatinus, from palatium, palace.] Pertaining to a palace; an epithet applied originally to persons holding an office or employment in the king's palace; hence it imports possessing royal privileges; as a count palatine. 8489
PALATINE, n. One invested with royal privileges and rights. A palatine or count palatine, on the continent of Europe, is one delegated by a prince to hold courts of justice in a province, or one who has a palace and a court of justice in his own house. In Poland, a palatine may be regarded as the governor of a province. 8489
PALATIVE, a. Pleasing to the taste. [Not used.] 8489
PALAVER, n. 8489
PAL`AVER, v.t. To flatter. [In vulgar use.] 8489
PALE, a. [L. palleo, pallidus.] 8489
PALE, v.t. To make pale. 8490
PALE, n. [L. palus; coinciding with Eng. pole, as well as pale. It has the elements of L. pala, a spade or shovel.]
PALE, v.t. To inclose with pales or stakes. 84908490
PALEACEOUS, a. [L. palea, straw, chaff.] 8490
PALED, pp. Inclosed with pales or pickets. 8491
PALE-EYED, a. Having eyes dimmed. 8491
PALE-FACED, a. Having a pale or wan face. 8491
PALE-HEARTED, a. Dispirited. 8491
PALELY, adv. Wanly; not freshly or ruddily. 8491
PALENDAR, n. A kind of coasting vessel. 8491
PALENESS, n. Wanness; defect of color; want of freshness or ruddiness; a sickly whiteness of look. 8491
PALEOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. ancient, and writing.] 8491
PALEOLOGIST, n. One who writes on antiquity, or one conversant with antiquity. 8491
PALEOLOGY, n. [Gr. ancient, and discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things. 8492
PALEOUS, a. [L. palea, chaff.] Chaffy; like chaff. 8492
PALESTRIAN, PALESTRIC, a. [Gr. a struggling or wrestling, to wrestle, to strive.] Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling. 8492
PALET, n. The crown of the head. [Not used.] 8492
PALETTE. [See Pallet.] 8492
PALFREY, n. [Low L. paraveredi, [plu of veredus,] horses of a large size, used for carrying the baggage of an army.] 8492
PALFREYED, a. Riding on a palfrey. 8492
PALIFICATION, n. [from L. palus, a stake or post.] The act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground for making it firm. 8492
PALINDROME, n. [Gr. again.] A word, verse or sentence that is the same when read backwards or forwards; as madam, or "Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor." 8492
PALING, ppr. Inclosing with pales. 8492
PALING, n. A fence formed with pales. 8492
PALINODE, PALINODY, n. [Gr. again, and a song.] A recantation, or declaration contrary to a former one. 8492
PALISADE, n. A fence or fortification consisting of a row of stakes or posts sharpened and set firmly in the ground. In fortification, the posts are set two or three inches apart, parallel to the parapet in the covered way, to prevent a surprise. 8493
PALISADE, v.t. To surround, inclose or fortify with stakes or posts. 8493
PALISH, a. [from pale.] Somewhat pale or wan; as a palish blue. 8493
PALL, n. [L. pallium.] 8493
PALL, n. In heraldry, a figure like the Greek. 8493
PALL, v.t. To cloke; to cover or invest. 8493
PALL, v.i. [Gr. old.] 8493
PALL, v.t. To make vapid or insipid. 8493
PALLADIUM, n. [Gr. from Pallas, the goddess.] 8494
PALLET, n. [L. pala.] 8494
PALLET, n. [L. palea, straw.] A small bed. 8495

PALLIAMENT, n. [L. pallium, a cloke.] A dress; a robe. [Not used.] 8495
PALLIARD, n. A lecher; a lewd person. [Not used nor English.] 8495
PALLIARDISE, n. Fornication. [Not used.] 8495
PALLIATE, v.t. [Low L. pallio, from pallium, a cloke or robe.] 8495
PALLIATE, a. Eased; mitigated. [Not used.] 8495
PALLIATED, pp. Covered by excuses; extenuated; softened. 8495
PALLIATING, ppr. Concealing the enormity or most censurable part of conduct; extenuating; softening. 8495
PALLIATION, n. The act of palliating; concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offense; extenuation by favorable representation; as the palliation of faults, offenses, vices or crimes. 8495
PALLIATIVE, a. Extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representation.
PALLIATIVE, n. That which extenuates. 8496 8496
PALLID, a. [L. pallidus, from palleo, to become pale. See Pale.] 8496
PALLIDLY, adv. Palely; wanly. 8496
PALLIDNESS, n. Paleness; wanness. 8496
PALLMALL, n. [L. pila, a ball, and malleus, mallet.] A play in which a ball is driven through an iron ring by a mallet; also, the mallet. 8496
PALLOR, n. [L.] Paleness. 8496
PALM, n. p`am. [L. palma.] 8496
PALM, v.t. p`am. To conceal in the palm of the hand. 8497
PALM-SUNDAY, n. p`am-sunday. The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way. 8497
PALM-TREE, n. p`am-tree. The date tree, or Phoenix Lactylifera, a native of Asia and Africa, which grows to the highth of 60 and even of 100 feet, with an upright stem, crowned with a cluster of leaves or branches eight or nine feet long, extending all around like an umbrella. The fruit is in shape somewhat like an acorn. This tree transplanted will grow in Europe, but the fruit never ripens. 8497
PALMAR, a. [L. palmaris.] Of the breadth of the hand. 8498
PALMATED, a. [L. palmatus, from palma, palm.] 8498
PALMER, n. p`amer. One that returned from the Holy Land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader. 8498
PALMER-WORM, n. pamer-worm. A worm covered with hair; supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. Joel 1:4. 8498
PALMETTO, n. A species of palm-tree, growing in the West Indies, of the genus Chamaerops. 8498
PALMIFEROUS, a. [L. palma and fero, to bear.] Bearing palms. 8498
PALMIPED, a. [L. palma and pes, foot.] Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane; as a water fowl. 8498
PALMIPED, n. A fowl that has webbed feet, or the toes connected by a membrane. 8498
PALMISTER, n. [L. palma.] One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand. 8498
PALMISTRY, n. [L. palma, palm.] The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand; a trick of imposture, much practiced by gypsies.
PALMY, a. p`amy. Bearing palms. 84998498
PALP, v.t. to feel. [Not authorized.] 8499
PALPABILITY, n. [from palpable.] 8499
PALPABLE, a. [L. palpor, to feel.] 8499
PALPABLENESS, n. The quality of being palpable; plainness; obviousness; grossness.
PALPABLY, adv. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch. 84998499
PALPATION, n. [L. palpatio, from palpo, to feel, to stroke, from the root of feel, and Gr. to shake. Probably the primary sense is to beat or strike gently, or to touch, or to spring, to leap.] 8499

PALPITATE, v.i. [L. palpito, from palpo. Palpito illustrates the primary sense of palpo.] To beat gently; to beat, as the heart; to flutter, that is, to move with little throws; as we say, to go pit a pat; applied particularly to a preternatural or excited movement of the heart. 8500
PALPITATION, n. [L. palpitatio.] A beating of the heart; particularly, a preternatural beating or pulsation excited by violent action of the body, by fear, fright or disease. 8500
PALSGRAVE, n. pawlzgrave. [L. palatium, palace, and graf, an earl.] A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace. 8500
PALSICAL, a. s as z. [from palsy.] Affected with palsy; paralytic. 8500
PALSIED, a. [from palsy.] Affected with palsy. 8500
PALSY, n. s as z. [supposed to be contracted from Gr. relaxation; to loosen or relax.] The loss or defect of the power of voluntary muscular motion in the whole body, or in a particular part; paralysis. When one side only of the body is affected, it is called hemiplegy. When the lower part of the body is paralytic, it is called paraplegy. Palsy may be a loss of the power of motion without a loss of sensation, or a loss of sensation without loss of motion, or a loss of both. 8500
PALSY, v.t. s as z. To paralyze; to deprive of the power of motion; to destroy energy. 8500
PALTER, v.i. [Eng. fail.] To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. Rather, to fail; to come short; to balk. 8500
PALTER, v.t. To squander. [Not used.] 8501
PALTERER, n. One that palters, fails or falls short. 8501
PALTRINESS, n. [from paltry.] The state of being paltry, vile or worthless. 8501
PALTRY, a. [Gr. vile, and to fail.] Ragged; mean; vile; worthless; despicable; as a paltry boy; a paltry slave; a paltry trifle. 8501
PALY, a. [from pale.] Pale; wanting color; used only in poetry. 8501
PAM, n. [supposed to be from palm, victory.] The knave of clubs. 8501
PAMPER, v.t. [L. bibo.] 8501
PAMPERED, pp. Fed high; glutted or gratified to the full. 8501
PAMPERING, ppr. Glutting; feeding luxuriously; gratifying to the full. 8501
PAMPERING, a. Luxuriancy. 8501
PAMPHLET, n. A small book consisting of a sheet of paper, or of sheets stitched together but not bound. 8501
PAMPHLET, v.t. To write a pamphlet or pamphlets. 8502
PAMPHLETEER, n. A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler. 8502
PAN, n. 8502
PAN, v.t. To join; to close together. [Local.] 8502
PANACEA, n. [L. from Gr. all, and to cure.] 8502
PANADA, PANADO, n. [L. panis.] A kind of food made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp and sweetened. 8502
PANCAKE, n. A thin cake fried in a pan. 8502
PANCH, n. Among seamen, a thick and strong mat, to be fastened on yards to prevent friction. 8502
PANCRATIC, PANCRATICAL, a. [Gr. all, and strength.] Excelling in all gymnastic exercises; very strong or robust. 8503
PANCREAS, n. [Gr. all, and flesh.] A gland of the body situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebers of the loins, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and attached to the peritonaeum. It is two fingers in breadth, and six in length, soft and supple. It secretes a kind of saliva and pours it into the duodenum. 8503
PANCREATIC, a. Pertaining to the pancreas; as pancreatic juice. 8503
PANCY. [See Pansy.] 8503
PANDECT, n. [L. pandectoe, from Gr. all, and to contain, to take.] 8503
PANDEMIC, a. [Gr. all, and people.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic; as a pandemic disease. 8503
PANDER, n. [L. mango.] A pimp, a procurer; a male bawd; a mean profligate wretch who caters for the lust of others. 8503
PANDER, v.t. To pimp; to procure lewd women for others. 8503

PANDER, v.i. To act as agent for the lusts of others. 8503
PANDERAGE, n. A procuring of sexual connection. 8504
PANDERISM, n. The employment or vices of a pander; a pimping. 8504
PANDERLY, a. Pimping; acting the pander. 8504
PANDICULATION, n. [L. pandiculor, to yawn, to stretch.] 8504
PANDIT, PUNDIT, n. In Hindoostan, a learned man. 8504
PANDORE, PANDORAN, n. [Gr.] An instrument of music of the lute kind; a bandore. 8504
PANE, n. A square of glass. 8504
PANEGYRIC, n. [L. panegyricus, from Gr. a public meeting or celebration, all, and an assembly.] 8504
PANEGYRIC, a. Containing praise or eulogy; encomiastic. 8504
PANEGYRIS, n. A festival; a public meeting. 8504
PANEGYRIST, n. One who bestows praise; an eulogist; an encomiast, either by writing or speaking. 8504

PANEGYRIZE — PARADIGM 8505

PANEGYRIZE, v.t. To praise highly; to write or pronounce an eulogy on. 8505
PANEGYRIZE, v.i. To bestow praises. 8505
PANEGYRIZED, pp. Highly praised or eulogized. 8505
PANEGYRIZING, ppr. Praising highly; eulogizing. 8505
PANEL, n. 8505
PANEL, v.t. To form with panels; as, to panel a wainscot. 8505
PANELESS, a. Without panes of glass. 8505
PANG, n. Extreme pain; anguish; agony of body; particularly, a sudden paroxysm of extreme pain, as in spasm, or childbirth. Isaiah 21:3. 8505
PANG, v.t. To torture; to give extreme pain to. 8505
PANGOLIN, n. A species of Manis or scaly lizard, found only in Hindoostan. 8505
PANIC, n. A sudden fright; particularly, a sudden fright without real cause, or terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension of danger; as, the troops were seized with a panic; they fled in a panic. 8506
PANIC, a. Extreme or sudden; applied to fright; as panic fear. 8506
PANIC, n. [L. panicum.] A plant and its grain, of the genus Panicum. The grain or seed is like millet, and it is cultivated in some parts of Europe for bread. 8506
PANIC-GRASS, n. A plant of the genus Panicum. 8506
PANICLE, n. [L. panicula, down upon reeds, cat's tail, allied to L. pannus, cloth.] In botany, a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers or fruits are scattered on peduncles variously subdivided, as in oats and some of the grasses. The panicle is of various kinds, as the dense or close, the spiked, the squeezed, the spreading, the diffused, the divaricating. 8506
PANICLED, a. Furnished with panicles. 8506
PANICULATE, PANICULATED, a. Having branches variously subdivided; as a paniculate stem. 8506
PANNADE, n. The curvet of a horse. [See Panic.] 8506
PANNAGE, n. [from L. panis.] The food of swine in the woods; as beach nuts, acorns, etc. called also pawns; also, the money taken by agistors for the mast of the king's forest.
PANNEL, n. [L. pannus, cloth.] A kind of rustic saddle. 85068506
PANNELLATION, n. The act of impanneling a jury. [Not used.] 8506
PANNIER, n. pan'yer. [L. panis, bread.] A wicker basket; primarily, a bread-basket, but used for carrying fruit or other things on a horse. 8507
PANNIKEL, n. The brain pan or skull. [Not in use.] 8507
PANOPLY, n. [Gr. all, and arms.] Complete armor or defense. 8507
PANORAMA, n. [Gr. all, and view, to see.] Complete or entire view; a circular painting having apparently no beginning or end, from the center of which the spectator may have a complete view of the objects presented. 8507
PANSOPHICAL, a. [See Pansophy.] Pretending to have a knowledge of every thing. 8507
PANSOPHY, n. [Gr. all, and wisdom.] Universal wisdom or knowledge. [Little used.] 8507

PANSY, n. A plant and flower of the genus Viola; the viola tricolor, or garden violet. 8507
PANT, v.i. 8507
P`ANT, n. Palpitation of the heart. 8508
PANTALOON, n. 8508
PANTER, n. One that pants. 8508
PANTER, n. A net. 8508
PANTESS, n. [from pant.] The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. 8508
PANTHEISM, n. [Gr. all, and God, whence theism.] The doctrine that the universe is God, or the system of theology in which it is maintained that the universe is the supreme God.
PANTHEIST, n. One that believes the universe to be God; a name given to the 8508
followers of Spinosa. 8508
PANTHEISTIC, PANTHEISTICAL, n. Pertaining to pantheism; confounding God with the universe. 8508
PANTHEON, n. [Gr. all, and God.] A temple or magnificent edifice at Rome, dedicated to all the gods. It is now converted into a church. It was built or embellished by Agrippa, son-in-law to Augustus, is of a round or cylindrical form, with a spherical dome, and 144 feet in diameter. 8509
PANTHER, n. [L. from Gr.] A fierce, ferocious quadruped of the genus Felis, of the size of a large dog, with short hair, of a yellow color, diversified with roundish black spots. This animal is carnivorous, and will climb trees in pursuit of small animals. It is a native of Africa. The name is also applied to other species of the genus. 8509
PANTILE, n. A gutter tile. 8509
PANTING, ppr. [See Pant.] Palpitating; breathing with a rapid succession of inspirations and expirations; longing. 8509
P`ANTING, n. Palpitation; rapid breathing; longing. 8509
PANTINGLY, adv. With palpitation or rapid breathing. 8509
PANTLER, n. [L. panis, bread.] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread.
PANTOFLE, n. A slipper for the foot. 85098509
PANTOGRAPH, n. [Gr. all, and to describe.] A mathematical instrument so formed as to copy any sort of drawing or design. 8509
PANTOGRAPHIC, PANTOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to a pantograph; performed by a pantograph. 8509
PANTOGRAPHY, n. General description; view of an entire thing. 8509
PANTOMETER, n. [Gr. all, and to measure.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles and distances. 8509
PANTOMETRIC, PANTOMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to a pantometer; performed by a pantometer. 8510
PANTOMIME, n. [L. pantomimus; Gr. all, and a mimic.] 8510
PANTOMIME, a. Representing only in mute action. 8510
PANTOMIMIC, PANTOMIMICAL, a. Pertaining to the pantomime; representing characters and actions by dumb show. 8510
PANTON, PANTON-SHOE, n. [L. pando, to open.] A horse shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. 8510
PANTRY, n. [L. panarium, from panis, bread.] An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept. 8510
PANURGY, n. [Gr. all, and work.] Skill in all kinds or work or business; craft. 8510
PAP, n. [L. papilla.] A nipple of the breast; a teat. 8510
PAP, n. [Low L. papa.] 8510
PAP, v.t. To feed with pap. 8511
PAPA, n. [L. papa.] Father; a word with us used by children. 8511
PAPACY, n. 8511
PAPAL, a. Belonging to the pope or pontiff of Rome; popish; as papal authority; the papal chair. 8511
PAPALIN, n. A papist. [Not used.] 8511
PAPAVEROUS, a. [L. papavereus, from papaver, a poppy.] 8511

PAPAW, n. The carica papaya, a tree growing in warm climates to the highth of eighteen or twenty feet, with a soft herbaceous stem, naked nearly to the top, where the leaves issue on every side on long foot-stalks. Between the leaves grow the flower and the fruit, which is of the size of a melon. The juice is acrid and milky, but the fruit when boiled is eaten with meat, like other vegetables. 8511
PAPE, n. The pope. 8511
PAPER, n. [L. papyrus, the name of an Egyptian plant, from which was made a kind of paper.] 8512
PAPER, a. Made of paper; consisting of paper. 8512
PAPER, v.t. To cover with paper; to furnish with paper hangings; as, to paper a room or a house. 8512
PAPER-CREDIT, n. Evidences of debt; promissory notes, etc. passing current in commercial transactions. 8512
PAPER-FACED, a. Having a face as white as paper. 8513
PAPER-KITE, n. A light frame covered with paper for flying in the air like a kite. 8513
PAPER-MAKER, n. One that manufactures paper. 8513
PAPER-MILL, n. A mill in which paper is manufactured. 8513
PAPER-MONEY, n. Notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin. We apply the word to notes or bills issued by a state or by a banking corporation; rarely or never to private notes or bills of exchange, though the latter may be included. 8513
PAER-STAINER, n. One that stains, colors or stamps paper for hangings. 8513
PAPESCENT, a. [from pap.] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap. 8513
PAPESS, n. A female pope. 8513
PAPIL, n. [L. papilla.] A small pap or nipple. 8513
PAPILIO, n. [L.] A butterfly. In zoology a genus of insects of numerous species. These insects are produced from the caterpillar. The chrysalis is the tomb of the caterpillar and the cradle of the butterfly. 8513
PAPILIONACEOUS, a. Resembling the butterfly; a term in botany, used to describe the corols of plants which have the shape of a butterfly, such as that of the pea. The papilionaceous plants are of the leguminous kind. 8513
PAPILLARY, PAPILLOUS, a. Pertaining to the pap or nipple; resembling the nipple; covered with papils. 8514
PAPILLATE, v.i. To grow into a nipple. 8514
PAPILLOSE, a. Nipply; covered with fleshy dots or points; verrucose; warty; as a papillose leaf. 8514
PAPISM, n. Popery. 8514
PAPIST, n. A Roman catholic; one that adheres to the church of Rome and the authority of the pope. 8514
PAPISTIC, PAPISTICAL, a. Popish; pertaining to popery; adherent to the church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies. 8514
PAPISTRY, n. Popery; the doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome. 8514
PAPIZED, a. Conformed to popery. 8514
PAPPOUS, a. [from L. pappus.] Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the seeds of certain plants, such as thistles, dandelions, etc. 8514
PAPPUS, n. [L. from Gr. an old man or grandfather, hence a substance resembling gray hairs.] The soft downy substance that grows on the seeds of certain plants, as on those of the thistle. 8514
PAPPY, a. [from pap.] Like pap; soft; succulent. 8514
PAPULAE, n. [L.] Pimples; blisters; eruptions on the skin. 8515
PAPULOSE, a. Covered with vesicular points or with little blisters; as a papulose leaf.
PAPULOUS, a. Full of pimples or pustules. 85158515
PAPYRUS, n. [L.] An Egyptian plant, a kind of reed, of which the ancients made paper.
PAR, n. [L. par, equal, paro.] 85158515
PARABLE, n. [L. parabilis.] Easily procured. [Not used.] 8515

PARABLE, n. [L. parabola; Gr. to throw forward or against, to compare to or against; as in confero, collatum, to set together, or one thing with another.] A fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction; such as the parable of the trees choosing a king, Judges 9:7-20.; the parable of the poor man and his lamb. 2 Samuel 12:1-14.; the parable of the ten virgins, Matthew 25:1-13.
PARABLE, v.t. To represent by fiction or fable. 85158515
PARABOLA, n. [L. See Parable.] A conic section arising from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one of its sides. 8515
PARABOLE, n. parab'oly. [See Parable.] In oratory, similitude; comparison. 8515
PARABOLIC, PARABOLICAL, a. Expressed by parable or allegorical representation; as parabolical instruction or description. 8515
PARABOLICALLY, adv. By way of parable. 8516
PARABOLIFORM, a. Having the form of a parabola. 8516
PARABOLISM, n. [from parabola.] In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. 8516
PARABOLOID, n. [Gr. form.] In geometry, a paraboliform curve whose ordinates are supposed to be in the subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, etc., ratio of their respective abscissae. Another species is when the parameter multiplied into the square of the abscissae, is equal to the cube of the ordinate. The curve is then called a semi-cubical paraboloid. 8516
PARACELSIAN, n. A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician of celebrity, who lived at the close of the fifteenth century. 8516
PARACELSIAN, a. Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus. 8516
PARACENTESIS, PARACENTESY, n. [Gr. through, and to pierce.] The operation in surgery called tapping. 8516
PARACENTRIC, PARACENTRICAL, a. [Gr. beyond, and center.] Deviating from circularity. 8516
PARACHRONISM, n. [Gr. beyond, and time.] An error in chronology; a mistake in regard to the true date of an event. 8516
PARACHUTE, n. [Gr. against.] In aerostation, an instrument to prevent the rapidity of descent. 8516
PARACLETE, n. [Gr. to call.] Properly, an advocate; one called to aid or support; hence, the consoler, comforter or intercessor, a term applied to the Holy Spirit. 8517
PARADE, n. [L. paro.] 8517
PARADE, v.t. To assemble and array or marshal in military order. The general gave orders to parade the troops. The troops were paraded at the usual hour. 8517
PARADE, v.i. To assemble and be marshaled in military order. 8517
PARADED, pp. Assembled and arrayed. 8517
PARADIGM, n. par'adim. [Gr. example, to show.] An example; a model. In grammar, an example of a verb conjugated in the several modes, tenses and persons. 8517
PARADIGMATIC — PARENTAGE 8519
PARADIGMATIC, PARADIGMATICAL, a. Exemplary. [Little used.] 8519
PARADIGMATIZE, v.t. To set forth as a model or example. [Little used.] 8519
PARADING, ppr. Assembling and arraying in due order; making an ostentatious show.
PARADISE, n. [Gr.] The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed 8519
immediately after their creation. 8519
PARADISEA, n. Bird of Paradise, a genus of fowls, natives of the isles in the East Indies and of New Guinea. 8519
PARADISEAN, PARADISIACAL, a. Pertaining to Eden or Paradise, or to a place of felicity. 8519
PARADOX, n. [Gr. beyond, and opinion; to or suppose.] 8519
PARADOXICAL, a. Having the nature of a paradox. 8520
PARADOXICALLY, adv. In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd. 8520
PARADOXICALNESS, n. State of being paradoxical. 8520
PARADOXOLOGY, n. [paradox and Gr. discourse.] 8520
PARAGOGE, n. par'agojy. [Gr. a drawing out.] The addition of a letter or syllable to the

end of a word; as dicier for dici. This is called a figure in grammar. 8520
PARAGOGIC, PARAGOGICAL, a. Pertaining to a paragoge; lengthening a word by the addition of a letter or syllable. 8520
PARAGON, n. [L. par, equal.] 8520
PARAGON, v.t. 8520
PARAGON, v.i. To pretend comparison or equality. [Little used.] 8521
PARAGRAM, n. [Gr.] A play upon words or a pun. 8521
PARAGRAMMATIST, n. A punster. 8521
PARAGRAPH, n. [Gr. a marginal note; to write near or beyond the text; beyond, and to write.] A distinct part of a discourse or writing; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences. A paragraph is sometimes marked, but more generally, a paragraph is distinguished only by a break in the composition or lines. 8521
PARAGRAPH, v.t. To form or write paragraphs. 8521
PARAGRAPHIC, a. Consisting of paragraphs or short divisions, with breaks. 8521
PARAGRAPHICALLY, adv. By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions. 8521
PARALEPSIS, PARALEPSY, n. [Gr. omission; beyond or by, and to leave.] 8521
PARALIPOMENA, n. [Gr. to omit; beyond, and to leave.] 8521
PARALIZE, v.t. [Gr.] To affect as with palsy; to check action, or destroy the power of action. 8522
PARALLACTIC, PARALLACTICAL, a. [See Parallax.] Pertaining to the parallax of a heavenly body. 8522
PARALLAX, n. [Gr. to vary, to decline or wander; beyond, and to change.] In astronomy, the change of place in a heavenly body in consequence of being viewed from different points. 8522
PARALLEL, a. [Gr. against or opposite, and one the other.] 8522
PARALLEL, n. A line which throughout its whole extent is equidistant from another line; as parallels of latitude.
PARALLEL, v.t. To place so as to keep the same direction, and at an equal distance from something else. 8522
PARALLELABLE, a. That may be equaled. [Not much used.] 8523 8523
PARALLELISM, n. State of being parallel. 8523
PARALLELLY, adv. In a parallel manner; with parallelism. 8524
PARALLELOGRAM, n. [Gr.] 8524
PARALLELOGRAMIC, PARALLELOGRAMICAL, a. Having the properties of a parallelogram. 8524
PARALLELOPIPED, n. [parallel and Gr. on, and a plain.] 8524
PARALLELOPIPEDIA, n. A genus of spars, externally of a determinate and regular figure, always found loose and separate from other bodies, and in the form of an oblique parallelopiped, with six parallelogramic sides and eight solid angles. 8524
PARALOGISM, n. [Gr. beyond, and reasoning; discourse, reason.] 8524
PARALOGIZE, v.i. To reason falsely. 8525
PARALOGY, n. False reasoning. [supra.] 8525
PARALYSIS, n. [Gr. to loosen, dissolve or weaken.] Palsy; the loss of the power of muscular motion, or of the command of the muscles. 8525
PARALYTIC, PARALYTICAL, a. Affected with palsy; deprived of the power of muscular motion; sometimes, weak; trembling; subject to an involuntary shaking; as a paralytic arm. 8525
PARALYTIC, n. A person affected with palsy. 8525
PARAMETER, n. [Gr.] 8525
PARAMOUNT, a. 8525
PARAMOUNT, n. The chief; the highest in rank or order. 8526
PARAMOUR, n. [L. per, and amour.] 8526
PARANTHINE. [See Scapolite.] 8526
PARANYMPH, n. [Gr. by, and a bride or spouse.] 8526
PARAPEGM, n. par'apem. [Gr.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also, a table set in a public place, containing an

account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses, seasons, etc. 8526
PARAPET, n. [L. pectus.] Literally, a wall or rampart to the breast or breast high; but in practice, a wall, rampart or elevation of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's shot.
PARAPHERNA, PARAPHERNALIA, n. [Gr. beyond, and dower.] The goods which a 8526
wife brings with her at her marriage, or which she possesses beyond her dower or jointure, and which remain at her disposal after her husband's death. Such are her apparel and her ornaments, over which the executors have no control, unless when the assets are insufficient to pay the debts. 8526
PARAPHERNAL, a. Pertaining to or consisting in parapherna; as paraphernal property.
PARAPHRASE, n. s as z. [Gr. beyond, and phrase.] An explanation of some text or 8527
passage in a book, in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the words of the author. Such as the paraphrase of the New Testament by Erasmus. 8527
PARAPHRASE, v.t. To explain, interpret or translate with latitude; to unfold the sense of an author with more clearness and particularity than it is expressed in his own words. 8527
PARAPHRASE, v.i. To interpret or explain amply; to make a paraphrase. 8527
PARAPHRASED, pp. Amply explained or translated. 8527
PARAPHRASING, ppr. Explaining or translating amply and freely. 8527
PARAPHRAST, n. [Gr.] One that paraphrases; one that explains or translates in words more ample and clear than the words of the author. 8527
PARPHRASTICTICAL, a. Free, clear and ample in explanation; explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the author; not verbal or literal. 8527
PARAPHRASTICALLY, adv. In a paraphrastic manner. 8527
PARAPHRENITIS, n. [Gr. delirium.] An inflammation of the diaphragm. 8527
PARAPLEGY, n. [Gr. beyond, and stroke; to smite.] 8528
PARAQUET, n. A little parrot. 8528
PARASANG, n. A persian measure of length, which Herodotus states to be thirty stadia, nearly four English miles; but in different times and places, it has been 30, 40 or 50 stadia. 8528
PARASCEUASTIC, a. Preparatory. 8528
PARASCEVE, n. [Gr. preparation.] Preparation; the sabbath-eve of the Jews. 8528
PARASELENE, n. [Gr. about or near, and the moon.] A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon, in which sometimes are other bright spots bearing some resemblance to the moon. 8528
PARASITE, n. [L. parasita; Gr. by, and corn.] 8528
PARASITIC, PARASITICAL, a. Flattering; wheedling; fawning for bread or favors. 8528
PARASITICALLY, adv. In a flattering or wheedling manner; by dependence on another.
PARASITISM, n. The behavior or manners of a parasite. 8529 8529
PARASOL, n. [L. sol.] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend themselves from rain, or their faces from the sun's rays. 8529
PARAT, n. A fish or the mullet kind, found in Brazil. 8529
PARATHESIS, n. [Gr.] In grammar, apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case. 8529
PARAVAIL, a. In feudal law, the tenant paravail, is the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord, as distinguished from a tenant in capite, who holds immediately of the king. 8529
PARAVANT, PARAVAUNT, adv. In front; publicly. [Not English nor used.] 8529
PARBOIL, v.t. 8529
PARBREAK, v.i. [See Break.] To vomit. 8529
PARBUCKLE, n. Among seamen, a rope like a pair of slings for hoisting casks, etc. 8529
PARCEL, n. [L. particula, particle, from pars, part.] 8529
P`ARCEL, v.t. To divide into parts or portions; as, to parcel an estate among heirs. 8530
PARCELED, pp. Divided into portions. 8530
PARCELING, ppr. Dividing into portions. 8530
P`ARCELING, n. Among seamen, long narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar and bound about a rope like a bandage, before it is sewed. It is used also to raise a mouse on the stays, etc. 8530

PARCENARY, n. Co-heirship; the holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons. It differs from joint-tenancy, which is created by deed or devise; whereas parcenary, or co-parcenary, is created by the descent of lands from an ancestor. 8530
PARCENER, n. [L. pars.] Parcener or co-parcener is a co-heir, or one who holds lands by descent from an ancestor in common with another or with others; as when land descends to a man's daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives. In this case, all the heirs inherit as parceners or co-heirs. 8531
PARCH, v.t. [I know not from what source we have received this word. It corresponds in elements with the Italian bruciare, to burn or roast. Qu. L. peraresco.] 8531
P`ARCH, v.i. To be scorched or superficially burnt; as, corn will dry and parch into barley. 8531
PARCHED, pp. Scorched; dried to extremity. 8531
PARCHEDNESS, n. The state of being scorched or dried to extremity. 8531
PARCHING, ppr. Scorching; drying to extremity. 8531
PARCHMENT, [L. pergamena; purgo] The skin of a sheep or goat dressed or prepared and rendered fit for writing on. This is done by separating all the flesh and hair, rubbing the skin with pumice stone, and reducing its thickness with a sharp instrument. Vellum is made of the skins of abortive or very young calves. 8531
PARACHMENT-MAKER, n. One who dresses skins for parchment. 8531
PARD, n. [L. pardus.] The leopard; or in poetry, any spotted beast. Instead of pard, we generally use leopard, the lion-pard. Pardale, from the Latin pardalis, is not used. 8532
PARDON, v.t. [L. per and dono, to give; per having the sense of the English for in forgive, and re in L. remitto, properly to give back or away.] 8532
P`ARDON, n. Forgiveness; the release of an offense or of the obligation of the offender to suffer a penalty, or to bear the displeasure of the offended party. We seek the pardon of sins, transgressions and offenses. 8532
PARDONABLE, a. That may be pardoned; applied to persons. The offender is pardonable. 8532
PARDONABLENESS, n. The quality of being pardonable; venialness; susceptibility of forgiveness; as the pardonableness of sin. 8533
PARDONABLY, adv. In a manner admitting of pardon; venially; excusably. 8533
PARDONED, pp. Forgiven; excused. 8533
PARDONER, n. One that forgives; one that absolves an offender. 8533
PARDONING, ppr. Forgiving; remitting an offense or crime; absolving from punishment.
PARE, v.t. [L. paro; Gr. lame; to mutilate; Heb. to create; to cut off. The primary 8533
sense is to thrust or drive, hence to drive off, to separate, to stop by setting or repelling, as in parry, or to drive off or out, as in separating or producing.] 8533
PARED, pp. Freed from any thing superfluous on the surface or at the extremities. 8534
PAREGORIC, a. [Gr. to mitigate.] 8534
PAREGORIC, n. A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne. 8534
PARELCON, n. [Gr. to draw out.] In grammar, the addition of a word or syllable to the end of another. 8534
PAREMBOLE, n. parem'boly. [Gr. insertion.] In rhetoric, the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period. It differs from the parenthesis only in this; the parembole relates to the subject, the parenthesis is foreign from it. 8534
PARENCHYMA, n. [Gr. to suffuse.] 8534
PARENCHYMATOUS, PARENCHYMOUS, a. [See the Noun.] Pertaining to parenchyma; spungy; soft; porous. 8534
PARENESIS, n. [Gr. to exhort.] Persuasion; exhortation. [Little used.] 8534
PARENETIC, PARENETICAL, a. Hortatory; encouraging. 8534
PARENT, n. [L. parens, from pario, to produce or bring forth. The regular participle of pario is pariens, and parens is the regular participle of pareo, to appear.] 8535
PARENTAGE, n. Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents; as a man of mean parentage; a gentleman of noble parentage. 8535
PARENTAL — PARTICULARLY 8536
PARENTAL, a. Pertaining to parents; as parental government. 8536

PARENTATION, n. [from L. parento.] 8536
PARENTHESIS, n. [Gr. to insert.] A sentence, or certain words inserted in a sentence, which interrupt the sense or natural connection of words, but serve to explain or qualify the sense of the principal sentence. The parenthesis is usually included in hooks or curved lines, thus. 8536
PARENTHETICICAL, a. Pertaining to a parenthesis; expressed in a parenthesis. 8536
PARENTICIDE, n. [L. parens and coedo.] One who kills a parent. 8536
PARENTLESS, a. Deprived of parents. 8536
PARER, n. [from pare.] He or that which pares; an instrument for paring. 8536
PARERGY, n. [Gr. beyond, and work.] Something unimportant, or done by the by. [Not used.] 8537
PARGASITE, n. [from the isle Pargas, in Finland.] A mineral of a grayish or bluish green, in rounded grains, with a dull, dun surface, rarely bright; or in crystals in carbonate of lime, in little plates mixed with lamellar mica; a variety of actinolite. 8537
PARGET, n. Gypsum or plaster stone. 8537
PARGET, v.t. To plaster walls. 8537
PARGETED, pp. Plastered; stuccoed. 8537
PARGETER, n. A plasterer. 8537
PARGETING, ppr. Plastering; as a noun, plaster or stucco. 8537
PARHELION, n. [Gr. near, and the sun.] A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun; sometimes tinged with colors like the rainbow, with a luminous train. 8537
PARIAL, PAIR-ROYAL, n. Three of a sort in certain games of cards. 8537
PARIAN, a. Pertaining to Paros, an isle in the Egean sea; as Parian marble. 8537
PARIETAL, a. [from L. paries, a wall, properly a partition wall, from the root of part or pare.] Pertaining to a wall. 8538
PARIETARY, n. [L. paries, a wall.] A plant, the pellitory of the wall, of the genus Parietaria. 8538
PARIETINE, n. [L. paries, wall.] A piece of a wall. [Not used.] 8538
PARING, ppr. Cutting or shaving off the extremities. 8538
PARING, n. That which is pared off; rind separated from fruit; a piece clipped off. 8538
PARIS, n. A plant, herb Paris or true-love, or rather a genus of plants of one species. 8538
PARISH, n. [Low L. parochia; Gr. a dwelling or near residence; near, and house, or to dwell; or more probably from the Gr. a salary or largess, an allowance for support; to afford, yield or supply, whence L. parocha, entertainment given to embassadors at the public expense. If parish is to be deduced from either of these sources, it is probably from the latter, and parish is equivalent to benefice, living, as prebend, from L. proebeo.] 8538
PARISH, a. Belonging to a parish; having the spiritual charge of the inhabitants belonging to the same church; as a parish priest. 8539
PARISHIONER, n. One that belongs to a parish. 8539
PARISYLLABIC, PARISYLLABICAL, a. [L. par, equal, and syllaba, syllable.] 8539
PARITOR, n. [for apparitor.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law. 8539
PARITY, n. [L. par, equal. See Pair and Peer.] 8539
PARK, n. [L. parcus, saving.] A large piece of ground inclosed and privileged for wild beasts of chase, in England, by the king's grant or by prescription. To constitute a park, three things are required; a royal grant or license; inclosure by pales, a wall or hedge; and beasts of chase, as deer, etc. 8540
P`ARK, v.t. To inclose in a park. 8540
PARKER, n. The keeper of a park. 8540
PARKLEAVES, n. A plant of the genus Hypericum. 8540
PARLANCE, n. Conversation; discourse; talk. 8540
PARLE, n. parl. Conversation; talk; oral treaty or discussion. [Not used.] [See Parley.]
PARLEY, v.i. [L. fero, or pario.] In a general sense, to speak with another; to 8540
discourse; but appropriately, to confer with on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; hence, to confer with an enemy; to treat with by words; as on an exchange of

prisoners, on a cessation of arms, or the subject of peace. 8540
P`ARLEY, n. Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; but appropriately, a conference with an enemy in war.
PARLIAMENT, n. Literally, a speaking, conference, mutual discourse or consultation; 8540
hence, 8541
PARLIAMENTARIAN, PARLIAMENTEER, n. One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I. 8541
PARLIAMENTARIAN, a. Serving the parliament in opposition to king Charles I. 8541
PARLIAMENTARY, a. Pertaining to parliament; as parliamentary authority. 8542
PARLOR, n. Primarily, the apartment in a nunnery where the nuns are permitted to meet and converse with each other; hence with us, the room in a house which the family usually occupy when they have no company, as distinguished from a drawing room intended for the reception of company, or from a dining room, when a distinct apartment is allotted for that purpose. In most houses, the parlor is also the dining room. 8542
PARLOUS, a. Keen; sprightly; waggish. [Not used.] 8542
PAROCHIAL, a. [from L. parochia.] Belonging to a parish; as parochial clergy; parochial duties. 8542
PAROCHIALITY, n. The state of being parochial. 8542
PAROCHIAN, a. Pertaining to a parish. 8542
PAROCHIAN, n. [supra.] A parishioner. 8542
PARODIC, PARODICAL, a. [See Parody.] Copying after the manner of parody. 8542
PARODY, n. [Gr. ode.] 8542
PARODY, v.t. To alter, as verses or words, and apply to a purpose different from that of the original. 8543
PAROL, PAROLE, n. [L. parabola.] 8543
PAROL, PAROLE, a. Given by word of mouth; oral; not written; as parol evidence. 8543
PAROLE, n. [See Parol.] Word of mouth. In military affairs, a promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed, unless discharged. A parole is properly a verbal or unwritten promise, but I believe it is customary to take a promise in writing. 8543
PARONOMASIA, PARONOMASY, n. [from Gr. to transgress law or rule.] 8543
PARONOMASTIC, PARONOMASTICAL, a. Pertaining to paronomasy; consisting in a play upon words. 8544
PARONYCHIA, n. [Gr. by, and the nail.] In surgery, a whitlow or felon. 8544
PARONYMOUS, a. [Gr. name.] Resembling another word. 8544
PAROQUET, PAROKET, n. A small species of parrot. 8544
PAROTID, a. [Gr. near, and ear.] Pertaining to or denoting certain glands below and before the ears, or near the articulation of the lower jaw. The parotid glands secrete a portion of the saliva. 8544
PAROTIS, n. [Gr. See Parotid.] 8544
PAROXYSM, n. [Gr. to excite or sharpen; and sharp.] An exasperation or exacerbation of a disease; a fit of higher excitement or violence in a disease that has remissions or intermissions; as the paroxysm of a fever or gout. 8544
PAROXYSMAL, a. Pertaining to paroxysm; as a paroxysmal disposition. 8544
PARREL, n. [L. paro. It coincides with apparel, which see.] 8544
PARRICIDAL, PARRIDICIOUS, a. [See Parricide.] Pertaining to parricide; containing the crime of murdering a parent or child. 8545
PARRICIDE, n. [L. paricida, from pater, father, and coedo, to kill.] 8545
PARRIED, pp. [See Parry.] Warded off; driven aside. 8545
PARROT, n. 8545
PARRY, v.t. 8545
PARRY, v.i. To ward off; to put by thrusts or strokes; to fence. 8546
PARRYING, ppr. Warding off, as a thrust or blow. 8546
PARSE, v.t. p`ars. [from L. pars, part.] In grammar, to resolve a sentence into its elements, or to show the several parts of speech composing a sentence, and their relation to each other by government or agreement. 8546
PARSIMONIOUS, a. [See Parsimony.] Sparing in the use or expenditure of money;

covetous; near; close. It differs from frugal, in implying more closeness or narrowness of mind, or an attachment to property somewhat excessive, or a disposition to spend less money that is necessary or honorable. 8546
PARSIMONIOUSLY, adv. With a very sparing use of money; covetously. 8546
PARSIMONIOUSNESS, n. A very sparing use of money, or a disposition to save expense. 8546
PARSIMONY, n. [L. parsimonia, from parcus, saving, literally close; Eng. park.] Closeness or sparingness in the use or expenditure of money; sometimes used perhaps in a good sense, implying due or justifiable caution in expenditure, in which sense it differs little from frugality and economy. More generally, it denotes an excessive caution or closeness; in which case, it is allied to covetousness, but it implies less meanness than niggardliness. It generally implies some want of honorable liberality. 8547
PARSLEY, n. [L. petroselinon; Gr. a stone, and parsley; stone-parsley, a plant growing among rocks.] A plant of the genus Apium. The leaves of parsley are used in cookery, and the root is an aperient medicine. 8547
PARSNEP, n. [L. napus, which occurs also in turnep.] A plant of the genus Pastinaca. The root of the garden parsnep is deemed a valuable esculent. 8547
PARSON, n. p`arsn. 8547
PARSONAGE, n. In America, the glebe and house belonging to a parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated to the maintenance of the incumbent or settled pastor of a church. 8547
PART, n. [L. pars, partis.] 8548
P`ART, v.t. [L. partio.] 8550
P`ART, v.i. To be separated, removed or detached. 8551
PARTABLE. [See Partible.] 8552
PARTAGE, n. Division; severance; the act of dividing or sharing; a French word. [Little used.] 8552
PARTAKE, v.i. pret. partook; pp. partaken. [part and take.] 8552
PARTAKE, v.t. To have a part in; to share. 8552
PARTAKEN, pp. Shared with others; participated. 8553
PARTAKER, n. One who has or takes a part, share or portion in common with others; a sharer; a participator; usually followed by of. 8553
PARTAKING, ppr. Sharing with others; participating. 8553
PARTAKING, n. An associating; combination in an evil design. 8553
PARTED, pp. Separated; divided; severed. 8553
PARTER, n. One that parts or separates. 8553
PARTERRE, n. parta’re. In gardening, a level division of ground furnished with evergreens and flowers; sometimes cut into shell and scroll work with alleys. 8553
PARTIAL, a. [L. pars.] 8553
PARTIALIST, n. One who is partial. [Unusual.] 8554
PARTIALITY, n. parshal’ity. Inclination to favor one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind towards one party or side, which is apt to warp the judgment. Partiality springs from the will and affections, rather than from a love of truth and justice. 8554
PARTIALIZE, v.t. To render partial. [Not used.] 8554
PARTIALLY, adv. With undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favor or dislike; as, to judge partially. 8554
PARTIBILITY, n. [See Partible.] Susceptibility of division, partition or severance; separability; as the partibility of an inheritance. 8555
PARTIBLE, a. Divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition; as, an estate of inheritance may be partible. 8555
PARTICIPABLE, a. [See Participate.] That may be participated or shared. 8555
PARTICIPANT, a. [See Participate.] Sharing; having a share or part; followed by of. 8555
PARTICIPANT, n. A partaker; one having a share or part. 8555
PARTICIPATE, v.i. [L. participo; pars, part, and capio, to take.] 8555

PARTICIPATE, v.t. To partake; to share; to receive a part of. 8555
PARTICIPATED, pp. Shared in common with others; partaken. 8555
PARTICIPATING, ppr. Having a part or share; partaking. 8556
PARTICIPATION, n. The state of sharing in common with others; as a participation of joys or sorrows. 8556
PARTICIPATIVE, a. Capable of participating. 8556
PARTICIPIAL, a. [L. participialis. See Participle.] 8556
PARTICIPIALLY, adv. In the sense or manner of a participle. 8556
PARTICIPLE, n. [L. participium, from participo; pars, part, and capio, to take.] 8556
PARTICLE, n. [L. particula, from pars, part.] 8557
PARTICULAR, a. [Low L. particularis, from particula.] 8557
PARTICULAR, n. A single instance; a single point. 8558
PARTICULARITY, n. Distinct notice or specification of particulars. 8559
PARTICULARIZE, v.t. To mention distinctly or in particulars; to enumerate or specify in detail. 8559
PARTICULARIZE, v.i. To be attentive to single things. 8560
PARTICULARLY, adv. Distinctly; singly. 8560
PARTICULATE — PATCHING 8561
PARTICULATE, to mention, is not in use. 8561
PARTING, ppr. [from part.] Dividing; separating; breaking in pieces. 8561
P`ARTING, n. Division; separation. Ezekiel 21:21. 8561
PARTISAN, n. s as z. 8561
PARTITE, a. [L. partitus, from partio, to divide. See Part.] 8561
PARTITION, n. [L. partitio, from partio, to divide.] 8562
PARTITION, v.t. To divide into distinct parts; as, to partition the floor of a house. 8562
PARTITIVE, a. In grammar, distributive; as a noun partitive. 8562
PARTITIVELY, adv. In a partitive manner; distributively. 8562
PARTLET, n. [from part.] A ruff; a band or collar for the neck. 8562
PARTLY, adv. In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly. 8562
PARTNER, n. [from part.] One who partakes or shares with another; a partaker; an associate; as, she is partner of my life, of my joys, of my griefs. 8563
P`ARTNER, v.t. To join; to associate with a partner. [Little used.] 8563
PARTNERSHIP, n. The association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting any business, particularly trade or manufactures, at their joint expense. In this case, the connection is formed by contract; each partner furnishing a part of the capital stock and being entitled to a proportional share of profit, or subject to a proportional share of loss; or one or more of the partners may furnish money or stock, and the other or others contribute their services. The duration of the partnership may be limited by the contract, or it may be left indefinite, subject to be dissolved by mutual agreement. A partnership or association of this kind is a standing or permanent company, and is denominated a firm or house. We say, A and B entered into partnership for the importation and sale of goods, or for manufacturing cotton or glass. 8563
PARTOOK, pret. of partake. 8564
PARTRIDGE, n. [L. perdix.] A wild fowl of the genus Tatrao. Latham arranges the partridge and quail in a genus under the name of Perdix, and assigns the grous to the genus Tetrao. The partridge is esteemed a great delicacy at the table. 8564
PARTURIATE, v.i. [L. parturio, from partus, birth, from pario, to bear.] To bring forth young. [Little used.] 8564
PARTURIENT, a. [L. parturiens.] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young. 8564
PARTURITION, n. [L. parturio.] The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young. 8564
PARTY, n. [L. pars. See Part.] 8564
PARTY-COLORED, a. Having divers colors; as a party-colored plume; a party-colored flower. 8565
PARTY-JURY, n. A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners. 8565

PARTY-MAN, n. One of a party; usually, a factious man; a man of violent party principles; an abettor of a party. 8566
PARTY-SPIRIT, n. The spirit that supports a party. 8566
PARTY-WALL, n. A wall that separates one house from the next. 8566
PARU, n. A singular American fish. 8566
PARVIS, n. A church or church porch. [Not used.] 8566
PARVITUDE, PARVITY, n. Littleness. [Not used.] 8566
PAS, n. Right of going foremost; precedence. [Not used.] 8566
PASCH, n. [See Paschal.] The passover; the feast of Easter. [Not used.] 8566
PASCHAL, a. [L. pascha.] Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter. 8566
PASCH-EGG, n. An egg stained and presented to young persons, about the time of Easter. [Local.] 8566
PASH, n. [L. facies, face.] A face. [Not used.] 8566
PASH, v.t. To strike; to strike down. [Not used.] 8566
PASHAW, n. In the Turkish dominions, a viceroy, governor or commander; a bashaw.
PASHAWLIC, n. The jurisdiction of a pashaw. 8566 8566
PASIGRAPHY, n. [Gr. all, and writing.] A system of universal writing, or a manner of writing that may be understood and used by all nations. 8567
PASQUE-FLOWER, n. pask'-flower. A flower, a species of anemone. 8567
PASQUIL, PASQUIN, n. A mutilated statue at Rome, in a corner of the palace of Ursini, so called from a cobbler of that name who was remarkable for his sneers and gibes. On this statue it has been customary to paste satiric papers. Hence, a lampoon. 8567
PASQUIL, PASQUIN, PASQUINADE, v.t. To lampoon; to satirize. 8567
PASQUILER, n. A lampooner. 8567
PASQUINADE, n. A lampoon or satirical writing. 8567
PASS, v.i. [Eng. pat, and as a noun, a pass, a defile, an ambling, pace; passen, to be fit, to suit; L. patior, whence passion, to suffer, and peto, competo, in the sense of fit; Gr. to walk or step, to suffer; The word pass coincides with L. passus, a step, and this is from pando, L. passus, a step, and this is from pando, to extend; n being casual, the original word was pado.] 8567
PASS, v.t. To go beyond. The sun has passed the age of frivolousness. 8570
PASS, n. A narrow passage, entrance or avenue; a narrow or difficult place of entrance and exit; as a pass between mountains. 8572
PASS-PAROLE, n. [pass and parole.] In military affairs, a command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear. 8572
PASSABLE, a. That may be passed, traveled or navigated. The roads are not passable. The stream is passable in boats. 8572
PASSABLY, adv. Tolerably. [See Passibly.] 8573
PASSADE, PASSADO, n. A push or thrust. 8573
PASSADE, n. In the menage, a turn or course of a horse backwards or forwards on the same spot of ground. 8573
PASSAGE, n. 8573
PASSAGER, n. A traveler or voyager; one who passes or journeys on foot, in a vehicle, or in a ship or boat. This word is usually written corruptly passenger, and the first vowel is often short. 8574
PASSED, PAST, pp. Gone by; done; accomplished; ended. 8574
PASSENGER, n. One who is traveling, as in a public coach, or in a ship, or on foot. This is the usual, though corrupt orthography. 8575
PASSER, n. One that passes; a passenger. 8575
PASSERINE, a. [L. passer, a sparrow.] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong, the Passeres. 8575
PASSIBILITY, n. The quality or capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer. 8575
PASSIBLE, a. Susceptible of feeling or of impressions from external agents. 8575
PASSIBLENESS, the same as passibility. 8575
PASSING, ppr. Moving; proceeding. 8575

PASSING-BELL, n. The bell that rings at the hour of death to obtain prayers for the passing soul. It is also used for the bell that rings immediately after death. 8575
PASSINGLY, adv. Exceedingly. 8575
PASSING-NOTE, n. In music, a note introduced between two others for the purpose of softening a distance or melodizing a passage. 8576
PASSION, n. [L. passio, from patior, to suffer.] 8576
PASSION, v.i. To be extremely agitated. [Not used.] 8577
PASSION-FLOWER, n. A flower and plant of the genus Passiflora. 8577
PASSION-WEEK, n. The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter; so called because in that week our Savior's passion and death took place. 8577
PASSIONARY, n. A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs.
PASSIONATE, a. 8577 8577
PASSIONATE, v.t. To affect with passion; to express passionately. [Not used.] 8577
PASSIONATELY, adv. With passion; with strong feeling; ardently; vehemently; as, to covet any thing passionately; to be passionately fond. 8577
PASSIONATENESS, n. State of being subject to passion or anger. 8578
PASSIONED, a. Disordered; violently affected. 8578
PASSIONLESS, a. Not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper. 8578
PASSIVE, a. [L. passivus, from passus, patior, to suffer.] 8578
PASSIVELY, adv. With a passive nature or temper; with a temper disposed to submit to the acts of external agents, without resistance. 8579
PASSIVENESS, n. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents or causes; as the passiveness of matter. 8579
PASSIVITY, n. Passiveness, which see. [Little used.] 8579
PASSLESS, a. Having no passage. 8579
PASSOVER, n. [pass and over.] A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews, in Egypt, when God smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb. 8579
PASSPORT, n. 8580
PASSY-MEASURE, n. An old stately kind of dance; a cinque-pace. 8580
PAST, pp. of pass. Gone by or beyond; not present; not future. 8580
PAST, n. Elliptically, past time; as indemnity for the past. 8580
PAST, prep. Beyond in time. Hebrews 11:11. 8580
PASTE, n. [L. pistus, or Gr. to sprinkle, or some root which signifies to mix and knead.]
PASTE, v.t. To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste. 8581 8581
PASTEBOARD, n. A species of thick paper formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in molds, etc. It is used for the covering of books, for bonnets, etc. 8581
PASTEL, n. A plant, the woad, of the genus Isatis. 8581
PASTERN, n. The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof. 8581
PASTERN-JOINT, n. The joint in a horse's leg next the foot. 8581
PASTICCIO, n. A medley; an olio. 8582
PASTIL, n. [L. pastillus.] 8582
PASTIME, n. [pass and time.] Sport; amusement; diversion; that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably. 8582
P`ASTIME, v.i. To sport; to use diversion. [Little used.] 8582
PASTOR, n. [L. from pasco, pastum, to feed.] 8582
PASTORAL, a. [L. pastoralis.] Pertaining to shepherds; as a pastoral life; pastoral manners. 8582
P`ASTORAL, n. A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in imitation of the action of a shepherd, and in which the speakers take upon themselves the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic. 8582
PASTORATE, n. The office, state or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor. 8583
PASTORLIKE, PASTORLY, a. Becoming a pastor. 8583

PASTORSHIP, n. The office or rank of pastor. 8583
PASTRY, n. [from paste.] Things in general which are made of paste, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient, as pies, tarts, cake and the like. 8583
PASTRY-COOK, n. One whose occupation is to make and sell articles made of paste.
PASTURABLE, a. [from pasture.] Fit for pasture. 85838583
PASTURAGE, n. 8583
PASTURE, n. [L. pasco, pastum, to feed.] 8583
P`ASTURE, v.t. To feed on grass or to supply grass for food. We apply the word to persons, as the farmer pastures fifty oxen; or to ground, as the land will pasture fifty oxen. 8584
P`ASTURE, v.i. To graze; to take food by eating grass from the ground. 8584
PASTY, a. Like paste; of the consistence of paste. 8584
PASTY, n. [from paste.] A pie made of paste and baked without a dish. 8584
PAT, a. Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place. [Not an elegant word, but admissible in burlesque.] 8584
PAT, adv. Fitly; conveniently. 8584
PAT, n. A light quick blow or stroke with the fingers or hand. 8584
PAT, v.t. To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap. 8584
PATACA, PATACOON, n. A Spanish coin of the value of 4s. 8d. sterling, or about $1.04 cents. 8584
PATACHE, n. A tender or small vessel employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another. 8584
PATAVINITY, n. The use of local words, or the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian; so denominated from Patavium or Padua, the place of his nativity. 8584
PATCH, n. 8584
PATCH, v.t. To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces; as, to patch a coat. 8585
PATCHED, pp. Mended with a patch or patches; mended clumsily. 8585
PATCHER, n. One that patches or botches. 8585
PATCHERY, n. Bungling work; botchery; forgery. 8585
PATCHING, ppr. Mending with a piece or pieces; botching. 8585
PATCHWORK — PAWN-BROKER 8586
PATCHWORK, n. Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together. 8586
PATE, n. 8586
PATED, a. In composition, having a pate; as long-pated, cunning; shallow-pated, having weak intellect. 8586
PATEE, PATTEE, n. In heraldry, a cross small in the center, and widening to the extremities which are broad. 8586
PATEFACTION, n. [L. patefactio; pateo, to open, and facio, to make.] The act of opening or manifesting; open declaration. 8586
PATELLIFORM, a. [L. patella, a dish, and form.] Of the form of a dish or saucer. 8586
PATELLITE, n. Fossil remains of the patella, a shell. 8586
PATEN, PATIN, n. [L. patina.] A plate. [Not used.] 8586
PATENT, a. [L. patens, from pateo, to open.] 8586
PATENT, n. A writing given by the proper authority and duly authenticated, granting a privilege to some person or persons. By patent, or letters patent, that is, open letters, the king of Great Britain grants lands, honors and franchises. 8587
PATENT, v.t. To grant by patent. 8587
PATENTED, pp. Granted by patent; secured by patent or by law as an exclusive privilege.
PATENTEE, n. One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent or by 8587
law. 8587
PATENTING, ppr. Granting by patent; securing as a privilege. 8587
PATENT-ROLLS, n. The records or registers of patents. 8587
PATERNAL, a. [L. paternus, from pater, father.] 8587
PATERNITY, n. Fathership; the relation of a father. 8588
PATERNOSTER, n. [L. our father.] The Lord’s prayer. 8588
PATH, n. plu. paths. [Gr. to tread.] 8588

P`ATH, v.t. To make a path by treading; to beat a path, as in snow. 8588
P`ATH, v.i. To walk abroad. 8588
PATHETIC, PATHETICAL, a. [Gr. passion; to suffer.] Affecting or moving the passions, particularly pity, sorrow, grief or other tender emotion; as a pathetic song or discourse; pathetic expostulation. 8589
PATHETIC, n. Style or manner adapted to awaken the passions, especially tender emotions. 8589
PATHETICALLY, adv. In such a manner as to excite the tender passions. 8589
PATHETICALNESS, n. The quality of moving the tender passions. 8589
PATHFLY, n. A fly found in foot-paths. 8589
PATHIC, n. [Gr.] A catamite; a male that submits to the crime against nature. 8589
PATHLESS, a. Having no beaten way; untrodden; as a pathless forest; a pathless coast.
PATHOGNOMONIC, a. [Gr. passion or suffering, and to know.] 8589 8589
PATHOGNOMY, n. [Gr. signification.] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated. 8589
PATHOLOGIC, PATHOLOGICAL, a. [See Pathology.] Pertaining to pathology. 8590
PATHOLOGICALLY, adv. In the manner of pathology. 8590
PATHOLOGIST, n. One who treats of pathology. 8590
PATHOLOGY, n. [Gr. passion, suffering, and discourse.] That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes and symptoms; or the doctrine of the causes and nature of diseases, comprehending nosology, etiology, symptomatology, and therapeutics. 8590
PATHOS, n. [Gr. to suffer.] Passion; warmth or vehemence, in a speaker; or in language, that which excites emotions and passions. 8590
PATHWAY, n. A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot. 8590
PATIBLE, a. [L. patibilis, from patior, to suffer.] 8590
PATIBULARY, a. [L. patibulum, a gallows.] 8590
PATIENCE, n. pa'shens. [L. patientia, from patior, to suffer.] 8590
PATIENT, a. pa'shent. [L. patiens.] 8591
PATIENT, n. A person or thing that received impressions from external agents; he or that which is passively affected. 8592
PATIENT, v.t. To compose one's self. [Not used.] 8592
PATIENTLY, adv. With calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring. Submit patiently to the unavoidable evils of life. 8592
PATIN. [See Paten.] 8592
PATLY, adv. [from pat.] Fitly; conveniently. 8592
PATNESS, n. [from pat.] Fitness; suitableness; convenience. 8593
PATRIARCH, n. [L. patriarcha; Gr. a family, father, and a chief.] 8593
PATRIARCHAL, PATRIARCHIC, a. Belonging to patriarchs; possessed by patriarchs; as patriarchal power or jurisdiction; a patriarchal see. 8593
PATRIARCHATE, PATRIARCHSHIP, n. The office, dignity or jurisdiction of a patriarch or ecclesiastical superior. 8593
PATRIARCHY, n. The jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate. 8593
PATRICIAN, a. [L. patricius, from pater, father.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian. This epithet is derived from the Roman patres, fathers, the title of Roman senators; as patrician birth or blood; patrician families. 8593
PATRICIAN, n. A nobleman. In the Roman state, the patricians were the descendants of the first Roman senators. 8593
PATRIMONIAL, a. Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; as a patrimonial estate. 8594
PATRIMONIALLY, adv. By inheritance. 8594
PATRIMONY, n. [L. patrimonium, from pater, father.] 8594
PATRIOT, n. [L. patria, one's native country, form pater, father.] 8594
PATRIOT, a. Patriotic; devoted to the welfare of one's country; as patriot zeal. 8594
PATRIOTIC, a. Full of patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country; as a patriotic hero or statesman. 8594
PATRIOTISM ,n. Love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country,

either in defending it from invasion, or protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigor and purity. Patriotism is the characteristic of a good citizen, the noblest passion that animates a man in the character of a citizen. 8594
PATRISTIC, PATRISTICAL, a. [from L. pater, patres, fathers.] 8594
PATROCINATE, v.t. To patronize. [Not used.] 8595
PATROCINATION, n. Countenance; support. [Not used.] 8595
PATROL, PATROLL, n. 8595
PATROLL, v.i. To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and observe what passes; as a guard. 8595
PATROLLING, ppr. Going the rounds, as a guard. 8595
PATRON, n. [L. patronus; Gr. father.] 8595
PATRONAGE, n. Special countenance or support; favor or aid afforded to second the views of a person or to promote a design. 8596
PATRONAGE, v.t. To patronize or support. [Not used.] 8596
PATRONAL, a. Doing the office of a patron; protecting; supporting; favoring; defending. [Little used.] 8596
PATRONESS, n. A female that favors, countenances or supports. 8596
PATRONIZE, v.t. To support; to countenance; to defend; as a patron his client. 8596
PATRONIZED, pp. Defended; supported; favored; promoted. 8597
PATRONIZER, n. One that supports, countenances or favors. 8597
PATRONIZING, ppr. Defending; supporting; favoring; promoting. 8597
PATRONLESS, a. Destitute of a patron. 8597
PATRONYMIC, n. [L. patronymicus; from Gr. father, and name.] 8597
PATTEN, n. 8597
PATTEN-MAKER, n. One that makes pattens. 8597
PATTER, v.i. To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds; as pattering hail. 8597
PATTERING, ppr. Striking with a quick succession of small sounds. 8597
PATTERN, n. 8597
PATTY, n. A little pie. 8598
PATTY-PAN, n. A pan to bake a little pie in. 8598
PATULOUS, a. [L. patulus, from pateo, to be open.] 8598
PAUCILOQUY, n. [L. paucus, few, and loquor, to speak.] 8598
PAUCITY, n. [L. paucitas, from paucus, few.] 8598
PAUM, v.t. To impose by fraud; a corruption of palm. 8598
PAUNCH, n. [L. pantex.] The belly and its contents. 8598
PAUNCH, v.t. To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate; to take out the contents of the belly. 8599
PAUPER, n. [L. pauper.] A poor person; particularly, one so indigent as to depend on the parish or town for maintenance. 8599
PAUPERISM, n. The state of being poor or destitute of the means of support; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community. The increase of pauperism is an alarming evil. 8599
PAUSE, n. paux. [L. pausa; Gr. to cease, or cause to rest.] 8599
PAUSE, v.i. pauz. To make a short stop; to cease to speak for a time; to intermit speaking or action. 8599
PAUSER, n. s as z. One who pauses; one who deliberates. 8600
PAUSING, ppr. Stopping for a time; ceasing to speak or act; deliberating. 8600
PAUSINGLY, adv. After a pause; by breaks. 8600
PAVAN, n. [L. pavo, a peacock.] A grave dance among the Spaniards. In this dance, the performers make a kind of wheel before each other, the gentlemen dancing with cap and sword, princes with long robes, and the ladies with long trails; the motions resembling the stately steps of the peacock. 8600
PAVE, v.t. [L. pavio; Gr. to beat, to strike.] 8600
PAVED, pp. Laid over with stones or bricks; prepared; as a way. 8600
PAVEMENT, n. [L. pavimentum.] A floor or covering consisting of stones or bricks, laid on

the earth in such a manner as to make a hard and convenient passage; as a pavement of pebbles, of bricks, or of marble. 8600
PAVEMENT, v.t. To pave; to floor with stone or brick. [Unusual.] 8601
PAVER, PAVIER, n. One who lays stones for a floor, or whose occupation is to pave.8601
PAVILION, n. pavil'yun. [L. papilio, a butterfly, and a pavilion.] 8601
PAVILION, v.t. To furnish with tents. 8601
PAVILIONED, pp. Furnished with pavilions; sheltered by a tent. 8601
PAVING, ppr. Flooring with stones or bricks. 8601
PAVING, n. Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks. 8601
PAVO, n. [L. a peacock.] A constellation in the southern hemisphere, consisting of fourteen stars; also a fish. 8601
PAVONE, n. [L. pavo.] A peacock. [Not used.] 8601
PAVONINE, a. [L. pavoninus, from pavo, a peacock.] 8602
PAW, n. [L. pes, pedis; Eng. foot.] 8602
PAW, v.i. To draw the fore foot along the ground; to scrape with the fore foot; as a fiery horse, pawing with his hoof. 8602
PAW, v.t. To scrape with the fore foot. 8602
PAWED, a. Having paws. 8602
PAWKY, a. Arch; cunning. [Local.] 8602
PAWL, n. [Eng. pole; L. palus. See Pole.] Among seamen, a short bar of wood or iron fixed close to the capstan or windlass of a ship to prevent it from rolling back or giving way. 8602
PAWN, n. [L. pignus.] 8602
PAWN, v.t. [L. pignero.] 8603
PAWN-BROKER, n. One who lends money on pledge or the deposit of goods. 8603
PAWNED — PED 8604
PAWNED, pp. Pledged; given in security. 8604
PAWNEE, n. The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one that takes any thing in pawn. 8604
PAWNER, n. One that pledges any thing as security for the payment of borrowed money.
PAWNING, ppr. Pledging, as goods; giving as security. 86048604
PAX, n. [L. pax, peace.] A little image or piece of board with the image of Christ upon the cross on it, which people before the reformation, used to kiss after the service; the ceremony being considered as the kiss of peace. 8604
PAY, v.t. pret. and pp. paid. 8604
PAY, v.i. To pay off, in seamen's language, is to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship. 8605
PAY, n. Compensation; recompense; an equivalent given for money due, goods purchased or services performed; salary or wages for services; hire. The merchant receives pay for goods sold; the soldier receives pay for his services, but the soldiers of the American revolution never received full pay. 8605
PAYABLE, a. That may or ought to be paid. In general, money is payable as soon as it is due, or at the time payment is stipulated, or at the expiration of the credit; but by the usage of merchants, three or more days of grace are allowed to the debtor, and a note due at the day when payment is promised, is not payable till the expiration of the days of grace. 8606
PAY-BILL, n. A bill of money to be paid to the soldiers of a company. 8606
PAY-DAY, n. The day when payment is to be made or debts discharged; the day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid. 8606
PAYEE, n. The person to whom money is to be paid; the person named in a bill or note to whom the amount is promised or directed to be paid. 8606
PAYER, n. One that pays. In bills of exchange, the person on whom the bill is drawn, and who is directed to pay the money to the holder. 8606
PAYMASTER, n. One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. 8606
PAYMENT, n. The act of paying, or giving compensation. 8607
PAYNIM. [See Painim.] 8607
PAY-OFFICE, n. A place or office where payment is made of public debts. 8607

PAYSE, PAYSER, for poise, poiser, not used. 8607
PEA, n. [L. pisum.] A plant and its fruit of the genus Pisum, of many varieties. This plant has a papilionaceous flower, and the pericarp is a legume, called in popular language a pod. In the plural, we write peas, for two or more individual seeds, but pease, for an indefinite number in quantity of bulk. We write two, three or four peas, but a bushel of pease. [This practice is arbitrary.] 8607
PEACE, n. [L. pax, paco, to appease.] 8607
PEACEABLE, a. Free from war, tumult or public commotion. We live in peaceable times. The reformation was introduced in a peaceable manner. 8608
PEACEABLENESS, n. The state of being peaceable; quietness. 8609
PEACEABLY, adv. Without war; without tumult or commotion; without private feuds and quarrels. 8609
PEACEBREAKER, n. One that violates or disturbs public peace. 8609
PEACEFUL, a. Quiet; undisturbed; not in a state of war or commotion; as a peaceful time; a peaceful country. 8609
PEACEFULLY, adv. Without war or commotion. 8609
PEACEFULNESS, n. Quiet; freedom from war, tumult, disturbance or discord. 8609
PEACELESS, a. Without peace; disturbed. 8609
PEACEMAKER, n. One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance. 8609
PEACE-OFFERING, n. An offering that procures peace. Among the Jews, an offering or sacrifice to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offense. 8610
PEACE-OFFICER, n. A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace, to prevent or punish riots, etc.; as a sheriff, or constable. 8610
PEACE-PARTED, a. Dismissed from the world in peace. 8610
PEACH, n. A tree and its fruit, of the genus Amygdalus, of many varieties. This is a delicious fruit, the produce of warm or temperate climates. In America, the peach thrives and comes to perfection in the neighborhood of Boston, northward of which it usually fails. 8610
PEACH, for impeach, not used. 8610 8610
PEACH-COLOR, n. The pale red color of the peach blossom. 8610
PEACH-COLORED, a. Of the color of a peach blossom. 8610
PEACHER, n. An accuser. [Not used.] 8610
PEACHICK, n. The chicken or young of the peacock. 8610
PEACH-TREE, n. The tree that produces the peach. 8610
PEACOCK, n. [L. pavo.] A large and beautiful fowl of the genus Pavo, properly the male of the species, but in usage the name is applied to the species in general. The feathers of this fowl's tail are very long, and variegated with rich and elegant colors. The peacock is a native of India. 8610
PEACOCK-FISH, n. A fish of the Indian seas, having streaks of beautiful colors. 8611
PEAHEN, n. The hen or female of the peacock. 8611
PEAK, n. [Eng. pike, beak.] 8611
PEAK, v.i. To look sickly or thin. [Not used.] 8611
PEAK, v.t. To raise a gaff or yard more obliquely to the mast. 8611
PEAKING, a. Mean; sneaking; poor. [Vulgar.] 8611
PEAKISH, a. Denoting or belonging to an acuminated situation. 8611
PEAL, n. [from L. pello, whence appello, to appeal. The sense is to drive; a peal is a driving of sound. This word seems to belong to the family of L. balo, and Eng. to bawl, jubilee, bell, etc.] 8611
PEAL, v.i. To utter loud and solemn sounds; as the pealing organ. 8611
PEAL, v.t. To assail with noise. 8611
PEALED, pp. Assailed with sound; resounded; celebrated. 8612
PEALING, ppr. Uttering a loud sound or successive sounds; resounding. 8612
PEAN, n. [L poean.] A song of praise or triumph. 8612
PEANISM, n. The song or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph. 8612
PEAR, n. [L. pyrum.] The fruit of the Pyrus communis, of many varieties, some of which are delicious to the taste. 8612

PEARCH. [See Perch.] 8612
PEARL, n. perl. 8612
PEARL, v.t. perl. To set or adorn with pearls. 8613
PEARL, v.i. perl. To resemble pearls. 8613
PEARLASH, n. perl'ash. An alkali obtained from the ashes of wood; refined potash. 8613
PEARLED, a. perl'ed. Set or adorned with pearls. 8613
PEARL-EYED, a. perl'-eyed. Having a speck in the eye. 8613
PEARL-SINTER, n. Fiorite; a variety of silicious sinter, the color gray and white. 8613
PEARL-SPAR, n. perl'-spar. Brown spar. 8613
PEARL-STONE, n. A mineral regarded as a volcanic production. It occurs in basaltic and porphyritic rocks, and is classed with pitch stone. 8613
PEARL-WORT, PEARL-GRASS, n. A plant of the genus Sagina. 8613
PEARLY, a. perl'y. Containing pearl; abounding with pearls; as pearly shells; a pearly shore. 8613
PEARMAIN, n. A variety of the apple. 8613
PEAR-TREE, n. The tree that produces pears. 8613
PEASANT, n. pez'ant. A countryman; one whose business is rural labor. 8613
PEASANT, a. pez'ant. Rustic; rural. 8614
PEASANTLIKE, PEASANTLY, a. Rude, clownish; illiterate; resembling peasants. 8614
PEASANTRY, n. pez'antry. Peasants; rustics; the body of country people. 8614
PEAS-COD, PEA-SHELL, n. The legume or pericarp of the pea. 8614
PEASTONE, n. A subspecies of limestone. 8614
PEASE, n. Peas collectively, or used as food. [See Pea.] 8614
PEAT, n. A substance resembling turf, used as fuel. It is found in low grounds or moorish lands, and is of several species; one is of a brown or yellowish brown color, and when first cut has a viscid consistence, but hardens when exposed to the air; another consists chiefly of vegetable substances, as branches of trees, roots, grass, etc. 8614
PEAT. [See Pet.] 8614
PEAT-MOSS, n. [peat and moss.] An earthy material used as fuel. 8614
PEBBLE, PEBBLESTONE, n. In popular usage, a roundish stone of any kind from the size of a nut to that of a man's head. In a philosophical sense, minerals distinguished from flints by their variety of colors, consisting of crystalline matter debased by earths of various kinds, with veins, clouds and other variegations, formed by incrustation round a central nucleus, but sometimes the effect of a simple concretion. Pebbles are much used in the pavement of streets. 8614
PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, n. A crystal in form of nodules, found in earthy stratums and irregular in shape. 8615
PEBBLED, a. Abounding with pebbles. 8615
PEBBLY, a. Full of pebbles; abounding with small roundish stones. 8615
PECARY, PEC-CARY, n. A quadruped of Mexico, in general appearance resembling a hog, but its body is less bulky, its legs shorter, and its bristles thicker and stronger, like the quills of the porcupine. Its color is black and white, and it has on the hind part of the back a protuberance like the navel of other animals, with an orifice form which issues a liquor of a very strong scent. 8615
PECCABILITY, n. [from peccable.] State of being subject to sin; capacity of sinning. 8615
PECCABLE, a. [from L. pecco.] 8615
PECCADILLO, n. [L. peccatum.] 8615
PECCANCY, n. [from peccant.] Bad quality; as the peccancy of the humors. 8615
PECCANT, a. [L. peccans. See Peccable.] 8615
PECCANT, n. An offender. [Not used.] 8616
PECCAVI. [L. I have offended.] A colloquial word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offense. 8616
PECHBLEND, n. Pitchblend, an ore of uranium; a metallic substance found in masses, or stratified with earths or with other minerals, in Swedish and Saxon mines. It is of a blackish color, inclining to a deep steel gray, and one kind has a mixture of spots of red.

PECK, n. 8616 8616
PECK, v.t. 8616
PECKED, pp. Struck or penetrated with a beak or pointed instrument. 8617
PECKER, n. One that pecks; a bird that pecks holes in trees; a woodpecker. 8617
PECKING, ppr. Striking with the bill; thrusting the beak into; thrusting into with a pointed instrument; taking up food with the beak. 8617
PECKLED, for speckled, not used. 8617
PECTINAL, a. [L. pecten, a comb; pecto, to comb.] 8617
PECTINAL, n. A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb. 8617
PECTINATE, PECTINATED, a. [from L. pecten, a comb.] Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb. In botany, a pectinate leaf is a sort of pinnate leaf, in which the leaflets are toothed like a comb. 8617
PECTINATION, n. The state of being pectinated. 8617
PECTINITE, n. [L. pecten, a comb.] 8617
PECTORAL, a. [L. pectoralis, from pectus, breast.] 8617
PECTORAL, n. A breastplate. 8618
PECULATE, v.i. [L. peculatus, peculor, from peculium, private property, from pecus, cattle.] 8618
PECULATION, n. The act, practice or crime of defrauding the public by appropriating to one's own use the money or goods entrusted to one's care for management or disbursement; embezzlement of public money or goods. 8618
PECULATOR, n. [L.] One that defrauds the public by appropriating to his own use money entrusted to his care. 8618
PECULIAR, a. [L. peculiaris, from peculium, one's own property, from pecus, cattle.] 8618
PECULIAR, n. Exclusive property; that which belongs to a person in exclusion of others. 8619
PECULIARITY, n. Something peculiar to a person or thing; that which belongs to or is found in one person or thing and in no other; as a peculiarity of style or manner of thinking; peculiarity in dress. 8619
PECULIARIZE, v.t. To appropriate; to make peculiar. 8619
PECULIARLY, adv. Particularly; singly. 8619
PECULIARNESS, n. The state of being peculiar; appropriation. [Little used.] 8619
PECUNIARY, a. [L. pecuniarius, from pecunia, money, from pecus, cattle.] 8619
PECUNIOUS, a. Full of money. [Not used.] 8620
PED, n. [for pad.] A small pack-saddle. 8620
PEDAGOGIC — PENCILED 8621
PEDAGOGIC, PEDAGOGICAL, a. [from pedagogue.] 8621
PEDAGOGISM, n. The business, character or manners of a pedagogue. 8621
PEDAGOGUE, n. ped'agog. [Gr. a child, and to lead.] 8621
PEDAGOGUE, v.t. To teach with the air of a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously. 8621
PEDAGOGY, n. Instruction in the first rudiments; preparatory discipline. 8621
PEDAL, a. [L. pedalis, from pes, pedis, foot.] 8621
PEDAL, n. One of the large pipes of an organ, so called because played and stopped with the foot. 8621
PEDAL-NOTE, n. In music, a holding note. 8621
PEDANEOUS, a. [L. pedaneus, from pes, the foot.] 8621
PEDANT, n. 8621
PEDANTIC, PEDANTICAL, a. Ostentatious of learning; vainly displaying or making a show of knowledge; applied to persons or things; as a pedantic writer or scholar; a pedantic description or expression. 8622
PEDANTICALLY, adv. With a vain or boastful display of learning. 8622
PEDANTIZE, v.i. To play the pedant; to domineer over lads; to use pedantic expressions.
PEDANTRY, n. Vain ostentation of learning; a boastful display of knowledge of any 8622
kind. 8622
PEDARIAN, n. A Roman senator who gave his vote by the feet, that is, by walking over to the side he espoused, in divisions of the senate. 8622

PEDATE, a. [L. pedatus, from pes, the foot.] In botany, divided like the toes. A pedate leaf is one in which a bifid petiole connects several leaflets on the inside only. 8622
PEDATIFID, a. [L. pes, foot, and findo, to divide.] 8622
PEDDLE, v.i. To be busy about trifles. 8623
PEDDLE, v.t. To sell or retail, usually by traveling about the country. 8623
PEDDLING, ppr. Traveling about and selling small wares. 8623
PEDERAST, n. [Gr. a boy, and love.] A sodomite. 8623
PEDERASTIC, a. Pertaining to pederasty. 8623
PEDERASTY, n. Sodomy; the crime against nature. 8623
PEDERERO, n. [L. petra; Gr. so named from the use of stones in the charge, before the invention or iron balls.] 8623
PEDESTAL, n. [L. pes, the foot.] In architecture, the lowest part of a column or pillar; the part which sustains a column or serves as its foot. It consists of three parts, the base, the die and the cornice. 8623
PEDESTRIAL, a. [L. pedestris.] Pertaining to the foot. 8623
PEDESTRIAN, a. [L. pedestris, form pes, the foot.] 8623
PEDESTRIAN, n. One that walks or journeys on foot. 8623
PEDESTRIOUS, a. Going on foot; not winged. 8624
PEDICEL, PEDICLE, n. [L. pediculus, form pes, the foot.] In botany, the ultimate division of a common peduncle; the stalk that supports one flower only when there are several on a peduncle. 8624
PEDICELLATE, a. Having a pedicel, or supported by a pedicel. 8624
PEDICULAR, PEDICULOUS, a. [L. pedicularis, form pediculus, a louse.] 8624
PEDIGREE, n. [probably from L. pes, pedis, foot.] 8624
PEDILUVY, n. [L. pes, foot, and lavo, to wash.] 8624
PEDIMENT, n. [from L. pes, the foot.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordinances, finishes the fronts of buildings and serves as a decoration over gates, windows and niches. It is of two forms, triangular and circular. A pediment is properly the representation of the roof. 8624
PEDLER, n. [L. pes, pedis, the foot.] A traveling foot-trader; one that carries about small commodities on his back, or in a cart or wagon, and sells them. 8624
PEDLERESS, n. A female pedler. 8625
PEDLERY, n. Small wares sold or carried about for sale by pedlers. 8625
PEDOBAPTISM, n. [Gr. a child, and baptism.] 8625
PEDOBAPTIST, n. One that holds to infant baptism; one that practices the baptism of children. Most denominations of christians are pedobaptists. 8625
PEDOMETER, n. [L. pes, the foot, and Gr. measure.] An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance from place to place ascertained. It also marks the revolutions of wheels. This is done by means of wheels with teeth and a chain or string fastened to the foot or to the wheel of a carriage; the wheels advancing a notch at every step or at every revolution of the carriage wheel. 8625
PEDOMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to or measured by a pedometer. 8625
PEDUNCLE, n. [L. pes, the foot.] In botany, the stem or stalk that supports the fructification of a plant, and of course the fruit. 8625
PEDUNCULAR, a. Pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; as a peduncular tendril. 8625
PEDUNCULATE, a. Growing on a peduncle; as a pedunculate flower. 8625
PEE, v.i. To look with one eye. [Not used.] 8625
PEED, a. Blind of one eye. [Not used.] 8625
PEEK, in our popular dialect, is the same as peep, to look through a crevice. 8626
PEEL, v.t. [L. pilo, to pull off hair and to pillage; pilus, the hair.] 8626
PEEL, n. [L. pellis.] The skin or rind of any thing; as the peel of an orange. 8626
PEEL, n. [L. pala; pello; Eng. shovel, from shove; or from spreading.] A kind of wooden shovel used by bakers, with a broad palm and long handle; hence, in popular use in America, any large fire-shovel. 8626
PEELED, pp. Stripped of skin, bark or rind; plundered; pillaged. 8626

PEELER, n. One that peels, strips or flays. 8626
PEELING, ppr. Stripping off skin or bark; plundering. 8626
PEEP, v.i. [L. pipio; Heb. to cry out.] 8626
PEEP, n. First appearance; as the peep of day. 8627
PEEPER, n. A chicken just breaking the shell. 8627
PEEP-HOLE, PEEPING-HOLE, n. A hole or crevice through which one may peep or look without being discovered. 8627
PEER, n. [L. par.] 8627
PEER, v.i. [L. pareo.] 8628
PEERAGE, n. [See Peer, an equal.] 8628
PEERDOM, n. Peerage. [Not used.] 8628
PEERESS, n. The consort of a peer; a noble lady. 8628
PEERLESS, a. Unequaled; having no peer or equal; as peerless beauty or majesty. 8628
PEERLESSLY, adv. Without an equal. 8628
PEERLESSNESS, n. The state of having no equal. 8628
PEEVISH, a. 8628
PEEVISHLY, adv. Fretfully; petulantly; with discontent and murmuring. 8629
PEEVISHNESS, n. Fretfulness; petulance; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper; as childish peevishness. 8629
PEG, n. [This is probably from the root of L. pango, pactus; Gr. denoting that which fastens, or allied to beak and picket.] 8629
PEG, v.t. To fasten with pegs. 8629
PEGGER, n. One that fastens with pegs. 8629
PEGM, n. pem. [Gr.] A sort of moving machine in the old pageants. 8629
PEGMATITE, n. Primitive granitic rock, composed essentially of lamellar feldspar and quartz; frequently with a mixture of mica. In it are found kaolin, tin tourmaline, beryl, aqua marina, tantale, scheelin and other valuable minerals. 8630
PEIRASTIC, a. [Gr. to strain, to attempt.] Attempting; making trial. 8630
PEISE. [See Poise.] 8630
PEKAN, n. A species of weasel. 8630
PELAGE, n. [L. pilus, hair.] The vesture or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur or wool. 8630
PELAGIAN, PELAGIC, a. [L. pelagus, the sea.] Pertaining to the sea; as pelagian shells.
PELAGIAN, n. [from Pelagius, a native of Great Britain, who lived in the fourth century.] A follower of Pelagius, a monk of Banchor or Bangor, who denied original sin, and asserted the doctrine of free will and the merit of good works. 8630
PELAGIAN, a. Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines. 8630
PELAGIANISM, n. The doctrines of Pelagius. 8630
PELF, n. [probably allied to pilfer.] Money; riches; but it often conveys the idea of something ill gotten or worthless. It has no plural. 8630
PELICAN, n. [Low L. pelicanus.] 8630
PELIOM, n. [Gr. black color.] A mineral, a variety of iolite. 8631
PELISSE, n. pelee's. [L. pellis, skin.] Originally, a furred robe or coat. But the name is now given to a silk coat or habit worn by ladies. 8631
PELL, n. [L. pellis.] A skin or hide. 8631
PELLET, n. [L. pila, a ball.] 8631
PELLETED, a. Consisting of bullets. 8631
PELLICLE, n. [L. pellicula, dim. of pellis, skin.] 8631
PELLITORY, n. [L. parietaria, the wall plant, from paries.] 8632
PELL-MELL, adv. With confused violence. 8632
PELLUCID, a. [L. pellucidus; per and lucidus; very bright. See Light.] Perfectly clear; transparent; not opake; as a body as pellucid as crystal. 8632
PELLUCIDITY, PELLUCIDNESS, n. Perfect clearness; transparency; as the pellucidity of the air; the pellucidness of a gem. 8632

PELT, n. [L. pellis.] 8632
PELT, v.t. [L. pello.] 8632
PELTATE, PELTATED, a. [L. pelta, a target.] In botany, having the shape of a target or round shield, as a peltate stigma; having the petiole inserted in the disk, as a peltate leaf.
PELTATELY, adv. In the form of a target. 86328632
PELTED, pp. Struck with something thrown or driven. 8633
PELTER, n. One that pelts; also, a pinch-penny; a mean, sordid person. 8633
PELTING, ppr. Striking with something thrown or driven. 8633
PELTING, n. An assault with any thing thrown. 8633
PELTING, a. In Shakespeare, mean; paltry. [Improper.] 8633
PELT-MONGER, n. A dealer in pelts or raw hides. 8633
PELTRY, n. [from pelt, a skin.] The skins of animals producing fur; skins in general, with the fur on them; furs in general. 8633
PELVIMETER, n. [L. pelvis, and Gr. measure.] An instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis. 8633
PELVIS, n. [L. pelvis, a bason.] The cavity of the body formed by the os sacrum, os coccyx, and ossa innominata, forming the lower part of the abdomen. 8633
PEN, n. [L. penna; pinna, a fin, that is, a shoot or point.] 8633
PEN, v.t. pret. and pp. penned. To write; to compose and commit to paper. 8633
PEN, n. A small inclosure for beasts, as for cows or sheep. 8633
PEN, v.t. pret. and pp. penned or pent. To shut in a pen; to confine in a small inclosure; to coop; to confine in a narrow place, usually followed by up, which is redundant. 8633
PENAL, a. [L. poena; Gr. pain, punishment. See Pain.] 8633
PENALITY, n. Liableness or condemnation to punishment. [Not used.] 8634
PENALTY, n. 8634
PENANCE, n. 8634
PENCE, n. pens. The plural of penny, when used of a sum of money or value. When pieces of coin are mentioned, we use pennies. 8635
PENCIL, n. [L. penicillus.] 8635
PENCIL, v.t. To paint or draw; to write or mark with a pencil. 8635
PENCILED, pp. Painted, drawn or marked with a pencil. 8635
PENCILING — PENTREMITE 8636
PENCILING, ppr. Painting, drawing or marking with a pencil. 8636
PENCIL-SHAPED, a. Having the shape of a pencil. 8636
PENDANT, n. [L. pendeo, to hang.] 8636
PENDENCE, n. [L. pendens, pendeo, to hang.] Slope; inclination. 8636
PENDENCY, n. [L. pendens, pendeo, supra.] Suspense; the state of being undecided; as, to wait during the pendency of a suit or petition. 8636
PENDENT, a. [L. pendens.] Hanging; fastened at one end, the other being loose. 8637
PENDING, a. [L. pendeo, to hang; pendente lite.] Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated. This was done, pending the suit. 8637
PENDULOSITY, PENDULOUSNESS, n. [See Pendulous.] The state of hanging; suspension. [The latter is the preferable word.] 8637
PENDULOUS, a. [L. pendulus, from pendeo, to hang.] 8637
PENDULUM, n. [L. pendulus, pendulum.] A vibrating body suspended from a fixed point; as the pendulum of a clock. The oscillations of a pendulum depend on gravity, and are always performed in nearly equal times, supposing the length of the pendulum and the gravity to remain the same. 8637
PENETRABILITY, n. [from penetrable.] Susceptibility of being penetrated, or of being entered or passed through by another body. 8637
PENETRABLE, a. [L. penetrabilis. See Penetrate.] 8637
PENETRAIL, n. [L. penetralia.] Interior parts. [Not used.] 8638
PENETRANCY, n. [L. penetrans.] Power of entering or piercing; as the penetrancy of subtil effluvia. 8638

PENETRANT, a. [L. penetrans.] Having the power to enter or pierce; sharp; subtil; as penetrant spirit; food subtilized and rendered fluid and penetrant. 8638
PENETRATE, v.t. [L. penetro, from the root of pen, a point.] 8638
PENETRATE, v.i. To pass; to make way. 8638
PENETRATED, pp. Entered; pierced; understood; fathomed. 8639
PENETRATING, ppr. Entering; piercing; understanding. 8639
PENETRATION, n. The act of entering a body. 8639
PENETRATIVE, a. Piercing; sharp; subtil. 8639
PENETRATIVENESS, n. The quality of being penetrative. 8639
PENFISH, n. A kind of eelpout with a smooth skin. 8639
PENGUIN, n. [L. pinguidine, with fatness.] 8639
PENICIL, n. [L. penicillus. See Pencil.] 8640
PENINSULA, n. [L. pene, almost, and insula, an isle.] 8640
PENINSULAR, a. In the form or state of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula. 8640
PENINSULATE, v.t. To encompass almost with water; to form a peninsula. 8640
PENINSULATED, pp. Almost surrounded with water. 8640
PENINSULATING, ppr. Nearly surrounding with water. 8641
PENITENCE, PENITENCY, n. [L. poenitentia, from poeniteo, from poena, pain, punishment. See Pain.] Repentance; pain; sorrow or grief of heart for sins or offenses; contrition. Real penitence springs from a conviction of guilt and ingratitude to God, and is followed by amendment of life. 8641
PENITENT, a. [L. poenitens.] Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sins, crimes or offenses; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt and resolving on amendment of life. 8641
PENITENT, n. One that repents of sin; one sorrowful on account of his transgressions. 8641
PENITENTIAL, a. Proceeding from or expressing penitence or contrition of heart; as penitential sorrow or tears. 8641
PENITENTIAL, n. Among the Romanists, a book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents. 8641
PENITENTIARY, a. Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance. 8641
PENITENTIARY, n. One that prescribes the rules and measures of penance. 8642
PENITENTLY, adv. With penitence; with repentance, sorrow or contrition for sin. 8642
PENKNIFE, n. [See Pen and Knife.] A small knife used for making and mending pens.
PENMAN, n. plu. penmen. [See Pen and Man.] 8642 8642
PENMANSHIP, n. The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing. 8642
PENNACHED, a. Radiated; diversified with natural stripes of various colors; as a flower. [Little used.] 8642
PENNANT, PENNON, n. [L. pannus, a cloth] 8643
PENNATE, PENNATED, a. [L. pennatus, winged, from penna, a quill or wing.] 8643
PENNED, pp. Written. 8643
PENNED, a. Winged; having plumes. 8643
PENNER, n. A writer. 8643
PENNIFORM, a. [L. penna, a feather or quill, and form.] 8643
PENNILESS, a. [from penny.] Moneyless; destitute of money; poor. 8643
PENNING, ppr. Committing to writing. 8643
PENNON. [See Pennant.] 8643
PENNY, n. plu. pennies or pence. Pennies denotes the number of coins; pence the amount of pennies in value. 8643
PENNYPOST, n. One that carries letters from the post office and delivers them to the proper persons for a penny or other small compensation. 8644
PENNYROYAL, n. A plant of the genus Mentha. 8644
PENNYWEIGHT, n. A troy weight containing twenty four grains, each grain being equal in weight to a grain of wheat from the middle of the ear, well dried. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny, whence the name. Twenty penny-weights make an ounce troy.

PENNYWISE, a. Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions. 8644 8644
PENNYWORTH, n. As much as is bought for a penny. 8644
PENSILE, a. [L. pensilis, from pendeo, to hang.] 8645
PENSILENESS, n. The state of hanging. 8645
PENSION, n. [L. pensio, form pendo, pensum, to pay.] 8645
PENSION, v.t. To grant a pension to; to grant an annual allowance from the public treasury to a person for past services, or on account of disability incurred in public service, or of old age. 8645
PENSIONARY, a. Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension; as pensionary spies. 8645
PENSIONARY, n. A person who receives a pension from government for past services, or a yearly allowance from some prince, company or individual. 8646
PENSIONED, pp. Having a pension. 8646
PENSIONER, n. One to whom an annual sum of money is paid by government in consideration of past services. 8646
PENSIONING, ppr. Granting an annual allowance for past services. 8646
PENSIVE, a. [L. penso, to weigh, to consider; pendo, to weigh.] 8646
PENSIVELY, adv. With thoughtfulness; with gloomy seriousness or some degree of melancholy. 8647
PENSIVENESS, n. Gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy; seriousness from depressed spirits. 8647
PENSTOCK, n. [pen and stock.] A narrow or confined place formed by a frame of timber planked or boarded, for holding or conducting the water of a mill-pond to a wheel, and furnished with a flood gate which may be shut or opened at pleasure. 8647
PENT, pp. of pen. Shut up; closely confined. 8647
PENTACAPSULAR, a. [Gr. five, and capsular.] In botany, having five capsules. 8647
PENTACHORD, n. [Gr. five, and chord.] 8647
PENTACOCCOUS, a. [Gr. five, and L. coccus, a berry.] 8647
PENTACOSTER, n. [Gr.] In ancient Greece, a military officer commanding fifty men; but the number varied. 8647
PENTACOSTYS, n. [Gr.] A body of fifty soldiers; but the number varied. 8647
PENTACRINITE, n. The fossil remains of a zoophyte. 8647
PENTACROSTIC, a. [Gr. five, and acrostic.] Containing five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse. 8648
PENTACROSTIC, n. A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse. 8648
PENTADACTYL, n. [Gr. five, and finger.] 8648
PENTAGON, n. [Gr. five, and a corner.] 8648
PENTAGONAL, PENTAGONOUS, a. Having five corners or angles. 8648
PENTAGRAPH, n. [Gr. five, and to write.] An instrument for drawing figures in any proportion at pleasure, or for copying or reducing a figure, plan, print, etc. to any desired size. 8648
PENTAGRAPHIC, PENTAGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to a pentagraph; performed by a pentagraph. 8648
PENTAGYN, n. [Gr. five, and a female.] In botany, a plant having five pistils. 8648
PENTAGYNIAN, a. Having five pistils. 8648
PENTAHEDRAL, PENTAHEDROUS, a. Having five equal sides. 8649
PENTAHEDRON, n. [Gr. five, and a side or base.] 8649
PENTAHEXAHEDRAL, a. [Gr. five, and hexahedral.] In crystalography, exhibiting five ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces. 8649
PENTAMETER, n. [Gr. five, and measure.] In ancient poetry, a verse of five feet. The two first feet may be either dactyls or spondees; the third is always a spondee, and the two last anapests. A pentameter verse subjoined to a hexameter, constitutes what is called elegiac. 8649
PENTAMETER, a. Having five metrical feet. 8649
PENTANDER, n. [Gr. five, and a male.] In botany, a plant having five stamens. 8649

PENTANDRIAN, a. Having five stamens. 8649
PENTANGULAR, a. [Gr. five, and angular.] 8649
PENTAPETALOUS, a. [Gr. five, and a petal.] 8649
PENTAPHYLLOUS, a. [Gr. five, and a leaf.] Having five leaves. 8649
PENTARCHY, n. [Gr. five, and rule.] 8649
PENTASPAST, n. [Gr. five, and to draw.] 8649
PENTASPERMOUS, a. [Gr. five, and seed.] Containing five seeds. 8650
PENTASTICH, n. [Gr. five, and verse.] 8650
PENTASTYLE, n. [Gr. five, and a column.] In architecture, a work containing five rows of columns. 8650
PENTATEUCH, n. [Gr. five, and a book or composition.] 8650
PENTECONTER, n. [from the Greek.] A Grecian vessel of fifty oars, smaller than a trireme. 8650
PENTECOST, n. [Gr. fiftieth.] 8650
PENTECOSTAL, a. Pertaining to Whitsuntide. 8650
PENTECOSTALS, n. Oblations formerly made by parishioners to the parish priest at the feast of Pentecost, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother church. 8651
PENTHOUSE, n. A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building. 8651
PENTICE, n. [L. pendo, to bend.] A sloping roof. [Little used.] 8651
PENTILE, n. A tile for covering the sloping part of a roof. 8651
PENTREMITE, n. A genus of zoophytes or fossil shells. 8651

PENULT — PERFECTIONIST 8652

PENULT, n. [L. penultimus; pene, almost, and ultimus, last.] 8652
PENULTIMATE, a. [supra.] The last but one; a word used of the last syllable of a word except one. It may be sometimes used as a noun. 8652
PENUMBRA, n. [L. pene, almost, and umbra, shade.] In astronomy, a partial shade or obscurity on the margin of the perfect shade in an eclipse, or between the perfect shade, where the light is entirely intercepted, and the full light. 8652
PENURIOUS, a. [L. penuria, scarcity, want; Gr. poor; rare.] 8652
PENURIOUSLY, adv. In a saving or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply. 8652
PERURIOUSNESS, n. Parsimony; a sordid disposition to save money. 8652
PENURY, n. [L. penuria, from Gr. needy.] 8652
PEON, n. In Hindoostan, a foot soldier, or a footman armed with sword and target; said to be corrupted from piadah. [Qu. L. pes, pedis.] Hence, 8653
PEONY, n. [L. poeonia; Gr. from Apollo.] 8653
PEOPLE, n. [L. populus.] 8653
PEOPLE, v.t. To stock with inhabitants. Emigrants from Europe have peopled the United States. 8654
PEOPLED, pp. Stocked or furnished with inhabitants. 8654
PEOPLING, ppr. Stocking with inhabitants. 8654
PEOPLISH, a. Vulgar. 8654
PEPASTIC, n. [Gr. to concoct or mature.] A medicine that serves to help digestion; applied particularly to such medicines as tend to promote the digestion of wounds. 8654
PEPPER, n. [L. piper.] A plant and its seed or grain, of the genus Piper. The stem of the plant is a vine requiring a prop, which is usually a tree. The leaves are oval and the flower white. We have three kinds of pepper, the black, the white, and the long. The black pepper is the produce of Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, and other Asiatic countries; The white pepper is the black pepper decorticated; the long pepper is the fruit of a different species, also from the E. Indies. It consists of numerous grains attached to a common footstalk. Pepper has a strong aromatic smell and a pungent taste. 8654
PEPPER, v.t. To sprinkle with pepper. 8655
PEPPER-BOX, n. A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food. 8655
PEPPER-CAKE, n. A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread. 8655
PEPPER-CORN, n. The berry or seed of the pepper-plant. 8655

PEPPERED, pp. Sprinkled with pepper; pelted; spotted. 8655
PEPPER-GINGERBREAD, n. A kind of cake made in England. 8655
PEPPERGRASS, n. A plant of the genus Pilularia; also, a plant of the genus Lepidium.
PEPPERING, ppr. Sprinkling with pepper; pelting. 86558655
PEPPERMINT, n. A plant of the genus Mentha. It is aromatic and pungent. Also, a liquor distilled from the plant. 8655
PEPPERMINT-TREE, n. The Eucalyptus piperita, a native of New South Wales. 8655
PEPPER-POT, n. A plant of the genus Capsicum. 8655
PEPPER-TREE, n. A plant of the venus Vitis. 8655
PEPPER-WATER, n. A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper; used in microscopical observations. 8656
PEPPER-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Lepidium. 8656
PEPTIC, a. [Gr. to digest.] 8656
PER, a Latin preposition, denoting through, passing, or over the whole extent, as in perambulo. Hence it is sometimes equivalent to very in English, as in peracutus, very sharp. As a prefix, in English, it retains these significations, and in chimistry it is used to denote very of fully, to the utmost extent, as in peroxyd, a substance oxydated to the utmost degree. 8656
PERACUTE, a. [L. peracutus; per, through, and acutus, sharp.] 8656
PERADVENTURE, adv. [L. venio, to come.] By chance; perhaps; it may be. 8656
PERAGRATE, v.i. [L. peragro; per, through, over, and ager, a field.] To travel over or through; to wander; to ramble. [Little used.] 8656
PERAGRATION, n. The act of passing through any space; as the peragration of the moon in her monthly revolution. [Little used.] 8657
PERAMBULATE, v.t. [L. perambulo; per and ambulo, to walk.] 8657
PERAMBULATED, pp. Passed over; inspected. 8657
PERAMBULATING, ppr. Passing over or through for the purpose of inspection. 8657
PERAMBULATION, n. The act of passing or walking through or over. 8657
PERAMBULATOR, n. An instrument or wheel for measuring distances, to be used in surveying or traveling; called also a pedometer. 8657
PERBISULPHATE, n. A sulphate with two proportions of sulphuric acid, and combined with an oxyd at the maximum of oxydation. 8657
PERCARBURETED, a. The percarbureted hydrogen of the French chimists is said to be the only definite compound of these two elements. 8658
PERCASE, adv. [per and case, by case.] 8658
PERCEANT, n. Piercing; penetrating. [Not used.] 8658
PERCEIVABLE, a. [See Perceive.] Perceptible; that may be perceived; that may fall under perception or the cognizance of the senses; that may be felt, seen, heard, smelt or tasted. We say, the roughness of cloth is perceivable; the dawn of the morning is perceivable; the sound of a bell is perceivable; the scent of an orange is perceivable; the difference of taste in an apple and an orange is perceivable. 8658
PERCEIVABLY, adv. In such a manner as to be perceived. 8658
PERCEIVANCE, n. Power of perceiving. [Not in use.] 8658
PERCEIVE, v.t. [L. percipio; per and capio, to take.] 8658
PERCEIVED, pp. Known by the senses; felt; understood; observed. 8659
PERCEIVER, n. One who perceives, feels or observes. 8659
PERCEPTIBILITY, n. The state or quality of being perceptible; as the perceptibility of light or color. 8659
PERCEPTIBLE, a. [L. percipio, perceptus.] 8659
PERCEPTIBLY, adv. In a manner to be perceived. 8659
PERCEPTION, n. [L. perceptio. See Perceive.] 8659
PERCEPTIVE, a. Having the faculty of perceiving. 8660
PERCEPTIVITY, n. The power of perception of thinking. 8660
PERCH, n. [L. perca.] A fish of the genus Perca. This fish has a deep body, very rough

scales, an arched back, and prickly dorsal fins. 8660

PERCH, n. [L. pertica.] 8660

PERCH, v.i. To sit or roost; as a bird. 8660

PERCH, v.t. To place on a fixed object or perch. 8660

PERCHANCE, adv. [per and chance.] By chance; perhaps. 8660

PERCHERS, n. Paris candles anciently used in England; also, a larger sort of wax candles which were usually set on the altar. 8660

PERCHLORATE, n. A compound of perchloric acid with a base. 8660

PERCHLORIC, a. Perchloric acid is chlorine converted into an acid by combining with a maximum of oxygen. 8661

PERCIPIENT, a. [L. percipiens.] Perceiving; having the faculty of perception. Animals are percipient beings; mere matter is not percipient. 8661

PERCIPIENT, n. One that perceives or has the faculty of perception. 8661

PERCLOSE, n. s as z. Conclusion. [Not used.] 8661

PERCOLATE, v.t. [L. percolo; per and colo, to strain.] To strain through; to cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter. 8661

PERCOLATE, v.i. To pass through small interstices; to filter; as, water percolates through a porous stone. 8661

PERCOLATED, pp. Filtered; passed through small interstices. 8661

PERCOLATING, ppr. Filtering. 8661

PERCOLATION, n. The act of straining or filtering; filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone. 8661

PERCUSS, v.t. [L. percussus, from percutio, to strike.] 8661

PERCUSSION, n. [L. percussio.] The act of striking one body against another, with some violence; as the vibrations excited in the air by percussion. 8661

PERCUTIENT, n. [L. percutiens.] That which strikes, or has power to strike. 8662

PERDIFOIL, n. [L. perdo, to lose, and folium, leaf.] A plant that annually loses or drops its leaves; opposed to evergreen. 8662

PERDITION, n. [L. perditio, from perdo, to lose, to ruin.] 8662

PERDU, PERDUE, adv. [L. perdo.] Close; in concealment. 8662

PERDU, n. One that is placed on the watch or in ambush. 8662

PERDU, a. Abandoned; employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to desperate purposes or enterprises.

PERDULOUS, a. [L. perdo.] Lost; thrown away. [Not used.] 8663 8662

PERDURABLE, a. [L. perduro; per and duro, to last.] 8663

PERDURABLY, adv. Very durably. [Not used.] 8663

PERDURATION, n. Long continuance. [Not used.] 8663

PERDY, adv. Certainly; verily; in truth. 8663

PEREGAL, a. Equal. [Not used.] 8663

PEREGRINATE, v.i. [L. peregrinor, from peregrinus, a traveler or stranger; peragro, to wander; per and ager.] 8663

PEREGRINATION, n. A traveling from one country to another; a wandering; abode in foreign countries. 8663

PEREGRINATOR, n. A traveler into foreign countries. 8663

PEREGRINE, a. [L. peregrinus.] Foreign; not native. [Little used.] 8663

PEREMPT, v.t. [L. peremptus, perimo, to kill.] 8663

PEREMPTION, n. [L. peremptio.] A killing; a quashing; nonsuit. [Not used.] 8663

PEREMPTORILY, adv. [from peremptory.] Absolutely; positively; in a decisive manner; so as to preclude further debate. 8664

PEREMPTORINESS, n. Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism. 8664

PEREMPTORY, a. [L. peremptorius, from peremptus, taken away, killed.] 8664

PERENNIAL, a. [L. perennis; per and annus, a year.] 8664

PERENNIAL, n. In botany, a plant which lives or continues more than two years, whether it retains its leaves or not. That which retains its leaves during winter is called an evergreen; that which casts its leaves, deciduous, or a perdifoil. 8665

PERENNIALLY, adv. Continually; without ceasing. 8665

PERENNITY, n. [L. perennitas.] An enduring or continuing through the whole year without

ceasing. 8665
PERERRATION, n. [L. perrro; per and erro, to wander.] 8665
PERFECT, a. [L. perfectus, perficio, to complete; per and facio, to do or make through, to carry to the end.] 8665
PERFECT, v.t. [L. perfectus, perficio.] To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to any thing all that is requisite to its nature and kind; as, to perfect a picture or statue. 2 Chronicles 8:16. 8666
PERFECTED, pp. Finished; completed. 8666
PERFECTER, n. One that makes perfect. 8666
PERFECTIBILITY, n. [from perfectible.] 8666
PERFECTIBLE, a. Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection of the species. 8666
PERFECTING, ppr. Finishing; completing; consummating. 8666
PERFECTION, n. [L. perfectio.] The state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; as perfection in an art or science; perfection in a system of morals.
PERFECTIONAL, a. Made complete. 86678666
PERFECTIONATE, used by Dryden and Tooke, in lieu of the verb to perfect, is a useless word. 8667
PERFECTIONIST, n. One pretending to perfection; an enthusiast in religion. 8667
PERFECTIVE — PERKIN 8668
PERFECTIVE, a. Conducing to make perfect or bring to perfection; followed by of. 8668
PERFECTIVELY, adv. In a manner that brings to perfection. 8668
PERFECTLY, adv. In the highest degree of excellence. 8668
PERFECTNESS, n. Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection. 8668
PERFICIENT, n. [L. perficiens.] One who endows a charity. 8668
PERFIDIOUS, a. [L. perfidus; per and fidus, faithful. Per in this word signifies through, beyond, or by, aside.] 8668
PERFIDIOUSLY, adv. Treacherously; traitorously; by breach of faith or allegiance. 8669
PERFIDIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being perfidious; treachery; traitorousness; breach of faith, of vows or allegiance. 8669
PERFIDY, n. [L. perfidia; per and fides, faith.] The act of violating faith, a promise, vow or allegiance; treachery; the violation of a trust reposed. Perfidy is not applied to violations of contracts in ordinary pecuniary transactions, but to violations of faith or trust in friendship, in agency and office, in allegiance, in connubial engagements, and in the transactions of kings. 8669
PERFLATE, v.t. [L. perflo; per and flo, to blow.] To blow through. 8669
PERFLATION, n. The act of blowing through. 8669
PERFOLIATE, a. [L. per and folium, a leaf.] In botany, a perfoliate or perforated leaf, is one that has the base entirely surrounding the stem transversely. 8669
PERFORATE, v.t. [L. perforo; per and foro; Eng. to bore.] 8669
PERFORATED, pp. Bored or pierced through; pierced. 8669
PERFORATING, ppr. Boring or piercing through; piercing. 8670
PERFORATION, n. The act of boring or piercing through. 8670
PERFORATIVE, a. Having power to pierce; as an instrument. 8670
PERFORATOR, n. An instrument that bores or perforates. 8670
PERFORCE, adv. [per and force.] By force or violence. 8670
PERFORM, v.t. [L. per and formo, to make.] 8670
PERFORM, v.i. To do; to act a part. The player performs well in different characters. The musician performs well on the organ. 8670
PERFORMABLE, a. That may be done, executed or fulfilled; practicable. 8670
PERFORMANCE, n. Execution or completion of any thing; a doing; as the performance of work or of an undertaking; the performance of duty. 8670
PERFORMED, pp. Done; executed; discharged. 8671
PERFORMER, n. One that performs any thing, particularly in an art; as a good performer on the violin or organ; a celebrated performer in comedy or tragedy, or in the circus. 8671

PERFORMING, ppr. Doing; executing; accomplishing. 8671
PERFORMING, n. Act done; deed; act of executing. 8671
PERFUMATORY, a. [from perfume.] That perfumes. 8671
PERFUME, n. [L. per and fumus, smoke, or fumo, to fumigate.] 8671
PERFUME, v.t. To scent; to fill or impregnate with a grateful odor; as, to perfume an apartment; to perfume a garment. 8671
PERFUMED, pp. Scented; impregnated with fragrant odors. 8672
PERFUMER, n. He or that which perfumes. 8672
PERFUMERY, n. Perfumes in general. 8672
PERFUMING, ppr. Scenting; impregnating with sweet odors. 8672
PERFUNCTORILY, adv. [L. perfunctorie, from perfungor; per and fungor, to do or execute.] Carelessly; negligently; in a manner to satisfy external form. 8672
PERFUNCTORINESS, n. Negligent performance; carelessness. 8672
PERFUNCTORY, a. [supra.] Slight; careless; negligent. 8672
PERFUSE, v.t. s as z. [L. perfusus, perfundo; per and fundo, to pour.] To sprinkle, pour or spread over. 8672
PERGOLA, n. A kind of arbor. 8672
PERHAPS, adv. [per and hap. See Happen.] By chance; it may be. 8672
PERIANTH, n. [Gr. about, and flower.] The calyx of a flower when contiguous to the other parts of fructification. 8672
PERIAPT, n. [Gr. to fit or tie to.] An amulet; a charm worn to defend against disease or mischief. [Not used.] 8672
PERIAUGER, PERIAGUA [See Pirogue.] 8673
PERICARDIUM, n. [Gr. around, and the heart.] A membrane that incloses the heart. It contains a liquor which prevents the surface of the heart from becoming dry by its continual motion. 8673
PERICARP, n. [Gr. about, and fruit.] The seed-vessel of a plant; a general name including the capsule, legume, silique, follicle, drupe, pome, berry and strobile. 8673
PERICRANIUM, n. [Gr. about, and the skull.] The periosteum or membrane that invests the skull. 8673
PERICULOUS, a. [L. periculosus. See Peril.] 8673
PERIDODECAHEDRAL, a. [Gr.] Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of twelve sides. 8673
PERIDOT, n. Another name of the chrysolite. It may be known by its leek or olive green color of various shades, and by its infusibility. It is found in grains, granular masses, and rounded crystals. 8673
PERIECIAN, n. [Gr.] An inhabitant of the opposite side of the globe, in the same parallel of latitude. 8673
PERIGEE, PERIGEUM, n. [Gr. about, and the earth.] That point in the orbit of the sun or moon in which it is at the least distance from the earth; opposed to apogee. 8673
PERIGORD-STONE, n. An ore of manganese of a dark gray color, like basalt or trap; so called from Perigord, in France. 8673
PERIGRAPH, n. [Gr. about, and a writing.] 8673
PERIGYNOUS, a. [Gr. about, and female.] In botany, inserted around the pistil, as the corol or stamens; having the corol or stamens inserted around the pistil, as a flower or plant. 8674
PERIHELION, PERIHELIUM, n. [Gr. about, and the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet or comet, in which it is at its least distance from the sun; opposed to aphelion. 8674
PERIHEXAHEDRAL, a. [Gr.] Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four sided prism, and in the secondary form is converted into a prism of six sides. 8674
PERIL, n. [L. periculum, from Gr. to try, to attempt, that is, to strain; an attempt, danger, hazard; to pass, to thrust in or transfix; L. experior; Eng. experience.] 8674
PERIL, v.i. To be in danger. [Not used.] 8674
PERILOUS, a. Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk; as a perilous undertaking; a perilous situation. 8674

PERILOUSLY, adv. Dangerously; with hazard. 8675
PERILOUSNESS, n. Dangerousness; danger; hazard. 8675
PERIMETER, n. [Gr. about, and measure.] In geometry, the bounds and limits of a body or figure. The perimeters of surfaces or figures are lines; those of bodies are surfaces. In circular figures, instead of perimeter, we use circumference or periphery. 8675
PERIOCTAHEDRAL, a. [Gr. octahedral.] Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of eight sides. 8675
PERIOD, n. [L. periodus; Gr. about, and way.] 8675
PERIOD, v.t. To put an end to. [Not used.] 8676
PERIODIC, PERIODICAL, a. 8676
PERIODICALLY, adv. At stated periods; as a festival celebrated periodically. 8677
PERIOSTEUM, n. [Gr. about, and bone.] A nervous vascular membrane endued with quick sensibility, immediately investing the bones of animals. 8677
PERIPATETIC, a. [Gr. to walk about.] Pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, or to the sect of his followers. 8677
PERIPATETIC, n. A follower of Aristotle, so called because the founders of his philosophy taught, or his followers disputed questions, walking in the Lyceum at Athens. 8677
PERIPATETICISM, n. The notions or philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers.
PERIPHERAL, a. Peripheric. 8677 8677
PERIPHERIC, PERIPHERICAL, a. Pertaining to a periphery; constituting a periphery.
PERIPHERY, n. [Gr. around, and to bear.] The circumference of a circle, ellipsis, or other regular curvilinear figure. 8677 8678
PERIPHRASE, n. s as z. [Gr. about, and to speak.] Circumlocution; a circuit of words; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a figure of rhetoric employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression. 8678
PERIPHRASE, v.t. To express by circumlocution. 8678
PERIPHRASE, v.i. To use circumlocution. 8678
PERIPHRASIS. [See Periphrase.] 8678
PERIPHRASTIC, PERIPHRASTICAL, a. Circumlocutory; expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary; expressing the sense of one word in many. 8678
PERIPHRASTICALLY, adv. With circumlocution. 8678
PERIPLUS, n. [Gr. about, and to sail.] Circumnavigation; a voyage round a certain sea or sea coast. 8678
PERIPNEUMONIC, a. Pertaining to peripneumony; consisting in an inflammation of the lungs. 8678
PERIPNEUMONY, n. [Gr. about, and the lungs.] An inflammation of the lungs, or of some part of the thorax, attended with acute fever and difficult respiration. 8678
PERIPOLYGONAL, a. [Gr. polygon.] In crystalography, having a great number of sides.
PERISCIAN, n. [Gr. around, and shadow.] An inhabitant of a frigid zone or within a polar circle, whose shadow moves round, and in the course of the day falls in every point of compass. The Greek word periscii, in the plural, is generally used in geographies; but the English word is preferable. 8678 8678
PERISH, v.i. [L. pereo, supposed to be compounded of per and eo, to go; literally, to depart wholly.] 8679
PERISH, v.t. To destroy. [Not legitimate.] 8679
PERISHABLE, a. Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction. The bodies of animals and plants are perishable. The souls of men are not perishable. 8679
PERISHABLENESS, n. Liableness to decay or destruction. 8680
PERISPERM, n. [Gr. around, and seed.] A thick, farinaceous, fleshy, horny or woody part of the seed of plants, either entirely or only partially surrounding the embryo, and inclosed within the investing membrane. It corresponds to the albumen of Gaertner. 8680
PERISPHERIC, a. [Gr.] Globular; having the form of a ball. 8680
PERISSOLOGICAL, a. Redundant in words. 8680
PERISSOLOGY, n. [Gr. redundant, and discourse.] Superfluous words; much talk to little purpose. [Little used.] 8680

PERISTALTIC, a. [Gr. to involve.] Spiral; vermicular or worm-like. The peristaltic motion of the intestines is performed by the contraction of the circular and longitudinal fibers composing their fleshy coats, by which the chyle is driven into the orifices of the lacteals, and the excrements are protruded towards the anus. 8680
PERISTERION, n. [Gr.] The herb vervain. 8680
PERISTYLE, n. [Gr. about, and a column.] A circular range of columns, or a building encompassed with a row of columns on the outside. 8680
PERISYSTOLE, n. perisys'toly. [Gr. about, and contraction.] The pause or interval between the systole or contraction, and the diastole or dilatation of the heart. 8680
PERITE, a. [L. peritus.] Skillful. [Little used.] 8680
PERITONEAL, a. Pertaining to the peritoneum. 8681
PERITONEUM, n. [Gr. about, and to stretch.] A thin, smooth, lubricous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less completely, all the viscera contained in it. 8681
PERIWIG, n. A small wig; a kind of close cap formed by an intertexture of false hair, worn by men for ornament or to conceal baldness. Periwigs were in fashion in the days of Addison. 8681
PERIWIG, v.t. To dress with a periwig, or with false hair, or with any thing in like form. 8681
PERIWINKLE, n. [L. vinca.] 8681
PERJURE, v.t. per'jur. [L. perjuro; per and juro, to swear; that is, to swear aside or beyond.] Willfully to make a false oath when administered by lawful authority or in a court of justice; to forswear; as, the witness perjured himself. 8681
PERJURE, n. A perjured person. [Not used.] 8681
PERJURED, pp. Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely. 8681
PERJURER, n. One that willfully takes a false oath lawfully administered. 8681
PERJURING, ppr. Taking a false oath lawfully administered. 8681
PERJURIOUS, a. Guilty of perjury; containing perjury. 8681
PERJURY, n. [L. perjurium.] The act or crime of willfully making a false oath, when lawfully administered; or a crime committed when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears willfully, absolutely and falsely in a matter material to the issue. 8682
PERK, a. Properly, erect; hence, smart; trim. 8682
PERK, v.i. To hold up the head with affected smartness. 8682
PERK, v.t. To dress; to make trim or smart; to prank. 8682
PERKIN, n. Cyderkin; a kind of cyder made by steeping the murk in water. 8682
PERLOUS — PERSPECTIVE 8683
PERLOUS, for perilous, is not used. 8683
PERLUSTRATION, n. [L. perlustro; per and lustro, to survey.] 8683
PERMAGY, n. A little Turkish boat. 8683
PERMANENCE, PERMANENCY, n. [See Permanent.] Continuance in the same state, or without a change that destroys the form or nature of a thing; duration; fixedness; as the permanence of a government or state; the permanence of institutions or of a system of principles. 8683
PERMANENT, a. [L. permanens, permaneo, per and maneo, to remain.] 8683
PERMANENTLY, adv. With long continuance; durably; in a fixed state or place; as a government permanently established. 8683
PERMANSION, n. [L. permansio.] Continuance. [Not used.] 8683
PERMEABILITY, n. [infra.] The quality or state of being permeable. 8683
PERMEABLE, a. [L. permeo; per and meo, to pass or glide.] 8684
PERMEANT, a. [supra.] Passing through. [Not used.] 8684
PERMEATE, v.t. [L. permeo; per and meo, to glide, flow, or pass.] 8684
PERMEATED, pp. Passed through, as by a fluid. 8684
PERMEATING, ppr. Passing through the pores or interstices of a substance. 8684
PERMEATION, n. The act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body. 8684

PERMISCIBLE, a. [L. permisceo; per and misceo, to mix.] 8684
PERMISSIBLE, a. [See Permit.] That may be permitted or allowed. 8684
PERMISSION, n. [L. permissio, from permitto, to permit.] 8684
PERMISSIVE, a. Granting liberty; allowing. 8685
PERMISSIVELY, adv. By allowance; without prohibition or hinderance. 8685
PERMISTION, PERMIXTION, n. [L. permistio, permixtio.] The act of mixing; the state of being mingled. 8685
PERMIT, v.t. [L. permitto; per and mitto, to send.] 8685
PERMIT, n. A written license or permission from the custom house officer or other proper authority, to export or transport goods or to land goods or persons. 8686
PERMITTANCE, n. Allowance; forbearance of prohibition; permission. 8686
PERMIXTION. [See Permistion.] 8686
PERMUTATION, n. [L. permutatio, permuto; per and muto, to change.] 8686
PERMUTE, v.t. [L. permuto; per and muto, to change.] 8686
PERMUTER, n. One that exchanges. [Not used.] 8686
PERNANCY, n. A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind. 8686
PERNICIOUS, a. [L. perniciosus, from pernicies; perneco, to kill; per and nex, necis, death.] 8686
PERNICIOUSLY, adv. Destructively; with ruinous tendency or effects. 8687
PERNICIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being very injurious, mischievous or destructive.
PERNICITY, n. [L. pernicitas, from pernix.] 86878687
PERNOCTATION, n. [L. pernocto; per and nox, night.] 8687
PEROGUE. [See Pirogue.] 8687
PERORATION, n. [L. peroratio, from peroro; per and oro, to pray.] 8687
PEROXYD, n. [per and oxyd.] A substance containing an unusual quantity of oxygen.8687
PEROXYDIZE, v.t. To oxydize to the utmost degree. 8687
PERPEND, v.t. [L. perpendo; per and pendo, to weigh.] 8687
PERPENDER, n. A coping stone. 8688
PERPENDICLE, n. [L. perpendiculum.] 8688
PERPENDICULAR, a. [L. perpendicularis, from perpendiculum, a plumb line; perpendeo; per and pendeo, to hang.] 8688
PERPENDICULAR, n. A line falling at right angles on the plane of the horizon, that is, extending from some point in a right line towards the center of the earth or center of gravity, or any body standing in that direction. 8688
PERPENDICULARITY, n. The state of being perpendicular. 8688
PERPENDICULARLY, adv. In a manner to fall on another line at right angles. 8688
PERPENSION, n. [L. perpendo.] Consideration. [Not used.] 8688
PERPESSION, n. [L. perpessio, perpetior, to suffer; per and patior.] 8689
PERPETRATE, v.t. [L. perpetro; per and patro, to go through, to finish.] To do; to commit; to perform; in an ill sense, that is, always used to express an evil act; as, to perpetrate a crime or an evil design. 8689
PERPETRATED, pp. Done; committed; as an evil act. 8689
PERPETRATING, ppr. Committing; as a crime or evil act. 8689
PERPETRATION, n. The act of committing a crime. 8689
PERPETRATOR, n. One that commits a crime. 8689
PERPETUAL, a. [L. perpetuus, from perpes, perpetis; per and pes, from a root signifying to pass.] 8689
PERPETUALLY, adv. Constantly; continually; applied to things which proceed without intermission, or which occur frequently or at intervals, without limitation. A perennial spring flows perpetually; the weather varies perpetually. 8690
PERPETUATE, v.t. [L. perpetuo.] To make perpetual; to eternize. 8690
PERPETUATED, pp. Made perpetual; continued through eternity, or for an indefinite time. 8690
PERPETUATING, ppr. Continuing forever or indefinitely. 8691
PERPETUATION, n. The act of making perpetual, or of preserving from extinction or

oblivion through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time. 8691
PERPETUITY, n. [L. perpetuitas.] Endless duration; continuance to eternity. 8691
PERPHOSPHATE, n. A phosphate in which the phosphoric acid is combined with an oxyd at the maximum of oxydation. 8691
PERPLEX, v.t. [L. perplexus, perplexor; per and plector, to twist; L. plico, to fold.] 8691
PERPLEX, a. Intricate; difficult. [Not used.] 8691
PERPLEXED, pp. Made intricate; embarrassed; puzzled. 8692
PERPLEXEDLY, adv. Intricately; with involution. 8692
PERPLEXEDNESS, n. Intricacy; difficulty from want of order or precision. 8692
PERLEXITY, n. Intricacy; entanglement. The jury were embarrassed by the perplexity of the case. 8692
PERQUADRISULPHATE, n. A sulphate with four proportions of sulphuric acid combined with a maximum oxyd. 8692
PERQUISITE, n. s as z. [L. perquisitus, perquiro; per and quoero, to seek.] A fee or pecuniary allowance to an officer for services, beyond his ordinary salary or settled wages; or a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service, in lieu of an annual salary. [The latter is the common acceptation of the word in American.] 8692
PERQUISITED, a. Supplied with perquisites. [A bad word and not used.] 8692
PERQUISITION, n. s as z. [L. perquisitus.] 8692
PERROQUET, n. A species of parrot; also, the Alca Psittacula, an aquatic fowl inhabiting the isles of Japan and the western shores of American. 8692
PERRY, n. The juice of pears, which being clarified by fermentation, is a pleasant drink.
PERSCRUTATION, n. [L. perscrutatio, perscrutor.] 86938693
PERSECUTE, v.t. [L. persequor; per and sequor, to pursue. See Seek and Essay.] 8693
PERSECUTED, pp. Harassed by troubles or punishments unjustly inflicted, particularly for religious opinions. 8693
PERSECUTING, ppr. Pursuing with enmity or vengeance, particularly for adhering to a particular religion. 8693
PERSECUTION, n. The act or practice of persecuting; the infliction of pain, punishment or death upon others unjustly, particularly for adhering to a religious creed or mode of worship, either by way of penalty or for compelling them to renounce their principles. Historians enumerate ten persecutions suffered by the Christians, beginning with that of Nero, A.D. 31, and ending with that of Diocletian, A.D. 303 to 313. 8693
PERSECUTOR, n. One that persecutes; one that pursues another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles. 8694
PERSEVERANCE, n. [L. perseverantia. See Persevere.] 8694
PERSEVERANT, a. Constant in pursuit of an undertaking. [Not used.] 8694
PERSEVERE, v.i. [L. persevero. The last component part of this word, severo, must be the same as in assevero, with the radical sense of set, fixed or continued. So persist is formed with per and sisto, to stand. Constant and continue have a like primary sense. So we say, to hold on.] 8694
PERSEVERING, ppr. Persisting in any business or course begun. 8695
PERSEVERINGLY, adv. With perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.
PERSIFLAGE, n. [L. sibilo, to hiss.] A jeering; ridicule. 86958695
PERSIMMON, n. A tree and its fruit, a species of Diospyros, a native of the states south of New York. The fruit is like a plum, and when not ripe, very astringent. 8695
PERSIST, v.i. [L. persisto; per and sisto, to stand or be fixed.] 8695
PERSISTENCE, n. The state of persisting; steady pursuit of what is undertaken; perseverance in a good or evil course, more generally in that which is evil and injurious to others, or unadvisable. 8695
PERSISTENT, PERSISTING, a. In botany, continuing without withering; opposed to marcescent; as a persisting stigma; continuing after the corol is withered, as a persistent calyx; continuing after the leaves drop off, as a persistent stipule; remaining on the plant till the fruit is ripe, or till after the summer is over, as a persistent leaf. 8696

PERSISTING, ppr. Continuing in the prosecution of an undertaking; persevering. 8696
PERSISTIVE, a. Steady in pursuit; not receding from a purpose or undertaking; persevering. 8696
PERSON, n. per'sn. [L. persona; said to be compounded of per, through or by, and sonus, sound; a Latin word signifying primarily a mask used by actors on the state.] 8696
PERSON, v.t. To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image. [Not in use.] 8697
PERSONABLE, a. Having a well formed body or person; graceful; of good appearance; as a personable man or woman. 8697
PERSONAGE, n. A man or woman of distinction; as an illustrious personage. 8698
PERSONAL, a. [L. personalis.] Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real. 8698
PERSONAL, n. A movable. [Not in use.] 8699
PERSONALITY, n. That which constitutes an individual a distinct person, or that which constitutes individuality. 8699
PERSONALLY, adv. In person; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute; as, to be personally present; to deliver a letter personally. They personally declared their assent to the measure. 8700
PERSONATE, v.t. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character so as to pass for the person represented. 8700
PERSONATE, a. [L. persona, a mask.] Masked. A personate corol is irregular and closed by a kind of palate; or ringent, but closed between the lips by the palate. 8700
PERSONATION, n. The counterfeiting of the person and character of another. 8701
PERSONATOR, n. One who assumes the character of another. 8701
PERSONIFICATION, n. [from personify.] The giving to an inanimate being the figure or the sentiments and language of a rational being; prosopopoeia; as, "confusion heard his voice." 8701
PERSONIFIED, pp. Represented with the attributes of a person. 8701
PERSONIFY, v.t. [L. persona and facio.] To give animation to inanimate objects; to ascribe to an inanimate being the sentiments, actions or language of a rational being or person, or to represent an inanimate being with the affections and actions of a person. Thus we say, the plants thirst for rain. 8701
PERSONIFYING, ppr. Giving to an inanimate being the attributes of a person. 8701
PERSONIZE, v.t. To personify. [Not much used.] 8701
PERSPECTIVE, a. [infra.] Pertaining to the science of optics; optical. 8701
PERSPECTIVE, n. [L. perspicio; per and specio, to see.] 8701

PERSPECTIVELY — PET 8703

PERSPECTIVELY, adv. Optically; through a glass; by representation. 8703
PERSPICABLE, a. Discernible. 8703
PERSPICACIOUS, a. [L. perspicax, from perspicio.] 8703
PERSPICACIOUSNESS, n. Acuteness of sight. 8703
PERSPICACITY, n. [L. perspicacitas.] 8703
PERSPICACY, n. Acuteness of sight or discernment. 8703
PERSPICIL, n. [L. per and speculum, a glass.] 8703
PERSPICUITY, n. [L. perspicuitas, from perspicio.] 8703
PERSPICUOUS, a. [L. perspicuus.] 8704
PERSPICUOUSLY, adv. Clearly; plainly; in a manner to be easily understood. 8704
PERSPICUOUSNESS, n. Clearness to intellectual vision; plainness; freedom from obscurity. 8704
PERSPIRABILITY, n. [from perspirable.] 8704
PERSPIRABLE, a. [from L. perspiro. See Perspire.] 8704
PERSPIRATION, n. [L. perspiro. See Perspire.] 8704
PERSPIRATIVE, a. Performing the act of perspiration. 8705
PERSPIRATORY, a. Perspirative. 8705
PERSPIRE, v.i. [L. per and spiro, to breathe.] 8705
PERSPIRE, v.t. To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin. 8705

PERSTRINGE, v.t. perstrinj'. [L. perstringo; per and stringo, to graze or brush.] To graze; to glance on. 8705
PERSUADABLE, a. [See Persuade.] That may be persuaded. 8705
PERSUADABLY, adv. So as to be persuaded. 8705
PERSUADE, v.t. [L. persuadeo; per and suadeo, to urge or incite.] 8705
PERSUADED, pp. Influenced or drawn to an opinion or determination by argument, advice or reasons suggested; convinced; induced. 8706
PERSUADER, n. One that persuades or influences another. 8706
PERSUADING, ppr. Influencing by motives presented. 8706
PERSUASIBILITY, n. Capability of being persuaded. 8706
PERSUASIBLE, a. [L. persuasibilis.] 8706
PERSUASIBLENESS, n. The quality of being influenced by persuasion. 8706
PERSUASION, n. s as z. [L. persuasio.] 8706
PERSUASIVE, a. Having the power of persuading; influencing the mind or passions; as persuasive eloquence; persuasive evidence. 8707
PERSUASIVELY, adv. In such a manner as to persuade or convince. 8707
PERSUASIVENESS, n. The quality of having influence on the mind or passions. 8707
PERSUASORY, a. Having the power or tendency to persuade. 8707
PERSULPHATE, n. A combination of sulphuric acid with the peroxyd of iron. 8707
PERT, a. 8707
PERTAIN, v.i. [L. pertineo, per and tenco, to hold.] 8708
PERTEREBRATION, n. [L. per and terebratio.] 8708
PERTINACIOUS, a. [L. pertinax; per and teneo, to hold.] 8708
PERTINACIOUSLY, adv. Obstinately; with firm or perverse adherence to opinion or purpose. He pertinaciously maintains his first opinions. 8708
PERTINACIOUSNESS, PERTINACITY, n. [L. pertinacia.] Firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy. He pursues his scheme with pertinacity. 8708
PERTINACY, n. [supra.] Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency; resolution; steadiness. [Little used.] 8709
PERTINENCE, PERTINENCY, n. [L. pertinens, pertineo; per and teneo, to hold.] 8709
PERTINENT, a. [L. pertinens.] Related to the subject or matter in hand; just to the purpose; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign to the thing intended. We say, he used an argument not pertinent to his subject or design. The discourse abounds with pertinent remarks. He gave pertinent answers to the questions. 8709
PERTINENTLY, adv. Appositely; to the purpose. He answered pertinently. 8709
PERTINENTNESS, n. Appositeness. 8709
PERTINGENT, a. [L. pertingens.] Reaching to. 8709
PERTLY, adv. Briskly; smartly; with prompt boldness. 8709
PERTNESS, n. Briskness; smartness. 8709
PERTURB, PERTURBATE, v.t. [L. perturbo; per and turbo, properly to turn, or to stir by turning.] 8710
PERTURBATION, n. [L. perturbatio.] 8710
PERTURBATOR, PERTURBER, n. One that disturbs or raises commotion. [Little used.]
PERTURBED, pp. Disturbed; agitated; disquieted. 87118710
PERTUSE, PERTUSED, a. [L. pertusus, pertundo; per and tundo, to beat.] 8711
PERTUSION, n. s as z. [L. pertusus, pertundo.] 8711
PERUKE, n. An artificial cap of hair; a periwig. 8711
PERUKE-MAKER, n. A maker of perukes; a wig-maker. 8711
PERUSAL, n. s as z. [from peruse.] The act of reading. 8711
PERUSE, v.t. s as z. [Some of the senses of this word would lead to the inference that it is from the Latin perviso. If not, I know not its origin.] 8711
PERUSED, pp. Read; observed; examined. 8712
PERUSER, n. One that reads or examines. 8712
PERUSING, ppr. Reading; examining. 8712

PERUVIAN, a. Pertaining to Peru, in South America. 8712
PERVADE, v.t. [L. pervado; per and vado, to go; Eng. to wade.] 8712
PERVADED, pp. Passed through; permeated; penetrated in every part. 8713
PERVADING, ppr. Passing through or extending to every part of a thing. 8713
PERVASION, n. s as z. The act of pervading or passing through the whole extent of a thing. 8713
PERVERSE, a. pervers'. [L. perversus. See Pervert.] 8713
PERVERSELY, adv. pervers'ly. With intent to vex; crossly; peevishly; obstinately in the wrong. 8713
PERVERSENESS, n. pervers'ness. Disposition to cross or vex; untractableness; crossness of temper; a disposition uncomplying, unaccommodating or acting in opposition to what is proper or what is desired by others. 8713
PERVERSION, n. [L. perversus.] The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse. We speak of the perversion of the laws, when they are misinterpreted or misapplied; a perversion of reason, when it is misemployed; a perversion of Scripture, when it is willfully misinterpreted or misapplied, etc. 8714
PERVERSITY, n. Perverseness; crossness; disposition to thwart or cross. 8714
PERVERSIVE, a. Tending to pervert or corrupt. 8714
PERVERT, v.t. [L. perverto; per and verto, to turn.] 8714
PERVERTED, pp. Turned from right to wrong; distorted; corrupted; misinterpreted; misemployed. 8714
PERVERTER, n. One that perverts or turns from right to wrong; one that distorts, misinterprets or misapplies. 8714
PERVERTIBLE, a. That may be perverted. 8714
PERVERTING, ppr. Turning from right to wrong; distorting; misinterpreting; misapplying; corrupting. 8714
PERVESTIGATE, v.t. [L. pervestigo; per and vestigo, to trace; vestigium, a track.] To find out by research. 8714
PERVESTIGATION, n. Diligent inquiry; thorough research. 8715
PERVICACIOUS, a. [L. pervicax; composed perhaps of per and Teutonic wigan, to strive or contend.] 8715
PERVICACIOUSLY, adv. With willful obstinacy. 8715
PERVICACIOUSNESS, PERVICACITY, n. Stubbornness; willful obstinacy. [Little used.]
PERVIOUS, a. [L. pervius; per and via, way, or from the root of that word.] 8715 8715
PERVIOUSNESS, n. The quality of admitting passage or of being penetrated; as the perviousness of glass to light. 8715
PESADE, n. The motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing. 8715
PESO, n. [supra.] A Spanish coin weighing an ounce; a piaster; a piece of eight. 8716
PESSARY, n. [L. pessus.] A solid substance composed of wool, lint or linen, mixed with powder, oil, wax, etc. made round and long like a finger, to be introduced into the neck of the matrix for the cure of some disorder. An instrument that is introduced into the vagina to support the uterus. It is made of wood, elastic gum, waxed linen, etc. 8716
PEST, n. [L. pestis; Heb. to be fetid.] 8716
PESTER, v.t. To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with little vexations. 8716
PESTERED, pp. Troubled; disturbed; annoyed. 8716
PERTERER, n. One that troubles or harasses with vexation. 8716
PESTERING, ppr. Troubling; disturbing. 8717
PESTEROUS, a. Encumbering; burdensome. [Little used.] 8717
PESTHOUSE, n. A house or hospital for persons infected with any contagious and mortal disease. 8717
PESTIFEROUS, a. [L. pestis, plague, and fero, to produce.] 8717
PERTILENCE, n. [L. pestilentia, from pestilens; pestis, plague.] 8717

PESTILENT, a. [L. pestilens, from pestis, plague.] 8717
PESTILENTIAL, a. Partaking of the nature of the plague or other infectious disease; as a pestilential fever. 8718
PESTILENTLY, adv. Mischievously; destructively. 8718
PESTILLATION, n. [from L. pistillum; Eng. pestle.] 8718
PESTLE, n. pes'l. [L. pistillum, and probably pinso, for piso, to pound or beat.] An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar. 8718
PET, n. [This word may be contracted from petulant, or belong to the root of that word. Peevish, which is evidently a contracted word, may be from the same root.] 8718
PET, n. [formerly peat. L. peto.] 8718
PET, v.t. To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge. 8718

PETAL — PHENIX 8719

PETAL, n. [Gr. to expand; L. pateo.] In botany, a flower leaf. In flowers of one petal, the corol and petal are the same. In flowers of several petals, the corol is the whole, and the petals are the parts, or the petal is one of the leaves of which the whole corol is composed. 8719
PETALED, PETALOUS, a. Having petals; as a petaled flower; opposed to apetalous. This word is much used in compounds; as one-petaled; three petaled. 8719
PETALINE, a. Pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal; as a petaline nectary. 8719
PETALISM, n. [Gr. See Petal.] A form of sentence among the ancient Syracusans, by which they proscribed a citizen whose wealth or popularity alarmed their jealousy, or who was suspected of aspiring to sovereign power; temporary proscription, or banishment for five years. The mode was to give their votes by writing his name on a leaf. Petalism in Syracuse answered to ostracism in Athens. 8719
PETALITE, n. [Gr. a leaf.] A rare mineral occurring in masses, having a foliated structure; its color milk white or shaded with gray, red or green. The new alkali, lithia, was first discovered in this mineral. 8719
PETALOID, a. [petal and Gr. form.] Having the form of petals. 8719
PETAL-SHAPED, a. Having the shape of a petal. 8719
PETARD, n. An engine of war made of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, to be loaded with powder and fixed on a madrier or plank, and used to break gates, barricades, draw-bridges and the like, by explosion. 8719
PETECHIAE, n. Purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fevers. 8719
PETECHIAL, a. Spotted. A petechial fever is a malignant fever accompanied with purple spots on the skin. 8720
PETER, PETRE, [See Saltpeter.] 8720
PETEREL, PETREL, n. An aquatic fowl of the genus Procellaria. 8720
PETERPENCE, n. A tax or tribute formerly paid by the English people to the pope; being a penny for every house, payable at Lammas day. It was called also Romescot. 8720
PETERWORT, n. A plant. 8720
PETIOLAR, PETIOLARY, a. Pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it; as a petiolar tendril. 8720
PETIOLATE, PETIOLED, a. Growing on a petiole; as a petiolate leaf. 8720
PETIOLE, n. [L. petiolus, probably a diminutive from pes, pedis.] 8720
PETIT, a. pet'ty. Small; little; mean. 8720
PETIT-MAITRE, n. pet'ty-maitre. A spruce fellow that dangles about females; a fop; a coxcomb. 8721
PETITION, n. [L. petitio, from peto, to ask, properly to urge or press.] 8721
PETITION, v.t. To make a request to; to ask from; to solicit; particularly, to make supplication to a superior for some favor or right; as, to petition the legislature; to petition a court of chancery. 8721
PETITIONARILY, adv. By way of begging the question. 8722
PETITIONARY, a. Supplicatory; coming with a petition. 8722
PETITIONER, n. One that presents a petition, either verbal or written. 8722
PETITIONING, ppr. Asking as a favor, grant, right or mercy; supplicating. 8722

PETITIONING, n. The act of asking or soliciting; solicitation; supplication. Tumultuous petitioning is made penal by statute. 8722
PETITORY, a. Petitioning; soliciting. [Not used.] 8722
PETONG, n. The Chinese name of a species of copper of a white color. It is sometimes confounded with tutenag. 8722
PETREAN, a. [L. petra, a rock.] Pertaining to rock or stone. 8722
PETRESCENCE, n. The process of changing into stone. 8722
PETRESCENT, a. [Gr. a stone; L. petra.] 8722
PETRIFACTION, n. [See Petrify.] The process of changing into stone; the conversion of wood or any animal or vegetable substance into stone or a body of stony hardness. 8722
PETRIFACTIVE, a. Pertaining to petrifaction. 8723
PETRIFIC, a. Having power to convert into stone. 8723
PETRIFICATE, v.t. To petrify. [Not used.] 8723
PETRIFICATION, n. The process of petrifying. 8723
PETRIFIED, pp. Changed into stone. 8723
PETRIFY, v.t. [L. petra; Gr. a stone or rock, and facio, to make.] 8723
PETRIFY, v.i. To become stone, or of a stony hardness, as animal or vegetable substances by means of calcarious or other depositions in their cavities. 8724
PETRIFYING, ppr. Converting into stone; as petrifying operation. 8724
PETROL, PETROLEUM, n. [Gr. a stone, and oil; quasi petrolaion.] 8724
PETRONEL, n. A horseman's pistol. 8724
PETROSILEX, n. [L. petra, Gr. a stone, and silex, flint.] 8724
PETROSILICIOUS, a. Consisting of petrosilex; as petrosilicious breccias. 8724
PETROUS, a. [L. petra, a stone.] Like stone; hard; stony. 8724
PETTICOAT, n. A garment worn by females and covering the lower limbs. 8724
PETTIFOG, v.i. [L. voco, like advocate.] 8724
PETTIFOGGER, n. An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in small or mean business. 8725
PETTIFOGGERY, n. The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles. 8725
PETTINESS, n. [from petty.] Smallness; littleness. 8725
PETTISH, a. [from pet.] Fretful; peevish; subject to freaks of ill temper. 8725
PETTISHLY, adv. In a pet; with a freak of ill temper. 8725
PETTISHNESS, a. Fretfulness; petulance; peevishness. 8725
PETTITOES, n. [petty and toes.] The toes or feet of a pig; sometimes used for the human feet in contempt. 8725
PETTO, n. [L. pectus, the breast.] 8725
PETTY, a. Small; little; trifling; inconsiderable; as a petty trespass; a petty crime. 8725
PETTYCHAPS, n. A small bird of the genus Motacilla, called also beambird; found in the north of Europe. 8725
PETTYCOY, n. An herb. 8725
PETULANCEULANCY, n. [L. petulantia.] Freakish passion; peevishness; pettishness; sauciness. Peevishness is not precisely synonymous with petulance; the former implying more permanence of a sour, fretful temper; the latter more temporary or capricious irritation. 8726
PETULANT, a. [L. petulans.] Saucy; pert or forward with fretfulness or sourness of temper; as a petulant youth. 8726
PETULANTLY, adv. With petulance; with saucy pertness. 8726
PETUNSE, PETUNTSE, PETUNTZE, n. petuns'. Porcelain clay so called, used by the Chinese in the manufacture of porcelain or chinaware. It is a variety of feldspar. 8726
PEW, n. [L. podium.] An inclosed seat in a church. Pews were formerly made square; in modern churches in America they are generally long and narrow, and sometimes called slips. 8726
PEW, v.t. To furnish with pews. [Little used.] 8726
PEWET, n. An aquatic fowl, the sea crow or mire crow, of the genus Larus. 8726

PEW-FELLOW, n. A companion. 8726
PEWTER, n. 8726
PEWTERER, n. One whose occupation is to make vessels and utensils of pewter. 8727
PHAETON, n. [Gr. to shine.] 8727
PHAGEDENIC, a. [Gr. to eat.] Eating or corroding flesh; as a phagedenic ulcer or medicine. 8727
PHAGEDENIC, n. A medicine or application that eats away proud or fungous flesh. 8727
PHALANGIOUS, a. [Gr. a kind of spider.] Pertaining to the genus of spiders denominated phalangium. 8727
PHALANGITE, n. [Gr. a legionary soldier.] 8728
PHALANX, n. In Grecian antiquity, a square battalion or body of soldiers, formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other, so as to render it almost impossible to break it. The Macedonian phalanx, celebrated for its force, consisted of 8000 men; but smaller bodies of soldiers were called by the same name. 8728
PHALAROPE, n. The name of several species of water fowls inhabiting the northern latitudes of Europe and America. 8728
PHANTASM, n. [Gr. to show, to shine, to appear.] 8728
PHANTASTIC, PHANTASY, [See Fantastic and Fancy.] 8728
PHANTOM, n. [L. phantasma.] 8728
PHARAON, n. The name of a game of chance. 8729
PHARAONIC, a. Pertaining to the Pharaohs or kings of Egypt, or to the old Egyptians. 8729
PHARISAICICAL, a. [from Pharisee.] Pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees, a sect among the Jews, distinguished by their zeal for the traditions of the elders, and by their exact observance of these traditions and the ritual law. Hence pharisaic denotes addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; as pharisaic holiness. 8729
PHARISAICALNESS, n. Devotion to external rites and ceremonies; external show of religion without the spirit of it. 8729
PHARISAISM, n. The notions, doctrines and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect. 8729
PHARISEAN, a. Following the practice of the Pharisees. 8729
PHARISEE, n. [Heb. to separate.] One of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted in a strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretended holiness led them to separate themselves as a sect, considering themselves as more righteous than other Jews. 8729
PHARMACEUTIC, PHARMACEUTICAL, a. [Gr. to practice witchcraft or use medicine; poison or medicine.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines. 8729
PHARMACEUTICALLY, adv. In the manner of pharmacy. 8730
PHARMACEUTICS, n. The science of preparing and exhibiting medicines. 8730
PHARMACOLITE, n. Arseniate of lime, snow white or milk white, inclining to reddish or yellowish white. It occurs in small reniform, botryoidal and globular masses, and has a silky luster. 8730
PHARMACOLOGIST, n. [Gr.] One that writes on drugs, or the composition and preparation of medicines. 8730
PHARMACOLOGY, n. [supra.] The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines. 8730
PHARMACOPAEIA, PHARMACOPY, n. [Gr. to make.] A dispensatory; a book or treatise describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines, with their uses and manner of application. 8730
PHARMACOPOLIST, n. [Gr. to sell.] 8730
PHARMACY, n. [Gr. a medicament, whether salutary or poisonous.] 8730
PHAROS, n. [Gr. This word is generally supposed to be taken from the name of a small isle, near Alexandria, in Egypt. But qu. is not the word from the root of fire, or from the Celtic fairim, to watch, and the isle so called from the tower upon it?] 8731

PHARYNGOTOMY, n. [Gr. the muscular and glandular bag that leads to the esophagus, and to cut.] 8731
PHASE, PHASIS, n. plu. phases. [Gr. to shine.] 8731
PHASEL, n. [Gr.] The French bean or kidney bean. 8731
PHASM, PHASMA, n. [Gr. supra.] Appearance; fancied apparition; phantom. 8731
PHASSACHATE, n. The lead colored agate. [See Agate.] 8731
PHEASANT, n. phez'ant. [L. phasianus.] A fowl of the genus Phasianus, of beautiful plumage, and its flesh delicate food. 8731
PHEER, n. A companion. [See Peer.] 8732
PHEESE, v.t. To comb. [See Fease.] 8732
PHENGITE, n. [Gr. to shine.] A beautiful species of alabaster, superior in brightness to most species of marbles. 8732
PHENICOPTER, n. [Gr. red winged; red, and wing.] 8732
PHENIX, n. [L. phoenix, the palm or date tree, and a fowl.] 8732
PHENOGAMIAN — PHYLLOPHOROUS 8733
PHENOGAMIAN, a. [Gr.] In botany, having the essential organs of fructification visible.
PHENOMENOLOGY, n. [phenomenon and Gr. discourse.] 8733 8733
PHENOMENON, n. plu. phenomena. [Gr. to appear.] 8733
PHEON, n. In heraldry, the barbed iron head of a dart. 8733
PHIAL, n. [L. phiala.] 8733
PHIAL, v.t. To put or keep in a phial. 8733
PHILADELPHIAN, a. [Gr.] Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus. 8733
PHILADELPHIAN, n. One of the family of love. 8733
PHILANTHROPIC, PHILANTHROPICAL, a. [See Philanthropy.] Possessing general benevolence; entertaining good will towards all men; loving mankind. 8734
PHILANTHROPIST, n. A person of general benevolence; one who loves or wishes well to his fellow men, and who exerts himself in doing them good. 8734
PHILANTHROPY, n. [Gr. to love, a friend, and man.] The love of mankind; benevolence towards the whole human family; universal good will. It differs from friendship, as the latter is an affection for individuals. 8734
PHILIPPIC, n. An oration of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against Philip, king of Macedon, in which the orator inveighs against the indolence of the Athenians. Hence the word is used to denote any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective. The fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Anthony are also called Philippics. 8734
PHILIPPIZE, v.i. To write or utter invective; to declaim against. [Unusual.] 8734
PHILLYREA, n. A genus of plants, Mock privet. 8734
PHILOLOGER, PHILOLOGIST, n. One versed in the history and construction of language. Philologist is generally used. 8734
PHILOLOGIC, PHILOLOGICAL, a. [See Philology.] Pertaining to philology, or to the study and knowledge of language. 8734
PHILOLOGIZE, v.i. To offer criticisms. [Little used.] 8734
PHILOLOGY, n. [Gr. to love, a word.] 8734
PHILOMATH, n. [Gr. a lover, and to learn.] A lover of learning. 8735
PHILOMATHIC, a. Pertaining to the love of learning. 8735
PHILOMATHY, n. The love of learning. 8735
PHILOMEL, PHILOMELA, n. [from Philomela, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale.] 8735
PHILOMOT, a. Of the color of a dead leaf. 8735
PHILOMUSICAL, a. Loving music. 8735
PHILOPOLEMIC, a. [Gr. a lover, and warlike.] 8735
PHILOSPHATE, v.i. [L. philosophor, philosophatus.] 8735
PHILOSOPHATION, n. Philosophical discussion. [Not used.] 8736
PHILOSOPHEME, n. [Gr.] Principle of reasoning; a theorem. 8736
PHILOSOPHER, n. [See Philosophy.] A person versed in philosophy, or in the principles

of nature and morality; one who devotes of nature and morality; one who devotes himself to the study of physics, or of moral or intellectual science. 8736
PHILOSOPHIC, PHILOSOPHICAL, a. Pertaining to philosophy; as a philosophical experiment or problem. 8736
PHILOSOPHICALLY, adv. In a philosophical manner; according to the rules or principles of philosophy; as, to argue philosophically. 8737
PHILOSOPHISM, n. [Gr. a lover, and sophism.] 8737
PHILOSOPHIST, n. A lover of sophistry; one who practices sophistry. 8737
PHILOSOPHISTIC, PHILOSOPHISTICAL, a. Pertaining to the love or practice of sophistry. 8737
PHILOSOPHIZE, v.i. [from philosophy.] To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena and assign rational causes for their existence. Sir Isaac Newton lays down four rules of philosophizing. 8737
PHILOSOPHIZING, ppr. Searching into the reasons of things; assigning reasons for phenomena. 8737
PHILOSOPHY, n. [L. philosophia; Gr. love, to love, and wisdom.] 8737
PHILTER, n. [L. philtra; Gr. to love.] 8738
PHILTER, v.t. To impregnate with a love-potion; as, to philter a draught. 8738
PHIZ, n. [supposed to be a contraction of physiognomy.] 8738
PHLEBOTOMIST, n. [See Phlebotomy.] 8739
PHLEBOTOMIZE, v.t. To let blood from a vein. 8739
PHLEBOTOMY, n. [Gr. a vein, and to cut.] The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood for the cure of diseases or preserving health. 8739
PHLEGM, PHLEM, n. [Gr. inflammation; and pituitous matter, to burn; hence the word must have originally expressed the matter formed by suppuration.] 8739
PHLEGMAGOGUE, n. phleg'magog. [Gr. phlegm, and to drive.] 8739
PHLEGMATIC, a. [Gr.] 8739
PHLEGMATICALLY, adv. Coldly; heavily. 8740
PHLEGMON, n. [Gr. to burn.] An external inflammation and tumor, attended with burning heat. 8740
PHLEGMONOUS, a. Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; inflammatory; burning; as a phlegmonous tumor. 8740
PHLEME, n. [See Fleam.] 8740
PHLOGISTIAN, n. A believer in the existence of phlogiston. 8740
PHLOGISTIC, a. [See Phlogiston.] 8740
PHLOGISTICATE, v.t. To combine phlogiston with. 8740
PHLOGISTICATION, n. The act or process of combining with phlogiston. 8740
PHLOGISTON, n. [Gr. to burn or inflame.] 8740
PHOLADITE, n. A petrified shell of the genus Pholas. 8740
PHONICS, n. [Gr. sound.] The doctrine or science of sounds; otherwise called acoustics. 8741
PHONOCAMPTIC, a. [Gr. sound, and to inflect.] Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it. 8741
PHONOLITE, n. [Gr. sound, and stone.] Sounding stone; a name proposed as a substitute for klingstein [jingling stone.] 8741
PHONOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to phonology. 8741
PHONOLOGY, n. [Gr. sound, voice, and discourse.] A treatise on sounds, or the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech, including its various distinctions or subdivisions of tones. 8741
PHOSGENE, a. [Gr. light, and to generate.] Generating light. Phosgene gas is generated by the action of light on chlorin and carbonic oxyd gas. 8741
PHOSPHATE, n. [See Phosphor and Phosphorus.] 8741
PHOSPHITE, n. A salt formed by a combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base. 8741
PHOSPHOLITE, n. [phosphor and Gr. a stone.] 8741

PHOSPHOR, n. [Gr. light, to shine, and to bring. See Phosphorus.] 8741
PHOSPHORATE, v.t. To combine or impregnate with phosphorus. 8742
PHOSPHORATED, pp. Combined or impregnated with phosphorus. 8742
PHOSPHORATING, ppr. Combining with phosphorus. 8742
PHOSPHORESCE, v.i. phosphoress'. [See Phosphorus.] 8742
PHOSPHORESCENCE, n. A faint light or luminousness of a body, unaccompanied with sensible heat. It is exhibited by certain animals, as well as by vegetable and mineral substances. 8742
PHOSPHORESCENT, a. Shining with a faint light; luminous without sensible heat. 8742
PHOSPHORESCING, ppr. Exhibiting light without sensible heat. 8742
PHOSPHORIC, a. Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus. The phosphoric acid is formed by a saturated combination of phosphorus and oxygen. 8742
PHOSPHORITE, n. A species of calcarious earth; a subspecies of apatite. 8742
PHOSPHORITIC, a. Pertaining to phosphorite, or of the nature of phosphorite. 8742
PHOSPHOROUS, a. The phosphorous acid is formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen. 8743
PHOSPHORUS, PHOSPHOR, n. [L. from the Greek. See Phosphor.] 8743
PHOSPHURET, n. A combination of phosphorus not oxygenated, with a base; as phosphyret of iron or copper. 8743
PHOSPHURETED, a. Combined with a phosphuret. 8743
PHOTIZITE, n. A mineral, an oxyd of manganese. 8743
PHOTOLOGIC, PHOTOLOGICAL, a. [See Photology.] Pertaining to photology, or the doctrine of light. 8743
PHOTOLOGY, n. [Gr. light, and discourse.] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena. 8743
PHOTOMETER, n. [Gr. light, and measure.] 8743
PHOTOMETRIC, PHOTOMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to or made by a photometer. 8743
PHRASE, n. s as z. [Gr. to speak.] 8744
PHRASE, v.t. To call; to style; to express in words or in peculiar words. 8744
PHRASELESS, a. Not to be expressed or described. 8744
PHRASEOLOGIC, PHRASEOLOGICAL, a. Peculiar in expression; consisting of a peculiar form of words. 8744
PHRASEOLOGY, n. [Gr. phrase, and to speak.] 8744
PHRENETIC, a. [Gr. See Phrensy.] Subject to strong or violent sallies of imagination or excitement, which in some measure pervert the judgment and cause the person to act in a manner different from the more rational part of mankind; wild and erratic; partially mad. [It has been sometimes written phrentic, but is now generally written frantic.] 8745
PHRENETIC, n. A person who is wild and erratic in his imagination. 8745
PHRENIC, a. [from Gr. the diaphragm.] Belonging to the diaphragm; as a phrenic vein.
PHRENITIS, n. [Gr. from the mind; L. animus, animosus, and the Teutonic mod; Eng.8745
mood.] 8745
PHRENOLOGY, n. [Gr. the mind, and discourse.] The science of the human mind and its various properties. 8745
PHRENSY, n. s as z. [supra.] Madness; delirium, or that partial madness which manifests itself in wild and erratic sallies of the imagination. It is written also frenzy. 8745
PHRONTISTERY, n. [Gr. to think; mind.] A school or seminary of learning. [Not used.]
PHRYGIAN, a. [from Phrygia, in Asia Minor.] Pertaining to Phrygia; an epithet 8745
applied to a sprightly animating kind of music. 8746
PHTHISIC, n. tiz'zic. A consumption. [Little used.] 8746
PHTHISICAL, a. tiz'zical. [Gr. See Phthisis.] Wasting the flesh; as a phthisical consumption. 8746
PHTHISIS, n. the'sis or thi'sis. [Gr. to consume.] A consumption occasioned by ulcerated lungs. 8746
PHYLACTER, PHYLACTERY, n. [Gr. to defend or guard.] 8746

PHYLACTERED, a. Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees. 8746
PHYLACTERIC, PHYLACTERICAL, a. Pertaining to phylacteries. 8746
PHYLLITE, n. [Gr. a leaf, and a stone.] A petrified leaf, or a mineral having the figure of a leaf. 8746
PHYLLOPHOROUS, a. [Gr. a leaf, and to bear.] Leaf-bearing; producing leaves. 8746

PHYSALITE — PIETIST 8747

PHYSALITE, n. [Gr. to swell or inflate, and a stone.] A mineral of a greenish white color, a subspecies of prismatic topaz; called also pyrophysalite, as it intumesces in heat. 8747
PHYSETER. [See Cachalot.] 8747
PHYSIANTHROPY, n. [Gr. nature, and man.] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies. 8747
PHYSIC, n. s as z. [Gr. from nature; to produce.] 8747
PHYSIC, v.t. To treat with physic; to evacuate the bowels with a cathartic; to purge. 8747
PHYSICAL, a. Pertaining to nature or natural productions, or to material things, as opposed to things moral or imaginary. We speak of physical force or power, with reference to material things; as, muscular strength is physical force; armies and navies are the physical force of a nation; whereas wisdom, knowledge, skill, etc. constitute moral force. A physical point is a real point, in distinction from a mathematical or imaginary point. A physical body or substance is a material body or substance, in distinction from spirit or metaphysical substance. 8747
PHYSICALLY, adv. According to nature; by natural power or the operation of natural laws in the material system of things, as distinguished from moral power or influence. We suppose perpetual motion to by physically impossible. 8748
PHYSICIAN, n. A person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases. 8748
PHYSICO-LOGIC, n. Logic illustrated by natural philosophy. 8748
PHYSICO-LOGICAL. a. Pertaining to physico-logic. [Little used.] 8749
PHYSICO-THEOLOGY, n. [physic or physical and theology.] Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy. 8749
PHYSICS, n. s as z. In its most extensive sense, the science of nature or of natural objects, comprehending the study or knowledge of whatever exists. 8749
PHYSIOGNOMER. [See Physiognomist.] 8749
PHYSIOGNOMICICAL, a. s as z. [See Physiognomy.] Pertaining to physiognomy; expressing the temper, disposition or other qualities of the mind by signs in the countenance; or drawing a knowledge of the state of the mind from the features of the face. 8749
PHYSIOGNOMICS, n. Among physicians, signs in the countenance which indicate the state, temperament or constitution of the body and mind. 8749
PHYSIOGNOMIST, n. One that is skilled in physiognomy; one that is able to judge of the particular temper or other qualities of the mind, by signs in the countenance. 8749
PHYSIOGNOMY, n. [Gr. nature, and knowing; to know.] 8749
PHYSIOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. nature, and to describe.] A description of nature, or the science of natural objects. 8750
PHYSIOLOGER, n. A physiologist. [The latter is generally used.] 8750
PHYSIOLOGIC, PHYSIOLOGICAL, a. [See Physiology.] Pertaining to physiology; relating to the science of the properties and functions of living beings. 8750
PHYSIOLOGICALLY, adv. According to the principles of physiology. 8750
PHYSIOLOGIST, n. One who is versed in the science of living beings, or in the properties and functions of animals and plants. 8750
PHYSIOLOGY, n. [Gr. nature, to discourse.] 8750
PHYSY, for fusee. [Not used.] 8751
PHYTIVOROUS, a. [Gr. a plant, and L. voro, to eat.] Feeding on plants or herbage; as phytivorous animals. 8751
PHYTOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to the description of plants. 8751

PHYTOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. a plant, and description.] A description of plants. 8751
PHYTOLITE, n. [Gr. a plant, and a stone.] A plant petrified, or fossil vegetable. 8751
PHYTOLOGIST, n. [See Phytology.] One versed in plants, or skilled in phytology; a botanist. 8751
PHYTOLOGY, n. [Gr. a plant, and discourse.] A discourse or treatise of plants, or the doctrine of plants; description of the kinds and properties of plants. 8751
PIABA, n. A small fresh water fish of Brazil, about the size of the minnow, much esteemed for food. 8751
PIACLE, n. [L. piaculum.] An enormous crime. [Not used.] 8751
PIACULAR, PIACULOUS, a. [L. piacularis, from pio, to expiate.] 8751
PIANET, n. [L. pica or picus.] A bird, the lesser woodpecker. 8751
PIANIST, n. A performer on the forte-piano, or one well skilled in it. 8752
PIANO-FORTE, n. [L. planus, plain, smooth; L. fortis, strong.] 8752
PIASTER, n. An Italian coin of about 80 cents value, or 3s. 7d. sterling. But the value is different in different states or countries. It is called also, a piece of eight. 8752
PIAZZA, n. [Eng. id.] In building, a portico or covered walk supported by arches or columns. 8752
PIB-CORN, n. Among the Welsh, a wind instrument or pipe with a horn at each end. 8752
PIBROCH, n. A wild irregular species of music, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. It is performed on a bagpipe, and adapted to excite or assuage passion, and particularly to rouse a martial spirit among troops going to battle. 8752
PICA, n. In ornithology, the pie or mag-pie, a species of Corvus. 8752
PICAROON, n. A plunderer; a pirate. This word is not applied to a highway robber, but to pirates and plunderers of wrecks. 8753
PICCADIL, PICCADILLY, PICKARDIL, n. [probably from the root of pike, peak.] 8753
PICCAGE, n. Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. 8753
PICK, v.t. [L. pecto.] 8753
PICK, v.i. To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble. 8754
PICK, n. A sharp pointed tool for digging or removing in small quantities. 8754
PICKAPACK, adv. In manner of a pack. [Vulgar.] 8755
PICKAX, n. [pick and ax.] An ax with a sharp point at tone end and a broad blade at the other. 8755
PICKBACK, a. On the back. 8755
PICKED, pp. Plucked off by the fingers, teeth or claws; cleaned by picking; opened by an instrument; selected. 8755
PICKED, PIKED, a. Pointed; sharp. 8755
PICKEDNESS, n. State of being pointed at the end; sharpness. 8755
PICKEER, v.t. 8755
PICKER, n. One that picks or culls. 8755
PICKEREL, n. [from pike.] A small pike, a fish of the genus Esox. 8755
PICKEREL-WEED, n. A plant supposed to breed pickerels. 8755
PICKET, n. A stake sharpened or pointed; used in fortification and encampments. 8756
PICKET, v.t. To fortify with pointed stakes. 8756
PICKETED, pp. Fortified or inclosed with pickets. 8756
PICKETING, ppr. Inclosing or fortifying with pickets. 8756
PICKING, ppr. Pulling off with the fingers or teeth; selecting. 8756
PICKING, n. The act of plucking; selection; gathering; gleaning. 8756
PICKLE, n. Brine; a solution of salt and water, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which flesh, fish or other substance is preserved; as pickle for beef; pickle for capers or for cucumbers; pickle for herring. 8756
PICKLE, v.t. To preserve in brine or pickle; as, to pickle herring. 8757
PICKLE-HERRING, n. A merry Andrew; a zany; a buffoon. 8757
PICKLOCK, n. [pick and lock.] An instrument for opening locks without the key. 8757
PICKNICK, n. An assembly where each person contributes to the entertainment. 8757

PICKPOCKET, n. One who steals from the pocket of another. 8757
PICKPURSE, n. One that steals from the purse of another. 8757
PICKTHANK, n. An officious fellow who does what he is not desired to do, for the sake of gaining favor; a whispering parasite. 8757
PICKTOOTH, n. An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth. [But toothpick is more generally used.] 8757
PICO, n. A peak; the pointed head of a mountain. 8757
PICROLITE, n. A mineral composed chiefly of the carbonate of magnesia, of a green color. [See Pikrolite.] 8757
PICROMEL, n. [Gr. bitter.] The characteristic principle of bile. 8757
PICROTOXIN, n. [Gr. bitter, and L. toxicum.] The bitter and poisonous principle of the Cocculus Indicus. 8757
PICT, n. [L. pictus, pingo.] A person whose body is painted. 8757
PICTORIAL, a. [L. pictor, a painter.] Pertaining to a painter; produced by a painter. 8758
PICTURAL, n. A representation. [Not in use.] 8758
PICTURE, n. [L. pictura, from pingo, to paint.] 8758
PICTURE, v.t. To paint a resemblance. 8758
PICTURED, pp. Painted in resemblance; drawn in colors; represented. 8758
PICTURESQUE, PICTURESK, a. [L. pictura, or pictor. In English, this would be picturish.] Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture. 8758
PICTURESQUELY, PICTURESKLY, adv. In a picturesque manner. 8759
PICTURESQUENESS, PICTURESKNESS, n. The state of being picturesque. 8759
PIDDLE, v.i. [This is a different spelling of peddle, or from the same source.] 8759
PIDDLER, n. One who busies himself about little things. 8759
PIE, n. [Gr. thick; or from mixing.] 8759
PIE, n. [L. pica.] The magpie, a party-colored bird of the genus Corvus. It is sometimes written pye. 8759
PIEBALD, a. Of various colors; diversified in color; as a piebald horse. 8760
PIECE, n. [Heb. to cut off or clip.] 8760
PIECE, v.t. To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch; as, to piece a garment; to piece the time. 8761
PIECE, v.i. To unite by coalescence of parts; to be compacted, as parts into a whole. 8761
PIECED, pp. Mended or enlarged by a piece or pieces. 8761
PIECELESS, a. Not made of pieces; consisting of an entire thing. 8761
PIECEMEAL, adv. 8761
PIECEMEAL, a. Single; separate; made of parts or pieces. 8762
PIECEMEALED, a. Divided into small pieces. 8762
PIECER, n. One that pieces; a patcher. 8762
PIED, a. [allied probably to pie, in piebald, and a contracted word, perhaps from the root of L. pictus.] 8762
PIEDNESS, n. Diversity of colors in spots. 8762
PIELED, a. [See Peel.] Bald; bare. 8762
PIEPOUDRE, n. An ancient court of record in England, incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of him who owns or has the toll, is the judge. It had jurisdiction of all causes arising in the fair or market. 8762
PIER, n. [L. petra.] 8762
PIERCE, v.t. pers. 8762
PIERCE, v.i. pers. To enter; as a pointed instrument. 8763
PIERCEABLE, a. pers'able. That may be pierced. 8763
PIERCED, pp. pers'ed. Penetrated; entered by force; transfixed. 8763
PIERCER, n. pers'er. An instrument that pierces, penetrates or bores. 8763
PIERCING, ppr. pers'ing. Penetrating; entering, as a pointed instrument; making a way by force into another body. 8763

PIERCINGLY, adv. pers'ingly. With penetrating force or effect; sharply. 8764
PIERCINGNESS, n. pers'ingness. The power of piercing or penetrating; sharpness; keenness. 8764
PIETISM, n. [See Piety.] Extremely strict devotion, or affectation of piety. 8764
PIETIST, n. One of a sect professing great strictness and purity of life, despising learning, school theology and ecclesiastical polity, as also forms and ceremonies in religion, and giving themselves up to mystic theology. This sect sprung up among the protestants of Germany, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. 8764
PIETY — PIN-FETHER 8765
PIETY, n. [L. pietas, from pius, or its root, probably a contracted word.] 8765
PIEZOMETER, n. [Gr. to press, and measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water, and the degree of such compressibility under any given weight.
PIG, n. 87658765
PIG, v.t. or i. To bring forth pigs. 8765
PIGEON, n. A fowl of the genus Columba, of several species, as the stock dove, the ring dove, the turtle dove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America. The domestic pigeon breeds in a box, often attached to a building, called a dovecot or pigeon-house. The wild pigeon builds a nest on a tree in the forest. 8765
PIGEON-FOOT, n. A plant. 8765
PIGEON-HEARTED, a. Timid; easily frightened. 8766
PIGEON-HOLE, n. A little apartment or division in a case for papers. 8766
PIGEON-HOLES, n. An old English game in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches. 8766
PIGEON-LIVERED, a. Mild in temper; soft; gentle. 8766
PIGEON-PEA, ANGOLA-PEA, n. A plant of the genus Cytisus. 8766
PIGGIN, n. A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper. 8766
PIGHEADED, a. Having a large head; stupid. 8766
PIGHT, pp. pite. Pitched; fixed; determined. 8766
PIGHT, v.t. To pierce. 8766
PIGHTEL, n. A little inclosure. [Local.] 8766
PIGMEAN, a. [from pigmy.] Very small; like a pigmy; as an image of pigmean size. 8766
PIGMENT, n. [L. pigmentum, from the root of pingo, to paint.] 8766
PIGMY, n. [L. pygmoeus; Gr. the fist.] A dwarf; a person of very small stature; a name applied to a fabled nation said to have been devoured by cranes. 8766
PIGMY, a. Very small in size; mean; feeble; inconsiderable. 8766
PIGNORATION, n. [L. pignero, to pledge.] The act of pledging or pawning. 8766
PIGNORATIVE, a. Pledging; pawning. [Little used.] 8767
PIGNUT, n. [pig and nut.] The ground nut, a plant of the genus Bunium; also, a tree and its fruit of the genus Juglans. 8767
PIGSNEY, n. A word of endearment to a girl. [Little used.] 8767
PIGTAIL, n. [pig and tail.] A cue; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail. 8767
PIGWIDGEON, n. [pig and widgeon.] A fairy; a cant word for any thing very small. 8767
PIKE, n. [This word belongs to a numerous family of words expressing something pointed, or a sharp point, or as verbs, to dart, to thrust, to prick.] 8767
PIKED, a. Ending in a point; acuminated. 8767
PIKEMAN, n. A soldier armed with a pike. 8768
PIKESTAFF, n. The staff or shaft of a pike. 8768
PIKROLITE, n. [Gr. bitter, and a stone.] A mineral found at Taberg, in Sweden, supposed to be a variety of serpentine. 8768
PILASTER, n. A square column, sometimes insulated; but usually pilasters are set within a wall, projecting only one quarter of their diameter. Their bases, capitals and entablatures have the same parts as those of columns. 8768
PILCH, n. [L. pellis, a skin.] A furred gown or case; something lined with fur. [Not used.]
PILCHARD, n. A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder; the nose is 8768

shorter and turns up; the under jaw is shorter; the back more elevated, and the belly less sharp. These fishes appear on the Cornish coast in England, about the middle of July, in immense numbers, and furnish a considerable article of commerce. 8768
PILE, n. [L. pila.] 8768
PILE, n. [L. palus.] 8768
PILE, n. [L. pilum.] The head of an arrow. 8769
PILE, n. [L. pilus.] Properly, a hair; hence, the fiber of wool, cotton and the like; hence, the nap, the fine hairy substance of the surface of cloth. 8769
PILE, v.t. To lay or throw into a heap; to collect many things into a mass; as, to pile wood or stones. 8769
PILEATE, PILEATED, a. [L. pileus, a cap.] Having the form of a cap or cover for the head.
PILEMENT, n. An accumulation. [Not used.] 87698769
PILER, n. [from pile, a heap.] One who piles or forms a heap. 8769
PILES, n. plu. The hemorrhoids, a disease. 8769
PILEWORM, n. A worm found in piles in Holland. 8770
PILEWORT, n. A plant of the genus Ranunculus. 8770
PILFER, v.i. To steal in small quantities; to practice petty theft; as a boy accustomed to pilfer. 8770
PILFER, v.t. To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch. 8770
PILFERED, pp. Stolen in small parcels. 8770
PILFERER, n. One that pilfers or practices petty theft. 8770
PILFERING, pp. Stealing; practicing petty thefts. 8770
PILFERING, n. Petty theft. 8770
PILFERINGLY, adv. With petty theft; filchingly. 8770
PIL-GARLICK, PILLED-GARLICK, n. [pilled, peeled, and garlick.] One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor forsaken wretch. 8770
PILGRIM, n. [L. peregrinus. Gu. L. peragro, to wander, palor.] 8770
PILGRIM, v.i. To wander or ramble. [Not used.] 8771
PILGRIMAGE, n. A long journey, particularly a journey to some place deemed sacred and venerable, in order to pay devotion to the relics of some deceased saint. Thus in the middle ages, kings, princes, bishops and others made pilgrimages to Jerusalem, in pious devotion to the Savior. Pilgrims now resort to Loretto, in Italy, to visit the chamber of the blessed virgin, and the Mohammedans make pilgrimages to Mecca, where their prophet was buried. 8771
PILGRIMIZE, v.i. To wander about as a pilgrim. [Not used.] 8771
PILL, n. [L. pila, a ball; pilula, a little ball.] 8771
PILL, v.t. To rob; to plunder; to pillage, that is, to peel, to strip. [See Peel, the same word in the proper English orthography.] 8771
PILL, v.i. To be peeled; to come off in flakes. 8771
PILLAGE, n. 8771
PILLAGE, v.t. To strip of money or goods by open violence; as, troops pillage the camp or towns of an enemy; to plunder; to spoil. It differs from stealing, as it implies open violence, and from robbery, which may be committed by one individual on another; whereas pillaging is usually the act of bands or numbers. To pillage and to rob are however sometimes used synonymously. 8772
PILLAGED, pp. Plundered by open force. 8772
PILLAGER, n. One that plunders by open violence; a plunderer. 8772
PILLAGING, ppr. Plundering; stripping. 8772
PILLAR, n. [L. pila, a pile, a pillar, a mortar and pestle. The L. pila denotes a heap, or things thrown, put or driven together.] 8772
PILLARED, a. Supported by pillars. 8773
PILLER, n. One that pills or plunders. [Not used.] 8773
PILLERY, n. Plunder; pillage; rapine. [Not in use.] 8773
PILLION, n. pil'yun, [L. pilus, hair, or from stuffing. See Pillow.] 8773
PILLORIED, a. Put in a pillory. 8773
PILLORY, n. [L. palus, a stake, a pile.] A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which are put the head and hands of a criminal for punishment.
PILLORY, v.t. To punish with the pillory. 87738773

PILLOW, n. [L. pulvinar; from L. pilus, hair, or from stuffing.] 8773
PILLOW, v.t. To rest or lay on for support. 8774
PILLOW-BIER, PILLOW-CASE, n. The case or sack of a pillow which contains the feathers. Pillow-bier is the pillow-bearer. 8774
PILLOWED, pp. or a. Supported by a pillow. 8774
PILLOWING, ppr. Resting or laying on a pillow. 8774
PILOSE, PILOUS, a. [L. pilosus, from pilus, hair.] Hairy. A pilose leaf, in botany, is one covered with long distinct hairs. A pilose receptacle has hairs between the florets. 8774
PILOSITY, n. [supra.] Hairiness. 8774
PILOT, n. 8774
PILOT, v.t. To direct the course of a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous. 8774
PILOTAGE, n. The compensation made or allowed to one who directs the course of a ship. 8774
PILOT-FISH, n. A fish, a species of Gasterosteus, called also rudder-fish, of an oblong shape; so named because it often accompanies ships. 8775
PILOTING, ppr. Steering; as a ship in dangerous navigation. 8775
PILOTING, n. The act of steering a ship. 8775
PILOTISM, PILOTRY, n. Pilotage; skill in piloting. [Not used.] 8775
PILOUS, a. [L. pilosus. See Pilose.] Hairy; abounding with hair. 8775
PILSER, n. The moth or fly that runs into a flame. 8775
PIMELITE, n. [Gr. fat, and stone.] A terrene substance of an apple green color, fat and unctuous to the touch, tender and not fusible by the blowpipe. It is supposed to be colored by nickel. It is a variety of steatite. 8775
PIMENT, n. Wine with a mixture of spice or honey. 8775
PIMENTO, n. Jamaica pepper, popularly called allspice. The tree producing this spice is of the genus Myrtus, and grows spontaneously in Jamaica in great abundance. 8775
PIMP, n. A man who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.
PIMP, v.i. To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others. 8775 8775
PIMPERNEL, PIMPINEL, n. [L. pimpinella.] The name of several plants of different genera. The scarlet pimpernel is of the genus Anagallis, the water pimpernel of the genus Veronica, and the yellow pimpernel of the genus Lysimachia. 8775
PIMPILLO, n. A plant of the genus Cactus. 8776
PIMPINELLA, n. A genus of plants, including the burnet saxifrage and the anise. 8776
PIMPING, ppr. Pandering; procuring lewd women for others. 8776
PIMPING, a. Little; petty. 8776
PIMPLE, n. A small pustule on the face or other part of the body, usually a red pustule.
PIMPLED, a. Having red pustules on the skin; full of pimples. 8776 8776
PIMPLIKE, a. Like a pimp; vile; infamous; mean. 8776
PIN, n. [L. penna, pinna.] 8776
PIN, v.t. To fasten with a pin or with pins of any kind; as, to pin the clothes; to pin boards or timbers. 8777
PINASTER, n. [L. See Pine.] The wild pine. 8777
PINCASE, n. A case for holding pins. 8777
PINCERS, an erroneous orthography of pinchers, which see. 8777
PINCH, v.t. 8777
PINCH, v.i. To act with pressing force; to bear hard; to be puzzling. You see where the reasons pinch. 8778
PINCH, n. A close compression with the ends of the fingers. 8778
PINCHBECK, n. [said to be from the name of the inventor.] 8778
PINCHER, n. He or that which pinches. 8778
PINCHERS, n. plu. [from pinch, not from the French pincette.] 8778
PINCHFIST, PINCHPENNY, n. A miser; a niggard. 8778
PINCUSHION, n. A small case stuffed with some soft material, in which females stick pins for safety and preservation. 8779
PINDARIC, a. After the style and manner of Pindar. 8779
PINDARIC, n. An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar the Grecian, and prince of the lyric poets; an irregular ode.
PINDUST, n. Small particles of metal made by pointing pins. 8779 8779

PINE, n. [L. pinus.] A tree of the genus Pinus, of many species, some of which furnish timber of the most valuable kind. The species which usually bear this name in the United States, are the white pine, Pinus strobus, the prince of our forests; the yellow pine, Pinus resinosa; and the pitch pine, Pinus rigida. The other species of this genus are called by other names, a fir, hemlock, larch, spruce, etc. 8779
PINE, v.i. 8779
PINE, v.t. To wear out; to make to languish. 8779
PINE, n. Woe; want; penury; misery. 8780
PINEAL, a. [L. pinus.] The pineal gland is a part of the brain, about the bigness of a pea, situated in the third ventricle; so called from its shape. It was considered by Descartes as the seat of the soul. 8780
PINE-APPLE, n. The ananas, a species of Bromelia, so called from its resemblance to the cone of the pine tree. 8780
PINEFUL, a. Full of woe. [Not used.] 8780
PINERY, n. A place where pine-apples are raised. 8780
PIN-FETHER, n. A small or short fether. 8780

PIN-FETHERED — PITCHER 8781

PIN-FETHERED, a. Having the fethers only beginning to shoot; not fully fledged. 8781
PINFOLD, n. [pin or pen and fold; Eng. to pound.] 8781
PINGLE, n. A small close. [Not used.] 8781
PINGUID, a. [L. pinguis; Gr. compact; L. pactus; Eng. pack.] 8781
PINHOLE, n. A small hole made by the puncture or perforation of a pin; a very small aperture. 8781
PINING, ppr. Languishing; wasting away. 8781
PINION, n. pin'yon. 8781
PINION, v.t. pin'yon. To bind or confine the wings. 8781
PINIONED, pp. Confined by the wings; shackled. 8782
PINIONIST, n. A winged animal; a fowl. [Not used.] 8782
PINIROLO, n. A bird resembling the sandpiper, but larger; found in Italy. 8782
PINITE, n. [from Pini, a mine in Saxony.] 8782
PINK, n. 8782
PINK, v.t. To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce with small holes. 8783
PINK-EYED, a. Having small eyes. 8783
PINK-NEEDLE, n. A shepherd's bodkin. 8783
PIN-STERNED, a. Having a very narrow stern; as a ship. 8783
PIN-MAKER, n. One whose occupation is to make pins. 8783
PIN-MONEY, n. A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses. 8783
PINNACE, n. A small vessel navigated with oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner; also, a boat usually rowed with eight oars. 8783
PINNACLE, n. [L. pinna.] 8783
PINNACLE, v.t. To build or furnish with pinnacles. 8783
PINNACLED, pp. Furnished with pinnacles. 8783
PINNAGE, n. Poundage of cattle. [Not used.] [See Pound.] 8783
PINNATE, PINNATED, a. [L. pinnatus, from pinna, a fether or fin.] 8784
PINNATIFID, a. [L. pinna, a fether, and findo, to cleave.] 8784
PINNATIPED, a. [L. pinna and pes, foot.] Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes. 8784
PINNED, pp. Fastened with pins; confined. 8784
PINNER, n. One that pins or fastens; also, a pounder of cattle, or the pound keeper. 8784
PINNITE, n. Fossil remains of the Pinna, a genus of shells. 8784
PINNOCK, n. A small bird, the tomtit. 8784
PINNULATE, a. A pinnulate leaf is one in which each pinna is subdivided. 8784
PINT, n. Half a quart, or four gills. In medicine, twelve ounces. It is applied both to liquid and dry measure. 8784

PINTLE, n. A little pin. In artillery, a long iron bolt. 8784
PINULES, n. plu. In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe. 8784
PIONEER, n. 8785
PIONING, n. The work of pioneers. [Not used.] 8785
PIONY, PEONY, n. [L. poeonia; Gr. from Apollo, a physician, and a hymn.] 8785
PIOUS, a. [L. pius.] 8785
PIOUSLY, adv. In a pious manner; with reverence and affection for God; religiously; with due regard to sacred things or to the duties God has enjoined. 8785
PIP, n. A disease of fowls; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongue. 8786
PIP, v.i. [L. pipio.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken; commonly pronounced peep. 8786
PIPE, n. [Eng. fife.] 8786
PIPE, v.i. To play on a pipe, fife, flute or other tubular wind instrument of music. 8786
PIPE, v.t. To play on a wind instrument. 1 Corinthians 14:7. 8787
PIPED, a. Formed with a tube; tubular. 8787
PIPE-FISH, n. A fish of the genus Syngnathus. 8787
PIPER, n. One who plays on a pipe or wind instrument. 8787
PIPERIDGE, n. A shrub, the berberis, or barberry. 8787
PIPERIN, n. A concretion of volcanic ashes. 8787
PIPE-TREE, n. The lilac. 8787
PIPING, ppr. Playing on a pipe. 8787
PIPISTREL, n. A species of bat, the smallest of the kind. 8787
PIPKIN, n. [dim. of pipe.] A small earthen boiler. 8788
PIPPIN, n. A kind of apple; a tart apple. This name in America is given to several kinds of apples, as to the Newtown pippin, an excellent winter apple, and the summer pippin, a large apple, but more perishable than the Newtown pippin. 8788
PIQUANCY, n. pik'ancy. [infra.] Sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity. 8788
PIQUANT, a. pik'ant. 8788
PIQUANTLY, adv. pik'antly. With sharpness or pungency; tartly. 8788
PIQUE, n. peek. An offense taken; usually, slight anger, irritation or displeasure at persons, rather temporary than permanent, and distinguished either in degree or temporariness from settled enmity or malevolence. 8788
PIQUE, v.t. peek. 8788
PIQUED, pp. pee'ked. Irritated; nettled; offended; excited. 8789
PIQUEER. [See Pickeer.] 8789
PIQUEERER, n. A plunderer; a freebooter. [See Pickeerer.] 8789
PIQUET. [See Picket.] 8789
PIQUET, n. piket'. A game at cards played between two persons, with only thirty two cards; all the deuces, threes, fours, fives and sixes being set aside. 8789
PIQUING, ppr. pee'king. Irritating; offending; priding. 8789
PIRACY, n. [L. piratica, from Gr. to attempt, to dare, to enterprise, whence L. periculum, experior; Eng. to fare.] 8789
PIRATE, n. [L. pirata.] 8790
PIRATE, v.i. To rob on the high seas. 8790
PIRATE, v.t. To take by theft or without right or permission, as books or writings. 8790
PIRATED, pp. Taken by theft or without right. 8790
PIRATING, ppr. Robbing on the high seas; taking without right, as a book or writing. 8790
PIRATICAL, a. [L. piraticus.] Robbing or plundering by open violence on the high seas; as a piratical commander or ship. 8790
PIRATICALLY, adv. By piracy. 8791
PIROGUE piro'ge 8791
PIRAGUA, n. pirau'gua. [This word is variously written, periagua or pirogue. The former is the spelling of Washington and Jefferson; the latter of Charlevoix.] 8791
PIRRY, n. A rough gale of wind; a storm. [Not used.] 8791
PISCARY, n. [L. piscis, a fish; piscor, to fish.] 8791

PISCATION, n. [L. piscatio. See Piscary and Fish.] 8791
PISCATORY, a. [L. piscatorius.] Relating to fishes or to fishing; as a piscatory eclogue.
PISCES, n. plu. [L. piscis.] In astronomy, the Fishes, the twelfth sign or constellation 8791
in the zodiac. 8791
PISCINE, a. [L. piscis, a fish.] 8791
PISCIVOROUS, a. [L. piscis, a fish, and voro, to eat.] 8791
PISH, exclam. A word expressing contempt; sometimes spoken and written pshaw. 8792
PISH, v.i. To express contempt. 8792
PISIFORM, a. [L. pisum, a pea, and forma, form.] 8792
PISMIRE, n. The insect called the ant or emmet. 8792
PISOLITE, n. [Gr. a pea, and a stone.] Peastone, a carbonate of lime, slightly colored by the oxyd of iron. It occurs in little globular concretions of the size of a pea or larger, which usually contain each a grain of sand as a nucleus. These concretions in union sometimes compose entire beds of secondary mountains. It is sometimes called calcarious tufa. 8792
PISOPHALT, n. Pea-mineral or mineral-pea; a soft bitumen, black and of a strong pungent smell. It appears to be petrol passing to asphalt. It holds a middle place between petrol, which is liquid, and asphalt, which is dry and brittle. 8792
PISS, v.t. To discharge the liquor secreted by the kidneys and lodged in the urinary bladder. 8792
PISS, n. Urine; the liquor secreted by the kidneys into the bladder of an animal and discharged through the proper channel. 8792
PISSABED, n. The vulgar name of a yellow flower, growing among grass. 8792
PISSASPHALT, n. [Gr. pitch, and asphalt.] Earth-pitch; pitch mixed with bitumen, natural or artificial; a fluid opake mineral substance, thick and inflammable, but leaving a residuum after burning. 8792
PISSBURNT, a. Stained with urine. 8793
PIST, PISTE, n. The track or foot-print of a horseman on the ground he goes over. 8793
PISTACHIO, n. [L. pistachia.] The nut of the Pistacia terebinthus or turpentine tree, containing a kernel of a pale greenish color, of a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond, and yielding a well tasted oil. It is wholesome and nutritive. The tree grows in Syria, Arabia and Persia. 8793
PISTACITE, PISTAZITE, [See Epidote.] 8793
PISTAREEN, n. A silver coin of the value of 17 or 18 cents, or 9d sterling. 8793
PISTIL, n. [L. pistillum, a pestle.] In botany, the pointal, an organ of female flowers adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen, supposed to be a continuation of the pith, and when perfect, consisting of three parts, the germ or ovary, the style, and the stigma. 8793
PISTILLACEOUS, a. Growing on the germ or seed bud of a flower. 8793
PISTILLATE, a. Having or consisting in a pistil. 8793
PISTILLATION, n. [L. pistillum, a pestle, that is, a beater or driver.] The act of pounding in a mortar. [Little used.] 8793
PISTILLIFEROUS, a. [pistil and L. fero, to bear.] 8793
PISTOL, n. A small fire-arm, or the smallest fire-arm used, differing from a musket chiefly in size. Pistols are of different lengths, and borne by horsemen in cases at the saddle bow, or by a girdle. Small pistols are carried in the pocket. 8794
PISTOL, v.t. To shoot with a pistol. 8794
PISTOLE, n. A gold coin of Spain, but current in the neighboring countries. 8794
PISTOLET, n. A little pistol. 8794
PISTON, n. [L. pinso, the primary sense of which is to press, send, drive, thrust or strike, like embolus.] 8794
PIT, n. 8794
PIT, v.t. To indent; to press into hollows. 8795
PITAHAYA, n. A shrub of California, which yields a delicious fruit, the Cactus Pitajaya.
PITAPAT, adv. [probably allied to beat.] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick 8795
succession of beats; as, his heart went pitapat. 8795

PITAPAT, n. A light quick step. 8795
PITCH, n. [L. pix; Gr. most probably named from its thickness or inspissation; L. figo.]
PITCH, n. [from the root of pike, peak.] 8796 8795
PITCH, v.t. [L. figo, to fix, and uniting pike, pique with fix.] 8797
PITCH, v.i. To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight. 8797
PITCHED, pp. Set; planted; fixed; thrown headlong; set in array; smeared with pitch. 8798
PITCHER, n. 8798
PITCHFARTHING — PLANIFOLIOUS 8799
PITCHFARTHING, n. A play in which copper coin is pitched into a hole; called also chuck-farthing, from the root of choke. 8799
PITCHFORK, n. A fork or farming utensil used in throwing hay or sheaves of grain, in loading or unloading carts and wagons. 8799
PITCHINESS, n. [from pitch.] Blackness; darkness. [Little used.] 8799
PITCHING, ppr. Setting; planting or fixing; throwing headlong; plunging; daubing with pitch; setting, as a tune. 8799
PITCHING, n. In navigation, the rising and falling of the head and stern of a ship, as she moves over waves; or the vertical vibration of a ship about her center of gravity. 8799
PITCH-ORE, n. Pitch-blend, an ore of uranium. 8799
PITCHPIPE, n. An instrument used by choristers in regulating the pitch or elevation of the key or leading note of a tune. 8799
PITCH-STONE, n. A mineral, a sub-species of quartz, which in luster and texture resembles pitch, whence its name. It is sometimes called resinite. Its colors are, several shades of green; black with green, brown or gray; brown, tinged with red, green or yellow; sometimes yellowish or blue. It occurs in large beds and sometimes forms whole mountains. 8799
PITCHY, a. Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch. 8799
PIT-COAL, n. Fossil coal; coal dug from the earth. 8800
PITEOUS, a. [See Pity.] Sorrowful; mournful; that may excite pity; as a piteous look. 8800
PITEOUSLY, adv. In a piteous manner; with compassion. 8800
PITEOUSNESS, n. Sorrowfulness. 8800
PITFALL, n. A pit slightly covered for concealment, and intended to catch wild beasts or men. 8800
PITFALL, v.t. To lead into a pitfall. 8800
PIT-FISH, n. A small fish of the Indian seas, about the size of a smelt, of a green and yellow color. It has the power of protruding or retracting its eyes at pleasure. 8800
PITH, n. 8800
PITHILY, adv. With strength; with close or concentrated force; cogently; with energy. 8801
PITHINESS, n. Strength; concentrated force; as the pithiness of a reply. 8801
PITHLESS, a. Destitute of pith; wanting strength. 8801
PITHOLE, n. A mark made by disease. 8801
PITHY, a. Consisting of pith; containing pith; abounding with pith; as a pithy substance; a pithy stem. 8801
PITIABLE, a. Deserving pity; worthy of compassion; miserable; as pitiable persons; a pitiable condition. 8801
PITIABLENESS, n. State of deserving compassion. 8801
PITIED, pp. Compassionated. [See the verb, to pity.] 8801
PITIFUL, a. [See Pity.] Full of pity; tender; compassionate; having a heart to feel sorrow and sympathy for the distressed. James 5:11; 1 Peter 3:8. [This is the proper sense of the word.] 8802
PITIFULLY, adv. With pity; compassionately. 8802
PITIFULNESS, n. Tenderness of heart that disposes to pity; mercy; compassion. 8802
PITILESS, a. Destitute of pity; hardhearted; applied to persons; as a pitiless master. 8802
PITILESSLY, adv. Without mercy or compassion. 8802
PITILESSNESS, n. Unmercifulness; insensibility to the distresses of others. 8802

PITMAN, n. The man that stands in a pit when sawing timber with another man who stands above. 8803
PIT-SAW, n. A large saw used in dividing timber, and used by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below. 8803
PITTANCE, n. [The word signifies primarily, a portion of food allowed to a monk. The Spanish has pitar, to distribute allowances of meat, and pitancero, a person who distributes allowances, or a friar who lives on charity.] 8803
PITUITARY, a. [L. pituita, phlegm, rheum; Gr. to spit.] 8803
PITUITE, n. [L. pituita.] Mucus. 8803
PITUITOUS, a. [L. pituitosus.] Consisting of mucus, or resembling it in qualities. 8803
PITY, n. [The Latin, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese languages unite pity and piety in the same word, and the word may be from the root of compassion; L. patior, to suffer.] 8803
PITY, v.t. To feel pain or grief for one in distress; to have sympathy for; to compassionate; to have tender feelings for one, excited by his unhappiness. 8804
PITY, v.i. To be compassionate; to exercise pity. 8804
PIVOT, n. A pin on which any thing turns. 8804
PIX, n. [L. pyxis.] A little box or chest in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman catholic countries. 8805
PIZZLE, n. In certain quadrupeds, the part which is official to generation and the discharge of urine. 8805
PLACABILITY, PLACABLENESS, n. [from placable.] The quality of being appeasable; susceptibility of being pacified. 8805
PLACABLE, a. [L. placabilis, from placo, to pacify; probably formed on the root of lay. See Please.] 8805
PLACARD, n. Properly, a written or printed paper posted in a public place. It seems to have been formerly the name of an edict, proclamation or manifesto issued by authority, but this sense is, I believe, seldom or never annexed to the word. A placard now is an advertisement, or a libel, or a paper intended to censure public or private characters or public measures, posted in a public place. In the case of libels or papers intended to censure public or private characters, or the measures of government, these papers are usually pasted up at night for secrecy. 8805
PLACATE, v.t. [L. placo, to appease.] 8805
PLACE, n. 8805
PLACE, v.t. To put or set in a particular part of space, or in a particular part of the earth, or in something on its surface; to locate; as, to place a house by the side of a stream; to place a book on a shelf; to place a body of cavalry on each flank of any army. 8808
PLACED, pp. Set; fixed; located; established. 8809
PLACE-MAN, n. One that has an office under a government. 8809
PLACENTA, n. [L.] 8809
PLACENTAL, a. Pertaining to the placenta. 8809
PLACENTATION, n. In botany, the disposition of the cotyledons or lobes in the vegetation or germination of seeds. 8809
PLACER, n. One who places, locates or sets. 8810
PLACID, a. [L. placidus, from placo, to appease.] 8810
PLACIDLY, adv. Mildly; calmly; quietly; without disturbance or passion. 8810
PLACIDNESS, n. Calmness; quiet; tranquillity; unruffled state. 8810
PLACIT, n. [L. placitum, that which pleases, a decree, from placeo, to please.] A decree or determination. [Not in use.] 8810
PLACKET, n. A petticoat. If this is the sense of the word in Shakespeare, it is a derivative. The word signifies the opening of the garment; but it is nearly or wholly obsolete. 8810
PLAGIARISM, n. [from plagiary.] The act of purloining another man's literary works, or introducing passages from another man's writings and putting them off as one's own; literary theft. 8810
PLAGIARIST, n. One that purloins the writings of another and puts them off as his own.
PLAGIARY, n. [L. plagium, a kidnapping, probably from plagoe, nets, toils, that 8810

which is layed or spread, from the root of Eng. lay. The L. plaga, a stroke, is the same word differently applied, a laying on.] 8811
PLAGIARY, a. Stealing men; kidnapping. [Not used.] 8811
PLAGUE, n. plag. [L. plaga, a stroke; Gr. See Lick and Lay. The primary sense is a stroke or striking. So afflict is from the root of flog, and probably of the same family as plague.]
PLAGUE, v.t. plag. 88118811
PLAGUEFUL, a. Abounding with plagues; infected with plagues. 8812
PLAGUILY, adv. Vexatiously; in a manner to vex, harass or embarrass; greatly; horribly. [In vulgar use.] 8812
PLAGUY, a. Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. [Vulgar.] 8812
PLAICE, PLAISE, n. A fish of the genus Pleuronectes, growing to the size of eight or ten pounds or more. This fish is more flat and square than the halibut. 8812
PLAID, PLAD, n. A striped or variegated cloth worn by the highlanders in Scotland. It is a narrow woolen stuff worn round the waist or on the shoulders, reaching to the knees, and in cold weather to the feet. It is worn by both sexes. 8812
PLAIN, a. [L. planus; splendor. Gr. to wander.] 8812
PLAIN, adv. Not obscurely; in a manner to be easily understood. 8814
PLAIN, n. 8814
PLAIN, v.t. To level; to make plain or even on the surface. 8814
PLAIN, v.i. [L. plango.] To lament or wail. [Not used.] [See Complain.] 8814
PLAIN-DEALING, a. [plain and deal.] Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest; open; speaking and acting without art; as a plain-dealing man. 8814
PLAIN-DEALING, n. A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity; management without art, stratagem or disguise; sincerity. 8814
PLAIN-HEARTED, a. Having a sincere heart; communicating without art, reserve or hypocrisy; of a frank disposition. 8814
PLAIN-HEARTEDNESS, n. Frankness of disposition; sincerity. 8815
PLAINLY, adv. With a level surface. [Little used.] 8815
PLAINNESS, n. Levelness; evenness or surface. 8815
PLAIN-SONG, n. The plain unvaried chant of churches; so called in contradistinction from the prick-song, or variegated music sung by note. 8816
PLAIN-SPOKEN, a. Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity. 8816
PLAINT, n. [L. plango, to strike, to beat, to lament, whence complaint; Gr. to strike, from the root disused, whence, a stroke; L. plaga, Eng. plague.] 8816
PLAINTFUL, a. Complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice; as my plaintful tongue. 8816
PLAINTIF, n. In law, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal, for the recovery of a claim; opposed to defendant. 8816
PLAINTIVE, a. Lamenting; complaining; expressive of sorrow; as a plaintive sound or song. 8817
PLAINTIVELY ,adv. In a manner expressive of grief. 8817
PLAINTIVENESS, n. The quality or state of expressing grief. 8817
PLAINTLESS, a. Without complaint; unrepining. 8817
PLAIN-WORK, n. Plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery. 8817
PLAIT, n. [Gr. to twist.] 8817
PLAIT, v.t. To fold; to double in narrow streaks; as, to plait a gown or a sleeve. 8817
PLAITED, pp. Folded; braided; interwoven. 8817
PLAITER, n. One that plaits or braids. 8817
PLAITING, ppr. Folding; doubling; braiding. 8817
PLAN, n. 8818
PLAN, v.t. To form a draught or representation of any intended work. 8818
PLANARY, a. Pertaining to a plane. 8818
PLANCH, v.t. [See Plank.] To plank; to cover with planks or boards. 8818
PLANCHED, pp. Covered or made of planks or boards. 8818
PLANCHER, n. A floor. 8818

PLANCHET, n. [See Plank.] A flat piece of metal or coin. 8818
PLANCHING, n. The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or planks. 8818
PLANE, n. [from L. planus. See Plain.] In geometry, an even or level surface, like plain in popular language. 8818
PLANE, v.t. To make smooth; to pare off the inequalities of the surface of a board or other piece of wood by the use of a plane. 8819
PLANED, pp. Made smooth with a plane; leveled. 8819
PLANET, n. [L. planeta; Gr. wandering, to wander, allied to L. planus. See Plant.] A celestial body which revolves about the sun or other center, or a body revolving about another planet as its center. The planets which revolve about the sun as their center, are called primary planets; those which revolve about other planets as their center, and with them revolve about the sun, are called secondary planets, satellites or moons. The primary planets are named Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Herschell. Four smaller planets, denominated by some, asteroids, namely, Ceres, Pallas, Juno and Vesta, have recently been discovered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Herschell, being without the earth's orbit, are sometimes called the superior planets; Venus and Mercury, being within the earth's orbit, are called inferior planets. The planets are opake bodies which receive their light from the sun. They are so named from their motion or revolution, in distinction from the fixed stars, and are distinguished from the latter by their not twinkling. 8819
PLANETARIUM, n. An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets, agreeable to the Copernican system.
PLANETARY, a. Pertaining to the planets; as planetary inhabitants; planetary 8819
motions. 8820
PLANETED, a. Belonging to planets. 8820
PLANETICAL, a. Pertaining to planets. [Not used.] 8820
PLANE-TREE, n. [L. platanus.] A tree of the genus Platanus. The oriental plane-tree is a native of Asia; it rises with a straight smooth branching stem to a great highth, with palmated leaves and long pendulous peduncles, sustaining several heads of small close sitting flowers. The seeds are downy, and collected into round, rough, hard balls. The occidental plane-tree, which grows to a great highth, is a native of N. America; it is called also button-wood. 8820
PLANET-STRUCK, a. Affected by the influence of planets; blasted. 8820
PLANIFOLIOUS, a. [L. planus, plain, and folium, leaf.] 8820
PLANIMETRIC — PLEASANTLY 8822
PLANIMETRIC, PLANIMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to the mensuration of plain surfaces.
PLANIMETRY, n. [L. planus, plain, and Gr. to measure.] 88228822
PLANIPETALOUS, a. [L. planus, plain, and Gr. a petal.] 8822
PLANISH, v.t. [from plane.] To make smooth or plain; to polish; used by manufacturers.
PLANISHED, pp. Made smooth. 88228822
PLANISHING, ppr. Making smooth; polishing. 8822
PLANISPHERE, n. [L. planus, plain, and sphere.] A sphere projected on a plane, in which sense, maps in which are exhibited the meridians and other circles, are planispheres.
PLANK, n. A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being 8822
thicker. In America, broad pieces of sawed timber which are not more than an inch or an inch and a quarter thick, are called boards; like pieces from an inch and a half to three or four inches thick, are called planks. Sometimes pieces more than four inches thick are called planks. 8822
PLANK, v.t. To cover or lay with planks; as, to plank a floor or a ship. 8822
PLANNED, pp. Devised; schemed. 8822
PLANNER, n. One who plans or forms a plan; a projector. 8823
PLANNING, ppr. Scheming; devising; making a plan. 8823
PLANO-CONICAL, a. [plain and conical.] 8823
PLANO-CONVEX, a. [plain and convex.] Plain or flat on one side and convex on the other; as a plano-convex lens. 8823

PLANOHORIZONTAL, a. Having a level horizontal surface or position. 8823
PLANO-SUBULATE, a. [See Subulate.] Smooth and awl-shaped. 8823
PLANT, n. [L. planta; splendeo, splendor.] 8823
PLANT, v.t. To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth; as, to plant maiz. 8824
PLANT, v.i. To perform the act of planting. 8825
PLANTABLE, a. Capable of being planted. 8825
PLANTAGE, n. [L. plantago.] An herb, or herbs in general. [Not in use.] 8825
PLANTAIN, n. [L. plantago.] A plant of the genus Plantago, of several species. The water plantain is of the genus Alisma. 8825
PLANTAIN, PLANTAIN-TREE, n. A tree of the genus Musa, the most remarkable species of which are, the paradisiaca or plantain, and the sapietum or banana tree. The plantain rises with a soft stem fifteen or twenty feet high, and the fruit is a substitute for bread. 8825
PLANTAL, a. Belonging to plants. [Not used.] 8825
PLANTATION, n. [L. plantatio, from planto, to plant.] 8825
PLANT-CANE, n. In the West Indies, the original plants of the sugar cane, produced from germs placed in the ground; or canes of the first growth, in distinction from the ratoons, or sprouts from the roots of canes which have been cut. 8826
PLANTED, pp. Set in the earth for propagation; set; fixed; introduced; established. 8826
PLANTER, n. One that plants, sets, introduces or establishes; as a planter of maiz; a planter of vines; the planters of a colony. 8826
PLANTERSHIP, n. The business of a planter, or the management of a plantation, as in the West Indies. 8827
PLANTICLE, n. A young plant or plant in embryo. 8827
PLANTING, ppr. Setting in the earth for propagation; setting; settling; introducing; establishing. 8827
PLANTING, n. The act or operation of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, etc. 8827
PLANT-LOUSE, n. An insect that infests plants; a vine fretter; the puceron. 8827
PLASH, n. [Gr. superabundant moisture.] 8827
PLASH, v.i. To dabble in water; usually splash. 8827
PLASH, v.t. [L. plico, to fold.] To interweave branches; as, to plash a hedge or quicksets. [In New England, to splice.] 8827
PLASHING, ppr. Cutting and interweaving, as branches in a hedge. 8827
PLASHING, n. The act or operation of cutting and lopping small trees and interweaving them, as in hedges. 8827
PLASHY, a. Watery; abounding with puddles. 8827
PLASM, n. [Gr. to form.] A mold or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape. [Little used.] 8827
PLASMA, n. A silicious mineral of a color between grass green and leek green, occurring in angular pieces in beds, associated with common chalcedony, and among the ruins of Rome. 8828
PLASMATIC, PLASMATICAL, a. Giving shape; having the power of giving form. 8828
PLASTER, n. [L. emplastrum; Gr. to daub or smear, properly to lay or spread on; to daub or to fashion, mold or shape.] 8828
PL`ASTER, v.t. To overlay with plaster, as the partitions of a house, walls, etc. 8828
PLASTERED, pp. Overlaid with plaster. 8828
PLASTERER, n. One that overlays with plaster. 8828
PLASTERING, ppr. Covering with or laying on plaster. 8829
PL`ASTERING, n. The act or operation of overlaying with plaster. 8829
PLASTER-STONE, n. Gypsum, which see. This when pulverized is extensively used as a manure. 8829
PLASTIC, a. [Gr. to form.] Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter; as the plastic hand of the Creator; the plastic virtue of nature. 8829
PLASTICITY, n. The quality of giving form or shape to matter. 8829
PLASTRON, n. [See Plaster.] A piece of leather stuffed; used by fencers to defend the body against pushes. 8829
PLAT, v.t. [from plait, or plat, flat.] 8829

PLAT, PLATTING, n. Work done by platting or interweaving. 8829
PLAT, n. [L. latus; or from the root of place.] A small piece of ground, usually a portion of flat even ground; as a flowery plat; a plat of willows. 8829
PLAT, a. Plain; flat. [Not used.] 8829
PLAT, adv. Plainly; flatly; downright. [Not used.] 8829
PLATANE, n. [L. platanus.] The planetree, which see. 8829
PLATBAND, n. A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall or the side of a parterre. 8829
PLATE, n. [L. Latus, with the radical sense of laid, spread.] 8830
PLATE, v.t. To cover or overlay with plate or with metal; used particularly of silver; as plated vessels. 8830
PLATED, pp. Covered or adorned with plate; armed with plate; beaten into plates. 8831
PLATEN, n. [from its flatness.] Among printers, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made. 8831
PLATEY, a. Like a plate; flat. 8831
PLATFORM, n. [plat, flat, form.] The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography. 8831
PLATINA, PLATINUM, n. A metal discovered in the mines of Choco in Peru, nearly of the color of silver, but less bright, and the heaviest of the metals. Its specific gravity is to that of water as 23 to 1. It is harder than iron, undergoes no alteration in air, resists the action of acids and alkalies, is very ductile and capable of being rolled into thin plates. 8832
PLATING, ppr. Overlaying with plate or with a metal; beating into thin lamens. 8832
PLATING, n. The art or operation of covering any thing with plate or with a metal, particularly of overlaying a baser metal with a thin plate of silver. The coating of silver is soldered to the metal with tin or a mixture of three parts of silver with one of brass. 8832
PLATINIFEROUS, a. [platina and fero, to produce.] 8832
PLATONIC, a. Pertaining to Plato the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school or his opinions. 8832
PLATONICALLY, adv. After the manner of Plato. 8832
PLATONISM, n. The philosophy of Plato, consisting of three branches, theology, physics and mathematics. Under theology is included moral philosophy. The foundation of Plato's theology is the opinion that there are two eternal, primary, independent and incorruptible principles or causes of all things, and matter, from which all things are made. It was a fundamental maxim with him that from nothing, nothing can proceed. While therefore he held God to be the maker of the universe, he held matter, the substance of which the universe was made, to be eternal. 8833
PLATONIST, PLATONIZER, n. One that adheres to the philosophy of Plato; a follower of Plato. 8833
PLATONIZE, v.i. To adopt the opinions or philosophy of Plato. 8833
PLATONIZE, v.t. To explain on the principles of the Platonic school, or to accommodate to those principles. 8833
PLATONIZED, pp. Accommodated to the philosophy of Plato. 8833
PLATONIZING, ppr. Adopting the principles of Plato; accommodating to the principles of the Platonic school. 8833
PLATOON, n. A small square body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot when they form a hollow square, to strengthen the angles; or a small body acting together, but separate from the main body; as, to fire by platoons. 8833
PLATTER, n. [from plate.] A large shallow dish for holding the provisions of a table. 8833
PLATTER-FACED, a. Having a broad face. 8833
PLATTING, ppr. Weaving; forming by texture. 8833
PLATYPUS, n. A quadruped of New Holland, whose jaws are elongated into the shape of a duck's bill. The body is covered with thick hair and the feet are webbed. 8834
PLAUDIT, n. [L. plaudo, to praise, said to be taken from plaudite, a demand of applause by players when they left the stage.] 8834
PLAUSIBILITY, n. s as z. [See Plausible.] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right. 8834
PLAUSIBLE, a. s as z. [L. plausibilis, from plaudo, to clap hands in token of approbation; laus, laudo; Eng. loud.] 8834
PLAUSIBLENESS, n. Speciousness; show of right or propriety; as the plausibleness of Arminianism. 8834

PLAUSIBLY, adv. With fair show; speciously; in a matter adapted to gain favor or approbation. 8834
PLAUSIVE, a. Applauding; manifesting praise. 8834
PLAY, v.i. 8835
PLAY, v.t. To put in action or motion; as, to play cannon or a fire-engine. 8836
PLAY, n. Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement or diversion, as at cricket or quoit, or at blind man's buff. 8837
PLAYBILL, n. A printed advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.
PLAYBOOK, n. A book of dramatic compositions. 8838 8838
PLAY-DAY, PLAYING-DAY, n. A day given to play or diversion; a day exempt from work.
PLAYDEBT, n. A debt contracted by gaming. 8839 8839
PLAYED, pp. Acted; performed; put in motion. 8839
PLAYER, n. One who plays in any game or sport. 8839
PLAYFELLOW, n. A companion in amusements or sports. 8839
PLAYFUL, a. Sportive; given to levity; as a playful child. 8839
PLAYFULLY, adv. In a sportive manner. 8839
PLAYFULNESS, n. Sportiveness. 8839
PLAYGAME, n. Play of children. 8839
PLAYHOUSE, n. A house appropriated to the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theater. 8839
PLAYMATE, n. A playfellow; a companion in diversions. 8839
PLAY-PLEASURE, n. Idle amusement. [Not used.] 8840
PLAYSOME, a. Playful; wanton. 8840
PLAYSOMENESS, n. Playfulness; wantonness. 8840
PLAYTHING, n. A toy; any thing that serves to amuse. 8840
PLAYWRIGHT, n. A maker of plays. 8840
PLEA, n. [L. lis, litis.] 8840
PLEACH, v.t. [L. plico.] To bend; to interweave. [Not in use.] 8841
PLEAD, v.i. [See Plea.] In a general sense, to argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another. 8841
PLEAD, v.t. To discuss, defend and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to the tribunal or person who has the power of determining; as, to plead a cause before a court or jury. In this sense, argue is more generally used by lawyers. 8841
PLEADABLE, a. That may be pleaded; that may be alleged in proof, defense or vindication; as a right or privilege pleadable at law. 8842
PLEADED, pp. Offered or urged in defense; alleged in proof or support. 8842
PLEADER, n. One who argues in a court of justice. 8842
PLEADING, ppr. Offering in defense; supporting by arguments or reasons; supplicating.
PLEADING, n. The art of supporting by arguments, or of reasoning to persuade. 8842 8842
PLEADINGS, n. In law, the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims, comprehending the declaration, count or narration of the plaintiff, the plea of the defendant in reply, the replication of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea, the defendant's rejoinder, the plaintiff's sur-rejoinder, the defendant's rebutter, the plaintiff's sur-rebutter, etc. till the question is brought to issue, that is, to rest on a single point. 8842
PLEASANCE, n. plez'ance. [See Please.] Gayety; pleasantry; merriment. 8843
PLEASANT, a. plez'ant. 8843
PLEASANTLY, adv. plez'antly. In such a manner as to please or gratify. 8843
PLEASANTNESS — PLOWMAN 8844
PLEASANTNESS, n. plez'antness. State of being pleasant or agreeable; as the pleasantness of a situation. 8844
PLEASANTRY, n. plez'antry. Gayety; merriment. 8844
PLEASE, v.t. s as z. [L. placere, placeo.] 8844
PLEASE, v.i. s as z. To like; to choose; to prefer. 8845

PLEASED, pp. Gratified; affected with agreeable sensations or emotions. 8845
PLEASEMAN, n. An officious person who courts favor servilely; a pickthank. 8845
PLEASER, n. One that pleases or gratifies; one that courts favor by humoring or flattering compliances or a show of obedience; as men-pleasers. Ephesians 6:6; Colossians 3:22.
PLEASING, ppr. Gratifying; exciting agreeable sensations or emotions in. 88458845
PLEASING, a. Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind; as a pleasing prospect; a pleasing reflection; pleasing manners. 8846
PLEASING, n. The act of gratifying. 8846
PLEASINGLY, adv. In such a manner as to give pleasure. 8846
PLEASINGNESS, n. The quality of giving pleasure. 8846
PLEASURABLE, a. plezh'urable. [from pleasure.] Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification. 8846
PLEASURABLY, adv. With pleasure; with gratification of the senses or the mind. 8846
PLEASURABLENESS, n. The quality of giving pleasure. 8846
PLEASURE, n. plezh'ur. 8846
PLEASURE, v.t. plezh'ur. To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. [A word authorized by some good writers, but superfluous and not much used.] 8847
PLEASURE-BOAT, n. A boat appropriated to sailing for amusement. 8847
PLEASURE-CARRIAGE, n. A carriage for pleasure. 8847
PLEASUREFUL, a. Pleasant; agreeable. [Little used.] 8848
PLEASURE-GROUND, n. Ground laid out in an ornamental manner and appropriated to pleasure or amusement. 8848
PLEASURIST, n. A person devoted to worldly pleasure. [Little used.] 8848
PLEBEIAN, a. [L. plebeius, from plebs, the common people.] 8848
PLEBEIAN, n. One of the common people or lower ranks of men. [Usually applied to the common people of ancient Rome.] 8848
PLEBEIANCE, n. The common people. [Not in use.] 8848
PLEDGE, n. [L. plico.] 8848
PLEDGE, v.t. 8849
PLEDGED, pp. Deposited as security; given in warrant. 8850
PLEDGEE, n. The person to whom any thing is pledged. 8850
PLEDGER, n. One that pledges or pawns any thing; one that warrants or secures. [Pledgor, in Blackstone, is not to be countenanced.] 8850
PLEDGERY, n. A pledging; suretyship. [Not in use.] 8850
PLEDGET, n. [from folding or laying.] In surgery, a compress or small flat tent of lint, laid over a wound to imbibe the matter discharged and keep it clean. 8850
PLEDGING, ppr. Depositing in pawn or as security; giving warrant for security or safety.
PLEIADS, n. ple'yads. [L. Pleiades; Gr. to sail, as the rising of seven stars indicated 8850
the time of safe navigation.] 8850
PLENAL, a. [See Plenary.] Full. [Not used.] 8851
PLENARILY, adv. [from plenary.] Fully; completely. 8851
PLENARINESS, n. Fullness; completeness. 8851
PLENARTY, n. The state of a benefice when occupied. 8851
PLENARY, a. [L. plenus.] Full; entire; complete; as a plenary license; plenary consent; plenary indulgence. The plenary indulgence of the pope is an entire remission of penalties to all sins. 8851
PLENARY, n. Decisive procedure. [Not used.] 8851
PLENILUNARY, a. Relating to the full moon. 8851
PLENILUNE, n. [L. plenilunium; plenus, full, and luna, moon.] 8851
PLENIPOTENCE, n. [L. plenus, full, and potentia, power.] 8851
PLENIPOTENT, a. [L. plenipotens, supra.] 8851
PLENIPOTENTIARY, n. A person invested with full power to transact any business; usually, an embassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full power to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business. 8851
PLENIPOTENTIARY, a. Containing full power; as plenipotentiary license or authority. 8851

PLENISH, for replenish, not used. 8852
PLENIST, n. [L. plenus.] One who maintains that all space is full of matter. 8852
PLENITUDE, n. [L. plenitudo, from plenus, full.] 8852
PLENTEOUS, a. [from plenty.] Abundant; copious; plentiful; sufficient for every purpose; as a plenteous supply of provisions; a plenteous crop. 8852
PLENTEOUSLY, adv. In abundance; copiously; plentifully. 8852
PLENTEOUSNESS, n. Abundance; copious supply; plenty; as the seven years of plenteousness in Egypt. 8853
PLENTIFUL, a. [from plenty.] Copious; abundant; adequate to every purpose; as a plentiful crop of grain; a plentiful harvest; a plentiful supply of water; a plentiful fortune.
PLENTIFULLY, adv. Copiously; abundantly; with ample supply. 88538853
PLENTIFULNESS, n. The state of being plentiful; abundance. 8853
PLENTY, n. [from L. plenus.] Abundance; copiousness; full or adequate supply; as, we have a plenty of corn for bread; the garrison has a plenty of provisions. Its application to persons, as a plenty of buyers or sellers, is inelegant. 8853
PLENTY, a. Plentiful; being in abundance. 8853
PLENUM, n. [L.] Fullness of matter in space. 8854
PLEONASM, n. [L. pleonasmus; Gr. full, more, L. pleo, in impleo, to fill.] Redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words to express ideas, than are necessary. This may be justifiable when we intend to present thoughts with particular perspicuity or force. 8854
PLEONASTE, n. [Gr. abundant; from its four facets, sometimes found on each solid angle of the octahedron.] 8854
PLEONASTIC, PLEONASTICAL, a. Pertaining to pleonasm; partaking of pleonasm; redundant. 8854
PLEONASTICALLY, adv. With redundancy of words. 8854
PLEROPHORY, n. [Gr. full, and to bear.] 8854
PLESH, for plash, not used. 8854
PLETHORA, n. [Gr. fullness.] Literally, fullness. 8855
PLETHORIC, a. Having a full habit of body, or the vessels overcharged with fluids. 8855
PLETHORY. [See Plethora.] 8855
PLETHRON, PLETHRUM, n. [Gr.] A square measure used in Greece, but the contents are not certainly known. Some authors suppose it to correspond with the Roman juger, or 240 feet; others allege it to be double the Egyptian aurora, which was the square of a hundred cubits. 8855
PLEURA, n. [Gr. the side.] In anatomy, a thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax. 8855
PLEURISY, n. [Gr. the side.] An inflammation of the pleura or membrane that covers the inside of the thorax. It is accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration and cough. The usual remedies are venesection, other evacuations, diluents, etc. 8855
PLEURITIC, PLEURITICAL, a. Pertaining to pleurisy; as pleuritic symptoms or affections.
PLEVIN, n. A warrant of assurance. 88558855
PLEXIFORM, n. [L. plexus, a fold, and form.] 8855
PLEXUS, n. [L.] Any union of vessels, nerves or fibers, in the form of net-work. 8855
PLIABILITY, n. [from pliable.] The quality of bending or yielding to pressure or force without rupture; flexibility; pliableness. 8856
PLIABLE, a. [L. plico.] 8856
PLIABLENESS, n. Flexibility; the quality of yielding to force or to moral influence; pliability; as the pliableness of a plant or of the disposition. 8856
PLIANCY, n. [from pliant.] Easiness to be bent; in a physical sense; as the pliancy of a rod, of cordage or of limbs. 8856
PLIANT, a. That may be easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; flexile; lithe; limber; as a pliant thread. 8856
PLIANTNESS, n. Flexibility. 8856

PLICA, n. [L. a fold.] The plica polonica is a disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighboring countries. In this disease, the hair of the head is matted or clotted by means of an acrid viscid humor which exudes from the hair. 8856
PLICATE, PLICATED, a. [L. plicatus, plico, to fold.] 8857
PLICATION, n. [from L. plico.] A folding or fold. 8857
PLICATURE, n. [L. plicatura; plico, to fold.] A fold; a doubling. 8857
PLIERS, n. plu. An instrument by which any small thing is seized and bent. 8857
PLIFORM, a. In the form of a fold or doubling. 8857
PLIGHT, v.t. plite. [L. plico; flecto, to bend; ligo. See Alloy and Ply.] 8857
PLIGHT, n. plite. Literally, a state of being involved, [L. plicatus, implicatus, implicitus;] hence, perplexity, distress, or a distressed state or condition; as a miserable plight. But the word by itself does not ordinarily imply distress. Hence, 8857
PLIGHTED, pp. pli'ted. Pledged. 8858
PLIGHTER, n. pli'ter. One that pledges; that which plights. 8858
PLIGHTING, ppr. pli'ting; Pledging. 8858
PLIM, v.i. To swell. [Not in use.] 8858
PLINTH, n. [Gr. a brick or tile; L. plinthus.] 8858
PLOD, v.i. To travel or work slowly or with steady laborious diligence. 8858
PLODDER, n. A dull, heavy, laborious person. 8859
PLODDING, ppr. Traveling or laboring with slow movement and steady diligence; studying closely but heavily. 8859
PLODDING, n. Slow movement or study with steadiness or persevering industry. 8859
PLOT, n. [a different orthography of plat.] 8859
PLOT, v.t. To make a plan of; to delineate. 8859
PLOT, n. 8860
PLOT, v.i. To form a scheme of mischief against another, or against a government or those who administer it. A traitor plots against his king. 8860
PLOT, v.t. To plan; to devise; to contrive; as, to plot an unprofitable crime. 8860
PLOTTED, pp. Contrived; planned. 8860
PLOTTER, n. One that plots or contrives; a contriver. 8860
PLOTTING, ppr. Contriving; planning; forming an evil design. 8861
PLOUGH. [See Plow.] 8861
PLOVER, n. [L. pluvialis, rainy; pluo, to rain.] 8861
PLOW, n. 8861
PLOW, v.t. To trench and turn up with a plow; as, to plow the ground for wheat; to plow it into ridges. 8861
PLOW-ALMS, n. A penny formerly paid by every plow-land to the church. 8862
PLOW-BOTE, n. In English law, wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry. 8862
PLOWBOY, n. A boy that drives or guides a team in plowing; a rustic boy. 8862
PLOWED, pp. Turned up with a plow; furrowed. 8862
PLOWER, n. One that plows land; a cultivator. 8863
PLOWING, ppr. Turning up with a plow; furrowing. 8863
PLOWING, n. The operation of turning up ground with a plow; as the first and second plowing; three plowings.8863
PLOW-LAND, n. Land that is plowed, or suitable for tillage. 8863
PLOWMAN, n. One that plows or holds a plow. 8863
PLOW-MONDAY — POET 8864
PLOW-MONDAY, n. The Monday after twelfth-day. 8864
PLOWSHARE, n. [See Shear.] The part of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mold-board, which turns it over. 8864
PLUCK, v.t. 8864
PLUCK, n. The heart, liver and lights of an animal. 8865
PLUCKED, pp. Pulled off; stripped of feathers or hair. 8865
PLUCKER, n. One that plucks. 8865
PLUCKING, ppr. Pulling off; stripping. 8865
PLUG, n. A stopple; any piece of pointed wood or other substance used to stop a hole,

but larger than a peg or spile. 8865
PLUG, v.t. To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole. 8865
PLUM, n. 8865
PLUMAGE, n. The feathers that cover a fowl. 8866
PLUMB, n. plum. [L. plumbum, lead; probably a clump or lump.] 8866
PLUMB, a. Perpendicular, that is, standing according to a plumb-line. The post of the house or the wall is plumb. [This is the common language of our mechanics.] 8866
PLUMB, adv. In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. The wall stands plumb. 8866
PLUMB, v.t. To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction; as, to plumb a building or a wall. 8866
PLUMBAGINOUS, a. Resembling plumbago; consisting of plumbago, or partaking of its properties. 8866
PLUMBAGO, n. [L.] A mineral consisting of carbon and iron; used for pencils, etc. 8866
PLUMBEAN, PLUMBEOUS, a. Consisting of lead; resembling lead. 8866
PLUMBED, pp. plum'med. Adjusted by a plumb-line. 8867
PLUMBER, n. plum'mer. One who works in lead. 8867
PLUMBERY, n. plum'mery. Works in lead; manufactures of lead; the place where lead is wrought. 8867
PLUMBIFEROUS, a. [L. plumbum, lead, and fero, to produce.] 8867
PLUMB-LINE, n. plum'-line. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; or a line directed to the center of gravity in the earth. 8867
PLUM-CAKE, n. Cake containing raisins or currants. 8867
PLUME, n. [L. pluma.] 8867
PLUME, PLUMULE, n. In botany, the ascending scaly part of the corculum or heart of a seed; the scaly part of the embryo plant within the seed, which rises and becomes the stem or body. It extends itself into the cavity of the lobes, and is terminated by a small branch resembling a feather, from which it derives its name. 8868
PLUME, v.t. To pick and adjust plumes or feathers. 8868
PLUME-ALUM, n. A kind of asbestus. 8868
PLUMELESS, a. Without feathers or plumes. 8868
PLUMIGEROUS, a. [L. pluma, a feather, and gero, to wear.] 8868
PLUMIPED, a. [infra.] Having feet covered with feathers. 8868
PLUMIPED, n. [L. pluma, feather, and pes, foot.] 8868
PLUMMET, n. [See Plumb.] 8869
PLUMMING, n. Among miners, the operation of finding by means of a mine dial the place where to sink an air shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines. 8869
PLUMOSE, PLUMOUS, a. [L. plumosus.] Feathery; resembling feathers. 8869
PLUMOSITY, n. The state of having feathers. 8869
PLUMP, a. 8869
PLUMP, n. A knot; a cluster; a clump; a number of things closely united or standing together; as a plump of trees; a plump of fowls; a plump of horsemen. 8870
PLUMP, v.t. [from the adjective.] To swell; to extend to fullness; to dilate; to fatten. 8870
PLUMP, v.i. 8870
PLUMP, adv. Suddenly; heavily; at once, or with a sudden heavy fall. 8870
PLUMPER, n. Something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks; any thing intended to swell out something else. 8870
PLUMPLY, adv. Fully; roundly; without reserve; as, to assert a thing plumply; a word in common popular use. 8870
PLUMPNESS, n. Fullness of skin; distention to roundness; as the plumpness of a boy; plumpness of the eye or cheek. 8870
PLUM-PORRIDGE, n. Porridge with plums. 8870
PLUM-PUDDING, n. Pudding containing raisins or currants. 8870
PLUMPY, a. Plump; fat; jolly. [Not elegant.] 8871
PLUM-TREE, n. A tree that produces plums. 8871
PLUMULE, n. [L. plumula.] The ascending scaly part of the embryo plant, which becomes the stem. [See Plume.] 8871

PLUMY, a. [from plume.] Feathered; covered with feathers. 8871
PLUNDER, v.t. 8871
PLUNDER, n. That which is taken from an enemy by force; pillage; prey; spoil. 8871
PLUNDERED, pp. Pillaged; robbed. 8871
PLUNDERER, n. A hostile pillager; a spoiler. 8871
PLUNDERING, ppr. Pillaging; robbing. 8871
PLUNGE, v.t. 8872
PLUNGE, v.i. To pitch; to thrust or drive one's self into water or a fluid; to dive or to rush in. He plunged into the river. 8872
PLUNGE, n. The act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance. 8872
PLUNGED, pp. Thrust into a fluid or other penetrable substance; immersed; involved in straits. 8873
PLUNGEON, n. A sea fowl. 8873
PLUNGER, n. One that plunges; a diver. 8873
PLUNGING, ppr. Immersing; diving; rushing headlong. 8873
PLUNGY, a. Wet. [Not used.] 8873
PLUNKET, n. A kind of blue color. 8873
PLURAL, a. [L. pluralis, from plus, pluris, more.] 8873
PLURALIST, n. A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls. 8873
PLURALITY, n. [L. pluralis.] 8873
PLURALLY, adv. In a sense implying more than one. 8874
PLURILITERAL, a. [L. plus and litera, letter.] 8874
PLURILITERAL, n. A word consisting of more letters than three. 8874
PLURISY, n. [L. plus, pluris.] Superabundance. [Not used.] 8874
PLUS, [L. more,] in algebra, a character marked thus, +, used as the sign of addition.
PLUSH, n. Shag; a species of shaggy cloth or stuff with a velvet nap on one side, 8874
composed regularly of a woof of a single thread and a double warp; the one, wool of two threads twisted, the other of goat's or camel's hair. But some plushes are made wholly of worsted; others wholly of hair. 8874
PLUSHER, n. A marine fish. 8874
PLUTONIAN, a. Plutonic, which see. 8874
PLUTONIAN, n. One who maintains the origin of mountains, etc. to be from fire. 8874
PLUTONIC, a. [from Pluto, in mythology, the king of the infernal regions.] Pertaining to or designating the system of the Plutonists; as the Plutonic theory. 8875
PLUTONIST, n. One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion. 8875
PLUVIAL, PLUVIOUS, a. [L. pluvialis, from pluvia, rain.] Rainy; humid. 8875
PLUVIAL, n. A priest's cope. 8875
PLUVIAMETER, n. [L. pluvia, rain, and Gr. measure.] A rain gage, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow, in any particular climate or place. 8875
PLUVIAMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to a pluviameter; made or ascertained by a pluviameter.
PLY, v.t. [Gr. to fold; L. plico.] 8875 8875
PLY, v.i. To bend; to yield. 8876
PLY, n. A fold; a plait. 8876
PLYER, n. He or that which plies. In fortification, plyers denotes a kind of balance used in raising and letting down a drawbridge, consisting of timbers joined in the form of St. Andrew's cross. 8876
PLYING, ppr. Laying on with steadiness or repetition; applying closely; employing; performing; urging; pressing or attempting to make way against the wind. 8876
PLYING, n. Urgent solicitation. 8877
PNEUMATIC, PNEUMATICAL, a. numat'ic. [Gr. breath, spirit; to breathe or blow.] 8877
PNEUMATICS, n. In natural philosophy, that branch which treats of air. In chimistry, that branch which treats of the gases. 8877

PNEUMATOCELE, n. [Gr. air, and a tumor.] In surgery, a distension of the scrotum by air.
PNEUMATOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to pneumatology. 8877 8877
PNEUMATOLOGIST, n. One versed in pneumatology. 8877
PNEUMATOLOGY, n. [Gr. air, and discourse.] 8877
PNEUMONIA, PNEUMONY, n. [Gr. the lungs, to breathe.] 8878
PNEUMONIC, a. Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic. 8878
PNEUMONIC, n. A medicine for affections of the lungs. 8878
POACH, v.t. 8878
POACH, v.t. [Eng. poke, poker, to punch; L. pungo.] 8878
POACH, v.i. To be trodden with deep tracks, as soft ground. We say, the ground is soft in spring, and poaches badly. 8878
POACHARD, POCHARD, n. [from poach.] A fresh water duck of an excellent taste, weighing a pound and twelve ounces. It is the red headed duck of Lawson; found in America and in the north of Europe. 8878
POACHED, pp. Slightly boiled or softened; trodden with deep footsteps; stolen. 8879
POACHER, n. One that steals game. 8879
POACHINESS, n. Wetness and softness; the state of being easily penetrable by the feet of beasts; applied to land. 8879
POACHY, a. Wet and soft; such as the feet of cattle will penetrate to some depth; applied to land or ground of any kind. 8879
POCK, n. [Eng. big.] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in the variolous and vaccine diseases, named from the pustules, small pox, or as it ought to be written, small pocks. 8879
POCKET, n. 8879
POCKET, v.t. To put or conceal in the pocket; as, to pocket a penknife. 8879
POCKET-BOOK, n. A small book of paper covered with leather; used for carrying papers in the pocket. 8879
POCKET-GLASS, n. A portable looking glass. 8880
POCKET-HOLE, n. The opening into a pocket. 8880
POCKET-LID, n. The flap over the pocket-hole. 8880
POCKET-MONEY, n. Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses. 8880
POCK-HOLE, n. The pit or scar made by a pock. 8880
POCKINESS, n. The state of being pocky. 8880
POCKWOOD, n. Lignum vitae, a very hard wood. 8880
POCKY, a. [from pock.] Infected with the small pocks; full of pocks. 8880
POCULENT, a. [L. poculentus, from poculum, a cup.] 8880
POD, n. The pericarp, capsule or seed vessel of certain plants. The silique or pod is an oblong, membranaceous, two valved pericarp, having the seeds fixed along both sutures. A legume is a pericarp of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed along one suture only.
POD, v.i. To swell; to fill; also, to produce pods. 8880 8880
PODAGRIC, PODAGRICAL, a. [L. podagra; Gr. the foot, and a seizure.] 8880
PODDED, a. Having its pods formed; furnished with pods. 8881
PODDER, n. A gatherer of pods. 8881
PODGE, n. A puddle; a plash. 8881
POEM, n. [L. poema; Gr. to make, to compose songs.] 8881
POESY, n. [L. poesis; Gr. to make.] 8881
POET, n. [L. poeta. See Poem.] 8881
POETASTER — POLONOISE 8883
POETASTER, n. A petty poet; a pitiful or rhymer or writer of verses. 8883
POETESS, n. A female poet. 8883
POETIC, POETICAL, a. [L. poeticus.] 8883
POETICALLY, adv. With the qualities of poetry; by the art of poetry; by fiction. 8883
POETICS, n. The doctrine of poetry. 8883
POETIZE, v.i. To write as a poet; to compose verse. 8883

POET-LAUREAT, n. A poet employed to compose poems for the birth days of a prince or other special occasion. 8883
POET-MUSICIAN, n. An appellation given to the bard and lyrist of former ages, as uniting the professions of poetry and music. 8883
POETRESS, n. A female poet. 8883
POETRY, n. [Gr.] Metrical composition; verse; as heroic poetry; dramatic poetry; lyric or Pindaric poetry. 8883
POIGNANCY, n. poin'ancy. [See Poignant.] 8884
POIGNANT, a. poin'ant. [L. pungere, pungo, to prick.] 8884
POIGNANTLY, adv. poin'antly. In a stimulating, piercing or irritating manner; with keenness or point. 8884
POINT, n. [L. punctum, from pungo, to prick, properly to thrust, pret. pepugi, showing that n is not radical.] 8884
POINT, v.t. To sharpen; to cut, forge, grind or file to an acute end; as, to point a dart or a pin; also, to taper, as a rope. 8888
POINT, v.i. To direct the finger for designating an object, and exciting attention to it; with at. 8889
POINTAL, n. In botany, the pistil of a plant; an organ or viscus adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen. Its appearance is that of a column or set of columns in the center of the flower. 8889
POINTED, pp. Sharpened; formed to a point; directed; aimed. 8889
POINTEDLY, adv. In a pointed manner; with lively turns of thought or expression. 8890
POINTEDNESS, n. Sharpness; pickedness with asperity. 8890
POINTEL, n. Something on a point. 8890
POINTER, n. Any thing that points. 8890
POINTING, ppr. Directing the finger; showing; directing. 8890
POINTING, n. The art of making the divisions of a writing; punctuation. 8891
POINTING-STOCK, n. An object of ridicule or scorn. 8891
POINTLESS, a. Having no point; blunt; obtuse; as a pointless sword. 8891
POISE, n. poiz. 8891
POISE, v.t. poiz. 8891
POISED, pp. Balanced; made equal in weight; resting in equilibrium. 8892
POISING, ppr. Balancing. 8892
POISON, n. poiz'n. [L. pus.] 8892
POISON, v.t. To infect with any thing fatal to life; as, to poison an arrow. 8893
POISONED, pp. Infected or destroyed by poison. 8893
POISONER, n. One who poisons or corrupts; that which corrupts. 8893
POISONING, ppr. Infecting with poison; corrupting. 8893
POISONOUS, a. Venomous; having the qualities of poison; corrupting; impairing soundness of purity. 8893
POISONOUSLY, adv. With fatal or injurious effects; venomously. 8893
POISONOUSNESS, n. The quality of being fatal or injurious to health and soundness; venomousness. 8893
POISON-TREE, n. A tree that poisons the flesh. This name is given to a species of Rhus or sumac, the Rhus vernix or poison ash, a native of America; also to the bohun upas of Java. 8894
POITREL, n. [L. pectorale, from pectus, the breast.] 8894
POIZE, a common spelling of poise. [See Poise.] 8894
POKE, n. A pocket; a small bag; as a pig in a poke. 8894
POKE, POKE-WEED, n. The popular name of a plant of the genus Phytolacca, otherwise called cocum and garget; a native of N. America. As a medicine, it has emetic and cathartic qualities, and has had some reputation as a remedy for rheumatism. It was formerly called in Virginia, pocan. 8894
POKE, v.t. 8894
POKE, n. In New England, a machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping fences, consisting of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointing forward. 8894
POKE, v.t. To put a poke on; a, to polk an ox. 8894

POKER, n. [from poke.] An iron bar used in stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel.
POKER, n. [L. bos, bovis.] Any frightful object, especially in the dark; a bugbear; a word in common popular use in America. 8894 8895
POKING, ppr. Feeling in the dark; stirring with a poker; thrusting at with the horns; putting a poke on. 8895
POKING, a. Drudging; servile. 8895
POKING-STICK, n. An instrument formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs then worn.
POLACRE, n. A vessel with three masts, used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, so that they have neither tops, caps nor cross-trees, nor horses to their upper yards. 8895 8895
POLAR, a. 8895
POLARITY, n. That quality of a body in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points; usually, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, properties of attraction or repulsion, or the power of taking a certain direction. Thus we speak of the polarity of the magnet or magnetic needle, whose pole is not always that of the earth, but a point somewhat easterly or westerly; and the deviation of the needle from a north and south line is called its variation. A mineral is said to possess polarity, when it attracts one pole of a magnetic needle and repels the other. 8895
POLARIZATION, n. The act of giving polarity to a body. 8895
POLARIZE, v.t. To communicate polarity to. 8896
POLARIZED, pp. Having polarity communicated to. 8896
POLARIZING, ppr. Giving polarity to. 8896
POLARY, a. [See Polar.] Tending to a pole; having a direction to a pole. 8896
POLE, n. [L. palus. See Pale.] 8896
POLE, n. [L. polus; Gr. to turn.] 8896
POLE, n. [from Poland.] A native of Poland. 8897
POLE, v.t. To furnish with poles for support; as, to pole beans. 8897
POLE-AX, POLE-AXE, n. An ax fixed to a pole or handle; or rather a sort of hatchet with a handle about fifteen inches in length, and a point or claw bending downward from the back of its head. It is principally used in actions at sea, to cut away the rigging of the enemy attempting to board; sometimes it is thrust into the side of a ship to assist in mounting the enemy's ship, and it is sometimes called a boarding-ax. 8897
POLECAT, n. A quadruped of the genus Mustela; the fitchew or fitchet. 8898
POLE-DAVY, n. A sort of coarse cloth. 8898
POLEMARCH, n. [Gr. war, and to rule, or chief.] 8898
POLEMIC, POLEMICAL, a. [Gr. war.] 8898
POLEMIC, n. A disputant; a controvertist; one who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another. 8898
POLEMOSCOPE, n. [Gr. war, and to view.] An oblique perspective glass contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. It consists of a concave glass placed near a plane mirror in the end of a short round tube, and a convex glass in a hole in the side of the tube. It is called opera-glass, or diagonal opera-glass. 8898
POLE-STAR, n. A star which is vertical, or nearly so, to the pole of the earth; a lodestar. The northern pole-star is of great use to navigators in the northern hemisphere. 8898
POLEY-GRASS, n. A plant of the genus Lythrum. 8899
POLEY-MOUNTAIN, n. A plant of the genus Teucrium. 8899
POLICE, n. [L. politia; Gr. city.] 8899
POLICED, a. Regulated by laws; furnished with a regular system of laws and administration. 8899
POLICE-OFFICER, n. An officer entrusted with the execution of the laws of a city. 8899
POLICY, n. [L. politia; Gr. city.] 8899
POLING, n. In gardening, the operation of dispersing the worm-casts all over the walks, with long ash poles. This destroys the worm-casts and is beneficial to the walks. 8901
POLING, ppr. Furnishing with poles for support. 8901
POLISH, a. Pertaining to Poland, a level country on the south of Russia and the Baltic.

POLISH, v.t. [L. polio.] 8901 8901
POLISH, v.i. To become smooth; to receive a gloss; to take a smooth and glossy surface. 8901
POLISH, n. A smooth, glossy surface produced by friction. 8901
POLISHABLE, a. Capable of being polished. 8902
POLISHED, pp. Made smooth and glossy; refined. 8902
POLISHER, n. The person or instrument that polishes. 8902
POLISHING, ppr. Making smooth and glossy; refining. 8902
POLISHING, n. Smoothness; glossiness; refinement. 8902
POLITE, a. [L. politus, polished, from polio, supra.] 8902
POLITELY, adv. With elegance of manners; genteelly; courteously. 8902
POLITENESS, n. Polish or elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding; ease and gracefulness of manners, united with a desire to please others and a careful attention to their wants and wishes. 8903
POLITIC, a. [L. politicus; Gr. a city.] 8903
POLITICAL, a. [supra.] Pertaining to policy, or to civil government and its administration. Political measures or affairs are measures that respect the government of a nation or state. So we say, political power or authority; political wisdom; a political scheme; political opinions. A good prince is the political father of his people. The founders of a state and wise senators are also called political fathers. 8903
POLITICALLY, adv. With relation to the government of a nation or state. 8904
POLITICASTER, n. A petty politician; a pretender to politics. 8904
POLITICIAN, a. Cunning; using artifice. 8904
POLITICIAN, n. One versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics. 8905
POLITICS, n. The science of government; that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity; comprehending the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals. Politics, as a science or an art, is a subject of vast extent and importance. 8905
POLITIZE, v.i. To play the politician. [Not in use.] 8905
POLITURE, n. [See Polish.] 8905
POLITY, n. [Gr.] The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state; and in free states, the frame or fundamental system by which the several branches of government are established, and the powers and duties or each designated and defined.
POLL, n. 89068905
POLL, v.t. To lop the tops of trees. 8906
POLLARD, n. [from poll.] A tree lopped. 8907
POLLARD, v.t. To lop the tops of trees; to poll. 8907
POLLEN, n. [L. pollen, pollis, fine flour; pulvis.] 8907
POLLENGER, n. Brushwood. 8907
POLLENIN, n. [from pollen.] A substance prepared from the pollen of tulips, highly inflammable, and insoluble in agents which dissolve other vegetable products. Exposed to the air, it soon undergoes putrefaction. 8907
POLLER, n. [from poll.] One that shaves persons; a barber. [Not used.] 8907
POLL-EVIL, n. [poll and evil.] A swelling or impostem on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck between the ears. 8908
POLLICITATION, n. [L. pollicitatio.] A promise; a voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it. 8908
POLLINCTOR, n. [L.] One that prepares materials for embalming the dead; a kind of undertaker. 8908
POLLINIFEROUS, a. [L. pollen and fero, to produce.] 8908
POLLOCK, POLLACK, n. A fish, a species of Gadus or cod. 8908
POLLUTE, v.t. [L. polluo; polluceo and possideo.] 8908
POLLUTE, a. Polluted; defiled. 8909
POLLUTED, pp. Defiled; rendered unclean; tainted with guilt; impaired; profaned. 8909

POLLUTEDNESS, n. The state of being polluted; defilement. 8909
POLLUTER, n. A defiler; one that pollutes or profanes. 8909
POLLUTING, ppr. Defiling; rendering unclean; corrupting; profaning. 8909
POLLUTION, n. [L. pollutio.] 8909
POLLUX, n. A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the constellation Gemini or the Twins. 8909
POLONAISE, POLONESE, n. A robe or dress adopted from the fashion of the Poles; sometimes worn by ladies. 8909
POLONESE, n. The Polish language. 8910
POLONOISE, n. In music, a movement of three crotchets in a bar, with the rhythmical cesure on the last. 8910

POLT — POMPOUSLY 8911

POLT, n. A blow, stroke or striking; a word in common popular use in N. England. 8911
POLT-FOOT, n. A distorted foot. [Not in use.] 8911
POLT-FOOT, POLT-FOOTED, a. Having distorted feet. [Not in use.] 8911
POLTROON, n. An arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage. 8911
POLTROONERY, n. Cowardice; baseness of mind; want of spirit. 8911
POLVERIN, POLVERINE, n. [L. pulvis, dust.] The calcined ashes of a plant, of the nature of pot and pearl ashes, brought from the Levant and Syria. In the manufacture of glass, it is preferred to other ashes, as the glass made with it is perfectly white. 8911
POLY, POLEY, n. [L. polium; Gr. white.] A plant. The poley grass is of the genus Lythrum. 8911
POLY, in compound words, is from the Greek, and signifies many; as in polygon, a figure of many angles. 8911
POLYACOUSTIC, a. [Gr. many, and to hear.] That multiples or magnifies sound; 8911 as a noun, an instrument to multiply sounds. 8911
POLYADELPH, n. [Gr. many, and brother.] 8911
POLYADELPHIAN, a. Having its stamens united in three or more bundles. 8911
POLYANDER, n. [Gr. many, and a male.] In botany, a plant having many stamens, or any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle. 8912
POLYANDRIAN, a. Having many stamens, that is, any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle. 8912
POLYANDRY, n. [supra.] The practice of females' having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands. 8912
POLYANTH, POLYANTHOS, n. [Gr. many, and a flower.] A plant of the genus Primula or primrose, whose flower stalks produce flowers in clusters. 8912
POLYAUTOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. many, he himself, and to write.] 8912
POLYCHORD, a. [Gr. many and chord.] 8912
POLYCHREST, n. [Gr. many, and useful.] In pharmacy, a medicine that serves for many uses, or that cures many diseases. 8912
POLYCHROITE, n. [Gr. many, and to color.] 8912
POLYCOTYLEDON, n. [Gr. many, and a cavity.] In botany, a plant that has many or more than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed. 8912
POLYCOTYLEDONOUS, a. Having more than two lobes to the seed. 8912
POLYEDRIC, POLYEDROUS. [See Polyhedron and Polyhedral.] 8912
POLYGAM, POLYGAMIAN, n. [Gr. many, and marriage.] In botany, a plant which bears hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both, not inclosed in the same common calyx, but scattered either on the same plant, or on two or three distinct individuals. 8913
POLYGAMIAN, a. Producing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both. 8913
POLYGAMIST, n. [See Polygamy.] A person who maintains the lawfulness of polygamy. 8913
POLYGAMOUS, a. Consisting of polygamy. 8913
POLYGAMY, n. [Gr. many, and marriage.] A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; or the having of such plurality. When a man has more wives than one, or a woman more husbands than one, at the same time, the offender is punishable for polygamy.

Such is the fact in christian countries. But polygamy is allowed in some countries, as in Turkey. 8913
POLYGAR, n. In Hindoostan, an inhabitant of the woods. 8913
POLYGENOUS, a. [Gr. many, and kind.] Consisting of many kinds; as a polygenous mountain, which is composed of strata of different species of stone. 8913
POLYGLOT, a. [Gr. many, and tongue.] Having or containing many languages; as a polyglot lexicon or Bible. 8913
POLYGLOT, n. A book containing many languages, particularly the Bible containing the Scriptures in several languages. 8913
POLYGON, n. [Gr. many, and an angle.] In geometry, a figure of many angles and sides, and whose perimeter consists at least of more than four sides. 8914
POLYGONAL, POLYGONOUS, a. Having many angles. 8914
POLYGONUM, POLYGON, n. [Gr. many, and knee or knot.] Knotgrass, a genus of plants so names from the numerous joints in the stem. 8914
POLYGRAM, n. [Gr. many, and a writing.] 8914
POLYGRAPH, n. [See Polygraphy.] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with ease and expedition. 8914
POLYGRAPHIC, POLYGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to polygraphy; as a polygraphic instrument. 8914
POLYGRAPHY, n. [Gr. many, and a writing; to write.] 8914
POLYGYN, n. [Gr. many, and a female.] 8914
POLYGYNIAN, a. Having many pistils. 8914
POLYGYNY, n. [Gr. many, and a female.] 8914
POLYHALITE, n. [Gr. many, and salt.] A mineral or salt occurring in masses of a fibrous structure, of a brick red color, being tinged with iron. It contains sulphates of lime, of magnesia, of potash and of soda. 8915
POLYHEDRAL, POLYHEDROUS, a. [See Polyhedron.] Having many sides; as a solid body. 8915
POLYHEDRON, n. [Gr. many, and side.] 8915
POLYLOGY, n. [Gr. many, and discourse.] 8915
POLYMATHIC, a. [See Polymathy.] Pertaining to polymathy. 8915
POLYMATHY, n. [Gr. many, and learning; to learn.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; acquaintance with many branches of learning or with various subjects. 8915
POLYMNITE, n. [stone of many marshes.] A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes and ponds. 8915
POLYMORPH, n. [Gr. many and form.] A name given by Soldani to a numerous tribe or series of shells, which are very small, irregular and singular in form, and which cannot be referred to any known genus. 8915
POLYMORPHOUS, a. [supra.] Having many forms. 8915
POLYNEME, n. A fish having a scaly compressed head, with a blunt prominent nose, and pliform appendages to the pectoral fins. 8916
POLYNESIA, n. s as z. [Gr. many and isle.] A new term in geography, used to designate a great number of isles in the Pacific ocean, as the Pelew isles, the Ladrones, the Carolinas, the Sandwich isles, the Marquesas, the Society isles and the Friendly isles.
POLYNESIAN, a. Pertaining to Polynesia. 89168916
POLYNOME, n. [Gr. many and name.] In algebra, a quantity consisting of many terms.
POLYNOMIAL, a. Containing many names or terms. 89168916
POLYONOMOUS, a. [Gr. many and name.] 8916
POLYONOMY, n. [supra.] Variety of different names. 8916
POLYOPTRUM, n. [Gr. many and to see.] A glass through which objects appear multiplied. 8916
POLYPE, POLYPUS, n. [Gr. many and foot.] 8916
POLYPETALOUS, a. [Gr. many and a petal.] In botany, having many petals; as a polypetalous corol. 8917

POLYPHONIC, a. [infra.] Having or consisting of many voices or sounds. 8917
POLYPHONISM, POLYPHONY, n. [Gr. many and sound.] Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo. 8917
POLYPHYLLOUS, a. [Gr. many and leaf.] In botany, many-leafed; as a polyphyllous calyx or perianth. 8917
POLYPIER, n. The name given to the habitations of polypes, or to the common part of those compound animals called polypes. 8917
POLYPITE, n. Fossil polype. 8917
POLYPODE, n. [Gr.] An animal having many feet; the milleped or wood-louse. 8917
POLYPODY, n. [L. polypodium, from the Greek. See Polype.] 8917
POLYPOUS, a. [from polypus.] Having the nature of the polypus; having many feet or roots, like the polypus; as a polypous concretion. 8918
POLYSCOPE, n. [Gr. many and to view.] A glass which makes a single object appear as many. 8918
POLYSPAST, n. [Gr. many and to draw.] A machine consisting of many pulleys. 8918
POLYSPERM, n. [Gr. many and seed.] A tree whose fruit contains many seeds. 8918
POLYSPERMOUS, a. Containing many seeds; as a polyspermous capsule or berry. 8918
POLYSYLLABIC, POLYSYLLABICAL, a. [from polysyllable.] Pertaining to a polysyllable; consisting of many syllables, or of more than three. 8918
POLYSYLLABLE, n. [Gr. many and a syllable.] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three, for words of a less number than four are called monosyllables, dissyllables and trisyllables. 8918
POLYSYNDETON, n. [Gr. many and connecting.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated; as, “we have ships and men and money and stores.” 8918
POLYTECHNIC, a. [Gr. many and art.] Denoting or comprehending many arts; as a polytechnic school. 8918
POLYTHEISM, n. [Gr. many and God.] The doctrine of a plurality of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world. 8918
POLYTHEIST, n. A person who believes in or maintains the doctrine of a plurality of gods.
POLYTHEISTIC, POLYTHEISTICAL, a. Pertaining to polytheism; as polytheistic belief or worship. 8918 8919
POMACE, n. [from L. pomum, an apple.] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding. In America, it is so called before and after being pressed. [See Pomp and Pommel.] 8919
POMACEOUS, a. Consisting of apples; as pomaceous harvests. 8919
POMADE, n. Perfumed ointment. [Little used.] 8919
POMANDER, n. A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder. 8919
POMATUM, n. An unguent or composition used in dressing the hair. It is also used in medicine. 8919
POMATUM, v.t. To apply pomatum to the hair. 8919
POME, n. [L. pomum.] In botany, a pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or core, as the apple, pear, etc. 8919
POME, v.i. To grow to a head, or form a head in growing. [Not used.] 8919
POMECITRON, n. A citron apple. 8919
POMEGRANATE, n. [L. pomum, an apple, and granatum, grained. See Grain and Granate.] 8919
POMEGRANATE-TREE, n. The tree which produces pomegranates. 8920
POMEROY, POMEROYAL, n. Royal apple; a particular sort of apple. 8920
POME-WATER, n. A sort of apple. 8920
POMIFEROUS, a. [L. pomum, an apple, and fero, to produce.] 8920
POMME, POMMETTE, n. In heraldry, a cross with one or more knobs at each of the ends. 8920
POMMEL, n. [L. pomum, an apple, or a similar fruit.] 8920
POMMEL, v.t. [from the noun.] To beat as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky; to bruise. 8920

POMMELED, pp. Beaten; bruised. 8921
POMMELION, n. [from pommel.] The cascabel or hindmost knob of a cannon. 8921
POMP, n. [L. pompa; bombus; Eng. bomb, bombast.] 8921
POMPATIC, a. [Low L. pompaticus, pompatus.] 8921
POMPET, n. The ball which printers use to black the types. 8921
POMPHOLYX, n. [L. from Gr. a tumor; a blast, a puff, a bubble, a pustule. See Pomp.] The white oxyd which sublimes during the combustion of zink; called flowers of zink. It rises and adheres to the dome of the furnace and the covers of crucibles. 8921
POMPION, n. [See Pomp and Pomace.] A pumpkin; a plant and its fruit of the genus Cucurbita. 8921
POMPIRE, n. [L. pomum, apple, and pyrus, pear.] 8921
POMPOSITY, n. Pompousness; ostentation; boasting. 8921
POMPOUS, a. 8922
POMPOUSLY, adv. With great parade or display; magnificently; splendidly; ostentatiously. 8922

POMPOUSNESS — PORKLING 8923

POMPOUSNESS, n. The state of being pompous; magnificence; splendor; great display of show; ostentatiousness. 8923
POM-WATER, n. The name of a large apple. 8923
POND, n. [L. pono; pontus, the sea.] 8923
POND, v.t. [from the noun.] To make a pond; to collect in a pond by stopping the current of a river. 8923
POND, v.t. To ponder. [Not in use.] 8923
PONDER, v.t. [L. pondero, from pondo, pondus, a pound; pendeo, pendo, to weigh.] 8923
PONDERABLE, a. That may be weighed; capable of being weighed. 8924
PONDERAL, a. [from L. pondus, weight.] Estimated or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from numeral; as a ponderal drachma. 8924
PONDERANCE, n. Weight; gravity. 8924
PONDERATE, v.t. To weigh in the mind; to consider. [Not in use.] 8924
PONDERATION, n. The act of weighing. [Little used.] 8924
PONDERED, pp. Weighed in the mind; considered; examined by intellectual operation.
PONDERER, n. One that weighs in his mind. 89248924
PONDERING, ppr. Weighing intellectually; considering; deliberating on. 8924
PONDERINGLY, adv. With consideration or deliberation. 8924
PONDEROSITY, n. Weight; gravity; heaviness. 8924
PONDEROUS, a. [L. ponderosus.] 8924
PONDEROUSLY, adv. With great weight. 8925
PONDEROUSNESS, n. Weight; heaviness; gravity. 8925
POND-WEED, n. [pond and weed.] A plant of the genus Potamogeton. The triple-headed pond-weed is of the genus Zannichellia. 8925
PONENT, a. [L. ponens, form pono, to set.] 8925
PONGO, n. A name of the orang outang. 8925
PONIARD, n. pon'yard. [L. pugnus.] A small dagger; a pointed instrument for stabbing, borne in the hand or at the girdle, or in the pocket. 8925
PONIARD, v.t. pon'yard. To pierce with a poniard; to stab. 8925
PONK, n. A nocturnal spirit; a hag. [Not in use.] 8925
PONTAGE, n. [L. pons, pontis, a bridge.] 8925
PONTEE, n. In glass words, an iron instrument used to stick the glass at the bottom, for the more convenient fashioning the neck of it. 8926
PONTIC, a. [L. Pontus, the Euxine sea.] 8926
PONTIFF, n. [L. pontifex; said to be from pons, a bridge, and facio, to make.] A high priest. The Romans had a college of pontifs; the Jews had their pontifs; and in modern times, the pope is called pontif or sovereign pontif. 8926
PONTIFIC, a. Relating to priests; popish. 8926
PONTIFICAL, a. [L. pontificalis.] Belonging to a high priest; as pontifical authority; hence,

belonging to the pope; popish. 8926
PONTIFICAL, n. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. 8926
PONTIFICALITY, n. The state and government of the pope; the papacy. [Not used.] 8926
PONTIFICALLY, adv. In a pontifical manner. 8926
PONTIFICATE, n. [L. pontificatus.] The state or dignity of a high priest; particularly, the office or dignity of the pope. 8926
PONTIFICE, n. Bridge-work; structure or edifice of a bridge. [Little used.] 8927
PONTIFICIAL, a. Popish. 8927
PONTIFICIAN, a. Popish; papistical. 8927
PONTIFICIAN, n. One that adheres to the pope; a papist. 8927
PONTINE, POMPTINE, a. [L. pontina, a lake.] Designating a large marsh between Rome and Naples. 8927
PONTLEVIS, n. In horsemanship, a disorderly resisting of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind legs, so as to be in danger of coming over. 8927
PONTOON, n. [L. pons, a bridge, probably from the root of pono, to lay.] 8927
PONY, n. A small horse. 8927
POOD, n. A Russian weight, equal to 40 Russian or 36 English pounds. 8928
POOL, n. [L. palus; Gr. probably from setting, standing, like L. stagnum, or from issuing, as a spring.] 8928
POOL, POULE, n. The stakes played for in certain games of cards. 8928
POOP, n. [L. puppis; probably a projection.] 8928
POOP, v.t. To strike upon the stern, as a heavy sea. 8928
POOPING, n. The shock of a heavy sea on the stern or quarter of a ship, when scudding in a tempest; also, the action of one ship's running her stem against another's stern. 8928
POOR, a. [L. pauper.] 8928
POORJOHN, n. A sort of fish [callarius] of the genus Gadus. 8930
POORLY, adv. Without wealth; in indigence or want of the conveniences and comforts of life; as, to live poorly. 8930
POORLY, a. Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health; a common use of the word in America. 8931
POORNESS, n. Destitution of property; indigence; poverty; want; as the poorness of the exchequer. 8931
POOR-SPIRITED, a. Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base. 8932
POOR-SPIRITEDNESS, n. Meanness or baseness of spirit; cowardice. 8932
POP, n. A small smart quick sound or report. 8932
POP, v.i. To enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion. 8932
POP, v.t. To thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion. 8932
POP, adv. Suddenly; with sudden entrance or appearance. 8932
POPE, n. [Low L. papa.] 8932
POPEDOM, n. The place, office or dignity of the pope; papal dignity. 8932
POPE-JOAN, n. A game of cards. 8932
POPELING, n. An adherent of the pope. 8933
POPERY, n. The religion of the church of Rome, comprehending doctrines and practices. 8933
POPE'S-EYE, n. [pope and eye.] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh. 8933
POPGUN, n. A small gun or tube used by children to shoot wads and make a noise. 8933
POPINJAY, n. 8933
POPISH, a. Relating to the pope; taught by the pope; pertaining to the pope or to the church of Rome; as popish tenets or ceremonies. 8933
POPISHLY, adv. In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery; as, to be popishly affected or inclined. 8933
POPLAR, n. [L. populus.] A tree of the genus Populus, of several species, as the abele, the white poplar, the black poplar, the aspen-tree, etc. It is numbered among the aquatic trees. 8933
POPLIN, n. A stuff made of silk and worsted. 8933
POPLITEAL, POPLITIC, a. [from L. poples, the ham.] 8933

POPPET. [See Puppet.] 8934

POPPY, n. [L. papaver.] A plant of the genus Papaver, of several species, from one of which, the somniferum or white poppy, is collected opium. This is the milky juice of the capsule when half grown, which exudes from incisions in the cortical part of the capsule, is scraped off, and worked in an iron pot in the sun's heat, till it is of a consistence to form cakes. 8934

POPULACE, n. [L. populus. See People.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, profession or erudition. 8934

POPULACY, n. The populace or common people. 8934

POPULAR, a. [L. popularis. See People.] 8934

POPULARITY, n. [L. popularitas.] Favor of the people; the state of possessing the affections and confidence of the people in general; as the popularity of the ministry; the popularity of a public officer or of a preacher. It is applied also to things; as the popularity of a law or public measure; the popularity of a book or poem. The most valuable trait in a patriot's character is to forbear all improper compliances for gaining popularity. 8935

POPULARIZE, v.t. To make popular or common; to spread among the people; as, to popularize philosophy or physics; to popularize a knowledge of chemical principles. 8935

POPULARIZED, pp. Made popular, or introduced among the people. 8936

POPULARIZING, ppr. Making popular, or introducing among the people. 8936

POPULARLY, adv. In a popular manner; so as to please the populace. 8936

POPULATE, v.i. [L. populus.] To breed people; to propagate. 8936

POPULATE, v.t. To people; to furnish with inhabitants, either by natural increase, or by immigration or colonization. POPULATE, for populous, is not now in use. 89368936

POPULATED, pp. Furnished with inhabitants; peopled. 8936

POPULATING, ppr. Peopling. 8936

POPULATION, n. The act or operation of peopling or furnishing with inhabitants; multiplication of inhabitants. The value of our western lands is annually enhanced by population. 8936

POPULOSITY, n. Populousness. [Not used.] 8937

POPULOUS, a. [L. populosus.] Full of inhabitants; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country. A territory containing fifteen or twenty inhabitants to a square mile is not a populous country. The Netherlands, and some parts of Italy, containing a hundred and fifty inhabitants to a square mile, are deemed populous. 8937

POPULOUSLY, adv. With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country. 8937

POPULOUSNESS, n. The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country. 8937

PORCATED, a. [L. porca, a ridge.] Ridged; formed in ridges. 8937

PORCELAIN, n. [L. portulaca.] 8937

PORCELLANEOUS, a. [from porcelain.] Pertaining to or resembling porcelain; as porcellaneous shells. 8938

PORCELLANITE, n. A silicious mineral, a species of jasper, of various colors. It seems to be formed accidentally in coal mines which have indurated and semi-vitrified beds of coal-shale or slate-clay. It is sometimes marked with vegetable impressions of a brick red color. 8938

PORCH, n. [L. porticus, from porta, a gate, entrance or passage, or from portus, a shelter.] 8938

PORCINE, a. [L. porcinus, from porcus. See Pork.] 8938

PORCUPINE, n. [L. porcus; spina, a spine or thorn.] 8938

PORCUPINE-FISH, n. A fish which is covered with spines or prickles. It is of the diodon kind, and about fourteen inches in length. 8939

PORE, n. [Gr. to go, to pass.; Eng. to fare. See Fare.] 8939

PORE, v.i. [Gr. to inspect.] To look with steady continued attention or application. To pore on, is to read or examine with steady perseverance, to dwell on; and the word seems to be limited in its application to the slow patient reading or examination of books, or something written or engraved. 8939

PORE-BLIND, PURBLIND, n. Near-sighted; short-sighted. 8939
PORER, n. One who pores or studies diligently. 8939
PORGY, n. A fish of the gilt-head kind. 8939
PORINESS, n. [from pory.] 8939
PORISM, n. [Gr. acquisition, to gain, a passing, to pass.] 8940
PORISTIC, PORISTICAL, a. Pertaining to a porism; seeking to determine by what means and in how many ways a problem may be solved. 8940
PORITE, n. plu. porites. A petrified madrepore. 8940
PORK, n. [L. porcus, a hog or pig; porca, a ridge; or from his snout and rooting.] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food. 8940
PORKEATER, n. One that feeds on swine's flesh. 8940
PORKER, n. A hog; a pig. [Not used in America.] 8940
PORKET, n. A young hog. 8940
PORKLING, n. A pig. 8940

POROSITY — POSTAGE 8941

POROSITY, n. [from porous.] The quality or state of having pores or interstices. 8941
POROUS, a. [from pore.] Having interstices in the skin or substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids; as a porous skin; porous wood; porous earth. 8941
POROUSNESS, n. The quality of having pores, porosity; as the porousness of the skin of an animal, or of wood, or of fossils. 8941
PORPESS, n. In zoology, a cetaceous fish of the genus Delphinus, whose back is usually blackish or brown, whence it is called in Dutch, bruinvisch, brown fish; the body is thick towards the head, but more slender towards the tail, which is semi-lunar. This fish preys on other fish, and seeks food not only by swimming, but by rooting like a hog in the sand and mud, whence some persons suppose the name has been given to it. 8941
PORPHYRITIC, PORPHYRACEOUS, a. [See Porphyry.] Pertaining to porphyry; resembling porphyry. 8941
PORPHYRIZE, v.t. To cause to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in its composition.
PORPHYRY, n. [Gr. purple; L. porphyrites.] A mineral consisting of a homogeneous ground with crystals of some other mineral imbedded, giving to the mass a speckled complexion. One variety of Egyptian porphyry has a purple ground, whence the name of the species; but the homogeneous ground with imbedded crystals, being all that is essential to porphyry, its composition and colors are consequently various. 8941 8941
PORPHYRY-SHELL, n. An animal or shell of the genus Murex. It is of the snail kind, the shell consisting of one spiral valve. From one species of this genus was formerly obtained a liquor that produced the Tyrian purple. 8942
PORPITE, PORPITES, n. The hair-button-stone, a small species of fossil coral of a roundish figure, flattened and striated from the center to the circumference; found immersed in stone. 8942
PORRACEOUS, a. [L. porraceus, from porrum, a leek or onion.] 8942
PORRECTION, n. [L. porrectio, porrigo; per or por; Eng. for, fore, and rego; to reach.] The act of stretching forth. [Not used.] 8942
PORRET, n. [L. porrum.] A scallion; a leek or small onion. 8942
PORRIDGE, n. [L. farrago, or from porrum, a leek.] 8942
PORRIDGE-POT, n. The pot in which flesh, or flesh and vegetables are boiled for food.
PORRINGER, n. 8943 8943
PORT, n. [L. portus, porto, to carry; L. fero; Eng. to bear.] 8943
PORT, v.t. To carry in form; as ported spears. 8944
PORTABLE, a. [L. porto, to carry.] 8944
PORTABLENESS, n. The quality of being portable. 8944
PORTAGE, n. The act of carrying. 8944
PORTAL, n. In architecture, a little gate, where there are two gates of different dimensions. 8945
PORTANCE, n. Air; mien; carriage; port; demeanor. 8945

PORTASS, n. A breviary; a prayer book. [portuis, porthose.] 8945
PORTATIVE, a. Portable. [Not used.] 8945
PORT-BAR, n. A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind. 8945
PORT-CRAYON, n. A pencil-case. 8945
PORTCULLIS, n. [L. clausus.] In fortification, an assemblage of timbers joined across one another, like those of a harrow, and each pointed with iron; hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down in case of surprise, to prevent the entrance of an enemy.
PORTCULLIS, v.t. To shut; to bar; to obstruct. 8946 8945
PORTCULLISED, a. Having a portcullis. 8946
PORTE, n. The Ottoman court, so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace where justice is administered; as the Sublime Porte. 8946
PORTED, a. Having gates. [Not used.] 8946
PORTEND, v.t. [L. portendo; por; Eng. fore, and tendo, to stretch.] To foreshow; to foretoken; to indicate something future by previous signs. 8946
PORTENDED, pp. Foreshown; previously indicated by signs. 8946
PORTENDING, ppr. Foreshowing. 8946
PORTENSION, n. The act of foreshowing. [Not in use.] 8946
PORTENT, n. [L. portentum.] An omen of ill; any previous sign or prodigy indicating the approach of evil or calamity. 8946
PORTENTOUS, a. [L. portentosus.] Ominous; foreshowing ill. Ignorance and superstition hold meteors to be portentous. 8946
PORTER, n. [L. porta, a gate.] 8947
PORTERAGE, n. Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter. 8947
PORTERLY, a. Coarse; vulgar. [Little used.] 8947
PORTESSE. [See Portass.] 8947
PORT-FIRE, n. A composition for setting fire to powder, etc. frequently used in preference to a match. It is wet or dry. The wet is composed of saltpeter, four parts, of sulphur one, and of mealed powder four; mixed and sifted, moistened with a little lintseed oil, and well rubbed. The dry is composed of saltpeter, four parts, sulphur one, mealed powder two, and antimony one. These compositions are driven into small papers for use.
PORTFOLIO, n. [L. folium.] A case of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers 8947
in. 8947
PORTGLAVE, n. A sword-bearer. [Not in use.] 8947
PORTGRAVE, PORTGREVE, PORTREEVE, n. [L. portus, a port.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of a port or maritime town. This officer is now called mayor or bailiff. 8948
PORT-HOLE, n. [port and hole.] 8948
PORTICO, n. [L. porticus, form porta or portus.] In architecture, a kind of gallery on the ground, or a piazza encompassed with arches supported by columns; a covered walk. The roof is sometimes flat; sometimes vaulted. 8948
PORTION, n. [L. portio, from partio, to divide, from pars, part. See Part.] 8948
PORTION, v.t. To divide; to parcel; to allot a share or shares. 8948
PORTIONED, pp. Divided into shares or parts. 8949
PORTIONER, n. One who divides or assigns in shares. 8949
PORTIONING, ppr. Dividing; endowing. 8949
PORTIONIST, n. One who has a certain academical allowance or portion. 8949
PORTLAND-STONE, n. A compact sandstone from the isle of Portland in England, which forms a calcarious cement. 8949
PORTLAST, PORTOISE, n. The gunwale of a ship. 8949
PORTLID, n. The lid that closes a porthole. 8949
PORTLINESS, n. [from portly.] Dignity of mien or of personal appearance, consisting in size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners and demeanor. 8949
PORTLY, a. [from port.] Grand or dignified in mien; of a noble appearance and carriage.
PORT-MAN, n. [port and man.] An inhabitant or burgess, as of a cinque port. 8950 8950
PORTMANTEAU, n. [L. mantele.] A bag usually made of leather, for carrying apparel and

other furniture on journeys, particularly on horseback. 8950
PORT-MOTE, n. Anciently, a court held in a port town. 8950
PORTOISE. [See Portlast.] 8950
PORTRAIT, n. [Eng. to portray; pour; for, fore, and traire; L. trahere; Eng. to draw.] A picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face, drawn from the life. 8950
PORTRAIT, v.t. To portray; to draw. [Not used.] 8950
PORTRAITURE, n. A portrait; painted resemblance. 8950
PORTRAY, v.t. 8950
PORTRAYED, pp. Painted or drawn to the life; described. 8951
PORTRAYER, n. One who paints, draws to the life or describes. 8951
PORTRAYING, ppr. Painting or drawing the likeness of; describing. 8951
PORTRESS, PORTERESS, n. [from porter.] A female guardian of a gate. 8951
PORTREVE, n. [The modern orthography of portgreve, which see.] 8951
PORT-ROPE, n. A rope to draw up a portlid. 8951
PORWIGLE, n. A tadpole; a young frog. [Not used.] 8951
PORY, a. [from pore.] Full of pores or small interstices. 8951
POSE, n. s as z. [See the Verb.] In heraldry, a lion, horse or other beast standing still, with all his feet on the ground. 8951
POSE, n. s as z. A stuffing of the head; catarrh. 8951
POSE, v.t. s as z. [L. posui.] 8951
POSED, pp. Puzzled; put to a stand; interrogated closely. 8952
POSER, n. One that puzzles by asking difficult questions; a close examiner. 8952
POSING, ppr. Puzzling; putting to a stand; questioning closely. 8952
POSITED, a. [L. positus, from pono, to put; probably however, pono is a different root, and positus from the root of pose.] 8952
POSITION, n. [L. positio, form positus. See Pose and Posited.] 8952
POSITIONAL, a. Respecting position. [Not used.] 8953
POSITIVE, a. [Low L. positivus.] 8953
POSITIVE, n. What is capable of being affirmed; reality. 8954
POSITIVELY, adv. Absolutely; by itself, independent of any thing else; not comparatively. 8955
POSITIVENESS, n. Actualness; reality of existence; not mere negation. 8954
POSITIVITY, n. Peremptoriness. [Not used.] 8955
POSITURE, for posture, is not in use. [See Posture.] 8955
POSNET, n. [See Pose.] A little basin; a porringer, skillet or saucepan. 8955
POSOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to posology. 8956
POSOLOGY, n. [Gr. how much, and discourse.] 8956
POSPOLITE, n. A kind of militia in Poland, consisting of the gentry, who in case of invasion, are summoned to arms for the defense of the country. 8956
POSSESS, v.t. [L. possessus, possideo, a compound of po, a Russian preposition, perhaps by, and sedeo, to sit; to sit in or on.] 8956
POSSESSED, pp. Held by lawful title; occupied; enjoyed; affected by demons or invisible agents. 8958
POSSESSING, ppr. Having or holding by absolute right or title; occupying; enjoying. 8958
POSSESSION, n. The having, holding or detention of property in one's power or command; actual seizin or occupancy, either rightful or wrongful. One man may have the possession of a thing, and another may have the right of possession or property. 8958
POSSESSION, v.t. To invest with property. [Not used.] 8959
POSSESSIONER, n. One that has possession of a thing, or power over it. [Little used.] 8959
POSSESSIVE, a. [L. possessivus.] Pertaining to possession; having possession. 8959
POSSESSOR, n. An occupant; one that has possession; a person who holds in his hands or power any species of property, real or personal. The owner or proprietor of property is the permanent possessor by legal right; the lessee of land and the bailee of goods are temporary possessors by right; the disseizor of land and the thief are wrongful possessors. 8959

POSSESSORY, a. Having possession; as a possessory lord. 8960
POSSET, n. [L. posca.] Milk curdled with wine or other liquor. 8960
POSSET, v.t. To curdle; to turn. 8960
POSSIBILITY, n. [from possible.] The power of being or existing; the power of happening; the state of being possible. It often implies improbability or great uncertainty. There is a possibility that a new star may appear this night. There is a possibility of a hard frost in July in our latitude. It is not expedient to hazard much on the bare possibility of success. It is prudent to reduce contracts to writing, and to render them so explicit as to preclude the possibility of mistake or controversy. 8960
POSSIBLE, a. [L. possibilis, from posse. See Power.] 8960
POSSIBLY, adv. By any power, moral or physical, really existing. Learn all that can possibly be known. 8960
POST, a. Suborned; hired to do what is wrong. [Not in use.] 8961
POST, n. [L. postis, from positus, the given participle of pono, to place.] 8961
POST, v.i. To travel with speed. 8962
POST, v.t. To fix to a post; as, to post a notification. 8962
POST, a Latin preposition, signifying after. It is used in this sense in composition in many English words. 8962
POSTABLE, a. That may be carried. [Not used.] 8963
POSTAGE, n. The price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of a letter in a public mail. 8963

POSTBOY — POTTED 8964

POSTBOY, n. A boy that rides as post; a courier. 8964
POST-CHAISE, n. [See Chaise.] A carriage with four wheels for the conveyance of travelers. 8964
POSTDATE, v.t. [L. post, after, and date, L. datum.] 8964
POSTDILUVIAL, POSTDILUVIAN, a. [L. post, after, and diluvium, the deluge.] 8964
POSTDILUVIAN, n. A person who lived after the flood, or who has lived since that event.
POST-DISSEIZIN, n. A subsequent disseizin. A writ of post-disseizin is intended to 8964
put in possession a person who has been disseized after a judgment to recover the same lands of the same person, under the statute of Merton. 8964
POST-DISSEIZOR, n. A person who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person. 8964
POSTEA, n. [L.] The record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding of trial. 8964
POSTED, pp. Placed; stationed. 8964
POSTER, n. One who posts; also, a courier; one that travels expeditiously. 8964
POSTERIOR, a. [from L. posterus, from post.] 8965
POSTERIORITY, n. The state of being later or subsequent; as posteriority of time or of an event; opposed to priority. 8965
POSTERIORS, n. plu. The hinder parts of an animal body. 8965
POSTERITY, n. [L. posteritas, from posterus, from post, after.] 8965
POSTERN, n. [L. post, behind.] 8965
POSTERN, a. Back; being behind; private. 8965
POST-EXISTENCE, n. Subsequent or future existence. 8966
POST-FINE, n. In English law, a fine due to the king by prerogative, after a licentia concordandi given in a fine of lands and tenements; called also the king's silver. 8966
POSTFIX, n. [L. post, after, and fix.] In grammar, a letter, syllable or word added to the end of another word; a suffix. 8966
POSTFIX, v.t. To add or annex a letter, syllable or word, to the end of another or principal word. 8966
POSTFIXED, pp. Added to the end of a word. 8966
POSTFIXING, ppr. Adding to the end of a word. 8966
POST-HACKNEY, n. [post and hackney.] A hired posthorse. 8966
POST-HASTE, n. Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a post or courier. 8966
POST-HASTE, adv. With speed or expedition. He traveled post-haste, that is, by an ellipsis, with post-haste. 8966
POST-HORSE, n. A horse stationed for the use of couriers. 8966

POST-HOUSE, n. A house where a post-office is kept for receiving and dispatching letters by public mails; a post-office. 8966
POSTHUME, a. Posthumous. [Not used.] 8966
POSTHUMOUS, a. [L. post, after, and humus, earth; humatus, buried.] 8966
POSTHUMOUSLY, adv. After one's decease. 8967
POSTIC, a. [L. posticus.] Backward. [Not used.] 8967
POSTIL, n. [L. post.] A marginal note; originally, a note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text. 8967
POSTIL, v.t. To write marginal notes; to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes. 8967
POSTILER, n. One who writes marginal notes; one who illustrates the text of a book by notes in the margin. 8967
POSTILLION, n. postil'yon. One that rides and guides the first pair of horses in a coach or other carriage; also, one that rides one of the horses, when one pair only is used, either in a coach or post-chaise. 8967
POSTING, ppr. Setting up on a post; exposing the name or character to reproach by public advertisement. 8967
POSTLIMINIAR, POSTLIMINIOUS, a. [See Postliminium.] Contrived, done or existing subsequently; as a post-liminious application. 8967
POSTLIMINIUM, POSTLIMINY, n. [L. post, after, and limen, end, limit.] 8967
POSTMAN, n. A post or courier; a letter-carrier. 8968
POSTMARK, n. The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter. 8968
POSTMASTER, n. The officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office.
POSTMERIDIAN, a. [L. postmeridianus. See Meridian.] 8968 8968
POSTNATE, a. [L. post, after, and natus, born.] Subsequent. [Little used.] 8968
POST-NOTE, n. [post and note.] In commerce, a bank note intended to be transmitted to a distant place by the public mail, and made payable to order. In this it differs from a common bank note, which is payable to the bearer. 8968
POSTNUPTIAL, a. [post and nuptial.] Being or happening after marriage; as a postnuptial settlement on a wife. 8969
POST-OFFICE, n. An office or house where letters are received for delivery to the persons to whom they are addressed, or to be transmitted to other places in the public mails; a post-house. 8969
POST-PAID, a. Having the postage paid on; as a letter. 8969
POSTPONE, v.t. [L. postpono; post, after, and pono, to put.] 8969
POSTPONED, pp. Delayed; deferred to a future time; set below in value. 8969
POSTPONEMENT, n. The act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business.
POSTPONENCE, n. Dislike. [Not in use.] 8969 8969
POSTPONING, ppr. Deferring to a future time. 8969
POSTPOSITION, n. [post and position.] The state of being put back or out of the regular place. 8969
POSTREMOTE, a. [post and remote.] More remote in subsequent time or order. 8969
POSTSCRIPT, n. [L. post, after, and scriptum, written.] 8970
POST-TOWN, n. A town in which a post-office is established by law. 8970
POSTULANT, n. [See Postulate.] One who makes demand. 8970
POSTULATE, n. [L. postulatum, from postulo, to demand, from the root of posco, to ask or demand. The sense is to urge or push.] 8970
POSTULATE, v.t. [supra.] To beg or assume without proof. [Little used.] 8970
POSTULATION, n. [L. postulatio.] The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption. 8970
POSTULATORY, a. Assuming without proof. 8971
POSTULATUM, n. [L.] A postulate, which see. 8971
POSTURE, n. [L. positura; pono, positus.] 8971
POSTURE, v.t. To place in a particular manner; to dispose the parts of a body for a particular purpose. 8972
POSTURE-MASTER, n. One that teaches or practices artificial postures of the body. 8972

POSY, n. s as z. 8972
POT, n. 8972
POT, v.t. To preserve seasoned in pots; as potted fowl and fish. 8972
POTABLE, a. [Low L. potabilis; from L. poto, to drink; potus, drink; Gr. to drink.] Drinkable; that may be drank; as water fresh and potable. 8973
POTABLE, n. Something that may be drank. 8973
POTABLENESS, n. The quality of being drinkable. 8973
POTAGE, n. A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables or sweet herbs. 8973
POTAGER, n. [from potage.] A porringer. 8973
POTAGRO, POTARGO, n. A kind of pickle imported from the West Indies. 8973
POTANCE, n. With watchmakers, the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed.
POTASH, n. [pot and ashes.] The popular name of vegetable fixed alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation. The matter remaining after evaporation is refined in a crucible or furnace, and the extractive substance burnt off or dissipated. Refined potash is called pearlash. The plants which yield the greatest quantity of potash are wormwood and fumitory. 8973
POTASSA, n. The scientific name of vegetable alkali or potash. 8973
POTASSIUM, n. A name given to the metallic basis of vegetable alkali. According to Dr. Davy, 100 parts of potash consist of 86.1 parts of the basis, and 13.9 of oxygen. 8973
POTATION, n. [L. potatio. See Potable.] 8974
POTATO, n. A plant and esculent root of the genus Solanum, a native of America. The root of this plant, which is usually called potatoe, constitutes one of the cheapest and most nourishing species of vegetable food; it is the principal food of the poor in some countries, and has often contributed to prevent famine. It was introduced into the British dominions by Sir Walter Raleigh or other adventurers in the 16th century; but is came slowly into use, and at this day is not much cultivated and used in some countries of Europe. In the British dominions and in the United States, it has proved one of the greatest blessings bestowed on man by the Creator. 8974
POT-BELLIED, a. Having a prominent belly. 8974
POT-BELLY, n. A protuberant belly. 8974
POTCH, v.t. [Eng. to poke.] To thrust; to push. [Not used.] 8974
POT-COMPANION, n. An associate or companion in drinking; applied generally to habitual hard drinkers. 8974
POTELOT, n. The sulphuret of molybden. 8974
POTENCE, n. In heraldry, a cross whose ends resemble the head of a crutch. 8975
POTENCY, n. [L. potentia, from potens; possum, posse. See Power.] 8975
POTENT, a. [L. potens.] Powerful; physically strong; forcible; efficacious; as a potent medicine. 8975
POTENT, n. A prince; a potentate. [Not in use.] 8975
POTENTACY, n. Sovereignty. [Not used.] 8975
POTENTATE, n. A person who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king or monarch. 8975
POTENTIAL, a. [L. potentialis.] Having power to impress on us the ideas of certain qualities, though the qualities are not inherent in the thing; as potential heat or cold. 8975
POTENTIAL, n. Any thing that may be possible. 8976
POTENTIALITY, n. Possibility; not actuality. 8976
POTENTIALLY, adv. In possibility; not in act; not positively. 8976
POTENTLY, adv. Powerfully; with great force or energy. 8976
POTENTNESS, n. Powerfulness; strength; might. [Little used.] 8976
POTESTATIVE, a. [from L. potestas.] Authoritative. [Not used.] 8976
POTGUN, for popgun. [Not used.] 8977
POT-HANGER, n. [pot and hanger.] A pot-hook. 8977
POTHECARY, contracted from apothecary, and very vulgar. [See the latter.] 8977

POTHER, n. [This word is vulgarly pronounced bother. Its origin and affinities are not ascertained.] 8977
POTHER, v.i. To make a blustering ineffectual effort; to make a stir. 8977
POTHER, v.t. To harass and perplex; to puzzle. 8977
POTHERB, n. An herb for the pot or for cookery; a culinary plant. 8977
POT-HOOK, n. A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire. 8977
POTION, n. [L. potio; poto, to drink.] 8977
POTLID, n. The lid or cover of a pot. 8977
POT-MAN, n. A pot companion. 8977
POTSHERD, n. A piece or fragment of a broken pot. Job 2:8. 8977
POTSTONE, n. Potstone appears to be indurated black talck, passing into serpentine. It has a curved and undulatingly lamellar structure, passing into slaty. 8977
POTTAGE, n. Broth; soup. [See Potage, the more correct orthography.] 8978
POTTED, pp. Preserved or inclosed in a pot; drained in a cask. 8978
POTTER — PRASON 8979
POTTER, n. [form pot.] One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels. 8979
POTTERN-ORE, n. A species of ore, which, from its aptness to vitrify like the glazing of potter's ware, the miners call by this name. 8979
POTTERY, n. The vessels or ware made by potters; earthen ware, glazed and baked.
POTTING, n. [form pot.] Drinking; tippling. 8979 8979
POTTING, ppr. Preserving in a pot; draining, as above; drinking. 8979
POTTLE, n. 8979
POT-VALIANT, a. [pot and valiant.] Courageous over the cup; heated to valor by strong drink. 8979
POUCH, n. 8979
POUCH, v.t. To pocket; to save. 8980
POUCH-MOUTHED, a. Blubber-lipped. [Not used.] 8980
POUL-DAVIS, n. A sort of sail cloth. [Not used.] 8980
POULE. [See Pool.] 8980
POULT, n. A young chicken. [Little used.] 8980
POULTERER, n. 8980
POULTICE, n. [L. puls, pultis.] A cataplasm; a soft composition of meal, bran, or the like substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc. 8980
POULTICE, v.t. To apply a cataplasm to. 8980
POULTIVE, for poultice, is not used. 8980
POULTRY, n. [L. pullus, a chicken, or other young animal; allied to Eng. foal; L. pullulo.] Domestic fowls which are propagated and fed for the table, such as cocks and hens, capons, turkeys, ducks and geese. 8980
POULTRY-YARD, n. A yard or place where fowls are kept for the use of the table. 8980
POUNCE, n. pouns. 8981
POUNCE, v.t. To sprinkle or rub with pounce. 8981
POUNCE, n. [L. pungo.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey. 8981
POUNCE, v.i. To fall on suddenly; to fall on and seize with the claws; as, a rapacious fowl pounces on a chicken. 8981
POUNCE-BOX, POUNCET-BOX, n. A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper. 8981
POUNCED, pp. Furnished with claws or talons. 8981
POUND, n. [L. pondo, pondus, weight, a pound; pendo, to weigh, to bend.] 8981
POUND, n. An inclosure erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a pin-fold. 8982
POUND, v.t. To confine in a public pound. 8982
POUND, v.t. 8982
POUNDAGE, n. [from pound.] A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound. 8982
POUNDBREACH, n. The breaking of a public pound for releasing beasts confined in it.
POUNDED, pp. Beaten or bruised with a heavy instrument; pulverized or broken by 8982

pounding. 8982
POUNDER, n. A postle; the instrument of pounding. 8982
POUNDING, ppr. Beating; bruising; pulverizing; impounding. 8983
POUPETON, n. A puppet or little baby. 8983
POUPIES, n. In cookery, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon. 8983
POUR, v.t. 8983
POUR, v.i. To flow; to issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move or rush, as a current. The torrent pours down from the mountain, or along the steep descent. 8984
POURED, pp. Sent forth; thrown; as a fluid. 8984
POURER, n. One that pours. 8984
POURING, ppr. Sending, as a fluid; driving in a current or continued stream. 8984
POURLIEU. [See Purlieu.] 8984
POURPRESTURE, n. In law, a wrongful inclosure or encroachment on another's property. 8984
POURSUIVANT. [See Pursuivant.] 8984
POURVEYANCE. [See Purveyance.] 8984
POUSSE, corrupted from pulse, peas. 8984
POUT, n. A fish of the genus Gadus, about an inch in length; the whiting pout. 8984
POUT, v.i. 8984
POUTING, ppr. Shooting out, as the lips. 8985
POVERTY, n. [L. paupertas. See Poor.] 8985
POWDER, n. [L. pulvis.] 8985
POWDER, v.t. To reduce to fine particles; to comminute; to pulverize; to triturate; to pound, grind or rub into fine particles. 8985
POWDER, v.i. To come violently. [Not in use.] 8986
POWDER-BOX, n. A box in which hair-powder is kept. 8986
POWDER-CART, n. A cart that carries powder and shot for artillery. 8986
POWDER-CHEST, n. A small box or case charged with powder, old nails, etc. fastened to the side of a ship, to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board. 8986
POWDERED, pp. Reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; corned; salted. 8986
POWDER-FLASK, n. A flask in which gunpowder is carried. 8986
POWDER-HORN, n. A horn in which gunpowder is carried by sportsmen. 8986
POWDERING, ppr. Pulverizing; sprinkling with powder; corning; salting. 8986
POWDERING-TUB, n. A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted. 8986
POWDER-MILL, n. A mill in which gunpowder is made. 8986
POWDER-ROOM, n. The apartment in a ship where gunpowder is kept. 8986
POWDERY, a. Friable; easily crumbling to pieces. 8986
POWDIKE, n. A marsh or fen dike. [Local.] 8987
POWER, n. [The Latin has posse, possum, potes, potentia. The primary sense of the verb is to strain, to exert force.] 8987
POWERFUL, a. Having great physical or mechanical power; strong; forcible; mighty; as a powerful army or navy; a powerful engine. 8990
POWERFULLY, adv. With great force or energy; potently; mightily; with great effect; forcibly; either in a physical or moral sense. Certain medicines operate powerfully on the stomach; the practice of virtue is powerfully recommended by its utility. 8990
POWERFULNESS, n. The quality of having or exerting great power; force; power; might. 8990
POWERLESS, a. Destitute of power, force or energy; weak; impotent; not able to produce any effect. 8991
POWLDRON, n. In heraldry, that part of armor which covers the shoulders. 8991
POWTER, POUTER, n. A variety of the common domestic pigeon, with an inflated breast. 8991
POX, n. Strictly, pustules or eruptions of any kind, but chiefly or wholly restricted to three or four diseases, the small pox, chicken pox, the vaccine and the venereal diseases. Pox, when used without an epithet, signifies the latter, lues venerea. 8991
POY, n. A rope dancer's pole. 8991

POZE, for pose, to puzzle. [See Pose.] 8991
PRACTIC, for practical, is not in use. It was formerly used for practical, and Spenser uses it in the sense of artful. 8991
PRACTICABILITY, PRACTICABLENESS, n. [from practicable.] The quality or state of being practicable; feasibility. 8991
PRACTICABLE, a. 8991
PRACTICABLY, adv. In such a manner as may be performed. “A rule practicably applied before his eyes,” is not correct language. It is probably a mistake for practically. 8992
PRACTICAL, a. [L. practicus.] Pertaining to practice or action. 8992
PRACTICALLY, adv. In relation to practice. 8992
PRACTICALNESS, n. The quality of being practical. 8992
PRACTICE, n. [Gr. to act, to do, to make; Eng. to brook, and broker; L. fruor, for frugor or frucor, whence fructus, contracted into fruit; frequens.] 8992
PRACTICE, v.t. [From the noun. The orthography of the verb ought to be the same as of the noun; as in notice and to notice.] 8993
PRACTICE, v.i. To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, either for instruction, profit, or amusement; as, to practice with the broad sword; to practice with the rifle. 8994
PRACTICED, pp. Done by a repetition of acts; customarily performed or used. 8995
PRACTICER, n. One that practices; one that customarily performs certain acts. 8995
PRACTICING, ppr. Performing or using customarily; exercising, as an art or profession.
PRACTISANT, n. An agent. [Not used.] 8995 8995
PRACTITIONER, n. One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine. 8995
PRAECOGNITA, n. plu. [L. before known.] Things previously known in order to understand something else. Thus a knowledge of the structure of the human body is one of the praeacognita of medical science and skill. 8995
PRAEMUNIRE, n. [a corruption of the L. praemonere, to pre-admonish.] 8996
PRAGMATIC, PRAGMATICAL, a. [L. pragmaticus; Gr. business; to do. See Practice.] Forward to intermeddle; meddling; impertinently busy or officious in the concerns of others, without leave or invitation. 8996
PRAGMATICALLY, adv. In a meddling manner; impertinently. 8996
PRAGMATICALNESS, n. The quality of intermeddling without right or invitation. 8996
PRAGMATIST, n. One who is impertinently busy or meddling. 8996
PRAIRY, n. An extensive tract of land, mostly level, destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass. These prairies are numerous in the United States, west of the Alleghany mountains, especially between the Ohio, Mississippi and the great lakes. 8997
PRAISABLE, a. That may be praised. [Not used.] 8997
PRAISE, n. s as z. [L. pretium.] 8997
PRAISE, v.t. [L. tollo, extollo; pretium.] 8997
PRAISED, pp. Commended; extolled. 8998
PRAISEFUL, a. Laudable; commendable. [Not used.] 8998
PRAISER, n. One who praises, commends or extols; an applauder; a commender. 8998
PRAISELESS, a. Without praise or commendation. 8998
PRAISEWORTHILY, adv. In a manner deserving of commendation. 8998
PRAISEWORTHINESS, n. The quality of deserving commendation. 8998
PRAISEWORTHY, a. Deserving of praise or applause; commendable; as a praiseworthy action. 8998
PRAISING, ppr. Commending; extolling in words or song. 8998
PRAM, PRAME, n. A flat-bottomed boat or lighter; used in Holland for conveying goods to or from a ship in loading or unloading. 8998
PRANCE, v.i. prans. 8999
PRANCING, ppr. Springing; bounding; riding with gallant show. 8999
PR`ANCING, n. A springing or bounding, as of a high spirited horse. Judges 5:22. 8999
PRANK, v.t. To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or adjust to ostentation. 8999
PRANK, n. Properly, a sudden start or sally. [See Prance.] Hence, a wild flight; a capering; a gambol. 8999

PRANK, a. Frolicksome; full of gambols or tricks. 9000
PRANKED, PRANKT, pp. Adorned in a showy manner. 9000
PRANKER, n. One that dresses ostentatiously. 9000
PRANKING, ppr. Setting off or adorning for display. 9000
PRANKING, n. Ostentatious display of dress. 9000
PRASE, n. s as z. A silicious mineral; a subspecies of quartz of a leek green color. 9000
PRASON, n. pra'sn. [Gr.] A leek; also, a sea weed green as a leek. 9000

PRATE — PRECISION 9001

PRATE, v.i. To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose; to be loquacious; as the vulgar express it, to run on. 9001
PRATE, v.t. To utter foolishly. 9001
PRATE, n. Continued talk to little purpose; trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity. 9001
PRATER, n. One that talks much to little purpose, or on trifling subjects. 9001
PRATIC, PRATIQUE, n. In commerce, primarily, converse; intercourse; the communication between a ship and the port in which she arrives. Hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship did not come from an infected place; a term used particularly in the south of Europe, where vessels coming from countries infected with contagious diseases, are subjected to quarantine. 9001
PRATING, ppr. Talking much on a trifling subject; talking idly. 9001
PRATINGLY, adv. With much idle talk; with loquacity. 9001
PRATTLE, v.i. [dim. of prate.] To talk much and idly; to be loquacious on trifling subjects.
PRATTLE, n. Trifling talk; loquacity on trivial subjects. 9002 9001
PRATTLEMENT, n. Prattle. 9002
PRATTLER, n. An idle talker. 9002
PRATTLING, ppr. Talking much on trivial affairs. 9002
PRAVITY, n. [L. pravitas, from pravus, crooked, evil.] 9002
PRAWN, n. A small crustaceous fish of the genus Cancer, with a serrated snout bending upwards. 9002
PRAXIS, n. [L. from the Gr. See Practice.] Use; practice. 9002
PRAY, v.i. [L. precor; proco; this word belongs to the same family as preach and reproach; Heb. to bless, to reproach; rendered in Job 2:9, to curse; properly, to reproach, to rail at or upbraid. In Latin the word precor signifies to supplicate good or evil, and precis signifies a prayer and a curse. See Imprecate.] 9002
PRAY, v.t. To supplicate; to entreat; to urge. 9003
PRAYER, n. In a general sense, the act of asking for a favor, and particularly with earnestness. 9004
PRAYER-BOOK, n. A book containing prayers or the forms of devotion, public or private.
PRAYERFUL, a. Devotional; given to prayer; as a prayerful frame of mind. 9004 9004
PRAYERFULLY, adv. With much prayer. 9004
PRAYERLESS, a. Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God; as a prayerless family. 9004
PRAYERLESSNESS, n. Total or habitual neglect of prayer. 9005
PRAYING, ppr. Asking; supplicating. 9005
PRAYINGLY, adv. With supplication to God. 9005
PRE, an English prefix, is the L. proe, before, probably a contracted word. 9005
PREACH, v.i. [L. proeco, a crier; precor.] 9005
PREACH, v.t. To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses. 9005
PREACH, n. A religious discourse. [Not used.] 9006
PREACHED, pp. Proclaimed; announced in public discourse; inculcated. 9006
PREACHER, n. One who discourses publicly on religious subjects. 9006
PREACHERSHIP, n. The office of a preacher. [Not used.] 9006
PREACHING, ppr. Proclaiming; publishing in discourse; inculcating. 9006
PREACHING, n. The act of preaching; a public religious discourse. 9006

PREACHMAN, n. A preacher; in contempt. 9006
PREACHMENT, n. A discourse or sermon; in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn.
PREACQUAINTANCE, n. Previous acquaintance or knowledge. 9006 9006
PREACQUAINTED, a. Previously acquainted. 9006
PREADAMITE, n. [pre, before, and Adam.] 9006
PREADAMITIC, a. Designating what existed before Adam; as fictitious preadamitic periods. 9007
PREADMINISTRATION, n. Previous administration. 9007
PREADMONISH, v.t. To admonish previously. 9007
PREADMONITION, n. Previous warning or admonition. 9007
PREAMBLE, n. [L. proe, before, and ambulo, to go.] 9007
PREAMBLE, v.t. To preface; to introduce with previous remarks. 9007
PREAMBULARY, PREAMBULOUS, a. Previous; introductory. [Not used.] 9007
PREAMBULATE, v.i. [L. proe, before, and ambulo, to walk.] 9007
PREAMBULATION, n. A preamble. [Not in use.] 9007
PREAMBULATORY, a. Going before; preceding. 9007
PREAPPREHENSION, n. [See Apprehend.] 9007
PREASE, n. Press; crowd. [Not used. See Press.] 9008
PREASING, ppr. or a. Crowding. [Not used.] 9008
PREAUDIENCE, n. [See Audience.] Precedence or rank at the bar among lawyers; right of previous audience. 9008
PREBEND, n. [L. proebeo, to afford, to allow.] 9008
PREBENDAL, a. Pertaining to a prebend. 9008
PREBENDARY, n. An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; the stipendiary of a cathedral church. 9008
PREBENDARYSHIP, n. The office of a prebendary; a canonry. 9008
PRECARIOUS, a. [L. precarius, from precor, to pray or entreat; primarily, depending on request, or on the will of another.] 9008
PRECARIOUSLY, adv. At the will or pleasure of others; dependently; by an uncertain tenure; as, he subsists precariously. 9009
PRECARIOUSNESS, n. Uncertainty; dependence on the will or pleasure of others, or on unknown events; as the precariousness of life or health. 9009
PRECATIVE, PRECATORY, a. [L. precor, to pray.] Suppliant; beseeching. 9009
PRECAUTION, n. [L. precautus, proecaveo; proe, before, and caveo, to take care.] Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good in possession. 9009
PRECAUTION, v.t. To warn or advise beforehand for preventing mischief or securing good. 9009
PRECAUTIONAL, a. Preventive of mischief. 9009
PRECAUTIONARY, a. Containing previous caution; as precautionary advice or admonition. 9009
PRECEDANEOUS, a. [form precede, L. proecedo.] 9009
PRECEDE, v.t. [L. proecedo; proe, before, and cedo, to more.] 9010
PRECEDED, pp. Being gone before. 9010
PRECEDENCE, PRECEDENCY, n. The act or state of going before; priority in time; as the precedence of one event. 9010
PRECEDENT, a. Going before in time; anterior; antecedent; as precedent services; a precedent fault of the will. 9011
PRECEDENT, n. Something done or said, that may serve or be adduced as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind. 9011
PRECEDENTED, a. Having a precedent; authorized by an example of a like kind. 9011
PRECEDENTLY, adv. Beforehand; antecedently. 9011
PRECELLENCE, n. Excellence. [Not in use.] 9011
PRECENTOR, n. [Low L. proecentor; L. proe, before, and canto, to sing.] The leader of the choir in a cathedral; called also the chanter or master of the choir. 9011

PRECEPT, n. [L. proeceptum, from proecipio, to command; proe, before, and capio, to take.] 9011
PRECEPTIAL, a. Consisting of precepts. [Not in use.] 9012
PRECEPTION, n. A precept. [Not in use.] 9012
PRECEPTIVE, a. [L. proeceptivus.] Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct; containing precepts; as the preceptive parts of the Scriptures. 9012
PRECEPTOR, n. [L. proeceptor. See Precept.] 9012
PRECEPTORIAL, a. Pertaining to a preceptor. 9012
PRECEPTORY, a. Giving precepts. 9012
PRECEPTORY, n. A subordinate religious house where instruction was given. 9012
PRECESSION, n. [L. proecessus, proecedo, to go before.] 9013
PRECINCT, n. [L. proecinctus, proecingo, to cencompass; proe and cingo, to surround or gird.] 9013
PRECIOSITY, for preciousness or value, not used. 9013
PRECIOUS, a. [L. pretiosus, from pretium, price. See Praise.] 9013
PRECIOUSLY, adv. Valuably; to a great price. 9014
PRECIOUSNESS, n. Valuableness; great value; high price. 9014
PRECIPE, n. pres'ipy. [L. proecipio. See Precept.] 9014
PRECIPICE, n. [L. proecipitium, from proeceps, headlong; proe, forward, and ceps, for caput, head. See Chief.] 9014
PRECIPIENT, a. [L. proecipiens. See Precept.] 9015
PRECIPITABILITY, n. [from precipitable.] 9015
PRECIPITABLE, a. [from L. proecipito, from proeceps, headlong.] 9015
PRECIPITANCE, PRECIPTANCY, n. [from precipitant.] Headlong hurry; rash haste; haste in resolving, forming an opinion or executing a purpose without due deliberation.
PRECIPITANT, a. [L. proecipitans, proecipito, from proeceps, headlong.] 9015 9015
PRECIPITANT, n. In chimistry, a liquor, which when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved and makes it precipitate, or fall to the bottom in a concrete state. 9016
PRECIPITANTLY, adv. With great haste; with rash unadvised haste; with tumultuous hurry. 9016
PRECIPITATE, v.t. [L. proecipito, from proeceps, headlong. See Precipice.] 9016
PRECIPITATE, v.i. To fall headlong. 9017
PRECIPITATE, a. Falling, flowing or rushing with steep descent. 9017
PRECIPITATE, n. A substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent and thrown to the bottom of the vessel by pouring another liquor upon it. 9017
PRECIPITATED, pp. Hurried; hastened rashly; thrown headlong. 9017
PRECIPITATELY, adv. Headlong; with steep descent. 9017
PRECIPITATING, ppr. Throwing headlong; hurrying; hastening rashly. 9017
PRECIPITATION, n. [L. proecipitatio.] 9018
PRECIPITATOR, n. One that urges on with vehemence or rashness. 9018
PRECIPITOUS, a. [L. proeceps.] Very steep; as a precipitous cliff or mountain. 9018
PRECIPITOUSLY, adv. With steep descent; in violent haste. 9018
PRECIPITOUSNESS, n. Steepness of descent. 9018
PRECISE, a. [L. proecisus, from proecido, to cut off; proe and coedo; literally, cut or pared away, that is, pared to smoothness or exactness.] 9019
PRECISELY, adv. Exactly; nicely; accurately; in exact conformity to truth or to a model. The ideas are precisely expressed. The time of an eclipse may be precisely determined by calculation. 9019
PRECISENESS, n. Exactness; rigid nicety; as the preciseness of words or expressions.
PRECISIAN, n. s as z. One that limits or restrains. 9019 9019
PRECISIANISM, n. Excessive exactness; superstitious rigor. 9020
PRECISION, n. s as z. [L. proecisio.] Exact limitation; exactness; accuracy. Precision in the use of words is a prime excellence in discourse; it is indispensable in controversy, in legal instruments and in mathematical calculations. Neither perspicuity nor precision should be sacrificed to ornament. 9020

PRECISIVE, a. Exactly limiting by separating what is not relative to the purpose; as precisive abstraction. 9021
PRECLUDE, v.t. [L. proecludo; proe, before, and cludo, claudo, to shut.] 9021
PRECLUDED, pp. Hindered from entering or enjoyment; debarred from something by previous obstacles. 9021
PRECLUDING, ppr. Shutting out; preventing from access or possession or from having place. 9021
PRECLUSION, n. s as z. The act of shutting out or preventing from access or possession; the state of being prevented from entering, possession or enjoyment. 9021
PRECLUSIVE, a. Shutting out, or tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles.
PRECLUSIVELY, adv. With hinderance by anticipation. 9021 9021
PRECOCIOUS, a. [L. proecox; proe, before, and coquo, to cook or prepare.] 9021
PRECOCIOUSNESS, PRECOCITY, n. Rapid growth and ripeness before the usual time; prematureness. 9022
PRECOGITATE, v.t. [L. proecogito; proe and cogito.] 9022
PRECOGITATION, n. Previous thought or consideration. 9022
PRECOGNITA. [See Praecognita.] 9022
PRECOGNITION, n. [L. proe, before, and cognitio, knowledge.] 9022
PRECOMPOSE, v.t. [See Compose.] To compose beforehand. 9022
PRECOMPOSED, pp. Composed beforehand. 9022
PRECOMPOSING, ppr. Composing beforehand. 9022
PRECONCEIT, n. [See Preconceive.] An opinion or notion previously formed. 9022
PRECONCEIVE, v.t. [L. proe, before, and concipio, to conceive.] 9022
PRECONCEIVED, pp. Conceived beforehand; previously formed; as preconceived opinions; preconceived ends or purposes. 9023
PRECONCEIVING, ppr. Conceiving or forming beforehand. 9023
PRECONCEPTION, n. Conception or opinion previously formed. 9023
PRECONCERT, v.t. [pre and concert.] 9023
PRECONCERTED, pp. Previously concerted or settled. 9023
PRECONCERTING, ppr. Contriving and settling beforehand. 9023
PRECONIZATION, n. [L. proeconium, from proeco, a crier.] 9023
PRECONSIGN, v.t. [pre and consign.] 9023
PRECONSTITUTE, v.t. [pre and constitute.] 9023
PRECONSTITUTED, pp. Previously established. 9024
PRECONSTITUTING, ppr. Constituting beforehand. 9024
PRECONTRACT, n. [pre and contract.] 9024
PRECONTRACT, v.t. To contract or stipulate previously. 9024
PRECONTRACT, v.i. To make a previous contract or agreement. 9024
PRECONTRACTED, pp. Previously contracted or stipulated; previously engaged by contract; as a woman precontracted to another man. 9024
PRECONTRACTING, ppr. Stipulating or covenanting beforehand. 9024
PRECURSE, n. precurs'. [L. proecursus, proecurro; proe and curro, to run.] A forerunning. [Not used.] 9024
PRECURSOR, n. [L. proecursor, supra.] A forerunner; a harbinger; he or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach; as Jove's lightnings, the precursors of thunder. 9024
PRECURSORY, a. Preceding as the harbinger; indicating something to follow; as precursory symptoms of a fever. 9024
PRECURSORY, n. An introduction. [Not used.] 9024
PREDACEOUS, a. [L. proedaceus, from proeda, prey, spoil.] 9024
PREDAL, a. [L. proeda, prey.] Pertaining to prey. 9025
PREDATORY, a. [L. proedatorius, from proeda, prey.] 9025
PREDECEASE, v.i. [pre and decease.] To die before. 9025

PREDECEASED, a. Dead before. 9025
PREDECESSOR, n. [L. proe and decedo, to depart.] A person who has preceded another in the same office. The king, the president, the judge, or the magistrate, follows the steps of his predecessor, or he does not imitate the example of his predecessors. It is distinguished from ancestor, who is of the same blood; but it may perhaps be sometimes used for it. 9025
PREDESIGN, v.t. To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine. 9025
PREDESIGNED, pp. Purposed or determined previously. 9025
PREDESIGNING, ppr. Designing previously. 9025
PREDESTINARIAN, n. [See Predestinate.] 9025
PREDESTINATE, a. Predestinated; foreordained. 9025
PREDESTINATE, v.t. [L. proedestino; proe and destino, to appoint.] 9026
PREDESTINATED, pp. Predetermined; foreordained; decreed. 9026
PREDESTINATING, ppr. Foreordaining; decreeing; appointing beforehand by an unchangeable purpose. 9026
PREDESTINATION, n. The act of decreeing or foreordaining events; the decree of God by which he hath, from eternity, unchangeably appointed or determined whatever comes to pass. It is used particularly in theology to denote the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery. 9026
PREDESTINATOR, n. Properly, one that foreordains. 9026
PREDESTINE, v.t. To decree beforehand; to foreordain. 9026
PREDETERMINATE, a. Determined beforehand; as the predeterminate counsel of God.
PREDETERMINATION, n. [See Predetermine.] 9027 9026
PREDETERMINE, v.t. [pre and determine.] 9027
PREDIAL, a. [L. proedium, a farm or estate.] 9027
PREDICABILITY, n. [from predicable.] The quality of being predicable, or capable of being affirmed of something, or attributed to something. 9027
PREDICABLE, a. [L. proedicabilis, from proedico, to affirm; proe and dico, to say.] That may be affirmed of something; that may be attributed to. Animal is predicable of man. Intelligence is not predicable of plants. More or less is not predicable of a circle or of a square. Whiteness is not predicable of time. 9027
PREDICABLE, n. One of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. Genus, species, difference, property, and accident are the five predicables. 9027
PREDICAMENT, n. [L. proedicamentum, from proedico, to affirm.] 9028
PREDICAMENTAL, a. Pertaining to a predicament. 9028
PREDICANT, n. [L. proedicans, proedico.] 9028
PREDICATE, v.t. [L. proedico; proe and dico, to say.] 9028
PREDICATE, v.i. To affirm; to comprise an affirmation. 9028
PREDICATE, n. In logic, that which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the subject. In these propositions, “paper is white.” “ink is not white,” whiteness is the predicate affirmed of paper, and denied of ink. 9028
PREDICATION, n. [L. proedicatio.] Affirmation of something, or the act of affirming one thing of another. 9028
PREDICATORY, a. Affirmative; positive. 9028
PREDICT, v.t. [L. proedictus, proedico; proe, before, and dico, to tell.] To foretell; to tell beforehand something that is to happen. Moses predicted the dispersion of the Israelites. Christ predicted the destruction of Jerusalem. 9029
PREDICTED, pp. Foretold; told before the event. 9029
PREDICTING, ppr. Foretelling. 9029
PREDICTION, n. [L. proedictio.] A foretelling; a previous declaration of a future event; prophecy. The fulfillment of the predictions of the prophets is considered to be a strong argument in favor of the divine origin of the Scriptures. 9029
PREDICTIVE, a. Foretelling; prophetic. 9029
PREDICTOR, n. A foreteller; one who prophesies. 9029
PREDIGESTION, n. [pre and digestion.] Too hasty digestion. 9029
PREDILECTION, n. [L. proe, before, and dilectus, dilito, to love.] 9029

PREDISPONENT, n. That which predisposes. 9029
PREDISPOSE, v.t. s as z. [pre and dispose.] 9029
PREDISPOSED, pp. Previously inclined or adapted. 9030
PREDISPOSING, ppr. Inclining or adapting beforehand. 9030
PREDISPOSITION, n. Previous inclination or propensity to any thing; applied to the mind.
PREDOMINANCE, PREDOMINANCY, n. [See Predominant.] 9030 9030
PREDOMINANT, a. [L. proe and dominans, dominor, to rule.] 9030
PREDOMINANTLY, adv. With superior strength or influence. 9031
PREDOMINATE, v.i. [L. proe, before, and dominor, to rule, from dominus, lord.] To prevail; to surpass in strength, influence or authority; to be superior; to have controlling influence. In some persons, the love of money predominates over all other passions; in others, ambition or the love of fame predominates; in most men, self-interest predominates over patriotism and philanthropy. 9031
PREDOMINATE, v.t. To rule over. 9031
PREDOMINATING, ppr. Having superior strength or influence; ruling; controlling. 9031
PREDOMINATION, n. Superior strength or influence. 9031
PRE-ELECT, v.t. [pre and elect.] To choose or elect beforehand. 9031
PRE-ELECTION, n. Choice or election by previous determination of the will. 9031
PRE-EMINENCE, n. 9031
PRE-EMINENT, a. [L. proe, before, and eminens, emineo. See Menace.] 9032
PRE-EMINENTLY, adv. In a preeminent degree; with superiority or distinction above others; as pre-eminently wise or good. 9032
PRE-EMPTION, n. [L. proe, before, and emptio, a buying; emo, to buy.] The act of purchasing before others. 9032
PREEN, n. A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth. 9033
PREEN, v.t. To clean, compose and dress the feathers, as fowls, to enable them to glide more easily through the air or water. For this purpose they are furnished with two glands on their rump, which secrete an oily substance into a bag, from which they draw it with the bill and spread it over their feathers. 9033
PRE-ENGAGE, v.t. [pre and engage.] To engage by previous contract. 9033
PRE-ENGAGED, pp. Previously engaged by contract or influence. 9033
PRE-ENGAGEMENT, n. Prior engagement; as by stipulation or promise. A would accept my invitation, but for his pre-engagement to B. 9033
PRE-ENGAGING, ppr. Previously engaging. 9034
PREENING, ppr. Cleaning and composing the feathers, as fowls. 9034
PRE-ESTABLISH, v.t. [pre and establish.] 9034
PRE-ESTABLISHED, pp. Previously established. 9034
PRE-ESTABLISHING, ppr. Settling or ordaining beforehand. 9034
PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, n. Settlement beforehand. 9034
PRE-EXAMINATION, n. Previous examination. 9034
PRE-EXAMINE, v.t. To examine beforehand. 9034
PRE-EXIST, v.i. [pre and exist.] To exist beforehand or before something else. It has been believed by many philosophers that the souls of men pre-exist, that is, exist before the formation of the body. 9034
PRE-EXISTENCE — PREMISES 9035
PRE-EXISTENCE, n. Existence previous to something else. 9035
PRE-EXISTENT, a. Existing beforehand; preceding in existence. 9035
PRE-EXISTIMATION, n. Previous esteem. [Not in use.] 9035
PRE-EXISTING, ppr. Previously existing. 9035
PRE-EXPECTATION, n. Previous expectation. 9035
PREFACE, n. [L. proefatio; proe, before, and for, fari, fatus, to speak.] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay, intended to inform the hearer or reader of the main design, or in general, of whatever is necessary to the understanding of the discourse, book or essay; a poem; an introduction or series of preliminary remarks. 9035

PREFACE, v.t. To introduce by preliminary remarks; as, to preface a book or discourse. The advocate prefaced his argument with a history of the case. 9035
PREFACE, v.i. To say something introductory. 9035
PREFACED, pp. Introduced with preliminary observations. 9036
PREFACER, n. The writer of a preface. 9036
PREFACING, ppr. Introducing with preliminary remarks. 9036
PREFATORY, a. Pertaining to a preface; introductory to a book, essay or discourse. 9036
PREFECT, n. [L. proefectus; proe, before, and factus, made; but directly from proeficior, proefectus.] 9036
PREFECTSHIP, PREFECTURE, n. The office of a chief magistrate, commander or viceroy. 9036
PREFER, v.t. [L. proefero; proe, before, and fero, to bear or carry.] 9036
PREFERABLE, a. Worthy to be preferred or chosen before something else; more eligible; more desirable. Virtue is far preferable to vice, even for its pleasures in this life. 9037
PREFERABLENESS, n. The quality or state of being preferable. 9037
PREFERABLY, adv. In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.
PREFERENCE, n. The act of preferring one thing before another; estimation of one 9037
thing above another; choice of one thing rather than another. 9037
PREFERMENT, n. Advancement to a higher office, dignity or station. Change of manners and even of character often follows preferment. A profligate life should be considered a disqualification for preferment, no less than want of ability. 9038
PREFERRED, pp. Regarded above others; elevated in station. 9038
PREFERRER, n. One who prefers. 9038
PREFERRING, ppr. Regarding above others; advancing to a higher station; offering; presenting. 9038
PREFIGURATE, v.t. [See Prefigure.] To show by antecedent representation. [Little used.]
PREFIGURATION, n. Antecedent representation by similitude. 90389038
PREFIGURATIVE, a. Showing by previous figures, types of similitude. The sacrifice of the paschal lamb was prefigurative of the death of Christ. 9038
PREFIGURE, v.t. [L. proe, before, and figuro, to fashion.] 9039
PREFIGURED, pp. Exhibited by antecedent signs, types or similitude. 9039
PREFIGURING, ppr. Showing antecedently by similitude. 9039
PREFINE, v.t. [L. proefinio; proe, before, and finio, to limit; finis, limit.] To limit beforehand. [Little used.] 9039
PREFINITION, n. Previous limitation. [Little used.] 9039
PREFIX, v.t. [L. proefigo; proe, before, and figo, to fix.] 9039
PREFIX, n. A letter, syllable or word put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification. A prefix is united with the word, forming a part of it; hence it is distinguished from a preposition; as pre, in prefix; con, in coniure; with, in withstand. Prefixes are sometimes called particles, or inseparable prepositions. 9039
PREFIXED, pp. Set before; appointed beforehand; settled. 9040
PREFIXING, ppr. Putting before; previously appointing; establishing. 9040
PREFIXION, n. The act of prefixing. 9040
PREFORM, v.t. [pre and form.] To form beforehand. 9040
PREFORMATIVE, n. [L. proe, before, and formative.] 9040
PREFULGENCY, n. [L. proefulgens; proe, before, and fulgeo, to shine.] Superior brightness or effulgency. 9040
PREGNABLE, a. That may be taken or won by force; expugnable. [Little used.] 9040
PREGNANCY, n. [See Pregnant.] The state of a female who has conceived, or is with child. 9040
PREGNANT, a. [L. proegnans; supposed to be compounded of proe, before, and geno; Gr. to beget.] 9040
PREGNANTLY, adv. Fruitfully. 9041
PREGRAVATE, v.t. [L. proegravo.] 9041
PREGRAVITATE, v.i. To descend by gravity. 9041
PREGUSTATION, n. [L. proe and gusto, to taste.] 9041

PREHENSILE, a. [L. prehendo, to take or seize; prehensus.] 9041
PREHENSION, n. A taking hold; a seizing; as with the hand or other limb. 9041
PREHNITE, n. A mineral of the silicious kind, of an apple green or greenish gray color. It has been called shorl, emerald, chrysoprase, felspath, chrysolite, and zeolite. It has some resemblance to zeolite, but differs from it in several particulars, and is therefore considered to be a particular species. 9041
PREINSTRUCT, v.t. [pre and instruct.] To instruct previously. 9042
PREINSTRUCTED, pp. Previously instructed or directed. 9042
PREINSTRUCTING, ppr. Previously instructing. 9042
PREINTIMATION, n. [pre and intimation.] 9042
PREJUDGE, v.t. prejudg'. [L. proe and judico, to judge.] 9042
PREJUDGED, pp. Judged beforehand; determined unheard. 9042
PREJUDGING, ppr. Judging or determining without a hearing or before the case is fully understood. 9042
PREJUDGMENT, n. Judgment in a case without a hearing or full examination. 9042
PREJUDICACY, n. Prejudice; prepossession. [Not used.] 9043
PREJUDICATE, v.t. [L. proe, before, and judico, to judge.] 9043
PREJUDICATE, v.i. To form a judgment without due examination of the facts and arguments in this case. 9043
PREJUDICATE, a. Formed before due examination. 9043
PREJUDICATED, pp. Prejudged. 9043
PREJUDICATING, ppr. Prejudging. 9043
PREJUDICATION, n. The act of judging without due examination of facts and evidence.
PREJUDICATIVE, a. Forming an opinion or judgment without examination. 9043 9043
PREJUDICE, n. [L. prejudicium; proe and judico.] 9043
PREJUDICE, v.t. To prepossess with unexamined opinions, or opinions formed without due knowledge of the facts and circumstances attending the question; to bias the mind by hasty and incorrect notions, and give it an unreasonable bent to one side or other of a cause. 9044
PREJUDICED, pp. or a. Prepossessed by unexamined opinions; biased. 9045
PREJUDICIAL, a. Biased or blinded by prejudices; as a prejudicial eye. [Not in use.] 9045
PREJUDICIALNESS, n. The state of being prejudicial; injuriousness. 9045
PRELACY, n. [from prelate.] The office or dignity of a prelate. 9045
PRELATE, n. [L. proelatus, proefero.] An ecclesiastic of the higher order, as an archbishop, bishop or patriarch; a dignitary of the church. 9045
PRELATESHIP, n. The office of a prelate. 9046
PRELATIC, PRELATICAL, a. Pertaining to prelates or prelacy; as prelatical authority.
PRELATICALLY, adv. With reference to prelates. 9046 9046
PRELATION, n. [L. proelatio, proefero.] Preference; the setting of one above another. [Little used.] 9046
PRELATISM, n. Prelacy; episcopacy. 9046
PRELATIST, n. [form prelate.] An advocate for prelacy or the government of the church by bishops; a high churchman. 9046
PRELATURE, PRELATURESHIP, n. The state or dignity of a prelate. 9046
PRELATY, n. Episcopacy; prelacy. [Not in use.] 9046
PRELECT, v.t. [L. proelectus, proelego; proe, before, and lego, to read.] To read a lecture or public discourse. 9046
PRELECTION, n. [L. proelectio.] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company. 9046
PRELECTOR, n. A reader of discourses; a lecturer. 9046
PRELIBATION, n. [from L. proelibo; proe, before, and libo, to taste.] 9046
PRELIMINARY, a. [L. proe, before, and limen, threshhold or limit.] 9047
PRELIMINARY, n. That which precedes the main discourse, work, design or business; something previous or preparatory; as the preliminaries to a negotiation or treaty; the preliminaries to a combat. The parties met to settle the preliminaries. 9047
PRELUDE, n. [Low L. proeludium, from proeludo; proe, before, and ludo, to play.] 9047
PRELUDE, v.t. To introduce with a previous performance; to play before; as, to prelude a concert with a lively air.

PRELUDE, v.i. To serve as an introduction to. 90489047
PRELUDED, pp. Preceded by an introductory performance; preceded. 9048
PRELUDER, n. One that plays a prelude, or introduces by a previous irregular piece of music. 9048
PRELUDING, ppr. Playing an introductory air; preceding. 9048
PRELUDIOUS, a. Previous; introductory. 9048
PRELUDIUM, n. [Low L.] A prelude. 9048
PRELUSIVE, a. Previous; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow; as prelusive drops. 9048
PRELUSORY, a. Previous; introductory; prelusive. 9048
PREMATURE, a. [L. proematurus; proe, before, and maturus, ripe.] 9048
PREMATURELY, adv. Too soon; too early; before the proper time; as fruits prematurely ripened; opinions prematurely formed; measures prematurely taken. 9048
PREMATURENESS, PREMATURITY, n. Ripeness before the natural or proper time. 9049
PREMEDITATE, v.t. [L. proemeditor; proe, before, and meditor, to mediate.] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and design previously; as, to premeditate theft or robbery. 9049
PREMEDITATE, v.i. To think, consider or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate; to have formed in the mind by previous thought or meditation. 9049
PREMEDITATE, a. Contrived by previous meditation. 9049
PREMEDITATED, pp. Previously considered or meditated. 9049
PREMEDITATELY, adv. With previous meditation. 9049
PREMEDITATING, ppr. Previously meditating; contriving or intending beforehand. 9049
PREMEDITATION, n. [L. proemeditatio.] 9049
PREMERIT, v.t. [pre and merit.] 9050
PREMICES, n. [L. primitioe, primus.] First fruits. [Not used.] 9050
PREMIER, a. [L. primus, first.] First; chief; principal; as the premier place; premier minister. 9050
PREMIER, n. The first minister of state; the prime minister. 9050
PREMIERSHIP, n. The office or dignity of the first minister of state. 9050
PREMISE, v.t. s as z. [L. proemissus, proemitto, to send before.] 9050
PREMISE, v.i. To state antecedent propositions. 9050
PREMISE, n. prem'is. A first or antecedent proposition. Hence, 9050
PREMISES, n. [L. proemissa.] 9050
PREMISS — PRESCIOUS 9052
PREMISS, n. Antecedent proposition. [Rarely used.] 9052
PREMIUM, n. [L.] Properly, a reward or recompense; a prize to be won by competition; the reward or prize to be adjudged to the best performance or production. 9052
PREMONISH, v.t. [L. proemoneo; proe and moneo, to warn.] 9052
PREMONISHED, pp. Forewarned. 9052
PREMONISHING, ppr. Admonishing beforehand. 9052
PREMONISHMENT, n. Previous warning or admonition; previous information. 9052
PREMONITION, n. Previous warning, notice or information. Christ gave to his disciples premonitions of their sufferings. 9053
PREMONITORY, a. Giving previous warning or notice. 9053
PREMONSTRANTS, n. [L. proemonstrans.] A religious order of regular canons or monks of Premontre, in the isle of France; instituted by Norbert, in 1120. They are called also white canons. These monks were poor at first, but within 30 years they had more than 100 abbeys in France and Germany, and in time they were established in all parts of christendom. 9053
PREMONSTRATE, v.t. [L. proemonstro; proe, before, and monstro, to show.] To show beforehand. [Little used.] 9053
PREMONSTRATION, n. A showing beforehand. [Little used.] 9053
PREMORSE, a. premors'. [L. proemordeo, proemorsus; proe and mordeo, to gnaw.]

Bitten off. 9053
PREMOTION, n. [pre and motion.] Previous motion or excitement to action. 9053
PREMUNIRE, n. [See Praemunire.] 9053
PREMUNITION, n. [L. proemunitio, from proemunio.] 9054
PRENOMEN, n. [L. proenomen.] Among the Romans, a name prefixed to the family name, answering to our christian name; as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, etc. 9054
PRENOMINATE, v.t. [L. proe and nomino, to name.] To forename. 9054
PRENOMINATE, a. Forenamed. 9054
PRENOMINATION, n. The privilege of being named first. 9054
PRENOTION, n. [L. proenotio; proe and nosco, to know.] 9054
PRENSATION, n. [L. prensatio, from prenso, to seize.] 9054
PRENTICE, a colloquial contraction of apprentice, which see. 9054
PRENTICESHIP, a contraction of apprenticeship, which see. 9054
PRENUNCIATION, n. [L. proenuncio; proe and nuncio, to tell.] 9054
PREOBTAIN, v.t. To obtain beforehand. 9054
PREOBTAINED, pp. Previously obtained. 9054
PREOCCUPANCY, n. [L. proeoccupans.] 9055
PREOCCUPATE, v.t. [L. proeoccupo; proe and occupo, to seize.] 9055
PREOCCUPATION, n. A taking possession before another; prior occupation. 9055
PREOCCUPY, v.t. [L. proeoccupo; proe, before, and occupo, to seize.] 9055
PREOMINATE, v.t. [L. proe and ominor, to prognosticate.] 9056
PREOPINION, n. [pre and opinion.] Opinion previously formed; prepossession. 9056
PREOPTION, n. [pre and option.] The right of first choice. 9056
PREORDAIN, v.t. [pre and ordain.] To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine. All things are supposed to be preordained by God. 9056
PREORDAINED, pp. Antecedently ordained or determined. 9056
PREORDAINING, ppr. Ordaining beforehand. 9056
PREORDINANCE, n. [pre and ordinance.] 9056
PREORDINATE, a. Foreordained. [Little used.] 9056
PREORDINATION, n. The act of foreordaining; previous determination. 9056
PREPARABLE, a. [See Prepare.] That may be prepared. 9056
PREPARATION, n. [L. proeparatio. See Prepare.] 9056
PREPARATIVE, a. Tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying or fitting for any thing; preparatory. 9057
PREPARATIVE, n. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting for a purpose; that which prepares.
PREPARATIVELY, adv. By way of preparation. 9058 9057
PREPARATORY, a. 9058
PREPARE, v.t. [L. paro.] 9058
PREPARE, v.i. To make all things ready; to put things in suitable order; as, prepare for dinner. 9059
PREPARE, n. Preparation. [Not in use.] 9059
PREPARED, pp. Fitted; adapted; made suitable; made ready; provided. 9059
PREPAREDLY, adv. With suitable previous measures. 9059
PREPAREDNESS, n. The state of being prepared or in readiness. 9059
PREPARER, n. One that prepares, fits or makes ready. 9059
PREPARING, ppr. Fitting; adapting; making ready; providing. 9060
PREPENSE, a. prepens'. [L. proepensus, proependeo; proe and pendeo, to incline to hand down.] 9060
PREPENSE, v.t. prepens'. [supra.] 9060
PREPENSE, v.i. prepens'. To deliberate beforehand. [Not used.] 9060
PREPENSED, pp. or a. Previously conceived; premeditated. [Little used.] [See Prepense.] 9060
PREPOLLENCE, PREPOLLENCY, n. [L. proepollens, proepolleo; proe and polleo.] 9060
PREPOLLENT, a. Having superior gravity or power; prevailing. 9060
PREPONDER, v.t. [See Preponderate.] To outweigh. [Not used.] 9060

PREPONDERANCE, PREPONDERANCY, n. [See Preponderate.] 9060
PREPONDERANT, a. Outweighing. 9061
PREPONDERATE, v.t. [L. proepondero; proe, before, and pondero, to weigh.] 9061
PREPONDERATE, v.i. To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance. 9061
PREPONDERATING, ppr. Outweighing; inclining to one side. 9061
PREPONDERATION, n. The act or state of outweighing any thing, or of inclining to one side. 9061
PREPOSE, v.t. s as z. To put before. [Not much used.] 9061
PREPOSITION, n. s as z. [L. proepositio, proepono, proepositus; proe and pono, to put.] In grammar, a word usually put before another to express some relation or quality, action or motion to or from the thing specified; as medicines salutary to health; music agreeable to the ear; virtue is valued for its excellence; a man is riding to Oxford from London. Prepositions govern cases of nouns, and in English are sometimes placed after the word governed; as, which person do you speak to? for, to which person do you speak? This separation of the preposition from the governed word is sometimes allowable in colloquial use, but is generally inelegant. 9062
PREPOSITIONAL, a. Pertaining to a preposition, or to preceding position. 9062
PREPOSITIVE, a. Put before; as a prepositive particle. 9062
PREPOSITIVE, n. [supra.] A word or particle put before another word. 9062
PREPOSITOR, n. [L. proepositor.] A scholar appointed by the instructor to inspect other scholars. 9062
PREPOSITURE, n. The office or place of a provost; a provostship. 9062
PREPOSSESS, v.t. [pre and possess.] To preoccupy, as ground or land; to take previous possession of. 9062
PREPOSSESSED, pp. Preoccupied; inclined previously to favor or disfavor. 9062
PREPOSSESSING, ppr. Taking previous possession. 9063
PREPOSSESSION, n. Preoccupation; prior possession. 9063
PREPOSTEROUS, a. [L. proeposterus; proe, before, and posterus, latter.] 9063
PREPOSTEROUSLY, adv. In a wrong or inverted order; absurdly; foolishly. 9063
PREPOSTEROUSNESS, n. Wrong order or method; absurdity; inconsistency with nature or reason. 9063
PREPOTENCY, n. [L. proepotentia; proe and potentia, power.] 9064
PREPOTENT, a. [L. proepotens.] Very powerful. [Little used.] 9064
PREPUCE, n. [L. proeputium.] The foreskin; a prolongation of the cutis of the penis, covering the glans. 9064
PREREMOTE, a. [pre and remote.] More remote in previous time or prior order. 9064
PREREQUIRE, v.t. [pre and require.] To require previously. 9064
PREREQUISITE, a. s as z. [pre and requisite.] Previously required or necessary to something subsequent; as, certain attainments are prerequisite to an admission or orders.
PREREQUISITE, n. Something that is previously required or necessary to the end proposed. An acquaintance with Latin and Greek is a prerequisite to the admission of a young man into a college. 9064
PRERESOLVE, v.t. s as z. [pre and resolve.] 9064
PRERESOLVED, pp. Resolved beforehand; previously determined. 9064
PRERESOLVING, ppr. Resolving beforehand. 9064
PREROGATIVE, [L. proerogativa, precedence in voting; proe, before, and rogo, to ask or demand.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege. A royal prerogative, is that special pre-eminence which a king has over all other persons, and out of the course of the common law, in right of his regal dignity. It consists in the possession of certain rights which the king may exercise to the exclusion of all participation of his subjects; for when a right or privilege is held in common with the subject, it ceases to be a prerogative. Thus the right of appointing embassadors, and of making peace and war, are, in Great Britain, royal prerogatives. The right of governing created beings is the prerogative of the Creator. 9065
PREROGATIVE-COURT, n. In Great Britain, a court for the trial of all testamentary causes, where the deceased has left bona notabilia, or effects of the value of five pounds, in two different dioceses. In this case, the probate of the will belongs to the metropolitan

or archbishop of the province, and the court where such will is proved is called the prerogative-court, as it is held by virtue of the special prerogative of the metropolitan, who appoints the judge. 9065
PREROGATIVED, a. Having prerogative. [Little used.] 9065
PREROGATIVE-OFFICE, n. The office in which the wills proved in the prerogative court, are registered. 9065
PRESAGE, n. [L. proesagium; proe, before, and sagio, to perceive or foretell.] Something which foreshows a future event; a prognostic; a present fact indicating something to come. 9065
PRESAGE, v.t. To forebode; to foreshow; to indicate by some present fact what is to follow or come to pass. A fog rising from a river in an autumnal morning presages a pleasant day. A physical phenomenon cannot be considered as presaging an event, unless it has some connection with it in cause. Hence the error of vulgar superstition, which presages good or evil from facts which can have no relation to the future event. 9066
PRESAGE, v.i. To form or utter a prediction; with of. We may presage of heats and rains. We may presage of heats and rains. [Not common nor elegant.] 9066
PRESAGED, pp. Foreboded; foreshown; foretold. 9066
PRESAGEFUL, a. Full of presages; containing presages. 9066
PRESAGEMENT, n. A foreboding; foretoken. 9066
PRESAGER, n. A foreteller; a foreshower. 9066
PRESAGING, ppr. Foreshowing; foretelling. 9066
PRESBYTER, n. [Gr. old, elder.] 9066
PRESBYTERIAL, PRESBYTERIAN, a. Pertaining to a presbyter, or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters. 9067
PRESBYTERIAN, n. One that maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters. 9067
PRESBYTERIANISM, n. The doctrines, principles and discipline or government of presbyterians. 9067
PRESBYTERY, n. A body of elders in the christian church. 9067
PRESCIENCE, n. presi'ence or pre'shens. [Low L. proescientia; proe, before, and scientia, knowledge.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of events before they take place. Absolute prescience belongs to God only. 9067
PRESCIENT, a. presi'ent or pre'shent. Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place. 9068
PRESCIND, v.t. [L. proescindo; proe and scindo, to cut.] 9068
PRESCINDENT, a. Cutting off; abstracting. 9068
PRESCIOUS, a. [L. proescius; proe and scio, to know.] 9068
PRESCRIBE — PRETER 9069
PRESCRIBE, v.t. [L. proescribo, to write before.] 9069
PRESCRIBE, v.i. To write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies are to be used; as, to prescribe for a patient in a fever. 9069
PRESCRIBED, pp. Directed; ordered. 9069
PRESCRIBER, n. One that prescribes. 9069
PRESCRIBING, ppr. Directing; giving as a rule of conduct or treatment. 9069
PRESCRIPT, a. [L. proescriptus.] Directed; prescribed. 9070
PRESCRIPT, n. [L. proescriptum.] A direction; a medical order for the use of medicines. [But prescription is chiefly used.] 9070
PRESCRIPTIBLE, a. That may be prescribed for. 9070
PRESCRIPTION, n. [L. proescriptio. See Prescribe.] 9070
PRESCRIPTIVE, a. Consisting in or acquired by immemorial use and enjoyment; as a prescriptive right or title. 9071
PRESEANCE, n. Priority of place in sitting. [Not in use.] 9071
PRESENCE, n. s as z. [L. proesentia; proe, before, and esse, to be.] The existence of a person or thing in a certain place; opposed to absence. This event happened during the king's presence at the theater. In examining the patient, the presence of fever was not observed. The presence of God is not limited to any place. 9071

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, PRESENCE-ROOM, n. The room in which a great personage receives company. 9072
PRESENSATION, n. [pre and sensation.] Previous notion or idea. 9072
PRESENSION, n. [L. proesensio proesentio; proe and sentio, to perceive.] Previous perception. [Little used.] 9073
PRESENT, a. s as z. [L. proesens; proe and sum, esse, to be.] 9073
PRESENT, n. That which is presented or given; a gift; a donative; something given or offered to another gratuitously; a word of general application. Genesis 32:13, 20-21. 9074
PRESENT, v.t. [Low L. proesento; L. proesens; proe, before, and sum, esse, to be.] 9074
PRESENTABLE, a. That may be presented; that may be exhibited or represented. 9076
PRESENTANEOUS, a. [L. proesentaneus.] Ready; quick; immediate; as presentaneous poison. 9076
PRESENTATION, n. The act of presenting. 9076
PRESENTATIVE, a. In ecclesiastical affairs, that has the right of presentation, or offering a clerk to the bishop for institution. Advowsons are presentative, collative or donative.
PRESENTED, pp. Offered; given; exhibited to view; accused. 9077 9076
PRESENTEE, n. One presented to a benefice. 9077
PRESENTER, n. One that presents. 9077
PRESENTIAL, a. Supposing actual presence. [Little used.] 9077
PRESENTIALITY, n. The state of being present. [Little used.] 9077
PRESENTIATE, v.t. To make present. [Little used.] 9077
PRESENTIFIC, PRESENTIFICAL, a. Making present. [Not in use.] 9077
PRESENTIFICLY, adv. In such a manner as to make present. [Not in use.] 9077
PRESENTIMENT, n. [pre and sentiment.] Previous conception, sentiment or opinion; previous apprehension of something future. 9077
PRESENTLY, adv. s as z. At present; at this time. 9077
PRESENTMENT, n. s as z. The act of presenting. 9077
PRESENTNESS, n. s as z. Presence; as presentness of mind. [Not used.] 9078
PRESERVABLE, a. [See Preserve.] That may be preserved. 9078
PRESERVATION, n. The act of preserving or keeping safe; the act of keeping from injury, destruction or decay; as the preservation of life or health; the preservation of buildings from fire or decay; the preservation of grain from insects; the preservation of fruit or plants. When a thing is kept entirely from decay, or nearly in its original state, we say it is in a high state of preservation. 9078
PRESERVATIVE, a. Having the power or quality of keeping safe from injury, destruction or decay; tending to preserve. 9078
PRESERVATIVE, n. That which preserves or has the power of preserving; something that tends to secure a person or thing in a sound state, or prevent if from injury, destruction, decay or corruption; a preventive of injury or decay. Persons formerly wore tablets of arsenic, as preservatives against the plague. Clothing is a preservative against cold. Temperance and exercise are the best preservatives of health. Habitual reverence of the Supreme Being is an excellent preservative against sin and the influence of evil examples. 9079
PRESERVATORY, a. That tends to preserve. 9079
PRESERVATORY, n. That which has the power of preserving; a preservative. 9079
PRESERVE, v.t. prezerv'. [Low L. proeservo; proe and servo, to keep.] 9079
PRESERVE, n. preserv'. Fruit or a vegetable seasoned and kept in sugar or sirup. 9079
PRESERVED, pp. Saved from injury, destruction or decay; kept or defended from evil; seasoned with sugar for preservation. 9080
PRESERVER, n. The person or thing that preserves; one that saves or defends from destruction or evil. 9080
PRESERVING, ppr. Keeping safe from injury, destruction or decay; defending from evil.
PRESIDE, v.i. s as z. [L. proesideo; proe, before, and sedeo, to sit.] 9080 9080
PRESIDENCY, n. Superintendence; inspection and care. 9080
PRESIDENT, n. [L. proesidens.] 9081
PRESIDENTIAL, a. Pertaining to a president; as the presidential chair. 9081
PRESIDENTSHIP, n. The office and place of president. 9081

PRESIDIAL, PRESIDIARY, a. [L. proesidium, a garrison; proe and sedeo.] 9082
PRESIGNIFICATION, n. [from presignify.] 9082
PRESIGNIFY, v.t. [pre and signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand; to show previously.
PRESS, v.t. [L. pressus.] 9082 9082
PRESS, v.i. To urge or strain in motion; to urge forward with force. 9083
PRESS, n. 9084
PRESS-BED, n. A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a case. 9085
PRESSED, pp. Urged by force or weight; constrained; distressed; crowded; embraced; made smooth and glossy by pressure, as cloth. 9085
PRESSER, n. One that presses. 9085
PRESS-GANG, n. [press and gang.] A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service. 9085
PRESSING, ppr. Urging with force or weight; squeezing; constraining; crowding; embracing; distressing; forcing into service; rolling in a press. 9086
PRESSING, n. The act or operation of applying force to bodies. The pressing of cloth is performed by means of the screw, or by a calendar. 9086
PRESSINGLY, adv. With force or urgency; closely. 9086
PRESSION, n. The act of pressing. But pressure is more generally used. 9086
PRESSITANT, a. Gravitating; heavy. [Not in use.] 9086
PRESSMAN, n. In printing, the man who manages the press and impresses the sheets.
PRESS-MONEY, n. Money paid to a man impressed into public service. [See Prest- 9086
money.] 9086
PRESSURE, n. [L. pressura.] The act of pressing or urging with force. 9086
PREST, sometimes used for pressed. [See Press.] 9087
PREST, a. [L. proesto, to stand before or forward; proe and sto.] 9087
PREST, n. A loan. 9088
PREST-MONEY, n. Money paid to men impressed into the service. 9088
PRESTATION, n. [L. proestatio.] Formerly, a payment of money; sometimes used for purveyance. 9088
PRESTATION-MONEY, n. A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop, pro exteriore jurisdictione. 9088
PRESTER, n. [Gr. to kindle or inflame.] 9088
PRESTIGES, n. [L. proestigioe.] Juggling tricks; impostures. 9088
PRESTIGIATION, n. [L. proestigioe, tricks.] The playing of legerdemain tricks; a juggling.
PRESTIGIATOR, n. A juggler; a cheat. 9088 9088
PRESTIGIATORY, a. Juggling; consisting of impostures. 9088
PRESTIGIOUS, a. Practicing tricks; juggling. 9088
PRESTIMONY, n. [L. proesto, to supply; proe and sto.] In canon law, a fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title of benefice, and not subject to the pope or the ordinary, but of which the patron is the collator. 9089
PRESTO, adv. [L. proesto.] 9089
PRESTRICTION, n. [L. proestringo, proestrictus.] Dimness. 9089
PRESUMABLE, a. s as z. [from presume.] That may be presumed; that may be supposed to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or direct evidence, or on probable evidence. 9089
PRESUMABLY, adv. By presuming or supposing something to be true, without direct proof. 9089
PRESUME, v.t. s as z. [L. proesumo; proe, before, and sumo, to take.] To take or suppose to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof, or on the strength of probability. We presume that a man is honest, who has not been known to cheat or deceive; but in this we are sometimes mistaken. In many cases, the law presumes full payment where positive evidence of it cannot be produced. 9089
PRESUME, v.i. To venture without positive permission; as, we may presume too far. 9090
PRESUMED, pp. Supposed or taken to be true, or entitled to belief, without positive proof.
PRESUMER, n. One that presumes; also, an arrogant person. 9090 9090

PRESUMING, ppr. Taking as true, or supposing to be entitled to belief, on probable evidence. 9090
PRESUMPTION, n. [L. proesumption.] 9090
PRESUMPTIVE, a. Taken by previous supposition; grounded on probable evidence. 9091
PRESUMPTIVELY, adv. By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability. 9092
PRESUMPTUOUS, a. 9092
PRESUMPTUOUSLY, adv. With rash confidence. 9093
PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, n. The quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; groundless confidence; arrogance; irreverent boldness or forwardness. 9093
PRESUPPOSAL, n. presuppo'zal. [pre and supposal.] 9093
PRESUPPOSE, v.t. presuppo'ze. [Eng. pre and suppose.] To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent. The existence of created things presupposes the existence of a Creator. 9093
PRESUPPOSED, pp. Supposed to be antecedent. 9093
PRESUPPOSING, ppr. Supposing to be previous. 9093
PRESUPPOSITION, n. Supposition previously formed. 9093
PRESURMISE, n. presurmi'ze. [pre and surmise.] 9094
PRETEND, v.t. [L. proetendo; proe, before, and tendo, to tend, to reach or stretch.] 9094
PRETEND, v.t. To put in a claim, truly or falsely; to hold out the appearance of being, possessing or performing. A man may pretend to be a physician, and pretend to perform great cures. Bad men often pretend to be patriots.
PRETENDED, pp. Held out, as a false appearance; feigned; simulated. 9095 9095
PRETENDEDLY, adv. By false appearance or representation. 9095
PRETENDER, n. One who makes a show of something not real; one who lays claim to any thing. 9095
PRETENDERSHIP, n. The right or claim of the Pretender. 9095
PRETENDING, ppr. Holding out a false appearance; laying claim to, or attempting to make others believe one is what in truth he is not, or that he has or does something which he has or does not; making hypocritical professions. 9095
PRETENDINGLY, adv. Arrogantly; presumptuously. 9095
PRETENSE, n. pretens'. [L. proetensus, proetendo.] 9095
PRETENSED, a. Pretended; feigned; as a pretensed right to land. [Little used.] 9096
PRETENSION, n. 9096
PRETENTATIVE, a. [L. proe and tento, to try.] 9097
PRETER, a Latin preposition, [proeter,] is used in some English words as a prefix. Its proper signification is beyond, hence beside, more. 9097
PRETERIMPERFECT — PRIMATICAL 9098
PRETERIMPERFECT, a. [beyond or beside unfinished.] In grammar, designating the tense which expresses action or being not perfectly past; an awkward epithet, very ill applied. 9098
PRETERIT, a. [L. proeteritus, proetereo; proeter, beyond, and eo, to go.] Past; applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time. It is called also the perfect tense; as, scripsi, I have written. We say, "I have written a letter to my correspondent;" in which sentence, the time is supposed to be not distant and not specified. But when the time is mentioned, we use the imperfect tense so called; as, "I wrote to my correspondent yesterday." In this use of the preterit or perfect tense, the English differs from the French, in which j'ai ecrit heir, is correct; but I have written yesterday, would be very bad English. 9098
PRETERITION, n. [L. proeterio, to pass by.] 9098
PRETERITNESS, n. [from preterit.] The state of being past. [Little used.] 9098
PRETERLAPSED, a. [L. proeterlapsus, proeterlabor; proeter and labor, to glide.] Past; gone by; as preterlapsed ages. 9098
PRETERLEGAL, a. [L. proeter and legal.] Exceeding the limits of law; not legal. [Little used.] 9098

PRETERMISSION, n. [L. proetermissio, from proetermitto.] 9099
PRETERMIT, v.t. [L. proetermitto; proeter, beyond, and mitto, to send.] To pass by; to omit. 9099
PRETERNATURAL, a. [L. proeter and natural.] Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural; irregular. We call those events in the physical world preternatural, which are extraordinary, which are deemed to be beyond or without the ordinary course of things, and yet are not deemed miraculous; in distinction from events which are supernatural, which cannot be produced by physical laws or powers, and must therefore be produced by a direct exertion of omnipotence. We also apply the epithet to things uncommon or irregular; as a preternatural swelling; a preternatural pulse; a preternatural excitement or temper. 9099
PRETERNATURALITY, n. Preternaturalness. [Little used.] 9099
PRETERNATURALLY, adv. In a manner beyond or aside from the common order of nature; as vessels of the body preternaturally distended. 9099
PRETERNATURALNESS, n. A state or manner different from the common order of nature. 9099
PRETERPERFECT, a. [L. proeter and perfectus.] Literally, more than complete or finished; an epithet equivalent to preterit, applied to the tense of verbs which expresses action or being absolutely past. [Grammar.] 9099
PRETERPLUPERFECT, a. [L. proeter, beyond, plus, more, and perfectus, perfect.] Literally, beyond more than perfect; an epithet designating the tense of verbs which expresses action or being past prior to another past event or time; better denominated the prior past tense, that is, past prior to another event. 9099
PRETEX, v.t. [L. proetexo; proe and texo, or tego, texui.] 9100
PRETEXT, n. [L. proetextus.] Pretense; false appearance; ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a color or cover for the real reason or motive. He gave plausible reasons for this conduct, but these were only a pretext to conceal his real motives. 9100
PRETOR, n. [L. proetor, from the root of proe, before.] 9100
PRETORIAL, a. Pertaining to a pretor or judge; judicial. 9100
PRETORIAN, a. Belonging to a pretor or judge; judicial; exercised by the pretor; as pretorian power or authority. 9100
PRETORSHIP, n. The office of pretor. 9101
PRETTILY, adv. prit'tily. [from pretty.] In a pretty manner; with neatness and taste; pleasingly; without magnificence or splendor; as a woman prettily dressed; a parterre prettily ornamented with flowers. 9101
PRETTINESS, n. prit'tiness. [from pretty.] 9101
PRETTY, a. prit'ty. 9101
PRETTY, adv. prit'ty. In some degree; tolerably; moderately; as a farm pretty well stocked; the colors became pretty vivid; I am pretty sure of the fact; the wind is pretty fair. The English farthing is pretty near the value of the American cent. In these and similar phrases, pretty expresses less than very. 9102
PRETYPIFIED, pp. [from pretypify.] Antecedently represented by type; prefigured. 9102
PRETYPIFY, v.t. [pre and typify.] To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type. 9102
PRETYPIFYING, ppr. Prefiguring. 9102
PREVAIL, v.i. [L. proevaleo; proe, before, and valeo, to be strong or well. Valeo seems to be from the same root as the Eng. well. The primary sense is to stretch or strain forward, to advance.] 9103
PREVAILING, ppr. Gaining advantage, superiority or victory; having effect; persuading; succeeding. 9104
PREVAILMENT, a. Prevalence. [Little used.] 9104
PREVALENCE, PREVALENCY, n. Superior strength, influence or efficacy; most efficacious force in producing an effect. 9104
PREVALENT, a. Gaining advantage or superiority; victorious. 9104
PREVALENTLY, adv. With predominance or superiority; powerfully. 9105
PREVARICATE, v.i. [L. proevaricor; proe and varico, varicor, to straddle.] 9105
PREVARICATE, v.t. To pervert; to corrupt; to evade by a quibble. [But in a transitive sense, this word is seldom or

never used.] 9105
PREVARICATION, n. A shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; the practice of some trick for evading what is just or honorable; a deviation from the plain path of truth and fair dealing. 9105
PREVARICATOR, n. One that prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler. 9106
PREVENE, v.t. [L. proevenio; proe, before, and venio, to come.] 9106
PREVENIENT, a. [L. proeveniens.] Going before; preceding; hence, preventive; as prevenient grace. 9106
PREVENT, v.t. [L. proevenio, supra.] 9106
PREVENT, v.i. To come before the usual time. [Not in use.] 9107
PREVENTABLE, a. That may be prevented or hindered. 9107
PREVENTED, pp. Hindered from happening or taking effect. 9107
PREVENTER, n. One that goes before. [Not in use.] 9107
PREVENTING, ppr. Going before. 9107
PREVENTINGLY, adv. In such a manner or way as to hinder. 9108
PREVENTION, n. The act of going before. 9108
PREVENTIONAL, a. Tending to prevent. 9108
PREVENTIVE, a. Tending to hinder; hindering the access of; as a medicine preventive of disease. 9108
PREVENTIVE, n. That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of. Temperance and exercise are excellent preventives of debility and languor. 9108
PREVENTIVELY, adv. By way of prevention; in a manner that tends to hinder. 9108
PREVIOUS, a. [L. proevius; proe, before, and via, way, that is, a going.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior; as a previous intimation of a design; a previous notion; a previous event. 9108
PREVIOUSLY, adv. In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently; as a plan previously formed. 9109
PREVIOUSNESS, n. Antecedence; priority in time. 9109
PREVISION, n. s as z. [L. proevisus, proevideo; proe, before, and video, to see.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience. 9109
PREWARN, v.t. [See Warn.] 9109
PREY, n. [L. proeda.] 9109
PREY, v.i. To prey on or upon, is to rob; to plunder; to pillage. 9110
PREYER, n. He or that which preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer. 9110
PREYING, ppr. Plundering; corroding; wasting gradually. 9110
PRICE, n. [L. pretium. See Praise.] 9110
PRICE, v.t. To pay for. [Not in use.] 9111
PRICELESS, a. Invaluable; too valuable to admit of a price. 9111
PRICK, v.t. 9111
PRICK, v.i. To become acid; as, cider pricks in the rays of the sun. 9112
PRICK, n. 9112
PRICKED, pp. Pierced with a sharp point; spurred; goaded; stung with pain; rendered acid or pungent; marked; designated. 9113
PRICKER, n. A sharp pointed instrument. 9113
PRICKET, n. A buck in his second year. 9113
PRICKING, ppr. Piercing with a sharp point; goading; affecting with pungent pain; making or becoming acid. 9113
PRICKING, n. A sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked. 9113
PRICKLE, n. In botany, a small pointed shoot or sharp process, growing from the bark only, and thus distinguished from the thorn, which grows from the wood of a plant. Thus the rose, the bramble, the gooseberry and the barberry are armed with prickles. 9113
PRICKLE-BACK, n. A small fish, so named from the prickles on its back; the stickle-back.
PRICKLINESS, n. [from prickly.] The state of having many prickles. 91149114
PRICKLOUSE, n. A low word in contempt for a taylor. 9114
PRICKLY, a. Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles; as a prickly shrub. 9114

PRICKMADAM, n. A species of house-leek. 9114
PRICKPUNCH, n. A piece of tempered steel with a round point, to prick a round mark on cold iron. 9114
PRICKSONG, n. A song set to music, or a variegated song; in distinction from a plain song. 9114
PRICKWOOD, n. A tree of the genus Euonymus. 9114
PRIDE, n. 9114
PRIDE, v.t. With the reciprocal pronoun, to pride one's self, to indulge pride; to take pride; to value one's self; to gratify self-esteem. They pride themselves in their wealth, dress or equipage. He prides himself in his achievements. 9116
PRIDEFUL, a. Full of pride; insolent; scornful. 9116
PRIDELESS, a. Destitute of pride; without pride. 9116
PRIDING, ppr. Indulging pride or self-esteem; taking pride; valuing one's self. 9116
PRIDINGLY, adv. With pride; in pride of heart. 9116
PRIE, supposed to be so written for privet. 9116
PRIE, for pry. 9116
PRIEF, for proof, obsolete. 9116
PRIER, n. [from pry.] One who inquires narrowly; one who searches and scrutinizes. 9116
PRIEST, n. [L. proestes, a chief, one that presides; proe, before, and sto, to stand, or sisto.] 9116
PRIESTCRAFT, n. [priest and craft.] The stratagems and frauds of priests; fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others. 9117
PRIESTESS, n. A female among pagans, who officiated in sacred things. 9117
PRIESTHOOD, n. The office or character of a priest. 9117
PRIESTLIKE, a. Resembling a priest, or that which belongs to priests. 9117
PRIESTLINESS, n. The appearance and manner of a priest. 9117
PRIESTLY, a. Pertaining to a priest or to priests; sacerdotal; as the priestly office. 9117
PRIESTRIDDEN, a. [priest and ridden. See Ride.] Managed or governed by priests. 9117
PRIEVE, for prove. 9118
PRIG, n. 9118
PRIG, v.i. To haggle about the price of a commodity. 9118
PRIG, v.t. To filch or steal. 9118
PRILL, n. A birt or turbot. 9118
PRIM, a. Properly, straight; erect; hence, formal; precise; affectedly nice. 9118
PRIM, v.t. To deck with great nicety; to form with affected preciseness. 9118
PRIMACY, n. [L. primatus, from primus, first. See Prime.] 9118
PRIMAGE, n. In commerce, a small duty payable to the master and mariners of a ship.
PRIMAL, a. [See Prime.] First. [Not in use.] 9118 9118
PRIMARILY, adv. [from primary.] In the first place; originally; in the first intention. The word emperor primarily signifies a general or military commander in chief. In diseases, the physician is to attend to the part primarily affected. 9118
PRIMARINESS, n. The state of being first in time, in act or intention. 9118
PRIMARY, a. [L. primarius. See Prime.] 9119
PRIMATE, n. [Low L. primas. See Prime.] 9119
PRIMATESHIP, n. The office or dignity of an archbishop. 9119
PRIMATIAL, a. Pertaining to a primate. 9119
PRIMATICAL, a. Pertaining to a primate. 9119
PRIME — PRIZE 9120
PRIME, a. [L. primus.] 9120
PRIME, n. The first opening of day; the dawn; the morning. 9120
PRIME, v.t. To put powder in the pan of a musket or other fire-arm; or to lay a train of powder for communicating fire to a charge. 9121
PRIME, v.i. To serve for the charge of a gun. 9122
PRIMED, pp. Having powder in the pan; having the first color in painting. 9122

PRIMELY, adv. At first; originally; primarily. 9122
PRIMENESS, n. The state of being first. 9122
PRIMER, a. First; original. [Not in use.] 9122
PRIMER, n. A small prayer book for church service, or an office of the virgin Mary. 9122
PRIMER-FINE, n. In England, a fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine. 9122
PRIMERO, n. A game at cards. 9122
PRIMER-SEIZIN, n. [prime and seizin.] In feudal law, the right of the king, when a tenant in capite died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversions expectant on an estate for life; abolished by 12 Car. 2. 9122
PRIMEVAL, a. [L. primus, first, and oevum, age, primoevus.] 9122
PRIMEVOUS, a. Primeval. 9123
PRIMIGENIAL, a. [L. primigenius; primus, first, and genus, kind, or gignor, to beget.] First born; original; primary. 9123
PRIMIGENOUS, a. [supra.] First formed or generated; original; as semi-primigenous strata. 9123
PRIMING, ppr. Putting powder in the pan of a fire-arm. 9123
PRIMING, n. The powder in the pan of a gun, or laid along the channel of a cannon for conveying fire to the charge. 9123
PRIMING-WIRE, n. A pointed wire, used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for examining the powder of the charge or for piercing the cartridge. 9123
PRIMIPILAR, a. [L. primipilus, the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion.] Pertaining to the captain of the vanguard. 9123
PRIMITIAL, a. Being of the first production. 9123
PRIMITIVE, a. [L. primitivus; from primus, first.] 9123
PRIMITIVE, n. An original word; a word not derived from another. 9124
PRIMITIVELY, adv. Originally; at first. 9124
PRIMITIVENESS, n. State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity. 9124
PRIMITY, n. The state of being original. [Not used.] 9124
PRIMNESS, n. [from prim.] Affected formality or niceness; stiffness; preciseness. 9124
PRIMOGENIAL, a. [L. primigenius. See Primigenial.] 9124
PRIMOGENITOR, n. [L. primus, first, and genitor, father.] 9124
PRIMOGENITURE, n. [L. primus, first, and genitus, begotten.] 9124
PRIMOGENITURESHIP, n. The right of eldership. 9125
PRIMORDIAL, a. [L. primordialis, primordium; primus, first, and ordo, order.] First in order; original; existing from the beginning. 9125
PRIMORDIAL, n. Origin; first principle or element. 9125
PRIMORDIAN, n. A kind of plum. 9125
PRIMORDIATE, a. [See Primordial.] Original; existing from the first. 9125
PRIMP, v.i. To be formal or affected. [Not English, or local.] 9125
PRIMROSE, n. s as z. [L. primula veris; primus, first, and rose; literally, the first or an early rose in spring.] 9125
PRIMY, a. Blooming. [Not used.] 9125
PRINCE, n. prins. [L. princeps.] 9125
PRINCE, v.i. To play the prince; to take state. 9126
PRINCEDOM, n. prins'dom. The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank or estate of a prince. 9126
PRINCELIKE, a. prins'like. Becoming a prince. 9127
PRINCELINESS, n. prins'liness. [from princely.] 9127
PRINCELY, a. prins'ly. Resembling a prince; having the appearance of one high born; stately; dignified; as a princely gentleman; a princely youth. 9127
PRINCELY, adv. prins'ly. In a princelike manner. 9127
PRINCES'-FETHER, n. A plant of the genus Amaranthus. 9127
PRINCESS, n. A female sovereign, as an empress or queen. 9127

PRINCIPAL, a. [L. principalis, from princeps.] 9128
PRINCIPAL, n. A chief or head; one who takes the lead; as the principal of a faction, an insurrection or mutiny.
PRINCIPALITY, n. 9129 9128
PRINCIPALLY, adv. Chiefly; above all. 9129
PRINCIPALNESS, n. The state of being principal or chief. 9129
PRINCIPATE, n. Principality; supreme rule. 9129
PRINCIPIA, n. plu. [L. principium.] First principles. 9129
PRINCIPIATION, n. [from L. principium.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. [Not used.] 9129
PRINCIPLE, n. [L. principium, beginning.] 9129
PRINCIPLE, v.t. To establish or fix in tenets; to impress with any tenet, good or ill; chiefly used in the participle.
PRINCIPLED, pp. Established in opinion or in tenets; firmly fixed in the mind. 9131 9130
PRINCOCK, PRINCOX, n. A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue; a ludicrous word. [Little used.] 9131
PRINK, v.i. 9131
PRINT, v.t. [L. imprimo; in and premo, to press; promptus, pressed or pressing forward.]
PRINT, v.i. To use or practice the art of typography, or of taking impressions of letters, figures and the like. 9131
PRINT, n. A mark made by impression; any line, character, figure or indentation of any form, made by 9131
the pressure of one body or thing on another; as the print of the tooth or of the nails in flesh; the print of the foot in sand or snow; the print of a wheel; the print of types on paper. Hence, 9132
PRINTED, pp. Impressed; indented. 9132
PRINTER, n. One that prints books, pamphlets or papers. 9132
PRINTING, ppr. Impressing letters, characters or figures on any thing; making marks or indentations. 9133
PRINTING, n. The art or practice of impressing letters, characters or figures on paper, cloth or other material; the business of a printer; typography. 9133
PRINTING-INK, n. Ink used by printers of books. 9133
PRINTING-PAPER, n. Paper to be used in the printing of books, pamphlets, etc.; as distinguished from writing-paper, press-paper, wrapping-paper, etc. 9133
PRINTING-PRESS, n. A press for the printing of books, etc. 9133
PRINTLESS, a. That leaves no print or impression; as printless feet. 9133
PRIOR, a. [L. comp. Probably the first syllable is contracted from pris, prid, or some other word, for the Latin has prisce, pristinus.] 9133
PRIOR, n. [L. prior.] 9133
PRIORATE, n. Government by a prior. 9134
PRIORESS, n. A female superior of a convent of nuns. 9134
PRIORITY, n. The state of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; as priority of birth. The priority of Homer or Hesiod has been a subject of dispute. 9134
PRIORLY, adv. Antecedently. [A bad word and not used.] 9134
PRIORSHIP, n. The state or office of prior. 9134
PRIORY, n. A convent of which a prior is the superior; in dignity below an abbey. 9134
PRISAGE, n. A right belonging to the crown of England, of taking two tons of wine from every ship importing twenty tons or more; one before and one behind the mast. This by charter of Edward I. was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called butlerage, because paid to the king's butler. 9134
PRISCILLIANIST, n. In church history, one of a sect so denominated from Priscillian, a Spaniard, bishop of Avila, who practiced magic, maintained the errors of the Manichees, and held it to be lawful to make false oaths in the support of one's cause and interest.
PRISM, n. [Low L. prisma; Gr. to cut with a saw, to press or strain.] A solid whose 9134
bases or ends are any similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms. 9135
PRISMATIC, PRISMATICAL, a. Resembling a prism; as a prismatic form. 9135
PRISMATICALLY, adv. In the form or manner of a prism. 9135
PRISMATOIDAL, a. [L. prisma.] Having a prismatic form. 9135
PRISMOID, n. [L. prisma and Gr. form.] 9135

PRISMY, a. Pertaining to or like a prism. 9135
PRISON, n. priz'n. [L. prendo.] 9135
PRISON, v.t. To shut up in a prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty. 9136
PRISON-BASE, n. A kind of rural sports; commonly called prison-bars. 9136
PRISONED, pp. Imprisoned; confined; restrained. 9136
PRISONER, n. One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant. 9136
PRISON-HOUSE, n. A house in which prisoners are confined; a jail. Judges 16:21. 9137
PRISONING, ppr. Confining; imprisoning. 9137
PRISONMENT, n. Confinement in a prison; imprisonment. 9137
PRISTINE, a. [L. pristinus. See Prior and Pro.] original; primitive; as the pristine state of innocence; the pristine manners of a people; the pristine constitution of things. 9137
PRITHEE, a corruption of pray thee, as I prithee; but it is generally used without the pronoun, prithee. 9137
PRIVACY, n. [form private.] A state of being in retirement from the company or observation of others; secrecy. 9137
PRIVADO, n. A secret friend. [Not used.] 9137
PRIVATE, a. [L. privatus, from privo, to bereave, properly to strip or separate; privus, singular, several, peculiar to one's self, that is, separate; rapio, diripio, eripio; privo for perivo or berivo.] 9137
PRIVATE, n. A secret message; particular business. [Unusual.] 9138
PRIVATEER, n. [from private.] A ship or vessel of war owned and equipped by a private man or by individuals, at their own expense, to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war. Such a ship must be licensed or commissioned by government, or it is a pirate. 9139
PRIVATEER, v.i. To cruise in a commissioned private ship against an enemy, for seizing their ships or annoying their commerce. 9139
PRIVATELY, adv. In a secret manner; not openly or publicly. 9139
PRIVATENESS, n. Secrecy; privacy. 9139
PRIVATION, n. [L. privatio, from privo. See Private.] 9139
PRIVATIVE, a. Causing privation. 9140
PRIVATIVE, n. That of which the essence is the absence of something. Blackness and darkness are privatives.
PRIVATIVELY, adv. By the absence of something. 9140 9140
PRIVATIVENESS, n. Notation of the absence of something. 9140
PRIVET, n. A plant of the genus Ligustrum. The evergreen privet is of the genus Rhamnus. Mock privet is of the genus Phillyrea. 9140
PRIVILEGE, n. [L. privilegium; privus, separate, private, and lex, law; originally a private law, some public act that regarded an individual.] 9140
PRIVILEGE, v.t. To grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; as, to privilege representatives from arrest; to privilege the officers and students of a college from military duty. 9141
PRIVILEGED, pp. Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity. The clergy in Great Britain were formerly a privileged body of men. No person is privileged from arrest for indictable crimes. 9141
PRIVILEGING, ppr. Investing with a peculiar right or immunity. 9142
PRIVILY, adv. [from privy.] Privately; secretly. 9142
PRIVITY, n. Privacy; secrecy; confidence. 9142
PRIVY, a. [L. privus. See Private.] 9142
PRIVY, n. In law, a partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing; as a privy in blood. Privies are of four kinds; privies in blood, as the heir to his father; privies in representation, as executors and administrators to the deceased; privies in estate, as he in reversion and he in remainder; donor and donee; lessor and lessee; privy in tenure, as the lord in escheat. 9143
PRIVY-COUNSELOR, n. A member of the privy council. 9143
PRIVY-SEAL, PRIVY-SIGNET, n. In England, the seal which the king uses previously in grants, etc. which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in matters of subordinate consequence, which do not require the great seal. 9143
PRIZE, n. 9144
PRIZE, v.t. [L. pretium.] 9144

PRIZED, pp. Rated; valued; esteemed. 9146
PRIZE-FIGHTER, n. One that fights publicly for a reward. 9146
PRIZER, n. One that estimates or sets the value of a thing. 9146
PRIZING, ppr. Rating; valuing; esteeming. 9146
PRO, a Latin and Greek preposition, signifying for, before, forth, is probably contracted from prod, coinciding with It. proda, a prow, prode, brave; having the primary sense of moving forward. See Prodigal. In the phrase, pro and con, that is, pro and contra, it answers to the English for; for and against. 9146
PROA, n. Flying proa, a vessel used in the south seas, with the head and stern exactly alike, but with the sides differently formed. That which is intended for the lee side is flat, the other rounding. To prevent oversetting, the vessel is furnished with a frame extended from the windward side, called an out-rigger. 9146
PROBABILITY, n. [L. probabilitas. See Probable.] 9146
PROBABLE, a. [L. probabilis, from probo, to prove. See Prove.] 9147
PROBABLY, adv. Likely; in likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality; as, the story is probably true; the account is probably correct. 9147
PROBANG, n. [See Probe.] In surgery, an instrument of whalebone and spunge, for removing obstructions in the throat or esophagus. 9147
PROBATE, n. [L. probatus, probo, to prove.] 9148
PROBATION, n. [L. probatio.] The act of proving; proof. 9148
PROBATIONAL, a. Serving for trial. 9149
PROBATIONARY, a. Serving for trial. 9149
PROBATIONER, n. One who is on trial, or in a state to give proof of certain qualifications for a place or state. 9149
PROBATIONERSHIP, n. The state of being a probationer; novitiate. [Little used.] 9149
PROBATIONSHIP, n. A state of probation; novitiate; probation. [Little used and unnecessary.] 9149
PROBATIVE, a. Serving for trial or proof. 9149
PROBATOR, n. [L.] An examiner; an approver. 9149
PROBATORY, a. Serving for trial. 9149
PROBE, n. [L. probo.] A surgeon's instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer or cavity, or the direction of a sinus, or for searching for stones in the bladder and the like. 9150
PROBE, v.t. To examine a wound, ulcer or some cavity of the body, by the use of an instrument thrust into the part. 9150
PROBE-SCISSORS, n. Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end. 9150
PROBITY, n. [L. probitas, from probo, to prove.] 9150
PROBLEM, n. [L. problema; Gr. to throw forward, and to throw; L. pello.] A question proposed. 9150
PROBLEMATICAL, a. Questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful. 9151
PROBLEMATICALLY, adv. Doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly. 9151
PROBLEMATIZE, v.t. To propose problems. [Ill formed and not used.] 9151
PROBOSCIS, n. [L. from Gr. before, and to feed or graze.] 9151
PROCACIOUS, a. [L. procax; pro, forward.] petulant; saucy. [Little used.] 9151
PROCACITY, n. [L. procacitas.] 9151
PROCATARCTIC, a. [Gr. to begin.] In medicine, pre-existing or predisposing; remote; as procatarctic causes of a disease, in distinction from immediate or exciting causes. Thus heat may be the procatarctic, and extreme fatigue the immediate or exciting cause of a fever. 9151
PROCATARXIS, n. [Gr. supra.] 9152
PROCEDURE, n. The act of proceeding or moving forward; progress; process; operation; series of actions; as the procedure of the soul in certain actions. But it is more generally

applied to persons; as, this is a strange procedure in a public body. The motions of physical causes are more generally denominated operations. 9152
PROCEED, PROCEDE, v.i. [L. procedo; pro, forward, and cedo, to move. the more correct orthography is procede, in analogy with precede, concede, recede, procedure.]
PROCEEDER, n. One who goes forward, or who makes a progress. 91539152
PROCEEDING, ppr. Moving forward; passing on; issuing; transacting; carrying on. 9154
PROCEEDING, n. Process or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; transaction; in the plural, a course of measures or conduct; course of dealing with others. We speak of a legal or an illegal proceeding, a cautious proceeding, a violent proceeding. In the plural, the proceedings of the legislature have been wise and salutary. It is our duty to acquiesce cheerfully in all God's proceedings towards. 9154
PROCEEDS, n. plu. Issue; rent; produce; as the proceeds of an estate. 9154
PROCELEUSMATIC, a. [Gr. mandate, incitement.] 9154
PROCEPTION, n. Preoccupation. [Ill formed and not in use.] 9154
PROCERITY, n. [L. proceritas, from procerus, tall.] 9154
PROCESS, n. [L. processus, from procedo. See Proceed.] 9154
PROCESSION, n. [L. processio. See Proceed.] 9155
PROCESSIONAL, a. Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession. 9156
PROCESSIONAL, n. A book relating to processions of the Romish church. 9156
PROCESSIONARY, a. Consisting in procession; as processionary service. 9156
PROCHEIN, a. pro'shen. [L. proximus.] Next; nearest; used in the law phrase, prochein amy, the next friend, any person who undertakes to assist an infant or minor in prosecuting his rights. 9156
PROCHRONISM, n. [Gr. to precede in time, before, and time.] 9156
PROCIDENCE, n. [L. procidentia; procido, to fall down.] 9156
PROCIDUOUS, a. That falls from its place. 9156
PROCINCT, n. [L. procinctus; procingo, to prepare, that is, to gird.] Complete preparation for action. [Little used.] 9156
PROCLAIM, v.t. [L. proclamo; pro and clamo, to cry out. See Claim.] 9156
PROCLAIMED, pp. Published officially; promulgated; made publicly known. 9157
PROCLAIMER, n. One who publishes by authority; one that announces or makes publicly known. 9157
PROCLAIMING, ppr. Publishing officially; denouncing; promulgating; making publicly known. 9157
PROCLAMATION, n. [L. proclamatio, from proclamo.] 9157
PROCLIVE, a. Proclivous. [Not used.] 9158
PROCLIVITY, n. [L. proclivitas, proclivis; pro and clivus, a cliff.] 9158
PROCLIVOUS, a. [L. proclivus, proclivis, supra.] 9158
PROCONSUL, n. [L. pro, for, and consul.] 9158
PROCONSULAR, a. Pertaining to a proconsul; as proconsular powers. 9158
PROCONSULSHIP, n. The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office. 9158
PROCRASTINATE, v.t. [L. procrastinor; pro and crastinus; cras, to-morrow.] To put off from day to day; to delay; to defer to a future time; as, to procrastinate repentance. 9159
PROCRASTINATE, v.i. To delay; to be dilatory. 9159
PROCRASTINATED, pp. Delayed; deferred. 9159
PROCRASTINATING, ppr. Delaying; putting off to a future time. 9159
PROCRASTINATION, n. [L. procrastinatio.] 9159
PROCRASTINATOR, n. One that defers the performance of any thing to a future time.
PROCREANT, a. [L. procreans. See Procreate.] 91599159
PROCREATE, v.t. [L. procreo; pro and creo, to create.] 9159
PROCREATED, pp. Begotten; generated. 9159
PROCREATING, ppr. Begetting; generating; as young. 9159
PROCREATION, n. [L. procreatio.] 9159
PROCREATIVE, a. Generative; having the power to beget. 9160
PROCREATIVENESS, n. The power of generating. 9160

PROCREATOR, n. One that begets; a generator; a father or sire. 9160
PROCTOR, n. [contracted from L. procurator, from procuro; pro and curo.] 9160
PROCTOR, v.i. To manage; a cant word. 9160
PROCTORAGE, n. Management; in contempt. 9160
PROCTORICAL, a. Belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial. 9160
PROCTORSHIP, n. The office or dignity of the proctor of a university. 9160
PROCUMBENT, a. [L. procumbens, procumbo; pro and cubo, to lie down.] Lying down or on the face; prone. 9160
PROCURABLE, a. [from procure.] That may be procured; obtainable. 9160
PROCURACY, n. [from L. procuro.] The management of any thing. [Not used.] 9161
PROCURATION, n. [L. procuratio. See Procure.] 9161
PROCURATOR, n. The manager of another's affairs. [See Proctor.] 9161
PROCURATORIAL, a. Pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made by a proctor. 9161
PROCURATORSHIP, n. The office of a procurator. 9161
PROCURATORY, a. Tending to procuration. 9161
PROCURE, v.t. [L. procuro; pro and curo, to take care.] 9161
PROCURE, v.i. To pimp. 9162
PROCURED, pp. Obtained, caused to be done; effected; brought on. 9162
PROCUREMENT, n. The act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment. 9162
PROCURER, n. One that procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done.
PROCURESS, n. A bawd. 9162 9162
PROCURING, ppr. Getting; gaining; obtaining. 9162
PRODIGAL, a. [L. produgus, from prodigo, to drive forth, to lavish.] 9163
PRODIGAL, n. One that expends money extravagantly or without necessity; one that is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift. 9163
PRODIGALITY, n. 9163
PRODIGALIZE, v.i. To be extravagant in expenditures. [Not used.] 9163
PRODIGALLY, adv. With profusion of expenses; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully; as an estate prodigally dissipated. 9164
PRODIGIOUS, a. [L. prodigiosus. See Prodigy.] 9164
PRODIGIOUSLY, adv. Enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly; as a number prodigiously great. 9164
PRODIGIOUSNESS, n. Enormousness of size; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment. 9164
PRODIGY, n. [L. prodigium, from prodigo, to shoot out, drive out, properly to spread to a great extent.] 9164
PRODITION, n. [L. proditio, form prodo, to betray; supposed to be compounded of pro and do, to give.] Treachery; treason. 9165
PRODITOR, n. [L.] A traitor. [Not in use.] 9165
PRODITORIOUS — PROIN 9166
PRODITORIOUS, a. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. [Not in use.] 9166
PRODITORY, a. Treacherous; perfidious. 9166
PRODROME, n. [Gr. to run.] A forerunner. [Not in use.] 9166
PRODUCE, v.t. [L. produco; pro and duco, to lead or draw.] 9166
PRODUCE, n. That which is produced, brought forth or yielded; product; as the produce of a farm; the produce of trees; the produce of a country; the produce of a manufacture; the produce of the sea; the produce of a tax; the produce of a mine. But when we speak of something formed by an individual artisan or genius, we call it a production. 9167
PRODUCED, pp. Brought into life, being or view; yielded. 9167
PRODUCEMENT, n. Production. [Not used.] 9167
PRODUCENT, n. One that exhibits or offers to view or notice. [Not much used.] 9167
PRODUCER, n. One that generates; one that produces. 9167
PRODUCIBILITY, n. The power or producing. [Not used.] 9167
PRODUCIBLE, a. 9167

PRODUCIBLENESS, n. The state or quality of being producible; as the producibleness of salts. 9168
PRODUCING, ppr. Generating; bringing into existence or notice. 9168
PRODUCT, n. [L. productus, from produco.] 9168
PRODUCTILE, a. That may be extended in length. 9168
PRODUCTION, n. [L. productio.] 9168
PRODUCTIVE, a. 9169
PRODUCTIVENESS, n. The quality of being productive; as the productiveness of land or labor. 9169
PROEM, n. [L. proemium; Gr. before, and way.] Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing. 9169
PROEM, v.t. To preface. [Not used.] 9169
PROEMIAL, a. Introductory; prefatory; preliminary. 9169
PROEMPTOSIS, n. [Gr. to fall before.] In chronology, the lunar equation or addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too soon. 9170
PROFANATION, n. [L. profano. See Profane.] 9170
PROFANE, a. [L. profanus; pro and fanum, a temple.] 9170
PROFANE, v.t. To violate any thing sacred, or treat it with abuse, irreverence, obloquy or contempt; as, to profane the name of God; to profane the sabbath; to profane the Scriptures or the ordinances of God. 9171
PROFANED, pp. Violated; treated with irreverence or abuse; applied to common uses; polluted. 9171
PROFANELY, adv. With irreverence to sacred things or names. 9171
PROFANENESS, n. Irreverence of sacred things; particularly, the use of language which implies irreverence towards God; the taking of God's name in vain. 9171
PROFANER, n. One who by words or actions, treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language. 9171
PROFANING, ppr. Violating; treating with irreverence; polluting. 9172
PROFANITY, n. Profaneness, which see. 9172
PROFECTION, n. [L. profectio.] A going forward; advance; progression. [Not in use.] 9172
PROFERT, n. [L. 3d. person of profero.] In law, the exhibition of a record or paper in open court. 9172
PROFESS, v.t. [L. professus, profiteor; pro and fateor.] 9172
PROFESS, v.i. To declare friendship. [Not in use.] 9173
PROFESSED, PROFEST, pp. Openly declared, avowed or acknowledged; as a professed foe; a professed tyrant; a professed christian; a professed atheist. 9173
PROFESSEDLY, adv. By profession; by open declaration or avowal. 9173
PROFESSING, ppr. Openly declaring; avowing; acknowledging. 9173
PROFESSION, n. [L. professio.] 9173
PROFESSIONAL, a. Pertaining to a profession or to a calling; as professional studies, pursuits, duties, engagements; professional character or skill. 9174
PROFESSIONALLY, adv. By profession or declaration. He is professionally a friend to religion. 9174
PROFESSOR, n. [L.] One who makes open declaration of his sentiments or opinions; particularly, one who makes a public avowal of his belief in the Scriptures and his faith in Christ, and thus unites himself to the visible church. 9174
PROFESSORIAL, a. [L. professorius.] Pertaining to a professor; as the professorial chair.
PROFESSORSHIP, n. The office of a professor or public teacher of the sciences. 9174
PROFESSORY, a. Pertaining to a professor. 9174 9174
PROFFER, v.t. [L. profero; pro and fero, to bear.] 9174
PROFFER, n. An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another; as proffers of peace or friendship.
PROFFERED, pp. Offered for acceptance. 9175 9175
PROFFERER, n. One who offers any thing for acceptance. 9175
PROFFERING, ppr. Offering for acceptance. 9175
PROFICIENCE, PROFICIENCY, n. [from L. proficiens, from proficio, to advance forward;

pro and facio, to make.] Advance in the acquisition of any art, science or knowledge; improvement; progression in knowledge. Students are examined that they may manifest their proficiency in their studies or in knowledge. 9175
PROFICIENT, n. One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science or branch of learning; as a proficient in a trade or occupation; a proficient in mathematics, in anatomy, in music, etc. 9175
PROFICUOUS, a. [L. proficuus, proficio, supra.] 9175
PROFILE, n. pro'fil. [L. filum, a thread or line.] 9176
PROFILE, v.t. To draw the outline of a head sidewise; to draw in profile; as a building. 9176
PROFILED, pp. Drawn so as to present a side view. 9176
PROFILING, ppr. Drawing a portrait so as to represent a side view; drawing an outline.
PROFIT, n. [L. profectus, proficio, to profit, literally to proceed forward, to advance; 9176
pro and facio. The primary sense of facio is to urge or drive.] 9176
PROFIT, v.t. 9177
PROFIT, v.i. To gain advantage in percuniary interest; as, to profit by trade or manufactures. 9177
PROFITABLE, a. Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative; as a profitable trade; profitable business; a profitable study or profession. 9178
PROFITABLENESS, n. Gainfulness; as the profitableness of trade. 9178
PROFITABLY, adv. With gain; gainfully. Our ships are profitably employed. 9178
PROFITED, pp. Benefited; advanced in interest or happiness; improved. 9178
PROFITING, ppr. Gaining interest or advantage; improving. 9178
PROFITING, n. Gain; advantage; improvement. 9178
PROFITLESS, a. Void of profit, gain or advantage. 9178
PROFLIGACY, n. [See Profligate.] A profligate or very vicious course of life; a state of being abandoned in moral principle and in vice. 9178
PROFLIGATE, a. [L. profligatus, profligo, to rout, to ruin; pro and fligo, to drive or dash. The word then signifies dashed, broken or ruined in morals. See Flog and Afflict.] 9179
PROFLIGATE, n. An abandoned man; a wretch who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue or decency. 9179
PROFLIGATE, v.t. To drive away; a Latin signification. [Not used.] 9179
PROFLIGATELY, adv. Without principle or shame. 9179
PROFLIGATENESS, n. The quality or state of being lost to virtue and decency. 9179
PROFLIGATION, n. Defeat; rout. [Not used.] 9179
PROFLUENCE, n. [L. profluens, profluo; pro and fluo, to flow.] 9180
PROFLUENT, a. Flowing forward; as a profluent stream. 9180
PROFOUND, a. [L. profundus; pro and fundus, bottom. See Found.] 9180
PROFOUND, n. The deep; the sea; the ocean; as the vast profound. 9180
PROFOUND, v.i. To dive; to penetrate. [Not in use.] 9180
PROFOUNDLY, adv. Deeply; with deep concern. 9181
PROFOUNDNESS, n. Depth of place. 9181
PROFUNDITY, n. [L. profundus.] Depth of place, knowledge or of science. 9181
PROFUSE, a. [L. profusus, profundo, to pour out; pro and fundo.] 9181
PROFUSE, v.t. s as z. To pour out. [Little used.] 9181
PROFUSELY, adv. Lavishly; prodigally; as an income profusely expended. 9182
PROFUSENESS, n. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagant expenditures. 9182
PROFUSION, n. s as z. [L. profusio.] 9182
PROG, v.i. [L. proco, procor.] 9183
PROG, n. Victuals or provisions sought by begging or found by wandering about. 9183
PROG, n. One that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging. 9183
PROGENERATE, v.t. [L. progenero.] To beget. [Not in use.] 9183
PROGENERATION, n. The act of begetting; propagation. [Not used.] 9183
PROGENITOR, n. [L. from progigno; pro and gigno, to beget.] 9183
PROGENITURE, n. A begetting or birth. [Little used.] 9183
PROGENY, n. [L. progenies, from progignor.] Offspring; race; children; descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals; as the progeny of a king; the progeny of Adam; the progeny of beasts or fowls; a word of general application. 9183

PROGNOSIS, n. [Gr. to know before.] In medicine, the art of foretelling the event of a disease; the judgment of the event of a disease by particular symptoms. 9183
PROGNOSTIC, a. Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms; as the prognostic symptoms of a disease; prognostic signs. 9184
PROGNOSTIC, n. In medicine, the judgment formed concerning the event of a disease by means of the symptoms. 9184
PROGNOSTICABLE, a. That may be foreknown or foretold. 9184
PROGNOSTICATE, v.t. [from prognostic.] 9184
PROGNOSTICATED, pp. Foreshown; foretold. 9184
PROGNOSTICATING, ppr. Foreshowing; foretelling. 9184
PROGNOSTICATION, n. The act of foreshowing a future event by present signs. 9184
PROGNOSTICATOR, n. A foreknower or foreteller of a future event by present signs.
PROGRAMMA, n. [Gr. to write previously; to write.] 9185 9185
PROGRESS, n. [L. progressus, progedior; pro and gradior, to step or go. See Grade and Degree.] 9185
PROGRESS, v.i. To move forward in space; to pass; to proceed. 9186
PROGRESSION, n. [L. progressio, progredior.] 9186
PROGRESSIONAL, a. That advances; that is in a state of advance. 9187
PROGRESSIVE, a. Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; as progressive motion or course; opposed to retrograde. 9187
PROGRESSIVELY, adv. By motion onward; by regular advances. 9187
PROGRESSIVENESS, n. The state of moving forward; an advancing; state of improvement; as the progressiveness of science, arts or taste. 9187
PROHIBIT, v.t. [L. prohibeo; pro and habeo, to hold.] 9187
PROHIBITED, pp. Forbid; interdicted; hindered. 9187
PROHIBITER, n. One who prohibits or forbids; a forbidder; an interdicter. 9187
PROHIBITING, ppr. Forbidding; interdicting; debarring. 9188
PROHIBITION, n. [L. prohibitio.] 9188
PROHIBITIVE, PROHIBITORY, a. Forbidding; implying prohibition. 9188
PROIN, v.t. To lop; to trim; to prune. [See Prune.] 9188
PROIN, v.i. To be employed in pruning. 9188
PROJECT — PROOF 9189
PROJECT, v.t. [L. projicio; pro, forward, and jacio, to throw.] 9189
PROJECT, v.i. To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent; as, the cornice projects. 9189
PROJECT, n. A scheme; a design; something intended or devised; contrivance; as the project of a canal from the Hudson to the lakes; all our projects of happiness are liable to be frustrated. 9189
PROJECTED, pp. Cast out or forward; schemed; devised; delineated. 9189
PROJECTILE, a. Impelling forward; as a projectile force. 9189
PROJECTILE, n. A body projected, or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air. 9189
PROJECTING, ppr. Throwing out or forward; shooting out; jutting; scheming; contriving.
PROJECTION, n. [L. projectio.] The act of throwing or shooting forward. 9190 9190
PROJECTMENT, n. Design; contrivance. [Little used.] 9190
PROJECTOR, n. One who forms a scheme or design. 9190
PROJECTURE, n. A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else.
PROLAPSE, n. prolaps'. [L. prolapsus, prolabor.] 9191 9191
PROLAPSE, v.i. prolaps'. To fall down or out; to project too much. 9191
PROLAPSION, PROLAPSUS, [See Prolapse.] 9191
PROLATE, v.t. [L. prolatum, profero.] 9191
PROLATE, a. [supra.] Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere. A prolate spheriod is produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipsis about its larger diameter. 9191
PROLATION, n. [L. prolatio, from profero.] 9191
PROLEGOMENA, n. plu. [Gr. to speak.] Preliminary observations; introductory remarks or discourses prefixed to a book or treatise. 9191
PROLEPSIS, PROLEPSY, n. [Gr. to take.] 9191

PROLEPTIC, PROLEPTICAL, a. Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation. 9192
PROLEPTICALLY, adv. By way of anticipation. 9192
PROLETARIAN, a. [L. proletarius, from proles, offspring.] vile; vulgar. [Not used.] 9192
PROLETARY, n. A common person. [Not used.] 9192
PROLIFEROUS, a. [infra.] In botany, prolific; as a proliferous flower. 9192
PROLIFIC, PROLIFICAL, a. [L. proles, offspring, and facio, to make.] 9192
PROLIFICACY, n. Fruitfulness; great productiveness. 9193
PROLIFICALLY, adv. Fruitfully; with great increase. 9193
PROLIFICATION, n. [See Prolific.] The generation of young or of plants. 9193
PROLIFICNESS, n. The state of being prolific. 9193
PROLIX, a. [L. prolixus; pro and laxus, literally drawn out.] 9193
PROLIXITY, PROLIXNESS, n. Great length; minute detail; applied only to discourses and writings. Prolixity is not always tedious. 9193
PROLIXLY, adv. At great length. 9193
PROLOCUTOR, n. [L. proloquor; pro and loquor, to speak.] 9193
PROLOCUTORSHIP, n. The office of station of a prolocutor. 9193
PROLOGIZE, v.i. To deliver a prologue. [Not in use.] 9193
PROLOGUE, n. pro'log. [L. prologue; Gr. discourse.] 9193
PROLOGUE, v.t. pro'log. To introduce with a formal preface. 9194
PROLONG, v.t. [L. pro and longus. See Long.] 9194
PROLONGATE, v.t. To extend or lengthen in space; as, to prolongate a line. 9194
PROLONGATED, pp. Extended in space; continued in length. 9194
PROLONGATING, ppr. Lengthening in space. 9194
PROLONGATION, n. The act of lengthening in time or space; as the prolongation of life.
PROLONGED, pp. Lengthened in duration or space. 9195 9194
PROLONGER, n. He or that which lengthens in time or space. 9195
PROLONGING, ppr. Extending in time; continuing in length. 9195
PROLUSION, n. s as z. [L. prolusio, proludo; pro and ludo, to play.] A prelude; entertainment; diverting performance. [Little used.] 9195
PROMENADE, n. 9195
PROMERIT, v.t. [L. promereo, promeritum; pro and mereo, to merit.] 9195
PROMETHEAN, a. Pertaining to Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven. 9195
PROMINENCE, PROMINENCY, n. [L. prominentia, from promineo; pro and minor, to menace, that is, to shoot forward.] A standing out from the surface of something, or that which juts out; protuberance; as the prominence of a joint; the prominence of a rock or cliff; the prominence of the nose. Small hills and knolls are prominences on the surface of the earth. 9195
PROMINENT, a. [L. prominens.] Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief; as a prominent figure on a vase. 9196
PROMINENTLY, adv. In a prominent manner; so as to stand out beyond the other parts; eminently; in a striking manner; conspicuously. 9196
PROMISCUOUS, a. [L. promiscuus; pro and misceo, to mix.] 9196
PROMISCUOUSLY, adv. In a crowd or mass without order; with confused mixture; indiscriminately; as men of all classes promiscuously assembled; particles of different earths promiscuously united. 9196
PROMISCUOUSNESS, n. A state of being mixed without order or distinction. 9196
PROMISE, n. [L. promissum, from promitto, to send before or forward; pro and mitto, to send.] 9197
PROMISE, v.t. To make a declaration to another, which binds the promiser in honor, conscience or law, to do or forbear some act; as, to promise a visit to a friend; to promise a cessation of hostilities; to promise the payment of money. 9198
PROMISE, v.i. To assure one by a promise or binding declaration. The man promises fair; let us forgive him. 9198
PROMISE-BREACH, n. Violation of promise. 9199
PROMISE-BREAKER, n. A violator of promises. 9199

PROMISED, pp. Engaged by word or writing; stipulated. 9199
PROMISEE, n. The person to whom a promise is made. 9199
PROMISER, n. One who promises; one who engages, assures, stipulates or covenants. Fear, says Dryden, is a great promiser. We may say that hope is a very liberal promiser.
PROMISING, ppr. Engaging by words or writing; stipulating; assuring. 9199 9199
PROMISSORILY, adv. By way of promise. 9199
PROMISSORY, a. Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne. 9199
PROMONTORY, n. [L. promontorium; pro, forward, and mons, a mountain.] In geography, a high point of land or rock, projecting into the sea beyond the line of the coast; a head land. It differs from a cape in denoting high land; a cape may be a similar projection of land high or low. 9200
PROMOTE, v.t. [L. promotus, promoveo, to move forward; pro and moveo, to move.] 9200
PROMOTED, pp. Advanced; exalted. 9201
PROMOTER, n. He or that which forwards, advances or promotes; an encourager; as a promoter of charity. 9201
PROMOTING, ppr. Forwarding; advancing; exciting; exalting. 9201
PROMOTION, n. 9201
PROMOTIVE, a. Tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage. 9201
PROMOVE, v.t. To advance. [Not used.] 9201
PROMPT, a. [L. promptus, from promo.] 9201
PROMPT, v.t. To incite; to move or excite to action or exertion; to instigate. Insults prompt anger or revenge; love prompts desire; benevolence prompts men to devote their time and services to spread the gospel. Ambition prompted Alexander to wish for more worlds to conquer. 9202
PROMPTED, pp. Incited; moved to action; instigated; assisted in speaking or learning.
PROMPTER, n. One that prompts; one that admonishes or incites to action. 9202 9202
PROMPTING, ppr. Inciting; moving to action; aiding a speaker when at a loss for the words of his piece. 9203
PROMPTITUDE, n. [L. promptus.] 9203
PROMPTLY, adv. Readily; quickly; expeditiously; cheerfully. 9203
PROMPTNESS, n. Readiness; quickness of decision or action. The young man answered questions with great promptness. 9203
PROMPTUARY, n. [L. promptuarium.] That form which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; a magazine; a repository. 9203
PROMPTURE, n. Suggestion; incitement. 9203
PROMULGATE, v.t. [L. promulgo.] To publish; to make known by open declaration; as, to promulgate the secrets of a council. It is particularly applied to the publication of laws and the gospel. The moral law was promulgated at mount Sinai. The apostles promulgated the gospel. Edicts, laws and orders are promulgated by circular letters, or through the medium of the public prints. 9203
PROMULGATED, pp. Published; made publicly known. 9204
PROMULGATING, ppr. Publishing. 9204
PROMULGATION, n. The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration; as the promulgation of the law or of the gospel. 9204
PROMULGATOR, n. A publisher; one who makes known or teaches publicly what was before unknown. 9204
PROMULGE, v.t. promulj'. To promulgate; to publish or teach. [Less used than promulgate.] 9204
PROMULGED, pp. Published. 9204
PROMULGER, n. One who publishes or teaches what was before unknown. 9204
PROMULGING, ppr. Publishing. 9204
PRONATION, n. [from L. pronus, having the face downwards.] 9204
PRONATOR, n. A muscle of the fore arm which serves to turn the palm of the hand downward; opposed to supinator. 9204

PRONE, a. [L. pronus.] Bending forward; inclined; not erect. 9204
PRONENESS, n. The state of bending downwards; opposed to the erectness of man.
PRONG, n. 9205 9205
PRONGHOE, n. A hoe with prongs to break the earth. 9206
PRONITY, for proneness, is not used. 9206
PRONOMINAL, a. [L. pronomen. See Pronoun.] 9206
PRONOUN, n. [L. pronomen; pro, for, and nomen, name.] 9206
PRONOUNCE, v.t. pronouns'. [L. pronuncio; pro and nuncio.] 9206
PRONOUNCE, v.i. pronouns'. To speak; to make declaration; to utter an opinion. 9207
PRONOUNCEABLE, a. pronouns'able. That may be pronounced or uttered. 9207
PRONOUNCED, pp. Spoken; uttered; declared solemnly. 9207
PRONOUNCER, n. One who utters or declares. 9207
PRONOUNCING, ppr. Speaking; uttering; declaring. 9207
PRONUNCIATION, n. [L. pronunciatio.] 9207
PRONUNCIATIVE, a. Uttering confidently; dogmatical. 9207
PROOF, n. 9207
PROOFLESS — PROSCRIBING 9210
PROOFLESS, a. Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; not proved. 9210
PROP, v.t. 9210
PROP, n. That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which any thing rests for support; a support; a stay; as a prop for vines; a prop for an old building. An affectionate child is the prop of declining age. 9210
PROPAGABLE, a. [See Propagate.] That may be continued or multiplied by natural generation or production; applied to animals and vegetables. 9210
PROPAGANDISM, n. [See Propagate.] The art or practice of propagating tenets or principles. 9210
PROPAGANDIST, n. A person who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles. 9210
PROPAGATE, v.t. [L. propago. See Prop. The Latin noun propago, is the English prop, and the termination ago, as in cartilago, etc. The sense of the noun is that which is set or thrust in.] 9211
PROPAGATE, v.i. To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants. Wild horses propagate in the forests of S. America. 9211
PROPAGATED, pp. Continued or multiplied by generation or production of the same kind; spread; extended. 9211
PROPAGATING, ppr. Continuing or multiplying the kind by generation or production; spreading and establishing. 9211
PROPAGATION, n. [L. propagatio.] 9212
PROPAGATOR, n. One that continues or multiplies his own species by generation. 9212
PROPEL, v.t. [L. propello; pro, forward, and pello, to drive.] 9212
PROPELLED, pp. Driven forward. 9213
PROPELLING, ppr. Driving forward. 9213
PROPEND, v.i. [L. propendeo; pro, forward, and pendeo, to hang.] 9213
PROPENDENCY, n. [L. propendens.] A leaning towards; inclination; tendency of desire to any thing. 9213
PROPENDING, ppr. Inclining towards. 9213
PROPENSE, a. propens'. [L. propensus.] Leaning towards, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed, either to good or evil; as women propense to holiness. 9213
PROPENSION, PROPENSITY, n. [L. propensio.] 9213
PROPER, a. [L. proprius, supposed to be allied to prope, near.] 9213
PROPERLY, adv. Fitly; suitably; in a proper manner; as a word properly applied; a dress properly adjusted. 9215
PROPERNESS, n. The quality of being proper. [Little used.] 9215
PROPERTY, n. [This seems to be formed directly from proper. The Latin is proprietas.]
PROPERTY, v.t. To invest with qualities, or to take as one's own; to appropriate. [An awkward word and not 9215

used.] 9217
PROPHANE. [See Profane.] 9217
PROPHASIS, n. [Gr. to foretell.] In medicine, prognosis; foreknowledge of a disease. 9217
PROPHECY, n. [Gr. to foretell, before and to tell. This ought to be written prophesy.] 9217
PROPHESIED, pp. Foretold; predicted. 9218
PROPHESIER, n. One who predicts events. 9218
PROPHESY, v.t. To foretell future events; to predict. 9218
PROPHESY, v.i. To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come. Jeremiah 11:21. 9218
PROPHESYING, ppr. Foretelling events. 9218
PROPHESYING, n. The act of foretelling or of preaching. 9218
PROPHET, n. [L. propheta.] 9218
PROPHETESS, n. A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events, as Miriam, Huldah, Anna, etc. Exodus 15:20; Judges 4:4; Luke 2:36. 9219
PROPHETIC, PROPHETICAL, a. Containing prophecy; foretelling future events; as prophetic writings. 9219
PROPHETICALLY, adv. By way of prediction; in the manner of prophecy. 9219
PROPHETIZE, v.i. To give prediction. [Not used] 9219
PROPHYLACTIC, PROPHYLACTICAL, a. [Gr. to prevent, to guard against; to preserve.]
PROPHYLACTIC, n. A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive. 9219 9219
PROPINATION, n. [L. propinatio, propino; Gr. to drink.] 9220
PROPINE, v.t. [L. propino, supra.] To pledge; to drink first and then offer the cup to another. [Not used.] 9220
PROPINQUITY, n. [L. propinquitas, from propinquus, near.] 9220
PROPITIABLE, a. [See Propitiate.] That may be induced to favor, or that may be made propitious. 9220
PROPITIATE, v.t. [L. propitio; pio. Eng. pity.] 9220
PROPITIATED, pp. Appeased and rendered favorable; conciliated. 9220
PROPITIATING, ppr. Conciliating; appeasing the wrath of and rendering favorable. 9220
PROPITIATION, n. propisia'shon. 9220
PROPITIATOR, n. One who propitiates. 9221
PROPITIATORY, a. Having the power to make propitious; as a propitiatory sacrifice. 9221
PROPITIATORY, n. Among the Jews, the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, lined within and without with plates of gold. This was a type of Christ. 9221
PROPITIOUS, a. [L. propitius.] Favorable; kind; applied to men. 9221
PROPITIOUSLY, adv. Favorably; kindly. 9221
PROPITIOUSNESS, n. Kindness; disposition to treat another kindly; disposition to forgive.
PROPLASM, n. [Gr. a device.] A mold; a matrix. 9221 9221
PROPLASTICE, n. [supra.] The art of making molds for castings. 9221
PROPOLIS, n. [Gr. before the city, or the front of the city.] 9221
PROPONENT, n. [L. proponens; pro and pono, to place.] 9222
PROPORTION, n. [L. proportio; pro and portio, part or share. See Portion.] 9222
PROPORTION, v.t. To adjust the comparative relation of one thing or one part to another; as, to proportion the size of a building to its highth, or the thickness of a thing to its length; to proportion our expenditures to our income.
PROPORTIONABLE, a. That may be proportioned or made proportional. This is the true sense of the word; but it is erroneously used in the sense of proportional, being in proportion; having a due comparative relation; as infantry with a proportionable number of horse. 9224 9224
PROPORTIONABLY, adv. According to proportion or comparative relation; as a large body, with limbs proportionably large. 9224
PROPORTIONAL, a. Having a due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice are proportional. In pharmacy, medicines are compounded of certain proportional quantities of ingredients. The velocity of a moving body is proportional to the impelling force, when the quantity of matter is given; its momentum is proportional to the quantity of matter it contains, when its velocity is given.
PROPORTIONALITY, n. The quality of being in proportion. 9225 9224

PROPORTIONALLY, adv. In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation; as all parts of a building being proportionally large. 9225
PROPORTIONATE, a. Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional. 9225
PROPORTIONATE, v.t. To proportion; to make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation; as, to proportionate punishments to crimes. [This verb is less used than proportion.] 9225
PROPORTIONATELY, adv. With due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree. 9225
PROPORTIONATENESS, n. The state of being adjusted by due or settled proportion or comparative relation; suitableness of proportions. 9225
PROPORTIONED, pp. Made or adjusted with due proportion or with symmetry of parts.
PROPORTIONING, ppr. Making proportional. 9225 9225
PROPORTIONLESS, a. Without proportion; without symmetry of parts. 9225
PROPOSAL, n. s as z. [from propose.] 9225
PROPOSE, v.t. s as z. [L. propono, proposui;] 9226
PROPOSE, v.i. To lay schemes. [Not in use.] 9226
PROPOSED, pp. Offered or presented for consideration, discussion, acceptance or adoption. 9226
PROPOSER, n. One that offers any thing for consideration or adoption. 9226
PROPOSING, ppr. Offering for consideration, acceptance or adoption. 9226
PROPOSITION, n. s as z. [L. propositio, from propositus, propono.] 9227
PROPOSITIONAL, a. Pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition; as a propositional sense. 9227
PROPOUND, v.t. [L. propono; pro and pono, to set, put or place.] 9227
PROPOUNDED, pp. Proposed; offered for consideration. 9228
PROPOUNDER, n. One that proposes or offers for consideration. 9228
PROPOUNDING, ppr. Proposing; offering for consideration. 9228
PROPPED, pp. [from prop.] Supported; sustained by something placed under. 9228
PROPPING, ppr. Supporting by something beneath. 9228
PROPREFECT, n. Among the Romans, a prefect's lieutenant commissioned to do a part of the duty of the perfect. 9228
PROPRETOR, n. [L. proproetor.] Among the Romans, a magistrate who, having discharged the office of pretor at home, was sent into a province to command there with his former pretorial authority; also, an officer sent extraordinarily into the provinces to administer justice with the authority of pretor. 9228
PROPRIETARY, n. 9228
PROPRIETARY, a. Belonging to a proprietor or owner, or to a proprietary. The governments of Pennsylvania and Maryland were formerly proprietary. 9229
PROPRIETOR, n. [from L. proprietas, proprius.] An owner; the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing whether in possession or not; as the proprietor of a farm or of a mill. By the gift of God, man is constituted the proprietor of the earth. 9229
PROPRIETRESS, n. A female who has the exclusive legal right to a thing. 9229
PROPRIETY, n. [L. proprietas, from proprius.] 9229
PROPT. [See Propped.] 9229
PROPUGN, v.t. propu'ne. [L. propugno; pro and pugno, to fight.] 9229
PROPUGNACLE, n. [L. propugnaculum.] A fortress. [Not used.] 9230
PROPUGNATION, n. [L. propugnatio.] Defense. [Not used.] 9230
PROPUGNER, n. propu'ner. A defender; a vindicator. 9230
PROPULSATION, n. [L. propulsatio, propulso. See Propel.] 9230
PROPULSE, v.t. propuls'. [L. propulso; pro and pulso, to strike. See Propel.] To repel; to drive off. [Little used.] 9230
PROPULSION, n. [L. propulsus, propello. See Propel.] 9230
PRORE, n. [L. prora.] The prow or fore part of a ship. [Not in use, except in poetry.] 9230
PROROGATION, n. [L. prorogatio. See Prorogue.] 9230

PROROGUE, v.t. prorog. [L. prorogo; pro and rogo. The latter word signifies to ask, or to propose; but the primary sense is to reach, to stretch forward; and this is its import in the derivative prorogo.] 9231
PRORUPTION, n. [L. proruptus, prorumpo; pro and rumpo, to burst.] 9231
PROSAIC, a. s as z. [L. prosaicus, from prosa, prose.] 9231
PROSAL, a. Prosaic. [Not used.] 9231
PROSCRIBE, v.t. [L. proscribo; pro and scribo, to write. The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public.] 9231
PROSCRIBED, pp. Doomed to destruction; denounced as dangerous, or as unworthy of reception; condemned; banished. 9232
PROSCRIBER, n. One that dooms to destruction; one that denounces as dangerous, or as utterly unworthy of reception. 9232
PROSCRIBING, ppr. Dooming to destruction; denouncing as unworthy of protection or reception; condemning; banishing. 9232
PROSCRIPTION — PROTUBERANT 9233
PROSCRIPTION, n. [L. proscriptio.] The act of proscribing or dooming to death; among the Romans, the public offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy. Such were the proscriptions of Sylla and Marius. Under the triumvirate, many of the best Roman citizens fell by proscription. 9233
PROSCRIPTIVE, a. Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing. 9233
PROSE, n. s as z. [L. prosa.] 9233
PROSE, v.t. To write in prose. 9233
PROSECUTE, v.t. [L. prosecutus, prosequor; pro and sequor, to follow; Eng. to seed. See Essay.] 9233
PROSECUTED, pp. Pursued, or begun and carried on for execution or accomplishment, as a scheme; pursued for redress or punishment in a court of law, as a person; demanded in law, as a right or claim. 9234
PROSECUTING, ppr. Pursuing, or beginning and carrying on for accomplishment; pursuing for redress or punishment; suing for, as a right or claim. 9235
PROSECUTION, n. The act or process of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind; as the prosecution of a scheme, plan, design or undertaking; the prosecution of war or of commerce; the prosecution of a work, study, argument or inquiry. 9235
PROSECUTOR, n. One who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan or business. 9235
PROSELYTE, n. [Gr. to come.] A new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system or party. Thus a Gentile converted to Judaism is a proselyte; a pagan converted to christianity is a proselyte; and we speak familiarly of proselytes to the theories of Brown, of Black, or of Lavoisier. The word primarily refers to converts to some religious creed. 9235
PROSELYTE, v.t. To make a convert to some religion, or to some opinion or system. 9235
PROSELYTISM, n. The making of converts to a religion or religious sect, or to any opinion, system or party. 9236
PROSELYTIZE, to make converts, or to convert, is not well authorized, or not in common use, and is wholly unnecessary. 9236
PROSEMINATION, n. [L. proseminatus; pro and semino, to sow.] 9236
PROSENNEAHEDRAL, a. [Gr.] In crystalography, having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal. 9236
PROSER, n. s as z. [from prose.] A writer of prose. 9236
PROSODIAL, PROSODICAL, a. [from prosody.] Pertaining to prosody or the quantity and accents of syllables; according to the rules of prosody. 9236
PROSODIAN, n. [from prosody.] One skilled in prosody or in the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition. 9236
PROSODIST, n. [from prosody.] One who understands prosody. 9236

PROSODY, n. [L. prosodia; Gr. an ode.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification. It includes also the art of adjusting the accent and metrical arrangement of syllables in compositions for the lyre. 9236
PROSOPOLEPSY, n. [Gr.] Respect of persons; more particularly, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance. 9237
PROSOPOPEIA, PROSOPOPY, n. [Gr. perso, and to make.] A figure in rhetoric by which things are represented as persons, or by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings, or by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present. It includes personification, but is more extensive in its signification. 9237
PROSPECT, n. [L. prospectus, prospicio, to look forward; pro and specio, to see.] 9237
PROSPECTION, n. The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants. 9238
PROSPECTIVE, a. Looking forward in time; regarding the future; opposed to retrospective. 9238
PROSPECTIVELY, adv. With reference to the future. 9238
PROSPECTUS, n. [L.] The plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, with the manner and terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of it. 9238
PROSPER, v.t. [L. prospero, from prosperus, from the Gr. to carry to or toward; to bear.] To favor; to render successful. All things concur to prosper our design. 9238
PROSPER, v.i. To be successful; to succeed. 9239
PROSPERED, pp. Having success; favored. 9239
PROSPERING, ppr. Rendering successful; advancing in growth, wealth or any good.
PROSPERITY, n. [L. prosperitas.] Advance or gain in any thing good or desirable; 9239
successful progress in any business or enterprise; success; attainment of the object desired; as the prosperity of arts; agricultural or commercial prosperity; national prosperity. Our disposition to abuse the blessings of providence renders prosperity dangerous. 9239
PROSPEROUS, a. [L. prosperus.] Advancing in the pursuit of any thing desirable; making gain or increase; thriving; successful; as a prosperous trade; a prosperous voyage; a prosperous expedition or undertaking; a prosperous man, family or nation; a prosperous war. 9239
PROSPEROUSLY, adv. With gain or increase; successfully. 9239
PROSPEROUSNESS, n. The state of being successful; prosperity. 9240
PROSPICIENCE, n. [L. prospiciens.] The act of looking forward. 9240
PROSTATE, a. [From Gr. to set before.] In anatomy, the prostate gland is a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males, and surrounding the beginning of the urethra. It is situated on the under and posterior part of the neck of the bladder, so as to surround the lower side of the urethra. 9240
PROSTERNATION, n. [L. prosterno, to prostrate; pro and sterno.] 9240
PROSTHESIS, PROTHESIS, n. [Gr.] In surgery, the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body; as a wooden leg, etc. 9240
PROSTHETIC, a. [Gr.] Prefixed, as a letter to a word. 9240
PROSTITUTE, v.t. [L. prostituo; pro and statuo, to set.] 9240
PROSTITUTE, a. Openly devoted to lewdness; sold to wickedness or to infamous purposes. 9241
PROSTITUTE, n. A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet. 9241
PROSTITUTED, pp. Offered to common lewdness; devoted to base purposes. 9241
PROSTITUTING, ppr. Offering to indiscriminate lewdness; devoting to infamous uses.
PROSTITUTION, n. [L. prostituo.] 9241 9241
PROSTITUTOR, n. One who prostitutes; one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes. 9241
PROSTRATE, a. [L. prostratus, from prosterno, to lay flat; pro and sterno.] 9241
PROSTRATE, v.t. To lay flat; to throw down; as, to prostrate the body; to prostrate trees or plants. 9242
PROSTRATED, pp. Laid at length; laid flat; thrown down; destroyed. 9242
PROSTRATING, ppr. Laying flat; throwing down; destroying. 9242
PROSTRATION, n. The act of throwing down or laying flat; as the prostration of the body,

of trees or of corn. 9242
PROSTYLE, n. [Gr. a column.] In architecture, a range of columns in the front of a temple.
PROSYLLOGISM, n. [pro and syllogism.] A prosyllogism is when two or more 9242
syllogisms are so connected that the conclusion of the former is the major or minor of the following. 9243
PROTASIS, n. [Gr. to present.] 9243
PROTATIC, a. [Gr.] Being placed in the beginning; previous. 9243
PROTEAN, a. Pertaining to Proteus; readily assuming different shapes. [See Proteus.]
PROTECT, v.t. [L. protectus, protego; pro and tego; to cover; Gr. with a prefix; Eng. 9243
deck. See Deck.] To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard; to preserve in safety; a word of general import both in a literal and figurative sense. Walls protect a city or garrison; clothing is designed to protect the body from cold; arms may protect one from an assault; our houses protect us from the inclemencies of the weather; the law protects our persons and property; the father protects his children, and the guardian his ward; a shade protects us from extreme heat; a navy protects our commerce and our shores; embassadors are protected from arrest. 9243
PROTECTED, pp. Covered or defended from injury; preserved in safety. 9243
PROTECTING, ppr. Shielding from injury; defending; preserving in safety. 9243
PROTECTION, n. The act of protecting; defense; shelter from evil; preservation from loss, injury or annoyance. We find protection under good laws and an upright administration. How little are men disposed to acknowledge divine protection! 9243
PROTECTIVE, a. Affording protection; sheltering; defensive. 9244
PROTECTOR, n. One that defends or shields from injury, evil or oppression; a defender; a guardian. The king or sovereign is, or ought to be, the protector of the nation; the husband is the protector of his wife, and the father of his children. 9244
PROTECTORATE, n. Government by a protector. 9244
PROTECTORSHIP, n. The office of a protector or regent. 9244
PROTECTRESS, n. A woman or female that protects. 9245
PROTEND, v.t. [L. protendo; pro and tendo, to stretch.] 9245
PROTENDED, pp. Reached or stretched forth. 9245
PROTENDING, ppr. Stretching forth. 9245
PROTENSE, n. protens'. Extension. [Not used.] 9245
PROTERVITY, n. [L. protervitas, from protervus; pro and torvus, crabbed.] Peevishness; petulance. [Little used.] 9245
PROTEST, v.i. [L. protestor; pro and testor, to affirm it.] 9245
PROTEST, v.t. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation. 9245
PROTEST, n. A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; appropriately, a formal and solemn declaration in writing of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body; as the protest of lords in parliament, or a like declaration of dissent of any minority against the proceedings of a majority of a body of men. 9246
PROTESTANT, a. Pertaining to those who, at the reformation of religion, protested against a decree of Charles V. and the diet of Spires; pertaining to the adherents of Luther, or others of the reformed churches; as the protestant religion. 9246
PROTESTANT, n. One of the party who adhered to Luther at the reformation in 1529, and protested, or made a solemn declaration of dissent from a decree of the emperor Charles V. and the diet of Spires, and appealed to a general council. This name was afterwards extended to the followers of Calvin, and Protestants is the denomination now given to all who belong to the reformed churches. The king of Prussia has, however, interdicted the use of this name in his dominions. 9247
PROTESTANTISM, n. The protestant religion. 9247
PROTESTANTLY, adv. In conformity to the protestants. [A very bad word and not used.]
PROTESTATION, n. 92479247
PROTESTED, pp. Solemnly declared or alleged; declared against for non-acceptance or non-payment. 9247
PROTESTER, n. One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. 9247
PROTESTING, ppr. Solemnly declaring or affirming; declaring against for non-acceptance or non-payment. 9247

PROTEUS, n. [L.] In mythology, a marine deity, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, whose distinguishing characteristic was the faculty of assuming different shapes. Hence we denominate one who easily changes his form or principles, a Proteus. 9248
PROTHONOTARISHIP, n. The office of a prothonotary. [An awkward, harsh word and little used.] 9248
PROTHONOTARY, n. [Low L. protonotarius; Gr. first, and L. notarius, a scribe.] 9248
PROTOCOL, n. [Low L. protocollum; Gr. first, and glue; so called perhaps from the gluing together of pieces of paper, or from the spreading of it on tablets. It was formerly the upper part of a leaf of a book on which the title or name was written.] 9248
PROTOCOLIST, n. In Russia, a register or clerk. 9249
PROTOMARTYR, n. [Gr. first, and martyr.] 9249
PROTOPLAST, n. [Gr. first and formed.] The original; the thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated. Thus Adam has been called our protoplast. 9249
PROTOPLASTIC, a. First formed. 9249
PROTOPOPE, n. [Gr. first, and pope.] Chief pope or imperial confessor, an officer of the holy directing synod, the supreme spiritual court of the Greek church in Russia. 9249
PROTOSULPHATE, n. In chimistry, the combination of sulphuric acid with a protoxyd.
PROTOTYPE, n. [Gr. first, and type, form, model.] 92499249
PROTOXYD, n. [Gr. first, and acid.] A substance combined with oxygen in the first degree, or any oxyd formed by the first degree of oxydizement. 9249
PROTOXYDIZE, v.t. To oxydize in the first degree. 9249
PROTRACT, v.t. [L. protractus, from pro and traho, to draw.] 9249
PROTRACT, n. Tedious continuance. [Not used.] 9250
PROTRACTED, pp. Drawn out in time; delayed. 9250
PROTRACTER, n. One who protracts or lengthens in time. 9250
PROTRACTING, ppr. Drawing out or continuing in time; delaying. 9250
PROTRACTION, n. The act of drawing out or continuing in time; the act of delaying the termination of a thing; as the protraction of a debate. 9250
PROTRACTIVE, a. Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.
PROTRACTOR, n. An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper 9250 with accuracy and dispatch, and by which the use of the line of chords is superseded. It is of various forms, semicircular, rectangular or circular. 9250
PROTREPTICAL, a. [Gr. to exhort; and to turn.] Hortatory; suasory; intended or adapted to persuade. [Little used.] 9250
PROTRUDE, v.t. [L. protrudo; pro and trudo, to thrust. See Thrust.] 9250
PROTRUDE, v.i. To shoot forward; to be thrust forward. 9251
PROTRUDED, pp. Thrust forward or out. 9251
PROTRUDING, ppr. Thrusting forward or out. 9251
PROTRUSION, n. s as z. The act of thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit; a thrusting or driving; a push. 9251
PROTRUSIVE, a. Thrusting or impelling forward; as protrusive motion. 9251
PROTUBERANCE, n. [L. protuberans, protubero; pro and tuber, a puff, bunch or knob.] A swelling or tumor on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob; any thing swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; on the surface on the earth, a hill, knoll or other elevation. 9251
PROTUBERANT, a. Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface; as a protuberant joint; a protuberant eye. 9251

PROTUBERATE — PSALTERY 9252

PROTUBERATE, v.i. [L. protubero, supra. To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.] 9252
PROTUBERATION, n. The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface. 9252
PROTUBEROUS, a. Protuberant. 9252
PROUD, a. 9252
PROUDLY, adv. With an inordinate self-esteem; in a proud manner; haughtily;

ostentatiously; with lofty airs or mien. 9253
PROVABLE, a. [See Prove.] That may be proved. 9253
PROVABLY, adv. In a manner capable of proof. 9253
PROVAND, n. Provender. [Not in use.] 9253
PROVE, v.t. prov. [L. probo.] 9253
PROVE, v.i. To make trial; to essay. 9254
PROVED, pp. Tried; evinced; experienced. 9255
PROVEDITOR, PROVEDORE, n. A purveyor; one employed to procure supplies for an army. 9255
PROVEN, a word used by Socttish writers for proved. 9255
PROVENCIAL, a. Pertaining to Provence, in France. 9255
PROVENDER, n. [L. vivo, to live, and from vivanda; Eng. viand.] 9255
PROVER, n. One that proves or tries; that which proves. 9255
PROVERB, n. [L. proverbium; pro and verbum, a word.] 9256
PROVERB, v.t. To mention in a proverb. [Not in use.] 9256
PROVERBIAL, a. Mentioned in a proverb; as a proverbial cure or remedy. 9256
PROVERBIALIST, n. One who speaks proverbs. 9256
PROVERBIALIZE, v.t. To make a proverb; to turn into a proverb, or to use proverbially. [Unusual.] 9256
PROVERBIALLY, adv. In a proverb; as, it is proverbially said. 9257
PROVIDE, v.t. [L. provideo, literally to see before; pro and video, to see.] 9257
PROVIDE, v.i. To procure supplies or means of defense; or to take measures for counteracting or escaping an evil. The sagacity of brutes in providing against the inclemencies of the weather is wonderful. 9257
PROVIDED, pp. Procured beforehand; made ready for future use; supplied; furnished; stipulated. 9258
PROVIDENCE, n. [L. providentia.] 9258
PROVIDENT, a. Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; forecasting; cautious; prudent in preparing for future exigences; as a provident man; a provident animal. 9259
PROVIDENTIAL, a. Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine providence; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence; as the providential contrivance of things; a providential escape from danger. How much are we indebted to God's unceasing providential care! 9259
PROVIDENTIALLY, adv. By means of God's providence. 9259
PROVIDENTLY, adv. With prudent foresight; with wise precaution in preparing for the future. 9259
PROVIDER, n. One who provides, furnishes or supplies; one that procures what is wanted. 9259
PROVINCE, n. [L. provincia; usually supposed to be formed from pro and vinco, to conquer. This is very doubtful, as provinco was not used by the Romans.] 9259
PROVINCIAL, a. Pertaining to a province or relating to it; as a provincial government; a provincial dialect. 9260
PROVINCIAL, n. A spiritual governor. In catholic countries, one who has the direction of the several convents of a province. 9261
PROVINCIALISM, n. A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis. 9261
PROVINCIALITY, n. Peculiarity of language in a province. 9261
PROVINCIATE, v.t. To convert into a province. [Unusual.] 9261
PROVINE, v.i. To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation. 9261
PROVING, ppr. Trying; ascertaining; evincing; experiencing. 9261
PROVISION, n. s as z. [L. provisio, provideo. See Provide.] 9261
PROVISION, v.t. To supply with victuals or food. The ship was provisioned for a voyage of six months. The garrison was well provisioned. 9262
PROVISIONAL, a. Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary; as a provisional government or regulation; a provisional treaty. 9262

PROVISIONALLY, adv. By way of provision; temporarily; for the present exigency. 9262
PROVISIONARY, a. Provisional; provided for the occasion; not permanent. 9262
PROVISO, n. s as z. [L. provisus, ablative proviso, it being provided.] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, etc. The charter of the bank contains a proviso that the legislature may repeal it at their pleasure. 9262
PROVISOR, n. In church affairs, a person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron. Formerly the pope usurped the right of presenting to church livings, and it was his practice to nominate persons to benefices by anticipation, or before they became vacant; the person thus nominated was called a provisor. In England, this practice was restrained by statues of Richard II. and Henry IV. 9262
PROVISORY, a. Making temporary provision; temporary. 9263
PROVOCATION, n. [L. provacatio. See Provoke.] 9263
PROVOCATIVE, a. Exciting; stimulating; tending to awaken or incite appetite or passion.
PROVOCATIVE, n. Any thing that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant; as a provocative of hunger or of lust. 9263 9263
PROVOCATIVENESS, n. The quality of being provocative or stimulating. 9263
PROVOKE, v.t. [L. provoco, to call forth; pro and voco, to call.] 9263
PROVOKE, v.i. To appeal. [A Latinism, not used.] 9264
PROVOKED, pp. Excited; roused; incited; made angry; incensed. 9264
PROVOKER, n. One that excites anger or other passion; one that excites war or sedition.
PROVOKING, ppr. Exciting into action; inciting; inducing by motives; making angry. 9265
PROVOKINGLY, adv. In such a manner as to excite anger. 9265 9265
PROVOST, n. [L. proepositus, placed before, from proepono; proe and pono, to set or place.] In a general sense, a person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief magistrate of a city or town; as the provost of Edinburgh or of Glasgow, answering to the mayor of other cities; the provost of a college, answering to president. In France, formerly, a provost was an inferior judge who had cognizance of civil causes. 9265
PROVOSTSHIP, n. The office of a provost. 9266
PROW, n. [L. prora.] 9266
PROW, a. Valiant. [Not in use.] 9266
PROWESS, n. Bravery; valor; particularly, military bravery; gallantry; intrepidity in war; fearlessness of danger. 9266
PROWEST, a. [superl. of prow.] Bravest. 9266
PROWL, v.t. [I know not the origin of this word, nor from what source it is derived. It may be derived from the root of stroll, troll, with a different prefix.] To rove over. 9266
PROWL, v.i. To rove or wander, particularly for prey, as a wild beast; as a prowling wolf. 9266
PROWL, n. A roving for prey; colloquially, something to be seized and devoured. 9266
PROWLER, n. One that roves about for prey. 9267
PROWLING, ppr. Wandering about in search of prey or plunder. 9267
PROXIMAL. [See Proximate.] 9267
PROXIMATE, a. [L. superl. proximus.] Nearest; next. A proximate cause is that which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the remote, mediate or predisposing cause. 9267
PROXIMATELY, adv. Immediately; by immediate relation to or effect on. 9267
PROXIME, a. Next; immediately. [Not used.] 9267
PROXIMITY, n. [L. proximitas.] The state of being next; immediate nearness either in place, blood or alliance. The succession to the throne and to estates is usually regulated by proximity of blood. 9267
PROXY, n. [contracted from procuracy, or some word from the root of procure, proctor.]
PROXYSHIP, n. The office or agency of a proxy. 9268 9267
PRUCE, n. [from Prussia.] Prussian leather. [Not in use.] 9268

PRUDE, n. [Gr. prudence.] A woman of great reserve, coyness, affected stiffness of manners and scrupulous nicety. 9268
PRUDENCE, n. [L. prudentia.] Wisdom applied to practice. 9268
PRUDENT, a. Cautious; circumspect; practically wise; careful of the consequences of enterprises, measures or actions; cautious not to act when the end is of doubtful utility, or probably impracticable. 9268
PRUDENTIAL, a. Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence; as prudential motives; prudential rules. 9269
PRUDENTIALITY, n. The quality of being prudential; eligibility on principles of prudence. [Not used.] 9269
PRUDENTIALLY, adv. In conformity with prudence; prudently. 9269
PRUDENTIALS, n. plu. Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. 9269
PRUDENTLY, adv. With prudence; with due caution or circumspection; discretely; wisely; as domestic affairs prudently managed; laws prudently framed or executed. 9269
PRUDERY, n. [from prude.] Affected scrupulousness; excessive nicety in conduct; stiffness; affected reserve or gravity; coyness. 9269
PRUDISH, a. [from prude.] Affectedly grave; very formal, precise or reserved; as a prudish woman; prudish manners. 9269
PRUNE, v.t. 9270
PRUNE, v.i. To dress; to prink; a ludicrous word. 9270
PRUNE, n. [L. prunum; in Latin prunus is a plum tree; Gr. the fruit.] A plum, or a dried plum. 9270
PRUNED, pp. Divested of superfluous branches; trimmed. 9270
PRUNEL, n. A plant. 9270
PRUNELLO, n. A kind of stuff of which clergymen's gowns are made. 9270
PRUNELLO, n. A kind of plum. 9270
PRUNER, n. One that prunes trees or removes what is superfluous. 9270
PRUNIFEROUS, a. [L. prunum, a plum, and fero, to bear.] 9270
PRUNING, ppr. Lopping off superfluous branches; trimming; clearing of what is superfluous. 9271
PRUNING, n. In gardening and agriculture, the lopping off the superfluous branches of trees, either for improving the trees or their fruit. 9271
PRUNING-HOOK, PRUNING-KNIFE, n. An instrument used in pruning trees. It is of various forms. 9271
PRURIENCE, PRURIENCY, n. [L. pruriens, prurio, to itch.] An itching, longing desire or appetite for any thing. 9271
PRURIENT, a. Itching; uneasy with desire. 9271
PRURIGINOUS, a. [L. pruriginosus, from prurigo, an itching, from prurio, to itch.] Tending to an itch. 9271
PRUSSIAN, a. [from Prussia.] Pertaining to Prussia. 9271
PRUSSIATE, n. A salt formed by the union of the prussic acid, or coloring matter of prussian blue, with a salifiable base; as the prussiate of alumin. 9271
PRUSSIC, a. The prussic acid is a compound of kyanogen or cyanogen, prussic gas and hydrogen, and hence called hydrocyanic acid. It is one of the strongest poisons known.
PRY, v.i. [a contracted word, the origin of which is not obvious.] 9271 9271
PRY, n. Narrow inspection; impertinent peeping. 9272
PRY, v.t. To raise or attempt to raise with a lever. This is the common popular pronunciation of prize, in America. The lever used is also called a pry. 9272
PRYING, ppr. Inspecting closely; looking into with curiosity. 9272
PRYINGLY, adv. With close inspection or impertinent curiosity. 9272
PRYTANE, PRYTANIS, n. [Gr.] In ancient Greece, a president of the senate of five hundred. 9272
PSALM, n. s`am. [L. psalmus; Gr. to touch or beat, to sing.] 9272
PSALMIST, n. A writer or composer of sacred songs; a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the scriptural psalms. 9272
PSALMODY, n. The act, practice or art of singing sacred songs. Psalmody has always

been considered an important part of public worship. 9272
PSALMOGRAPHER, PSALMOGRAPHIST, n. [See Psalmography.] 9273
PSALMOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. psalm, and to write.] 9273
PSALTER, n. [L. psalterium.] 9273
PSALTERY, n. [Gr.] An instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not now known. That which is now used is a flat instrument in form of a trapezium or triangle truncated at the top, strung with thirteen chords of wire, mounted on two bridges at the sides, and struck with a plectrum or crooked stick. 9273
PSAMMITE — PUKER 9274
PSAMMITE, n. [Gr. sand.] A species of micaceous sandstone. 9274
PSEUDO, Gr. false, a prefix signifying false, counterfeit or spurious. 9274
PSEUDO-APOSTLE, n. A false apostle; one who falsely pretends to be an apostle. 9274
PSEUDO-CHINA, n. The false China root, a plant of the genus Smilax, found in America.
PSEUDO-GALENA, n. False galena or black jack. 9274 9274
PSEUDOGRAPH, PSEUDOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. false, and writing.] False writing. 9274
PSEUDOLOGY, n. [Gr. false, and discourse.] Falsehood of speech. 9274
PSEUDO-METALLIC, a. Pseudo-metallic luster is that which is perceptible only when held towards the light; as in minerals. 9274
PSEUDOMORPHOUS, a. [pseudo and Gr. form.] Not having the true form. A pseudomorphous mineral is one which has received its form from some extraneous cause, not from natural crystallization. 9274
PSEUDO-TINEA, n. In natural history, the name of a remarkable species of insect or larva, resembling a moth. It feeds on wax, and is a terrible enemy to bees, as it enters the hive and sometimes compels the bees to abandon it, being covered with a coat that is impervious to their stings. 9274
PSEUDO-VOLCANIC, a. Pertaining to or produced by a pseudo-volcano. 9274
PSEUDO-VOLCANO, n. A volcano that emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava; also, a burning mine of coal. 9274
PSHAW, exclam. An expression of contempt, disdain or dislike. 9275
PSOAS, n. [Gr.] The name of two inside muscles of the loins. 9275
PSORA, n. [Gr.] The itch. 9275
PSYCHOLOGIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to a treatise on the soul, or to the study of the soul of man. 9275
PSYCHOLOGY, n. [Gr. soul, and discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the human soul; or the doctrine of the nature and properties of the soul. 9275
PTARMIGAN, n. A fowl of the genus Tetrao, the lagopus or white game. The color of the plumage is a pale brown or ash, elegantly crossed or mottled with dusky spots and minute bars; the belly and wings are white. This fowl is seen on the summits of mountains in the north of England and of Scotland. 9275
PTISAN, n. tiz'an. [L. ptisana; Gr. to pound.] 9275
PTOLEMAIC, a. [from Ptolemy, the geographer and astrologer.] 9275
PTYALISM, n. [Gr. a spitting, to spit often.] 9275
PTSYMAGOGUE, n. [Gr. saliva, and to drive.] 9276
PUBERTY, n. [L. pubertas, from pubes.] The age at which persons are capable of procreating and bearing children. This age is different in different climates, but is with us considered to be at fourteen years in males, and twelve in females. 9276
PUBES, n. [L.] In botany, the hairiness of plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; pubescence. 9276
PUBESCENCE, n. [L. pubescens, pubesco, to shoot, to grow mossy or hairy.] 9276
PUBESCENT, a. Arriving at puberty. 9276
PUBLIC, a. [L. publicus, from the root of populus, people; that is, people-like.] 9276
PUBLIC, n. The general body of mankind or of a nation, state or community; the people, indefinitely. 9277
PUBLICAN, n. [L. publicanus, from publicus.] 9278
PUBLICATION, n. [L. publicatio, from publico, from publicus.] 9278

PUBLIC-HEARTED, a. Public-spirited. [Not used.] 9278
PUBLICIST, n. A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who treats of the rights of nations. 9278
PUBLICITY, n. The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety. 9278
PUBLICLY, adv. Openly; with exposure to popular view or notice; without concealment; as property publicly offered for sale; an opinion publicly avowed; a declaration publicly made. 9278
PUBLIC-MINDED, a. Disposed to promote the public interest. [Little used.] 9279
PUBLIC-MINDEDNESS, n. A disposition to promote the public weal or advantage. [Little used.] 9279
PUBLICNESS, n. The state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large; as the publicness of a sale. 9279
PUBLIC-SPIRITED, a. Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good; as public-spirited men. 9279
PUBLIC-SPIRITEDNESS, n. A disposition to advance the public good, or a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest to promote the common weal. 9279
PUBLISH, v.t. [L. publico. See Public.] 9279
PUBLISHED, pp. Made known to the community; divulged; promulgated; proclaimed.
PUBLISHER, n. One who makes known what was before private or unknown; one 9280
that divulges, promulgates or proclaims. 9280
PUBLISHING, ppr. Making known; divulging; promulgating; proclaiming; selling or offering publicly for sale; uttering. 9280
PUBLISHMENT, n. In popular usage in New England, a notice of intended marriage. 9280
PUCCOON, n. A plant, a species of Sanguinaria; the blood-root. 9280
PUCE, a. Of a dark brown color. 9280
PUCELAGE, n. A state of virginity. [Little used.] 9281
PUCERON, n. The name of a tribe of small insects which are found in great numbers on the bark and leaves of plants, and live by sucking the sap; the Aphid, vine fretter, or plant louse. 9281
PUCK, n. A demon; a mischievous spirit. 9281
PUCK-BALL, PUCK-FIST, n. [from puck.] A kind of mushroom full of dust. 9281
PUCKER, v.t. [L. pectus; Gr. signifies closely, densely, to cover.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to corrugate. 9281
PUCKER, n. A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds. 9281
PUCKERED, pp. Gathered in folds; wrinkled. 9281
PUCKERING, ppr. Wrinkling. 9281
PUDDER, n. [This is supposed to be the same as pother.] 9281
PUDDER, v.i. To make a tumult or bustle. 9281
PUDDER, v.t. To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; vulgarly to bother. 9281
PUDDING, n. 9281
PUDDING, PUDDENING, n. In seamen's language, a thick wreath or circle of cordage, tapering from the middle towards the ends, and fastened about the mast below the trusses, to prevent the yards from falling down when the ropes sustaining them are shot away. 9282
PUDDING-GRASS, n. A plant of the genus Mentha. 9282
PUDDING-GROSS, n. A plant. 9282
PUDDING-PIE, n. A pudding with meat baked in it. 9282
PUDDING PIPE-TREE, n. A plant of the genus Cassia. 9282
PUDDING-SLEEVE, n. A sleeve of the full dress clerical gown. 9282
PUDDING-STONE, n. Conglomerate; a coarse sandstone composed of silicious pebbles, flint, etc. united by a cement. 9282
PUDDING-TIME, n. The time of dinner; pudding being formerly the first dish set on the table, or rather first eaten; a practice not yet obsolete among the common people of New England. 9282

PUDDLE, n. A small stand of dirty water; a muddy splash. 9282
PUDDLE, v.t. To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. 9282
PUDDLED, pp. Made muddy or foul. 9283
PUDDLING, ppr. Making muddy or dirty. 9283
PUDDLY, a. Muddy; foul; dirty. 9283
PUDDOCK, PURROCK, n. [for paddock or parrock, park.] A small enclosure. 9283
PUDENCY, n. [L. pudens, pudeo, to blush or be ashamed.] 9283
PUDENDA, n. plu. [L.] The parts of generation. 9283
PUDIC, PUDICAL, a. [L. pudicus, modest.] Pertaining to the parts which modesty requires to be concealed; as the pudic artery. 9283
PUDICITY, n. [L. pudicitia.] Modesty; chastity. 9283
PUE-FELLOW. [See Pew-fellow.] 9283
PUERILE, a. [L. puerilis, from puer, a boy.] 9283
PUERILITY, n. [L. puerilitas, from puer, a boy.] 9283
PUERPERAL, a. [L. puerpera, a lying-in-woman; puer, a boy, and pario, to bear.] Pertaining to childbirth; as a puerperal fever. 9283
PUERPEROUS, a. [L. puerperus, supra.] Bearing children; lying in. 9284
PUET. [See Pewet.] 9284
PUFF, n. 9284
PUFF, v.i. 9284
PUFF, v.t. To drive with a blast of wind or air; as, the north wind puffs away the clouds. 9285
PUFF-BALL, n. A fungus or mushroom full of dust, of the genus Lycoperdon. 9285
PUFFED, pp. Driven out suddenly, as air or breath; blown up; swelled with air; inflated with vanity or pride; praised. 9285
PUFFER, n. One that puffs; one that praises with noisy commendation. 9285
PUFFIN, n. A water fowl of the genus Alca or auk. 9285
PUFFIN-APPLE, n. A sort of apple so called. 9286
PUFFING, ppr. Driving out the breath with a single, sudden blast; blowing up; inflating; praising pompously. 9286
PUFFINGLY, adv. Tumidly; with swell. 9286
PUFFY, a. Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid with a soft substance; as a puffy tumor. 9286
PUG, n. The name given to a little animal treated with familiarity, as a monkey, a little dog, etc. 9286
PUGGERED, for puckered, is not in use. 9286
PUGH, exclam. A word used in contempt or disdain. 9286
PUGIL, n. [L. pugillum, from the root of pugnus, the fist; probably coinciding with the Greek, to make thick, that is, to close or press.] 9286
PUGILISM, n. [L. pugil, a champion or prize-fighter, from the Gr. id.; the fist; with the fist; to close or make fast; allied probably to pack, L. pango.] 9286
PUGILIST, n. A boxer; one who fights with his fists. 9286
PUGILISTIC, a. Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist. 9286
PUGNACIOUS, a. [L. pugnax, from pugna, a fight; from pugnus, the fist. See Pugil.] 9287
PUGNACITY, n. Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness. [Little used.] 9287
PUISNE, a. pu'ny. 9287
PUISSANCE, n. [L. posse, possum, potes, potest.] 9287
PUISSANT, a. Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible; as a puissant prince or empire. 9287
PUISSANTLY, adv. Powerfully; with great strength. 9287
PUKE, v.i. [Heb. to evacuate, to empty; L. vacuo; to burst forth; L. spuo, for spuco, with a prefix. The radical sense is to throw or drive.] To vomit; to eject from the stomach. 9287
PUKE, n. A vomit; a medicine which excites vomiting. 9287
PUKE, a. Of a color between black and russet. 9287
PUKED, pp. Vomited. 9287
PUKER, n. A medicine causing vomiting. 9287

PUKING, ppr. Vomiting. 9288
PULCHRITUDE, n. [L. pulchritudo, from pulcher, beautiful.] 9288
PULE, v.i. [L. pello.] 9288
PULIC, n. A plant. 9288
PULICOSE, PULICOUS, a. [L. pulicosus, from pulex, a flea.] 9288
PULING, ppr. Crying like a chicken; whining. 9288
PULING, n. A cry, as of a chicken; a whining. 9288
PULINGLY, adv. With whining or complaint. 9288
PULIOL, n. A plant. 9288
PULKHA, n. A Laplander's traveling sled or sleigh. 9288
PULL, v.t. [L. vello.] 9288
PULL, n. The act of pulling or drawing with force; an effort to move by drawing towards one. 9289
PULLBACK, n. That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding. 9290
PULLED, pp. Drawn towards one; plucked. 9290
PULLEN, n. [L. pullus. See Pullet and Foal.] Poultry. 9290
PULLER, n. One that pulls. 9290
PULLET, n. [L. pullus; Gr. coinciding with Eng. foal.] 9290
PULLEY, n. plu. pulleys. [L. polus; Gr. to turn.] 9290
PULLICAT, n. A kind of silk handkerchief. 9290
PULLING, ppr. Drawing; making an effort to draw; plucking. 9290
PULLULATE, v.i. [L. pullulo, from pullus, a shoot.] 9290
PULLULATION, n. A germinating or budding; the first shooting of a bud. 9290
PULMONARY, a. [L. pulmonarius, from pulmo, the lungs, from pello, pulsus, pulso, to drive or beat.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as a pulmonary disease or consumption; the pulmonary artery. 9291
PULMONARY, n. [L. pulmonaria.] A plant, lungwort. 9291
PULMONIC, a. [L. pulmo, the lungs.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as a pulmonic disease; pulmonic consumption. 9291
PULMONIC, n. A medicine for diseases of the lungs. 9291
PULP, n. [L. pulpa. This is probably allied to L. puls, pulmentum; Gr. from softness.] 9291
PULP, v.t. To deprive of the pulp or integument, as the coffee-berry. 9291
PULPIT, n. [L. pulpitum, a state, scaffold, or higher part of a stage.] 9291
PULPIT-ELOQUENCE, PULPIT-ORATORY, n. Eloquence or oratory in delivering sermons. 9292
PULPIT-ORATOR, n. An eloquent preacher. 9292
PULPOUS, a. [from pulp.] Consisting of pulp or resembling it; soft like pap. 9292
PULPOUSNESS, n. Softness; the quality of being pulpous. 9292
PULPY, a. Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent; as the pulpy covering of a nut; the pulpy substance of a peach or cherry. 9292
PULSATE, v.i. [L. pulsatus, pulso, to beat, from the root of pello, to drive.] To beat or throb. 9292
PULSATILE, a. [L. pulsatilis, from pulso, to beat.] 9292
PULSATION, n. [L. pulsatio, supra.] The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery, in the process of carrying on the circulation of the blood. The blood being propelled by the contraction of the heart, causes the arteries to dilate, so as to render each dilation perceptible to the touch in certain parts of the body, as in the radial artery, etc. 9292
PULSATIVE, a. Beating; throbbing. 9293
PULSATOR, n. A beater; a striker. 9293
PULSATORY, a. Beating; throbbing; as the heart and arteries. 9293
PULSE, n. puls. [L. pulsus, from pello, to drive.] 9293
PULSE, v.i. To beat, as the arteries. [Little used.] 9293
PULSE, v.t. [L. pulso.] To drive, as the pulse. [Little used.] 9293
PULSE, n. [L. pulsus, beaten out, as seeds; Heb. a bean, to separate.] Leguminous plants or their seeds; the

plants whose pericarp is a legume or pod, as beans, peas, etc. 9293
PULSIFIC, a. [pulse and L. facio, to make.] 9294
PULSION, n. [from L. pulsus.] The act of driving forward; in opposition to suction or traction. [Little used.] 9294
PULTACEOUS, a. [L. puls. See Pulp.] 9294
PULVERABLE, a. [from L. pulvis, dust, probably from pello, pulso, or its root, that which is beaten fine, or that which is driven. See Powder.] That may be reduced to fine powder; capable of being pulverized. 9294
PULVERATE, v.t. To beat or reduce to powder or dust. 9294
PULVERIN, PULVERINE, n. Ashes of barilla. 9294
PULVERIZATION, n. [from pulverize.] 9294
PULVERIZE, v.t. To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, etc. Friable substances may be pulverized by grinding or beating; but to pulverize malleable bodies, other methods must be pursued. 9294
PULVERIZED, pp. Reduced to fine powder. 9294
PULVERIZING, ppr. Reducing to fine powder. 9294
PULVEROUS, a. Consisting of dust or powder; like powder. 9294
PULVERULENCE, n. Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder. 9295
PULVERULENT, a. Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery. 9295
PULVIL, n. A sweet scented powder. [Little used.] 9295
PULVIL, v.t. To sprinkle with a perfumed powder. [Not used.] 9295
PUMA, n. A rapacious quadruped of America, of the genus Felis. 9295
PUMICE, n. [L. pumex, supposed to be from the root of spuma, foam.] 9295
PUMICE-STONE, n. The same as pumice. 9295
PUMICEOUS, a. Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice or resembling it. 9295
PUMMEL. [See Pommel.] 9295
PUMP, n. [The L. bombus is of the same family, as is the Eng. bombast.] 9295
PUMP, v.i. To work a pump; to raise water with a pump. 9296
PUMP, v.t. To raise with a pump; as, to pump water. 9296
PUMP-BOLTS, n. Two pieces of iron, one used to fasten the pump-spear to the brake, the other as a fulcrum for the brake to work upon. 9296
PUMP-BRAKE, n. The arm or handle of a pump. 9296
PUMP-DALE, n. A long wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain-pump across the ship and through the side. 9296
PUMPER, n. The person or the instrument that pumps. 9296
PUMP-GEAR, n. The materials for fitting and repairing pumps. 9296
PUMP-HOOD, n. A semi-cylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump. 9296
PUMPION, n. A plant and its fruit, of the genus Cucurbita. 9296
PUMPKIN, n. A pompion. [This is the common orthography of the word in the United States.] 9297
PUMP-SPEAR, n. The bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the brake or handle. 9297
PUN, n. An expression in which a word has at once different meanings; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation; a low species of wit. Thus a man who had a tall wife named Experience, observed that he had, by long experience, proved the blessings of a married life. 9297
PUN, v.i. To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses. 9297
PUN, v.t. To persuade by a pun. 9297
PUNCH, n. [L. punctum, pungo.] An instrument of iron or steel, used in several arts for perforating holes in plates of metal, and so contrived as to cut out a piece. 9297
PUNCH, n. A drink composed of water sweetened with sugar, with a mixture of lemon juice and spirit. 9297
PUNCH, n. The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet show. [See Punchinello.] 9297
PUNCH, n. A well set horse with a short back, thin shoulders, broad neck, and well covered with flesh. 9297

PUNCH, v.t. [L. pungo.] 9297
PUNCHBOWL, n. A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is drank. 9298
PUNCHED, pp. Perforated with a punch. 9298
PUNCHEON, n. 9298
PUNCHER, n. One that punches. 9298
PUNCHINELLO, n. A punch; a buffoon. 9298
PUNCHING, ppr. Perforating with a punch; driving against. 9298
PUNCHY, a. Short and thick, or fat. 9298
PUNCTATE, PUNCTATED, a. [L. punctus, pungo.] Pointed. 9298
PUNCTIFORM, a. [L. punctum, point, and form.] Having the form of a point. 9298
PUNCTILIO, n. A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms; as the punctilios of a public ceremony. 9299
PUNCTILIOUS, a. Very nice or exact in the forms of behavior, ceremony or mutual intercourse; very exact in the observance of rules prescribed by law or custom; sometimes, exact to excess. 9299
PUNCTILIOUSLY, adv. With exactness or great nicety. 9299
PUNCTILIOUSNESS, n. Exactness in the observance of forms or rules; attentive to nice points of behavior or ceremony. 9299
PUNCTO, n. [L. punctum, from pungo, to prick.] 9299
PUNCTUAL, a. [L. punctum, a point.] 9299
PUNCTUALIST, n. One that is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies. 9299
PUNCTUALITY, n. Nicety; scrupulous exactness. He served his prince with punctuality.
PUNCTUALLY, adv. Nicely; exactly; with scrupulous regard to time, appointments, 9300
promises or rules; as, to attend a meeting punctually; to pay debts or rent punctually; to observe punctually one's engagements. 9300
PUNCTUALNESS, n. Exactness; punctuality. 9300
PUNCTUATE, v.t. [L. punctum, a point.] To mark with points; to designate sentences, clauses or other divisions of a writing by points, which mark the proper pauses. 9300
PUNCTUATED, pp. Pointed. 9300
PUNCTUATING, ppr. Marking with points. 9300
PUNCTUATION, n. In grammar, the act or art of pointing a writing or discourse, or the act or art of marking with points the divisions of a discourse into sentences and clauses or members of a sentence. Punctuation is performed by four points, the period (.); the colon (:); the semicolon (;); and the comma (,). The ancients were unacquainted with punctuation; they wrote without any distinction of members, period or words. 9300
PUNCTULATE, v.t. [L. punctulum.] To mark with small spots. [Not used.] 9300
PUNCTURE, n. [L. punctura.] The act of perforating with a pointed instrument; or a small hole made by it; as the puncture of a nail, needle or pin. 9300
PUNCTURE, v.t. To prick; to pierce with a small pointed instrument; as, to puncture the skin. 9301
PUNCTURED, pp. Pricked; pierced with a sharp point. 9301
PUNCTURING, ppr. Piercing with a sharp point. 9301
PUNDIT, n. In Hindoostan, a learned Bramin; one versed in the Sanscrit language, and in the science, laws and religion of that country. 9301
PUNDLE, n. A short and fat woman. [Not used.] 9301
PUNGAR, n. A fish. 9301
PUNGENCY, n. [L. pungens, pungo, to prick.] 9301
PUNGENT, a. [L. pungens, pungo.] Pricking; stimulating; as pungent snuff. 9301
PUNIC, a. [L. punicus, pertaining to Carthage or its inhabitants, from Poeni, the Carthaginians.] Pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous; deceitful; as punic faith. 9302
PUNIC, n. The ancient language of the Carthaginians, of which Plautus has left a specimen. 9302
PUNICE, n. A wall-louse; a bug. [Not in use.] 9302
PUNICEOUS — PURSENET 9303
PUNICEOUS, a. [L. puniceus. See Punic.] Purple. 9303

PUNINESS, n. [from puny.] Littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness. 9303
PUNISH, v.t. [L. punio, from the root of poena, pain. The primary sense is to press or strain.] 9303
PUNISHABLE, a. Worthy of punishment. 9303
PUNISHABLENESS, n. The quality of deserving or being liable to punishment. 9303
PUNISHED, pp. Afflicted with pain or evil as the retribution of a crime or offense; chastised. 9303
PUNISHER, n. One that inflicts pain, loss or other evil for a crime or offense. 9303
PUNISHING, ppr. Afflicting with pain, penalty or suffering of any kind, as the retribution of a crime or offense. 9304
PUNISHMENT, n. Any pain or suffering inflicted on a person for a crime or offense, by the authority to which the offender is subject, either by the constitution of God or of civil society. The punishment of the faults and offenses of children by the parent, is by virtue of the right of government with which the parent is invested by God himself. This species of punishment is chastisement or correction. The punishment of crimes against the laws is inflicted by the supreme power of the state in virtue of the right of government, vested in the prince or legislature. The right of punishment belongs only to persons clothed with authority. Pain, loss or evil willfully inflicted on another for his crimes or offenses by a private unauthorized person, is revenge rather than punishment. 9304
PUNITION, n. [L. punitio, from punio.] Punishment. [Little used.] 9304
PUNITIVE, a. Awarding or inflicting punishment; that punishes; as punitive law or justice.
PUNITORY, a. Punishing or tending to punishment. 9304 9304
PUNK, n. A prostitute; a strumpet. 9305
PUNNER, n. A punster, which see. 9305
PUNNING, ppr. [from pun.] Using a word at once in different senses. 9305
PUNNING, n. The art or practice of using puns; a playing on words. 9305
PUNSTER, n. One that puns or is skilled in punning; a quibbler; a low wit. 9305
PUNT, v.i. To play at basset and omber. 9305
PUNT, n. [L. pons, a bridge.] A flat-bottomed boat used in caulking and repairing ships. 9305
PUNTER, n. One that plays in basset against the banker or dealer. 9305
PUNY, a. 9305
PUNY, n. A young inexperienced person; a novice. 9305
PUP, v.i. [This word appears to be radically the same as the L. pupa, Eng. babe.] To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species. 9305
PUP, n. A puppy. 9305
PUPA, n. [L. supra.] In natural history, an insect in that state in which it resembles an infant in swaddling clothes. As some insects in this state have a bright exterior, as if gilded, it has been called chrysalis or aurelia, from the Gr. and L. aurum, gold; but as this gilded appearance belongs to few insects, the term pupa is now more generally used.
PUPIL, n. [L. pupilla, dim. of pupa, pupus. See Pup.] 9306 9306
PUPIL, n. [L. pupillus, dim. of pupa, pupus. See Pup.] 9306
PUPILAGE, n. The state of being a scholar, or under the care of an instructor for education and discipline. 9306
PUPILARY, a. [L. pupillaris.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward. 9306
PUPIVOROUS, a. [pupa and L. voro.] Feeding on the larvas and chrysalides of insects.
PUPPET, n. [L. pupus. See Pup.] 9306 9306
PUPPETMAN, PUPPETMASTER, n. The master of a puppet-show. 9307
PUPPET-PLAYER, n. One that manages the motions of puppets. 9307
PUPPETRY, n. Affectation. 9307
PUPPET-SHOW, n. A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wires. 9307
PUPPY, n. [See Pup.] A whelp; the young progeny of a bitch or female of the canine species. 9307
PUPPY, v.t. To bring forth whelps. 9307
PUPPYISM, n. Extreme meanness. 9307
PUR, v.i. To utter a low murmuring continued sound, as a cat. 9307

PUR, v.t. to signify by purring. 9307
PUR, n. The low murmuring continued sound of a cat. 9307
PURANA, n. Among the Hindoos, a sacred poem or book. 9307
PURANIC, a. Pertaining to the sacred poems of the Hindoos. 9307
PURBECK-STONE, n. A hard sandstone, the cement of which is calcarious. 9307
PURBLIND, a. [said to be from pore and blind.] 9308
PURBLINDNESS, n. Shortness of sight; near sightedness; dimness of vision. 9308
PURCHASABLE, a. [from purchase.] That may be brought, purchased or obtained for a consideration. 9308
PURCHASE, v.t. [This word seems to be considered by Blackstone as formed from the L. perquisitio. This is an error. The word is from the root of chase; purchaser is to pursue to the end or object, and hence to obtain. In Law Latin, purchase, the noun, was written purchacium. The legal use of the word in obtaining writs, shows best its true origin; to purchase a writ, is to sue out a writ, that is, to seek it out; for sue, seek, and L. sequor, are all of one origin, and synonymous with chase.] 9308
PURCHASE, v.i. In seaman's language, to draw in; as, the capstern purchases apace, that is, it draws in the cable apace, it gains it. 9309
PURCHASE, n. 9309
PURCHASED, pp. Obtained or acquired by one's own act or agreement. 9309
PURCHASE-MONEY, n. The money paid for any thing bought. 9310
PURCHASER, n. In law, one who acquires or obtains by conquest or by deed or gift, or in any manner other than by descent or inheritance. In this sense, the word is by some authors written purchasor. 9310
PURCHASING, ppr. Buying; obtaining by one's own act or for a price. 9310
PURE, a. [L. purus.] 9310
PURE, v.t. To purify; to cleanse. [Not in use.] 9311
PURELY, adv. In a pure manner; with an entire separation of heterogeneous or foul matter. Isaiah 1:25. 9311
PURENESS, n. Clearness; an unmixed state; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter; as the pureness of water or other liquor; the pureness of a metal; the pureness of marl or clay; the pureness of air. 9311
PURFILE, n. A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread, called also bobbin work. 9312
PURFLE, v.t. To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider; as, to purfle with blue and white, or with gold and pearl. 9312
PURFLE, PURFLEW, n. A border of embroidered work. 9312
PURGAMENT, n. [L. purgamen.] A cathartic. 9312
PURGATION, n. [L. purgatio. See Purge.] 9312
PURGATIVE, a. Having the power of cleansing; usually, having the power of evacuating the bowels; cathartic. 9313
PURGATIVE, n. A medicine that evacuates the bowels; a cathartic. 9313
PURGATORIAL, PURGATORIAN, a. Pertaining to purgatory. 9313
PURGATORY, a. [L. purgatorius, from purgo, to purge.] 9313
PURGATORY, n. Among catholics, a supposed place or state after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offenses committed in this life, as do not merit eternal damnation. After this purgation from the impurities of sin, the souls are supposed to be received into heaven. 9313
PURGE, v.t. purj. [L. purgo.] 9313
PURGE, v.i. To become pure by clarification. 9314
PURGE, n. A medicine that evacuates the body by stool; a cathartic. 9314
PURGED, pp. Purified; cleansed; evacuated. 9314
PURGER, n. A person or thing that purges or cleanses. 9314
PURGING, ppr. Cleansing; purifying; carrying off impurities or superfluous matter. 9314
PURGING, n. A diarrhea or dysentery; preternatural evacuation by stool; looseness of bowels. 9314
PURIFICATION, n. [L. purificatio. See Purify.] 9314
PURIFICATIVE, PURIFICATORY, a. Having power to purify; tending to cleanse. 9315
PURIFIER, n. [from purify.] That which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner. Fire was

held by the ancients to be an excellent purifier. 9315
PURIFORM, a. [L. pus, puris and form.] 9315
PURIFY, v.t. [L. purifico; purus, pure, and facio, to make.] 9315
PURIFY, v.i. To grow or become pure or clear. Liquors will gradually purify. 9315
PURIFYING, pp. Removing foreign or heterogeneous matter; cleansing from pollution; fining; making clear. 9315
PURIFYING, n. The act or operation of making pure or of cleansing from extraneous matter or from pollution. 9316
PURIM, n. Among the Jews, the feast of lots, instituted to commemorate their deliverance from the machinations of Haman. Esther 9:26-32. 9316
PURIST, n. One excessively nice in the use of words. 9316
PURITAN, n. [from pure.] A dissenter from the church of England. The puritans were so called in derision, on account of their professing to follow the pure word of God, in opposition to all traditions and human constitutions. 9316
PURITAN, a. Pertaining to the puritans, or dissenters from the church of England. 9316
PURITANIC, PURITANICAL, a. Pertaining to the puritans or their doctrines and practice; exact; rigid; as puritanical notions or opinions; puritanical manners. 9316
PURITANISM, n. The notions or practice of puritans. 9316
PURITANIZE, v.i. To deliver the notions of puritans. 9316
PURITY, n. [L. puritas, form purus.] 9316
PURL, n. [supposed to be contracted from purfle.] 9317
PURL, n. A species of malt liquor; ale or beer medicated with wormwood or aromatic herbs. 9317
PURL, n. Two rounds in knitting. 9317
PURL, v.i. 9317
PURL, v.t. To decorate with fringe or embroidery. 9318
PURL, n. A gentle continued murmur of a small stream of rippling water. 9318
PURLIEU, n. pur'lu. A border; a limit; a certain limited extent or district; originally, the ground near a royal forest, which being severed from it, was made purlieu, that is, pure or free from the forest laws. 9318
PURLIN, n. In architecture, a piece of timber extending from end to end of a building or roof, across and under the rafters, to support them in the middle. 9318
PURLING, ppr. [from purl.] Murmuring or gurgling, as a brook. 9318
PURLING, n. The continued gentle murmur of a small stream. 9318
PURLOIN, v.t. 9318
PURLOINED, pp. Stolen; taken by plagiarism. 9318
PURLOINER, n. A thief; a plagiary. 9318
PURLOINING, ppr. Stealing; committing literary theft. 9318
PURLOINING, n. Theft; plagiarism. 9318
PURPARTY, n. In law, a share, part or portion of an estate, which is allotted to a co-parcener by partition. 9319
PURPLE, a. [L. purpureus; purpura, a shell from which the color was obtained.] 9319
PURPLE, n. A purple color or dress; hence, imperial government in the Roman empire, as a purple robe was the distinguishing dress of the emperors. 9319
PURPLE, v.t. [L. purpuro.] To make purple, or to dye of a red color; as hands purpled with blood. 9319
PURPLES, n. plu. Spots of a livid red on the body; livid eruptions which appear in certain malignant diseases; a purple fever. 9319
PURPLISH, a. Somewhat purple. 9319
PURPORT, n. 9319
PURPORT, v.t. To intend; to intend to show. 9320
PURPORTED, pp. Designed; intended; meant. 9320
PURPORTING, ppr. Designing; intending; importing. 9320
PURPOSE, n. [L. propositum, propono; pro, before, and pono, to set or place.] 9320
PURPOSE, v.t. To intend; to design; to resolve; to determine on some end or object to be accomplished. 9321
PURPOSED, pp. Intended; designed; applied to things. 9321
PURPOSELESS, a. Having no effect. [Little used.] 9321
PURPOSELY, adv. By design; intentionally; with predetermination. 9321

PURPRESTURE, n. In law, a nuisance, consisting in an inclosure of or encroachment on something that belongs to the public; as a house erected or inclosure made on the king's demesnes, or of a highway, etc. 9322
PURPRISE, n. A close or inclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor. 9322
PURPURATE, n. A compound of purpuric acid and a salifiable base. 9322
PURPURE, n. In heraldry, purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines. 9322
PURPURIC, a. Purpuric acid is produced by the action of nitric acid upon the lithic or uric acid. 9322
PURR, v.i. To murmur as a cat. [See Pur.] 9322
PURR, n. A sea lark. 9322
PURRE, n. Cyderkin or perkin; the liquor made by steeping the gross matter of pressed apples. 9322
PURRING, ppr. Murmuring as a cat. 9322
PURSE, n. purs. [L. byrsa, an ox hide; Gr. id.] 9322
PURSE, v.t. To put in a purse. 9323
PURSED, pp. Put in a purse. 9323
PURSENET, n. purs'net. A net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse. 9323

PURSE-PRIDE — PYROLIGNEOUS 9324

PURSE-PRIDE, n. Pride of money; insolence proceeding from the possession of wealth.
PURSE-PROUD, a. Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of money or 9324
riches. 9324
PURSER, n. In the navy, an officer who has charge of the provisions of a ship of war, and attends to their preservation and distribution among the officers and crew. 9324
PURSINESS, a mistake for pussiness. [See Pussy.] 9324
PURSLAIN, n. [The Latin is portulaca. See Leek.] 9324
PURSLAIN-TREE, n. [L. halimus.] A shrub proper for hedges. 9324
PURSUABLE, a. [from pursue.] 9324
PURSUANCE, a. [from pursue.] A following; prosecution, process or continued exertion to reach or accomplish something; as in pursuance of the main design. 9324
PURSUANT, a. [from pursue] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing; hence, agreeable; conformable. Pursuant to a former resolution the house proceeded to appoint the standing committees. This measure was adopted pursuant to a former order. 9324
PURSUE, v.t. [L. sequor; prosequor, or persequor. See Seek.] 9325
PURSUE, v.i. To go on; to proceed; to continue; a Gallicism. 9325
PURSUED, pp. Followed; chased; prosecuted; continued. 9326
PURSUER, n. One that follows; one that chases; one that follows in haste with a view to overtake. 9326
PURSUING, ppr. Following; chasing; hastening after to overtake; prosecuting; proceeding in; continuing. 9326
PURSUIT, n. The act of following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; as the pursuit of game; the pursuit of an enemy. 9326
PURSUIVANT, n. A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. 9326
PURSY, a corrupt orthography. [See Pussy.] 9326
PURTENANCE, n. [from the L. pertinens, pertineo. See Appurtenance.] Appurtenance; but applied to the pluck of an animal, Exodus 12:9. 9326
PURULENCE, PURULENCY, n. [L. purulentus, from pus, puris, matter.] 9326
PURULENT, a. Consisting of pus or matter; partaking of the nature of pus. 9327
PURVEY, v.t. [L. provideo.] 9327
PURVEY, v.i. To purchase provisions; to provide. 9327
PURVEYANCE, n. Procurement of provisions or victuals. 9327
PURVEYOR, n. One who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualer. 9327
PURVIEW, n. 9327

PUS, n. [L.] The white or yellowish matter generated in ulcers and wounds in the process of healing. 9328
PUSH, v.t. 9328
PUSH, v.i. To make a thrust; as, to push with the horns or with a sword. 9329
PUSH, n. A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing. 9329
PUSHED, pp. Pressed; urged; driven. 9330
PUSHER, n. One that drives forward. 9330
PUSHING, ppr. Pressing; driving; urging forward. 9330
PUSHPIN, n. A child's play in which pins are pushed alternately. 9330
PUSILLANIMITY, n. [L. pusillanimitas; pusillus, small, weak, and animus, courage.] Want of that firmness and strength of mind which constitutes courage or fortitude; weakness of spirit; cowardliness; that feebleness of mind which shrinks from trifling or imaginary dangers. 9330
PUSILLANIMOUS, a. 9330
PUSILLANIMOUSLY, adv. With want of courage. 9330
PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, n. Pusillanimity; want of courage. 9330
PUSS, n. 9331
PUSSINESS, n. [from pussy.] A state of being swelled or bloated; inflation; hence, shortness of breath. 9331
PUSSY, a. Properly, inflated, swelled; hence, fat, short and thick; and as persons of this make labor in respiration, the word is used for short breathed. 9331
PUSTULATE, v.t. [L. pustulatus. See Pustule.] 9331
PUSTULE, n. pus'l or pus'tul; the former is the usual pronunciation in America. [L. pustula; from the root of push.] 9331
PUSTULOUS, a. [L. pustulosus.] Full of pustules or pimples. 9331
PUT, v.t. pret. and pp. put. [Gr. a germ, shoot or twig. We find the same word in the L. puto, to prune, that is, to thrust off, also to think or consider, that is, to set in the mind, as we use suppose, L. supono. But we see the English sense more distinctly in the compounds, imputo, to impute, that is, to put to or on; computo, to compute, to put together. The L. posui, from pono, is probably a dialectical orthography of the same root.]
PUT, v.i. To go or move; as, when the air first puts up. 9339 9331
PUT, n. An action of distress; as a forced put. 9340
PUT, n. A rustic; a clown. 9340
PUT, n. A strumpet; a prostitute. 9340
PUTAGE, n. [See Put, a prostitute.] In law, prostitution or fornication on the part of a female. 9340
PUTANISM, n. Customary lewdness or prostitution of a female. 9340
PUTATIVE, a. [L. puto, to suppose.] Supposed; reputed; commonly thought or deemed; as the putative father of a child. 9340
PUTID, a. [L. putidus, from puteo, to have an ill smell.] 9340
PUTIDNESS, n. Meanness; vileness. 9340
PUTLOG, n. A short piece of timber used in scaffolds. 9340
PUT-OFF, n. An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay. 9340
PUTREDINOUS, a. [from L. putredo, from putreo, putris.] 9341
PUTREFACTION, n. [L. putrefactio; putris; putrid, and facio, to make.] A natural process by which animal and vegetable bodies are disorganized and dissolved, or reduced to their original separate elements. Putrefaction is greatly accelerated by heat and moisture. 9341
PUTREFACTIVE, a. Pertaining to putrefaction; as the putrefactive smell or process. 9341
PUTREFIED, pp. Dissolved; rotten. 9341
PUTREFY, v.t. [L. putrefacio; putris, putrid, and facio, to make.] 9341
PUTREFY, v.i. To dissolve and return to the original distinct elements, as animal and vegetable substances deprived of the living principle; to rot. 9341
PUTRESCENCE, n. [from L. putrescens, putresco.] 9341
PUTRESCENT, a. Becoming putrid; passing from an organized state into the constituent elements. 9342

PUTRESCIBLE, a. That may be putrefied; liable to become putrid; as putrescible substances. 9342
PUTRID, a. [L. putridus, from putris, putreo.] 9342
PUTRIDNESS, PUTRIDITY, n. The state of being putrid; corruption. 9342
PUTRY, a. Rotten. [Not used.] 9342
PUTTER, n. [from put.] One who puts or places. 9342
PUTTER-ON, n. An inciter or instigator. 9342
PUTTING, ppr. [from put.] Setting; placing; laying. 9342
PUTTING-STONE, n. In Scotland, a stone laid at the gates of great houses for trials of strength. 9342
PUTTOC, n. A kite. shrouds, probably a mistake for futtoc-shrouds. 9342
PUTTY, n. A kind of paste or cement compounded of whiting and linseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistence of dough; used in fastening glass in sashes and in stopping crevices. 9342
PUZZLE, v.t. [from the root of pose, which see.] 9343
PUZZLE, v.i. To be bewildered; to be awkward. 9343
PUZZLE, n. Perplexity; embarrassment. 9343
PUZZLED, pp. Perplexed; intricate; put to a stand. 9343
PUZZLE-HEADED, a. Having the head full of confused notions. 9343
PUZZLER, n. One that perplexes. 9343
PUZZLING, ppr. Perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering. 9343
PUZZOLAN, PUZZOLANA, n. A loose porous volcanic substance or stone. 9343
PYCNITE, n. [Gr. compact.] A mineral, the shorlite of Kirwan, or shorlous topaz of Jameson. It usually appears in long irregular prisms or cylinders, longitudinally striated, and united in bundles. 9343
PYCNOSTYLE, n. [Gr. thick, and column.] In ancient architecture, a building where the columns stand very close to each other; only one diameter and a half of the column being allowed to each intercolumniation. 9344
PYE, n. [probably a contracted word, and the same as pie, a mass.] 9344
PYE, n. A bird. [See Pie.] 9344
PYGARG, PYGARGUS, n. [Gr.] A fowl of the genus Falco, the female of the hen harrier.
PYGMEAN, a. Pertaining to a pygmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish. 9344 9344
PYGMY, n. [L. pygmoeus; Gr. the fist; as big as the fist.] 9344
PYLAGORE, n. [Gr.] In ancient Greece, a delegate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council. 9344
PYLORIC, a. Pertaining to the pylorus; as the pyloric artery. 9344
PYLORUS, n. [Gr. a gate.] The lower and right orifice of the stomach. 9344
PYRACANTH, n. [Gr. fiery thorn.] A plant; a kind of thorn of the genus Mespilus. 9344
PYRALLOLITE, n. [Gr. fire, and alluding to its changes of color before the blowpipe.] A new mineral found in Finland, massive and in crystals, friable and yielding to the knife. Its color is greenish. 9345
PYRAMID, n. [L. pyramis. The origin and composition of this word are not ascertained. It is supposed that the Gr. fire, forms one of its component parts.] A solid body standing on a triangular, square or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top; or in geometry, a solid figure consisting of several triangles, whose bases are all in the same plane, and which have one common vertex. 9345
PYRAMIDAL, a. Pyramidical. 9345
PYRAMIDICAL, a. Having the form of a pyramid. 9345
PYRAMIDICALLY, adv. In the form of a pyramid. 9345
PYRAMIDOID, PYRAMOID, n. [pyramid and Gr. form.] A solid figure, formed by the rotation of a semi-parabola about its base or greatest ordinate. 9345
PYRAMIS, n. [L.] A pyramid. 9345
PYRE, n. [L. pyra.] A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt. 9345
PYRENITE, n. A mineral of a grayish black color, found in the Pyrenees, and considered

as a variety of garnet. It occurs in minute rhombic dodecahedrons. 9346
PYRETOLOGY, n. [Gr. fever, from fire, and discourse.] 9346
PYRGOM, n. A mineral, called also fassaite. 9346
PYRIFORM, a. [L., a pear, and form.] Having the form of a pear. 9346
PYRITACEOUS, a. Pertaining to pyrite. [See Pyritic.] 9346
PYRITE, n. plu. pyrites. [Gr., fire.] Fire-stone; a genus of inflammable substances composed of sulphur and iron or other metal; a sulphuret of iron or other metal. 9346
PYRITIC, PYRITICAL, PYRITOUS, a. Pertaining to pyrite; consisting of or resembling pyrite. 9346
PYRITIFEROUS, a. [pyrite and L., to produce.] Containing or producing pyrite. 9346
PYRITIZE, v.t. To convert into pyrite. 9346
PYRITOLOGY, n. [pyrite and Gr., discourse.] A discourse or treatise on pyrites. 9346
PYROGOM, n. A variety of diopside. 9346
PYROLATRY, n. [Gr., fire; worship.] The worship of fire. 9346
PYROLIGNEOUS, PYROLIGNIC, PYROLIGNOUS, a. [Gr., fire; L., wood.] Generated or procured by the distillation of wood; a term applied to the acid obtained by the distillation of wood. 9347
PYROLIGNITE — PYX 9348
PYROLIGNITE, n. [supra.] A salt formed by the combination of pyrolignous acid with another substance. 9348
PYROLITHIC, a. [Gr., fire; stone.] The pyrolithic acid is an acid of recent discovery. It is obtained from the silvery white plates which sublime from uric acid concretions, when distilled in a retort. 9348
PYROLOGIST, n. [See Pyrology.] A believer in the doctrine of latent heat. 9348
PYROLOGY, n. [Gr., fire; discourse.] A treatise on heat; or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible. 9348
PYROMALATE, n. [See Pyromalic.] A compound of malic acid and a salifiable base. 9348
PYROMALIC, a. [Gr., fire; L., an apple.] The pyromalic acid is a substance obtained by the distillation from the malic acid. 9348
PYROMANCY, n. [Gr., fire; divination.] Divination by fire. 9348
PYROMANTIC, a. Pertaining to pyromancy. 9348
PYROMANTIC, n. One who pretends to divine by fire. 9348
PYROMETER, n. [Gr., fire; measure.] 9348
PYROMUCITE, n. A combination of pyromucous acid with another substance. 9348
PYROMUCOUS, a. [Gr., fire; L.] The pyromucous acid is obtained by the distillation of sugar or other saccharine substance. 9349
PYROPE, n. [Gr., fire; face.] A mineral regarded as a variety of garnet, occurring in small masses or grains, never in crystals. Its color is a poppy or blood red, frequently with a tinge of orange. 9349
PYROPHANE, n. [Gr., fire; clear.] A mineral which in its natural state is opake, but rendered transparent by heat. 9349
PYROPHANOUS, a. Rendered transparent by heat. 9349
PYROPHOROUS, a. Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus. 9349
PYROPHORUS, n. [Gr., fire; bearing.] A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light. 9349
PYROPHYSALITE. [See Topaz and Physalite.] 9349
PYRORTHITE, n. A mineral little known, resembling orthite, but very different from it, for it burns in the flame of the blowpipe like charcoal; whereas orthite melts. Pyrorthite is in black plates, thin and almost parallel. 9349
PYROSCOPE, n. [Gr., fire; to view.] An instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire. 9349
PYROSMALITE, n. A mineral of a liver brown color, or pistachio green, occurring in six sided prisms, of a lamellar structure, found in Sweden. 9349
PYROTARTARIC, PYROTARTAROUS, a. [Gr., fire and tartar.] Denoting an acid obtained

by distilling pure tartrite of potash. 9349
PYROTARTRITE, n. A salt formed by the combination of pyrotartarous acid with another substance. 9349
PYROTECHNIC, PYROTECHNICAL, a. [Gr., fire, art.] Pertaining to fire works or the art of forming them. 9350
PYROTECHNICS, PYROTECHNY, n. [supra.] The art of making fire words; or the science which teaches the management and application of fire in its various operations, in gunnery, rockets, etc. 9350
PYROTECHNIST, n. One skilled in pyrotechny. 9350
PYROTIC, a. [Gr., to burn.] Caustic. [See Caustic.] 9350
PYROTIC, n. A caustic machine. 9350
PYROXENE, n. [Gr., fire; a stranger; a guest in fire, unaltered.] Augite. A species of minerals of the class of stones, which has been named volcanic shorl; but it is a family which comprehends many substances of different appearances. It is almost always crystalized, but in complicated forms. 9350
PYROXENIC, a. Pertaining to pyroxene, or partaking of its qualities. 9350
PYRRHIC, n. [L., Gr., a nimble dance.] 9350
PYRRHIN, n. [Gr.] A vegeto-animal substance, detected in rain water by M. Brandes. 9350
PYRRHONIC, a. Pertaining to Pyrrhonism. 9350
PYRRHONISM, n. [from Pyrrho, the founder of the sceptics.] Scepticism; universal doubt.
PYRRHONIST, n. A sceptic; one who doubts of every thing. 9350 9350
PHTHAGOREAN, n. A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers. 9351
PYTHAGOREAN, PYTHAGORIC, PYTHAGORICAL, a. Belonging to the philosophy of Pythagoras. 9351
PYTHAGORISM, n. The doctrines of Pythagoras. 9351
PYTHIAN, a. [from Pythia, the priestess of Apollo.] Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles. 9351
PYTHONESS, n. [L., Gr., a dragon or serpent.] A sort of witch; also, the female or priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece. 9351
PYTHONIC, a. Pretending to foretell future events. 9351
PYTHONIST, n. A conjurer. 9351
PYX, n. [L, Gr.] The box in which the catholics keep the host. 9351
Q 9352
Q — QUARANTINING 9352
Q is the seventeenth letter of the English Alphabet; an articulation borrowed from the oriental koph or qoph, Hebrew. It is supposed to be an articulation more deeply guttural than that of K; indeed it might have been pronounced as we pronounce qu; for we observe that in the Latin language, from which the moderns have borrowed the letter, it is always followed by u, as it is in English. This letter is not in the Greek alphabet. This letter is superfluous; for ku or koo, in English, have precisely the same sounds as qu. It is alleged that in expressing q, the cheeks are contracted, and the lips put into a canular form, for the passage of the breath; circumstances which distinguish it from k. This appears to be a mistake. This position of the organs is entirely owing to the following letter u; and kuestion and question are pronounced precisely alike, and with the same configuration of the organs. It appears then that q is precisely k, with this difference in use, that q is always followed by u in English, and k is not. Q never ends an English word.
QUAB, n. 9352 9352
QUACHILTO, n. A Brazilian fowl of the moor-hen kind, of a fine black color variegated with white. It voice resembles the crowing of a cock. 9353
QUACK, v.i. 9353
QUACK, n. [from the verb.] 9353
QUACKERY, n. The boastful pretensions or mean practice of an ignoramus, particularly in medicine; empiricism. 9353

QUACKISH, a. Like a quack; boasting of skill not possessed; trickish. 9353
QUACKISM, n. The practice of quackery. 9353
QUACKLED, QUACKENED, a. Almost choked or suffocated. 9353
QUACKSALVER, n. 9353
QUAD, a. Evil; bad. [Not used.] 9353
QUADRAGENE, n. [L. quadrageni.] A papal indulgence multiplying remissions by forties.
QUADRAGESIMA, n. [L. quadragesimus, fortieth, from quatuor, four.] 9354 9354
QUADRAGESIMAL, a. [supra.] Belonging to Lent; used in Lent. 9354
QUADRAGESIMALS, n. plu. [supra.] Offerings formerly made to the mother church on mid-lent Sunday. 9354
QUADRANGLE, n. [L. quadratus, square, from quatuor, four, and angulus, angle.] 9354
QUADRANGULAR, a. [supra.] 9354
QUADRANT, n. [L. quadrans, a fourth.] 9354
QUADRANTAL, a. [supra.] Pertaining to a quadrant; also, included in the fourth part of a circle; as quadrantal space. 9355
QUADRANTAL, n. [supra.] A vessel used by the Romans; originally called amphora. It was square and contained 80 pounds of water. 9355
QUADRAT, n. [L. quadratus, squared.] 9355
QUADRATE, a. 9355
QUADRATE, n. 9355
QUADRATE, v.i. [L. quadro.] 9356
QUADRATIC, a. Square; denoting a square or pertaining to it. 9356
QUADRATRIX, n. 9356
QUADRATURE, n. [L. quadratura.] 9356
QUADREL, n. In architecture, a kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth and dried in the shade for two years; so called from being square. 9357
QUADRENNIAL, a. [L. quadriennium; quadra or quadrans, from quatuor, four, and annus, year.] 9357
QUADRENNIALLY, adv. Once in four years. 9357
QUADRIBLE, a. [L. quadro, to square.] That may be squared. 9357
QUADRICAPSULAR, a. [L. quadra and capsula.] 9357
QUADRIDECIMAL, a. [L. quadra and decem.] 9357
QUADRIDENTATE, a. [L. quadra and dentatus, toothed.] 9357
QUADRIFID, a. [L. quadrifidus; quadra and findo, to divide.] 9358
QUADRIJUGOUS, a. [L. quadra and jugum, yoke.] 9358
QUADRILATERAL, a. [L. quadra, or quatuor, four, and latus, side.] Having four sides and four angles. 9358
QUADRILATERAL, n. A figure having four sides and four angles; a quadrangular figure. 9358
QUADRILATERALNESS, n. The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles. 9358
QUADRILITERAL, a. [L. quadra, or quatuor, four, and litera, letter.] 9358
QUADRILLE, n. quadril', or cadril'. 9358
QUADRILOBATE, QUADRILOBED, a. [L. quadra, or quatuor, four, and lobe, Gr.] 9358
QUADRILOCULAR, a. [L. quadra, quatuor, and loculus, a cell.] 9359
QUADRIN, n. [L. quadrinus.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. [Not in use.] 9359
QUADRINOMIAL, a. [L. quadra, quatuor, and nomen, name.] 9359
QUADRIPARTITE, a. [L. quadra, quatuor, and partitus, divided.] 9359
QUADRIPARTITELY, adv. In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution. 9359
QUADRIPARTITION, n. A division by four or into four parts; or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. 9359
QUADRIPHYLLOUS, a. [L. quadra, quatuor, four, and Gr. leaf.] Having four leaves. 9359
QUADRIREME, n. [L. quadriremis; quatuor, four, and remus, oar.] 9359
QUADRISYLLABLE, n. [L. quadra, quatuor, and syllable.] A word consisting of four

syllables. 9359
QUADRIVALVE, QUADRIVALVULAR, a. In botany, having four valves; four-valved; as a quadrivalve pericarp. 9359
QUADRIVALVES, n. plu. [L. quadra, quatuor, and valva, valve.] A door with four folds or leaves. 9360
QUADRIVIAL, a. [L. quadrivium; quatuor, four, and via, way.] Having four ways meeting in a point. 9360
QUADROON, n. [L. quadra, quatuor.] In Spanish America, the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man; a person quarter-blooded. 9360
QUADRUMAN, n. [L. quadra and manus, hand.] 9360
QUADRUMANOUS, a. Having four hands; four-handed. 9360
QUADRUNE, n. A gritstone with a calcarious cement. 9360
QUADRUPED, a. [L. quadrupes; quadra, quatuor, four, and pes, foot.] Having four legs and feet. 9360
QUADRUPED, n. An animal having four legs and feet, as a horse, an ox, a lion, etc. 9360
QUADRUPLE, a. [L. quadruplus; quadra, quatuor, and plico, to fold.] 9360
QUADRUPLE, n. Four times the sum or number; as, to receive quadruple the amount in damages or profits. 9360
QUADRUPLICATE, a. Fourfold; four times repeated; as a quadruplicate ratio or proportion. 9360
QUADRUPLICATE, v.t. [L. quadruplico; quatuor and plico, to fold.] To make fourfold; to double twice. 9360
QUADRUPLICATION, n. The act of making fourfold and taking four times the simple sum or amount. 9361
QUADRUPLY, adv. To a fourfold quantity; as, to be quadruply recompensed. 9361
QUAERE, [L.] Inquire; better written query, which see. 9361
QUAESTOR. [See Questor.] 9361
QUAFF, v.t. 9361
QUAFF, v.i. To drink largely or luxuriously. 9361
QUAFFED, pp. Drank; swallowed in large draughts. 9361
QUAFFER, n. One that quaffs or drinks largely. 9361
QUAFFER, v.t. To feel out. [Not in use.] 9361
QUAFFING, ppr. Drinking; swallowing draughts. 9361
QUAGGY, a. [supposed to be from the root of quake.] 9361
QUAGMIRE, n. [that is, quake-mire.] Soft wet land, which has a surface firm enough to bear a person, but which shakes or yields under the feet. 9361
QUAHAUG, n. quaw'hog. In New England, the popular name of a large species of clams or bivalvular shells. [This name is probably derived from the natives.] 9362
QUAID, a. or pp. [for quailed.] Crushed, subdued, or depressed. [Not used.] 9362
QUAIL, v.i. [Quail, in English, signifies to sink or languish, to curdle, and to crush or quell.]
QUAIL, v.i. 9362 9362
QUAIL, v.t. To crush; to depress; to sink; to subdue. [This orthography is obsolete. The word is now written quell.]
QUAIL, n. 9362 9362
QUAILING, ppr. Failing; languishing. Obs. 9362
QUAILING, n. The act of failing in spirit or resolution; decay. Obs. 9362
QUAIL-PIPE, n. A pipe or call for alluring quails into a net; a kind of leathern purse in the shape of a pear, partly filled with horse hair, with a whistle at the end. 9362
QUAINT, a. [The latter word would lead us to refer quaint to the Latin accinctus, ready, but Skinner thinks it more probably from comptus, neat, well dressed.] 9363
QUAINTLY, adv. 9363
QUAINTNESS, n. 9363
QUAKE, v.i. 9363
QUAKE, v.t. To frighten; to throw into agitation. [Not used.] 9364
QUAKE, n. A shake; a trembling; a shudder; a tremulous agitation. 9364
QUAKER, n. One that quakes; but usually, one of the religious sect called friends. This name, quakers, is said to have been given to the sect in reproach, an account of some agitations which distinguished them; but it is no longer appropriated to them by way of

reproach. 9364
QUAKERISM, n. The peculiar manners, tenets or worship of the quakers. 9364
QUAKERLY, a. Resembling quakers. 9364
QUAKERY, n. Quakerism. 9364
QUAKING, ppr. Shaking; trembling. 9364
QUAKING, n. A shaking; tremulous agitation; trepidation. Daniel 10:7. 9364
QUAKING-GRASS, n. An herb. 9364
QUALIFIABLE, a. [from qualify.] That may be qualified; that may be abated or modified.
QUALIFICATION, n. 9364 9364
QUALIFIED, pp. Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified. 9365
QUALIFIEDNESS, n. The state of being qualified or fitted. 9365
QUALIFIER, n. He or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers or restrains. 9365
QUALIFY, v.t. [L. qualis, such, and facio, to make.] 9366
QUALIFYING, ppr. Furnishing with the necessary qualities, properties or accomplishments for a place, station or business; furnishing with legal power; abating; tempering; modifying; restraining. 9366
QUALITY, n. [L. qualitas, from qualis, such.] 9366
QUALM, n. quam. 9368
QUALMISH, a. quamish. [supra.] Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sicklylanguor. 9368
QUALMISHNESS, n. Nausea. 9368
QUAMOCLIT, n. A plant of the genus Ipomoea. 9368
QUANDARY, n. Doubt; uncertainty; a state of difficulty or perplexity. 9368
QUANDARY, v.t. To bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty. [Not used.] 9368
QUANTITATIVE, a. [See Quantity.] Estimable according to quantity. 9368
QUANTITIVE, a. [See Quantity.] Estimable according to quantity. 9368
QUANTITY, n. [L. quantitas, from quantus, how much, or as much as.] 9368
QUANTUM, n. [L.] The quantity; the amount. 9370
QUARANTINE, n. [L. quartus, fourth; Eng. quart. See Quart and Square.] 9370
QUARANTINE, v.t. To prohibit from intercourse with a city or its inhabitants; to compel to remain at a distance from shore for forty days, or for other limited period, on account of real or supposed infection; applied to ships, or to persons and goods. 9371
QUARANTINED, pp. Restrained from communication with the shore for a limited period; as a ship or its crew and passengers. 9371
QUARANTINING, ppr. Prohibiting from intercourse with the port; as a ship or its crew and passengers. 9371
QUARRE — QUESTIONED 9372
QUARRE, for quarry, not in use. 9372
QUARREL, n. [L. queror, to complain, that is, to cry out with a loud voice. Hence we see the primary sense is the same as brawl. The L. queror coincides in elements with to call, to bawl, to shout, and gearan, a complaint. Heb.] 9372
QUARREL, n. 9372
QUARREL, v.i. 9373
QUARREL, v.t. 9373
QUARRELER, n. One who quarrels, wrangles or fights. 9374
QUARRELING, ppr. Disputing with vehemence or loud angry words; scolding; wrangling; fighting; finding fault; disagreeing. 9374
QUARRELING, n. [supra.] Contention; dispute in angry words; breach of concord; a caviling or finding fault; disagreement. 9374
QUARRELOUS, a. Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention. [Little used.] 9374
QUARRELSOME, a. Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant. 9374
QUARRELSOMELY, adv. In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper;

petulantly. 9374
QUARRELSOMENESS, n. Disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.
QUARRIED, pp. Dug from a pit or cavern. 9374 9374
QUARRY, n. 9374
QUARRY, n. [I know not whether the original sense of this word was a pit or mine, from digging, or whether the sense was a place for squaring stone. L. curro. If the sense was a pit, it may be referred to the Heb.] 9374
QUARRY, v.i. To prey upon, as a vulture or harpy. [A low word and not much used.] 9375
QUARRY, v.t. To dig or take from a quarry; as, to quarry marble. 9375
QUARRYING, ppr. Digging stones from a quarry. 9375
QUARRYMAN, n. A man who is occupied in quarrying stones. 9375
QUART, n. quort. [L. quartus.] 9375
QUARTAN, quort'an. [L. quartanus, the fourth.] 9375
QUARTAN, n. 9375
QUARTATION, n. In chimistry and metallurgy, the operation by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth part of another thing. 9376
QUARTER, n. quort'er. [L. quartus, the fourth part.] 9376
QUARTER, v.t. 9379
QUARTER, v.i. To lodge; to have a temporary residence. The general quarters at a hotel in Church street. 9380
QUARTERAGE, n. A quarterly allowance. 9380
QUARTER-DAY, n. The day that completes three months, the quarter of a year; the day when quarterly payments are made of rent or interest. 9380
QUARTERED, pp. Divided into four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts; lodged; stationed for lodging. 9380
QUARTERING, ppr. Dividing into quarters or into distinct parts; stationing for lodgings.
QUARTERING, n. 9380 9380
QUARTERLY, a. 9380
QUARTERLY, adv. Once in a quarter of a year. The returns are made quarterly. 9381
QUARTERN, n. The fourth part of a pint; a gill. 9381
QUARTILE, n. An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, ninety degrees, or three signs. 9381
QUARTO, n. [L. quartus.] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves. 9381
QUARTO, a. Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves. 9381
QUARTZ, n. quortz. A species of silicious minerals, of various colors, white, gray, reddish, yellowish or brownish; commonly amorphous, and frequently crystallized. The subspecies and varieties are numerous. 9381
QUARTZY, a. Pertaining to quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz. [Quartzy is the regular adjective, and quartzose and quartzous may be dispensed with.] 9381
QUAS, n. In Russia, a drink of common domestic use; being a liquor prepared from pollard, meal and bread, or from meal and malt, by an acid fermentation. 9381
QUASH, v.t. [L. quasso, quatio.] 9381
QUASH, v.i. To be shaken with a noise. 9382
QUASH, n. A species of cucurbita; but in America pronounced squash; so called probably from it softness. [See the Verb.] 9382
QUASHED, pp. Crushed; subdued; abated. 9382
QUASHING, ppr. Crushing; subduing; abating. 9382
QUASSATION, n. [L. quassatio.] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken. 9382
QUASSIA, n. A plant, or rather a genus of plants of three species, the amara, simaruba, and excelsa or polygama, natives of South America and of some of the isles of the West Indies, and possessing valuable medicinal qualities. 9382
QUAT, n. A pustule or pimple. [Not used.] 9382
QUATER-COUSINS, n. ka'ter-cuzns. [L. quatuor, four, and cousin.] 9382
QUATERN, a. [L. quaterni, four, from quatuor, four.] 9382

QUATERNARY, n. [L. quaternarius, from quatuor, four.] 9382
QUATERNARY, a. Consisting of four. 9383
QUATERNION, n. [L. quaternio, from quatuor, four.] 9383
QUATERNION, v.t. To divide into files or companies. 9383
QUATERNITY, n. [supra.] The number four. 9383
QUATRAIN, n. [L. quatror, four.] 9383
QUAVE, for quaver, is not used. 9383
QUAVEMIRE, for quagmire, is not used. 9383
QUAVER, v.i. 9383
QUAVER, n. 9383
QUAVERED, a. or pp. Distributed into quavers. 9384
QUAVERER, n. A warbler. 9384
QUAVERING, ppr. Shaking the voice or the sound of an instrument. 9384
QUAVERING, n. The act of shaking the voice, or of making rapid vibrations of sound on an instrument of music.
QUAY, n. ke. 9384 9384
QUAY, v.t. To furnish with quays. 9384
QUEACH, n. A thick bushy plot. Obs. 9384
QUEACH, v.i. To stir; to move. Obs. [See Quick.] 9384
QUEACHY, a. [from queach.] 9384
QUEAN, n. 9384
QUEASINESS, n. s as z. [from queasy.] Nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit. 9385
QUEASY, a. s as z. 9385
QUECK, v.i. 9385
QUEEN, n. 9385
QUEEN, v.i. To play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen. 9385
QUEEN-APPLE, n. A kind of apple, so called. 9385
QUEEN-DOWAGER, n. The window of a king. 9385
QUEEN-GOLD, n. A royal duty or revenue belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king. 9386
QUEENING, n. An apple. 9386
QUEENLIKE, a. Resembling a queen. 9386
QUEENLY, a. Like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to a queen. 9386
QUEER, a. 9386
QUEERLY, adv. In an odd or singular manner. 9386
QUEERNESS, n. Oddity; singularity; particularity. [A familiar, not an elegant word.] 9386
QUEEST, n. A ring dove, a species of pigeon. 9386
QUEINT, pret. and pp. of quench. 9386
QUELL, v.t. 9386
QUELL, v.i. To die; to abate. 9386
QUELL, n. Murder. [Not in use.] 9386
QUELLED, pp. Crushed; subdued; quieted. 9387
QUELLER, n. One that crushes or subdues. 9387
QUELLING, ppr. Crushing; subduing; reducing to peace. 9387
QUELQUE-CHOSE, n. keck-shows. 9387
QUEME, v.t. To please. Obs. 9387
QUENCH, v.t. 9387
QUENCH, v.i. To cool; to become cool. 9387
QUENCHABLE, a. That may be quenched or extinguished. 9387
QUENCHED, pp. Extinguished; allayed; repressed. 9387
QUENCHER, n. He or that which extinguishes. 9387
QUENCHING, ppr. Extinguishing; quieting; stifling; repressing. 9387
QUENCHLESS, a. That cannot be quenched or repressed; inextinguishable; as quenchless fire or fury. 9388
QUERCITRON, n. [L. quercus, an oak.] The bark of the yellow oak, used in dyeing. 9388

QUERELE, n. [L. querla.] A complaint to a court. [Not in use.] 9388
QUERENT, n. [L. querens, queror, to complain.] 9388
QUERENT, n. [L. quaerens, quaero, to inquire.] 9388
QUERIMONIOUS, a. [L. querimonia, complaint, from queror.] 9388
QUERIMONIOUSLY, adv. With complaint; querulously. 9388
QUERIMONIOUSNESS, n. Disposition to complain; a complaining temper. 9388
QUERIST, n. [from L. quaero, to inquire.] One who inquires or asks questions. 9388
QUERK. [See Quirk.] 9388
QUERKENED, a. Choked. [Illegitimate and obsolete.] 9388
QUERL, v.t. To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil; as, to querl a cord, thread or rope. [This is a legitimate English word, in common use in New England. It may be a dialectical variation of whirl and twirl.] 9388
QUERN, n. 9388
QUERPO, n. [L. corpus.] 9389
QUERQUEDULE, n. [L. querquedula.] An aquatic fowl, a species of teal of the genus Anas. 9389
QUERRY, n. A groom. [See Equerry.] 9389
QUERULOUS, a. [L. querulus, from queror, to complain. See Quarrel.] 9389
QUERULOUSLY, adv. In a complaining manner. 9389
QUERULOUSNESS, n. Disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.
QUERY, n. [from L. quaere, imperative of quaero; perhaps Heb. to seek, to search, 9389
to inquire.] 9389
QUERY, v.i. To ask a question or questions. 9389
QUERY, v.t. 9390
QUEST, n. [L. quaero, quaestus. As the letter r is rarely changed into s, perhaps the L. quaesivi, quaestus, may be from the root of quaeso.] 9390
QUEST, v.i. To go in search. [Not used.] 9390
QUEST, v.t. To search or seek for. 9390
QUESTANT, n. [supra.] A seeker. [Not used.] 9390
QUESTION, n. ques'chun. [L. quaestio. See Quest.] 9390
QUESTION, v.i. 9391
QUESTION, v.t. 9391
QUESTIONABLE, a. 9392
QUESTIONABLENESS, n. The quality or state of being doubtful, questionable or suspicious. 9392
QUESTIONARY, a. Inquiring; asking questions; as questionary epistles. 9392
QUESTIONED, pp. 9392

QUESTIONER — QUIRPELE 9393

QUESTIONER, n. One that asks questions; an inquirer. 9393
QUESTIONING, ppr. Interrogating; calling in question; doubting. 9393
QUESTIONIST, n. A questioner; an inquirer. 9393
QUESTIONLESS, adv. Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless; certainly. 9393
QUESTMAN, QUESTMONGER, n. A starter of lawsuits or prosecutions. [Not used.] 9393
QUESTOR, n. [L. quaestor. See Quest and Query.] 9393
QUESTORSHIP, n. 9393
QUESTRIST, n. A seeker; a pursuer. [Not in use.] 9393
QUESTUARY, a. Studious of profit. 9393
QUESTUARY, n. One employed to collect profits. 9393
QUEUE. [See Cue.] 9393
QUIB, n. 9393
QUIBBLE, n. 9394
QUIBBLE, v.i. 9394
QUIBBLER, n. 9394
QUICK, v.i. 9394

QUICK, a. [If q is a dialectical prefix, as I suppose, this word coincides with the L. vigeo, vegeo, and vig, veg, radical, coincide with wag.] 9394
QUICK, adv. 9395
QUICK, n. 9395
QUICK, v.t. To revive; to make alive. Obs. 9395
QUICK, v.i. To become alive. Obs. 9396
QUICK-BEAM, QUICKEN-TREE, n. A tree, the wild sorb, a species of wild ash. 9396
QUICKEN, v.t. quik'n. 9396
QUICKEN, v.i. quik'n. 9396
QUICKENED, pp. 9397
QUICKENER, n. 9397
QUICKENING, ppr. Giving life; accelerating; inciting. 9397
QUICK-EYED, a. Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception. 9397
QUICK-GRASS. [See Quitch-grass.] 9397
QUICKLIME, n. [See Lime.] Any calcarious substance deprived of its fixed or carbonic air, or an earthy substance calcined; as chalk, limestone, oyster-shells, etc.; unslaked lime. Calcarious stones and shells are reduced to quicklime by being subjected for a considerable time to intense heat, which expels the carbonic and aqeuous matter. 9397
QUICKLY, adv. 9397
QUICK-MATCH, n. [See Match.] A combustible preparation formed of cotton strands dipped in a boiling composition of white vinegar, saltpeter and mealed powder; used by artillerymen. 9398
QUICKNESS, n. 9398
QUICKSAND, n. 9398
QUICKSCENTED, a. Having an acute perception by the nose; of an acute smell. 9398
QUICKSET, n. A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge. 9398
QUICKSET, v.t. To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence; as, to quickset a ditch. 9398
QUICK-SIGHTED, a. Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern.
QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, n. Quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern. 9398
9398
QUICKSILVER, n. [that is, living silver, argentum vivum, so called from its fluidity.] 9399
QUICKSILVERED, a. Overlaid with quicksilver. 9399
QUICK-WITTED, a. Having ready wit. 9399
QUID, n. A vulgar pronunciation of cud; as a quid of tobacco. 9399
QUIDAM, n. [L.] Somebody. [Not in use.] 9399
QUIDDANY, n. [L. cydonium.] 9399
QUIDDATIVE, a. Constituting the essence of a thing. 9399
QUIDDIT, n. [L. quidlibet.] A subtilty; an equivocation. [Not in use.] 9399
QUIDDITY, n. [L. quid, what.] 9399
QUIDNUNC, n. [L. what now.] One who is curious to know every thing that passes; one who knows or pretends to know all occurrences. 9400
QUIESCE, v.i. quiess'. [L. quiesco.] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound. 9400
QUIESCENCE, QUIESCENCY, n. [L. quiescens, quiesco. See Quiet.] 9400
QUIESCENT, a. [L. quiescens.] 9400
QUIESCENT, n. A silent letter. 9400
QUIET, a. [L. quietus.] 9400
QUIET, n. [L. quies.] 9401
QUIET, v.t. 9401
QUIETED, pp. Made still; calmed; pacified. 9402
QUIETER, n. The person or thing that quiets. 9402
QUIETING, ppr. Reducing to rest or stillness; appeasing; tranquilizing. 9402
QUIETISM, n. Peace or tranquility of mind; apathy; dispassion; indisturbance; inaction. In history, quietism is the system of the quietists, who maintained that religion consists in the internal rest or recollection of the mind, employed in contemplating God and submitting to his will. 9402

QUIETIST, n. One of a sect of mystics, originated by Molino, a Spanish priest, who maintained the principles of quietism. 9402
QUIETLY, adv. 9402
QUIETNESS, n. 9402
QUIETSOME, a. Calm; still; undisturbed. [Not in use.] 9403
QUIETUDE, n. Rest; repose; quiet; tranquility. 9403
QUIETUS, n. [L.] Rest; repose; death; hence, a final discharge or acquittance; that which silences claims. 9403
QUILL, n. [L. calamus.] 9403
QUILL, v.t. To plait, or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds; as a woolen stuff quilled. 9403
QUILLET, n. [L. quidlibet, what you please.] 9403
QUILT, n. [L. culcita.] 9403
QUILT, v.t. 9404
QUILTED, pp. Stitched together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft substance between them. 9404
QUILTING, ppr. Stitching together, as two cloths, with some soft substance between them. 9404
QUILTING, n. 9404
QUINARY, a. [L. quinarius, from quinque, five.] Consisting of five. Consisting of five; as a quinary number. 9404
QUINATE, a. [from L. quinque.] In botany, a quinate leaf is a sort of digitate leaf having five leaflets on a petiole. 9404
QUINCE, n. quins. [L. cydonius.] 9404
QUINCE, QUINCE-TREE, n. The tree which produces the quince. 9405
QUINCH, v.i. [probably a vulgar pronunciation of wince or winch.] To stir, wince or flounce. [Not in use.] 9405
QUINCUNCIAL, a. [from L. quincunx.] Having the form of a quincunx. 9405
QUINCUNX, n. [L. composed of quinque, five, and uncia, ounce.] 9405
QUINDECAGON, n. [L. quinque, five Gr. ten, and angle.] 9405
QUINDECEMVIR, n. [L. quinque, five, decem, ten, and vir, man.] 9405
QUINDECEMVIRATE, n. The body of fifteen magistrates, of their office. 9405
QUINIA, QUININE, n. In pharmacy, a substance prepared from yellow bark possessing in a concentrated form, the tonic virtues of the bark, and capable of forming salts with acids. One of these, the sulphate of quinine, is much employed in intermittent fevers and other diseases, where powerful tonics are required. 9405
QUINQUAGESIMA, n. [L. fifty.] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday. 9406
QUINQUANGULAR, a. [L. quinque, five, and angulus, angle.] Having five angles or corners. 9406
QUINQUARTICULAR, a. [L. quinque, five, and articulus, article.] Consisting of five articles. [Little used.] 9406
QUINQUECAPSULAR, a. [L. quinque, five, and capsula, a little chest.] 9406
QUINQUEDENTATE, a. [L. quinque, five, and dentatus, toothed; dens, tooth.] In botany, five-toothed. 9406
QUINQUEFARIOUS, a. [L. quinque, five. Eng. to fare, or from the root of vary.] In botany, opening into five parts. 9406
QUINQUEFID, a. [L. quinque, five, and findo, to split.] 9406
QUINQUEFOLIATED, a. [L. quinque, five, and folium, leaf.] having five leaves. 9406
QUINQUELITERAL, a. [L. quinque, five, and litera, letter.] Consisting of five letters. 9406
QUINQUELOBATE, QUINQUELOBED, a. [L. quinque, five, and lobus, lobe.] 9406
QUINQUELOCULAR, a. [L. quinque, five, and loculus, a cell.] 9407
QUINQUENNIAL, a. [L. quinquennalis, quinquennis; quinque, five, and annus, year.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years. 9407
QUINQUEPARTITE, a. [L. quinque, five, and partitus, divided.] 9407

QUINQUEREME, n. [L. quinque, five, and remus, oar.] 9407
QUINQUEVALVE, QUINQUEVALVULAR, a. [L. quinque, five, and valve, valves.] Having five valves, as a pericarp. 9407
QUINQUEVIR, n. [L. quinque, five, and vir, man.] One of an order of five priests in Rome.
QUINSY, n. s as z. 9407 9407
QUINT, n. [from L. quintus, fifth.] A set of sequence of five; as in piquet. 9407
QUINTAIN, n. A post with a turning top. 9407
QUINTAL, n. [L. centum, a hundred.] 9408
QUINTESSENCE, n. [L. quinta essentia, fifth essence.] 9408
QUINTESSENTIAL, a. Consisting of quintessence. 9408
QUINTILE, n. [L. quintus, fifth.] The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72 degrees. 9408
QUINTIN, n. 9408
QUINTUPLE, a. [L. quintuplus, fivefold; quintus and plico.] 9409
QUIP, n. 9409
QUIP, v.t. To taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort. 9409
QUIP, v.i. To scoff. 9409
QUIRE, n. [L. chorus; Gr.] 9409
QUIRE, n. 9409
QUIRE, v.i. To sing in concert or chorus. 9409
QUIRISTER, n. One that sings in concert; more generally, the leader of a quire, particularly in divine service; a chorister. But in America, this word is little used and vulgar. The word used is chorister. 9409
QUIRITATION, n. [L. quirtatio, from quirito, from queror.] A crying for help. [Not used.]
QUIRK, n. quurk. 9409 9409
QUIRKISH, a. 9410
QUIRPELE, n. The Indian ferret, an animal of the weasel kind. 9410
QUIT — QUOTIENT 9411
QUIT, v.t. pret. and pp. quit or quitted. [L. cedo. The sense of quit is to leave, to withdraw from; but the primary sense of the root must have been to move or to send; for to requite is to send back.] 9411
QUIT, a. Free; clear; discharged from; absolved. 9412
QUITCH-GRASS, n. [properly quick-grass, probably from its vigorous growth, or the difficulty of eradicating it.] 9413
QUITCLAIM, v.t. [quit and claim.] To release a claim by deed without covenants of warranty; to convey to another who hath some right in lands or tenements, all one's right, title and interest in the estate, by relinquishing all claim to them. The words used in the instrument are, "A hath remised, released and forever quitclaimed all his right, title and interest to a certain estate." 9413
QUITCLAIM, n. A deed of release; an instrument by which all claims to an estate are relinquished to another without any covenant or warranty, express or implied. 9413
QUITCLAIMED, pp. Released by deed. 9413
QUITCLAIMING, pp. Conveying by deed of release. 9413
QUITE, adv. [from quit; that is, primarily, free or clear by complete performance.] 9413
QUIT-RENT, n. [L. quietus reditus.] A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quieted or quit from all other service. 9413
QUITS, adv. [from quit.] An exclamation used when mutual demands are adjusted and the parties are even, each quit of the other. 9414
QUITTAL, n. Return; repayment. 9414
QUITTANCE, n. 9414
QUITTANCE, v.t. To repay. [Not in use.] 9414
QUITTED, pp. Left; relinquished; acquitted. 9414
QUITTER, n. 9414
QUITTER-BONE, n. In farriery, a hard round swelling on the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, usually on the inside of the foot. 9414

QUIVER, n. 9414
QUIVER, a. Nimble; active. [Not in use.] 9414
QUIVER, v.i. 9415
QUIVERED, a. [from the noun quiver.] 9415
QUIVERING, ppr. Trembling, as with cold or fear; moving with a tremulous agitation. 9415
QUIVERING, n. The act of shaking or trembling; agitation; as, to be seized with a quivering. 9415
QUIXOTIC, a. Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance. 9415
QUIXOTISM, n. Romantic and absurd notions; schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes. 9415
QUIZ, n. An enigma; a riddle or obscure question. 9415
QUIZ, v.t. To puzzle. [A popular, but not an elegant word.] 9415
QUOB, v.i. To move, as the fetus in utero; to throb. [Local, vulgar, and little used.] 9416
QUODLIBET, n. [L. what you please.] A nice point; a subtilty. 9416
QUODLIBETARIAN, n. One who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure. 9416
QUODLIBETICAL, a. Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment. 9416
QUODLIBETICALLY, adv. At pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment. 9416
QUOIF, n. A cap or hood. [See Coif.] 9416
QUOIF, v.t. To cover or dress with a coif. [This word may be discarded with advantage.] 9416
QUOIFFURE, n. A head dress. 9416
QUOIL. [See Coil, the better word.] 9416
QUOIN, n. [See Coin.] 9416
QUOIT, n. 9416
QUOIT, v.i. To throw quoits; to play at quoits. 9417
QUOIT, v.t. To throw. [Not used.] 9417
QUOLL, n. An animal of New Holland, resembling the polecat. 9417
QUONDAM, used adjectively. [L.] Having been formerly; former; as a quondam king or friend. 9417
QUOOK, pret. of quake. Obs. 9417
QUORUM, n. [L. gen. plu. of qui, who.] 9417
QUOTA, n. [L. quotus.] 9417
QUOTATION, n. [from quote.] 9417
QUOTE, v.t. 9418
QUOTE, n. A note upon an author. Obs. 9418
QUOTED, pp. Cited; adduced; named. 9418
QUOTER, n. One that cites the words of an author or speaker. 9418
QUOTH, v.i. [L. inquio, contracted.] 9418
QUOTIDIAN, a. [L. quotidianus; quotus and dies.] Daily; occurring or returning daily; as a quotidian fever. 9418
QUOTIDIAN, n. 9418
QUOTIENT, n. [L. quoties, how often.] 9419
R 9420
R — RAINBAT 9420
R is the eighteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and an articulation sui generis, having little or no resemblance in pronunciation to any other letter. But from the position of the tongue in uttering it, it is commutable with l, into which letter it is changed in many words by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and some other nations; as l is also changed into r. It is numbered among the liquids and semi-vowels, and is sometimes called the canine letter. It is uttered with a guttural extrusion of the breath, and in some words, particularly at the end or after a labial and a dental letter, with a sort of quivering motion or slight jar of the tongue. Its English uses, which are uniform, may be understood by the customary pronunciation of rod, room, rose, bar, bare, barren, disturb, catarrh, free, brad, pride, drip, drag, drown. 9420

RA, as an inseparable prefix or preposition, is the Latin re, coming to us through the Italian and French, and primarily signifying again, repetition. [See Re.] 9420
RABATE, v.t. [See Beat and Abate.] 9421
RABATO, n. A neckband or ruff. [Not in use.] 9421
RABBET, v.t. 9421
RABBET, n. A cut on the side of a board, etc. to fit it to another by lapping; a joint made by lapping boards, etc.
RABBETED, pp. Pared down the edge of a board; united by a rabbet joint. 9421 9421
RABBETING, ppr. Paring down the edge of a board; uniting by a rabbet joint. 9421
RABBET-PLANE, n. A joiner's plane for paring or cutting square down the edge of a board, etc. 9421
RABBI, RABBIN, n. 9421
RABBINIC, RABBINICAL, a. Pertaining to the Rabbins, or to their opinions, learning and language. 9421
RABBINIC, n. The language or dialect of the Rabbins; the later Hebrew. 9421
RABBINISM, n. A Rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity of the language of the Rabbins. 9422
RABBINIST, n. Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the Rabbins, in opposition to the Caraites, who rejected the traditions. 9422
RABBINITE, n. The same as rabbinist. 9422
RABBIT, n. 9422
RABBLE, n. [L. rabula, a brawler, from rabo, to rave.] 9422
RABBLE-CHARMING, a. Charming or delighting the rabble. 9422
RABBLEMENT, n. A tumultuous crowd of low people. [Not in use.] 9422
RABDOLOGY, n. [Gr. a rod, and discourse.] 9422
RABID, a. [L. rabidus, from rabio, rabo, to rage.] 9422
RABIDNESS, n. Furiousness; madness. 9423
RABINET, n. A kind of smaller ordnance. 9423
RACA, n. A Syriac word signifying empty, beggarly, foolish; a term of extreme contempt. Matthew 5:22. 9423
RACE, n. [L. radix and radius having the same original. This word coincides in origin with rod, ray, radiate, etc.] 9423
RACE, n. [L. gradior, gressus, with the prefix g. Eng. ride.] 9423
RACE, v.i. To run swiftly; to run or contend in running. The animals raced over the ground. 9424
RACE-GINGER, n. Ginger in the root or not pulverized. 9424
RACE-HORSE, n. A horse bred or kept for running in contest; a horse that runs in competition. 9424
RACEMATION, n. [L. racemus, a cluster.] 9424
RACEME, n. [L. racemus, a bunch of berries.] 9425
RACEMIFEROUS, a. [L. racemus, a cluster, and fero, to bear.] 9425
RACEMOUS, a. Growing in racemes or clusters. 9425
RACER, n. [from race.] a runner; one that contends in a race. 9425
RACH, n. A setting dog. 9425
RACINESS, n. The quality of being racy. 9425
RACK, n. [Eng. to reach. See Reach and Break.] 9425
RACK, n. [Eng. crag.] 9426
RACK, n. [See Reek.] 9426
RACK, n. [for arrack. See Arrack.] Among the Tartars, a spirituous liquor made of mare's milk which has become sour and is then distilled. 9426
RACK, v.i. [See the noun.] 9426
RACK, v.t. [from the noun.] 9426
RACK, v.t. 9427
RACKED, pp. 9427
RACKER, n. One that tortures or torments; one that racks. 9427
RACKET, n. [This word belong to the root of crack. See Rocket.] 9427
RACKET, v.i. To make a confused noise or clamor; to frolic. 9428

RACKET, n. 9428
RACKET, v.t. To strike as with a racket. 9428
RACKETY, a. Making a tumultuous noise. 9428
RACKING, ppr. 9428
RACKING, n. 9428
RACKING-PACE, n. The racking-pace of a horse is an amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread. 9428
RACK-RENT, n. An annual rent of the full value of the tenement or near it. 9428
RACK-RENTED, a. Subjected to the payment of rack-rent. 9428
RACK-RENTER, n. One that is subjected to pay rack-rent. 9429
RACOON, n. An American quadruped of the genus Ursus. It is somewhat larger than a fox, and its fur is deemed valuable, next to that of the beaver. This animal lodges in a hollow tree, feeds on vegetables, and its flesh is palatable food. It inhabits North America from Canada to the tropics. 9429
RACY, a. [L. radix.] 9429
RAD, the old pret. of read. 9429
RAD, RED, ROD, an initial or terminating syllable in names. 9429
RADDLE, v.t. 9429
RADDLE, n. [supra.] A long stick used in hedging; also, a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. 9429
RADDOCK, RUDDOCK, n. [from red, ruddy, which see.] A bird, the red-breast. 9429
RADIAL, a. [from L. radius, a ray, a rod, a spoke. See Radius and Ray.] 9429
RADIANCE, RADIANCY, n. [L. radians, radio, to beam or shoot rays. See Radius and Ray.] 9430
RADIANT, a. Shooting or darting rays of light; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendor; as the radiant sun. 9430
RADIANT, n. In optics, the luminous point or object from which light emanates, that falls on a mirror or lens. 9430
RADIANTLY, adv. With beaming brightness; with glittering splendor. 9430
RADIATE, v.i. [L. radio. See Ray.] 9430
RADIATE, v.t. To enlighten; to illuminate; to shed light or brightness on. [Usually irradiate.] 9431
RADIATE, a. In botany, a rayed or radiate corol or flower, is a compound flower consisting of a disk, in which the corollets or florets are tubular and regular, and of a ray, in which the florets are irregular. 9431
RADIATED, pp. 9431
RADIATING, ppr. Darting rays of light; enlightening; as the radiating point in optics. 9431
RADIATION, n. [L. radiatio.] 9431
RADICAL, a. [L. radicalis, from radix, root. See Race and Ray.] 9431
RADICAL, n. 9432
RADICALITY, n. 9432
RADICALLY, adv. 9432
RADICALNESS, n. The state of being radical or fundamental. 9433
RADICANT, a. [L. radicans.] In botany, rooting; as a radicant stem or leaf. 9433
RADICATE, v.t. [L. radicatus, radicor, from radix, root.] 9433
RADICATE, RAD'ICATED, pp. or a. Deeply planted. 9433
RADICATION, n. [from radicate.] 9433
RADICLE, n. [L. radicula, from radix.] 9433
RADIOMETER, n. [L. radius, rod, and Gr. measure.] 9434
RADISH, n. [See Ruddy.] 9434
RADIUS, n. [L. id, a ray, a rod, a beam, a spoke, that is, a shoot; radio, to shine, that is, to dart beams. See Ray.] 9434
RADIX, n. [L. a root.] 9434
RAFF, v.t. [Heb.] 9435
RAFF, n. 9435
RAFFLE, v.i. [Heb. to strive. See Raff.] 9435
RAFFLE, n. A game of chance, or lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, in consideration of the chance of gaining it. The successful thrower of the dice takes or sweeps the whole. 9435

RAFFLER, n. One who raffles. 9435
RAFFLING, ppr. The act of throwing dice for a prize staked by a number. 9435
RAFT, n. [Gr. to sew that is, to fasten together, and allied to reeve; or Gr. whence a flooring. See Rafter and Roof.] 9435
RAFT, pp. [L. rapio; bereafian, to snatch away, to bereave.] 9435
RAFTER, n. [Gr. to cover; a roof.] 9436
RAFTERED, a. Built or furnished with rafters. 9436
RAFTY, a. Damp; musty. [Local.] 9436
RAG, n. [Gr. a torn garment; tear; a rupture, a rock, a crag; to tear asunder.] 9436
RAG, v.t. 9436
RAGAMUFFIN, n. 9436
RAG-BOLT, n. An iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place. 9436
RAGE, n. [Heb. to grind or gnash the teeth.] 9436
RAGE, v.i. 9437
RAGEFUL, a. Full of rage; violent; furious. 9438
RAGERY, n. Wantonness. [Not used.] 9438
RAGG, n. Rowley ragg, a species of silicious stone, of a dusky or dark gray color, with shining crystals, of a granular texture, and by exposure to the air acquiring an ochery crust. 9438
RAGGED, a. [from rag.] 9438
RAGGEDNESS, n. 9438
RAGING, ppr. [from rage.] 9439
RAGING, n. Fury; violence; impetuosity. Jonah 1:15. 9439
RAGINGLY, adv. With fury; with violent impetuosity. 9439
RAGMAN, n. A man who collects or deals in rags, the materials of paper. 9439
RAGMAN'S-ROLL, n. A roll or register of the value of benefices in Scotland, made by Ragimund, a legate of the pope, according to which the clergy were afterwards taxed by the court of Rome. [See Rigmarole.] 9439
RAGOO, RAGOUT, n. A sauce or seasoning for exciting a languid appetite; or a high seasoned dish, prepared with fish, flesh, greens and the like, stewed with salt, pepper, cloves, etc. 9439
RAGSTONE, n. A stone of the silicious kind, so named from its rough fracture. It is of a gray color, the texture obscurely laminar or rather fibrous, the lamins consisting of a congeries of grains of a quartzy appearance, coarse and rough. It effervesces with acids, and gives fire with steel. It is used for a whetstone without oil or water, for sharpening coarse cutting tools. 9439
RAGWORT, n. A plant of the genus Senecio. 9439
RAIL, n. 9439
RAIL, n. A bird of the genus Rallus, consisting of many species. The water rail has a long slender body with short concave wings. The birds of the genus inhabit the slimy margins of rivers and ponds covered with marsh plants.
RAIL, n. 94409440
RAIL, v.t. 9440
RAIL, v.i. [Eng. to brawl.] 9441
RAIL-BIRD, n. A bird of the genus Cuculus. 9441
RAILER, n. One who scoffs, insults, censures or reproaches with opprobrious language.
RAILING, ppr. 94419441
RAILING, n. Reproachful or insolent language. 1 Peter 3:9. 9441
RAILING, ppr. Inclosing with rails. 9441
RAILING, n. 9441
RAILINGLY, adv. With scoffing or insulting language. 9441
RAILLERY, n. 9441
RAILLEUR, n. A banterer; a jester; a mocker. [Not English nor in use.] 9442
RAIMENT, n. [for arrayment. See Array and Ray.] 9442
RAIN, v.i. [It seems that rain is contracted from regen. It is the Gr. to rain, to water, which we retain in brook, and the Latins, by dropping the prefix, in rigo, irrigo, to irrigate. The

primary sense is to pour out, to drive forth. Heb.] 9442
RAIN, v.t. To pour or shower down from the upper regions, like rain from the clouds. 9442
RAIN, n. The descent of water in drops from the clouds; or the water thus falling. Rain is distinguished from mist, by the size of the drops, which are distinctly visible. When water falls in very small drops or particles, we call it mist, and fog is composed of particles so fine as to be not only indistinguishable, but to float or be suspended in the air. 9443
RAINBAT, a. Beaten or injured by the rain. [Not used.] 9443

RAINBOW — RAPE 9444

RAINBOW, n. A bow, or an arch of a circle, consisting of all the colors formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapor, appearing in the part of the hemisphere opposite to the sun. When the sun is at the horizon, the rainbow is a semicircle. The rainbow is called also iris. 9444
RAIN-DEER, n. 9444
RAININESS, n. [from rainy.] The state of being rainy. 9444
RAIN-WATER, n. Water that has fallen from the clouds. 9444
RAINY, a. Abounding with rain; wet; showery; as rainy weather; a rainy day or season.
RAISE, v.t. raze. [This word occurs often in the Gothic version of the gospels, Luke 3:8; John 6:40, 44. These verbs appear to be the L. gradior, gressus, without the prefix. L. to go to walk, to pass.] 9444 9444
RAISED, pp. Lifted; elevated; exalted; promoted; set upright; built; made or enlarged; produced; enhanced; excited; restored to life; levied; collected; roused; invented and propagated; increased. 9448
RAISER, n. One who raises; that which raises; one that builds; one that levies or collects; one that begins, produces or propagates. 9448
RAISIN, n. razn. 9448
RAISING, ppr. Lifting; elevating; setting upright; exalting; producing; enhancing; restoring to life; collecting; levying; propagating, etc. 9448
RAISING, n. 9448
RAJAH, RAJA, n. [L. rex, regis.] In India, a prince. some of the rajahs are said to be independent princes; others are tributary to the Mogul. 9449
RAJAHSHIP, n. The dignity or principality of a rajah. 9449
RAKE, n. 9449
RAKE, n. 9449
RAKE, n. 9449
RAKE, v.t. [L. frico.] 9449
RAKE, v.i. 9450
RAKED, pp. Scraped; gathered with a rake; cleaned with a rake; cannonaded fore and aft. 9451
RAKEHELL, n. 9451
RAKEHELLY, a. Dissolute; wild. 9451
RAKER, n. One that rakes. 9451
RAKESHAME, n. A vile dissolute wretch. 9451
RAKING, ppr. 9451
RAKING, n. 9451
RAKISH, a. Given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched. 9451
RAKISHNESS, n. Dissolute practices. 9451
RALLY, v.t. [This seems to be a compound of re, ra, and lier, L. ligo, to unite.] 9451
RALLY, v.t. [See Raillery.] 9452
RALLY, v.i. 9452
RALLY, n. 9452
RAM, n. [See the Verb.] 9452
RAM, v.t. [L. ramus, a branch that is a shoot or thrust. Heb. See Cram.] 9453
RAMADAN, n. Among the Mohammedans, a solemn season of fasting. 9453
RAMAGE, n. [L. ramus, a branch.] 9453
RAMBLE, v.i. 9453

RAMBLE, n. a roving; a wandering; a going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an irregular excursion. 9454
RAMBLER, n. One that rambles; a rover; a wanderer. 9454
RAMBLING, ppr. Roving; wandering; moving or going irregularly. 9454
RAMBLING, n. A roving; irregular excursion. 9454
RAMBOOZE, RAMBUSE, n. a drink made of wine, ale, eggs and sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar and rose water in summer. 9454
RAMEKIN, RAMEQUINS, n. In cookery, small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. 9454
RAMENTS, n. [L. ramenta, a chip.] 9454
RAMEOUS, a. [L. ramus, a branch.] In botany, belonging to a branch; growing on or shooting from a branch. 9454
RAMIFICATION, n. [L. ramus, a branch.] 9454
RAMIFIED, pp. divided into branches. 9455
RAMIFY, v.t. [L. ramus, a branch, and facio, to make.] 9455
RAMIFY, v.i. 9455
RAMIFYING, ppr. shooting into branches or divisions. 9455
RAMISH, a. 9455
RAMISHNESS, n. [from ram.] Rankness; a strong scent. 9455
RAMMED, pp. [See Ram.] Driven forcibly. 9456
RAMMER, n. 9456
RAMMING, ppr. Driving with force. 9456
RAMOON, n. A tree of America. 9456
RAMOUS, a. [L. ramosus, from ramus, a branch.] 9456
RAMP, v.i. [See Ramble and Romance.] 9456
RAMP, n. A leap; a spring; a bound. 9457
RAMPALLIAN, n. A mean wretch. [Not in use.] 9457
RAMPANCY, n. [from rampant.] Excessive growth or practice; excessive prevalence; exuberance; extravagance; as the rampancy of vice. 9457
RAMPANT, a. [See Ramp and Ramble.] 9457
RAMPART, n. [Hence we see rampart is from L. reparo; re and paro. See Parry and Repair.] 9457
RAMPART, v.t. To fortify with ramparts. [Not in use.] 9457
RAMPION, n. [from ramp.] The name of several plants; as the common esculent rampion, a species of Campanula; the crested rampion, a species of Lobelia; the horned rampion, a species of Phyteuma. 9458
RAMPIRE, n. The same as rampart; but obsolete. 9458
RAMSONS, n. A plant, a species of Allium. 9458
RAN, the pret. of run. In old writers, open robbery. 9458
RANCESCENT, a. [L. ranceo, to be rank.] Becoming rancid or sour. 9458
RANCH, v.t. [corrupted from wrench.] To sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion. [Not used.] 9458
RANCID, a. [L. rancidus, from ranceo, to be rank. This is the Eng. rank, luxuriant in growth.] 9458
RANCIDITY, RANCIDNESS, n. The quality of being rancid; a strong, sour scent, as of old oil. 9458
RANCOR, n. [L. from ranceo, to be rank.] 9458
RANCOROUS, a. Deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.
RANCOROUSLY, adv. With deep malignity or spiteful malice. 9459 9458
RAND, n. 9459
RANDOM, n. 9459
RANDOM, a. 9459
RANDOM-SHOT, n. A shot not directed to a point, or a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above a horizontal line. 9459

RANDY, a. Disorderly; riotous. [Not used or local.] 9459
RANE, RANEDEER, n. 9459
RANFORCE, n. The ring of a gun next to the vent. 9460
RANG, the old pret. of ring. [Nearly obsolete.] 9460
RANGE, v.t. 9460
RANGE, v.i. 9460
RANGE, n. [See Rank.] 9461
RANGED, pp. Disposed in a row or line; placed in order; passed in roving placed in a particular direction. 9462
RANGER, n. 9462
RANGERSHIP, n. The office of the keeper of a forest or park. 9462
RANGING, ppr. Placing in a row or line; disposing in order, method or classes; roving; passing near and in the direction of. 9462
RANGING, n. The act of placing in lines or in order; a roving, etc. 9462
RANK, n. [Heb.] 9462
RANK, a. [L. rancidus, from ranceo, to smell strong. The primary sense of the root is to advance, to shoot forward, to grow luxuriantly, whence the sense of strong, vigorous.] 9464
RANK, v.t. 9465
RANK, v.i. 9465
RANKED, pp. Placed in a line; disposed in an order or class; arranged methodically. 9465
RANKER, n. One that disposes in ranks; one that arranges. 9465
RANKING, ppr. Placing in ranks or lines; arranging; disposing in orders or classes; having a certain rank or grade. 9465
RANKLE, v.i. [from rank.] 9466
RANKLY, adv. 9466
RANKNESS, n. 9466
RANNY, n. The shrew-mouse. 9466
RANSACK, v.t. [Eng. rand, and ran is rapine. The last syllable coincides with the English verb to sack, to pillage.] 9467
RANSACKED, pp. Pillaged; search narrowly. 9467
RANSACKING, ppr. Pillaging; searching narrowly. 9467
RANSOM, n. 9467
RANSOM, v.t. 9468
RANSOMED, pp. Redeemed or rescued from captivity, bondage or punishment by the payment of an equivalent. 9468
RANSOMER, n. One that redeems. 9468
RANSOMING, ppr. Redeeming from captivity, bondage or punishment by giving satisfaction to the possessor; rescuing; liberating. 9469
RANSOMLESS, a. Free from ransom. 9469
RANT, v.i. [Heb.] 9469
RANT, n. High sounding language without dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; as the rant of fanatics. 9469
RANTER, n. A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher. 9469
RANTING, ppr. Uttering high sounding words without solid sense; declaiming or preaching with boisterous empty words. 9469
RANTIPOLE, a. [from rant.] Wild; roving; rakish. [A low word.] 9469
RANTIPOLE, v.i. To run about wildly. [Low.] 9469
RANTISM, n. The practice or tenets of ranters. 9469
RANTY, a. Wild; noisy; boisterous. 9469
RANULA, n. [L. rana, a frog; dim. a little frog.] 9469
RANUNCULUS, n. [L. from rana, a frog.] 9469
RAP, v.i. [L. rapio, rapidus, rapid.] 9470
RAP, v.t. To strike with a quick blow; to knock. 9470
RAP, v.t. 9470
RAP, n. a quick smart blow; as a rap on the knuckles. 9471

RAPACIOUS, a. [L. rapax, from rapio, to seize. See Rap.] 9471
RAPACIOUSLY, adv. By rapine; by violent robbery or seizure. 9471
RAPACIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression. 9471
RAPACITY, n. [L. rapacitas, from rapax, rapio.] 9471
RAPE, n. [L. rapio, raptus. See Rap.] 9471
RAPE, n. [L. rapa, Gr.] 9472
RAPEROOT — RAVELED 9473
RAPEROOT. [See Rape.] 9473
RAPESEED, n. The seed of the rape, from which oil is expressed. 9473
RAPID, a. [L. rapidus, from rapio, the primary sense of which is to rush.] 9473
RAPIDITY, n. [L. rapiditas.] 9473
RAPIDLY, adv. 9473
RAPIDNESS, n. Swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity. 9473
RAPIDS, n. plu. The part of a river where the current moves with more celerity than the common current. Rapids imply a considerable descent of the earth, but not sufficient to occasion a fall of the water, or what is called a cascade or cataract. 9474
RAPIER, n. A small sword used only in thrusting. 9474
RAPIER-FISH, n. The sword-fish. 9474
RAPIL, RAPILLO, n. Pulverized volcanic substances. 9474
RAPINE, n. [L. rapina; rapio, to seize.] 9474
RAPINE, v.t. To plunder. 9474
RAPPAREE, n. A wild Irish plunderer; so called from rapery, a half pike that he carries.
RAPPEE, n. A coarse kind of snuff. 9474 9474
RAPPER, n. [from rap.] 9474
RAPPORT, n. Relation; proportion. [Not in use.] 9474
RAPT, pp. [from rap.] Transported; ravished. 9474
RAPT, v.t. To transport or ravish. [Not legitimate or in use.] 9474
RAPT, n. 9475
RAPTER, RAPTOR, n. [L. raptor.] A ravisher; a plunderer. 9475
RAPTURE, n. [L. raptus, rapio.] 9475
RAPTURED, a. Ravished; transported. 9475
RAPTURIST, n. An enthusiast. 9475
RAPTUROUS, a. Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing; as rapturous joy, pleasure or delight.
RARE, a. [L. rarus, thin.] 9475 9475
RAREESHOW, n. [rare and show.] A show carried in a box. 9476
RAREFACTION, n. [See Rarefy.] 9476
RAREFIABLE, a. Capable of being rarefied. 9476
RAREFY, v.t. [L. rarefacio; rarus, rare, and facio, to make.] 9476
RAREFY, v.i. To become thin and porous. 9476
RAREFYING, ppr. Making thin or less dense. 9476
RARELY, adv. 9477
RARENESS, n. 9477
RARERIPE, a. 9477
RARERIPE, n. An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early. 9477
RARITY, n. [L. raritas.] 9477
RASCAL, n. 9478
RASCAL, a. 9478
RASCALION, n. [from rascal.] A low mean wretch. 9478
RASCALITY, n. 9478
RASCALLY, a. 9478
RASE, v.t. s as z. [L. rasus, rado.] 9478
RASE, n. 9479
RASH, a. 9479

RASH, n. Corn so dry as to fall out with handling. [Local.] 9479
RASH, n. 9479
RASH, v.t. To slice; to cut into pieces; to divide. 9480
RASHER, n. A thin slice of bacon; a thin cut. 9480
RASHLY, adv. With precipitation; hastily; without due deliberation. 9480
RASHNESS, n. 9480
RASP, n. [See Rase.] 9480
RASP, v.t. [See Rase.] 9480
RASPATORY, n. A surgeon's rasp. 9480
RASPBERRY, n. [from rasp, so named from the roughness of the brambles.] 9481
RASPBERRY-BUSH, n. The bramble producing raspberries. 9481
RASURE, n. s as z. [L. rasura, from rado, rasus. See Rase.] 9481
RAT, n. [Probably named from gnawing, and from the root of L. rodo.] 9481
RATABLE, a. [from rate.] 9481
RATABLY, adv. By rate or proportion; proportionally. 9481
RATAFIA, n. ratafee'. A fine spirituous liquor, prepared from the kernels of several kinds of fruits, particularly of cherries, apricots and peaches. 9481
RATAN, n. A small cane, the growth of India. 9482
RAT-CATCHER, n. One who makes it his business to catch rats. 9482
RATCH, n. In clock work, a sort of wheel having twelve fangs, which serve to lift the detents every hour and thereby cause the clock to strike. 9482
RATCHET, n. In a watch, a small tooth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel, which stops it in winding up. 9482
RATCHIL, n. Among miners, fragments of stone. 9482
RATE, n. [L. ratus, reor, contracted from retor, redor, or resor. See Ratio and Reason.]
RATE, v.t. 9483 9482
RATE, v.i. 9483
RATE, v.t. [See Read. It is probably allied to rattle, and perhaps to L. rudo.] 9483
RATED, pp. 9484
RATER, n. One who sets a value on or makes an estimate. 9484
RATH, n. A hill. Obs. 9484
RATH, a. [See Ready.] 9484
RATHER, adv. [I would rather go, or sooner go. The use is taken from pushing or moving forward.] [L. ante, before. But he said, yea rather, happy are they that hear the word of God and keep it. Luke 11:28.] 9484
RATHOFFITE, n. A mineral brought from Sweden, of the garnet kind. Its color is a dingy brownish black, and it is accompanied with calcarious spar and small crystals of hornblend. 9485
RATIFICATION, n. 9486
RATIFIED, pp. Confirmed; sanctioned; made valid. 9486
RATIFIER, n. He or that which ratifies or sanctions. 9486
RATIFY, v.t. [L. ratum facio, to make firm.] 9486
RATIFYING, ppr. Confirming; establishing; approving and sanctioning. 9486
RATING, ppr. [from rate.] 9486
RATIO, n. ra'sho. [L. from ratus, reor, to think or suppose, to set, confirm or establish. Reor is contracted from redor or retor, and primarily signifies to throw, to thrust, hence to speak, to set in the mind, to think, like L. suppono; and setting gives the sense of a fixed rate or rule. See Reason.] 9486
RATIOCINATE, v.i. [L. ratiocinor, from ratio, reason.] To reason; to argue. [Little used.]
RATIOCINATION, n. [L. ratiocinatio.] The act or process of reasoning, or of deducing 9487
consequences from premises. [See Reasoning.] 9487
RATIOCINATIVE, a. Argumentative; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and the deduction of inferences from the comparison; as a ratiocinative process. [A bad word and little used.] 9487
RATION, n. [L. ratio, proportion.] 9487

RATIONAL, a. [L. rationalis.] 9487
RATIONAL, n. A rational being. 9488
RATIONALE, n. 9488
RATIONALIST, n. One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.
RATIONALITY, n. 9488 9488
RATIONALLY, adv. In consistency with reason; reasonably. We rationally expect every man will pursue his own happiness. 9488
RATIONALNESS, n. The state of being rational or consistent with reason. 9488
RATLIN, RATLINE, n. A small line traversing the shrouds of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending to the mast-heads. 9489
RATOON, n. 9489
RATSBANE, n. [rat and bane.] Poison for rats; arsenic. 9489
RATSBANED, a. Poisoned by ratsbane. 9489
RAT-TAIL, n. In farriery, an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse. 9489
RATTEEN, n. A thick woolen stuff quilled or twilled. 9489
RATTINET, n. A woolen stuff thinner than ratteen. 9489
RATTLE, v.i. 9489
RATTLE, v.t. 9489
RATTLE, n. 9490
RATTLE-HEADED, a. Noisy; giddy; unsteady. 9490
RATTLESNAKE, n. A snake that has rattles at the tail, of the genus Crotalus. The rattles consist of articulated horny cells, which the animal vibrates in such a manner as to make a rattling sound. The poison of the rattlesnake is deadly. 9490
RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, n. A plant or root of the genus Polygala, and another of the genus Prenanthes. 9490
RATTLESNAKE-WEED, n. A plant of the genus Eryngium. 9491
RATTLING, ppr. Making a quick succession of sharp sounds. 9491
RATTLING, n. A rapid succession of sharp sounds. Nahum 3:2. 9491
RAUCITY, n. [L. raucus, hoarse. Raucus is the Eng. rough, which see.] 9491
RAUCOUS, a. Hoarse; harsh. [Not in use.] 9491
RAUGHT, the old participle of reach. Obs. 9491
RAUNCH. [See Wrench.] 9491
RAVAGE, n. [L. rapio.] 9491
RAVAGE, v.t. 9491
RAVAGED, pp. Wasted; destroyed; pillaged. 9492
RAVAGER, n. a plunderer a spoiler; he or that which lays waste. 9492
RAVAGING, ppr. Plundering; pillaging; laying waste. 9492
RAVE, v.i. [L. rabio, to rave, to rage or be furious; rabies, rage.] 9492
RAVE, n. the upper side-piece of timber of the body of a cart. 9492
RAVEL, v.t. rav'l. 9492
RAVEL, v.i. rav'l. 9493
RAVELED, pp. Twisted together; made intricate; disentangled. 9493
RAVELIN — REAPER 9494
RAVELIN, n. 9494
RAVELING, ppr. Twisting or weaving; untwisting; disentangling. 9494
RAVEN, n. ra'ven. [Heb. from its color. But this may be L. corvus, rapio.] 9494
RAVEN, v.t. rav'n. 9494
RAVEN, v.i. rav'n. To prey with rapacity. 9494
RAVEN, n. rav'n. 9494
RAVENED, pp. Devoured with voracity. 9495
RAVENER, n. One that ravens or plunders. 9495
RAVENING, ppr. Preying with rapacity; voraciously devouring; as a ravening wolf. 9495
RAVENING, n. Eagerness for plunder. Luke 11:39. 9495

RAVENOUS, a. 9495
RAVENOUSLY, adv. With raging voracity. 9495
RAVENOUSNESS, n. Extreme voracity; rage for prey; as the ravenousness of a lion.9495
RAVEN'S DUCK, n. A species of sail cloth. 9495
RAVER, n. [from rave.] One that raves or is furious. 9495
RAVET, n. An insect shaped like a cock-chaffer, which infests the West Indies. 9495
RAVIN. [See Raven.] 9495
RAVIN, a. Ravenous. [Not in use.] 9495
RAVINE, RAVIN, n. A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence, any long deep hollow or pass through mountains, etc. 9495
RAVING, ppr. or a. Furious with delirium; mad; distracted. 9496
RAVINGLY, adv. With furious wildness or frenzy; with distraction. 9496
RAVISH, v.t. [L. rapio.] 9496
RAVISHED, pp. Snatched away by violence; forced to submit to carnal embrace; delighted to ecstasy. 9496
RAVISHER, n. 9496
RAVISHING, ppr. 9496
RAVISHING, n. 9497
RAVISHINGLY, adv. To extremity of delight. 9497
RAVISHMENT, n. 9497
RAW, a. [L. crudus, rodo.] 9497
RAW-BONED, a. Having little flesh on the bones. 9498
RAWHEAD, n. The name of a specter, mentioned to frighten children; as rawhead and bloody bones. 9498
RAWISH, a. Somewhat raw; cool and damp. [Not much used.] 9498
RAWLY, adv. 9498
RAWNESS, n. 9499
RAY, n. [L. radius.] 9499
RAY, n. A fish; a common name for the species of the genus Raia, including the skate, thornback, torpedo, stingray, etc. 9500
RAY, v.t. 9500
RAYLESS, a. Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated. 9500
RAZE, n. A root. [See Race-ginger, under Race.] 9500
RAZE, v.t. [L. rasus, rado. See Rase and Erase.] 9500
RAZED, pp. Subverted; overthrown; wholly ruined; erased; extirpated. 9501
RAZEE, n. A ship of war cut down to a smaller size. 9501
RAZING, ppr. subverting; destroying; erasing; extirpating. 9501
RAZOR, n. [L. rasus, rado, to scrape.] 9501
RAZORABLE, a. Fit to be shaved. [Not in use.] 9501
RAZOR-BILL, n. An aquatic fowl, the Alca torda; also, the Rhynchops nigra or cut-water.
RAZOR-FISH, n. A species of fish with a compressed body. 95019501
RAZURE, n. [L. rasura, from rado.] 9501
RE, a prefix or inseparable particle in the composition of words, denotes return, repetition, iteration. It is contracted from red, which the Latins retained in words beginning with a vowel, as in redamo, redeo, redintegro. In a few English words, all or most of which, I believe, we receive from the French, it has lost its appropriate signification, as in rejoice, recommend, receive. 9501
REABSORB, v.t. [re and absorb.] 9501
REABSORBED, pp. Imbibed again. 9502
REABSORBING, ppr. Reimbibing. 9502
REABSORPTION, n. The act or process of inbibing what has been previously thrown off, effused or extravasated; the swallowing a second time. 9502
REACCESS, n. [re and access.] A second access or approach; a visit renewed. 9502
REACH, v.t. [Raught, the ancient preterit, is obsolete. The verb is now regular; pp.

reached. L. rego, to rule or govern, to make right or straight, that is, to strain or stretch, the radical sense. The English sense of reach appears in L. porrigo and porricio. Greek, to reach, to stretch, the radical sense of desiring. L. fragro. But the primary sense is the same, to reach, to extend, to shoot forth, to urge.] 9502
REACH, v.i. 9504
REACH, n. 9504
REACHED, pp. Stretched out; extended; touched by extending the arm; attained to; obtained. 9505
REACHER, n. One that reaches or extends; one that delivers by extending the arm. 9505
REACHING, ppr. Stretching out; extending; touching by extension of the arm; attaining to; gaining; making efforts to vomit. 9505
REACT, v.t. [re and act.] To act or perform a second time; as, to react a play. The same scenes were reacted at Rome. 9506
REACT, v.i. 9506
REACTED, pp. Acted or performed a second time. 9506
REACTING, ppr. Acting again; in physics, resisting the impulse of another body. 9506
REACTION, n. 9506
READ, n. [See the Verb.] 9506
READ, v.t. The preterit and pp. read, is pronounced red. [Gr. to say or tell, to flow; a speaker, a rhetorician. The primary sense of read is to speak, to utter, that is, to push, drive or advance. This is also the primary sense of ready, that is, prompt or advancing, quick. L. gratia, the primary sense of which is prompt to favor, advancing towards, free. The elements of these words are the same as those of ride and L. gradior, etc. The sense of reason is secondary, that which is uttered, said or set forth; hence counsel also. See Ready.] 9506
READ, v.i. 9507
READ, pp. red. 9508
READ, a. red. Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned. Well read is the phrase commonly used; as well read in history; well read in the classics. 9508
READABLE, a. That may be read; fit to be read. 9508
READEPTION, n. [from L. re and adeptus, obtained.] 9508
READER, n. 9508
READERSHIP, n. [See Read.] the office of reading prayers in a church. 9509
READILY, adv. red'ily. [See Ready.] 9509
READINESS, n. red'iness. [from ready.] 9509
READING, ppr. 9509
READING, n. 9509
READJOURN, v.t. [re and adjourn.] 9510
READJUST, v.t. [re and adjust.] To settle again; to put in order again what had been discomposed. 9510
READJUSTED, pp. Adjusted again; resettled. 9510
READJUSTING, ppr. Adjusting again. 9510
READJUSTMENT, n. A second adjustment. 9510
READMISSION, n. [re and admission.] The act of admitting again what had been excluded; as the readmission of fresh air into an exhausted receiver; the readmission of a student into a seminary. 9510
READMIT, v.t. [re and admit.] To admit again. 9511
READMITTANCE, n. A second admittance; allowance to enter again. 9511
READOPT, v.t. [re and adopt.] To adopt again. 9511
READORN, v.t. To adorn anew; to decorate a second time. 9511
READVERTENCY, n. [re and advertency.] The act of reviewing. 9511
READY, a. red'y. [Eng. to rid; redo, ready; rida, to ride; bereda, to prepare. Gr. easy. The primary sense is to go, move, or advance forward, and it seems to be clear that ready, ride, read, riddle, are all of one family, and probably from the root of L. gradior. See Read and Red.] 9511
READY, adv. red'y. In a state of preparation, so as to need no delay. 9513
READY, n. red'y. For ready money. 9513
READY, v.t. red'y. To dispose in order; to prepare. [Not in use.] 9513

REAFFIRM, v.t. [re and affirm.] To affirm a second time. 9513
REAFFIRMANCE, n. A second confirmation. 9513
REAGENT, n. [re and agent.] In chimistry, a substance employed to precipitate another in solution, or to detect the ingredients of a mixture. 9513
REAGGRAVATION, n. [re and aggravation.] 9513
REAK, n. A rush. [Not in use.] 9513
REAL, a. [Low L. realis. The L. res and Eng. thing coincide exactly with the Heb. a word, a thing, an event. See Read and Thing.] 9513
REAL, REALIST, n. A scholastic philosopher, who maintains that things and not words, are the objects of dialectics; opposed to nominal or nominalist. 9515
REAL, n. A small Spanish coin of the value of forty maravedis; but its value is different in different provinces, being from five or six to ten cents, or six pence sterling. It is sometimes written rial. 9515
REALGAR, n. 9515
REALITY, n. 9515
REALIZATION, n. [from realize.] 9515
REALIZE, v.t. 9516
REALIZED, pp. Brought into actual being; converted into real estate; impressed, received or treated as a reality; felt in its true force; rendered actual, tangible or effective. 9516
REALIZING, ppr. 9516
REALLEDGE, v.t. reallej'. [re and alledge.] To alledge again. 9517
REALLY, adv. 9517
REALM, n. relm. [L. rex, king, whence regalis, royal.] 9517
REALTY, n. [L. rex.] 9517
REAM, n. [L. remus., ramus, a branch, for the shoots of trees or shrubs were the first bands used by men. See Gird and Withe.] 9518
REANIMATE, v.t. [re and animate.] 9518
REANIMATED, pp. Restored to life or action. 9518
REANIMATING, ppr. Restoring life to; invigorating with new life and courage. 9518
REANIMATION, n. The act or operation of reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage or vigor. 9518
REANNEX, v.t. [re and annex.] To annex again; to reunite; to annex what has been separated. 9518
REANNEXATION, n. The act of annexing again. 9518
REANNEXED, pp. Annexed or united again. 9518
REANNEXING, ppr. Annexing again; reuniting. 9518
REAP, v.t. [L. rapio, carpo; Gr. a sickle, to reap; Eng. crop.] 9518
REAP, v.i. 9519
REAPED, pp. Cut with a sickle; received as the fruit of labor or works. 9519
REAPER, n. One that cuts grain with a sickle. 9519
REAPING — REBUKER 9520
REAPING, ppr. Cutting grain with a sickle; receiving as the fruit of labor or the reward of works. 9520
REAPING-HOOK, n. An instrument used in reaping; a sickle. 9520
REAPPAREL, v.t. [re and apparel.] To clothe again. 9520
REAPPARELED, pp. Clothed again. 9520
REAPPARELING, ppr. Clothing again. 9520
REAPPEAR, v.i. [re and appear.] To appear a second time. 9520
REAPPEARANCE, n. A second appearance. 9520
REAPPEARING, ppr. Appearing again. 9520
REAPPLICATION, n. [See Reapply. A second application.] 9520
REAPPLY, v.t. or i. [re and apply.] To apply again. 9520
REAPPLYING, ppr. Applying again. 9520
REAPPOINT, v.t. To appoint again. 9520
REAPPOINTMENT, n. A second appointment. 9520

REAPPORTION, v.t. To apportion again. 9520
REAPPORTIONED, pp. Apportioned again. 9520
REAPPORTIONING, ppr. Apportioning. again. 9520
REAPPORTIONMENT, n. A second apportionment. 9520
REAR, n. 9520
REAR, a. 9521
REAR, v.t. 9521
REAR-ADMIRAL. [See Admiral.] 9522
REARED, pp. Raised; lifted; brought up; educated; elevated. 9522
REAR-GUARD, n. The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it. 9522
REARING, ppr. Raising; educating; elevating. 9522
REAR-LINE, n. The line in the rear of an army. 9522
REAR-MOUSE, n. The leather-winged bat. 9522
REAR-RANK, n. The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear. 9522
REARWARD, n. [from rear. See Rereward.] 9522
REASCEND, v.i. [re and ascend.] To rise, mount or climb again. 9522
REASCEND, v.t. To mount or ascend again. 9522
REASCENDED, pp. Ascended again. 9523
REASCENDING, ppr. Ascending again. 9523
REASCENSION, n. The act of reascending; a remounting. 9523
REASCENT, n. A returning ascent; acclivity. 9523
REASON, n. re'zn. [L. ratio, which is from ratus, and which proves reor to be contracted from redo, redor, and all unite with rod, L. radius, etc. Gr. to say or speak, whence rhetoric. See Read.] 9523
REASON, v.i. 9525
REASON, v.t. 9525
REASONABLE, a. 9526
REASONABLENESS, n. 9526
REASONABLY, adv. 9527
REASONER, n. One who reasons or argues; as a fiar reasoner; a close reasoner; a logical reasoner. 9527
REASONING, ppr. arguing; deducing inferences from premises; debating; discussing.
REASONING, n. The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; that act or operation of the mind by which new or unknown propositions are deduced from previous ones which are known and evident, or which are admitted or supposed for the sake of argument; argumentation; ratiocination; as fair reasoning; false reasoning; absurd reasoning; strong or weak reasoning. The reasonings of the advocate appeared to the court conclusive. 9527 9528
REASONLESS, a. 9528
REASSEMBLAGE, n. assemblage a second time. 9528
REASSEMBLE, v.t. [re and assemble.] to collect again. 9528
REASSEMBLE, v.i. to assemble or convene again. 9528
REASSEMBLED, pp. assembled again. 9528
REASSEMBLING, ppr. assembling again. 9528
REASSERT, v.t. [re and asset.] To assert again; to maintain after suspension or cessation. 9528
REASSERTED, pp. Asserted or maintained anew. 9528
REASSERTING, ppr. Asserting again; vindicating anew. 9528
REASSIGN, v.t. [re and assign.] To assign back; to transfer back what has been assigned. 9528
REASSIMILATE, v.t. [re and assimilate.] 9528
REASSIMILATED, pp. Assimilated anew; changed again to a like substance. 9529
REASSIMILATING, ppr. Assimilating again. 9529
REASSIMILATION, n. A second or renewed assimilation. 9529
REASSUME, v.t. [re and assume.] To resume; to take again. 9529

REASSUMED, pp. Resumed; assumed again. 9529
REASSUMING, ppr. Assuming or taking again. 9529
REASSUMPTION, n. A resuming; a second assumption. 9529
REASSURANCE, n. [See Sure and Assurance.] 9529
REASSURE, v.t. reashu’re. [re and assure.] 9529
REASSURED, pp. 9529
REASSURER, n. One who insures the first underwriter. 9530
REASSURING, ppr. 9530
REASTINESS, n. Rancidness. [Not in use or local.] 9530
REASTY, a. Covered with a kind of rust and having a rancid taste; applied to dried meat. [Not in use or local.] 9530
REATE, n. A kind of long small grass that grows in water and complicates itself. [Not in use or local.] 9530
REATTACH, v.t. [re and attach.] To attach a second time. 9530
REATTACHMENT, n. A second attachment. 9530
REATTEMPT, v.t. [re and attempt.] To attempt again. 9530
REAVE, v.t. To take away by stealth or violence; to bereave. Obs. [See Bereave.] 9530
REBAPTISM, n. A second baptism. 9530
REBAPTIZATION, n. [from rebaptize.] A second baptism. 9530
REBAPTIZE, v.t. [re and baptize.] To baptize a second time. 9530
REBAPTIZED, pp. Baptized again. 9530
REBAPTIZING, ppr. Baptizing a second time. 9530
REBATE, v.t. 9531
REBATE, REBATEMENT, n. 9531
REBATO, n. A sort of ruff. [See Rabato.] 9531
REBECK, n. A three stringed fiddle. [Not much used.] 9531
REBEL, n. [L. rebellis, making war again.] 9531
REBEL, a. Rebellious; acting in revolt. 9531
REBEL, v.i. [L. rebello, to make war again; re and bello.] 9532
REBELLED, pp. or a. Rebellious; guilty of rebellion. 9532
REBELLER, n. One that rebels. 9532
REBELLING, ppr. Renouncing the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; rising in opposition to lawful authority. 9532
REBELLION, n. [L. rebellio. among the Romans, rebellion was originally a revolt or open resistance to their government by nations that had been subdued in war. It was a renewed war.] 9532
REBELLIOUS, a. Engaged in rebellion; renouncing the authority and dominion of the government to which allegiance is due; traitorously resisting government or lawful authority. Deuteronomy 9:7, 24; Deuteronomy 21:18, 20. 9533
REBELLIOUSLY, adv. With design to throw off the authority of legitimate government; in opposition to the government, to which one is bound by allegiance; with violent or obstinate disobedience to lawful authority. 9533
REBELLIOUSNESS, n. The quality or state of being rebellious. 9533
REBELLOW, v.i. [re and bellow.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud roaring noise.
REBELLOWING, ppr. Bellowing in return or in echo. 95339533
REBLOSSOM, v.i. [re and blossom.] To blossom again. 9533
REBOATION, n. [L. rebo; re and boo.] 9533
REBOIL, v.i. [L. re and bullio.] To take fire; to be hot. 9533
REBOUND, v.i. 9534
REBOUND, v.t. To drive back; to reverberate. 9534
REBOUND, n. The act of flying back in resistance of the impulse of another body; resilience. 9534
REBOUNDING, ppr. Springing or flying back; reverberating. 9534
REBRACE, v.t. [re and brace.] To brace again. 9534
REBREATHE, v.i. [re and breathe.] To breathe again. 9534

REBUFF, n. 9534
REBUFF, v.t. To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to check. 9534
REBUILD, REBILD, v.t. [re and build.] To build again; to renew a structure; to build or construct what has been demolished; as, to rebuild a house, a wall, a wharf or a city. 9534
REBUILDING, REBILDING, ppr. Building again. 9535
REBUILT, REBILT, pp. Built again; reconstructed. 9535
REBUKABLE, a. [from rebuke.] Worthy of reprehension. 9535
REBUKE, v.t. [See Pack and Impeach.] 9535
REBUKE, n. 9535
REBUKED, pp. Reproved; reprehended; checked; restrained; punished for faults. 9536
REBUKEFUL, a. Containing or abounding with rebukes. 9536
REBUKEFULLY, adv. With reproof or reprehension. 9536
REBUKER, n. One that rebukes; a chider; one that chastises or restrains. 9536
REBUKING — RECKON 9537
REBUKING, ppr. Chiding; reproving; checking; punishing. 9537
REBULLITION, n. [See Ebullition and Boil.] Act of boiling or effervescing. [Little used.]
REBURY, v.t. reber'ry. [re and bury.] To inter again. 95379537
REBUS, n. [L. from res, which is of the class Rd, Rs, and of the same family as riddle. See Riddle, Read and Real.] 9537
REBUT, v.t. [See Butt and Pout.] 9537
REBUT, v.i. 9537
REBUTTED, pp. Repelled; answered. 9538
REBUTTER, n. In law pleadings, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.
REBUTTING, ppr. Repelling; opposing by argument, countervailing allegation or 9538
evidence. 9538
RECALL, v.t. [re and call.] 9538
RECALL, n. 9538
RECALLABLE, a. That may be recalled. 9538
RECALLED, pp. Called back; revoked. 9538
RECALLING, ppr. Calling back; revoking. 9539
RECANT, v.t. [L. recanto; re and canto. See Cant.] 9539
RECANT, v.i. To recall words; to revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said. Convince me I am wrong, and I will recant. 9539
RECANTATION, n. The act of recalling; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one. 9539
RECANTED, pp. Recalled; retracted. 9539
RECANTER, n. One that recants. 9539
RECANTING, ppr. Recalling; retracting. 9539
RECAPACITATE, v.t. [re and capacitate.] To qualify again; to confer capacity on again.
RECAPACITATED, pp. Capacitated again. 95399539
RECAPACITATING, ppr. Conferring capacity again. 9539
RECAPITULATE, v.t. [L. capitulum. See Capitulate.] 9539
RECAPITULATED, pp. Repeated in a summary. 9539
RECAPITULATING, ppr. Repeating the principal things in a discourse or argument. 9539
RECAPITULATION, n. 9540
RECAPITULATORY, a. Repeating again; containing recapitulation. 9540
RECAPTION, n. [L. re and captio; capio, to take.] 9540
RECAPTOR, n. [re and captor.] One who retakes; one that takes a prize which had been previously taken. 9540
RECAPTURE, n. [re and capture.] 9540
RECAPTURE, v.t. To retake; particularly, to retake a prize which had been previously taken. 9540
RECAPTURED, pp. Retaken. 9540
RECAPTURING, ppr. Retaking, as a prize from the captor. 9540
RECARNIFY, v.t. [re and carnify, from L. caro, flesh.] 9540

RECARRIED, pp. Carried back or again. 9541
RECARRY, v.t. [re and carry.] To carry back. 9541
RECARRYING, ppr. Carrying back. 9541
RECAST, v.t. [re and cast.] 9541
RECAST, pp. Cast again; molded anew. 9541
RECASTING, ppr. Casting again; molding anew. 9541
RECEDE, v.i. [L. recedo; re and cedo.] 9541
RECEDE, v.t. [re and cede.] To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor; as, to recede conquered territory. 9541
RECEDED, pp. Ceded back; regranted. 9541
RECEDING, ppr. 9542
RECEIPT, RECEIT, n. rece't. [L. receptus. This word wought to follow the analogy of conceit, deceit, from L. conceptus, deceptus, and be written without p, receit.] 9542
RECEIPT, RECEIT, v.t. rece't. To give a receit for; as, to receit goods delivered by a sheriff. 9542
RECEIVABLE, a. That may be received. 9542
RECEIVABLENESS, n. Capability of being received. 9543
RECEIVE, v.t. [L. recipio; re and capio, to take.] 9543
RECEIVED, pp. Taken; accepted; admitted; embraced; entertained; believed. 9544
RECEIVEDNESS, n. General allowance or belief; as the receivedness of an opinion. 9544
RECEIVER, n. 9545
RECEIVING, ppr. Taking; accepting; admitting; embracing; believing; entertaining. 9545
RECELEBRATE, v.t. [re and celebrate.] To celebrate again. 9545
RECELEBRATED, pp. Celebrated anew. 9545
RECELEBRATING, ppr. Celebrating anew. 9545
RECELEBRATION, n. A renewed celebration. 9545
RECENCY, n. [L. recens.] 9545
RECENSE, v.t. recens'. [L. recenso; re and censeo.] 9545
RECENSION, n. [L. recensio.] Review; examination; enumeration. 9546
RECENT, a. [L. recens.] 9546
RECENTLY, adv. Newly; lately; freshly; not long since; as advices recently received; a torn recently built or repaired; an isle recently discovered. 9546
RECENTNESS, n. Newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence; as the recentness of alluvial land; the recentness of news or of events. 9546
RECEPTACLE, n. [L. receptaculum, from receptus, recipio.] 9546
RECEPTACULAR, a. In botany, pertaining to the receptacle or growing on it, as the nectary. 9547
RECEPTARY, n. Thing received. [Not in use.] 9547
RECEPTIBILITY, n. The possibility of receiving. 9547
RECEPTION, n. [L. receptio.] 9547
RECEPTIVE, a. Having the quality of receiving or admitting what is communicated. 9548
RECEPTIVITY, n. The state or quality of being receptive. 9548
RECEPTORY, a. Generally or popularly admitted or received. [Not in use.] 9548
RECESS, n. [L. recessus, from recedo. See Recede.] 9548
RECESSION, n. [L. recessio.] 9549
RECHANGE, v.t. [re and change.] To change again. 9550
RECHANGED, pp. Changed again. 9550
RECHANGING, ppr. Changing again. 9550
RECHARGE, v.t. [re and charge.] 9550
RECHARGED, pp. Accused in return; attacked anew. 9550
RECHARGING, ppr. Accusing in return; attacking anew. 9550
RECHEAT, n. 9550
RECHEAT, v.t. To blow the recheat. 9550
RECHOOSE, v.t. rechooz'. To choose a second time. 9550
RECHOSEN, pp. or a. recho'zn. Re-elected; chosen again. 9550

RECIDIVATION, n. [L. recidivus, from recido, to fall back; re and cado, to fall.] 9550
RECIDIVOUS, a. [L. recidivus.] Subject to backslide. [Little used.] 9550
RECIPE, n. res'ipy. [L. imperative of recipio, to take.] 9550
RECIPIENT, n. [L. recipiens, recipio.] 9551
RECIPROCAL, a. [L. reciprocus.] 9551
RECIPROCAL, n. The reciprocal of any quantity, is unity divided by that quantity. Thus the reciprocal of 4 is 1/4. 9551
RECIPROCALLY, adv. Mutually; interchangeably; in such a manner that each affects the other and is equally affected by it. 9552
RECIPROCALNESS, n. Mutual return; alternateness. 9552
RECIPROCATE, v.i. [L. reciproco.] To act interchangeably; to alternate. 9552
RECIPROCATE, v.t. To exchange; to interchange; to give and return mutually; as, to reciprocate favors. 9552
RECIPROCATED, pp. Mutually given and returned; interchanged. 9552
RECIPROCATING, ppr. Interchanging; each giving or doing to the other the same thing.
RECIPROCATION, n. [L. reciprocatio.] 95529552
RECIPROCITY, n. Reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed. The commissioners offered to negotiate a treaty on principles of reciprocity. 9552
RECISION, n. s as z. [L. recisio, from recido, to cut off; re and caedo.] 9553
RECITAL, n. [from recite.] 9553
RECITATION, n. [L. recitatio.] 9553
RECITATIVE, a. [See Recite.] 9553
RECITATIVE, n. a kind of musical pronunciation, such as that in which the several parts of the liturgy are rehearsed in churches, or that of actors on the stage, when they express some action or passion, relate some event or reveal some design. 9553
RECITATIVELY, adv. In the manner of recitative. 9554
RECITE, v.t. [L. recito; re and cito, to call or name.] 9554
RECITE, v.i. To rehearse a lesson. The class will recite at eleven o'clock. 9554
RECITE. for recital. [Not in use.] 9554
RECITED, pp. Rehearsed; told; repeated; narrated. 9554
RECITER, n. One that recites or rehearses; a narrator. 9554
RECITING, ppr. Rehearsing; telling; repeating narrating. 9554
RECK, v.i. [L. rego. See Rack and Reckon.] 9554
RECK, v.t. To heed; to regard; to care for. 9555
RECKLESS, a. Careless; heedless; mindless. 9555
RECKLESSNESS, n. Heedlessness; carelessness; negligence. 9555
RECKON, v.t. rek'n. [L. rego, rectus, whence regnum, regno, Eng. to reign and right.] 9555
RECKON, v.i. 9556

RECKONED — RECONDUCT 9557

RECKONED, pp. rek'nd. Counted; numbered; esteemed; reputed; computed; set or assigned to in account. 9557
RECKONER, n. rek'ner. One who reckons or computes. 9557
RECKONING, ppr. rek'ning. Counting; computing; esteeming; reputing; stating an account mutually. 9557
RECKONING, n. 9557
RECKONING-BOOK, n. a book in which money received and expended is entered. 9558
RECLAIM, v.t. [L. reclama. re and clamo, to call. See Claim.] 9558
RECLAIM, v.i. To cry out; to exclaim. 9559
RECLAIMABLE, a. That may be reclaimed, reformed or tamed. 9559
RECLAIMANT, n. One that opposes, contradicts or remonstrates against. 9559
RECLAIMED, pp. Recalled from a vicious life; reformed; tamed; domesticated; recovered.
RECLAIMING, ppr. Recalling to a regular course of life; reforming; recovering; 9559
taking; demanding. 9559
RECLAMATION, n. 9559
RECLINATE, a. [L. reclinatus. See Recline.] 9559

RECLINATION, n. That act of leaning or reclining. 9559
RECLINE, v.t. [L. reclino; re and clino, to lean.] 9560
RECLINE, v.i. To lean; to rest or repose; as, to recline on a couch. 9560
RECLINE, a. [L. reclinis.] Leaning; being in a leaning posture. 9560
RECLINED, pp. Inclined back or sideways. 9560
RECLINING, ppr. Leaning back or sideways; resting; lying. 9560
RECLOSE, v.t. s as z. [re and close.] To close or shut again. 9560
RECLOSED, pp. Closed again. 9560
RECLOSING, ppr. Closing again. 9560
RECLUDE, v.t. [L. recludo; re and claudo, cludo.] To open. [Little used.] 9560
RECLUSE, a. 9560
RECLUSE, n. 9560
RECLUSELY, adv. In retirement or seclusion from society. 9561
RECLUSENESS, n. Retirement; seclusion from society. 9561
RECLUSION, n. s as z. A state of retirement from the world; seclusion. 9561
RECLUSIVE, a. Affording retirement from society. 9561
RECOAGULATION, n. [re and coagulation.] A second coagulation. 9561
RECOCT, a. [L. recoctus, recoquo.] New vamped. [Not used.] 9561
RECOGNITION, n. reconish'on or recognish'on. [L. recognitio.] 9561
RECOGNITOR, n. recon'itor. One of a jury upon assize. 9561
RECOGNIZABLE, a. recon'izable. [from recognize.] That may be recognized or acknowledged. 9561
RECOGNIZANCE, n. recon'izance. 9562
RECOGNIZE, v.t. rec'onize. [L. recognosco; re and cognosco, to know. The g in these words has properly no sound in English.] 9562
RECOGNIZE, v.i. To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal. A B recognized in the sum of twenty pounds. 9562
RECOGNIZED, pp. Acknowledged; recollected as known; bound by recognizance. 9563
RECOGNIZEE, n. reconizee'. The person to whom a recognizance is made. 9563
RECOGNIZING, ppr. Acknowledging; recollecting as known; entering a recognizance.
RECOGNIZOR, n. reconizor'. One who enters into a recognizance. 95639563
RECOIL, v.i. 9563
RECOIL, v.t. To drive back. [Not used.] 9563
RECOIL, n. A starting or falling back; as the recoil of fire-arms; the recoil of nature of the blood. 9563
RECOILING, ppr. Starting or falling back; retiring; shrinking. 9563
RECOILING, n. The act of starting or falling back; a shrinking; revolt. 9563
RECOILINGLY, adv. With starting back or retrocession. 9563
RECOIN, v.t. [re and coin.] To coin again; as, to recoin gold or silver. 9564
RECOINAGE, n. 9564
RECOINED, pp. Coined again. 9564
RECOINING, ppr. Coining anew. 9564
RECOLLECT, v.t. [re and collect; L. recolligo, recollectus.] 9564
RE-COLLECT, v.t. To gather again; to collect what has been scattered; as, to re-collect routed troops. 9564
RECOLLECTED, pp. Recalled to the memory. 9564
RECOLLECTING, ppr. Recovering to the memory. 9564
RECOLLECTION, n. 9565
RECOLLECTIVE, a. Having the power of recollecting. 9565
RECOLLET, n. A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans. 9565
RECOMBINATION, n. Combination a second time. 9565
RECOMBINE, v.t. [re and combine.] To combine again. 9565
RECOMBINED, pp. Combined anew. 9565
RECOMBINING, ppr. Combining again. 9565
RECOMFORT, v.t. [re and comfort.] 9565

RECOMFORTED, pp. Comforted again. 9565
RECOMFORTING, ppr. Comforting again. 9566
RECOMFORTLESS, a. Without comfort. [Not used.] 9566
RECOMMENCE, v.t. recommens'. [re and commence.] To commence again; to begin anew. 9566
RECOMMENCED, pp. Commenced anew. 9566
RECOMMENCING, ppr. Beginning again. 9566
RECOMMEND, v.t. [re and commend.] 9566
RECOMMENDABLE, a. That may be recommended; worthy of recommendation or praise. 9566
RECOMMENDATION, n. 9566
RECOMMENDATORY, a. That commends to another; that recommends. 9567
RECOMMENDED, pp. Praised; commended to another. 9567
RECOMMENDER, n. One who commends. 9567
RECOMMENDING, ppr. Praising to another; commending. 9567
RECOMMISSION, v.t. [re and commission.] To commission again. 9567
RECOMMISSIONED, pp. Commissioned again. 9567
RECOMMISSIONING, ppr. Commissioning again. 9567
RECOMMIT, v.t. [re and commit.] 9567
RECOMMITMENT, n. A second or renewed commitment; a renewed reference to a committee. 9567
RECOMMITTED, pp. Committed anew; referred again. 9568
RECOMMITTING, ppr. Committing again; referring again to a committee. 9568
RECOMMUNICATE, v.i. [re and communicate.] To communicate again. 9568
RECOMPACT, v.t. [re and compact.] To join anew. 9568
RECOMPENSATION, n. Recompense. [Not used.] 9568
RECOMPENSE, v.t. 9568
RECOMPENSE, n. 9569
RECOMPENSED, pp. Rewarded; requited. 9569
RECOMPENSING, ppr. Rewarding; compensating; requiting. 9569
RECOMPILEMENT, n. [re and compilement.] New compilation or digest; as a recompilement of laws. 9569
RECOMPOSE, v.t. s as z. [re and compose.] 9569
RECOMPOSED, pp. Quieted again after agitation; formed anew; composed a second time. 9569
RECOMPOSING, ppr. Rendering tranquil after agitation; forming or adjusting anew. 9570
RECOMPOSITION, n. Composition renewed. 9570
RECONCILABLE, a. 9570
RECONCILABLENESS, n. 9570
RECONCILE, v.t. [L. reconcilio; re and concilio; con and calo, to call, Gr. The literal sense is to call back into union.] 9570
RECONCILED, pp. Brought into friendship from a state of disagreement or enmity; made consistent; adjusted. 9571
RECONCILEMENT, n. 9571
RECONCILER, n. 9571
RECONCILIATION, n. [L. reconciliatio.] 9572
RECONCILIATORY, a. Able or tending to reconcile. 9572
RECONCILING, ppr. Bringing into favor and friendship after variance; bringing to content or satisfaction; showing to be consistent; adjusting; making to agree. 9572
RECONDENSATION, n. The act of recondensing. 9572
RECONDENSE, v.t. recondens'. [re and condense.] To condense again. 9572
RECONDENSED, pp. Condensed anew. 9572
RECONDENSING, ppr. Condensing again. 9572

RECONDITE, a. [L. reconditus, recondo; re and condo to conceal.] 9572
RECONDITORY, n. [supra.] A repository; a store-house or magazine. [Little used.] 9573
RECONDUCT, v.t. [re and conduct.] To conduct back or again. 9573
RECONDUCTED — RECULE 9574
RECONDUCTED, pp. Conducted back or again. 9574
RECONDUCTING, ppr. Conducting back or again. 9574
RECONFIRM, v.t. [re and confirm.] To confirm anew. 9574
RECONJOIN, v.t. [re and conjoin.] To join or conjoin anew. 9574
RECONJOINED, pp. Joined again. 9574
RECONJOINING, ppr. Joining anew. 9574
RECONNOITER, v.t. 9574
RECONNOITERED, pp. Viewed; examined by personal observation. 9574
RECONNOITERING, ppr. Viewing; examining by personal observation. 9574
RECONQUER, v.t. recon'ker. [re and conquer.] 9574
RECONQUERED, pp. Conquered again; regained. 9574
RECONQUERING, ppr. Conquering again; recovering. 9574
RECONSECRATE, v.t. [re and consecrate.] To consecrate anew. 9574
RECONSECRATED, pp. Consecrated again. 9575
RECONSECRATING, ppr. Consecrating again. 9575
RECONSECRATION, n. A renewed consecration. 9575
RECONSIDER, v.t. [re and consider.] 9575
RECONSIDERATION, n. 9575
RECONSIDERED, pp. Considered again; rescinded. 9575
RECONSIDERING, ppr. Considering again; rescinding. 9575
RECONSOLATE, v.t. To console or comfort again. [Not in use.] 9575
RECONVENE, v.t. [re and convene.] To convene or call together again. 9575
RECONVENE, v.i. To assemble or come together again. 9575
RECONVENED, pp. Assembled anew. 9575
RECONVENING, ppr. Assembling anew. 9576
RECONVERSION, n. [re and conversion.] A second conversion. 9576
RECONVERT, v.t. [re and convert.] To convert again. 9576
RECONVERTED, pp. Converted again. 9576
RECONVERTING, ppr. Converting again. 9576
RECONVEY, v.t. [re and convey.] 9576
RECONVEYED, pp. Conveyed back; transferred to a former owner. 9576
RECONVEYING, ppr. Conveying back; transferring to a former owner. 9576
RECORD, v.t. [L. recorder, to call to mind, to remember, from re and cor, cordis, the heart or mind.] 9576
RECORD, v.i. To sing or repeat a tune. [Not in use.] 9577
RECORD, n. 9577
RECORDATION, n. [L. recordatio.] Remembrance. [Not in use.] 9577
RECORDED, pp. Registered; officially entered in a book or on parchment; imprinted on the memory. 9577
RECORDER, n. 9577
RECORDING, ppr. Registering; enrolling; imprinting on the memory. 9578
RECOUCH, v.i. [re and couch.] To retire again to a lodge, as lions. 9578
RECOUNT, v.t. [re and count.] 9578
RECOUNTED, pp. Related or told in detail; recited. 9578
RECOUNTING, ppr. Relating in a series; narrating. 9578
RECOUNTMENT, n. Relation in detail; recital. [Little used.] 9578
RECOURED, for recovered or recured. [Not used.] 9578
RECOURSE, n. [L. recursus; re and cursus, curro, to run.] Literally, a running back; a return. 9578

RECOURSE, v.i. To return. [Not used.] 9579
RECOURSEFUL, a. Moving alternately. [Not in use.] 9579
RECOVER, v.t. [L. recupero; re and capio, to take.] 9579
RECOVER, v.i. 9580
RECOVERABLE, a. 9580
RECOVERED, pp. Regained; restored obtained by judicial decision. 9581
RECOVEREE, n. In law, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery. 9581
RECOVERING, ppr. Regaining; obtaining in return or by judgment in law; regaining health. 9581
RECOVEROR, n. In law, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favor in common recovery. 9581
RECOVERY, n. 9581
RECREANT, a. [See Craven.] 9582
RECREANT, n. One who yields in combat and cries craven; one who begs for mercy; hence, a mean spirited, cowardly wretch. 9582
RECREATE, v.t. [L. recero; re and creo, to create.] 9582
RECREATE, v.i. To take recreation. 9582
RE-CREATE, v.t. To create or form anew. 9582
RECREATED, pp. Refreshed; diverted; amused; gratified. 9583
RE-CREATED, pp. Created or formed anew. 9583
RECREATING, ppr. Refreshing after toil; reanimating the spirits or strength; diverting; amusing. 9583
RE-CREATING, ppr. Creating or forming anew. 9583
RECREATION, n. 9583
RE-CREATION, n. A forming anew. 9583
RECREATIVE, a. Refreshing; giving new vigor or animation; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting. Choose such sports as are recreative and healthful. 9583
RECREATIVELY, adv. With recreation or diversion. 9583
RECREATIVENESS, n. The quality of being refreshing or diverting. 9583
RECREMENT, n. [L. recrementum; probably re and cerno, to secrete.] 9583
RECREMENTAL, RECREMENTITIAL, RECREMENTITIOUS, a. Drossy; consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable. 9583
RECRIMINATE, v.i. [L. re and criminor, to accuse.] 9584
RECRIMINATE, v.t. To accuse in return. 9584
RECRIMINATING, ppr. Returning one accusation with another. 9584
RECRIMINATION, n. 9584
RECRIMINATOR, n. He that accuses the accuser of a like crime. 9584
RECRIMINATORY, a. Retorting accusation. 9584
RECROSS, v.t. To cross a second time. 9584
RECROSSED, pp. Crossed a second time. 9584
RECROSSING, ppr. Crossing a second time. 9584
RECRUDESCENCE, RECRUDESCENCY, n. [from L. recrudescens; re and crudesco, to grow raw; crudus, raw.] 9584
RECRUDESCENT, a. Growing raw, sore or painful again. 9585
RECRUIT, v.t. [L. cresco.] 9585
RECRUIT, v.i. 9585
RECRUIT, n. The supply of any thing wasted; chiefly, a new raised soldier to supply the deficiency of an army.
RECRUITED, pp. Furnished with new supplies of what is wasted. 9585 9585
RECRUITING, ppr. Furnishing with fresh supplies; raising new soldiers for an army. 9585
RECRUITING, n. The business of raising new soldiers to supply the loss of men in an army. 9585
RECRUITMENT, n. The act or business of raising new supplies of men for an army. 9585
RECRYSTALIZE, v.i. To crystalize a second time. 9585
RECTANGLE, n. [L. rectangulus; rectus, right, and angulus, angle.] 9585

RECTANGLED, a. Having right angles, or angles of ninety degrees. 9586
RECTANGULAR, a. Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees. 9586
RECTANGULARLY, adv. with or at right angles. 9586
RECTIFIABLE, a. [from rectify.] that may be rectified; capable of being corrected or set right; as a rectifiable mistake. 9586
RECTIFICATION, n. 9586
RECTIFIED, pp. Corrected; set or made right; refined by repeated distiliation or sublimation. 9586
RECTIFIER, n. 9586
RECTIFY, v.t. [L. rectus, right, and facio, to make.] 9587
RECTIFYING, ppr. Correcting; amending; refining by repeated distiliation or sublimation.
RECTILINEAL, RECTILINEAR, a. [L. rectus, right, and linea, line.] 95879587
RECTILINEOUS, a. Rectilinear. Obs. 9587
RECTITUDE, n. [L. rectus, right, straight.] 9587
RECTOR, n. [L. rector, from rego, rectum, to rule.] 9588
RECTORAL, RECTORIAL, a. Pertaining to a rector. 9588
RECTORSHIP, n. The office or rank of a rector. 9588
RECTORY, n. 9588
RECTRESS, RECTRIX, n. [L. rectrix.] A governess. 9588
RECTUM, n. [L.] In anatomy, the third and last of the large intestines. 9588
RECUBATION, n. [L. recubo; re and cubo, to lie down.] 9588
RECULE, v.i. To recoil. [Not used. See Recoil.] 9589
RECUMB — REDOUNDING 9590
RECUMB, v.i. [L. recumbo; re and cumbo, to lie down.] To lean; to recline; to repose.9590
RECUMBENCE, n. [from L. recumbens.] The act of reposing or resting in confidence.
RECUMBENCY, n. 95909590
RECUMBENT, a. [L. recumbens.] 9590
RECUPERATION, n. [L. recuperatio.] Recovery, as of any thing lost. 9590
RECUPERATIVE, RECUPERATORY, a. Tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.
RECUR, v.i. [L. recurro; re and curro, to run.] 95909590
RECURE, v.t. [re and cure.] To cure; to recover. [Not in use.] 9591
RECURE, n. Cure; recovery. [Not in use.] 9591
RECURELESS, a. Incapable of cure or remedy. [Not in use.] 9591
RECURRENCE, RECURRENCY, n. [See Recur.] 9591
RECURRENT, a. [L. recurrens.] 9591
RECURSION, n. [L. recursus, recurro; re and curro, to run.] Return. [Little used.] 9591
RECURVATE, v.t. [L. recurro; re and curvo, to bend.] To bend back. 9591
RECURVATE, a. 9591
RECURVATION, RECURVITY, n. A bending or flexure backwards. 9592
RECURVE, v.t. recurv'. [L. recurvo, supra.] To bend back. 9592
RECURVED, pp. Bent back or downwards; as a recurved leaf. 9592
RECURVIROSTER, n. [L. recurvus, bent back, and rostrum, a beak.] 9592
RECURVOUS, a. [L. recurvus.] Bent backwards. 9592
RECUSANCY, n. Non-conformity. [See Recusant.] 9592
RECUSANT, a. s as z. [L. recusans, recuso, to refuse; re and the root of causa, signifying to drive. The primary sense is to repel or drive back.] 9592
RECUSANT, n. [supra.] 9592
RECUSATION, n. [L. recusatio.] 9593
RECUSE, v.t. s as z. [L. recuso.] To refuse or reject, as a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause. [The practice and the word are obsolete.] 9593
RED, a. [Gr red, and a rose, from its color. Heb. to descend, to bring down. L. gradior, also to correct, to teach, erudio. See also Rad.] 9593
RED, n. A red color; as a brighter color, the best of all the reds. 9593

REDACT, v.t. [L. redactus, redigo; red, re, and ago.] 9593
REDAN, n. [written sometimes redent and redens; said to be contracted from L. recedens. Lunier.] 9593
REDARGUE, v.t. [L. redarguo; red, re, and arguo.] To refute. [Not in use.] 9594
REDARGUTION, n. [supra.] Refutation; conviction. [Not in use.] 9594
RED-BERRIED, a. Having or bearing red berries; as red-berried shrub cassia. 9594
RED-BIRD, n. The popular name of several birds in the United States, as the Tanagra aestiva or summer red-bird, the Tanagra rubra, and the Baltimore oriole or hangnest. 9594
REDBREAST, n. A bird so called from the color of its breast, a species of Motacilla. In America, this name is given to the robin, so called, a species of Turdus. 9594
REDBUD, n. A plant or tree of the genus Cercis. 9594
RED-CHALK, n. A kind of clay ironstone; reddle. 9594
RED-COAT, n. A name given to a soldier who wears a red coat. 9594
REDDEN, v.t. red'n. [from red.] To make red. 9594
REDDEN, v.i. red'n. 9594
REDDENDUM, n. In law, the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease. 9594
REDDISH, a. Somewhat red; moderately red. Leviticus 13:19. 9594
REDDISHNESS, n. Redness in a moderate degree. 9595
REDDITION, n. [L. reddo, to return.] 9595
REDDITIVE, a. [L. redditivus, from reddo.] 9595
REDDLE, n. [from red.] Red chalk, commonly used as a pigment. It is a mineral of a florid color, but not of a deep red. 9595
REDE, n. Counsel; advice. Obs. 9595
REDE, v.t. To counsel or advise. Obs. 9595
REDEEM, v.t. [L. redimo; red, re, and emo, to obtain or purchase.] 9595
REDEEMABLE, a. 9597
REDEEMABLENESS, n. The state of being redeemable. 9597
REDEEMED, pp. Ransomed; delivered from bondage, distress, penalty, liability, or from the possession of another, by paying an equivalent. 9597
REDEEMER, n. 9597
REDEEMING, ppr. Ransoming; procuring deliverance from captivity, capture, bondage, sin, distress or liability to suffer, by the payment of an equivalent. 9597
REDELIBERATE, v.i. [re and deliberate.] To deliberate again. 9597
REDELIBERATE, v.t. To reconsider. [Not in use.] 9598
REDELIVER, v.t. [re and deliver.] 9598
REDELIVERANCE, n. A second deliverance. 9598
REDELIVERED, pp. Delivered back; liberated again. 9598
REDELIVERING, ppr. Delivering back; liberating again. 9598
REDELIVERY, n. The act of delivering back; also, a second delivery or liberation. 9598
REDEMAND, v.t. [re and demand.] 9598
REDEMAND, n. A demanding back again. 9598
REDEMANDABLE, a. That may be demanded back. 9598
REDEMANDED, pp. Demanded back or again. 9598
REDEMANDING, ppr. Demanding back or again. 9598
REDEMISE, v.t. s as z. [re and demise.] To convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life or a term of years. 9598
REDEMISE, n. Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it; as the demise and redemise of an estate in fee simple, fee tail, or for life or years, by mutual leases. 9598
REDEMISED, pp. Reconveyed, as an estate. 9598
REDEMISING, ppr. Reconveying. 9599
REDEMPTION, n. [L. redemptio. See Redeem.] 9599
REDEMPTIONER, n. One who redeems himself, or purchases his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services; or one whose services are sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America. 9599

REDEMPTORY, a. Paid for ransom; as Hector's redemptory price. 9599
REDENTED, a. Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented. 9600
REDESCEND, v.i. [re and descent.] To descend again. 9600
REDESCENDING, ppr. Descending again. 9600
REDEYE, n. [red and eye.] A fish of a red color, particularly the iris. 9600
REDGUM, n. A disease of new born infants; an eruption of red pimples in early infancy.
RED-HAIRED, a. Having hair of a red or sandy color. 9600 9600
RED-HOT, n. Red with heat; heated to redness; as red-hot iron; red-hot balls. 9600
REDIENT, a. [L. rediens, redeo, to return.] Returning. 9600
REDIGEST, v.t. To digest or reduce to form a second time. 9600
REDIGESTED, pp. Digested again. 9600
REDIGESTING, ppr. Digesting a second time; reducing again to order. 9600
REDINTEGRATE, v.t. [L. redintegro; red, re, and integro, from integer, whole.] 9600
REDINTEGRATE, a. Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state. 9600
REDINTEGRATED, pp. Renewed; restored to entireness. 9600
REDINTEGRATING, ppr. Restoring to a perfect state. 9600
REDINTEGRATION, n. 9601
REDISBURSE, v.t. redisburs'. [re and disburse.] To repay or refund. 9601
REDISPOSE, v.t. s as z. [re and dispose.] To dispose or adjust again. 9601
REDISPOSED, pp. Disposed anew. 9601
REDISPOSING, ppr. Disposing or adjusting anew. 9601
REDISSEIZIN, n. [re and disseizin.] In law, a writ of redisseizin, is a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor. 9601
REDISSEIZOR, n. [re and disseizor.] A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin. 9601
REDISSOLVE, v.t. redizolv'. [re and dissolve.] To dissolve again. 9601
REDISSOLVED, pp. Dissolved a second time. 9601
REDISSOLVING, ppr. Dissolving again. 9601
REDISTRIBUTE, v.t. [re and distribute.] To distribute again; to deal back again. 9601
REDISTRIBUTED, pp. Distributed again or back. 9601
REDISTRIBUTING, pp. Distributing again or back. 9601
REDISTRIBUTION, n. A dealing back, or a second distribution. 9602
RED-LED, n. red-led. [red and lead.] Minium, or red oxyd of lead, composed of 88 parts of lead and 12 of oxygen. 9602
REDLY, adv. With redness. 9602
REDNESS, n. [See Red.] The quality of being red; red color. 9602
REDOLENCE, REDOLENCY, n. [from redolent.] Sweet scent. 9602
REDOLENT, a. [L. redolens, redoleo; red, re, and oleo, to smell.] 9602
REDOUBLE, v.t. redub'l. [re and double.] 9602
REDOUBLE, v.i. redub'l. To become twice as much. 9602
REDOUBLED, pp. redub'ld. Repeated in return; repeated over and over; increased by repeated or continued additions. 9602
REDOUBLING, ppr. redub'ling. Repeating in return; repeating again and again; increasing by repeated or continued additions. 9602
REDOUND, v.i. [L. redundo; red, re, and undo, to rise or swell, as waves.] 9602
REDOUNDING, ppr. Conducing; contributing; resulting. 9603
REDOUT — REERMOUSE 9604
REDOUT, n. [L. reductus, reduco, to bring back; literally a retreat. The usual orthography, redoubt, is egregiously erroneous.] 9604
REDOUTABLE, a. 9604
REDOUTED, a. Formidable. [Not in use.] 9604
REDPOLE, n. A bird with a red head or poll, of the genus Fringilla. 9604
REDRAFT, v.t. [re and draft.] To draw or draft anew. 9604

REDRAFT, n. 9604
REDRAFTED, pp. Drafted again; transcribed into a new copy. 9604
REDRAFTING, ppr. Redrawing; drafting or transcribing again. 9604
REDRAW, v.t. [re and draw.] 9604
REDRESS, v.t. 9605
REDRESS, n. 9605
REDRESSED, pp. Remedied; set right; relieved; indemnified. 9606
REDRESSER, n. One who gives redress. 9606
REDRESSING, ppr. Setting right; relieving; indemnifying. 9606
REDRESSIVE, a. Affording relief. 9606
REDRESSLESS, a. Without amendment; without relief. 9606
REDSEAR, v.i. [red and sear.] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer; a term of workmen. 9606
REDSHANK, n. 9606
REDSHORT, a. [red and short.] Brittle, or breaking short when red hot, as a metal; a term of workmen. 9606
REDSTART, REDTAIL, n. [red and start.] A bird of the genus Motacilla. 9606
REDSTREAK, n. [red and streak.] 9606
REDUCE, v.t. [L. reduco; re and duco, to lead or bring.] 9607
REDUCED, pp. Brought back; brought to a former state; brought into any state or condition; diminished; subdued; impoverished. 9608
REDUCEMENT, n. The act of bringing back; the act of diminishing; the act of subduing; reduction. 9608
REDUCER, n. One that reduces. 9608
REDUCIBLE, a. That may be reduced. 9608
REDUCIBLENESS, n. The quality of being reducible. 9609
REDUCING, ppr. Bringing back; bringing to a former state, or to a different state or form; diminishing; subduing; impoverishing. 9609
REDUCT, v.t. [L. reductus, reduco.] To reduce. [Not in use.] 9609
REDUCT, n. In building, a little place taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience. 9609
REDUCTION, n. [L. reductio.] 9609
REDUCTIVE, a. Having the power of reducing. 9610
REDUCTIVE, n. That which has the power of reducing. 9610
REDUCTIVELY, adv. By reduction; by consequence. 9610
REDUNDANCE, REDUNDANCY, n. [L. redundantia, red-undo. See Redound.] 9610
REDUNDANT, a. 9610
REDUNDANTLY, adv. With superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly. 9611
REDUPLICATE, v.t. [L. reduplico; re and duplico. See Duplicate.] 9611
REDUPLICATE, a. Double. 9611
REDUPLICATION, n. The act of doubling. 9611
REDUPLICATIVE, a. Double. 9611
REDWING, n. [red and wing.] A bird of the Turdus. 9611
REE, RE, n. A small Portuguese coin or money of account, value about one mill and a fourth, American money. 9611
REE, v.t. [This belongs to the root of rid, riddle, which see.] 9611
RE-ECHO, v.t. [re and echo.] To echo back; to reverberate again; as, the hills re-echo the roar of cannon. 9612
RE-ECHO, v.i. [supra.] To echo back; to return back or be reverberated; as an echo. 9612
RE-ECHO, n. The echo of an echo. 9612
RE-ECHOED, pp. [supra.] Returned, as sound; reverberated again. 9612
RE-ECHOING, ppr. Returning or reverberating an echo. 9612
REECHY, a. [a mis-spelling of reeky. See Reek.] 9612
REED, n. 9612

REEDED, a. 9612
REEDEN, a. ree'dn. Consisting of a reed or reeds' as reeden pipes. 9613
REEDGRASS, n. A plant, bur-reed, of the genus Sparganium. 9613
RE-EDIFICATION, n. [from re-edify.] Act or operation of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt.
RE-EDIFIED, pp. Rebuilt. 96139613
RE-EDIFY, v.t. 9613
RE-EDIFYING, ppr. Rebuilding. 9613
REEDLESS, a. Destitute of reeds; as reedless banks. 9613
REEDMACE, n. A plant of the genus Typha. 9613
REEDY, a. Abounding with reeds; as a reedy pool. 9613
REEF, n. 9613
REEF, n. 9613
REEF, v.t. [from the noun.] To contract or reduce the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard. 9613
REEF-BANK, n. A piece of canvas sewed across a sail, to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet holes are formed. 9614
REEFED, pp. Having a portion of the top or bottom folded and made fast to the yard. 9614
REEFING, ppr. Folding and making fast to the yard, as a portion of a sail. 9614
REEF-LINE, n. A small rope formerly used to reef the courses by being passed through the holes of the reef spirally. 9614
REEF-TACKLE, n. A tackle upon deck, communicating with its pendant, and passing through a block at the top-mast head, and through a hole in the top-sail-yard-arm, is attached to a cringle below the lowest reef; used to pull the skirts of the top-sails close to the extremities of the yards to lighten the labor of reefing. 9614
REEK, n. 9614
REEK, v.i. [L. fragro. The primary sense is to send out or emit, to extend, to reach.] 9614
REEKING, ppr. Steaming; emitting vapor. 9614
REEKY, a. Smoky; soiled with smoke or steam; foul. 9614
REEL, n. [See Reel, to stagger.] 9615
REEL, v.t. To gather yarn from the spindle. 9615
REEL, v.i. 9615
RE-ELECT, v.t. [re and elect.] To elect again; as, to re-elect the former governor. 9615
RE-ELECTED, pp. Elected again; re-chosen. 9615
RE-ELECTING, ppr. Electing again. 9615
RE-ELECTION, n. Election a second time, or repeated election; as the re-election of a former representative. 9615
RE-ELIGIBILITY, n. The capacity of being re-elected to the same office. 9615
RE-ELIGIBLE, a. [re and eligible.] Capable of being elected again to the same office. 9615
RE-EMBARK, v.t. [re and embark.] To embark or put on board again. 9615
RE-EMBARK, v.i. To embark or go on board again. 9616
RE-EMBARKATION, n. A putting on board or a going on board again. 9616
RE-EMBATTLE, v.t. [re and embattle.] To array again for battle; to arrange again in the order of battle. 9616
RE-EMBATTLED, pp. Arrayed again for battle. 9616
RE-EMBATTLING, ppr. Arranging again in battle array. 9616
RE-EMBODY, v.t. [re and embody.] To embody again. 9616
RE-ENACT, v.t. [re and enact.] To enact again. 9616
RE-ENACTED, pp. Enacted again. 9616
RE-ENACTING, ppr. Enacting anew; passing again into a law. 9616
RE-ENACTION, n. The passing into a law again. 9616
RE-ENACTMENT, n. The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. 9616
RE-ENFORCE, v.t. [re and enforce.] To strengthen with new force, assistance or support, as to re-enforce an argument; but particularly, to strengthen an army or a fort with

additional troops, or a navy with additional ships. 9616
RE-ENFORCED, pp. Strengthened by additional force, troops or ships. 9616
RE-ENFORCEMENT, n. 9616
RE-ENFORCING, ppr. Strengthening by additional force. 9617
RE-ENGAGE, v.t. To engage a second time. 9617
RE-ENGAGE, v.i. To engage again; to enlist a second time; to covenant again. 9617
RE-ENJOY, v.t. [re and enjoy.] To enjoy anew or a second time. 9617
RE-ENJOYED, pp. Enjoyed again. 9617
RE-ENJOYING, ppr. Enjoying anew. 9617
RE-ENJOYMENT, n. A second or repeated enjoyment. 9617
RE-ENKINDLE, v.t. [re and enkindle.] To enkindle again; to rekindle. 9617
RE-ENKINDLED, pp. Enkindled again. 9617
RE-ENKINDLING, ppr. Enkindling anew. 9617
RE-ENLIST, v.t. To enlist a second time. [See Re-inlist.] 9617
RE-ENTER, v.t. [re and enter.] To enter again or anew. 9617
RE-ENTER, v.i. To enter anew. 9617
RE-ENTERED, pp. Entered again. 9617
RE-ENTERING, ppr. 9617
RE-ENTHRONE, v.t. [re and enthrone.] To enthrone again; to replace on a throne. 9618
RE-ENTHRONED, pp. Raised again to a throne. 9618
RE-ENTHRONING, ppr. Replacing on a throne. 9618
RE-ENTRANCE, n. [re and entrance.] The act of entering again. 9618
REERMOUSE, n. A rearmouse; a bat. 9618
RE-ESTABLISH — REFRAME 9619
RE-ESTABLISH, v.t. [re and establish.] To establish anew; to fix or confirm again; as, to re-establish a covenant; to re-establish health. 9619
RE-ESTABLISHED, pp. Established or confirmed again. 9619
RE-ESTABLISHER, n. One who establishes again. 9619
RE-ESTABLISHING, ppr. Establishing anew; confirming again. 9619
RE-ESTABLISHMENT, n. The act of establishing again; the state of being re-established; renewed confirmation; restoration. 9619
RE-ESTATE, v.t. [re and estate.] To re-establish. [Not used.] 9619
REEVE, n. A steward. Obs. 9619
REEVE, n. A bird, the female of the ruff. 9619
REEVE, v.t. In seamen's language, to pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, etc. 9619
RE-EXAMINATION, n. A renewed or repeated examination. 9619
RE-EXAMINE, v.t. [re and examine.] To examine anew. 9619
RE-EXAMINED, ppr. Examined again. 9619
RE-EXAMINING, ppr. Examining anew. 9619
RE-EXCHANGE, n. [re and exchange.] 9619
RE-EXPORT, v.t. [re and export.] To export again; to export what has been imported. In the United States, a drawback is allowed on commodities re-exported. 9620
RE-EXPORT, n. Any commodity re-exported. 9620
RE-EXPORTATION, n. The act of exporting what has been imported. 9620
RE-EXPORTED, pp. Exported after being imported. 9620
RE-EXPORTING, ppr. Exporting what has been imported. 9620
REFECT, v.t. [L. refectus, reficio; re and facio, to make.] 9620
REFECTION, n. [L. refectio.] 9620
REFECTIVE, a. Refreshing; restoring. 9620
REFECTIVE, n. That which refreshes. 9620
REFECTORY, n. A room of refreshment; properly, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken. 9620
REFEL, v.t. [L. refello.] To refute; to disprove; to repress; as, to refel the tricks of a

sophister. [Little used.] 9620
REFER, v.t. [L. refero; re and fero, to bear.] 9621
REFER, v.i. 9621
REFERABLE, a. 9621
REFEREE, n. One to whom a thing is referred; particularly, a person appointed by a court to hear, examine and decide a cause between parties, pending before the court, and make report to the court. In New England, a referee differs from a arbitrator, in being appointed by the court to decide in a cause which is depending before that court. An arbitrator is chosen by parties to decide a cause between them. 9622
REFERENCE, n. 9622
REFERENDARY, n. 9622
REFERMENT, n. Reference for decision. [Not used.] 9622
RE-FERMENT, v.t. [re and ferment.] To ferment again. 9623
REFERRED, pp. Dismissed or directed to another; assigned, as to a class, order or cause; assigned by a court to persons appointed to decide. 9623
REFERRIBLE, a. That may be referred; referable. 9623
REFERRING, ppr. Dismissing or directing to another for information; alluding; assigning, as to a class, order, cause, etc.; or assigning to private persons for decision. 9623
RE-FIND, v.t. [re and find.] To find again; to experience anew. 9623
REFINE, v.t. 9623
REFINE, v.i. 9624
REFINED, pp. Purified; separated from extraneous matter; assayed, as metals; clarified, as liquors; polished; separated from what is coarse, rude or improper. 9624
REFINEDLY, adv. With affected nicety or elegance. 9624
REFINEDNESS, n. State of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity. 9625
REFINEMENT, n. 9625
REFINER, n. 9625
REFINERY, n. The place and apparatus for refining metals. 9626
REFINING, ppr. Purifying; separating from alloy or any extraneous matter; polishing; improving in accuracy, delicacy or purity. 9626
REFIT, v.t. [re and fit.] To fit or prepare again; to repair; to restore after damage or decay; as, to refit ships of war. 9626
REFITTED, pp. Prepared again; repaired. 9626
REFITTING, ppr. Repairing after damage or decay. 9626
REFLECT, v.t. [L. reflecto; re and flecto, to bend.] 9626
REFLECT, v.i. 9626
REFLECTED, pp. Thrown back; returned; as reflected light. 9627
REFLECTENT, a. Bending or flying back; as the ray descendent, and ray reflectent. 9627
REFLECTIBLE, a. That may be reflected or thrown back. 9627
REFLECTING, ppr. 9627
REFLECTINGLY, adv. With reflection; with censure. 9627
REFLECTION, n. [from reflect.] 9628
REFLECTIVE, a. 9628
REFLECTOR, n. 9629
REFLEX, a. [L. reflexus.] 9629
REFLEX, n. Reflection. [Not used.] 9629
REFLEX, v.t. 9629
REFLEXIBILITY, n. The quality of being reflexible or capable of being reflected; as the reflexibility of the rays of light. 9629
REFLEXIBLE, a. Capable of being reflected or thrown back. 9629
REFLEXION. [See Reflection.] 9629
REFLEXITY, n. Capacity of being reflected. 9630
REFLEXIVE, a. Having respect to something past. 9630
REFLEXIVELY, adv. In a direction backward. 9630

REFLOAT, n. [re and float.] Reflux; ebb; a flowing back. [Little used.] 9630
REFLORESCENCE, n. [re and florescence.] A blossoming anew. 9630
REFLOURISH, v.i. reflur'ish. [re and flourish.] To flourish anew. 9630
REFLOURISHING, ppr. Flourishing again. 9630
REFLOW, v.i. [re and flow.] To flow back; to ebb. 9630
REFLOWING, ppr. Flowing backing; ebbing. 9630
REFLUCTUATION, n. A flowing back. 9630
REFLUENCE, REFLUENCY, n. [from refluent.] A flowing back. 9630
REFLUENT, a. [L. refluens; re and fluo.] 9630
REFLUX, n. [L. refluxus.] A flowing back; the returning of a fluid; as the flux and reflux of the tides; the flux and reflux of Euripus. 9630
REFOCILLATE, v.t. [L. refocillo; re and the root of focus.] To refresh; to revive; to give new vigor to. [Little used.] 9630
REFOCILLATION, n. The act of refreshing or giving new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment. [Little used.] 9631
REFOMENT, v.t. [re and foment.] 9631
REFOMENTED, pp. Fomented or incited anew. 9631
REFOMENTING, ppr. Fomenting anew; exciting again. 9631
REFORM, v.t. [L. reformo; re and formo, to form.] 9631
REFORM, v.i. To abandon that which is evil or corrupt, and return to a good state; to be amended or corrected. A man of settled habits of vice will seldom reform. 9631
RE-FORM, v.t. [re and form; with the accent on the first syllable.] To form again; to create or shape anew. 9631
REFORM, n. Reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt or depraved; as the reform of parliamentary elections; reform of government. 9631
REFORMATION, n. 9631
RE-FORMATION, n. The act of forming anew; a second forming in order; as the re-formation of a column of troops into a hollow square. 9632
REFORMED, pp. Corrected; amended; restored to a good state; as a reformed profligate; the reformed church. 9632
RE-FORMED, pp. Formed anew. 9632
REFORMER, n. 9632
REFORMING, ppr. Correcting what is wrong; amending; restoring to a good state. 9632
REFORMING, ppr. Forming anew. 9632
REFORMIST, n. 9632
REFORTIFICATION, n. A fortifying a second time. 9633
REFORTIFY, v.t. [re and fortify.] To fortify anew. 9633
REFOSSION, n. The act of digging up. 9633
REFOUND, v.t. [re and found.] To found or cast anew. 9633
REFRACT, v.t. [L. refractus, refringo; re and frango, to break.] 9633
REFRACTARIAS, n. A mineral. 9633
REFRACTED, pp. 9633
REFRACTING, ppr. 9633
REFRACTION, n. The deviation of a moving body, chiefly rays of light, from a direct course. This is occasioned by the different densities of the mediums through which light passes. 9633
REFRACTIVE, a. That refracts or has power to refract or turn from a direct course; as refractive densities. 9634
REFRACTORINESS, n. [from refractory.] 9634
REFRACTORY, a. [L. refractarius, from refragor, to resist; re and fragor, from frango.]
REFRACTORY, n. 9634 9634
REFRAGABLE, a. [L. refragor; re and frango.] 9635
REFRAIN, v.t. [L. refaeno; re and fraeno, to curb; fraenum, a rein. See Rein.] 9635
REFRAIN, v.i. To forbear; to abstain; to keep one's self from action or interference. 9635

REFRAIN, n. The burden of a song; a kind of musical repetition. 9635
REFRAINED, pp. Held back; restrained. 9635
REFRAINING, ppr. Holding back; forbearing. 9635
REFRAME, v.t. [re and frame.] To frame again. 9635
REFRANGIBILITY — REGRAFTED 9636
REFRANGIBILITY, n. [from refrangible.] 9636
REFRANGIBLE, a. [L. re and frango, to break.] 9636
REFRENATION, n. [See Refrain.] The act of restraining. [Not used.] 9636
REFRESH, v.t. [See Fresh.] 9636
REFRESH, n. Act of refreshing. [Not used.] 9637
REFRESHED, pp. Cooled; invigorated; revived; cheered. 9637
REFRESHER, n. He or that which refreshes, revives or invigorates. 9637
REFRESHING, ppr. or a. Cooling; invigorating; reviving; reanimating. 9637
REFRESHING, n. Refreshment; relief after fatigue or suffering. 9637
REFRESHMENT, n. 9637
REFRET, n. The burden of a song. 9637
REFRIGERANT, a. [See Refrigerate.] 9637
REFRIGERANT, n. Among physicians, a medicine which abates heat and refreshes the patient. 9637
REFRIGERATE, v.t. [L. refrigero; re and frigus, cold.] To cool; to allay the heat of; to refresh. 9637
REFRIGERATED, pp. Cooled. 9637
REFRIGERATING, ppr. Allaying heat; cooling. 9637
REFRIGERATION, n. The act of cooling; the abatement of heat; state of being cooled.
REFRIGERATIVE, a. Cooling. 96389638
REFRIGERATIVE, n. A remedy that allays heat. 9638
REFRIGERATORY, a. Cooling; mitigating heat. 9638
REFRIGERATORY, n. 9638
REFRIGERIUM, n. [L.] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration. [Not in use.] 9638
REFT, pp. of reave. 9638
REFT, n. A chink. [See Rift.] 9638
REFUGE, n. [L. refugium, refugio; re and fugio, to flee.] 9638
REFUGE, v.t. To shelter; to protect. 9639
REFUGEE, n. 9639
REFULGENCE, REFULGENCY, n. [L. refulgens, refulgeo; re and fulgeo, to shine.] A flood of light; splendor. 9639
REFULGENT, a. Casting a bright light; shining; splendid; as refulgent beams; refulgent light; refulgent arms. 9640
REFULGENTLY, adv. With a flood of light; with great brightness. 9640
REFUND, v.t. [L. refundo; re and fundo, to pour.] 9640
REFUNDED, pp. Poured back; repaid. 9640
REFUNDING, ppr. Pouring back; returning by payment or compensation. 9640
REFUSABLE, a. s as z. [from refuse.] That may be refused. 9640
REFUSAL, n. s as z. 9640
REFUSE, v.t. s as z. [L. recuso; re and the root of causor, to accuse; causa, cause. The primary sense of causor is to drive, to throw or thrust at, and recuso is to drive back, to repel or repulse, the sense of refuse.] 9641
REFUSE, v.i. s as z. To decline to accept; not to comply. 9641
REFUSE, a. 9641
REFUSE, n. That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter. 9641
REFUSE, n. Refusal. Obs. 9642
REFUSED, pp. Denied; rejected; not accepted. 9642
REFUSER, n. One that refuses or rejects. 9642
REFUSING, ppr. Denying; declining to accept; rejecting. 9642
REFUTABLE, a. [from refute.] That may be refuted or disproved; that may be proved false

or erroneous. 9642
REFUTAL, n. Refutation. [Not used.] 9642
REFUTATION, n. [L. refutatio. See Refute.] 9642
REFUTE, v.t. [L. refuto; re and futo, Obs. The primary sense of futo, is to drive or thrust, to beat back.] 9642
REFUTED, pp. Disproved; proved to be false or erroneous. 9642
REFUTER, n. One that refutes. 9642
REFUTING, ppr. Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting. 9642
REGAIN, v.t. [re and gain.] 9642
REGAINED, pp. Recovered; gained anew. 9643
REGAINING, ppr. Gaining anew; recovering. 9643
REGAL, a. [L. regalis, from rex, L. rectus. See Reck and Reckon.] 9643
REGAL, n. A musical instrument. 9643
REGALE, n. The prerogative of monarchy. 9643
REGALE, n. [See the verb, below.] A magnificent entertainment or treat given to embassadors and other persons of distinction. 9643
REGALE, v.t. [Eng. gale, gallant, jolly; Gr.] 9643
REGALE, v.t. To feast; to fare sumptuously. 9643
REGALED, pp. Refreshed; entertained; gratified. 9643
REGALEMENT, n. Refreshment; entertainment; gratification. 9643
REGALIA, n. [L. from rex, king.] 9643
REGALING, ppr. Refreshing; entertaining; gratifying. 9644
REGALITY, n. [from L. regalis.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship. 9644
REGALLY, adv. In a royal manner. 9644
REGARD, v.t. 9644
REGARD, n. 9645
REGARDABLE, a. Observable; worthy of notice. 9646
REGARDANT, a. 9646
REGARDED, pp. Noticed; observed; esteemed; respected. 9647
REGARDER, n. 9647
REGARDFUL, a. Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive. 9647
REGARDFULLY, adv. 9647
REGARDING, ppr. 9647
REGARDLESS, a. 9647
REGARDLESSLY, adv. Heedlessly; carelessly; negligently. 9648
REGARDLESSNESS, n. Heedlessness; inattention; negligence. 9648
REGATA, REGATTA, n. In Venice, a grand rowing match in which many boats are rowed for a prize. 9648
REGATHER, v.t. To gather or collect a second time. 9648
REGATHERED, pp. Collected again. 9648
REGATHERING, ppr. Gathering a second time. 9648
REGEL, REGIL, n. A fixed star of the first magnitude in Orion's left foot. 9648
REGENCY, n. [L. regens, from rego, to govern.] 9648
REGENERACY, n. [See Regenerate.] The state of being regenerated. 9648
REGENERATE, v.t. [L. regenero; re and genero. See Generate.] 9648
REGENERATE, a. [L. regeneratus.] 9649
REGENERATED, pp. 9649
REGENERATENESS, n. The state of being regenerated. 9649
REGENERATING, ppr. 9649
REGENERATION, n. 9649
REGENERATORY, a. Renewing; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate. 9650
REGENT, a. [L. regens, from rego, to rule.] 9650
REGENT, n. 9650

REGENTESS, n. A protectress of a kingdom. 9651
REGENTSHIP, n. 9651
REGERMINATE, v.i. [re and germinate.] 9651
REGERMINATING, ppr. Germinating anew. 9651
REGERMINATION, n. A sprouting or germination anew. 9651
REGEST, n. A register. [Not in use.] 9651
REGIBLE, a. Governable. [Not in use.] 9651
REGICIDE, n. [L. rex, king, and caedo, to slay.] 9651
REGIMEN, n. [L. from rego, to govern.] 9651
REGIMENT, n. [L. regimen.] 9652
REGIMENT, v.t. To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers. [A military use of the word.] 9652
REGIMENTAL, a. Belonging to a regiment; as regimental officers; regimental clothing.
REGIMENTALS, n. plu. The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment. 9652 9652
REGIMENTED, pp. Formed into a regiment; incorporated with a regiment. 9652
REGION, n. re'jun. [L. regio, rego.] 9652
REGISTER, n. [Low L. registrum, from regero, to set down in writing; re and gero, to carry.] 9653
REGISTER, v.t. 9654
REGISTERSHIP, n. The office of register. 9654
REGISTRAR, n. An officer in the English universities, who has the keeping of all the public records. 9654
REGISTRATION, n. The act of inserting in a register. 9654
REGISTRY, n. 9654
REGLEMENT, n. Regulation. [Not used.] 9654
REGLET, n. [L. regula, rego.] 9654
REGNANT, a. [L. regno, to reign.] 9655
REGORGE, v.t. regorj'. 9655
REGRADE, v.i. [L. regredior; re and gradior, to go.] To retire; to go back. [Not used.] 9655
REGRAFT, v.t. [re and graft.] To graft again. 9655
REGRAFTED, pp. Grafted again. 9655
REGRAFTING — REINSERTION 9656
REGRAFTING, ppr. Grafting anew. 9656
REGRANT, v.t. [re and grant.] To grant back. 9656
REGRANT, n. The act of granting back to a former proprietor. 9656
REGRANTED, pp. Granted back. 9656
REGRANTING, ppr. Granting back. 9656
REGRATE, v.t. 9656
REGRATER, n. One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market or fair. 9656
REGRATING, ppr. Purchasing provisions and selling them in the same market. 9656
REGREET, v.t. [re and greet.] To greet again; to resalute. 9656
REGREET, n. A return or exchange of salutation. 9656
REGREETED, pp. Greeting again or in return. 9656
REGREETING, ppr. Greeting again; resaluting. 9656
REGRESS, n. [L. regressus, regredior.] 9656
REGRESS, v.i. To go back; to return to a former place or state. 9657
REGRESSION, n. The act of passing back or returning. 9657
REGRESSIVE, a. Passing back; returning. 9657
REGRESSIVELY, adv. In a backward way or manner; by return. 9657
REGRET, n. 9657
REGRET, v.t. 9657
REGRETFUL, a. Full of regret. 9658
REGRETFULLY, adv. With regret. 9658
REGRETTED, pp. Lamented. 9658

REGRETTING, ppr. Lamenting; grieving at; repenting. 9658
REGUERDON, n. regerd'on. [See Reward.] 9658
REGUERDON, v.t. regerd'on. To reward. [Not in use.] 9658
REGULAR, a. [L. regularis, from regula, a rule, from rego, to rule.] 9658
REGULAR, n. 9659
REGULARITY, n. 9659
REGULARLY, adv. 9659
REGULATE, v.t. 9660
REGULATED, pp. Adjusted by rule, method or forms; put in good order; subjected to rules or restrictions. 9660
REGULATING, ppr. Adjusting by rule, method or forms; reducing to order; subjecting to rules or restrictions. 9660
REGULATION, n. 9660
REGULATOR, n. 9660
REGULINE, a. [See Regulus.] Pertaining to regulus or pure metal. 9661
REGULIZE, v.t. To reduce to regulus or pure metal; to separate pure metal from extraneous matter. 9661
REGULUS, n. [L. a petty king.] 9661
REGURGITATE, v.t. [L. re and gurges.] 9661
REGURGITATE, v.i. To be thrown or poured back. 9661
REGURGITATED, pp. Thrown or poured back. 9661
REGURGITATING, ppr. Throwing or pouring back. 9661
REGURGITATION, n. 9661
REHABILITATE, v.t. 9661
REHABILITATED, pp. Restored to a former rank, right privilege or capacity; reinstated. 9662
REHABILITATING, ppr. Restoring to a former right, rank, privilege or capacity; reinstating. 9662
REHABILITATION, n. The act of reinstating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights. 9662
REHEAR, v.t. pret. and pp. reheard. [re and hear.] 9662
REHEARD, pp. Heard again. 9662
REHEARING, ppr. Hearing a second time. 9662
REHEARING, n. 9662
REHEARSAL, n. rehers'al. [from rehearse.] 9662
REHEARSE, v.t. rehers. 9662
REHEARSED, pp. rehers'ed. Recited; repeated; as words; narrated. 9663
REHEARSER, n. rehers'er. One who recites or narrates. 9663
REHEARSING, ppr. rehers'ing. Reciting; repeating words; recounting; telling; narrating. 9663
REIGLE, n. A hollow cut or channel for guiding any thing; as the reigle of a side post for a flood gate. 9663
REIGN, v.i. rane. [L. regno, a derivative of rego, regnum.] 9663
REIGN, n. rane. [L. regnum.] 9664
REIGNING, ppr. ra'ning. 9664
REIMBARK. [See Re-embark.] 9664
REIMBODY, v.i. [re and imbody or embody.] 9664
REIMBURSABLE, a. That may be repaid. 9665
REIMBURSE, v.t. reimburs'. 9665
REIMBURSED, pp. Repaid; refunded; made good, as loss or expense. 9665
REIMBURSEMENT, n. reimburs'ment. The act of repaying or refunding; repayment; as the reimbursement of principal and interest. 9665
REIMBURSER, n. One who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended. 9665
REIMBURSING, ppr. Repaying; refunding; making good, as loss or expense. 9665
REIMPLANT, v.t. [re and implant.] To implant again. 9665
REIMPLANTED, pp. Implanted anew. 9665

REIMPLANTING, ppr. Implanting again. 9665
REIMPORTUNE, v.t. [re and importune.] To importune again. 9665
REIMPORTUNED, pp. Importuned again. 9666
REIMPORTUNING, ppr. Importuning again. 9666
REIMPREGNATE, v.t. [re and impregnate.] 9666
REIMPREGNATED, pp. Impregnated again. 9666
REIMPREGNATING, ppr. Impregnating again. 9666
REIMPRESS, v.t. [re and impress.] To impress anew. 9666
REIMPRESSED, pp. Impressed again. 9666
REIMPRESSING, ppr. Impressing again. 9666
REIMPRESSION, n. A second or repeated impression. 9666
REIMPRINT, v.t. [re and imprint.] To imprint again. 9666
REIMPRINTED, pp. Imprinted again. 9666
REIMPRINTING, ppr. Imprinting anew. 9666
REIN, n. [L. retina, retinaculum. If contracted from the Latin, it is from retineo, otherwise from the root of arrest.] 9666
REIN, v.t. 9667
REINDEER, n. 9667
REINFECT, v.t. [re and infect.] To infect again. 9667
REINFECTED, pp. Infected again. 9667
REINFECTING, ppr. Infecting again. 9667
REINFECTIOUS, a. Capable of infecting again. 9667
REINFORCE, v.t. [re and enforce.] To give new force to; to strengthen by new assistance or support. [It is written also re-enforce; but reinforce seems now to be the most common.] 9667
REINFORCED, pp. Strengthened by additional force. 9667
REINFORCEMENT, n. New force added; fresh supplies of strength; particularly, additional troops or ships. 9667
REINFORCING, ppr. Adding fresh force to. 9667
REINGRATIATE, v.t. To ingratiate again. 9667
REINGRATIATE, v.t. [re and ingratiate.] To ingratiate again; to recommend again to favor. 9667
REINGRATIATED, pp. Reinstated in favor. 9667
REINGRATIATING, ppr. Ingratiating again. 9668
REINHABIT, v.t. [re and inhabit.] To inhabit again. 9668
REINHABITED, pp. Inhabited again. 9668
REINHABITING, ppr. Inhabiting a second time. 9668
REINLESS, a. Without rein; without restraint; unchecked. 9668
REINLIST, v.t. or i. [re and inlist.] To inlist again. 9668
REINLISTED, pp. Inlisted anew. 9668
REINLISTING, ppr. Inlisting anew. 9668
REINLISTMENT, n. The act of inlisting anew; the act of engaging again in military service.
REINQUIRE, v.t. To inquire a second time. 9668 9668
REINS, n. plu. [L. ren, renes.] 9668
REINSERT, v.t. [re and insert.] To insert a second time. 9668
REINSERTED, pp. Inserted again. 9668
REINSERTING, ppr. Inserting again. 9668
REINSERTION, n. A second insertion. 9668
REINSPECT — RELESSEE 9669
REINSPECT, v.t. [re and inspect.] To inspect again, as provisions. 9669
REINSPECTION, n. The act of inspecting a second time. 9669
REINSPIRE, v.t. [re and inspire.] To inspire anew. 9669
REINSPIRED, pp. Inspired again. 9669
REINSPIRING, ppr. Inspiring again. 9669

REINSTALL, v.t. [re and install.] To install again; to seat anew. 9669
REINSTALLED, pp. Installed anew. 9669
REINSTALLING, ppr. Installing again. 9669
REINSTALLMENT, n. A second installment. 9669
REINSTATE, v.t. [re and instate.] To place again in possession or in a former state; to restore to a state from which one has been removed; as, to reinstate a king in the possession of the kingdom; to reinstate one in the affections of his family. 9669
REINSTATED, pp. Replaced in possession or in a former state. 9669
REINSTATEMENT, n. The act of putting in a former state; re-establishment. 9669
REINSTATING, ppr. Replacing in a former state; putting again in possession. 9669
REINSURANCE, n. [re and insurance. See Sure.] 9669
REINSURE, v.t. [re and insure.] To insure the same property a second time by other underwriters. 9670
REINSURED, pp. Insured a second time by other persons. 9670
REINSURING, ppr. Insuring a second time by other persons. 9670
REINTEGRATE, v.t. [L. redintegro; red, re, and integro, from integer.] 9670
REINTERROGATE, v.t. [re and interrogate.] 9670
REINTHRONE, v.t. [re and inthrone. See Enthrone.] 9670
REINTHRONED, pp. Placed again on the throne. 9670
REINTHRONING, ppr. Replacing on the throne. 9670
REINTHRONIZE, v.t. To reinthrone. [Not in use.] 9670
REINVEST, v.t. [re and invest.] To invest anew. 9670
REINVESTED, pp. Invested again. 9670
REINVESTING, ppr. Investing anew. 9671
REINVESTMENT, n. The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment. 9671
REINVIGORATE, v.t. To revive vigor in; to reanimate. 9671
REIT, n. Sedge; sea weed. 9671
REITERATE, v.t. [L. re and itero.] 9671
REITERATED, pp. Repeated again and again. 9671
REITERATING, ppr. Repeating again and again. 9671
REITERATION, n. Repetition. 9671
REJECT, v.t. [L. rejicio, rejectus, re and jacio, to throw.] 9671
REJECTABLE, a. That may be rejected. 9672
REJECTAMENTA, n. [from L. rejecto.] Things thrown out or away. [Ill formed.] 9672
REJECTANEOUS, a. [from the L.] Not chosen or received; rejected. 9672
REJECTED, pp. Thrown away; cast off; refused; slighted. 9672
REJECTER, n. One that rejects or refuses. 9672
REJECTING, ppr. Throwing away; casting off; refusing to grant or accept; slighting. 9672
REJECTION, n. [L. rejectio.] The act of throwing away; the act of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant. 9672
REJECTIVE, a. That rejects, or tends to cast off. 9672
REJECTMENT, n. Matter thrown away. 9672
REJOICE, v.i. rejois'. 9672
REJOICE, v.t. rejois'. To make joyful; to gladden; to animate with lively pleasurable sensations; to exhilarate. 9672
REJOICED, pp. Made glad; exhilarated. 9673
REJOICER, n. One that rejoices. 9673
REJOICING, ppr. Animating with gladness; exhilarating; feeling joy. 9673
REJOICING, ppr. Animating with gladness; exhilarating; feeling joy. 9673
REJOICING, n. 9673
REJOICINGLY, adv. With joy or exultation. 9673
REJOIN, v.t. [re and join.] 9673
REJOIN, v.i. 9673
REJOINDER, n. 9674
REJOINED, pp. Joined again; reunited. 9674

REJOINING, ppr. Joining again; answering a plaintiff's replication. 9674
REJOINT, v.t. [re and joint.] To reunite joints. 9674
REJOLT, n. [re and jolt.] A reacting jolt or shock. [Not used.] 9674
REJOURN, v.t. rejurn'. [See Adjourn.] 9674
REJUDGE, v.t. rejuj'. [re and judge.] To judge again; to re-examine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision. 9674
REJUDGED, pp. Reviewed; judged again. 9674
REJUDGING, ppr. Judging again. 9674
REJUVENESCENCE, REJUVENESCENCY, n. [L. re and juvenescens; juvenis, a youth.]
REKINDLE, v.t. [re and kindle.] 9674 9674
REKINDLED, pp. Kindled again; inflamed anew. 9675
REKINDLING, ppr. Kindling again; inflaming anew. 9675
RELAID, pp. Laid a second time. 9675
RELAND, v.t. [re and land.] To land again; to put on land what had been shipped or embarked. 9675
RELAND, v.i. To go on shore after having embarked. 9675
RELANDED, pp. Put on shore again. 9675
RELANDING, ppr. Landing again. 9675
RELAPSE, v.i. relaps'. [L. relapsus, relabor, to slide back; re and labor, to slide.] 9675
RELAPSE, n. relaps'. A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or of morals; as a relapse into a disease from a convalescent state; a relapse into a vicious course of life. [In the sense of a person relapsing, not used.] 9675
RELAPSER, n. One that relapses into vice or error. 9675
RELAPSING, ppr. Sliding or falling back, as into disease or vice. 9675
RELATE, v.t. [L. relatus, refero; re and fero, to produce.] 9676
RELATE, v.i. To have reference or respect; to regard. 9676
RELATED, pp. 9676
RELATER, n. One who tells, recites or narrates; a historian. 9676
RELATING, ppr. 9676
RELATION, n. [L. relatio, refero.] 9676
RELATIONAL, a. Having relation or kindred. 9677
RELATIONSHIP, n. The state of being related by kindred, affinity or other alliance. 9677
RELATIVE, a. [L. relativus.] 9677
RELATIVE, n. 9678
RELATIVELY, adv. In relation or respect to something else; not absolutely. 9679
RELATIVENESS, n. The state of having relation. 9679
RELATOR, n. In law, one who brings an information in the nature of a quo warranto. 9679
RELAX, v.t. [L. relaxo; re and laxo, to slacken.] 9679
RELAX, v.i. 9680
RELAX, n. Relaxation. [Not used.] 9680
RELAXABLE, a. That may be remitted. 9680
RELAXATION, n. [L. relaxatio.] 9680
RELAXATIVE, a. Having the quality of relaxing. [See Laxative.] 9681
RELAXED, pp. Slackened; loosened; remitted or abated in rigor or in closeness; made less vigorous; languid. 9681
RELAXING, ppr. Slackening; loosening; remitting or abating in rigor, severity or attention; rendering languid. 9681
RELAY, n. 9681
RELAY, v.t. [re and lay.] To lay again; to lay a second time; as, to relay a pavement. 9681
RELAYING, ppr. Laying a second time. 9681
RELEASE, v.t. 9681
RELEASE, n. 9682
RELEASED, pp. Set free from confinement; freed from obligation or liability; freed from pain; quitclaimed. 9682
RELEASEMENT, n. The act of releasing from confinement or obligation. 9682

RELEASER, n. One who releases. 9682
RELEASING, ppr. Liberating from confinement or restraint; freeing from obligation or responsibility, or from pain or other evil; quitclaiming. 9682
RELEGATE, v.t. [L. relego; re and lego, to send.] To banish; to send into exile. 9682
RELEGATED, pp. Sent into exile. 9682
RELEGATING, ppr. Banishing. 9683
RELEGATION, n. [L. relegatio.] The act of banishment; exile. 9683
RELENT, v.i. [L. blandus, which unites the L. blandus with lentus. The English is from re and L. lentus, gentle, pliant, slow, the primary sense of which is soft or yielding. The L. lenis is probably of the same family. See Bland.] 9683
RELENT, v.t. 9683
RELENT, pp. Dissolved. Obs. 9684
RELENT, n. Remission; stay. Obs. 9684
RELENTING, ppr. Softening in temper; becoming more mild or compassionate. 9684
RELENTING, n. The act of becoming more mild or compassionate. 9684
RELENTLESS, a. Unmoved by pity unpitying; insensible to the distress of others; destitute of tenderness; as a pray to relentless despotism. 9684
RELESSEE, n. [See Release.] The person to whom a release is executed. 9684
RELESSOR — REMEMBRANCER 9685
RELESSOR, n. The person who executes a release. 9685
RELEVANCE, RELEVANCY, n. [See Relevant.] 9685
RELEVANT, a. [L. relever, to relieve, to advance, to raise; re and lever, to raise.] 9685
RELEVATION, n. A raising or lifting up. [Not in use.] 9685
RELIANCE, n. [from rely.] Rest or repose of mind, resulting from a full belief of the veracity or integrity of a person, or of the certainty of a fact; trust; confidence; dependence. We may have perfect reliance on the promises of God; we have reliance on the testimony of witnesses; we place reliance on men of known integrity, or on the strength and stability of government. 9685
RELIC, n. [L. reliquiae, from relinquo, to leave; re and linquo.] 9685
RELICT, n. [L. relictus, relicta, from relinquo, to leave.] 9686
RELIEF, n. 9686
RELIER, n. [from rely.] One who relies, or places full confidence in. 9687
RELIEVABLE, a. Capable of being relieved; that may receive relief. 9687
RELIEVE, v.t. [L. relevo. See Relief.] 9687
RELIEVED, pp. 9688
RELIEVER, n. One that relieves; he or that which gives ease. 9688
RELIEVING, ppr. Removing pain or distress, or abating the violence of it; easing; curing; assisting; dismissing from a post, as a sentinel; supporting. 9688
RELIEVO, n. Relief; prominence of figures in statuary, architecture, etc.; apparent prominence of figures in painting. 9688
RELIGHT, v.t. reli'te. [re and light.] 9689
RELIGHTED, pp. Lighted anew; rekindled. 9689
RELIGHTING, ppr. Lighting again; rekindling. 9689
RELIGION, n. relij'on. [L. religio, from religo, to bind anew; re and ligo, to bind. This word seems originally to have signified an oath or vow to the gods, or the obligation of such an oath or vow, which was held very sacred by the Romans.] 9689
RELIGIONARY, a. Relating to religion; pious. [Not used.] 9690
RELIGIONIST, n. A bigot to any religious persuasion. 9690
RELIGIOUS, a. [L. religiosus.] 9690
RELIGIOUS, n. A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun. 9690
RELIGIOUSLY, adv. 9691
RELIGIOUSNESS, n. The quality or state of being religious. 9691
RELINQUISH, v.t. [L. relinquo, re and linquo, to leave, to fail or faint; from the same root

as liqueo, liquo, to melt or dissolve, deliquium, a fainting. Hence the sense is to withdraw or give way; to relinquish is to recede from.] 9691
RELINQUISHED, pp. Left; quitted; given up. 9692
RELINQUISHER, n. One who leaves or quits. 9692
RELINQUISHING, ppr. Quitting; leaving; giving up. 9692
RELINQUISHMENT, n. The act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to. 9692
RELIQUARY, n. [L. relinquo.] 9692
RELIQUIDATE, v.t. [re and liquidate.] 9692
RELIQUIDATED, pp. Liquidated again. 9692
RELIQUIDATING, ppr. Liquidating again. 9692
RELIQUIDATION, n. A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment. 9692
RELISH, n. 9692
RELISH, v.t. 9693
RELISH, v.i. 9693
RELISHABLE, a. Gustable; having an agreeable taste. 9694
RELISHED, pp. Giving an agreeable taste; received with pleasure. 9694
RELIVE, v.i. reliv'. [re and live.] To live again; to revive. 9694
RELIVE, v.t. reliv'. To recall to life. [Not in use.] 9694
RELOAN, v.t. [re and loan.] To loan again; to lend what has been lent and repaid. 9694
RELOAN, n. A second lending of the same money. 9694
RELOANED, pp. Loaned again. 9694
RELOANING, ppr. Loaning again. 9694
RELOVE, v.t. [re and love.] To love in return. [Not in use.] 9694
RELUCENT, a. [L. relucens, relucco; re and lucco, to shine.] 9694
RELUCT, v.i. [L. reluctor; re and luctor, to struggle.] To strive or struggle against. [Little used.] 9694
RELUCTANCE, RELUCTANCY, n. [literally a straining or striving against.] 9694
RELUCTANT, a. 9695
RELUCTANTLY, adv. With opposition of heart; unwillingly. What is undertaken reluctantly is seldom well performed. 9695
RELUCTATE, v.t. To resist; to struggle against. 9695
RELUCTATION, n. Repugnance; resistance. 9695
RELUCTING, ppr. 9695
RELUME, v.t. [L. re and lumen, light.] To rekindle; to light again. 9695
RELUMED, pp. Rekindled; lighted again. 9695
RELUMINE, v.t. [re and lumino; re and lumen, light, from lucco, to shine.] 9695
RELUMINED, pp. Rekindled; illuminated anew. 9696
RELUMING, ppr. Kindling or lighting anew. 9696
RELUMINING, ppr. Rekindling; enlightening anew. 9696
RELY, v.i. [re and lie, or from the root of lie, lay.] 9696
RELYING, ppr. Reposing on something, as the mind; confiding in; trusting in; depending.
REMADE, pret. and pp. of remake. 96969696
REMAIN, v.i. [L. remaneo; re and maneo, Gr.] 9696
REMAIN, v.t. To await; to be left to; as, the easier conquest now remains thee. [This is elliptical for remains to thee. Remain is not properly a transitive verb.] 9697
REMAIN, n. That which is left; a corpse; also, abode. [Not used.] 9697
REMAINDER, n. 9697
REMAINDER, a. Remaining; refuse; left; as the remainder biscuit; the remainder viands. Obs. 9698
REMAINDER-MAN, n. In law, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined. 9698
REMAINING, ppr. Continuing; resting; abiding for an indefinite time; being left after separation and removal of a part, or after loss or destruction, or after a part is passed, as of time. 9698

REMAINS, n. plu. 9699
REMAKE, v.t. pret. and pp. remade. [re and make.] To make anew. 9699
REMAND, v.t. [L. re and mando.] 9699
REMANDED, pp. Called or sent back. 9699
REMANDING, ppr. Calling or sending back. 9699
REMANENT, n. [L. remanens.] The part remaining. [Little used. It is contracted into remnant.] 9699
REMANENT, a. Remaining. [little used.] 9699
REMARK, n. Notice or observation, particularly notice or observation expressed in words or writing; as the remarks of an advocate; the remarks made in conversation; the judicious or the uncandid remarks of a critic. A remark is not always expressed, for we say, a man makes his remarks on a preacher's sermon while he is listening to it. In this case the notice is silent, a mere act of the mind. 9699
REMARK, v.t. 9699
REMARKABLE, a. 9700
REMARKABLENESS, n. Observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice. 9700
REMARKABLY, adv. 9700
REMARKED, pp. Noticed; observed; expressed in words or writing. 9700
REMARKER, n. An observer; one who makes remarks. 9701
REMARKING, ppr. Observing; taking notice of; expressing in words or writing. 9701
REMARRIED, pp. Married again or a second time. 9701
REMARRY, v.t. [re and marry.] To marry again or a second time. 9701
REMARRYING, ppr. Marrying again or a second time. 9701
REMASTICATE, v.t. [re and masticate.] To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as in chewing the cud. 9701
REMASTICATED, pp. Chewed again or repeatedly. 9701
REMASTICATING, ppr. Chewing again or over and over. 9701
REMASTICATION, n. The act of masticating again or repeatedly. 9701
REMEDIABLE, a. [from remedy.] That may be remedied or cured. The evil is believed to be remediable. 9701
REMEDIAL, a. [L. remedialis.] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the removal of an evil. 9701
REMEDIATE, in the sense of remedial, is not in use. 9701
REMEDIED, pp. [from remedy.] Cured; healed; repaired. 9701
REMEDILESS, a. [In modern books, the accent is placed on the first syllable, which would be well if there were no derivatives; but remedilessly, remedilessness, require the accent on the second syllable.] 9701
REMEDILESSLY, adv. In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy. 9702
REMEDILESSNESS, n. Incurableness. 9702
REMEDY, n. [L. remedium; re and medeor, to heal.] 9702
REMEDY, v.t. 9703
REMEDYING, ppr. Curing; healing; removing; restoring from a bad to a good state. 9703
REMELT, v.t. [re and melt.] To melt a second time. 9703
REMELTED, pp. Melted again. 9703
REMELTING, ppr. Melting again. 9703
REMEMBER, v.t. [Low L. rememoror; re and memoror. See Memory.] 9703
REMEMBERED, pp. Kept in mind; recollected. 9705
REMEMBERER, n. One that remembers. 9705
REMEMBERING, ppr. Having in mind. 9705
REMEMBRANCE, n. 9705
REMEMBRANCER, n. 9706
REMEMORATE — RENEWER 9708
REMEMORATE, v.t. [L. rememoratus, rememoror.] 9708

REMEMORATION, n. Remembrance. [Not in use.] 9708
REMERCIE, REMERCY, v.t. To thank. [Not in use.] 9708
REMIGRATE, v.i. [L. remigro; re and migro, to migrate.] 9708
REMIGRATION, n. Removal back again; a migration to a former place. 9708
REMIND, v.t. [re and mind.] 9708
REMINDED, pp. Put in mind. 9708
REMINDING, ppr. Putting in mind; calling attention to. 9708
REMINISCENCE, n. [L. reminiscens, reminiscor, Gr. See Memory.] 9708
REMINISCENTIAL, a. Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection. 9709
REMISE, v.t. s as z. [L. remissus, remitto; re and mitto, to send.] 9709
REMISED, pp. Released. 9709
REMISING, ppr. Surrendering by deed. 9709
REMISS, a. [L. remissus, supra.] 9709
REMISSIBLE, a. That may be remitted or forgiven. 9709
REMISSION, n. [L. remissio, from remitto, to send back.] 9709
REMISSLY, adv. 9710
REMISSNESS, n. Slackness; slowness; carelessness; negligence; want of ardor or vigor; coldness; want of ardor; want of punctuality; want of attention to any business, duty or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry. 9710
REMIT, v.t. [L. remitto, to send back; re and mitto, to send.] 9710
REMIT, v.i. 9711
REMITMENT, n. 9711
REMITTAL, n. A remitting; a giving up; surrender; as the remittal of the first fruits. 9711
REMITTANCE, n. 9712
REMITTED, pp. Relaxed; forgiven; pardoned; sent back; referred; given up; transmitted in payment. 9712
REMITTER, n. 9712
REMNANT, n. [contracted from remanent. See Remain.] 9712
REMNANT, a. Remaining; yet left. 9713
REMODEL, v.t. [re and model.] To model or fashion anew. 9713
REMODELED, pp. Modeled anew. 9713
REMODELING, ppr. Modeling again. 9713
REMOLD, v.t. [re and mold.] To mold or shape anew. 9713
REMOLDED, pp. Molded again. 9713
REMOLDING, ppr. Molding anew. 9713
REMOLTEN, a. or pp. [re and molten, from melt.] Melted again. 9713
REMONSTRANCE, n. 9713
REMONSTRANT, a. Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act. 9713
REMONSTRANT, n. One who remonstrates. The appellation of remonstrants is given to the Arminians who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort, in 1618. 9714
REMONSTRATE, v.i. [L. remonstro; re and monstro, to show. See Muster.] 9714
REMONSTRATE, v.t. To show by a strong representation of reasons. 9714
REMONSTRATING, ppr. Urging strong reasons against a measure. 9714
REMONSTRATION, n. The act of remonstrating. [Little used.] 9714
REMONSTRATOR, n. One who remonstrates. 9714
REMORA, n. [L. from re and moror, to delay.] 9714
REMORATE, v.t. [L. remoror.] To hinder; to delay. [Not in use.] 9714
REMORD, v.t. [L. remordeo; re and mordeo, to gnaw.] 9714
REMORD, v.i. To feel remorse. [Not in use.] 9714
REMORDENCY, n. Compunction; remorse. 9715
REMORSE, n. remors'. [L. remorsus, from remordeo.] 9715
REMORSED, a. Feeling remorse or compunction. [Not used.] 9715
REMORSEFUL, a. remors'ful. 9715
REMORSELESS, a. remors'less. Unpitying; cruel; insensible to distress; as the

remorseless deep. 9715
REMORSELESSLY, adv. remors'lessly. Without remorse. 9715
REMORSELESSNESS, n. remors'lessness. Savage cruelty; insensibility to distress. 9715
REMOTE, a. [L. remotus, removeo; re and moveo, to move.] 9715
REMOTELY, adv. 9716
REMOTENESS, n. 9716
REMOTION, n. The act of removing; the state of being removed to a distance. [Little used.] 9717
REMOUNT, v.t. To mount again; as, to remount a horse. 9717
REMOUNT, v.i. To mount again; to reascend. 9717
REMOVABILITY, n. The capacity of being removable from an office or station; capacity of being displaced. 9717
REMOVABLE, a. [from remove.] 9717
REMOVAL, n. 9717
REMOVE, v.t. [L. removeo; re and moveo, to move.] 9718
REMOVE, v.i. 9718
REMOVE, n. 9718
REMOVED, pp. 9719
REMOVEDNESS, n. State of being removed; remoteness. 9719
REMOVER, n. One that removes; as a remover of landmarks. 9719
REMOVING, ppr. changing place; carrying or going from one place to another; displacing; banishing. 9719
REMUNERABILITY, n. the capacity of being rewarded. 9720
REMUNERABLE, a. [from remunerate.] That may be rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed. 9720
REMUNERATE, v.t. [L. remunero; re and munero, from munus, a gift.] 9720
REMUNERATED, pp. Rewarded; compensated. 9720
REMUNERATING, ppr. Rewarding; recompensing. 9720
REMUNERATION, n. 9720
REMUNERATIVE, a. Exercised in rewarding; that bestows rewards; as remunerative justice. 9720
REMUNERATORY, a. Affording recompense; rewarding. 9720
REMURMUR, v.t. [L. remurmuro; re and murmuro.] 9720
REMURMUR, v.i. to murmur back; to return or echo in low rumbling sounds. 9721
REMURMURED, pp. Uttered back in murmurs. 9721
REMURMURING, ppr. uttering back in low sounds. 9721
RENAL, a. [L. renalis, from renes, the kidneys.] 9721
RENARD, n. a fox; a name used in fables, but not in common discourse. 9721
RENASCENCY, n. The state of springing or being produced again. 9721
RENASCENT, a. [L. renascens, renascor; re and nascor, to be born.] 9721
RENASCIBLE, a. That may be reproduced; that may spring again into being. 9721
RENAVIGATE, v.t. [re and navigate.] To navigate again; as, to renavigate the Pacific ocean. 9721
RENAVIGATED, pp. Navigated again; sailed over anew. 9721
RENAVIGATING, ppr. Navigating again. 9721
RENCOUNTER, n. Literally, a meeting of two bodies. Hence, 9721
RENCOUNTER, v.t. 9722
RENCOUNTER, v.i. 9722
REND, v.t. pret. and pp. rent. [Eng. cranny, L. crena, Gr.] 9722
RENDER, n. [from rend.] One that tears by violence. 9723
RENDER, v.t. [This is probably the L. reddo, with a casually inserted.] 9723
RENDER, n. 9724
RENDERABLE, a. That may be rendered. 9724
RENDERED, pp. Returned; paid back; given; assigned; made; translated; surrendered;

afforded. 9724
RENDERING, ppr. Returning; giving back; assigning; making; translating; surrendering; affording. 9725
RENDERING, n. Version; translation. 9725
RENDEZVOUS, n. [This word is anglicized, and may well be pronounced as an English word.] 9725
RENDEZVOUS, v.i. To assemble at a particular place, as troops. 9725
RENDEZVOUS, v.t. To assemble or bring together at a certain place. 9725
RENDEZVOUSING, ppr. Assembling at a particular place. 9725
RENDIBLE, a. 9725
RENDITION, n. [from render.] 9725
RENEGADE, RENEGADO, n. [L. re and nego, to deny.] 9726
RENEGE, v.t. [L. renego.] To deny; to disown. Obs. 9726
RENEGE, v.i. To deny. Obs. 9726
RENERVE, v.t. renerv'. [re and nerve.] To nerve again; to give new vigor to. 9726
RENERVED, pp. Nerved anew. 9726
RENERVING, ppr. Giving new vigor to. 9726
RENEW, v.t. [L. renovo; re and novo, or re and new.] 9726
RENEWABLE, a. That may be renewed; as a lease renewable at pleasure. 9727
RENEWAL, n. 9727
RENEWED, pp. Made new again; repaired; re-established; repeated; revived; renovated; regenerated. 9727
RENEWEDNESS, n. State of being renewed. 9727
RENEWER, n. One who renews. 9727
RENEWING — REPEOPLING 9728
RENEWING, ppr. 9728
RENEWING, n. The act of making new; renewal. 9728
RENIFORM, a. [L. renes, the kidneys, and form.] 9728
RENITENCE, RENITENCY, n. [L. renitens, renitor, to resist; re and nitor, to struggle or strive.] 9728
RENITENT, a. Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. 9728
RENNET, n. 9728
RENNET, RENNETING, n. A kind of apple. 9728
RENOUNCE, v.t. renouns'. [L. renuncio; re and nuncio, to declare, from the root of nomen, name.] 9729
RENOUNCE, v.i. renouns'. To declare a renunciation. 9729
RENOUNCE, n. renouns'. The declining to follow suit, when it can be done. 9729
RENOUNCED, pp. Disowned; denied; rejected; disclaimed. 9729
RENOUNCEMENT, n. renouns'ment. The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.
RENOUNCER, n. One who disowns or disclaims. 9729 9729
RENOUNCING, ppr. Disowning; disclaiming; rejecting. 9729
RENOUNCING, n. The act of disowning, disclaiming, denying or rejecting. 9729
RENOVATE, v.t. [L. renovo; re and novo, to make new; novus, new.] 9729
RENOVATED, pp. Renewed; made new, fresh or vigorous. 9730
RENOVATING, ppr. Renewing. 9730
RENOVATION, n. [L. renovatio.] 9730
RENOWN, n. 9730
RENOWN, v.t. To make famous. 9730
RENOWNED, a. Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities or for grandeur; eminent; as renowned men; a renowned king; a renowned city.
RENOWNEDLY, adv. With fame or celebrity. 9730 9730
RENOWNLESS, a. Without renown; inglorious. 9731
RENT, pp. of rend. Torn asunder; split or burst by violence; torn. 9731

RENT, n. [from rend.] 9731
RENT, v.t. To tear. [See Rend.] 9731
RENT, v.i. To rant. [Not in use.] 9731
RENT, n. 9731
RENT, v.t. 9731
RENT, v.i. To be leased, or let for rent; as, an estate or a tenement rents for five hundred dollars a year. 9732
RENTABLE, a. That may be rented. 9732
RENTAGE, n. Rent. [Not used.] 9732
RENTAL, n. A schedule or account of rents. 9732
RENTED, pp. Leased on rent. 9732
RENTER, n. One who leases an estate; more generally, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent. 9732
RENTER, v.t. [L. retracho, retrahere; re and traho, to draw.] 9732
RENTERED, pp. Fine-drawn; sewed artfully together. 9732
RENTERER, n. a Fine-drawer. 9732
RENTERING, ppr. Fine-drawing; sewing artfully together. 9732
RENTING, ppr. Leasing on rent; taking on rent. 9733
RENTROLL, n. [rent and roll.] A rental; a list or account of rents or income. 9733
RENUNCIATION, n. [L. renunciatio.] The act of renouncing; a disowning; rejection. [See Renounce.] 9733
RENVERSE, v.t. renvers'. To reverse. [Not used.] 9733
RENVERSE, a. renvers'. In heraldry, inverted; set with the head downward or contrary to the natural posture. 9733
RENVERSEMENT, n. renvers'ment. The act of reversing. [Not in use.] 9733
REOBTAIN, v.t. [re and obtain.] To obtain again. 9733
REOBTAINABLE, a. That may be obtained again. 9733
REOBTAINED, pp. Obtained again. 9733
REOBTAINING, ppr. Obtaining again. 9733
REOPPOSE, v.t. s as z. To oppose again. 9733
REORDAIN, v.t. [re and ordain.] 9733
REORDAINED, pp. Ordained again. 9733
REORDAINING, ppr. Ordaining again. 9733
REORDINATION, n. A second ordination. 9733
REORGANIZATION, n. The act of organizing anew; as repeated reorganization of the troops. 9733
REORGANIZE, v.t. [re and organize.] To organize anew; to reduce again to a regular body, or to a system; as, to reorganize a society or an army. 9734
REORGANIZED, pp. Organized anew. 9734
REORGANIZING, ppr. Organizing anew. 9734
REPACIFIED, pp. Pacified or appeased again. 9734
REPACIFY, v.t. [re and pacify.] To pacify again. 9734
REPACIFYING, ppr. Pacifying again. 9734
REPACK, v.t. [re and pact.] To pack a second time; as, to repack beef or pork. 9734
REPACKED, pp. Packed again. 9734
REPACKER, n. One that repacks. 9734
REPACKING, ppr. Packing anew. 9734
REPAID, pp. of repay. Paid back. 9734
REPAIR, v.t. [L. reparo; re and paro, to prepare. See Pare.] 9734
REPAIR, n. Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation; as, materials are collected for the repair of a church or a city. 9735
REPAIR, v.i. To go to; to betake one's self; to resort; as, to repair to a sanctuary for safety. 9735
REPAIR, n. The act of betaking one's self to any place; a resorting; abode. 9735
REPAIRABLE, a. That may be repaired; reparable. 9735
REPAIRED, pp. Restored to a good or sound state; rebuilt; made good. 9735
REPAIRER, n. One who repairs, restores or makes amends; as the repairer of decay.
REPAIRING, ppr. Restoring to a sound state; rebuilding; making amends for loss or 9735

injury. 9735
REPAND, a. [L. repandus.] In botany, a repand leaf is one, the rim of which is terminated by angles having sinuses between them, inscribed in the segment of a circle; or which has a bending or waved margin, without any angles; of which is bordered with numerous minute angles and small segments of circles alternately. 9735
REPANDOUS, a. [supra.] Bent upwards; convexedly crooked. 9735
REPARABLE, a. [L. reparabilis. See Repair.] 9735
REPARABLY, adv. In a manner admitting of restoration to a good state, or of amends, supply or indemnification. 9736
REPARATION, n. 9736
REPARATIVE, a. That repairs; restoring to a sound or good state; that amends defect or makes good. 9736
REPARATIVE, n. That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends. 9736
REPARTEE, n. 9736
REPARTEE, v.i. To make smart and witty replies. 9736
REPASS, v.t. 9736
REPASS, v.i. To pass or go back; to move back; as troops passing and repassing before our eyes. 9737
REPASSED, pp. Passed or traveled back. 9737
REPASSING, ppr. Passing back. 9737
REPAST, n. [L. re and pasco, to feed.] 9737
REPAST, v.t. To feed; to feast. 9737
REPASTURE, n. Food; entertainment. [not in use.] 9737
REPAY, v.t. 9737
REPAYABLE, a. That is to be repaid or refunded; as money lent, repayable at the end of sixty days. 9738
REPAYING, ppr. Paying back; compensating; requiting. 9738
REPAYMENT, n. 9738
REPEAL, v.t. [L. appello; ad and pello.] 9738
REPEAL, n. 9738
REPEALABILITY, n. The quality of being repealable. 9738
REPEALABLE, a. Capable of being repealed; revocable by the same power that enacted. It is held as a sound principle, that charters or grants which vest rights in individuals or corporations, are not repealable without the consent of the grantees, unless a clause reserving the right is inserted in the act. 9738
REPEALED, pp. Revoked; abrogated. 9738
REPEALER, n. One that repeals. 9738
REPEALING, ppr. Revoking; abrogating. 9739
REPEAT, v.t. [L. repeto; re and peto, to make at or drive towards. this verb ought to be written repete, in analogy with compete, and with repetition.] 9739
REPEAT, n. 9739
REPEATED, pp. done, attempted or spoken again; recited. 9739
REPEATEDLY, adv. More than once; again and again, indefinitely. He has been repeatedly warned of his danger. 9739
REPEATER, n. 9739
REPEATING, ppr. Doing or uttering again. 9740
REPEDATION, n. [Low L. repedo; re and pes, the foot.] A stepping or going back. [Not in use.] 9740
REPEL, v.t. [L. repello; re and pello, to drive.] 9740
REPEL, v.i. 9740
REPELLED, pp. Driven back; resisted. 9740
REPELLENCY, n. 9740
REPELLENT, a. Driving back; able or tending to repel. 9741
REPELLENT, n. In medicine, a medicine which drives back morbid humors into the mass of the blood, from which they were unduly secreted; or which prevents such an afflux of fluid to a part, as would raise it to a tumor; a discutient. 9741

REPELLER, n. He or that which repels. 9741
REPELLING, ppr. Driving back; resisting advance or approach effectually. 9741
REPENT, a. [L. repo, to creep.] Creeping; as a repent root. 9741
REPENT, v.i. [L. re and paeniteo, from paena, pain. Gr. See Paint.] 9741
REPENT, v.t. 9742
REPENTANCE, n. 9742
REPENTANT, a. 9743
REPENTANT, n. 9743
REPENTER, n. One that repents. 9743
REPENTING, ppr. Grieving for what is past; feeling pain or contrition for sin. 9743
REPENTING, n. Act of repenting. Hosea 11:8. 9743
REPENTINGLY, adv. With repentance. 9743
REPEOPLE, v.t. [re and people.] 9743
REPEOPLED, pp. Stocked anew with inhabitants. 9743
REPEOPLING, ppr. Furnishing again with a stock of inhabitants. 9743
REPEOPLING, n. [supra.] The act of furnishing again with inhabitants. 9743

REPERCUSS — REPRINTED 9744

REPERCUSS, v.t. [L. repercutio; re and percutio; per and quatio, to shake, to beat.] To beat back. 9744
REPERCUSSION, n. [L. repercussio.] 9744
REPERCUSSIVE, a. 9744
REPERCUSSIVE, n. A repellent. Obs. 9744
REPERTITIOUS, a. [from L. repertus, reperio.] Found; gained by finding. [Not in use.] 9744
REPERTORY, n. [L. repertorium, from reperio, to find again; re and aperio, to uncover.] 9744
REPETEND, n. [L. repetendus, repeto.] The parts of decimals continually repeated. 9744
REPETITION, n. [L. repetitio. See Repeat.] 9745
REPETITIONAL, REPETITIONARY, a. Containing repetition. [Little used.] 9745
REPINE, v.i. [re and pine.] 9745
REPINER, n. One that repines or murmurs. 9745
REPINING, ppr. 9745
REPINING, n. The act of fretting or feeling discontent or of murmuring. 9746
REPININGLY, adv. With murmuring or complaint. 9746
REPLACE, v.t. 9746
REPLACED, pp. Put again in a former place; supplied by a substitute. Thus in petrification, the animal or vegetable substance gradually wastes away, and is replaced by silex. 9746
REPLACEMENT, n. The act of replacing. 9746
REPLACING, ppr. Putting again in a former place; supplying the place of with a substitute. 9746
REPLAIT, v.t. [re and plait.] To plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again. 9746
REPLAITED, pp. Folded again or often. 9746
REPLAITING, ppr. Folding again or often. 9747
REPLANT, v.t. To plant again. 9747
REPLANTABLE, a. That may be planted again. 9747
REPLANTATION, n. The act of planting again. 9747
REPLANTED, pp. Planted anew. 9747
REPLANTING, ppr. Planting again. 9747
REPLEAD, v.t. [re and plead.] To plead again. 9747
REPLEADER, n. In law, a second pleading or course of pleadings; or the power of pleading again. 9747
REPLENISH, v.t. [L. re and plenus, full.] 9747
REPLENISH, v.i. To recover former fullness. 9747

REPLENISHED, pp. Filled; abundantly supplied. 9747
REPLENISHING, ppr. Filling; supplying with abundance. 9747
REPLETE, a. [L. repletus; re and pleo, to fill.] Completely filled; full. 9747
REPLETION, n. [L. repletio.] 9748
REPLETIVE, a. Filling; replenishing. 9748
REPLEVIABLE, a. [See Replevy.] In law, that may be replevied. 9748
REPLEVIED, pp. Taken by a writ of replevin. 9748
REPLEVIN, n. [See Replevy.] 9748
REPLEVISABLE, a. That may be replevied; but little used, being superseded by repleviable. 9748
REPLEVY, v.t. [re and pledge. Law L. replegiabilis and replegiare.] 9748
REPLEVYING, ppr. Retaking a distress. [See Replevy.] 9749
REPLICATION, n. [L. replicatio. See Reply.] 9749
REPLIER, n. One who answers; he that speaks or writes in return to something spoken or written. 9749
REPLY, v.i. [L. replico; re and plico, to fold, that is, to turn or send to. See Apply, Employ and Ply.] 9749
REPLY, v.t. To return for an answer. He knows not what to reply. 9749
REPLY, n. 9749
REPLYING, ppr. Answering either in words or writing. 9749
REPOLISH, v.t. To polish again. 9750
REPOLISHED, pp. Polished again. 9750
REPOLISHING, ppr. Polishing anew. 9750
REPORT, v.t. [L. reporto, to carry back; re and porto, to bear.] 9750
REPORT, v.i. To make a statement of facts. The committee will report at twelve o'clock. 9751
REPORT, n. 9751
REPORTED, pp. Told, related or stated in answer to inquiry or direction; circulated in popular rumors; reputed; stated officially. 9752
REPORTER, n. 9752
REPORTING, ppr. Giving account; relating; presenting statements of facts or of adjudged cases in law. 9752
REPORTINGLY, adv. By report or common fame. 9752
REPOSAL, n. s as z. [from repose.] The act of reposing or resting. 9752
REPOSE, v.t. s as z. [L. repono, reposui.] 9752
REPOSE, v.i. 9752
REPOSE, n. 9753
REPOSED, pp. Laid at rest; placed in confidence. 9753
REPOSEDNESS, n. State of being at rest. 9753
REPOSING, ppr. Laying at rest; placing in confidence; lying at rest; sleeping. 9753
REPOSIT, v.t. [L. repositus, repono.] To lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation.
REPOSITED, pp. Laid up; deposited for safety or preservation. 9753 9753
REPOSITING, ppr. Laying up or lodging for safety or preservation. 9753
REPOSITION, n. The act of replacing; as the reposition of a bone. 9753
REPOSITORY, n. [L. repositorium, from repono.] 9754
REPOSSESS, v.t. [re and possess.] To possess again. 9754
REPOSSESSED, pp. Possessed again. 9754
REPOSSESSING, ppr. Possessing again; obtaining possession again. 9754
REPOSSESSION, n. The act of possessing again; the state of possessing again. 9754
REPOUR, v.t. [re and pour.] To pour again. 9754
REPREHEND, v.t. [L. reprehendo; re and prehendo, to seize.] 9754
REPREHENDED, pp. Reproved; blamed. 9755
REPREHENDER, n. One that reprehends; one that blames or reproves. 9755
REPREHENDING, ppr. Reproving; blaming. 9755
REPREHENSIBLE, a. [L. reprehensus.] 9755

REPREHENSIBLENESS, n. Blamableness; culpableness. 9755
REPREHENSIBLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof. 9755
REPREHENSION, n. [L. reprehensio.] 9755
REPREHENSIVE, a. Containing reproof. 9755
REPREHENSORY, a. Containing reproof. 9755
REPRESENT, v.t. s as z. [L. repraesento; re and Low L. praesenter, from praesens, present.] 9755
REPRESENTANCE, n. Representation; likeness. [Not used.] 9756
REPRESENTANT, n. A representative. [Not in use.] 9756
REPRESENTATION, n. 9756
REPRESENTATIVE, a. 9757
REPRESENTATIVE, n. 9757
REPRESENTATIVELY, adv. 9758
REPRESENTATIVENESS, n. The state or quality of being representative. 9758
REPRESENTED, pp. Shown; exhibited; personated; described; stated; having substitutes. 9759
REPRESENTER, n. 9759
REPRESENTING, ppr. Showing; exhibiting; describing; acting in another's character; acting in the place of another. 9759
REPRESENTMENT, n. Representation; image; an idea proposed as exhibiting the likeness of something. 9759
REPRESS, v.t. [L. repressus, reprimo; re and premo, to press.] 9759
REPRESS, n. The act of subduing. [Not in use.] 9759
REPRESSED, pp. Crushed; subdued. 9759
REPRESSER, n. One that crushes or subdues. 9759
REPRESSING, ppr. Crushing; subduing; checking. 9759
REPRESSION, n. 9759
REPRESSIVE, a. Having power to crush; tending to subdue or restrain. 9760
REPRIEVAL, n. Respit; reprieve. [Not in use.] 9760
REPRIEVE, v.t. [I know not the origin of this word.] 9760
REPRIEVE, n. 9760
REPRIEVED, pp. Respited; allowed a longer time to live than the sentence of death permits. 9760
REPRIEVING, ppr. Respiting; suspending the execution of for a time. 9760
REPRIMAND, v.t. [If this word is from L. reprimo, it must be formed from the participle reprimendus.] 9760
REPRIMAND, n. Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public. 9761
REPRIMANDED, pp. Severely reproved. 9761
REPRIMANDING, ppr. Reproving severely. 9761
REPRINT, v.t. [re and print.] 9761
REPRINTED, pp. Printed anew; impressed again. 9761
REPRINTING — RESAIL 9762
REPRINTING, ppr. Printing again; renewing an impression. 9762
REPRISAL, n. s as z. [L. prendo.] 9762
REPRISE, n. s as z. A taking by way of retaliation. Obs. 9762
REPRISE, v.t. s as z. 9762
REPRIZES, n. plu. In law, yearly deductions out of a manor, as rent-charge, rent-seek, etc. 9763
REPROACH, v.t. [L. prox, in proximus.] 9763
REPROACH, n. 9763
REPROACHABLE, a. 9764
REPROACHED, pp. Censured in terms of contempt; upbraided. 9764
REPROACHFUL, a. 9764
REPROACHFULLY, adv. 9764

REPROBATE, a. [L. reprobatus, reprobo, to disallow; re and probo, to prove.] 9764
REPROBATE, n. A person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue and religion. 9765
REPROBATE, v.t. 9765
REPROBATED, pp. Disapproved with abhorrence; rejected; abandoned to wickedness or to destruction. 9765
REPROBATENESS, n. The state of being reprobate. 9765
REPROBATER, n. One that reprobates. 9765
REPROBATING, ppr. Disapproving with extreme dislike; rejecting; abandoning to wickedness or to destruction. 9765
REPROBATION, n. [L. reprobatio.] 9765
REPROBATIONER, n. One who abandons others to eternal destruction. 9766
REPRODUCE, v.t. [re and produce.] To produce again; to renew the production of a thing destroyed. Trees are reproduced by new shoots from the roots or stump; and certain animals, as the polype, are reproduced from cuttings. 9766
REPRODUCED, pp. Produced anew. 9766
REPRODUCER, n. One or that which reproduces. 9766
REPRODUCING, ppr. Producing anew. 9766
REPRODUCTION, n. The act or process of reproducing that which has been destroyed; as the reproduction of plants or animals from cuttings or slips. The reproduction of several parts of lobsters and crabs is one of the greatest curiosities in natural history. 9766
REPROOF, n. [from reprove.] 9766
REPROVABLE, a. [from reprove.] Worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blamable. 9767
REPROVE, v.t. [L. reprobo; re and probo, to prove.] 9767
REPROVED, pp. Blamed; reprehended; convinced of a fault. 9767
REPROVER, n. One that reproves; he or that which blames. Conscience is a bold reprover. 9767
REPROVING, ppr. Blaming; censuring. 9767
REPRUNE, v.t. [re and prune.] To prune a second time. 9768
REPRUNED, pp. Pruned a second time. 9768
REPRUNING, ppr. Pruning a second time. 9768
REPTILE, a. [L. reptilis, from repo, to creep, Gr. See Creep.] 9768
REPTILE, n. 9768
REPUBLIC, n. [L. respublica; res and publica; public affairs.] 9768
REPUBLICAN, a. 9769
REPUBLICAN, n. One who favors or prefers a republican form of government. 9769
REPUBLICANISM, n. 9769
REPUBLICANIZE, v.t. To convert to republican principles; as, to republicanize the rising generation. 9769
REPUBLICATION, n. [re and publication.] 9769
REPUBLISH, v.t. [re and publish.] 9769
REPUBLISHED, pp. Published anew. 9770
REPUBLISHER, n. One who republishes. 9770
REPUBLISHING, ppr. Publishing again. 9770
REPUDIABLE, a. [from repudiate.] That may be rejected; fit or proper to be put away.
REPUDIATE, v.t. [L. repudio.] 9770 9770
REPUDIATED, pp. Cast off; rejected; discarded; divorced. 9770
REPUDIATING, ppr. Casting off; rejecting; divorcing. 9770
REPUDIATION, n. [L. repudiatio.] 9770
REPUGN, n. repu'ne. [L. repugno; re and pugno.] 9770
REPUGNANCE, REPUGNANCY, n. [L. repugnantia, from repugno, to resist; re and pugno, to fight.] 9770
REPUGNANT, a. [L. repugnans.] 9771
REPUGNANTLY, adv. With opposition; in contradiction. 9771
REPULLULATE, v.i. [L. re and pullulo, to bud.] To bud again. 9771

REPULLULATION, n. The act of budding again. 9771
REPULSE, n. repuls'. [L. repulsa, from repello; re and pello, to drive.] 9771
REPULSE, v.t. repuls'. [L. repulsus, repello.] 9771
REPULSED, pp. Repelled; driven back. 9772
REPULSER, n. One that repulses or drives back. 9772
REPULSING, ppr. Driving back. 9772
REPULSION, n. 9772
REPULSIVE, a. 9772
REPULSIVENESS, n. The quality of being repulsive or forbidding. 9772
REPULSORY, a. Repulsive; driving back. 9772
REPURCHASE, v.t. [re and purchase.] To buy again; to buy back; to regain by purchase or expense. 9772
REPURCHASE, n. The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold. 9772
REPURCHASED, pp. Bought back or again; regained by expense; as a throne repurchased with the blood of enemies. 9772
REPURCHASING, ppr. Buying back or again; regaining by the payment of a price. 9772
REPUTABLE, a. [from repute.] 9773
REPUTABLENESS, n. The quality of being reputable. 9773
REPUTABLY, adv. With reputation; without disgrace or discredit; as, to fill an office reputably. 9773
REPUTATION, n. [L. reputatio.] 9773
REPUTE, v.t. [L. reputo; re and puto, to think.] 9773
REPUTE, n. 9774
REPUTED, pp. Reckoned; accounted. 9774
REPUTEDLY, adv. In common opinion or estimation. 9774
REPUTELESS, a. Disreputable; disgraceful. 9774
REPUTING, ppr. Thinking; reckoning; accounting. 9774
REQUEST, n. [L. requisitus, requiro; re and quaero, to seek. See Quest, Question.] 9774
REQUEST, v.t. 9775
REQUESTED, pp. Asked; desired; solicited. 9775
REQUESTER, n. One who requests; a petitioner. 9775
REQUESTING, ppr. Asking; petitioning. 9775
REQUICKEN, v.t. [re and quicken.] To reanimate; to give new life to. 9776
REQUICKENED, pp. Reanimated. 9776
REQUICKENING, ppr. Reanimating; invigorating. 9776
REQUIEM, n. [L.] 9776
REQUIETORY, n. [Low L. requietorium.] A sepulcher. [Not in use.] 9776
REQUIRABLE, a. [from require.] That may be required; fit or proper to be demanded. 9776
REQUIRE, v.t. [L. requiro; re and quaero, to seek. See Query.] 9776
REQUIRED, pp. Demanded; needed; necessary. 9777
REQUIREMENT, n. Demand; requisition. 9777
REQUIRER, n. One who requires. 9777
REQUIRING, ppr. Demanding; needing; 9777
REQUISITE, a. s as z. [L. requiitus, from requiro.] 9777
REQUISITE, n. That which is necessary; something indispensable. Contentment is a requisite to a happy life. 9777
REQUISITELY, adv. Necessarily; in a requisite manner. 9778
REQUISITENESS, n. The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity. 9778
REQUISITION, n. [See Require.] 9778
REQUISITIVE, a. Expressing or implying demand. 9778
REQUISITORY, a. Sought for; demanded. [Little used.] 9778
REQUITAL, n. [from requite.] 9778
REQUITE, v.t. [from quit, L. cedo.] 9778
REQUITED, pp. Repaid; recompensed; rewarded. 9779
REQUITER, n. One who requites. 9779

REQUITING, ppr. Recompensing; rewarding; giving in return. 9779
RERE-MOUSE, n. A bat. [See Rear-mouse.] 9779
RE-RESOLVE, v.t. re-rezolv'. To resolve a second time. 9779
RERE-WARD, n. [rear and ward.] The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rear guard. [The latter othography is to be preferred.] Numbers 10:25; Isaiah 52:12. 9779
RESAIL, v. or i. [re and sail.] To sail back. 9779
RESALE — RESISTIBILITY 9780
RESALE, n. [re and sale.] 9780
RESALUTE, v.t. [L. resaluto; re and saluto, to salute.] 9780
RESALUTED, pp. Saluted again. 9780
RESALUTING, ppr. Saluting anew. 9780
RESCIND, v.t. [L. rescindo; re and scindo; to cut.] 9780
RESCISSION, n. resizh'on. [L. rescissus.] 9780
RESCISSORY, a. Having power to cut off or to abrogate. 9780
RESCOUS, in law. [See Rescue.] 9780
RESCRIBE, v.t. [L. rescribo; re and scribo, to write.] 9780
RESCRIPT, n. [L. rescriptum, rescribo.] The answer of an emperor, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question. This answer serves as a decision of the question, and is therefore equivalent to an edict or decree. 9781
RESCRIPTIVELY, adv. By rescript. [Unusual.] 9781
RESCUABLE, a. That may be rescued. 9781
RESCUE, v.t. res'cu. [L. re and quatio.] 9781
RESCUE, n. [See the Verb.] 9781
RESCUED, pp. Delivered from confinement or danger; or forcibly taken from the custody of the law. 9782
RESCUER, n. One that rescues or retakes. 9782
RESCUING, ppr. Liberating from restraint or danger; forcibly taking from the custody of the law. 9782
RESEARCH, n. reserch'. Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; as researches of human wisdom. 9782
RESEARCH, v.t. reserch'. 9782
RESEARCHER, n. reserch'er. One who diligently inquires or examines. 9782
RESEAT, v.t. [re and seat.] To seat or set again. 9782
RESEATED, pp. Seated again. 9782
RESEATING, ppr. Seating again. 9782
RESECTION, n. [L. resectio, reseco.] The act of cutting or paring off. 9782
RESEEK, v.t. pret. and pp. resought. [re and seek.] 9783
RESEIZE, v.t. [re and seize.] 9783
RESEIZED, pp. Seized again. 9783
RESEIZER, n. One who seizes again. 9783
RESEIZING, ppr. Seizing again. 9783
RESEIZURE, n. resc'zhur. A second seizure; the act of seizing again. 9783
RESELL, v.t. To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold. 9783
RESEMBLABLE, a. [See Resemble.] That may be compared. [Not in use.] 9783
RESEMBLANCE, n. [See Resemble.] 9783
RESEMBLE, v.t. s as z. [See Similar.] 9784
RESEMBLED, pp. Likened; compared. 9784
RESEMBLING, ppr. Having the likeness of; likening; comparing. 9784
RESEND, v.t. pret. and pp. resent. [re and send.] 9784
RESENT, v.t. s as z. [L. sentio.] 9784
RESENTED, pp. Taken ill; being in some measure angry at. 9785
RESENTER, n. 9785

RESENTFUL, a. Easily provoked to anger; of an irritable temper. 9785
RESENTING, ppr. Taking ill; feeling angry at. 9785
RESENTINGLY, adv. 9785
RESENTIVE, a. Easily provoked or irritated; quick to feel an injury or affront. 9785
RESENTMENT, n. 9785
RESERVATION, n. s as z. [L. reservo.] 9786
RESERVATIVE, a. Keeping; reserving. 9786
RESERVATORY, n. [from reserve.] A place in which things are reserved or kept. 9786
RESERVE, v.t. rezerv'. [L. reservo; re and servo, to keep.] 9786
RESERVE, n. rezerv'. 9787
RESERVED, pp. 9788
RESERVEDLY, adv. 9788
RESERVEDNESS, n. Closeness; want of frankness, openness or freedom. A man may guard himself by that silence and reservedness which every one may innocently practice.
RESERVER, n. One that reserves. 97899788
RESERVING, ppr. Keeping back; keeping for other use or for use at a future time; retaining. 9789
RESERVOIR, n. A place where any thing is kept in store, particularly a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal or a city by means of aqueducts, or to drive a mill-wheel and the like; a cistern; a mill-pond; a bason.
RESET, n. In Scots law, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal. 97899789
RESETTLE, v.t. [re and settle.] 9789
RESETTLE, v.i. to settle in the ministry a second time; to be installed. 9789
RESETTLED, pp. Settled again; installed. 9789
RESETTLEMENT, n. 9789
RESETTLING, ppr. Settling again; installing. 9789
RESHIP, v.t. [re and ship.] To ship again; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported; as coffee and sugar imported into New York, and reshipped for Hamburg. 9790
RESHIPMENT, n. 9790
RESHIPPED, pp. Shipped again. 9790
RESHIPPING, ppr. Shipping again. 9790
RESIANCE, n. [See Resiant.] Residence; abode. Obs. 9790
RESIANT, a. [L. resideo. See Reside.] 9790
RESIDE, v.i. s as z. [L. resideo, resido; re and sedeo, to sit, to settle.] 9790
RESIDENCE, n. 9791
RESIDENT, a. [L. residens.] 9791
RESIDENT, n. 9791
RESIDENTIARY, a. Having residence. 9792
RESIDENTIARY, n. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence. 9792
RESIDER, n. One who resides in a particular place. 9792
RESIDING, ppr. Dwelling in a place for some continuance of time. 9792
RESIDUAL, a. Remaining after a part is taken. 9792
RESIDUARY, a. [L. residuus. See Reside.] 9792
RESIDUE, n. [L. residuus.] 9792
RESIDUUM, n. [L.] 9792
RESIEGE, v.t. [re and siege.] To seat again; to reinstate. Obs. 9793
RESIGN, v.t. rezi'ne. [L. resigno; re and signo, to sign. The radical sense of sign is to send, to drive, hence to set. To resign is to send, to drive, hence to set. To resign is to send back or send away.] 9793
RESIGN, v.t. To sign again. 9793
RESIGN, n. Resignation. Obs. 9793
RESIGNATION, n. 9793
RESIGNED, pp. 9794
RESIGNEDLY, adv. With submission. 9794

RESIGNER, n. One that resigns. 9794
RESIGNING, ppr. Giving up; surrendering; submitting. 9794
RESIGNMENT, n. The act of resigning. Obs. 9794
RESILAH, n. An ancient patriarchal coin. 9794
RESILIENCE, RESILIENCY, n. s as z. [L. resiliens, resilio; re and salio, to spring.] 9794
RESILIENT, a. [L. resiliens.] Leaping or starting back; rebounding. 9794
RESILITION, n. [L. resilio.] The act of springing back; resilience. 9794
RESIN, n. s as z. [L., Gr. to flow.] 9794
RESINIFEROUS, a. [L. resina and fero, to produce.] 9795
RESINIFORM, a. Having the form of resin. 9795
RESINO-ELECTRIC, a. Containing or exhibiting negative electricity, or that kind which is produced by the friction of resinous substances. 9795
RESINO-EXTRACTIVE, a. Designating extractive matter in which resin predominates.
RESINOUS, a. Partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin. Resinous substances are 9795
combustible. 9795
RESINOUSLY, adv. By means of resin; as resinously electrified. 9795
RESINOUSNESS, n. The quality of being resinous. 9795
RESIPISCENCE, n. [L. resipisco, from resipio; re and sapio, to taste.] 9795
RESIST, v.t. rezist'. [L. resisto; re and sisto, to stand.] 9796
RESIST, v.i. to make opposition. 9796
RESISTANCE, n. 9796
RESISTANT, n. he or that which resists. 9796
RESISTED, pp. Opposed; counteracted; withstood. 9797
RESISTER, n. One that opposes or withstands. 9797
RESISTIBILITY, n. 9797
RESISTIBLE — RESTLESSLY 9798
RESISTIBLE, a. That may be resisted; as a resistible force; resistible grace. 9798
RESISTING, ppr. withstanding; opposing. 9798
RESISTIVE, a. Having the power to resist. 9798
RESISTLESS, a. 9798
RESISTLESSLY, adv. So as not to be opposed or denied. 9798
RESOLD, pp. of resell. Sold a second time, or sold after being bought. 9798
RESOLUBLE, a. s as z. [re and L. solubilis. See Resolve.] 9798
RESOLUTE, a. [The Latin resolutus has a different signification. See Resolve.] 9798
RESOLUTELY, adv. 9799
RESOLUTENESS, n. Fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness. 9799
RESOLUTION, n. [L. resolutio. See Resolve.] 9799
RESOLUTIONER, n. One who joins in the declaration of others. [Not in use.] 9800
RESOLUTIVE, a. Having the power to dissolve or relax. [Not much used.] 9800
RESOLVABLE, a. That may be resolved or reduced to first principles. 9800
RESOLVE, v.t. rezolv'. [L. resolvo; re and solvo, to loose.] 9800
RESOLVE, v.i. rezolv'. 9802
RESOLVE, n. rezolv'. 9802
RESOLVED, pp. 9803
RESOLVEDLY, adv. With firmness of purpose. 9803
RESOLVEDNESS, n. Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution. 9803
RESOLVENT, n. That which has the power of causing solution. In medicine, that which has power to disperse inflammation and prevent the suppuration of tumors; a discutient.
RESOLVER, n. One that resolves or forms a firm purpose. 9803 9803
RESOLVING, ppr. Separating into component parts; analyzing; removing perplexities or obscurity; discussing, as tumors; determining. 9803
RESOLVING, n. The act of determining or forming a fixed purpose; a resolution. 9803
RESONANCE, n. s as z. [L. resonans.] 9803

RESONANT, a. [L. resonans; re and sono, to sound.] Resounding; returning sound; echoing back. 9804
RESORB, v.t. [L. resorbeo; re and sorbeo, to drink in.] To swallow up. 9804
RESORBENT, a. Swallowing up. 9804
RESORT, v.i. s as z. 9804
RESORT, n. 9804
RESORTER, n. One that resorts or frequents. 9805
RESORTING, ppr. Going; having recourse; betaking; frequenting. 9805
RESOUND, v.t. s as z. [L. resono; re and sono, to sound.] 9805
RESOUND, v.i. 9805
RESOUND, v.t. [re and sound; with the accent on the first syllable.] To sound again. 9805
RESOUND, n. s as z. Return of sound; echo. 9806
RESOUNDED, pp. Echoed; returned, as sound; celebrated. 9806
RESOUNDING, ppr. Echoing; returning, as sound. 9806
RESOURCE, n. 9806
RESOURCELESS, a. Destitute of resources. [A word not to be countenanced.] 9806
RESOW, v.t. pret. resowed; pp. resowed or resown. [re and sow.] To sow again. 9806
RESOWED, RESOWN, pp. Sown anew. 9806
RESPEAK, v.t. pret. respoke; pp. respoken, respoke. [re and speak.] 9806
RESPECT, v.t. [L. respecto, or respectus, from respicio; re and specio, to view.] 9807
RESPECT, n. [L. respectus.] 9807
RESPECTABILITY, n. State or quality of being respectable; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect. 9808
RESPECTABLE, a. 9808
RESPECTABLENESS, n. Respectability. 9809
RESPECTABLY, adv. 9809
RESPECTED, pp. Held in honorable estimation. 9809
RESPECTER, n. One that respects; chiefly used in the phrase, respecter of persons, which signifies a person who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candor, justice and equity. 9809
RESPECTFUL, a. Marked or characterized by respect; as respectful deportment. 9809
RESPECTFULLY, adv. With respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation. 9810
RESPECTFULNESS, n. The quality of being respectful. 9810
RESPECTING, ppr. Regarding; having regard to; relating to. This word, like concerning, has reference to a single word or to a sentence. In the sentence, “his conduct respecting us is commendable,” respecting has reference to conduct. But when we say, “respecting a further appropriation of money, it is to be observed, that the resources of the country are inadequate,” respecting has reference to the whole subsequent clause or sentence. 9810
RESPECTIVE, a. 9810
RESPECTIVELY, adv. 9810
RESPECTLESS, a. Having no respect; without regard; without reference. [Little used.]
RESPECTLESSNESS, n. The state of having no respect or regard; regardlessness. 9811
[Little used.] 9811
RESPERSE, v.t. respers’. [L. respersus, respergo; re and spargo, to sprinkle.] To sprinkle. [Rarely used.] 9811
RESPERSION, n. [L. respersio.] The act of sprinkling. 9811
RESPIRABLE, a. [from respire.] That may be breathed; fit for respiration or for the support of animal life; as respirable air. Azotic gas is not respirable. 9811
RESPIRATION, n. [L. respiratio.] 9811
RESPIRATORY, a. Serving for respiration; as respiratory organs. 9811
RESPIRE, v.i. [L. respiro; re and spiro, to breathe.] 9811
RESPIRE, v.t. To exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations. 9812
RESPIRED, pp. Breathed; inhaled and exhaled. 9812

RESPIRING, ppr. Breathing; taking breath. 9812
RESPIT, n. 9812
RESPIT, v.t. 9812
RESPITED, pp. Relieved from labor; allowed a temporary suspension of execution. 9812
RESPITING, ppr. Relieving from labor; suspending the execution of a capital offender.
RESPLENDENCE, RESPLENDENCY, n. [L. resplendens, resplendeo; re and 9812
splendeo, to shine.] 9813
RESPLENDENT, a. [supra.] Very bright; shining with brilliant luster. 9813
RESPLENDENTLY, adv. With brilliant luster; with great brightness. 9813
RESPLIT, v.t. [re and split.] To split again. 9813
RESPOND, v.i. [L. respondeo; re and spondeo, to promise, that is, to sent to. Hence respondeo is to send back.] 9813
RESPOND, v.t. To answer; to satisfy by payment. The surety was held to respond the judgment of court. The goods attached shall be held to respond the judgment. 9813
RESPOND, n. 9814
RESPONDED, pp. Answered; satisfied by payment. 9814
RESPONDENT, a. Answering; that answers to demand or expectation. 9814
RESPONDENT, n. 9814
RESPONDING, ppr. Answering; corresponding. 9814
RESPONSAL, a. Answerable; responsible. [Not in use.] 9814
RESPONSAL, n. 9814
RESPONSE, n. respons'. [L. responsum.] 9814
RESPONSIBILITY, n. [from responsible.] 9815
RESPONSIBLE, a. [from L. responsus, respondeo.] 9815
RESPONSIBLENESS, n. 9815
RESPONSION, n. [L. responsio.] The act of answering. [Not used.] 9816
RESPONSIVE, a. 9816
RESPONSORY, a. Containing answer. 9816
RESPONSORY, n. A response; the alternate speaking, in church service. 9816
REST, n. [L. resto, if the latter is a compound of re and sto; but is an original word. See Verb.] 9816
REST, n. [L. resto.] 9817
REST, v.i. 9818
REST, v.i. To be left; to remain. Obs. 9819
REST, v.t. 9819
RESTAGNANT, a. [L. restagnans.] Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current. [Not much used.] 9820
RESTAGNATE, v.i. [L. restagno; re and stagno, to stagnate.] 9820
RESTAGNATION, n. Stagnation, which see. 9820
RESTANT, a. [L. restans, reto.] In botany, remaining, as footstalks after the fructification has fallen off. 9820
RESTAURATION, n. [L. restauro.] Restoration to a former good state. 9820
RESTED, pp. Laid on for support. 9820
RESTEM, v.t. [re and stem.] To force back against the current. 9820
RESTFUL, a. [from rest.] Quiet; being at rest. 9820
RESTFULLY, adv. In a state of rest or quiet. 9820
REST-HARROW, n. A plant of the genus Ononis. 9820
RESTIF, a. [L. resto.] 9820
RESTIF, n. A stubborn horse. 9821
RESTIFNESS, n. 9821
RESTINCTION, n. [L. restinctio, restinguo; re and extinguo.] The act of quenching or extinguishing. 9821
RESTING, ppr. Ceasing to move or act; ceasing to be moved or agitated; lying; leaning; standing; depending or relying. 9821
RESTING-PLACE, n. A place for rest. 9821

RESTINGUISH, v.t. [L. restinguo; re and extinguo.] To quench or extinguish. 9821
RESTITUTE, v.t. [L. restituo; re and statuo, to set.] 9821
RESTITUTION, n. [L. restitutio.] 9821
RESTITUTOR, n. One who makes restitution. [little used.] 9822
RESTIVE, RESTIVENESS. [See Restif.] 9822
RESTLESS, a. 9822
RESTLESSLY, adv. Without rest; unquietly. 9823
RESTLESSNESS — RETIRED 9824
RESTLESSNESS, n. 9824
RESTORABLE, n. [from restore.] That may be restored to a former good condition; as restorable land. 9824
RESTORAL, n. Restitution. [Not in use.] 9824
RESTORATION, n. [L. restauro.] 9824
RESTORATIVE, a. That has power to renew strength and vigor. 9825
RESTORATIVE, n. A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigor, or in recruiting the vital powers. 9825
RESTORE, v.t. [L. restauro. This is a compound of re and the root of store, story, history. The primary sense is to set, to lay or to throw, as in Gr. solid.] 9825
RESTORE, v.t. [re and store.] To store again. The goods taken out were restored. 9826
RESTORED, pp. Returned; brought back; retrieved; recovered; cured; renewed; re-established. 9826
RESTOREMENT, n. The act of restoring; restoration. [Not used.] 9826
RESTORER, n. One that restores; one that returns what is lost or unjustly detained; one who repairs or re-establishes. 9827
RESTORING, ppr. Returning what is lost or taken; bringing back; recovering; curing; renewing; repairing; re-establishing. 9827
RESTRAIN, v.t. [L. restringo; re and stringo, to strain. The letter g appears from the participle to be casual; stringo, for strigo. Hence strictus, strict, stricture. If the two letters st are removed, the word rigo coincides exactly, in primary sense, with L. rego, rectus, right, and the root of reach, stretch, straight.] 9827
RESTRAINABLE, a. Capable of being restrained. 9828
RESTRAINED, pp. Held back from advancing or wandering; withheld; repressed; suppressed; abridged; confined. 9828
RESTRAINEDLY, adv. With restraint; with limitation. 9828
RESTRAINER, n. He or that which restrains. 9828
RESTRAINING, ppr. 9828
RESTRAINT, n. 9828
RESTRICT, v.t. [L. restrictus, from restringo. See Restrain.] 9828
RESTRICTED, pp. Limited; confined to bounds. 9829
RESTRICTING, ppr. Confining to limits. 9829
RESTRICTION, n. [L. restrictus.] 9829
RESTRICTIVE, a. 9829
RESTRICTIVELY, adv. With limitation. 9829
RESTRINGE, v.t. restrinj. [L. restringo, supra.] To confine; to contract; to astringe. 9829
RESTRINGENCY, n. The quality or power of contracting. 9829
RESTRINGENT, a. Astringent; styptic. 9829
RESTRINGENT, n. A medicine that operates as an astringent or styptic. 9829
RESTRIVE, v.i. [re and strive.] To strive anew. 9830
RESTY, a. The same as restive or restif, of which it is a contraction. 9830
RESUBJECTION, n. [re and subjection.] A second subjection. 9830
RESUBLIMATION, n. A second sublimation. 9830
RESUBLIME, v.t. [re and sublime.] To sublime again; as, to resublime mercurial sublimate. 9830
RESUBLIMED, pp. sublimed a second time. 9830
RESUBLIMING, ppr. Subliming again. 9830

RESUDATION, n. [L. resudatus, resudo; re and sudo, to sweat.] The act of sweating again. 9830
RESULT, v.i. s as z. [L. resulto, resilio; re and salio, to leap.] 9830
RESULT, n. 9830
RESULTANCE, n. The act of resulting. 9831
RESULTANT, n. In mechanics, a force which is the combined effect of two or more forces, acting in different directions. 9831
RESULTING, ppr. 9831
RESUMABLE, a. s as z. [from resume.] That may be taken back, or that may be taken up again. 9831
RESUME, v.t. s as z. [L. resumo; re and sumo, to take.] 9831
RESUMED, pp. Taken back; taken again; begun again after interruption. 9832
RESUMING, ppr. Taking back; taking again; beginning again after interruption. 9832
RESUMMON, v.t. 9832
RESUMMONED, pp. Summoned again; recovered. 9832
RESUMMONING, ppr. Recalling; recovering. 9832
RESUMPTION, n. [L. resumptus.] 9832
RESUMPTIVE, a. Taking back or again. 9832
RESUPINATE, a. [L. resupinatus, resupino; re and supino, supinus, lying on the back.] 9833
RESUPINATION, n. [supra.] The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed, as a corol. 9833
RESUPINE, a. Lying on the back. 9833
RESURRECTION, n. s as z. [L. resurrectus, resurgo; re and surgo, to rise.] 9833
RESURVEY, v.t. [re and survey.] To survey again or anew; to review. 9833
RESURVEY, n. A second survey. 9833
RESURVEYED, pp. Surveyed again. 9833
RESURVEYING, ppr. surveying anew; reviewing. 9833
RESUSCITATE, v.t. [L. resuscito; re and suscito, to raise.] 9833
RESUSCITATED, pp. Revived; revivified; reproduced. 9834
RESUSCITATING, ppr. Reviving; revivifying; reproducing. 9834
RESUSCITATION, n. 9834
RESUSCITATIVE, a. Reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing. 9834
RETAIL, v.t. 9834
RETAIL, n. The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand. 9834
RETAILED, pp. Sold in small quantities. 9834
RETAILER, n. [This word, like the noun retail, is often, perhaps generally accented on the first syllable in America.] 9834
RETAILING, ppr. Selling in small quantities. 9835
RETAIN, v.t. [L. retineo; re and teneo, to hold.] 9835
RETAIN, v.i. 9835
RETAINED, pp. Held; kept in possession; kept as an associate; kept in pay; kept from escape. 9836
RETAINER, n. 9836
RETAINING, ppr. Keeping in possession; keeping as an associate; keeping from escape; hiring; engaging by a fee. 9836
RETAKE, v.t. pret. retook; pp. retaken. [re and take.] 9836
RETAKER, n. One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor. 9836
RETAKING, ppr. Taking again; taking from a captor. 9836
RETAKING, n. A taking again; recapture. 9836
RETALIATE, v.t. [Low L. retalio; re and talio, from talis, like.] 9837
RETALIATE, v.i. To return like for like; as, to retaliate upon an enemy. 9837
RETALIATED, pp. Returned, as like for like. 9837
RETALIATING, ppr. Returning, like for like. 9837
RETALIATION, n. 9837

RETALIATORY, a. Returning like for like; as retaliatory measure; retaliatory edicts. 9837
RETARD, v.t. [L. retardo; re and tardo, to delay, tardus, slow, late. See Target.] 9837
RETARD, v.i. To stay back. [Not in use.] 9838
RETARDATION, n. The act of abating the velocity of motion; hinderance; the act of delaying; as the retardation of the motion of a ship; the retardation of hoary hairs. 9838
RETARDED, pp. Hindered in motion; delayed. 9838
RETARDER, n. One that retards, hinders or delays. 9838
RETARDING, ppr. Abating the velocity of motion; hindering; delaying. 9838
RETARDMENT, n. The act of retarding or delaying. 9838
RETCH, v.i. [See Reach.] 9838
RETCHLESS, careless, is not in use. [See Reckless.] 9838
RETECTION, n. [L. retectus, from retego, to uncover; re and tego, to cover.] 9838
RETENT, n. That which is retained. 9838
RETENTION, n. [L. retentio, retineo; re and teneo, to hold.] 9838
RETENTIVE, a. Having the power to retain; as a retentive memory; the retentive faculty; the retentive force of the stomach; a body retentive of heat or moisture. 9839
RETENTIVENESS, n. The quality of retention; a retentiveness of memory. 9839
RETICENCE, RETICENCY, n. [L. reticentia, reticeo; re and tacco, to be silent.] 9839
RETICLE, n. [L. reticulum, from rete, a net.] 9839
RETICULAR, a. [supra.] Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with interstices; as a reticular body or membrane. 9839
RETICULATE, RETICULATED, a. [L. reticulatus, from rete, a net.] Netted; resembling net-work; having distinct veins crossing like net-work; as a reticulate corol or petal. 9840
RETICULATION, n. Net-work; organization of substances resembling a net. 9840
RETIFORM, a. [L. retiformis; rete, a net, and forma, form.] 9840
RETINA, n. [L. from rete, a net.] In anatomy, one of the coats of the eye, being an expansion of the optic nerve over the bottom of the eye, where the sense of vision is first received. 9840
RETINASPHALT, n. A bituminous or resinous substance of a yellowish or reddish brown color, found in irregular pieces very light and shining. [See Retinite.] 9840
RETINITE, n. [Gr. resin.] Pitchstone; stone of fusible pitch, of a resinous appearance, compact, brown, reddish, gray, yellowish, blackish or bluish, rarely homogeneous, and often containing crystals of feldspar and scales of mica. It is the pechstein porphyry or obsidian of the Germans. It is called also retinasphalt. 9840
RETINUE, n. [L. retineo; re and tenco, to hold.] 9840
RETIRADE, n. 9840
RETIRE, v.i. 9841
RETIRE, v.t. To withdraw; to take away. 9841
RETIRE, n. 9841
RETIRED, a. 9842
RETIREDLY — REVELRY 9843
RETIREDLY, adv. In solitude or privacy. 9843
RETIREDNESS, n. A state of retirement; solitude; privacy or secrecy. 9843
RETIREMENT, n. 9843
RETIRING, ppr. 9843
RETOLD, pret. and pp. of retell; as a story retold. 9843
RETORT, v.t. [L. retortus, retorqueo; re and torqueo, to throw.] 9843
RETORT, v.i. To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply. He retorted upon his adversary with severity. 9844
RETORT, n. 9844
RETORTED, pp. Returned; thrown back; bent back. 9844
RETORTER, n. One that retorts. 9844
RETORTING, ppr. Returning; throwing back. 9844
RETORTION, n. The act of retorting. 9844

RETOSS, v.t. [re and toss.] To toss back. 9844
RETOSSED, pp. Tossed back. 9844
RETOSSING, ppr. Tossing back. 9844
RETOUCH, v.t. retuch'. [re and touch.] To improve by new touches; as, to retouch a picture or an essay. 9844
RETOUCHED, pp. retuch'ed. Touched again; improved by new touches. 9845
RETOUCHING, ppr. retuch'ing. Improving by new touches. 9845
RETRACE, v.t. 9845
RETRACED, pp. Traced back. 9845
RETRACING, ppr. Tracing back. 9845
RETRACT, v.t. [L. retractus, retraho; re and traho, to draw.] 9845
RETRACT, v.t. To take back; to unsay; to withdraw concession or declaration. 9845
RETRACT, n. Among horsemen, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe. 9845
RETRACTABLE, a. That may be retracted or recalled. 9846
RETRACTATION, n. [L. retractatio.] 9846
RETRACTED, pp. Recalled; recanted; disavowed. 9846
RETRACTIBLE, a. That may be drawn back; retractile. 9846
RETRACTILE, a. Capable of being drawn back. 9846
RETRACTING, ppr. Recalling; disavowing; recanting. 9846
RETRACTION, n. [from retract.] 9846
RETRACTIVE, a. Withdrawing; taking from. 9846
RETRACTIVE, n. That which withdraws or takes from. 9846
RETRAICT, n. Retreat. Obs. 9846
RETRAIT, n. A cast of countenance; a picture. Obs. 9846
RETRAXIT, n. [L. retraho, retraxi.] In law, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action. 9847
RETREAT, n. [L. retractus, retraho; re and traho.] 9847
RETREAT, v.i. 9847
RETREATED, as a passive participle, though used by Milton, is not good English. 9848
RETRENCH, v.t. 9848
RETRENCH, v.i. To live at less expense. It is more reputable to retrench than to live embarrassed. 9848
RETRENCHED, pp. Cut off; curtailed; diminished. 9848
RETRENCHING, ppr. Cutting off; curtailing. 9848
RETRENCHMENT, n. 9848
RETRIBUTE, v.t. [L. retribuo; re and tribuo, to give or bestow.] 9849
RETRIBUTED, pp. Paid back; given in return; rewarded. 9849
RETRIBUTER, n. One that makes retribution. 9849
RETRIBUTING, ppr. Requiting; making repayment; rewarding. 9849
RETRIBUTION, n. 9849
RETRIBUTIVE, RETRIBUTORY, a. Repaying; rewarding for good deeds, and punishing for offenses; as retributive justice. 9850
RETRIEVABLE, a. [from retrieve.] That may be retrieved or recovered. 9850
RETRIEVE, v.t. 9850
RETRIEVE, n. A seeking again; a discovery. [Not in use.] 9850
RETRIEVED, pp. Recovered; repaired; regained; recalled. 9850
RETRIEVING, ppr. Recovering; repairing; recalling. 9850
RETROACTION, n. [L. retro, backward, and action.] 9850
RETROACTIVE, a. [L. retro, backward, and active.] 9851
RETROACTIVELY, adv. By returned action or operation; by operating on something past.
RETROCEDE, v.t. [L. retro, back, and cedo, to give.] 98519851
RETROCEDED, pp. Granted back. 9851
RETROCEDING, ppr. Ceding back. 9851
RETROCESSION, n. 9851
RETRODUCTION, n. [L. retroduco; retro, back, and duco, to lead.] A leading or bringing

back. 9851
RETROFLEX, a. [L. retro, back, and flexus, bent.] 9851
RETROFRACT, RETROFRACTED, a. [L. retro, back, and fractus, broken.] 9851
RETROGRADATION, n. 9852
RETROGRADE, a. [L. retrogradior; retro, backwards, and gradior, to go.] 9852
RETROGRADE, v.i. [L. retrogradior; retro and gradior, to go.] To go or move backward. 9852
RETROGRESSION, n. The act of going backward. 9852
RETROGRESSIVE, a. Going or moving backward; declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state. 9852
RETROMINGENCY, n. [L. retro, backward, and mingo, to discharge urine.] 9852
RETROMINGENT, a. Discharging the urine backwards. 9853
RETROMINGENT, n. In zoology, an animal that discharges its urine backwards. 9853
RETROPULSIVE, a. [L. retro, back, and pulsus, pello, to drive.] Driving back; repelling.
RETRORSELY, adv. retros'ly. [L. retrorsum, backward.] In a backward direction; as 9853
a stem retrorsely aculeate. 9853
RETROSPECT, n. [L. retro, back, and specio, to look.] 9853
RETROSPECTION, n. 9853
RETROSPECTIVE, a. 9853
RETROSPECTIVELY, adv. By way of retrospect. 9853
RETROVERSION, n. A turning or falling backwards; as the retroversion of the uterus.
RETROVERT, v.t. To turn back. 98549854
RETROVERTED, a. [L. retro, back, and verto, to turn.] Turned back. 9854
RETRUDE, v.t. [L. retrudo; re and trudo, to thrust.] To thrust back. 9854
RETUND, v.t. [L. retundo; re and rundo, to beat.] 9854
RETURN, v.i. [L. torno.] 9854
RETURN, v.t. 9855
RETURN, n. 9856
RETURNABLE, a. 9857
RETURN-DAY, n. The day when the defendant is to appear in court and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings. 9858
RETURNED, pp. Restored; given or sent back; repaid; brought or rendered to the proper court or officer. 9858
RETURNER, n. One who returns; one that repays or remits money. 9858
RETURNING, ppr. Giving, carrying or sending back; coming or going back; making report.
RETURNING-OFFICER, n. The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, 9858
precepts, juries, etc. 9858
RETURNLESS, a. Admitting no return. [Little used.] 9858
RETUSE, a. [L. retusus, retundo.] In botany, a retuse leaf is one ending in a blunt sinus, or whose apex is blunt. This term is applied also to the seed. 9858
REUNION, n. 9858
REUNITE, v.t. [re and unite.] 9858
REUNITE, v.i. To be united again; to join and cohere again. 9859
REUNITED, pp. United or joined again; reconciled. 9859
REUNITING, ppr. Uniting again; reconciling. 9859
REUSSITE, n. [from Reuss, the place where it is found.] 9859
REVE, n. The bailiff of a franchise or manor. It is usually written reve. 9859
REVEAL, v.t. [L. revelo; re and velo, to veil.] 9859
REVEAL, n. A revealing; disclosure. [Not in use.] 9859
REVEALED, pp. Disclosed; discovered; made known; laid open. 9859
REVEALER, n. 9859
REVEALING, ppr. Disclosing; discovering; making known. 9859
REVEALMENT, n. The act of revealing. [Little used.] 9860
REVEILLE, REVELLY, n. [L. vigilo. See Watch.] 9860
REVEL, v.i. [L. rabo, rabio, to rage, whence rabies, rabid.] 9860

REVEL, n. A feast with loose and noisy jollity. 9860
REVEL, v.t. [L. revello; re and vello, to pull.] 9860
REVELATION, n. [L. revelatus, revelo. See Reveal.] 9860
REVELER, n. [See Revel.] One who feasts with noisy merriment. 9861
REVELING, ppr. Feasting with noisy merriment; carousing. 9861
REVELING, n. A feasting with noisy merriment; revelry. Galatians 5:21; 1 Peter 4:3. 9861
REVEL-ROUT, n. [See Rout.] 9861
REVELRY, n. Noisy festivity; clamorous jollity. 9861
REVENDICATE — REVOCABLE 9862
REVENDICATE, v.t. [L. vindico. See Vindicate.] 9862
REVENDICATED, pp. Reclaimed; regained; recovered. 9862
REVENDICATING, ppr. Reclaiming; redemanding; recovering. 9862
REVENDICATION, n. The act of reclaiming or demanding the restoration of any thing taken by an enemy; as by right of postliminium. 9862
REVENGE, v.t. revenj'. [L. vindex, vindico. See Vindicate.] 9862
REVENGE, n. revenj'. 9863
REVENGED, pp. Punished in return for an injury; spitefully punished. The injury is revenged. 9863
REVENGEFUL, a. revenj'ful. 9863
REVENGEFULLY, adv. revenj'fully. By way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge. 9864
REVENGEFULNESS, n. revenj'fulness. Vincidtiveness. 9864
REVENGELESS, a. revenj'less. Unrevenged. 9864
REVENGEMENT, n. revenj'ment. Revenge; return of an injury. [Little used.] 9864
REVENGER, n. 9864
REVENGING, ppr. 9864
REVENGINGLY, adv. With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively. 9864
REVENUE, n. [L. revenio; re and venio, to come.] 9864
REVERB, v.t. To reverberate. [Not in use.] 9865
REVERBERANT, a. [L. reverberans. See Reverberate.] 9865
REVERBERATE, v.t. [L. reverbero; re and verbero, to beat.] 9865
REVERBERATE, v.i. 9865
REVERBERATE, a. Reverberant. 9866
REVERBERATED, pp. Driven back; sent back; driven from side to side. 9866
REVERBERATING, ppr. Driving or sending back; reflecting, as light; echoing, as sound.
REVERBERATION, n. 9866 9866
REVERBERATORY, a. Returning or driving back; as a reverberatory furnace or kiln. 9866
REVERBERATORY, n. A furnace with a kind of dome that reflects the flame upon a vessel placed within it, so as to surround it. 9866
REVERE, v.t. [L. revereor; re and vereor, to fear.] 9866
REVERED, pp. Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection. 9866
REVERENCE, n. [L. reverentia.] 9866
REVERENCE, v.t. To regard with reverence; to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection. We reverence superiors for their age, their authority and their virtues. We ought to reverence parents and upright judges and magistrates. We ought to reverence the Supreme Being, his word and his ordinances. 9867
REVERENCED, pp. Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection. 9867
REVERENCER, n. One that regards with reverence. 9867
REVERENCING, ppr. Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection. 9868
REVEREND, a. [L. reverendus.] 9868
REVERENT, a. 9868
REVERENTIAL, a. [from reverence.] Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it; as reverential fear or awe; reverential gratitude or esteem. 9868
REVERENTIALLY, adv. With reverence, or show of reverence. 9869
REVERENTLY, adv. 9869

REVERER, n. One who reveres or venerates. 9869
REVERIE. [See Revery.] 9869
REVERING, ppr. Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection; venerating. 9869
REVERSAL, a. [See Reverse.] Intended to reverse; implying reverse. 9869
REVERSAL, n. [from reverse.] A change or overthrowing; as the reversal of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is false. So we speak of the reversal of an attainder or of an outlawry, by which the sentence is rendered void. 9869
REVERSE, v.t. revers'. [L. reversus, reverto; re and verto, to turn.] 9869
REVERSE, v.i. revers'. To return. [Not in use.] 9870
REVERSE, n. revers'. 9870
REVERSED, pp. 9870
REVERSEDLY, adv. In a reversed manner. 9871
REVERSELESS, a. revers'less. Not to be reversed; irreversible. 9871
REVERSELY, adv. revers'ly. On the other hand; on the opposite. 9871
REVERSIBLE, a. That may be reversed; as a reversible judgment or sentence. 9871
REVERSING, ppr. Turning upside down; subverting; turning the contrary way; annulling.
REVERSION, n. [L. reversio.] 9871 9871
REVERSIONARY, a. Pertaining to a reversion, that is, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate; as a reversionary interest or right. 9871
REVERSIONER, n. The person who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements, after a particular estate granted is determined. 9871
REVERT, v.t. [L. reverto; re and verto, to turn.] 9872
REVERT, v.i. 9872
REVERT, n. In music, return; recurrence; antistrophy. 9872
REVERTED, pp. Reversed; turned back. 9872
REVERTENT, n. A medicine which restores the natural order of the inverted irritative motions in the animal system. 9872
REVERTIBLE, a. That may revert or return. 9872
REVERTING, ppr. Turning back; returning. 9872
REVERTIVE, a. Changing; reversing. 9872
REVERY, n. 9872
REVEST, v.t. [Low L. revestio; re and vestio, to clothe.] 9873
REVEST, v.i. to take effect again, as a title; to return to a former owner; as, the title or right revest in A, after alienation. 9873
REVESTED, pp. clothed again; invested anew. 9873
REVESTIARY, n. [L. revestio.] 9873
REVETMENT, n. 9873
REVIBRATE, v.i. [re and vibrate.] to vibrate back or in return. 9873
REVIBRATION, n. the act of vibrating back. 9873
REVICTION, n. [L. re and vivo, victum, to live.] Return to life. [Not used.] 9873
REVICTUAL, v.t. revit'l. [re and victual.] to furnish again with provisions. 9874
REVICTUALED, pp. revit'ld. furnished with victuals again. 9874
REVICTUALING, ppr. revit'ling. supplying again with provisions. 9874
REVIE, v.t. [re and vie.] to accede to the proposal of a stake and to overtop it; an old phrase at cards. Obs. 9874
REVIE, v.i. To return the challenge of a wager at cards; to make a retort. 9874
REVIEW, v.t. revu'. [re and view.] 9874
REVIEW, n. revu'. [L. video, to see.] 9874
REVIEWED, pp. Resurveyed; re-examined; inspected; critically analyzed. 9875
REVIEWER, n. One that reviews or re-examines; an inspector; one that critically examines a new publication, and communicates his opinion upon its merits. 9875
REVIEWING, ppr. Looking back on; seeing again; revising; re-examining; inspecting, as an army; critically examining and remarking on. 9875
REVIGORATE, v.t. [re and vigor.] To give new vigor to. [Not in use.] 9875
REVILE, v.t. [re and vile.] 9875

REVILE, n. Reproach; contumely; contemptuous language. [Not in use.] 9875
REVILED, pp. Reproached; treated with opprobrious or contemptuous language. 9876
REVILEMENT, n. Reproach; contemptuous language. 9876
REVILER, n. One who reviles another; one who treats another with contemptuous language. 9876
REVILING, ppr. Reproaching; treating with language of contempt. 9876
REVILING, n. The act of reviling or treating with reproachful words. Isaiah 51:7. 9876
REVILINGLY, adv. With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium. 9876
REVINDICATE, v.t. To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back what has been lost. 9876
REVISAL, n. [from revise.] Revision; the act of reviewing and re-examining for correction and improvement; as the revisal of a manuscript; the revisal of a proof sheet. 9876
REVISE, v.t. s as z. [L. revisus, reviso, to revisit; re and viso, to see, to visit.] 9876
REVISE, n. 9876
REVISED, pp. Reviewed; re-examined for correction. 9877
REVISER, n. One that revises or re-examines for correction. 9877
REVISING, ppr. Reviewing; re-examining for correction. 9877
REVISION, n. 9877
REVISIONAL, REVISIONARY, a. Pertaining to revision. 9877
REVISIT, v.t. s as z. [L. revisito; re and visito, from viso, to see or visit.] To visit again 9877
REVISITATION, n. The act of revisiting. 9877
REVISITED, pp. Visited again. 9877
REVISITING, ppr. Visiting again. 9877
REVISOR, n. In Russia, one who has taken the number of inhabitants. 9877
REVIVAL, n. [from revive.] 9877
REVIVE, v.i. [L. revivisco; re and vivo, to live.] 9878
REVIVE, v.t. 9878
REVIVED, pp. Brought to life; reanimated; renewed; recovered; quickened; cheered; reduced to a metallic state. 9879
REVIVER, n. That which revives; that which invigorates or refreshes; one that redeems from neglect or depression. 9879
REVIVIFICATE, v.t. [L. re and vivifico; vivus, alive, and facio, to make.] 9879
REVIVIFICATION, n. 9879
REVIVIFY, v.t. 9879
REVIVING, ppr. Bringing to life again; reanimating; renewing; recalling to the memory; recovering from neglect or depression; refreshing with joy or hope; reducing to a metallic state. 9880
REVIVISCENCE, REVIVISCENCY, n. Renewal of life; return to life. 9880
REVIVISCENT, a. Reviving; regaining or restoring life or action. 9880
REVIVOR, n. In law, the reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of any of the parties. This is done by a bill of revivor. 9880
REVOCABLE, a. [L. revocabilis. See Revoke.] 9880
REVOCABLENESS — RICHED 9881
REVOCABLENESS, n. The quality of being revocable. 9881
REVOCATE, v.t. [L. revoco; re and voco, to call.] To recall; to call back. [Not in use. See Revoke.] 9881
REVOCATION, n. [L. revocatio.] 9881
REVOKE, v.t. [L. revoco; re and voco, to call.] 9881
REVOKE, v.i. To renounce at cards. 9881
REVOKE, n. The act of renouncing at cards. 9881
REVOKED, pp. Repealed; reversed. 9882
REVOKEMENT, n. Revocation; reversal. [Little used.] 9882
REVOKING, ppr. Reversing; repealing. 9882
REVOLT, v.i. [L. revolvo; re and volvo, to turn. Eng. wallow.] 9882

REVOLT, v.t. 9882
REVOLT, n. 9882
REVOLTED, pp. 9883
REVOLTER, n. 9883
REVOLTING, ppr. 9883
REVOLUTE, a. [L. revolutus, from revolvo.] 9883
REVOLUTION, n. [L. revolutus, revolvo.] 9884
REVOLUTIONARY, a. 9884
REVOLUTIONER, n. 9885
REVOLUTIONIST, n. One engaged in effecting a change of government; the favorer of a revolution. 9885
REVOLUTIONIZE, v.t. 9885
REVOLUTIONIZED, pp. Charged in constitutional form and principles. 9885
REVOLUTIONIZING, ppr. Changing the form and principles of a constitution. 9885
REVOLVENCY, n. State, act or principle of revolving; revolution. 9885
REVOMIT, v.t. [re and vomit;] 9885
REVOMITED, pp. Vomited again. 9886
REVOMITING, ppr. Vomiting again. 9886
REVULSION, n. [L. revulsus, revello; re and vello, to pull.] 9886
REVULSIVE, a. Having the power of revulsion. 9886
REVULSIVE, n. 9886
REW, n. A row. [Not in use.] 9886
REWARD, v.t. a as aw. [L. re, denoting return.] 9886
REWARD, n. 9887
REWARDABLE, a. That may be rewarded; worthy of recompense. 9888
REWARDABLENESS, n. The state of being worthy of reward. 9888
REWARDED, pp. Requited; recompensed or punished. 9888
REWARDER, n. One who rewards; one that requites or recompenses. Hebrews 11:6.
REWARDING, ppr. Making an equivalent return for good or evil; requiting; 9888
recompensing or punishing. 9888
REWORD, v.t. [re and word.] To repeat in the same words. [Not in use.] 9888
REWRITE, v.t. To write a second time. 9888
REWRITTEN, pp. Written again. 9888
REYS, n. The master of an Egyptian bark or ship. 9888
RHABARBARATE, a. [See Rhubarb.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb. 9888
RHABDOLOGY, n. [Gr. a staff or want, and discourse.] 9888
RHABDOMANCY, n. [Gr. a rod, and divination.] 9888
RHAPSODIC, RHAPSODICAL, a. [from rhapsody.] Pertaining to or consisting of rhapsody; unconnected. 9888
RHAPSODIST, n. [from rhapsody.] 9889
RHAPSODY, n. [Gr. to sew or unite, and a song.] 9889
RHEIN-BERRY, n. Buckthorn, a plant. 9889
RHENISH, a. Pertaining to the river Rhine, or to Rheims in France; as Rhemish wine; as a noun, the wine produced on the hills about Rheims, which is remarkable as a solvent of iron. 9889
RHETIAN, a. Pertaining to the ancient Rhaeti, or to Rhaetia, their country; as the Rhetian Alps, now the country of Tyrol and the Grisons. 9889
RHETOR, n. [L. from Gr. an orator or speaker.] 9889
RHETORIC, n. [Gr. from to speak, to flow. Eng. to read. The primary sense is to drive or send. See Read.] 9889
RHETORICAL, a. 9890
RHETORICALLY, adv. In the manner of rhetoric; according to the rules of rhetoric; as, to treat a subject rhetorically; a discourse rhetorically delivered. 9890
RHETORICATE, v.i. To play the orator. [Not in use.] 9890

RHETORICATION, n. Rhetorical amplification. [Not in use.] 9890
RHETORICIAN, n. 9890
RHETORICIAN, a. [See the noun.] Suiting a master of rhetoric. [Not in use.] 9890
RHETORIZE, v.i. To play the orator. 9891
RHETORIZE, v.t. To represent by a figure of oratory. 9891
RHEUM, n. [Gr. from to flow.] 9891
RHEUMATIC, a. [L. rheumaticus; Gr. from rheum, which see.] 9891
RHEUMATISM, n. [L. rheumatismus; Gr. from a watery humor, from to flow; the ancients supposing the disease to proceed from a defluxion of humors.] 9891
RHEUMY, a. [from rheum.] 9891
RHIME. [See Rhyme.] 9891
RHINO, n. A cant word for gold and silver, or money. 9892
RHINOCERIAL, a. [from rhinoceros.] 9892
RHINOCEROS, n. [L. rhinoceros; Gr. nose-horn.] 9892
RHINOCEROS-BIRD, n. A bird of the genus Buceros, having a crooked horn on the forehead, joined to the upper mandible. 9892
RHODIAN, a. Pertaining to Rhodes, an isle of the Mediterranean; as Rhodian laws. 9892
RHODIUM, n. A metal recently discovered among grains of crude platinum. 9892
RHODODENDRON, n. [Gr. a rose and a tree.] 9892
RHODONITE, n. A mineral of a red, reddish, or yellowish white color, and splintery fracture, occurring compact or fibrous in the Hartz at Strahlberg, etc. 9892
RHOETIZITE, RHETIZITE, n. A mineral occurring in masses or in radiated concretions, and of a white color. 9892
RHOMB, n. [L. rhombus; Gr from to turn or whirl round, to wander, to roam or rove; literally, a deviating square.] 9892
RHOMBIC, a. Having the figure of a rhomb. 9893
RHOMBO, n. A fish of turbot kind. 9893
RHOMBOID, n. [Gr. rhomb, and form.] 9893
RHOMBOIDAL, a. Having the shape of a rhomboid, or a shape approaching it. 9893
RHOMB-SPAR, n. A mineral of a grayish white, occurring massive disseminated and crystallized in rhomboids, imbedded in chlorite slate, limestone, etc. It consists chiefly of carbonates of lime and magnesia. 9893
RHUBARB, n. 9893
RHUBARBARINE, n. A vegetable substance obtained from rhubarb. 9893
RHUMB, n. [from rhomb.] In navigation, a vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of such a circle with the horizon; in which last sense, rhumb is the same as a point of the compass. 9894
RHUMB-LINE, n. In navigation, a line prolonged from any point of the compass on a nautical chart, except from the four cardinal points. 9894
RHYME, RIME, n. [The deduction of this word from the Greek is a palpable error. The true orthography is rime or ryme; but as rime is hoar frost, and rhyme gives the true pronunciation, it may be convenient to continue the present orthography.] 9894
RHYME, v.i. 9895
RHYME, v.t. To put into rhyme. 9895
RHYMELESS, a. Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound. 9895
RHYMER, RHYMIST, RHYMSTER, n. One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet.
RHYMIC, a. Pertaining to rhyme. 9895 9895
RHYTHM, RHYTHMUS, n. [Gr.] 9895
RHYTHMICAL, a. [Gr., L. rhythmicus.] 9895
RIAL, n. A Spanish coin. [See Real.] 9895
RIAL, n. [from royal.] A royal; a gold coin of the value of ten shillings sterling, formerly current in Britain. 9896
RIANT, a. Laughing; exciting laughter. [Not anglicized.] 9896
RIB, n. [L. costa, signifies side, border, extremity.] 9896
RIB, v.t. 9896

RIBALD, n. 9896
RIBALD, a. Low; base; mean. 9896
RIBALDISH, a. Disposed to ribaldry. 9896
RIBALDRY, n. Mean, vulgar language; chiefly, obscene language. 9897
RIBAN, n. In heraldry, the eighth part of a bend. 9897
RIBBED, pp. or a. 9897
RIBIN, n. 9897
RIBIN, v.t. To adorn with ribins. 9897
RIBROAST, v.t. [rib and roast.] To beat soundly; a burlesque word. 9897
RIBROASTED, pp. Soundly beaten. 9897
RIBROASTING, ppr. Beating soundly. 9897
RIBWORT, n. A plant of the genus Plantago. 9897
RIC, RICK, as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised, as in bishopric. L. rego, to rule, and region. 9897
RIC, as a termination of names, denotes rich or powerful, as in Alfric, Fredrick, like the Greek Polycrates and Plutarchus. It is the first syllable of Richard. [See Rich.] 9898
RICE, n. [L. oryza; Gr.] 9898
RICE-BIRD, RICE-BUNTING, n. A bird of the United States, the Emberiza oryzivora; so named from its feeding on rice in the southern states. In New England it is called bob-lincoln. 9898
RICH, a. [L. rego, regnum, Eng. reach, region, from extending.] 9898
RICH, v.t. To enrich. [Not used. See Enrich.] 9900
RICHED, pp. Enriched. [Not used.] 9900
RICHES — RING-OUSEL 9901
RICHES, n. [This is in the singular number in fact, but treated as the plural.] 9901
RICHLY, adv. 9901
RICHNESS, n. 9902
RICK, n. [Eng. ridge.] 9902
RICKETS, n. [In technical language, rachitis, Gr. from back or spine, Eng. rack, applied to the neck piece of meat. See Rack and Ridge.] 9903
RICKETY, a. 9903
RICOCHET, n. In gunnery, the firing of guns, mortars or howitzers with small charges, and elevated a few degrees, so as to carry the balls or shells just over the parapet, and cause them to roll along the opposite rampart. This is called ricochet-firing, and the batteries are called ricochet-batteries. 9903
RID, pret. of ride. 9903
RID, v.t. pret. rid; pp. id. 9903
RID, pp. or a. Free; clear; as, to be rid of trouble. 9904
RIDDANCE, n. 9904
RIDDEN, RID, pp. of ride. 9904
RIDDING, ppr. Freeing; clearing; disencumbering. 9904
RIDDLE, n. [See Cradle.] 9904
RIDDLE, v.t. To separate, as grain from the chaff with a riddle; as, to riddle wheat. [Note. The machines now used have nearly superseded the riddle.] 9905
RIDDLE, n. [See Read.] 9905
RIDDLE, v.t. To solve; to explain; but we generally use unriddle, which is more proper. 9905
RIDDLE, v.i. To speak ambiguously, obscurely or enigmatically. 9905
RIDDLER, n. One who speaks ambiguously or obscurely. 9905
RIDDLINGLY, adv. In the manner of a riddle; secretly. 9905
RIDE, v.i. pret. rode or rid; pp. rid, ridden. [L rheda, a chariot or vehicle.] 9905
RIDE, v.t. 9906
RIDE, n. 9906
RIDER, n. 9907
RIDGE, n. [L. rugo.] 9907
RIDGE, v.t. 9907

RIDGIL, RIDGLING, n. The male of any beast half gelt. 9908
RIDGY, a. Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge. 9908
RIDICULE, n. [L. ridiculum, from rideo, to laugh or laugh at.] 9908
RIDICULE, v.t. 9908
RIDICULE, a. Ridiculous. [Not in use.] 9909
RIDICULED, pp. Treated with laughter and contempt; derided. 9909
RIDICULER, n. One that ridicules. 9909
RIDICULING, ppr. Laughing at in contempt; exposing to contempt and derision. 9909
RIDICULOUS, a. [L. ridiculus.] 9909
RIDICULOUSLY, adv. In a manner worthy of contemptuous merriment; as a man ridiculously vain. 9909
RIDICULOUSNESS, n. The quality of being ridiculous; as the ridiculousness of worshiping idols. 9909
RIDING, ppr. [from ride.] 9909
RIDING, n. 9909
RIDING-CLERK, n. In England, one of the six clerks in chancery. 9910
RIDING-COAT, n. A coat for riding on a journey. 9910
RIDING-HABIT, n. A garment worn by females when they ride or travel. 9910
RIDING-HOOD, n. A hood used by females when they ride; a kind of cloak with a hood.
RIDING-SCHOOL, n. A school or place where the art of riding is taught. It may in 9910
some places be called a riding-house. 9910
RIDOTTO, n. [L. reductus.] 9910
RIE. [See Rye.] 9910
RIFE, a. [Heb. to multiply.] 9910
RIFELY, adv. Prevalently; frequently. 9910
RIFENESS, n. Frequency; prevalence. 9910
RIFFRAFF, n. Sweepings; refuse. 9911
RIFLE, v.t. [This is one of the family of rip, rive, reap, raffle, L. rapio. Eng. rub, etc.] 9911
RIFLE, n. [This word belongs to the family of rip, rive, L. rapio, etc. supra. The word means primarily a channel or groove.] 9911
RIFLE, v.t. To groove; to channel. 9911
RIFLED, pp. Seized and carried away by violence; pillaged; channeled. 9911
RIFLEMAN, n. A man armed with a rifle. 9911
RIFLER, n. A robber; one that seizes and bears away by violence. 9911
RIFLING, ppr. Plundering; seizing and carrying away by violence; grooving. 9911
RIFT, n. [from rive.] A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting. 9911
RIFT, v.t. to cleave; to rive; to split; as, to rift an oak or a rock. 9911
RIFT, v.i. 9911
RIFTED, pp. split; rent; cleft. 9912
RIFTING, ppr. splitting; cleaving; bursting. 9912
RIG, n. A ridge, which see. 9912
RIG, v.t. 9912
RIG, n. [See the Verb.] 9912
RIG, v.i. to play the wanton. 9912
RIGADOON, n. a gay brisk dance performed by one couple, and said to have been borrowed from Provdence in France. 9912
RIGATION, n. [L. rigatio, from rigo, Gr. See Rain.] 9913
RIGGED, pp. Dressed; furnished with shrouds, stays, etc. as a ship. 9913
RIGGER, n. One that rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.
RIGGING, ppr. Dressing; fitting with shrouds, braces, etc. 9913 9913
RIGGING, n. Dress; tackle; particularly, the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, etc. of a ship. This is of two kinds, standing rigging, as the shrouds and stays, and running rigging, such as braces, sheets, halliards, clewlines, etc. 9913
RIGGISH, a. Wanton; lewd. [Not in use.] 9913
RIGGLE, v.i. To move one way and the other. [See Wriggle.] 9913

RIGHT, a. rite. [L. rectus, from the root of rego, properly to strain or stretch, whence straight.] 9913
RIGHT, adv. 9915
RIGHT, is used elliptically for it is right, what you say is right, it is true, etc. 9915
RIGHT, n. 9915
RIGHT, v.t. 9917
RIGHT, v.i. To rise with the masts erect, as a ship. 9918
RIGHTED, pp. Relieved from injustice; set upright. 9918
RIGHTEN, v.t. To do justice to. Obs. 9918
RIGHTEOUS, a. ri'chus. 9918
RIGHTEOUSLY, adv. ri'chusly. Justly; in accordance with the laws of justice; equitably; as a criminal righteously condemned. 9918
RIGHTEOUSNESS, n. ri'chusness. 9918
RIGHTER, n. One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong. 9919
RIGHTFUL, a. 9919
RIGHTFULLY, adv. According to right, law or justice; as a title rightfully vested. 9919
RIGHTFULNESS, n. 9919
RIGHT-HAND, n. The hand opposite to the left, usually the strongest, most convenient or dextrous hand, and hence its name in other languages, as well as in our. 9920
RIGHTING, pp. Doing justice; to; setting upright. 9920
RIGHTLY, adv. 9920
RIGHTNESS, n. 9920
RIGID, a. [Gr. to be stiff; L. frigeo, frigidus; Heb. to be still, to be stiff.] 9920
RIGIDITY, n. [L. rigiditas.] 9921
RIGIDLY, adv. 9921
RIGIDNESS, n. 9921
RIGLET, n. [L. regula, rego.] a flat thin piece of wood, used for picture frames; also used in printing; to regulate the margin, etc. 9922
RIGMAROLE, n. a repetition of stories; a succession of stories. 9922
RIGOL, n. A circle; a diadem. 9922
RIGOLI, n. a musical instrument consisting of several sticks bound together, but separated by beads. 9922
RIGOR, n. [L. from rigeo, to be stiff.] 9922
RIGOROUS, a. 9923
RIGOROUSLY, adv. 9923
RIGOROUSNESS, n. 9923
RILL, n. 9923
RILL, v.i. to run in a small stream, or in streamlets. 9923
RILLET, n. A small stream; a rivulet. 9923
RIM, n. 9924
RIM, v.t. to put on a rim or hoop at the border. 9924
RIME, n. [This is the more correct orthography, but rhyme is commonly used, which see.]
RIME, n. 9924 9924
RIME, n. [L. rima.] 9924
RIME, v.i. to freeze or congeal into hoar frost. 9924
RIMOSE, RIMOUS, a. [L. rimosus, from rima.] In botany, chinky; abounding with clefts, cracks or chinks; as the bark of trees. 9924
RIMPLE, n. A fold or wrinkle. [See Rumple.] 9924
RIMPLE, v.t. To rumple; to wrinkle. 9924
RIMPLING, n. Undulation. 9924
RIMY, a. [from rime.] Abounding with rime; frosty. 9924
RIND, n. [Gr.] 9924
RIND, v.t. To bark; to decorticate. [Not in use.] 9925
RINDLE, n. A small water course or gutter. 9925
RING, n. 9925

RING, n. [from the verb.] 9925
RING, v.t. pret. and pp. rung. 9925
RING, v.t. [from the noun.] 9925
RING, v.i. 9926
RING-BOLT, n. An iron bolt with an eye to which is fitted a ring of iron. 9926
RING-BONE, n. A callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet. 9926
RINGDOVE, n. A species of pigeon, the Columba palumbus, the largest of the European species. 9926
RINGENT, a. [L. ringor, to make wry faces, that is, to wring or twist.] 9926
RINGER, n. One who rings. [In the sense of wringer, not used.] 9927
RINGING, ppr. Causing to sound, as a bell; sounding; fitting with rings. 9927
RINGING, n. The act of sounding or of causing to sound. 9927
RINGLEAD, v.t. To conduct. [Little used.] 9927
RINGLEADER, n. [ring and leader.] The leader of any association of men engaged in violating of law or an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers and the like. this name is derived from the practice which men associating to oppose law have sometimes adopted, of signing their names to articles of agreement in a ring, that no one of their number might be distinguished as the leader. 9927
RINGLET, n. 9927
RING-OUSEL, n. A bird of the genus Turdus, inhabiting the hilly and mountainous parts of Great Britain. 9927
RING-STREAKED — ROBUST 9928
RING-STREAKED, a. [ring and streak.] Having circular streaks or lines on the body; as ring-streaked goats. Genesis 30:35. 9928
RING-TAIL, n. [ring and tail.] 9928
RING-WORM, n. [ring and worm.] A circular eruption on the skin; a kind of tetter. [Herpes serpigo.] 9928
RINSE, v.t. rins. [Our common people pronounce this word rens, retaining their native pronunciation. This is one of a thousand instances in which the purity of our vernacular language has been corrupted by those who have understood French better than their mother tongue.] 9928
RINSED, pp. Cleansed with a second water; cleaned. 9928
RINSER, n. One that rinses. 9928
RINSING, ppr. Cleansing with a second water. 9928
RIOT, n. 9928
RIOT, v.i. 9929
RIOTER, n. 9929
RIOTING, ppr. Reveling; indulging in excessive feasting. 9930
RIOTING, n. A reveling. 9930
RIOTISE, n. Dissoluteness; luxury. [Not in use.] 9930
RIOTOUS, a. 9930
RIOTOUSLY, adv. 9930
RIOTOUSNESS, n. The state or quality of being riotous. 9930
RIP, v.t. [L. rapio. Eng. reap and rive; allied perhaps to the L. crepo.] 9930
RIP, n. 9931
RIPE, a. 9931
RIPE, v.i. To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. [Not used. See Ripen.] 9932
RIPE, v.t. To mature; to ripen. [Not used.] 9932
RIPELY, adv. Maturely; at the fit time. 9932
RIPEN, v.i. ri'pn. 9932
RIPEN, v.t. ri'pn. 9932
RIPENESS, n. 9932
RIPHEAN, a. An epithet given to certain mountains in the north of Asia, probably signifying snowy mountains. 9933

RIPIER, RIPPER, n. In old laws, one who brings fish to market in the inland country. 9933
RIPPED, pp. Torn or cut off or out; torn open. 9933
RIPPER, n. One who tears or cuts open. 9933
RIPPING, ppr. Cutting or tearing off or open; tearing up. 9933
RIPPING, n. 9933
RIPPLE, v.i. 9933
RIPPLE, v.t. 9933
RIPPLE, n. 9933
RIPPLING, ppr. Fretting on the surface. 9934
RIPPLING, n. 9934
RIPT, pp. for ripped. 9934
RIPTOWELL, n. A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn. 9934
RISE, v.i. rize. pret. rose; pp. risen; pron. rose, rizn. [See Raise.] 9934
RISE, n. rise. 9937
RISEN, pp. [See Rise.] 9938
RISER, n. 9938
RISIBILITY, n. [from risible.] 9938
RISIBLE, a. [L. risibilis, from rideo, risi, to laugh. See Ridiculous.] 9938
RISING, ppr. 9939
RISING, n. 9939
RISK, n. 9939
RISK, v.t. 9940
RISKED, pp. Hazarded; exposed to injury or loss. 9940
RISKER, n. One who hazards. 9940
RISKING, ppr. Hazarding; exposing to injury or loss. 9940
RISSE, obsolete pret. of rise. 9940
RITE, n. [L. ritus.] 9940
RITORNELLO, n. 9940
RITUAL, a. 9941
RITUAL, n. A book containing the rites to be observed, or the manner of performing divine service in a particular church, diocese or the like. 9941
RITUALIST, n. One skilled in the ritual. 9941
RITUALLY, adv. By rites; or by a particular rite. 9941
RIVAGE, n. A bank, shore or coast. [Not in use.] 9941
RIVAL, n. [L. rivalis; Heb. to contend, to strive. See Raffle.] 9941
RIVAL, a. Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority; as rival lovers; rival claims or pretensions. 9941
RIVAL, v.t. 9941
RIVAL, v.i. To be competitors. [Not in use.] 9942
RIVALITY, n. Rivalry. [Not in use.] 9942
RIVALRY, n. [from rival.] Competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing; as rivalry in love; or an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation; as rivalry for superiority at the bar or in the senate. 9942
RIVALSHIP, n. 9942
RIVE, v.t. pret. rived; pp. rived or riven. [L. rumpo, rupi. It may be allied to the family of L. rapio, reap, rip.] 9942
RIVE, v.i. To be split or rent asunder. 9942
RIVEL, v.t. [This word is obsolete, but shrivel, from the same root, is in use. It may be allied to ruffle.] 9942
RIVEN, pp. of rive. Split; rent or burst asunder. 9943
RIVER, n. One who rives or splits. 9943
RIVER, n. [L. rivus, rivulus, rips.] 9943
RIVER-DRAGON, n. A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt. 9943
RIVERET, n. A small river. [Not in use.] 9943
RIVER-GOD, n. A deity supposed to preside over a river, as its tutelary divinity; a naiad.

RIVER-HORSE, n. The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers. 9943 9943
RIVER-WATER, n. The water of a river, as distinguished from rain-water. 9943
RIVET, v.t. [Heb. to drive.] 9943
RIVET, n. a pin of iron or other metal with a head, driven through a piece of timber or metal, and the point bent or spread and beat down fast, to prevent its being drawn out; or a pin or bolt clinched at both ends. 9944
RIVETED, pp. Clinched; made fast. 9944
RIVETING, ppr. Clinching; fastening firmly. 9944
RIVULET, n. [L. rivulus.] A small stream or book; a streamlet. 9944
RIXATION, n. [L. rixatio, from rixor, to brawl or quarrel.] 9944
RIX-DOLLAR, n. 9944
ROACH, n. 9944
ROAD, n. [L. gradior. See Grade.] 9944
ROADER, ROADSTER, n. Among seamen, a vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay.
ROADSTEAD. [See Road.] 9945 9945
ROADWAY, n. A highway. 9945
ROAM, v.i. [If m is radical, this word seems to be connected with ramble, L. ramus.] 9945
ROAM, v.t. To range; to wander over; as, to roam the woods; but the phrase is elliptical. 9945
ROAMER, n. A wanderer; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant. 9945
ROAMING, ppr. Wandering; roving. 9945
ROAMING, n. The act of wandering. 9946
ROAN, a. A roan horse is one that is of a bay, sorrel or dark color, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed. 9946
ROAN-TREE, n. A tree of the genus Sorbus; the mountain ash. 9946
ROAR, v.i. 9946
ROAR, n. 9946
ROARER, n. One that roars, man or beast. 9947
ROARING, ppr. Crying like a bull or lion; uttering a deep loud sound. 9947
ROARING, n. The cry of a lion or other beast; outcry of distress, Job 3:24; loud continued sound of the billows of the sea or of a tempest. Isaiah 5:30. 9947
ROARY, a. Dewy; more properly rory. 9947
ROAST, v.t. [If the verb is from the noun, the sense is to dress or cook on a gridiron or grate, and rist, rost, coincide in elements with L. rastellum, a rake. If the verb is the root, the sense probably is to contract or crisp, or to throw or agitate, hence to make rough.]
ROAST, n. That which is roasted. 9947 9947
ROAST, a. [for roasted.] Roasted; as roast beef. 9947
ROAST, n. In the phrase, to rule the roast, this word is a corrupt pronunciation. 9948
ROASTED, pp. Dressed by exposure to heat on a spit. 9948
ROASTER, n. 9948
ROASTING, ppr. 9948
ROASTING, n. A severe teasing or bantering. 9948
ROB, n. 9948
ROB, v.t. 9948
ROBALLO, n. A fish found in Mexico, which affords a most delicate food. 9949
ROBBE, n. The sea dog or seal. 9949
ROBBED, pp. Deprived feloniously and by violence; plundered; seized and carried away by violence. 9949
ROBBER, n. 9949
ROBBERY, n. 9949
ROBBING, ppr. Feloniously taking from the person of another; putting him in fear; stripping; plundering; taking from another unlawfully or by wrong or oppression. 9950
ROBBINS, ROPE-BANDS, n. [rope and bands.] Short flat plaited pieces of rope with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie the upper edges of square sails to their yards. 9950
ROBE, n. 9950
ROBE, v.t. 9950
ROBED, pp. Dressed with a robe; arrayed with elegance. 9950

ROBERSMAN, ROBERTSMAN, n. In the old statutes of England, a bold stout robber or night thief, said to be so called from Robinhood, a famous robber. 9950
ROBERT, HERB-ROBERT, n. A plant of the genus Geranium; stork's bill. 9951
ROBERTINE, n. One of an order of monks, so called from Robert Flower, the founder, A.D. 1187. 9951
ROBIN, n. [L. rubecula, from rubeo, to be red.] 9951
ROBIN-GOODFELLOW, n. An old domestic goblin. 9951
ROBORANT, a. [L. roborans, roboro.] Strengthening. 9951
ROBORANT, n. A medicine that strengthens; but corroborant is generally used. 9951
ROBORATION, n. [from L. roboro, from robur, strength.] 9951
ROBOREOUS, a. [L. roborcus, from robur, strength, and an oak.] 9951
ROBUST, a. [L. robustus, from robur, strength.] 9951
ROBUSTNESS — ROOST 9953
ROBUSTNESS, n. Strength; vigor, or the condition of the body when it has full firm flesh and sound health. 9953
ROCAMBOLE, ROKAMBOLE, n. A sort of wild garlic, the Allisum scorodoprasum, growing naturally in Denmark and Sweden. It has a heart-shaped root at the side of the stalk. 9953
ROCHE-ALUM, n. 9953
ROCHET, n. 9953
ROCHET, n. A fish, the roach, which see. 9953
ROCK, n. [Gr., L. rupes, from the root of rumpo, to break or burst. If this is not the origin of rock, I know not to what root to assign it.] 9953
ROCK, n. 9954
ROCK, v.t. 9954
ROCK, v.i. To be moved backwards and forwards; to reel. 9954
ROCK-ALUM, n. The purest kind of alum. [See Roche-alum.] 9954
ROCK-BASON, n. A cavity or artificial bason cut in a rock for the purpose, as is supposed, of collecting the dew or rain for ablutions and purifications prescribed by the druidical religion. 9954
ROCK-BUTTER, n. A subsulphite of alumin, oozing from aluminous rocks. 9954
ROCK-CRYSTAL, n. The most perfect variety of silicious earth or quartz; limpid quartz. When purest it is white or colorless, but it is found of a grayish or yellowish white, pale yellow or citron. Its most usual form is that of hexagonal prisms, surmounted by hexagonal pyramids. 9955
ROCK-DOE, n. A species of deer. 9955
ROCKED, pp. [from rock, the verb.] Moved one way and the other. 9955
ROCKER, n. One who rocks the cradle; also, the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks. 9955
ROCKET, n. 9955
ROCKET, n. [L. eruca.] A plant of the genus Brassica. There is also the bastard rocket, of the genus Reseda; the corn rocket and the sea rocket, of the genus Bunias; the marsh rocket, the water rocket, and the winter rocket, of the genus Sisymbrium; and the dame's violet rocket, of the genus Hesperis. 9955
ROCK-FISH, n. A species of Gobius. 9955
ROCKINESS, n. [from rocky.] State of abounding with rocks. 9955
ROCKING, ppr. Moving backwards and forwards. 9955
ROCKLESS, a. Being without rocks. 9955
ROCK-OIL, n. Another name for petrol or petroleum. 9955
ROCK-PIGEON, n. A pigeon that builds her nest on a rock. 9956
ROCK-ROSE, n. A plant of the genus Cistus. 9956
ROCK-RUBY, n. A name sometimes given to the garnet, when it is of a strong, but not a deep red, and has a cast of blue. 9956
ROCK-SALT, n. Fossil or mineral salt; salt dug from the earth; muriate of soda. But in America, this name is sometimes given to salt that comes in large crystals from the West Indies, which salt is formed by evaporation from sea water, in large basons or cavities, on

the isles. Hexahedral rock-salt occurs foliated and fibrous. 9956
ROCK-WOOD, n. Ligniform asbestus. 9956
ROCK-WORK, n. 9956
ROCKY, a. [from rock.] 9956
ROD, n. [L. radius, ray, radix, root. See also Rad.] 9956
RODE, pret. of ride; also, a cross. [See Rood.] 9957
RODOMONT, n. 9957
RODOMONT, a. Bragging; vainly boasting. 9957
RODOMONTADE, n. [See Rodomont.] 9958
RODOMONTADE, v.i. To boast; to brag; to bluster; to rant. 9958
RODOMONTADIST, RODOMONTADOR, n. A blustering boaster; one that brags or vaunts. 9958
ROE, ROEBUCK, n. 9958
ROE, n. 9958
ROE-STONE, n. Called also oolite, which see. 9958
ROGATION, n. [L. rogatio; rogo, to ask.] 9958
ROGATION-WEEK, n. The second week before Whitsunday, thus called from the three fasts observed therein; viz, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation-days, because of the extraordinary prayers then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of the Holy Thursday. 9959
ROGUE, n. rog. [Gr., Eng. rogue, by transposition of letters. The word arga, in the laws of the Longobards, denotes a cuckold.] 9959
ROGUE, v.i. rog. 9959
ROGUERY, n. 9959
ROGUESHIP, n. The qualities or personage of a rogue. 9960
ROGUISH, a. 9960
ROGUISHLY, adv. Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly. 9960
ROGUISHNESS, n. 9960
ROGUY, a. Knavish; wanton. [Not in use.] 9960
ROIL, v.t. 9960
ROILED, pp. Rendered turbid or foul by disturbing the lees or sediment; angered slightly; disturbed in mind by an offense. 9960
ROILING, ppr. Rendering turbid; or exciting the passion of anger. 9961
ROINT, [See Aroynt.] 9961
ROIST, ROISTER, v.i. 9961
ROISTER, ROISTERER, n. A bold, blustering, turbulent fellow. [Not in use.] 9961
ROKY, a. [See Reek.] Misty; foggy; cloudy. [Not in use.] 9961
ROLL, v.t. [It is usual to consider this word as formed by contraction from the Latin rotula, a little wheel, from rota.] 9961
ROLL, v.i. 9962
ROLL, n. 9963
ROLLED, pp. Moved by turning; formed into a round or cylindrical body; leveled with a roller, as land. 9964
ROLLER, n. 9964
ROLLING, ppr. Turning over; revolving; forming into a cylinder or round mass; leveling, as land. 9965
ROLLING, n. The motion of a ship from side to side. 9965
ROLLING-PIN, n. A round piece of wood, tapering at each end, with which paste is molded and reduced to a proper thickness. 9965
ROLLING-PRESS, n. An engine consisting of two cylinders, by which cloth is calendared, waved and tabbied; also an engine for taking impressions from copper plates; also, a like engine for drawing plates of metal, etc. 9965
ROLLY-POOLY, n. [said to be roll and pool, or roll, ball and pool.] 9965
ROMAGE, n. Bustle; tumultuous search. [See Rummage.] 9965

ROMAL, n. romaul'. A species of silk handkerchief. 9965
ROMAN, a. [L. Romanus, from Roma, the principal city of the Romans in Italy. Rome is the oriental name Ramah, elevated, that is, a hill; for fortresses and towns were often placed on hills for security; Heb. to be high, to raise.] 9965
ROMAN, n. 9966
ROMANCE, n. romans', ro'mans. 9966
ROMANCE, v.i. romans', ro'mans. To forge and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories. 9966
ROMANCER, n. 9966
ROMANCING, ppr. Inventing and telling fictitious tales; building castles in the air. 9967
ROMANCY, a. Romantic. [Not proper.] 9967
ROMANISM, n. The tenets of the church of Rome. 9967
ROMANIST, n. An adherent to the papal religion; a Roman catholic. 9967
ROMANIZE, v.t. 9967
ROMANIZE, v.i. To conform to Romish opinions, customs or modes of speech. 9967
ROMANIZED, pp. Latinized. 9967
ROMANSH, n. The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, a corruption of the Latin. 9967
ROMANTIC, a. 9967
ROMANTICALLY, adv. Wildly; extravagantly. 9968
ROMANTICNESS, n. 9968
ROMANZOVITE, n. A recently discovered mineral of the garnet kind, of a brown or brownish yellow color; named from count Romanzoff. 9968
ROMEPENNY, ROMESCOT, n. A tax of a penny on a house, formerly paid by the people of England to the church of Rome. 9968
ROMISH, a. [from Rome.] Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the religion professed by the people of Rome and of the western empire, of which Rome was the metropolis; catholic; popish; as the Romish church; the Romish religion, ritual or ceremonies. 9968
ROMIST, n. A papist. 9968
ROMP, n. [a different spelling of ramp. See Ramp and Romance.] 9968
ROMP, v.i. To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play. 9968
ROMPING, ppr. Playing rudely; as a noun, rude boisterous play. 9968
ROMPISH, a. Given to rude play; inclined to romp. 9968
ROMPISHNESS, n. Disposition to rude boisterous play; or the practice of romping. 9969
ROMPU, ROMPEE, n. [L. rumpo, to break.] In heraldry, an ordinary that is broken, or a chevron, a bend or the like, whose upper points are cut off. 9969
RONDEAU, RONDO, n. 9969
RONDLE, n. [from round.] A round mass. [Not in use.] 9969
RONDURE, n. A round; a circle. [Not in use.] 9969
RONG, the old pret. and pp. of ring, now rung. 9969
RONION, n. run'yon. A fat bulky woman. [Not in use.] 9969
RONT, n. An animal stinted in its growth. [Now written and pronounced runt.] 9969
ROOD, n. [a different orthography of rod, which see.] 9969
ROOD, n. The cross; or an image of Christ, of the virgin Mary and a saint or St. John, on each side of it. 9970
ROODLOFT, n. A loft or gallery in a church on which relics and images were set to view.
ROOF, n. 9970 9970
ROOF, v.t. 9970
ROOFED, pp. Furnished or covered with a roof or arch. 9970
ROOFING, ppr. Covering with a roof. 9971
ROOFING, n. The materials of which a roof is composed; or materials for a roof. 9971
ROOFLESS, a. 9971
ROOFY, a. Having roofs. 9971
ROOK, n. [L. graculus; probably from its voice. See Crow and Croak.] 9971
ROOK, n. A common man at chess. 9971
ROOK, v.i. To cheat; to defraud. 9971
ROOK, v.t. To cheat; to defraud by cheating. 9971
ROOK, v.i. To squat. [See Ruck.] 9971

ROOKERY, n. 9971
ROOKY, a. Inhabited by rooks; as the rooky wood. 9971
ROOM, n. 9972
ROOM, v.i. To occupy an apartment; to lodge; an academic use of the word. A B rooms at No. 7. 9972
ROOMAGE, n. [from room.] Space; place. [Not used.] 9972
ROOMFUL, a. Abounding with rooms. 9973
ROOMINESS, n. Space; spaciousness; large extent of space. 9973
ROOMY, a. Spacious; wide; large; having ample room; as a roomy mansion; a roomy deck. 9973
ROOST, n. 9973
ROOST, v.i. 9973
ROOSTING — ROUGH-HEWN 9974
ROOSTING, ppr. Sitting for rest and sleep at night. 9974
ROOT, n. [L. radix. A root is a shoot, and only a different application of rod, L. radius.]
ROOT, v.i. 9975 9974
ROOT, v.t. 9975
ROOT, v.i. or t. 9976
ROOT-BOUND, a. Fixed to the earth by roots. 9976
ROOT-BUILT, a. Built of roots. 9976
ROOTED, pp. Having its roots planted or fixed in the earth; hence, fixed; deep; radical; as rooted sorrow; rooted aversion; rooted prejudices. 9976
ROOTEDLY, adv. Deeply; from the heart. 9976
ROOTER, n. One that roots; or one that tears up by the roots. 9976
ROOT-HOUSE, n. A house made of roots. 9976
ROOTING, ppr. Striking or taking root; turning up with the snout. 9976
ROOT-LEAF, n. A leaf growing immediately from the root. 9976
ROOTLET, n. A radicle; the fibrous part of a root. 9976
ROOTY, a. Full of roots; as rooty ground. 9976
ROPALIC, a. [Gr. a club.] Club-formed; increasing or selling towards the end. 9976
ROPE, n. 9976
ROPE, v.i. To draw out or extend into a filament or thread, by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality. Any glutinous substance will rope considerably before it will part. 9977
ROPE-BAND, 9977
ROPE-DANCER, n. [rope and dancer.] 9977
ROPE-LADDER, n. A ladder made of ropes. 9977
ROPE-MAKER, n. One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage. [I do not know that roper is ever used.] 9977
ROPE-MAKING, n. The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage. 9977
ROPERY, n. 9977
ROPE-TRICK, n. A trick that deserves the halter. 9978
ROPE-WALK, n. A long covered walk, or a long building over smooth ground, where ropes are manufactured. 9978
ROPE-YARN, n. Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread. The threads are twisted into strands, and the strands into ropes. 9978
ROPINESS, n. [from ropy.] Stringiness, or aptness to draw out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness. 9978
ROPY, a. [from rope.] Stringy; adhesive; that may be drawn into a thread; as a glutinous substance; viscous; tenacious; glutinous; as ropy wine; ropy lees. 9978
ROQUELAUR, n. A cloak for men. 9978
RORAL, a. [L. roralis, from ros, dew.] 9978
RORATION, n. [L. roratio.] A falling of dew. [Not used.] 9978
RORID, a. [L. roridus.] Dewy. 9978
RORIFEROUS, a. [L. ros, dew, and fero, to produce.] Generating or producing dew. 9978
RORIFLUENT, a. [L. ros, dew, and fluo, to flow.] Flowing with dew. [Not used.] 9978

ROSACEOUS, a. s as z. [L. rosaceus. See Rose.] 9978
ROSARY, n. s as z. [L. rosarium. See Rose.] 9979
ROSASIC, a. The rosasic acid is obtained from the urine of persons affected with intermitting and nervous fevers. 9979
ROSCID, a. [L. roscidus, from ros, dew.] 9979
ROSE, n. s as z. [L., Gr. from the root of red, ruddy. See Red.] 9979
ROSE, pret. of rise. 9979
ROSEAL, a. [L. roseus.] Like a rose in smell or color. 9980
ROSEATE, a. 9980
ROSEBAY, n. A plant, the Nerium oleander. The dwarf rosebay is the rhododendron. 9980
ROSED, A crimsoned; flushed. 9980
ROSE-GALL, n. An excrescence on the dog-rose. 9980
ROSE-MALLOW, n. A plant of the genus Alcea, larger than the common mallow. 9980
ROSEMARY, n. [L. rosmarinus, sea-rose; rosa and marinus.] 9980
ROSE-NOBLE, n. A ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III and current at 6s. 8d. or according to Johnson, at 16 shillings. 9980
ROSE-QUARTZ, n. A subspecies of quartz, rose red or milk white. 9980
ROSE-ROOT, n. A plant of the genus Rhodiola. 9980
ROSET, n. A red color used by painters. 9980
ROSE-WATER, n. Water tinctured with roses by distillation. 9980
ROSE-WOOD, n. A plant or tree of the genus Aspalathus, growing in warm climates, from which is obtained the oleum rhodii, an agreeable perfume, used in scenting pomatum and liniments. 9980
ROSICRUCIAN, n. [L. ros, dew, and crux, cross; dew, the most powerful dissolvent of gold, according to these fanatics, and cross, the emblem of light.] 9981
ROSICRUCIAN, a. Pertaining to the Rosicrucians, or their arts. 9981
ROSIER, n. ro'zhur. A rose bush. [Not in use.] 9981
ROSIN, n. s as z. [This is only a different orthography of resin. L. resina. See Resin.] 9981
ROSIN, v.t. To rub with rosin. 9981
ROSINESS, n. s as z. The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the color of the rose.
ROSINY, a. Like rosin, or partaking of its qualities. 9981 9981
ROSLAND, n. 9981
ROSPO, n. A fish of Mexico, perfectly round, without scales, and good for food. 9981
ROSS, n. The rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees. 9982
ROSSEL, n. Light land. [Not used in America.] 9982
ROSSELLY, a. Loose; light. [Not in use.] 9982
ROSSET, n. The large ternate bat. 9982
ROSSIGNOL, n. The nightingale. 9982
ROSTEL, n. [L. rostellum, dim of rostrum, a beak.] 9982
ROSTER, n. In military affairs, a plan or table by which the duty of officers is regulated.
ROSTRAL, a. [from L. rostrum, beak.] 9982 9982
ROSTRATE, ROSTRATED, a. [L. rostratus.] 9982
ROSTRUM, n. [L.] 9983
ROSY, a. [from rose.] 9983
ROT, v.i. 9983
ROT, v.t. To make putrid; to cause to be decomposed by the natural operation of air and heat; to bring to corruption. 9984
ROT, n. 9984
ROTA, n. [L. rota. See Rotary.] 9984
ROTALITE, n. A genus of fossil shells. 9984
ROTARY, a. [L. rota, a wheel. L. curro.] 9984
ROTATE, a. In botany, wheel-shaped; monopetalous, spreading flat, without any tube, or expanding into a flat border, with scarcely any tube; as a rotate corol. 9984

ROTATED, a. [L. rotatus.] Turned round, as a wheel. 9985
ROTATION, n. [L. rotatio, from roto, to turn; rota, a wheel.] 9985
ROTATIVE, a. Turning, as a wheel; rotary. [Little used.] 9985
ROTATO-PLANE, a. In botany, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube; as a rotato-plane corol. 9985
ROTATOR, n. [L.] That which gives a circular or rolling motion; a muscle producing a rolling motion. 9985
ROTATORY, a. [from rotator.] 9985
ROTE, n. A kind of violin or harp. Obs. 9985
ROTE, n. [L. rota, a wheel.] 9985
ROTE, v.t. To fix in the memory by means of frequent repetition ourselves, or by hearing the repetition of others, without an effort of the understanding to comprehend what is repeated, and without the aid of rules or principles. [Little used.] 9986
ROTE, v.i. To go out by rotation or succession. [Little used.] 9986
ROTHER-BEASTS, n. 9986
ROTHER-NAILS, n. [corrupted from rudder-nails.] 9986
ROTHOFFITE, n. A variety of grenate, brown or black, found in Sweden. It has a resemblance to melanite, another variety, but differs from it in having a small portion of alumin. 9986
ROTOCO, n. An eastern weight of 5 pounds. 9986
ROTTEN, a. rot'n. 9986
ROTTENNESS, n. State of being decayed or putrid; cariousness; putrefaction; unsoundness. 9987
ROTTEN-STONE, n. A soft stone or mineral, called also Tripoli, terra Tripolitana, from the country from which it was formerly brought. It is used in all sorts of finer grinding and polishing in the arts, and for cleaning furniture of metallic substances. The rotten-stone of Derbyshire, in England, is a Tripoli mixed with calcarious earth. 9987
ROTUND, a. [L. rotundus, probably formed on rota, a wheel, as jocundus on jocus.] 9987
ROTUNDIFOLIOUS, a. [L. rotundus, round, and folium, a leaf.] Having round leaves. 9987
ROTUNDITY, n. Roundness; sphericity; circularity; as the rotundity of a globe. 9987
ROTUNDO, n. A round building; any building that is round both on the outside and inside. The most celebrated edifice of this kind is the Pantheon at Rome. 9987
ROUCOU, n. roo'coo. A substance used in dyeing; the same as anotta. 9987
ROUGE, a. roozh. Red. 9987
ROUGE, n. roozh. Red paint; a substance used for painting the cheeks. 9987
ROUGE, v.i. [supra.] To paint the face, or rather the cheeks. 9987
ROUGE, v.t. [supra.] To paint, or tinge with red paint. 9988
ROUGH, a. [L. raucus. Eng. rye, that is rough. L. ruga, a wrinkle. Gr. to snore. L. ruga, a wrinkle, a ridge. See Ridge. The primary sense is to stretch or strain; but applied to roughness or wrinkling, it is to draw or contract, a straining together.] 9988
ROUGH-CAST, v.t. ruf'-cast. [rough and cast.] 9989
ROUGH-CAST, n. ruf'-cast. 9989
ROUGH-DRAUGHT, n. ruf'-draft. A draught in its rudiments; a draught not perfected; a sketch. 9989
ROUGH-DRAW, v.t. ruf'-draw. To draw or delineate coarsely. 9989
ROUGH-DRAWN, pp. ruf'-drawn. Coarsely drawn. 9989
ROUGHEN, v.t. ruf'n. [from rough.] To make rough. 9989
ROUGHEN, v.i. ruf'n. To grow or become rough. 9990
ROUGH-FOOTED, a. ruf'-footed. Feather-footed; as a rough-footed dove. 9990
ROUGH-HEW, v.t. ruf'-hew. [rough and hew.] 9990
ROUGH-HEWN, pp. of a ruf'-hewn. 9990
ROUGHINGS — RUEFULNESS 9991
ROUGHINGS, n. ruf'ings. Grass after mowing or reaping. [Local.] 9991
ROUGHLY, adv. ruf'ly. 9991
ROUGHNESS, n. ruf'ness. 9991

ROUGH-SHOD, a. ruf'-shod. Shod with shoes armed with points; as a rough-shod horse. [This word is not generally used in America. In New England, instead of rough-shod, calked is used.] 9992
ROUGHT, for raught; pret. of reach. Obs. 9992
ROUGH-WORK, v.t. ruf'-work. [rough and work.] 9992
ROUGH-WROUGHT, a. ruf'-raut. Wrought or done coarsely. 9992
ROULEAU, n. roolo'. A little roll; a roll of guineas in paper. 9993
ROUN, v.i. To whisper. Obs. 9993
ROUN, v.t. To address in a whisper. Obs. 9993
ROUNCE, n. rouns'. The handle of a printing press. 9993
ROUNCEVAL, n. A variety of pea, so called. 9993
ROUND, a. 9993
ROUND, n. 9994
ROUND, adv. 9995
ROUND, prep. 9995
ROUND, v.t. 9996
ROUND, v.i. 9996
ROUND, v.i. To whisper; as, to round in the ear. Obs. 9997
ROUNDABOUT, a. [round and about.] 9997
ROUNDABOUT, n. A large strait coat. 9997
ROUNDEL, ROUNDELAY, ROUNDO, n. 9997
ROUNDER, n. [See Rondure.] Circumference; inclosure. [Not in use.] 9997
ROUNDHEAD, n. [round and head.] A name formerly given to a puritan, from the practice which prevailed among the puritans of cropping the hair round. 9997
ROUNDHEADED, a. Having a round head or top. 9998
ROUNDHOUSE, n. 9998
ROUNDING, ppr. 9998
ROUNDING, a. Round or roundish; nearly round. 9998
ROUNDING, n. Among seamen, old ropes wound about the part of the cable which lies in the hawse, or athwart the stem, to prevent its chafing. 9998
ROUNDISH, a. Somewhat round; nearly round; as a roundish seed; a roundish figure.
ROUNDISHNESS, n. The state of being roundish. 9998 9998
ROUNDLET, n. A little circle. 9998
ROUNDLY, adv. 9998
ROUNDNESS, n. 9999
ROUNDRIDGE, v.t. [round and ridge.] In tillage, to form round ridges by plowing. 9999
ROUNDROBIN, n. 9999
ROUNDS, n. plu. 10000
ROUSE, v.t. rouz. [This word, written also arouse, seems to belong to the family of raise or rush. See Raise.] 10000
ROUSE, v.i. 10000
ROUSE, v.i. In seamen's language, to pull together upon a cable, etc. without the assistance of tackles or other mechanical power. 10000
ROUSE, n. rouz. 10000
ROUSED, pp. Awakened from sleep; excited to thought or action. 10000
ROUSER, n. One that rouses or excites. 10001
ROUSING, ppr. 10001
ROUT, n. 10001
ROUT, n. [This is a corruption of the L. ruptus, from rumpo, to break.] 10001
ROUT, v.t. To break the ranks of troops and put them to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion. 10001
ROUT, v.i. To assemble in a clamorous and tumultuous crowd. [Not in use.] 10001
ROUT, n. [It belongs to the family of ride and L. gradior; properly a going or passing.] 10001
ROUT, v.i. To snore. Obs. 10002
ROUT, v.t. [for root.] To turn up the ground with the snout; to search. [Not in use.] 10002
ROUTINE, n. rootee'n. [L. rota, a wheel.] 10002
ROVE, v.i. [L. rapio.] 10002

ROVE, v.t. To wander over; as roving a field; roving the town. This is an elliptical form of expression, for roving over, through or about the town. 10002
ROVE, v.t. To draw a thread, string or cord through an eye or aperture. 10002
ROVER, n. 10003
ROVING, ppr. Rambling; wandering; passing a cord through an eye. 10003
ROW, n. 10003
ROW, v.t. [Gr. to row, an oar. If the noun is the primary word, ruder and rother, an oar, may be from the root of rod, L. radius, or from the root of rado, to rub, grate, sweep. If the verb is the primary word, the sense is to sweep, to urge, drive, impel. See Rudder.] 10003
ROW, v.i. To labor with the oar; as, to row well; to row with oars muffled. 10003
ROWABLE, a. Capable of being rowed or rowed upon. [Not in use.] 10003
ROWED, pp. Driven by oars. 10004
ROWEL, n. [L. rota.] 10004
ROWEL, v.t. To insert a rowel in; to pierce the skin and keep open the wound by a rowel. 10004
ROWEN, n. [Heb. to be green, to thrive.] 10004
ROWER, n. One that rows or manages an oar in rowing. 10004
ROWING, ppr. Impelling, as a boat by oars. 10004
ROWLEY-RAGG, [See Ragg.] 10004
ROW-LOCK, n. That part of a boat’s gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing. 10004
ROW-PORT, n. A little square hole in the side of small vessels of war, near the surface of the water, for the use of an oar for rowing in a calm. 10005
ROYAL, a. [L. regalis, from rex, king. See Reck and Right.] 10005
ROYAL, n. 10005
ROYALISM, n. Attachment to the principles or cause of royalty, or to a royal government.
ROYALIST, n. An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.10005 10005
ROYALIZE, v.t. To make royal. 10005
ROYALLY, adv. In a kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king. 10006
ROYALTY, n. 10006
ROYNE, v.t. To bite; to gnaw. [Not in use.] 10006
ROYNISH, a. 10006
ROYTELET, n. A little king. [Not in use.] 10006
ROYTISH, a. Wild; irregular. [Not in use.] 10006
RUB, v.t. [L. probrum, exprobro; Gr. to rub. We have the elements of the word in scrape, scrub, L. scribo, Gr.] 10006
RUB, v.i. 10007
RUB, n. 10007
RUB, RUB’-STONE, n. [rub and stone.] A stone, usually some kind of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone. 10008
RUBBAGE, RUBBIDGE, RUBBLE, for rubbish, vulgar and not used. 10008
RUBBER, n. 10008
RUBBISH, n. [from rub; properly, that which is rubbed off; but not now used in this limited sense.] 10009
RUBBLE-STONE, n. A stone, so called from its being rubbed and worn by water; graywacke. 10009
RUBEFACIENT, a. [L. rubefacio, infra.] Making red. 10009
RUBEFACIENT, n. In medicine, a substance or external application which excites redness of the skin. 10009
RUBELLITE, n. [from L. rubeus, red.] A silicious mineral of a red color of various shades; the red shorl; siberite. It occurs in accumulated groups of a middle or large size, with straight tubular-like stria. In a red heat, it becomes snow-white and seems to phosphoresce. 10009
RUBESCENT, a. [L. rubescens, rubesco, from rubeo, to redden or to be red.] 10009
RUBICAN, a. [L. rubeo, to be red.] 10009
RUBICEL, n. [L. rubeo, to be red.] A gem or mineral, a variety of ruby of a reddish color, from Brazil. 10010
RUBICUND, a. [L. rubicundus.] Inclining to redness. 10010

RUBIED, a. Red as a ruby; as a rubied lip; rubied nectar. 10010
RUBIFIC, a. [L. ruber and facio.] Making red; as rubific rays. 10010
RUBIFICATION, n. The act of making red. 10010
RUBIFORM, n. [L. ruber, red, and form.] Having the form of red; as, the rubiform rays of the sun are least refrangible. 10010
RUBIFY, v.t. [L. ruber, red and facio, to make.] To make red. [Little used.] 10010
RUBIOUS, a. [L. rubeus.] Red; ruddy. [Not in use.] 10010
RUBLE, n. roo'bl. 10010
RUBRIC, n. [L. rubrica; rubeo, to be red.] 10010
RUBRIC, v.t. To adorn with red. 10011
RUBRIC, RU'BRICAL, a. Red. 10011
RUBRICAL, a. Placed in rubrics. 10011
RUBRICATE, v.t. [L. rubricatus.] To mark or distinguish with red. 10011
RUBRICATE, a. Marked with red. 10011
RUBY, n. [L. rubeo, to be red.] 10011
RUBY, v.t. To make red. 10011
RUBY, a. Of the color of the ruby; red; as ruby lips. 10012
RUCK, v.t. [L. rugo, to wrinkle, to fold; ruga, a fold.] 10012
RUCK, n. A wrinkle; a fold; a plait. 10012
RUCTATION, n. [L. ructo, to belch.] The act of belching wind from the stomach. 10012
RUD, to make red, used by Spenser, is a different spelling of red. Obs. [See Ruddy.]
RUD, n. [See Red and Ruddy.] 10012 10012
RUDD, n. [probably from red, ruddy.] A fish of the genus Cyprinus, with a deep body like the bream, but thicker, a prominent back, and small head. The back is of an olive color; the sides and belly yellow, marked with red; the ventral and anal fins and tail of a deep red color. 10012
RUDDER, n. [See Row. The oar was the first rudder used by man, and is still the instrument of steering certain boats.] 10012
RUDDINESS, n. [from ruddy.] The state of being ruddy; redness, or rather a lively flesh color; that degree of redness which characterizes high health; applied chiefly to the complexion or color of the human skin; as the ruddiness of the cheeks or lips. 10013
RUDDLE, n. 10013
RUDDLE-MAN, n. One who digs ruddle. 10013
RUDDOC, n. 10013
RUDDY, a. 10013
RUDE, a. [L. rudis. The sense is probably rough, broken, and this word may be allied to raw and crude.] 10013
RUDELY, adv. 10014
RUDENESS, n. 10015
RUDENTURE, n. [L. rudens, a rope.] 10015
RUDERARY, a. [Low L. ruderarius; from the root of rudis, and indicating the primary sense of rude to be broken.] Belonging to rubbish. [Not used.] 10016
RUDERATION, n. [L. ruderatio, from rudero, to pave with broken stones.] 10016
RUDESBY, n. An uncivil turbulent fellow. [Not in use.] 10016
RUDIMENT, n. [L. rudimentum. If connected with erudio, it denotes what is taught. But the real origin is not obvious.] 10016
RUDIMENT, v.t. to furnish with first principles or rules; to ground; to settle in first principles. 10016
RUDIMENTAL, a. Initial; pertaining to rudiments, or consisting in first principles; as rudimental essays. 10016
RUE, v.t. ru. [L. rudo, to roar, to bray.] 10017
RUE, v.i. To have compassion. [Not in use.] 10017
RUE, n. Sorrow; repentance. [Not in use.] 10017
RUE, n. ru. [Gr. L.] 10017
RUEFUL, a. ru'ful. [rue and full.] 10017
RUEFULLY, adv. Mournfully; sorrowfully. 10017

RUEFULNESS, n. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness. 10017
RUEING — RUSH-LIGHT 10018
RUEING, n. Lamentation. 10018
RUELLE, n. ruel'. 10018
RUFESCENT, a. [L. rufesco, to grow red.] Reddish; tinged with red. 10018
RUFF, n. 10018
RUFF, v.t. 10018
RUFFIAN, n. 10019
RUFFIAN, a. Brutal; savagely boisterous; as ruffian rage. 10019
RUFFIAN, v.i. To play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumult. 10019
RUFFIAN-LIKE, a. Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent; licentious. 10019
RUFFLE, v.t. 10019
RUFFLE, v.i. 10019
RUFFLE, n. 10020
RUFFLE, RUFF, n. A particular beat or roll of the drum, used on certain occasions in military affairs, as a mark of respect. Lieutenant Generals have three ruffles, as they pass by the regiment, guard, etc. Major generals have two, brigadiers one, etc. 10020
RUFFLE, RUFF, v.t. To beat the ruff or roll of the drum. 10020
RUFFLED, pp. Disturbed; agitated; furnished with ruffles. 10020
RUFFLER, n. A bully; a swaggerer. [Not in use.] 10020
RUFFLING, ppr. Disturbing; agitating; furnishing with ruffles. 10020
RUFFLING, n. Commotion; disturbance; agitation. 10020
RUFFLING, RUFFING, ppr. Beating a roll of the drum. 10020
RUFFLING, RUFFING, n. A particular beat or roll of the drum, used on certain occasions as a mark of respect.
RUFOUS, a. [L. rufus, rubeo.] 10020 10020
RUFTER-HOOD, n. In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.
RUG, n. [This belongs to the great family of rough, L. ruga, raucus.] 10021 10021
RUGGED, a. [from the root of rug, rough, which see.] 10021
RUGGEDLY, adv. In a rough or rugged manner. 10022
RUGGEDNESS, n. 10022
RUGGOWNED, a. Wearing a coarse gown or rug. 10022
RUGIN, n. A nappy cloth. [Not used.] 10022
RUGINE, n. A surgeon's rasp. 10022
RUGOSE, RUGOUS, a. [L. rugosus, from ruga, a wrinkle.] 10022
RUGOSITY, n. A state of being wrinkled. [Little used.] 10022
RUIN, n. [L. ruo, to fall, to rush down.] 10023
RUIN, v.t. 10023
RUIN, v.i. 10024
RUINATE, v.t. To demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty. [This word is ill formed and happily is become obsolete.] 10024
RUINATION, n. Subversion; overthrow; demolition. [Inelegant and obsolete.] 10024
RUINED, pp. Demolished; destroyed; subverted; reduced to poverty; undone. 10025
RUINER, n. One that ruins or destroys. 10025
RUINIFORM, a. [L. ruina and form.] Having the appearance of ruins, or the ruins of houses. Certain minerals are said to be ruiniform. 10025
RUINING, ppr. Demolishing; subverting; destroying; reducing to poverty; bringing to endless misery. 10025
RUINOUS, a. [L. ruinosus.] 10025
RUINOUSLY, adv. In a ruinous manner; destructively. 10025
RUINOUSNESS, n. A ruinous state or quality. 10025
RULE, n. [L. regula, from rego, to govern, that is, to stretch, strain or make straight.] 10025
RULE, v.t. 10027
RULE, v.i. To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority. 10027
RULED, pp. Governed; controlled; conducted; managed; established by decision. 10028
RULER, n. 10028

RULING, ppr. 10028
RULY, a. [from rule.] Orderly; easily restrained. [Not in use.] [See Unruly.] 10028
RUM, n. 10028
RUM, a. Old fashioned; queer. [Not in use.] 10029
RUMBLE, v.i. [Heb., Gr., L. fremo.] 10029
RUMBLER, n. The person or thing that rumbles. 10029
RUMBLING, ppr. Making a low, heavy continued sound; as rumbling thunder. A rumbling noise is a low, heavy, continued noise. 10029
RUMBLING, n. A low, heavy, continued sound. Jeremiah 47:3. 10029
RUMBUD, n. A grog blossom; the popular name of a redness occasioned by the detestable practice of excessive drinking. rumbuds usually appear first on the nose, and gradually extend over the face. 10029
RUMINANT, a. [L. rumino.] Chewing the cud; having the property of chewing again what has been swallowed; as ruminant animals. 10029
RUMINANT, n. An animal that chews the cud. Ruminants are four footed, hairy and viviparous. 10029
RUMINATE, v.i. [L. rumino, from rumen, the cud.] 10029
RUMINATE, v.t. 10030
RUMINATED, pp. Chewed again; mused on. 10030
RUMINATING, ppr. Chewing the cud; musing. 10030
RUMINATION, n. [L. ruminatio.] 10030
RUMINATOR, n. One that ruminates or muses on any subject; one that pauses to deliberate and consider. 10031
RUMMAGE, n. A searching carefully by looking into every corner and by tumbling over things. 10031
RUMMAGE, v.t. [L. rimor.] 10031
RUMMAGE, v.i. To search a place narrowly by looking among things. 10031
RUMMAGED, pp. Searched in every corner. 10031
RUMMAGING, ppr. Searching in every corner. 10031
RUMMER, n. 10031
RUMOR, n. [L.] 10031
RUMOR, v.t. To report; to tell or circulate a report. 10032
RUMORED, pp. Told among the people; reported. 10032
RUMORER, n. A reporter; a teller of news. 10032
RUMORING, ppr. Reporting; telling news. 10032
RUMP, n. 10032
RUMPLE, v.t. 10032
RUMPLE, n. A fold or plait. 10032
RUMPLED, pp. Formed into irregular wrinkles or folds. 10032
RUMPLESS, a. Destitute of a tail; as a rumpless fowl. 10032
RUMPLING, ppr. Making uneven. 10032
RUN, v.i. pret. ran or run; pp. run. 10033
RUN, v.t. 10040
RUN, n. 10042
RUNAGATE, n. A fugitive; an apostate; a rebel; a vagabond. 10043
RUNAWAY, n. [run and away.] One that flies from danger or restraint; one that deserts lawful service; a fugitive. 10043
RUNCATION, n. [L. runcatio.] A weeding. [Not in use.] 10043
RUNCINATE, a. [L. runcina, a saw.] In botany, a runcinate leaf is a sort of pinnatifid leaf, with the lobes convex before and straight behind, like the teeth of a double saw, as in the dandelion. 10043
RUNDLE, n. [from round.] 10043
RUNDLET, RUNLET, n. [from round.] A small barrel of no certain dimensions. It may contain from 3 to 20 gallons. 10044
RUNE, n. [See Runic.] The runic letter or character. 10044
RUNER, n. A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths. [See Runic.] 10044

RUNES, n. plu. Gothic poetry or rhymes. 10044
RUNG, pret. and pp. of ring. 10044
RUNG, n. A floor timber in a ship, whence the end is called a rung-head; more properly a floor-head. 10044
RUNIC, a. 10044
RUNNEL, n. [from run.] A rivulet or small brook. [Not in use.] 10044
RUNNER, n. [from run.] 10044
RUNNET, n. 10045
RUNNING, ppr. 10045
RUNNING, n. 10045
RUNNING-FIGHT, n. A battle in which one party flees and the other pursues, but the party fleeing keeps up the contest. 10045
RUNNING-RIGGING, n. That part of a ship's rigging or ropes which passes through blocks, etc.; in distinction from standing-rigging. 10045
RUNNING-TITLE, n. In printing, the title of a book that is continued from page to page on the upper margin. 10045
RUNNION, n. A paltry scurvy wretch. 10046
RUNT, n. [See Runnet.] 10046
RUPEE, n. 10046
RUPTION, n. [L. ruptio, rumpo, to break.] Breach; a break or bursting open. 10046
RUPTURE, n. [L. ruptus, rumpo, to break.] 10046
RUPTURE, v.t. To break; to burst; to part by violence; as, to rupture a blood vessel. 10046
RUPTURE, v.i. To suffer a breach of disruption. 10046
RUPTURED, pp. Broken; burst. 10047
RUPTURE-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Herniaria, and another of the genus Linum.
RUPTURING, ppr. Breaking; bursting. 10047 10047
RURAL, a. [L. ruralis, from rus, the country.] 10047
RURALIST, n. One that leads a rural life. 10047
RURALLY, adv. As in the country. 10047
RURALNESS, n. The quality of being rural. 10047
RURICOLIST, n. [L. ruricola; rus, the country, and colo, to inhabit.] 10047
RURIGENOUS, a. [L. rus, the country, and gignor, to be born.] 10047
RUSE, n. Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit. [Not English.] 10047
RUSH, n. [Heb. usually rendered sea-weed, and applied to the Arabic gulf, Deuteronomy 1:1; Numbers 21:14. This correspondence deserves notice, as illustrating certain passages in the Scriptures.] 10047
RUSH, v.i. 10048
RUSH, v.t. To push forward with violence. [Not used.] 10048
RUSH, n. A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course; as a rush of troops; a rush of winds. 10048
RUSH-CANDLE, n. A small blinking taper made by stripping a rush, except one small strip of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow. 10048
RUSHED, a. Abounding with rushes. 10048
RUSHER, n. 10048
RUSHINESS, n. [from rushy.] The state of abounding with rushes. 10048
RUSHING, ppr. Moving forward with impetuosity. 10048
RUSHING, n. A violent driving of any thing; rapid or tumultuous course. Isaiah 17:12-13. 10048
RUSH-LIGHT, n. 10049
RUSH-LIKE — RYOT 10050
RUSH-LIKE, a. Resembling a rush; weak. 10050
RUSHY, a. 10050
RUSK, n. 10050
RUSMA, n. A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women make their psilothron to take off their hair. 10050
RUSS, a. roos. Pertaining to the Russ or Russians. [The native word is Russ. We have

Russia from the south of Europe.] 10050
RUSS, n. roos. The language of the Russ or Russians. 10050
RUSSET, a. [L. russus. See Red and Ruddy.] 10050
RUSSET, n. A country dress. 10050
RUSSET, RUSSETING, n. A kind of apple of a russet color and rough skin. [I have never known a pear so called in America, though it seems that in England pears have this name.] 10050
RUSSIAN, a. roo'shan. Pertaining to Russia. 10051
RUSSIAN, n. roo'shan. A native of Russia. 10051
RUST, n. [Gr. probably from its color, and allied to ruddy, red, as L. rubigo is from rubeo. See Ruddy.] 10051
RUST, v.i. 10051
RUST, v.t. 10051
RUSTED, pp. Affected with rust. 10052
RUSTIC, RUSTICAL, a. [L. rusticus, from rus, the country.] 10052
RUSTIC, n. An inhabitant of the country; a clown. 10052
RUSTICALLY, adv. Rudely; coarsely; without refinement or elegance. 10052
RUSTICALNESS, n. The quality of being rustical; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement. 10052
RUSTICATE, v.i. [L. rusticor, from rus.] To dwell or reside in the country. 10052
RUSTICATE, v.t. To compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time. 10052
RUSTICATED, pp. Compelled to reside in the country. 10052
RUSTICATING, ppr. Compelling to reside in the country. 10052
RUSTICATION, n. 10053
RUSTICITY, n. [L. rusticitas.] 10053
RUSTILY, adv. In a rusty state. 10053
RUSTINESS, n. [from rusty.] The state of being rusty. 10053
RUSTING, ppr. Contracting rust; causing to rust. 10053
RUSTLE, v.i. rus'l. 10053
RUSTLING, ppr. Making the sound of silk cloth when rubbed. 10053
RUSTLING, n. A quick succession of small sounds, as a brushing among dry leaves or straw. 10053
RUSTY, a. 10053
RUT, n. The copulation of deer. 10054
RUT, v.i. To lust, as deer. 10054
RUT, n. [L. rota, a wheel.] The track of a wheel. 10054
RUTA BAGA, n. The Swedish turnip. 10054
RUTH, n. [from rue.] 10054
RUTHENUS, n. A fish of the genus Accipenser. 10054
RUTHFUL, a. 10054
RUTHFULLY, adv. 10054
RUTHLESS, a. Cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others. 10054
RUTHLESSLY, adv. Without pity; cruelly; barbarously. 10054
RUTHLESSNESS, n. Want of compassion; insensibility to the distresses of others. 10055
RUTIL, RUTILE, n. Sphene, an oxyd of titanium, of a dark red color, or of a light or brownish red. It occurs massive, disseminated, membranous, and in crystals. 10055
RUTILANT, a. [L. rutilans, rutilo, to whine; perhaps from the root of red, ruddy.] 10055
RUTILATE, v.i. [L. rutilo.] To shine; to emit rays of light. [not used.] 10055
RUTTER, n. [See Ride.] 10055
RUTTERKIN, n. A word of contempt; an old crafty fox or beguiler. [Not in use.] 10055
RUTTIER, n. Direction of the road or course at sea; an old traveler acquainted with roads; an old soldier. [Not in use.] 10055
RUTTISH, a. [from rut.] Lustful; libidinous. 10055
RUTTLE, for rattle, not much used. 10055
RYAL, n. A coin. [See Rial.] 10055
RYDER, n. A clause added to a bill in parliament. [See Rider and Ride.] 10055
RYE, n. [This word is the English rough.] 10055

RYE-GRASS, n. A species of strong grass, of the genus Hordeum. 10056
RYOT, n. In Hindoostan, a renter of land by a lease which is considered as perpetual, and at a rate fixed by ancient surveys and valuations. 10056
S 10057
S — SAGAPEN 10057
S, the nineteenth letter of the English Alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and numbered among the semi-vowels. It represents the hissing made by driving the breath between the end of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, just above the upper teeth. It has two uses; one to express a mere hissing, as in Sabbath, sack, sin, this, thus; the other a vocal hissing, precisely like that of z, as in muse, wise, pronounced muze, wize. It generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words, its sound is to be known only by usage. In a few words it is silent, as in isle and viscount. 10057
SABAOTH, n. Armies; a word used, Romans 9:29; James 5:4, the Lord of Sabaoth. 10057
SABBATARIAN, n. [from sabbath.] One who observes the seventh day of the week as the sabbath, instead of the first. A sect of baptists are called sabbatarians. They maintain that the Jewish sabbath has not been abrogated. 10057
SABBATARIAN, a. Pertaining to those who keep Saturday, or the seventh day of the week, as the sabbath. 10058
SABBATH, n. 10058
SABBATH-BREAKER, n. One who profanes the sabbath by violating the laws of God or man which enjoin the religious observance of that day. 10058
SABBATH-BREAKING, n. A profanation of the sabbath by violating the injunction of the fourth commandment, or the municipal laws of a state which require the observance of that day as holy time. All unnecessary secular labor, visiting, traveling, sports, amusements and the like are considered as sabbath-breaking. 10058
SABBATHLESS, a. Without intermission of labor. 10058
SABBATIC, SABBATICAL, a. 10059
SABBATISM, n. Rest; intermission of labor. 10059
SABEAN, [See Sabian.] 10059
SABEISM, n. The same as Sabianism. 10059
SABELLIAN, a. Pertaining to the heresy of Sabellius. 10059
SABELLIAN, n. A follower of Sabellius, a philosopher of Egypt in the third century, who openly taught that there is one person only in the Godhead, and that the Word and Holy Spirit are only virtues, emanations or functions of the Deity. 10059
SABELLIANISM, n. The doctrines or tenets of Sabellius. 10059
SABER, SABRE, n. A sword or cimitar with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little falcated or hooked at the point; a faulchion. 10059
SABER, v.t. To strike, cut or kill with a saber. A small party was surprised at night and almost every man sabered. 10059
SABIAN, SABEAN, a. Pertaining to Saba, in Ara bia, celebrated for producing aromatic plants. 10059
SABIAN, a. The Sabian worship or religion consisted in the the worship of the sun and other heavenly bodies. 10060
SABIAN, n. A worshiper of the sun. 10060 10060
SABIANISM, n. That species of idolatry which consisted in worshiping the sun, moon and stars. This idolatry existed in the world, and was propagated by the inhabitants who migrated westward into Europe, and continued among our ancestors till they embraced the christian religion. 10060
SABINE, n. A plant; usually written savin, which see. 10060
SABLE, n. 10060
SABLE, a. [Gr. darkness. See the Noun.] 10060
SABLIERE, n. [L. sabulum.] 10060
SABOT, n. A wooden shoe. [Not English.] 10060
SABULOSITY, n. [from sabulous.] Sandiness; grittiness. 10060
SABULOUS, a. [L. sabulosus, from sabulum, sand.] Sandy; gritty. 10061
SAC, n. [This is the English sake, which see.] 10061

SACCADE, n. A sudden violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull; a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. It should be used discretely. 10061
SACCHARIFEROUS, a. [L. saccharum, sugar, and fero, to produce.] 10061
SACCHARINE, a. [L. saccharum, sugar.] 10061
SACCHOLACTIC, a. [L. saccharum, sugar, and lac, milk.] 10061
SACCHOLATE, n. In chimistry, a salt formed by the union of the saccholactic acid with a base. 10061
SACERDOTAL, a. [L. sacerdotalis, from sacerdos, a priest. See Sacred.] 10061
SACHEL, n. [L. sacculus, dim. of saccus.] 10062
SACHEM, n. In America, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes. [See Sagamore.]
SACK, n. [L. saccus. Heb. See the verb to sack.] 10062 10062
SACK, n. A species of sweet wine, brought chiefly from the Canary isles. 10062
SACK, n. [L. sagum, whence Gr. But the word is Celtic or Teutonic.] 10062
SACK, v.t. To put in a sac or in bags. 10062
SACK, v.t. [From comparing this word and sack, a bag, in several languages, it appears that they are both from one root, and that the primary sense is to strain, pull, draw; hence sack, a bag, is a tie, that which is tied or drawn together; and sack, to pillage, is to pull, to strip, that is, to take away by violence.] 10063
SACK, n. The pillage or plunder of a town or city; or the storm and plunder of a town; as the sack of Troy. 10063
SACKAGE, n. The act of taking by storm and pillaging. 10063
SACKBUT, n. [The last syllable is the L. buxus.] 10063
SACKCLOTH, n. [sack and cloth.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth. This word is chiefly used in Scripture to denote a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress or mortification. 10063
SACKCLOTHED, a. Clothed in sackcloth. 10063
SACKED, pp. Pillaged; stormed and plundered. 10063
SACKER, n. One that takes a town or plunders it. 10063
SACKFUL, n. A full sack or bag. 10064
SACKING, ppr. Taking by assault and plundering or pillaging. 10064
SACKING, n. The act of taking by storm and pillaging. 10064
SACKING, n. 10064
SACKLESS, a. 10064
SACK-POSSET, n. [sack and posset.] A posset made of sack, milk and some other ingredients. 10064
SACRAMENT, n. [L. sacramentum, an oath, from sacer, sacred.] 10064
SACRAMENT, v.t. To bind by an oath. [Not used.] 10065
SACRAMENTAL, a. Constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it; as sacramental rites or elements. 10065
SACRAMENTAL, n. That which relates to a sacrament. 10065
SACRAMENTALLY, adv. After the manner of a sacrament. 10065
SACRAMENTARIAN, n. One that differs from the Romish church in regard to the sacraments, or to the Lord's supper; a word applied by the catholics to protestants. 10065
SACRAMENTARY, n. 10065
SACRAMENTARY, SACRAMENTARIAN, a. Pertaining to sacramentarians and to their controversy respecting the eucharist. 10065
SACRE. [See Saker.] 10065
SACRED, a. [L. sacer, sacred, holy, cursed, damnable. We here see the connection between sacredness and secrecy. The sense is removed or separated from that which is common, vulgar, polluted, or open, public; and accursed is separated from society or the privileges of citizens, rejected, banished.] 10065
SACREDLY, adv. 10066
SACREDNESS, n. 10067
SACRIFIC, SACRIFICAL, a. [L. sacrificus. See Sacrifice.] Employed in sacrifice. 10067
SACRIFICABLE, a. Capable of being offered in sacrifice. [Ill formed, harsh and not used.]
SACRIFICANT, n. [L. sacrificans.] One that offers a sacrifice. 10067 10067

SACRIFICATOR, n. A sacrificer; one that offers a sacrifice. [Not used.] 10067
SACRIFICATORY, a. Offering sacrifice. 10067
SACRIFICE, v.t. sac'rifize. [L. sacrifico; sacer, sacred, and facio, to make.] 10067
SACRIFICE, v.i. To make offerings to God by the slaughter and burning of victims, or of some part of them. Exodus 3:18. 10068
SACRIFICE, n. [L. sacrificium.] 10068
SACRIFICED, pp. Offered to God upon an altar; destroyed, surrendered, or suffered to be lost. 10068
SACRIFICER, n. One that sacrifices or immolates. 10069
SACRIFICIAL, a. Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice; consisting in sacrifice. 10069
SACRILEGE, n. [L. sacrilegium; sacer, sacred, and lego, to take or steal.] 10069
SACRILEGIOUS, a. [L. sacrilegus.] 10069
SACRILEGIOUSLY, adv. With sacrilege; in violation of sacred things; as sacrilegiously invading the property of a church. 10069
SACRILEGIOUSNESS, n. 10069
SACRILEGIST, n. One who is guilty of sacrilege. 10069
SACRING, ppr. Consecrating. [Not in use.] 10069
SACRING-BELL, n. A bell rung before the host. 10070
SACRIST, n. A sacristan; a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and take care of the books. 10070
SACRISTAN, n. [L. sacer, sacred.] 10070
SACRISTY, n. [L. sacer, sacred.] 10070
SACROSANCT, a. [L. sacrosanctus; sacer and sanctus, holy.] Sacred; inviolable. [Not in use.] 10070
SAD, a. [It is probable this word is from the root of set. I have not found the word is from the root of set. I have not found the word in the English sense, in any other language.]
SADDEN, v.t. sad'n. 10071 10070
SADDENED, pp. Made sad or gloomy. 10071
SADDENING, ppr. Making sad or gloomy. 10071
SADDLE, n. sad'l. [L. sedeo, sedile.] 10071
SADDLE, v.t. 10072
SADDLE-BACKED, a. Having a low back and an elevated neck and head, as a horse.
SADDLE-BOW, n. The bows of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front. 10072 10072
SADDLE-MAKER, SADDLER, n. One whose occupation is to make saddles. 10072
SADDUCEAN, a. Pertaining to the Sadducees, a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels. Acts 23:6-8. 10072
SADDUCISM, n. The tenets of the Sadducees. 10072
SADLY, adv. 10072
SADNESS, n. 10073
SAFE, a. [L. salvus, from salus, safety, health.] 10073
SAFE, n. A place of safety; a place for securing provisions from noxious animals. 10073
SAFE, v.t. To render safe. [Not in use.] 10073
SAFE-CONDUCT, n. [safe and conduct.] 10074
SAFEGUARD, n. [safe and guard.] 10074
SAFEGUARD, v.t. To guard; to protect. [Little used.] 10074
SAFE-KEEPING, n. [safe and keep.] The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape. 10074
SAFELY, adv. 10074
SAFENESS, n. 10075
SAFETY, n. 10075
SAFETY-VALVE, n. A valve by means of which a boiler is preserved from bursting by the force of steam. 10075
SAFFLOW, SAFFLOWER, n. The plant, bastard saffron, of the genus Carthamus. 10075
SAFFLOWER, n. A deep red fecula separated from orange-colored flowers, particularly

those of the Carthamustinctorius; called also Spanish red and China lake. 10075
SAFFRON, n. [The radical sense is to fail, or to be hollow, or to be exhausted.] 10075
SAFFRON, a. Having the color of saffron flowers; yellow; as a saffron face; a saffron streamer. 10076
SAFFRON, v.t. To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild. 10076
SAG, v.i. [a different spelling of swag, which see.] 10076
SAG, v.t. To cause to bend or give way; to load or burden. 10076
SAGACIOUS, a. [L. sagax, from sagus, wise, foreseeing; saga, a wise woman; sagio, to perceive readily. The latter signifies wise, prudent, sage, and an essay, which unites this word with seek, and L. sequor.] 10076
SAGACIOUSLY, adv. 10076
SAGACIOUSNESS, n. 10077
SAGACITY, n. [L. sagacitas.] 10077
SAGAMORE, n. Among some tribes of American Indians, a king or chief. 10077
SAGAPEN, SAGAPENUM, n. In pharmacy, a gum-resin, brought from Persia and the East in granules or in masses. It is a compact substance, heavy, of a reddish color, with small whitish or yellowish specks. It is an attenuant, sperient and discutient. 10077

SAGATHY — SALOOP 10078

SAGATHY, n. A kind of serge; a slight woolen stuff. 10078
SAGE, n. A plant of the genius Salvia, of several species; as the officinalis, or common large sage, of several varieties; the tomentosa or balsamic sage; the auriculata, or sage of virtue; and the pomifera. 10078
SAGE, a. [L. saga, sagus, sagio. See Sagacious.] 10078
SAGE, n. A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher. 10078
SAGELY, adv. Wisely; with just discernment and prudence. 10078
SAGENE, n. A Russian measure of about seven English feet. [See Sajene.] 10078
SAGENESS, n. Wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity. 10078
SAGENITE, n. Acicular rutile. 10078
SAGITTAL, a. [L. sagittalis, from sagitta, an arrow; that which is thrown or driven, probably from the root of say and sing.] 10078
SAGITTARIUS, n. [L. an archer.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters November 22. 10079
SAGITTARY, n. [supra.] A centaur, an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. 10079
SAGITTATE, a. In botany, shaped like the head of an arrow; triangular, hollowed at the base, with angles at the hinder part; or with the hinder angles acute, divided by a sinus; applied to the leaf, stipula or anther. 10079
SAGO, n. a dry mealy substance or granulated paste, imported from Java and the Philippine and Molucca isles. It is the pith or marrow of a species of palm tree, and much used in medicine as a restorative diet. 10079
SAGOIN, n. The Sagoins form a division of the genus Simia, including such of the monkeys of America as have hairy tails, not prehensile. 10079
SAGY, a. [from sage.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage. 10079
SAHLITE, n. A mineral name from the mountain Sahla, in Westermania, where it was discovered. It is of a light greenish gray color, occurs massive, and composed of coarse granular concretion. It is called also malacolite; a subspecies or variety of augite. 10079
SAIC, n. a Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant, a kind of ketch which has no top-gallant-sail, nor mizen-top-sail. 10079
SAID, pret. and pp. of say; so written for sayed. 10079
SAIL, n. [L. sal, salt.] 10080
SAIL, v.i. 10080
SAIL, v.t. 10081
SAILABLE, a. Navigable; that may be passed by ships. 10081
SAIL-BORNE, n. Borne or conveyed by sails. 10081
SAIL-BOARD, a. [See Broad.] Spreading like a sail. 10081

SAILED, pp. Passed in ships or other water craft. 10082
SAILER, n. 10082
SAILING, ppr. Moving on water or in air; passing in a ship or other vessel. 10082
SAILING, n. 10082
SAIL-LOFT, n. A loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made. 10082
SAIL-MAKER, n. 10082
SAIL-MAKING, n. The art or business of making sails. 10082
SAILOR, n. [a more common spelling than sailer.] 10082
SAIL-YARD, n. The yard or spar on which sails are extended. 10083
SAIM, n. [L. sebum, contracted.] Lard. [Local.] 10083
SAIN, for sayen, pp. of say. Obs. 10083
SAINFOIN, SAINTFOIN, n. A plant cultivated for fodder, of the genus Hedysarum. 10083
SAINT, n. [L. sanctus.] 10083
SAINT, v.t. To number or enroll among saints by an official act of the pope; to canonize. 10083
SAINT, v.i. To act with a show of piety. 10083
SAINTED, pp. 10083
SAINTESS, n. A female saint. 10084
SAINT JOHN'S BREAD, n. A plant of the genus Ceratonia. 10084
SAINT JOHN'S WORT, n. A plant of the genus Hypericum. 10084
SAINTLIKE, a. [saint and like.] 10084
SAINTLY, a. Like a saint; becoming a holy person; as wrongs with saintly patience borne.
SAINT PETER'S WORT, n. A plant of the genus Ascyrum, and another of the genus Hypericum. 10084 10084
SAINT'S BELL, n. A small bell rung in churches when the priest repeats the words sancte, sancte, sancte, Deus sabaoth, that persons absent might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office. 10084
SAINT-SEEMING, a. Having the appearance of a saint. 10084
SAINTSHIP, n. The character or qualities of a saint. 10084
SAJENE, n. [written also sagene. Tooke writes it sajene.] 10084
SAKE, n. [Heb. to press or oppress. The primary sense is to strain, urge, press or drive forward, and this is from the same root as seek, essay and L. sequor, whence we have pursue and prosecute. We have analogous words in cause, thing, and the L. res.] 10085
SAKER, n. 10085
SAKERET, n. The male of the sakerhawk. 10085
SAL, n. [See Salt.] Salt; a word much used in chimistry and pharmacy. 10085
SALABLE, a. [from sale.] That may be sold; that finds a ready market; being in good demand. 10085
SALABLENESS, n. The state of being salable. 10085
SALABLY, adv. In a salable manner. 10085
SALACIOUS, a. [L. salax, from the root of sal, salt; the primary sense of which is shooting, penetrating, pungent, coinciding probably with L. salio, to leap. Salacious then is highly excited, or prompt to leap.] Lustful; lecherous. 10086
SALACIOUSLY, adv. Lustfully; with eager animal appetite. 10086
SALACIOUSNESS, SALACITY, n. Lust; lecherousness; strong propensity to venery.
SALAD, n. 10086 10086
SALADING, n. Vegetables for salads. 10086
SAL-ALEMBROTH, n. A compound muriate of mercury and ammonia. 10086
SALAM, n. [Oriental, peace or safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect. [Not in use.] 10086
SALAMANDER, n. [L. Gr. salamandra.] An animal of the genus Lacerta or Lizard, one of the smaller species of the genus, not being more than six or seven inches in length. It has a short cylindrical tail, four toes on the four feet, and a naked body. The skin is furnished with small excrescences like teats, which are full of holes from which oozes a milky liquor that spreads over the skin, forming a kind of transparent varnish. The eyes are placed in

the upper part of the head. The color is dark, with a bluish cast on the belly, intermixed with irregular yellow spots. This animal is oviparous, inhabits cold damp places among trees or hedges, avoiding the heat of the sun. The vulgar story of its being able to endure fire, is a mistake. 10086
SALAMANDRINE, a. Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; enduring fire. 10087
SALARIED, a. Enjoying a salary. 10087
SALARY, n. [L. salarium; said to be from sal, salt, which was part of the pay of Roman soldiers.] 10087
SALE, n. [The primary sense of sell, is simply to deliver or cause to pass from one person to another.] 10087
SALE, a. Sold; bought; as opposed to homemade. [Colloquial.] 10087
SALEBROSITY, n. [See Salebrous.] Roughness or ruggedness of a place or road. 10088
SALEBROUS, a. [L. salebrosus, from salebra, a rough place; probably allied to salio, to shoot out.] Rough; rugged; uneven. [Little used.] 10088
SALEP, n. [said to be a Turkish word; written also salop, saloop and saleb.] 10088
SALESMAN, n. [sale and man.] One that sells clothes ready made. 10088
SALEWORK, n. Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done. This last sense is a satire on man. 10088
SALIC, a. [The origin of this word is not ascertained.] 10088
SALIENT, a. [L. saliens, salio, to leap.] 10088
SALIENT, a. [L. saliens, from salio, to leap or shoot out.] 10088
SALIFEROUS, a. [L. sal, salt, and fero, to produce.] 10089
SALIFIABLE, a. [from salify.] Capable of becoming a salt, or of combining with an acid to form a neutral salt. Salifiable bases are alkalies, earths and metallic oxyds. 10089
SALIFICATION, n. The act of salifying. 10089
SALIFIED, pp. Formed into a neutral salt by combination with an acid. 10089
SALIFY, v.t. [L. sal, salt, and facio, to make.] 10089
SALIFYING, ppr. Forming into a salt by combination with an acid. 10089
SALIGOT, n. A plant, the water thistle. 10089
SALINATION, n. [L. sal, salt; salinator, a salt maker.] 10089
SALINE, SALINOUS, a. [L. sal, salt.] 10089
SALINE, n. A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth; a name given to the salt springs in the United States. 10090
SALINIFEROUS, a. [L. sal, salinum, and fero, to produce.] Producing salt. 10090
SALINIFORM, a. [L. sal, salinum, and form.] Having the form of salt. 10090
SALINO-TERRENE, a. [L. sal, salinum, and terrenus, from terra, earth.] Denoting a compound of salt and earth. 10090
SALITE, v.t. [L. salio, from sal, salt.] To salt; to impregnate or season with salt. [Little used.] 10090
SALIVA, SALIVE, n. [L. saliva.] 10090
SALIVAL, SALIVARY, a. [from saliva.] Pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva; as salivary glands; salivary ducts or canals. 10090
SALIVATE, v.t. [from saliva.] 10090
SALIVATED, pp. Having an increased secretion of saliva from medicine. 10090
SALIVATING, ppr. Exciting increased secretion of saliva. 10090
SALIVATION, n. The act or process of promoting ptyalism, or of producing an increased secretion of saliva, for the cure of disease. 10091
SALIVOUS, a. Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva. 10091
SALLET, n. A head-piece or helmet. 10091
SALLET, SALLETING, n. [corrupted from salad. Not in use.] 10091
SALLIANCE, n. [from sally.] An issuing forth. [Not in use.] 10091
SALLOW, n. [L. salix.] A tree of the willow kind, or genus Salix. 10091
SALLOW, a. [L. salix, the tree, supra.] 10091
SALLOWNESS, n. A yellowish color; paleness tinged with a dark yellow; as sallowness of

complexion. 10091
SALLY, n. [See the Verb.] In a general sense, a spring; a darting or shooting. Hence, 10091
SALLY, v.i. [L. salio. Gr. to impel, to shoot. See Solar, from L. sol. Gr.] 10092
SALLYING, ppr. Issuing or rushing out. 10092
SALLY-PORT, n. 10092
SALMAGUNDI, n. [See Salpicon.] 10092
SALMON, n. sam'mon. [L. salmo.] 10092
SALMON-TROUT, n. sam'mon-trout. A species of trout resembling the salmon in color. 10093
SALOON, n. [See Hall.] 10093
SALOOP, SALOP, [See Salep.] 10093

SALPICON — SANDIX 10094

SALPICON, n. 10094
SALSAMENTARIOUS, a. [L. salsamentarius.] Pertaining to salt things. [Not in use.] 10094
SALSIFY, n. Goat's beard, a plant of the genus Tragopogon. 10094
SALSOACID, a. [L. salsus, salt, and acidus, acid.] 10094
SALSUGINOUS, a. [from L. salsugo, from sal, salt.] Saltish; somewhat salt. 10094
SALT, n. [Gr.; L. The radical sense is probably pungent, and if s is radical, the word belongs to the root of L. salio; but this is uncertain.] 10094
SALT, a. 10095
SALT, n. 10095
SALT, v.t. 10095
SALT, v.i. To deposit salt from a saline substance; as, the brine begins to salt. [Used by manufacturers.] 10096
SALT, n. A leap; the act of jumping. [Not in use.] 10096
SALTANT, a. [L. saltans, from salto, to leap.] Leaping; jumping; dancing. 10096
SALTATION, n. [L. saltatio, from salto, to leap.] 10096
SALTCAT, n. A lump or heap of salt, made at the salt-works, which attracts pigeons. 10096
SALT-CELLAR, n. [salt and cellar.] A small vessel used for holding salt on the table. 10096
SALTED, pp. Sprinkled, seasoned or impregnated with salt. 10096
SALTER, n. 10096
SALTERN, n. A salt-work; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation. 10096
SALTIER, n. [L. salto, to leap.] 10096
SALTINBANCO, n. A mountebank; a quack. [Not in use.] 10097
SALTING, ppr. Sprinkling, seasoning or impregnating with salt. 10097
SALTING, n. The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt. 10097
SALTISH, a. Somewhat salt; tinctured or impregnated moderately with salt. 10097
SALTISHLY, adv. With a moderate degree of saltness. 10097
SALTISHNESS, n. A moderate degree of saltness. 10097
SALTLESS, a. Destitute of salt; insipid. 10097
SALTLY, adv. With taste of salt; in a salt manner. 10097
SALT-MINE, n. A mine where fossil salt is obtained. 10097
SALTNESS, n. 10097
SALT-PAN, SALT-PIT, n. A pan, bason or pit where salt is obtained or made. 10097
SALTPETER, SALTPETRE, n. [salt and Gr. stone.] A neutral salt formed by the nitric acid in combination with potash, and hence denominated nitrate of potash. It is found native in the East Indies, in Spain, in Naples and other places. It is also found on walls sheltered from rain, and it is extracted by lixiviation from the earths under cellars, stables and barns, etc. 10097
SALTPETROUS, a. Pertaining to saltpeter, or partaking of its qualities; impregnated with saltpeter. 10097
SALTS, n. The salt water of rivers entering from the ocean. 10098
SALT-WATER, n. Water impregnated with salt; sea water. 10098
SALT-WORK, n. A house or place where salt is made. 10098
SALT-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Salicornia; jointed glasswort. 10098
SALUBRIOUS, a. [L. saluber, salubris, from salus. See Safe.] 10098

SALUBRIOUSLY, adv. So as to promote health. 10098
SALUBRITY, n. [L. salubritas.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness; favorableness to the preservation of health; as the salubrity of aid, of a country or climate. 10098
SALUTARINESS, n. [See Salutary.] 10098
SALUTARY, a. [L. salutaris, from salus, health.] 10098
SALUTATION, n. [L. salutatio. See Salute.] 10098
SALUTE, v.t. [L. saluto; salus or salvus.] 10099
SALUTE, n. 10099
SALUTED, pp. Hailed; greeted. 10100
SALUTER, n. One who salutes. 10100
SALUTIFEROUS, a. [L. salutifer; salus, health, and fero, to bring.] Bringing health; healthy; as salutiferous air. 10100
SALVABILITY, n. [from salvable.] The possibility of being saved or admitted to everlasting life. 10100
SALVABLE, a. [L. salvus, safe; salvo, to save.] 10100
SALVAGE, n. [L. salvus, salvo.] 10100
SALVAGE, for savage, not used. [See Savage.] 10100
SALVATION, n. [L. salvo, to save.] 10100
SALVATORY, n. A place where things are preserved; a repository. 10101
SALVE, n. sav. [L. salvus.] 10101
SALVE, v.t. sav. 10101
SALVER, n. A piece of plate with a foot; or a plate on which any thing is presented. 10101
SALVIFIC, a. [L. salvus and facio.] Tending to save or secure safety. [A bad word and not used.] 10101
SALVO, n. [from the L. salvo jure, an expression used in reserving rights.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse. 10102
SALVOR, n. One who saves a ship or goods at sea. 10102
SAMARITAN, a. 10102
SAMARITAN, n. 10102
SAMBO, n. The offspring of a black person and a mulatto. 10102
SAME, a. [L. simul, together. Gr. Shall we suppose then that s has passed into an aspirate in this word, as in salt, Gr. or has the Greek word lost s? The word same may be the L. idem or dem, dialectically varied. The primary sense is to set, to place, to put together.] 10102
SAME, adv. Together. Obs. 10103
SAMENESS, n. 10103
SAMIEL, SIMOOM, n. A hot and destructive wind that sometimes blows in Arabia. 10103
SAMITE, n. A species of silk stuff. Obs. 10103
SAMLET, n. A little salmon. 10104
SAMP, n. A species of food composed of maize broken or bruised, boiled and mixed with milk; a dish borrowed from the natives of America, but not much used. 10104
SAMPANE, n. A kind of vessel used by the Chinese. 10104
SAMPHIRE, n. [said to be a corruption of Saint Pierre.] 10104
SAMPLE, n. [L. exemplum.] 10104
SAMPLE, v.t. To show something similar. 10104
SAMPLER, n. [L. exemplar, supra.] A pattern of work; a specimen; particularly, a piece of needle work by young girls for improvement. 10104
SAMSON'S-POST, n. In ships, a notched post used instead of a ladder; also, a piece of timber that forms a return for a tackle fall. 10104
SANABLE, a. [L. sanabilis, from sano, to heal; sanus, sound. See Sound.] 10104
SANATION, n. [L. sanatio, from sano, to heal.] The act of healing or curing. [Not used.]
SANATIVE, a. [L. sano, to heal.] Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending 10105
to heal. 10105
SANATIVENESS, n. The power of healing. 10105

SANCTIFICATE, v.t. To sanctify. [Not in use.] 10105
SANCTIFICATION, n. [See Sanctify.] 10105
SANCTIFIED, pp. 10105
SANCTIFIER, n. He that sanctifies or makes holy. In theology, the Holy Spirit is, by way of eminence, denominated the Sanctifier. 10105
SANCTIFY, v.t. [Low L. sanctifico; from sanctus, holy, and facio, to make.] 10106
SANCTIFYING, ppr. 10107
SANCTIMONIOUS, a. [L. sanctimonia, from sanctus, holy.] 10107
SANCTIMONIOUSLY, adv. With sanctimony. 10107
SANCTIMONIOUSNESS, n. State of being sanctimonious; sanctity, or the appearance of it. [little used.] 10107
SANCTIMONY, n. [L. sanctimonia.] Holiness; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity, or the appearance of it. [Little used.] 10107
SANCTION, n. [L. sanctio, from sanctus, holy, solemn, established.] 10107
SANCTION, v.t. To ratify; to confirm; to give validity or authority to. 10108
SANCTIONED, pp. Ratified; confirmed; authorized. 10108
SANCTIONING, ppr. Ratifying; authorizing. 10108
SANCTITUDE, n. [L. sanctus, sanctitudo.] Holiness; sacredness. 10108
SANCTITY, n. [L. sanctitas.] 10108
SANCTUARIZE, v.t. [from sanctuary.] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. [A bad word and not used.] 10108
SANCTUARY, n. [L. sanctuarium, from sanctus, sacred.] 10108
SAND, n. 10109
SAND, v.t. 10109
SANDAL, n. [L. sandalium; Gr.] 10110
SANDAL, SANDAL-WOOD, SAN'DERS, n. 10110
SANDARAC, SANDARACH, n. [L. sandaraca.] 10110
SAND-BAG, n. A bag filled with sand; used in fortification. 10111
SAND-BATH, n. A bath made by warm sand, with which something is enveloped. 10111
SAND-BLIND, a. Having a defect of sight, by means of which small particles appear to fly before the eyes. 10111
SAND-BOX, n. 10111
SANDED, pp. 10111
SAND-EEL, n. The ammodyte, a fish that resembles an eel. It seldom exceeds a foot in length; its head is compressed, the upper jaw larger than the under one, the body cylindrical, with scales hardly perceptible. There is one species only, a native of Europe. It coils with its head in the center, and penetrates into the sand; whence its name in Greek and English. It is a delicate food. 10111
SANDERLING, n. A bird of the plover kind. 10111
SANDERS. [See Sandal.] 10112
SANDEVER, SANDIVER, n. 10112
SAND-FLOOD, n. A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia. 10112
SAND-HEAT, n. The heat of warm sand in chimical operations. 10112
SANDINESS, n. [from sandy.] 10112
SANDISH, a. [from sand.] Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact. 10112
SANDIX, n. A kind of minium or red lead, made of ceruse, but inferior to the true minium. 10112
SANDPIPER — SASHOON 10113
SANDPIPER, n. A bird of the genus Tringa. 10113
SANDSTONE, n. [sand and stone.] Sandstone is, in most cases, composed chiefly of grains of quartz united by a cement, calcarious, marly, argillaceous, or even silicious. The texture of some kinds is loose, of others close; the fracture is granular or earthy. 10113
SAND-WORT, n. A plant. 10113
SANDY, a. 10113
SANE, a. [L. sanus, Eng. sound. This is the Eng. sound. See Sound.] 10113

SANG, pret. of sing. 10113
SANG FROID, n. 10114
SANGIAC, n. A Turkish governor of a province. 10114
SANGUIFEROUS, a. [L. sanguifer; sanguis, blood, and fero, to carry.] 10114
SANGUIFICATION, n. [L. sanguis, blood, and facio, to make.] 10114
SANGUIFIER, n. A producer of blood. 10114
SANGUIFLUOUS, a. [L. sanguis, blood, and fluo, to flow.] Floating or running with blood.
SANGUIFY, v.i. To produce blood. 10114 10114
SANGUIFYING, ppr. Producing blood. 10114
SANGUINARY, a. [L. sanguinarius, from sanguis, blood.] 10114
SANGUINARY, n. A plant. 10114
SANGUINE, SANGUIN, a. [L. sanguineus, from sanguis, blood.] 10115
SANGUINE, n. Blood color. [Not in use.] 10115
SANGUINE, v.t. 10115
SANGUINELESS, a. Destitute of blood; pale. [A bad word and little used.] 10115
SANGUINELY, adv. Ardently; with confidence of success. 10115
SANGUINENESS, n. 10115
SANGUINEOUS, a. [L. sanguineus.] 10115
SANGUINITY, for sanguineness, is not in use. 10116
SANGUISUGE, n. [L. sanguisuga; sanguis, blood, and sugo, to suck.] 10116
SANHEDRIM, n. [Low L. synedrium; Gr. with, together and seat.] 10116
SANICLE, n. [from L. sano, to heal.] Self-heal, a plant or genus of plants, the Sanicula; also, a plant of the genus Saxifraga. The American bastard sanicle is of the genus Mitella, and the bear's ear sanicle of the genus Cortusa. 10116
SANIDIUM, n. A genus of fossils of the class of selenites, composed of plain flat plates.
SANIES, n. [L.] A thin acrid discharge from wounds or sores; a serous matter, less 10116
thick and white than pus. 10116
SANIOUS, a. [from sanies.] 10116
SANITY, n. [L. sanitas. See Sane.] Soundness; particularly, a sound state of mind; the state of a mind in the perfect exercise of reason. 10116
SANK, pret. of sink, but nearly obsolete. 10117
SANNAH, n. The name of certain kinds of India muslins. 10117
SANS, pret. Without. 10117
SANSCRIT, n. 10117
SANTER. [See Saunter.] 10117
SANTON, n. A Turkish priest; a kind of dervis, regarded by the vulgar as a saint. 10117
SAP, n. 10117
SAP, v.t. 10117
SAP, v.i. To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining. 10118
SAP, n. In sieges, a trench for undermining; or an approach made to a fortified place by digging or under cover. The single sap has only a single parapet; the double has one on each side, and the flying is made with gabions, etc. In all saps, traverses are left to cover the men. 10118
SAPAJO, n. The sapajos form a division of the genus Simia, including such of the monkeys of America as have prehensile tails. 10118
SAP-COLOR, n. An expressed vegetable juice inspissated by slow evaporation, for the use of painters, as sap-green, etc. 10118
SAPID, a. [L. sapidus, from sapio, to taste.] 10118
SAPIDITY, SAPIDNESS, n. Taste; tastefulness; savor; the quality of affecting the organs of taste; as the sapidness of water or fruit. 10118
SAPIENCE, n. [L. sapientia, from sapio, to taste, to know.] 10118
SAPIENT, a. Wise; sage; discerning. 10118
SAPIENTIAL, a. Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom. [Not much used.] 10118
SAPLESS, a. [from sap.] 10119
SAPLING, n. [from sap.] A young tree. 10119

SAPONACEOUS, a. [from L. sapo, soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. Saponaceous bodies are often formed by oil and alkali. 10119
SAPONARY, a. Saponaceous. 10119
SAPONIFICATION, n. Conversion into soap. 10119
SAPONIFY, v.t. [L. sapo, soap, and facio, to make.] 10119
SAPONULE, n. A combination of volatile or essential oil with some base. 10119
SAPOR, n. [L.] Taste; savor; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste. 10119
SAPORIFIC, a. [L. sapor and facio, to make.] 10119
SAPOROSITY, n. The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste. 10119
SAPOROUS, a. Having taste; yielding some kind of taste. 10120
SAPOTA, n. In botany, a tree or plant of the genus Achras. 10120
SAPPADILLO-TREE, SAPADILLO-TREE, n. A tree of the genus Sloanea. 10120
SAPPARE, n. A mineral or species of earth, the kyanite; called by Hauy, disthene. 10120
SAPPED, pp. Undermined; subverted. 10120
SAPPER, n. One who saps. In an army, sappers and miners are employed in working at saps, to protect soldiers in their approach to a besieged place, or to undermine the works.
SAPPHIC, a. saf'ic. Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess; as sapphic odes; 10120
Sapphic verse. The Sapphic verse consists of eleven syllables in five feet, of which the first, fourth and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl, in the first three lines of each stanza, with a fourth consisting only of a dactyl and a spondee. 10120
SAPPHIRE, n. [L. sapphirus; Gr. to scrape, to shine, to be fair, open, beautiful.] 10120
SAPPHIRINE, a. Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; having the qualities of sapphire. 10120
SAPPINESS, n. [from sappy.] The state or quality of being full of sap; succulence; juiciness. 10121
SAPPY, a. 10121
SAPPY, a. [Gr. to putrefy.] Musty; tainted. [Not in use.] 10121
SARABAND, n. 10121
SARACENIC, a. 10121
SARAGOY, n. The opossum of the Molucca isles. 10121
SARCASM, n. [L. sarcasmus; Gr. from to deride or sneer at, primarily to fly or pluck off the skin.] 10121
SARCASTIC, SARCASTICAL, a. Bitterly satirical; scornfully severe; taunting. 10122
SARCASTICALLY, adv. In a sarcastic manner; with scornful satire. 10122
SARCENET, n. A species of fine thin woven silk. 10122
SARCOCELE, n. [Gr. flesh, and tumor.] 10122
SARCOCOL, SARCOCOLLA, n. [Gr. compounded of flesh and glue.] 10122
SARCOLITE, n. [flesh-stone.] A substance of a vitreous nature, and of a rose flesh color, found near Vesuvius. The French call it hydrolite, water stone. 10122
SARCOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to sarcology. 10122
SARCOLOGY, n. [Gr. flesh, and discourse.] 10122
SARCOMA, n. [Gr from flesh.] Any fleshy excrescence on an animal body. 10123
SARCOPHAGOUS, a. [See Sarcophagus.] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating. 10123
SARCOPHAGUS, n. [L. from Gr. flesh and to eat.] 10123
SARCOPHAGY, n. [supra.] The practice of eating flesh. 10123
SARCOTIC, a. [Gr. flesh.] In surgery, producing or generating flesh. 10123
SARCOTIC, n. A medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative. 10123
SARDACHATE, n. The clouded and spotted agate, of a pale flesh color. 10123
SARDAN, n. A fish resembling the herring. 10123
SARDE, SARDOIN, n. A mineral, a variety of carnelian, which displays on its surface a rich reddish brown, but when held between the eye and the light, appears of a deep blood red. 10123
SARDEL, SARDINE, SARDIUS, n. [L. sardius; Gr. from Sardis, in Asia Minor, now Sart.] A precious stone. One of this kind was set in Aaron's breastplate. Exodus 28:17. 10123

SARDONIAN, SARDONIC, a. Sardonian or sardonic laughter, a convulsive involuntary laughter, so called from the herba sardonia, a species of ranunculus, which is said to produce such convulsive motions in the cheeks and lips as are observed during a fit of laughter. 10124
SARDONIC, a. Denoting a kind of linen made at Colchis. 10124
SARDONYX, n. [L. sardonyches, from Gr. from Sardis, a city of Asia Minor, and a nail; so named, according to Pliny, from the resemblance of its color to the flesh under the nail.]
SARGUS, n. A fish of the Mediterranean, whose body is variegated with brown 10124
transverse rings, resembling the variegations of the perch. This is also a name of the gardon. 10124
SARK, n. 10124
SARLAC, n. The grunting ox of Tartary. 10124
SARMATIAN, SARMATIC, a. Pertaining to Sarmatia and its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russians and Poles. 10124
SARMENTOUS, a. [L. sarmentosus, from sarmentum, a twig.] 10124
SARONIC, a. Denoting a gulf of Greece between Attica and Sparta. 10124
SARPLAR, n. A sarplar of wool is a sack containing 80 tod; a tod contains two stone of 14 pounds each. 10125
SARPLIER, n. Canvas, or a packing cloth. 10125
SARASIN, SARRASINE, n. 10125
SARSA, SARSAPARILLA, n. A plant, a species of Smilax, valued in medicine for its mucilaginous and farinaceous or demulcent qualities. 10125
SARSE, n. A fine sieve; usually written searce or searse. [Little used.] 10125
SARSE, v.t. [from the noun.] To sift through a sarse. [Little used.] 10125
SART, n. A piece of woodland turned into arabic. [Not used in America.] 10125
SASH, n. 10125
SASHOON, n. A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. 10125
SASSAFRAS — SAVORLESS 10126
SASSAFRAS, n. [L. saxifraga; saxum, a stone, and frango, to break.] 10126
SASSE, n. A sluice, canal or lock on a navigable river; a word found in old British statutes. 10126
SASSOLIN, SASSOLINE, n. Native boracic acid, found in saline incrustations on the borders of hot springs near Sasso, in the territory of Florence. 10126
SASSOROL, SASSOROLLA, n. A species of pigeon, called rock pigeon. 10126
SASTRA, n. Among the Hindoos, a sacred book; a book containing sacred ordinances. The six great Sastras, in the opinion of the Hindoos, contain all knowledge, human and divine. These are the Veda, Upaveda, Vedanga, Purana, Dherma, and Dersana. 10126
SAT, pret. of sit. 10126
SATAN, n. [Heb. an adversary.] The grand adversary of man; the devil or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels. 10126
SATANIC, SATANICAL, a. Having the qualities of Satan; resembling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal. 10126
SATANICALLY, adv. With the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically. 10126
SATANISM, n. The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit. 10127
SATANIST, n. A very wicked person. [Little used.] 10127
SATCHEL, n. [See Sachel.] A little sack or bag. 10127
SATE, v.t. [L. satio. The primary sense is to stuff, to fill, from crowding, driving.] 10127
SATED, pp. Filled; glutted; satiated. 10127
SATELESS, a. Insatiable; not capable of being satisfied. 10127
SATELLITE, n. [L. satelles.] 10127
SATELLITIOUS, a. Consisting of satellites. 10127
SATIATE, v.t. sa'shate. [L. satiatus, from satio. See Sate.] 10127
SATIATE, a. Filled to satiety; glutted; followed by with or of. the former is most common; as satiate of applause. [Unusual.] 10128

SATIATION, n. The state of being filled. 10128
SATIETY, n. [L. satietas. See Sate.] 10128
SATIN, n. [Gr. L. sindon. Heb.] 10128
SATINET, n. 10128
SATIN-FLOWER, n. A plant of the genus Lunaria. 10128
SATIN-SPAR, n. A mineral, fibrous limestone. 10129
SATIRE, n. [L. satira; so named from sharpness, pungency. See Satyriasis.] 10129
SATIRIC, SATIRICAL, a. [L. satiricus.] 10129
SATIRICALLY, adv. With severity of remark; with invective; with intention to censure.
SATIRIST, n. One who writes satire. 10129 10129
SATIRIZE, v.t. To censure with keenness or severity. 10129
SATIRIZED, pp. Severely censured. 10129
SATIRIZING, ppr. Censuring with severity. 10129
SATISFACTION, n. [L. satisfactio. See Satisfy.] 10129
SATISFACTIVE, a. Giving satisfaction. [Little used or not at all.] 10130
SATISFACTORILY, adv. 10130
SATISFACTORINESS, n. The power of satisfying or giving content; as the satisfactoriness of pleasure or enjoyment. 10130
SATISFACTORY, a. 10131
SATISFIED, pp. Having the desires fully gratified; made content. 10131
SATISFIER, n. One that gives satisfaction. 10131
SATISFY, v.t. [L. satisfacio; satis, enough, and facio, to make.] 10131
SATISFY, v.i. 10132
SATISFYING, ppr. Giving content; feeding or supplying to the full extent of desire; convincing; paying. 10132
SATIVE, a. [L. sativus, from sero, satum, to sow.] Sown in gardens. 10132
SATRAP, n. In Persia, an admiral; more generally, the governor of a province. 10132
SATRAPAL, a. Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy. 10132
SATRAPESS, n. A female satrap. 10132
SATRAPY, n. The government or jurisdiction of a satrap. 10132
SATURABLE, a. [See Saturate.] That may be saturated; capable of saturation. 10133
SATURANT, a. [L. saturans.] Saturating; impregnating to the full. 10133
SATURANT, n. In medicine, a substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach; an absorbent. 10133
SATURATE, v.t. [L. saturo, from satur, filled; satio, to feed to the full. See Sate.] 10133
SATURATED, pp. Supplied to fullness. 10133
SATURATING, ppr. Supplying to fullness. 10133
SATURATION, n. In a general sense, a filling or supply to fullness. In chimistry, the union, combination or impregnation of one body with another by natural attraction, affinity or mixture, till the receiving body can contain no more; or solution continued till the solvent can contain no more. The saturation of an alkali by an acid, is by affinity; the saturation of water by salt, is by solution. 10133
SATURDAY, n. 10133
SATURITY, n. [L. saturitas. See Saturate.] 10133
SATURN, n. [L. saturnus.] 10134
SATURANLIAN, a. [from L. saturnalia, feasts of Saturn.] 10134
SATURNIAN, a. In fabulous history, pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the golden age; hence, golden; happy; distinguished for purity, integrity and simplicity. 10134
SATURNINE, a. [L. Saturnus.] 10134
SATURNIST, n. A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament. 10135
SATURNITE, n. A metallic substance of recent discovery, separated from lead in torrefaction, resembling lead in its color, weight, solubility in acids, etc. but more fusible and brittle; easily scorified and volatilized. 10135
SATYR, n. [L. satyrus; Gr. a monkey, a fawn.] 10135

SATYRIASIS, n. [Gr. We observe in this word a connection with satire, in the sense of excitement, pungency.] 10135
SATYRION, n. A plant. 10135
SAUCE, n. [L. salsus, salt, from sal.] 10135
SAUCE, v.t. 10136
SAUCE-BOX, n. saus'-box. [from saucy.] A saucy impudent fellow. 10136
SAUCE-PAN, n. saus'-pan. A small pan for sauce, or a small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled. 10136
SAUCER, n. 10136
SAUCILY, adv. [from saucy.] Impudently; with impertinent boldness; petulantly. 10137
SAUCINESS, n. Impudence; impertinent boldness; petulance; contempt of superiors.
SAUCISSE, SAUCISSON, n. 10137 10137
SAUCY, a. [from sauce; L. salsus, salt or salted. The use of this word leads to the primary sense of salt, which must be shooting forward, penetrating, pungent, for boldness is a shooting forward.] 10137
SAUL, an old spelling of soul. 10137
SAUNDERS. [See Sandal and Sanders.] 10137
SAUNTER, v.i. s'anter. 10137
SAUNTERER, n. One that wanders about idly. 10138
SAUNTERING, ppr. Wandering about lazily or idly; loitering. 10138
SAURIAN, a. [Gr. a lizard.] Pertaining to lizards; designating an order of reptiles. 10138
SAUSAGE, n. [L. salsus.] 10138
SAUSSURITE, n. A mineral so named from Saussure, the discoverer, of a white gray or green color, found at the foot of mount Rosa. It approaches andalusite. 10138
SAVABLE, a. [from save.] Capable of being saved. 10138
SAVABLENESS, n. Capability of being saved. 10138
SAVAGE, a. [L. silva, a wood, or silvicola, an inhabitant of a wood, or silvaticus.] 10138
SAVAGE, n. 10139
SAVAGE, v.t. To make wild, barbarous or cruel. [Not well authorized and little used.] 10139
SAVAGELY, adv. In the manner of a savage; cruelly; inhumanly. 10139
SAVAGENESS, n. 10139
SAVAGERY, n. 10139
SAVAGISM, n. The state of rude uncivilized men; the state of men in their native wildness and rudeness. 10140
SAVANNA, n. 10140
SAVE, v.t. [L. salvo. As salve is used in Latin for salutation or wishing health, as hail is in English, I suspect this word to be from the root of heal or hail, the first letter being changed. Gr. See Salt.] 10140
SAVE, v.i. To hinder expense. 10141
SAVEALL, n. [save and all.] A small pan inserted in a candlestick to save the ends of candles. 10141
SAVED, pp. Preserved from evil; injury or destruction; kept frugally; prevented; spared; taken in time. 10141
SAVELIN, n. A fish of the trout kind, having very small scales and a black back. 10142
SAVER, n. 10142
SAVIN, n. A tree or shrub of the genus Juniperus. The savin of Europe resembles the red cedar of America, and the latter is sometimes called savin. 10142
SAVING, ppr. 10142
SAVING, n. 10142
SAVINGLY, adv. 10143
SAVINGNESS, n. 10143
SAVINGS BANK, n. A bank in which the savings or earnings of the poor are deposited and put to interest for their benefit. 10143
SAVIOR, n. savyur. One that saves or preserves; but properly applied only to Jesus

Christ, the Redeemer, who has opened the way to everlasting salvation by his obedience and death, and who is therefore called the Savior, by way of distinction, the Savior of men, the Savior of the world. General Washington may be called the saver, but not the savior of his country. 10143
SAVOR, n. [L. sapor, sapio, to taste.] 10143
SAVOR, v.i. 10144
SAVOR, v.t. 10144
SAVORILY, adv. [from savory.] 10144
SAVORINESS, n. Pleasing taste or smell; as the savoriness of a pineapple or a peach.
SAVORLESS, a. Destitute of smell or taste; insipid. 10145 10144

SAVORLY — SCAR 10146

SAVORLY, a. Well seasoned; of good taste. 10146
SAVORLY, adv. With a pleasing relish. 10146
SAVORY, a. [from savor.] Pleasing to the organs of smell or taste; as a savory odor.
SAVORY, n. A plant of the genus Satureia. 10146 10146
SAVOY, n. A variety of the common cabbage, much cultivated for winter use. 10146
SAW, pret. of see. 10146
SAW, n. [See the Verb.] 10146
SAW, v.t. pret. sawed; pp. sawed or sawn. [L. seco;] 10146
SAW, v.i. 10146
SAW-DUST, n. Dust or small fragments of wood or stone made by the attrition of a saw.
SAWED, pp. Cut, divided or formed with a saw. 10147 10147
SAWER, n. One that saws; corrupted into sawyer. 10147
SAW-FISH, n. A fish of the genus Pristis, which has a long beak or snout, with spines growing like teeth on both edges, and four or five spiracles or breathing holes in the sides of the neck. 10147
SAW-FLY, n. A genus of flies, having a serrated sting. 10147
SAW-PIT, n. A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above. 10147
SAW-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Serratula, so named from its serrated leaves. 10147
SAW-WREST, n. An instrument used to wrest or turn the teeth of saws a little outwards, that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade. 10147
SAWYER, n. 10147
SAXIFRAGE, n. [L. saqxifraga; composed of saxum, a stone, and frango, to break.] 10148
SAXIFRAGOUS, a. Dissolving the stone. 10148
SAXON, n. 10148
SAXON, a. Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language. 10148
SAXONISM, n. An idiom of the Saxon language. 10148
SAXONIST, n. One versed in the Saxon language. 10148
SAY, v.t. pret. and pp. said, contracted from sayed. 10148
SAY, n. A speech; something said. [In popular use, but not elegant.] 10150
SAY, n. [for assay.] 10150
SAY, n. A thin silk. Obs. 10150
SAY, SAYE, n. In commerce, a kind of serge used for linings, shirts, aprons, etc. 10150
SAYING, ppr. Uttering in articulate sounds or words; speaking; telling; relating; reciting.
SAYING, n. 10150 10150
SCAB, n. [L. scabbies, scaber, rough.] 10150
SCABBARD, n. The sheath of a sword. 10151
SCABBARD, v.t. To put in a sheath. 10151
SCABBED, a. [from scab.] 10151
SCABBEDNESS, n. The state of being scabbed. 10151
SCABBINESS, n. [from scabby.] The quality of being scabby. 10151
SCABBY, a. [from scab.] 10151
SCABIOUS, a. [L. scabisus, from scabies, scab.] 10151
SCABIOUS, n. A plant of the genus Scabiosa. 10151

SCABREDITY, n. [L. scabredo, scabrities.] Roughness; ruggedness. [Not in use.] 10151
SCABROUS, a. [L. scabrosus, scaber, from scabies, scab.] 10151
SCABROUSNESS, n. Roughness; ruggedness. 10152
SCABWORT, n. A plant, a species of Helenium. 10152
SCAD, n. 10152
SCAFFOLD, n. [The last syllable is the L. fala.] 10152
SCAFFOLD, v.t. To furnish with a scaffold; to sustain; to uphold. 10152
SCAFFOLDAGE, n. A gallery; a hollow floor. 10152
SCAFFOLDING, n. 10152
SCALABLE, a. That may be sealed. 10153
SCALADE, SCALADO, n. [L. scala, a latter. See Scale.] 10153
SCALARY, a. Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [Little used.] 10153
SCALD, v.t. [L. caleo, caida, calidus. I suppose the primary sense of caleo is to contract, to draw, to make hard.] 10153
SCALD, n. [supra.] A burn, or injury to the skin and flesh by hot liquor. 10153
SCALD, n. Scab; scurf on the head. 10153
SCALD, a. Scurvy; paltry; poor; as scald rhymers. 10153
SCALD, n. 10153
SCALDED, pp. Injured by a hot liquor; exposed to boiling heat. 10154
SCALDER, n. A scald; a Scandinavian poet. 10154
SCALDHEAD, n. [See Scald.] A lothesome affection of the head, in which it is covered with a continuous scab. 10154
SCALDIC, a. Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity; composed by scalds. 10154
SCALDING, ppr. 10154
SCALDING-HOT, a. So hot as to scald the skin. 10154
SCALE, n. [L. id. If the sense is to strip, it coincides with the Gr. to spoil.] 10154
SCALE, v.t. 10155
SCALE, v.i. To separate and come off in thin layers or lamins. 10156
SCALED, pp. 10156
SCALELESS, a. Destitute of scales. 10156
SCALENE, SCALENOUS, a. [Gr. oblique, unequal.] 10156
SCALENE, n. a scalene triangle. 10156
SCALINESS, n. [from scaly.] the state of being scaly; roughness. 10157
SCALING, ppr. 10157
SCALING-LADDER, n. a ladder made for enabling troops to scale a wall. 10157
SCALL, n. [See Scald and Scaldhead.] 10157
SCALLION, n. [ascalonia.] 10157
SCALLOP, n. [This is from the root of shell, scale; coinciding with scalp.] 10157
SCALLOP, v.t. To mark or cut the edge or border of any thing into segments of circles. 10157
SCALP, n. [L. scalpo.] 10158
SCALP, v.t. To deprive of the scalp, or integuments of the head. 10158
SCALPED, pp. Deprived of the skin of the head. 10158
SCALPEL, n. [L. scalpellum, from scalpo, to scrape.] 10158
SCALPER, SCALPING-IRON, n. An instrument of surgery, used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory. 10158
SCALPING, ppr. Depriving of the skin of the top of the head. 10158
SCALY, a. [from scale.] 10158
SCAMBLE, v.i. 10158
SCAMBLE, v.t. To mangle; to maul. 10159
SCAMBLER, n. A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others. 10159
SCAMBLING, ppr. Stirring; scrambling; intruding. 10159
SCAMBLINGLY, adv. With turbulence and noise; with bold intrusiveness. 10159
SCAMMEL, n. A bird. 10159
SCAMMONIATE, a. [from scammony.] Made with scammony. [Not used.] 10159

SCAMMONY, n. [L. scammonia.] 10159
SCAMPER, v.i. 10159
SCAMPERING, ppr. Running with speed; hastening in flight. 10159
SCAN, v.t. [L. ascendo. See Ascend.] 10159
SCANDAL, n. [L. scandalum; Gr. In Greek, this word signifies a stumbling block, something against which a person impinges, or which causes him to fall.] 10160
SCANDAL, v.t. 10160
SCANDALIZE, v.t. [Gr. L. scandalizo.] 10160
SCANDALIZED, pp. Offended; defamed; disgraced. 10161
SCANDALIZING, ppr. Giving offense to; disgracing. 10161
SCANDALOUS, a. 10161
SCANDALOUSLY, adv. 10161
SCANDALOUSNESS, n. The quality of being scandalous; the quality of giving offense, or of being disgraceful. 10161
SCANDENT, a. [L. scandens, scando, to climb.] 10162
SCANNED, pp. Critically sifted or examined; resolved into feet in recital. 10162
SCANNING, ppr. Critically examining; resolving into feet, as verse. 10162
SCANSION, n. The act of scanning. 10162
SCANT, v.t. 10162
SCANT, v.i. To fail or become less; as, the wind scants. 10162
SCANT, a. 10162
SCANT, adv. Scarcely; hardly; not quite. 10162
SCANTILY, adv. [from scanty.] 10163
SCANTINESS, n. 10163
SCANTLE, v.t. To be deficient; to fail. 10163
SCANTLE, v.i. To divide into thin or small pieces; to shiver. 10163
SCANTLET, n. [See Scantling.] A small pattern; a small quantity. [Not in use.] 10163
SCANTLING, n. 10163
SCANTLING, a. Not plentiful; small. [Not in use.] 10164
SCANTLY, adv. 10164
SCANTNESS, n. [from scant.] Narrowness; smallness; as the scantness of our capacities.
SCANTY, a. [from scant, and having the same signification.] 10164 10164
SCAPAISM, n. [Gr. to dig or make hollow.] 10164
SCAPE, v.t. To escape; a contracted word, not now used except in poetry, and with a mark of elision. [See Escape.] 10165
SCAPE, n. 10165
SCAPE, n. [L. scopus; probably allied to scipio, and the Gr. scepter.] 10165
SCAPE-GOAT, n. [escape and goat.] In the Jewish ritual, a goat which was brought to the door of the tabernacle, where the high priest laid his hands upon him, confessing the sins of the people, and putting them on the heat of the goat; after which the goat was sent into the wilderness, bearing the iniquities of the people. Leviticus 16:10. 10165
SCAPELESS, a. [from scape.] In botany, destitute of a scape. 10165
SCAPEMENT, n. The method of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum of a clock. 10165
SCAPHITE, n. [L. scapha.] Fossil remains of the scapha. 10165
SCAPOLITE, n. [Gr. a rod, and a stone.] 10165
SCAPULA, n. [L.] The shoulder blade. 10166
SCAPULAR, a. [L. scapularis.] Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the scapula; as the scapular arteries. 10166
SCAPULAR, n. [supra.] 10166
SCAPULAR, SCAPULARY, n. A part of the habit of certain religious orders in the Romish church, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth worn over the gown, covering the back and breast, and extending to the feet. This is worn as a badge of peculiar veneration for the virgin Mary. 10166
SCAR, n. 10166
SCAR, v.t. To mark with a scar. 10166

SCARAB, SCARABEE, n. [L. scarabaeus, from Gr.] 10167
SCARAMOUCH, n. 10167
SCARCE, a. 10167
SCARCE, SCARCELY, adv. 10167
SCARCENESS, SCARCITY, n. 10167
SCARE, v.t. [L. ex and cor, heart; but qu.] 10168
SCARECROW, n. [scarce and crow.] 10168
SCARED, pp. Frightened; suddenly terrified. 10168
SCAREFIRE, n. A fire breaking out so as to frighten people. [Not used.] 10168
SCARF, n. plu. scarfs 10168
SCARF, v.t. 10169
SCARF, v.t. To join; to piece; to unite two pieces of timber at the ends, by letting the end of one into the end of the other, or by laying the two ends together and fastening a third piece to both. 10169
SCARFSKIN, n. [scarf and skin.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer thin integument of the body. 10169
SCARIFICATION, n. [L. scarificatio. See Scarify.] 10169
SCARIFICATOR, n. An instrument used in scarification. 10169
SCARIFIER, n. [from scarify.] 10169
SCARIFY, v.t. [L. scarifico. Gr. L. facio, to make. But the Greek is from a pointed instrument, or a sharp pointed piece of wood.] 10169
SCARIFYING, ppr. Making small incisions in the skin with an instrument. 10170
SCARIOUS, a. [Low L. scarrosus, rough.] In botany, tough, thin 10170
SCARIOUS, a. [Low L. scarrosus, rough.] In botany, tough, thin and semi-transparent, dry and sonorous to the touch; as a perianth. 10170
SCARLATINA, n. the scarlet fever; called in popular language, the canker rash. 10170
SCARLATINOUS, a. Of a scarlet color; pertaining to the scarlet fever. 10170
SCARLET, n. 10170
SCARLET, a. of the color called scarlet; of a bright red color; as a scarlet cloth or thread; a scarlet lip. 10170
SCARLET-BEAN, n. A plant; a red bean. 10170
SCARLET-FEVER, n. [scarlatina.] a disease in which the body is covered with an efflorescence or red color, first appearing about the neck and breast, and accompanied with a sore throat. 10170
SCARLET-OAK, n. a species of oak, the Quercus coccifera, or kermes oak, producing small glandular excrescences, called kermes or scarlet grain. 10170
SCARMAGE, SCARMOGE, peculiar modes of spelling skirmish. [Not in use or local.]
SCARN, n. Dung. [Not in use or local.] 10171 10170
SCARN-BEE, n. a beetle. [Not in use or local.] 10171
SCARP, n. 10171
SCARP, n. In heraldry, the scarf which military commanders wear for ornament; borne somewhat like a battoon sinister, but broader, and continued to the edges of the field. 10171
SCARUS, n. A fish. [See Scar.] 10171
SCARY, n. Barren land having only a thin coat of grass upon it. [Local.] 10171
SCATCH, n. A kind of horsebit for bridles. 10171
SCATCHES, n. plu. Stilts to put the feet in for walking in dirty places. 10171
SCATE, n. [This word may belong to the root of shoot, and L. scateo.] 10171
SCATE, v.i. To slide or move on scates. 10171
SCATE, n. [L. squatina, squatus.] A fish, a species of ray. 10171
SCATEBROUS, a. [L. scatebra, a spring; scateo, to overflow.] Abounding with springs.
SCATH, v.t. To damage; to waste; to destroy. [Little used.] 10171 10171
SCATH, n. Damage; injury; waste; harm. [Little used.] 10171
SCATHFUL, a. Without waste or damage. [Little used.] 10172
SCATHLESS, a. Without waste or damage. [Little used.] 10172
SCATTER, v.t. [L. scateo, discutio; Gr. to scatter, to discuss. This word may be formed on the root of discutio. The primary sense is to drive or throw.] 10172

SCATTER, v.i. 10172
SCATTERED, pp. 10172
SCATTEREDLY, adv. In a dispersed manner; separately. [Not much used.] 10173
SCATTERING, ppr. 10173
SCATTERINGLY, adv. Loosely; in a dispersed manner; thinly; as habitations scatteringly placed over the country. 10173
SCATTERLING, n. A vagabond; one that no fixed habitation or residence. [Little used.]
SCATURIENT, a. [L. scaturiens.] Springing, as the water of a fountain. [Not used.] 10173
SCATURIGINOUS, a. [L. scaturigo.] Abounding with springs. [Not used.] 10173 10173
SCAUP, n. A fowl of the duck kind. 10173
SCAVAGE, n. 10173
SCAVENGER, n. [L. scabio.] 10173
SCELERAT, n. [L. sceleratus.] a villain; a criminal. [Not in use.] 10174
SCENE, n. [L. scena; Gr. Heb. The Greek word signifies a tent, hut or cottage. In L. it is an arbor or stage. The primary sense is to set or throw down.] 10174
SCENERY, n. The appearance of a place, or of the various objects presented to view; or the various objects themselves as seen together. Thus we may say, the scenery of the landscape presented to the view from mount Holyoke, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, is highly picturesque, and exceeded only by the scenery of Boston and its vicinity, as seen from the State house. 10175
SCENIC, SCENICAL, a. [L. scenicus.] Pertaining to scenery; dramatic; theatrical. 10175
SCENOGRAPHIC, SCENOGRAPHICAL, a. [See Scenography.] Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective. 10175
SCENOGRAPHICALLY, adv. In perspective. 10175
SCENOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. scene, to describel.] 10175
SCENT, n. [L. sentio, to perceive.] 10175
SCENT, v.t. 10176
SCENTFUL, a. 10176
SCENTLESS, a. Inodorous; destitute of smell. 10176
SCEPTER, n. [L. sceptrum; Gr. from to send or thrust; coinciding with L. scipio, that is, a shoot or rod.] 10176
SCEPTER, v.t. To invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority. 10177
SCEPTERED, a. Bearing a scepter; as a sceptered prince. 10177
SCEPTIC, n. [Gr. from to look about, to consider, to speculate. See Show.] 10177
SCEPTIC, SCEPTICAL, a. 10177
SCEPTICALLY, adv. With doubt; in a doubting manner. 10178
SCEPTICISM, n. 10178
SCEPTICIZE, v.i. To doubt; to pretend to doubt of every thing. [Little used.] 10178
SCHAALSTEIN, SCALE-STONE, n. A rare mineral, called also tafelspath and tabular spar, occurring in masses composed of thin lamins collected into large prismatic concretions or hexahedral prisms. It color is grayish or pearly white, tinged with green, yellow or red. 10178
SCHEDULE, n. [L. schedula, from scheda, a sheet or leaf of paper; Gr. from to cut or divide; L. scindo, for scido. The pronunciation ought to follow the analogy of scheme, etc.]
SCHEELIN, SCHELIUM, n. A different, name of tungsten, a hard brittle metal of a 10178
grayish white color, and brilliant. 10179
SCHEMATISM, n. [Gr. See Scheme.] 10179
SCHEMATIST, n. A projector; one given to forming schemes. [Schemer is more generally used.] 10179
SCHEME, n. [L. schema; Gr. from a contracted word, probably from to have or hold.]
SCHEME, v.t. To plan; to contrive. 10180 10179
SCHEME, v.i. To form a plan; to contrive. 10180
SCHEMER, n. One that contrives; a projector; a contriver. 10180
SCHEMING, ppr. 10180

SCHEMIST, n. A schemer; a projector. 10180
SCHENE, n. [L. schaenos; Gr.] An Egyptian measure of length, equal to sixty stadia, or about 7 1/2 miles. 10180
SCHESIS, n. [Gr. from to have or hold.] 10180
SCHILLER-SPAR, n. A mineral containing two subspecies, bronzite and common schiller-spar. 10180
SCHISM, n. sizm. [L. schisma; Gr. to divide, L. scindo.] 10180
SCHISMATIC, SCHISMATICAL, a. sizmat'ic, sizmat'ical. Pertaining to schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism; as schismatical opinions or proposals. 10181
SCHISMATIC, n. One who separates from an established church or religious faith, on account of a diversity of opinions. 10181
SCHISMATICALLY, adv. In a schismatical manner; by separation from a church on account of a diversity of opinions. 10181
SCHISMATICALNESS, n. The state of being schismatical. 10181
SCHISMATIZE, v.i. To commit or practice schism; to make a breach of communion in the church. 10181
SCHISMLESS, a. Free from schism; not affected by schism. [Little used.] 10181
SCHIST. [See Shist.] 10181
SCHOLAR, n. [Low L. scholaris, from schola, a school; Gr. leisure, a school. See School.]
SCHOLARITY, n. Scholarship. [Not used.] 10182 10181
SCHOLAR-LIKE, a. Like a scholar; becoming a scholar. 10182
SCHOLARSHIP, n. 10182
SCHOLASTIC, SCHOLASTICAL, a. [L. scholasticus.] 10182
SCHOLASTIC, n. One who adheres to the method or subtilties of the schools. 10182
SCHOLASTICALLY, adv. In the manner of schools; according to the niceties or method of the schools. 10182
SCHOLASTICISM, n. The method or subtilties of the schools. 10182
SCHOLIAST, n. [Gr. See Scholium.] 10183
SCHOLIAZE, v.i. To write notes on an author's works. [Not used.] 10183
SCHOLICAL, a. Scholastic. [Not in use.] 10183
SCHOLIUM, n. plu. scholia or scholiums. [L. scholion; Gr. from leisure, lucubration.] 10183
SCHOLY, n. A scholium. [Not in use.] 10183
SCHOLY, v.i. To write comments. [Not in use.] 10183
SCHOOL, n. [L. schola; Gr. leisure, vacation from business, lucubration at leisure, a place where leisure is enjoyed, a school. The adverb signifies at ease, leisurely, slowly, hardly, with labor or difficulty. I think, must have been derived from the Latin. This word seems originally to have denoted leisure, freedom from business, a time given to sports, games or exercises, and afterwards time given to literary studies. the sense of a crowd, collection or shoal, seems to be derivative.] 10183
SCHOOL, v.t. 10185
SCHOOL-BOY, n. [See Boy.] A boy belonging to a school, or one who is learning rudiments. 10185
SCHOOL-DAME, n. [See Dame.] The female teacher of a school. 10185
SCHOOL-DAY, n. [See Day.] The age in which youth are sent to school. [Not now used.]
SCHOOL-DISTRICT, n. A division of a town or city for establishing and conducting 10185
school. [United States.] 10185
SCHOOLERY, n. Something taught; precepts. [Not used.] 10185
SCHOOL-FELLOW, n. [See Fellow.] One bred at the same school; an associate in school. 10185
SCHOOL-HOUSE, n. [See House.] A house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction; but applied only to building for subordinate schools, not to colleges. In Connecticut and some other states, every town is divided into school-districts, and each district erects its own school-house by a tax on the inhabitants. 10186

SCHOOLING, ppr. Instructing; teaching; reproving. 10187
SCHOOLING, n. 10187
SCHOOLMAID, n. [See Maid.] A girl at school. 10187
SCHOOLMAN, n. [See Man.] 10187
SCHOOLMASTER, n. [See Master.] 10187
SCHOOLMISTRESS, n. [See Mistress.] A woman who governs and teaches a school.
SCHOONER, n. A vessel with two masts, whose main-sail and fore- sail are 10188
suspended by gaffs, like a sloop's main-sail, and stretched below by booms. 10188
SCHORL. [See Shorl.] 10188
SCIAGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to sciagraphy. 10188
SCIAGRAPHY, n. [Gr. a shadow, and to describe.] 10188
SCIATHERIC, SCIATHERICAL, a. [Gr. a shadow, and a catching.] 10188
SCIATHERICALLY, adv. After the manner of a sun-dial. 10188
SCIATIC, SCIATICA, n. [L. sciatica, from Gr. pain in the hips, from the hip, from the loin.]
Rheumatism in the hip. 10188
SCIATIC, SCIATICAL, a. 10188
SCIENCE, n. [L. scientia, from scio, to know.] 10189
SCIENT, a. [L. sciens.] Skillful. [Not used.] 10190
SCIENTIAL, Producing science. 10190
SCIENTIFIC, SCIENTIFICAL, a. [L. scientia and facio, to make.] 10190
SCIENTIFICALLY, adv. 10190
SCILLITIN, n. [See Squill.] a white transparent acrid substance, extracted from squills by
Vogel. 10190
SCIMITAR, [See Cimiter.] 10190
SCINK, n. a cast calf. [Not in use or local.] 10190
SCINTILLANT, a. [See Scintillate.] emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.
SCINTILLATE, v.i. [L. scintillo. This word seems to be a diminutive formed on the 10190
Teutonic scinan, Eng. to shine.] 10190
SCINTILLATING, ppr. emitting sparks; sparkling. 10191
SCINTILLATION, n. the act of emitting sparks or igneous particles; the act of sparkling.
SCIOLISM, n. [See Sciolist.] Superficial knowledge. 1019110191
SCIOLIST, n. [L. sciolus, a diminutive formed on scio, to know.] 10191
SCIOLOUS, a. Superficially or imperfectly knowing. 10191
SCIOMACHY, n. [Gr. a shadow, and a battle.] 10191
SCION. [See Cion.] 10191
SCIOPTIC, a. [Gr. shadow and to see.] 10191
SCIOPTIC, n. A sphere or globe with a lens made to turn like the eye; used in experiments with the camera
obscura. 10191
SCIOPTICS, n. The science of exhibiting images of external objects, received through a
double convex glass into a darkened room. 10192
SCIRE FACIAS, n. [L.] In law, a judicial writ summoning a person to show cause to the
court why something should not be done, as to require sureties to show cause why the
plaintiff should not have execution against them for debt and damages, or to require a
third person to show cause why goods in his hands by replevin, should not be delivered to
satisfy the execution, etc. 10192
SCIROC, SCIROCCO, n. In Italy, a southeast wind; a hot suffocating wind, blowing from
the burning deserts of Africa. This name is given also, in the northeast of Italy, to a cold
bleak wind from the Alps. 10192
SCIRROSITY, n. [See Scirrus.] An induration of the glands. 10192
SCIRROUS, a. 10192
SCIRRUS, n. [L. scirrus; Gr.] 10192
SCISCITATION, n. [L. sciscitor, to inquire or demand.] 10192
SCISSIBLE, a. [L. scissus, scindo, to cut.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp

instrument; as scissible matter or bodies. 10192
SCISSILE, a. [L. scissilis, from scindo, to cut.] 10193
SCISSION, n. sizh'on. [L. scissio, scindo, to cut.] 10193
SCISSORS, n. siz'zors, plu. [L. scissor, from scindo, to cut, Gr.] 10193
SCISSURE, n. [L. scissura, from scindo, to cut.] 10193
SCITAMINEOUS, a. Belonging to the Scitamineae, one of Linne's natural orders of plants.
SCLAVONIAN, SLAVONIC, a. [from Sclavi, a people of the north of Europe.] 10193 10193
SCLEROTIC, a. [Gr. hard; hardness.] 10193
SCLEROTIC, n. 10194
SCOAT. [See Scot.] 10194
SCOBIFORM, a. [L. scobs, saw dust, and form.] 10194
SCOBS, n. [L. from scabo, to scrape.] Raspings of ivory, hartshorn or other hard substance; dross of metals, etc. 10194
SCOFF, v.i. [Gr. The primary sense is probably to throw. But I do not find the word in the English and Greek sense, in any modern language except the English.] 10194
SCOFF, v.t. To treat with derision or scorn. 10194
SCOFF, n. Derision, ridicule, mockery or reproach, expressed in language of contempt; expression of scorn or contempt. 10194
SCOFFER, n. One who scoffs; one that mocks, derides or reproaches in the language of contempt; a scorner. 10194
SCOFFING, ppr. Deriding or mocking; treating with reproachful language. 10195
SCOFFINGLY, adv. In mockery or contempt; by way of derision. 10195
SCOLD, v.i. 10195
SCOLD, v.t. To chide with rudeness and boisterous clamor; to rate. [The transitive use of this word is of recent origin, at least within my knowledge.] 10195
SCOLD, n. 10195
SCOLDER, n. One that scolds or rails. 10195
SCOLDING, ppr. 10195
SCOLDING, The uttering of rude, clamorous language by way of rebuke or railing; railing language. 10196
SCOLDINGLY, adv. With rude clamor or railing. 10196
SCOLLOP, n. 10196
SCOLLOP, v.t. To form or cut with scollops. 10196
SCOLOPENDRA, n. [Gr.] 10196
SCOMM, n. [L. scomma; Gr. See Scoff.] 10196
SCONCE, n. 10196
SCONCE, n. 10197
SCONCE, v.t. To mulet; to fine. [A low word and not in use.] 10197
SCOOP, n. 10197
SCOOP, v.t. 10197
SCOOPED, pp. Taken out as with a scoop or ladle; hollowed; excavated; removed so as to leave a hollow. 10198
SCOOPER, n. One that scoops; also, a water fowl. 10198
SCOOPING, ppr. Lading out; making hollow; excavating; removing so as to leave a hollow. 10198
SCOOP-NET, n. A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river. 10198
SCOPE, n. [L. scopus; Gr. from to see or view; Heb. to see, to behold.] The primary sense is to stretch or extend, to reach; properly, the whole extent, space or reach, hence the whole space viewed, and hence the limit or ultimate end. 10198
SCOPIFORM, a. [L. scopa, a broom, and form.] Having the form of a broom or besom.
SCOPPET, v.t. To lade out. [Not in use.] 10199 10199
SCOPTICAL, a. [Gr.] Scoffing. [Not in use.] 10199
SCOPULOUS, a. [L. scopulosus.] Full of rocks; rocky. [Not in use.] 10199
SCORBUTE, n. [L. scorbutus.] Scurvy. [Not in use.] 10199
SCORBUTIC, SCORBUTICAL, a. [L. scorbutus, the scurvy. See Scurf, Scurvy.] 10199
SCORBUTICALLY, adv. With the scurvy, or with a tendency to it; as a woman

scorbutically affected. 10199
SCORCE. [See Scorse.] 10200
SCORCH, v.t. 10200
SCORCH, v.i. To be burnt on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up. 10200
SCORCHED, pp. Burnt on the surface; pained by heat. 10200
SCORCHING, ppr. Burning on the surface; paining by heat. 10200
SCORCHING-FENNEL, n. A plant of the genus Thapsia; deadly carrot. 10200
SCORDIUM, n. [L.] A plant, the water-germander, a species of Teucrium. 10200
SCORE, n. 10200
SCORE, v.t. 10201
SCORED, pp. Notched; set down; marked; prepared for hewing. 10201
SCORIA, n. [L. from the Gr. rejected matter, that which is thrown off.] 10202
SCORIACEOUS, a. Pertaining to dross; like dross or the recrement of metals; partaking of the nature of scoria. 10202
SCORIFICATION, n. In metallurgy, the act or operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria. 10202
SCORIFIED, pp. Reduced to scoria. 10202
SCORIFORM, a. [L. scoria and form.] Like scoria; in the form of dross. 10202
SCORIFY, v.t. To reduce to scoria or drossy matter. 10202
SCORIFYING, ppr. Reducing to scoria. 10202
SCORING, ppr. Notching; marking; setting down as an account or debt; forming a score.
SCORIOUS, a. Drossy; recrementitious. 10202 10202
SCORN, n. 10202
SCORN, v.t. 10203
SCORN, v.i. To scorn at, to scoff at; to treat with contumely, derision or reproach. Obs. 10203
SCORNED, pp. Extremely contemned or despised; disdained. 10203
SCORNER, n. 10203
SCORNFUL, a. 10204
SCORNFULLY, adv. With extreme contempt; contemptuously; insolently. 10204
SCORNFULNESS, n. The quality of being scornful. 10204
SCORNING, ppr. Holding in great contempt; despising; disdaining. 10204
SCORNING, n. The act of contemning; a treating with contempt, slight or disdain. 10204
SCORPION, n. [L. scorpio; Gr. probably altered from the Oriental.] 10205
SCORPION-FLY, n. An insect of the genus Panorna, having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion. 10205
SCORPION-GRASS, SCORPION'S TAIL, n. A plant of the genus Scorpiurus, with trailing herbaceous stalks, and producing a pod resembling a caterpillar, whence it is called caterpillars. 10205
SCORPION-SENNA, n. A plant of the genus Coronilla. 10205
SCORPIONS-THORN — SCROTUM 10206
SCORPION'S-THORN, n. A plant of the genus Ulex. 10206
SCORPION-WORT, n. A plant, the Ornithopus scorpioides. 10206
SCORSE, n. [L. ex and cursus.] A course or dealing; barter. Obs. 10206
SCORSE, v.t. 10206
SCORSE, v.i. To deal for the purchase of a horse. Obs. 10206
SCORTATORY, a. [L. scortator, from scortor.] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.
SCORZA, n. [L. ex and cortex.] In mineralogy, a variety of epidote. 10206 10206
SCOT, SCOTCH, v.t. 10206
SCOT, n. [This is the English shot, in the phrase, he paid his shot; and scot, in scot and lot.] 10206
SCOT, n. [Eng. shade, which see.] A native of Scotland or North Britain. 10207
SCOTAL, SCOTALE, n. [scot and ale.] In law, the keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor, for fear of his displeasure.
SCOTCH, a. Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants. [See Scotish.] 10207 10207
SCOTCH. [See Scot, the verb.] 10207

SCOTCH, v.t. 10207
SCOTCH, n. A slight cut or shallow incision. 10207
SCOTCH-COLLOPS, SCOTCHED-COLLOPS, n. Veal cut into small pieces. 10207
SCOTCH-HOPPER, n. A play in which boys hop over scotches or lines in the ground.
SCOTER, n. The black diver or duck, a species of Anas. 10207 10207
SCOTFREE, a. 10207
SCOTIA, n. In architecture, a semicircular cavity or channel between the tores in the bases of columns. 10207
SCOTISH, SCOTTISH, a. Pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, or to their country or language; as Scottish industry or economy; a Scotish chief; the Scottish dialect. 10207
SCOTIST, n. 10208
SCOTOMY, n. [Gr. vertigo, from to darken.] 10208
SCOTTERING, n. A provincial word in Herefordshire, England, denoting the burning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest. 10208
SCOTTICISM, n. An idiom or peculiar expression of the natives of Scotland. 10208
SCOTTISH. [See Scotish.] 10208
SCOUNDREL, n. [L. abscondo.] 10208
SCOUNDREL, a. Low; base; mean; unprincipled. 10208
SCOUNDRELISM, n. Baseness; turpitude; rascality. 10208
SCOUR, v.t. 10208
SCOUR, v.i. 10209
SCOURED, pp. Rubbed with something rough, or made clean by rubbing; severely purged; brushed along. 10210
SCOURER, n. 10210
SCOURGE, n. skurj. [L. corriggia, from corrigo, to straighten.] 10210
SCOURGE, v.t. skurj. 10210
SCOURGED, pp. Whipped; lashed; punished severely; harassed. 10211
SCOURGER, n. One that scourges or punishes; one that afflicts severely. 10211
SCOURGING, ppr. Whipping; lashing with severity; punishing or afflicting severely. 10211
SCOURING, ppr. Rubbing hard with something rough; cleaning by rubbing; cleansing with a drastic cathartic; ranging over for clearing. 10211
SCOURING, n. A rubbing hard for cleaning; a cleansing by a drastic purge; looseness; flux. 10211
SCOURSE. [See Scorse.] 10211
SCOUT, n. [L. ausculto, culto, colo; Gr. the ear.] 10211
SCOUT, v.i. To go on the business of watching the motions of an enemy; to act as a scout. 10211
SCOUT, v.t. 10212
SCOVEL, n. [L. scopa.] 10212
SCOW, n. 10212
SCOW, v.t. To transport in a scow. 10212
SCOWL, v.i. [Gr. to twist.] 10212
SCOWL, v.t. To drive with a scowl or frowns. 10212
SCOWL, n. 10212
SCOWLING, ppr. contracting the brows into wrinkles; frowning; expressing displeasure or sullenness. 10213
SCOWLINGLY, adv. With a wrinkled, frowning aspect; with a sullen look. 10213
SCRABBLE, v.i. [L. scribo, Eng. grave, engrave, etc. See Scrape.] 10213
SCRABBLE, v.t. To mark with irregular lines or letters; as, to scrabble paper. 10213
SCRABBLING, ppr. Scraping; scratching; scrambling; making irregular marks. 10213
SCRAG, n. [This word is formed from the root of rag, crag, Gr. rack.] 10213
SCRAGGED, SCRAGGY, a. [supra.] 10213
SCRAGGEDNESS, SCRAGGINESS, n. Leanness, or leanness with roughness; ruggedness; roughness occasioned by broken irregular points. 10214
SCRAGGILY, adv. With leanness and roughness. 10214
SCRAMBLE, v.i. [It is not improbably that this word is corrupted from the root of scrape, scrabble.] 10214

SCRAMBLE, n. 10214
SCRAMBLER, n. One who scrambles; one who climbs by the help of the hands. 10214
SCRAMBLING, ppr. 10214
SCRAMBLING, n. 10215
SCRANCH, v.t. 10215
SCRANNEL, a. Slight; poor. 10215
SCRAP, n. [from scrape.] 10215
SCRAPE, v.t. [L. scribo, Gr. to write. See Grave.] 10215
SCRAPE, v.i. 10216
SCRAPE, n. 10216
SCRAPED, pp. Rubbed on the surface with a sharp or rough instrument; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away by scraping. 10216
SCRAPER, n. 10216
SCRAPING, ppr. Rubbing the surface with something sharp or hard; cleaning by a scraper; removing by rubbing; playing awkwardly on a violin. 10217
SCRAT, v.t. [formed on the root of L. rado.] To scratch. [Not in use.] 10217
SCRAT, v.i. To rake; to search. [Not in use.] 10217
SCRAT, n. An hermaphrodite. [Not in use.] 10217
SCRATCH, v.t. [L. rado.] 10217
SCRATCH, v.i. To use the claws in tearing the surface. The gallinaceous hen scratches for her chickens. 10218
SCRATCH, n. 10218
SCRATCHED, pp. Torn by the rubbing of something rough or pointed. 10218
SCRATCHER, n. He or that which scratches. 10218
SCRATCHES, n. plu. Cracked ulcers on a horse's foot, just above the hoof. 10219
SCRATCHING, ppr. Rubbing with something pointed or rough; rubbing and tearing the surface. 10219
SCRATCHINGLY, adv. With the action of scratching. 10219
SCRAW, n. Surface; cut turf. [Not in use.] 10219
SCRAWL, v.t. 10219
SCRAWL, v.i. 10219
SCRAWL, n. 10219
SCRAWLER, n. One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer. 10219
SCRAY, n. A fowl called the sea swallow, of the genus Terna. 10219
SCREABLE, a. [L. screabilis, from screo, to spit out.] That may be spit out. Obs. 10219
SCREAK, v.i. [This word is only a different orthography of screech and shriek, but is not elegant.] 10220
SCREAK, n. A creaking; a screech. 10220
SCREAM, v.i. [English skirmish.] 10220
SCREAM, n. A shriek or sharp shrill cry uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; or the shrill cry of a fowl; as screams of horror. 10220
SCREAMER, n. A fowl, or genus of fowls, of the grallic order, of two species, natives of America. 10220
SCREAMING, ppr. Uttering suddenly a sharp shrill cry; crying with a shrill voice. 10220
SCREAMING, n. The act of crying out with a shriek of terror or agony. 10220
SCREECH, v.i. [See Screak and Shriek.] 10220
SCREECH, n. 10221
SCREECHING, ppr. Uttering a shrill or harsh cry. 10221
SCREECH-OWL, n. An owl that utters a harsh disagreeable cry at night, no more ominous of evil than the notes of the nightingale. 10221
SCREED, n. With plasterers, the floated work behind a cornice. 10221
SCREEN, n. [L. cerno, excerno, Gr. to separate, to sift, to judge, to fight, contend skirmish. The primary sense of the root is to separate, to drive or force asunder, hence to sift, to discern, to judge, to separate or cut off danger.] 10221
SCREEN, v.t. 10221
SCREENED, pp. Protected or sheltered from injury or danger; sifted. 10222

SCREENING, ppr. Protecting from injury or danger. 10222
SCREW, n. 10222
SCREW, v.t. 10222
SCREWED, pp. Fastened with screws; pressed with screws; forced. 10223
SCREWER, n. He or that which screws. 10223
SCREWING, ppr. Turning a screw; fastening or pressing with a screw. 10223
SCREW-TREE, n. A plant of the genus Helicteres, of several species, natives of warm climates. They are shrubby plants, with yellow flowers, and capsules intorted or twisted inward. 10223
SCRIBBLE, v.t. [L. scribillo, dim. of scribo, to write. See Scribe.] 10223
SCRIBBLE, v.i. To write without care or beauty. 10223
SCRIBBLE, n. Hasty or careless writing; a writing of little value; as a hasty scribble. 10223
SCRIBBLED, pp. Written hastily and without care. 10223
SCRIBBLER, n. A petty author; a writer of no reputation. 10223
SCRIBE, n. [L. scriba, from scribo, to write; formed probably on the root of grave, scrape, scrub. The first writing was probably engraving on wood or stone.] 10223
SCRIBE, v.t. To mark by a model or rule; to mark so as to fit one piece to another; a term used by carpenters and joiners. 10224
SCRIMER, n. A fencing-master. Obs. 10224
SCRIMP, v.t. 10224
SCRIMP, a. Short; scanty. 10224
SCRIMP, n. A pinching miser; a niggard; a close fisted person. 10224
SCRINE, n. [L. scrinium;, cerno, secerno.] 10224
SCRINGE, v.i. To cringe, of which this word is a corruption. 10224
SCRIP, n. [This belongs to the root of gripe, our vulgar grab, that is, to seize or press.]
SCRIP, n. [L. scriptum, scriptio, from scribo, to write.] 10225 10225
SCRIPPAGE, n. That which is contained in a scrip. [Not in use.] 10225
SCRIPT, n. A scrip. [Not in use.] 10225
SCRIPTORY, a. [L. scriptorius. See Scribe.] 10225
SCRIPTURAL, a. [from scripture.] 10225
SCRIPTURALIST, n. One who adheres literally to the Scriptures and makes them the foundation of all philosophy. 10225
SCRIPTURE, n. [L. scriptura, from scribo, to write.] 10226
SCRIPTURIST, n. One well versed in the Scriptures. 10226
SCRIVENER, n. [See Scribe.] 10226
SCROFULA, n. [L.] 10226
SCROFULOUS, a. 10226
SCROLL, n. [probably formed from roll, or its root.] 10227
SCROTUM, n. The bag which contains the testicles. 10227
SCROYLE — SEABOARD 10228
SCROYLE, n. 10228
SCRUB, v.t. [This word is probably formed on rub, or its root, and perhaps scrape, L. scribo, may be from the same radix.] 10228
SCRUB, v.i. To be diligent and penurious; as, to scrub hard for a living. 10228
SCRUB, n. 10228
SCRUBBED, SCRUBBY, a. Small and mean; stunted in growth; as a scrubbed boy; a scrubby cur; a scrubby tree. 10228
SCRUF, for scurf, not in use. 10228
SCRUPLE, n. [L. scrupulus, a doubt; scrupulum, the third part of a dram, from scrupus, a chess-man; probably a piece, a small thing, from scrapping, like scrap.] 10228
SCRUPLE, v.i. To doubt; to hesitate. 10229
SCRUPLE, v.t. To doubt; to hesitate to believe; to question; as, to scruple the truth or accuracy of an account or calculation. 10229
SCRUPLED, pp. Doubted; questioned. 10229
SCRUPLER, n. A doubter; one who hesitates. 10229

SCRUPLING, ppr. Doubting; hesitating; questioning. 10229
SCRUPULOSITY, n. [L. scrupulositas.] 10229
SCRUPULOUS, a. [L. scrupulosus.] 10230
SCRUPULOUSLY, adv. With a nice regard to minute particulars or to exact propriety.
SCRUPULOUSNESS, n. The state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness, 10231
exactness or caution in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety or
expedience. 10231
SCRUTABLE, a. [See Scrutiny.] Discoverable by inquiry or critical examination. 10231
SCRUTATION, n. Search; scrutiny. 10231
SCRUTATOR, n. [L. from scrutor.] One that scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer.
SCRUTINIZE, v.t. [from scrutiny.] To search closely; to examine or inquire into 10231
critically; as, to scrutinize the measures of administration; to scrutinize the private conduct
or motives of individuals. 10231
SCRUTINIZED, pp. Examined closely. 10231
SCURTINIZING, ppr. Inquiring into with critical minuteness or exactness. 10231
SCRUTINIZER, n. One who examines with critical care. 10231
SCRUTINOUS, a. Closely inquiring or examining; captious. 10231
SCRUTINY, n. [L. scrutinium, from scrutor, to search closely, to pry into.] 10231
SCRUTOIR, n. A kind of desk, case of drawers or cabinet, with a lid opening downward
for the convenience of writing on it. 10232
SCRUZE, v.t. To crowd; to squeeze. 10232
SCUD, v.i. 10232
SCUD, n. 10232
SCUDDING, ppr. Driving or being driven before a tempest; running with fleetness. 10232
SCUDDLE, v.i. To run with a kind of affected haste; commonly pronounced scuttle. 10232
SCUFFLE, n. [This is a different orthography of shuffle; from shove, or its root.] 10232
SCUFFLE, v.i. 10233
SCUFFLER, n. One who scuffles. 10233
SCUFFLING, ppr. Striving for superiority with close embrace; struggling for contending
without order. 10233
SCUG, v.t. To hide. 10233
SCULK, v.i. To retire into a close or covered place for concealment; to lurl; to lie close
from shame, fear of injury or detection. 10233
SCULKER, n. A lurker; one that lies close for hiding. 10234
SCULKING, ppr. Withdrawing into a close or covered place for concealment; lying close.
SCULL, n. 10234 10234
SCULL, v.t. To impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern. 10234
SCULLCAP [See Skull-cap.] 10234
SCULLER, n. 10234
SCULLERY, n. [probably from the root of shell, scale, G. schale, a scale, a shell, a dish or
cup. Skulls and shells were the cups, bowls and siches or rude men.] A place where
dishes, kettles and other culinary utensils are kept. 10234
SCULLION, n. A servant taht cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in
the kitchen. 10235
SCULLIONLY, a. Like a scullion; base; low; mean. 10235
SCULP, v.t. [L. sculpo, scalpo.] To carve; to engrave. 10235
SCULPTILE, a. [L. sculptilis,] Formed by carving; as sculptile images. 10235
SCULPTOR, n. [L. See Sculp.] One whose occupation is to carve wood or stone int
images; a carver. 10235
SCULPTURE, n. [L. sculptura.] 10235
SCULPTURE, v.t. To carve; to engrave; to form images or figures with the chisel on wood, stone or metal. 10235
SCULPTURED, pp. Carved; engraved; as a sculptured vase; sculptured marble. 10235
SCULPTURING, ppr. Carving; engraving. 10235
SCUM, n. 10235

SCUM, v.t. To take the scum from; to clear off the impure matter from the surface; to skim. 10236
SCUMBER, n. The dung of the fox. 10236
SCUMMED, pp. Cleaned of scum; skimmed. 10236
SCUMMER, n. An instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors; a skimmer. 10236
SCUMMING, ppr. Clearing of scum; slimming. 10236
SCUMMINGS, n. The matter skimmed from boiling liquors; as the scummings of the boiling house. 10236
SCUPPER, n. The scuppers or scupper holes of a ship, are channels cut through the water ways and sides of a ship at proper distances, and lined with lead for carrying off the water from the deck. 10236
SCUPPER-HOSE, n. A lethern pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers of the lower deck of a ship, to prevent the water from entering. 10236
SCUPPER-NAIL, n. A nail with a very broad head for covering a large surface of the hose.
SCUPPER-PLUG, n. A plug to stop a scupper. 10236 10236
SCURF, n. [L. scorbutus.] 10237
SCURFF, n. Another name for the bulltrout. 10237
SCURFINESS, n. The state of being scurfy. 10237
SCURFY, a. 10237
SCURRIL, a. [L. scurrilis, from scurra ,a buffoon.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; mean; grossly opprobrious in language; scurrilour; as scurril jests; scurril scoffing; scurril taunts. 10237
SCURRILITY, n. [L. scurrilitas.] Such low. vulgar, indecent or abusive language as is used by mean fellows, buffoons, jesters and the like; grossness of reproach or invective; obscene jests, etc. 10237
SCURRILOUS, a. 10237
SCURRILOUSLY, adv. With gross reproach; with low indecent language. 10238
SCURRILOUSNESS, n. Indecency of language; vulgarity; baseness of manners. 10238
SCURVILY, adv. [from scurvy.] Basely; meanly; with coarse and vulgar incivility. 10238
SCURVINESS, n. [from scurvy.] The state of being scurvy. 10238
SCURVOGEL, n. A Brazilian fowl of the stork kind, the jabiru guacu. 10238
SCURVY, n. [from scurf; scurvy for scurfy; Low L. scorbutus.] A disease characterized by great debility, a pale bloated face, bleeding spongy gums, large livid tumors on the body, offensive breath, aversion to exercise, oppression at the breast or difficult respiration, a smooth, dry, shining skin, etc.; a disease most incident to persons who live confined, or on salted meats without fresh vegetables in cold climates. 10238
SCURVY, a. 10238
SCURVY-GRASS, n. A plant of the genus Cochlearia; spoonwort. It grows on rocks near the sea, has an acrid, bitter taste, and is remarkable as a remedy for the scurvy. It is eaten raw as a salad. 10239
SCUSES, for excuses. 10239
SCUT, n. The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short. 10239
SCUTAGE, n. [Law L. scutagium, from scutum, a shield.] In English history, a tax or contributiion levied upon those who held lands by knight service; originally, a composition for personal service which the tenant owed to his lord, but afterward levied as an assessment. Blackstone. 10239
SCUTCHEON, A contractiion of escutcheon, which see. 10239
SCUTE, n. [L. scutum, a buckler.] A french gold coin of 3s. 4d. sterling. 10239
SCUTELLATED, a. [L. scutella, a dish. See Scuttle.] Formed like a pan; divided into small surfaces; as the scutellated bone of a sturgeon. 10239
SCUTIFORM, a. [L. scutum, a buckler, and form.] Having a form of a buckler or shield.
SCUTTLE, n. [L. scutella, a pan or saucer.] A broad shallow basket; so called from 10239
its resemblance to a dish. 10239
SCUTTLE, n. 10239
SCUTTLE, v.i. To run with affected precipitation. 10240
SCUTTLE, v.t. [from the noun.] 10240

SCUTTLE-BUTT, n. A butt or cask having a square piece sawn out of its lilge, and lashed
SCUTTLE-CASK, upon deck. 10240 10240
SCUTTLED, pp. Having holes made in the bottom or sides; sunk by means of cutting holes in the bottom or side. 10240
SCUTTLE-FISH, n. The cuttle-fich, so called. [See Cuttle-fish.] 10240
SCUTTLING, ppr. Cutting holes in the bottom or sides; sinking by such holes. 10240
SCYTALE, n. A species of serpent. 10240
SCYTHE, A wrong spelling. [See Sythe.] 10240
SCYTHIAN, a. Pretaining to Scythia, a name given to the northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia. 10240
SCYTHIAN, n. [See Scot.] A native of Scythia. 10240
SDAIN, for disdain. [Not in use.] 10241
SDEINFUL, for disdainful. [Not in use.] 10241
SEA, n. see. [This word, like lake, signifies primarily a seat, set or lay, a repository, a bason.] 10241
SEA-ANEMONY, n. The animal flower, which see. 10241
SEA-APE, n. [sea and ape.] The name given to a marine animal which plays tricks like an ape. 10241
SEA-BANK, n. [sea and bank.] 10242
SEA-BAR, n. [sea and bar.] The sea-swallow. 10242
SEA-BAT, n. [sea and bat.] A sort of flying fish. 10242
SEA-BATHED, a. [sea and bathe.] Bathed dipped or washed in the sea. 10242
SEA-BEAR, n. [sea and bear.] An animal of the bear kind that frequents the sea; the white or polar bear; also, the ursine seal. 10242
SEA-BEARD, n. [sea and beard.] A marine plant. 10242
SEA-BEAST, n. [sea and beast.] A beast or monstrous animal of the sea. 10242
SEA-BEAT, a. [sea and beat.] Beaten by the sea; lashed by the waves. 10242
SEA-BEATEN, a. 10242
SEABORD, n. The sea shore. 10242
SEABOARD, adv. Towards the sea. 10242
SEA-BOAT — SEA-STAR 10243
SEA-BOAT, n. [sea and boat.] A vessel that bears the sea firmly, without laboring or straining her masts and rigging. 10243
SEA-BORD, SEA-BORDERING, a. Bordering on the sea or ocean. 10243
SEA-BORN, a. [sea and born.] 10243
SEA-BOUND, SEA-BOUNDED, a. [sea and bound.] Bounded by the sea. 10243
SEA-BOY, n. [sea and boy.] A boy employed on shipboard. 10243
SEA-BREACH, n. [sea and breach.] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. 10243
SEA-BREAM, n. [sea and bream.] A fish of the Sparus kind. 10243
SEA-BREEZE, n. [sea and breeze.] A wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land; for the most part blowing during the day only, and subsiding at night. 10243
SEA-BUILT, a. [sea and built.] Built for the sea; as sea-built forts, [ships.] 10243
SEA-CABBAGE, SEA-CALE, n. [sea and cabbage.] Sea-colewort, a plant of the genus Crambe. 10243
SEA-CALF, n. [sea and calf.] The connom seal, a species of Phoca. 10243
SEA-CAP, n. [sea and cap.] A cap made to be worn at sea. 10243
SEA-CARD, n. [sea and card.] The mariner's card or compass. 10244
SEA-CARP, n. [sea and carp.] A spotted fish fiving among rocks and stones. 10244
SEA-CHANGE, n. [sea and change.] A change wrought by the sea. 10244
SEA-CHART, n. [sea and chart.] A chart or map on which the line of the shore, isles, shoals, harbors, etc. are delineated. 10244
SEA-CIRCLED, a. [sea and circle.] Surrounded by the sea. 10244
SEA-COAL, n. [sea and coal.] Coal brought by sea; a vulgar name for fossil coal, in

distinction from charcoal. 10244
SEA-COAST, n. [sea and coast.] The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean. 10244
SEA-COB, n. [sea and cob.] A fowl, called also sea-gull. 10244
SEA-COLEWORT, n. Sea-cale, which see. 10244
SEA-COMPASS, n. [sea and campass.] The mariner's card and needle; the compass constructed for use at sea. 10244
SEA-COOT, n. [sea and coot.] A sea fowl, 10244
SEA-CORMORANT, n. [sea and cormorant.] The sea-crow or sea-drake. 10244
SEA-COW, n. [sea and cow.] The Trichecus manatus, or manati. [See Manati.] 10244
SEA-CROW, n. [sea and crow.] A fowl of the full kind; the mire-crow or pewet. 10244
SEA-DEVIL, n. [sea and devil.] The fishing frog or toad-fish, of the genus Lophius; a fish of a deformed shape, resembling a tadpole, growing to a large size, with a head larger than the whole body. 10244
SEA-DOG, n. [sea and dog.] 10245
SEA-DRAGON, n. [sea and dragon.] A marine monster caught in England in 1749, resembling in some degree an alligator, but having two large fins which served for swimming or flying, It had two legs terminating in hoofs, like those of an ass. Its body was covered with impenetrable scales, and it had five rows of teeth. 10245
SEA-EAR, n. [sea and ear.] A sea plant. 10245
SEA-EEL, n. [sea and eel.] An eel caught in salt water; the conger. 10245
SEA-ENCIRCLED, a. [sea and encircled.] Encompassed by the sea. 10245
SEA-FARER, n. [sea and fare.] One that follows the seas; a mariner. 10245
SEA-FARING, a. Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation. 10245
SEA-FENNEL, n. [sea and fennel.] The sea as samphire. 10245
SEA-FIGHT, n. [sea and fight.] An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action.
SEA-FISH, n. [sea and fish.] Any marine fish; any fish that lives usually in salt 10245
water. 10245
SEA-FOWL, n. [sea and fowl.] A marine fowl; any fowl that lives by the sea, and procures it food from salt water. 10245
SEA-FOX, n. A species of squalus, having a tail longer than the body. 10246
SEA-GAGE, n. [sea and gage.] The depth that a vessel sinks in the water. 10246
SEA-GARLAND, n. [sea and garland.] A plant. 10246
SEA-GIRDLES, n. [sea and girdle.] A sort of sea mushroom. 10246
SEA-GIRT, a. [sea and girt.] Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean; as a sea-girt isle. 10246
SEA-GOD, n. [sea and god.] A marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to preside over the ocean or sea; as Neptune. 10246
SEA-GOWN, n. [sea and gown.] A gown or garment with short sleeves, worn by mariners.
SEA-GRASS, [sea and grass.] A plant growing on the sea shore; an aquatic plant 10246
of the genus Ruppia. 10246
SEA-GREEN, a. [sea and green.] Having the color of sea water; being of a faint green color. 10246
SEA-GREEN, n. 10246
SEA-GULL, n. [sea and gull.] A fowl of the genus Larus; a species of gull; called also sea-crow. 10246
SEA-HARE, n. [sea and hare.] A marine animal of the genus Laplysia, whose body is covered with membranes reflected; it has lateral pore on the right side, and four feelers resembling ears. The body is nearly oval, soft, gelatinous and punctated. Its juice poisonous, and ir is so fetid as to cause nausea. 10246
SEA-HEDGHOG, n. A sea shell, a species of Echinus, so called from its prickles, which resemble in some measure those of the hedghog or urchin. 10247
SEA-HEN, n. [sea and hen.] Anothe name of the guillemot. 10247

SEA-HOG, n. [sea and hog.] The porpes, which see. 10247
SEA-HOLLY, n. [sea and holly.] A plant of the genus Eryngium. 10247
SEA-HOLM, n. 10247
SEA-HORSE, n. [sea and horse.] 10247
SEA-LEGS, n. [sea and leg.] The ability to walk on a ship' deck when pitching or rolling.
SEA-LEMON, n. [sea and lemon] A marine animal of the genus Doris, having an 10247
oval body, convex, marked with numerous punctures, and of a lemon color. 10247
SEA-LIKE, a. [sea and like] Resembling the sea. 10247
SEA-LION, n. [sea and lion] An animal of the genus Phoca or seal, which has a mane like a lion, the Phoca jubata. 10248
SEA-MAID, n. [sea and maid] 10248
SEA-MALL, SEA-MEW, n. A fowl, a species of gull or Larus. 10248
SEA-MAN, n. [sea and man] 10248
SEAMANSHIP, n. The skill of a good seaman; an acquaintance with the art of managing and navigating a ship; applicable both to officers and to men. Naval skill, is the art of managing a fleet, particularly in an engagement; a very different thing from seamanship.
SEA-MARK, n. [sea and mark.] Any elevated object on land which serves for a 10248
direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon; as a light-house, a mountain, etc. 10248
SEA-MONSTER, n. [sea and monster.] A huge marine animal. Lamentations 4:3. 10248
SEA-MOSS, n. [sea and moss.] A name given to coral. [See Coral.] 10248
SEAMOUSE, n. [sea and mouse.] A marine animal of the genus Aphrodita. 10249
SEA-NAVELWORT, n. [sea, navel and wort.] A plant growing in Syria, which is said to effect great cures. 10249
SEA-NEEDLE, n. [sea and needle.] A name of the gar or garfish, of the genus Esox. This fish has a slender body, with long pointed jaws and a forked tail. Its back is of a fine green color, and when in the water, its colors are extremely beautiful. 10249
SEA-NETTLE, n. [sea and nettle.] Another name of the animal flower, sea-anemony.
SEA-NURSED, a. [sea and nursed.] Nursed by the sea. 10249 10249
SEA-NYMPH, n. [sea and nymph.] A nymph or goddess of the sea. 10249
SEA-ONION, n. [sea and onion.] A plant. 10249
SEA-OOZE, n. [sea and ooze.] The soft mud on or near the sea shore. 10249
SEA-OTTER, n. [sea and otter.] A species of otter that has hind feet like those of a seal. It feeds on shell fish. 10249
SEA-OWL, n. [sea and owl.] Another name of the lump-fish. 10249
SEA-PAD, n. The star-fish. [Stella marina.] 10249
SEA-PANTHER, n. [sea and panther.] A fish like a lamprey. 10249
SEA-PHEASANT, n. [sea and pheasant.] The pin-tailed duck. 10249
SEA-PIE, SEA-PYE, n. [sea and pie, pica.] A fowl of the genus Haematopus, and grallic order; called also the oyster-catcher, from its thrusting its beak into oysters when open, and taking out the animal. 10249
SEA-PIE, n. [sea and pie.] A dish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together; so named because common at sea. 10250
SEA-PIECE, n. [sea and piece.] A picture representing a scene at sea. 10250
SEA-PLANT, n. [sea and plant.] A plant that grows in salt water, as the fucus, conferva etc. 10250
SEA-POOL, n. [sea and pool.] A lake of salt water. 10250
SEAPORT, n. [sea and port.] 10250
SEA-RESEMBLING, a. Like the sea; sea-like. 10250
SEA-RISK, n. [sea and risk.] Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury or destruction by the sea. 10250
SEA-ROBBER, n. [sea and robber.] A pirate; one that robs on the high seas. 10250
SEA-ROCKET, n. A plant of the genus Bunias. 10250
SEA-ROOM, n. [sea and room.] Ample space or distance from land, shoals or rocks,

sufficient for a ship to drive or scud without danger of shipwreck. 10250
SEA-ROVER, n. [sea and rover.] 10250
SEA-RUFF, n. A kind of sea fish. [L. orphus.] 10251
SEA-SCORPION, n. [sea and scorpion.] Another name for a fatherlasher. 10251
SEA-SERPENT, n. [sea and serpent.] A huge animal like a serpent inhabiting the sea.
SEA-SERVICE, n. [sea and service.] Naval service; service in the navy or in ships 10251
of war. 10251
SEA-SHARK, n. [sea and shark.] A ravenous sea fish. 10251
SEA-SHELL, n. [sea ansd shell.] A marine shell; a shell that grows in the sea. 10251
SEA-SHORE, n. [sea and shore.] The coast of the sea; the land that lied adjacent to the sea or ocean. 10251
SEA-SICK, a. [sea and sick.] Affected with sickness or nausea by means of the pitching or rolling of a vessel. 10251
SEA-SICKNESS, n. The sickness or nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship in an agitated sea. 10251
SEA-SIDE, n. [sea and side.] The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea, or near it. 10251
SEA-STAR, n. [sea and star.] The starfish, a genus of marine animals, called technically Asterias. 10251
SEA-SURGEON — SECTARIAN 10252
SEA-SURGEON, n. [sea and surgeon.] A surgeon employed on shipboard. 10252
SEA-SURROUNDED, a. [sea and surround.] Encompassed by the sea. 10252
SEA-TERM, n. [sea and term.] A word or term used appropriately by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation. 10252
SEA-THIEF, n. [sea and thief.] A pirate. 10252
SEA-TOAD, n. [sea and toad.] An ugly fish, so called. 10252
SEA-TORN, a. [sea and torn.] Torn by or at sea. 10252
SEA-TOSSED, a. [sea and tossed.] Tossed by sea. 10252
SEA-URCHIN, n. [sea and urchin.] A genus of marine animals, the Echinus, of many species. The body is roundish, covered with a bony crust, and often set with movable prickles. 10252
SEA-WALLED, a. [sea and walled.] Surrounded or defended by the sea. 10252
SEAWARD, a. [sea and ward.] Directed towards the sea. 10252
SEAWARD, adv. Towards the sea. 10252
SEA-WATER, n. [sea and water.] Water of the sea or ocean, which is salt. 10252
SEA-WEED, n. [sea and weed.] A marine plant of the genus Fucus, used as manure, and for glass and soap. A common name for the marine algae, and some other plants growing in salt water. 10252
SEA-WITHWIND, n. Bindweed. 10253
SEA-WOLF, n. [sea and wolf. See Wolf.] A fish of the genus Anarrhicas, found in northern latitudes, about Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Scotland, England, etc. This fish is so named from its fierceness and ravenousness. It grows sometimes to the lenth of four and even seven feet, and feeds on crustaceous animals and shell fish. 10253
SEA-WORMWOOD, n. A sort of wormwood growing in the sea, the Artemisia maritima.
SEAWORTHY, a. [sea and worthy.] Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to 10253
transport a cargo with safety; as a seaworthy ship. 10253
SEAL, n. The common name for the species of the genus Phoca. These animals are ampibious, most of the inhabiting the sea coasts, particularly in the higher latitudes. They have six cutting teeth in the upper jaw, and four in the lower. Their hind feet are placed at the extremity of the body, in the same diretion with it, and serve the purpose of a caudal fin; the fore feet are also adapted for swimming, and furmished each with five claws; the external ears are either very small or wanting. There are numerous species; as the leonina, sometimes 18 feet in length, and the jubata, sometimes 25 feet in length, with a name like a lion, both called sea-lion, and found in the southern seas, and alo in the N.

Pacific; the ursina, or sea bear, 8 or 9 feet in length, and covered with long, thick bristly hair, found in the N. Pacifac; and the common seal frome 4 to 6 feet in length, found generally throughout the Atlantic and the seas and bays communicating with it, covered with short, stiff, glossy hair, with a smooth head without external ears, and with the fore legs deeply immersed in the skin. Seals are much sought after for their skins and fur.
SEAL, n. [L. sigillum.] 10253 10253
SEAL, v.t. 10254
SEAL, v.i. To fix a seal. 10255
SEALED, pp. Furnished with a seal; fastened with a seal; confirmed; closed. 10255
SEALER, n. 10256
SEALING, ppr. Fixing a seal; fastening with a seal; confirming; closing; keeping secret; fixing a piece of wood or iron in a wall with cement. 10256
SEALING, n. [from seal, the animal] The operation of taking seals and curing their skins. 10256
SEALING-VOYAGE, n. A voyage for the purpose of killing seals and obtaining their skins.
SEALING-WAX, n. [seal and wax.] A compound of gum lac and the red oxyd of 10256
mercury; used for fastening a folded letter and thus consealing the writing, and for receiving impressions of seals set to instruments. Sealing wax is hard or soft, and may be of any color. 10256
SEAM, n. 10256
SEAM, n. Tallow; grease; lard. [Not in use.] 10257
SEAM, v.t. 10257
SEAMAN. [See under Sea.] 10257
SEAMED, pp. Marked with seams; having seams or scars. 10257
SEAMING, ppr. Marking with scars; making seams. 10257
SEAMLESS, a. Having mo seam; as the seamless garment of Christ. 10257
SEAM-RENT, n. [seam and rent.] The rent of a seam; the separation of a suture. 10257
SEAMSTER, n. One that sews well, or whose occupation is to sew. 10257
SEAMSTRESS, n. A woman whose occupation is sewing. 10257
SEAMY, a. Having a seam; containing seams or showing them. 10257
SEAN, n. a met. [See Sein.] 10258
SEAPOY, SEPOY, n. A native of India in the military service of an European power, and disceplined after the European maner. 10258
SEAR, v.t. [Gr. to dry; to parch; dry. L. torreo, in a diffrent dialect.] 10258
SEAR, a. Dry; withered 10258
SEARCE, v.t. sers. To shift; to bolt; to separate the fine part of meal from the coarse. [Little used.] 10258
SEARCE, n. sers. A sieve; a bolter. [Little used.] 10258
SEARCER, n. sers'er. One that sifts or bolts. [Little used.] 10259
SEARCH, v.t. serch 10259
SEARCH, v.i. serch. 10259
SEARCH, n. serch. 10259
SEARCHABLE, a. serch'able. That may be searched or explored. 10260
SEARCHED, pp. serch'ed. Looked over carefully; explored; examined. 10260
SEARCHER, n. serch'er. 10260
SEARCHING, pp. serch'ing. 10261
SEARCHING, n. search'ing. Exanination; severe inquisition. Judges 5:16. 10261
SEARCHLESS, n. serch'less. Inscrutable; eluding search or investigation. 10261
SEAR-CLOTH, n. A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster. 10261
SEARED, pp. [from sear.] Burnt on the furface; cauterized; hardened; 10261
SEAREDNESS, n. The state of being seared, cauterized or hardened; hardness; hence insensibility. 10261
SEASON, n. se'zn. Season literally signifies that which comes or arrives; and in this general sense, is synonymous with time. Hence, 10261
SEASON, v.t. 10262
SEASON, v.i. 10263

SEASONABLE, a. Opportune; that comes, happens or is done in good time, in due season or in proper time for the purpose; as a seasonable supply of rain. 10263
SEASONABLENESS, n. Opportuneness of time; that state of being in good time, or in time convenient for the prupose or sufficiently early. 10264
SEASONABLY, adv. In due time; in time convenient; sufficiently early; as, to sow or plant seasonably. 10264
SEASONAGE, n. Seasoning; sauce. [Not used.] 10264
SEASONED, pp. Mixed or sprinkled with something that gives a relish; tempered; moderated; qualified; matured; dried and hardened. 10264
SEASONER, n. He that seasons; that which seasons, matures or gives a relish. 10264
SEASONING, ppr. Giving a relish by something added; moderating; qualifying; maturing; drying and hardening; fitting by habit. 10264
SEASONING, n. 10264
SEAT, n. [L. sedes, situs.] 10265
SEAT, v.t. 10265
SEAT, v.i. To rest; to lie down. [Not in use.] 10266
SEATED, pp. Placed in a chair or on a bench, etc.; set; fixed; settled; established; furnished with a seat. 10266
SEATING, ppr. Placing on a seat; setting; settling; furnishing with a seat; having its seats assigned to individuals, as a church. 10266
SEAVES, n. plu. [Heb. suf.] Rushes. 10266
SEAVY, a. Overgrown with rushes. 10266
SEBACEOUS, a. [Low L. sebaceus, from sebum, sevum, tallow.] Made of tallow or fat; pretaining to fat. 10266
SEBACIC, a. [supra.] In chimistry, pretaining to fat; obtained for fat; as the sebacic acid.
SEBATE, n. [supra.] In chimistry, a salt formed by the sebacic acid and a base. 10267
SEBESTEN, n. The Assyrian plum, a plant of the genus Cordia, a species of jujube. 10267
SECANT, a. [L. secans, seco, to cut or cut off, coinciding with Eng. saw.] Cutting; dividing into two parts. 10267
SECANT, n. 10267
SECEDE, v.i. [L. secedo; se, from, and cedo, to move. Se is an inseparable preposition or prefix in Latin, but denoting departure or separation.] To withdraw from fellowship, communion or association; to separate ones's self; as, certain ministers seceded from the church of Scotland about the year 1733. 10267
SECEDER, n. One who secedes. In Scotland, the seceders are a numerous body of presbyterians who seceded from the communion of the established church, about the year 1733. 10268
SECEDING, ppr. Withdrawing from fellowship or communion. 10268
SECERN, v.t. [L. secerno; se and cerno, to separate.] In the animal economy, to secrete.
SECERNED, pp. Separated; secreted. 10268 10268
SECERNENT, n. That which promotes secretion; that which increases the irritative motions, which constitute secretion. 10268
SECERNING, ppr. Separating; secreting; as secerning vessels. 10268
SCESSION, n. [L. secessio. See Secede.] 10268
SECLE, n. [L. seculum.] A century. 10268
SECLUDE, v.t. [L. secludo; se and claudo, cludo, to shut.] 10268
SECLUDED, pp. Separated from others; living in retirement; shut out. 10269
SECLUDING, ppr. Separating from others; confining in solitude or in a separate state; preventing entrance. 10269
SECLUSION, n. s as z. The act of separating from society or connection; the state of being separate or apart; separation; a shutting out; as to live in seclusion. 10269
SECOND, a. [L. secundus; L. sequor, to follow. See Seek.] 10269
SECOND, n. 10270
SECOND, v.t. [L. secundo.] 10270
SECONDARILY, adv. [from secondary.] In second degree or second order; not primarily

or originally; not the first intention. Duties on imports serve primarily to raise a revenue, and secondarily to encourage domestic manufactures and industry. 10271
SECONDARINESS, n. The state of being secondary. 10271
SECONDARY, a. [L. secundarius, from secundus.] 10271
SECONDARY, n. 10272
SECONDED, pp. Supported; aided. 10272
SECONDER, n. One that supported what another attempts, or what he affirms, or hat he moves or proposes; as the seconder of an enterprise or of a motion. 10272
SECOND-HAND, n. Possession received from the first possessor. 10272
SECOND-HAND, a. 10272
SECONDLY, adv. In the second place. 10273
SECOND-RATE, n. [second and rate.] The second order in size, dignity, or value. 10273
SECOND-RATE, a. Of the second size, rank, quality or value; as a second-rate ship; a second-rate cloth; a second-rate champion. 10273
SECOND-SIGHT, n. The power of seeing things future or distant; a power claimed by some of the highlanders in Scotland. 10273
SECOND-SIGHTED, a. Having the power of second-sight. 10273
SECRECY, n. [from secret.] 10273
SECRET, a. [L. secretus. This is given as the participle of secerno, but is radically a different word. The radical sense of seg is to separate, as in L. seco, to cut off; and not improbably this word is contracted into the Latin se, a prefix in segrego, separo, etc.]
SECRET, n. [L. secretum] 10275 10274
SECRET, v.t. To keep private. [Little used.] 10275
SECRETARISHIP, n. The office of a secretary. 10275
SECRETARY, n. [L. secretus, secret; originally a confident, one entrusted with secrets.]
SECRETE, v.t. 10276 10276
SECRETED, pp. Concealed; secerned. 10276
SECRETING, ppr. Hiding; secerning. 10276
SECRETION, n. 10276
SECRETIST, n. A dealer in secrets. [Not in use.] 10277
SECRETITIOUS, a. Parted by an animal in secretion. 10277
SECRETLY, adv. 10277
SECRETNESS, n. 10277
SECT, n. [L. Sp. secta; from L. seco, to cut off, to separate.] 10277
SECTARIAN, a. [L. secrarius.] Pertaining to a sect or sects; as sectarian principles or prejudices. 10278
SECTARIAN, n. One of a sect; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from the established church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination in a kingdom or state. 10278
SECTARIANISM — SEGNITY 10279
SECTARIANISM, n. The disposition to dissent from the established church or predominant religion, and to form new sects. 10279
SECTARISM, n. Sectarianism. [Little used.] 10279
SECTARIST, n. A secretary. [Not much used.] 10279
SECTARY, n. 10279
SECTATOR, n. A follower; a disciple; an adherent to a sect. [Not now used.] 10279
SECTILE, a. [L. sectilus, from seco, to cut.] A sectile mineral is one that is midway between the briddle and the malleable, as soapstone and plumbago. 10279
SECTION, n. [L. sectio; seco, to cut off.] 10279
SECTIONAL, a. Pertaining to a section or distinct part of a larger body or territory. 10280
SECTOR, n. [L. seco, to cut.] 10280
SECULAR, a. [L. secularis, from seculum, the world or an age.] 10280
SECULAR, n. A church officer or officiate whose functions are confines to the vocal department of the choir. 10281
SECULARITY, n. Worldiness; supreme attention to the things of the present life. 10281
SECULARIZATION, n. [foom secularize.] the act of converting a regular person, place or

benefice into a secular one. Most cathedral churchses were formerly regular, that is, the canons were of religious or monastic orders; but they have since been secularized. for the secularization of a regular church, there is wanted the authority of the pope, that of the prince, the bishop of the place, the patron, and even the consent of the people. 10281
SECULARIZE, v.t. 10281
SECULARIZED, pp. Converted from regular to secular. 10281
SECULARIZING, ppr. Converting from regular or monastic to secular. 10282
SECULARLY, adv. In a worldy manner. 10282
SECULARNESS, n. A secular disposition; worldliness; worldly mindedness. 10282
SECUNDINE, n. Secundines, in the plural, as generally used, are the several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth. 10282
SECURE, a. [L. securus.] 10282
SECURE, v.t. 10283
SECURED, pp. Effectually guarded or protected; made certain; put beyond hazard; effectually confined; made fast. 10283
SECURELY, adv. 10283
SECUREMENT, n. Security; protection. [Not used.] 10284
SECURENESS, n. Confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of vigilance or caution. 10284
SECURER, n. He or that which secures or protects. 10284
SECURIFORM, a. [L. securis, an ax or hatchet, and form.] In botany, having the form of an ax or hatchet. 10284
SECURITY, n. [L. securitas.] 10284
SEDAN, n. [L. sedeo; like L. esseda] A portable chair or cover vehicle for carrying a single person. It is borne on poles by two men. 10285
SEDATE, a. [L. sedatus, from sedo, to calm or appease, that is, to set, to cause to subside.] Settled; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; unruffled by passion; udisturbed; as a sedate soul, mind or temper. So we say, a sedate look or countenance.
SEDATELY, adv. Calmly; without agitation of mind. 10285 10285
SEDATENESS, n. Calmness of mind, manner or countenance; freedom from agitation; a settled state; composure; serenity; tranquillity; as sedateness of temper or soul; sedateness of countenance; sedateness of conversation. 10285
SEDATION, n. The act of calming. [Not in use.] 10285
SEDATIVE, a. [L. sedo, to calm.] In medicine, moderating muscular action or animal energy. 10285
SEDATIVE, n. A midicine that moderates muscular action or animal energy. Se defendendo, in defending himself; the plea of a person charged with murder, who alledges that he committed the act in his own defense. 10285
SEDENTARILY, adv. [from sedentary.] The state of being sedentary, or living without much action. 10285
SEDENTARINESS, n. The state of being sedentary. 10285
SEDENTARY, a. [L. sedentarius, from sedens, sedeo, to sit.] 10286
SEDGE, n. [L. seco, to cut; that is sword grass, like L. gladiolus.] 10286
SEDGED, a. Composed of flags or sedge. 10286
SEDGY, a. Overgrown with sedge. 10286
SEDIMENT, n. [L. sedimentum, from sedeo, to settle.] The matter which subsides to the bottom of liquors; settlings; lees; dregs. 10286
SEDITION, n. [L. seditio. The sense of this word is the contrary of that which is naturally deducible from sedo, or sedeo, denoting a rising or raging, rather than an appeasing. But to set is really to throw down, to drive, and sedition may be a setting or rushing together.] A factious commotion of the people, a tumultuous assembly of men rising in opposition to law or the administration of justice, and in disturbance of the public peace. Sedition is a rising or commotion of less extent than an insurrection, and both are less than rebellion; but some kinds of sedition, in Great Britain, amount to high treason. In general, sedition is a local or limited insurrection in opposition to civil authority, as mutiny is to military. 10287
SEDITIONARY, n. An inciter or promoter of sedition. 10287

SEDITIOUS, a. [L. seditiosus.] 10287
SEDITIOUSLY, adv. With tumultious opposition to law; in a manner to violate the public peace. 10287
SEDITIOUSNESS, n. The disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law; or the act of exciting such commotion. 10287
SEDUCE, v.t. [L. seduco; se, from, and duco, to lead.] 10287
SEDUSED, pp. Drawn or enticed from virtue; corrupted; depraved. 10288
SEDUCEMENT, n. 10288
SEDUCER, n. 10288
SEDUCIBLE, a. Capable of being drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible.
SEDUCING, ppr. Enticing from the path of virtue or chastity. 10288 10288
SEDUCTION, n. [L. seductio.] 10288
SEDUCTIVE, a. Tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances. 10289
SEDULITY, n. [L. sedulitas. See Sedulous.] Diligent and assiduous application to business; constant attention; unremitting industry in any pursuit. It denotes constancy and perseverance rather than intenseness of application. 10289
SEDULOUS, a. [L. sedulus, from the root of sedeo, to sit; as assiduous from assideo.] Literally, sitting close to an employment; hence, assiduous; diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady and persevering in business or endeavors to effect an object; steadily industrious; as the sedulous bee. 10289
SEDULOUSLY, adv. Assiduously; industriously; diligently; with constant or continued application. 10289
SEDULOUSNESS, n. Assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort. 10289
SEE, n. 10289
SEE, v.t. [L. sequor, and Eng. essay, are all from the same radix. The primary sense of the root is to strain, stretch, extend; and as applied to see, the sense is to extend to, to reach, to strike with the eye or sight.] 10290
SEE, v.i. 10292
SEED, n. 10293
SEED, v.i. 10293
SEED, v.t. To sow; to sprinkle with seed, which germinates and takes root. 10293
SEED-BUD, n. [seed and bud.] The germ, germen or rudiment of the fruit in embryo.
SEED-CAKE, n. [seed and cake.] A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds. 10294 10293
SEED-COAT, n. In botany, the aril or outer coat of a seed. 10294
SEED-LEAF, n. In botany, the primary leaf. The seed-leaves are the cotyledons or lobes of a seed expanded and in the vegetation. 10294
SEEDLING, n. A young plant or root just sprung from the seed. 10294
SEED-LIP, SEED-LOP, n. A vessle in which a sower carries the seed to be dispersed.
SEED-LOBE, n. The lobe of a seed; a cotyledon, which see. 10294 10294
SEEDNESS, n. Seed-time. [Not in use.] 10294
SEED-PEARL, n. [seed and pearl.] Small grains of pearl. 10294
SEED-PLAT, SEED-PLOT, n. [seed and plat.] 10294
SEEDSMAN, n. [seed and man.] A person who deals in seeds; also, a sower. 10294
SEED-TIME, n. [seed and time] The season proper for sowing. 10294
SEED-VESSEL, n. In botany, the pericarp which contains the seeds. 10294
SEEDY, a. [from seed.] 10295
SEEING, ppr. [from see.] Perceiving by the eye; knowing; understanding; observing; beholding. 10295
SEEK, v.t. pret. and pp. sought, pronounced sawt. [L. sequor, to follow; for to seek is to go after, and the primary sense is to advance, to press, to drive forward, as in the L. peto.]
SEEK, v.i. 10296 10295
SEEKER, n. 10297
SEEK-SORROW, n. [seek and sorrow.] One that contrives to give himself vexation. [Little used.] 10297

SEEL, v.t. To close the eyes; a term of falconry, from the practice of the closing the eyes of a wild hawk. 10297
SEEL, v.i. [See Sell.] To lean; to incline to one side. Obs. 10297
SEEL, SEELING, n. The rolling or agitation of a ship in a storm. Obs. 10297
SEEL, n. Time; opportunity; season. Obs. 10298
SEELILY, adv. In a silly manner. Obs. 10298
SEELY, a. [from seel.] 10298
SEEM, v.i. 10298
SEEM, v.t. To become; to befit. Obs. 10298
SEEMER, n. One that carries an appearance or semblance. 10298
SEEMING, ppr. 10298
SEEMING, n. 10299
SEEMINGLY, adv. In appearance; in show; in semblance. 10299
SEEMINGNESS, n. Fair appearance; plausibility. 10299
SEEMLESS, a. Unseemly; unfit; indecorous. Obs. 10299
SEEMLINESS, n. [from seemly.] Comliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum.
SEEMLY, a. Becoming; fit; suited to the object, occasion, purpose or character; suitable. 10299 10299
SEEMLY, adv. In a decent or suitable manner. 10300
SEEMLYHEAD, [See Head and Hood.] Comely or decent appearance. Obs. 10300
SEEN, pp. of see. 10300
SEER, n. [from see.] 10300
SEER-WOOD, [See Sear, and Sear-wood, dry wood.] 10300
SEE-SAW, n. [Qu. saw and saw, or sea and saw.] A vibrating or reciprocating motion.
SEE-SAW, v.i. To move with reciprocating motion; to move backward and forward, or upward and downward. 10300 10300
SEETHE, v.t. pret. seethed, sod; pp. seethed, sodden. [Heb. to seethe, to boil, to swell, to be inflated.] To boil; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor; as, to seethe flesh. 10300
SEETHE, v.i. To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. [This word is rarely used in the common concerns of life.]
SEETHED, pp. Boiled; decoated. 10301 10300
SEETHER, n. A boiler; a pot for boiling things. 10301
SEETHING, ppr. Boiling; decoating. 10301
SEG, n. Sedge. [Not in use.] 10301
SEGHOL, n. a Hebrew vowel-point, or short vowel. 10301
SEGHOLATE, a. Marked with a seghol. 10301
SEGMENT, n. [L. segmentum, from seco, to cut off.] 10301
SEGNITY, n. [from L. segnis.] Sluggishness; dullness; inactivity. [Not used.] 10301
SEGREGATE — SELF-ESTIMATION 10302
SEGREGATE, v.t. [L. segrego; se, from, and grex, flock.] To separate from others; to set apart. 10302
SEGREGATE, a. Select. [Little used.] 10302
SEGREGATED, pp. Separated; parted from others. 10302
SEGREGATING, ppr. Separating. 10302
SEGREGATION, n. Separation from others; a parting. 10302
SEIGNEURIAL, a. 10302
SEIGNIOR, n. [L. senior, elder.] A lord; the lord of a manor; but used also in the sout of Europe as a title of honor. The sultan of Turkey is called Grand Seignior. 10302
SEIGNIORAGE, n. A royal right or prerogative of the king of England, by which he claims an allowance of gold and silver brought in the mass to be exchanged for coin. 10302
SEIGNIORIAL, the same as seigneurial. 10302
SEIGNIORIZE, v.t. To lord it over. [Little used.] 10302
SEIGNIORY, n. 10302
SEIN, n. [L. sagena.] A large net for catching fish. The seins used for taking shad in the Connecticut, sometimes sweep nearly the whole breadth of the river. 10303

SEINER, n. A fisher with a sein or net. [Not much used.] 10303
SEITY, n. [L. se, one's self.] Something peculiar to a man's self. [Not well authorized.]
SEIZE, v.t. 10303 10303
SEIZED, pp. Suddenly caught or grasped; taken by force; invaded suddenly; taken possession of; fastened with a cord; having possession. 10304
SEIZER, n. One that seizes. 10304
SEIZIN, n. 10304
SEIZING, ppr. Falling on and grasping suddenly; laying hold on suddenly; taking possession by force, or taking by warrant; fastening. 10304
SEIZING, n. 10304
SEIZOR, n. One who seizes. 10305
SEIZURE, n. 10305
SEJANT, a. In heraldry, sitting, like a great cat with the fore feet straight; applied to a lion or other beast. 10305
SEJUGOUS, a. [L. sejigus; sex, six, and jugum, yoke.] In botany, a sejugous leaf is a pinnate leaf having six pairs of leaflets. 10305
SEJUNCTION, n. [L. sejunctio; se, from, and jungo, to join.] The act of disjoining; a disuniting; separation. [Little used.] 10305
SEJUNGIBLE, a. [supra.] That may be disjoined. [Little used.] 10306
SEKE, for sick, oblolete. [See Sick.] 10306
SELCOUTH, a. Rarely known; unusual; uncommon. Obs. 10306
SELDOM, adv. [Sel probably signifies separate, distinct, coinciding with L. solus.] Rarely; not often; not frequently. 10306
SELDOM, a. Rare; unfrequent. [Little used.] 10306
SELDOMNESS, n. Rareness; uncommonness; infrequency. 10306
SELDSHOWN, a. Rarely shown or exhibited. [Not in use.] 10306
SELECT, v.t. [L. selectus, from seligo; se, from, and lego, to pick, cull or gather.] to choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull; as, to select the best authors for persual; to select the most interesting and virtuous men for associates. 10306
SELECT, a. Nicely chosen; taken from a number by preference; choice; whence, preferable; more valuable or excellent than others; as a body of select troops; a select company or society; a library consisted of select authors.
SELECTED, pp. Chosen and taken by preference from among a number; picked; culled. 10306 10306
SELECTEDLY, adv. With care in selection. 10306
SELECTING, ppr. Choosing and taking from a number; picked; culled. 10306
SELECTION, n. [L. selectio.] 10306
SELECTIVE, a. Selecting; tending to select. [Unusual.] 10307
SELECTMAN, n. [select and man.] In New England, a town officer chosen anually to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, etc. Their number is usually from three to seven in each town, and these constitute a kind of executive authority. 10307
SELECTNESS, n. The state of being select or well chosen. 10307
SELECTOR, n. [L.] One that selects or chooses from among a number. 10307
SELENIATE, n. a compound of selenic acid with a base. 10307
SELENIC, a. Pertaining to selenium, or extracted from it; as selenic acid. 10307
SELENITE, n. [Gr. the moon; so called on account of its reflecting the the moon's light with brilliancy.] Foliated or crystalized sulphate of lime. Selenite is a subspecies of sulphate of lime, of two varieties, massive and acicular. 10307
SELENITIC, SELENITICAL, a. Pertaining to selenite; resembling it, or partaking of its nature or properties. 10307
SELENIUM, n. [supra.] A new elementary body or substance, extracted from the pyrite of Fahlun in Sweden. It is of a gray dark brown color, with a brilliant metallic luster, and slighty translucent. It is doubted whether it ought to be classified with the metals. 10307
SELENIURET, SELENURET, n. A newly discovered mineral, of a shining lead gray color, with granular texture. It is composed chiefly of selenium, silver and copper. 10308

SELENOGRAPHIC, SELENOGRAPHICAL, a. [infra.] Belonging to selenography. 10308
SELENOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. the moon; to describe.] A desciption of the moon and its phenomena; a branch of cosmography. 10308
SELF, a. or pron. plu. selves; used chiefly in composition. 10308
SELF-ABASED, a. [self and abase.] Humbled by conscious guilt or shame. 10309
SELF-ABASEMENT, n. Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciouness of inferiority, guilt or shame. 10309
SELF-ABASING, a. Humbling by the consciouness of guilt or by shame. 10309
SELF-ABUSE, n. [selfand abuse.] The abuse of one's own person or powers. 10309
SELF-ACCUSING, a. [self and accuse.] Accusing one's self; as a self-accusing look.
SELF-ACTIVITY, n. [self and activity.] Self-motion, or the power of moving one's 10309
self without foreign aid. 10310
SELF-ADMIRATION, n. Admiration of one's self. 10310
SELF-ADMIRING, a. Admiring one's self. 10310
SELF-AFFAIRS, n. plu. [self and affair.] One's own private business. 10310
SELF-AFFRIGHTED, a. [self and affright.] Frightened at one's self. 10310
SELF-APPLAUSE, n. self-applauz'. Applause of one's self. 10310
SELF-APPROVING, a. That approves of one's own conduct. 10310
SELF-ASSUMED, a. Assumed by one's own act and without authority. 10310
SELF-BANISHED, a. [self and banish.] Exiled voluntarily. 10310
SELF-BEGOTTEN, a. [self and beget.] Begotten by one's own powers. 10310
SELF-BORN, a. [self and born.] Born or produced by one's self. 10310
SELF-CENTERED, a. [self and center.] Centered in itself. 10310
SELF-CHARITY, n. [self and charity.] Love of one's self. 10310
SELF-COMMUNICATIVE, a. [self and communicative.] Imparted or communicated by its own powers. 10310
SELF-CONCEIT, n. [self and conceit.] A high opinion of one's self; vanity. 10311
SELF-CENCEITED, a. Vain; having a high or overweening opinion of one's own person or merits. 10311
SELF-CONCEITEDNESS, n. Vanity; an overweening opinion of one's own person or accomplishments. 10311
SELF-CONFIDENCE, n. [self and confidence.] Confidence in one's own judgement or ability; reliance on one's own opinion or powers, without other aid. 10311
SELF-CONFIDENT, a. Confident of one's own strength or powers; relying on the correctness of one's own judgement, or the competence of one's own powers, without other aid. 10311
SELF-CONFIDING, a. Confiding in one's own judgement or powers, without other aid.
SELF-CONSCIOUS, a. [self and conscious.] Conscious in one's self. 10311 10311
SELFCONSCIOUNESS, n. Consciouness within one's self. 10311
SELF-CONSIDERING, a. [self and consider.] Considering in one's own mind; deliberating.
SELF-CONSUMING, a. [self and consume.] That consumes itself. 10311 10311
SELF-CONTRADICTION, n. [self and contradiction.] the art of contradicting itself; repugnancy in terms. To be and not to be at the same time, is a self-contradiction; a proposition consisting of two members, one of which contradicts the other. 10311
SELF-CONTRADICTORY, a. Contradicting itself. 10311
SELF-CONVICTED, a. [self and convict.] Convited by one's own consciouness, knowledge or avowal. 10312
SELF-CONVICTION, n. Conviction proceeding from one's own consciouness, knowledge or confession. 10312
SELF-CREATED, a. Created by one's self; not formed or constituted by another. 10312
SELF-DECEIT, n. [self and deceit.] Deception respecting one's self, or that originates from one's own mistake; self-deception. 10312
SELF-DECEIVED, a. [self and deceive.] Deceived or mislead respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error. 10312

SELF-DECEVING, a. Deceiving one's self. 10312
SELF-DECEPTION, n. [supra.] Deception concerning one's self proceeding from one's own mistake. 10312
SELF-DEFENSE, n. self-defens'. [self and defense.] The act of defending one's own person, property or reputation. A man may be justifiable in killing another in self-defense.
SELF-DELUSION, n. [self and delusion.] The delusion of one's self; or respesting 10312
one'self. 10312
SELF-DENIAL, n. [self and denial.] The denial of one's self; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires. 10312
SELFDENYING, a. Denying one's self; a forbearing to indulge one's one appetites or desires. 10312
SELF-DEPENDENT, SELF-DEPENDING, a. Depending on one's self. 10312
SELF-DESTRUCTION, n. [self and destruction.] The desruction of one's self; voluntary destruction. 10312
SELF-DESTRUCTIVE, a. Tending to the destruction of one's self. 10313
SELF-DETERMINATION, n. [self and determination.] Determination by one's own mind; or determination by its own powers, without extraneous impulse or influnce. 10313
SELF-DETERMINING, a. Determining by or of itself; determining or deciding without extraneous power or influence; As the self-determining power of the will. 10313
SELF-DEVOTED, a. [self and devote.] Devoted in person, or voluntarily devoted in person. 10313
SELF-DEVOTEMENT, n. The devoting of one's person and services voluntarily to any difficult or hazardous employment. 10313
SELF-DEVOURING, a. [self and devour.] Devouring one's self and itself. 10313
SELF-DIFFUSIVE, a. [self and diffusive.] Having power to diffuse itself; that diffuses itself.
SELF-ENJOYMENT, n. [self and enjoyment.] Internal satisfaction or pleasure. 10313
SELF-ESTEEM, n. [self and esteem.] The esteem or good opinion of one's self. 10313
SELF-ESTIMATION, n. The esteem or good opinion of one's self. 10313 10313

SELF-EVIDENCE — SEMI-DIAPHANOUS 10314

SELF-EVIDENCE, n. [self and evidence.] Evidence or certainty resulting from a proposition without proof; evidence that ideas offer to the mind upon bare statement.
SELF-EVIDENT, a. Evident without proof or reasoning; that produces certainty or 10314
clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind; as a self-evident propostion or truth. That two and three make five, is self-evident. 10314
SELF-EVIDENTLY, adv. By means of self-evidence. 10314
SELF-EXALTATION, n. The exaltation of one's self. 10314
SELF-EXALTING, a. Exalting one's self. 10314
SELF-EXAMINATION, n. [self and examination.] An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct or motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties.
SELF-EXUSING, a. Excusing one's self. 10314 10314
SELF-EXISTENCE, n. [self and existence.] Inherent existence; the existence possossed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; an attribute peculiar to God. 10314
SELF-EXISTENT, a. Existing by its own nature or essense, independent of any other cause. God is the only self-existent being. 10314
SELF-FLATTERING, a. [self and flatter.] Flattering one's self. 10314
SELF-FLATTERY, n. Flattery of one's self. 10314
SELF-GLORIOUS, a. [self and glorious.] Springing from vain glory or vanity; vain; boastful. 10314
SELF-HARMING, a. [self and harm.] Injuring or hurting one's self or itself. 10315
SELF-HEAL, n. [self and heal.] A plant of the genus Sanicula, and another of the genus Prunella. 10315
SELF-HEALING, a. Having the power or property of healing itself. The self-healing power of living animals and vegetables is a property as wonderful as it is indicative of divine

goodness. 10315
SELF-HOMICIDE, n. [self and homicide.] The killing of one's self. 10315
SELF-IDOLIZED, a. Idolized by one's self. 10315
SELF-IMPARTING, a. [self and impart.] Inparting by its own powers and will. 10315
SELF-IMPOSTURE, n. [self and imposture.] Imposture practiced on one's self. 10315
SELF-INTEREST, n. [self and interest.] Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self. 10315
SELF-INTERESTED, a. Having self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self. 10315
SELF-JUSTIFIER, n. One who excuses or justifies himself. 10315
SELF-KINDLED, a. [self and kindle.] Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power.
SELF-KNOWING, a. [self and know.] Knowing of itself, or without communication 10315
from another. 10315
SELF-KNOWLEDGE, n. The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth or demerit. 10315
SELF-LOVE, n. [self and love.] The love of one's own person or happiness. 10316
SELF-LOVING, a. Loving one's self. 10316
SELF-METAL, n. [self and metal.] The same metal. 10316
SELF-MOTION, n. [self and motion.] Motion given by inherent powers, without external impulse; spontaneous motion. 10316
SELF-MOVED, a. [self and move.] Moved by inherent power without the aid of extraneous influence. 10316
SELF-MOVING, a. Moving or exiting to action by ingerent power, without the impulse of another body or extraneous ingluence. 10316
SELF-MURDER, n. [self and murder.] The murder of one's self; suicide. 10316
SELF-NEGLECTING, n. [self and neglect.] A neglecting of one's self. 10316
SELF-OPINION, n. [self and opinion.] One's own opinion. 10316
SELF-OPINIONED, a. Valuing one's own opinion highly. 10316
SELF-PARTIALITY, n. [self and partiality.] That partiality by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others. 10316
SELF-PLEASING, a. [self and please.] Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes.
SELF-PRAISE, n. [self and praise.] The praise of one's self; self-applause. 10317 10317
SELF-PREFERENCE, n. [self and preference.] The preference of one's self to others.
SELF-PRESERVATION, n. [self and preservation.] The preservation of one's self 10317
from destruction or injury. 10317
SELF-REPELLENCY, n. [self and repellency.] The inherent power of repulsion in a body.
SELF-REPELLING, a. [self and repel.] Repelling by its own inherent power. 10317 10317
SELF-REPROVED, a. [self and reprove.] Reproved by consciousness or one's own sense of guilt. 10317
SELF-REPROVING, a. Reproving by consciouness. 10317
SELF-REPROVING, n. The act of reproving by a conscious sense of guilt. 10317
SELF-RESTRAINED, a. [self an restrain.] Restrained by itself, or by one's own power or will; not controlled by external force or authority. 10317
SELF-RESTRAINING, a. Restraining or controlling itself. 10317
SELF-SAME, a. [self and same.] Numerically the same; the very same; identical. 10317
SELF-SEEKING, a. [self and seek.] Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish.
SELF-SLAUGHTER, n. self-slau'ter. [self and slaughter.] The slaughter of one's 10317
self. 10317
SELF-SUBDUED, a. [self and subdue.] Subdued by one's own power or means. 10318
SELF-SUBVERSIVE, a. Overturning or subverting itself. 10318
SELF-SUFFICIENCY, n. [self and sufficiency.] An overweening opinion of one's own strength or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency. 10318
SELF-SUFFICIENT, a. Having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities or endowments; whence, haughty; overbearing. 10318
SELF-TORMENTER, n. One who torments himself. 10318

SELF-TORMENTING, a. [self and torment.] Tormenting one's self; as self-tormenting sin.
SELF-VALUING, a. Esteeming one's self. 10318 10318
SELF-WILL, n. [self and will.] One's own will; obstinacy. 10318
SELF-WILLED, a. Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others; not accomodating or compliant; obstinate. 10318
SELF-WRONG, n. [self and wrong.] Wrong done by a person to himself. 10318
SELFISH, a. Regarding one's own interest chiefly or soley; influenced in actions by a view to private advantage. 10318
SELFISHLY, adv. The exclusive of a person to his own interest or happiness; or that supreme self-love or self-preference, which leads a person in his actions to direct his purposes to the advancement of his own interest, power or happiness, without regarding the interest of others. Selfishness, in its worst or unqualified sense, is the ver essence of human depravity, and it stands in direct opposition to benevolence, which is the essence of the divine character. As God is love, so man, in his natural state, is selfishness. 10318
SELFNESS, n. Self-love; selfishness. [Not in use.] 10319
SELL, for self; and sells for selves. [Scot.] 10319
SELL, n. [L. sella.] A saddle, and a throne. Obs. 10319
SELL, v.t. pret. and pp. sold. 10319
SELL, v.i. 10320
SELLANDER, n. A dry scab in a horses hough or pastern. 10320
SELLER, n. The person that sells; a vender. 10320
SELLING, ppr. 10320
SELVEDGE, n. The edgr of a cloth, where it is closed by complication the threads; a woven border, or border of the close works. 10320
SELVEDGED, a. Having a selvedge. 10320
SELVES, plu. of self. 10320
SEMBLABLE, a. Like; similar; resembles. 10320
SEMBLABLY, adv. In like manner. [Not in use.] 10320
SEMBLANCE, n. 10320
SEMBLANT, n. Show; figure; resemblance. [Not in use.] 10321
SEMBLANT, a. Like; resembling. [Not in use.] 10321
SEMBLATIVE, a. Resembling; fit; suitable; according to. 10321
SEMBLE, v.t. To imitate; to represent or make similar. 10321
SEMI, L. semi, In composition, signifies half. 10321
SEMI-ACIDIFIED, a. or pp. Half acidified. [See Acidified.] 10321
SEMI-AMPLEXICAUL, a. [L. semi, amplexus, or amplector, to embrace, and caulis, stem.]
SEMI-ANNUAL, a. [semi and annual.] Half yearly. 10321 10321
SEMI-ANNUALLY, adv. Every half year. 10321
SEMI-ANNULAR, a. [L. semi and annulus, a ring.] Having the figure of a half circle; that is, half round. 10321
SEMI-APERTURE, n. [semi and aperture.] The half of an aperture. 10321
SEMI-ARIAN, n. [See Arian.] In ecclesiastical history, the Semi-arians were a branch of the Arians, who in appearance condemned the errors of Arius, but acquiesced in some of his principles, disguising them under more moderate terms. they did not acknowledge the Son to be consubstantial with the Father, that is, of the same substance, but admitted him to be of a like substance with the Father, not by nature, but by a peculiar priviledge. 10322
SEMI-ARIAN, a. Pertaining to semi-arianism. 10322
SEMI-ARIANISM, n. The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-arians. The semi-arianism of modern times consists in maintaining the Son to have been from all eternity begotten by the will of the father. 10322
SEMI-BARBARIAN, a. [semi and barbarian.] Half savage; partially civilized. 10322
SEMIBREVE, [semi and breve; formerly written semibref.] In music, a note of half the duration of time of the breve. It is the measure note by which all others are regulated. It contains the time of two minims, four crotchets, eights quavers, sixteen semiquavers and thirty-two demisemiquavers. 10322

SEMI-CASTRATE, v.t. To deprive of one testicle. 10322
SEMI-CASTRATION, n. Half castration; deprivation of one testicle. 10322
SEMICIRCLE, n. [semi and circle.] 10322
SEMICIRCLED, SEMICIRCULAR, a. Having the form of a half circle. 10322
SEMICOLON, n. [semi and colon.] In grammar, and punctuation, the point [;] the mark of pause to be observed- in reading or speaking, of less duration than the colon, double the duration of the comma, or half the duration of the period. It is used to distinguish the conjunct members of the sentence. 10323
SEMI-COLUMNAR, a. [semi and columnar.] Like a half column; flat on one side and round on the other; a term of botany, applied to a stem, leaf or petiole. 10323
SEMI-COMPACT, a. [semi and compact.] Half compact; imperfectly indurated. 10323
SEMI-CRUSTACEOUS, a. [semi and crustaceous.] Half crustaceous. 10323
SEMI-CYLINDRIC, SEMI-CYLINDRICAL, a. [semi and cylindric.] Half cylindrical. 10323
SEMI-DEISTICAL, a. Half deistical; bordering on deism. 10323
SEMI-DIAMETER, n. [semi and diameter.] Half the diameter; a right line or the length of a right line drawn from the center or sphere to its circumference or periphery; a radius.
SEMI-DIAPASON, n. [semi and diapason.] In music, an imperfect octave, or an 10323
octave diminished by a lesser semitone. 10323
SEMI-DIAPENTE, n. An imperfect fifth; a hemi-diapente. 10323
SEMI-DIAPHANEITY, n. [See Semidiaphanous.] Half or imperfect transparency. [Little used.] [Instead of this, translucency is used.] 10323
SEMI-DIAPHANOUS, a. [semi and diaphanous.] Half or imperfecty transparent. [Instead of this, translecent is now used.] 10323
SEMI-DIATESSARON — SENSITIVELY 10324
SEMI-DIATESSARON, n. [semi and diatessaron.] In music, an imperfect or defective fourth. 10324
SEMI-DITONE, n. [semi and It. ditono.] In music, a lesser third, having its terms as 6 to 5; a hemi-ditone. 10324
SEMI-DOUBLE, n. [semi and double.] In the Romish breviary, an office celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but with more than the single ones. 10324
SEMIFLORET, n. [semi and floret.] A half floret, which is tubulous at the beginning, like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. 10324
SEMIFLOSCULOUS, a. [semi and L. flosculous, a little flower. Semifloscular is also used, but is less analogical.] Composed of semiflorets; ligulate; as a semiflosculous flower.
SEMI-FLUID, a. [semi and fluid.] Imperfectly fluid. 10324 10324
SEMI-FORMED, a. [semi and formed.] Half formed; imperfectly formed; as semi-formed crystals. 10324
SEMI-INDURATED, a. [semi and indurated.] Imperfectly indurated or hardened. 10324
SEMI-LAPIDIFIED, a. [semi and lapidified.] Imperfectly changed into stone. 10324
SEMI-LENTICULAR, a. [semi and lenticular.] Half lenticular or convex; imperfectly resembling a lens. 10324
SEMILUNAR, SEMILUNARY, a. [L. semi, and luna, moon.] Resembling in form a half moon. 10324
SEMI-METAL, n. [semi and metal.] An imperfect metal, or rather a metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, nickel, cobalt, zinc, antimony, maganese, tungsten, molybden, and uranite. The name however is usually given to the regulus of these substances. 10325
SEMI-METALLIC, a. Pertaining to a semi-metal, or partaking of its nature and qualities.
SEMINAL, a. [L. seminalis, from semen, seed; from the root of sow.] 10325 10325
SEMINAL, n. Seminal state. 10325
SEMINALITY, n. The nature of seed; or the power of being produced. 10325
SEMINARIST, n. [from seminary.] A Romish priest educated in a seminary. 10325
SEMINARY, n. [L. seminarium, from semen, seed; semino, to sow.] 10325
SEMINARY, a. Seminal; belonging to seed. 10326

SEMINATE, v.t. [L. semino] To sow; to spread; to propagate. 10326
SEMINATION, n. [L. seminatio.] 10326
SEMINED, a. Thick covered, as with seeds. 10326
SEMINIFEROUS, a. [L. semen, seed, and fero, to produce.] Seed-bearing; producing seed. 10326
SEMIFIC, SEMINIFICAL, a. [L. semen, seed and facio, to make.] Forming or producing seed. 10326
SEMINIFICATION, n. Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. 10326
SEMI-OPA-COUS, SEMI-OPAKE, a. [L. semi and opacus.] Half transparent only. 10326
SEMI-OPAL, n. A variety of opal. 10327
SEMI-ORBICLAR, a. [semi and orbicular.] Having the shape of a half orb or sphere. 10327
SEMI-ORDINATE, n. [semi and ordinate.] In conic sections, a line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to the other; the half of which is properly semi-ordinate, but is now called the ordinate. 10327
SEMI-OSSEOUS, a. [semi and osseous.] Half as hard as bone. 10327
SEMI-OVATE, a. [semi and ovate.] Half egg-shaped. 10327
SEMI-OXYGENATED, a. Half saturated with oxygen. 10327
SEMI-PALMATE, SEMI-PALMATED, a. [semi and palmate.] Half palmated or webbed.
SEMIPED, n. [semi and L. pes, a foot.] A half foot in poetry. 10327 10327
SEMIPEDAL, a. Containing a half foot. 10327
SEMI-PELAGIAN, n. In ecclesiastical history, the Semi-pelagians are persons who retain some tincture of the doctrines of pelagius. See Pelagianism. They hold that God has not by predestination dispensed his grace to one more than another; that Christ died to all men; that the grace purchased by Christ and necessary to salvation, is offered to all men; that man, before he receives grace, is capable of faith and holy desires; and that man being born free, is capable of accepting grace, or of resisting its influences. 10327
SEMI-PELAGIAN, a. Pertaining to the Semi-pelagians, or other tenets. 10327
SEMI-PELAGIANISM, n. The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-pelagians, supra. 10327
SEMI-PELLUCID, a. [semi and pellucid.] Half clear, or imperfectly transparent; as a semi-pellucid gem. 10327
SEMI-PELLUCIDITY, n. The quality or state of being imperfecty transparent. 10328
SEMI-PERSPICUOUS, a. [semi and perspicuous.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear.
SEMI-PHLOGISTICATED, a. [semi and phlogisticated.] Partially impregnated with 10328
phlogiston. 10328
SEMI-PRIMIGENOUS, a. [semi and primigenous.] In geology, of a middle nature between substances of primary and secondaryformation. 10328
SEMI-PROOF, n. [semi and proof.] Half proof evidence from the testimony of a single witness. [Little used.] 10328
SEMI-PROTOLITE, n. [semi and Gr. first and stone.] A species of fossil of a middle nature between substances of primary and those of secondary formation. 10328
SEMI-QUADRATE, SEMI-QUARTILE, n. [L. semi and quadratus, or quartus, fourth.] An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other at half a quadrant, or forty-five degrees, one sign and a half. 10328
SEMIQUAVER, n. [semi and quaver.] In music, a note of half the duration of the quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve. 10328
SEMIQUAVER, v.t. To sound or sing in semiquavers. 10328
SEMI-QUINTILE, n. [L. semi and quintilis.] An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other half of the quintile, or thirty-six degrees. 10328
SEMI-SAVAGE, a. [semi and savage.] Half savage; half barbarian. 10328
SEMI-SAVAGE, n. One who is half savage or imperfectly civilized. 10329
SEMI-SEXTILE, n. [semi and sextile.] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. 10329
SEMI-SPHERIC, SEMI-SPHERICAL, a. [semi and spherical.] Having the figure of a half sphere. 10329

SEMI-SPHEROIDAL, a. [semi and spheroidal.] Formed like a half spheroid. 10329
SEMITERTIAN, a. [semi and tertian.] Compounded of a tertian and a quotidian ague.
SEMITERTIAN, n. Am intermittent compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. 10329 10329
SEMITONE, n. [semi and tone.] In music, half a tone; an interval of sound, as between mi and fa on the diatonic scale, which is only half the distance of an interval between ut and re, or sol and la. It is the smallest interval admitted in modern. 10329
SEMITONIC, a. Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a simitone. 10329
SEMI-TRANSEPT, n. [semi and transept; L. trans and septum.] the half of a transept or cross aisle. 10329
SEMI-TRANSPARENT, a. [semi and transparent.] Half or imperfectly transparent. 10329
SEMI-TRANSPARENCY, n. Imperfect transparency; partial opakeness. 10329
SEMI-VITREOUS, a. Partially vitreous. 10329
SEMI-VITRIFICATION, n. [semi and vitrification.] 10329
SEMI-VITRIFIED, a. [See Vitrify.] Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass. 10330
SEMI-VOCAL, a. [semi and vocal.] Pertaining to a semi-vowel; Half vocal; imperfectly sounding. 10330
SEMI-VOWEL, n. [semi and vowel.] In grammar, a half vowel, or an articulation which is accompanied with an imperfect sound. Thus el, em, en, though uttered with close organs do not wholly interrupt the sound; and they are called semi-vowels. 10330
SEMPERVIRENT, a. [L. semper, always and virens, flourishing.] Always fresh; evergreen.
SEMPERVIVE, n. [L. semper, always, and vivus, alive.] A plant. 10330 10330
SEMPITERNAL, a. [L. sempiternus; semper, always, and eternus, eternal.] 10330
SEMPITERNITY, n. [L. sempiternitas.] Future duration without end. 10330
SEMSTER, n. A seamster; a man who uses a needle. [Not in use.] 10330
SEN, adv. This word is usedby some of our common people for since. It seems to be a contraction of since, or it is the Sw. sen, Dan. seen, slow, late. 10330
SENARY, a. [L. seni, senarius.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six. 10330
SENATE, n. [L. senatus, from senex, old.] 10331
SENATE-HOUSE, n. A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council. 10331
SENATOR, n. 10331
SENATORIAL, a. 10331
SENATORIALLY, adv. In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity. 10332
SENATORSHIP, n. The office or dignity of a senator. 10332
SEND, v.t. pret. and pp. sent. 10332
SEND, v.i. To dispatch an agent or messenger for some purpose. 10333
SENDAL, n. A light thin stuff of silk or thread. [Not in use.] 10333
SENDER, n. One that sends. 10333
SENEGA, SENEKA, n. A plant called rattlesnake root, of the genus Polygala. 10333
SENESCENCE, n. [L. senesco, from senex, old. See Senate.] The state of growing old; decay by time. 10333
SENESCHAL, n. A steward; an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendance of feasts and domestic ceremonies. In some instances, the seneschal is an officer who has the dispensing of justice, as the high seneschal of England, etc. 10333
SENGREEN, n. A plant, the houseleek, of the genus Sempervivium. 10333
SENILE, a. [L. senilis.] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age. 10333
SENILITY, n. Old age. [Not much used.] 10334
SENIOR, a. see'nyor. [L. senior, comp. of senex, old.] Elder or older; but as an adjective, it usually signifies older in office; as the senior pastor of a church, where there are colleagues; a senior counselor. In such use, senior has no reference to age, for a senior counselor may be, and ofted is the younger man. 10334
SENIOR, n. see'nyor. 10334
SENIORITY, n. 10334

SENNA, n. The leaf of the cassia senna, a native of the east, used as a cathartic. 10334
SENNIGHT, n. sen'nit. [contracted from sevennight, as fortnight from fourteennight.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. The court will be held this sennight, that is, a week from this day; or the court will be held next Tuesday sennight, a week from next Tuesday. 10334
SENOCULAR, a. [L. seni, six, and oculus, the eye.] Having six eyes. 10334
SENSATED, a. [See Sense.] Perceived by the senses. [Not used.] 10335
SENSATION, n. [from L. sensus, sentio, to perceive. See Sense.] The perception of external objects by means of the senses. 10335
SENSE, n. [from L. sensus, from sentio, to feel or perceive.] 10335
SENSED, pp. Perceived by the senses. [Not in use.] 10337
SENSEFUL, a. sens'ful. Reasonable; judicious. [Not in use.] 10337
SENSELESS, a. sens'less. 10337
SENSELESSLY adv. sens'lessly. In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably; as a man senselessly arrogant. 10337
SENSELESSNESS, n. sens'lessness. Unreasonableness; folly; stupidity; absurdity. 10337
SENSIBILITY, n. 10338
SENSIBLE, a. 10338
SENSIBLE, n. Sensation; also, whatever may be perceived. 10340
SENSIBLENESS, n. 10340
SENSIBLY, adv. 10340
SENSITIVE, a. [L. sensitivus, from sensus, sentio.] 10341
SENSITIVELY, adv. In a sensitive manner. 10341
SENSITIVE-PLANT — SERGEANTRY 10342
SENSITIVE-PLANT, n. A plant of the genus Mimosa [mimic,] so called from the sensibility of its leaves and footstalks, which shrink, contract and fall on being slightly touched. 10342
SENSORIAL, a. Pertaining to the sensory or sensorium; as sensorial faculties; sensorial motion or powers. 10342
SENSORIUM, n. [from L. senus, sentio.] 10342
SENSORY, a. 10342
SENSUAL, a. [from L. sensus.] 10342
SENSUALIST, n. Aperson given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures. 10343
SENSUALITY, n. Devotedness o the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures. 10343
SENSUALIZE, v.t. To make sensual; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to debase by carnal gratifications; as sensualized by pleasure. 10343
SENSUALLY, adv. In a sensual manner. 10343
SENSUOUS, a. [from sense.] Tender; pathetic. [Not in use.] 10343
SENT, pret. and pp. of send. 10343
SENTENCE, n. [from L. sententia, from sentio, to think.] 10343
SENTENCE, v.t. 10344
SENTENTIAL, a. 10345
SENTENTIOUS, a. 10345
SENTENTIOUSLY, adv. In short expressive periods; with striking brevity. 10345
SENTENTIOUSNESS, n. Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength. 10345
SENTIENT, a. sen'shent. [L. sentiens, sentio.] That perceives; having the faculty of perception. Man is a sentient being; he possesses a sentient principle. 10346
SENTIENT, n. 10346
SENTIMENT, n. [from L. sentio, to feel, perceive or think.] 10346
SENTIMENTAL, a. 10346
SENTIMENTALIST, n. One that affects sentiment, fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.
SENTIMENTALITY, n. Affectation of fine feeling or exqisite sensibility. 10347 10346
SENTINEL, n. [from L. sentio, to perceive.] In military affairs, a soildier sent to watch or

guard an army, camp or other place from surprise, to observe the approach of danger and give notice of it. In popular sense, the word is contracted into sentry. 10347
SENTRY, n. 10347
SENTRY-BOX, n. A box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.
SEPAL, n. [from L. sepio.] In botany, the small leaf or part of a calyx. 10347 10347
SEPARABILITY, n. [from separable.] The quality of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion. 10347
SEPARABLE, a. That may be separated, disjoined, disunited or rent; as the separable parts of plants; qualities not separable from the substance in which they exsist. 10347
SEPARABLENESS, n. The quality of being capable of separation or disunion. 10347
SEPARATE, v.t. [L. separo.] 10348
SEPARATE, v.i. 10348
SEPARATE, a. [L. separatus.] 10348
SEPARATED, pp. Divided; parted; disunited; disconnected. 10349
SEPARATELY, adv. In a separate or unconnected state; apart; distinctly; singly. The opinions of the council were separately taken. 10349
SEPARATENESS, n. The state of being separate. 10349
SEPATATING, ppr. Dividing; disjoining; putting or driving asunder; disconecting; decompsing. 10349
SEPARATION, n. [L. separatio.] 10349
SEPARATIST, n. One that withdraws from an established church, to which he has belonged; a dissenter; a seceder; a schismatic; a sectary. 10349
SEPARATOR, n. One that divides or disjoins; a divider. 10350
SEPARATORY, a. That separates; as separatory ducts. [Little used.] 10350
SEPARATORY, n. A chimical vessel for separating liquors; and a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium. 10350
SEPAWN, n. A species of food consisting of mial of maiz boiled in water. It is in New York
SEPIN, and Pennsylvania what hasty-pudding is in New England. 10350 10350
SEPIMENT, n. [L. sepimentum, from sepio, to inclose.] A hedge; a fence; something that seperates or defends. 10350
SEPOSE, v.t. sepo'ze. [L. sepono, sepositus.] To set apart. [Not in use.] 10350
SEPOSITION, n. The act of setting apart; segregation. [Not in use.] 10350
SEPOY, n. A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of European powers.
SEPS, n. [L. from Gr. Cuvier.] A species of venomous eft or lizard. A genus of 10350
lizards, the efts, closely resembling the serpents, from which they scarcely differ, expect in their short and often indistinct feet, and the marks of an external auditory oriface. 10350
SEPT, n. [L. prosapia; or Heb. See Class Sb. No. 23.] A clan, race or family, proceeding from a common progrnitor; used of the races or families in Ireland. 10350
SEPTANGULAR, a. [L. septem, seven, and angulus, angle.] Having seven angles or sides. 10350
SEPTARIA, n. [L. septa, partitions.] A name given to nodules or spheroidal mass of calcarios marl, whose interior present numerous fissures or seams of some crystalized substance, which divide the mass. 10351
SEPTEMBER, n. [L. septem, seven.] The seventh month from march, which was formerly the first month of the year. September is now the ninth conth of the year. 10351
SEPTEMPARTITE, a. Divided into seven parts. 10351
SEPTENARY, a. [L. septenarius, from septem, seven.] Consisting of seven; as a sepenary number. 10351
SEPTENARY, n. The number seven. 10351
SEPTENNIAL, a. [L. septennis; septem, seven, and annus, year.] 10351
SEPTENTRION, n. [L. septentrio.] The north or northern regions. 10351
SEPTENTRIONAL, a. [L. septentrionalis] Northern; pertaining to the north. 10351
SEPTENTRIONALITY, n. Northerliness. [A bad word.] 10351
SEPTENTRIONATE, v.i. To tend northerly. [This word septentrion and its derivatives are hardly anglicized; they are harsh, unnecessary and little used, and may well be suffered to

pass into disuse.] 10351
SEPTFOIL, n. [L. septem and folium; seven leaved.] A plant of the genus Tormentilla.
SEPTIC, SEPTICAL, a. [Gr. to putrefy.] 10352 10352
SEPTIC, n. A substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies. 10352
SEPTICITY, n. Tendency to putrefaction. 10352
SEPTILATERAL, a. [L. septem, seven and latus, side.] Having seven sides; as a septilateral figure. 10352
SEPTINSULAR, a. [L. septum, seven, and insula, isle.] Consisting of seven isles; as the septinsular republic of the Ionian isles. 10352
SEPTUAGENARY, a. [L. septuagenarius, from septuaginta, seventy.] Consisting of seventy. 10352
SEPTUAGENARY, n. A person seventy years of age. 10352
SEPTUAGESIMA, n. [L. septuagesimus, seventieth.] THe third Sunday before Lent, or before Quadragesima Sunday, supposed to be called because it is about seventy days before Easter. 10352
SEPTUAGESIMAL, a. [supra.] Cosisting of seventy. 10352
SEPTUAGINT, n. [L. septuaginta, seventy; septem, seven, and some word signifying ten.] A Greek version of the Old Testament, so call because it was the work of seventy, or rather of seventy-two interpreters. This translation from the Hebrew is supposed have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about two hundred and seventy or eighty years before the birth of Christ. 10353
SEPTUAGINT, a. Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament. 10353
SEPTUARY, n. [L. septum, seven.] Something composed of seven; a week. [Little used.]
SEPTUPLE, a. [Low L. septuplex; septum, seven. and plico, to fold.] Seven fold; 10353
seven times as much. 10353
SEPULCHER, n. [from L. sepulchrum, from sepelio, to bury, which seems to be formed with a prefix on the Goth. filhan, to bury.] A grave; atomb; the place in which a dead body of a human being is interred, or a place destined for that purpose. Among the Jews sepulchers were often excavations in rocks. 10353
SEPULCHER, v.t. To bury; to inter; to entomb; as obscurely sepulchered. 10353
SEPULCHRAL, a. [L. sepulchralis, from sepulchrum.] Pertaining to burial, to grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; as sepulchral stone; a sepulchral statue; a sepulchral inscription. 10353
SEPULTURE, n. Burial; internment; the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave. 10353
SEQUACIOUS, a. [L. sequax, from sequor, to follow. See Seek.] 10354
SEQUACIOUSNESS, n. State of being sepuacious; disposition to follow. 10354
SEQUACITY, n. [supra.] 10354
SEQUEL, n. [L. sequor, to follow.] 10354
SEQUENCE, n. [L. sequens, sequor.] 10354
SEQUENT, a. [supra.] 10355
SEQUENT, n. A follower. [Not in use.] 10355
SEQUESTER, v.t. [L. sequestro, to sever or separate, to put int the hands of and indifferent person, as a deposit; sequester, belonging to mediation or umpirage, and as a noun an umpire, referee, midiator. This word is probably a compound of se and the root of quaestus, quaesitus, sought. See Question.] 10355
SEQUESTER, v.i. To decline, as a window, any concern with the estate of a husband. 10356
SEQUESTERED, pp. Seized asnd detained for a time, to satisfy a demand; separated; also, being in retirement; secluded; private; as a sequestered situation. 10356
SEQUESTRABLE, a. That may be seqestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration. 10356
SEQUESTRATE, v.t. To seqester. [It is less used than seqester, but exactly synonymous.] 10356
SEQUESTRATION, n. 10356
SEQUESTRATOR, n. 10357

SEQUIN, n. A gold coin of Venice and Turkey, of different value in different places. At Venice, its value is about 9s. 2d. sterling, or $2.04. In other parts of Italy, it is stated to be of the 9s. value, or $2. It is sometimes written chequin and zechin. [See Zechin.] 10357
SERAGLIO, n. seral'yo. The palace of the Grand Seignior or Turkish sultan, or the palace of a prince. The seraglio of the sultan is a long range of buildings inhabited by the Grand Seignior and all the officers and dependents of his court; and in it is transacted all the business of government. In this also are confined the females of the harem. 10357
SERAPH, n. plu. seraphs; but sometimes the Hebrew plural, seraphim, is used. [from Heb. to burn.] An angel of the highest order. 10357
SERAPHIC, SERAPHICAL, a. 10358
SERAPHIM, n. [the Hebrew plural of seraph.] Angels of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy. [It is sometimes improperly written seraphims.] 10358
SERASKIER, n. A Turkish commander or general of land forces. 10358
SERASS, n. A fowl of the East Indies, of the crane kind. 10358
SERE, a. Dry; withered; usually written sear, which see. 10358
SERE, n. A claw or talon. [Not in use.] 10358
SERENADE, n. [from L. serenus, clear, serene.] 10358
SERENADE, v.t. To entertain with nocturnal music. 10358
SERENADE, v.i. To perform nocturnal music. 10358
SERENA GUTTA. [See Gutta Serena.] 10358
SERENATA, n. A vocal piece of music on an armorous subject. 10359
SERENE, a. [L. serenus; Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. to shine. Class Sr. No. 2. 23.47.] 10359
SERENE, n. A cold damp evening. [Not in use.] 10359
SERENE, v.t. 10359
SERENELY, adv. 10359
SERENENESS, n. The state of being serene; serenity. 10359
SERENITUDE, n. Calmness. [Not in use.] 10359
SERENITY, n. [L. serenitas.] 10360
SERF, n. [L. servus.] A servant or slave employed in husbandry, and in some countries, attached to the soil and transferred with it. The serfs in Poland are slaves. 10360
SERGE, n. A wollen quilted stuff manufactured in a loom with four treddles, after the manner of ratteens. 10360
SERGEANT, n. s'arjent. [L. serviens, serving, for so was this word written in Latin.] 10360
SERGEANTRY, n. s'arjentry. In england, sergeantry is of two kinds; grand sergeantry and petit sergeantry. Grand sergeantry, is a particular kind of knight service, a tenure by which the tenant was bound to do some special honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner, his sword or the like, or to be his butler, his champion or other officer at his coronation, to lead his host, to be his marshal, to blow a horn when an enemy approaches, etc. 10361

SERGEANTSHIP — SEVENTEEN 10362

SERGEANTSHIP, n. s'argentship. The office of a sergeant. 10362
SERGE-MAKER, n. A manufacturer of serges. 10362
SERICEOUS, a. [L. sericus, from sericum, silk.] Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky. In botany, covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface; as a sericeous leaf.
SERIES, n. [L. this word probably belongs to the Shemetic, the primary sense of which is to stretch or strain.] 10362
SERIN, n. A songbird of Italy and Germany. 10362
SERIOUS, a. [L. serius.] 10362
SERIOUSLY, adv. Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity. One of the first duties of a rational being is to inquire seriously why he was created, and what he is to do to answer the purpose of his cretion. 10363
SERIOUSNESS, n. 10363
SERMOCINATION, n. Speech-making. [Not used.] 10363
SERMOCINATOR, n. One that makes sermons or speeches. [Not in use.] 10363

SERMON, n. 10363
SERMON, v.t. 10364
SERMON, v.i. To compose or deliver a sermon. [Little used.] 10364
SERMONING, n. Discourse; instruction; advice. [Not in use.] 10364
SERMONIZE, v.i. 10364
SERMONIZER, n. One that composes sermons. 10364
SERMONIZING, ppr. Preaching; inculating rigid precepts; composing sermons. 10364
SERMOUNTAIN, n. A plant of the genus Laserpitium; laserwort; seseli. 10364
SEROON, n. 10364
SEROSITY, In medicine, the watery part of the blood. 10364
SEROTINE, n. A species of bat. 10365
SEROUS, a. 10365
SERPENT, n. [L. serpens, creeping; serpo, to creep.] 10365
SERPENT-CUCUMBER, n. A plant of the genus Trichosanthes. 10365
SERPENT-EATER, n. A fowl of Africa that devours serpents. 10365
SERPENT-FISH, n. A fish of the genus Taenia, resembling a snake, but of a red color.
SERPENT'S-TONGUE, n. A plant of the genus Ophioglossum. 10366 10366
SERPENTARIA, n. A plant, called also snake root; a species of Aristolochia. 10366
SERPENTARIUS, n. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing seventy-four stars. 10366
SERPENTINE, a. [L. serpentinus, from serpens.] 10366
SERPRNTINE, n. A species of talck or magnesian stone, usually of an obscure green color, 10366
SERPENTINE-STONE, either shades and spots resembling a serpent's skin. Serpentine is often nearly allied to the harder varieties of steatite and potstone. It prisents two varieties, precious serpentine, and common serpentine. 10366
SERPENTIZE, v.t. To wind; to turn or bend, first in one direction and then in opposite; to meander 10366
SERPET, n. A basket. [Not in use.] 10367
SERPIGINOUS, a. [L. from serpo, to creep.] A kind of herpes or tetter; called in popular language, a ringworm. 10367
SERPULITE, n. Petrified shells or fossil remains of the genus Serpula. 10367
SERR, v.t. To crowd, press or drive together. [Not in use.] 10367
SERRATE, [L. serratus, from serro, to saw; serra, a saw.] Jagged; notched; indented on the 10367
SERRATED, edge, like a saw. In botany, having sharp notches about the edge, pointing towards the extremity; as a serrate leaf. 10367
SERRATION, n. Formation in the shape of a saw. 10367
SERRATURE, n. An indenting or indenture in the edge of any thing, like those of a saw.
SERROUS, a. Like the teeth of a saw; irregular. [Little used.] 10367 10367
SERRULATE, a. Finely serrate; having very minute teeth or notches. 10368
SERRY, v.t. To crowd; to press together. [Not in use.] 10368
SERUM, n. [L.] 10368
SERVAL, n. An animal of the feline genus, resembling the lynx in form and size, and the panther in spots; a native of Malabar. 10368
SERVANT, [L. servans, from servo, to keep or hold; properly one that waits, that is, stops, holds, attends, or one that is bound.] 10368
SERVANT, v.t. To subject. [Not in use.] 10370
SERVE, v.t. serv. [L. servio. This verb is supposed to be from the noun servus, a servant or slave, and this from servo, to keep.] 10370
SERVE, v.i. serv. 10372
SERVED, pp. Attended; waited on; worshiped; levied. 10373
SERVICE, n. [From L. servitium.] 10374
SERVICEABLE, a. 10376

SERVICEABLENESS, n. 10376
SERVIENT, a. [L. serviens.] Subordinate. [Not in use.] 10376
SERVILE, a. [L. servilis, from servio, to serve.] 10376
SERVILELY, adv. 10377
SERVILENESS, SERVILITY, n. 10377
SERVING, ppr. Working for; acting in subordination to; yielding obedience to; worshiping; also, performing duties; as serving in the army. 10377
SERVING-MAID, n. A female servant; a menial. 10378
SERVING-MAN, n. A male servant; a menial. 10378
SERVITOR, n. [From L. servio, to serve.] 10378
SERVITORSHIP, n. The office of a servitor. 10378
SERVITUDE, n. [L. servitudo or servitus. See Serve.] 10378
SESAME, n. [L. sesama.] Oily grain; a genus of annual herbaceous plants, from the 10378
SESAMUM, seeds of which an oil is expressed. One species of it is cultivated in Carolina, and the blacks use the seed for food. It is called there bene. 10379
SESBAN, n. A plant; a species of AEschynomene or Bastard sensitive plant. 10379
SESELI, n. [L. Gr. seselis.] A genus of plants; meadow saxifrage; hartwort. 10379
SESQUILTER, a. [L. from sesqui, half as much more, and alter, other.] 10379
SESQUILTERAL, a. 10379
SESQUIDUPLICATE, a. [L. sesqui, supra, and duplicatis, double.] Designating the ratio of two and a half to one, or where the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20. 10379
SESQIPEDAL, a. [L. sesqui, one and a half, and pedalis, from pes, a foot.] 10379
SESQUIPEDALIAN, Containing a foot and a half; as a sesquipedalian pigmy. 10379
SESQUIPLICATE, a. [L. sesqui, one and a half, and plicatus, plico, to fold.] Designating the ratio of one and a half to one; as the sesquiplicate proportion of the periodical times of the planets. 10379
SESQUITERTIAN, a. [L. sesqui, one and a half, and tertius, third.] Designating the 10380
SESQUITERTIONAL, ratio of one and one third. 10380
SESQUITONE, n. In music, a minor third, or interval of three semitones. 10380
SESS, n. [L. sessio.] A tax. [Little used or not at all. See Assessment.] 10380
SESSILE, a. [L. sessilis. See Set.] In botany, sitting on the stem. A sessile leaf issues directly from the stem or branch, without petiole or footstalk. A sessile flower has no peduncle. Sessile pappus or down has no stipe, but is placed immediately on the seed.
SESSION, n. [L. sessio, from sedeo. See Set.] 10380 10380
SESS-POOL, n. [sess and pool] A cavity sunk into the earth to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains. Sess-pools should be placed at proper distances in all drains, and particularly should one be placed at the entrance. 10381
SESTERCE, n. [L. sestertius.] A Roman coin or denomination of money, in value the fourth part of a denarius, and originally containing two asses and a half, about two pence sterling or four cents. The sestertium, that is, sestertium pondus, was two pounds and a half, or two hundred and fifty denarii; about seven pounds sterling, or thirty one dollars. One qualification of a Roman knight was the possession of estate of the value of four hundred thousand sesterces; that of a senator was double this sum. 10381
SET, v.t. pret. and pp. set. [L. sedo; to compose, as a book, to dispose or put in order, to establish, found or institute, to possess, to cease; L. sedo, sedeo and sido, coinciding with sit, but all of one family. From the Norman orthography of this word, we have assess, assise. See Assess. Heb. Ch. to set, to place.] 10381
SET, v.i. 10390
SET, pp. 10391
SET, n. 10392
SETACEOUS, a. [L. seta, a bristle.] 10393
SET-FOIL. [See Sept-foil.] 10393
SETIFORM, a. [L. seta, a bristle, and form.] Having the form of a bristle. 10393

SET-OFF, n. [set and off.] The act of admitting one claim to counterbalance another. In a set-off the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plantif's demand, but sets up a demand of his own to counter balance it in whole or in part. 10393
SETON, n. [L. seta, a bristle.] In surgery, a few horsehairs or small threads, or a twist of silk, drawn through the skin by a large needle, by which a small opening is made and which is continued for the discharge of humors. 10393
SETOUS, a. [L. setosus, from seta, a bristle.] In botany, bristly; having the surface set with bristles; as a setous seaf or receptacle. 10394
SETTEE, n. [from set.] 10394
SETTER, n. 10394
SETTER-WORT, n. A plant, a species of Helleborus. 10394
SETTING, ppr. Placing; putting; fixing; studding; appointing; sinking below the horizon, etc. 10394
SETTING, n. 10394
SETTING-DOG, n. A setter; a dog trained to find and start birds for sportsmen. 10395
SETTLE, n. [L. sedile. See Set.] A seat or bench; something to sit on. 10395
SETTLE, v.t. [from set.] 10395
SETTLE, v.i. 10397
SETTLED, pp. Placed; established; determined; composed; adjusted. 10399
SETTLEDNESS, n. The state of being settled; confirmed state. [Little used.] 10399
SETTLEMENT, n. 10399
SETTLING, ppr. Placing; fixing; establishing; regulating; adjusting; planting or colonizing; subsiding; composing; ordaining or installing; becoming the pastor of a church or parish.
SETTLING, n. 10400 10400
SETWALL, n. [set and wall.] A plant. The garden setwall is a species of Valeriana. 10401
SEVEN, a. sev'n [L. septem.] Four and three; one more than six or less than eight. Seven days constitute a week. We read in Scripture of seven years of plenty, and seven years of famine, seven trumpets, seven seals, seven vials, etc. 10401
SEVENFOLD, a. [seven and fold.] Repeated seven times; doubled seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount; as the sevenfold shield of Ajax; sevenfold rage. 10401
SEVENFOLD, adv. Seven times as much or often. 10401
SEVENNIGHT, n. [seven and night.] A week; the period of seven days and nights; or the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. Our ancestors numbered the diurnal rebolutions of the earth by nights, as they reckoned the annual revolutions by winters. Sevennight is now contracted into sennight, which see. 10401
SEVENSCORE, n. [seven and score, twenty notches or marks.] Seven times twenty, that is, a hundred and forty. 10401
SEVENTEEN, a. [seven-ten.] Seven and ten. 10401
SEVENTEENTH — SHAMED 10402
SEVENTEENTH, a. [from seventeen.] The ordinal of seventeen; the seventh after the tenth. 10402
SEVENTH, a. 10402
SEVENTH, n. 10402
SEVENTHLY, adv. In the seventh place. 10402
SEVENTIETH, a. [from seventy.] The ordinal of seventy; as a man in the seventieth year of his age. The seventieth year begins immediately after the close of the sixth-ninth.
SEVENTY, a. [Gr. ten.] Seven times ten. 10402 10402
SEVENTY, n. The Septuagint or seventy translators of the Old Testament into the Greek language. 10403
SEVER, v.t. [There may be a doubt whether sever is derived from the Latin separo. Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. to break.] 10403
SEVER, v.i. 10403
SEVERAL, a. [from several.] 10403
SEVERAL, n. 10404

SEVERALITY, n. Each particular singly taken; distinction. [Not in use.] 10405
SEVERALIZE, v.t. To distinguish. [Not in use.] 10405
SEVERALLY, adv. Separately; distinctly; apart from others. Call the men severally by name. 10405
SEVERALTY, n. A state of separation from the rest, or from all others. An estate in severalty, is that which the tenant holds in his own right, without being joined in interest with any other person. It is distinguished from joint-tenacy, coparcenary and common.
SEVERANCE, n. Separation; the act of dividing or disuniting. The sevrance of a 10405
jointure is make by destroying the unity of interest. Thus when there are two joint-tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a servrance.
SEVERE, a. [L. severus.] 10406 10406
SEVERELY, adv. 10407
SEVERITE, n. A mineral found near St. Sever, in France, occurring in small masses, white without luster, a little harder than lithomarge. 10407
SEVERITY, n. [L. sveritas.] 10407
SEVRUGA, n. A fish, the accipenser stellatus. 10408
SEW, To follow. [Not used. See Sue.] 10408
SEW, v.t. pronounced so, and better written soe. To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread. 10408
SEW, v.i. To practice sewing; to join things with stitches. 10409
SEW, v.t. [L. sicco, to dry.] To drain a pond for taking the fish. Obs. 10409
SEWED, pp. United by stitches. 10409
SEWEL, n. Among huntsmen, something hung up to prevent deer entering a place. 10409
SEWER, n. [L. sicco.] A drain or passage to cnvey off waterunder ground; a subterraneous canal, particularly in cities; corruptly pronounced Shore or soer. 10409
SEWER, n. An officer who serves up the feast and arranges the dishes. Obs. 10409
SEWER, n. One who sews, or uses the needle. 10409
SEWING, ppr. Joining with the needle or with stitches. 10409
SEWSTER, n. A woman that sews or spins. Obs. 10409
SEX, n. [L. sexus; from L. seco, to divide.] 10409
SEXAGENARIAN, n. [infra.] A person who has arrived at the age of sixty years. 10410
SEXAGENARY, a. [L. sexagenarius, from sex, six, and a word signifying ten, seen in viginti; bis-genti.] Designating the number sixty; as a noun, a person sixty years of age; also, something composed of sixty. 10410
SEXAGESIMA, n. [L. sexagesimus, sextieth.] The second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Sunday, so called as being the 60th day before Easter. 10410
SEXAGESIMAL, a. Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sexty. Sexagenary or sexgesimal arithmetic, is a method of comutation by sexties, as that which is used in dividing minutes into seconds 10410
SEXANGLED, SEXANGULAR, a. [L. sex, six, and angulus, angle.] Having six angles; hexagonal. 10410
SEXDECIMAL, a. [L. sex, six, and decem, ten.] In crystalography, when a prism or the middle part of a crystal has six faces and two summits, and taken together, ten faces, or the reverse. 10410
SEXENNIAL, a. [L. sex, six, and annus, year.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years. 10410
SEXINNIALLY, adv. Once in six years. 10410
SEXFID, a. [L. sex, six, and findo, to divide.] In botany, six-cleft; as a sexfid calyx or nectary. 10411
SEXLOCULAR, a. [L. sex, six, and loculus, cell.] In botany, six-celled; having six cells for seeds; as a sexlocular pericarp. 10411
SEXTAIN, n. [L. sextans, a sixth, from sex, six.] A stanza of six lines. 10411
SEXTANT, n. [L. sextans, a sixth. the Romans divided the as into 12 ounces; a sixth, or two ounces, was the sextans.] 10411
SEXTARY, n. [L. sextarius.] A measure of a pint and a half. 10411
SEXTARY, SEXTRY, n. The same as sacristan. [Not used.] 10411

SEXTILE, n. [L. sextilis, from sex, six.] Denoting the aspect or position of two planets, when distant from each other 60 degrees or two signs. This position is marked thus*.
SEXTON, n. [contracted from sacristan, which see.] An under officer of the church, 10411
whose buiness is to take care of the vessels, vestments, etc. belonging to the church, to attend on the officiating clergyman and perform other duties pertaining to the church, to dig graves, etc. 10411
SEXTONSHIP, n. The office of a sexton. 10411
SEXTUPLE, a. [Low L. sextuplus; sex, six, and duplus, double.] 10412
SEXUAL, a. [from sex.] 10412
SEXUALIST, n. One who believes and maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; or onw who classifies the differences of the sexes and parts of fructification. 10412
SEXUALITY, n. The state of being distinguished by sex. 10412
SHAB, v.i. To play mean tricks. In some parts of New England, it signifies to reject or dismiss; as, a woman who shabs her suitor. It is however very vulgar and very obsolete.
SHABBILY, adv. [from shabby.] 10412 10412
SHABBINESS, n. 10413
SHABBY, a. 10413
SHACK, n. In ancient customs of England, a liberty of witer pasturage. In Norfolk and Suffolk, the lord of the manot has a shack, that is, liberty of feeding his sheep at pleasure on his tenants' lands during the dix winter months. In Norfolk, shack extends to the common for hogs, in all men's grounds, from harvest to seed time; whence to go a-shack, is to feed at large. 10413
SHACK, v.i. 10413
SHACKLE, n. Stubble. [In Scotish, shag is the refuse of barley, or that which is not well filled, and is given to horses. The word shack then is probably from a root which signifies to break, to reject, or to waste, or it may be allied to shag and shake.] 10414
SHACKLE, v.t. 10414
SHACKLE, SHACKLES, n. [generally used in the plural.] 10414
SHACKLED, pp. Tied; confined; embarrassed. 10414
SHACKLING, ppr. Fettering; binding; confining. 10414
SHAD, n. It has no plural termination. Shad is singular or plural. A fish, a species of Clupea. Shad enter the rivers in England and America in the spring in immense numbers.
SHADDOCK, n. A variety of the orange (Citrus aurantium;) pampelmoe. A large 10415
species of orange (Citrus decumana.) 10415
SHADE, n. [L. scutum, a shield.] 10415
SHADE, v.t. 10416
SHADED, pp. Defended from the rays of the sun; darkened. 10417
SHADER, n. He or that which shades. 10417
SHADINESS, n. [from shady.] The state of being shady; umbrageousness; as the shadiness of the forest. 10417
SHADING, ppr. Sheltering from the sun's rays. 10417
SHADOW, n. 10417
SHADOW, v.t. 10418
SHADOWED, pp. Represented imperfectly or typically. 10419
SHADOW-GRASS, n. A kind of grass so called. [Gramen sylvaticum.] 10419
SHADOWING, ppr. Representing by faint or imperfect resemblance. 10419
SHADOWING, n. Shade or gradation of light and color. [This should be shading.] 10419
SHADOWY, a. 10419
SHADY, a. [from shade.] 10420
SHAFFLE, v.i. [See Shuffle.] To hobble or limp. [Not in use.] 10420
SHAFFLER, n. A hobbler; one that limps. [Not in use.] 10420
SHAFT, n. [L. scapus; from the root of shape, from setting, or shooting, extending.] 10421
SHAFTED, a. Having a handle; a term in heraldry, applied to a spearhead. 10421
SHAFTMENT, n. A span, a measure of about six inches. [Not in use.] 10421
SHAG, n. 10421

SHAG, a. Hairy; shaggy. 10422
SHAG, v.t. 10422
SHAGGED, SHAGGY, a. 10422
SHAGGEDNESS, SHAGGINESS, n. The state of being shaggy; roughness with long losse hair or wool. 10422
SHAGREEN, n. A kind of grained leather prepared of the skin of a fish, a species of Squalus. To prepare it, the skin is stretched and covered with mustard seed, which is bruised upon it. The skin is then exposed to the weather for some days, and afterwards tanned. 10422
SHAGREEN, a. Made of the lether called shagreen. 10422
SHAGREEN, for chagrin. [See Chagrin.] 10423
SHAH, n. A Persian signifying king. 10423
SHAIK, n. 10423
SCHEICH, Among the Arabians and Moors, an old man, and hence a chief, a lord, a man of eminence. 10423
SHAIL, v.t. To walk sidewise. [Low and not in use.] 10423
SHAKE, v.t. pret. shook; pp. shaken. 10423
SHAKE, v.i. 10424
SHAKE, n. 10425
SHAKEN, pp. sha'kn. 10425
SHAKER, n. 10425
SHAKING, ppr. 10426
SHAKING, n. 10426
SHAKY, a. Cracked, as timber. 10426
SHAL, SHALL, verb auxiliary pret., should. [L. scelus.] 10426
SHALE, v.t. To peel. [Not in use. See Shell.] 10428
SHALE, n. 10428
SHALLOON, n. A slight woolen stuff. 10428
SHALLOP, n. [This word is changed into sloop; but the two words have now different significations.] 10428
SHALLOW, a. 10429
SHALLOW, n. A shoal; a shelf; a flat; a sand-bank; any place where the water is not deep. 10429
SHALLOW, v.t. To make shallow. [Little used.] 10429
SHALLOW-BRAINED, a. Weak in the intellect; foolish; empty headed. 10429
SHALLOWLY, adv. 10429
SHALLOWNESS, n. 10429
SHALM, SHAWM, n. A kind of musical pipe. [Not used.] 10430
SHALOTE, n. The French echalote anglicized. [See Eschalot.] 10430
SHALSTONE, n. A mineral found only in the Bannet of Temeswar, of a grayish, yellowish or reddish white; tafelspath. 10430
SHALT, the second person singular of shall; as, thou shalt not steal. 10430
SHAM, n. That which deceives expectation; any trick, fraud or device that deludes and disappoints; delusion; imposture. [Not an elegant word.] 10430
SHAM, a. False; counterfeit; pretended; as a sham fight. 10430
SHAM, v.t. 10430
SHAM, v.i. To make mocks. 10430
SHAMAN, n. In russia, a wizzard or conjurer, who by enchantment pretends to cure diseases, ward off misfortunes and foretell events. 10430
SHAMBLES, n. [L. scamnum a bench; from L. scando.] 10430
SHAMBLING, a. [from scamble, scambling.] Moving with an awkward, irregular, cumsy pace; as a shambling trot; shambling legs. 10431
SHAMBLING, n. An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait. 10431
SHAME, n. 10431
SHAME, v.t. 10432
SHAME, v.i. To be ashamed. 10432

SHAMED, pp. Made ashamed. 10432

SHAMEFACED — SHEEPCOT 10433

SHAMEFACED, a. Bashful; easily confused or put out of countenance. A man may be shamefaced to excess. 10433
SHAMEFACEDLY, adv. Bashfully; with excessive modesty. 10433
SHAMEFACEDNESS, n. Bashfulness; excess of modesty. 10433
SHAEFUL, a. [shame and full.] 10433
SHAMEFULLY, adv. 10433
SHAMEFULNESS, n. Disgracefulness. 10434
SHAMELESS, a. [shame and less.] 10434
SHAMELESSLY, adv. Without shame; impudently; as a man shamelessly wicked. 10434
SHAMELESSNES, n. Destitution of shame; want of sensiblity to desgrace or dishonor; impudence. 10434
SHAMER, n. One who makes ashamed; that which confounds. 10434
SHAMING, ppr. Making ashamed; causing to blush; confounding. 10434
SHAMMER, n. [from sham.] One that shams; an imposter. [Low.] 10434
SHAMOIS, SHAMMY, n. 10434
SHAMROCK, n. The Irish name for three-leafed grass. 10435
SHANK, n. 10435
SHANKED, a. Having a shank. 10435
SHANKER, n. A malignent ulcer, usually occasioned by some venereal complaint. 10435
SHANK-PAINTER, n. With seamen, a short rope and chain which sustains the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side, as the stopper fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head. 10435
SHANSCRIT, n. The Sanscrit, or ancient language of Hindoostan. [See Sanscrit.] 10435
SHANTY, for janty, gay; showy. [Not in use or local.] 10435
SHAPE, v.t. pret. shaped; pp. shaped or shapen. 10435
SHAPE, v.i. To square; to suit; to be adjusted. 10436
SHAPE, n. 10436
SHAPED, SHAPEN, pp. Formed; molded; cast; conceived. 10437
SHAPELESS, a. Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; as deformed and shapeless. 10437
SHAPELESSNESS, n. Destitution of regular form. 10437
SHAPLINESS, n. [from shapely.] Beauty or proportion of form. [Little used.] 10437
SHAPELY, a. [from shape.] Well formed; having a regular shapr; symmetrical. 10437
SHAPESMITH, n. [shape and smith.] One that undertakes to improve the form of the body. [In burlesque.] 10437
SHAPING, ppr. Forming; molding; casting; conceiving; giving form. 10437
SHARD, n. 10437
SHARDBORN, a. [shard and born.] Born or produced among among fragments, or in crevices; as the shardborn beetle. 10438
SHARDED, a. Having wings sheathed with a hard case; as the sharded beetle. Inhabiting shards. 10438
SHARE, n. 10438
SHARE, v.t. 10439
SHARE, v.i. To have part. 10439
SHARE-BONE, n. The ossa pubis. 10439
SHARED, pp. Held or enjoyed with another or others; divided; distributed in shares 10439
SHAREHOLDER, n. [share and holder.] One that holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property. 10439
SHARER, n. A partaker; one that participates any thing with another; one who enjoys or suffers in common with anotheror others; as a sharer in another's good fortune; a sharer in the toils of war; a sharer in a ladies affections. 10440
SHARING, ppr. Partaking; having a part with another; enjoying or suffering with others.

SHARING, n. Participation. 10440 10440
SHARK, n. [L. carcharius; Gr. from sharp.] 10440
SHARK, v.t. To pick up hastily, slily or in small quantities. [Low.] 10440
SHARK, v.i. 10440
SHARKER, n. One that lives by sharking; an artful fellow. 10441
SHARKING, ppr. Picking up in haste; living by petty rapine, or by shifts and devices. 10441
SHARKING, n. 10441
SHARP, a. 10441
SHARP, n. 10443
SHARP, v.t. 10443
SHARP, v.i. To play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper. 10443
SHARP-EDGED, a. Having a fine keen edge. 10443
SHARPEN, v.t. 10444
SHARPEN, v.i. To grow or become sharp. 10445
SHARPER, n. A shrewd man in making bargains; a tricking fellow; a cheat in bargaining or gaming. 10445
SHARPLY, adv. 10445
SHARPNESS, n. 10445
SHARP-SET, a. [sharp and set.] 10446
SHARP-SHOOTER, n. [Sharp and shoot.] One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; one skilled with the use of the rifle. 10447
SHARP-SIGHTED, a. [sharp and sight.] 10447
SHARP-VISAGED, a. [sharp and visage.] Having a sharp or thin face. 10447
SHARP-WITTED, a. Having an acute or nicely discerning mind. 10447
SHASTER, n. Among the Hindoos, a sacred book containing the dogmas of the religion of the Bramis and the ceremonies of their worship, and serving as a commentary on the Vedam. It consists of three parts; the first containing the moral law of the Hindoos; the second the rites and ceremonies of their religion; the third the distribution of the people into tribes or classes, with the duties pertaining to each. 10447
SHATTER, v.t. 10447
SHATTER, v.i. To be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied. 10448
SHATTER-BRAINED, a. [shatter and brain or pated.] 10448
SHATTER-PATED, a. 10448
SHATTERED, pp. Broken or dashed to pieces; rent; disordered. 10448
SHATTERING, ppr. Dashing or breaking to pieces; rending; disordering. 10448
SHATTERS, n. [I believe used only in the plural.] The fragments of any thing forcibly rent or broken; used chiefly or solely in the phrases, to break or rend into shatters. 10448
SHATTERY, a. Brittle; easily falling into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture; as shattery spar. 10448
SHAVE, v.t. pret. shaved; pp. shaved or shaven. 10448
SHAVE, n. An instrument with a long blade and a handle at each end for shaving hoops, etc.; called also a drawing knife. 10449
SHAVED, pp. Pared; made smooth with a razor or other cutting instrument; fleeced.
SHAVE-GRASS, n. A plant of the genus Equisetum. 10449 10449
SHAVELING, n. A man shaved; a friar or religious; in contempt. 10449
SHAVER, n. 10449
SHAVER, n. A boy or young man. This word is still in common use in New England. It must be numbered among our original words. 10450
SHAVING, ppr. Paring the surface with a razor or ather sharp instrument; making smooth by paring; fleecing. 10450
SHAVING, n. 10450
SHAW, n. A thicket; a small wood. [Local in England. In America not used.] 10450
SHAW-FOWL, n. [shaw and fowl.] the representation or image of a fowl make by fowlers to shoot at. 10450
SHAWL, n. A cloth of wool, cotton, silk or hair, used by females as a loose covering for

the neck and shoulders. Shawls are of various sizes from that of a hankerchief to that of a counterpane. Shawls were originally manufactured in the heart of India from the fine silky wool of the Thibet sheep, and the best shawls now come from Cashmere; but they are also manufactured in Europe. The largest kinds are used in train-dresses and for long scarfs. 10450
SHAWM, n. A hautboy or cornet; written also shalm, but not in use. 10450
SHE, pronoun personal of the feminine gender. [She is perhaps the Heb. a woman or wife. L. quoe.] 10451
SHEADING, n. In the isle of Man, a riding, tithing or division, in which there is a corner or chief constable. The isle is divided into six sheading. 10451
SHEAF, n. plu. sheaves. [L. scopa, scopo.] 10451
SHEAF, v.t. To collect and bind; to make sheaves. 10451
SHEAL, to shell, not used. 10452
SHEAR, v.t. pret. sheared; pp. sheared or shorn. The old pret. shore is entirely obsolete.
SHEAR, To deviate. [See Sheer.] 10452 10452
SHEARBILL, n. [shear and bill.] A fowl, the black skimmer or cut-water. 10452
SHEARD, n. A shard. [See Shard.] 10452
SHEARED, pp. Clipped; deprived of woll, hair, nap. 10452
SHEARER, n. One that shears; as a shearer of sheep. 10452
SHEARMAN, n. sher'man. One whose occupation is to shear cloth. 10452
SHEARS, n. plu. [from the verb.] 10452
SHEAR-WATER, n. A fowl. [Larus niger.] A species of petrel, (Procellaria puffinus, Linn.) found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. The cut-water, (Rhryncops nigra.) 10453
SHEAT. [See Sheet.] 10453
SEHAT-FISH, n. A fish, a species of Silurus, having a long slimy body destitute of scales, and the back dusky, like that of an eel. 10453
SHEATH, n. 10453
SHEATH, SHEATHE, v.t. 10453
SHEATHED, pp. 10454
SHEATHING, ppr. Putting in a sheath; inclosing in a case; covering; liningl investing with a membrane. 10454
SHEATHING, n, The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering. 10454
SHEATHLESS, a. Without a sheath or case for covering; unsheathed. 10454
SHEATH-WINGED, a. [sheath and wing.] Having cases for covering the wings; as a sheath-winged insect. 10455
SHEATHY, a. Forming a sheath or a case. 10455
SHEAVE, n. In seamen's language, a wheel in which the rope works in a block. It is made of hard wood or a metal. When made of wood, it is sometimes bushed, that is, has a piece or perforated brass let into its center, the better to sustain the friction of the pin.
SHEAVE, v.t. To bring together; to collect. [Not in use.] 10455 10455
SHEAVED, a. Made of straw. [Not in use.] 10455
SHEAVE-HOLE, n. A channel cut in a mast, yard or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.
SHECKLATON, n. A kind of gilt lether. [Not in use.] 10455 10455
SHED, v.t. pret. and pp. shed. 10455
SHED, v.i. To let fall its parts. 10455
SHED, n. 10456
SHED, v.t. To keep off; to prevent from entering; as a hut, umbrella or garment that sheds rain. 10456
SHEDDER, n. One that sheds or causes to flow out; as a shedder of blood. 10456
SHEDDING, ppr. Effusing; causing to flow out; letting fall; casting; throwing off; sending out; diffusing; keeping off. 10456
SHEEN, SHEENY, a. Bright; glittery; showy. 10456
SHEEN, n. Brightness; splendor. 10456
SHEEP, n. sing. and plu. 10456
SHEEP-BITE, v.t. [sheep and bite.] To practice petty thefts. [Not in use.] 10457
SHEEP-BITER, n. One who practices petty thefts. [Not in use.] 10457

SHEEPCOT, n. [sheep snd cot.] A small inclosure for sheep; a pen. 10457

SHEEPFOLD, n. [sheep and fold.] A place where sheep are collected or confined. 10458
SHEEPHOOK, n. [sheep and hook.] A hook fastened fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold holsd on hte legs of their sheep. 10458
SHEEPISH, a. 10458
SHEEPISHLY, adv. Bashfully; with mean timidity or diffidence. 10458
SHEEPISHNESS, n. Bashfulness; excessive modesty or diffidence; mean timorousness.
SHEEP-MARKET, n. A place where sheep are sold. 10458 10458
SHEEP-MASTER, n. [sheep and master.] A feeder of sheep; one that has the care of sheep. 10458
SHEEP'S-EYE, n. [sheep and eye.] A modest diffident look, such as lovers casst at their mistresses. 10458
SHEEP-SHANK, n. [sheep and shank.] Among seamen, a knot in a rope make to shorten it, as on a runner or a tie. 10458
SHEEP'S-HEAD, n. [sheep and head.] A fish caught on the shores of Connecticut and of Long Island, so called from the resemblance of its head to that of a sheep. It is esteemed delicious food. 10458
SHEEP-SHEARER, n. [sheep and shear.] One that shears or cuts off the wool from sheep. 10458
SHEEP-SHEARING, n. 10459
SHEEPSKIN, n. The skin of a sheep; or the lether prepared from it. 10459
SHEEP-STEALER, n. [sheep and steal.] One that steals sheep. 10459
SHEEP-STEALING, n. the act of stealing sheep. 10459
SHEEP-WALK, n. [sheep and walk.] Pasture for sheep; a place where sheep feed. 10459
SHEER, a. 10459
SHEER, adv. Clean; quite; at once. Obs. 10459
SHEER, v.t. To sheer. [Not in use.] 10459
SHEER, v.i. [See Shear, the sense of which is to separate.] 10459
SHEER, n. 10460
SHEER-HULK, n. An old ship of war, fitted with sheers of apparatus to fix or take out the masts of other ships. 10460
SHEERLY, adv. At once; quite; absolutely. Obs. 10460
SHEERS, n. plu. An engine consisting of two or more pieces of timber or poses, fastened together near the top; used for raising heavy weights, particularly for hoisting the lower masts of ships. 10460
SHEET, n. [L. schenda; Gr. The Greek and Latin words signify a table or plate for writing on; L. scindo, Gr.] 10460
SHEET, n. In nautical language, a rope fastened to one or both the lower corners of a sail to extend and retain it in a particular situation. When a ship sails with a side-wind, the lower corners of the main and fore-sails are fastened with a tackand a sheet. 10461
SHEET, v.t. 10461
SHEET-ANCHOR, n. 10461
SHEET-COPPER, n. Copper in broad thin plates. 10461
SHEETING, n. Cloth for sheets. 10461
SHEET-IRON, n. Iron in sheets or broad thin plates. 10461
SHEET-LEAD, n. Lead in sheets. 10461
SHEIK, n. In Egypt, a person who has the care of a mosk; a kind of priest. 10462
SHEKEL, n. [Heb. to way; Low L. siclus.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews and other nations of the same stock. Dr. Arbuthnot makes the weight to have been equal to 9 pennyweights, 2 4/7 grains, Troy weight, and the value of 2s. 3 3/8d. sterling, or about half a dollar. Others make its value 2s. 6d. sterling. The golden shekel was worht 1. 16. 6. pounds sterling, about $8, 12. 10462
SHELDAFLE, SHELDAPLE, n. A chaffinch. This word is also written shell-apple. 10462
SHELDRAKE, n. An aquatic fowl of the duck kind, the Anas tadorna. It has a greenish

black head, and its body is variegated with white. 10462
SHELDUCK, n. A species of wild duck. 10462
SHELF, n. plu. shelves. 10462
SHELFY, a. 10462
SHELL, n. 10463
SHELL, v.t. 10463
SHELL, v.i. 10463
SHELLED, pp. Deprived of the shell; also, separated from the ear; as, shelled corn or maiz. 10464
SHELL-FISH, n. An aquatic animal whose covering consists of a shell, crustaceous or testaceous; as lobsters, crabs, oysters, clams, etc. 10464
SHELLING, ppr. 10464
SHELL-MEAT, n. Food consisting of shell fish. 10464
SHELL-WORK, Work composed of shells, or adorned with them. 10464
SHELLY, a. 10464
SHELTER, n. [L. celo.] 10464
SHELTER, v.t. 10465
SHELTER, v.i. To take shelter. 10465
SHELTERED, pp. Covered from injury or annoyance; defended; protected. 10466
SHELTERING, ppr. Covering from injury or annoyance; protecting. 10466
SHELTERLESS, a. Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge. 10466
SHELTERY, a. affording shelter. [Little used.] 10466
SHELTIE, n. A small but strong horse in Scotland; so called from Shetland, where it is produced. 10466
SHELVE, v.t. shelv. To place on a shelf or on shelves. [Not in use.] 10466
SHELVE, v.i. to incline; to be sloping. 10466
SHELVING, ppr. or a. Inclining; sloping; having declivity. 10466
SHELVY, a. Full of rocks or sand banks; shallow; as a shelvy shore. [See Shelfy.] 10466
SHEMITIC, a. Pertaining to Shem, the son of Noah. The Shemetic languages are Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaria, Ethiopic and Old Phoenician. 10466
SHEND, v.t. ptet. and pp. shent. 10466
SHENT, pp. Infured. Obsolete unless in poetry. 10467
SHEPHERD, n. 10467
SHEPHERDESS, n. A woman that tends sheep; hence, a rural lass. 10467
SHEPHERDISH, a. Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic. 10467
SHEPHERDLY, a. Pastoral; rustic. 10467
SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE, n. A plant of the genus Scandix; Venus comb. 10467
SHEPHERD'S POUCH, SHEPHERD'S PURSE, n. A plant of the genus Thlaspi. 10468
SHEPHERD'S ROD, n. A plant of the genus Dipsacus; teasel. 10468
SHEPHERD'S STAFF, n. A plant of the genus Dipsacus. 10468
SHERBET, n. [L. sorbeo.] A drink composed of water, lemon juice and sugar, sometimes with perfumed cakes dissolved in it, with an infusion of some drops of rose water. Another kind made with violets, honey, juice of rasins, etc. 10468
SHERD, n. A pragment; usually written shard, which see. 10468
SHERIF, n. An officer in each county, to whom is entrusted the execution of the laws. In England, sherifs are appointed by the king. In the United States, sherifs are elected by legislature or by the citizens, or appointed and commissioned by the executive of the state. The office of sherif in England is judicial and ministerial. In the United States it is mostly or wholly ministerial. The sherif, by himself or his deputies, executes civil and criminal process throughout the county, has charge of the jail and prisoners, attends courts and keeps the peace. 10468
SHERIFALTY, SHERIFDOM, SHERIFSHIP, SHERIFWICK, n. The office or jurisdiction of sherif. [I believe none of these are in use. See Shrievalty.] 10468
SHERRIFFE, n. The title of a descendant of Mohammed by Hassan Ibn Ali. 10468

SHERRY, n. [sometimes written sherris.] A species of wine; so called from Xeres in Spain, where it is made. 10468
SHEW-BREAD. [See Show-bread.] 10468
SHEWER, n. One that shows. [See Shower.] 10469
SHEWING. [See Showing.] 10469
SHIBBOLETH, n. [Heb. an ear of corn, or a stream of water.] 10469
SHIDE, n. A piece split off; a cleft; a piece; a billet of wood; a splinter. 10469
SHEILD, n. 10469
SHIELD, v.t. 10469
SHIELDED, pp. Covered, as with a shield; defended; protected. 10470
SHIELDING, ppr. Covering, as with a shield; defending from attack or injury; protected.
SHIFT, v.i. 10470 10470
SHIFT, v.t. 10471
SHIFT, n. 10471
SHIFTED, pp. Changed from one place or position to another. 10472
SHIFTER, n. 10472
SHIFTING, ppr. Changing place or position; reporting from one expedient to another.
SHIFTINGLY, adv. By shifts and changes; deceitfully. 10472 10472
SHIFTLESS, a. Destitute of expedients, or not resorting to successful expedients; wanting means to act or live; as a shiftless fellow. 10472
SHILF, n. Straw. 10472
SHILL, to shell, not in use. 10472
SHILL, v.t. To put under cover; to sheal. [Not in use or local.] 10472
SHILLING, n. An English silver coin equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound. The English shilling, or shilling sterling, is equivilent to nearly 22 cents, 22 hundredths, money of the United States. Our ancestors introduced the name with the coin into this country, but by depreciation the value of the shilling shrunk in New England and Virginia one fourth, or to a fraction less than 17 cents, in New York to 12 1/2 cents, in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland to about 11 cents. 10472
SHILLY-SHALLY, n. Foolish trifling; irresolution. [Vulgar.] [This word has probably been written shill-I shall-I, from an ignorance of its origin.] 10473
SHILY. [See Shyly.] 10473
SHIMNER, v.i. To gleam; to glisten. [Not in use.] 10473
SHIN, n. The fore part of the leg, particularly of the human leg; the fore part of the crural bone, called tibia. This bone being only covered by the skin, may be named for that circumstance; skin-bone; or it may be formed from the root of chine, edge. 10473
SHINE, v.i. [If s is a prefix, this word accords with the root of L. canus, caneo.] 10473
SHINE, n. 10474
SHINESS. [See Shyness.] 10475
SHINGLE, n. [Gr.; L. scinkula, from scindo.] 10475
SHINGLE, v.t. To cover with shingles; as, to shingle a roof. 10475
SHINGLED, pp. Covered with shingles. 10475
SHINGLING, ppr. Covering with shingles. 10475
SHINING, ppr. 10475
SHINING, n. Effusion or clearness of light; brightness. 10476
SHINY, a. Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded. 10476
SHIP, as a termination, denotes state or office; as in lordship. 10476
SHIP. [See Shape.] 10476
SHIP, n. [L. scapha; from the root of shape.] In a general sense, a vessel or building of a peculiar structure, adapted to navigation, or floating on water by means of sails. In an appropriate sense, a building of a structure or form fitted for navigation, furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, a main-mast, a fore-mast and a mizen-mast, each of which is composed a lower-mast, a top-mast and top-gallant-mast, and square rigged. Ships are of various sizes and are for various uses; most of them however fall under the denomination of ships of war and merchant's ships. 10476
SHIP, v.t. 10476
SHIP-BUILDER, n. [ship and builder.] A man whose occupation is to construct 10476

SHIP-BILDER, ships and other vessels; a naval architect; a shipwright. 10476
SHIP-BUILDING, n. [ship and build.] Naval architecture; the art of constructing 10477
SHIP-BILDING, vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other vessels of a large kind, bearing masts; in distinction from boatbuilding. 10477
SHIPBOARD, adv. [ship and board.] 10477
SHIP-BOY — SHORT-SIGHT 10478
SHIP-BOY, n. A boy that serves on board of a ship. 10478
SHIP-CARPENTER, n. A shipwright; a carpenter that works at ship-building. 10478
SHIP-CHANDLER, n. [ship and chandler.] One who deals in cordage, canvas and other furniture of ships. 10478
SHIP-HOLDER, n. [ship and hold.] The owner of a ship or of shipping. 10478
SHIPLESS, a. Destitute of ships. 10478
SHIPMAN, n. [ship and man.] A seaman or sailor. Obs. 10478
SHIPMASTER, n. [ship and master.] The captain, master or commander of a ship. 10478
SHIPMENT, n. 10478
SHIP-MONEY, n. [ship and money.] In English history, the imosition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs and counties of England, for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. This imosition being laid by the king's writ under the great seal, without the consent of the parliament, was held to contrary to the laws and statutes of th erealm, and abolished by Stat. 17 Car. 11. 10478
SHIPPED, pp. Put on board of a ship or vessel; received on board. 10479
SHIPPEN, n. A stable; a cow house. [Not in use.] 10479
SHIPPING, ppr. 10479
SHIPPING, n. Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation. The shipping of the English nation exceeds that of any other. The tunnage of shipping belonging to the United States is second only to that of Great Britain. 10479
SHIP-SHAPE, adv. In a seamanlike manner. 10479
SHIPWRECK, n. [ship and wreck.] 10479
SHIPWRECK, v.t. 10479
SHIPWRECKED, pp. Cast ashore; dashed upon the rocks or banks; destroyed. 10480
SHIPWRIGHT, n. [ship and wright. See Work.] One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships or other vessels. 10480
SHIRE, n. In England, a division of territory, otherwise called a county. The shire was originally a division of the kingdom under the jurisdiction of an earl or count, whose authority was entrusted to the sherif. [shire-reeve.] On this officer the goverment ultimately devolved. In the United States, the corresponding division of a state is called a county, but we retain shire in the in the compound half-shire; as when the county court is held in two towns in the same county alternately, we call one of the divisions a half-shire. 10480
SHIRE-MOTE, n. Anciently in England, the county court; sherif's turn or court. 10480
SHIRK, a different spelling of shark, which see. 10480 10480
SHIRL, a different spelling of shorl. [See Shorl.] 10480
SHIRLEY, n. A bird, by some called the greater bullfinch; having the upper part of the body a dark brown, and the throat and breast read. 10481
SHIRT, n. shurt. [L. curtus.] A loose garment of linen, cotton or other material, worn by men and boys next the body. 10481
SHIRT, v.t. shurt. 10481
SHIRTLESS, a. shurt'less. Wanting a shirt. 10481
SHIST, SHISTUS, n. A species of argillaceous earth or slate; clay or slate. 10481
SHISTIC, SHISTOUS, a. Pertaining to shist, or partaking of its properties. 10481
SHITTAH, n. In Scripture, a sort of precious wood of which the tables, altars, and boards of the Jewish tabernacle were made. 10481
SHITTAM, boards of the tabernacle were made among the Jews. The wood is said to be hard, tough and smooth, and very beautiful. 10481
SHITTLE, a. [See Shoot.] Wavering; unsettled. [Not used or or local.] 10481

SHITTLE-COCK. [See Shuttle-cock.] 10481
SHITTLENESS, n. Unsettledness; inconsistancy. [Not used or local.] 10481
SHIVE, n. shiv. 10482
SHIVER, n. 10482
SHIVER, v.t. [supra. Qu. Heb. to break in pieces. Class Br. No. 26.] To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow. 10482
SHIVER, v.i. 10482
SHIVER, n. 10483
SHIVERED, pp. Broken or dashed into small pieces. 10483
SHIVERING, ppr. 10483
SHIVERING, n. 10483
SHIVER-SPAR, n. A corbonate of lime, so called for its slaty structure; called also slate-spar. 10483
SHIVERY, a. Easily falling inot many pieces; not firmly cohering; incompact; as shivery stone. 10483
SHOAD, n. Among miners, a train of metallic stones which serves to direct them in the discovery of mines. 10483
SHOAD-STONE, n. A small ston, smooth, of a dark liver color with a shade of purple. Shoad-stoners are loose masses found at the entrances of mines, sometimes running in a straight line from the surface to a vein of ore. They appear to be broken from the strata or larger massess; they usually contain mundic, or marcastic matter, and a portion of the ore of the mine. 10484
SHOAL, n. 10484
SHOAL, v.i. 10484
SHOAL, a. Shallow; of little depth; as shoal water. 10484
SHOALINESS, n. [from shoaly.] 10484
SHOALY, a. Full of shoals or shallow places. 10484
SHOCK, n. 10485
SHOCK, v.t. 10485
SHOCK, v.i. To collect sheaves into a pile; to pile sheaves. 10486
SHOCKED, pp. 10486
SHOCKING, ppr. 10486
SHOCKINGLY, adv. In a manner to strike with horror or disgust. 10486
SHOD, for shoed, pret. and pp. of shoe. 10486
SHOE, n. plu. shoes. 10486
SHOE, v.t. pret. and pp. shod. 10487
SHOEBLACK, n. [shoe and black.] A person that cleans shoes. 10487
SHOEBOY, n. [shoe and boy.] A boy that cleans shoes. 10487
SHOEBUCKLE, n. [shoe and buckle.] A buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot. 10488
SHOEING, ppr. Putting on shoes. 10488
SHOEINGHORN, n. [shoe and horn.] 10488
SHOE-LEATHER, SHOE-LETHER, n. [shoe and lether.] Lether for shoes. 10488
SHOELESS, a. Destitute of shoes. 10488
SHOEMAKER, n. [shoe and maker.] One whose occupation or trade is to make shoes and boots. 10488
SHOER, n. One that fits shoes to the feet; one that furnishes or futs on shoes; as a farrier.
SHOESTRING, n. [shoe and string.] A string used to fasten a shoe to the foot. 10488
SHOETYE, n. [shoe and tye.] A ribin used to fasten a shoe to the foot. 10488 10488
SHOG, for shock, a violent concussion. [Not in use.] 10488
SHOG, v.t. To shake; to agitate. [Not in use.] 10488
SHOG, v.i. To move off; to be gone; to jog. [Not in use. See Jog.] 10488
SHOGGING, n. Concussion. [Not in use.] 10489
SHOGGLE, v.t. To shake; to joggle. [Not in use. See Joggle.] 10489
SHOLE, n. A throng; a crowd; a great multitude assembled. [This is the better orthography. See Shoal.] 10489

SHONE, pp. of shine. 10489
SHOOK, pp. of shake. 10489
SHOOT, v.t. pret. and pp. shot. The old participle shotten, is obsolete. [L. scateo, to shoot out water.] 10489
SHOOT, v.i. 10490
SHOOT, n. 10491
SHOOTER, n. One that shoots; an archer; a gunner. 10492
SHOOTING, ppr. Discharging, as fire-arms; driving or sending with violence; pushing out; protuberating; germinating; branching; glancing, as in pain. 10492
SHOTTING, n. 10492
SHOP, n. 10492
SHOP, v.i. To visit shops for purchasing goods; used chiefly in the participle; as, the laky is shopping. 10492
SHOPBOARD, n. [shop and board.] A bench on which work is performed; as a doctor or divine taken from the shopboard. 10492
SHOPBOOK, n. [shop and book.] A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.10492
SHOPKEEPER, n. [shopand keep.] A trader who sells in a shop or by retail; in distinction from a merchant, or one who sells by wholesale. 10493
SHOPLIFTER, n. [shop and lift. See Lift.] One who steals any thing from a shop, or takes goods privately from a shop; one who under pretense of buying goods, takes occasion the steal. 10493
SHOPLIFTING, n. Larceny committed in a shop; the stealing of any thing from a shop.
SHOPLIKE, a. Low; vulgar. 10493 10493
SHOPMAN, n. [shop and man.] 10493
SHOPPING, ppr. Visiting shops for the purchase of goods. 10493
SHORE, the old. pret. of shear. Obs. 10493
SHORE, n. The coast or land adjacent to the sea, or to a large lake or river. This word is applied primarily to land contiguous to water; but it extends to the ground near the border of the sea or of a lake, which is covered with water. We also use the word to express the land near the border of the sea or of a great lake, to an indefinite extent; as when we say, a town stands on the shore. We do not apply the word to land contiguous to a small stream. This we call a bank. 10493
SHORE, n. [The popular but corrupt pronunciation of sewer; a pronunciation that should be carefully avoided.]
SHORE, n. A prop; a butress; something that supports a building or other thing. 10493 10493
SHORE, v.t. 10493
SHORED, pp. Propped; supported by a prop. 10494
SHORELESS, a. Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent; as a shoreless ocean. 10494
SHORELING, n. 10494
SHORLING, In England, the skin of a living sheep shorn, as distinct from the morling, or skin taken from a dead sheep. Hence in some parts of England, a shorling is a sheep shorn, and a morling is one that dies. 10494
SHORL, n. A mineral, usually of a black color, found in masses of an intermediate form, or crystallized in three or nine sided prisms, which when entire are terminated by three sided summits. The surface of the crystals is longitudinally streaked. the amorphous sort presents thin straight distinct columnur concretions, sometimes parallel, sometimes diverging or stelliform. This is called also tourmalin. 10494
SHORLACEOUS, a. Like shorl; partaking of the nature and characters of shorl. 10495
SHORLITE, n. A mineral of a greenish white color, sometimes yellowish; mostly found in irregular oblong masses or columns, inserted in a mixture of quartz and mica or granite.
SHORN pp. of shear. 10495 10495
SHORT, a. [L. curtus.] 10495
SHORT, n. A summary account; as the short of the matter. 10498
SHORT, adv. Not long; as short-enduring joy; a short-breathed man. 10498
SHORT, v.t. 10498
SHORT-BREATHED, a. Having short breath or quick respiration. 10498
SHORT-DATED, a. [short and date.] Having little time to run. 10498
SHORTEN, v.t. short'n. 10498

SHORTEN, v.i. short'n. 10499
SHORTENED, pp. Made shorter; abridged; contracted. 10499
SHORTENING, ppr. Making shorter; contracting. 10499
SHORTENING, n. Something used in cookery to make paste short or friable, as butter or lard. 10499
SHORT-HAND, n. [short amd hand.] Short writing; a compendious method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations or symbols for words; otherwise called stenography. 10499
SHORT-JOINTED, a. [short and joint.] A horse is said to be short-jointed when the pastern is to short. 10499
SHORT-LIVED, a. [short and live.] Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance; as a short-lived race of beings; short-lived pleasure; short-lived passion. 10499
SHORTLY, adv. 10499
SHORTNER, n. He or that which shortens. 10500
SHORTNESS, n. 10500
SHORT-RIB, n. [short and rib.] One of the lower ribs; a rib shorter than the others, below the sternum; a false rib. 10500
SHORTS, n. plu. The bran and coarse part of a meal. [Local.] 10500
SHORT-SIGHT, n. Short-sightedness; myopy; vision accurate only when the object is near. 10500
SHORTSIGHTED — SHUFFLED 10501
SHORTSIGHTED, a. [short and sight.] 10501
SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS, n. 10501
SHORT-WAISTED, a. [short and waist.] Having a short waist or body. 10501
SHORT-WINDED, a. [short and wind.] Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick respiration; as asthmatic persons. 10501
SHORT-WINGED, a. [short and wing.] Having short wings; as a short-winged hawk.10501
SHORT-WITTED, a. Having little wit; not wise; of scanty intellect or judgement. 10501
SHORY, a. [from shore.] Lying near th eshore or coast. [Little used.] 10501
SHOT, pret. and pp. of shoot. 10501
SHOT, n. 10502
SHOTE, n. 10502
SHOT-FREE, a. [shot and free.] 10503
SHOTTEN, a. shot'n. [from shoot.] 10503
SHOUGH, n. shok. A kind of shaggy dog. [Not in use. See Shock.] 10503
SHOULD. shood. The preterit of shall, but now used as an auxiliary verb, either in the past time or conditional present. "He should have paid the debt at the time the note became due." Should here denotes past time. "I should ride to town this day if the weather would permit." Here should expresses present or future time conditionally. In the second and third persons, it denotes obligation or duty, as in the first example above.
SHOULDER, n. 10504 10503
SHOULDER, v.t. 10505
SHOULDER-BELT, n. [shoulder and belt.] A belt that passes across the shoulder. 10505
SHOULDER-BLADE, n. [shoulder and blade.] The bone of the shoulder, or blade bone, broad and triangular, covering the hind part of the ribs; called by anatomists scapula and omoplata. 10506
SHOULDER-CLAPPER, n. [shoulder and clap.] One that claps another on the shoulder, or that uses great familiarity. [Not in use.] 10506
SHOULDER-KNOT, n. [shoulder and knot.] An ornamental knot of ribin or lace worn on the shoulder; an epaulet. 10506
SHOULDER-SHOTTEN, a. [shoulder and shot.] Strained in the shoulder, as a horse.
SHOULDER-SLIP, n. [shoulder and slip.] Dislocation of the shoulder or of the 10506
humerus. 10506
SHOUT, v.i. To utter a sudden and loud outcry, usually in joy, triumph or exultation, or to animate soldiers in an onset. 10506

SHOUT, n. A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude of men, expressing joy, triumph, exultation or animated courage. It is sometimes intended in derision. 10506
SHOUT, v.t. To treat with shouts or clamor. 10506
SHOUTER, n. One that shouts. 10506
SHOUTING, ppr. Uttering a sudden and loud outcry in joy or exultation. 10506
SHOUTING, n. The act of shouting; a loud outcry expressive of joy or animation. 10507
SHOVE, v.t. 10507
SHOVE, v.i. 10507
SHOVE, n. The act of pushing or pressing against by strength, without a sudden impulse. 10508
SHOVED, pp. Pushed; propelled. 10508
SHOVEL, n. shov'l. An instrument consisting of a broad scoop or hollow blade with a handle; used por throwing earth or other loole substances. 10508
SHOVEL, v.t. 10508
SHOVEL-BOARD, n. A board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark. 10508
SHOVELED, pp. Thrown with a shovel. 10508
SHOVELER, n. [from shovel.] A fowl of the genus Anas or duck kind. 10508
SHOVELING, ppr. Throwing with a shovel. 10508
SHOW, v.t. pret. SHOWED; pp. shown. It is sometimes written shew, shewed, shewn. [If the radical letter lost was a labial, show coincides with the Gr.] 10508
SHOW, v.i. 10510
SHOW, n. 10510
SHOW-BREAD, SHEW-BREAD, n. [show and bread.] Among the Jews, bread of exhibition; the loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary. They were shaped like a brick, were ten palms long and five wide, weighing about eight pounds each. They were made of fine flour unleavened, and changed every sabbath. The loaves were twelve in number, and represented the twelve tribes of Israel. They were to be eaten by the priest only. 10511
SHOWER, n. One who shows or exhibits. 10511
SHOWER, n. [Qu. Heb. Ch. Ar. to be rough, to shudder.] 10512
SHOWER, v.t. 10512
SHOWER, v.i. To rain with showers. 10512
SHOWERED, pp. Wet with a shower; watered abundantly; bestowed or distributed liberally. 10512
SHOWERLESS, a. Without showers. 10512
SHOWERY, a. Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain. 10512
SHOWILY, adv. In a showy manner; pompously; with parade. 10512
SHOWINESS, n. State of being showy; pompousness; great parade. 10513
SHOWISH, a. 10513
SHOWN, pp. of show. Exhibited; manifested; proved. 10513
SHOWY, a. 10513
SHRAG, v.t. To lop. [Not in use.] 10513
SHRAG, n. A twig of a tree cut off. [Not in use.] 10513
SHRAGGER, n. One that lops; one that trims trees. [Not in use.] 10513
SHRANK, pret. of shrink, nearly obsolete. 10513
SHRAP, SHRAPE, n. A place baited with chaff to invite birds. [Not in use.] 10513
SHRED, v.t. pret. and pp. shred. To cut into small pieces, particularly marrow and long pieces, as of cloth or lether. It differs from mince, which signifies to chop into pieces fine and short. 10513
SHRED, n. 10513
SHREDDING, ppr. Cutting into shreds. 10514
SHREDDING, That which is cut off; a piece. 10514
SHREW, n. 10514
SHREW, v.t. To beshrew; to curse. Obs. 10514
SHREWD, a. 10514
SHREWDLY, adv. Mischievously; destructively. 10515
SHREWDNESS, n. 10515

SHREWISH, a. Having the qualities of a shrew; forward; peevish; petulantly clamorous.
SHREWISHLY, adv. Peevishly; clamorously; turbulently. 1051510515
SHREWISHNESS, n. The qualities of a shrew; forwardness; petulance; turbulent clamorousness. 10516
SHREW-MOUSE, n. A small animal resembling a mouse, but belong to the genus Sorex; an animal that burrows in the ground, feeding on corn, insects, etc. It is a harmless animal. 10516
SHRIEK, v.i. [L. ruga, wrinkled, rugo, to bray.] To utter a sharp shrill cry; to scream; as in sudden fright, in horror or anguish. 10516
SHRIEK, n. A sharp shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden anger or extreme anguish. 10516
SHRIEKING, ppr. Crying out with a shrill voice. 10516
SHRIEVAL, a. Pertaining to a sherif. [Not in use.] 10516
SHRIEVALTY, n. [from sherif.] Sherifalty; the office of a sherif. 10516
SHRIEVE, n. Sherif. [Not in use.] 10516
SHRIFT, n. Confession made to a priest. Obs. 10516
SHRIGHT, for shrieked. 10516
SHRIGHT, n. A shriek. [Not in use.] 10517
SHRIKE, n. [See Shriek.] The butcher-bird; a genus of birds called Lanius, of several species. 10517
SHRILL, a. [L. grillus.] 10517
SHRILL, v.i. To utter an acute piercing sound. 10517
SHRILL, v.t. To cause to make a shrill sound. 10517
SHRILLNESS, n. Acuteness of sound; sharpness or fineness of voice. 10517
SHRILLY, adv. Acutely, as sound; with a sharp sound or voice. 10517
SHRIMP, v.t. To contract. [Not in use.] 10517
SHRIMP, n. [supra.] 10517
SHRINE, n. [L. scrinium.] A case or box; particularly applied to a case in which sacred things are deposited. Hence we hear much of shrines for relics. 10518
SHRINK, v.i. pret. and pp. shrunk. the old pret. shrank and pp. shrunken are nearly obsolete. 10518
SHRINK, v.t. to cause to contract; as, to shrink by immersing it in boiling water. 10518
SHRINK, n. 10519
SHRINKAGE, n. A shrinking or contraction into a less compass. Make an allowance for the shrinkage of grain in drying. 10519
SHRINKER, n. One that shrinks; one that withdraws from danger. 10519
SHRINKING, ppr. Contracting; drawing together; withdrawing from danger; declining to act from fear; causing to contract. 10519
SHRIVALTY. [See Shrievalty.] 10519
SHRIVE, v.t. To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession; as a priest.
SHRIVEL, v.i. shriv'l. [from the root of rivel.] To comtract; to draw or be drawn into 10519
wrinkles; to shrink and form corrugations; as, a leaf shrivels in the hot sun; the skin shrivels with age. 10519
SHRIVEL, v.t. To contract into wrinkles; to cause to shrink into corrugations. A scorching sun shrivels the blades of corn. 10519
SHRIVELED, pp. Contracted into wrinkles. 10519
SHRIVELING, ppr. Contracting into wrinkles. 10519
SHRIVER, n. [from shrive.] A confessor. Obs. 10520
SHRIVING, n. Shrift; confession taken. Obs. 10520
SHROUD, n. 10520
SHROUD, v.t. 10520
SHROUD, v.i. To take shelter or harbor. 10521
SHROUDED, pp. Dressed; covered; concealed; sheltered; overwhelmed. 10521
SHROUDING, ppr. Dressing; covering; cocealing; sheltering; overwhelming. 10521
SHROUDY, a. Affording shelter. 10521
SHROVE, v.i. To join in the festivities of Shrove-tide. [Obs.] 10521

SHROVE-TIDE, n. [from shrove, pret. of shrive, to take a confession. See Tide and Shrove.] 10521
SHROVE-TUESDAY, Tuesday. Confession-time; confession-Teusday; the Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday; or the day immediately preceding the first of Lent, or Ash Wednesday; on which day, all the people of England when of the Catholic religion, were obliged to confess their sins one by one to their parish priests; after which they dined on pancakes or fritters. The latter ppractice still continues. The bell rung on this day is called pancake-bell. 10522
SHROVING, n. The festivity of Shrove-tide. 10522
SHRUB, n. A low dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree; or more strictly, a plant with several permanent woody stems, dividing from the bottom, more slender and lower than trees. 10522
SHRUB, n. [L. sorbeo.] A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirir to preserve it; usually the acid of lemons.
SHRUB, v.t. To clear of shrubs. 10522 10522
SHRUBBERY, n. 10522
SHRUBBY, a. 10522
SHRUFF, n. Dross; recrement of metals. [Not in use.] 10523
SHRUG, v.i. To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing horror or dissatisfaction.
SHRUG, n. A drawing up of the shoulders; a motion usually expressing dislike. 10523 10523
SHRUGGING, ppr. Drawing up, as the shoulders. 10523
SHRUNK, pret. and pp. of shrink. 10523
SHRUNKEN, pp. of shrink. [Nearly obsolete.] 10523
SHUDDER, v.i. [This word contains the same elements as the L. quatio.] To quake; to tremble or shake with fear, horror or aversion; to shiver. 10523
SHUDDER, n. A tremor; a shaking with fear or horror. 10523
SHUDDERING, ppr. Trembling or shaking with fear or horror; quaking. 10523
SHUFFLE, v.t. 10523
SHUFFLE, v.i. 10524
SHUFFLE, n. 10525
SHUFFLE-BOARD, the old spelling of shovel-board. 10525
SHUFFLE-CAP, n. a play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap. 10525
SHUFFLED, pp. Moved by little shoves; mixed. 10525
SHUFFLER — SIGNATURE 10526
SHUFFLER, n. One that shuffles or prevaricates; one that plays tricks; one that shuffles cards. 10526
SHUFFLING, ppr. 10526
SHUFFLING, n. 10526
SHUFFLINGLY, adv. With shuffling; with an irregular gait or pace. 10526
SHUN, v.t. 10526
SHUNLESS, a. Not to be avoided; inevitable; unavoidable; as shunless destiny. [Little used.] 10527
SHUNNED, pp. Avoided. 10527
SHUNNING, ppr. Avoiding; keeping clear from; declining. 10527
SHURK. [See Shark.] 10527
SHUT, v.t. pretand pp. shut. 10527
SHUT, v.i. To close itself; to be closed. The door shuts of itself; it shuts hard. Certain flowers shut at night and open in the day. 10528
SHUT, pp. 10528
SHUT, n. 10528
SHUTTER, n. 10528
SHUTTING, ppr. Closing; prohibiting entrance; confining. 10529
SHUTTLE, n. [from the root of shoot; Ice. skutul.] An instrument used by weavers for shooting the thread of the woof in weaving from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp. 10529
SHUTTLE-COCK, n. [shuttle and cock or cork.] A cork stuck with fethers, used to be

struck by a battledore in play; also, the play. 10529
SHY, a. 10529
SHYLY, adv. In a shy or timid manner; not familiarity; with reserve. 10529
SHYNESS, n. Fear of near approach or of familiarity; reserve; coyness. 10530
SIALOGOGUE, n. sial'ogog. [Gr. saliva, and leading.] A medicing that promotes the salivary discharge. 10530
SIB, a relation, in Saxon, but not in use in English. 10530
SIBERIAN, a. Pertaining to Siberia, a name given to a great and indefinite extent of territory in the north of Asia; as a Siberian winter. 10530
SIBERITE, n. Red tourmalin. 10530
SIBILANT, a. [L. sibilo, to hiss.] Hissing; making a hissing sound. S and z are called sibilant letters. 10530
SIBILANT, n. A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice; as s and z. 10530
SIBILATION, n. A hissing sound. 10530
SIBYL, n. [from the L.] In pagan antiquity, the Sibyls were certain said to be endowed with a prophetic spirit. Their number is variously stated; but the opinion of Varro, who states them to have been ten, is generally adopted. They resided in various parts of Persia, Greece and Italy. It is pretended that they wrote certain prophecies on leaves in verse, which are called Sibylline verses, or Sibylline oracles. 10530
SIBYLLINE, a. Pertaining to the Sibyls; uttered, written or composed by the Sibyls. 10530
SICAMORE, n. More usually written sycamore, which see. 10530
SICCATE, v.t. To dry. [Not in use.] 10530
SICCATION, n. The act or process of drying. [Not in use.] 10530
SICCATIVE, a. [from L. sicco, to dry.] Drying; causing to dry. 10530
SICCATIVE, n. That which promotes the process of drying. 10531
SICCITY, n. [L. siccitas.] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture; as the siccity of flesh or af the air. 10531
SICE, n. size. The number six at dice. 10531
SICH, for such. [See Such.] 10531
SICK, a. [Qu. Gr. squeamish, lothing.] 10531
SICK, v.t. To make sick. [Not in use. See Sicken.] 10531
SICK-BIRTH, n. In a ship of war, an apartment for the sick. 10531
SICKEN, v.t. sik'n. 10531
SICKEN, v.i. To become sick; to fall into disease. 10532
SICKER, a. [L. securus;] Sure; certain; firm. 10532
SICKER, adv. Surely; certainly. 10532
SICKERLY, adv. Surely. 10532
SICKERNESS, n. Security. 10532
SICKISH, a. [from sick] 10532
SICKISHNESS, n. The quality of exciting disgust. 10532
SICKLE, n. [Gr. Vaiclh, Vagclon; L. sicula, from the root of seco, to cut.] A reaping hook; a hooked instrument with teeth; used for cutting grain. Thou shalt not move a sickle to thy neighbor's standing corn. Deuteronomy 23:25. 10532
SICKLED, a. Furnished with a sickle. 10532
SICKLEMAN, SICKLER, n. One that uses a sickle; a reaper. 10532
SICKLEWORT, n. A plant of the genus Coronilla. 10532
SICKLINESS, n. [from sickly.] 10532
SICK-LIST, n. A list containing the names of the sick. 10533
SICKLY, a. 10533
SICKLY, v.t. To make diseased. 10533
SICKNESS, n. 10533
SIDE, n. [L. latus.] 10533
SIDE, a. 10535
SIDE, v.i. [Little used.] 10535
SIDE, v.t. 10535

SIDEBOARD, n. A piece of furniture or cabinet work consisting of a table or box with drawers or cells, placed at the side of a room or in a recess, and used to hold dining utensils, etc. 10535
SIDE-BOX, n. A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theater distinct from the seats in the pit. 10536
SIDE-FLY, n. An insect. 10536
SIDELING, adv. 10536
SIDELONG, a. Lateral; oblique; not directly in front; as a sidelong glance. 10536
SIDELONG, adv. 10536
SIDER, n. 10536
SIDERAL, SIDEREAL, a. [L. sideralis, from sidus, a star.] 10536
SIDERATED, a. [L. sideratus.] Blasted; planet-struck. 10537
SIDERATION, n. [L. sideratio; sidero, to blast, from sidus, a star.] 10537
SIDERITE, n. [L. sideritis; Gr. id. from sidhrov, iron.] 10537
SIDERO-CALCITE, n. Brown spar. 10537
SIDERO-CLEPTE, n. A mineral of a yellowish green color, soft and translucid, occurring in reniform or botryoidal masses. 10537
SIDEROGRAPHCH, SIDEROGRAPHOCAL, a. [See Siderography.] Pertaining to siderography, or performed by engraved plates of steel; as siderographic art; siderographic impressions. 10537
SIDEROGRAPHIST, n. One who engraves steel plates, or performs work by means of such plates. 10537
SIDEROGRAPHY, n. [Gr. sidhroV, steel or iron, grajw, to engrave.] and The art or practice of engraving on steel, by means of which, impressions may be transferred from a steel plate to a steel cylinder in a rolling press of a particular construction. 10537
SIDE-SADDLE, n. A saddle for a woman's seat on horseback. 10538
SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER, n. A species of Sarracenia. 10538
SIDESMAN, n. 10538
SIDETAKING, n. A taking sides, or engaging in a party. 10538
SIDEWAYS, SIDEWISE, adv. 10538
SIDING, ppr. Joining one side or party. 10538
SIDING, n. The attaching of one's self to a party. 10538
SIDLE, v.i. 10538
SIEGE, n. [L. sigillum.] 10538
SIEGE, v.t. To besiege. [Not in use.] 10539
SIENITE, n. A compound granular rock composed of quartz, hornblend and feldspar, or a grayish color; so called, because there are may ancient monuments consisting of this rock, brought from Syene, in Upper Egypt. 10539
SIEUR, n. A title of respect used by the French. 10539
SIEVE, n. siv. An utensil for separating flour from bran, or the fine part of any pulverized or fine substance from the coarse, by the hand; as a fine sieve; a coarse sieve. It consists of a hoop with a hair bottom, and performs in the family the service of a bolter in a mill. 10539
SIFT, v.t. 10539
SIFTED, pp. Separated by a sieve; purified from the coarser parts; critically examined.
SIFTER, n. One that sifts; that which sifts; a sieve. 10540
SIFTING, ppr. Separating the finer from the coarser parts; critically examining. 10540
SIG, a Saxon word signifying victory. is used in names, as in Sigbert, bright victory. In answers to the Greek vix in Nicander, and the L. vic, in Victorinus. 10540
SIGH, v.i. To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual and immediately expel it; to suffer a single deep respiration. He sighed deeply in his spirit. Mark 8:12. 10540
SIGH, v.t. 10540
SIGH, n. A single deep respiration; a long breath; the inhaling of larger quantity of air than usual, and the sudden emission of it. This is an effort of nature to dilate the lungs and give vigor to the circulation of the blood, when the action of the heart and arteries is languid from grief, depression of spirits, weakness or want of exercise. Hence

sighs are indications of grief of debility. 10540
SIGHER, n. One that sighs. 10540
SIGHING, ppr. Suffering a deep respiration; taking a long breath. 10540
SIGHING, n. The act of suffering a deep respiration, or taking a long breath. 10540
SIGHT, n. 10540
SIGHTED, n. In composition only, having sight, or seeing in a particular manner; as long-sighted, seeing at a great distance; short-sighted, able to see only at a small distance; quick-sighted, readily seeing, discerning or understanding; sharp-sighted, having a keen eye or acute discernment. 10541
SIGHTFULNESS, n. Clearness of sight. [Not in use.] 10541
SIGHTLESS, a. 10542
SIGHTLINESS, n. Comely; having an appearance pleasing to the sight. 10542
SIGHTLY, a. 10542
SIGHTSMAN, n. Among musicians, one who reads music readily at first sight. 10542
SIGIL, n. [L. sigillum] A seal; signature. 10542
SIGMOIDAL, a. [Gr. digma and eidoV.] Curved like the Greek sigma. The sigmoid flexure, in anatomy, is the last curve of the colon, before it terminates in the rectum. 10542
SIGN, n. [L. signum; Gr. deicnumt.] 10542
SIGN, v.t. sine. 10544
SIGN, v.i. To be a sign or omen. 10544
SIGNAL, n. [L. signum.] A sign that gives or is intended to give notice; or the notice given. Signals are used to communicate notice, information, orders and the like, to persons at a distance, and by any persons and for the purpose. A signal may be a motion of the hand, the raising of a flag, the firing of a gun, or any thing which, being understood by persons at a distance, may communicate notice. 10544
SIGNAL, a. Eminent; remarkable; memorable; distinguished from what is ordinary; as a signal exploit; a signal service; a signal ace of benevolence. It is generally but not always used in a good sense. 10545
SIGNALITY, n. Quality of being signal or remarkable. [Not in use.] 10545
SIGNALIZE, v.t. To make remarkable or eminent; to render distinguished from what is common. The soldier who signalizes himself in battle, merits his country's gratitude. Men may signalize themselves, their valor or their talents. 10545
SIGNALIZED, pp. Made eminent 10545
SIGNALIZING, ppr. Making remarkable. 10545
SIGNALLY, adv. Eminently; remarkably; memorably; in a distinguished manner. 10545
SIGNATION, n. Sign given; act of betokening. [Not in use.] 10545
SIGNATORY, a. Relating to a seal; used in sealing. 10545
SIGNATURE, n. [L. signo, to sign.] 10545
SIGNATURE, v.t. To mark; to distinguish. [Not in use.] 10546
SIGNATURIST — SIMPLICITY 10547
SIGNATURIST, n. One who holds to the doctrine of signatures impressed upon objects, indicative of character or qualities. [Little used.] 10547
SIGNER, n. One that signs or subscribes his name; as a memorial with a hundred signers. 10547
SIGNET, n. A seal; particularly in Great Britain, the seal used by the king in sealing his private letters, and grants that pass by bill under his majesty's hand. 10547
SIGNIFICANCE, SIGNIFICANCY, n. [L. significans. See Signify.] 10547
SIGNIFICANT, a. [L. signigicans.] 10547
SIGNIFICANTLY, adv. 10548
SIGNIFICATION, n. [L. significatio. See Signify.] 10548
SIGNIFICATIVE, a. 10548
SIGNIFICATIVELY, adv. So as represent or express by an external sign. 10549
SIGNIFICATOR, n. That which signifies. 10549
SIGNIFICATORY, n. That which betokens, signifies or represents. 10549
SIGNIFY, v.t. [L. significo; signum, a sign, and facio, to make.] 10549

SIGNIFY, v.i. To express meaning with force. [Little used.] 10549
SIGNIOR, n. A title of respect among the Italians. [See Seignior.] 10549
SIGNORIZE, v.i. To exercise dominion; or to have dominion. [Little used.] 10549
SIGNORY, n. A different, but less common spelling of seigniory, which see. It signifies lordship, dominion, and in Shakespeare, seniority. 10550
SIGN-POST, n. A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of any thing. By the laws of some of the New England states, a sign-post is to be erected near the center of each town. 10550
SIK, SIKE, a. Such. 10550
SIKER, a. or adv. Sure; surely. [See Sicker.] 10550
SIKERNESS, n. Sureness safety. 10550
SILENCE, n. [L. silentium, from sileo, to be still.] 10550
SILENCE, v.t. 10550
SILENT, a. 10551
SILENTIARY, n. One appointed to keep silence and order in court; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state. 10552
SILENTLY, adv. 10552
SILENTNESS, n. State of being silent; stillness; silence. 10552
SILISIA, n. sile'zha. A duchy or country now chiefly belonging to Prussia; hence, a species of linen cloth so called; thin coarse linen. 10552
SILESIAN, a. sile'zhan Pertaining to Silesia; mad in Silesia; as silesian linen. 10552
SILEX, SILCIA, n. One of the supposed primitive earths m usually found in the state of stone. When pure, it is perfectly white or colorless. The purer sorts are mountain crystal and quartz. Recent experiments prove this to be a compound substance, the base of which is a metal called silicium. Silica then is an oxyd of silicium. 10552
SILICE, SILICULE, SILICLE, n. [L. silicula, a little husk.] In botany, a little pod or bivalvular pericarp, with seeds attached to both sutures. 10552
SILICICALCARIOUS, a. Consisting of silex and calcarious matter. 10552
SILICICALCE, n. [L. silex or silica and calx.] A mineral of the silicious kind, occurring in amorphous masses; its color is gray or brown. 10553
SILICIFEROUS, a. [L. silex and fero, to produce.] Producing silex; or united with a portion of silex. 10553
SILICIFY, v.t. [L. silex, flint, and facio, to make.] To convert into silex. The specimens found near Philadelphia are completely silicified. 10553
SILICIFY, v.i. To become silex. 10553
SILICIMURITE, n. An earth composed of silex and magnesia. 10553
SILICIOUS, a. Pertaining to silex, or partaking of its nature and qualities. 10553
SILICITED, a. Impregnated with silex. 10553
SILICIUM, n. The undecomposed and perhaps undecomposable base of silex or silica.
SILICULOUS, a. Havin silicles or little pods, or pertaining to them. 10553 10553
SILING-DISH, n. A colander. [Not in use.] 10553
SILIQUA, n. [L.] With gold finers, a carat, six of which make a scruple. 10553
SILIQUA, SILIQUE, n. [L. siliqua.] A pod; an oblong, membranaceous, bivalvular pericarp, having the seeds fixed to both sutures. 10553
SILIQUOSE, SILIQUOUS, n. [L. siliquosus.] Having that species of pericarp called silique; as siliquous plants. 10553
SILK, n. 10553
SILK, a. Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk. 10554
SILK COTTEN-TREE, n. A tree of the genus Bombax, growing to an immense size; a native of both the Indies. 10554
SILKEN, a. silk'n. 10554
SILKEN, v.t. silk'n. To render soft or smooth. 10554
SILKINESS, n. 10554
SILKMAN, n. A dealer in silks. 10555
SILKMERCER, n. One whose occupation is to weave silk stuffs. 10555

SILKWORM, n. The worm which produces silk, of the genus Phalaena. Silk-worms are said to have been first introduced into the Roman empire from China, in the reign of Justinian. 10555
SILKY, a. 10555
SILL, n. [L. solum; allied to solid. The primary sense is probably to lay, set or throw down.]
SILLABUB, n. A liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a 10555
soft curd. 10555
SILLIMANITE, n. A mineral found at Saybrook in Connecticut, so named in honor of Prof, Silliman of Yale College. It occurs in long, slender, rhombic prisms, engaged in gneiss. Its color is dark gray and hair brown; luster shining upon the external planes, but brilliant and pseudometallic upon those produced by cleavage in a direction parallel with the longer diagonal of the prism. Hardness about the same with quartz. Specific gravity, 3.410.10555
SILLINESS, n. Weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment; simplicity; harmless folly. 10556
SILLY, a. [Heb. This may be radically the same word, with a prefix. Class Sl. No. 26]
SILLYHOW, n. The membrane that covers the head of the fetus. [I believe not 10556
used.] 10556
SILT, n. Saltness, or salt marsh or mud. 10556
SILURE, SILURUS, n. The sheat-fish; also a name of the sturgeon. 10556
SILVAN, a. [L. silva, a wood or grove, It is also written sylvan] 10556
SILVAN, n. Another name of tellurium. 10556
SILVER, n. 10557
SILVER, a. 10557
SILVER, v.t. 10557
SILVER-BEATER, n. One that foliates silver, or forms it into a leaf. 10558
SILVER-BUSH, n. A plant, a species of Anthyllis. 10558
SILVERED, pp. Covered with a thin coat of silver; rendered smooth and lustrous; made white or a hoary. 10558
SILVER-FIR, n. A species of fir. 10558
SILVER-FISH, n. A fish of the size of a small carp, having a white color, striped with silvery lines. 10558
SILVERING, ppr. Covering the surface with a thin coat of silver; foliating; rendering mildly lustrous; rendering white. 10558
SILVERING, n. The art, operation or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver; as the silvering of copper or brass. 10558
SILVERING, n. A silver coin. Isaiah 7:23. 10558
SILVERLY, adv. With the appearance of silver. 10558
SILVERSMITH, n. One whose occupation is to work'in silver, or in manufactures of which the precious metals form a part. 10558
SILVER-THISTLE, n. A plant. 10558
SILVER-TREE, n. A plant of the genus Protea. 10558
SILVER-WEED, n. A plant of the genus Potentilla. 10558
SILVERY, a. 10558
SIMAGRE, n. Grimace. 10559
SIMAR, SIMARE, n. A woman's robe. [Not in use.] 10559
SIMILAR, a. [L. similis; Gr. omaloV.] Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance. Similar may signify exactly alike, or having a general likeness, a likeness in the principal points. Things perfectly similar, in their nature, must be of the same essence, or homogeneous; but we generally understand similar to denote a likeness that is not perfect. Many of the statutes of Connecticut are similar to the statutes of Massachusetts on the same subjects. The manners of the several states of New England are similar, the people being derived from common ancestors. 10559
SIMILARITY, n. Likeness; resemblance; as a similarity of features. There is a as a similarity in the features of the Laplanders and Samoiedes, but little similarity between the features of Europeans and the woolly haired Africans. 10559

SIMILARLY, adv. In like manner; with resemblance. 10559
SIMILE, n. sim'ily. [L.] In rhetoric, similitude; a comparison of two thing which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance; by which comparison, the character or qualities of a thing are illustrated or presented in an impressive light. Thus, the eloquence of Demosthenes was like a rapid torrent; that of Cicero, like a large stream that glides smoothly along with majestic tranquility. 10559
SIMILITUDE, n. [L. similitudo.] 10559
SIMILITUDINARY, a. Denoting resemblance or comparison. 10560
SIMILOR, n. A name given to an alloy of red copper and zinc, made in the best proportions to imitate silver and gold. 10560
SIMITAR. [See Cimiter.] 10560
SIMMER, v.i. [Gr. zumhm, zumow, to ferment.] To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing. Simmering is incipient ebullition, when little bubbles are formed on the edge of the liquor, next to the vessel. These are occasioned by the escape of heat and vapor. 10560
SIMMERING, ppr. Boiling gently; 10560
SIMNEL, n. A kind of sweet cake; a bun. 10560
SIMONIAC, n. [See Simony.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church. 10560
SIMONIACAL, a. 10560
SIMOIACALLY, adv. With the guilt or offense of simony. 10560
SIMONIOUS, a. Partaking of simony; given to simony. 10560
SIMONY, n. [from Simon Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. Acts 8:18.] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice of money or reward. By Stat. 31 Elizabeth, c. 6. severe penalties are enacted against this crime. 10560
SIMOOM, n. A hot suffocating wind, that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia, generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or sandy plains. Its approach is indicated by a redness in the air, and its fatal effects are to be avoided by falling on the face and holding the breath. 10561
SIMOUS, a. [L. simo, one with a flat nose, Gr. simoV.] 10561
SIMPER, v.i. To smile in a silly manner. 10561
SIMPER, n. To smile with an air of silliness. 10561
SIMPERING, ppr. Smiling foolishly. 10561
SIMPERING, n. The act of smiling with an air of silliness. 10561
SIMPERINGLY, adv. With a silly smile. 10561
SIMPLE, a. [L. simplex; sine, without and plex, plica, doubling, fold;] 10561
SIMPLE, n. Something not mixed or compounded. in the materia medica, the genral denomination of an herb or plant. as each vegetable is supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy.
SIMPLE, v.i. To gather simples or plants. As simpling on the flowery hills he stray'd. 10562 10562
SIMPLE-MINDED, a. Artless; undesigning; unsuspecting. 10562
SIMPLENESS, n. 10562
SIMPLER, n. One that collects simples; as herbalist; asimplist. 10562
SIMPLESS, for simplicity or silliness, is not in use. 10562
SIMPLETON, n. A silly person; a person of weak intellect; a trifler; a foolish person. 10563
SIMPLICAIN, n. An artless, unskilled or undesigning person. [Not in use.] 10563
SIMPLICITY, n. [L. simplicitas.] 10563
SIMPLIFICATION — SIRUPY 10564
SIMPLIFICATION, n. [See Simplify.] The act of making simple; the act of reducing to simplicity, or to a state not complex. 10564
SIMPLIFIED, pp. Made simple or not complex. 10564
SIMPLIFY, v.t. [L. simplex, simple, and facio, to make.] To make simple; to reduce what is complex to greater simplicity; to make plain or easy. The collection of duties is drawn to a point, and so far simplified. It is important in scientific pursuits, to be cautious in simplifying our deductions. This is the true way to simplify the study of science. 10564
SIMPLIFYING, ppr. Making simple; rendering less complex. 10564

SIMPLIST, n. One skilled in simples or medical plants. 10564
SIMPLOCE, [See Symploce.] 10564
SIMPLY, adv. 10564
SIMULACHER, n. [L. simulacrum.] An image. [Not in use.] 10564
SIMULAR, n. [See Simulate.] One who simulates or counterfeits something. 10564
SIMULATE, v.t. [L. simulo, from similis, like.] To feign; to counterfeits; to assume the mere appearance of something, without the reality. The wicked often simulate the virtuous and good. 10565
SIMULATE, a. [L. simulato.] Feigned; pretended; assumed artificially. 10565
SIMULATING, ppr. Feigning; pretending; assuming the appearance of what is not real.
SIMULATION, n. [L. simulation.] The act of feigning to be that which is not; the assumption of a deceitful appearance or character. Simulation differs from dissimulation. The former denotes the assuming of a false character; the latter denotes the concealment of the true character. Both are comprehended in the word hypocrisy. 10565
SIMULTANEOUS, a. [L. simul, at the same time.] Existing or happening at the same time; as simultaneous events. The exchange of ramifications may be simultaneous. 10565
SIMULTAMEOUSLY, adv. At the same time. 10565
SIMULTANEOUSNESS, n. The state or quality of being or happening at the same time; as the simultaneousness of transactions in two different places. 10565
SIMULTY, n. [L. simultas.] Private grudge or quarrel. [Not in use.] 10565
SIN, n. 10565
SIN, v.i. 10566
SIN, for since, obsolete or vulgar. 10567
SINAPISM, n. [L. sinapis, sinape, mustard.] In Pharmacy, a cataplasm composed of mustard seed pulverized, with some other ingredients, and used as an external application. It is a powerful stimulant. 10567
SINCE, prep. or adv. 10567
SINCERE, a. [L. sincerus, which is said to be composed of sine, without, and cera, wax; as if applied originally to pure honey.] 10568
SINCERELY, adv. Honestly; with real purity of heart; without simulation or disguise; to love virtue sincerely. 10568
SINCERENESS, n. Sincerity. 10568
SINCERITY, n. [L. sinceritas.] 10568
SINCIPUT, n. [L.] The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture. 10568
SINDON, n. [L. fine linen.] A wrapper. [Not in use.] 10568
SINE, n. [L. sinus.] In geometry, the right sine of an arch or arc, is a line drawn from one end of that arch perpendicular to the radius drawn through the other end, and is always equal to half the chord of double the arch. 10569
SINECURE, n. [L. sine, without, and cura, cure, care.] An office which has revenue without employment; in church affairs, a benefice without cure of souls. [This is the original and proper sense of the word.] Sine die, [L. without day.] An adjournment sine die is and adjournment without fixing the time of resuming business. When a defendant is suffered to go sine die, he is dismissed the court. 10569
SINEPITE, n. [L. sinage, mustard.] Something resembling mustard seed. 10569
SINEW, n. 10569
SINEW, v.i. To knit as by sinews. 10569
SINEWED, a. 10569
SINEWLESS, a. Having no strength or vigor. 10569
SINEW-SHRUNK, a. Gaunt-bellied; having the sinews under belly shrunk by excess of fatigue, as a horse. 10569
SINEWY, a. 10570
SINFUL, a. [from sin.] 10570
SINFULLY, adv. In a manner which the laws of God do not permit; wickedly; iniquitously; criminally. 10570
SINFULNESS, n. 10570

SING, v.i. pret. sung, sang; pp. sung. 10570
SING, v.t. 10571
SINGE, v.t. sinj. To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of a thing as the nap of cloth, or the hair of the skin; as, to singe off the beard. Thus riding on his curls, he seem'd to pass A rolling fire along, and singe the grass. 10571
SINGE, n. A burning of the surface; a slight burn. 10571
SINGED, pp. Burnt superficially. 10571
SINGEING, ppr. Burning the surface. 10571
SINGER, n. [from sing.] 10571
SINGING, ppr. Uttering melodious or musical notes; making a shrill sound; celebrating in song; reciting in verse. 10572
SINGING, n. The act of uttering sounds with musical inflections; musical articulation; the utterance of melodious notes. 10572
SINGING-BOOK, n. A music book, as it ought to be called; a book containing tunes.10572
SINGINGLY, adv. With sounds like singing; with a kind of tune. 10572
SINGING-MAN, n. A man who sings, or is employed to sing; as in cathedrals. 10572
SINGING-MASTER, n. A music master; one that teaches vocal music 10572
SINGING-WOMAN, n. A woman employed to sing. 10572
SINGLE, a. 10572
SINGLE, v.t. 10573
SINGLED, pp. Selected from among a number. 10573
SINGLENESS, n. 10573
SINGLY, adv. 10573
SINGULAR, a. [L. singularis, from singulus, single.] 10574
SINGULAR, n. A particular instance. [Unusual.] 10574
SINGULARITY, n. 10574
SINGULARIZE, v.t. To make single. [Not in use.] 10575
SINGULARLY, adv. 10575
SINGULT, n. [L. singullus.] A sigh. [Not in use.] 10575
SINICAL, a. [from sine.] Pertaining to a sine. 10575
SINISTER, a. [L. Probably the primary sense is weak, defective.] 10575
SINISTER-HANDED, a. Left-handed. [Not in use.] 10576
SINISTERLY, adv. Absurdly; perversely; unfairly. 10576
SINISTRORSAL, a. [sinister.] Rising from left to right, as a spiral line or helix. 10576
SINISTROUS, a. 10576
SINISTROUSLY, adv. 10576
SINK, v.i. pret. sunk; pp. id. The old pret. sank is nearly obsolete. 10576
SINK, v.t. 10577
SINK, n. 10578
SINKING, ppr. Falling; subsiding; depressing; declining. Sinking fund, in fiance, a fund created for sinking or paying a public debt, or purchasing the stock for the government.
SINLESS, a. [from sin.] 10578
SINLESSNESS, n. Freedom from sin and guilt. 10579
SINNER, n. 10579
SINNER, v.i. To act as a sinner; in ludicrous language. Whether the charmer sinner it or saint it. 10579
SIN-OFFERING, n. [sin and offering.] A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin. Exodus 29:36. 10579
SINOPER, SINOPLE, n. [L. sinopis.] Red ferruginous quartz, of a blood or brownish red color, sometimes with a tinge or yellow. It occurs in small but very perfect crystals, and in masses that resemble some varieties of jasper. 10579
SINTER, n. In mineralogy, calcarious sinter is a variety of carbonate of lime, composed of a series of successive layers, concentric, plane or undulated, and nearly or quite parallel. It appears under various forms. Silicious sinter is white or grayish, light, brittle, porous, and of a fibrous texture. Opaline silicious sinter somewhat resembles opal. It is whitish, with brownish, blackish or bluish spots, and its fragments present dendritic appearances.

Pearl sinter or fiorite occurs in stalactitic, cylindrical, botryoidal, and globular masses, white or grayish. 10579
SINUATE, v.t. [L. sinuo.] To wind; to turn; to bend in and out. 10579
SINUATE, a. In botany, a sinuate leaf is one that has large curved breaks in the margin, resembling bays, as in the oak. 10579
SINUATION, n. A winding or bending in and out. 10580
SINUOSITY, n. [L. sinuosus, sinus.] The quality of bending or curving in and out; or a series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures. 10580
SINUOUS, a. [L. sinus.] Wind; crooked; bending in and out; as a sinuous pipe. Streaking the ground with sinuous trace. 10580
SINUS, n. [L. a bay.] 10580
SIP, v.t. 10580
SIP, v.i. To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips. 10580
SIP, n. The taking of a liquor with the lips; or a small draught taken with the lips. One sip of this will bathe the drooping spirits in delight, beyond the bliss of dreams. 10580
SIPE, v.i. To ooze; to issue slowly; as a fluid. 10581
SIPHILIS, n. The venereal disease. 10581
SIPHILITIC, a. Pertaining to the venereal disease, or partaking of its nature. 10581
SIPHON, n. [L. sipho, sipo] 10581
SIPHUNCULATED, a. [L, siphunculus, a little siphon.] Having a little siphon or spout, as a valve. 10581
SIPPED, pp. Drawn in with the lips; imbibed in small quantities. 10581
SIPPER, n. One that sips. 10581
SIPPET, n. A small sop. [Not in use.] 10581
SI QUIS. [L. if any one.] These words give name to a notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him. 10581
SIR, n. sur. 10581
SIRE, n. [supra.] 10582
SIRE, v.t. To beget; to procreate; used of beasts. 10582
SIRED, pp. Begotten. 10582
SIREN, n. 10582
SIREN, a. Pertaining to a siren, or to the dangerous enticements of music; bewitching; fascinating; as a siren song.
SIRIASIS, n. An inflammation of the brain, proceeding from the excessive heat of the 10583
sun; phrensy almost peculiar to children. 10583
SIRIUS, n. [L. the sun.] 10583
SIRLOIN, n. A particular piece of beef so called. [See Sir.] 10583
SIRNAME, is more correctly written surname. 10583
SIRO, n. A mite. 10583
SIROCCO, n. A pernicious wind that blows from the south east in Italy, called the Syrian wind. It is said to resemble the steam from the mouth of an oven. 10583
SIRRAH, n. A word of reproach and contempt; used in addressing vile characters. Go sirrah, to my call. [I know not whence we have this word. The common derivation of it from sir, ha, is ridiculous.] 10583
SIRT, n. sert. [L. syrtis.] A quicksand. [Not in use.] 10583
SIRUP, n. sur'up, [oriental. See Sherbet and Absorb.] The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or other juice sweetened; or sugar boiled. with vegetable infusions. 10583
SIRUPED, a. Moistened or tinged with sirup or sweet juice. 10583
SIRUPY, a. Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities. 10583
SISE — SKIRTED 10584
SISE, for assize. [Not used.] 10584
SISKIN, n. A bird, the green finch; another name of the aberdavine. The siskin or aberdavine is the Fringilla spinus; the green finch, the Fr. chloris, a different species.
SISS, v.i. To hiss; a legitimate word in universal popular use in New England. 10584
SISTER, n. 10584 10584

SISTER, v.t. To resemble closely. 10584
SISTER, v.i. To be akin; to be near to. [Little used.] 10584
SISTERHOOD, n. 10584
SISTER-IN-LAW, n. A husband's or wife's sister. 10585
SISTERLY, a. Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate; as sisterly kindness. 10585
SIT, v.i. pret. sat; old pp. sitten [L. sedeo.] 10585
SIT, v.t. 10586
SITE, n. [L. silus.] 10587
SITED, a. Placed; situated. [Not in use.] 10587
SITFAST, n. A hard knob growing on a horse's back under the saddle. 10587
SITH, adv. Since; in later times. 10587
SITHE, n. Time. 10587
SITHE, [See Sythe.] 10587
SITHENCE, SITHES, adv. Since; in later times. 10587
SITTER, n. [from sit.] 10587
SITTING, ppr. 10588
SITTING, n. 10588
SITUATE, a. [L. situs, sedeo.] 10588
SITUATED, a. [See Situate.] 10589
SITUATION, n. 10589
SIVAN, n. The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our May and part of June. 10589
SIX, a. [L. sex;] Twice three; one more than five. 10589
SIX, n. The number of six or twice three. To be at six and seven, or as more generally used, at sixes and sevens, is to be in disorder. 10589
SIXFOLD, a. [six and fold.] Six times repeated; six double; six times as much. 10590
SIXPENCE, n. [six and pence.] 10590
SIX-PENNY, a. Worth sixpence; as a six-penny loaf. 10590
SIX-PETALED, a. In botany, having six distinct petals or flower leaves. 10590
SIXSCORE, a. [six and score.] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty. 10590
SIXTEEN, a. Six and ten; noting the sum of six and ten. 10590
SINTEENTH, a. The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen. 10590
SIXTH, a. The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six. 10590
SIXTH, n. 10590
SIXTHLY, adv. In the sixth place. 10590
SIXTIETH, a. The ordinal of sixty. 10590
SIXTY, a. Ten times six. 10590
SIXTY, n. The number of six times ten. 10591
SIZABLE, a. [from size.] 10591
SIZE, n. [either contracted from assize, or from the L. scissus. I take it to be from the former, and from the sense of setting, as we apply the word to the assize of bread.] 10591
SIZE, v.t. 10591
SIZED, pp. 10591
SIZEL, n. In coining, the residue of bars of silver, after pieces are cut out for coins. 10592
SIZIER, n. In the university of Cambridge, a student of the rank nest below that of a pensioner. 10592
SIZINESS, n. [from sizy.] Glutinousness; viscousness; the quality of size; as the siziness of blood. 10592
SIZY, a. [from size.] Glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size; as sizy blood. 10592
SKADDLE, n. Hurt; damage. [Not in use.] 10592
SKADDLE, a. Hurtful; mischievous. [Not in use.] 10592
SKADDONS, n. The embryos of bees. [Not in use.] 10592
SKAIN, n. A knot of thread, yarn or silk, or a number of knots collected. 10592
SKAINSMATE, n. A messmate; a companion. 10592

SKALD, n. An ancient Scandinavian poet or bard. 10592
SKATE, n. A sort or shoe furnished with a smooth iron for sliding on ice. 10592
SKATE, v.i. To slide or move on skates. 10592
SKATE, n. [L. squatus, squatina.] A fish of the ray kind, (Raia Batis;) called the variegated ray-fish, It is a flat fish, the largest and thinnest of the genus, some of them weighing nearly two hundred pounds. 10592
SKATER, n. One who skates on ice. 10593
SKEAN, n. A short sword, or a knife. [Not in use.] 10593
SKEED. [See Skid.] 10593
SKEEL, n. A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. 10593
SKEET, n. A long scoop used to wet the sides of ships or the sails. 10593
SKEG, n. A little salmon. 10593
SKELETON, n. [L. calleo, callus.] 10593
SKELLUM, n. A scoundrel. [Not in use.] 10593
SKEP, n. A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top. [Not used in America.] 10593
SKEPTIC. [See Sceptic.] 10593
SKETCH, n. [L. scateo.] An outline or general delineation of any thing; a first rough or incomplete draught of a plan or any design; as the sketch of a building; the sketch of an essay. 10593
SKETCH, v.t. 10593
SKETCHED, pp. Having the outline drawn. 10594
SKETCHING, ppr. Drawing the outline. 10594
SKEW, adv. Awry; obliquely. [See Askew.] 10594
SKEW, v.t. 10594
SKEW, v.i. To walk obliquely. 10594
SKEWER, n. A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting. 10594
SKEWER, v.t. To fasten with skewers. 10594
SKID, n. 10594
SKIFF, n. [L. schapha;] A small light boar resembling a yawl. 10594
SKIFF, v.t. To pass over in a light boat. 10594
SKILL, n. Calleo, that is to strain, stretch, reach, and with to perfect, that is, to make sound, or to reach the utmost limit. The sense of folly, error, sin, preverseness, is from wandering, deviation. 10594
SKILL, v.t. To know; to understand. 10595
SKILL, v.i. 10595
SKILLED, a. Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in the application of it; familiarly acquainted with; followed by in; as a professor skilled in logic or geometry; one skilled in the art of engraving. 10595
SKILLESS, a. Wanting skill; artless. 10595
SKILLFUL, a. 10595
SKILLFULLY, adv. With skill; with nice art; dextrously; as a machine skillfully made; a ship skillfully managed. 10596
SKILLFULNESS, n. The quality of possessing skill; dextrousness; ability to perform well in any art or business, or to manage affairs with judgement and exactness, or according to good taste or just rules; knowledge and ability derived from experience. 10596
SKILLING, n. An isle or bay of a barn; also, a skight addition to a cottage 10596
SKILT, n. [See Skill.] Difference. 10596
SKIM, n. [a different orthography of scum;] 10596
SKIM, v.t. 10596
SKIM, v.i. 10596
SKIMBLE-SCAMBLE, a. [a duplication of scamble.] Wandering; disorderly. 10597
SKIM-COULTER, n. A coulter for paring off the surface of land. 10597
SKIMMER, n. 10597
SKIM-MILK, n. Milk from which the cream has been taken. 10597

SKIMMINGS, n. plu. Matter skimmed from the surface of liquors. 10597
SKIN, n. 10597
SKIN, v.t. 10597
SKIN, v.i. To be covered with skin; as a wound skins over. 10598
SKINDEEP, a. Superficial; not deep; slight. 10598
SKINFLINT, n. [skin and flint] A very niggardly person. 10598
SKINK, n. 10598
SKINK, v.i. To bestow, to make a present. To serve drink. 10598
SKINKER, n. One that serves liquors. 10598
SKINLESS, a. [from skin] Having a thin skin; as skinless fruit. 10598
SKINNED, pp. 10598
SKINNER, n. 10598
SKINNINESS, n. The quality of being skinny. 10598
SKINNY, a. Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh. 10598
SKIP, v.i. To leap; to bound; to spring; as a goat or lamb. 10599
SKIP, v.t. To pass over or by; to omit; to miss. 10599
SKIP, n. A leap; a bound; a spring. 10599
SKIP-JACK, n. An upstart. 10599
SKIP-KENNEL, n. A lackey; a footboy. 10599
SKIPPER, n. 10599
SKIPPET, n. [See Ship and Skiff.] A small boat. 10599
SKIPPING, ppr. Leaping; bounding. Skipping notes, in music, are notes that are not in regular course, but separate. 10599
SKIPPINGLY, adv. by leaps. 10599
SKIRMISH, n. 10599
SKIRMISH, v.i. To fight slightly or in small parties. 10600
SKIRMISHER, n. One that skirmishes. 10600
SKIRMISHING, ppr. Fighting slightly or in detached parties. 10600
SKIRMISHING, n. The act of fighting in a loose or slight encounter. 10600
SKIRR, v.t. To scour; to ramble over in order to clear. 10600
SKIRR, v.i. To scour; to scud; to run hastily. 10600
SKIRRET, n. A plant of the genus Sium. 10600
SKIRRUS. [See Scirrus.] 10600
SKIRT, n. 10600
SKIRT, v.t. To border; to form the border or edge; or to run along the edge; as a plain skirted by rows of trees; a circuit skirted round with wood. 10600
SKIRT, v.i. To be on the border; to live near the extremity. 10600
SKIRTED, pp. Bordered. 10601
SKIRTING — SLEAZY 10602
SKIRTING, ppr. Bordering; forming a border. 10602
SKIT, n. A wanton girl; a reflection; a jeer or jibe; a whim. 10602
SKIT, v.t. To cast reflections. 10602
SKITTISH, a. 10602
SKITTISHLY, adv. Shyly; wantonly; changeably. 10602
SKITTISHNESS, n. 10602
SKITTLES, n. Nine pins. 10602
SKOLEZITE, n. A mineral allied to Thomsonite, occurring crystallized and massive, colorless and nearly transparent. When a small portion of it is placed in the exterior flame of the blowpipe, it twists like a worm, becomes opake, and is converted into a blebby colorless glass. 10602
SKONCE, [See Sconce.] 10602
SKORADITE, n. A mineral of a greenish color of different shades or brown and nearly black, resembling the martial arseniate of copper. It occurs massive, but generally crystallized in rectangular prisms. 10602
SKREEN. [See Screen.] 10603

SKRINGE, properly scringe; a vulgar corruption of cringe. 10603
SKUE. [See Skew.] 10603
SKUG, v.t. To hide. 10603
SKULK, v.i. To lurk; to withdraw into a corner or into a close place for concealment [See Sculk.] 10603
SKULL, n. 10603
SKULL-CAP, n. 10603
SKUNK, n. In America, the popular name of a fetid animal of the weasel kind; the Viverra Mephitis of Linne. 10603
SKUNK-CABBAGE, SKUNK-WEED, n. A plant vulgarly so called, the Tetodes fatidus, so named from its smell. 10603
SKUTE, n. A boat. [See Scow.] 10603
SKY, n. 10604
SKY-COLORED, a. Like the sky in color; blue; azure. 10604
SKY-DYED, a. Colored like the sky. 10604
SKYEY, a. Like the sky; etherial. 10604
SKYISH, a. Like the sky, or approaching the sky. The skyish head of blue Olympus. 10604
SKYLARK, n. A lark that mounts and sings as it flies. 10604
SKY-LIGHT, n. A window placed in the top of a house or ceiling of a room for admission of light. 10604
SKY-ROCKET, n. A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fire works.
SLAB, a. Thick; viscous. [Not used.] 10604 10604
SLAB, n. 10604
SLABS OF TIN, the lesser masses which the workers cast the metal into. These are run into molds of stone. 10605
SLABBER, v.i. To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel. It is also written slaver. 10605
SLABBER, v.t. 10605
SLABBERERM, n. One that slabbers; an idiot. 10605
SLABBERING, ppr. Driveling. 10605
SLABBY, a. 10605
SLAB-LINE, n. A line or small rope by which seamen truss up the main-sail or fore-sail.
SLACK, a. 10605 10605
SLACK IN STAYS, in seamen's language, slow in going about; as a ship. 10606
SLACK WATER, in seamen's language, the time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide. 10606
SLACK, adv. Partially; insufficiently; not intensely; as slack dried hops; bread slack baked.
SLACK, n. The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no stress upon it. 10606 10606
SLACK, SLACKEN, v.i. 10606
SLACK, SLACKEN, v.t. 10606
SLACK, n. Small coal; coal broken into small parts. 10607
SLACK, n. A valley or small shallow dell. 10607
SLACKEN, n. Among miners, a spungy semi-vitrified substance which they mix with the ores of metals to prevent their fusion. 10607
SLACKLY, adv. 10607
SLACKNESS, n. 10607
SLADE, n. A little dell or valley; also, a flat piece of low moist ground. 10608
SLAG, n. The dross or recrement of a metal; or vitrified cinders. 10608
SLAIE, n. A weaver's reed. 10608
SLAIN, pp. of slay; so written for slayen. Killed. 10608
SLAKE, v.t. To quench; to extinguish; as, to slake thirst. And slake the heav'nly fire. 10608
SLAKE, v.i. 10608
SLAM, v.t. 10608
SLAM, n. 10609

SLAMKIN, SLAMMERKIN, n. A slut; a slatternly woman. [Not used.] 10609
SLANDER, n. 10609
SLANDER, v.t. To defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting one; to tarnish or impair the reputation of one by false tales, maliciously told or propagated. 10609
SLANDERED, pp. Defamed; injured in good name by false and malicious reports. 10609
SLANDERER, n. A defamer; one who injures another by maliciously reporting something to his prejudice. 10609
SLANDERING, ppr. Defaming. 10609
SLANDEROUS, a. 10609
SLANDEROUSLY, adv. With slander; calumniously; with false and malicious reproach.
SLANDEROUSNESS, n. The state or quality of being slanderous or defamatory. 10610
SLANG, old pret. of sling. We now use slung. 10610 10610
SLANG, n. Low vulgar unmeaning language. [Low.] 10610
SLANK, n. A plant. [alga marina.] 10610
SLANT, STANTING, a. Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; as a slanting ray of light; a slanting floor. 10610
SLANT, v.t. To turn form a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to. 10610
SLANT, n. 10610
SLANTINGLY, adv. With a slope or inclination; also, with an oblique hint or remark. 10610
SLANTLY, SLANTWISE, adv. Obliquely; in an inclined direction. 10610
SLAP, n. [L. alapa and schloppus.] A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad. 10611
SLAP, v.t. To strike with the open hand, or with something broad. 10611
SLAP, adv. With a sudden and violent blow. 10611
SLAPDASH, adv. [slap and dash.] All at once. 10611
SLAPE, a. Slippery; smooth. 10611
SLAPPER, SLAPPING, a. Very large. [Vulgar.] 10611
SLASH, v.t. 10611
SLASH, v.i. To strike violently and at random with a sword, hanger or other edger instrument; to lay about one with blows. Hewing and slashing at their idle shades. 10611
SLASH, n. A long cut; a cut made at random. 10611
SLASHED, pp. Cut at random. 10611
SLASHING, ppr. Striking violently and cutting at random. 10611
SLAT, n. [This is doubtless the sloat of the English dictionaries. See Sloat.] A narrow piece of board or timber used to fasten together larger pieces; as the slats of a cart or a chair. 10611
SLATCH, n. 10611
SLATE, n. 10612
SLATE, v.i. To cover with slate or plates of stone; as, to slate a roof. [It does not signify to tile.] 10612
SLATE, SLETE, v.t. To set a dog loose at any thing. 10612
SLATE-AX, n. A mattock with an ax-end; used in slating. 10612
SLATED, pp. Covered with slates. 10612
SLATER, v.i. 10612
SLATTERN, n. A woman who is negligent of her dress, or who suffers her clothes and furniture to be in disorder; one who is not neat and nice. 10612
SLATTERN, v.i. To slattern away, to consume carelessly or wastefully; to waste. 10612
SLATTERNLY, adv. Negligently; awkwardly. 10612
SLATY, a. Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; as a slaty color or texture; a slaty feel. 10613
SLAUGHTER, n. slaw'ter [See Slay.] 10613
SLAUGHTER, v.t. slaw'ter. 10613
SLAUGHTERED, pp. slaw'tered. Slain; butchered. 10613
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, n. slaw'ter-house, A house where beasts are butchered for the market. 10613
SLAUGHTERING, ppr. slaw'tering, Killing; destroying human life; butchering, 10613

SLAUGHTER-MAN, n. slaw'ter-man. One employed in killing. 10613
SLAUGHTEROUS, a. slaw'terous. Destructive; murderous. 10613
SLAVE, n. 10613
SLAVE, v.i. To drudge; to toil; to labor as a slave. 10614
SLAVEBORN, a. Born in slavery. 10614
SLAVELIKE, a. Like or becoming a slave. 10614
SLAVER, n. [the same as slabber.] Saliva driveling from the mouth. 10614
SLAVER, v.i. 10614
SLAVER, v.t. To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth; to defile with drivel. 10614
SLAVERED, pp. Defiled with drivel. 10614
SLAVERER, n. A driveler; an idiot. 10614
SLAVERING, ppr. Letting fall saliva. 10614
SLAVERY, n. [See Slave.] 10614
SLAVE-TRADE, n. [slave and trade.] The barbarous and wicked business of purchasing men and women, transporting them to a distant country and selling them for slaves. 10615
SLAVEISH, a. 10615
SLAVISHLY, adv. Servilely; meanly; basely. 10615
SLAVISHNESS, n. The state or quality of being slavish; servility; meanness. 10615
SLAVONIC, a. Pertaining to the Slavons or ancient inhabitants of Russia. 10615
SLAVONIC, n. The Slavonic language. 10615
SLAY, v.t. pret. slew; pp. slain. [The proper sense is to strike, and as beating was an early mode of killing, this word, like smite, came to signify to kill. It seems to be formed on the root of lay; as we say to lay on.] 10615
SLAYER, n. One that slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life. 10616
SLAYING, ppr. Killing; destroying life. 10616
SLEAVE, n. The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted. 10616
SLEAVE, v.t. To separate threads; or to divide a collection of threads; to sley; a word used by weavers. 10616
SLEAVED, a. Raw; not spun or wrought. 10616
SLEAZY, SLEEZY, a. [probably from the root of loose.] Thin; flimsy; wanting firmness of texture or substance; as sleezy silk or muslin. 10616

SLED — SLOTH 10617

SLED, n. A carriage or vehicle moved on runners, much used in America for conveying heavy weights in winter, as timber, wood, stone and the like. 10617
SLED, v.t. To convey or transport on a sled; as, to sled wood or timber. 10617
SLEDDED, pp. Conveyed on a sled. 10617
SLEDDING, ppr. Conveying on a sled. 10617
SLEDDING, n. The act of transporting on a sled. 10617
SLEDGE, n. 10617
SLEEK, a. [See Like.] 10617
SLEEK, n. That which make smooth; varnish. [Little used.] 10617
SLEEK, v.t. 10618
SLEEK, adv. With ease and dexterity; with exactness. [Vulgar.] 10618
SLEEKLY, adv. Smoothly; nicely. 10618
SLEEKNESS, n. Smoothness of surface. 10618
SLEEKSTONE, n. A smoothing stone. 10618
SLEEKY, a. Of a sleek or smooth appearance. [Not in use.] 10618
SLEEP, v.i. pret. and pp. slept. 10618
SLEEP, n. That state of an animal in which the voluntary exertion of his mental and corporeal powers is suspended, and he rests unconscious of what passes around him, and not affected by the ordinary impressions of external objects. Sleep is generally attended with a relaxation of the muscles, but the involuntary motions, as respiration and the circulation of the blood, are continued. The mind is often very active in sleep; but its powers not being under the control of reason, its exercises are very irregular. Sleep is the natural rest or repose intended by the Creator to restore the powers of the body and mind, when exhausted or fatigued. 10619
SLEEP OF PLANTS, a state of plants at night, when their least droop or are folded. 10619
SLEEPER, n. 10619

SLEEPFUL, a. Strongly inclined to sleep. [Little used.] 10619
SLEEPFULNESS, n. Strong inclination to sleep. [Little used.] 10620
SLEEPILY, adv. 10620
SLEEPINESS, n. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep. 10620
SLEEPING, ppr. Resting; reposing in sleep. 10620
SLEEPING, n. The state of resting in sleep. 10620
SLEEPLESS, a. 10620
SLEEPLESSNESS, n. Want or destitution of sleep. 10620
SLEEPY, a. 10620
SLEET, n. 10620
SLEET, v.i. To snow or hail with a mixture of rain. 10621
SLEETY, a. Bringing sleet. 10621
SLEEVE, n. 10621
SLEEVE, v.t. 10621
SLEID, v.t. To sley or prepare for use in the weaver's sley or slaie. 10621
SLEIGH, n. sla. [probably allied to sleek.] A vehicle moved on runners, and greatly used in America for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice. [This word the English write and pronounce sledge, and apply it to what we calla sled.] 10621
SLEIGHT, n. slite. 10621
SLEIGHTFUL, SLEIGHTY, a. Artful; cunningly dexterous. 10622
SLENDER, a. 10622
SLENDERLY, adv. 10622
SLENDERNESS, n. Thinness; smallness of diameter in proportion to the length; as the slenderness of a hair. 10623
SLENT, v.i. To make an oblique remark. [Not used. See Slant.] 10623
SLEPT, pret. and pp. of sleep. 10623
SLEW, pret. of slay. 10623
SLEY, n. A weaver's reed. [See Sleave and Sleid.] 10623
SLEY, v.t. To separate; to part threads and arrange them in a reed; as weavers. 10623
SLICE, v.t. 10623
SLICE, n. A thin broad piece cut off; as a slice of bacon; a slice of cheese; a slice of bread. 10623
SLICED, pp. Cut into broad thin pieces. 10624
SLICH, n. The ore of a metal when pounded and prepared for working. 10624
SLICING, ppr. Cutting into broad thin pieces. 10624
SLICK, the popular pronunciation of sleek, and so written by some authors. 10624
SLICKENSIDES, n. A name which workmen give to a variety of galena in Derbyshire.
SLID, pret. of slide. 10624 10624
SLID, SLIDDER, pp. of slide. 10624
SLIDDER, v.i. [See Slide.] To slide with interruption. [Not in use.] 10624
SLIDDER, SLIDDERLY, a. [See Slide.] Slippery. [Not in use.] 10624
SLIDE, v.i. pret. slid; pp. slid, slidden. 10624
SLIDE, v.t. 10625
SLIDE, n. 10625
SLIDER, n. 10625
SLIDING, ppr. Moving along the surface by slipping; gliding; passing smoothly, easily or imperceptibly. 10626
SLIDING, n. Lapse; falling; used in backsliding. 10626
SLIDING-RULE, n. A mathematical instrument used to determine measure or quantity without compasses, by sliding the parts one by another. 10626
SLIGHT, a. [It seems that slight belongs to the family of sleek, smooth.] 10626
SLIGHT, n. 10626
SLIGHT, v.t. 10627
SLIGHTED, pp. Neglected. 10627
SLIGHTEN, v.t. To slight or disregard. [Not in use.] 10627
SLIGHTER, n. One who neglects. 10627

SLIGHTING, ppr. Neglecting; disregarding. 10627
SLIGHTINGLY, adv. With neglect; without respect. 10627
SLIGHTLY, adv. 10627
SLIGHTNESS, n. 10627
SLIGHTY, a. 10628
SLILY, adv. [from sly.] With artful or dexterous secrecy. Satan slily robs us of our grand treasure. 10628
SLIM, a. [Ice.] 10628
SLIME, n. [L. limus.] Soft moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud. The had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar. Genesis 11:3. 10628
SLIME-PIT, n. A pit of slime or adhesive mire. 10628
SLIMINESS, n. The quality of slime; consisting of slime. 10628
SLIMY, a. 10628
SLINESS, n. [from sly.] Dexterous artifice to conceal any thing; artful secrecy. 10629
SLING, n. 10629
SLING, v.t. pret. and pp. slung. [The primary sense seems to be to swing.] 10629
SLINGER, n. One who slings or uses the sling. 10629
SLINGING, ppr. Throwing with a sling; hanging so as to swing; moving by a sling. 10629
SLINK, v.i. pret. and pp. slunk. 10629
SLINK, v.t. To cast prematurely; to miscarry of; as the female of a beast. 10630
SLINK, n. Produced prematurely, as the young of a beast. 10630
SLIP, v.i. [L. labor, to slide.] 10630
SLIP, v.t. 10630
SLIP, n. 10631
SLIP-BOARD, n. A board sliding in grooves. 10632
SLIP-KNOT, n. A bow-knot; a knot which will not beat a strain, or which os easily untied.
SLIPPER, n. 10632 10632
SLIPPER, a. Slippery [Not in use.] 10632
SLIPPERED, a. Wearing slippers. 10632
SLIPPERILY, adv. [from slippery.] In a slippery manner. 10632
SLIPPERINESS, n. 10633
SLIPPERY, a. 10633
SLIPPY, a. Slippery. [Not in use.] 10633
SLIPSHOD, a. [slip and shod.] Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters. 10633
SLIPSTRING, n. [slip and string.] One that has shaken off restraint; a prodigal; called also slopthrift, but I believe seldom or never used. 10633
SLIT, v.t. pret. slit; pp. slot or slitted. 10633
SLIT, n. 10634
SLITTER, n. One that slits. 10634
SLITTING, ppr. Cutting lengthwise. 10634
SLITTING-MILL, n. A mill where iron bars are slit into nail rods etc. 10634
SLIVE, v.i. To sneak. 10634
SLIVER, v.t. To cut or divide into long thin pieces, or into very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise; as, to sliver wood. 10634
SLIVER, n. A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise. In Scotland, it is said to signify a slice; as a sliver of beef. 10634
SLOAT, n. [from the root of L. claudo.] A narrow piece of timber which holds together larger pieces; as the sloats of a cart. [In New England, this is called a slat, as the slats of a chair, cart, etc.] 10634
SLOBBER, and its derivatives, are a different orthography of slabber, the original pronunciation of which was probably slobber. [See Slabber and Slaver.] 10634
SLOCK, to quench, is a different orthography of slake, but not used. 10635
SLOE, n. A small wild plum, the fruit of the black thorn. [Prunus spinosa.] 10635
SLOOM, n. Slumber. [Not used.] 10635

SLOOMY, a. Sluggish; slow. [Not used.] 10635
SLOOP, n. A vessel with one mast, the main-sail of which is attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge. It differs from a cutter by having a fixed steeving bowsprit, and a jib-stay. Sloops are of various sizes, from the size of a boat to that of more than 100 tons burthen. 10635
SLOP, v.t. [probably allied to lap.] To drink greedily and grossly. [Little used.] 10635
SLOP, n. [probably allied to slabber.] 10635
SLOP, n. Trowsers; a loose lower garment; drawers; hence, ready made clothes. 10635
SLOPSELLER, n. A shop where ready made clothes are sold. 10635
SLOPE, a. [This word contains the elements of L. labor, lapsus, and Eng. slip; also of L. levo. Eng. lift. I know not whether it originally signified ascending or descending, probably the latter.] Inclined or inclining form a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon; as slope hills. [Little used.] 10635
SLOPE, n. 10636
SLOPE, v.t. To form with a slope; to form to declivity or obliquity; to direct obliquely; to incline; as, to slope the ground in a garde; to slope a piece of cloth in cutting a garment. 10636
SLOPE, v.i. To take an oblique direction; to be declivous or inclined. 10636
SLOPENESS, n. Declivity; obliquity. [Not much used.] 10636
SLOPEWISE, adv. Obliquely. 10636
SLOPING, ppr. 10636
SLOPINGLY, adv. Obliquely; with a slope. 10636
SLOPPINESS, n. [from sloppy.] Wetness of the earth; muddiness. 10636
SLOPPY, a. Wet, as the ground; muddy; plashy. 10636
SLOT, v.t. To shut with violence; to slam, that is to drive. [Not in use.] 10636
SLOT, n. A broad flat wooden bar. 10637
SLOT, n. The track of a deer. 10637
SLOTH, n. 10637
SLOTH, v.i. To be idle. [Not in use.] 10637
SLOTHFUL — SMIGHT 10638
SLOTHFUL, a. Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle. He that is slothful in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. Proverbs 18:9. 10638
SLOTHFULLY, adv. Lazily; sluggish; idly. 10638
SLOTHFULNESS, n. The indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness. Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep. Proverbs 19:15. 10638
SLOTTERY, a. 10638
SLOUCH, n. [This word probably belongs to the root of lag, slug.] 10638
SLOUCH, v.i. To hang down; to have a down cast clownish look, gait or manner. 10638
SLOUCH, v.t. To depress; to cause to hang down; as, to slouch the hat. 10638
SLOUCHING, ppr. 10638
SLOUGH, n. slou. 10639
SLOUGH, v.i. sluff. To separate from the sound flesh; to come off; as the matter over a sore; a term in surgery.
SLOUGHLY, a. slou'y. Full of sloughs; miry. 10639 10639
SLOVEN, n. A man careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness; a man habitually negligent of neatness and order. 10639
SLOVENLINESS, n. [from sloven.] 10639
SLOVENLY, a. 10639
SLOVENLY, adv. In a careless, inelegant manner. 10639
SLOVENRY, n. Negligence of order or neatness; dirtiness. [Not in use.] 10640
SLOW, a. 10640
SLOW, is used in composition to modify other words; as a slow-paced horse. 10640
SLOW, as a verb, to delay, is not in use. 10640
SLOW, n. A moth. [Not in use.] 10640
SLOWBACK, n. A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer. 10640
SLOWLY, adv. 10640
SLOWNESS, n. 10641

SLOW-WORM, SLOE-WORM, n. An insect found on the leaves of the sloe-tree, which often changes its skin and assumes different colors. It changes into a four winged fly.
SLOW-WORM, n. A kind of viper, the blind worm, scarcely venomous. 10641 10641
SLUBBER, v.t. To do lazily, imperfectly or coarsely; to daub; to stain; to cover carelessly. [Little used and vulgar.] 10641
SLUBBERINGLY, adv. In a sloenly manner, [Not used and vulgar.] 10642
SLUDGE, n. Mud; mire; soft mud. 10642
SLUDS, n. Among miners, half roasted ore. 10642
SLUE, v.t. In seamen's language, to turn any thing conical or cylindrical, etc. about its axis without removing it; to turn. 10642
SLUG, n. [allied to slack, sluggard.] 10642
SLUG, v.i. To move slowly; to lie idle. 10642
SLUG, v.t. To make sluggish. 10642
SLUGABED, n. One who indulges in lying abed. [Not in use.] 10642
SLUGGARD, n. [from slug and ard, slow kind.] A person habitually lazy, idle and inactive; a drone. 10642
SLUGGARD, a. Sluggish; lazy. 10642
SLUGGARDIZE, v.t. To make lazy. [Little used.] 10642
SLUGGISH, a. 10642
SLUGGISHLY, adv. Lazily; slothfully; drowsily; idly; slowly. 10643
SLUGGISHNESS, n. 10643
SLUGGY, a. Sluggish [Not in use.] 10643
SLUICE, SLUSE, n. [L. claudo, clausi, clausus; Low L. exclusa. The most correct orthography is sluse.] 10643
SLUICE, SLUSE, v.t. To emit by flood-gates. [Little used] 10643
SLUICY, SLUSY, a. Falling in streams as from a sluice. And oft whole sheets descent of sluicy rain. 10643
SLUMBER, v.i. 10643
SLUMBER, v.t. 10644
SLUMBER, n. 10644
SLUMBERER, n. One that slumbers. 10644
SLUMBERING, ppr. Dozing; sleeping. 10644
SLUMBEROUS, SLUMBERY, a. 10644
SLUMP, v.i. To fall or sink suddenly into water or mud, when walking on a hard surface, as on ice or frozed ground, not strong enough to bear the person. [This legitimate word is in common and respectable use in New England, and its signification is so approriate that no onther word wil supply its place.] 10644
SLUNG, pret. and pp. of sling. 10645
SLUNK, pret. and pp. of slink. 10645
SLUR, v.t. 10645
SLUR, n. 10645
SLUSE, a more correct orthography of sluice. 10645
SLUSH, n. Soft mud, or a soft mixture of filthy substances. [This may be the Eng. slutch.]
SLUT, n. 10645 10645
SLUTTERY, n. The qualities of a slut; more generally, the practice of a slut; neglect of cleanliness and order; dirtiness of clothes, rooms, furniture or provisions. 10646
SLUTTISH, a. 10646
SLUTTISHLY, adv. In a sluttish manner; negligently; dirtily, 10646
SLUTTISHNESS, n. The qualities or practice of a slut; negligence of dress; dirtiness of dress, furniture and in domestic affairs generally. 10646
SLY, a. 10646
SLY-BOOTS, n. A sly, cunning or waggish person. 10646
SLYLY, SLYNESS. [See Slily, Sliness.] 10646
SMACK, v.i. [The primary sense is to throw, to strike, whence to touch or taste;] 10647
SMACK, v.t. 10647

SMACK, n. 10647
SMALL, a. 10648
SMALL, n. The small or slender part of a thing; as the small of the leg or of the back. 10648
SMALL, v.t. To make little or less. [Not in use.] 10648
SMALLAGE, n. A plant of the genus Apium, water parsley. 10648
SMALL-BEER, n. [small and beer.] A species of weak beer. 10648
SMALL-COAL, n. [small and coal.] Little wood coals unsed to light fires. 10648
SMALL-CRAFT, n. [small and craft.] A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size, or below the size of ships and bigs intended for foreign trade. 10649
SMALLISH, a. Somewhat small. 10649
SMALLNESS, n. Littleness of size or extent; littleness of quantity; as the smallness of a fly or of a horse; the smallness of a hill. 10649
SMALL-POX, n. [small and pox, pocks.] A very contagious disease, characterized by an eruprion of pustules on the skin; the variolous disease. 10649
SMALLY, adv. small'-ly. In a little quantity or degree; with minuteness. [Little used.] 10649
SMALT, n. A beautiful blue glass of cobalt; flint and potash fused together. 10649
SMARAGD, n. The emerald. 10649
SMARAGDINE, a. [L. Smaragdinus.] Pertaining to emerald; consisting of emerald, or resembling it; of an emerald green. 10649
SMARAGDITE, n. A mineral; called also green diallage. 10650
SMARIS, n. A fish of a dark green color. 10650
SMART, n. [This word is probably formed on the root of L. amarus, bitter, that is, sharp.]
SMART, v.i. 10650 10650
SMART, a. 10650
SMART, n. A cant word for a fellow that affects briskness and vivacity. 10651
SMARTEN, v.t. To make smart. [Not in use.] 10651
SMARTLE, v.i. To waste away. [Not in use.] 10651
SMARTLY, adv. 10651
SMARTNESS, n. 10651
SMART-WEED, n. A name given to the arsmart or persicaria. 10651
SMASH, v.t. [probably mash, with a prefix.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush. Here every thing is broken and smashed to pieces. [Vulgar.] 10651
SMATCH, n. [corrupted from smack.] 10651
SMATTER, v.i. [It contains the elements of mutter.] 10652
SMATTER, n. Slight superficial knowledge. 10652
SMATTERER, n. One who has only a slight superficial knowledge. 10652
SMATTERING, n. A slight superficial knowledge. [This is the word commonly used.]
SMEAR, v.t. 10652 10652
SMEAR, n. A fat oily substance; ointment. [Little used.] 10652
SMEARED, pp. Overspread with soft or oily matter; soiled. 10652
SMEARING, ppr. Overspreading with any thing soft and oleaginous; soiling. 10652
SMEARY, a. That smears or soils; adhesive. [Little used.] 10652
SMEATH, n. A sea fowl. 10652
SMECTITE, n. An argillaceous earth; so called from its property of taking grease out of cloth, etc. 10653
SMEETH, v.t. To smole. [Not in use.] 10653
SMEGMATIC, a. Being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive. 10653
SMELL, v.t. pret. and pp. smelled, smelt. [I have not found this word in any other language.] TO perceive by the nose, or by the olfactory nerves; to have a sensation excited in certain organs of the nose by particular qualities of a body, which are transmitted in fine particles, often form a distance; as, to smell a rose; to smell perfumes.
SMELL, v.i. 10653 10653
SMELL, n. 10653
SMELLED, SMELT, pret. and pp. of smell. 10654
SMELLER, n. One that smells. 10654

SMELLFEAST, n. [smell and feast.] One that is apt to find and frequent good tables; an epicure; a parasite. 10654
SMELT. [See Smelled.] 10654
SMELT, n. A small fish that is very delicate food. But in Europe, a fish of the truttaceous kind, so names from its peculiar smell. 10654
SMELT, v.t. To melt, an ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances. 10654
SMELTED, pp. Melted for the extraction of the metal. 10654
SMELTER, n. One the melts ore. 10654
SMELTERY, n. A house or place for smelting ores. 10654
SMELTING, ppr. Melting, as ore. 10654
SMELTING, n. The operation of melting ores for the purpose of extracting the metal. 10654
SMERK, n. An affected smile. 10654
SMERK, a. Nice; smart; janty. So smerk, so smooth he prick'd his ears. 10654
SMERLIN, n. A fish. 10654
SMEW, n. An aquatic fowl, the Mergus albellus. 10654
SMICKER, v.i. To smerk; to look amorously or wantonly. 10655
SMICKERING, ppr. Smerking; smiling affectedly. 10655
SMICKERING, n. An affected smile or amorous look. 10655
SMICKET, n. Dim. of smock. [Not used.] 10655
SMIDDY, n. A smithery or smith's workshop. [Not in use.] 10655
SMIGHT, for smile, in Spenser, is a mistake. 10655
SMILE — SNEAKINGLY 10656
SMILE, v.i. 10656
SMILE, v.t. To awe with a contemptuous smile. 10656
SMILE, n, 10656
SMILER, n. One who smiles. 10657
SMILING, ppr. Having a smile on the countenance; looking joyous or gay; looking propitious. 10657
SMILINGLY, adv. With a look of pleasure. 10657
SMILT, for smelt. [Not in use.] 10657
SMIRCH, v.t. smerch. [from murk, murky.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil; as, to smirch the face. [Low.] 10657
SMIRK, v.i. smerch. To look affectedly soft or kind. [See Smerk.] 10657
SMIT, sometimes used for smitten. [See Smite.] 10657
SMITE, v.t. pret. smote; pp. smitten, smil. [This verb is the L. mitto.] 10657
SMITE, v.i. To strike; to collide. The heart melteth and the kness smite together. Nahum 2:10. 10658
SMITE, n. A blow. 10658
SMITER, n. One who smites or strikes. I gave my back to the smiters. Isaiah 50:6. 10658
SMITH, n. 10658
SMITH, v.t. To beat into shape; to forge. [Not in use.] 10658
SMITHCRAFT, n. [smith and craft.] The art of occupation of a smith. [Little used.] 10658
SMITHERY, n. 10658
SMITHING, n. The act or art of working a mass of iron into the intended shape. 10658
SMITHY, n. The shop of a smith. [I believe never used.] 10659
SMITT, n. The finest of the clayey ore made up into balls, used for marking sheep. 10659
SMITTEN, pp. of smite, smit'n. 10659
SMITTLE, v.t. [from smite.] To infect. 10659
SMOCK, n. 10659
SMOCK-FACED, a. [smock and face.] Pace faced; maidenly; having a feminine countenance or complexion. 10659
SMOCK-FROCK, n. [smock and frock.] A gaberdine. 10659
SMOCKLESS, n. Wanting a smock. 10659
SMOKE, n. 10659
SMOKE, v.i. 10660
SMOKE, v.t. 10660

SMOKED, pp. Cured, cleansed or dried in smoke. 10660
SMOKEDRY, v.t. To dry by smoke. 10660
SMOKE-JACK, n. An engine for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel turned by the current of ascending air in a chimney. 10660
SMOKELESS, a. Having no smoke; as smokeless towers. 10661
SMOKER, a. 10661
SMOKING, ppr. 10661
SMOKING, n. 10661
SMOKY, a. 10661
SMOLDERING, the more correct orthography of smouldering, which see. 10662
SMOOR, SMORE, v.t. To suffocate or smother. [Not in use.] 10662
SMOOTH, a. [L. mitis.] 10662
SMOOTHED, pp. Made smooth. 10662
SMOOTHEN, for smooth, is used by mechanics; though not, I believe, in the U. States.
SMOOTH-FACED, a. Having a mild, soft look; as smooth-faced wooers. 10662 10662
SMOOTHLY, adv, 10663
SMOOTHNESS, n. 10663
SMOTE, pret. of smite. 10663
SMOTHER, v.t. [allied perhaps to smoke.] 10663
SMOTHER, n. 10664
SMOUCH, v.t. To salute. [Not in use.] 10664
SMOULDERING, SMOULDRY, a. [a word formed from mold, molder. and therefore it ought to be written smoldering.] Burning and smoking without vent. 10664
SMUG, a. Nice; neat; affectedly nice in dress. [Not in use.] 10664
SMUG, v.t. To make spruce; to dress with affected neatness. [Not in use.] 10664
SMUGGLE, v.t. [We probably have the root mug, in hugger mugger.] 10664
SMUGGLED, pp. Imported or exported clandestinely and contrary to law. 10664
SMUGGLER, n. 10664
SMUGGLING, ppr. Importing or exporting goods contrary to law. 10664
SMUGGLING, n. The offense of importing or exporting prohibited goods. or other goods without paying the customs. 10665
SMUGLY, adv. Neatly; sprucely. [Not in use.] 10665
SMUGNESS, n. Neatness; spruceness without elegance. [Not in use.] 10665
SMUT, n. 10665
SMUT, v.i. To gather smut; tobe converted into smut. 10665
SMUTCH, v.t. [from smoke.] To blacken with smoke, soot or coal. 10665
SMUTTILY, adv. 10665
SMUTTY, a. 10665
SNACK, n. [Qu. from the root of snatch.] 10666
SNACKET, SNECKET, n. The hasp of a casement. 10666
SNACOT, n. A fish. [L. acus.] 10666
SNAFFLE, n. A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth, without branches. 10666
SNAFFLE, v.t. To bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle. 10666
SNAG, n. 10666
SNAGGED, SNAGGY, a. Full of snags; full of short rough branches or sharp points; abounding with knots; as a snaggy tree; a snaggy stick; a snaggy oak. 10666
SNAIL, n. 10666
SNAIL-CLAVER, SNAIL-TREFOIL, n. A plant of the genus Medicago. 10667
SNAIL-FLOWER, n. A plant of the genus Phaseolus. 10667
SNAIL-LIKE, a. Resembling a snail; moving very slowly. 10667
SNAIL-LIKE, adv. In the manner of a snail; slowly. 10667
SNAKE, n. A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper, says Johnson. But in America, the common and general name of serpents, and so the word is used by the poets. 10667

SNAKE, v.t. In seamen's language, to wind a small rope round a large one spirally, the small ropes lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one. This is called also worming. 10667
SNAKEROOT, n. [snake and root.] A plant, a species of birth-wort, growing in North Am merica the Aristolochia serpentaria. 10667
SNAKESHEAD IRIS, n. A plant with a lily shaped flower, or one leaf, shaped like an iris; the hermodactyl, or Iris tuberosa. 10667
SNAKEWEED, n. [snake and weed.] A plant, bistort, of the genus Polygonum. 10667
SNAKEWOOD, n. [snake and wood.] The smaller branches of a tree, growing in the isle of Timor and other parts of the east, having a bitter taste, and supposed to be a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent. It is the wood of the Slrychnos colubrina.
SNAKING, ppr. WInding small ropes spirally round a large one. 10667 10667
SNAKY, a. 10667
SNAP, v.t. 10668
SNAP, v.i. 10668
SNAP, n. 10668
SNAP-DRAGON, n. 10669
SNAPPED, pp. Broken abruptly; seized or bitten suddenly; cracked, as a whip. 10669
SNAPPER, n. One that snaps. 10669
SNAPPISH, a. 10669
SNAPPISHLY, adv. Peevishly; angrily; tartly. 10669
SNAPPISHNESS, n. The quality of being snappish; peeevishness; tartness. 10669
SNAPSACK, n. A knapsack. [Vulgar.] 10670
SNAR, v.i. To snarl. [Not in use.] 10670
SNARE, n. 10670
SNARE, v.t. To catch with a snare; to ensnare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity or danger. The wicked is snared in the work of his own hands. Psalm 9:16. 10670
SNARED, pp. Entangled; unexpectedly involved in difficulty. 10670
SNARER, n. One who lays snares or entangles. 10670
SNARING, ppr. Entangling; ensnaring. 10670
SNARL, v.i. [This word seems to be allied to gnarl, and to proceed from some root signifyingto twist, bind, or fasten, or to involve, entangle, and thus to be allied to snare.]
SNARL, v.t. 10670 10670
SNARL, n. Entanglement; a knot or complication of hair, thread, etc., which it is difficult to disentangle. 10671
SNARLER, n. One who snarls; a surly growling animal; a grumbling quarrelsime fellow.
SNARLING, ppr. 10671 10671
SNARY, a. [from snare.] Entangling; insidious. Spiders in the vault their snary webs have spread. 10671
SNAST, n. The snuff of a candle. [Not in use.] 10671
SNATCH, v.t. pret. and pp. snatched or snacht. 10671
SNATCH, v.i. To catch at; to attempt to seize suddenly. Nay, the ladies too will be snatching. He shall snatch on the right hand, and be hungry. Isaiah 9:20. 10671
SNATCH, n. 10671
SNATCH-BLOCK, n. A particular kind of block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope. 10672
SNATCHED, pp. Seized suddenly and violently. 10672
SNATCHER, n. One that snatches or takes abruptly. 10672
SNATCHING, ppr. Seized hastily or abruptly; catching at. 10672
SNATCHINGLY, adv. By snatching; hastily; abruptly. 10672
SNATH, n. The handle of a sythe. 10672
SNATHE, v.t. To lop; to prune. [Not in use.] 10672
SNATTOCK, n. [supra.] A chip; a slice. [Not in use.] 10672
SNEAK, v.i. [See Snake.] 10672
SNEAK, v.t. To hide. [Not in use.] 10672
SNEAK, n. A mean fellow. 10673
SNEAKER, n. A small vessel of drink. 10673

SNEAKING, ppr. 10673
SNEAKINGLY, adv. In a sneaking manner; meanly. 10673
SNEAKINGNESS — SOBERMINDED 10674
SNEAKINGNESS, n. Meanness; niggardliness. 10674
SNEAKUP, n. A sneaking, cowardly, insidious fellow. [Not used.] 10674
SNEAP, v.t. 10674
SNEB, v.t. To check; to reprimand. [The same as sneap.] 10674
SNEEK, n. The latch of a door. [Not in use.] 10674
SNEED, SNEAD, n. A snath. [See Snath.] 10674
SNEER, v.i. [from the root of L. naris, nose; to turn up the nose.] 10674
SNEER, n. 10674
SNEERER, n. One that sneers. 10675
SNEERFUL, a. Given to sneering. [Not in use.] 10675
SNEERING, ppr. Manifesting contempt or scorn by turning up the nose, or by some grimace or significant look. 10675
SNEERINGLY, adv. With a look of contempt or scorn. 10675
SNEEZE, v.i. 10675
SNEEZE, n. A sudden and violent ejection of air through the nose with an audible sound. 10675
SNEEZE-WORT, n. A plant, a species of Achillea, and another of Xeranthemum. 10675
SNEEZING, ppr. Emitting air from the nose audibly. 10675
SNEEZING, n. The act of ejecting air violently and audibly through the nose; sternutation. 10675
SNELL, a. Active; brisk; nimble. [Not in use.] 10675
SNET, n. The fat of a dear. [Local among sportsmen.] 10675
SNEW, old pret. of snow. 10675
SNIB, to nip or reprimand, is only a different spelling of sneb, sneap. 10675
SNICK, n. A small cut or mark; a latch. [Not in use.] Snick and snee, a combat with knives. [Not in use.] 10675
SNICKER, SNIGGER, v.i. [This can have no connection with sneer. the elements and the sense are different.] To laugh slily; or to laugh in one's sleeve. [It is a word in common use in New WNgland, not easily defined. It signifies to laugh with small audible catches of voice, as when persons attempt to suppress loud laughter.] 10676
SNIFF, v.i. To draw air audibly up the nose. [See Snuff.] 10676
SNIFF, v.t. To draw in with the breath. [Not in use.] 10676
SNIFF, n. Perception by the nose. [Not in use.] 10676
SNIFT, v.i. To snort. [Not in use.] 10676
SNIG, n. [See Snake.] A kind of eel. 10676
SNIGGLE, v.i. [supra.] To fish for eels, by thrusting the bait into their holes. 10676
SNIGGLE, v.t. To snare; to catch. 10676
SNIP, v.t. To clip; to cut off the nip or neb, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors.
SNIP, n. 10676 10676
SNIPE, n. 10676
SNIPPER, n. One that snips or clips. 10677
SNIPPET, n. A small part or share. [Not in use.] 10677
SNIPSNAP, a cant word, formed by repeating snap, and signifying a tart dialogue with quick replies. 10677
SNITE, n. A snipe. [Not in use.] 10677
SNITE, v.t. To blow the nose. [Not in use.] In Scotland, snite the candle, snuff it. 10677
SNIVEL, n. sniv'l. Snot; mucus running from the nose. 10677
SNIVEL, v.i. 10677
SNIVELER, n. 10677
SNIVELY, a. Running at the nose; pitiful; whining. 10677
SNOD, n. A fillet. [Not in use.] 10677
SNOOK, v.i. To lurk; to lie in ambush. [Not in use.] 10677
SNORE, v.i. [from the root of L. naris, the nose or nostrils.] To breathe with a rough

hoarse noise in sleep. 10677
SNORE, n. A breathing with a harse noise in sleep. 10678
SNORER, n. One that snores. 10678
SNORING, ppr. Respiring with a harsh noise. 10678
SNORT, v.i. 10678
SNORT, v.t. To turn up in anger, scorn or derision, as the nose. [Unusual.] 10678
SNORTER, n. One that snorts; a snorer. 10678
SNORTING, ppr. Forcing the air violently through the nose. 10678
SNORTING, n. The act of forcing the air through the nose with violence and noise. Jeremiah 8:16. 10678
SNOT, n. Mucus discharged from the nose. 10678
SNOT, v.t. To blow the nose. 10678
SNOTTER, v.i. To snivel; to sob. 10678
SNOTTY, a. 10678
SNOUT, n. 10678
SNOUT, v.t. To furnish with a nozzle or point. 10679
SNOUTED, a. Having a snout. 10679
SNOUTY, a. Resembling a beast's snout. 10679
SNOW, n. [L. nix, nivis; The Latin nivis, is contracted from nigis, like Eng. bow.] 10679
SNOW, v.i. To fall in snow; as, it snows; it snowed yesterday. 10679
SNOW, v.t. To scatter like snow. 10679
SNOWBALL, n. [snow and ball.] A round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together. 10679
SNOWBALL TREE, n. A flowering shrub of the genus Virburnum; gelder rose. 10679
SNOW-BIRD, n. A small bird whcih appears in the time of snow, of the genus Emberiza; called also snow-bunting. In the U. States, the snow-bird is the Fringilla nivalis. 10679
SNOWBROTH, n. [snow and broth.] Snow and water mixed; very cold liquor. 10679
SNOW-CROWNED, a. [snow and crown.] Crowned or having the top covered with snow.
SNOWDEEP, n. [snow and deep.] A plant. 10680 10680
SNOW-DRIFT, n. [snow and drift.] A bank of snow driven together by the wind. 10680
SNOW-DROP, n. [snow and drop.] A plant bearing a white flower, cultivated in gardens for its beauty; the Galanthus nivalis. 10680
SNOWLESS, a. Destitute of snow. 10680
SNOWLIKE, a. Resembling snow. 10680
SNOW-SHOE, n. [snow and shoe.] A shoe or racket worn by men traveling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow. 10680
SNOW-SLIP, n. [snow and slip.] A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, and sometimes buries houses. 10680
SNOW-WHITE, a. [snow and white.] White as snow; very white. 10680
SNOWY, a. 10680
SNUB, n. A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag. [Not in use.] 10680
SNUB, v.t. [supra.] 10680
SNUB-NOSE, n. A short or flat nose. 10681
SNUB-NOSED, a. Having a short flat nose. 10681
SNUDGE, v.i. [See Snug.] To lie close; to snug. [Not in use.] 10681
SNUDGE, n. A miser, or a sneaking fellow. [Not in use.] 10681
SNUFF, n. [allied to snub, neb, nib.] 10681
SNUFF, v.t. 10681
SNUFF, v.i. 10681
SNUFFBOX, n. A box for carrying snuff about the person. 10682
SNUFFER, n. One that snuffs. 10682
SNUFFERS, n. plu. An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle. 10682
SNUFFLE, v.i. To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed. Some senseless Phillis, in a broken not, SnuffLing at nose.
SNUFFLER, n. One that snuffles or speaks through the nose when obstructed. 10682
SNUFFLES, n. Obstruction of the nose by mucus. 10682 10682
SNUFFLING, n. A speaking through the nose. 10682

SNUFFTAKING, n. One that takes snuff, or inhales in into the nose. 10682
SNUFFY, a. Soiled with snuff. 10682
SNUG, v.i. [See Snake.] To lie close; as, a child snugs to its mother or nurse. 10682
SNUG, a. 10682
SNUGGLE, v.i. [from snug.] To move one way and the other to get a close place; to lie close for convenience or warmth. 10683
SNUGLY, adv. Closely; safely. 10683
SNUGNESS, n. Closeness; the state of being neat or convenient. 10683
SO, adv. [L. sic, contracted. It is from some root signifying to set, to still, and this sense is retained in the use of the word by milkmaids, who say to cows, so, so, that is, stand still, remain as you are; and in this use, the word may be the original verb.] 10683
SOAK, v.t. 10685
SOAK, v.i. 10686
SOAKED, pp. Steeped or macerated in a fluid; drenched. 10686
SOAKER, n. 10686
SOAKING, ppr. 10686
SOAL, of a show. [See Sole.] 10686
SOAP, n. [L. sapo.] A compound of oil and alkali, or oil and earth, and metallic oxyds; usually, a compound of oil and vegetable alkali or lye; used in washing and cleansing, in medicine, etc. 10686
SOAP, v.t. To rub or wash over with soap. 10686
SOAPHERRY TREE, n. A tree of the genus Sapindus. 10686
SOAP-BOILER, n. [soap and boiler.] One whose occupation is to make soap. 10686
SOAPSTONE, n. Steatite; a minera; or species of magnesian earth, usually white or yellow;; the lapis ollaris. 10687
SOAP-SUDS, n. Suds; water well impregnated with soap. 10687
SOAPWORT, n. A plant of the genus Saponaria. 10687
SOAPY, a. 10687
SOAR, v.i. 10687
SOAR, n. A towering flight. 10687
SOARING, ppr. Mounting on the wing; rising aloft; towering in thought or mind. 10687
SOARING, n. The act of mounting on the wing, or of towering in thought or mind; intellectual flight. 10687
SOB, v.i. To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or a kind of convulsive motion; to sigh with deep sorrow or with tears. She sigh'd, she sobb'd, and furious wtih despair, she rent her garments, and she tore her hair. 10687
SOB, n. A convulsive sign or catching of the breath in sorrow; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow. Break, heart, or choke with sobs my hated breath. 10688
SOB, v.t. To soak. [Not in use.] 10688
SOBBING, ppr. sighing with a heaving of the breast. 10688
SOBER, a. [L. sobrius.] 10688
SOBER, v.t. TO make sober; to cure of intoxication. There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain and drinking largely sobers us again. 10688
SOBERED, pp. Make sober. 10688
SOBERLY, adv. 10688
SOBERMINDED, a. Having a disposition or tempter habitually sober, calm and temperate. 10689
SOBERMINEDNESS — SOL-FA 10690
SOBERMINEDNESS, n, Calmness; freedon from inordinate passions; habitual sobriety.
SOBERNESS, n. 10690
SOBRIETY, n. [L. sobrietas, from sobrius.] 10690
SOC, n. [L. sequor.] 10690
SOCAGE, n. [from soc, supra, a privilege.] In English law, a tenure of lands and tenements by a cetain or determinate service; a tenure distinct from chivalry or knight's service, in which the render was uncertain. The service must be certain, in order to be denominated socage; as to hold by fealty and twenty shillings rent. Socage is of two

kinds; free socage, where the services are not only certain, but honorable, and villein socage, where the services, though certain, are of a baser nature. 10691
SOCAGER, n. A tenant by socage; a socman. 10691
SOCIABILITY, n. Sociableness; disposition to associate and converse with others; or the practive of familiar converse. 10691
SOCIABLE, a. [L. sociabilis, from socius, a companion, probably from sequor, to follow. See Seek.] 10691
SOCIABLENESS, n. Disposition to associate; inclination to company and converse; or actual frequent union in society or free converse. This word may signify either the disposition to associate, or the disposition to enter into familiar conversation, or the actual practice of associating and conversing. 10692
SOCIABLY, adv. In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly; as a companion. 10692
SOCIAL, a. [L. socialis, from socius, companion.] 10692
SOCIALITY, n. Socialness; the quality of being social. 10692
SOCIALLY, adv. In a social manner or way. 10692
SOCIALNESS, n. The quality of being social. 10692
SOCIETY, n. [L. societas, from socius, a companion. See Sociable.] 10692
SOCINIAN, a. [from Socinus, a native of Sienna, in Tuscany, the founder of the sect of Socinians in the 16th century.] Pertaning to Socinus, or his religious creed. 10693
SOCINIAN, n. One of the followers of Socinian. 10693
SOCINIANISM, n. The tenets or doctrines of Socinus, who held Christ to be a mere man inspired, denied his divinity and atonement, and the doctrine of original depravity. 10693
SOCK, n. [L. soccus;] 10694
SOCKET, n. 10694
SOCKET-CHISEL, n. A chisel made with a socket; a stronger sort of chisel. 10694
SOCKLESS, a. Destitute of socks or shoes. 10694
SOCLE, n. [See Sock.] In architecture, a flat squre member under the basis of pedestals of vases and statues, serving as a foot or stand. 10694
SOCMAN, n. [See Socage.] One who holds lands or tenements by socage. 10694
SOCMANRY, n. Tenure by socage. [Not in use.] 10694
SOCOME, n. A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill. [Not used.] 10694
SOCOTORINE, SOCOTRINE, a. Socotorine or socotrine aloes, a fine kind of aloes from Socotra, an isle in the Indian oceans. 10695
SOCRATIC, SOCRATICAL, a. Pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian sage, or his language or manner of teaching and philosophizing. The Socratic metod of resoning and instruction was by inter rugatories. 10695
SOCRATICALLY, adv. In the Socratic method. 10695
SOCRATISM, n. The doctrines of philosophy of Socrates. 10695
SOCRATIST, n. A disciple of Socrates. 10695
SOD, n. Turf; sward; that stratum of earth on the surface which is filled with the roots of grass, or any portion of that surface. It differs from clod, which may be compact mass of earth without roots; but sod is formed by earth held together by roots. 10695
SOD, a. Made or consisting of sod. 10695
SOD, v.t. To cover with sod; to turf. 10695
SOD, pret. of seethe; also the passive participle. [See Sodden.] 10695
SODA, n. Mineral fixed alkali; natron; so called because it forms the basis of marine salt. It is found native in Egypt; but it is generally obtained form the salsola kali. Soda is an oxyd, or the protoxyd of sodiem, a metal. 10695
SODALITE, n. A mineral; so called from the large portion of mineral alkali which enters into its composition. It is of a bluish green color, and found crystalized or in masses.
SODA-WATER, n. A very weak solution of soda in water supersaturated with 10695
carbonic acid, and constituting a favorite beverage. 10695
SODDEN, pp. of seethe. Boiled; seethed. 10695
SODDY, a. [from sod.] Turfy; consisting of sod; covered with sod. 10696

SODER, v.t. [It has been taken for granted that this is a contracted word, from L. solido, and hence written solder. The fact may be doubted; but if true, the settled pronunciation seems to render it expedient to let the contracted orthography remain undisturbed.] To unite and make solid, as metallic substances; to join separate things or parts of the same thing by a metallic substance in a state of fustion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid. 10696

SODER, n. Metallic cement; a metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances. 10696

SODIUM, n. The metallic base of soda. It is soft, sectile, white and opake, and very malleable. It is lighter than water. 10696

SODOMITE, n. 10696

SODOMY, n. A crime against nature. 10696

SOE, n. A large wooden vessel for holding water; a cowl. 10696

SOEVER, so and ever, found in compounds, as in whosoever, whatsoever, wheresoever, See these words. It is sometimes used separate from the pronoun; as, in what things soever you undertake, use diligence and fidelity. 10696

SOFA, n. [probably an oriental word.] An elegant long seat, usually with a stuffed bottom. Sofas are variously made. In the United States, the frame of stuffed cloth, with a covering of silk, chintz. calico or hair-cloth. The sofa of the orientals is a kind of alcove raised half a foot above the floor, where visitors of distinction are received. It is also a seat by the side of the room covered with a carpet. 10696

SOFFIT, n. 10697

SOFT, a. 10697

SOFT, adv. Softly; gently; quietly. 10698

SOFT, exclam. for be soft, hold; stoop; not so fast. But, soft, my muse, the world is wide. 10698

SOFTEN, v.t. sof'n. 10698

SOFTEN, v.i. sof'n. To become less hard; to become more pliable and yielding to pressure; as, irion or wax softens in heat; fruits soften as they ripen. 10699

SOFTENED, pp. Made less hard or less harsh; made less obdurate or cruel, or less glaring. 10700

SOFTENING, ppr. Making more soft; making less rough or cruel, etc. 10700

SOFTENING, n. The act of making less hard, less cruel or obdurate, less violent, less glaring. etc. 10700

SOFTHEARTED, a. Having tenderness of heart; susceptible of pity or other kindly affection; gentle; meek. 10700

SOFTLING, n. An effeminate person; one vitiously nice. [Little used.] 10700

SOFTLY, adv. 10700

SOFTNER, n. 10700

SOFTNESS, n. 10701

SOGGY, a. [allied probably to soak.] 10702

SOHO, exclam. A word used in calling from a distant place; a sportman's halloo. 10702

SOIL, v.t. 10702

SOIL, n. 10702

SOILED, pp. Fouled; stained; tarnished; manured; fed with grass. 10703

SOILINESS, n. Stain; foulness. [Little used.] 10703

SOILING, ppr. Defiling; fouling; tarnishing; feeding with fresh grass; manuring. 10703

SOILING, n. The act of practice of feeding cattle or horses with fresh grass, instead of pasturing them. 10703

SOILLESS, a. Destitute of soil. 10703

SOILURE, n. Stain; pollution [Not in use.] 10703

SOJOURN, v.i. so'jurn. To dwell for a time; to dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as his permanent habitation. So Abram sojourned in Egypt. Genesis 12:10. 10703

SOJOURN, n. A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land. 10703

SOJOURNER, n. A temporary resident; a stranger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time. We are strangers before thee and sojourners, as all out father were. 1 Chronicles 29:15. 10703

SOJOURNING, ppr. Dwelling for a time. 10703

SOJOURNING, n. The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode. Exodus 12:40. 10703
SOJOURNMENT, n. Temporary residence, as that of a stanger or traveler. 10703
SOL, n. [from L. solidus.] 10704
SOL, n. The name of a not in music. 10704
SOLACE, v.t. [from L. soatium; solor, to comfort, assuage, relieve. See Console.] 10704
SOLACE, v.i. To take comfort; to be cheered or relieved in grief. 10704
SOLACE, n. Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves in distress; recreation. The propersolaces of age are not music and compliments, but wisdom and devotion. 10704
SOLACED, pp. Comforted; cheered in afflication. 10704
SOLACING, ppr. Relieving grief; cheering in affliction. 10704
SOLACIOUS, a. Affording comfort or amusement. [Not in use.] 10704
SOLANDER, n. A disease in horses. 10704
SOLAN-GOOSE, n. The gannet, (Pelecanus bassanus,) as aquatic fowl found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. It is nearly of the size of the domestic goose. 10704
SOLANO, n. A hot S.E. wind in Spain which produces inflammatory effects on men. 10704
SOLAR, a. [L. solaris, for sol, the sun.] 10705
SOLAR FLOWERS, are those which open and shut daily, at certain determinate hours.
SOLAR SPOTS, dark spots that appear on the sun's disk, usually visible only by 10705
the telescope, but sometimes so large as to be seen by the naked eye. They adhere to the body of the sun; indicate its revolutions on its axis; are very changeable in their figure and dimensions; and vary in size from mere points to spaces 50,000 miles in diametet.
SOLD, pret. and pp. of sell. 10705 10705
SOLD, n. [from the foot of soldier.] Salary; military pay. [Not in use.] 10705
SOLDAN, for sultan, [Not in use.] 10705
SOLDANEL, n. [L, soldanella.] A plant. 10705
SOLDER, v.t. [from L. solido, solidus.] To unite by a metallic cement. [See Soder.] 10705
SOLDER, n. A metallic cement. [See Soder.] 10705
SOLDIER, n. soljur. [from L. solidus, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier.] 10705
SOLDIERESS, n. A female soldier. [Not in use.] 10706
SOLDIERLIKE, SOLDIERLY, a. Like or becoming a real soldier; brave; martial; heroic; honorable. 10706
SOLDIERSHIP, n. Military qulities; military character or state; martial skill; behavior becoming a soldier. 10706
SOLDIERY, n. 10706
SOLE, n. [L. solea, solum; that which sets or is set or laid. The radical sense coincides with that of sill.] 10706
SOLE, v.t. To furnish with a sole; as, to sole a shoe. 10707
SOLE, a. [L. solus.] 10707
SOLECISM, n. 10707
SOLECIST, n. One who is guilty of impropriety in language. 10707
SOLECISTIC, SOLECISTICAL, a. Incorrect; incongruous. 10707
SOLECISTICALLY, adv. In a solecistic manner. 10707
SOLECIZE, v.i. To commit solecism. 10707
SOLELY, adv. Singly; alone; only; without another; as, to rest a cause solely on one argument; to rely solely on one's own strength. 10708
SOLEMN, a. sol'em. [L. solennis, form soleo, to be accustomed, to use, that is, to hold on or continue, as we have wont.] 10708
SOLEMNESS, n. 10708
SOLEMNITY, n. 10709
SOLEMNIZATION, n. The act of solemnizing; celebration; as the solemnization of a marriage. 10709
SOLEMNIZE, v.t. 10709
SOLEMNLY, adv. With gravity and religious reverence. Let us solemnly address the throne of grace. 10710
SOLENNESS, n. [from sole.] Singleness; a state of being unconnected with others. 10710

SOLENITE, n. Petrified solen, a genus of shells. 10710
SOL-FA, v.i. To pronounce the notes of the gammut, ascending or descending, ut, re ,mi, sol, la, and e converso. 10710
SOLICIT — SOOSHONG 10711
SOLICIT, v.t. [L. solicito. I know not whether this word is sample or compound; probably the latter.] 10711
SOLICITATION, n. 10711
SOLICITED, pp. Earnestly requested. 10711
SOLICITING, ppr. Requesting with earnestness; asking for; attempting to obtain. 10711
SOLICITOR, n. 10712
SOLICITOR-GENERAL, n. A lawyer in Great Britain, who is employed as counsel for the queen. 10712
SOLICITOUS, a. [L. solicitus.] 10712
SOLICITOUSLY, adv. Anxiously; with car and concern. Errors in religion or in science are to be solicitously avoided. A wise prince solicitously promotes the prosperity of his subjects. 10712
SOLICITRESS, n. A female who solicits pr petitions. 10712
SOLICITUDE, n. [L. solicitude.] Carefulness; concern; anxiety; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good. A man feels soliciude when his friend is sick. We feel solicitude for the success of an enterprise. With what solicitude should men seek to secure future happiness. 10712
SOLID, a. [L, solidus; from the sense to setting or pressure, and hence allied to L. solum, Eng. sill.] 10713
SOLID ANGLE, an angle formed by three or more plain angles meeting in a point. 10713
SOLID FOOT, contains 1728 solid inches, weighing 1000 ounces of rain water. 10713
SOLID SQUARE, in military language, is a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal. 10713
SOLID, n. A firm compact body. In anatomy and medical science, the bones, flesh and vessls of animal bodies are called solids, in distinction from the blood, chyle and other fluids. 10714
SOLIDATE, v.t. [L. solido.] To make soild or firm. [Little used.] 10714
SOLIDIFICATION, n. The act of making solid. 10714
SOLIDIFIED, pp. Made solid. 10714
SOLIDIFY, v.t. [L. solidus, solid, and facio, to make.] To make solid or compact. 10714
SOLIDIFYING, ppr. Making solid. 10714
SOLIDITY, n. [L. soliditas.] 10714
SOLIDLY, adv, 10714
SOLIDNESS, n. 10715
SOLIDUNGULOUS, a. [L. solidus, solid, and ungula, hoof.] Having hoofs that are whole or not cloven. A horse is a solidungulous animal. 10715
SOLIFIDIAN, n. [L. solus, alone, and fides, faith.] One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification. 10715
SOLIFIDIANISM, n. The tenets of solifidians. 10715
SOLILOQUIZE, v.i. To utter a soliloquy. 10715
SOLILOQUY, n. [L. solus, alone, and loquor, to speak.] 10715
SOLIPED, n. [L. solus, alone, or solidus, and pes, foot. But the word is ill formed.] AN animal whose foot is not cloven. The solopeds constitute an order of quadrupeds with undivided hoofs, corresponding to the Linnean genus Equus. 10715
SOLITAIR, n. [L. solitarius. See Solitary.] 10716
SOLITARIAN, n. A hermit. 10716
SOLITARILY, adv. [from solitary.] In solitude; alone; without company. Feed they people with thy rod, the flock of thy heritage, that dwell solitarily in the wood. Micah 7:14. 10716
SOLITARINESS, n. The state of being alone; forbearance of company; retirement, or habitual retirement. At home, in wholesome solitariness. 10716

SOLITARY, a. [L. solitarius, from solus, alone.] 10716
SOLITARY, n. One that lives alone of in solitude; a hermit; a recluse. 10717
SOLITUDE, n. [L. solitudo; from solus, alone.] 10717
SOLIVAGANT, a. [L. solivagus; solus, alone, and vagor, or wander.] Wandering alone.
SOLLAR, n. [Low L. solarium.] A garret or upper room. [Not in use.] 10717 10717
SOLMIZATION, n. [from sol, mi, musical notes.] A solfaing; a repetition or recital of the notes of the gammut. 10717
SOLO, n. [L. solus, alone.] A tune, air or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice. 10717
SOLOMON'S LEAF, n. A plant. 10717
SOLOMON'S SEAL, n. A plant of the genus Convallaria, and another of the genus Uvularia. 10717
SOLSTICE, n. [L. solstitium; sol, the sun, and sto, to stand.] In astronomy, the point in the ecliptic at which the sun stops or ceases to recede from the equator, eith north in summer, or south in winter; a tropic or tropical point. There are two solstices; the summer solsitce, the first degree of Cancer, which the sun enter on the 21st of June, and the winter solstice, the first degree of Capricorn, which the sun enters on the 21st of December. 10718
SOLSITTIAL, a. 10718
SOLUBILITY, n. [from soluble.] The quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid. The solubility of resins is chiefly confined to spirits or alcohol. 10718
SOLUBLE, a. [L. solubilis, from solvo, to melt.] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution. Sugar is solube in water; salt is soluble only to a certain extent, that is, till water is saturated. 10718
SOLUTE, a. [L. solutus, solvo.] 10718
SOLUTE, v.t. To dissolve. [Not in use.] 10718
SOLUTION, n. [L. solutio, from solvo, to loosen, melt, dissolve. See Solve.] 10718
SOLUTION OF CONTINUITY, the separation of connection of connected substances or parts; applied, in surgery, to a fracture, laceration, etc. 10719
SOLUTIVE, a. Tenging to dissolve; loosening; laxative. 10719
SOLVABILITY, n. Ability to pay all just debts. 10719
SOLVABLE, a. 10719
SOLVE, v.t. solv. [L. solvo.] 10720
SOLVED, pp. Explained; removed. 10720
SOLVENCY, n. [L. solvens.] Ability to pay all debts or just claims; as, the solvency of a merchant is undoubted. The credit of a nation's notes depends on a favorable opinion of its solvency. 10720
SOLVEND, n. A substance to be dissolved. 10720
SOLVENT, a. 10720
SOLVENT, n. A fluid that dissolves any substance, is called the solvent. 10720
SOLVIBLE, a. Solvable, which see. 10720
SOMATIC, SOMATICAL, a. Corporeal; pertaining to a body. [Not in use.] 10720
SOMATIST, n. [supra.] One who admits the existence or corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances. 10720
SOMATOLOGY, n. The doctrine of bodies or material substances. 10721
SOMBER, SOMBRE, a. Dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy. 10721
SOMBROUS, a. Gloomy. 10721
SOME, a. sum. 10721
SOMEBODY, n. [some and body.] 10722
SOMEDEAL, adv. [some and deal.] In some degree. 10722
SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET, n. [L super and salio, to leap.] A leap by which a person jumps from a highth, turns over his head and falls upon his feet. 10722
SOMEHOW, adv. [some and how.] One way or other; on some way not yet known. The

thing must have happened somehow or other. 10722
SOMETHING, n. [some and thing.] 10722
SOMETIME, adv. [some and time.] 10723
SOMETIMES, adv. [some and times.] 10723
SOMEWHAT, n. [some and what.] 10723
SOMEWHAT, adv. In some degree or quantity. This is somewhat more or less than was expected; he is somewhat aged; he is somewhat disappointed; somewhat disturbed. 10724
SOMEWHERE, adv. [some and where.] In some place, unknown or not specified; in one place or another. He lives somewhere in obscurity. Dryden somewhere says peace to the manes of the dead. 10724
SOMEWHILE, adv. [some and while.] Once; for a time. 10724
SOMEWHITER, adv. To some indeterminate place. 10724
SOMMITE, n. Nepheline; a mineral which occurs in small crystals and crystaline grains in the lava of mount Somma on Vesuvius. 10724
SOMNAMBULATION, n. [L. somnus, sleep, and ambulo, to walk.] The act of walking in sleep. 10724
SOMNAMBULIST, n. A person who walks in his sleep. 10724
SOMNER, for summoner. [Not in use.] 10724
SOMNIFEROUS, a. [L. somnifer; somnus, sleep, and fero, to bring.] Causing or inducing sleep; soporiferous; narcotic; as a somniferous potion. 10724
SOMNIFIC, a. [L. somnus, sleep, and facio, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep. 10724
SOMNOLENCE, SOMNOLENCY, n. [Low L. somnolentia; for somnus, sleep.] Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep. 10724
SOMNOLENT, a. Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep. 10724
SON, n. 10725
SONATA, n. A tune intended for an instrument only, as cantata is for the voice. 10725
SONG, n. 10726
SONGISH, a. Consisting of songs. [Low and Not in use.] 10726
SONGSTER, n. 10726
SONGSTRESS, n. A female singer. 10726
SON-IN-LAW, n. A man married to one's daughter. 10727
SONNET, n. 10727
SONNET, v.i. To compose sonnets. 10727
SONNETEER, n. A composer of sonnets or small poems; a small poet; usually in contempt. 10727
SONOMETER, n. [L. sonus, sound, and fero, to measure.] An instrument for measuring sounds or the intervals of sounds. 10727
SONORIFEROUS, a. [L. sonus, sound and fero, to bring.] That gives sound; sounding; as the sonoriferous particles of bodies. 10727
SONORIFIC, a. [L. sonus, sound and fecio, to make.] Producing sound; as the sonorific quality of a body. 10727
SONOROUS, a. [L. sonorus, from sonus, sound.] 10727
SONOROUSLY, adv. With sound; with a high sound. 10728
SONOROUSNESS, n. 10728
SONSHIP, n. [from son.] 10728
SOON, adv. 10728
SOON, a. Speedy; quick. [Not in use.] 10728
SOONLY, adv. quickly; speedily. [Not in use.] 10729
SOOSHONG, SOUCHONG, n. A kind of black tea. 10729
SOOSOO — SOUGH 10730
SOOSOO, n. Among the Bengalese, the mane of a cetaceous fish, the Delphinus Gangeticus. 10730
SOOT, n. A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the

process of combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke. Soot consists of oil, carbon and other substances. The soot of burnt pine forms lampblack. 10730
SOOT, v.t. To cover or foul with soot. 10730
SOOTED, pp. Covered or soiled with soot. 10730
SOOTERKIN, n. A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. 10730
SOOTH, n. 10730
SOOTH, a. 10730
SOOTHE, v.t. [The sense of setting, allaying of softening, would give that of truth, and of sweet, that is, smooth.] 10730
SOOTHED, pp. Flattered; softened; calmed; pleased. 10731
SOOTHER, n. A flatterer; he or that which softens or assuages. 10731
SOOTHING, ppr. Flattering; softening; assuaging. 10731
SOOTHINGLY, adv. With flattery or soft words. 10731
SOOTHLY, adv. In truth; really. 10731
SOOTHSAY, v.i. [sooth and say.] To foretell; to predict. Acts 16:16. [Little used.] 10731
SOOTHSAYER, n. A foreteller; a prognosticator; one who undertakes to foretell future events without inspiration. 10731
SOOTHSAYING, n. The foretelling of future events by persons without divine aid or authority, and thus distinguished form prophecy. 10731
SOOTINESS, n. [from sooty.] The quality of being sooty or foul with soot; fuliginousness.
SOOTISH, a. Partaking of soot; like soot. 10731 10731
SOOTY, a. 10731
SOOTY, v.t. To black or foul with soot. [Not authorized.] 10732
SOP, n. 10732
SOP-IN-WINE, a kind of pink. 10732
SOP, v.t. To steep or dip in liquor. 10732
SOPE, [See Soap.] 10732
SOPH, n. [L. sophista.] In colleges and universities, a student in his second year; a sophomore. 10732
SOPHI, n. A title of the king of Persia. 10732
SOPHICAL, a. Teaching wisdom. [Not in use.] 10732
SOPHISM, n. [L. sophisma.] A specious but fallacious argument; asubtilty in reasoning; an argument that is not supported by sound reasoning, or in which the inference is not justly deduced from the premises. When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a sophism or fallacy. 10732
SOPHIST, n. [L. sophista.] 10732
SOPHISTER, n. [supra.] 10733
SOPHISTER, v.t. To maintain by a fallacious argument. [Not in use.] 10733
SOPHISTIC, SOPHISTICAL, a. Fallaciously subtil; not sound; as sophistical reasoning or argument. 10733
SOPHISTICALLY, adv. With fallacious subtilty. 10733
SOPHISTICATE, v.t. 10733
SOPHISTICATE, a. Adulterated; not pure; not genuine. So truth, when only one supplied the state, grew scarce and dear, and hey sophisticate. 10733
SOPHISTICATION, n. The act of adulterating; a counterfeiting or debasing the purity of some thing be a foreign admixture; adulteration. 10733
SOPHISTICATOR, n. One that adulterates; one who injures the purity and genuineness of any thing by foreign admixture. 10733
SOPHISTRY, n. 10734
SOPHOMORE, n. [See Soph.] A student in a college or university, in his second year.
SOPITE, v.t. To lay asleep. [Not in use.] 10734 10734
SOPITION, n. [L. sopio, to lay asleep.] Sleep. [Not in use.] 10734

SOPORATE, v.t. [L. soporo.] To lay asleep. [Not in use.] 10734
SOPORIFEROUS, a. [L. soporifer; sopor, asleep, and fero, to bring; from sopio, to lull to sleep.] Causing sleep, or tending to produce it; narcotic; opiate; anodyne; somniferous. The poppy pssesses soporiferous qualities. 10734
SOPORIFEROUSNESS, n. The quality of causing sleep. 10734
SOPORIFIC, a. [L. sopor, sleep, and facio, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; narcotic; as the soporific virtues of opium. 10734
SOPORIFIC, n. A medicine, drug, plant or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep. 10734
SOPOROUS, a. [L. soporus, from sopor, sleep.] Causing sleep; sleepy. 10734
SOPPED, pp. [from sop.] Dipped in liquid food. 10734
SOPPER, n. [from sop.] One that sops or dips in liquor some thing to be eaten. 10734
SORB, n. [L. sorbum, sorbus.] The service tree or its fruit . 10735
SORBATE, n. A compound of sorbic acid with a base. 10735
SORBENT. [See Absorbent.] 10735
SORBIC, a. Pertaining to the sorbus or service tree; as sorbic acid. 10735
SORBILE, a. [L. sorbeo.] That may be drank or sipped. [Not in use.] 10735
SORBITION, n. [L. sorbitio.] The act or drinking or sipped. [Not in use.] 10735
SORBONICAL, a. Belonging to a sorbonist. 10735
SORBONIST, n. A doctor of the Sorbonne in the university of Paris. Sorbonne is the place of meeting, and hence is used for the whole faculty of theology. 10735
SORCERER, [L. sors, lot.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician. The Egyptian sorcerers contended with Moses. 10735
SORCERESS, n. A female magician or enchantress. 10735
SORCEROUS, a. Containing enchantments. 10735
SORCERY, n. Magic; enchantment; witchcraft; divination be the assistance of evil spirits, or the power of commanding evil spirits. Adder's wisdom I have learn'd to fence my ears against the sorceries. 10735
SORD, for sward, is not vulgar. [See Sward.] 10735
SORDAWALITE, n. A mineral so named from Sordawald, in Wibourg. It is nearly black, rarely gray or green. 10735
SORDES, n. [L.] Foul matter; excretions; dregs; filthy, useless or rejected matter of any kind. 10735
SORDET, SORDINE, n. [L. surdus, deaf.] A little pipe in the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller. 10736
SORDID, a. [L. sordidus, form sordes, filth.] 10736
SORDIDLY, adv. Meanly; basely; covetously. 10736
SORDIDNESS, n. 10736
SORE, n. 10736
SORE, a. 10736
SORE, adv. 10737
SORE, v.t. To wound; to make sore. 10737
SORE, n. A hawk of the first year. 10737
SOREHON, SORN, n. A kind of servile tenure which subjected the tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously, whenever he wished to indulge himself in a debauch. So that when a person obtrudes himself on another for bed and board, he is said to sorn, or be a sorner.
SOREL, n. [dim. of sore.] A buck of the third year. 10737 10737
SORELY, adv. [from sore.] 10737
SORENESS, n. [from sore.] 10738
SORGO, n. A plant of the genus Holcus. 10738
SORITES, n. In logic, an argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. Thus, all men of revenge have their souls often uneasy. Uneasy souls are a plague to themselves. Now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme. 10738
SORORICIDE, n. [L. soror, sister, and cado, to strike, to kill.] The murder or murderer of a sister. [Little used, and obviously because the crime is very infrequent.] 10738

SORRAGE, n. The blades of green wheat or barley. [Not used.] 10738
SORRANCE, n. In farriery, any disease or sore in horses. 10738
SORREL, a. Of a reddish color; as a sorel horse. 10738
SORREL, n. A reddish color; a faint red. 10738
SORREL, n. A plant of the genus Rumex, so named from its acid taste. The wood sorrel is of the genus Oxalis. The Indian red and Indian white sorrels are of the genus Hibiscus. 10738
SORREL-TREE, n. A species of Andromeda. 10738
SORRILY, adv. [from sorry.] Meanly; despicably; pitiably; in a wretched manner. Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help though I sing sorrily. 10739
SORRINESS, n. Meanness; poorness; despicableness. 10739
SORROW, n. The uneasiness or pain of mind which is produced by the loss of any good. or of frustrated hopes of good, or expected loss of happiness; to grieve; to be sad. I rejoice not that ye were made sorry, but the ye sorrowed to repentance. 2 Corinthians 7:9. Sorrowing most of all for the words which he spoke, that they should see his face no more. Acts 20:38. 10739
SORROWED, pp. Accompanied with sorrow. [Not in use.] 10739
SORROWFUL, a. 10739
SORROWFULLY, adv. In a sorrowful manner; in a manner to produce grief. 10739
SORROWFULNESS, n. State of being sorrowful; grief. 10739
SORROWING, ppr. Feeling sorrow, grief or regret. 10739
SORROWING, n. Expression of sorrow. 10739
SORROWLESS, a. Free from sorrow. 10740
SORRY, a. 10740
SORT, n. [L. sors, lot, chance, state, way, sort. This word is form the root of L. sortior; the radical sense of which is to start or shoot, to throw or to fall, to come suddenly. Hence sore is lot, chance, that which comes or falls. This sense of sort is probably derivative, signifying that which is thrown out, separated or selected.] 10740
SORT, v.t. 10741
SORT, v.i. 10741
SORTABLE, a. 10742
SORABLY, adv. Suitably; fitly. 10742
SORTAL, a. Pertaining to or designating a sort. [Not in use.] 10742
SORTANCE, n. Suitableness; agreement. [Not in use.] 10742
SORTILEGE, n. [L. sortilegium; sors, lot, and lego, to select.] The act or practice of drawing lots. [Sortilegy is not used.] 10742
SORTILEGIOUS, a. Pertaining to sortilege. 10742
SORTITION, [L. sortitio.] Selection or appointment by lot. 10742
SORTMENT, n. 10742
SORY, n. A fossil substance, firm, but of a spungy, cavernous structure, rugged on the surface, and containing blue vitriol; a sulphate of iron. 10742
SOSS, v.i. [This word is probably connected with the Armoric souez, surprise, the primary sense of which is to fall. See Souse.] To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily. [Not in use.] 10742
SOT, n. 10743
SOT, v.t. To stupefy; to infatuate; to besot. I hat to see a brave bold bellow sotted. [Not much used.] [See Besot.]
SOT, v.i. To tipple to stupidity. [Little used.] 10743 10743
SOTTISH, a. 10743
SOTTISHLY, adv. Stupidly; senselessly; without reason. 10743
SOTTISHNESS, n. 10743
SOU, n. plu. sous. A French money of account, and a copper coin, in value the 20th part of a livre or of a franc. 10743
SOUGH, n. suf. A subterraneous drain; a sewer. [Not in use.] 10743
SOUGHT — SPANGLING 10744
SOUGHT, pret. and pp. of seek, pron, sawt. I am found of them who sought me not. Isaiah 65:1. 10744

SOUL, n. 10744
SOUL, v.t. To endure with a soul. [Not in use.] 10745
SOUL, SOWL, v.i. To afford suitable sustenance. [Not in use.] 10745
SOUL-BELL, n. The passing bell. 10745
SOUL-DESTROYING, a. Pernicious to the soul. Procrastination of repentance and faith is a soul-destroying evil. 10745
SOUL-DISEASED, a. Diseased in soul or mind. [Not in use.] 10745
SOULED, a. Furnished with a soul or mind; as Grecian chiefs largely souled. [Little used.] 10745
SOULLESS, a. Without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless. Slave, soulless villain. 10745
SOUL-SCOT, SOUL-SHOT, n. [soul and scot.] A funeral duty, or money paid by the Romanists in former times for a requiem for the soul. 10745
SOUL-SELLING, a. [soul and sell.] Selling persons; dealing in the purchase and sale of human beings. 10746
SOUL-SICK, a. [soul and sick.] Diseased in mind or soul; morally diseased. 10746
SOUND, a. [L. sanus.] 10746
SOUND, adv. Soundly; heartily. So sound he slept that nought might him awake. 10747
SOUND, n. The air bladder of a fish. 10747
SOUND, n. [L. natatio. can this name be given to a narrow sea because wild beasts were accustomed to pass it by swimming, like Bosporus; or is the word from the root of sound, whole, denoting a stretch, or narrowness, from stretching, like straight?] A narrow passage of water, or a strait between the main land and an isle; or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean; as the sound which connect the Baltic with the ocean, between Denmark and Sweden; the sound that separates Long Island from the main land of New York and Connecticut. 10747
SOUND, n. [See the following verb.] An instrument which surgeons introduce into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in the viscus or not. 10747
SOUND, v.t. [L. sonus, Eng. sound, the primary sense of which is to stretch or reach.] 10747
SOUND, v.i. To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water. The shipmen sounded, and found it twenty fathoms. Acts 27:28. 10748
SOUND, n. The cuttle fish. 10748
SOUND, n. [L. sonus, from sonom to sound, sing, rattle, beat, etc. This may be a dialectical variation of L. tonus, tono, which seems to be allied to L. teneo.] 10748
SOUND, v.i. 10748
SOUND, v.t. 10749
SOUND-BOARD, SOUNDING BOARD, n. A board which propagates the sound in an organ. To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes. 10749
SOUNDED, pp. 10749
SOUNDING, ppr. 10750
SOUNDING, n. 10750
SOUNDING-BOARD, n. A board or structure with a flat surface, suspended over a pulpit to prevent the sound of the preacher's voice from ascending, and thus propagating it further in a horizontal direction. [Used in American churches.] 10750
SOUNDING-ROD, n. A rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold. It is let down in a groove by a pump. 10750
SOUNDINGS, n. Any place or part of the ocean, where a deep sounding line will reach the bottom; also, the kind of ground or bottom where the lead reaches. 10750
SOUNDLESS, a. That cannot be fathomed; having no sound. 10750
SOUNDLY, adv. [from sound, entire.] 10751
SOUNDNESS, n. 10751
SOUP, n. [See Sup and Sop.] Broth; a decoction of flesh for food. 10751
SOUP, v.t. To sup; to breathe out. [Not in use.] 10751
SOUP, v.t. To sweep. [Not in use.] [See Sweep and Swoop.] 10751
SOUR, a. 10751
SOUR, n. An acid substance. 10752
SOUR, v.t. 10752
SOUR, v.i. 10753
SOURCE, n. [L. surgo.] 10753

SOURDET, n. The little pipe of a trumpet. 10753
SOUR-DOCK, n. Sorrel, so called. 10753
SOURED, pp. Made sour; made peevish. 10753
SOUR-GOURD, n. A plant of the genus Adansonia. 10753
SOURING, ppr. Making acid; becoming sour; making peevish. 10754
SOURING, n. That which makes acid. 10754
SOURISH, a. Somewhat sour; moderately acid; as sourish fruit; a sourish taste. 10754
SOURLY, adv. 10754
SOURNESS, n. 10754
SOUR-SOP, n. A plant, the annona muricata. The custard apple. 10754
SOUS, n. plu. of sou or sol. [See Sou.] 10754
SOUSE, n. 10754
SOUSE, v.t. 10754
SOUSE, v.i. [See Soss. This word is probably the same as the preceding, to plunge, to dip; I believe from the Armoric.] To fall suddenly on; to rush with speed; as a hawk on its prey. Jove's bird will souse upon the tim'rous hare. 10755
SOUSE, v.t. To strike with sudden violence. 10755
SOUSE, adv. With sudden violence. [This word is low and vulgar.] 10755
SOUTER, n. [L. sutor.] A shoemaker; a cobler. [Not in use.] 10755
SOUTERLY, adv. Like a cobler. [Not in use.] 10755
SOUTERRAIN, n. A grotto or cavern under ground. [Not English.] 10755
SOUTH, n. 10755
SOUTH, a. 10756
SOUTH, adv. Towards the south. A ship sails south; the wind blows south. 10756
SOUTHEAST, n. The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east. 10756
SOUTHEAST, a. In the direction of southeast, or coming from the southeast; s a southeast wind. 10756
SOUTHEASTERN, a. Towards the southeast. 10756
SOUTHERLY, a. suth'erly. 10756
SOUTHERN, a. suth'ern. 10756
SOUTHERNLY, a. suth'ernly. Towards the south. 10757
SOUTHERNMOST, a. suth'ernmost. Furthest towards the south. 10757
SOTHERNWOOD, n. suth'ernwood, A plant agreeing in most parts with the wormwood. The southernwood is the Artemisia abrotanum, a different species form the wormwood.
SOUTHING, a. Going towards the south; as the southing sun. 10757 10757
SOUTHING, n. 10757
SOUTHMOST, a. Furthest towards the south. 10757
SOUTHSAY, SOUTHSAYER. [See Soothsay.] 10757
SOUTHWARD, adv. suth'ard. Towards the south; as, to go southward. 10757
SOUTHWARD, n. suth'ard. The southern regions or countries. 10757
SOUTHWEST, n. [south and west.] The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west. 10757
SOUTHWEST, a. 10757
SOUTHWESTERLY, a. 10758
SOUTHWESTERN, In the direction of southwest, or nearly so; as, to sail a southwestern course. 10758
SOVENANCE, n. Remembrance. [Not English, nor it used.] 10758
SOUVENIR, n. A remembrance. 10758
SOVEREIGN, a. suv'eran. [We retain this babarous orthography from the Norman sovereign. The true spelling would be suveran from the L. supernes, superus.] 10758
SOVEREIGN, n. suv'eran. 10758
SOVEREIGNIZE, v.i. suv'eranize. To exercise supreme authority. [Not in use.] 10759
SOVEREIGNLY, adv. suv'eranly. Supreme power; supremacy; the possession power. Absolute sovereignty belongs to God only. 10759
SOW, n. 10759
SOW-BREAD, n. A plant of the genus Cyclamen. 10759

SOW-BUG, n. An insect; a milleped. 10759
SOW-THISTLE, n. A plant of the genus Sonchus. The downy sow-thistle is of the genus Andryala. 10759
SOW, v.t. pret. sowed; pp. sowed or sown. [L. sevi. This word is probably contracted.]
SOW, v.i. To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop. In New England, farmers begin to sow in April. They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy. Psalm 126:5. 10759 10760
SOW, for sew, is not in use. [See Sew.] 10760
SOWCE, for souse. [See Souse.] 10760
SOWED, pp. Scattered on ground, as seed; sprinkled with seed, as ground. We say, seed is sowed; or land is sowed. 10760
SOWER, n. 10760
SOWING, ppr. Scattering, as seed; sprinkling with seed, as ground; stocking with seed.
SOWING, n. The act of scattering seed for propagation. 10760 10760
SOWINS, n. Flummery made of oatmeal somewhat soured. [Not used. I believe, in America.] 10760
SOWL, v.t. To pull by the ears. [Not used in America.] 10760
SOWN, pp. Scattered, as seed; sprinkled with seed, as ground. 10760
SOY, n. A kind of source, used in Japan. 10761
SOZZLE, n. [See Soss.] A sluttish woman, or one that spills water and other liquids carelessly. [New England.] 10761
SPAAD, n. A kind of mineral; spar. 10761
SPACE, n. [L. spatium, space; spatior, to wander. This word is probably formed on the root of pateo.] 10761
SPACE, v.i. To rove. [Not in use.] 10761
SPACE, v.t. Among printers, to make space or wider intervals between lines. 10761
SPACEFUL, a. Wide; extensive. [Not used.] 10761
SPACIOUS, a. [L. spatiosus.] 10761
SPACIOUSLY, adv. Widely; extensively. 10762
SPACIOUSNESS, n. 10762
SPADDLE, n. [dim of spade.] A little spade. 10762
SPADE, n. [L. spatula, from the root of pateo.] 10762
SPADE-BONE, n. [spade and bone.] The shoulder blade. [I believe little used.] 10762
SPADEFUL, n. [spade and full.] As much as a spade will hold. 10762
SPADICEOUS, a. [L. spadiceus, from spadix, a light red color.] 10762
SPADILLE, n. spadil'. The ace of spades at omber. 10763
SPADIX, n. [L.] In botany, the receptacle in palms and some other plants, proceeding from a spathe. 10763
SPADO, n. [L.] A gelding. 10763
SPAGYRIC, a. [L. spagyricus.] Chemical. [Not in use.] 10763
SPAGYRIC, n. A chemist. [Not in use.] 10763
SPAGYRIST, n. A chemist. [Not in use.] 10763
SPAHEE, SPAHI, n. [See Seapoy.] One of the Turkish cavalry. 10763
SPAKE, pret. of speak; nearly obsolete. We not use spoke. 10763
SPALL, n. The shoulder. [Not English.] 10763
SPALT, SPELT, n. A whitish scaly mineral, used to promote the fusion of metals. 10763
SPALT, a. Cracked, as timber. 10763
SPAN, n. [This word is formed on the root of bend, L. pando. The primary sense is to strain, stretch, extend, hence to join a team.] 10763
SPAN, v.t. 10764
SPAN, v.i. To agree in color, or in color and size; as, the horses span well. [New England.] 10764
SPAN, pert. of spin. We now use spun. 10764
SNANCEL, n. A rope to tie a cow's hind legs. 10764
SPANCEL, v.t. To tie the legs of a horse or cow with a rope . 10764
SPANCOUNTER, SPANFARTING, n. A play at which within a span or circuit marked.
SPANDREL, n. The space between the curve of an arch and the right lines 10764

inclosing it. 10764
SPANE, v.t. To wean, [Not in use.] 10764
SPANG, n. A spangle or shining ornament; a thin piece of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament. 10764
SPANGLE, v.t. To set or sprinkle with spangles; to adorn with small distinct brilliant bodies; as a spangled breastplate. What stars do spangle heaven with such beauty- 10765
SPANGLED, pp. Set with spangles. 10765
SPANGLING, ppr. Adorning with spangles. 10765
SPANIEL — SPECIAL_MATTER_IN_EVIDENCE 10766
SPANIEL, n. 10766
SPANIEL, a. Like a spaniel; mean; fawning. 10766
SPANIEL, v.i. TO fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious. 10766
SPANIEL, v.t. To follow like a spaniel. 10766
SPANISH, a. Pertaining to Spain. 10766
SPANISH, n. The language of Spain. 10766
SPANISH-BROOM, n. A plant of the genus Spartium. 10766
SPANISH-BROWN, n. A species of earth used in paints. 10766
SPANISH-FLY, n. A fly or insect, the cantharis used in vesicatories, or composition for raising blisters. 10766
SPANISH-NUT, n. A plant. 10766
SPANISH-WHITE, n. A white earth from Spain, used in paints. 10766
SPANK, v.t. To strike with the open hand; to slap [A word common in New England.] 10766
SPANKER, n. 10766
SPANKING, ppr. 10767
SPAN-LONG, a. Of the length of a span. 10767
SPANNED, pp. Measured with the hand. 10767
SPANNER, n. 10767
SPAN-NEW, a. Quite new; probably bright-new. 10767
SPANNING, ppr. Measuring with the hand; encompassing with the fingers. 10767
SPAR, [If this word is connected with spare, the primary sense is probably thin. The sense of bar and spar, is however more generally derived from thrusting, shooting in length; so spear likewise. See Bar.] 10767
SPAR, v.t. To bar; to shut close or fasten with a bar. 10768
SPAR, v.i. [This is another form of the L. spiro. The primary sense is to urge, drive, throw, propel.] 10768
SPARABLE, n. Small nails. [Not in use.] 10768
SPARADRAP, n. In pharmacy, a cerecloth. 10768
SPARAGE, SPARAGUS, [Vulgar.] [See Asparagus.] 10768
SPARE, v.t. [It seems to be from the same root as L. parco.] 10768
SPARE, v.i. 10769
SPARE, a. 10769
SPARE, n. Parsimony; frugal use. [Not in use.] 10770
SPARED, pp. Dispensed with; saved; forborne. 10770
SPARELY, adv. Sparingly. 10770
SPARENESS, n. State of being lean or thin; leanness. 10770
SPARER, n. One that avoids unnecessary expense. 10770
SPARERIB, n. [spare and rib.] The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them. 10770
SPARGEFACTION, n. [L. spargo, to sprinkle.] The act of sprinkling. [Not Used.] 10770
SPARING, ppr. 10770
SPARINGLY, adv. 10770
SPARINGNESS, n. 10771
SPARK, n. [The sense is that which shoots, darts off or scatters; probably allied to B. spargo.] 10771
SPARK, v.i. To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. [Not in use.] 10771

SPARKFUL, a. Lively; brisk; gay. 10772
SPARKISH, a. 10772
SPARKLE, n. 10772
SPARKLE, v.i. 10772
SPARKLE, v.i. To throw about; to scatter. [Not in use.] 10772
SPARKLER, n. He or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle. 10772
SPARKLET, n. A small spark. 10772
SPARKLINESS, n. Vivacity. [Not in use.] 10772
SPARKLING, ppr. or a. Emitting sparks; glittering; lively; as sparkling wine; sparkling eyes. 10772
SPARKLINGLY, adv. With twinkling or vivid brilliancy. 10773
SPARKLINGNESS, n. Vivid and twinkling luster. 10773
SPARLING, n. A smelt. 10773
SPARROW, n. A small bird of the genus Fringilla and order of Passers. These birds are frequently seen about houses. 10773
SPARROW-GRASS, a corruption of asparagus. 10773
SPARROW-HAWK, SPARHAWK, n. A small species of short winged hawk. 10773
SPARRY, a. [from spar.] Resembling spar, or consisting or spar; having a confused cyrstraline structure; spathose. 10773
SPARSE, a. spars. [L. sparsus, scattered, from spargo.] 10773
SPARSE, v.t. spars. To disperse. [Not in use.] 10773
SPARSED, a. Scattered. 10773
SPARSEDLY, adv. In a scattered manner. 10773
SPARTAN, a. Pertaining to ancient Sparta; hence, hardly undaunted; as Spartan souls; Spartan bravery. 10773
SPASM, n. [L. spasmus.] A n involuntary contraction of muscles or muscular fibers in animal bodies; irregular motion of the muscles or muscular fibers; convulsion; cramp.
SPASMODIC, a. Consisting in spasm; as a spasmodic affection. 10774 10773
SPASMODIC, n. A medicine good for removing spasm; but I believe the word generally employed in anti-spasmodic. 10774
SPAT, pret. of spit, but nearly obsolete. 10774
SPAT, n. [from the root of spit; that which is ejected.] 10774
SPATHACEOUS, a. Having a calyx like a sheath. 10774
SPATHE, n. [L. spatha.] In botany, the calyx of a spadix opening or bursting longitudinally, in form of a sheath. It is also applied to the calyx of some flowers which have no spadix, as of narcissus, crocus, iris, etc. 10774
SPATHIC, a. Foliated or lamellar. Spathic iron is a mineral of a foliated structure, and a yellowish or brownish color. 10774
SPATHIFORM, a. [spath and form.] Resembling spar in form. The ocherous, spathiform and mineralized forms of urinate- 10774
SPATHOUS, a. Having a calyx like a sheath. 10774
SPATHULATE, [See Spatulate.] 10774
SPATIATE, v.t. [L. spatior.] To rove; to ramble. [Not in use.] 10774
SPATTER, v.t. [This root is a derivative of the family of spit, or L. pateo. See Sputter.]
SPATTER, v.i. To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner; to sputter. [See Sputter.] 10775 10774
SPATTERDASHES, n. plu. [spatter and dash.] Coverings for the legs to keep them clean from water and mud. [Since boots are generally worn, these things and their name are little used.] 10775
SPATTERED, pp. 10775
SPATTERING, ppr. 10775
SPATTLE, n. Spittle. [Not in use.] 10775
SPATTLING-POPPY, n. [L. papaver spumeum.] A plant; white behen; a species of Campion. 10775
SPATULA, SPATTLE, n. [L. spathula, spatha, a slice. from the root of L. pateo; so named from its breadth, or from its use in spreading things. A slice; an apothecaries' instrument,

for spreading plasters, etc.] 10776
SPATULATE, a. [from L. spathula.] In botany, a spatulate leaf is one shaped like a spatula or battledore, being roundish with a long, narrow, linear base; as in cistus incanus. 10776
SPAVIN, n. A tumor or excrescence that forms on the inside of a horse's hough, not far from the elbow; at first like gristle, but afterwards hard and bony. 10776
SPAVINED, a. Affected with spavis. 10776
SPAW, SPA, n. 10776
SPAWL, v.i. To throw saliva from the mouth in a scattering form; to disperse spittle in a careless dirty manner. Why must he sputter, spawl and slaver it? 10776
SPAWL, n. Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly. 10776
SPAWLING, ppr. Throwing spittle carelessly from the mouth. 10776
SPAWLING, n. Saliva thrown out carelessly. 10776
SPAWN, n. It has no plural. [If this word is not contracted, it belongs to the root of L. pano. If contracted, it probably belongs to the root of spew or spaw. The radical sense is that which is ejected or thrown out.] 10776
SPAWN, v.t. 10777
SPAWN, v.i. 10777
SPAWNED, pp. Produced or deposited, as the eggs of fish or frogs. 10777
SPAWNER, n. the female fish. the spawner and the melter of the barbel cover their spawn with sand. 10777
SPAY, v.t. [L. spado, a gelding.] To castrate the female of a beast by cutting and by taking out the uterus; as, to spay a sow. 10777
SPAYED, pp. Castrated, as a female beast. 10777
SPAYING, ppr. Castrating, as a female beast. 10777
SPEAK, v.i. pret. spoke, [spake, nearly, Obs.] pp. spoke, spoken. [It is easy to see that the root of this word is allied to that of beak peak, pick.] 10777
SPEAK, v.t. 10778
SPEAKABLE, a. 10779
SPEAKER, n. 10779
SPEAKING, ppr. Uttering words; discoursing; talking. 10779
SPEAKING, n. 10779
SPEAKING-TRUMPET, n. A trumpet by which the sound of the human voice may be propagated to a great distance. 10780
SPEAR, n. 10780
SPEAR, v.t. To pierce with a spear; to kill with a spear; as, to spear a fish. 10780
SPEAR, v.i. To shoot into a long stem. [See Spire.] 10780
SPEARED, pp. Pierced or killed with a spear. 10780
SPEAR-FOOT, n. [spear and foot.] The far foot behind; used of a horse. 10780
SPEAR-GRASS, n. [spear and grass.] 10780
SPEARING, ppr. 10780
SPEARMAN, n. [spear and man.] One who is armed with a spear. Psalm 68:30. 10780
SPEARMINT, n. [spear and mint.] A plant of the genus Mentha; a species of mint. 10781
SPEAR-THISTLE, n. A plant, a troublesome weed. 10781
SPEAR-WORT, n. A plant; the popular name of the Ranunculus flammula. 10781
SPECHT, SPEIGHT, n. A woodpecker. [Not in use.] 10781
SPECIAL, a. [from L. specialis, from species, form, figure, sort, from specio, to see. Hence species primarily is appearance, that which is presented to the eye. This word and especial are the same.] 10781
SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION, in law, is one in which the power of an administrator is limited to the administration of certain specific effects, and not the effects in general of the deceased. 10781
SPECIAL BAIL, consists of actual sureties recognized to answer for the appearance of person in court; as distinguished from common boil, which is nominal. 10781
SPECIAL BAILIF, is a bailif appointed by the sherif for making arrests and serving processes. 10782

SPECIAL CONTRACT, [See Specialty.] 10782
SPECIAL DEMURRER, is one in which the cause of demurrer is particularly stated. 10782
SPECIAL IMPARLANCE, is one in which there is a saving of all exceptions to the writ or count, or of all exception whatsoever. 10782
SPECIAL JURY, is one which is called upon motion of either party, when the cause is supposed to require it. 10782
SPECIAL MATTER IN EVIDENCE, the particular facts in the case on which the defendant relies. 10782
SPECIAL_PLEA — SPERICALNESS 10783
SPECIAL PLEA, in bar, is a plea which sets forth the particular facts or reasons why the plaintif's demand should be barred as a release, accord, etc. 10783
SPECIAL PROPERTY, a qualified or limited property, as the property which a man acquires in wild animals by reclaiming them. 10783
SPECIAL SESSION OF A COURT, an extraordinary session; a session beyond the regular stated sessions; or in corporations and counties in England, a petty session held by a few justices for dispatching small business. 10783
SPECIAL STATUE, is a private act of the legislature, such as respects a private act of the legislature, such as respect a private person or individual. 10783
SPECIAL TAIL, is where a gift is restrained to certain hears of the donee's body, and does not descend to the heirs in general. 10783
SPECIAL VERDICT, is a verdict in which the jury find the facts and state them as proved, but leave the law arising from the facts to be determined by the court. Another method of finding a special verdict, is when the jury find a verdict generally for the plaintif, but subject to the opinion of the court on a special case stated by the counsel on both sides, with regard to a matter of law. 10783
SPECIAL WARRENT, a warrant to take a person and bring him before a particular justice who granted the warrant. 10783
SPECIAL, n. A particular. [Not Used.] 10783
SPECIALIZE, v.t. To mention specially. [Not in use.] 10783
SPECIALLY, adv. 10783
SPECIALTY, n. 10784
SPECIE, n. spe'shy. Coin; copper, silver or gold coined and used as a circulating medium of commerce. [See Special.] 10784
SPECIES, n. spe'shiz. [L. from specio, to see. See Special.] 10784
SPECIFIC, SPECIFICAL, a. 10785
SPECIFIC CHARACTER, in botany, a circumstance or circumstances distinguishing one species from every other species of the same genus. 10786
SPECIFIC GRAVITY, in philosophy, the weight that belongs to an equal bulk of each body. [See Gravity.] 10786
SPECIFIC NAME, in botany, is the trivial name as distinguished form the generic na, e. Specific name is now used for the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species; but it was originally applied by Linne to the essential character of the species, or the essential difference. The present specific names he at fist called the trivial names. 10786
SPECIFIC, n. In medicine, a remedy that certainly cures particular disease. 10786
SPECIFICALLY, adv. In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species. A body is specifically lighter than another, when it has less weight in the same bulk than the other. Human reason-differs specifically from the fantastic reason of brutes. -Those several virtues that are specifically requisite to a due performance of duty.
SPECIFICATION, n. 10786 10786
SPECIFIED, pp. Particularized; specially named. 10787
SPECIFY, v.t. To mention or name, as a particular thing; to designate in words so as to distinguish a thing from every other; as, to specify the uses of a plant; to specify the articles one wants to purchase. He has there given us an exact geography of Greece,

where the countries and the uses of their soils are specified. 10787
SPECIFYING, ppr. Naming of designating particularly. 10787
SPECIMEN, n. [L. from species, with the termination men, which corresponds in sense to the English hood or ness.] A sample; a part or small portion of any thing, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of something not exhibited; as a specimen of a man's handwriting; a specimen of painting or composition; specimen of one's art or skill.
SPECIOUS, a. [L. speciosus.] 10787 10787
SPECIOUSLY, adv. With a fair appearance; with show of right; as, to reason speciously.
SPECK, n. [This word may be formed from peck, for peckled has been used for speckled, spotted as though pecked.] 10788 10788
SPECK, v.t. To spot; to stain in spots or drops. 10788
SPECKLE, n. A little spot in any thing, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself. 10788
SPECKLE, v.t. To mark with small spots of a different color; used chiefly in the participle passive, which see. 10788
SPECKLED, pp. or a. Marked with specks; variegated with spots of a different color from the ground or surface of the object; as the speckled breast of a bird; a speckled serpent.
SPECKLED BIRD, a denomination given to a person of doubtful character or principles. 10788 10788
SPECKLEDNESS, n. The state of being speckled. 10788
SPECKLING, ppr. Marking with small spots. 10788
SPECKTACLE, n. [L. spectaculum, from specto, to behold; specio, to see.] 10788
SPECTACLED, a. Furnished with spectacles. 10789
SPECTACULAR, a. Pertaining to shows. 10789
SPECTATION, n. [L. spectatio.] Regard; respect. [Little used.] 10789
SPECTATOR, n. [L. whence] 10789
SPECTATORIAL, a. Pertaining to the Spectator. 10789
SPECTATORSHIP, n. 10789
SPECTATRESS, SPECTATRIX, n. [L. spectatrix.] A female beholder or looker on. 10789
SPECTER, n. [L. spectrum, from specto, to behold.] 10789
SPECTRUM, n. [L.] A visible form; an image of something seen, continuing after image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered or turned away. This is called an ocular spectrum. 10790
SPECULAR, a. [L. specularis, from speculum, a mirror, from specio, to see.] 10790
SPECULATE, v.i. [L. speculor, to view, to contemplate, from specio, to see.] 10790
SPECULATE, v.t. To consider attentively; as, to speculate the nature of a thing. [Not in use.] 10790
SPECUATION, n. 10791
SPECULATIST, n. One who speculates or forms theories; a speculator. 10791
SPECULATIVE, a. 10791
SPECULATIVELY, adv. 10792
SPECULATIVENESS, n. The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation only. 10792
SPECULATOR, n. 10792
SPECULATORY, a. 10792
SPECULM, n. [L.] 10792
SPED, pret. and pp. of speed. 10793
SPEECH, n. 10793
SPEECH, v.i. To make a speech; to harangue. [Little used.] 10793
SPEECHLESS, a. 10793
SPEECHLESSNESS, n. The state of being speechless; muteness. 10794
SPEECH-MAKER, n. One who makes speeches; one who speaks much in a public assembly. 10794
SPEED, v.i. pret. and pp. sped, speeded. [The L. expedio may be from the same root, which signifies to drive, to hurry, of the family of L. peto.] 10794
SPEED, v.t. 10794

SPEED, n. 10795
SPEEDILY, adv. Quickly; with haste; in a short time. Send speedily to Bertram. 10795
SPEEDINESS, n. The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; dispatch. 10796
SPEEDWELL, n. A plant of the genus Veronica. 10796
SPEEDY, a. 10796
SPEET, v.t. [from the root of spit.] To stab. [Not in use.] 10796
SPEIGHT, n. A wood pecker. [Not in use.] 10796
SPELK, n. A splinter; a small stick or rod used in thatching. 10796
SPELL, n. [The verb primarily signifies to throw or drive, and is probably formed on the root of L. pello. In some of the application of spell, we observe the sense of turn. We observe the same in throw, warp, cant, etc.] 10796
SPELL, v.t. pret. and pp. spelled or spelt. 10797
SPELL, v.i. 10797
SPELLED, SPELT, pret. and pp. of spell. 10797
SPELLER, n. One that spells; one skilled in spelling. 10797
SPELLING, ppr. 10797
SPELLING, n. 10798
SPELLING-BOOK, n. A book for teaching children to spell and read. 10798
SPELT, n. A species of grain of the genus Triticum; called also German wheat. 10798
SPELT, v.t. To split. [Not in use.] 10798
SPELTER, n. Common zink, which contains a portion of lead, copper, iron, a little arsenic, manganese and plumbago. 10798
SPENCE, n. spens. A buttery; a larder; a place where provisions are kept. 10798
SPENCER, n. 10798
SPEND, v.t. pret. and pp. spent. [L. expendo; from the root of L. pando, pendeo, the primary sense of which is to strain, to open or spread; allied to span, pane, etc.] 10798
SPEND, v.i. 10799
SPENDER, n. One that spends; also, a prodigal; a lavisher. 10800
SPENDING, ppr. Laying out; consuming; wasting; exhausting. 10800
SPENDTHRIFT, n. [spend and thrift.] One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate. 10800
SPERABLE, a. [L. sperabilis, from spero, to hope.] That may be hoped. [Not in use.]
SPERM, n. [L. sperma.] 10800 10800
SPERMACETO, n. [L. sperma, sperm, and cetus, a whale. It is pronounced as it is written.] The same as sperm. 10800
SPERMATIC, a. 10800
SPERMATIZE, v.i. To yield seed. [Not in use.] 10800
SPERMATOCELE, n. A swelling of the spermatic vessels, or vessels of the testicles.
SPERSE, v.t. To disperse. [Not in use.] 10801 10800
SPET, v.t. To spit; to throw out. [Not in use.] 10801
SPET, n. Spittle, or a flow. [Not in use.] 10801
SPEW, SPUE, v.t. [L. spuo.] 10801
SPEW, v.i. To vomit; to discharge the contents of the stomach. 10801
SPEWED, pp. Vomited; ejected. 10801
SPEWER, n. One who spews. 10801
SPEWING, ppr. Vomiting; ejecting from the stomach. 10801
SPEWY, a. Wet; foggy. 10801
SPHACELATE, v.i. [See Sphacelus.] 10801
SPHACELATE, v.t. To affect with gangrene. 10801
SPHACLATION, n. The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification. 10801
SPHACELUS, n. 10801
SPHAGNOUS, a. [shagnum, bog-moss. Linne.] Pertaining to bog-moss; mossy. 10802
SPHENE, n. A mineral composed of nearly equal parts of oxyd of titanium, silex and lime. Its colors are commonly grayish, yellowish, redish and blackish brown, and various

shades of green. It is found amorphous and in crystals. 10802
SPHENOID, SPHENOIDAL, a. Resembling a wedge. The spenoid bone, is the pterygoid bone of the basis of the skull. 10802
SPHERE, n. [L. sphera.] 10802
SPHERE, v.t. 10803
SPHERIC, SPHERICAL, a. [L. sphericus.] 10803
SPERICALLY, adv. In the form of a sphere. 10804
SPERICALNESS, SPERICITY, n. The state or quality of being orbicular or spherical; roundness; as the sphericity of a drop of water. 10804
SPHERICS — SPISS 10805
SPHERICS, n. The doctrine of the sphere. 10805
SPHEROID, n. [sphere and form.] A body or figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical. A spheroid is oblate or prolate. The earth is found to be a oblate spheroid, that is, flatted at the poles, whereas some astronomers formerly supposed it to be prolate or oblong. 10805
SPHEROIDAL, SPHEROIDIC, SPHEROIDICAL, a. 10805
SPHEROIDITY, n. The state or quality of being spheroidal. 10805
SPHEROSIDERITE, n. A substance found in the basaltic compact lava of Steinheim; called also glass lava or hyatite. 10805
SPHERULE, n. [L. spharula.] A little sphere or spherical body. Mercury or quicksilver when poured upon a plane, divides itself into a great number of minute spherules. 10805
SPHERULITE, n. A variety of obsidian or pearl-stone, found in rounded grains. 10805
SPHERY, a. 10805
SPHINCTER, n. In anatomy, a muscle that contracts or shuts; as the sphincter labiorum; sphincter vesica. 10805
SPHINX, n. [L. sphinx.] 10805
SPHRAGID, n. A species of ocherous clay which falls to pieces in water with the emission of many bubbles; called also earth of Lemons. 10806
SPIAL, n. A spy; a scout. [Not in use.] 10806
SPICATE, a. [L. spicatus, from spica, a spike.] Having a spike or ear. 10806
SPICE, n. 10806
SPICE, v.t. 10806
SPICED, pp. Seasoned with spice. 10806
SPICER, n. 10806
SPICERY, n. 10807
SPICK AND SPAN, bright; shining; as a garment spick and span new, or span-new. brightness; spiccare, to shine; spiccar le parole, to speak distinctly; spicciare, to rush out, the radical sense of which is to shoot or dart. Span is probably from the root of spangle, a mirror. 10807
SPICKNEL, SPIGNEL, n. The herb maldmony or bear wort. the Athamanta Meum, Ethusa Meum. 10807
SPICOSITY, n. [L. spica.] The state of having or being full of ears, like corn. [Not in use.]
SPICULAR, a. [L. spiculum, a dart.] Resembling a dart; having sharp points. 10807 10807
SPICULATE, v.t. [L. spiculo, to sharpen, from spiculum, a dart, from spica, or its root. See Spike.] To sharpen to a point. 10807
SPICY, a. [from spice.] 10807
SPIDER, n. [I know not from what source this word is derived.] The common name of the insects of the genus Aranea, remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation, and for the deposit of their food. The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine! 10808
SPIDER-CATCHER, n. A bird so called. 10808
SPIDERLIKE, a. Resembling a spider. 10808
SPIDERWORT, n. A plant of the genus Anthericum. 10808
SPIGNEL. [See Spicknel.] 10808

SPIGOT, n. A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor.
SPIKE, n. [L. L. spica, and ear of corn. It signifies a shoot or point.] 10808 10808
SPIKE, n. A smaller species of lavender. 10808
SPIKE, v.t. 10808
SPIKED, pp. Furnished with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.
SPIKE-LAVENDER, n. The Lavandula spica. 10809 10809
SPIKELET, n. In botany, a small spike of a large one; or a subdivision of a spike. 10809
SPIKENARD, n. spik'nard. [L. spica nardi.] 10809
SPIKING, ppr. Fastening with spikes; stopping with large nails. 10809
SPIKY, a. Having a sharp point. 10809
SPILE, n. [L. pilus, pilum, etc.] 10809
SPILL, n. [a different orthography of spile, supra.] 10809
SPILL, v.t. pret. spilled or spilt; pp. id. 10810
SPILL, v.i. 10810
SPILLED, pp. Suffered to fall, as liquids; shed. 10810
SPILLER, n. 10810
SPILLING, ppr. Suffering to fall or run out, as liquids; shedding. 10811
SPILLING-LINES, in a ship, are ropes for furling more conveniently the square sails.
SPILT, pret. and pp. of spill. 10811 10811
SPILTH, n. [from spill.] Any thing spilt. [Not in use.] 10811
SPIN, v.t. pret. and pp. spun. Span is not used. [If the sense is to draw out or extend, this coincides in origin with span.] 10811
SPIN, v.i. 10811
SPINACH, SPINAGE, n. [L. spinacia.] A plant of the genus Spinacia. 10812
SPINAL, a. [See Spine.] Pertaining to the spine or back bone of an animal; as the spinal marrow; spinal muscles; spinal arteries. 10812
SPINDLE, a. [See Spin.] 10812
SPINDLE, v.i. To shoot or grow in a long slender stalk or body. 10812
SPINDLE-LEGS, SPINDLE-SHANKS, n. A tall slender person; in contempt. 10812
SPINDLE-SHANKED, a. Having long slender legs. 10812
SPINDLE-SHAPED, a. Having the shape of a spindle; fusiform. 10813
SPINDLE-TREE, n. A plant, prick-wood, of the genus Euonymus. 10813
SPINE, n. [L.] 10813
SPINEL, SPINELLE, n. The spinelle ruby, says Hauy; is the true ruby, a gem of a red color, blended with tints of blue or yellow. It is in grains more or less crystalized. A subspecies of octahedral corundum. 10813
SPINELLANE, n. A mineral occurring in small crystaline masses and in minute crystals. It has been found only near the lake of Laach. 10813
SPINESCENT, a. [from spine.] Becoming hard and thorny. 10813
SPINET, n. An instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal; a clavichord. 10813
SPINET, n. [L. spinetum.] A small wood or place where briars and thorns grow. [Not in use.] 10813
SPINIFEROUS, a. [L. spina, spine, and fero, to bear.] Producing spines; bearing thorns.
SPINK, n. A bird; a finch. 10814 10813
SPINNER, n. 10814
SPINNING, ppr. Drawing out and twisting into threads; drawing out; delaying. 10814
SPINNING, n. 10814
SPINNING-JENNY, n. An engine or complicated machine for spinning wool or cotton, in the manufacture of cloth. 10814
SPINING-WHEEL, n. A wheel for spinning wool, cotton or flax into threads. 10814
SPINOLET, n. A small bird of the lark kind. 10814
SPINOSITY, n. The state of being spiny or thorny; crabbedness. 10814
SPINOUS, a. [L. spinosus, from spina.] Full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny. 10814
SPINOZISM, n. The doctrines or principles of Spinoza, a native of Amsterdam, consisting

in atheism and pantheism, or naturalism and hulotheism, which allows of no God but nature or the universe. 10814
SPINSTER, n. [spin and ster.] 10814
SPINSTRY, n. The business of spinning. 10815
SPINTHERE, n. A mineral of a greenish gray color. 10815
SPINY, a. [from spine.] 10815
SPIRACLE, n. [L. spiraculum, form spiro, to breathe.] 10815
SPIRAL, a. [L. spira, a spire.] Winding round a cylinder or other round body, or in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw. The magnificent column in the Place Vendeme, at Paris, is divided by a spiral line into compartments. It is formed with spiral compartments, on which are engraved figures emblematical of the victories of the French armies. A whirlwind is so named from the spiral motion of the air. Water in a tunnel descends in a spiral form. 10815
SPIRALLY, adv. In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw. 10815
SPIRATION, n. [L. spiratio.] A breathing. [Not used.] 10815
SPIRE, n. [L. spira; from the root of L. spiro, to breathe. The primary sense of the root is to throw, to drive, to send, but it implies a winding motion, like throw, warp, and many others.] 10816
SPIRE, v.i. 10816
SPIRED, a. Having a spire. 10816
SPIRIT, n. [L. spiritus, from spiro, to breathe, to blow. The primary sense is to rush or drive.] 10816
SPIRIT, v.t. 10818
SPIRITALLY, adv. By means of the breath. [Not in use.] 10819
SPIRITED, pp. 10819
SPIRITEDLY, adv. In a lively manner; with spirit; with strength; with animation. 10819
SPIRITEDNESS, n. 10819
SPIRITFUL, a. Lively; full of spirit. [Not used.] 10819
SPIRITFULLY, adv. In a lively manner. [Not used.] 10819
SPIRITFULNESS, n. Liveliness; sprightliness. [Not used.] 10819
SPIRITLESS, a. 10819
SPIRITLESSLY, adv. Without spirit; without exertion. 10820
SPIRITLESSNESS, n. Dullness; want of life or vigor. 10820
SPIRITOUS, a. 10820
SPIRITOUSNESS, n. A refined state; fineness and activity of parts; as the thinness and spiritousness of liquor. 10820
SPIRITUAL, a. 10820
SPIRITUALITY, n. 10821
SPIRITUALIZATION, n. The act of spiritualizing. In chemistry, the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies. 10822
SPIRITUALIZE, v.i. 10822
SPIRITUALLY, adv. Without corporeal grossness or sensuality; in a manner conformed to the spirit of true religion; with purity of spirit or heart. 10822
SPIRITUOUS, a. 10822
SPIRITUOUSNESS, n. 10823
SPIRT. [See Spurt, the more correct orthography.] 10823
SPIRY, a. 10823
SPISS, a. [L.] Thick; close; dense. [Not in use.] 10823
SPISSITUDE — SPOUSAL 10824
SPISSITUDE, n. [supra.] Thickness of soft substances; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid; as the spissitude of coagulated blood or of any coagulum. 10824
SPIT, n. [G.] 10824
SPIT, v.t. [from the noun.] 10824

SPIT, v.t. pret. and pp. spit. Spat is obsolete. [G. The sense is to throw or drive.] 10824
SPIT, v.i. To throw out saliva from the mouth. It is a dirty trick to spit on the floor or carpet. 10824
SPIT, n. What is ejected from the mouth; saliva. 10824
SPITAL, SPITTEL, n. Corrupted from hospital. Rob not the spital, or charitable foundation. [Vulgar and not in use.] 10824
SPITCHCOCK, v.t. To split an eel lengthwise and broil it. 10825
SPITCHCOCK, n. An eel split and broiled. 10825
SPITE, n. [L.] Hatred; rancor; malice; malignity; malevolence. 10825
SPITE, v.t. 10825
SPITED, pp. Hated; vexed. 10826
SPITEFUL, a. Filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy or injure; malignant; malicious. 10826
SPITEFULLY, adv. With a desire to vex, annoy or injure; malignantly; maliciously. 10826
SPITEFULNESS, n. The desire to vex, annoy or mischief, proceeding from irritation; malice; malignity. 10826
SPITTED, pp. [from spit.] 10826
SPITTER, n. 10826
SPITTING, ppr. 10826
SPITTLE, n. [from spit.] 10827
SPITTLE. [See Spital.] 10827
SPITTLE, v.t. To dig or stir with a small spade. [Local.] 10827
SPITVENOM, n. [spit and venom.] Poison ejected from the mouth. 10827
SPLANCHNOLOGY, n. [Gr., bowels, discourse.] 10827
SPLASH, v.t. [formed on plash.] To spatter with water, or with water and mud. 10827
SPLASH, v.i. To strike and dash about water. 10827
SPLASH, n. Water or water and dirt thrown upon any thing, or thrown from a puddle and the like. 10827
SPLASHY, a. Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy. 10827
SPLAY, v.t. [See Display.] 10827
SPLAY, for display. [Not in use.] 10827
SPLAY, a. Displayed; spread; turned outward. 10828
SPLAYFOOT, SPLAYFOOTED, a. Having the foot turned outward; having a wide foot.
SPLAYMOUTH, n. A wide mouth; a mouth stretched by design. 10828 10828
SPLEEN, n. [L., Gr.] 10828
SPLEENED, a. Deprived of the spleen. 10828
SPLEENFUL, a. 10828
SPLEENLESS, a. Kind; gentle; mild. 10828
SPLEENWORT, n. [L.] A plant of the genus Asplenium; miltwaste. 10829
SPLEENY, a. 10829
SPLENDENT, a. [L., to shine.] 10829
SPLENDID, a. [L., to shine. See Plain.] 10829
SPLENDIDLY, adv. 10829
SPLENDOR, n. [L. See Plant and Planet.] 10830
SPLENDROUS, a. Having splendor. [Not in use.] 10830
SPLENETIC, a. [L.] Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful. 10830
SPLENETIC, n. A person affected with spleen. 10830
SPLENIC, a. Belonging to the spleen; as the splenic vein. 10830
SPLENISH, a. Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful. 10830
SPLENITIVE, a. Hot; fiery; passionate; irritable. [Not in use.] 10830
SPLENT, n. 10830
SPLICE, SPLISE, v.t. [G.] To separate the strands of the two ends of a rope, and unite them by a particular manner of interweaving them; or to unite the end of a rope to any part of another by a like interweaving of the strands. There are different modes of splicing, as the short splice, long splice, eye splice, etc. 10831
SPLICE, n. The union of ropes by interweaving the strands. 10831
SPLINT, SPLINTER, n. [G.] 10831

SPLINT, SPLINTER, v.t. 10831
SPLINTER, v.i. To be split or rent into long pieces. 10831
SPLINTERED, pp. Split into splinters; secured by splints. 10831
SPLINTERY, a. Consisting of splinters, or resembling splinters; as the splintery fracture of a mineral, which discovers scales arising from splits or fissures, parallel to the line of fracture. 10831
SPLIT, v.t. pret. and pp. split. [G. See Spalt.] 10832
SPLIT, v.i. 10832
SPLITTER, n. One who splits. 10833
SPLITTING, ppr. Bursting; riving; rending. 10833
SPLUTTER, n. A bustle; a stir. [A low word and little used.] 10833
SPLUTTER, v.i. To speak hastily and confusedly. [Low.] 10833
SPODUMENE, n. [Gr., to reduce to ashes.] A mineral, called by Hauy triphane. It occurs in laminated masses, easily divisible into prisms with rhomboidal bases; the lateral faces smooth, shining and pearly; the cross fracture uneven and splintery. Before the blowpipe it exfoliates into little yellowish or grayish scales; whence its name. 10833
SPOIL, v.t. [L., to pull asunder, to tear, to strip, to peel.] 10833
SPOIL, v.i. 10834
SPOIL, n. [L.] 10834
SPOILED, pp. Plundered; pillaged; corrupted; rendered useless. 10835
SPOILER, n. 10835
SPOILFUL, a. Wasteful; rapacious. [Little used.] 10835
SPOILING, ppr. 10835
SPOILING, n. Plunder; waste. 10835
SPOKE, pret. of speak. 10835
SPOKE, n. [G., this word, whose radical sense is to shoot or thrust, coincides with spike, spigot, pike, contracted from to spew.] 10835
SPOKEN, pp. of speak. pron. spokn. 10835
SPOKE-SHAVE, n. A kind of plane to smooth the shells of blocks. 10835
SPOKESMAN, n. [speak, spoke, and man.] One who speaks for another. 10836
SPOLIATE, v.t. [L.] To plunder; to pillage. 10836
SPOLIATE, v.i. To practice plunder; to commit robbery. In time of war, rapacious men are let loose to spoliate on commerce. 10836
SPOLIATION, n. 10836
SPONDAIC, SPONDAICAL, a. [See Spondee.] Pertaining to a spondee; denoting two long feet in poetry. 10836
SPONDEE, n. [L.] A poetic foot of two long syllables. 10836
SPONDYL, SPONDYLE, n. [L., Gr.] A joint of the back bone; a verteber or vertebra. 10836
SPONGE. [See Spunge.] 10836
SPONK, n. [a word probably formed on punk.] Touchwood. In Scotland, a match; something dipped in sulphur for readily taking fire. [See Spunk.] 10836
SPONSAL, a. [L., to betroth.] Relating to marriage or to a spouse. 10836
SPONSION, n. [L., to engage.] The act of becoming surety for another. 10837
SPONSOR, n. [L.] A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default. In the church, the sponsors in baptism are sureties for the education of the child baptized. 10837
SPONTANEITY, n. [L., of free will.] Voluntariness; the quality of being of free will or accord. 10837
SPONTANEOUS, a. [L., of free will.] 10837
SPONTANEOUSLY, adv. 10837
SPONTANEOUSNESS, n. 10837
SPONTOON, n. A kind of half pike; a military weapon borne by officers of infantry. 10838
SPOOL, n. [G.] A piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end; used by weavers to wind their yarn upon in order to slaie it and wind in on the beam. The spool is larger than the quill, on which yarn is wound for the shuttle. But in

manufactories, the word may be differently applied. 10838
SPOOL, v.t. To wind on spools. 10838
SPOOM, v.i. To be driven swiftly; probably a mistake for spoon. [See Spoon, the verb.]
SPOON, n. 10838 10838
SPOON, v.i. To put before the wind in a gale. [I believe not now used.] 10838
SPOON-BILL, n. [spoon and bill.] A fowl of the grallic order, and genus Platatea, so named from the shape of its bill, which is somewhat like a spoon or spatula. Its plumage is white beautiful. 10838
SPOON-DRIFT, n. In seamens language, a showery sprinkling of sea water, swept from the surface in a tempest. 10838
SPOONFUL, n. [spoon and full.] 10838
SPOON-MEAT, n. [spoon and meat.] Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food. 10839
SPOON-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Cochlearia; scurvy grass. 10839
SPORADIC, SPORADICAL, a. [Gr., separate, scattered; whence certain isles of Greece were called Sporades.] Separate; single; scattered; used only in reference to diseases. A sporadic disease, is one which occurs in particular persons and places, in distinction from an epidemic, which affects persons generally or in great numbers. 10839
SPORT, n. 10839
SPORT, v.t. 10840
SPORT, v.i. 10840
SPORTER, n. One who sports. 10841
SPORTFUL, a. 10841
SPORTFULLY, adv. In mirth; in jest; for the sake of diversion; playfully. 10841
SPORTFULNESS, n. Play; merriment; frolick; a playful disposition; playfulness; as the sportfulness of kids and lambs. 10841
SPORTIVE, a. 10841
SPORTIVENESS, n. 10841
SPORTLESS, a. Without sport or mirth; joyless. 10842
SPORTSMAN, n. [sport and man.] 10842
SPORTULARY, a. [L., a basket, an alms-basket.] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. [Little used.] 10842
SPORTULE, n. [L., a little basket.] An alms; a dole; a charitable gift or contribution. [Not in use.] 10842
SPOT, n. [We see this word is of the family of spatter, and that the radical sense is to throw or thrust. A spot is made by spattering or sprinkling.] 10842
SPOT, v.t. 10843
SPOTLESS, a. 10843
SPOTLESSNESS, n. Freedom from spot or stain; freedom from reproach. 10844
SPOTTED, pp. Marked with spots or places of a different color from the ground; as a spotted beast or garment. 10844
SPOTTEDNESS, n. The state or quality of being spotted. 10844
SPOTTER, n. One that makes spots. 10844
SPOTTINESS, n. The state or quality of being spotty. 10844
SPOTTING, ppr. Marking with spots; staining. 10844
SPOTTY, a. Full of spots; marked with discolored places. 10844
SPOUSAGE, n. [See Spouse.] The act of espousing. [Not used.] 10844
SPOUSAL, a. [from spouse.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal; as spousal rites; spousal ornaments. 10844
SPOUSAL, n. [L. See Spouse.] Marriage; nuptials. It is now generally used in the plural; as the spousals of Hippolita. 10844
SPOUSE — SPURN 10845
SPOUSE, n. [L., to engage.] One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife. We say of a man, that he is the spouse of such a woman; or of a woman,

she is the spouse of such a man. 10845
SPOUSE, v.t. To wed; to espouse. [Little used. See Espouse.] 10845
SPOUSED, pp. Wedded; joined in marriage; married; but seldom used. The word used in lieu of it is espoused. 10845
SPOUSELESS, a. Destitute of a husband or of a wife; as a spouseless king or queen.
SPOUT, n. [G., to spit, and spotten is to mock, banter, sport. These are of one 10845
family; spout retaining nearly the primary and literal meaning. See Bud and Pout.] 10845
SPOUT, v.t. 10845
SPOUT, v.i. To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice or from a spout; as, water spouts from a cask or a spring; blood spouts from a vein. 10846
SPOUTED, pp. Thrown in a stream from a pipe or narrow orifice. 10846
SPOUTING, ppr. Throwing in a stream from a pipe or narrow opening; pouring out words violently or affectedly. 10846
SPOUTING, n. The act of throwing out, as a liquid from a narrow opening; a violent or affected speech; a harangue. 10846
SPRAG, a. Vigorous; sprightly. [Local.] [Note. In America, this word is, in popular language, pronounced spry, which is a contraction of spright, in sprightly.] 10846
SPRAG, n. A young salmon. [Local.] 10846
SPRAIN, v.t. To overstrain the ligaments of a joint; to stretch the ligaments so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation. 10846
SPRAIN, n. An excessive strain of the ligaments of a joint without dislocation. 10846
SPRAINED, pp. Injured by excessive straining. 10846
SPRAINING, ppr. Injuring by excessive extension. 10846
SPRAINTS, n. The dung of an otter. 10846
SPRANG, pret. of spring; but sprung is more generally used. 10846
SPRAT, n. A small fish of the species Clupea. 10846
SPRAWL, v.i. [The origin and affinities of this word are uncertain. It may be a contracted word.] 10846
SPRAWLING, ppr. 10847
SPRAY, n. [probably allied to sprig. The radical sense is a shoot.] 10847
SPREAD, SPRED, v.t. pret. and pp. spread or spred. [G., to spread. The more correct orthography is spred.] 10847
SPREAD, SPRED, v.i. 10849
SPREAD, SPRED, n. 10849
SPREADER, SPREDDER, n. 10849
SPREADING, SPREDDING, ppr. 10850
SPREADING, SPREDDING, n. The act of extending, dispersing or propagating. 10850
SPRENT, pp. Sprinkled. [See Sprinkle.] 10850
SPRIG, n. 10850
SPRIG, v.t. To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs; as, to sprig muslin.
SPRIG-CRYSTAL, n. Crystal found in the form of a hexangular column, adhering to 10850
the stone, and terminating at the other end in a point. 10850
SPRIGGED, pp. Wrought with representations of small twigs. 10850
SPRIGGING, ppr. Working with sprigs. 10851
SPRIGGY, a. Full of sprigs or small branches. 10851
SPRIGHT, SPRITE, n. [G., spirit. It should be written sprite.] 10851
SPRIGHT, v.t. To haunt, as a spright. [Not used.] 10851
SPRIGHTFUL, a. [This word seems to be formed from the root of sprag, a local word, pronounced in America spry. It belongs to the family of spring and sprig.] Lively; brisk; nimble; vigorous; gay. 10851
SPRIGHTFULLY, adv. Briskly; vigorously. 10851
SPRIGHTFULNESS, n. Briskness; liveliness; vivacity. 10851
SPRIGHTLESS, a. Destitute of life; dull; sluggish; as virtues sprightless cold. 10852
SPRIGHTLINESS, n. [from sprightly.] Liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gayety; vivacity. 10852

SPRIGHTLY, a. Lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; gay; as a sprightly youth; a sprightly air; a sprightly dance. 10852
SPRING, v.i. pret. sprung, [sprang, not wholly obsolete;] pp. sprung. 10852
SPRING, v.t. 10854
SPRING, n. 10855
SPRINGAL, n. A youth. [Not in use.] 10856
SPRING-BOK, n. An African animal of the antelope kind. 10856
SPRINGE, n. [from spring.] A gin; a noose; which being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird. 10857
SPRINGE, v.t. To catch in a springe; to ensnare. 10857
SPRINGER, n. 10857
SPRING-HALT, n. [spring and halt.] A kind of lameness in which a horse twitches up his legs. 10857
SPRING-HEAD, n. A fountain or source. [Useless.] 10857
SPRINGINESS, n. [from springy.] 10857
SPRINGING, ppr. Arising; shooting up; leaping; proceeding; rousing. 10857
SPRINGING, n. 10857
SPRINGLE, n. A springe; a noose. [Not in use.] 10858
SPRING-TIDE, n. [spring and tide.] The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides. 10858
SPRING-WHEAT, n. [spring and wheat.] A species of wheat to be sown in the spring; so called in distinction from winter wheat. 10858
SPRINGY, a. [from spring.] 10858
SPRINKLE, v.t. [G., L.] 10858
SPRINKLE, v.t. 10859
SPRINKLE, n. A small quantity scattered; also, an utensil for sprinkling. 10859
SPRINKLED, pp. 10859
SPRINKLER, n. One that sprinkles. 10859
SPRINKLING, ppr. 10859
SPRINKLING, n. 10859
SPRIT, v.t. [G.] To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to eject; to spirt. [Not in use. See Spurt.] 10859
SPRIT, n. 10860
SPRITE, n. A spirit. 10860
SPRITEFUL. [See Sprightful.] 10860
SPRITEFULLY. [See Sprightfully.] 10860
SPRITELINESS. [See Sprightliness.] 10860
SPRITELY. [See Sprightly.] 10860
SPRIT-SAIL, n. [sprit and sail.] 10860
SPROD, n. A salmon in its second year. 10860
SPRONG, old pret. of spring. [Not in use.] 10860
SPROUT, v.i. [G.] 10860
SPROUT, n. 10861
SPROUTS, n. plu. Young coleworts. 10861
SPRUCE, a. Nice; trim; neat without elegance or dignity; formerly applied to things with a serious meaning; now applied to persons only. 10861
SPRUCE, v.t. To trim; to dress with great neatness. 10861
SPRUCE, v.i. To dress ones self with affected neatness. 10861
SPRUCE, n. The fir-tree; a name given to a species of evergreen, the Pinus nigra, which is used in families to give flavor to beer. It is used by way of decoction, or in the essence. 10861
SPRUCE-BEER, n. A kind of beer which is tinctured with spruce, either by means of the essence or by decoction. 10861
SPRUCELY, adv. With extreme or affected neatness. 10861
SPRUCENESS, n. Neatness without taste or elegance; trimness; fineness; quaintness.
SPRUE, n. 10862 10861

SPRUG, v.t. To make smart. [Not in use.] 10862
SPRUNG, pret. and pp. of spring. The man sprung over the ditch; the mast is sprung; a hero sprung from a race of kings. 10862
SPRUNT, v.i. To spring up; to germinate; to spring forward. [Not in use.] 10862
SPRUNTLY, adv. Vigorously; youthfully; like a young man. [Not in use.] 10862
SPRY, a. Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active; vigorous. [This word is in common use in New England, and is doubtless a contraction of sprig. See Sprightly.]
SPUD, n. 10862 10862
SPUD, v.t. To dig or loosen the earth with a spud. [Local.] 10862
SPUME, n. [L.] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence or agitation. 10862
SPUME, v.i. To froth; to foam. 10863
SPUMESCENCE, n. Frothiness; the state of foaming. 10863
SPUMOUS, SPUMY, a. [L.] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy. 10863
SPUN, pret. and pp. of spin. 10863
SPUNGE, n. [L., Gr.] 10863
SPUNGE, v.t. 10863
SPUNGE, v.i. 10864
SPUNGED, pp. Wiped with a spunge; wiped out; extinguished. 10864
SPUNGER, n. One who uses a spunge; a hanger on. 10864
SPUNGIFORM, a. [spunge and form.] Resembling a spunge; soft and porous; porous.
SPUNGINESS, n. The quality or state of being spungy, or porous like spunge. 10864
SPUNGING-HOUSE, n. A bailiffs house to put debtors in. 10864 10864
SPUNGIOUS, a. Full of small cavities, like a spunge; as spungious bones. 10864
SPUNGY, a. 10864
SPUN-HAY, n. Hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage on a military expedition.
SPUNK, n. [probably from punk.] 10865 10865
SPUN-YARN, n. Among seamen, a line or cord formed of two or three rope yarns twisted.
SPUR, n. 10865 10865
SPUR, v.t. 10866
SPUR, v.i. 10866
SPURGALL, v.t. [spur and gall.] To gall or wound with a spur. 10867
SPURGALL, n. A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur. 10867
SPURGALLED, pp. Galled or hurt by a spur; as a spurgalled hackney. 10867
SPURGE, n. [L.] A plant of the genus Euphorbia. 10867
SPURGE-FLAX, n. A plant. [L.] 10867
SPURGE-LAUREL, n. The Daphne laureola, a shrub, a native of Europe. 10867
SPURGE-OLIVE, n. Mezereon, a shrub of the genus Daphne. 10867
SPURGE-WORT, n. A plant. [L.] 10867
SPURGING, for purging, not in use. 10867
SPURIOUS, a. [L.] 10867
SPURIOUSLY, adv. Counterfeitly; falsely. 10868
SPURIOUSNESS, n. 10868
SPURLING, n. A small sea fish. 10868
SPURLING-LINE, n. Among seamen, the line which forms the communication between the wheel and the tell-tale. 10868
SPURN, v.t. [L., spur, kicking.] 10868
SPURN, v.i. 10868
SPURN, n. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment. 10869
SPURNED — STABLING 10870
SPURNED, pp. Rejected with disdain; treated with contempt. 10870
SPURNER, n. One who spurns. 10870
SPURNEY, n. A plant. 10870
SPURNING, ppr. Rejecting with contempt. 10870

SPURN-WATER, In ships, a channel at the end of a deck to restrain the water. 10870
SPURRE, n. A name of the sea swallow. 10870
SPURRED, pp. 10870
SPURRER, n. One who uses spurs. 10870
SPURRIER, n. One whose occupation is to make spurs. 10870
SPUR-ROYAL, n. A gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV. In the reign of James I. its value was fifteen shillings. Sometimes written spur-rial or ryal. 10870
SPURRY, n. A plant of the genus Spergula. 10870
SPURT, v.t. [The English word has suffered a transposition of letters. It is from the root of sprout, which see.] To throw out, as liquid in a stream; to drive or force out with violence, as a liquid from a pipe or small orifice; as, to spurt water from the mouth, or other liquid from a tube. 10870
SPURT, v.i. To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush from a confined place in a small stream. 10870
SPURT, n. 10871
SPURTLE, v.t. [from spurt.] To shoot in a scattering manner. [Little used.] 10871
SPURWAY, n. [spur and way.] A horse path; a narrow way; a bridle road; a way for a single beast. [Not used in the United States.] 10871
SPUTATION, n. [L., to spit.] The act of spitting. [Not used.] 10871
SPUTATIVE, a. [supra.] Spitting much; inclined to spit. [Not used.] 10871
SPUTTER, v.i. [L., to spit. It belongs to the root of spout and spit; of the latter it seems to be a diminutive.] 10871
SPUTTER, v.t. To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness. 10872
SPUTTER, n. Moist matter thrown out in small particles. 10872
SPUTTERED, pp. Thrown out in small portions, as liquids; uttered with haste and indistinctness, as words. 10872
SPUTTERER, n. One that sputters. 10872
SPUTTERING, ppr. Emitting in small particles; uttering rapidly and indistinctly; speaking hastily; spouting. 10872
SPY, n. 10872
SPY, v.t. 10872
SPY, v.i. To search narrowly; to scrutinize. 10873
SPY-BOAT, n. [spy and boat.] A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence.
SPY-GLASS, n. The popular name of a small telescope, useful in viewing distant 10873
objects. 10873
SQUAB, a. [G., plump, sleek; to be plump or sleek, and to vibrate.] 10873
SQUAB, n. 10873
SQUAB, adv. Striking at once; with a heavy fall; plump. 10874
SQUAB, v.i. To fall plump; to strike at one dash, or with a heavy stroke. [Not used.] 10874
SQUABBISH, SQUABBY, a. Thick; fat; heavy. 10874
SQUABBLE, v.i. [I know not the origin of this word, but it seems to be from the root of wabble; G., to vibrate, to quake, to be sleek. See Squab.] 10874
SQUABBLE, n. A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel. 10874
SQUABBLER, n. A contentious person; a brawler. 10874
SQUABBLING, ppr. Scuffling; contending; wrangling. 10874
SQUAB-PIE, n. [squab and pie.] A pie made of squabs or young pigeons. 10875
SQUAD, n. A company of armed men; a party learning military exercise; any small party.
SQUADRON, n. [L., to square; four.] 10875 10875
SQUADRONED, a. Formed into squadrons or squares. 10875
SQUALID, a. [L., to be foul.] Foul; filthy; extremely dirty. 10875
SQUALIDNESS, n. Foulness; filthiness. 10875
SQUALL, v.i. To cry out; to scream or cry violently; as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress; a, the infant squalled. 10875
SQUALL, n. 10875
SQUALLER, n. A screamer; one that cries loud. 10876

SQUALLING, ppr. Crying out harshly; screaming. 10876
SQUALLY, a. 10876
SQUALOR, n. [L.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness. 10876
SQUAMIFORM, a. [L., a scale, and form.] Having the form or shape of scales. 10876
SQUAMIGEROUS, a. [L., to bear.] Bearing or having scales. 10876
SQUAMOUS, a. [L.] Scaly; covered with scales; as the squamous cones of the pine.
SQUANDER, v.t. [G., to turn.] 10876 10876
SQUANDERED, pp. Spent lavishly and without necessity or use; wasted; dissipated, as property. 10877
SQUANDERER, n. One who spends his money prodigally, without necessity or use; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher. 10877
SQUANDERING, ppr. Spending lavishly; wasting. 10877
SQUARE, a. [Gr.] 10877
SQUARE, n. 10878
SQUARE, v.t. 10879
SQUARE, v.i. 10879
SQUARENESS, n. The state of being square; as an instrument to try the squareness of work. 10880
SQUARE-RIGGED, a. In seamens language, a vessel is square-rigged when her principal sails are extended by yards suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms and lateen yards. Thus a ship and a brig are square-rigged vessels. 10880
SQUARE-SAIL, n. In seamens language, a sail extended to a yard suspended by the middle. 10880
SQUARISH, a. Nearly square. 10880
SQUARROUS, a. [Gr., scurf.] In botany, scurfy or ragged, or full of scales; rough; jagged. A squarrous calyx consists of scales very sidely divaricating; a squarrous leaf is divided into shreds or jags, raised above the plane of the leaf, and not parallel to it. 10880
SQUASH, v.t. [L.] To crush; to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass. 10880
SQUASH, n. 10880
SQUAT, v.i. 10881
SQUAT, v.t. To bruise or make flat by a fall. [Not in use.] 10881
SQUAT, a. 10881
SQUAT, n. 10881
SQUATT, n. Among miners, a bed of ore extending but a little distance. 10881
SQUATTER, n. 10881
SQUEAK, v.t. [G., to squeak. This word probably belongs to the family of quack.] 10882
SQUEAK, n. A sharp shrill sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument, such as a child utters in acute pain, or as pigs utter, or as is made by carriage wheels when dry, or by a pipe or reed.
SQUEAKER, n. One that utters a sharp shrill sound. 10882 10882
SQUEAKING, ppr. Crying with a sharp voice; making a sharp sound; as a squeaking wheel. 10882
SQUEAL, v.i. [See Squall.] To cry with a sharp shrill voice. It is used of animals only, and chiefly of swine. It agrees in sense with squeak, except that squeal denotes a more continues cry than squeak, and the latter is not limited to animals. We say, a squealing hog or pig, a squealing child; but more generally a squalling child. 10882
SQUEALING, ppr. Uttering a sharp shrill sound or voice; as a squealing pig. 10882
SQUEAMISH, a. [probably from the root of wamble.] Literally, having a stomach that is easily turned, or that readily nauseates any thing; hence, nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties; scrupulous. 10883
SQUEAMISHLY, adv. IN a fastidious manner; with too much niceness. 10883
SQUEAMISHNESS, n. Excessive niceness; vicious delicacy of taste; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness. 10883
SQUEASINESS, n. Nausea. [Not used.] [See Queasiness.] 10883
SQUEASY, a. Queasy; nice; squeamish; scrupulous. [Not used.] [See Queasy.] 10883
SQUEEZE, v.t. 10883

SQUEEZE, v.i. 10884
SQUEEZE, n. 10884
SQUEEZED, pp. Pressed between bodies; compressed; oppressed. 10884
SQUEEZING, ppr. Pressing; compressing; crowding; oppressing. 10884
SQUEEZING, n. 10884
SQUELCH, SQUELSH, v.t. To crush. [A low word and not used.] 10885
SQUELCH, n. A heavy fall. [Low and not used.] 10885
SQUIB, n. [This word probably belongs to the family of whip; denoting that which is thrown.] 10885
SQUIB, v.i. To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute; as, two members of a society squib a little in debate. [Colloquial.] 10885
SQUIBBING, ppr. Throwing squibs or severe reflections. 10885
SQUILL, n. [L., a squill, a lobster or prawn.] 10885
SQUINANCY, n. The quinsy, which see. [Squinancy is not used.] 10886
SQUINT, a. 10886
SQUINT, v.i. 10886
SQUINT, v.t. 10886
SQUINT-EYED, a. 10886
SQUINTIFEGO, n. Squinting. [A cant word and not to be used.] 10887
SQUINTING, ppr. Seeing or looking obliquely; looking by side glances. 10887
SQUINTING, n. The act or habit of looking obliquely. 10887
SQUINTINGLY, adv. With an oblique look; by side glances. 10887
SQUINY, v.i. To look squint. [A cant word not to be used.] 10887
SQUIR, v.t. To throw; to thrust; to drive. 10887
SQUIRE, n. [a popular contraction of esquire. See Esquire.] 10887
SQUIRE, v.t. 10887
SQUIREHOOD, SQUIRESHIP, n. The rank and state of a squire. 10887
SQUIRELY, a. Becoming a squire. 10888
SQUIRREL, n. [L., Gr., shade, and tail.] A small quadruped of the genus Sciurus, order of Glires, and class Mammalia. The squirrel has two cutting teeth in each jaw, four toes on the fore feet, and five on the hind feet. Several species are enumerated. Among these are the gray, the red, and the black squirrel. These animals are remarkably nimble, running up tress and leaping from branch to branch with surprising agility. They subsist on nuts, of which they lay up a store for winter, some of them in hollow trees, others in the earth. Their flesh is delicate food. 10888
SQUIRREL HUNT, n. In America, the hunting and shooting of squirrels by a company of men. 10888
SQUIRT, v.t. To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream; as, to squirt water. 10888
SQUIRT, v.i. To throw out words; to let fly. [Not in use.] 10888
SQUIRT, n. 10888
SQUIRTER, n. One that squirts. [This word in all its forms, is vulgar.] 10888
STAB, v.t. [This word contains the elements, and is probably from the primary sense, of the L., to point or prick, and a multitude of others in many languages. The radical sense is to thrust; but I know not to what oriental roots they are allied.] 10888
STAB, v.i. 10889
STAB, n. 10889
STABBED, pp. Pierced with a pointed weapon; killed with a spear or other pointed instrument. 10889
STABBER, n. One that stabs; a privy murderer. 10889
STABBING, ppr. Piercing with a pointed weapon; killing with a pointed instrument by piercing the body. 10889
STABBING, n. The act of piercing with a pointed weapon; the act of wounding or killing with a pointed instrument. 10890
STABILIMENT, n. [L., to make firm. See Stab.] Act of making firm; firm support. 10890
STABILITATE, v.t. To make stable; to establish. 10890
STABILITY, n. [L. See Stab.] 10890

STABLE, a. [L. The primary sense is set, fixed. See Stab.] 10890
STABLE, v.t. To fix; to establish. [Not used.] 10891
STABLE, n. [L., a stand, a fixed place, like stall. See the latter. These words do not primarily imply a covering for horses or cattle.] A house or shed for beasts to lodge and feed in. In large towns, a stable is usually a building for horses only, or horses and cows, and often connected with a coach house. In the country towns in the northern states of America, a stable is usually an apartment in a barn in which hay and grain are deposited. 10891
STABLE, v.t. To put or keep in a stable. Our farmers generally stable not only horses, but oxen and cows in winter, and sometimes young cattle. 10891
STABLE, v.i. To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell in an inclosed place; to kennel. 10891
STABLE-BOY, STABLE-MAN, n. A boy or a man who attends at a stable. 10891
STABLED, pp. Put or kept in a stable. 10891
STABLENESS, n. 10891
STABLESTAND, n. [stable and stand.] In law, when man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at a deer, or with a long bow; or standing close by a tree with grayhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the kings deer. 10892
STABLING, ppr. Putting or keeping in a stable. 10892
STABLING, n. 10892

STABLISH — STANCHING 10893

STABLISH, v.t. [L. See Stab.] To fix; to settle in a state for permanence; to make firm. [In lieu of this, establish is now always used.] 10893
STABLY, adv. Firmly; fixedly; steadily; as a government stably settled. 10893
STACK, n. 10893
STACK, v.t. 10893
STACKED, pp. Piled in a large conical heap. 10893
STACKING, ppr. Laying in a large conical heap. 10893
STACKING-BAND, STACKING-BELT, n. A band or rope used in binding thatch or straw upon a stack. 10893
STACKING-STAGE, n. A stage used in building stacks. 10894
STACK-YARD, n. A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain. 10894
STACTE, n. [L., Gr.] A fatty resinous liquid matter, of the nature of liquid myrrh, very odoriferous and highly valued. But it is said we have none but what is adulterated, and what is so called is liquid storax. 10894
STADDLE, n. [G. It belongs to the root of stead, steady.] 10894
STADDLE, v.t. To leave staddles when a wood is cut. 10894
STADDLE-ROOF, n. The roof or covering of a stack. 10894
STADIUM, n. [L., Gr.] 10894
STADTHOLDER, n. Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or the governor or lieutenant governor of a province. 10894
STADTHOLDERATE, n. The office of a stadtholder. 10894
STAFF, n. plu. [G., a bar, a rod. The primary sense is to thrust, to shoot. See Stab.] 10895
STAFFISH, a. Stiff; harsh. [Not in use.] 10896
STAFF-TREE, n. A sort of evergreen privet. It is of the genus Celastrus. 10896
STAG, n. [This word belongs to the root of stick, stage, stock. The primary sense is to thrust, hence to fix, to stay, etc.] 10896
STAG-BEETLE, n. The Lucanus cervus, a species of insect. 10896
STAGE, n. [G.] Properly, one step or degree of elevation, and what the French call etage, we call a story. Hence, 10896
STAGE, v.t. To exhibit publicly. [Not in use.] 10897
STAGE-COACH, n. [stage and coach.] A coach that runs by stages; or a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days, for the conveyance of passengers. 10897
STAGELY, a. Pertaining to a stage; becoming the theater. [Little used.] 10897
STAGE-PLAY, n. [stage and play.] Theatrical entertainment. 10897
STAGE-PLAYER, n. An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage. Garrick was a celebrated stage-player. 10898

STAGER, n. 10898
STAGERY, n. Exhibition on the stage. [Not in use.] 10898
STAG-EVIL, n. A disease in horses. 10898
STAGGARD, n. [from stag.] A stag of four years of age. 10898
STAGGER, v.t. 10898
STAGGER, v.t. 10899
STAGGERED, pp. Made to reel; made to doubt and waver. 10899
STAGGERING, ppr. Causing to reel, to waver or to doubt. 10899
STAGGERING, n. 10899
STAGGERINGLY, adv. 10899
STAGGERS, n. plu. 10899
STAGGER-WORT, n. A plant, ragwort. 10899
STAGNANCY, n. [See Stagnant.] The state of being without motion, flow or circulation, as in a fluid. 10900
STAGNANT, a. [L., to be without, a flowing motion.] 10900
STAGNATE, v.i. [L.] 10900
STAGNATION, n. 10900
STAG-WORM, n. An insect that is troublesome to deer. 10900
STAGYRITE, n. An appellation given to Aristotle from the place of his birth. 10901
STAID, pret, and pp. of stay; so written for stayed. 10901
STAIDNESS, n. Sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity; the opposite of wildness. 10901
STAIN, v.t. [L., a sprinkle, a spread, a layer; to spread, expand, sprinkle, or be scattered. Gr.] 10901
STAIN, n. 10901
STAINED, pp. Discolored; spotted; dyed; blotted; tarnished. 10902
STAINER, n. 10902
STAINING, ppr. Discoloring; spotting; tarnishing; dyeing. 10902
STAINLESS, a. 10902
STAIR, n. 10902
STAIRCASE, n. [stair and case.] The part of a building which contains the stairs. Staircases are straight or winding. The straight are called fliers, or direct fliers. Winding stairs, called spiral or cockle, are square, circular or elliptical. 10903
STAKE, n. [The primary sense is to shoot, to thrust, hence to set or fix.] 10903
STAKE, v.t. 10904
STAKED, pp. Fastened or supported by stakes; set or marked with stakes; wagered; put at hazard. 10904
STAKE-HEAD, n. In rope-making, a stake with wooden pins in the upper side to keep the strands apart. 10904
STAKING, ppr. 10904
STALACTIC, STALACTICAL, a. [from stalactite.] Pertaining to stalactite; resembling an icicle. 10905
STALACTIFORM, STALACTITIFORM, a. Like stalactite; resembling an icicle. 10905
STALACTITE, n. [Gr., to drop. L.] A subvariety of carbonate lime, usually in a conical or cylindrical form, pendent from the roofs and sides of caverns like an icicle; produced by the filtration of water containing calcarious particles, through fissures and pores of rocks.
STALACTITIC, a. In the form of stalactite, or pendent substances like icicles. 10905 10905
STALAGMITE, n. [L., a drop. Gr.] A deposit of earthy or calcarious matter, formed by drops on the floors of caverns. 10905
STALAGMITIC, a. Having the form of stalagmite. 10905
STALAGMITICALLY, adv. In the form or manner of stalagmite. 10905
STALDER, n. A wooden frame to set casks on. [Not used in the United States.] 10905
STALE, a. [I do not find this word in the other Teutonic dialects. It is probably from the root of still, G., to set, and equivalent to stagnant.] 10905
STALE, n. [G. See Stall.] 10905

STALE, v.t. To make void or useless; to destroy the life, beauty or use of; to wear out. 10906
STALE, v.i. [G.] To make water; to discharge urine; as horses and cattle. 10906
STALE, n. Urine; used of horses and cattle. 10906
STALELY, adv. Of old; of a long time. 10906
STALENESS, n. 10906
STALK, n. [G., a handle, and a stalk or stem. Gr. from the root of stall; to set.] 10906
STALK, v.i. 10907
STALK, n. A high, proud, stately step or walk. 10907
STALKED, a. Having a stalk. 10908
STALKER, n. One who walks with a proud step; also, a kind of fishing net. 10908
STALKING, ppr. Walking with proud or lofty steps. 10908
STALKING-HORSE, n. A horse, real or factitious, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill; hence, a mask; a pretense. 10908
STALKY, a. Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk. 10908
STALL, n. [G., to set, that is, to throw down, to thrust down. See Still.] 10908
STALL, v.t. 10909
STALL, v.i. 10909
STALLAGE, n. 10909
STALLATION, n. Installation. [Not used.] 10910
STALL-FED, pp. Fed on dry fodder, or fattened in a stall or stable. [See Stallfeed.] 10910
STALL-FEED, v.t. [stall and feed.] To feed and fatten in a stable or on dry fodder; as, to stall-feed an ox. [This word is used in America to distinguish this mode of feeding from grass-feeding.] 10910
STALL-FEEDING, ppr. Feeding and fattening in the stable. 10910
STALLION, n. [G.] A stone horse; a seed horse; or any male horse not castrated, whether kept for mares or not. According to the Welsh, the word signifies a stock horse, a horse intended for raising stock. 10910
STALL-WORN, in Shakespeare, Johnson thinks a mistake for stall-worth, stout. 10910
STAMEN, n. plu. stamens or stamina. [L. This word belong to the root of sto, stabilis, or of stage.] 10910
STAMENED, a. Furnished with stamens. 10911
STAMIN, n. A slight woolen stuff. 10911
STAMINAL, a. Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or stamina. 10911
STAMINATE, a. Consisting of stamens. 10911
STAMINATE, v.t. To endue with stamina. 10911
STAMINEOUS, a. [L.] 10911
STAMINIFEROUS, a. [L., to bear.] A staminiferous flower is one which has stamens without a pistil. A staminiferous nectary is one that has stamens growing on it. 10911
STAMMEL, n. 10911
STAMMER, v.i. Literally, to stop in uttering syllables or words; to stutter; to hesitate or falter in speaking; and hence, to speak with stops and difficulty. Demosthenes is said to have stammered in speaking, and to have overcome the difficulty by persevering efforts.
STAMMER, v.t. To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly. 10911 10911
STAMMERER, n. One that stutters or hesitates in speaking. 10912
STAMMERING, ppr. 10912
STAMMERING, n. The act of stopping or hesitating in speaking; impediment in speech. 10912
STAMMERINGLY, adv. With stops or hesitation in speaking. 10912
STAMP, v.t. [G.] In a general sense, to strike; to beat; to press. Hence, 10912
STAMP, v.i. To strike the foot forcibly downwards. 10913
STAMP, n. 10913
STAMP-DUTY, n. [stamp and duty.] A duty or tax imposed on paper and parchment, the evidence of the payment of which is a stamp. 10914
STAMPED, pp. Impressed with a mark or figure; coined; imprinted; deeply fixed. 10914
STAMPER, n. An instrument for pounding or stamping. 10914
STAMPING, ppr. Impressing with a mark or figure; coining; imprinting. 10914

STAMPING-MILL, n. An engine used in tin works for breaking or bruising ore. 10914
STAN, as a termination, is said to have expressed the superlative degree; as in Athelstan, most noble; Dunstan, the highest. But qu. Stan, in Saxon, is stone. 10914
STANCH, v.t. In a general sense, to stop; to set or fix; but applied only to the blood; to stop the flowing of blood. Cold applications to the neck will often stanch the bleeding of the nose. 10914
STANCH, v.i. To stop, as blood; to cease to flow. 10914
STANCH, a. [This is the same word as the foregoing, the primary sense of which is to set; hence the sense of firmness.] 10914
STANCHED, pp. Stopped or restrained from flowing. 10915
STANCHER, n. He or that which stops the flowing of blood. 10915
STANCHING, ppr. Stopping the flowing of blood. 10915
STANCHION — STATIONAL 10916
STANCHION, n. [See Stanch.] A prop or support; a piece of timber int he form of a stake or post, used for a support. In ship-building, stanchions of wood or iron are of different forms, and are used to support the deck, the quarter rails, the nettings, awnings and the like. 10916
STANCHLESS, a. That cannot be stanched or stopped. 10916
STANCHNESS, n. Soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence. 10916
STAND, v.i. pret. and pp. stood. [This verb, if from the root of G., is a derivative from the noun, which is formed from the participle of the original verb. In this case, the noun should properly precede the verb. It may be here remarked that if stan is the radical word, stand and L. Sto cannot be from the same stock. But stand in the pret. is stood, and sto forms steti. This induces a suspicion that stan is not the root of stand, but that n is casual. I am inclined however to believe these words to be from different roots. The Russ. Stoyu, to stand, is the L. sto, but it signifies also to be, to exist, being the substantive verb.] 10916
STAND, v.t. 10923
STAND, n. 10924
STANDARD, n. [G., sort, kind.] 10925
STANDARD-BEARER, n. [standard and bear.] An officer of an army, company or troop, that bears a standard; an ensign of infantry or a cornet of horse. 10927
STAND-CROP, n. A plant. 10927
STANDEL, n. A tree of long standing. [Not used.] 10927
STANDER, n. 10927
STANDER-BY, n. One that stands near; one that is present; a mere spectator. [We now more generally use by-stander.] 10927
STANDER-GRASS, n. A plant. [L.] 10927
STANDING, ppr. 10927
STANDING, n. 10928
STANDISH, n. [stand and dish.] A case for pen and ink. 10928
STANE, n. A stone. [Local.] [See Stone.] 10929
STANG, n. [G.] 10929
STANG, v.i. To shoot with pain. [Local.] 10929
STANK, a. Weak; worn out. [Not in use.] 10929
STANK, v.i. To sigh. [Not used.] 10929
STANK, old pret. of stink. Stunk is now used. 10929
STANK, n. [See Stanch.] A dam or mound to stop water. [Local.] 10929
STANNARY, a. [L. See Tin.] Relating to the tin works; as stannary courts. 10929
STANNARY, n. A tin mine. 10929
STANNEL, STANYEL, n. The kestrel, a species of hawk; called also stone-gall and wind-hover. 10929
STANNIC, a. Pertaining to tin; procured from tin; as the stannic acid. 10929
STANZA, n. In poetry, a number of lines or verses connected with each other, and ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem. A stanza may contain verses of a different length or number of syllables, and a

different number of verses; or ti may consist of verses of equal length. Stanzas are said to have been first introduced from the Italian into French poetry about the year 1580, and thence they were introduced into England. The versions of the Psalms present examples of various kinds of stanzas. 10929

STAPAZIN, n. A bird, a species of warbler. 10930

STAPLE, n. [G., a stake, a pile or heap, a staple, stocks, a mart. The primary sense of the root is to set, to fix. Staple is that which is fixed, or a fixed place, or it is a pile or store.]

STAPLE, a. 10931 10930

STAPLER, n. A dealer; as a wool stapler. 10931

STAR, n. 10931

STAR, v.t. To set or adorn with stars or bright radiating bodies; to bespangle; as a robe starred with gems. 10932

STAR-APPLE, n. A globular or olive-shaped fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. It grows in the warm climates of America, and is eaten by way of dessert. It is of the genus Chrysophyllum. 10932

STAR-FISH, n. [star and fish.] The sea star or asterias, a genus of marine animals or zoophytes, so named because their body is divided into rays, generally five in number, int he center of which and below is the mouth, which is the only orifice of the alimentary canal. They are covered with a coriaceous skin, armed with points or spines and pierced with numerous small holes, arranged in regular series, through which pass membranaceous tentacula or feelers, terminated each by a little disk or cup, by means of which they execute their progressive motions. 10932

STAR-FLOWER, n. A plant, a species of Ornithogalum. A plant of the genus Stellaria.

STARGAZER, n. [star and gazer.] One who gazes at the stars; a term of contempt 10932

for an astrologer, sometimes used ludicrously for an astronomer. 10932

STARGAZING, n. The act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology.

STAR-GRASS, n. [star and grass.] Starry duck meat, a plant of the genus 10933

Callitriche. 10933

STAR-HAWK, n. A species of hawk so called. 10933

STAR-HYACINTH, n. A plant of the genus Scilla. 10933

STAR-JELLY, n. A plant, the Tremella, one of the Fungi; also, star-shoot, a gelatinous substance. 10933

STARLESS, a. Having no stars visible or no starlight; as a starless night. 10933

STARLIGHT, n. [star and light.] The light proceeding from the stars. 10933

STARLIGHT, a. Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only; as a starlight evening. 10933

STARLIKE, a. [star and like.] 10933

STARLING, n. 10933

STAROST, n. In Poland, a feudatory; one who holds a fief. 10934

STAROSTY, n. A fief; an estate held by feudal service. 10934

STAR-PAVED, a. [star and paved.] Studed with stars. 10934

STAR-PROOF, a. [star and proof.] Impervious to the light of the stars; as a star-proof elm.

STAR-READ, n. [star and read.] Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. [Not in use.] 10934

STARRED, pp. or a. [from star.] 10934 10934

STARRING, ppr. or a. 10934

STARRY, a. [from star.] 10934

STAR-SHOOT, n. [star and shoot.] That which is emitted from a star. 10935

STAR-STONE, n. Asteria, a kind of extraneous fossil, consisting of regular joints, each of which is of a radiated figure. 10935

STAR-THISTLE, n. A plant of the genus Centaurea. 10935

STAR-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Aster, and another of the genus Iridax. The yellow star-wort is of the genus Inula or elecampane. 10935

STARBOARD, n. [G., the rudder or helm. I know not from what particular construction of a vessel the helm should give name to the right hand side, unless from the tillers being held by the right hand, or at the right side of the steersman.] The right hand side of a ship or boat, when a spectator stands with his face towards the head, stem or prow. 10935

STARBOARD, a. Pertaining to the right hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side; as the starboard

shrouds; star-board quarter; starboard tack. In seamanship, starboard, uttered by the master of a ship, is an order to the helmsman to put the helm to the starboard side. 10935
STARCH, n. [G., strength, starch; strong. See Stare and Steer.] A substance used to stiffen linen and other cloth. It is the fecula of flour, or a substance that subsides from water mixed with wheat flour. It is sometimes made from potatoes. Starch forms the greatest portion of farinaceous substances, particularly of wheat flour, and it si the chief aliment of bread. 10936
STARCH, a. Stiff; precise; rigid. 10936
STARCH, v.t. To stiffen with starch. 10936
STAR-CHAMBER, n. Formerly, a court of criminal jurisdiction in England. This court was abolished by Stat. 16 Charles I. See Blackstone, B. 4 Chapter 19. 10936
STARCHED, pp. 10936
STARCHEDNESS, n. Stiffness in manners; formality. 10936
STARCHER, n. One who starches, or whose occupation is to starch. 10936
STARCHING, ppr. Stiffening with starch. 10936
STARCHLY, adv. With stiffness of manner; preciseness. 10936
STARCHNESS, n. Stiffness of manner; preciseness. 10936
STARCHY, a. Stiff; precise. 10936
STARE, n. A bird, the starling. 10936
STARE, v.i. [The sense then is to open or extend, and it seems to be closely allied to G., stiff, and to starch, stern, which imply straining, tension.] 10936
STARE, n. A fixed look with eyes wide open. 10937
STARER, n. One who stares or gazes. 10937
STARING, ppr. Gazing; looking with fixed eyes. 10937
STARK, a. [G., stark, stiff, strong; formed on the root of the G., stiff, rigid. See Starch and Steer.] 10937
STARK, adv. Wholly; entirely; absolutely; as stark mad; stark blind; stark naked. These are the principal applications of this word now in use. The word is in popular use, but not an elegant word in any of its applications.
STARKLY, adv. Stiffly; strongly. 10938 10937
START, v.t. 10938
START, v.t. 10939
START, n. 10939
START, n. A projection; a push; a horn; a tail. IN the latter sense it occurs int he name of the bird red-start. Hence the Start, in Devonshire. 10941
STARTED, pp. Suddenly roused or alarmed; poured out, as a liquid; discovered; proposed; produced to view. 10941
STARTER, n. 10941
STARTFUL, a. Apt to start; skittish. 10941
STARTFULNESS, n. Aptness to start. 10941
STARTING, ppr. Moving suddenly; shrinking; rousing; commencing, as a journey, etc.
STARTING, n. The act of moving suddenly. 10941 10941
STARTING-HOLE, n. A loophole; evasion. 10941
STARTINGLY, adv. By sudden fits or starts. 10941
STARTING-POST, n. [start and post.] A post, stake, barrier or place from which competitors in a race start or begin the race. 10941
STARTISH, a. Apt to start; skittish; shy. 10941
STARTLE, v.i. [dim. of start.] To shrink; to move suddenly or be excited on feeling a sudden alarm. 10941
STARTLE, v.t. 10942
STARTLE, n. A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise or apprehension of danger; sudden impression of terror. 10942
STARTLED, pp. Suddenly moved or shocked by an impression of fear or surprise. 10942
STARTLING, ppr. Suddenly impressing with fear or surprise. 10942
STARTUP, n. [start and up.] 10942
STARTUP, a. Suddenly coming into notice. [Not used.] 10942
STARVE, v.i. [G., to die, either by disease or hunger, or by a wound.] 10942

STARVE, v.t. 10943
STARVED, pp. 10943
STARVELING, a. starvling. Hungry; lean; pining with want. 10944
STARVELING, n. starvling. An animal or plant that is made thin, lean and weak through want of nutriment. 10944
STARVING, ppr. 10944
STATARY, a. [from state.] Fixed; settled. [Not in use.] 10944
STATE, n. [L., to stand, to be fixed.] 10944
STATE, v.t. 10946
STATED, pp. 10946
STATEDLY, adv. Regularly; at certain times; not occasionally. It is one of the distinguishing marks of a good man, that he statedly attends public worship. 10946
STATELESS, a. Without pomp. 10947
STATELINESS, n. [from stately.] 10947
STATELY, a. 10947
STATELY, adv. Majestically; loftily. 10947
STATEMENT, n. 10947
STATE-MONGER, n. [state and monger.] One versed in politics, or one that dabbles in state affairs. 10947
STATER, n. Another name of the daric, an ancient silver coin weighing about four Attic drachmas, about three shillings sterling, or 61 cents. 10947
STATE-ROOM, n. [state and room.] 10948
STATES, n. plu. Nobility. 10948
STATESMAN, n. [state and man.] 10948
STATESMANSHIP, n. The qualifications or employments of a statesman. 10948
STATESWOMAN, n. A woman who meddles in public affairs; in contempt. 10948
STATIC, STATICAL, a. [See Statics.] Relating to the science of weighing bodies; as a static balance or engine. 10948
STATICS, n. [L., Gr.] 10948
STATION, n. [L.] 10948
STATION, v.t. To place; to set; or to appoint to the occupation of a post, place or office; as, to station troops on the right or left of an army; to station a sentinel on a rampart; to station ships on the coast of Africa or in the West Indies; to station a man at the head of the department of finance. 10950
STATIONAL, a. Pertaining to a station. 10950
STATIONARY — STELLED 10951
STATIONARY, a. 10951
STATION-BILL, n. In seamens language, a list containing the appointed posts of the ships company, when navigating the ship. 10951
STATIONER, n. [from station, a state.] A bookseller; one who sells books, paper, quills, inkstands, pencils and other furniture for writing. The business of the bookseller and stationer is usually carried on by the same person. 10951
STATIONERY, n. The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills; etc. 10951
STATIONERY, a. Belonging to a stationer. 10951
STATIST, n. [from state.] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government. 10951
STATISTIC, STATISTICAL, a. [from state or statist.] Pertaining to the state of society, the condition of the people, their economy, their property and resources. 10952
STATISTICS, n. A collection of facts respecting the state of society, the condition of the people in a nation or country, their health, longevity, domestic economy, arts, property and political strength, the state of the country, etc. 10952
STATUARY, n. [L., a statue; to set.] 10952
STATUE, n. [L., to set; that which is set or fixed.] An image; a solid substance formed by carving into the likeness of a whole living being; as a statue of Hercules or of a lion. 10952
STATUE, v.t. To place, as a statue; to form a statue of. 10952
STATUMINATE, v.t. [L.] To prop or support. [Not in use.] 10952
STATURE, n. [L., to set.] The natural highth of an animal body. It is more generally used of the human body. 10952

STATURED, a. Arrived at full stature. [Little used.] 10952
STATUTABLE, a. [from statute.] 10952
STATUTABLY, adv. In a manner agreeable to statute. 10953
STATUTE, [L., to set.] 10953
STATUTE-MERCHANT, n. In English law, a bond of record pursuant to the Stat. 13 Edw. 1. acknowledged before one of the clerks of the statutes-merchant and the mayor or chief warden of London, or before certain persons appointed for the purpose; on which, if not paid at the day, an execution may be awarded against the body, lands and goods of the obligor. 10953
STATUTE-STAPLE, n. A bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor may forthwith have execution against the body, lands and goods of the debtor, on non-payment. 10953
STATUTORY, a. Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority; as a statutory provision or remedy. 10954
STAUROLITE, STAUROTIDE, n. [Gr., a cross, a stone.] The granatit of Werner or grenatite of Jameson; a mineral crystalized in prisms, either single or intersecting each other at right angles. Its color is white or gray, reddish or brown. It is often opake, sometimes translucent. Its form and infusibility distinguish it from the garnet. It is called by the French, harmotome. 10954
STAVE, n. [from staff. It has the sound of a, as in save.] 10954
STAVE, v.t. pret. stove or staved; pp. id. 10954
STAVE, v.i. To fight with staves. [Not in use.] 10955
STAVES, plu. of staff, when applied to a stick, is pronounced with a as in ask, the Italian sound. 10955
STAW, v.i. To be fixed or set. [Not in use or local.] 10955
STAY, v.i. pret. staid, for stayed. [L., to stand.] 10955
STAY, v.t. pret. and pp. staid, for stayed. 10956
STAY, n. 10956
STAYED, pp. Staid; fixed; settle; sober. It is now written staid, which see. 10958
STAYEDLY, adv. Composedly; gravely; moderately; prudently; soberly. [Little used.]
STAYEDNESS, n. 10958 10958
STAYER, n. One that stops or restrains; one who upholds or supports; that which props.
STAYLACE, n. A lace for fastening the bodice in female dress. 10958 10958
STAYLESS, a. Without stop or delay. [Little used.] 10958
STAYMAKER, n. One whose occupation is to make stays. 10958
STAYS, n. plu. 10958
STAY-SAIL, n. [stay and sail.] Any sail extended on a stay. 10959
STAY-TACKLE, n. [stay and tackle.] A large tackle attached to the main-stay by means of a pendant, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats, butts of water and the like. 10959
STEAD, STED, n. [G. See Stay.] 10959
STEAD, STED, in names of places distant from a river or the sea, signifies place, as above; but in names of places situated on a river or harbor, it is from Sax. Stathe, border, bank, shore, Both words perhaps are from one root. 10960
STEAD, v.t. sted. 10960
STEADFAST, STEDFAST, a. [stead and fast.] 10960
STEADFASTLY, STEDFASTLY, adv. Firmly; with constancy or steadiness of mind. 10960
STEADFASTNESS, STEDFASTNESS, n. 10960
STEADILY, STEDDILY, adv. 10961
STEADINESS, STEDDINESS, n. 10961
STEADY, STEDDY, a. 10961
STEADY, STEDDY, v.t. To hold or keep from shaking, reeling or falling; to support; to make or keep firm. Steddy my hand. 10962
STEAK, n. [G., a piece.] A slice of beef or pork broiled, or cut for broiling. [As far as my observation extends, this word is never applied to any species of meat, except to beef and pork, nor to these dressed in any way except by broiling. Possible it may be used of a

piece fried.] 10962
STEAL, v.t. pret. stole; pp. stolen, stole. [G. L, to take, to lift.] 10962
STEAL, v.i. 10962
STEALER, n. One that steals; a thief. 10963
STEALING, ppr. Taking the goods of another feloniously; withdrawing imperceptibly; gaining gradually. 10963
STEALINGLY, adv. Slyly; privately, or by an invisible motion. [Little used.] 10963
STEALTH, n. stelth. 10963
STEALTHY, a. Stelthy. Done by stealth; clandestine; unperceived. 10963
STEAM, n. 10964
STEAM, v.i. 10964
STEAM, v.t. 10965
STEAM-BOAT, STEAM-VESSEL, n. A vessel propelled through the water by steam.
STEAM-BOILER, n. A boiler for steaming food for cattle. 10965 10965
STEAMED, pp. Exposed to steam; cooked or dressed by steam. 10965
STEAM-ENGINE, n. An engine worked by steam. 10965
STEAMING, ppr. Exposing to steam; cooking or dressing by steam; preparing for cattle by steam, as roots. 10965
STEAN, for stone. [Not in use.] 10965
STEARIN, n. One of the proximate elements of animal fat, as lard, tallow, etc. The various kinds of animal fat consist of two substances, stearin and elain; of which the former is solid, and the latter liquid. 10965
STEATITE, n. [Gr., fat.] Soapstone; so called from its smooth or unctuous feel; a subspecies of rhomboidal mica. It is of two kings, the common, and the pagodite or lard-stone. It is sometimes confounded with talck, to which its is allied. It is a compact stone, white, green of all shades, gray, brown or marbled, and sometimes herborized by black dendrites. It is found in metalliferous veins, with the ores of copper, lead, zink, silver and tin. 10965
STEATITIC, a. Pertaining to soapstone; of the nature of steatite, or resembling it. 10966
STEATOCELE, n. [Gr., fat, a tumor.] A swelling of the scrotum, containing fat. 10966
STEATOMA, n. [Gr.] A species of tumor containing matter like suet. 10966
STED, STEDFAST. [See Stead.] 10966
STEED, n. A horse, or a hose for state or war. [This word is not much used in common discourse. It is used in poetry and descriptive prose, and is elegant.] 10966
STEEL, n. [G.] 10966
STEEL, a. Made of steel; as a steel plate or buckle. 10966
STEEL, v.t. 10967
STEELED, pp. Pointed or edged with steel; hardened; made insensible. 10967
STEELINESS, n. [from steely.] Great hardness. 10967
STEELING, ppr. Pointing or edging with steel; hardening; making insensible or unfeeling.
STEELY, a. 10967 10967
STEELYARD, n. [steel and yard.] The Roman balance; an instrument for weighing bodies, consisting of a rod or bar marked with notches, designating the number of pounds and ounces, and a weight which is movable along this bar, and which is made to balance the weight of the body by being removed at a proper distance from the fulcrum. The principle of the steelyard is that of the lever; where an equilibrium is produced, when the products of the weights on opposite sides into their respective distances from the fulcrum, are equal to one another. Hence a less weight is made to indicate a greater, by being removed to a greater distance from the fulcrum. 10968
STEEN, STEAN, n. A vessel of clay or stone. [Not in use.] 10968
STEENKIRK, n. A cant term for a neck-cloth. [Not now in use.] 10968
STEEP, a. Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; ascending or descending with a great inclination; precipitous; as a steep hill or mountain; a steep roof; a steep ascent; a steep declivity. 10968
STEEP, n. A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock or ascent; any elevated object which slopes with a large angle

to the plane of the horizon; a precipice. 10968
STEEP, v.t. [probably formed on the root of dip.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to imbue; to keep any thing in a liquid till it has thoroughly imbibed it, or till the liquor has extracted the essential qualities of the substance. Thus cloth is steeped in lye or other liquid in bleaching or dyeing. But plants and drugs are steeped in water, wine and the like, for the purpose of tincturing the liquid with their qualities. 10968
STEEP, n. A liquid for steeping grain or seeds; also, a runnet bag. [Local.] 10968
STEEPED, pp. Soaked; macerated; imbued. 10968
STEEPER, n. A vessel, vat or cistern in which things are steeped. 10968
STEEPING, ppr. Soaking; macerating. 10968
STEEPLE, n. A turret of a church, ending in a point; a spire. It differs from a tower, which usually ends in a square form, thought the name is sometimes given to a tower. The bell of a church is usually hung in the steeple. 10969
STEEPLED, a. Furnished with a steeple; adorned with steeples or towers. 10969
STEEPLE-HOUSE, n. A church. [Not in use.] 10969
STEEPLY, adv. With steepness; with precipitous declivity. 10969
STEEPNESS, n. The state of being steep; precipitous declivity; as the steepness of a hill, a bank or a roof. 10969
STEEPY, a. Having a steep or precipitous declivity; as steepy crags; a poetical word.
STEER, n. A young male of the ox kind or common ox. It is rendered in Dutch, a 10969
bull; but in the United States, this name is generally given to a castrated male of the ox kind, from two to four years old. 10969
STEER, v.t. [G., to hinder, restrain, repress, to curb, to steer, to pilot, to aid, help, support. The verb si connected with or derived from steuer, a rudder, a helm, aid, help, subsidy, impost, tax, contribution.] 10969
STEER, v.i. 10970
STEER, n. A rudder or helm. [Not in use.] 10970
STEERAGE, n. 10970
STEERAGE-WAY, n. In seamens language, that degree of progressive movement of a ship, which renders her governable by the helm. 10971
STEERED, pp. Directed and governed in a course; guided; conducted. 10971
STEERER, n. One that steers; a pilot. [Little used.] 10971
STEERING, ppr. Directing and governing in a course, as a ship; guiding; conducting.
STEERING, n. The act or art of directing and governing a ship or other vessel in her course; the act of 10971
guiding or managing. 10971
STEERING-WHEEL, n. The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship steered. 10971
STEERLESS, a. Having no steer or rudder. [Not in use.] 10971
STEERSMAN, n. [steer and man.] One that steers; the helmsman of a ship. 10971
STEERSMATE, n. [steer and mate.] One who steers; a pilot. [Not in use.] 10972
STEEVING, n. In seamens language, the angle of elevation which a ships bowsprit makes with the horizon. 10972
STEG, n. A gander. [Local.] 10972
STEGANOGRAPHIST, n. [Gr., secret, and to write.] One who practices the art of writing in cipher. 10972
STEGANOGRAPHY, n. [supra.] The art of writing in ciphers or characters which are not intelligible, except to the persons who correspond with each other. 10972
STEGNOTIC, a. [Gr.] Tending to bind or render costive. 10972
STEGNOTIC, n. A medicine proper to stop the orifices of the vessels or emunctories of the body, when relaxed or lacerated. 10972
STEINHEILITE, n. A mineral, a variety or iolite. 10972
STELE, n. A stale or handle; a stalk. 10972
STELECHITE, n. A fine kind of storax, in larger pieces than the calamite. 10972
STELLAR, STELLARY, a. [L., a star.] 10972
STELLATE, STELLATED, a. [L.] 10972
STELLATION, n. [L., a star.] Radiation of light. [Not in use.] 10973
STELLED, a. Starry. [Not in use.] 10973

STELLIFEROUS, a. [L., a star; to produce.] Having or abounding with stars. 10974
STELLIFORM, a. [L., a star; to produce.] Like a star; radiated. 10974
STELLIFY, v.t. To turn into a star. [Not in use.] 10974
STELLION, n. [L.] A newt. 10974
STELLIONATE, n. [Low L.] In law, the crime of selling a thing deceitfully for what it is not, as to sell that for ones own which belongs to another. [Not in use.] 10974
STELLITE, n. [L., a star.] A name given by some writers to a white stone found on Mount Libanus, containing the lineaments of the star-fish. 10974
STELOCHITE, n. A name given to the osteocolla. 10974
STELOGRAPHY, n. [Gr., a pillar; to write.] The art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars. 10974
STEM, n. [G., stock, stem, race. The primary sense is to set, to fix.] 10974
STEM, v.t. 10975
STEM-CLASPING, a. Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul; as a leaf or petiole.
STEM-LEAF, n. A leaf inserted into the stem. 10975 10975
STEMLESS, a. Having no stem. 10975
STEMMED, pp. Opposed, as a current; stopped. 10975
STEMMING, ppr. Opposing, as a stream; stopping. 10975
STEMPLE, n. In mining, a cross bar of wood in a shaft. 10976
STENCH, n. [See Stink.] An ill smell; offensive odor. 10976
STENCH, v.t. 10976
STENCHY, a. Having an offensive smell. [Not in use.] 10976
STENCIL, n. A piece of thin lether or oil cloth, used in painting paper hangings. 10976
STENCIL, v.t. To paint or color in figures with stencils. 10976
STENOGRAPHER, n. [Gr., close, narrow; to write.] One who is skilled in the art of short hand writing. 10976
STENOGRAPHIC, STENOGRAPHICAL, a. [supra.] Pertaining to the art of writing in short hand; expressing in characters or short hand. 10976
STENOGRAPHY, n. [supra.] The art of writing in short hand by using abbreviations or characters for whole words. 10976
STENT, for stint. [See Stint.] 10976
STENTORIAN, a. [from Stentor.] 10976
STENTOROPHONIC, a. [from Stentor, a herald in Homer, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty other men, and Gr., voice.] Speaking or sounding very loud. 10976
STEP, v.i. [Gr., the foot. The sense is to set, as the foot, or move probably to open or part, to stretch or extend.] 10977
STEP, v.t. 10977
STEP, n. [G., to form a step or ledge.] 10978
STEP, STEPP, n. In Russ, an uncultivated desert of large extent. 10979
STEP, Sax. Steop, from stepan, to deprive, is prefixed to certain words to express a relation by marriage. 10979
STEP-BROTHER, n. A brother-in-law, or by marriage. 10979
STEP-CHILD, n. [step and child.] A son-in-law or daughter-in-law, [a child deprived of its parent.] 10979
STEP-DAME, n. A mother by marriage, [the mother of an orphan or one deprived.] 10979
STEP-DAUGHTER, n. A daughter by marriage, [an orphan daughter.] 10979
STEP-FATHER, n. A father-in-law; a father by marriage only; [the father of an orphan.]
STEP-MOTHER, n. A mother by marriage only; a mother-in-law; [the mother of an orphan.] 10979 10979
STEP-SISTER, n. A sister-in-law, or by marriage, [an orphan sister.] 10979
STEP-SON, n. A son-in-law, [an orphan son.] 10979
STEPPED, pp. Set; placed; erected; fixed in the keel, as a mast. 10980
STEPPING, ppr. Moving, or advancing by a movement of the foot or feet; placing; fixing or erecting, as a mast. 10980

STEPPING, n. The act of walking or running by steps. 10980
STEPPING-STONE, n. A stone to raise the feet above the dirt and mud in walking. 10980
STEP-STONE, n. A stone laid before a door as a stair to rise on in entering the house.
STER, in composition, is from the Sax. Steora, a director. See Steer. It seems 10980
primarily to have signified chief, principal or director, as in the L. Minister, chief servant; but in other words, as in spinster, we do not recognize the sense of chief, but merely that of a person who carries on the business of spinning. 10980
STERCORACEOUS, a. [L., dung.] Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature. 10980
STERCORARIAN, STERCORANIST, n. [L., dung.] One in the Romish church who held that the host is liable to digestion. 10980
STERCORARY, n. A place properly secured from the weather for containing dung. 10980
STERCORATION, n. [L.] The act of manuring with dung. 10980
STERE, n. In the new French system of measures, the unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic meter. 10981
STEREOGRAPHIC, STEREOGRAPHICAL, a. [from stereography.] Made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane; as a stereographic chart of the earth. 10981
STEREOGRAPHICALLY, adv. By delineation on plane. 10981
STEREOGRAPHY, n. [Gr., firm; to write.] The act or art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined. 10981
STEREOMETRICAL, a. [See Stereometry.] Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.
STEREOMETRY, n. [Gr., firm, fixed; to measure.] The art of measuring solid 10981
bodies, and finding their solid content. 10981
STEREOTOMICAL, a. Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy. 10981
STEREOTOMY, n. [Gr., fixed; to cut.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections, as arches, etc. 10981
STEREOTYPE, n. [Gr., fixed; type, form.] 10981
STEREOTYPE, a. 10981
STEREOTYPE, v.t. To make fixed metallic types or plates of type metal, corresponding with the words and letters of a book; to compose a book in fixed types; as, to stereotype the New Testament; certain societies have stereotyped the Bible. 10982
STEREOTYPER, n. One who makes stereotype. 10982
STEREOTYPING, ppr. Making stereotype plates for any work; or impressing copies on stereotype plates. 10982
STEREOTYPOGRAPHER, n. A stereo-type printer. 10982
STEREOTYPOGRAPHY, n. The art or practice of printing on stereotype. 10982
STERIL, STERILE, a. [L.] 10982
STERILITY, n. [L.] 10982
STERILIZE, v.t. 10983
STERLET, n. A fish of the Caspian and of the rivers in Russia, the Acipenser ruthenus of Linne, highly esteemed for its flavor, and from whose roe is made the finest caviare.
STERLING, a. [probably from Easterling.] 10983 10983
STERLING, n. 10983
STERN, a. [G., staring; stubborn. See Stare, Starch, Stark, with which this word is probably connected.] 10984
STERN, n. 10984
STERNAGE, n. Steerage or stern. [Not in use.] 10984
STERN-BOARD, n. [stern and board.] In seamens language, a loss of way in making a tack. To make a stern-board, is when by a current or other cause, a vessel has fallen back from the point she had gained in the last tack. 10985
STERN-CHASE, n. [stern and chase.] A cannon placed in a ships stern, pointing backward and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her. 10985
STERNED, a. In compounds, having a stern of a particular shape; as square-sterned; pink-sterned, etc. 10985

STERNER, n. A director. [Not in use.] 10985
STERN-FAST, n. [stern and fast.] A rope used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel. 10985
STERN-FRAME, n. [stern and frame.] The several pieces of timber which form the stern of a ship. 10985
STERNLY, adv. [See Stern.] In a stern manner; with an austere or stern countenance; with an air of authority. 10985
STERNNESS, n. 10985
STERNMOST, a. [stern and most.] Farthest in the rear; farthest astern; as the sternmost ship in a convoy. 10985
STERNON, n. [Gr.] The breast bone. But sternum is chiefly or wholly used. 10985
STERN-PORT, n. [stern and port.] A port or opening in the stern of a ship. 10986
STERN-POST, n. [stern and post.] A straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind. 10986
STERN-SHEETS, n. [stern and sheet.] That part of a boat which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers; usually furnished with seats for passengers. 10986
STERNUM, n. [Gr., from fixing, setting. See Starch, Stark.] The breast bone; the bone which forms the front of the human chest from the neck to the stomach. 10986
STERNUTATION, n. [L.] The act of sneezing. 10986
STERNUTATIVE, a. [L., to sneeze.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze. 10986
STERNUTATORY, a. [L., to sneeze.] Having the quality of exciting to sneeze. 10986
STERNUTATORY, n. A substance that provokes sneezing. 10986
STERN-WAY, n. [stern and way.] The movement of a ship backwards, or with her stern foremost. 10986
STERQUILINOUS, a. [L., a dunghill.] Pertaining to a dunghill; mean; dirty; paltry. 10986
STERVEN, to starve, not in use. 10986
STETHESCOPE, n. [Gr., the breast; to view.] A tubular instrument for distinguishing diseases of the stomach by sounds. 10986
STEVE, v.t. [from the root of stow.] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ships hold. [Local.] 10986
STEVEDORE, n. One whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, etc. in a ships hold. 10987
STEVEN, n. An outcry; a loud call; a clamor. [Not in use.] 10987
STEW, v.t. 10987
STEW, v.i. To be seethed in a slow gentle manner, or in heat and moisture. 10987
STEW, n. 10987
STEWARD, n. [G., a room. The steward was then originally a chamberlain or a butler.] 10987
STEWARD, v.t. To manage as a steward. [Not in use.] 10988
STEWARDLY, adv. With the care of a steward. [Little used.] 10988
STEWARDSHIP, n. The office of a steward. 10988
STEWARTRY, n. An overseer or superintendent. 10988
STEWED, pp. Gently boiled; boiled in heat. 10988
STEWING, ppr. Boiling in a moderate heat. 10988
STEWING, n. The act of seething slowly. 10988
STEWISH, a. Suiting a brothel. 10988
STEW-PAN, n. A pan in which things are stewed. 10988
STIBIAL, a. [L., antimony.] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial. 10989
STIBIARIAN, n. [L.] A violent man. [An improper word and not in use.] 10989
STIBIATED, a. Impregnated with anitmony. 10989
STIBIUM, n. [L.] Antimony. 10989
STICADOS, n. A plant. 10989
STICH, n. [Gr.] 10989
STICHOMETRY — STITCHED 10990
STICHOMETRY, n. [Gr., a verse; measure.] A catalogue of the books of Scriptures, with the number of verses which each book contains. 10990

STICH-WORT, STITCH-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Stellaria. 10990
STICK, n. [G. This word is connected with the verb to stick, with stock, stack, and other words having the like elements. The primary sense of the root is to thrust, to shoot, and to set.] 10990
STICK, v.t. pret. and pp. stuck. [G., to sting or prick, to stick, to adhere.] 10990
STICK, v.i. 10991
STICKINESS, n. [from stick.] The quality of a thing which makes it adhere to a plane surface; adhesiveness; viscousness; glutinousness; tenacity; as the tenacity of glue or paste. 10993
STICKLE, v.i. [from the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally.] 10993
STICKLE, v.t. To arbitrate. [Not in use.] 10993
STICKLE-BACK, n. A small fish of the genus Gasterosteus, of several species. The common species seldom grows to the length of two inches. 10993
STICKLER, n. 10993
STICKLING, ppr. Trimming; contending obstinately or eagerly. 10994
STICKY, a. Having the quality of adhering to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious. Gums and resins are sticky substances. 10994
STIDDY, n. An anvil; also, a smiths shop. [Not in use or local.] 10994
STIFF, a. [Gr.] 10994
STIFFEN, v.t. 10995
STIFFEN, v.i. 10995
STIFFENING, ppr. Making or becoming less pliable, or more thick, or more obstinate.
STIFFENING, n. Something that is used to make a substance more stiff or less soft. 10996 10996
STIFF-HEARTED, a. [stiff and heart.] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious. 10996
STIFFLY, adv. 10996
STIFF-NECKED, a. [stiff and neck.] Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious; as a stiff-necked people; stiff-necked pride. 10997
STIFFNESS, n. 10997
STIFLE, v.t. [L., stiff and stop. Gr.] 10998
STIFLE, n. 10998
STIGMA, n. [L., Gr., to prick or stick.] 10998
STIGMATA, n. plu. The apertures in the bodies of insects, communicating with the trachea or air-vessels. 10999
STIGMATIC, STIGMATICAL, a. 10999
STIGMATIC, n. 10999
STIGMATICALLY, adv. With a mark of infamy or deformity. 10999
STIGMATIZE, v.t. 10999
STIGMATIZED, pp. Marked with disgrace. 11000
STIGMATIZING, ppr. Branding with infamy. 11000
STILAR, a. [from stile.] Pertaining to the stile of a dial. 11000
STILBITE, n. [Gr., to shine.] A mineral of a shining pearly luster, of a white color, or white shaded with gray, yellow or red. It has been associated with zeolite, and called foliated zeolite, and radiated zeolite. Werner and the French mineralogists divide zeolite into two kinds, mesotype and stilbite; the latter is distinguished by its lamellar structure. 11000
STILE, n. [This is another spelling of style. See Style and Still.] A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow. 11000
STILE, n. [G. See Stair.] A step or set of steps for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall. 11000
STILETTO, n. [See Style.] A small dagger with a round pointed blade. 11000
STILL, v.t. [G., to put, set, place, Gr., to send, and with style, stool, stall.] 11000
STILL, a. 11001
STILL, n. Calm; silence; freedom from noise; as the still of midnight. [A poetic word.] 11001
STILL, adv. 11001
STILL, n. [L., to drop. See Distill.] A vessel, boiler or copper used in the distillation of liquors; as vapor ascending of the still. The word is used in a more general sense for the vessel and apparatus. A still house is also called a still. 11002

STILL, v.t. [L.] To expel spirit from liquor by heat and condense it in a refrigeratory; to distill. [See Distill.] 11002
STILL, v.i. To drop. [Not in use. See Distill.] 11002
STILLATITIOUS, a. [L.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still. 11002
STILLATORY, n. 11002
STILL-BORN, a. [still and born.] 11003
STILL-BURN, v.t. [still and burn.] To burn in the process of distillation; as, to still-burn brandy. 11003
STILLED, pp. [See Still, the verb.] Calmed; appeased; quieted; silenced. 11003
STILLER, n. One who stills or quiets. 11003
STILLICIDE, n. [L., a drop, to fall.] A continual falling or succession of drops. [Not much used.] 11003
STILLICIDIOUS, a. Falling in drops. 11003
STILLING, ppr. Calming; silencing; quieting. 11003
STILLING, n. 11003
STILL-LIFE, n. [still and life.] 11003
STILLNESS, n. 11003
STILL-STAND, n. Absence of motion. [Little used.] 11004
STILLY, adv. 11004
STILPNOSIDERITE, n. [Gr., shining, and siderite.] A mineral of a brownish black color, massive, in curving concretions, splendent and resinous. 11004
STILT, n. [G.] A stilt is a piece of wood with a shoulder, to support the foot in walking. Boys sometimes use stilts for raising their feet above the mud in walking, but they are rarely seen. 11004
STILT, v.t. 11004
STIMULANT, a. [L.] Increasing or exciting action, particularly the action of the organs of an animal body; stimulating. 11004
STIMULANT, n. A medicine that excites and increases the action of the moving fibers or organs of an animal body. 11004
STIMULATE, v.t. [L., to prick, to goad, to excite; a goad.] Literally, to prick or goad. Hence, 11005
STIMULATED, pp. Goaded; roused or excited to action or more vigorous exertion. 11005
STIMULATING, ppr. Goading; exciting to action or more vigorous exertion. 11005
STIMULATION, n. 11005
STIMULATIVE, a. Having the quality of exciting action in the animal system. 11005
STIMULATIVE, n. That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action; that which excites. 11005
STIMULATOR, n. One that stimulates. 11005
STIMULUS, n. [L. This word may be formed on the root of stem, a shoot.] Literally, a goad; hence, something that rouses from languor; that which excites or increases action in the animal system, as a stimulus in medicine; or that which rouses the mind or spirits; as, the hope of gain is a powerful stimulus to labor and action. 11005
STING, v.t. pret. and pp. stung. Stang is obsolete. [G., to stick, to sting. We see that sting, is stick altered in orthography and pronunciation.] 11006
STING, n. 11006
STINGER, n. That which stings, vexes or gives acute pain. 11006
STINGILY, adv. [from stingy.] With mean covetousness; in a niggardly manner. 11007
STINGINESS, n. [from stingy.] Extreme avarice; mean covetousness; niggardliness. 11007
STINGLESS, a. [from sting.] Having no sting. 11007 11007
STINGO, n. [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. [A cant word.] 11007
STINGY, a. [from straitness.] 11007
STINK, v.i. pret. stand or stunk. To emit a strong offensive smell. 11007
STINK, n. A strong offensive smell. 11007
STINKARD, n. A mean paltry fellow. 11007
STINKER, n. Something intended to offend by the smell. 11007
STINKING, ppr. Emitting a strong offensive smell. 11007
STINKINGLY, adv. With an offensive smell. 11007

STINKPOT, n. An artificial composition offensive to the smell. 11007
STINKSTONE, n. Swinestone, a variety of compact lucullite; a subspecies of limestone.
STINT, v.t. [Gr., narrow.] 11007 11007
STINT, n. A small bird, the Tringa cinctus. 11008
STINT, n. 11008
STINTANCE, n. Restraint; stoppage. [Not used or local.] 11008
STINTED, pp. Restrained to a certain limit or quantity; limited. 11008
STINTER, n. He or that which stints. 11008
STINTING, ppr. Restraining within certain limits; assigning a certain quantity to; limiting.
STIPE, n. [L.; Gr., a stake.] In botany, the base of a frond; or a species of stem 11008
passing into leaves, or not distinct from the leaf. The stem of a fungus is also called stipe. The word is also used for the filament or slender stalk which supports the pappus or down, and connects it with the seed. 11008
STIPEL, n. [See Stipula.] In botany, a little appendix situated at the base of the follicles.
STIPEND, n. [L., a piece of money; to pay.] Settled pay or compensation for 11008
services, whether daily or monthly wages; or an annual salary. 11008
STIPEND, v.t. To pay by settled wages. 11009
STIPENDIARY, a. [L.] Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation. 11009
STIPENDIARY, n. [supra.] One who performs services for a settled compensation, either by the day, month or year. 11009
STIPITATE, a. [See Stipe.] In botany, supported by a stipe; elevated on a stipe; as pappus or down. 11009
STIPPLE, v.t. To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines. 11009
STIPPLED, pp. Engraved with dots. 11009
STIPPLING, ppr. Engraving with dots. 11009
STIPPLING, n. A mode of engraving on copper by means of dots. 11009
STIPTIC. [See Styptic.] 11009
STIPULA, STIPULE, n. [L., a straw or stubble.] In botany, a scale at the base of nascent petioles or peduncles. Stipules are in pairs or solitary; they are lateral, extrafoliaceous, intrafoliaceous, etc. A leafy appendage to the proper leaves or to their footstalks; commonly situated at the base of the latter, in pairs. 11009
STIPULACEOUS, STIPULAR, a. [L. See Stipula.] 11009
STIPULATE, v.i. [L., to crowd; whence the sense of agreement, binding, making fast.]
STIPULATE, a. [from stipual.] Having stipules on it; as a stipulate stalk. 11010 11010
STIPULATED, pp. Agreed; contracted; covenanted. It was stipulated that Great Britain should retain Gibraltar. 11010
STIPULATING, ppr. Agreeing; contracting; bargaining. 11010
STIPULATION, n. [L.] 11010
STIPULATOR, n. One who stipulates, contracts or covenants. 11011
STIPULE. [See Stipula.] 11011
STIR, v.t. stur. [G., to stir, to disturb.] 11011
STIR, v.i. stur. 11011
STIR, n. 11012
STIRIATED, a. [L., an icicle.] Adorned with pendants like icicles. 11012
STIRIOUS, a. [supra.] Resembling icicles. [Not much used.] 11012
STIRK, n. A young ox or heifer. [Local.] 11012
STIRP, n. sturp. [L.] Stock; race; family. [Not English.] 11012
STIRRED, pp. Moved; agitated; put in action. 11012
STIRRER, n. 11013
STIRRING, ppr. Moving; agitating; putting in motion. 11013
STIRRING, n. [supra.] The act of moving or putting in motion. 11013
STIRRUP, n. sturup. [G., step-bow or mounting-bow. The first stirrups appear to have been ropes.] A kind of ring or bending piece of metal, horizontal on one side for receiving the foot of the rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle; used to assist

persons in mounting a horse, and to enable them to sit steadily in riding, as well as to relieve them by supporting a part of the weight of the body. 11013
STIRRUP-LETHER, n. A strap that supports a stirrup. 11013
STITCH, v.t. [G. This is another form of stick.] 11013
STITCH, v.i. To practice stitching. 11013
STITCH, n. 11013
STITCHED, pp. Sewed slightly. 11014
STITCHEL — STOPPAGE 11015
STITCHEL, n. A kind of hairy wool. [Local.] 11015
STITCHER, n. One that stitches. 11015
STITCHERY, n. Needlework; in contempt. 11015
STITCHFALLEN, a. Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. [Not in use.] 11015
STITCHING, ppr. Sewing in a particular manner; uniting with a needle and thread. 11015
STITCHING, n. 11015
STITCH-WORT, n. A plant, camomile. [L.] A plant of the genus Stellaria. 11015
STITH, a. Strong; rigid. [Not in use.] 11015
STITHY, n. [supra.] 11015
STIVE, v.t. [See Stuff and Stew.] 11015
STIVER, n. A Dutch coin of about the value of a half-penny sterling, or the cent of the United States. It is also a money of account in Holland and Flanders. 11016
STOAK, v.t. To stop; to choke; in seamens language. 11016
STOAT, n. An animal of the weasel king; the ermine. This animal is called stoat when of a reddish color, and ermine when white, as in winter. 11016
STOCAH, n. An attendant; a wallet boy. [Not English nor used.] 11016
STOCCADE, STOCCADO, n. 11016
STOCHASTIC, a. [Gr.] Conjectural; able to conjecture. [Not in use.] 11016
STOCK, n. [G., a stem, a staff, a stick, a block. This word coincides with stake, stick, stack; that which is set or fixed.] 11016
STOCK, v.t. 11018
STOCKADE, n. [See Stoccade.] 11019
STOCKADE, v.t. TO surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground. 11019
STOCKADED, pp. Fortified with stockades. 11019
STOCKADING, ppr. Fortifying with sharpened posts or stakes. 11019
STOCKBROKER, n. [stock and broker.] A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares in the public funds. 11019
STOCK-DOVE, n. [stock and dove.] The ring-dove. 11019
STOCK-FISH, n. [stock and fish.] Cod dried hard and without salt. 11019
STOCK-GILLYFLOWER, n. A plant, a species of Cheiranthus; sometimes written stock July flower. 11019
STOCKING, n. [from stock.] A garment made to cover the leg. 11019
STOCKING, v.t. To dress in stockings. 11019
STOCKISH, a. Hard; stupid; blockish. [Little used.] 11020
STOCK-JOBBER, n. [stock and job.] One who speculates in the public funds for gain; one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks. 11020
STOCK-JOBBING, n. The act of art of dealing in the public funds. 11020
STOCK-LOCK, n. [stock and lock.] A lock fixed in wood. 11020
STOCKS. [See under Stock.] 11020
STOCK-STILL, a. [stock and still.] Still as a fixed post; perfectly still. 11020
STOCKY, a. [from stock.] Thick and firm; stout. A stocky person is one rather thick than tall or corpulent; one whose bones are covered well with flesh, but without a prominent belly. 11020
STOIC, n. [Gr., a porch in Athens where the philosopher Zeno taught.] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by

which all things are governed. 11020
STOIC, STOICAL, a. 11020
STOICALLY, adv. In the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain. 11020
STOICALNESS, n. The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain. 11021
STOICISM, n. 11021
STOKE, is the same word as stock, differently applied. It is found in many English names of towns. 11021
STOKE, STOKER, n. One who looks after the fire in a brew-house. [Local or technical.] 11021
STOLE, pret. of steal. 11021
STOLE, n. 11021
STOLEN, pp. Stoln. The passive participle of steal. 11021
STOLID, a. [L., from the root of still, stall, to set.] Dull; foolish; stupid. [Not used.] 11021
STOLIDITY, n. [supra.] Dullness of intellect; stupidity. [Little used.] 11021
STOLONIFEROUS, a. [L., a sucker; to produce.] Producing suckers; putting forth suckers; as a stoloniferous stem. 11021
STOMACH, n. [L.] 11022
STOMACH, v.t. [L.] 11022
STOMACH, v.i. To be angry. [Not in use.] 11023
STOMACHED, a. Filled with resentment. 11023
STOMACHER, n. An ornament or support to the breast, worn by females. Isaiah 3:24.
STOMACHFUL, a. Willfully obstinate; stubborn; perverse; as a stomachful boy. 11023
STOMACHFULNESS, n. Stubbornness; sullenness; perverse obstinacy. 11023 11023
STOMACHIC, STOMACHICAL, a. 11023
STOMACHIC, n. A medicine that excites the action and strengthens the tone of the stomach. 11023
STOMACHING, n. Resentment. [Not in use.] 11023
STOMACHLESS, a. Being without appetite. 11023
STOMACHOUS, a. Stout; sullen; obstinate. [Not in use.] 11023
STOMP, for stamp, which see. 11023
STOND, n. [for stand.] A stop; a post; a station. [See Stand.] 11023
STONE, n. [Gr.] 11024
STONE, a. Made of stone, or like stone; as a stone jug. 11025
STONE, v.t. 11025
STONE-BLIND, a. [stone and blind.] Blind as a stone; perfectly blind. 11025
STONE-BOW, n. [stone and bow.] A cross bow for shooting stones. 11026
STONE-BREAK, n. [stone and break. L.] A plant. 11026
STONE-CHAT, STONE-CHATTER, n. [stone and chatter.] A bird, the Motacilla rubicola.
STONE-CRAY, n. A distemper in hawks. 11026 11026
STONE-CROP, n. A sort of tree. A plant of the genus Sedum; wall-pepper. The stone-crop tree or shrubby glass-wort is of the genus Chenopodium. 11026
STONECUTTER, n. [stone and cut.] One whose occupation is to hew stones. 11026
STONECUTTING, n. The business of hewing stones for walls, steps, cornices, monuments, etc. 11026
STONED, pp. Pelted or killed with stones; freed from stones; walled with stones. 11026
STONE-DEAD, a. [stone and dead.] As lifeless as a stone. 11026
STONE-FERN, n. [stone and fern.] A plant. 11026
STONE-FLY, n. [stone and fly.] An insect. 11026
STONE-FRUIT, n. [stone and fruit.] Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, etc.; a drupe. 11026
STONE-HAWK, n. [stone and hawk.] A kind of hawk. 11026
STONE-HEARTED, STONY-HEARTED, a. [stone and heart.] Hard hearted; cruel; pitiless; unfeeling. 11026
STONE-HORSE, n. [stone and horse.] A house built of stone. 11027
STONE-HOUSE, n. [stone and house.] A house built of stone. 11027

STONE-PARSLEY, n. A plant of the genus Bubon. 11027
STONE-PIT, n. [stone and pit.] A pit or quarry where stones are dug. 11027
STONE-PITCH, n. [stone and pitch.] Hard inspissated pitch. 11027
STONE-PLOVER, n. [stone and plover.] A bird. 11027
STONER, n. One who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stones. 11027
STONE'S-CAST, STONE'S-THROW, n. [stone and cast or throw.] The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand. 11027
STONE'S-MICKLE, n. A bird. 11027
STONE-SQUARER, n. [stone and square.] One who forms stones into squares. 1 Kings 5:18. 11027
STONE-STILL, a. [stone and still.] Still as a stone; perfectly still or motionless. 11027
STONE-WALL, n. [stone and wall.] A wall built of stones. 11027
STONE-WARE, n. [stone and ware.] A species of potters ware of a coarse kind, glazed and baked. 11027
STONE-WORK, n. [stone and work.] Work or wall consisting of stone; masons work of stone. 11027
STONINESS, n. [from stony.] 11027
STONY, a. [G.] 11028
STOOD, pret. of stand. 11028
STOOK, n. A small collection of sheaves set up in the field. [Local.] 11028
STOOL, n. [G., a stool, a stock, a pew, a chair, the see of a bishop. This coincides with stall and still. A stool is that which is set, or a seat.] 11028
STOOL, v.i. In agriculture, to ramify; to tiller, as grain; to shoot out suckers. 11029
STOOL-BALL, n. [stool and ball.] A play in which balls are driven from stool to stool. 11029
STOOM, v.t. To put bags of herbs or other ingredients into wine, to prevent fermentation. [Local.] 11029
STOOP, v.i. 11029
STOOP, v.t. 11030
STOOP, n. 11030
STOOP, n. 11030
STOOPED, pp. Caused to lean. 11030
STOOPER, n. One that bends the body forward. 11030
STOOPING, ppr. Bending the body forward; yielding; submitting; condescending; inclining. 11031
STOOPINGLY, adv. With a bending of the body forward. 11031
STOOR, v.i. To rise in clouds, as dust or smoke; from the Welsh ystwr, a stir. [Local.]
STOOTER, n. A small silver coin in Holland, value 2 stivers. 11031 11031
STOP, v.t. [G., to stop, to check, to pose, to fill, to cram, to stuff, to quilt, to darn, to mend. See Stifle. L., tow; to stuff, to crowd; to be stupefied, whence stupid, stupor, [that is, to stop, or a stop.] The primary sense is either to cease to move, or to stuff, to press, to thrust in, to cram; probably the latter.] 11031
STOP, v.i. 11032
STOP, n. 11032
STOP-COCK, n. [stop and cock.] A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning cock.
STOP-GAP, n. [stop and gap.] A temporary expedient. [Not used.] 11033 11033
STOPLESS, a. Not to be stopped. [Not in use.] 11033
STOPPAGE, n. The act of stopping or arresting progress or motion; or the state of being stopped; as the stoppage of the circulation of the blood; the stoppage of commerce. 11033
STOPPED — STRATOCRACY 11034
STOPPED, pp. Closed; obstructed; hindered from proceeding; impeded; intercepted.
STOPPER, n. 11034 11034
STOPPER, v.t. To close with a stopper. 11034
STOPPERED, pp. Closed with a stopper; as a stoppered retort. 11034
STOPPING, ppr. Closing; shutting; obstructing; hindering from proceeding; ceasing to go

or move; putting an end to; regulating the sounds of. 11034
STOPPLE, n. That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; as a glass stopple; a cork stopple. 11034
STORAGE, n. [from store.] 11034
STORAX, n. [L.] A plant or tree; also, a resinous and odoriferous drug brought from Turkey, but generally adulterated. It imparts to water a yellow color, and has been deemed a resolvent. 11034
STORE, n. 11035
STORE, a. Hoarded; laid up; as store treasure. [Not in use.] 11035
STORE, v.t. 11035
STORED, pp. 11036
STORE-HOUSE, n. [store and house.] 11036
STORE-KEEPER, n. [store and keeper.] A man who has the care of a store. 11036
STORER, n. One who lays op or forms a store. 11036
STORIAL, a. [from story.] Historical. [Not in use.] 11037
STORIED, a. [from story.] 11037
STORIER, n. A relater of stories; a historian. [Not in use.] 11037
STORIFY, v.t. To form or tell stories. [Not in use.] 11037
STORK, n. A large fowl of the genus Ardea or Heron kind. 11037
STORK'S-BILL, n. A plant of the genus Geranium. 11037
STORM, n. [G., to disturb. L. The primary sense of storm is a rushing, raging or violent agitation.] 11037
STORM, v.t. To assault; to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches and the like; as, to storm a fortified town. 11038
STORM, v.i. 11038
STORM-BEAT, a. [storm and beat.] Beaten or impaired by storms. 11038
STORMED, pp. Assaulted by violence. 11038
STORMINESS, n. Tempestuousness; the state of being agitated by violent winds. 11038
STORMING, ppr. Attacking with violent force; raging. 11038
STORMY, a. 11038
STORY, n. [L., Gr.] 11039
STORY, v.t. 11039
STORY-TELLER, n. [story and tell.] 11040
STOT, n. 11040
STOTE. [See Stoat.] 11040
STOUND, v.i. 11040
STOUND, n. 11040
STOUR, n. A battle or tumult. Stour, signifies a river, as in Sturbridge. 11041
STOUT, a. 11041
STOUT, n. A cant name for strong beer. 11041
STOUTLY, adv. Lustily; boldly; obstinately. He stoutly defended himself. 11041
STOUTNESS, n. 11041
STOVE, n. [G., a bagnio or hot house; a room; a stove. This primarily is merely a room, a place. See Stow.] 11041
STOVE, v.t. To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat; as, to stove orange trees and myrtles. 11042
STOVE, pret. of stave. 11042
STOVER, n. [a contraction of estover.] Fodder for cattle; primarily, fodder from threshed grain; but in New England, any kind of fodder from the barn or stack. 11042
STOW, v.t. [G. L., to crowd, to stuff; the handle of a plow. The sense is to set or throw down, from the more general sense of throwing, driving.] 11042
STOWAGE, n. 11042
STOWED, pp. Placed in due position or order; reposited. 11043
STOWING, ppr. Placing in due position; disposing in good order. 11043
STRABISM, n. [L., a squint-eyed person.] A squinting; the act or habit of looking asquint.
STRADDLE, v.i. To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart. 11043

STRADDLE, v.t. To place one leg on one side and the other on the other of any thing; as, to straddle a fence or a horse. 11043 11043
STRADDLING, ppr. Standing or walking with the legs far apart; placing one leg on one side and the other on the other. 11043
STRAGGLE, v.i. stragl. [This word seems to be formed on the root of stray. G., to pass, to migrate.] 11043
STRAGGLER, n. 11044
STRAGGLING, ppr. Wandering; roving; rambling; being in a separate position. 11044
STRAHLSTEIN, n. [G., a beam or gleam, and stone. Another name of actinolite.] 11044
STRAIGHT, a. [L., formed from the root of reach, stretch, right. It is customary to write straight, for direct or right, and strait, for narrow, but this is a practice wholly arbitrary, both being the same word. Strait we use in the sense in which it is used in the south of Europe. Both sense proceed from stretching, straining.] 11044
STRAIGHT, adv. Immediately; directly; in the shortest time. 11045
STRAIGHTEN, v.t. 11045
STRAIGHTENED, pp. Made straight; made narrow. 11045
STRAIGHTENER, n. He or that which straightens. 11045
STRAIGHTENING, ppr. Making straight or narrow. 11045
STRAIGHTLY, adv. 11045
STRAIGHTNESS, n. 11045
STRAIGHTWAY, adv. [straight and way.] Immediately; without loss of time; without delay.
STRAIKS, n. Strong plates of iron on the circumference of a cannon wheel over the 11046 joints of the fellies. 11046
STRAIN, v.t. [L. This word retains its original signification, to stretch.] 11046
STRAIN, v.i. 11047
STRAIN, n. 11047
STRAINABLE, a. Capable of being strained [Not in use.] 11048
STRAINED, pp. Stretched; violently exerted; filtered. 11048
STRAINER, n. That through which any liquid passes for purification; an instrument for filtration. 11048
STRAINING, ppr. Stretching; exerting with violence; making great efforts; filtering. 11048
STRAINING, n. The act of stretching; the act of filtering; filtration. 11048
STRAINT, n. A violent stretching or tension. [Not in use.] 11048
STRAIT, a. [See Straight.] 11048
STRAIT, n. [See Straight.] 11049
STRAIT, v.t. To put to difficulties. [Not in use.] 11049
STRAITEN, v.t. 11049
STRAIT-HANDED, a. [strait and hand.] Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly. [Not much used.] 11050
STRAIT-HANDEDNESS, n. Niggardliness; parsimony. 11050
STRAIT-LACED, a. [strait and lace.] 11050
STRAITLY, adv. 11050
STRAITNESS, n. 11050
STRAIT-WAISTCOAT, STRAIT-JACKET, n. An apparatus to confine the limbs of a distracted person. 11051
STRAKE, pret. of strike. [See Strike.] 11051
STRAKE, n. 11051
STRAM, v.i. To spread out the limbs; to sprawl. [Local and vulgar.] 11051
STRAMASH, v.t. To strike, beat or bang; to break; to destroy. [Local and vulgar.] 11051
STRAMINEOUS, a. [L., straw.] 11051
STRAND, n. 11051
STRAND, v.t. 11051
STRAND, v.i. To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground; as, a ship strands at high water. 11052
STRANDED, pp. 11052
STRANDING, ppr. Running ashore; breaking a strand. 11052

STRANGE, a. [L.] 11052
STRANGE, v.t. To alienate; to estrange. [Not in use.] 11053
STRANGE, v.i. 11053
STRANGELY, adv. 11053
STRANGENESS, n. 11054
STRANGER, n. 11054
STRANGER, v.t. To estrange; to alienate. [Not in use.] 11055
STRANGLE, v.t. [L.] 11055
STRANGLED, pp. Choked; suffocated; suppressed. 11055
STRANGLER, n. One who strangles. 11055
STRANGLES, n. Swellings in a horses throat. 11056
STRANGLING, ppr. Choking; suffocating; suppressing. 11056
STRANGLING, n. The act of destroying life by stopping respiration. 11056
STRANGULATED, a. Compressed. A hernia or rupture is said to be strangulated, when it is so compressed as to cause dangerous symptoms. 11056
STRANGULATION, n. [L.] 11056
STRANGURY, n. [L., Gr., a drop, urine.] Literally, a discharge of urine by drops; a difficulty of discharging urine, attended with pain. 11056
STRAP, n. [L. Strap and strop appear to be from stripping, and perhaps stripe also; all having resemblance to a strip of bark peeled from a tree.] 11056
STRAP, v.t. 11056
STRAPPADO, n. A military punishment formerly practiced. It consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam and letting him fall, by which means a limb was sometimes dislocated. 11057
STRAPPADO, v.t. To torture. 11057
STRAPPING, ppr. 11057
STRAP-SHAPED, a. In botany, ligulate. 11057
STRATA, n. plu. [See Stratum.] Beds; layers; as strata of sand, clay or coal. 11057
STRATAGEM, n. [L., Gr., to lead an army.] 11057
STRATEGE, STRATEGUS, n. [Gr.] An Athenian general officer. 11057
STRATH, n. A vale, bottom or low ground between hills. [Not in use.] 11057
STRATIFICATION, n. [from stratify.] 11058
STRATIFIED, pp. Formed into a layer, as a terrene substance. 11058
STRATIFY, v.t. [L.] 11058
STRATIFYING, ppr. Arranging in a layer, as terrene substances. 11058
STRATOCRACY, n. [Gr., an army; to hold.] A military government; government by military chiefs and an army. 11058
STRATOGRAPHY — STROKE 11059
STRATOGRAPHY, n. [Gr., and army; to describe.] Description of armies, or what belongs to an army. [Not in use.] 11059
STRATUM, n. plu. stratums or strata. The latter is most common. [L., to spread or lay.]
STRAUGHT, pp. for stretched. 11059 11059
STRAW, n. [G., L. See Strew.] 11059
STRAW, v.t. To spread or scatter. [See Strew and Strow.] 11059
STRAWBERRY, n. [straw and berry.] A plant and its fruit, of the genus Fragaria. Strawberries are of various kinds, all delicious fruit. 11059
STRAWBERRY-TREE, n. An evergreen tree of the genus Arbutus; the fruit is of a fleshy substance, like a strawberry. 11059
STRAW-BUILT, a. [straw and built.] Constructed of straw; as the suburbs of a straw-built citadel. 11060
STRAW-COLOR, n. The color of dry straw; a beautiful yellowish color. 11060
STRAW-COLORED, a. Of a light yellow, the color of dry straw. 11060
STRAW-CUTTER, n. An instrument to cut straw for fodder. 11060
STRAW-DRAIN, n. A drain filled with straw. 11060

STRAW-STUFFED, a. Stuffed with straw. 11060
STRAW-WORM, n. [straw and worm.] A worm bred in straw. 11060
STRAWY, a. 11060
STRAY, v.i. [The elements of this word are not certainly known. L., G., to wander, to strike; both probably from the root of reach, stretch. See Straggle.] 11060
STRAY, v.t. To mislead. [Not in use.] 11061
STRAY, n. 11061
STRAYER, n. A wanderer. [Little used.] 11061
STRAYING, ppr. Wandering; roving; departing from the direct course, from the proper inclosure, or from the path of duty. 11061
STREAK, n. [G., a stroke or stripe. L.] 11061
STREAK, v.t. 11062
STREAK, v.i. To run swiftly. [Vulgar in New England.] 11062
STREAKED, pp. Marked or variegated with stripes of a different color. 11062
STREAKING, ppr. Making streaks in. 11062
STREAKY, a. Having stripes; striped; variegated with lines of a different color. 11062
STREAM, n. 11062
STREAM, v.i. 11063
STREAM, v.t. To mark with colors or embroidery in long tracts. 11063
STREAMER, n. An ensign or flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind; a poetic use of the word. 11063
STREAMING, ppr. 11064
STREAMLET, n. A small stream; a rivulet; a rill. 11064
STREAM-TIN, n. Particles or masses of tin found beneath the surface of alluvial ground.
STREAMY, a. 11064 11064
STREEK, v.t. To lay out, as a dead body. [Not in use.] 11064
STREET, n. [L., strewed or spread. See Strew.] 11064
STREET-WALKER, n. [street and walk.] A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the streets. 11065
STREET-WARD, n. [street and ward.] Formerly, an officer who had the care of the streets. 11065
STREIGHT, n. A narrow. [See Strait.] 11065
STREIGHT, adv. Strictly. [See Strait.] 11065
STRENE, n. Race; offspring. 11065
STRENGTH, n. [See Strong.] 11065
STRENGTH, v.t. To strengthen. [Not in use.] 11067
STRENGTHEN, v.t. 11067
STRENGTHEN, v.i. To grow strong or stronger. 11068
STRENGTHENED, pp. Made strong or stronger; confirmed. 11068
STRENGTHENER, n. 11068
STRENGTHENING, ppr. Increasing strength, physical or moral; confirming; animating.
STRENGTHLESS, a. 11068 11068
STRENUOUS, a. [L.] 11069
STRENUOUSLY, adv. 11069
STRENUOUSNESS, n. Eagerness; earnestness; active zeal; ardor in pursuit of an object, or in opposition to a measure. 11069
STREPENT, a. [L.] Noisy; loud. [Little used.] 11069
STREPEROUS, a. [L.] Loud; boisterous. [Little used.] 11069
STRESS, n. 11069
STRESS, v.t. To press; to urge; to distress; to put to difficulties. [Little used.] 11070
STRETCH, v.t. [L.] 11070
STRETCH, v.i. 11070
STRETCH, n. 11071
STRETCHED, pp. Drawn out in length; extended; exerted to the utmost. 11072
STRETCHER, n. 11072

STRETCHING, ppr. Drawing out in length; extending; spreading; exerting force. 11072
STREW, v.t. [This verb is written straw, strew, or strow; straw is nearly obsolete, and strow is obsolescent. Strew is generally used.] 11072
STREWED, pp. 11073
STREWING, ppr. Scattering; spreading over. 11073
STREWING, n. 11073
STREWMENT, n. Any thing scattered in decoration. [Not used.] 11073
STRIAE, n. plu. [L. See Streak.] In natural history, small channels in the shells of cockles and in other substances. 11073
STRIATE, STRIATED, a. 11073
STRIATURE, n. Disposition of striae. 11073
STRICK, n. [Gr., L., a screech-owl.] A bird of ill omen. [Not in use.] 11073
STRICKEN, pp. of strike. 11074
STRICKLE, n. [from strike.] 11074
STRICT, a. [L. See Strain.] 11074
STRICTLY, adv. 11074
STRICTNESS, n. 11075
STRICTURE, n. [L. See Strike and Stroke.] 11075
STRIDE, n. [L.] A long step. 11076
STRIDE, v.i. pret. strid, strode; pp. strid, stridden. 11076
STRIDE, v.t. To pass over at a step. 11076
STRIDING, ppr. Walking with long steps; passing over at a step. 11076
STRIDOR, n. [L.] A harsh creaking noise, or a crack. 11076
STRIDULOUS, a. [L.] Making a small harsh sound or a creaking. 11076
STRIFE, n. [See Strive.] 11076
STRIFEFUL, a. Contentious; discordant. 11077
STRIGMENT, n. [L.] Scraping; that which is scraped off. [Not in use.] 11077
STRIGOUS, a. [L.] In botany, a strigous leaf is one set with stiff lanceolate bristles. 11077
STRIKE, v.t. pret. struck; pp. struck and stricken; but struck is in the most common use. Strook is wholly obsolete. [G., to pass, move or ramble, to depart, to touch, to stroke, to glide or glance over, to lower or strike, as sails, to curry; L., to sweep together, to spread, as a plaster, to play on a violin, to card, as wool, to strike or whip, as with a rod; a stroke, stripe or lash.] 11077
STRIKE, n. 11079
STRIKE-BLOCK, n. [strike and block.] A plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint. 11079
STRIKER, n. 11079
STRIKING, ppr. 11079
STRIKINGLY, adv. In such a manner as to affect or surprise; forcibly; strongly; impressively. 11079
STRIKINGNESS, n. The quality of affecting or surprising. 11080
STRING, n. [G., L., drawing, stretching.] 11080
STRING, v.t. pret. and pp. strung. 11081
STRINGED, a. 11081
STRINGENT, for astringent, binding, is not in use. 11081
STRINGHALT, n. [string and halt.] A sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. [This word in some of the United States, is corrupted into springhalt.] 11081
STRINGING, ppr. Furnishing with strings; putting in tune; filling; making tense; depriving of strings. 11081
STRINGLESS, a. Having no strings. 11082
STRINGY, a. 11082
STRIP, v.t. [G., to strip, to flay, to stripe or streak, to graze upon, to swerve, ramble or stroll. L.] 11082

STRIP, n. [G., a stripe, a streak.] 11083
STRIPE, n. [See Strip. It is probable that this word is taken from stripping.] 11083
STRIPE, v.t. 11084
STRIPED, pp. 11084
STRIPING, ppr. Forming with stripes. 11084
STRIPLING, n. [from strip, stripe; primarily a tall slender youth, one that shoots up suddenly.] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad. 11084
STRIPPED, pp. Pulled or torn off; peeled; skinned; deprived; divested; made naked; impoverished; husked, as maiz. 11084
STRIPPER, n. One that strips. 11084
STRIPPING, ppr. Pulling off; peeling; skinning; flaying; depriving; divesting; husking.
STRIPPINGS, n. The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking. 11085 11084
STRIVE, v.i. pret. strove; pp. striven. [G. This word coincides in elements with drive, and the primary sense is nearly the same. See Rival.] 11085
STRIVER, n. One that strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind. 11085
STRIVING, ppr. Making efforts; exerting the power of body or mind with earnestness; contending. 11086
STRIVING, n. The act of making efforts; contest; contention. 11086
STRIVINGLY, adv. With earnest efforts; with struggles. 11086
STROBIL, n. [L.] In botany, a pericarp formed from an ament by the hardening of the scales. It is made up of scales that are imbricate, from an ament contracted or squeezed together in this states of maturity, as the cone of the pine. 11086
STROBILIFORM, a. [L., supra.] Shaped like a strobil, as a spike. 11086
STROCAL, STROKAL, n. An instrument used by glass-makers to empty the metal from one pot to another. 11086
STROKE, STROOK, for struck. 11086
STROKE, n. [from strike.] 11086
STROKE, v.t. [See Strike and Strict.] 11087
STROKED — STUPE 11089
STROKED, pp. Rubbed gently with the hand. 11089
STROKER, n. One who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking. 11089
STROKESMAN, n. In rowing, the man who rows the aftmost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest. 11089
STROKING, ppr. Rubbing gently with the hand. 11089
STROLL, v.i. [formed probably on troll, roll.] To rove; to wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely. 11089
STROLL, n. A wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely. 11089
STROLLER, n. One who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant. 11089
STROLLING, ppr. Roving idly; rambling on foot. 11089
STROMBITE, n. A petrified shell of the genus Strombus. 11089
STROND, n. The beach. [Not much used. See Strand.] 11089
STRONG, a. [G., L. The sense of the radical word is to stretch, strain, draw, and probably from the root of stretch and reach.] 11089
STRONGER, a. comp. of strong. Having more strength. 11091
STRONGEST, a. superl. of strong. Having most strength. 11091
STRONG-FISTED, a. [strong and fist.] Having a strong hand; muscular. 11091
STRONG-HAND, n. [strong and hand.] Violence; force; power. 11092
STRONG-HOLD, n. [strong and hold.] A fastness; a fort; a fortified place; a place of security. 11092
STRONGLY, adv. 11092
STRONG-SET, a. [strong and set.] Firmly set or compacted. 11092
STRONG-WATER, n. [strong and water.] Distilled or ardent spirit. [Not in use.] 11092
STRONTIAN, n. [from Strontian, in Argyleshire, where it was first found.] An earth which,

when pure and dry, is perfectly white, and resembles baryte in many of its properties. It is a compound of oxygen and a base to which is given the name strontium, in the proportion of 16 per cent. of the former, to 84 per cent. of the latter. 11092
STRONTIAN, STRONTITIC, a. Pertaining to strontian. 11092
STRONTIANITE, n. Carbonate of strontian, a mineral that occurs massive, fibrous, stellated, and crystalized in the form of a hexahedral prism, modified on the edges, or terminated by a pyramid. 11092
STRONTIUM, n. The base of strontian. 11093
STROOK, for struck. [Not in use.] 11093
STROP, n. 11093
STROPHE, STROPHY, n. [Gr., a turn; to turn.] In Greek poetry, a stanza; the first member of a poem. This is succeeded by a similar stanza called antistrophy. 11093
STROUT, v.i. [for strut.] To swell; to puff out. [Not in use.] 11093
STROVE, pret. of strive. 11093
STROW, is only a different orthography of strew. [Not in use.] 11093
STROWL, for stroll, is not in use. [See Stroll.] 11093
STROY, for destroy, is not in use. [See Stroll.] 11093
STRUCK, pret. and pp. of strike. [See Strike.] 11093
STRUCKEN, the old pp. of strike, is obsolete. 11093
STRUCTURE, n. [L., to set or lay.] 11093
STRUDE, STRODE, n. A stock of breeding mares. 11094
STRUGGLE, v.i. [This word may be formed on the root of stretch, right, etc. which signifies to strain; or more directly on the same elements in L., to wrinkle.] 11094
STRUGGLE, n. 11094
STRUGGLER, n. One who struggles, strives or contends. 11095
STRUGGLING, ppr. Making great efforts; using violent exertions; affected with contortions. 11095
STRUGGLING, n. The act of striving; vehement or earnest effort. 11095
STRUMA, n. [L.] A glandular swelling; scrofula; the kings evil; a wen. 11095
STRUMOUS, a. Having swelling sin the glands; scrofulous. 11095
STRUMPET, n. A prostitute. 11095
STRUMPET, a. Like a strumpet; false; inconstant. 11095
STRUMPET, v.t. To debauch. 11095
STRUNG, pret. of string. 11095
STRUT, v.i. 11095
STRUT, n. A lofty proud step or walk with the head erect; affectation of dignity in walking. 11095
STRUTHIOUS, a. [L.] Pertaining to or like the ostrich. 11096
STRUTTER, n. One who struts. 11096
STRUTTING, ppr. Walking with a lofty gait and erect head. 11096
STRUTTING, n. The act of walking with a proud gait. 11096
STRUTTINGLY, adv. With a proud lofty step; boastingly. 11096
STRYCHNIA, n. An alkaline substance obtained from the fruit of the Strychnos nux vomica, and Strychnos ignatia. It is a white substance, crystalized in very small four sided prisms, and intolerably bitter. It acts upon the stomach with violent energy, inducing locked jaw and destroying life. 11096
STUB, n. [L., setting, fixing. See Stop.] 11096
STUB, v.t. 11096
STUBBED, a. 11096
STUBBEDNESS, n. Bluntness; obtuseness. 11097
STUBBLE, n. [L.] The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats or buckwheat, left in the ground; the part of the stalk left by the sythe or sickle. 11097
STUBBLE-GOOSE, n. [stubble and goose.] A goose fed among stubble. 11097
STUBBLE-RAKE, n. A rake with long teeth for raking together stubble. 11097
STUBBORN, a. [This word is doubtless formed on the root of stub or stiff, and denotes fixed, firm. But the origin of the latter syllable is not obvious.] 11097

STUBBORNLY, adv. Obstinately; inflexibly; contumaciously. 11098
STUBBORNNESS, n. 11098
STUBBY, a. [from stub.] 11098
STUB-NAIL, n. [stub and nail.] A nail broken off; a short thick nail. 11098
STUCCO, n. 11098
STUCCO, v.t. To plaster; to overlay with fine plaster. 11098
STUCCOED, pp. Overlaid with stucco. 11098
STUCCOING, ppr. Plastering with stucco. 11099
STUCK, pret. and pp. of stick. 11099
STUCK, n. A thrust. [Not in use.] 11099
STUCKLE, n. [from stook.] A number of sheaves set together in the field. [Not in use in the United States.] 11099
STUD, n. [G., a stay or prop; to butt at, to gore. The sense of the root is to set, to thrust. G. It coincides with stead, place.] 11099
STUD, v.t. 11099
STUDDED, pp. 11100
STUDDING, ppr. Setting or adorning with studs or shining knobs. 11100
STUDDING-SAIL, n. In navigation, a sail that is set beyond the skirts of the principal sails. The studding-sails are set only when the wind is light. They appear like wings upon the yard-arms. 11100
STUDENT, n. [L. See Study.] 11100
STUD-HORSE, n. [L.] A breeding horse; a horse kept for propagating his kind. 11101
STUDIED, pp. [from study.] 11101
STUDIER, n. [from study.] One who studies; a student. 11101
STUDIOUS, a. [L.] 11101
STUDIOUSLY, adv. 11102
STUDIOUSNESS, n. The habit or practice of study; addictedness to books. Men of sprightly imagination are not generally the most remarkable for studiousness. 11102
STUDY, n. [L., to study, that is, to set the thought or mind. See Assiduous.] 11102
STUDY, v.i. [L.] 11103
STUDY, v.t. 11103
STUFF, n. [G., See Stove and Stew.] 11104
STUFF, v.t. 11105
STUFF, v.i. To feed gluttonously. 11106
STUFFED, pp. Filled; crowded; crammed. 11106
STUFFING, ppr. Filling; crowding. 11106
STUFFING, n. 11106
STUKE, for stucco, not in use. 11106
STULM, n. A shaft to draw water out of a mine. 11106
STULP, n. A post. [Local.] 11106
STULTIFY, v.t. [L., foolish; to make.] 11106
STULTILOQUENCE, n. [L., foolish; a talking.] Foolish talk; a babbling. 11107
STULTILOQUY, n. [L., supra.] Foolish talk; silly discourse; babbling. 11107
STUM, n. [G.] 11107
STUM, v.t. 11107
STUMBLE, v.i. [This word is probably from a root that signifies to stop or to strike, and may be allied to stammer.] 11107
STUMBLE, v.t. 11108
STUMBLE, n. 11108
STUMBLED, pp. Obstructed; puzzled. 11108
STUMBLER, n. One that stumbles or makes a blunder. 11108
STUMBLING, ppr. Tripping; erring; puzzling. 11108
STUMBLING-BLOCK, STUMBLING-STONE, n. [stumble and block or stone.] Any cause of stumbling; that which causes to err. 11108
STUMP, n. [G.] 11109

STUMP, v.t. 11109
STUMPY, a. 11109
STUN, v.t. [The primary sense is to strike or to stop, to blunt, to stupefy.] 11109
STUNG, pret. and pp. of sting. 11110
STUNK, pret. of stink. 11110
STUNNED, pp. Having the sense of hearing overpowered; confounded with noise. 11110
STUNNING, ppr. Overpowering the organs of hearing; confounding with noise. 11110
STUNT, v.t. [See Stint.] To hinder from growth; applied to animals and plants; as, to stunt a child; to stunt a plant. 11110
STUNTED, pp. Hindered from growth or increase. 11110
STUNTEDNESS, n. The state of being stunted. 11110
STUNTING, ppr. Hindering from growth or increase. 11110
STUPE, n. [L., tow; probably allied to stuff.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore; fomentation; sweating bath. 11110
STUPE, v.t. To foment. 11110
STUPE, n. A stupid person. [Not in use.] 11110
STUPEFACTION — SUBDUED 11111
STUPEFACTION, n. [L. See Stop.] 11111
STUPEFACTIVE, a. Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of felling or understanding; narcotic. 11111
STUPEFIER, n. [from stupefy.] That which causes dullness or stupidity. 11111
STUPEFY, v.t. [L.] 11111
STUPEFYING, ppr. Rendering extremely dull or insensible; as the stupefying virtues of opium. [It would be convenient to write stupifaction, stupifactive, and place these words after stupidly.] 11111
STUPENDOUS, a. [Low L., to astonish.] Literally, striking dumb by its magnitude; hence, astonishing; wonderful; amazing; particularly, of astonishing magnitude or elevation; as a stupendous pile; a stupendous edifice; a stupendous mountain; a stupendous bridge.
STUPENDOUSLY, adv. In a manner to excite astonishment. 11112 11112
STUPENDOUSNESS, n. The quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing. 11112
STUPID, a. [L., to be stupefied, properly to stop. See Stop.] 11112
STUPIDITY, n. [L.] Extreme dullness of perception or understanding; insensibility; sluggishness. 11112
STUPIDLY, adv. With extreme dullness; with suspension or inactivity of understanding; sottishly; absurdly; without the exercise of reason or judgment. 11112
STUPIDNESS, n. Stupidity. 11112
STUPOR, n. [L.] 11112
STUPRATE, v.t. [L.] To ravish; to debauch. 11113
STUPRATION, n. Rape; violation of chastity by force. 11113
STURDILY, adv. [from sturdy.] Hardily; stoutly; lustily. 11113
STURDINESS, n. [from sturdy.] 11113
STURDY, a. [G., connected with; a stub.] 11113
STURDY, n. A disease in sheep, marked by dullness and stupor. 11113
STURGEON, n. [Low L., G.] A large fish of the genus Acipenser, caught in large rivers. Its flesh is valued for food. 11113
STURK, n. A young ox or heifer. 11114
STUTTER, v.i. [G., that is, to stop. Stut is not used.] To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words. 11114
STUTTERER, n. A stammerer. 11114
STUTTERING, ppr. Stammering; speaking with hesitation. 11114
STUTTERINGLY, adv. With stammering. 11114
STY, n. 11114
STY, v.t. To shut up in a sty. 11114
STY, v.i. To soar; to ascend. [Not in use.] [See Stirrup.] 11114

STYCA, n. A Saxon copper coin of the lowest value. 11114
STYGIAN, a. [L.] Pertaining to Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed, or the region of the dead; hence, hellish; infernal. 11114
STYLE, n. [L., Gr., a column, a pen or bodkin; from the root of the Teutonic stellen, to set or place.] 11114
STYLE, v.t. To call; to name; to denominate; to give a title to in addressing. The emperor of Russia is styled autocrat; the king of Great Britain is styled defender of the faith. 11116
STYLED, pp. Named; denominated; called. 11116
STYLET, n. [from style.] A small poniard or dagger. 11116
STYLIFORM, a. [style and form.] Like a style, pin or pen. 11116
STYLING, ppr. Calling; denominating. 11116
STYLITE, n. [Gr., a column.] In ecclesiastical history, the Stylites were a sect of solitaries, who stood motionless on columns or pillars for the exercise of their patience. 11116
STYLOBATION, n. The pedestal of a column. 11117
STYLOID, a. [L., Gr.] Having some resemblance to a style or pen; as the styloid process of the temporal bone. 11117
STYPTIC, STYPTICAL, a. [L., Gr.] That stops bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage. 11117
STYPTIC, n. A medicine which has the quality of stopping hemorrhage or discharges of blood. Styptics have the quality of astringents, but the word styptic is used in a sense different from that of astringent, and much more limited. Styptics are usually external applications for restraining discharges of blood; astringents are usually internal applications for stopping bleeding, or for strengthening the solids. Astringent is the general term; styptic a subdivision of it. 11117
STYPTICITY, n. The quality of stanching blood, or stopping hemorrhage. 11117
STYTHY, v.t. To forge on an anvil. [See Stithy.] 11117
SUABILITY, n. Liability to be sued; the state of being subject by law to civil process. [Not much used.] 11117
SUABLE, a. [from sue.] That may be sued; subject by law to be called to answer in court.
SUADE, for persuade, is not in use. 11117 11117
SUAGE, for assuage, is not in use. 11117
SUANT, a. Even; uniform; spread equally over the surface. [New England, but local.]
SUASIBLE, a. [L.] That may be persuaded or easily persuaded. 11117 11117
SUASION, n. The act of persuading. [See Persuade.] 11117
SUASIVE, a. [L.] Having power to persuade. 11118
SUASORY, a. [L.] Tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason. 11118
SUAVITY, n. [L.] 11118
SUB, a Latin preposition, denoting under or below, used in English as a prefix, to express a subordinate degree. Before f and p it is changed into those letters, as in suffer, and suppose; and before m, into that letter, as in summon. 11118
SUBACID, a. [sub and acid.] Moderately acid or sour; as a subacid juice. 11118
SUBACID, n. A substance moderately acid. 11118
SUBACRID, a. [sub and acrid.] Moderately sharp, pungent or acrid. 11118
SUBACT, v.t. [L.] To reduce; to subdue. [Not in use.] 11118
SUBACTION, n. The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or of beating them to a powder. 11118
SUBAGITATION, n. [L.] Carnal knowledge. 11118
SUBAH, n. In India, a province or viceroy ship. 11118
SUBAHDAR, n. In India, a viceroy, or the governor of a province; also, a native of India, who ranks as captain in the European companies. 11118
SUBAHSHIP, n. The jurisdiction of a subahdar. 11119
SUBALTERN, a. [L.] Inferior; subordinate; that in different respects is both superior and inferior; as a subaltern officer. It is used chiefly of military officers. 11119
SUBALTERN, n. A subordinate officer in an army or military body. It is applied to officers below the rank of captain. 11119

SUBALTERNATE, a. [supra.] Successive, succeeding by turns. 11119
SUBALTERNATION, n. 11119
SUBAQUATIC, SUBAQUEOUS, a. [L., water.] Being under water, or beneath the surface of water. 11119
SUBASTRAL, a. [sub and astral.] Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial. 11119
SUBASTRINGENT, a. Astringent in a small degree. 11119
SUBAXILLARY, a. [L., the arm-pit.] Placed under the axil or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch. 11119
SUB-BEADLE, n. [sub and beadle.] An inferior or under beadle. 11119
SUB-BRIGADIER, n. An officer in the horse guards, who ranks as cornet. 11119
SUBCARBURETED, a. Carbureted in an inferior degree; or consisting of one prime of carbon and two of hydrogen. 11119
SUB-CELESTIAL, a. [sub and celestial.] Being beneath the heavens; as sub-celestial glories. 11119
SUB-CENTRAL, a. Being under the center. 11120
SUB-CHANTER, n. [sub and chanter.] An under chanter; a deputy of the precentor of a cathedral. 11120
SUBCLAVIAN, a. [L., a key.] Situated under the clavicle or collar bone; as the subclavian arteries. 11120
SUB-COMMITTEE, n. [sub and committee.] An under committee; a part or division of a committee. 11120
SUB-CONSTELLATION, n. A subordinate constellation. 11120
SUB-CONTRACTED, a. [sub and contracted.] Contracted after a former contract. 11120
SUB-CONTRARY, a. [sub and contrary.] Contrary in an inferior degree. In geometry, when two similar triangles are so placed as to have a common angle at their vertex, and yet their bases not parallel. 11120
SUBCORDATE, a. [L., the heart.] In shape somewhat like a heart. 11120
SUBCOSTAL, a. [L., a rib.] The subcostal muscles are the internal intercostal muscles.
SUBCUTANEOUS, a. [sub and cutaneous; L., skin.] Situated under the skin. 11120 11120
SUBCUTICULAR, a. [L., cuticle.] Being under the cuticle or scarf-skin. 11120
SUBDEACON, n. [sub and deacon.] An under deacon; a deacons servant, in the Romish church. 11120
SUBDEACONRY, SUBDEACONSHIP, n. The order and office of subdeacon in the catholic church. 11120
SUBDEAN, n. [sub and dean.] An under dean; a deans substitute or vicegerent. 11121
SUBDEANERY, n. The office and rank of subdean. 11121
SUBDECUPLE, a. [L. Sub and decuplus.] Containing one part of ten. 11121
SUBDENTED, a. [sub and dent.] Indented beneath. 11121
SUBDEPOSIT, n. That which is deposited beneath something else. 11121
SUBDERISORIOUS, a. [L. Sub and derisor.] Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy. [Not in use.] 11121
SUBDITITIOUS, a. [L., to substitute.] Put secretly in the place of something else. [Little used.] 11121
SUBDIVERSIFY, v.t. [sub and diversify.] To diversify again what is already diversified. [Little used.] 11121
SUBDIVIDE, v.t. [sub and divide.] To divide a part of a thing into more parts; to part into smaller divisions. 11121
SUBDIVIDE, v.i. To be subdivided. 11121
SUBDIVIDED, pp. Divided again or into smaller parts. 11121
SUBDIVIDING, ppr. Dividing into smaller parts that which is already divided. 11121
SUBDIVISION, n. 11122
SUBDOLOUS, a. [L. Sub and dolus, deceit.] Sly; crafty; cunning; artful; deceitful. [Little used.] 11122
SUBDOMINANT, n. In music, the fourth note above the tonic, being under the dominant.

SUBDUABLE, a. That may be subdued. 11122 11122
SUBDUAL, n. [from subdue.] The act of subduing. 11122
SUBDUCE, SUBDUCT, v.t. [L., sub and duco, to draw.] 11122
SUBDUCTION, n. 11122
SUBDUE, v.t. 11123
SUBDUED, pp. Conquered and reduced to subjection; oppressed; crushed; tamed; softened. 11124
SUBDUEMENT — SUBPENA 11125
SUBDUEMENT, n. Conquest. [Not used.] 11125
SUBDUER, n. 11125
SUBDUING, ppr. Vanquishing and reducing to subjection; crushing; destroying the power of resistance; softening. 11125
SUBDUPLE, a. [L., double.] Containing one part of two. 11125
SUBDUPLICATE, a. [sub and duplicate.] Having the ratio of the square roots. 11125
SUBEQUAL, a. [sub and equal.] Nearly equal. 11125
SUBERATE, n. [L., a cork.] A salt formed by the suberic acid in combination with a base.
SUBERIC, a. Pertaining to cork, or extracted from it; as suberic acid. 11125 11125
SUBEROSE, a. [L., gnawed.] In botany, having the appearance of being gnawed; appearing as if a little eaten or gnawed. 11125
SUBEROUS, a. [L., cork.] Corky; soft and elastic. 11125
SUBFUSC, a. [L. Sub and fuscus.] Duskish; moderately dark; brownish; tawny. 11125
SUBGLOBULAR, a. Having a form approaching to globular. 11125
SUBHASTATION, n. [L., under the spear.] A public sale or auction, so called form the Roman practice. 11125
SUBHYDROSULPHURET, n. A compound of sulphurated hydrogen with a base, in a less proportion than in hydrosulphuret. 11126
SUBINDICATION, n. [L. Sub and indico.] The act of indication by signs. 11126
SUBINFEUDATION, n. [sub and infeudation. See Feud.] 11126
SUBINGRESSION, n. [L. Sub and ingressus.] Secret entrance. [Not in use.] 11126
SUBITANEOUS, a. [L.] Sudden; hasty. 11126
SUBITANY, a. Sudden. [Not in use.] 11126
SUBJACENT, a. [L. Sub and jaceo, to lie.] 11126
SUBJECT, a. 11126
SUBJECT, n. [L.] 11127
SUBJECT, v.t. 11128
SUBJECTED, pp. Reduced to the dominion of another; enslaved; exposed; submitted; made to undergo. 11129
SUBJECTION, n. 11129
SUBJECTIVE, a. Relating to the subject, as opposed to the object. 11129
SUBJECTIVELY, adv. In relation to the subject. 11129
SUBJOIN, v.t. [L.] To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written; as, to subjoin an argument or reason. [It is never used in a literal physical sense, to express the joining of material things.] 11129
SUBJOINED, pp. Added after something else said or written. 11129
SUBJOINING, ppr. Adding after something else said or written. 11130
SUBJUGATE, v.t. [L. Sub and jugo, to yoke. See Yoke.] To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another. 11130
SUBJUGATED, pp. Reduced to the absolute control of another. 11130
SUBJUGATING, ppr. Conquering and bringing under the absolute power of another.
SUBJUGATION, n. The act of subduing and bringing under the power or absolute 11130
control of another. 11130
SUBJUNCTION, n. The act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined. 11130
SUBJUNCTIVE, a. [L. See Subjoin.] 11130

SUBLANATE, a. [L., wool.] In botany, somewhat woolly. 11130
SUBLAPSARIAN, SUBLAPSARY, a. [L., fall.] Done after the apostasy of Adam. [See the Noun.] 11131
SUBLAPSARIAN, n. One who maintains the sublapsarian doctrine, that the sin of Adams apostasy being imputed to all his posterity, God in compassion decreed to send his Son to rescue a great number from their lost state, and to accept of his obedience and death on their account. The decree of reprobation, according to the sublapsarians, is nothing but a preterition or non-election of persons, whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of Adams transgression without any personal sin, when he withdrew some others as guilty as they. 11131
SUBLATION, n. [L.] The act of taking or carrying away. 11131
SUBLET, v.t. [sub and let.] To underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person. [Unusual.] 11131
SUBLEVATION, n. [L.] The act of raising on high. 11131
SUBLIEUTENANT, n. An officer in the royal regiment of artillery and fusileers, in which are no ensigns, and who is the same as second lieutenant. 11131
SUBLIGATION, n. [L., sub and ligo, to bind.] The act of binding underneath. 11131
SUBLIMABLE, a. [from sublime.] That may be sublimated; capable of being raised by heat into vapor, and again condensed by cold. 11131
SUBLIMABLENESS, n. The quality of being sublimable. 11131
SUBLIMATE, v.t. [from sublime.] 11131
SUBLIMATE, n. The product of a sublimation. Corrosive sublimate is the muriate of mercury when it has undergone sublimation. It is one of the most virulent of the mineral poisons. 11132
SUBLIMATE, a. Brought into a state of vapor by heat and again condensed, as solid substances. 11132
SUBLIMATED, pp. Brought into a state of vapor by heat, as a solid substance; refined.
SUBLIMATING, ppr. Converting into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing; as 11132
solid substances. 11132
SUBLIMATION, n. 11132
SUBLIME, a. [L. sublimis.] 11132
SUBLIME, n. A grand or lofty style; a style that expresses lofty conceptions. 11133
SUBLIME, v.t. To sublimate, which see. 11133
SUBLIME, v.i. To be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid substance. 11133
SUBLIMED, pp. Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and when cooled, changed to a solid state. 11134
SUBLIMELY, adv. With elevated conceptions; loftily; as, to express one's self sublimely.
SUBLIMENESS, n. Loftiness of style or sentiment; sublimity. 11134 11134
SUBLIMING, ppr. Sublimating; exalting. 11134
SUBLIMITY, n. [L. sublimitas.] 11134
SUBLINGUAL, a. [L. sub and lingua, the tongue.] 11134
SUBLUNAR, SUBLUNARY, a. [L. sub and luna, the moon.] Literally, beneath the moon, but sublunary, which is the word chiefly used, denotes merely terrestrial, earthly, pertaining to this world. 11135
SUBLUXATION, n. [sub and luxation.] In surgery, a violent sprain; also, an incomplete dislocation. 11135
SUBMARINE, a. [L. sub and marinus, from mare, the sea.] 11135
SUBMAXILLARY, a. [L. sub and maxilla, the jaw-bone.] Situated under the jaw. 11135
SUBMEDIANT, n. In music, the sixth note, or middle note between the octave and subdominant. 11135
SUBMERGE, v.t. submerj'. [L. submergo; sub and mergo, to plunge.] 11135
SUBMERGE, v.i. submerj'. To plunge under water, as swallows. 11135
SUBMERGED, pp. Put under water; overflowed. 11135
SUBMERGING, ppr. Putting under water; overflowing. 11135
SUBMERSE, SUBMERSED, a. submers'. [L. submersus.] Being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants. 11136
SUBMERSION, n. [L. submersus.] 11136
SUBMINISTER, SUBMINISTRATE, v.t. [L. subministro; sub and ministro.] 11136
SUBMINISTER, v.i. To subserve; to be useful to. 11136

SUBMINISTRANT, a. Subservient; serving in subordination. [Not in use.] 11136
SUBMINISTRATION, n. The act of furnishing or supplying. [Not in use.] 11136
SUBMISS, a. [L. submissus, submitto.] Submissive; humble; obsequious. [Rarely used, and in poetry only.] 11136
SUBMISSION, n. [L. submissio, from submitto.] 11136
SUBMISSIVE, a. Yielding to the will or power of another; obedient. 11137
SUBMISSIVELY, adv. With submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly. 11137
SUBMISSIVENESS, n. A submissive temper or disposition. 11138
SUBMISSLY, adv. Humbly; with submission. [Little used.] 11138
SUBMISSNESS, n. Humbleness; obedience. [Little used.] 11138
SUBMIT, v.t. [L. submitto; sub, under, and mitto, to send.] 11138
SUBMIT, v.i. To surrender; to yield one's person to the power of another; to give up resistance. The enemy submitted. 11138
SUBMITTED, pp. Surrendered; resigned; yielded; referred. 11139
SUBMITTER, n. One who submits. 11139
SUBMITTING, ppr. Surrendering; resigning; yielding; referring to another for decision.
SUBMULTIPLE, n. [See Multiply.] A number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times, or is an aliquot part of it. Thus 7 is the submultiple of 56, being contained in it eight times. The word is used as an adjective also; as a submultiple number; submultiple ratio. 11139
SUBNASCENT, a. [L. sub and nascor.] Growing underneath. 11139
SUBNECT, v.t. [L. subnecto.] To tie, buckle or fasten beneath. [Not in use.] 11139
SUBNORMAL, n. [L. sub and norma, a rule.] A subperpendicular, or a line under the perpendicular to a curve. 11139
SUBNUDE, a. [L. sub and nudus, naked.] In botany, almost naked or bare of leaves.
SUBOBSCURELY, adv. Somewhat obscurely or darkly. 11140
SUBOCCIPITAL, a. Being under the occiput; as the suboccipital nerves. 11140
SUBOCTAVE, SUBOCTUPLE, a. [L. sub and octavus or octuple.] Containing one part of eight. 11140
SUBOCULAR, a. [L. sub and oculus.] Being under the eye. 11140
SUBORBICULAR, SUBORBICULATE, a. [L. sub and orbiculatus.] Almost orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular. 11140
SUBORDINACY, n. [See Subordinate.] 11140
SUBORDINANCY, n. [Not in use. See Subordinacy.] 11140
SUBORDINATE, a. [L. sub and ordinatus, from ordo, order.] 11140
SUBORDINATE, v.t. To place in order or rank below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance; as, to subordinate one creature to another; to subordinate temporal to spiritual things. 11141
SUBORDINATED, pp. Placed in an inferior rank; considered as of inferior importance; subjected. 11141
SUBORDINATELY, adv. In a lower rank or of inferior importance. 11141
SUBORDINATION, n. [See Subordinate.] 11141
SUBORN, v.t. [L. suborno; sub and orno. The sense of orno, in this word, and the primary sense, is to put on, to furnish. Hence suborno, to furnish privately, that is, to bribe.] 11141
SUBORNATION, n. In law, the crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. 11142
SUBORNED, pp. Procured to take a false oath, or to do a bad action. 11142
SUBORNER, n. One who procures another to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.
SUBORNING, ppr. Procuring one to take a false oath, or to do a criminal action. 11142
SUBOVATE, a. [L. sub and ovatus, from ovum, an egg.] 11142
SUBPENA, n. [L. sub and poena, pain, penalty.] 11142
SUBPENA, v.t. To serve with a writ of subpena; to command attendance in court by a legal writ. 11142
SUBPERPENDICULAR — SUBTRACTER 11143
SUBPERPENDICULAR, n. [sub and perpendicular.] 11143
SUBPETIOLATE, a. [sub and petiole.] In botany, having a very short petiole. 11143

SUBPRIOR, n. [sub and prior.] The vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior. 11143
SUBPURCHASER, n. A purchaser who buys of a purchaser. 11143
SUBQUADRATE, a. Nearly square. 11143
SUBQUADRUPLE, a. [sub and quadruple.] Containing one part of four; as subquadruple proportion. 11143
SUBQUINQUEFID, a. [sub and quinquefid.] Almost quinfuefid. 11143
SUBQUINTUPLE, a. [sub and quintuple.] Containing one part of five; as subquintuple proportion. 11143
SUBRAMOUS, a. [L. sub and ramosus, full of branches.] 11143
SUBRECTOR, n. [sub and rector.] A rector's deputy or substitute. 11143
SUBREPTION, n. [L. subreptio, from subrepo, to creep under.] 11143
SUBREPTITIOUS, a. [L. surreptitius, supra.] Falsely crept in; fraudulently obtained. [See Surreptitious.] 11143
SUBROGATE, v.t. [L. subrogo.] To put in the place of another. [Not in use. See Surrogate.] 11144
SUBROGATION, n. In the civil law, the substituting of one person in the place of another and giving him his rights. 11144
SUBROTUND, a. [L. sub and rotundus, round.] Almost round. 11144
SUBSALINE, a. Moderately saline or salt. 11144
SUBSALT, n. A salt with less acid than is sufficient to neutralize its radicals; or a salt having an excess of the base. 11144
SUBSCAPULAR, a. [L. sub and scapula.] The subscapular artery is the large branch of the axillary artery, which rises near the lowest margin of the scapula. 11144
SUBSCRIBE, v.t. [L. subscribo; sub and scribo, to write.] 11144
SUBSCRIBE, v.i. To promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper. The paper was offered and many subscribed. 11144
SUBSCRIBED, pp. Having a name or names written underneath. The petition is subscribed by two thousand persons. 11145
SUBSCRIBER, n. One who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing. 11145
SUBSCRIBING, ppr. Writing one's name underneath; assenting to or attesting by writing the name beneath; entering one's name as a purchaser. 11145
SUBSCRIPTION, n. [L. subscriptio.] Any thing, particularly a paper, with names subscribed. 11145
SUBSECTION, n. [L. sub and sectio.] The part or division of a section; a subdivision; the section of a section. 11145
SUBSECUTIVE, a. [L. subsequor, subsecutus.] 11145
SUBSEMITONE, n. In music, the sharp seventh or sensible of any key. 11146
SUBSEPTUPLE, a. [L. sub and septuplus.] Containing one of seven parts. 11146
SUBSEQUENCE, n. [L. subsequor, subsequens; sub and sequor, to follow.] A following; a state of coming after something. 11146
SUBSEQUENT, a. [L. subsequens, supra.] 11146
SUBSEQUENTLY, adv. At a later time; in time after something else. Nothing was done at the first meeting; what was subsequently transacted, I do not know. 11146
SUBSERVE, v.t. subserv. [L. subservio; sub and servio, to serve.] 11146
SUBSERVIENCE, SUBSERVIENCY, n. Instrumental use; use or operation that promotes some purpose. 11147
SUBSERVIENT, a. [L. subserviens.] Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end. 11147
SUBSERVIENTLY, adv. In a subservient manner. 11147
SUBSESSILE, a. [L. sub and sessilis.] In botany, almost sessile; having very short footstalks. 11147
SUBSEXTUPLE, a. [L. sub and sextuplus.] Containing one part in six. 11147

SUBSIDE, v.i. [L. subsido; sub and sido, to settle. See Set.] 11147
SUBSIDENCE, SUBSIDENCY, n. The act or process of sinking or falling, as the lees of liquors. 11148
SUBSIDIARY, a. [L. subsidiarius. See Subsidy.] 11148
SUBSIDIARY, n. An assistant; an auxiliary; he or that which contributes aid or additional supplies. 11148
SUBSIDIZE, v.t. [from subsidy.] To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of another by the payment of a subsidy to him. Great Britain subsidized some of the German powers in the late war with France. 11148
SUBSIDIZED, pp. Engaged as an auxiliary by means of a subsidy. 11148
SUBSIDIZING, ppr. Purchasing the assistance of by subsidies. 11148
SUBSIDY, n. [L. subsidium, from subsido, literally to be or sit under or by.] 11148
SUBSIGN, v.t. subsi'ne. [L. subsigno; sub and signo, to sign.] 11149
SUBSIGNATION, n. The act of writing the name under something for attestation. [Little used.] 11149
SUBSIST, v.i. [L. subsisto; sub and sisto, to stand, to be fixed.] 11149
SUBSIST, v.t. To feed; to maintain; to support with provisions. The king subsisted his troops on provisions plundered from the enemy. 11149
SUBSISTENCE, SUBSISTENCY, n. Real being; as a chain of differing subsistencies.
SUBSISTENT, a. [L. subsistens.] Having real being; as a subsistent spirit. 11150 11150
SUBSOIL, n. [sub and soil.] The bed or stratum of earth which lies between the surface soil and the base on which they rest. 11150
SUBSPECIES, n. [sub and species.] A subordinate species; a division of a species. 11150
SUBSTANCE, n. [L. substantia, substo; sub and sto, to stand.] 11150
SUBSTANTIAL, a. Belonging to substance; real; actually existing. 11151
SUBSTANTIALITY, n. The state of real existence. 11152
SUBSTANTIALLY, adv. In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence. 11152
SUBSTANTIALNESS, n. The state of being substantial. 11153
SUBSTANTIALS, n. plu. Essential parts. 11153
SUBSTANTIATE, v.t. To make to exist. 11153
SUBSTANTIVE, a. Betokening existence; as the substantive verb. 11153
SUBSTANTIVE, n. In grammar, a noun or name; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial. Thus man, horse, city, goodness, excellence, are substantives. [Better called name, L. nomen, or even noun, a corruption of nomen.] 11153
SUBSTANTIVELY, adv. In substance; essentially. 11153
SUBSTILE, n. [sub and stile.] The line of a dial on which the stile is erected. 11153
SUBSTITUTE, v.t. [L. substituo; sub and statuo, to set.] 11153
SUBSTITUTE, n. One person put in the place of another to answer the same purpose. A person may be a substitute with full powers to act for another in an office. Representatives in legislation are the substitutes of their constituents. The orthodox creed of christians is that Christ dies as the substitute of sinners. 11154
SUBSTITUTION, n. The act of putting one person or thing in the place of another to supply its place; as the substitution of an agent, attorney or representative to act for one in his absence; the substitution of bank notes for gold and silver, as a circulating medium.
SUBSTRACT, v.t. [L. subtraho, subractum.] To subtract. 11154 11154
SUBSTRACTION, n. In law, the withdrawing or withholding of some right. Thus the substraction of conjugal rights, is when either the husband or wife withdraws from the other and lives separate. The substraction of a legacy, is the withholding or detaining of it from the legatee by the executor. In like manner, the withholding of any service, rent, duty or custom, is a substraction, for which the law gives a remedy. 11154
SUBSTRATUM, n. [L. substratus, spread under; sub and sterno.] 11154
SUBSTRUCTION, n. [L. substructio.] Under building. 11155
SUBSTRUCTURE, n. [L. sub and structure.] An under structure; a foundation. 11155
SUBSTYLAR, a. In dialing, the substylar line, is a right line on which the gnomon or style is erected at right angles with the plane. 11155
SUBSTYLE, n. [sub and style.] In dialing, the line on which the gnomon stands. 11155
SUBSULPHATE, n. A sulphate with an excess of the base. 11155

SUBSULTIVE, SUBSULTORY, a. [from L. subsultus, a leap, from subsulto; sub and salio.] Bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts, or by twitches. 11155
SUBSULTORILY, adv. In a bounding manner; by leaps, starts or twitches. 11155
SUBSULTUS, n. [L.] In medicine, a twitching or convulsive motion; as subsultus tendinum. 11155
SUBSUME, v.t. [L. sub and sumo.] To assume as a position by consequence. [Not used.]
SUBTANGENT, n. In geometry, the part of the axis contained between the ordinate 11155
and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve. 11155
SUBTEND, v.t. [L. sub and tendo, to stretch.] To extend under; as the line of a triangle which subtends the right angle; to subtend the chord of an arch. A line from the eye to a planet, subtends an angle of 40 degrees with the horizon. 11155
SUBTENDED, pp. Extended under. 11155
SUBTENDING, ppr. Extending under. 11155
SUBTENSE, n. subtens'. [L. sub and tenus.] The chord of an arch or arc. 11156
SUBTEPID, a. [L. sub and tepidus, warm.] Moderately warm. 11156
SUBTER, a Latin preposition, signifies under. 11156
SUBTERFLUENT, SUBTERFLUOUS, a. [L. subterfluens, subterfluo.] 11156
SUBTERFUGE, n. [L. subter and fugio, to flee.] Literally, that to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; hence, a shift; an evasion; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct. 11156
SUBTERRANE, n. [infra.] A cave or room under ground. 11156
SUBTERRANEAN, SUBTERRANEOUS, a. [L. subter, under, and terra, earth.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth or under ground; as subterranean springs; a subterraneous passage. 11156
SUBTERRANITY, n. A place under ground. [Not in use.] 11156
SUBTERRANY, n. What lies under ground. [Not in use.] 11156
SUBTIL, a. [L. subtilis. This word is often written subtle, but less properly.] 11156
SUBTILIATE, v.t. To make thin. [Not in use.] 11157
SUBTILIATION, n. The act of making thin or rare. [Not in use.] 11157
SUBTILITY, n. Fineness. 11157
SUBTILIZATION, n. [from subtilize.] 11157
SUBTILIZE, v.t. [L. subtilis.] 11157
SUBTILIZE, v.i. To refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions. 11157
SUBTILLY, adv. Thinly; not densely. 11158
SUBTILNESS, n. Thinness; rareness; as the subtilness of air. 11158
SUBTILTY, n. [L. subtilitas.] 11158
SUBTLE, a. [See Subtil.] Sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating; applied to persons; as a subtle foe. 11158
SUBTLY, adv. Slyly; artfully; cunningly. 11158
SUBTRACT, v.t. [L. subtraho, subtractus; sub and traho, to draw.] 11159
SUBTRACTED, pp. Withdrawn from the rest; deducted. 11159
SUBTRACTER, n. He that subtracts. 11159
SUBTRACTING — SUFFICIENT 11160
SUBTRACTING, ppr. Withdrawing from the rest; deducting. 11160
SUBTRACTION, n. [L. subtractio.] The act or operation of taking a part from the rest.
SUBTRACTIVE, a. Tending or having power to subtract. 11160 11160
SUBTRAHEND, n. In arithmetic, the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another. 11160
SUBTRIFID, a. Slightly trifid. 11160
SUBTRIPLE, a. [sub and triple.] Containing a third or one part of three. 11160
SUBTRIPLICATE, a. In the ratio of the cubes. 11160
SUBTUTOR, n. [sub and tutor.] An under tutor. 11160
SUBULATE, a. [L. subula, an awl.] In botany, shaped like an awl; awl-shaped. A subulate

leaf, is linear at the bottom, but gradually tapering towards the end. 11160
SUBURB, SUBURBS, n. [L. suburbium; sub and urbs, a city.] 11160
SUBURBAN, a. [L. suburbanus. See Suburbs.] Inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city. 11161
SUBURBED, a. Bordering on a suburb; having a suburb on its out part. 11161
SUBURBICARIAN, SUBURBICARY, a. [Low L. suburbicarius.] Being in the suburbs; an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome.
SUBVARIETY, n. [sub and variety.] A subordinate variety, or division of a variety. 11161
SUBVENTANEOUS, a. [L. subventaneus; sub and ventus.] 11161 11161
SUBVENTION, n. [L. subvenio.] The act of coming under. 11161
SUBVERSE, v.t. subvers'. To subvert. [Not in use.] 11161
SUBVERSION, n. [L. subversio. See Subvert.] Entire overthrow; an overthrow of the foundation; utter ruin; as the subversion of a government or state; the subversion of despotic power; the subversion of the constitution or laws; the subversion of an empire.
SUBVERSIVE, a. Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin. 11161
Every immorality is subversive of private happiness. Public corruption of morals is subversive of public happiness. 11161
SUBVERT, v.t. [L. subverto; sub and verto, to turn.] 11161
SUBVERTED, pp. Overthrown; overturned; entirely destroyed. 11162
SUBVERTER, n. One who subverts; an overthrower. 11162
SUBVERTING, ppr. Overthrowing; entirely destroying. 11162
SUBWORKER, n. [sub and worker.] A subordinate worker or helper. 11162
SUCCEDANEOUS, a. [L. succedaneus; sub and cedo.] Supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute. 11162
SUCCEDANEUM, n. [supra.] That which is used for something else; a substitute. 11162
SUCCEDE, SUCCEED, v.t. The first is the more analogical spelling, as in concede, recede. [L. succedo; sub and cedo, to give way, to pass.] 11162
SUCCEED, v.i. To follow in order. 11163
SUCEEDED, pp. Followed in order; prospered; attended with success. 11164
SUCCEEDER, n. One that follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. [But the latter word is generally used.] 11164
SUCCEEDING, ppr. Following in order; subsequent; coming after; as in all succeeding ages. He attended to the business in every succeeding stage of its progress. 11164
SUCCEEDING, n. The act or state of prospering or having success. There is a good prospect of his succeeding.
SUCCESS, n. [L. successus, from succedo.] 11164 11164
SUCCESSFUL, a. Terminating in accomplishing what is wished or intended; having the desired effect; hence, in a good sense, prosperous; fortunate; happy; as a successful application of medicine; a successful experiment in chimistry or in agriculture; a successful enterprise. 11165
SUCCESSFULLY, adv. With a favorable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favorably. 11165
SUCCESSFULNESS, n. Prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success. 11165
SUCCESSION, n. [L. successio.] 11165
SUCCESSIVE, a. 11166
SUCCESSIVELY, adv. In a series or order, one following another. He left three sons, who all reigned successively. 11166
SUCCESSIVENESS, n. The state of being successive. 11166
SUCCESSLESS, a. Having no success; unprosperous; unfortunate; failing to accomplish what was intended. 11166
SUCCESSLESSNESS, n. Unprosperous conclusion. 11167
SUCCESSOR, n. [L.] One that succeeds or follows; one that takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; correlative to predecessor; as the successor of a deceased king; the successor of a president or governor; a man's son and successor. 11167

SUCCIDUOUS, a. [L. succiduus; sub and cado.] Ready to fail; falling. [Little used.] 11167
SUCCIFEROUS, a. [L. succus, juice, and fero, to bar.] Producing or conveying sap. 11167
SUCCINATE, n. [from L. succinum, amber.] A salt formed by the succinic acid and a base. 11167
SUCCINATED, a. Impregnated with the acid of amber. 11167
SUCCINCT, a. [L. succinctus; sub and cingo, to surround.] 11167
SUCCINCTLY, adv. Briefly; concisely. 11167
SUCCINCTNESS, n. Brevity; conciseness; as the succinctness of a narration. 11168
SUCCINIC, a. Pertaining to amber; drawn from amber; as the succinic acid. 11168
SUCCINITE, n. [L. succinum, amber.] A mineral of an amber color, considered as a variety of garnet. It frequently occurs in globular or granular masses, about the size of a pea. 11168
SUCCINOUS, a. Pertaining to amber. 11168
SUCCOR, v.t. [L. succurro; sub and curro, to run.] 11168
SUCCOR, n. Aid; help; assistance; particularly, assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want or distress. 11168
SUCCORED, pp. Assisted; relieved. 11168
SUCCORER, n. He that affords relief; a helper; a deliverer. 11168
SUCCORLESS, a. Destitute of help or relief. 11168
SUCCORY, n. Wild endive, a plant of the genus Cichorium. 11169
SUCCOTASH, n. In America, a mixture of green maiz and beans boiled. The dish, as well as the name, is borrowed from the native Indians. 11169
SUCCUBA, SUCCUBUS, n. [L. sub and cubo.] A pretended kind of demon. 11169
SUCCULENCE, SUCCULENCY, n. [See Succulent.] Juiciness; as the succulence of a peach. 11169
SUCCULENT, a. [L. succulentus, from succus, juice.] Full of juice; juicy. Succulent plants are such as have a juicy and soft stem, as distinguished from such as are ligneous, hard and dry. Thus the grasses are succulent herbs, as are peas, beans and the like. 11169
SUCCUMB, v.i. [L. succumbo; sub and cumbo, cubo, to lie down.] 11169
SUCCUMBING, ppr. Yielding; submitting; sinking. 11169
SUCCUSSATION, n. [L. succusso, to shake.] A trot or trotting. 11169
SUCCUSSION, n. [L. succussio, from succusso, to shake; sub and quasso.] 11169
SUCH, a. 11170
SUCK, v.t. [L. sugo.] 11170
SUCK, v.i. To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth, or with a tube. 11171
SUCK, n. The act of drawing with the mouth. 11171
SUCKED, pp. Drawn with the mouth, or with an instrument that exhausts the air; imbibed; absorbed. 11171
SUCKER, n. He or that which draws with the mouth. 11171
SUCKER, v.t. To strip off shoots; to deprive of suckers; as, to sucker maiz. 11172
SUCKET, n. A sweetmeat for the mouth. 11172
SUCKING, ppr. Drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; imbibing; absorbing. 11172
SUCKING-BOTTLE, n. A bottle to be filled with milk for infants to suck instead of the pap.
SUCKLE, n. A teat. [Not in use.] 11172 11172
SUCKLE, v.t. To give suck to; to nurse at the breast. Romulus and Remus are fabled to have been suckled by a wolf. 11172
SUCKLED, pp. Nursed at the breast. 11172
SUCKLING, ppr. Nursing at the breast. 11172
SUCKLING, n. A young child or animal nursed at the breast. Psalm 8:2. 11172
SUCTION, n. The act of sucking or drawing into the mouth, as fluids. 11172
SUDAK, n. A fish, a species of Perca. 11173
SUDARY, n. [L. sudarium, from sudo, to sweat.] A napkin or handkerchief. [Not in use.]
SUDATION, n. [L. sudatio.] A sweating. 11173 11173
SUDATORY, n. [L. sudatorium, from sudo, to sweat.] 11173
SUDATORY, a. Sweating. 11173

SUDDEN, a. [L. subitaneus.] 11173
SUDDEN, n. An unexpected occurrence; surprise. [Not in use.] 11173
SUDDENLY, adv. In an unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation.
SUDDENNESS, n. State of being sudden; a coming or happening without previous 11173
notice. The suddenness of the event precluded preparation. 11174
SUDORIFIC, a. [L. sudor, sweat, and facio, to make.] sweat; exciting perspiration; as sudorific herbs. 11174
SUDORIFIC, n. A medicine that produces sweat or sensible perspiration. 11174
SUDOROUS, a. [L. sudor, sweat.] Consisting of sweat. 11174
SUDS, n. sing. Water impregnated with soap. 11174
SUE, v.t. su. [L. sequor. See Seek and Essay.] 11174
SUE, v.i. To prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek for in law; as, to sue for damages. 11174
SUED, pp. Prosecuted; sought in law. 11175
SUET, n. The fat of an animal, particularly that about the kidneys; lard. 11175
SUETY, a. Consisting of suet, or resembling it; as a suety substance. 11175
SUFFER, v.t. [L. suffero; sub, under, and fero, to bear; as we say, to undergo.] 11175
SUFFER, v.i. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is inconvenient. We suffer with pain, sickness or sorrow. We suffer with anxiety. We suffer by evils past and by anticipating others to come. We suffer from fear and from disappointed hopes. 11176
SUFFERABLE, a. That may be tolerated or permitted; allowable. 11176
SUFFERABLY, adv. Tolerably; so as to be endured. 11176
SUFFERANCE, n. The bearing of pain; endurance; pain endured; misery. 11176
SUFFERED, pp. Borne; undergone; permitted; allowed. 11177
SUFFERER, n. One who endures or undergoes pain, either of body or mind; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; as suffers by poverty or sickness. Men are sufferers by fire or losses at sea; they are sufferers by the ravages of an enemy; still more are they sufferers by their own vices and follies. 11177
SUFFERING, ppr. Bearing; undergoing pain, inconvenience or damage; permitting; allowing. 11177
SUFFERING, n. The bearing of pain, inconvenience or loss; pain endured; distress, loss or injury incurred; as sufferings by pain or sorrow; sufferings by want or by wrongs. 11177
SUFFICE, v.i. suffi'ze. [L. sufficio; sub and facio.] 11177
SUFFICE, v.t. suffi'ze. To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of. 11178
SUFFICED, pp. suffi'zed. Satisfied; adequately supplied. 11178
SUFFICIENCY, n. The state of being adequate to the end proposed. 11178
SUFFICIENT, a. [L. sufficiens.] Enough; equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; competent; as provision sufficient for the family; water sufficient for the voyage; an army sufficient to defend the country. 11179
SUFFICIENTLY — SUMMED 11180
SUFFICIENTLY, adv. To a sufficient degree; enough; to a degree that answers the purpose, or gives content; as, we are sufficiently supplied with food and clothing; a man sufficiently qualified for the discharge of his official duties. 11180
SUFFICING, ppr. suffi'zing. Supplying what is needed; satisfying. 11180
SUFFISANCE, n. Sufficiency; plenty. [Not in use.] 11180
SUFFIX, n. [L. suffixus, suffigo; sub and figo, to fix.] 11180
SUFFIX, v.t. To add or annex a letter or syllable to a word. 11180
SUFFIXED, pp. Added to the end of a word. 11180
SUFFIXING, ppr. Adding to the end of a word. 11180
SUFFLAMINATE, v.t. [L. sufflamen, a stop.] To stop; to impede. [Not in use.] 11180
SUFFLATE, v.t. [L. sufflo; sub and flo, to blow.] 11180
SUFFLATION, n. [L. sufflatio.] The act of blowing up or inflating. 11180
SUFFOCATE, v.t. [L. suffoco; sub and focus, or its root.] 11180
SUFFOCATE, a. Suffocated. 11181
SUFFOCATED, pp. Choked; stifled. 11181
SUFFOCATING, ppr. Choking; stifling. 11181

SUFFOCATINGLY, adv. So as to suffocate; as suffocatingly hot. 11181
SUFFOCATION, n. The act of choking or stifling; a stopping of respiration, either by intercepting the passage of air to and from the lungs, or by inhaling smoke, dust or air that is not respirable. 11181
SUFFOCATIVE, a. Tending or able to choke or stifle; as suffocative catarrhs. 11181
SUFFOSSION, n. [L. suffossio; sub and fodio, to dig.] 11181
SUFFRAGAN, a. [L. suffragans, assisting; suffragor, to vote for, to favor.] Assisting; as a suffragan bishop. 11181
SUFFRAGAN, n. A bishop, considered as an assistant to his metropolitan; or rather, an assistant bishop. By 26 Hen. VIII. suffragans are to be denominated from some principal place in the diocese of the prelate whom they are to assist. 11182
SUFFRAGANT, n. An assistant; a favorer; one who concurs with. 11182
SUFFRAGATE, v.t. [L. suffragor.] To vote with. [Not in use.] 11182
SUFFRAGATOR, n. [L.] One who assists or favors by his vote. 11182
SUFFRAGE, n. [L. suffragium.] 11182
SUFFRAGINOUS, a. [L. suffrago, the pastern or hough.] 11182
SUFFRUTICOUS, a. [L. sub and fruticosus; frutex, a shrub.] 11182
SUFFUMIGATE, v.t. [L. suffumigo.] To apply fumes or smoke to the internal parts of the body, as in medicine. 11182
SUFFUMIGATION, n. Fumigation; the operation of smoking any thing, or rather of applying fumes to the internal parts of the body. 11183
SUFFUMIGE, n. A medical fume. 11183
SUFFUSE, v.t. suffi'ze. [L. suffusus, suffundo; sub and fundo, to pour.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; as eyes suffused with tears; cheeks suffused with blushes. 11183
SUFFUSED, pp. Overspread, as with a fluid or with color. 11183
SUFFUSION, n. [L. suffusio.] 11183
SUG, n. [L. sugo, to suck.] A kind or worm. 11183
SUGAR, n. SHUGAR. [L. saccharum.] 11183
SUGAR, v.t. SHUGAR. To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle or mix with sugar. 11184
SUGAR-CANDY, n. [sugar and candy.] Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized, in which state it becomes transparent. 11184
SUGAR-CANE, n. [sugar and cane.] The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained. 11184
SUGAR-HOUSE, n. A building in which sugar is refined. 11184
SUGAR-LOAF, n. A conical mass of refined sugar. 11184
SUGAR-MILL, n. A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar cane. 11185
SUGAR-MITE, n. [sugar and mite.] A winged insect; lepisma. 11185
SUGAR-PLUM, n. [sugar and plum.] A species of sweetmeat in small balls. 11185
SUGARY, a. Tinctured or sweetened with sugar; sweet; tasting like sugar. 11185
SUGESCENT, a. [L. sugens, sucking.] Relating to sucking. 11185
SUGGEST, v.t. [L. suggero, suggestus; sub and gero.] 11185
SUGGESTED, pp. Hinted; intimated. 11186
SUGGESTER, n. One that suggests. 11186
SUGGESTION, n. A hint; a first intimation, proposal or mention. The measure was adopted at the suggestion of an eminent philosopher. 11186
SUGGESTIVE, a. Containing a hint or intimation. 11186
SUGGIL, v.t. [L. suggillo.] To defame. [Not in use.] 11186
SUGGILATE, v.t. [L. suggillo.] To beat black and blue. [Not in use.] 11186
SUGGILATION, n. A black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise. [Not in use.] 11186
SUICIDAL, a. Partaking of the crime of suicide. 11186
SUICIDE, n. [L. suicidium; se and coedo, to slay.] 11186
SUICISM, for suicide, is not in use. 11187
SUILLAGE, n. Drain of filth. 11187
SUING, ppr. of sue. Prosecuting. 11187

SUING, n. [L. sudo.] The process of soaking through any thing. [Not in use.] 11187
SUIT, n. [L. sequor. See Seek. In Law Latin, secta is from the same source.] Literally, a following; and so used in the old English statutes. 11187
SUIT, v.t. To fit; to adapt; to make proper. Suit the action to the word. Suit the gestures to the passion to be expressed. Suit the style to the subject. 11188
SUIT, v.i. To agree; to accord; as, to suit with; to suit to. Pity suits with a noble nature. 11189
SUITABLE, a. Fitting; according with; agreeable to; proper; becoming; as ornaments suitable to one's character and station; language suitable to the subject. 11189
SUITABLENESS, n. Fitness; propriety; agreeableness; a state of being adapted or accommodated. Consider the laws, and their suitableness to our moral state. 11189
SUITABLY, adv. Fitly; agreeably; with propriety. Let words be suitably applied. 11189
SUITED, pp. Fitted; adapted; pleased. 11189
SUITING, ppr. Fitting; according with; becoming; pleasing. 11189
SUITOR, n. One that sues or prosecutes a demand of right in law, as a plaintiff, petitioner or appellant. 11189
SUITRESS, n. A female supplicant. 11190
SULCATE, SULCATED, a. [L. sulcus, a furrow.] In botany, furrowed; grooved; scored with deep broad channels longitudinally; as a sulcated stem. 11190
SULKINESS, n. [from sulky.] Sullenness; sourness; moroseness. 11190
SULKY, a. Sullen; sour; heavy; obstinate; morose. 11190
SULKY, n. A carriage for a single person. 11190
SULLAGE, n. [See Sulliage.] A drain of filth, or filth collected from the street or highway.
SULLEN, a. [perhaps set, fixed, and allied to silent, sill, etc.] 11190 11190
SULLENLY, adv. Gloomily; malignantly; intractably; with moroseness. 11191
SULLENNESS, n. Ill nature with silence; silent moroseness; gloominess; malignity; intractableness. 11191
SULLENS, n. plu. A morose temper; gloominess. [Not in use.] 11191
SULLIAGE, n. Foulness; filth. [Not in use.] 11191
SULLIED, pp. Soiled; tarnished; stained. 11191
SULLY, v.t. 11191
SULLY, v.i. To be soiled or tarnished. 11191
SULLY, n. Soil, tarnish; spot. 11192
SULLYING, ppr. Soiling; tarnishing; staining. 11192
SULPHATE, n. [from sulphur.] A neutral salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base; as sulphate of lime. 11192
SULPHATIC, a. Pertaining to sulphate. 11192
SULPHITE, n. [from sulphur.] A salt or definite compound formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base. 11192
SULPHUR, n. [L.] A simple combustible mineral substance, of a yellow color, brittle, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat. It is called also brimstone, that is, burn-stone, from its great combustibility. It burns with a blue flame and a peculiar suffocating odor. Sulphur native or prismatic is of two kinds, common and volcanic. 11192
SULPHURATE, a. [L. sulphuratus.] Belonging to sulphur; of the color of sulphur. [Little used.] 11192
SULPHURATE, v.t. To combine with sulphur. 11192
SULPHURATED, pp. Combined or impregnated with sulphur; as sulphurated hydrogen gas. 11192
SULPHURATION, n. Act of addressing or anointing with sulphur. 11192
SULPHORE, SULPHURET, n. A combination of sulphur with a metallic, earthy or alkaline base; as a sulphuret of potash. 11192
SULPHUREOUS, a. Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur. 11193
SULPHUREOUSLY, adv. In a sulphureous manner. 11193
SULPHUREOUSNESS, n. The state of being sulphureous. 11193
SULPHURETED, a. Applied to gaseous bodies holding sulphur in solution; as sulphureted

hydrogen. 11193
SULPHURIC, a. Pertaining to sulphur; more strictly, designating an acid formed by sulphur saturated with oxygen; as sulphuric acid, formerly called vitriolic acid, or oil of vitrol. 11193
SULPHUROUS, a. Like sulphur; containing sulphur; also, designating an acid formed by sulphur subsaturated with oxygen. This is called sulphurous acid. 11193
SULPHUR-WORT, n. A plant, hog's fennel, of the genus Peucedanum. 11193
SULPHURY, a. Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur. 11193
SULTAN, n. [Heb. to rule.] An appellation given to the emperor of the Turks, denoting ruler or commander. 11193
SULTANA, SULTANESS, n. The queen of a sultan; the empress of the Turks. 11193
SULTAN-FLOWER, n. A plant, a species of Centaurea. 11193
SULTANRY, n. An eastern empire; the dominions of a sultan. 11193
SULTRINESS, n. [from sultry.] The state of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.
SULTRY, a. 11194 11193
SUM, n. [L. summa, a sum; L. simul, together; Heb. to set or place.] 11194
SUM, v.t. To add particulars into one whole; to collect two or more particular numbers into one number; to cast up; usually followed by up, but it is superfluous. Custom enables a man to sum up a long column of figures with surprising facility and correctness. 11195
SUMAC, SUMACH, n. shu'mak. A plant or shrub of the genus Rhus, of many species, some of which are used in tanning and dyeing, and in medicine. 11195
SUMLESS, a. Not to be computed; of which the amount cannot be ascertained. 11195
SUMMARILY, adv. [from summary.] In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass or in few words. The Lord's prayer teaches us summarily the things we are to ask for. 11195
SUMMARY, a. [L. summa.] Reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words; short; brief; concise; compendious; as a summary statement of arguments or objections; a summary proceeding or process. 11196
SUMMARY, n. An abridged account; an abstract, abridgment or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account; as the comprehensive summary of our duty to God in the first table of the law. 11196
SUMMED, pp. [from sum.] Collected into a total amount; fully grown, as feathers. 11196
SUMMER — SUPERFICE 11197
SUMMER, n. One who casts up an account. 11197
SUMMER, n. With us, the season of the year comprehended in the months June, July and August; during which time, the sun being north of the equator, shines more directly upon this part of the earth, which, together with the increased length of the days, renders this the hottest period of the year. In latitudes south of the equator, just the opposite takes place, or it is summer there when it is winter here. 11197
SUMMER, v.i. To pass the summer or warm season. 11197
SUMMER, v.t. To keep warm. [Little used.] 11197
SUMMER, n. 11197
SUMMER-COLT, n. The undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated. [Not used in America.] 11197
SUMMER-CYPRESS, n. A plant, a species of Chenopodium. 11198
SUMMER-FALLOW, n. [See Fallow.] Naked fallow; land lying bare of crops in summer.
SUMMER-FALLOW, v.t. To plow and work repeatedly in summer, to prepare for wheat or other crop. 11198
SUMMER-HOUSE, n. A house or apartment in a garden to be used in 11198
summer. 11198
SUMMERSET, n. A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head. 11198
SUMMER-WHEAT, n. Spring wheat. 11198
SUMMING, ppr. of sum. Adding together. 11198
SUMMIST, n. One that forms an abridgment. [Little used.] 11198
SUMMIT, n. [L. summitas, from summus, highest.] 11198
SUMMON, v.t. [L. submoneo; sub and moneo.] 11198
SUMMONED, pp. Admonished or warned by authority to appear or attend to something; called or cited by authority. 11199

SUMMONER, n. One who summons or cites by authority. In England, the sheriff's messenger, employed to warn persons to appear in court. 11199
SUMMONING, ppr. Citing by authority to appear or attend to something. 11199
SUMMONS, n. with a plural termination, but used in the singular number; as a summons is prepared. [L. submoneas.] 11199
SUMOOM, n. A pestilential wind of Persia. [See Simoom.] 11200
SUMP, n. In metallurgy, a round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion. 11200
SUMPTER, n. A horse that carries clothes or furniture; a baggage-horse; usually called a pack-horse. 11200
SUMPTION, n. [L. sumo, sumptus.] A taking. [Not in use.] 11200
SUMPTUARY, a. [L. sumptuarius, from sumptus, expense.] 11200
SUMPTUOSITY, n. [from sumptuous.] Expensiveness; costliness. [Not in use.] 11200
SUMPTUOUS, a. [L. sumptuosus.] Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent; as a sumptuous house or table; sumptuous apparel. 11200
SUMPTUOUSLY, adv. Expensively; splendidly; with great magnificence. 11200
SUMPTUOUSNESS, n. Costliness; expensiveness. 11200
SUN, n. 11201
SUN, v.t. To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun; to insolate; as, to sun cloth; to sun grain. 11201
SUNBEAM, n. [sun and beam.] A ray of the sun. Truth written with a sunbeam, is truth made obviously plain. 11202
SUN-BEAT, a. [sun and beat.] Struck by the sun's rays; shone brightly on. 11202
SUN-BRIGHT, a. [sun and bright.] Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness; as a sun-bright shield; a sun-bright chariot. 11202
SUN-BURNING, n. [sun and burning.] The burning or tan occasioned by the rays of the sun on the skin. 11202
SUN-BURNT, a. [sun and burnt.] Discolored by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue; as a sunburnt skin. 11202
SUNCLAD, a. [sun and clad.] Clad in radiance or brightness. 11202
SUNDAY, n. The christian sabbath; the first day of the week, a day consecrated to rest from secular employments, and to religious worship. It is called also the Lord's day. Many pious persons however discard the use of Sunday, and call the day the sabbath. 11202
SUNDER, v.t. 11202
SUNDER, n. In sunder, in tow. 11203
SUNDERED, pp. Separated; divided; parted. 11203
SUNDERING, ppr. Parting; separating. 11203
SUN-DEW, n. [sun and dew.] A plant of the genus Drosera. 11203
SUN-DIAL, n. [sun and dial.] An instrument to show the time of day, by means of the shadow of a gnomon or style on a plate. 11203
SUN-DRIED, a. [sun and dry.] Dried in the rays of the sun. 11203
SUNDRY, a. Several; divers; more than one or two. [This word, like several, is indefinite; but it usually signifies a small number, sometimes many.] 11203
SUNFISH, n. [sun and fish.] A name of the diodon, a genus of fishes of a very singular form, appearing like the fore part of the body of a very deep fish amputated in the middle.
SUNFLOWER, n. [sun and flower.] A plant of the genus Helianthus; so called from 11203
the form and color of its flower, or from its habit of turning to the sun. The bastard sunflower is of the genus Helenium; the dwarf sunflower is of the genus Rudbeckia, and another of the genus Tetragonotheca; the little sunflower is of the genus Cistus. 11204
SUNG, pret. and pp. of sing. 11204
SUNK, pret. and pp. of sink. 11204
SUNLESS, a. [sun and less.] Destitute of the sun or its rays; shaded. 11204
SUNLIKE, a. [sun and like.] Resembling the sun. 11204
SUNNY, a. [from sun.] Like the sun; bright. 11204

SUNPROOF, a. [sun and proof.] Impervious to the rays of the sun. 11204
SUNRISE, SUNRISING, n. [sun and rise.] The first appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; or more generally, the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather. 11204
SUNSET, SUNSETTING, n. [sun and set.] The descent of the sun below the horizon; or the time when the sun sets; evening. 11205
SUNSHINE, n. [sun and shine.] The light of the sun, or the place where it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall. 11205
SUNSHINE, SUNSHINY, a. Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm or pleasant; as a sunshiny day; sunshiny weather. 11205
SUP, v.t. To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to take or drink by a little at a time; to sip. 11205
SUP, v.i. To eat the evening meal. 11205
SUP, v.t. To treat with supper. 11206
SUP, n. A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip. 11206
SUPER, a Latin preposition, Gr. signifies above, over, excess. It is much used in composition. 11206
SUPERABLE, a. [L. superabilis, form supero, to overcome.] 11206
SUPERABLENESS, n. The quality of being conquerable or surmountable. 11206
SUPERABLY, adv. So as may be overcome. 11206
SUPERABOUND, v.i. [super and abound.] To be very abundant or exuberant; to be more than sufficient. The country super-abounds with corn. 11206
SUPERABOUNDING, ppr. A bounding beyond want or necessity; abundant to excess or a great degree. 11206
SUPERABUNDANCE, n. More than enough; excessive abundance; as a superabundance of the productions of the earth. 11206
SUPERABUNDANT, a. Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; as superabundant zeal. 11206
SUPERABUNDANTLY, adv. More than sufficiently. 11206
SUPERACIDULATED, a. [super and acidulated.] Acidulated to excess. 11206
SUPERADD, v.t. [super and add.] To add over and above; to add to what has been added. 11207
SUPERADDED, pp. Added over and above. 11207
SUPERADDING, ppr. Adding over and above; adding something extrinsic. 11207
SUPERADDITION, n. [super and addition.] 11207
SUPERADVENIENT, a. [L. superadveniens.] 11207
SUPERANGELIC, a. [super and angelic.] Superior in nature or rank to the angels. One class of Unitarians believe Christ to be a superangelic being. 11207
SUPERANNUATE, v.t. [L. super and annus, a year.] To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity; as a superannuated magistrate. 11208
SUPERANNUATE, v.i. To last beyond the year. [Not in use.] 11208
SUPERANNUATED, pp. Impaired or disqualified by old age. 11208
SUPERANNUATION, n. The state of being too old for office of business, or of being disqualified by old age. 11208
SUPERB, a. [L. superbus, proud, from super.] 11208
SUPERBLY, adv. In a magnificent or splendid manner; richly; elegantly. 11208
SUPERCARGO, n. [super and cargo.] An officer or person in a merchant's ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage. 11208
SUPERCELESTIAL, a. [super and celestial.] Situated above the firmament or great vault of heaven. 11208
SUPERCILIARY, a. [L. super and cilium, the eyebrow.] Situated or being above the eyebrow. 11208
SUPERCILIOUS, a. [L. superciliosus. See above.] 11209
SUPERCILIOUSLY, adv. Haughtily; dogmatically; with an air of contempt. 11209

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, n. Haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner. 11209
SUPERCONCEPTION, n. [super and conception.] A conception after a former conception. 11209
SUPERCONSEQUENCE, n. [super and consequence.] Remote consequence. [Not used.]
SUPERCRESCENCE, n. [L. super and crescens.] That which grows upon another 11209
growing thing. 11209
SUPERCRESCENT, a. [supra.] Growing on some other growing thing. 11209
SUPEREMINENCE, SUPEREMINENCY, n. [L. super and emineo.] Eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence; as the supereminence of Cicero as an orator; the supereminence of Dr. Johnson as a writer, or of lord Chatham as a statesman. 11209
SUPEREMINENT, a. Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence; as a supereminent divine; the supereminent glory of Christ. 11209
SUPEREMINENTLY, adv. In a superior degree of excellence; with unusual distinction.
SUPEREROGANT, a. Supererogatory, which see. 11210 11209
SUPEREROGATE, v.i. [L. super and erogatio, erogo.] To do more than duty requires. Aristotle's followers have supererogated in observance. [Little used.] 11210
SUPEREROGATION, n. [supra.] Performance of more than duty requires. 11210
SUPEREROGATIVE, a. Supererogatory. [Not much used.] 11210
SUPEREROGATORY, a. Performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty; as supererogatory services. 11210
SUPERESSENTIAL, a. [super and essential.] Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing. 11210
SUPEREXALT, v.t. [super and exalt.] To exalt to a superior degree. 11210
SUPEREXALTATION, n. [super and exaltation.] Elevation above the common degree.
SUPEREXCELLENCE, n. [super and excellence.] Superior excellence. 11210 11210
SUPEREXCELLENT, a. Excellent in an uncommon degree; very excellent. 11210
SUPEREXCRESCENCE, n. [super and excrescence.] Something superfluously growing.
SUPERFECUNDITY, n. [super and fecundity.] Superabundant fecundity or 11210
multiplication of the species. 11210
SUPERFETATE, v.i. [L. super and foetus.] To conceive after a prior conception. 11210
SUPERFETATION, n. A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fetuses are growing at once in the same matrix. 11211
SUPERFETE, v.i. To superfetate. [Little used.] 11211
SUPERFETE, v.t. To conceive after a former conception. [Little used.] 11211
SUPERFICE, n. Superficies; surface. [Little used.] [See Superficies.] 11211
SUPERFICIAL — SUPERTRAGICAL 11212
SUPERFICIAL, a. 11212
SUPERFICIALITY, n. The quality of being superficial. [Not much used.] 11212
SUPERFICIALLY, adv. On the surface only; as a substance superficially tinged with a color. 11212
SUPERFICIALNESS, n. Shallowness; position on the surface. 11212
SUPERFICIES, n. [L. from super, upon, and facies, face.] The surface; the exterior part of a thing. A superficies consists of length and breadth; as the superficies of a plate or of a sphere. Superficies is rectilinear, curvilinear, plane, convex or concave. 11213
SUPERFINE, a. [super and fine.] Very fine or most fine; surpassing others in fineness; as superfine cloth. The word is chiefly used of cloth, but sometimes of liquors; as superfine wine or cider; and of other things, as superfine wire; superfine flour. 11213
SUPERFLUENCE, n. [L. super and fluo, to flow.] Superfluity; more than is necessary. [Little used.] 11213
SUPERFLUITANCE, n. [L. super and fluito, to float.] The act of floating above or on the surface. [Little used.] 11213
SUPERFLUITANT, a. Floating above or on the surface. [Little used.] 11213
SUPERFLUITY, n. [L. superfluitas; super and fluo, to flow.] 11213
SUPERFLUOUS, a. [L. superfluus, overflowing; super and fluo, to flow.] 11213

SUPERFLUOUSLY, adv. With excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary. 11214
SUPERFLUOUSNESS, n. The state of being superfluous or beyond what is wanted.
SUPERFLUX, n. [L. super and fluxus.] That which is more than is wanted. [Little 11214
used.] 11214
SUPERFOLIATION, n. [super and foliation.] Excess of foliation. [Not used.] 11214
SUPERHUMAN, a. [super and human.] Above or beyond what is human; divine. 11214
SUPERIMPOSE, v.t. superimpo'ze. [super and impose.] To lay or impose on something else; as a stratum of earth superimposed on a different stratum. 11214
SUPERIMPOSED, pp. Laid or imposed on something. 11214
SUPERIMPOSING, ppr. Laying on something else. 11214
SUPERIMPOSITION, n. The act of laying or the state of being placed on something else.
SUPERIMPREGNATION, n. [super and impregnation.] The act of impregnating 11214
upon a prior impregnation; impregnation when previously impregnated. 11215
SUPERINCUMBENT, a. [super and incumbent.] Lying or resting on something else.
SUPERINDUCE, v.t. [super and induce.] To bring in or upon as an addition to 11215
something; as, to superinduce a virtue or quality upon a person not before possessing it.
SUPERINDUCED, pp. Induced or brought upon something. 11215 11215
SUPERINDUCING, ppr. Inducing on something else. 11215
SUPERINDUCTION, n. The act of superinducing. 11215
SUPERINJECTION, n. [super and injection.] An injection succeeding another. 11215
SUPERINSPECT, v.t. [super and inspect.] To oversee; to superintend by inspection.
[Little used.] 11215
SUPERINSTITUTION, n. [super and institution.] One institution upon another; as when A is instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B is instituted and admitted upon the presentation of another. 11215
SUPERINTELLECTUAL, a. [super and intellectual.] Being above intellect. 11215
SUPERINTEND, v.t. [super and intend.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to take care of with authority; as, an officer superintends the building of a ship or the construction of a fort. God exercises a superintending care over all his creatures. 11216
SUPERINTENDED, pp. Overseen; taken care of. 11216
SUPERINTENDENCE, SUPERINTENDENCY, n. The act of superintending; care and oversight for the purpose of direction and with authority to direct. 11216
SUPERINTENDENT, n. One who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction; as the superintendent of an alms-house or work-house; the superintendent of public works; the superintendent of customs or finance. 11216
SUPERINTENDING, ppr. Overseeing with the authority to direct what shall be done and how it shall be done. 11216
SUPERIOR, a. [Sp. L. from super, above.] 11216
SUPERIOR, n. One who is more advanced in age. Old persons or elders are the superiors of the young. 11217
SUPERIORITY, n. Pre-eminence; the quality of being more advanced or higher, greater or more excellent than another in any respect; as superiority of age, of rank or dignity, of attainments or excellence. The superiority of others in fortune and rank, is more readily acknowledged than superiority of understanding. 11217
SUPERLATION, n. [L. superlatio.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. [I believe not used.] 11217
SUPERLATIVE, a. [L. superlativus; super and latio, latus, fero.] 11217
SUPERLATIVE, n. In grammar, the superlative degree of adjectives, which is formed by the termination est, as meanest, highest, bravest; or by the use of most, as most high, most brave; or by least, as least amiable. 11218
SUPERLATIVELY, adv. In a manner expressing the utmost degree. 11218
SUPERLATIVENESS, n. The state of being in the highest degree. 11218
SUPERLUNAR, SUPERLUNARY, a. [L. super and luna, the moon.] Being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world. 11218
SUPERMUNDANE, a. [super and mundane.] Being above the world. 11218

SUPERNAL, a. [L. supernus, super.] Being in a higher place or region; locally higher; as the supernal orbs; supernal regions. 11218
SUPERNATANT, a. [L. supernatans, supernato; super and nato, to swim.] Swimming above; floating on the surface; as oil supernatant on water. 11218
SUPERNATATION, n. The act of floating on the surface of a fluid. 11219
SUPERNATURAL, a. [super and natural.] Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous. A supernatural event is one which is not produced according to the ordinary or established laws of natural things. Thus if iron has more specific gravity than water, it will sink in that fluid; and the floating of iron on water must be a supernatural event. Now no human being can alter a law of nature; the floating of iron on water therefore must be caused by divine power specially exerted to suspend, in this instance, a law of nature. Hence supernatural events or miracles can be produced only by the immediate agency of divine power. 11219
SUPERNATURALLY, adv. In a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature. The prophets must have been supernaturally taught or enlightened, for their predictions were beyond human fore-knowledge. 11219
SUPERNATURALNESS, n. The state or quality of being beyond the power or ordinary laws of nature. 11219
SUPERNUMERARY, a. [L. super and numerus, number.] 11219
SUPERNUMERARY, n. A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual. On the reduction of the regiments, several supernumeraries were to be provided for. 11219
SUPERPARTICULAR, a. [super and particular.] Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term is a unit; as the ratio of 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4. 11219
SUPERPARTIENT, a. [L. super and partio.] Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term is more than a unit; as that of 3 to 5, or of 7 to 10. 11220
SUPERPLANT, n. [super and plant.] A plant growing on another plant; as the mistletoe. [Not used.] [We now use parasite.] 11220
SUPERPLUSAGE, n. [L. super and plus.] That which is more than enough; excess. [We now use surplusage, which see.] 11220
SUPERPONDERATE, v.t. [L. super and pondero.] To weigh over and above. [Not used.]
SUPERPOSE, v.t. superpo'ze. [super and Fr. poser, to law.] 11220 11220
SUPERPOSED, pp. Laid or being upon something. 11220
SUPERPOSING, ppr. Placing upon something. 11220
SUPERPOSITION, n. [super and position.] 11220
SUPERPRAISE, v.t. su'perpraze. To praise to excess. 11220
SUPERPROPORTION, n. [super and proportion.] Overplus of proportion. 11220
SUPERPURGATION, n. [super and purgation.] More purgation than is sufficient. 11220
SUPERREFLECTION, n. [super and reflection.] The reflection of an image reflected.
SUPERREWARD, v.t. To reward to excess. 11221 11221
SUPERROYAL, a. [super and royal.] Larger than royal; denoting the largest species of printing paper. 11221
SUPERSALIENCY, n. [L. super and salio, to leap.] 11221
SUPERSALIENT, a. Leaping upon. 11221
SUPERSALT, n. In chimistry, a salt with an excess of acid, as supertartrate of potash.
SUPERSATURATE, v.t. [L. super and saturo.] To saturate to excess. 11221 11221
SUPERSATURATED, pp. Saturated to excess. 11221
SUPERSATURATING, ppr. Saturating or filling to excess. 11221
SUPERSATURATION, n. The operation of saturating to excess; or the state of being thus saturated. 11221
SUPERSCRIBE, v.t. [L. super and scribo, to write.] To write or engrave on the top, outside or surface; or to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover; as, to superscribe a letter. 11221
SUPERSCRIBED, pp. Inscribed on the outside. 11221
SUPERSCRIBING, ppr. Inscribing, writing or engraving on the outside, or on the top.

SUPERSCRIPTION, n. The act of superscribing. 1122111221
SUPERSECULAR, a. [super and secular.] Being above the world or secular things. 11222
SUPERSEDE, v.t. [L. supersedeo; super and sedeo, to sit.] 11222
SUPERSEDEAS, n. In law, a writ of supersedeas, is a writ or command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings. This writ does not destroy the power of an officer, for it may be revived by another writ called a procedendo. 11222
SUPERSEDED, pp. Made void; rendered unnecessary or inefficacious; displaced; suspended. 11222
SUPERSEDING, ppr. Coming in the place of; setting aside; rendering useless; displacing; suspending. 11222
SUPERSEDURE, n. The act of superseding; as the supersedure of trial by jury. [New.]
SUPERSERVICEABLE, a. [super and serviceable.] Over officious; doing more than 11223
is required or desired. [Not in use.] 11223
SUPERSTITION, n. [L. superstitio, supersto; super and sto, to stand.] 11223
SUPERSTITIONIST, n. One addicted to superstition. 11223
SUPERSTITIOUS, a. [L. superstitiosus.] 11223
SUPERSTITIOUSLY, adv. In a superstitious manner; with excessive regard to uncommanded rites or unessential opinions and forms in religion. 11224
SUPERSTITIOUSNESS, n. Superstition. 11224
SUPERSTRAIN, v.t. [super and strain.] To overstrain or stretch. [Little used.] 11224
SUPERSTRATUM, n. [super and stratum.] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else. 11224
SUPERSTRUCT, v.t. [L. superstruo; super and struo, to lay.] 11224
SUPERSTRUCTION, n. An edifice erected on something. 11224
SUPERSTRUCTIVE, a. Built or erected on something else. 11225
SUPERSTUCTURE, n. Any structure or edifice built on something else; particularly, the building raised on a foundation. This word is used to distinguish what is erected on a wall or foundation from the foundation itself. 11225
SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, a. [super and substantial.] More than substantial; being more than substance. 11225
SUPERSULPHATE, n. Sulphate with an excess of acid. 11225
SUPERSULPHURETED, a. Combined with an excess of sulphur. 11225
SUPERTERRENE, a. [super and terrene.] Being above ground, or above the earth. 11225
SUPERTERRESTRIAL, a. Being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth.
SUPERTONIC, n. In music, the note next above the key-note. 11225 11225
SUPERTRAGICAL, a. Tragical to excess. 11225

SUPERVACANEOUS — SUR 11226

SUPERVACANEOUS, a. [L. supervacaneus; super and vaco, to make void.] Superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose. 11226
SUPERVACANEOUSLY, adv. Needlessly. 11226
SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, n. Needlessness. 11226
SUPERVENE, v.i. [L. supervenio; super and venio.] 11226
SUPERVENIENT, a. Coming upon as something additional or extraneous. 11226
SUPERVENTION, n. The act of supervening. 11226
SUPERVISAL, supervi'zal 11226
SUPERVISION, n. supervizh'on. [from supervise.] The act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence. 11226
SUPERVISE, n. supervi'ze. Inspection. [Not used.] 11226
SUPERVISE, v.t. [L. super and visus, video, to see.] To oversee; to superintend; to inspect; as, to supervise the press for correction. 11226
SUPERVISED, pp. Inspected. 11227
SUPERVISING, ppr. Overseeing; inspecting; superintending. 11227
SUPERVISOR, n. An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent; as the supervisor of a pamphlet. 11227

SUPERVIVE, v.t. [L. super and vivo, to live.] To live beyond; to outlive. The soul will supervive all the revolutions of nature. [Little used.] [See Survive.] 11227
SUPINATION, n. [L. supino.] The act of lying or state of being laid with the face upward.
SUPINATOR, n. In anatomy, a muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward. 11227
SUPINE, a. [L. supinus.] Lying on the back, or with the face upward; opposed to prone. 11227 11227
SUPINE, n. [L. supinum.] In grammar, a word formed from a verb, or a modification of a verb. 11227
SUPINELY, adv. With the face upward. 11228
SUPINENESS, n. A lying with the face upward. 11228
SUPINITY, for supineness, is not used. 11228
SUPPAGE, n. [from sup.] What may be supped; pottage. [Not in use.] 11228
SUPPALPATION, n. [L. suppalpor; sub and palpor, to stroke.] The act of enticing by soft words. [Not used.] 11228
SUPPARASITATION, n. [L. supparasitor; sub and parasite.] The act of flattering merely to gain favor. [Not in use.] 11228
SUPPEDANEOUS, a. [L. sub and pes, the foot.] Being under the feet. 11228
SUPPEDITATE, v.t. [L. suppedito.] To supply. [Not used.] 11228
SUPPEDITATION, n. [L. suppeditatio.] Supply; aid afforded. [Little used.] 11228
SUPPER, n. The evening meal. People who dine late, eat no supper. The dinner of fashionable people would be the supper of rustics. 11228
SUPPERLESS, a. Wanting supper; being without supper; as, to go supperless to bed.
SUPPLANT, v.t. [L. supplanto; sub and planta, the bottom of the foot.] To trip up the heels. 11228 11228
SUPPLANTATION, n. The act of supplanting. 11229
SUPPLANTED, pp. Tripped up; displaced. 11229
SUPPLANTER, n. One that supplants. 11229
SUPPLANTING, ppr. Tripping up the heels; displacing by artifice. 11229
SUPPLE, a. 11229
SUPPLE, v.t. To make soft and pliant; to render flexible; as, to supple leather. 11229
SUPPLE, v.i. To become soft and pliant; as stones suppled into softness. 11230
SUPPLED, pp. Made soft and plaint; made compliant. 11230
SUPPLEMENT, n. [L. supplementum, suppleo; sub and pleo, to fill.] 11230
SUPPLEMENTAL, SUPPLEMENTARY, a. Additional; added to supply what is wanted; as a supplemental law or bill. 11230
SUPPLENESS, n. [from supple.] Pliancy; pliableness; flexibility; the quality of being easily bent; as the suppleness of the joints. 11230
SUPPLETORY, a. [from L. suppleo, to supply.] Supplying deficiencies; as a suppletory oath. 11230
SUPPLETORY, n. That which is to supply what is wanted. 11230
SUPPLIAL, n. The act of supplying. [Not used.] 11230
SUPPLIANCE, n. Continuance. [Not in use.] 11231
SUPPLIANT, a. [L. supplico, to supplicate; sub and plico, to fold. See Comply and Apply.]
SUPPLIANT, n. A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively. 11231 11231
SUPPLIANTLY, adv. In a suppliant or submissive manner. 11231
SUPPLICANT, a. [L. supplicans.] Entreating; asking submissively. 11231
SUPPLICANT, n. One that entreats; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively. 11231
SUPPLICATE, v.t. [L. supplico; sub and plico. See Suppliant.] 11231
SUPPLICATE, v.i. To entreat; to beseech; to implore; to petition with earnestness and submission. 11232
SUPPLICATION, n. [L. supplicatio.] 11232
SUPPLICATORY, a. Containing supplication; humble; submissive. 11232
SUPPLIED, pp. [from supply.] Fully furnished; having a sufficiency. 11232
SUPPLIER, n. He that supplies. 11232
SUPPLY, v.t. [L. suppleo; sub and pleo, disused, to fill.] 11232
SUPPLY, n. Sufficiency for wants given or furnished. The poor have a daily supply of food; the army has ample supplies of provisions and munitions of war. Customs, taxes and excise constitute the supplies of revenue. 11233

SUPPLYING, ppr. Yielding or furnishing what is wanted; affording a sufficiency. 11233
SUPPLYMENT, n. A furnishing. [Not in use.] 11233
SUPPORT, v.t. [L. supporto; sub and porto, to carry.] 11233
SUPPORT, n. The act or operation of upholding or sustaining. 11235
SUPPORTABLE, a. That may be upheld or sustained. 11235
SUPPORTABLENESS, n. The state of being tolerable. 11236
SUPPORTANCE, n. Maintenance; support. [Not in use.] 11236
SUPPORTATION, n. Maintenance; support. [Not in use.] 11236
SUPPORTED, pp. Borne; endured; upheld; maintained; subsisted; sustained; carried on.
SUPPORTER, n. One that supports or maintains. 11236 11236
SUPPORTFUL, a. Abounding with support. [Not used.] 11237
SUPPORTING, ppr. Bearing; enduring; upholding; sustaining; maintaining; subsisting; vindicating. 11237
SUPPORTLESS, a. Having no support. 11237
SUPPORTMENT, n. Support. [Not in use.] 11237
SUPPOSABLE, a. [from suppose.] That may be supposed; that may be imagined to exist. That is not a supposable case. 11237
SUPPOSAL, n. [from suppose.] Position without proof; the imagining of something to exist; supposition. 11237
SUPPOSE, v.t. suppo'ze. [L. suppositus, suppono.] 11237
SUPPOSE, n. Supposition; position without proof. 11238
SUPPOSED, pp. Laid down or imagined as true; imagined; believed; received as true.
SUPPOSER, n. One who supposes. 11238 11238
SUPPOSING, ppr. Laying down or imagining to exist or be true; stating as a case that may be; imagining; receiving as true. 11238
SUPPOSITION, n. The act of laying down, imagining or admitting as true or existing, what is known not to be true, or what is not proved. 11238
SUPPOSITITIOUS, a. [L. supposititius, from suppositus, suppono.] 11238
SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, n. The state of being supposititious. 11239
SUPPOSITIVE, a. Supposed; including or implying supposition. 11239
SUPPOSITIVE, n. [supra.] A word denoting or implying supposition. 11239
SUPPOSITIVELY, adv. With, by or upon supposition. 11239
SUPPOSITORY, n. In medicine, a long cylindrical body introduced into the rectum to procure stools when clysters cannot be administered. 11239
SUPPRESS, v.t. [L. suppressus, supprimo; sub and premo, to press.] 11239
SUPPRESSED, pp. Crushed; destroyed; retained; concealed; stopped; obstructed. 11240
SUPPRESSING, ppr. Subduing; destroying; retaining closely; concealing; hindering from disclosure or publication; obstructing. 11240
SUPPRESSION, n. [L. suppressio.] 11240
SUPPRESSIVE, a. Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing. 11240
SUPPRESSOR, n. One that suppresses; one that subdues; one that prevents utterance, disclosure or communication. 11240
SUPPURATE, v.i. [L. suppuro; sub and pus, puris.] To generate pus; as, a boil or abscess suppurates. 11240
SUPPURATE, v.t. To cause to suppurate. [In this sense, unusual.] 11241
SUPPURATING, ppr. Generating pus. 11241
SUPPURATION, n. [L. suppuratio.] 11241
SUPPURATIVE, a. Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration. 11241
SUPPURATIVE, n. A medicine that promotes suppuration. 11241
SUPPUTATION, n. [L. supputatio, supputo; sub and puto, to think.] 11241
SUPPUTE, v.t. [L. supputo, supra.] To reckon; to compute. [Not in use.] 11241
SUPRA, a Latin preposition, signifying above, over or beyond. 11241
SUPRA-AXILLARY, a. [supra and axil.] In botany, growing above the axil; inserted above the axil; as a peduncle. [See Suprafoliaceous.] 11241

SUPRACILIARY, a. [L. supra and cilium, eyebrow.] Situated above the eyebrow. 11241
SUPRA-DECOMPOUND, a. [supra and decompound.] More than decompound; thrice compound. A supra-decompound leaf, is when a petiole divided several times, connects many leaflets; each part forming a decompound leaf. 11241
SUPRAFOLIACEOUS, a. [L. supra and folium, a leaf.] In botany, inserted into the stem above the leaf or petiole, or axil, as a peduncle or flower. 11242
SUPRALAPSARIAN, SUPRALAPSARY, a. [L. supra and lapsus, fall.] 11242
SUPRALAPSARIAN, n. One who maintains that God, antecedent to the fall of man or any knowledge of it, decreed the apostasy and all its consequences, determining to save some and condemn others, and that in all he does he considers his own glory only. 11242
SUPRAMUNDANE, a. [L. supra and mundus, the world.] 11242
SUPRA-ORBITAL, a. [supra and orbit.] Being above the orbit of the eye. 11242
SUPRARENAL, a. [L. supra and ren, renes, the kidneys.] 11242
SUPRASCAPULARY, a. [L. supra and scapula.] Being above the scapula. 11242
SUPRAVULGAR, a. [supra and vulgar.] Being above the vulgar or common people. 11242
SUPREMACY, n. [See Supreme.] State of being supreme or in the highest station of power; highest authority or power; as the supremacy of the king of Great Britain; or the supremacy of parliament. 11242
SUPREME, a. [L. supremus, from supra.] 11243
SUPREMELY, adv. With the highest authority. He rules supremely. 11243
SUR, a prefix, from the French, contracted from L. super, supra, signifies over, above, beyond, upon. 11243
SURADDITION — SURTOUT 11244
SURADDITION, n. Something added to the name. [Not used.] 11244
SURAL, a. [L. sura.] Being in or pertaining to the calf of the leg; as the sural artery. 11244
SURANCE, for assurance, not used. 11244
SURBASE, n. [sur and base.] A border or molding above the base. 11244
SURBASED, a. Having a surbase, or molding above the base. 11244
SURBATE, v.t. [either L. sub and battere, or solea, sole, and battere, to beat the sole or hoof.] 11244
SURBATED, pp. Bruised in the feet; harassed; fatigued. 11244
SURBATING, ppr. Bruising the feet of; fatiguing. 11244
SURBED, v.t. [sur and bed.] To set edgewise, as a stone; that is in a position different from that which it had in the quarry. 11244
SURCEASE, v.i. 11244
SURCEASE, v.t. To stop; to cause to cease. 11245
SURCEASE, n. Cessation; stop. 11245
SURCHARGE, v.t. 11245
SURCH`ARGE, n. An excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne. 11245
SURCHARGED, pp. Overloaded; overstocked. 11245
SURCHARGER, n. One that overloads or overstocks. 11245
SURCHARGING, ppr. Overloading; burdening to excess; overstocking with cattle or beasts. 11245
SURCINGLE, n. [L. cingulum, a belt.] 11245
SURCINGLED, a. Girt; bound with a surcingle. 11246
SURCLE, n. [L. surculus.] A little shoot; a twig; a sucker. 11246
SURCOAT, n. A short coat worn over the other clothes. 11246
SURCREW, n. [sur and crew.] Additional crew or collection. [Not in use.] 11246
SURCULATE, v.t. [L. surculo.] To prune. [Not in use.] 11246
SURCULATION, n. The act of pruning. [Not in use.] 11246
SURD, a. [L. surdus, deaf.] Deaf; not having the sense of hearing. [Not used.] 11246
SURD, n. In algebra, a quantity whose root cannot be exactly expressed in numbers. Thus 2 is a surd number, because there is no number which multiplied into itself, will exactly produce 2. 11246
SURDITY, n. Deafness. [Not used.] 11246

SURE, a. shure. [L. assevero, and to be connected with swear, and perhaps with L. verus; s being the remains of a prefix.] 11246
SURE, adv. Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. 11248
SUREFOOTED, a. [sure and foot.] Not liable to stumble or fall; as a surefooted horse.
SURELY, adv. Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly. 11248 11248
SURENESS, n. Certainty. 11248
SURETISHIP, n. [from surety.] The state of being surety; the obligation of a person to answer for another, and make good any debt or loss which may occur from another's delinquency. 11248
SURETY, n. Certainty; indubitableness. 11248
SURF, n. The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand banks or rocks.
SURFACE, n. The exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth; one of the 11250 limits that terminates a solid; the superficies; outside; as the surface of the earth; the surface of the sea; the surface of a diamond; the surface of the body; the surface of a cylinder; an even or an uneven surface; a smooth or rough surface; a spherical surface.
SURFEIT, v.t. sur'fit. [L. facio.] 11250 11250
SURFEIT, v.i. To be fed till the system is oppressed and sickness or uneasiness ensues. 11250
SURFEIT, n. Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking. He has not recovered from a surfeit. 11250
SURFEITED, pp. Surcharges and oppressed with eating and drinking to excess; cloyed.
SURFEITER, n. One who riots; a glutton. 11251 11251
SURFEITING, ppr. Oppressing the system by excessive eating and drinking; cloying; loading or filling to disgust. 11251
SURFEITING, n. The act of feeding to excess; gluttony. Luke 21:34. 11251
SURFEIT-WATER, n. [surfeit and water.] Water for the cure of surfeits. 11251
SURGE, n. [L. surgo, to rise.] 11251
SURGE, v.i. To swell; to rise high and roll; as waves. 11251
SURGELESS, a. surj'less. Free from surges; smooth; calm. 11251
SURGEON, n. sur'jen. [contracted from chirurgeon.] One whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation. In a more general sense, one whose occupation is to cure external diseases, whether by manual operation, or by medicines externally or internally. 11252
SURGERY, n. Properly, the act of healing by manual operation; or that branch of medical science which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body. In a more general sense, the act of healing external diseases by manual operation or by medicines; or that branch of medical science which has for its principal object the cure of external injuries. 11252
SURGICAL, a. Pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery. 11252
SURGING, ppr. Swelling and rolling, as billows. 11252
SURGY, a. Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; as the surgy main. 11252
SURICATE, n. An animal like the ichneumon; the four toed weasel. 11252
SURLILY, adv. [from surly.] In a surly, morose manner. 11252
SURLINESS, n. Gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill nature; as the surliness of a dog. 11252
SURLING, n. A sour morose fellow. [Not in use.] 11252
SURLY, a. 11252
SURMISAL, n. Surmise. [Not in use.] 11253
SURMISE, v.t. surmi'ze. To suspect; to imagine without certain knowledge; to entertain thoughts that something does or will exist, but upon slight evidence. 11253
SURMISE, n. Suspicion; the thought or imagination that something may be, of which however there is no certain or strong evidence; as the surmises of jealousy or of envy. 11253
SURMISED, pp. Suspected; imagined upon slight evidence. 11253
SURMISER, n. One who surmises. 11253
SURMISING, ppr. Suspecting; imagining upon slight evidence. 11253
SURMISING, n. The act of suspecting; surmise; as evil surmisings. 1 Timothy 6:4. 11253
SURMOUNT, v.t. 11253

SURMOUNTABLE, a. That may be overcome; superable. 11254
SURMOUNTED, pp. Overcome; conquered; surpassed. 11254
SURMOUNTER, n. One that surmounts. 11254
SURMOUNTING, ppr. Rising above; overcoming; surpassing. 11254
SURMULLET, n. A fish of the genus Mullus, (M. barbatus,) remarkable for the brilliancy of its colors, and for the changes which they undergo as the fish expires. The name is also applied to other species of the genus. 11254
SURMULOT, n. A name given by Buffon to the brown or Norway rat. 11254
SURNAME, n. [L. super and nomen.] 11254
SURNAME, v.t. To name or call by an appellation added to the original name. 11255
SURNAMED, pp. Called by a name added to the christian or original name. 11255
SURNAMING, ppr. Naming by an appellation added to the original name. 11255
SUROXYD, n. [sur and oxyd.] That which contains an addition of oxyd. [Little used.] 11255
SUROXYDATE, v.t. To form a suroxyd. [Little used.] 11255
SURPASS, v.t. To exceed; to excel; to go beyond in any thing good or bad. Homer surpasses modern poets in sublimity. Pope surpasses most other poets in smoothness of versification. Achilles surpassed the other Greeks in strength and courage. Clodius surpassed all men in the profligacy of his life. Perhaps no man ever surpassed Washington in genuine patriotism and integrity of life. 11255
SURPASSABLE, a. That may be exceeded. 11255
SURPASSED, pp. Exceeded; excelled. 11255
SURPASSING, ppr. Exceeding; going beyond. 11255
SURPASSINGLY, adv. In a very excellent manner; or in a degree surpassing others.
SURPLICE, n. sur'plis. [L. super pellicium, above the robe of fur.] 11256 11256
SURPLICED, a. Wearing a surplice. 11256
SURPLICE-FEES, n. [surplice and fees.] Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties.
SURPLUS, n. [L. id., more.] 11256 11256
SURPLUSAGE, n. Surplus; as surplusage of grain or goods beyond what is wanted. 11256
SURPRISAL, n. surpri'zal. [See Surprise.] The act of surprising or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly; or the state of being taken unawares. 11256
SURPRISE, v.t. surpri'ze. [L. super, supra, and prendo, to take.] 11257
SURPRISE, n. The act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation. The fort was taken by surprise. 11257
SURPRISED, pp. Come upon or taken unawares; struck with something novel or unexpected. 11257
SURPRISING, ppr. Falling on or taking suddenly or unawares; striking with something novel; taking by a sudden or unexpected attack. 11257
SURPRISINGLY, adv. In a manner or degree that excites surprise. He exerted himself surprisingly to save the life of his companion. 11258
SURQUEDRY, n. [See Heed.] Overweening pride; arrogance. [Not in use.] 11258
SURREBUT, v.i. [sur and rebut.] In legal pleadings, to reply, as a plaintif, to a defendant's rebutter. 11258
SURREBUTTER, n. The plaintif's reply in pleading to a defendant's rebutter. 11258
SURREJOIN, v.i. [sur and rejoin.] In legal pleadings, to reply, as a plaintif to a defendant's rejoinder. 11258
SURREJOINDER, n. The answer of a plaintif to a defendant's rejoinder. 11258
SURRENDER, v.t. [L. sursum, and rendre, to render.] 11258
SURRENDER, v.i. To yield; to give up one's self into the power of another. The enemy seeing no way of escape, surrendered at the first summons. 11259
SURRENDER, n. The act of yielding or resigning one's person or the possession of something, into the power of another; as the surrender of a castle to an enemy; the surrender of a right or of claims. 11259
SURRENDERED, pp. Yielded or delivered to the power of another; given up; resigned.
SURRENDEREE, n. In law, a person to whom the lord grants surrendered land; the cestuy que use. 11259 11259
SURRENDERING, ppr. Yielding or giving up to the power of another; resigning. 11259

SURRENDEROR, n. The tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord.
SURRENDRY, n. A surrender. [Surrender is the most elegant and best authorized.] 11259
SURREPTION, n. [L. surreptus, surrepo; sub and repo, to creep.] 11259 11259
SURREPTITIOUS, a. [L. surreptitius, supra.] Done by stealth or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently; as a surreptitious passage in a manuscript. 11260
SURREPTITIOUSLY, adv. By stealth; without authority; fraudulently. 11260
SURROGATE, n. [L. surrogatus, surrogo, subrogo; sub and rogo, to propose. Rogo, to ask or propose, signifies primarily to reach, put or thrust forward; and subrogo is to put or set in the place of another.] In a general sense, a deputy; a delegate; a substitute; particularly, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor. In some of the United States, the judge of probate, of wills and testaments.
SURROGATE, v.t. To put in the place of another. [Little used.] 11260 11260
SURROGATION, n. The act of substituting one person in the place of another. [Little used.] 11260
SURROUND, v.t. [sur and round.] 11260
SURROUNDED, pp. Encompassed; inclosed; beset. 11260
SURROUNDING, ppr. Encompassing; inclosing; lying on all sides of. 11260
SURSOLID, n. [sur and solid, or surdesolid.] In mathematics, the fifth power of a number; or the product of the fourth multiplication of a number considered as the root. Thus 3x3=9, the square of 3, and 9x3=27, the third power or cube, and 27x3=81, the fourth power, and 81x3=243, which is the sursolid of 3. 11261
SURSOLID, a. Denoting the fifth power. 11261
SURTOUT, n. A man's coat to be worn over his other garments. 11261
SURTURBRAND — SWALLOW-FLY 11262
SURTURBRAND, n. Fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood; so called in Iceland. 11262
SURVENE, v.t. To supervene; to come as an addition; as a suppuration that survenes lethargies. [Little used.] 11262
SURVEY, v.t. [L. video, videre.] 11262
SURVEY, n. [formerly accented on the last syllable.] 11263
SURVEYED, pp. Viewed with attention; examined; measured. 11263
SURVEYING, ppr. Viewing with attention; examining particularly; measuring. 11263
SURVEYING, n. That branch of mathematics which teaches the art of measuring land. 11263
SURVEYOR, n. An overseer; one placed to superintend others. 11263
SURVEYOR-GENERAL, n. A principal surveyor; as the surveyor-general of the king's manors, or of woods and parks in England. In the United Stats, the chief surveyor of lands; as the surveyor-general of the United States, or of a particular state. 11264
SURVEYORSHIP, n. The office of a surveyor. 11264
SURVIEW, v.t. To survey. [Not in use.] 11264
SURVIEW, n. Survey. [Not in use.] 11264
SURVISE, v.t. To look over. [Not in use.] 11264
SURVIVAL, n. [See Survive.] A living beyond the life of another person, thing or event; an outliving. 11264
SURVIVANCE, n. Survivorship. [Little used.] 11264
SURVIVE, v.t. [L. supervivo.] 11264
SURVIVE, v.i. To remain alive. 11264
SURVIVENCY, n. A surviving; survivorship. 11265
SURVIVER, n. One that outlives another. [See Survivor.] 11265
SURVIVING, ppr. Outliving; living beyond the life of another, or beyond the time of some event. 11265
SURVIVOR, n. One who outlives another. 11265
SURVIVORSHIP, n. The state of outliving another. 11265
SUSCEPTIBILITY, n. [from susceptible.] The quality of admitting or receiving either something additional, or some change, affection or passion; as the susceptibility of color in a body; susceptibility of culture or refinement; susceptibility of love or desire, or of

impressions. 11265
SUSCEPTIBLE, a. [L. suscipio, to take; sub and capio.] 11265
SUSCEPTIBLENESS, n. Susceptibility, which see. 11266
SUSCEPTION, n. The act of taking. [But little used.] 11266
SUSCEPTIVE, a. Capable of admitting; readily admitting. Our natures are susceptive of errors. 11266
SUSCEPTIVITY, n. Capacity of admitting. [Little used.] 11266
SUSCEPTOR, n. [L.] One who undertakes; a godfather. 11266
SUSCIPIENCY, n. Reception; admission. 11266
SUSCIPIENT, a. Receiving; admitting. 11266
SUSCIPIENT, n. One who takes or admits; one that receives. 11266
SUSCITATE, v.t. [L. suscito; sub and cito.] To rouse; to excite; to call into life and action.
SUSCITATION, n. The act of raising or exciting. 11266 11266
SUSLIK, n. A spotted animal of the rat kind. A quadruped of the genus Arctomys, of a yellowish brown color, with small white spots; the earless marmot. 11266
SUSPECT, v.t. [L. suspectus, suspicio; sub and specio, to see or view.] 11266
SUSPECT, v.t. To imagine guilt. 11267
SUSPECT, a. Doubtful. [Not much used.] 11267
SUSPECT, n. Suspicion. 11267
SUSPECTABLE, a. That may be suspected. [Little used.] 11267
SUSPECTED, pp. Imagined without proof; mistrusted. 11267
SUSPECTEDLY, adv. So as to excite suspicion; so as to be suspected. 11267
SUSPECTEDNESS, n. State of being suspected or doubted. 11268
SUSPECTER, n. One who suspects. 11268
SUSPECTFUL, a. Apt to suspect or mistrust. 11268
SUSPECTING, ppr. Imagining without evidence; mistrusting upon slight grounds. 11268
SUSPECTLESS, a. Not suspecting; having no suspicion. 11268
SUSPEND, v.t. [L. suspendo; sub and pendo, to hang.] 11268
SUSPENDED, pp. Hung up; made to depend on; caused to cease for a time; delayed; held undermined; prevented from executing an office or enjoying a right. 11269
SUSPENDER, n. One that suspends. 11269
SUSPENDING, ppr. Hanging up; making to depend on; intermitting; causing to cease for a time; holding undermined; debarring from action or right. 11269
SUSPENSE, n. suspens'. [L. suspensus.] A state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision. A man's mind is in suspense, when it is balancing the weight of different arguments or considerations, or when it is uncertain respecting facts unknown, or events not in his own power. 11269
SUSPENSE, a. suspens'. Held from proceeding. [Little used.] 11269
SUSPENSIBILITY, n. The capacity of being suspended or sustained from sinking; as the suspensibility of indurated clay in water. 11270
SUSPENSIBLE, a. Capable of being suspended or held from sinking. 11270
SUSPENSION, n. [L. suspensio. See Suspend.] 11270
SUSPENSIVE, a. Doubtful. 11271
SUSPENSOR, n. In anatomy, a bandage to suspend the scrotum. 11271
SUSPENSORY, a. That suspends; suspending; as a suspensory muscle. 11271
SUSPENSORY, n. That which suspends or holds up; a truss. 11271
SUSPICABLE, a. [L. suspicor.] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion. [Not in use.]
SUSPICION, n. [L. suspicio. See Suspect.] The act of suspecting; the imagination 11271
of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all. Suspicion often proceeds from the apprehension of evil; it is the offspring or companion of jealousy. 11271
SUSPICIOUS, a. [L. suspiciosus.] Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof. 11272
SUSPICIOUSLY, adv. With suspicion. 11272
SUSPICIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being liable to suspicion, or liable to be suspected;

as the suspiciousness of a man's appearance, of his weapons or of his actions. 11272
SUSPIRAL, n. [L. suspiro, to breathe; sub and spiro.] 11272
SUSPIRATION, n. [L. suspiratio, suspiro, to sigh; sub and spiro, to breathe.] The act of sighing or fetching along and deep breath; a sigh. 11273
SUSPIRE, v.i. [supra.] To sigh; to fetch along deep breath; to breathe. [Little used.] 11273
SUSPIRED, pp. or a. Wished for; desired. [Not in use.] 11273
SUSTAIN, v.t. [L. sustineo; sub and teneo, to hold under.] 11273
SUSTAIN, n. That which upholds. [Not in use.] 11274
SUSTAINABLE, a. That may be sustained or maintained. The action is not sustainable.
SUSTAINED, pp. Borne; upheld; maintained; supported; subsisted; suffered. 11274 11274
SUSTAINER, n. He or that which sustains, upholds or suffers. 11274
SUSTAINING, ppr. Bearing; upholding; maintaining; suffering; subsisting. 11274
SUSTALTIC, a. [Gr.] Mournful; affecting; an epithet given to a species of music by the Greeks. 11274
SUSTENANCE, n. 11274
SUSTENTACLE, n. [L. sustentaculum.] Support. [Not in use.] 11274
SUSTENTATION, n. [L. sustentatio, sustento.] 11274
SUSURRATION, n. [L. susurratio; susurro, to whisper.] 11275
SUTILE, a. [L. sutilis, from suo, to sew.] 11275
SUTLER, n. A person who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions and liquors.
SUTLING, a. Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler. 11275 11275
SUTTEE, n. In the Sanscrit, or sacred language of the Hindoos, a female deity. 11275
SUTTLE, a. Suttle weight, in commerce, is when tret is allowed; neat weight. 11275
SUTURE, n. [L. sutura, from suo, to sew.] 11275
SUVERAN, a. [L. supernus, superus, super. The barbarous Norman word souvereign, seems to be formed of L. super and regnum; a strange blunder.] 11276
SUVERAN, n. A supreme lord or ruler; one who possesses the highest authority without control. Some kings are suverans in their dominions; the authority of others is limited. The Creator is the suveran of all that he has made.
SUVERANLY, adv. Supremely; in the highest degree. 11276 11276
SUVERANTY, n. Supreme power; supremacy; the possession of uncontrollable power. Absolute suveranty belongs only to God. 11276
SWAB, n. A mop for cleaning floors; on board of ships, a large mop or bunch or old rope yarn, used to clean the deck and cabin. 11276
SWAB, v.t. [supra.] To clean with mop; to wipe when wet or after washing; as, to swab the deck of a ship. 11276
SWABBER, n. One that uses a swab to clean a floor or deck; on board of ships of war, an inferior officer, whose business is to see that the ship is kept clean. 11277
SWAD, n. A pod, as of beans or peas. [Local.] 11277
SWADDLE, v.t. 11277
SWADDLE, n. Clothes bound tight around the body. 11277
SWADDLED, pp. Swathed; bound in tight clothes. 11277
SWADDLING, ppr. Swathing; binding in tight clothes. 11277
SWADDLING-BAND, SWADDLING-CLOTH, n. A band or cloth wrapper round an infant. Luke 2:7. 11277
SWAG, v.i. To sink down by its weight; to lean. 11277
SWAG-BELLIED, a. Having a prominent overhanging belly. 11277
SWAGE, v.t. [probably allied to swag and weak; from falling or throwing down.] To ease; to soften; to mitigate. 11277
SWAGGER, v.i. To bluster; to bully; to boast or brag noisily; to be tumultuously proud.
SWAGGERER, n. A blusterer; a bully; a boastful noisy fellow. 11278 11278
SWAGGERING, ppr. Blustering; boasting noisily. 11278
SWAGGING, ppr. Sinking or inclining. 11278
SWAGGY, a. [from swag.] Sinking, hanging or leaning by its weight. 11278
SWAIN, n. 11278
SWAINISH, a. Rustic. 11278

SWAINMOTE, SWEINMOTE, SWANIMOTE, n. [swain and mote, meeting.] In England, a court held before the verderors of the forest as judges, by the steward of the court, thrice every year; the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury. Its principal jurisdiction is to inquire into the oppressions and grievances committed by the officers of the forest. It receives and tries also presentments certified from the court of attachments against offenses in vert and venison. This court is incident to a forest, as a court of piepoudre is to a fair. 11278
SWALE, n. [probably from vale.] A local word in New England, signifying an interval or vale; a tract of low land. 11279
SWALE, v.i. To waste. [See Sweal.] 11279
SWALE, v.t. To dress a hog for bacon, by singeing or burning off his hair. [Local.] 11279
SWALLET, n. [See Well.] Among the tin miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. 11279
SWALLOW, n. A bird of the genus Hirundo, of many species, among which are the chimney swallow and the martin. 11279
SWALLOW-FISH, n. A sea fish of the genus Trigla, called in Cornwall, tub-fish; remarkable for the size of its gill-fins. It is called also the sapphirine gurnard. 11279
SWALLOW-FLY, n. The name of the chelidonius, a fly remarkable for its swift and long flight. 11279
SWALLOWS-TAIL — SWEET-SCENTED 11280
SWALLOW'S-TAIL, n. In joinery and carpentry, the same as dove-tail. 11280
SWALLOW-STONE, n. Chelidonius lapis, a stone which Pliny and other authors affirm to be found in the stomachs of young swallows. 11280
SWALLOW-TAIL, n. A plant, a species of willow. 11280
SWALLOW-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Asclepias; hirundinaria. It grows in the southern part of Europe, and is said to have been successfully used as a medicine, chiefly in dropsical cases. 11280
SWALLOW, v.t. 11280
SWALLOW, n. The gullet or oesophagus; the throat. 11281
SWALLOWED, pp. Taken into the stomach; absorbed; received without scruple; engrossed; wasted; exhausted. 11281
SWALLOWER, n. One who swallows; also, a glutton. 11281
SWALLOWING, ppr. Taking into the stomach; absorbing; ingulfing; receiving implicitly; engrossing; wasting; exhausting. 11281
SWALLOWING, n. The act of taking into the stomach or of absorbing; the act of receiving implicitly; the act of engrossing. 11281
SWAM, pret. of swim. 11281
SWAMP, n. Spungy land; low ground filled with water; soft wet ground. In New England, I believe this word is never applied to marsh, or the boggy land made by the overflowing of salt water, but always to low soft ground in the interior country; wet and spungy land, but not usually covered with water. This is the true meaning of the word. Swamps are often mowed. In England, the word is explained in books by boggy land, morassy or marshy ground. 11282
SWAMP, v.t. To plunge, whelm or sink in a swamp; to plunge into difficulties inextricable. 11282
SWAMPY, a. Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet and spungy; as swampy land.
SWAMP-ORE, n. In mineralogy, an ore of iron found in swamps and morasses; 11282 called also bog-ore, or indurated bog iron ore. Its color is a dark yellowish brown or gray; its fracture is earthy, and it contains so much phosphoric acid as to injure its tenacity.
SWAN, n. A large aquatic fowl of the genus Anas, of two varieties, the wild and the 11282 tame. The plumage is of a pure white color, and its long arching neck gives it a noble appearance. 11282
SWANG, n. A piece of low land or green sward, liable to be covered with water. [Local in England.] 11282
SWANSDOWN, n. A fine soft thick woolen cloth. 11282
SWANSKIN, n. [swan and skin.] A species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.

SWAP, adv. Hastily; at a snatch. [A low word and local.] 11282 11282
SWAP, v.t. To exchange; to barter; to swop. [See Swop.] [This word is not elegant, but common in colloquial language in America.] 11282
SWAPE, n. A pole supported by a fulcrum on which it turns, used for raising water from a well, for churning, etc. [This Bailey spells swipe, and in N. England it is pronounced sweep, as in well-sweep.] 11283
SWARD, n. 11283
SWARD, v.t. To produce sward; to cover with sward. 11283
SWARD-CUTTER, n. An instrument for cutting sward across the ridges. 11283
SWARDY, a. Covered with sward or grass; as swardy land. 11283
SWARE, old pret. of swear. We now use swore. 11283
SWARE, SCHWARE, n. A copper coin and money of account in Bremen, value one fifth of a groat, and 72 groats make a thaler, [dollar.] 11283
SWARM, n. sworm. [L. ferveo, and boiling is very expressive of the motions of a swarm of bees. See the Verb.] 11283
SWARM, v.i. sworm. 11284
SWARM, v.t. To crowd or throng. [Not in use.] 11284
SWART, SWARTH, a. swort, sworth. 11284
SWART, v.t. To make tawny. 11285
SWARTH, SWAIRTH, n. An apparition. [Not used in New England.] 11285
SWARTHILY, adv. [from swarthy.] Duskily; with a tawny hue. 11285
SWARTHINESS, n. Tawniness; a dusky or dark complexion. 11285
SWARTHY, a. [See Swart.] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny. In warm climates, the complexion of men is universally swarthy or black. The Moors, Spaniards and Italians are more swarthy than the French, Germans and English. 11285
SWARTINESS, n. A tawny color. 11285
SWARTISH, a. Somewhat dark or tawny. 11285
SWARTY, a. Swarthy; tawny. 11285
SWARVE, v.i. To swerve. [Not in use.] 11285
SWASH, n. An oval figure, whose moldings are oblique to the axis of the work. [A cant word.] 11285
SWASH, n. A blustering noise; a vaporing. [Not in use or vulgar.] 11286
SWASH, v.i. To bluster; to make a great noise; to vapor or brag. [Not in use.] 11286
SWASH, SWASHY, a. Soft, like fruit too ripe. [Local.] 11286
SWASH-BUCKLER, n. A sword-player; a bully or braggadocio. [Not in use.] 11286
SWASHER, n. One who makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms. [Not in use.]
SWAT, SWATE, v.i. To sweat. 11286 11286
SWATCH, n. A swath. [Not in use.] 11286
SWATH, n. swoth. 11286
SWATHE, v.t. To bind with a band, bandage or rollers; as, to swathe a child. 11286
SWAY, v.t. 11287
SWAY, v.i. To be drawn to one side by weight; to lean. A wall sways to the west. 11287
SWAY, n. The swing or sweep of a weapon. 11288
SWAYED, pp. Wielded; inclined to one side; ruled; governed; influenced; biased. 11288
SWAYING, ppr. Wielding; causing to lean; biasing; ruling. 11289
SWAYING, n. Swaying of the back, among beasts, is a kind of lumbago, caused by a fall or by being overloaded.
SWEAL, v.i. 11289 11289
SWEALING, ppr. Melting and wasting away. 11289
SWEAR, v.i. pret. swore. [Eng. veer; L. assevero.] 11289
SWEAR, v.t. To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; as, to swear on oath. [This seems to have been the primitive use of swear; that is, to affirm.] 11289
SWEARER, n. One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration. 11290
SWEARING, ppr. Affirming upon oath; uttering a declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of it. 11290
SWEARING, n. The act or practice of affirming on oath. Swearing in court is lawful. 11290

SWEAT, n. swet. [L. sudor.] 11290
SWEAT, v.i. swet. pret. and pp. sweat or sweated. Swot is obsolete. [L. sudo.] 11291
SWEAT, v.t. swet. To emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exsude. 11291
SWEATER, n. One that causes to sweat. 11291
SWEATINESS, n. The state of being sweaty or moist with sweat. 11291
SWEATING, ppr. Emitting moisture from the pores of the skin; throwing our moisture; exuding. 11291
SWEATING-BATH, n. A sudatory; a bath for exciting sensible perspiration or sweat; a hypocaust or stove. 11292
SWEATING-HOUSE, n. A house for sweating persons in sickness. 11292
SWEATING-IRON, n. A kind of knife or a piece of a sythe, used to scrape off sweat from horses. 11292
SWEATING-ROOM, n. A room for sweating persons. 11292
SWEATING-SICKNESS, n. A febril epidemic disease which prevailed in some countries of Europe, but particularly in England, in the 15th and 16th centuries. Its first appearance was in the army of the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII on his landing at Milford haven, in 1485. The invasion of the disease was sudden, and usually marked by a local affection producing the sensation of intense heat, afterwards diffusing itself over the whole body, and immediately followed by profuse sweating, which continued through the whole course of the disease or till death, which often happened in a few hours. 11292
SWEATY, a. Moist with sweat; as a sweaty skin; a sweaty garment. 11292
SWEDE, n. A native of Sweden. 11292
SWEDISH, a. Pertaining to Sweden. 11293
SWEDISH-TURNEP, n. The ruta baga, a hard sort of turnep, of two kinds, the white and the yellow. The latter is most valued. 11293
SWEEP, v.t. pret. and pp. swept. 11293
SWEEP, v.i. To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad or brushing the surface of any thing; as a sweeping rain; a sweeping flood. A fowl that flies near the surface of land or water, is said to sweep along near the surface. 11294
SWEEP, n. The act of sweeping. 11294
SWEEPER, n. One that sweeps. 11295
SWEEPING, ppr. Brushing over; rubbing with a broom or besom; cleaning with a broom or besom; brushing along; passing over; dragging over. 11295
SWEEPINGS, n. plu. Things collected by sweeping; rubbish. The sweepings of streets are often used as manure. 11295
SWEEP-NET, n. [sweep and net.] A large net for drawing over a large compass. 11295
SWEEPSTAKE, n. [sweep and stake.] A man that wins all; usually sweepstakes. 11295
SWEEPY, a. Passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once. 11295
SWEET, a. [L. suavis.] 11295
SWEET, n. Something pleasing or grateful to the mind; as the sweets of domestic life. 11296
SWEET-APPLE, n. [sweet and apple.] The Annona squamosa. 11297
SWEET-BREAD, n. [sweet and bread.] The pancreas of a calf. 11297
SWEET-BRIAR, n. [sweet and briar.] A shrubby plant of the genus Rosa, cultivated for its fragrant smell. 11297
SWEET-BROOM, n. [sweet and broom.] A plant. 11297
SWEET-CICELY, n. A plant of the genus Scandix. 11297
SWEET-CICTUS, n. A shrub, the gumcistus. 11297
SWEET-CORN, n. A variety of the maiz, of a sweet taste. 11297
SWEET-FLAG, n. A plant of the genus Acorus. 11297
SWEET-GUM, n. A tree of the genus Liquidambar. 11297
SWEET-JOHNS, n. A plant, a species of Dianthus. 11297
SWEET-MAUDLIN, n. A species of Achillea. 11297
SWEET-MARJORAM, n. A very fragrant plant, of the genus Origanum. 11297
SWEET-PEA, n. A pea cultivated for ornament, of the genus Lathyrus. 11297
SWEET-ROOT, n. The liquorice, or Glycyrrhiza. 11298

SWEET-RUSH, n. Another name of the sweet-flag, a species of Acorus. 11298
SWEEP-SOP, n. A name of the Annona squamosa. 11298
SWEET-SULTAN, n. A plant, a species of Centaurea. 11298
SWEET-WEED, n. A plant of the genus Capraria, and another of the genus Scoparia.
SWEET-WILLIAM, n. The name of several species of pink, of the genus Dianthus. 11298
SWEET-WILLOW, n. A plant, the Myrica gale, or Dutch myrtle. 11298 11298
SWEET-WOOD, n. A plant, a species of Laurus. 11298
SWEETEN, v.t. swee'tn. To make sweet; as, to sweeten tea or coffee. 11298
SWEETEN, v.i. swee'tn. To become sweet. 11299
SWEETENED, pp. Made sweet, mild or grateful. 11299
SWEETENER, n. He or that which sweetens; he that palliates; that which moderates acrimony. 11299
SWEETENING, ppr. Making sweet or grateful. 11299
SWEET-HEART, n. A lover or mistress. 11299
SWEETING, n. A sweet apple. 11299
SWEETISH, a. Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste. 11299
SWEETISHNESS, n. The quality of being sweetish. 11299
SWEETLY, adv. In a sweet manner; gratefully; agreeable. 11299
SWEETMEAT, n. [sweet and meat.] Fruit preserved with sugar; as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange peel, and the like. 11300
SWEETNESS, n. The quality of being sweet, in any of its senses; as gratefulness to the taste; or to the smell, fragrance; agreeableness to the ear, melody; as sweetness of the voice; sweetness of elocution. 11300
SWEET-SCENTED, a. [sweet and scent.] Having a sweet smell; fragrant. 11300
SWEET-SMELLING — SYCOPHANCY 11301
SWEET-SMELLING, a. [sweet and smell.] Having a sweet smell; fragrant. 11301
SWELL, v.i. pret. swelled; pp. swelled. Swollen is nearly obsolete. 11301
SWELL, v.t. To increase the size, bulk or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate or increase. Rains and dissolving snow swell the rivers in spring, and cause floods. Jordan is swelled by the snows of mount Libanus. 11302
SWELL, n. Extension of bulk. 11302
SWELLED, pp. Enlarged in bulk; inflated; tumefied. 11303
SWELLING, ppr. Growing or enlarging in its dimensions; growing tumid; inflating; growing tumid; inflating; growing or making louder. 11303
SWELLING, n. A tumor, or any morbid enlargement of the natural size; as a swelling on the hand or leg. 11303
SWELT, for swelled, is not in use. 11303
SWELT, v.i. To faint; to swoon. 11303
SWELT, v.t. To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint. [We now use swelter.] 11303
SWELTER, v.i. [from swelt.] To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat. 11303
SWELTER, v.t. To oppress with heat. 11303
SWELTERED, pp. Oppressed with heat. 11303
SWELTERING, ppr. Fainting or languishing with heat; oppressing with heat. 11303
SWELTRY, a. Suffocating with heat; oppressive with heat; sultry. [See Sultry, which is probably a contraction of sweltry.] 11304
SWEPT, pret. and pp. of sweep. 11304
SWERD, for sward, is not in use. 11304
SWERVE, v.i. swerv. 11304
SWERVING, ppr. Roving; wandering; deviating from any rule or standard; inclining; climbing or moving by winding and turning. 11304
SWERVING, n. The act of wandering; deviation from any rule, law, duty or standard. 11304
SWIFT, a. 11305
SWIFT, n. The current of a stream. [Little used.] 11305
SWIFTER, n. In a ship, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets, while men are turning it; also, a rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and defend her sides from the impulse of other boats. Swifters also are two shrouds fixed

on the starboard and larboard sides of the lower masts, above all the other shrouds, to give the masts additional security. 11305

SWIFTER, v.t. To stretch, as shrouds by tackles. 11306

SWIFTLY, adv. Fleetly; rapidly; with celerity; with quick motion or velocity. 11306

SWIFTNESS, n. Speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity. Swiftness is a word of general import, applicable to every kind of motion, and to every thing that moves; as the swiftness of a bird; the swiftness of a stream; swiftness of descent in a falling body; swiftness of thought, etc. 11306

SWIG, v.t. or i. To drink by large draughts; to suck greedily. 11306

SWIG, n. A large draught. [Vulgar.] 11306

SWIG, v.t. To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string. [Local.] 11306

SWILL, v.t. 11306

SWILL, n. Large draughts of liquor; or drink taken in excessive quantities. 11306

SWILLED, pp. Swallowed grossly in large quantities. 11307

SWILLER, n. One who drinks voraciously. 11307

SWILLING, ppr. Swallowing excessive quantities of liquors. 11307

SWILLINGS, n. Swill. 11307

SWIM, v.i. 11307

SWIM, v.t. To pass or move on; as, to swim a stream. Deer are known to swim rivers and sounds. 11308

SWIMM, n. The bladder of fishes, by which they are said to be supported in water. 11308

SWIMMER, n. One that swims. 11308

SWIMMING, ppr. Floating on a fluid; moving on a fluid; having a waving or reeling motion; overflowing; abounding. 11308

SWIMMING, n. The act or art of moving on the water by means of the limbs; a floating. 11308

SWIMMINGLY, adv. Smoothly; without obstruction; with great success. [Not elegant.]

SWINDLE, v.t. To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice; as, to swindle a man out of his property. 11308 11308

SWINDLED, pp. Grossly cheated and defrauded. 11309

SWINDLER, n. A cheat; a rogue; one who defrauds grossly, or one who makes a practice of defrauding others by imposition or deliberate artifice. 11309

SWINE, n. sing. and plu. A hog, a quadruped of the genus Sus, which furnishes man with a large portion of his most nourishing food. The fat or lard of this animal enters into various dishes in cookery. The swine is a heavy, stupid animal, and delights to wallow in the mire. 11309

SWINE-BREAD, n. A kind of plant, truffle. 11309

SWINE-CASE, SWINE-COAT, SWINE-CRUE, n. A hog sty; a pen for swine. [Local.]

SWINE-GRASS, n. [L. centinodia, knot grass.] A plant. 11309 11309

SWINEHERD, n. [swine and herd.] A keeper of swing. 11309

SWINE-OAT, n. [swine and oat.] A kind of oats, cultivated for the use of pigs, as in Cornwall; the Avena nuda of botanists. 11309

SWINE-PIPE, n. [swine and pipe.] A bird, the red-wing. [Local.] 11309

SWINE-POCKS, SWINE-POX, n. The chicken-pocks. A variety of the chicken-pocks, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid; the water pox. 11309

SWINE'S-CRESS, n. A species of cress, of the genus Cochlearia. 11309

SWINE-STONE, n. [swine and stone.] A name given to those kinds of limestone which, when rubbed, emit a fetid odor, resembling that of naphtha combined with sulphurated hydrogen. 11309

SWINE-STY, n. A sty or pen for swine. 11309

SWINE-THISTLE, n. A plant, the sow thistle. 11310

SWING, v.i. pret. and pp. swung. 11310

SWING, v.t. To make to play loosely; to cause to wave or vibrate; as a body suspended in the air. 11310

SWING, n. A waving or vibratory motion; oscillation; as the swing of a pendulum. 11310

SWING-BRIDGE, n. [swing and bridge.] A bridge that may be moved by swinging; used on canals. 11311

SWINGE, v.t. swinj. 11311

SWINGE, n. swinj. A sway; a swing; the sweep of any thing in motion [Not in use.] 11311
SWINGE-BUCKLER, n. swingj-buckler. A bully; one who pretends to feats of arms. [Not in use.] 11311
SWINGER, n. One who swings; one who hurls. 11311
SWINGING, ppr. of swing. Waving; vibrating; brandishing. 11311
SWINGING, n. The act of swinging; an exercise for health or pleasure. 11312
SWINGING, ppr. of swinge. Beating soundly. 11312
SWINGINGLY, adv. Vastly; hugely. [Vulgar.] 11312
SWINGLE, v.i. [from swing.] To dangle; to wave hanging. 11312
SWINGLE, v.t. To beat; to clean flax by beating it with a wooden instrument resembling a large knife, and called in New England a swingling knife. Flax is first broke and then swingled. 11312
SWINGLE, n. In wire-works, a wooden spoke fixed to the barrel that draws the wire; also, a crank. 11312
SWINGLED, pp. Beat and cleaned by a swingling knife. 11312
SWINGLE-TREE, n. A whiffle-tree or whipple-tree. 11312
SWINGLING, ppr. Beating and cleaning, as flax. 11312
SWINGLING-KNIFE, SWINGLE, n. A wooden instrument like a large knife, about two feet long, with one thin edge, used for cleaning flax of the shives. 11312
SWINGLING-TOW, n. The coarse part of flax, separated from the finer by swingling and hatcheling. 11312
SWING-TREE, n. [swing and tree.] The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened. In America, it is often or generally called the whiffle-tree, or whipple-tree. 11312
SWING-WHEEL, n. [swing and wheel.] In a time piece, the wheel which drives the pendulum. In a watch, or balance clock, it is called the crown-wheel. 11312
SWINISH, a. [from swine.] Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal; as a swinish drunkard or sot; swinish gluttony. 11313
SWINK, v.i. To labor; to toil; to drudge. 11313
SWINK, v.t. To overlabor. 11313
SWINK, n. Labor; toil; drudgery. 11313
SWINKER, n. A laborer; a plowman. 11313
SWIPE, n. A swape or sweep, which see. 11313
SWIPPER, a. Nimble; quick. [Not in use.] 11313
SWISS, n. A native of Switzerland or Swisserland. 11313
SWITCH, n. A small flexible twig or rod. 11313
SWITCH, v.t. To strike with a small twig or rod; to beat; to lash. 11313
SWITCH, v.i. To walk with a jerk. 11313
SWIVEL, n. swiv'l. 11313
SWIVEL, v.i. swiv'l. To turn on a staple, pin or pivot. 11314
SWIVEL-HOOK, n. A hook that turns in the end of an iron block strap, for the ready taking the turns out of a tackle. 11314
SWOB, n. A mop. [See Swab.] 11314
SWOB, v.t. To clean or wipe with a swob. [See Swab.] 11314
SWOBBER, n. One who swabs or cleans with a mop. [See Swabber.] 11314
SWOLLEN, SWOLN, pp. of swell; irregular and obsolescent. The regular participle, swelled, is to be preferred. 11314
SWOM, old pret. of swim, is obsolete. We now use swum and swam. 11314
SWOON, v.i. To faint; to sink into a fainting fit, in which there is a suspension of the apparent vital functions and mental powers. 11314
SWOON, n. A fainting fit; lipothymy; syncope. 11314
SWOONING, ppr. Fainting away. 11314
SWOONING, n. The act of fainting; syncope. 11314
SWOOP, v.t. [This is probably from sweep, or the same root.] 11314
SWOOP, v.i. To pass with pomp. 11315
SWOOP, n. A falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey. 11315
SWOP, v.t. To exchange; to barter; to give one commodity for another. [See Swap. This is a common word, but not in elegant use.] 11315
SWORD, n. 11315

SWORD-BEARER, n. [sword and bear.] An officer in the city of London, who carries a sword as an emblem of justice before the lord mayor when he goes abroad. 11316
SWORD-BELT, n. [sword and belt.] A belt by which a sword is suspended and borne by the side. 11316
SWORD-BLADE, n. [sword and blade.] The blade or cutting part of a sword. 11316
SWORDED, a. Girded with a sword. 11316
SWORDER, n. A soldier; a cut-throat. [Not in use.] 11316
SWORD-FIGHT, n. [sword and fight.] Fencing; a combat or trial of skill with swords. 11316
SWORD-FISH, n. [sword and fish.] A genus of fishes called in ichthyology, xiphias; so named from the nose, snout or upper jaw, which is shaped like a sword. 11316
SWORD-GRASS, n. [sword and grass.] A kind of sedge, glader; the sweet rush, a species of Acorus. 11316
SWORD-KNOT, n. [sword and knot.] A ribin tied to the hilt of a sword. 11316
SWORD-LAW, n. [sword and law.] Violence; government by force. 11316
SWORD-MAN, n. [sword and man.] A soldier; a fighting man. 11316
SWORD-PLAYER, n. [sword and player.] A fencer; a gladiator; one who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword. 11316
SWORD-SHAPED, a. [sword and shape.] Ensiform; shaped like a sword; as a sword-shaped leaf. 11317
SWORE, pret. of swear. 11317
SWORN, pp. of swear. The officers of government are sworn to a faithful discharge of their duty. 11317
SWOUND, v.i. To swoon. [Not in use.] 11317
SWUM, pret. and pp. of swim. 11317
SWUNG, pret. and pp. of swing. 11317
SYB, SIB, a. Related by blood. 11317
SYBARITIC, SYBARITICAL, a. [from Sybaritoe, inhabitants of Sybaris, in Italy, who were proverbially voluptuous.] Luxurious; wanton. 11317
SYCAMINE. [See Sycamore.] 11317
SYCAMORE, n. [Gr. a fig.] A species of fig-tree. The name is also given to the Acer majus, [A. pseudo-platanus,] a species of maple. 11317
SYCAMORE-MOTH, n. A large and beautiful moth or night butterfly; so called because its caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the sycamore. 11318
SYCITE, n. [Gr. fig.] Fig-stone; a name which some authors give to nodules of flint or pebbles which resemble a fig. 11318
SYCOPHANCY, n. [infra.] Originally, information of the clandestine exportation of figs; hence, mean talebearing; obsequious flattery; servility. 11318
SYCOPHANT — SYNTHETIC 11319
SYCOPHANT, n. [Gr. a fig, and to discover.] Originally, an informer against those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law, etc. Hence in time it came to signify a talebearer or informer, in general; hence, a parasite; a mean flatterer; especially a flatterer of princes and great men; hence, a deceiver; an impostor. Its most general use is in the sense of an obsequious flatterer or parasite. 11319
SYCOPHANT, SYCOPHANTIZE, v.t. To play the sycophant; to flatter meanly and officiously; to inform or tell tales for gaining favor. 11319
SYCOPHANTIC, a. Talebearing; more generally, obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favor by mean adulation. 11319
SYCOPHANTRY, n. Mean and officious talebearing or adulation. 11319
SYDNEAN, SYDNEIAN, a. Denoting a species of white earth brought from Sidney cove in South Wales. 11319
SYENITE. [See Sienite.] 11319
SYKE, n. A small brook or rill in low ground. [Local.] 11319
SYLLABIC, SYLLABICAL, a. [from syllable.] Pertaining to a syllable or syllables; as syllabic accent. 11319

SYLLABICALLY, adv. In a syllabic manner. 11319
SYLLABICATION, n. The act of forming syllables; the act or method of dividing words into syllables. 11319
SYLLABLE, n. [L. syllaba; Gr. to comprehend, and to take.] 11320
SYLLABLE, v.t. To utter; to articulate. [Not used.] 11320
SYLLABUB, n. A compound drink made of wine and milk; a different orthography of sillabub. 11320
SYLLABUS, n. [L. from the same source as syllable.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse. 11321
SYLLEPSIS, n. [Gr. See Syllable.] 11321
SYLLOGISM, n. [L. syllogismus; Gr. with, and to speak; to think.] 11321
SYLLOGISTIC, SYLLOGISTICAL, a. Pertaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms; as syllogistic arguments or reasoning. 11321
SYLLOGISTICALLY, adv. In the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms; as, to reason or prove syllogistically. 11321
SYLLOGIZATION, n. A reasoning by syllogisms. 11322
SYLLOGIZE, v.i. To reason by syllogisms. 11322
SYLLOGIZER, n. One who reasons by syllogisms. 11322
SYLLOGIZING, ppr. Reasoning by syllogisms. 11322
SYLPH, n. [Gr. a moth, a beetle.] An imaginary being inhabiting the air. 11322
SYLVA, n. [L. a wood or forest.] In poetry, a poetical piece composed in a start or kind of transport. 11322
SYLVAN. [See Silvan.] 11322
SYLVAN, n. A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes perhaps, a rustic. 11322
SYLVANITE, n. Native tellurium, a metallic substance recently discovered. 11322
SYMBAL. [See Cymbal.] 11322
SYMBOL, n. [L. symbolum; Gr. with, and to throw; to compare.] 11322
SYMBOLIC, SYMBOLICAL, a. Representative; exhibiting or expressing by resemblance or signs; as, the figure of an eye is symbolical of sight and knowledge. The ancients had their symbolical mysteries. 11323
SYMBOLICALLY, adv. By representation or resemblance of properties; by signs; typically. Courage is symbolically represented by a lion. 11323
SYMBOLISM, n. Among chimists, consent of parts. 11323
SYMBOLIZATION, n. [See Symbolize.] The act of symbolizing; resemblance in properties. 11323
SYMBOLIZE, v.i. To have a resemblance of qualities or properties. 11324
SYMBOLIZE, v.t. To make to agree in properties. 11324
SYMBOLIZING, ppr. Representing by some properties in common; making to agree or resemble in properties. 11324
SYMMETRAL, a. [from symmetry.] Commensurable. 11324
SYMMETRIAN, SYMMETRIST, n. [from symmetry.] One eminently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts. 11324
SYMMETRICAL, a. [from symmetry.] Proportional in its parts; having its parts in due proportion, as to dimensions; as a symmetrical body or building. 11324
SYMMETRICALLY, adv. With due proportion of parts. 11324
SYMMETRIZE, v.t. To make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry. 11324
SYMMETRY, n. [Gr. with, together, and to measure.] A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; adaptation of the dimensions of the several parts of a thing to each other; or the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole. Symmetry arises from the proportion which the Greeks call analogy, which is the relation of conformity of all the parts to a certain measure; as the symmetry of a building or an animal body. 11324
SYMPATHETIC, SYMPATHETICAL, a. [See Sympathy.] 11325
SYMPATHETICALLY, adv. With sympathy or common feeling; inconsequence of

sympathy; by communication from something else. 11326
SYMPATHIZE, v.i. 11326
SYMPATHY, n. [Gr. with, and passion.] 11326
SYMPHONIOUS, a. [from symphony.] Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious. 11327
SYMPHONY, n. [L. symphonia; Gr. with, and voice.] 11327
SYMPHYSIS, n. [Gr. together, and to grow.] 11328
SYMPOSIAC, a. sympo'ziac. [Gr. a drinking together; together, and to drink.] Pertaining to compotations and merry-making; happening where company is drinking together; as symposiac meetings. 11328
SYMPOSIAC, n. A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet. 11328
SYMPOSIUM, n. sympo'zium. [supra.] A drinking together; a merry feast. 11328
SYMPTOM, n. [Gr. a falling or accident, to fall.] 11328
SYMPTOMATIC, SYMPTOMATICAL, a. Pertaining to symptoms; happening in concurrence with something; indicating the existence of something else. 11329
SYMPTOMATICALLY, adv. By means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms. 11329
SYMPTOMATOLOGY, n. [Gr. discourse.] The doctrine of symptoms; that part of the science of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases. 11329
SYNAGOGICAL, a. [from synagogue.] Pertaining to a synagogue. 11329
SYNAGOGUE, n. syn'agog. [Gr. together, and to drive; properly an assembly.] 11329
SYNAGRIS, n. A fish caught in the Archipelago, resembling the dentex. It has a sharp back, and is reckoned a species of Sparus. 11329
SYNALEPHA, n. [Gr.] In grammar, a contraction of syllables by suppressing some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong; as ill' ego for ille ego. 11330
SYNARCHY, n. [Gr.] Joint rule or sovereignty. 11330
SYNARESIS, SYNARESY, n. [Gr.] Contraction; the shortening of a word by the omission of a letter, as ne'er for never. 11330
SYNARTHROSIS, n. [Gr. with, and to articulate.] Union of bones without motion; close union; as in sutures, symphysis and the like. 11330
SYNAXIS, n. [Gr. to congregate.] A congregation; also, a term formerly used for the Lord's supper. 11330
SYNCHONDROSIS, n. [Gr. cartilage.] The connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle. 11330
SYNCHRONAL, a. [Gr. with, and time.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous. 11330
SYNCHRONAL, n. [supra.] That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time. 11330
SYNCHRONICAL, a. [See Synchronism.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.
SYNCHRONISM, n. [Gr. with, and time.] Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness. 11330
11330
SYNCHRONIZE, v.i. [supra.] To agree in time; to be simultaneous. 11330
SYNCHRONOUS, a. Happening at the same time; simultaneous. 11330
SYNCHRONOUSLY, adv. [supra.] At the same time. 11330
SYNCOPATE, v.t. [See Syncope.] To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle. 11330
SYNCOPATED, pp. Contracted by the loss of a letter from the middle of the word. 11331
SYNCOPATION, n. The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters or a syllable from the middle. 11331
SYNCOPE, SYNCOPY, n. [Gr. to cut off.] 11331
SYNCOPIST, n. One who contracts words. 11331
SYNCOPIZE, v.t. To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable. 11332
SYNDIC, n. [L. syndicus; Gr. with, and justice.] An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate entrusted with the affairs of a city or community. In Geneva, the syndic is the chief magistrate. Almost all the companies in Paris, the university, etc., have their syndics. The university of Cambridge has it

syndics. 11332
SYNDICATE, n. In some countries on the European continent, a council; a branch of government. 11332
SYNDICATE, v.t. To judge, or to censure. 11332
SYNDROME, SYNDROMY, n. [Gr. a running together.] 11332
SYNECDOCHE, SYNECDOCHY, n. [Gr. to take.] In rhetoric, a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole; as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, etc. 11332
SYNECDOCHICAL, a. Expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. 11332
SYNGENESE, n. [Gr. with, and generation, origin.] In botany, a plant whose stamens are united in a cylindrical form by the anthers. 11332
SYNGENESIAN, a. Pertaining to the class syngenesia. 11332
SYNNEUROSIS, n. [Gr. a nerve.] In anatomy, the connection of parts by means of ligaments, as in the movable joints. 11332
SYNODAL, n. Anciently, a pecuniary rent, paid to the bishop or archdeacon at the time of his Easter visitation, by every parish priest; a procuration. 11333
SYNODAL, SYNODIC, SYNODICAL, a. Pertaining to a synod; transacted in a synod; as synodical proceedings or forms; a synodical epistle. 11333
SYNODICALLY, adv. By the authority of a synod. 11334
SYNOMOSY, n. [Gr. with, and to swear.] Sworn brotherhood; a society in ancient Greece nearly resembling a modern political club. 11334
SYNONYM, n. [Gr. with, and name.] A name, noun or other word having the same signification as another, is its synonym. Two words containing the same idea are synonyms. 11334
SYNONYMA, n. plu. Words having the same signification. But synonyms is a regular English word. 11334
SYNONYMAL, a. Synonymous. [Not in use.] 11334
SYNONYMIST, n. Among botanists, a person who collects the different names or synonyms of plants, and reduces them to one another. 11334
SYNONYMIZE, v.t. To express the same meaning in different words. 11334
SYNONYMOUS, a. Expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea. We rarely find two words precisely synonymous. Wave and billow are sometimes synonymous, but not always. When we speak of the large rolling swell of the sea, we may call it a wave or a billow; but when we speak of the small swell of a pond, we may call it a wave, but we may not call it a billow. 11334
SYNONYMOUSLY, adv. In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning. Two words may be used synonymously in some cases and not in others. 11334
SYNONYMY, n. The quality of expressing the same meaning by different words. 11334
SYNOPSIS, n. [Gr. with, and view.] A general view, or a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole or the principal parts in a general view. 11335
SYNOPTIC, SYNOPTICAL, a. Affording a general view of the whole, or of the principal parts of a thing; as a synoptic table. 11335
SYNOPTICALLY, adv. In such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass. 11335
SYNOVIA, SYNOVY, n. In anatomy, the fluid secreted into the cavities of joints, for the purpose of lubricating them. 11335
SYNOVIAL, a. [supra.] Pertaining to synovia; secreting a lubricating fluid; as the synovial membrane; synovial gland. 11335
SYNTACTIC, SYNTACTICAL, a. [See Syntax.] Pertaining to syntax, or the construction of sentences. 11335
SYNTACTICALLY, adv. In conformity to syntax. 11335
SYNTAX, n. [L. syntaxis; Gr. together, and to put.] 11335
SYNTHESIS, n. [Gr. to put or set.] 11336
SYNTHETIC, SYNTHETICAL, a. Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis or composition; as the synthetic method of reasoning, as opposed to the analytical. 11336

SYNTHETICALLY, adv. By synthesis; by composition. 11337
SYNTHETIZE, v.t. To unite in regular structure. [Not much used.] 11337
SYNTONIC, a. [Gr. with, and tone.] In music, sharp; intense. 11337
SYPHILIS. [See Siphilis.] 11337
SYPHON, n. [Gr.] A tube or pipe. More correctly siphon, which see. 11337
SYRIAC, n. The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country. 11337
SYRIAC, a. [from Syria.] Pertaining to Syria, or its language; as the Syriac version of the Pentateuch; Syriac Bible.
SYRIACISM, n. A Syrian idiom. 11337 11337
SYRIAN, a. Pertaining to Syria. 11337
SYRIANISM, n. A Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity in the Syrian language. 11337
SYRIASM, n. The same as syrianism. 11337
SYRINGA, n. [Gr. a pipe.] A genus of plants, the lilac. 11337
SYRINGE, n. syr'inj. [supra.] An instrument for injecting liquids into animal bodies, into wounds, etc.; or an instrument in the form of a pump, serving to imbibe any fluid, and then to expel it with force. 11337
SYRINGE, v.t. To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe. 11337
SYRINGOTOMY, n. [Gr. a pipe, and to cut.] The operation of cutting for the fistula. 11338
SYRTIS, n. [L.] A quicksand. [Not English.] 11338
SYRUP. [See Sirup.] 11338
SYSTASIS, n. [Gr.] The consistence of a thing; constitution. [Little used.] 11338
SYSTEM, n. [L. systema; Gr. to set.] 11338
SYSTEMATICICAL, a. Pertaining to system; consisting in system, methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to each other, and to the design of the whole; as a systematic arrangement of plants or animals; a systematic course of study. 11338
SYSTEMATICALLY, adv. In the form of a system; methodically. 11338
SYSTEMATIST, n. One who forms a system, or reduces to system. 11338
SYSTEMIZATION, n. [from systemize.] The act or operation of systemizing; the reduction of things to system or regular method. 11339
SYSTEMIZE, v.t. To reduce to system or regular method; as, to systemize the principles of moral philosophy; to systemize plants or fossils. 11339
SYSTEMIZED, pp. Reduced to system or method. 11339
SYSTEMIZER, n. One who reduces things to system. 11339
SYSTEMIZING, ppr. Reducing to system or due method. 11339
SYSTEM-MAKER, n. One who forms a system. 11339
SYSTEM-MONGER, n. One given to the forming of systems. 11339
SYSTOLE, SYSTOLY, n. [Gr. to contract; to send.] 11339
SYSTYLE, n. [Gr. with or together, and a column.] In architecture, the manner of placing columns, where the place between the two shafts consists of two diameters or four modules. 11339
SYTHE, n. [Heb. an ax.] 11339
SYTHE, v.t. To mow. [Not in use.] 11340
SYTHED, a. Armed with sythes, as a chariot. 11340
SYTHEMAN, n. One who uses a sythe; a mower. 11340
SYZYGY, n. [Gr. to join.] The conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies. On the phenomena and circumstances of the syzygies, depends a great part of the lunar theory. 11340

T 11341

T is the twentieth letter of the English Alphabet, and a close consonant. It represents a close joining of the end of the tongue to the root of the upper teeth, as may be perceived by the syllables at, et, ot, ut, in attempting to pronounce which, the voice is completely

intercepted. It is therefore numbered among the mutes, or close articulations, and it differs from d chiefly in its closeness; for in pronouncing ad, ed, we perceive the voice is not so suddenly and entirely intercepted, as in pronouncing at and et. T by itself has one sound only, as in take, turn, bat, bolt, smite, bitter. So we are accustomed to speak; but in reality, t can be hardly said to have any sound at all. Its use, like that of all mute articulations, is to modify the manner of uttering the vocal sound which precedes or follows it. 11341

T, as an abbreviation, stands for theologia; as, S.T.D. sanctoe theologioe doctor, doctor of divinity. In ancient monuments and writings, "T" is an abbreviature, which stands for Titus, Titius or Tullius. As a numeral, "T", among the Latins, stood for 160, and with a dash over the top, for 160,000. 11341

TABARD, n. A short gown; a herald's coat. [Not used in the U. States.] 11342

TABARDER, n. One who wears a tabard. 11342

TABASHEER, n. A persian word signifying a concretion found in the joints of the bamboo, said by Dr. Russel to be the juice of the plant thickened and hardened; by others, to be pure silex. It is highly valued in the E. Indies as a medicine, for the cure of bilious vomitings, bloody flux, piles, etc. 11342

TABBIED, pp. Watered; made wavy. 11342

TABBY, a. [See the Noun.] Brinded; brindled; diversified in color; as a tabby cat. 11342

TABBY, n. 11342

TABBY, v.t. To water or cause to look wavy; as, to tabby silk, mohair, ribin, etc. This is done by a calendar without water. 11342

TABBYING, n. The passing of stuffs under a calendar to give them a wavy appearance.

TABEFACTION, n. [L. tabeo, to waste, and facio, to make. See Tabefy.] A wasting 11342
away; a gradual losing of flesh by disease. 11342

TABEFY, v.i. [Heb. to pine] To consume; to waste gradually; to lose flesh. [Little used.]

TABERD. [See Tabard.] 11343 11343

TABERNACLE, n. [L. tabernaculum, a tent, from taberna, a shop or shed, from tabula, a board; or rather from its root. See Table.] 11343

TABERNACLE, v.i. To dwell; to reside for a time; to be housed; as we say, Christ tabernacled in the flesh. 11343

TABERNACULAR, a. Latticed. 11343

TABID, a. [L. tabidus, from tabeo, to waste.] Wasted by disease; consumptive. 11343

TABIDNESS, n. State of being wasted by disease; consumptiveness. 11344

TABLATURE, n. [from table.] Painting on walls and ceilings; a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design. 11344

TABLE, n. [L. tabula.] 11344

TABLE, v.i. To board; to diet or live at the table of another. Nebuchadnezzar tabled with the beasts. 11347

TABLE, v.t. To form into a table or catalogue; as, to table fines. In England, the chirographer tables the fines of every county, and fixes a copy in some open place of the court. 11347

TABLE-BED, n. [table and bed.] A bed in the form of a table. 11347

TABLE-BEER, n. [table and beer.] Beer for the table, or for common use; small beer.

TABLE-BOOK, n. [table and book.] A book on which any thing is engraved or 11347
written without ink. 11347

TABLE-CLOTH, n. [table and cloth.] A cloth for covering a table, particularly for spreading on a table before the dishes are set for meals. 11347

TABLED, pp. Formed into a table. 11347

TABLE-LAND, n. [table and land.] Elevated flat land. 11347

TABLE-MAN, n. [table and man.] A man at draughts; a piece of wood. 11348

TABLER, n. One who boards. 11348

TABLES, n. plu. A board used for backgammon. 11348

TABLET, n. A small table or flat surface. 11348

TABLE-TALK, n. [table and talk.] Conversation at table or at meals. 11348

TABLING, ppr. Boarding; forming into a table; letting one timber into another by scores.

TABLING, n. A forming into tables; a setting down in order. 11348 11348

TABOO, n. In the isles of the Pacific, a word denoting prohibition or religious interdict, which is of great force among the inhabitants. 11349

TABOO, v.t. To forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach or use; as, to taboo the ground set apart as a

sanctuary for criminals. Tabooed ground is held sacred and inviolable. 11349
TABOR, n. [Eng. tap.] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife. 11349
TABOR, TABER, v.i. To strike lightly and frequently. 11349
TABORER, n. One who beats the tabor. 11349
TABORET, n. [from tabor.] A small tabor. 11349
TABORIN, n. A tabor; a small drum. 11349
TABRERE, n. A taborer. 11349
TABRET, n. [See Tabor.] A tabor. 1 Samuel 18:6. 11349
TABULAR, a. [L. tabularis, from tabula, table.] 11349
TABULATE, v.t. To reduce to tables or synopses. 11350
TABULATED, pp. Having a flat or square flat surface; as a tabulated diamond. 11350
TACAMAHACA, TACAMAHAC, n. A tree of a sweet fragrance, planted in gardens as an ornament. It is of the genus Populus, [P. balsamifera.] 11350
TACE, from L. taceo, a term used in Italian music, directing to be silent. 11350
TACET, in music, is used when a vocal or instrumental part is to be silent during a whole movement. 11350
TACH, TACHE, n. [See Tack.] Something used for taking hold or holding; a catch; a loop; a button. It is found in Scripture, but I believe is not now used in discourse or writing. Exodus 26:6, 11. 11350
TACHYGRAPHY, n. [Gr. quick, and to write.] The art or practice of quick writing. [We now use stenography, and shorthand writing.] 11351
TACIT, a. [L. tacitus, from taceo, to be silent, that is, to stop, or to close. See Tack.] Silent; implied, but not expressed. tacit consent is consent by silence, or not interposing an objection. So we say, a tacit agreement or covenant of men to live under a particular government, when no objection or opposition is made; a tacit surrender of a part of our natural rights; a tacit reproach, etc. 11351
TACITLY, adv. Silently; by implication; without words; as, he tacitly assented. 11351
TACITURN, a. [L. taciturnus.] Habitually silent; not free to converse; not apt to talk or speak. 11351
TACITURNITY, n. [L. taciturnitas, from taceo, to be silent.] 11351
TACK, v.t. [Gr. to set, place, ordain.] 11351
TACK, TACHE, n. A spot. [Not used.] 11351
TACK, n. A small nail. 11352
TACK, v.i. To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other.
TACK, n. In rural economy, a shelf on which cheese is dried. [Local.] 11352
TACKER, n. One who tacks or makes an addition. 11352
TACKET, n. A small nail. 11352
TACKING, ppr. Changing a ship's course. 11352
TACKLE, n. 11352
TACKLE, v.t. To harness; as, to tackle a horse into a gig, sleigh, coach or wagon. [A legitimate and common use of the word in America.] 11353
TACKLED, pp. Harnessed; seized. 11353
TACKLING, ppr. Harnessing; putting on harness; seizing; falling on. 11353
TACKLING, n. Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, etc. 11353
TACKSMAN, n. One who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee. [Local.] 11354
TACT, n. [L. tactus, from tango, [for tago,] to touch.] 11354
TACTIC, TACTICAL, a. [See Tactics.] Pertaining to the art of military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, etc. 11354
TACTICIAN, n. [See Tactics.] One versed in tactics. 11354
TACTICS, n. [Gr. to set, to appoint. See Tack.] 11354
TACTILE, TACTIL, a. [L. tactilis, from tango, to touch.] Tangible; susceptible of touch; that may be felt; as tactile sweets; tactile qualities. 11354
TACTILITY, n. Tangibleness; perceptibility of touch. 11354
TACTION, n. [L. tactio, tango, to touch.] The act of touching; touch. 11354

TADORNA, n. A name of the shel-drake, vulpanser, or borough-duck. 11355
TAD-POLE, n. [L. pullus, young.] A frog in its first state from the spawn; a porwiggle.
TAFELSPATH, n. A lamellar mineral of a yellowish grey or rose white, forming 11355
masses of prisms interlaced in the gang, chiefly lime and silex. 11355
TAFFEREL, n. The upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work. 11355
TAFFETA, n. A fine smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkable gloss. Taffetas are of all colors. 11355
TAG, n. [L. digitus.] 11355
TAG, v.t. To fit with a point; as, to tag lace. 11355
TAG, n. A play in which the person gains who tags, that is, touches another. This was a common sport among boys in Connecticut formerly, and it may be still. The word is inserted here for the sake of the evidence it affords of the affinity of languages, and of the original orthography of the Latin tango, to touch, which was tago. This vulgar tag is the same word; the primitive word retained by the common people. It is used also as a verb, to tag. [See Touch.] 11356
TAG-SORE, n. A disease in sheep. 11356
TAG-TAIL, n. [tag and tail.] A worm which has its tail of another color. 11356
TAIL, n. 11356
TAIL, n. In law, an estate in tail is a limited fee; an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded. Estates tail are general or special; general, where lands and tenements are given to one, and to the heirs of his body begotten; special, where the gift is restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, as to his heirs by a particular woman names. [See Entail.] 11357
TAIL, v.t. To pull by the tail. 11357
TAILAGE, TALLIAGE, n. Literally, a share; hence, a tax or toll. 11357
TAILED, a. Having a tail. 11357
TAILINGS, n. plu. [from tail.] The lighter parts of grain blown to one end of the heap in winnowing. [Local.] 11357
TAILOR, n. One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments. 11357
TAILOR, v.i. To practice making men's clothes. 11357
TAILORESS, n. a female who makes garments for men. 11358
TAILORING, n. The business of a tailor. 11358
TAINT, v.t. [L. tingo; Gr. to dye, literally to dip, primarily to thrust, the sense of L. tango; and n not being radical, the real word is tego or tago, coinciding with Eng. duck; hence its sense in extinguo. See Dye, Attaint and Tinge.] 11358
TAINT, v.i. To be infected or corrupted; to be touched with something corrupting. 11358
TAINT, n. Tincture; stain. 11359
TAINTED, pp. Impregnated with something noxious, disagreeable to the senses or poisonous; infected; corrupted; stained. 11359
TAINTFREE, a. [taint and free.] Free from taint or guilt. 11359
TAINTING, ppr. Impregnating with something foul or poisonous; infecting; corrupting; staining. 11359
TAINTLESS, a. Free from taint or infection; pure. 11359
TAINTURE, n. [L. tinctura.] Taint; tinge; defilement; stain; spot. [Not much used.] 11359
TAJACU, TAJASSU, n. The peccary or Mexican hog. 11359
TAKE, v.t. pret. took; pp. taken. [L. doceo. This word seems to be allied to think, for we say, I think a thing to be so, or I take it to be so. It seems also to be allied to Sax. teogan, to draw, to tug, L. duco; for we say, to take a likeness, and to draw a likeness. We use taking also for engaging, attracting. We say, a child takes to his mother or nurse, and a man takes to drink; which seem to include attaching and holding. We observe that take and teach are radically the same word.] 11359
TAKE, v.i. To move or direct the course; to resort to, or to attach one's self; to betake one's self. The fox being hard pressed took to the hedge. My friend has left his music and taken to books. 11370
TAKEN, ta'kn. pp. of take. Received; caught; apprehended; captivated, etc. 11371
TAKER, n. One that takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends. 11371
TAKING, ppr. Receiving; catching; getting possession; apprehending. 11372
TAKING, n. The act of gaining possession; a seizing; seizure; apprehension. 11372

TAKINGNESS, n. The quality of pleasing. 11372
TALAPOIN, n. In Siam, a priest, or one devoted to religion; also, a species of monkey.
TALBOT, n. A sort of dog, noted for his quick scent and eager pursuit of game. 11372
[The figure of a dog is said to be borne in the arms of the Talbot family.] 11372
TALCK, TALC, n. A species of magnesian earth, consisting of broad flat smooth lamins or plates, unctuous to the touch, of a shining luster, translucent, and often transparent. By the action of fire, the lamins open a little, the fragment swells, and the extremities are with difficulty fused into a white enamel. When rubbed with resin, talck acquires positive electricity. Its prevailing colors are white, apple-green and yellow. 11372
TALCKITE, n. A species of talck of a loose form. 11372
TALCKOUS, a. Talcky. [But talcous or talckous is ill formed.] 11372
TALCKY, a. Like talck; consisting of talck; as a talcky feel; a talcky substance. 11373
TALE, n. [See Tell.] A story; a narrative; the rehearsal of a series of events or adventures, commonly some trifling incidents; or a fictitious narrative; as the tale of a tub. Marmontel's tales; idle tales. Luke 24:11. 11373
TALE, v.i. To tell stories. 11373
TALEBEARER, n. [tale and bear.] A person who officiously tells tales; one who impertinently communicates intelligence or anecdotes, and makes mischief in society by his officiousness. 11374
TALEBEARING, a. Officiously communicating information. 11374
TALEBEARING, n. The act of informing officiously; communication of secrets maliciously. 11374
TALEFUL, a. Abounding with stories. 11374
TALENT, n. [L. talentum; Gr. to bear, allied to L. tollo. The word is said to have originally signified a balance or scales.] 11374
TALENTED, a. Furnished with talents; possessing skill or talents. 11375
TALES — TAP-HOUSE 11376
TALES, n. [L. talis, plu. tales.] In law, tales de circumstantibus, spectators in court, from whom the sheriff is to select men to supply any defect of jurors who are impaneled, but who may not appear, or may be challenged. 11376
TALETELLER, n. One who tells tales or stories. 11376
TALISMAN, n. 11376
TALISMANIC, a. Magical; having the properties of a talisman or preservative against evils by secret influence. 11376
TALK, v.i. tauk. 11376
TALK, n. tauk. Familiar converse; mutual discourse; that which is uttered by one person in familiar conversation, or the mutual converse of two or more. 11377
TALK, a mineral. [See Talck.] 11378
TALKATIVE, a. tauk'ativ. Given to much talking; full of prate; loquacious; garrulous. One of the faults of old age is to be talkative. 11378
TALKATIVENESS, n. tauk'ativness. Loquacity; garrulity; the practice or habit of speaking much in conversation. 11378
TALKER, n. tauk'er. One who talks; also, a loquacious person, male or female; a prattler.
TALKING, ppr. tauk'ing. Conversing; speaking in familiar conversation. Matthew 11378
17:3. 11378
TALKING, n. tauk'ing. The act of conversing familiarly; as foolish talking. Ephesians 5:4. 11378
TALL, a. [Eng. dally; L. tollo.] 11378
TALLAGE, TALLIAGE, n. Anciently, a certain rate or tax paid by barons, knights and inferior tenants, towards the public expenses. When it was paid out of knight's fees, it was called scutage; when by cities and burghs, talliage; when upon lands not held by military tenure, hidage. 11379
TALLAGE, v.t. To lay an impost. 11379
TALLNESS, n. Highth of stature. [See Tall.] 11379
TALLOW, n. A sort of animal fat, particularly that which is obtained from animals of the sheep and ox kinds. We speak of the tallow of an ox or cow, or of sheep. This substance grows chiefly about the kidneys and on the intestines. The fat of swine we never call

tallow, but lard or suet. I see in English books, mention is made of the tallow of hogs, [See Cyclopedia, article Tallow;] but in America I never heard the word thus applied. It may be applied to the fat of goats and deer. The fat of bears we call bear's grease. Tallow is applied to various uses, but chiefly to the manufacture of candles. 11379
TALLOW, v.t. To grease or smear with tallow. 11379
TALLOW-CANDLE, n. A candle made of tallow. 11379
TALLOW-CHANDLER, n. One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell tallow candles. 11379
TALLOWED, pp. Greased or smeared with tallow. 11379
TALLOWER, n. An animal disposed to form tallow internally. 11380
TALLOW-FACED, a. Having a sickly complexion; pale. 11380
TALLOWING, ppr. Greasing with tallow. 11380
TALLOWING, n. The act, practice or art of causing animals to gather tallow; or the property in animals of forming tallow internally; a term in agriculture. 11380
TALLOWISH, a. Having the properties or nature of tallow. 11380
TALLOWY, a. Greasy, having the qualities of tallow. 11380
TALLY, n. 11380
TALLY, v.t. To score with correspondent notches; to fit; to suit; to make to correspond. 11380
TALLY, v.i. To be fitted; to suit; to correspond. 11381
TALLY, adv. Stoutly; with spirit. 11381
TALLYING, ppr. Fitting to each other; making to correspond. 11381
TALLYMAN, n. [tally and man.] One who sells for weekly payment. 11381
TALMUD, n. The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions and explanations; or the book that contains them. The Talmud contains the laws, and a compilation of expositions of duties imposed on the people, either in Scripture, by tradition, or by authority of their doctors, or by custom. It consists of two parts, the Mischna, and the Gemara; the former being the written law, the latter a collection of traditions and comments of Jewish doctors. 11381
TALMUDIC, TALMUDICAL, a. Pertaining to the Talmud; contained in the Talmud; as Talmudic fables. 11381
TALMUDIST, n. One versed in the Talmud. 11381
TALMUDISTIC, a. Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling the Talmud. 11381
TALON, n. 11382
TALUS, n. [L. talus, the ankle.] In anatomy, the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg. 11382
TAMABLE, a. [from tame.] That may be tamed; capable of being reclaimed from wildness or savage ferociousness; that may be subdued. 11382
TAMABLENESS, n. The quality of being tamable. 11382
TAMARIN, n. A small monkey of South America, with large ears; the great eared monkey, (Simia midas.) 11382
TAMARIND, n. A tree, a native of the East Indies, and of Arabia and Egypt. It is cultivated in both the Indies for the sake of its shade and for its cooling, grateful acid fruit, the pulp of which, mixed with boiled sugar, is imported into northern countries. The stem of the tree is lofty, large, and crowned with wide spreading branches; the flowers are in simple clusters, terminating the short lateral branches. 11382
TAMARINDS, n. plu. The preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp. 11382
TAMARISK, n. A tree or shrub of the genus Tamarix, of several species. 11382
TAMBAC, n. A mixture of gold and copper, which the people value more highly than gold itself. 11383
TAMBOR, n. 11383
TAMBOR, v.t. To embroider with a tambor. 11383
TAMBORIN, n. 11383
TAME, a. 11383
TAME, v.t. [L. domo; Heb. to be silent, dumb.] 11384
TAMED, pp. Reclaimed from wildness; domesticated; made gentle; subdued. 11384

TAMELESS, a. Wild; untamed; untamable. [Not much used.] 11384
TAMELY, adv. With unresisting submission; meanly; servilely; without manifesting spirit; as, to submit tamely to oppression; to bear reproach tamely. 11384
TAMENESS, n. The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication. 11384
TAMER, n. One that tames or subdues; one that reclaims from wildness. 11384
TAMING, ppr. Reclaiming from a wild state; civilizing; subduing. 11384
TAMINY, TAMMY, n. A woolen stuff. 11385
TAMKIN, n. A stopper. [See Tampion.] 11385
TAMPER, v.i. To meddle; to be busy; to try little experiments;, as to tamper with a disease. 11385
TAMPERING, ppr. Meddling; dealing; practicing secretly. 11385
TAMPERING, n. The act of meddling or practicing secretly. 11385
TAMPING, n. [allied probably to tame, dam, stem, stamp, etc.] 11385
TAMPION, TOMPION, n. The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood. 11385
TAMPOE, n. A fruit of the East Indies, somewhat resembling an apple. It is eaten by the natives, and called sometimes mangoustan, though a different fruit and less agreeable to the taste. 11385
TAMTAM, n. A large flat drum used by the Hindoos. 11386
TAN, v.t. 11386
TAN, n. The bark of the oak, etc. bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides. It bears this name before and after it has been used. Tan, after being used in tanning, is used in gardening for making hotbeds; and it is also made into cakes and used as fuel. 11386
TAN-BED, n. [tan and bed.] In gardening, a bed made of tan; a bark bed. 11386
TAN-PIT, n. [tan and pit.] A bark pit; a vat in which hides are laid in tan. 11386
TAN-SPUD, n. [tan and spud.] An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [Local.] 11386
TAN-STOVE, n. [tan and stove.] A hot house with a bark bed. 11386
TAN-VAT, n. [tan and vat.] A vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan. 11386
TANG, n. [Gr. rancor; rancid.] 11386
TANG, v.i. To ring with. [Not in use.] 11387
TANGENT, n. [L. tangens, touching. See Touch.] 11387
TANGIBILITY, n. [from tangible.] The quality of being perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling. 11387
TANGIBLE, a. [from L. tango, to touch.] 11387
TANGLE, v.t. 11387
TANGLE, v.i. To be entangled or united confusedly. 11388
TANGLE, n. A knot of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged; as hair or yarn in tangled. 11388
TANIST, n. [Gr. a lord, to be powerful or able; L. teneo.] 11388
TANISTRY, n. In Ireland, a tenure of lands by which the proprietor had only a life estate, and to this he was admitted by election. The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the oldest or most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families. 11388
TANK, n. A large bason or cistern; a reservoir of water. 11388
TANKARD, n. A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel, with a cover. 11388
TANKARD-TURNEP, n. A sort of turnep that stands high above the ground. 11388
TANLING, n. One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun. 11389
TANNED, pp. [from tan.] converted into leather. [See Tan.] 11389
TANNER, n. One whose occupation is to tan hides, or convert them into leather by the use of tan. 11389
TANNERY, n. The house and apparatus for tanning. 11389
TANNIERS, n. A variety of the arum esculentum, an esculent root. 11389
TANNIN, n. The chimical name of that astringent substance contained in vegetables,

particularly in the bark of the oak and chestnut, and in gall-nut; the substance used to change raw hides into leather. 11389
TANNING, ppr. Converting raw hides into leather. 11389
TANREC, n. A quadruped of the Indies, larger than a rat. 11389
TANSY, n. s as z. [L. tanacetum.] A plant of the genus Tanacetum, of many species. It is extremely bitter to the taste, and used for medicinal and culinary purposes. 11389
TANT, n. A small spider with two eyes and eight long legs, and of an elegant scarlet color.
TANTALISM, n. [See Tantalize.] The punishment of Tantalus, a teasing or 11389
tormenting by the hope or near approach of good which is not attainable. 11389
TANTALITE, n. The ore of tantalum or columbium, a newly discovered metal. It is an iron black color, sometimes with a tinge of blue. It is imbedded in angular pieces, from the size of a pea to that of a hazel-nut. 11389
TANTALIZATION, n. The act of tantalizing. 11390
TANTALIZE, v.t. [from Tantalus, in fable, who was condemned for his crimes to perpetual hunger and thirst, with food and water near him which he could not reach.] 11390
TANTALIZED, pp. Teased or tormented by the disappointment of the hope of good. 11390
TANTALIZER, n. One that tantalizes. 11390
TANTALIZING, ppr. Teasing or tormenting by presenting to the view some unattainable good. 11390
TANTALUM, n. Columbium, the metal obtained from tantalite, newly discovered. 11390
TANTAMOUNT, a. [L. tantus, so much, and amount.] Equal; equivalent in value or signification; as a sum tantamount to all our expenses. Silence is sometimes tantamount to consent. 11390
TANTIVY, adv. [L. tanta vi.] To ride tantivy, is to ride with great speed. 11390
TANTLING, n. [See Tantalize.] One seized with the hope of pleasure unattainable. 11390
TAP, v.t. To strike with something small, or to strike a very gentle blow; to touch gently; as, to tap one with the hand; to tap one on the shoulder with a cane. 11391
TAP, v.i. To strike a gentle blow. He tapped at the door. 11391
TAP, v.t. 11391
TAP, n. A gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing. 11391
TAPE, n. A narrow fillet or band; a narrow piece of woven work, used for strings and the like; as curtains tied with tape. 11391
TAPER, n. A small wax candle; a small lighted wax candle, or a small light. 11391
TAPER, a. [supposed to be from the form of a taper.] 11391
TAPER, v.i. To diminish or become gradually smaller towards one end; as, a sugar loaf tapers towards a point.
TAPER, v.t. To make gradually smaller in diameter. 11392 11391
TAPERING, ppr. Making gradually smaller. 11392
TAPERNESS, n. The state of being taper. 11392
TAPESTRY, n. [L. tapes, tapestry.] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, landscapes, etc.
TAPET, n. [supra.] Worked or figured stuff. 11392 11392
TAPETI, n. An American animal of the hare kind. 11392
TAPE-WORM, n. [tape and worm.] A worm bred in the human intestines or bowels. The body is jointed, and each joint has its mouth. 11392
TAP-HOUSE, n. [tap and house.] A house where liquors are retailed. 11392
TAPIR — TAURIFORM 11393
TAPIR, n. A quadruped of S. America, about 6 feet long and 3 1/2 high, resembling a hog in shape, with a short movable proboscis. It frequents the water, like the hippopotamus.
TAPIS, n. Tapestry. Upon the tapis, under consideration, or on the table. 11393 11393
TAPPED, pp. Broached; opened. 11393
TAPPING, ppr. Broaching; opening for the discharge of a fluid. 11393
TAP-ROOT, n. [tap and root.] The main root of a plant, which penetrates the earth directly downwards to a considerable depth. 11393
TAPSTER, n. One whose business is to draw ale or other liquor. 11393

TAR, n. [Eng. tare, in commerce.] 11393
T`AR, v.t. To smear with tar; as, to tar ropes. 11393
TARABE, n. A large parrot with a red head. 11393
TARANTULA, n. A species of spider, the Aranea tarantula, so called, it is said, from Tarentum in Apulia, where this animal is mostly found; a venomous insect, whose bite gives name to a new disease, called tarantismus. This is said to be cured by music. 11394
TARANTULATE, v.t. To excite or govern emotions by music. 11394
TARAQUIRA, n. A species of American lizard. 11394
TARDATION, n. [L. tardo. See Tardy.] The act of retarding or delaying. [Not used. We use for this, retardation.] 11394
TARDIGRADE, TARDIGRADOUS, a. [L. tardigradus; tardus, slow, and gradus, step.]
T`ARDIGRADE, n. The tardigrades are a genus of edentate quadrupeds, including the genus Bradypus or sloth. 11394 11394
TARDILY, adv. [from tardy.] Slowly; with slow pace or motion. 11394
TARDINESS, n. [from tardy.] Slowness; or the slowness of motion or pace. 11394
TARDITY, n. [L. tarditas.] Slowness; tardiness. [Not used.] 11394
TARDY, a. [L. tardus.] 11394
T`ARDY, v.i. To delay. [Not in use.] 11395
TARDY-GAITED, a. [tardy and gait.] Slow-paced; having a slow step or pace. 11395
TARE, n. [I know not the origin of this word. See the next word.] 11395
TARE, n. 11395
TARE, v.t. To ascertain or mark the amount of tare. 11396
TARE, old pret. of tear. WE now use tore. 11396
TARED, pp. Having the tare ascertained and marked. 11396
TARGE, for target, is obsolete. 11396
TARGET, n. 11396
TARGETED, a. Furnished or armed with a target. 11396
TARGETEER, n. One armed with a target. 11396
TARGUM, n. A translation or paraphrase of the sacred Scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialect. Of these the Targum of Jonathan, and that of Onkelos, are held in most esteem by the Jews. 11396
TARGUMIST, n. The writer of a Targum. 11396
TARIF, n. 11396
TARIF, v.t. To make a list of duties on goods. 11397
TARIN, n. A bird of the genus Fringilla, kept in cages for its beauty and fine notes; the citrinella. 11397
TARING, ppr. Ascertaining or marking the amount of tare. 11397
TARN, n. A bog, a marsh; a fen. 11397
TARNISH, v.t. 11397
T`ARNISH, v.i. To lose luster; to become dull; as, polished substances of gilding will tarnish in the course of time. Metals tarnish by oxydation. 11397
TARNISHED, pp. Sullied; having lost its brightness by oxydation, or by some alteration induced by exposure to air, dust and the like. 11397
TARNISHING, pp. Sullying; losing brightness. 11397
TARPAULIN, n. [from tar.] A piece of canvas well daubed with tar, and used to cover the hatchways of a ship to prevent rain or water from entering the hold. 11398
TARRACE, TARRASS, TERRASS, TRASS, n. A volcanic earth, resembling puzzolana, used as a cement; or a coarse sort of plaster or mortar, durable in water, and used to line cisterns and other reservoirs of water. The Dutch tarrass is made of a soft rock stone found near Collen, on the lower part of the Rhine. It is burnt like lime, and reduced to powder in mills. It is of a grayish color. 11398
TARRAGON, n. A plant of the genus Artemisia, (A. dracunculus,) celebrated for perfuming vinegar in France. 11398
TARRED, pp. Smeared with tar. 11398
TARRIANCE, n. [from tarry.] A tarrying; delay; lateness. [Not in use.] 11398

TARRIER, n. A dog. [See Terrier.] 11398
TARRING, ppr. Smearing with tar. 11398
TARROCK, n. A sea fowl of the genus Larus or gull kind, the L. tridactylus. It is of the size of the common pigeon, and is remarkable for having no hind toe, but in lieu of it a small protuberance. 11398
TARRY, v.i. [L. taurus, a bull.] 11398
TARRY, v.t. To wait for. 11399
TARRY, a. [from tar.] Consisting of tar, or like tar. 11399
TARRYING, ppr. Staying; delaying. 11399
TARRYING, n. Delay. Psalm 40:17. 11399
TARSEL, n. A kind of hawk. 11399
TARSUS, n. That part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the instep. 11399
TART, a. 11399
T`ART, n. [L. tortus, twisted; and this may be the primary sense of tar, acid, sharp, and hence this noun, something acid or made of acid fruit.] A species of pie or pastry, consisting of fruit baked on paste. 11400
TARTAN, n. A small coasting vessel with one mast and a bowsprit, and the principal sail, which is very large, extended by a lateen-yard. 11400
TARTAR, n. 11400
T`ARTAR, n. [L. Tartarus.] Hell. [Not in use.] 11400
TARTAREAN, TARAREOUS, a. Hellish; pertaining to Tartarus. 11400
TARTAREOUS, a. Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties.
TARTARIC, TARAREAN, a. Pertaining to Tartary, in Asia. 11400 11400
TARTARIN, n. [from tartar.] Fixed vegetable alkali or potash. 11400
TARTARINATED, a. Combined with tartarin. 11400
TARTARIZE, v.t. To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar. 11400
TARTARIZED, pp. Impregnated with tartar; refined by tartar. 11401
TARTARIZING, ppr. Impregnating with tartar; refining by means of the salt of tartar. 11401
TARTAROUS, a. Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities. 11401
TARTARUM, n. A preparation of tartar, called petrified tartar. 11401
TARTISH, a. [from tart.] Somewhat tart. 11401
TARTLY, adv. Sharply; with acidity. 11401
TARTNESS, n. Acidity; sharpness to the taste; as the tartness of wine or fruit. 11401
TARTRATEARTRITE, n. [from tartar.] A salt formed by the combination of tartarous or tartaric acid with a base; as tartrite of potash; tartrite of soda. 11401
TARTUFFISH, a. Precise; formal. [Not in use.] 11401
TAR-WATER, n. [tar and water.] A cold infusion of tar, used as a medicine. 11401
TASK, n. 11401
T`ASK, v.t. 11402
TASKED, pp. Required to perform something. 11402
TASKER, n. One that imposes a task. 11402
TASKING, ppr. Imposing a task on; requiring to perform. 11402
TASKMASTER, n. [task and master.] One who imposes a task, or burdens with labor. Sinful propensities and appetites are men's most unrelenting taskmasters. They condemn us to unceasing drudgery, and reward us with pain, remorse and poverty. Next to our sinful propensities, fashion is the most oppressive taskmaster. 11402
TASSEL, n. 11402
TASSELED, a. Furnished or adorned with tassels; as the tasseled horn. 11403
TASSES, n. plu. Armor for the thighs; appendages to the ancient corslet, consisting of skirts of iron that covered the thighs. They were fastened to the cuirass with hooks. 11403
TASTABLE, a. [from taste.] That may be tasted; savory; relishing. 11403
TASTE, v.t. 11403
TASTE, v.i. To try by the mouth; to eat or drink; or to eat or drink a little only; as, to taste of each kind of wine.
TASTE, n. The act of tasting; gustation. 11405 11404
TASTED, pp. Perceived by the organs of taste; experienced. 11406

TASTEFUL, a. Having a high relish; savory; as tasteful herbs. 11406
TASTEFULLY, adv. With good taste. 11406
TASTELESS, a. Having no taste; insipid; as tasteless fruit. 11406
TASTELESSNESS, n. Want of taste or relish; insipidness; as the tastelessness of fruit.
TASTER, n. One who tastes. 11406 11406
TASTILY, adv. With good taste. 11407
TASTING, ppr. Perceiving by the tongue. 11407
TASTING, n. The art of perceiving by the tongue. 11407
TASTY, a. Having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence; applied to persons; as a tasty lady. 11407
TATTER, v.t. To rend or tear into rags. [Not used except in the participle.] 11407
TATTER, n. A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing; chiefly used in the plural, tatters. 11407
TATTERDEMALION, n. A ragged fellow. 11407
TATTERED, pp. or a. Rent; torn; hanging in rags; as a tattered garment. 11407
TATTLE, v.i. 11407
TATTLE, n. Prate, idle talk or chat; trifling talk. 11408
TATTLER, n. One who tattles; an idle talker; one that tells tales. 11408
TATTLING, ppr. Talking idly; telling tales. 11408
TATTOO, n. [Eng. tap.] A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to retreat, or to repair to their quarters in garrison, or to their tents in camp. 11408
TATTOO, v.t. [In the South Sea isles.] To prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with a black substance, forming lines and figures upon the body. In some isles, the inhabitants tattoo the face, in others only the body. The same practice exists among other rude nations. 11408
TATTOO, n. Figures on the body made by punctures and stains in lines and figures. 11408
TATTOOED, pp. Marked by stained lines and figures on the body. 11408
TATTOOING, ppr. Marking with various figures by stained lines. 11408
TAU, n. The toad fish of Carolina, a species of Gadus. (G. tau.) 11408
TAUGHT, a. taut. [from the root of tight.] Stretched; not slack. 11408
TAUGHT, pret. and pp. of teach. pron. taut. [L. doctus.] 11409
TAUNT, v.t. 11409
T`AUNT, n. Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective. 11409
TAUNTED, pp. Upbraided with sarcastic or severe words. 11409
TAUNTER, n. One who taunts, reproaches or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections. 11409
TAUNTING, ppr. Treating with severe reflections; upbraiding. 11409
TAUNTINGLY, adv. With bitter and sarcastic words; insultingly; scoffingly. 11409
TAURICORNOUS, a. [L. taurus, a bull, and cornu, horn.] 11409
TAURIFORM, a. [L. taurus, a bull, and form.] 11409
TAURUS — TELEGRAPHIC 11410
TAURUS, n. [L.] The bull; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the second in order, or that next to Aries. This constellation, according to the British catalogue, contains 141 stars. 11410
TAUTOLOGIC, TAUTOLOGICAL, a. [See Tautology.] Repeating the same thing; having the same signification; as a tautological expression or phrase. 11410
TAUTOLOGIST, n. One who uses different words or phrases in succession to express the same sense. 11410
TAUTOLOGIZE, v.i. To repeat the same thing in different words. 11410
TAUTOLOGY, n. [Gr. the same, and word or expression.] 11410
TAVERN, n. [L. taberna; tab, the root of table, a board.] 11410
TAVERNER, TAVERN-KEEPER, n. One who keeps a tavern. In the United States, one who is licensed to sell liquors to be drank in his house, and to entertain travelers and lodgers, together with the horses or oxen composing their teams. Taverners are by law to be provided with suitable beds for their guests, and with fodder for horses and cattle.
TAVERN-HAUNTER, n. [tavern and haunt.] One who frequents taverns; one who spends his time and substance in tippling in taverns. 11411 11411

TAVERNING, n. A feasting at taverns. 11411
TAVERN-MAN, n. [tavern and man.] The keeper of a tavern. [Not in use.] 11411
TAW, v.t. To dress white leather or alum leather; to dress and prepare skins in white, as the skins of sheep, lambs, goats and kids, for gloves and the like. 11411
TAW, n. A marble to be played with. 11411
TAWDRILY, adv. In a tawdry manner. 11411
TAWDRINESS, n. [from tawdry.] Tinsel in dress; excessive finery; ostentatious finery without elegance. 11411
TAWDRY, a. Very fine and showy in colors without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace; as a tawdry dress; tawdry feathers; tawdry colors. 11411
TAWDRY, n. A slight ornament. 11412
TAWED, pp. Dressed and made white, as leather. 11412
TAWER, n. A dresser of white leather. 11412
TAWING, ppr. Dressing, as white leather. 11412
TAWING, n. The art and operation of preparing skins and forming them into white leather. 11412
TAWNY, a. Of a yellowish dark color, like things tanned, or persons who are sun-burnt; as a tawny Moor or Spaniard; the tawny sons of Numidia; the tawny lion. 11412
TAX, n. [L. taxo, to tax.] 11412
TAX, v.t. [L. taxo.] 11413
TAXABLE, a. That may be taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes; as taxable estate. By the laws of some states, polls are taxable after the age of seventy. 11413
TAXATION, n. [L. taxatio.] A taxing; the act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects of a state by government, or on the members of a corporation or company by the proper authority. Taxation is probably the most difficult subject of legislation. 11413
TAXED, pp. Rated; assessed; accused. 11414
TAXER, n. One who taxes. 11414
TAXIARCH, n. [Gr. order, and chief.] An Athenian military officer commanding a taxis or battalion. 11414
TAXIDERMY, n. [Gr. order, and skin.] The art of preparing and preserving specimens of animals. 11414
TAXING, ppr. Imposing a tax; assessing, as a bill of cost; accusing. 11414
TAXING, n. The act of laying a tax; taxation. Luke 2:2. 11414
TAXONOMY, n. [Gr. order, and law.] Classification; a term used by a French author to denote the classification of plants. 11414
TEA, n. 11414
TEA-BOARD, n. [tea and board.] A board to put tea furniture on. 11415
TEA-CANISTER, n. [tea and canister.] A canister or box in which tea is kept. 11415
TEA-CUP, n. [tea and cup.] A small cup in which tea is drank. 11415
TEA-DRINKER, n. [tea and drinker.] One who drinks much tea. 11415
TEA-PLANT, n. The tea-tree. 11415
TEA-POT, n. [tea and pot.] A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups. 11415
TEA-SAUCER, n. [tea and saucer.] A small saucer in which a tea-cup is set. 11415
TEA-SPOON, n. [tea and spoon.] A small spoon used in drinking tea and coffee. 11415
TEA-TABLE, n. [tea and table.] A table on which tea furniture is set, or at which tea is drank. 11415
TEA-TREE, n. [tea and tree.] The tree or plant that produces the leaves which are imported and called tea. The generic name given to it by Linne, is thea. It is a native of China, Japan and Tonquin, but has recently been introduced into S. America. 11415
TEACH, v.t. pret. and pp. taught. [L. doceo; dico, dicto, and both these and the Gr. to show, may be of one family; all implying sending, passing, communicating, or rather leading, drawing.] 11415
TEACH, v.i. To practice giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor. 11417
TEACH, n. In sugar works, the last boiler. 11417
TEACHABLE, a. That may be taught; apt to learn; also, readily receiving instruction;

docile. 11417
TEACHABLENESS, n. The quality of being capable of receiving instruction; more generally, a willingness or readiness to be informed and instructed; docility; aptness to learn. 11417
TEACHER, n. One who teaches or instructs. 11417
TEACHING, ppr. Instructing; informing. 11417
TEACHING, n. The act or business of instructing. 11417
TEAD, TEDE, n. [L. toeda.] A torch; a flambeau. [Not in use.] 11418
TEAGUE, n. teeg. An Irishman; in contempt. 11418
TEAK, TEEK, n. A tree of the East Indies, which furnishes an abundance of ship timber. The generic name given to it by Linne, is Tectona. 11418
TEAL, n. An aquatic fowl of the genus Anas, the smallest of the duck kind. 11418
TEAM, n. 11418
TEAMSTER, n. [team and ster.] One who drives a team. 11418
TEAM-WORK, n. [team and work.] Work done by a team, as distinguished from personal labor. 11418
TEAR, n. 11418
TEAR, v.t. [L. tero.] 11419
TEAR, v.i. To rave; to rage; to rant; to move and act with turbulent violence; as a mad bull. 11420
TEAR, n. A rent; a fissure. [Little used.] 11420
TEARER, n. One who tears or rends any thing. 11420
TEAR-FALLING, a. [tear and fall.] Shedding tears; tender; as tear-falling pity. 11420
TEARFUL, a. [tear and full.] Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears; as tearful eyes. 11420
TEARING, ppr. [from tear, to rend.] Rending; pulling apart; lacerating; violent; raging.
TEARLESS, a. Shedding no tears; without tears; unfeeling. 11420 11420
TEASE, v.t. s as z. 11420
TEASED, pp. Carded. 11421
TEASEL, n. tee'zl. A plant of the genus Dipsacus, one kind of which bears a large burr which is used for raising a nap on woolen cloth. Hence, 11421
TEASELER, n. One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth. 11421
TEASER, n. One that teases or vexes. 11421
TEASING, ppr. Combing; carding; scratching for the purpose of raising a nap; vexing with importunity. 11421
TEAT, TIT, n. The projecting part of the female breast; the dug of a beast; the pap of a woman; the nipple. It consists of an elastic erectile substance, embracing the lactiferous ducts, which terminate on its surface, and thus serves to convey milk to the young of animals. 11421
TEATHE, n. The soil or fertility left on lands by feeding them. [Local.] 11421
TEATHE, v.t. To feed and enrich by live stock. [Local.] 11421
TECHILY, adv. [from techy, so written for touchy.] 11421
TECHINESS, n. Peevishness; fretfulness. 11422
TECNNIC, TECHNICAL, a. [L. technicus; Gr. art, artifice; to fabricate, make or prepare.]
TECHNICALLY, adv. In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms 11422
of art or the professions. 11422
TECHNICALNESS, TECHNICALITY, n. The quality or state of being technical or peculiar to the arts. 11422
TECHNICS, n. The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts. 11422
TECHNOLOGICAL, a. [See Technology.] 11422
TECHNOLOGIST, n. One who discourses or treats of arts, or of the terms of art. 11422
TECHNOLOGY, n. [Gr. art, and word or discourse.] 11422
TECHY, a. [so written for touchy.] Peevish; fretful; irritable. [More correctly touchy.] 11423
TECTONIC, a. [Gr. to fabricate.] Pertaining to building. 11423

TED, v.t. A spread; tedu, to distend. Among farmers, to spread; to turn new mowed grass from the swath, and scatter it for drying. [Local.] 11423
TEDDED, pp. Spread from the swath; as tedded grass. 11423
TEDDER, n. 11423
TEDDER, v.t. To tie with a tedder; to permit to feed to the length of a rope or chain. 11423
TEDIOUS, a. [L. toedium.] 11423
TEDIOUSLY, adv. In such a manner as to weary. 11424
TEDIOUSNES, n. Wearisomeness by length of continuance or by prolixity; as the tediousness of an oration or argument. 11424
TEDIUM, n. [L. toedium.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness. 11424
TEEM, v.i. 11424
TEEM, v.t. To produce; to bring forth. 11424
TEEMER, n. One that brings forth young. 11425
TEEMFUL, a. Pregnant; prolific. 11425
TEEMING, ppr. Producing young. 11425
TEEMLESS, a. Not fruitful or prolific; barren; as the teemless earth. 11425
TEEN, n. [infra.] Grief; sorrow. [Not in use.] 11425
TEEN, v.t. To excite; to provoke., [Not in use.] 11425
TEENS, n. [from teen, ten.] The years of one's age reckoned by the termination teen. These years begin with thirteen, and end with nineteen. Miss is in her teens. 11425
TEETH, plu. of tooth, which see. 11425
TEETH, v.i. [from the noun.] To breed teeth. 11425
TEETHING, ppr. Breeding teeth; undergoing dentition. 11425
TEETHING, n. The operation or process of the first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums, called dentition. 11425
TEGULAR, a. [L. tegula, a tile, from tego, to cover or make close.] Pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles. 11425
TEGULARLY, adv. In the manner of tiles on a roof. 11426
TEGUMENT, n. [L. tegumentum, from tego, to cover.] 11426
TEHHEE, a sound made in laughing. 11426
TEH-HEE, v.i. To laugh. [A cant word.] 11426
TEIL, TEIL-TREE, n. [L. tilia.] The lime tree, otherwise called the linden. 11426
TEINT, n. [L. tingo, to dye.] Color; tinge. [See Tint.] 11426
TELARY, a. [L. tela, a web.] Pertaining to a web. 11426
TELEGRAPH, n. [Gr. at a distance, and to write.] A machine for communicating intelligence from a distance by various signals or movements previously agreed on; which signals represent letters, words or ideas which can be transmitted form one station to another, as far as the signals can be seen. This machine was invented by the French about the year 1793 or 1794, and is now adopted by other nations. 11426
TELEGRAPHIC, a. Pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph; as telegraphic movements or signals; telegraphic art. 11426
TELEOLOGY — TENDRAC 11427
TELEOLOGY, n. [Gr. end, and discourse.] The science of the final causes of things.11427
TELESCOPE, n. [Gr. end, or at a distance, probably the latter, and to see.] An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. It assists the eye chiefly in two ways; first, by enlarging the visual angle under which a distant object is seen, and thus magnifying that object; and secondly, by collecting and conveying to the eye a larger beam of light than would enter the naked organ, and thus rendering objects distinct and visible which would otherwise be indistinct or invisible. Its essential parts are the object glass, which collects the beam of light and forms an image of the object, and the eye glass, which is a microscope by which the image is magnified. 11427
TELESCOPE-SHELL, n. In conchology, a species of turbo with place, striated and numerous spires. 11427
TELESCOPIC, TELESCOPICAL, a. Pertaining to a telescope; performed by a telescope; as a telescopic view. 11427

TELESIA, n. Sapphire. 11427
TELESM, n. A kind of amulet or magical charm. 11427
TELESMATIC, TELESMATICAL, a. Pertaining to telesms; magical. 11427
TELESTIC, n. [Gr. end, and a verse.] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name. 11427
TELL, v.t. pret. and pp. told. [L. telum; L. appello and peal, L. pello.] 11427
TELL, v.i. To give an account; to make report. 11429
TELLER, n. One that tells, relates or communicates the knowledge of something. 11429
TELLINITE, n. [from tellina, a genus of testaceous animals.] 11430
TELL-TALE, a. Telling tales; babbling. 11430
TELL-TALE, n. [tell and tale.] One who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals; one who tells that which prudence should suppress, and which if told, often does mischief among neighbors. 11430
TELLURATE, n. A compound of tellurium and a base. 11430
TELLURETED, a. Tellureted hydrogen is hydrogen combined with tellurium in a gaseous form. 11430
TELLURIUM, n. A metal recently discovered by Klaproth, combined with gold and silver in the ores, and received from the bannat of Temeswar. The ores are denominated native, graphic, yellow, and black. The native tellurium is of a color between tin and silver, and sometimes inclines to a steel gray. The graphic tellurium is stell gray; but sometimes white, yellow or lead gray. These ores are found massive or crystallized. 11430
TEMACHIS, n. [Gr. a piece.] A genus of fossils of the class of gypsums, softer than others, and of a bright glittering hue. 11430
TEMERARIOUS, a. [L. temerarius; from the root of time, tempest, which see. The sense is rushing or advancing forward.] 11430
TEMERARIOUSLY, adv. Rashly; with excess of boldness. 11431
TEMERITY, n. [L. temeritas; properly a rushing forward.] 11431
TEMIN, n. A money of account in Algiers, equivalent to 2 carubes, or 29 aspers, about 34 cents, or 17d sterling. 11431
TEMPER, v.t. [L. tempero, to mix or moderate] 11431
TEMPER, n. Due mixture of different qualities; or the state of any compound substance which results from the mixture of various ingredients; as the temper of mortar. 11432
TEMPERAMENT, n. [L. temperamentum.] 11433
TEMPERAMENTAL, a. Constitutional. [Not much used.] 11434
TEMPERANCE, n. [L. temperantia, from tempero.] 11434
TEMPERATE, a. [L. temperatus.] Moderate; not excessive; as temperate heat; a temperate climate; temperate air. 11434
TEMPERATELY, adv. Moderately; without excess or extravagance. 11435
TEMPERATENESS, n. Moderation; freedom from excess; as the temperateness of the weather or of a climate. 11435
TEMPERATIVE, a. Having the power or quality of tempering. 11435
TEMPERATURE, n. [L. temperature.] 11435
TEMPERED, pp. Duly mixed or modified; reduced to a proper state; softened; allayed; hardened. 11436
TEMPERING, ppr. Mixing and qualifying; qualifying by mixture; softening; mollifying; reducing to a state of moderation; hardening. 11436
TEMPEST, n. [L. tempestas; tempus, time, season. The primary sense of tempus, time, is a falling, or that which falls, comes or happens, from some verb which signifies to fall or come suddenly, or rather to drive, to rush. Time is properly a coming, a season, that which presents itself, or is present. The sense of tempest, is from the sense of rushing or driving. See Temerity and Temerarious.] 11436
TEMPEST, v.t. To disturb as by a tempest of the passions. [Little used.] 11437
TEMPEST-BEATEN, a. [tempest and beat.] 11437
TEMPESTIVITY, n. [L. tempestivus.] Seasonableness. [Not in use.] 11437
TEMPEST-TOST, a. [tempest and tost.] Tossed or driven about by tempests. 11437
TEMPESTUOUS, a. 11437

TEMPESTUOUSLY, adv. With great violence of wind or great commotion; turbulently. 11437
TEMPESTUOUSNESS, n. Storminess; the state of being tempestuous or disturbed by violent winds; as the tempestuousness of the winter or of weather. 11438
TEMPLAR, n. [from the Temple, a house near the Thames, which originally belonged to the knights Templars. The latter took their denomination from an apartment of the palace of Baldwin II. in Jerusalem, near the temple.] 11438
TEMPLE, n. [L. templum.] 11438
TEMPLE, n. [L. tempus, tempora. The primary sense of the root of this word is to fall. See Time.] 11439
TEMPLE, v.t. To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to. [Little used.] 11439
TEMPLET, n. A piece of timber in a building; as a templet under a girder. 11439
TEMPORAL, a. [L. temporalis, from tempus, time.] 11439
TEMPORALITIES, TEMPORALS, n. Secular possessions; revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay-fees, tithes and the like. It is opposed to spiritualities. 11440
TEMPORALLY, adv. With respect to time or this life only. 11440
TEMPORALNESS, n. Worldliness. [Not used.] 11440
TEMPORALTY, n. The laity; secular people. [Little used.] 11440
TEMPORANEOUS, a. Temporary. [Little used.] 11440
TEMPORARILY, adv. For a time only; not perpetually. 11440
TEMPORARINESS, n. [from temporary.] The state of being temporary; opposed to perpetuity. 11440
TEMPORARY, a. [L. temporarius.] Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; as, the patient has obtained temporary relief. There is a temporary cessation of hostilities. There is a temporary supply of provisions. In times of great danger, Rome appointed a temporary dictator. 11440
TEMPORIZATION, n. The act of temporizing. 11441
TEMPORIZE, v.i. [L. tempus, time.] 11441
TEMPORIZER, n. One who yields to the time, or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions or occasions; a trimmer. 11441
TEMPORIZING, ppr. Complying with the time, or with the prevailing humors and opinions of men; time-serving. 11441
TEMPT, v.t. [L. tento; teneo; Gr. the primary sense is to strain, urge, press.] 11441
TEMPTABLE, a. Liable to be tempted. 11442
TEMPTATION, n. The act of tempting; enticement to evil by arguments, by flattery, or by the offer of some real or apparent good. 11442
TEMPTED, pp. Enticed to evil; provoked; tried. 11443
TEMPTER, n. One that solicits or entices to evil. 11443
TEMPTING, ppr. Enticing to evil; trying. 11443
TEMPTINGLY, adv. In a manner to entice to evil; so as to allure. 11443
TEMPTRESS, n. A female who entices. 11443
TEMSEBREAD, TEMSED-BREAD, n. Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour. [I know not where this word is used.] 11443
TEMULENCE, TEMULENCY, n. [L. temulentia.] Intoxication; inebriation; drunkenness. [Not used.] 11443
TEMULENT, a. [L. temulentus.] Intoxicated. [Not in use.] 11443
TEMULENTIVE, a. Drunken; in a state of inebriation. [Not in use.] 11443
TEN, a. [L. decem.] 11444
TENABLE, a. [L. teneo, to hold. See Tenant.] 11444
TENACIOUS, a. [L. tenax, from teneo, to hold.] 11444
TENACIOUSLY, adv. With a disposition to hold fast what is possessed. 11444
TENACIOUSNESS, n. The quality of holding fast; unwillingness to quit, resign or let go; as a man's tenaciousness of his rights or opinions. 11445
TENACITY, n. [L. tenacitas, from teneo, to hold.] 11445
TENACY, n. Tenaciousness. [Not in use.] 11445

TENAIL, n. [L. teneo, to hold.] In fortification, an outwork consisting of two parallel sides with front, in which is a re-entering angle. It is simple or double. 11445
TENAILLON, n. In fortification, tenaillons are works constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunets, but differing in this, that one of the faces of the tenaillon is in the direction of the ravelin, whereas that of the lunet is perpendicular to it. 11445
TENANCY, n. [L. tenens.] In law, a holding or possession of lands or tenements; tenure; as tenancy in fee simple; tenancy in tail; tenancy by the curtesy; tenancy at will. Tenancy in common happens where there is a unity of possession merely. 11446
TENANT, n. [L. teneo; Gr. to strain, stretch, extend.] 11446
TENANT, v.t. To hold or possess as a tenant. 11446
TENANTABLE, a. Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant. 11446
TENANTED, pp. Held by a tenant. 11446
TENANTING, ppr. Holding as a tenant. 11446
TENANTLESS, a. Having no tenant; unoccupied; as a tenantless mansion. 11446
TENANTRY, n. The body of tenants; as the tenantry of a manor or a kingdom. 11447
TENCH, n. [L. tinca.] A fish of the genus Cyprinus, found in ponds and rivers. 11447
TEND, v.t. [contracted from attend, L. attendo; ad and tendo, to stretch.] 11447
TEND, v.t. [L. tendo; teneo.] 11447
TENDANCE, n. Attendance; state of expectation. 11448
TENDED, pp. Attended; taken care of; nursed; as an infant, or a sick person. 11448
TENDENCY, n. [from tend; L. tendens, tending.] Drift; direction or course towards any place, object, effect or result. Read such books only as have a good moral tendency. Mild language has a tendency to allay irritation. 11448
TENDER, n. [from tend.] One that attends or takes care of; a nurse. 11448
TENDER, v.t. [L. tendo.] 11449
TENDER, a. [L. tener; allied probably to thin, L. tenuis.] 11450
TENDERED, pp. Offered for acceptance. 11451
TENDER-HEARTED, a. [tender and heart.] 11451
TENDER-HEARTEDNESS, n. Susceptibility of the softer passions. 11451
TENDERING, ppr. Offering for acceptance. 11451
TENDERLING, n. A fondling; one made tender by too much kindness. 11451
TENDERLOIN, n. A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef. 11452
TENDERLY, adv. With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain. 11452
TENDERNESS, n. The state of being tender or easily broken, bruised or injured; softness; brittleness; as the tenderness of a thread; the tenderness of flesh. 11452
TENDING, ppr. Having a certain direction; taking care of. 11452
TENDING, n. In seaman's language, a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor. 11452
TENDINOUS, a. [L. tendines, tendons, from tendo, to stretch.] 11453
TENDMENT, n. Attendance; care. 11453
TENDON, n. [L. tendo; teneo, tendo.] In anatomy, a hard insensible cord or bundle of fibers, by which a muscle is attached to a bone. 11453
TENDRAC, n. An animal of the hedgehog kind, found in the E. Indies. 11453

TENDRIL — TERRE-TENANT 11454

TENDRIL, n. A clasp or clasper of a vine or other climbing or creeping plant; a filiform spiral shoot, that winds round another body. Tendrils or claspers are given to plants that have weak stalks. 11454
TENDRIL, a. Clasping; climbing; as a tendril. 11454
TENEBROUS, TENEBRIOUS, a. [L. tenebrosus, from tenebroe, darkness.] 11454
TENEBROUSNESS, TENEBROSITY, n. Darkness; gloom. 11454
TENEMENT, n. [Low L. tenementum, from teneo, to hold.] 11454
TENEMENTAL, a. Pertaining to tenanted lands; that is or may be held by tenants. 11454
TENEMENTARY, a. That is or may be leased; held by tenants. 11455
TENERITY, n. Tenderness. [Not in use.] 11455

TENESMUS, n. [L. literally a straining or stretching.] 11455
TENET, n. [L. tenet, he holds.] Any opinion, principle, dogma or doctrine which a person believes or maintains as true; as the tenets of Plato or of Cicero. The tenets of christians are adopted from the Scriptures; but different interpretations give rise to a great diversity of tenets. 11455
TENFOLD, a. [ten and fold.] Ten times more. 11455
TENNANTITE, n. [from Tennant.] A subspecies of gray copper; a mineral of a lead color, or iron black, massive or crystallized, found in Cornwall, England. 11455
TENNIS, n. A play in which a ball is driven continually or kept in motion by rackets. 11455
TENNIS, v.t. To drive a ball. 11455
TENON, n. [L. teneo, to hold.] In building and cabinet work, the end of a piece of timber, which is fitted to a mortise for insertion, or inserted, for fastening two pieces of timber together. The form of a tenon is various, as square, dovetailed, etc. 11455
TENOR, n. [L. tenor, from teneo, to hold.] 11455
TENSE, a. tens. [L. tensus, from tendo, to stretch.] Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax; as a tense fiber. 11456
TENSE, n. tens. [L. tempus.] In grammar, time, or a particular form of a verb, or a combination of words, used to express the time of action, or of that which is affirmed; or tense is an inflection of verbs by which they are made to signify or distinguish the time of actions or events. 11456
TENSENESS, n. tens'ness. The state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness; opposed to laxness; as the tenseness of a string or fiber; tenseness of the skin. 11457
TENSIBLE, a. Capable of being extended. 11457
TENSILE, a. Capable of extension. 11457
TENSION, n. [L. tensio, tendo.] 11457
TENSIVE, a. Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness or contraction; as a tensive pain.
TENSOR, n. In anatomy, a muscle that extends or stretches a part. 11457 11457
TENSURE, the same as tension, and not used. 11457
TENT, n. [L. tentorium, from tendo, to stretch.] 11457
TENT, n. [L. tinctus.] A kind of wine of a deep red color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga in Spain. 11458
TENT, v.i. To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle. 11458
TENT, v.t. To probe; to search as with a tent; as, to tent a wound. 11458
TENTACLE, n. [L. tentacula.] A filiform process or organ, simple or branched, on the bodies of various animals of the Linnean class Vermes, and of Cuvier's Mollusca, Annelides, Echinodermata, Actinia, Medusae, Polypi, etc. either an organ of feeling, prehension or motion, sometimes round the mouth, sometimes on other parts of the body.
TENTAGE, n. An encampment. [Unusual.] 11458 11458
TENTATION, n. [L. tentatio; tento, to try.] 11458
TENTATIVE, a. Trying; essaying. 11458
TENTATIVE, n. An essay; trial. 11458
TENTED, a. Covered or furnished with tents; as soldiers. 11458
TENTER, n. [L. tendo, tentus, to stretch.] 11458
TENTER, v.t. To hang or stretch on tenters. 11459
TENTER, v.i. To admit extension. 11459
TENTERED, pp. Stretched or hung on tenters. 11459
TENTER-GROUND, n. Ground on which tenters are erected. 11459
TENTERING, ppr. Stretching or hanging on tenters. 11459
TENTH, a. [from ten.] The ordinal of ten; the first after the ninth. 11459
TENTH, n. The tenth part. 11459
TENTHLY, adv. In the tenth place. 11459
TENTIGINOUS, a. [L. tentigo, a stretching.] 11459
TENTORY, n. [L. tentorium.] The awning of a tent. 11459
TENTWORT, n. [tent and wort.] A plant of the genus Asplenium. 11459
TENUIFOLIOUS, a. [L. tenuis and folium.] 11460
TENUITY, n. [L. tenuitas, from tenuis, thin. See Thin.] 11460
TENUOUS, a. [L. tenuis.] Thin; small; minute. 11460

TENURE, n. [L. teneo, to hold.] 11460
TEPEFACTION, n. [L. tepefacio; tepidus, warm, and facio, to make.] 11461
TEPEFY, v.t. [L. tepefacio.] To make moderately warm. 11461
TEPEFY, v.i. To become moderately warm. 11461
TEPID, a. [L. tepidus, form tepeo, to be warm.] 11461
TEPIDNESS, n. Moderate warmth; lukewarmness. 11461
TEPOR, n. [L.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth. 11461
TERAPHIM, n. [Heb.] Household deities or images. 11461
TERATOLOGY, n. [Gr. a prodigy, and discourse.] 11461
TERCE, n. ters. A cask whose contents are 42 gallons, the third of a pipe or butt. 11462
TERCEL, n. The male of the common falcon. [Falco Peregrinus.] 11462
TERCE-MAJOR, n. A sequence of the three best cards. 11462
TEREBINTH, n. The turpentine tree. 11462
TEREBINTHINATE, a. Terebinthine; impregnated with the qualities of turpentine. 11462
TEREBINTHINE, a. [L. terebinthinus, from terebinthina, turpentine.] Pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities. 11462
TEREBRATE, v.t. [L. terebro, tero.] To bore; to perforate with a gimlet. [Little used.] 11462
TEREBRATION, n. The act of boring. [Little used.] 11462
TEREBRATULITE, n. Fossil terebratula, a kind of shell. 11462
TEREDO, n. [L. from tero, to wear.] A worm that bores and penetrates the bottom of ships; or rather a genus of worms, so called. 11462
TEREK, n. A water fowl with long legs. 11462
TERET, TERETE, a. [L. teres.] Round and tapering; columnar; as the stem of a plant.
TERGEMINAL, TERGEMINATE, a. [L. tergeminus.] Thrice double; as a 11462
tergeminate leaf. 11462
TERGEMINOUS, a. [supra.] Threefold. 11462
TERGIFETOUS, a. Tergifetous plants, are such as bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as ferns. 11463
TERGIVERSATE, v.i. [L. tergum, the back, and verto, to turn.] 11463
TERGIVERSATION, n. A shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion. 11463
TERM, n. [L. terminus, a limit or boundary.] 11463
TERM, v.t. To name; to call; to denominate. 11465
TERMAGANCY, n. [from termagant.] Turbulence; tumultuousness; as a violent termagancy of temper. 11465
TERMAGANT, a. Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome; scolding.
TERMAGANT, n. A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman. It seems in Shakespeare to have been used of 11466
men. In ancient farces and puppet-shows, termagant was a vociferous, tumultuous deity. 11466
TERMED, pp. Called; denominated. 11466
TERMER, n. One who travels to attend a court term. 11466
TERMER, TERMOR, n. One who has an estate for a term of years of life. 11466
TERM-FEE, n. Among lawyers, a fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court. 11466
TERMINABLE, a. [from term.] That may be bounded; limitable. 11466
TERMINAL, a. [from L. terminus.] In botany, growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating; as a terminal scape, flower or spike. 11466
TERMINATE, v.t. [termino; terminus.] 11466
TERMINATE, v.i. To be limited; to end; to come to the furthest point in space; as, a line terminates at the equator; the torrid zone terminates at the tropics. 11467
TERMINATED, pp. Limited; bounded; ended. 11467
TERMINATING, ppr. Limiting; ending; concluding. 11467
TERMINATION, n. The act of limiting or setting bounds; the act of ending or concluding.
TERMINATIONAL, a. Forming the end or concluding syllable. 11467 11467
TERMINATIVE, a. Directing termination. 11467
TERMINATIVELY, adv. Absolutely; so as not to respect any thing else. 11467

TERMINATOR, n. In astronomy, a name sometimes given to the circle of illumination, form its property of terminating the boundaries of light and darkness. 11468
TERMINER, n. A determining; as in oyer and terminer. 11468
TERMING, ppr. Calling; denominating. 11468
TERMINIST, n. In ecclesiastical history, a sect of christians who maintain that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of particular persons, during which time they have the offer of grace, but after which God no longer wills their salvation. 11468
TERMINOLOGY, n. [L. terminus.] The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms. 11468
TERMINTHUS, n. [Gr. a pine nut.] In surgery, a large painful tumor on the skin, thought to resemble a pine nut. 11468
TERMLESS, a. Unlimited; boundless; as termless joys. 11468
TERMLY, a. Occurring every term; as a termly fee. 11468
TERMLY, adv. Term by term; every term; as a fee termly given. 11468
TERN, n. [L. sterna.] A common name of certain aquatic fowls of the genus Sterna; as the great tern or sea swallow, (S. hirundo,) the black tern, the lesser tern, or hooded tern, and the foolish tern, or noddy, (S. stolida.) The brown tern, or brown gull, (S. obscura,) is considered as the young of the pewit gull or sea-crow, before molting. 11468
TERN, a. [L. ternus.] Threefold; consisting of three. 11468
TERNARY, a. [L. ternarius, of three.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three. 11469
TERNARY, TERNION, n. [L. ternarius, ternio.] The number three. 11469
TERNATE, a. [L. ternus, terni.] In botany, a ternate leaf, is one that has three leaflets on a petiole, as in trefoil, strawberry, bramble, etc. There are leaves also biternate and triternate, having three ternate or three biternate leaflets. 11469
TERRACE, n. [L. terra, the earth.] 11469
TERRACE, v.t. To form in to a terrace. 11470
TERRACED, pp. Formed into a terrace; having a terrace. 11470
TERRACING, ppr. Forming into a terrace; opening to the air. 11470
TERRAPIN, n. A name given to a species of tide-water tortoise. 11470
TERRAQUEOUS, a. [L. terra, earth, and aqua, water.] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth. This epithet is given to the earth in regard to the surface, of which more than three fifths consist of water, and the remainder of earth or solid materials.
TERRAR, n. A register of lands. [Not in use.] 11470 11470
TERRE-BLUE, n. A kind of earth. 11470
TERRE-MOTE, n. [L. terra, earth, and motus, motion.] 11470
TERRE-PLEIN, TERRE-PLAIN, n. In fortification, the top, platform or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed. 11470
TERRE-TENANT, TER-TENANT, n. One who has the actual possession of land; the occupant. 11470
TERRE-VERTE — TETRIC 11471
TERRE-VERTE, n. A species of green earth, used by painters. It is an indurated clay, found in the earth in large flat masses, imbedded in strata of other species of earth. It is of a fine regular structure, and of a smooth glossy surface. It is found in Cyprus, France and Italy. 11471
TERREL, n. [from terra.] Little earth, a magnet of a just spherical figure, and so placed that its poles, equator, etc. correspond exactly to those of the world. 11471
TERRENE, a. [L. terrenus, form terra.] 11471
TERREOUS, a. [L. terreus, from terra, earth.] Earthy; consisting of earth; as terreous substances; terreous particles. 11471
TERRESTRIAL, a. [L. terrestris, from terra, the earth.] 11471
TERRESTRIALLY, adv. After an earthly manner. 11471
TERRESTRIOUS, a. Earthy. [Little used.] 11472
TERRIBLE, a. [L. terribilis, from terreo, to frighten.] 11472
TERRIBLENESS, n. Dreadfulness; formidableness; the quality or state of being terrible; as the terribleness of a sight. 11472

TERRIBLY, adv. Dreadfully; in a manner to excite terror or fright. 11472
TERRIER, n. A dog or little hound, that creeps into the ground after animals that burrow.
TERRIFIC, a. [L. terrifieus, from terreo, terror, and facio.] 11473 11473
TERRIFIED, pp. Frightened; affrighted. 11473
TERRIFY, v.t. [L. terror and facio, to make.] 11473
TERRIFYING, ppr. Frightening; affrighting. 11473
TERRIGENOUS, a. [L. terrigena, one born of the earth; terra and gigno.] Earthborn; produced by the earth. 11473
TERRITORIAL, a. [from territory.] Pertaining to territory or land; as territorial limits; territorial jurisdiction. 11473
TERRITORIALLY, adv. In regard to territory; by means of territory. 11474
TERRITORY, n. [L. territorium, from terra, earth.] 11474
TERROR, n. [L. terror, from terreo, to frighten.] 11474
TERSE, a. ters. [L. tersus, from tergo, to wipe.] 11475
TERSELY, adv. ters'ly. Neatly. 11475
TERSENESS, n. ters'ness. Neatness of style; smoothness of language. 11475
TER-TENANT, n. The occupant of land. 11475
TERTIALS, n. In ornithology, feathers near the junction of the wing with the body. 11475
TERTIAN, a. [L. tertianus, from tertius, third.] 11475
TERTIAN, n. A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every other day; an intermittent occurring after intervals of about forty eight hours. 11476
TERTIARY, a. Third; of the third formation. Tertiary mountains are such as result from the ruins of other mountains promiscuously heaped together. 11476
TERTIATE, v.t. [L. tertius, third; tertio, to do every third day.] 11476
TESSELATE, v.t. [L. tessela, a little square stone.] 11476
TESSELATED, pp. Checkered; formed in little squares or mosaic work; as a tesselated pavement. 11476
TESSELATION, n. Mosaic work, or the operation of making it. 11476
TESSARAIC, a. [L. tessera, a square thing.] 11477
TEST, n. [L. testa, an earthen pot.] 11477
TEST, n. [L. testis, a witness, properly one that affirms.] 11478
TEST, v.t. To compare with a standard; to try; to prove the truth or genuineness of any thing by experiment or by some fixed principle or standard; as, to test the soundness of a principle; to test the validity of an argument. 11478
TESTABLE, a. [L. testor. See Testament.] 11478
TESTACEOGRAPHY, n. [See Testaceology.] 11479
TESTACEOLOGY, TESTALOGY, n. [L. testacea, or testa.] The science of testaceous vermes, or of those soft and simple animals which have a testaceous covering; a branch of vermeology. [Words thus formed of two languages are rather anomalous, and the first for its length is very objectionable.] 11479
TESTACEOUS, a. [L. testaceus, from testa, a shell. The primary sense of testa, testis, testor, etc. is to thrust or drive; hence the sense of hardness, compactness, in testa and testis; and hence the sense of attest, context, detest, testator, testament, all implying a sending, driving, etc.] 11479
TESTAMENT, n. [L. testamentum, from testor, to make a will.] 11479
TESTAMENTARY, a. Pertaining to a will or to wills; as testamentary causes in law. 11480
TESTAMENTATION, n. The act or power of giving by will. [Little used.] 11480
TESTATE, a. [L. testatus.] Having made and left a will; as, a person is said to die testate.
TESTATION, n. [L. testatio.] A witnessing or witness. 11480 11480
TESTATOR, n. [L.] A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death. 11480
TESTATRIX, n. A woman who makes and leaves a will at death. 11480
TESTED, pp. Tried or approved by a test. 11480
TESTER, n. The top covering of a bed, consisting of some species of cloth, supported by the bedstead. 11480
TESTER, TESTON, n. A French coin, of the value of about six pence sterling. 11480

TESTICLE, n. [L. testiculus; literally a hard mass, like testa, shell.] The testicles are male organs of generation, consisting of glandular substances, whose office is to secrete the fecundating fluid. 11480
TESTICULATE, a. In botany, shaped like a testicle. 11481
TESTIFICATION, n. [L. testificatio. See Testify.] 11481
TESTIFICATOR, n. One who gives witness or evidence. 11481
TESTIFIED, pp. [from testify.] Given in evidence; witnessed; published; made known.
TESTIFIER, n. [from testify.] One who testifies; one who gives testimony or bears 11481
witness to prove any thing. 11481
TESTIFY, v.i. [L. testificor; testis and facio.] 11481
TESTIFY, v.t. To affirm or declare solemnly for the purpose of establishing a fact. 11482
TESTIFYING, ppr. Affirming solemnly or under oath, for the purpose of establishing a fact; giving testimony; bearing witness; declaring. 11482
TESTILY, adv. [from testy.] Fretfully; peevishly; with petulance. 11482
TESTIMONIAL, n. [L. testimonium.] A writing or certificate in favor of one's character or good conduct. Testimonials are required on many occasions. A person must have testimonials of his learning and good conduct, before he can obtain license to preach. Testimonials are to be signed by persons of known respectability of character. 11482
TESTIMONY, n. [L. testimonium.] A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. Such affirmation in judicial proceedings, may be verbal or written, but must be under oath. Testimony differs from evidence; testimony is the declaration of a witness, and evidence is the effect of that declaration on the mind, or the degree of light which it affords. 11483
TESTIMONY, v.t. To witness. [Not in use.] 11484
TESTINESS, n. [from testy.] Fretfulness; peevishness; petulance. 11484
TESTING, ppr. [from test.] Trying for proof; proving by a standard or by experiment. 11484
TESTING, n. The act of trying for proof. 11484
TESTOON, n. A silver coin in Italy and Portugal. In Florence, the testoon is worth two lire or three paoli, about seventeen pence sterling, or thirty two cents. At Lisbon, the testoon, as a money of account, is valued at 100 rees, about seven pence sterling, or twelve and a half cents. 11484
TEST-PAPER, n. A paper impregnated with a chimical re-agent, as litmus, etc. 11485
TESTUDINAL, a. Pertaining to the tortoise, or resembling it. 11485
TESTUDINATED, a. [L. testudo, a tortoise.] Roofed; arched. 11485
TESTUDINEOUS, a. Resembling the shell of a tortoise. 11485
TESTUDO, n. [L.] A tortoise. Among the Romans, a cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other. This cover resembled the back of a tortoise, and served to shelter the men from darts, stones, and other missiles. A similar defense was sometimes formed of boards and moved on wheels. 11485
TESTY, a. Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated. 11485
TETANUS, n. [Gr. stretched.] A spasmodic contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion, particularly of those which shut the lower jaw; the locked jaw. 11485
TETAUG, n. The name of a fish on the coast of New England; called also black fish.
TETCHINESS, TETCHY See Techiness, Techy. [corrupted from touchy, 11485
touchiness.] [Not in use.] 11485
TETE, n. False hair; a kind of wig or cap of false hair. 11485
TETHER, n. [See Tedder.] A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits. 11486
TETHER, v.t. To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain for feeding within certain limits. [It would be well to write this word uniformly tedder.] 11486
TETRACHORD, n. [Gr. four, and a chord.] In ancient music, a diatessaron; a series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth. These extremes were immutable; the two middle sounds were changeable. 11486
TETRAD, n. [Gr. the number four.] The number four; a collection of four things. 11486

TETRADACTYLOUS, a. [Gr.] Having four toes. 11486
TETRADIAPASON, n. [Gr. four, and diapason.] Quadruple diapason or octave; a musical chord, otherwise called a quadruple eighth or twenty ninth. 11486
TETRADRACHMA, n. [Gr.] In ancient coinage, a silver coin worth four drachmas, 3s. sterling, or 66 2/3 cents; the drachma being estimated at 9d. sterling, or 16 2/3 cents.
TETRADYNAMIAN, n. [Gr. power, strength.] In botany, a plant having six stamens, 11486
four of which are longer than the others. 11486
TETRADYNAMIAN, a. Having six stamens, four or which are uniformly longer than the others. 11486
TETRAGON, n. [Gr. four, and an angle.] 11486
TETRAGONAL, a. Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides. Thus a square, a parallelogram, a rhombus, and a trapezium, are tetragonal figures. 11487
TETRAGONISM, n. The quadrature of the circle. 11487
TETRAGYN, n. [Gr. four, and a female.] In botany, a plant having four pistils. 11487
TETRAGYNIAN, a. Having four pistils. 11487
TETRAHEDRAL, a. [See Tetrahedron.] 11487
TETRAHEDRON, n. [Gr. four, and side.] In geometry, a figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles; or one of the five regular Platonic bodies of that figure.
TETRAHEXAHEDRAL, a. [Gr. four, and hexahedral.] In crystallography, exhibiting 11487
four ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces. 11487
TETRAMETER, n. [Gr. four, and measure.] In ancient poetry, an iambic verse consisting of four feet, found in the comic poets. 11487
TETRANDER, n. [Gr. four and a male.] In botany, a plant having four stamens. 11487
TETRANDRIAN, a. Having four stamens. 11488
TETRAPETALOUS, a. [Gr. four, and leaf.] In botany, containing four distinct petals or flower leaves; as a tetrapetalous corol. 11488
TETRAPHYLLOUS, a. [Gr. four and leaf.] In botany, having four leaves; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets; as a tetraphyllous calyx. 11488
TETRAPTOTE, n. [Gr. four, and case.] In grammar, a noun that has four cases only. As L. astus, etc. 11488
TETRARCH, n. [Gr. four, and rule.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince. In time, this word came to denote any petty king or sovereign. 11488
TETRARCHATE, n. The fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch; or the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch. 11488
TETRARCHICAL, a. Pertaining to a tetrarchy. 11488
TETRARCHY, n. The same as tetrarchate. 11488
TETRASPERMOUS, n. [Gr. four, and seed.] In botany, containing four seeds. 11488
TETRASTICH, n. [Gr. four, and verse.] A stanza, epigram or poem consisting of four verses. 11488
TETRASTYLE, n. [Gr. four, and column.] In ancient architecture, a building with four columns in front. 11488
TETRASYLLABIC, TETRASYLLABICAL, a. Consisting of four syllables. 11488
TETRASYLLABLE, n. [Gr. four, and syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables. 11489
TETRIC, TETRICAL, TETRICOUS, a. [L. tetricus.] Froward; perverse; harsh, sour; rugged. [Not in use.] 11489

TETRICITY — THEOSOPHISM 11490

TETRICITY, n. Crabbedness; perverseness. [Not in use.] 11490
TETTER, n. [L. titillo.] 11490
TETTER, v.t. To affect with the disease called tetters. 11490
TETTISH, a. Captious; testy. [Not in use.] 11490
TEUTONIC, a. Pertaining to the Teutons, a people of Germany, or to their language; as a noun, the language of the Teutons, the parent of the German Dutch, and Anglo Saxon or native English. 11490
TEW, v.t. To work; to soften. [Not in use.] [See Taw.] 11490
TEW, n. [probably tow.] Materials for any thing. [Not in use.] 11490

TEWEL, n. An iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows. 11491
TEWTAW, v.t. To beat; to break. [Not in use.] [See Tew.] 11491
TEXT, n. [L. textus, woven. See Texture.] 11491
TEXT, v.t. To write, as a text. [Not much used.] 11491
TEXT-BOOK, n. In universities and colleges, a classic author written with wide spaces between the lines, to give room for the observations or interpretation dictated by the master or regent. 11491
TEXT-HAND, n. A large hand in writing; so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand, and the notes in a smaller hand. 11492
TEXTILE, a. [L. textilis.] Woven, or capable of being woven. 11492
TEXTILE, n. That which is or may be woven. 11492
TEXT-MAN, n. A man ready in the quotation of texts. 11492
TEXTORIAL, a. [L. textor.] Pertaining to weaving. 11492
TEXTRINE, a. Pertaining to weaving; as the textrine art. 11492
TEXTUAL, a. Contained in the text. 11492
TEXTUALIST, TEXTUARY, n. One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts. 11492
TEXTUARY, a. Textual; contained in the text. 11492
TEXTUIST, n. One ready in the quotation of texts. 11492
TEXTURE, n. [L. textura, textus, from texo, to weave.] 11492
THACK, for thatch, is local. [See Thatch.] 11493
THALLITE, n. [Gr. a green twig.] In mineralogy, a substance variously denominated by different authors. It is the epidote of Hauy, the delphinite of Saussure, and the pistacite of Werner. It occurs both crystallized and in masses. 11493
THAMMUZ, n. The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, containing 29 days, and answering to a part of June and a part of July. 11493
THAN, adv. This word is placed after some comparative adjective or adverb, to express comparison between what precedes and what follows. Thus Elijah said, I am not better than my fathers. Wisdom is better than strength. Israel loved Joseph more than all his children. All nations are counted less than nothing. I who am less than the least of all saints. The last error shall be worse than the first. He that denies the faith is worse than an infidel. 11493
THANE, n. The thanes in England were formerly persons of some dignity; of these there were two orders, the king's thanes, who attended the Saxon and Danish kings in their courts, and held lands immediately of them; and the ordinary thanes, who were lords of manors, and who had a particular jurisdiction within their limits. After the conquest, this title was disused, and baron took its place. 11494
THANE-LANDS, n. Lands granted to thanes. 11494
THANESHIP, n. The state or dignity of a thane; or his seignory. 11494
THANK, v.t. 11494
THANK, THANKS, n. generally in the plural. Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favor or kindness received. Gratitude is the feeling or sentiment excited by kindness; thanks are the expression of that sentiment. Luke 6:32-34. 11494
THANKED, pp. Having received expression of gratitude. 11495
THANKFUL, a. Grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it. The Lord's supper is to be celebrated with a thankful remembrance of his sufferings and death. 11495
THANKFULLY, adv. With a grateful sense of favor or kindness received. 11495
THANKFULNESS, n. Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment of a favor. 11495
THANKING, ppr. Expressing gratitude for good received. 11495
THANKLESS, a. Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging favors. 11495
THANKLESSNESS, n. Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge a kindness. 11495
THANK-OFFERING, n. [thank and offering.] 11496
THANKSGIVE, v.t. thanksgiv. [thanks and give.] 11496
THANKSGIVER, n. One who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness. 11496

THANKSGIVING, ppr. Rendering thanks for good received. 11496
THANKSGIVING, n. The act of rendering thanks or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies. 11496
THANK-WORTHY, a. [thank and worthy.] Deserving thanks; meritorious. 1 Peter 2:19.
THARM, n. Intestines twisted into a cord. 11496 11496
THAT, an adjective, pronoun or substitute. 11496
THATCH, n. [L. tego; Eng. deck.] Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain, for securing them from rain, etc. 11499
THATCH, v.t. To cover with straw, reeds or some similar substance; as, to thatch a house or a stable, or a stack of grain. 11499
THATCHED, pp. Covered with straw or thatch. 11499
THATCHER, n. One whose occupation is to thatch houses. 11499
THATCHING, ppr. Covering with straw or thatch. 11500
THATCHING, n. The act or art of covering buildings with thatch, so as to keep out water. 11500
THAUMATURGIC, THAUMTURGICAL, a. [See Thaumaturgy.] Exciting wonder. 11500
THAUMATURGY, n. [Gr. a wonder, and work.] 11500
THAW, v.i. 11500
THAW, v.t. To melt; to dissolve; as ice, snow, hail or frozen earth. 11500
THAW, n. The melting of ice or snow; the resolution of ice into the state of a fluid; liquefaction by heat, of any thing congealed by frost. 11500
THAWED, pp. Melted, as ice or snow. 11500
THAWING, ppr. Dissolving; resolving into a fluid; liquefying; as any thing frozen. 11500
THE, an adjective or definitive adjective. 11500
THEARCHY, n. [Gr. God, and rule.] Government by God; more commonly called theocracy. 11501
THEATER, THEATRE, n. [L. theatrum; Gr. to see.] 11501
THEATINS, n. An order of regular priests in Naples, who have no property, nor do they beg, but wait for what providence sends them. They have their name from the chief of the order. 11502
THEATRAL, a. Belonging to a theater. [Not in use.] 11502
THEATRIC, THEATRICAL, a. Pertaining to a theater or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; as theatrical dress; theatrical performances; theatrical gestures. 11502
THEATRICALLY, adv. In the manner of actors on the state; in a manner suiting the stage.
THEAVE, THAVE, n. An ewe of the first year. [Local.] 11502 11502
THEE, pron. obj. case of thou. 11502
THEE, v.i. To thrive; to prosper. 11502
THEFT, n. The act of stealing. In law, the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them. To constitute theft, the taking must be in private or without the owner's knowledge, and it must be unlawful or felonious, that is, it must be with a design to deprive the owner of his property privately and against his will. Theft differs from robbery, as the latter is a violent taking from the person, and of course not private. 11503
THEFT-BOTE, n. In law, the receiving of a man's goods again from a thief; or a compensation for them, by way of composition, and to prevent the prosecution of the thief. This in England subjects a person to a heavy fine, as by this means the punishment of the criminal is prevented. 11503
THEIR, a pronom. 11503
THEISM, n. [from Gr. God.] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to atheism. Theism differs from deism, for although deism implies a belief in the existence of a God, yet it signifies in modern usage a denial of revelation, which theism does not. 11503
THEIST, n. One who believes in the existence of a God. 11503
THEISTIC, THEISTICAL, a. Pertaining to theism, or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists. 11504
THEM, pron. the objective case of they, and of both genders. [In our mother tongue, them

is an adjective, answering to the, in the dative and ablative cases of both numbers. The common people continue to use it in the plural number as an adjective, for they say, bring them horses, or them horses are to be led to water.] 11504
THEME, n. [L. thema; Gr. to set or place.] 11504
THEMSELVES, a compound of them and selves, and added to they by way of emphasis or pointed distinction. Thus we say, they themselves have done the mischief; they cannot blame others. In this case, themselves is in the nominative case, and maybe considered as an emphatical pronoun. 11504
THEN, adv. 11505
THENCE, adv. thens. 11506
THENCEFORTH, adv. thens'forth. [thence and forth.] From that time. 11506
THENCEFORWARD, adv. [thence and forward.] From that time onward. 11507
THENCEFROM, adv. [thence and from.] From that place. [Not in use.] 11507
THEOCRACY, n. [Gr. God, and power; to hold.] Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; or the state thus governed. Of this species the Israelites furnish an illustrious example. The theocracy lasted till the time of Saul. 11507
THEOCRATICICAL, a. Pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God; as the theocratical state of the Israelites. The government of the Israelites was theocratic. 11507
THEODICY, n. [L. dico, to speak.] 11507
THEODOLITE, n. [Gr. to run, and long.] An instrument for taking the heights and distances of objects, or for measuring horizontal and vertical angles in land-surveying. 11507
THEOGONY, n. [Gr. God, and to be born.] In mythology, the generation of the gods; or that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities. Hesiod composed a poem concerning that theogony, or the creation of the world and the descent of the gods. 11507
THEOLOGASTER, n. A kind of quack in divinity; as a quack in medicine is called medicaster. 11507
THEOLOGIAN, n. [See Theology.] A divine; a person well versed in theology, or a professor of divinity. 11507
THEOLOGIC, THEOLOGICAL, a. [See Theology.] Pertaining to divinity, or the science of God and of divine things; as a theological treatise; theological criticism. 11508
THEOLOGICALLY, adv. According to the principles of theology. 11508
THEOLOGIST, n. A divine; one studious in the science of divinity, or one well versed in that science. 11508
THEOLOGIZE, v.t. To render theological. 11508
THEOLOGIZER, n. A divine, or a professor of theology. [Unusual.] 11508
THEOLOGUE, for theologist, is not in use. 11508
THEOLOGY, n. [Gr. God, and discourse.] Divinity; the science of God and divine things; or the science which teaches the existence, character and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice. Theology consists of two branches, natural and revealed. Natural theology is the knowledge we have of God from his works, by the light of nature and reason. Revealed theology is that which is to be learned only from revelation. 11508
THEOMACHIST, n. [Gr. God, and combat.] 11508
THEOMACHY, n. [supra.] A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods. 11509
THEOPATHY, n. [Gr. God, and passion.] Religious suffering; suffering for the purpose of subduing sinful propensities. 11509
THEORBO, n. A musical instrument made like a large lute, except that it has two necks or juga, the second and longer of which sustains the four last rows of chords, which are to give the deepest sounds. The theorbo has eight base or thick strings twice as long as those of the lute, which excess of length renders the sound exceedingly soft, and continues it a great length of time. 11509
THEOREM, n. [Gr. to see.] 11509

THEOREMATIC, THEOREMATICAL, THEOREMIC, a. Pertaining to a theorem; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems; as theoremic truth. 11510
THEORETIC, THEORETICAL, a. [See Theory.] Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical; as theoretical learning; theoretic sciences. The sciences are divided into theoretical, as theology, philosophy and the like, and practical, as medicine and law. 11510
THEORETICALLY, adv. In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically. Some things appear to be theoretically true, which are found to be practically false. 11510
THEORIC, n. Speculation. 11510
THEORIC, for theoretic, is not now used. [See Theoretic.] 11510
THEORIST, n. One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation. 11510
THEORIZE, v.i. To form a theory or theories; to speculate; as, to theorize on the existence of phlogiston. 11510
THEORY, n. [L. theoria; Gr. to see or contemplate.] 11511
THEOSOPHIC, THEOSOPHICAL, a. Pertaining to theosophism or to theosophists; divinely wise. 11511
THEOSOPHISM, n. [Gr. God, and comment; wise.] 11511
THEOSOPHIST — THOMAISM 11512
THEOSOPHIST, n. One who pretends to divine illumination; one who pretends to derive his knowledge from divine revelation. 11512
THEOSOPHY, n. Divine wisdom; godliness. 11512
THERAPEUTIC, a. [Gr. to nurse, serve or cure.] Curative; that pertains to the healing art; that is concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases. 11512
THERAPEUTICS, n. That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases. Therapeutics teaches the use of diet and of medicines. 11512
THERE, adv. 11512
THEREABOUT, THEREABOUTS, adv. [there and about. The latter is less proper, but most commonly used.] 11513
THEREAFTER, adv. [there and after.] 11513
THEREAT, adv. [there and at.] At that place. 11513
THEREBY, adv. [there and by.] By that; by that means; in consequence of that. 11514
THEREFOR, adv. [there and for.] For that or this, or it. 11514
THEREFORE, adv. ther'fore. [there and for.] 11514
THEREFROM, adv. [there and from.] From this or that. 11514
THEREIN, adv. [there and in.] In that or this place, time or thing. 11515
THEREINTO, adv. [there and into.] Into that. 11515
THEREOF, adv. [there and of.] Of that or this. 11515
THEREON, adv. [there and on.] On that or this. 11515
THEREOUT, adv. [there and out.] Out of that or this. Leviticus 2:2. 11515
THERETO, THEREUNTO, adv. [there and to or unto.] To that or this. 11515
THEREUNDER, adv. [there and under.] Under that or this. 11515
THEREUPON, adv. [there and upon.] Upon that or this. 11515
THEREWHILE, adv. [there and while.] At the same time. 11516
THEREWITH, adv. [there and with.] With that or this. 11516
THEREWITHAL, adv. [there and withal.] 11516
THERF-BREAD, a. therf'bred. Unleavened bread. [Not in use.] 11516
THERIAC, THERIACA, n. [L. theriaca; Gr. treacle.] A name given by the ancients to various compositions esteemed efficacious against the effects of poison, but afterwards restrained chiefly to what has been called Theriaca Andromachi, or Venice-treacle, which is a compound of sixty four drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by means of honey to an electuary. 11516
THERIAC, THERIACAL, a. Pertaining to theriac; medicinal. 11516
THERMAL, a. [L. thermoe, warm baths; Gr. to warm.] 11516
THERMOLAMP, n. [Gr. warm, from heat, and lamp.] 11517

THERMOMETER, n. [Gr. warm, from heat, and measure.] An instrument for measuring heat; founded on the property which heat possesses of expanding all bodies, the rate or quantity of expansion being supposed proportional to the degree of heat applied, and hence indicating that degree. The thermometer indicates only the sensible heat of bodies, and gives us no information respecting the quantity of latent heat, or of combined heat, which those bodies may contain. 11517
THERMOMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to a thermometer; as the thermometrical scale or tube. 11517
THERMOMETRICALLY, adv. By means of a thermometer. 11517
THERMOSCOPE, n. [Gr. heat, and to see.] An instrument showing the temperature of the air, or the degree of heat and cold. 11517
THESE, pron. plu. of this. pronounced theez, and used as an adjective or substitute. These is opposed to those, as this is to that, and when two persons or things or collections of things are named, these refers to the things or persons which are nearest in place or order, or which are last mentioned. 11517
THESIS, n. [L. thesis; Gr. a position, to set.] 11518
THETICAL, a. [See Thesis.] Laid down. 11518
THEURGIC, THEURGICAL, a. [from theurgy.] Pertaining to the power of performing supernatural things. 11518
THEURGIST, n. One who pretends to or is addicted to theurgy. 11518
THEURGY, n. [Gr. God, and work.] The art of doing things which it is the peculiar province of God to do; or the power or act of performing supernatural things by invoking the names of God or of subordinate agents; magic. This has been divided by some writers into three parts; theurgy, or the operation by divine or celestial means; natural magic, performed by the powers of nature; and necromancy, which proceeds by invoking demons. 11518
THEW, n. Manner; custom; habit; form of behavior. [Not in use.] 11518
THEWED, a. Accustomed; educated. [Not in use.] 11519
THEY, pron. plu.; objective case, them. 11519
THIBLE, n. A slice; a skimmer; a spatula. [Not in use or local.] 11519
THICK, a. 11519
THICK, n. The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest. 11520
THICK, adv. Frequently; fast. 11520
THICK, v.i. To become thick or dense. [Not used.] 11521
THICKEN, v.t. thik'n. To make thick or dense. 11521
THICKEN, v.i. thik'n. To become thick or more thick; to become dense; as, the fog thickens. 11521
THICKENED, pp. Made dense, or more dense; made more close or compact; made more frequent; inspissated. 11522
THICKENING, ppr. Making dense or more dense, more close, or more frequent; inspissating. 11522
THICKENING, n. Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick. 11522
THICKET, n. A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set; as a ram caught in a thicket. Genesis 22:13. 11522
THICKHEADED, a. Having a thick skull; dull; stupid. 11522
THICKISH, a. Somewhat thick. 11522
THICKLY, adv. Deeply; to great depth. 11522
THICKNESS, n. The state of being thick; denseness; density; as the thickness of fog, vapor or clouds. 11522
THICKSET, a. [thick and set.] Close planted; as a thickset wood. 11523
THICKSKULL, n. [thick and skull.] Dullness; or a dull person; a blockhead. 11523
THICKSKULLED, a. Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn. 11523
THICKSKIN, n. [thick and skin.] A coarse gross person; a blockhead. 11523
THICKSPRUNG, a. [thick and sprung.] Sprung up close together. 11523
THIEF, n. plu. thieves. 11523
THIEF-CATCHER, n. [thief and catch.] One who catches thieves, or whose business is to

detect thieves and bring them to justice. 11524
THIEF-LEADER, n. [thief and lead.] One who leads or takes a thief. [Not much used.] 11524
THIEF-TAKER, n. [thief and taker.] One whose business is to find and take thieves and bring them to justice. 11524
THIEVE, v.i. [from thief.] To steal; to practice theft. 11524
THIEVERY, n. The practice of stealing; theft. [See Theft.] 11524
THIEVISH, a. Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft; as a thievish boy. 11524
THIEVISHLY, adv. In a thievish manner; by theft. 11524
THIEVISHNESS, n. The disposition to steal. 11524
THIGH, n. That part of men, quadrupeds and fowls, which is between the leg and the trunk. 11525
THILK, pron. The same. 11525
THILL, n. The shaft of a cart, gig or other carriage. The thills are the two pieces of timber extending from the body of the carriage on each side of the last horse, by which the carriage is supported in a horizontal position. 11525
THILLER, THILL-HORSE, n. The horse which goes between the thills or shafts, and supports them. In a team, the last horse. 11525
THIMBLE, n. [I know not the origin or primary sense of this word. Possibly it may be from thumb.] 11525
THIME. [See Thyme.] 11525
THIN, a. [L. tenuis; Gr. narrow.] 11525
THIN, adv. Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state; as seed sown thin. 11526
THIN, v.t. [L. tenuo. See Attenuate.] 11526
THINE, pronominal adj. Thy; belonging to thee; relating to thee; being the property of thee. It was formerly used for thy, before a vowel. 11527
THING, n. [The primary sense of thing is that which comes, falls or happens, like event, from L. evenio.] 11527
THINK, v.i. pret. and pp. thought, pron. thaut. [L. duco.] 11529
THINK, v.t. To conceive; to imagine. 11531
THINKER, n. One who thinks; but chiefly, one who thinks in a particular manner; as a close thinker; a deep thinker; a coherent thinker. 11531
THINKING, ppr. Having ideas; supposing; judging; imagining; intending; meditating. 11531
THINKING, n. Imagination; cogitation; judgment. 11532
THINLY, adv. [from thin.] In a loose scattered manner; not thickly; as ground thinly planted with trees; a country thinly inhabited. 11532
THINNESS, n. The state of being thin; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite; as the thinness of ice; the thinness of a plate; the thinness of the skin. 11532
THIRD, a. thurd. [L. tertius.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three. The third hour in the day among the ancients, was nine o'clock in the morning. 11532
THIRD, n. thurd. The third part of any thing. A man takes land and tills it for one third of the produce; the owner taking two thirds. 11533
THIRDBOROUGH, n. thurd'burro. [third and borough.] 11533
THIRDINGS, n. The third year of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot, within the manor of Turfat in Herefordshire. 11533
THIRDLY, adv. In the third place. 11533
THIRDS, n. plu. The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which by law the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life. 11533
THIRL, v.t. thurl. To bore; to perforate. It is now written drill and thrill. [See these words, and see Nostril.] 11533
THIRLAGE, n. thurl'age. In English customs, the right which the owner of a mill possesses by contract or law, to compel the tenants of a certain district to bring all their grain to his mill for grinding. 11533
THIRST, n. thurst. [L. torreo.] 11534
THIRST, v.i. thurst. 11534
THIRST, v.t. To want to drink; as, to thirst blood. [Not English.] 11535

THIRSTINESS, n. [form thirsty.] 11535
THIRSTING, ppr. Feeling pain for want of drink; having eager desire. 11535
THIRSTY, a. [from thirst.] Feeling a painful sensation of the throat or fauces for want of drink. 11535
THIRTEEN, a. thur'teen. Ten and three; as thirteen times. 11535
THIRTEENTH, a. thur'teenth. [supra.] The third after the tenth; the ordinal of thirteen; as the thirteenth day of the month. 11535
THIRTEENTH, n. thur'teenth. In music, an interval forming the octave of the sixth, or sixth of the octave. 11535
THIRTIETH, a. thur'tieth. [from thirty.] The tenth threefold; the ordinal of thirty; as the thirtieth day of the month. 11535
THIRTY, a. thur'ty. Thrice ten; ten three times repeated; or twenty and ten. The month of June consists of thirty days. Joseph was thirty years old when he stood before Pharaoh.
THIS, definitive adjective or substitute. plu. these. 11536 11535
THISTLE, n. this'l. The common name of numerous prickly plants of the class Syngenesia, and several genera; as the common corn thistle, or Canada thistle, of the genus Serratula or Cnicus; the spear thistle of the genus Cnicus; the milk thistle of the genus Carduus; the blessed thistle of the genus Centaurea; the globe thistle of the genus Echinops; the cotton thistle of the genus Onopordon; and the sow thistle of the genus Sonchus. The name is also given to other prickly plants not of the class Syngenesia; as the fuller's thistle or teasel of the genus Dipsacus, and the melon thistle and torch thistle of the genus Cactus. 11537
THISTLY, a. this'ly. Overgrown with thistles; as thistly ground. 11538
THITHER, adv. To that place; opposed to hither. 11538
THITHERWARD, adv. [thither and ward.] Toward that place. 11538
THO, a contraction of though. [See Though.] 11538
THOLE, n. 11538
THOLE, v.t. [L. tollo, tolero.] 11538
THOLE, v.i. [supra.] To wait. [Local.] 11538
THOLE, n. [L. tholus.] The roof of a temple. [Not used or local.] 11538
THOMAISM, THOMISM, n. The doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace. 11539
THOMIST — THRIDDING 11540
THOMIST, n. A follower of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to the Scotists. 11540
THOMSONITE, n. [from Thomson.] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring generally in masses of a radiated structure. 11540
THONG, n. A strap of leather, used for fastening any thing. 11540
THORACIC, a. [L. thorax, the breast.] Pertaining to the breast; as the thoracic arteries.
THORACICS, n. plu. In ichthyology, an order of bony fishes, respiring by means of 11540 gills only, the character of which is that the bronchia are ossiculated, and the ventral fins are placed underneath the thorax, or beneath the pectoral fins. 11540
THORAL, a. [L. thorus, or rather torus.] Pertaining to a bed. 11540
THORAX, n. [L.] In anatomy, that part of the human skeleton which consists of the bones of the chest; also, the cavity of the chest. 11540
THORINA, n. A newly discovered earth, resembling zirconia, found in gadolinite by Berzelius. 11540
THORN, n. 11540
THORN-APPLE, n. [thorn and apple.] A plant of the genus Datura; a popular name of the Datura Stramonium, or apple of Peru. 11541
THORN-BACK, n. [thorn and back.] A fish of the ray kind, which has prickles on its back.
THORN-BUSH, n. A shrub that produces thorns. 11541 11541
THORN-BUT, n. A fish, a but or turbot. 11541
THORN-HEDGE, n. [thorn and hedge.] A hedge or fence consisting of thorn. 11541
THORNLESS, a. Destitute of thorns; as a thornless shrub or tree. 11541
THORNY, a. Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns; as a thorny wood; a thorny tree; a

thorny diadem or crown. 11541
THORNY REST-HARROW, n. A plant. 11542
THORNY-TREFOIL, n. A plant of the genus Fagonia. 11542
THOROUGH, a. thur'ro. 11542
THOROUGH, prep. thur'ro. From side to side, or from end to end. 11542
THOROUGH, n. thur'ro. An inter-furrow between two ridges. 11542
THOROUGH-BASE, n. thur'ro-base. [thorough and base.] In music, an accompaniment to a continued base by figures. 11542
THOROUGH-BRED, a. thur'ro-bred. [thorough and bred.] Completely taught or accomplished. 11542
THOROUGH-FARE, n. thur'ro-fare. [thorough and fare.] 11542
THOROUGHLY, adv. thur'roly. Fully; entirely; completely; as a room thoroughly swept; a business thoroughly performed. Let the matter be thoroughly sifted. Let every part of the work be thoroughly finished. 11542
THOROUGH-PACED, a. thur'ro-paced. [thorough and paced.] 11543
THOROUGH-SPED, a. thur'ro-sped. [thorough and sped.] 11543
THOROUGH-STITCH, adv. thur'ro-stitch. [thorough and stitch.] completely; going the whole length of any business. [Not elegant.] 11543
THOROUGH-WAX, n. thur'ro-wax. [thorough and wax.] 11543
THOROUGH-WORT, n. thur'ro-wort. The popular name of a plant, the Eupatorium perfoliatum, a native of N. America. It is valued in medicine. 11543
THORP, [L. tribus.] The primary sense is probably a house, a habitation, from fixedness; hence a hamlet, a village, a tribe; as in rude ages the dwelling of the head of a family was soon surrounded by the houses of his children and descendants. In our language, it occurs now only in names of places and persons. 11543
THOS, n. An animal of the wolf kind, but larger than the common wolf. It is common Surinam. It preys on poultry and water fowls. 11543
THOSE, pron. s as z. plu. of that; as those men; those temples. When those and these are used in reference to two things or collections of things, those refers to the first mentioned, as these does to the last mentioned. [See These, and the example there given.] 11543
THOU, pron. in the obj. thee. The second personal pronoun, in the singular number; the pronoun which is used in addressing persons in the solemn style. 11544
THOU, v.t. To treat with familiarity. 11544
THOU, v.i. To use thou and thee in discourse. 11544
THOUGH, v.i. tho. 11544
THOUGHT, pret. and pp. of think; pronounced thaut. 11545
THOUGHT, a. thaut. [primarily the passive participle of think, supra.] 11545
THOUGHTFUL, a. Full of thought; contemplative; employed in meditation; as a man of thoughtful mind. 11547
THOUGHTFULLY, adv. With thought or consideration; with solicitude. 11547
THOUGHTFULNESS, n. Deep meditation. 11547
THOUGHTLESS, a. Heedless; careless; negligent. 11548
THOUGHTLESSLY, adv. Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. 11548
THOUGHTLESSNESS, n. Want of thought; heedlessness; carelessness; inattention.
THOUGHTSICK, a. [thought and sick.] Uneasy with reflection. 11548 11548
THOUSAND, a. s as z. 11548
THOUSAND, n. The number of ten hundred. 11548
THOUSANDTH, a. The ordinal of thousand; as the thousandth part of a thing; also proverbially, very numerous. 11548
THOUSANDTH, n. The thousandth part of any thing; as two thousandths of a tax. 11548
THOWL. [See Thole.] 11549
THRACK, v.t. To load or burden. [Not in use.] 11549
THRALL, n. 11549
THRALL, v.t. To enslave. [Enthrall is in use.] 11549

THRALLDOM, n. Slavery; bondage; a state of servitude. The Greeks lived in thralldom under the Turks, nearly four hundred years. 11549
THRAPPLE, n. The windpipe of an animal. [Not an English word.] 11549
THRASH, v.t. 11549
THRASH, v.i. To practice thrashing; to perform the business of thrashing; as a man who thrashes well. 11549
THRASHED, pp. Beaten out of the husk or off the ear. 11550
THRASHER, n. One who thrashes grain. 11550
THRASHING, ppr. Beating out of the husk or off the ear; beating soundly with a stick or whip. 11550
THRASHING, n. The act of beating out grain with a flail; a sound drubbing. 11550
THRASHING-FLOOR, n. [thrash and floor.] A floor or area on which grain is beaten out.
THRASONICAL, a. [from Thraso, a boaster in old comedy.] 11550 11550
THRAVE, n. A drove; a herd. [Not in use.] 11550
THRAVE, n. The number of two dozen. [Not in use.] 11550
THREAD, THRED, n. 11550
THREAD, THRED, v.t. To pass a thread through the eye; as, to thread a needle. 11551
THREADBARE, THREDBARE, a. [thread and bare.] Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off; as a threadbare coat; threadbare clothes. 11551
THREADBARENESS, THREDBARENESS, n. The state of being threadbare or trite.
THREADEN, THREDEN, a. Made of thread; as threaden sails. [Little used.] 11551 11551
THREAD-SHAPED, THRED-SHAPED, a. In botany, filiform. 11551
THREADY, THREDY, a. Like thread or filaments; slender. 11551
THREAP, v.t. To chide, contend or argue. [Local.] 11551
THREAT, n. thret. A menace; denunciation of ill; declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss or pain on another. 11551
THREAT, v.t. thret. To threaten, which see. Threat is used only in poetry. 11552
THREATEN, v.t. thret'n. 11552
THREATENED, pp. thret'nd. Menaced with evil. 11552
THREATENER, n. thret'ner. One that threatens. 11552
THREATENING, ppr. thret'ning. Menacing; denouncing evil. 11552
THREATENING, n. thret'ning. The act of menacing; a menace; a denunciation of evil, or declaration of a purpose to inflict evil on a person or country, usually for sins and offenses. The prophets are filled with God's threatenings against the rebellious Jews. Acts 4:29. 11553
THREATENINGLY, adv. thret'ningly. With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner.
THREATFUL, a. thret'ful. Full of threats; having a menacing appearance; 11553
minacious. 11553
THREE, a. [L. tres.] 11553
THREE-CAPSULED, a. Tricapsular. 11553
THREE-CELLED, a. Trilocular. 11553
THREE-CLEFT, a. Trifid. 11553
THREE-CORNERED, a. [three and corner.] 11553
THREE-FLOWERED, a. [three and flower.] 11554
THREEFOLD, a. [three and fold.] Three-double; consisting of three; or thrice repeated, as threefold justice. 11554
THREE-GRAINED, a. Tricoccous. 11554
THREE-LEAVED, a. [three and leaf.] Consisting of three distinct leaflets; as a three-leaved calyx. 11554
THREE-LOBED, a. [three and lobe.] A three-lobed leaf, is one that is divided to the middle into three parts, standing wide from each other and having convex margins. 11554
THREE-NERVED, a. [three and nerve.] A three-nerved leaf, has three distinct vessels or nerves running longitudinally without branching. 11554
THREE-PARTED, a. [three and parted.] Tripartite. A three-parted leaf, is divided into three parts down to the base, but not entirely separate. 11554
THREE-PENCE, n. thrip'ence. [three and pence.] 11554
THREE-PENNY, a. thrip'enny. Worth three pence only; mean. 11554

THREE-PETALED, a. [three and petal.] Tripetalous; consisting of three distinct petals; as a corol. 11554
THREE-PILE, n. [three and pile.] An old name for good velvet. 11555
THREE-PILED, a. Set with a thick pile. 11555
THREE-POINTED, a. Tricuspidate. 11555
THREESCORE, a. [three and score.] Thrice twenty; sixty; as threescore years. 11555
THREE-SEEDED, a. [three and seed.] Containing three seeds; as a three-seeded capsule. 11555
THREE-SIDED, a. [three and side.] Having three plane sides; as a three-sided stem, leaf, petiole, peduncle, scape, or pericarp. 11555
THREE-VALVED, a. [three and valve.] Trivalvular; consisting of three valves; opening with three valves; as a three-valved pericarp. 11555
THRENE, n. [Gr.] Lamentation. [Not used.] 11555
THRENODY, n. [Gr. lamentation, and ode.] A song of lamentation. 11555
THRESH, v.t. To thrash. [See Thrash.] The latter is the popular pronunciation, but the word is written thrash or thresh, indifferently. [See the derivation and definitions under Thrash.] 11555
THRESHER, n. The sea fox. 11555
THRESHHOLD, n. 11555
THREW, pret. of throw. 11556
THRICE, adv. [from three; perhaps three, and L. vice.] 11556
THRID, v.t. To slide through a narrow passage; to slip, shoot or run through, as a needle, bodkin, or the like. 11556
THRIDDED, pp. Slid through. 11556
THRIDDING, ppr. Sliding through; causing to pass through. 11556
THRIFT — THYROID 11557
THRIFT, n. [from thrive.] Frugality; good husbandry; economical management in regard to property. 11557
THRIFTILY, adv. Frugally; with parsimony. 11557
THRIFTINESS, n. Frugality; good husbandry; as thriftiness to save; thriftiness in preserving one's own. 11557
THRIFTLESS, a. Having no frugality or good management; profuse; extravagant; not thriving. 11557
THRIFTY, a. Frugal; sparing; using economy and good management of property. 11557
THRILL, n. [See the Verb.] A drill. 11558
THRILL, v.t. 11558
THRILL, v.i. To pierce; to penetrate; as something sharp; particularly, to cause a tingling sensation that runs through the system with a slight shivering; as, a sharp sound thrills through the whole frame. 11558
THRILLED, pp. Penetrated; pierced. 11559
THRILLING, ppr. Perforating; drilling. 11559
THRING, v.t. To press, crowd or throng. [Not used.] 11559
THRISSA, n. A fish of the herring kind. 11559
THRIVE, v.i. 11559
THRIVER, n. One that prospers in the acquisition of property. 11560
THRIVING, ppr. Prospering in worldly goods. 11560
THRIVINGLY, adv. In a prosperous way. 11560
THRIVINGNESS, THRIVING, n. Prosperity; growth; increase. 11560
THRO, a contraction of through, not now used. 11560
THROAT, n. 11560
THROAT, v.t. To mow beans in a direction against their bending. [Local.] 11560
THROAT-PIPE, n. [throat and pipe.] The windpipe or weasand. 11561
THROAT-WORT, n. [throat and wort.] A plant of the genus Campanula, a perennial weed common in pasture-ground; also, a plant of the genus Trachelium. 11561
THROATY, a. Guttural. 11561

THROB, v.i. [perhaps allied to drive and to drub; at least its elements and signification coincide.] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to beat in consequence of agitation; to palpitate. The heart throbs with joy, desire of fear; the violent action of the heart is perceived by a throbbing pulse. 11561
THROB, n. A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpitation. 11561
THROBBING, ppr. Beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitating. 11561
THROBBING, n. The act of beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitation. 11561
THRODDEN, v.i. To grow; to thrive. [Not in use or local.] 11561
THROE, n. Extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony. It is particularly applied to the anguish of travail in child-birth. 11561
THROE, v.i. To agonize; to struggle in extreme pain. 11562
THROE, v.t. To put in agony. 11562
THRONE, n. [L. thronus.] 11562
THRONE, v.t. To place on a royal seat; to enthrone. 11562
THRONED, pp. Placed on a royal seat, or on an elevated seat; exalted. 11562
THRONG, n. 11563
THRONG, v.i. To crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons; to come in multitudes.
THRONG, v.t. To crowd or press, as persons; to oppress or annoy with a crowd of living beings. 11563 11563
THRONGED, pp. Crowded or pressed by a multitude of persons. 11563
THRONGING, ppr. Crowding together; pressing with a multitude of persons. 11563
THRONGING, n. The act of crowding together. 11563
THRONGLY, adv. In crowds. [Not in use.] 11563
THROPPLE, n. The windpipe of a horse. [Local.] 11563
THROSTLE, n. thros'l. A bird of the genus Turdus, the song-thrush. 11563
THROSTLING, n. A disease of cattle of the ox kind, occasioned by a swelling under their throats, which unless checked, will choke them. 11563
THROTTLE, n. [from throat.] The windpipe or larynx. 11564
THROTTLE, v.i. To choke; to suffocate; or to obstruct so as to endanger suffocation. 11564
THROTTLE, v.t. To utter with breaks and interruptions, as a person half suffocated. 11564
THROUGH, prep. thru. 11564
THROUGH, adv. thru. From one end or side to the other; as, to pierce a thing through. 11565
THROUGH-BRED, should be thorough-bred. 11565
THROUGH-LIGHTED, should be thorough-lighted. [Not used.] 11565
THROUGHLY, adv. thru'ly. Completely; fully; wholly. 11566
THROUGHOUT, prep. thruout'. [through and out.] Quite through; in every part; from one extremity to the other. This is the practice throughout Ireland. A general opinion prevails throughout England. Throughout the whole course of his life, he avoided every species of vice. 11566
THROUGHOUT, adv. throut'. In every part. The cloth was of a piece throughout. 11566
THROUGH-PACED. [Not used.] [See Thorough-paced.] 11566
THROVE, old pret. of thrive. 11566
THROW, v.t. pret. threw; pp. thrown. [Gr. to run; L. trochilus.] 11566
THROW, v.i. To perform the act of throwing. 11568
THROW, n. The act of hurling or flinging; a cast; a driving or propelling from the hand or from an engine. 11568
THROWER, n. One that throws; one that twists or winds silk; a throwster. 11569
THROWN, pp. of throw. Cast; hurled; wound or twisted. 11569
THROWSTER, n. One that twists or winds silk. 11569
THRUM, n. [Gr. a fragment; to break.] The ends of weaver's threads. 11569
THRUM, v.i. To play coarsely on an instrument with the fingers. 11570
THRUM, v.t. To weave; to know; to twist; to fringe. 11570
THRUSH, n. 11570
THRUST, v.t. pret. and pp. thrust. [L. trudo, trusum, trusito.] 11570
THRUST, v.i. To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon; as, a fencer thrusts at his antagonist. 11571
THRUST, n. A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot, or with any instrument; a word much used in fencing. 11571
THRUSTER, n. One who thrusts or stabs. 11572

THRUSTING, ppr. Pushing with force; driving; impelling; pressing. 11572
THRUSTING, n. The act of pushing with force. 11572
THRUSTINGS, n. In cheese-making, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made. 11572
THRUSTING-SCREW, n. A screw for pressing curd in cheese-making. [Local.] 11572
THRUSTLE, n. The thrust. [See Throstle.] 11572
THRY-FALLOW, v.t. [thrice and fallow.] To give the third plowing in summer. 11572
THULITE, n. A rare mineral of a peach blossom color, found in Norway. 11572
THUMB, THUM, n. The short thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals. [The common orthography is corrupt. The real word is thum.]
THUMB, THUM, v.t. To handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers; as, to thum over a tune. 11572 11572
THUMB, THUM, v.i. To play on with the fingers. 11573
THUMB-BAND, THUM-BAND, n. [thum and band.] A twist of any thing as thick as the thum. 11573
THUMBED, THUMMED, a. Having thumbs. 11573
THUMERSTONE, n. A mineral so called from Thus, in Saxony, where it was found. It is called also axinite, from the resemblance of its flat sharp edges to that of an ax. It is either massive or crystallized; its crystals are in the form of a compressed oblique rhomboidal prism. It is of the silicious kind, and of a brown gray or violet color. 11573
THUMMIM, n. plu. A Hebrew word denoting perfections. The Urim and Thummim were worn in the breastplate of the high priest, but what they were, has never been satisfactorily ascertained. 11573
THUMP, n. A heavy blow given with any thing that is thick, as with a club or the fist, or with a heavy hammer, or with the britch of a gun. 11573
THUMP, v.t. To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. 11573
THUMP, v.i. To strike or fall on with a heavy blow. 11573
THUMPER, n. The person or thing that thumps. 11573
THUMPING, ppr. Striking or beating with something thick or blunt. 11573
THUM-RING, n. A ring worn on the thum. 11574
THUM-STALL, n. [thum and stall.] A kind of thimble or ferule of iron, horn or leather, with the edges turned up to receive the thread in making sails. It is worn on the thum to tighten the stitches. 11574
THUNDER, n. [L. tonitru, from tono, to sound.] 11574
THUNDER, v.i. To sound, rattle or roar, as an explosion of electricity. 11574
THUNDER, v.t. To emit with noise and terror. 11575
THUNDERBOLT, n. [thunder and bolt.] 11575
THUNDER-CLAP, n. [thunder and clap.] A burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity. 11576
THUNDER-CLOUD, n. [thunder and cloud.] A cloud that produces lightning and thunder.
THUNDERER, n. He that thunders. 11576 11576
THUNDER-HORSE, n. An instrument for illustrating the manner in which buildings receive damage by lightning. 11576
THUNDERING, ppr. Making the noise of an electrical explosion; uttering a loud sound; fulminating denunciations. 11576
THUNDERING, n. The report of an electrical explosion; thunder. 11576
THUNDROUS, a. Producing thunder. 11576
THUNDER-SHOWER, n. [thunder and shower.] A shower accompanied with thunder.
THUNDER-STONE, n. A stone, otherwise called brontia. 11576 11576
THUNDER-STORM, n. [thunder and storm.] A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder. Thunder clouds are often driven by violent winds. In America, the violence of the wind at the commencement, is sometimes equal to that of a hurricane, and at this time the explosions of electricity are the most terrible. This violence of the wind seldom continues longer than a few minutes, and after this subsides, the rain continues, but the peals of thunder are less frequent. These violent showers sometimes continue for hours; more generally, they are of shorter duration. 11576

THUNDER-STORM, v.t. [thunder and strike.] 11577
THUNDER-STRUCK, pp. or a. Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view. [This is a word in common use.] 11577
THURIBLE, n. [L. thuribulum, from thus, thuris, frankincense.] 11577
THURIFEROUS, a. [L. thurifer; thus and fero, to bear.] 11577
THURIFICATION, n. [L. thus, thuris, and facio, to make.] 11577
THURSDAY, n. [The god of thunder, answering to the Jove of the Greeks and Romans, L. dies Jovis.] 11577
THUS, adv. In this or that manner; on this wise; as, thus saith the Lord; the Pharisee prayed thus. 11577
THWACK, v.t. To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; to beat or thrash. 11578
THWACK, n. A heavy blow with something flat or heavy. 11578
THWACKING, ppr. Striking with a heavy blow. 11578
THWAITE, n. A fish, a variety of the shad. 11578
THWART, a. thwort. [L. verto, versus.] Transverse; being across something else. 11578
THWART, v.t. thwort. To cross; to be, lie or come across the direction of something. 11578
THWART, v.i. To be in opposition. 11579
THWART, n. The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit. 11579
THWARTED, pp. Crossed; opposed; frustrated. 11579
THWARTER, n. A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling or convulsive motions. 11579
THWARTING, ppr. Crossing; contravening; defeating. 11579
THWARTING, n. The act of crossing or frustrating. 11579
THWARTINGLY, adv. In a cross direction; in opposition. 11579
THWARTNESS, n. Untowardness; perverseness. 11579
THWARTSHIPS, adv. Across the ship. 11579
THWITE, v.t. To cut or clip with a knife. [Local.] 11579
THWITTLE, v.t. To whittle. [See Whittle.] 11579
THY, a. [contracted from thine, or from some other derivative of thou. It is probable that the pronoun was originally thig, thug or thuk, and the adjective thigen. See Thou.] 11579
THYINE WOOD, n. A precious wood, mentioned Revelation 18:12. 11580
THYITE, n. The name of a species of indurated clay, of the morochthus kind, of a smooth regular texture, very heavy, of a shining surface, and of a pale green color. 11580
THYME, n. usually pronounced improperly time. [L. thymus.] 11580
THYMUS, n. [Gr.] In anatomy, a glandular body, divided into lobes, situated behind the sternum in the duplicature of the mediastinum. It is largest in the fetus, diminishes after birth, and in adults often entirely disappears. It has no excretory duct, and its use is unknown. In calves it is called sweetbread. 11580
THYMY, a. Abounding with thyme; fragrant. 11580
THYROID, a. [Gr. a shield, and form.] Resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, so called from its figure, to a gland situated near that cartilage, and to the arteries and veins of the gland. 11580

THYRSE — TIME-SERVER 11581

THYRSE, n. [L. thyrsus.] In botany, a species of inflorescence; a panicle contracted into an ovate form, or a dense or close panicle, more or less of an ovate figure, as in the lilac.
THYSELF, pron. [thy and self.] A pronoun used after thou, to express distinction 11581
with emphasis. “Thou thyself shalt go;” that is, thou shalt go and no other. It is sometimes used without thou, and in the nominative as well as objective case. 11581
TIAR, TIARA, n. [L. tiara.] 11581
TIBIAL, a. [L. tibia, a flute, and the large bone of the leg.] 11581
TIBURO, n. A fish of the shark kind. 11582
TICE, for entice. [Not in use.] 11582
TICK, n. Credit; trust; as, to buy upon tick. 11582
TICK, n. A little animal of a livid color and globose-ovate form, that infests sheep, dogs, goats, cows, etc., a species of Acarus. 11582

TICK, n. [L. tego; Eng. to deck.] The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, wool or other material.
TICK, v.i. [from tick, credit.] To run upon score. 11582 11582
TICK, v.i. [L. tango, tago.] To beat; to pat; or to make a small noise by beating or otherwise; as a watch. 11582
TICKBEAN, n. A small bean employed in feeding horses and other animals. 11582
TICKEN, n. Cloth for bed-ticks or cases for beds. 11582
TICKET, n. 11582
TICKET, v.t. To distinguish by a ticket. 11582
TICKLE, v.t. [L. titillo, corrupted.] 11583
TICKLE, v.i. To feel titillation. 11583
TICKLE, a. Tottering; wavering, or liable to waver and fall at the slightest touch; unstable; easily overthrown. 11583
TICKLENESS, n. Unsteadiness. [Not in use.] 11583
TICKLER, n. One that tickles or pleases. 11583
TICKLING, ppr. Affecting with titillation. 11583
TICKLING, n. The act of affecting with titillation. 11583
TICKLISH, a. Sensible to slight touches, easily tickled. The bottom of the foot is very ticklish, as are the sides. The palm of the hand, hardened by use, it not ticklish. 11584
TICKLISHNESS, n. The state or quality of being ticklish or very sensible. 11584
TICK-SEED, n. A plant of the genus Coreopsis, and another of the genus Corispernum.
TICKTACK, n. A game at tables. 11584 11584
TID, a. Tender; soft; nice. 11584
TIDBIT, n. [tid and bit.] A delicate or tender piece. 11584
TIDDLE, TIDDER, v.t. To use with tenderness; to fondle. 11584
TIDE, n. 11584
TIDE, v.t. To drive with the stream. 11585
TIDE, v.i. To work in or out of a river or harbor by favor of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse. 11585
TIDE-GATE, n. A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb. 11585
TIDE-MILL, n. [tide and mill.] A mill that is moved by tide water; also, a mill for clearing lands from tide water. 11585
TIDES-MAN, n. An officer who remains on board of a merchant's ship till the goods are landed, to prevent the evasion of the duties. 11586
TIDE-WAITER, n. [tide and waiter.] An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties. 11586
TIDE-WAY, n. [tide and way.] The channel in which the tide sets. 11586
TIDILY, adv. [from tidy.] Neatly; with neat simplicity; as a female tidily dressed. 11586
TIDINESS, n. Neatness without richness or elegance; neat simplicity; as the tidiness of dress. 11586
TIDINGS, n. plu. News; advice; information; intelligence; account of what has taken place, and was not before known. 11586
TIDY, a. [from tide, time, season.] 11586
TIE, TYE, v.t. [L. taceo, to be silent.] 11586
TIE, n. A knot; fastening. 11587
TIED, TYED, pp. Bound; fastened with a knot; confined; restrained; united, as notes.
TIER, n. A row; a rank; particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another; as a tier of seats in a church or theater. Thus in ships of war, the range of guns on one deck and one side of a ship, is called a tier. Those on the lower deck are called the lower tier, and those above, the middle or upper tiers. Ships with three tiers of guns are three deckers. 11588
TIERCE, n. ters. A cask whose content is one third of a pipe, that is, forty gallons; or it may be the measure. 11588
TIERCEL, TIERCELET, n. In falconry, a name given to the male hawk, as being a third part less than the female. 11588
TIERCET, n. ter'cet. [from tierce.] In poetry, a triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming.
TIFF, n. Liquor; or rather a small draught of liquor. [Vulgar.] 11588 11588
TIFF, v.i. To be in a pet. [Low.] 11589

TIFF, v.t. To dress. [Not in use.] 11589
TIFFANY, n. [According to the Italian and Spanish Dictionaries, this word is to be referred to taffeta.] 11589
TIG, n. A play. [See Tag.] 11589
TIGE, n. The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. 11589
TIGER, n. [L. tigris.] A fierce and rapacious animal of the genus Felis, one of the largest and most terrible of the genus, inhabiting Africa and Asia. The American tiger is the Felis onca. There is also the tiger cat or Felis capensis. 11589
TIGER-FOOTED, a. Hastening to devour; furious. 11589
TIGERISH, a. Like a tiger. 11589
TIGER'S-FOOT, n. A plant of the genus Ipomoea. 11589
TIGER-SHELL, n. [tiger and shell.] A name given to the red voluta, with large white spots. In the Linnean system, the tiger-shell is a species of Cypraea. 11589
TIGH, n. In Kent, a close or inclosure. 11590
TIGHT, a. [L. taceo; that is, close, closely compressed.] 11590
TIGHTEN, v.t. ti'tn. To draw tighter; to straiten; to make close in any manner. 11590
TIGHTER, n. A ribin or string used to draw clothes closer. [Not used.] 11590
TIGHTLY, adv. Closely; compactly. 11590
TIGHTNESS, n. Closeness of joints; compactness; straitness. 11591
TIGRESS, n. [from tiger.] The female of the tiger. 11591
TIKE, n. A tick. [See Tick.] 11591
TIKE, n. 11591
TILE, n. [L. tegula; tego, to cover; Eng. to deck.] 11591
TILE, v.t. To cover with tiles; as, to tile a house. 11591
TILE-EARTH, n. A species of strong clayey earth; stiff and stubborn land. [Local.] 11591
TILED, pp. Covered with tiles. 11592
TILE-ORE, n. A subspecies of octahedral red copper ore. 11592
TILER, n. A man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles. 11592
TILING, ppr. Covering with tiles. 11592
TILING, n. A roof covered with tiles. Luke 5:19. 11592
TILL, n. A vetch; a tare. [Local.] 11592
TILL, TILLER, n. A money box in a shop; a drawer. 11592
TILL, prep. or adv. 11592
TILL, v.t. 11593
TILLABLE, a. Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plow. 11593
TILLAGE, n. The operation, practice or art of preparing land for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds which might impede the growth of crops. Tillage includes manuring, plowing, harrowing and rolling land, or whatever is done to bring it to a proper state to receive the seed, and the operations of plowing, harrowing and hoeing the ground, to destroy weeds and loosen the soil after it is planted; culture; a principal branch of agriculture. Tillage of the earth is the principal as it was the first occupation of man, and no employment is more honorable. 11593
TILLED, pp. Cultivated; prepared for seed and kept clean. 11593
TILLER, n. One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a plowman. 11593
TILLER, v.i. To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; as we say, wheat or rye tillers; it spreads by tillering. The common orthography is tiller. Sir Joseph Banks writes it tillow. 11594
TILLERING, ppr. Sending out new shoots round the bottom of the original stem. 11594
TILLERING, n. The act of sending forth young shoots from the root or around the bottom of the original stalk. 11594
TILLER-ROPE, n. The rope which forms a communication between the fore end of the tiller and the wheel. 11594
TILLING, ppr. Cultivating. 11594
TILLING, n. The operation of cultivating land; culture. 11594
TILLMAN, n. A man who tills the earth; a husbandman. 11594
TILLY-FALLY, TILLY-VALLY, adv. or a. A word formerly used when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. 11594

TILT, n. 11594
TILT, v.t. To cover with a cloth or awning. 11595
TILT, n. [See the verb.] A thrust; as a tilt with a lance. 11595
TILT, v.t. [L. tollo.] 11595
TILT, v.i. To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to practice the military game or exercise of thrusting at each other on horseback. 11595
TILT-BOAT, n. A boat covered with canvas or other cloth. 11596
TILTED, pp. Inclined; made to stoop; covered with cloth or awning. 11596
TILTER, n. One who tilts; one who uses the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback; one who fights. 11596
TILTH, n. That which is tilled; tillage ground. [Not in use.] 11596
TILT-HAMMER, n. [tilt and hammer.] A heavy hammer used in iron works, which is lifted by a wheel. 11596
TILTING, ppr. Inclining; causing to stoop or lean; using the game of thrusting with the lance on horseback; also, hammering with a tilt-hammer. 11596
TIMBAL, n. A kettle drum. 11596
TIMBER, n. [L. domus, a house; Gr. the body.] 11596
TIMBER, v.t. To furnish with timber. [See Timbered.] 11597
TIMBER, v.i. To light on a tree. [Not in use.] 11597
TIMBERED, pp. or a. Furnished with timber; as a well timbered house. In the United States, we say, land is well timbered, when it is covered with good timber trees. 11597
TIMBER-HEAD, n. [timber and head.] In ships, the top end of a timber, rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes, etc.; otherwise called kevelhead. 11598
TIMBERING, ppr. Furnishing with timber. 11598
TIMBER-SOW, n. A worm in wood. 11598
TIMBER-TREE, n. [timber and tree.] A tree suitable for timber. 11598
TIMBER-WORK, n. [timber and work.] Work formed of wood. 11598
TIMBER-YARD, n. [timber and yard.] A yard or place where timber is deposited. 11598
TIMBRE, n. A crest on a coat of arms. It ought to be written timber. 11598
TIMBREL, n. [L. tympanum.] An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor or tabret, which has been in use from the highest antiquity. 11598
TIMBRELED, a. Sung to the sound of the timbrel. 11598
TIME, n. [L. tempus; tempora, the falls of the head, also tempest, etc. See Tempest. Time is primarily equivalent to season; to the Gr. wpa in its original sense, opportunity, occasion, a fall, an event, that which comes.] 11598
TIME, v.t. To adapt to the time or occasion; to bring, begin or perform at the proper season or time; as, the measure is well timed, or ill timed. No small part of political wisdom consists in knowing how to time propositions and measures. 11601
TIMED, pp. Adapted to the season or occasion. 11601
TIMEFUL, a. Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early. [Not much used.] 11601
TIMEIST, n. In music, a performer who keeps good time. 11601
TIME-KEEPER, n. [time and keeper.] A clock, watch or other chronometer. 11601
TIMELESS, a. Unseasonable; done at an improper time. 11601
TIMELESSLY, adv. Unseasonably. 11601
TIMELINESS, n. [from timely.] Seasonableness; a being in good time. 11601
TIMELY, a. Seasonable; being in good time; sufficiently early. The defendant had timely notice of this motion. Timely care will often prevent great evils. 11602
TIMELY, adv. Early; soon; in good season. 11602
TIME-PIECE, n. [time and piece.] A clock, watch or other instrument to measure or show the progress of time; a chronometer. 11602
TIME-PLEASER, n. s as z. [time and please.] One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be. 11602
TIME-SERVER, n. [time and serve.] One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power. 11602
TIME-SERVING — TITLARK 11603

TIME-SERVING, a. Obsequiously complying with the humors of men in power. 11603
TIME-SERVING, n. An obsequious compliance with the humors of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity. 11603
TIME-WORN, a. Impaired by time. 11603
TIMID, a. [L. timidus, from timeo, to fear.] Fearful; wanting courage to meet danger; timorous; not bold. 11603
TIMIDITY, n. [L. timiditas.] Fearfulness; want of courage or boldness to face danger; timorousness; habitual cowardice. Timidity in one person may be a good trait of character, while in another it is a deep reproach. 11603
TIMIDLY, adv. In a timid manner; weakly; without courage. 11603
TIMIDNESS, n. Timidity. 11603
TIMOCRACY, n. [Gr. honor, worth, and to hold.] Government by men of property, who are possessed of a certain income. 11603
TIMONEER, n. [L. temo.] A helmsman. 11603
TIMOROUS, a. [L. timor. See Timid.] 11603
TIMOROUSLY, adv. Fearfully; timidly; without boldness; with much fear. 11603
TIMOROUSNESS, n. Fearfulness; timidity; want of courage. 11604
TIMOUS, a. [from time.] Early; timely. [Not in use.] 11604
TIMOUSLY, adv. In good season. [Not in use.] 11604
TIN, n. [L. stannum; stagnum.] 11604
TIN, v.t. To cover with tin, or overlay with tinfoil. 11604
TINCT, v.t. [L. tingo, tinctus.] To stain or color; to imbue. 11604
TINCT, n. Stain; color. [Obsolete. We now use tinge and tincture.] 11604
TINCTURE, n. [L. tinctura.] 11604
TINCTURE, v.t. To tinge; to communicate a slight foreign color to; to impregnate with some extraneous matter.
TINCTURED, pp. Tinged; slightly impregnated with something foreign. 11605 11605
TINCTURING, ppr. Tinging; imbuing; impregnating with a foreign substance. 11605
TIND, v.t. [Eng. tine; tinder.] To kindle. Obs. But hence, 11605
TINDER, n. Something very inflammable used for kindling fire from a spark; as scorched linen. 11605
TINDER-BOX, n. [tinder and box.] A box in which tinder is kept. 11605
TINDERLIKE, a. [tinder and like.] Like tinder; very inflammable. 11605
TINE, v.t. To kindle, to set on fire. [See Tind.] 11605
TINE, v.t. [L. teneo.] To shut or inclose; to fill. [Not in use or local.] 11605
TINE, n. [L. dens.] 11605
TINE, v.i. To rage; to smart; to fight. 11606
TINEMAN, n. Anciently an officer of the forest in England, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison. 11606
TINET, n. [tine, to shut, supra.] In old writers, brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges. 11606
TINFOIL, n. [tin and L. folium, a leaf.] Tin reduced to a thin leaf. 11606
TING, n. A sharp sound. [Not in use. Children use ding, dong. See Tingle.] 11606
TING, v.i. To sound or ring. [Not in use.] 11606
TINGE, v.t. [L. tingo; Eng. to dye.] To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to communicate the qualities of one substance, in some degree, to another, either by mixture, or by adding them to the surface; as, to tinge a blue color with red; an infusion tinged with a yellow color by saffron; to tinge a decoction with a bitter taste. The jaundice tinges the eyes with yellow. 11606
TINGE, n. Color; dye; taste; or rather a slight degree of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; tincture; as a red color that has a tinge of blue; a dish of food that has a tinge of orange peel in its taste. 11606
TINGED, pp. Imbued or impregnated with a small portion of something foreign. 11606
TINGENT, a. Having the power to tinge. 11606
TINGING, ppr. Imbuing or impregnating with something foreign. 11607
TIN-GLASS, n. Bismuth, which see. 11607

TINGLE, v.i. [L. tinnio.] 11607
TINGLING, ppr. Having a thrilling sensation. 11607
TINGLING, n. A thrilling sensation. 11607
TINK, v.i. To make a sharp shrill noise; to tinkle. [The latter is generally used.] 11607
TINKAL, n. Borax in its crude state or unrefined. It consists of small crystals of a yellowish color, and is unctuous to the feel. 11607
TINKER, n. A mender of brass kettles, pans and the like. 11607
TINKERLY, adv. In the manner of a tinker. 11607
TINKLE, v.i. 11607
TINKLE, v.t. To cause to clink or make sharp quick sounds. 11608
TINKLING, ppr. Making a small quick sharp noise. 11608
TINKLING, n. A small quick sharp sound. 11608
TINMAN, n. [tin and man.] A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin ware. 11608
TIN-MINE, n. [tin and mine.] A mine where tin is obtained. 11608
TINNED, pp. Covered with tin. 11608
TINNER, n. [from tin.] One who works in the tin mines. 11608
TINNING, ppr. [from tin.] Covering with tin or tinfoil. 11608
TINNING, n. The act, art or practice of covering or lining any thing with melted tin or with tinfoil, as kitchen utensils, locks, bits, etc. 11608
TINNY, a. Abounding with tin. 11608
TINPENNY, n. [tin and penny.] A customary duty in England, formerly paid to tithingmen.
TINSEL, n. Something very shining and gaudy; something superficially shining and 11609
showy, or having a false luster, and more gay than valuable. 11609
TINSEL, a. Gaudy; showy to excess; specious; superficial. 11609
TINSEL, v.t. To adorn with something glittering and showy without much value; to make gaudy. 11609
TINSELED, pp. Decorated with gaudy ornaments. 11609
TINSELING, ppr. Adorning with tinsel or superficial luster. 11609
TINT, n. [L. tinctus, tingo. See Tinge.] A dye; a color, or rather a slight coloring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal color; as red with a blue tint, or tint of blue. In painting, tints are the colors considered as more or less bright, deep or thin, by the due use and intermixture of which a picture receives its shades, softness and variety. 11609
TINT, v.t. To tinge; to give a slight coloring to. 11609
TIN-WORM, n. [tin and worm.] An insect. 11610
TINY, a. [from the root of thin, which see.] Very small; little; puny. [A word used by children, and in burlesque.] 11610
TIP, n. 11610
TIP, v.t. To form a point with something; to cover the tip, top or end; a, to tip any thing with gold or silver. 11610
TIP, v.i. In the phrase, to tip off, that is, to fall headlong; hence, to die. 11610
TIPPED, TIPT, pp. Having the end covered. 11610
TIPPET, n. A narrow garment or covering for the neck, worn by females. It is now made of fur, though formerly of some kind of cloth. 11611
TIPPING, ppr. Covering the end or tip. 11611
TIPPLE, v.i. To drink spiritus or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spiritus liquors. When a man begins to tipple, let his creditors secure their debts. 11611
TIPPLE, v.t. To drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess. 11611
TIPPLE, n. Drink; liquor taken in tippling. 11611
TIPPLED, pp. Drank in excess. 11611
TIPPLER, n. One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spiritus liquors; a drunkard; a sot. It however signifies often a person who habitually drinks strong liquors, without absolute drunkenness. 11611
TIPPLING, ppr. Indulging in the habitual use of strong or spiritus liquors. 11611
TIPPLING, n. The habitual practice of drinking strong or spiritus liquors; a drinking to excess. 11611
TIPPLING-HOUSE, n. [tipple and house.] A house in which liquors are sold in drams or small quantities, and where men are accustomed to spend their time and money in

excessive drinking. 11611
TIP-STAFF, n. [tip and staff.] An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable.
TIPSY, a. [from tipple.] Fuddled; overpowered with strong drink; intoxicated. 11612 11612
TIPTOE, n. [tip and tow.] The end of the toe. 11612
TOPTOP, n. The highest or utmost degree. 11612
TIRADE, n. 11612
TIRE, n. [Heb. tur, a row or series.] 11612
TIRE, v.t. To adorn; to attire; to dress; as the head. Obs. [See Attire.] 2 Kings 9:30. 11613
TIRE, v.t. [L. tero.] 11613
TIRE, v.i. To become weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted. A feeble body soon tires with hard labor. 11613
TIRED, pp. Wearied; fatigued. 11613
TIREDNESS, n. The state of being wearied; weariness. 11613
TIRESOME, a. Wearisome; fatiguing; exhausting the strength; as a tiresome day's work; a tiresome journey. 11613
TIRESOMENESS, n. The act or quality of tiring or exhausting strength or patience; wearisomeness; tediousness; as the tiresomeness of work or of a dull speaker. 11613
TIREWOMAN, n. [tire and woman.] A woman whose occupation is to make head dresses.
TIRING, ppr. Wearying; fatiguing; exhausting strength or patience. 11614 11614
TIRING-HOUSE, TIRING-ROOM, n. The room or place where players dress for the stage.
TIRWIT, n. A bird. [L. vanellus.] 11614 11614
TIS, a contraction of it is. 11614
TISIC, TISICAL, a. s as z. [for phthisic, phthisical.] Consumptive. 11614
TISIC, n. s as z. [supra.] Consumption; morbid waste. 11614
TISRI, n. The first Hebrew month of the civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical; answering to a part of our September and a part of October. 11614
TISSUE, n. tish'u. 11614
TISSUE, v.t. To form tissue; to interweave; to variegate. 11615
TISSUED, pp. Interwoven; formed with variegated work. 11615
TISSUING, ppr. Interweaving; forming with variegated work. 11615
TIT, n. A small horse, in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a small bird; a titmouse or tomtit. 11615
TITAN, TITANIUM, n. In mineralogy, a metal of modern discovery, and of a dark copper color, first found in Cornwall in England. It occurs in different states of oxydation or intermixture, in various parts of the world. It exists in three different states of oxydation; the first is blue or purple, the second red, and the third white. The ores of this metal are called menachanite, from Menachan in Cornwall, where it was originally found; iserine; from the river Iser, in Silesia; nigrine, from its black color; sphene, rutile, and octahedrite.
TITANIAN, TITANITIC, a. Pertaining to titanium. 11615 11615
TITANIFEROUS, a. [titan or titanium, and L. fero.] 11615
TITANITE, n. An ore or oxyd of titanium, commonly of a reddish brown color, when it is opake; it occurs also in prismatic crystals terminated by pyramids of a blood red color, and is then translucent or transparent. 11615
TITBIT, n. A tender piece. [See Tidbit.] 11616
TITHABLE, a. Subject to the payment of tithes. 11616
TITHE, n. The tenth part of any thing; but appropriately, the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support. Tithes are personal, predial, or mixed; personal, when accruing from labor, art, trade and navigation; predial, when issuing from the earth, as hay, wood and fruit; and mixed, when accruing from beasts, which are fed from the ground. 11616
TITHE, v.t. To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth. 11616
TITHE, v.i. To pay tithes. 11616
TITHED, pp. Taxed a tenth. 11616
TITHE-FREE, a. Exempt from the payment of tithes. 11616
TITHE-PAYING, a. Paying tithes; subjected to pay tithes. 11616

TITHER, n. One who collects tithes. 11616
TITHING, ppr. Levying a tax on, to the amount of a tenth. 11616
TITHING, n. A decennary; a number or company of ten householders, who dwelling near each other, were sureties or free- pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other. The institution of tithings in England is ascribed to Alfred. 11616
TITHINGMAN, n. [tithing and man.] 11616
TITHYMAL, n. [Gr. the breast.] A plant, milk thistle, of the genus Euphorbia. 11617
TITILLATE, v.i. [L. titillo.] To tickle. 11617
TITILLATING, ppr. Tickling. 11617
TITILLATION, n. [L. titillatio.] 11617
TITLARK, n. [tit and lark.] A small bird, a species of Alauda or lark. 11617
TITLE — TONGUE 11618
TITLE, n. [L. titulus. This may belong to the family of Gr. to set or put.] 11618
TITLE, v.t. To name; to call; to entitle. 11619
TITLED, pp. Called; named. 11619
TITLELESS, a. Not having a title or name. [Not in use.] 11619
TITLE-PAGE, n. [title and page.] The page of a book which contains its title. 11619
TITLING, ppr. Calling; denominating; entitling. 11619
TITMOUSE, n. [tit, small, and mouse.] A small bird of the genus Parus. 11619
TITTER, v.i. To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint. 11619
TITTER, n. A restrained laugh. 11619
TITTLE, n. [from tit, small.] A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota. 11619
TITTLE-TATTLE, n. [tattle, doubled.] 11619
TITTLE-TATTLE, v.i. To talk idly; to prate. 11619
TITUBATION, n. [L. titubo, to stumble.] The act of stumbling. 11619
TITULAR, a. [L. titulus.] 11619
TITULAR, TITULARY, n. A person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not. 11620
TITULARITY, n. The state of being titular. 11620
TITULARLY, adv. Nominally; by title only. 11620
TITULARY, a. Consisting in a title. 11620
TIVER, n. A kind of ocher which is used in marking sheep in some parts of England. [Local.] 11620
TIVER, v.t. To mark sheep with tiver, in different ways and for different purposes. [Local.] 11620
TIVERING, ppr. Marking with tiver. [Local.] 11620
TIVERING, n. The act or practice of marking with tiver. [Local.] 11620
TIVY, adv. [See Tantivy.] With great speed; a huntsman's word or sound. 11620
TO, prep. 11620
TOAD, n. A paddoc, an animal of the genus Rana, the Rana Bufo of Linne; a small clumsy animal, the body warty, thick and disgusting to the sight, but perfectly harmless, and indeed it is said to be useful in gardens by feeding on noxious worms. 11624
TOADEATER, n. A vulgar name given to a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant. 11624
TOADFISH, n. [toad and fish.] A fish of the genus Lophius, the fishing frog. 11624
TOAD-FLAX, n. [toad and flax.] A plant of the genus Antirrhinum; snap-dragon; calves'snout. 11624
TOADISH, a. Like a toad. [Not used.] 11624
TOAD-STONE, n. [toad and stone.] In mineralogy, a sort of trap rock, of a brownish gray color. The toad-stone of Derbyshire is generally a dark brown basaltic amygdaloid, composed of basalt and green earth, and containing oblong cavities filled with calcarious spar. 11624
TOAD-STOOL, n. [toad and stoll.] A sort of fungous plant that grows in moist and rich grounds like a mushroom. 11624
TOAST, v.t. [L. tostus.] 11624

TOAST, n. Bread dried and scorched by the fire; or such bread dipped in melted butter, or in some liquor. Dry toast is bread scorched, or it is scorched bread with butter spread upon it. Soft toast is made by immersing toasted bread in melted butter, and called dipped toast. 11625
TOASTED, pp. Scorched by heat; named in drinking the health. 11625
TOASTER, n. One who toasts. 11625
TOASTING, ppr. Scorching by fire; drinking to the honor of. 11625
TOBACCO, n. [so named from Tabaco, a province of Yucatan, in Spanish America, where it was first found by the Spaniards.] 11625
TOBACCONIST, n. A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco. 11626
TOBACCO-PIPE, n. [tobacco and pipe.] A pipe used for smoking tobacco, often made of clay and baked, sometimes of other material. 11626
TOBACCO-PIPE CLAY, n. A species of clay; called also cimolite. 11626
TOBACCO-PIPE FISH, n. A name of the Syngnathus Acus of Linne; called also needle-fish. 11626
TOCKAY, n. A species of spotted lizard in India. 11626
TOCSIN, n. An alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm. 11626
TOD, n. 11626
TOD, v.t. To weigh; to produce a tod. [Not in use.] 11626
TODAY, n. [to and day.] The present day. 11626
TODDY, n. A juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the E. Indies; or a liquor prepared from it. 11626
TODY, n. A genus of insectivorous birds, of the order of Picae; natives of warm climates. 11626
TOE, n. [L. digitus. Toe is contracted from tog, the primary word on which L. digitus is formed, coinciding with dug, and signifying a shoot.] 11627
TIFORE, prep. or adv. Before; formerly. 11627
TOFT, n. [probably from the root of tuft.] 11627
TOGATED, TOGED, a. [L. toga, a gown; togatus, gowned.] Gowned; dressed in a gown; wearing a gown; as toged consuls. 11627
TOGETHER, adv. 11627
TOGGEL, n. A small wooden pin tapering towards both ends. 11628
TOIL, v.i. To labor; to work; to exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind, particularly of the body, with efforts of some continuance or duration. 11628
TOIL, v.t. To toil out, to labor; to work out. 11628
TOIL, n. Labor with pain and fatigue; labor that oppresses the body or mind. Toil may be the labor of the field or the workshop, or of the camp. What toils men endure for the acquisition of wealth, power and honor! Genesis 5:29.
TOIL, n. [L. tela, a web; from spreading, extending or laying.] 11628 11628
TOILER, n. One who toils, or labors with pain. 11629
TOILET, n. 11629
TOILING, ppr. Laboring with pain. 11629
TOILSOME, a. Laborious; wearisome; attended with fatigue and pain; as toilsome work; a toilsome task. 11629
TOILSOMENESS, n. Laboriousness; wearisomeness. 11629
TOISE, n. tois. A fathom or long measure in France, containing six feet; but the French foot is longer than the English, 76 being equal to 81 English feet. 11629
TOKAY, n. A kind of wine produced at Tokay in Hungary, made of white grapes. It is distinguished from other wines by its aromatic taste. It is not good till it is about three years old, and it continues to improve as long as it is kept. 11629
TOKEN, n. to'kn. [L. signum, dialetically varied, or from the same radix.] 11629
TOKEN, v.t. To make known. [Not in use.] 11630
TOKENED, a. Being marked with spots. 11630
TOL, v.t. [L. tollo.] To take away; a law term. 11630
TOLA, n. In India, a weight for gold and silver, but different in different places. 11630
TOLD, pret. and pp. of tell. 11630
TOL-BOOTH. [See Toll-booth.] 11630
TOLE, v.t. To draw or cause to follow by presenting something pleasing or desirable to

view; to allure by some bait. Thus our farmers tole sheep and make them follow, by holding to them a measure of corn or some portion of fodder. In New England, it is applied only to the alluring of beasts. Locke has applied it to men. 11631

TOLED, pp. Drawn; allured; induced to follow. 11631

TOLERABLE, a. [L. tolerabilis. See Tolerate.] 11631

TOLERABLENESS, n. The state of being tolerable. 11631

TOLERABLY, adv. Supportably; in a manner to be endured. 11631

TOLERANCE, n. [L. tolerantia, from tolero, to bear.] The power or capacity of enduring; or the act of enduring. 11631

TOLERANT, a. Enduring; indulgent; favoring toleration. 11632

TOLERATE, v.t. [L. tolero, from tollo, to lift.] To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hinderance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; not to restrain; as, to tolerate opinions or practices. The protestant religion is tolerated in France, and the Roman Catholic in Great Britain. 11632

TOLERATED, pp. Suffered; allowed; not prohibited or restrained. 11632

TOLERATING, ppr. Enduring; suffering to be or to be done; allowing; not restraining.

TOLERATION, n. [L. toleratio.] The act of tolerating; the allowance of that which is 11632 not wholly approved; appropriately, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief. Toleration implies a right in the sovereign to control men in their opinions and worship, or it implies the actual exercise of power in such control. Where no power exists or none is assumed to establish a creed and a mode of worship, there can be no toleration, in the strict sense of the word, for one religious denomination has as good a right as another to the free enjoyment of its creed and worship. 11632

TOLL, n. [Gr. toll, custom, and end, exit, from cutting off; Eng. dole; diolam, to sell, to exchange, to pay toll. This is from the root of deal. See Deal.] 11632

TOLL, v.i. To pay toll or tallage. 11633

TOLL, v.i. To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals, or in calling assemblies, or to announce the death of a person. 11633

TOLL, v.t. [supra.] To cause a bell to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated, as for summoning public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings, or for announcing the death of a person, or to give solemnity to a funeral. Tolling is a different thing from ringing. 11633

TOLL, v.t. [L. tollo.] To take away; to vacate; to annul; a law term. 11633

TOLL, n. A particular sounding of a bell. 11633

TOLL-BAR, n. [toll and bar.] A bar or beam used for stopping boats on a canal at the toll-house. 11633

TOLL-BOOTH, n. [toll and booth.] A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll. 11633

TOLL-BOOTH, v.t. To imprison in a toll-booth. 11633

TOLL-BRIDGE, n. A bridge where toll is paid for passing it. 11634

TOLL-GATE, n. A gate where toll is taken. 11634

TOLL-GATHERER, n. The man who takes toll. 11634

TOLL-HOUSE, n. A house or shed placed by a road near a toll-gate, or at the end of a toll-bridge, or by a canal, where the man who takes the toll remains. 11634

TOLLING, ppr. Causing to sound in a slow grave manner. 11634

TOLU BALSAM, n. Balsam of Tolu, a balsam produced from a tree growing in Tolu, in S. America. 11634

TOLUTATION, n. [L. toluto.] A pacing or ambling. [Not used.] 11634

TOMAHAWK, n. An Indian hatchet. 11634

TOMAHAWK, v.t. To cut or kill with a hatchet called a tomahawk. 11634

TOMATO, n. A plant, and its fruit, a species of Solanum. It is called sometimes the love-apple. 11634

TOMB, n. toom. [L. tumulus, a heap or hillock; tumeo, to swell.] 11634

TOMB, v.t. To bury; to inter. [See Entomb.] 11635

TOMBAC, n. A white allow of copper; a metallic composition made by mixing and fusing together a large quantity of zink with a smaller quantity of copper, with arsenic. 11635

TOMBLESS, a. Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument. 11635
TOMBOY, n. [Tom, Thomas, and boy.] A rude boisterous boy; also in sarcasm, a romping girl. [Vulgar.] 11635
TOMBSTONE, n. [tomb and stone.] A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument. 11635
TOME, n. [Gr. a piece or section, to cut off.] A book; as many writings as are bound in a volume, forming the part of a larger work. It may be applied to a single volume. 11635
TOMENTOUS, a. [L. tomentum, down.] In botany, downy; nappy; cottony; or flocky; covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible, or with a whitish down, like wool; as a tomentous stem or leaf. 11635
TO-MORROW, n. [to and morrow.] The day after the present. 11635
TOMPION, n. The stopper of a cannon. [See Tampion.] 11635
TOMTIT, n. A little bird, the titmouse. 11635
TON, the termination of names of places, is town. 11635
TON, n. The prevailing fashion. 11635
TON, n. The weight of twenty hundred gross. [See Tun.] This is false orthography. The word is from the Saxon tunna, a cask, and the sense of weight is taken from that of a cask or butt. 11635
TONE, n. [L. tonus; Gr. sound; L. tono; Gr. to sound, to strain or stretch. The L. sonus is probably the same word in a different dialect.] 11636
TONE, v.t. To utter with an affected tone. 11637
TONED, a. Having a tone; used in composition; as high-toned; sweet-toned. 11637
TONELESS, a. Having no tone; unmusical. 11637
TONE-SYLLABLE, a. An accented syllable. 11637
TONG, n. [See Tongs.] The catch of a buckle. [Not used.] [See Tongue.] 11637
TONGS, n. plu. An instrument of metal, consisting of two parts or long shafts joined at one end; used for handling things, particularly fire or heated metals. We say, a pair of tongs, a smith's tongs. 11637
TONGUE, TUNG, n. [Ant. L. tingua; digitus and dug. Our common orthography is incorrect; the true spelling is tung.] 11637
TONGUE, TUNG, v.t. To chide; to scold. 11638
TONGUE, TUNG, v.i. To talk; to prate. 11639
TONGUED — TORN 11640
TONGUED, TUNGED, a. Having a tongue. 11640
TONGUE-GRAFTING, TUNG-GRAFTING, n. A mode of grafting by inserting the end of a cion in a particular manner. 11640
TONGUELESS, TUNGLESS, a. Having no tongue. 11640
TONGUE-PAD, TUNG-PAD, n. A great talker. [Not in use.] 11640
TONGUE-SHAPED, TUNG-SHAPED, a. In botany, a tongue-shaped leaf, is linear and fleshy, blunt at the end, convex underneath, and having usually a cartilaginous border.
TONGUE-TIE-TIE, v.t. [tongue and tie.] To deprive of speech or the power of 11640
speech, or of distinct articulation. 11640
TONGUE-TIED, TUNG-TIED, a. Destitute of the power of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech. 11640
TONIC, a. [L. tonus. See Tone.] 11640
TONIC, n. A medicine that increases the tone of the muscular fiber, and gives vigor and action to the system.
TO-NIGHT, n. [to and night.] The present night, or the night after the present day. 11641
TONNAGE, n. [from ton, a corrupt orthography. See Tun.] 11641 11641
TONSIL, n. [L. tonsilloe. This word seems to be formed from tonsus, tondeo, to clip.] In anatomy, a glandular body at the passage from the mouth to the pharynx. The tonsils are called also from their shape, amygdaloe, and in popular language, almonds. The tonsils have several excretory ducts opening into the mouth. 11641
TONSIL, a. That may be clipped. 11642
TONSURE, n. [L. tonsura, from tonsus, shaved; tondeo, to clip or shave.] 11642
TONTINE, n. An annuity on survivorship; or a loan raised on life-annuities, with the benefit of survivorship. Thus an annuity is shared among a number, on the principle that

the share of each, at his death, is enjoyed by the survivors, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the terms on which the money is advanced. 11642
TONY, n. A simpleton. [Ludicrous.] 11642
TOO, adv. 11642
TOOK, pret. of take. 11643
TOOL, n. [In old Law Latin, we find attile, attilia, stores, tools, implements.] 11643
TOOL, v.t. To shape with a tool. 11643
TOOM, a. Empty. [Not in use.] 11643
TOOT, v.i. [L. do, dedi.] 11643
TOOT, v.t. To sound; as, to toot the horn. 11644
TOOTER, n. One who plays upon a pipe or horn. 11644
TOOTH, n. plu. teeth. [L. dens.] 11644
TOOTH, v.t. To furnish with teeth; as, to tooth a rake. 11645
TOOTHACHE, n. [tooth and ache.] Pain in the teeth. 11645
TOOTHACHE-TREE, n. A shrub of the genus Zanthoxylum. 11645
TOOTH-DRAWER, n. [tooth and draw.] One whose business is to extract teeth with instruments. 11645
TOOTH-DRAWING, n. The act of extracting a tooth; the practice of extracting teeth. 11645
TOOTHED, pp. or a. Having teeth or jags. In botany, dentate; having projecting points, remote from each other, about the edge. 11645
TOOTH-EDGE, n. [tooth and edge.] The sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances. 11645
TOOTHFUL, a. Palatable. [Not in use.] 11645
TOOTHLESS, a. Having no teeth. 11645
TOOTHLETTED, a. In botany, denticulate; having very small teeth or notches; as a leaf.
TOOKPICK, TOOTHPICKER, n. [tooth and pick.] An instrument for cleaning the 11645
teeth of substances lodged between them. 11645
TOOTHSOME, a. Palatable; grateful to the taste. 11645
TOOTHSOMENESS, n. Pleasantness to the taste. 11646
TOOTHWORT, n. A plant whose roots resemble human teeth, such as the Lathroea squamaria, various species of Dentaria, the Ophrys corallorrhiza, etc. This name is also given to the lead-wort, of the genus Plumbago, form its toothed corol. 11646
TOOTHY, a. Toothed; having teeth. 11646
TOOTING, ppr. Sounding in a particular manner. 11646
TOP, n. 11646
TOP-ARMOR, n. In ships, a railing on the top, supported by stanchions and equipped with netting. 11647
TOP-BLOCK, n. In ships, a block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the top-mast. 11647
TOP-CHAIN, n. In ships, a chain to sling the lower yards in time of action, to prevent their falling when the ropes by which they are hung, are shot away. 11647
TOP-CLOTH, n. In ships, a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action. 11647
TOP-DRAINING, n. The act or practice of draining the surface of land. 11647
TOP-DRESSING, n. A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land. 11647
TOPFULL, a. [top and full.] Full to the brim. 11647
TOP-GALLANT, a. [See Top-sail.] 11647
TOP-HEAVY, a. top'-hevy. [top and heavy.] Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower. 11647
TOP-KNOT, n. [top and knot.] A knot worn by females on the top of the head. 11647
TOPLESS, a. Having no top; as a topless highth. 11647
TOPMAN, n. [top and man.] The man who stands above in sawing. 11648
TOP-MAST, n. In ships, the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast.

Above that is the top-gallant-mast. 11648
TOP-MOST, a. [top and most.] Highest; uppermost; as the topmost cliff; the top-most branch of a tree. 11648
TOP-PROUD, a. [top and proud.] Proud to the highest degree. 11648
TOP-ROPE, n. A rope to sway up a top-mast, etc. 11648
TOP-SAIL, n. A sail extended across the top-mast, above which is the top-gallant-sail.
TOP-SHAPED, a. In botany, turbinate. 11648 11648
TOP-SOILING, n. The act or art of taking off the top-soil of land, before a canal is begun.
TOP-STONE, n. A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top. 11648 11648
TOP-TACKLE, n. A large tackle hooked to the lower end of the top-mast top-rope and to the deck. 11648
TOP, v.i. To rise aloft; to be eminent; as lofty ridges and topping mountains. 11648
TOP, v.t. To cover on the top; to tip; to cap. 11649
TOPAN, n. A name of the horned Indian raven, or rhinoceros bird. 11649
TOPARCH, n. [Gr. place, and a chief.] The principal man in a place or country. 11649
TOPARCHY, n. A little state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch. Judea was formerly divided into ten toparchies. 11649
TOPAZ, n. [Gr.] A mineral, said to be so called from Topazos, a small isle in the Arabic gulf, where the Romans obtained a stone which they called by this name, but which is the chrysolite of the moderns. The topaz is of a yellowish color. It sometimes occurs in masses, but more generally crystallized in rectangular octahedrons. Topaz is valued as a gem or precious stone, and is used in jewelry. It consists of silex, fluoric acid and alumin, in the following proportions; alumin 57 parts, silex 34, and fluoric acid 7 or 8. 11650
TOPAZOLITE, n. A variety of precious garnet, of a topaz yellow color, or an olive green.
TOPE, n. A fish of the shark kind, the squalus galeus of Linne. 11650 11650
TOPE, v.i. To drink hard; to drink strong or spiritus liquors to excess. 11650
TOPER, n. One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot. 11650
TOPET, n. A small bird, the crested titmouse. 11650
TOPH, TOPHIN, n. [from the Latin.] A kind of sandstone. 11650
TOPHACEOUS, a. Gritty; sandy; rough; stony. 11650
TOPHET, n. [Heb. tophet, a drum.] Hell; so called from a place east of Jerusalem where children were burnt to Moloch, and where drums were used to drown their cries. 11650
TOPHI, n. Ducksten; a stone formed by earthy depositions; called also tufa or trass. 11650
TOPIARY, a. [L. topiarius, ornamented.] Shaped by clipping or cutting. 11650
TOPIC, n. [Gr. place; L. topicus, topica.] 11651
TOPIC, TOPICAL, a. [supra.] Pertaining to a place, limited; local; as a topical remedy. 11651
TOPICALLY, adv. Locally; with limitation to a part. 11651
TOPOGRAPHER, n. [See Topography.] One who describes a particular place, town, city or tract of land. 11651
TOPOGRAPHIC, TOPOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place.
TOPOGRAPHICALLY, adv. In the manner of topography. 11651 11651
TOPOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. place, and description.] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish or tract of land. It is of more limited application than choreography.
TOPPED, TOPT, pp. or a. Covered on the top; capped; surpassed; cropped; 11652
having the top cut off. 11652
TOPPING, ppr. Covering the top; capping; surpassing; cropping; lopping. 11652
TOPPING, n. In seamen's language, the act of pulling one extremity of a yard higher than the other. 11652
TOPPING-LIFT, n. A large strong tackle employed to suspend or top the outer end of a gaff, or of the boom of a main-sail, in a brig or schooner. 11652
TOPPINGLY, adv. Proudly; with airs of disdain. [Not an elegant word, nor much used.]
TOPPLE, v.i. [from top.] To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down. 11652 11652
TOPPLING, ppr. Falling forward. 11652
TOPSY-TURVY, adv. In an inverted posture; with the top or head downwards; as, to turn a carriage topsy-turvy. 11652

TOQUET, n. toka'. A kind of bonnet or head dress for women. 11653
TOR, n. [L. turris.] A tower; a turret; also, a high pointed hill; used in names. 11653
TORCH, n. [L. torqueo, tortus.] A light or luminary formed of some combustible substance, as of resinous wood or of candles. 11653
TORCH-BEARER, n. [torch and bear.] 11653
TORCHER, n. One that gives light. [Not used.] 11653
TORCH-LIGHT, n. [torch and light.] The light of a torch or of torches. 11653
TORCH-THISTLE, n. A plant of the genus Cactus. The common name of a subdivision of the genus Cactus, called also cereus, from cera, wax, from the resemblance of the stems to a wax candle. Torch-thistle is from the prickly stems, used by the Indians for torches.
TORCH-WORT, n. A plant. 11653 11653
TORE, pret. of tear. He tore his robe. 11653
TORE, n. The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring. [Used in New England.] 11653
TORE, n. [L. torus.] In architecture, a large round molding on the base of a column. It is distinguished from the astragali by its size. The bases of the Tuscan and Doric columns have only one tore, which is between the plinth and listel. In the Attic base there are two. 11653
TOREUMATOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. sculpture, and description.] A description of ancient sculptures and basso-relievos. 11654
TORMENT, n. [L. tormentum.; torqueo, torno; Eng. tour; that is, from twisting, straining.]
TORMENT, v.t. To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain and misery, either of body or mind. 11654 11654
TORMENTED, pp. Painted to extremity; teased; harassed. 11655
TORMENTIL, n. A genus of plants, the septfoil. The root is used in medicines as a powerful astringent, and for alleviating gripes or tormina, whence its name. 11655
TORMENTING, ppr. Paining to an extreme degree; inflicting severe distress and anguish; teasing; vexing. 11655
TORMENTING, n. In agriculture, an imperfect sort of horse-hoeing. 11655
TORMENTOR, n. He or that which torments; one who inflicts penal anguish or tortures.
TORN, pp. of tear. 11655 11655
TORNADO — TOWING 11656
TORNADO, n. [from the root of turn; that is, a whirling wind.] 11656
TOROUS, a. [L. torosus.] In botany, protuberant; swelling in knobs, like the veins and muscles; as a torous pericarp. 11656
TORPEDO, n. [L. from torpeo, to be numb.] The cramp fish or electric ray, Raia torpedo. This fish is usually taken in forty fathoms water, on the coast of France and England, and in the Mediterranean. A touch of this fish occasions a numbness in the limb, accompanied with an indescribable and painful sensation, and is really an electric shock. When dead, the fish loses its power of producing this sensation. 11656
TORPENT, a. [L. torpens, torpeo.] Benumbed; torpid; having no motion or activity; incapable of motion. 11656
TORPENT, n. In medicine, that which diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions. 11656
TORPESCENCE, n. A state of insensibility; torpidness; numbness; stupidity. 11656
TORPESCENT, a. [L. torpescens.] Becoming torpid or numb. 11656
TORPID, a. [L. torpidus, torpeo.] 11656
TORPIDITY, n. Torpidness. 11657
TORPIDNESSPITUDE, n. The state of being torpid; numbness. Torpidness may amount to total insensibility or loss of sensation. 11657
TORPOR, n. [L.] Numbness; inactivity; loss of motion, or of the power of motion. Torpor may amount to a total loss of sensation, or complete insensibility. It may however be applied to the state of a living body which has not lost all power of feeling and motion.
TORPORIFIC, a. [L. torpor and facio.] Tending to produce torpor. 11657 11657
TORREFACTION, n. [L. torrefacio; torridus and facio.] 11657
TORREFIED,. pp. Dried; roasted; scorched. Torrefied earth, in agriculture, is that which has undergone the action of fire. 11658
TORREFY, v.t. [L. torrefacio; L. torridus, torreo, and facio.] 11658

TORREFYING, ppr. Drying by a fire; roasting; parching. 11658
TORRENT, n. [L. torrens. This is the participle of torreo, to parch; Eng. tear.] 11658
TORRENT, a. Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream; as waves of torrent fire. 11658
TORRICELLIAN, a. Pertaining to Torricelli, an Italian philosopher and mathematician, who discovered the true principle on which the barometer is constructed. 11658
TORRID, a. [L. torridus, from torreo, to roast.] 11659
TORRIDNESS, n. The state of being very hot or parched. 11659
TORSE, n. [L. tortus.] In heraldry, a wreath. 11659
TORSEL, n. [supra.] Any thing in a twisted form; as torsels for mantle-trees. 11659
TORSION, n. [L. torsio, from torqueo, to twist.] The act of turning or twisting. 11659
TORSO, n. The trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs; as the torso of Hercules.
TORSTEN, n. An iron ore of a bright bluish black, etc. 11659 11659
TORT, n. [L. tortus, twisted, from torqueo. The primary sense is to turn or strain, hence to twist.] 11659
TORTILE, TORTIL, a. [L. tortilis.] Twisted; wreathed; coiled. In botany, coiled like a rope; as a tortile awn. 11660
TORTION, n. [L. tortus.] Torment; pain. [Not in use.] 11660
TORTIOUS, a. [from tort.] Injurious; done by wrong. 11660
TORTIVE, a. [L. tortus.] Twisted; wreathed. 11660
TORTOISE, n. tor'tis. [from L. tortus, twisted.] 11660
TORTOISE-SHELL, n. [tortoise and shell.] The shell or rather scales of the tortoise, used in inlaying and in various manufactures. 11660
TORTUOSITY, n. [from tortuous.] The state of being twisted or wreathed; wreath; flexure.
TORTUOUS, a. [L. tortuosus.] 11660 11660
TORTUOUSNESS, n. The state of being twisted. 11661
TORTURE, n. [L. tortus, torqueo, to twist.] 11661
TORTURE, v.t. To pain to extremity; to torment. 11661
TORTURED, pp. Tormented; stretched on the wheel; harassed. 11661
TORTURER, n. One who tortures; a tormenter. 11661
TORTURING, ppr. Tormenting; stretching on the rack; vexing. 11661
TORTURINGLY, adv. So as to torture or torment. 11661
TORTUROUS, a. Tormenting. [Not in use.] 11661
TORULOSE, a. In botany, swelling a little. 11661
TORUS, n. A molding. [See Tore.] 11662
TORVITY, n. [L. torvitas; from twisting, supra.] Sourness or severity of countenance.
TORVOUS, a. [L. torvus, from the root of torqueo, to twist.] 11662 11662
TORY, n. [said to be an Irish word, denoting a robber; perhaps from tor, a bush, as the Irish banditti lived in the mountains or among trees.] The name given to an adherent to the ancient constitution of England and to the apostolical hierarchy. The tories form a party which are charged with supporting more arbitrary principles in government than the whigs, their opponents. 11662
TORYISM, n. The principles of the tories. 11662
TOSE, v.t. s as z. To tease wool. [Not in use or local.] 11662
TOSS, v.t. pret. and pp. tossed or tost. 11662
TOSS, v.i. To fling; to roll and tumble; to writhe; to be in violent commotion. 11663
TOSS, n. A throwing upward or with a jerk; the act of tossing; as the toss of a ball. 11663
TOSSED, pp. Thrown upward suddenly or with a jerk; made to rise and fall suddenly.
TOSSEL. [See Tassel.] 11663 11663
TOSSER, n. One who tosses. 11663
TOSSING, ppr. Throwing upward with a jerk; raising suddenly; as the head. 11663
TOSSING, n. The act of throwing upward; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling. 11664
TOSS-POT, n. [toss and pot.] A toper; one habitually given to strong drink. 11664
TOST, pret. and pp. of toss. 11664
TOTAL, a. [L. totalis, totus.] 11664

TOTAL, n. The whole; the whole sum or amount. These sums added, make the grand total of five millions. 11664
TOTALITY, n. The whole sum; whole quantity or amount. 11664
TOTALLY, adv. Wholly; entirely; fully; completely; as, to be totally exhausted; all hope totally failed; he was totally absorbed in thought. 11664
TOTALNESS, n. Entireness. 11664
TOTE, v.t. To carry or convey. [A word used in slaveholding countries; said to have been introduced by the blacks.] 11664
TOTTER, v.i. [This may be allied to titter.] 11664
TOTTERING, ppr. Shaking, as threatening a fall; vacillating; reeling; inclining. 11665
TOTTERY, a. Shaking; trembling or vacillating as if about to fall; unsteady. [Not in use.] [Spenser wrote tottle, as the common people of New England still pronounce it.] 11665
TOUCAN, n. A fowl of the genus Ramphastos; also, a constellation of nine small stars.
TOUCH, v.t. tuch. [L. tango, originally tago, [our vulgar tag.] pret. tetigi, pp. tactus.] 11665
TOUCH, v.i. tuch. To be in contact with; to be in a state of junction, so that no space is between. Two spheres touch only at points. 11665 11667
TOUCH, n. tuch. Contact; the hitting of two bodies; the junction of two bodies at the surface, so that there is no space between them. The mimosa shrinks at the slightest touch. 11667
TOUCHABLE, a. tuch'able. That may be touched; tangible. 11670
TOUCH-HOLE, n. tuch'-hole. [touch and hole.] The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the powder of the charge. It is now called the vent. 11670
TOUCHINESS, n. tuch'iness. [from touchy.] 11670
TOUCHING, ppr. tuch'ing. Coming on contact with; hitting; striking; affecting. 11670
TOUCHING, n. tuch'ing. Touch; the sense of feeling. 11670
TOUCHINGLY, adv. tuch'ingly. In a manner to move the passions; feelingly. 11670
TOUCH-ME-NOT, n. A plant of the genus Impatiens, and another of the genus Momordica. 11670
TOUCH-NEEDLE, n. tuch'-needle. [touch and needle.] Touch-needles are small bars of gold, silver and copper, each pure and in all proportions, prepared for trying gold and silver by the touchstone, by comparison with the mark they leave upon it. 11671
TOUCHSTONE, n. tuch'stone. [touch and stone.] 11671
TOUCH-WOOD, n. tuch'-wood. [touch and wood.] Decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark. 11671
TOUCHY, a. tuch'y. [vulgarly techy.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. [Not elegant.] 11671
TOUGH, a. tuf. 11671
TOUGHEN, v.i. tuf'n. To grow tough. 11672
TOUGHEN, v.t. tuf'n. To make tough. 11672
TOUGHLY, adv. tuf'ly. In a tough manner. 11672
TOUGHNESS, n. tuf'ness. The quality of a substance which renders it in some degree flexible, without brittleness or liability to fracture; flexibility with a firm adhesion of parts; as the toughness of steel. 11672
TOUPEE, TOUPET, n. A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair. 11672
TOUR, n. 11672
TOURIST, n. One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit. 11672
TOURMALIN, TURMALIN, n. [probably a corruption of tournamal, a name given to this stone in Ceylon.] In mineralogy, a silicious stone, sometimes used as a gem by jewelers, remarkable for exhibiting electricity by heat or friction. It occurs in long prisms deeply striated. Its fracture is conchoidal, and its internal luster vitreous. 11673
TOURN, n. The sheriff's turn or court; also, a spinning wheel. [Not American.] 11673
TOURNAMENT, n. turn'ament. A martial sport or exercise formerly performed by cavaliers to show their address and bravery. These exercises were performed on horseback, and were accompanied with tilting, or attacks with blunted lances and swords.
TOURNEQUET, n. turn'eket. A surgical instrument or bandage which is straitened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check hemorrhages. 11673 11673

TOURNEY, n. turn'ey. A tournament, supra. 11673
TOURNEY, v.i. turn'ey. To tilt; to perform tournaments. 11673
TOUSE, v.t. touz. To pull; to haul; to tear. [Hence Towser.] 11673
TOUSEL, v.t. s as z. The same as touse; to put into disorder; to tumble; to tangle. [Used by the common people of New England.] 11673
TOW, v.t. [L. duco.] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope. Towing is performed by another boat or ship, or by men on shore, or by horses. Boats on canals are usually towed by horses. 11673
TOW, n. [L. stupa.] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp, separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle. 11673
TOWAGE, n. [from tow, the verb.] The act of towing. 11674
TOWARD, TOWARDS, prep. [L. versus, verto.] 11674
TOWARD, TO'WARDS, adv. Near; at hand; in a state of preparation. 11674
TOWARD, a. Ready to do or learn; not forward; apt; as a toward youth. 11674
TOWARDLINESS, n. [from towardly.] Readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility. 11674
TOWARDLY, a. Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty. 11675
TOWARDNESS, n. Docility; towardliness. 11675
TOWEL, n. A cloth used for wiping the hands and for other things. 11675
TOWER, n. [L. turris.] 11675
TOWER, v.i. To rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty. 11675
TOWERED, a. Adorned or defended by towers. 11675
TOWERING, ppr. Rising aloft; mounting high; soaring. 11676
TOWER-MUSTARD, n. [tower and mustard.] A plant of the genus Turritis. 11676
TOWERY, a. Having towers; adorned or defended by towers; as towery cities. 11676
TOWING, ppr. Drawing on water, as a boat. 11676
TOWING-PATH — TRAINING 11677
TOWING-PATH, n. A path used by men or horses that tow boats. 11677
TOW-LINE, n. [tow and line.] A small hawser, used to tow a ship, etc. 11677
TOWN, n. 11677
TOWN-CLERK, n. [town and clerk.] An officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings. 11678
TOWN-CRIER, n. [town and cry.] A public crier; one who makes proclamation. 11678
TOWN-HOUSE, n. [town and house.] The house where the public business of the town is transacted by the inhabitants in legal meeting. 11678
TOWNISH, a. Pertaining to the inhabitants of a town; like the town. 11678
TOWNLESS, a. Having no town. 11678
TOWNSHIP, n. The district or territory of a town. In New England, the states are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are invested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads, providing for the poor, etc. 11678
TOWNSMAN, n. [town and man.] An inhabitant of a place; or one of the same town with another. 11678
TOWN-TALK, n. [town and talk.] The common talk of a place, or the subject of common conversation. 11679
TOW-ROPE, n. [tow and rope.] Any rope used in towing ships or boats. 11679
TOWSER, n. [from touse.] The name of a dog. 11679
TOXICAL, a. [L. toxicum.] Poisonous. [Little used.] 11679
TOXICOLOGY, n. [Gr. poison, and discourse.] A discourse on poisons; or the doctrine of poisons. 11679
TOY, n. 11679
TOY, v.i. To dally amorously; to trifle; to play. 11679
TOY, v.t. To treat foolishly. [Not used.] 11680
TOYER, n. One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks. 11680
TOYFUL, a. Full of trifling play. 11680

TOYING, ppr. Dallying; trifling. 11680
TOYISH, a. Trifling; wanton. 11680
TOYISHNESS, n. Disposition to dalliance or trifling. 11680
TOYMAN, n. [toy and man.] One that deals in toys. 11680
TOYSHOP, n. [toy and shop.] A shop where toys are sold. 11680
TOZE, v.t. To pull by violence. [See Touse.] 11680
TRACE, n. [L. tractus, tracto. See Track, and the verb Trace.] 11680
TRACE, n. Traces, in a harness, are the straps, chains or ropes by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses. [Locally these are called tugs.] 11680
TRACE, v.t. [L. tracto, from traho; Eng. to draw, to drag.] 11680
TRACEABLE, a. That may be traced. 11681
TRACED, pp. Marked out; delineated; followed. 11681
TRACER, n. One that traces or follows by marks. 11681
TRACERY, n. Ornamental stone work. 11681
TRACHEA, n. [Low L. from Gr. rough.] In anatomy, the windpipe. 11681
TRACHEAL, a. Pertaining to the trachea or windpipe; as the tracheal artery. 11681
TRACHEOCELE, n. [trachea and a tumor.] An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goiter. 11681
TRACHEOTOMY, n. [trachea and to cut.] In surgery, the operation of making an opening into the windpipe. 11681
TRACHYTE, n. [Gr. rough.] A species of volcanic rock, composed of crystals of glassy feldspar, sometimes with crystals of hornblend, mica, iron pyrite, etc. 11682
TRACHYTIC, a. Pertaining to trachyte, or consisting of it. 11682
TRACING, ppr. [from trace.] Marking out; drawing in lines; following by marks or footsteps. 11682
TRACING, n. Course; regular track or path. 11682
TRACK, n. 11682
TRACK, v.t. To follow when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps, or marks of the feet; as, to track a deer in the snow. 11682
TRACKED, pp. Followed by the footsteps. 11682
TRACKING, ppr. Following by the impression of the feet; drawing a boat; towing. 11682
TRACKLESS, a. Having no track; marked by no footsteps; untrodden; as a trackless desert. 11682
TRACK-ROAD, n. [track and road.] A towing-path. 11683
TRACK-SCOUT, n. A boat or vessel employed on the canals in Holland, usually drawn by a horse. 11683
TRACT, n. [L. tractus; traho.] 11683
TRACT, v.t. To trace out; to draw out. [Not in use.] 11683
TRACTABILITY, n. [from tractable.] The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility; tractableness. 11683
TRACTABLE, a. [L. tractabilis, from tracto, to handle or lead.] 11683
TRACTABLENESS, n. The state or quality of being tractable or manageable; docility; as the tractableness of children. 11684
TRACTABLY, adv. In a tractable manner; with ready compliance. 11684
TRACTATE, n. [L. tractatus.] A treatise; a tract. [Not now in use.] 11684
TRACTATION, n. [L. tractatio.] Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion. 11684
TRACTATRIX, n. In geometry, a curve line. 11684
TRACTILE, a. [L. tractus.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. 11684
TRACTILITY, n. The quality of being tractile; ductility. 11684
TRACTION, n. [L. tractus, traho.] The act of drawing, or state of being drawn; as the traction of a muscle. 11684
TRACTOR, n. That which draws, or is used for drawing. 11684
TRADE, n. [L. tracto, to handle, use, treat.] 11684
TRADE, v.i. To barter, or to buy and sell; to deal in the exchange, purchase or sale of goods, wares and merchandise, or any thing else; to traffic; to carry on commerce as a business. Thus American merchants trade

with the English at London and at Liverpool; they trade with the French at Havre and Bordeaux, and they trade with Canada. The country shopkeepers trade with London merchants. Our banks are permitted to trade in bills of exchange. 11686

TRADE, v.t. To sell or exchange in commerce. 11686

TRADED, a. Versed; practiced. [Not in use.] 11686

TRADEFUL, a. Commercial; busy in traffic. 11686

TRADER, n. One engaged in trade or commerce; a dealer in buying and selling or barter; as a trader to the East Indies; a trader to Canada; a country trader. 11686

TRADESFOLK, n. People employed in trade. [Not in use.] 11686

TRADESMAN, n. [trade and man.] A shopkeeper. A merchant is called a trader, but not a tradesman. 11686

TRADE-WIND, n. [trade and wind. A wind that favors trade. A trade wind is a wind that blows constantly in the same direction, or a wind that blows for a number of months in one direction, and then changing, blows as long in the opposite direction. These winds in the East Indies are called monsoons, which are periodical. On the Atlantic, within the tropics, the trade winds blow constantly from the eastward to the westward.] 11687

TRADING, ppr. Trafficking; exchanging commodities by barter, or buying and selling them. 11687

TRADING, n. The act or business of carrying on commerce. 11687

TRADITION, n. [L. traditio, from trado, to deliver.] 11687

TRADITIONAL, TRADITIONARY, a. Delivered orally from father to son; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing; as traditional opinions; traditional evidence; the traditional expositions of the Scriptures.

TRADITIONARY, n. Among the Jews, one who acknowledges the authority of 11688 traditions, and explains the Scriptures by them. The word is used in opposition to Cairite, one who denies the authority of traditions. 11688

TRADITIONALLY, adv. By transmission from father to son, or from age to age; as an opinion or doctrine traditionally derived from the apostles, is of no authority. 11688

TRADITIONER, TRADITIONIST, n. One who adheres to tradition. 11688

TRADITIVE, a. [L. trado.] Transmitted or transmissible from father to son, or from age to age, by oral communication. 11688

TRADITOR, n. [L.] A deliverer; a name of infamy given to christians who delivered the Scriptures or the goods of the church to their persecutors, to save their lives. 11689

TRADUCE, v.t. [L. traduco; trans, over, and duco, to lead.] 11689

TRADUCED, pp. Misrepresented; calumniated. 11689

TRADUCEMENT, n. Misrepresentation; ill founded censure; defamation; calumny. [Little used.] 11689

TRADUCENT, a. Slandering; slanderous. 11689

TRADUCER, n. One that traduces; a slanderer; a calumniator. 11689

TRADUCIBLE, a. That may be orally derived or propagated. [Little used.] 11689

TRADUCING, ppr. Slandering; defaming; calumniating. 11689

TRADUCINGLY, adv. Slanderously; by way of defamation. 11690

TRADUCTION, n. [L. traductio.] Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. 11690

TRADUCTIVE, a. Derivable; that may be deduced. 11690

TRAFFICK, n. [L. trans.] 11690

TRAFFICK, v.i. 11690

TRAFFICK, v.t. To exchange in traffick. 11691

TRAFFICKABLE, a. Marketable. [Not in use.] 11691

TRAFFICKER, n. One who caries on commerce; a trader; a merchant. Isaiah 23:8. 11691

TRAFFICKING, ppr. Trading; bartering; buying and selling goods, wares and commodities. 11691

TRAGACANTH, n. [L. tragacanthum; Gr. a goat, and thorn.] 11691

TRAGEDIAN, n. [L. tragoedus. See Tragedy.] A writer of tragedy. 11691

TRAGEDY, n. [Gr. said to be composed of a goat, and a song, because originally it consisted in a hymn sung in honor of Bacchus by a chorus of music, with dances and the

sacrifice of a goat.] 11691
TRAGIC, TRAGICAL, a. [L. tragicus.] 11692
TRAGICALLY, adv. In a tragical manner; with fatal issue; mournfully; sorrowfully. The play ends tragically. 11692
TRAGICALNESS, n. Fatality; mournfulness; sadness. 11692
TRAGI-COMEDY, n. A kind of dramatic piece representing some action passed among eminent persons, the event of which is not unhappy, in which serious and comic scenes are blended; a species of composition not now used, or held in little estimation. 11692
TRAGI-COMIC, TRAGI-COMICAL, a. Pertaining to tragi-comedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes. 11692
TRAGI-COMICALLY, adv. In a tragicomical manner. 11693
TRAIL, v.t. [L. traho.] 11693
TRAIL, v.i. To be drawn out in length. 11693
TRAIL, n. Track followed by the hunter; scent left on the ground by the animal pursued. 11693
TRAILED, pp. Hunted by the tracks; laid flat; drawn along on the ground; brought to a lower position; as trailed arms. 11694
TRAILING, ppr. Hunting by the track; drawing on the ground; trading down; laying flat; bringing to a lower position; drawing out in length. 11694
TRAIN, v.t. [L. traho, to draw?] 11694
TRAIN, n. Artifice; stratagem of enticement. 11695
TRAINABLE, a. That may be trained. [Little used.] 11696
TRAIN-BAND, n. [train and band.] A band or company of militia. Train-bands, in the plural, militia; so called because trained to military exercises. 11696
TRAIN-BEARER, n. [train and bearer.] One who holds up a train. 11696
TRAINED, pp. Drawn; allured; educated; formed by instruction. 11696
TRAINING, ppr. Drawing; alluring; educating; teaching and forming by practice. 11697
TRAINING, n. The act or process of drawing or educating; education. In gardening, the operation or art of forming young trees to a wall or espalier, or of causing them to grow in a shape suitable for that end. 11697

TRAIN-OIL — TRANSGRESSOR 11698

TRAIN-OIL, n. [train and oil.] The oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling.
TRAIN-ROAD, n. [train and road.] In mines, a slight rail-way for small wagons. 11698
TRAINY, a. Belonging to train-oil. [Not in use.] 11698 11698
TRAIPSE, v.i. To walk sluttishly or carelessly. [A low word.] 11698
TRAIT, n. [L. tractus. See Tract and Treat.] 11698
TRAITOR, n. [L. traditor; trado, to deliver.] 11698
TRAITORLY, a. Treacherous. [Not in use.] 11698
TRAITOROUS, a. Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless; as a traitorous officer or subject. 11698
TRAITOROUSLY, adv. In violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously; perfidiously.
TRAITOROUSNESS, n. Treachery; the quality of being treasonable. 11699 11699
TRAITRESS, n. A female who betrays her country or her trust. 11699
TRAJECT, v.t. [L. trajectus, trajicio; trans and jacio, to throw.] 11699
TRAJECT, n. A ferry; a passage, or place for passing water with boats. 11699
TRAJECTING, ppr. Casting through. 11699
TRAJECTION, n. The act of casting or darting through. 11699
TRAJECTORY, n. The orbit of a comet; the path described by a comet in its motion, which Dr. Halley supposes to be elliptical. 11699
TRALATION, n. [from L. translatio.] A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper, but more significant sense. 11699
TRALATITIOUS, a. [L. translatus, transfero.] 11699
TRALATITIOUSLY, adv. Metaphorically; not in a literal sense. 11700
TRALINEATE, v.t. [L. trans and linea, line.] To deviate from any direction. [Not in use.]
TRALUCENT, a. [L. tralucens; trans and luceo.] Transparent; clear. 11700 11700
TRAMMEL, n. 11700

TRAMMEL, v.t. 11700
TRAMMELED, pp. Caught; confined; shackled. 11700
TRAMMELING, ppr. Catching; confining; shackling. 11700
TRAMONTANE, n. One living beyond the mountain; a stranger. 11701
TRAMONTANE, a. [L. trans, beyond, and mons, mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous. The Italian painters apply this epithet to all such as live north of the Alps, as in Germany and France; and a north wind is called a tramontane wind. The French lawyers call certain Italian canonists tramontane or ultramontane doctors; considering them as favoring too much the court of Rome. 11701
TRAMP, v.t. To tread. 11701
TRAMP, v.i. To travel; to wander or stroll. 11701
TRAMPER, n. A stroller; a vagrant or vagabond. 11701
TRAMPLE, v.t. 11701
TRAMPLE, v.i. To tread in contempt. 11701
TRAMPLE, n. The act of treading under foot with contempt. 11701
TRAMPLED, pp. Trod on; trodden under foot. 11701
TRAMPLER, n. One that tramples; one that treads down. 11701
TRAMPLING, ppr. Treading under foot; prostrating by treading; treading with contempt and insult. 11702
TRANATION, n. [L. trano.] The act of passing over by swimming. [Not in use.] 11702
TRANCE, n. tr`ans. [L. transitus, a passing over; transeo, to pass over; trans and eo.] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into celestial regions, or to be rapt into visions. 11702
TRANCED, a. Lying in a trance or ecstasy. 11702
TRANGRAM, n. An odd thing intricately contrived. [It is said to be a cant word, and is not used.] 11702
TRANQUIL, a. [L. tranquillus.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated. The atmosphere is tranquil. The state is tranquil. A tranquil retirement is desirable; but a tranquil mind is essential to happiness. 11702
TRANQUILIZE, v.t. To quiet; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful; as, to tranquilize a state disturbed by factions or civil commotions; to tranquilize the mind. 11702
TRANQUILIZED, pp. Quieted; calmed; composed. 11703
TRANQUILIZING, ppr. Quieting; composing. 11703
TRANQUILLITY, n. [L. tranquillitas.] Quietness; a calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation. We speak of the tranquillity of public affairs, of the state, of the world, the tranquillity of a retired life, the tranquillity of mind proceeding from conscious rectitude.
TRANQUILLY, adv. Quietly; peacefully. 11703 11703
TRANQUILNESS, n. Quietness; peacefulness. 11703
TRANSACT, v.t. [L. transactus, transigo; trans and ago; to act or drive through.] To do; to perform; to manage; as, to transact commercial business. We transact business in person or by an agent. 11703
TRANSACTED, pp. Done; performed; managed. 11703
TRANSACTING, ppr. Managing; performing. 11703
TRANSACTION, n. The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair.
TRANSACTOR, n. One who performs or conducts any business. 11703 11703
TRANSALPINE, a. [L. trans, beyond, and Alpine, of the Alps.] 11703
TRANSANIMATE, v.t. [trans and animate.] To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body. 11704
TRANSANIMATION, n. [L. trans and anima.] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another; transmigration. [The latter is the word generally used.] 11704
TRANSATLANTIC, a. [L. trans, beyond, and Atlantic.] Lying or being beyond the Atlantic. When used by a person in Europe or Africa, transatlantic signifies being in America; when by a person in America, it denotes being or lying in Europe or Africa. We apply it chiefly to something in Europe. 11704
TRANSCEND, v.t. [L. transcendo; trans and scando, to climb.] 11704

TRANSCEND, v.i. To climb. [Not in use.] 11704
TRANSCENDED, pp. Overpassed; surpassed; exceeded. 11704
TRANSCENDENCE, TRANSCENDENCY, n. Superior excellence; supereminence. 11704
TRANSCENDENT, a. [L. transcendens.] Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; as transcendent worth; transcendent valor. 11705
TRANSCENDENTAL, a. Supereminent; surpassing others; as transcendental being or qualities. 11705
TRANSCENDENTLY, adv. Very excellently; supereminently; by way of eminence. 11705
TRANSCOLATE, v.t. [L. trans and colo, to strain.] 11705
TRANSCRIBE, v.t. [L. transcribo; trans, over, and scribo, to write.] To copy; to write over again or in the same words; to write a copy of any thing; as, to transcribe Livy or Tacitus; to transcribe a letter. 11705
TRANSCRIBED, pp. Copied. 11705
TRANSCRIBER, n. A copier; one who writes from a copy. 11705
TRANSCRIBING, ppr. Writing from a copy; writing copy. 11705
TRANSCRIPT, n. [L. transcriptum.] A copy; a writing made from and according to an original; a writing or composition consisting of the same words with the original. 11706
TRANSCRIPTION, n. The act of copying. Corruptions creep into books by repeated transcriptions. 11706
TRANSCRIPTIVELY, adv. In manner of a copy. 11706
TRANSCUR, v.i. [L. transcurro; trans and curro, to run.] run or rove to and fro. [Little used.] 11706
TRANSCURSION, n. [supra.] A rambling or ramble; a passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation; as the transcursion of a comet. 11706
TRANSDUCTION, n. [L. trans and duco.] The act of conveying over. 11706
TRANSE, n. Ecstasy. [See Trance.] 11706
TRANSELEMENTATION, n. [trans and element.] The change of the elements of one body into those of another, as of the bread and wine into the actual body and blood of Christ; transubstantiation. 11706
TRANSEPT, n. [L. trans and septum.] In ancient churches, the aisle extending across the nave and main aisles. 11707
TRANSFER, v.t. [L. transfero; trans and fero, to carry.] 11707
TRANSFER, n. The removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another. 11707
TRANSFERABLE, a. That may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another. 11707
TRANSFERRED, pp. Conveyed from one to another. 11707
TRANSFERREE, n. The person to whom a transfer is made. 11707
TRANSFERRER, n. One who makes a transfer or conveyance. 11707
TRANSFERRING, ppr. Removing from one place or person to another; conveying to another, as a right. 11708
TRANSFIGURATION, n. 11708
TRANSFIGURE, v.t. [L. trans and figura.] To transform; to change the outward form or appearance. 11708
TRANSFIGURED, pp. Changed in form. 11708
TRANSFIGURING, ppr. Transforming; changing the external form. 11708
TRANSFIX, v.t. [L. transfixus, transfigo; trans and figo.] 11708
TRANSFIXED, pp. Pierced through. 11708
TRANSFIXING, ppr. Piercing through with a pointed weapon. 11708
TRANSFORM, v.t. [L. trans and forma.] 11708
TRANSFORM, v.i. To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed. 11709
TRANSFORMATION, n. The act or operation of changing the form or external appearance. 11709
TRANSFORMED, pp. Changed in form or external appearance; metamorphosed; transmuted; renewed. 11710

TRANSFORMING, ppr. Changing the form or external appearance; metamorphosing; transmuting; renewing. 11710
TRANSFREIGHT, v.i. transfra'te. To pass over the sea. [Not in use.] 11710
TRANSFRETATION, n. [L. trans and fretum, a strait.] 11710
TRANSFUSE, v.t. transfu'ze. [L. transfusus, transfundo; trans and fundo.] 11710
TRANSFUSED, pp. Poured form one vessel into another. 11710
TRANSFUSIBLE, a. That may be transfused, etc. 11710
TRANSFUSING, ppr. Pouring out of one vessel into another; transferring. 11711
TRANSFUSION, n. transfu'zhon. The act of pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. In chimistry and pharmacy, transfusions of liquors are frequent. 11711
TRANSGRESS, v.t. [L. transgressus, transgredior; trans and gradior, to pass.] 11711
TRANSGRESS, v.i. To offend by violating a law; to sin. 1 Chronicles 2:7. 11711
TRANSGRESSED, pp. Overpassed; violated. 11711
TRANSGRESSING, ppr. Passing beyond; surpassing; violating; sinning. 11711
TRANSGRESSION, n. The act of passing over or beyond any law or rule of moral duty; the violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; breach of command. 11711
TRANSGRESSIONAL, a. That violates a law or rule of duty. 11712
TRANSGRESSIVE, a. Faulty; culpable; apt to transgress. 11712
TRANSGRESSOR, n. One who breaks a law or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner. 11712

TRANSHAPE — TRANSUDATORY 11713

TRANSHAPE, v.t. [trans and shape.] To transform. [Not in use.] 11713
TRANSHIP, v.t. [trans and ship.] To convey from one ship to another; a commercial word. 11713
TRANSHIPMENT, n. The act of transferring, as goods, from one ship to another. 11713
TRANSHIPPED, pp. Carried from one ship to another. 11713 11713
TRANSHIPPING, ppr. Carrying from one ship to another. 11713
TRANSIENT, a. tran'shent. [L. transiens, transeo; trans and eo.] 11713
TRANSIENTLY, adv. [supra.] In passage; for a short time; not with continuance. 11713
TRANSIENTNESS, n. [supra.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage. 11713
TRANSILIENCE, TRANSILIENCY, n. [L. transiliens, transilio; trans and salio.] 11713
TRANSIT, n. [L. transitus, from transeo.] 11714
TRANSIT, v.t. To pass over the disk of a heavenly body. 11714
TRANSIT-DUTY, n. A duty paid on goods that pass through a country. 11714
TRANSITION, n. transizh'on. [L. transitio.] Passage from one place or state to another; change; as the transition of the weather form hot to cold. Sudden transitions are sometimes attended with evil effects. 11714
TRANSITIVE, a. Having the power of passing. 11715
TRANSITORILY, adv. [See Transitory.] With short continuance. 11715
TRANSITORINESS, n. A passing with short continuance; speedy departure or evanescence. Who is not convinced of the transitoriness of all sublunary happiness?
TRANSITORY, a. [L. transitorius.] Passing without continuance; continuing a short 11715
time; fleeting; speedily vanishing. 11715
TRANSLATABLE, a. [from translate.] Capable of being translated or rendered into another language. 11715
TRANSLATE, v.t. [L. translatus, from transfero; trans, over, and fero, to bear.] 11716
TRANSLATED, pp. Conveyed from one place to another; removed to heaven without dying; rendered into another language. 11716
TRANSLATING, ppr. Conveying or removing from one place to another; conveying to heaven without dying; interpreting in another language. 11717
TRANSLATION, n. [L. translatio.] 11717
TRANSLATIVE, a. Taken from others. 11717
TRANSLATOR, n. One who renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another. 11717
TRANSLATORY, a. Transferring; serving to translate. 11717

TRANSLATRESS, n. A female translator. 11717
TRANSLOCATION, n. [L. trans and locatio, loco.] Removal of things reciprocally to each others' places; or rather substitution of one thing for another. 11717
TRANSLUCENCY, n. [L. translucens; trans, through, and luceo, to shine.] 11718
TRANSLUCENT, a. In mineralogy, transmitting rays of light, but not so as to render objects distinctly visible. 11718
TRANSLUCID, a. [L. translucidus, supra.] 11718
TRANSMARINE, a. [L. transmarinus; trans and marinus; mare, sea.] 11718
TRANSMEW, v.t. [L. transmuto.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose. [Not in use.] 11718
TRANSMIGRANT, a. [See Transmigrate.] Migrating; passing into another country or state for residence, or into another form or body. 11718
TRANSMIGRANT, n. One who migrates or leaves his own country and passes into another for settlement. 11718
TRANSMIGRATE, v.i. [L. transmigro; trans and migro, to migrate.] 11719
TRANSMIGRATING, ppr. Passing from one country, state or body into another. 11719
TRANSMIGRATION, n. The passing of men from one country to another for the purpose of residence, particularly of a whole people. 11719
TRANSMIGRATOR, n. One who transmigrates. 11719
TRANSMIGRATORY, a. Passing from one place, body or state to another. 11719
TRANSMISSIBILITY, n. [from transmissible.] The quality of being transmissible. 11719
TRANSMISSIBLE, a. [See Transmit.] 11719
TRANSMISSION, n. [L. transmissio.] 11720
TRANSMISSIVE, a. Transmitted; derived from one to another. 11720
TRANSMIT, v.t. [L. transmitto; trans and mitto, to send.] 11720
TRANSMITTAL, n. Transmission. 11720
TRANSMITTED, pp. Sent from one person or place to another; caused or suffered to pass through. 11720
TRANSMITTER, n. One who transmits. 11720
TRANSMITTIBLE, a. That may be transmitted. 11720
TRANSMITTING, ppr. Sending from one person or place to another; suffering to pass through. 11721
TRANSMUTABILITY, n. [See Transmute.] Susceptibility of change into another nature or substance. 11721
TRANSMUTABLE, a. [from transmute.] Capable of being changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature. 11721
TRANSMUTABLY, adv. With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.
TRANSMUTATION, n. [L. transmutatio.] 11721 11721
TRANSMUTE, v.t. [L. transmuto; trans and muto, to change.] 11721
TRANSMUTED, pp. Changed into another substance or nature. 11722
TRANSMUTER, n. One that transmutes. 11722
TRANSMUTING, ppr. Changing or transforming into another nature or substance. 11722
TRANSOM, n. [L. transenna, from trans, over, across.] 11722
TRANSPADANE, a. [L. trans and Padus, the river Po.] 11722
TRANSPARENCY, n. [See Transparent.] That state or property of a body by which it suffers rays of light to pass through it, so that objects can be distinctly seen through it; diaphaneity. This is a property of glass, water and air, which when clear, admit the free passage of light. Transparency is opposed to opakeness. 11722
TRANSPARENT, a. [L. trans and pareo, to appear.] 11723
TRANSPARENTLY, adv. Clearly; so as to be seen through. 11723
TRANSPARENTNESS, n. The quality of being transparent; transparency. 11723
TRANSPASS, v.t. [trans and pass.] To pass over. [Not in use.] 11723
TRANSP`ASS, v.i. To pass by or away. [Not in use.] 11723
TRANSPICUOUS, a. [L. trans and specio, to see.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.
TRANSPIERCE, v.t. transpers'. To pierce through; to penetrate; to permeate; to 11723

pass through. 11723
TRANSPIERCED, pp. transpers'ed. Pierced through; penetrated. 11723
TRANSPIERCING, ppr. transpers'ing. Penetrating; passing through. 11723
TRANSPIRABLE, a. Capable of being emitted through pores. 11723
TRANSPIRATION, n. The act or process of passing off through the pores of the skin; cutaneous exhalation; as the transpiration of obstructed fluids. 11723
TRANSPIRE, v.t. [L. transpiro; trans and spiro.] To emit through the pores of the skin; to send off in vapor. 11724
TRANSPIRE, v.i. To be emitted through the pores of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration; as, fluids transpire from the human body. 11724
TRANSPIRING, ppr. Exhaling; passing off in insensible perspiration; becoming public.
TRANSPLACE, v.t. [trans and place.] To remove; to put in a new place. 11724 11724
TRANSPLANT, v.t. [L. planto.] 11724
TRANSPLANTATION, n. The act of transplanting; the removal of a plant or of a settled inhabitant to a different place for growth or residence. 11724
TRANSPLANTED, pp. Removed and planted or settled in another place. 11725
TRANSPLANTER, n. One who transplants. 11725
TRANSPLANTING, ppr. Removing and planting or settling in another place. 11725
TRANSPLENDENCY, n. [L. trans and splendens. See Splendor.] 11725
TRANSPLENDENT, a. Resplendent in the highest degree. 11725
TRANSPLENDENTLY, adv. With eminent splendor. 11725
TRANSPORT, v.t. [L. transporto; trans and porto, to carry.] 11725
TRANSPORT, n. Transportation; carriage; conveyance. 11726
TRANSPORTABLE, a. That may be transported. 11726
TRANSPORTANCE, n. Conveyance. [Not in use.] 11726
TRANSPORTATION, n. The act of carrying or conveying from one place to another, either on beasts or in vehicles, by land or water, or in air. Goods in Asia are transported on camels; in Europe and America, either on beasts or on carriages or sleds. But transportation by water is the great means of commercial intercourse. 11726
TRANSPORTED, pp. Carried; conveyed; removed; ravished with delight. 11727
TRANSPORTEDLY, adv. In a state of rapture. 11727
TRANSPORTEDNESS, n. A state of rapture. 11727
TRANSPORTER, n. One who transports or removes. 11727
TRANSPORTING, ppr. Conveying or carrying from one place to another; removing; banishing for a crime. 11727
TRANSPORTMENT, n. Transportation. [Little used.] 11727
TRANSPOSAL, n. transpo'zal. [from transpose.] The act of changing the places of things, and putting each in the place which was before occupied by the other. 11727
TRANSPOSE, v.t. transpo'ze. 11727
TRANSPOSED, pp. Being changed in place and one put in the place of the other. 11727
TRANSPOSING, ppr. Changing the place of things and putting each in the place of the other. 11728
TRANSPOSITION, n. [L. transpositio.] 11728
TRANSPOSITIONAL, a. Pertaining to transposition. 11728
TRANSPOSITIVE, a. Made by transposing; consisting in transposition. 11728
TRANSUBSTANTIATE, v.t. To change to another substance; as, to transubstantiate the sacramental elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ, according to the popish doctrine. 11728
TRANSUBSTANTIATION, n. Change of substance. In the Romish theology, the supposed conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist, into the body and blood of Christ. 11729
TRANSUBSTANTIATOR, n. One who maintains the popish doctrine of transubstantiation. 11729
TRANSUDATION, n. [from transude.] The act or process of passing off through the pores of a substance; as sweat or other fluid. 11729

TRANSUDATORY, a. Passing by transudation. 11729

TRANSUDE — TREFOIL 11730

TRANSUDE, v.i. [L. trans and sudo, to sweat.] To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid; as, liquor may transude through leather, or through wood. 11730
TRANSUDING, ppr. Passing through the pores of a substance, as sweat or other fluid.
TRANSUME, v.t. [L. transumo; trans and sumo, to take.] 11730 11730
TRANSUMPT, n. A copy or exemplification of a record. [Not in use.] 11730
TRANSUMPTION, n. The act of taking from one place to another. [Little used.] 11730
TRANSVECTION, n. [L. transvectio.] The act of conveying or carrying over. 11730
TRANSVERSAL, a. [L. trans and versus.] Running or lying across; as a transversal line.
TRANSVERSALLY, adv. In a direction crosswise. 11730 11730
TRANSVERSE, a. transvers'. [L. transversus; trans and versus, verto.] 11730
TRANSVERSE, n. The longer axis of an ellipse. 11731
TRANSVERSE, v.t. transvers'. To overturn. [Little used.] 11731
TRANSVERSELY, adv. transvers'ly. In a cross direction; as, to cut a thing transversely.
TRANTERS, n. plu. Men who carry fish from the sea coast to sell in the inland 11731
countries. [Not American.] 11731
TRAP, n. 11731
TRAP, n. In mineralogy, a name given to rocks characterized by a columnar form, or whose strata or beds have the form of steps or a series of stairs. Kirwan gives this name to two families of basalt. It is now employed to designate a rock or aggregate in which hornblend predominates, but it conveys no definite idea of any one species; and under this term are comprehended hornblend, hornblend slate, greenstone, greenstone slate, amygdaloid, basalt, wacky, clinkstone porphyry, and perhaps hypersthene rock, augite rock, and some varieties of sienite. 11731
TRAP, v.t. To catch in a trap; as, to trap foxes or beaver. 11731
TRAP, v.i. To set traps for game; as, to trap for beaver. 11732
TRAPAN, v.t. To ensnare; to catch by stratagem. 11732
TRAPAN, n. A snare; a stratagem. 11732
TRAPANNER, n. One who ensnares. 11732
TRAPANNING, ppr. Ensnaring. 11732
TRAP-DOOR, n. [trap and door.] A door in a floor, which shuts close like a valve. 11732
TRAPE, v.i. To traipse; to walk carelessly and sluttishly. [Not much used.] 11732
TRAPES, n. A slattern; an idle sluttish woman. 11732
TRAPEZIAN, a. [See Trapezium.] In crystallography, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges, between two bases. 11732
TRAPEZIFORM, a. Having the form of a trapezium. 11732
TRAPEZIHEDRON, n. [L. trapezium and Gr. side.] 11732
TRAPEZIUM, n. plu. trapezia or trapeziums. [L. from Gr. a little table.] 11732
TRAPEZOID, n. [L. trapezium.] An irregular solid figure having four sides, no two of which are parallel to each other; also, a plane four sided figure having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other. 11733
TRAPEZOIDAL, a. Having the form of a trapezoid. 11733
TRAPPINGS, n. plu. [from trap. The primary sense is that which is set, spread or put on.]
TRAPPOUS, a. [from trap, in geology. It ought to be trappy.] 11733 11733
TRAP-STICK, n. A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball; hence, a slender leg. 11733
TRAP-TUFF, n. Masses of basalt, amygdaloid, hornblend, sandstones, etc., cemented.
TRASH, n. 11734 11734
TRASH, v.t. To lop; to crop. 11734
TRASH, v.i. To follow with violence and trampling. 11734
TRASHY, a. Waste; rejected; worthless; useless. 11734
TRASS, n. Pumiceous conglomerate, a volcanic production; a gray or yellowish porous substance. 11734
TRAULISM, n. A stammering. [Not in use.] 11734
TRAUMATIC, a. [Gr. a wound.] 11734

TRAUMATIC, n. A medicine useful in the cure of wounds. 11735
TRAVAIL, v.i. [L. trans, over, beyond, and mael, work; Eng. moil.] 11735
TRAVAIL, v.t. To harass; to tire; as troubles sufficient to travail the realm. [Not in use.] 11735
TRAVAIL, n. Labor with pain; severe toil. 11735
TRAVAILING, ppr. Laboring with toil; laboring in childbirth. Isaiah 42:14. 11735
TRAVE, TRAVIS, n. 11735
TRAVEL, v.i. [a different orthography and application of travail.] 11735
TRAVEL, v.t. To pass; to journey over; as, to travel the whole kingdom of England. 11736
TRAVEL, n. 11736
TRAVELED, pp. Gained or made by travel; as traveled observations. 11737
TRAVELER, n. 11737
TRAVELING, ppr. 11737
TRAVEL-TAINTED, a. [travel and tainted.] Harassed; fatigued with travel. [Not in use.]
TRAVERS, adv. Across; athwart. [Not used.] 11738
TRAVERSABLE, a. [See Traverse, in law.] That may be traversed or denied; as a traversable allegation. 11738
TRAVERSE, adv. Athwart; crosswise. 11738
TRAVERSE, prep. [supra.] Through crosswise. 11738
TRAVERSE, a. [L. versus; transversus.] Lying across; being in a direction across something else; as paths cut with traverse trenches. 11738
TRAVERSE, n. [supra.] Any thing laid or built across. 11738
TRAVERSE, v.t. To cross; to lay in a cross direction. 11739
TRAVERSE, v.i. In fencing, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction. 11740
TRAVERSE-BOARD, n. [traverse and board.] In a ship, a small board to be hung in the steerage, and bored full of holes upon lines, showing the points of compass upon it. By moving a peg on this, the steersman keeps an account of the number of glasses a ship is steered on any point. 11740
TRAVERSE-TABLE, n. [traverse and table.] In navigation, a table of difference of latitude and departure. 11740
TRAVERSING, ppr. Crossing; passing over; thwarting; turning; denying. 11740
TRAVESTIED, pp. Disguised by dress; turned into ridicule. 11740
TRAVESTIN, n. A kind of white spongy stone found in Italy. 11740
TRAVESTY, a. [infra.] Having an unusual dress; disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous. It is applied to a book or composition translated in a manner to make it burlesque. 11741
TRAVESTY, n. A parody; a burlesque translation of a work. Travesty may be intended to ridicule absurdity, or to convert a grave performance into a humorous one. 11741
TRAVESTY, v.t. To translate into such language as to render ridiculous or ludicrous. 11741
TRAY, n. [L. trua.] A small trough or wooden vessel, sometimes scooped out of a piece of timber and made hollow, used for making bread in, chopping meat and other domestic purposes. 11741
TRAY-TRIP, n. A kind of play. 11741
TREACHER, TREACHETOUR, TREACHOUR, n. A traitor. 11741
TREACHEROUS, a. trech'erous. [See Treachery.] Violating allegiance of faith pledged; faithless; traitorous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust. A man may be treacherous to his country, or treacherous to his friend, by violating his engagements or his faith pledged. 11741
TREACHEROUSLY, adv. trech'erously. By violating allegiance or faith pledged; by betraying a trust; faithlessly; perfidiously; as, to surrender a fort to an enemy treacherously; to disclose a secret treacherously. 11741
TREACHEROUSNESS, n. trech'erousness. Breach of allegiance or of faith; faithlessness; perfidiousness. 11741
TREACHERY, n. trech'ery. Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence. The man who betrays his country in any manner, violates his allegiance, and is guilty of treachery. This is treason. The man who violates his faith pledged to his friend, or betrays a trust in which a promise of fidelity is implied, is guilty of treachery. The disclosure of a secret committed to one in confidence, is treachery. This is perfidy. 11742

TREACLE, n. [L. theriaca; Gr. a wild beast.] 11742
TREACLE-MUSTARD, n. A plant of the genus Thlaspi, whose seeds are used in the theriaca; Mithridate mustard. 11742
TREACLE-WATER, n. A compound cordial, distilled with a spiritous menstruum from any cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs, with a mixture of Venice treacle. 11742
TREAD, v.i. tred. pret. trod; pp. trod, troden. [L. trudo.] 11742
TREAD, v.t. tred. To step or walk on. 11743
TREAD, n. tred. A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; as a nimble tread; cautious tread; doubtful tread. 11743
TREADER, n. tred'er. One who treads. Isaiah 16:10. 11744
TREADING, ppr. tred'ing. Stepping; pressing with the foot; walking on. 11744
TREADLE, TREDDLE, n. The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the tread or foot. 11744
TREAGUE, n. treeg. A truce. 11744
TREASON, n. tree'zn. [L. traho. See Draw and Drag.] 11744
TREASONABLE, a. tree'znable. Pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt. 11745
TREASONOUS, for treasonable, is not in use. 11745
TREASURE, n. trezh'ur. [L. thesaurus.] 11745
TREASURE, v.t. trezh'ur. To hoard; to collect and reposit, either money or other things, for future use; to lay up; as, to treasure gold and silver; usually with up. Sinners are said to treasure up wrath against the day of wrath. Romans 2:5. 11745
TREASURE-CITY, n. trezh'ur-city. A city for stores and magazines. Exodus 1:11. 11746
TREASURED, pp. trezh'ured. Hoarded; laid up for future use. 11746
TREASURE-HOUSE, n. trezh'ur-house. A house or building where treasures and stores are kept. 11746
TREASURER, n. trezh'urer. One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority. Incorporated companies and private societies have also their treasurers. 11746
TREASURERSHIP, n. trezh'ureship. The office of treasurer. 11746
TREASURESS, n. trezh'uress. A female who has charge of a treasure. 11746
TREASURE-TROVE, n. trezh'ur-trove. Any money, bullion and the like, found in the earth, the owner of which is not known. 11746
TREASURY, n. trezh'ury. A place or building in which stores of wealth are reposited; particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government. 11746
TREAT, v.t. [L. tracto.] 11747
TREAT, v.i. To discourse; to handle in writing or speaking; to make discussion. Cicero treats of the nature of the gods; he treats of old age and of duties. 11747
TREAT, n. An entertainment given; as a parting treat. 11748
TREATABLE, a. Moderate; not violent. 11748
TREATABLY, adv. Moderately. [Not in use.] 11748
TREATED, pp. Handled; managed; used; discoursed on; entertained. 11748
TREATER, n. One that treats; one that handles or discourses on; one that entertains.
TREATING, ppr. Handling; managing; using; discoursing on; entertaining. 11748 11748
TREATISE, n. [L. tractatus.] A tract; a written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained. A treatise is of an indefinite length; but it implies more form and method than an essay, and less fullness or copiousness than a system. 11748
TREATISER, n. One who writes a treatise. [Not used.] 11748
TREATMENT, n. Management; manipulation; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing and the like; as the treatment of substances in chimical experiments. 11748
TREATY, n. Negotiation; act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; as, a treaty is on the carpet. 11749
TREATY-MAKING, a. The treaty-making power is lodged in the executive government. In

monarchies, it is vested in the king or emperor; in the United States of America, it is vested in the president, by and with the consent of the senate. 11749
TREBLE, a. trib'l. [L. triplex, triplus; tres, three, and plexus, fold. This should be written trible.] 11749
TREBLE, n. trib'l. In music, the part of a symphony whose sounds are highest or most acute. This is divided into first or highest treble, and second or base treble. 11750
TREBLE, v.t. trib'l. [L. triplico.] To make thrice as much; to make threefold. Compound interest soon trebles a debt.
TREBLE, v.i. trib'l. To become threefold. A debt at compound interest soon trebles in amount. 11750 11750
TREBLENESS, n. trib'lness. The state of being treble; as the trebleness of tones. 11750
TREBLY, adv. trib'ly. In a threefold number or quantity; as a good deed trebly recompensed. 11750
TREE, n. 11750
TREE-FROG, n. [tree and frog.] A species of frog, the Rana arborea, found on trees and shrubs; called by the older writers, Ranunculus viridis. 11751
TREE-GERMANDER, n. A plant of the genus Teucrium. 11751
TREE-LOUSE, n. [tree and louse.] An insect of the genus Aphis. 11751
TREE-MOSS, n. A species of lichen. 11751
TREEN, a. Wooden; made of wood. 11751
TREEN, n. The old plural of tree. 11751
TREE-NAIL, n. [tree and nail; commonly pronounced trunnel.] 11751
TREE-OF-LIFE, n. An evergreen tree of the genus Thuja. 11751
TREE-TOAD, n. [tree and toad.] A small species of toad in N. America, found on trees. This animal croaks chiefly in the evening and after a rain. 11751
TREFOIL, n. [L. trifolium; tres, three, and folium, leaf.] 11751
TREILLAGE — TRIDENT 11752
TREILLAGE, n. trel'lage. In gardening, a sort of rail-work, consisting of light posts and rails for supporting espaliers, and sometimes for wall trees. 11752
TRELLIS, n. In gardening, a structure or frame of cross-barred work, or lattice work, used like the treillage for supporting plants. 11752
TRELLISED, a. Having a trellis or trellises. 11752
TREMBLE, v.i. [L. tremo.] 11752
TREMBLEMENT, n. In French music, a trill or shake. 11752
TREMBLER, n. One that trembles. 11752
TREMBLING, ppr. Shaking, as with fear, cold or weakness; quaking; shivering. 11752
TREMBLINGLY, adv. So as to shake; with shivering or quaking. 11752
TREMBLING-POPLAR, n. The aspen tree, so called. 11752
TREMENDOUS, a. [L. tremendus, from tremo, to tremble.] 11753
TREMENDOUSLY, adv. In a manner to terrify or astonish; with great violence. 11753
TREMENDOUSNESS, n. The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible or violent.
TREMOLITE, n. A mineral, so called from Tremola, a valley in the Alps, where it 11753
was discovered. It is classed by Hauy with hornblend or amphibole, and called amphibole grammatite. It is of three kinds, asbestos, common, and glassy tremolite; all of a fibrous or radiated structure, and of a pearly color. 11753
TREMOR, n. [L. from tremo.] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion; as the tremor of a person who is weak, infirm or old. 11753
TREMULOUS, a. [L. tremulus, from tremo, to tremble.] 11753
TREMULOUSLY, adv. With quivering or trepidation. 11754
TREMULOUSNESS, n. The state of trembling or quivering; as the tremulousness of an aspen leaf. 11754
TREN, n. A fish spear. 11754
TRENCH, v.t. 11754
TRENCH, v.i. To encroach. [See Intrench.] 11754
TRENCH, n. A long narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; as a trench for draining land. 11754
TRENCHANT, a. Cutting; sharp. [Little used.] 11754

TRENCHED, pp. Cut into long hollows or ditches; furrowed deep. 11754
TRENCHER, n. A wooden plate. Trenchers were in use among the common people of New England till the revolution. 11755
TRENCHER-FLY, n. [trencher and fly.] One that haunts the tables of others; a parasite.
TRENCHER-FRIEND, n. [trencher and friend.] One who frequents the tables of 11755
others; a spunger. 11755
TRENCHER-MAN, n. [trencher and man.] 11755
TRENCHER-MATE, n. [trencher and mate.] A table companion; a parasite. 11755
TRENCHING, ppr. Cutting into trenches; digging; ditching. 11755
TRENCH-PLOW, n. [trench and plow.] A kind of plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows. 11755
TRENCH-PLOW, v.t. [trench and plow.] To plow with deep furrows. 11755
TRENCH-PLOWING, n. The practice or operation of plowing with deep furrows, for the purpose of loosening the land to a greater depth than usual. 11755
TREND, v.i. [This word seems to be allied to trundle, or to run.] 11755
TREND, n. That part of the stock of an anchor from which the size is taken. 11756
TREND, v.t. In rural economy, to free wool from its filth. [Local.] 11756
TRENDER, n. One whose business is to free wool from its filth. [Local.] 11756
TRENDING, ppr. Running; tending. 11756
TRENDING, n. The operation of freeing wool from filth of various kinds. 11756
TRENDLE, n. Any thing round used in turning or rolling; a little wheel. 11756
TRENTAL, TRENTALS, n. [L. triginta.] An office for the dead in the Romish service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death.
TREPAN, n. [L. tero, terebra, on the root Rp.] In surgery, a circular saw for 11756
perforating the skull. It resembles a wimble. 11756
TREPAN, v.t. To perforate the skull and take out a piece; a surgical operation for relieving the brain from pressure or irritation. 11756
TREPANNED, pp. Having the skull perforated. 11756
TREPANNER, n. One who trepans. 11756
TREPANNING, ppr. Perforating the skull with a trepan. 11756
TREPANNING, n. The operation of making an opening in the skull, for relieving the brain from compression or irritation. 11756
TREPHINE, n. [See Trepan.] An instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan. It is a circular or cylindrical saw, with a handle like that of a gimblet, and a little sharp perforator, called the center-pin. 11757
TREPHINE, v.t. To perforate with a trephine; to trepan. 11757
TREPID, a. [L. trepidus.] Trembling; quaking. [Not used.] 11757
TREPIDATION, n. [L. trepidatio, form trepido, to tremble.] 11757
TRESPASS, v.i. [L. trans, beyond, and passer, to pass.] 11757
TRESPASS, n. In law, violation of another's rights, not amounting to treason, felony, or misprision of either. Thus to enter another's close, is a trespass; to attack his person is a trespass. When violence accompanies the act, it is called a trespass vi et armis. 11758
TRESPASSER, n. One who commits a trespass; one who enters upon another's land or violates his rights. 11758
TRESPASSING, ppr. Entering another man's inclosure; injuring or annoying another; violating the divine law or moral duty. 11758
TRESS, n. A knot or curl of hair; a ringlet. 11758
TRESSED, a. Having tresses. 11759
TRESSURE, n. In heraldry, a kind of border. 11759
TRESTLE, n. tres'l. 11759
TRET, n. [probably from L. tritus, tero, to wear.] 11759
TRETHINGS, n. Taxes; imposts. [I know not where used. It is unknown, I believe, in the United States.] 11759
TREVET, n. [three-feet, tripod.] A stool or other thing that is supported by three legs.
TREY, n. [L. tres; Eng. three.] A three at cards; a card of three spots. 11759 11759

TRI, a prefix in words of Greek and Latin origin, signifies three. 11759
TRIABLE, a. [from try.] That may be tried; that may be subjected to trial or test. 11760
TRIACONTAHEDRAL, a. [Gr. thirty, and side.] Having thirty sides. In mineralogy, bounded by thirty rhombs. 11760
TRIACONTER, n. [Gr.] In ancient Greece, a vessel of thirty oars. 11760
TRIAD, n. [L. trias, from tres, three.] The union of three; three united. In music, the common chord or harmony, consisting of the third, fifth and eighth. 11760
TRIAL, n. [from try.] Any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect, or what can be done. A man tries to lift a stone, and on trial finds he is not able. A team attempts to draw a load, and after unsuccessful trial, the attempt is relinquished.
TRIALITY, n. [form three.] Three united; state of being three. [Little used.] 11761 11760
TRIANDER, n. [Gr. three, and a male.] A plant having three stamens. 11761
TRIANDRIAN, a. Having three stamens. 11761
TRIANGLE, n. [L. triangulum; tres, tria, three, and angulus, a corner.] In geometry, a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles. The three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles, or the number of degrees in a semicircle. 11761
TRIANGLED, a. Having three angles. 11762
TRIANGULAR, a. Having three angles. 11762
TRIANGULARLY, adv. After the form of a triangle. 11762
TRIARIAN, a. [L. triarii.] Occupying the third post or place. 11762
TRIBE, n. [L. tribus.] 11762
TRIBE, v.t. To distribute into tribes or classes. [Not much used.] 11763
TRIBLET, TRIBOULET, n. A goldsmith's tool for making rings. 11763
TRIBOMETER, n. [Gr. to rub or wear, and measure.] An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction. 11763
TRIBRACH, n. [Gr. three, and short.] In ancient prosody, a poetic foot of three short syllables, as melius. 11763
TRIBRACTEATE, a. Having three bracts about the flower. 11763
TRIBULATION, n. [L. tribulo, to thrash, to beat.] Severe affliction; distresses of life; vexations. In Scripture, it often denotes the troubles and distresses which proceed from persecution. 11764
TRIBUNAL, n. [L. tribunal, from tribunus, a tribune, who administered justice.] 11764
TRIBUNARY, a. [from tribune.] Pertaining to tribunes. 11764
TRIBUNE, n. [L. tribunus, from tribus, tribe.] 11764
TRIBUNESHIP, n. The office of a tribune. 11765
TRIBUNICIAN, TRIBUNITIAL, a. Pertaining to tribunes; as tribunician power or authority.
TRIBUTARY, a. [from tribute.] Paying tribute to another, either from compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission, or to secure protection, or for the purpose of purchasing peace. The republic of Ragusa is tributary to the grand seignor. Many of the powers of Europe are tributary to the Barbary states. 11765 11765
TRIBUTARY, n. One that pays tribute or a stated sum to a conquering power, for the purpose of securing peace and protection, or as an acknowledgment of submission, or for the purchase of security. What a reproach to nations that they should be the tributaries of Algiers! 11765
TRIBUTE, n. [L. tributum, from tribuo, to give, bestow or divide.] 11765
TRICAPSULAR, a. [L. tres, three, and capsula, a little chest.] 11766
TRICE, v.t. In seamen's language, to haul and tie up by means of a small rope or line.
TRICE, n. A very short time; an instant; a moment. 11766 11766
TRICHOTOMOUS, a. [See Trichotomy.] Divided into three parts, or divided by threes; as a trichotomous stem. 11766
TRICHOTOMY, n. [Gr. three, and to cut or divide.] Division into three parts. 11766
TRICK, n. [L. tricor, to play tricks, to trifle, to baffle. We see the same root in the Low L. intrico, to fold, and in intrigue. Trick is from drawing, that is, a drawing aside, or a folding, interweaving, implication.] 11766
TRICK, v.t. To deceive; to impose on; to defraud; to cheat; as, to trick another in the sale of a horse. 11767
TRICK, v.t. To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically. 11767

TRICK, v.i. To live by deception and fraud. 11767
TRICKED, pp. Cheated; deceived; dressed. 11767
TRICKER, TRICKSTER, n. One who tricks; a deceiver; a cheat. 11767
TRICKER, n. A trigger. [See Trigger.] 11767
TRICKERY, n. The art of dressing up; artifice; stratagem. 11768
TRICKING, ppr. Deceiving; cheating; defrauding. 11768
TRICKING, n. Dress; ornament. 11768
TRICKISH, a. Artful in making bargains; given to deception and cheating; knavish. 11768
TRICKLE, v.i. [allied perhaps to Gr. to run, and a diminutive.] 11768
TRICKLING, ppr. Flowing down in a small gentle stream. 11768
TRICKLING, n. The act of flowing in a small gentle stream. 11768
TRICKMENT, n. Decoration. [Not used.] 11768
TRICKSY, a. [from trick.] Pretty; brisk. [Not much used.] 11768
TRICK-TRACK, n. A game at tables. 11768
TRICLINIARY, a. [L. tricliniaris, from triclinium, a couch to recline on at dinner.] Pertaining to a couch for dining, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table. 11768
TRICOCCOUS, a. [L. tres, three, and coccus, a berry.] A tricoccous or three-grained capsule is one which is swelling out in three protuberances, internally divided into three cells, with one seed in each; as in Euphorbia. 11768
TRICORPORAL, a. [L. tricorpor; tres and corpus.] Having three bodies. 11769
TRICUSPIDATE, a. [L. tres, three, and cuspis, a point.] 11769
TRIDACTYLOUS, a. [Gr. three, and a toe.] Having three toes. 11769
TRIDE, a. Among hunters, short and ready; fleet; as a tride pace. 11769
TRIDENT, n. [L. tridens; tres, three, and dens, tooth.] 11769
TRIDENT, TRIDENTED, a. Having three teeth or prongs. 11769
TRIDENTATE — TRIQUETROUS 11770
TRIDENTATE, a. [L. tres and dens, tooth.] Having three teeth. 11770
TRIDIAPASON, n. [tri and diapason.] In music, a triple octave or twenty second. 11770
TRIDING. [See Trithing.] 11770
TRIDODECAHEDRAL, a. [Gr. three, and dodecahedral.] 11770
TRIDUAN, a. [L. triduum; tres and dies, day.] Lasting three days, or happening every third day. [Little used.] 11770
TRIENNIAL, a. [L. triennis, triennium; tres, three, and annus, year.] 11770
TRIENNIALLY, adv. Once in three years. 11770
TRIER, n. [from try.] One who tries; one who makes experiments; one who examines any thing by a test or standard. 11770
TRIERARCH, n. [Gr. a trireme, and a chief.] In ancient Greece, the commander of a trireme; also, a commissioner who was obliged to build ships and furnish them at his own expense. 11771
TRIETERICAL, a. [L. trietericus; tres, three, and Gr. year.] 11771
TRIFALLOW, v.t. [L. tres, three, and fallow.] To plow land the third time before sowing.
TRIFID, a. [L. trifidus; tres, three, and findo, to divide.] 11771 11771
TRIFISTULARY, a. [L. tres and fistula, a pipe.] Having three pipes. 11771
TRIFLE, n. A thing of very little value or importance; a word applicable to any thing and every thing of this character. 11771
TRIFLE, v.i. To act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight or dignity; to act or talk with levity. 11771
TRIFLE, v.t. To make of no importance. [Not in use.] 11772
TRIFLER, n. One who trifles or acts with levity. 11772
TRIFLING, ppr. Acting or talking with levity, or without seriousness or being in earnest.
TRIFLING, n. Employment about things of no importance. 11772 11772
TRIFLINGLY, adv. In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness or dignity. 11772
TRIFLINGNESS, n. Levity of manners; lightness. 11772
TRIFLOROUS, a. [L. tres, three, and flos, floris, flower.] Three-flowered; bearing three flowers; as a triflorous peduncle. 11772

TRIFOLIATE, a. [L. tres, three, and folium, leaf.] Having three leaves. 11772
TRIFOLIOLATE, a. Having three folioles. 11772
TRIFOLY, n. Sweet trefoil. [See Trefoil.] 11772
TRIFORM, a. [L. triformis; tres and forma.] Having a triple form or shape; as the triform countenance of the moon. 11772
TRIG, v.t. To fill; to stuff. [Not in use.] 11773
TRIG, a. Full; trim; neat. [Not in use.] 11773
TRIGAMY, n. [Gr. three, and marriage.] State of being married tree times; or the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time. 11773
TRIGGER, n. 11773
TRIGINTALS, n. [L. triginta.] Trentals; the number of thirty masses to be said for the dead.
TRIGLYPH, n. [Gr. three, and sculpture.] An ornament in the frieze of the Doric 11773
column, repeated at equal intervals. Each triglyph consists of two entire gutters or channels, cut to a right angle, called glyphs, and separated by three interstices, called femora. 11773
TRIGON, n. [Gr. three, and angle.] 11773
TRIGONAL, TRIGONOUS, a. Triangular; having three angles or corners. 11773
TRIGONOMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry. 11774
TRIGONOMETRICALLY, adv. According to the rules or principles of trigonometry. 11774
TRIGONOMETRY, n. [Gr. a triangle, and to measure.] The measuring of triangles; the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles, by means of certain parts which are given. When this science is applied to the solution of plane triangles, it is called plane trigonometry; when its application is to spherical triangles, it is called spherical trigonometry. 11774
TRIGYN, n. [Gr. three, and a female.] In botany, a plant having three pistils. 11774
TRIGYNIAN, a. Having three pistils. 11774
TRIHEDRAL, a. [See Trihedron.] Having three equal sides. 11774
TRIHEDRON, n. [Gr. three, and side.] A figure having three equal sides. 11774
TRIJUGOUS, a. [L. tres, three, and jugum, yoke.] In botany, having three pairs. A trijugous leaf is a pinnate leaf with three pairs of leaflets. 11774
TRILATERAL, a. [L. tres, three, and latus, side.] Having three sides. 11774
TRILITERAL, a. [L. tres, three, and litera, letter.] Consisting of three letters; as a triliteral root or word. 11774
TRILITERAL, n. A word consisting of three letters. 11774
TRILL, n. A quaver; a shake of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument. [See Shake.] 11774
TRILL, v.t. To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake. 11774
TRILL, v.i. To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle. 11775
TRILLED, pp. Shaken; uttered with rapid vibrations. 11775
TRILLING, ppr. Uttering with a quavering or shake. 11775
TRILLION, n. tril'yun. [a word formed arbitrarily of three, or Gr. million.] The product of a million multiplied by a million, and that product multiplied by a million; or the product of the square of a million multiplied by a million. Thus 1,000,000 x 1,000,000=1,000,000,000,000, and this product multiplied by a million= 1,000,000,000,000,000,000. 11775
TRILOBATE, a. [L. tres and locus.] Having three lobes. 11775
TRILOCULAR, a. [L. tres and locus, a cell.] In botany, three-celled; having three cells for seeds; as a trilocular capsule. 11775
TRILUMINAR, TRILUMINOUS, a. [L. tres and lumen, light.] Having three lights. 11775
TRIM, a. Firm; compact; tight; snug; being in good order. We say of a ship, she is trim, or trim-built; every thing about the man is trim. We say of a person, he is trim, when his body is well shaped and firm; and we say, his dress is trim, when it sits closely to his body and appears tight and snug; and of posture we say, a man or a soldier is trim, when he stands erect. It is particularly applicable to soldiers, and in Saxon, truma is a troop or body of

soldiers. 11775
TRIM, v.t. 11776
TRIM, v.i. To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each. 11777
TRIM, n. Dress; gear; ornaments. 11777
TRIMETER, n. A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures. 11777
TRIMETER, TRIMETRICAL, a. [Gr. three measures.] Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambic of six feet. 11777
TRIMLY, adv. Nicely; neatly; in good order. 11777
TRIMMED, pp. Put in good order; dressed; ornamented; clipped; shaved; balanced; rebuked. 11777
TRIMMER, n. One that trims; a timeserver. 11777
TRIMMING, ppr. Putting in due order; dressing; decorating; pruning; balancing; fluctuating between parties. 11777
TRIMMING, n. Ornamental appendages to a garment, as lace, ribbons and the like. 11778
TRIMNESS, n. Neatness; snugness; the state of being close and in good order. 11778
TRINAL, a. [L. trinus, three.] Threefold. 11778
TRINE, a. Threefold; as trine dimension, that is, length, breadth and thickness. 11778
TRINE, n. [supra.] In astrology, the aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, forming the figure of a trigon or triangle. 11778
TRINE, v.t. To put in the aspect of a trine. 11778
TRINERVATE, a. [L. tres and nervus.] In botany, having three nerves or unbranched vessels meeting behind or beyond the base. 11778
TRINERVE, TRINERVED, a. In botany, a trinerved or three-nerved leaf, has three nerves or unbranched vessels meeting in the base of the leaf. 11778
TRINGLE, n. In architecture, a little square member or ornament, as a listel, reglet, platband and the like, but particularly a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph.
TRINITARIAN, a. Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity. 11778 11778
TRINITARIAN, n. One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity. 11778
TRINITY, n. [L. trinitas; tres and unus, unitas, one, unity.] 11778
TRINKET, n. 11779
TRINOMIAL, a. [L. tres and nomen.] In mathematics, a trinomial root, is a root consisting of three parts, connected by the signs + or -. Thus x+y+z, or a+b-c. 11779
TRINOMIAL, n. A root of three terms or parts. 11779
TRIO, n. A concert of three parts; three united. 11779
TRIOBOLAR, a. [L. triobolaris; tres and obolus.] Of the value of three oboli; mean; worthless. [Not used.] 11779
TRIOCTAHEDRAL, a. [tri and octahedral.] In crystallography, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces. 11779
TRIOCTILE, n. [L. tres, three, and octo, eight.] In astrology, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are three octants or eight parts of a circle, that is, 135 degrees, distant from each other. 11779
TRIOR, TRIER, n. [from try.] In law, a person appointed by the court to examine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or to any juror, is just. The triors are two indifferent persons. 11779
TRIP, v.t. 11779
TRIP, v.i. To stumble; to strike the foot against something, so as to lose the step and come near to fall; or to stumble and fall. 11780
TRIP, v.i. 11780
TRIP, n. A stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist. 11780
TRIPARTITE, a. [L. tripartitus; tres, three, and partitus, divided; partior.] 11781
TRIPARTITION, n. A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or quantity. 11781
TRIPE, n. 11781
TRIPEDAL, a. [L. tres and pes.] Having three feet. 11781
TRIPE-MAN, n. A man who sells tripe. 11781
TRIPENNATE, TRIPINNATE, a. [L. tres and penna or pinna.] In botany, a tripinnate leaf is

a species of superdecompound leaf, when a petiole has bipinnate leaves ranged on each side of it, as in common fern. 11781
TRIPERSONAL, a. [L. tres and persona.] Consisting of three persons. 11781
TRIPETALOUS, a. [Gr. three, and leaf.] In botany, three-petaled; having three petals or flower leaves. 11782
TRIPHANE, n. A mineral, spodumene. 11782
TRIPHTHONG, n. [Gr. three, and sound.] A coalition of three vowels in one compound sound, or in one syllable, as in adieu, eye. 11782
TRIPHTHONGAL, a. Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong. 11782
TRIPHYLLOUS, a. [Gr. three, and leaf.] In botany, three-leaved; having three leaves.
TRIPLE, a. [L. triplex, triplus; tres and plico, to fold.] 11782 11782
TRIPLE, v.t. To treble; to make threefold or thrice as much or as many. [Usually written treble.] 11782
TRIPLET, n. [from triple.] Three of a kind, or three united. 11782
TRIPLICATE, a. [L. triplicatus, triplico; tres and plico, to fold.] Made thrice as much; threefold. 11783
TRIPLICATION, n. The act of trebling or making threefold, or adding three together. 11783
TRIPLICITY, n. [L. triplex.] Trebleness; the state of being threefold. 11783
TRIPLY-RIBBED, a. [triple and rib.] In botany, having a pair of large ribs branching off from the main one above the base, as in the leaves of many species of sunflower. 11783
TRIP-MADAM, n. A plant. 11783
TRIPOD, n. [L. tripus, tripodis; Gr. three, and foot.] 11783
TRIPOLI, n. In mineralogy, a mineral originally brought from Tripoli, used in polishing stones and metals. It has a dull argillaceous appearance, but is not compact. It has a fine hard grain, but does not soften by water, or mix with it. It is principally composed of silex.
TRIPOLINE, a. Pertaining to tripoli. 11783 11783
TRIPOS, n. A tripod, which see. 11783
TRIPPED, pp. [from trip.] Supplanted. 11783
TRIPPER, n. One who trips or supplants; one that walks nimbly. 11784
TRIPPING, ppr. Supplanting; stumbling; falling; stepping nimbly. 11784
TRIPPING, n. The act of tripping. 11784
TRIPPINGLY, adv. Nimbly; with a light nimble quick step; with agility. 11784
TRIPTOTE, n. [Gr. three, and case.] In grammar, a name having three cases only. 11784
TRIPUDIARY, a. [L. tripudium.] Pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing. 11784
TRIPUDIATION, n. [L. tripudio, to dance.] Act of dancing. 11784
TRIPYRAMID, n. [L. tres and pyramis.] In mineralogy, a genus of spars, the body of which is composed of single pyramids, each of three sides, affixed by their base to some solid body. 11784
TRIQUETROUS, a. [L. triquetrus, from triquetra, a triangle.] 11784
TRIRADIATED — TROSSERS 11785
TRIRADIATED, a. [L. tres and radius.] Having three rays. 11785
TRIREME, n. [L. triremis; tres and remus.] A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side. 11785
TRIRHOMBOIDAL, a. [tri and rhomboidal.] Having the form of three rhombs. 11785
TRISACRAMENTARIAN, n. [L. tres, three, and sacrament.] 11785
TRISAGION, n. [Gr. three, and holy.] A hymn in which the word holy is repeated three times. 11785
TRISECT, v.t. [L. tres, three, and seco, to cut.] To cut or divide into three equal parts.
TRISECTED, pp. Divided into three equal parts. 11785 11785
TRISECTING, ppr. Dividing into three equal parts. 11785
TRISECTION, n. [L. tres and sectio, a cutting.] The division of a thing into three parts; particularly in geometry, the division of an angle into three equal parts. 11785
TRISEPALOUS, a. In botany, having three sepals to a calyx. 11785
TRISPAST, TRISPASTON, n. [Gr. to draw.] In mechanics, a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights. 11785

TRISPERMOUS, a. [Gr. three, and seed.] Three-seeded; containing three seeds; as a trispermous capsule. 11785
TRIST, TRISTFUL, a. [L. tristis, sad.] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy. [Not used.] 11785
TRIPERSONALITY, n. The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead. 11786
TRISULC, n. [L. trisulcus.] Something having three points. [Not in use.] 11786
TRISYLLABIC, TRISYLLABICAL, a. [from trisyllable.] Pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables; as a trisyllabic word or root. 11786
TRISYLLABLE, n. [L. tres, three, and syllaba, syllable.] A word consisting of three syllables. 11786
TRITE, a. [L. tritus, from tero, to wear.] Worn out; common; used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; as a trite remark; a trite subject. 11786
TRITELY, adv. In a common manner. 11786
TRITENESS, n. Commonness; staleness; a state of being worn out; as the triteness of an observation or a subject. 11786
TRITERNATE, a. [L. tres, three, and ternate.] Having three biternate leaves, or the divisions of a triple petiole subdivided into threes; a species of superdecompound leaf.
TRITHEISM, n. The opinion or doctrine that there are three Gods in the Godhead. 11786
TRITHEIST, n. One who believes that there are three distinct Gods in the Godhead, 11786
that is, three distinct substances, essences of hypostases. 11786
TRITHEISTIC, a. Pertaining to tritheism. 11786
TRITHEITE, n. A tritheist. 11786
TRITHING, n. [from three.] One of the divisions of the county of York in England, which is divided into three parts. It is now called Riding. 11787
TRITICAL, a. [from trite.] Trite; common. [Not in use.] 11787
TRITICALNESS, n. Triteness. [Not used.] 11787
TRITON, n. In mythology, a fabled sea demi-god, supposed to be the trumpeter of Neptune. He is represented by poets and painters as half man and half fish. 11787
TRITONE, n. [L. tres and tonus.] In music, a false concord, consisting of three tones, two major and one minor tone, or of two tones and two semitones; a dissonant interval. 11787
TRITOXYD, n. [Gr. third, and oxyd.] In chimistry, a substance oxydized in the third degree. 11787
TRITURABLE, a. [See Triturate.] Capable of being reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing or grinding. 11787
TRITURATE, v.t. [L. trituro, from tritus, tero, to wear.] To rub or grind to a very fine powder, and properly to a finer powder than that made by pulverization. 11787
TRITURATED, pp. Reduced to a very fine powder. 11787
TRITURATING, ppr. Grinding or reducing to a very fine powder. 11787
TRITURATION, n. The act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding. 11787
TRITURE, n. A rubbing or grinding. [Not used.] 11787
TRITURIUM, n. A vessel for separating liquors of different densities. 11788
TRIUMPH, n. [L. triumphus.] 11788
TRIUMPH, v.i. To celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. 11788
TRIUMPHAL, a. [L. triumphalis.] Pertaining to triumph; used in a triumph; as a triumphal crown or car; a triumphal arch. 11789
TRIUMPHAL, n. A token of victory. 11789
TRIUMPHANT, a. [L. triumphans.] Celebrating victory; as a triumphant chariot. 11789
TRIUMPHANTLY, adv. In a triumphant manner; with the joy and exultation that proceeds from victory or success. 11790
TRIUMPHER, n. One who triumphs or rejoices for victory; one who vanquishes. 11790
TRIUMPHING, ppr. Celebrating victory with pomp; vanquishing; rejoicing for victory; insulting on an advantage. 11790
TRIUMVIR, n. [L. tres, three, and vir, man.] One of three men united in office. The triumvirs, L. triumviri, of Rome, were three men who jointly obtained the sovereign power in Rome. The first of these were Caesar, Crassus and Pompey. 11790

TRIUMVIRATE, a. A coalition of three men; particularly, the union of three men who obtained the government of the Roman empire. 11790
TRIUNE, a. [L. tres and unus.] Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons. 11790
TRIUNITY, n. Trinity. [Not used.] 11790
TRIVANT, n. A truant. 11791
TRIVALVULAR, a. Three-valved; having three valves. 11791
TRIVERBIAL, a. [L. triverbium.] Triverbial days, in the Roman calendar, were juridical or court days, days allowed to the pretor for hearing causes; called also dies fasti. There were only twenty eight in the year. 11791
TRIVET, n. A three legged stool. [See Trevet.] 11791
TRIVIAL, a. [L. trivialis; probably from Gr.; L. tero, trivi, to wear, or from trivium, a highway.] 11791
TRIVIALITY, n. Trivialness. [Not much used.] 11791
TRIVIALLY, adv. Commonly; vulgarly. 11791
TRIVIALNESS, n. Commonness. 11791
TROAT, v.i. To cry, as a buck in rutting time. 11792
TROAT, n. The cry of a buck in rutting time. 11792
TROCAR, n. A surgical instrument for tapping dropsical persons and the like. 11792
TROCHAIC, TROCHAICAL, a. [See Trochee.] In poetry, consisting of trochees; as trochaic measure or verse. 11792
TROCHANTER, n. [Gr.] In anatomy, the trochanters are two processes of the thigh bone, called major and minor, the major on the outside, and the minor on the inside. 11792
TROCHE, n. [Gr. a wheel.] A form of medicine in a cake or tablet, or a stiff paste cut into proper portions and dried. It is made by mixing the medicine with sugar and the mucilage of gum tragacanth, intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent to sheath the epiglottis, and as a remedy for the bronchocele. 11792
TROCHEE, n. [L. trochoeus.] In verse, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short. 11792
TROCHILIC, a. Having power to draw out or turn round. 11792
TROCHILICS, n. [L. trochilus.] The science of rotary motion. 11792
TROCHILUS, TROCHIL, n. [L. trochilus; Gr. to run.] 11792
TROCHINGS, n. The small branches on the top of a deer's head. 11793
TROCHISCH, n. [Gr.] A kind of tablet or lozenge. 11793
TROCHITE, n. [L. trochus; Gr. to run.] 11793
TROCHLEA, n. [L. a pulley, from Gr. to run.] A pulley-like cartilage, through which the tendon of the trochleary muscle passes. 11793
TROCHLEARY, a. [from L. trochlea.] Pertaining to the trochlea; as the trochleary muscle, the superior oblique muscle of the eye; the trochleary nerve, the pathetic nerve, which goes to that muscle. 11793
TROCHOID, n. [L. trochus, to run.] In geometry, a curve generated by the motion of a wheel; the cycloid. 11793
TROD, pret. of tread. 11793
TROD, TRODDEN, pp. of tread. 11793
TRODE, old pret. of tread. 11793
TRODE, n. Tread; footing. 11794
TROGLODYTE, n. [Gr. a cavern, and to enter.] The Troglodytes were a people of Ethiopia, represented by the ancients as living in caves, about whom we have many fables. 11794
TROLL, v.t. To move in a circular direction; to roll; to move volubly; to turn; to drive about.
TROLL, v.i. To roll; to run about; as, to troll in a coach and six. 11794 11794
TROLLED, pp. Rolled; turned about. 11794
TROLLING, ppr. Rolling; turning; driving about; fishing with a rod and reel. 11794
TROLLOP, n. A stroller; a loiterer; a woman loosely dressed; a slattern. 11794

TROLLOPEE, n. Formerly, a loose dress for females. 11794
TROLMYDAMES, n. The game of nine-holes. 11794
TROMP, n. [See Trumpet.] A blowing machine formed of a hollow tree, used in furnaces.
TROMPIL, n. An aperture in a tromp. 11794 11794
TRONAGE, n. Formerly, a toll or duty paid for weighing wool. 11794
TRONATOR, n. An officer in London, whose business was to weigh wool. 11794
TRONCO, n. [L. truncus.] A term in Italian music, directing a note or sound to be cut short, or just uttered and then discontinued. 11795
TRONE, n. A provincial word in some parts of England for a small drain. 11795
TROOP, n. 11795
TROOP, v.i. To collect in numbers. 11795
TROOPER, n. A private or soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse soldier. 11796
TROOPING, ppr. Moving together in a crowd; marching in a body. 11796
TROPE, n. [L. tropus; Gr. to turn.] In rhetoric, a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly signifies; or a word changed from its original signification to another, for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea, as when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox. 11796
TROPHIED, a. [from trophy.] Adorned with trophies. 11796
TROPHY, n. [L. tropoeum.] 11796
TROPHY-MONEY, n. A duty paid in England annually by house-keepers, towards providing harness, drums, colors, etc. for the militia. 11797
TROPIC, n. [L. tropicus; from Gr. a turning; to turn.] 11797
TROPICAL, a. Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; as tropical climates; tropical latitudes; tropical heat; tropical winds. 11797
TROPICALLY, adv. In a tropical or figurative manner. 11798
TROPIC-BIRD, n. An aquatic fowl of the genus Phaeton, with a long slender tail and remarkable powers of flight. 11798
TROPIST, n. [from trope.] One who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures of speech; one who deals in tropes. 11798
TROPOLOGICAL, a. [See Tropology.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words. 11798
TROPOLOGY, n. [Gr. trope, and discourse.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or change from the original import of the word. 11798
TROSSERS, n. Trowsers. [Not used.] [See Trowsers.] 11798
TROT — TRUSTING 11799
TROT, v.i. 11799
TROT, n. The pace of a horse or other quadruped, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. This pace is the same as that of a walk, but more rapid. The trot is often a jolting hard motion, but in some horses, it is as easy as the amble or pace, and has a more stately appearance. 11799
TROTH, n. 11799
TROTHLESS, a. Faithless; treacherous. 11799
TROTH-PLIGHT, v.t. To betroth or affiance. 11799
TROTH-PLIGHT, a. Betrothed; espoused; affianced. 11799
TROTH-PLIGHT, n. The act of betrothing or plighting faith. 11799
TROTTER, n. A beast that trots, or that usually trots. 11799
TROTTING, ppr. Moving with a trot; walking fast, or running. 11799
TROUBLE, v.t. trub'l. [L. turbo; turba, a crowd, and perhaps trova, a turn. The primary sense is to turn or to stir, to whirl about, as in L. turbo, turbinis, a whirlwind. Hence the sense of agitation, disturbance.] 11800
TROUBLE, n. trub'l. Disturbance of mind; agitation; commotion of spirits; perplexity; a word of very extensive application. 11800
TROUBLED, pp. trub'ld. Disturbed; agitated; afflicted; annoyed; molested. 11801
TROUBLER, n. trub'ler. One who disturbs; one who afflicts or molests; a disturber; as a troubler of the peace. 11801
TROUBLESOME, a. trub'lsome. Giving trouble or disturbance; molesting; annoying;

vexatious. In warm climates, insects are very troublesome. 11801
TROUBLESOMELY, adv. trub'lsomely. In a manner or degree to give trouble; vexatiously.
TROUBLESOMENESS, n. trub'lsomeness. 11802 11802
TROUBLE-STATE, n. A disturber of the community. [Not used.] 11802
TROUBLING, ppr. trub'ling. Disturbing; agitating; molesting; annoying; afflicting. 11802
TROUBLING, n. trub'ling. The act of disturbing or putting in commotion. John 5:4. 11802
TROUBLOUS, a. trub'lus. Agitated; tumultuous; full of commotion. 11802
TROUGH, n. trauf. 11802
TROUL, for troll. [See Troll.] 11803
TROUNCE, v.t. trouns. To punish, or to beat severely. [A low word.] 11803
TROUSE, n. trooz. [See Trowsers.] A kind of trowsers worn by children. 11803
TROUT, n. [L. trutta.] A river fish of the genus Salmo, variegated with spots, and esteemed as most delicate food. 11803
TROUT-COLORED, a. White with spots of black, bay or sorrel; as a trout-colored horse.
TROUT-FISHING, n. The fishing for trouts. 11803 11803
TROUT-STREAM, n. A stream in which trout bread. 11803
TROVER, n. Trover is properly the finding of any thing. Hence, 11803
TROW, v.i. To believe; to trust; to think or suppose. 11803
TROW, is used in the imperative, as a word of inquiry. What means the fool, trow? 11804
TROWEL, n. [L. trulla.] 11804
TROWSERS, n. plu. s as z. A loose garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knee or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs. 11804
TROY, TROY-WEIGHT, n. The weight by which gold and silver, jewels, etc. are weighed. In this weight, 20 grains = a scruple, 3 scruples = a dram, 8 drams = an ounce, and 12 ounces = one pound. 11804
TRUANT, a. Idle; wandering from business; loitering; as a truant boy. 11804
TRUANT, n. An idler; an idle boy. 11804
TRUANT, v.i. To idle away time; to loiter or be absent from employment. 11804
TRUANTLY, adv. Like a truant; an idleness. 11804
TRUANTSHIP, n. Idleness; neglect of employment. 11804
TRUBS, n. An herb. 11804
TRUBTAIL, n. A short squat woman. 11804
TRUCE, n. 11805
TRUCE-BREAKER, n. [truce and breaker.] One who violates a truce, covenant or engagement. 2 Timothy 3:3. 11805
TRUCHMAN, n. An interpreter. [See Dragoman.] 11805
TRUCIDATION, n. [L. trucido, to kill.] The act of killing. 11805
TRUCK, v.i. [L. trochus, a round thing; Eng. truck.] To exchange commodities; to barter. Our traders truck with the Indians, giving them whiskey and trinkets for skins. [Truck is now vulgar.] 11805
TRUCK, v.t. To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter; as, to truck knives for gold dust. [Vulgar.] 11805
TRUCK, n. Permutation; exchange of commodities; barter. 11805
TRUCKAGE, n. The practice of bartering goods. 11805
TRUCKER, n. One who traffics by exchange of goods. 11805
TRUCKING, ppr. Exchanging goods; bartering. 11806
TRUCKLE, n. A small wheel or caster. 11806
TRUCKLE, v.i. [dim. of truck.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to creep. Small states must truckle to large ones. 11806
TRUCKLE-BED, n. [truckle and bed.] A bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed. 11806
TRUCKLING, ppr. Yielding obsequiously to the will of another. 11806
TRUCULENCE, n. [L. truculentia, from trux, fierce, savage.] 11806
TRUCULENT, a. Fierce; savage; barbarous; as the truculent inhabitants of Scythia. 11806
TRUDGE, v.i. To travel on foot. The father rode; the son trudged on behind. 11806

TRUE, a. 11806
TRUEBORN, a. [true and born.] Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title; as a true born Englishman. 11807
TRUEBRED, a. [true and bred.] Of a genuine or right breed; as a truebred beast. 11807
TRUEHEARTED, a. [true and heart.] Being of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful; as a truehearted friend. 11808
TRUEHEARTEDNESS, n. Fidelity; loyalty; sincerity. 11808
TRUELOVE, n. [true and love.] One really beloved. 11808
TRUELOVE-KNOT, n. A knot composed of lines united with many involutions; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements. 11808
TRUENESS, n. Faithfulness; sincerity. 11808
TRUEPENNY, n. [true and penny.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow. 11808
TRUFFLE, n. A subterraneous vegetable production, or a kind of mushroom, of a fleshy fungous structure and roundish figure; an esculent substance, much esteemed. It is of the genus Tuber. 11808
TRUFFLE-WORM, n. A worm found in truffles, the larva of a fly. 11808
TRUG, n. A hod. This is our trough and tray; the original pronunciation being retained in some parts of England. The word was also used formerly for a measure of wheat, as much, I suppose as was carried in a trough; three trugs making two bushels. 11808
TRUISM, n. [from true.] An undoubted or self-evident truth. 11809
TRULL, n. A low vagrant strumpet. 11809
TRULLIZATION, n. [L. trullisso.] The laying of strata of plaster with a trowel. 11809
TRULY, adv. [from true.] In fact; in deed; in reality. 11809
TRUMP, n. 11809
TRUMP, v.i. To take with a trump card. 11810
TRUMP, v.i. To blow a trumpet. 11810
TRUMPERY, n. Falsehood; empty talk. 11810
TRUMPET, n. 11810
TRUMPET, v.t. To publish by sound of trumpet; also, to proclaim; as, to trumpet good tidings. 11811
TRUMPETED, pp. Sounded abroad; proclaimed. 11811
TRUMPETER, n. One who sounds a trumpet. 11811
TRUMPET-FISH, n. A fish of the genus Centriscus, (C. scolopax;) called also the bellows fish. 11811
TRUMPET-FLOWER, n. A flower of the genus Bignonia, and another of the genus Lonicera. 11811
TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE, n. A plant of the genus Lonicera. 11811
TRUMPETING, ppr. Blowing the trumpet; proclaiming. 11811
TRUMPET-SHELL, n. The name of a genus of univalvular shells, of the form of a trumpet, (Buccinum, Linne.) 11811
TRUMPET-TONGUED, a. Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet. 11811
TRUMPLIKE, a. Resembling a trumpet. 11811
TRUNCATE, v.t. [L. trunco, to cut off.] To cut off; to lop; to maim. 11811
TRUNCATE, a. In botany, appearing as if cut off at the tip; ending in a transverse line; as a truncate leaf. 11812
TRUNCATED, pp. Cut off; cut short; maimed. A truncated cone is one whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base. 11812
TRUNCATING, ppr. Cutting off. 11812
TRUNCATION, n. The act of lopping or cutting off. 11812
TRUNCHEON, n. [L. truncus.] A short staff; a club; a cudgel; a battoon; used by kings and great officers as a mark of command. 11812
TRUNCHEON, v.t. To beat with a truncheon; to cudgel. 11812
TRUNCHEONEER, n. A person armed with a truncheon. 11812
TRUNDLE, v.i. 11812
TRUNDLE, v.t. To roll, as a thing on little wheels; as, to trundle a bed or a gun-carriage. 11812
TRUNDLE, n. A round body; a little wheel, or a kind or low cart with small wooden wheels. 11812

TRUNDLE-BED, n. A bed that is moved on trundles or little wheels; called also truckle-bed. 11813
TRUNDLE-TAIL, n. A round tail; a dog so called from his tail. 11813
TRUNK, n. [L. truncus, from trunco, to cut off.] 11813
TRUNK, v.t. To lop off; to curtail; to truncate. [Not in use.] 11813
TRUNKED, pp. Cut off; curtailed. 11813
TRUNK-HOSE, n. [trunk and hose.] Large breeches formerly worn. 11814
TRUNNION, n. The trunnions of a piece of ordnance, are two knobs which project from the opposite sides of a piece, whether gun, mortar or howitzer, and serve to support it on the cheeks of the carriage. 11814
TRUNNION-PLATE, n. The trunnion plates are two plates in traveling carriages, mortars and howitzers, which cover the upper parts of the side-pieces, and go under the trunnions. 11814
TRUNNION-RING, n. A ring on a cannon next before the trunnions. 11814
TRUSION, n. tru'zhon. [L. trudo.] The act of pushing or thrusting. 11814
TRUSS, n. 11814
TRUSS, v.t. To bind or pack close. 11814
TRUSSED, pp. Packed or bound closely. 11815
TRUSSING, ppr. Packing or binding closely. 11815
TRUST, n. 11815
TRUST, v.t. To place confidence in; to rely on. We cannot trust those who have deceived us. 11816
TRUST, v.i. To be confident of something present or future. 11817
TRUSTED, pp. Confided in; relied on; depended on; applied to persons. 11817
TRUSTEE, a. A person to whom any thing or business is committed, in confidence that he will discharge his duty. The trustee of an estate is one to whom it is devised or granted in trust, or for the use of another. 11817
TRUSTER, n. One who trusts or gives credit. 11818
TRUSTILY, adv. [from trusty.] Faithfully; honestly; with fidelity. 11818
TRUSTINESS, n. [from trusty.] That quality of a person by which he deserves the confidence of others; fidelity; faithfulness; honesty; as the trustiness of a servant. 11818
TRUSTING, ppr. Confiding in; giving credit; relying on. 11818

TRUSTINGLY — TUNICATED 11819

TRUSTINGLY, adv. With trust or implicit confidence. 11819
TRUSTLESS, a. Not worthy of trust; unfaithful. 11819
TRUSTY, a. That may be safely trusted; that justly deserves confidence; fit to be confided in; as a trusty servant. 11819
TRUTH, n. 11819
TRUTHFUL, a. Full of truth. 11821
TRUTHLESS, a. Wanting truth; wanting reality. 11821
TRUTINATION, n. [L. trutina, a balance; trutinor, to weigh.] 11821
TRUTTACEOUS, a. [from L. trutta, trout.] Pertaining to the trout; as fish of the truttaceous genus. 11821
TRY, v.i. To exert strength; to endeavor; to make an effort; to attempt. Try to learn; try to lift a weight. The horses tried to draw the load. [These phrases give the true sense.] 11821
TRY, v.t. To examine; to make experiment on; to prove by experiment. 11821
TRYING, ppr. Exerting strength; attempting. 11822
TRY-SAIL, n. A sail used by a ship in a storm; literally the strain-sail. 11822
TUB, n. 11822
TUB, v.t. To plant or set in a tub. 11823
TUBBER, n. In Cornwall, a mining instrument, called in other places a beele. The man who uses this tool is called tubber-man or beel-man. 11823
TUBBING, ppr. Setting in a tub. 11823
TUBE, n. [L. tubus.] A pipe; a siphon; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder, either of wood, metal or glass, used for the conveyance of fluids, and for various other purposes. 11823

TUBE, v.t. To furnish with a tube; as, to tube a well. 11823
TUBER, n. In botany, a knob in roots, solid, with the component particles all similar. 11823
TUBERCLE, n. [L. tuberculum, from tuber, a bunch.] 11823
TUBERCULAR, TUBERCULOUS, a. Full of knobs or pimples. 11823
TUBERCULATE, a. Having small knobs or pimples, as a plant. 11824
TUBEROSE, n. [L. tuberosa.] A plant with a tuberous root and a liliaceous flower, the Polianthus tuberosa; formerly called the tuberous hyacinth. 11824
TUBEROUS, a. [from L. tuber, a bunch.] Knobbed. In botany, consisting of roundish fleshy bodies, or tubers, connected into a bunch by intervening threads; as the roots of artichokes and potatoes. 11824
TUB-FISH, n. [tub and fish.] A species of Trigla, sometimes called the flying-fish. 11824
TUBIPORE, n. [tube and pore.] A genus of zoophytes or corals. 11824
TUBIPORITE, n. Fossil tubipores. 11824
TUB-MAN, n. In the exchequer, a barrister so called. 11824
TUBULAR, a. [from L. tubus.] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; as a tubular snout; a tubular calyx. 11824
TUBULE, n. [L. tubulus.] A small pipe or fistular body. 11824
TUBULIFORM, a. Having the form of a tube. 11824
TUBULOUS, a. Longitudinally hollow. 11824
TUCH, n. A kind of marble. 11824
TUCK, n. 11825
TUCK, v.t. [In some parts of England, this verb signifies to full, as cloth.] 11825
TUCK, v.i. To contract; to draw together. [Not in use.] 11825
TUCKER, n. A small piece of linen for shading the breast of women. 11825
TUCKET, n. A flourish in music; a voluntary; a prelude. 11825
TUCKETSONANCE, n. The sound of the tucket, an ancient instrument of music. 11825
TUCKING, ppr. Pressing under or together; folding. 11825
TUESDAY, n. s as z. The third day of the week. 11825
TUFA, TUF, n. A stone or porous substance formed by depositions from springs or rivulets, containing much earthy matter in solution. Tufa is also formed by the concretion of loose volcanic dust or cinders, cemented by water, or by the consolidation of mud thrown out of volcanoes. The disintegration and subsequent consolidation of basaltic rocks, forms a kind of tufa, called by the German geologists, trap-tuff. 11826
TUFACEOUS, a. Pertaining to tufa; consisting of tufa, or resembling it. 11826
TUFFOON, n. [a corruption of typhon.] A violent tempest or tornado with thunder and lightning, frequent in the Chinese sea and the gulf of Tonquin. 11826
TUFT, n. 11826
TUFT, v.t. To separate into tufts. 11826
TUF-TAFFETA, n. A villous kind of silk. [Not in use.] 11826
TUFTED, pp. or a. Adorned with a tuft, as the tufted duck; growing in a tuft or clusters, as a tufted grove. 11826
TUFTY, a. Abounding with tufts; growing in clusters; bushy. 11826
TUG, v.t. [L. duco. See Tow, to draw.] 11827
TUG, v.i. To pull with great effort; as, to tug at the oar; to tug against the stream. 11827
TUG, n. A pull with the utmost effort. 11827
TUGGER, n. One who tugs, or pulls with great effort. 11827
TUGGING, ppr. Pulling or dragging with great exertion; hauling. 11827
TUGGINGLY, adv. With laborious pulling. 11827
TUITION, n. [L. tuitio, from tueor, to see, behold, protect, etc.; L. duco, to lead.] 11828
TULIP, n. [L. tulipa.] A plant and a flower of the genus Tulipa, of a great variety of colors, and much cultivated for its beauty. 11828
TULIP-TREE, n. An American tree bearing flowers resembling the tulip, of the genus Liriodendron. Also, a tree of the genus Magnolia. 11828
TUMBLE, v.i. [L. tumulus, tumultus, tumeo.] 11828

TUMBLE, v.t. To turn over; to turn or throw about for examination or searching; sometimes with over; as, to tumble over books or papers; to tumble over clothes. [To tumble over in thought, is not elegant.] 11828
TUMBLE, n. A fall. 11829
TUMBLED, pp. Rolled; disturbed; rumpled; thrown down. 11829
TUMBLER, n. One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank. 11829
TUMBLING, ppr. Rolling about; falling; disturbing; rumpling. 11829
TUMBLING-BAY, n. In a canal, an overfall or weir. 11829
TUMBREL, n. 11829
TUMBRIL, n. A contrivance of the basket kind, or a kind of cage of osiers, willows, etc. for keeping hay and other food for sheep. 11830
TUMEFACTION, n. [L. tumefacio, to make tumid. See Tumid.] The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumor; a tumor; a swelling. 11830
TUMEFIED, pp. [from tumefy.] Swelled; enlarged; as a tumefied joint. 11830
TUMEFY, v.t. [L. tumefacio; tumidus, tumeo, and facio.] 11830
TUMEFY, v.i. To swell; to rise in a tumor. 11830
TUMEFYING, ppr. Swelling; rising in a tumor. 11830
TUMID, a. [L. tumidus, from tumeo, to swell.] 11830
TUMIDLY, adv. In a swelling form. 11830
TUMIDNESS, n. A swelling or swelled state. 11830
TUMITE, n. A mineral. [See Thumerstone.] 11830
TUMOR, n. [L. from tumeo, to swell.] In surgery, a swelling; a morbid enlargement of any part of the body; a word of very comprehensive signification. 11830
TUMORED, n. Distended; swelled. 11831
TUMOROUS, a. Swelling; protuberant. 11831
TUMP, n. [infra.] A little hillock. 11831
TUMP, v.t. [L. tumulus. See Tomb.] In gardening, to form a mass of earth or a hillock round a plant; as, to tump teasel. [This English phrase is not used in America, but it answers nearly to our hilling. See Hill.] 11831
TUMPED, pp. Surrounded with a hillock of earth. 11831
TUMPING, ppr. Raising a mass of earth round a plant. 11831
TUMULAR, a. [L. tumulus, a heap.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock. 11832
TUMULATE, v.i. To swell. [Not in use.] 11832
TUMULOSITY, n. [infra.] Hilliness. 11832
TUMULOUS, a. [L. tumulosus.] Full of hills. 11832
TUMULT, n. [L. tumultus, a derivative from tumeo, to swell.] 11832
TUMULT, v.i. To make a tumult; to be in great commotion. 11832
TUMULTUARILY, adv. [from tumultuary.] In a tumultuary or disorderly manner. 11832
TUMULTUARINESS, n. Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence; disposition to tumult. 11832
TUMULTUARY, a. [L. tumultus.] 11832
TUMULTUATE, v.i. [L. tumultuo.] To make a tumult. [Not used.] 11833
TUMULTUATION, n. Commotion; irregular or disorderly movement; as the tumultuation of the parts of a fluid. 11833
TUMULTUOUS, a. Conducted with tumult; disorderly; as a tumultuous conflict; a tumultuous retreat. 11833
TUMULTUOUSLY, adv. In a disorderly manner; by a disorderly multitude. 11833
TUMULTUOUSNESS, n. The state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion. 11833
TUN, n. [L. teneo, to hold; Gr. to stretch.] 11833
TUN, v.t. To put into casks. 11834
TUNABLE, a. [from tune.] Harmonious; musical. 11834
TUNABLENESS, n. Harmony; melodiousness. 11834
TUNABLY, adv. Harmoniously; musically. 11834
TUN-BELLIED, a. [tun and belly.] Having a large protuberant belly. 11834
TUN-DISH, n. [tun and dish.] A tunnel. 11834

TUNE, n. [L. tonus.] 11835
TUNE, v.t. To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; as, to tune a forte-piano; to tune a violin.
TUNE, v.i. To form one sound to another. 11836 11835
TUNED, pp. Uttered melodiously or harmoniously; put in order to produce the proper sounds. 11836
TUNEFUL, a. Harmonious; melodious; musical; as tuneful notes; tuneful birds. 11836
TUNELESS, a. Unmusical; unharmonious. 11836
TUNER, n. One who tunes. 11836
TUNG, n. A name given by the Indians to a small insect, called by the Spaniards pique, which inserts its eggs within the human skin; an insect very troublesome in the East and West Indies. 11836
TUNG, n. In man, the instrument of taste, and the chief instrument of speech. [See Tongue.] 11836
TUNGSTATE, n. A salt formed of tungstenic acid and a base. 11836
TUNGSTEN, n. In mineralogy, a mineral of a yellowish or grayish white color, of a lamellar structure, and infusible by the blowpipe. It occurs massive or crystallized, usually in octahedral crystals. This is an ore. The same name is given to the metal obtained from this ore. This metal is procured in small panes as fine as sand, of a strong metallic luster, an iron gray color, and slightly agglutinated. It is one of the hardest of the metals, and very brittle. 11837
TUNGSTENIC, a. Pertaining to or procured from tungsten. 11837
TUNIC, n. [L. tunica. See Town and Tun.] 11837
TUNICATED, a. In botany, covered with a tunic or membranes; coated; as a stem. 11837

TUNICLE — TUTELAR 11838

TUNICLE, n. [from tunic.] A natural covering; an integument. 11838
TUNING, ppr. Uttering harmoniously or melodiously; putting in due order for making the proper sounds. 11838
TUNING-FORK, n. A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle; used for tuning instruments. 11838
TUNING-HAMMER, n. An instrument for tuning instruments of music. 11838
TUNKER, n. The tunkers are a religious sect in Pennsylvania, of German origin, resembling English baptists. 11838
TUNNAGE, a. [from tun.] The amount of tuns that a ship will carry; the content or burthen of a ship. A ship pays duty according to her tunnage. 11838
TUNNEL, n. A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks. 11838
TUNNEL, v.t. To form like a tunnel; as, to tunnel fibrous plants into nests. 11839
TUNNEL-KILN, n. A lime-kiln in which coal is burnt, as distinguished from a flame kiln, in which wood or peat is used. 11839
TUNNEL-NET, n. A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other. 11839
TUNNEL-PIT, n. A shaft sunk from the top of the ground to the level of an intended tunnel, for drawing up the earth and stones. 11839
TUNNING, ppr. Putting into casks. 11839
TUNNY, n. [L. thynnus.] A fish of the genus Scomber, the Spanish mackerel. The largest weigh upwards of four hundred pounds. 11839
TUP, n. A ram. [Local.] 11839
TUP, v.t. To butt, as a ram. [Local.] 11839
TUPELO, n. A tree of the genus Nyssa. 11839
TUP-MAN, n. A man who deals in tups. [Local.] 11839
TURBAN, n. A head dress worn by the orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash of fine linen or taffeta artfully wound round it in plaits. The cap is red or green, roundish on the top, and quilted with cotton. The sash of the Turks is white linen; that of the Persians is red woolen. 11839
TURBANED, a. Wearing a turban; as a turbaned Turk. 11840
TURBAN-SHELL, n. In natural history, a genus of shells, or rather of sea urchins,

(echinodermata,) of a hemispheric or spheroidal shape, the Cidaris of Klein. 11840
TURBAN-TOP, n. A plant of the genus Helvella; a kind of fungus or mushroom. 11840
TURBARY, n. [from turf; Latinized, turbaria.] 11840
TURBID, a. [L. turbidus, from turbo, to disturb, that is, to stir, to turn.] Properly, having the lees disturbed; but in a more general sense, muddy; foul with extraneous matter; thick; not clear; used of liquids of any kind; as turbid water; turbid wine. Streams running on clay generally appear to be turbid. This is often the case with the river Seine. 11840
TURBIDLY, adv. Proudly; haughtily; a Latinism. [Not in use.] 11840
TURBIDNESS, n. Muddiness; foulness. 11840
TURBILLION, n. A whirl; a vortex. 11840
TURBINATE, TURBINATED, a. [L. turbinatus, formed like atop, form turbo, turben, atop.]
TURBINATION, n. The act of spinning or whirling, as a top. 11841 11840
TURBINITE, TURBITE, n. A petrified shell of the turbo kind. 11841
TURBIT, n. A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak; called by the Dutch kort-bek, short beak. 11841
TURBITH, TURPETH, n. A root brought from the East Indies, particularly from Cambaya, Surat and Goa, or from Ceylon. It is the cortical part of the root of a species of Convolvulus. That sold in the shops is a longish root, of the thickness of the finger, resinous, heavy, and of a brownish hue without, but whitish within. It is cathartic. 11841
TURBOT, n. A fish of the genus Pleuronectes, [fishes which swim on the side.] It grows to the weight of twenty or thirty pounds, and is much esteemed by epicures. 11841
TURBULENCE, TURBULENCY, n. [See Turbulent.] A disturbed state; tumult; confusion; as the turbulence of the times; turbulence in political affairs. 11841
TURBULENT, a. [L. turbulentus, from turbo, to disturb.] 11842
TURBULENTLY, adv. Tumultuously; with violent agitation; with refractoriness. 11842
TURCISM, n. The religion of the Turks. 11842
TURF, n. 11842
TURF, v.t. To cover with turf or sod; as, to turf a bank or the border of a terrace. 11843
TURF-COVERED, a. Covered with turf. 11843
TURF-DRAIN, n. A drain filled with turf or peat. 11843
TURFED, pp. Covered with turf or green sod. 11843
TURF-HEDGE, n. A hedge or fence formed with turf and plants of different kinds. 11843
TURF-HOUSE, n. A house or shed formed of turf, common in the northern parts of Europe. 11843
TURFINESS, n. [from turfy.] The state of abounding with turf, or of having the consistence or qualities of turf. 11843
TURFING, ppr. Covering with turf. 11843
TURFING, n. The operation of laying down turf, or covering with turf. 11843
TURFING-IRON, n. An implement for paring off turf. 11843
TURFING-SPADE, n. An instrument for under-cutting turf, when marked out by the plow.
TURF-MOSS, n. A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land. 11843 11843
TURF-SPADE, n. A spade for cutting and digging turf, longer and narrower than the common spade. 11843
TURFY, a. Abounding with turf. 11843
TURGENT, a. [L. turgens, form turgeo, to swell.] Swelling; tumid; rising into a tumor or puffy state; as when the humors are turgent. 11844
TURGESCENCE, TURGESCENCY, n. [L. turgescens.] The act of swelling. 11844
TURGID, a. [L. turgidus, from turgeo, to swell.] 11844
TURGIDITY, n. State of being swelled; tumidness. 11844
TURGIDLY, adv. With swelling or empty pomp. 11844
TURGIDNESS, n. A swelling or swelled state of a thing; distention beyond its natural state by some internal force or agent, as in a limb. 11844
TURIONIFEROUS, a. [L. turio, a shoot, and fero, to bear.] 11844
TURKEY, TURKY, n. [As this fowl was not brought from Turkey, it would be more correct

to write the name turky.] A large fowl, the Meleagris gallopavo, a distinct genus. It is a native of America, and its flesh furnishes most delicious food. Wild turkies abound in the forests of America, and domestic turkies are bred in other countries, as well as in America. 11845
TURKEY-STONE, n. Another name of the oil-stone, from Turkey. 11845
TURKOIS, n. A mineral, called also calaite, brought from the east; of a beautiful light green color, occurring in thin layers, or in rounded masses, or in reniform masses, with a botryoidal surface. It is susceptible of a high polish, and is used in jewelry. It is usually written in the French manner. 11845
TURK'S-CAP, n. A plant of the genus Lilium. 11845
TURK'S-HEAD, n. A plant of the genus Cactus. 11845
TURK'S-TURBAN, n. A plant of the genus Ranunculus. 11845
TURM, n. [L. turma.] A troop. [Not English.] 11845
TURMALIN, n. An electric stone. [See Tourmalin.] 11845
TURMERIC, n. Indian saffron; a medicinal root brought from the East Indies, the root of the Curcuma longa. It is externally grayish, but internally of a deep lively yellow or saffron color. It has a slight aromatic smell, and a bitterish, slightly acrid taste. It is used for dyeing, and in some cases, as a medicine. This name is sometimes given to the blood-root of America. 11845
TURMOIL, n. [I know not the origin of this word; but it is probably from the root of the L. turba, turbo, turma, or of turn.] 11845
TURMOIL, v.t. To harass with commotion. 11846
TURMOIL, v.i. To be disquieted; to be in commotion. 11846
TURN, v.t. [L. turnus; torniare, to turn; tornare, to return; torneare, tornire, to turn, to fence round, to tilt; torniamento, tournament.] 11846
TURN, v.i. To move round; to have a circular motion; as, a wheel turns on its axis; a spindle turns on a pivot; a man turns on his heel. 11850
TURN, n. The act of turning; movement or motion in a circular direction, whether horizontally, vertically or otherwise; a revolution; as the turn of a wheel. 11853
TURN-BENCH, n. [turn and bench.] A kind of iron lathe. 11855
TURNCOAT, n. [turn and coat.] One who forsakes his party or principles. 11855
TURNED, pp. Moved in a circle; changed. 11855
TURNEP, n. [L. napus, a turnep.] A bulbous root or plant of the genus Brassica, of great value for food; an esculent root of several varieties. 11855
TURNER, n. One whose occupation is to form things with a lathe; one who turns. 11855
TURNERITE, n. A rare mineral occurring in small crystals of a yellowish brown color, externally brilliant and translucent. 11855
TURNERY, n. The art of forming into a cylindrical shape by the lathe. 11856
TURNING, ppr. Moving in a circle; changing; winding. 11856
TURNING, n. A winding; a bending course; flexure; meander. 11856
TURNINGNESS, n. Quality of turning; tergivesation. [Not in use.] 11856
TURNPIKE, n. [turn and pike.] Strictly, a frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of breasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms. 11856
TURNPIKE, v.t. To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw the path of a road into a rounded form. 11856
TURNPIKE-ROAD, n. A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law, and which are made and kept in repair by the toll collected from travelers or passengers who use the road. 11856
TURNSERVING, n. [turn and serve.] The act or practice of serving one's turn or promoting private interest. 11856
TURN-SICK, a. [turn and sick.] Giddy. 11856
TURNSOLE, n. [turn and L. sol, the sun.] A plant of the genus Heliotropium, so named because its flower is supposed to turn towards the sun. 11857
TURNSPIT, n. [turn and spit.] A person who turns a spit. 11857

TURNSTILE, n. [turn and stile.] A turnpike in a foot-path. 11857
TURNSTONE, n. [turn and stone.] A bird, called the sea-dotterel, the Tringa morinella, a little larger than an English blackbird. This bird takes its name from its practice of turning up small stones in search of insects. 11857
TURPENTINE, a. [L. terebinthina.] A transparent resinous substance, flowing naturally or by incision from several species of trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, etc. Common turpentine is of about the consistence of honey; but there are several varieties. 11857
TURPENTINE-TREE, n. A tree of the genus Pistacia, which produces not only its proper fruit, but a kind of horn which grows on the surface of its leaves. This is found to be an excrescence, the effect of the puncture of an insect, and is produced in the same manner as the galls of other plants. 11857
TURPITUDE, n. [L. turpitudo, from turpis, foul, base.] 11857
TURREL, n. A tool used by coopers. 11857
TURRET, n. [L. turris.] A little tower; a small eminence or spire attached to a building and rising above it. 11858
TURRETED, a. Formed like a tower; as a turreted lamp. 11858
TURRILITE, n. The fossil remains of a spiral multilocular shell. 11858
TURTLE, n. [L. turtur.] 11858
TURTLE-DOVE, n. A species of the genus Columba. [See Turtle.] 11858
TURTLE-SHELL, n. [turtle and shell.] A shell, a beautiful species of Murex; also, tortoise-shell. 11858
TUSCAN, a. Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy; an epithet given to one of the orders of columns, the most ancient and simple. 11858
TUSCAN, n. An order of columns. 11858
TUSH, an exclamation, indicating check, rebuke or contempt. Tush, tush, never tell me such a story as that. 11859
TUSH, n. A tooth. 11859
TUSK, n. The long pointed tooth of certain rapacious, carnivorous or fighting animals; as the tusks of the boar. 11859
TUSK, v.i. To gnash the teeth, as a boar. 11859
TUSKED, TUSKY, a. Furnished with tusks; as the tusky boar. 11859
TUSSLE, n. A struggle; a conflict. [Vulgar.] [See Touse.] 11859
TUSSUC, TUSSOC, n. A tuft of grass or twigs. 11859
TUT, an exclamation, used for checking or rebuking. 11859
TUT, n. An imperial ensign of a golden globe with a cross on it. 11859
TUTELAGE, n. [from L. tutela, protection, from tueor, to defend.] 11859
TUTELAR, TUTELARY, a. [L. tutelaris, supra.] Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting; as tutelary genii; tutelary goddesses. 11859

TUTENAG — TWO-TONGUED 11860

TUTENAG, n. The Chinese name of zink. Sometimes the word is used to denote a metallic compound brought from China, called Chinese copper or white copper, consisting of copper, zink and iron. 11860
TUTOR, n. [L. from tuero, to defend.] 11860
TUTOR, v.t. To teach; to instruct. 11860
TUTORAGE, n. In the civil law, guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate. In France, tutorage does not expire till the pupil is twenty five years of age. 11860
TUTORED, pp. Instructed; corrected; disciplined. 11861
TUTORESS, n. A female tutor; an instructress; a governess. 11861
TUTORING, ppr. Teaching; directing; correcting. 11861
TUTORING, n. The act of instructing; education. 11861
TUTRIX, n. A female guardian. 11861
TUTSAN, n. A plant, park-leaves, of the genus Hypericum. 11861
TUTTI, n. [L. toti.] In Italian music, a direction for all to play in full concert. 11861
TUTTY, n. [Low L. tutia.] An argillaceous ore of zink, found in Persia, formed on cylindric

molds into tubular pieces, like the bark of a tree. It is said to be made of a glutinous, argillaceous earth, like clay, which is put into pots, moistened and baked. 11861
TUZ, n. A lock or tuft of hair. [Not in use.] 11861
TWAIN, a. or n. Two. 11861
TWAIT, n. A fish. 11861
TWANG, v.i. To sound with a quick sharp noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled; as the twanging bows. 11861
TWANG, v.t. To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly. 11861
TWANG, n. A sharp quick sound; as the twang of a bowstring; a twang of the nose. 11862
TWANGLE, v.i. To twang. 11862
TWANGING, ppr. Making a sharp sound. 11862
TWANK, a corruption of twang. 11862
TWAS, a contraction of it was. 11862
TWATTLE, v.i. To prate; to talk much and idly; to gabble; to chatter; as a twattling gossip.
TWATTLE, v.t. To pet; to make much of. [Local.] 11862 11862
TWATTLING, ppr. or a. Prating; gabbling; chattering. 11862
TWATTLING, n. The act of prating; idle talk. 11862
TWAY, for twain, two. [Not in use.] 11862
TWAY-BLADE, TWY-BLADE, n. [tway and blade.] A plant of the genus Ophris; a polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed as to represent, in some measure, a helmet, the under one being headed and shaped like a man. 11862
TWEAG, TWEAK, v.t. It is radically the same word as twitch, and of the same signification. To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk; as, to tweag or tweak the nose. 11863
TWEAG, n. Distress; a pinching condition. [Not in use.] 11863
TWEEDLE, v.t. To handle lightly; used of awkward fiddling. 11863
TWEEL, v.t. To weave with multiplied leases in the harness, by increasing the number of threads in each split of the reed, and the number of treddles, etc. 11863
TWEEZER-CASE, n. A case for carrying tweezers. 11863
TWEEZERS, n. [This seems to be formed on the root of vise, an instrument for pinching.] Nippers; small pinchers used to pluck out hairs. 11863
TWELFTH, a. The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve. 11863
TWELFTH-TIDE, n. [twelfth and tide.] The twelfth day after christmas. 11863
TWELVE, a. twelv. The sum of two and ten; twice six; a dozen. Twelve men compose a petty jury. 11863
TWELVEMONTH, n. twelv'month. [twelve and month.] A year, which consists of twelve calendar months. 11863
TWELVEPENCE, n. twelv'pence. [twelve and pence.] A shilling. 11863
TWELVEPENNY, a. twelv'penny. Sold for a shilling; worth a shilling; as a twelve-penny gallery. 11863
TWELVESCORE, a. twelv'score. [twelve and score.] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty. 11863
TWENTIETH, a. The ordinal of twenty; as the twentieth year. 11864
TWENTY, a. [L. decem.] 11864
TWIBIL, n. [two and bil.] A kind of mattock, and a halbert. 11864
TWICE, adv. [from two.] Two times. 11864
TWIDLE, for tweedle. [See Tweedle.] 11864
TWIFALLOW, v.t. [twi, two, and fallow.] To plow a second time land that is fallowed. 11864
TWIFALLOWED, pp. Plowed twice, as summer fallow. 11864
TWIFALLOWING, ppr. Plowing a second time. 11864
TWIFALLOWING, n. The operation of plowing a second time, as fallow land, in preparing it for seed. 11864
TWIFOLD, a. Twofold. 11864
TWIG, n. [L. vigeo, with a prefix.] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant, of no

definite length or size. 11864
TWIGGEN, a. Made of twigs; wicker. 11865
TWIGGY, a. Full of twigs; abounding with shoots. 11865
TWILIGHT, n. 11865
TWILIGHT, a. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; shaded. 11865
TWILL, v.t. To weave in ribs or ridges; to quill. [See Quill.] 11865
TWILT, n. A quilt. [Local.] 11865
TWIN, n. 11865
TWIN, a. Noting one of two born at a birth; as a twin brother or sister. 11865
TWIN, v.i. To be born at the same birth. 11866
TWIN, v.t. To separate into two parts. 11866
TWIN-BORN, a. [twin and born.] Born at the same birth. 11866
TWINE, v.t. 11866
TWINE, v.i. To unite closely, or by interposition of parts. 11866
TWINE, n. A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; used for binding small parcels, and for sewing sails to their bolt-ropes, etc. Twine of a stronger kind is used for nets. 11866
TWINED, pp. Twisted; wound round. 11867
TWINGE, v.t. twinj. 11867
TWINGE, v.t. twinj. to have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch; to suffer a keen spasmodic or shooting pain; as, the side twinges. [This is the sense in which this word is generally used within the limits of my acquaintance.]
TWINGE, n. twinj. A sudden sharp pain; a darting local pain of momentary continuance; as a twinge in the arm or side. 11867 11867
TWINGING, ppr. Suffering a sharp local pain of short continuance; pinching with a sudden pull. 11867
TWINGING, n. The act of pinching with a sudden twitch; a sudden, sharp, local pain. 11867
TWINING, ppr. Twisting; winding round; uniting closely to; embracing. 11867
TWINK. [See Twinkle.] 11868
TWINKLE, v.i. 11868
TWINKLE, TWINKLING, n. A sparkling; a shining with intermitted light; as the twinkling of the stars. 11868
TWINKLING, ppr. Sparkling. 11868
TWINLING, n. [from twin.] A twin lamb. 11868
TWINNED, a. [from twin.] Produced at one birth, like twins; united. 11868
TWINNER, n. [from twin.] A breeder of twins. 11868
TWINTER, n. [two and winter.] A beast two winters old. [Local.] 11868
TWIRE, v.i. To take short flights; to flutter; to quiver; to twitter. [Not in use.] 11869
TWIRL, v.t. twurl. To move or turn round with rapidity; to whirl round. 11869
TWIRL, v.i. To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round. 11869
TWIRL, n. A rapid circular motion; quick rotation. 11869
TWIRLED, pp. Whirled round. 11869
TWIRLING, ppr. Turning with velocity; whirling. 11869
TWIST, v.t. 11869
TWIST, v.i. To be contorted or united by winding round each other. Some strands will twist more easily than others. 11870
TWIST, n. A cord, thread or any thing flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other.
TWISTED, pp. Formed by winding threads or strands round each other. 11870 11870
TWISTER, n. One that twists. 11870
TWISTING, ppr. Winding different strands or threads round each other; forming into a thread by twisting. 11870
TWIT, v.t. [L. ad, to.] To reproach; to upbraid; as for some previous act. He twitted his friend of falsehood. 11870
TWITCH, v.t. To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch; as, to twitch one by the sleeve; to twitch a thing out of another's hand; to twitch off clusters of grapes. 11871
TWITCH, n. A pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull; as a twitch by the sleeve. 11871
TWITCHED, pp. Pulled with a jerk. 11871
TWITCHER, n. One that twitches. 11871

TWITCH-GRASS, n. Couch grass; a species of grass which it is difficult to exterminate. But qu. is not this word a corruption of quitch-grass, or quick-grass? 11871
TWITCHING, ppr. Pulling with a jerk; suffering short spasmodic contractions. 11871
TWITTED, pp. Upbraided. 11871
TWITTER, v.t. 11871
TWITTER, n. [from twit.] One who twits or reproaches. 11871
TWITTER, n. A small intermitted noise, as in half suppressed laughter; or the sound of a swallow. 11871
TWITTERING, ppr. Uttering a succession of small interrupted sounds, as in a half suppressed laugh, or as a swallow. 11872
TWITTING, ppr. Upbraiding; reproaching. 11872
TWITTINGLY, adv. With upbraiding. 11872
TWITTLE-TWATTLE, n. Tattle; gabble. [Vulgar.] 11872
TWIXT, a contraction of betwixt, used in poetry. 11872
TWO, a. [L. duo.] 11872
TWO-CAPSULED, a. Bicapsular. 11872
TWO-CELLED, a. Bilocular. 11872
TWO-CLEFT, a. Bifid. 11872
TWOEDGED, a. Having two edges, or edges on both sides; as a two-edged sword. 11872
TWO-FLOWERED, a. Bearing two flowers at the end, as a peduncle. 11872
TWOFOLD, a. [two and fold.] Two of the same kind, or two different things existing together; as twofold nature; a twofold sense; a twofold argument. 11872
TWOFOLD, adv. Doubly; in a double degree. Matthew 23:15. 11873
TWO-FORKED, a. Dichotomous. 11873
TWO-HANDED, a. Having two hands; an epithet used as equivalent to large, stout and strong. 11873
TWO-LEAVED, a. Diphyllous. 11873
TWO-LOBED, a. Bilobate. 11873
TWO-PARTED, a. Bipartite. 11873
TWO-PENCE, n. A small coin. 11873
TWO-PETALED, a. Dipetalous. 11873
TWO-SEEDED, a. In botany, dispermous; containing two seeds, as a fruit; having two seeds to a flower, as a plant. 11873
TWO-TIPPED, a. Bilabiate. 11873
TWO-TONGUED, a. Double-tongued; deceitful. 11873
TWO-VALVED — TYRANT 11874
TWO-VALVED, a. Bivalvular, as a shell, pod, or glume. 11874
TYE, v.t. [See Tie, the more usual orthography, and Tying.] 11874
TYE, n. A knot. [See Tie.] 11874
TYER, n. One who ties or unites. 11874
TYGER. [See Tiger.] 11874
TYING, ppr. [See Tie and Tye.] Binding; fastening. [As this participle must be written with y, it might be well to write the verb tye.] 11874
TYKE, n. A dog; or one as contemptible as a dog. 11874
TYMBAL, n. A kind of kettle drum. 11874
TYMPAN, n. [L. tympanum. See Tymbal.] 11874
TYMPANITES, n. In medicine, a flatulent distention of the belly; wind dropsy; tympany.
TYMPANIZE, v.i. To act the part of a drummer. 11875 11875
TYMPANIZE, v.t. To stretch, as a skin over the head of a drum. 11875
TYMPANUM, n. The drum of the ear. [See Tympan.] 11875
TYMPANY, n. A flatulent distention of the belly. [See Tympanites.] 11875
TYNY, a. Small. [See Tiny.] 11875
TYPE, n. [L. typus; Gr. from the root of tap; to beat, strike, impress.] 11875
TYPE, v.t. To prefigure; to represent by a model or symbol beforehand. [Little used.] 11876
TYPE-METAL, n. A compound of lead and antimony, with a small quantity of copper or

brass. 11876
TYPHOID, a. [typhus and Gr. form.] Resembling typhus; weak; low. 11876
TYPHUS, a. [from Gr. to inflame or heat. Hippocrates gave this name to a fever which produced great heat in the eyes.] A typhus disease or fever is accompanied with great debility. The word is sometimes used as a noun. 11876
TYPIC, TYPICAL, a. Emblematic; figurative; representing something future by a form, model or resemblance. Abraham's offering of his only son Isaac, was typical of the sacrifice of Christ. The brazen serpent was typical of the cross. 11876
TYPICALLY, adv. In a typical manner; by way of image, symbol or resemblance. 11876
TYPICALNESS, n. The state of being typical. 11876
TYPIFIED, pp. Represented by symbol or emblem. 11876
TYPIFY, v.t. To represent by an image, form, model or resemblance. The washing of baptism typifies the cleansing of the soul from sin by the blood of Christ. Our Savior was typified by the goat that was slain. 11877
TYPIFYING, ppr. Representing by model or emblem. 11877
TYPOCOSMY, n. A representation of the world. [Not much used.] 11877
TYPOGRAPHER, n. [See Typography.] A printer. 11877
TYPOGRAPHIC, TYPOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to printing; as the typographic art.
TYPOGRAPHICALLY, adv. By means of types; after the manner of printers. 11877 11877
TYPOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. type, and to write.] 11877
TYPOLITE, n. [Gr. form, and stone.] In natural history, a stone or fossil which has on it impressions or figures of plants and animals. 11877
TYRAN, n. A tyrant. [Not in use.] 11877
TYRANNESS, n. [from tyrant.] A female tyrant. 11877
TYRANNIC, TYRANNICAL, a. Pertaining to a tyrant; suiting a tyrant; arbitrary; unjustly severe in government; imperious; despotic; cruel; as a tyrannical prince; a tyrannical master; tyrannical government or power. 11878
TYRANNICALLY, adv. With unjust exercise of power; arbitrarily; oppressively. 11878
TYRANNICALNESS, n. Tyrannical disposition or practice. 11878
TYRANNICIDE, n. [L. tyrannus, tyrant, and coedo, to fill.] 11878
TYRANNING, ppr. or a. Acting as a tyrant. [Not used.] 11878
TYRANNIZE, v.i. To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity; to exercise power over others not permitted by law or required by justice, or with a severity not necessary to the ends of justice and government. A prince will often tyrannize over his subjects; republican legislatures sometimes tyrannize over their fellow citizens, masters sometimes tyrannize over their servants or apprentices. A husband may not tyrannize over his wife and children. 11878
TYRANNOUS, a. Tyrannical; arbitrary; unjustly severe; despotic. 11878
TYRANNY, n. 11878
TYRANT, n. [L. tyrannus.] 11879
U 11880
U — UNACCURATE 11880
U is the twenty first letter and the fifth vowel in the English Alphabet. The sound seems to be nearly that of eu, shortened and blended. This sound however is not precisely that of eu or yu, except in a few words, as in unite, union, uniform; the sound does not begin with the distinct sound of e, nor end in the distinct sound of oo, unless when prolonged. It cannot be well expressed in letters. This sound is heard in the unaffected pronunciation of annuity, numerate, brute, mute, dispute, duke, true, truth, rule, prudence, opportunity, infusion. 11880
UBEROUS, a. [L. uber.] Fruitful; copious. [Little used.] 11880
UBERTY, n. [L. ubertas, from uber, fruitful or copious.] Abundance; fruitfulness. [Little used.] 11880
UBICATION, UBIETY, n. [L. ubi, where.] The state of being in a place; local relation. [Not

much used.] 11881
UBIQUITARINESS, n. Existence every where. [Little used.] 11881
UBIQUITARY, a. [L. ubique, from ubi. where.] 11881
UBIQUITARY, n. [supra.] One that exists every where. 11881
UBIQUITY, n. [L. ubique, every where.] Existence in all places or every where at the same time; omnipresence. The ubiquity of God is not disputed by those who admit his existence. 11881
UDDER, n. [Gr.] 11881
UDDERED, a. Furnished with udders. 11881
UGLILY, adv. In an ugly manner; with deformity. 11881
UGLINESS, n. [from ugly.] 11881
UGLY, a. [See Hack.] 11881
UKASE, n. In Russia, a proclamation or imperial order published. 11882
ULCER, n. [L. ulcus; Gr.] 11882
ULCERATE, v.i. To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous. 11882
ULCERATE, v.t. [L. ulcero.] To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers. 11882
ULCERATED, pp. Affected with ulcers. 11882
ULCERATING, ppr. Turning to an ulcer; generating ulcers. 11882
ULCERATION, n. [L. ulceratio.] 11882
ULCERED, a. Having become an ulcer. 11882
ULCEROUS, a. 11882
ULCEROUSNESS, n. The state of being ulcerous. 11883
ULCUSLE, n. [L. ulcusculum, from ulcus.] A little ulcer. 11883
ULE-TREE, n. In botany the Castilla, a genus of trees, whose milky juice yields that king of elastic gum, called by the Mexicans ule. 11883
ULIGINOUS, a. [L. uliginosus, from uligo, ooziness.] 11883
ULLAGE, n. In commerce, the wantage of casks of liquor, or what a cask wants of being full. 11883
ULMIN, n. [L. ulmus, elm.] A substance obtained from the elm tree, of very singular properties. It resembles gum, but is hard of a black color, and considerably bitter. In its original state it is soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol or ether; but when nitric or oxymuriatic acid is poured into its solution, it changes into a resinous substance no longer soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. 11883
ULNAGE. [See Alnage, Aunage.] 11883
ULNAR, a. [L. ulna.] Pertaining to the ulna or cubit; as the ulnar nerve. 11883
ULTERIOR, a. [L. comparative.] 11883
ULTIMATE, a. [L. ultimus, furthest.] 11884
ULTIMATELY, adv. Finally; at last; in the end of last consequence. Afflictions often tend to correct immoral habits, and ultimately prove blessings. 11884
ULTIMATUM, n. [L.] 11884
ULTIMITY, n. the last stage or consequence. [Little used.] 11885
ULTRAMARINE, a. [L. ultra, beyond, and marinus, marine.] 11885
ULTRAMARINE, n. [supra.] 11885
ULTRAMONTANE, a. [L. ultra and montanus, from mons, mountain.] 11885
ULTRAMUNDANE, a. [L. ultra and mundus, world.] 11885
ULTRONEOUS, a. [L. ultro, of one's own accord.] Spontaneous; voluntary. [Not used.]
ULULATE, v.i. [L. ululo, to howl.] to how, as a dog or wolf. 11886 11885
ULULATION, n. a howling, as of the wolf or dog. 11886
UMBEL, n. [L. umbella, a screen or fan.] 11886
UMBELLAR, a. Pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel. 11886
UMBELLATE, UMBELLATED, a. Bearing umbels; consisting of an umbel; growing on an umbel; as umbellate plants or flowers. 11886
UMBELLET, UMBELLICLE, n. A little or partial umbel. 11886
UMBELLIFEROUS, a. [L. umbella and fero, to bear.] 11886

UMBER, n. In natural history, an ore of iron, a fossil of a brown, yellowish, or blackish brown color, so called from Ombria in Italy, where it was first obtained. It is used in painting. A specimen from Cyprus afforded, of a hundred parts, 48 parts of oxyd of iron, 20 of oxyd of manganese, the remainder silex, alumin and water. 11886
UMBER, n. A fowl of Africa, called the African crow. 11886
UMBER, n. A fish of the truttaceous kind, called the grayling, or thymallus; a fresh water fish of a fine taste. 11887
UMBER, v.t. To color with umber; to shade or darken. 11887
UMBERED, a. [L. umbra, a shade.] 11887
UMBILIC, n. [infra.] The navel; the center. 11887
UMBILIC, UMBIL'ICAL, a. [L. umbilicus, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel; as umbilical vessels; umbilical region. 11887
UMBILICATE, UMBILICATED, a. Navel-shaped; formed in the middle like a navel; as a flower, fruit, or leaf. 11887
UMBLES, n. The entrails of a deer. [See also Humbles.] 11887
UMBO, n. [L.] The boss or protuberant part of a shield. 11887
UMBOLDILITE, n. [from Humboldt.] A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, whose primitive form is a right rectangular prism, with a square base, its color brown, inclining to yellowish or greenish yellow. 11887
UMBRA, n. A fish caught in the Mediterranean, generally about 12 or 14 inches long, but sometimes growing to the weight of 60 pounds. It is called also thromis and corvo. 11888
UMBRAGE, n. [L. umbra, a shade.] 11888
UMBRAGEOUS, a. 11888
UMBRAGEOUSNESS, n. Shadiness; as the umbrageousness of a tree. 11888
UMBRATE, v.t. [L. umbro, to shade.] To shade; to shadow. [Little used.] 11888
UMBRATED, pp. Shaded; shadowed. 11888
UMBRATIC, UMBRATICAL, a. [L. umbraticus.] 11888
UMBRATILE, a. [L. umbratilis.] 11889
UMBRATIOUS, a. [See Umbrage.] Suspicious; apt to distrust; captious; disposed to take umbrage. [Little used.] 11889
UMBREL, UMBRELLA, n. [from L. umbra, shade.] A shade, screen or guard, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow. It is formed of silk, cotton or other cloth extended on strips of elastic whalebone, inserted in or fastened to a rod or stick. [See Parasol.] 11889
UMBRIERE, n. The visor of a helmet. 11889
UMBROSITY, n. [L. umbrosus.] Shadiness. [Little used.] 11889
UMPIRAGE, n. [from umpire.] 11889
UMPIRE, n. [L. imperium, contracted, as in empire.] 11889
UMPIRE, v.t. To arbitrate; to decide as umpire; to settle, as a dispute. [Little used.] 11890
UN, a prefix or inseparable preposition, un or on, usually un, an, is the same word as the L. in. It is a particle of negation, giving to words to which it is prefixed, a negative signification. We use un or in indifferently for this purpose; and the tendency of modern usage is to prefer the use of in, in some words, where un was formerly used. Un admits of no change of n into l, m or r, as in does, in illuminate, immense, irresolute. It is prefixed generally to adjectives and participles, and almost at pleasure. In a few instances, it is prefixed to verbs, as in unbend, unbind, unharness. As the compounds formed with un are so common and so well known, the composition is not noticed under the several words. For the etymologies, see the simple words. 11890
UNABASED, a. Not abased; not humbled. 11890
UNABASHED, a. Not abashed; not confused with shame, or by modesty. 11890
UNABATED, a. Not abated; not diminished in strength or violence. The fever remains unabated. 11890
UNABBREVIATED, a. Not abbreviated; not shortened. 11890
UNABETTED, a. Not abetted; not aided. 11890
UNABILITY, UNABLENESS, n. Want of ability. [Not used. We use inability.] 11890
UNABJURED, a. Not abjured; not renounced on oath. 11890
UNABLE, a. 11891

UNABOLISHABLE, a. Not abolishable; that may not be abolished, annulled or destroyed.
UNABOLISHED, a. Not abolished; not repealed or annulled; remaining in force. 11891
UNABRIDGED, a. Not abridged; not shortened. 11891 11891
UNABROGATED, a. Not abrogated; not annulled. 11891
UNABSOLVED, a. s as z. Not absolved; not acquitted or forgiven. 11891
UNABSORBABLE, a. Not absorbable; not capable of being absorbed. 11891
UNABSORBED, a. Not absorbed; not imbibed. 11891
UNACCELERATED, a. Not accelerated; not hastened. 11891
UNACCENTED, a. Not accented; having no accent; as an unaccented syllable. 11891
UNACCEPTABLE, a. Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure. 11891
UNACCEPTABLENESS, n. The state of not pleasing. 11891
UNACCEPTABLY, adv. In an unwelcome or unpleasing manner. 11892
UNACCEPTED, a. Not accepted or received; rejected. 11892
UNACCESSIBLE, a. Inaccessible. [This latter word is now used.] 11892
UNACCESSIBLENESS, n. State of not being approachable; inaccessibleness. 11892
UNACCOMMODATED, a. 11892
UNACCOMMODATING, a. Not accommodating; not ready to oblige; uncompliant. 11892
UNACCOMPANIED, a. 11892
UNACCOMPLISHED, a. 11892
UNACCOMPLISHMENT, n. Want of accomplishment or execution. 11892
UNACCORDING, a. Not according; not agreeing. 11893
UNACCOUNTABILITY, n. The state or quality of not being accountable; or the state of being unaccountable for. 11893
UNACCOUNTABLE, a. 11893
UNACCOUNTABLENESS, n. 11893
UNACCOUNTABLY, adv. In a manner not to be explained; strangely. 11893
UNACCREDITED, a. Not accredited; not received; not authorized. The minister or the consul remained unaccredited. 11893
UNACCURATE, a. Inaccurate; not correct or exact. [But inaccurate is now used.] 11893
UNACCURATENESS — UNANSWERED 11894
UNACCURATENESS, n. Want of correctness. [But we now use inaccurateness, or inaccuracy.] 11894
UNACCUSED, a. s as z. Not accused; not charged with a crime or fault. 11894
UNACCUSTOMED, a. 11894
UNACHIEVABLE, a. That cannot be done or accomplished. 11894
UNACHIEVED, a. Not achieved; not accomplished or performed. 11894
UNACKNOWLEDGED, a. 11894
UNACQUAINTANCE, n. Want of acquaintance or familiarity; want of knowledge; followed by with; as an utter unacquaintance with his design. 11894
UNACQUAINTED, a. 11894
UNACQUAINTEDNESS, n. Want of acquaintance. 11895
UNACQUIRED, a. Not acquired; not gained. 11895
UNACQUITTED, a. Not acquitted, not declared innocent. 11895
UNACTED, a. Not acted; not performed; not executed. 11895
UNACTIVE, a. 11895
UNACTUATED, a. Not actuated; not moved. 11895
UNADAPTED, a. Not adapted; not suited. 11895
UNADDICTED, a. Not addicted; not given or devoted. 11895
UNADJUDGED, a. Not adjudged; not judicially decided. 11895
UNADJUSTED, a. 11895
UNADMINISTERED, a. Not administered. 11896
UNADMIRED, a. Not admired; not regarded with great affection or respect. 11896

UNADMIRING, a. Not admiring. 11896
UNADMONISHED, a. Not admonished; not cautioned, warned or advised. 11896
UNADOPTED, a. Not adopted; not received as one's own. 11896
UNADORED, a. Not adored; not worshiped. 11896
UNADORNED, a. Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished. 11896
UNADULTERATED, a. Not adulterated; genuine; pure. 11896
UNADULTEROUS, a. Not guilty of adultery. 11896
UNADULTEROUSLY, adv. Without being guilty of adultery. 11896
UNADVENTUROUS, a. Not adventurous; not bold or resolute. 11896
UNADVISABLE, a. s as z. Not advisable; not to be recommended; not expedient; not prudent. 11896
UNADVISED, a. s as z. 11896
UNADVISEDLY, adv. s as z. Imprudently; indiscreetly; rashly; without due consideration.
UNADVISEDNESS, n. s as z. Imprudence; rashness. 11897 11896
UNAERATED, a. Not combined with carbonic acid. 11897
UNAFFABLE, a. Not affable; not free to converse; reserved. 11897
UNAFFECTED, a. 11897
UNAFFECTEDLY, adv. Really; in sincerity; without disguise; without attempting to produce false appearances. He was unaffectedly cheerful. 11897
UNAFFECTING, a. Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions. 11897
UNAFFECTIONATE, a. Not affectionate; wanting affection. 11897
UNAFFIRMED, a. Not affirmed; not confirmed. 11897
UNAFFLICTED, a. Not afflicted; free from trouble. 11897
UNAFFRIGHTED, a. Not frightened. 11897
UNAGGRAVATED, a. Not aggravated. 11897
UNAGITATED, a. Not agitated; calm. 11897
UNAGREEABLE, a. Not consistent; unsuitable. 11897
UNAGREEABLENESS, n. Unsuitableness; inconsistency with. 11898
UNAIDABLE, a. Not to be aided or assisted. [Not used.] 11898
UNAIDED, a. Not aided; not assisted. 11898
UNAIMING, a. Having no particular aim or direction. 11898
UNAKING, a. Not aking; not giving or feeling pain. 11898
UNALARMED, a. Not alarmed; not disturbed with fear. 11898
UNALIENABLE, a. Not alienable; that cannot be alienated; that may not be transferred; as unalienable rights. 11898
UNALIENABLY, adv. In a manner that admits of no alienation; as property unalienable vested. 11898
UNALIENATED, a. Not alienated; not transferred; not estranged. 11898
UNALLAYED, a. 11898
UNALLEVIATED, a. Not alleviated; not mitigated. 11898
UNALLIABLE, a. That cannot be allied or connected in amity. 11898
UNALLIED, a. 11898
UNALLOWED, a. Not allowed; not permitted. 11899
UNALLOYED, a. Not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture; as metals unalloyed.
UNALLURED, a. Not allured; not enticed. 11899 11899
UNALLURING, a. Not alluring; not tempting. 11899
UNALMSED, a. unamzed. Not having received alms. 11899
UNALTERABLE, a. Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable. 11899
UNALTERABLENESS, n. Unchangeableness; immutability. 11899
UNALTERABLY, adv. Unchangeably; immutably. 11899
UNALTERED, a. Not altered or changed. 11899
UNAMAZED, a. Not amazed; free from astonishment. 11899
UNAMBIGUOUS, a. Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain. 11899

UNAMBIGUOUSLY, adv. In a clear, explicit manner. 11899
UNAMBIGUOUSNESS, n. Clearness; explicitness. 11899
UNAMBITIOUS, a. 11899
UNAMBITIOUSNESS, n. Freedom from ambition. 11899
UNAMENDABLE, a. Not capable of emendation. 11900
UNAMENDED, a. Not capable of emendation. 11900
UNAMIABLE, a. Not amiable; not conciliating love; not adapted to gain affection. 11900
UNAMIABLENESS, n. Want of amiableness. 11900
UNAMUSED, a. s as z. Not amused; not entertained. 11900
UNAMUSING, a. s as z. Not amusing; not affording entertainment. 11900
UNAMUSIVE, a. Not affording amusement. 11900
UNANALOGICAL, a. Not analogical. 11900
UNANALOGOUS, a. Not analogous; not agreeable to. 11900
UNANALYSED, a. s as z. Not analysed; not resolved into simple parts. 11900
UNANCHORED, a. Not anchored; not moored. 11900
UNANELED, a. Not having received extreme unction. [See Anneal.] 11900
UNANGULAR, a. Having no angles. 11900
UNANIMALIZED, a. Not formed into animal matter. 11900
UNANIMATED, a. 11900
UNANIMATING, a. Not animating; dull. 11900
UNANIMITY, n. [L. unus, one, and animus, mind.] 11901
UNANIMOUS, a. 11901
UNANIMOUSLY, adv. With entire agreement of minds. 11901
UNANIMOUSNESS, n. 11901
UNANNEALED, a. Not annealed; not tempered by heat; suddenly cooled. 11901
UNANNEXED, a. Not annexed; not joined. 11901
UNANNOYED, a. Not annoyed or incommoded. 11901
UNANOINTED, a. 11901
UNANSWERABLE, a. Not to be satisfactorily answered; not capable of refutation; as an unanswerable argument. 11901
UNANSWERABLENESS, n. The state of being unanswerable. 11902
UNANSWERABLY, adv. In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation. 11902
UNANSWERED, a. 11902

UNAPOCRYPHAL — UNBAR 11903

UNAPOCRYPHAL, a. Not apocryphal; not of doubtful authority. 11903
UNAPPALLED, a. Not appalled; not daunted; not impressed with fear. 11903
UNAPPARELED, a. Not appareled; not clothed. 11903
UNAPPARENT, a. Not apparent; obscure; not visible. 11903
UNAPPEALABLE, a. Not appealable; admitting no appeal; that cannot be carried to a high court by appeal; as an appealable cause. 11903
UNAPPEASABLE, a. s as z. 11903
UNAPPEASED, a. s as z. Not appeased; not pacified. 11903
UNAPPLIABLE, a. Inapplicable. [Little used.] 11903
UNAPPLICABLE, a. Inapplicable; that cannot be applied. [We now use inapplicable.]
UNAPPLIED, a. Not applied; not used according to the destination; as unapplied 11903
funds. 11903
UNAPPOSITE, a. s as z. Not apposite; not suitable. 11903
UNAPPRECIATED, a. Not duly estimated or valued. 11903
UNAPPREHENDED, a. 11904
UNAPPREHENSIBLE, a. Not capable of being understood. 11904
UNAPPREHENSIVE, a. 11904
UNAPPRISED, a. s as z. Not apprised; not previously informed. 11904
UNAPPROACHABLE, a. That cannot be approached; inaccessible. 11904

UNAPPROACHABLENESS, n. Inaccessibleness. 11904
UNAPPROACHED, a. Not approached; not to be approached. 11904
UNAPPROPRIATED, a. 11904
UNAPPROVED, a. Not approved; not having received approbation. 11904
UNAPT, a. 11904
UNAPTLY, adv. Unfitly; improperly. 11905
UNAPTNESS, n. 11905
UNARGUED, a. 11905
UNARM, v.t. To disarm; to strip of armor or arms. [Not used. See Disarm.] 11905
UNARMED, a. 11905
UNARRAIGNED, a. Not arraigned; not brought to trial. 11906
UNARRANGED, a. Not arranged; not disposed in order. 11906
UNARRAYED, a. 11906
UNARRIVED, a. Not arrived. [Ill formed.] 11906
UNARTED, a. Ignorant of the arts. [Not in use.] 11906
UNARTFUL, a. 11906
UNARTFULLY, adv. Without art; in an unartful manner. 11906
UNARTICULATED, a. Not articulated or distinctly pronounced. 11906
UNARTIFICIAL, a. Not artificial; not formed by art. 11906
UNARTIFICIALLY, adv. Not with art; in a manner contrary to art. 11906
UNASCENDIBLE, a. That cannot be ascended. 11906
UNASCERTAINABLE, a. That cannot be ascertained, or reduced to a certainty; that cannot be certainly known. 11906
UNASCERTAINED, a. Not reduced to a certainty; not certainly known. 11907
UNASKED, a. 11907
UNASPECTIVE, a. Not having a view to. 11907
UNASPIRATED, a. Having no aspirate. 11907
UNASPIRING, a. Not aspiring; not ambitious. 11907
UNASSAILABLE, a. Not assailable; that cannot be assaulted. 11907
UNASSAILED, a. Not assailed; not attacked by violence. 11907
UNASSAULTED, a. Not assault'ed not attacked. 11907
UNASSAYED, a. 11907
UNASSEMBLED, a. Not assembled or congregated. 11907
UNASSERTED, a. not asserted; not affirmed; not vindicated. 11907
UNASSESSED, a. Not assessed; not rated. 11908
UNASSIGNABLE, a. Not assignable; that cannot be transferred by assignment or indorsement. 11908
UNASSIGNED, a. Not assigned; not declared; not transferred. 11908
UNASSIMILATED, a. 11908
UNASSISTED, a. Not assisted; not aided or helped; as unassisted reason. 11908
UNASSISTING, a. Giving no help. 11908
UNASSOCIATED, a. 11908
UNASSORTED, a. Not assorted; not distributed into sorts. 11908
UNASSUMING, a. Not assuming; not bold or forward; not making lofty pretensions; not arrogant; modest; as an unassuming youth; unassuming manners. 11908
UNASSURED, a. [See Sure.] 11908
UNATONABLE, a. Not to be appeased; not to be reconciled. 11909
UNATONED, a. Not expiated. 11909
UNATTACHED, a. 11909
UNATTACKED, a. Not attacked; not assaulted. 11909
UNATTAINABLE, a. Not to be gained or obtained; as unattainable good. 11909
UNATTAINABLENESS, n. The state of being beyond the reach or power. 11909
UNATTAINTED, a. Not attainted; not corrupted. 11909

UNATTEMPERED, a. Not tempered by mixture. 11909
UNATTEMPTED, a. Not attempted; not tried; not essayed. 11909
UNATTENDED, a. 11909
UNATTENDING, a. Not attending or listening; not being attentive. 11910
UNATTENTIVE, a. Not regarding; inattentive. [The latter word is now used.] 11910
UNATTESTED, a. Not attested; having no attestation. 11910
UNATTIRED, a. Not attired; not adorned. 11910
UNATTRACTED, a. Not attracted; not affected by attraction. 11910
UNAUGMENTED, a. Not augmented or increased; in grammar, having no augment, or additional syllable. 11910
UNAUTHENTIC, a. Not authentic; not genuine or true. 11910
UNAUTHENTICATED, a. Not authenticated; not made certain by authority. 11910
UNAUTHORIZED, a. Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned. 11910
UNAVAILABLE, a. Not available; not having sufficient power to produce the intended effect; not effectual; vain; useless. 11910
UNAVAILABLENESS, n. Inefficacy; uselessness. 11910
UNAVAILING, a. Not having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain; as unavailing efforts; unavailing prayers. 11911
UNAVENGED, a. 11911
UNAVERTED, a. Not averted; not turned away. 11911
UNAVOIDABLE, a. 11911
UNAVOIDABLENESS, n. That state of being unavoidable; inevitableness. 11911
UNAVOIDABLY, adv. Inevitably; in a manner that prevents failure or escape. 11911
UNAVOIDED, a. 11911
UNAVOWED, a. Not avowed; not acknowledged; not owned; not confessed. 11911
UNAWAKED, UNAWAKENED, a. 11911
UNAWARE, a. Without thought, inattentive. 11912
UNAWARE, UNAWARES, adv. 11912
UNAWED, a. Not awed; not restrained by fear; undaunted. 11912
UNBACKED, a. 11912
UNBAKED, a. Not baked. 11912
UNBALANCED, a. 11912
UNBALLAST, v.i. To free from ballast; to discharge the ballast from. 11913
UNBALLASTED, a. 11913
UNBANDED, a. Stripped of a band; having no band. 11913
UNBANNERED, a. Having no banner. 11913
UNBAPTIZED, a. Not baptized. 11913
UNBAR, v.t. To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open; as, to unbar a gate. 11913
UNBARBED — UNBOUNDEDLY 11914
UNBARBED, a. Not shaven. [Not in use.] 11914
UNBARKED, a. Stripped of its bark. 11914
UNBARRED, pp. Having its bars removed; unfastened. 11914
UNBARRING, ppr. Removing the bars from; unfastening. 11914
UNBASHFUL, a. Not bashful; bold; impudent. 11914
UNBATED, a. Not repressed; not blunted. [Not in use.] 11914
UNBATHED, a. Not bathed; not wet. 11914
UNBATTERED, a. Not battered; not bruised or injured by blows. 11914
UNBAY, v.t. To open; to free from the restraint of mounds. 11914
UNBEARDED, a. unberd'ed. Having no beard; beardless. 11914
UNBEARING, a. Bearing or producing no fruit. 11914
UNBEATEN, a. 11914
UNBEAUTEOUS, UNBEAUTIFUL, a. [See Beauty.] Not beautiful; having no beauty. 11914

UNBECOME, v.t. Not to become; not to be suitable to; to misbecome. [Not used.] 11915
UNBECOMING, a. Unsuitable; improper for the person or character; indecent; indecorous. 11915
UNBECOMINGLY, adv. In an unsuitable manner; indecorously. 11915
UNBECOMINGNESS, n. Unsuitableness to the person, character or circumstances; impropriety; indecorousness. 11915
UNBED, v.t. To raise or rouse from bed. 11915
UNBEDDED, pp. Raised from bed; disturbed. 11915
UNBEDDING, ppr. Raising from bed. 11915
UNBEFITTING, a. Not befitting; unsuitable; unbecoming. 11915
UNBEFRIENDED, a. unbefrend'ed. Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friendly aid. 11915
UNBEGET, v.t. To deprive of existence. 11915
UNBEGOT, UNBEGOTTEN, a. 11915
UNBEGUILE, v.t. To undeceive; to free from the influence of deceit. 11916
UNBEGUILED, pp. Undeceived. 11916
UNBEGUN, a. Not begun. 11916
UNBEHELD, a. Not beheld; not seen; not visible. 11916
UNBEING, a. Not existing. [Not in use.] 11916
UNBELIEF, n. 11916
UNBELIEVE, v.t. 11916
UNBELIEVED, pp. Not believed; discredited. 11916
UNBELIEVER, n. 11916
UNBELIEVING, a. 11917
UNBELOVED, a. Not loved. 11917
UNBEMOANED, a. Not lamented. 11917
UNBEND, v.t. 11917
UNBENDING, ppr. 11917
UNBENEFICED, a. Not enjoying or having a benefice. 11918
UNBENEVOLENT, a. Not benevolent; not kind. 11918
UNBENIGHTED, a. Never visited by darkness. 11918
UNBENIGN, a. Not benign; not favorable or propitious; malignant. 11918
UNBENT, pp. of unbend. 11918
UNBEQUEATHED, a. Not bequeathed; not given by legacy. 11918
UNBESEEMING, a. Unbecoming; not befitting unsuitable. 11918
UNBESOUGHT, a. unbesaut'. Not besought; not sought by petition or entreaty. 11918
UNBESPOKEN, a. Not bespoken, or ordered beforehand. 11919
UNBESTARRED, a. Not adorned or distinguished by stars. 11919
UNBESTOWED, a. Not bestowed; not given; not disposed of. 11919
UNBETRAYED, a. Not betrayed. 11919
UNBEWAILED, a. Not bewailed; not lamented. 11919
UNBEWITCH, v.t. To free from fascination. 11919
UNBIAS, v.t. To free from bias or prejudice. 11919
UNBIASED, pp. 11919
UNBIASEDLY, adv. Without prejudice; impartially. 11919
UNBIASEDNESS, n. Freedom from bias or prejudice. 11919
UNBID, UNBIDDEN, a. 11919
UNBIGOTED, a. Free from bigotry. 11920
UNBIND, v.t. To untie; to remove a band from; to unfasten; to loose; to set free from shackles. Unbind your fillets; unbind the prisoner's arms; unbind the load. 11920
UNBISHOP, v.t. To deprive of episcopal orders. 11920
UNBIT, a. Not bitten. 11920

UNBITTED, pp. Removed from the bits; unbridled. 11920
UNBITTING, ppr. Unbridling; removing from the bits. 11920
UNBLAMABLE, a. Not blamable; not culpable; innocent. 11920
UNBLAMABLENESS, n. State of being chargeable with no blame or fault. 11920
UNBLAMABLY, adv. In such a manner as to incur no blame. 1 Thessalonians 2:10. 11920
UNBLAMED, a. Not blamed; free from censure. 11920
UNBLASTED, a. Not blasted; not made to wither. 11920
UNBLEEDING, a. Not bleeding; not suffering loss of blood. 11920
UNBLEMISHABLE, a. Not capable of being blemished. 11920
UNBLEMISHED, a. 11921
UNBLENCHED, a. Not disgraced; not injured by any stain or soil; as unblenched majesty.
UNBLENCHING, a. Not shrinking or flinching; firm. 11921 11921
UNBLENDED, a. Not blended; not mingled. 11921
UNBLEST, a. 11921
UNBLIGHTED, a. Not blighted; not blasted. 11921
UNBLINDED, a. Not blinded. 11921
UNBLOODED, a. Not stained with blood. 11921
UNBLOODY, a. 11921
UNBLOSSOMING, a. Not producing blossoms. 11921
UNBLOWN, a. 11921
UNBLUNTED, a. Not made obtuse or dull; not blunted. 11922
UNBLUSHING, a. Not blushing; destitute of shame; impudent. 11922
UNBLUSHINGLY, adv. In an impudent manner. 11922
UNBOASTFUL, a. Not boasting; unassuming; modest. 11922
UNBODIED, a. 11922
UNBOILED, a. Not boiled; as unboiled rice. 11922
UNBOLT, v.t. To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open; as, to unbolt a gate. 11922
UNBOLTED, a. 11922
UNBONNETED, a. Having no bonnet on. 11922
UNBOOKISH, a. 11922
UNBORN, a. [It is accented either on the first or second syllable.] Not born; not brought into life; future. 11923
UNBORROWED, a. Not borrowed; genuine; original; native; one's own; as unborrowed beauties; unborrowed gold; unborrowed excellence. 11923
UNBOSOM, v.t. s as z. 11923
UNBOSOMED, pp. Disclosed, as secrets; revealed in confidence. 11923
UNBOSOMING, ppr. Disclosing, as secrets; revealing in confidence. 11923
UNBOTTOMED, a. 11923
UNBOUGHT, a. unbaut'. 11923
UNBOUND, a. 11924
UNBOUNDED, a. 11924
UNBOUNDEDLY, adv. Without bounds or limits. 11924
UNBOUNDEDNESS — UNCHASTISABLE 11925
UNBOUNDEDNESS, n. Freedom from bounds or limits. 11925
UNBOUNTEOUS, a. Not bounteous; not liberal. 11925
UNBOW, v.t. To unbend. 11925
UNBOWED, a. Not bent; not arched. 11925
UNBOWEL, v.t. To deprive of the entrails; to exenterate; to eviscerate. 11925
UNBOWELED, pp. Eviscerated. 11925
UNBOWELING, ppr. Taking out the bowels. 11925
UNBRACE, v.t. To loose; to relax; as, to unbrace a drum; to unbrace the arms; to unbrace the nerves. 11925
UNBRAID, v.t. To separate the strands of a braid; to disentangle. 11925

UNBRAIDED, pp. Disentangled, as the strands of a braid. 11925
UNBRAIDING, ppr. Separating the strands of a braid. 11925
UNBRANCHED, a. Not ramified; not shooting into branches. 11925
UNBRANCHING, a. Not dividing into branches. 11925
UNBREAST, v.t. unbrest'. To disclose or lay open. 11925
UNBREATHED, a. Not exercised. 11925
UNBREATHING, a. Unanimated; as unbreathing stones. 11925
UNBRED, a. 11926
UNBREECHED, a. Having no breeches. 11926
UNBREWED, a. Not mixed; pure; genuine. 11926
UNBRIBABLE, a. That cannot be bribed. [Not used.] 11926
UNBRIBED, a. Not bribed; not corrupted by money; not unduly influenced by money or gifts. 11926
UNBRIDLE, v.t. To free from the bridle. 11926
UNBRIDLED, pp. 11926
UNBROKE, UNBROKEN, a. 11926
UNBROTHERLY, a. Not becoming a brother; not suitable to the character and relation of a brother; unkind. [Unbrotherlike is not used.] 11926
UNBRUISED, a. s as z. Not bruised; not crushed or hurt. 11927
UNBUCKLE, v.t. To loose from buckles; to unfasten; as, to unbuckle a shoe; to unbuckle a girdle; to unbuckle a helm. 11927
UNBUCKLED, pp. Loosed from buckles; unfastened. 11927
UNBUCKLING, ppr. Loosing from buckles; unfastening. 11927
UNBUILD, UNBILD, v.t. To demolish what is built; to raze; to destroy. 11927
UNBUILT, UNBILT, a. Not yet built; not erected. 11927
UNBURIED, a. unber'ried. Not buried; not interred. 11927
UNBURNED, UNBURNT, a. 11927
UNBURNING, a. Not consuming away by fire. 11927
UNBURTHEN, UNBURDEN, v.t. 11927
UNBURTHENED, UNBURDENED, pp. Freed from a load; thrown off; eased; relieved.
UNBURTHENING, UNBURDENING, ppr. Freeing from a load or burden; relieving 11927
from what is a burden. 11928
UNBUSIED, a. unbiz'zied. Not busied; not employed idle. 11928
UNBUTTON, v.t. To loose from being fastened by buttons; to loose buttons. 11928
UNBUTTONED, pp. Loosed from buttons. 11928
UNCAGE, v.t. To loose from a cage. 11928
UNCAGED, pp. Released from a cage or from confinement. 11928
UNCALCINED, a. Not calcined. 11928
UNCALCULATED, a. Not subjected to calculation. 11928
UNCALCULATING, a. Not making calculations. 11928
UNCALLED, a. Not called; not summoned; not invited. 11928
UNCALM, v.t. To disturb. [Not in use, and an ill word.] 11928
UNCANCELED, a. Not canceled; not erased; not abrogated or annulled. 11928
UNCANDID, a. Not candid; not frank or sincere; not fair or impartial. 11928
UNCANONICAL, a. Not agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic. 11928
UNCANONICALNESS, n. The state of being uncanonical. 11929
UNCANOPIED, a. Not covered by a canopy. 11929
UNCAP, v.t. To remove a cap or cover; to open; as, to uncap a vein. 11929
UNCAPABLE, a. Incapable. [The latter word has superseded uncapable.] 11929
UNCAPPED, pp. Opened. 11929
UNCAPTIVATED, a. Not captivated. 11929
UNCARNATE, a. Not fleshly. 11929
UNCARPETED, a. Not covered with a carpet. 11929

UNCASE, v.t. 11929
UNCASED, pp. Stripped of a covering or case. 11929
UNCASING, ppr. Disengaging from a cover. 11929
UNCASTRATED, a. Not castrated. 11929
UNCATECHISED, a. s as z. Not catechis untaught. 11929
UNCAUGHT, a. uncaut'. Not yet caught or taken. 11929
UNCAUSED, a. s as z. Having no precedent cause; existing without an author. 11929
UNCAUTIOUS, a. Not cautious; not wary; heedless. [Incautious is now generally used.]
UNCEASING, a. Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual. 11930 11930
UNCEASINGLY, adv. Without intermission or cessation; continually. 11930
UNCELEBRATED, a. Not celebrated; not solemnized. 11930
UNCELESTIAL, a. Not heavenly. 11930
UNCENSURABLE, a. Not worthy of censure. 11930
UNCENSURED, a. Not censured; exempt from blame or reproach. 11930
UNCENTRICAL, a. not central; distant from the center. 11930
UNCEREMONIAL, a. Not ceremonial. 11930
UNCEREMONIOUS, a. not ceremonious; not formal. 11930
UNCERTAIN, a. 11930
UNCERTAINLY, adv. 11931
UNCERTAINTY, n. 11931
UNCESSANT, a. Continual; incessant. [The latter is the word now used.] 11931
UNCESSANTLY, adv. Incessantly. Obs. 11931
UNCHAIN, v.t. To free from chains or slavery. 11931
UNCHAINED, pp. Disengaged from chains, shackles or slavery. 11932
UNCHAINING, ppr. Freeing from chains, bonds or restraint. 11932
UNCHANGEABLE, a. Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation. god is an unchangeable being. 11932
UNCHANGEABLENESS, n. The state or quality of being subject to no change; immutability. 11932
UNCHANGEABLY, adv. Without change; immutably. 11932
UNCHANGED, a. 11932
UNCHANGING, a. Not changing; suffering no alteration. 11932
UNCHARACTERISTIC, a. Not characteristic; not exhibiting a character. 11932
UNCHARGE, v.t. To retract an accusation. [Not used.] 11932
UNCHARGED, a. Not charged; not loaded. 11932
UNCHARITABLE, a. Not charitable; contrary to charity, or the universal love prescribed by christianity; as uncharitable opinions or zeal. 11932
UNCHARITABLENESS, n. Want of charity. If we hate our enemies we sin; we are guilty of uncharitableness. 11932
UNCHARITABLY, adv. In a manner contrary to charity. 11932
UNCHARM, v.t. To release from some charm, fascination, or secret power. 11932
UNCHARMED, a. Not charmed; not fascinated. 11933
UNCHARMING, a. Not charming; not longer able to charm. 11933
UNCHARY, a. Not wary; not frugal. [Not used.] 11933
UNCHASTE, a. Not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd. 11933
UNCHASTELY, adv. Incontinently; lewdly. 11933
UNCHASTISABLE, a. [See Chastise.] That cannot be chastised. 11933
UNCHASTISED — UNCOMPELLED 11934
UNCHASTISED, a. 11934
UNCHASTITY, n. Incontinence; lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite.
UNCHECKED, a. 11934 11934
UNCHEERFUL, a. Not cheerful; sad. 11934
UNCHEERFULNESS, n. Want of cheerfulness; sadness. 11934

UNCHEERY, a. Dull; not enlivening. 11934
UNCHEWED, a. Not chewed or masticated. 11934
UNCHILD, v.t. To bereave of children. [Not in use.] 11934
UNCHRISTIAN, a. 11934
UNCHRISTIAN, v.t. To deprive of the constituent qualities of christianity. 11934
UNCHRISTIANIZE, v.t. to turn from the christian faith; to cause to degenerate from the belief and profession of christianity. 11934
UNCHRISTIANLY, a. Contrary to the laws of christianity; unbecoming christians. 11935
UNCHRISTIANLY, adv. In a manner contrary to christian principles. 11935
UNCHRISTIANNESS, n. Contrariety to christianity. 11935
UNCHURCH, v.t. To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church. 11935
UNCHURCHED, pp. Expelled from a church. 11935
UNCHURCHING, ppr. Expelling from a church. 11935
UNCIAL, a. [L. uncialis.] Pertaining to letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts.
UNCIAL, n. An uncial letter. 11935 11935
UNCINATE, a. [L. uncinatus, from uncus, a hook.] In botany, hooked at the end. 11935
UNCIRCUMCISED, a. s as z. Not circumcised. 11935
UNCIRCUMCISION, n. Absence or want of circumcision. 11935
UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, a. Not circumscribed; not bounded; not limited. 11935
UNCIRCUMSPECT, a. Not circumspect; not cautious. 11935
UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, a. Not important. [Not in use.] 11935
UNCIVIL, a. 11936
UNCIVILIZATION, n. A state of savageness; rude state. 11936
UNCIVILIZED, a. 11936
UNCIVILLY, adv. Not complaisantly; not courteously; rudely. 11936
UNCLAD, a. Not clad; not clothed. 11936
UNCLAIMED, a. Not claimed; not demanded; not called for; as unclaimed dividends of a bank. 11936
UNCLARIFIED, a. Not purified; not fined; not departed by a separation of feculent or foreign matter. 11936
UNCLASP, v.t. To loose a clasp; to open what is fastened with a clasp; as, to unclasp a book. 11936
UNCLASPING, ppr. Loosing a clasp. 11936
UNCLASSIC, UNCLASSICAL, a. 11936
UNCLE, n. [L. avunculus.] The brother of one's father or mother. 11937
UNCLEAN, a. 11937
UNCLEANABLE, a. That cannot be cleansed. 11937
UNCLEANLINESS, n. unclen'liness. Want of cleanliness; filthiness. 11937
UNCLEANLY, a. unclen'ly. 11937
UNCLEANNESS, n. 11938
UNCLEANSED, a. unclenz'ed. Not cleansed; not purified. 11938
UNCLENCH, v.t. To open the closed hand; as, to unclench the fist. 11938
UNCLENCHED, pp. Opened; unclosed. 11938
UNCLEW, v.t. To undo; to unwind, unfold or untie. 11938
UNCLIPPED, a. Not clipped; not out; not diminished or shortened by clipping; as unclipped money; unclipped hair. 11938
UNCLOG, v.t. To disencumber of difficulties and obstructions; to free from incumbrances, or any thing that retards motion. 11938
UNCLOGGED, pp. or a. Disencumbered; set free from obstructions. 11938
UNCLOGGING, ppr. Disencumbering. 11938
UNCLOISTER, v.t. To release from a cloister or from confinement; to set at liberty. 11939
UNCLOISTERED, pp. Released from a cloister or from confinement. 11939
UNCLOISTERING, ppr. Releasing from confinement. 11939

UNCLOSE, v.t. s as z. 11939
UNCLOSED, pp. 11939
UNCLOSING, ppr. Opening; breaking the seal of. 11939
UNCLOTHE, v.t. To strip of clothes; to make naked; to divest. 11939
UNCLOTHED, pp. Stripped of clothing or covering. 11939
UNCLOTHEDLY, adv. Without clothing 11939
UNCLOTHING, ppr. Stripping of clothing. 11940
UNCLOUD, v.t. To unvail; to clear from obscurity or clouds. 11940
UNCLOUDED, a. 11940
UNCLOUDEDNESS, n. 11940
UNCLOUDING, ppr. Clearing from clouds or obscurity. 11940
UNCLOUDY, a. Not cloudy; clear; free from clouds, obscurity or gloom. 11940
UNCLUTCH, v.t. To open something closely shut. 11940
UNCOAGULABLE, a. That cannot be coagulated. 11940
UNCOAGULATED, a. Not coagulated or concreted. 11940
UNCOATED, a. Not coated; not covered with a coat. 11940
UNCOCKED, a. 11940
UNCOIF, v.t. To pull the cap off. 11941
UNCOIFED, a. Not wearing a coif. 11941
UNCOIL, v.t. To unwind or open, as the turns of a rope or other line. 11941
UNCOILED, pp. Opened; unwound. 11941
UNCOINED, a. Not coined; as uncoined silver. 11941
UNCOLLECTED, a. 11941
UNCOLLECTIBLE, a. Not collectible; that cannot be collected or levied, or paid by the debtor; as uncollectible taxes; uncollectible debts. 11941
UNCOLORED, a. 11941
UNCOMBED, a. Not combed; not dressed with a comb. 11941
UNCOMBINABLE, a. Not capable of being combined. 11941
UNCOMBINED, a. Not combined; separate; simple. 11941
UNCOMELINESS, n. Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace; as uncomeliness of person, of dress or behavior. 11941
UNCOMELY, a. 11941
UNCOMFORTABLE, a. 11942
UNCOMFORTABLENESS, n. 11942
UNCOMFORTABLY, adv. In an uncomfortable manner; without comfort or cheerfulness; in an uneasy state. 11942
UNCOMMANDED, a. Not commanded; not required by precept, order or law; as uncommanded austerities. 11942
UNCOMMENDABLE, a. Not commendable; not worthy of commendation; laudable. 11942
UNCOMMENDED, a. Not praised; not commended. 11942
UNCOMMERCIAL, a. Not commercial; not carrying on commerce. 11942
UNCOMMISERATED, a. Not commiserated; not pitied. 11942
UNCOMMISSIONED, a. Not commissioned; not having a commission. 11942
UNCOMMITTED, a. Not committed. 11943
UNCOMMON, a. 11943
UNCOMMONLY, adv. 11943
UNCOMMONNESS, n. Rareness of occurrence; infrequency. the uncommonness of a thing often renders it valuable. 11943
UNCOMMUNICATED, a. 11943
UNCOMMUNICATIVE, a. Not communicative; not free to communicate to others; reserved. 11943
UNCOMPACT, a. Not compact; not firm; not of close texture; loose. 11943
UNCOMPACTED, a. Not compact; not firm. 11943

UNCOMPANIED, a. Having no companion. [Unaccompanied is mostly used.] 11943
UNCOMPASSIONATE, a. Not compassionate; having no pity. 11944
UNCOMPASSIONED, a. Not pitied. 11944
UNCOMPELLABLE, a. Not compellable; that cannot be forced or compelled. 11944
UNCOMPELLED, a. Not forced; free from compulsion. 11944
UNCOMPENSATED — UNCORD 11945
UNCOMPENSATED, a. Not compensated; unrewarded. 11945
UNCOMPLAINING, a. Not complaining; not murmuring; not disposed to murmur. 11945
UNCOMPLAISANT, a. s as z. Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous. 11945
UNCOMPLAISANTLY, adv. Uncivilly; discourteously. 11945
UNCOMPLETE, a. Not complete; not finished; not perfect. [But incomplete is chiefly used.] 11945
UNCOMPLETED, a. Not finished; not completed. 11945
UNCOMPLYING, a. Not complying; not yielding to request or command; unbending. 11945
UNCOMPOUNDED, a. 11945
UNCOMPOUNDEDNESS, n. Freedom from mixture; simplicity of substance. 11945
UNCOMPREHENSIVE, a. 11945
UNCOMPRESSED, a. Not compressed; free from compression. 11945
UNCOMPROMISING, a. s as z. Not compromising; not agreeing to terms; not complying. 11946
UNCONCEIVABLE, a. Not to be conceived or understood; that cannot be comprehended. 11946
UNCONCEIVABLENESS, n. The state or quality of being inconceivable. [Little used.] 11946
UNCONCEIVED, a. Not thought; not imagined. 11946
UNCONCERN, n. Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude. 11946
UNCONCERNED, a. 11946
UNCONCERNEDLY, adv. Without interest or affection; without anxiety. 11946
UNCONCERNEDNESS, n. Freedom from concern or anxiety. 11946
UNCONCERNING, a. Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. [Not used.] 11947
UNCONCERNMENT, n. The state of having no share. [Not used.] 11947
UNCONCILIATED, a. Not reconciled. 11947
UNCONCILIATING, a. Not conciliating; not adapted or disposed to gain favor, or to reconciliation. 11947
UNCONCLUDIBLE, a. Not determinable. [Not used.] 11947
UNCONCLUDING, UNCONCLUDENT, a. Not decisive; not inferring a plain or certain conclusion or consequence. [Little used.] 11947
UNCONCLUDINGNESS, n. Quality of being inconclusive. [Not used.] 11947
UNCONCLUSIVE, a. Not decisive. [But inconclusive is now used.] 11947
UNCONCOCTED, a. Not concocted; not digested. 11947
UNCONDEMNED, a. 11947
UNCONDENSABLE, a. That cannot be condensed. 11947
UNCONDENSED, a. Not condensed. 11948
UNCONDITIONAL, a. Absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions. We are required to make an unconditional surrender of ourselves to our Maker. The king demanded unconditional submission. 11948
UNCONDITIONALLY, adv. Without conditions; without terms of limitation; without reservation. The troops did not surrender unconditionally, but by capitulation. 11948
UNCONFESSED, a. Not confessed; not acknowledged. 11948
UNCONFINABLE, a. 11948
UNCONFINED, a. 11948
UNCONFINEDLY, adv. Without confinement or limitation. 11948
UNCONFIRMED, a. 11948
UNCONFORM, a. Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous. [Not in use.] 11949
UNCONFORMABLE, a. Not consistent; not agreeable; not conforming. 11949

UNCONFORMITY, n. Incongruity; inconsistency; want of conformity. 11949
UNCONFUSED, a. s as z. 11949
UNCONFUSEDLY, adv. s as z. Without confusion or disorder. 11949
UNCONFUTABLE, a. Not confutable; not to be refuted or overthrown; that cannot be disproved or convicted of error; as an unconfutable argument. 11949
UNCONGEALABLE, a. Not capable of being congealed. 11949
UNCONGEALED, a. Not frozen; not congealed; not concreted. 11949
UNCONGENIAL, a. Not congenial 11949
UNCONJUGAL, a. Not suitable to matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband. 11949
UNCONJUNCTIVE, a. That cannot be joined. [Little used.] 11949
UNCONNECTED, a. 11950
UNCONNIVING, a. Not conniving; not overlooking or winking at. 11950
UNCONQUERABLE, a. 11950
UNCONQUERABLY, adv. Invincibly; insuperably; as foes unconquerably strong. 11950
UNCONQUERED, a. 11950
UNCONSCIENCIOUS, a. Not consciencious; not regulated or limited by conscience.
UNCONSCIONABLE, a. 11950 11950
UNCONSCIONABLENESS, n. Unreasonableness of hope or claim. 11951
UNCONSCIONABLY, adv. Unreasonably; in a manner or degree that conscience and reason do not justify. 11951
UNCONSCIOUS, a. 11951
UNCONSCIOUSLY, adv. Without perception; without knowledge. 11951
UNCONSCIOUSNESS, n. Want of perception; want of knowledge. 11951
UNCONSECRATE, v.t. To render sacred; to desecrate. [Not used.] 11951
UNCONSECRATED, a. Not consecrated; not set apart for a sacred use by religious ceremonies; not dedicated or devoted; as a temple unconsecrated; unconsecrated bread.
UNCONSENTING, a. Not consenting; not yielding consent. 11951 11951
UNCONSIDERED, a. Not considered; not attended to. 11952
UNCONSOLED, a. Not consoled; not comforted. 11952
UNCONSOLIDATED, a. Not consolidated or made solid. 11952
UNCONSOLING, a. Not consoling; affording no comfort. 11952
UNCONSONANT, a. Not consonant; not consistent; incongruous; unfit. [Little used.]
UNCONSPIRINGNESS, n. Absence of plot or conspiracy. [An ill formed word and 11952
not used.] 11952
UNCONSTANT, a. Not constant; not steady or faithful; fickle; changeable. [Inconstant is now used.] 11952
UNCONSTITUTIONAL, a. Not agreeable to the constitution; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution. It is not unconstitutional for the king of Great Britain to declare war without the consent of parliament; but for the president of the United States to declare war, without an act of congress authorizing it, would be unconstitutional. 11952
UNCONSTITUTIONALITY, n. The quality of being unauthorized by the constitution, or contrary to its provisions or principles. The supreme court has power to decide upon the unconstitutionality of a law. 11952
UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, adv. In a manner not warranted by or contrary to the constitution. 11952
UNCONSTRAINED, a. 11952
UNCONSTRAINEDLY, adv. Without force or constraint; freely; spontaneously; voluntarily.
UNCONSTRAINT, n. Freedom from constraint; ease. 11953 11953
UNCONSULTING, a. Not consumed; not wasted, expended or dissipated; not destroyed.
UNCONSUMED, a. Not consumed; not wasted, expended or dissipated; not 11953
destroyed. 11953
UNCONSUMMATE, a. Not consummated. 11953
UNCONTEMNED, a. Not despised; not contemned. 11953

UNCONTENDING, a. Not contending; not contesting; not disputing. 11953
UNCONTENTED, a. Not contented; not satisfied. 11953
UNCONTENTINGNESS, n. Want of power to satisfy. [Not in use.] 11953
UNCONTESTABLE, a. Indisputable; not to be controverted. [Incontestible is the word now used.] 11953
UNCONTESTED, a. 11953
UNCONTRADICTED, a. Not contradicted; not denied. 11953
UNCONTRITE, a. Not contrite; not penitent. 11953
UNCONTRIVED, a. Not contrived; not formed by design. 11953
UNCONTRIVING, a. Not contriving; improvident. 11953
UNCONTROLLABLE, a. 11954
UNCONTROLLABLY, adv. 11954
UNCONTROLLED, a. 11954
UNCONTROLLEDLY, adv. Without control or restraint; without effectual opposition. 11954
UNCONTROVERTED, a. Not disputed; not contested; not liable to be called in question.
UNCONVERSABLE, a. 11954 11954
UNCONVERSANT, a. Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted with. 11955
UNCONVERTED, a. 11955
UNCONVERTIBLE, a. That cannot be converted or changed in form. Lead is unconvertible into silver. 11955
UNCONVINCED, a. Not convinced; not persuaded. 11955
UNCORD, v.t. To loose from cords; to unfasten or unbind; as, to uncord a bed; to uncord a package. 11955
UNCORK — UNDECISIVE 11956
UNCORK, v.t. To draw the cork from; as, to uncork a bottle. 11956
UNCORKED, pp. Not having the cork drawn. 11956
UNCORKING, ppr. Drawing the cork from. 11956
UNCORONETED, a. Not honored with a coronet or title. 11956
UNCORPULENT, a. Not corpulent; not fleshy. 11956
UNCORRECTED, a. 11956
UNCORRIGIBLE, a. That cannot be corrected; depraved beyond correction. [For this, incorrigible is now used.] 11956
UNCORRUPT, a. Not corrupt; not depraved; not perverted; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest; as an uncorrupt judgment; uncorrupt manners. 11956
UNCORRUPTED, a. Not corrupted; not vitiated; not depraved; as the dictates of uncorrupted reason; uncorrupted records. 11956
UNCORRUPTEDNESS, n. State of being uncorrupted. 11956
UNCORRUPTIBLE, a. That cannot be corrupted. [But incorruptible is the word now used.]
UNCORRUPTLY, adv. With integrity; honestly. 11956 11956
UNCORRUPTNESS, n. Integrity; uprightness. Titus 2:7. 11956
UNCOUNSELABLE, a. Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice or prudence.
UNCOUNTABLE, a. That cannot be counted; innumerable. 11957 11957
UNCOUNTED, a. Not counted; not numbered. 11957
UNCOUNTERFEIT, a. Not counterfeit; not spurious; genuine; as uncounterfeit zeal. 11957
UNCOUNTERMANDED, a. Not countermanded. 11957
UNCOUPLE, v.t. uncup'pl. To loose dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin.
UNCOUPLED, pp. uncup'pled. Disjoined; set free. 11957 11957
UNCOUPLING, ppr. uncup'pling. Disuniting; setting free. 11957
UNCOURTEOUS, a. uncurt'eous. Uncivil; unpolite; not kind and complaisant. 11957
UNCOURTEOUSLY, adv. Uncivilly; unpolitely. 11957
UNCOURTEOUSNESS, n. Incivility; disobliging treatment. 11957
UNCOURTLINESS, n. Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance; as uncourtliness of manners or phrases. 11957

UNCOURTLY, a. 11957
UNCOUTH, a. 11958
UNCOUTHLY, adv. Oddly; strangely. 11958
UNCOUTHNESS, n. Oddness; strangeness; want of agreeableness derived from familiarity; as the uncouthness of a word or of dress. 11958
UNCOVENANTED, a. Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise.
UNCOVER, v.t. 11958 11958
UNCOVERED, pp. Divested of a covering or clothing; laid open to view; made bare. 11958
UNCOVERING, ppr. Divesting of a cover or of clothes; stripping of a vail; laying open to view. 11958
UNCREATE, v.t. To annihilate; to deprive of existence. 11958
UNCREATED, pp. 11959
UNCREDIBLE, a. Not to be believed; not entitled to credit. [For this, incredible is used.]
UNCREDITABLE, a. 11959 11959
UNCREDITABLENESS, n. 11959
UNCREDITED, a. Not believed. 11959
UNCRITICAL, a. 11959
UNCROPPED, a. Not cropped; not gathered. 11959
UNCROSSED, a. 11959
UNCROWDED, a. Not crowded; not compressed; not straitened for want of room. 11960
UNCROWN, v.t. 11960
UNCROWNED, pp. 11960
UNCROWNING, ppr. Depriving of a crown. 11960
UNCRYSTALIZABLE, a. Not susceptible of crystallization. 11960
UNCRYSTALIZED, a. Not crystallized. 11960
UNCTION, n. [L. unctio, from ungo, to anoint.] 11960
UNCTUOSITY, n. Oiliness; fatness; the quality of being greasy. 11961
UNCTUOUS, a. 11961
UNCTUOUSNESS, n. 11961
UNCULLED, a. 11961
UNCULPABLE, a. Not blamable; not faulty. 11961
UNCULT, a. [un and L. cultus.] Uncultivated; rude; illiterate. [Not in use.] 11961
UNCULTIVABLE, a. Not capable of being tilled or cultivated. 11961
UNCULTIVATED, a. 11961
UNCUMBERED, a. Not burdened; not embarrassed. 11962
UNCURABLE, a. Incurable. [The latter is mostly used.] 11962
UNCURABLY, adv. Incurably. 11962
UNCURBABLE, a. That cannot be curbed or checked. [Not in use.] 11962
UNCURBED, a. Not curbed; not restrained; licentious. 11962
UNCURL, v.t. To loose from ringlets. 11962
UNCURL, v.i. To fall from a curled state, as ringlets; to become straight. 11962
UNCURLED, pp. 11962
UNCURLING, ppr. Loosing from ringlets. 11962
UNCURRENT, a. Not current; not passing in common payment; as uncurrent coin or notes. 11962
UNCURSE, v.t. uncurs'. To free from any execration. [Not used.] 11962
UNCURSED, UNCURST, a. Not cursed; not execrated. 11962
UNCURTAILED, a. Not curtailed; not shortened. 11962
UNCUSTOMARY, a. Not customary; not usual. 11962
UNCUSTOMED, a. 11963
UNCUT, a. Not cut; as trees uncut. 11963
UNDAM, v.t. To free from a dam, mound or obstruction. 11963
UNDAMAGED, a. Not damaged; not made worse; as undamaged goods. 11963

UNDAMPED, a. Not damped; not depressed. 11963
UNDANGEROUS, a. Not dangerous. 11963
UNDARKENED, a. Not darkened or obscured. 11963
UNDATED, a. [L. undatus; unda, a wave.] Waved; rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaf. 11963
UNDATED, a. Not dated; having no date. 11963
UNDAUNTED, a. Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; intrepid. 11963
UNDAUNTEDLY, adv. Boldly; intrepidly. 11963
UNDAUNTEDNESS, n. Boldness; fearless bravery; intrepidity. 11963
UNDAWNING, a. Not yet dawning; not growing light; not opening with brightness. 11963
UNDAZZLED, a. Not dazzled; not confused by splendor. 11963
UNDEAF, v.t. To free from deafness. [Not in use.] 11963
UNDEBASED, a. Not debased; not adulterated. 11964
UNDEBAUCHED, a. Not debauched; not corrupted; pure. 11964
UNDECAGON, n. [L. undecim, eleven, and Gr. angle.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.
UNDECAYED, a. Not decayed; not impaired by age or accident; being in full 11964
strength. 11964
UNDECAYING, a. 11964
UNDECEIVABLE, a. That cannot be deceived; not subject to deception. 11964
UNDECEIVE, v.t. To free from deception, cheat, fallacy or mistake, whether caused by others or by ourselves. If we rely on our own works for salvation, the Scriptures may undeceive us. 11964
UNDECEIVED, pp. 11964
UNDECEIVING, ppr. Freeing from deception or fallacy. 11964
UNDECENCY, n. Unbecomingness; indecency. [The latter word is now used.] 11964
UNDECENT, a. Not decent; indecent. [The latter is the word used.] 11964
UNDECENTLY, adv. Indecently. [The latter is the word used.] 11965
UNDECIDABLE, a. That cannot be decided. 11965
UNDECIDED, a. Not decided; not determined; not settled. 11965
UNDECIPHERABLE, a. That cannot be deciphered. 11965
UNDECIPHERED, a. Not deciphered or explained. 11965
UNDECISIVE, a. Not decisive; not conclusive; not determining the controversy or contest.

UNDECK — UNDERMOST 11966

11965
UNDECK, v.t. To divest of ornaments. 11966
UNDECKED, pp. 11966
UNDECLARED, a. Not declared; not avowed. 11966
UNDECLINABLE, a. 11966
UNDECLINED, a. 11966
UNDECOMPOSABLE, a. s as z. Not admitting decomposition; that cannot be decomposed. 11966
UNDECOMPOSED, a. s as z. Not decomposed; not separated; as constituent particles.
UNDECOMPOUNDED, a. Not decompounded. 11966 11966
UNDECORATED, a. Not adorned; not embellished; plain. 11966
UNDEDICATED, a. 11967
UNDEEDED, a. 11967
UNDEFACEABLE, a. That cannot be defaced. 11967
UNDEFACED, a. Not deprived of its form; not disfigured; as an undefaced statue. 11967
UNDEFEASIBLE, a. s as z. Not defeasible. [But indefeasible is chiefly used.] 11967
UNDEFENDED, a. 11967
UNDEFIED, a. Not set at defiance; not challenged. 11967
UNDEFILED, a. Not defiled; not polluted; not vitiated. 11967
UNDEFINABLE, a. 11967
UNDEFINABLENESS, n. The quality or state of being undefinable. 11968

UNDEFINED, a. 11968
UNDEFLOURED, a. Not debauched; not vitiated. 11968
UNDEFORMED, a. Not deformed; not disfigured. 11968
UNDEFRAUDED, a. Not defrauded. 11968
UNDEFRAYED, a. Not defrayed; not paid. 11968
UNDEGRADED, a. Not degraded. 11968
UNDEIFY, v.t. To reduce from the state of Deity. 11968
UNDELEGATED, a. Not delegated; not deputed; not granted; as undelegated authority; undelegated powers. 11968
UNDELIBERATED, a. Not carefully considered; as an undeliberated measure. [Not correct.] 11968
UNDELIBERATING, a. Not deliberating; not hesitating; hasty; prompt. 11968
UNDELIGHTED, a. Not delighted; not well pleased. 11968
UNDELIGHTFUL, a. Not giving delight or great pleasure. 11968
UNDELIVERED, a. Not delivered; not communicated. 11969
UNDEMANDED, a. Not demanded; not required. 11969
UNDEMOLISHED, a. 11969
UNDEMONSTRABLE, a. 11969
UNDENIABLE, a. That cannot be denied; as undeniable evidence. 11969
UNDENIABLY, adv. So plainly as to admit no contradiction or denial. 11969
UNDEPENDING, a. Not dependent. 11969
UNDEPLORED, a. Not lamented. 11969
UNDEPOSABLE, a. s as z. That cannot be deposed from office. 11969
UNDEPRAVED, a. Not corrupted; not vitiated. 11969
UNDEPRECATED, a. Not deprecated. 11969
UNDEPRECIATED, a. Not depreciated; not lowered in value. 11969
UNDEPRIVED, a. Not deprived; not divested of by authority; not stripped of any possession. 11969
UNDER, prep. 11969
UNDER, a. Lower in degree; subject; subordinate; as an under officer; under sheriff. 11972
UNDERACTION, n. Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story. 11972
UNDERAGENT, n. A subordinate agent. 11972
UNDERBEAR, v.t. 11972
UNDERBEARER, n. In funerals, one who sustains the corpse. 11973
UNDERBID, v.t. To bid or offer less than another; as in auctions, when a contract or service is set up to the lowest bidder. 11973
UNDERBRED, a. Of inferior breeding or manners. 11973
UNDERBRUSH, n. Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing under large trees.
UNDERBUY, v.t. To buy at less than a thing is worth. [Not used.] 11973 11973
UNDERCHAMBERLAIN, n. A deputy chamberlain of the exchequer. 11973
UNDERCLERK, n. A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk. 11973
UNDERCROFT, n. A vault under the choir or chancel of a church; also, a vault or secret walk under ground. 11973
UNDERCURRENT, n. A current below the surface of the water. 11973
UNDERDITCH, v.t. To form a deep ditch or trench to drain the surface of land. 11973
UNDERDO, v.i. 11973
UNDERDOSE, n. A quantity less than a dose. 11973
UNDERDOSE, v.i. To take small doses. 11973
UNDERDRAIN, n. A drain or trench below the surface of the ground. 11974
UNDERDRAIN, v.t. To drain by cutting a deep channel below the surface. 11974
UNDERFACTION, n. A subordinate faction. 11974
UNDERFARMER, n. A subordinate farmer. 11974
UNDERFELLOW, n. A mean sorry wretch. 11974
UNDERFILLING, n. The lower part of a building. 11974

UNDERFONG, v.t. To take in hand. Obs. 11974
UNDERFOOT, adv. Beneath. 11974
UNDERFOOT, a. Low; base; abject; trodden down. 11974
UNDERFURNISH, v.t. To supply with less than enough. 11974
UNDERFURNISHED, pp. Supplied with less than enough. 11974
UNDERFURNISHING, ppr. Furnishing with less than enough. 11974
UNDERFURROW, adv. In agriculture, to sow underforrow, is to plow in seed. This phrase is applied to other operations, in which something is covered by the furrow-slice. 11974
UNDERGIRD, v.t. [See Gird.] To bind below; to gird round the bottom. Acts 27:17. 11974
UNDERGO, v.t. 11974
UNDERGOING, ppr. Suffering; enduring. 11975
UNDERGONE, pp. undergawn'. Borne; suffered; sustained; endured. Who can tell how many evils and pains he has undergone? 11975
UNDERGRADUATE, n. A student or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree. 11975
UNDERGROUND, n. A place or space beneath the surface of the ground. 11975
UNDERGROUND, a. Being below the surface of the ground; as an underground story or apartment. 11975
UNDERGROUND, adv. Beneath the surface of the earth. 11975
UNDERGROWTH, n. That which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones. 11975
UNDERHAND, adv. 11976
UNDERHAND, a. Secret; clandestine; usually implying meanness or fraud, or both. He obtained the place by underhand practices. 11976
UNDERHANDED, a. Underhand; clandestine. [This is the word in more general use in the United States.] 11976
UNDERIVED, a. Not derived; not borrowed; not received from a foreign source. 11976
UNDERKEEPER, n. A subordinate keeper. 11976
UNDERLABORER, n. A subordinate workman 11976
UNDERLAID, pp. or a. [from underlay.] Having something lying or laid beneath; as sand underlaid with clay. 11976
UNDERLAY, v.t. To lay beneath; to support by something laid under. 11976
UNDERLEAF, n. A sort of apple good for cider. 11976
UNDERLET, v.t. 11976
UNDERLETTER, n. A tenant who leases. 11976
UNDERLETTING, ppr. Letting or leasing under a lease or by a lessee. 11977
UNDERLETTING, n. The act or practice of letting lands by lessees or tenants. [This is called also subletting.]
UNDERLINE, v.t. 11977 11977
UNDERLINED, pp. Marked with a line underneath. 11977
UNDERLING, n. An inferior person or agent; a mean sorry fellow. 11977
UNDERLINING, ppr. Marking with a line below. 11977
UNDERLOCK, n. A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep. 11977
UNDERMASTER, n. A master subordinate to the principal master. 11977
UNDERMEAL, n. A repast before dinner. 11977
UNDERMINE, v.t. 11977
UNDERMINED, pp. Sapped; having the foundation removed. 11978
UNDERMINER, n. 11978
UNDERMINING, ppr. Sapping; digging away the earth beneath; clandestinely removing the supports of. 11978
UNDERMOST, a. 11978
UNDERN — UNDIAPHANOUS 11979
UNDERN, n. The third hour of the day, or nine o'clock. [Not in use.] 11979
UNDERNEATH, adv. [under and neath. See Nether.] 11979
UNDERNEATH, prep. Under; beneath. 11979
UNDEROFFICER, n. A subordinate officer. 11979

UNDEROGATORY, a. Not derogatory. 11979
UNDERPART, n. A subordinate part. 11979
UNDERPETTICOAT, n. A petticoat worn under a skirt or another petticoat. 11979
UNDERPIN, v.t. 11979
UNDERPINNED, pp. Supported by stones or a foundation. 11979
UNDERPINNING, ppr. Placing stones under the sills for support. 11979
UNDERPINNING, n. 11980
UNDERPLOT, n. 11980
UNDERPRAISE, v.t. s as z. To praise below desert. 11980
UNDERPRIZE, v.t. To value at less than the worth; to undervalue. 11980
UNDERPRIZED, pp. Undervalued. 11980
UNDERPRIZING, ppr. Undervaluing. 11980
UNDERPROP, v.t. To support; to uphold. 11980
UNDERPROPORTIONED, a. Having too little proportion. 11980
UNDERPULLER, n. An inferior puller. [Not in use.] 11980
UNDERRATE, v.t. To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue. 11980
UNDERRATE, n. A price less than the worth; as, to sell a thing at an underrate. 11981
UNDERRUN, v.t. To pass under in a boat. 11981
UNDERSATURATED, a. Not fully saturated; a chimical term. 11981
UNDERSAY, v.t. To say by way of derogation or contradiction. [Not in use.] 11981
UNDERSECRETARY, n. A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary. 11981
UNDERSELL, v.t. To sell the same articles at a lower price than another. 11981
UNDERSELLING, ppr. Selling at a lower price. 11981
UNDERSERVANT, n. An inferior servant. 11981
UNDERSET, v.t. To prop; to support. 11981
UNDERSET, n. A current of water below the surface. 11981
UNDERSETTER, n. A prop; a pedestal; a support. 1 Kings 7:30. 11981
UNDERSETTING, ppr. Propping; supporting. 11981
UNDERSETTING, n. The lower part; the pedestal. 11981
UNDER-SHERIFF, n. A sheriff's deputy. 11981
UNDERSHERIFRY, n. The office of an under-sheriff. [Not in use.] 11981
UNDERSHOT, a. Moved by water passing under the wheel; opposed to overshot; as an undershot mill or mill-wheel. 11981
UNDERSHRUB, n. A low shrub, permanent and woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying. 11982
UNDERSOIL, n. Soil beneath the surface; subsoil. 11982
UNDERSONG, n. Chorus; burden of a song. 11982
UNDERSTAND, v.t. pret. and pp. understood. [under and stand. The sense is to support or hold in the mind.] 11982
UNDERSTAND, v.i. 11983
UNDERSTANDABLE, a. That can be understood. [Not much used.] 11983
UNDERSTANDER, n. One who understands or knows by experience. [Little used.] 11983
UNDERSTANDING, ppr. 11984
UNDERSTANDING, n. 11984
UNDERSTANDINGLY, adv. Intelligibly; with full knowledge or comprehension of a question or subject; as, to vote upon a question understandingly; to act or judge understandingly. 11984
UNDERSTOOD, pret. and pp. of understand. 11985
UNDERSTRAPPER, n. A petty fellow; an inferior agent. 11985
UNDERSTRATUM, n. Subsoil; the bed or layer of earth on which the old or soil rests.
UNDERSTROKE, v.t. To underline. 11985 11985
UNDERTAKABLE, a. That may be undertaken. [Not in use.] 11985
UNDERTAKE, v.t. pret. undertook; pp. undertaken. [under and take.] 11985
UNDERTAKE, v.i. 11986

UNDERTAKEN, pp. of undertake. The work was undertaken at his own expense. 11986
UNDERTAKER, n. 11986
UNDERTAKING, ppr. Engaging in; taking in hand; beginning to perform; stipulating to execute. 11986
UNDERTAKING, n. Any business, work or project which a person engages in, or attempts to perform; an enterprise. The canal, or the making of the canal, from the Hudson to lake Erie, a distance of almost four hundred miles, was the greatest undertaking of the kind in modern times. The attempt to find a navigable passage to the Pacific round North America, is a hazardous undertaking, and probably useless to navigation. 11986
UNDERTENANT, n. The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant. 11987
UNDERTIME, n. Undern-tide; the time after dinner, or in the evening. [Not in use.] 11987
UNDERTOOK, pret. of undertake. 11987
UNDERTREASURER, n. undertrezh'urer. A subordinate treasurer. 11987
UNDERVALUATION, n. The act of valuing below the real worth; rate not equal to the worth. 11987
UNDERVALUE, v.t. 11987
UNDERVALUE, n. Low rate or price; a price less than the real worth. 11987
UNDERVALUED, pp. Estimated at less than the real worth; slighted; despised. 11987
UNDERVALUER, n. One who esteems lightly. 11987
UNDERVALUING, ppr. Estimating at less than the real worth; slighting; despising. 11987
UNDERWENT, pret. of undergo. He underwent severe trials. 11988
UNDERWOOD, n. Small trees that grow among large trees. 11988
UNDERWORK, n. Subordinate work; petty affairs. 11988
UNDERWORK, v.t. 11988
UNDERWORKER, n. One who underworks; or a subordinate workman. 11988
UNDERWORKING, ppr. Destroying clandestinely; working at a less price than others in the like employment. 11988
UNDERWORKMAN, n. A subordinate workman. 11988
UNDERWRITE, v.t. [See Write.] 11988
UNDERWRITE, v.i. To practice insuring. 11989
UNDERWRITER, n. One who insures; an insurer; so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy. 11989
UNDERWRITING, ppr. 11989
UNDERWRITING, n. The act or practice of insuring ships, goods, houses, etc. 11989
UNDERWRITTEN, pp. Written under; subscribed. 11989
UNDESCENDIBLE, a. Not descendible; not capable of descending to heirs. 11989
UNDESCRIBED, a. Not described. 11989
UNDESCRIED, a. Not descried; not discovered; not seen. 11989
UNDESERVED, a. s as z. Not deserved; not merited. 11989
UNDESERVEDLY, adv. Without desert, either good or evil. 11989
UNDESERVEDNESS, n. Want of being worthy. 11989
UNDESERVER, n. One of no merit. 11989
UNDESERVING, a. 11989
UNDESERVINGLY, adv. Without meriting any particular advantage or harm. 11990
UNDESIGNED, a. Not designed; not intended; not proceeding from purpose; as, to do an undesigned injury. 11990
UNDESIGNEDLY, adv. Without design or intention. 11990
UNDESIGNEDNESS, n. Freedom from design or set purpose. 11990
UNDESIGNING, a. 11990
UNDESIRABLE, a. s as z. Not to be desired; not to be wished; not pleasing. 11990
UNDESIRED, a. s as z. Not desired, or not solicited. 11990
UNDESIRING, a. Not desiring; not wishing. 11990
UNDESPAIRING, a. Not yielding to despair. 11990
UNDESTROYABLE, a. Indestructible. [Not in use.] 11990

UNDESTROYED, a. Not destroyed; not wasted; not ruined. 11990
UNDETECTED, a. Not detected; not discovered; not laid open. 11990
UNDETERMINABLE, a. That cannot be determined or decided. 11991
UNDETERMINATE, a. Not determinate; not settled or certain. [But indeterminate is now generally used.] 11991
UNDETERMINATENESS, n. Uncertainty; unsettled state. 11991
UNDETERMINATION, n. Indecision; uncertainty of mind. [See Indetermination, which is chiefly used.] 11991
UNDETERMINED, a. 11991
UNDETERRED, a. Not deterred; not restrained by fear or obstacles. 11991
UNDETESTING, a. Not detesting; not abhorring. 11991
UNDEVELOPED, a. Not opened or unfolded. 11991
UNDEVIATING, a. 11991
UNDEVIATINGLY, adv. Without wandering; steadily; regularly. 11991
UNDEVOTED, a. Not devoted. 11991
UNDEVOUT, Not devout; having no devotion. 11991
UNDEXTROUS, a. Not dextrous; clumsy. 11992
UNDIAPHANOUS, a. Not transparent; not pellucid. 11992
UNDID — UNDULATORY 11993
UNDID, pret. of undo. 11993
UNDIGENOUS, a. [L. unda, wave and Gr. kind.] Generated by water. 11993
UNDIGESTED, a. Not digested; not subdued by the stomach; crude. 11993
UNDIGHT, v.t. To put off. Obs. 11993
UNDIGNIFIED, a. Not dignified; common; mean. 11993
UNDIMINISHABLE, a. Not capable of diminution. 11993
UNDIMINISHED, a. Not diminished; not lessened; unimpaired. 11993
UNDIMINISHING, a. Not diminishing; not becoming less. 11993
UNDINTED, a. Not impressed by a blow. 11993
UNDIPLOMATIC, a. Not according to the rules of diplomatic bodies. 11993
UNDIPPED, a. Not dipped; not plunged. 11993
UNDIRECTED, a. 11993
UNDISAPPOINTED, a. Not disappointed. 11993
UNDISCERNED, a. Not discerned; not seen; not observed; not descried; not discovered; as truths undiscerned. 11993
UNDISCERNEDLY, adv. In such a manner as not to be discovered or seen. 11994
UNDISCERNIBLE, a. That cannot be discerned, seen or discovered; invisible; as undiscernible objects or distinctions. 11994
UNDISCERNIBLENESS, n. The state or quality of being undiscernible. 11994
UNDISCERNIBLY, adv. In a way not to be discovered or seen; invisibly; imperceptibly.
UNDISCERNING, a. Not discerning; not making just distinctions; wanting judgment 11994
or the power of discrimination. 11994
UNDISCERNING, n. Want of discernment. 11994
UNDISCIPLINED, a. 11994
UNDISCLOSE, v.t. undisclo'ze. Not to discover. [A bad word.] 11994
UNDISCLOSED, a. Not disclosed; not revealed. 11994
UNDISCOLORED, a. Not discolored; not stained. 11994
UNDISCORDING, a. Not disagreeing; not jarring in music; harmonious; as undiscording voices. 11994
UNDISCOVERABLE, a. That cannot be discovered or found out; as a undiscoverable principles. 11994
UNDISCOVERABLY, adv. In a manner not to be discovered. 11995
UNDISCOVERED, a. Not discovered; not seen; not descried. 11995
UNDISCRETE, a. Not discrete; not prudent or wise. [Instead of this, indiscrete is used.]

UNDISCRETELY, adv. Indiscretely. [See Indiscretely.] 11995 11995
UNDISCUSSED, a. Not discussed; not argued or debated. 11995
UNDISGRACED, a. Not disgraced or dishonored. 11995
UNDISGUISED, a. [See Guise.] 11995
UNDISHONORED, n. [See Honor.] Not dishonored; not disgraced. 11995
UNDISMAYED, a. Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; not discouraged; as troops undismayed. 11995
UNDISOBLIGING, a. Inoffensive. [Little used.] 11995
UNDISORDERED, a. s as z. Not disordered; not disturbed. 11995
UNDISPENSED, a. 11995
UNDISPENSING, a. Not allowing to be dispensed with. 11995
UNDISPERSED, a. Not dispersed; not scattered. 11995
UNDISPLAYED, a. Not displayed; not unfolded. 11996
UNDISPUTABLE, a. Not disputable. [But the word now used is indisputable.] 11996
UNDISPUTED, a. Not disputed; not contested; not called in question; as an undisputed title; undisputed truth. 11996
UNDISQUIETED, a. Not disquieted; not disturbed. 11996
UNDISSEMBLED, a. Not dissembled; open; undisguised; unfeigned; as undissembled friendship or piety. 11996
UNDISSEMBLING, a. Not dissembling; not exhibiting a false appearance; not false. 11996
UNDISSIPATED, a. Not dissipated; not scattered. 11996
UNDISSOLVABLE, a. [See Dissolve.] 11996
UNDISSOLVED, a. Not dissolved; not melted. 11996
UNDISSOLVING, a. Not dissolving; not melting; as the undissolving ice of the Alps. 11996
UNDISTEMPERED, a. 11996
UNDISTENDED, a. Not distended; not enlarged. 11996
UNDISTILLED, a. Not distilled. 11996
UNDISTINGUISHABLE, a. 11997
UNDISTINGUISHABLY, adv. Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other, or to be separately seen. 11997
UNDISTINGUISHED, a. 11997
UNDISTINGUISHING, a. Making no difference; not discriminating; as undistinguishing favor. 11997
UNDISTORTED, a. Not distorted; not perverted. 11997
UNDISTRACTED, a. Not perplexed by contrariety or confusion of thought, desires or concerns. 11998
UNDISTRACTEDLY, adv. Without disturbance from contrariety of thoughts or multiplicity of concerns. 11998
UNDISTRACTEDNESS, n. Freedom from disturbance or interruption from contrariety or multiplicity of thoughts and concerns. 11998
UNDISTRIBUTED, a. Not distributed or allotted. 11998
UNDISTURBED, a. 11998
UNDISTURBEDLY, adv. Calmly; peacefully. 11998
UNDISTURBEDNESS, n. Calmness; tranquillity; freedom from molestation or agitation.
UNDIVERSIFIED, a. Not diversified; not varied; uniform. 11998 11998
UNDIVERTED, a. 11998
UNDIVIDABLE, a. That cannot be divided; not separable; as an undividable scene. 11998
UNDIVIDED, a. 11999
UNDIVIDEDLY, adv. So as not to be parted. 11999
UNDIVORCED, a. Not divorced; not separated. 11999
UNDIVULGED, a. Not divulged; not revealed or disclosed; secret. 11999
UNDO, v.t. pret. undid; pp. undone. 11999
UNDOCK, v.t. To take out of dock; as, to undock a ship. 11999

UNDOER, n. One who undoes or brings destruction; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins the reputation of another. 11999
UNDOING, ppr. Reversing what has been done; ruining. 12000
UNDOING, n. 12000
UNDONE, pp. 12000
UNDOUBTED, a. undout'ed. Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable; as undoubted proof; undoubted truth. 12000
UNDOUBTEDLY, adv. undout'edly. Without doubt; without question; indubitably. 12000
UNDOUBTFUL, a. undout'ful. Not doubtful; not ambiguous; plain; evident. 12000
UNDOUBTING, a. undout'ing. Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating in uncertainty; as an undoubting believer; an undoubting faith. 12000
UNDRAINED, a. Not drained; not freed from water. 12000
UNDRAMATIC, UNDRAMATICAL, a. Not dramatic; not according to the rules of the drama, or not suited to the drama. 12000
UNDRAWN, a. 12001
UNDREADED, a. undred'ed. Not dreaded; not feared. 12001
UNDREAMED, a. Not dreamed; not thought of. 12001
UNDRESS, v.t. 12001
UNDRESS, n. A loose negligent dress. 12001
UNDRESSED, pp. 12001
UNDRIED, a. 12001
UNDRIVEN, a. Not driven; not impelled. 12002
UNDROOPING, a. Not drooping; not sinking; not despairing. 12002
UNDROSSY, a. Free from dross or recrement. 12002
UNDROWNED, a. Not drowned. 12002
UNDUBITABLE, a. Not to be doubted; unquestionable. [But the word now used is indubitable.] 12002
UNDUE, a. 12002
UNDUKE, v.t. To deprive of dukedom. 12002
UNDULARY, a. [L. undula, a little wave.] Playing like waves; waving. 12002
UNDULATE, UNDULATED, a. Wavy; waved obtusely up and down, near the margin, as a leaf or corol. 12002
UNDULATE, v.t. [L. undula, a little wave; unda, a wave; Low L. undulo.] 12002
UNDULATE, v.i. To vibrate; to move back and forth; to wave; as undulating air. 12003
UNDULATING, ppr. 12003
UNDULATINGLY, adv. In the form of waves. 12003
UNDULATION, n. [from undulate.] 12003
UNDULATORY, a. [from undulate. Moving in the manner of waves; or resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall. We speak of the undulatory motion of water, of air or other fluid, and this undulatory motion of air is supposed to be the cause of sounds. This is sometimes called vibratory; but undulatory seems to be most correct.] 12003

UNDULL — UNEXCUSABLE 12004

UNDULL, v.t. To remove dullness or obscurity; to clear; to purify. [Not used.] 12004
UNDULY, adv. 12004
UNDURABLE, a. Not durable; not lasting. [Not in use.] 12004
UNDUST, v.t. To free from dust. [Not in use.] 12004
UNDUTEOUS, a. Not performing duty to parents and superiors; not obedient; as an unduteous child, apprentice or servant. 12004
UNDUTIFUL, a. Not obedient; not performing duty; as an undutiful son or subject. 12004
UNDUTIFULLY, adv. Not according to duty; in a disobedient manner. 12004
UNDUTIFULNESS, n. Want of respect; violation of duty; disobedience; as the undutifulness of children or subjects. 12004
UNDYING, a. 12004

UNEARNED, a. unern'ed. Not merited by labor or services. 12004
UNEARTHED, a. unerth'ed. Driven from a den, cavern or burrow. 12005
UNEARTHLY, a. unerth'ly. Not terrestrial. 12005
UNEASILY, adv. s as z. 12005
UNEASINESS, n. 12005
UNEASY, a. s as z. 12005
UNEATABLE, a. Not eatable; not fit to be eaten. 12006
UNEATEN, a. Not eaten; not devoured. 12006
UNEATH, adv. 12006
UNECLIPSED, a. Not eclipsed; not obscured. 12006
UNEDIFYING, a. Not edifying; not improving to the mind. 12006
UNEDUCATED, a. Not educated; illiterate. 12006
UNEFFACED, a. Not effaced; not obliterated. 12006
UNEFFECTUAL, a. Ineffectual. [The latter is the word now used.] 12006
UNELASTIC, a. Not elastic; not having the property of recovering its original state, when bent or forced out of its form. 12006
UNELATED, a. Not elated; not puffed up. 12006
UNELBOWED, a. Not attended by any at the elbow. 12007
UNELECTED, a. Not elected; not chosen; not preferred. 12007
UNELEGANT, a. Not elegant. [Not used. See Inelegant.] 12007
UNELIGIBLE, a. Not proper to be chosen; ineligible. [The latter is the word now used.]
UNEMANCIPATED, n. Not emancipated or liberated from slavery. 12007 12007
UNEMBALMED, a. Not embalmed. 12007
UNEMBARRASSED, a. 12007
UNEMBITTERED, a. Not embittered; not aggravated. 12007
UNEMBODIED, a. 12007
UNEMPHATIC, a. Having no emphasis. 12007
UNEMPLOYED, a. 12007
UNEMPOWERED, a. Not empowered or authorized. 12008
UNEMPTIABLE, a. Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. [Not in use.] 12008
UNEMULATING, a. Not emulating; not striving to excel. 12008
UNENCHANTED, a. Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted. 12008
UNENCUMBER, v.t. To free from incumbrance. 12008
UNENCUMBERED, pp. 12008
UNENDOWED, a. 12008
UNENDURING, a. Not lasting; of temporary duration. 12008
UNENERVATED, a. Not enervated or weakened. 12008
UNENGAGED, a. 12008
UNENGAGING, a. Not adapted to engage or win the attention or affections; not inviting.
UNENJOYED, a. Not enjoyed; not obtained; not possessed. 12009 12009
UNENJOYING, a. Not using; having no fruition. 12009
UNENLARGED, a. Not enlarged; narrow. 12009
UNENLIGHTENED, a. Not enlightened; not illuminated. 12009
UNENSLAVED, a. Not enslaved; free. 12009
UNENTANGLE, v.t. To free from complication or perplexity; to disentangle. 12009
UNENTANGLED, pp. 12009
UNENTERPRISING, a. Not enterprising; not adventurous. 12009
UNENTERTAINING, a. Not entertaining or amusing; giving no delight. 12009
UNENTERTAININGNESS, n. The quality of being unentertaining or dull. 12009
UNENTHRALLED, a. Not enslaved; not reduced to thralldom. 12010
UNENTOMBED, a. Not buried; not interred. 12010
UNENVIED, a. Not envied; exempt from the envy of others. 12010
UNENVIOUS, a. Not envious; free from envy. 12010

UNEPITAPHED, a. Having no epitaph. 12010
UNEQUABLE, a. Different from itself; different at different times; not uniform; diverse; as unequable motions; unequable months or seasons. 12010
UNEQUAL, a. [L. inaequalis.] 12010
UNEQUALABLE, a. Not to be equaled. 12011
UNEQUALED, a. Not to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled; in a good or bad sense; as unequaled excellence; unequaled ingratitude or baseness. 12011
UNEQUALLY, adv. 12011
UNEQUALNESS, n. State of being unequal; inequality. 12011
UNEQUITABLE, a. 12011
UNEQUIVOCAL, a. 12011
UNEQUIVOCALLY, adv. Without doubt; without room to doubt; plainly; with full evidence.
UNERRABLE, a. Incapable of erring; infallible. 12012 12012
UNERRABLENESS, n. Incapacity of error. 12012
UNERRING, a. 12012
UNERRINGLY, adv. Without mistake. 12012
UNESCHEWABLE, a. Unavoidable. [Not in use.] 12012
UNESPIED, a. Not espied; not discovered; not seen. 12012
UNESSAYED, a. Not essayed; unattempted. 12012
UNESSENTIAL, a. 12012
UNESSENTIAL, n. Something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity. Forms are among the unessentials of religion. 12012
UNESTABLISH, v.t. To unfix; to deprive of establishment. [Little used.] 12012
UNESTABLISHED, a. Not established; not permanently fixed. 12012
UNEVANGELICAL, a. Not orthodox; not according to the gospel. 12013
UNEVEN, a. une'vn. 12013
UNEVENLY, adv. In an uneven manner. 12013
UNEVENNESS, n. 12013
UNEVITABLE, a. Not to be escaped; unavoidable. [The word now used is inevitable.]
UNEXACT, a. Not exact. [See Inexact, which is generally used.] 12013 12013
UNEXACTED, a. Not exacted; not taken by force. 12013
UNEXAGGERATED, a. Not exaggerated. 12013
UNEXAGGERATING, a. Not enlarging in description. 12013
UNEXAMINABLE, a. Not to be examined or inquired into. 12014
UNEXAMINED, a. 12014
UNEXAMPLED, a. Having no example or similar case; having no precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled; as the unexampled love and sufferings of our Savior. 12014
UNEXCEPTIONABLE, a. Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; as unexceptionable conduct; unexceptionable testimony. 12014
UNEXCEPTIONABLENESS, n. State or quality of being unexceptionable. 12014
UNEXCEPTIONABLY, adv. In a manner liable to no objection; as a point unexceptionably proved. 12014
UNEXCISED, a. s as z. Not charged with the duty of excise. 12014
UNEXCITED, a. Not excited; not roused. 12014
UNEXCOGITABLE, a. Not to be found out. [Not in use.] 12014
UNEXCOMMUNICATED, a. Not excommunicated. 12014
UNEXCUSABLE, a. s as z. Not excusable. [We now use inexcusable.] 12014
UNEXCUSABLENESS — UNFIRED 12015
UNEXCUSABLENESS, n. Inexcusableness, which see. 12015
UNEXECUTED, a. 12015
UNEXEMPLARY, a. Not exemplary; not according to example. 12015
UNEXEMPLIFIED, a. Not exemplified; not illustrated by example. 12015
UNEXEMPT, a. Not exempt; not free by privilege. 12015

UNEXERCISED, a. s as z. Not exercised; not practiced; not disciplined; not experienced.
UNEXERTED, a. Not called into action; not exerted. 12015 12015
UNEXHAUSTED, a. 12015
UNEXISTENT, a. Not existing. 12015
UNEXORCISED, a. s as z. Not exorcised; not cast out by exorcism. 12015
UNEXPANDED, a. Not expanded not spread out. 12015
UNEXPECTATION, n. Want of foresight. [Not in use.] 12016
UNEXPECTED, a. Not expected; not looked for; sudden; not provided against. 12016
UNEXPECTEDLY, adv. At a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly.
UNEXPECTEDNESS, n. The quality of being unexpected, or of coming suddenly 12016
and by surprise. 12016
UNEXPECTORATING, a. Not expectorating; not discharging from the throat or lungs.
UNEXPEDIENT, a. Not expedient. [But inexpedient is the word now used.] 12016 12016
UNEXPENDED, a. Not expended; not laid out. There is an unexpended balance of the appropriation. 12016
UNEXPENSIVE, a. Not expensive; not costly. 12016
UNEXPERIENCED, a. 12016
UNEXPERT, a. Wanting skill; not ready or dextrous in performance. 12016
UNEXPIRED, a. Not expired; not ended. 12016
UNEXPLAINABLE, a. That cannot be explained. 12016
UNEXPLORED, a. 12016
UNEXPOSED, a. s as z. 12017
UNEXPOUNDED, a. Not expounded; not explained. 12017
UNEXPRESSED, a. Not expressed; not mentioned or named; not exhibited. 12017
UNEXPRESSIBLE, a. That cannot be expressed. [But inexpressible is the word now used.] 12017
UNEXPRESSIVE, a. 12017
UNEXTENDED, a. Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions; as a spiritual, an unextended substance. 12017
UNEXTINCT, a. Not extinct; not being destroyed; not having perished. 12017
UNEXTINGUISHABLE, a. 12017
UNEXTINGUISHABLY, adv. In a manner or degree that precludes extinction. 12018
UNEXTINGUISHED, a. Not extinguished; not quenched; not entirely repressed. 12018
UNEXTIRPATED, a. Not extirpated; not rooted out. 12018
UNEXTORTED, a. Not extorted; not wrested. 12018
UNEXTRACTED, a. Not extracted or drawn out. 12018
UNFADED, a. 12018
UNFADING, a. 12018
UNFADINGNESS, n. The state or quality of being unfading. 12018
UNFAILABLE, a. That cannot fail. [Not in use.] 12018
UNFAILABLENESS, n. The quality of being unfailable. [Not in use.] 12018
UNFAILING, a. 12018
UNFAILINGNESS, n. The state of being unfailing. 12019
UNFAINTING, a. Not fainting; not sinking; not failing under toil. 12019
UNFAIR, a. 12019
UNFAIRLY, adv. Not in a just or equitable manner. 12019
UNFAIRNESS, n. 12019
UNFAITHFUL, a. 12019
UNFAITHFULLY, adv. 12020
UNFAITHFULNESS, n. Neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance or other duty; breach of confidence or trust reposed; perfidiousness; treachery; as the unfaithfulness of a subject to his prince or the state; the unfaithfulness of a husband to his wife, or of a wife to her husband; the unfaithfulness of an agent, servant or officer. 12020

UNFALCATED, a. Not curtailed; having no deductions. 12020
UNFALLEN, a. Not fallen. 12020
UNFALLOWED, a. Not fallowed. 12020
UNFAMILIAR, a. Not accustomed; not common; not rendered agreeable by frequent use.
UNFAMILIARITY, n. Want of familiarity. 12020 12020
UNFASHIONABLE, a. 12020
UNFASHIONABLENESS, n. Neglect of the prevailing mode; deviation from reigning custom. 12021
UNFASHIONABLY, adv. Not according to the fashion; as, to be unfashionably dressed.
UNFASHIONED, a. Not modified by art; amorphous; shapeless; not having a regular form; as a lifeless lump unfashioned. 12021 12021
UNFAST, a. Not safe; not secure. 12021
UNFASTEN, v.t. To loose; to unfix; to unbind; to untie. 12021
UNFASTENED, pp. Loosed; untied; unfixed. 12021
UNFATHERED, a. Fatherless. 12021
UNFATHERLY, a. Not becoming a father; unkind. 12021
UNFATHOMABLE, a. 12021
UNFATHOMABLENESS, n. The state of being unfathomable. 12021
UNFATHOMABLY, adv. So as not to be capable of being sounded. 12021
UNFATHOMED, a. Not sounded; not to be sounded. 12021
UNFATIGUED, a. unfatee'ged. Not wearied; not tired. 12021
UNFAULTY, a. Free from fault; innocent. 12021
UNFAVORABLE, a. 12022
UNFAVORABLENESS, n. Unpropitiousness; unkindness; want of disposition to countenance or promote. 12022
UNFAVORABLY, adv. Unpropitiously; unkindly; so as not to countenance, support or promote; in a manner to discourage. 12022
UNFAVORED, a. Not favored; not assisted. 12022
UNFEARED, a. 12022
UNFEASIBLE, a. s as z. That cannot be done; impracticable. 12022
UNFEATHERED, UNFETHERED, a. Having no feathers; unfledged; implumous; naked of feathers. 12022
UNFEATURED, a. Wanting regular features; deformed. 12022
UNFED, a. Not fed; not supplied with food. 12022
UNFEED, a. 12023
UNFEELING, a. 12023
UNFEELINGLY, adv. In an unfeeling or cruel manner. 12023
UNFEELINGNESS, n. Insensibility; harness of heart; cruelty. 12023
UNFEIGNED, a. Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere; as unfeigned piety to God; unfeigned love to man. 12023
UNFEIGNEDLY, adv. Without hypocrisy; really; sincerely. 12023
UNFELICITATING, a. Not producing felicity. [Unusual.] 12023
UNFELLOWED, a. Not matched. 12023
UNFELT, a. Not felt; not perceived. 12023
UNFENCE, v.t. unfens'. To strip of fence; to remove a fence from. 12023
UNFENCED, pp. 12023
UNFERMENTED, a. 12024
UNFERTILE, a. 12024
UNFETTER, v.t. 12024
UNFETTERED, pp. 12024
UNFETTERING, ppr. Unchaining; setting free from restraint. 12024
UNFIGURED, a. Representing no animal form. 12024
UNFILIAL, a. Unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child. 12025

UNFILLED, a. Not filled; not fully supplied. 12025
UNFINISHED, a. Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end; imperfect; wanting the last hand or touch; as an unfinished house; an unfinished painting. 12025
UNFIRED, a. Not fired; not inflamed. 12025
UNFIRM — UNGENTLY 12026
UNFIRM, a. [See Firm.] 12026
UNFIRMNESS, n. A weak state; instability. 12026
UNFIT, a. 12026
UNFIT, v.t. 12026
UNFITLY, adv. Not properly; unsuitably. 12026
UNFITNESS, n. 12026
UNFITTED, pp. Rendered unsuitable; disqualified. 12027
UNFITTING, ppr. 12027
UNFIX, v.t. 12027
UNFIXED, pp. 12027
UNFIXING, ppr. Unsettling; loosening. 12027
UNFLAGGING, a. Not flagging; not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit. 12027
UNFLATTERED, a. Not flattered. 12027
UNFLATTERING, a. 12027
UNFLEDGED, a. 12028
UNFLESHED, a. Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw; as an unfleshed hound; unfleshed valor. 12028
UNFOILED, a. Not vanquished; not defeated. 12028
UNFOLD, v.t. 12028
UNFOLDED, pp. Opened; expanded; revealed; displayed; released from a fold. 12028
UNFOLDING, ppr. Opening; expanding; disclosing; displaying; releasing from a fold.
UNFOLDING, n. The act of expanding, displaying or disclosing; disclosure. 12029 12028
UNFOOL, v.t. To restore from folly. [Not in use.] 12029
UNFORBEARING, a. Not forbearing. 12029
UNFORBID, UNFORBIDDEN, a. 12029
UNFORBIDDENNESS, n. The state of being unforbidden. [Not in use.] 12029
UNFORCED, a. 12029
UNFORCIBLE, a. Wanting force or strength; as an unforcible expression. 12029
UNFORDABLE, a. Not fordable; that cannot be forded, or passed by wading; as an unfordable river. 12029
UNFOREBODING, a. Giving no omens. 12029
UNFOREKNOWN, a. Not previously known or foreseen. 12029
UNFORESEEABLE, a. That cannot be foreseen. [A bad word and not in use.] 12030
UNFORESEEN, a. Not foreseen; not foreknown. 12030
UNFORESKINNED, a. Circumcised. [Bad.] 12030
UNFORETOLD, a. Not predicted. 12030
UNFOREWARNED, a. [See Warn.] Not previously warned or admonished. 12030
UNFORFEITED, a. Not forfeited. 12030
UNFORGIVEN, a. Not forgiven; not pardoned. 12030
UNFORGIVING, a. Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offenses; implacable. 12030
UNFORGOT, UNFORGOTTEN, a. 12030
UNFORM, v.t. To destroy; to unmake; to decompose or resolve into parts. 12030
UNFORMED, a. Not molded into regular shape; as unformed matter. 12030
UNFORSAKEN, a. Not forsaken; not deserted; not entirely neglected. 12030
UNFORTIFIED, a. 12030
UNFORTUNATE, a. Not successful; not prosperous; as an unfortunate adventure; an unfortunate voyage; unfortunate attempts; an unfortunate man; an unfortunate

commander; unfortunate business. 12031
UNFORTUNATELY, adv. Without success; unsuccessfully; unhappily. the scheme unfortunately miscarried. 12031
UNFORTUNATENESS, n. Ill luck; ill fortune; fortune; failure of success. 12031
UNFOSTERED, a. 12031
UNFOUGHT, a. unfaut'. Not fought. 12031
UNFOULED, a. Not fouled; not polluted; not soiled; not corrupted; pure. 12031
UNFOUND, a. Not found; not met with. 12031
UNFOUNDED, a. 12031
UNFRAMABLE, a. Not to be framed or molded. [Not in use.] 12031
UNFRAMABLENESS, n. The quality of not being framable. [Not in use.] 12032
UNFRAMED, a. 12032
UNFRATERNAL, a. Not brotherly. 12032
UNFREE, a. Not free; as unfree peasants. 12032
UNFREQUENCY, n. The state of being unfrequent. 12032
UNFREQUENT, a. Not frequent; not common; not happening often; infrequent. 12032
UNFREQUENT, v.t. To cease to frequent. [Not in use.] 12032
UNFREQUENTED, a. Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings; as an unfrequented place or forest. 12032
UNFREQUENTLY, adv. Not often; seldom. 12032
UNFRIABLE, a. Not easily crumbled. 12032
UNFRIENDED, a. unfrend'ed. Wanting friends; not countenanced or supported. 12032
UNFRIENDLINESS, n. Want of kindness; disfavor. 12032
UNFRIENDLY, a. 12032
UNFROCK, v.t. To divest. 12033
UNFROZEN, a. Not frozen; not congealed. 12033
UNFRUGAL, a. Not frugal; not saving or economical. 12033
UNFRUITFUL, a. 12033
UNFRUITFULNESS, n. Barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness; applied to persons or things. 12033
UNFRUSTRABLE, a. That cannot be frustrated. 12033
UNFULFILLED, a. Not fulfilled; not accomplished; as a prophecy or prediction unfulfilled.
UNFUMED, a. 12033 12033
UNFUNDED, a. Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest; as an unfunded debt. 12033
UNFURL, v.t. To loose and unfold; to expand; to open or spread; as, to unfurl sails. 12034
UNFURLED, pp. Unfolded; expanded. 12034
UNFURLING, ppr. Unfolding; spreading. 12034
UNFURNISH, v.t. 12034
UNFURNISHED, a. 12034
UNFUSED, a. s as z. Not fused; not melted. 12034
UNFUSIBLE, a. s as z. Infusible. [The latter word is generally used.] 12034
UNGAINABLE, a. That cannot be gained. [Little used.] 12034
UNGAINFUL, a. Unprofitable; not producing gain. 12034
UNGAINLY, a. Not expert or dextrous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth; as an ungainly strut in walking. 12034
UNGALLED, a. Unhurt; not galled. 12034
UNGARNISHED, a. Not garnished or furnished; unadorned. 12035
UNGARRISONED, a. Not garrisoned; not furnished with troops for defense. 12035
UNGARTERED, a. Being without garters. 12035
UNGATHERED, a. Not gathered; not cropped; not picked. 12035
UNGEAR, v.t. To unharness; to strip of gear. 12035
UNGEARED, pp. Unharnessed. 12035

UNGEARING, ppr. Stripping of harness or gear. 12035
UNGENERATED, a. Having no beginning; unbegotten. 12035
UNGENERATIVE, a. Begetting nothing. 12035
UNGENEROUS, a. 12035
UNGENEROUSLY, adv. Unkindly; dishonorably. 12035
UNGENIAL, a. Not favorable to nature or to natural growth; as ungenial air; ungenial soils. 12035
UNGENTEEL, a. Not genteel; used of persons; not consistent with polite manners or good breeding; used of manners. 12036
UNGENTEELLY, adv. Uncivilly; not with good manners. 12036
UNGENTLE, a. Not gentle; harsh; rude. 12036
UNGENTLEMANLIKE, a. Not like a gentleman. 12036
UNGENTLEMANLY, a. Not becoming a gentleman. 12036
UNGENTLENESS, n. 12036
UNGENTLY, adv. Harshly; with severity; rudely. 12036

UNGEOMETRICAL — UNHEALTHY 12037

UNGEOMETRICAL, a. Not agreeable to the rules of geometry. 12037
UNGIFTED, a. Not gifted; not endowed with peculiar faculties. 12037
UNGILDED, UNGILT, a. Not gilt; not overlaid with gold. 12037
UNGIRD, v.t. [See Gird.] To loose from a girdle or band; to unbind. Genesis 24:32. 12037
UNGIRDED, pp. Loosed from a girth or band. 12037
UNGIRDING, ppr. Loosing from a girdle or band. 12037
UNGIRT, pp. 12037
UNGIVING, a. Not bringing gifts. 12037
UNGLAZED, a. 12037
UNGLORIFIED, a. Not glorified; not honored with praise or adoration. 12037
UNGLORIOUS, a. Not glorious; bringing no glory or honor. 12037
UNGLOVE, v.t. To take off the gloves. [Not in use.] 12037
UNGLOVED, a. Having the hand naked. [Little used.] 12038
UNGLUE, v.t. to separate any thing that is glued or cemented. 12038
UNGLUED, pp. Loosed from glue or cement. 12038
UNGLUING, ppr. Separating what is cemented. 12038
UNGOD, v.t. to divest of divinity. 12038
UNGODLILY, adv. Impiously; wickedly. 12038
UNGODLINESS, n. Impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and his commands and neglect of his worship; or any positive act of disobedience or irreverence. 12038
UNGODLY, a. 12038
UNGORED, a. 12038
UNGORGED, a. Not gorged; not filled; not sated. 12038
UNGOT, UNGOTTEN, a. 12038
UNGOVERNABLE, a. 12039
UNGOVERNABLY, adv. So as not to be governed or restrained. 12039
UNGOVERNED, a. 12039
UNGOWNED, a. Not having or not wearing a gown. 12039
UNGRACEFUL, a. Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance; as ungraceful manners. Without politeness, learning is ungraceful. 12039
UNGRACEFULLY, adv. Awkwardly; inelegantly. 12039
UNGRACEFULNESS, n. Want of gracefulness; want of ease and dignity; want of elegance; awkwardness; as ungracefulness of manners. 12039
UNGRACIOUS, a. 12039
UNGRACIOUSLY, adv. 12040
UNGRAMMATICAL, a. Not according to the established and correct rules of grammar. 12040
UNGRAMMATICALLY, adv. In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar. 12040 12040
UNGRANTED, a. 12040

UNGRATE, a. Not agreeable; ungrateful. [Not in use.] 12040
UNGRATEFUL, a. 12040
UNGRATEFULLY, adv. 12041
UNGRATEFULNESS, n. 12041
UNGRATIFIED, a. 12041
UNGRAVELY, adv. Without gravity or seriousness. 12041
UNGROUNDED, a. Having no foundation or support; as ungrounded hopes or confidence. 12041
UNGROUNDEDLY, adv. Without ground or support; without reason. 12041
UNGROUNDEDNESS, n. Want of foundation or support. 12041
UNGRUDGING, a. Not grudging; freely giving. 12041
UNGRUDGINGLY, adv. Without ill will; heartily; cheerfully; as, to bestow charity ungrudgingly. 12042
UNGUARDED, a. 12042
UNGUARDEDLY, adv. Without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly; as, to speak or promise unguardedly. 12042
UNGUENT, n. [L. unguentum, from ungo, to anoint.] 12042
UNGUENTOUS, a. Like unguent, or partaking of its qualities. 12042
UNGUESSED, a. [See Guess.] Not obtained by guess or conjecture. 12042
UNGUESTLIKE, a. [See Guest.] Not becoming a guest. 12042
UNGUICULAR, a. [L. unguis, the nail.] In botany, of the length of the human nails, or half an inch. 12042
UNGUICULATE, UNGUICULATED, a. [L. unguis, a claw.] 12042
UNGUIDED, a. 12043
UNGUILTY, a. ungilt'y. Not guilty; not stained with crime; innocent. 12043
UNGUINOUS, a. [L. unguinosus.] Oily; unctuous; consisting of fat or oil, or resembling it. 12043
UNGULA, n. [L. a hoof.] In geometry, a section or part of a cylinder, cut off by a plane oblique to the base. 12043
UNGULATE, a. Shaped like a hoof. 12043
UNHABITABLE, a. [L. inhabitabilis, inhabito.] 12043
UNHABITUATED, a. Not habituated; not accustomed. 12043
UNHACKED, a. Not hacked; not cut, notched or mangled. 12043
UNHACKNEYED, a. Not hackneyed; not much used or practiced. 12043
UNHALE, a. Unsound; not entire; not healthy. 12043
UNHALLOW, v.t. To profane; to desecrate. 12043
UNHALLOWED, pp. 12043
UNHAND, v.t. To loose from the hand; to let go. 12044
UNHANDILY, adv. Awkwardly; clumsily. 12044
UNHANDINESS, n. Want of dexterity; clumsiness. 12044
UNHANDLED, a. Not handled; not treated; not touched. 12044
UNHANDSOME, a. 12044
UNHANDSOMELY, adv. 12044
UNHANDSOMENESS, n. 12044
UNHANDY, a. 12045
UNHANG, v.t. 12045
UNHANGED, UNHUNG, a. Not hung upon a gallows; not punished by hanging. 12045
UNHAP, n. Ill luck; misfortune. [Not in use.] 12045
UNHAPPIED, a. Made unhappy. [Not in use.] 12045
UNHAPPILY, adv. Unfortunately; miserably; calamitously. 12045
UNHAPPINESS, n. 12045
UNHAPPY, a. 12045
UNHARASSED, a. Not harassed; not vexed or troubled. 12046
UNHARBOR, v.t. To drive from harbor or shelter. 12046

UNHARBORED, a. Not sheltered, or affording no shelter. 12046
UNHARDENED, a. 12046
UNHARDY, a. 12046
UNHARMED, a. Unhurt; uninjured; unimpaired. 12046
UNHARMFUL, a. Not doing harm; harmless; innoxious. 12046
UNHARMONIOUS, a. 12047
UNHARMONIOUSLY, adv. With jarring; discordantly. 12047
UNHARNESS, v.t. 12047
UNHATCHED, a. 12047
UNHAZARDED, a. Not hazarded; not put in danger; not exposed to loss; not adventured.
UNHEAD, v.t. unhed'. To take out the head of; as, to unhead a cask. 12047 12047
UNHEADED, pp. unhed'ed. Having the head taken out. 12047
UNHEADING, ppr. unhed'ing. Taking out the head of. 12047
UNHEALTHFUL, a. unhelth'ful. 12047
UNHEALTHFULNESS, n. unhelth'fulness. 12048
UNHEALTHILY, adv. unhelth'ily. In an unwholesome or unsound manner. 12048
UNHEALTHINESS, n. unhelth'iness. 12048
UNHEALTHY, a. unhelth'y. 12048

UNHEARD — UNINGENIOUS 12050

UNHEARD, a. 12050
UNHEART, v.t. To discourage; to depress; to dishearten. [Not in use.] 12050
UNHEATED, a. Not heated; not made hot. 12050
UNHEDGED, a. Not hedged; not surrounded by a hedge. 12050
UNHEEDED, a. Not heeded; disregarded; neglected. 12050
UNHEEDFUL, a. Not cautious; inattentive; careless. 12050
UNHEEDING, a. Not heeding; careless; negligent. 12050
UNHEEDY, a. Precipitate; sudden. 12050
UNHELE, v.t. To uncover. [Not in use.] 12050
UNHELMED, a. Having no helm. 12050
UNHELPED, a. Unassisted; having no aid or auxiliary; unsupported. 12051
UNHELPFUL, a. Affording no aid. 12051
UNHESITATING, a. Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready. 12051
UNHESITATINGLY, adv. Without hesitation or doubt. 12051
UNHEWN, a. Not hewn; rough. 12051
UNHIDEBOUND, a. Lax of maw; capacious. [Not in use.] 12051
UNHINDERED, a. Not hindered; not opposed; exerting itself freely. 12051
UNHINGE, v.t. unhinj'. 12051
UNHOARD, v.t. To steal from a hoard; to scatter. 12051
UNHOLINESS, n. 12051
UNHOLY, a. 12051
UNHONEST, a. [See Honest.] Dishonest; dishonorable. Obs. 12052
UNHONORED, a. [See Honor.] Not honored; not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. 12052
UNHOOK, v.t. To loose from a hook. 12052
UNHOOP, v.t. To strip of hoops. 12052
UNHOPED, a. Not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope. 12052
UNHOPEFUL, a. Such as leaves no room to hope. 12052
UNHORNED, a. Having no horns. 12052
UNHORSE, v.t. unhors'. To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount. 12052
UNHORSED, pp. Throwing from a horse; to cause to dismount. 12052
UNHORSING, ppr. Throwing from a horse; dismounting. 12052
UNHOSITABLE, a. Not kind to strangers. [But inhospitable is the word now used.] 12052
UNHOSTILE, a. Not belonging to a public enemy. 12052

UNHOUSE, v.t. unhouz'. 12053
UNHOUSED, pp. 12053
UNHOUSELED, a. s as z. Not having received the sacrament. 12053
UNHUMAN, a. Inhuman. [But inhuman is the word used.] 12053
UNHUMANIZE, v.t. To render inhuman or barbarous. 12053
UNHUMBLED, a. 12053
UNHURT, a. Not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury. 12053
UNHURTFUL, a. Not hurtful; harmless; innoxious. 12053
UNHURTFULLY, adv. Without harm; harmlessly. 12053
UNHUSBANDED, a. s as z. 12053
UNHUSKED, a. Not being stripped of husks. 12054
UNICAPSULAR, a. [L. unus, one, and capsula, chest.] 12054
UNICORN, n. [L. unicornis; unus, one, and cornu, horn.] 12054
UNICORNOUS, a. Having only one horn. 12054
UNIDEAL, a. Not ideal; real. 12054
UNIFLOROUS, a. [L. unus, one, and flos, flower.] 12054
UNIFORM, a. [L. uniformis; unus, one, and forma, form.] 12054
UNIFORM, n. the particular dress of soldiers, by which one regiment or company is distinguished from another, or a soldier from another person. we say, the uniform of a company of militia, the uniform of the artillery or matross companies, the uniform of a regiment, etc. This dress is called a uniform, because it is alike among all the soldiers.
UNIFORMITY, n. 12055 12055
UNIFORMLY, adv. 12056
UNIGENITURE, n. [L. unigenitus; unus and genitus.] 12056
UNIGENOUS, a. [L. unigena.] Of one kind; of the same genus. 12056
UNILABIATE, a. In botany, having one lip only, as a corol. 12056
UNILATERAL, a. [L. unus, one, and latus, side.] 12056
UNILITERAL, a. [L. unus, one, and litera, letter.] Consisting of one letter only. 12056
UNILLUMINATED, a. 12056
UNILLUSTRATED, a. Not illustrated; not made plain. 12057
UNILOCULAR, a. [L. unus, one, and loculus, cell.] 12057
UNIMAGINABLE, a. Not to be imagined; not to be conceived. 12057
UNIMAGINABLY, adv. To a degree not to be imagined. 12057
UNIMAGINED, a. Not imagined; not conceived. 12057
UNIMBUED, a. Not imbued; not tinctured. 12057
UNIMITABLE, a. That cannot be imitated. [But the word now used is inimitable.] 12057
UNIMITATED, a. Not imitated. 12057
UNIMMORTAL, a. Not immortal; perishable. 12057
UNIMPAIRABLE, a. Not liable to waste or diminution. 12057
UMINPAIRED, a. Not impaired; not diminished; not enfeebled by time or injury; as an unimpaired constitution. 12057
UNIMPASSIONED, a. 12057
UNIMPEACHABLE, a. 12057
UNIMPEACHED, a. 12058
UNIMPEDED, a. Not impeded; not hindered. 12058
UNIMPLICATED, a. Not implicated; not involved. 12058
UNIMPLIED, a. Not implied; not included by fair inference. 12058
UNIMPLORED, a. Not implored; not solicited. 12058
UNIMPORTANT, a. 12058
UNIMPORTUNED, a. Not importuned; not solicited. 12058
UNIMPOSING, a. s as z. 12058
UNIMPREGNATED, a. Not impregnated. 12058
UNIMPRESSIVE, a. Not impressive; not forcible; not adapted to affect or awaken the passions. 12059

UNIMPROVABLE, a. 12059
UNIMPROVABLENESS, n. The quality of being not improvable. 12059
UNIMPROVED, a. 12059
UNIMPROVING, a. Not improving; not tending to advance or instruct. 12059
UNIMPUTABLE, a. Not imputable or chargeable to. 12059
UNINCHANTED, a. Not enchanted; not affected by magic or enchantment; not haunted. [Usually unenchanted.] 12059
UNINCREASABLE, a. Admitting no increase. [Not in use.] 12059
UNINCUMBERED, a. 12059
UNINDEBTED, a. 12060
UNINDIFFERENT, a. Not indifferent; not unbiased; partial; leaning to one party. 12060
UNINDORSED, a. Not indorsed; not assigned; as an unindorsed note or bill. 12060
UNINDUSTRIOUS, a. Not industrious; not diligent in labor, study or other pursuit. 12060
UNINFECTED, a. 12060
UNINFECTIOUS, a. Not infectious; not foul; not capable of communicating disease. 12060
UNINFLAMED, a. 12060
UNINFLAMMABLE, a. Not inflammable; not capable of being set on fire. 12060
UNINFLUENCED, a. 12061
UNINFORMED, a. 12061
UNINFORMING, a. Not furnishing information; uninstructive. 12061
UNINGENIOUS, a. Not ingenious; dull. 12061
UNINGENUOUS — UNKNOWABLE 12062
UNINGENUOUS, a. Not ingenuous; not frank or candid; disingenuous. 12062
UNINHABITABLE, a. Not inhabitable; that in which men cannot live; unfit to be the residence of men. 12062
UNINHABITABLENESS, n. The state of being uninhabitable. 12062
UNINHABITED, a. Not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants. 12062
UNINITIATED, a. Not initiated. 12062
UNINJURED, a. Not injured; not hurt; suffering no harm. 12062
UNINQUISITIVE, a. s as z. Not inquisitive; not curious to search and inquire. 12062
UNINSCRIBED, a. Not inscribed; having no inscription. 12062
UNINSPIRED, a. Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. 12062
UNINSTRUCTED, a. 12062
UNINSTRUCTIVE, a. Not instructive; not conferring improvement. 12062
UNINSULATED, a. Not insulated; not being separated or detached from every thing else.
UNINSURED, a. [See Sure.] Not insured; not assured against loss. 12063 12062
UNINTELLIGENT, a. 12063
UNINTELLIGIBILITY, n. The quality of being not intelligible. 12063
UNINTELLIGIBLE, a. Not intelligible; that cannot be understood. 12063
UNINTELLIGIBLY, adv. In a manner not to be understood. 12063
UNINTENDED, a. Not intended; not designed. 12063
UNINTENTIONAL, a. Not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design.
UNINTENTIONALLY, adv. Without design or purpose. 12063 12063
UNINTERESTED, a. 12063
UNINTERESTING, a. Not capable of exiting an interest, or of engaging the mind or passions; as an uninteresting story or poem. 12063
UNINTERMISSION, n. Defect or failure of intermission. 12063
UNINTERMITTED, a. Not intermitted; not interrupted; not suspended for a time; continued. 12063
UNINTERMITTING, a. Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; continuing. 12064
UNINTERMITTINGLY, adv. Without cessation; continually. 12064
UNINTERMIXED, a. Not intermixed; not mingled. 12064
UNINTERPOLATED, a. Not interpolated; not inserted at a time subsequent to the original

writing. 12064
UNINTERRUPTED, a. 12064
UNINTERRUPTEDLY, adv. Without interruption; without disturbance. 12064
UNINTRENCHED, a. Not intrenched; not defended by intrenchments. 12064
UNINTRICATED, a. Not perplexed; not obscure or intricate. [Not in use.] 12064
UNINTRODUCED, a. Not introduced; not properly conducted; obtrusive. 12064
UNINURED, a. Not inured; not hardened by use or practice. 12064
UNINVENTED, a. Not invented; not found out. 12064
UNINVESTED, a. 12064
UNINVESTIGABLE, a. That cannot be investigated or searched out. 12065
UNINVIDIOUS, a. Not invidious. 12065
UNINVITED, a. Not invited; not requested; not solicited. 12065
UNION, n. [L. unio, to unite, from unus, one.] 12065
UNIPAROUS, a. [L. unus, one, and pario, to bear.] Producing one at a birth. 12066
UNIRADIATED, a. Having one ray. 12066
UNIRRITATED, a. 12066
UNIRRITATING, a. 12066
UNISON, n. [L. unus, one, and sonur, sound.] 12066
UNISON, a. Sounding alone. 12067
UNISONANCE, n. Accordance of sounds. 12067
UNISONANT, a. Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness. 12067
UNISONOUS, a. Being in unison. 12067
UNIT, n. [L. unus, one; unitas, unity.] 12067
UNITARIAN, n. [L. unitus, unus.] One who denies the doctrine of the trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only. The Arian and Socinian are both comprehended in the term Unitarian. 12068
UNITARIAN, a. Pertaining to Unitarians, or to the doctrine of the unity of the Godhead. 12068
UNITARIANISM, n. The doctrines of Unitarians, who contend for the unity of the Godhead, in opposition to the Trinitarians, and who of course deny the divinity of Christ.
UNITE, v.t. [L. unio, unitus.] 12068 12068
UNITE, v.i. 12068
UNITED, pp. Joined; made to agree; cemented; mixed; attached by growth. 12069
UNITER, n. The person or thing that unites. 12069
UNITING, ppr. Joining; causing to agree; consolidating; coalescing; growing together.
UNITION, n. Junction; act of uniting. [Not in use.] 12069 12069
UNITIVE, a. Having the power of uniting. [Not used.] 12069
UNITY, n. [L. unitas.] 12069
UNIVALVE, a. [L. unus, one, and valve.] Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.
UNIVALVE, n. A shell having one valve only. The univalves form one of the three divisions into which shells are usually divided. 12071 12071
UNIVALVULAR, a. Having one valve only; as a univalvular pericap or shell. 12071
UNIVERSAL, a. [L. universalis; unus and versor.] 12071
UNIVERSAL, n. [See the adjective.] 12072
UNIVERSALISM, n. In theology, the doctrine or belief that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life. 12072
UNIVERSALIST, n. One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved. 12072
UNIVERSALITY, n. The state of extending to the whole; as the universality of a proposition; the universality of sin; the universality of the deluge. 12072
UNIVERSALLY, adv. With extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception. Air is a fluid universally diffused. God's laws are universally binding on his creatures. 12072
UNIVERSALNESS, n. Universality. 12072
UNIVERSE, n. [L. universitas.] 12073
UNIVERSITY, n. An assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for

instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred. A university is properly a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law and the sciences and arts.
UNIVOCAL, a. [L. unus, one, and vox, word.] 12073 12073
UNIVOCALLY, adv. 12073
UNIVOCATION, n. Agreement of name and meaning. 12073
UNIVOQUE, UNIVOKE, a. In music, univocal concords are the octave and its recurrences, above or below. 12073
UNJOINT, v.t. To disjoint. 12073
UNJOINTED, a. 12074
UNJOYOUS, a. Not joyous; not gay or cheerful. 12074
UNJUDGED, a. Not judged; not judicially determined. 12074
UNJUST, a. 12074
UNJUSTIFIABLE, a. Not justifiable; that cannot be proved to be right; not to be vindicated or defended; as an unjustifiable motive or action. 12074
UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, n. The quality of not being justifiable. 12074
UNJUSTIFIABLY, adv. In a manner that cannot be justified or vindicated. 12074
UNJUSTIFIED, a. 12074
UNJUSTLY, adv. In an unjust manner; wrongfully. 12074
UNKED, UNKID, for uncouth, odd; strange. [Not in use.] 12074
UNKEMMED, UNKEMPT, a. Uncombed; unpolished. [Obsolete, except in poetry.] 12074
UNKENNEL, v.t. 12075
UNKENNELED, pp. Driven or let loose from confinement, as a fox or dog. 12075
UNKENT, a. [un and ken, to know.] Unknown. Obs. 12075
UNKEPT, a. 12075
UNKERNELED, a. Destitute of a kernel. 12075
UNKIND, a. 12075
UNKINDLY, a. 12075
UNKINDLY, adv. 12075
UNKINDNESS, n. 12076
UNKING, v.t. To deprive of royalty. 12076
UNKINGLIKE, UNKINGLY, a. Unbecoming a king; not noble. 12076
UNKISSED, a. Not kissed. 12076
UNKLE. [See Uncle.] 12076
UNKNIGHTLY, a. Unbecoming a knight. 12076
UNKNIT, v.t. 12076
UNKNOT, v.t. To free from knots; to untie. 12076
UNKNOW, v.t. To cease to know. [Not in use.] 12076
UNKNOWABLE, a. That cannot be known. 12076
UNKNOWING — UNMARRY 12077
UNKNOWING, a. Not knowing; ignorant; with of. 12077
UNKNOWINGLY, adv. Ignorantly; without knowledge or design. 12077
UNKNOWN, a. 12077
UNLABORED, a. 12077
UNLABORIOUS, a. Not laborious; not difficult to be done. 12077
UNLACE, v.t. 12077
UNLACED, pp. Loosed from lacing; unfastened. 12078
UNLACING, ppr. Loosing from lacing or fastening. 12078
UNLACKEYED, a. Unattended with a lackey. 12078
UNLADE, v.t. 12078
UNLADEN, pp. of lade. Unloaded. 12078
UNLAID, a. 12078
UNLAMENTED, a. Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored. 12078

UNLARDED, a. Not intermixed or inserted for improvement. 12078
UNLATCH, v.i. To open or loose by lifting the latch. 12078
UNLAURELED, a. Not crowned with laurel; not honored. 12079
UNLAVISH, a. Not lavish; not profuse; not wasteful. 12079
UNLAVISHED, a. Not lavished; not spent wastefully. 12079
UNLAW, v.t. To deprive of the authority of law. 12079
UNLAWFUL, a. Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law. 12079
UNLAWFULLY, adv. 12079
UNLAWFULNESS, n. 12079
UNLEARN, v.t. unlern'. To forget or lose what has been learned. It is most important to us all to unlearn the errors of our early education. 12079
UNLEARNED, pp. 12079
UNLEARNEDLY, adv. Ignorantly. 12080
UNLEARNEDNESS, n. want of learning; illiterateness. 12080
UNLEAVENED, a. unlev'ened. Not leavened; not raised by leaven, barm or yeast. Exodus 12:20. 12080
UNLECTURED, a. Not taught by lecture. 12080
UNLEISURED, a. unlezh'ured. Not having leisure. [Not in use.] 12080
UNLENT, a. Not lent. 12080
UNLESS, conj. 12080
UNLESSONED, a. Not taught; not instructed. 12080
UNLETTERED, a. Unlearned; untaught; ignorant. 12080
UNLETTEREDNESS, n. Want of learning. 12080
UNLEVELED, a. Not leveled; not laid even. 12080
UNLIBIDINOUS, a. Not libidinous; not lustful. 12080
UNLICENSED, a. Not licensed; not having permission by authority; as an unlicensed innkeeper. 12081
UNLICKED, a. shapeless; not formed to smoothness; as an unlicked bear whelp. 12081
UNLIGHTED, a. 12081
UNLIGHTSOME, a. Dark; gloomy; wanting light. 12081
UNLIKE, a. 12081
UNLIKELIHOOD, UNLIKELINESS, n. Improbability. 12081
UNLIKELY, a. 12081
UNLIKELY, adv. Improbably. 12081
UNLIKENESS, n. Want of resemblance; dissimilitude. 12081
UNLIMBER, a. Not limber; not flexible; not yielding. 12082
UNLIMITABLE, a. Admitting no limits; boundless. [We now us illimitable.] 12082
UNLIMITED, a. 12082
UNLIMITEDLY, adv. Without bounds. 12082
UNLIMITEDNESS, n. The state of being boundless, or of being undefined. 12082
UNLINEAL, a. Not in a line; not coming in the order of succession. 12082
UNLINK, v.t. To separate links; to loose; to unfasten: to untwist. 12082
UNLIQUIDATED, a. 12082
UNLIQUIFIED, a. Unmelted; not dissolved. 12082
UNLIQUORED, a. Not moistened; not smeared with liquor; not filled with liquor. 12083
UNLISTENING, a. Not listening; not hearing; not regarding. 12083
UNLIVELINESS, n. Want of life; dullness. 12083
UNLIVELY, a. Not lively; dull. 12083
UNLOAD, v.t. 12083
UNLOADED, pp. Freed from a load or cargo; disburdened. 12083
UNLOADING, ppr. Freeing from a load or cargo; disburdening; relieving of a burden.
UNLOCATED, a. 12083 12083
UNLOCK, v.t. 12083

UNLOCKED, pp. 12084
UNLOOSE, v.t. unloos'. To loose. [An ill formed word, as it expresses the same idea as loose.] 12084
UNLOOSE, v.i. unloos'. To fall in pieces; to lose all connection or union. 12084
UNLOSABLE, a. s as z. That cannot be lost. [Not in use.] 12084
UNLOVED, a. Not loved. 12084
UNLOVELINESS, n. Want of loveliness; unamiableness; want of the qualities which attract love. 12084
UNLOVELY, a. Not lovely; not amiable; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike. 12084
UNLOVING, a. Not loving; not fond. 12084
UNLUCKILY, adv. Unfortunately; by ill fortune. 12084
UNLUCKINESS, n. 12084
UNLUCKY, a. 12084
UNLUSTROUS, a. Wanting luster; not shining. 12085
UNLUSTY, a. Not lusty; not stout; weak. 12085
UNLUTE, v.t. To separate things cemented or luted; to take the lute or clay from. 12085
UNLUTED, pp. Separated, as luted vessels. 12085
UNLUTING, ppr. Separating, as luted vessels. 12085
UNMADE, pp. 12085
UNMAGNETIC, a. Not having magnetic properties. 12086
UNMAIDENLY, a. Not becoming a maiden. 12086
UNMAIMED, a. Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; sound; entire. 12086
UNMAKABLE, a. Not possible to be made. [Little used.] 12086
UNMAKE, v.t. 12086
UNMAKING, ppr. Destroying the peculiar properties of a thing. 12086
UNMALLEABILITY, n. The quality or state of being unmalleable. 12086
UNMALLEABLE, a. Not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by beating. 12086
UNMAN, v.t. 12086
UNMANAGEABLE, a. 12087
UNMANAGED, a. 12087
UNMANLIKE, UNMANLY, a. 12087
UNMANNED, pp. Deprived of the qualities of a man. 12087
UNMANNERED, a. Uncivil; rude. 12087
UNMANNERLINESS, n. Want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness of behavior. 12087
UNMANNERLY, a. 12087
UNMANNERLY, adv. Uncivilly. 12088
UNMANUFACTURED, a. Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form for use. 12088
UNMANURED, a. 12088
UNMARKED, a. 12088
UNMARRED, a. Not marred; not injured; not spoiled; not obstructed. 12088
UNMARRIABLE, a. Not marriageable. [Little used.] 12088
UNMARRIED, a. Not married; having no husband or no wife. 12088
UNMARRY, v.t. To divorce. 12088
UNMARSHALED — UNNERVATE 12089
UNMARSHALED, a. Not disposed or arranged in due order. 12089
UNMASCULATE, v.t. To emasculate. 12089
UNMASCULINE, a. Not masculine or manly; feeble; effeminate. 12089
UNMASK, v.t. To strip of a mask or of any disguise; to lay open what is concealed. 12089
UNMASK, v.i. To put off a mask. 12089
UNMASKED, pp. 12089
UNMASTERABLE, a. That cannot be mastered or subdued. [Not in use.] 12089

UNMASTERED, a. 12089
UNMATCHABLE, a. That cannot be matched; that cannot be equaled; unparalleled.
UNMATCHED, a. Matchless; having no match or equal. 12089 12089
UNMEANING, a. 12089
UNMEANT, a. unment'. Not meant; not intended. 12090
UNMEASURABLE, a. unmezh'urable. That cannot be measured; unbounded; boundless.
UNMEASURABLY, adv. Beyond all measure. 12090 12090
UNMEASURED, a. 12090
UNMECHANICAL, a. Not mechanical; not according to the laws or principles of mechanics. 12090
UNMEDDLING, a. Not meddling; not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious.
UNMEDDLINGNESS, n. Forbearance of interposition. [Not in use.] 12090 12090
UNMEDITATED, a. Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought. 12090
UNMEET, a. Not fit; not proper; not worthy or suitable. 12091
UNMEETLY, adv. Not fitly; not properly; not suitably. 12091
UNMEETNESS, n. Unfitness; unsuitableness. 12091
UNMELLOWED, a. Not mellowed; not fully matured. 12091
UNMELODIOUS, a. Not melodious; wanting melody; harsh. 12091
UNMELTED, a. 12091
UNMENTIONED, a. Not mentioned; not named. 12091
UNMERCANTILE, a. Not according to the customs and rules of commerce. 12091
UNMERCHANTABLE, a. Not merchantable; not of a quality fit for the market. 12091
UNMERCIFUL, a. 12091
UNMERCIFULLY, adv. Without mercy or tenderness; cruelly. 12091
UNMERCIFULNESS, n. Want of mercy; want of tenderness and compassion towards those who are in one's power; cruelty in the exercise of power or punishment. 12091
UNMERITABLE, a. Having no merit or desert. [Not in use.] 12091
UNMERITED, a. 12092
UNMERITEDNESS, n. State of being unmerited. 12092
UNMET, a. Not met. 12092
UNMETALLIC, a. Not metallic; not having the properties of metal; not belonging to metals.
UNMIGHTY, a. Not mighty; not powerful. 12092 12092
UNMILD, a. Not mild; harsh; severe; fierce. 12092
UNMILDNESS, n. Want of mildness; harshness. 12092
UNMILITARY, a. Not according to military rules or customs. 12092
UNMILDED, a. Not milked. 12092
UNMILLED, a. Not milled; not indented or grained; as unmilled coin. 12092
UNMINDED, a. Not minded; not heeded. 12092
UNMINDFUL, a. Not mindful; not heedful; not attentive; regardless; as unmindful of laws; unmindful of health or of duty. 12092
UNMINDFULLY, adv. Carelessly; heedlessly. 12092
UNMINDFULNESS, n. Heedlessness; inattention; carelessness. 12092
UNMINGLE, v.t. To separate things mixed. 12092
UNMINGLEABLE, a. That cannot be mixed. [Not in use.] 12093
UNMINGLED, a. 12093
UNMINISTERIAL, a. Not ministerial 12093
UNMIRY, a. Not miry; not muddy; not foul with dirt. 12093
UNMISSED, a. Not missed; not perceived to be gone or lost. 12093
UNMISTAKEABLE, a. That cannot be mistaken. [Little used.] 12093
UNMISTAKEN, a. Not mistaken; sure. 12093
UNMISTRUSTING, a. Not mistrusting; not suspecting; unsuspicious. 12093
UNMITIGATED, a. Not mitigated; not lessened; not softened in severity or harshness.
UNMITIGATED, a. Not mitigated; not lessened; not softened in severity or harshness. 12093 12093

UNMIXED, UNMIXT, a. 12093
UNMOANED, a. Not lamented. 12093
UNMODIFIABLE, a. That cannot be modified or altered in form; that cannot be reduced to a more acceptable or desired form. 12093
UNMODIFIED, a. Not modified; not altered in form; not qualified in meaning. 12094
UNMODISH, a. Not modish; not according to custom. 12094
UNMOIST, a. Not moist; not humid; dry. 12094
UNMOISTENED, a. Not made moist or humid. 12094
UNMOLD, v.t. To change the form; to reduce from any form. 12094
UNMOLDED, pp. 12094
UNMOLESTED, a. Not molested; not disturbed; free from disturbance. 12094
UNMONEYED, a. Not having money. 12094
UNMONOPOLIZE, v.t. To recover from being monopolized. [Not in use.] 12094
UNMONOPLIZED, a. Not monopolized. 12094
UNMOOR, v.t. 12094
UNMOORED, pp. Loosed from anchorage, or brought to ride with a single anchor. 12094
UNMOORING, ppr. Loosing from anchorage, or bringing to ride with a single anchor.
UNMORALIZED, a. Untutored by morality; not conformed to good morals. 12095 12094
UNMORTGAGED, a. [See Mortgage.] Not mortgaged; not pledged. 12095
UNMORTIFIED, a. 12095
UNMOUNTED, a. Not mounted. Unmounted dragoons are such as have not horses.
UNMOURNED, a. Not lamented. 12095 12095
UNMOVABLE, a. That cannot be moved or shaken; firm; fixed. 12095
UNMOVED, a. 12095
UNMOVING, a. 12095
UNMUFFLE, v.t. 12096
UNMURMURED, a. Not murmured at. 12096
UNMURMURING, a. Not murmuring; not complaining; as unmurmuring patience. 12096
UNMUSICAL, a. s as z. 12096
UNMUTILATED, a. Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire. 12096
UNMUZZLE, v.t. To loose from a muzzle. 12096
UNNAMED, a. Not named; not mentioned. 12096
UNNATIVE, a. Not native; not natural; forced. 12096
UNNATURAL, a. 12096
UNNATURALIZE, v.t. To divest of natural feelings. 12097
UNNATURALIZED, pp. 12097
UNNATURALLY, adv. In opposition to natural feelings and sentiments. 12097
UNNATURALNESS, n. Contrariety to nature. 12097
UNNAVIGABLE, a. Not navigable. [But innavigable is more generally used.] 12097
UNNAVIGATED, a. Not navigated; not passed over in ships or other vessels. 12097
UNNECESSARILY, adv. Without necessity; needlessly. 12097
UNNECESSARINESS, n. The state of being unnecessary; needlessness. 12097
UNNECESSARY, a. Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless; as unnecessary labor or care; unnecessary rigor. 12097
UNNECESSITATED, a. Not required by necessity. 12097
UNNEEDFUL, a. Not needful; not wanted; needless. 12097
UNNEIGHBORLY, a. Not suitable to the duties of a neighbor; not becoming persons living near each other; not kind and friendly. 12097
UNNEIGHBORLY, adv. In a manner not suitable to a neighbor; in a manner contrary to the kindness and friendship which should subsist among neighbors. 12098
UNNERVATE, a. Not strong; feeble. [Not in use.] 12098
UNNERVE — UNPENITENT 12099
UNNERVE, v.t. unnerv'. To deprive of nerve, force or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble; as,

to unnerve the arm. 12099
UNNERVED, pp. 12099
UNNETH, UNNETHES, adv. Scarcely; hardly. Obs. [See Uneath.] 12099
UNNEUTRAL, a. Not neutral; not uninterested. 12099
UNNOBLE, a. Not noble; ignoble; mean. 12099
UNNOTED, a. 12099
UNNOTICED, a. 12099
UNNUMBERED, a. Not numbered; innumerable; indefinitely numerous. 12099
UNNURTURED, a. Not nurtured; not educated. 12099
UNOBEYED, a. Not obeyed. 12099
UNOBJEECTED, a. Not objected; not charged as a fault or error. 12100
UNOBJECTIONABLE, a. Not liable to objection; that need not be condemned as faulty, false or improper. 12100
UNOBJECTIONABLY, adv. In a manner not liable to objection. 12100
UNOBNOXIOUS, a. Not liable; not exposed to harm. 12100
UNOBSCURED, a. Not obscured; not darkened. 12100
UNOBSEQUIOUS, a. Not obsequious; not servilely submissive. 12100
UNOBSEQUIOUSLY, adv. Not with servile submissiveness. 12100
UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS, n. Want of servile submissiveness or compliance; incompliance.
UNOBSERVABLE, a. s as z. That is not observable; not discoverable. 12100 12100
UNOBSERVANCE, n. Want of observation; inattention; regardlessness. 12100
UNOBSERVANT, a. 12100
UNOBSERVED, a. Not observed; not noticed; not seen; not regarded; not heeded. 12100
UNOBSERVING, a. Not observing; inattentive; heedless. 12100
UNOBSTRUCTED, a. 12100
UNOBSTRUCTIVE, a. Not presenting any obstacle. 12101
UNOBTAINABLE, a. That cannot be obtained; not within reach or power. 12101
UNOBTAINED, a. Not obtained; not gained; not acquired. 12101
UNOBTRUSIVE, a. Not obtrusive; not forward; modest. 12101
UNOBVIOUS, a. Not obvious; not readily occurring to the view or the understanding.
UNOCCUPIED, a. 12101 12101
UNOFFENDED, a. Not offended; not having taken offense. 12101
UNOFFENDING, a. 12101
UNOFFENSIVE, a. Not offensive; giving no offense; harmless. [For this, inoffensive is more generally used.] 12101
UNOFFERED, a. Not offered; not proposed to acceptance. 12101
UNOFFICIAL, a. 12102
UNOFFICIALLY, adv. Not officially; not in the course of official duty. The man was unofficially informed by the sheriff or commander. 12102
UNOFTEN, adv. Rarely. [Not used.] 12102
UNOIL, v.t. To free from oil. 12102
UNOILED, pp. 12102
UNOPENED, a. Not opened; remaining fast, close, shut or sealed. 12102
UNOPENING, a. Not opening. 12102
UNOPERATIVE, a. Not operative; producing no effect. [But inoperative is generally used.]
UNOPPOSED, a. s as z. Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with any obstruction; as an army or stream unopposed. 12102 12102
UNOPPRESSED, a. Not oppressed; not unduly burdened. 12102
UNORDERLY, a. Not orderly; disordered; irregular. [Disorderly is more generally used.]
UNORDINARY, a. Not ordinary; not common. [Not in use.] 12102 12102
UNORGANIZED, a. Not organized; not having organic structure or vessels for the preparation, secretion and distribution of nourishment, etc. Metals are unorganized bodies. [This word is in use, but inorganized is also used.] 12103

UNORIGINAL, a. 12103
UNORIGINATED, a. Not originated; having no birth or creation. 12103
UNORNAMENTAL, a. Not ornamental. 12103
UNORNAMENTED, a. Not ornamented; not adorned; plain. 12103
UNORTHODOX, a. Not orthodox; not holding the genuine doctrines of the Scriptures.
UNOSTENTATIOUS, a. 12103 12103
UNOWED, a. Not owed; not due. 12103
UNOWNED, a. 12103
UNOXYGENATED, UNOXYGENIZED, a. Not having oxygen in combination. 12104
UNPACIFIC, a. Not pacific; not disposed to peace; not of a peaceable disposition. 12104
UNPACIFIED, a. Not pacified; not appeased; not calmed. 12104
UNPACK, v.t. 12104
UNPACKED, pp. 12104
UNPACKING, ppr. Opening, as a package. 12104
UNPAID, a. 12104
UNPAINED, a. Not pained; suffering no pain. 12104
UNPAINFUL, a. Not painful; giving no pain. 12104
UNPALATABLE, a. 12105
UNPALLED, a. Not deadened. 12105
UNPANOPLIED, a. Destitute of panoply or complete armor. 12105
UNPARADISE, v.t. To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; to render unhappy.
UNPARAGONED, a. Unequaled; unmatched. 12105 12105
UNPARALLELED, a. Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched. 12105
UNPARDONABLE, a. Not to be forgiven; that cannot be pardoned or remitted; as an unpardonable sin. 12105
UNPARDONABLY, adv. Beyond forgiveness. 12105
UNPARDONED, a. 12105
UNPARDONING, a. Not forgiving; not disposed to pardon. 12105
UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, n. Contrariety to the rules, usages or constitution of parliament. 12105
UNPARLIAMENTARY, a. 12106
UNPARTED, a. Not parted; not divided; not separated. 12106
UNPARTIAL, a. Not partial. [Not in use. See Impartial.] 12106
UNPARTIALLY, adv. Fairly; impartially. [Not used.] 12106
UNPASSABLE, a. 12106
UNPASSIONATE, UNPASSIONATED, a. Calm; free from passion; impartial. [Instead of these words, dispassionate is now used.] 12106
UNPASSIONATELY, adv. Without passion; calmly. [From this, dispassionately is now used.] 12106
UNPASTORAL, a. Not pastoral; not suitable to pastoral manners. 12106
UNPATENTED, a. Not granted by patent. 12106
UNPATHED, a. 12106
UNPATHETIC, a. Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions or excite emotion.
UNPATRONIZED, a. Not having a patron; not supported by friends. 12107 12107
UNPATTERNED, a. Having no equal. 12107
UNPAVED, a. Not paved; not covered with stone. 12107
UNPAWNED, a. Not pawned; not pledged. 12107
UNPAY, v.t. 12107
UNPEACEABLE, a. Not peaceable; quarrelsome. 12107
UNPEACEABLENESS, n. Unquietness; quarrelsomeness. 12107
UNPEACEFUL, a. Not pacific or peaceful; unquiet. 12107
UNPEDIGREED, a. Not distinguished by a pedigree. 12107
UNPEG, v.t. 12107

UNPELTED, a. Not pelted; not assailed with stones. 12107
UNPEN, v.t. To let out or suffer to escape by breaking a dam or opening a pen. 12108
UNPENAL, a. Not penal; not subject to a penalty. 12108
UNPENETRABLE, a. Not to be penetrated. [But impenetrable is chiefly used.] 12108
UNPENITENT, a. Not penitent. [But impenitent is the word now used.] 12108
UNPENNED — UNPREPAREDNESS 12109
UNPENNED, pp. Unfastened; let out. 12109
UNPENNING, ppr. Suffering to escape; unlocking. 12109
UNPENSIONED, a. 12109
UNPEOPLE, v.t. To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to dispeople. 12109
UNPEOPLED, pp. Depopulated; dispeopled. 12109
UNPEOPLING, ppr. Depopulating. 12109
UNPRECEIVABLE, a. Not to be perceived; not perceptible. 12109
UNPERCEIVED, a. Not perceived; not heeded; not observed; not noticed. 12109
UNPERCEIVEDLY, adv. So as not to be perceived. 12109
UNPERFECT, a. Not perfect; not complete. [But the word now used is imperfect.] 12109
UNPERFECTED, a. Not perfected; not completed. 12109
UNPERFECTNESS, n. Want of perfectness; incompleteness. [Imperfectness and imperfection are now used.] 12109
UNPERFORATED, a. Not perforated; not penetrated by openings. 12109
UNPERFORMED, a. 12110
UNPERFORMING, a. Not performing; not discharging its office. 12110
UNPERISHABLE, a. Not perishable; not subject to decay. [The word now used is imperishable.] 12110
UNPERISHING, a. Not perishing; durable. 12110
UNPERMANENT, a. Not permanent; not durable. 12110
UNPERJURED, a. Free from the crime of perjury. 12110
UNPERPLEX, v.t. To free from perplexity. 12110
UNPERPLEXED, a. 12110
UNPERSPIRABLE, a. That cannot be perspired, or emitted through the pores of the skin.
UNPERSUADABLE, a. That cannot be persuaded, or influenced by motives urged. 12110
UNPERVERTED, a. Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use. 12110
UNPETRIFIED, a. Not petrified; not converted into stone. 12110 12110
UNPHILOSOPHIC, UNPHILOSOPHICAL, a. Not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy; contrary to philosophy or right reason. 12111
UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, adv. In a manner contrary to the principles of sound philosophy or right reason. 12111
UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, n. Incongruity with philosophy. 12111
UNPHILOSOPHIZE, v.t. To degrade from the character of a philosopher. 12111
UNPHILOSOPHIZED, ppr. or a. 12111
UNPHYSICKED, a. s as z. Not influenced by medicine; not physicked. [Not used.] 12111
UNPIERCED, a. unpers'ed. Not pierced; not penetrated. 12111
UNPILLARED, a. Deprived of pillars; as an unpillared temple. 12111
UNPILLOWED, a. Having no pillow; having the head not supported. 12111
UNPIN, v.t. To loose from pins; to unfasten what is held together by pins; as, to unpin a frock; to unpin the frame of a building. 12111
UNPINKED, a. Not pinked; not marked or set with eyelet holes. 12111
UNPITIED, a. Not pitied; not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.
UNPITIFUL, a. 12112 12111
UNPITIFULLY, adv. Unmercifully; without mercy. 12112
UNPITYING, a. Having no pity; showing no compassion. 12112
UNPLACABLE, a. Not to be appeased. [Implacable is the word now used.] 12112
UNPLACED, a. Having no office or employment under the government. 12112

UNPLAGUED, a. Not plagued; not harassed; not tormented. 12112
UNPLANTED, a. Not planted; of spontaneous growth. 12112
UNPLASTERED, a. Not plastered. 12112
UNPLAUSIBLE, a. s as z. Not plausible; not having a fair appearance; as arguments not unplausible. 12112
UNPLAUSIBLY, adv. s as z. Not with a fair appearance. 12112
UNPLAUSIVE, a. Not approving; not applauding. 12112
UNPLEADABLE, a. That cannot be pleaded. 12112
UNPLEASANT, a. unplez'ant. Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable. 12112
UNPLEASANTLY, adv. unplez'antly. In a manner not pleasing; uneasily. 12112
UNPLEASANTNESS, n. unplez'antness. Disagreeableness; the state or quality of not giving pleasure. 12112
UNPLEASED, a. s as z. Not pleased; displeased. 12113
UNPLEASING, a. Offensive; disgusting. 12113
UNPLEASINGLY, adv. In a manner to displease. 12113
UNPLEASINGNESS, n. Want of qualities to please. 12113
UNPLEDGED, a. Not pledged; not mortgaged. 12113
UNPLIABLE, a. Not pliable; not easily bent. 12113
UNPLIANT, a. 12113
UNPLOWED, a. Not plowed. 12113
UNPLUME, v.t. To strip of plumes or feathers; to degrade. 12113
UNPLUMED, pp. or a. Deprived of plumes; destitute of plumes. 12113
UNPLUNDERED, a. Not plundered or stripped. 12113
UNPOETIC, UNPOETICAL, a. 12113
UNPOETICALLY, adv. 12113
UNPOINTED, a. 12114
UNPOISON, v.t. s as z. To remove or expel poison. 12114
UNPOIZED, a. Not poized; not balanced. 12114
UNPOLARIZED, a. Not polarized; not having polarity. 12114
UNPOLICIED, a. Not having civil polity, or a regular form of government. 12114
UNPOLISHED, a. 12114
UNPOLITE, a. 12114
UNPOLITELY, adv. In an uncivil or rude manner. 12114
UNPOLITENESS, n. 12114
UNPOLLED, a. 12115
UNPOLLUTED, a. Not polluted; not defiled; not corrupted. 12115
UNPOPULAR, a. 12115
UNPOPULARITY, n. The state of not enjoying the public favor, or of not pleasing the people. 12115
UNPORTABLE, a. Not to be carried. 12115
UNPORTIONED, a. Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune; as an unportioned daughter. 12115
UNPORTUOUS, a. Having no ports. 12115
UNPOSSESSED, a. Not possessed; not held; not occupied. 12115
UNPOSSESSING, a. Having no possessions. 12115
UNPOSSIBLE, a. Not possible. Obs. [The word now used is impossible.] 12115
UNPOWDERED, a. Not sprinkled with powder. 12115
UNPRACTICABLE, a. Not feasible; that cannot be performed. [The word now used is impracticable.] 12115
UNPRACTICED, a. 12116
UNPRAISED, a. s as z. Not praised; not celebrated. 12116
UNPRECARIOUS, a. Not dependent on another; not uncertain. 12116
UNPRECEDENTED, a. Having no precedent or example; not preceded by a like case; not

having the authority of prior example. 12116
UNPRECISE, a. Not precise; not exact. 12116
UNPREDESTINED, a. Not previously determined or destined. 12116
UNPREDICT, v.t. To retract prediction. 12116
UNPREFERRED, a. Not preferred; not advanced. 12116
UNPREGNANT, a. 12116
UNPREJUDICATE, a. Not prepossessed by settled opinions. [Little used.] 12116
UNPREJUDICED, a. 12116
UNPRELATICAL, a. Unsuitable to a prelate. 12117
UNPREMEDITATED, a. 12117
UNPREPARED, a. 12117
UNPREPAREDNESS, n. State of being unprepared. 12117

UNPREPOSSESSED — UNRAVEL 12118

UNPREPOSSESSED, a. Not prepossessed; not biased by previous opinions; not partial.
UNPREPOSSESSING, a. Not having a winning appearance. 12118 12118
UNPRESSED, a. 12118
UNPRESUMPTUOUS, a. [See Presume.] Not presumptuous; not rash; modest; submissive. 12118
UNPRETENDING, a. Not claiming distinction; modest. 12118
UNPREVAILING, a. Being of no force; vain. 12118
UNPREVENTED, a. 12118
UNPRIEST, v.t. To deprive of the orders of a priest. 12118
UNPRIESTLY, a. Unsuitable to a priest. 12118
UNPRINCE, v.t. unprins'. To deprive of principality or sovereignty. 12118
UNPRINCELY, a. unprins'ly. Unbecoming a prince; not resembling a prince. 12118
UNPRINCIPLED, a. 12118
UNPRINTED, a. 12119
UNPRISONED, a. s as z. Set free from confinement. 12119
UNPRIZABLE, a. Not valued; not of estimation. 12119
UNPRIZED, a. Not valued. 12119
UNPROCLAIMED, a. Not proclaimed; not notified by public declaration. 12119
UNPRODUCTIVE, a. 12119
UNPRODUCTIVENESS, n. The state of being unproductive; as land, stock, capital labor, etc. 12119
UNPROFANED, a. Not profaned; not violated. 12119
UNPROFESSIONAL, a. 12119
UNPROFICIENCY, n. Want of proficiency or improvement. 12120
UNPROFITABLE, a. 12120
UNPROFITABLENESS, n. The state of producing no profit or good; uselessness; inutility.
UNPROFITABLY, adv. 12120 12120
UNPROFITED, a. Not having profit or gain. 12120
UNPROHIBITED, a. Not prohibited; not forbid; lawful. 12120
UNPROJECTED, a. Not planned; not projected. 12120
UNPROLIFIC, a. 12120
UNPROMISING, a. Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, etc.; as an unpromising youth; an unpromising season. 12121
UNPROMPTED, a. 12121
UNPRONOUNCEABLE, a. unpronouns'able. That cannot be pronounced. [Unusual.]
UNPRONOUNCED, a. Not pronounced; not uttered. 12121 12121
UNPROP, v.t. To remove a prop from; to deprive of support. 12121
UNPROPER, a. Not fit or proper. Obs. [Improper is the word now used.] 12121
UNPROPERLY, adv. Unfitly. Obs. [See Improperly.] 12121
UNPROPHETIC, UNPROPHETICAL, a. Not foreseeing or not predicting future events.

UNPROPITIOUS, a. Not propitious; not favorable; not disposed to promote; 12121
inauspicious. 12121
UNPROPITIOUSLY, adv. Unfavorably; unkindly. 12121
UNPROPORTIONABLE, a. Wanting due proportion. 12121
UNPROPORTIONATE, a. Wanting proportion; disproportionate; unfit. 12121
UNPROPORTIONED, a. not proportioned; not suitable. 12122
UNPROPOSED, a. s as z. Not proposed; not offered. 12122
UNPROPPED, a. Not propped; not supported or upheld. 12122
UNPROSPEROUS, a. Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate. 12122
UNPROSPEROUSLY, adv. Unsuccessfully; unfortunately. 12122
UNPROSPEROUSNESS, n. Want of success; failure of the desired result. 12122
UNPROSTITUTED, a. Not prostituted; not debased. 12122
UNPROTECTED, a. 12122
UNPROTRACTED, a. Not protracted; not drawn out in length. 12122
UNPROVED, a. 12122
UNPROVIDE, v.t. To unfurnish; to divest or strip of qualifications. 12122
UNPROVIDED, pp. 12122
UNPROVIDENT, a. Improvident. Obs. 12123
UNPROVISIONED, a. s as z. Not furnished with provisions. 12123
UNPROVOKED, a. 12123
UNPROVOKING, a. Giving no provocation or offense. 12123
UNPRUDENTIAL, a. Imprudent. [Not used.] 12123
UNPRUNED, a. Not pruned; not lopped. 12123
UNPUBLIC, a. Not public; private; not generally seen or known. 12123
UNPUBLISHED, a. 12123
UNPUNCTUAL, a. Not punctual; not exact in time. 12123
UNPUNCTUALITY, n. Want of punctuality. 12123
UNPUNCTUATED, a. Not punctuated; not pointed. 12123
UNPUNISHED, a. Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity; as
a thief unpunished; an unpunished crime. 12123
UNPUNISHING, a. Not punishing. 12123
UNPURCHASED, a. Not purchased; not bought. 12124
UNPURE, a. Not pure; impure. Obs. [See Impure.] 12124
UNPURGED, a. Not purged; unpurified. 12124
UNPURIFIED, a. 12124
UNPURPOSED, a. Not intended; not designed. 12124
UNPURSED, a. Robbed of a purse. 12124
UNPURSUED, a. Not pursued; not followed; not prosecuted. 12124
UNPUTREFIED, a. Not putrefied; not corrupted. 12124
UNQUAFFED, a. Not quaffed; not drank. 12124
UNQUALIFIED, a. 12124
UNQUALIFY, v.t. To divest of qualifications. [But instead of this, disqualify is now used.]
UNQUALITIED, a. Deprived of the usual faculties. [Not in use.] 12124 12124
UNQUARRELABLE, a. That cannot be impugned. [Not in use.] 12125
UNQUEEN, v.t. To divest of the dignity of queen. 12125
UNQUELLED, a. Not quelled; not subdued. 12125
UNQUENCHABLE, a. That cannot be quenched; that will never be extinguished;
inextinguishable. Matthew 3:12; Luke 3:17. 12125
UNQUENCHABLENESS, n. The state or quality of being inextinguishable. 12125
UNQUENCHABLY, adv. In a manner or degree so as not to be quenched. 12125
UNQUENCHED, a. Not extinguished. 12125
UNQUESTIONABLE, a. Not to be questioned; not to be doubted; indubitable; certain; as
unquestionable evidence or truth; unquestionable courage. 12125

UNQUESTIONABLY, adv. Without doubt; indubitably. 12125
UNQUESTIONED, a. 12125
UNQUESTIONING, a. Not calling in question; not doubting; unhesitating. 12125
UNQUICK, a. 12125
UNQUICKENED, a. Not animated; not matured to vitality; as unquickened progeny. 12126
UNQUIET, a. 12126
UNQUIET, v.t. To disquiet. [Not in use.] 12126
UNQUIETLY, adv. In an unquiet state; without rest; in an agitated state. 12126
UNQUIETNESS, n. 12126
UNQUIETUDE, n. Uneasiness; restlessness. Obs. [For this, disquietude and inquietude are used.] 12126
UNRACKED, a. Not racked; not poured from the lees. 12126
UNRAKED, a. 12126
UNRANSACKED, a. 12127
UNRANSOMED, a. Not ransomed; not liberated from captivity or bondage by payment for liberty. 12127
UNRASH, a. Not rash; not presumptuous. 12127
UNRAVEL, v.t. 12127
UNRAVEL, v.i. To be unfolded; to be disentangled. 12127
UNRAVELMENT — UNRESISTING 12128
UNRAVELMENT, n. the development of the plot in a play. 12128
UNRAZORED, a. Unshaven. 12128
UNREACHED, a. Not reached; not attained to. 12128
UNREAD, a. unred'. 12128
UNREADINESS, n. unred'iness. 12128
UNREADY, a. unred'y. 12128
UNREAL, a. not real; not substantial; having appearance only. 12128
UNREALITY, n. want of reality or real existence. 12128
UNREAPED, a. Not reaped; as unreaped wheat; an unreaped field. 12128
UNREASONABLE, a. s as z. 12128
UNREASONABLENESS, n. 12129
UNREASONABLY, adv. 12129
UNREASONED, a. Not reasoned. 12129
UNREAVE, v.t. [See Reave, Unreeve and Ravel.] 12129
UNREBATED, a. Not blunted. 12129
UNREBUKABLE, a. Not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure. 1 Timothy 6:14.
UNRECEIVED, a. 12129 12129
UNRECKONED, a. Not reckoned or enumerated. 12130
UNRECLAIMABLE, a. That cannot be reclaimed, reformed or domesticated. 12130
UNRECLAIMED, a. 12130
UNRECOMPENSED, a. Not recompensaed; not rewarded. 12130
UNRECONCILABLE, a. 12130
UNRECONCILED, a. 12130
UNRECORDED, a. 12131
UNRECOUNTED, a. Not recounted; not told; not related or recited. 12131
UNRECOVERABLE, a. 12131
UNRECOVERED, a. 12131
UNRECRUITABLE, a. 12131
UNRECTIFIED, a. Not rectified; not corrected or set right. 12132
UNRECURING, a. That cannot be cured. [Not in use.] 12132
UNREDEEMABLE, a. That cannot be redeemed. 12132
UNREDEEMED, a. 12132
UNREDRESSED, a. 12132

UNREDUCED, a. Not reduced; not lessened in size, quantity or amount. 12132
UNREDUCIBLE, a. Not capable or reduction. 12132
UNREDUCIBLENESS, n. The quality of not being capable of reduction. 12132
UNREEVE, v.t. unree'v. To withdraw or take out a rope from a block, thimble, etc. [See Unreave.] 12132
UNREFINED, a. 12132
UNREFORMABLE, a. 12133
UNREFORMED, a. 12133
UNREFRACTED, a. Not refracted, as rays of light. 12133
UNREFRESHED, a. Not refreshed; not relieved from fatigue; not cheered. 12133
UNREFRESHING, a. Not refreshing; not invigorating; not cooling; not relieving from depression or toil. 12133
UNREGARDED, a. Not regarded; not heeded; not noticed; neglected; slighted. 12133
UNREGARDFUL, a. Not giving attention; heedless; negligent. 12133
UNREGENERACY, n. State of being unregenerate or unrenewed in heart. 12133
UNREGENERATE, a. Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God. 12134
UNREGISTERED, a. Not registered; not recorded. 12134
UNREGULATED, a. Not regulated; not reduced to order. 12134
UNREINED, a. Not restrained by the bridle. 12134
UNREJOICING, a. Unjoyous; gloomy; sad. 12134
UNRELATED, a. 12134
UNRELATIVE, a. Not relative; not relating; having no relation to. 12134
UNRELATIVELY, adv. Without relation to. [Little used.] 12134
UNRELENTING, a. 12134
UNRELIEVABLE, a. Admitting no relief or succor. 12134
UNRELIEVED, a. 12134
UNREMARKABLE, a. 12135
UNREMARKED, a. Not remarked; unobserved. 12135
UNREMEDIABLE, a. That cannot be cured; admitting no remedy. 12135
UNREMEDIED, a. Not cured; not remedied. 12135
UNREMEMBERED, a. Not remembered; not retained in the mind; not recollected. 12135
UNREMEMBERING, a. Having no memory or recollection. 12135
UNREMEMBRANCE, n. Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. [Not in use.] 12135
UNREMITTED, a. 12135
UNREMITTING, a. Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued; as unremitting exertions. 12136
UNREMITTINGLY, adv. Without abatement or cessation. 12136
UNREMOVABLE, a. That cannot be removed; fixed. 12136
UNREMOVABLENESS, n. The state or quality of being fixed and not capable of being removed. 12136
UNREMOVABLY, adv. In a manner that admits of no removal. 12136
UNREMOVED, a. 12136
UNRENEWED, a. 12136
UNREPAID, a. Not repaid; not compensated; not recompensed; as a kindness unrepaid.
UNREPEALED, a. Not repealed; not revoked or abrogated; remaining in force. 12136
UNREPENTANCE, n. State of being impenitent. [little used.] 12136 12136
UNREPENTANT, UNREPENTING, a. Not repenting; not penitent; not contrite for sin.
UNREPENTED, a. Not repented of. 12137 12136
UNREPINING, a. Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining. 12137
UNREPININGLY, adv. Without peevish complaints. 12137
UNREPLENISHED, a. Not replenished; not filled; not adequately supplied. 12137
UNREPOSED, a. s as z. Not reposed. 12137

UNREPRESENTED, a. s as z. Not represented; having no one to act in one's stead.
UNREPRIEVABLE, a. That cannot be reprieved or respited from death. 12137 12137
UNREPRIEVED, a. Not reprieved; not respited. 12137
UNREPROACHED, a. Not upbraided; not reproached. 12137
UNREPROVABLE, a. Not deserving reproof; that cannot be justly censured. Colossians 1:22. 12137
UNREPROVED, a. 12137
UNREPUGNANT, a. Not repugnant; not opposite. 12137
UNREPUTABLE, a. Not reputable. [For this, disreputable is generally used.] 12137
UNREQUESTED, a. Not requested; not asked. 12137
UNREQUITABLE, a. Not to be retaliated. 12137
UNREQUITED, a. Not requited; not recompensed. 12138
UNRESCUED, a. Not rescued; not delivered. 12138
UNRESENTED, a. s as z. Not resented; not regarded with anger. 12138
UNRESERVE, n. unrezerv'. Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication.
UNRESERVED, a. 12138 12138
UNRESERVEDLY, adv. 12138
UNRESERVEDNESS, n. Frankness; openness; freedom of communication; unlimitedness. 12138
UNRESISTED, a. [See Resist.] 12138
UNRESISTIBLE, a. Irresistible. 12138
UNRESISTING, a. 12139
UNRESISTINGLY — UNSATISFYING 12140
UNRESISTINGLY, adv. Without resistance. 12140
UNRESOLVABLE, a. s as z. That cannot be solved or resolved. 12140
UNRESOLVED, a. s as z. 12140
UNRESOLVING, a. s as z. Not resolving; undetermined. 12140
UNRESPECTABLE, a. Not respectable. [Not used.] 12140
UNRESPECTED, a. Not respected; not regarded with respect. 12140
UNRESPECTIVE, a. Inattentive; taking little notice. [Not in use.] 12140
UNRESPITED, a. 12140
UNRESPONSIBLE, a. 12140
UNREST, n. Unquietness; uneasiness. [Not in use.] 12140
UNRESTING, a. Not resting; continually in motion. 12140
UNRESTORED, a. 12140
UNRESTRAINABLE, a. That cannot be restrained. 12141
UNRESTRAINED, a. 12141
UNRESTRAINT, n. Freedom from restraint. 12141
UNRESTRICTED, a. Not restricted; not limited or confined. 12141
UNRETRACTED, a. Not retracted; not recalled. 12141
UNREVEALED, a. Not revealed; not discovered; not disclosed. 12141
UNREVENGED, a. 12141
UNREVENGEFUL, a. unrevenj'ful. Not disposed to revenge. 12141
UNREVENUED, a. Not furnished with a revenue. 12141
UNREVEREND, a. 12141
UNREVERENT, a. Irreverent. [The latter is chiefly used.] 12142
UNREVERENTLY, adv. Irreverently, which see. 12142
UNREVERSED, a. Not reversed; not annulled by a counter decision; as a judgment or decree unreversed. 12142
UNREVISED, a. s as z. Not revised; not reviewed; not corrected. 12142
UNREVIVED, a. Not revived; not recalled into life or force. 12142
UNREVOKED, a. Not revoked; not recalled; not annulled. 12142
UNREWARDED, Not rewarded; not compensated. 12142

UNRIDDLE, v.t. 12142
UNRIDDLED, pp. Explained; interpreted. 12142
UNRIDDLER, n. One who explains an enigma. 12142
UNRIDDLING, ppr. Solving; explaining. 12142
UNRIDICULOUS, a. Not ridiculous. 12142
UNRIFLED, a. Not rifled; not robbed; not stripped. 12142
UNRIG, v.t. To strip of both standing and running rigging. 12143
UNRIGGED, pp. Stripped of rigging. 12143
UNRIGGING, ppr. Stripping of rigging. 12143
UNRIGHT, a. Not right; wrong. Obs. 12143
UNRIGHTEOUS, a. unri'chus. 12143
UNRIGHTEOUSLY, adv. unri'chusly. Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. 12143
UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, n. unri'chusness. Injustice; a violation of the divine law, or of the plain principles of justice and equity; wickedness. Unrighteousness may consist of a single unjust act, but more generally, when applied to persons, it denotes an habitual course of wickedness. Romans 1:6; 2 Corinthians 6:14. 12143
UNRIGHTFUL, a. Not rightful; not just. 12143
UNRING, v.t. To deprive of a ring or of rings. 12143
UNRIOTED, a. Free from rioting. [Not used.] 12143
UNRIP, v.t. To rip. [This word is not merely unless, but improper.] 12143
UNRIPE, a. 12143
UNRIPENED, a. Not ripened; not matured. 12144
UNRIPENESS, n. Want of ripeness; immaturity; as the unripeness of fruit or of a project.
UNRIVALED, a. 12144 12144
UNRIVET, v.t. To loose from rivets; to unfasten. 12144
UNRIVETED, pp. Loosed from rivets; unfastened. 12144
UNRIVETING, ppr. Unfastening; loosing from rivets. 12144
UNROBE, v.t. To strip of a robe; to undress; to disrobe. 12144
UNROLL, v.t. 12144
UNROLLED, pp. Opened, as a roll; displayed. 12144
UNROLLING, ppr. Opening, as a roll; displaying. 12145
UNROMANIZED, a. Not subjected to Roman arms or customs. 12145
UNROMANTIC, a. Not romantic; not fanciful. 12145
UNROOF, v.t. To strip off the roof or covering of a house. 12145
UNROOFED, pp. Stripped of the roof. 12145
UNROOFING, ppr. Stripping of the roof. 12145
UNROOSTED, a. Driven from the roost. 12145
UNROOT, v.t. To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate; as, to unroot an oak.
UNROOT, v.i. To be torn up by the roots. 12145 12145
UNROUGH, a. unruff'. Not rough; unbearded; smooth. 12145
UNROUNDED, a. Not made round. 12145
UNROUTED, a. Not routed; not thrown into disorder. 12145
UNROYAL, a. Not royal; unprincely. 12145
UNRUFFLE, v.i. To cease from being ruffled or agitated; to subside to smoothness. 12145
UNRUFFLED, a. 12145
UNRULED, a. Not ruled; not governed; not directed by superior power or authority. 12146
UNRULINESS, n. [from unruly.] 12146
UNRULY, a. 12146
UNRUMINATED, a. Not well chewed; not well digested. 12146
UNRUMPLE, v.t. To free from rumples; to spread or lay even. 12146
UNSADDEN, v.t. unsad'n. To relieve from sadness. 12146
UNSADDLE, v.t. To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from; as, to unsaddle a horse.
UNSADDLED, pp. 12146 12146

UNSAFE, a. 12147
UNSAFELY, adv. Not safely; not without danger; in a state exposed to loss, harm or destruction. 12147
UNSAFETY, n. State of being unsafe; exposure to danger. 12147
UNSAID, a. unsed'. Not said; not spoken; not uttered. 12147
UNSAINT, v.t. To deprive of saintship. 12147
UNSAINTED, pp. Not sainted. 12147
UNSALABLE, a. Not salable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale; as unsalable goods. 12147
UNSALTED, a. Not salted; not pickled; fresh; as unsalted meat. 12147
UNSALUTED, a. Not saluted; not greeted. 12147
UNSANCTIFIED, a. 12147
UNSANCTIONED, a. Not sanctioned; not ratified; not approved; not authorized. 12147
UNSANDALED, a. Not wearing sandals. 12147
UNSATED, a. Not sated; not satisfied or satiated. 12147
UNSATIABLE, a. That cannot be satisfied. [But insatiable is generally used.] 12147
UNSATIATE, a. Not satisfied. Obs. 12148
UNSATISFACTION, n. Dissatisfaction. 12148
UNSATISFACTORILY, adv. So as not to give satisfaction. 12148
UNSATISFACTORINESS, n. The quality or state of not being satisfactory; failure to give satisfaction. 12148
UNSATISFACTORY, a. 12148
UNSATISFIABLE, a. That cannot be satisfied. 12148
UNSATISFIED, a. 12148
UNSATISFIEDNESS, n. The state of being not satisfied or content. 12149
UNSATISFYING, a. Not affording full gratification of appetite or desire; not giving content; not convincing the mind. 12149
UNSATURATED — UNSHIPPED 12150
UNSATURATED, a. Not saturated; not supplied to the full. 12150
UNSAVED, a. Not saved; not having eternal life. 12150
UNSAVORILY, adv. So as to displease or disgust. 12150
UNSAVORINESS, n. A bad taste or smell. 12150
UNSAVORY, a. 12150
UNSAY, v.t. pret. and pp. unsaid. To recant or recall what has been said; to retract; to deny something declared. 12150
UNSCALY, a. Not scaly; having no scales. 12150
UNSCANNED, a. Not measured; not computed. 12150
UNSCARED, a. Not scared; not frightened away. 12150
UNSCARRED, a. Not marked with scars or wounds. 12150
UNSCATTERED, a. Not scattered; not dispersed; not thrown into confusion. 12150
UNSCHOLARLY, a. Not suitable to a scholar. [A bad word.] 12150
UNSCHOLASTIC, a. 12150
UNSCHOOLED, a. Not taught; not educated; illiterate. 12151
UNSCIENTIFIC, a. Not scientific; not according to the rules or principles of science. 12151
UNSCIENTIFICALLY, adv. In a manner contrary to the rules or principles of science.
UNSCINTILLATING, a. Not sparkling; not emitting sparks. 12151 12151
UNSCORCHED, a. Not scorched; not affected by fire. 12151
UNSCORIFIED, a. Not scorified; not converted into dross. 12151
UNSCOURED, a. Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing; as unscoured armor. 12151
UNSCRATCHED, a. Not scratched; not torn. 12151
UNSCREENED, a. Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected. 12151
UNSCREW, v.t. To draw the screws from; to loose from screws; to unfasten. 12151
UNSCREWED, pp. Loosed from screws. 12151

UNSCREWING, ppr. Drawing the screws from. 12151
UNSCRIPTURAL, a. Not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of the word of God; as an unscriptural doctrine. 12151
UNSCRIPTURALLY, adv. In a manner not according with the Scriptures. 12151
UNSCRUPULOUS, a. Not scrupulous; having no scruples. 12152
UNSCRUPULOUSNESS, n. Want of scrupulousness. 12152
UNSCRUTABLE. [See Inscrutable.] 12152
UNSCUTCHEONED, a. Not honored with a coat of arms. 12152
UNSEAL, v.t. To break or remove the seal of; to open what is sealed; as, to unseal a letter. 12152
UNSEALED, pp. 12152
UNSEALING, ppr. Breaking the seal of; opening. 12152
UNSEAM, v.t. To rip; to cut open. 12152
UNSEARCHABLE, a. unserch'able. That cannot be searched or explored; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious. 12152
UNSEARCHABLENESS, n. unserch'ableness. The quality or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore. 12152
UNSEARCHABLY, adv. unserch'ably. In a manner so as not to be explored. 12152
UNSEARCHED, a. unserch'ed. Not searched; not explored; not critically examined. 12152
UNSEASONABLE, a. unsee'znable. 12153
UNSEASONABLENESS, n. [supra.] The quality or state of being unseasonable, ill timed, or out of the usual time. 12153
UNSEASONABLY, adv. Not seasonably; not in due time, or not in the usual time; not in the time best adapted to success. 12153
UNSEASONED, a. unsee'znd. 12153
UNSEAT, v.t. To throw from the seat. 12154
UNSEATED, pp. 12154
UNSEAWORTHY, a. Not fit for a voyage; not able to sustain the violence of the sea; as, the ship is unseaworthy. 12154
UNSECONDED, a. 12154
UNSECRET, a. Not secret; not close; not trusty. 12154
UNSECRET, v.t. To disclose; to divulge. [Not used.] 12154
UNSECULARIZE, v.t. To detach from secular things; to alienate from the world. 12154
UNSECURE, a. Not secure; not safe. [But insecure is generally used.] 12154
UNSEDUCED, a. Not seduced; not drawn or persuaded to deviate from the path of duty.
UNSEEDED, a. Not seeded; not sown. [Local.] 12154 12154
UNSEEING, a. Wanting the power of vision; not seeing. 12154
UNSEEM, v.i. Not to seem. [Not in use.] 12155
UNSEEMLINESS, n. Uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum; impropriety. 12155
UNSEEMLY, a. Not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent. 12155
UNSEEMLY, adv. Indecently; unbecomingly. 12155
UNSEEN, a. 12155
UNSEIZED, a. 12155
UNSELDOM, adv. Not seldom. 12155
UNSELECTED, a. Not selected; not separated by choice. 12155
UNSELECTING, a. Not selecting. 12155
UNSELFISH, a. Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest. 12155
UNSENSIBLE, a. Not sensible. [But insensible is now used.] 12155
UNSENT, a. Not sent; not dispatched; not transmitted. 12155
UNSEPARABLE, a. That cannot be parted. [But inseparable is now used.] 12156
UNSEPARATED, a. Not separated or parted. 12156
UNSEPULCHERED, a. Having no grave; unburied. 12156
UNSERVED, a. Not served. 12156
UNSERVICEABLE, a. Not serviceable; not bringing advantage, use, profit or

convenience; useless; as an unserviceable utensil or garment; an unserviceable tract of land; unserviceable muskets. 12156
UNSERVICEABLENESS, n. The quality or state of being useless; unfitness for use. 12156
UNSERVICEABLY, adv. Without use; without advantage. 12156
UNSET, a. 12156
UNSETTLE, v.t. 12156
UNSETTLE, v.t. To become unfixed. 12156
UNSETTLED, pp. 12157
UNSETTLEDNESS, n. 12157
UNSETTLEMENT, n. Unsettled state; irresolution. 12157
UNSETTLING, ppr. Unfixing; removing from a settled state. 12157
UNSEVERED, a. Not severed; not parted; not divided. 12157
UNSEX, v.t. To deprive of the sex, or to make otherwise than the sex commonly is. 12158
UNSHACKLE, v.t. To unfetter; to loose from bonds; to set free from restraint; as, to unshackle the hands; to unshackle the mind. 12158
UNSHACKLED, pp. Loosed from shackles or restraint. 12158
UNSHACKLING, ppr. Liberating from bonds or restraint. 12158
UNSHADED, a. 12158
UNSHADOWED, a. Not clouded; not darkened. 12158
UNSHAKABLE, a. That cannot be shaken. [Not in use.] 12158
UNSHAKED, for unshaken, not in use. 12158
UNSHAKEN, a. 12158
UNSHAMED, a. Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed. 12158
UNSHAMEFACED, a. Wanting modesty; impudent. 12158
UNSHAMEFACEDNESS, n. Want of modesty; impudence. 12158
UNSHAPE, v.t. To throw out of form or into disorder; to confound; to derange. [Little used.] 12159
UNSHAPEN, a. Misshapen; deformed; ugly. 12159
UNSHARED, a. Not shared; not partaken or enjoyed in common; as unshared bliss. 12159
UNSHEATH, UNSHEATHE, v.t. To draw from the sheath or scabbard. 12159
UNSHEATHED, pp. Drawn from the sheath. 12159
UNSHEATHING, ppr. Drawing from the scabbard. 12159
UNSHED, a. Not shed; not split; as blood unshed. 12159
UNSHELTERED, a. Not sheltered; not screened; not defended from danger or annoyance. 12159
UNSHIELDED, a. Not defended by a shield; not protected; exposed. 12159
UNSHIP, v.t. 12159
UNSHIPPED, pp. 12159
UNSHOCKED — UNSTANCHED 12161
UNSHOCKED, a. Not shocked; not disgusted; not astonished. 12161
UNSHOD, a. Not shod; having no shoes. 12161
UNSHOOK, a. Not shakes; not agitated. 12161
UNSHORN, a. Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped; as unshorn locks. 12161
UNSHOT, a. 12161
UNSHOUT, v.t. To retract a shout. [Not in use.] 12161
UNSHOWERED, a. Not watered or sprinkled by showers; as unshowered grass. 12161
UNSHRINKING, a. Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling; as unshrinking firmness. 12161
UNSHRUNK, a. Not shrunk; not contracted. 12161
UNSHUNNABLE, a. That cannot be shunned; inevitable. [Not in use.] 12161
UNSHUNNED, a. Not shunned; not avoided. 12161
UNSHUT, a. Not shut; open; unclosed. 12161
UNSIFTED, a. 12161

UNSIGHTED, a. Not seen; invisible. Obs. 12162
UNSIGHTLINESS, n. Disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness. 12162
UNSIGHTLY, a. Disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed. 12162
UNSIGNALIZED, a. Not signalized or distinguished. 12162
UNSIGNIFICANT, a. Having no meaning. Obs. [See Insignificant.] 12162
UNSILVERED, a. Not covered with quicksilver; as an unsilvered mirror. 12162
UNSINCERE, a. 12162
UNSINEW, v.t. To deprive of strength. 12162
UNSINEWED, pp. or a. Deprived of strength or force; weak; nerveless. 12162
UNSINEWING, ppr. Depriving of strength; enfeebling. 12162
UNSINGED, a. Not singed; not scorched. 12162
UNSINGLED, a. Not singled; not separated. 12163
UNSINKING, a. Not sinking; not failing. 12163
UNSINNING, a. Committing no sin; impeccable; untainted with sin; as unsinning obedience. 12163
UNSIZABLE, a. Not being of the proper size, magnitude or bulk. 12163
UNSIZED, a. Not sized; as unsized paper. 12163
UNSKILLED, a. 12163
UNSKILLFUL, a. Not skillful; wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use and experience; as an unskillful surgeon; an unskillful mechanic; an unskillful logician. 12163
UNSKILLFULLY, adv. Without skill, knowledge or dexterity; clumsily. 12163
UNSKILLFULNESS, n. Want of art or knowledge; want of that readiness in action or execution, which is acquired by use, experience and observation. 12163
UNSLAIN, a. Not slain; not killed. 12163
UNSLAKED, a. Not slaked; unquenched; as unslaked thirst. 12163
UNSLAKED, a. Not saturated with water; as unslaked lime. 12163
UNSLEEPING, a. Not sleeping; ever wakeful. 12163
UNSLING, v.t. In seamen's language, to take off the slings of a yard, a cask, etc. 12164
UNSLIPPING, a. Not slipping; not liable to slip. 12164
UNSLOW, a. Not slow. [Not in use.] 12164
UNSLUMBERING, a. Never sleeping or slumbering; always watching or vigilant. 12164
UNSMIRCHED, a. Not stained; not soiled or blacked. 12164
UNSMOKED, a. 12164
UNSMOOTH, Not smooth; not even; rough. 12164
UNSOBER, a. Not sober. [Not used.] 12164
UNSOCIABLE, a. 12164
UNSOCIABLY, adv. 12164
UNSOCIAL, a. Not adapted to society; not beneficial to society. 12164
UNSOCKET, v.t. To loose or take from a socket. 12165
UNSOFT, a. Not soft; hard. [Not used.] 12165
UNSOFT, adv. Not with softness. Obs. 12165
UNSOILED, a. 12165
UNSOLD, a. Not sold; not transferred for a consideration. 12165
UNSOLDIERED, a. Not having the qualities of a soldier. [Not in use.] 12165
UNSOLDIERLIKE, UNSOLDIERLY, a. [See Soldier.] Unbecoming a soldier. 12165
UNSOLICITED, a. 12165
UNSOLICITOUS, a. Not solicitous; not anxious; not very desirous. 12165
UNSOLID, a. 12165
UNSOLVABLE, a. That cannot be solved; inexplicable. 12165
UNSOLVED, a. Not solved; not explained. 12165
UNSONABLE, a. That cannot be sounded. Obs. 12166
UNSOOT, for unsweet. Obs. 12166

UNSOPHISTICATED, a. Not adulterated by mixture; not counterfeit; pure; as unsophisticated drugs; unsophisticated arguments. 12166
UNSORROWED, a. Not lamented; not bewailed. 12166
UNSORTED, a. Not separated into sorts; not distributed according to kinds or classes; as unsorted types; unsorted ideas. 12166
UNSOUGHT, a. unsaut'. 12166
UNSOUL, v.t. To deprive of mind or understanding. 12166
UNSOUND, a. 12166
UNSOUNDED, a. Not sounded; not tried with the lead. 12167
UNSOUNDLY, adv. Not with soundness; as, he reasons unsoundly; he sleeps unsoundly.
UNSOUNDNESS, n. 12167 12167
UNSOURED, a. 12167
UNSOWED, UNSOWN, a. 12168
UNSPARED, a. Not spared. 12168
UNSPARING, a. 12168
UNSPARINGNESS, n. The quality of being liberal or profuse. 12168
UNSPEAK, v.t. To recant; to retract what has been spoken. 12168
UNSPEAKABLE, a. That cannot be uttered; that cannot be expressed; unuterable; as unspeakable grief or rage. 2 Corinthians 12:4. 12168
UNSPEAKABLY, adv. In a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably. 12168
UNSPECIFIED, a. Not specified; not particularly mentioned. 12168
UNSPECIOUS, a. Not specious; not plausible. 12168
UNSPECULATIVE, a. Not speculative or theoretical. 12168
UNSPED, a. Not performed; not dispatched. Obs. 12169
UNSPENT, a. 12169
UNSPHERE, v.t. To remove from its orb. 12169
UNSPIED, a. 12169
UNSPILT, a. 12169
UNSPIRIT, v.t. To depress in spirits; to dispirit; to dishearten. [Little used. The word used is dispirit.] 12169
UNSPIRITED, pp. Dispirited. 12169
UNSPIRITUAL, a. Not spiritual; carnal; worldly. 12169
UNSPIRITUALIZE, v.t. To deprive of spirituality. 12169
UNSPLIT, a. Not split; as, unsplit wood will not season. 12169
UNSPOILED, a. 12169
UNSPOTTED, a. 12170
UNSPOTTEDNESS, n. State of being free from stain or guilt. 12170
UNSQUARED, a. 12170
UNSQUIRE, v.t. To divest of the title or privilege of an esquire. 12170
UNSTABLE, a. [L. instabilis.] 12170
UNSTABLENESS, n. Instability. 12170
UNSTAID, a. not steady; mutable; not settled in judgment; volatile; fickle; as unstaid youth. 12170
UNSTAIDNESS, n. 12170
UNSTAINED, a. 12171
UNSTANCHED, a. Not stanched; not stopped; as blood. 12171
UNSTATE — UNTANGLED 12172
UNSTATE, v.t. To deprive of dignity. 12172
UNSTATUTABLE, a. Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute. 12172
UNSTEADFAST, a. unsted'fast. 12172
UNSTEADFASTNESS, n. unsted'fastness. Want of steadfastness; instability; inconstancy. 12172

UNSTEADILY, adv. unsted'ily. 12172
UNSTEADINESS, n. unsted'iness. 12172
UNSTEADY, a. unsted'y. 12172
UNSTEEPED, a. Not steeped; not soaked. 12173
UNSTIMULATED, a. Not stimulated; not excited; as unstimulated nature. 12173
UNSTIMULATING, a. Not exciting motion or action. 12173
UNSTING, v.t. To disarm of a sting. 12173
UNSTINGED, pp. Deprived of its sting. 12173
UNSTINTED, a. Not stinted; not limited. 12173
UNSTIRRED, a. unstur'red. Not stirred; not agitated. 12173
UNSTITCH, v.t. To open by picking out stitches. 12173
UNSTITCHED, a. Not stitched. 12173
UNSTOOPING, a. Not stooping; not bending; not yielding; as unstooping firmness. 12173
UNSTOP, v.t. 12173
UNSTOPPED, pp. 12173
UNSTOPPING, ppr. Taking out a stopper; opening; freeing from obstruction. 12174
UNSTORED, a. 12174
UNSTORMED, a. Not assaulted; not taken by assault. 12174
UNSTRAINED, a. 12174
UNSTRAITENED, a. Not straitened; not contracted. 12174
UNSTRATIFIED, a. Not stratified; not formed or being in strata or layers. 12174
UNSTRENGTHENED, a. Not strengthened; not supported; not assisted. 12174
UNSTRING, v.t. 12174
UNSTRUCK, a. Not struck; not impressed; not affected; as unstruck with horror. 12174
UNSTUDIED, a. 12175
UNSTUDIOUS, a. Not studious; not diligent in study. 12175
UNSTUFFED, a. Not stuffed; not filled; not crowded. 12175
UNSUBDUED, a. Not subdued; not brought into subjection; not conquered; as nations or passions unsubdued. 12175
UNSUBJECT, a. Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious. 12175
UNSUBJECTED, a. Not subjected; not subdued. 12175
UNSUBMISSIVE, a. Not submissive; disobedient. 12175
UNSUBMITTING, a. Not submitting; not obsequious; not readily yielding. 12175
UNSUBORDINATED, a. Not subordinated or reduced to subjection. 12175
UNSUBORNED, a. Not suborned; not procured by secret collusion. 12175
UNSUBSIDIZED, a. Not engaged in another's service by receiving subsidies. 12175
UNSUBSTANTIAL, a. 12175
UNSUCCEEDED, a. Not succeeded; not followed. 12176
UNSUCCESSFUL, a. Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate.
UNSUCCESSFULLY, adv. Without success; without a favorable issue; 12176
unfortunately. 12176
UNSUCCESSFULNESS, n. Want of success or favorable issue. 12176
UNSUCCESSIVE, a. Not proceeding by a flux of parts or by regular succession. 12176
UNSUCKED, a. Not having the breasts drawn. 12176
UNSUFFERABLE, a. Not sufferable; not to be endured; intolerable. [But the word now used is insufferable.] 12176
UNSUFFERABLY, adv. So as not to be endured. [For this, insufferably is chiefly used.]
UNSUFFERING, a. Not suffering; not tolerating. 12176 12176
UNSUFFICIENCE, n. Inability to answer the end proposed. [For this, insufficiency is used.] 12176
UNSUFFICIENT, a. Not sufficient; inadequate. [For this, insufficient is now used.] 12176
UNSUGARED, a. UNSHOOGARED. Not sweetened with sugar. 12176
UNSUITABLE, a. 12176

UNSUITABLENESS, n. Unfitness; incongruity; impropriety. 12177
UNSUITABLY, adv. 12177
UNSUITED, a. Not suited; not fitted; not adapted; not accommodated. 12177
UNSUITING, a. Not fitting; not becoming. 12177
UNSULLIED, a. 12177
UNSUNG, a. Not sung; not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse. 12177
UNSUNNED, a. Not having been exposed to the sun. 12177
UNSUPERFLUOUS, a. Not more than enough. 12177
UNSUPPLANTED, a. Not supplanted; not overthrown by secret means or stratagem.
UNSUPPLIED, a. Not supplied; not furnished with things necessary. 12177 12177
UNSUPPORTABLE, a. That cannot be supported; intolerable. [But insupportable is generally used.] 12177
UNSUPPORTABLENESS, n. Insupportableness. [The latter is chiefly used.] 12177
UNSUPPORTABLY, adv. Insupportably. [The latter is generally used.] 12178
UNSUPPORTED, a. 12178
UNSUPPRESSED, a. Not suppressed; not subdued; not extinguished. 12178
UNSURE, a. [See Sure.] Not fixed; not certain. 12178
UNSURMOUNTABLE, a. That cannot be surmounted or overcome; insuperable. 12178
UNSURPASSED, a. Not surpassed; not exceeded. 12178
UNSUSCEPTIBLE, a. Not susceptible; not capable of admitting or receiving; as a heart unsusceptible of impressions a substance unsusceptible of change or of permanent colors. 12178
UNSUSPECT, for unsuspected, is not in use. 12178
UNSUSPECTED, a. Not suspected; not considered as likely to have done an evil act, or to have a disposition to evil. 12178
UNSUSPECTEDLY, adv. In a manner to avoid suspicion. 12178
UNSUSPECTING, a. Not imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion. 12178
UNSUSPICIOUS, a. 12178
UNSUSPICIOUSLY, adv. Without suspicion. 12179
UNSUSTAINABLE, a. Not sustainable; that cannot be maintained or supported; as unsustainable pain; a suit in law unsustainable. 12179
UNSUSTAINED, a. Not sustained; not supported; not seconded. 12179
UNSWATHE, v.t. To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage. 12179
UNSWAYABLE, That cannot be swayed, governed or influenced by another. [Little used.]
UNSWAYED, a. 12179 12179
UNSWEAR, v.t. To recant or recall an oath. 12179
UNSWEAT, v.t. unswet'. To ease or cool after exercise or toil. [A bad word and not used.]
UNSWEATING, a. unswet'ing. Not sweating. 12179 12179
UNSWEET, a. Not sweet. [Little used.] 12179
UNSWEPT, a. Not cleaned with a broom; not swept; not brushed. 12179
UNSWORN, a. Not sworn; not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath; as, the witness is unsworn. 12179
UNSYMMETRICAL, a. Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts. 12180
UNSYSTEMATIC, UNSYSTEMATICAL, a. Not systematic; not having regular order, distribution or arrangement of parts. 12180
UNSYSTEMIZED, a. Not systemized; not arranged in due order; not formed into system.
UNTACK, v.t. To separate what is tacked; to disjoin; to loosen what is fast. 12180 12180
UNTAINTED, a. 12180
UNTAINTEDLY, adv. Without spot; without blemish; without imputation of crime. 12180
UNTAINTEDNESS, n. State or quality of being untainted; purity. 12180
UNTAKEN, a. unta'kn. 12180
UNTAMABLE, a. 12181
UNTAMED, a. 12181

UNTANGLE, v.t. To disentangle; to loose from tangles or intricacy; as, to untangle thread.
UNTANGLED, pp. Disentangled. 12181

UNTANGLING — UNTRUSTY 12182

UNTANGLING, ppr. Disentangling. 12182
UNTARNISHED, a. Not soiled; not tarnished; not stained; unblemished; as untarnished silk; untarnished reputation. 12182
UNTASTED, a. 12182
UNTASTEFUL, a. Having no taste; being without taste. 12182
UNTASTEFULLY, adv. Without taste or gracefulness; in bad taste. 12182
UNTASTING, a. Not tasting; not perceiving by the taste. 12182
UNTAUGHT, a. untaut' 12182
UNTAXED, a. 12182
UNTEACH, v.t. pret. and pp. untaught. To cause to forget or lose what has been taught.
UNTEACHABLE, a. That cannot be taught or instructed; indocile. 12183
UNTEACHABLENESS, n. The quality of not readily receiving instruction; indocility. 12183
UNTEEMING, a. Not producing young; barren. 12183
UNTEMPERATE, a. Intemperate. [The latter is now used.] 12183
UNTEMPERED, a. Not tempered; not duly mixed for use; not durable or strong. 12183
UNTEMPTED, a. Not tempted; not tried by enticements or persuasions; not invited by any thing alluring. 12183
UNTENABLE, a. 12183
UNTENANTABLE, a. Not fit for an occupant; not in suitable repair or condition for a tenant. 12183
UNTENANTED, a. Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited. 12183
UNTENDED, a. Not tended; not having any attendant. 12183
UNTENDER, a. 12183
UNTENDERED, a. Not tendered; not offered; as untendered money or tribute. 12183
UNTENT, v.t. To bring out of a tent. [Little used.] 12184
UNTENTED, a. Not having a medical tent applied. 12184
UNTERRIFIED, a. Not terrified; not affrighted; not daunted. 12184
UNTESTED, a. Not tested; not tried by a standard. 12184
UNTHANKED, a. 12184
UNTHANKFUL, a. Not thankful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received. 12184
UNTHANKFULLY, adv. Without thanks; without a grateful acknowledgment of favors.
UNTHANKFULNESS, n. Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; 12184
want of a sense of kindness or benefits; ingratitude. 12184
UNTHAWED, a. Not thawed; not melted or dissolved; as ice or snow. 12184
UNTHINK, v.t. To dismiss a thought. 12184
UNTHINKING, a. 12185
UNTHINKINGNESS, n. Want of thought or reflection; habitual thoughtlessness. 12185
UNTHORNY, a. Not thorny; free from thorns. 12185
UNTHOUGHTFUL, a. unthaut'ful. Thoughtless; heedless. 12185
UNTHREAD, v.t. unthred'. 12185
UNTHREADED, pp. Deprived of a thread. 12185
UNTHREADING, ppr. Depriving of a thread. 12185
UNTHREATENED, a. unthret'ened. Not threatened; not menaced. 12185
UNTHRIFT, n. A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance. 12185
UNTHRIFTILY, adv. Without frugality. 12185
UNTHRIFTINESS, n. Waste of property without necessity or use; prodigality; profusion.
UNTHRIFTY, a. 12186
UNTHRIVING, a. Not thriving; not prospering in temporal affairs; not gaining property.
UNTHRONE, v.t. To remove from a throne, or from supreme authority; to dethrone. 12186

UNTIDY, a. 1218612186
UNTIE, v.t. 12186
UNTIED, pp. 12187
UNTIL, prep. [un and till. See Till.] 12187
UNTILE, v.t. To take the tiles from; to uncover by removing tiles. 12188
UNTILLED, a. Not tilled; not cultivated. 12188
UNTIMBERED, a. 12188
UNTIMELY, a. 12188
UNTIMELY, adv. Before the natural time. 12188
UNTINCTURED, a. Not tinctured; not tinged. 12188
UNTINGED, a. 12188
UNTIRABLE, a. That cannot be wearied; indefatigable; unwearied. 12188
UNTIRED, a. Not tired; not exhausted by labor. 12189
UNTIRING, a. Not becoming tired or exhausted; as untiring patience. 12189
UNTITLED, a. Having no title; as an untitled tyrant. 12189
UNTO, prep. a compound of un, [on,] and to; of no use in the language, as it expresses no more than to. I do not find it in our mother tongue, nor is it ever used in popular discourse. It is found in writers of former times, but is entirely obsolete. 12189
UNTOLD, a. 12189
UNTOMB, v.t. untoom'. To disinter. 12189
UNTOOTHSOME, a. Not pleasant to the taste. 12189
UNTOUCHED, a. untuch'ed. 12189
UNTOWARD, a. 12189
UNTOWARDLY, adv. In a froward or perverse manner; perversely; ungainly. 12190
UNTOWARDLY, a. Awkward; perverse; froward. 12190
UNTOWARDNESS, n. Awkwardness; frowardness; perverseness. 12190
UNTRACEABLE, a. That cannot be traced or followed. 12190
UNTRACED, a. 12190
UNTRACKED, a. 12190
UNTRACTABLE, a. [L. intractabilis.] 12190
UNTRACTABLENESS, n. Refractoriness; stubbornness; unwillingness to be governed; controlled or managed. 12191
UNTRADING, a. Not engaged in commerce; as an untrading country or city. 12191
UNTRAINED, a. 12191
UNTRAMMELED, a. Not trammeled; not shackled. 12191
UNTRANSFERABLE, a. That cannot be transferred or passed from one to another; as power or right untransferable. 12191
UNTRANSFERRED, a. Not transferred; not conveyed or assigned to another; as titles or rights untransferred. 12191
UNTRANSLATABLE, a. Not capable of being translated. 12191
UNTRANSLATED, a. Not translated or rendered into another language. 12191
UNTRANSPARENT, a. Not transparent; not disphanous; opake; not permeable by light.
UNTRANSPOSED, a. untranspo'zed. Not transposed; having the natural order. 12191
UNTRAVELED, a. 12191 12191
UNTRAVERSED, a. Not traversed; not passed over. 12192
UNTREAD, v.t. untred'. To tread back; to go back in the same steps. 12192
UNTREASURED, a. untresh'ured. Not treasured; not laid up; not reposited. 12192
UNTREATABLE, a. Not treatable; not practicable. [Not used.] 12192
UNTREMBLING, a. Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady. 12192
UNTRIED, a. 12192
UNTRIMMED, a. Not trimmed; not pruned; not dressed; not put in order. 12192
UNTRIUMPHABLE, a. That admits no triumph. [Barbarous and not used.] 12192
UNTRIUMPHED, a. Not triumphed over. 12192

UNTROD, UNTRODDEN, a. Not having been trod; not passed over; not marked by the feet. 12192
UNTROLLED, a. Not boiled; not rolled along. 12192
UNTROUBLED, a. untrub'led. 12193
UNTROUBLEDNESS, n. State of being free from trouble; unconcern. [Not used.] 12193
UNTRUE, a. 12193
UNTRULY, adv. Not truly; falsely; not according to reality. 12193
UNTRUSS, v.t. To untie or unfasten; to loose from a truss; to let out. 12193
UNTRUSSED, a. Not trussed; not tied up. 12193
UNTRUSTINESS, n. Unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust. 12193
UNTRUSTY, a. Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful. 12193
UNTRUTH — UNWILLINGLY 12194
UNTRUTH, n. 12194
UNTUCKERED, a. Having no tucker; as an untuckered neck. 12194
UNTUNABLE, a. 12194
UNTUNE, v.t. 12194
UNTURNED, a. Not turned. He left no stone unturned. 12194
UNTUTORED, a. Uninstructed; untaught; as untutored infancy. 12194
UNTWINE, v.t. 12195
UNTWIST, v.t. 12195
UNTY. [See Untie.] 12195
UNUNIFORM, a. Not uniform; wanting uniformity. [Little used.] 12195
UNUPHELD, a. Not upheld; not sustained. 12195
UNURGED, a. Not urged; not pressed with solicitation. 12195
UNUSED, a. s as z. 12195
UNUSEFUL, a. Useless; serving no good purpose. 12195
UNUSUAL, a. s as z. Not usual; not common; rare; as an unusual season; a person of unusual graces or erudition. 12195
UNUSUALLY, adv. s as z. Not commonly; not frequently; rarely. This summer, 1828 has been unusually rainy. 12195
UNUSUALNESS, n. s as z. Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness of occurrence. 12196
UNUTTERABLE, a. That cannot be uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible; as unutterable anguish; unutterable joy. 12196
UNVAIL, v.t. To remove a vail from; to uncover; to disclose to view. She unvailed her face. 12196
UNVALUABLE, a. Being above price; invaluable. [But invaluable is the word now used.]
UNVALUED, a. 12196 12196
UNVANQUISHABLE, a. That cannot be conquered. 12196
UNVANQUISHED, a. Not conquered; not overcome. 12196
UNVARIABLE, a. Not variable; not changeable or alterable. [But invariable is the word now used.] 12196
UNVARIED, a. Not varied; not altered; not diversified. 12196
UNVARIEGATED, a. Not variegated; not diversified. 12196
UNVARNISHED, a. 12196
UNVARYING, a. Not altering; not liable to change; uniform. 12197
UNVEIL. [See Unvail.] 12197
UNVEILEDLY, adv. Plainly; without disguise. [Little used.] 12197
UNVENERABLE, a. Not venerable; not worthy of veneration. 12197
UNVENTILATED, a. Not fanned by the wind; not purified by a free current of air. 12197
UNVERDANT, a. Not verdant; not green; having no verdure. 12197
UNVERITABLE, a. Not true. [Not in use.] 12197
UNVERSED, a. Not skilled; not versed; unacquainted; as unversed in spinning. 12197
UNVEXED, a. Not vexed; not troubled; not disturbed or irritated. 12197

UNVIOLATED, a. 12197
UNVIRTUOUS, a. Not virtuous; destitute of virtue. 12197
UNVISARD, v.t. s as z. To unmask. 12197
UNVISITED, a. s as z. Not visited; not resorted to; not frequented. 12197
UNVITAL, a. Not vital; not affecting life. 12197
UNVITIATED, UNVICIATED, a. Not vitiated; not corrupted. 12198
UNVITRIFIED, a. Not vitrified; not converted into glass. 12198
UNVOLATILIZED, a. Not volatilized. 12198
UNVOTE, v.t. To contravene by vote a former vote; to annul a former vote. 12198
UNVOWELED, a. Having no vowels. 12198
UNVOYAGEABLE, a. Not to be navigated or passed over on a fluid. [Not used.] 12198
UNVULGAR, a. Not common. 12198
UNVULNERABLE, a. Not vulnerable; that cannot be wounded. [Invulnerable is mostly used.] 12198
UNWAKENED, a. Not awakened; not roused from sleep or stupidity. 12198
UNWALLED, a. Not surrounded, fortified or supported by a wall. 12198
UNWARES, adv. Unexpectedly. [For this, unawares is used.] 12198
UNWARILY, adv. Without vigilance and caution; heedlessly. 12198
UNWARINESS, n. Want of vigilance; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness. 12198
UNWARLIKE, a. [See War.] Not fit for war; not used to war; not military. 12198
UNWARMED, a. [See Warm.] 12198
UNWARNED, a. [See Warn.] Not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger. 12199
UNWARP, v.t. [See Warp.] To reduce back what is warped. 12199
UNWARPED, a. Not warped; not biased; not turned from the true direction; impartial.
UNWARPING, a. Not bending; unyielding; not deviating. 12199 12199
UNWARRANTABLE, a. Not defensible; not vindicable; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper. 12199
UNWARRANTABLY, adv. In a manner that cannot be justified. 12199
UNWARRANTED, a. 12199
UNWARY, a. 12199
UNWASHED, UNWASHEN, a. Not washed; not cleansed by water. Matthew 15:20. 12199
UNWASTED, a. 12199
UNWASTING, a. Not growing less; not decaying. 12200
UNWATERED, a. [See Water.] Not watered; dry. 12200
UNWAYED, a. not used to travel. [Bad and not used.] 12200
UNWEAKENED, a. Not weakened; not enfeebled. 12200
UNWEALTHY, a. unwelth'y. Not wealthy. 12200
UNWEAPONED, a. unwep'nd. Not furnished with weapons or offensive arms. 12200
UNWEARIABLE, a. That cannot be wearied; indefatigable. [Little used.] 12200
UNWEARIED, a. 12200
UNWEARIEDLY, adv. Without tiring or sinking under fatigue. 12200
UNWEARIEDNESS, n. State of being unwearied. 12200
UNWEARY, a. Not weary; not tired. 12200
UNWEARY, v.t. To refresh after fatigue. 12200
UNWED, a. Unmarried. 12201
UNWEDDED, a. unmarried; remaining single. 12201
UNWEDGEABLE, a. unwedj'able. Not to be split with wednes. [Barbarous and not used.]
UNWEEDED, a. Not weeded; not cleared of weeds. 12201 12201
UNWEEPED. [See Unwept.] 12201
UNWEETING, a. [See Weet and Wit.] Ignorant; unknowing. Obs. 12201
UNWEETINGLY, adv. Ignorantly. Obs. 12201
UNWEIGHED, a. 12201
UNWEIGHING, a. Inconsiderate; thoughtless. 12201

UNWELCOME, a. Not welcome; not grateful; not pleasing; not well received; as unwelcome news; an unwelcome guest. 12201
UNWELL, a. Not well; indisposed; not in good health. [It expresses less than sick.] 12201
UNWELLNESS, n. State of being indisposed. [Not in use.] 12201
UNWEPT, a. Not lamented; not mourned. The profligate lives despised, and dies unwept.
UNWET, a. Not wet or moist. 12202 12202
UNWHIPPED, UNWHIPT, a. Not whipped; not corrected with the rod. 12202
UNWHOLE, a. [See Whole.] Not sound; infirm. [Not in use.] 12202
UNWHOLESOME, a. 12202
UNWHOLESOMENESS, n. Insalubrity; state or quality of being injurious or noxious to health; as the unwholesomeness of a climate. 12202
UNWIELDILY, adv. Heavily; with difficulty. 12202
UNWIELDINESS, n. Heaviness; difficulty of being moved; as the unwholesomeness of a climate. 12202
UNWIELDY, a. That is moved with difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous; as an unwieldy bulk; an unwieldy rock. 12202
UNWILLED, a. Not willed; not produced by the will. 12202
UNWILLING, a. Not willing; loth; disinclined; reluctant; as an unwilling servant. 12202
UNWILLINGLY, adv. Not with good will; not cheerfully; reluctantly. 12202

UNWILLINGNESS — UPTEAR 12203

UNWILLINGNESS, n. Loathness; disinclination; reluctance. 12203
UNWIND, v.t. pret. and pp. unwound. 12203
UNWIND, v.i. To admit evolution. 12203
UNWIPED, a. Not cleaned by rubbing. 12203
UNWISE, a. s as z. 12203
UNWISELY, adv. Not wisely; not prudently; as unwisely rigid; unwisely studious. 12203
UNWISH, v.t. To wish that which is, not to be. [Not in use.] 12203
UNWISHED, a. Not wished; not sought; not desired. 12203
UNWIST, a. Not known. Obs. 12203
UNWIT, v.t. To deprive of understanding. [Not in use.] 12203
UNWITHDRAWING, a. Not withdrawing; continually liberal. 12203
UNWITHERED, a. Not withered or faded. 12203
UNWITHERING, a. Not liable to wither or fade. 12203
UNWITHSTOOD, a. Not opposed. 12204
UNWITNESSED, a. Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony. 12204
UNWITTILY, adv. Without wit. 12204
UNWITTINGLY, adv. Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly; as, he has unwittingly injured himself, or his neighbor. 12204
UNWITTY, a. Not witty; destitute of wit. 12204
UNWIVED, a. Having no wife. [Not used.] 12204
UNWOMAN, v.t. To deprive of the qualities of a woman. 12204
UNWOMANLY, a. Unbecoming a woman. 12204
UNWONTED, a. 12204
UNWONTEDNESS, n. Uncommonness; rareness. 12204
UNWOOED, a. Not wooed; not courted. 12204
UNWORKING, a. Living without labor. 12204
UNWORMED, a. Not wormed. [Not used.] 12204
UNWORN, a. Not worn; not impaired. 12204
UNWORSHIPED, a. Not worshiped; not adored. 12204
UNWORSHIPING, a. Not worshiping; habitually neglecting the worship of God. 12205
UNWORTHILY, adv. [See Worthy and Worth.] 12205
UNWORTHINESS, n. Want of worth or merit. 12205
UNWORTHY, a. 12205

UNWOUND, pp. of wind. Wound off; untwisted. 12205
UNWOUNDED, a. 12205
UNWRAP, v.t. To open what is wrapped or folded. 12205
UNWREATH, v.t. To untwist or untwine. 12205
UNWRINKLE, v.t. To reduce wrinkles; to smooth. 12206
UNWRITING, a. Not writing; not assuming the character of an author; as an unwriting citizen. 12206
UNWRITTEN, a. unrit'n. 12206
UNWROUGHT, a. unraut'. Not labored; not manufactured; not reduced to due form.
UNWRUNG, a. unrung'. Not pinched. 12206 12206
UNYIELDED, a. Not yielded; not conceded; not given up. 12206
UNYIELDING, a. 12206
UNYOKE, v.t. 12206
UNYOKED, pp. 12207
UNYOKING, ppr. Freeing from the yoke. 12207
UNZONED, a. Not bound with a girdle; as an unzoned bosom. 12207
UP, adv. 12207
UP, prep. From a lower to a higher place. Go up the hill. 12209
UPBEAR, v.t. pret. upbore; pp. upborne. [up and bear. See Bear.] 12209
UPBIND, v.t. To bind up. 12210
UPBLOW, v.t. To blow up. [Not used.] 12210
UPBRAID, v.t. 12210
UPBRAIDED, pp. Charged with something wrong or disgraceful; reproached; reproved.
UPBRAIDER, n. One who upbraids or reproves. 12210 12210
UPBRAIDING, ppr. Accusing; casting in the teeth; reproaching; reproving. 12211
UPBRAIDING, n. 12211
UPBRAY, for upbraid, to shame, is not in use. 12211
UPBROUGHT, a. upbraut'. Brought up; educated. [Not in use.] 12211
UPCAST, a. 12211
UPCAST, n. In bowling, a cast; a throw. 12211
UPDRAW, v.t. To draw up. [Not in use.] 12211
UPGATHER, v.t. To contract. [Not in use.] 12211
UPGROW, v.i. To grow up. [Not in use.] 12211
UPHAND, a. Lifted by the hand. 12211
UPHEAVE, v.t. To heave or lift up. 12211
UPHELD, pret. and pp. of uphold. Sustained; supported. 12211
UPHILL, a. Difficult, like the act of ascending a hill; as uphill labor. 12211
UPHOARD, v.t. To hoard up. [Not used.] 12212
UPHOLD, v.t. pret. and pp. upheld. [Upholden is obsolete.] 12212
UPHOLDER, n. 12212
UPHOLSTERER, n. [from up and hold.] One who furnishes houses with beds, curtains and the like. 12212
UPHOLSTERY, n. Furniture supplied by upholsterers. 12212
UPLAND, n. [up and land.] High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; land which is generally dry. It is opposed to meadow, march, swamp, interval, etc. Uplands are particularly valuable as affording pasture for sheep. 12213
UPLAND, a. 12213
UPLANDISH, a. Pertaining to uplands; dwelling on high lands or mountains. 12213
UPLAY, v.t. To lay up; to hoard. [Not in use.] 12213
UPLEAD, v.t. To lead upwards. 12213
UPLED, pp. Led upwards. 12213
UPLIFT, v.t. To raise aloft; to raise; to elevate; as, to uplift the arm. It is chiefly used in the participle; as uplifted eyes; uplifted arms. 12213

UPLIFTED, pp. Raised high; lifted; elevated. 12213
UPLOOK, v.t. To look up. [Not in use.] 12213
UPMOST, a. [up and most.] Highest; topmost. [Little used. We generally use uppermost.]
UPON, prep. 12213 12213
UPPER, a. [comp. from up.] 12215
UPPERMOST, a. [superl.; upper and most.] 12215
UPRAISE, v.t. s as z. [up and raise.] To raise; to lift up. 12216
UPREAR, v.t. [up and rear.] To rear up; to raise. 12216
UPRIGHT, a. upri'te or up'rite. [up and right. This word is marked in books with the accent on the first syllable. But it is frequently pronounced with the accent on the second, and the accent on the first syllable of its derivatives is inadmissible.] 12216
UPRIGHT, n. 12216
UPRIGHTLY, adv. 12216
UPRIGHTNESS, n. 12217
UPRISE, v.i. s as z. pret uprose; pp. uprisen. 12217
UPRISE, n. A rising; appearance above the horizon. Obs. 12217
UPRISING, ppr. Rising; ascending. 12217
UPRISING, n. The act of rising. 12217
UPROAR, n. 12218
UPROAR, v.t. To throw into confusion. [Not in use.] 12218
UPROLL, v.t. [up and roll.] To roll up. 12218
UPROOT, v.t. [up and root.] To root up; to tear up by the roots; as, to uproot the hills or trees. 12218
UPROUSE, v.t. uprouz. [up and rouse.] To rouse from sleep; to awake. 12218
UPSET, v.t. [up and set.] To overturn; to overthrow; to overset; as a carriage. 12218
UPSHOT, n. [up and shot.] Final issue; conclusion; end; as the upshot of the matter.
UPSPRING, n. [up and spring.] An upstart. [Not in use.] 12218 12218
UPSPRING, v.i. To spring up. [Not in use.] 12218
UPSTAND, v.i. To be erected. [Not used.] 12218
UPSTART, v.i. [up and start.] To start or spring up suddenly. 12218
UPSTART, n. 12219
UPSTART, a. Suddenly raised. 12219
UPSTAY, v.t. [up and stay.] To sustain; to support. 12219
UPSWARM, v.t. [See Swarm.] To raise in a swarm. [Not in use.] 12219
UPTAKE, v.t. [up and take.] To take into the hand. [Not in use.] 12219
UPTEAR, v.t. [up and tear.] To tear up. 12219
UPTRAIN — UTTERMOST 12220
UPTRAIN, v.t. [up and train.] To train up; to educate. [Not in use.] 12220
UPTURN, v.t. [up and turn.] To turn up; to throw up; as, to upturn the ground in plowing.
UPWARD, a. [up and ward, L. versus.] 12220 12220
UPWARD, n. The top. [Not in use.] 12220
UPWARD, UP'WARDS, adv. 12220
UPWHIRL, v.i. upwhurl'. [up and whirl.] To rise upwards in a whirl; to whirl upwards. 12220
UPWHIRL, v.t. To raise upwards in a whirling direction. 12221
UPWIND, v.t. [up and wind.] To wind up. 12221
URAN-GLIMMER, n. An ore of uranium; uran-mica; chalcolite. 12221
URANITE, n. An ore or phosphate of uranium, called also uran-glimmer, and uran-mica. It is of a lemon yellow gold color, or yellowish brown, sometimes of an apple green or emerald color. It occurs crystallized in rectangular prisms, in imperfect octahedrons, etc. Its structure is lamellar, and it yields to the knife. 12221
URANITIC, a. Pertaining to uranite, or resembling it. 12221
URANIUM, n. [Gr. heaven, or a planet so called.] 12221
URAN-OCHER, n. Pechblend, an ore of uranium, containing the metal in an oxydized state. It is brown, grayish, black, and brownish black; occurring massive globular,

reniform, disseminated, and pulverulent. 12221
URANOLOGY, n. [Gr. heaven and discourse.] 12221
URBANE, a. [L. urbanus, from urbs, a city.] Civil; courteous in manners; polite. 12221
URBANITY, n. [L. urbanitas, from urbs, a city.] 12222
URBANIZE, v.t. To render civil and courteous; to polish. 12222
URCEOLATE, a. [L. urceolus, urceus, a pitcher.] 12222
URCHIN, n. 12222
URE, n. Use; practice. [Obsolete, but retained in inure.] 12222
UREA, n. A substance obtained from urine. 12222
URETER, n. [Gr. See Urine.] 12222
URETHRA, n. [Gr. See Urine.] 12222
URGE, v.t. [L. urgeo. This belongs probably to the family of Gr. and L. arceo.] 12222
URGE, v.i. To press forward; as, he strives to urge upward. 12223
URGED, pp. Pressed; impelled; importuned. 12223
URGENCY, n. 12223
URGENT, a. 12224
URGENTLY, adv. With pressing importunity; violently; vehemently; forcibly. 12224
URGER, n. One who urges; one who importunes. 12224
URGE-WONDER, n. A sort of grain. 12224
URGING, ppr. 12224
URIC, a. In chimistry, the uric acid, called also lithic acid, is obtained from urinary calculi.
URIM, n. [Heb.] The Urim and Thummim, among the Israelites, signify lights and 12224
perfections. These were a kind of ornament belonging to the habit of the high priest, in virtue of which he gave oracular answers to the people; but what they were has not been satisfactorily ascertained. 12224
URINAL, n. [L. urinalis, from urina, urine.] 12224
URINARY, a. [from urine.] Pertaining to urine; as the urinary bladder; urinary calculi; urinary abscesses. 12225
URINARY, URINARIUM, n. In agriculture, a reservoir or place for the reception of urine, etc. for manure. 12225
URINATIVE, a. Provoking urine. 12225
URINATOR, n. [L. from urino, to dive.] A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls. 12225
URINE, n. [L. urina; Gr.] 12225
URINE, v.i. [supra.] To discharge urine. 12225
URINOUS, a. Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities. 12225
URN, n. [L. urna.] 12225
UROSCOPY, n. [Gr.] Inspection of urine. 12225
URRY, n. A sort of blue or black clay, lying near a vein of coal. 12225
URSA, n. [L.] The bear, a constellation, the greater and lesser bear, near the north pole.
URSIFORM, a. [L. ursa, bear, and form.] In the shape of a bear. 12226 12226
URSINE, a. [L. ursinus.] Pertaining to or resembling a bear. 12226
URSULINE, a. Denoting an order of nuns who observe the rule of St. Austin; so called from their institutress, St. Ursula. 12226
URUS, URE, n. [L. urus.] The wild bull. 12226
US, pron. objective case of we. 12226
USAGE, n. s as z. [See Use.] 12226
USAGER, n. s as z. One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. [Not in use.]
USANCE, n. s as z. 12226 12226
USE, n. [L. urus.] 12227
USE, v.t. s as z. [L. uter, usus; Gr.] 12228
USE, v.i. s as z. 12229
USED, pp. s as z. Employed; occupied; treated. 12229
USEFUL, a. Producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; helpful towards advancing any purpose; as vessels and instruments useful in a family; books

useful for improvement; useful knowledge; useful arts. 12229
USEFULLY, adv. In such a manner as to produce or advance some end; as instruments or time usefully employed. 12230
USEFULNESS, n. Conduciveness to some end, properly to some valuable end; as the usefulness of canal navigation; the usefulness of machinery in manufactures. 12230
USELESS, a. Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed; as a useless garment; useless pity.
USELESSLY, adv. In a useless manner; without profit or advantage. 12230 12230
USELESSNESS, n. Unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose, or for the purpose intended; as the uselessness of pleasure. 12230
USER, n. s as z. One who uses, treats or occupies. 12230
USHER, n. 12230
USHER, v.t. To introduce, as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun. 12230
USHERED, pp. Introduced. 12231
USHERING, ppr. Introducing, as a forerunner. 12231
USQUEBAUGH, n. 12231
USTION, n. [L. ustio, from uro, ustus, to burn.] 12231
USTORIOUS, a. [supra.] Having the quality of burning. 12231
USTULATION, n. [L. ustulatus.] 12231
USUAL, a. s as z. Customary; common; frequent; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events. Rainy weather is not usual in this climate. 12231
USUALLY, adv. s as z. Commonly; customarily; ordinarily. Men usually find some excuse for their vices. It is usually as cold in North America in the fortieth degree of latitude, as it is in the west of Europe in the fiftieth. 12231
USUALNESS, n. s as z. Commonness; frequency. 12232
USUCAPTION, n. [L. usus, use, and capio, to take.] 12232
USUFRUCT, n. [L. usus, use, and fructus, fruit.] 12232
USUFRUCTUARY, n. A person who has the use and enjoyment of property for a time, without having the title or property. 12232
USURE, v.i. s as z. To practice usury. [Not in use.] 12232
USURER, n. s as z. [See Usury.] 12232
USURIOUS, a. s as z. 12232
USURIOUSLY, adv. In a usurious manner. 12232
USURIOUSNESS, n. The state or quality of being usurious. 12233
USURP, v.t. s as z. [L. usurpo.] 12233
USURPATION, n. [supra.] The act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the property of another, without right; as the usurpation of a throne; the usurpation of the supreme power. Usurpation, in a peculiar sense, denotes the absolute ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church, by presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted. 12233
USURPED, pp. Seized or occupied and enjoyed by violence, or without right. 12233
USURPER, n. One who seizes or occupies the property of another without right; as the usurper of a throne, of power, or of the rights of a patron. 12233
USURPING, ppr. Seizing or occupying the power or property of another without right.
USURPINGLY, adv. By usurpation; without just right or claim. 12233 12233
USURY, n. s as z. [L. usura, from utor, to use.] 12233
UTENSIL, n. [This seems to be formed on the participle of the L. utor.] 12234
UTERINE, a. [L. uterinus, from uterus.] 12234
UTERO-GESTATION, n. Gestation in the womb from conception to birth. 12234
UTERUS, n. [L.] The womb. 12234
UTILITY, n. [L. utilas, from utor, to use.] 12234
UTILIZE, v.t. To gain; to acquire. [Rare.] 12234
UTIS, n. Bustle; stir. [Not in use.] 12234
UTMOST, a. 12235

UTMOST, n. The most that can be; the greatest power, degree or effort. He has done his utmost. Try your utmost. 12235
UTOPIAN, a. [from More's Utopia.] Ideal; chimerical; fanciful; not well founded. 12235
UTRICLE, a. [L. utriculus, a little bag or bottle.] 12235
UTRICULAR, a. Containing utricles; furnished with glandular vessels like small bags; as plants. 12235
UTTER, a. 12235
UTTER, v.t. 12236
UTTERABLE, a. That may be uttered, pronounced or expressed. 12236
UTTERANCE, n. 12236
UTTERED, pp. Spoken; pronounced; disclosed; published; put into circulation. 12236
UTTERER, n. 12237
UTTERING, ppr. Pronouncing; disclosing; putting into circulation; selling. 12237
UTTERLY, adv. To the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally; as utterly tired; utterly debased; utterly lost to all sense of shame; It is utterly vain; utterly out of my power. 12237
UTTERMOST, a. [utter and most.] Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest or highest degree; as the uttermost extent or end; the uttermost distress. 12237
UTTERMOST, n. The greatest. the uttermost we can do is to be patient. 12237
UVEOUS — UXORIOUSNESS 12238
UVEOUS, a. [L. uva, a grape. Resembling a grape. The uveous coat of the eye, or uvea, is the posterior lamin of the iris; so called by the ancients, because in the animals which they dissected, it resembles an unripe grape.] 12238
UVULA, n. [L.] A soft round spungy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis. 12238
UXORIOUS, a. [L. uxorius, from uxor, wife.] Submissively fond of a wife. 12238
UXORIOUSLY, adv. With fond or servile submission to a wife. 12238
UXORIOUSNESS, n. Connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife. 12238
V 12239
V — VANG 12239
V is the twenty second letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, as in pronouncing av, ev, ov, vain. It is not a close articulation, but one that admits of some sound. It is nearly allied to F, being formed by the same organs; but V is vocal, and F is aspirate, and this constitutes the principal difference between them. V and U were formerly the same letter, derived no doubt from the oriental vau or waw, but they have now as distinct uses as any two letters in the alphabet, and are therefore to be considered as different letters. V has one sound only, as in ver, vote, lavish. 12239
VACANCY, n. [L. vacans, from vaco, to be empty; Heb. to empty.] 12239
VACANT, a. [L. vacans.] 12240
VACATE, v.t. 12241
VACATED, pp. Annulled; made void; made vacant. 12241
VACATING, ppr. Making void; making vacant. 12241
VACATION, n. [L. vacatio.] 12241
VACCARY, n. [L. vacca, a cow.] An old word signifying a cow house, dairy house, or a cow pasture. 12242
VACILLANCY, n. [L. vacillans, from vacillo, to waver, Eng. to waggle, from the root of wag, which see.] 12242
VACILLANT, a. [supra.] Wavering; fluctuating; unsteady. 12242
VACILLATE, v.i. [L. vacillo; Eng. to waggle, a diminutive of wag. See Wag.] 12242
VACILLATING, ppr. 12242
VACILLATION, n. [L. vacillatio.] 12242
VACCINATE, v.t. [L. vacca, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox, or a virus originally taken from cows, called vaccine matter. 12242
VACCINATED, pp. Inoculated with the cow-pox. 12243

VACCINATING, ppr. Inoculating with the cow-pox. 12243
VACCINATION, n. The act, art or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox. 12243
VACCINE, a. [L. vaccinus, from vacca, a cow.] 12243
VACUATION, n. [L. vacuo.] The act of emptying. [Little used.] [See Evacuation.] 12243
VACUIST, n. [from vacuum.] One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum in nature; opposed to a plenist. 12243
VACUITY, n. [L. vacuitas, from vacuus.] 12243
VACUOUS, a. Empty; unfilled; void. 12243
VACUOUSNESS, n. The state of being empty. 12244
VACUUM, n. [L.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body. Whether there is such a thing as an absolute vacuum in nature, is a question which has been much controverted. The Peripatetics assert that nature abhors a vacuum. 12244
VADE, v.i. [L. vado.] To vanish; to pass away. [Not in use.] 12244
VADE-MECUM, n. [L. go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual. 12244
VAGABOND, a. [L. vagabundus, from vagor, to wander; from the root of wag.] 12244
VAGABOND, n. [supra.] A vagrant; one who wanders from town to town or place to place, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it. By the laws of England and of the United States, vagabonds are liable to be taken up and punished. 12244
VAGABONDRY, n. A state of wandering in idleness. 12244
VAGARY, n. [L. vagus, wandering.] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose. 12244
VAGIENT, a. [L. vagiens.] Crying like a child. [Not in use.] 12245
VAGINAL, a. [L. vagina, a sheath. See Wain.] 12245
VAGINANT, a. [L. vagina.] In botany, sheathing; as a vaginant leaf, one investing the stem or branch by its base, which has the form of a tube. 12245
VAGINATED, a. In botany, sheathed; invested by the tubular base of the leaf; as a stem.
VAGINOPENNOUS, a. [L. vagina and penna.] 12245 12245
VAGOUS, a. [L. vagus.] Wandering; unsettled. [Little used.] 12245
VAGRANCY, n. [from vagrant.] A state of wandering without a settled home. Vagrancy in idle strollers or vagabonds, is punishable by law. 12245
VAGRANT, a. [L. vagor.] 12245
VAGRANT, n. An idle wanderer; a vagabond; one who strolls from place to place; a sturdy beggar; one who has no settled habitation, or who does not abide in it. 12245
VAGUE, a. vag. [L. vagus, wandering.] 12246
VAIL, n. [L. velum, from velo, to cover, to spread over. It is correctly written vail for e, in Latin, is our a.] 12246
VAIL, v.t. [L. velo.] To cover; to hide from the sight; as, to vail the face. 12246
VAIL, v.t. 12246
VAIL, v.i. To yield or recede; to give place; to show respect by yielding. 12247
VAILED, pp. Covered; concealed. 12247
VAILER, n. One who yields from respect. Obs. 12247
VAILING, ppr. Covering; hiding from the sight. 12247
VAIN, a. [L. vanus; Eng. wan, wane, want.] 12247
VAINGLORIOUS, a. [vain and glorious.] 12248
VAINGLORIOUSLY, adv. With empty pride. 12248
VAINGLORY, n. [vain and glory.] Exclusive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride; undue elation of mind. 12248
VAINLY, adv. 12249
VAINNESS, n. 12249
VAIR, n. In heraldry, a kind of fur or doubling, consisting of divers little picees, argent and azure, resembling a bell-glass. 12249
VAIR, VAIRY, a. In heraldry, charged with vair; variegated with argent and azure colors, when the term is vairy proper; and with other colors, when it is vair or vairy composed. 12249
VAIVODE, n. A prince of the Dacian provinces; sometimes written waiwode, for this is the

pronunciation. 12249
VALANCE, n. 12249
VALANCE, v.t. To decorate with hanging fringes. 12250
VALE, n. [L. vallis; Eng. to fall.] 12250
VALEDICTION, n. [L. valedico; vale, farewell, and dico, to say.] A farewell; a bidding farewell. 12250
VALEDICTORY, a. Bidding farewell; as a valedictory oration. 12250
VALEDICTORY, n. An oration or address spoken at commencement, in American colleges, by a member of the class which receive the degree of bachelor of arts, and take their leave of college and of each other. 12250
VALENTINE, n. 12250
VALERIAN, n. A plant of the genus Valleriana, of many species. 12250
VALET, n. 12250
VALETUDINARIAN, VALETUDINARY, a. [L. valetudinarius, from valetudo, from valeo, to be well.] 12251
VALETUDINARIAN, VALETUDINARY, n. A person of a weak, infirm or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health. 12251
VALIANCE, n. val'yance. Bravery; valor. [Not in use.] 12251
VALIANT, a. val'yant. [L. valeo, to be strong.] 12251
VALIANTLY, adv. 12251
VALIANTNESS, n. 12251
VALID, a. [L. validus, from valeo, to be strong. The primary sense of the root is to strain or stretch.] 12252
VALIDITY, n. 12252
VALIDLY, adv. In a valid manner; in such a manner or degree as to make firm or to convince. 12252
VALIDNESS, n. Validity, which see. 12252
VALISE, n. A horseman's case or portmanteau. 12253
VALLANCY, n. [from valance.] A large wig that shades the face. 12253
VALLATION, n. [L. vallatus, from vallum, a wall.] A rampart or entrenchment. 12253
VALLEY, n. plu. valleys. [L. vallis. See Vale.] 12253
VALLUM, n. [L.] A trench or wall. 12253
VALOR, n. [L. valor, valeo, to be strong, to be worth.] 12253
VALOROUS, a. Brave; courageous; stout; intrepid; as a valorous knight. 12253
VALOROUSLY, adv. In a brave manner; heroically. 12254
VALUABLE, a. 12254
VALUATION, n. [from value.] 12254
VALUATOR, n. One who sets a value; an apprizer. 12254
VALUE, n. val'u. [L. valor, from valeo, to be worth.] 12254
VALUE, v.t. val'u. 12255
VALUED, pp. Estimated at a certain rate; apprized; esteemed. 12256
VALUELESS, a. Being of no value; having no worth. 12256
VALUER, n. One who values; an apprizer; one who holds in esteem. 12256
VALUING, ppr. Setting a price on; estimating the worth of; esteeming. 12256
VALVATE, a. [See Valve.] Having or resembling a valve. 12256
VALVE, n. valv. [L. valvae, folding doors; coinciding with valvo.] 12256
VALVED, a. Having valves; composed of valves. 12257
VALVLET, VALVULE, n. A little valve; one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp. 12257
VALVULAR, a. Containing valves. 12257
VAMP, n. The upper leather of a shoe. 12257
VAMP, v.t. To piece an old thing with a new part; to repair. 12257
VAMPED, pp. Pieced; repaired. 12257
VAMPER, n. One who pieces an old thing with something new. 12257
VAMPING, ppr. Piecing with something new. 12257

VAMPIRE, n. 12257
VAN, n. [Eng. advance, advantage. It is from the root of L. venio, the primary sense of which is to pass.] 12258
VAN, v.t. To fan. [Not in use.] [See Fan.] 12258
VAN-COURIERS, n. In armies, light armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy; precursors. 12258
VANDAL, n. A ferocious, cruel person. 12258
VANDALIC, a. Pertaining to the Vandals; designating the south shore of the Baltic where once lived the Vandals, a nation of ferocious barbarians; hence, ferocious; rude; barbarous. 12258
VANDALISM, n. Ferocious cruelty; indiscriminate destruction of lives and property. 12258
VANDYKE, n. A small round handkerchief with a collar for the neck, worn by females.
VANE, n. 12259 12258
VAN-FOSS, n. A ditch on the outside of the counterscarp. 12259
VANG, n. 12259
VAN-GUARD — VAUNTFUL 12260
VAN-GUARD, n. [van and guard.] The troops who march in front of an army; the first line.
VANILLA, n. A genus of plants which have an unctuous aromatic taste, and a 12260
fragrant smell; natives of South America and the West Indies. 12260
VANISH, v.i. [L. vanesco, vanus, vain, or its root; Eng. to wane. The primary sense is to withdraw or depart.] 12260
VANISHED, a. Having no perceptible existence. 12260
VANISHING, ppr. Disappearing; passing from the sight or possession; departing forever.
VANITY, n. [L. vanitas, from vanus, vain.] 12260 12260
VANQUISH, v.t. [L. vinco, vincio, to bind.] 12261
VANQUISH, n. A disease in sheep, in which they pine away. 12261
VANQUISHABLE, a. That may be conquered. 12261
VANQUISHED, pp. Overcome in battle; subdued; defeated. 12262
VANQUISHER, n. A conqueror; a victor. 12262
VANQUISHING, ppr. Conquering; subduing; defeating; refuting. 12262
VANSIRE, n. In zoology, a species of weasel with short ears, found in Madagascar. 12262
VANT, v.i. To boast. [This is the more correct orthography. See Vaunt.] 12262
VANTAGE, n. [L. venio. See Advantage and Van.] 12262
VANTAGE, v.t. To profit. [Not in use.] 12262
VANTAGE-GROUND, n. Superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another. 12262
VANTBRASS, n. Armor for the arm. Obs. 12262
VAPID, a. [L. vapidus. The radical verb is not in the Latin, but the sense must be to pass or fly off, to escape; or to strike down. L. vapulo. It is probably allied to vapor.] 12262
VAPIDNESS, n. 12263
VAPOR, n. [L. vapor.] 12263
VAPOR, v.i. [L. veporo.] 12263
VAPOR, v.t. To emit, cast off or scatter in fumes or stream; as, to vapor away a heated fluid. 12264
VAPORABILITY, n. The quality of being capable of vaporization. 12264
VAPORABLE, a. Capable of being converted into vapor by the agency of caloric. 12264
VAORATE, v.i. To emit vapor. [See Evaporate.] 12264
VAPORATION, n. [L. vaporatio.] The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor. 12264
VAPOR-BATH, n. [vapor and bath.] 12264
VAPORED, a. 12265
VAPORER, n. A boaster; one who makes a vaunting display of his prowess or worth; a braggart. 12265
VAPORIFIC, a. [L. vapor and facio, to make.] 12265
VAPORING, ppr. Boasting; vaunting ostentatiously and vainly. 12265

VAPORINGLY, adv. In a boasting manner. 12265
VAPORISH, a. 12265
VAPORIZATION, n. The artificial formation of vapor. 12265
VAPORIZE, v.t. To convert into vapor by the application of heat or artificial means. 12265
VAPORIZE, v.i. To pass off in vapor. 12265
VAPORIZED, pp. Expelled in vapor. 12265
VAPORIZING, ppr. Converting into vapor. 12265
VAPOROUS, a. 12265
VAPOROUSNESS, n. State of being full of vapors. 12266
VAPORY, a. 12266
VAPULATION, n. [L. vapulo.] The act of beating or shipping. [Not in use.] 12266
VARE, n. A wand or staff of justice. [Not in use.] 12266
VAREC, n. The French name for kelp or incinerated sea weed; wrack. 12266
VARI, n. In zoology, a species of quadruped, the maucauco or Lemur catta of Linne, having its tail marked with rings of black and white; a native of Madagascar. The vari of Buffon is the black maucauco, L. macaco of Linne, with the neck bearded, like a ruff.
VARIABLE, a. 12266 12266
VARIABLE, n. In mathematics, a quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease. The indefinitely small quantity by which a variable is continually increased or diminished, is called its differential, and the method of finding these quantities, the differential calculus. 12267
VARIABLENESS, n. 12267
VARIABLY, adv. Changeably; with alteration; in an inconstant or fickle manner. 12267
VARIANCE, n. [See Vary.] 12267
VARIATE, v.t. 12268
VARIATION, n. [L. variatio. See Vary.] 12268
VARICOCELE, n. [L. varix, a dilated vein, and Gr. a tumor.] 12269
VARICOSE, VARICOUS, a. [L. varicosus, having enlarged veins.] 12269
VARIED, pp. of vary. Altered; partially changed; changed. 12269
VARIEGATE, v.t. [L. vario, varius. See Vary.] 12269
VARIEGATED, pp. Diversified in colors or external appearance. Variegated leaves, in botany, are such as are irregularly marked with white or yellow spots. 12269
VARIEGATING, ppr. Diversifying with colors. 12269
VARIEGATION, n. The act of diversifying, or state of being diversified by different colors; diversity of colors. 12270
VARIETY, n. [L. varietas, from vario, to vary.] 12270
VARIOLITE, n. [L. varius and Gr. stone.] 12271
VARIOLOID, n. [L. variolae and Gr. form.] 12271
VARIOLOUS, a. [L. variolae, from vario, to diversify.] Pertaining to or designating the small pox. 12271
VARIOUS, a. [L. varius, See Vary.] 12271
VARIOUSLY, adv. In different ways; with change; with diversity; as objects variously represented; flowers variously colored. The human system is variously affected by different medicines. 12271
VARIX, n. [L.] 12272
VARLET, n. [See Valet.] 12272
VARLETRY, n. The rabble; the crowd. [Not in use.] 12272
VARNISH, n. [Low L. vernix.] 12272
VARNISH, v.t. 12272
VARNISHED, pp. 12273
VARNISHER, n. 12273
VARNISHING, ppr. Laying on varnish; giving a fair external appearance. 12273
VARNISH-TREE, n. The Rhus vernix, poison ash, or poison oak. 12273
VARVELS, VERVELS, n. Silver rings about the legs of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. 12273

VARY, v.t. [L. vario, verto.] 12273
VARY, v.i. 12274
VARY, n. Alternation; change. [Not in use.] 12275
VARYING, ppr. Altering; changing; deviating. 12275
VASCULAR, a. [L. vasculum, a vessel, from vas, id.] 12275
VASCULARITY, n. The state of being vascular. 12275
VASCULIFEROUS, a. [L. vasculum and fero, to bear.] 12275
VASE, n. [L. vas, vasa, a vessel.] 12275
VASSAL, n. 12276
VASSAL, v.t. To subject to control; to enslave. 12276
VASSALAGE, n. 12276
VASSALED, pp. or a. Enslaved; subjected to absolute power; as a vassaled land. 12276
VAST, a. [L. vastus. The primary sense of the root must be a part or spread, as this is connected with the verb to waste.] 12276
VAST, n. An empty waste. 12277
VASTATION, n. [L. vastatio, from vasto, to waste.] 12277
VASTIDITY, n. Vastness; immensity. [Not English.] 12277
VASTLY, adv. Very greatly; to a great extent or degree; as a space vastly extended. Men differ vastly in their opinions and manners. 12277
VASTNESS, n. 12277
VASTY, a. Being of great extent; very spacious. 12278
VAT, n. [See also Fat.] 12278
VATICAN, n. In Rome, the celebrated church of St. Peter; and also, a magnificent palace of the pope; situated at the foot of one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. Hence the phrase, the thunders of the Vatican, meaning the anathemas or denunciations of the pope. 12278
VATICIDE, n. [L. vates, a prophet, and caedo, to kill.] 12278
VATICINAL, a. [L. vaticinor, to prophesy.] Containing prophecy. 12278
VATICINATE, v.i. [L. vaticinor, from vates, a prophet.] 12278
VATICINATION, n. Prediction; prophecy. 12279
VAULT, n. [L. vultus; a derivative of L. volvo, volutus.] 12279
VAULT, v.t. To arch; to form with a vault; or to cover with a vault; as, to vault a passage to a court. 12279
VAULT, v.i. 12279
VAULTAGE, n. Vaulted work; an arched cellar. [Not in use.] 12279
VAULTED, pp. 12279
VAULTER, n. One that vaults; a leaper; a tumbler. 12280
VAULTING, ppr. 12280
VAULTY, a. Arched; concave. [Not in use.] 12280
VAUNT, v.i. [L. vanus. This ought to be written vant.] 12280
VAUNT, v.t. To boast of; to make a vain display of. 12280
VAUNT, n. Boast; a vain display of what one is or has, or has done; ostentation from vanity. 12280
VAUNT, n. The first part. [Not used.] 12280
VAUNT-COURIER, n. A precursor. 12281
VAUNTED, pp. Vainly boasted of or displayed. 12281
VAUNTER, n. A vain conceited boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain ostentation.
VAUNTFUL, a. Boastful; vainly ostentatious. 12281 12281
VAUNTING — VENGEMENT 12282
VAUNTING, ppr. Vainly boasting; ostentatiously setting forth what one is or has. 12282
VAUNTINGLY, adv. Boastfully; with vain ostentation. 12282
VAUNT-MURE, n. A false wall; a work raised in front of the main wall. 12282
VAVASOR, n. [This word in old books is variously written, valvasor, vavasour, valvasour. It is said to be from vassal. But qu.] 12282
VAVASORY, n. The quality or tenure of the fee held by a vavasor. 12282
VAWARD, n. [van and ward.] The fore part. Obs. 12282

VEAL, n. [L. vitellus.] 12282
VECTION, n. [L. vectio, from veho, to carry.] 12282
VECTITATION, n. [L. vectito.] A carrying. [Not in use.] 12282
VECTOR, n. [L. from veho, to carry.] In astronomy, a line supposed to be drawn from any planet moving round a center or the focus of an ellipsis, to that center or focus. 12282
VECTURE, n. [L. vectura, from veho, supra.] 12283
VEDA, n. vedaw'. The name of the collective body of the Hindoo sacred writings. These are divided into four parts or vedas. the word is sometimes written vedam. 12283
VEDET, VEDETTE, n. [L. video, to see.] a sentinel on horseback. 12283
VEER, v.i. [L. vario and verto. See Ware.] 12283
VEER, v.t. To turn; to direct to a different course. 12283
VEERABLE, a. Changeable; shifting. [Not in use.] 12283
VEERED, pp. turned; changed in direction; let out. 12283
VEERING, ppr. turning; letting out to a greater length. 12284
VEGETABILITY, n. [from vegetable.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation. 12284
VEGETABLE, n. [L. vigeo, to grow.] 12284
VEGETABLE, a. 12284
VEGETATE, v.i. [L. vegeto, vigeo, to flourish.] 12284
VEGETATING, ppr. germinating; sprouting; growing; as plants. 12285
VEGETATION, n. 12285
VEGETATIVE, a. 12285
VEGETATIVENESS, n. the quality of producing growth. 12285
VEGETE, a. [L. vegetus.] Vigorous; active. [Little used.] 12285
VEGETIVE, a. [L. vegeto, vigeo.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants; as vegetive life. [Little used.] 12285
VEGETIVE, n. a vegetable. [Not in use.] 12285
VEGETO-ANIMAL, a. Vegeto-animal matter, is a term formerly applied to vegetable gluten, which is found in the seeds of certain plants, in a state of union with farina or starch. It is remarkably elastic, and when dry, semi-transparent. By distillation it affords, like animal substances, alkaline water, concrete volatile alkali, and an empyreumatic oil.
VEGETOUS, a. Vigorous; lively; vegete. [Not in use.] 12286 12286
VEHEMENCE, VEHEMENCY, n. [L. vehemens, from veho, to carry, that is, to rush or drive.] 12286
VEHEMENT, a. [L. vehemens.] 12286
VEHEMENTLY, adv. 12286
VEHICLE, n. [L. vehiculum, from veho, to carry.] 12286
VEHICLED, a. Conveyed in a vehicle. 12287
VEIL, n. [L. velum.] 12287
VEIL, v.t. 12287
VEIN, n. [L. vena, from the root of venio, to come, to pass. The sense is a passage, a conduit.] 12287
VEINED, a. [from vein.] 12288
VEINLESS, a. In botany, having no veins; as a veinless leaf. 12289
VEINY, a. Full of veins; as veiny marble. 12289
VELIFEROUS, a. [L. velum, a sail, and fero, to bear.] Bearing or carrying sails. 12289
VELITATION, n. [L. velitatio.] A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish. [Not in use.] 12289
VELL, n. A rennet bag. [Local.] 12289
VELL, v.t. To cut off the turf or sward of land. [Local.] 12289
VELLEITY, n. [L. velle, to will.] 12289
VELLICATE, v.t. [L. vellico, from vello, to pull. It may be from the root of pull.] 12289
VELLICATED, pp. Twitched or caused to twitch. 12289
VELLICATING, ppr. Twitching; convulsing. 12289
VELLICATION, n. 12289

VELLUM, n. [L. vello.] 12290
VELOCITY, n. [L. velositas, from velox, swift, allied to volo, to fly.] 12290
VELURE, n. Velvet. Obs. 12290
VELVET, n. [L. vellus, hair, nap.] 12290
VELVET, v.t. To paint velvet. 12290
VELVET, VELVETED, a. Made of velvet; or soft and delicate, like velvet. 12290
VELVETEEN, n. A kind of cloth made in imitation of velvet. 12291
VELVETING, n. The fine shag of velvet. 12291
VELVETY, a. Made of velvet, or like velvet; soft; smooth; delicate. 12291
VENAL, a. [L. vena, a vein.] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in the veins; as venal blood. [See Venous, which is generally used.] 12291
VENAL, a. [L. venalis, from venco, to be sold.] 12291
VENALITY, n. Mercenariness; the state of being influenced by money; prostitution of talents, offices or services for money or reward; as the venality of a corrupt court. 12291
VENARY, a. [L. venor, to hunt.] Relating to hunting. 12291
VENATIC, VENATICAL, a. [L. venaticus, from venor, to hunt.] Used in hunting. 12291
VENATION, n. [L. venatio, from venor, to hunt.] 12291
VEND, v.t. [L. vendo.] 12291
VENDED, pp. Sold; transferred for money; as goods. 12292
VENDEE, n. The person to whom a thing is sold. 12292
VENDER, n. A seller; one who transfers the exclusive right of possessing a thing, either his own, or that of another as his agent. Auctioneers are the venders of goods for other men. 12292
VENDIBILITY, VENDIBLENESS, n. The state of being vendible or salable. 12292
VENDIBLE, a. [L. vendibilis.] Salable; that may be sold; that can be sold; as vendible goods. Vendible differs from marketable; the latter signifies proper or fit for market, according to the laws or customs of a place. Vendible has no reference to such legal fitness. 12292
VENDIBLE, n. Something to be sold or offered for sale. 12292
VENDIBLY, adv. In a salable manner. 12292
VENDITATION, n. [L. venditatio.] A boastful display. [Not in use.] 12292
VENDITION, n. [L. venditio.] The act of selling; sale. 12292
VENDOR, n. A vender; a seller. 12292
VENDUE, n. Auction; a public sale of any thing by outcry, to the highest bidder. 12292
VENDUE-MASTER, n. One who is authorized to make sale of any property to the highest bidder, by notification and public outcry; an auctioneer. 12293
VENEER, v.t. 12293
VENEER, n. Thin slices of wood for inlaying. 12293
VENEERED, pp. Inlaid; ornamented with marquetry. 12293
VENEERING, ppr. Inlaying; adorning with inlaid work. 12293
VENEERING, n. The act or art of inlaying, of which there are two kinds; one, which is the most common, consists in making compartments of different woods; the other consists in making representations of flowers, birds and other figures. The first is more properly veneering; the last is marquetry. 12293
VENEFICE, n. [L. veneficium.] The practice of poisoning. [Not in use.] 12293
VENEFICIAL, VENEFICIOUS, a. [L. veneficium.] Acting by poison; bewitching. [Little used.] 12293
VENEFICIOUSLY, adv. By poison or witchcraft. [Little used.] 12293
VENEMOUS, [See Venomous.] 12293
VENENATE, v.t. [L. veneno; venenum, poison.] 12293
VENENATION, n. 12293
VENENE, VENENOSE, a. Poisonous; venomous. [Not used.] 12294
VENERABILITY, n. State or quality of being venerable. [Not used.] 12294
VENERABLE, a. [L. venerabilis, from veneror, to honor, to worship.] 12294
VENERABLENESS, n. The state or quality of being venerable. 12294
VENERABLY, adv. In a manner to excite reverence. 12294

VENERATE, v.t. [L. veneror.] 12294
VENERATED, pp. Reverenced; treated with honor and respect. 12294
VENERATING, ppr. Regarding with reverence. 12294
VENERATION, n. [L. veneratio.] 12295
VENERATOR, n. One who venerates and reverences. 12295
VENEREAL, a. [L. venereus, from Venus. See Venus.] 12295
VENEREAN, a. Venereal. [Not used.] 12295
VENEREOUS, a. [L. venereus.] Lustful; libidinous. 12295
VENEROUS, for venereous. [Not used.] 12295
VENERY, n. [from Venus.] The pleasures of the bed. 12295
VENERY, n. [L. venor, to hunt, that is, to drive or rush.] 12296
VENESECTION, n. [L. vena, vein, and sectio, a cutting.] 12296
VENEY, n. A bout; a thrust; a hit; a turn at fencing. 12296
VENGE, v.t. venj. To avenge; to punish. [Not in use.] [See Avenge and Revenge.] 12296
VENGEABLE, a. venj'able. [from venge.] Revengeful; as vengeable despite. [Not in use.]
VENGEANCE, n. venj'ance. [L. vindico.] 12296 12296
VENGEFUL, a. venj'ful. 12297
VENGEMENT, n. venj'ment. Avengement; penal retribution. [Avengement is generally used.] 12297
VENGER — VERMICULOUS 12298
VENGER, n. An avenger. [Not in use.] 12298
VENIABLE, a. [See Venial.] Venial; pardonable. [Not in use.] 12298
VENIABLY, adv. Pardonably; excusably. [Not in use.] 12298
VENIAL, a. [L. venia, pardon, leave to depart, from the root of venio, and signifying literally a going or passing.] 12298
VENIALNESS, n. State of being excusable or pardonable. 12298
VENISON, n. ven'izn, or ven'zn. [L. venactio, a hunting, from venor, to hunt.] 12298
VENOM, n. [L. venenum, venor, to hunt, to drive or chase; venio, to come. See Venus, etc.] 12299
VENOM, v.t. To poison; to infect with venom. [Little used, but envenom is in use and elegant. Venom may be elegantly used in poetry.] 12299
VENOMOUS, a. 12299
VENOMOUSLY, adv. Poisonously; malignantly; spitefully. 12299
VENOMOUSNESS, n. 12299
VENOUS, a. [L. venosus, from vena, a vein.] 12299
VENT, n. [L. venio, Eng. wind, etc.; properly a passage.] 12300
VENT, v.t. 12300
VENT, v.i. To snuff. [Not in use.] 12301
VENTAGE, n. A small hole. [Not in use.] 12301
VENTAIL, n. That part of a helmet made to be lifted up; the part intended for the admission of air, or for breathing. 12301
VENTANNA, VENTANA, n. A window. [Not English.] 12301
VENTER, n. One who utters, reports or publishes. 12301
VENTER, n. [L.] 12301
VENTIDUCT, n. [L. ventus, wind, and ductus, a canal.] 12302
VENTILATE, v.t. [L. ventilo, from ventus, wind.] 12302
VENTILATED, pp. Exposed to the action of the air; fanned; winnowed; discussed. 12302
VENTILATING, ppr. Exposing to the action of wind; fanning; discussing. 12302
VENTILATION, n. [L. ventilatio.] 12302
VENTILATOR, n. An instrument or machine for expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure. Ventilators are of very different constructions and sizes. 12303
VENTOSITY, n. [L. ventosus.] Windiness; flatulence. 12303
VENTRAL, a. [from L. venter, belly.] Belonging to the belly. 12303

VENTRICLE, n. [L. ventriculus, from venter, belly.] 12303
VENTRICOUS, a. [L. ventricosus, from venter, belly.] 12303
VENTRICULOUS, a. [supra.] Somewhat distended in the middle. 12303
VENTRILOQUISM, VENTRILOQUY, n. [L. venter, belly, and loquor, to speak.] 12303
VENTRILOQUIST, n. One who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place. 12303
VENTILOQUOUS, a. Speaking in such a manner as to make the sound appear to come from a place remote from the speaker. 12304
VENTURE, n. [L. venio, ventus, venturus, to come.] 12304
VENTURE, v.i. 12304
VENTURE, v.t. 12305
VENTURED, pp. Put to the hazard; risked. 12305
VENTURER, n. One who ventures or puts to hazards. 12305
VENTURESOME, a. Bold; daring; intrepid; as a venturesome boy. 12305
VENTURESOMELY, adv. In a bold, daring manner. 12305
VENTURING, ppr. Putting to hazard; daring. 12305
VENTURING, n. The act of putting to risk; a hazarding. 12305
VENTUROUS, a. Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; intrepid; adventurous; as a venturous soldier. 12305
VENTUROUSLY, adv. Daringly; fearlessly; boldly. 12305
VENTUROUSNESS, n. Boldness; hardiness; fearlessness; intrepidity. The event made then repent of their venturousness. 12305
VENUE, VISNE, n. [L. vicinia.] In law, a neighborhood or near place; the place where an action is laid. In certain cases, the court has power to change the venue. 12305
VENUE, n. A thrust. [See Veney.] 12306
VENULITE, n. A petrified shell of the genus Venus. 12306
VENUS, n. [L. ventus, venenum; Eng. venom to poison, to fret or irritate. These affinities lead to the true origin of these words. The primary sense of the root is to shoot or rush, as light or wind. From light is derived the sense of white, fair, Venus, or it is from opening, parting; and from rushing, moving, comes wind, and the sense of raging, fury, whence L. venenum, poison, that which frets or causes to rage. These words all coincide with L. venio, which signifies to rush, to fall, to happen; venor, to hunt, etc. The Greeks had the same idea of the goddess of love, viz. that her name signified fairness, whiteness, and hence the fable that she sprung from froth, whence her Green name.] 12306
VENUS'S COMB, n. A plant of the genus Scandix; shepherd's needle. 12306
VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS, n. A plant of the genus Campanula. 12306
VENUS'S NAVELWORT, n. A plant of the genus Cynoglossum. 12306
VENUST, a. [L. venustus.] Beautiful. [Not used.] 12306
VERACIOUS, a. [L. verax, from verus, true.] 12307
VERACITY, n. [L. verax, from verus, true.] 12307
VERANDA, n. An oriental word denoting a kind of open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main building. 12307
VERATRIA, n. [L. veratrum, hellebore.] A newly discovered vegetable alkali, extracted from the white hellebore. 12307
VERB, n. [L. verbum, fero.] 12307
VERBAL, a. [L. verbalis.] 12308
VERBALITY, n. Mere words; bare literal expressions. 12308
VERBALIZE, v.t. To convert into a verb. 12308
VERBALLY, adv. 12308
VERBATIM, adv. [L.] Word for word; in the same words; as, to tell a story verbatim as another has related it. 12309
VERBERATE, v.t. [L. verbero.] To beat; to strike. [Not in use.] 12309
VERBERATION, n. 12309
VERBIAGE, n. Verbosity; use of many words without necessity; superabundance of

words. 12309
VERBOSE, a. [L. verbosus.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by a multiplicity of words; as a verbose speaker; a verbose argument. 12309
VERBOSITY, VERBOSENESS, n. 12309
VERDANCY, n. [See Verdant.] Greenness. 12309
VERDANT, a. [L. vividans, from viridis, from vireo, to be green.] The radical sense of the verb is to grow or advance with strength. 12309
VERDERER, VERDEROR, n. [Low L. viridarius.] 12310
VERDICT, n. [L. verum dictum, true declaration.] 12310
VERDIGRIS, n. 12310
VERDITER, n. [verde-terre, green earth; terre-verde.] 12310
VERDURE, n. [L. vireo.] Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation; as the verdure of the meadows in June; the verdure of spring. 12310
VERDUROUS, a. Covered with green; clothed with the fresh color of vegetables; as verdurous pastures. 12311
VERECUND, a. [L. vrcundus.] Bashful; modest. [Not much used.] 12311
VERECUNDITY, n. Bashfulness; modesty; blushing. [Not in much use.] 12311
VERGE, n. verj. [L. virga, a rod, that is, a shoot.] 12311
VERGE, v.i. [L. vergo.] 12311
VERGER, n. 12312
VERGING, ppr. Bending or inclining; tending. 12312
VERGOULEUSE, n. A species of pear; contracted to vergaloo. 12312
VERIDICAL, a. [L. veridicus; verus and dico.] Telling truth. [Not used.] 12312
VERIFIABLE, a. [from verify.] That may be verified; that may be proved or confirmed by incontestable evidence. 12312
VERIFICATION, n. [See Verify.] The act of verifying or proving to be true; the act of confirming or establishing the authenticity of any powers granted, or of any transaction, by legal or competent evidence. 12312
VERIFIED, pp. Proved; confirmed by competent evidence. 12312
VERIFIER, n. One that proves or makes appear to be true. 12312
VERIFY, v.t. [L. verus, true, and facio, to make.] 12312
VERIFYING, ppr. Proving to be true; confirming; establishing as authentic. 12313
VERILY, adv. [from very.] 12313
VERISIMILAR, a. [L. verisimilis; verus, true, and similis, like.] having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. 12313
VERISIMILITUDE, n. [L. verisimilitudo.] the appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.
VERISIMILITY, for verisimilitude, is not in use. 12313 12313
VERITABLE, a. True; agreeable to fact. [Little used.] 12313
VERITABLY, adv. In a true manner. [Not in use.] 12313
VERITY, n. [L. veritas, from verus, true.] 12313
VERJUICE, n. 12314
VERMEIL. [See Vermilion.] 12314
VERMEOLOGIST, n. [infra.] One who treats of vermes. 12314
VERMEOLOGY, n. [L. vermes, worms, and Gr. discourse.] 12314
VERMICELLI, n. [L. vermiculus, from vermis, a worm.] 12314
VERMICULAR, a. [L. vermiculus, a little worm, from vermis, a worm.] 12314
VERMICULATE, v.t. [L. vermiculatus.] To inlay; to form work by inlaying, resembling the motion or the tracks of worms. 12315
VERMICULATED, pp. Formed in the likeness of the motion of a worm. 12315
VERMICULATING, ppr. Forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm. 12315
VERMICULATION, n. 12315
VERMICULE, n. [L. vermiculus.] A little worm or grub. 12315
VERMICULOUS, a. [L. vermiculosus.] 12315

VERMIFORM, a. [L. vermis, a worm, and forma, form.] 12316
VERMIFUGE, n. [L. vermis, a worm, and fugo, to expel.] 12316
VERMIL, VERMILION, a. vermil'yon. [L. vermiculus, vermes; a name sometimes improperly given to the kermes. See Crimson.] 12316
VERMILION, v.t. vermil'yon. To dye red; to cover with a delicate red. 12316
VERMILIONED, pp. or a. Dyed or tinged with a bright red. 12316
VERMIN, n. sing, and plu; used chiefly in the plural. [L. vermes, worms.] 12316
VERMINATE, v.i. [L. vermino.] To breed vermin. 12317
VERMINATION, n. 12317
VERMINOUS, a. Tending to breed vermin. 12317
VERMIPAROUS, a. [L. vermes, worms, and pario, to bear.] Producing worms. 12317
VERMIVOROUS, a. [L. vermes, worms, and voro, to devour.] 12317
VERNACULAR, a. [L. vernaculus, born in one's house, from verns, a servant.] 12317
VERNACULOUS, a. [supra.] Vernacular; also, scoffing. Obs. 12318
VERNAL, a. [L. vernalis, from ver, spring.] 12318
VERNANT, a. [L. vernans; verno, to flourish.] Flourishing, as in spring; as vernant flowers.
VERNATE, v.i. to become young again. [Not in use.] 12318 12318
VERNATION, n. [L. verno.] In botany, the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. it is called also foliation or leafing. 12318
VERNIER, n. [from the inventor.] A graduated index which subdivides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale. 12318
VERNILITY, n. [L. vernilis, from verna, a slave.] Servility; fawning behavior, like that of a slave. [Not in use.] 12318
VERONICA, n. [vera-icon, true image.] 12318
VERRUCOUS, a. [L. verruca, a wart; verrucosus, full of warts.] 12319
VERSABILITY, VERSABLENESS, n. [L. versabilis, from versor, to turn.] 12319
VERSABLE, a. [supra.] That may be turned. [Not used.] 12319
VERSAL, for universal. [Not used or very vulgar.] 12319
VERSATILE, a. [L. versatilis, from versor, to turn.] 12319
VERSATILITY, n. 12319
VERSE, n. vers. [L. versus; verto, to turn.] 12319
VERSE, v.t. To tell in verse; to relate poetically. 12320
VERSE-MAN, n. [verse and man.] A writer of verses; in ludicrous language. 12320
VERSER, n. A maker of verses; a versifier. 12321
VERSICLE, n. [L. versiculus.] A little verse. [Not used.] 12321
VERSICOLOR, VERSICOLORED, a. [L. versicolor.] Having various colors; changeable in color. 12321
VERSICULAR, a. Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing. 12321
VERSIFICATION, n. The act, art or practice of composing poetic verse. Versification is the result of art, labor and rule, rather than of invention or the fire of genius. It consists in adjusting the long and short syllables, and forming feet into harmonious measure. 12321
VERSIFICATOR, n. A versifier. [Little used. See Versifier.] 12321
VERSIFIED, pp. [from versify.] Formed into verse. 12321
VERSIFIER, n. 12321
VERSIFY, v.i. To make verses. 12321
VERSIFY, v.t. 12321
VERSION, n. [L. versio.] 12322
VERST, n. A Russian measure of length, containing 1166 2/3 yards, or 3500 feet; about three quarters of an English mile. 12322
VERT, n. [L. viridis.] 12322
VERTEBER, VERTEBRA, n. [L. vertebra, from verto, to turn.] A joint of the spine or backbone of an animal. 12322

VERTEBRAL, a. 12322
VERTEBRAL, n. An animal of the class which have a backbone. 12323
VERTEBRATED, a. [L. vertebratus.] Having a backbone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow, as an animal; as man, quadrupeds, fowls, amphibia, and fishes. 12323
VERTEX, n. [L. from veto, to turn; primarily a round point.] 12323
VERTICAL, a. [L. vertex.] 12323
VERTICALLY, adv. In the zenith. 12324
VERTICALNESS, n. The state of being in the zenith or perpendicularly over the head. [Verticality is not used.] 12324
VERTICIL, n. [L. verticillus, from vertex, supra.] 12324
VERTICILLATE, a. [supra.] In botany, verticillate flowers are such as grow in a whirl, or round the stem in rings, one above another, at each joint. The term is also applied in this sense to leaves and branches. Verticillate plants are such as bear whirled flowers. 12324
VERTICITY, n. [from vertex, supra.] 12324
VERTIGINOUS, a. [L. vertiginousus.] 12324
VERTIGINOUSNESS, n. Giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; unsteadiness. 12325
VERTIGO, n. [L. from verto, to turn.] Giddiness; dizziness or swimming of the head; an affection of the head, in which objects appear to move in various directions, though stationary, and the person affected finds it difficult to maintain an erect posture. 12325
VERVAIN, n. A plant of the genus Verbena, or rather the genus so called. 12325
VERVAIN-MALLOW, n. A species of mallow, the Malva alcea. 12325
VERVELS, n. Labels tied to a hawk. 12325
VERY, a. [L. verus.] True; real. 12325
VERY, adv. As an adverb, or modifier of adjectives and adverbs, very denotes in a great degree, an eminent or high degree, but not generally the highest; as a very great mountain; a very bright sun; a very cold day; a very pernicious war; a very benevolent disposition; the river flows very rapidly. 12325
VESICANT, n. [infra.] A blistering application; an epispastic. 12325
VESICATE, v.t. [L. vesica, a little bladder. Gr. from to inflate.] 12325
VESICATED, pp. Blistered. 12326
VESICATING, ppr. Blistering. 12326
VESICATION, n. The process of raising blisters or little cuticular bladders on the skin.
VESICATORY, n. A blistering application or plaster; an epispastic. Vesicatories 12326
made of cantharides, are more powerful than sinapisms, or preparations of mustard.
VESICLE, n. [. vesicula. See Vesicate.] 12326 12326
VESICULAR, VESICULOUS, a. 12326
VESICULATE, a. Bladdery; full of bladders. 12326
VESPER, n. [L. This word and Hesperus are probably of one origin, and both from the root of west.] 12326
VESPERTINE, a. [L. vespertinus. See Vesper.] 12327
VESSEL, n. [L. vas, vasis. This word is probably the English vat.] 12327
VESSEL, v.t. To put into a vessel. [Not in use.] 12328
VESSETS, n. A kind of cloth. 12328
VESSICON, VESSIGON, n. [L. vesica.] A soft swelling on a horse's leg, called a windgall.
VEST, n. [L. vestis, a coat or garment; vestio, to cover or clothe.] 12328 12328
VEST, v.t. 12328
VEST, v.i. To come or descend to; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right. Upon the death of the ancestor, the estate, or the right to the estate, vests in the heir at law. 12329
VESTAL, a. [L. vestalis, from Vesta, the goddess of fire, Gr.] 12329
VESTAL, n. A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar. The Vestals were six in number, and they made a vow of perpetual virginity. 12329
VESTED, pp. 12329
VESTIBULE, n. [L. vestibulum.] 12329
VESTIGE, n. [L. vestigium. This word and vestibule, show that some verb signifying to tread, from which they are derived, is lost.] 12330

VESTING, ppr. [from vest.] Clothing; covering; closely encompassing; descending to and becoming permanent, as a right or title; converting into other species of property, as money. 12330
VESTING, n. Cloth for vests; vest patterns. 12330
VESTMENT, n. [L. vestimentum, from vestio, to clothe.] 12330
VESTRY, n. [L. vestiarium.] 12330
VESTRY-CLERK, n. [vestry and clerk.] An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books. 12331
VESTRY-MAN, n. [vestry and man.] In London, vestry-men are a select number of principal persons of every parish, who choose parish officers and take care of its concerns. 12331
VESTURE, n. [See Vest.] 12331
VESUVIAN, a. Pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples. 12331
VESUVIAN, n. In mineralogy, a subspecies of pyramidical garnet, a mineral found in the vicinity of Vesuvius, classed with the family of garnets; called by Hauy idocrase. It is generally crystallized in four sided prisms, the edges of which are truncated, forming prisms of eight, fourteen or sixteen sides. it sometimes occurs massive. It is composed chiefly of silex, lime and alumin, with a portion of oxyd of iron, and oxyd of manganese. 12332
VETCH, n. [L. vicia. We see vetch if from the root of weigh, wag, wiggle, and signifies a little roller.] 12332
VETCHLING, n. [from vetch.] In botany, a name of the Lathyrus aphaca, expressive of its diminutive size. The meadow vetchling is a wild plant common in meadows, which makes good hay. 12332
VETCHY, a. 12332
VETERAN, a. [L. veteranus, from vetero, to grow old, from vetus, old.] 12332
VETERAN, n. One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown old in service and has had much experience. 12332
VETERINARIAN, n. [L. veterinarius.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals. 12333
VETERINARY, a. [supra.] Pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, etc. A veterinary college was established in England in 1792, at St. Pancras, in the vicinity of London. The improvement of the vetrinary art is of great importance to the agricultural interest. 12333
VETO, n. [L. veto, I forbid.] A forbidding; prohibition; or the right of forbidding; applied to the right of a king or other magistrate or officer to withhold his assent to the enactment of a law, or the passing of a decree. Thus the king of Great Britain has a veto upon every act of parliament; he sometimes prevents the passing of a law by his vet. 12333
VEX, v.t. [L. vexo.] 12333
VEX, v.i. To fret; to be teased or irritated. 12334
VEXATION, n. [L. vesatio.] 12334
VEXATIOUS, a. 12334
VEXATIOUSLY, adv. In a manner to give great trouble or disquiet. 12335
VEXATIOUSNESS, n. The quality of giving great trouble and disquiet, or of teasing and provoking. 12335
VEXED, pp. Teased; provoked; irritated; troubled; agitated; disquieted; afflicted. 12335
VEXER, n. One who vexes, irritates or troubles. 12335
VEXIL, n. [L. vexillum, a standard.] A flag or standard. In botany, the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower. 12335
VEXILLARY, n. A standard bearer. 12335
VEXILLARY, a. Pertaining to an ensign or standard. 12335
VEXILLATION, n. [L. vexillatio.] A company of troops under one ensign. 12335
VEXING, ppr. Provoking; irritating; afflicting. 12335
VEXINGLY — VILIFYING 12336
VEXINGLY, adv. So as to vex, tease or irritate. 12336
VIAL, n. [L. phiala.] A phial; a small bottle of thin glass, used particularly by apothecaries and druggists. 12336

VIAL, v.t. To put in a vial. 12336
VIAND, n. [L. vivendus, vivo, to live.] Meat dressed; food. 12336
VIATIC, a. [L. viaticum, from via, way.] 12336
VIATICUM, n. [L. supra.] 12336
VIBRANT, VIBRION, n. [L. vibrans.] A name given to the ichneumon fly, from the continual vibration of its antennae. 12336
VIBRATE, v.i. [L. vibro; Eng. wabble.] 12337
VIBRATE, v.t. 12337
VIBRATED, pp. Brandished; moved one way and the other. 12337
VIBRATILITY, n. Disposition to preternatural vibration or motion. [Not much used.] 12337
VIBRATING, ppr. Brandishing; moving to and fro, as a pendulum or musical chord. 12337
VIBRATION, n. [L. vibro.] 12337
VIBRATIUNCLE, n. A small vibration. 12338
VIBRATIVE, a. That vibrates. 12338
VIBRATORY, a. 12338
VICAR, n. [L. vicarius, from vicis, a turn, or its root.] 12338
VICARAGE, n. The benefice of a vicar. A vicarage by endowment, becomes a benefice distinct from the parsonage. 12339
VICAR-GENERAL, n. A title given by Henry VIII to the earl of Essex, with power to oversee all the clergy, and regulate all church affairs. It is now the title of an office, which, as well as that of official principal, is united in the chancellor of the diocese. The business of the vicar-general is to exercise jurisdiction over matters purely spiritual. 12339
VICARIAL, a. [from vicar.] Pertaining to a vicar; small; as vicarial tithes. 12339
VICARIATE, a. Having delegated power, as vicar. 12339
VICARIATE, n. A delegated office or power. 12339
VICARIOUS, a. [L. vicarius.] 12339
VICARIOUSLY, adv. In the place of another; by substitution. 12339
VICARSHIP, n. The office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar. 12339
VICE, n. [L. vitium.] 12339
VICE, v.t. To draw by a kind of violence. [Not in use. See Vise.] 12340
VICE, L. vice, in the turn or place, is used in composition to denote one qui vicem gerit, who acts in the place of another, or is second in authority. 12340
VICE-ADMIRAL, n. 12340
VICE-ADMIRALTY, n. The office of a vice-admiralty; a vice-admiralty court. 12341
VICE-AGENT, n. [vice and agent.] One who acts in the place of another. 12341
VICE-CHAMBERLAIN, n. An officer in court, next in command to the lord chamberlain.
VICE-CHANCELLOR, n. An officer in a university in England, a distinguished 12341
member, who is annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the chancellor.
VICE-CONSUL, n. One who acts in the place of a consul. 12341 12341
VICED, a. Vitious; corrupt. [Not in use.] 12341
VICE-DOGE, n. A counsellor at Venice, who represents the doge when sick or absent.
VICEGERENCY, n. [See Vicegerent.] The office of a vicegerent; agency under 12341
another; deputed power; lieutenancy. 12341
VICEGERENT, n. [L. vicem gereus, acting in the place of another.] 12341
VICEGERENT, a. Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the place of another. 12341
VICE-LEGATE, n. An officer employed by the pope to perform the office of spiritual and temporal governor in certain cities, when there is no legate or cardinal to command there.
VICENARY, a. [L. vicenarius.] Belonging to twenty. 12342 12342
VICE-PRESIDENT, n. s as z. An officer next in rank below a president. 12342
VICEROY, n. The governor of a kingdom or country, who rules in the name of the king with regal authority, as the king's substitute. 12342
VICEROYALTY, n. the dignity, office or jurisdiction of a viceroy. 12342
VICEROYSHIP, n. the dignity, office or jurisdiction of a viceroy. 12342
VICETY, n. Nicety; exactness. [Not in use; probably a mistake.] 12342

VICIATE, v.t. [L. vitio. This veb is usually written vitiate; but as vice, from L. vitius, is established, it would be well to write the verb viciate, as we write appreciate and depreciate, from L. pretium.] 12342
VICIATED, pp. Depraved; impaired in substance or quality; rendered defective and void. 12342
VICIATING, ppr. Injuring in subtance or properties; rendering defective; making 12342
void. 12342
VICIATION, n. Depravation; corruption. 12343
VICINAGE, n. [from L. vicinia, neighborhood; vicinus, near.] 12343
VICINAL, VICINE, a. Near; neighboring. [Little used.] 12343
VICINITY, n. [L. vicinitas.] 12343
VICIOSITY, n. Depravity; corruption of manners. [But viciousness is generally used.]
VICIOUS, a. [L. vitiosus.] 12343 12343
VICIOUSLY, adv. 12344
VICIOUSNESS, n. 12344
VICISSITUDE, n. [L. vicissitudo; from vicis, a turn.] 12344
VICISSITUDINARY, a. Changing in succession. 12344
VICONTIEL, a. [vice-comitalia. See Viscount.] 12345
VICONTIELS, n. Things belonging to the sheriff; particularly, farms for which the sheriff pays rent to the king. 12345
VICOUNT, n. [vice-comes.] 12345
VICTIM, n. [L. victima.] 12345
VICTIMATE, v.t. To sacrifice. [Not in use.] 12345
VICTOR, n. [L. from vinco, victus, to conquer, or the same root.] 12345
VICTORESS, n. A female who vanquishes. 12346
VICTORIOUS, a. 12346
VICTORIOUSLY, adv. With conquest; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly; as, grace will carry us victoriously through all difficulties. 12346
VICTORIOUSNESS, n. The state of being victorious. 12347
VICTORY, n. [L. victoria, from vinco, victus, to conquer.] 12347
VICTRESS, n. A female that conquers. 12347
VICTUAL. [See Victuals.] 12347
VICTUAL, v.t. vit'l. [from victual, the noun.] 12347
VICTUALED, pp. vit'ld. Supplied with provisions. 12347
VICTUALER, n. vit'ler. 12347
VICTUALING, ppr. vit'ling. Supplying with provisions. 12348
VICTUALING-HOUSE, n. A house where provision is made for strangers to eat. 12348
VICTUALS, n. vit'lz. [L. victus, food, from the root of vivo, which was vigo or vico, coinciding with vigeo. Basque, vicia life. This word is now never used in the singular.]
VIDELICET, adv. [L. for videre licet.] To wit; namely. An abbreviation for this word 12348
is viz. 12348
VIDUAL, a. [L. viduus, deprived.] Belonging to the state of a widow. [Not used.] 12348
VIDUITY, n. [L. viduitas.] Widowhood. [Not used.] 12348
VIE, v.i. [See Victor.] 12348
VIE, v.t. 12349
VIELLEUR, n. A species of fly in Surinam, less than the lantern fly. 12349
VIEW, v.t. vu. [L. videre. The primary sense is to reach or extend to.] 12349
VIEW, n. vu. 12349
VIEWED, pp. vu'ed. Surveyed; examined by the eye; inspected; considered. 12351
VIEWER, n. vu'er. 12351
VIEWING, ppr. vu'ing. Surveying; examining by the eye or by the mind; inspecting; exploring. 12351
VIEWING, n. vu'ing. The act of beholding or surveying. 12351
VIEWLESS, a. vu'less. That cannot be seen; not being perceivable by the eye; invisible; as viewless winds. 12351

VIGESIMATION, n. [L. vigesimus, twentieth.] 12351
VIGIL, n. [L. vigilia, vigil, walking, watchful; vigilo, to watch. This is formed on the root of Eng. wake. The primary sense is to stir or excite, to rouse, to agitate.] 12351
VIGILANCE, n. [L. vigilans. See Vigil.] 12352
VIGILANCY, for vigilance, is not used. 12352
VIGILANT, a. [L. vigilans.] Watchful; circumspect; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety. 12352
VIGILANTLY, adv. [supra.] Watchfully; with attention to danger and the means of safety; circumspectly. 12353
VIGNETTE, VIGNET, n. An ornament placed at the beginning of a book, preface or dedication; a head piece. Those vignets are of various forms; often they are wreaths of flowers or sprigs. 12353
VIGOR, n. [L. from vigeo, to be brisk, to grow, to be strong; allied to vivo, vixi, to live.]
VIGOR, v.t. To invigorate. [not in use.] 12353 12353
VIGOROUS, a. 12353
VIGOROUSLY, adv. With great physical force or strength; forcibly; with active exertions; as, to prosecute an enterprise vigorously. 12354
VIGOROUSNESS, n. The quality of being vigorous or possessed of active strength. 12354
VILD, VILED, a. Vile. [Not in use.] 12354
VILE, a. [L. vilis. Gr.] 12354
VILED, a. Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory. [Not in use.] 12354
VILELY, adv. 12354
VILENESS, n. 12355
VILIFIED, pp. [from vilify.] Defamed; traduced; debased. 12355
VILIFIER, n. One who defames or traduces. 12355
VILIFY, v.t. [from vile.] 12355
VILIFYING, ppr. Debasing; defaming. 12355
VILIPEND — VIRTUAL 12356
VILIPEND, v.t. [L. vilipendo.] To despise. [Not in use.] 12356
VILIPENDENCY, n. Disesteem; alight. [Not in use.] 12356
VILITY, n. Vileness; baseness. [Not in use.] 12356
VILL, n. [L. villa.] A village; a small collection of houses. 12356
VILLA, n. [L. villa.] 12356
VILLAGE, n. A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and inhabited chiefly by farmers and other laboring people. In England, it is said that a village is distinguished from a town by the want of a market. 12356
VILLAGER, n. An inhabitant of a village. 12356
VILLAGERY, n. a district of villages. 12356
VILLAIN, VILLAN, n. 12356
VILLAKIN, n. A little village; a word used by Gay. 12357
VILLANAGE, n. 12357
VILLANIZE, v.t. to debase; to degrade; to defame; to revile. 12357
VILLANIZED, pp. Defamed; debased. [Little used.] 12357
VILLANIZING, ppr. Defaming; debasing. [Little used.] 12357
VILLANOUS, VILLAINOUS, a. [from villain.] 12357
VILLANOUSLY, adv. Basely; with extreme wickedness or depravity. 12358
VILLANOUSNESS, n. Baseness; extreme depravity. 12358
VILLANY, VILLAINY, n. 12358
VILLATIC, a. [L. villaticus.] Pertaining to a village. 12358
VILLENAGE, n. [from villain.] a tenure of lands and tenements by base services. 12358
VILLOUS, a. [L. villosus, from villus, hair, Eng. wool.] 12358
VIMINAL, a. [L. viminalis.] Pertaining to twigs; consisting of twigs; producing twigs. 12358
VIMINEOUS, a. [L. vimineus, from vimen, a twig. Made of twigs or shoots.] 12359

VINACEOUS, a. [from L. vinacceus.] Belonging to wine or grapes. 12359
VINCIBLE, a. [from L. vinco, to conquer. See Victor.] 12359
VINCIBLENESS, n. the capacity of being conquered; conquerableness. 12359
VINCTURE, n. [L. vinctura.] a binding. [Not in use.] 12359
VINDEMIAL, a. [L. vindemialis, from vindemia, vintage; vinea and demo.] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest. 12359
VINDEMIATE, v.i. [supra.] to gather the vintage. 12359
VINDEMIATION, n. The operation of gathering grapes. 12359
VINDICABILITY, n. The quality of being vindicable, or capable of support or justification.
VINDICABLE, a. [infra.] That may be vindicated, justified or supported. 12359 12359
VINDICATE, v.t. [L. vindico.] 12359
VINDICATED, pp. Defended; supported; maintained; proved to be just or true. 12360
VINDICATING, ppr. Defending; supporting against denial, censure, charge or impeachment; proving to be true or just; defending by force. 12360
VINDICATION, n. [L. vindico.] 12360
VINDICATIVE, a. 12361
VINDICATOR, n. One who vindicates; one who justifies or maintains; one who defends.
VINDICATORY, a. 12361 12361
VINDICTIVE, a. Revengeful; given to revenge. 12361
VINDICTIVELY, adv. By way of revenge; revengefully. 12361
VINDICTIVENESS, n. 12361
VINE, n. [L. vinca. See Wine.] 12361
VINED, a. Having leaves like those of the vine. 12362
VINE-DRESSER, n. [vine and dresser.] One who dresses, trims, prunes and cultivates vines. 12362
VINE-FRETTER, n. [vine and fret.] A small insect that injures vines, the aphis or puceron.
VINEGAR, n. 12362 12362
VINE-GRUB, n. [vine and grub.] A little insect that infests vines; the vine-fretter or puceron. 12362
VINERY, n. In gardening, an erection for supporting vines and exposing them to artificial heat, consisting of a wall with stoves and flues. 12362
VINEYARD, VINYARD, n. 12362
VINNEWED, a. Moldy; musty. [Not in use.] 12362
VINNEWEDNESS, n. Mustiness; moldiness. [Not in use.] 12362
VINNY, a. [supra.] Moldy; musty. [Not in use.] 12363
VINOLENCY, n. [L. vinolentia, from vinum, wine.] Drunkenness. [Not used.] 12363
VINOLENT, a. Given to wine. [Not used.] 12363
VINOSITY, n. State or quality of being vinous. 12363
VINOUS, a. [L. vinum, wine.] 12363
VINTAGE, n. [L. vindemia.] 12363
VINTAGER, n. One that gathers the vintage. 12363
VINTNER, n. One who deals in wine; a wine-seller. 12363
VINTRY, n. A place where wine is sold. 12363
VINY, a. 12363
VIOL, n. A stringed musical instrument, of the same form as the violin, but larger, and having formerly six strings, to be struck with a bow. Viols are of different kinds. The largest of all is the base viol, whose tones are deep, soft and agreeable. The violin now takes the place of the old viol. 12363
VIOLABLE, a. [L. violabilis. See Violate.] 12364
VIOLACEOUS, a. [L. viola, a violet.] Resembling violets. 12364
VIOLATE, v.t. [L. violo.] 12364
VIOLATED, pp. Injured; broken; transgressed; ravished. 12364
VIOLATING, ppr. Injuring; infringing; ravishing. 12364

VIOLATION, n. 12364
VIOLATOR, n. 12365
VIOLENCE, n. [L. violentia.] 12365
VIOLENCE, v.t. To assault; to injure; also, to bring by violence. [Little used.] 12366
VIOLENT, a. [L. violentus.] 12366
VIOLENT, n. An assailant. [Not in use.] 12367
VIOLENT, v.t. To urge with violence. [Not used.] 12367
VIOLENTLY, adv. With force; forcibly; vehemently; as, the wind blows violently. 12367
VIOLET, n. [L. viola.] 12367
VIOLIN, n. 12367
VIOLINIST, n. A person skilled in playing on a violin. 12367
VIOLIST, n. A player on the viol. 12367
VIOLONCELLO, n. A stringed instrument of music; a base viol of four strings, or a little base violin with long large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the base violin.
VIOLONO, n. A double base, a deep toned instrument. 12368 12367
VIPER, n. [L. vipera.] 12368
VIPERINE, a. [L. viperinus.] Pertaining to a viper or to vipers. 12368
VIPEROUS, a. [L. viperus.] Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous; as a viperous tongue. 12368
VIPER'S BUGLOSS, n. A plant of the genus Echium. 12368
VIPER'S GRASS, n. A plant of the genus Scorzonera. 12368
VIRAGO, n. [L. from vir, a man.] 12368
VIRE, n. An arrow. Obs. 12368
VIRELAY, n. 12368
VIRENT, a. [L. virens, from vireo, to flourish or be green.] 12369
VIRGATE, a. nearly vurgate. [L. virga, a rod.] 12369
VIRGATE, n. A yardland. 12369
VIRGE, [See Verge.] 12369
VIRGILIAN, a. 12369
VIRGIN, n. nearly vur'gin. [L. virgo.] 12369
VIRGIN, a. 12369
VIRGIN, v.i. To play the virgin; a cant word. 12369
VIRGINAL, a. Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly; as virginal chastity. 12370
VIRGINAL, n. A keyed instrument of one string, jack and quill to each note, like a spinet, but in shape resembling the forte piano; out of use. 12370
VIRGINAL, v.i. To pat; to strike as on a virginal [A cant word.] 12370
VIRGINITY, n. [L. virginitas.] Maidenhood; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man. 12370
VIRGIN'S BOWER, n. A plant of the genus Clematis. 12370
VIRGO, n. [L.] A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters in August; a constellation, containing according to the British catalogue, one hundred and ten stars. 12370
VIRIDITY, n. [L. virditas, from vireo, to be green.] 12370
VIRILE, a. [L. virilis, from vir, a man, vireo.] 12370
VIRILITY, n. [L. virilitas.] 12370
VIRTU, n. A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. 12371
VIRTUAL, a. [See Virtue.] 12371
VIRTUALITY — VIVENCY 12372
VIRTUALITY, n. Efficacy. 12372
VIRTUALLY, adv. In efficacy or effect only; by means of some virtue or influence, or the instrumentality of something else. Thus the sun is virtually on earth by its light and heat. The citizens of an elective government are virtually present in the legislature by their representatives. A man may virtually agree to a proposition by silence or withholding objections. 12372
VIRTUATE, v.t. To make efficacious. [Not in use.] 12372

VIRTUE, n. vur'tu. [L. virtus, from vireo, or its root. See Worth.] The radical sense is strength, from straining, stretching, extending. This is the primary sense of L. vir, a man.
VIRTUELESS, a. 12374 12372
VIRTUOSO, n. A man skilled in the fine arts, particularly in music; or a man skilled in antiquities, curiosities and the like. 12374
VIRTUOSOSHIP, n. The pursuits of a virtuoso. 12374
VIRTUOUS, a. 12374
VIRTUOUSLY, adv. In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty; as a life virtuously spent. 12375
VIRTUOUSNESS, n. The state or character of being virtuous. 12375
VIRULENCE, VIRULENCY, n. [from virulent.] 12375
VIRULENT, a. [L. virulentus, from virus, poison, that is, strength, from the same root as vir, vireo. See Venom.] 12375
VIRULENTLY, adv. With malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity. 12375
VIRUS, n. [L. See Virulent.] Foul or contagious matter of an ulcer, postule, etc.; poison.
VISAGE, n. s as z. [L. visus, video.] 12375 12375
VISAGED, a. Having a visage or countenance. 12376
VIS-A-VIS, n. A carriage in which two persons sit face to face. 12376
VISCERA, n. [L.] The bowels or intestines; the contents of the abdomen and thorax.
VISCERAL, a. [L. viscera.] 12376 12376
VISCERATE, v.t. [supra.] To exenterate; to embowel; to deprive of the entrails or viscera. [Eviscerate is generally used.] 12376
VISCID, a. [L. viscidus; viscus, birdlime.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious; not readily separating; as, turpentine, tar, gums, etc. are more or less viscid. 12376
VISCIDITY, n. 12376
VISCOSITY, VISCOUSNESS, n. Glutinousness; tenacity; viscidity; that quality of soft substances which makes them adhere so as not to be easily parted. 12376
VISCOUNT, n. vi'count. [L. vice-comes.] 12376
VISCOUNTESS, n. vi'countess. The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.
VISCOUNTSHIP, n. vi'countship. 12377 12377
VISCOUNTY, n. vi'county. The quality and office of a viscount. 12377
VISCOUS, a. [L. viscus, birdlime.] 12377
VISE, n. An engine or instrument for griping and holding things, closed by a screw; used by artificers. 12377
VISHNU, n. In the Hindoo mythology, the name of one of the chief deities of the trimurti or triad. He is the second person of this unity, and a personification of the preserving powers. 12377
VISIBILITY, n. s as z. 12377
VISIBLE, a. s as z. [L. visibilis.] 12377
VISIBLENESS, n. State or quality of being visible; visibility. 12378
VISIBLY, adv. In a manner perceptible to the eye. The day is visibly governed by the sun; the tides are visibly governed by the moon. 12378
VISION, n. s as z. [L. visio, from video, visus.] 12378
VISIONAL, a. Pertaining to a vision. 12379
VISIONARY, a. 12379
VISIONARY, n. 12379
VISIT, v.t. [L. visito, viso, to go to see. We see the sense is to go, to move to.] 12379
VISIT, v.i. To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations; to practice going to see others. We ought not to visit for pleasure or ceremony on the sabbath. 12380
VISIT, n. 12380
VISITABLE, a. Liable or subject to be visited. all hospitals built since the reformation are visitable by the king or lord chancellor. 12380
VISITANT, n. One that goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend. 12381

VISITATION, n. [L. visito.] 12381
VISITED, pp. Waited on; attended; inspected; subjected to sufferings; favored with relief or mercy. 12381
VISITING, ppr. 12381
VISITING, n. The act of going to see or of attending; visitation. 12382
VISITOR, n. 12382
VISITORIAL, a. [from visitor; written improperly visitatorial.] 12382
VISIVE, a. [from L. visus.] Pertaining to the power of seeing; formed in the act of seeing. [Not in use.] 12382
VISNE, n. veen. [L. vicinia.] Neighborhood. [See Venue.] 12382
VISNOMY, n. [a barbarous contraction of physiognomy.] Face; countenance. [Not in use.]
VISOR, n. s as z. [L. visus, video; written also visard, visar, vizard.] 12382 12382
VISORED, a. Wearing a visor; masked; disguised. 12383
VISTA, n. [L. visus, video.] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue. 12383
VISUAL, a. s as z. [L. visus.] 12383
VITAL, a. [L. vitalis, from vita, life. This must be a contraction of victa, for vivo forms vixi, victus; Gr. contracted.] 12383
VITALITY, n. [from vital.] 12384
VITALIZE, v.t. To give life. 12384
VITALLY, adv. 12384
VITALS, n. plu. 12385
VITELLARY, n. [L. vitellus, the yolk of an egg.] 12385
VITIATE, v.t. [L. vitio. See Vice and Viciate.] 12385
VITIATED, pp. Depraved; rendered impure; rendered defective and void. 12385
VITIATING, ppr. Depraving; rendering of no validity. 12385
VITIATION, n. 12385
VITILITIGATE, v.i. [L. vitiosus and litigo.] To contend in law litigiously or cavilously. [Not in use.] 12386
VITILITIGATION, n. Cavilous litigation. [Not in use.] 12386
VITREO-ELECTRIC, a. Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass. 12386
VITREOUS, a. [L. vitreus, from vitrum, glass or woad.] 12386
VITREOUSNESS, n. The quality or state of being vitreous; resemblance of glass. 12386
VITRESCENCE, n. [from L. vitrum, glass.] Glassiness; or the quality of being capable of conversion into glass; susceptibility of being formed into glass. 12386
VITRESCENT, a. Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass. 12386
VITRESCIBLE, a. That can be vitrified. 12386
VITRIFACTION, n. [See Vitrify.] The act, process or operation of converting into glass by heat; as the vitrifaction of sand, flint and pebbles with alkaline salts. 12386
VITRIFIABLE, a. [from vitrify.] Capable of being converted into glass by heat and fusion. Flint and alkaline salts are vitrifiable. 12387
VITRIFICABLE, for vitrifiable. [Not used.] 12387
VITRIFICATE, for vitrify. [Not used.] 12387
VITRIFICATION, for vitrifaction. [See Vitrifaction, which is generally used.] 12387
VITRIFIED, pp. Converted into glass. 12387
VITRIFORM, a. [L. vitrum, glass, and form.] 12387
VITRIFY, v.t. [L. vitrum, glass, and facio, to make.] 12387
VITRIFY, v.i. To become glass; to be converted into glass. 12387
VITRIOL, n. [L. vitrum, glass; perhaps from its color.] 12387
VITRIOLATE, v.t. To convert, as sulphur in any compound, into sulphuric acid, formerly called vitriolic acid. Thus the sulphuret of iron vitriolated, becomes sulphate of iron, or green vitriol. 12388
VITRIOLATED, pp. Converted into sulphuric acid or vitriol. 12388

VITRIOLATING, ppr. Turning into sulphuric acid or vitrol. 12388
VITRIOLATION, n. The act or process of converting into sulphuric acid or vitriol. 12388
VITRIOLIC, a. Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.
VITRIOLIZABLE, a. Capable of being converted into sulphuric acid. 12388 12388
VITRIOLIZATION. [See Vitriolation.] 12388
VITRIOLIZE. [See Vitriolate.] 12388
VITRIOLIZED. [See Vitriolated.] 12388
VITRIOLIZING, [See Vitriolating.] 12388
VITULINE, a. [L. vitulinus.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. 12388
VITUPERABLE, a. [See Vituperate.] 12389
VITUPERATE, v.t. [L. vitupero.] To blame; to censure. [Little used.] 12389
VITUPERATION, n. [L. vituperatio.] Blame; censure. [Little used.] 12389
VITUPERATIVE, a. Uttering or writing censure; containing censure. 12389
VIVACIOUS, a. [L. vivax, from vivo, to live.] 12389
VIVACIOUSNESS, n. 12389
VIVACITY, n. [L. vivacitas.] 12389
VIVARY, n. [L. vivarium, from vivo, to live.] 12390
VIVE, a. [L. vivus.] Lively; forcible. [Not in use.] 12390
VIVELY, adv. In a lively manner. [Not used.] 12390
VIVENCY, n. [L. vivens, from vivo.] Manner of supporting life or vegetation. [Not in use.]
VIVES — VOMITORY 12391 12390
VIVES, n. A disease of animals, particularly of horses, seated in the glads under the ear, where a tumor is formed which sometimes ends in suppuration. 12391
VIVIANITE, n. A phosphate of iron, of various shades of blue and green. 12391
VIVID, a. [L. vividus, from vivo, to live.] 12391
VIVIDLY, adv. 12391
VIVIDNESS, n. 12391
VIVIFIC, VIVIFICAL, a. [L. vivificus. See Vivify.] Giving life; reviving; enlivening. 12392
VIVIFICATE, v.t. [L. vivifico, vivus, alive, and facio, to make.] 12392
VIVIFICATION, n. 12392
VIVIFICATIVE, a. Able to animate or give life. 12392
VIVIFIED, pp. revived; endued with life. 12392
VIVIFY, v.t. [L. vivfico; vivus, alive, and facio, to make.] 12392
VIVIFYING, ppr. enduing with life; communicating life to. 12392
VIVIPAROUS, a. [L. vivus, alive, and pario, to bear.] 12392
VIXEN, n. [vixen is a she fox, or a fox's cub.] 12393
VIXENLY, a. having the qualities of a vixen. 12393
VIZ. a contraction of videlicet; to wit, that is, namely. 12393
VIZARD, n. a mask. [See Visor.] 12393
VIZARD, v.t. To mask. 12393
VIZIER, VIZER, n. The chief minister of the Turkish empire. 12393
VOCABLE, n. [L. vocabulum. See Voice.] 12393
VOCABULARY, n. [L. vocabulum, a word.] 12393
VOCAL, a. [L. vocalis. See Voice.] 12393
VOCAL, n. Among the Romanists, a man who has a right to vote in certain elections. 12394
VOCALITY, n. [L. vocalitas.] Quality of being utterable by the voice; as the vocality of the letters. 12394
VOCALIZE, v.t. to form into voice; to make vocal. 12394
VOCALIZED, pp. Made vocal; formed into voice. 12394
VOCALIZING, ppr. Forming into voice or sound. 12394
VOCALLY, adv. 12394
VOCATION, n. [L. vocatio, from voco, to call. See Voice.] 12394
VOCATIVE, a. [L. vocativus.] Relating to calling; as the vocative case in grammar. 12395

VOCATIVE, n. In grammar, the fifth case or state of nouns in the Latin language; or the case in any language, in which a word is placed when the person is addressed: as Domine, O Lord. 12395
VOCIFERATE, v.i. [L. vocifero, vex and fero.] To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim.
VOCIFERATE, v.t. To utter with a loud voice. 12395 12395
VOCIFERATING, ppr. Crying out with vehemence; uttering with a loud voice. 12395
VOCIFERATION, n. A violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice. 12395
VOCIFEROUS, a. Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy; as vociferous heralds. 12395
VOGUE, n. vig. [The sense of vogue is way, or the going of the world.] 12395
VOICE, n. [L. vox; voco. The sense of the verb is to throw, to drive out sound; and voice is that which is driven out.] 12396
VOICE, v.t. 12397
VOICE, v.i. To clamor; to exclaim. Obs. 12397
VOICED, pp. 12397
VOICELESS, a. vois'less. Having no voice or vote. 12397
VOID, a. [L. viduus, divido. Gr.] 12397
VOID, n. An empty space; a vacuum. 12399
VOID, v.t. 12399
VOID, v.i. To be emitted or evacuated. 12399
VOIDABLE, a. That may be annulled or made void, or that may be adjudged void, invalid or of no force. 12399
VOIDANCE, n. 12399
VOIDED, pp. 12400
VOIDER, n. 12400
VOIDING, ppr. 12400
VOIDNESS, n. 12400
VOITURE, n. [L. vectus, veho.] Carriage. [Not English.] 12401
VOLALKALI, n. Volatile alkali; by contraction. 12401
VOLANT, a. [L. volo, to fly.] 12401
VOLATILE, a. [L. volatilis, from volo, to fly.] 12401
VOLATILE, n. A winged animal. [little used.] 12402
VOLATILENESS, VOLATILITY, n. 12402
VOLATILIZATION, n. [from volatilize.] The act or process of rendering volatile, or rather of causing to rise and float in the air. 12402
VOLATILIZE, v.t. To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor or invisible effluvia, and to rise and float in the air. 12402
VOLATILIZED, pp. Rendered volatile; caused to rise and float in air. 12402
VOLATILIZING, ppr. Rendering volatile; causing to rise and float in air. 12402
VOLCANIC, a. [from volcano.] 12402
VOLCANIST, n. [from volcano.] 12403
VOLCANITE, n. A mineral, otherwise called augite. 12403
VOLCANITY, n. The state of being volcanic or of volcanic origin. 12403
VOLCANIZATION, n. [from volcanize.] The process of undergoing volcanic heat and being affected by it. 12403
VOLCANIZE, v.t. To subject to or cause to undergo volcanic heat and to be affected by its action. 12403
VOLCANIZED, pp. Affected by volcanic heat. 12403
VOLCANO, n. 12403
VOLE, n. A deal at cards that draws all the tricks. 12403
VOLERY, n. 12403
VOLITATION, n. [L. volito, dim. of volo, to fly.] The act of flying; flight. 12404
VOLITION, n. [L. volitio, from volo, to will. See Will.] 12404
VOLITIVE, a. Having the power to will. 12404
VOLLEY, n. plu. volleys. [L. volo.] 12404
VOLLEY, v.t. to discharge with a volley. 12404
VOLLEY, v.i. To throw out or discharge at once. 12404

VOLLEYED, a. [from volley.] disploded; discharged with a sudden burst; as volleyed thunder. 12404
VOLT, n. [L. volutus, volvo.] 12405
VOLTAIC, a. Pertaining to Volta, the discoverer of voltaism; as the voltaic pile. 12405
VOLTAISM, n. That branch of electrical science which has its source in the chimical action between metals and different liquids. it is more properly called galvanism, from Galvani, who first proved or brought into notice its remarkable influence on animals.
VOLUBILATE, VOLUBILE, a. In gardening, a volubilate stem is one that climbs by 12405
winding or twining round another body. 12405
VOLUBILITY, n. [L. volubilitas, from volvo, to roll.] 12405
VOLUBLE, a. [L. volubilis.] 12406
VOLUBLY, adv. In a rolling or fluent manner. 12406
VOLUME, n. [L. volumen, a roll; volvo, to roll. to make u long, in this word, is palpably wrong.] 12406
VOLUMED, a. Having the form of a volume or roll; as volumed mist. 12407
VOLUMINOUS, a. 12407
VOLUMINOUSLY, adv. In many volumes; very copiously. 12408
VOLUMINOUSNESS, n. State of being bulky or in many volumes. 12408
VOLUMIST, n. One who writes a volume; an author. [Not in use.] 12408
VOLUNTARILY, adv. [from voluntary.] Spontaneously; of one's own will; without being moved, influenced or impelled by others. 12408
VOLUNTARINESS, n. The state of being voluntary or optional. 12408
VOLUNTARY, a. [L. voluntarius, from voluntas, will, from volo.] 12408
VOLUNTARY, n. 12409
VOLUNTEER, n. A person who enters into military or other service of his own free will. In military affairs, volunteers enter into service voluntarily, but when in service they are subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers. They sometimes serve gratuitously, but often receive a compensation. 12410
VOLUNTEER, a. Entering into service of free will; as volunteer companies. 12410
VOLUNTEER, v.t. To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion; as, to volunteer one's services. 12410
VOLUNTEER, v.i. To enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion. He volunteered in that undertaking. 12410
VOLUPTUARY, n. [L. volupturius, from voluptas, pleasure.] 12410
VOLUPTUOUS, a. [L. voluptuoosus.] 12410
VOLUPTUOUSLY, adv. Luxuriously; with free indulgence of sensual pleasures; as, to live voluptuously. 12410
VOLUPTUOUSNESS, n. Luxuriousness; addictedness to pleasure or sensual gratification. 12410
VOLUTATION, n. [L. volutatio, from voluto, from volvo, Eng. to wallow.] 12411
VOLUTE, n. [L. volutus, volvo.] 12411
VOLUTION, n. A spiral turn. 12411
VOLUTITE, n. A petrified shell of the genus Voluta. 12411
VOLVIC, a. Denoting a species of stone or lava. 12411
VOMIC, a. The vomic nut, nux vomica, is the seed of the Strychnos nux vomica, a native of the East Indies. It is a very active poison. 12411
VOMICA, n. [L.] An encysted tumor on the lungs. 12411
VOMIT, v.i. [L. vomo. probably the Gr. is the same word, with the loss of its first letter.]
VOMIT, v.t. 12411 12411
VOMIT, n. 12412
VOMITED, pp. Ejected from the stomach through the mouth, or from any deep place through an opening. 12412
VOMITING, ppr. Discharging from the stomach through the mouth, or ejecting from any deep place. 12412
VOMITING, n. 12412

VOMITION, n. The act or power of vomiting. 12412
VOMITIVE, a. Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic. 12412
VOMITORY, a. [L. vomitorius.] Procuring vomits; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic. 12413
VOMITORY, n. 12413
VORACIOUS — VULTURINE 12414
VORACIOUS, a. [L. vorax, from voro, to devour; Heb. to clear away, to consume; Gr. food.] 12414
VORACIOUSLY, adv. With greedy appetite; ravenously. 12414
VORACIOUSNESS, n. Greediness of appetite; ravenousness; eagerness to devour; rapaciousness. 12414
VORACITY, n. Greediness of appetite; voraciousness. 12414
VORAGINOUS, a. [L. voraginosus, vorago.] Full of gulfs. 12414
VORTEX, n. plu. vortices or vortexes. [L. from verto.] 12414
VORTICAL, a. Whirling; turning; as a vortical motion. 12415
VOTARESS, n. A female devoted to any service, worship or state of life. 12415
VOTARIST, n. [See Votary.] One devoted or given up to any person or thing, to any service, worship or pursuit. 12415
VOTARY, a. [from L. votus, from voveo. See Vow.] 12415
VOTARY, n. One devoted, consecrated or engaged by a vow or promise; hence more generally, one devoted, given or addicted to some particular service, worship, study or state of life. Every goddess of antiquity had her votaries. Every pursuit or study has now its votaries. One is a votary to mathematics, another is a votary to music, and alas, a great portion of the world are votaries of sensual pleasures. 12415
VOTE, n. [L. votum, from voveo, to vow. Votum is properly wish or will.] 12415
VOTE, v.i. To express or signify the mind, will or preference, in electing men to office, or in passing laws, regulations and the like, or in deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others. In elections, men are bound to vote for the best men to fill offices, according to their best knowledge and belief. 12416
VOTE, v.t. 12416
VOTED, pp. Expressed by vote or suffrage; determined. 12416
VOTER, n. One who has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage. 12416
VOTING, ppr. Expressing the mind, will or preference in election, or in determining questions proposed; giving a vote or suffrage; electing, deciding, giving or enacting by vote. 12417
VOTIVE, a. Given by vow; devoted; as votive offereings. 12417
VOUCH, v.i. To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation. I canot vouch for the truth of the report. 12417
VOUCH, n. Warrant; attestation. 12418
VOUCHED, pp. Called to witness; affirmed or fully attested; called into court to make good a warranty. 12418
VOUCHEE, n. In law, the person who is vouched or called into court to support or make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery. 12418
VOUCHER, n. 12418
VOUCHER, VOUCHOR, n. In law, the tenant in a writ of right; one who calls in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries, there may be a single voucher, or double vouchers. 12418
VOUCHING, ppr. Calling to witness; attesting by affirmation; calling in to maintain warranty of title. 12418
VOUCHSAFE, v.t. [vouch and safe; to vouch or answer for safety.] 12418
VOUCHSAFE, v.i. To condescend; to deign; to yield. 12419
VOUCHSAFED, pp. Granted in condescension. 12419
VOUCHSAFEMENT, n. Grant in condescension; as, Gods greatest communicated vouchsafements. 12419
VOUCHSAFING, ppr. Condescending to grant; deigning. 12419
VOW, n. 12419
VOW, v.t. 12419
VOW, v.i. To make vows or solemn promises. He that vows, must be careful to perform. 12420
VOWED, pp. Solemnly promised to God; given or consecrated by solemn promise. 12420

VOWEL, n. 12420
VOWEL, a. Pertaining to a vowel; vocal. 12420
VOWELED, a. Furnished with vowels. 12420
VOWER, n. One who makes a vow. [See also Fellow.] 12420
VOWING, ppr. Making a vow. 12420
VOYAGE, n. 12420
VOYAGE, v.i. To sail or pass by water. 12421
VOYAGE, v.t. To travel; to pass over. 12421
VOYAGER, n. One who sails or passes by sea or water. 12421
VULCANIST. [See Volcanist.] 12421
VULCANO. [See Volcano.] 12421
VULGAR, a. 12421
VULGAR, n. The common people. [It has no plural termination, but has often a plural verb.] 12422
VULGARISM, n. 12422
VULGARITY, n. 12422
VULGARIZE, v.t. To make vulgar. 12422
VULGARLY, adv. 12422
VULGATE, n. A very ancient Latin version of the scriptures, one the only one which the Romish church admits to be authentic. It is so called from its common use in the Latin church. 12423
VULGATE, a. Pertaining to the old Latin version of the scriptures. 12423
VULNERABLE, a. 12423
VULNERARY, a. Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries; as vulnerary plants or potions. 12423
VULNERARY, a. Any plant, drug or composition, useful in the cure of wounds. Certain unguents, balsams and the like, are used as vulneraries. 12423
VULNERATE, v.t. To wound; to hurt. [Not in use.] 12423
VULNERATION, n. The act of wounding. [not in use.] 12423
VULPINE, a. Pertaining to the fox; cunning; crafty; artful. 12423
VULPINITE, n. A mineral of a grayish white color, splendent and massive; its fracture foliated. It consists of the sulphate of lime and silica. 12423
VULTUR, VULTURE, n. A genus of fowls, belonging to the order of Accipiters. The bill is straight, but hooked at the end, and covered at the base by a cere of skin. The head is naked. There are thirteen species, all carnivorous and rapacious. The vultur is one of the largest kinds of fowls, and the Condor of South America, one of this family, is the largest species of flying animals that has been discovered. 12423
VULTURINE, a. Belonging to the Vultur; having the qualities of the Vultur; resembling the Vultur; rapacious. 12424
W 12425
W — WALLER 12425
W is the twenty third letter of the English Alphabet. It takes its written form and its name from the union of two Vs, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call U. The name, double u, being given to it from its form or composition, and not from its sound, especially the vowels. W is properly a vowel, a simple sound, formed by opening the mouth with a close circular configuration of the lips. it is precisely the ou of the French, and the u of the Spaniards, Italians and Germans. With the oter vowels it forms diphthongs, which are of easy pronunciation; as in well, want, will, dwell; pronouced ooell, ooant, ooill, dooell. In English, it is always followed by another vowel, except when followed by h, as is when; but this case is an exception only in writing, and not in pronunciation, for h precedes w in utterance; when being pronounced hooen. In Welsh, w, which is sounded as in English is used without another vowel, as in fwl, a fool; dwn, dun; dwb, mortar; gwn, a gun, and a gown. 12425
W, at the end of words is often silent after a and o, as in law, saw, low, sow. In many words of this kind, w represents the Saxon g; in other cases, it helps to form a diphthong, as in now, vow, new, strew. 12425

WABBLE, v.i. To move from one side to the other; to vacillate; as a turning or whirling body. So it is said a top wabbles, when it is in motion, and deviates from a perpendicular direction; a spindle wabbles, when it moves one way and the other. [This word is applied chiefly to bodies when turning with a circular motion, and its place canot be supplied by any other word in the language. It is neither low nor barbarous.] 12425
WACKE, WACKY, n. A rock nearly allied to basalt, of which it may be regarded as a more soft and earthy variety. Its color is a greenish gray, brown or black. It is opake, yields easily to the knife, and has a greasy feel. Its principal ingredient is silex. Gray wacky is a different species of rock, being a kind of sandstone. Wacky is a mineral sunstance intermediate between clay and basalt. 12426
WAD, n. 12426
WAD, WADD, n. In mineralogy, a black wadd is a species of ore of manganese, of which there are four kinds; fibrous, ochery, pulverulent ochery, and dendritic. In some places, plumbago or black lead is called wad or wadd.
WADDED, a. Formed into a wad or mass. 12426 12426
WADDING, n. 12426
WADDLE, v.i. 12426
WADDLING, ppr. Moving from side to side in walking. 12427
WADDLINGLY, adv. With a vacillating gait. 12427
WADE, v.i. 12427
WADE, v.t. To pass by walking on the bottom; as, to wade a river. [this is a common expression, but elliptical for to wade through a river.] 12427
WADING, ppr. Walking through a substance that yields to the feet, as through water or sand. 12427
WADSETT, n. An ancient tenure or lease of land in the highlands of Scotland, which seems to have been a kind of mortgage. 12427
WADSETTER, n. One who holds by wadsett. 12427
WAFER, n. 12427
WAFER, v.t. To seal or close with a wafer. 12428
WAFT, v.t. 12428
WAFT, v.i. To float; to be moved or to pass in a bouyant medium. 12428
WAFT, n. A floating body; also, a signal displayed from a ships stern, by hoisting an ensign furled in a roll, to the head of the staff. 12428
WAFTAGE, n. Conveyance or transportation through a bouyant medium, as air or water. [Not in use.] 12428
WAFTED, pp. Borne or conveyed through air or water. 12428
WAFTER, n. 12428
WAFTING, ppr. Carrying through a bouyant medium. 12429
WAFTURE, n. The act of waving. [Not in use.] 12429
WAG, v.t. To move one way and the other with quick turns; to move a little way, and then turn the other way; as, to wag the head. 12429
WAG, v.i. 12429
WAG, n. A droll; a man full of low sport and humor; a ludicrous fellow. 12429
WAGE, v.t. 12430
WAGED, pp. laid; deposited; as a pledge; made or gegun, as war. 12430
WAGER, n. 12430
WAGER, v.t. To lay; to bet; to hazard on the issue of a contest; or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty. 12431
WAGERED, pp. Laid; pledged; as a bet. 12431
WAGERER, n. One who wagers or lays a bet. 12431
WAGERING, ppr. Laying; betting. 12431
WAGES, n. plural in termination, but singular in signification. 12431
WAGGEL, WAGEL, n. 12432
WAGGISH, n. 12432
WAGGISHLY, adv. In a waggish manner; in sport. 12432
WAGGISHNESS, n. Mischievous sport; wanton merriment. 12432

WAGGLE, v.i. To waddle; to reel or move from side to side. 12432
WAGGLE, v.t. To move one way and the other; as, a bird waggles its tail. 12432
WAGON, n. 12433
WAGON, v.t. To transport in a wagon. Goods are wagoned from London to the interior. 12433
WAGON, v.i. To practice the transportation of goods in a wagon. The man wagons between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. 12433
WAGONAGE, n. Money paid for carriage in a wagon. 12433
WAGONER, n. 12433
WAGONING, ppr. Transporting in a wagon. 12433
WAGONING, n. The business of transporting in a wagon. 12433
WAGTAIL, n. [wag and tail.] A small bird, a species of Motacilla. 12433
WAID, a. Crushed. [Not in use.] 12433
WAIF, n. Goods found, of which the owner is not known. These were originally such goods as a thief, when pursued, threw away to prevent being apprehended. They belong to the king, unless the owner makes fresh suit of the felon, takes him and brings him to justice. 12433
WAIL, v.t. To lament; to moan; to bewail. 12433
WAIL, v.i. To weep; to express sorrow audibly. 12434
WAIL, n. Loud weeping; violent lamentation. 12434
WAILFUL, a. Sorrowful; mournful. 12434
WAILING, ppr. Lamenting with audible cries. 12434
WAILING, n. Loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation. 12434
WAILMENT, n. Lamentation. 12434
WAIN, n. [See Wagon.] 12434
WAINAGE, n. A finding of carriages. 12434
WAIN-BOTE, n. Timber for wagons for carts. 12434
WAIN-HOUSE, n. A house or shed for wagons and carts. [Local.] 12434
WAIN-ROPE, n. A rope for binding a load on a wagon; a cart-rope. 12434
WAINSCOT, n. In building, timber-work serving to line the walls of a room, being made in panels. 12434
WAINSCOT, v.t. 12435
WAINSCOTED, pp. Lined with boards or panels. 12435
WAINSCOTING, ppr. Lining with boards. 12435
WAIR, n. A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. [I know not where used.]
WAIST, n. 12435 12435
WAISTBAND, n. The band or upper pat of breeches, trousers or pantaloons, which encompasses the waist. 12435
WAISTCLOTHS, n. Coverings of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter deck and forecastle. 12435
WAISTCOAT, n. [waist and coat.] A short coat or garment for men, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest. This under garment is now generally called in America a vest. 12435
WAISTER, n. In ships, waisters are men who are stationed in the waist in working the ship. 12436
WAIT, v.i. [The sense is to stop, or to continue.] 12436
WAIT, v.t. 12437
WAIT, n. Ambush. As a noun, this word is used only in certain phrases. To lie in wait, is to lie in ambush; to be secreted in order to fall by surprise on an enemy; hence figuratively, to lay snares, or to make insidious attempts, or to watch for the purpose of ensnaring. Joshua 8:4. 12438
WAITER, n. 12438
WAITING, ppr. Staying in expectation. 12438
WAITING-MAID, WAITING-WOMAN, n. An upper servant who attends a lady. Waiting-gentlewoman is sometimes, though less commonly used. 12438
WAITS, n. 12438
WAIVE, n. A woman put out of the protection of the law. 12439

WAIWODE, n. In the Turkish empire, the governor of a small province or town; a general.
WAKE, v.i. [G. The primary sense is to stir, to rouse, to excite.] 12439 12439
WAKE, v.t. 12439
WAKE, n. 12440
WAKEFUL, a. 12440
WAKEFULLY, adv. With watching or sleeplessness. 12440
WAKEFULNESS, n. 12440
WAKEN, v.i. wakn. To wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened. 12441
WAKEN, v.t. wakn. 12441
WAKENED, pp. Roused from sleep; excited into action. 12441
WAKENER, n. One who rouses from sleep. 12441
WAKENING, ppr. Rousing form sleep or stupidity; calling into action. 12441
WAKER, n. One who watches; one who rouses from sleep. 12441
WAKE-ROBIN, n. A plant of the genus Arum. 12441
WAKING, ppr. 12441
WAKING, n. 12442
WALE, n. 12442
WALE-KNOT, WALL-KNOT, n. A single wale-knot is made by untwisting the ends of a rope, and making a bight with the first strand; then passing the second over the end of the first, and the third over the end of the second, and through the bight of the first. The double is made by passing the ends, singly, close underneath the first wale, and thrusting them upwards through the middle, only the last end comes up under two bights. 12442
WALK, v.i. [G., to full, to felt hats; a fuller; to stir, to be agitated, to rove, to travel, to wander, to roll. Our ancestors appropriated the verb to moving on the feet, and the word is peculiarly expressive of that rolling or wagging motion which marks the walk of clownish people.] 12442
WALK, v.t. wauk. 12444
WALK, n. Wauk. 12444
WALKABLE, a. Waukable. Fit to be walked on. [Not much used.] 12445
WALKER, n. Wauker. 12445
WALKING, ppr. Wauking. Moving on the legs with a slow pace; moving; conducting ones self. 12446
WALKING, n. Wauking. The act of moving on the feet with a slow pace. 12446
WALKING-STAFF, WALKING-STICK, n. A staff or stick carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking. 12446
WALK-MILL, n. Wauk-mill. A fulling mill. [Local.] 12446
WALL, n. [L., stake, post, probably originally a fence of stakes, a palisade or stockade; the first rude fortification of uncivilized men.] 12446
WALL, v.t. 12447
WALL-CREEPER, n. A small bird of the genus Certhia; the spider-catcher. 12447
WALL-CRESS, n. [wall and cress.] 12447
WALL-EYE, n. [wall and eye.] 12447
WALL-EYED, a. Having white eyes. 12447
WALL-FLOWER, n. [wall and flower.] A plant of the genus Cheiranthus; a species of stock gillyflower. 12447
WALL-FRUIT, n. [wall and fruit.] Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall. 12447
WALL-LOUSE, n. [wall and louse.] An insect or small bug. [L.] 12448
WALL-MOSS, n. A species of moss growing on walls. 12448
WALL-PENNYWORT, n. A plant of the genus Cotyledon. 12448
WALL-PEPPER, n. A plant of the genus Sedum. 12448
WALL-PIE, n. A plant, a species of Asplenium. 12448
WALL-SIDED, a. Having sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship. 12448
WALL-SPRING, n. A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks. 12448
WALL-WORT, n. A plant, the dwarf elder or danewort; a species of Sambucus. 12448

WALLED, pp. Inclosed or fortified with a wall. 12448
WALLER, n. One who builds walls in the country. 12448

WALLERITE — WARPING 12449

WALLERITE, n. A mineral, or variety of clay, found in small compact masses of the size of a nut, white and opake, or yellowish and translucent. 12449
WALLET, n. 12449
WALLING, ppr. Inclosing or fortifying with a wall. 12449
WALLING, n. Walls in general; materials for walls. 12449
WALLOP, v.i. [See Well.] To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, with noise. 12449
WALLOPING, ppr. Boiling with a heaving and noise. 12449
WALLOW, v.i. [L., G. This verb seems to be connected with well, walk, etc.] 12449
WALLOW, v.t. To roll ones body. 12449
WALLOW, n. A kind of rolling walk. 12450
WALLOWER, n. One that rolls in mire. 12450
WALLOWING, ppr. Rolling the body on any thing. 12450
WALNUT, n. A tree and its fruit, of the genus Juglans. The black walnut, so called, grows in America, and is indigenous in the southern and middle states, as far north as the Hudson. That is said to be the limit of tis indigenous growth, gut when transplanted, it grows well in the eastern states. In America there are several species of hickory nut, called by this name. 12450
WALRUS, n. [G., a whale, a horse.] The morse or sea horse, an animal of the northern seas, of the genus Trichechus. 12450
WALTRON, n. Another name of the walrus. 12450
WALTZ, n. [G., to roll.] A modern dance and tune, the measure of whose music is triple; three quavers in a bar. 12450
WAMBLE, v.i. To be disturbed with nausea; as a wambling stomach. [Vulgar.] 12450
WAMBLE-CROPPED, a. Sick at the stomach. [Vulgar.] 12450
WAMPEE, n. A plant, a species of Arum. 12450
WAMPUM, n. Shells or strings of shells, used by the American Indians as money or a medium of commerce. These strings of shells when united, form a broad belt, which is worn as an ornament or girdle. It is sometimes called wampumpeague, and wompeague, or wampampeague, of which wampum seems to be a contraction. 12450
WAN, a. Pale; having a sickly hue; languid of look. 12450
WAN, for won; pret. of win. 12451
WAND, n. 12451
WANDER, v.i. [G., to wander, to walk, to change, exchange or transform.] 12451
WANDER, v.t. To travel over without a certain course. 12452
WANDERER, n. A rambler; one that roves; one that deviates from duty. 12452
WANDERING, ppr. Roving; rambling; deviating from duty. 12452
WANDERING, n. 12452
WANDERINGLY, adv. In a wandering or unsteady manner. 12452
WANDEROO, n. A baboon of Ceylon and Malabar. 12452
WANE, v.i. 12453
WANE, v.t. To cause to decrease. 12453
WANE, n. 12453
WANG, n. 12453
WANG-TOOTH, n. A jaw-tooth. 12453
WANHOPE, n. Want of hope. [Not used.] 12453
WANHORN, n. A plant of the genus Kaempferia. 12453
WANING, ppr. Decreasing; failing; declining. 12454
WANLY, adv. In a pale manner; palely. 12454
WANNED, a. Made wan or pale. 12454
WANNESS, n. Paleness; a sallow, dead, pale color; as the wanness of the cheeks after a

fever. 12454
WANNISH, a. Somewhat wan; of a pale hue. 12454
WANT, n. 12454
WANT, v.t. waunt. 12454
WANT, v.i. waunt. 12455
WANTAGE, n. Deficiency; that which is wanting. 12456
WANTED, pp. Needed; desired. 12456
WANTING, ppr. 12456
WANTLESS, a. Having no want; abundant; fruitful. 12456
WANTON, a. 12456
WANTON, n. 12457
WANTON, v.t. 12457
WANTONING, ppr. Roving; flying loosely; playing without restraint; indulging in licentiousness. 12458
WANTONIZE, v.i. To behave wantonly. [Not in use.] 12458
WANTONLY, adv. Loosely; without regularity or restraint; sportively; gayly; playfully; lasciviously. 12458
WANTONNESS, n. 12458
WANT-WIT, n. [want and wit.] One destitute of wit or sense; a fool. [Not in much use.]
WANTY, n. A broad strap of leather, used for binding a load upon the back of a 12458
beast. [Local.] 12458
WAPACUT, n. The spotted owl of Hudsons bay. 12459
WAPED, a. [L., to strike, and awhap, whap, which the common people in New England use, and pronounce whop.] Dejected; cast down; crushed by misery. [Not in use.] 12459
WAPENTAKE, WAPENTAC, n. [See Touch. This name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the hundreder or chief entered on his office.] In some northern counties of England, a division or district, answering to the hundred or cantred in other counties. The name was first given to the meeting, supra. 12459
WAPP, n. In a ship, the rope with which the shrouds are set taught in wale-knots. 12459
WAPPE, n. A species of cur, said to be so called from his voice. His only use is to alarm the family by barking when any person approaches the house. 12459
WAPPER, n. A fish; a name given to the smaller species of the river gudgeon. 12459
WAR, n. [G., to perplex, embroil, disturb. The primary sense of the root is to strive, struggle, urge, drive, or to turn, to twist.] 12459
WAR, v.i. 12460
WAR, v.t. 12461
WAR-BEAT, WAR-BEATEN, a. [war and beat.] Worn down in war. 12461
WARBLE, v.t. [G., to turn, whirl, warble; a whirl, a vortex; a turning bone or joint, L.] 12461
WARBLE, v.i. 12462
WARBLED, pp. Quavered; modulated; uttered musically. 12462
WARBLER, n. 12462
WARBLES, n. In farriery, small hard tumors on the backs of horses, occasioned by the heat of the saddle in traveling, or by the uneasiness of its situation; also, small tumors produced by the larvas of the gad fly, in the backs of horses, cattle, etc. 12462
WARBLING, ppr. 12462
WARBLING, n. The act of shaking or modulating notes; singing. 12463
WARD, in composition, as in toward, homeward, is the Saxon weard, from the root of L.
WARD, v.t. 12463 12463
WARD, v.i. 12463
WARD, n. 12464
WARDED, pp. Guarded. 12465
WARDEN, n. 12465
WARDER, n. 12465
WARDMOTE, n. In law, a court held in each ward in London. 12466
WARDROBE, n. 12466

WARD-ROOM, n. [ward and room.] In a ship, a room over the gun-room, where the lieutenants and other principal officers sleep and mess. 12466
WARDSHIP, n. 12466
WARD-STAFF, n. A constables or watchmans staff. 12466
WARE, pret. of wear, Obs. It is now written wore. 12466
WARE, a. [We never use ware by itself. But we use it in aware, beware, and in wary. It was formerly in use.] 12466
WARE, v.i. To take heed of. [We now use beware as a single word, though in fact it is not.] 12467
WARE, v.t. pret. wore. [This is evidently from the root of veer. See Veer.] To cause a ship to change her course from one board to the other, by turning her stern to the wind; opposed to tacking, in which the head is turned to the wind; as, to ware ship. We wore ship and stood to the southward. 12467
WARE, n. plu. wares. [G.] Goods; commodities; merchandise; usually in the plural; but we say, China ware, earthern-ware, potters ware. It was formerly used int eh singular, and may be so used still. 12467
WAREFUL, a. [from ware, wary.] Wary; watchful; cautious. [Not used.] 12467
WAREFULNESS, n. Wariness; cautiousness. 12467
WAREHOUSE, n. [ware and house.] A storehouse for goods. 12467
WAREHOUSE, v.t. s as z. To deposit or secure in a warehouse. 12467
WAREHOUSED, pp. Placed in a store for safe keeping. 12467
WAREHOUSING, ppr. Repositing in a store for safe keeping. 12467
WARELESS, a. Unwary; incautious. 12467
WARELY, adv. Cautiously. [See Warily.] 12467
WARFARE, n. [war and fare.] 12467
WARFARE, v.i. To lead a military life; to carry on continual wars. 12468
WARHABLE, a. [war and L. habilis.] Fit for war. [Not in use.] 12468
WARHOOP, n. [war and hoop.] The savage yell of war; a yell uttered on entering into battle. 12468
WARILY, adv. [from wary.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence or wise foresight. Great enterprises are to be conducted warily. Change of laws should be warily proceeded in.
WARINE, n. A species of monkey of South America. 12468 12468
WARINESS, n. Caution; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil. The road was so slippery, and the danger so great, that we were obliged to proceed with wariness. 12468
WARK, n. Work; a building. [It is obsolete, except in bulwark.] 12468
WARLIKE, a. [war and like.] 12468
WARLIKENESS, n. A warlike disposition or character. [Little used.] 12469
WARLING, n. One often quarreled with; a word coined perhaps to rhyme with darling. [Not in use.] 12469
WARLOCK, WARLUCK, n. A male witch; a wizard. [This word is not in use.] 12469
WARM, a. Waurm. [G. See Swarm.] 12469
WARM, v.t. 12470
WARM, v.i. 12470
WARMED, pp. Moderately heated; made ardent; excited. 12470
WARMING, ppr. Making moderately hot; making ardent or zealous. 12470
WARMING-PAN, n. [warm and pan.] A covered pan with a long handle, for warming a bed with ignited coals. 12470
WARMING-STONE, n. [warm and stone.] A stone dug in cornwall, which retains heat a great while, and has been found to give ease in internal hemorrhoids. 12471
WARMLY, adv. 12471
WARMNESS, WARMTH, n. 12471
WARN, v.t. [G.] 12471
WARNED, pp. Cautioned against danger; admonished of approaching evil; notified. 12472
WARNER, n. An admonisher. 12472
WARNING, ppr. Cautioning against danger; admonishing; giving notice to; summoning to meet or appear. 12472
WARNING, n. 12472
WAR-OFFICE, n. An office in which the military affairs of a country are superintended and managed. 12473

WARP, n. Waurp. [See the Verb.] 12473
WARP, v.i. [G., to cast or throw, to whelp.] 12473
WARP, v.t. 12474
WARPED, pp. Twisted by shrinking or seasoning; turned out of the true direction; perverted; moved with a warp; overflowed. 12475
WARPING, ppr. Turning or twisting; causing to incline; perverting; moving with a warp; enriching by overflowing with tide water. 12475
WARPING-BANK — WATER-FOX 12476
WARPING-BANK, n. A bank or mound of earth raised round a field for retaining the water let in from the sea. [Local.] 12476
WARPING-CLOUGH, WARPING-HATCH, WARPING-SLUICE, n. A flood gate to let in tide water upon land. [Local.] 12476
WARPING-CUT, WARPING-DRAIN, WARPING-GUTTER, n. An open passage or channel for discharging the water from lands inundated. [Local.] 12476
WARPING-HOOK, n. A hook used by rope-makers for hanging the yarn on, when warping into hauls for tarring. 12476
WARPING-POST, n. A strong post used in warping rope yarn. 12476
WARPROOF, n. [war and proof.] Valor tried by war. 12476
WARRANT, v.t. [The primary sense of the root is to stop or hold, or to repel, and thus guard by resisting danger; as we say, to keep off. Hence the sense of security. See Guard and Garrison.] 12476
WARRANT, n. 12477
WARRANTABLE, a. Authorized by commission, precept or right; justifiable; defensible. The seizure of a thief is always warrantable by law and justice. Falsehood is never warrantable. 12478
WARRANTABLENESS, n. The quality of being justifiable. 12478
WARRANTABLY, adv. In a manner that may be justified; justifiably. 12478
WARRANTED, pp. Authorized; justified; secured; assured by covenant or by implied obligation. 12479
WARRANTEE, n. The person to whom land or other thing is warranted. 12479
WARRANTER, n. 12479
WARRANTING, ppr. 12479
WARRANTISE, n. Authority; security. [Not in use.] 12479
WARRANTOR, n. One who warrants. 12479
WARRANTY, n. 12479
WARRANTY, v.t. To warrant; to guaranty. [A useless word.] 12480
WARRAY, v.t. To make war upon. 12480
WARRE, a. Worse. 12480
WARREN, n. [See Guard, Warrant and Wary.] 12480
WARRENER, n. The keeper of a warren. 12480
WARRIANGLE, n. A hawk. 12481
WARRIOR, n. 12481
WARRIORESS, n. A female warrior. 12481
WART, n. Waurt. [G.] 12481
WARTED, a. In botany, having little knobs on the surface; verrucose; as a warted capsule. 12481
WARTWORT, n. A plant of the genus Euphorbia or spurge, which is studded with hard warty knobs; also, a plant of the genus Heliotropium, and another of the genus Lapsana.
WARTY, a. 12481 12481
WAR-WORN, a. [war and worn.] Worn with military service; as a war-worn coat; a war-worn soldier. 12481
WARY, a. [See Ware and Warn.] Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices and dangers; scrupulous; timorously prudent. Old men are usually more wary than the young. It is incumbent on a general in war to be always wary.

WAS, s. as z.; the past tense of the substantive verb; L., to be, to exist, whence 12482
English is, in the present tense, and was in the past; as, I was; he was. 12482
WASH, v.t. [G.] 12482
WASH, v.i. 12483
WASH, n. 12483
WASH-BALL, n. [wash and ball.] A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face.
WASH-BOARD, n. [wash and board.] 12484 12484
WASHED, pp. 12485
WASHER, n. 12485
WASHER-WOMAN, n. A woman that washes clothes for others or for hire. 12485
WASHING, ppr. Cleansing with water; purifying; overflowing; overspreading. 12485
WASHING, n. 12485
WASH-POT, n. A vessel in which any thing is washed. 12485
WASH-TUB, n. A tub in which clothes are washed. 12485
WASHY, a. [from wash.] 12485
WASP, n. [G., L.] In entomology, a genus of insects, Vespa, of the order of Hymenopters. The mouth is horny, the jaw compressed, without a proboscis; the feelers four, unequal and filiform; the eyes lunated; the body smooth; the sting concealed, and the upper wings plicated. Wasps construct combs, and rear their young in the cells. The sting is painful.
WASP-FLY, n. A species of fly resembling a wasp, but having no sting, and but two 12486
wings. 12486
WASPISH, a. Snappish; petulant; irritable; irascible; quick to resent any trifling affront.
WASPISHLY, adv. Petulantly; in a snappish manner. 12486 12486
WASPISHNESS, n. Petulance; irascibility; snappishness. 12486
WASSAIL, n. 12486
WASSAIL, v.i. To hold a merry drinking meeting. 12486
WASSAIL-BOWL, n. A bowl for holding wassail. 12486
WASSAIL-CUP, n. A cup in which wassail was carried to the company. 12486
WASSAILER, n. A toper; a drunkard. 12486
WAST, past tense of the substantive verb, in the second person; as, thou wast. 12487
WASTE, v.t. [G., L.] 12487
WASTE, v.i. 12488
WASTE, a. 12488
WASTE, n. 12489
WASTED, pp. 12490
WASTEFUL, a. 12490
WASTEFULLY, adv. In a lavish manner; with prodigality; in useless expenses or consumption. 12491
WASTEFULNESS, n. Lavishness; prodigality; the act or practice of expending what is valuable without necessity or use. 12491
WASTE-GATE, n. A gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted. 12491
WASTEL, n. A particular sort of bread; fine bread or cake. 12491
WASTENESS, n. A desolate state; solitude. 12491
WASTER, n. 12491
WASTETHRIFT, n. [waste and thrift.] A spendthrift. 12491
WASTE-WIER, n. An overfall or wier for the superfluous water of a canal. 12492
WASTING, ppr. 12492
WASTREL, n. A state of waste or common. [Local.] 12492
WASTREL, WASTOREL, n. Waste substances; any thing cast away as bad. [Local.] 12492
WATCH, n. [It is from the same root as wake, which see.] 12492
WATCH, v.i. 12493
WATCH, v.t. 12494
WATCHED, pp. Guarded; observed with steady vigilance. 12495
WATCHER, n. 12495
WATCHET, a. Pale or light blue. 12495

WATCHFUL, a. Vigilant; attentive; careful to observe; observant; cautious. It has of before the thing to be regulated, as to be watchful of ones behavior; and against, before the thing to be avoided, as to be watchful against the growth of vicious habits. 12495
WATCHFULLY, adv. Vigilantly; heedfully; with careful observation of the approach of evil, or attention to duty. 12495
WATCHFULNESS, n. 12495
WATCH-GLASS, n. [watch and glass.] 12496
WATCH-HOUSE, n. [watch and house.] A house in which a watch or guard is placed.
WATCHING, ppr. Being awake; guarding; attending the sick; carefully observing. 12496
WATCHING, n. Wakefulness; inability to sleep. 12496 12496
WATCH-LIGHT, n. [watch and light.] A candle with a rush wick. 12496
WATCHMAKER, n. [watch and maker.] One whose occupation is to make and repair watches. 12496
WATCHMAN, n. [watch and man.] A sentinel; a guard. 12496
WATCHTOWER, n. [watch and tower.] A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies or the approach of danger. 12496
WATCHWORD, n. [watch and word.] The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy, or a person who has a right to pass the watch, from one who has not. 12496
WATER, n. Wauter. [G., Gr.] 12496
WATER-BEARER, n. [water and bearer.] In astronomy, a sign of the zodiac, called also Aquarius, from L. Aqua, water. 12498
WATER-BELLOWS, n. [water and bellows.] A machine for blowing air into a furnace, by means of a column of water falling through a vertical tube. 12498
WATER-BORNE, n. Borne by the water; floated; having water sufficient to float; as ships water-borne by the flowing tide. 12498
WATER-CALAMINT, n. [water and calamint.] A species of mint or Mentha. 12498
WATER-CARRIAGE, n. [water and carriage.] 12498
WATER-CART, n. [water and cart.] A cart earing a large cask of water which is conveyed into a cylinder full of holes, by means of which the water is sprinkled upon the ground.
WATER-CLOCK, n. [water and clock.] The clepsydra; an instrument or machine 12498
serving to measure time by the fall of a certain quantity of water. 12498
WATER-COLOR, n. [water and color.] Water-colors, in painting or limning, are colors diluted and mixed with gum-water. Water-colors are so called in distinction from oil-colors.
WATER-COURSE, n. [water and course.] 12498 12498
WATER-CRESS, n. [water and cress.] A small creeping plant or weed growing in watery places. 12499
WATER-CROWFOOT, n. [water and crowfoot.] A plant on which cows are said to be fond of feeding. 12499
WATER-DROP, n. [water and drop.] A drop of water. 12499
WATER-DROPWORT, n. A plant of the genus Oenanthe. 12499
WATER-ELEPHANT, n. A name given to the hippopotamus. 12499
WATER-ENGINE, n. [water and engine.] An engine to raise water; or an engine moved by water. 12499
WATERFALL, n. [water and fall.] A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade; a cataract. But the word is generally used of the fall of a small river or rivulet. It is particularly used to express a cascade in a garden, or an artificial descent of water, designed as an ornament. 12499
WATER-FLAG, n. [water and flag.] Water and flower de luce, a species of Tris. 12499
WATER-FLOOD, n. [water and flood.] A flood of water; an inundation. 12499
WATER-FLY, n. [water and fly.] An insect that is seen on the water. 12499
WATER-FOWL, n. [water and fowl.] A fowl that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl. Of aquatic fowls, some are waders, or furnished with long legs; others are swimmers, and are furnished with webbed feet. 12500

WATER-FOX, n. [water and fox.] A name given to the carp, on account of its cunning.

12500
WATER-FURROW, n. [water and furrow.] In agriculture, a deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground and keeping it dry. 12501
WATER-FURROW, v.t. To plow or open water furrows. 12501
WATER-GAGE, WATER-GUAGE, n. [water and gage.] An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water. 12501
WATER-GALL, n. 12501
WATER-GERMANDER, n. A plant of the genus Teucrium. 12501
WATER-GOD, n. [water and god.] A deity that presides over the water. 12501
WATER-GRUEL, n. [water and gruel.] A liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal or other farinaceous substance boiled. 12501
WATER-HAMMER, n. A column of water in a vacuum, which not being supported as in the air, falls against the end of the vessel with a peculiar noise. It may be formed by corking a vessel of water while it is boiling. The vapor condensing as it cools, a vacuum is formed. 12501
WATER-HAIR-GRASS, n. A species of grass, the Aira aquatica. 12501
WATER-HEMP-AGRIMONY, n. A plant of the genus Bidens. 12501
WATER-HEN, n. [water and hen.] A water fowl of the genus Fulica, the gallinula or moorhen; also, a species of Rallus, the soree, inhabiting Virginia and Carolina. 12502
WATER-HOG, n. [water and hog.] A quadruped of South America, the Cavia capybara.
WATER-LAUREL, n. [water and laurel.] A plant. 12502 12502
WATER-LEAF, n. [water and leaf.] A plant of the genus Hydrophyllum. 12502
WATERLESS, a. Destitute of water. 12502
WATER-LEVEL, n. [water and level.] The level formed by the surface of still water. 12502
WATER-LILY, n. [water and lily.] A plant of the genus Nymphaea. 12502
WATER-LINE, n. [water and line.] A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ships bottom at the surface of the water. This is higher or lower, according to the depth of water necessary to float her. 12502
WATER-LOGGED, a. [water and log.] Lying like a log on the water. A ship is said to be water-logged, when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold, she has become so heavy as not to be manageable by the helm, and to be at the mercy of the waves. 12502
WATERMAN, n. [water and man.] A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages water-craft. 12502
WATER-MARK, n. [water and mark.] The mark or limit of the rise of a flood. 12502
WATER-MELON, n. [water and melon.] A plant and its fruit, of the genus Cucurbita. This plant requires a warm climate to bring it to perfection. It also requires a dry, sandy, warm soil, and will not grow well in any other. The fruit abounds with a sweetish liquor resembling water in color, and the pulp is remarkably rich and delicious. 12502
WATER-MILL, n. [water and mill.] A mill whose machinery is moved by water, and thus distinguished from a wind-mill. 12503
WATER-MINT. [See Water-calamint.] 12503
WATER-NEWT, n. [water and newt.] An animal of the lizared tribe, [Lacerta aquatica.]
WATER-ORDEAL, n. [water and ordeal.] A judicial trial of persons accused of crimes, by means of water; formerly in use among illiterate and superstitious nations. 12503
WATER-OUZEL, n. [water and ouzel.] A fowl of the genus Sturnus. 12503 12503
WATER-PARSNEP, n. [water and parsnep.] A plant of the genus Sium. 12503
WATER-POA, n. A species of grass, the Poa aquatica. 12503
WATER-POISE, n. s as z. [water and poise.] An instrument for examining the purity of water. 12503
WATER-POT, n. [water and pot.] A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth in beaching, or on plants, etc. 12503
WATER-PROOF, a. [water and proof.] Impervious to water; so firm and compact as not to

admit water; as water-proof cloth, lether or felt. 12503
WATER-RADISH, n. [water and radish.] A species of water-cresses. Water-cress, a species of Sisymbrium. 12503
WATER-RAIL, n. [water and rail.] A fowl of the genus Rallus. 12504
WATER-RAT, n. [water and rat.] An animal of the genus Mus, which lives in the banks of streams or lakes. 12504
WATER-ROCKET, n. [water and rocket.] 12504
WATER-ROT, v.t. [water and rot.] To rot by steeping in water; as, to water-rot hemp or flax. 12504
WATER-ROTTED, pp. Rotted by being steeped in water. 12504
WATER-ROTTING, ppr. Rotting in water. 12504
WATER-SAIL, n. [water and sail.] A small sail used under a studding sail or driver boom.
WATER-SAPPHIRE, n. [water and sapphire.] A kind of blue precious stone. 12504 12504
WATER-SHOOT, n. [water and shoot.] A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree. [Local.] 12504
WATER-SNAKE, n. [water and snake.] A snake that frequents the water. 12504
WATER-SOAK, v.t. [water and soak.] To soak or fill the interstices with water. 12504
WATER-SOAKED, pp. Soaked or having its interstices filled with water; as water-soaked wood; a water soaked hat. 12504
WATER-SOLDIER, n. A plant of the genus Stratiotes. 12505
WATER-SPANIEL, n. [water and spaniel.] A dog so called. 12505
WATER-SPOUT, n. [water and spout.] At sea, a vertical column of water, raised from the surface of the sea and driven furiously by the wind. 12505
WATER-TABLE, n. [water and table.] In architecture, a ledge in the wall of a building, about eighteen or twenty inches from the ground. 12505
WATER-TATH, n. In England, a species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds, and supposed to be injurious to sheep. 12505
WATER-THERMOMETER, n. An instrument for ascertaining the precise degree of cold at which water ceases to be condensed. 12505
WATER-TIGHT, a. [water and tight.] So tight as not to admit water. 12505
WATER-TREFOIL, n. A plant. 12505
WATER-VIOLET, n. [water and violet.] A plant of the genus Hottonia. 12505
WATER-WAY, n. [water and way.] In a ships deck, a piece of timber, forming a channel for conducting water to the scuppers. 12505
WATER-WHEEL, n. [water and wheel.] 12505
WATER-WILLOW, n. [water and willow.] A plant. [L.] 12505
WATER-WITH, n. [water and with.] A plant. 12506
WATER-WORK, n. [water and work.] Water-works are hydraulic machines or engines, particularly such as form artificial fountains, spouts and the like. 12506
WATER-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Elatine. 12506
WATER, v.t. wauter. 12506
WATER, v.i. wauter. 12506
WATERAGE, n. Money paid for transportation by water. 12506
WATERED, pp. Overspread or sprinkled with water; made wet; supplied with water; made lustrous by being wet and calendered. 12506
WATERER, n. One who waters. 12506
WATERINESS, n. [from watery.] Moisture; humidity; a state of abounding with water.
WATERING, ppr. Overflowing; sprinkling or wetting with water; supplying with 12507
water; giving water for drink; giving a way appearance to. 12507
WATERING, n. 12507
WATERING-PLACE, n. A place to which people resort for mineral water, or for the use of water in some way or other. 12507
WATERING-TROUGH, n. A trough in which cattle and horses drink. 12507
WATERISH, a. 12507

WATERISHNESS, n. Thinness, as of a liquor; resemblance to water. 12507
WATERLESS, a. Destitute of water. 12507
WATERY, a. 12507
WATTLE, n. [L., a shoot.] 12508
WATTLE, v.t. 12508
WATTLED, pp. Bound or interwoven with twigs. 12508
WATTLING, ppr. Interweaving with twigs. 12508
WAUL, v.i. To cry, as a cat. 12508
WAULING, ppr. Crying, as a cat. 12508
WAVE, n. [G.] 12508
WAVE, v.i. 12509
WAVE, v.t. [See Waver.] 12509
WAVE, v.t. 12509
WAVED, pp. 12510
WAVELESS, a. Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated; as the waveless sea. 12510
WAVELLITE, n. A mineral, a phosphate or sub-phosphate of alumin; commonly found in crystals, which usually adhere and radiate, forming hemispherical or globular concretions, from a very small size to an inch in diameter. The form of the crystal is usually that of a rhombic prism with dihedral terminations. 12510
WAVE-LOAF, n. [wave and loaf.] A loaf for a wave-offering. 12510
WAVE-OFFERING, n. An offering made with waving towards the four cardinal points. Numbers 18:11. 12510
WAVER, v.i. 12510
WAVER, n. A name given to a sapling or young timber tree in England. 12511
WAVERER, n. One who wavers; one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith or opinion. 12511
WAVERING, ppr. or a. Fluctuating; being in doubt; undetermined. 12511
WAVERINGNESS, n. State or quality of being wavering. 12511
WAVE-SUBJECTED, a. Subject to be overflowed. 12511
WAVE-WORN, a. [wave and worn.] Worn by the waves. 12511
WAVING, ppr. Moving as a wave; playing to and fro; brandishing. 12511
WAVY, a. [from wave.] 12511
WAX, n. [G., L.] 12512
WAX, v.t. To smear or rub with wax; as, to wax, a thread or a table. 12512
WAX, v.i. pret. waxed.; pp. waxed or waxen. [G., L., Gr.] 12512
WAX-BILL, n. A bird, a species of Loxia. 12512
WAX-CANDLE, n. [wax and candle.] A candle made of wax. 12512
WAX-CHANDLER, n. [wax and chandler.] A maker of wax candles. 12513
WAXED, pp. Smeared or rubbed with wax. 12513
WAXEN, a. Made of wax; as waxen cells. 12513
WAXING, ppr. Growing; increasing; becoming; smearing with wax. 12513
WAXING, n. In chemistry, the preparation of any matter to render it fit for melting; also, the process of stopping out colors in calico-printing. 12513
WAX-MYRTLE, n. The bayberry, or Myrica cerifera, a shrub of North America, the berries of which are covered with a greenish wax, called myrtle wax, or bayberry tallow. 12513
WAX-PALM, n. A species of palm, the Ceroxylon andicola, a native of the Andes, the stem of which is covered with a secretion, consisting of two thirds resin and one third wax.
WAX-WORK, n. Figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings. 12513 12513
WAXY, a. Soft like wax; resembling wax; viscid; adhesive. 12513
WAY — WEDLOCK 12514
WAY, n. [G., L.] 12514
WAY-BREAD, n. A name given to the herb plantain (plantago.) [Local.] 12517
WAYFARER, n. A traveler; a passenger. 12517
WAYFARING, a. [supra.] Traveling; passing; being on a journey. Judges 19:17. 12517
WAYFARING-TREE, n. A shrub, a species of Viburnum. 12517

WAYLAID, pp. Watched int he way. [See Waylay.] 12517
WAYLAY, v.t. [way and lay.] To watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob or slay; to beset in ambush; as, to waylay a traveler. [In this word there is little difference of accent.] 12517
WAYLAYER, n. One who waits for another in ambush, with a view to seize, rob or slay him. 12517
WAY-LEAVE, n. A provincial term for the ground purchased for a wagon-way between coal-pits and a river. [Local.] 12517
WAYLESS, a. Having no road or path; pathless; trackless. 12517
WAY-MAKER, n. One who makes a way; a precursor. 12517
WAY-MARK, n. [way and mark.] A mark to guide in traveling. Jeremiah 31:21. 12517
WAYMENT, v.i. To lament. [Not in use.] 12517
WAY-PANE, n. A slip left for cartage in watered land. [Local.] 12517
WAY-THISTLE, n. A troublesome plant or perennial weed. 12517
WAYWARD, a. [way and ward.] Froward; peevish; perverse; liking his own way. 12518
WAY-WARDEN, n. In local usage, the surveyor of a road. 12518
WAYWARDLY, adv. Frowardly; perversely. 12518
WAYWARDNESS, n. Forwardness; perverseness. 12518
WAY-WISER, n. An instrument for measuring the distance which one has traveled on the road; called also perambulator, and podometer, or pedometer. 12518
WAYWODE, WAIWODE, n. 12518
WAYWODESHIP, n. The province or jurisdiction of a waywode. 12518
WE, pron. plu. of I; or rather a different word, denoting the person speaking and another or others with him. I and John, the speaker calls we, or I and John and Thomas; or I and many others. In the objective case, us. We is used to express men in general, including the speaker. 12518
WEAK, a. [G. The primary sense of the root is to yield, fail, give way, recede, or to be soft.] 12518
WEAK, v.t. To make weak. [Not used.] 12520
WEAK, v.i. To become weak. [Not used.] 12520
WEAKEN, v.t. 12520
WEAKENED, pp. Debilitated; enfeebled; reduced in strength. 12520
WEAKENER, n. He or that which weakens. 12520
WEAKENING, ppr. Debilitating; enfeebling; reducing the strength or vigor of any thing.
WEAK-HEARTED, a. Having little courage; dispirited. 12520 12520
WEAKLING, n. A feeble creature. 12520
WEAKLY, adv. 12520
WEAKLY, a. Not strong of constitution; infirm; as a weakly woman; a man of a weakly constitution. 12521
WEAKNESS, n. 12521
WEAKSIDE, n. [weak and side.] Foible; deficience; failing; infirmity. 12522
WEAL, n. [G., L., to be strong, to avail, to prevail. The primary sense of weal is strength, soundness, from the sense of straining, stretching or advancing.] 12522
WEAL, n. The mark of a stripe. [See Wale.] Weald, wald, walt, wold, in Saxon and other Teutonic dialects, signifies a wood or forest. It is found in names, as in Walt-ham, wood-house; corruptly pronounced Waltham. 12522
WEALSMAN, n. [weal and man.] A name given sneeringly to a politician. 12522
WEALTH, n. 12522
WEALTHILY, adv. Richly. 12522
WEALTHINESS, n. State of being wealthy; richness. 12523
WEALTHY, a. Rich; having large possessions in lands, goods, money or securities, or larger than the generality of men; opulent; affluent. As wealth is a comparative thing, a man may be wealthy in one place, and not so in another. A man may be deemed wealthy in a village, who would not be so considered in London. 12523
WEAN, v.t. [G. See Wont.] 12523
WEANED, pp. Accustomed or reconciled to the want of the breast or other object of

desire. 12523
WEANEL, WEANLING, n. A child or other animal newly weaned. 12523
WEANING, ppr. Accustoming or reconciling, as a young child or other animal, to a want of the breast; reconciling to the want of any object of desire. 12523
WEAPON, n. [G., L.] 12523
WEAPONED, a. Wepnd. Armed; furnished with weapons or arms; equipped. 12524
WEAPONLESS, a. Unarmed; having no weapon. 12524
WEAPON-SALVE, n. [weapon and salve.] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, by being applied to the weapon that made it. 12524
WEAR, v.t. pret. wore; pp. worn. 12524
WEAR, v.i. 12525
WEAR, n. 12525
WEAR, n. [See Warren and Guard.] 12526
WEARABLE, a. That can be worn. 12526
WEARD, Sax. A warden, in names, denotes watchfulness or care, but it must not be confounded with ward, in toward. 12526
WEARER, n. [from wear.] 12526
WEARINESS, n. [from weary.] 12526
WEARING, ppr. 12526
WEARING, n. Clothes; garments. 12527
WEARISH, a. 12527
WEARISOME, a. [from weary.] Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; fatiguing; as a wearisome march; a wearisome days work. 12527
WEARISOMELY, adv. Tediously; so as to cause weariness. 12527
WEARISOMENESS, n. The quality of exhausting strength or patience; tiresomeness; tediousness; as the wearisomeness of toil, or of waiting long in anxious expectation.
WEARY, a. 12527 12527
WEARY, v.t. [from the adjective.] 12527
WEASAND, WESAND, n. s as z. The windpipe or trachea; the canal through which air passes to and from the lungs. 12528
WEASEL, WEESEL, n. s as z. A small animal of the genus Mustela, which lives under the roots of trees, or in other holes, and feeds on small birds, but particularly on mice. A weasel that frequents barns and corn-houses, frees them from rats and mice, and is sometimes deemed a very useful inmate. 12528
WEASEL-COOT, n. The red headed smew or Mergus minutus. 12528
WEATHER, n. Wether. [G., The primary sense of this word is air, wind or atmosphere; probably the Gr., whence ether.] Properly, the air; hence, 12528
WEATHER, v.t. wether. 12529
WEATHER-BEATEN, a. [weather and beaten.] Beaten or harassed by the weather. 12529
WEATHER-BIT, n. A turn of the cable about the end of the windlass, without the knight-heads. 12529
WEATHER-BOARD, n. That side of a ship which is towards the wind; the windward side. So in other words, weather signifies towards the wind or windward; as, in weather-bow, weather-braces, weather-gage, weather-lifts, weather-quarter, weather-shrouds, weather-side, weather-shore, etc. 12529
WEATHER-BOARDING, n. The act of nailing up boards against a wall; or the boards themselves. 12529
WEATHER-BOARDS, n. Pieces of plank placed in the ports of a ship, when laid up in ordinary. 12529
WEATHER-CLOTHS, n. Long pieces of canvas or tarpaulin used to preserve the hammocks from injury by the weather when stowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray. 12530
WEATHER-COCK, n. [weather and cock.] 12530
WEATHER-DRIVEN, a. [weather and driven.] Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather. 12530

WEATHER-FEND, v.t. [weather and fend.] To shelter. 12530
WEATHER-GAGE, n. [weather and gage.] Something that shows the weather. A ship is said to have the weather-gage of another, when she is at the windward of her. 12530
WEATHER-GLASS, n. [weather and glass.] An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere. This word includes the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, manometer, and anemometer. 12530
WEATHER-HELM, n. [weather and helm.] A ship is said to carry a weather-helm, when she is inclined to come too near the wind. 12530
WEATHERMOST, a. [weather and most.] Being farthest to the windward. 12530
WEATHER-PROOF, a. [weather and proof.] Proof against rough weather. 12530
WEATHER-ROLL, n. [weather and roll.] The roll of a ship to the windward; opposed to lee-lurch. 12531
WEATHER-SPY, n. [weather and spy.] A star-gazer; one that foretells the weather. [Little used.] 12531
WEATHER-TIDE, n. [weather and tide.] The tide which sets against the lee side of a ship, impelling her to the windward. 12531
WEATHER-WISE, a. [weather and wise.] Skillful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather. 12531
WEATHER-WISER, n. Something that foreshows the weather. [Not used.] 12531
WEATHERED, pp. Passed to the windward; passed with difficulty. 12531
WEATHERING, ppr. Passing or sailing to the windward; passing with difficulty. 12531
WEAVE, v.t. pret. wove; pp. woven, wove. The regular form, weaved, is rarely or never used. [G., Gr.] 12531
WEAVE, v.i. To practice weaving; to work with a loom. 12532
WEAVER, n. 12532
WEAVER-FISH, n. A kind of fish, [L.] [See Weever.] 12532
WEAVING, ppr. Forming cloth by intertexture of threads. 12532
WEAVING, n. 12532
WEB, n. [See Weave.] 12532
WEBBED, a. [from web.] Having the toes united by a membrane, or web; as the webbed feet of aquatic fowls. 12533
WEB-FOOTED, a. [web and foot.] Having webbed feet; palmiped. A goose, or duck, is a web-footed fowl. 12533
WED, v.t. [L., to give bail; a league; probably both are of one family.] 12533
WED, v.i. To marry; to contract matrimony. 12533
WED, n. A pledge. 12534
WEDDED, pp. Married; closely attached. 12534
WEDDING, ppr. Marrying; uniting with in matrimony. 12534
WEDDING, n. Marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities. 12534
WEDDING-CLOTHES, n. [wedding and clothes.] Garments for a bride or a bridegroom, to be worn at marriage. 12534
WEDDING-DAY, n. [wedding and day.] The day of marriage. 12534
WEDDING-FEAST, n. [wedding and feast.] A feast or entertainment prepared for the guests at a wedding. 12534
WEDGE, n. [This word signifies a mass, a lump.] 12534
WEDGE, v.t. 12534
WEDGED, pp. Split with a wedge; fastened with a wedge; closely compressed. 12535
WEDGE-SHAPED, a. [wedge and shape.] Having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform. A wedge-shaped leaf is broad and abrupt at the summit, and tapering down to the base.
WEDGING, ppr. Cleaving with a wedge; fastening with wedges; compressing 12535
closely. 12535
WEDLOCK, n. Marriage; matrimony. 12535
WEDLOCK, v.t. To marry. [Little used.] 12535
WEDLOCKED — WELTER 12536

WEDLOCKED, pp. United in marriage. [Little used.] 12536
WEDNESDAY, n. Wenzday. The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.
WEE, a. [G.] Small; little. [Not in use.] 12536 12536
WEECHELM, WITCH-ELM, n. A species of elm. 12536
WEED, n. 12536
WEED, n. 12536
WEED, v.t. 12536
WEEDED, pp. Freed from weeds or whatever is noxious. 12537
WEEDER, n. One that weeds or frees from any thing noxious. 12537
WEED-HOOK, WEEDING-HOOK, n. [weed and hook.] A hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds. 12537
WEEDING, ppr. Freeing from weeds or whatever is noxious to growth. 12537
WEEDING, n. The operation of freeing from noxious weeds, as a crop. 12537
WEEDING-CHISEL, n. s as z. A tool with a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground. 12537
WEEDING-FORCEPS, WEEDING-TONGS, n. An instrument for taking up some sorts of plants in weeding. 12537
WEEDING-FORK, n. A strong three-pronged fork, used in cleaning ground of weeds.
WEEDING-RHIM, n. An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheel-barrow, 12537
used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, etc.; used in Kent, England. 12537
WEEDLESS, a. Free from weeds or noxious matter. 12537
WEEDY, a. 12537
WEEK, n. [G.] 12538
WEEK-DAY, n. [weed and day.] Any day of the week except the Sabbath. 12538
WEEKLY, a. Coming, happening or done once a week; hebdomadary; as a weekly payment of bills; a weekly gazette; a weekly allowance. 12538
WEEKLY, adv. Once a week; by hebdomadal periods; as, each performs service weekly. 12538
WEEL, n. [See Well.] A whirlpool. [Not in use.] 12538
WEEL, WEELY, n. A kind of twiggin trap or snare for fish. 12538
WEEN, v.i. [G., to imagine. The sense is to set, fix or hold in the mind.] To think; to imagine; to fancy. [Obsolete, except in burlesque.] 12538
WEENING, ppr. Thinking; imagining. 12538
WEEP, v.i. pret. and pp. wept. Weeped, I believe is never used. [See Whoop. The primary sense is to cry out.] 12538
WEEP, v.t. 12539
WEEPER, n. 12539
WEEPING, ppr. Lamenting; shedding tears. 12539
WEEPING, n. Lamentation. 12539
WEEPING-ROCK, n. [weep and rock.] A porous rock from which water gradually issues.
WEEPING-SPRING, n. A spring that slowly discharges water. 12539 12539
WEEPING-WILLOW, n. A species of willow, whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction. 12540
WEERISH, a. Insipid; weak; washy; surly. [Not in use.] 12540
WEESEL, the more proper spelling of weasel. 12540
WEET, v.t. pret. wot. [L., Gr.] To know. 12540
WEETLESS, a. Unknowing. 12540
WEEVER, n. A fish, called also sea-dragon. [L.] A fish of the genus Trachinus, the spines of whose dorsal fins are supposed to be poisonous. 12540
WEEVIL, n. [G.] A small insect that does great damage to wheat or other corn, by eating into the grains and devouring the farinaceous part. This insect is of the beetle kind, somewhat large than a louse. 12540
WEFT, old pret. of wave. 12540
WEFT, n. [from weave.] 12540
WEFT, n. A thing waved, waived, or cast away. [Not used.] [See Waif.] 12540
WEFTAGE, n. Texture. [Not used.] 12540

WEIGH, v.t. wa. [L., G. See Wag.] 12540
WEIGH, v.i. 12541
WEIGH, n. A certain quantity. A weigh of wool, cheese, etc., is 256 lb. Avoirdupois; a weigh of corn is forty bushels; of barly or malt, six quarters. 12542
WEIGHABLE, a. That may be weighed. 12542
WEIGHED, pp. 12542
WEIGHER, n. 12542
WEIGHING, ppr. Examining by scales; considering. 12542
WEIGHING, n. 12542
WEIGHING-CAGE, n. A cage in which small living animals may be conveniently weighed.
WEIGHING-HOUSE, n. A building furnished with a dock and other conveniences 12542
for weighing commodities and ascertaining the tunnage of boats to be used on a canal.
WEIGHING-MACHINE, n. 12543 12543
WEIGHT, n. Wate. [See Weigh.] 12543
WEIGHTILY, adv. 12543
WEIGHTINESS, n. 12544
WEIGHTLESS, a. Having no weight; light. 12544
WEIGHTY, a. 12544
WEIRD, a. Skilled in witchcraft. [Not in use.] 12544
WEIVE, for waive. [Not in use.] 12544
WELAWAY, an exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to alas. It is a compound of Sax. Wa, wo and la, oh. The original is wa-la, which is doubtless the origin of our common exclamation, O la, and to this, wa, wo, is added. The true orthography would be wa la wa. But the word is, I believe, wholly obsolete. 12544
WELCOME, a. 12544
WELCOME, is used elliptically for you are welcome. 12545
WELCOME, n. 12545
WELCOME, v.t. To salute a new comer with kindness; or to receive and entertain hospitable, gratuitously and cheerfully. 12545
WELCOMED, pp. Received with gladness and kindness. 12545
WELCOMELY, adv. In a welcome manner. 12545
WELCOMENESS, n. Gratefulness; agreeableness; kind reception. 12546
WELCOMER, n. One who salutes or receives kindly a new comer. 12546
WELCOMING, ppr. Saluting or receiving with kindness a new comer or guest. 12546
WELD, WOLD, n. A plant of the genus Reseda, used by dyers to give a yellow color, and sometimes called dyers weed. It is much cultivated in Kent for the London dyers. 12546
WELD, v.t. To wield. 12546
WELD, v.t. [G., to join.] To unite or hammer into firm union, as two pieces of iron, when heated almost to fusion.
WELDED, pp. Forged or beat into union in an intense heat. 12546 12546
WELDER, n. 12546
WELDING, ppr. Uniting in an intense heat. 12546
WELDING-HEAT, n. The heat necessary for welding iron bars, which is said to be 60 degrees by Wedgwood's pyrometer, and 8877 degrees by Fahrenheit. 12546
WELFARE, n. [well and fare, a good faring; G.] 12546
WELK, v.i. [G., to wither, to fade, to decay; primarily to shrink or contract, as things in drying, whence the Saxon weole, a whilk or whelk, a shell; from its wrinkles.] To decline; to fade; to decay; to fall. 12547
WELK, v.t. To contract; to shorten. 12547
WELKED, pp. or a. Contracted into wrinkles or ridges. 12547
WELKIN, n. [G., a cloud.] The visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven. [This is obsolete, unless in poetry.] 12547
WELKING, ppr. Fading; declining; contracting. 12547
WELL, n. [G., a spring; to spring, to issue forth, to gush, to well, to swell. G., a wave. On this word I suppose swell to be formed. See also Well-hole.] 12547
WELL-DRAIN, n. [well and drain.] A drain or vent for water, somewhat like a well or pit,

serving to discharge the water of wet land. 12548
WELL-DRAIN, v.t. To drain land by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery. 12548
WELL-HOLE, WELL, n. In architecture, the hole or space left in a floor for the stairs.
WELL-ROOM, n. [well and room.] In a boat, a place in the bottom where the water 12548
is collected, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop. 12548
WELL-SPRING, n. [well and spring.] A source of continual supply. Proverbs 16:22. 12548
WELL-WATER, n. [well and water.] The water that flows into a well from subterraneous springs; water drawn from a well. 12548
WELL, v.i. To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth. [Little used.] 12548
WELL, v.t. To pour forth. 12548
WELL, a. [G., L., to be strong; strength. The primary sense of the L. is to strain, stretch, whence to advance, to prevail, to gain, according to our vulgar phrase, to get ahead, which coincides with proper, Gr. I do not find well used in other languages in an adjective, but it is so used in English. See Weal.] 12549
WELL, adv. 12549
WELLADAY, alas, Johnson supposes to be a corruption of welaway, which see. 12551
WELLBEING, n. [well and being.] Welfare; happiness; prosperity; as, virtue is essential to the well being of men or of society. 12551
WELL-BELOVED, a. Greatly beloved. Mark 12:6. 12551
WELL-BORN, a. [well and born.] Born of a noble or respectable family; not of mean birth.
WELL-BRED, a. [well and bred.] Educated to polished manners; polite. 12551 12551
WELL-DONE, exclam. [well and done.] A word of praise; bravely; nobly; in a right manner. 12551
WELLFARE, is now written welfare. 12551
WELL-FAVORED, a. Handsome; well formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye. Genesis 29:27. 12551
WELL-GROUNDED, a. [well and ground.] Well founded; having a solid foundation. 12551
WELL-HEAD, n. [well and head.] A source, spring or fountain. 12551
WELL-INTENTIONED, a. Having upright intentions or purpose. 12551
WELL-MANNERED, a. [well and manner.] Polite; well-bred; complaisant. 12551
WELL-MEANER, n. [well and mean.] One whose intention is good. 12551
WELL-MEANING, a. Having a good intention. 12551
WELL-MET, exclam. A term of salutation denoting joy at meeting. 12551
WELL-MINDED, a. [well and mind.] Well disposed; having a good mind. 12552
WELL-MORALIZED, a. Regulated by good morals. 12552
WELL-NATURED, a. [well and natured.] Good natured; kind. 12552
WELL-NIGH, adv. [well and nigh.] Almost; nearly. 12552
WELL-SPENT, a. [well and spent.] Spent or passed in virtue; as a well-spent life; well-spent days. 12552
WELL-SPOKEN, a. [well and speak.] 12552
WELL-WILLER, n. [well and will.] One who means kindly. 12552
WELL-WISH, n. [well and wish.] A wish of happiness. 12552
WELL-WISHER, n. [supra.] One who wishes the good of another. 12552
WELSH, a. [G., foreign, strange, Celtic.] Pertaining to the Welsh nation. 12552
WELSH, n. 12552
WELT, n. [See Wall.] A border; a kind of hem or edging, as on a garment or piece of cloth, or on a shoe. 12553
WELT, v.t. To furnish with a welt; to sew on a border. 12553
WELTER, v.t. [G., L.] To roll, as the body of an animal; but usually, to roll or wallow in some foul matter; as, to welter in blood or in filth. 12553
WELTERING — WHEREWITH 12554
WELTERING, ppr. Rolling; wallowing; as in mire, blood, or other filthy matter. 12554
WEM, n. A spot; a scar. 12554
WEM, v.t. To corrupt. 12554
WEN, n. An encysted swelling or tumor; also, a fleshy excrescence growing on animals,

sometimes to a large size. 12554
WENCH, n. 12554
WENCH, v.i. To frequent the company of women of ill fame. 12554
WENCHER, n. A lewd man. 12554
WENCHING, ppr. Frequenting women of ill fame. 12554
WEND, v.i. 12554
WENNEL, n. A weanel. [See Weanel.] 12554
WENNISH, WENNY, a. [from wen.] Having the nature of a wen. 12554
WENT, pret. of the obsolete verb wend. We now arrange went in grammar as the preterit of go, but in origin it has no connection with it. 12555
WEPT, pret. and pp. of weep. 12555
WERE, pron. er, which when prolonged, becomes ware. This is used as the imperfect tense plural of be; we were, you were, they were; and in some other tenses. It is the Danish verb vaerer, to be, to exist, and in origin has no connection with be, nor with was. It is united with be, to supply its want of tenses, as went is with go. 12555
WERE, n. A dam. [See Wear.] 12555
WEREGILD, n. Formerly, the price of a man's head; a compensation paid for a man killed, partly to the king for the loss of a subject, and partly tot he lord of the vassal, and partly to the next of kin. It was paid by the murderer. 12555
WERNERIAN, a. Pertaining to Werner, the German mineralogist, who arranged minerals in classes, etc. according to their external characters. 12555
WERNERITE, n. A mineral, regarded by Werener as a subspecies of scapolite; called foliated scapolite. It is named from that distinguished mineralogist, Werner. It is found massive, and crystalized in octahedral prisms with four sided pyramidical terminations, disseminated in rocks or grayish or red feldspar. It is imperfectly lamellar, of a greenish, grayish, or olive green color, with a pearly or resinous luster. It is softer than feldspar, and melts into a white enamel. 12555
WERT, the second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect tense of be. [See Were.]
WESIL, for weasand. [Not in use.] 12556 12555
WEST, n. [L., a decline or fall, departure. In elements, it coincides with waste.] 12556
WEST, a. 12556
WEST, adv. To the western region; at the westward; more westward; as, Ireland lies west of England. 12556
WEST, v.i. To pass to the west; to set, as the sun. [Not in use.] 12557
WESTERING, a. Passing to the west. [I believe not now used.] 12557
WESTERLY, a. 12557
WESTERLY, adv. Tending, going or moving towards the west; as a man traveling westerly. 12557
WESTERN, a. 12557
WESTING, n. Space or distance westward; or departure; as the westing and southing of a ship. 12557
WESTWARD, adv. [L.] Towards the west; as, to ride or sail westward. 12557
WESTWARDLY, adv. In a direction towards the west; as, to pass westwardly. 12557
WET, a. [Gr., L.] 12557
WET, n. 12558
WET, v.t. pret. and pp. wet. But wetted is sometimes used. 12558
WETHER, n. A ram castrated. 12558
WETNESS, n. 12558
WETTISH, a. Somewhat wet; moist; humid. 12558
WEX, v.t. or i. To grow; to wax. [Not to be used.] [See Wax.] 12558
WEZAND, for weasand. [See the latter.] [Note--In words beginning with wh, the letter h, or aspirate, when both letters are pronounced, precedes the sound of w. Thus what, when, are pronounced hwat, hwen. So they were written by our ancestors, and so they ought to be written still, as they are by the Danes and Swedes.] 12558
WHACK, v.t. To strike. This is probably the primary word on which is formed thwack. [See Twit.] Whack is a vulgar word. 12559
WHALE, n. [G., to stir, agitate or rove.] The general name of an order of animals

inhabiting the ocean, arranged in zoology under the name of Cete or Cetacea, and belonging to the class Mammalia in the Linnean system. The common whale is of the genus Balaena. It is the largest animal of which we have any account, and probably the largest in the world. It is sometimes ninety feet in length in the northern seas, and in the torrid zone much larger. The whale furnishes us with oil, whalebone, etc. [See Cachalot.]

WHALEBONE, n. [whale and bone.] A firm elastic substance taken from the upper 12559
jaw of the whale, used as a stiffening in stays, fans, screens, etc. 12559

WHALE-FISHERY, n. The fishery or occupation of taking whales. 12559

WHALY, a. Marked with streaks; properly wealy. 12559

WHAME, n. A species of fly, tabanus, the burrel fly, that annoys horses. 12559

WHANG, n. A lether thong. [Not in use.] 12559

WHANG, v.t. To beat. [Not in use or local.] 12559

WHAP, n. A blow. [Vulgar.] [See Awhape.] 12559

WHAPPER, n. Something uncommonly large of the kind. So thumper is connected with thump, to strike with a heavy blow. [Vulgar.] 12559

WHARF, n. A perpendicular bank or mound or timber or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbor, or extending some distance into the water, for the convenience of lading and unlading ships and other vessels. This name is also given to the wider part of a canal, where boats lie while loading and unloading. The two longest wharfs in New England are at Boston and at New Haven. The latter is much the longest, extending into the harbor about three quarter of a mile. 12560

WHARF, v.t. To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone; as, the western bank of the Connecticut is wharfed at Hartford, to prevent the river from wearing away the land. 12560

WHARFAGE, n. The fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf for loading or unloading goods, timber, wood, etc. 12560

WHARFING, n. Wharfs in general. 12560

WHARFINGER, n. A man who has the care of a wharf, or the proprietor of a wharf. 12560

WHAT, pronoun relative or substitute. [G., L. See Wight.] 12560

WHAT, n. Fare; things; matter. [Not in use.] 12561

WHATEVER, pron. [what and ever.] 12561

WHATSOEVER, a compound of what, so, and ever, has the sense of whatever, and is less used than the latter. Indeed it is nearly obsolete. Whatso, in a like sense, is entirely obsolete. 12562

WHEAL, n. A pustule. [See Weal.] 12562

WHEAT, n. [G.] A plant of the genus Triticum, and the seed of the plant, which furnishes a white flour for bread, and next to rice, is the grain most generally used by the human race. Of this grain the varieties are numerous, as red wheat, white wheat, bald wheat, bearded wheat, winter wheat, summer wheat, etc. 12562

WHEAT-BIRD, n. A bird that feeds on wheat. 12562

WHEAT-EAR, n. The English name of the Motacilla aenanthe; called also white-tail and fallow-finch. 12562

WHEATEN, a. Hweetn. Made of wheat; as wheaten bread. 12562

WHEAT-PLUM, n. A sort of plum. 12562

WHEEDLE, v.t. [Gr.] To flatter; to entice by soft words. 12562

WHEEDLE, v.i. To flatter; to coax. 12562

WHEEDLED, pp. Flattered; enticed; coaxed. 12562

WHEEDLING, ppr. Flattering; enticing by soft words. 12563

WHEEDLING, n. The act of flattering or enticing. 12563

WHEEL, n. 12563

WHEEL-ANIMAL, n. A genus of animalcules, with arms for taking their prey, resembling wheels. 12563

WHEEL-BARROW, n. [wheel and barrow.] A barrow moved on a single wheel. 12563

WHEEL-BOAT, n. [wheel and boat.] A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or rail-ways. 12563

WHEEL-CARRIAGE, n. [wheel and carriage.] A carriage moved on wheels. 12564

WHEELER, n. A maker of wheels. 12564
WHEEL-FIRE, n. [wheel and fire.] In chemistry, a fire which encompasses the crucible without touching it. 12564
WHEEL-SHAPED, a. [wheel and shape.] In botany, rotate; monopetalous, expanding into a flat border at top, with scarcely any tube; as a wheel-shaped corol. 12564
WHEEL-WRIGHT, n. [wheel and wright.] A man whose occupation is to make wheels and wheel-carriages, as carts and wagons. 12564
WHEEL, v.t. 12564
WHEEL, v.i. 12564
WHEELED, pp. Conveyed on wheels; turned; rolled round. 12564
WHEELING, ppr. Conveying on wheels or in a wheel-carriage; turning. 12565
WHEELING, n. 12565
WHEELY, a. Circular; suitable to rotation. 12565
WHEEZE, v.i. [L.] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma. 12565
WHEEZING, ppr. Breathing with difficulty and noise. 12565
WHELK, n. 12565
WHELKY, a. Protuberant; embossed; rounded. 12565
WHELM, v.t. 12565
WHELMED, pp. Covered, as by being plunged or immersed. 12566
WHELMING, ppr. Covering, as by immersion. 12566
WHELP, n. [L.] 12566
WHELP, v.i. To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and some other beasts of prey. 12566
WHEN, adv. [G., L.] 12566
WHENCE, adv. 12567
WHENCESOEVER, adv. [whence, so, and ever.] From what place soever; from what cause or source soever. 12567
WHENCEVER. [See Whensoever.] 12567
WHENEVER, adv. [when and ever.] At whatever time. Whenever you come, you will be kindly received. 12568
WHENSOEVER, adv. [when, so, and ever.] At what time soever; at whatever time. 12568
WHERE, adv. 12568
WHEREABOUT, adv. [where and about.] 12568
WHEREAS, adv. s as z. [where and as.] 12569
WHEREAT, adv. [where and at.] 12569
WHEREBY, adv. [where and by.] 12569
WHEREFORE, adv. [where and for.] 12570
WHEREIN, adv. [where and in.] 12570
WHEREINTO, adv. [where and into.] Into which. 12570
WHERENESS, n. Ubiety; imperfect locality. 12570
WHEREOF, adv. [where and of.] 12570
WHEREON, adv. [where and on.] 12571
WHERESO, adv. [See Wheresoever.] 12571
WHERESOEVER, adv. [where, so, and ever.] In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely. Seize the thief, wheresoever he may be found. [Wherever is the preferable word.] 12571
WHERETHROUGH, through which, is not in use. 12571
WHERETO, adv. [where and to.] 12571
WHEREUNTO, adv. [where and unto.] The same as whereto. [Little used.] 12571
WHEREUPON, adv. Upon which. 12571
WHEREEVER, adv. [where and ever.] At whatever place. 12571
WHEREWITH, adv. [where an with.] 12572
WHEREWITHAL — WHIT 12573

WHEREWITHAL, adv. [See Withal.] [where, with, and all.] The same as wherewith. 12573
WHERRET, v.t. [G.] To hurry; to trouble; to tease; to give a box on the ear. [Low and not used in America.] 12573
WHERRET, n. A box on the ear. [Not in use.] 12573
WHERRY, n. [a different orthography of ferry, formed with a strong breathing; like whistle, from L.] 12573
WHET, v.t. pret. and pp. whetted or whet. [G.] 12573
WHET, n. 12573
WHETHER, pronoun or substitute. [L. The sense seems to be what, or which of two, referring either to persons or to sentences.] 12574
WHETSTONE, n. [whet and stone.] A stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction. 12574
WHETSTONE-SLATE, WHET-SLATE, n. Novaculite or coticular shist, a variety of slate used for sharpening instruments of iron. The light green colored variety from the Levant is the most valuable. It should be kept in a damp place, that it may not become too dry and hard. 12574
WHETTED, pp. Rubbed for sharpening; sharpened; provoked; stimulated. 12574
WHETTER, n. He or that which whets or sharpens. 12574
WHETTING, ppr. Rubbing for the purpose of making sharp; sharpening; provoking; inciting; stimulating. 12575
WHEWER, n. Another name of the widgeon. [Local.] 12575
WHEY, n. The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese. In this process, the thick part is called curd, and the thin part whey. 12575
WHEYEY, a. Partaking of whey; resembling whey. 12575
WHEYISH, a. Having the qualities of whey. 12575
WHEY-TUB, n. A tub in which whey stands for yielding cream, etc. 12575
WHICH, pron. relative or substitute. [I have not found this word in any other language. I think it may be from the root of quick. See What and Wight.] 12575
WHICHEVER, WHICHSOEVER, pron. Whether one or the other. Whichever road you take, it will conduct you to town. 12576
WHIFF, n. 12576
WHIFF, v.t. TO puff; to throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs. 12576
WHIFFLE, v.i. [G., to doubt, to rove or wander, which seems to be allied to sweep.] To start, shift and turn; to change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady. 12576
WHIFFLE, v.t. To disperse with a puff; to scatter. 12576
WHIFFLE, n. Anciently, a fife or small flute. 12576
WHIFFLER, n. 12576
WHIFFLING, ppr. Shifting and turning; prevaricating; shuffling. 12577
WHIFFLING, n. Prevarication. 12577
WHIG, n. [See Whey.] Acidulated whey, sometimes mixed with butter milk and sweet herbs; used as a cooling beverage. [Local.] 12577
WHIG, n. [origin uncertain.] One of a political party which had its origin in England in the seventeenth century, in the reign of Charles I. or II., when great contests existed respecting the royal prerogatives and the rights of the people. Those who supported the king in his high claims, were called tories, and the advocates of popular rights were called whigs. During the revolution in the United States, the friends and supporters of the war and the principles of the revolution, were called whigs, and those who opposed them, were called tories and royalists.
WHIGGARCHY, n. Government by whigs. [Cant.] 12577 12577
WHIGGISH, a. Pertaining to whigs; partaking of the principles of whigs. 12577
WHIGGISM, n. The principles of a whig. 12577
WHILE, n. [G. See the Verb.] Time; space of time, or continued duration. He was some while in this country. One while we thought him innocent. 12577
WHILE, adv. 12578
WHILE, v.t. [G., to abide, to stay.] To while away, as time, in English, is to loiter; or more generally, to cause time to pass away pleasantly, without irksomeness; as, we while away time in amusements or diversions. 12578

WHILE, v.i. To loiter. 12578
WHILERE, adv. [while and ere.] A little while ago. 12578
WHILING, ppr. Loitering; passing time agreeably, without impatience or tediousness.
WHILK, n. A shell. [See Whelk.] 12578 12578
WHILOM, adv. Formerly; once; of old. 12578
WHILST, adv. The same as while, which see. Whiles is not used. 12578
WHIM, n. 12578
WHIMPER, v.i. [G.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; as, a child whimpers. 12579
WHIMPERING, ppr. Crying with a low broken voice. 12579
WHIMPERING, n. [supra.] A low muttering cry. 12579
WHIMPLED, a word used by Shakespeare, is perhaps a mistake for whimpered. There is no such word in the English. 12579
WHIMSEY, n. s as z. [from whim.] A whim; a freak; a capricious notion; as the whimseys of poets. 12579
WHIMSICAL, a. Full of whims; freakish; having odd fancies; capricious. 12579
WHIMSICALLY, adv. [supra.] In a whimsical manner; freakishly. 12579
WHIMSICALNESS, n. [supra.] Freakishness; whimsical disposition; odd temper. 12579
WHIN, n. [L.] Gorse; furze; a plant of the genus Ulex. 12579
WHIN-AX, n. [whin and ax.] An instrument used for extirpating whin from land. 12579
WHINBREL, WHIMBREL, n. A bird resembling the curlew. 12579
WHIN-CHAT, n. A bird, a species of warbler, the Motacilla rubetra, Linn. 12579
WHINE, v.t. [L.] TO express murmurs by a plaintive cry; to moan with a puerile noise; to murmur meanly. 12580
WHINE, n. A plaintive tone; the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint. 12580
WHINER, n. One who whines. 12580
WHINING, ppr. Expressing murmurs by a mean plaintive tone or cant. 12580
WHINNY, v.i. [L.; from the root of whine.] To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh. 12580
WHINOC, n. [G., small.] The small pig of a litter. 12580
WHIN-STONE, n. [whin and stone.] Whin-stone or whin is a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark colored and hard unstratified rock which resists the point of the pick. Veins of dark basalt or green-stone, are frequently called whin-dykes. 12580
WHIN-YARD, n. A sword; in contempt. 12580
WHIP, v.t. [L., a sweeping throw or thrust.] 12580
WHIP, v.i. To move nimbly; to start suddenly and run; or to turn and run; as, the boy whipped away in an instant; he whipped round the corner; he whipped into the house, and was out of wight in a moment. 12581
WHIP, n. 12581
WHIP-CORD, n. [whip and cord.] Cord of which lashes are made. 12581
WHIP-GRAFT, v.t. [whip and graft.] To graft by cutting the cion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the cion into a slit in the stock. 12582
WHIP-GRAFTING, n. The at or practice of grafting by cutting the cion and stock with a slope, to fit each other, etc. 12582
WHIP-HAND, n. [whip and hand.] Advantage over; as, he has the whip-hand of her. 12582
WHIP-LASH, n. [whip and lash.] The lash of a whip. 12582
WHIPPED, pp. Struck with a whip; punished; enwrapped; sewed slightly. 12582
WHIPPER, n. One who whips; particularly, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping. 12582
WHIPPING, ppr. Striking with a whip; punishing with a whip; enwrapping. 12582
WHIPPING, n. The act of striking with a whip, or of punishing; the state of being whipped. 12582
WHIPPING-POST, n. [whipping and post.] A post to which offenders are tied when whipped. 12582
WHIPPLE-TREE, n. [whip and tree; but qu. Is it no whiffle-tree?] The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plow, a harrow or other implement is drawn. 12582

WHIPPOWIL, n. The popular name of an American bird, so called from its note, or the sounds of its voice. [Not whip-poor-will.] 12582
WHIP-SAW, n. [whip and saw.] A saw to be used by two persons. 12582
WHIP-STAFF, n. [whip and staff.] In ships, a bar by which the rudder is turned. In small vessels this is called the tiller. 12583
WHIPSTER, n. A nimble fellow. 12583
WHIP-STITCH, v.t. [whip and stitch.] In agriculture, to half-plow or to rafter land. This word, I believe, is not used in America. The practice of whip-stitching resembles what is called in America ridging. 12583
WHIP-STOCK, n. [whip and stock.] The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened.
WHIPT, pp. of whip; sometimes used for whipped. 12583 12583
WHIR, v.i. hwur. To whirl round with noise; to fly with noise. 12583
WHIR, v.t. To hurry. 12583
WHIRL, v.t. hwurl. [G., to whirl, to warble. L.] TO turn round rapidly; to turn with velocity.
WHIRL, v.i. 12583 12583
WHIRL, n. [G.] 12583
WHIRL-BAT, n. [whirl and bat.] Any thing moved with a whirl as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it. Poets use it for the ancient cestus. 12584
WHIRL-BLAST, n. [whirl and blast.] A whirling blast of wind. 12584
WHIRL-BONE, n. [whirl and bone.] The patella; the cap of the knee; the knee-pan. 12584
WHIRLED, pp. 12584
WHIRLIGIG, n. [whirl and gig.] 12584
WHIRLING, ppr. Turning or moving round with velocity. 12585
WHIRLING-TABLE, n. A machine contrived to exhibit and demonstrate the principal laws of gravitation, and of the planetary motion in curvilinear orbits. 12585
WHIRL-PIT, n. A whirlpool. [Not used.] 12585
WHIRLPOOL, n. [whirl and pool.] An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf where the water moves round in a circle. In some cases, a whirlpool draws things to its center and absorbs them, as is the case with the Maelstrom off the coast of Norway. 12585
WHIRLWIND, n. [whirl and wind.] A violent wind moving in a circle, or rather in a spiral form, as if moving round an axis; this axis or the perpendicular column moving horizontally, raising and whirling dust, leaves and the like. 12585
WHIRRAW. [See Horra.] 12585
WHIRRING, n. The sound of a partridges or pheasants wings. [Note.--Whir is used by the common people in New England in an adverbial manner, to express the rapid flight or the sound of any thing thrown. See Whir.] 12585
WHISK, n. 12585
WHISK, v.t. 12585
WHISK, v.i. To move nimbly and with velocity. 12586
WHISKER, n. [from whisk.] Long hair growing on the human cheek. 12586
WHISKERED, a. Formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers. 12586
WHISKET, n. A basket. [Local.] 12586
WHISKING, ppr. Brushing; sweeping along; moving with velocity along the surface. 12586
WHISKY, n. A spirit distilled from grain. In the north of England, the name is given to the spirit drawn from barley. In the United States, whisky is generally distilled from wheat, rye or maiz. 12586
WHISPER, v.i. [L. The word seems by its sound to be an onomatopy, as it expresses a sibilant sound or breathing.] 12586
WHISPER, v.t. 12586
WHISPER, n. 12587
WHISPERED, pp. Uttered in a low voice; uttered with suspicion or caution. 12587
WHISPERER, n. 12587
WHISPERING, ppr. Speaking in a low voice; telling secretly; backbiting. 12587
WHISPERING, n. The act of speaking with a low voice; the telling of tales, and exciting of suspicions; a backbiting.
WHISPERINGLY, adv. In a low voice. 12587 12587

WHIST, a. Silent; mute; still; not speaking; not making a noise. 12587
WHIST, n. A game at cards, so called because it requires silence or close attention. It is not in America pronounced whisk. 12588
WHISTLE, v.i. hwisl. [L., a whistle; allied to whisper.] 12588
WHISTLE, v.t. 12588
WHISTLE, n. [L.] 12588
WHISTLED, pp. Sounded with a pipe; uttered in a whistle. 12589
WHISTLE-FISH, n. A local name of a species of Gadus, with only tow fins on the back; the Mustela fluviatilis. 12589
WHISTLER, n. One who whistles. 12589
WHISTLING, ppr. Uttering a musical sound through a small orifice of the lips; sounding with a pipe; making a shrill sound, as wind. 12589
WHISTLY, adv. Silently. 12589
WHIT, n. [L.] A point; a jot; the smallest part or particle imaginable. It is used without a preposition. He is not a whit the wiser for experience. 12589
WHITE — WHOSOEVER 12590
WHITE, a. [G.] 12590
WHITE-BAIT, n. [white and bait.] A very small delicate fish, of the genus Clupea. 12590
WHITE-BEAM, n. The white-leaf tree, a species of Crataegus. 12590
WHITE-BEAR, n. [white and bear.] The bear that inhabits the polar regions. 12590
WHITE-BRANT, n. [white and brant.] A species of the duck kind, the Anas hyperborea.
WHITE-BUG, n. [white and bug.] An insect of the bug kind, which injures vines and 12590
some other species of fruit. 12590
WHITE-CAMPION, n. [white and campion.] A pernicious perennial weed, growing in corn land, pastures and hedges. 12590
WHITE-CATERPILLAR, n. An insect of a small size, called sometimes the borer, that injures the gooseberry bush. 12591
WHITE-CENTAURY, n. AN annual weed in woods and other places. It is said to form the basis of the famous Portland powder for the gout. 12591
WHITE-CLOVER, n. A small species of perennial clover, bearing white flowers. It furnishes excellent food for cattle and horses, as well as for the honey bee. 12591
WHITE-CROP, n. White crops, in agriculture, are such as lose their green color or become white in ripening, as wheat, rye, barley and oats. 12591
WHITE-DARNEL, n. A prolific and troublesome weed, growing among corm. 12591
WHITE-EAR, WHITE-TAIL, n. A bird, the fallow finch. 12591
WHITE-FACE, WHITE-BLAZE, n. A white mark in the forehead of a horse, descending almost to the nose. 12591
WHITE-FILM, n. A white film growing over the eyes of sheep and causing blindness.
WHITE-FOOT, n. A white mark on the foot of a horse, between the fetlock and the 12591
coffin. 12591
WHITE-HONEYSUCKLE, n. A name sometimes given to the white clover. 12591
WHITE-HORSE-FISH, n. In ichthyology, the Raia aspera nostras of Willoughby, and the Raia fullonica of Linne. It has a rough spiny back, and on the tail are three rows of strong spines. It grows to the size of the skate. 12591
WHITE-LAND, n. A name which the English give to a tough clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry, but blackish after rain. 12591
WHITE-LEAD, n. A carbonate of lead, much used in painting. It is prepared by exposing sheets of lead to the fumes of an acid, usually vinegar, and suspending them in the air until the surface becomes incrusted with a white coat, which is the substance in question.
WHITE-LIMED, a. Whitewashed, or plastered with lime. 12592 12592
WHITE-LINE, n. Among printers, a void space, broader than usual, left between lines.
WHITE-LIVERED, a. [white and liver.] 12592 12592
WHITE-MANGANESE, n. An ore of manganese; carbonated oxydized manganese. 12592
WHITE-MEAT, n. [white and meat.] Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs and the

like. 12592
WHITE-POPLAR, n. A tree of the poplar kind, sometimes called the abele tree. 12592
WHITE-POPPY, n. A species of poppy, sometimes cultivated for the opium which is obtained from its juice by evaporation. 12592
WHITE-POT, n. [white and pot.] A kind of food made of milk, cream, eggs, sugar, etc. baked in a pot. 12592
WHITE-PRECIPITATE, n. Carbonate of mercury. 12592
WHITE-PYRITE, WHITE-PYRITES, n. [white and pyrite.] An ore of a tin-white color, passing into a brass-yellow and steel-gray, occurring in octahedral crystals, sometimes stalactitical and botryoidal. It contains 46 parts of iron, and 54 of sulphur. 12592
WHITE-RENT, n. [white and rent.] In Devon and Cornwall, a rent or duty of eight pence, payable yearly by every tinner to the duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil. 12593
WHITE-SALT, n. Salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt. 12593
WHITESTER, n. A bleacher. [Local.] 12593
WHITESTONE, n. IN geology, the weiss stein of Werner, and the eurite of some geologists; a species of rocks, composed essentially of feldspar, but containing mica and other minerals. 12593
WHITE-SWELLING, n. [white and swelling.] A swelling or chronic enlargement of the joints, circumscribed, without any alteration in the color of the skin, sometimes hard, sometimes yielding to pressure, sometimes indolent, but usually painful. 12593
WHITE-TAIL, n. A bird, the wheat-ear, a species of Motacilla. 12593
WHITE-THORN, n. A species of thorn, called also haw-thorn, of the genus Crataegus.
WHITE-THROAT, n. A small bird that frequents gardens and hedges, the Motacila 12593
sylvia. 12593
WHITE-VITRIOL, n. In mineralogy, sulphate of zink, a natural salt. 12593
WHITEWASH, n. [white and wash.] 12593
WHITEWASH, v.t. 12593
WHITEWASHED, pp. Covered or overspread with a white liquid composition. 12594
WHITE-WASHER, n. One who whitewashes the walls or plastering of apartments. 12594
WHITEWASHING, ppr. Overspreading or washing with a white liquid composition. 12594
WHITE-WATER, n. A disease of sheep, of the dangerous stomachic kind. 12594
WHITE-WAX, n. Bleached wax. 12594
WHITE-WINE, n. Any wine of a clear transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, etc.; opposed to wine of a deep red color, as Port and Burgundy. 12594
WHITEWOOD, n. A species of timber tree growing in North America, the Liriodendron, or tulip tree. The name of certain species of Bignonia. 12594
WHITE, n. 12594
WHITE, v.t. To make white; to whiten; to whitewash; as whited sepulchers. Mark 9:3; Matthew 23:27. 12595
WHITED, pp. Made white; whitened. 12595
WHITELY, adv. Coming near to white. [Not used.] 12595
WHITEN, v.t. hwitn. To make white; to bleach; to blanch; as, to whiten cloth. 12595
WHITEN, v.i. To grow white; to turn or become white. The hair whitens with age; the sea whitens with foam; the trees in spring whiten with blossoms. 12595
WHITENED, pp. Made white; bleached. 12595
WHITENER, n. One who bleaches or makes white. 12595
WHITENESS, n. 12595
WHITES, n. The fluor albus, a disease of females. 12596
WHITHER, adv. 12596
WHITHERSOEVER, adv. [whither and soever.] To whatever place. I will go whithersoever you lead. 12596
WHITING, n. [from white.] 12596
WHITISH, a. [from white.] Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree. 12596
WHITISHNESS, n. [supra.] The quality of being somewhat white. 12597
WHITLEATHER, WHITLETHER, n. [white and leather.] Lether dressed with alum,

remarkable for its toughness. 12597
WHITLOW, n. 12597
WHITLOW-GRASS, n. 12597
WHITSOUR, n. A sort of apple. 12597
WHITSTER, n. A whitener; a bleacher. 12598
WHITSUL, n. A provincial name of milk, sour milk, cheese curds and butter. 12598
WHITSUNTIDE, n. [white, Sunday, and tide.] The feast or season of Pentecost; so called it is said, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments. 12598
WHITTEN-TREE, n. A sort of tree. 12598
WHITTLE, n. 12598
WHITTLE, v.t. 12598
WHITY-BROWN, a. Of a color between white and brown. [Local in England.] 12598
WHIZ, v.t. [It seems to be allied to hiss.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air. 12598
WHIZ, n. A hissing sound. 12598
WHIZZING, ppr. Making a humming or hissing sound. 12599
WHO, pron. relative. pron. hoo. [L. Who is undoubtedly a contracted word in English as in Latin. See What and Wight.] 12599
WHOEVER, pron. [who and ever.] Any on without exception; any person whatever. The person who trespasses shall be punished, whoever he may be. 12599
WHOLE, a. Hole. [G., Gr. This seems to be connected with heal, hale. Of this the derivative wholesome, is evidence.] 12599
WHOLE, n. 12600
WHOLESALE, n. [whole and sale.] 12600
WHOLESALE, a. [supra.] 12601
WHOLESOME, a. [G.] 12601
WHOLESOMELY, adv. In a wholesome or salutary manner; salubriously. 12601
WHOLESOMENESS, n. 12601
WHOLLY, adv. 12602
WHOM, pron. hoom. The objective of who, coinciding with the L. quem and quam. 12602
WHOMSOEVER, pron. [whom and soever.] Any person without exception. 12602
WHOOBUB, for hubbub. [Not in use.] 12602
WHOOP, n. Hoop. [This is the same as hoop, but aspirated. The sense is to drive out the voice.] 12602
WHOOP, v.i. To shout with a particular voice. 12602
WHOOP, v.t. To insult with shouts. 12603
WHOOT, v.i. hoot. [See Hoot.] 12603
WHOP, n. [the vulgar pronunciation of whap, or awhap.] A sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall. 12603
WHORE, n. Hore. [G. The correct orthography is hore.] A harlot; a courtesan; a concubine; a prostitute. 12603
WHORE, v.i. [supra.] To have unlawful sexual commerce; to practice lewdness. 12603
WHORE, v.t. To corrupt by lewd intercourse. [Little used.] 12603
WHOREDOM, n. Horedom. 12603
WHOREMASTER, n. [supra.] One who practices lewdness. 12603
WHOREMONGER, n. The same as whoremaster. 12603
WHORESON, n. A bastard; a word used generally in contempt. 12603
WHORISH, a. Lewd; unchaste; addicted to unlawful sexual pleasures; incontinent. 12603
WHORISHLY, adv. In a lewd manner. 12603
WHORISHNESS, n. The practice of lewdness; the character of a lewd woman. 12603
WHORL, WHORLE. [See Whirl.] 12603
WHORT, n. The fruit of the whortleberry; or the shrub. 12604
WHORTLEBERRY, n. A plant or shrub and its fruit, of the genus Vaccinium. 12604

WHOSE, hooz. The possessive or genitive case of who or which; applied to persons or things. We say, the person whose merits are known; the garment whose color is admired.
WHOSESOEVER, pron. [whose and soever.] Of any person whatever. John 20:23. 12604
WHOSO, pron. Hooso. Any person whatever. 12604 12604
WHOSOEVER, pron. [who, so, and ever.] Any one; any person whatever. 12604

WHUR — WINDFALL 12605

WHUR, v.i. To pronounce the letter r with too much force. 12605
WHUR, n. The sound of a body moving through the air with velocity. [See Whir.] 12605
WHURT, n. A whortleberry or bilberry. [See Whort.] 12605
WHY, adv. [L., for what. The original phrase is for what, for why.] 12605
WI, from the Gothic weiha, signifies holy. It is found in some names, as in Wibert, holy-bright, or bright-holy, eminent for sanctity. 12605
WIC, WICK, a termination, denotes jurisdiction, as in bailiwick. Its primary sense is a village or mansion, L.; hence it occurs in Berwick, Harwich, Norwich, etc. It signifies also a bay or a castle. 12605
WICK, n. A number of threads of cotton or some similar substance, loosely twisted into a string, round which wax or tallow is applied by means of melting and running in a mold, and thus forming a candle or torch. 12606
WICKED, a. [The primary sense is to wind and turn, or to depart, to fall away.] 12606
WICKEDLY, adv. IN a manner or with motives and designs contrary to the divine law; viciously; corruptly; immorally. 12606
WICKEDNESS, n. Departure from the rules of the divine law; evil disposition or practices; immorality; crime; sin; sinfulness; corrupt manners Wickedness generally signifies evil practices. 12607
WICKEN, WICKEN-TREE, n. The Sorbus aucuparia, mountain ash, or roan-tree. 12607
WICKER, a. [L., to grow. The word signifies a shoot.] Made of twigs or oziers; as a wicker basket; a wicker chair. 12607
WICKET, n. A small gate. 12607
WICKLIFFITE, n. A follower of Wickliffe, the English reformer. 12607
WIDE, a. 12607
WIDE, adv. 12608
WIDELY, adv. 12608
WIDEN, v.t. To make wide or wider; to extend in breadth; as, to widen a field; to widen a breach. [Note.--In America, females say, to widen a stocking.] 12608
WIDEN, v.i. To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself. 12608
WIDENED, pp. Made wide or wider; extended in breadth. 12608
WIDENESS, n. 12608
WIDENING, ppr. Extending the distance between the sides; enlarging in all directions.
WIDGEON, n. A fowl of the duck kind, or genus Anas, having a black bill, the head 12608
and upper part of the neck of a bright bay, the back and sides waved with black and white, and the belly white. 12609
WIDOW, n. [L. See Wide.] A woman who has lost her husband by death. Luke 2:37. 12609
WIDOW, v.t. 12609
WIDOW-BENCH, n. [widow and bench.] In Sussex, that share which a widow is allowed of her husbands estate, besides her jointure. 12609
WIDOWED, pp. 12609
WIDOWER, n. A man who has lost his wife by death. 12609
WIDOWHOOD, n. 12609
WIDOW-HUNTER, n. [widow and hunter.] One who seeks or courts widows for a jointure or fortune. 12610
WIDOWING, ppr. Bereaving of a husband; depriving; stripping. 12610
WIDOW-MAKER, n. [widow and maker.] One who make widows by destroying lives.
WIDOW-WAIL, n. In botany, a plant of the genus Cneorum. 12610 12610
WIDTH, n. [from wide.] Breadth; wideness; the extent of a thing from side to side; as the

width of cloth; the width of a door. 12610
WIELD, v.t. [L. The primary sense of power and strength is to stretch or strain.] 12610
WIELDED, pp. Used with command; managed. 12610
WIELDING, ppr. Using with power; managing. 12610
WIELDLESS, a. Unmanageable. 12611
WIELDY, a. That may be wielded; manageable. 12611
WIERY, a. [from wire.] 12611
WIFE, n. plu. Wives. [G., a woman.] 12611
WIG, in Saxon, signifies war. It is found in some names. 12611
WIG, n. [G., roll butter. It would seem that the sense is a roll or twist interwoven.] 12611
WIGEON. [See Widgeon.] 12611
WIGHT, n. [g., a living being. L., to live.] A being; a person. It is obsolete, except in irony or burlesque. [See Aught.] 12611
WIGHT, a. Swift; nimble. [This seems to be a dialectical form of quick.] 12612
WIGHTLY, adv. Swiftly; nimbly. 12612
WIGWAM, n. An Indian cabin or hut, so called in America. It is sometimes written weekwam. 12612
WILD, a. [G.] 12612
WILD, n. A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert; as the wilds of America; the wilds of Africa; the sandy wilds of Arabia. 12613
WILDFIRE, n. [wild and fire.] 12613
WILD-FOWL, n. [wild and fowl.] Fowls of the forest, or untamed. 12613
WILD-GOOSE, n. [wild and goose.] An aquatic fowl of the genus Anas, the Anas anser, a fowl of passage. These geese fly to the south in autumn, and return to the north in the spring. This species is the stock of the common domestic goose. The wild goose of North America, also migratory, is a distinct species, the Anas canadensis. 12614
WILD-HONEY, n. [wild and honey.] Honey that is found int he forest, in hollow trees or among rocks. 12614
WILD-LAND, n. [wild and land.] 12614
WILD-SERVICE, n. A plant. The wilder myrtle-leaved service is a tree of the genus Crataegus, [C. Torminalis.] 12614
WILDER, v.t. To lose or cause to lose the way or track; to puzzle with mazes or difficulties; to bewilder. 12614
WILDERED, pp. Lost in a pathless tract; puzzled. 12614
WILDERING, ppr. Puzzling. 12614
WILDERNESS, n. [from wild.] 12614
WILDING, n. A wild sour apple. 12615
WILDLY, adv. 12615
WILDNESS, n. 12615
WILDS, n. Among farmers, the part of a plow by which it is drawn. 12616
WILE, n. A trick or stratagem practiced for ensnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.
WILE, v.t. To deceive; to beguile. [Little used.] 12616 12616
WILILY, adv. [from wily.] By stratagem; with insidious art. Joshua 9:4. 12616
WILINESS, n. [from wily.] Cunning; guile. 12616
WILK, WHILK, n. [G., to wither, or cause to wither.] A species of shell. [See Welk.] 12616
WILL, n. [See the Verb.] 12617
WILL, v.t. [G., L., Gr. The sense is to set, or to set forward, to stretch forward. The sense is well expressed by the L.] 12618
WILLED, pp. 12619
WILLER, n. One who wills. 12619
WILLFUL, a. [will and full.] 12619
WILLFULLY, adv. 12619
WILLFULNESS, n. Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness. 12620
WILLING, ppr. 12620

WILLING, a. 12620
WILLING-HEARTED, a. Well disposed; having a free heart. Exodus 35:5. 12620
WILLINGLY, adv. 12621
WILLINGNESS, n. Free choice or consent of the will; freedom from reluctance; readiness of the mind to do or forbear. 12621
WILLOW, n. [L.] A tree of the genus Salix. There are several species of willow, the white, the black, the purple or red, the sallow, and the broad leaved willow, etc. A species called the weeping willow, has long and slender branches which droop and hang downward, the Salix Babylonica. 12621
WILLOWED, a. Abounding with willows. 12621
WILLOW-GALL, n. A protuberance on the leaves of willows. 12621
WILLOW-HERB, n. The purple loose strife, a plant of the genus Lythrum; also, the yellow loose strife, of the genus Lysimachia; also, the French willow, of the genus Epilobium.
WILLOWISH, a. Like the color of the willow. 12621 12621
WILLOW-TUFTED, a. Tufted with willows. 12621
WILLOW-WEED, n. A name sometimes given to the smartweed or persicaria. 12621
WILLOW-WORT, n. A plant. 12621
WILLOWY, a. Abounding with willows. 12622
WILT, v.i. [G., to fade; that is, to shrink or withdraw.] To begin to wither; to lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant when exposed to great heat in a dry day, or when first separated from its root. This is a legitimate word, for which there is no substitute in the language. It is not synonymous with wither, as it expresses only the beginning of withering. A wilted plant often revives and becomes fresh; not so a withered plant. 12622
WILT, v.t. 12622
WILTED, pp. Having become flaccid and lost its freshness, as a plant. 12622
WILTING, ppr. Beginning to fade or wither. 12622
WILY, a. [from wile.] Cunning; sly; using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; subtle; as a wily adversary. 12622
WIMBLE, n. [See Whim.] An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle. 12622
WIMBLE, a. Active; nimble. 12622
WIMBREL, n. A bird of the curlew kind, a species of Soclopax. 12622
WIMPLE, n. [G., a pendant.] A hood or vail. Isaiah 3:22. 12622
WIMPLE, v.t. To draw down, as a vail. 12623
WIN, v.t. pret. and pp. won. [G.] 12623
WIN, v.t. 12623
WINCE, v.i. 12623
WINCER, n. One that winces, shrinks or kicks. 12624
WINCH, n. A windlass; or an instrument with which to turn or strain something forcibly; as a winch to strain the cord of a bedstead, or to turn a wheel. 12624
WINCH, v.i. To wince; to shrink; to kick with impatience or uneasiness. [This is a more correct orthography than wince.] 12624
WINCHING, WINCING, ppr. Flinching; shrinking; kicking. 12624
WINCOPIPE, n. The vulgar name of a little flower, that, when it opens in the morning, bodes a fair day. 12624
WIND, n. [L., G. The primary sense is to move, flow, rush or drive along.] 12624
WINDAGE, n. The difference between the diameter of a piece and that of a ball or shell.
WINDBOUND, a. [wind and bound.] Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind. 12626
WIND-DROPSY, n. [wind and dropsy.] A swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines; tympauites. 12626
WIND-EGG, n. [wind and egg.] An addle egg. 12626
WINDER, v.t. To fan; to clean grain with a fan. [Local.] 12626
WINDER-MEB, n. A bird of the genus Larus, or gull-kind. 12626
WINDFALL, n. [wind and fall.] 12627
WIND-FALLEN — WISDOM 12628

WIND-FALLEN, a. Blown down by the wind. 12628
WIND-FLOWER, n. [wind and flower.] A plant, the anemone. 12628
WIND-FURNACE, n. [wind and furnace.] A furnace in which the air is supplied by an artificial current, as from a bellows. 12628
WIND-GAGE, n. [wind and gage.] A soft tumor on the fetlock joints of a horse. 12628
WIND-GUN, n. An air gun; a gun discharged by the force of compressed air. 12628
WIND-HATCH, n. [wind and hatch.] In mining, the opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth. 12628
WIND-HOVER, n. [wind and hover.] A species of hawk; called also the stannel, but more usually the kestrel. 12628
WINDINESS, n. [from windey.] 12628
WIND-INSTRUMENT, n. An instrument of music, played by wind, chiefly by the breath; as a flute, a clarinet, etc. 12628
WINDLAS, WINDLASS, n. [wind and lace.] 12628
WINDLE, n. A spindle; a kind of reel. 12629
WIND-MILL, n. [wind and mill.] A mill turned by the wind. 12629
WINDPIPE, n. [wind and pipe.] The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea. 12629
WIND-PUMP, n. [wind and pump.] A pump moved by wind, useful in draining lands. 12629
WIND-RODE, n. A term used by seamen to signify a ship when riding with wind and tide opposed to each other, driven to the leeward of her anchor. 12629
WINDROW, n. [wind and row.] 12629
WIND-SAIL, n. [wind and sail.] A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship. 12629
WINDSEED, n. A plant of the genus Arctolis. 12629
WIND-SHOCK, n. [wind and shock.] A sort of bruise or shiver in a tree. 12630
WIND-TIGHT, a. [wind and tight.] So tight as to prevent the passing of wind. 12630
WINDWARD, n. [wind and ward.] The point from which the wind blows; as, to ply to the windward. 12630
WINDWARD, a. [wind and ward.] Being on the side towards the point from which the wind blows; as the windward shrouds. 12630
WINDWARD, adv. Towards the wind. 12630
WINDY, a. 12630
WIND, v.t. pret. and pp. wound. [G.] 12630
WIND, v.i. 12632
WINDER, n. One who winds. 12632
WINDING, ppr. 12632
WINDING, n. 12632
WINDING-ENGINE, n. An engine employed in mining, to draw up buckets from a deep pit.
WINDING-SHEET, n. [winding and sheet.] A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped. 12633
WINDING-TACKLE, n. [winding and tackle.] A tackle consisting of one fixed triple 12633
block, and one double or triple movable block. 12633
WINDOW, n. [G. The vulgar pronunciation is windor, as if from the Welsh gwyntdor, wind-door.] 12633
WINDOW, v.t. 12634
WINDOW-BLIND, n. [window and blind.] A blind to intercept the light of a window. Venetian window-blinds are now much used in the United States. 12634
WINDOW-FRAME, n. [window and frame.] The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes. 12634
WINDOW-GLASS, n. [window and glass.] Panes of glass for windows. 12634
WINDOW-SASH, n. [window and sash.] The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows. 12634
WINDOWY, a. Having little crossings like the sashes of a window. 12634
WINE, n. [Gr.] 12634

WINE-BIBBER, n. One who drinks much wine; a great drinker. Proverbs 23:20. 12635
WINE-CASK, n. [wine and cask.] A cask in which wine is or has been kept. 12635
WINE-FLY, n. A small fly found in empty wine casks. 12635
WINE-GLASS, n. [wine and glass.] A small glass in which wine is drank. 12635
WINELESS, a. Destitute of wine; as wineless life. 12635
WINE-MEASURE, n. [See Measure.] The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure. 12635
WINE-MERCHANT, n. A merchant who deals in wines. 12635
WINE-PRESS, n. [wine and press.] A place where grapes are pressed. 12635
WING, n. 12635
WING, v.t. 12636
WINGED, pp. 12637
WINDGED-PEA, n. A plant. 12638
WING-FOOTED, a. [wing and foot.] Swift; moving with rapidity; fleet. 12638
WINGLESS, a. Having no wings; not able to ascend or fly. 12638
WING-SHELL, n. [wing and shell.] The shell that covers the wing of insects. 12638
WINGY, a. Having wings; rapid; as wingy speed. 12638
WINK, v.i. [G. Wink and wince are radically one word.] 12638
WINK, n. 12638
WINKER, n. One who winks. 12639
WINKING, ppr. Shutting the eyes; shutting and opening the eyelids; hinting by closing the eye; conniving at; overlooking. 12639
WINKINGLY, adv. With the eye almost closed. 12639
WINNER, n. [from win.] One who gains by success in competition or contest. 12639
WINNING, ppr. [from win.] 12639
WINNING, n. The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest. 12639
WINNOW, v.t. [L., a fan.] 12639
WINNOW, v.i. To separate chaff from corn. 12639
WINNOWED, pp. Separated from the chaff by wind; sifted; examined. 12640
WINNOWER, n. One who winnows. 12640
WINNOWING, ppr. Separating from the chaff by wind; examining. 12640
WINTER, n. 12640
WINTER, v.i. To pass the winter. He wintered in Italy. Cattle winter well on good fodder. 12640
WINTER, v.t. To feed or manage during the winter. To winter young cattle on straw, is not profitable. Delicate plants must be wintered under cover. 12640
WINTER-APPLE, n. [winter and apple.] An apple that keeps well in winter. 12640
WINTER-BARLEY, n. [winter and barley.] A kind of barley which is sowed in autumn.
WINTER-BEATEN, a. [winter and beat.] Harassed by the severe weather of winter. 12640
WINTER-BERRY, n. [winter and berry.] A plant of the genus Prinos. 12640 12640
WINTER-BLOOM, n. [winter and bloom.] A plant of the genus Azalea. 12641
WINTER-CHERRY, n. [winter and cherry.] A plant of the genus Physalis, and its fruit, which is of the size of a cherry. 12641
WINTER-CITRON, n. [winter and citron.] A sort of pear. 12641
WINTER-CRESS, n. [winter and cress.] A plant of the genus Erysimum. 12641
WINTER-CROP, n. [winter and crop.] A crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter. 12641
WINTER-FALLOW, n. [winter and fallow.] Ground that is fallowed in winter. 12641
WINTER-GARDEN, n. [winter and garden.] An ornamental garden for winter. 12641
WINTER-GREEN, n. [winter and green.] A plant of the genus Pyrola, useful as a vulnerary. 12641
WINTER-KILL, v.t. [winter and kill.] To kill by means of the weather in winter; as, to winter-kill wheat or clover. 12641
WINTER-KILL, v.i. To be killed by the winter. Wheat is liable to winter-kill in moist land. 12641
WINTER-KILLED, pp. Killed by the winter, as grain. 12641

WINTER-KILLING, ppr. Killing by the weather in winter. 12641
WINTER-LODGE, WINTER-LODGMENT, n. [winter and lodge.] In botany, the hybernacle of a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injuries during the winter. It is either a bud or a bulb. 12641
WINTER-PEAR, n. [winter and pear.] Any pear that keeps well in winter. 12642
WINTER-QUARTERS, n. [winter and quarters.] The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station. 12642
WINTER-RIG, v.t. [winter and rig.] To fallow or till in winter. [Local.] 12642
WINTER-SOLSTICE, n. [winter and solstice.] The solstice of the winter, which takes place when the sun enters Capricorn, December 21st. 12642
WINTERED, pp. Kept through the winter. 12642
WINTERING, ppr. Passing the winter; keeping in winter. 12642
WINTERLY, a. Such as is suitable to winter. [Little used.] 12642
WINTERY, a. Suitable to winter; brumal; hyemal; cold; stormy. 12642
WINY, a. [from wine.] Having the taste or qualities of wine. 12642
WIPE, v.t. 12642
WIPE, n. 12643
WIPED, pp. Rubbed for cleaning; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away; effaced. 12643
WIPER, n. 12643
WIPING, ppr. Rubbing with a cloth or other soft thing for cleaning; clearing away; effacing. 12643
WIRE, n. A thread of metal; any metallic substance drawn to an even thread. 12643
WIRE, v.t. To bind with wire; to apply wire to, as in bottling liquors. 12643
WIREDRAW, v.t. [wire and draw.] 12643
WIREDRAWER, n. One who draw metal into wire. 12644
WIREDRAWING, ppr. 12644
WIREDRAWN, pp. Drawn into wire; drawn out to great length or fineness. 12644
WIRE-GRATE, n. [wire and grate.] A grate or contrivance of fine wire work to keep insects out of vineries, hot houses, etc. 12644
WIRE-HEEL, n. [wire and heel.] A defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast. 12644
WIRE-WORM, n. [wire and worm.] A mischievous worm that sometimes injures grain. 12644
WIRY, a. Made of wire; like wire. 12644
WIS, v.t. pret. wist. To think; to suppose; to imagine. 12644
WISDOM, n. s as z. [G. See Wise.] 12644
WISE — WOLF-FISH 12647
WISE, a. s as z. [G., to know., L.] 12647
WISE, n. s as z. [G.] Manner; way of being or acting. 12648
WISEACRE, n. More correctly wisesager. [G., a sayer, a predictor or foreteller.] One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence in contempt, a simpleton; a dunce. 12648
WISE-HEARTED, a. [wise and heart.] Wise; knowing; skillful. Exodus 28:3. 12648
WISELING, n. One who pretends to be wise. 12648
WISELY, adv. 12648
WISENESS, n. Wisdom. 12649
WISH, v.i. [G.] 12649
WISH, v.t. 12649
WISH, n. 12650
WISHED, pp. Desired; or ardently desired. 12650
WISHER, n. One who desires; one who expresses a wish. 12650
WISHFUL, a. 12650
WISHFULLY, adv. 12650
WISHING, ppr. Desiring. 12650
WISKET, n. A basket. 12651
WISP, n. [G.] A small bundle of straw or other like substance; as a wisp of straw; a wisp of

hay; a wisp of herbs. 12651
WIST, pret. of wis. 12651
WISTFUL, a. [from wist. The sense is stretching or reaching towards.] Full of thoughts; earnest; attentive. 12651
WISTFULLY, adv. Attentively; earnestly. 12651
WISTIT, n. The striated monkey; a small species of monkey from South America, with an annulated tail, the ouistiti of Buffon. 12651
WISTLY, adv. Earnestly. 12651
WIT, v.i. [G., to know. See Wise.] To know. This verb is used only in the infinitive, to wit, namely, that is to say. [L.] 12651
WIT, n. [See the verb and Wise.] 12651
WITCH, n. 12652
WITCH, v.t. To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant. 12653
WITCHCRAFT, [witch and craft.] 12653
WITCH-ELM, n. A kind of elm. 12653
WITCHERY, n. 12653
WITCH-HAZEL, n. 12653
WIT-CRACKER, n. [wit and cracker.] One who breaks jests; a joker. [Not in use.] 12653
WIT-CRAFT, n. [wit and craft.] Contrivance; invention. 12653
WITE, v.t. To reproach; to blame. 12653
WITE, n. Blame; reproach. 12654
WITELESS, a. Blameless. 12654
WIT-FISH, n. [white fish.] An East Indian fish of the size of a whiting; also, another East Indian fish, the Albula Indica of Ray. 12654
WITH, prep. [G.] 12654
WITH, WITHE, n. [L., probably a shoot.] 12655
WITHAL, adv. Withaul. [with and all.] 12655
WITHDRAW, v.t. [with and draw.] 12656
WITHDRAW, v.i. To retire; to retreat; to quit a company or place. We withdrew from the company at ten o'clock.
WITHDRAWING, ppr. Taking back; recalling; retiring. 12656 12656
WITHDRAWING-ROOM, n. A room behind another room for retirement; a drawing room.
WITHDRAWMENT, n. The act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling. 12656 12656
WITHDRAWN, pp. of withdraw. Recalled; taken back. 12657
WITHER, v.i. 12657
WITHER, v.t. 12657
WITHER-BAND, n. [withers and band.] A piece of iron laid under a saddle near a horses withers, to strengthen the bow. 12657
WITHERED, pp. Faded; dried; shrunk. 12657
WITHEREDNESS, n. The state of being withered. 12657
WITHERING, ppr. Fading; becoming dry. 12657
WITHERITE, n. In mineralogy, a carbonate of baryte, first discovered by Dr. Withering; rhomboidal baryte. It is white, gray, or yellow. 12657
WITHERNAM, n. In withernam, in law, a second or reciprocal distress, in lieu of a first distress which has been eloigned; reprisal. 12658
WITHERS, n. [This seems to signify a joining, from the root of with.] The juncture of the shoulder bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck. 12658
WITHER-WRUNG, a. Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse. 12658
WITHHELD, pret. and pp. of withhold. 12658
WITHHOLD, v.t. pret. and pp. withheld. [with and hold.] 12658
WITHHOLDEN, pp. The old participle of withhold; now obsolete. We use withheld. 12658
WITHHOLDER, n. One that withholds. 12658
WITHHOLDING, ppr. Holding back; restraining; retaining; not granting. 12658
WITHIN, prep. 12658
WITHIN, adv. 12659

WITHINSIDE, adv. [within and side.] In the inner parts. [Bad.] 12659
WITHOUT, prep. 12659
WITHOUT, adv. 12660
WITHOUTEN, for withoutan, the Saxon word, is obsolete. 12661
WITHSTAND, v.t. [with and stand. See Stand.] To oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force; as, to withstand the attack of troops; to withstand eloquence or arguments.
WITHSTANDER, n. One that opposes; an opponent; a resisting power. 12661 12661
WITHSTANDING, ppr. Opposing; making resistance. 12661
WITH-VINE, WITH-WINE, n. A local name for the couch-grass. 12661
WITHWIND, n. A plant. [L.] 12661
WITHY, n. A large species of willow. 12661
WITLESS, a. [wit and less.] 12661
WITLESSLY, adv. Without the exercise of judgment. 12661
WITLING, n. [dim. From with.] A person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit or smartness. 12662
WITNESS, n. 12662
WITNESS, v.t. 12662
WITNESS, v.i. 12663
WITNESSED, pp. Seen in person; testified; subscribed by persons present; as a deed witnessed by two persons. 12663
WITNESSING, ppr. Seeing in persons; bearing testimony; giving evidence. 12663
WIT-SNAPPER, n. [wit and snap.] One who affects repartee. [Not in use.] 12663
WIT-STARVED, a. Barren of wit; destitute of genius. 12663
WITTED, a. Having wit or understanding; as a quick witted boy. 12663
WITTICISM, n. [from wit.] A sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; a low kind of wit.
WITTILY, adv. [from wit.] 12663 12663
WITTINESS, n. [from witty.] The quality of being witty. 12664
WITTINGLY, adv. [See Wit.] Knowingly; with knowledge; by design. 12664
WITTOL, n. A man who knows his wifes infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold. 12664
WITTOLLY, adv. Like a tame cuckold. 12664
WITTY, a. [from wit.] 12664
WITWALL, n. A bird, the great spotted woodpecker. 12664
WIT-WORM, n. [wit and worm.] One that feeds on wit. [Not in use.] 12664
WIVE, v.i. [from wife.] to marry. [Not in use.] 12664
WIVE, v.t. 12664
WIVEHOOD, n. Behavior becoming a wife. [It should be wifehood.] 12665
WIVELESS, a. Not having a wife. [It should be wifeless.] 12665
WIVELY, a. Pertaining to a wife. [It should be wifely.] 12665
WIVER, WIVERIN, n. A kind of heraldric dragon. 12665
WIVES, plu. of wife. 12665
WIZARD, n. [from wise.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a sorcerer. Leviticus 20:27. 12665
WIZARD, a. 12665
WIZEN, v.i. To wither; to dry. [Local.] 12665
WO, WOE, n. [G.] 12665
WOAD, n. [G.] A plant of the genus Isatis, cultivated for the use of dyers. The woad blue is a very deep blue, and is the base of many other colors or shades of color. Woad is first bruised in a mill, and then made into balls. It grows wild in France and along the coasts of the Baltic. The term woad is applied to the Reseda, weld or wold, and to the Genista tinctoria or dyers broom. 12666
WOAD-MILL, n. A mill for bruising and preparing woad. 12666
WOBEGONE, a. [wo, be, and gone.] Overwhelmed with wo; immersed in grief and sorrow. 12666
WODANIUM, n. A metal recently discovered in a species of pyrite, found in Hungary, which had been supposed to be an ore of cobalt. It has a bronze yellow color. 12666

WOESOME, a. Wosum. Woful. [Not in use.] 12666
WOFT, for waft. [Not in use.] 12666
WOFUL, a. 12666
WOFULLY, adv. 12667
WOFULNESS, n. Misery; calamity. 12667
WOLD, in Saxon, is the same as wald and weald, a wood, sometimes perhaps a lawn or plain. Wald signifies also power, dominion, from waldan, to rule. These words occur in names. 12667
WOLF, n. WULF. [G., Gr.] 12667
WOLF-DOG, n. 12668
WOLF-FISH, n. A fish, the lupus marinus, (the Anarrhichas lupus of Linne;) a fierce voracious fish of the northern seas. 12668
WOLFISH — WOOLDING 12669
WOLFISH, a. Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf; as a wolfish visage; wolfish designs. 12669
WOLF-NET, n. A kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers. 12669
WOLFRAM, n. In mineralogy, an ore of tungsten. Its color is generally a brownish of grayish black; when cut with a knife, it gives a reddish brown streak. It occurs massive and crystalized, and in concentric lamellar concretions. 12669
WOLF'S-BANE, n. 12669
WOLF'S-CLAW, n. A plant of the genus Lycopodium. 12669
WOLF'S-MILK, n. An herb. 12669
WOLF'S-PEACH, n. A plant of the genus Solanum, (S. Lycopersicum) 12669
WOLVERIN, WOLVERENE, n. The glutton, a carnivorous animal of voracious appetite. The name wolverene is applied to an animal of North America, considered by Linne as a peculiar species, (Ursus luscus,) cut which has been since regarded as a variety of the glutton, (U. Gulo.) 12669
WOLVISH, a. More properly wolfish, which see. 12669
WOMAN, n. plu. women. [a compound of womb and man.] 12669
WOMAN, v.t. To make pliant. 12670
WOMANED, a. Accompanied or united with a woman. [Not used.] 12670
WOMAN-HATER, n. [woman and hater.] One who has an aversion to the female sex.
WOMANHOOD, n. [woman and hood.] the state, character or collective qualities of 12670
a woman. 12670
WOMANISE, v.t. To make effeminate. [Not used.] 12670
WOMANISH, a. Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine; as womanish habits; womanish tears; a womanish voice. 12670
WOMANKIND, n. [woman and kind.] The female sex; the race of females of the human kind. 12670
WOMANLY, a. Becoming a woman; feminine; as womanly behavior. 12670
WOMANLY, adv. In the manner of a woman. 12671
WOMB, n. Woom. [G.] 12671
WOMB, v.t. To inclose; to breed in secret. [Not in use.] 12671
WOMBAT, n. An animal of New Holland, of the opossum family. 12671
WOMBY, a. Wommy. Capacious. [Not in use.] 12671
WOMEN, n. plu. of woman. pron. wimen. But it is supposed the word we pronounce is from Sax. wifman, and therefore should be written wimen. 12671
WON, pret. and pp. of win; as victories won. 12671
WON, WONE, v.i. [G.] To dwell; to abide. Obsolete. Its participle is retained in wont, that is, woned. 12671
WON, n. A dwelling. 12671
WONDER, n. [G., Gr., to show; and hence a sight; a panic.] 12671
WONDER, v.i. To be affected by surprise or admiration. 12672
WONDERER, n. One who wonders. 12673
WONDERFUL, a. Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; strange;

astonishing. Job 42:3. 12673
WONDERFULLY, adv. In a manner to excite wonder or surprise. 12673
WONDERFULNESS, n. The state or quality of being wonderful. 12673
WONDERING, ppr. Indulging or feeling wonder. Genesis 24:21; Luke 24:12. 12673
WONDERMENT, n. Surprise; astonishment; a wonderful appearance. [Vulgar.] 12673
WONDERSTRUCK, a. [wonder and struck.] Struck with wonder, admiration and surprise.
WONDER-WORKING, a. Doing wonders or surprising things. 12673 12673
WONDROUS, a. Admirable; marvelous; such as may excite surprise and astonishment; strange. 12673
WONDROUS, adv. In a wonderful or surprising degree; as a place wondrous deep; you are wondrous fair; wondrous fond of peace. These phrases of Cowley, Dryden and Pope, are admissible only in the ludicrous and burlesque style. 12673
WONDROUSLY, adv. In a strange or wonderful manner or degree. 12673
WONT, a contraction of woll not, that is, will not. 12674
WONT, a. [wont is strictly the participle passive of won, wone. G. See the Verb.] Accustomed; habituated; using or doing customarily. 12674
WONT, n. Custom; habit; use. 12674
WONT, v.i. To be accustomed or habituated; to be used. 12674
WONTED, pp. 12674
WONTEDNESS, n. The state of being accustomed. 12674
WONTLESS, a. Unaccustomed; unused. 12674
WOO, v.t. 12674
WOO, v.i. To court; to make love. 12675
WOOD, a. Mad; furious. 12675
WOOD, n. 12675
WOOD, v.i. To supply or get supplies of wood. 12675
WOOD-ANEMONE, n. A plant. [See Anemone.] 12675
WOOD-ASHES, n. [wood and ashes.] The remains of burnt wood or plants. [This word is used in England to distinguish these ashes from the remains of coal. In the United States, where wood chiefly is burnt, the people usually say simply ashes. But as coal becomes more used, the English distinction will be necessary.] 12675
WOOD-BIND, WOOD-BINE, n. A name given to the honeysuckle, a species of Lonicera.
WOOD-BOUND, a. [wood and bound.] Encumbered with tall woody hedgerows. 12676
WOOD-CHAT, n. A species of butcher bird. 12676 12676
WOODCHUK, n. [wood and chuk, a hog.] [See Chuk.] The popular name in New England of a species of the Marmot tribe of animals, the Arctomys monax. It burrows and is dormant in winter. 12676
WOOD-COAL, n. [wood and coal.] Charcoal. 12676
WOOD-COCK, n. [wood and cock.] A fowl of the genus Scolopax, inhabiting the northern parts of the European continent in summer, but frequenting England in winter. The wood cock of the United States is a smaller species. 12676
WOOD-COCKSHELL, n. A name given by English naturalists to a peculiar kind of the purpura, called by the French becasse; of two species, the prickly and the smooth. 12676
WOOD-DRINK, n. [wood and drink.] A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods. 12676
WOODED, a. Supplied or covered with wood; as land wooded and watered. 12676
WOODEN, a. [from wood.] 12676
WOOD-ENGRAVING, n. Xylography; the art of engraving on wood, or of cutting figures of natural objects on wood. 12677
WOOD-FRETTER, n. [wood and fret.] An insect or worm that eats wood. 12677
WOOD-HOLE, n. [wood and hole.] A place where wood is laid up. 12677
WOO-HOUSE, n. [wood and house.] A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather. 12677
WOODING, ppr. Getting or supplying with wood. 12677
WOOD-LAND, n. [wood and land.] 12677
WOOD-LARK, n. [wood and lark.] A bird, a species of lark. 12677

WOOD-LAYER, n. [wood and layer.] A young oak or other timber plant, laid down in a hedge among the white thorn or other plants used in hedges. 12677
WOODLESS, a. Destitute of wood. 12677
WOOD-LOCK, n. [wood and lock.] In shipbuilding, a piece of elm, close fitted and sheathed with copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising. 12677
WOOD-LOUSE, n. [wood and louse.] An insect, the millepede. 12677
WOODMAN, n. [wood and man.] 12678
WOOD-MEIL, n. A coarse hairy stuff made of Iceland wool, used to line the ports of ships of war. 12678
WOOD-MITE, [wood and mite.] A small insect found in old wood. 12678
WOOD-MONGER, n. [wood and monger.] A wood seller. 12678
WOOD-MOTE, n. [wood and mote.] In England, the ancient name of the forest court; now the court of attachment. 12678
WOODNESS, n. Anger; madness; rage. 12678
WOOD-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant. 12678
WOOD-NOTE, n. [wood and note.] Wild music. 12678
WOOD-NYMPH, n. [wood and nymph.] A fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad. 12678
WOOD-OFFERING, n. Wood burnt on the altar. Nehemiah 10:34. 12678
WOODPECKER, n. [wood and peck.] A bird of the genus Picus, that pecks holes in trees, or that picks insects form the bark. 12678
WOOD-PIGEON, n. [wood and pigeon.] The ring-dove, (Columba palumbus.) 12679
WOOD-PUCERON, n. [wood and puceron.] A small insect of the puceron kind, of a grayish color, having two hollow horns on the hinder part of its body. It resembles the puceron of the alder, but it penetrates into the wood. 12679
WOODREVE, n. [wood and reve.] In England, the steward or overseer of a wood. 12679
WOOD-ROOF, WOOD-RUFF, n. [wood and roof or ruff.] A plant of the genus Asperula.
WOOD-SAGE, n. [wood and sage.] A plant of the genus Teucrium. 12679 12679
WOOD-SARE, n. A kind of froth seen on herbs. 12679
WOOD-SEERE, n. The time when there is no sap in a tree. 12679
WOOD-SHOCK, n. The fisher or wejack, a quadruped of the weasel kind in North America. 12679
WOOD-SOOT, n. [wood and soot.] Soot from burnt wood, which has been found useful as a manure. 12679
WOOD-SORREL, n. [wood and sorrel.] A plant of the genus Oxalis. 12679
WOOD-SPITE, n. [wood and spite.] A name given in some parts of England to the green woodpecker. 12679
WOOD-STONE, n. [wood and stone.] A blackish gray silicious stone, a subspecies of horn-stone. 12679
WOOD-WARD, n. [wood and ward.] An officer of the forest, whose duty is to guard the woods. 12679
WOOD-WASH, n. A name sometimes applied to dyers broom. 12680
WOODWAXEN, n. A plant of the genus Genista; dyers broom. 12680
WOOD-WORM, n. [wood and worm.] A worm that is bread in wood. 12680
WOODY, a. [from wood.] 12680
WOOER, n. [from woo.] One who courts, or solicits in love. 12680
WOOF, n. [Gr.] 12680
WOOING, ppr. [from woo.] Courting; soliciting in love. 12680
WOOINGLY, adv. Enticingly; with persuasiveness; so as to invite to stay. 12680
WOOL, n. [G., Gr., soft; down; L., to pull off.] 12680
WOOL-BALL, n. A ball or mass of wool found in the stomach of sheep. 12681
WOOL-COMBER, n. One whose occupation is to comb wool. 12681
WOOLD, v.t. [G.] To wind, particularly to wind a rope round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for confining and supporting them.

WOOLDED, pp. Bound fast with ropes; wound round. 1268112681
WOOLDER, n. A stick used in woolding. 12681
WOOLDING, ppr. Binding fast with ropes; winding round. 12681
WOOLDING, n. 12681

WOOL-DRIVER — WRANGLE 12682

WOOL-DRIVER, n. [wool and driver.] One who buys wool and carries it to market. 12682
WOOLEN, a. 12682
WOOLEN, n. Cloth made of wool. 12682
WOOLEN-DRAPER, n. One who deals in woolen goods. 12682
WOOLFEL, n. [wool and fel., L.] A skin with the wool; a skin from which the wool has not been sheared or pulled. 12682
WOOLINESS, n. [from woolly.] The state of being woolly. 12682
WOOLLY, a. 12682
WOOLLY-PASTINUM, n. A name given in the East Indies to a species of red orpiment or arsenic. 12682
WOOLPACK, n. [wool and pack.] 12682
WOOLSACK, n. [wool and sack.] 12683
WOOL-STAPLE, n. [wool and staple.] A city or town where wool used to be brought to the kings staple for sale. 12683
WOOL-STAPLER, n. One who deals in wool. 12683
WOOL-TRADE, n. [wool and trade.] The trade in wool. 12683
WOOLWARD, adv. In wool. [Not in use.] 12683
WOOL-WINDER, n. [wool and wind.] A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles to be packed for sale. 12683
WOOP, n. A bird. [L.] 12683
WOOS, n. A plant; sea weed. 12683
WOOTS, n. Indian steel, a metallic substance imported form the East Indies; valued as the material of edge-tools. It has in combination a minute portion of alumin and silica.
WORD, n. [G., L., to speak. A word is that which is uttered or thrown out.] 12683 12683
WORD, v.i. To dispute. [Little used.] 12685
WORD, v.t. To express in words. Take care to word ideas with propriety. 12685
WORD-CATCHER, n. One who cavils at words. 12685
WORDED, pp. Expressed in words. 12685
WORDER, n. A speaker. [Not in use.] 12685
WORDINESS, n. [from wordy.] The state or quality of abounding with words. 12685
WORDING, n. 12685
WORDISH, a. Respecting words. [Not used.] 12685
WORDISHNESS, n. Manner of wording. [Not used.] 12685
WORDLESS, a. Not using words; not speaking; silent. 12686
WORDY, a. 12686
WORE, pret. of wear. He wore gloves. 12686
WORE, pret. of ware. They wore ship. 12686
WORK, v.i. [G., Gr.] 12686
WORK, v.t. 12687
WORK, n. [G., Gr.] 12689
WORKED, pp. Moved; labored; performed; managed; fermented. 12690
WORKER, n. One that works; one that performs. 12690
WORK-FELLOW, n. One engaged in the same work with another. Romans 16:21. 12690
WORK-FOLK, n. Persons that labor. 12690
WORKHOUSE, WORKING-HOUSE, n. 12690
WORKING, ppr. Moving; operating; laboring; fermenting. 12690
WORKING, n. 12690
WORKMAN, n. [work and man.] 12691
WORKMANLIKE, a. Skillful; well performed. 12691

WORKMANLY, a. Skillful; well performed. 12691
WORKMANLY, adv. In a skillful manner; in a manner becoming a workman. 12691
WORKMANSHIP, n. 12691
WORKMASTER, n. [work and master.] The performer of any work. 12691
WORKSHOP, n. [work and shop.] A shop where any manufacture is carried on. 12691
WORKWOMAN, n. A woman who performs any work; or one skilled in needle work. 12691
WORLD, n. [This seems to be a compound word, and probably is named from roundness, the vault; but this is not certain.] 12691
WORLDLINESS, n. [from world.] A predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life; covetousness; addictedness to gain and temporal enjoyments. 12694
WORLDLING, n. A person whose soul is set upon gaining temporal possessions; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments. 12694
WORLDLY, a. 12694
WORLDLY, adv. With relation to this life. 12694
WORLDLY-MINDED, a. Devoted to the acquisition of property and to temporal enjoyments. 12695
WORLDLY-MINDEDNESS, n. A predominating love and pursuit of this worlds goods, to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns. 12695
WORM, n. [G. This word is probably named form a winding motion, and the root of swarm.] 12695
WORM, v.i. To work slowly, gradually and secretly. 12696
WORM, v.t. 12696
WORM-EATEN, a. [worm and eat.] 12697
WORMED, pp. Cleared by a worm or screw. 12697
WORM-GRASS, n. A plant of the genus Spigalia. 12697
WORMING, ppr. Entering by insinuation; drawing, as a cartridge; clearing, as a gun.
WORMLIKE, a. Resembling a worm; spiral; vermicular. 12697 12697
WORM-POWDER, n. A powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines. 12697
WORM-SEED, n. 12697
WORM-TINCTURE, n. A tincture prepared from earth-worms dried, pulverized and mixed with oil of tartar, spirit of wine, saffron and castor. 12698
WORMWOOD, n. [G.] A plant, the artemisia. It has a bitter nauseous taste; but it is stomachic and corroborant. 12698
WORMWOOD-FLY, n. A small black fly, found on the stalks of wormwood. 12698
WORMY, a. 12698
WORN, pp. of wear; as a garment long worn. 12698
WORNIL, n. A maggot that infests the backs of cows. 12698
WORRAL, n. An animal of the lizard kind, about four feet long and eight inches broad, with a forked tongue. It feeds on flies, and is harmless. It is found in Egypt. 12698
WORRIED, pp. [from worry.] Harassed; fatigued. 12698
WORRIER, n. [from worry.] One that worries or harasses. 12698
WORRY, v.t. 12699
WORRYING, ppr. Teasing; troubling; harassing; fatiguing; tearing. 12699
WORSE, a. [This adjective has the signification of the comparative degree, and as bad has no comparative and superlative, worse and worst are used in lieu of them, although radically they have no relation to bad.] 12699
WORSE, adv. In a manner more evil or bad. 12700
WORSE, to put to disadvantage, is not in use. [See Worst.] 12700
WORSEN, v.t. To worse. [Not in use.] 12700
WORSER, is a vulgar word, and not used in good writing or speaking. 12700
WORSHIP, n. [See Worth.] 12700
WORSHIP, v.t. 12701
WORSHIP, v.i. 12702
WORSHIPED, pp. Adored; treated with divine honors; treated with civil respect. 12702

WORSHIPER, n. One who worships; one who pays divine honors to any being; one who adores. 12702
WORSHIPFUL, a. 12702
WORSHIPFULLY, adv. Respectfully. 12702
WORSHIPING, ppr. Adoring; paying divine honors to; treating with supreme reverence; treating with extreme submission. 12702
WORST, a. [superl. of worse, which see.] 12702
WORST, n. 12703
WORST, v.t. To get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow. It is madness to contend, when we are sure to be worsted. 12703
WORSTED, pp. Defeated; overthrown. 12703
WORSTED, n. WUSTED. [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is usually supposed to take its name from a town in England or in Flanders; but in Norman, worstetz is mentioned; as lit de morstetz, a bed of worsted.] Yarn spun from combed wool; a particular kind of woolen yarn. 12703
WORSTED, a. Consisting of worsted; made of worsted yarn; as worsted stockings. 12703
WORT, n. [G., L., to grow; green.] 12703
WORTH, a. Termination, signifies a farm or court; as in Wordsworth. 12703
WORTH, v.i. This verb is now used only in the phrases, wo worth the day, wo worth the man, etc., in which the verb is in the imperative mode, and the noun in the dative; wo be to the day. 12703
WORTH, n. [G., L. The primary sense is strength.] 12704
WORTH, a. 12704
WORTHILY, adv. 12705
WORTHINESS, n. 12705
WORTHLESS, a. 12705
WORTHLESSNESS, n. 12706
WORTHY, a. [G.] 12706
WORTHY, n. A man of eminent worth; a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a man of valor; a word much used in the plural; as the worthies of the church; political worthies; military worthies. 12707
WORTHY, v.t. To render worthy; to exalt. [Not in use.] 12707
WOT, v.i. To know; to be aware. 12707
WOULD, WUD, pret. of will, G., L. 12707
WOULDING, n. Motion of desire. [Not in use.] 12707
WOUND, n. [G.] 12707
WOUND, v.t. To hurt by violence; as, to wound the head or the arm; to wound a tree. 12708
WOUND, pret. and pp. of wind. 12708
WOUNDED, pp. Hurt; injured. 12708
WOUNDER, n. One that wounds. 12708
WOUNDING, ppr. Hurting; injuring. 12708
WOUNDLESS, a. Free from hurt or injury. 12708
WOUNDWORT, n. The name of several plants; one, a species of Achillea; another, a species of Stachys; another, a species of Laserpitium; another, a species of Solidago; and another a species of Senecio. 12708
WOUNDY, a. Excessive. [Not English.] 12708
WOVE, pret. of weave, sometimes the participle. 12708
WOX, WOXEN, for waxed. [Not in use.] 12708
WR. Note. W before r is always silent. 12708
WRACK, WRECK, n. [See Wreck.] A name given to a marine plant which is of great utility as a manure. It is called sometimes sea-wrack or sea-wreck, and sea-oak and sea-tangle. It is the Fucus vesiculosus of Linne, a plant found on rocks left dry at low water. The stalk runs along the middle of the leaf, and is terminated by watery bladders. The grass wrack is of the genus Zostera. Wrack, and to wrack. [See Wreck.] 12709
WRAIN-BOLT. [See Wring-bolt.] 12709
WRANGLE, v.i. [from the root of wring.] To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate. 12709
WRANGLE, v.t. To involve in contention. [Little used.] 12709
WRANGLE, n. An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel. 12709

WRANGLER, n. An angry disputant; one who disputes with heat or peevishness; as a noisy contentious wrangler. Senior wrangler, in the university of Cambridge, the student who passes the best examination in the senate house. Then follow the second, third, etc. Wranglers. 12710
WRANGLESOME, a. Contentious; quarrelsome. 12710
WRANGLING, ppr. Disputing or contending angrily. 12710
WRANGLING, n. The act of disputing angrily. 12710
WRAP, v.t. pret. and pp. wrapped or wrapt. 12710
WRAPPED, WRAPT, pp. Wound; folded; inclosed. 12711
WRAPPER, n. 12711
WRAPPING, ppr. 12711
WRAP-RASCAL, n. An upper coat. 12711
WRASS, WRASSE, n. A fish, the Labrus tinca of Linne, called by authors, turdus vulgaris, or tinca marina, the sea-tench, and sometimes old-wife. It resembles the carp in figure, and is covered with large scales. The name is also applied to other species of the genus Labrus. 12711
WRATH, n. [L.] 12711
WRATHFUL, a. 12712
WRATHFULLY, adv. With violent anger. 12712
WRATHFULNESS, n. Vehement anger. 12712
WRATHLESS, a. Free from anger. 12712
WRATHY, a. Very angry; a colloquial word. 12712
WRAWL, v.i. To cry, as a cat. [Not in use.] 12712
WREAK, v.t. [G. The sense is to drive or throw, to dash with violence.] 12712
WREAK, for reck. To care, is a mistake. 12712
WREAK, n. Revenge; vengeance; furious passion. 12712
WREAKFUL, a. Revengeful; angry. 12713
WREAKLESS, a. Unrevengeful; weak. 12713
WREATH, n. [See Writhe.] 12713
WREATH, v.i. To be interwoven or entwined; as a bower of wreathing trees. 12713
WREATHED, pp. Twisted; entwined; interwoven. 12713
WREATHING, ppr. Twisting; entwining; encircling. 12713
WREATHY, a. Twisted; curled; spiral; as a wreathy spire. 12713
WRECK, n. 12713
WRECK, v.t. 12714
WRECK, v.i. To suffer wreck or ruin. 12714
WRECKED, pp. Dashed against the shore or on rocks; stranded and ruined. 12714
WRECKFUL, a. Causing wreck. 12714
WRECKING, ppr. Stranding; running on rocks or on shore; ruining. 12714
WREN, n. A small bird of the genus Motacilla. 12714
WRENCH, v.t. [See Wring.] 12714
WRENCH, n. 12715
WREST, v.t. [G., to wrest, to snatch or pull, to burst, to tear.] 12715
WREST, n. 12715
WRESTED, pp. Pulled with twisting; distorted; perverted. 12716
WRESTER, n. One who wrests or perverts. 12716
WRESTING, ppr. Pulling with a twist; distorting; perverting. 12716
WRESTLE, v.i. resl. 12716
WRESTLER, n. One who wrestles; or one who is skillful in wrestling. 12716
WRESTLING, pp. Striving to throw; contending. 12716
WRESTLING, n. Strife; struggle; contention. 12716
WRETCH, n. 12716
WRETCHED, a. 12717

WRETCHEDLY, adv. 12717
WRETCHEDNESS, n. 12717
WRETCHLESS, for reckless, is improper. 12718
WRETCHLESSNESS, for recklessness, is improper. 12718
WRIG, for wriggle. [Not in use.] 12718
WRIGGLE, v.i. To move the body to and fro with short motions. 12718
WRIGGLE, v.t. To put into a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by a shifting motion. 12718
WRIGGLER, n. One who wriggles. 12718
WRIGGLING, ppr. Moving the body one way and the other with quick turns. 12718
WRIGHT, n. An artificer; one whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; a workman; a manufacturer. This word is now chiefly used in compounds, as in shipwright, wheelwright. 12718
WRING, v.t. pret. and pp. wringed and wrung. The latter is chiefly used. 12718
WRING, v.i. To writhe; to twist; as with anguish. 12720
WRING, n. Action of anguish. 12720
WRING-BOLT, n. [wring and bolt.] A bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes and tree-nails. 12720
WRINGED, pp. Twisted; pressed; distressed; extorted. 12720
WRINGER, n. One who wrings; one that forces water out of any thing by wringing. 12720
WRINGING, ppr. Twisting; writhing; extorting. 12720
WRING-STAVES, n. Strong bars of wood used in applying wring-bolts. 12720
WRINKLE, n. [G.] 12720
WRINKLE, v.t. 12720
WRINKLE, v.i. To shrink into furrows and ridges. 12721
WRINKLED, pp. Contracted into ridges and furrows. 12721
WRINKLING, ppr. Shrinking; contracting into furrows and ridges. 12721
WRIST, n. 12721
WRISTBAND, n. [wrist and band.] That band or part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist. 12721
WRIT, n. [from write.] 12721
WRIT, pret. of write, is not now used. [See Write and Wrote.] 12722
WRITE, v.t. pret. wrote; pp. writ, written. [L.] 12722
WRITE, v.i. 12723
WRITER, n. 12723
WRITHE, v.t. 12724
WRITHE, v.i. To twist; to be distorted; as, to writhe with agony. 12724
WRITHED, pp. Twisted; distorted. 12724
WRITHING, ppr. Twisting; distorting. 12724
WRITHLE, v.t. [from writhe.] To wrinkle. [Not in use.] 12724
WRITING, ppr. 12724
WRITING, n. 12724
WRITING-MASTER, n. One who teaches the art of penmanship. 12725
WRITTEN, pp. Expressed in letters. 12725
WRIZZLED, for writhled. [Not in use.] 12725
WROKEN, for wreaked. [Not in use.] 12725
WRONG, a. Literally wrung, twisted or turned from a straight line or even surface. Hence, 12725
WRONG, n. Whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass; a violation of right. Wrongs are private or public. Private wrongs are civil injuries, immediately affecting individuals; public wrongs are crimes and misdemeanors which affect the community. 12726
WRONG, adv. Not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously. 12726
WRONG, v.t. 12726
WRONG-DOER, n. One who injures another, or does wrong. 12726
WRONG-DOING, n. Evil or wicked act or action. 12726
WRONGED, pp. Treated unjustly; injured. 12726
WRONGER, n. One who injures another. 12726

WRONGFUL, a. Injurious unjust; as a wrongful taking of property; wrongful dealing. 12726
WRONGFULLY, adv. Unjustly; in a manner contrary to the moral law or to justice; as, to accuse one wrongfully; to suffer wrongfully. 12727
WRONGHEAD, WRONGHEADED, a. [wrong and head.] Wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse. 12727
WRONGHEADEDNESS, n. Perverseness; erroneousness. 12727
WRONGLESSLY, adv. Without injury to any one. [Not used.] 12727
WRONGLY, adv. In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss. He judges wrongly of my motives.
WRONGNESS, n. Wrong disposition; error. 12727 12727
WROTE, pret. of write. He wrote a letter yesterday. Herodotus wrote his history more than two thousand years ago. [Note. Wrote is now used as the participle.] 12727
WROTH, a. Rauth. [See Wrath.] Very angry; much exasperated. 12727
WROUGHT, pret. and pp. of work. raut. 12727
WRUNG, pret. and pp. of wring. 12728
WRY, a. 12728
WRY, v.i. To be writhed or distorted. [Not used.] 12729
WRY, v.t. To distort; to wrest. [Not used.] 12729
WRYNECK, n. [wry and neck.] 12729
WRYNECKED, a. Having a distorted neck. 12729
WRYNESS, a. The state of being wry or distorted. 12729
WYCH-ELM, n. A variety of the elm, or a peculiar species, (Ulmus glabra.) 12729
X 12730
X — XYSTER 12730
X, the twenty fourth letter of the English Alphabet, is borrowed from the Greek. In the middle and at the end of words, it has the sound of ks, as in wax, lax, luxury. At the beginning of a word, it has precisely the sound of z. It is used as an initial, in a few words borrowed from the Greek. 12730
XANTHID, XANTHIDE, n. A compound of xanthogene and a metal. 12730
XANTHOGENE, n. [Gr., yellow, to generate.] The base of a new acid, produced by the mixture of a solution of pure potassa with bisulphuret of carbon. This acid contains sulphur, carbon, and hydrogen. It is named from the yellow color of its compounds. 12730
XEBEC, n. A small three masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean sea. With a fair wind, in good weather, it carries two large square sails; when close hauled, it carried large lateen sails. 12730
XEROCOLLYRIUM, n. [Gr., dry.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve. 12730
XEROMYRUM, n. [Gr., dry; ointment.] A dry ointment. 12730
XEROPHAGY, n. [Gr., dry; to eat.] The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians. 12730
XEROPHTHALMY, n. [Gr., dry.] A dry red soreness or itching of the eyes, without swelling or a discharge of humors. 12730
XIPHIAS, n. [Gr., a sword.] 12731
XIPHOID, a. [supra.] The xiphoid or ensiform cartilage, is a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast bone. 12731
XYLOGRAPHY, n. [Gr., wood; to engrave.] Wood-engraving; the act or art of cutting figures in wood, in representation of natural objects. 12731
XYSTER, n. [Gr., to scrape.] A surgeons instrument for scraping bones. 12731
Y 12732
Y — YOUNG 12732
Y, the twenty fifth letter of the English Alphabet, is taken from the Greed. At the beginning of words, it is called an articulation or consonant, and with some propriety perhaps, as it brings the root of the tongue in close contact with the lower part of the palate, and nearly in the position to which the close g brings it. Hence it has happened that in a great number of words, g has been changed into y, as the Sax. Gear, into year; geornian, into

yearn; gyllan, into yell; gealew, into yellow. 12732
YACHT, n. yot. [G., It is properly a boat drawn by horses.] A vessel of state used to convey princes, embassadors and other great personages from one place to another. The royal yachts are rigged as ketches, except the principal one, which is equipped as a ship. The smaller yachts are rigged as sloops. 12732
YAGER, n. Yawger. [G., to chase.] A horseman. 12732
YAHOO, n. A word used by Chesterfield, I suppose for a savage, or a person resembling a savage. 12732
YAK, n. A species of ox, with cylindric horns curving outwards, long pendent hair, and villous horselike tail; the grunting ox of Pennant. This ox is found in Thibet. 12732
YAM, n. A large esculent root growing in tropical climates. 12732
YAMBOO, n. A kind of plant producing fruit like a plum. 12733
YANKEE, n. A corrupt pronunciation of the word English by the native Indians of America.
YANOLITE, n. A mineral, called also axinite or thumerstone, whose crystals 12733
resemble an ax. 12733
YAP, to bark, is not a legitimate word. 12733
YAPON, n. The cassine or South Sea tea. The Ileex cassine or youpon, is a shrub growing in the S. States, used as a tea and a medicine. 12733
YARD, n. 12733
YARD, v.t. To confine cattle to the yard; as, to yard cows. [A farmers word.] 12734
YARD-ARM, n. [yard and arm.] Either half of a ships yard, from the center or mast to the end. 12734
YARD-STICK, n. [yard and stick.] A stick three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, etc. 12734
YARD-WAND, n. [yard and wand.] A measure of a yard; now yard-stick. 12734
YARE, a. [See Eager.] Ready; dextrous; eager. 12734
YARELY, adv. Readily; dextrously; skillfully. 12734
YARN, n. 12734
YARR, v.i. To growl or snarl, as a dog. [Not in use.] 12734
YARRISH, a. Having a rough dry taste. [Local.] 12734
YARROW, n. A plant of the genus Achillea; the milfoil, or plant of a thousand leaves.
YATE, in the north of England, is used for gate. 12734 12734
YAW, n. The African name of a raspberry. 12734
YAW, v.i. 12734
YAWL, n. A small ships boat, usually rowed by four or six oars. 12735
YAWL, v.i. To cry out. [See Yell.] 12735
YAWN, v.i. [G., Gr.] 12735
YAWN, n. 12735
YAWNING, ppr. 12735
YAWNING, n. The act of gaping or opening wide. 12735
YAWS, n. A severe cutaneous disease, which is indigenous in Africa, and from Africa it has been introduced into the West Indies. It is said to be so named form yaw, a raspberry. It is propagated solely by the infection of the matter of the pustules, applied to a part of the body where the skin is broken. It affects a person but once. 12736
YCLAD, pp. Clad. [This word and the following retain the y, which is the remains of the Saxon ge, prefixed to verbs. But it is obsolete, except in poetry, and perhaps in burlesque only.] 12736
YCLEPED, pp. [See Yclad.] Called; named; it is obsolete, except in burlesque. 12736
YDRAD, pp. Dreaded. 12736
YE, pron. The nominative plural of the second person, of which thou is the singular. But the two words have no radical connection. Ye is now used only in the sacred and solemn style. In common discourse and writing, you is exclusively used. 12736
YEA, adv. Ya. 12736
YEAD, GEAD, v.i. To go. 12737

YEAN, v.i. To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb. [Obsolete or local.] 12737
YEANED, pp. Brought forth. 12737
YEANLING, n. The young of sheep; a lamb. [Obsolete or local.] 12737
YEAR, n. [G.] 12737
YEAR-BOOK, n. [year and book.] A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England. 12739
YEARED, a. Containing years. [Not in use.] 12739
YEARLING, n. A young beast one year old, or in the second year of his age. 12739
YEARLING, a. Being a year old; as a yearling heifer. 12739
YEARLY, a. 12739
YEARLY, adv. Annually; once a year; as blessings yearly bestowed. 12739
YEARN, YERN, v.i. [G. The sense is to strain, or stretch forward. We have earnest from the same root.] 12739
YEARN, YERN, v.t. To pain; to grieve; to vex. 12740
YEARNFUL, YERNFUL, a. Mournful; distressing. 12740
YEARNING, YERNING, pp. Longing; having longing desire. 12740
YEARNING, YERNING, n. Strong emotions of desire, tenderness or pity. 12740
YEAST, n. 12740
YEASTY, a. Frothy; foamy; spumy; like yeast. 12740
YELK, n. [See Gold and Yellow.] The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus. It is sometimes written and pronounced yolk, but yelk is the proper word. Yolk is a corruption. 12740
YELL, v.i. [It agrees in elements with call.] To cry out with a hideous noise; to cry or scream as with agony or horror. Savages yell most frightfully when they are rushing to the first onset of battle. 12740
YELL, n. A sharp, loud, hideous outcry. 12741
YELLING, pp. Uttering hideous outcries; shrieking; as yelling monsters. 12741
YELLING, n. The act of screaming hideously. 12741
YELLOW, a. [G. See Gold.] Being of a bright color; the color of gold. 12741
YELLOW, n. A bright color, reflecting the most light of any, after white. It is one of the simple or primitive colors.
YELLOW-BLOSSOMED, a. Furnished or adorned with yellow flowers. 12741 12741
YELLOW-BOY, n. A gold coin. [Vulgar.] 12741
YELLOW-EARTH, n. A soft yellow mineral found at Webraw, in Upper Lusatia. United with clay and argillaceous ironstone. 12741
YELLOW-FEVER, n. A malignant disease of warm climates, which often suffuses the skin with a yellowish color. 12741
YELLOW-GOLDS, n. A flower. 12741
YELLOW-HAMMER, n. A bird of the genus Emberiza. Its throat and the crown of the head, are yellow. 12741
YELLOWISH, a. Somewhat yellow; as, amber is of a yellowish color. 12741
YELLOWISHNESS, n. The quality of being somewhat yellow. 12741
YELLOWNESS, n. 12741
YELLOWS, n. A disease of horses, cattle and sheep, in which the eyes are tinged with a yellow color, proceeding often from obstructions in the gall-ducts. It is relieved by purges.
YELP, v.i. To bark, as a beagle-hound after his prey, or as other dog. 12742 12742
YELPING, ppr. Barking in a particular manner. 12742
YENITE, n. A mineral found in the isle of Elba, and in other places, of a brown or brownish black color. It is arranged with the chrysolite family, but differs much from other species of it. It resembles hornblend, or rather black epidote. It occurs both crystalized and massive; the form of the crystals being that of a rhomboidal prism. It consists chiefly of silex, lime, and oxyd of manganese. This mineral is called yenite or jenite in commemoration of the battle of Jena, and lievrite, from its discoverer. 12742
YEOMAN, n. [See Common.] 12742
YEOMANLY, a. Pertaining to a yeoman. 12743
YEOMANRY, n. The collective body of yeomen or freeholders. Thus the common people in America, are called yeomanry. 12743

YERK, v.t. To throw or thrust with a sudden smart spring; as, horses yerk their heels.
YERK, n. A sudden or quick thrust or motion. 12743 12743
YERKING, ppr. Thrusting with a quick spring. 12743
YERN. [See Yearn.] 12743
YES, adv. A word which expresses affirmation or consent; opposed to no; as, are you married, madam? Yes. It is used like yea, to enforce by repetition or addition, something which precedes. You have done all this; yes, you have done more. 12743
YEST, [See Yeast.] 12743
YESTER, a. [G., L.] Last; last past; next before the present; as yester sun. 12743
YESTERDAY, n. [See Yester.] 12743
YESTERNIGHT, n. [yester and night.] 12744
YESTY. [See Yeasty.] 12744
YET, conj. [Gr.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. I come to you in the spirit of peace; yet you will not receive me. 12744
YET, adv. 12744
YEW, n. An evergreen tree of the genus Taxus, valued for its wood or timber. 12745
YEW, v.i. To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt works. [See Yaw.] 12745
YEWEN, a. Made of yew. 12745
YEX, n. A hiccough. [Little used.] 12745
YEX, v.i. To hiccough. 12745
YFERE, adv. Together. [Not in use.] 12745
YIELD, v.t. 12745
YIELD, v.i. 12746
YIELDABLENESS, n. Disposition to comply. [A bad word and not used.] 12747
YIELDANCE, n. Act of producing; concession. [Not used.] 12747
YIELDED, pp. Produced; afforded; conceded; allowed; resigned; surrendered. 12747
YIELDER, n. One who yields. 12747
YIELDING, ppr. 12747
YIELDING, n. Act of producing; act of surrendering; submission. 12747
YIELDINGLY, adv. With compliance. 12747
YIELDINGNESS, n. Disposition to comply; quality of yielding. 12747
YOJAN, n. In the East Indies, a measure or distance of five miles. 12747
YOKE, n. [G., L., Gr.] 12747
YOKE, v.t. 12748
YOKED, pp. Confined in a yoke; joined; coupled. 12748
YOKE-ELM, n. A tree. 12748
YOKE-FELLOW, YOKE-MATE, n. [yoke and fellow or mate.] 12748
YOKING, ppr. Putting a yoke on; joining; coupling. 12748
YOLD, for yielded. [Not in use.] 12748
YOLK, n. 12749
YON, YOND, YONDER, a. [G.] Being at a distance within view. 12749
YON, YOND, YONDER, adv. At a distance within view. When we use this word, we often point the hand or direct the eye to the place or object. 12749
YOND, a. Mad; furious, or alienated in mind; that is, gone, wandering, and allied to the preceding. 12749
YORE, adv. [It probably signifies past, gone, from the root of year.] Long. 12749
YOU, pron. Yu. [You has been considered as in the plural only, and is so treated in the Saxon grammar. But from the Belgic dialect, it appears to be in the singular as well as the plural, and our universal popular usage, in applying it to a single person with a verb in the singular number, is correct. Yourself is in the singular number.] 12750
YOUNG, a. Yung. [G., L.] 12750
YOUNG, n. The offspring of animals, either a single animal, or offspring collectively. The cow will take care of her young, as will the hen. Animals make provision for their young. 12750
YOUNGER — YUX 12752
YOUNGER, a. Comp. Yunger. Not so old as another. A person of ninety years old is

younger than one of a hundred, though certainly not a young man, nor in the first part of life. 12752
YOUNGEST, a. Superl. Yungest. Having the least age. There are three persons living, the youngest of whom is ninety years old. 12752
YOUNGISH, a. Yungish. Somewhat young. 12752
YOUNGLING, n. Yungling. Any animal in the first part of life. 12752
YOUNGLY, adv. Yungly. 12752
YOUNGSTER, n. Yungster. A young person; a lad; a colloquial word. 12752
YOUNGTH, for youth, is not in use. 12752
YOUNKER, n. Among seamen, a stripling in the service. 12752
YOUR, a. Pronom. pron. yure. [G.] 12752
YOURSELF, pron. plu. Yourselves. [your and self.] 12753
YOUTH, n. Yuth. [G.] 12753
YOUTHFUL, a. Young; as tow youthful knights. 12753
YOUTHFULLY, adv. In a youthful manner. 12754
YOUTHLY, a. Young; early in life. 12754
YOUTHY, a. Young. [Bad and not used.] 12754
YPIGHT, a. Fixed, that is, pitched. 12754
YTTRIA, n. [so called from Ytterby, a quarry in Sweden.] One of the earths. It has the appearance of a fine white powder, without taste or smell. It is insoluble in water, and does not affect vegetable blues. It combines with acids and forms salts. Its base is yttrium. 12754
YTTRIOUS, a. Pertaining to yttria; containing yttria; as the yttrious oxyd of columbium.
YTTRIUM, n. The base of yttria. 12754 12754
YTTRO-CERITE, n. A mineral consisting of the oxyd of cerium, yttria, lime and fluoric acid.
YTTRO-COLUMBITE, n. A mineral containing yttria. 12754 12754
YTTRO-TANTALITE, n. A mineral found in kidney-form masses; an ore of tantalum. 12754
YUCK, v.i. To itch. [Local.] 12754
YUFTS, n. Russia lether, prepared from ox hides in a peculiar manner. 12754
YUG, YOG, n. In the mythology of India, an age; one of the ages into which the Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the world. 12754
YULAN, n. A beautiful flowering tree of China. 12754
YULE, n. The name anciently given to Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Savior.
YUX, n. A hiccough. [Not used.] 12755 12755
YUX, v.i. To hiccough. 12755
Z 12756
Z — ZYGOMATIC 12756
Z, the last letter of the English Alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and is merely a vocal S. It bears the same relation to s, as v does to f. With us it has not a compound sound, nor is it a double consonant, as in the Italian and German. It is as simple in its sound as S.
ZABAISM. [See Sabianism.] 12756 12756
ZACCHO, n. The lowest part of the pedestal of a column. 12756
ZAFFER, n. The residuum of cobalt, after the sulphur, arsenic and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination; so that it is a gray or dark gray oxyd of cobalt, mixed with a portion of silex. 12756
ZANY, n. A merry andrew; a buffoon. 12756
ZANY, v.t. To mimic. 12756
ZAPOTE, n. In Mexico, the generic name of fruits which are roundish and contain a hard stone; the species are various. 12756
ZARNICH, n. [See Arsenic.] The name of a genus of fossils, which are inflammable, of a plain uniform structure, not flexible or elastic, soluble in oil, and burning with a whitish flame and noxious smell like garlic. This substance is supposed to be sulphureted aresenic. Of this genus there are four species; one the real sandarach; another is sold

under the name of orpiment. 12756
ZEA, n. The generic name of maiz. 12756
ZEAL, n. [Gr., L.] Passionate ardor in the pursuit of any thing. In general, zeal is an eagerness of desire to accomplish or obtain some object, and it may be manifested either in favor of any person or thing, or in opposition to it, and in a good or bad cause. 12757
ZEALOT, n. Zelot. One who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor. It is generally used in dispraise, or applied to one whose ardor in intemperate and censurable. The fury of zealots was one cause of the destruction of Jerusalem. 12757
ZEALOTICAL, a. Ardently zealous. [Little used.] 12757
ZEALOUS, a. Zelus. Warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object. 12757
ZEALOUSLY, adv. Zelusly. With passionate ardor; with eagerness. 12757
ZEALOUSNESS, n. Zelusness. The quality of being zealous; zeal. 12757
ZEBRA, n. An animal of the genus Equus, beautifully marked with stripes; a native of Africa. 12757
ZEBU, n. A variety of the common ox, with a hump on the shoulders. It is found in the East Indies and resembles the bos Indicus, or Indian ox, but is very small, being sometimes little larger than a dog. 12758
ZECHIN, n. A Venetian gold coin; usually written sequin, which see. If named from Zecha, the place where minted, this is the correct orthography. 12758
ZEDOARY, n. A medicinal root, belonging to a plant growing in the East Indies, whose leaves resemble those of ginger, only they are longer and broader. It comes in oblong pieces, about the thickness of the little finger, and two or three inches in length. It is a warm stomachic. 12758
ZEINE, n. A substance of a yellowish color, soft, insipid, and elastic, procured from the seeds of the Zea Mays or Indian corn. 12758
ZEMINDAR, n. [from zem, zemin, land.] In India, a feudatory or landholder who governs a district of country and collects taxes. 12758
ZEMINDARY, n. The jurisdiction of a zemindar. 12758
ZEND, n. A language that formerly prevailed in Persia. 12758
ZENDAVESTA, n. Among the Persees, a sacred book ascribed to Zoroaster, and reverenced as a bible, or sole rule of faith and practice. It is often called Zend, by contraction. 12758
ZENITH, n. That point in the visible celestial hemisphere, which is vertical to the spectator, and from a which a direct perpendicular line passing through the spectator, and extended, would proceed to the center of the earth. It is opposed to nadir. 12758
ZEOLITE, n. [Gr., to boil, to foam; stone.] A mineral, so named by Cronstedt from its intumescence before the blowpipe. Many substances have been confounded under this name, particularly such as are fusible by the blowpipe without addition, and exhibit a phosphoric brilliancy at the moment of fusion. Hauy makes two species of zeolite, which he calls mesotype and stilbite. Werner makes four subspecies, which he calls maly zeolite, fibrous zeolite, radiated zeolite, and foliated zeolite. He makes zeolite a generic name, and Jameson, who adopts this theory, arranges in this family prehnite, zeolite, apophyllite, cubicite, called by Hauy analcime, chabasite, cross-stone, laumonite, dipyre, natrolite, and wavellite. Zeolite commonly occurs in a four sided prism, terminated by a four sided pyramid; often in small fibrous masses. 12759
ZEOLITIC, a. Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite, or resembling it. 12759
ZEOLITIFORM, a. Having the form of zeolite. 12759
ZEPHYR, n. [L., Gr.] The west wind; and peotically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze. The poets personify Zephyrus, and make him the most mild and gentle of all the sylvan deities. 12759
ZERDA, n. An animal of the canine genus, found in the desert of Zaara, beyond mount Atlas. It is about ten inches in length, with a pointed nose, long whiskers, large black vivid eyes, and remarkably swift of foot. Its color is a yellowish pale brown. 12759
ZERO, n. Cipher; nothing. The point of a thermometer from which it is graduated. Zero, in

the thermometers of Celsius and Reaumur, is at the point at which water congeals. The zero of Fahrenheits thermometer is fixed at the point at which the mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt. In Wedgewoods pyrometer, the zero corresponds with 1077 degrees on Fahrenheits scale. 12759
ZEST, n. 12759
ZEST, v.t. 12760
ZETA, n. 12760
ZETETIC, a. [Gr., to seek.] That seeks; that proceeds by inquiry. The zetetic method in mathematics, is that used in investigation, or the solution of problems. 12760
ZEUGMA, n. [Gr., to join. See Yoke.] A figure in grammar by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word, is by way of supplement, referred to another more remote. Thus in Virgil, Hicillius arma, hic currus fuit; where fuit, which agrees directly with currus, is referred also to arma. 12760
ZIBET, n. [See Civet.] An animal of the genus Viverra; the ash-gray weasel, striated with black undulations, and an annulated tail. It may be called the Indian civet, as it resembles the African civet. 12760
ZIGZAG, a. Having short turns. 12760
ZIGZAG, n. Something that has short turns or angles. 12761
ZIGZAG, v.t. To form with short turns. 12761
ZIMENT water, or copper water, is a name given to water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper. 12761
ZIMOME, ZYMOME, n. [Gr.] One of the constituents of gluten. 12761
ZINK, n. [G. The common orthography, zine, is erroneous.] A metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue, and appearing as if composed of plates adhering together. It is not brittle, but less malleable than copper, lead or tin. When heated however, it is malleable, and may be drawn into plates. 12761
ZINKIFEROUS, a. [zink and L. Fero.] Producing zink; as zinkiferous ore. 12761
ZINKY, a. Pertaining to zink, or having its appearance. 12761
ZIRCON, n. Called also jargon of Ceylon, a mineral originally found in Ceylon, in the sands of rivers, along with spinel, sapphire, tourmalin, and iron sand. Zircon, hyacinth, and zirconite, are regarded as varieties of the same species. They are essentially composed of the earth zirconia, with silex, and a minute portion of iron. The primitive form of the crystals is an octahedron, composed of two four sided prisms. The common form is a rectangular four sided prism. 12761
ZIRCONIA, n. A peculiar earth obtained from the gem zircon; a fine white powder. 12761
ZIRCONITE, n. A variety of the zircon. 12761
ZIRCONIUM, n. The metallic basis of zirconia. 12762
ZIVOLO, n. A bird resembling the yellow hammer, and by some considered as the same species. 12762
ZIZEL, n. The suslik or earless marmot, a small quadruped found in Poland and the south of Russia. 12762
ZOCCO, ZOCLE, ZOCCOLO, n. [L., a sock.] A square body under the base of a pedestal, etc. Serving for the support of a bust, statue or column. 12762
ZODIAC, n. [L, Gr., an animal.] 12762
ZODIACAL, a. Pertaining to the zodiac. 12762
ZOISITE, n. [from Van Zois, its discoverer.] A mineral regarded as a variety of epidote. It occurs in deeply striated rhomboidal prisms, much compressed and rounded; its colors gray, yellowish or bluish gray, brown, grayish yellow, or reddish white. This is called also a subspecies of prismatoidal augite. 12762
ZONE, n. [L., Gr.] 12762
ZONED, a. Wearing a zone. 12763
ZONNAR, n. A belt or girdle, which the Christians and Jews in the Levat are obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mohammedans. 12763
ZOOGRAPHER, n. [See Zoography.] One who describes animals, their forms and habits.
ZOOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to the description of animals. 12763 12763

ZOOGRAPHY, n. [Gr., an animal; to describe.] A description of animals, their forms and habits. [But zoology is generally used.] 12763
ZOOLITE, n. [Gr., an animal; stone.] An animal substance petrified or fossil. 12763
ZOOLOGICAL, a. [from zoology.] Pertaining to zoology, or the science of animals. 12763
ZOOLOGICALLY, adv. According to the principles of zoology. 12763
ZOOLOGIST, n. [from zoology.] One who is well versed in the natural history of animals, or who describes animals. 12763
ZOOLOGY, n. [Gr., an animal; discourse.] A treatise on animals, or the science of animals; that branch of natural history which respects the forms, classification, history and habits of animals, particularly of brutes or irrational animals. 12764
ZOONIC, a. [Gr., an animal.] Pertaining to animals; as the zoonic acid, obtained from animal substances. 12764
ZOONOMY, n. [Gr., an animal; law.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations. 12764
ZOOPHITE. [See Zoophyte.] 12764
ZOOPHORIC, a. [Gr., an animal; to bear.] The zoophoric column is one which supports the figure of an animal. 12764
ZOOPHORUS, n. [supra.] In ancient architecture, the same with the frieze in modern architecture; a part between the architrave and cornice; so called from the figures of animals carved upon it. 12764
ZOOPHYTE, n. [Gr., an animal; a plant.] In natural history, a body supposed to partake of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable, such as madrepores, millepores, corallines, etc. 12764
ZOOPHYTOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to zoophytology. 12764
ZOOPHYTOLOGY, n. [zoophyte, Gr., discourse.] The natural history of zoophytes. 12764
ZOOTOMIST, n. [See Zootomy.] One who dissects the bodies of brute animals; a comparative anatomist. 12764
ZOOTOMY, n. [Gr., an animal; to cut.] Anatomy; particularly, the dissecting of bodies of beasts or brute animals; comparative anatomy, or the anatomy of brute animals. 12764
ZORIL, n. A fetid animal of the weasel kind, found in South America. 12764
ZUFFOLO, n. [L.] A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds.
ZUMATE, n. [See Zumic.] A combination of the zumic acid and a salifiable base. 12765
ZUMIC, a. [Gr., ferment.] The zumic acid is procured from many accescent 12765
vegetable substances. 12765
ZUMOLOGICAL, a. [See Zumology.] Pertaining to zumology. 12765
ZUMOLOGIST, n. One who is skilled in the fermentation of liquors. 12765
ZUMOLOGY, n. [Gr., ferment; to ferment; discourse.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation. 12765
ZUMOSIMETER, n. [Gr., fermentation; to measure.] An instrument proposed by Swammerdam for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation. 12765
ZURLITE, n. A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, whose primitive form is a cube, or according to some authors, a rectangular prism. 12765
ZYGODACTYLOUS, a. [Gr., to join; a finger.] Having the toes disposed in pairs; distinguishing an order of fowls which have the feet furnished with two toes before and two behind, as the parrot, woodpecker, etc. 12765
ZYGOMATIC, a. [Gr., a joining.] Pertaining to a bone of the head, called also os jugale, or cheek bone, or to the bony arch under which the temporal muscle passes. The term zygoma is applied both to the bone and the arch. 12765

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A

A — ABERRUNCATE

A is the first letter of the Alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth; in the Ethiopic, however it is the thirteenth, and in the Runic the tenth. It is naturally the first letter, because it represents the first vocal sound naturally formed by the human organs; being the sound uttered with a mere opening of the mouth without constraint, and without any effort to alter the natural position or configuration of the lips. The A has been proven to be the first natural vocal sound, and entitled to the first place in alphabets.

A has in English, three sounds; the long or slender, as in place, fate; the broad, as in wall, fall, which is shortened in salt, what; and the open, as in father, glass, which is shortened in rather, fancy. Its primitive sound was probably aw. A is also an abbreviation used before words beginning with an articulation; as a table, instead of an table, or one table. This is a modern change.*NWAD A.2*

This letter serves as a prefix to many English words, as in asleep; awake; afoot; aground; agoing. In some cases, this is a contraction of Teutonic ge, as in asleep, aware, from the Saxon geslapan, to sleep, to beware. Sometimes it is a corruption of the Saxon on, as again from ongean, awake from onwacian to watch or wake. Before participles, it may be a contraction of the Celtic ag, the sign of the participle of the present tense; as, ag-radh, saying; a saying, a going. Or this may be a contraction of on, or what is equally probable, it may have proceeded from a mere accidental sound produced by negligent utterance. In some words, a may be a contraction of at, of, in, to, or an. In some words of Greek original, a is privative, giving to them a negative sense, as in anonymous.*NWAD A.3*

Among the ancients, A was a numeral denoting 500, and with a dash A 5000. In the Julian Calendar, A is the first of the seven dominical letters.*NWAD A.4*

Among logicians, A, as an abbreviation, stands for a universal affirmative proposition. A asserts; E denies. Thus in barbara, a thrice repeated denotes so many of the propositions to be universal.*NWAD A.5*

The Romans used A to signify a negative or dissent in giving their votes; A standing for antiquo, I oppose or object to the proposed law. Opposed to this letter were U R, uti rogas, be it as you desire - the words used to express assent to a proposition. These letters were marked on wooden ballots, and each voter had an affirmative and a negative put into his hands, one of which at pleasure he gave as his vote, - In criminal trials, A stood for absolvo, I acquit, C for condemno, I condemn; and N L for non liquet, it is not evident; and the judges voted by ballots this marked. In inscriptions, A stands for Augustus; or for ager, aiunt, aurum, argentum, etc.*NWAD A.6*

A is also used for anno, or ante; as in Anno Domini, the year of our Lord; anno mundi, the year of the world; ante meridiem, before noon, and for arts, in artium magister, master of arts.*NWAD A.7*

In algebra, A and first letters of the alphabet represent known quantities - the last letters are sometimes used to represent unknown quantities.*NWAD A.8*

In music, A is the nominal of the sixth note in the natural diatonic scale - called by Guido la. It is also the name of one of the two natural moods; and it is the open note of the 2d string of the violin, by which the other strings are tuned and regulated.*NWAD A.9*

In pharmacy, A or AA, abbreviations of the Greek ana, signify of each separately, or that the things mentioned should be taken in quantities of the same weight or measure.*NWAD A.10*

In chimistry, A A A stand for amalgama, or amalgamation. *NWAD A.11*

In commerce, A stands for accepted, as in case of a bill of exchange. Merchants also number their books by the letters - A, B, C, instead of figures. Public officers number their exhibits in the same manner; as the document A, or B.*NWAD A.12*

Alpha and Omega, the first and last letters of the Greek Alphabet, are used in Scripture for the beginning and end - representative of Christ.*NWAD A.13*

In mathematics, letters are used as representatives of numbers, lines, angles and quantities. In arguments, letters are substituted for persons, in cases supposed, or stated for illustration, as A contracts with B to deliver property to D. - In the English phraseology “a landlord as a hundred a year,” “the sum amounted to ten dollars a man,” a is merely the adjective one, and this mode of expression is idiomatic; a hundred in a year; ten dollars to a man.*NWAD A.14*

AAM, *n.* A measure of liquids among the Dutch equal to 288 English pints.

AARONIC, *a.* Pertaining to Aaron, the Jewish High Priest, or to the priesthood of which he was the head.

AB, In English names, is an abbreviation of Abbey or Abbot.

AB, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, as in abscond, written in ancient Latin af. It denotes from, separating or departure.

AB, The Hebrew name of Father.

AB, The eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of July, and a part of August.

ABACIST, *n.* One that casts accounts; a calculator.

ABACK, *adv.* [At, on or towards the back. See *Back*.]

Towards the back; on the back part; backward. In seamen’s language it signifies the situation of the sails, when pressed back against the mast by the wind.*NWAD ABACK.2*

Taken aback, is when the sails are carried back suddenly by the wind.*NWAD ABACK.3*

Laid aback, is when the sails are purposely placed in that situation

to give the ship sternway.*NWAD ABACK.4*

ABACOT, *n.* The cap of State, formerly used by English Kings, wrought into the figure of two crowns.

ABACTOR, *n.* [Latin from abigo, ab and ago, to drive.]

In law, one that feloniously drives away or steals a herd or numbers of cattle at once, in distinction from one that steals a sheep or two.*NWAD ABACTOR.2*

ABACUS, *n.* [L. anything flat, as a cupboard, a bench, a slate, a table or board for games; Gr. Usually deduced from the Oriental, abak, dust, because the ancients used tables covered with dust for making figures and diagrams.]

1. Among the Romans, a cupboard or buffet.*NWAD ABACUS.2*

2. An instrument to facilitate operations in arithmetic; on this are drawn lines; a counter on the lowest line, is one; on the next, ten; on the third, a hundred, etc. On the spaces, counters denote half the number of the line above. Other schemes are called by the same name. The name is also given to a table of numbers, cast up as an abacus of addition; and by analogy, to the art of numbering, as in Knighton's Chronicon.*NWAD ABACUS.3*

3. In architecture, a table constituting the upper member or crowning of a column and its capital. It is usually square, but sometimes its sides are arched inwards. The name is also given to a concave molding on the capital of the Tuscan pedestal; and to the plinth above the boultin in the Tuscan and Doric orders.*NWAD ABACUS.4*

ABACUS PYTHAGORICUS, The multiplication table, invented by Pythagoras.

ABACUS HARMONICUS, The structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument.

ABACUS MAJOR, A trough used in mines, to wash ore in.

ABADA, *n.* A wild animal of Africa, of the size of a steer, or half grown colt, having two horns on its forehead and a third on the nape of the neck. Its head and tail resemble those of an ox, but it has cloven feet, like the stag.

ABADDON, *n.* [Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. to be lost, or destroyed, to perish.]

1. The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit. *Revelation 9:11*.*NWAD ABADDON.2*

2. The bottomless pit.*NWAD ABADDON.3*

ABAFT, *adv.* or *prep.* [Sax. eft or aeft, again. Hence efter or aefter, after, subsequent; Sax. aeftan, behind in place; to which word be is prefixed - beaeftan, behind, and this word is corrupted into abaft.]

A sea-term signifying in or at the hinder part of a ship, or the parts which lie towards the stern; opposed to afore. Relatively it denotes further aft or towards the stern; as abaft the mainmast. Abaft the beam, is in that arch of the horizon which is between a line drawn at right angles with the keel, and the point to which the stern is directed. It is often contracted into aft.*NWAD ABAFT.2*

ABAGUN, *n.* The name of a fowl in Ethiopia, remarkable for its beauty and for a sort of horn, growing on its head. The word signifies stately Abbot.

ABAISANCE, [See *Obeisance*.]

ABALIENATE, n.t. [See *Alienate*, *Aliene*.] To transfer the title of property from one to another - a term of the civil law - rarely or never used in common law proceedings.

ABALIENATION, *n.* The transferring of title to property. [See *Alienation*.]

ABANDON, ***v.t.*** **[Fr. abandonner; Sp. and Port. abandonar; It. abbandonare; said to be from ban, and donner, to give over to the ban or proscription; or from a or ab and bandum, a flag or ensign.]**

1. To forsake entirely; as to abandon a hopeless enterprize.*NWAD ABANDON.2*

Wo to that generation by which the testimony of God shall be abandoned.*NWAD ABANDON.3*

2. To renounce and forsake; to leave with a view never to return; to desert as lost or desperate; as to abandon a country; to abandon a cause or party.*NWAD ABANDON.4*

3. To give up or resign without control, as when a person yields himself, without restraint, to a propensity; as to abandon one's self to intemperance. Abandoned over and abandoned of are obsolete.*NWAD ABANDON.5*

4. To resign; to yield, relinquish, or give over entirely.*NWAD ABANDON.6*

Verus abandoned the cares of empire to his wiser colleague.*NWAD ABANDON.7*

5. In commerce, to relinquish to insurers all claim to a ship or goods insured, as a preliminary towards recovering for a total loss.*NWAD ABANDON.8*

ABANDON, ***n.*** **One who totally forsakes or deserts.**

2. A relinquishment. [not used.]*NWAD ABANDON.10*

ABANDONED, ***pp.*** **Wholly forsaken or deserted.**

2. Given up, as to a vice; hence, extremely wicked, or sinning without restraint; irreclaimably wicked.*NWAD ABANDONED.2*

ABANDONER, ***n.*** **One who abandons.**

ABANDONING, *ppr.* Forsaking or deserting wholly; renouncing; yielding one's self without restraint.

ABANDONING, *n.* A forsaking; total desertion.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might outweigh his present abandoning the thought of future actions.*NWAD ABANDONING.3*

ABANDONMENT, *n.*

1. A total desertion; a state of being forsaken.*NWAD ABANDONMENT.2*

2. In commerce, the relinquishing to underwriters all the property saved from loss by shipwreck, capture or other peril stated in the policy. This abandonment must be made before the insured can demand indemnification for a total loss.*NWAD ABANDONMENT.3*

ABANGA, *n.* The ady; a species of Palmtree. [See *Ady*.]

ABANNITION, *n.* [Low Lat.]

A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. [Not used.]*NWAD ABANNITION.2*

ABAPTISTON, *n.* The perforating part of the trephine, an instrument used in trepanning.

ABARE, *v.t.* [Sax. abarian. See *Bare*.]

To make bare; to uncover. [Not in use.]*NWAD ABARE.2*

ABARTICULATION, *n.* [See *Articulate*.]

In anatomy, that species of articulation or structure of joints, which admits of manifest or extensive motion; called also diarthrosis and dearticulation.*NWAD ABARTICULATION.2*

ABAS, *n.* A weight in Persia used in weighing pearls, one

eighth less than the European carat.

ABASE, *v.t.* [Fr abaisser, from bas, low, or the bottom; W. bais; Latin and Gr. basis; Eng. base; It. Abbassare; Sp. bare, low. See *Abash*.]

1. The literal sense of abase is to lower or depress, to throw or cast down, as used by Bacon, “to abase the eye.” But the word is seldom used in reference to material things.*NWAD ABASE.2*

2. To cast down; to reduce low; to depress; to humble; to degrade; applied to the passions, rank, office, and condition in life.*NWAD ABASE.3*

Those that walk in pride he is able to abase. *Daniel 4:37*.*NWAD ABASE.4*

Whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased, *Matthew 23:12*; *Job 40:11*; *2 Corinthians 11:7*.*NWAD ABASE.5*

ABASED, *pp.* Reduced to a low state, humbled, degraded.

In heraldry, it is used of the wings of eagles, when the tops are turned downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut, the natural way of bearing them being spread, with the top pointing to the chief of the angle.*NWAD ABASED.2*

ABASEMENT, *n.* The act of humbling or bringing low; also a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

ABASH, *v.t.* [Heb. and Ch. bosh, to be confounded, or ashamed.]

To make the spirits to fall; to cast down the countenance; to make ashamed; to confuse or confound, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, etc.*NWAD ABASH.2*

They heard and were abashed.*NWAD ABASH.3*

ABASHED, *pp.* Confused with shame; confounded; put to

silence; followed by at.

ABASHING, *ppr.* Putting to shame or confusion.

ABASHMENT, *n.* Confusion from shame. [Little used.]

ABASING, *ppr.* Humbling, depressing, bringing low.

ABASSI, ABASSIS, *n.* A silver coin of Persia, of the value of twenty cents, about ten pence sterling.

ABATABLE, *a.* That may or can be abated; as an abatable writ or nuisance.

ABATE, *v.t.* [Heb. Ch., to beat. The Saxon has the participle gebatod, abated. The prefix is sunk to a in abate, and lost in beat. See Class Bd. No. 23, 33.]

1. To beat down; to pull down; to destroy in any manner; as to abate a nuisance.*NWAD ABATE.2*

2. To lessen; to diminish; to moderate; as to abate zeal; to abate pride; to abate a demand; to abate courage.*NWAD ABATE.3*

3. To lessen; to mitigate; as to abate pain or sorrow.*NWAD ABATE.4*

4. To overthrow; to cause to fail; to frustrate by judicial sentence; as to abate a writ.*NWAD ABATE.5*

5. To deject; to depress; as to abate the soul. *Obs.*NWAD ABATE.6

6. To deduct;*NWAD ABATE.7*

Nothing to add and nothing to abate.*NWAD ABATE.8*

7. To cause to fail; to annul. By the English law, a legacy to a charity is abated by a deficiency of assets.*NWAD ABATE.9*

8. In Conneticut, to remit, as to abate a tax.*NWAD ABATE.10*

ABATE, *v.i.* To decrease, or become less in strength or violence; as pain abates; a storm abates.

2. To fail; to be defeated, or come to naught; as a writ abates. By the civil law a legacy to a charity does not abate by deficiency of assets.*NWAD ABATE.12*

3. In law, to enter into a freehold after the death of the last occupant, and before the heir or devisee takes possession.*NWAD ABATE.13*

4. In horsemanship, to perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to abate, or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.*NWAD ABATE.14*

ABATED, *pp.* Lessened; decreased; destroyed; mitigated; defeated; remitted; overthrown.

ABATEMENT, *n.*

1. The act of abating; the state of being abated.*NWAD ABATEMENT.2*

2. A reduction, removing, or pulling down as of a nuisance.*NWAD ABATEMENT.3*

3. Diminution, decrease, or mitigation, as of grief or pain.*NWAD ABATEMENT.4*

4. Deduction, sum withdraw, as from an account.*NWAD ABATEMENT.5*

5. Overthrow, failure or defeat, as of a writ.*NWAD ABATEMENT.6*

6. The entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the tenant, before the heir or devisee.*NWAD ABATEMENT.7*

7. In heraldry, a mark of dishonor in a coat of arms, by which its dignity is debased for some stain on the character of the wearer.*NWAD ABATEMENT.8*

ABATER, ***n.*** **The person or thing that abates.**

ABATING, ***ppr.*** **Pulling down, diminishing, defeating, remitting.**

ABATOR, ***n.*** **A person who enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.**

ABATTIS, ***n.*** **[from beating or pulling down.]**

ABATIS, Rubbish. In fortification, piles of trees, or branches of trees sharpened, and laid with the points outward, in front of ramparts, to prevent assailants from mounting the walls.

ABATURE, ***n.*** **[from abate.] Grass beaten or trampled down by a stag in passing.**

ABB, ***n.*** **Among weavers, yarn for the warp. Hence abb-wool is wool for the abb.**

ABBA, ***n.*** **In the Chaldee and Syriac, a father, and figuratively a superior. appen.**

In the Syriac, Coptic and Ethiopic churches, it is a title given to the Bishops, and the Bishops bestow the title, by way of distinction, on the Bishop of Alexandria. Hence the title Baba, or Papa, Pope or great father, which the Bishop of Alexandria bore, before the Bishop of Rome.*NWAD ABBA.2*

ABBACY, ***n.*** **[from abba, Low Lat, abbatia.] The dignity, rights and privileges of an abbot. It comprehends the government and revenues.**

ABBATICAL, ***a.*** **Belonging to an abbey.**

ABBATIAL, ***a.***

ABBE, ***n.*** **Ab'by, [from abba.]**

In a monastic sense, the same as an abbot; but more generally, a

title, in Catholic countries, without any determinate rang, office or rights. The abbes are numerous, and generally have some literary attainments; they dress as academics or scholars, and act as instructors, in colleges and private families; or as tutors to young gentlemen on their travels; and many of them become authors.*NWAD ABBE.2*

ABBESS, *n.* [from abba.]

A female superior or governess of a nunnery, or convent of nuns, having the authority over the nuns which the abbots have over the Monks. [See *Abbey*.]*NWAD ABBESS.2*

ABBEY, *n. plu.* abbeys, [from abba.]

A monastery or society of persons of either sex, secluded from the world and devoted to religion. The males are called monks, and governed by an abbot; the females are called nuns, and governed by an abbess. These institutions were suppressed in England by Henry VIII.; but they still exist in Catholic countries.*NWAD ABBEY.2*

ABBEY-LUBBER, *n.* A name given to monks, in contempt for their idleness.

ABBOT, *n.* [formerly abbat, from abba, latinized abbas, or from Heb. plural.]

The superior or governor of an abbey or monastery. Originally monasteries were founded in retired places, and the religious had no concern with secular affairs, being entirely subject to the prelates. But the abbots possessing most of the learning, in ages of ignorance, were called from their seclusion to aid the churches in opposing heresies; monasteries were founded in the vicinity of cities; the abbots became ambitious and set themselves to acquire wealth and honors; some of them assumed the miter, threw off their dependence on the bishops, and obtained seats in parliament. For many centuries, princes and noblemen bore the title of abbots. At present, in catholic countries, abbots are regular, or such as take the vow, and wear the habit of the order; and commendatory, such

as are seculars, but obliged, when of suitable age, to take orders. The title is borne also by some persons, who have not the government of a monastery; as bishops, whose sees were formerly abbeys.*NWAD ABBOT.2*

ABBOTSHIP, *n.* The state of an abbot.

ABBREUVOIR, *n.* [Fr. from abreuver, to water.]

Among masons, the joint between stones in a wall, to be filled with mortar. [I know not whether it is now used.]*NWAD ABBREUVOIR.2*

ABBREVIATE, *v.t.* [from Latin abbrevio, brevio, from brevis, short]

1. To shorten; to make shorter by contracting the parts. [In this sense, not much used, nor often applied to material substances.]*NWAD ABBREVIATE.2*

2. To shorten; to abridge by the omission or defalcation of a part; to reduce to a smaller compass; as to abbreviate a writing.*NWAD ABBREVIATE.3*

3. In mathematics, to reduce fractions to the lowest terms.*NWAD ABBREVIATE.4*

ABBREVIATED, *pp.*

1. Shortened; reduced in length; abridged.*NWAD ABBREVIATED.2*

2. In botany an abbreviated perianth is shorter than the rube of the corol.*NWAD ABBREVIATED.3*

ABBREVIATING, *ppr.* Shortening; contracting in length or into a smaller compass.

ABBREVIATION, *n.*

1. The act of shortening or contracting.*NWAD ABBREVIATION.2*

2. A letter or a few letters used for a word; as Gen. for Genesis; U.S.A. for United States of America.*NWAD ABBREVIATION.3*

3. The reduction of fractions to the lowest terms.*NWAD ABBREVIATION.4*

ABBREVIATOR, *n.* One who abridges or reduces to a smaller compass.

ABBREVIATORS, a college of seventy-two persons in the chancery of Rome, whose duty is to draw up the Pope's briefs, and reduce petitions, when granted, to a due form for bulls.

ABBREVIATORY, *n.* Shortening, contracting.

ABBREVIATURE, *n.* A letter or character for shortening; an abridgment, a compend.

A.B.C. The three first letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet. Also a little book for teaching the elements of reading.

ABDALS, *n.* The name of certain fanatics in Persia, who, in excess of zeal, sometimes run into the streets, and attempt to kill all they meet who are of a different religion; and if they are slain for their madness, they think it meritorious to die, and by the vulgar are deemed martyrs.

ABDERITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Abdera, a maritime town in Thrace. Democritus is so called, from being a native of the place. As he was given to laughter, foolish or incessant laughter, is call abderian.

ABDICANT, *a.* [See *Abdicate*.] Abdicating; renouncing.

ABDICATE, *v.t.* [L. abdica; ab and dico, to dedicate, to bestow, but the literal primary sense of dico is to send or thrust.]

1. In a general sense, to relinquish, renounce, or abandon.*NWAD*

ABDICATE.2

2. To abandon an office or trust, without a formal resignation to those who conferred it, or without their consent; also to abandon a throne, without a formal surrender of the crown.*NWAD ABDICATE.3*

3. To relinquish an office before the expiration of the time of service.*NWAD ABDICATE.4*

4. To reject; to renounce; to abandon as a right.*NWAD ABDICATE.5*

5. To cast away; to renounce; as to abdicate our mental faculties [Unusual.]*NWAD ABDICATE.6*

6. In the civil law, to disclaim a son and expel him from the family, as a father; to disinherit during the life of the father.*NWAD ABDICATE.7*

ABDICATE, *v.i.* To renounce; to abandon; to cast off; to relinquish, as a right, power, or trust.

Though a King may abdicate for his own person, he cannot abdicate for the monarchy.*NWAD ABDICATE.9*

ABDICATED, *pp.* Renounced; relinquished without a formal resignation; abandoned.

ABDICATING, *ppr.* Relinquishing without a formal resignation; abandoning.

ABDICATION, *n.*

1. The act of abdicating; the abandoning of an office or trust, without a formal surrender, or before the usual or stated time of expiration.*NWAD ABDICATION.2*

2. A casting off; rejection.*NWAD ABDICATION.3*

ABDICATIVE, ***a.*** **Causing or implying abdication. [Little used.]**

ABDITIVE, ***a.*** **[L. abdo, to hide; ab and do.] Having the power or quality of hiding. [Little used.]**

ABDITORY, ***n.*** **A place for secreting or preserving goods.**

ABDOMEN, ***n.*** **[L. perhaps abdo and omentum.]**

1. The lower belly or that part of the body which lies between the thorax and the bottom of the pelvis. It is lined with a membrane called peritoneum, and contains the stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder and guts. It is separated from the breast internally by the diaphragm, and externally, by the extremities of the ribs. On its outer surface it is divided into four regions - the epigastric, the umbilical, the hypogastric and lumbar.*NWAD ABDOMEN.2*

2. In insects, the lower part of the animal, united to the corslet by a thread. In some species, it is covered with wings, and a case. It is divided into segments and rings, on the sides of which are small spiracles by which the insect respires.*NWAD ABDOMEN.3*

ABDOMINAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the lower belly.**

ABDOMINAL, ***n. plu.*** **abdominals. In ichthyology the abdominals are a class of fish whose ventral fins are placed behind the pectoral, and which belong to the division of bony fish. The class contains nine genera - the loche, salmon, pike, argentine, atherine, mullet, flying fish, herring and carp.**

ABDOMINAL RING, INGUINAL RING, an oblong tendinous ring in both groins through which pass the spermatic cord in men, and the round ligaments of the uterus in women.

ABDOMINOUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the abdomen; having a large belly.**

ABDUCE, ***v.t.*** **[L. adduco, to lead away, of ab and duco, to lead. See *Duke*.]**

To draw from; to withdraw, or draw to a different part; used chiefly in anatomy.*NWAD ABDUCE.2*

ABDUCENT, *a.* Drawing from, pulling back; used of those muscles which pull back certain parts of the body, for separating, opening, or bending them. The abducent muscles, called abductors, are opposed to the adducent muscles or adductors.

ABDUCTION, *n.*

1. In a general sense, the act of drawing apart, or carrying away.*NWAD ABDUCTION.2*

2. In surgery, a species of fracture, in which the broken parts recede from each other.*NWAD ABDUCTION.3*

3. In logic, a kind of argumentation, called by the Greeks apagoge, in which the major is evident, but the minor is not so clear, as not to require farther proof. As in this syllogism, “all whom God absolves are free from sin; God absolves all who are in Christ; therefore all who are in Christ are free from sin.”*NWAD ABDUCTION.4*

4. In law, the taking and carrying away of a child, a ward, a wife, etc. either by fraud, persuasion, or open violence.*NWAD ABDUCTION.5*

ABDUCTOR, *n.* In anatomy, a muscle which serves to withdraw, or pull back a certain part of the body; as the abductor oculi, which pulls the eye outwards.

ABEAR, *v.t.* abare, To bear; to behave. *Obs.*

ABEARANCE, *n.* [from abear, now disused from bear, to carry.] Behavior, demeanor. [Little used.]

ABECEDARIAN, *n.* [a word formed from the first four letters of the alphabet.] One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters.

ABECEDARY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to, or formed by the letters of the alphabet.**

ABED, ***adv.*** **[See** ***Bed*****.] On or in bed.**

ABELE, ABEL-TREE, ***n.*** **An obsolete name of the while poplar. [See** ***Poplar*****.]**

ABELIANS, ABELONIANS, or ABELITES, in Church history, a sect in Africa which arose in the reign of Areadius; they married, but lived in continence after the manner, as they pretended, of Abel, and attempted to maintain the sect by adopting the children of others.

ABELMOSK, ***n.*** **A trivial name of a species of hibiscus, or Syrian mallow. The plant rises on a herbacceous stalk, three or four feet, sending out two or three side branches. The seeds have a musky odor, for which reason the Arabians mix them with coffee.**

ABERRANCE, ABERRANCY, [L. aberrans, aberro, to wander from; of ab and erro, to wander.]

A wandering or deviating from the right way, but rarely used in a literal sense. In a figurative sense, a deviation from truth, error, mistake; and in morals, a fault, a deviation from rectitude.*NWAD ABERRANCE.2*

ABERRANT, ***a.*** **Wandering, straying from the right way. [Rarely used.]**

ABERRATION, ***n.*** **[L. aberratio.]**

1. The act of wandering from the right way; deviation from truth or moral rectitude; deviation from a strait line.*NWAD ABERRATION.2*

2. In astronomy, a small apparent motion of the fixed stars, occasioned by the progressive motion of light and the earth's annual motion in its orbit. By this, they sometimes appear twenty

seconds distant from their true situation.*NWAD ABERRATION.3*

3. In optics, a deviation in the rays of light when inflected by a lens or speculum, by which they are prevented from uniting in the same point. It is occasioned by the figure of the glass, or by the unequal refrangibility of the rays of light.*NWAD ABERRATION.4*

Crown of aberration, a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays, by which its apparent diameter is enlarged.*NWAD ABERRATION.5*

ABERRING, part, *a.* Wandering; going astray.

ABERRUNCATE, *v.t.* [L. averrunco.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. [Not used.]

ABET, *v.t.* [Sax. betan, gebatan; properly to push forward, to advance; hence to amend, to revive, to restore, to make better; and applied to fire, to increase the flame, to excite, to promote. Hence to aid by encouraging or instigating. Hence in Saxon, "Na bete nan man that fyr." Let no man bet, [better, excite] the fire, LL. Ina. 78.]

1. To encourage by aid or countenance, but now used chiefly in a bad sense. "To abet an opinion," in the sense of support, is used by Bishop Cumberland; but this use is hardly allowable.*NWAD ABET.2*

2. In law, to encourage, counsel, incite or assist in a criminal act.*NWAD ABET.3*

ABET, *n.* The act of aiding or encouraging in a crime. [Not used.]

ABETMENT, *n.* The act of abetting.

ABETTED, *pp.* Incited, aided, encouraged to a crime.

ABETTING, *ppr.* Counselling, aiding or encouraging to a crime.

ABETTOR, *n.* One who abets, or incites, aids or encourages another to commit a crime. In treason, there are no abettors; all persons concerned being principals.

ABEVACUATION, *n.* [ab and evacuation.]

In medicine, a partial evacuation of morbid humors of the body, either by nature or art.*NWAD ABEVACUATION.2*

ABEYANCE, *n. pron.* abayance. [Norm. abbaiaunce, or abaizance, in expectation; boyance, expectation. Qu. Fr. bayer, to gape, to look a long time with the mouth open; to stand looking in a silly manner. See *Bay*.]

In expectation or contemplation of law. The fee simple or

inheritance of lands and tenements is in abeyance, when there is no person in being in whom it can vest; so that it is in a state of expectancy or waiting until a proper person shall appear. Thus if land is leased to a man for life, remainder to another for years, the remainder for years is in abeyance, till the death of the lessee, for life.*NWAD ABEYANCE.2*

ABHOR, *v.t.* [L abhorreo, of ab and horreo, to set up bristles, shiver or shake; to look terrible.]

1. To hate extremely, or with contempt; to lothe, detest or abominate.*NWAD ABHOR.2*

2. To despise or neglect. *Psalm 22:24*; *Amos 6:8*.*NWAD ABHOR.3*

3. To cast off or reject. *Psalm 89:38*.*NWAD ABHOR.4*

ABHORRED, *pp.* Hated extremely, detested.

ABHORRENCE, *n.* Extreme hatred, detestation, great aversion.

ABHORRENCY, ABHORRENT, *a.*

1. Hating, detesting, struck with abhorrence.*NWAD ABHORRENCY.2*

2. Contrary, odious, inconsistent with, expressive of extreme opposition, as, “Slander is abhorrent to all ideas of justice.” In this sense, it should be always followed by to - abhorrent from is not agreeable to the English idiom.*NWAD ABHORRENCY.3*

ABHORRENTLY, *adv.* With abhorrence.

ABHORRER, *n.* One who abhors.

ABHORRING, *ppr.* Having great aversion, detesting. As a noun, it is used in *Isaiah 66:24*, for the object of hatred - “An abhorring to all flesh.”

ABIB, *n.* [Heb. swelling, protuberant. To produce the first or early fruit; a full grown ear of corn.]

The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also Nisan. It begins at the spring equinox, and answers to the latter part of March and beginning of April. Its name is derived from the full growth of wheat in Egypt, which took place anciently, as it does now, at that season.*NWAD ABIB.2*

ABIDE, *v.i.* pert. and part. abode.

[Ar. abada, to be, or exist, to continue; W. bod, to be; to dwell, rest, continue, stand firm, or be stationary for anytime indefinitely. Class Bd. No. 7.]*NWAD ABIDE.2*

1. To rest, or dwell. *Genesis 29:19*.*NWAD ABIDE.3*

2. To tarry or stay for a short time. *Genesis 24:55*.*NWAD ABIDE.4*

3. To continue permanently or in the same state; to be firm and immovable. *Psalm 119:90*.*NWAD ABIDE.5*

4. To remain, to continue. *Acts 27:31*; *Ecclesiastes 8:15*.*NWAD ABIDE.6*

ABIDE, *v.t.*

1. To wait for; to be prepared for; to await.*NWAD ABIDE.8*

Bonds and afflictions abide me. *Acts 20:23*.*NWAD ABIDE.9*

[For is here understood.]*NWAD ABIDE.10*

2. To endure or sustain.*NWAD ABIDE.11*

To abide the indignation of the Lord. *Jeremiah 10:10*.*NWAD ABIDE.12*

3. To bear or endure; to bear patiently. “I cannot abide his impertinence.”*NWAD ABIDE.13*

This verb when intransitive, is followed by in or at before the place, and with before the person. “Abide with me - at Jerusalem or in this land.” Sometimes by on, the sword shall abide on his cities; and in the sense of wait, by far, abide for me. *Hosea 3:3*. Sometimes by by, abide by the crib. *Job 39:9*.*NWAD ABIDE.14*

In general, abide by signifies to adhere to, maintain defend, or stand to, as to abide by a promise, or by a friend; or to suffer the consequences, as to abide by the event, that is, to be fixed or permanent in a particular condition.*NWAD ABIDE.15*

ABIDER, *n.* One who dwells or continues.

ABIDING, *ppr.* Dwelling; remaining; continuing; enduring; awaiting.

ABIDING, *n.* Continuance; fixed state; residence; an enduring.

ABIDINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to continue; permanently.

ABILITY, *n.* [L. habilitas, ableness, fitness, from habeo, to have or hold.]

1. Physical power, whether bodily or mental; natural or acquired; force of understanding; skill in arts or science. Ability is active power, or power to perform; as opposed to capacity, or power to receive. In the plural, abilities is much used in a like sense; and also for faculties of the mind, and acquired qualifications.*NWAD ABILITY.2*

2. Riches, wealth, substance, which are the means, or which furnish the power, of doing certain acts.*NWAD ABILITY.3*

They gave after their ability to the work. *Ezra 2:69*.*NWAD ABILITY.4*

3. Moral power, depending on the will - a metaphysical and theological sense.*NWAD ABILITY.5*

4. Civil or legal power, the power or right to do certain things, as an

ability to transfer property or dispose of effects - ability to inherit. It is opposed to disability.*NWAD ABILITY.6*

ABINTESTATE, *a.* [L. ab and intestatus - dying without a will, from in and tester, to bear witness; W. tyst; Arm. test, witness. See *Test* and *Testify*.]

In the civil law, inheriting the estate of one dying without a will.*NWAD ABINTESTATE.2*

ABJECT, *v.t.* To throw away; to cast out. *Obs.*

ABJECT, *a.* [L. abjectus, from abjicio, to throw away, from ab and jacio, to throw.]

1. Sunk to a low condition; applied to persons or things. Hence.*NWAD ABJECT.3*

2. Worthless, mean, despicable, low in estimation, without hope or regard.*NWAD ABJECT.4*

ABJECT, *n.* A person in the lowest condition and despicable. *Psalm 35:15*.

ABJECTEDNESS, *n.* A very low or despicable condition. [Little used.]

ABJECTION, *n.* A state of being cast away, hence a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness.

ABJECTLY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; servilely.

ABJECTNESS, *n.* The state of being abject; meanness; servility.

ABJURATION, *n.* [See *Abjure*.]

1. The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath; as “an abjuration of the realm,” by which a person swears to leave the country, and never to return. It is used also for the oath of renunciation. Formerly

in England, felons, taking refuge in a church, and confessing their guilt, could not be arrested and tried, but might save their lives by abjuring the realm; that is by taking an oath to quit the kingdom forever.*NWAD ABJURATION.2*

2. A rejection or denial with solemnity; a total abandonment; as “an abjuration of heresy.”*NWAD ABJURATION.3*

ABJURRATORY, ***a.*** **Containing abjuration.**

ABJURE, ***v.t.*** **[L. abjuro, to deny upon oath, from ab and juro, to swear.]**

1. To renounce upon oath; to abandon; as to abjure allegiance to a prince.*NWAD ABJURE.2*

2. To renounce or reject with solemnity; to reject; as to abjure errors; abjure reason.*NWAD ABJURE.3*

3. To recant or retract.*NWAD ABJURE.4*

4. To banish. [Not used.]*NWAD ABJURE.5*

ABJURED, ***pp.*** **Renounced upon oath; solemnly recanted.**

ABJURER, ***n.*** **One who abjures.**

ABJURING, ***ppr.*** **Renouncing upon oath; disclaiming with solemnity.**

ABLACTATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. ablacto; from ab and lac, milk.] to wean from the breast. [Little used.]**

ABLACTATION, ***n.*** **[L. ab and lae, milk. Lacto, to suckle.]**

1. In medical authors, the weaning of a child from the breast.*NWAD ABLACTATION.2*

2. Among ancient gardeners, a method of grafting in which the cion was not separated from the parent stock, till it was firmly united to

that in which it was inserted. This is now called grafting by approach or inarching. [See *Graft*.]*NWAD ABLACTATION.3*

ABLAQUEATION, [L. ablaqueatio, from ab and laquear, a roof or covering.]

A laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water - a practice among gardeners.*NWAD ABLAQUEATION.2*

ABLATION, *n.* [L. ab and latio, a carrying.]

A carrying away. In medicine, the taking from the body whatever is hurtful; evacuations in general. In chimistry, the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.*NWAD ABLATION.2*

ABLATIVE, *a.* [L. ablativus; L. ablatus, from aufero, to carry away, of ab and fero.]

A word applied to the sixth case of nouns in the Latin language, in which case are used words when the actions of carrying away, or taking from, are signified.*NWAD ABLATIVE.2*

Ablative absolute, is when a word in that case, is independent, in construction, of the rest of the sentence.*NWAD ABLATIVE.3*

ABLE, *a.* a'bl. [L. habitis]

1. Having physical power sufficient; having competent power or strength, bodily or mental; as a man able to perform military service - a child is not able to reason on abstract subjects.*NWAD ABLE.2*

2. Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications; as an able minister.*NWAD ABLE.3*

Provide out of all Israel able men. *Exodus 18:21, 25*.*NWAD ABLE.4*

3. Having large or competent property; or simply have property, or means.*NWAD ABLE.5*

Every man shall give as he is able. *Deuteronomy 16:17*.*NWAD*

ABLE.6

4. Having competent strength or fortitude.*NWAD ABLE.7*

He is not able to sustain such pain or affliction.*NWAD ABLE.8*

5. Having sufficient knowledge or skill.*NWAD ABLE.9*

He is able to speak French.*NWAD ABLE.10*

She is not able to play on the piano.*NWAD ABLE.11*

6. Having competent moral power or qualifications.*NWAD ABLE.12*

An illegitimate son is not able to take by inheritance.*NWAD ABLE.13*

ABLE-BODIED, *a.* Having a sound strong body, or a body of competent strength for service. In marine language, it denotes skill in seamanship.

ABLEN, ABLET, *n.* A small fresh water fish, the bleak.

ABLENESS, *n.* Ability of body or mind; force; vigor; capability.

ABLEPSY, *n.* Want of sight; blindness.

ABLER, and ABLEST, Comp. and superl. of able.

ABLOCATE, *v.t.* [L. abloco, ab and loco, to let our.] To let out; to lease.

ABLOCATION, *n.* A letter to hire.

ABLUDE, *v.t.* [L. abludo, ab and ludo, to play.]

To be unlike; to differ. [Not used.]*NWAD ABLUDE.2*

ABLUENT, *a.* [L. abluo, to wash away; ab and luo, or lavo, to wash.]

Washing clean; cleansing by water or liquids. [Little used except as a noun.]*NWAD ABLUENT.2*

ABLUENT, *n.* In medicine, that which thins, purifies or sweetens the blood. [See *Diluent* and *Abstergent*.]

ABLUTION, *n.* [L. ablutio, from ab and luo or lavo to wash.]

1. In a general sense, the act of washing; a cleansing or purification by water.*NWAD ABLUTION.2*

2. Appropriately, the washing of the body as a preparation for religious duties, enjoined by Moses and still practiced in many countries.*NWAD ABLUTION.3*

3. In chimistry, the purification of bodies by the affusion of a proper liquor, as water to dissolve salts.*NWAD ABLUTION.4*

4. In medicine, the washing of the body externally as by baths; or internally, by diluting fluids.*NWAD ABLUTION.5*

5. Pope has used ablution for the water used in cleansing.*NWAD ABLUTION.6*

6. The cup given to the laity without consecration, in popish churches.*NWAD ABLUTION.7*

ABLY, *adv.* In an able manner; with great ability.

ABNEGATE, *v.t.* To deny. [Not used.]

ABNEGATION, *n.* [L. abnego, to deny, from ab and nego; Eng. nay; L. nee, not.] A denial; a renunciation; self-denial.

ABNEGATOR, *n.* One who denies, renounces, or opposes any thing.

ABNODATION, *n.* [L. abnodo; ab and nodus, a knot.] The act of cutting away the knots of trees.

ABNORMITY, ***n.*** **[L. abnormis, irregular; ab and norma, a rule.] Irregularity; deformity. [Little used.]**

ABNORMOUS, ***a.*** **[L. abnormis, supra.] Irregular; deformed. [Little used.]**

ABOARD, ***adv.*** **[a and board. See *Board*.] Within a ship, vessel, or boat.**

1. To go aboard, to enter a ship, to embark.*NWAD ABOARD.2*

2. To fall aboard, to strike a ship's side.*NWAD ABOARD.3*

3. Aboard main tack, an order to draw a corner of the main-sail down to the chess-tree.*NWAD ABOARD.4*

ABODANCE, ***n.*** **[from bode.] An omen. [Not used.]**

ABODE, ***pret.*** **of abide**

ABODE, ***n.*** **[See *Abide*.]**

1. Stay; continuance in a place; residence for a longer or shorter time.*NWAD ABODE.3*

2. A place of continuance; a dwelling; a habitation.*NWAD ABODE.4*

3. To make abode, to dwell or reside.*NWAD ABODE.5*

ABODE, ***v.t.*** **[See *Bode*.] To foreshow.**

ABODE, ***v.i.*** **To be an omen.**

ABODEMENT, ***n.*** **[from body.] A secret anticipation of something future.**

ABODING, ***n.*** **Presentiment; prognostication.**

ABOLISH, ***v.t.*** **[L. abolco; from ab and oleo, olesco, to grow.]**

1. To make void; to annul; to abrogate; applied chiefly and appropriately to established laws, contracts, rites, customs and institutions - as to abolish laws by a repeal, actual or virtual.*NWAD ABOLISH.2*

2. To destroy, or put an end to; as to abolish idols. *Isaiah 2:18*. To abolish death. *2 Timothy 1:10*. This sense is not common. To abolish posterity, in the translation of Pausanias, Lib. 3. Ca. 6, is hardly allowable.*NWAD ABOLISH.3*

ABOLISHABLE, *a.* That may be annulled, abrogated, or destroyed, as a law, rite, custom, etc.

ABOLISHED, *pp.* annulled; repealed; abrogated, or destroyed.

ABOLISHER, *n.* One who abolishes.

ABOLISHING, *ppr.* Making void; annulling; destroying.

ABOLISHMENT, *n.* The act of annulling; abrogation; destruction.

ABOLITION, *n.* abolishun. The act of abolishing; or the state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction; as the abolition of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, etc.

The application of this word to persons and things, is now unusual or obsolete. To abolish persons, canals and senses, the language of good writers formerly, is no longer legitimate.*NWAD ABOLITION.2*

ABOMINABLE, *a.* [See *Abominate*.]

1. Very hateful; detestable; lothesome.*NWAD ABOMINABLE.2*

2. This word is applicable to whatever is odious to the mind or offensive to the senses.*NWAD ABOMINABLE.3*

3. Unclean. *Leviticus 7:21*.*NWAD ABOMINABLE.4*

ABOMINABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being very odious; hatefulness.

ABOMINABLY, *adv.*

1. Very odiously; detestably; sinfully. *1 Kings 21:2, 11*.*NWAD ABOMINABLY.2*

2. In vulgar language, extremely, excessively.*NWAD ABOMINABLY.3*

ABOMINATE, *v.t.* [L. abomino, supposed to be formed by ab and omen; to deprecate as ominous; may the Gods avert the evil.]

To hate extremely; to abhor; to detest.*NWAD ABOMINATE.2*

ABOMINATED, *pp.* Hated utterly, detested; abhorred.

ABOMINATING, *ppr.* Abhorring; hating extremely.

ABOMINATION, *n.*

1. Extreme hatred; detestation.*NWAD ABOMINATION.2*

2. The object of detestation, a common signification in scripture.*NWAD ABOMINATION.3*

The way of the wicked is an abomination to the Lord. *Proverbs 15:9*.*NWAD ABOMINATION.4*

3. Hence, defilement, pollution, in a physical sense, or evil doctrines and practices, which are moral defilements, idols and idolatry, are called abominations. The Jews were an abomination to the Egyptians; and the sacred animals of the Egyptians were an abomination to the Jews. The Roman army is called the abomination of desolation. *Matthew 24:13*. In short, whatever is an object of extreme hatred, is called an abomination.*NWAD*

ABORD, *n.* [Fr. See *Border*.] Literally, arrival, but used for first appearance, manner of accosting, or address, but not an English word.

ABORD, *v.t.* To accost. [Not in use.]

ABOREA, *n.* A species of duck, called by Edwards, the black-bellied whistling duck. This fowl is of a reddish brown color, with a sort of crest on its head; the belly is spotted with black and white. It belongs to the genus, anas.

ABORIGINAL, *a.* [L. ab and origo, origin. See *Origin*.]

First; original; primitive; aboriginal people are the first inhabitants of a country.*NWAD ABORIGINAL.2*

Aboriginal tribes of America.*NWAD ABORIGINAL.3*

ABORIGINAL, *a.* an original, or primitive inhabitant. The first settlers in a country are called aboriginals; as the Celts in Europe, and Indians in America.

ABORININES, *n.* plur. Aboriginals - but not an English word.

It may be well to let it pass into disuse. [See *Aboriginal*.]*NWAD ABORININES.2*

ABORSEMENT, *n.* abors'ment. [See *Abort*.]

Abortion. [Not in use.]*NWAD ABORSEMENT.2*

ABORT, *v.i.* [L. aborto; ab and ortus, orior.]

To miscarry in birth. [Not in use.]*NWAD ABORT.2*

ABORT, *n.* An abortion. [Not in use.]

ABORTION, ***n.*** **[L. abortio, a miscarriage; usually deduced from ab and orior.]**

1. The act of miscarrying, or producing young before the natural time, or before the fetus is perfectly formed.*NWAD ABORTION.2*

2. In a figurative sense, any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity, or any thing which fails in its progress, before it is matured or perfect, as a design or project.*NWAD ABORTION.3*

3. The fetus brought forth before it is perfectly formed.*NWAD ABORTION.4*

ABORTIVE, ***a.***

1. Brought forth in an immature state; failing, or coming to naught, before it is complete.*NWAD ABORTIVE.2*

2. Failing in its effect; miscarrying; producing nothing; as an abortive scheme.*NWAD ABORTIVE.3*

3. Rendering abortive; as abortive gulf, in Milton, but not legitimate.*NWAD ABORTIVE.4*

4. Pertaining to abortion; as abortive vellum, made of the skin of an abortive calf.*NWAD ABORTIVE.5*

5. In botany, an abortive flower is one which falls without producing fruit.*NWAD ABORTIVE.6*

ABORTIVE, ***n.*** **That which is brought forth or born prematurely. [Little used.]**

ABORTIVELY, ***adv.*** **Immaturely; in an untimely manner.**

ABORTIVENESS, ***n.*** **The state of being abortive; a failing in the progress to perfection or maturity; a failure of producing the intended effect.**

ABORTMENT, ***n.*** **An untimely birth.**

ABOUND, *v.i.* [L. abundo. If this word is from L. unda, a wave, the latter has probably lost its first consonant. Abound may naturally be deduced from the Celtic. L. fons, a fountain.]

1. To have or possess in great quantity; to be copiously supplied; followed by with or in; as to abound with provisions; to abound in good things.*NWAD ABOUND.2*

2. To be in great plenty; to be very prevalent.*NWAD ABOUND.3*

Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound. *Romans 5:20NWAD ABOUND.4*

ABOUNDING, *ppr.* Having in great plenty; being in great plenty, being very prevalent; generally prevailing.

ABOUNDING, *n.* Increase.

ABOUT, *prep.* [Gr. butan, without, [see but,] literally, around, on the outside.]

1. Around; on the exterior part or surface.*NWAD ABOUT.2*

Bind them about thy neck. *Proverbs 3:3*; *Isaiah 50:11*. Hence,*NWAD ABOUT.3*

2. Near to in place, with the sense of circularity.*NWAD ABOUT.4*

Get you up from about the tabernacle. *Numbers 16:24*.*NWAD ABOUT.5*

3. Near to in time.*NWAD ABOUT.6*

He went out about the third hour. *Matthew 20:3*.*NWAD ABOUT.7*

4. Near to, in action, or near to the performance of some act.*NWAD ABOUT.8*

Paul was about to open his mouth. *Acts 18:14*.*NWAD ABOUT.9*

They were about to flee out of the ship. *Acts 27:30*.*NWAD*

ABOUT.10

5. Near to the person; appended to the clothes. Every thing about him is in order. Is your snuff box about you? From nearness on all sides, the transition is easy to a concern with. Hence,*NWAD ABOUT.11*

6. Concerned in, engaged in, relating to, respecting.*NWAD ABOUT.12*

I must be about my father's business. *Luke 2:49*. The painter is not to take so much pains about the drapery as about the face*NWAD ABOUT.13*

What is he about?*NWAD ABOUT.14*

7. In compass or circumference; two yards about the trunk.*NWAD ABOUT.15*

ABOUT, ***adv.***

1. Near to in number or quantity.*NWAD ABOUT.17*

There fell that day about three thousand men. *Exodus 32:28*.*NWAD ABOUT.18*

2. Near to in quality or degree; as about as high, or as cold.*NWAD ABOUT.19*

3. Here and there; around; in one place and another.*NWAD ABOUT.20*

Wandering about from house to house. *1 Timothy 5:13NWAD ABOUT.21*

4. round, or the longest way, opposed to across, or the shortest way. A mile about, and half a mile across.*NWAD ABOUT.22*

To bring about, to bring to the end; to effect or accomplish a purpose.*NWAD ABOUT.23*

To come about, to change or turn; to come to the desired point. In a like sense, seamen say go about, when a ship changes her course and goes on the other tack.*NWAD ABOUT.24*

Ready about, about ship, are orders for tacking.*NWAD ABOUT.25*

To go about, signifies to enter upon; also to prepare; to seek the means.*NWAD ABOUT.26*

Why go ye about to kill me. *John 7:19*.*NWAD ABOUT.27*

ABOVE, *prep.*

1. Literally, higher in place.*NWAD ABOVE.2*

The fowls that fly above the earth. *Genesis 1:20*.*NWAD ABOVE.3*

2. Figuratively, superior in any respect.*NWAD ABOVE.4*

I saw a light above the brightness of the Sun, *Acts 26:13*.*NWAD ABOVE.5*

The price of a virtuous woman is above rubies, *Proverbs 31:10*.*NWAD ABOVE.6*

3. More in number or quantity.*NWAD ABOVE.7*

He was seen by above five hundred brethren at once, *1 Corinthians 15:6*.*NWAD ABOVE.8*

The weight is above a tun.*NWAD ABOVE.9*

4. More in degree; in a greater degree.*NWAD ABOVE.10*

Hannaniah feared God above many. *Nehemiah 7:2*.*NWAD ABOVE.11*

The serpent is cursed above all cattle. *Genesis 3:14*.*NWAD ABOVE.12*

5. Beyond; in excess.*NWAD ABOVE.13*

In stripes above measure. *2 Corinthians 11:23*.*NWAD ABOVE.14*

God will not suffer you to be tempted above what ye are able, *1 Corinthians 10:13*.*NWAD ABOVE.15*

6. Beyond; in a state to be unattainable; as things above comprehension.*NWAD ABOVE.16*

7. Too proud for.*NWAD ABOVE.17*

This man is above his business.*NWAD ABOVE.18*

8. Too elevated in mind or rank; having too much dignity for; as*NWAD ABOVE.19*

This man is above mean actions.*NWAD ABOVE.20*

9. It is often used elliptically, for heaven, or the celestial regions.*NWAD ABOVE.21*

Let not God regard it from above, *Job 3:4*.*NWAD ABOVE.22*

The powers above.*NWAD ABOVE.23*

10. In a book or writing, it denotes before or in a former place, as what has been said above; supra. This mode of speaking originated in the ancient manner of writing, on a strip of parchment, beginning at one end and proceeding to the other. The beginning was the upper end.*NWAD ABOVE.24*

ABOVE, ***adv.***

1. Overhead; in a higher place.*NWAD ABOVE.26*

2. Before.*NWAD ABOVE.27*

3. Chief in rank or power. *Deuteronomy 28:1*.*NWAD ABOVE.28*

Above all is elliptical; above all considerations; chiefly; in preference to other things.*NWAD ABOVE.29*

4. Above board; above the board or table; in open sight; without

trick, concealment or deception. This expression is said by Johnson to be borrowed from gamesters, who, when they change their cards, put their hands under the table.*NWAD ABOVE.30*

ABOVE-CITED, Cited before, in the preceding part of a book or writing.

ABOVE-GROUND, Alive, not buried.

ABOVE-MENTIONED, Mentioned before. A. Bp. Abbrev. for Archbishop.

ABRACADABRA, The name of a deity worshipped by the Syrians: a cabalistic word. The letters of his name, written on paper, in the form of an inverted cone, were recommended by Samonicus as an antidote against certain diseases.

ABRADE, *v.t.* [L. abrado, to scrape, from rado.]

To rub or wear off; to waste by friction; used especially to express the action of sharp, corrosive medicines, in wearing away or removing the mucus of the membranes.*NWAD ABRADE.2*

ABRADED, *pp.* Rubbed or worn off; worn; scraped.

ABRADING, *ppr.* Rubbing off; wearing.

ABRAHAMIC, *a.* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch, as Abrahamic Covenant.

ABRASION, *n.* abra'zhun. The act of wearing or rubbing off; also substance worn off by attrition.

ABREAST, *adv.* abrest', [from a and breast.]

1. Side by side; with the breasts in a line.*NWAD ABREAST.2*

Two men rode abreast.*NWAD ABREAST.3*

2. In marine language, ships are abreast when their heads are equally advanced; and they are abreast of objects when the objects are on a line with the beam. - Hence,*NWAD ABREAST.4*

Opposite; against; on a line with - as a ship was abreast of Montauk point - A seaman's phrase.*NWAD ABREAST.5*

ABRIDGE, *v.t.* abridj', [G. short, or its root, from the root of break or a verb of that family.]

1. To make shorter; to epitomize; to contract by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense in substance - used of writings.*NWAD ABRIDGE.2*

Justin abridged the history of Trogus Pompeius.*NWAD ABRIDGE.3*

2. To lessen; to diminish; as to abridge labor; to abridge power of rights.*NWAD ABRIDGE.4*

3. To deprive; to cut off from; followed by of; as to abridge one of his rights, or enjoyments. to abridge from, is now obsolete or improper.*NWAD ABRIDGE.5*

4. In algebra, to reduce a compound quantity or equation to its more simple expression. The equation thus abridged is called a formula.*NWAD ABRIDGE.6*

ABRIDGED, *pp.* Made shorter; epitomized; reduced to a smaller compass; lessened; deprived.

ABRIDGER, *n.* One who abridges; one who makes a compend.

ABRIDGING, *ppr.* shortening; lessening; depriving; debarring.

ABRIDGMENT, *n.*

1. An epitome; a compend, or summary of a book.*NWAD ABRIDGMENT.2*

2. Diminution; contraction; reduction - as an abridgment of expenses.*NWAD ABRIDGMENT.3*

3. Deprivation; a debarring or restraint - as an abridgment of pleasures.*NWAD ABRIDGMENT.4*

ABROACH, *adv.* [See *Broach*.]

Broached; letter out or yielding liquor, or in a posture for letting out; as a cask is abroach. Figuratively used by Shakespeare for setting loose, or in a state of being diffused, “Set mischief abroach;” but this sense is unusual.*NWAD ABROACH.2*

ABROAD, *adv.* abrawd’. [See *Broad*.]

In a general sense, at large; widely; not confined to narrow limits. Hence,*NWAD ABROAD.2*

1. In the open air.*NWAD ABROAD.3*

2. Beyond or out of the walls of a house, as to walk abroad.*NWAD ABROAD.4*

3. Beyond the limits of a camp. *Deuteronomy 23:10NWAD ABROAD.5*

4. Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries - as to go abroad for an education. We have broils at home and enemies abroad.*NWAD ABROAD.6*

5. Extensively; before the public at large.*NWAD ABROAD.7*

He began to blaze abroad the matter. *Mark 1:45*; *Esther 1:17NWAD ABROAD.8*

6. Widely; with expansion; as a tree spreads its branches abroad.*NWAD ABROAD.9*

ABROGATE, *v.t.* [L abrago, to repeal. from ab and rogo, to ask or propose. See the English reach. Class Rg.]

To repeal; to annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs etc.*NWAD ABROGATE.2*

ABROGATED, *pp.* Repealed; annulled by an act of authority.

ABROGATING, *ppr.* Repealing by authority; making void.

ABROGATION, *n.* The act of abrogating; a repeal of authority of the legislative power.

ABROOD, *adv.* [See *Brood*.] In the action of brooding. [Not in use.]

ABROODING, *n.* A sitting abrood. [Not in use.]

ABROOK, *v.t.* To brook, to endure. [Not in use. See *Brook*.]

ABROTANUM, *n.* A species of plant arranged under the Genus, Artemisia; called also southern wood.

ABRUPT, *a.* [L. abruptus, from abrumpo, to break off, of ab and rumpo. See *Rupture*.]

1. Literally, broken off, or broken short.*NWAD ABRUPT.2*

Hence,*NWAD ABRUPT.3*

2. Steep, craggy; applied to rocks, precipices and the like.*NWAD ABRUPT.4*

3. Figuratively, sudden; without notice to prepare the mind for the event; as an abrupt entrance and address.*NWAD ABRUPT.5*

4. Unconnected; having sudden transitions from one subject to another; as an abrupt style.*NWAD ABRUPT.6*

5. In botany, an abrupt pinnate leaf is one which has neither leaflet, nor entril at the end.*NWAD ABRUPT.7*

ABRUPT, *n.* A chasm or gulf with steep sides. "Over the vast abrupt." [This use of the word is infrequent.]

ABRUPTION, *n.* A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies.

ABRUPTLY, *adv.* suddenly; without giving notice, or without the usual forms; as, the Minister left France abruptly.

ABRUPTNESS, *n.*

1. A state of being broken; craggedness; steepness.*NWAD ABRUPTNESS.2*

2. Figuratively, suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence.*NWAD ABRUPTNESS.3*

ABSCESS, *n.* [L. abscessus, from ab and cedo, to go from.]

An imposthume. A collection of morbid matter, or pus in the cellular or adipose membrane; matter generated by the suppuration of an inflammatory tumor.*NWAD ABSCESS.2*

ABSCIND, vt. [L. abscindo.] To cut off. [Little used.]

ABSCISS, *n.* [L. abscissus, from ab and scindere, to cut; See *Scissors*.]

In conics, a part of the diameter, or transverse axis of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex or some other fixed point, and a semiordinate.*NWAD ABSCISS.2*

ABSCISSION, *n.* [See *Absciss*.]

1. A cutting off, or a begin cut off. In surgery, the separation of any corrupted or useless part of the body, by a sharp instrument; applied to the soft parts, as amputation is to the bones and flesh of a limb.*NWAD ABSCISSION.2*

2. In rhetoric, a figure of speech, when having begun to say a thing, a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood. Thus, He is a man of so much honor and candor, and such generosity--but I need say no more.*NWAD ABSCISSION.3*

ABSCOND, *v.i.* [L. abscondo, to hide, of abs and condo, to hide, i.e. to withdraw, or to thrust aside or into a corner or secret place.]

1. To retire from public view, or from the place in which one resides or is ordinarily to be found; to withdraw, or absent one's self in a private manner; to be concealed; appropriately, used of persons who secrete themselves to avoid a legal process.*NWAD ABSCOND.2*

2. To hide, withdraw or be concealed; as "the marmot absconds in winter." [Little used.]*NWAD ABSCOND.3*

ABSCONDER, *n.* One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDING, *ppr.* Withdrawing privately from public view; as, an absconding debtor, who confines himself to his apartments, or absents himself to avoid the ministers of justice. In the latter sense, it is properly an adjective.

ABSENCE, *n.* [L. absens, from absum, abesse, to be away; ab and sum.]

1. A state of being at a distance in place, or not in company. It is used to denote any distance indefinitely, either in the same town, or country, or in a foreign country; and primarily supposes a prior presence. “Speak well of one in his absence.”*NWAD ABSENCE.2*

2. Want; destitution; implying no previous presence. “In the absence of conventional law.”*NWAD ABSENCE.3*

3. In law, non-appearance; a not being in court to answer.*NWAD ABSENCE.4*

4. Heedlessness; inattention to things present. Absence of mind is the attention of the mind to a subject which does not occupy the rest of the company, and which draws the mind from things or objects which are present, to others distant or foreign.*NWAD ABSENCE.5*

ABSENT, ***a.***

1. Not present; not in company; at such a distance as to prevent communication. It is used also for being in a foreign country.*NWAD ABSENT.2*

A gentleman is absent on his travels.*NWAD ABSENT.3*

Absent from one another. *Genesis 31:49*.*NWAD ABSENT.4*

2. Heedless; inattentive to persons present, or to subjects of conversation in company.*NWAD ABSENT.5*

An absent man is uncivil to the company.*NWAD ABSENT.6*

3. In familiar language, not at home; as, the master of the house is absent. In other words, he does not wish to be disturbed by company.*NWAD ABSENT.7*

ABSENT, ***v.t.*** **To depart to such a distance as to prevent intercourse; to retire or withdraw; to forbear to appear in presence; used with the reciprocal pronoun.**

Let a man absent himself from the company.*NWAD ABSENT.9*

ABSENTEE, *n.* One who withdraws from his country, office or estate; one who removed to a distant place or to another counter.

ABSENTER, *n.* One who absents himself.

ABSENTMENT, *n.* A state of being absent.

ABSINTHIAN, *a.* [from absinthium.] Of the nature of wormwood.

ABSINTHIATED, *a.* Impregnated with wormwood.

ABSINTHIUM, *n.* Budaeus in his commentaries on Theophrast, supposes the word composed of a priv. delight, so named from its bitterness. But it may be an Oriental word.

The common wormwood; a bitter plant, used as a tonic. A species of Artemisia.*NWAD ABSINTHIUM.2*

ABSIS, In astronomy. [See *Apsis*.]

ABSOLUTE, *a.* [L. absolutus. See *Absolve*.]

1. Literally, in a general sense, free, independent of any thing extraneous. Hence,*NWAD ABSOLUTE.2*

2. Complete in itself; positive; as an absolute declaration.*NWAD ABSOLUTE.3*

3. Unconditional, as an absolute promise.*NWAD ABSOLUTE.4*

4. Existing independent of any other cause, as God is absolute.*NWAD ABSOLUTE.5*

5. Unlimited by extraneous power or control, as an absolute government or prince.*NWAD ABSOLUTE.6*

6. Not relative, as absolute space.*NWAD ABSOLUTE.7*

In grammar, the case absolute, is when a word or member of a sentence is not immediately dependent on the other parts of the sentence in government.*NWAD ABSOLUTE.8*

Absolute equation, in astronomy, is the aggregate of the optic and eccentric equations. The apparent inequality of a planet's motion in its orbit, arising from is unequal distances from the earth at different times, is called its optic equation; the eccentric inequality is caused by the uniformity of the planet's motion, in an elliptical orbit, which, for that reason, appears not to be uniform.*NWAD ABSOLUTE.9*

Absolute numbers, in algebra, are such as have no letters annexed, as 2a+36=48. the two latter numbers are absolute or pure.*NWAD ABSOLUTE.10*

Absolute space, in physics, is space considered without relation to any other object.*NWAD ABSOLUTE.11*

Absolute gravity, in philosophy, is that property in bodies by which they are said to weigh so much, without regard to circumstances of modification, and this is always as the quantity of matter they contain.*NWAD ABSOLUTE.12*

ABSOLUTELY, ***adv.***

1. Completely, wholly, as a thing is absolutely unintelligible.*NWAD ABSOLUTELY.2*

2. Without dependence or relation; in a state unconnected*NWAD ABSOLUTELY.3*

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live, or forwardness to die.*NWAD ABSOLUTELY.4*

3. Without restriction or limitation; as God reigns absolutely.*NWAD ABSOLUTELY.5*

4. Without condition, as God does not forgive absolutely, but upon condition of faith and repentance.*NWAD ABSOLUTELY.6*

5. Positively, peremptorily, as command me absolutely not to go.*NWAD ABSOLUTELY.7*

ABSOLUTENESS, *n.* Independence, completeness in itself.

2. Despotic authority, or that which is subject to no extraneous restriction, or control.*NWAD ABSOLUTENESS.2*

ABSOLUTION, *n.* In the civil law, an acquittal or sentence of a judge declaring an accused person innocent. In the canon law, a remission of sins pronounced by a priest in favor of a penitent. Among protestants, a sentence by which an excommunicated person is released from his liability to punishment.

ABSOLUTORY, *a.* Absolving; that absolves.

ABSOLVATORY, *a.* [from absolve.] Containing absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve.

ABSOLVE, *v.t.* abzolv', [L. absolvo, from ab and solvo, to loose or release; to absolve, to finish; Heb. to loose or loosen. See *Solve*.]

To set free or release from some obligation, debt or responsibility; or from that which subjects a person to a burden or penalty; as to absolve a person from a promise; to absolve an offender, which amounts to an acquittal and remission of his punishment. Hence, in the civil law, the word was used for acquit; and in the canon law, for forgive, or a sentence of remission. In ordinary language, its sense is to set free or release from an engagement. Formerly, good writers used the word in the sense of finish, accomplish; as to absolve work, in Milton; but in this sense, it seems to be obsolete.*NWAD ABSOLVE.2*

ABSOLVED, *pp.* Released; acquitted; remitted; declared innocent.

ABSOLVER, *n.* One who absolves; also one that pronounces

sin to be remit.

ABSOLVING, ***ppr.*** **Setting free from a debt, or charge; acquitting; remitting.**

ABSONANT, ***a.*** **[See** ***Absonous*****.] Wide from the purpose; contrary to reason.**

ABSONOUS, ***a.*** **[L. absonus; ab and sonus, sound.] Unmusical or untunable.**

ABSORB, ***v.t.*** **[L. absorbeo, ab and sorbeo, to drink in; to draw or drink in; whence sirup, sherbet, shrub.]**

1. To drink in; to suck up; to imbibe; as a spunge, or as the lacteals of the body.*NWAD ABSORB.2*

2. To drink in, swallow up, or overwhelm with water, as a body in a whirlpool.*NWAD ABSORB.3*

3. To waste wholly or sink in expenses; to exhaust; as, to absorb an estate in luxury.*NWAD ABSORB.4*

4. To engross or engage wholly, as absorbed in study or the pursuit of wealth.*NWAD ABSORB.5*

ABSORBABILITY, ***n.*** **A state or quality of being absorbable.**

ABSORBABLE, ***a.*** **That may be imbibed or swallowed.**

ABSORBED, ABSORPT, ***pp.*** **Imbibed; swallowed; wasted; engaged; lost in study; wholly engrossed.**

ABSORBENT, ***a.*** **Imbibing; swallowing.**

ABSORBENT, ***n.*** **In anatomy, a vessel which imbibes, as the lacteals, lymphatics, and inhaling arteries. In medicine, a testaceous powder, or other substance, which imbibes the humors of the body, as chalk or magnesia.**

ABSORBING, ***ppr.*** **Imbibing; engrossing; wasting.**

ABSORPTION, ***n.***

1. The act or process of imbibing or swallowing; either by water which overwhelms, or by substances, which drink in and retain liquids; as the absorption of a body in a whirlpool, or of water by the earth, or of the humors of the body by dry powders. It is used also to express the swallowing up of substances by the earth in chasms made by earthquakes, and the sinking of large tracts in violent commotions of the earth.*NWAD ABSORPTION.2*

2. In chimistry, the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid, by union with another substance.*NWAD ABSORPTION.3*

ABSORPTIVE, ***a.*** **Having power to imbibe.**

ABSTAIN, ***v.i.*** **[L. abstineo, to keep from; abs and teneo, to hold. See *Tenant*.]**

In a general sense, to forbear, or refrain from, voluntarily; but used chiefly to denote a restraint upon the passions or appetites; to refrain from indulgence.*NWAD ABSTAIN.2*

Abstain from meats offered to idols. *Acts 15:29*.*NWAD ABSTAIN.3*

To abstain from the use of ardent spirits; to abstain from luxuries.*NWAD ABSTAIN.4*

ABSTEMIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. abstemium, from abs and temetum, an ancient name of strong wine, according to Fabius and Gellius. But Vossius supposes it to be from abstineo, by a change of n to m. It may be from the root of timeo, to fear, that is, to withdraw.]**

1. Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks.*NWAD ABSTEMIOUS.2*

Instances of longevity are chiefly among the abstemious.*NWAD ABSTEMIOUS.3*

2. Sparing in the enjoyment of animal pleasures of any kind. [This sense is less common, and perhaps not legitimate.]*NWAD ABSTEMIOUS.4*

3. Sparingly used, or used with temperance; belonging to abstinence; as an abstemious diet; an abstemious life.*NWAD ABSTEMIOUS.5*

ABSTEMIOUSLY, *adv.* Temperately; with a sparing use of meat or drink.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being temperate or sparing in the use of food and strong drinks.

This word expresses a greater degree of abstinence than temperance.*NWAD ABSTEMIOUSNESS.2*

ABSTERGE, *v.t.* abstery'. [L. abstergeo, of abs and tergeo, to wipe. Tergeo may have a common origin with the Sw. torcka, G. trocknen, D. droogen, Sax. drygan, to dry; for these Teutonic verbs signify to wipe, as well as to dry.]

To wipe or make clean by wiping; to cleanse by resolving obstructions in the body. [Used chiefly as a medical term.]*NWAD ABSTERGE.2*

ABSTERGENT, *a.* Wiping; cleansing.

ABSTERGENT, *n.* A medicine which frees the body from obstructions, as soap; but the use of the word is nearly superseded by *detergent*, which see.

ABSTERSION, *n.* [from L. abstergeo, abstersus.] The act of wiping clean; or a cleansing by medicines which resolve obstructions. [See *Deterge*, *Detersion*.]

ABSTERSIVE, *a.* Cleansing; having the quality of removing obstructions. [See *Detersive*.]

ABSTINENCE, *n.* [L. abstinentia. See *Abstain*.]

1. In general, the act or practice of voluntarily refraining from, or forbearing any action. “Abstinence from every thing which can be deemed labor.*NWAD ABSTINENCE.2*

More appropriately,*NWAD ABSTINENCE.3*

2. The refraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal propensities. It denotes a total forbearance, as in fasting, or a forbearance of the usual quantity. In the latter sense, it may coincide with temperance, but in general, it denotes a more sparing use of enjoyments than temperance. Besides, abstinence implies previous free indulgence; temperance does not.*NWAD ABSTINENCE.4*

ABSTINENT, *a.* Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink.

ABSTINENTLY, *adv.* With abstinence.

ABSTINENTS, a sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century, who opposed marriage, condemned the use of flesh meat, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings.

ABSTRACT, *v.t.* [L. abstraho, to draw from or separate; from abs and traho, which is the Eng. draw. See *Draw*.]

1. To draw from, or to separate; as to abstract an action from its evil effects; to abstract spirit from any substance by distillation; but in this sense extract is now more generally used.*NWAD ABSTRACT.2*

2. To separate ideas by the operation of the mind; to consider one part of a complex object, or to have a partial idea of it in the mind.*NWAD ABSTRACT.3*

3. To select or separate the substance of a book or writing; to epitomize or reduce to a summary.*NWAD ABSTRACT.4*

4. In chimistry, to separate, as the more volatile parts of a substance by repeated distillation, or at least by distillation.*NWAD*

ABSTRACT.5

ABSTRACT, *a.* [L. abstractus.]

1. separate; distinct from something else. An abstract idea, in metaphysics, is an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it, as the solidity of marble contemplated apart from its color or figure.*NWAD ABSTRACT.7*

Abstract terms are those which express abstract ideas, as beauty, whiteness, roundness, without regarding any subject in which they exist; or abstract terms are the names of orders, genera, or species of things, in which there is a combination of similar qualities.*NWAD ABSTRACT.8*

Abstract numbers are numbers used without application to things, as, 6, 8, 10: but when applied to anything, as 6 feet, 10 men, they become concrete.*NWAD ABSTRACT.9*

Abstract or pure mathematics, is that which treats of magnitude or quantity, without restriction to any species of particular magnitude, as arithmetic and geometry; opposed to which is mixed mathematics, which treats of simple properties, and the relations of quantity, as applied to sensible objects, as hydrostatics, navigation, optics, etc.*NWAD ABSTRACT.10*

2. Separate, existing in the mind only; as an abstract subject; an abstract question: and hence difficult, abstruse.*NWAD ABSTRACT.11*

ABSTRACT, *n.*

1. A summary, or epitome, containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a treatise or writing.*NWAD ABSTRACT.13*

2. Formerly, an extract, or a smaller quantity, containing the essence of a larger.*NWAD ABSTRACT.14*

In the abstract, in a state of separation, as a subject considered in

the abstract, i.e. without reference to particular persons or things.*NWAD ABSTRACT.15*

ABSTRACTED, *pp.* Separated; refined; exalted; abstruse; absent in mind.

ABSTRACTEDLY, *adv.* In a separate state, or in contemplation only.

ABSTRACTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being abstracted.

ABSTRACTER, *n.* One who makes an abstract, or summary.

ABSTRACTING, *ppr.* Separating, making a summary.

ABSTRACTION, *n.*

1. The act of separating, or state of being separated.*NWAD ABSTRACTION.2*

2. The operation of the mind when occupied by abstract ideas; as when we contemplate some particular part, or property of a complex object, as separate from the rest. Thus, when the mind considers the branch of a tree by itself, or the color of the leaves, as separate from their size or figure, the act is abstraction. so also, when it considers whiteness, softness, virtue, existence, as separate from any particular objects.*NWAD ABSTRACTION.3*

The power which the understanding has of separating the combinations which are presented to it, is distinguished by logicians, by the name of abstraction.*NWAD ABSTRACTION.4*

Abstraction is the ground-work of classification, by which things are arranged in orders, genera, and species. We separate in idea the qualities of certain objects which are of the same kind, from others which are different in each, and arrange the objects having the same properties in a class, or collected body.*NWAD ABSTRACTION.5*

3. A separation from worldly objects, a recluse life; as a hermit's

abstraction.*NWAD ABSTRACTION.6*

4. Absence of mind; inattention to present objects.*NWAD ABSTRACTION.7*

5. In the process of distillation, the term is used to denote the separation of the volatile parts, which rise, come over, and are condensed in a receiver, from those which are fixed. It is chiefly used, when a fluid is repeatedly poured upon any substance in a retort, and distilled off, to change its state, or the nature of its composition.*NWAD ABSTRACTION.8*

ABSTRACTIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTIVE, *a.* Abstracted, or drawn from other substances,

ABSTRACTITIOUS particularly from vegetables, without fermentation.

ABSTRACTLY, *adv.* separately; absolutely; in a state or manner unconnected with any thing else; as, matter abstractly considered.

ABSTRACTNESS, *n.* A separate state; a state of being in contemplation only, or not connected with any object.

ABSTRUDE, *v.t.* [Infra.] To thrust or pull away. [Not used.]

ABSTRUSE, *a.* [L. abstrusus, from abstrudo, to thrust away, to conceal; abs and trudo; Eng. to thrust.] Hid; concealed; hence, remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; opposed to what is obvious. [Not used of material objects.]

Metaphysics is an abstruse science.*NWAD ABSTRUSE.2*

ABSTRUSELY, *adv.* In a concealed; hence, remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; opposed to what is obvious. [Not used of material objects.]

ABTRUSENESS, *n.* Obscurity of meaning; the state of quality of being difficult to be understood.

ABSURD, *a.* [L. absurdus, from ab and surdus, deaf, insensible.] Opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason or the plain dictates of common sense. An absurd man acts contrary to the clear dictates of reason or sound judgement. An absurd proposition contradicts obvious truth. An absurd practice or opinion is repugnant to the reason or common apprehension of men. It is absurd to say six and six make ten, or that plants will take root in stone.

ABSURDITY, *n.*

1. The quality of being inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment. Want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things.*NWAD ABSURDITY.2*

2. That which is absurd; in this sense it has a plural; the absurdities of men.*NWAD ABSURDITY.3*

ABSURDLY, *adv.* In a manner inconsistent with reason or obvious propriety.

ABSURDNESS, *n.* The same as absurdity, and less used.

ABUNDANCE, *n.* Great plenty; an overflowing quantity; ample sufficiency; in strictness applicable to quantity only; but customarily used of number, as an abundance of peasants.

In scripture, the abundance of the rich is great wealth. *Ecclesiastes 5:12*; *Mark 12:44*; *Luke 21:4*.*NWAD ABUNDANCE.2*

The abundance of the seas is great plenty of fish. *Deuteronomy 33:19*.*NWAD ABUNDANCE.3*

It denotes also fullness, overflowing, as the abundance of the heart. *Matthew 12:34*; *Luke 6:45*.*NWAD ABUNDANCE.4*

ABUNDANT, *a.* Plentiful; in great quantity; fully sufficient; as

an abundant supply. In scripture, abounding; having in great quantity; overflowing with.

The Lord God is abundant in goodness and truth. *Exodus 34:6*.*NWAD ABUNDANT.2*

Abundant number, in arithmetic, is one, the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. Thus 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, the aliquot parts of 12, make the sum of 16. This is opposed to a deficient number, as 14, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 7, the sum of which is 10; and to a perfect number, which is equal to the sum of its aliquot parts, as 6, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 3.*NWAD ABUNDANT.3*

ABUNDANTLY, *adv.* Fully; amply; plentifully; in a sufficient degree.

ABUSAGE, *n.* Abuse. [Not used.]

ABUSE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. abutor, abusus of ab and utor, to use; Gr. to accustom. See *Use*.]

1. To use ill; to maltreat; to misuse; to use with bad motives or to wrong purposes; as, to abuse rights or privileges.*NWAD ABUSE.2*

They that use this world as not abusing it. *1 Corinthians 7:31NWAD ABUSE.3*

2. To violate; to defile by improper sexual intercourse.*NWAD ABUSE.4*

3. To deceive; to impose on.*NWAD ABUSE.5*

Nor be with all these tempting words abused.*NWAD ABUSE.6*

4. To treat rudely, or with reproachful language; to revile.*NWAD ABUSE.7*

He mocked and abused them shamefully.*NWAD ABUSE.8*

5. To pervert the meaning of; to misapply; as to abuse words.*NWAD ABUSE.9*

ABUSE, *n.* Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; as an abuse of our natural powers; an abuse of civil rights, or of religious privileges; abuse of advantages, etc.

Liberty may be endangered by the abuses of liberty, as well as by the abuses of power.*NWAD ABUSE.11*

2. A corrupt practice or custom, as the abuses of government.*NWAD ABUSE.12*

3. Rude speech; reproachful language addressed to a person; contumely; reviling words.*NWAD ABUSE.13*

4. Seduction.*NWAD ABUSE.14*

After the abuse he forsook me.*NWAD ABUSE.15*

5. Perversion of meaning; improper use or application; as an abuse of words.*NWAD ABUSE.16*

ABUSED, *pp.* s as z. Ill-used; used to a bad purpose; treated with rude language; misemployed; perverted to bad or wrong ends; deceived; defiled; violated.

ABUSEFUL, *a.* Using or practicing abuse; abusive. [Not used.]

ABUSER, *n.* s as z. One who abuses, in speech or behavior; one that deceives; a ravisher; a sodomite. *1 Corinthians 6:9*

ABUSING, *ppr.* s as z. Using ill; employing to bad purposes; deceiving; violating the person; perverting.

ABUSION, *n.* abu'zhon. Abuse; evil or corrupt usage; reproach. [Little used.]

ABUSIVE, *a.*

1. Practicing abuse; offering harsh words, or ill treatment; as an abusive author; an abusive fellow.*NWAD ABUSIVE.2*

2. Containing abuse, or that is the instrument of abuse, as abusive words; rude; reproachful. In the sense of deceitful, as an abusive treaty. [Little used.]*NWAD ABUSIVE.3*

ABUSIVELY, *adv.* In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully.

ABUSIVENESS, *n.* Ill-usage; the quality of being abusive; rudeness of language, or violence to the person.

ABUT, *v.i.* To border upon; to be contiguous to; to meet; in strictness, to adjoin to at the end; but this distinction has not always been observed. The word is chiefly used in describing the bounds or situation of land, and in popular language, is contracted into but, as butted and bounded.

ABUTMENT, *n.*

1. The head or end; that which unites one end of a thing to another; chiefly used to denote the solid pier or mound of earth, stone or timber, which is erected on the bank of a river to support the end of a bridge and connect it with the land.*NWAD ABUTMENT.2*

2. That which abuts or borders on another.*NWAD ABUTMENT.3*

ABUTTAL, *n.* The butting or boundary of land at the end; a head-land.

ABY, *v.t.* or *i.* [Probably contracted from abide.] To endure; to pay dearly; to remain. *Obs.*

ABYSM, ***n.*** **abyzm'. [See** ***Abyss*****.] A gulf.**

ABYSS, ***n.*** **[Gr. bottomless, from a priv. and bottom, Ion. See** ***Bottom*****.]**

1. A bottomless gulf; used also for a deep mass of waters, supposed by some to have encompassed the earth before the flood.*NWAD ABYSS.2*

Darkness was upon the face of the deep, or abyss, as it is in the Septuagint. *Genesis 1:2*.*NWAD ABYSS.3*

The word is also used for an immense cavern in the earth, in which God is supposed to have collected all the waters on the third day of the creation. It is used also for hell, Erebus.*NWAD ABYSS.4*

2. That which is immeasurable; that in which any thing is lost.*NWAD ABYSS.5*

Thy throne is darkness, in the abyss of light.*NWAD ABYSS.6*

The abyss of time.*NWAD ABYSS.7*

3. In antiquity, the temple of Proserpine, so called from the immense treasures it was supposed to contain.*NWAD ABYSS.8*

4. In heraldry, the center of an escutcheon.*NWAD ABYSS.9*

He bears azure, a fleur de lis, in abyss.*NWAD ABYSS.10*

ABYSSINIAN, ***a.*** **A name denoting a mixed multitude or a black race.**

ABYSSINIANS, ***n.*** **A sect of christians in Abyssinia, who admit but one nature in Jesus Christ, and reject the council of Chalcedon. They are governed by a bishop, or metropolitan, call Abuna, who is appointed by the Coptic patriarch of Cairo.**

AC, in Saxon, oak, the initial syllable of names, as acton, oaktown.

ACACALOT, ACALOT, *n.* A Mexican fowl, the Tantalus Mexicanus, or Corvusaquaticus, water raven.

ACACIA, *n.* [L. acacia, a thorn, from Gr., a point.]

Egyptian thorn, a species of plant ranked by Linne under the genus mimosa, and by others, made a distinct genus. Of the flowers of one species, the Chinese make a yellow dye which bears washing in silks, and appears with elegance on paper.*NWAD ACACIA.2*

ACACIA, in medicine, is a name given to the inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the Mimosa Nilotica, which is brought from Egypt in roundish masses, in bladders.

Externally, it is of a deep brown color; internally, of a reddish or yellowish brown; of a firm consistence, but not very dry. It is a mild astringent. But most of the drug which passes under this name, is the inspissated juice of sloes.*NWAD ACACIA.4*

ACACIA, among antiquaries, is a name given to something like a roll or bag, seen on medals, as in the hands of emperors and consuls. Some take it to represent a handkerchief rolled up, with which signals were given at the games; others, a roll of petitions; and some, a purple bag of earth, to remind them of their mortality.

ACACIANS, in Church History, were certain sects, so denominated from their leaders, Acacius, bishop of Cesarea, and Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople. Some of these maintained that the Son was only a similar, not the same, substance with the Father; others, that he was not only a distinct but a dissimilar substance.

ACADEME, *n.* An academy; a society of persons. [Not used.]

ACADEMIAL, *a.* Pertaining to an academy.

ACADEMIAN, *n.* A member of an academy; a student in a

university or college.

ACADEMIC, ACADEMICAL, *a.* Belonging to an academy, or to a college or university - as academic studies; also noting what belongs to the school or philosophy of Plato - as the academic sect.

ACADEMIC, *n.* One who belonged to the school or adhered to the philosophy of Socrates and Plato. The latter is considered as the founder of the academic philosophy in Greece.

He taught, that matter is eternal and infinite, but without form, refractory, and tending to disorder; and that there is an intelligent cause, the author of spiritual being and of the material world.*NWAD ACADEMIC.3*

ACADEMICALLY, *adv.* In an academical manner.

ACADEMICIAN, *n.* A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; particularly, a member of the French academies.

ACADEMISM, *n.* The doctrine of the academic philosophy.

ACADEMIST, *n.* A member of an Academy for promoting arts and sciences; also an academic philosopher.

ACADEMY, *n.* [L. academia.] Originally, it is said, a garden, grove, or villa, near Athens, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences.

1. A school, or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a university or college, and a common school; also a school for teaching a particular art, or particular sciences, as a military academy.*NWAD ACADEMY.2*

2. A house in which the students or members of an academy meet; a place of education.*NWAD ACADEMY.3*

3. A society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences in

general, or of some particular art.*NWAD ACADEMY.4*

ACALOT, *n.* [Contracted from acacalotl.]

A Mexican fowl, called by some the aquatic crow. It is the ibis, or a fowl that very much resembles it.*NWAD ACALOT.2*

ACAMACU, *n.* A bird, the Brazilian fly catcher, or Todus.

ACANACEOUS, *a.* acana'shus. [Gr. a prickly shrub.]

Armed with prickles. A class of plants are called acanaceae.*NWAD ACANACEOUS.2*

ACANTHA, *n.* [Gr. a spine or thorn.]

In botany, a prickle; in zoology, a spine or prickly fin; an acute process of the vertebers.*NWAD ACANTHA.2*

ACANTHACEOUS, *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant.

ACANTHARIS, *n.* In entomology, a species of Cimex, with a spinous thorax, and a ciliated abdomen, with spines; found in Jamaica.

ACANTHINE, *a.* [See *Acanthus*.]

Pertaining to the plant, acanthus. The acanthine garments of the ancients were made of the down of thistles, or embroidered in imitation of the acanthus.*NWAD ACANTHINE.2*

ACANTHOPTERYGIOUS, *a.* [Gr. a thorn, and a little feather, from a feather.]

In zoology, having back fins which are hard, bony and pricky, a term applied to certain fishes.*NWAD ACANTHOPTERYGIOUS.2*

ACANTHUS, *n.* [G. and L. acanthus, from a prickle or thorn. See *Acantha*.]

1. The plant bear's breech or brank ursine; a genus of several species, receiving their name from their prickles.*NWAD ACANTHUS.2*

2. In architecture, an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.*NWAD ACANTHUS.3*

ACANTICONE, *n.* See *Pistacite*.

ACARNAR, *n.* A bright star, of the first magnitude, in Eridanus.

ACATALECTIC, *n.* [Gr. not defective at the end, to cease.] A verse, which has the complete number of syllables without defect or superfluity.

ACATALEPSY, *n.* [Gr. to comprehend.]

Impossibility of complete discovery or comprehension; incomprehensibility. [Little used.]*NWAD ACATALEPSY.2*

ACATECHILL, *n.* A Mexican bird, a species of Fringilla, of the size of the siskin.

ACATER, ACATES. See *Caterer* and *Cates*.

ACAULINE, ACAULOUS, *a.* [L. a priv. and caulis, Gr. a stalk. See *Colewort*.]

In botany, without a stem, having flowers resting on the ground; as the Carline thistle.*NWAD ACAULINE.2*

ACCEDE, *v.i.* [L. accedo, of ad and cedo, to yield or give place, or rather to move.]

1. To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another. Hence in a negotiation.*NWAD ACCEDE.2*

2. To become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty or

convention.*NWAD ACCEDE.3*

ACCEDING, *ppr.* Agreeing; assenting: becoming a party to a treaty by agreeing to the terms proposed.

ACCELERATE, *v.t.* [L. accelero, of ad and celero, to hasten, from celer, quick.]

1. To cause to move faster; to hasten; to quicken motion; to add to the velocity of a moving body. It implies previous motion or progression.*NWAD ACCELERATE.2*

2. To add to natural or ordinary progression; as to accelerate the growth of a plant, or the progress of knowledge.*NWAD ACCELERATE.3*

3. To bring nearer in time; to shorten the time between the present time and a future event; as to accelerate the ruin of a government; to accelerate a battle.*NWAD ACCELERATE.4*

ACCELERATED, *pp.* Quickened in motion; hastened in progress.

ACCELERATING, *ppr.* Hastening; increasing velocity or progression.

ACCELERATION, *n.* The act of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action. Accelerated motion in mechanics and physics, is that which continually receives accessions of velocity; as, a falling body moves towards the earth with an acceleration of velocity. It is the opposite of retardation.

Acceleration of the moon, is the increase of the moon's mean motion from the sun, compared with the diurnal motion of the earth; the moon moving with more velocity now than in ancient times - a discovery made by Dr. Halley.*NWAD ACCELERATION.2*

The diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars, is the time by which they anticipate the mean diurnal revolution of the sun, which is nearly

three minutes, fifty-six seconds.*NWAD ACCELERATION.3*

ACCELERATIVE, ***a.*** **Adding to velocity; quickening progression.**

ACCELERATORY, ***a.*** **Accelerating; quickening motion.**

ACCEND, ***v.t.*** **[L. accendo, to kindle; ad and candeo, caneo, to be white, canus, white; W. can, white, bright; also a song. Whence, canto, to sing, to chant; cantus, a song; Eng. cant; W. canu, to bleach or whiten, and to sing; cymnud, fuel. Hence, kindle, L. candidus, candid, white. The primary sense is, to throw, dart, or thrust; to shoot, as the rays of light. Hence, to cant, to throw. See *Chant* and *Cant*.] To kindle; to set on fire. [The verb is not used.]**

ACCENDIBILITY, ***n.*** **Capacity of being kindled, or of becoming inflamed.**

ACCENDIBLE, ***a.*** **Capable OF being inflamed or kindled.**

ACCENSION, ***n.*** **The act of kindling or setting on fire; or the state of being kindled; inflammation.**

ACCENT, ***n.*** **[L. accentus, from ad and cano, cantum, to sing; See *Accend*.]**

1. The modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, as practiced by the ancient Greeks, which rendered their rehearsal musical. More strictly, in English,*NWAD ACCENT.2*

2. A particular stress or force of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others. Accent is of two kinds, primary and secondary; as in as'pira'tion. In uttering this word, we observe the first and third syllables are distinguished; the third by a full sound, which constitutes the primary accent; the first by a degree of force in the voice which is less than that of the primary accent, but evidently greater than that which falls on the second and fourth syllables.*NWAD ACCENT.3*

When the full accent falls on a vowel, that vowel has its long sound, as in vo'cal; but when it falls on an articulation or consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in hab'it. Accent alone regulates English verse.*NWAD ACCENT.4*

3. A mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation. Our ancestors borrowed from the Greek language three of these characters, the acute, the grave and circumflex. In the Greek, the first shows when the voice is to be raised; the second, when it is to be depressed; and the third, when the vowel is to be uttered with an undulating sound.*NWAD ACCENT.5*

4. A modulation of the voice expressive of passions or sentiments.*NWAD ACCENT.6*

The tender accents of a woman's cry.*NWAD ACCENT.7*

5. Manner of speaking.*NWAD ACCENT.8*

A man of plain accent. *Obs.*NWAD ACCENT.9*

6. Poetically, words, language, or expressions in general.*NWAD ACCENT.10*

Words, on your wings, to heaven her accents bear,*NWAD ACCENT.11*

Such words as heaven alone is fit to hear.*NWAD ACCENT.12*

7. In music, a swelling of sounds, for the purpose of variety or expression. the principal accent falls on the first note in the bar, but the third place in common time requires also an accent.*NWAD ACCENT.13*

8. A peculiar tone or inflection of voice.*NWAD ACCENT.14*

ACCENT, *v.t.* To express accent; to utter a syllable with a particular stress or modulation of the voice. In poetry, to utter or pronounce in general. Also to note accents by marks in writing.

ACCENTED, ***pp.*** **Uttered with accent; marked with accent.**

ACCENTING, ***ppr.*** **Pronouncing or marking with accent.**

ACCENTUAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to accent.**

ACCENTUATE, ***v.t.*** **To mark or pronounce with an accent or with accents.**

ACCENTUATION, ***n.*** **The act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking.**

ACCEPT, ***v.t.*** **[L. accepto, from accipio, ad and capio, to take.]**

1. To take or receive what is offered, with a consenting mind; to receive with approbation or favor.*NWAD ACCEPT.2*

Bless, Lord, his substance, and accept the work of his hands. *Deuteronomy 33:11*.*NWAD ACCEPT.3*

He made an offer which was accepted.*NWAD ACCEPT.4*

Observe the difference between receive and accept.*NWAD ACCEPT.5*

He received an appointment or the offer of a commission, but he did not accept it.*NWAD ACCEPT.6*

2. To regard with partiality; to value or esteem.*NWAD ACCEPT.7*

It is not good to accept the person of the wicked. *Proverbs 18:5*; *2 Corinthians 8:12*.*NWAD ACCEPT.8*

In theology, acceptance with God implies forgiveness of sins and reception into his favor.*NWAD ACCEPT.9*

3. To consent or agree to; to receive as terms of a contract; as, to accept a treaty; often followed by of.*NWAD ACCEPT.10*

Accept of the terms.*NWAD ACCEPT.11*

4. To understand; to have a particular idea of; to receive in a particular sense.*NWAD ACCEPT.12*

How is this phrase to be accepted?*NWAD ACCEPT.13*

5. In commerce, to agree or promise to pay, as a bill of exchange. [See *Acceptance*.]*NWAD ACCEPT.14*

ACCEPTABLE, *a.*

1. That may be received with pleasure; hence pleasing to a receiver; gratifying; as an acceptable present.*NWAD ACCEPTABLE.2*

2. Agreeable or pleasing in person; as, a man makes himself acceptable by his services or civilities.*NWAD ACCEPTABLE.3*

ACCEPTABLENESS, ACCEPTABILITY, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to a receiver, or to a person with whom one has intercourse. [The latter word is little used, or not at all.]

ACCEPTABLY, *adv.* In a manner to please, or give satisfaction.

Let us have grace whereby we may serve God acceptably. *Hebrews 12:28*.*NWAD ACCEPTABLY.2*

ACCEPTANCE, *n.*

1. A receiving with approbation or satisfaction; favorable reception; as work done to acceptance.*NWAD ACCEPTANCE.2*

They shall come up with acceptance on my altar. *Isaiah 60:7*.*NWAD ACCEPTANCE.3*

2. the receiving of a bill of exchange or order, in such a manner, as to bind the acceptor to make payment. This must be by express words; and to charge the drawer with costs, in case of non payment, the acceptance must be in writing, under across, or on the back of the bill.*NWAD ACCEPTANCE.4*

3. An agreeing to terms or proposals in commerce, by which a bargain is concluded and the parties bound.*NWAD ACCEPTANCE.5*

4. An agreeing to the act or contact of another, by some act which binds the person in law; as, a bishop's taking rent reserved on a lease made by his predecessor, is an acceptance of the terms of the lease and binds the party.*NWAD ACCEPTANCE.6*

5. In mercantile language, a bill of exchange accepted; as a merchant receives another's acceptance in payment.*NWAD ACCEPTANCE.7*

6. Formerly, the sense is which a word is understood. *Obs.*NWAD ACCEPTANCE.8*

[See *Acceptation*.]*NWAD ACCEPTANCE.9*

ACCEPTATION, *n.*

1. Kind reception; a receiving with favor or approbation.*NWAD ACCEPTATION.2*

This is a saying worthy of all acceptation. *1 Timothy 1:15*.*NWAD ACCEPTATION.3*

2. A state of being acceptable; favorable regard.*NWAD ACCEPTATION.4*

Some things are of great dignity and acceptation with God*NWAD ACCEPTATION.5*

But in this sense acceptableness is more generally used.*NWAD ACCEPTATION.6*

3. the meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received; as a term is to be used according to its usual acceptation.*NWAD ACCEPTATION.7*

4. Reception in general. *Obs.*NWAD ACCEPTATION.8*

ACCEPTED, ***pp.*** **Kindly received; regarded; agreed to; understood; received as a bill of exchange.**

ACCEPTER, ACCEPTOR, ***n.*** **A person who accepts; the person who receives a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay it. [See** ***Acceptance*****.]**

ACCEPTING, ***ppr.*** **Receiving favorably; agreeing to; understanding.**

ACCEPTION, ***n.*** **The received sense of a word. [Not now used.]**

ACCEPTIVE, ***a.*** **Ready to accept. [Not used.]**

ACCESS, ***n.*** **[L. accessus, from accedo. See** ***Accede*****.]**

1. A coming to; near approach; admittance; admission, as to gain access to a prince.*NWAD ACCESS.2*

2. Approach, or the way by which a thing may be approached; as, the access is by a neck of land.*NWAD ACCESS.3*

3. Means of approach; liberty to approach; implying previous obstacles.*NWAD ACCESS.4*

By whom also we have access by faith. *Romans 5:2NWAD ACCESS.5*

4. Admission to sexual intercourse.*NWAD ACCESS.6*

During coverture, access of the husband shall be presumed, unless the contrary be shown.*NWAD ACCESS.7*

5. Addition; increase by something added; as an access of territory; but in this sense accession is more generally used.*NWAD ACCESS.8*

6. The return of a fit or paroxysm of disease, or fever. In this sense accession is generally used.*NWAD ACCESS.9*

ACCESSARILY, See *Accessorily*.

ACCESSARINESS, See *Accessoriness*.

ACCESSARY, See *Accessory*.

ACCESSIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being approachable; or of admitting access.

ACCESSIBLE, *a.*

1. That may be approached or reached; approachable; applied to things; as an accessible town or mountain.*NWAD ACCESSIBLE.2*

2. Easy of approach, affable, used of persons.*NWAD ACCESSIBLE.3*

ACCESSION, *n.* [L. accessio.]

1. A coming to; an acceding to and joining; as a king's accession to a confederacy.*NWAD ACCESSION.2*

2. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation; as an accession of wealth or territory.*NWAD ACCESSION.3*

3. In law, a mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance, which receives an addition by growth, or by labor, has a right to the thing added or the improvement; provided the thing is not changed into a different species. Thus the owner of a cow becomes the owner of her calf.*NWAD ACCESSION.4*

4. The act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity.*NWAD ACCESSION.5*

5. That which is added.*NWAD ACCESSION.6*

The only accession which the Roman Empire received, was the province of Britain.*NWAD ACCESSION.7*

6. The invasion of a fit of a periodical disease, or fever. It differs from exacerbation. Accession implies a total previous intermission, as of a fever; exacerbation implies only a previous remission or abatement of violence.*NWAD ACCESSION.8*

ACCESSIONAL, *a.* Additional

ACCESSORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory; as accessorial agency, accessorial guilt.

ACCESSORILY, *adv.* [See *Accessory*.] In the manner of an accessory; by subordinate means, or in a secondary character; not as principal, but as a subordinate agent.

ACCESSORINESS, *n.* The state of being accessory, or of being or acting in a secondary character.

ACCESSORY, *a.* [L. Accessorius, from accessus, accedo. See *Accede*. This word is accented on the first syllable on account of the derivatives, which require a secondary accent on the third; but the natural accent of accessory is on the second syllable, and thus it is often pronounced by good speakers.]

1. Acceding; contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent. Usually, in a bad sense, as John was accessory to the felony.*NWAD ACCESSORY.2*

2. Aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner, as accessory sounds in music.*NWAD ACCESSORY.3*

ACCESSORY, *n.*

1. In law, one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person or as principal, but by advising or commanding another to commit the crime, or by concealing the offender. There may be accessories in all felonies, but not in treason. An accessory before the fact, is one who counsels or commands another to commit a felony, and is not present when the act is executed; after the fact, when one receives and conceals the offender.*NWAD*

ACCESSORY.5

2. That which accedes or belongs to something else, as its principal.*NWAD ACCESSORY.6*

Accessory nerves, in anatomy, a pair of nerves, which arising from the medulla in the vertebers of the neck, ascend and enter the skull; then passing out with the par vagum, are distributed into the muscles of the neck and shoulders.*NWAD ACCESSORY.7*

Accessory, among painters, an epithet given to parts of a history-piece which are merely ornamental, as vases, armor, etc.*NWAD ACCESSORY.8*

ACCIDENCE, *n.* [See *Accident*.] A small book containing the rudiments of grammar.

ACCIDENT, *n.* [L. accidens, falling, from ad and cado, to fall. See *Case* and *Cadence*. Class Gd.]

1. A coming or falling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; an event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected; chance; casualty; contingency.*NWAD ACCIDENT.2*

2. That which takes place or begins to exist without an efficient intelligent cause and without design.*NWAD ACCIDENT.3*

All of them, in his opinion, owe their being, to fate, accident, or the blind action of stupid matter.*NWAD ACCIDENT.4*

3. In logic, a property, or quality of a being which is not essential to it, as whiteness in paper. Also all qualities are called accidents, in opposition to substance, as sweetness, softness, and things not essential to a body, as clothes.*NWAD ACCIDENT.5*

4. In grammar, something belonging to a word, but not essential to it, as gender, number, inflection.*NWAD ACCIDENT.6*

5. In heraldry, a point or mark, not essential to a coat of arms.*NWAD ACCIDENT.7*

ACCIDENTAL, ***a.***

1. Happening by chance, or rather unexpectedly; casual; fortuitous, taking place not according to the usual course of things; opposed to that which is constant, regular, or intended, as an accidental visit.*NWAD ACCIDENTAL.2*

2. Non-essential; not necessarily belonging to; as songs are accidental to a play.*NWAD ACCIDENTAL.3*

Accidental colors, are those which depend upon the affections of the eye, in distinction from those which belong to the light itself.*NWAD ACCIDENTAL.4*

Accidental point, in perspective, is that point in the horizontal line, where the projections of two lines parallel to each other, meet the perspective plane.*NWAD ACCIDENTAL.5*

ACCIDENTALLY, ***adv.*** **By chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.**

ACCIDENTALNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being casual. [Little used.]**

ACCIDENTIARY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the accidence. [Not used.]**

ACCIPITER, ***n.*** **[L. ad and capio, to seize.]**

1. A name given to a fish, the milvus or lucerna, a species of Trigla.*NWAD ACCIPITER.2*

2. In ornithology, the name of the order of rapacious fowls.*NWAD ACCIPITER.3*

The accipiters have a hooked bill, the superior mandible, near the base, being extended on each side beyond the inferior. The genera are the vultur, the falco, or hawk, and the strix, or owl.*NWAD ACCIPITER.4*

ACCIPITRINE, ***a.*** **Seizing; rapacious; as the accipitrine order of**

fowls.

ACCITE, ***v.t.*** **[L. adand cito, to cite.] To call; to cite; to summon. [Not used.]**

ACCLAIM, ***v.t.*** **[L acclamo, ad and clamo, to cry out. See** ***Claim*****,** ***Clamor*****.] To applaud. [Little used.]**

ACCLAIM, ***n.*** **A shout of joy; acclamation.**

ACCLAMATION, ***n.*** **[L. acclamatio. See** ***Acclaim*****.]**

A shout of applause uttered by a multitude. Anciently, acclamation was a form of words, uttered with vehemence, somewhat resembling a song, sometimes accompanied with applauses which were given by the hands. Acclamations were ecclesiastical, military, nuptial, senatorial, synodical, theatrical, etc.; They were musical and rythmical; and bestowed for joy, respect, and even reproach, and often accompanied with words, repeated, five, twenty, and even sixty and eighty times. In the later ages of Rome, acclamations were performed by a chorus of music instructed for the purpose.*NWAD ACCLAMATION.2*

In modern times, acclamations are expressed by huzzas; by clapping of hands; and often by repeating vivat rex, vivat respublica, long live the king or republish, or other words expressive of joy and good wishes.*NWAD ACCLAMATION.3*

ACCLAMATORY, ***a.*** **Expressing joy or applause by shouts, or clapping of hands.**

ACCLIMATED, ***a.*** **Habituated to a foreign climate, or a climate not native; so far accustomed to a foreign climate as not to be peculiarly liable to its endemical diseases.**

ACCLIVITY, ***n.*** **[L. acclivus, acclivis, ascending, from ad and clivus, an ascent.]**

A slope or inclination of the earth as the side of a hill, considered as

ascending, in opposition to declivity, or a side descending. Rising ground; ascent; the talus of a rampart.*NWAD ACCLIVITY.2*

ACCLIVOUS, *a.* Rising, as a hill with a slope.

ACCLOY, To fill; to stuff; to fill to satiety. [Not used.] [See *Clay*.]

ACCOIL, [See *Coil*.]

ACCOLA, *n.* A delicate fish eaten at Malta.

ACCOLADE, *n.* [L. ad and collum, neck.]

A ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood; but whether an embrace or a blow, seems not to be settled.*NWAD ACCOLADE.2*

ACCOMMODABLE, *a.* [See *Accommodate*.]

That may be fitted, made suitable, or made to agree. [Little used.]*NWAD ACCOMMODABLE.2*

ACCOMMODATE, *v.t.* [L. accommodo, to apply or suit, from ad and commodo, to profit or help; of con, with, and modus, measure, proportion, limit, or manner. See *Mode*.]

1. To fit, adapt, or make suitable; as, to accommodate ourselves to circumstances; to accommodate the choice of subjects to the occasions.*NWAD ACCOMMODATE.2*

2. To supply with or furnish; followed by with; as, to accommodate a man with apartments.*NWAD ACCOMMODATE.3*

3. To supply with conveniences, as to accommodate a friend.*NWAD ACCOMMODATE.4*

4. To reconcile things which are at variance; to adjust; as to accommodate differences.*NWAD ACCOMMODATE.5*

5. To show fitness or agreement; to apply; as, to accommodate

prophecy to events.*NWAD ACCOMMODATE.6*

6. To lend - a commercial sense.*NWAD ACCOMMODATE.7*

In an intransitive sense, to agree, to be conformable to, as used by Boyle.*NWAD ACCOMMODATE.8*

ACCOMMODATE, *a.* suitable; fit; adapted; as means accommodate to the end.

ACCOMMODATED, *pp.* fitted; adjusted; adapted; applied; also furnished with conveniences.

We are well accommodated with lodgings.*NWAD ACCOMMODATED.2*

ACCOMMODATELY, *adv.* Suitable; fitly. [Little used.]

ACCOMMODATENESS, *n.* Fitness. [Little used.]

ACCOMMODATING, *ppr.* Adapting; making suitable; reconciling; furnishing with conveniences; applying.

ACCOMMODATING, *a.* Adapting one's self to; obliging; yielding to the desires of others; disposed to comply, and to oblige another; as an accommodating man.

ACCOMMODATION, *n.*

1. Fitness; adaptation; followed by to.*NWAD ACCOMMODATION.2*

The organization of the body with accommodation to its functions.*NWAD ACCOMMODATION.3*

2. Adjustment of differences; reconciliation; as of parties in dispute.*NWAD ACCOMMODATION.4*

3. Provision of conveniences.*NWAD ACCOMMODATION.5*

4. In plural; conveniences; things furnished for use; chiefly applied

to lodgings.*NWAD ACCOMMODATION.6*

5. In mercantile language, accommodation is used for a loan of money; which is often a great convenience. An accommodation note, in the language of bank directors, is one drawn and offered for discount, for the purpose of borrowing its amount, in opposition to a note, which the owner has received in payment for goods.*NWAD ACCOMMODATION.7*

In England, accommodation bill, is one given instead of a loan of money.*NWAD ACCOMMODATION.8*

6. It is also used of a note lent merely to accommodate the borrower.*NWAD ACCOMMODATION.9*

7. In theology, accommodation is the application of one thing to another by analogy, as of the words of a prophecy to a future event.*NWAD ACCOMMODATION.10*

Many of those quotations were probably intended as nothing more than accommodations.*NWAD ACCOMMODATION.11*

8. In marine language, an accommodation ladder is a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway.*NWAD ACCOMMODATION.12*

ACCOMMODATOR, *n.* One that accommodates; one that adjusts.

ACCOMPANABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Accompany*****.] sociable. [Not used.]**

ACCOMPANIED, ***pp.*** **Attended; joined with in society.**

ACCOMPANIMENT, ***n.*** **Something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry. Thus instruments of music attending the voice; small objects in painting; dogs, guns and game in a hunting piece; warlike instruments with the portrait of a military character, are accompaniments.**

ACCOMPANIST, ***n.*** **The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.**

ACCOMPANY, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Company*****.]**

1. To go with or attend as a companion or associate on a journey, walk, etc.; as a man accompanies his friend to church, or on a tour.*NWAD ACCOMPANY.2*

2. To be with as connected; to attend; as pain accompanies disease.*NWAD ACCOMPANY.3*

ACCOMPANY, ***v.i.***

1. To attend; to be an associate; as to accompany with others. *Obs.*NWAD ACCOMPANY.5

2. To cohabit.*NWAD ACCOMPANY.6*

3. In music, to perform the accompanying part in a composition.*NWAD ACCOMPANY.7*

ACCOMPANYING, ***ppr.*** **Attending; going with as a companion.**

ACCOMPLICE, ***n.*** **[L. complicatus, folded together, of con, with, and plico, to fold. See** ***Complex*** **and** ***Pledge*****.] An associate in a**

crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. It was formerly used in a good sense for a co-operator, but this sense is wholly obsolete. It is followed by with before a person; as A was an accomplice with B in the murder of C. Dryden uses it with to before a thing.

ACCOMPLISH, *v.t.* [L. compleo, to complete. See *Complete*.]

1. To complete; to finish entirely.*NWAD ACCOMPLISH.2*

That He would accomplish seventy years in the desolation of Jerusalem. *Daniel 9:2*.*NWAD ACCOMPLISH.3*

2. To execute; as to accomplish a vow, wrath or fury. *Ezekiel 13:15*; *Ezekiel 20:8, 21*.*NWAD ACCOMPLISH.4*

3. To gain; to obtain or effect by successful exertions; as to accomplish a purpose. *Proverbs 13:19*.*NWAD ACCOMPLISH.5*

4. To fulfil or bring to pass; as, to accomplish a prophecy. *NWAD ACCOMPLISH.6*

This that is written must yet be accomplished in me. *Luke 22:37*.*NWAD ACCOMPLISH.7*

5. To furnish with qualities which serve to render the mind or body complete, as with valuable endowments and elegant manners.*NWAD ACCOMPLISH.8*

ACCOMPLISHED, *pp.*

1. Finished; completed; fulfilled; executed; effected.*NWAD ACCOMPLISHED.2*

2. *a.* Well endowed with good qualities and manners; complete in acquirements; having a finished education.*NWAD ACCOMPLISHED.3*

3. Fashionable.*NWAD ACCOMPLISHED.4*

ACCOMPLISHER, *n.* One who accomplishes.

ACCOMPLISHING, ***ppr.*** **finishing; completing; fulfilling; executing; effecting; furnishing with valuable qualities.**

ACCOMPLISHMENT, ***n.***

1. Completion; fulfillment; entire performance; as the accomplishment of a prophecy.*NWAD ACCOMPLISHMENT.2*

2. The act of carrying into effect, or obtaining an object designed; attainment; as the accomplishment of our desires or ends.*NWAD ACCOMPLISHMENT.3*

3. Acquirement; that which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education.*NWAD ACCOMPLISHMENT.4*

ACCOMPT, ***Obs.*** **[See** ***Account*****.]**

ACCOMPTANT, ***Obs.*** **[See** ***Accountant*****.]**

ACCORD, ***n.*** **The Lat. has concors, concordo.**

1. Agreement; harmony of minds; consent or concurrence of opinions or wills.*NWAD ACCORD.2*

They all continued with one accord in prayer. *Acts 1:14*.*NWAD ACCORD.3*

2. Concert; harmony of sounds; the union of different sounds, which is agreeable to the ear; agreement in pitch and tone; as the accord of notes; but in this sense, it is more usual to employ concord or chord.*NWAD ACCORD.4*

3. Agreement; just correspondence of things; as the accord of light and shade in painting.*NWAD ACCORD.5*

4. Will; voluntary or spontaneous motion; used of the will of persons, or the natural motion of other bodies, and preceded by own.*NWAD ACCORD.6*

Being more forward of his own accord. *2 Corinthians 8:17*.*NWAD ACCORD.7*

That which groweth of its own accord thou shall not reap. *Leviticus 25:5*.*NWAD ACCORD.8*

5. Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation.*NWAD ACCORD.9*

The mediator of an accord.*NWAD ACCORD.10*

6. In law, an agreement between parties in controversy, by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit.*NWAD ACCORD.11*

7. Permission, leave.*NWAD ACCORD.12*

ACCORD, *v.t.*

1. To make to agree, or correspond; to adjust one thing to another.*NWAD ACCORD.14*

Her hands accorded the lute's music to the voice.*NWAD ACCORD.15*

2. To being to an agreement; to settle, adjust or compose; as to accord suits or controversies.*NWAD ACCORD.16*

ACCORD, *v.i.*

1. To agree; to be in correspondence.*NWAD ACCORD.18*

My heart accordeth with my tongue.*NWAD ACCORD.19*

2. To agree in pitch and tone.*NWAD ACCORD.20*

ACCORDABLE, *a.* Agreeable, consonant.

ACCORDANCE, *n.* Agreement with a person; conformity with a thing.

ACCORDANT, *a.* Corresponding; consonant; agreeable.

ACCORDED, *pp.* Make to agree; adjusted.

ACCORDER, *n.* One that aids, or favors. [Little used.]

ACCORDING, *ppr.*

1. Agreeing; harmonizing.*NWAD ACCORDING.2*

Th' according music of a well mixt state.*NWAD ACCORDING.3*

2. Suitable; agreeable; in accordance with.*NWAD ACCORDING.4*

In these senses, the word agrees with or refers to a sentence.*NWAD ACCORDING.5*

Our zeal should be according to knowledge.*NWAD ACCORDING.6*

Noble is the fame that is built on candor and ingenuity, according to those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham.*NWAD ACCORDING.7*

Here the whole preceding parts of the sentence are to accord, i.e. agree with, correspond with, or be suitable to, what follows. According, here, has its true participial sense, agreeing, and is always followed by to. It is never a preposition.*NWAD ACCORDING.8*

ACCORDINGLY, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable to.

Those who live in faith and good works, will be rewarded accordingly.*NWAD ACCORDINGLY.2*

ACCORPORATE, *v.t.* To unite; [Not in use.] [See *Incorporate*.]

ACCOST, *v.t.*

1. To approach; to draw near; to come side by side, or face to face. [Not in use.]*NWAD ACCOST.2*

2. To speak first to; to address.*NWAD ACCOST.3*

ACCOST, ***v.i.*** **to adjoin. [Not in use.]**

ACCOSTABLE, ***a.*** **Ease of access; familiar.**

ACCOSTED, ***pp.*** **Address; first spoken to. In heraldry, being side by side.**

ACCOSTING, ***ppr.*** **Addressing by first speaking to.**

ACCOUCHEUR, ***n.*** **accoshare. A man who assists women in childbirth.**

ACCOUNT, ***n.***

1. A sum stated on paper; a registry of a debt or credit; of debts and credits, or charges; an entry in a book or on paper of things bought or sold, of payments, services etc., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing.*NWAD ACCOUNT.2*

Account signifies a single entry or charge, or a statement of a number of particular debts and credits, in a book or on a separate paper; and in the plural, is used for the books containing such entries.*NWAD ACCOUNT.3*

2. A computation of debts and credits, or a general statement of particular sums; as, the account stands thus; let him exhibit his account.*NWAD ACCOUNT.4*

3. A computation or mode of reckoning; applied to other things, than money or trade; as the Julian account of time.*NWAD ACCOUNT.5*

4. Narrative; relation; statement of facts; recital of particular transactions and events, verbal or written; as an account of the revolution in France. Hence,*NWAD ACCOUNT.6*

5. An assignment of reasons; explanation by a recital of particular transactions, given by a person in an employment, or to a superior, often implying responsibility.*NWAD ACCOUNT.7*

Give an account of thy stewardship. *Luke 16:2*.*NWAD ACCOUNT.8*

Without responsibility or obligation.*NWAD ACCOUNT.9*

He giveth not account of his matters. *Job 33:13*.*NWAD ACCOUNT.10*

6. Reason or consideration, as a motive; as on all accounts, on every account.*NWAD ACCOUNT.11*

7. Value; importance; estimation; that is, such a state of persons or things, as renders them worthy of more or less estimation; as men of account of him. *Psalm 144:3*.*NWAD ACCOUNT.12*

8. Profit; advantage; that is, a result or production worthy of estimation. To find our account in a pursuit; to turn to account.*NWAD ACCOUNT.13*

9. Regard; behalf; sake; a sense deduced from charges on book; as on account of public affairs.*NWAD ACCOUNT.14*

Put that to mine account. *Philemon 18*.*NWAD ACCOUNT.15*

To make account, that is, to have a pervious opinion or expectation, is a sense now obsolete.*NWAD ACCOUNT.16*

A writ of account, in law, is a writ which the plaintiff brings demanding that the defendant should render his just account, or show good cause to the contrary; call also an action of account.*NWAD ACCOUNT.17*

ACCOUNT, ***v.t.***

1. To deem, judge, consider, think, or hold in opinion.*NWAD ACCOUNT.19*

I and my son Solomon shall be accounted offenders. *1 Kings 1:21*.*NWAD ACCOUNT.20*

2. To account of, to hold in esteem; to value.*NWAD ACCOUNT.21*

Let a man so account of us as of ministers of Christ. *1 Corinthians 4:1*.*NWAD ACCOUNT.22*

3. To reckon, or compute; as, the motion of the sun whereby years are accounted - also to assign as a debt; as, a project accounted to his service; but these uses are antiquated.*NWAD ACCOUNT.23*

ACCOUNT, *v.i.*

1. To render an account or relation of particulars. An officer must account with or to the Treasurer for money received.*NWAD ACCOUNT.25*

2. To give reasons; to assign the causes; to explain; with for; as, idleness accounts for poverty.*NWAD ACCOUNT.26*

3. To render reasons; to answer for in a responsible character.*NWAD ACCOUNT.27*

We must account for all the talents entrusted to us.*NWAD ACCOUNT.28*

ACCOUNTABILITY, *n.*

1. The state of being liable to answer for one's conduct; liability to give account, and to receive reward or punishment for actions.*NWAD ACCOUNTABILITY.2*

The awful idea of accountability.*NWAD ACCOUNTABILITY.3*

2. Liability to the payment of money or of damages; responsibility for a trust.*NWAD ACCOUNTABILITY.4*

ACCOUNTABLE, *a.*

1. Liable to be called to account; answerable to a superior.*NWAD ACCOUNTABLE.2*

Every man is accountable to God for his conduct.*NWAD ACCOUNTABLE.3*

2. Subject to pay, or make good, in case of loss. A sheriff is accountable, as bailiff and receiver of goods.*NWAD ACCOUNTABLE.4*

Accountable for, that may be explained. [Not elegant.]*NWAD ACCOUNTABLE.5*

ACCOUNTABLENESS, *n.* Liableness to answer or to give account; the state of being answerable, or liable to the payment of money or damages.

ACCOUNTANT, *n.* One skilled in mercantile accounts; more generally, a person who keeps accounts; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts. In Great Britain, an officer in the court of chancery, who receives money and pays it to the bank, is call accountant-general.

ACCOUNTBOOK, *n.* A book in which accounts are kept.

ACCOUNTED, *pp.* Esteemed; deemed; considered; regarded; valued.

Accounted for, explained.*NWAD ACCOUNTED.2*

ACCOUNTING, *ppr.* Deeming; esteeming; reckoning; rendering an account.

Accounting for, rendering an account; assigning the reasons; unfolding the causes.*NWAD ACCOUNTING.2*

ACCOUNTING, *n.* The act of reckoning or adjusting accounts.

ACCOUPLE, *v.t.* accup'ple. To couple; to join or link together. [See *Couple*.]

ACCOUPLEMENT, *n.* accup'plement. A coupling, a connecting in pairs; junction. [Little used.]

ACCOURAGE, *v.t.* accur'age. [See *Courage*.] To encourage.

[Not used.]

ACCOURT, *v.t.* [See *Court*.] To entertain with courtesy. [Not used.]

ACCOUTER, *v.t.* acoot'er

In a general sense, to dress; to equip, but appropriately, to array in a military dress; to put on, or to furnish with a military dress and arms; to equip the body for military service.*NWAD ACCOUTER.2*

ACCOUTERED, *pp.* Dressed in arms; equipped.

ACCOUTERING, *ppr.* Equipping with military habiliments.

ACCOUTERMENTS, *n. plu.*

1. Dress; equipage; furniture for the body; appropriately, military dress and arms; equipage for military service.*NWAD ACCOUTERMENTS.2*

2. In common usage, an old or unusual dress.*NWAD ACCOUTERMENTS.3*

ACCOY, *v.t.* To render quiet or diffident; to soothe; to caress. [Obs.]

ACCREDIT, *v.t.* [L. ad and credo, to believe, or give faith to. See *Credit*.]

To give credit, authority, or reputation; to accredit an envoy, is to receive him in his public character, and give him credit and rank accordingly.*NWAD ACCREDIT.2*

ACCREDITATION, *n.* That which gives title to credit. [Little used.]

ACCREDITED, *pp.* Allowed; received with reputation; authorized in a public character.

ACCREDITING, ***ppr.*** **Giving authority or reputation.**

ACCRESCENT, ***a.*** **[See** ***Accretion*****.] Increasing.**

ACCRETION, ***n.*** **[Lat. accretio, increase; accres'co, to increase, literally, to grow to; ad and cresco; Eng. accrue; See** ***Increase*****,** ***Accrue*****,** ***Grow*****.]**

1. A growing to; an increase by natural growth; applied to the increase of organic bodies by the accession of parts.*NWAD ACCRETION.2*

Plants have an accretion, but no alimentation.*NWAD ACCRETION.3*

2. In the civil law, the adhering of property to something else, by which the owner of one thing becomes possessed of a right to another; as, when a legacy is left to two persons, and one of them dies before the testator, the legacy devolves to the survivor by right of accretion.*NWAD ACCRETION.4*

ACCRETIVE, ***a.*** **Increasing by growth; growing; adding to be growth; as the accretive motion of plants.**

ACCROACH, ***v.i.***

1. To hook, or draw to, as with a hook; but in this sense not used.*NWAD ACCROACH.2*

2. To encroach; to draw away from another. Hence in old laws to assume the exercise of royal prerogatives.*NWAD ACCROACH.3*

The noun accroachment, an encroachment, or attempt to exercise royal power, is rarely or never used. [See *Encroach*.]*NWAD ACCROACH.4*

ACCRUE, ***v.i.*** **accru'. [L. accresco, cresco.]**

Literally, to grow to; hence to arise, proceed or come; to be added, as increase, profit or damage; as, a profit accrues to government

from the coinage of copper; a loss accrues from the coinage of gold and silver.*NWAD ACCRUE.2*

ACCRUE, *n.* accru'. Something that accedes to, or follows the property of another. *Obs.*

ACCRUING, *ppr.* Growing to; arising; coming; being added.

ACCRUMENT, *n.* Addition; increase. [Little used.]

ACCUBATION, *n.* [L. accubatio, a reclingin, from ad and cubo, to lie down. See *Cube*.]

A lying or reclining on a couch, as the ancients at their meals. The manner was to recline on low beds or couches with the head resting on a pillow or on the elbow. Two or three men lay on one bed, the feet of one extended behind the back of another. This practice was not permitted among soldiers, children and servants; nor was it known, until luxury had corrupted manners.*NWAD ACCUBATION.2*

ACCUMB, *v.i.* [L. accumbo; ad and cubo.] To recline as at table. [Not used.]

ACCUMBENCY, *n.* State of being accumbent or reclining.

ACCUMBENT, *a.* [L. accumbens, accumbo, from cubo. See *Accubation*.] Leaning or reclining, as the ancients at their meals.

ACCUMULATE, *v.t.* [L. accumulo, ad and cumulo, to heap; cumulus a heap.]

1. To heap up; to pile; to amass; as, to accumulate earth or stones.*NWAD ACCUMULATE.2*

2. To collect or bring together; as to accumulate causes of misery; to accumulate wealth.*NWAD ACCUMULATE.3*

ACCUMULATE, *v.i.* To grow to a great size, number or quantity; to increase

greatly; as public evils accumulate.

ACCUMULATE, *a.* Collected into a mass, or quantity.

ACCUMULATED, *pp.* Collected into a heap or great quantity.

ACCUMULATING, *ppr.* Heaping up; amassing; increasing greatly.

ACCUMULATION, *n.*

1. The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated; an amassing; a collecting together; as an accumulation of earth or of evils.*NWAD ACCUMULATION.2*

2. In law, the concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof.*NWAD ACCUMULATION.3*

3. In Universities, an accumulation of degrees, is the taking of several together, or at smaller intervals than usual, or than is allowed by the rules.*NWAD ACCUMULATION.4*

ACCUMULATIVE, *a.* That accumulates; heaping up; accumulating.

ACCUMULATOR, *n.* One that accumulates, gathers, or amasses.

ACCURACY, *n.* [L. accuratio, from accurare, to take care of; ad and curare, to take care; cura, care. See *Care*.]

1. Exactness; exact conformity to truth; or to a rule or model; freedom from mistake; nicety; correctness; precision which results from care. The accuracy of ideas or opinions is conformity to truth. The value of testimony depends on its accuracy; copies of legal instruments should be taken with accuracy.*NWAD ACCURACY.2*

2. Closeness; tightness; as a tube sealed with accuracy.*NWAD ACCURACY.3*

ACCURATE, ***a.*** **[L. accuratus.]**

1. In exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from failure, error, or defect; as an accurate account; accurate measure; an accurate expression.*NWAD ACCURATE.2*

2. Determinate; precisely fixed; as, one body may not have a very accurate influence on another.*NWAD ACCURATE.3*

3. Close; perfectly tight; as an accurate sealing or luting.*NWAD ACCURATE.4*

ACCURATELY, ***adv.***

1. Exactly; in an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect; as a writing accurately copied.*NWAD ACCURATELY.2*

2. Closely; so as to be perfectly tight; as a vial accurately stopped.*NWAD ACCURATELY.3*

ACCURATENESS, ***n.*** **Accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.**

ACCURSE, ***v.t.*** **accurs', [Ac for ad and curse.] To devote to destruction; to imprecate misery or evil upon. [This verb is rarely used. See** ***Curse*****.]**

ACCURSED, ***pp.*** **or** ***a.***

1. Doomed to destruction or misery:*NWAD ACCURSED.2*

The city shall be accursed. *Joshua 6:17*.*NWAD ACCURSED.3*

2. Separated from the faithful; cast out of the church; excommunicated.*NWAD ACCURSED.4*

I could wish myself accursed from Christ.*NWAD ACCURSED.5*

3. Worthy of the curse; detestable; execrable.*NWAD ACCURSED.6*

Keep from the accursed thing. *Joshua 6:18*.*NWAD ACCURSED.7*

Hence,*NWAD ACCURSED.8*

4. Wicked; malignant in the extreme.*NWAD ACCURSED.9*

ACCUSABLE, *a.* That may be accused; chargeable with a crime; blamable; liable to censure; followed by of.

ACCUSANT, *n.* One who accuses.

ACCUSATION, *n.*

1. The act of charging with a crime or offense; the act of accusing of any wrong or injustice.*NWAD ACCUSATION.2*

2. The charge of an offense or crime; or the declaration containing the charge.*NWAD ACCUSATION.3*

They set over his head his accusation. *Matthew 27:37*.*NWAD ACCUSATION.4*

ACCUSATIVE, *a.* A term given to a case of nouns, in Grammars, on which the action of a verb terminates or falls; called in English Grammar the objective case.

ACCUSATIVELY, *adv.*

1. In an accusative manner.*NWAD ACCUSATIVELY.2*

2. In relation to the accusative case in Grammar.*NWAD ACCUSATIVELY.3*

ACCUSATORY, *a.* Accusing; containing an accusation; as an accusatory libel.

ACCUSE, *v.t.* [L. accuso, to blame or accuse; ad and causor, to blame, or accuse; causa, blame, suit, or process, cause. See *Cause*.]

1. To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime, either by plaint, or complaint, information, indictment, or impeachment; to

charge with an offense against the laws, judicially or by a public process; as, to accuse one of a high crime or misdemeanor.*NWAD ACCUSE.2*

2. To charge with a fault; to blame.*NWAD ACCUSE.3*

Their thoughts, in the meanwhile, accusing or excusing one another. *Romans 2:15*.*NWAD ACCUSE.4*

It is followed by of before the subject of accusation; the use of for after this verb is illegitimate.*NWAD ACCUSE.5*

ACCUSED, *pp.* Charged with a crime, by a legal process; charged with an offense; blamed.

ACCUSER, *n.* One who accuses or blames; an officer who prefers an accusation against another for some offense, in the name of the government, before a tribunal that has cognizance of the offense.

ACCUSING, *ppr.* Charging with a crime; blaming.

ACCUSTOM, *v.t.*

To make familiar by use; to form a habit by practice; to habituate or inure; as to accustom one's self to a spare diet.*NWAD ACCUSTOM.2*

ACCUSTOM, *v.i.*

1. To be wont, or habituated to do anything. [Little used.]*NWAD ACCUSTOM.4*

2. To cohabit. [Not used.]*NWAD ACCUSTOM.5*

ACCUSTOM, *n.* Custom. [Not used.]

ACCUSTOMABLE, *a.* Of long custom; habitual; customary. [Little used.]

ACCUSTOMABLY, ***adv.*** **According to custom or habit. [Little used.]**

ACCUSTOMANCE, ***n.*** **Custom; habitual use or practice. [Not used.]**

ACCUSTOMARILY, ***adv.*** **According to custom or common practice. [See *Customarily*.] [Little used.]**

ACCUSTOMARY, ***a.*** **Usual; customary [See *Customary*.] [Little used.]**

ACCUSTOMED, ***pp.***

1. Being familiar by use; habituated; inured.*NWAD ACCUSTOMED.2*

2. *a.* Usual; often practiced; as in their accustomed manner.*NWAD ACCUSTOMED.3*

ACCUSTOMING, ***ppr.*** **Making familiar by practice; inuring.**

ACE, ***n.*** **[L. as, a unit or pound; G. ass.]**

1. A unit; a single point on a card or die; or the card or die so marked.*NWAD ACE.2*

2. A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle; as a creditor will not abate an ace of his demand.*NWAD ACE.3*

ACELDAMA, ***n.***

A field said to have laid south of Jerusalem, the same as the potters field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his master, and therefore called the field of blood. It was appropriated to the interment of strangers.*NWAD ACELDAMA.2*

ACEPHALOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. a priv., a head.]**

Without a head, headless. In history, the term Acephali, or Acephalites was given to several sects who refused to follow some noted leader, and to such bishops as were exempt from the jurisdiction and discipline of their patriarch. It was also given to certain levelers who acknowledged no head in the reign of Henry 1st. It was also applied to the Blemmyes, a pretended nation of Africa, and to other tribes in the East, whom ancient naturalists represented as having no head; their eyes and mouth being placed in other parts. Modern discoveries have dissipated these fictions. In English Laws, men who held lands of no particular lord, and clergymen who were under no bishop.*NWAD ACEPHALOUS.2*

ACEPHALUS, *n.* An obsolete name of the taenia or tape worm, which was formerly supposed to have no head; an error now exploded. the term is also used to express a verse defective in the beginning.

ACERB, *a.* [L. acerbus; G. herbe, harsh, sour, tart, bitter, rough, whence herbst autumn, herbstzeit, harvest time. See *Harvest*.]

Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour, with astringency or roughness; a quality of unripe fruits.*NWAD ACERB.2*

ACERBITY, *n.*

1. A sourness, with roughness, or astringency.*NWAD ACERBITY.2*

2. Figuratively, harshness or severity of temper in man.*NWAD ACERBITY.3*

ACERIC, *a.* [L. acer, a maple tree.]

Pertaining to the maple; obtained from the maple, as aceric acid.*NWAD ACERIC.2*

ACEROUS, *a.* [L. acerosus, chaffy, from acus, chaff or a point.]

1. In botany, chaffy; resembling chaff.*NWAD ACEROUS.2*

2. An acerous or acerose leaf is one which is linear and permanent, in form of a needle, as in pine.*NWAD ACEROUS.3*

ACESCENCY, *n.* [L. acescens, turning sour, from acesco. See *Acid*.]

A turning sour by spontaneous decomposition; a state of becoming sour, tart, or acid, and hence a being moderately sour.*NWAD ACESCENCY.2*

ACESCENT, *a.* Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition. Hence slightly sour; but the latter sense is usually expressed by acidulous or subacid.

ACESTE, *n.* In entomology, a species of papilio or butterfly, with subdentated wings, found in India.

ACESTIS, ***n.*** **A factitious sort of chrysocolla, made of Cyprian verdigris, urine, and niter.**

ACETABULUM, ***n.*** **[L. from acetum, vinegar. See** ***Acid*****.] Among the Romans a vinegar cruse or like vessel, and a measure of about one eighth of a pint.**

1. In anatomy, the cavity of a bone for receiving the protuberant end of another bone, and therefore forming the articulation called enarthrosis. It is used especially for the cavity of the os innominatum, which receives the head of the thigh bone.*NWAD ACETABULUM.2*

2. In botany, the trivial name of a species of peziza, the cup peziza; so called from its resemblance to a cup.*NWAD ACETABULUM.3*

3. A glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals.*NWAD ACETABULUM.4*

4. It is sometimes used in the sense of Cotyledon.*NWAD ACETABULUM.5*

5. A species of lichen.*NWAD ACETABULUM.6*

ACETARY, ***n.*** **[See** ***Acid*****.] an acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies, towards the base of the fruit.**

ACEETATE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Acid*****.] In chimistry, a neutral salt formed by the union of the acetic acid, or radical vinegar, with any salifiable base, as with earths, metals, and alkalies; as the acetate of alumine, of lime, or of copper.**

ACETATED, ***a.*** **[See** ***Acid*****.] Combined with acetic acid, or radical vinegar.**

ACETIC, ***a.*** **[See** ***Acid*****.] A term used to denote a particular acid, acetic acid, the concentrated acid of vinegar, or radical**

vinegar. It may be obtained by exposing common vinegar to frost - the water freezing leaves the acetic acid, in a state of purity.

ACETIFICATION, *n.* The act of making acetous or sour; or the operation of making vinegar.

ACETIFY, *v.t.* To convert into acid or vinegar.

ACETITE, [See *Acid*.] Neutral salt formed by the acetous acid, with a salifiable base; as the acetite of copper, aluminous acetite.

ACETOMETER, *n.* [L. acetum, vinegar, and measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar.*NWAD ACETOMETER.2*

ACETOUS, *a.* [See *Acid*.] Sour; like or having the nature of vinegar. Acetous acid is the term used by chimists for distilled vinegar. This acid, in union with different bases, forms salts called acetites.

ACETUM, *n.* [L. See *Acid*.] Vinegar, a sour liquor, obtained from vegetables dissolved in boiling water, and from fermented and spirituous liquors, by exposing them to heat and air.

This is called the acid or acetous fermentation*NWAD ACETUM.2*

ACHE, *v.i.* ake. [Gr. to ache or be in pain. The primary sense is to be pressed. Perhaps the oriental to press.]

1. To suffer pain; to have or be in pain, or in continued pain; as, the head aches.*NWAD ACHE.2*

2. To suffer grief, or extreme grief; to be distressed; as the heart aches.*NWAD ACHE.3*

ACHE, *n.* ake. Pain, or continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain. it denotes a more moderate degree of pain than pang, anguish, and torture.

ACHEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Achaia in Greece, and a celebrated league or confederacy established there. This State lay on the gulf of Corinth, with Peloponnesus.

ACHERNER, *n.* A star of the first magnitude in the southern extremity of the constellation Eridanus.

ACHERSET, *n.* An ancient measure of corn, supposed to be about eight bushels.

ACHIEVABLE, *a.* [See *Achieve*.] That may be performed.

ACHIEVANCE, *n.* Performance.

ACHIEVE, *v.t.*

1. To perform, or execute; to accomplish; to finish, or carry on to a final close. It is appropriately used for the effect of efforts made by the hand or bodily exertion, as deeds achieved by valor.*NWAD ACHIEVE.2*

2. To gain or obtain, as the result of exertion.*NWAD ACHIEVE.3*

Show all the spoils by valiant Kings achieved.*NWAD ACHIEVE.4*

ACHIEVED, *pp.* Performed; obtained; accomplished.

ACHIEVEMENT, *n.*

1. The performance of an action.*NWAD ACHIEVEMENT.2*

2. A great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor, or boldness.*NWAD ACHIEVEMENT.3*

3. An obtaining by exertion.*NWAD ACHIEVEMENT.4*

4. An escutcheon or ensigns armorial, granted for the performance of a great or honorable action.*NWAD ACHIEVEMENT.5*

ACHIEVER, *n.* One who accomplishes a purpose, or obtains an object by his exertions.

ACHIEVING, *ppr.* Performing; executing; gaining.

ACHING, *ppr.* Being in pain; suffering distress.

ACHING, *n.* Pain; continued pain or distress.

ACHIOTE, *n.* The anotta, a tree, and a drug used for dyeing red. The bard of the tree makes good cordage, and the wood is used to excite fire by friction. [See *Anotta*.]

ACHOR, *n.* [Gr., sordes capitis.]

1. The scald head, a disease forming scaly eruptions, supposed to be a critical evacuation of acrimonious humors; a species of herpes.*NWAD ACHOR.2*

2. In mythology, the God of flies, said to have been worshipped by the Cyreneans, to avoid being vexed by those insects.*NWAD ACHOR.3*

ACHROMATIC, *a.* [Gr. priv. and color.]

Destitute of color. achromatic telescopes are formed of a combination of lenses, which separate the variously color rays of light to equal angles of divergence, at different angles of refraction of the mean ray. In this case, the rays being made to refract towards contrary parts, the whole ray is caused to deviate from its course, without being separated into colors, and the optical aberration arising from the various colors of light, is prevented. This telescope is an invention of Dolland.*NWAD ACHROMATIC.2*

ACICULAR, *a.* [L. acicula, Priscian, a needle, from Gr., L. a point. See *Acid*.]

In the shape of a needle; having sharp points like needles.*NWAD ACICULAR.2*

An acicular prism is when the crystals are slender and straight.*NWAD ACICULAR.3*

ACICULARLY, *adv.* In the manner of needles, or prickles.

ACID, *a.* [L. acidus. See *Edge*.]

Sour, sharp or biting to the taste, having the taste of vinegar, as acid fruits or liquors.*NWAD ACID.2*

ACID, *n.* In chimistry, acids are a class of substances, so denominated from their taste, or the sensation of sourness which they produce on the tongue. But the name is now given to several substances, which have not this characteristic in an eminent degree. The properties, by which they are distinguished, are these:

1. When taken into the mouth, they occasion the taste of sourness. They are corrosive, unless diluted with water; and some of them are caustic.*NWAD ACID.4*

2. They change certain vegetable blue colors to red, and restore blue colors which have been turned green, or red colors which have been turned blue by an alkali.*NWAD ACID.5*

3. Most of them unite with water in all proportions, with a condensation of volume and evolution of heat; and many of them have so strong an attraction for water, as not to appear in the solid state.*NWAD ACID.6*

4. They have a stronger affinity for alkalies, than these have for any other substance; and in combining them, most of them produce effervescence.*NWAD ACID.7*

5. They unite with earths, alkalies and metallic oxyds, forming interesting compounds, usually called salts.*NWAD ACID.8*

6. With few exceptions, they are volatilized or decomposed by a moderate heat.*NWAD ACID.9*

The old chimists divided acids into animal, vegetable, and mineral - a division now deemed inaccurate. They are also divided into oxygen acids, hydrogen acids, and acids destitute of these acidifiers. Another division is into acids with simple radicals, acids with double radicals, acids with triple radicals, acids with unknown radicals, compound acids, dubious acids, and acids destitute of oxygen.*NWAD ACID.10*

ACIDIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[Acid and L. fero.] Containing acids, or an acid.**

Acidiferous minerals are such as consist of an earth combined with an acid; as carbonate of lime, aluminite, etc.*NWAD ACIDIFEROUS.2*

ACIDIFIABLE, ***a.*** **[From Acidify.]**

Capable of being converted into an acid, by union with an acidifying principle, without decomposition.*NWAD ACIDIFIABLE.2*

ACIDIFICATION, ***n.*** **The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.**

ACIDIFIED, ***pp.*** **Made acid; converted into an acid.**

ACIDIFIER, ***n.*** **That which by combination forms an acid, as oxygen and hydrogen.**

ACIDIFY, ***v.t.*** **[Acid and L. facio.]**

To make acid; but appropriately to convert into an acid, chimically so called, by combination with any substance.*NWAD ACIDIFY.2*

ACIDIFYING, ***ppr.*** **Making acid; converting into an acid; having power to change into an acid. Oxygen is called the acidifying principle or element.**

ACIDIMETER, ***n.*** **[Acid and Gr. measure.]**

An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.*NWAD ACIDIMETER.2*

ACIDITY, *n.* The quality of being sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.

ACIDNESS, *n.* The quality of being sour; acidity.

ACIDULATE, *v.t.* [L. acidulus, slightly sour.]

To tinge with an acid; to make acid in a moderate degree.*NWAD ACIDULATE.2*

ACIDULATED, *pp.* Tinged with an acid; made slightly sour.

ACIDULATING, *ppr.* Tinging with an acid.

ACIDULE, *n.* In chemistry, a compound base is supersaturated.

ACIDULUM, with acid; as, tartareous acidulum; oxalic acidulum.

ACIDULOUS, *a.* [L. acidulus. See *Acid*.]

Slightly sour; sub-acid, or having an excess of acid; as acidulous sulphate.*NWAD ACIDULOUS.2*

ACINACIFORM, *a.* [L. acinaces, a cimeter, Gr. and L. forma, form.]

In botany, formed like, or resembling a cimeter.*NWAD ACINACIFORM.2*

ACINIFORM, *a.* [L. acinus, a grape stone, and forma, shape.]

Having the form of grapes; being in clusters like grapes. The uvea or posterior lamen of the iris in the eye, is called the aciniform tunic. Anatomists apply the term to many glands of a similar formation.*NWAD ACINIFORM.2*

ACINOSE, ***a.*** **[From L. acinus. See** ***Aciniform*****.]**

ACINOUS, Consisting of minute granular concretions; used in mineralogy.

ACINUS, ***n.*** **[L.] In botany, one of the small grains, which compose the fruit of the blackberry, etc.**

ACIPENSER, ***a.*** **In ichthyology, a genus of fishes, of the order of chondropterygii, having an obtuse head; the mouth under the head, retractile and without teeth. To this genus belong the sturgeon, sterlet, huso, etc.**

ACITLI, ***n.*** **A name of the water hare, or great crested grebe or diver.**

ACKNOWLEDGE, ***v.t.*** **Aknol'edge, [ad and knowledge. See** ***Know*****.]**

1. To own, avow or admit to be true, by a declaration of assent; as to acknowledge the being of a God.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGE.2*

2. To own or notice with particular regard.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGE.3*

In all thy ways acknowledge God. *Proverbs 3:6*; *Isaiah 33:13*.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGE.4*

3. To own or confess, as implying a consciousness of guilt.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGE.5*

I acknowledge my transgressions, and my sin is ever before me. *Psalms 51:3*; *Psalms 32:5*.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGE.6*

4. To own with assent; to admit or receive with approbation.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGE.7*

He that acknowledgeth the son, hath the father also. *1 John 2:23*; *2 Timothy 2:25*.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGE.8*

5. To own with gratitude; to own as a benefit; as, to acknowledge a favor, or the receipt of a gift.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGE.9*

Thy his gifts acknowledged not.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGE.10*

6. To own or admit to belong to; as, to acknowledge a son.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGE.11*

7. To receive with respect.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGE.12*

All that see them shall acknowledge that they are the seed which the Lord hath blessed. *Isaiah 61:9*; *1 Corinthians 16:18*.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGE.13*

8. To own, avow or assent to an act in a legal form, to give it validity; as, to acknowledge a deed before competent authority.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGE.14*

ACKNOWLEDGED, *pp.* Owned; confessed; noticed with regard or gratitude; received with approbation; owned before authority.

ACKNOWLEDGING, *ppr.* Owning; confessing; approving; grateful; but the latter sense is a gallicism, not to be used.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, *n.*

1. The act of owning; confession; as, the acknowledgment of a fault.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGMENT.2*

2. The owning, with approbation, or in the true character; as the acknowledgment of a God, or of a public minister.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGMENT.3*

3. Concession; admission of the truth; as, of a fact, position, or principle.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGMENT.4*

4. The owning of a benefit received, accompanied with gratitude; and hence it combines the ideas of an expression of thanks. Hence, it is used also for something given or done in return for a favor.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGMENT.5*

5. A declaration or avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity; as the acknowledgment of a deed before a proper officer.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGMENT.6*

Acknowledgment-money, in some parts of England, is a sum paid by tenants, on the death of their landlord, as an acknowledgment of their new lords.*NWAD ACKNOWLEDGMENT.7*

ACME, *n.* Ac'my [Gr.]

The top or highest point. It is used to denote the maturity or perfection of an animal. Among physicians, the crisis of a disease, or its utmost violence. Old medical writers divided the progress of a disease into four periods, the arche, or beginning, the anabasis, or increase, the acme or utmost violence, and the paracme, or decline. But acme can hardly be considered as a legitimate English word.*NWAD ACME.2*

ACNE, *n.* Ac'ny. [Gr.]

A small hard pimple or tubercle on the face.*NWAD ACNE.2*

ACNESTIS, *n.* [Gr. a priv. to rub or gnaw.]

That part of the spine in quadrupeds which extends from the metaphrenon, between the shoulder blades, to the loins; which the animal cannot reach to scratch.*NWAD ACNESTIS.2*

ACO, *n.* A Mediterranean fish, called also sarachus.

ACOLIN, *n.* A bird of the partridge kind in Cuba. Its breast and belly are white; its back and tail of a dusky yellow brown.

ACOLOTHIST, *n.* [Gr.]

ACOLYTE, In the ancient church, one of the subordinate officers, who lighted the lamps, prepared the elements of the sacraments, attended the bishops, etc. An officer of the like character is still employed in the Romish Church.

ACONITE, *n.* [L. aconitum; Gr.]

The herb wolf's bane, or monks-hood, a poisonous plant; and in poetry, used for poison in general.*NWAD ACONITE.2*

ACONTIAS, *n.* [Gr. a dart.]

1. A species of serpent, called dart-snake, or jaculum, from its manner of darting on its prey. This serpent is about three feet in length; of a light gray color with black spots, resembling eyes; the belly perfectly white. It is a native of Africa and the Mediterranean isles; is the swiftest of its kind, and coils itself upon a tree, from which it darts upon its prey.*NWAD ACONTIAS.2*

2. A comet or meteor resembling the serpent.*NWAD ACONTIAS.3*

ACOP, *adv.* [a and cope.] At the top.

ACORN, *n.*

1. The seed or fruit of the oak; an oval nut which grows in a rough permanent cup.*NWAD ACORN.2*

The first settlers of Boston were reduced to the necessity of feeding on clams, muscles, ground nuts, and acorns.*NWAD ACORN.3*

2. In marine language, a small ornamental piece of wood, of a conical shape, fixed on the point of the spindle above the vane, on the mast head, to keep the vane from being blown off.*NWAD ACORN.4*

3. In natural history, the Lepas, a genus of shells of several species found on the British coast. The shell is multivalvular, unequal, and fixed by a stem; the valves are parallel and perpendicular, but they do not open, so that the animal performs its functions by an aperture on the top. These shells are always fixed to some solid body.*NWAD ACORN.5*

ACORNED, *a.* Furnished or loaded with acorns.

ACORUS, *n.* [L. from Gr.]

1. Aromatic Calamus, sweet flag, or sweet rush.*NWAD ACORUS.2*

2. In natural history, blue coral, which grows in the form of a tree, on a rocky bottom, in some parts of the African seas. it is brought from the Camarones and Benin.*NWAD ACORUS.3*

3. In medicine, this name is sometimes given to the great galangal.*NWAD ACORUS.4*

ACOTYLEDON, *n.* [Gr. a priv. a hollow.]

In botany, a plant whose seeds have no side lobes, or cotyledons.*NWAD ACOTYLEDON.2*

ACOTYLEDONOUS, *a.* Having no side lobes.

ACOUSTIC, *a.* [Gr. to hear.]

Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.*NWAD ACOUSTIC.2*

Acoustic duct, in anatomy, the meatus auditorius, or external passage of the ear.*NWAD ACOUSTIC.3*

Acoustic vessels, in ancient theaters, were brazen tubes or vessels, shaped like ab bell, used to propel the voice of the actors, so as to render them audible to a great distance; in some theaters at the distance of 400 feet.*NWAD ACOUSTIC.4*

Acoustic instrument, or auricular tube, called in popular language, a speaking trumpet.*NWAD ACOUSTIC.5*

Acoustics, or acousmatics, was a name given to such of the disciples of Pythagoras, as had not completed their five years probation.*NWAD ACOUSTIC.6*

ACOUSTICS, *n.*

1. The science of sounds, teaching their cause, nature and phenomena. This science is, by some writers, divided into diacoustics, which explains the properties of sounds coming directly from the sonorous body to the ear; and catacoustics, which treats of reflected sounds. But the distinction is considered of little real utility.*NWAD ACOUSTICS.2*

2. In medicine, this term is sometimes used for remedies for deafness, or imperfect hearing.*NWAD ACOUSTICS.3*

ACQUAINT, *v.t.* [Eng. *can*, and *ken*; which see.]

1. To make known; to make fully or intimately known; to make familiar.*NWAD ACQUAINT.2*

A man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. *Isaiah 53:3*.*NWAD ACQUAINT.3*

2. To inform; to communicate notice to; as a friend in the country acquaints me with his success. Of before the object, as to acquaint a man of this design, has been used, but is obsolete or improper.*NWAD ACQUAINT.4*

3. To acquaint one's self, is to gain an intimate or particular knowledge of.*NWAD ACQUAINT.5*

Acquaint now thyself with him and be at peace. *Job 22:21*.*NWAD ACQUAINT.6*

ACQUAINTANCE, *n.*

1. Familiar knowledge; a state of being acquainted, or of having intimate or more than slight or superficial knowledge; as, I know the man, but have no acquaintance with him. Sometimes it denotes a more slight knowledge.*NWAD ACQUAINTANCE.2*

2. A person or persons well known; usually persons we have been accustomed to see and converse with; sometimes, persons more slightly known.*NWAD ACQUAINTANCE.3*

Lover and friend has thou put far from me and mine acquaintance

into darkness. *Psalm 88:18*.*NWAD ACQUAINTANCE.4*

My acquaintance are estranged from me. *Job 19:13*.*NWAD ACQUAINTANCE.5*

Acquaintances, in the plural is used, as applied to individual persons known; but more generally, acquaintance is used for one or more.*NWAD ACQUAINTANCE.6*

Acquaintant, in a like sense, is not used.*NWAD ACQUAINTANCE.7*

ACQUAINTED, *pp.* Known; familiarly known; informed; having personal knowledge.

ACQUAINTING, *ppr.* Making known to; giving notice, or information to.

ACQUEST, *n.* [L. acquisitus, acquiro.]

1. Acquisition; the thing gained.*NWAD ACQUEST.2*

2. Conquest; a place acquired by force.*NWAD ACQUEST.3*

ACQUIESCE, *v.i.* acquiess'. [L. acquiesco, of ad and quiesco, to be quiet; quies, rest.]

1. To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent; usually implying previous opposition, uneasiness, or dislike, but ultimate compliance, or submission; as, to acquiesce in the dispensations of providence.*NWAD ACQUIESCE.2*

2. To assent to, upon conviction; as, to acquiesce in an opinion; that is, to rest satisfied of its correctness, or propriety.*NWAD ACQUIESCE.3*

Acquiesced in, in a passive sense, complied with; submitted to, without opposition; as, a measure has been acquiesced in.*NWAD ACQUIESCE.4*

ACQUIESCENCE, ***n.*** **A quiet assent; a silent submission, or submission with apparent content; distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and on the other, from opposition or open discontent; as, an acquiescence in the decisions of a court, or in the allotments of providence.**

ACQUIESCENT, ***a.*** **Resting satisfied; easy; submitting; disposed to submit.**

ACQUIESCING, ***ppr.*** **Quietly submitting; resting content.**

ACQUIRABLE, ***a.*** **That may be acquired.**

ACQUIRE, ***v.t.*** **[L. acquiro, ad and quaero to seek, that is to follow, to press, to urge; acquiro signifies to pursue to the end or object; Heb. to seek, to make towards, to follow. The L. quaesivi, unless contracted, is probably from a different root. See class Gr. and Gs.]**

To gain, by any means, something which is in a degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor; as, to acquire a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, etc. Plants acquire a green color from the solar rays. a mere temporary possession is not expressed by acquire, but by gain, obtain, procure, as to obtain [not acquire] a book on loan.*NWAD ACQUIRE.2*

Descent is the title whereby a man, on the death of his ancestor, acquires his estate, by right of representation, as his heir at law.*NWAD ACQUIRE.3*

ACQUIRED, ***pp.*** **Gained, obtained, or received from art, labor, or other means, in distinction from those things which are bestowed by nature. Thus we say, abilities, natural and acquired. It implies title, or some permanence of possession.**

ACQUIREMENT, ***n.*** **The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment. It is used in opposition to natural gifts; as, eloquence, and skill in music and painting, are**

acquirement; genius, the gift of nature. it denotes especially personal attainments, in opposition to material or external things gained, Which are more usually called acquisitions; but this distinction is not always abserved.

ACQUIRER, *n.* A person who acquires.

ACQUIRING, *ppr.* Gaining by labor or other means, something that has a degree of permanence in the possessor.

ACQUIRY, *n.* Acquirement. [Not used.]

ACQUISITE, *a.* s as z. Gained. [Not used.]

ACQUISITION, *n.* [L. acquisitio, from acquisitus, acquaesivi, which are given as the *part.* and *pret.* of acquiro; but quaesivi is probably from a different root.]

1. The act of acquiring; as, a man takes pleasure inthe acquisition of property, as well as in the prosession.*NWAD ACQUISITION.2*

2. The thing acquired, or gained; as, learning is an acquisition. It is used for intellectual attainments, as well as for external things, property, or dominion; and in a good sense, denoting something estimable.*NWAD ACQUISITION.3*

ACQUISITIVE, *a.* that is acquired; acquired; [but improper.]

ACQUISITIVELY, *adv.* Noting acquirement, with to or for following.

ACQUIST, *n.* See *Acquest*. [Not used.]

ACQUIT, *v.t.* [L. cedo.]

To set free; to release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty; as, the jury acquitted the prisoner; we acquit a man of evil intentions. It is followed by of before the object; to acquit from

is obsolete. In a reciprocal sense, as, the soldier acquitted himself well in battle, the word has a like sense, implying the discharge of a duty or obligation. Hence its use in expressing excellence in performance; as the orator acquitted himself well, that is, in a manner that his situation and public expectation demanded.*NWAD ACQUIT.2*

ACQUITMENT, *n.* The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted. [This word is superseded by acquittal.]

ACQUITTAL, *n.* A judicial setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offense; as, by verdict of a jury, or sentence of a court.

The acquittal of a principal operates as an acquittal of the accessories.*NWAD ACQUITTAL.2*

ACQUITTANCE, *n.*

1. A discharge or release from a debt.*NWAD ACQUITTANCE.2*

2. The writing, which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.*NWAD ACQUITTANCE.3*

ACQUITTED, *pp.* Set free, or judicially discharge from an accusation; released from a debt, duty, obligation, charge, or suspicion of guilt.

ACQUITTING, *ppr.* Setting free from accusation; releasing from a charge, obligation, or suspicion of guilt.

ACRASE, ***v.t.***

ACRAZE, ***v.t.***

1. To make crazy; to infatuate. [Not in use.] [See *Crazy*.]*NWAD ACRAZE.2*

2. To impair; to destroy. [Not in use.]*NWAD ACRAZE.3*

ACRASY, ***n.*** **[Gr. from a priv. constitution or temperament.]**

In medical authors, an excess or predominancy of one quality above another, in mixture, or in the human constitution.*NWAD ACRASY.2*

ACRE, ***n.*** **a'ker. [Gr; Lat. ager. In these languages, the word retains its primitive sense, an open, plowed, or sowed field. In Eng. it retained its original signification, that of any open field, until it was limited to a definite quantity by statutes 31. Ed. 35 Ed 1.24. H. 8]**

1. A quantity of land, containing 160 square rods or perches or 4840 square yards. This is the English statute acre. The acre of Scotland contains 6150 2-5 square yards. The French arpent is nearly equal to the Scottish acre, about a fifth larger than the English. The Roman juger was 3200 square yards.*NWAD ACRE.2*

2. In the Mogul's dominions, acre is the same as lack, or 100,00 rupees, equal to 12,500 sterling, or $55,500.*NWAD ACRE.3*

Acre-fight, a sort of duel in the open field, formerly fought by English and Scotch combatants on their frontiers.*NWAD ACRE.4*

Acre-tax, a tax on land in England, at a certain sum for each acre, called also acre-shot.*NWAD ACRE.5*

ACRED, ***a.*** **Possessing acres or landed property.**

ACRID, ***a.*** **[L. accr.]**

Sharp; pungent; bitter; sharp or biting to the taste; acrimonious; as acrid salts.*NWAD ACRID.2*

ACRIDNESS, ***n.*** **A sharp, bitter, pungent quality.**

ACRIMONIOUS, ***a.***

1. Sharp; bitter; corrosive; abounding with acrimony.*NWAD ACRIMONIOUS.2*

2. Figuratively, sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression proceeding from anger, ill-nature, or petulance.*NWAD ACRIMONIOUS.3*

ACRIMONIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With sharpness or bitterness.**

ACRISY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a priv., judgment.]**

A state or condition of which no right judgment can be formed; that of which no choice is made; matter in dispute; injudiciousness. [Little used.]*NWAD ACRISY.2*

ACRITUDE, ***n.*** **[See *Acrid*.]**

An acrid quality; bitterness to the taste; biting heat.*NWAD ACRITUDE.2*

ACROAMATIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. to hear.]**

Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning; an epithet applied to the secret doctrines of Aristotle.*NWAD ACROAMATIC.2*

ACROATIC, ***a.*** **[Gr.]**

Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning; and opposed to exoteric. Aristotle's lectures were of two kinds, acroatic, acroamatic, or esoteric, which were delivered to a class of select disciples, who

had been previously instructed in the elements of learning; and exoteric, which were delivered in public. The former respected being, God, and nature; the principal subjects of the latter were logic, rhetoric, and policy. The abstruse lectures were called acroatics.*NWAD ACROATIC.2*

ACROCERAUNIAN, *a.* [Gr. a summit, and thunder.]

An epithet applied to certain mountains between Epirus and Illyricum, in the 41st degree of latitude. They project into the Adriatic, and are so termed from being often struck with lightning.*NWAD ACROCERAUNIAN.2*

ACROMION, *n.* [Gr. highest, and shoulder.]

In anatomy, that part of the spine of the scapula, which receives the extreme part of the clavicle.*NWAD ACROMION.2*

ACRONIC, *a.* [Gr. extreme and night.]

ACRONICAL, In astronomy, a term applied to the rising of a star at sun set, or its setting at sun rise. This rising or setting is called acronical. The word is opposed to cosmical.

ACRONICALLY, *adv.* In an acronical manner; at the rising or setting of the sun.

ACROSPIRE, *n.* [Gr. highest, a spire, or spiral line.]

A shoot, or sprout of a seed; the plume, or plumule, so called from its spiral form.*NWAD ACROSPIRE.2*

ACROSPIRED, *a.* having a sprout, or having sprouted at both ends.

ACROSS, *prep.* akraus'. [a and cross. See *Cross*.]

1. From side to side, opposed to along, which is in the direction of the length; athwart; quite over; as, a bridge is laid across a

river.*NWAD ACROSS.2*

2. Intersecting; passing over at any angle; as a line passing across another.*NWAD ACROSS.3*

ACROSTIC, *n.* [Gr extremity or beginning, order, or verse.]

A composition in verse, in which the first letter of the lines, taken in order, form the name of a person, kingdom, city, etc., which is the subject of the composition, or some title or motto.*NWAD ACROSTIC.2*

ACROSTIC, *a.* That relates to, or contains an acrostic.

ACROSTICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

ACROTELEUTIC, *n.* [Gr. extreme, and end.]

Among ecclesiastical writers, an appellation given to any thing added to the end of a psalm, or hymn; as a doxology.*NWAD ACROTELEUTIC.2*

ACROTER, *n.* [Gr. a summit.]

In architecture, a small pedestal, usually with out a base, anciently placed at the two extremes, or in the middle of pediments or frontispieces, serving to support the statues, etc. It also signifies the figures placed as ornaments on the tops of churches, and the sharp pinnacles that stand in ranges about flat buildings with rails and balusters. Anciently the word signified the extremities of the body, as the head, hands, and feet.*NWAD ACROTER.2*

ACROTHYMION, *n.* [Gr. extreme, and thyme.]

Among physicians, a species of wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, having the color of thyme. It is call Thymus.*NWAD ACROTHYMION.2*

ACT, *v.i.* [Gr., Lat. to urge, drive, lead, bring, do, perform, or in

general to move, to exert force.]

1. To exert power; as, the stomach acts upon food; the will acts upon the body in producing motion.*NWAD ACT.2*

2. To be in action or motion; to move*NWAD ACT.3*

He hangs between in doubt to act or rest.*NWAD ACT.4*

3. To behave, demean, or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices; as, we know not why a minister has acted in this manner. But in this sense, it is most frequent in popular language; as, how the man acts or has acted.*NWAD ACT.5*

To act up to, is to equal in action; to fulfil or perform a correspondent action; as he has acted up to his engagement or his advantages.*NWAD ACT.6*

ACT, *v.t.*

1. To perform; to represent a character on the state.*NWAD ACT.8*

Act well your part, there all the honor lies.*NWAD ACT.9*

2. To feign or counterfeit. *Obs.*NWAD ACT.10*

With acted fear the villain thus pursued.*NWAD ACT.11*

3. To put in motion; to actuate; to regulate movements.*NWAD ACT.12*

Most people in the world are acted by levity.*NWAD ACT.13*

[In this latter sense, obsolete and superseded by *actuate*, which see.]*NWAD ACT.14*

ACT, *n.*

1. The exertion of power; the effect, of which power exerted is the cause; as, the act of giving or receiving. In this sense it denotes an operation of the mind. Thus, to discern is an act of the

understanding; to judge is an act of the will*NWAD ACT.16*

2. That which is done; a deed exploit, or achievement, whether good or ill.*NWAD ACT.17*

And his miracles and his acts which he did in the midst of Egypt. *Deuteronomy 11:3*.*NWAD ACT.18*

3. Action; performance; production of effects; as, an act of charity. But this sense is closely allied to the foregoing.*NWAD ACT.19*

4. A state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility.*NWAD ACT.20*

The seeds of plants are not at first in act, but in possibility, what they afterwards grow to be.*NWAD ACT.21*

5. In general, act denotes action completed; but preceded by in, it denotes incomplete action.*NWAD ACT.22*

She was taken in the very act. *John 8:4*.*NWAD ACT.23*

In act is used also to signify incipient action, or a state of preparation to exert power; as,"In act to strike," a poetical use.*NWAD ACT.24*

6. A part or division of a play, to be performed without interruption; after which the action is suspended to give respite to the performers. Acts are divided into smaller portions, called scenes.*NWAD ACT.25*

7. The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award, determination; as an act of parliament, or of congress. The term is also transferred to the book, record, or writing, containing the laws and determinations. Also, any instrument in writing to verify facts.*NWAD ACT.26*

In the sense of agency, or power to produce effects, as in the passage cited by Johnson, from Shakespeare, the use is improper.*NWAD ACT.27*

To try the vigor of them and apply Allayments to their act.*NWAD ACT.28*

Act, in English Universities, is a thesis maintained in public, by a candidate for a degree, or to show the proficiency of a student. At Oxford, the time when masters and doctors complete their degrees is also called the act, which is held with great solemnity. At Cambridge, as in the United States, it is called commencement.*NWAD ACT.29*

Act of faith, auto da fe, in Catholic countries, is a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of accused persons found innocent; or it is the sentence of the Inquisition.*NWAD ACT.30*

Acts of the Apostles, the title of a book in the New Testament, containing a history of the transactions of the Apostles.*NWAD ACT.31*

Acta Diurna, among the Romans, a sort of Gazette, containing an authorized account of transactions in Rome, nearly similar to our newspapers.*NWAD ACT.32*

Acta populi, or acta publica, the Roman registers of assemblies, trials, executions, buildings, births, marriages, and deaths of illustrious persons, etc.*NWAD ACT.33*

Acta Senatus, minutes of what passed in the Roman senate, called also commentarii, commentaries.*NWAD ACT.34*

ACTED, *pp.* Done; performed; represented on the stage.

ACTIAN, *a.* Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus, as Actian games, which were instituted by Augustus, to celebrate his navel victory over Anthony, near that town, Sept. 2, B.C. 31. They were celebrated every five years. Hence, Actian years, reckoned from that era.

ACTING, *ppr.* Doing; performing; behaving; representing the character of another.

ACTING, ***n.*** **Action; act of performing a part of a play.**

ACTINOLITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a ray, a stone.]**

A mineral, called, by Werner, strahlstein, ray-stone, nearly allied to hornblend. It occurs in prismatic crystals, which are long, and incomplete, and sometimes extremely minute and even fibrous. Its prevailing color is green of different shades, or shaded with yellow or brown. There are several varieties, as the common, the massive, the acicular, the glassy, and the fibrous.*NWAD ACTINOLITE.2*

Actinolite is crystalized, asbestiform, and glassy.*NWAD ACTINOLITE.3*

ACTINOLITIC, ***a.*** **Like or pertaining to actinolite.**

ACTION, ***n.*** **[L. actio. See *Act*.]**

1. Literally, a driving; hence, the state of acting or moving; exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another; or action is the effect of power exerted on one body by another; motion produced. Hence, action is opposed to rest. Action, when produced by one body on another, is mechanical; when produced by the will of living being, spontaneous or voluntary. [See Def. 3.]*NWAD ACTION.2*

2. An act or thing done; a deed.*NWAD ACTION.3*

The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him are actions weighed. *1 Samuel 2:3*.*NWAD ACTION.4*

3. In mechanics, agency; operation; driving impulse; effort of one body upon another; as, the action of wind upon a ship's sails. Also the effect of such action.*NWAD ACTION.5*

4. In ethics, the external signs or expression of the sentiments of a moral agent; conduct; behavior; demeanor; that is, motion or movement, with respect to a rule or propriety.*NWAD ACTION.6*

5. In poetry, a series of events, called also the subject or fable; this

is of two kinds; the principal action which is more strictly the fable, and the incidental action or episode.*NWAD ACTION.7*

6. In oratory, gesture or gesticulation; the external deportment of the speaker, or the accommodation of his attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance to the subject, or to the thoughts and feelings of the mind.*NWAD ACTION.8*

7. In physiology, the motions or functions of the body, vital, animal and natural; vital and involuntary, as the action of the heart and lungs; animal, as muscular, and all voluntary motions; natural, as manducation, deglutition, and digestion.*NWAD ACTION.9*

8. In law, literally, an urging for right; a suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right; a claim made before a tribunal. Actions are real, personal or mixed; real, or feudal, when the demandant claims a title to real estate; personal when a man demands a debt, personal duty, or damages in lieu of it, or satisfaction for an injury to person or property; and mixed, when real estate is demanded, with damages for a wrong sustained. Actions are also civil or penal; civil, when instituted solely in behalf of private persons, to recover debts or damages; penal, when instituted to recover a penalty, imposed by way of punishment. The word is also used for a right of action; as, the law gives an action for every claim.*NWAD ACTION.10*

A chose in action, is a right to a thing, in opposition to the possession. A bond or note is a chose in action and gives the owner a right to prosecute his claim to the money, as he has an absolute property in a right, as well as in a thing, in possession.*NWAD ACTION.11*

9. In some countries of Europe, action is a share in the capital stock of a company, or in the public funds, equivalent to our term share; and consequently, in a more general sense, to stocks. The word is also used for movable effects.*NWAD ACTION.12*

10. In painting and sculpture, the attitude or position of the several parts of the body, by which they seem to be actuated by passions; as, the arm extended, to represent the act of giving or receiving.*NWAD ACTION.13*

11. Battle; fight; engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water, or by a greater or smaller number of combatants. This and the 8th definition exhibit the literal meaning of action - a driving or urging.*NWAD ACTION.14*

Quantity of action, in physics, the product of the mass of a body by the space it runs through and its velocity.*NWAD ACTION.15*

In many cases action and act are synonymous; but some distinction between them is observable. Action seems to have more relation to the power that acts, and its operation and process of acting; and act, more relation to the effect or operation complete. Action is also more generally used for ordinary transactions; and act, for such as are remarkable, or dignified; as, all our actions should be regulated by prudence; a prince is distinguished by acts of heroism or humanity.*NWAD ACTION.16*

Action taking, in Shakespeare, is used for litigious.*NWAD ACTION.17*

ACTIONABLE, *a.* That will bear a suit, or for which an action at law may be sustained; as, to call a man a thief is actionable.

ACTIONABLY, *adv.* In a manner that subjects to legal process.

ACTIONARY, ACTIONIST, *n.* In Europe, a proprietor of stock in a trading company; one who owns actions or shares of stock.

ACTIVE, *a.* [L. activus.]

1. That has the power or quality of acting; that contains the principle of action, independent of any visible external force; as, attraction is an active power: or it may be defined, that communicates action or motion, opposed to passive, that receives action; as, the active powers of the mind.*NWAD ACTIVE.2*

2. Having the power of quick motion, or disposition to move with speed; nimble; lively; brisk; agile; as an active animal.*NWAD ACTIVE.3*

Hence,*NWAD ACTIVE.4*

3. Busy; constantly engaged in action; pursuing business with vigor and assiduity; opposed to dull, slow, or indolent; as an active officer. It is also opposed to sedentary, as an active life.*NWAD ACTIVE.5*

4. Requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects; opposed to speculative; as, the active duties of life.*NWAD ACTIVE.6*

5. In grammar, active verbs are those which not only signify action, but have a noun or name following them, denoting the object of the action or impression; called also transitive, as they imply the passing of the action expressed by the verb to the object; as a professor instructs his pupils.*NWAD ACTIVE.7*

6. Active capital, or wealth, is money, or property that may readily be converted into money, and used in commerce or other employment for profit.*NWAD ACTIVE.8*

7. Active commerce, the commerce in which a nation carries its own productions and foreign commodities in its own ships, or which is prosecuted by its own citizens; as contradistinguished from passive commerce, in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another country.*NWAD ACTIVE.9*

The commerce of Great Britain and of the United States is active; that of China is passive.*NWAD ACTIVE.10*

It may be the interest of foreign nations to deprive us, as far as possible, of an active commerce in our own bottoms.*NWAD ACTIVE.11*

ACTIVELY, *adv.* in an active manner; by action; nimbly; briskly; also in an active signification, as a word is used actively.

ACTIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; nimbleness; quickness of motion; less used than activity.

ACTIVITY, *n.* The quality of being active; the active faculty; nimbleness; agility; also the habit of diligent and vigorous pursuit of business; as, a man of activity. It is applied to persons or things.

Sphere of activity, is the whole space in which the virtue, power, or influence of any object, is exerted.*NWAD ACTIVITY.2*

To put in activity, a French phrase, for putting in action or employment.*NWAD ACTIVITY.3*

ACTOR, *n.*

1. He that acts or performs; an active agent.*NWAD ACTOR.2*

2. He that represents a character or acts a part in a play; a stage player.*NWAD ACTOR.3*

3. Among civilians, an advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes.*NWAD ACTOR.4*

ACTRESS, *n.* A female who acts or performs, and especially, on the stage, or in a play.

ACTUAL, *a.*

1. Real or effective, or that exists truly and absolutely; as, actual heat, opposed to that, which is virtual or potential; actual cautery, or the burning by a red-hot iron, opposed to a cautery or caustic application, that may produce the same effect upon the body by a different process.*NWAD ACTUAL.2*

2. Existing in act; real; in opposition to speculative, or existing in theory only; as an actual crime.*NWAD ACTUAL.3*

3. In theology, actual sin is that which is committed by a person himself, opposed to original sin, or the corruption of nature supposed to be communicated from Adam.*NWAD ACTUAL.4*

4. That includes action.*NWAD ACTUAL.5*

Besides her walking and other actual performances. [Hardly legitimate.]*NWAD ACTUAL.6*

ACTUALITY, *n.* Reality.

ACTUALLY, *adv.* In fact; really; in truth.

ACTUARY, *n.* [L. actuarius.]

A register or clerk; a term of the civil law, and used originally in courts of civil law jurisdiction; but in Europe used for a clerk or register generally.*NWAD ACTUARY.2*

ACTUATE, *a.* Put in action. [Little used.]

ACTUATE, *v.t.* [from act.]

To put into action; to move or incite to action; as, men are actuated by motives, or passions. It seems to have been used formerly in the sense of invigorate, noting increase of action; but the use is not legitimate.*NWAD ACTUATE.3*

ACTUATED, *pp.* Put in action; incited to action.

ACTUATING, *ppr.* Putting in action; inciting to action.

ACTUATION, *n.* The state of being put in action; effectual operation.

ACTUS, *n.* Among the Romans, a measure in building equal to 120 Roman feet. In agriculture, the length of one furrow.

ACUATE, *v.t.* [L. acuo, to sharpen. See *Acid*.]

To sharpen; to make pungent, or corrosive. [Little used.]*NWAD ACUATE.2*

ACUBENE, *n.* A star of the fourth magnitude in the southern claw of Cancer.

ACUITION, ***n.*** **[from L. acuo, to sharpen.]**

The sharpening of medicines to increase their effect.*NWAD ACUITION.2*

ACULEATE, ***a.*** **[L. aculeus, from acus, Gr. a point, and the diminutive. See *Acid*.]**

1. In botany, having prickles, or sharp points; pointed; used chiefly to denote prickles fixed in the bark, in distinction from thorns, which grow from the wood.*NWAD ACULEATE.2*

2. In zoology, having a sting.*NWAD ACULEATE.3*

ACULEI, ***n.*** **[L.] In botany and zoology, prickles or spines.**

ACULON, ACULOS, ***n.*** **[Gr. probably from ac, an oak.]**

The fruit or acorn of the ilex, or scarlet oak.*NWAD ACULON.2*

ACUMEN, ***n.*** **[L. acumen, from acus or acuo.]**

A sharp point; and figuratively, quickness of perception, the faculty of nice discrimination.*NWAD ACUMEN.2*

ACUMINATE, ***a.*** **[L. acuminatus, from acumen.]**

Ending in a sharp point; pointed.*NWAD ACUMINATE.2*

ACUMINATED, ***a.*** **Sharpened to a point.**

ACUMINATION, ***n.*** **A sharpening; termination in a sharp point.**

ACUPUNCTURE, ***n.*** **[L. acus, needle, and punctura, or punctus, a pricking.]**

Among the Chinese, a surgical operation, performed by pricking the part affected with a needle, as in head-aches and lethargies.*NWAD ACUPUNCTURE.2*

ACURU, *n.* The name in India of a fragrant aloe-wood.

ACUS, *n.* [L.]

1. The needle-fish or gar-fish.*NWAD ACUS.2*

2. The ammodyte or sand eel.*NWAD ACUS.3*

3. The oblong cimex.*NWAD ACUS.4*

ACUTE, *a.* [L. acutus, sharp-pointed; Heb.]

1. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point; opposed to blunt or obtuse. An acute angle in geometry, is one which is less than a right angle, or which subtends less than ninety degrees. An acute angled triangle is one whose three angles are all acute, or less than ninety degrees each.*NWAD ACUTE.2*

2. Figuratively, applied to mental powers; penetrating; having nice discernment; perceiving or using minute distinctions; opposed to dull or stupid; as an acute reasoner.*NWAD ACUTE.3*

3. Applied to the senses; having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions; having power to feel or perceive small objects; as, a man of acute eyesight, hearing, or feeling.*NWAD ACUTE.4*

4. An acute disease, is one which is attended with violent symptoms, and comes speedily to a crisis, as a pleurisy; opposed to chronic.*NWAD ACUTE.5*

5. An acute disease, is one which is attended with violent symptoms, and comes speedily to a crisis, as a pleurisy; opposed to chronic.*NWAD ACUTE.6*

6. In music, acute is applied to a tone which is sharp, or high; opposed to grave.*NWAD ACUTE.7*

7. In botany, ending in an acute angle, as a leaf or perianth.*NWAD ACUTE.8*

ACUTELY, *adv.* Sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.

ACUTENESS, *n.*

1. Sharpness; but seldom used in this literal sense, as applied to material things.*NWAD ACUTENESS.2*

2. Figuratively, the faculty of nice discernment or perception; applied to the senses, or the understanding. By an acuteness of feeling, we perceive small objects or slight impressions; by an acuteness of intellect, we discern nice distinctions.*NWAD ACUTENESS.3*

3. Sharpness, or elevation of sound, in rhetoric or music.*NWAD ACUTENESS.4*

4. Violence of a disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis.*NWAD ACUTENESS.5*

ACUTIATOR, *n.* In the middle ages, a person whose office was to sharpen instruments. Before the invention of fire-arms, such officers attended armies, to sharpen their instruments.

AD. A Latin preposition, signifying to. It is probably from Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. and Ar. To come near, to approach; from which root we may also deduce at. In composition, the last letter is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. Thus for adclamo, the Romans wrote acclamo. The reason of this change is found in the ease of pronunciation, and agreeableness of the sounds.

Ad hominem, to the man, in logic, an argument, adapted to touch the prejudices of the person addressed.*NWAD AD.2*

Ad inquirendum, in law, a judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made.*NWAD AD.3*

Ad libitum [L.] at pleasure*NWAD AD.4*

Ad valorem, according to the value, in commerce and finance,

terms used to denote duties or charges laid upon goods, at a certain rate per cent, upon their value, as stated in their invoices; in opposition to a specific sum upon a given quantity or number.*NWAD AD.5*

ADAGE, *n.* [L. adagium, or adagio]

A proverb; an old saying, which has obtained credit by long use; a wise observation handed down from antiquity.*NWAD ADAGE.2*

ADAGIO, *n.* [L. otium; Eng. ease.]

In music, a slow movement. As an adverb, slowly, leisurely, and with grace. When repeated, adagio, adagio, it directs the movement to be very slow.*NWAD ADAGIO.2*

ADAM, *n.* In Heb., Man; primarily, the name of the human species, mankind; appropriately, the first Man, the progenitor of the human race. The word signifies form, shape, or suitable form, hence, species. It is evidently connected with Heb., to be like or equal, to form an image, to assimilate. Whence the sense of likeness, image, form, shape; Gr., a body, like. [See *Man*.]

Adam's apple, a species of citron [See *Citron*.] also the prominent part of the throat.*NWAD ADAM.2*

Ad'am's needle, the popular name of the yucca, a plant of four species, cultivated in gardens. Of the roots, the Indians made a kind of bread. [See Yucca.]*NWAD ADAM.3*

ADAMANT, *n.* [Gr.; L. adamas; a word of Celtic origin.]

A very hard or impenetrable stone; a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness. The name has often been given to the load stone; but in modern mineralogy, it has no technical signification.*NWAD ADAMANT.2*

ADAMANTEAN, *a.* Hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE, ***a.*** **Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; that cannot be broken, dissolved, or penetrated, as adamantine bonds, or chains.**

Adamantine Spar, a genus of earths, of three varieties. The color of the first is gray, with shades of brown or green; the form when regular, a hexangular prism, two sides large and four small, without a pyramid; its surface striated, and with a thin covering of white mica, interspersed with particles of red felspar; its fracture, foliaceous and sparry. The second variety is whiter, and the texture more foliaceous. The third variety is of a reddish brown color. This stone is very hard, and of difficult fusion.*NWAD ADAMANTINE.2*

A variety of corrundum.*NWAD ADAMANTINE.3*

ADAMIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Adam. Adamic earth, is the term given to common red clay, so called by means of a mistaken opinion that Adam means red earth.**

ADAMITES, in Church history, a sect of visionaries, who pretended to establish a state of innocence, and like Adam, went naked. They abhorred marriage, holding it to be the effect of sin. Several attempts have been made to revive this sec; one as late as the 15th century.

ADAMITIC, Like the Adamites.

ADANSONIA, ***n.*** **Ethiopian sour gourd, monkey's bread, of African calabash-tree. It is a tree of one species, called baobab, a native of Africa, and the largest of the vegetable kingdom. The stem rises not above twelve or fifteen feet, but is from sixty-five to seventy-eight feet in circumference. The branches shoot horizontally to the length of sixty feet, the ends bending to the ground. The fruit is oblong, pointed at both ends, ten inches in length, and covered with a greenish down, under which is a hard ligneous rind. It hangs to the tree by a pedicle two feet long, and contains a white spungy substance. The leaves and bark, dried and powdered, are used by the negroes, as pepper, on their food, to promote perspiration. The tree is named from M. Adanson, who has**

given a description of it.

ADAPT, *v.t.* [L. ad. and apto, to fit; Gr.]

To make suitable; to fit or suit; as, to adapt an instrument to its uses; we have provision adapted to our wants. It is applied to things material or immaterial.*NWAD ADAPT.2*

ADAPTABLE, *a.* That may be adapted.

ADAPTATION, *n.* The act of making suitable, or the state of being suitable, or fit; fitness.

ADAPTED, *pp.* Suited; made suitable; fitted.

ADAPTER. See *Adopter*.

ADAPTING, *ppr.* Suiting; making fit.

ADAPTION, *n.* Adaptation; the act of fitting [Little used, and hardly legitimate.]

ADAPTNESS, *n.* A state of being fitted. [Not used.]

ADAR, *n.* A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February, and the beginning of March, the 12th of the sacred and 6th of the civil year; so named to become glorious, from the exuberance of vegetation, in that month, in Egypt and Palestine.

ADARCE, *n.* [Gr.]

A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia. It is lax and porous, like bastard spunge, and used to clear the skin in leprosy, tetters, etc.*NWAD ADARCE.2*

ADARCON, *n.* In Jewish antiquity, a gold coin worth about three dollars and a third, or about fifteen shillings sterling.

ADARME, ***n.*** **A Spanish weight, the sixteenth of an ounce. The Spanish ounce is seven per cent. Lighter than that of Paris.**

ADATIS, ***n.*** **A muslin or species of cotton cloth from India. It is fine and clear; the piece is ten French ells long, and three quarters wide.**

ADAUNT, ***v.t.*** **To subdue. [Not used. See** ***Daunt*****.]**

ADAW, ***v.t.*** **To daunt; to subject. [Not used.]**

ADAYS, ***adv.*** **On or in days; as in the phrase, now adays.**

ADD, ***v.t.*** **[L. addo, from ad and do, to give.]**

1. To set or put together, join or unite, as one thing or sum to another, in an agreegate; as, add three to four, the sum is seven.*NWAD ADD.2*

2. To unite in idea or consideration; to subjoin.*NWAD ADD.3*

To what has been alledged, let this argument be added.*NWAD ADD.4*

3. To increase number.*NWAD ADD.5*

Thou shalt add three cities more of refuge. *Deuteronomy 19:9*.*NWAD ADD.6*

4. To augment.*NWAD ADD.7*

Rehoboam said, I will add to your yoke. *1 Kings 12:14*.*NWAD ADD.8*

Ye shall not add to the word which I command you. *Deuteronomy 4:2*.*NWAD ADD.9*

As here used, the verb is intransitive, but there may be an ellipsis.*NWAD ADD.10*

To add to, is used in scripture, as equivalent to give, or bestow

upon. *Genesis 30:24*; *Matthew 6:33*. In *Galatians 2:6*, the word is understood to signify instruction. “In conference they added nothing to me.” In narration, he or they added, is elliptical; he added words, or what follows, or he continued his discourse.*NWAD ADD.11*

In general, when used of things, add implies a principal thing, to which a smaller is to be annexed, as a part of the whole sum, mass, or number.*NWAD ADD.12*

ADDECIMATE, *v.t.* [L. ad and decimus, tenth.]

To take, or to ascertain tithes.*NWAD ADDECIMATE.2*

ADDED, *pp.* Joined in place, in sum, in mass or aggregate, in number, in idea or consideration; united; put together.

ADDEEM, *v.t.* [See *Deem*.] To award; to sentence. [Little used.]

ADDER, *n.* [L. natrix, a serpent.]

A venomous serpent or viper, of several species.*NWAD ADDER.2*

ADDER-FLY, *n.* A name of the dragon-fly or libellula; sometimes called adder-bolt.

ADDER'S-GRASS, ***n.*** **A plant about which serpents lurk.**

ADDER'S-TONGUE, ***n.*** **A plant whose seeds are produced on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue.**

ADDER'S-WORT, ***n.*** **Snakeweed, so named from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of serpent.**

ADDIBILITY, ***n.*** **The possibility of being added.**

ADDIBLE, ***a.*** **[See** *Add***.] That may be added.**

ADDICE, ***Obs.*** **[See** *Adz***.]**

ADDICT, ***a.*** **Addicted. [Not much used.]**

ADDICT, ***v.t.*** **[L. addico, to devote, from ad and dico, to dedicate.]**

To apply one's self habitually; to devote time and attention by customary or constant practice; sometimes in a good sense.*NWAD ADDICT.3*

They have addicted themselves to the ministry of the saints. *1 Corinthians 16:15*.*NWAD ADDICT.4*

More usually, in a bad sense, to follow customarily, or devote, by habitually practicing that which is ill; as, a man is addicted to intemperance.*NWAD ADDICT.5*

To addict one's self to a person, a sense borrowed from the Romans, who used the word for assigning debtors in service to their creditors, is found in Ben Jonson, but is not legitimate in English.*NWAD ADDICT.6*

ADDICTED, ***pp.*** **Devoted by customary practice.**

ADDICTEDNESS, ***n.*** **The quality or state of being addicted.**

ADDICTING, *ppr.* Devoting time and attention; practicing customarily.

ADDICTION, *n.*

1. The act of devoting or giving up in practice; the state of being devoted.*NWAD ADDICTION.2*

His addiction was to courses vain.*NWAD ADDICTION.3*

2. Among the Romans, a making over goods to another by sale or legal sentence; also an assignment of debtors in service in their creditors.*NWAD ADDICTION.4*

ADDING, *ppr.* Joining; putting together; increasing.

ADDITAMENT, *n.* [L. additamentum, from additus and ment. See *Add*.]

An addition, or rather the thing added, as furniture in a house; any material mixed with the principal ingredient in a compound. Ancient anatomists gave the name to an epiphysis, or junction of bones without articulation. [Little used in either sense.]*NWAD ADDITAMENT.2*

ADDITION, *n.* [L. additio, from addo.]

1. The act of adding, opposed to subtraction, or diminution; as, a sum is increased by addition.*NWAD ADDITION.2*

2. Any thing added, whether material or immaterial.*NWAD ADDITION.3*

3. In arithmetic, the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; also the rule or branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. Simple addition is the joining of sums of the same denomination, as pounds to pounds, dollars to dollars. Compound addition is the joining of sums of different denominations, as dollars and cents.*NWAD ADDITION.4*

4. In law, a title annexed to a man's name, to show his rank, occupation or place of residence; as John Doe, Esq.; Richard Roe, Gent; Robert Dale, Mason; Thomas Way, of New York*NWAD ADDITION.5*

5. In music, a dot at the side of a note, to lengthen its sound one half.*NWAD ADDITION.6*

6. In heraldry, something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honor, opposed to abatements, as bordure, quarter, canton, gyron, pile, etc. See these terms.*NWAD ADDITION.7*

7. In distilling, any thing added to the wash or liquor in a state of fermentation.*NWAD ADDITION.8*

8. In popular language, an advantage, ornament, improvement; that is, an addition by way of eminence.*NWAD ADDITION.9*

ADDITIONAL, *a.* That is added. it is used by Bacon for addition; but improperly.

ADDITIONALLY, *adv.* By way of addition.

ADDITIVE, *a.* That may be added, or that is to be added.

ADDITORY, *a.* That adds, or may add.

ADDLE, *a.* [Heb. to fail.]

In a morbid state; putrid; applied to eggs.*NWAD ADDLE.2*

Hence, barren, producing nothing.*NWAD ADDLE.3*

His brains grow addle.*NWAD ADDLE.4*

ADDLED, *a.* Morbid, corrupt, putrid, or barren.

ADDLE-PATED, *a.* Having empty brains.

ADDOOM, *v.t.* [See *Doom*.] To adjudge.

ADDORSED, ***a.*** **[L. ad and dorsum, the back.]**

In heraldry, having the backs turned to each other, as beasts.*NWAD ADDORSED.2*

ADDRESS, ***v.t.*** **[This is supposed to be from L. dirigo.]**

1. To prepare; to make suitable dispositions for.*NWAD ADDRESS.2*

Turnus addressed his men to single fight.*NWAD ADDRESS.3*

2. To direct words or discourse; to apply to by words; as, to address a discourse to an assembly; to address the judges.*NWAD ADDRESS.4*

3. To direct in writing; as a letter; or to direct and transmit; as he addressed a letter to the speaker. Sometimes it is used with the reciprocal pronoun, as, he addressed himself to the speaker, instead of, he addressed his discourse. The phrase is faulty; but less so than the following. To such I would address with this most affectionate petition.*NWAD ADDRESS.5*

Young Turnus to the beauteous maid aldrest.*NWAD ADDRESS.6*

The latter is admissible in poetry, as an elliptical phrase.*NWAD ADDRESS.7*

4. To present an address, as a letter of thanks or congratulation, a petition, or a testimony of respect; as, the legislature addressed the president.*NWAD ADDRESS.8*

5. To court or make suit as a lover.*NWAD ADDRESS.9*

6. In commerce, to consign or entrust to the care of another, as agent or factor; as, the ship was addressed to a merchant in Baltimore.*NWAD ADDRESS.10*

ADDRESS, ***n.***

1. A speaking to; verbal application; a formal manner of speech; as, when introduced, the president made a short address.*NWAD*

ADDRESS.12

2. A written or formal application; a message of respect, congratulation, thanks, petition, etc.; as, an address of thanks; an officer is removable upon the address of both houses of assembly.*NWAD ADDRESS.13*

3. Manner of speaking to another; as, a man of pleasing address.*NWAD ADDRESS.14*

4. Courtship; more generally in the plural, addresses; as, he makes or pays his addresses to a lady.*NWAD ADDRESS.15*

5. Skill; dexterity; skillful management; as, the envoy conducted the negotiation with address.*NWAD ADDRESS.16*

6. Direction of a letter, including the name, title, and place of residence of the person for whom it is intended. hence these particulars are denominated, a man's address.*NWAD ADDRESS.17*

ADDRESSED, *pp.* Spoken or applied to; directed; courted; consigned.

ADDRESSER, *n.* One who addresses or petitions.

ADDRESSING, *ppr.* Speaking or applying to, directing; courting; consigning.

ADDUCE, *v.t.* [L. adduco, to lead or bring to; ad and duco, to lead. See *Duke*.]

1. To bring forward, present or offer; as, a witness was adduced to prove the fact.*NWAD ADDUCE.2*

2. To cite, name or introduce; as, to adduce an authority or an argument.*NWAD ADDUCE.3*

ADDUCED, *pp.* Brought forward; cited; alledged in argument.

ADDUCENT, ***a.*** **Bringing forward, or together; a word applied to those muscles of the body which pull one part towards another. [See** ***Adductor*****.]**

ADDUCIBLE, ***a.*** **That may be adduced.**

ADDUCING, ***ppr.*** **Bringing forward; citing in argument.**

ADDUCTION, ***n.*** **The act of bringing forward.**

ADDUCTIVE, ***a.*** **That brings forward.**

ADDUCTOR, ***n.*** **[L.]**

A muscle which draws one part of the body towards another; as the adductor oculi, which turns the eye towards the nose; the adductor pollicis manus, which draws the thumb towards the fingers.*NWAD ADDUCTOR.2*

ADDULCE, ***v.t.*** **adduls'. [L. ad and dulcis, sweet.]**

To sweeten. [Not used.]*NWAD ADDULCE.2*

ADEB, ***n.*** **An Egyptian weight of 210 okes, each of three rotolos, which is a weight of about two drams less than the English pound. But at Rosetta, the adeb is only 150 okes.**

ADELANTADO, ***n.*** **A governor of a province; a lieutenant governor.**

ADELING, ***n.*** **A title of honor given by our Saxon ancestors to the children of princes, and to young nobles. It is composed of adel, or rather athel, the Teutonic term for noble, illustrious, and ling, young posterity.**

ADELITE, ***n.*** **adelites or Almogenens, in Spain, were conjurers, who predicted the fortunes of individuals by the flight and singing of birds, and other accidental circumstances.**

ADEMPTION, ***n.*** **[L. adimo, to take away; of ad and emo, to take.]**

In the civil law, the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like.*NWAD ADEMPTION.2*

ADENOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a gland, and to describe.]**

That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.*NWAD ADENOGRAPHY.2*

ADENOID, ***a.*** **[Gr. a gland, and form.]**

In the form of a gland; glandiform; glandulous; applied to the prostate glands.*NWAD ADENOID.2*

ADENOLOGICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the doctrine of the glands.**

ADENOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a gland, and discourse.]**

In anatomy, the doctrine of the glands, their nature, and their uses.*NWAD ADENOLOGY.2*

ADENOS, ***n.*** **A species of cotton, from Aleppo, called also marine cotton.**

ADEPT, ***n.*** **[L. adeptus, obtained, from adipiscor.]**

One fully skilled or well versed in any art. The term is borrowed from the Alchimists, who applied it to one who pretended to have found the philosopher's stone, or the panacea.*NWAD ADEPT.2*

ADEPT, ***a.*** **Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted with.**

ADEPTION, ***n.*** **[L. adeptio.]**

An obtaining; acquirement. *Obs.*NWAD ADEPTION.2

ADEQUACY, ***n.*** **[L. adaequatus, of ad and aquatus, made**

equal.]

The state or quality of being equal to, proportionate, or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose; as, “the adequacy of supply to the expenditure.”*NWAD ADEQUACY.2*

ADEQUATE, *a.* Equal; proportionate; correspondent to; fully sufficient; as, means adequate to the object; we have no adequate ideas of infinite power.

Adequate ideas, are such as exactly represent their object.*NWAD ADEQUATE.2*

ADEQUATE, *v.t.* To resemble exactly. [Not used.]

ADEQUATELY, *adv.* In an adequate manner; in exact proportion; with just correspondence, representation, or proportion; in a degree equal to the object.

ADEQUATENESS, *n.* The state of being adequate; justness of proportion or representation; sufficiency.

ADEQUATION, *n.* Adequateness. [not used.]

ADESSENARIANS, *n.* [L. adesse, to be present.]

In church history, a sect who hold the real presence of Christ’s body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation. They differ however as to this presence; some holding the body of Christ to be in the bread; others, about the bread.*NWAD ADESSENARIANS.2*

ADFECTED, *a.* In algebra, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity.

ADFILIATED, *a.* Adopted as a son. [See *Affiliate*.]

ADFILIATION, *n.* [L. ad and filius, a son.]

A Gothic custom, by which the children of a former marriage, are

put upon the same footing with those of a succeeding one; still retained in some parts of Germany.*NWAD ADFILIATION.2*

ADHERE, *v.i.* [L. adhaereo, ad and haereo, to stick.]

1. To stick to, as glutinous substances, or by natural growth; as, the lungs sometimes adhere to the pleura.*NWAD ADHERE.2*

2. To be joined, or held in contact; to cleave to.*NWAD ADHERE.3*

3. Figuratively, to hold to, be attached, or remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, or opinion; as, men adhere to a party, a leader, a church, or creed.*NWAD ADHERE.4*

4. To be consistent; to hold together as the parts of a system.*NWAD ADHERE.5*

Every thing adheres together.*NWAD ADHERE.6*

ADHERENCE, *n.*

1. The quality or state of sticking or adhering.*NWAD ADHERENCE.2*

2. Figuratively, a being fixed in attachment; fidelity; steady attachment; as, an adherence to a party or opinions.*NWAD ADHERENCE.3*

ADHERENCY, *n.* The same as adherence. In the sense of that which adhers, not legitimate.

ADHERENT, *a.* Sticking, uniting, as glue or wax; united with, as an adherent mode in Locke, that is, a mode accidentally joined with an object, as wetness in a cloth.

ADHERENT, *n.* The person who adheres; one who follows a leader, party or profession; a follower, or partisan; a believer in a particular faith or church.

In the sense of appendage. *Obs.*NWAD ADHERENT.3

ADHERENTLY, ***adv.*** **In an adherent manner.**

ADHERER, ***n.*** **One that adheres; an adherent.**

ADHESION, ***n.*** **adhe'shun. [L. adhasio.]**

1. The act or state of sticking, or being united and attached to; as the adhesion of glue, or of parts united by growth, cement, and the like. Adhesion is generally used in a literal; adherence, in a metaphorical sense.*NWAD ADHESION.2*

2. Sometimes figuratively, adherence, union or steady attachment; firmness in opinion; as, an adhesion to vice: but in this sense nearly obsolete. The union of bodies by attraction is usually denominated cohesion.*NWAD ADHESION.3*

ADHESIVE, ***a.*** **Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances; apt or tending to adhere. Thus gums are adhesive.**

ADHESIVELY, ***adv.*** **In an adhesive manner.**

ADHESIVENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity.**

ADHIBIT, ***v.t.*** **[L. adhibeo, ad and habeo, to have.]**

To use, or apply. [Rarely used.]*NWAD ADHIBIT.2*

ADHIBITION, ***n.*** **Application; use.**

ADHIL, ***n.*** **A star of the sixth magnitude, upon the garment of Andromeda, under the last star in her foot.**

ADHORTATION, ***n.*** **[L. adhortatio.]**

Advice. [Seldom used.]*NWAD ADHORTATION.2*

ADHORTATORY, ***a.*** **[L. adhortor, to advise, ad and hortor.]**

Advisory; containing counsel or warning.*NWAD ADHORTATORY.2*

ADIAPHORISTS, *n.* [Gr. indifferent.]

Moderate Lutherans; a name given in the sixteenth century, to certain men that followed Melancthon, who was more pacific than Luther*NWAD ADIAPHORISTS.2*

The adiaphorists held some opinions and ceremonies to be indifferent, which Luther condemned as sinful or heretical.*NWAD ADIAPHORISTS.3*

ADIAPHOROUS, *a.* Indifferent; neutral; a name given by Boyle to a spirit distilled from tartar, and some other vegetable substances, neither acid, nor alkaline, or not possessing the distinct character of any chimical body.

ADIEU, Adu'.

Farewell; an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends.*NWAD ADIEU.2*

ADIEU, *n.* A farewell, or commendation to the care of God; as an everlasting adieu.

ADIPOCERATE, *v.t.* To convert into adipocere.

ADIPOCERATION, *n.* The act or process of being changed into adipocere.

ADIPOCERE, *n.* [L. adeps, fat, and cera.]

A soft unctuous or waxy substance, of a light brown color, into which the muscular fibers of dead animal bodies are converted, when protected from atmospheric air, and under certain circumstances of temperature and humidity. This substance was first discovered by Fourcroy, in the burying ground of the Church des Innocens, when it was removed in 1787. It is speedily produced, when the body is immersed in running water.*NWAD*

ADIPOCERE.2

ADIPOSE, ADIPOUS, *a.* [L. adiposus, from adeps, fat. Heb. fat, gross, stupid.]

Fat. The adipose membrane is the cellular membrane, containing the fat in its cells, and consisting of ductile membranes, connected by a sort of net-work. The adipose vein spreads itself on the coat and fat that covers the kidneys. The adipose ducts are the bags and ducts which contain the fat.*NWAD ADIPOSE.2*

ADIT, *n.* [L. aditus, from adeo, aditum, to approach, ad and eo, to go.]

An entrance or passage; a term in mining, used to denote the opening by which a mine is entered, or by which water and ores are carried away. It is usually made in the side of a hill. The word is sometimes used for aid-shaft, but not with strict propriety.*NWAD ADIT.2*

ADJACENCY, *n.* [L. adjaceo, to lie contiguous, from ad and jaceo, to lie.]

The state of lying close or contiguous; a bordering upon, or lying next to; as the adjacency of lands or buildings. In the sense of that which is adjacent, as used by Brown, it is not legitimate.*NWAD ADJACENCY.2*

ADJACENT, *a.* Lying near, close, or contiguous; bordering upon; as, a field adjacent to the highway.

ADJACENT, *n.* That which is next to or contiguous. [Little used.]

ADJECT, *v.t.* [L. adjicio, of ad and jacio, to throw.]

To add or put, as one thing to another.*NWAD ADJECT.2*

ADJECTION, *n.* The act of adding, or thing added. [Little used.]

ADJECTITIOUS, ***a.*** **Added**

ADJECTIVE, ***n.*** **In grammar, a word used with a noun, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else. It is called also an attributive or attribute. Thus, in the phrase, a wise ruler, wise is the adjective or attribute, expressing a particular property of ruler.**

ADJECTIVELY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of an adjective; as, a word is used adjectively.**

ADJOIN, ***v.t.*** **[L. adjungo, ad and jungo. See** *Join***.]**

To join or unite to; to put to, by placing in contact; to unite, by fastening together with a joint, mortise, or knot. But in these transitive senses, it is rarely used. [See *Join*.]*NWAD ADJOIN.2*

ADJOIN, ***v.i.*** **To lie or be next to, or in contact; to be contiguous; as, a farm adjoining to the highway. This is the common use of the word, and to is often omitted; as adjoining the highway.**

ADJOINANT, ***a.*** **Contiguous to. [Not used.]**

ADJOINED, ***pp.*** **Joined to; united.**

ADJOINING, ***ppr.*** **Joining to; adjacent; contiguous.**

ADJOURN, ***v.t.*** **Adjurn'.**

Literally, to put off, or defer to another day; but now used to denote a formal intermission of business, a putting off to any future meeting of the same body, and appropriately used of public bodies or private commissioners, entrusted with business; as, the court adjourned the consideration of the question.*NWAD ADJOURN.2*

ADJOURN, ***v.i.*** **To suspend business for a time; as, from one day to another, or for a longer period, usually public business, as of legislatures and courts, for repose or refreshment; as, congress adjourned at four o'clock. It is also used for the act of closing the session of a public body; as, the court**

adjourned without day.

It was moved that parliament should adjourn for six weeks.*NWAD ADJOURN.4*

ADJOURNED, ***pp.***

1. Put off, delayed, or deferred for a limited time.*NWAD ADJOURNED.2*

2. As an adjective, existing or held by adjournment, as an adjourned session of a court, opposed to stated or regular.*NWAD ADJOURNED.3*

ADJOURNING, ***ppr.*** **Deferring; suspending for a time; closing a session.**

ADJOURNMENT, ***n.***

1. The act of adjourning; as, in legislatures, the adjournment of one house is not an adjournment of the other.*NWAD ADJOURNMENT.2*

2. The putting off till another day or time specified, or without day; that is, the closing of a session of a public or official body.*NWAD ADJOURNMENT.3*

3. The time or interval during which a public body defers business; as, during an adjournment. but a suspension of business, between the forming of a house and an adjournment for refreshment, is all a recess. In Great Britain, the close of a session of parliament is called a prorogation; as the close of a parliament is a dissolution. But in Great Britain, as well as in the United States, adjournment is now used for an intermission of business, for any indefinite time; as, an adjournment of parliament for six weeks.*NWAD ADJOURNMENT.4*

ADJUDGE, ***v.t.***

To decide, or determine, in the case of a controverted question; to decree by a judicial opinion; used appropriately of courts of law and

equity.*NWAD ADJUDGE.2*

The case was adjudged in Hilary term.*NWAD ADJUDGE.3*

The prize was adjudged to the victor; a criminal was adjudged to suffer death.*NWAD ADJUDGE.4*

It has been used in the sense of to judge; as, he adjudged him unworthy of his friendship. But this sense is unusual.*NWAD ADJUDGE.5*

ADJUDGED, *pp.* Determined by judicial opinion; decreed; sentenced.

ADJUDGING, *ppr.* Determining by judicial opinion; sentencing.

ADJUDGMENT, *n.* The act of judging; sentenced.

ADJUDICATE, *v.t.* [L. adjudico, to give sentence. See *Judge*.]

To adjudge; to try and determine, as a court. it has the sense of adjudge.*NWAD ADJUDICATE.2*

ADJUDICATE, *v.i.* To try and determine judicially; as, the court adjudicated upon the case.

ADJUDICATED, *pp.* Adjudged; tried and decided.

ADJUDICATING, ***ppr.*** **Adjudging; trying and determining.**

ADJUDICATION, ***n.***

1. The act of adjudging; the act or process of trying and determining judicially; as a ship was taken and sent into port for adjudication.*NWAD ADJUDICATION.2*

2. A judicial sentence; judgment or decision of a court.*NWAD ADJUDICATION.3*

Whose families were parties to some of the former adjudications.*NWAD ADJUDICATION.4*

3. In Scots law, an action by which a creditor attaches the heritable estate of his debtor, or his debtor's heir, in payment or security of his debt; or an action by which the holder of an heritable right, laboring under a defect in point of form, may supply that defect.*NWAD ADJUDICATION.5*

ADJUMENT, ***n.*** **[L. adjumentum.] Help; support. [Not used.]**

ADJUNCT, ***n.*** **[L. adjunctus, joined, from adjungo. See *Join*.]**

1. Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it; as, water absorbed by a cloth or spunge is its adjunct. Also a person joined to another.*NWAD ADJUNCT.2*

2. In metaphysics, a quality of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired; as color, in the body; thinking, in the mind.*NWAD ADJUNCT.3*

3. In grammar, words added to illustrate or amplify the force of other words; as, the History of the American revolution. The words in Italics are the adjuncts of History.*NWAD ADJUNCT.4*

4. In music, the word is employed to denominate the relation between the principal mode and the modes of its two fifths.*NWAD*

ADJUNCT.5

The adjunct deities, among the Romans, were inferior deities which were added as assistants to the principal gods; as Bellona to Mars; to Vulcan, the Cabiri; to the Good Genius, the Lares; to the Evil, the Lemures.*NWAD ADJUNCT.6*

In the royal academy of sciences at Paris, the adjuncts are certain members attached to the study of particular sciences. They are twelve in number, created in 1716.*NWAD ADJUNCT.7*

Adjunct has been used for a colleague, but rarely.*NWAD ADJUNCT.8*

ADJUNCT, *a.* Added to or united with, as an adjunct professor.

ADJUNCTION, *n.* The act of joining; the thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE, *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining.

ADJUNCTIVE, *n.* That which is joined.

ADJUNCTIVELY, *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.

ADJUNCTLY, *adv.* In connection with; consequently.

ADJURATION, *n.*

1. The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse.*NWAD ADJURATION.2*

2. The form of oath.*NWAD ADJURATION.3*

ADJURE, *v.t.* [L. adjuro, to sweat solemnly, or compel one to swear; from ad and juro, to swear.]

1. To charge, bind or command on oath, or under the penalty of a curse.*NWAD ADJURE.2*

Joshua adjured them at that time, saying, cursed be the man before

the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city of Jericho. *Joshua 6:26*.*NWAD ADJURE.3*

2. To charge earnestly and solemnly, on pain of God's wrath. *NWAD ADJURE.4*

I adjure thee by the living God. *Matthew 26:63*; *Acts 19:13*.*NWAD ADJURE.5*

3. To conjure; to charge, urge or summon with solemnity. *NWAD ADJURE.6*

The magistrates adjured by all the bonds of civil duty.*NWAD ADJURE.7*

Ye sacred stars, be all of you adjured.*NWAD ADJURE.8*

The Commissioners adjured them not to let pass so favorable an opportunity of securing their liberties.*NWAD ADJURE.9*

ADJURED, *pp.* Charged on oath, or with a denunciation of God's wrath; solemnly urged.

ADJURER, *n.* One that adjures; one that exacts an oath.

ADJURING, *ppr.* Charging on oath or on the penalty of a curse; beseeching with solemnity.

ADJUST, *v.t.* [L. ad, and justus, just, exact. See *Just*.]

1. To make exact; to fit; to make correspondent, or conformable; as, to adjust a garment to the body, an event to the prediction, or things to a standard.*NWAD ADJUST.2*

2. To put in order; to regulate or reduce to system; as to adjust a scheme; to adjust affairs.*NWAD ADJUST.3*

3. To make accurate; to settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result; as to adjust accounts; the differences are adjusted.*NWAD ADJUST.4*

ADJUSTED, ***pp.*** **Made exact or conformable; reduced to a right form or standard settled.**

ADJUSTER, ***n.*** **A person who adjusts; that which regulates.**

ADJUSTING, ***ppr.*** **Reducing to due form; fitting; making exact or correspondent; settling.**

ADJUSTMENT, ***n.*** **The act of adjusting; regulation; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.**

ADJUTANCY, ***n.*** **[See** ***Adjutant*****.] The office of an adjutant; skillful arrangement.**

ADJUTANT, ***n.*** **[L. adjutans, aiding; from adjuto, to assist; of ad and juvo, jutum, to help.]**

In military affairs, an officer whose business is to assist the Major by receiving and communicating order. Each battalion of foot, and each regiment of horse has an adjutant, who receives orders from the adjutant, who receives orders from the Brigade Major, to communicate to the Colonel, and to subalterns. He places guards, receives and distributes ammunition, assigns places of rendezvous, etc.*NWAD ADJUTANT.2*

Adjutant-General, in an army, is the chief adjutant.*NWAD ADJUTANT.3*

Adjutants General, among the Jesuits, were a select number of fathers, who resided with the general of the order, each of whom had a province or country assigned to his care. Their business was to correspond with that province, by their delegates, emissaries or visitors, and give information of occurrences to the father general.*NWAD ADJUTANT.4*

ADJUTE, ***v.t.*** **To help. [Not used.]**

ADJUTOR, ***n.*** **A helper. [Little used; its compound coadjutor is in common use.]**

ADJUVANT, ***a.*** **Helping; assisting.**

ADLEGATION, ***n.*** **[L. ad and legatio, an embassy, from lego, to send. See** ***Legate*****.]**

In the public law of the German Empire, a right claimed by the states, of joining their own ministers with those of the Emperor, in public treaties and negotiations, relating to the common interest of the Empire.*NWAD ADLEGATION.2*

ADLOCUTION, ***n.*** **[See** ***Allocation*****.]**

ADMEASURE, ***v.t.*** **admezh'ur. [ad and measure. See** ***Measure*****.]**

1. To measure or ascertain dimensions, size or capacity; used for measure.*NWAD ADMEASURE.2*

2. To apportion; to assign to each claimant has right; as, to admeasure dower or common of pasture.*NWAD ADMEASURE.3*

ADMEASURED, ***pp.*** **Measured; apportioned.**

ADMEASUREMENT, ***n.***

1. The measuring of dimensions by a rule, as of a ship, cask, and the like.*NWAD ADMEASUREMENT.2*

2. The measure of a thing, or dimensions ascertained.*NWAD ADMEASUREMENT.3*

In these uses the word is equivalent to measurement, mensuration and measure.*NWAD ADMEASUREMENT.4*

3. The adjustment of proportion, or ascertainment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common. This is done by writ of admeasurement, directed to the sheriff.*NWAD ADMEASUREMENT.5*

ADMEASURER, ***n.*** **One that admeasures.**

ADMEASURING, ***ppr.*** **Measuring; apportioning.**

ADMENSURATION [Is equivalent to admeasurement, but not much used. See ***Mensuration*****.]**

ADMINICLE, ***n.*** **[L. adminiculum.] Help; support. [Not used.]**

ADMINICULAR, ***a.*** **Supplying help; helpful.**

ADMINISTER, ***v.t.*** **[L. administro, of ad and ministro, to serve or manage. See** ***Minister*****.]**

1. To act as minister or chief agent, in managing public affairs, under laws or a constitution of government, as a king, president, or other supreme officer. it is used also of absolute monarchs, who rule not in subordination; but is more strictly applicable to limited monarchs and other supreme executive officers, and to governors, vice-roys, judges and the like, who are under the authority of laws. A king or a president administers the government or laws, when he executes them or carries them into effect. A judge administers the laws, when he applies them to particular cases or persons. In short, to administer is to direct the execution or application of laws.*NWAD ADMINISTER.2*

2. To dispense, as to administer justice or the sacrament.*NWAD ADMINISTER.3*

3. To afford, give or furnish; as, to administer relief, that is, to act as the agent. To administer medicine is to direct and cause it to be taken.*NWAD ADMINISTER.4*

4. To give, as an oath; to cause to swear according to law.*NWAD ADMINISTER.5*

ADMINISTER, ***v.i.***

1. To contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to add something; as, a shade administers to our comfort.*NWAD ADMINISTER.7*

2. To perform the office of administrator; as, A administers upon the

estate of B.*NWAD ADMINISTER.8*

ADMINISTERED, *pp.* Executed; managed; governed; afforded; given; dispensed.

ADMINISTERIAL, *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.

ADMINISTERING, *ppr.* Executing; carrying into effect; giving; dispensing.

ADMINISTRATE, In the place of administer, has been used, but is not well authorized.

ADMINISTRATION, *n.*

1. The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment.*NWAD ADMINISTRATION.2*

2. The executive part of government, consisting in the exercise of the constitutional and legal powers, the general superintendence of national affairs, and the enforcement of laws.*NWAD ADMINISTRATION.3*

3. The persons collectively, who are entrusted with the execution of laws, and the superintendence of public affairs; the chief magistrate and his council; or the council alone, as in Great Britain.*NWAD ADMINISTRATION.4*

4. dispensation; distribution; exhibition; as the administration of justice, of the sacrament, or of grace. *1 Corinthians 12:5*; *2 Corinthians 9:12*.*NWAD ADMINISTRATION.5*

5. the management of the estate of an intestate person, under a commission from the proper authority. This management consists in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing the property among the heirs.*NWAD ADMINISTRATION.6*

6. The power, office or commission of an administrator.*NWAD*

ADMINISTRATION.7

Surrogates are authorized to grant administration.*NWAD ADMINISTRATION.8*

It is more usual to say, letters of administration.*NWAD ADMINISTRATION.9*

7. This name is given by the Spaniards, to the staple magazine or warehouse, at Callao, in Peru, where foreign ships must unload.*NWAD ADMINISTRATION.10*

ADMINISTRATIVE, *a.* That administers, or by which one administers.

ADMINISTRATOR, *n.*

1. a man who, by virtue of a commission from the Ordinary, Surrogate, Court of Probate, or other proper authority, has the charge of the goods and estate of one dying without a will.*NWAD ADMINISTRATOR.2*

2. One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses laws and rites, either in civil, judicial, political, or ecclesiastical affairs.*NWAD ADMINISTRATOR.3*

3. In Scots law, a tutor, curator or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father who has power over his children and their estate, during their minority.*NWAD ADMINISTRATOR.4*

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, *n.* The office of an administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX, *n.* A female who administers upon the estate of an intestate; also a female who administers government.

ADMIRABLE, *a.* [L. admirabilis.]

To be admired; worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite

wonder, with approbation, esteem or reverence; used of persons or things; as, the admirable structure of the body, or of the universe.*NWAD ADMIRABLE.2*

ADMIRABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being admirable; the power of exciting admiration.

ADMIRABLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder, mingled with approbation, esteem or veneration.

ADMIRAL, *n.* [In the Latin of the middle ages. Amira, Amiras, Admiralis, an Emir; Heb. to speak. The terminating syllable of admiral may be from the sea. This word is said to have been introduced in Europe by the Turks, Genoese or Venetains, in the 12th or 13th century.]

A marine commander in chief; the commander of a fleet or navy.*NWAD ADMIRAL.2*

1. The Lord High Admiral, in Great Britain, is an officer who superintends all maritime affairs, and has the government of the navy. He has also jurisdiction over all maritime causes, and commissions the naval officers.*NWAD ADMIRAL.3*

2. The Admiral of the fleet, the highest officer under the admiralty. When he embarks on an expedition, the union flag is displayed at the main top gallant mast head.*NWAD ADMIRAL.4*

3. The Vice Admiral, an officer next in rank and command to the Admiral, has command of the second squadron. He carries his flag at the fore top gallant mast head. This name is given also to certain officers who have power to hold courts of vice-admiralty, in various parts of the British dominions.*NWAD ADMIRAL.5*

4. The Rear Admiral, next in rank to the Vice Admiral, has command of the third squadron, and carries his flag at the mizen top gallant mast head.*NWAD ADMIRAL.6*

5. The commander of any single fleet, or in general any flag officer.*NWAD ADMIRAL.7*

6. The ship which carries the admiral; also the most considerable ship of a fleet of merchantmen, or of fishing vessels.*NWAD ADMIRAL.8*

7. In zoology, a species of shell-fish. [See Voluta.]*NWAD ADMIRAL.9*

8. Also a butterfly, which lays her eggs on the great stinging nettle, and delights in brambles.*NWAD ADMIRAL.10*

ADMIRALSHIP, *n.* The office or power of an admiral. [Little used.]

ADMIRALTY, *n.* In Great Britain, the office of Lord High Admiral. This office is discharged by one person, or by Commissioners, called Lords of the Admiralty; usually seven in number.

The admiralty court, or court of admiralty, is the supreme court for the trial of maritime causes, held before the Lord High Admiral, or Lords of the admiralty.*NWAD ADMIRALTY.2*

In general, a court of admiralty is a court for the trial of causes arising on the high seas, as prize causes and the like. In the United States, there is no admiralty court, distinct from others; but the district courts, established in the several states by Congress, are invested with admiralty powers.*NWAD ADMIRALTY.3*

ADMIRATION, *n.* Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love or veneration; a compound emotion excited by something novel, rare, great, or excellent; applied to persons and their works. It often includes a slight degree of surprise. Thus, we view the solar system with admiration.

Very near to admiration is the wish to admire.*NWAD ADMIRATION.2*

It has been sometimes used in an ill sense, denoting wonder with disapprobation.*NWAD ADMIRATION.3*

Your boldness I with admiration see.*NWAD ADMIRATION.4*

When I saw her I wondered with great admiration.*Revelation 17:6*.*NWAD ADMIRATION.5*

ADMIRATIVE, *n.* A note of admiration, thus! [Not used.]

ADMIRE, *v.t.* [L. admiror, ad and miror, to wonder; demiror. See *Moor* and *Mar*.]

1. To regard with wonder or surprise, mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence or affection.*NWAD ADMIRE.2*

When he shall come to be glorified in his saints and be admired in all them that love him. *2 Thessalonians 1:10*.*NWAD ADMIRE.3*

This word has been used in an ill sense, but seems now correctly restricted to the sense here given, and implying something great, rare or excellent, in the object admired.*NWAD ADMIRE.4*

2. To regard with affection; a familiar term for to love greatly.*NWAD ADMIRE.5*

ADMIRE, *v.i.* To wonder; to be affected with slight surprise; sometimes with at; as, to admire at his own contrivance.

To admire at sometimes implies disapprobation.*NWAD ADMIRE.7*

ADMIRED, *pp.* Regarded with wonder, mingled with pleasurable sensations, as esteem, love or reverence.

ADMIRER, *n.* One who admires; one who esteems or loves greatly.

ADMIRING, *ppr.* Regarding with wonder united with love or esteem.

ADMIRINGLY, *adv.* With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

ADMISSIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being admissable.

ADMISSIBLE, *a.* [See *Admit*.] That may be admitted, allowed or conceded; as, the testimony is admissible.

ADMISSION, *n.* [L. admissio.]

1. The act or practice of admitting, as the admission of aliens into our country; also, the state of being admitted.*NWAD ADMISSION.2*

2. Admittancep power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach; as, our laws give to foreigners easy admission to the rights of citizens; the admission of a clerk to a benefice.*NWAD ADMISSION.3*

3. Allowance; grant of an argument or position not fully proved.*NWAD ADMISSION.4*

ADMIT, *v.t.* [L. admitto, from ad and mitto, to send.]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance; whether into a place, or an office, or into the mind, or consideration; as to admit a student into college; to admit a serious thought into the mind.*NWAD ADMIT.2*

2. To give right of entrance; as, a ticket admits one into a play house.*NWAD ADMIT.3*

3. To allow; to receive as true; as, the argument or fact is admitted.*NWAD ADMIT.4*

4. To permit, grant or allow, or to be capable of; as, the words do not admit of such a construction. In this sense, of may be used after the verb, or omitted.*NWAD ADMIT.5*

ADMITTABLE, *a.* That may be admitted or allowed.

ADMITTANCE, *n.*

1. The act of admitting; allowance. More usually,*NWAD ADMITTANCE.2*

2. Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; and hence, actual entrance; as, he gained admittance into the church.*NWAD ADMITTANCE.3*

3. Concession; admission; allowance; as the admittance of an argument. [Not used.]*NWAD ADMITTANCE.4*

4. Shakespeare uses the word for the custom or prerogative of being admitted; “Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great admittance”: but the license is unwarrantable.*NWAD ADMITTANCE.5*

ADMITTED, *pp.* Permitted to enter or approach; allowed; granted; conceded.

ADMITTER, *n.* He that admits.

ADMITTING, *ppr.* Permitting to enter or approach; allowing; conceding.

ADMIX, *v.t.* To mingle with something else. [See *Mix*.]

ADMIXTION, *n.* admixchun, [L. admixtio, or admistio; of ad and misceo, to mix. See *Mix*.]

A mingling of bodies; a union by mixing different substances together. It differs from composition or chimical combination; for admixtion does not alter the nature of the substances mixed, but merely blends them together; whereas in composition, the particles unite by affinity, lose their former properties, and form new compounds, with different properties.*NWAD ADMIXTION.2*

ADMIXTURE, *n.* [From admix.]

The substance mingled with another; sometimes the act of mixture. We say, an admixture of sulphur with alum, or the admixture of different bodies.*NWAD ADMIXTURE.2*

ADMONISH, *v.t.* [L. admoneo, ad and moneo, to teach, warn,

admonish.]

1. To warn or notify of a fault; to reprove with mildness.*NWAD ADMONISH.2*

Count him not as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother. *2 Thessalonians 3:15*.*NWAD ADMONISH.3*

2. To counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise.*NWAD ADMONISH.4*

Admonish one another in psalms and hymns. *Colossians 3:16*.*NWAD ADMONISH.5*

3. To instruct or direct.*NWAD ADMONISH.6*

Moses was admonished of God, when he was about to make the tabernacle. *Hebrews 8:5*.*NWAD ADMONISH.7*

4. In ecclesiastical affairs, to reprove a member of the church for a fault, either publicly or privately; the first step of church discipline. It is followed by of, or against; as, to admonish of a fault committed, or against committing a fault. It has a like use in colleges.*NWAD ADMONISH.8*

ADMONISHED, *pp.* Reproved; advised; warned; instructed.

ADMONISHER, *n.* One who reproves or counsels.

ADMONISHING, *ppr.* Reproving; warning; counseling; directing.

ADMONISHMENT, *n.* Admonition.

ADMONITION, *n.* Gentle reproof; counseling against a fault; instruction in duties; caution; direction. *Titus 3:10*; *1 Corinthians 10:11*. In church discipline, public or private reproof to reclaim an offender; a step preliminary to excommunication.

ADMONITIONER, ***n.*** **A dispenser of admonitions.**

ADMONITIVE, ***a.*** **Containing admonition.**

ADMONITOR, ***n.*** **An admonisher, a monitor.**

ADMONITORY, ***a.*** **Containing admonition; that admonishes.**

ADMORTIZATION, ***n.*** **The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain. [See *Mortmain*.]**

ADMOVE, ***v.t.*** **[L. admoveo.]**

To move to; to bring one thing to another. [Little used.]*NWAD ADMOVE.2*

ADNASCENT, ***a.*** **[L. ad and nascens, growing.]**

ADNATA, ***n.*** **[L. ad and natus, grown from nascor, to grow.]**

1. In anatomy, one of the coats of the eye, which is also called albuginea, and is sometimes confounded with the conjunctive. It lies between the sclerotica, and conjunctiva.*NWAD ADNATA.2*

2. Such parts of animal or vegetable bodies, as are usual and natural, as the hair, wool, horns; or accidental, as fungus, mistletoe, and excrescences.*NWAD ADNATA.3*

3. Offsets of plants, germinating under ground as from the lily, narcissus, and hyacinth.*NWAD ADNATA.4*

ADNATE, ***a.*** **[L. ad and natus, grown.]**

In botany, pressing close to the stem, or growing to it.*NWAD ADNATE.2*

ADNOUN, ***n.*** **[ad and noun.]**

In grammar, an adjective, or attribute. [Little used.]*NWAD*

ADNOUN.2

ADO, *n.*

Bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty; as, to make a great ado about trifles; to persuade one with much ado.*NWAD ADO.2*

ADOLESCENCE, *n.* [L. adolescens, growing, of ad and olesco, to grow, from oleo. Heb. to ascend.]

The state of growing, applied to the young of the human race; youth, or the period of life between childhood and manhood.*NWAD ADOLESCENCE.2*

ADOLESCENT, *a.* Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood.

ADONEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Adonis.

Fair Adonean Venus.*NWAD ADONEAN.2*

ADONIA, *n.* Festivals celebrated anciently in honor of Adonis, by females, who spent two days in lamentations and infamous pleasures.

ADONIC, *a.* Adonic Verse, a short verse, in which the death of Adonis was bewailed. It consists of a dactyl and spondee or trochee.

ADONIC, *n.* An Adonic verse.

ADONIS, *n.* In mythology, the favorite of Venus, said to be the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. He was fond of hunting, and received a mortal wound from the tusk of a wild boar. Venus lamented his death, and changed him into the flower, anemony.

ADONIS, in botany, bird's eye or pheasant's eye.

ADONISTS, ***n.*** **[Heb. Lord, a scriptural title of the Supreme Being.]**

Among critics, a sect or party who maintain that the Hebrew points ordinarily annexed to the consonants of the word Jehovah, are not the natural points belonging to that word, and that they do not express the true pronunciation of it; but that they are vowel points belonging to the words, Adonai and Elohim, applied to the ineffable name Jehovah, which the Jews were forbid to utter, and the true pronunciation of which was lost; they were therefore always to pronounce the word Adonai, instead of Jehovah.*NWAD ADONISTS.2*

ADOPT, ***v.t.*** **[L. adopto, of ad and opto, to desire or choose. See *Option*.]**

1. To take a stranger into one's family, as son and heir; to take one who is not a child, and treat him as one, giving him a title to the privileges and rights of a child.*NWAD ADOPT.2*

2. In a spiritual sense, to receive the sinful children of men into the invisible church, and into God's favor and protection, by which they become heirs of salvation by Christ.*NWAD ADOPT.3*

3. To take or receive as one's own, that which is not naturally so; as, to adopt the opinions of another; or to receive that which is new; as, to adopt a particular mode of husbandry.*NWAD ADOPT.4*

4. To select and take; as, which mode will you adopt?*NWAD ADOPT.5*

ADOPTED, ***pp.*** **Taken as one's own; received as son and heir; selected for use.**

ADOPTEDLY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of something adopted.**

ADOPTER, ***n.***

1. One who adopts.*NWAD ADOPTER.2*

2. In chimistry, a large round receiver, with two necks, diametrically opposite to each other, one of which admits the neck of a retort, and the other is joined to another receiver. It is used in distillations, to give more space to elastic vapors, or to increase the length of the neck of a retort.*NWAD ADOPTER.3*

ADOPTING, *ppr.* Taking a stranger as a son; taking as one's own.

ADOPTION, *n.* [L. adoptio.]

1. The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted; the taking and treating of a stranger as one's own child.*NWAD ADOPTION.2*

2. The receiving as one's own, what is new or not natural.*NWAD ADOPTION.3*

3. God's taking the sinful children of men into his favor and protection.*NWAD ADOPTION.4*

Adoption of arms, an ancient ceremony of presenting arms to one for his merit or valor, which laid the person under an obligation to defend the giver.*NWAD ADOPTION.5*

Adoption by baptism is the spiritual affinity which is contracted by god-fathers and god-children, in the ceremony of baptism. It was introduced into the Greek church, and afterwards among the ancient Franks. This affinity was supposed to entitle the god-child to a share of the god-father's estate.*NWAD ADOPTION.6*

Adoption by hair was performed by cutting off the hair of a person and giving it to the adoptive father. Thus Pope John VIII adopted Boson, king of Arles.*NWAD ADOPTION.7*

Adoption by matrimony is the taking the children of a wife or husband, by a former marriage, into the condition of natural children. This is a practice peculiar to the Germans; but is not so properly adoption as adfiliation.*NWAD ADOPTION.8*

Adoption by testament is the appointing of a person to be heir, by will, or condition of his taking the name, arms, etc. of the

adopter.*NWAD ADOPTION.9*

In Europe, adoption is used for many kinds of admission to a more intimate relation, and is nearly equivalent to reception; as, the admission of persons into hospitals, or monasteries, or of one society into another.*NWAD ADOPTION.10*

ADOPTIVE, *a.* [L. adoptivus.]

That adopts, as an adoptive father; or that is adopted, as an adoptive son.*NWAD ADOPTIVE.2*

ADOPTIVE, *n.* A person or thing adopted.

ADORABLE, *a.* That ought to be adored; worth of divine honors. In popular use, worthy of the utmost love or respect.

ADORABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration.

ADORABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner worthy of adoration.**

ADORATION, ***n.***

1. The act of paying honors to a divine being; the worship paid to God; the act of addressing as a God.*NWAD ADORATION.2*

Adoration consists in external homage, accompanied with the highest reverence. It is used for the act of praying, or preferring requests or thanksgiving, to the Supreme Being.*NWAD ADORATION.3*

2. Homage paid to one in high esteem; profound reverence.*NWAD ADORATION.4*

Adoration, among the Jews, as performed by bowing, kneeling and prostration. Among the Romans, the devotee, with his head uncovered, applied his right hand to his lips, bowing and turning himself from left to right. The Persians fell on the face, striking the forehead against the earth, and kissing the ground. The adoration paid to the Grecian and Roman emperors, consisted in bowing and kneeling at the feet of the prince, laying hold of his robe, then withdrawing the hand and clapping it to the lips. In modern times, adoration is paid to the pope by kissing his feet, and to princes, by kneeling and kissing the hand. This word was used by the Romans for acclamation or great applause, given to public performer; and the election of a pope is sometimes by adoration, that is, by sudden acclamation without scrutiny.*NWAD ADORATION.5*

ADORE, ***v.t.*** **[L. adoro. In Heb. to honor, reverence or glorify to adorn; to be magnificent or glorious, to magnify, to glorify. This word is usually referred to the Latin ad orare, to carry to one's mouth; ad and os, oris; as, in order to kiss one's hand, the hand is carried to one's mouth. See Calmet, ad verbum, who cites, in confirmation of this opinion, the ancient practice of kissing the hand. See *Job 31:27*; *1 Kings 19:18*; *Psalm 2:12*; *Genesis 41:40*. Ainsworth supposes the word to be a compound of ad and oro, to pray; and if the word is**

compound, as I suspect, this opinion is most probably correct.]

1. To worship with profound reverence; to address with exalted thoughts, by prayer and thanksgiving; to pay divine honors to; to honor as a god or as divine.*NWAD ADORE.2*

2. To love in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem, affection and respect; as, the people adore their prince.*NWAD ADORE.3*

ADORED, *pp.* Worshipped as divine; highly reverenced; greatly beloved.

ADORER, *n.* One who worships, or honors as divine; in popular language, an admiring lover.

ADORING, *ppr.* or *a.* Honoring or addressing as divine; regarding with great love or reverence.

ADORN, *v.t.* [L. adorno, ad and orno, to deck, or beautify, to dress, set off, extol, furnish.]

1. To deck or decorate; to make beautiful; to add to beauty by dress; to deck with external ornaments.*NWAD ADORN.2*

A bride adorneth, herself with jewels. *Isaiah 61:10*.*NWAD ADORN.3*

To set off to advantage; to add ornaments to; to embellish by any thing external or adventitious; as, to adorn a speech by appropriate action, sentiments with elegance of language, or a gallery with pictures.*NWAD ADORN.4*

3. To make pleasing, or more pleasing; as, great abilities adorned by virtue or affability.*NWAD ADORN.5*

4. To display the beauty or excellence of; as, to adorn the doctrine of God. *Titus 2:10*.*NWAD ADORN.6*

ADORN, ***n.*** **Ornament.** ***Obs.***

ADORN, ***a.*** **Adorned; decorated.** ***Obs.***

ADORNED, ***pp.*** **Decked; decorated; embellished.**

ADORNING, ***ppr.*** **Ornamenting; decorating; displaying beauty.**

ADORNING, ***n.*** **Ornament; decoration.** *1 Peter 3:3, 5*.

ADOSCULATION, ***n.*** **[L. ad and osculatio, a kissing, from osculum, a kiss, or mouth.]**

The impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistils.*NWAD ADOSCULATION.2*

Adosculation is also defined to be the inserting of one part of a plant into another.*NWAD ADOSCULATION.3*

ADOSSED, ***a.***

In heraldry, denoting two figures or bearings place back to back.*NWAD ADOSSED.2*

ADOWN, ***prep.*** **[a and down.] From a higher to a lower situation; downwards; implying descent.**

ADOWN, ***adv.*** **Down; on the ground; at the bottom.**

ADREAD, ***a.*** **Adred'. [See** *Dread*.**] Affected by dread.** ***Obs.***

ADRIATIC, ***a.*** **[L. Aldria, or Hadria, the gulf of Venice.]**

Pertaining to the Gulf, called, from Venice, the Venetian Gulf.*NWAD ADRIATIC.2*

ADRIATIC, ***n.*** **The Venetian Gulf; a Gulf that washes the eastern side of Italy.**

ADRIFT, ***a.*** **or** ***adv.*** **[See** *Drive*. **Adrift is the participle of the**

verb.]

Literally, driven; floating; floating at random; impelled or moving without direction. As an adjective, it always follows its noun; as, the boat was adrift.*NWAD ADRIFT.2*

ADROGATION, *n.* [L. ad and rogo, to ask. See *Interrogate* and *Rogation*.]

A species of adoption in ancient Rome, by which a person, capable of choosing for himself, was admitted into the relation of a son. So called from the questions put to the parties.*NWAD ADROGATION.2*

ADROIT, [L. directus, dirigo. See *Right*.]

Dextrous; skillful; active in the use of the hands, and figuratively, in the exercise of the mental faculties; ingenious; ready in invention or execution.*NWAD ADROIT.2*

ADROITLY, *adv.* With dexterity; in a ready skillful manner.

ADROITNESS, *n.* Dexterity; readiness in the use of the limbs, or of the mental faculties.

ADRY, *a.*

Thirsty, in want of drink. [This adjective always follows the noun.]*NWAD ADRY.2*

ADSCITITIOUS, *a.* [L. ascititius, from adscisco, ascisco, to add or join.]

Added; taken as supplemental; additional; not requisite.*NWAD ADSCITITIOUS.2*

ADSCITITIOUS, *n.* [L. adstrictio, astrictio, of ad and stringo, to strain or bind fast. See *Strict*.]

A binding fast. Among physicians, the rigidity of a part of the body,

occasioning a retention of usual evacuations; costiveness; a closeness of the emunctories; also the styptic effects of medicines.*NWAD ADSCITITIOUS.4*

ADSTRICTORY, ADSTRINGENT. [See *Astringent*.]

ADULARIA, *n.* [From Adula, the summit of a Swiss mountain.]

A mineral deemed the most perfect variety of felspar; its color white, or with a tinge of green, yellow, or red.*NWAD ADULARIA.2*

ADULATION, *n.* [L. adulatio.]

Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited; high compliment.*NWAD ADULATION.2*

ADULATOR, *n.* A flatterer; one who offers praise servilely.

ADULATORY, *a.* Flattering; containing excessive praise or compliments; servilely praising; as, an adulatory address.

ADULATRESS, *n.* A female that flatters with servility.

ADULT, *n.* [L. adultus, grown to maturity, from oleo, to grow; Heb. to ascend.]

Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength; as an adult person or plant.*NWAD ADULT.2*

ADULT, *n.* A person grown to full size and strength, or to the years of manhood. It is also applied to full grown plants. among civilians, a person between fourteen and twenty-five years of age.

ADULTERANT, *n.* The person or thing that adulterates.

ADULTERATE, *v.t.* [L. adultero, from adulter, mixed, or an adulterer; ad and alter, other.]

To corrupt, debase, or make impure by an admixture of baser

materials; as, to adulterate liquors, or the coin of a country.*NWAD ADULTERATE.2*

ADULTERATE, *v.i.* To commit adultery. *Obs.*

ADULTERATE, *a.* Tainted with adultery; debased by foreign mixture.

ADULTERATED, *pp.* Corrupted; debased by a mixture with something of less value.

ADULTERATENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being debased or counterfeit.

ADULTERATING, *ppr.* Debasing; corrupting; counterfeiting.

ADULTERATION, *n.* The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated, corrupted or debased by foreign mixture.

The adulteration of liquors, of drugs, and even of bread and beer, is common, but a scandalous crime.*NWAD ADULTERATION.2*

ADULTERER, *n.* [L. adulter.]

1. A man guilty of adultery; a man who has sexual commerce with any married woman, except his wife. [See *Adultery*.]*NWAD ADULTERER.2*

2. In scripture, an idolator. *Ezekiel 23:37*.*NWAD ADULTERER.3*

3. An apostate from the true faith, or one who violates his covenant engagements; a very wicked person. *Jeremiah 9:2*; *Jeremiah 23:10*.*NWAD ADULTERER.4*

4. One devoted to earthly things. *James 4:4*.*NWAD ADULTERER.5*

ADULTERESS, *n.* A married woman guilty of incontinence.

ADULTERINE, *a.* Proceeding from adulterous commerce; spurious.

ADULTERINE, *n.* In the civil law, a child issuing from an adulterous connection.

ADULTEROUS, *a.*

1. Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery.*NWAD ADULTEROUS.2*

2. In scripture, idolatrous, very wicked. *Matthew 12:39*; *Matthew 16:4*; *Mark 8:38*.*NWAD ADULTEROUS.3*

ADULTERY, *n.* [L. adulterium. See *Adulterate*.]

1. Violation of the marriage bed; a crime, or a civil injury, which introduces, or may introduce, into a family, a spurious offspring.*NWAD ADULTERY.2*

By the laws of Connecticut, the sexual intercourse of any man, with a married woman, is the crime of adultery in both: such intercourse of a married man, with an unmarried woman, is fornication in both, and adultery of the man, within the meaning of the law respecting divorce; but not a felonious adultery in either, or the crime of adultery at common law, or by statute. This latter offense is, in England, proceeded with only in the ecclesiastical courts.*NWAD ADULTERY.3*

In common usage, adultery means the unfaithfulness of any married person to the marriage bed. In England, Parliament grant absolute divorces for infidelity to the marriage bed in either party; and the spiritual courts divorce a mensa et thoro.*NWAD ADULTERY.4*

2. In a scriptural sense, all manner of lewdness or unchastity, as in the seventh commandment.*NWAD ADULTERY.5*

3. In scripture, idolatry, or apostasy from the true God. *Jeremiah 3:8, 9*.*NWAD ADULTERY.6*

4. In old laws, the fine and penalty imposed for the offense of adultery.*NWAD ADULTERY.7*

5. In ecclesiastical affairs, the intrusion of a person into a bishopric,

during the life of the bishop.*NWAD ADULTERY.8*

6. Among ancient naturalists, the grafting of trees was called adultery, being considered as an unnatural union.*NWAD ADULTERY.9*

ADULTNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being adult.**

ADUMBRANT, ***a.*** **[See *Adumbrate*.] Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance.**

ADUMBRATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. adumbro, to shade, from umbra, a shade.]**

To give a faint shadow, or slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like a shadow.*NWAD ADUMBRATE.2*

ADUMBRATION, ***n.***

1. The act of making a shadow or faint resemblance.*NWAD ADUMBRATION.2*

2. A faint sketch; an imperfect representation of a thing.*NWAD ADUMBRATION.3*

3. In heraldry, the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a color darker than the field.*NWAD ADUMBRATION.4*

ADUNATION, ***n.*** **[L. ad and unus, unio.]**

The state of being united; union. [Not used.]*NWAD ADUNATION.2*

ADUNCITY, ***n.*** **[L. aduncitas, hookedness, of ad and uncus, a hook.]**

Hookedness; a bending in form of a hook.*NWAD ADUNCITY.2*

ADUNCOUS, ***a.*** **[L. aduncus.]**

Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook.*NWAD ADUNCOUS.2*

ADUNQUE, ***a.*** **Adunk'. Hooked. [Not used.]**

ADURE, ***v.t.*** **[L. aduro, ad and uro, to burn.]**

To burn up. [Not used.]*NWAD ADURE.2*

ADUST, ***a.*** **[L. adustus, burnt, the participle of aduro, to burn.]**

Burnt; scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery.*NWAD ADUST.2*

ADUSTED, ***a.*** **Become hot and dry; burnt; scorched.**

ADUSTION, ***n.*** **The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; a state of being thus heated or dried.**

ADVANCE, ***v.t.*** **adv'ans. [Heb. surface, face; whence.]**

1. To bring forward; to move further in front. Hence,*NWAD ADVANCE.2*

2. To promote; to raise to a higher rank; as, to advance one from the bar to the bench.*NWAD ADVANCE.3*

3. To improve or make better, which is considered as a progression or moving forward; as, to advance one's true interests.*NWAD ADVANCE.4*

4. To forward; to accelerate growth; as, to advance the growth of plants.*NWAD ADVANCE.5*

5. To offer or propose; to bring to view or notice; as, to advance an opinion or an argument.*NWAD ADVANCE.6*

6. In commerce, to supply beforehand; to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered, or work done; or to furnish as a part of a stock or fund; as, to advance money on loan or contract, or towards a purchase or establishment.*NWAD ADVANCE.7*

7. To furnish for others; to supply or pay for others, in expectation of reimbursement.*NWAD ADVANCE.8*

They advanced the money out of their own funds, and took the sheriff's deeds in their own name.*NWAD ADVANCE.9*

8. To raise; to enhance; as, to advance the price of goods.*NWAD ADVANCE.10*

ADVANCE, *v.i.*

1. To move or go forward; to proceed; as, the troops advanced.*NWAD ADVANCE.12*

2. To improve, or make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser or older; as, to advance in knowledge, in stature, in wisdom, or in years.*NWAD ADVANCE.13*

3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; to be preferred, or promoted; as, to advance in political standing.*NWAD ADVANCE.14*

ADVANCE, *n.*

1. A moving forward, or towards the front.*NWAD ADVANCE.16*

2. Gradual progression; improvement; as, an advance in religion or knowledge.*NWAD ADVANCE.17*

3. Advancement; promotion; preferment; as, an advance in rank or office.*NWAD ADVANCE.18*

4. First hint by way of invitation; first step towards an agreement; as, A made an advance towards a reconciliation with B. In this sense, it is very frequently used in the plural.*NWAD ADVANCE.19*

The amours of an empress require the plainest advances.*NWAD ADVANCE.20*

5. In trade, additional price; profit; as, an advance on the prime cost of goods.*NWAD ADVANCE.21*

6. A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something, on contract, before an equivalent is received, as money or goods, towards a capital or stock, or on loan; or the money or goods thus furnished; as, A made large advances to B.*NWAD ADVANCE.22*

7. A furnishing of money or goods for others, in expectation of reimbursement; or the property so furnished.*NWAD ADVANCE.23*

I shall, with great pleasure, make the necessary advances.*NWAD ADVANCE.24*

The account was made up with intent to show what advances had been made.*NWAD ADVANCE.25*

In advance, in front; before; also beforehand; before an equivalent is received, or when one partner in trade has furnished more than his proportion; as, A is in advance to B a thousand dollars or pounds.*NWAD ADVANCE.26*

ADVANCED, *pp.* Moved forward; promoted; improved; furnished beforehand; situated in front, or before the rest; also old, having reached the decline of life; as, advanced in years; an advanced age.

ADVANCEMENT, *n.*

1. The act of moving forward or proceeding.*NWAD ADVANCEMENT.2*

2. The state of being advanced; preferment; promotion, in rank or excellence; the act of promoting.*NWAD ADVANCEMENT.3*

3. Settlement on a wife, or jointure.*NWAD ADVANCEMENT.4*

4. Provision made by a parent for a child, by gift of property, during his, the parent's life, to which the child would be entitled as heir, after his parent's death.*NWAD ADVANCEMENT.5*

ADVANCER, *n.* One who advances; a promoter.

Among sportsmen, a start or branch of a buck's attire, between the back antler and the palm.*NWAD ADVANCER.2*

ADVANCING, *ppr.* Moving forward; proceeding; promoting; raising to higher rank or excellence; improving; supplying beforehand, as on loan, or as stock in trade.

ADVANCIVE, *a.* Tending to advance, or promote.

ADVANTAGE, *n.*

1. Any state, condition, or circumstance, favorable to success, prosperity, interest, or reputation.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.2*

The enemy had the advantage of elevated ground.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.3*

2. Benefit; gain; profit.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.4*

What advantage will it be to thee? *Job 35:3*.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.5*

There exists, in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and advantage.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.6*

3. Means to an end; opportunity; convenience for obtaining benefit; as, student enjoy great advantages for improvement.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.7*

The General took advantage of his enemy's negligence.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.8*

4. Favorable state or circumstances; as, jewels set to advantage.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.9*

5. Superiority, or prevalence over; with of or over.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.10*

Lest Satan should get an advantage of us, (or over us.) *2 Corinthians 2:11*.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.11*

6. Superiority, or that which gives it; as, the advantage of a good constitution.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.12*

7. Interest; increase; overplus.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.13*

And with advantage means to pay thy love. *Obs.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.14

8. Additional circumstance to give preponderation.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.15*

ADVANTAGE, *v.t.*

1. To benefit; as to yield profit or gain.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.17*

What is a man advantaged, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? *Luke 9:25*.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.18*

2. To promote; to advance the interest of.*NWAD ADVANTAGE.19*

ADVANTAGEABLE, *a.* Profitable; convenient; gainful. [Little used.]

ADVANTAGED, *pp.* Benefitted; promoted.

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, *n.* Ground that gives advantage or superiority; a state that gives superior advantages for annoyance or resistance.

ADVANTAGEOUS, *a.* Being of advantage; furnishing convenience, or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial; as, an advantageous position of the troops; trade is advantageous to a nation.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, *adv.* In an advantageous manner; profitably; usefully; conveniently.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

ADVANTAGING, *ppr.* Profiting; benefiting.

ADVENE, *v.i.* [L. advenio, to come to, ad and venio.]

To accede, or come to; to be added to, or become a part of, though not essential. [Little used.]*NWAD ADVENE.2*

ADVENIENT, *a.* Advening; coming from outward causes.

ADVENT, *n.* [L. adventus, from advenio, of ad and venio, to come. See *Find*.]

A coming; appropriately the coming of our Savior, and in the calendar, it includes four sabbaths before Christmas, beginning of St. Andrew's Day, or on the sabbath next before or after it. It is intended as a season of devotion, with reference to the coming of Christ in the flesh, and his second coming to judge the world.*NWAD ADVENT.2*

ADVENTINE, *a.* Adventitious. [Not used.]

ADVENTITIOUS, *a.* [L. adventitius, from advenio. See *Advent*.]

Added extrinsically; accidental; not essentially inherent; casual; foreign.*NWAD ADVENTITIOUS.2*

Diseases of continuance get an adventitious strength from custom.*NWAD ADVENTITIOUS.3*

ADVENTITIOUSLY, *adv.* Accidentally.

ADVENTIVE, *a.* Accidental; adventitious. [Little used.]

ADVENTIVE, *n.* The thing or person that comes from without. [Little used.]

ADVENTUAL, *a.* Relating to the season of advent.

ADVENTURE, *n.* [See *Advent*.]

1. Hazard; risk; chance; that of which one has no direction; as, at all adventures, that is, at all hazards. [See *Venture*.]*NWAD ADVENTURE.2*

2. An enterprize of hazard; a bold undertaking, in which hazards are to be encountered, and the issue is staked upon unforeseen events.*NWAD ADVENTURE.3*

3. That which is put to hazard; a sense in popular use with seamen, and usually pronounced venture. Something which a seaman is permitted to carry abroad, with a view to sell for profit.*NWAD ADVENTURE.4*

A bill of adventure, is a writing signed by a person, who takes goods on board of his ship, wholly at the risk of the owner.*NWAD ADVENTURE.5*

ADVENTURE, *v.t.* To risk, or hazard; to put in the power of unforeseen events; as, to adventure one's life. [See *Venture*.]

ADVENTURE, *v.i.* To dare; to try the chance; as, to adventure on "the tempestuous sea of liberty."

ADVENTURED, *pp.* Put to hazard; ventured; risked.

ADVENTURER, *n.*

1. One who hazards, or puts something at risk, as merchant-adventurers.*NWAD ADVENTURER.2*

2. One who seeks occasions of chance, or attempts bold, novel, or extraordinary enterprizes.*NWAD ADVENTURER.3*

ADVENTURESOME, *a.* Bold; daring; incurring hazard. [See *Venturesome*.]

ADVENTURESOMENESS, *n.* The quality of being bold and venturesome.

ADVENTURING, *ppr.* Putting to risk; hazarding.

ADVENTUROUS, ***a.***

1. Inclined or willing to incur hazard; bold to encounter danger; daring; courageous; enterprizing; applied to persons.*NWAD ADVENTUROUS.2*

2. Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage" applied to things; as, an adventurous undertaking.*NWAD ADVENTUROUS.3*

And followed freedom on the adventurous tide.*NWAD ADVENTUROUS.4*

ADVENTUROUSLY, ***adv.*** **Boldly; daringly; in a manner to incur hazard.**

ADVENTUROUSNESS, ***n.*** **The act or quality of being adventurous.**

ADVERB, ***n.*** **[L. adverbium, of ad and verbum, to a verb.]**

In grammar, a word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective or attribute, and usually placed near it; as, he writes well; paper extremely white. This part of speech might be more significantly named a modifier, as its use is to modify, that is, to vary or qualify the sense of another word, by enlarging or restraining it, or by expressing form, quality or manner, which the word itself does not express. The term adverb, denoting position merely, is often improper.*NWAD ADVERB.2*

ADVERBIAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to an adverb.**

ADVERBIALLY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of an adverb.**

ADVERSARIA, ***n.*** **[L. from adversus. See *Adverse*.]**

Among the ancients, a book of accounts, so named from the placing of debt and credit in opposition to each other. A commonplace book.*NWAD ADVERSARIA.2*

ADVERSARY, ***n.*** **[See** ***Adverse*****.]**

1. An enemy or foe; one who has enmity at heart.*NWAD ADVERSARY.2*

The Lord shall take vengeance on his adversaries. *Nahum 1:2*.*NWAD ADVERSARY.3*

In scripture, Satan is called THE adversary, by way of eminence. *1 Peter 5:8*.*NWAD ADVERSARY.4*

2. An opponent or antagonist, as in a suit at law, or in single combat; an opposing litigant.*NWAD ADVERSARY.5*

ADVERSARY, ***a.*** **Opposed; opposite to; adverse. In law, having an opposing party, as an adversary suit; in distinction from an application, in law or equity, to which no opposition is made.**

ADVERSATIVE, ***a.*** **Noting some difference, contrariety, or opposition; as, John is an honest man, but a fanatic. Here but is called an adversative conjunction. This denomination however is not always correct; for but does not always denote opposition, but something additional.**

ADVERSATIVE, ***n.*** **A word denoting contrariety or opposition.**

ADVERSE, ***a.*** **[L. adversus, opposite; of ad and versus, turned; from verto, to turn. See** ***Advert*****. This word was formerly accented, by some authors, on the last syllable; but the accent is now settled on the first.]**

1. Opposite; opposing; acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; counteracting; as, adverse winds; an adverse party.*NWAD ADVERSE.2*

2. Figuratively, opposing desire; contrary to the wishes, or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous; afflictive; pernicious, unprosperous; as, adverse fate or circumstances.*NWAD ADVERSE.3*

ADVERSE, *v.t.* advers'. To oppose. [Not used.]

ADVERSELY, *adv.* In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.

ADVERSENESS, *n.* Opposition; unprosperousness.

ADVERSITY, *n.* An event, or series of events, which oppose success or desire; misfortune; calamity; affliction; distress; state of unhappiness.

In the day of adversity, consider. *Ecclesiastes 7:14*.*NWAD ADVERSITY.2*

Ye have rejected God, who saved you out of all you adversities. *1 Samuel 10:19*.*NWAD ADVERSITY.3*

ADVERT, *v.i.* [L. adverto, of ad and verto, to turn.]

To turn the mind or attention to; to regard, observe, or notice: with to; as, he adverted to what was said, or to a circumstance that occurred.*NWAD ADVERT.2*

ADVERTED, *pp.* Attended to; regarded; with to.

ADVERTENCE, ADVERTENCY, *n.* A direction of the mind to; attention; notice; regard; consideration; heedfulness.

ADVERTENT, *a.* Attentive; heedful.

ADVERTING, *ppr.* Attending to; regarding; observing.

ADVERTISE, *v.t.* s as z. [See *Advert*.]

1. To inform; to give notice, advice or intelligence to, whether of a past or present event, or of something future.*NWAD ADVERTISE.2*

I will advertise thee what this people will do to thy people in the

latter day. *Numbers 24:14*.*NWAD ADVERTISE.3*

I thought to advertise thee, saying; buy it before the inhabitants and elders of my people. *Ruth 4:4*.*NWAD ADVERTISE.4*

In this sense, it has of before the subject of information; as, to advertise a man of his losses.*NWAD ADVERTISE.5*

2. To publish a notice of; to publish a written or printed account of; as, to advertise goods or a farm.*NWAD ADVERTISE.6*

ADVERTISED, *pp.* Informed; notified; warned; used of persons: published; made known; used of things.

ADVERTISEMENT, *n.* Information; admonition, notice given. More generally, a publication intended to give notice; this may be, by a short account printed in a newspaper, or by a written account posted, or otherwise made public.

ADVERTISER, *n.* One who advertises. This title is often given to public prints.

ADVERTISING, *ppr.*

1. Informing; giving notice; publishing notice.*NWAD ADVERTISING.2*

2. *a.* Furnishing advertisements; as, advertising customers.*NWAD ADVERTISING.3*

3. In the sense of monitory, or active in giving intelligence, as used by Shakespeare. [Not now used.]*NWAD ADVERTISING.4*

ADVICE, *n.* [L. viso, to see, to visit.]

1. Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed.*NWAD ADVICE.2*

What advice give ye? *2 Chronicles 10:9*.*NWAD ADVICE.3*

With good advice make war. *Proverbs 20:18*.*NWAD ADVICE.4*

We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct.*NWAD ADVICE.5*

2. Prudence; deliberate consideration.*NWAD ADVICE.6*

3. Information; notice; intelligence; as, we have late advices from France.*NWAD ADVICE.7*

To take advice, is to consult with others.*NWAD ADVICE.8*

ADVICE BOAT, *n.* A vessel employed to carry dispatches or information.

ADVISABLE, *a.* [See *Advise*.]

1. Proper to be advised; prudent; expedient; proper to be done or practiced.*NWAD ADVISABLE.2*

It is not advisable to proceed, at this time, to a choice of

officers.*NWAD ADVISABLE.3*

2. Open to advice.*NWAD ADVISABLE.4*

ADVISABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being advisable or expedient.

ADVISE, *v.t.* s as z. [See *Advice*.]

1. To give counsel to; to offer an opinion, as worthy or expedient to be followed; as, I advise you to be cautious of speculation.*NWAD ADVISE.2*

2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with; followed by of, before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were advised of the risk.*NWAD ADVISE.3*

3. To deliberate, consider, or consult.*NWAD ADVISE.4*

Advise thyself of what word I shall bring again to him that sent me. *1 Chronicles 21:12*.*NWAD ADVISE.5*

But in this sense, it is usually intransitive.*NWAD ADVISE.6*

ADVISE, *v.i.* To deliberate, weigh well, or consider.

Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. *2 Samuel 24:13*.*NWAD ADVISE.8*

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.*NWAD ADVISE.9*

ADVISED, *pp.*

1. Informed; counseled; also cautious; prudent; acting with deliberation.*NWAD ADVISED.2*

Let him be advised in his answers.*NWAD ADVISED.3*

With the well advised is wisdom. *Proverbs 13:10*.*NWAD*

ADVISED.4

2. Done, formed, or taken with advice or deliberation; intended; as, an advised act or scheme.*NWAD ADVISED.5*

ADVISEDLY, *adv.* With deliberation or advice; heedfully; purposely; by design; as, an enterprize advisedly undertaken.

ADVISEDNESS, *n.* Deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, *n.*

1. Counsel; information; circumspection.*NWAD ADVISEMENT.2*

2. Consultation.*NWAD ADVISEMENT.3*

The action standing continued nisi for advisement.*NWAD ADVISEMENT.4*

ADVISER, *n.* One who gives advice or admonition; also, in a bad sense, one who instigates or persuades.

ADVISING, *ppr.* Giving counsel.

ADVISING, *n.* Advice; counsel.

ADVISORY, *a.*

1. Having power to advise.*NWAD ADVISORY.2*

The general association has a general advisory superintendence over all the ministers and churches.*NWAD ADVISORY.3*

2. Containing advice; as, their opinion is merely advisory.*NWAD ADVISORY.4*

ADVOCACY, *n.*

1. The act of pleading for; intercession.*NWAD ADVOCACY.2*

2. Judicial pleading; law-suit.*NWAD ADVOCACY.3*

ADVOCATE, *n.* [L. advocatus, from advoco, to call for, to plead for; of ad and voco, to call. See *Vocal*.]

1. Advocate, in its primary sense, signifies, one who pleads the cause of another in a court of civil law. Hence,*NWAD ADVOCATE.2*

2. One who pleads the cause of another before any tribunal or judicial court, as a barrister in the English courts. We say, a man is a learned lawyer and an able advocate.*NWAD ADVOCATE.3*

In Europe, advocates have different titles, according to their particular duties.*NWAD ADVOCATE.4*

Consistorial advocates, in Rome, appear before the Consistory, in opposition to the disposal of benefices.*NWAD ADVOCATE.5*

Elective advocates are chosen by a bishop, abbot, or chapter, with license from the prince.*NWAD ADVOCATE.6*

Feudal advocates were of a military kind, and to attach them to the church, had grants of land, with power to lead the vassals of the church war.*NWAD ADVOCATE.7*

Fiscal advocates, in ancient Rome, defended causes in which the public revenue was concerned.*NWAD ADVOCATE.8*

Juridical advocates became judges, in consequence of their attending causes in the earl's court.*NWAD ADVOCATE.9*

Matricular advocates defended the cathedral churches.*NWAD ADVOCATE.10*

Military advocates were employed by the church to defend it by arms, when force gave law to Europe.*NWAD ADVOCATE.11*

Some advocates were called nominative, from their being nominated by the pope or king; some regular, from their being qualified by a proper course of study. Some were supreme; others, subordinate.*NWAD ADVOCATE.12*

Advocate, in the German polity, is a magistrate, appointed in the emperor's name, to administer justice.*NWAD ADVOCATE.13*

Faculty of advocates, in Scotland, is a society of eminent lawyers, who practice in the highest courts, and who are admitted members only upon the severest examination, at three different times. It consists of about two hundred members, and from this body are vacancies on the bench usually supplied.*NWAD ADVOCATE.14*

Lord advocate, in Scotland, the principal crown lawyer, or prosecutor of crimes.*NWAD ADVOCATE.15*

Judge advocate, in courts martial, a person who manages the prosecution.*NWAD ADVOCATE.16*

In English and American courts, advocates are the same as counsel, or counselors. In England, they are of two degrees, barristers and serjeants; the former, being apprentices or learners, cannot, by ancient custom, be admitted serjeants, till of sixteen years standing.*NWAD ADVOCATE.17*

3. One who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause, by argument; one who is friendly to; as, an advocate for peace, or for the oppressed.*NWAD ADVOCATE.18*

In scripture, Christ is called an advocate for his people.*NWAD ADVOCATE.19*

We have an advocate with the father. *1 John 2:1*.*NWAD ADVOCATE.20*

ADVOCATE, *v.t.* To plead in favor of; to defend by argument, before a tribunal; to support or vindicate.

Those who advocate a discrimination.*NWAD ADVOCATE.22*

The Duke of York advocated the amendment.*NWAD ADVOCATE.23*

The Earl of Buckingham advocated the original resolution.*NWAD ADVOCATE.24*

The idea of a legislature, consisting of a single branch, though advocated by some, was generally reprobated.*NWAD ADVOCATE.25*

How little claim persons, who advocate this sentiment, really posses to be considered calvinists, will appear from the following quotation.*NWAD ADVOCATE.26*

The most eminent orators were engaged to advocate his cause.*NWAD ADVOCATE.27*

A part only of the body, whose cause be advocates, coincide with him in judgment.*NWAD ADVOCATE.28*

ADVOCATED, *pp.* Defended by argument; vindicated.

ADVOCATESS, *n.* A female advocate.

ADVOCATING, *ppr.* Supporting by reasons; defending; maintaining.

ADVOCATION, *n.* A pleading for: plea; apology.

A bill of advocation, in Scotland, is a written application to a superior court, to call an action before them from an inferior court. The order of the superior court for this purpose is called a letter of advocation.*NWAD ADVOCATION.2*

ADVOUTRESS, *n.* An adulteress.

ADVOUTRY, *n.* Adultery. [Little used.]

ADVOWEE, *n.*

1. He that has the right of advowson.*NWAD ADVOWEE.2*

2. The advocate of a church or religious house.*NWAD ADVOWEE.3*

ADVOWSON, *n.* s as z. [The word was latinized, advocatio,

from advoco, and avow is from advoco.]

In English law, a right of presentation to a vacant benefice; or in other words, a right of nominating a person to officiate in a vacant church. The name is derived from advocatio, because the right was first obtained by such as were founders, benefactors or strenuous defenders, advocates, or the church. those who have this right are styled patrons. Advowsons are of three kinds, presentative, collative, and donative; presentative, when the patron presents his clerk to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted; collative, when the bishop is the patron, and institutes, or collates his clerk, by a single act; donative, when a church is founded by the king, and assigned to the patron, without being subject to the ordinary, so that the patron confers the benefice on his clerk, without presentation, institution, or induction.*NWAD ADVOWSON.2*

Advowsons are also appendant, that is, annexed to a manor; or, in gross, that is annexed to the person of the patron.*NWAD ADVOWSON.3*

ADVOYER, AVOYER, A chief magistrate of a town or canton in Switzerland.

ADY, *n.* The abanga, or Thernel's restorative; a species of Palm tree, in the West Indies, tall, upright, without branches, with a thick branching head, which furnishes a juice of which the natives make a drink by fermentation.

ADZ, *n.* An iron instrument with an arching edge, across the line of the handle, and ground from a base on its inside to the outer edge; used for chipping a horizontal surface of timber.

AE, a diphthong in the Latin language; used also by the Saxon writers. In derivatives from the learned languages, it is mostly superseded by e, and convenience seems to require it to be wholly rejected in anglicized words. For such words as may be found with this initial combination, the reader will therefore search under the letter E.

AED, ed, ead, syllables found in names from the Saxon, signify happy; as, Eadric, happy kingdom; Eadrig, happy victory; Edward prosperous watch; Edgar, successful weapon.

AEDILE, *n.* [Lat.] In ancient Rome, an officer or magistrate, who had the care of the public buildings, [ades,] streets, highways, public spectacles, etc.

AEGILOPS, *n.* [Gr. a goat and the eye.]

A tumor in the corner of the eye, and a plant so called.*NWAD AEGILOPS.2*

AEGIS, *n.* [Gr. a goat skin, and shield; from a goat.]

A shield, or defensive armor.*NWAD AEGIS.2*

AEL, Eng. all, are seen in many names; as, in AElfred, Alfred, all peace; AElwin, all conqueror.

AELF, seems to be one form of help, but more generally written elph or ulph; as, in AElfwin, victorious aid; AEthelwulph, illustrious help.

AEOLIST, *n.* [L. AEolus.]

A pretender to inspiration.*NWAD AEOLIST.2*

AERATE, *v.t.* [See *Air*.] To combine with carbonic acid, formerly called fixed air. [The word has been discarded from modern chimistry.]

AERATED, *pp.* Combined with carbonic acid.

AERATING, *ppr.* Combining with carbonic acid.

AERATION, *n.* The act or operation of combining with carbonic acid.

AERIAL, ***a.*** **[L. aerius. See** ***Air*****.]**

1. Belonging to the air, or atmosphere; as, aerial regions.*NWAD AERIAL.2*

2. Consisting of air; partaking of the nature of air; as, aerial particles.*NWAD AERIAL.3*

3. Produced by air; as, aerial honey.*NWAD AERIAL.4*

4. Inhabiting or frequenting the air; as, aerial songsters.*NWAD AERIAL.5*

5. Placed in the air; high; lofty; elevated; as, aerial spires; aerial flight.*NWAD AERIAL.6*

AERIANS, ***n.*** **In church history, a branch of Arians, so called from Aerius, who maintained, that there is no difference between bishops and priests.**

AERIE, ***n.*** **The nest of a fowl, as of an eagle or hawk; a covey of birds.**

AERIFICATION, ***n.***

1. The act of combining air with; the state of being filled with air.*NWAD AERIFICATION.2*

2. The act of becoming air or of changing into an aeriform state, as substances which are converted from a liquid or solid form into gas or an elastic vapor; the state of being aeriform.*NWAD AERIFICATION.3*

AERIFIED, ***pp.*** **Having air infused, or combined with.**

AERIFORM, ***a.*** **[L. aer, air, and forma, form.]**

Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic, invisible fluid. The gases are aeriform fluids.*NWAD AERIFORM.2*

AERIFY, ***v.t.*** **To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with.**

AERNE, [See ***Erne*****.]**

AEROGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. air, and to describe.]**

A description of the air or atmosphere; but aerology is chiefly used.*NWAD AEROGRAPHY.2*

AEROLITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. air, and a stone.]**

A stone falling from the air, or atmospheric regions; a meteoric stone.*NWAD AEROLITE.2*

AEROLOGICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to aerology.**

AEROLOGIST, ***n.*** **One who is versed in aerology.**

AEROLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. air, and description.]**

A description of the air; that branch of philosophy which treats of the air, its constituent parts, properties, and phenomena.*NWAD AEROLOGY.2*

AEROMANCY, ***n.*** **[Gr. divination.]**

Divination by means of the air and winds. [Little used.]*NWAD AEROMANCY.2*

AEROMETER, ***n.*** **[Gr. air, and measure.]**

An instrument for weighing air, or for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.*NWAD AEROMETER.2*

AEROMETRY, ***n.*** **[as above.] The science of measuring the air, including the doctrine of its pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation.**

Rather, aerometry is the art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of the gases.*NWAD AEROMETRY.2*

AERONAUT, *n.* [Gr. a sailor, from a ship.]

One who sails or floats in the air; an aerial navigator; applied to persons who ascent in air balloons.*NWAD AERONAUT.2*

AERONAUTIC, *a.* Sailing or floating in the air; pertaining to aerial sailing.

AERONAUTICS, *n.* The doctrine, science, or art of sailing in the air, by means of a balloon.

AERONAUTISM, *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, in balloons.

AEROSCOPY, *n.* [Gr to see.] The observation of the air. [Little used.]

AEROSTAT, *n.* [Gr. sustaining, from to stand.]

A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a name given to air balloons.*NWAD AEROSTAT.2*

AEROSTATIC, *a.* Suspending in air; pertaining to the art of aerial navigation.

AEROSTATION, *n.*

1. Aerial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air, or of ascending in air balloons.*NWAD AEROSTATION.2*

2. The science of weighing air.*NWAD AEROSTATION.3*

AERY-LIGHT, in Milton, light as air; used for airy light.

AFAR, *adv.* [a and far. See *Far*.]

1. At a distance in place; to or from a distance; used with from preceding, or off following; as, he was seen from afar; I saw him afar off.*NWAD AFAR.2*

2. In scripture, figuratively, estranged in affection; alienated.*NWAD AFAR.3*

My kinsmen stand afar off. *Psalm 38:11*.*NWAD AFAR.4*

3. Absent; not assisting.*NWAD AFAR.5*

Why standest thou afar off, O Lord? *Psalm 10:1*.*NWAD AFAR.6*

4. Not of the visible church. *Ephesians 2:17*.*NWAD AFAR.7*

AFEARD, *a.* Afeard is the participle passive. [See *Fear*.]

Afraid; affected with fear or apprehension, in a more moderate degree than is expressed by terrified. It is followed by of, but no longer used in books, and even in popular use, is deemed vulgar.*NWAD AFEARD.2*

AFFA, *n.* A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to an ounce. The half of it is call eggeba.

AFFABILITY, *n.* [See *Affable*.] The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; civility and courteousness, in receiving others, and in conversation; condescension in manners. Affability of countenance is that mildness of aspect, which invites to free social intercourse.

AFFABLE, *a.* [L. affabilis, of ad and fabulor. See *Fable*.]

1. Easy of conversation; admitting others to free conversation without reserve; courteous; complaisant; of easy manners; condescending; usually applied to superiors; as an affable prince.*NWAD AFFABLE.2*

2. Applied to external appearance, affable denotes that combination of features, which invites to conversation, and renders a person

accessible, opposed to a forbidding aspect; mild; benign; as, an affable countenance.*NWAD AFFABLE.3*

AFFABLENESS, *n.* Affability.

AFFABLY, *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously; invitingly.

AFFAIR, *n.* [L. facere. The primary sense of facio is to urge, drive, impel.]

1. Business of any kind; that which is done, or is to be done; a word of very indefinite and undefinable signification. In the plural, it denotes transactions in general; as human affairs; political or ecclesiastical affairs: also the business or concerns of an individual; as, his affairs are embarrassed.*NWAD AFFAIR.2*

2. Matters; state; condition of business or concerns.*NWAD AFFAIR.3*

I have sent that ye may know our affairs. *Ephesians 6:21, 22*.*NWAD AFFAIR.4*

3. In the singular, it is used for a private dispute, or duel; as, an affair of honor; and sometimes a partial engagement of troops.*NWAD AFFAIR.5*

In the phrase, at the head of affairs, the word means, the public concerns of executing the laws and administering the government.*NWAD AFFAIR.6*

AFFECT, *v.t.* [L. afficio, affectum, of ad and facio, to make; affecto, to desire, from the same room. Affect is to make to, or upon to press upon.]

1. To act upon; to produce an effect or change upon; as, cold affects the body; loss affects our interests.*NWAD AFFECT.2*

2. To act upon, or move the passions; as, affected with grief.*NWAD AFFECT.3*

3. To aim at; aspire to; desire or entertain pretension to; as, to affect imperial sway. [See the etymology of *Affair*.]*NWAD AFFECT.4*

4. To tend to by natural affinity or disposition; as, the drops of a fluid affect a spherical form.*NWAD AFFECT.5*

5. To love, or regard with fondness.*NWAD AFFECT.6*

Think not that wars we love and strife affect.*NWAD AFFECT.7*

[This sense is closely allied to the third.]*NWAD AFFECT.8*

6. To make a show of; to attempt to imitate, in a manner not natural; to study the appearance of what is not natural, or real; as, to affect to be grave; affected friendship.*NWAD AFFECT.9*

It seems to have been used formerly for convict or attaint, as in Ayliffe's Parergon; but this sense is not now in use.*NWAD AFFECT.10*

AFFECTATION, *n.* [L. affectatio.]

1. An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false pretense; artificial appearance, or show; as, an affectation of wit, or of virtue.*NWAD AFFECTATION.2*

2. Fondness; affection. [Not used.]*NWAD AFFECTATION.3*

AFFECTED, *pp.*

1. Impressed; moved, or touched, either in person or in interest; having suffered some change by external force, loss, danger, and the like; as, we are more or less affected by the failure of the bank.*NWAD AFFECTED.2*

2. Touched in the feelings; having the feelings excited; as, affected with cold or heat.*NWAD AFFECTED.3*

3. Having the passions moved; as, affected with sorrow or joy.*NWAD AFFECTED.4*

4 . *a.* Inclined, or disposed; followed by to; as, well affected to government.*NWAD AFFECTED.5*

5. *a.* Given to false show; assuming, or pretending to possess what is not natural or real; as, an affected lady.*NWAD AFFECTED.6*

6 . *a.* Assumed artificially; not natural; as, affected airs.*NWAD AFFECTED.7*

AFFECTEDLY, *adv.* In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more show than reality; formally; studiously; unnaturally; as, to walk affectedly; affectedly civil.

AFFECTEDNESS, *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation.

AFFECTING, *ppr.*

1. Impressing; having an effect on; touching the feelings; moving the passions; attempting a false show; greatly desiring; aspiring to possess.*NWAD AFFECTING.2*

2. *a.* Having power to excite, or move the passions; tending to move the affections; pathetic; as, an affecting address.*NWAD AFFECTING.3*

The most affecting music is generally the most simple.*NWAD AFFECTING.4*

AFFECTINGLY, *adv.* In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotions.

AFFECTION, *n.*

1. The state of being affected. [Little used.]*NWAD AFFECTION.2*

2. Passion; but more generally,*NWAD AFFECTION.3*

3. A bent of mind towards a particular object, holding a middle place between disposition, which is natural, and passion, which is excited by the presence of its exciting object. Affection is a permanent bent

of the mind, formed by the presence of an object, or by some act of another person, and existing without the presence of its object.*NWAD AFFECTION.4*

4. In a more particular sense, a settle good will, love or zealous attachment; as, the affection of a parent for his child. It was formerly followed by to or towards, but is now more generally followed by far.*NWAD AFFECTION.5*

5. Desire; inclination; propensity, good or evil; as, virtuous or vile affections. *Romans 1:26, 31*; *Galatians 5:24*.*NWAD AFFECTION.6*

6. In a general sense, an attribute, quality or property, which is inseparable from its object; as, love, fear and hope are affections of the mind; figure, weight, etc., are affections of bodies.*NWAD AFFECTION.7*

7. Among physicians, a disease, or any particular morbid state of the body; as, a gouty affection; hysteric affection.*NWAD AFFECTION.8*

8. In painting, a lively representation of passion.*NWAD AFFECTION.9*

Shakespeare uses the word for affectation; but this use is not legitimate.*NWAD AFFECTION.10*

AFFECTIONATE, ***a.***

1. Having great love, or affection; fond; as, an affectionate brother.*NWAD AFFECTIONATE.2*

2. Warm in affection; zealous.*NWAD AFFECTIONATE.3*

Man, in his love to God, and desire to please him, can never be too affectionate.*NWAD AFFECTIONATE.4*

3. Proceeding from affection; indicating love; benevolent; tender; as, the affectionate care of a parent; an affectionate countenance.*NWAD AFFECTIONATE.5*

4. Inclined to; warmly attached. [Little used.]*NWAD AFFECTIONATE.6*

AFFECTIONATELY, *adv.* With affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly. *1 Thessalonians 2:8*.

AFFECTIONATENESS, *n.* Fondness; goodwill; affection.

AFFECTIONED, *a.*

1. Disposed; having an affection of heart.*NWAD AFFECTIONED.2*

Be ye kindly affectioned one to another. *Romans 12:10*.*NWAD AFFECTIONED.3*

2. Affected; conceited. *Obs.*NWAD AFFECTIONED.4*

AFFECTIVE, *a.* That affects, or excites emotion; suited to affect. [Little used.]

AFFECTIVELY, *adv.* In an affective or impressive manner.

AFFECTOR, AFFECTER, *n.* One that affects; one that practices affectation.

AFFECTUOUS, *a.* Full of passion. [Not used.]

AFFEER, *v.t.* To confirm. [Not used.]

AFFEER, *v.t.*

In law, to assess or reduce an arbitrary penalty or amercement to a precise sum; to reduce a general amercement to a sum certain, according to the circumstances of the case.*NWAD AFFEER.3*

AFFEERED, *pp.* Moderated in sum; assessed; reduced to a certainty.

AFFEERMENT, *n.* The act of affeering, or assessing an

amercement, according to the circumstances of the case.

AFFEEROR, *n.* One who affeers; a person sworn to assess a penalty, or reduce an uncertain penalty to a certainty.

AFFETTUOSO, CON AFFETTO, [L. affectus.]

In music, a direction to render notes soft and affecting.*NWAD AFFETTUOSO.2*

AFFIANCE, *n.* [L. fido, fides.]

1. The marriage contract or promise; faith pledged.*NWAD AFFIANCE.2*

2. Trust in general; confidence; reliance.*NWAD AFFIANCE.3*

The Christian looks to God with implicit affiance.*NWAD AFFIANCE.4*

AFFIANCE, *v.t.*

1. To betroth; to pledge one's faith or fidelity in marriage, or to promise marriage.*NWAD AFFIANCE.6*

To me, sad maid, he was affianced.*NWAD AFFIANCE.7*

2. To give confidence*NWAD AFFIANCE.8*

Affianced in my faith.*NWAD AFFIANCE.9*

AFFIANCED, *pp.* Pledged in marriage; betrothed; bound in faith.

AFFIANCER, *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

AFFIANCING, *ppr.* Pledging in marriage; promising fidelity.

AFFIDAVIT, *n.* [An old law verb in the perfect tense; he made

oath; from ad and fides, faith.]

A declaration upon oath. In the United States, more generally, a declaration in writing, signed by the party, and sworn to, before an authorized magistrate.*NWAD AFFIDAVIT.2*

AFFIED, *a.* or *part.* Joined by contract; affianced. [Not used.]

AFFILE, *v.t.* To polish. [Not used.]

AFFILIATE, *v.t.* [L. ad and filius, a son.]

1. To adopt; to receive into a family as a son.*NWAD AFFILIATE.2*

2. To receive into a society as a member, and initiate in its mysteries, plans, or intrigues - a sense in which the word was much used by the Jacobins in France, during the revolution.*NWAD AFFILIATE.3*

AFFILIATION, *n.* Adoption; association in the same family or society.

AFFINITY, *n.* [L. affinitas, from affinis, adjacent, related by marriage; ad and finis, end.]

1. The relation contracted by marriage, between a husband and his wife's kindred, and between a wife and her husband's kindred; in contradistinction from consanguinity or relation by blood.*NWAD AFFINITY.2*

Solomon made affinity with Pharaoh. *1 Kings 3:1*.*NWAD AFFINITY.3*

2. Agreement; relation; conformity; resemblance; connection; as, the affinity of sounds, of colors, or of languages.*NWAD AFFINITY.4*

3. In chimistry, attraction; elective attraction, or that tendency which different species of matter have to unite, and combine with certain other bodies, and the power that disposes them to continue in combination There are two kinds of affinity.*NWAD AFFINITY.5*

1. Affinity of aggregation, which is the power that causes two homogeneous bodies to tend towards each other, unite and cohere, as two drops of water, which unite in one.*NWAD AFFINITY.6*

2. Affinity of composition, which is the tendency of bodies of different kinds to unite and form new combinations of bodies with different properties. Such is the affinity which unites acids and alkalies, the results of which combination are neutral salts.*NWAD AFFINITY.7*

The operations of this principle are various. When heterogeneous bodies have mutually an equal attraction, it is called compound affinity. When one substance decomposes a combination of others, unites with one of them and precipitates the other, the power is called the affinity of decomposition. When bodies will not unite, but by means of a third, which enables them to combine, this is affinity by means of a medium.*NWAD AFFINITY.8*

Double affinity is when by means of four bodies, two decompositions and two new combinations are effected.*NWAD*

AFFINITY.9

AFFIRM, *v.t.* afferm' [L. affirmo; ad and firmo, to make firm. See *Firm*.]

1. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to declare the existence of something; to maintain as true; opposed to deny.*NWAD AFFIRM.2*

Of one Jesus whom Paul affirmed to be alive.*Acts 25:19*.*NWAD AFFIRM.3*

2. To make firm; to establish, confirm or ratify; as, the Supreme court affirmed the judgment.*NWAD AFFIRM.4*

AFFIRM, *v.i.* To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate, for confirming a fact, or to have an affirmation administered to, by way of confirmation, or as a substitute for an oath; as, the witness affirmed to the fact, or he was affirmed to the fact.

AFFIRMABLE, *a.* That may be asserted or declared; followed by of; as, an attribute affirmable of every just man.

AFFIRMANCE, *n.*

1. Confirmation; ratification; as, the affirmance of a judgment; a statute in affirmance of common law.*NWAD AFFIRMANCE.2*

2. Declaration; affirmation. [Little used.]*NWAD AFFIRMANCE.3*

AFFIRMANT, *n.* One who affirms.

AFFIRMATION, *n.*

1. The act of affirming or asserting as true; opposed to negation or denial.*NWAD AFFIRMATION.2*

2. That which is asserted; position declared as true; averment.*NWAD AFFIRMATION.3*

3. Confirmation; ratification; an establishing of what had been before done or decreed.*NWAD AFFIRMATION.4*

4. A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath; which affirmation is in law equivalent to testimony given under oath.*NWAD AFFIRMATION.5*

AFFIRMATIVE, *a.*

1. That affirms, or asserts; declaratory of what exists; opposed to negative; as, an affirmative proposition.*NWAD AFFIRMATIVE.2*

2. Confirmative; ratifying; as, an act affirmative of common law.*NWAD AFFIRMATIVE.3*

3. In algebra, positive; a term applied to numbers which have the sign + plus, denoting addition, and opposed to negative, or such as have the sign - minus, denoting subtraction.*NWAD AFFIRMATIVE.4*

4. Positive; dogmatic. *Obs.*NWAD AFFIRMATIVE.5

AFFIRMATIVE, *n.* That side of a question which affirms or maintains; opposed to negative; as, there were seventy votes in the affirmative, and thirty-five in the negative.

AFFIRMATIVELY, *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively; on the affirmative side of a question; opposed to negatively.

AFFIRMED, *pp.* Declared; asserted; averred; confirmed; ratified.

AFFIRMER, *n.* One who affirms.

AFFIRMING, *ppr.* Asserting; declaring positively; confirming.

AFFIX, *v.t.* [L. affigo, affixum, of ad and figo, to fix. Eng. peg. See *Fix*.]

1. To unite at the end; to subjoin, annex, or add at the close; as, to affix a syllable to a word; to affix a seal to an instrument.*NWAD AFFIX.2*

2. To attach, unite, or connect with, as names affixed to ideas, or ideas affixed to things.*NWAD AFFIX.3*

3. To fix or fasten in any manner. In this sense, fix is more generally used.*NWAD AFFIX.4*

AFFIX, *n.* A syllable or letter added to the end of a word.

AFFIXED, *pp.* United at the end; annexed; attached.

AFFIXING, *ppr.* Uniting at the end; subjoining; attaching.

AFFIXION, *n.* The act of uniting at the end, or state of being so united. [Little used.]

AFFIXTURE, *n.* That which is affixed.

AFFLATION, *n.* [L. affle, afflatum, of ad and flo; Eng. blow. See *Blow*.]

A blowing or breathing on.*NWAD AFFLATION.2*

AFFLATUS, *n.* [L.]

1. A breath or blast of wind.*NWAD AFFLATUS.2*

2. Inspiration; communication of divine knowledge, or the power of prophesy.*NWAD AFFLATUS.3*

AFFLICT, *v.t.* [L. affligo, afflicto, of ad and figo, to strike; eng. flog; Gr. to strike;, L. plaga, a stroke. Hence, eng. flail, g being suppressed; L. flagellum. See *Flog*.]

1. To give to the body or mind pain which is continued or of some permanence; to grieve, or distress; as, one is afflicted with the gout,

or with melancholy, or with losses and misfortunes.*NWAD AFFLICT.2*

They afflict thy heritage, O Lord. *Psalm 94:5*.*NWAD AFFLICT.3*

2. To trouble; to harass; to distress.*NWAD AFFLICT.4*

AFFLICTED, *pp.* Affected with continued or often repeated pain, either of body or mind; suffering grief or distress, of any kind; followed by at, by or with; as, afflicted at the loss of a child, by the rheumatism, or with losses.

AFFLICTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being afflicted; but superseded by affliction.

AFFLICTER, *n.* One who afflicts, or causes pain of body or of mind.

AFFLICTING, *ppr.* Causing continued or durable pain of body or mind; grieving; distressing.

AFFLICTING, *a.* Grievous; distressing; as, an afflicting event.

AFFLICTION, *n.*

1. The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief.*NWAD AFFLICTION.2*

Some virtues are seen only in affliction.*NWAD AFFLICTION.3*

2. The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, calamity, adversity, persecution.*NWAD AFFLICTION.4*

Many are the afflictions of the righteous. *Psalm 34:19*.*NWAD AFFLICTION.5*

AFFLICTIVE, *a.* Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief; painful; distressing.

AFFLICTIVELY, *adv.* In a manner to give pain or grief.

AFFLUENCE, ***n.*** **[L. affluentia, of ad and fluo, to flow. See** ***Flow*****.]**

1. Literally, a flowing to, or concourse. In this sense it is rarely used. It is sometimes written affluency.*NWAD AFFLUENCE.2*

2. Figuratively, abundance of riches; great plenty of worldly goods; wealth.*NWAD AFFLUENCE.3*

AFFLUENT, ***a.*** **Flowing to; more generally, wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant.**

AFFLUENTLY, ***adv.*** **In abundance; abundantly.**

AFFLUX, ***n.*** **[L. affluxum, from affluo. See** ***Flow*****.]**

The act of flowing to; a flowing to, or that which flows to; as, an afflux of blood to the head.*NWAD AFFLUX.2*

AFFLUXION, ***n.*** **The act of flowing to; that which flows to. [See** ***Afflux*****.]**

AFFORAGE, ***n.*** **[ad and force.]**

In France, a duty paid to the lord of a district, for permission to sell wine or other liquors, within his seignory.*NWAD AFFORAGE.2*

AFFORCEMENT, ***n.*** **[ad and force.]**

In old charters, a fortress; a fortification for defense. *Obs.*NWAD AFFORCEMENT.2*

AFFORD, ***v.t.*** **[ad and the root of forth, further. The sense is to send forth. But I have not found this precise word in the exact sense of the English, in any other language.]**

1. To yield or produce as fruit, profit, issues, or result. Thus, the earth affords grain; a well affords water; trade affords profit; distilled liquors afford spirit.*NWAD AFFORD.2*

2. To yield, grant or confer; as, a good life affords consolation in old age.*NWAD AFFORD.3*

3. To be able to grant or sell with profit or without loss; as, A can afford wine at a less price than B.*NWAD AFFORD.4*

4. To be able to expend without injury to one's estate; as, a man can afford a sum yearly in charity; or be able to bear expenses, or the price of the thing purchased; as, one man can afford to buy a farm, which another cannot.*NWAD AFFORD.5*

5. To be able without loss or with profit.*NWAD AFFORD.6*

The merchant can afford to trade for smaller profits.*NWAD AFFORD.7*

AFFORDED, *pp.* Yielded as fruit, produce or result; sold without loss or with profit.

AFFORDING, *ppr.* Yielding; producing; selling without loss; bearing expenses.

AFFOREST, *v.t.* [ad and forest.]

To convert ground into forest, as was done by the first Norman kings in England, for the purpose of affording them the pleasures of the chase.*NWAD AFFOREST.2*

AFFORESTATION, *n.* The act of turning ground into forest or wood land.

AFFORESTED, *pp.* Converted into forest.

AFFORESTING, *ppr.* Converting into forest.

AFFRANCHISEMENT, *n.* [See *Franchise* and *disfranchise*.]

The act of making free, or liberating from dependence or servitude. [Little used.]*NWAD AFFRANCHISEMENT.2*

AFFRAP, ***v.t.*** **[Eng. rap.] To strike.** ***Obs.***

AFFRAY, AFFRAYMENT, ***n.***

1. In law, the fighting of two or more persons, in a public place, to the terror of others. A fighting in private is not, in a legal sense, an affray.*NWAD AFFRAY.2*

2. In popular language, fray is used to express any fighting of two or more persons; buy the word is now deemed inelegant.*NWAD AFFRAY.3*

3. Tumult; disturbance.*NWAD AFFRAY.4*

AFFREIGHT, ***v.t.*** **affra'te. [See *Freight*.]**

To hire a ship for the transportation of goods or freight.*NWAD AFFREIGHT.2*

AFFREIGHTED, ***pp.*** **Hired for transporting goods.**

AFFREIGHTER, ***n.*** **The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods.**

AFFREIGHTMENT, ***n.*** **The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods.**

AFFRET, ***n.*** **A furious onset, or attack. [Not used.]**

AFFRICTION, ***n.*** **The act of rubbing. [Not used.] [See *Friction*.]**

AFFRIENDED, ***a.*** **affrend'ed. Made friends; reconciled.** ***Obs.***

AFFRIGHT, ***v.t.*** **affri'te. [See *Fright*.]**

To impress with sudden fear; to frighten; to terrify or alarm. It expresses a stronger impression than fear or apprehend, and perhaps less than terror.*NWAD AFFRIGHT.2*

AFFRIGHT, ***n.*** **Sudden or great fear; terror; also, the cause of terror; a frightful object.**

AFFRIGHTED, ***pp.*** **Suddenly alarmed with fear; terrified; followed by at or with, more generally by at; as, affrighted at the cry of fire.**

AFFRIGHTER, ***n.*** **One who frightens.**

AFFRIGHTFUL, ***a.*** **Terrifying; terrible; that may excite great fear; dreadful.**

AFFRIGHTING, ***ppr.*** **Impressing sudden fear; terrifying.**

AFFRIGHTMENT, ***n.*** **Affright; terror; the state of being frightened. [Rarely used.] [In common discourse, the use of this word, in all its forms, is superseded by fright, frighted, frightful.]**

AFFRONT, ***v.t.*** **[L. frons, front, face.]**

1. Literally, to meet or encounter face to face, in a good or bad sense; as,*NWAD AFFRONT.2*

The seditious affronted the king's forces*NWAD AFFRONT.3*

[The foregoing sense is obsolete.]*NWAD AFFRONT.4*

2. To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.*NWAD AFFRONT.5*

3. To abuse, or give cause of offense to, without being present with the person; to make slightly angry; a popular use of the word.*NWAD AFFRONT.6*

AFFRONT, ***n.***

1. Opposition to the face; open defiance; encounter. *Obs.*NWAD AFFRONT.8

2. Ill treatment; abuse; any thing reproachful or contemptuous, that excites or justifies resentment, as foul language, or personal abuse. It usually expresses a less degree of abuse than insult*NWAD AFFRONT.9*

3. Shame; disgrace. [Not used.]*NWAD AFFRONT.10*

4. In popular language, slight resentment; displeasure.*NWAD AFFRONT.11*

AFFRONTED, *pp.*

1. Opposed face to face; dared; defied; abused.*NWAD AFFRONTED.2*

2. In popular language, offended; slightly angry at ill treatment, by words or actions; displeased.*NWAD AFFRONTED.3*

AFFRONTEE, *a.* In heraldry, front to front; an epithet given to animals that face each other.

AFFRONTER, *n.* One that affronts.

AFFRONTING, *ppr.* Opposing face to face; defying; abusing; offering abuse, or any cause of displeasure.

AFFRONTING, *a.* Contumelious; abusive.

AFFRONTIVE, *a.* Giving offense; tending to offend; abusive.

AFFRONTIVENESS, *n.* The quality that gives offense. [Little used.]

AFFUSE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. affundo, affusum, ad and fundo, to pour out. See *Fuse*.]

To pour upon; to sprinkle, as with a liquid.*NWAD AFFUSE.2*

AFFUSED, *pp.* Sprinkled with a liquid; sprinkled on; having a

liquid poured upon.

AFFUSING, *ppr.* Pouring upon, or sprinkling.

AFFUSION, *n.* affu'zhun. The act of pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid substance, as water upon a diseased body, or upon a child in baptism.

AFFY, *v.t.* To betroth; to bind or join. [Not used.]

AFFY, *v.t.* To trust or confide in. [Not used.]

AFIELD, *adv.* [a and field.] To the field.

AFIRE, *adv.* On fire.

AFLAT, *adv.* [a and flat.] Level with the ground.

AFLOAT, *adv.* or *a.* [a and float.]

1. Borne on the water; floating; swimming; as, the ship is afloat.*NWAD AFLOAT.2*

2. Figuratively, moving; passing from place to place; as, a rumor is afloat.*NWAD AFLOAT.3*

3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control; as, our affairs are all afloat. [As an adjective, this word always follows the noun.]*NWAD AFLOAT.4*

AFOOT, *adv.* [a or on and foot.]

1. On foot; borne by the feet; opposed to riding.*NWAD AFOOT.2*

2. In action; in a state of being planned for execution; as, a design is afoot, or on foot.*NWAD AFOOT.3*

AFORE, *adv.* or *prep.* [a and fore.]

1. In front.*NWAD AFORE.2*

2. Between one object and another, so as to intercept a direct view or intercourse; as, to stand between a person and the light of a candle - a popular use of the word.*NWAD AFORE.3*

3. Prior in time; before; anterior; prior time being considered as in front of subsequent time.*NWAD AFORE.4*

The grass which withereth afore it groweth up. *Psalm 129:6*.*NWAD AFORE.5*

In all these senses it is now inelegant, and superseded by before.*NWAD AFORE.6*

4. In seaman's language, toward the head of the ship; further forward, or nearer the stem; as, afore the windlas. Afore the mast, is a phrase which is applied to a common sailor, one who does duty on the main deck, or has no office on board the ship.*NWAD AFORE.7*

AFOREGOING, *a.* Going before. [See *Foregoing*, which is chiefly used.]

AFOREHAND, *adv.* [afore and hand.]

1. In time previous; by previous provision; as, he is ready aforehand.*NWAD AFOREHAND.2*

She is come aforehand to anoint my body. *Mark 14:8*.*NWAD AFOREHAND.3*

2 . *a.* Prepared; previously provided; as, to be aforehand in business. Hence in popular language, amply provided; well supplied with the means of living; having means beyond the requirements of necessity; moderately wealthy. The word is popularly changed into aforehanded, beforehanded, or rather forehanded; as, a forehanded farmer.*NWAD AFOREHAND.4*

AFOREMENTIONED, *a.* [afore and mention.]

Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.*NWAD AFOREMENTIONED.2*

AFORENAMED, *a.* [afore and name.] Named before.

AFORESAID, *a.* [afore and say.] Said or recited before, or in a proceeding part.

AFORETIME, *adv.* [afore and time.] In time past; in a former time.

AFOUL, *adv.* or *a.* [a and foul.] Not free; entangled.

AFRAID, *a.* [The participle of affray.]

Impressed with fear or apprehension; fearful. This word expresses a less degree of fear than terrified or frightened. It is followed by of before the object of fear; as, to be afraid of death.*NWAD AFRAID.2*

Joseph was afraid to sin against God.*NWAD AFRAID.3*

AFRESH, *adv.* [a and fresh.] Anew; again; recently; after intermission.

They crucify the son of God afresh. *Hebrews 6:6*.*NWAD AFRESH.2*

AFRICA, *n.* [L. a neg. and frigus, cold.]

One of the four quarters or largest divisions of the globe; a continent separated from Europe by the Mediterranean sea.*NWAD AFRICA.2*

AFRIC, AFRICAN, *a.* Pertaining to Africa.

AFRICAN, *n.* A native of Africa.

This name is given also to the African marygold.*NWAD AFRICAN.2*

AFRONT, *adv.* In front.

AFT, *a.* or *adv.*

In seaman's language, a word used to denote the stern or what pertains to the stern of a ship; as, the aft part of the ship; haul aft the main sheet, that is, further towards the stern. Fore and aft is the whole length of a ship. Right aft is in a direct line with the stern.*NWAD AFT.2*

AFTER, *a.* [The comparative degree of aft. But is some Teutonic dialects it is written with g.]

1. In marine language, more aft, or towards the stern of the ship; as, the after sails; after hatchway.*NWAD AFTER.2*

2. In common language, later in time; as, an after period of life.*NWAD AFTER.3*

In this sense, the word is often combined with the following noun; as in afternoon.*NWAD AFTER.4*

AFTER, *prep.*

1. Behind in place; as, men placed in a line one after another.*NWAD AFTER.6*

2. Later in time; as, after supper. This word often precedes a sentence, as a governing preposition.*NWAD AFTER.7*

After I have arisen, I will go before you into Galilee.*Matthew 26:32*.*NWAD AFTER.8*

3. In pursuit of, that is, moving behind, following; in search of.*NWAD AFTER.9*

After whom is the king of Israel come out? *1 Samuel 24:14*.*NWAD AFTER.10*

Ye shall not go after other Gods. *Deuteronomy 6:14*.*NWAD AFTER.11*

4. In imitation of; as, to make a thing after a model.*NWAD*

AFTER.12

5. According to; as, consider a thing after its intrinsic value.*NWAD AFTER.13*

6. According to the direction and influence of.*NWAD AFTER.14*

To walk after the flesh; to live after the flesh. *Romans 8:1-13*.*NWAD AFTER.15*

To judge after the sight of the eye. *Isaiah 11:3*.*NWAD AFTER.16*

To inquire after is to seek by asking; to ask concerning.*NWAD AFTER.17*

To follow after, in scripture, is to pursue, or imitate; to serve, or worship.*NWAD AFTER.18*

AFTER, *adv.* Posterior; later in time; as, it was about the space of three hours after. In this sense, the word, however, is really a preposition, the object being understood; about three hours after the time or fact before specified.

After is prefixed to many words, forming compounds, but retaining its genuine signification. Some of the following words are of this kind, but in some of them after seems rather to be a separate word.*NWAD AFTER.20*

AFTER-ACCOUNT, *n.* A subsequent reckoning.

AFTER-ACT, *n.* A subsequent act.

AFTER-AGES, *n.* Later ages; succeeding times. After-age, in the singular, is not improper.

AFTER ALL, is a phrase, signifying, when all has been considered, said or done; at last; in the final result.

AFTER-BAND, *n.* A future band.

AFTER-BIRTH, ***n.*** **The appendages of the fetus, called also secundines.**

AFTER-CLAP, ***n.*** **An unexpected, subsequent event; something happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.**

AFTER-COMER, ***n.*** **A successor.**

AFTER-COMFORT, ***n.*** **Future comfort.**

AFTER-CONDUCT, ***n.*** **Subsequent behavior.**

AFTER-CONVICTION, ***n.*** **Future conviction.**

AFTER-COST, ***n.*** **Later cost; expense after the execution of the main design.**

AFTER-COURSE, ***n.*** **Future course.**

AFTER-CROP, ***n.*** **The second crop in the same year.**

AFTER-DAYS, ***n.*** **Future days.**

AFTER-EATAGE, ***n.*** **Part of the increase of the same year. [Local.]**

AFTER-ENDEAVOR, ***n.*** **An endeavor after the first or former effort.**

AFTER-GAME, ***n.*** **A subsequent scheme, or expedient.**

AFTER-GUARD, ***n.*** **The seaman stationed on the poop or after part of the ship, to attend the after sails.**

AFTER-HOPE, ***n.*** **Future hope.**

AFTER-HOURS, ***n.*** **Hours that follow; time following.**

AFTER-IGNORANCE, ***n.*** **Subsequent ignorance.**

AFTER-KING, ***n.*** **A succeeding king.**

AFTER-LIFE, ***n.***

1. Future life or the life after this.*NWAD AFTER-LIFE.2*

2. A later period of life; subsequent life.*NWAD AFTER-LIFE.3*

AFTER-LIVER, ***n.*** **One who lives in succeeding times.**

AFTER-LOVE, ***n.*** **The second or later love.**

AFTER-MALICE, ***n.*** **Succeeding malice.**

AFTER-MATH, ***n.*** **[after and math. See** ***Mow*****.]**

A second crop of grass, in the same season; rowen.*NWAD AFTER-MATH.2*

AFTER-MOST, ***a.*** **Superl. In marine language, nearest the stern, opposed to foremost; also hindmost.**

AFTER-NOON, ***n.*** **The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.**

AFTER-PAINS, ***n.*** **The pains which succeed child birth.**

AFTER-PART, ***n.*** **The latter part. In marine language, the part of a ship towards the stern.**

AFTER-PIECE, ***n.*** **A piece performed after a play; a farce or other entertainment.**

AFTER-PROOF, ***n.*** **Subsequent proof or evidence; qualities known by subsequent experience.**

AFTER-REPENTANCE, ***n.*** **Subsequent repentance.**

AFTER-REPORT, ***n.*** **Subsequent report, or information.**

AFTER-SAILS, ***n.*** **The sails on the mizzenmast and stays, between the main and mizzen-masts.**

AFTER-STATE, ***n.*** **The future state.**

AFTER-STING, ***n.*** **Subsequent sting.**

AFTER-STORM, ***n.*** **A succeeding or future storm.**

AFTER-SUPPER, ***n.*** **The time between supper and going to bed.**

AFTER-SWARM, ***n.*** **A swarm of bees which leaves the hive after the first.**

AFTER-TASTE, ***n.*** **A taste which succeeds eating and drinking.**

AFTER-THOUGHT, ***n.*** **[See** ***Thought*****.] Reflections after an act; later thought, or expedient occurring too late.**

AFTER-TIMES, ***n.*** **Succeeding times. It may be used in the singular.**

AFTER-TOSSING, ***n.*** **The swell or agitation of the sea after a storm.**

AFTERWARD, AFTERWARDS, ***adv.*** **[See** ***Ward*****.] In later or subsequent time.**

AFTER-WISE, ***a.*** **Wise afterwards or too late.**

AFTER-WIT, ***n.*** **Subsequent wit; wisdom that comes too late.**

AFTER-WRATH, ***n.*** **Later wrath; anger after the provocation has ceased.**

AFTER-WRITER, ***n.*** **A succeeding writer.**

AGA, ***n.*** **In the Turkish dominions, a commander or chief officer. The title is given to various chief officers, whether civil or military. It is also given to great land holders, and to the eunuchs of the Sultan's seraglio.**

AGAIN, ***adv.*** **agen'. [L. con, whence contra;]**

1. A second time; once more.*NWAD AGAIN.2*

I will not again curse the ground. *Genesis 8:21*.*NWAD AGAIN.3*

2. It notes something further, or additional to one or more particulars.*NWAD AGAIN.4*

For to which of the angels said he at any time, thou art my son, this day have I begotten thee? and again, I will be to him a father, and he shall be to me a son? and again, let all the angels of God worship him. *Hebrews 1:5, 6*.*NWAD AGAIN.5*

All the uses of this word carry in them the ideas of return or repetition; as in these phrases; give it back again; give him as much again, that is, the same quantity once more or repeated.*NWAD AGAIN.6*

There is not, in the world again, such a commerce as in London.*NWAD AGAIN.7*

Who art thou that answerest again?*NWAD AGAIN.8*

Bring us word again.*NWAD AGAIN.9*

Again and again, often; with frequent repetition.*NWAD AGAIN.10*

AGAINST, *prep.* agenst'.

1. In opposition; noting enmity or disapprobation.*NWAD AGAINST.2*

His hand will be against every man. *Genesis 16:12*.*NWAD AGAINST.3*

I am against your pillows. *Ezekiel 13:20*.*NWAD AGAINST.4*

2. In opposition, noting contrariety, contradiction, or repugnance; as, a decree against law, reason or public opinion.*NWAD AGAINST.5*

3. In opposition, noting competition, or different sides or parties; as, there are twenty votes in the affirmative against ten in the negative.*NWAD AGAINST.6*

4. In an opposite direction; as, to ride against the wind.*NWAD AGAINST.7*

5. Opposite in place; abreast; as, a ship is against the mouth of a

river. In this sense it is often preceded by over.*NWAD AGAINST.8*

Aaron lighted the lamps over against the candlesticks. *Numbers 8:2, 3*.*NWAD AGAINST.9*

6. In opposition, noting adversity, injury, or contrariety to wishes; as, this change of measures is against us.*NWAD AGAINST.10*

7. Bearing upon; as, one leans against a wall.*NWAD AGAINST.11*

8. In provision for; in preparation for.*NWAD AGAINST.12*

Urijah made it against king Ahaz came from Damascus. *2 Kings 16:11*.*NWAD AGAINST.13*

In this sense against is a preposition, with the following part of the sentence for an object. See *After*, prep. def. 2.*NWAD AGAINST.14*

In short, the sense of this word is opposition, variously modified according to its application to different objects.*NWAD AGAINST.15*

AGALLOCH, AGALLOCHUM, *n.* [Of oriental origin.]

Aloes-wood, the product of a tree growing in China, and some of the Indian isles. There are three varieties, the calambac, the common lignum aloes, and the calambour. The first variety is light and porous, and so filled with a fragrant resin, that it may be molded by the fingers; the second is denser and less resinous; and the third is the aloes-wood used by cabinet makers and inlayers.*NWAD AGALLOCH.2*

AGALMATOLITE, *n.* [Gr. image, and stone.]

A name given by Klaproth to two varieties of the pierre de lard, lard stone, of China. It contains no magnesia, but otherwise has the characters of talck. It is called in German, bildstein, figure-stone, and by Brongniart, steatite pagodite.*NWAD AGALMATOLITE.2*

AGAPE, *adv.* or *a.* [a and gape. See *Gape*.]

Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention; having the mouth wide open.*NWAD AGAPE.2*

AGAPE, *n.* ag'apy. [Gr. Love.]

Among the primitive christians, a love feast or feast of charity, held before or after the communion, when contributions were made for the poor. This feast was held at first without scandal, but afterwards being abused, it was condemned at the council of Carthage, A.D. 397.*NWAD AGAPE.4*

AGARIC, *n.* [Gr.]

In botany, mushroom, a genus of funguses, containing numerous species. Mushrooms grow on trees, or spring from the earth; of the latter species some are valued as articles of food; others are poisonous. The name was originally given to a fungus growing on the larch. This species is now frequent in the shops, and distinguished by the name of female agaric. From this fungus is extracted a turpentine, of which three fourths of its weight is a resinous substance; the rest, a slimy, mucilaginous, earthy matter, tenacious and almost insoluble in water. It is used in dyeing, but is little esteemed in medicine.*NWAD AGARIC.2*

The Agaric of the oak is called touch-wood, from its readiness to take fire.*NWAD AGARIC.3*

Agaric mineral, a calcarious earth, or carbonate of lime, resembling a fungus in color and texture; found in fissures of rocks, and on the roofs of caverns. It is sometimes used as an astringent in fluxes, and a styptic in hemorrhages. It occurs in a loose semi-indurated form, white or whitish red, or yellow, light and friable. Kirwan mentions three varieties.*NWAD AGARIC.4*

AGAST, AGHAST, *a.*

Struck with terror, or astonishment; amazed; struck silent with horror.*NWAD AGAST.2*

With shuddering horror pale and eyes agast.*NWAD AGAST.3*

AGATE, ***adv.*** **[a and gate.] On the way; going.** ***Obs.***

AGATE, ***n.*** **[Gr. so called, says Pliny, 34, 10, because found near a river of that name in Sicily. So also Solinus and Isidore. But Bochart, with more probability, deduces it from the Punic and Hebrew, and with a different prefix, spotted. The word is used,** ***Genesis 30*** **and** ***Genesis 31*****, to describe the speckled and spotted cattle of Laban and Jacob.]**

A class of siliceous, semi-pellucid gems of many varieties, consisting of quartz-crystal, flint, horn-stone, chalcedony, amethyst, jasper, cornealian, heliotrope, and jade, in various combinations, variegated with dots, zones, filaments, ramifications, arborizations, and various figures. Agates seem to have been formed by successive layers of siliceous earth, on the sides of cavities which they now fill entirely or in part.*NWAD AGATE.3*

They are esteemed the least valuable of the precious stones. Even in Pliny's time, they were in little estimation. They are found in rocks, in the form of fragments, in nodules, in small rounded lumps, rarely in stalactites. Their colors are various. They are used for rings, seals, cups, beads, boxes and handles of small utensils.*NWAD AGATE.4*

AGATE, ***n.*** **An instrument used by goldwire drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it.**

AGATINE, ***a.*** **Pretaining to agate.**

AGATINE, ***n.*** **A genus of shells, oval or oblong.**

AGATIZED, ***a.*** **Having the colored lines and figures of agate.**

Agatized wood, a substance apparently produced by the petrifaction of wood; a species of hornstone.*NWAD AGATIZED.2*

AGATY, ***a.*** **Of the nature of agate.**

AGAVE, ***n.*** **[Gr. admirable.]**

1. The American aloe. The great aloe rises twenty feet, and its

branches form a sort of pyramid at the top.*NWAD AGAVE.2*

2. A genus of univalvular shells.*NWAD AGAVE.3*

AGAZE, *v.t.* [from gaze.] To strike with amazement. *Obs.*

AGAZED, *pp.* Struck with amazement. [Not in use.]

AGE, *n.* [L. aetas, or aevum. But these are undoubtedly contracted words.]

1. The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind; as, the usual age of man is seventy years; the age of a horse may be twenty or thirty years; the age of a tree may be four hundred years.*NWAD AGE.2*

2. That part of the duration of a being, which is between its beginning and any given time; as, what is the present age of a man, or of the earth?*NWAD AGE.3*

Jesus began to be about thirty years of age. *Luke 3:23*.*NWAD AGE.4*

3. The latter part of life, or long continued duration; oldness.*NWAD AGE.5*

The eyes of Israel were dim for age. *Genesis 48:10*.*NWAD AGE.6*

4. A certain period of human life, marked by a difference of state; as, life is divided into four stages or ages, infancy, youth, manhood, and old age; the age of youth; the age of manhood.*NWAD AGE.7*

5. The period when a person is enabled by law to do certain acts for himself, or when he ceases to be controlled by parents or guardians; as, in our country, both males and females are of age in twenty-one years old.*NWAD AGE.8*

6. Mature years; ripeness of strength or discretion.*NWAD AGE.9*

He is of age, ask him. *John 9:21*.*NWAD AGE.10*

7. The time of life for conceiving children, or perhaps the usual time of such an event.*NWAD AGE.11*

Sarah was delivered of a son when she was past age. *Hebrews 11:11*.*NWAD AGE.12*

8. A particular period of time, as distinguished from others; as, the golden age, the age of iron, the age of heroes or of chivalry.*NWAD AGE.13*

9. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation and a succession of generations; as, ages yet unborn.*NWAD AGE.14*

The mystery hid from ages. *Colossians 1:26*.*NWAD AGE.15*

10. A century; the period of one hundred years.*NWAD AGE.16*

AGED, *a.*

1. Old; having lived long; having lived almost the usual time allotted to that species of being; applied to animals or plants; as, an aged man, or an aged oak.*NWAD AGED.2*

2. Having a certain age; having lived; as, a man aged forty years.*NWAD AGED.3*

AGED, *n.* Old persons.

And the aged arose and stood up. *Job 29:8*.*NWAD AGED.5*

AGEN, for again. *Obs.*

AGENCY, *n.* [L. agens. See *Act*.]

1. The quality of moving or of exerting power; the state of being in action; action; operation; instrumentality; as, the agency of providence in the natural world.*NWAD AGENCY.2*

2. The office of an agent, or factor; business of an agent entrusted

with the concerns of another; as, the principal pays the charges of agency.*NWAD AGENCY.3*

AGENDA, *n.* [L. things to be done.]

A memorandum-book; the service or office of a church; a ritual or liturgy.*NWAD AGENDA.2*

AGENT, *a.* Acting; opposed to patient, or sustaining action; as, the body agent. [Little used.]

AGENT, *n.*

1. An actor; one that exerts power, or has the power to act; as, a moral agent.*NWAD AGENT.3*

2. An active power or cause; that which has the power to produce an effect; as, heat is a powerful agent.*NWAD AGENT.4*

3. A substitute, deputy, or factor; one entrusted with the business of another; and attorney; a minister.*NWAD AGENT.5*

AGENTSHIP, *n.* The office of an agent. [Not used.] We now use agency.

AGGELATION, *n.* [L. gelu.] Concretion of a fluid. [Not used.]

AGGENERATION, *n.* [L. ad and generatio.] The state of growing to another. [Not used.]

AGGER, *n.* [L.] A fortress, or mound. [Not used.]

AGGERATE, *v.t.* [L. aggero.] To heap. [Not used.]

AGGERATION, *n.* A heaping; accumulation; as, “aggerations of sand.”

AGGLOMERATE, *v.t.* [L. agglomero, ad and glomero, to wind into a ball, from glomus a ball of yarn; from the Heb. to

involve.]

To wind, or collect into a ball; to gather into a mass.*NWAD AGGLOMERATE.2*

AGGLOMERATE, *v.i.* To gather, grow or collect into a ball or mass.

AGGLOMERATED, *pp.* Wound or collected into a ball.

AGGLOMERATING, *ppr.* Winding into a ball; gathering into a lump.

AGGLOMERATION, *n.* The act of winding into a ball; the state of being gathered into a ball or mass.

AGGLUTINANT, *n.* Any viscous substance which unites other substances, by causing an adhesion; any application which tends to unite parts which have too little adhesion.

AGGLUTINANT, *a.* Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion.

AGGLUTINATE, *v.t.* [Lat. agglutino, ad and glutino, from gluten. Eng. glue. See *Glue*.]

To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances.*NWAD AGGLUTINATE.2*

AGGLUTINATED, *pp.* Glued together; united by a viscous substance.

AGGLUTINATING, *ppr.* Gluing together; united by causing adhesion.

AGGLUTINATION, *n.* The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united.

AGGLUTINATIVE, *a.* That tends to unite, or has power to cause adhesion.

AGGRACE, *v.t.* To favor. [Not used.]

AGGRACE, *n.* Kindness; favor. [Not used.]

AGGRANDIZATION, *n.* The act of aggrandizing. [Not used.]

AGGRANDIZE, *v.t.* [L. ad and grandis. See *Grand*.]

1. To make great or greater in power, rank or honor; to exalt, as, to aggrandize a family.*NWAD AGGRANDIZE.2*

2. To enlarge, applied to things; as, to aggrandize our conceptions. It seems to be never applied to the bulk or dimensions of material bodies.*NWAD AGGRANDIZE.3*

AGGRANDIZED, *pp.* Made great or greater; exalted; enlarged.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, *n.* The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank or honor; exaltation; enlargement.

The Emperor seeks only the aggrandizement of his own family.*NWAD AGGRANDIZEMENT.2*

AGGRANDIZER, *n.* One that aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank or honor.

AGGRANDIZING, *ppr.* Making great; exalting; enlarging.

AGGRATE, *v.t.* To please. [Not used.]

AGGRAVATE, *v.t.* [L. aggravo, of ad and gravis, heavy. See *Grave*, *Gravity*.]

1. To make heavy, but not used in this literal sense. Figuratively, to make worse, more severe, or less tolerable; as, to aggravate the evils of life; to aggravate pain or punishment.*NWAD AGGRAVATE.2*

2. To make more enormous, or less excusable; as, to aggravate a

crime.*NWAD AGGRAVATE.3*

3. To exaggerate.*NWAD AGGRAVATE.4*

4. To give coloring in description; to give an exaggerated representation; as, to aggravate a charge against an offender; to aggravate circumstances.*NWAD AGGRAVATE.5*

The propriety of the word in the latter passage is questionable. Aggravate is generally used in reference to evils, or something improper or unnatural.*NWAD AGGRAVATE.6*

AGGRAVATED, *pp.* Increased, in severity or enormity; made worse; exaggerated.

AGGRAVATING, *ppr.* Increasing in severity, enormity, or degree, as evils, misfortunes, pain, punishment, crimes, guilt, etc.; exaggerating.

AGGRAVATION, *n.*

1. The act of making worse, used of evils, natural or moral; the act of increasing severity or hainousness; addition to that which is evil or improper; as, an aggravation of pain or grief.*NWAD AGGRAVATION.2*

2. Exaggerated representation, or heightened description of any thing wrong, improper, or unnatural; as, an aggravation of features in a caricature.*NWAD AGGRAVATION.3*

AGGREGATE, *v.t.* [L. aggrego, to collect in troops, of ad and grex, a herd or band. See *Gregarious*.]

To bring together; to collect particulars into a sum, mass or body.*NWAD AGGREGATE.2*

AGGREGATE, *a.* Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; as, the aggregate amount of charges.

Aggregate flowers, in botany, are such as are composed of florets

united by means of the receptacle or calyx.*NWAD AGGREGATE.4*

Aggregate corporation, in law, is one which consists of two or more persons united, whose existence is preserved by a succession of new members.*NWAD AGGREGATE.5*

AGGREGATE, *n.* A sum, mass or assemblage of particulars; as, a house is an aggregate of stones, bricks, timber, etc. It differs from a compound in this, that the particulars of an aggregate are less intimately mixed than in a compound.

AGGREGATED, *pp.* Collected into a sum, mass or system.

AGGREGATELY, *adv.* Collectively; taken in a sum or mass.

AGGREGATING, *ppr.* Collecting into a sum or mass.

AGGREGATION, *n.*

1. The act of aggregating; the state of being collected into a sum or mass; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.*NWAD AGGREGATION.2*

2. In chimistry, the affinity of aggregation, is the power which causes homogeneous bodies to tend towards each other, and to cohere; and from a mixture, which consists of parts dissimilar in their nature. The word is used of solid, fluid, or aeriform bodies.*NWAD AGGREGATION.3*

3. The union and coherence of bodies of the same nature.*NWAD AGGREGATION.4*

AGGREGATIVE, *a.* Taken together; collective.

AGGREGATOR, *n.* He that collects into a whole or mass.

AGGRESS, *v.i.* [L. aggredior, aggressus, of ad and gradior, to go. See *Grade*.]

To make a first attack; to commit the first act of hostility or offense;

to begin a quarrel or controversy; to assault first or invade.*NWAD AGGRESS.2*

AGGRESSING, ***ppr.*** **Commencing hostility first; making the first attack.**

AGGRESSION, ***n.*** **The first attack, or act of hostility; the first act of injury, or first act leading to war or controversy.**

AGGRESSIVE, ***a.*** **Tending to aggress; making the first attack.**

AGGRESSOR, ***n.*** **The person who first attacks; he who first commences hostility or a quarrel; an assaulter; an invader.**

The insolence of the aggressor is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer.*NWAD AGGRESSOR.2*

AGGRIEVANCE, ***n.*** **[See *Aggrieve*.] Oppression; hardship; injury. But grievance is more generally used.**

AGGRIEVE, *v.t.* [of ad and grieve from grief. See *Grief* and *Grave*.]

1. To give pain or sorrow; to afflict. In this sense, it is nearly superseded by grieve.*NWAD AGGRIEVE.2*

2. To bear hard upon; to oppress or injure, in one's rights; to vex or harass by civil or political injustice.*NWAD AGGRIEVE.3*

AGGRIEVE, *v.i.* To mourn; to lament. [Not used. See *Grieve*.]

AGGRIEVED, *pp.* Pained; afflicted, civilly or politically oppressed.

AGGRIEVING, *ppr.* Afflicting; imposing hardships on; oppressing.

AGGROUP, AGGROOP, *v.t.* [See *Group*.]

To bring together; to group; to collect many persons in a crowd, or many figures into a whole, either in statuary, painting or description.*NWAD AGGROUP.2*

AGGROUPED, AGGROOPED, *pp.* Collected into a group or assemblage.

AGHAST, more correctly AGAST, *a.* or *adv.* [Perhaps the participle of agaze; otherwise from the root of ghastly and ghost.]

Struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror.*NWAD AGHAST.2*

AGILE, *a.* [L. agilis, from ago. See *Act*.]

Nimble; having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move; brisk; active.*NWAD AGILE.2*

And bending forward, stuck his agile heels.*NWAD AGILE.3*

AGILENESS, *n.* Nimbleness; activity; the faculty of moving the limbs quickly; agility.

AGILITY, *n.* [L. agilitas.]

The power of moving the limbs quickly; nimbleness; briskness; activity; quickness of motion.*NWAD AGILITY.2*

AGIO, *n.*

1. In commerce, the difference between bank notes and current coin. In Holland, the agio is three or four per cent; in Rome, from fifteen to twenty five per cent; in Venice, twenty per cent: but the agio is subject to variation.*NWAD AGIO.2*

2. Premium; sum given above the nominal value.*NWAD AGIO.3*

AGIST, *v.t.*

In law, to take the cattle of others to graze, at a certain sum; to feed or pasture the cattle of others; used originally for the feeding of cattle in the king's forest.*NWAD AGIST.2*

AGISTMENT, *n.* The taking and feeding other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land; also, the price paid for such feeding. it denotes also a burden, charge or tax. [In canon law, a modus, or composition.]

AGISTOR, AGISTATOR, *n.* An officer of the king's forest, who has the care of cattle agisted, and collects the money for the same; hence called gist-taker, which in England is corrupted into guest-taker.

AGITABLE, *a.* [See *Agitate*.] That may be agitated, shaken or discussed.

AGITATE, *v.t.* [L. agito, from ago. See *Act*.]

1. To stir violently; to move back and forth with a quick motion; to shake or move briskly; as, to agitate water in a vessel.*NWAD AGITATE.2*

2. To move or force into violent irregular action; as, the wind agitates the sea.*NWAD AGITATE.3*

3. To disturb, or excite into tumult; as, to agitate the mind or passions.*NWAD AGITATE.4*

4. To discuss; to debate; to controvert; as, to agitate a question.*NWAD AGITATE.5*

5. To consider on all sides; to revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; to contrive by mental deliberation; as, politicians agitate desperate designs.*NWAD AGITATE.6*

6. To move or actuate. [Not used.]*NWAD AGITATE.7*

AGITATED, *pp.* Tossed from side to side; shaken; moved violently and irregularly; disturbed; discussed; considered.

AGITATING, *ppr.* Shaking; moving with violence; disturbing; disputing; contriving.

AGITATION, *n.*

1. The act of shaking; the state of being moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion; as, the sea after a storm is in agitation.*NWAD AGITATION.2*

2. Disturbance of tranquility in the mind; perturbation; excitement of passion.*NWAD AGITATION.3*

3. Discussion; examination of a subject in controversy.*NWAD AGITATION.4*

4. A state of being deliberated upon, with a view to contrivance, or plan to be adopted; as, a scheme is in agitation.*NWAD AGITATION.5*

AGITATO, in music, denotes a broken style of performance, adapted to awaken surprise or perturbation.

AGITATOR, *n.* One who agitates; also, an insurgent; one who excites sedition or revolt. In antiquity, a charioteer, that is, a driver. In Cromwell's time, certain officers appointed by the army to manage their concerns, were called agitators.

AGLET, AIGLET, *n.*

1. A tag of a point curved into the representation of an animal, generally of a man; a small plate of metal.*NWAD AGLET.2*

2. In botany, a pendant at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in the rose and tulip.*NWAD AGLET.3*

AGLET-BABY, *n.* A small image on the top of a lace.

AGMINAL, *a.* [L. agmen, a troop or body of men arrayed from ago.] Pertaining to an army or troop. [Little used.]

AGNAIL, *n.* [ad and nail. See *Nail*.]

A disease of the nail; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nail.*NWAD AGNAIL.2*

AGNATE, *a.* [L. agnatus.] Related or akin by the father's side.

AGNATE, *n.* [L. agnatus, adnascor, of ad and nascor, to be born. See *Nature*.] Any male relation by the father's side.

AGNATIC, *a.* Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors.

AGNATION, *n.* Relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line, distinct from cognation, which includes descent in the male and female lines.

AGNEL, *n.* [From agnus, a lamb, the figure struck on the coin.]

An ancient French coin, value twelve sols, six deniers. It was called also mouton d'or and agnel d'or.*NWAD AGNEL.2*

AGNITION, *n.* [L. agnitio, agnosco.] Acknowledgment. [Little used.]

AGNIZE, *v.t.* To acknowledge. [Not in use.]

AGNOMINATE, *v.t.* [L. agnomino; ad and nomino, nomen, name.]

To name. [Little used.]*NWAD AGNOMINATE.2*

AGNOMINATION, *n.* [L. agnomen, a surname, of ad and nomen. See *Name*.]

1. An additional name, or title; a name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, etc.; a surname.*NWAD AGNOMINATION.2*

2. Allusion of one word to another by sound.*NWAD AGNOMINATION.3*

AGNUS CASTUS. A species of vitex, so called from the Gr. chaste, or from a negative, and seed, from its imagined virtue of preserving chastity. The Athenian ladies reposed on the leaves of this plant at the feast of Ceres. The Latin Castus, chaste, now added to the name, forms a duplication of the sense.

AGNUS DEI. [Lamb of God.]

In the Romish Church, a cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb, supporting the banner of the cross. It is supposed to possess great virtues in preserving those who carry it, in faith and from accidents, etc. Also a part of the mass in which these words are repeated by the priest.*NWAD AGNUS_DEI.2*

AGNUS SCYTHICUS. [Scythian Lamb.]

A name applied to the roots of a species of fern, Aspidium Baromez, covered with brown wooly scales, and, in shape, resembling a lamb; found in Russia and Tartary.*NWAD AGNUS_SCYTHICUS.2*

AGO, *adv.* or *a.* [See *Go*.] Past; gone; as a year ago.

AGOG, *adv.*

In a state of desire; highly excited by eagerness after an object.*NWAD AGOG.2*

The gaudy gossip when she's set agog.*NWAD AGOG.3*

AGOING, [The participle of go, with the prefix a.]

In motion, as to set a mill agoing; or about to go; ready to go; as, he is agoing immediately. The latter use is vulgar.*NWAD AGOING.2*

AGON, *n.* [Gr.] The contest for the prize. [Not used.]

AGONE, *pp.* agawn;, [See *Ago* and *Gone*.] Ago; past; since.

[Nearly *Obs.*]*NWAD AGONE.2*

AGONISM, *n.* [Gr.] Contention for a prize.

AGONIST, *n.* One who contends for the prize in public games. Milton has used Agonistes in this sense, and so called his tragedy, from the similitude of Sampson's exertions, in slaying the Philistines, to prize fighting. In church history, the disciples of Donatus are called agonistics.

AGONISTIC, AGONISTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to prize-fighting, contests of strength, or athletic combats.

AGONISTICALLY, *adv.* In an agonistic manner; like prize-fighting.

AGONIZE, *v.t.* [Gr. to strive. See *Agony*.]

To write with extreme pain; to suffer violent anguish.*NWAD AGONIZE.2*

To smart and agonize at every pore.*NWAD AGONIZE.3*

AGONIZE, *v.t.* To distress with extreme pain; to torture.

AGONIZING, *ppr.* Suffering severe pain; writhing with torture.

AGONIZINGLY, *adv.* With extreme anguish.

AGONY, *n.* [Gr. a contest with bodily exertion; a word used to denote the athletic games, in Greece; whence anguish, solicitude; from L. ago. Gr. to strive. See *Act*.]

1. In strictness, pain so extreme as to cause writhing or contortions of the body, similar to those made in the athletic contests in Greece. Hence,*NWAD AGONY.2*

2. Extreme pain of body or mind; anguish; appropriately, the pangs of death, and the sufferings of our Savior in the garden of Gethsemane. *Luke 22:44*.*NWAD AGONY.3*

3. Violent contest or striving.*NWAD AGONY.4*

AGOOD, *adv.* In earnest. [Not used.]

AGOUTY, *n.* [L. acutus.]

A quadruped of the order Rodentia; arranged by naturalist in the genus Cavia. It is of the size of a rabbit. The upper part of the body is brownish, with a mixture of red and black; the belly yellowish. Three varieties are mentioned, all peculiar to South America and West Indies. It burrows in the ground, or in hollow trees; lives on vegetables; is voracious like a pig, and makes a similar grunting noise. It holds its meat in its fore paws, like a squirrel. When scared or angry, its hair is erect, and it strikes the ground with its hind feet. Its flesh is white and well tasted.*NWAD AGOUTY.2*

AGRARIAN, *a.* [L. agrarius, from ager, a field.]

Relating to lands. appropriately, denoting or pertaining to an equal division of lands; as, the agrarian laws of Rome, which distributed the conquered and other public lands equally among all the citizens, limiting the quantity which each might enjoy. Authors sometimes use the word as a noun; an agrarian, for agrarian law.*NWAD AGRARIAN.2*

An agrarian distribution of land or property, would make the rich, poor, but would not make the poor, rich.*NWAD AGRARIAN.3*

AGREE, *v.i.* [L. gratia. the primary sense is advancing, from the same root as L. gradior.]

1. To be of one mind; to harmonize in opinion.*NWAD AGREE.2*

In the expediency of the law, all the parties agree.*NWAD AGREE.3*

2. To live in concord, or without contention; as, parents and children agree well together.*NWAD AGREE.4*

3. To yield assent; to approve or admit; followed by to; as, to agree to an offer, or to an opinion.*NWAD AGREE.5*

4. To settle by stipulation, the minds of parties being agreed, as to the terms; as,*NWAD AGREE.6*

Didst thou not agree with me for a penny a day? *Matthew 20:13*.*NWAD AGREE.7*

To agree on articles of partnership*NWAD AGREE.8*

5. To come to a compromise of differences; to be reconciled.*NWAD AGREE.9*

Agree with thy adversary quickly. *Matthew 5:25*.*NWAD AGREE.10*

6. To come to one opinion or mind; to concur; as, to agree on a place of meeting.*NWAD AGREE.11*

This sense differs not essentially from the fourth, and it often implies a resolving to do an act. *John 9:22*.*NWAD AGREE.12*

7. To be consistent; to harmonize; not to contradict, or be repugnant.*NWAD AGREE.13*

Their witness agreed not together. *Mark 14:56*.*NWAD AGREE.14*

This story agrees with what has been related by others.*NWAD AGREE.15*

8. To resemble; to be similar; as, the picture does not agree with the original.*NWAD AGREE.16*

9. To suit; to be accommodated or adapted to; as, the same food does not agree with every constitution.*NWAD AGREE.17*

AGREE, *v.t.* To admit, or come to one mind concerning; as, to agree the fact. Also, to reconcile or make friends; to put an end to variance; but these senses are unusual and hardly legitimate. Let the parties agree the fact, is really elliptical; let them agree on the fact.

AGREEABILITY, *n.* Easiness of disposition. [Not used.]

AGREEABLE, *a.*

1. Suitable; conformable; correspondent; consistent with; as, the practice of virtue is agreeable to the law of God and our own nature.*NWAD AGREEABLE.2*

2. In pursuance of; in conformity with; as, agreeable to the order of the day, the house took up the report of the committee. It is not correctly followed by with. In this sense, some writers use agreeably, for agreeable, but in violation of the true principles of construction; for the word is an adjective or attribute, in agreement with the last clause of the sentence. The house took up the report of a committee, (which taking up was) agreeable to the order of the day. The use of agreeably in this sentence would pervert the sense.*NWAD AGREEABLE.3*

3. Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; as, agreeable manners;

fruit agreeable to the taste.*NWAD AGREEABLE.4*

AGREEABLENESS, *n.*

1. Suitableness; conformity; consistency; as, the agreeableness of virtue to the laws of God.*NWAD AGREEABLENESS.2*

2. The quality of pleasing; that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses; as, an agreeableness of manners; there is an agreeableness in the taste of certain fruits. This is the usual sense of the word.*NWAD AGREEABLENESS.3*

3. Resemblance; likeness; with to or between; as,*NWAD AGREEABLENESS.4*

The agreeableness between man and other parts of creation. *Obs.*NWAD AGREEABLENESS.5*

AGREEABLY, *adv.*

1. Pleasingly; in an agreeable manner; in a manner to give pleasure; as, to be agreeably entertained with a discourse.*NWAD AGREEABLY.2*

2. Suitably; consistently; conformably;*NWAD AGREEABLY.3*

The effect of which is, that marriages grow less frequent, agreeably to the maxim above laid down.*NWAD AGREEABLY.4*

This is a gross error, proceeding from mistake. Agreeably signifies, in an agreeable manner; but this is not the sense, nor does the word modify the verb grow. The sense is, marriages grow less frequent, which [fact, or whole member of the sentence, or proposition] is agreeable to the maxim above laid down. This use of agreeably is common, but grossly erroneous.*NWAD AGREEABLY.5*

3. Alike; in the same manner.*NWAD AGREEABLY.6*

Both armed agreeably. *Obs.*NWAD AGREEABLY.7*

AGREED, *pp.*

1. Being in concord or harmony of opinion; of one mind.*NWAD AGREED.2*

Can two walk together except they be agreed? *Amos 3:3*.*NWAD AGREED.3*

2. Assented to; admitted; as, a proposition is agreed to.*NWAD AGREED.4*

3. Settled by consent; implying bargain or contract; as, the terms were agreed to, or agreed upon.*NWAD AGREED.5*

AGREEING, *ppr.* Living in concord; concurring; assenting; settling by consent.

AGREEINGLY, *adv.* In conformity to. [Little used.]

AGREEMENT, *n.*

1. Concord; harmony; conformity.*NWAD AGREEMENT.2*

What agreement hath the temple of God with idols? *2 Corinthians 6:16*.*NWAD AGREEMENT.3*

2. Union of opinions or sentiments; as, a good agreement subsists among the members of the council.*NWAD AGREEMENT.4*

3. Resemblance; conformity; similitude.*NWAD AGREEMENT.5*

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement.*NWAD AGREEMENT.6*

4. Union of minds in regard to a transfer of interest; bargain; compact; contract; stipulation.*NWAD AGREEMENT.7*

Make an agreement with me by a present. *2 Kings 18:31*.*NWAD AGREEMENT.8*

He made an agreement for the purchase of a house.*NWAD*

AGREEMENT.9

AGRESTIC, AGRESTICAL, *a.* [L. agrestis; ager, a field, or the same root.]

Rural; rustic; pertaining to fields or the country, in opposition to the city; unpolished.*NWAD AGRESTIC.2*

AGRICULTOR, *n.* [L. ager, a field, and cultor, a cultivator.]

One whose occupation is to till the ground; a farmer; a husbandman; one skilled in husbandry.*NWAD AGRICULTOR.2*

AGRICULTURAL, *a.* Pertaining to husbandry, tillage, or the culture of the earth.

AGRICULTURE, *n.* [L. ager, a field, and cultura, cultivation. See *Acre* and *Culture*.]

In general sense, the cultivation of the ground, for the purpose of producing vegetables, and fruits, for the use of man and beast; or the art of preparing the soil, sowing and planting seeds, dressing the plants, and removing the crops. In this sense, the word includes gardening, or horticulture, and also the raising and feeding of cattle, or stock. But in a more common and appropriate sense, it is used to signify that species of cultivation which is intended to raise grain and other crops for man and beast. It is equivalent to husbandry.*NWAD AGRICULTURE.2*

Agriculture is the most general occupation of man.*NWAD AGRICULTURE.3*

AGRICULTURISM, *n.* The art or science of agriculture. [Little used.]

AGRICULTURIST, *n.* One skilled in the art of cultivating the ground; a skilful husbandman.

AGRIMONY, *n.* [L. agremonia, from the Gr. Thus it is written by

Pliny. But in lower Latin it is written agrimonia. Said to be from Gr. the web or pearl of the eye from white, which this plant was supposed to cure. See Theoph 887.]

A genus of plants, of several species. Of these, the eupatoria or common agrimony, and the odorata or sweet scented, are the most useful.*NWAD AGRIMONY.2*

AGRIPPINIANS, *n.* In Church history, the followers of Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage, in the third century, who first taught and defended the doctrine of rebaptization.

AGRISE, *v.i.* To shiver. [Not in use.]

AGRISE, *v.t.* To terrify; also, to make frightful. [Not in use.]

AGROM, *n.* A disease frequent in Bengal, and other parts of the E. Indies, in which the tongue chaps and cleaves, becomes rough and sometimes covered with white spots. The remedy is some chalybeate liquor, or the juice of mint.

AGROSTEMMA, *n.* A genus of plants of several species, containing the common corn cockle, wild lychnis or campion, etc.

AGROSTIS, *n.* [Gr.] Bent grass; a genus of many species.

AGROUND, *adv.* [Of a, at or on, and ground.]

1. On the ground; a marine term, signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground, for want of sufficient depth of water. When the ground is near the shore, the ship is said to be ashore or stranded.*NWAD AGROUND.2*

2. Figuratively, stopped; impeded by insuperable obstacles.*NWAD AGROUND.3*

AGUAPECACA, *n.* The Jacana, a Brazilian bird, about the size of a pigeon. In the extremity of each wing, it has a sharp

prickle which is used for defense.

AGUE, *n.* a'gu,

1. The cold fit which precedes a fever, or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents. It is accompanied with shivering.*NWAD AGUE.2*

2. Chilliness; a chill, or state of shaking with cold, though in health.*NWAD AGUE.3*

3. It is used for a periodical fever, an intermittent, whether quotidian, tertian, or quartan. In this case, the word, which signifies the preceding cold fit, is used for the disease.*NWAD AGUE.4*

AGUE, *v.t.* To cause a shivering in; to strike with a cold fit.

AGUE-CAKE, *n.* A hard tumor on the left side of the belly, lower than the false ribs; supposed to be the effect of intermitting fevers.

AGUED, *a.* Chilly; having a fit of ague; shivering with cold or fear.

AGUE-FIT, *n.* A paroxysm of cold, or shivering; chilliness.

AGUE-PROOF, *n.* Able to resist agues; proof against agues.

AGUERRY, *v.t.* To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war. [Not in use.]

AGUE-SPELL, *n.* A charm or spell to cure or prevent ague.

AGUE-STRUCK, *a.* Struck with ague.

AGUE-TREE, *n.* A name sometimes applied to sassafras, on account of its febrifuge qualities.

AGUISE, *v.t.* [See *Guise*.] To dress; to adorn. [Not in use.]

AGUISE, ***n.*** **Dress. [Not in use.]**

AGUISH, *a.* Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering; also, having the qualities of an ague.

Her aguish love now glows and burns.*NWAD AGUISH.2*

AGUISHNESS, *n.* Chilliness; the quality of being aguish.

AGUILLANEUF, *n.* [From a, to, gui, misleto, and l'an neuf, the new year.]

A form of rejoicing among the ancient Franks, on the first day of the year; derived from the druidical custom of cutting misleto, which was held sacred by the druids, and on the first day of the year, consecrating it by crying, aguillaneuf, the year to the misleto. This cry is said to be still observed in some parts of France; and the term came to signify also a begging of New Year's gifts.*NWAD AGUILLANEUF.2*

AGUL, *n.* A species of the hedysarum.

AH, An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

AHA, *n.*

1. An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise; but the senses are distinguished by very different modes of utterance, and different modification of features.*NWAD AHA.2*

2. A sunk fence, not visible, without near approach.*NWAD AHA.3*

AHANIGER, *n.* A name of the gar-fish.

AHEAD, *adv.* Ahed', [a and head, or at head.]

1. Further forward than another thing; in front; originally a sea term,

denoting further forward than another ship, or on the point to which the stem is directed, in opposition to astern.*NWAD AHEAD.2*

2. Onward; forward; towards the point before the stem or head; as, move ahead.*NWAD AHEAD.3*

3. Headlong; without restraint; precipitantly; as children suffered to run ahead. [Not used.]*NWAD AHEAD.4*

AHEIGHT, *adv.* [a and height.] Aloft; on high. [Not used.]

AHICCYATLI, *n.* A poisonous serpent of Mexico, somewhat resembling the rattlesnake, but destitute of rattles. Its poison is as fatal as that of any known species of serpent.

AHIGH, *adv.* On high. [Not used.]

AHOLD, *adv.* Near the wind; as, to lay a ship ahold. [Not in use.]

AHOVAI, *n.* A trivial name synonymous with Cerbera, a very poisonous species of plum.

AHOY, Exclam. A sea term used in hailing.

AHRIMAN. [See *Ariman*.]

AHUITLA, *n.* A worm found in the lake of Mexico, four inches in length, as thick as a goose-quill; the tail, which is hard and poisonous, contains a sting.

AHUITZOTE, *n.* An amphibious quadruped of the tropical climate. of America, whose body is a foot long, its snout long and sharp, its skin of a mixed black and brown color.

AIA, *n.* A Brazilian fowl of the spoon-bill kind, and resembling that bird in form and size.

AICURUS, *n.* A large and beautiful species of parrot, found in Brazil; its head beautifully variegated with yellow, red and violet colors; its body green; the tips of its wings red, and its tail long and yellow.

AID, *v.t.* [L. adjuto.]

To help; to assist; to support, either by furnishing strength or means to effect a purpose, or to prevent or remove evil.*NWAD AID.2*

AID, *n.*

1. Help; succor; support; assistance.*NWAD AID.4*

2. The person who aids or yields support; a helper; an auxiliary; also the thing that aids or yields succor.*NWAD AID.5*

3. In English law, a subsidy or tax granted by parliament, and making a part of the king's revenue.*NWAD AID.6*

In France, aids are equivalent to customs, or duties on imports and exports.*NWAD AID.7*

4. In England, a tax paid by a tenant to his lord; originally a mere gift, which afterwards became a right demandable by the lord. the aids of this king were chiefly three.*NWAD AID.8*

1. To ransom the lord when a prisoner.*NWAD AID.9*

2. To make the lord's eldest son a knight.*NWAD AID.10*

3. To marry the lord's eldest daughter.*NWAD AID.11*

5. An aiddecamp, so called by abbreviation.*NWAD AID.12*

6. To pray in aid, in law, is to call in a person interested in a title, to assist in defending it. Thus a tenant for life may pray in the aid of him in remainder or reversion; that is, he may pray or petition that he may be joined in the suit to aid or help maintain the title. This act or petition is called aid-prayer.*NWAD AID.13*

Court of aids, in France, is a court which has cognizance of causes respecting duties or customs.*NWAD AID.14*

AIDANCE, *n.* Aid; help; assistance. [little used.]

AIDANT, *a.* Helping; helpful; supplying aid. [Not used.]

AIDDECAMP, *n.* plur. Aiddecamps.

In military affairs, an officer whose duty is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer. [The pronunciation should be English, according to the orthography, not aid de cong.]*NWAD AIDDECAMP.2*

AIDED, *pp.* Assisted; supported; furnished with succor.

AIDER, *n.* One who helps; an assistant, or auxiliary.

AIDING, *ppr.* Helping; assisting.

AIDLESS, *a.* Helpless; without aid; unsupported; undefended.

AIGRET, AIGRETTE, *n.*

1. In zoology, a name of the small white heron.*NWAD AIGRET.2*

2. In botany. [See *Egret*.]*NWAD AIGRET.3*

AIGULET, *n.* [Fr. Usually contracted into *aiglet*, which see.]

AIKRAW, *n.* A popular name of a species of lichen, or moss.

AIL, *v.t.*

To trouble; to affect with uneasiness, either of body or mind; used to express some uneasiness or affection, whose cause is unknown; as, what ails the man? I know not what ails him.*NWAD AIL.2*

What aileth thee, Hagar? *Genesis 21:17*.*NWAD AIL.3*

It is never used to express a specific disease. We never say, he ails a pleurisy; but it is unusual to say, he ails something; he ails nothing; nothing ails him.*NWAD AIL.4*

AIL, *n.* Indisposition, or morbid affection.

AILING, *ppr.* Diseased; indisposed; full of complaints.

AILMENT, *n.* Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body; but the word is not applied ordinarily to acute diseases.

AIM, *v.i.*

To point at, with a missive weapon; to direct the intention or purpose; to attempt to reach, or accomplish; to tend towards; to endeavor; followed by at before the object; as, a man aims at distinction; or aims to be rich.*NWAD AIM.2*

AIM, *v.t.* To direct or point as a weapon; to direct to a particular object; as, to aim a musket or an arrow, the first or a blow; to aim a satire or a reflection at some person or vice.

AIM, *n.*

1. The pointing or direction of a missile weapon; the direction of any thing to a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it; as a spear, a blow, a discourse or remark.*NWAD AIM.5*

2. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected; as, a man missed his aim.*NWAD AIM.6*

3. Figuratively, a purpose; intention; design; scheme; as, men are often disappointed of their aim.*NWAD AIM.7*

4. Conjecture; guess.*NWAD AIM.8*

It is impossible, by aim, to tell it. [Not used.]*NWAD AIM.9*

AIMED, *pp.* Pointed; directed; intended to strike or affect.

AIMER, *n.* One that aims.

AIMING, *ppr.* Pointing a weapon at an object; directing any thing to an object; intending; purposing.

AIMLESS, *a.* Without aim.

AIR, *n.* [L. aer; Heb. to shine. The radical sense is to open, expand; whence clear; or to flow, to shoot, to radiate.]

1. The fluid which we breathe. Air is inodorous, invisible, insipid, colorless, elastic, possessed of gravity, easily moved, rarefied, and condensed.*NWAD AIR.2*

Atmospheric air is a compound fluid, consisting of oxygen gas, and nitrogen or azote; the proportion of each is stated by chimists differently; some experiments making the oxygen a twenty-eighth part of a hundred; others, not more than a twenty-third, or something less. The latter is probably the true proportion.*NWAD AIR.3*

Oxygen gas is called vital air. The body of air surrounding the earth is called the atmosphere. The specific gravity of air is to that of water, nearly as 1 to 828. Air is necessary to life; being inhaled into the lungs, the oxygenous part is separated from the azotic, and it is supposed to furnish the body with heat and animation. It is the medium of sounds and necessary to combustion.*NWAD AIR.4*

2. Air in motion; a light breeze.*NWAD AIR.5*

Let vernal airs through trembling osiers play.*NWAD AIR.6*

3. Vent; utterance abroad; publication; publicity; as, a story has taken air.*NWAD AIR.7*

You gave it air before me.*NWAD AIR.8*

Wind is used in like manner.*NWAD AIR.9*

4. A tune; a short song or piece of music adapted to words; also, the peculiar modulation of the notes, which gives music its character; as, a soft air. A song or piece of poetry for singing; also, the leading part of a tune, or that which is intended to exhibit the greatest variety of melody.*NWAD AIR.10*

5. The peculiar look, appearance, manner or mien of a person; as, a heavy air; the air of youth; a graceful air; a lofty air. It is applied to manners or gestures, as well as to features.*NWAD AIR.11*

6. Airs, in the plural, is used to denote an affected manner, show of pride, haughtiness; as, when it is said of a person, he puts on airs. The word is used also to express the artificial motions or carriage of a horse.*NWAD AIR.12*

7. In painting, that which expresses the life of action; manner; gesture; attitude.*NWAD AIR.13*

8. Any thing light or uncertain; that is light as air.*NWAD AIR.14*

Who builds his hope in air of your fair looks. *Obs.*NWAD AIR.15*

9. Advice; intelligence; information. *Obs.*NWAD AIR.16*

10. Different states of air are characterized by different epithets; as, good air, foul air, morning air, evening air; and sometimes airs may have been used for ill-scent or vapor, but the use is not legitimate.*NWAD AIR.17*

To take the air, is to go abroad; to walk or ride a little distance.*NWAD AIR.18*

To take air, is to be divulged; to be made public.*NWAD AIR.19*

AIR, *v.t.*

1. To expose to the air; to give access to the open air; to ventilate;

as, to air clothes; to air a room.*NWAD AIR.21*

2. To expose to heat; to warm; as, to air liquors.*NWAD AIR.22*

3. To dry by a fire; to expel dampness; as, to air linen.*NWAD AIR.23*

AIRA, *n.* Hair grass, a genus of plants.

AIR-BALLOON. [See *Balloon*.]

AIR-BLADDER, *n.* A vesicle or cuticle filled with air; also, the bladder of a fish.

AIR-BORN, *a.* Born of the air.

AIR-BRAVING, *a.* Braving the winds.

AIR-BUILT, *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical; as, an air-built castle; air build hopes.

AIR-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn in air; imaginary.

AIRED, *pp.* Exposed to air; cleansed by air; heated or dried by exposure to a fire; ventilated.

AIRER, *n.* One who exposes to the air.

AIR-GUN, *n.* A pneumatic engine, resembling a musket, to discharge bullets by means of the elastic force of compressed air.

AIR-HOLDER, *n.* [Air and hold.]

An instrument for holding air, for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury.*NWAD AIR-HOLDER.2*

AIR-HOLE, *n.* An opening to admit or discharge air.

AIRINESS, ***n.***

1. Exposure to a free current of air; openness to the air; as, the airiness of a country seat.*NWAD AIRINESS.2*

2. Gaiety; levity; as, the airiness of young persons.*NWAD AIRINESS.3*

AIRING, ***ppr.*** **Exposing to the air; warming; drying.**

AIRING, ***n.*** **An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for warming or drying; also, a walk or ride in the open air; a short excursion. The exercise of horses in the open air.**

AIR-JACKET, ***n.*** **A leather jacket, to which are fastened bags or bladders filled with air, to render persons buoyant in swimming.**

AIRLESS, ***a.*** **Not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air, or communication with open air.**

AIRLING, ***n.*** **A thoughtless, gay person.**

AIR-PIPE, ***n.*** **A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold, by means of a communication with the furnace, and the rarefaction of the air by fire. This pipe is intended to supply the combustion with the air of the hold, by preventing the access of other air to the fire.**

AIR-POISE, ***n.*** **[Air and poise.]**

An instrument to measure the weight of the air.*NWAD AIR-POISE.2*

AIR-PUMP, ***n.*** **A machine for exhausting the air of a vessel. The machines for this purpose are of different constructions.**

AIR-SACS, ***n.*** **Air bags in birds, which are certain receptacles of air, or vesicles lodged in the fleshy parts, in the hollow bones and in the abdomen, which all communicate with the**

lungs. These are supposed to render the body specifically lighter, and to supply the place of a muscular diaphragm.

AIR-SHAFT, *n.* A passage for air into a mine, usually opened in a perpendicular direction, and meeting the adits or horizontal passages, to cause a free circulation of fresh air through the mine.

AIR-STIRRING, *a.* Putting the air in motion.

AIR-THREAD, *n.* A name given to the spider's webs, which are often seen floating in the air. These filaments are attached to the tops or ends of branches or shrubs or trees, and serve to support the spider when in quest of prey.

AIR-THREATENING, *a.* Threatening the air; lofty.

AIR-VESSEL, *n.* A spiral duct in plants contained air, and supposed to be analogous to the lungs in animals.

AIRY, *a.*

1. Consisting of air; as, an airy substance.*NWAD AIRY.2*

2. Relating or belonging to air; high in air; as, an airy flight; airy region.*NWAD AIRY.3*

3. Open to a free current of air; as, an airy situation.*NWAD AIRY.4*

4. Light as air; resembling air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity; as, airy ghosts. An airy dress is one which admits air, and is cool.*NWAD AIRY.5*

5. Without reality; having no solid foundation; vain; trifling; as, an airy scheme; airy notions.*NWAD AIRY.6*

6. Gay; sprightly; full of vivacity and levity; light of heart; lively; as an airy girl.*NWAD AIRY.7*

AIRY, AERY, *n.* Among sportsmen, the nest of the hawk or eagle.

AIRY-FLYING, *a.* Flying like air.

AISLE, AILE, *n.* Pronounced Ile. [L. ala.]

The wing of a quire; a walk in a church.*NWAD AISLE.2*

AIZOON, *n.* [L. aizoon, it seems to be composed of Gr. always, and Eng. aye, and living.]

A genus of plants, called by Miller sempervive. The name has, by some writers, been applied to the house leek and to the aloes.*NWAD AIZOON.2*

AJAVA, *n.* The seed of a plant brought from Malabar, said to be an excellent carminative, and very useful in the colic.

AJUGA, *n.* Bugle, a genus of plants.

AJURU-CATINGA, *n.* A species of American parrot, of a green color, with eyes of a fiery red, encircled with white.

AJURU-CURAU, *n.* An American parrot, of a lively green color, with a blue crown; the throat, and sides of the head, of a fine yellow.

AJURU-PARA, *n.* A small parrot of America, of a beautiful green, with the beak, legs and circlets of the eyes white.

AJUTAGE, ADJUTAGE, *n.*

A tube fitted to the mouth of a vessel, through which the water of a fountain is to be played.*NWAD AJUTAGE.2*

AKE, *v.i.* Less properly written ache. [See *Ache*.]

1. To be in pain; usually, in pain of some continuance.*NWAD AKE.2*

2. To feel distress of mind; to be grieved; as, the heart akes.*NWAD AKE.3*

AKE, *n.* Continued pain, less severe than is expressed by pang, agony, and torment; as, the tooth-ake; head-ake. It is commonly used in composition with the name of the part affected, as head-ake.

AKER, *n.* [Gr., L. ager.]

Originally an open field. But in G. Britain the quantity of land in the aker is fixed by statute at four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards, making one hundred and sixty square rods, perches or poles; and this is the quantity of land it contains in the United States of America. [See *Acre*.]*NWAD AKER.2*

AKIN, *a.* [a or of and kin. See *Kin*.]

1. Related by blood, used of persons; as, the two families are near akin.*NWAD AKIN.2*

2. Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties; as, envy and jealousy are near akin. [This adjective is used only after the noun.]*NWAD AKIN.3*

AKING, *ppr.* Having continued pain; suffering distress of mind, or grief.

AKING, *n.* Continued pain, or distress of mind.

AL, in Arabic, an adjective or inseparable prefix. Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English the; as, alkoran, the koran or the book by eminence; alcove, alchimy, alembic, almanac, etc.

AL, In English, is sometimes a contraction of the Saxon athel, noble or illustrious.

More generally al, in composition is a contraction of ald or alt, old, and it is prefixed to many names, as Alburg.*NWAD AL.3*

Al, in the composition of Latin words, is written before l for ad, for the ease of pronunciation; as, in allevo, alludo, for ad levo, ad ludo.*NWAD AL.4*

ALABASTER, *n.* [L. from Gr.]

A sub-variety of carbonate of lime, found in large masses, formed by the deposition of calcarious particles in caverns of limestone rocks. These concretions have a foliated, fibrous or granular structure, and are of a pure white color, or more generally they present shades of yellow, red or brown, in undulating or concentric stripes, or in spots.*NWAD ALABASTER.2*

Among the ancients, alabaster was also the name of a vessel in which odoriferous liquors were kept; so called from the stone of which it was made. Also, the name of a measure, containing ten ounces of wine or nine of oil.*NWAD ALABASTER.3*

ALABASTER, *a.* Made of alabaster, or resembling it.

Alabastrum dendroide, a kind of laminated alabaster, variegated with figures of shrubs and trees, found in the province of Hohenstein.*NWAD ALABASTER.5*

ALACK, exclam.

An exclamation expressive of sorrow.*NWAD ALACK.2*

ALACKADAY, An exclamation uttered to express regret or sorrow.

ALACRIOUSNESS, *n.* Briskness. [Not used.]

ALACRITY, *n.* [L. alacritas, from alacer, alaris.]

Cheerfulness; gaiety; sprightliness; more usually, a cheerful readiness or promptitude to do some act; cheerful willingness; as, the soldiers advanced with alacrity to meet the enemy.*NWAD ALACRITY.2*

ALADINISTS. Free thinkers among the Mohammedans.

ALALITE, *n.* A crystallized mineral; diopside; a semi-

transparent pyroxene. A variety with twelve sided prisms, was found by Bonvoisin, near the village of Ala in Piedmont, and by him called Alalite.

A-RE, ALAMIRE, *n.* The lowest note but one, in Guido Aretine's scale of music.

ALAMODALITY, *n.* Conformity to the prevailing mode, or fashion of the times. [Little used.]

ALAMODE, *adv.* According to the fashion or prevailing mode.

ALAMODE, *n.* A thin glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, etc.

ALAND, *adv.* At or on land.

ALARM, *n.*

1. Any sound, outcry or information intended to give notice of approaching danger as, to sound an alarm.*NWAD ALARM.2*

2. A summon to arms.*NWAD ALARM.3*

3. Sudden surprise with fear or terror; as, the fire or the enemy excited an alarm.*NWAD ALARM.4*

4. Terror; a sensation excited by an apprehension of danger, from whatever cause; as, we felt an alarm at the cry of fire.*NWAD ALARM.5*

5. In fencing, an appeal or challenge.*NWAD ALARM.6*

ALARM, *v.t.*

1. To give notice of danger; to rouse to vigilance, and exertions for safety.*NWAD ALARM.8*

2. To call to arms for defense.*NWAD ALARM.9*

3. To surprise with apprehension of danger; to disturb with terror; to

fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil.*NWAD ALARM.10*

ALARM-BELL, *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger.

ALARMED, *pp.* Notified of sudden danger; surprised with fear; roused to vigilance or activity by apprehension of approaching danger; solicitous at the prospect or expectation of evil. Thus, we are alarmed at the approach of danger, or alarmed for the safety of friends at sea.

ALARMING, *ppr.* Giving notice of approaching danger; rousing to vigilance; exciting solicitude by a prospect of evil.

ALARMING, *a.* Exciting apprehension; terrifying; awakening a sense of danger; as, an alarming message.

ALARMINGLY, *adv.* With alarm; in a manner to excite apprehension.

ALARMIST, *n.* One that excites alarm.

ALARM-POST, *n.* A place to which troops are to repair in cases of an alarm.

ALARM-WATCH, *n.* A watch that strikes the hour by regulated movement.

ALARUM, For alarm, is a corruption, and is not to be used.

ALAS, ex.

An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil; sometimes followed by day or while; alas the day, like alack a day; or alas the while, expressing an unhappy time.*NWAD ALAS.2*

ALATE, *adv.* Lately. [Not used.]

ALATED, *a.* [L. ala, a wing; alatus, winged.]

Winged; having dilatations like wings.*NWAD ALATED.2*

ALATERN, *n.* A trivial name of a species of rhamnus or buckthorn.

ALB, *n.* [L. albus, Gr. white.]

A surplice or vestment of white linen, reaching to the feet, worn by the Romish clergy. Also a Turkish coin, called also an asper, value one hundred and twelve mills.*NWAD ALB.2*

ALBATROS, *n.* An aquatic fowl, belonging to the order of ansers. The bill is strait; the upper mandible crooked at the point, and the lower one truncated; the nostrils are oval, open and little prominent, and placed on the sides; the wings are pennated, and there are three webbed toes on each foot. The upper part of the body is of a spotted brown, and the belly white. It is of the size of a pelican or larger, very voracious, preying on fish and small water fowls. These fowls are seen, in great numbers, about the capes of the two continents, and on the northern shores of Asia. They are sometimes called the great gull.

ALBEIT, [This is supposed to be a compound of all, be and it, and is equivalent to admit, or grant it all.]

Be it so; admit all that; although; notwithstanding.*NWAD ALBEIT.2*

Whereas ye say, the Lord saith it, albeit I have not spoken. *Ezekiel 13:7*.*NWAD ALBEIT.3*

[This word is not antiquated.]*NWAD ALBEIT.4*

ALBELEN, *n.* A fish of the truttaceous or trout kind, found in the German lakes, weighing five or six pounds.

ALBESCENT, *a.* [L. albesco, to grow white.]

Becoming white, or rather, whitish; moderately white.*NWAD*

ALBICORE, *n.* A marine fish, like a tunny, noted for following ships.

ALBIGENSES, ALBEGEOIS, *n.* A party of Reformers, who separated from the church of Rome, in the 12th century; so called from the Albegeois, a small territory in France, where they resided. They are sometimes confounded with the Waldenses; but they were prior to them in time, differed from them in some of their tenets, and resided in a different part of France. The Catholics made war upon them, and they gradually dwindled, till the reformation, when the remains of them fell in with the followers of Zuinglius and the Genevan Protestants.

ALBIN, *n.* [L. albus, white.]

A mineral, of an opake white color, consisting of aggregated crystalline lamins, found in Bohemia.*NWAD ALBIN.2*

This is regarded as a variety of apophyllite.*NWAD ALBIN.3*

ALBINO, *n.* [L. albus, white.]

A white descendant of black parents, or a white person belonging to a race of blacks. A person naturally white.*NWAD ALBINO.2*

ALBINOS, *n.* A name signifying white men, given by the Portuguese to the white negroes of Africa. The color of this race appears like that of persons affected with leprosy; and negroes look upon them as monsters.

ALBION, *n.* An ancient name of England, still used in poetry. It is supposed this name was given to it on account of its white cliffs.

ALBORA, *n.* A sort of itch or rather leprosy, terminating without ulceration, but with fetid evacuations in the mouth and nostrils.

ALBORO, ***n.*** **The erythrinus, a small red fish of the Mediterranean.**

ALBUGINEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. albugo, the white spot in the eye, from albus white.]**

Pertaining to or resembling the white of the eye, or of an egg.*NWAD ALBUGINEOUS.2*

Albugineous humor, the aqueous humor of the eye.*NWAD ALBUGINEOUS.3*

ALBUGO, *n.* The white speck in the eye, called the film, haw, dragon, pearl or cicatrice. Also a disease of the eye, occasioned by a white opake spot growing on the cornea and obstructing vision. It is called also leucoma, nebula, pannus oculi, onyx, unguis etc.

ALBULA, *n.* A species of truttaceous fish, destitute of teeth. The albula Indica is called by the Dutch wit-fish, and is of the size of a herring. The Albula nobilis is a fish caught in the lakes of Germany.

ALBUM, *n.* [L. albus, white.]

1. Among the Romans, a white table, board or register, on which the names of public officers and public transactions were entered.*NWAD ALBUM.2*

2. A book, originally blank, in which foreigners or strangers insert autographs of celebrated persons, or in which friends insert pieces as memorials for each other.*NWAD ALBUM.3*

ALBUMEN, *n.* [L. from albus, white.]

The white of an egg. A like substance is a chief constituent in all animal solids.*NWAD ALBUMEN.2*

ALBUMINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of albumen.

ALBURN, ALBURNUM, *n.* [L. alburnum, from albus, white.]

The white and softer part of wood, between the inner bark and wood. In America, it is popularly called the sap. This is annually acquiring hardness, and becoming wood.*NWAD ALBURN.2*

ALBURN, *a.* [L. alburnus, from albus, white.]

A fish called the bleak. It belongs to the order of abdominals, and the genus Cyprinus. It is five or six inches in length, and esteemed delicious food. Artificial pearls are made of its scales.*NWAD ALBURN.4*

ALCAHEST, ALKAHEST, *n.*

A pretended universal dissolvent, or menstruum.*NWAD ALCAHEST.2*

ALCAIC, *a.* Pertaining to Alcaeus, a Lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who flourished about the forty-fourth Olympiad; or to other poets of the same name, of which three are mentioned; one an Athenian tragic poet, and another a Messenian.

ALCAICS, *n. plu.* Several kinds of verse; so called from Alcaeus, their inventor. One kind consists of five feet, a spondee or iambic, an iambic, a long syllable and two dactyls.

ALCAID, *n.*

Among the Moors, Spaniards and Portuguese, a governor. In Portugal, the chief civil magistrate of a town or city; also the jurisdiction of certain judges of appeal. In Spain, the governor of a castle or fort; also a jailer.*NWAD ALCAID.2*

ALCANNA, *n.* A plant; and a powder, prepared from the leaves of the Egyptian privet, used by the Turkish females to give a golden color to the nails and hair. Infused in water it forms a yellow color; with vinegar, it forms a red. From the berries is extracted an oil, used in medicine. In Cairo, it forms an article of commerce.

ALCATRAZ, *n.* The Spanish name of the Pelecanus Onocrotalus of Linne; a pelican; also a fish taken on the coast of India.

ALCAVALA, *n.* In Spain, a tax on every transfer of property, real or personal.

ALCEDO, *n.* [L.]

The king fisher; a genus of birds, of the order of Picae. The species are numerous. They usually live about rivers, feeding on fish, which they take by darting into the water with surprising velocity. [See *Halcyon*.]*NWAD ALCEDO.2*

ALCHIMIC, ALCHIMICAL, ALCHIMICALLY, *a.* Relating to alchimy, or produced by it. *adv.* In the manner of alchimy.

ALCHIMIST, *n.* One who practices alchimy.

ALCHIMISTIC, ALCHIMISTICAL, *a.* Practicing alchimy, or relating to it.

ALCHIMY, *n.* [See *Chimistry*.]

1. The more sublime and difficult part of chimistry, and chiefly such as relate to the transmutation of metals are gold, the finding a universal remedy for diseases, and an alkabest or universal solvent, and other things now treated as ridiculous. This pretended science was much cultivated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but is now held in contempt.*NWAD ALCHIMY.2*

2. formerly, a mixed metal used for utensils.*NWAD ALCHIMY.3*

ALCMANIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Alcman, a lyric poet of the twenty-seventh Olympiad, celebrated for his amorous verses. The alcmanian verse consisted of two dactyls and two trochees.

ALCO, *n.* A quadruped of America, nearly resembling a dog, but mute and melancholy; and this circumstance seems to have given rise to the fable that dogs, transported to America become mute. The animal was used for food by the native Americans, and the first Spanish settlers; but it is said to be now extinct. It is known also by the name of Techichi.

ALCOHOL, *n.* [Heb. to paint with a preparation of powder of

antimony. The oriental females still practice the painting of the eye brows with this material. The name was applied to this substance, and afterwards to other fine powders, and to highly rectified spirits.]

Pure or highly rectified spirit, obtained from formented liquors by distillation. It consists of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen. it is extremely light and inflammable, and a powerful stimulant and antiseptic. This is the usual sense of the word; but originally, in Arabic, it signified a fine impalpable powder, in which sense it is still used.*NWAD ALCOHOL.2*

ALCOHOLIC, *a.* Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities.

ALCOHOLIZATION, *n.* The act of rectifying spirit, till it is wholly dephlegmatedor of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder.

ALCOHOLIZE, *v.t.* To convert into alcohol; to rectify spirit till it is wholly dephlegmated; also, to reduce a substance to an impalpable powder.

ALCOR, *n.* A small star adjoining to the large bright one in the middle of the tail of Ursa Major.

ALCORAN. [See *Koran* and *Alkoran*.]

ALCOVE, *n.* [Eng. cubby.]

1. A recess, or part of a room, separated by an estrade, or partition of columns, or by other corresponding ornaments; in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats for company. The bed is sometimes raised two or three steps, with a rail at the foot. These are frequent in Spain.*NWAD ALCOVE.2*

2. A recess in a library, or small lateral apartment for books.*NWAD ALCOVE.3*

ALCYON, *n.* A trivial name of the kingfisher. [See *Halcyon*.]

ALCYONITE, *n.* A fossil zoophite, somewhat resembling a fungus.

ALCYONIUM, *n.* The name of a submarine plant, or bastard spunge. Also a kind of astroit or coral, a fossil found in England.

ALDER, *n.* [L. alnus.]

A tree, usually growing in moist land, and belonging to the genus Alnus. The name is applied also to some species of other genera.*NWAD ALDER.2*

ALDERMAN, *n. plu.* Aldermen.

1. Among our Saxon ancestors, a senior or superior. The title was applied to princes, dukes, earls, senators and presiding magistrates; also to archbishops and bishops, implying superior wisdom or authority. Thus, Ethelstan, duke of the East-Anglians, was called alderman of all England; and there were aldermen of cities, counties, and castles, who had jurisdiction within their respective districts.*NWAD ALDERMAN.2*

2. In present usage, a magistrate or officer of a town corporate, next in rank below the mayor. The number of aldermen is different in different cities. In London the number is twenty-six, one in each ward, and the office is held for life.*NWAD ALDERMAN.3*

In the United States, the number of aldermen depends on the charters of incorporation. In general, aldermen have the powers of a justice of the peace, and with the mayor, they constitute the court of the corporation. In most of our cities, they are annually elected by the citizens.*NWAD ALDERMAN.4*

ALDERMANLY, *a.* Pertaining to or like an alderman.

ALDERN, *a.* Made of Alder.

ALE, *n.*

1. A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation. It differs from beer, in having a smaller proportion of hops. It is of different sorts, chiefly pale and brown; the first made from malt slightly dried; the second, from malt more considerably dried or roasted. Ale was the common drink of the ancient inhabitants of Europe. It is usually made with barley; but sometimes with wheat, rye, millet, oats, etc.*NWAD ALE.2*

2. A merry meeting in English country places, so called from the liquor drank.*NWAD ALE.3*

Medicated Ales are those which are prepared for medicinal purposes, by an infusion of herbs during fermentation.*NWAD ALE.4*

ALE-BENCH, *n.* A bench in or before an ale house.

ALE-BERRY, *n.* A beverage, made by boiling ale with spice, sugar and sops of bread.

ALE-BREWER, *n.* One whose occupation is to brew ale.

ALE-CONNER, *n.* [ale and con, to know or see.]

An officer in London, whose business is to inspect the measures used in public houses, to prevent frauds in selling liquors. four of these are chosen annually by the livery men, in common hall, on midsummer's day.*NWAD ALE-CONNER.2*

ALE-COST, *n.* Costmary, a plant, a species of Tanacetum.

ALE-FED, *a.* Fed with ale.

ALE-GAR, *n.* Sour ale; the acid of ale.

ALE-HOOF, *n.*

Ground-ivy, the glechoma hederacea, of Linne. The leaves of this

plant are used to clarify and give flavor to ale.*NWAD ALE-HOOF.2*

ALE-HOUSE, *n.* a house where ale is retailed; and hence a tipling house.

ALE-HOUSE-KEEPER, *n.* One who keeps an ale-house.

ALE-KNIGHT, *n.* a pot companion.

ALE-SHOT, *n.* A reckoning to be paid for ale.

ALE-SILVER, *n.* A duty paid to the Lord Mayor of London, by the sellers of ale within the city.

ALE-STAKE, *n.* a stake set as a sign before an ale-house.

ALE-TASTER, *n.* An officer appointed in every court leet, and sworn, to inspect ale, beer and bread, and examine the quality and quantity within the precincts of the lordship.

ALE-VAT, *n.* a vat in which ale is fermented.

ALE-WASHED, *a.* Steeped or soaked in ale.

ALE-WIFE, *n.* a woman who keeps an ale house.

ALEWIFE, ALOOF, *n.* [This word is properly aloof, the Indian name of a fish. See Winthrop on the culture of maiz in America, Phil. Trans. No. 142. p. 1065, and Baddam's Memoirs, vol. 2. 131.]

An American fish, belonging to the genus Clupea, and called Clupea Serrata. it resembles the herring. The established pronunciation is alewife, plu alewives.*NWAD ALEWIFE.2*

ALECTRYOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. a cock and divination.]

An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock. The twenty four letters were laid on the ground, and a grain of corn on

each; a cock was then permitted to pick up the grains, and the letters under the grains selected, being formed into words, were supposed to foretell the event desired.*NWAD ALECTRYOMANCY.2*

ALEE, *adv.* [a or at and lee. See *Lee*.]

In seaman's language, on the side opposite to the wind, that is opposite to the side on which it strikes. The helm of a ship is alee, when pressed close to the see side.*NWAD ALEE.2*

Hard alee or luff alee, is an order to put the helm to the lee side.*NWAD ALEE.3*

Helm's alee, that is, the helm is alee, a notice given as an order to the seamen to cause the head-sails to shake in the wind, with a view to bring the ship about.*NWAD ALEE.4*

ALEGER, *a.* [L. alacer.]

Gay; cheerful; sprightly. [Not used.]*NWAD ALEGER.2*

ALEGGE, *v.t.* To lighten; to lessen; to assuage. [Not used.]

ALEMBDAR, *n.* In Turkey, an officer who bears the green standard of Mohammed, when the Sultan appears in public.

ALEMBIC, *n.*

A chimical vessel used in distillation; usually made of glass or copper. The bottom part containing the liquor to be distilled, is called the cucurbit; the upper part which receives and condenses the stream, is called the head, the beak of which is fitted to the neck of a receiver. The head is more properly the alembic. This vessel is not so generally used now, as the worm still and retort.*NWAD ALEMBIC.2*

ALENGTH, *adv.* [a and length.]

At full length; along; stretched at full length.*NWAD ALENGTH.2*

ALEPIDOTE, *n.* [Gr. a scale.]

Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.*NWAD ALEPIDOTE.2*

ALERT, *a.*

1. Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance. hence the military phrase, upon the alert, upon the watch, guarding against surprise or danger.*NWAD ALERT.2*

2. Brisk; nimble; moving the celerity.*NWAD ALERT.3*

ALERTNESS, *n.* Briskness; nimbleness; sprightliness; levity.

ALEUROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. meal and divination.]

A kind of divination by meal, used by the ancients.*NWAD ALEUROMANCY.2*

ALEUTIAN, ALEUTIC, *a.* Designating certain isles in the Pacific ocean, eastward of Kamtschatka, extending northeastward towards America. The word is formed from aleut, which, in Russia, is a bald rock.

ALEXANDERS, *n.* The name of a plant of the genus Smyrnium.

ALEXANDER'S FOOT, *n.* The name of a plant.

ALEXANDRIAN, *n.* Pertaining to Alexandria. There are many cities of this name, in various parts of the earth. The term is often applied an attribute, or used as a noun, for one who professed or taught the sciences in the school of Alexandria in Egypt; a place highly celebrated for its literature and magnificence, and whose library, it is said, consisted of 700,000 volumes. The Persians and Turks write for Alexander, Scander, or Sconder; and for Alexandria, Scanderona; hence

Scanderoon, a sea port in Syria.

ALEXANDRINE, ALEXANDRIAN, *n.* A kind of verse, consisting of twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen alternately; so called from a poem written in French on the life of Alexander. This species of verse is peculiar to modern poetry, but well adapted to epic poems. The Alexandrine in English consists of twelve syllables, and is less used than this kind of verse is among the French, whose tragedies are generally composed of Alexandrines.

ALEXIPHARMIC, *a.* [Gr. to expel, and poison.]

Expelling poison; antidotal; sudorific; that has the quality of expelling poison or infection by sweat.*NWAD ALEXIPHARMIC.2*

ALEXIPHARMIC, *n.* A medicine that is intended to obviate the effects of poison; an antidote to poison or infection. By the Greeks, the word was used for an amulet.

ALEXITERIC, ALEXITERIAL, *a.* [Gr. to expel, and poison.]

Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom.*NWAD ALEXITERIC.2*

ALEXITERIC, ALEXITERICAL, *n.* A medicine to resist the effects of poison, or the bite of venomous animals; nearly synonymous with alexipharmic. Used also by the Greeks for an amulet.

ALGAROT, ALGAROTH, *n.* The name of an emetic powder, prepared from the regulus of antimony, dissolved in acids, and separated by repeated lotions in warm water. It is either an Arabic term, or the name of the inventor, a physician of Verona.

ALGATES, *adv.* By all means; on any terms.

ALGEBRA, *n.* [Ar. the reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers from the verb, which signifies to consolidate; Heb. to be strong.]

The science of quantity in general, or universal arithmetic. Algebra is a general method computation, in which signs and symbols, which are commonly the letters of the alphabet, are made to represent numbers and quantities. It takes an known quantity sought, as if granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds till the quantity supposed is discovered, by some other known quantity to which it is equal.*NWAD ALGEBRA.2*

This science was of Oriental discovery; but whether among the Arabians or Indians, is uncertain.*NWAD ALGEBRA.3*

ALGEBRAIC, ALGEBRAICAL, *a.* Pertaining to algebra; containing an operation of Algebra, or deduced from such operation.

Algebraic curve, a figure whose intercepted diameters bear always the same proportion to their respective ordinates.*NWAD ALGEBRAIC.2*

ALGEBRAIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of algebra.

ALGENEB, *n.* A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the right side of Perseus; Long. 27 degrees 46’ 12" of Taurus; Lat. 30 degrees 05’ 28" North.

ALGERINE, *n.* [from Algiers.] A native of Algiers, a city and a government on the coast of Africa.

ALGERINE, *a.* Belonging to Algiers.

ALGID, *a.* [L. algidus.] Cold. [Not used.]

ALGOL, *n.* A fixed star of the third magnitude, called Medusa’s head, in Perseus; Long. 21 degrees 50’ 42" of Taurus; Lat. 23 degrees 23’ 47" North.

ALGOR, *n.* [Lat.] Among physicians, an unusual coldness in any part of the body.

ALGORITHM, ALGORISM, *n.* An arabic term, signifying numerical computation, or the six operations of arithmetic.

ALGOUS, *a.* [L. alga, sea weed.] Pertaining to sea weed; abounding with, or like sea weed.

ALHENNA, *n.* [See *Alkenna*.]

ALIAS, [L.] Otherwise; as in this example, Simson alias Smith; a word used in judicial proceedings to connect the different names by which a person is called who attempts to conceal his true name and pass under a fictitious one.

ALIAS, *n.* A second writ, or execution, issued when the first has failed to enforce the judgment.

ALIBI, *n.* [L.] Elsewhere; in another place; a law term. When a person is charged with an offense, and he proves that he could not have committed it, because he was, at the time, in another place, he is said to prove an alibi. The part of a plea or allegation, which avers the party to have been in another place, is also called an alibi.

ALIEN, *a.* alyen, [L. alienus, from alius, another. L. alieno, to alienate; alter, another, to altercate.]

1. Foreign; not belonging to the same country, land or government.*NWAD ALIEN.2*

2. Belonging to one who is not a citizen.*NWAD ALIEN.3*

3. Estranged; foreign; not allied; adverse to; as, principles alien from our religion.*NWAD ALIEN.4*

ALIEN, *n.* alyen.

1. A foreigner; one born in, or belonging to, another country; one who is not a denizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen.*NWAD ALIEN.6*

2. In scripture, one who is a stranger to the church of Christ, or to the covenant of grace.*NWAD ALIEN.7*

At that time, ye were without Christ, being aliens from the commonwealth of Israel. *Ephesians 2:12*.*NWAD ALIEN.8*

In France, a child born of residents who are not citizens, is an alien. In Great Britain, the children of aliens born in that country, are mostly natural born subjects; and the children of British subjects, owing allegiance to the crown of England, though born in other countries, are natural subjects, and entitled to the privileges or resident citizens.*NWAD ALIEN.9*

Alien-duty, a tax upon goods imported by aliens, beyond the duty on the like goods imported by citizens; a discriminating duty on the tonnage of ships belonging to aliens, or any extra duties imposed by laws or edicts on aliens.*NWAD ALIEN.10*

ALIEN, ALIENE, *v.t.* [L. alieno.]

1. To transfer title or property to another; to sell.*NWAD ALIEN.12*

Nor could he aliene the estate, even with the consent of the Lord.*NWAD ALIEN.13*

2. To estrange; to make averse or indifferent; to turn the affections from.*NWAD ALIEN.14*

The prince was aliened from all thoughts of the marriage.*NWAD ALIEN.15*

In this sense, it is more common to use alienate.*NWAD ALIEN.16*

ALIENABILITY, *n.* The capacity of being alienated or transferred.

The alienability of the domain.*NWAD ALIENABILITY.2*

ALIENABLE, *a.* That may be sold, or transferred to another; as, land is alienable according to the laws of the State.

ALIENAGE, *n.* The state of being an alien.

Why restore estates, forfeitable on account of alienage?*NWAD ALIENAGE.2*

ALIENATE, *v.t.* [L. alieno.]

1. To transfer title, property or right to another; as, to alienate lands, or sovereignty.*NWAD ALIENATE.2*

2. To estrange; to withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted; with from; as, to alienate the heart or affections; to alienate a man from the friends of his youth.*NWAD ALIENATE.3*

3. To apply to a wrong use.*NWAD ALIENATE.4*

They shall not alienate the first fruits of the land. *Ezekiel 48:14*.*NWAD ALIENATE.5*

ALIENATE, *a.* [L. alienatus.]

Estranged; withdrawn from; stranger to; with from.*NWAD ALIENATE.7*

O alienate from God, O spirit accurst.*NWAD ALIENATE.8*

The whigs were alienate from truth.*NWAD ALIENATE.9*

ALIENATION, *n.* [L. alienatio.]

1. A transfer of title; or a legal conveyance of property to another.*NWAD ALIENATION.2*

2. The state of being alienated.*NWAD ALIENATION.3*

3. A withdrawing or estrangement, as of the heart or affections.*NWAD ALIENATION.4*

4. Delirium; derangement of mental faculties; insanity.*NWAD*

ALIENATION.5

Alienation-office, in Great Britain, is an office to which all writs of covenant and entry, on which fines are levied and recoveries suffered, are carried, to have fines for alienation set and paid thereon.*NWAD ALIENATION.6*

ALIENATOR, *n.* One that alienates or transfers property.

ALIENE, *n.* One to whom the title to property is transferred.

If the alienee enters and keeps possession.*NWAD ALIENE.2*

ALIENISM, *n.* Alyenizm. The state of being an alien.

The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of alienism.*NWAD ALIENISM.2*

ALIFE, *adv.* [a or on and life.] On my life.

ALIFEROUS, *a.* [L. ala, wing, and fero, to bear.] Having wings.

ALIFORM, *a.* [L. ala, wing, and forma, shape.]

Having the shape of a wing; a term applied to a certain process and muscles of the body, as the pterygoid process, and the muscles arising from that process.*NWAD ALIFORM.2*

ALIGEROUS, *a.* [L. ala wing, and gero, to carry] Having wings.

ALIGHT, *v.i.*

1. To get down or descend, as from on horseback or from a carriage.*NWAD ALIGHT.2*

2. To descend and settle; as, a flying bird alights on a tree.*NWAD ALIGHT.3*

3. To fall or descend and lodge; as, snow alights on a roof.*NWAD*

ALIKE, ***a.***

Having resemblance or similitude; similar.*NWAD ALIKE.2*

The darkness and the light are both alike to thee. *Psalm 139:12*.*NWAD ALIKE.3*

[This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies.]*NWAD ALIKE.4*

ALIKE, ***adv.*** **in the same manner, form or degree.**

We are all alike concerned in religion.*NWAD ALIKE.6*

He fashioneth their hearts alike. *Psalm 33:15*.*NWAD ALIKE.7*

ALIKE-MINDED, ***a.*** **Having the same mind; but like-minded is more generally used.**

ALIMENT, ***n.*** **[L. alimentum, from alo, to feed.]**

That which nourishes; food; nutriment; any thing which feeds or adds to a substance, animal or vegetable, in natural growth.*NWAD ALIMENT.2*

ALIMENTAL, ***a.*** **Supplying food; that has the quality of nourishing; that furnishes the materials for natural growth; as, chyle is alimental; alimental sap.**

ALIMENTALLY, ***adv.*** **So as to serve for nourishment or food.**

ALIMENTARINESS, ***n.*** **The quality of supplying nutriment.**

ALIMENTARY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing; as, alimentary particles.**

The alimentary canal, in animal bodies, is the great duct or

intestine, by which aliments are conveyed through the body, and the useless parts evacuated.*NWAD ALIMENTARY.2*

Alimentary law, among the Romans, was a law which obliged children to support their parents.*NWAD ALIMENTARY.3*

Obligation of aliment, in Scots law, is the natural obligation of parents to provide for their children.*NWAD ALIMENTARY.4*

ALIMENTATION, *n.*

1. The act or power of affording nutriment.*NWAD ALIMENTATION.2*

2. The state of being nourished.*NWAD ALIMENTATION.3*

ALIMONIOUS, *a.* [See *Alimony*.] Nourishing; affording food. [Little used.]

ALIMONY, *n.* [L. alimonia, of alo, to feed. See *Aliment*.]

An allowance made for the support of a woman, legally separated from her husband. The sum is fixed by the proper judge, and granted out of the husband's estate.*NWAD ALIMONY.2*

ALIPED, *a.* [L. ala, wing, and pes, foot.]

Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing.*NWAD ALIPED.2*

ALIPED, *n.* [Supra.]

An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, and which thus serve for wings; a cheiropter; as, the bat.*NWAD ALIPED.4*

ALIQUANT, *a.* [L. aliquantum, a little.]

In arithmetic, an aliquant number or part is that which does not measure another number without a remainder. Thus 5 is an aliquant

part of 16, for 3 times 5 is 15, leaving a remainder 1.*NWAD ALIQUANT.2*

ALIQUOT, *a.* [L.]

An aliquot part of a number or quantity is one which will measure it without a remainder. Thus 5 is the aliquot part of 15.*NWAD ALIQUOT.2*

ALISH, *a.* [From ale.] Like ale; having the qualities of ale.

ALIVE, *a.*

1. Having life, in opposition to dead; living; being in a state in which the organs perform their functions, and the fluids move, whether in animals or vegetables; as, the man or plant is alive.*NWAD ALIVE.2*

2. In a state of action; unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired; in force or operation; as, keep the process alive.*NWAD ALIVE.3*

3. Cheerful; sprightly; lively; full of alacrity; as, the company were all alive.*NWAD ALIVE.4*

4. Susceptible; easily impressed; having lively feelings, as when the mind is solicitous about some event; as, one is alive to whatever is interesting to a friend.*NWAD ALIVE.5*

5. Exhibiting motion or moving bodies in great numbers.*NWAD ALIVE.6*

The city was all alive, when the General entered.*NWAD ALIVE.7*

6. In a scriptural sense, regenerated; born again.*NWAD ALIVE.8*

For this my son was dead and is alive. *Luke 15:24*.*NWAD ALIVE.9*

[This adjective always follows the noun which it qualifies.]*NWAD ALIVE.10*

ALKAHEST, *n.*

A universal dissolvent; a menstrumm capable of dissolving every body, which Paracelsus and Van Helmont pretended they possessed. This pretense no longer imposses on the credulity of any man.*NWAD ALKAHEST.2*

The word is sometimes used for fixed salts volatilized.*NWAD ALKAHEST.3*

ALKALESCENCY, *n.* [See *Alkali*.]

A tendency to become alkaline; or a tendency to the properties of an alkali; or the state of a substance in which alkaline properties begin to be developed, or to be predominant.*NWAD ALKALESCENCY.2*

ALKALESCENT, *a.* tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.

ALKALI, *n. plu.* Alkalies

In chimistry, a term applied to all bodies which possess the following properties:*NWAD ALKALI.2*

1. a caustic taste;*NWAD ALKALI.3*

2. volatilizable by heat;*NWAD ALKALI.4*

3. capability of combining with acids, and of destroying their acidity;*NWAD ALKALI.5*

4. solubility in water, even when combined with carbonic acid;*NWAD ALKALI.6*

5. capability of converting vegetable blues to green.*NWAD ALKALI.7*

The term was formerly confined to three substances:*NWAD ALKALI.8*

1. potash or vegetable fixed alkali, generally obtained from the ashes of wood;*NWAD ALKALI.9*

2. soda or mineral fixed alkali, which is found in the earth and procured from marine plants; and*NWAD ALKALI.10*

3. ammonia or volatile alkali, an animal product.*NWAD ALKALI.11*

Modern chimistry has discovered many new substances to which the term is now extended.*NWAD ALKALI.12*

The alkalies were formerly considered as elementary substances; but it is now ascertained that they are all compounds.*NWAD ALKALI.13*

The alkalies are used in the manufacture of glass and soap, in bleaching and in medicine.*NWAD ALKALI.14*

ALKALIFY, *v.t.* To form, or to convert into an alkali.

ALKALIFY, *v.i.* To become an alkali.

ALKALIGENOUS, *a.* [Alkali and to generate.]

Producing or generating alkali.*NWAD ALKALIGENOUS.2*

ALKALIMETER, *n.* [Alkali and Gr. measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity of alkali in potash and soda.*NWAD ALKALIMETER.2*

ALKALINE, *a.* Having the properties of alkali.

ALKALINITY, *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali.

ALKALIZATE, *a.* Alkaline; impregnated with alkali. *Obs.*

ALKALIZATION, *n.* The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

ALKALIZE, *v.t.* [and formerly Alkalizate.]

To make alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to, by mixture.*NWAD ALKALIZE.2*

ALKANET, *n.* The plant bugloss. The root is used to impart a deep red color to oily substances, ointments, plasters, etc.

ALKEKENGI, *n.* The winter cherry, a species of physalis. The plant bears a near resemblance to solanum, or nightshade. The berry is medicinal.

ALKENNA, ALHENNA, *n.* Egyptian privet, a species of Lawsonia. The pulverized leaves of this plant are much used by the eastern nations for staining their nails yellow. The powder, being wet, forms a paste, which is bound on the nails for a night, and the color thus given will last several weeks.

ALKERMES, *n.*

In pharmacy, a compound cordial, in the form of a confection, derived from the kermes berries. Its other ingredients are said to be pippin-cider, rose water, sugar, ambergris, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold.*NWAD ALKERMES.2*

ALKERVA, *n.* An arabic name of the Palma Christi.

ALKORAN, *n.*

The book which contains the Mohammedan doctrines of faith and practice. It was written by Mohammed, in the dialect of the Koreish, which is the purest Arabic; but the Arabian language has suffered such changes, since it was written, that the language of the Alkoran is not now intelligible to the Arabians themselves, without being learned like other dead languages.*NWAD ALKORAN.2*

ALKORANIST, *n.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Alkoran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alkoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tartars admit a multitude of traditions.

ALKUSSA, *n.* A fish of the Silurus kind, with one beard only under the chin.

ALL, *a.* awl. [Gr. Shemitic from calah, to be ended or completed to perfect.]

1. Every one, or the whole number of particulars.*NWAD ALL.2*

2. The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree; as, all the wheat; all the land; all the year; all the strength. This word signifies then, the whole or entire thing, or all the parts or particulars which compose it. It always precedes the definitive adjectives, the, my, thy, his, our, your, their; as, all the cattle; all my labor; all thy goods; all his wealth; all our families; all your citizens; all their property.*NWAD ALL.3*

This word, not only in popular language, but in the scriptures, often signifies, indefinitely, a large portion or number, or a great part. Thus, all the cattle in Egypt died; all Judea and all the region round about Jordan; all men held John as a prophet; are not to be understood in a literal sense, but as including a large part or very great numbers.*NWAD ALL.4*

This word is prefixed to many other words, to enlarge their signification; as already, always, all-prevailing.*NWAD ALL.5*

ALL, *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely; as all along; all bedewed; all over; my friend is all for amusement; I love my father all. In the ancient phrases, all too dear, all so long, this word retains its appropriate sense; as,"he thought them six-pence all too dear," that is, he thought them too dear by the sum of sixpence. In the sense of although, as, "all were it as the rest," and in the sense of just, or at the moment, as "all as his straying flock he fed," it is obsolete, or restricted to poetry.

It is all one is a phrase equivalent to the same thing in effect; that is, it is wholly the same thing.*NWAD ALL.7*

All the better is equivalent to wholly the better; that is, better by the whole difference.*NWAD ALL.8*

ALL, *n.*

1. The whole number; as, all have not the same disposition; that is, all men.*NWAD ALL.10*

2. The whole; the entire thing; the aggregate amount; as, our all is at stake.*NWAD ALL.11*

And Laban said, all that thou seest is mine. *Genesis 31:43*.*NWAD ALL.12*

This adjective is much used as a noun, and applied to persons or things.*NWAD ALL.13*

All in all is a phrase which signifies, all things to a person, or every thing desired.*NWAD ALL.14*

Thou shalt be all in all, and I in thee, Forever.*NWAD ALL.15*

When the words, and all close an enumeration of particulars, the word all is either intensive, or is added as a general term to express what is not enumerated; as a tree fell, nest, eagles and all.*NWAD ALL.16*

At all is a phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences. He has no ambition at all; that is, not in the least degree. Has he any property at all?*NWAD ALL.17*

All and some, in Spenser, Mason interprets, one and all. But from Lye's Saxon Dictionary, it appears that the phrase is a corruption of the Sax. ealle at somne, all together, all at once, from somne, together, at once. See Lye under Somne.*NWAD ALL.18*

All in the wind, in seamen's language, is a phrase denoting that the sails are parallel with the course of the wind, so as to shake.*NWAD ALL.19*

All is well is a watchman's phrase, expressing a state of safety.*NWAD ALL.20*

All, in composition, enlarges the meaning, or adds force to a word; and it is generally more emphatical than most. In some instances,

all is incorporated into words, as in almighty, already, always; but in most instances, it is an adjective prefixed to other words, but separated by a hyphen.*NWAD ALL.21*

ALL-ABANDONED, ***a.*** **Abandoned by all**

ALL-ABHORRED, ***a.*** **Detested by all.**

ALL-ACCOMPLISHED, ***a.*** **Fully accomplished; whose education is highly finished or complete.**

ALL-ADMIRING, ***a.*** **Wholly admiring.**

ALL-ADVISED, ***a.*** **Advised by all.**

ALL-APPROVED, ***a.*** **Approved by all.**

ALL-ATONING, ***a.*** **Atoning for all; making complete atonement.**

ALL-BEARING, ***a.*** **Producing every thing; omniparous.**

ALL-BEAUTEOUS, ***a.*** **Perfectly beautiful**

ALL-BEHOLDING, ***a.*** **Beholding or seeing all things.**

ALL-BLASTING, ***a.*** **Blasting all; defaming or destroying all.**

ALL-BOUNTEOUS, ALL-BOUNTIFUL, ***a.*** **Perfectly bountiful; of infinite bounty.**

ALL-CHANGING, ***a.*** **Perpetually changing.**

ALL-CHEERING, ***a.*** **That cheers all; that gives gaiety or cheerfulness to all.**

ALL-COMMANDING, ***a.*** **Having command or sovereignty over all.**

ALL-COMPLYING, ***a.*** **Complying in every respect.**

ALL-COMPOSING, ***a.*** **That makes all tranquil or peaceful.**

ALL-COMPREHENSIVE, ***a.*** **Comprehending all things.**

ALL-CONCEALING, ***a.*** **Hiding or concealing all.**

ALL-CONQUERING, ***a.*** **That subdues all.**

ALL-CONSCIOUS, ***a.*** **Conscious of all; all-knowing.**

ALL-CONSTRAINING, ***a.*** **Constraining all**

ALL-CONSUMING, ***a.*** **That consumes or devours all.**

ALL-DARING, ***a.*** **Daring to attempt every thing.**

ALL-DESTROYING, ***a.*** **Destroying every thing.**

ALL-DEVASTATING, ***a.*** **Wasting every thing.**

ALL-DEVOURING, ***a.*** **Eating or consuming all.**

ALL-DIMMING, ***a.*** **Obscuring every thing.**

ALL-DISCOVERING, ***a.*** **Discovering or disclosing every thing.**

ALL-DISGRACED, ***a.*** **Completely disgraced.**

ALL-DISPENSING, ***a.*** **Dispensing all things; affording dispensation or permission.**

ALL-DIVINE, ***a.*** **Supremely excellent.**

ALL-DIVINING, ***a.*** **Foretelling all things.**

ALL-DREADED, ***a.*** **Dreaded by all.**

ALL-EFFICIENT, ***a.*** **Of perfect or unlimited efficacy or efficiency.**

ALL-ELOQUENT, ***a.*** **Eloquent in the highest degree.**

ALL-EMBRACING, ***a.*** **Embracing all things.**

ALL-ENDING, ***a.*** **Putting an end to all things.**

ALL-ENLIGHTENING, ***a.*** **Enlightening all things.**

ALL-ENRAGED, ***a.*** **Highly enraged.**

ALL-FLAMING, ***a.*** **Flaming in all directions.**

ALL-FOOLS-DAY, ***n.*** **The first of April.**

ALL-FORGIVING, ***a.*** **Forgiving or pardoning all.**

ALL-FOURS, ***n.*** **[all and four.]**

A game at cards, played by two or four persons; so called from the possession of the four honors, by one person, who is then said to have all fours.*NWAD ALL-FOURS.2*

To go on all fours is to move or walk on four legs, or on the two legs and two arms.*NWAD ALL-FOURS.3*

ALL-GIVER, ***n.*** **The giver of all things.**

ALL-GOOD, ***a.*** **Completely good.**

ALL-GOOD, ***n.*** **The popular name of the plant Good-Henry, or English Mercury, Chenopodium bonus Henricus.**

ALL-GRACIOUS, ***a.*** **Perfectly gracious.**

ALL-GUIDING, ***a.*** **Guiding or conducting all things.**

ALL-HAIL, ex.

All health; a phrase of salutation, expressing a wish of all health or safety to the person addressed.*NWAD ALL-HAIL.2*

ALL-HALLOW, ALL-HALLOWS, *n.*

All Saints day, the first of November; a feast dedicated to all the saints in general*NWAD ALL-HALLOW.2*

ALL-HALLOW-TIDE, *n.* The time near All Saints, or November first.

ALL-HAPPY, *a.* Completely happy.

ALL-HEAL, *n.* The popular name of several plants.

ALL-HEALING, *a.* Healing all things.

ALL-HELPING, *a.* Assisting all

ALL-HIDING, *a.* Concealing all things.

ALL-HONORED, *a.* Honored by all.

ALL-HURTING, *a.* Hurting all things.

ALL-IDOLIZING, *a.* Worshiping any thing.

ALL-IMITATING, *a.* Imitating every thing.

ALL-INFORMING, *a.* Imitating every thing.

ALL-INTERESTING, *a.* Interesting in the highest degree.

ALL-INTERPRETING, *a.* Explaining all things.

ALL-JUDGING, *a.* Judging all; possessing the sovereign right

of judging.

ALL-JUST, *a.* Perfectly just.

ALL-KIND, ***a.*** **Perfectly kind or benevolent.**

ALL-KNOWING, ***a.*** **Having all knowledge; omniscient.**

ALL-LICENSED, ***a.*** **Licensed to every thing.**

ALL-LOVING, ***a.*** **Of infinite love.**

ALL-MAKING, ***a.*** **Making or creating all; omnific.**

ALL-MATURING, ***a.*** **Maturing all things.**

ALL-MERCIFUL, ***a.*** **Of perfect mercy or compassion.**

ALL-MURDERING, ***a.*** **Killing or destroying every thing.**

ALL-OBEDIENT, ***a.*** **Entirely obedient.**

ALL-OBEYING, ***a.*** **[See** ***Obey*****.] Receiving obedience from all.**

ALL-OBLIVIOUS, ***a.*** **Causing total oblivion.**

ALL-OBSCURING, ***a.*** **Obscuring every thing.**

ALL-PATIENT, ***a.*** **Enduring every thing without murmurs.**

ALL-PENETRATING, ***a.*** **Penetrating every thing.**

ALL-PERFECT, ***a.*** **Completely perfect; having all perfection.**

ALL-PERFECTNESS, ***n.*** **The perfection of the whole; entire perfection.**

ALL-PIERCING, ***a.*** **Piercing every thing.**

ALL-POWERFUL, ***a.*** **Almighty; omnipotent.**

ALL-PRAISED, ***a.*** **Praised by all.**

ALL-RULING, ***a.*** **Governing all things.**

ALL-SAGACIOUS, ***a.*** **Having all sagacity; of perfect discernment.**

ALL-SAINTS-DAY, ***n.*** **The first day of November, called also all hallows; a feast in honor of all the saints.**

ALL-SANCTIFYING, ***a.*** **Sanctifying the whole.**

ALL-SAVING, ***a.*** **Saving all.**

ALL-SEARCHING, ***a.*** **Pervading and searching every thing.**

ALL-SEEING, ***a.*** **Seeing every thing.**

ALL-SEER, ***n.*** **One that sees every thing.**

ALL-SHAKING, ***a.*** **Shaking all things.**

ALL-SHUNNED, ***a.*** **Shunned by all.**

ALL-SOULS-DAY, ***n.*** **The second day of November; a feast or solemnity held by the church of Rome, to supplicate for the souls of the faithful deceased.**

ALL-SPICE, ***n.*** **The berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies; a spice of a mildly pungent taste, and agreeably aromatic.**

ALL-SUFFICIENCY, ***n.*** **Complete or infinite ability.**

ALL-SUFFICIENT, ***a.*** **Sufficient to every thing; infinitely able.**

ALL-SUFFICIENT, ***n.*** **The all-sufficient Being; God.**

ALL-SURROUNDING, ***a.*** **Encompassing the whole.**

ALL-SURVEYING, ***n.*** **[See** ***Survey*****.] Surveying every thing.**

ALL-SUSTAINING, ***a.*** **Upholding all things.**

ALL-TELLING, ***a.*** **Telling or divulging every thing.**

ALL-TRIUMPHING, ***a.*** **Triumphant every where or over all.**

ALL-WATCHED, ***a.*** **Watched throughout.**

ALL-WISE, ***a.*** **Possessed of infinite wisdom.**

ALL-WITTED, ***a.*** **Having all kinds of wit.**

ALL-WORSHIPED, ***a.*** **Worshiped or adored by all.**

ALL-WORTHY, ***a.*** **Of infinite worth; of the highest worth.**

ALLAGITE, ***n.*** **A mineral, of a brown or green color, massive, with a flat conchoidal fracture, and nearly opake, found in the Hartz near Elbingerode.**

ALLANITE, ***n.*** **A mineral named from Mr. Allan, of Edinburg, who first recognized it as a distinct species. It is massive, of a brownish black color, and conchoidal fracture. A siliceous oxyd of cerium.**

ALLANTOIS, ALLANTOID, ***n.*** **[Gr. a sausage, and form.]**

A thin membrane, situated between the chorion and amnios in quadrupeds, and forming one of the membranes which invest the fetus in those animals.*NWAD ALLANTOIS.2*

ALLATRATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. allatro.] To bark, as a dog. [Not used.]**

ALLAY, ***v.t.*** **[Gr.; L. ligo, to bind; but this may be the same word**

differently applied, that is, to set, to fix, to make fast, to unite. Allay and alloy were formerly used indifferently; but I have recognized an entire distinction between them, applying alloy to metals.]

1. To make quiet; to pacify, or appease; as, to allay the tumult of the passions, or to allay civil commotions.*NWAD ALLAY.2*

2. To abate, mitigate, subdue or destroy; as, to allay grief or pain.*NWAD ALLAY.3*

Females, who soften and allay the bitterness of adversity.*NWAD ALLAY.4*

3. To obtund or repress as acrimony; as, to allay the acrid qualities of a substance.*NWAD ALLAY.5*

4. Formerly, to reduce the purity of; as, to allay metals. But, in this sense, alloy is now exclusively used. [See *Alloy*.]*NWAD ALLAY.6*

ALLAY, *n.*

1. Formerly, a baser metal mixed with a finer; but in this sense it is now written *alloy*, which see.*NWAD ALLAY.8*

2. That which allays, or abates the predominant qualities; as, the allay of colors.*NWAD ALLAY.9*

Also, abatement; diminution by means of some mixture; as, joy without allay. But alloy is now more generally used.*NWAD ALLAY.10*

ALLAYED, *pp.* Layed at rest; quieted; tranquilized; abated; [reduced by mixture. *Obs.*]

ALLAYER, *n.* He, or that which allays.

ALLAYING, *ppr.* Quieting; reducing to tranquility; abating; [reducing by mixture. *Obs.*]

ALLAYMENT, *n.* The act of quieting, or a state of tranquility; a state of rest after disturbance; abatement; ease; as, the allayment of grief.

ALLE, *n.* ally. The little auk, or black and white diver.

ALLECTIVE, *a.* Alluring. [Not used.]

ALLECTIVE, *n.* Allurement. [Not used.]

ALLEDGE, *v.t.* [L. allego, ad and lego, to send; Eng. lay.]

1. To declare; to affirm; to assert; to pronounce, with positiveness; as, to alledge a fact.*NWAD ALLEDGE.2*

2. To produce as an argument, plea or excuse; to cite or quote; as, to alledge the authority of a judge.*NWAD ALLEDGE.3*

ALLEDGED, *pp.* Affirmed; asserted, whether as a charge or a plea.

ALLEDGER, *n.* One who affirms or declares.

ALLEDGING, *ppr.* Asserting; averring; declaring.

ALLEGATION, *n.*

1. Affirmation; positive assertion or declaration.*NWAD ALLEGATION.2*

2. That which is affirmed or asserted; that which is offered as a plea, excuse or justification.*NWAD ALLEGATION.3*

3. In ecclesiastical courts, a formal complaint, or declaration of charges.*NWAD ALLEGATION.4*

ALLEGE. [See *Alledge*.]

ALLEGEABLE, *a.* That may be alledged. [Not used.]

ALLEGEAS, ALLEGIAS, *n.* A stuff manufactured in the East Indies, of two kinds, one of cotton, the other of various plants which are spun like flax.

ALLEGEMENT, *n.* Allegation. [Not in use.]

ALLEGHANEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the mountains called Alleghany, or Alleghenny.

ALLEGHANY, *n.* The chief ridge of the great chains of mountains which run from N. East to S. West through the middle and southern states of North America; but, more appropriately, the main or unbroken ridge, which casts all the waters on one side to the east, and on the other side to the west. This ridge runs from Pennsylvania to Georgia, and chains extend through the United States.

This name is given also to the river Ohio, above its confluence with the Monongahela; but improperly, as the Indian name of the river to its source is Ohio.*NWAD ALLEGHANY.2*

ALLEGIANCE, *n.* [L. alligo, of ad and ligo, to bind. See *Liege* and *League*.]

The tie or obligation of a subject to his Prince or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government or state. Every native or citizen owes allegiance to the government under which he is born. This is called natural or implied allegiance, which arises from the connection of a person with the society in which he is born, and his duty to be a faithful subject, independent of any express promise. Express allegiance, is that obligation which proceeds from an express promise, or oath of fidelity.*NWAD ALLEGIANCE.2*

Local or temporary allegiance is due from an alien to the government or state in which he resides.*NWAD ALLEGIANCE.3*

ALLEGIANT, *a.* Loyal. [Not used.]

ALLEGORIC, ALLEGORICAL, *a.* In the manner of allegory;

figurative; describing by resemblances.

ALLEGORICALLY, *adv.* In a figurative manner; by way of allegory.

ALLEGORICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being allegorical.

ALLEGORIZE, *v.t.*

1. To form an allegory; to turn into allegory; as, to allegorize the history of a people.*NWAD ALLEGORIZE.2*

2. To understand in an allegorical sense; as, when a passage in a writer may be understood literally or figuratively, he who gives it a figurative sense is said to allegorize it.*NWAD ALLEGORIZE.3*

ALLEGORIZE, *v.i.* To use allegory; as, a man may allegorize, to please his fancy.

ALLEGORIZED, *pp.* Turned into allegory, or understood allegorically.

ALLEGORIZING, *ppr.* Turning into allegory, or understanding in all allegorical sense.

ALLEGORY, *n.* [Gr. other, to speak, a forum, an oration.]

A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The principal subject is thus kept out of view, and we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker, by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject. Allegory is in words that hieroglyphics are in painting. We have a fine example of an allegory in the eightieth Psalm, in which God's chosen people are represented by a vineyard. The distinction in scripture between a parable and an allegory, is said to be that a parable is a supposed history, and an allegory, a figurative description of real facts. An allegory is called a continued metaphor. The following line in Virgil is an example of an allegory.*NWAD ALLEGORY.2*

Claudite jam rivos, pueri, sat prata biberunt.*NWAD ALLEGORY.3*

Stop the currents, young men, the meadows have drank sufficiently; that is let your music cease, our ears have been sufficiently delighted.*NWAD ALLEGORY.4*

ALLEGRETTO, [from allegro,] denotes, in music, a movement or time quicker than andante, but not so quick as allegro.

ALLEGRO. [See *Light*.]

In music, a word denoting a brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain; the quickest except presto. Piu allegro is a still quicker movement.*NWAD ALLEGRO.2*

ALLELUIAH, *n.* [Heb. praise to Jah.]

Praise to Jehovah; a word used to denote pious joy and exultation, chiefly in hymns and anthems. The Greeks retained the word in their praise to Io; probably a corruption of Jah. The Romans retained the latter word in their Io triumphe.*NWAD ALLELUIAH.2*

ALLEMAND, *n.* A slow air in common time, or grave, solemn music, with a slow movement. Also a brisk dance, or a figure in dancing.

ALLEMANNIC, *a.* Belonging to the Alemanni, ancient Germans, and to Alemannia, their country. The word is generally supposed to be composed of all and manni, all men. Cluver, p. 68. This is probably an error. The word is more probably composed of the Celtic all, other, the root of Latin alius and man, place; one of another place, a stranger. The Welsh allman is thus rendered, and this seems to be the original word.

The name, Alemanni, seems to have been first given to the Germans who invaded Gaul in the reign of Augustus.*NWAD ALLEMANNIC.2*

ALLERION, *n.* In heraldry, an eagle without beak or feet, with

expanded wings; denoting Imperialists vanquished and disarmed.

ALLEVEUR, *n.* A small Swedish coin, value about a cent.

ALLEVIATE, *v.t.* [Low L. allevio; ad and levo, to raise, levis, light.]

1. To make light; but always in a figurative sense, as it is not applied to material objects. To remove in part; to lessen, mitigate, or make easier to be endured; applied to evils; as, to alleviate sorrow, pain, care, punishment, a burden, etc.; opposed to aggravate.*NWAD ALLEVIATE.2*

2. To make less by representation; to lessen the magnitude or criminality; to extenuate; applied to moral conduct; as, to alleviate an offense. [This sense of the word is rare.]*NWAD ALLEVIATE.3*

ALLEVIATED, *pp.* Made lighter; mitigated; eased; extenuated.

ALLEVIATING, *ppr.* Making lighter, or more tolerable; extenuating.

ALLEVIATION, *n.*

1. The act of lightening, allaying, or extenuating; a lessening or mitigation.*NWAD ALLEVIATION.2*

2. That which lessens, mitigates or makes more tolerable; as, the sympathy of a friend is an alleviation of grief.*NWAD ALLEVIATION.3*

I have not wanted such alleviations of life, as friendship could supply. Dr. Johnson's letter to Mr. Hector.*NWAD ALLEVIATION.4*

This use of alleviation is hardly legitimate without supplying some word expressing evil, as trouble, sorrow, etc.*NWAD ALLEVIATION.5*

Without such alleviations of the cares of troubles of life.*NWAD*

ALLEVIATION.6

ALLEVIATIVE, *n.* That which mitigates. [Not in use.]

ALLEY, *n.* al'ly

1. A walk in a garden; a narrow passage.*NWAD ALLEY.2*

2. A narrow passage or way in a city, as distinct from a public street.*NWAD ALLEY.3*

3. A place in London where stocks are bought and sold.*NWAD ALLEY.4*

ALLIACEOUS, *a.* [L. allium, garlic.]

Pertaining to allium, or garlic; having the properties of garlic.*NWAD ALLIACEOUS.2*

ALLIANCE, *n.* [Gr.; L.]

1. The relation or union between families, contracted by marriage.*NWAD ALLIANCE.2*

2. The union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty or league.*NWAD ALLIANCE.3*

3. The treaty, league, or compact, which is the instrument of confederacy; sometimes perhaps the act of confederating.*NWAD ALLIANCE.4*

4. Any union or connection of interests between persons, families, states or corporations; as, an alliance between church and state.*NWAD ALLIANCE.5*

5. The persons or parties allied; as, men or states may secure any alliances in their power.*NWAD ALLIANCE.6*

ALLIANT, *n.* An ally. [Not used.]

ALLICIENCY, *n.* [Lat. allicio, ad and lacio, allecto, elicio.]

The power of attracting any thing; attraction; magnetism. [Little used.]*NWAD ALLICIENCY.2*

ALLICIENT, *n.* That which attracts. [Not used.]

ALLIED, *pp.* Connected by marriage, treaty or similitude. [See *Ally*.]

ALLIGATE, *v.t.* [L. alligo, and ad and ligo, to bind. See *Allegiance*, *Liege*, *League*.]

To tie together; to unite by some tie.*NWAD ALLIGATE.2*

ALLIGATION, *n.*

1. The act of tying together; the state of being tied. [Little used.]*NWAD ALLIGATION.2*

2. A rule of arithmetic, for finding the price or value of compounds consisting of ingredients of different values. Thus if a quantity of sugar, worth eight cents the pound, and another quantity worth ten cents, are mixed, the question to be solved by alligation is, what is the value of the mixture by the pound. Alligation is of two kinds, medial and alternate; medial, when the rate of a mixture is sought from the rates and quantities of the simples; alternate, when the quantities of the simples are sought from the rates of the simples, and the rate of the mixture.*NWAD ALLIGATION.3*

ALLIGATOR, *n.* [The Latin word seems to be connected with lacertus, the arm; and the animal may be named from the resemblance of his legs to arms.]

The American crocodile. This animal is of the lizard genus, having a long naked body, four feet, with five toes on the fore feet, and four on the hind, armed with claws, a serrated tail. The mouth is very large, and furnished with sharp teeth; the skin is brown, tough, and, on the sides, covered with tubercles. The largest of these animals

grow to the length of seventeen or eighteen feet. They live in and about the rivers in warm climates, eat fish, and sometimes catch hogs, on the shore, or dogs which are swimming. In winter, they burrow in the earth, which they enter under water and work upwards, lying torpid till spring. The female lays a great number of eggs, which are deposited in the sand, and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun.*NWAD ALLIGATOR.2*

ALLIGATOR-PEAR, *n.* A west India fruit, resembling a pear in shape, from one to two pounds in weight. It contains within its rind a yellow butyraceous substance, which, when the fruit is perfectly ripe, constitutes an agreeable food.

ALLIGATURE, *n.* See *Ligature*, which is the word in use.

ALLINEMENT, *n.* [L. linea.]

A reducing to a line or to a square; a state of being in squares, in a line, or on a level; a line; a row.*NWAD ALLINEMENT.2*

ALLIOTH, *n.* A star in the tail of the great bear, much used for finding the latitude at sea.

ALLISION, *n.* allizh'un. [L. allido, to dash or strike against of ad and lado, to hurt by striking.]

A striking against; as, the allision of the sea against the shore.*NWAD ALLISION.2*

ALLITERATION, *n.* [L. ad and litera, a letter.]

The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals; as f and g in the following line:*NWAD ALLITERATION.2*

Fields ever fresh, and groves forever green.*NWAD ALLITERATION.3*

ALLITERATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, alliteration.

ALLOCATION, *n.* [L. ad and locatio, a placing, from locus, place. See *Local*.]

The act of putting one thing to another; hence its usual sense is the admission of an article of account, or an allowance made upon an account; a term used in the English Exchequer. [See *Allow*.]*NWAD ALLOCATION.2*

ALLOCHROITE, *n.* An amorphous, massive, opake mineral, of a grayish, yellowish or reddish color, found in Norway; considered as a variety of garnet. Its name is said to be given to it, as expressive of its changes of color before the blowpipe; Gr. other, and color.

ALLOCUTION, *n.* [L. allocutio, of ad and loquor, to speak. See *Eloquence*.]

1. The act or manner of speaking to, or of addressing in words.*NWAD ALLOCUTION.2*

2. An address; a formal address; as, of a General to his troops; a Roman term rarely used in English.*NWAD ALLOCUTION.3*

ALLODIAL, *a.* Pertaining to allodium; freehold; free of rent or service; held independence of a lord paramount; opposed to feudal.

ALLODIAN is sometimes used, but is not well authorized.

ALLODIUM, *n.*

Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to feud. In England, there is no allodial land, all land being held of the king; but in the United States, most lands are allodial.*NWAD ALLODIUM.2*

ALLONGE, *n.* allunj'.

1. A pass with a sword; a thrust made by stepping forward and extending the arm; a term used in fencing, often contracted into lunge.*NWAD ALLONGE.2*

2. A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand.*NWAD ALLONGE.3*

ALLOO, *v.t.* or *i.* To incite dogs by a call.

[See the correct word, *Halloo*.]*NWAD ALLOO.2*

ALLOPHANE, *n.* [Gr. other and to appear.]

A mineral of a blue, and sometimes of a green or brown color, which occurs massive, or in imitative shapes. It gelatinizes in acids.*NWAD ALLOPHANE.2*

Allophane is a variety of clay, occurring in amorphous, botryoidal or reniform masses.*NWAD ALLOPHANE.3*

ALLOT, *v.t.* [of ad and lot; See *Lot*.]

1. To divide or distribute by lot.*NWAD ALLOT.2*

2. To distribute, or parcel out in parts or portions; or to distribute a share to each individual concerned.*NWAD ALLOT.3*

3. To grant, as a portion; to give, assign or appoint in general.*NWAD ALLOT.4*

Let every man be contented with that which providence allots to him.*NWAD ALLOT.5*

ALLOTMENT, *n.*

1. That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot, or by the act of God.*NWAD ALLOTMENT.2*

2. A part, portion or place appropriated.*NWAD ALLOTMENT.3*

In a field, there is an allotment for olives.*NWAD ALLOTMENT.4*

ALLOTTED, *pp.* Distributed by lot; granted; assigned.

ALLOTTERY is used by Shakespeare for allotment; but is not authorized by usage.

ALLOTTING, *ppr.* Distributing by lot giving as portions; assigning.

ALLOW, *v.t.* [L. loco, to lay, set, place. See *Lay*.]

1. To grant, give or yield; as, to allow a servant his liberty; to allow a pension.*NWAD ALLOW.2*

2. To admit; as, to allow the truth of a proposition; to allow a claim.*NWAD ALLOW.3*

3. To admit; to own or acknowledge; as, to allow the right of the President to displace officers.*NWAD ALLOW.4*

4. To approve, justify or sanction.*NWAD ALLOW.5*

Ye allow the deeds of your fathers. *Luke 11:48*; *Romans 7:15*.*NWAD ALLOW.6*

5. To afford, or grant as a compensation; as, to allow a dollar a day for wages.*NWAD ALLOW.7*

6. To abate or deduct; as, to allow a sum for tare or leakage.*NWAD ALLOW.8*

7. To permit; to grant license to; as, to allow a son to be absent.*NWAD ALLOW.9*

ALLOWABLE, *a.* That may be permitted as lawful, or admitted as true and proper; not forbid; not unlawful or improper; as, a certain degree of freedom is allowable among friends.

ALLOW-ABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition, or impropriety.

ALLOWABLY, *adv.* In an allowable manner; with propriety.

ALLOWANCE, *n.*

1. The act of allowing or admitting.*NWAD ALLOWANCE.2*

2. Permission; license; approbation; sanction; usually slight approbation.*NWAD ALLOWANCE.3*

3. Admission; assent to a fact or state of things; a granting.*NWAD ALLOWANCE.4*

4. Freedom from restraint; indulgence.*NWAD ALLOWANCE.5*

5. That which is allowed; a portion appointed; a stated quantity, as of food or drink; hence, in seamen's language, a limited quantity of meat and drink, when provisions fall short.*NWAD ALLOWANCE.6*

6. Abatement; deduction; as, to make an allowance for the inexperience of youth.*NWAD ALLOWANCE.7*

7. Established character; reputation; as, a pilot of approved allowance. *Obs.*NWAD ALLOWANCE.8*

ALLOWANCE, *v.t.* To put upon allowance; to restrain or limit to a certain

quantity of provisions or drink.

Distress compelled the captain of the ship to allowance his crew.*NWAD ALLOWANCE.10*

ALLOWED, *pp.* Granted; permitted; assented to; admitted; approved; indulged; appointed; abated.

ALLOWING, *ppr.* Granting; permitting; admitting; approving; indulging; deducting.

ALLOY, *v.t.* [L. alligo, ad and ligo, to bind. Gr.]

1. To reduce the purity of a metal, by mixing with it a portion of one less valuable; as, to alloy gold with silver, or silver with copper.*NWAD ALLOY.2*

2. To mix metals.*NWAD ALLOY.3*

3. To reduce or abate by mixture; as, to alloy pleasure with misfortunes.*NWAD ALLOY.4*

ALLOY, *n.*

1. A baser metal mixed with a finer.*NWAD ALLOY.6*

2. The mixture of different metals; any metallic compound; this is its common signification in chimistry.*NWAD ALLOY.7*

3. Evil mixed with good; as, no happiness is without alloy.*NWAD ALLOY.8*

ALLOYAGE, *n.*

1. The act of alloying metals or the mixture of a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; the act of mixing metals.*NWAD ALLOYAGE.2*

2. The mixture of different metals.*NWAD ALLOYAGE.3*

ALLOYED, *pp.* Mixed; reduced in purity; debased; abated by foreign mixture.

ALLOYING, *ppr.* Mixing a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; abating by foreign mixture.

ALLSPICE, [See under the compounds of *all*.]

ALLUDE, *v.i.* [L. alludo, to smile upon or make sport with of ad and ludo, to play.]

To refer to something not directly mentioned; to have reference; to hint at by remote suggestions; as, that story alludes to a recent transaction.*NWAD ALLUDE.2*

ALLUDING, *ppr.* Having reference; hinting at.

ALLUMINOR, *n.*

One who colors or paints upon paper or parchment, giving light and ornament to letters and figures.*NWAD ALLUMINOR.2*

This is now written limner.*NWAD ALLUMINOR.3*

ALLURE, *v.t.*

To attempt to draw to; to tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable; as, rewards allure men to brave danger. Sometimes used in a bad sense, to allure to evil; but in this sense entice is more common. In *Hosea 2:14*, allure is used in its genuine sense; *2 Peter 2:18*, in the sense of entice.*NWAD ALLURE.2*

ALLURED, *pp.* Tempted; drawn, or invited, by something that appears desirable.

ALLUREMENT, *n.* That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth, or operating; as a motive to action; temptation; enticement; as, the allurements of pleasure, or of

honor.

ALLURER, ***n.*** **He, or that, which allures.**

ALLURING, ***ppr.***

1. Drawing; tempting; inviting by some real or apparent good.*NWAD ALLURING.2*

2 . *a.* Inviting; having the quality of attracting or tempting.*NWAD ALLURING.3*

ALLURINGLY, ***adv.*** **In an alluring manner; enticingly.**

ALLURINGNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of alluring or tempting by the prospect of some good. [Rarely used.]**

ALLUSION, ***n.*** **alluzhun. [L. See *Allude*.]**

A reference to something not explicitly mentioned; a hint; a suggestion, by which something is applied or understood to belong to that which is not mentioned, by means of some similitude which is perceived between them.*NWAD ALLUSION.2*

ALLUSIVE, ***a.*** **Having reference to something not fully expressed.**

ALLUSIVELY, ***adv.*** **By way of allusion; by implication, remote suggestion or insinuation.**

ALLUSIVENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being allusive. [Rarely used.]**

ALLUVIAL, ***a.*** **[See *Alluvion*.]**

1. Pertaining to alluvion; added to land by the wash of water.*NWAD ALLUVIAL.2*

2. Washed ashore or down a stream; formed by a current of water; as, alluval ores; alluvial soil.*NWAD ALLUVIAL.3*

ALLUVION, ALLUVIUM, *n.* [L. alluvio, of ad and lavo or luo, alluo, to wash. See *Lave*.]

1. The insensible increase of earth on a shore, or bank of a river, by the force of water, as by a current or by waves. The owner of the land thus augmented has a right to the alluvial earth.*NWAD ALLUVION.2*

2. A gradual washing or carrying of earth or other substances to a shore or bank; the earth thus added.*NWAD ALLUVION.3*

3. The mass of substances collected by means of the action of water.*NWAD ALLUVION.4*

In this alluvium was found the entire skeleton of a whale.*NWAD ALLUVION.5*

ALLUVIOUS, *a.* The same as alluvial, and less frequently used.

ALLY, *v.t.* [L. ligo.]

1. To unite, or form a relation, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league or confederacy.*NWAD ALLY.2*

2. To form a relation by similitude, resemblance or friendship. Note. This word is more generally used in the passive form, as families are allied by blood; or reciprocally, as princes ally themselves to powerful states.*NWAD ALLY.3*

ALLY, *n.*

1. A prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate.*NWAD ALLY.5*

The allies of Rome were slaves.*NWAD ALLY.6*

2. One related by marriage or other tie; but seldom applied to individuals, except to princes in their public capacity.*NWAD ALLY.7*

ALLYING, ***ppr.*** **Uniting by marriage or treaty.**

ALMACANTAR, ***n.*** **[See** ***Almucantar*****.]**

ALMADIE, ***n.*** **A bark canoe used by the Africans; also a long boat used at Calicut, in India, eighty feet long, and six or seven broad; called also cathuri.**

ALMAGEST, ***n.***

A book or collection of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy. The same title has been given to other works of the like kind.*NWAD ALMAGEST.2*

ALMAGRA, ***n.*** **a fine deep red ocher, with an admixture of purple, very heavy, dense but friable, with a rough dusty surface. It is the sil atticum of the ancients. it is austere to the taste, astringent, melting in the mouth and staining the skin. it is used as a paint and as a medicine.**

ALMANACK, ***n.***

A small book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks and months, with the times of the rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches, stated terms of courts, observations on the weather, etc. for the year ensuing. this calendar is sometimes published on one side of a single sheet, and called a sheet-almanack.*NWAD ALMANACK.2*

The Baltic nations formerly engraved their calendars on pieces of wood, on swords, helves of axes, and various other utensils, and especially on walking sticks. many of these are preserved in the cabinets of the curious. they are called by different nations, rimstocks, primstories, runstocks, runstaffs, clogs, etc.*NWAD ALMANACK.3*

The characters used are generally the Runic or Gothic.*NWAD ALMANACK.4*

ALMANACK-MAKER, ***n.*** **A maker of almanacks.**

ALMANDINE, ***n.*** **In mineralogy, precious garnet, a beautiful mineral of a red color, of various shades, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. It is commonly translucent, sometimes transparent. It occurs crystallized in the rhombic, dodecahedron.**

ALME, ALMA, ***n.*** **Girls in Egypt, whose occupation is to amuse company with singing and dancing.**

ALMENA, ***n.*** **A weight of two pounds, used to weigh saffron in several parts of Asia.**

ALMIGHTINESS, ***n.*** **Omnipotence; infinite or boundless power; an attribute of God only.**

ALMIGHTY, ***a.*** **[all and mighty. See *Might*.]**

Possessing all power; omnipotent; being of unlimited might; being of boundless sufficiency; appropriately applied to the Supreme Being.*NWAD ALMIGHTY.2*

ALMIGHTY, ***n.*** **The Omnipotent God.**

ALMOND, ***n.***

1. The fruit of the almond tree; an ovate, compressed nut, perforated in the pores. It is either sweet or bitter. [It is popularly pronounced ammond.]*NWAD ALMOND.2*

2. The tonsils, two glands near the basis of the tongue, are called almonds, from their resemblance to that nut; vulgularly, but improperly, called the almonds of the ears, as they belong to the throat.*NWAD ALMOND.3*

3. In Portugal, a measure by which wine is sold, twenty-six of which make a pipe.*NWAD ALMOND.4*

[But in Portuguese it is written almude.]*NWAD ALMOND.5*

4. Among lapidaries, almonds signify pieces of rock crystal, used in adorning branch candlesticks, so called from their resemblance to this fruit.*NWAD ALMOND.6*

ALMOND-FURNACE, among refiners, is a furnace in which the slags of litharge, left in refining silver, are reduced to lead, by the help of charcoal; that is, according to modern chimistry, in which the oxyd of lead is deoxydized, and the metal revived.

ALMOND-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the almond. The leaves and flowers resemble those of the peach, but the fruit is longer and more compressed, the green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged.

ALMOND-WILLOW, *n.* A tree with leaves of a light green on both sides.

ALMONER, *n.* [See *Alms*.]

An officer whose duty is to distribute charity or alms. By the ancient canons, every monastery was to dispose of a tenth of its income in alms to the poor, and all bishops were obliged to keep an almoner. This title is sometimes given to a chaplain; as, the almoner of a ship or regiment.*NWAD ALMONER.2*

The Lord Almoner, or Lord High Almoner, in England, is an ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, who has the forfeiture of al deodands, and the goods of self-murderers, which he is to distribute to the poor.*NWAD ALMONER.3*

The Grand Almoner, in France, is the first ecclesiastical dignitary, and has the superintendence of hospitals.*NWAD ALMONER.4*

ALMONRY, *n.* [Corrupted into ambry, aumbry, or aumery.]

The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.*NWAD ALMONRY.2*

ALMOST, *adv.* [all and most.] Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest

part.

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. *Acts 26:28*.*NWAD ALMOST.2*

ALMS, ‘amz. [Eng. almesse; L. eleemosyna; Gr. to pity.]

Any thing given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing, otherwise called charity.*NWAD ALMS.2*

A lame man was laid daily to ask an alms. *Acts 3:2, 3*.*NWAD ALMS.3*

Cornelius gave much alms to the people. *Acts 10:2*.*NWAD ALMS.4*

Tenure by free alms, or frank-almoign, in England, is that by which the possessor is bound to pray for the soul of the donor, whether dead or alive; a tenure by which most of the ancient monasteries and religious houses in England held their lands, as do the parochial clergy, and many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary establishments at this day. Land thus held was free from all rent or other service.*NWAD ALMS.5*

ALMS-BASKET, ALMS-BOX, ALMS-CHEST; vessels appropriated to receive alms.

ALMS-DEED, *n.* An act of charity; a charitable gift.

ALMS-FOLK, *n.* Persons supporting other by alms. [Not used.]

ALMS-GIVER, *n.* One who gives to the poor.

ALMS-GIVING, *n.* The bestowment of charity.

ALMS-HOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor, who are supported by the public.

ALMS-MEN, ALMS-PEOPLE, *n.* Persons supported by charity or by public provision.

ALMUCANTAR, ***n.*** **A series of circles of the sphere passing through the center of the sun, or of a star, parallel to the horizon. It is synonymous with a parallel of altitude, whose common zenith is the vertical point.**

ALMUCANTAR'S STAFF. An instrument of box or pear-tree, having an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising or setting, to find the amplitude and the variations of the compass.

ALMUDE, ***n.*** **A wine measure in Portugal, of which twenty-six make a pipe.**

ALMUG, ALGUM, ***n.*** **In scripture, a tree or wood about which the learned are not agreed. The most probably conjecture is that the word denotes gummy or resinous wood in general.**

The Vulgate translates it ligna thyina, and the Septuagint, wrought-wood; others, ebony, bravil or pine, and the Rabbins render it coral. It was used for musical instruments, stair cases, etc.*NWAD ALMUG.2*

The thyinum is the citron tree, from Mauritania, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty. The almug, almugim, or algumin, or simply gummin is most probably a gummy wood, and perhaps may be the Shittim, often mentioned in Scripture. See *1 Kings 10:11*.*NWAD ALMUG.3*

ALNAGE, ***n.*** **[L. ulna; Gr. an arm, a cubit. See *Ell*.]**

A measuring by the ell.*NWAD ALNAGE.2*

ALNAGER, ALNAGAR, ***n.*** **A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose duty was to inspect and measure woolen cloth and fix upon it a seal. This office was abolished by Statute, 11 and 12. Will. 3. No duty or office of this kind exists in the United States.**

ALNIGHT, ***n.*** **A cake of wax with the wick in the midst.**

ALOE, ***n.*** **al'o,** ***plu.*** **aloes, pronounced aloze, and popularly al'oez, in three syllables, according to the Latin. [L. aloe; Gr; Heb. plu aloe trees.]**

In botany, a genus of monogynian hexanders, of many species; all natives of warm climates, and most of them, of the southern part of Africa.*NWAD ALOE.2*

Among the Mohammedans, the aloe is a symbolic plant, especially in Egypt; and every one who returns from a pilgrimage to Mecca, hangs it over his street door, as a token that he has performed the journey.*NWAD ALOE.3*

In Africa, the leaves of the Guinea aloe are made into durable ropes. Of one species are made fishing lines, bow strings, stockings and hammocs. The leaves of another species hole rain water.*NWAD ALOE.4*

ALOES, in medicine, is the inspissated juice of the aloe. The juice is collected from the leaves, which are cut and put in a tub, and when a large quantity is procured, it is boiled to a suitable consistence; or it is exposed to the sun, till all the fluid part is exhaled. There are several kinds sold in the shops; as the socotrine aloes from Socotora, an isle in the Indian ocean; the hepatic or common Barbadoes aloes; and the fetid or caballine aloes.

Aloes is a stimulating stomachic purgative; when taken in small doses, it is useful for people of a lax habit and sedentary life.*NWAD ALOES.2*

ALOES-WOOD, ***n.*** **[See *Agallochum*.]**

ALOETIC, ALOETICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to aloe or aloes; partaking of the qualities of aloes.**

ALOETIC, ***n.*** **A medicine consisting chiefly of aloes.**

ALOFT, ***adv.*** **[a and loft. See *Loft* and *Luff*.]**

1. On high; in the air; high above the ground; as, the eagle soars aloft.*NWAD ALOFT.2*

2. In seamen's language, in the top; at the mast head; or on the higher yards or rigging. Hence on the upper part, as of a building.*NWAD ALOFT.3*

ALOGIANS, *n.* [Gr. a neg. and word.]

In church history, a sect of ancient heretics, who denied Jesus Christ to be the Logos and consequently rejected the gospel of St. John.*NWAD ALOGIANS.2*

ALOGOTROPHY, *n.* [Gr. unreasonable and nutrition.]

A disproportionate nutrition of the parts of the body, as when one part receives more or less nourishment and growth than another.*NWAD ALOGOTROPHY.2*

ALOGY, *n.* [Gr.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Obs.*

ALONE, *a.* [all and one.]

1. Single; solitary; without the presence of another; applied to a person or thing.*NWAD ALONE.2*

It is not good that man should be alone. *Genesis 2:18*.*NWAD ALONE.3*

[This adjective follows its noun.]*NWAD ALONE.4*

2. It is applied to two or more persons or things, when separate from others, in a place or condition by themselves; without company.*NWAD ALONE.5*

And when they were alone, he expounded all things to his disciples. *Mark 4:34*.*NWAD ALONE.6*

3. Only.*NWAD ALONE.7*

Thou whose name alone is Jehovah. *Psalm 83:18*.*NWAD ALONE.8*

This sense at first appears to be adverbial, but really is not; whose name single, solitary, without another, is Jehovah.*NWAD ALONE.9*

To let alone is to suffer to rest; to forbear molesting or meddling with; to suffer to remain in its present state. Alone, in this phrase, is an adjective, the word to which it refers being omitted; let me alone; let them alone; let it alone; that is, suffer it to be unmolested, or to remain as it is, or let it remain by itself.*NWAD ALONE.10*

ALONE, *adv.* Separately; by itself.

ALONELY, *a.* or *adv.* Only; merely; singly. [Not used.]

ALONENESS, *n.* That state which belong to no other. [Not used.]

ALONG, *adv.* [See *Long*.]

1. By the length; lengthwise; in a line with the length; as, the troops marched along the bank of the river, or along the highway. *1 Samuel 6:12*.*NWAD ALONG.2*

2. Onward; in a line, or with a progressive motion; as, a meteor glides along the sky; let us walk along.*NWAD ALONG.3*

All along signifies the whole length; through the whole distance; in the whole way or length.*NWAD ALONG.4*

Ishmael went forth, weeping all along as he went. *Jeremiah 41:6*; *1 Samuel 28:20*.*NWAD ALONG.5*

Along with signifies in company; joined with; as, Go along with us. Sometimes with is omitted;*NWAD ALONG.6*

Come then, my friend, my genius, come along.*NWAD ALONG.7*

Along side, in seamen's language, that is, by the length or in a line with the side, signifies side by side, as by another ship or by the side of a wharf.*NWAD ALONG.8*

Along shore is by the shore or coast, lengthwise, and near the shore.*NWAD ALONG.9*

Lying along is lying on the side, or pressed down by the weight of sail.*NWAD ALONG.10*

ALONGST, *adv.* Along; through or by the length. *Obs.*

ALOOF, *adv.* [Probably from the root of leave, to depart.]

1. At a distance, but within view, or at a small distance, in a literal sense; as, to stand aloof.*NWAD ALOOF.2*

2. In a figurative sense, not concerned in a design; declining to take any share, implying circumspection; keeping at a distance from the point, or matter in debate.*NWAD ALOOF.3*

ALOPECY, *n.* [Gr. a fox, whose urine is said to occasion baldness.]

A disease, called the fox-evil or scurf, which is a falling off of the hair, from any part of the body.*NWAD ALOPECY.2*

ALOSA, *n.* A fish of passage, called the shad, or other of herrings, a species of Clupea. It is an abdominal, and some naturalists allege it to be a different species from the shad.

ALOUD, *adv.* [a and loud; See *Loud*.]

Loudly; with a loud voice, or great noise.*NWAD ALOUD.2*

Cry aloud, spare not. *Isaiah 58:1*.*NWAD ALOUD.3*

ALP, ALPS, *n.* [Gr. white; L. albus.]

A high mountain. The name, it is supposed, was originally given to mountains whose tops were covered with snow, and hence appropriately applied to the mountains of Swisserland; so that by Alps is generally understood the latter mountains. But geographers

apply the name to any high mountains.*NWAD ALP.2*

ALPAGNA, *n.* An animal of Peru, used as a beast of burden; the Camelus Paco of Linne, and the Pacos of Pennant.

ALPHA, *n.* [Heb. an ox, a leader.]

The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, and used to denote first or beginning.*NWAD ALPHA.2*

I am Alpha and Omega. *Revelation 1:8, 11*.*NWAD ALPHA.3*

As a numeral, it stands for one. It was formerly used also to denote chief; as, Plato was the Alpha of the wits.*NWAD ALPHA.4*

ALPHABET, *n.* [Gr.]

The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the series of letters which form the elements of speech.*NWAD ALPHABET.2*

ALPHABET, *v.t.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet; to form an alphabet in a book, or designate the leaves by the letters of the alphabet.

ALPHABETARIAN, ***n.*** **A learner while in the A.B.C.**

ALPHABETIC, ALPHABETICAL, ***a.*** **In the order of an alphabet, or in the order of the letters as customarily arranged.**

ALPHABETICALLY, ***adv.*** **In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.**

ALPHENIX, ***n.*** **[al and phaenix.]**

White barley sugar, used for colds. It is common sugar boiled till it will easily crack; then poured upon an oiled marble table, and molded into various figures.*NWAD ALPHENIX.2*

ALPHEST, ***n.*** **A small fish, having a purple back and belly, with yellow sides, a smooth mouth, and thick fleshy lips; always caught near the shore or among rocks.**

ALPHONSIN, ***n.*** **A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds, so called from its inventor, Alphonsus Ferrier of Naples. It consists of three branches, which close by a ring, and open when it is drawn back.**

ALPHONSIN TABLES. Astronomical tables made by Alphonsus king of Arragon.

ALPHUS, ***n.*** **[Gr. white.]**

That species of leprosy called vitiligo, in which the skin is rough, with white spots.*NWAD ALPHUS.2*

ALPINE, ***a.*** **[L. alpinus, from Alpes.]**

1. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; very high; elevated.*NWAD ALPINE.2*

2. Growing on high mountains; as, alpine plants.*NWAD ALPINE.3*

ALPINE, *n.* A kind of strawberry growing on lofty hills.

ALPIST, ALPIA, *n.* The seed of the fox-tail; a small seed, used for feeding birds.

ALQUIER, *n.* A measure in Portugal for dry things, as well as liquids, containing half an almude or about two gallons. It is called also Cantar.

ALQUIFOU, *n.* A sort of lead ore, which, when broke, looks like antimony. It is found in Cornwall, England; used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares, and called potters ore. A small mixture of manganese gives it a blackish hue.

ALREADY, *adv.* alred'dy. [all and ready. See *Ready*.]

Literally, a state of complete preparation; but, by an easy deflection, the sense is, at this time, or at a specified time.*NWAD ALREADY.2*

Elias is come already. *Matthew 17:12*.*NWAD ALREADY.3*

Joseph was in Egypt already. *Exodus 1:5*.*NWAD ALREADY.4*

ALSO, *adv.* [all and so.] Likewise; in like manner.

Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also. *Matthew 6:21*.*NWAD ALSO.2*

ALT, ALTO, *a.* [L. altus, high; Heb. upper, high.]

In music a term applied to high notes in the scale. In sculpture, alto-relievo, high relief, is when the figures project half or more, without being entirely detached from the ground.*NWAD ALT.2*

ALTAIC, ALTAIAN, *a.*

Pertaining to the Altai, a vast ridge of mountains extending, in an easterly direction, through a considerable part of Asia, and forming a boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions.*NWAD*

ALTAR, *n.* [L. altare, probably from the same root as altus, high.]

1. A mount; a table or elevated place, on which sacrifices where anciently offered to some deity. Altars were originally made of turf, afterwards of stone, wood or horn; some were round, others square, others triangular. They differed also in height, but all faced the east. The principal altars of the Jews were, the altar of incense, of burnt-offerings, and of shewbread; all of shittim wood, and covered with gold or brass.*NWAD ALTAR.2*

2. In modern churches, the communion table; and, figuratively, a church; a place of worship.*NWAD ALTAR.3*

3. In scripture, Christ is called the altar of Christians, he being the atoning sacrifice for sin.*NWAD ALTAR.4*

We have an altar, whereof they have no right to eat, who serve tabernacles. *Hebrews 13:10*.*NWAD ALTAR.5*

ALTAR-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches.

ALTAR-PIECE, *n.* A painting placed over the altar in a church.

ALTAR-WISE, *adv.* Placed in the manner of an altar.

ALTARAGE, *n.* The profits arising to priests from oblations, or on account of the altar. Also, in law, altars erected in virtue of donations, before the reformation, within a parochial church, for the purpose of singing a mass for deceased friends.

ALTARIST, ALTAR-THANE, *n.* In old laws, an appellation given to the priest to whom the altarage belonged; also a chaplain.

ALTER, *v.t.* [L. alter, another. See *Alien*.]

1. To make some change in; to make different in some particular; to

vary in some degree, without an entire change.*NWAD ALTER.2*

My covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that has gone out of my lips. *Psalm 89:34*.*NWAD ALTER.3*

2. To change entirely or materially; as, to alter an opinion. In general, to alter is to change partially; to change is more generally to substitute one thing for another, or to make a material difference in a thing.*NWAD ALTER.4*

ALTER, *v.i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary; as, the weather alters almost daily.

The law which altereth not. *Daniel 6:8, 12*.*NWAD ALTER.6*

ALTERABILITY, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of alteration.

ALTERABLE, *a.* That may become different; that may vary.

ALTERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of admitting alteration; variableness.

ALTERABLY, *adv.* In a manner that may be altered, or varied.

ALTERAGE, *n.* [From alo, to feed.]

The breeding, nourishing or fostering of a child. But this is not an English word.*NWAD ALTERAGE.2*

ALTERANT, *a.* Altering; gradually changing.

ALTERANT, *n.* A medicine which, without a sensible operation, gradually corrects the state of the body and changes it from a diseased to a healthy condition. An alterative.

ALTERATION, *n.* [L. alteratio.]

The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or

acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.*NWAD ALTERATION.2*

ALTERATIVE, *a.* Causing alteration; having the power to alter.

ALTERATIVE, *n.* A medicine which, without sensible operation, gradually induces a change in the habit or constitution and restores healthy functions. This word is more generally used than alterant.

ALTERCATE, *v.i.* [L. altercor, alterco, from alter, another.]

To contend in words; to dispute with zeal, heat or anger; to wrangle.*NWAD ALTERCATE.2*

ALTERCATION, *n.* [L. altercatio.]

Warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle.*NWAD ALTERCATION.2*

ALTERN, *a.* [L. alternus, of alter, another.]

1. Acting by turns; one succeeding another; alternate, which is the word generally used.*NWAD ALTERN.2*

2. In crystallography, exhibiting, on two parts, an upper and a lower part, faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other.*NWAD ALTERN.3*

Altern-base, in trigonometry, is a term used in distinction from the true base. Thus in oblique triangles, the true base is the sum of the sides, and then the difference of the sides is the altern-base; or the true base is the difference of the sides, and then the sum of the sides is the altern-base.*NWAD ALTERN.4*

ALTERNACY, *n.* Performance or actions by turns. [Little used.]

ALTERNAL, *a.* Alternative. [Little used.]

ALTERNALLY, ***adv.*** **By turns. [Little used.]**

ALTERNATE, ***a.*** **[L. alternatus.]**

1. Being by turns; one following the other in succession of time or place; hence reciprocal.*NWAD ALTERNATE.2*

And bid alternate passions fall and rise.*NWAD ALTERNATE.3*

2. In botany branches and leaves are alternate, when they rise higher on opposite sides alternately, come out singly, and follow in gradual order.*NWAD ALTERNATE.4*

Alternate alligation. [See *Alligation*.]*NWAD ALTERNATE.5*

Alternate angles, in geometry, the internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on opposite sides of the cutting line; the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second.*NWAD ALTERNATE.6*

In heraldry, the first and fourth quarters, and the second and third, are usually of the same nature, and are called alternate quarters.*NWAD ALTERNATE.7*

ALTERNATE, ***n.*** **That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude.**

ALTERNATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. alterno. See *Alter*. With the accent on the second syllable, the participle alternating can hardly be pronounced.]**

To perform by turns, or in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to change one thing for another reciprocally; as, God alternates good and evil.*NWAD ALTERNATE.10*

ALTERNATE, ***v.i.***

1. To happen or to act by turns; as, the flood and ebb tides alternate with each other.*NWAD ALTERNATE.12*

2. To follow reciprocally in place.*NWAD ALTERNATE.13*

Different species alternating with each other.*NWAD ALTERNATE.14*

ALTERNATELY, *adv.* In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, as night follows day and day follows night.

ALTERNATENESS, *n.* The quality of being alternate, or of following in succession.

ALTERNATING, *ppr.* Performing or following by turns.

ALTERNATION, *n.*

1. The reciprocal succession of things, in time or place; the act of following and being followed in succession; as, we observe the alternation of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter.*NWAD ALTERNATION.2*

2. The different changes or alterations of orders, in numbers. Thus, if it is required to know how many changes can be rung on six bells, multiply the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, continually into one another, and the last product is the number required. This is call permutation.*NWAD ALTERNATION.3*

3. The answer of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister.*NWAD ALTERNATION.4*

4. Alternate performance, in the choral sense.*NWAD ALTERNATION.5*

ALTERNATIVE, *a.* Offering a choice of two things.

ALTERNATIVE, *n.* That which may be chosen or omitted; a choice of two things, so that if one is taken, the other must be left. Thus, when two things offer a choice of one only, the two things are called alternatives. In strictness, then, the word can not be applied to more than two things, and when one thing only is offered for choice, it is said there is no alternative.

Between these alternatives there is no middle ground.*NWAD*

ALTERNATIVELY, *adv.* In the manner of alternatives; in a manner that admits the choice of one out of two things.

ALTERNATIVENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being alternative.

ALTERNITY, *n.* Succession by turns; alternation.

ALTHEA, *n.* [Gr. to heal.]

In botany, a genus of polyandrian monadelphs, of several species; called in English marsh-mallow.*NWAD ALTHEA.2*

The common species has a perennial root, and an annual stalk rising four or five feet. It abounds with mucilage, and is used as an emollient.*NWAD ALTHEA.3*

ALTHOUGH, altho'. *Obs. verb*, or used only in the Imperative. Grant all this; be it so; allow all; suppose that; admit all that; as, "although the fig tree shall not blossom." *Habakkuk 3:17*. That is, grant, admit or suppose what follows - "the fig tree shall not blossom." It is a transitive verb, and admits after it the definitive that - although that the fig tree shall not blossom; but this use of the verb, has been long obsolete. The word may be defined by notwithstanding, non obstante; as not opposing may be equivalent to admitting or supposing.

ALTILOQUENCE, *n.* [L. altus, high, and loquor, loquens, speaking.] Lofty speech; pompous language.

ALTIMETER, *n.* [L. altus, high and Gr. measure. See *Measure* and *Mode*.]

An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles, as a geometrical quadrant.*NWAD ALTIMETER.2*

ALTIMETRY, *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of a

proper instrument, and by trigonometrical principles without actual mensuration.

ALTIN, *n.* A money of account in Russia, value three kopecks, or about three cents; also a lake in Siberia, ninety miles in length.

ALTINCAR, *n.* A species of factitious salt or powder, used in the fusion and purification of metals, prepared in various ways. [See Tincal.]

ALTISONANT, ALTISONOUS, *a.* [L. altus, high, and sonans, sounding; sonus, sound.] High sounding, lofty or pompous, as language.

ALTITUDE, *n.* [L. altitudo, of altus, high, and a common termination, denoting state, condition or manner.]

1. Space extended upward; height; the elevation of an object above its foundation; as, the altitude of a mountain, or column; or the elevation of an object or place above the surface on which we stand, or above the earth; as, the altitude of a cloud or a meteor; or the elevation of one object above another; as, of a bird above the top of a a tree.*NWAD ALTITUDE.2*

2. The elevation of a point, a star, or other object above the horizon. This is true or apparent altitude; true, when taken from the rational or real horizon; apparent, when taken from the sensible, or apparent horizon.*NWAD ALTITUDE.3*

3. Figuratively, high degree; superior excellence; highest point of excellence.*NWAD ALTITUDE.4*

He is proud to the altitude of his virtue.*NWAD ALTITUDE.5*

The altitude of the eye, in perspective, is a right line let fall from the eye, perpendicular to the geometrical plane.*NWAD ALTITUDE.6*

Meridian altitude is an arch of the meridian between the horizon and any star or point on the meridian.*NWAD ALTITUDE.7*

ALTIVOLANT, ***a.*** **[L. altus, high, and volans, flying.]**

Flying high.*NWAD ALTIVOLANT.2*

ALTO. [L. altus.] High.

Alto and Basso, high and low, in old law, terms used to signify a submission of all differences of every kind to arbitration.*NWAD ALTO.2*

ALTO-OCTAVO. An octave higher.

ALTO-RELIEVO. High relief, in sculpture, is the projection of a figure half or more, without being entirely detached.

ALTO-RIPIENO. The tenor of the great chorus, which sings and plays only in particular places.

ALTO-VIOLA. A small tenor viol.

ALTO-VIOLINO. A small tenor violin.

ALTOGETHER, ***adv.*** **[all and together. See *Together*.]**

Wholly; entirely; completely; without exception.*NWAD ALTOGETHER.2*

Every man at his best estate is altogether vanity. *Psalm 39:5*.*NWAD ALTOGETHER.3*

ALUDEL, ***n.*** **[a and lutum, without lute. Lunier.]**

In chimistry, aludels are earthern pots without bottoms, that they may be exactly fitted into each other, and used in sublimations. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot containing the matter to be sublimed, and at the top a head to receive the volatile matter.*NWAD ALUDEL.2*

ALUM, ***n.*** **[L. alumen.]**

A triple sulphate of alumina and potassa. This substance is white, transparent and very astringent; but seldom found pure or crystallized. This salt is usually prepared by roasting and lixiviating certain clays containing pyrites, and to the lye adding a certain quantity of potassa; the salt is then obtained by crystallization. Alum is of great use in medicine and the arts. In medicine, it is used as an astringent; internally, in hemoptoe, diarrhea, and dysentery; externally, as a styptic applied to bleeding vessels, and as an escharotic. In the arts, it is used in dyeing to fix colors; in making candles, for hardening the tallow; in tanning, for restoring the cohesion of skins.*NWAD ALUM.2*

ALUM-EARTH, *n.* A massive mineral, of a blackish brown color, a dull luster, and soft consistence.

ALUMIN, ALUMINA, *n.* An earth or earthy substance, which has been considered to be elementary, and called pure clay; but recently, chimical experiments have given reason to believe it to be a metallic oxyd, to the base of which has been given the name aluminum. This metallic base however has not been obtained in such a state as to make its properties susceptible of examination. Alumina is destitute of taste and smell. When moistened with water, it forms a cohesive and ductile mass, susceptible of being kneaded into regular forms.

ALUMINIFORM, *a.* Having the form of alumina.

ALUMINITE, *n.* Subsulphate of alumina; a mineral that occurs in small roundish or reniform masses. Its color is snow white or yellowish white.

ALUMINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to alum or alumina, or partaking of the same properties.

ALUMINUM, *n.* The name given to the supposed metallic base of alumina.

ALUMISH, *a.* Having the nature of alum; somewhat resembling alum.

ALUM-SLATE, ***n.*** **A mineral of two species, common and glossy.**

ALUM-STONE, ***n.*** **The siliceous subsulphate of alumina and potash.**

ALUTA, ***n.*** **[L.] A species of leatherstone, soft, pliable and not laminated.**

ALUTATION, ***n.*** **[L. aluta, tanned leather.] The tanning of leather.**

ALVEARY, ***n.*** **[L. alvearium, alveare, a bee hive, from alvus, the belly.] The hollow of the external ear, or bottom of the concha.**

ALVEOLAR, ALVEOLARY, ***a.*** **[L. alveolus, a socket, from alveus, a hollow vessel.] Containing sockets, hollow cells or its; pertaining to sockets.**

ALVEOLATE, ***a.*** **[L. alveolatus, from alveus, a hollow vessel.] Pitted, so as to resemble a honey comb.**

ALVEOLE, ALVEOLUS, ***n.*** **[L. dim of alveus.]**

1. A cell in a bee hive, or in a fossil.*NWAD ALVEOLE.2*

2. The socket in the jaw, in which a tooth is fixed.*NWAD ALVEOLE.3*

3. A sea fossil of a conic figure, composed of a number of cells, like bee-hives, joined by a pipe of communication.*NWAD ALVEOLE.4*

ALVEOLITE, ***n.*** **[L. alveolus, and Gr.]**

In natural history, a kind of stony polypiers, of a globular or hemispherical shape; formed by numerous concentric beds, each composed of a union of little cells.*NWAD ALVEOLITE.2*

ALVINE, ***a.*** **[from alvus, the belly.] Belonging to the belly or**

intestines.

ALWARGRIM, *n.* The spotted plover.

ALWAY, ALWAYS, *adv.* [all and way]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time; as, God is always the same.*NWAD ALWAY.2*

2. Continually; without variation.*NWAD ALWAY.3*

I do alway those things which please him. *John 8:29*; *Matthew 28:20*.*NWAD ALWAY.4*

3. Continually or constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals.*NWAD ALWAY.5*

Mephibosheth shall eat bread alway at my table. *2 Samuel 9:10*.*NWAD ALWAY.6*

4. At all convenient times; regularly.*NWAD ALWAY.7*

Cornelius prayed to God alway. *Acts 10:2*; *Luke 18:1*; *Ephesians 6:18*.*NWAD ALWAY.8*

Alway is now seldom used. The application of this compound to time proceeds from the primary sense of way, which is a going or passing; hence, continuation.*NWAD ALWAY.9*

A.M. stand for Artium Magister, master of arts, the second degree given by universities and colleges; called in some countries, doctor of philosophy. In America, this degree is conferred without examination, on bachelors of three years standing.*NWAD ALWAY.10*

A.M. stand also for Anno Mundi, in the year of the world.*NWAD ALWAY.11*

AM, the first person of the verb to be, in the indicative mode, present tense.*NWAD ALWAY.12*

I am that I am. *Exodus 3:14*.*NWAD ALWAY.13*

A.M. [See *M.A.*]

AMA, HAMA, *n.*

In church affairs, a vessel to contain wine for the eucharist; also, a wine measure, as a cask, a pipe, etc.*NWAD AMA.2*

AMABILITY, *n.* [L. amabilis, from to love.]

Loveliness; the power of pleasing, or rather the combination of agreeable qualities which win the affections.*NWAD AMABILITY.2*

AMADAVAD, *n.* A small curious bird of the size of the crested wren; the upper part of the body is brown, the prime feathers of the wings black.

AMADETTO, *n.* a sort of pear, so called, it is said, from a person who cultivated it.

AMADOGADE, *n.* a small beautiful bird in Peru; the upper part of its body and wings are of a lively green, its breast red, and its belly white.

AMADOT, *n.* A sort of pear.

AMADOU, *n.* A variety of the boletus igniarius, found on old ash and other trees.

This is written also amadow, and called black match, and pyrotechnical spunge, on account of its inflammability.*NWAD AMADOU.2*

AMAIN, *adv.*

With force, strength or violence; violently; furiously; suddenly; at once.*NWAD AMAIN.2*

What, when we fled amain.*NWAD AMAIN.3*

Let go amain, in seamen's language or strike amain, is to let fall or lower at once.*NWAD AMAIN.4*

AMALGAM, *n.* [Gr. to soften. Its usual derivation is certainly erroneous.]

1. A mixture of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any metallic alloy, of which mercury forms an essential constituent part.*NWAD AMALGAM.2*

2. A mixture or compound of different things.*NWAD AMALGAM.3*

AMALGAMATE, *v.t.*

1. To mix quicksilver with another metal. Gregory uses amalgamize.*NWAD AMALGAMATE.2*

2. To mix different things, to make a compound; to unite.*NWAD AMALGAMATE.3*

AMALGAMATE, *v.i.* To mix or unite in an amalgam; to blend.

AMALGAMATED, *pp.* Mixed with quicksilver; blended.

AMALGAMATING, *ppr.* Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, *n.*

1. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.*NWAD AMALGAMATION.2*

2. The mixing or blending of different things.*NWAD AMALGAMATION.3*

AMALOZK, *n.* A large aquatic fowl of Mexico.

AMANDOLA, ***n.*** **A green marble, having the appearance of honey comb, and containing white spots; of 100 parts 76 are mild calcarious earth, 20 shist and 2 iron. The cellular appearance proceeds from the shist.**

AMANUENSIS, ***n.*** **[L. from manus, hand.]**

A person whose employment is to write what another dictates.*NWAD AMANUENSIS.2*

AMARANTH, AMARANTHUS, *n.* [Gr. of a neg. and to decay; so called, it is said, because, when cropped, it does not soon wither.]

Flower-gentle; a genus of plants, of many species. Of these the tricolored has long been cultivated in gardens, on account of the beauty of its variegated leaves.*NWAD AMARANTH.2*

AMARANTH, *n.* A color inclining to purple.

AMARANTHINE, *a.* Belonging to amaranth; consisting of, containing, or resembling amaranth.

AMARITUDE, *n.* [L. amaritudo, from amarus, bitter; from Heb. bitter.] Bitterness. [Not much used.]

AMARYLLIS, *n.* [The name of a country girl in Theocritus and Virgil.]

In botany, lily-daffodil, a genus of liliaceous plants of several species, which are cultivated in gardens for the beauty of their flowers.*NWAD AMARYLLIS.2*

AMASS, *v.t.* [L. massa, a heap or lump; Gr. See *Mass*.]

1. To collect into a heap; to gather a great quantity; to accumulate; as, to amass a treasure.*NWAD AMASS.2*

2. To collect in great numbers; to add many things together; as, to amass words or phrases.*NWAD AMASS.3*

AMASS, *n.* An assemblage, heap or accumulation. [This is superseded by Mass.]

AMASSED, *pp.* Collected in a heap, or in a great quantity or number; accumulated.

AMASSING, ***ppr.*** **Collecting in a heap, or in a large quantity or number.**

AMASSMENT, ***n.*** **A heap collected; a large quantity or number brought together; an accumulation.**

AMATE, ***v.i.*** **[See** ***Mate*****.] To accompany; also to terrify, to perplex. [Not used.]**

AMATEUR, ***n.*** **[L. anator, a lover, from amo, to love.]**

A person attached to a particular pursuit, study or science, as to music or painting; one who has a taste for the arts.*NWAD AMATEUR.2*

AMATORIAL, AMATORY, ***a.*** **[L. amatorius, from amo, to love.]**

1. Relating to love; as, amatorial verses; causing love; as, amatory potions; produced by sexual intercourse; as, amatorial progeny.*NWAD AMATORIAL.2*

2. In anatomy, a term applied to the oblique muscles of the eye, from their use in ogling.*NWAD AMATORIAL.3*

AMATORIALLY, ***adv.*** **In an amatorial manner; by way of love.**

AMATORIOUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to love.**

AMAUROSIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. obscure.]**

A loss or decay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye, except an immovable pupil; called also gutta serena. Sometimes the disease is periodical, coming on suddenly, continuing for hours or days, and then disappearing. It has sometimes been cured by electricity.*NWAD AMAUROSIS.2*

AMAZE, ***v.t.***

To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to

astonish.*NWAD AMAZE.2*

They shall be afraid; they shall be amazed at one another. *Isaiah 13:8*.*NWAD AMAZE.3*

They were all amazed and glorified God. *Mark 2:12*; *Luke 5:26*.*NWAD AMAZE.4*

This word implies astonishment or perplexity, arising from something extraordinary, unexpected, unaccountable, or frightful.*NWAD AMAZE.5*

AMAZE, *n.* Astonishment; confusion; perplexity, arising from fear, surprise or wonder. It is chiefly used in poetry, and is nearly synonymous with amazement.

AMAZED, *pp.* Astonished; confounded with fear, surprise or wonder.

AMAZEDLY, *adv.* With amazement; in a manner to confound. [Little used.]

AMAZEDNESS, *n.* The state of being confounded with fear, surprise or wonder; astonishment; great wonder.

AMAZEMENT, *n.* Astonishment; confusion or perplexity, from a sudden impression of fear, surprise or wonder. It is sometimes accompanied with fear or terror; sometimes merely extreme wonder or admiration at some great, sudden or unexpected event, at an unusual sight, or at the narration of extraordinary event.

AMAZING, *ppr.*

1. Confounding with fear, surprise or wonder.*NWAD AMAZING.2*

2 . *a.* Very wonderful; exciting astonishment, or perplexity.*NWAD AMAZING.3*

AMAZINGLY, *adv.* In an astonishing degree; in a manner to

excite astonishment, or to perplex, confound or terrify.

AMAZON, *n.* [This is said to be formed of a neg and breast. History informs us, that the Amazons cut off their right breast, that it might not incommode them in shooting and hurling the javelin. This is doubtless a fable.]

1. The Amazons are said by historians, to have been a race of female warriors, who founded an empire on the river Thermodon, in Asia Minor, on the coast of the Euxine. They are said to have excluded men from their society; and by their warlike enterprises, to have conquered and alarmed surrounding nations. Some writers treat these accounts as fables.*NWAD AMAZON.2*

2. By analogy, a warlike or masculine woman; a virago.*NWAD AMAZON.3*

3. This name has been given to some American females, on the banks of the largest river in the world, who joined their husbands in attacking the Spaniards that first visited the country. This trivial occurrence gave the name Amazon to that river, whose real name is Maranon.*NWAD AMAZON.4*

AMAZONIAN, *a.*

1. Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon. Applied to females, bold; of masculine manners; warlike.*NWAD AMAZONIAN.2*

2. Belonging to the river Maranon in South America, or to Amazonia, the country lying on that river.*NWAD AMAZONIAN.3*

AMB, AM. About; around; used in composition. Gr., Lat. am or amb.

AMBAGES, *n.* [L. amb and ago, to drive.]

1. A circumlocution; a circuit of words to express ideas which may be expressed in fewer words.*NWAD AMBAGES.2*

2. A winding or turning.*NWAD AMBAGES.3*

AMBASSADOR, ***n.*** **[This is the more common orthography; but good authors write also embassador; and as the orthography of embassy is established, it would be better to write embassador. See** ***Embassador*****.]**

AMBE, AMBI, ***n.*** **[Gr. a brim; from amb, about.]**

Literally, a brim; but in surgery, an instrument for reducing dislocated shoulders, so called from the jutting of its extremity. Also the mango tree.*NWAD AMBE.2*

AMBER, ***n.*** **[In** ***1 Kings 10:2-10*****, the Arabic is rendered spices. The Arabic word is rendered by Castle, amber, a marine fish, a shield made of skins, crocus and fimus.]**

A hard semi-pellucid substance, tasteless and without smell, except when pounded or heated, when it emits a fragrant odor. It is found in alluvial soils, or on the sea shore, in many places; particularly on the shores of the Baltic, in Europe, and at Cape Sable, in Maryland, in the United States. The ancient opinion of its vegetable origin seems now to be established, and it is believed or known to be a fossil resin. It yields by distillation an empyreumatic oil, and succinic acid, which sublimes in small white needles. Its color usually presents some tinge of yellow. it is highly electrical, and is the basis of a varnish.*NWAD AMBER.2*

AMBER, ***a.*** **Consisting of, or resembling amber.**

AMBER, ***v.t.*** **To scent with amber.**

AMBER-DRINK, ***n.*** **A drink resembling amber in color.**

AMBER-DROPPING, ***a.*** **Dropping amber.**

AMBER-SEED, ***n.*** **Musk-seed, resembling millet. It is of a bitterish taste, and brought from Egypt and the West Indies.**

AMBER-TREE, ***n.*** **The English name of a species of Anthospermum, a shrub, with evergreen leaves, which, when**

bruised, emit a fragrant odor.

AMBERGRIS, *n.*

A solid, opake, ash-colored inflammable substance, variegated like marble, remarkably light, rugged on its surface, and when heated, it has a fragrant odor. It does not effervesce with acids; it melts easily into a kind of yellow resin, and is highly soluble in spirit of wine. Various opinions have been entertained respecting its origin; but it is well ascertained, that it is indurated fecal matter, discharged by the spermaceti whale, a species of physeter. It has been found in that species of whale, but usually is found floating on the surface of the ocean, in regions frequented by whales; sometimes in masses of from 60 to 225 pounds weight. In this substance are found the beaks of the cuttle fish, on which that whale is known to feed. It is highly valued as a material in perfumery.*NWAD AMBERGRIS.2*

AMBIDEXTER, *n.* [L. ambo, both, and dexter, the right hand.]

1. A person who uses both hands with equal facility.*NWAD AMBIDEXTER.2*

2. A double dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes. [This sense is used in ludicrous language.]*NWAD AMBIDEXTER.3*

3. In law, a juror who takes money of both parties, for giving his verdict; an embracer.*NWAD AMBIDEXTER.4*

AMBIDEXTERITY, AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, *n.* The faculty of using both hands with equal facility; double dealing; the taking of money from both parties for a verdict.

AMBIDEXTROUS, *a.* Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease; practicing on siding with both parties.

AMBIENT, *a.* [L. ambiens, from ambio, to go round, from amb, about, and eo, to go.]

Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; investing; applied to fluids or diffusible substances; as, the ambient air.*NWAD AMBIENT.2*

AMBIGENAL, *a.* [L. ambo, both, and genu, a knee.]

An ambigenal hyperbola is one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.*NWAD AMBIGENAL.2*

AMBIGU, *n.* An entertainment or feast, consisting of a medley of dishes.

AMBIGUITY, *n.* [L. ambiguitas, from ambigo.]

Doubtfulness or uncertainty of signification, from a word's being susceptible of different meanings; double meaning.*NWAD AMBIGUITY.2*

Words should be used which admit of no ambiguity.*NWAD AMBIGUITY.3*

AMBIGUOUS, *a.* [L. ambiguus.]

Having two or more meanings; doubtful; being of uncertain signification; susceptible of different interpretations; hence, obscure. It is applied to words and expressions; not to a dubious state of mind, though it may be to a person using words of doubtful signification.*NWAD AMBIGUOUS.2*

The ancient oracles were ambiguous, as were their answers.*NWAD AMBIGUOUS.3*

AMBIGUOUSLY, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; ambiguity; and hence, obscurity.

AMBILEVOUS, *a.* [L., both, left.] Left handed on both sides. [Not in use.]

AMBILOGY, *n.* [ambo, both, and speech.]

Talk or language of doubtful meaning.*NWAD AMBILOGY.2*

AMBILOQUOUS, *a.* [ambo, both, and laquor, to speak.]

Using ambiguous expressions.*NWAD AMBILOQUOUS.2*

AMBIT, *n.* [L. ambitus, a circuit, from ambio, to go about. See *Ambient*.]

The line that encompasses a thing; in geometry, the perimeter of a figure, or the surface of a body. The periphery or circumference of a circular body.*NWAD AMBIT.2*

AMBITION, *n.* [L. ambitio, from ambio, to go about, or to seek by making interest, of amb, about, and eo, to go. See *Ambages*. This word had its origin in the practice of Roman candidates for office, who went about the city to solicit votes.]

A desire of preferment, or of honor; a desire of excellence or superiority. It is used in a good sense; as, emulation may spring from a laudable ambition. It denotes also an inordinate desire of power, or eminence, often accompanied with illegal means to obtain the object. It is sometimes followed by of; as, a man has an ambition of wit. Milton has used the word in the Latin sense of going about, or attempting; but this sense is hardly legitimate.*NWAD AMBITION.2*

AMBITION, *v.t.* Ambitiously to seek after. [Little used.]

AMBITIOUS, *a.*

1. Desirous of power, honor, office, superiority or excellence; aspiring; eager for fame; followed by of before a noun; as ambitious of glory.*NWAD AMBITIOUS.2*

2. Showy; adapted to command notice or praise; as, ambitious ornaments.*NWAD AMBITIOUS.3*

3. Figuratively, eager to swell or rise higher; as, the ambitious ocean.*NWAD AMBITIOUS.4*

AMBITIOUSLY, *adv.* In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preferment, or superiority.

AMBITIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used.

AMBLE, *v.i.* [L. ambulo, to walk.]

1. To move with a certain peculiar pace, as a horse, first lifting his two legs on one side, and then changing to the other.*NWAD AMBLE.2*

2. To move easy, without hard shocks.*NWAD AMBLE.3*

Him time ambles withal.*NWAD AMBLE.4*

3. In a ludicrous sense, to move with submission, or by direction, or to move affectedly.*NWAD AMBLE.5*

AMBLE, *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse.

AMBLER, *n.* A horse which ambles; a pacer.

AMBLIGON, AMBLYGON, *n.* [Gr. obtuse, and an angle.]

An obtuse angled triangle; a triangle with one angle of more than ninety degrees.*NWAD AMBLIGON.2*

AMBLIGONAL, *a.* Containing an obtuse angle.

AMBLIGONITE, *n.* [Gr. having an obtuse angle.]

A greenish colored mineral, of different pale shades, marked on the

surface with reddish and yellowish brown spots. It occurs massive or crystallized in oblique foursided prisms, in granite, with topaz and tourmalin, in Saxony.*NWAD AMBLIGONITE.2*

AMBLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lifting the two legs on the same side at first going off, and then changing.

AMBLINGLY, *adv.* With an ambling gait.

AMBLYOPY, *n.* [Gr. dull, and eye.]

Incipient amaurosis; dulness or obscurity of sight, without any apparent defect of the organs; sight so depraved that objects can be seen only in a certain light, distance, or position.*NWAD AMBLYOPY.2*

AMBO, *n.* [Gr. a pulpit; L. umbo, a boss.]

A reading desk, or pulpit.*NWAD AMBO.2*

AMBREADA, *n.* [from amber.] A kind of factitious amber, which the Europeans sell to the Africans.

AMBROSIA, *n.* ambro'zha, [Gr. a neg. and mortal, because it was supposed to confer immortality on them that fed on it.]

1. In heathen antiquity, the imaginary food of the gods. Hence,*NWAD AMBROSIA.2*

2. Whatever is very pleasing to the taste or smell. The name has also been given to certain alexipharmic compositions.*NWAD AMBROSIA.3*

AMBROSIAL, *a.* ambro'zhal. Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delighting the taste or smell; as, ambrosial dews. Ben Jonson uses ambrosiac in a like sense, and Bailey has ambrosian, but these seem not to be warranted by usage.

AMBROSIAN, *a.* Pertaining to St Ambrose. The Ambrosian office, or ritual, is a formula of worship in the church of Milan, instituted by St. Ambrose, in the fourth century.

AMBROSIN, *n.* In the middle ages, a coin struck by the dukes of Milan, on which St. Ambrose was represented on horseback, with a whip in his right hand.

AMBRY, *n.*

1. An almonry; a place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor. In ancient abbeys and priories there was an office of this name, in which the almoner lived.*NWAD AMBRY.2*

2. A place in which are deposited the utensils for house keeping; also a cupboard; a place for cold victuals.*NWAD AMBRY.3*

AMBSACE, *n.* [L. ambo, both, and ace.]

A double ace, as when two dice turn up the ace.*NWAD AMBSACE.2*

AMBULANT, *a.* [L. ambulans, from ambulo.]

Walking; moving from place to place.*NWAD AMBULANT.2*

Ambulant brokers, in Amsterdam, are exchange-brokers, or agents, who are not sworn, and whose testimony is not received in courts of justice.*NWAD AMBULANT.3*

AMBULATION, *n.* [L. ambulatio.] a walking about; the act of walking.

AMBULATOR, *n.* In entomology, a species of Lamia, whose thorax is armed on each side with two spines; a Cerambyx of Linne.

AMBULATORY, *a.*

1. That has the power of faculty of walking; as, an animal is ambulatory.*NWAD AMBULATORY.2*

2. Pertaining to a walk; as, an ambulatory view.*NWAD AMBULATORY.3*

3. Moving from place to place; not stationary; as, an ambulatory court, which exercises its jurisdiction in different places.*NWAD AMBULATORY.4*

AMBULATORY, *n.* a species of ichneumon, with a yellowish scutellum and spotted thorax.

AMBURY, ANBURY, *n.* [L. umbo, the navel; Gr.]

Among farriers, a tumor, wart or swelling on a horse, full of blood and soft to the touch.*NWAD AMBURY.2*

AMBUSCADE, *n.* [Eng. bush.]

1. Literally, a lying in a wood, concealed, for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise: hence, a lying in wait, and concealed in any situation, for a like purpose.*NWAD AMBUSCADE.2*

2. A private station in which troops lie concealed with a view to attack their enemy by surprise; ambush.*NWAD AMBUSCADE.3*

AMBUSCADE, *v.t.* To lie in wait for, or to attack from a concealed position.

AMBUSCADED, *pp.* Having an ambush laid against, or attacked from a private station; as, his troops were ambuscaded.

AMBUSCADING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for; attacking from a secret station.

AMBUSH, *n.*

1. A private or concealed station, where troops lie in wait to attack

their enemy by surprise.*NWAD AMBUSH.2*

2. The state of lying concealed, for the purpose of attacking by surprise; a lying in wait.*NWAD AMBUSH.3*

3. The troops posted in a concealed place for attacking by surprise.*NWAD AMBUSH.4*

Lay thee an ambush for the city. *Joshua 8:2*.*NWAD AMBUSH.5*

AMBUSH, *v.t.* To lie in wait for; to surprise, by assailing unexpectedly from a concealed place.

AMBUSH, *v.i.* To lie in wait, for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

Nor saw the snake, that ambushed for his prey.*NWAD AMBUSH.8*

AMBUSHED, *pp.* Lain in wait for; suddenly attacked from a concealed station.

AMBUSHING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for; attacking from a concealed station.

AMBUSHMENT, *n.* An *ambush*; which see.

AMBUSTION, *n.* [L. ambustio, from amburo, to burn or scorch, of amb, about, and uro, to burn.]

Among physicians, a burning; a burn or scald.*NWAD AMBUSTION.2*

AMEIVA, *n.* A species of lizard, found in Brazil.

AMEL, *n.* The matter with which metallic bodies are overlaid; but its use is superseded by *enamel*; which see.

AMELIORATE, *v.t.* [L. melior, better.]

To make better; to improve; to meliorate.*NWAD AMELIORATE.2*

AMELIORATE, *v.i.* To grow better; to meliorate.

AMELIORATION, *n.* A making or becoming better; improvement; melioration.

AMEN. This word, with slight differences or orthography, is in all the dialects of the Assyrian stock. As a verb, it signifies to confirm, establish, verify; to trust, or give confidence; as a noun, truth, firmness, trust, confidence; as an adjective, firm, stable. In English, after the oriental manner, it is used at the beginning, but more generally at the end of declarations and prayers, in the sense of, be it firm, be it established.

And let all the people say amen. *Psalm 106:48*.*NWAD AMEN.2*

The word is used also as a noun.*NWAD AMEN.3*

"All the promises of God are amen in Christ;" that is, firmness, stability, constancy.*NWAD AMEN.4*

AMENABLE, *a.*

1. In old law, easy to be led; governable, as a woman by her husband. [This sense is obsolete.]*NWAD AMENABLE.2*

2. Liable to answer; responsible; answerable; liable to be called to account; as, every man is amenable to the laws.*NWAD AMENABLE.3*

We retain this idiom in the popular phrase, to bring in, to make answerable; as a man is brought in to pay the debt of another.*NWAD AMENABLE.4*

AMENAGE, *v.t.* To manage. *Obs.*

AMENANCE, *n.* Conduct, behavior. *Obs.*

AMEND, *v.t.* [L. emendo, of e neg, and menda, mendum, a fault. See *Mend*.]

1. To correct; to rectify by expunging a mistake; as, to amend a law.*NWAD AMEND.2*

2. To reform, by quitting bad habits; to make better in a moral sense; as, to amend our ways or our conduct.*NWAD AMEND.3*

3. To correct; to supply a defect; to improve or make better, by some addition of what is wanted, as well as by expunging what is wrong, as to amend a bill before a legislature. Hence it is applied to the correction of authors, by restoring passages which had been omitted, or restoring the true reading.*NWAD AMEND.4*

AMEND, *v.i.* To grow or become better, by reformation, or rectifying something wrong in manners or morals. It differs from improve, in this, that to amend implies something previously wrong; to improve, does not.

AMEND, A pecuniary punishment, or fine. The amende honorable, in France, is an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors, parricides and sacrilegious persons. The offender, being led into court with a rope about his neck, begs pardon of his God, the court, etc. These words denote also a recantation in open court, or in presence of the injured person.

AMENDABLE, *a.* That may be amended; capable of correction; as, an amendable writ or error.

AMENDATORY, *a.* That amends; supplying amendment; corrective.

AMENDED, *pp.* Corrected; rectified; reformed; improved, or altered for the better.

AMENDER, *n.* The person that amends.

AMENDING, *ppr.* Correcting; reforming; altering for the better.

AMENDMENT, *n.*

1. An alteration or change for the better; correction of a fault or faults; reformation of life, by quitting vices.*NWAD AMENDMENT.2*

2. A word, clause or paragraph, added or proposed to be added to a bill before a legislature.*NWAD AMENDMENT.3*

3. In law, the correction of an error in a writ or process.*NWAD AMENDMENT.4*

Shakespeare uses it for the recovery of health, but this sense is unusual.*NWAD AMENDMENT.5*

AMENDS, *n. plu.*

Compensation for an injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent; as, the happiness of a future life will more than make amends for the miseries of this.*NWAD AMENDS.2*

AMENITY, *n.* [L. amanitas; amanus.] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation; that which delights the eye; used of places and prospects.

AMENT, *n.* [L. amentum, a thong, or strap.]

A botany, a species of inflorescence, from a common, chaffy receptacle; or consisting of many scales, ranged along a stalk or slender axis, which is the common receptacle; as in birch, oak, chestnut.*NWAD AMENT.2*

AMENTACEOUS, *a.* Growing in an ament; resembling; a thong; as, the chestnut has an amentaceous inflorescence.

AMERCE, *v.t.* amers'. [A verb formed from a for on or at, from L. merces, reward.]

1. To inflict a penalty at mercy; to punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is not fixed by law, but left to the discretion or mercy of the court; as, the court amerced the criminal in the sum of one hundred dollars.*NWAD AMERCE.2*

2. To inflict a pecuniary penalty; to punish in general. Milton uses of after amerce; "Millions of spirits amerced of heaven;" but this use seems to be a poetic license.*NWAD AMERCE.3*

AMERCED, ***pp.*** **Fined at the discretion of a court.**

AMERCEMENT, *n.* amers'ment. A pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court. It differs from a fine, in that the latter is, or was originally, a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offense; but an amercement is arbitrary. Hence the practice of affeering. [See *Affeer*.] But in America, the word fine is now used for a pecuniary penalty which is uncertain; and it is common in statutes, to enact that an offender shall be fined, at the discretion of the court. In England also, fines are now usually discretionary. Thus the word fine has, in a measure, superseded the use of amercement. This word, in old books, is written amerciament.

Amercement royal is a penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanor in his office.*NWAD AMERCEMENT.2*

AMERCER, *n.* One who set a fine at discretion, upon an offender.

AMERICA, *n.* [from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, who pretended to have first discovered the western continent.]

One of the great continents, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, June 11, O.S. 1498, and by Columbus, or Christoval Colon, Aug. 1, the same year. It extends from the eightieth degree of North, to the fifty-fourth degree of South Latitude; and from the thirty-fifth to the one hundred and fifty-sixth degree of Longitude West from Greenwich, being about nine thousand miles in length. Its breadth at Darien is narrowed to about forty-five miles, but at the northern extremity is nearly four thousand miles. From Darien to the North, the continent is called North America, and to the South, it is called South America.*NWAD AMERICA.2*

AMERICAN, *a.* Pertaining to America.

AMERICAN, *n.* A native of America; originally applied to the aboriginals, or copper-colored races, found here by the Europeans; but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America.

The name American must always exalt the pride of patriotism.*NWAD AMERICAN.3*

AMERICANISM, *n.* The love which American citizens have to their own country, or the preference of its interests. Analogically, an American idiom.

AMERICANIZE, *v.t.* To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICIM, *n.* A species of lizard in South America, not more than two inches in length, and the third of an inch in diameter. Its legs are of the size of a hog's bristle.

AMETHODIST, *n.* A quack. [Not used.]

AMETHYST, *n.* [L. amethystus; Gr. which the Greeks supposed to be formed from a neg. and to inebriate, from some supposed quality in the stone of resisting intoxication. Plin. 37.9, mentions an opinion that it takes its name from its color approaching that of wine, but not reaching it.]

A sub-species of quartz, of a violet blue color, of different degrees of intensity. It generally occurs crystallized in hexahedral prisms or pyramids; also in rolled fragments, composed of imperfect prismatic crystals. Its fracture is conchoidal or splintery. It is wrought into various articles of jewelry.*NWAD AMETHYST.2*

AMETHYST, in heraldry, signifies a purple color. It is the same, in a nobelman's escutcheon, as purpure, in a gentleman's and mercury, in that of a prince.

AMETHYSTINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling amethyst; anciently applied to a garment of the color of amethyst, as distinguished from the Tyrian and hyacinthine purple.

AMIA, *n.* A genus of fish, of the abdominal order, found in the rivers of Carolina.

AMIABLE, ***a.*** **[L. amabilis; from amo, to love.]**

1. Lovely; worth of love; deserving of affection; applied usually to persons. But in *Psalm 84:1*, there is an exception, “How amiable are the tabernacles, O Lord.”*NWAD AMIABLE.2*

2. Pretending or showing love.*NWAD AMIABLE.3*

Lay amiable siege to the honesty of this Ford’s wife.*NWAD AMIABLE.4*

But this use is not legitimate.*NWAD AMIABLE.5*

AMIABLENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of deserving love; loveliness.**

AMIABLY, ***adv.*** **In an amiable manner; in a manner to excite or attract love.**

AMIANTH, AMIANTHUS, ***n.*** **[Gr. of a neg. and to pollute, or vitiate; so called from its incombustibility. Plin. 36. 19.]**

Earth-flax, or mountain flax; a mineral substance somewhat resembling flax; usually grayish, or of a greenish white; sometimes of a yellowish or silvery white, olive or mountain green, of a pale flesh red or ocher color. It is composed of delicate filaments, very flexible and somewhat elastic, often long and resembling threads of silk. It is incombustible, and has sometimes been wrought into cloth and paper.*NWAD AMIANTH.2*

AMIANTHIFORM, ***a.*** **[Amianth and form.] Having the form or likeness of amianth.**

Amianthiform arseniate of copper.*NWAD AMIANTHIFORM.2*

AMIANTHINITE, ***n.*** **A species of amorphous mineral, a variety of actinolite; its color ash, greenish or yellowish gray, often mixed with yellow or red; its fracture confusedly foliated and fibrous.**

AMIANTHOID, *n.* [Amianth and Gr. form.]

A mineral which occurs in tufts, composed of long capillary filaments, flexible and very elastic; more flexible than the fibers of asbestus, but stiffer and more elastic than those of amianth. The color is olive green, or greenish white.*NWAD AMIANTHOID.2*

AMIANTHOID, *a.* Resembling amianth in form.

AMICABLE, *a.* [L. amicabilis, from amicus, a friend, from amo, to love.]

1. Friendly; peaceable; harmonious in social or mutual transactions; usually applied to the dispositions of men who have business with each other, or to their intercourse and transactions; as, nations or men have come to an amicable adjustment of their differences.*NWAD AMICABLE.2*

2. Disposed to peace and friendship; as, an amicable temper. [But rarely applied to a single person.]*NWAD AMICABLE.3*

AMICABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being peaceable, friendly, or disposed to peace; friendliness; a disposition to preserve peace and friendship.

AMICABLY, *adv.* In a friendly manner; with harmony or good will; without controversy; as, the dispute was amicably adjusted.

AMICE, *n.* [L. amictus from amicior, to clothe.]

A square linen cloth that a Catholic priest ties about his neck, hanging down behind under the alb, when he officiates at mass.*NWAD AMICE.2*

AMID, AMIDST, *prep.* [L. medius. See *Middle* and *Midst*.]

1. In the midst or middle.*NWAD AMID.2*

2. Among; mingled with; as, a shepherd amidst his flock.*NWAD AMID.3*

3. Surrounded, encompassed, or enveloped with; as, amidst the shade; amid the waves. Amid is used mostly in poetry.*NWAD AMID.4*

AMID-SHIPS, in marine language, the middle of a ship, with regard to her length and breadth.

AMILOT, *n.* A white fish in the Mexican lakes, more than a foot in length, and much esteemed at the table.

AMISS, *a.* [a and miss. See *Miss*.]

1. Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper; as, it may not be amiss to ask advice. [This adjective always follows its noun.]*NWAD AMISS.2*

2 . *adv.* In a faulty manner; contrary to propriety, truth, law or morality.*NWAD AMISS.3*

Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask amiss. *James 4:3*.*NWAD AMISS.4*

Applied to the body, it signifies indisposed; as, I am somewhat amiss to day.*NWAD AMISS.5*

AMITY, *n.* [L. amo, amicitia.]

Friendship, in a general sense, between individuals, societies or nations; harmony; good understanding; as, our nation is in amity with all the world; a treaty of amity and commerce.*NWAD AMITY.2*

AMMA, *n.* [Heb. mother.]

1. An abbess or spiritual mother.*NWAD AMMA.2*

2. A girdle or truss used in ruptures. [Gr.]*NWAD AMMA.3*

AMMAN, *n.* [See *Embassador*.]

In some European nations, a judge who has cognizance of civil causes. In France, a notary or officer who draws deeds and other writings.*NWAD AMMAN.2*

AMMITE, HAMMITE, *n.* [Gr. sand.]

A sand-stone or free-stone, of a pale brown color, very heavy, of a lax texture, composed of small round granules, cemented by an earthy sparry matter. The grit or granules are small stalagmites, composed of crusts or coats including one another. It is the roe-stone or oolite of recent authors.*NWAD AMMITE.2*

AMMOCETE, *n.* An obsolete name of the ammodyte. In Cuvier, the name of a genus of fish, including the lampern.

AMMOCHRYSE, *n.* am'mokris. [Gr. sand and gold.]

A yellow soft stone, found in Germany, consisting of glossy yellow particles. When rubbed or ground, it is used to strew over writing, like black sand with us.*NWAD AMMOCHRYSE.2*

AMMODYTE, *n.* [Gr. and, and to enter.]

The sand eel, a genus of fish, of the apodal order, about a foot in length, with a compressed head, a long slender body, and scales hardly perceptible. There is but one species, the tobianus or lance. It buries itself in the sand, and is found also in the stomach of the porpess. which indicates that the latter fish roots up the sand like a hog.*NWAD AMMODYTE.2*

This name is also given to a serpent of the size of a viper, and of a yellowish color, found in Africa; also to a large serpent of Ceylon, of a whitish ash color, and very venomous.*NWAD AMMODYTE.3*

AMMONIA, AMMONY, *n.* [The real origin of this word is not ascertained. Some authors suppose it to be from Ammon, a title of Jupiter, near whose temple in upper Egypt, it was generated. Others suppose it to be from Ammonia, a Cyrenaic territory; and others deduce it from sand, as it was found in

sandy ground. anglicized, this forms an elegant word, ammony.]

Volatile alkali; a substance, which, in its purest form, exists in a state of gas. It is composed of hydrogen and nitrogen. Combined with the muriatic acid, it forms the muriate of ammonia, called also sal ammoniac and hydro-chlorate of ammonia. Native muriate of ammony is found in Egypt, where it is said to be generated in large inns and caravanseras, from the excrements of camels and other beasts. It occurs also massive and crystallized in the vicinity of volcanoes. Ammony, popularly called hartshorn, is extremely pungent and acrid, but when diluted, is an agreeable stimulant. it extinguishes flame, and is fatal to animal life. It combines with acids, and produces a class of salts, which, with few exceptions, are soluble in water.*NWAD AMMONIA.2*

AMMONIAC, AMMONIACAL, *a.* Pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its properties.

AMMONIAC, AMMONIAC GUM, *n.* [See *Ammonia*.]

A gun resin, from Africa and the East, brought in large masses, composed of tears, internally white and externally yellow; supposed to be an exudation from an umbelliferous plant. it has a fetid smell, and a nauseous sweet taste, followed by a bitter one. It is inflammable, soluble in water and spirit of wine, and is used in medicine, as a deobstruent, and resolvent.*NWAD AMMONIAC.3*

AMMONIAN, *a.* Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, who flourished at the end of the second century, and was the founder of the eclectic system of Philosophy; or rather, he completed the establishment of the sect, which originated with Potamo.

AMMONITE, *n.* [Cornu ammonis, from Jupiter Ammon, whose statues were represented with ram's horns.]

Serpent-stone, or cornu ammonis, a fossil shell, curved into a spiral, like a ram's horn; of various sizes, from the smallest grains to three

feet in diameter. This fossil is found in stratums of limestone and clay, and in argillaceous iron ore. It is smooth or ridged; the ridges strait, crooked or undulated.*NWAD AMMONITE.2*

AMMONIUM, *n.* A name given to the supposed metallic basis of ammonia. If mercury, at the negative pole of a galvanic battery, is placed in contact with a solution of ammonia, and the circuit is completed, an amalgam is formed, which, at the temperature of 70 degrees or 80 degrees of Fahrenheit, is of the consistence of butter, but at the freezing point is a firm and crystallized mass. This amalgam is supposed to be formed by the metallic basis, ammonium.

AMMONIURET, *n.* The solution of a substance in ammonia.

AMMUNITION, *n.* [L. ad and munitio, from munio, to fortify.]

Military stores, or provisions for attack or defense. In modern usage, the signification is confined to the articles which are used in the discharge of fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds; as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, etc.*NWAD AMMUNITION.2*

Ammunition-bread, bread or other provisions to supply troops.*NWAD AMMUNITION.3*

AMNESTY, *n.* [Gr. of a neg and memory, from the root of mens, mind. See *Mind*.]

An act of oblivion; a general pardon of the offenses of subjects against the government, or the proclamation of such pardon.*NWAD AMNESTY.2*

AMNIOS, AMNION, *n.* [Gr. a vessel or membrane.]

The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus in the womb. It is thin, transparent, soft and smooth on the inside, but rough on the outside.*NWAD AMNIOS.2*

AMNIOTIC, *a.* Obtained from the liquor of the amnios, as the

amniotic acid.

AMOBEAN, ***a.*** **Alternately answering.**

AMOBEUM, ***n.*** **[Gr. alternate; change.]**

A poem in which persona are represented as speaking alternately, as the third and seventh eclogues of Virgil.*NWAD AMOBEUM.2*

AMOMUM, ***n.*** **[Gr.]**

A genus of plants; all natives of warm climates, and remarkable for their pungency and aromatic properties. it includes the common ginger or zingiber, the zerumbet, zedoary, cardamom, and granum paradisi or grains of paradise. The roots of the three former, and the seeds of the two latter, are used in medicine as carminatives and stimulants, and in cookery as condiments. They are important articles of commerce.*NWAD AMOMUM.2*

True amomum is a round fruit, from the East, of the size of a grape, containing, under a membranous cover, a number of angular seeds of a dark brown color, in three cells. Of this fruit, ten or twelve grow in a cluster, adhering without a pedicle, to a woody stalk. It is of a pungent taste and aromatic smell, and was formerly much used in medicine, but is not a stranger to the shops.*NWAD AMOMUM.3*

AMONG, AMONGST, ***prep.*** **[Gr. See *Mingle*.]**

1. In a general or primitive sense, mixed or mingled with; as tares among wheat.*NWAD AMONG.2*

2. Conjoined or associated with, or making part of the number.*NWAD AMONG.3*

Blessed art thou among women. *Luke 1:28, 42*.*NWAD AMONG.4*

3. Of the number; as, there is not one among a thousand, possessing the like qualities.*NWAD AMONG.5*

AMONIAN, ***a.*** **[from Amon or Hamon, a title of Jupiter, or rather**

of the sun. Heb.]

Pertaining to Jupiter Amon, or to his temple and worship in upper Egypt.*NWAD AMONIAN.2*

AMORADO, *n.* [L. amor, love, amo, to love. but the word is ill formed.] A lover. See *Inamorato*, which is chiefly used.

AMORE, *n.* A name given by Marcgrave, to a tribe of fish, of three species, the pixuma, guacu, and tinga. They are found about the shores of South America, and are used for food.

AMOREANS, *n.* A sect of Gemaric doctors or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud. The Amoreans were followed by the Mishnic doctors, and these by the Sebureans.

AMORET, *n.* [L. amor, love.]

A lover; an amorous woman; also a love knot or a trifling love affair.*NWAD AMORET.2*

AMORIST, *n.* [L. amor, love.] A lover, a gallant; an inamorato.

AMOROSO, *n.* A lover; a man enamored.

AMOROUS, *a.* [L. amor, love.]

1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; fond.*NWAD AMOROUS.2*

2. In love; enamored.*NWAD AMOROUS.3*

3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by love; indicating love; as amorous delight; amorous airs.*NWAD AMOROUS.4*

AMOROUSLY, *adv.* In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly.

AMOROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being inclined to love, or to sexual pleasure; fondness; lovingness.

AMORPHA, *n.* [Gr. a neg and form.]

False or bastard indigo. The plant is a native of Carolina, constituting a genus. It rises, with many irregular stems, to the height of twelve or fourteen feet; the leaves, beautifully pinnated, are of an admired green color, and its purple flowers grow in spikes of seven or eight inches long. Of this plant has been made a course kind of indigo.*NWAD AMORPHA.2*

AMORPHOUS, *a.* [Gr. a neg and form.]

Having no determinate form; of irregular shape; not of any regular figure.*NWAD AMORPHOUS.2*

AMORPHY, *n.* Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape.

AMORT, *adv.* [L. mors, mortuus.] In the state of the dead.

AMORTIZATION, AMORTIZEMENT, *n.* The act or right of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation, which was considered formerly as transferring them to dead hands, as such alienations were mostly made to religious houses for superstitious uses.

AMORTIZE, *v.t.* [L. mors, death. See *Mortmain*.]

In English law, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to sell to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. This was considered as selling to dead hands. This cannot be done without the kings license. [See *Mortmain*.]*NWAD AMORTIZE.2*

AMOTION, *n.* [L. amotio; amoveo.] Removal.

AMOUNT, *v.i.* [L. mons, a mountain, or its root.]

1. To rise to or reach, by an accumulation of particulars, into an aggregate whole; to compose in the whole; as, the interest on the

several sums amounts to fifty dollars.*NWAD AMOUNT.2*

2. To rise, reach, or extend to, in effect, or substance; to result in, by consequence, when all things are considered; as, the testimony of these witnesses amounts to very little.*NWAD AMOUNT.3*

AMOUNT, *n.*

1. The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities; as, the amount of 7 and 9 is 16.*NWAD AMOUNT.5*

2. The effect, substance or result; the sum; as, the amount of the testimony is this.*NWAD AMOUNT.6*

AMOUNTING, *ppr.* Rising to, by accumulation or addition; coming or increasing to; resulting in effect or substance.

AMOUR, *n.* [L. amor, love.]

An unlawful connection in love; a love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.*NWAD AMOUR.2*

AMOVAL, *n.* [L. amoveo.] Total removal. [Not used.]

AMOVE, *v.t.* [L. amoveo, a and moveo, to move.] To remove. [Not used.]

AMPELITE, *n.* [Gr. a vine.] The name of an earth used to kill worms on vines. Pliny says it is like bitumen.

Cannel coal, or candle coal; an inflammable substance of a black color, compact texture, and resinous luster, and sufficiently hard to be cut and polished. It burns with a bright flame, of a short duration; and gives but a moderate heat. It is used like jet for making toys. It is found in France and England, where husbandmen smear vines with it to kill vermin.*NWAD AMPELITE.2*

AMPHIBIAL, AMPHIBIA, *n.* [Gr. both or about and life.]

In zoology, amphibials are a class of animals, so formed as to live on land, and for a long time under water. Their heart has but one ventricle; their blood is red and cold; and they have such command of the lungs, as for a considerable time, to suspend respiration. This class of animals is divided into two orders, the Reptiles and the Serpents. To the first belong the testudo, or tortoise, the draco or dragon, the lacerta or lizard, and the rana or frog; to the second, the crotalus, boa, coluber, anguis, amphisbena, and cecilia.*NWAD AMPHIBIAL.2*

The term has also been applied to such quadrupeds, as frequent the water, particularly the marine quadrupeds, such as the seal, walrus and lamantin.*NWAD AMPHIBIAL.3*

AMPHIBIOLITE, *n.* [Gr. amphibious and stone.]

A fragment of a petrified amphibious animal.*NWAD AMPHIBIOLITE.2*

AMPHIBIOLOGICAL, *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to amphibiology.

AMPHIBIOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. on both sides, life, and discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals, or the history and description of such animals.*NWAD AMPHIBIOLOGY.2*

AMPHIBIOUS, *a.* [See *Amphibial*.]

1. Having the power of living in two elements, air and water, as frogs, crocodiles, beavers, and the like.*NWAD AMPHIBIOUS.2*

2. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures; as, an amphibious breed.*NWAD AMPHIBIOUS.3*

AMPHIBIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being able to live in two elements, or of partaking of two natures.

AMPHIBIUM, *n.* That which lives in two elements, as in air and water.

AMPHIBOLE, *n.* [Gr. equivocal.]

A name given by Hauy to a species of minerals, including the Tremolite, Hornblend, and Actinolite. Its primitive form is an oblique rhombic prism.*NWAD AMPHIBOLE.2*

AMPHIBOLIC, *a.* Pertaining to amphibole; resembling amphibole, or partaking of its nature and characters.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, *a.* Doubtful; of doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY, *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. speech.]

A phrase or discourse, susceptible of two interpretations; and hence, a phrase of uncertain meaning. Amphibology arises from the order of the phrase, rather than from the ambiguous meaning of a word which is called equivocation. We have an example in the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus. “Aio te Romanos vincere posse.” Here te and Romanos, may either of them precede or follow vincere posse, and the sense may be either, you may conquer the Romans, or the Romans may conquer you. The English language seldom admits of amphibology.*NWAD AMPHIBOLOGY.2*

AMPHIBOLOUS, *a.* [Gr. to strike.]

Tossed from one to another; striking each way, with mutual blows. [Little used.]*NWAD AMPHIBOLOUS.2*

AMPHIBOLY, *n.* [Gr. both ways and to strike.]

Ambiguity of meaning. [Rarely used.]*NWAD AMPHIBOLY.2*

AMPHIBRACH, *n.* [Gr. short.]

In poetry, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short; as habere, in Latin. In English verse, it is used as the last foot, when a syllable is added to the usual number forming a double

rhyme; as,*NWAD AMPHIBRACH.2*

The piece, you think, is incorrect, why take it?*NWAD AMPHIBRACH.3*

AMPHICOME, *n.* [Gr. hair.]

A kind of figured stone, of a round shape, but rugged and beset with eminences; called Erotylos, on account of its supposed power of exciting love. Anciently, it was used in divination; but it is little known to the moderns.*NWAD AMPHICOME.2*

AMPHICTYONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the august council of Amphictyons.

AMPHICTYONS, *n.* In Grecian history, an assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece, supposed to be so called from Amphictyon, the son of Deucalion, but this opinion is probably a fable. Ten or twelve states were represented in this assembly, which sat at Thermophlae, but ordinarily at Delphi. Each city sent two deputies, one called Hieromnemon and the other Pylagoras. The former inspected the sacrifices and ceremonies of religion; the latter, had the charge of deciding causes and differences between private persons. The former was elected by lot; the latter by a plurality of voices. They had an equal right to deliberate and vote in all matters relating to the common interests of Greece.

AMPHIGENE, *n.* [Gr.]

In mineralogy, another name of the leucite or Vesuvian.*NWAD AMPHIGENE.2*

AMPHIHEXAHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr. and hexahedral.]

In crystallography, when the faces of the crystal, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines, or are found to be six in number.*NWAD AMPHIHEXAHEDRAL.2*

AMPHIMACER, *n.* [Gr. long on both sides.]

In ancient poetry, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in castitas.*NWAD AMPHIMACER.2*

AMPHISBEN, AMPHISBENA, *n.* [Gr. to go; indicating that the animal moves with either end foremost.]

A genus of serpents, with the head small, smooth and blunt; the nostrils small, the eyes minute and blackish, and the mouth furnished with small teeth. The body is cylindrical, destitute of scales, and divided into numerous annular segments; the tail obtuse, and scarcely to be distinguished from the head, whence the belief that it moved equally well with either end foremost. There are two species; the fuliginosa, black with white spots, found in Africa and America; and the alba, or white species, found in both the Indies and generally in ant-hillocks. They feed on ants and earth-worms, and were formerly deemed poisonous; but this opinion is exploded.*NWAD AMPHISBEN.2*

The aquatic amphisben, Gordius aquaticus, Linne, is an animal resembling a horse hair, found in water, and moving with either end foremost. The vulgar opinion that this is an animated horse-hair is found to be an error. This hair worm is generated in the common black beetle, in which the parent worm lays its eggs; and is sometimes found in the earth and on the leaves of trees.*NWAD AMPHISBEN.3*

AMPHISCIL, AMPHISCIANS, *n.* [Gr. on both sides and shadow.]

In geography, the inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other, to the south, according as the sun is in the southern or northern signs.*NWAD AMPHISCIL.2*

AMPHITANE, *n.* A name given by ancient naturalists to a fossil, called by Dr. Hill pyricubium. Pliny describes it as of a square figure and a gold color.

AMPHITHEATER, ***n.*** **[Gr. about and to see or look.]**

1. An edifice in an oval or circular form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they recede from the area, on which people used to sit to view the combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other sports. The ancient theater was a semicircle, but exceeding it by a fourth part of its diameter; the amphitheater was a double theater, and its longest diameter was to its shortest as 1 1/2 to 1. It was at first of wood, but in the reign of Augustus one was erected of stone. The area or cavea being covered with sand was called arena.*NWAD AMPHITHEATER.2*

2. In gardening, a disposition of shrubs and trees in the form of an amphitheater, on a slope, or forming a slope, by placing the lowest in front. An amphitheater may also be formed of turf only.*NWAD AMPHITHEATER.3*

AMPHITHEATRAL, ***a.*** **Resembling an amphitheater.**

AMPHITHEATRICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or exhibited in an amphitheater.**

AMPHITRITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a goddess of the sea.]**

A genus of marine animals, of the Linnean order.*NWAD AMPHITRITE.2*

AMPHOR, AMPHORA, ***n.*** **[L. amphora; Gr.]**

Among the Greeks and Romans, a liquid measure. The amphora of the Romans contained about forty-eight sextaries, equal to seven gallons and a pint, English wine measure. The Grecian or Attic amphor contained about a third more. This was also, among the Romans, a dry measure of about three bushels. Among the Venetians, it is a liquid measure of sixteen quarts.*NWAD AMPHOR.2*

This name was formerly used in England; but the capacity of the Sax. ambra is not certainly known.*NWAD AMPHOR.3*

AMPLE, ***a.*** **[L. amplus.]**

1. Large; wide; spacious; extended; as ample room. This word carries with it the sense of room or space fully sufficient for the use intended.*NWAD AMPLE.2*

2. Great in bulk, or size; as an ample tear.*NWAD AMPLE.3*

3. Liberal; unrestrained; without parsimony; fully sufficient; as, ample provision for the table; ample justice.*NWAD AMPLE.4*

4. Liberal; magnificent; as ample promises.*NWAD AMPLE.5*

5. Diffusive; not brief or contracted; as an ample narrative.*NWAD AMPLE.6*

AMPLENESS, ***n.*** **Largeness; spaciousness; sufficiency; abundance.**

AMPLEXICAUL, ***a.*** **[L. amplexor, to embrace, of amb about, and plico, plexus, to fold, and caulis a stem.]**

In botany, surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf.*NWAD AMPLEXICAUL.2*

AMPLIATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. amplio. See *Ample*.]**

To enlarge; to make greater; to extend. [Little used.]*NWAD AMPLIATE.2*

AMPLIATION, ***n.***

1. Enlargement; amplification; diffuseness. [Little used.]*NWAD AMPLIATION.2*

2. In Roman antiquity, a deferring to pass sentence; a postponement of a decision, to obtain further evidence.*NWAD AMPLIATION.3*

AMPLIFICATION, ***n.*** **[L. amplificatio.]**

1. Enlargement; extension.*NWAD AMPLIFICATION.2*

2. In rhetoric, diffusive description or discussion; exaggerated representation; copious argument, intended to present the subject in every view or in the strongest light; diffuse narrative, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject; a description given in more words than are necessary, or an illustration by various examples and proofs.*NWAD AMPLIFICATION.3*

AMPLIFIED, ***pp.*** **Enlarged; extended; diffusively treated.**

AMPLIFIER, ***n.*** **One who amplifies or enlarges; one who treats a subject diffusively, to exhibit it in the strongest light.**

AMPLIFY, ***v.t.*** **[L. amplifico; of amplus and facio, to make**

large.]

1. To enlarge; to augment; to increase or extend, in a general sense; applied to material or immaterial things.*NWAD AMPLIFY.2*

2. In rhetoric, to enlarge in discussion or by representation; to treat copiously, so as to present the subject in every view and in the strongest lights.*NWAD AMPLIFY.3*

3. To enlarge by addition; to improve or extend; as, to amplify the sense of an author by a paraphrase.*NWAD AMPLIFY.4*

AMPLIFY, *v.i.*

1. To speak largely or copiously; to be diffuse in argument or description; to dilate upon; often followed by on; as, to amplify on the several topics of discourse.*NWAD AMPLIFY.6*

2. To exaggerate; to enlarge by representation or description; as,*NWAD AMPLIFY.7*

Homer amplifies - not invents.*NWAD AMPLIFY.8*

AMPLIFYING, *ppr.* Enlarging; exaggerating; diffusively treating.

AMPLITUDE, *n.* [L. amplitudo, from amplus, large.]

1. Largeness; extent, applied to bodies; as, the amplitude of the earth.*NWAD AMPLITUDE.2*

2. Largeness; extent of capacity or intellectual powers; as, amplitude of mind.*NWAD AMPLITUDE.3*

3. Extent of means or power; abundance; sufficiency.*NWAD AMPLITUDE.4*

Amplitude, in astronomy, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the east and west point, and the center of the sun or star at its rising or setting. At the rising of a star, the amplitude is eastern

or ortive; at the setting, it is western, occiduous, or occasive. It is also northern or southern, when north or south of the equator.*NWAD AMPLITUDE.5*

Amplitude of the range, in projectiles, is the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved.*NWAD AMPLITUDE.6*

Magnetical amplitude is the arch of the horizon between the sun or a star, at rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon, by the compass. The difference between this and the true amplitude is the variation of the compass.*NWAD AMPLITUDE.7*

AMPLY, *adv.* Largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; in a diffusive manner.

AMPUTATE, *v.t.* [L. amputo, of amb, about, and puto, to prune.]

1. To prune branches of trees or vines; to cut off.*NWAD AMPUTATE.2*

2. To cut off a limb or other part of an animal body; a term of surgery.*NWAD AMPUTATE.3*

AMPUTATED, *pp.* Cut off; separated from the body.

AMPUTATING, *ppr.* Cutting off a limb or part of the body.

AMPUTATION, *n.* [L. amputatio.]

The act of operation of cutting off a limb or some part of the body.*NWAD AMPUTATION.2*

AMULET, *n.* [L. amuletum; amolior, amolitus to remove.]

Something worn as a remedy or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft. Amulets, in days of ignorance, were common. They consisted of certain stones, metals or plants; sometimes of words, characters or sentences, arranged

in a particular order. They were appended to the neck or body. Among some nations, they are still in use.*NWAD AMULET.2*

AMUSE, *v.t.* s as z. [Gr. and L. musso.]

1. To entertain the mind agreeably; to occupy or detain attention with agreeable objects, whether by singing, conversation, or a show of curiosities. Dr. Johnson remarks, that amuse implies something less lively than divert, and less important than please. Hence it is often said, we are amused with trifles.*NWAD AMUSE.2*

2. To detain; to engage the attention by hope or expectation; as, to amuse one by flattering promises.*NWAD AMUSE.3*

AMUSED, *pp.* s as z. Agreeably entertained; having the mind engaged by something pleasing.

AMUSEMENT, *n.* s as z. That which amuses, detains or engages the mind; entertainment of the mind; pastime; a pleasurable occupation of the senses, or that which furnishes it, as dancing, sports or music.

AMUSER, *n.* s as z. One who amuses, or affords an agreeable entertainment to the mind.

AMUSING, *ppr.* or *a.* s as z. Entertaining; giving moderate pleasure to the mind, so as to engage it; pleasing.

AMUSINGLY, *adv.* s as z. In an amusing manner.

AMUSIVE, *a.* That has the power to amuse or entertain the mind.

AMYGDALATE, *a.* [L. amygdalus, an almond.] Made of almonds.

AMYGDALATE, *n.* An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.

AMYGDALINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the almond.

AMYGDALITE, ***n.*** **A plant; a species of spurge, with leaves resembling those of the almond.**

AMYGDALOID, ***n.*** **[Gr. an almond, and form;]**

Toad-stone; a compound rock, consisting of a basis of basalt, greenstone or some other variety of trap, imbedding nodules of various minerals, particularly calcarious spar, quartz, agate, zeolite, chlorite, etc. When the imbedded minerals are detached, it is porous, like lava.*NWAD AMYGDALOID.2*

AMYGDALOIDAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to amygdaloid.**

AMYLACEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. amylum, starch, of a priv. and a mill, being formerly made without grinding.]**

Pertaining to starch, or the farinaceous part of grain; resembling starch.*NWAD AMYLACEOUS.2*

AMYLINE, ***n.*** **[L. amylum; Gr. unground, a mill.]**

A farinaceous substance between gum and starch.*NWAD AMYLINE.2*

AMYRALDISM, ***n.*** **In church history, the doctrine of universal grace, as explained by Amyraldus, or Amyrault, of France, in the seventeenth century. He taught that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded by a divine decree, but that none can obtain salvation without faith in Christ; that God refuses to none the power of believing, though he does not grant to all his assistance to improve this power.**

AMYZTLI, ***n.*** **A Mexican name of the sealion, an amphibious quadruped, inhabiting the shores and rivers of America, on the Pacific ocean. Its body is three feet in length, and its tail, two feet. It has a long snout, short legs and crooked nails. Its skin is valued for the length and softness of its hair.**

AN, *a.* [L. unus, una, unum; Gr.]

One; noting an individual, either definitely, known, certain, specified, or understood; or indefinitely, not certain, known, or specified. Definitely, as “Noah built an ark of Gopher wood.” “Paul was an eminent apostle.” Indefinitely, as “Bring me an orange.” Before a consonant the letter n is dropped, as a man; but our ancestors wrote an man, an king. This letter represents an definitely, or indefinitely. Definitely, as “I will take you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God.” *Exodus 6:7*. Indefinitely, as “the province of a judge is to decide controversies.” An being the same word as one, should not be used with it; “such an one” is tautology; the true phrase is such one. Although an, a and one, are the same word, and always have the same sense, yet by custom, an and a are used exclusively as a definite adjective, and one is used in numbering. Where our ancestors wrote an, twa, thry, we now use one, two, three. So an and a are never used except with a noun; but one like other adjectives, is sometimes used without its noun, and as a substitute for it; “one is at a loss to assign a reason for such conduct.”*NWAD AN.2*

AN, in old English authors, signifies if; as, “an it please your honor.” Gr.; L. an, if or whether. It is probably an imperative, like if, gif, give.

ANA, aa, or a. [Gr.]

In medical prescriptions, it signifies an equal quantity of the several ingredients; as, wine and honey, ana, aa or a that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.*NWAD ANA.2*

ANA, as a termination, is annexed to the names of authors to denote a collection of their memorable sayings. Thus, Scaligerana, is a book contained the sayings of Scaliger. It was used by the Romans, as in Collectaneus, collected, gathered.

ANABAPTISM, *n.* [See *Anabaptist*.] The doctrine of the Anabaptists.

ANABAPTIST, *n.* [Gr. again, and a baptist.]

One who holds the doctrine of the baptism of adults, or of the invalidity of infant baptism, and the necessity of rebaptization in an adult age. One who maintains that baptism ought always to be performed by immersion.*NWAD ANABAPTIST.2*

ANABAPTISTIC, ANABAPTISTICAL, *a.* Relating to the Anabaptists, or to their doctrines.

ANABAPTISTRY, *n.* The sect of Anabaptists.

ANABAPTIZE, *v.t.* To rebaptize. [Not used.]

ANACA, *n.* A species of parakeet, about the size of a lark; the crown of the head is a dark red, the upper part of the neck, sides, back and wings are green.

ANACAMPTIC, *a.* [Gr. to bend.]

1. Reflecting or reflected; a word formerly applied to that part of optics, which treats of reflection; the same as what is now called catoptric. [See *Catoptrics*.]*NWAD ANACAMPTIC.2*

2. Anacamptic sounds, among the Greeks, were sounds produced by reflection, as in echoes; or such as proceeded downwards from acute to grave.*NWAD ANACAMPTIC.3*

ANACAMPTICS, *n.* The doctrine of reflected light. [See *Catoptrics*.]

ANACARDIUM, *n.* The cashew-nut, or marking nut, which produces a thickish, red, caustic, inflammable liquor, which, when used in marking, turns black, and is very durable.

ANACATHARTIC, *a.* [Gr. upward and a purging. See *Cathartic*.]

Throwing upwards; cleansing by exciting vomiting, expectoration, etc.*NWAD ANACATHARTIC.2*

ANACATHARTIC, *n.* A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth, or

nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutatories and masticatories.

ANACHORET. [See *Anchoret*.]

ANACHRONISM, *n.* [Gr. time.]

An error in computing time; any error in chronology, by which events are misplaced.*NWAD ANACHRONISM.2*

ANACHRONISTIC, *a.* Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism.

ANACLASTIC, *a.* [Gr. breaking, from to break.]

Refracting; breaking the rectilinear course of light.*NWAD ANACLASTIC.2*

Anaclastic glasses, sonorous glasses or phials, which are flexible, and emit a vehement noise by means of the human breath; called also vexing glasses, from the fright which their resilience occasions. They are low phials with flat bellies, like inverted tunnels, and with very thin convex bottoms. By drawing out a little air, the bottom springs into a concave form with a smart crack; and by breathing or blowing into them, the bottom, with a like noise, springs into its former convex form.*NWAD ANACLASTIC.3*

ANACLASTICS, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light, commonly called *dioptrics*, which see.

ANACOENOSIS, *n.* [Gr. common.]

A figure of rhetoric, by which a speaker applies to his opponents for their opinion on the point in debate.*NWAD ANACOENOSIS.2*

ANACONDA, *n.* A name given in Ceylon to a large snake, a species of Boa, which is said to devour travelers. Its flesh is excellent food.

ANACREONTIC, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet,

whose odes and epigrams are celebrated for their delicate, easy and graceful air, and for their exact imitation of nature. His verse consists of three feet and a half, usually spondees and iambuses, sometimes anapests; as in this line of Horace.

"Lydia, dic per omnes."*NWAD ANACREONTIC.2*

ANACREONTIC, *n.* A poem composed in the manner of Anacreon.

ANADEME, *n.* [Gr.] A chaplet or crown of flowers.

ANADIPLOSIS, *n.* [Gr. again, and double.]

Duplication, a figure in rhetoric and poetry, consisting in the repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause of a sentence, in the beginning of the next; as, "he retained his virtues amidst all his misfortunes, misfortunes which no prudence could foresee or prevent.*NWAD ANADIPLOSIS.2*

ANADROMOUS, *a.* [Gr. upward and course.]

Ascending; a word applied to such fish as pass from the sea into fresh waters, at stated seasons.*NWAD ANADROMOUS.2*

ANAGLYPH, *n.* [Gr. to engrave.]

An ornament made by sculpture.*NWAD ANAGLYPH.2*

ANAGLYPTIC, *a.* Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enchasing or embossing plate.

ANAGOGE, ANAGOGY, *n.* [Gr. upward, and a leading.]

An elevation of mind to things celestial; the spiritual meaning or application of words; also the application of the types and allegories of the old testament to subjects of the new.*NWAD ANAGOGE.2*

ANAGOGICAL, *a.* Mysterious; elevated; spiritual; as, the rest of the sabbath, in an anagogical sense, signifies the repose of the

saints in heaven.

ANAGOGICALLY, *adv.* In a mysterious sense; with religious elevation.

ANAGOGICS, *n.* Mysterious considerations.

ANAGRAM, *n.* [Gr. a letter.]

A transposition of the letters of a name, by which a new word is formed. Thus Galenus becomes angelus; William Noy, (attorney general to Charles I., a laborious man,) may be turned into I moyl in law.*NWAD ANAGRAM.2*

ANAGRAMMATIC, ANAGRAMMATICAL, *a.* Making an anagram.

ANAGRAMMATICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.

ANAGRAMMATISM, *n.* The act or practice of making anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIST, *n.* A maker of anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIZE, *v.i.* To make anagrams.

ANAGROS, *n.* A measure of grain in Spain, containing something less than two bushels.

ANAL, *a.* [L. anus.] Pertaining to the anus; as, the anal fin.

ANALCIM, ANALCIME, *n.*

Cubic zeolite, found in aggregated or cubic crystals.*NWAD ANALCIM.2*

This mineral is generally crystallized, but is also found amorphous, and in reniform, mammillary, laminated or radiated masses. By friction, it acquires a weak electricity; hence its name, Gr. weak.*NWAD ANALCIM.3*

ANALECTS, ***n.*** **[Gr. to collect.] A collection of short essays, or remarks.**

ANALEMMA, ***n.*** **[Gr. altitude.]**

1. In geometry, a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon.*NWAD ANALEMMA.2*

2. An instrument of wood or brass on which this kind of projection is drawn, with a horizon and cursor fitted to it, in which the solstitial colure, and all circles parallel to it, will be concentric circles; all circles oblique to the eye will be ellipses; and all circles whose planes pass through the eye, will be right lines.*NWAD ANALEMMA.3*

ANALEPSIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. to receive again.]**

The augmentation of nutrition of an emaciated body; recovery of strength after a disease.*NWAD ANALEPSIS.2*

ANALEPTIC, ***a.*** **Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease.**

ANALEPTIC, ***n.*** **A medicine which gives strength, and aids in restoring a body to health after sickness; a restorative.**

ANALOGAL, ***a.*** **Analogous. [Not used.]**

ANALOGICAL, ***a.*** **Having analogy; used by way of analogy; bearing some relation. Thus analogical reasoning is reasoning from some similitude which things known bear to things unknown. An analogical word is one which carries with it some relation to the original idea. Thus the word firm primarily denotes solidity or compactness in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immovability.**

ANALOGICALLY, ***adv.*** **In an analogical manner; by way of similitude, relation or agreement. Thus to reason analogically is to deduce inferences from some agreement or relation which things bear to each other.**

ANALOGICALNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.**

ANALOGISM, ***n.*** **[Gr.] An argument from the cause to the effect.**

Investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other.*NWAD ANALOGISM.2*

ANALOGIST, ***n.*** **One who adheres to analogy.**

ANALOGIZE, ***v.t.*** **To explain by analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider a thing with regard to its analogy to something else.**

ANALOGOUS, ***a.*** **Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; followed by to; as, there is something in the exercise of the mind analogues to that of the body.**

ANALOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. ratio, proportion.]**

1. an agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different. Thus a plant is said to have life, because its growth resembles in some degree, that of an animal. In life and growth, then, there is an analogy between a plant and an animal. Learning enlightens the mind, because it is to the mind, what light is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden. When the things which have an analogy follow a preposition, that preposition must be between or betwixt; as there is an analogy between plants and animals, or between customs. When one of the things precedes a verb, and the other follows, the preposition used must be to or with; as, a plant has some analogy to or with an animal.*NWAD ANALOGY.2*

2. With grammarians, analogy is a conformity of words to the

genius, structure or general rules of a language. Thus the general rule in English is that the plural of a noun ends in es; therefore all nouns which have that plural termination have an analogy, or are formed in analogy with other words of a like kind.*NWAD ANALOGY.3*

ANALYSIS, *n.* [Gr. a loosing, or resolving, from to loosen. See *Loose*.]

1. The separation of a compound body into its constituent parts; a resolving; as, an analysis of water, air or oil, to discover its elements.*NWAD ANALYSIS.2*

2. A consideration of anything in its separate parts; an examination of the different parts of a subject, each separately; as the words which compose a sentence, the notes of a tune, or the simple propositions which enter into an argument. It is opposed to synthesis.*NWAD ANALYSIS.3*

In mathematics, analysis is the resolving of problems by algebraic equations. The analysis of finite quantities is otherwise called algebra, or specious arithmetic. The analysis of infinites is the method of fluxions, or the differential calculus.*NWAD ANALYSIS.4*

In logic, analysis is the tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles.*NWAD ANALYSIS.5*

3. A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order.*NWAD ANALYSIS.6*

4. A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science. In this sense, it is nearly synonymous with synopsis.*NWAD ANALYSIS.7*

ANALYST, *n.* One who analyzes, or is versed in analysis.

ANALYTIC, ANALYTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to analysis; that resolves into first principles; that separates into parts or original principles; that resolves a compound body or subject;

as, an analytical experiment in chimistry, or an analytical investigation. It is opposed to synthetic.

ANALYTICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of analysis; by way of separating a body into its constituent parts, or a subject, into its principles.

ANALYTICS, *n.* The science of analysis. [See *Analysis*.]

ANALYZE, *v.t.* [Gr. See *Analysis*.]

To resolve a body into its elements; to separate a compound subject into its parts or propositions, for the purpose of an examination of each separately; as, to analyze a fossil substance; to analyze an action to ascertain its morality.*NWAD ANALYZE.2*

ANALYZED, *pp.* Resolved into its constituent parts or principles, for examination.

ANALYZER, *n.* One who analyzes; that which analyzes or has the power to analyze.

ANALYZING, *ppr.* Resolving into elements, constituent parts, or first principles.

ANAMORPHOSIS, *n.* [Gr. formation.]

In perspective drawings, a deformed or distorted portrait or figure, which, in one point of view, is confused or unintelligible, and in another, is an exact and regular representation; or confused to the naked eye, but reflected from a plain or curved mirror, appearing regular, and in right proportion.*NWAD ANAMORPHOSIS.2*

ANANAS, *n.* The name of a species of Bromelia, the pine-apple.

ANAPEST, *n.* [Gr to strike.]

In poetry, a foot, consisting of three syllables, the two first short, the last long; the reverse of the dactyl; as,*NWAD ANAPEST.2*

Can a bosom so gentle remain*NWAD ANAPEST.3*

Unmoved when her Corydon sighs?*NWAD ANAPEST.4*

ANAPESTIC, *n.* The anapestic measure.

ANAPESTIC, *a.* Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapestic feet.

ANAPHORA, *n.* [Gr.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word or words are repeated at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses or clauses of a sentence; as, “Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?”*NWAD ANAPHORA.2*

2. Among physicians, the discharge of blood or purulent matter by the mouth.*NWAD ANAPHORA.3*

ANAPLEROTIC, *a.* [Gr. to fill.] Filling up; supplying or renovating flesh.

ANAPLEROTIC, *n.* A medicine which renews flesh or wasted parts.

ANARCH, *n.* [See *Anarchy*.] The author of confusion; one who excites revolt.

ANARCHIC, ANARCHICAL, *a.* Without rule or government; in a state of confusion; applied to a state or society. Fielding uses anarchial, a word of less difficult pronunciation.

ANARCHIST, *n.* An anarch; one who excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a state.

ANARCHY, *n.* [Gr. rule.]

Want of government; a state of society, when there is no law or supreme power, or when the laws are not efficient, and individuals do what they please with impunity; political confusion.*NWAD ANARCHY.2*

ANARHICHAS, *n.* The sea wolf; a genus of ravenous fish, of the order of Apodals, found in the northern seas.

ANAS, *n.* [L.] A genus of water fowl of the order Anseres; including the swans, geese, and ducks. The species are very numerous.

ANASARCA, *n.* [Gr. in or between, and flesh.]

A species of dropsy, from a serous humor spread between the skin and flesh; or an accumulation of lymph in the cellular membrane, occasioning a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin.*NWAD ANASARCA.2*

ANASARCOUS, *a.* Belonging to anasarca, or dropsy; dropsical.

ANASTOMOSE, *v.i.* s as z. [Gr. mouth.]

To inosculate; to unite the mouth of one vessel with another, as the arteries with the veins.*NWAD ANASTOMOSE.2*

ANASTOMOSY, ANASTOMOSIS, *n.* The inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another, as an artery into a vein; a relaxation or dilation of the mouths of vessels; also the communication of two vessels, as a vein with a vein.

ANASTOMOTIC, *a.* Opening the mouths of vessels, or removing obstructions.

ANASTOMOTIC, *n.* a medicine supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of vessels, and promoting circulation, such as cathartics, deobstruents and sudorifics.

ANASTROPHE, ANASTROPHY, *n.* [Gr. a conversion or inversion.]

In rhetoric and grammar, an inversion of the natural order of words;

as saxa per et scopulos, for per saxa et scopulos.*NWAD ANASTROPHE.2*

ANATASE, *n.* [Gr. extension, so named from the length of its crystals.]

Octahedrite; octahedral oxyd of titanium; a mineral that shows a variety of colors by reflected light, from indigo blue to reddish brown. It is usually crystallized in acute, elongated, pyramidical octahedrons.*NWAD ANATASE.2*

ANATHEMA, *n.* [Gr. to place behind, backward or at a distance, to separate.]

1. Excommunication with curses. Hence, a curse or denunciation by ecclesiastical authority, accompanying excommunication. This species of excommunication was practiced in the ancient churches, against notorious offenders; all churches were warned not to receive them; all magistrates and private persons were admonished not to harbor or maintain them, and priests were enjoined not to converse with them, or attend their funeral.*NWAD ANATHEMA.2*

There are two kinds of anathemas, judiciary and abjuratory. The former is pronounced by a council, pope or bishop; the latter is the act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures.*NWAD ANATHEMA.3*

2. In heathen mythology, an offering, or present made to some deity and hung up in a temple. Whenever a person quitted his employment, he set apart, or dedicated his tools to his patron-deity. Persons who had escaped danger remarkably, or been otherwise very fortunate, testified their gratitude by some offering to their deity.*NWAD ANATHEMA.4*

ANATHEMATICAL, *a.* Pertaining to anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of anathema.

ANATHEMATIZATION, *n.* The act of anathematizing.

ANATHEMATIZE, ***v.t.*** **To excommunicate with a denunciation of curses; to pronounce an anathema against.**

ANATHEMATIZED, ***pp.*** **Excommunicated with curses.**

ANATHEMATIZING, ***ppr.*** **Pronouncing an anathema.**

ANATIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. anas, a duck and fero, to produce.] Producing ducks.**

ANATOCISM, ***n.*** **[L. anatocismus, from Gr. again and usury.]**

Interest upon interest; the taking of compound interest; or the contract by which such interest is secured. [Rarely used.]*NWAD ANATOCISM.2*

ANATOMICAL, ***a.*** **Belonging to anatomy or dissection; produced by or according to the principles of anatomy, or natural structure of the body; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated.**

ANATOMICALLY, ***adv.*** **In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection; according to the doctrine of anatomy.**

ANATOMIST, ***n.*** **One who dissects bodies; more generally, one who is skilled in the art of dissection, or versed in the doctrine and principles of anatomy.**

ANATOMIZE, ***v.t.*** **To dissect an animal; to divide into the constituent parts, for the purpose of examining each by itself; to lay open the interior structure of the parts of a body or subject; as, to anatomize an animal or plant; to anatomize an argument.**

ANATOMIZED, ***pp.*** **Dissected, as an animal body.**

ANATOMIZING, ***ppr.*** **Dissecting.**

ANATOMY, ***n.*** **[Gr. through and to cut.]**

1. The art of dissecting, or artificially separating the different parts of an animal body, to discover their situation, structure and economy.*NWAD ANATOMY.2*

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection; as, a physician understands anatomy.*NWAD ANATOMY.3*

3. The act of dividing any thing, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts; as, the anatomy of a plant, or of a discourse.*NWAD ANATOMY.4*

4. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton, or the corporeal frame of bones entire, without the skin, flesh and vessels; an improper use of the word, and vulgar.*NWAD ANATOMY.5*

5. Ironically, a meager person.*NWAD ANATOMY.6*

ANATREPTIC, *a.* [Gr. to overturn.]

Overthrowing; defeating; prostrating; a word applied to the dialogues of Plato, which represent a complete defeat in the gymnastic exercises.*NWAD ANATREPTIC.2*

ANATRON, *n.* [Gr. niter.]

1. Soda or mineral fixed alkali.*NWAD ANATRON.2*

2. Spume or glass gall, a scum which rises upon melted glass, in the furnace, and when taken off, dissolves in the air, and then coagulates into common salt.*NWAD ANATRON.3*

3. The salt which collects on the walls of vaults.*NWAD ANATRON.4*

ANBURY, *n.* A disease in turneps, or an injury occasioned by a fly.

ANCESTOR, *n.* [L. antecessor, of ante, before, and cedo, to go.]

One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother,

at any distance of time, in the tenth or hundredth generation. An ancestor precedes in the order of nature or blood; a predecessor, in the order of office.*NWAD ANCESTOR.2*

ANCESTRAL, *a.* Relating or belonging to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors; as, an ancestral estate.

ANCESTRY, *n.* A series of ancestors, or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent. Hence, birth or honorable descent.

ANCHILOPS, *n.* [Gr. a goat and an eye.]

The goat's eye; an abscess in the inner angle of the eye; an incipient fistula lachrymalis.*NWAD ANCHILOPS.2*

ANCHOR, *n.* [L. anchora; Gr.]

1. An iron instrument for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in water. It is a strong shank, with a ring at one end, to which a cable may be fastened; and with two arms and flukes at the other end, forming a suitable angle with the shank to enter the ground.*NWAD ANCHOR.2*

In seamen's language, the anchor comes home, when it is dislodged from its bed, so as to drag by the violence of the wind, sea or current.*NWAD ANCHOR.3*

Foul anchor is when the anchor hooks or is entangled with another anchor, or with a wreck or cable, or when the slack cable is entangled.*NWAD ANCHOR.4*

The anchor a cock bill, is when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat head, ready to be let go.*NWAD ANCHOR.5*

The anchor a peek, is when it is drawn in so tight as to bring the ship directly over it.*NWAD ANCHOR.6*

The anchor is a trip, or a weigh, when it is just drawn out of the ground, in a perpendicular direction, either by the cable or the buoy-

rope.*NWAD ANCHOR.7*

To back an anchor is to lay down a small anchor ahead of that by which the ship rides, with the cable fastened to the crown of the latter to prevent its coming home.*NWAD ANCHOR.8*

At anchor is when a ship rides by her anchor. Hence, to lie or ride at anchor.*NWAD ANCHOR.9*

To cast anchor, or to anchor, is to let go an anchor, to keep a ship at rest.*NWAD ANCHOR.10*

To weigh anchor is to heave or raise the anchor out of the ground.*NWAD ANCHOR.11*

Anchors are of different sizes. The principal, and that on which most dependence is placed, is the sheet anchor. Then come the best bower, the small bower, the space anchor, the stream anchor, and the kedge anchor, which is the smallest.*NWAD ANCHOR.12*

2. In a figurative sense, that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.*NWAD ANCHOR.13*

Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and stedfast. *Hebrews 6:19*.*NWAD ANCHOR.14*

3. In architecture, anchors are carved work, somewhat resembling an anchor. It is commonly a part of the ornaments of the boultins of capitals in the Tuscan, Doric and Ionic orders, and on the moldings of cornices.*NWAD ANCHOR.15*

In heraldry, anchors are emblems of hope.*NWAD ANCHOR.16*

ANCHOR, ***v.t.***

1. To place at anchor; to moor; as to anchor a ship.*NWAD ANCHOR.18*

2. To fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition*NWAD ANCHOR.19*

ANCHOR, ***v.i.***

1. To cast anchor; to come to anchor; as, our ship anchored off the isle of Wight.*NWAD ANCHOR.21*

2. To stop; to fix or rest on.*NWAD ANCHOR.22*

ANCHORABLE, *a.* Fit for anchorage. [Not used.]

ANCHORAGE, *n.*

1. Anchor-ground; a place where a ship can anchor, where the ground is not too rocky, nor the water too deep nor too shallow.*NWAD ANCHORAGE.2*

2. The hold of a ship at anchor, or rather the anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring.*NWAD ANCHORAGE.3*

3. A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor.*NWAD ANCHORAGE.4*

ANCHORED, *pp.* Lying or riding at anchor; held by an anchor; moored; fixed in safety.

ANCHORESS, *n.* A female anchoret.

ANCHORET, ANCHORITE, *n.* [Gr. to retire and to go. Written by some authors, anachoret.]

A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world and devote himself to religious duties. Also a monk, who, with the leave of the abbot, retires to a cave or cell, with an allowance from the monastery, to live in solitude.*NWAD ANCHORET.2*

ANCHOR-GROUND, *n.* Ground suitable for anchoring.

ANCHOR-HOLD, *n.* The hold or fastness of an anchor; security.

ANCHORING, *ppr.* Mooring; coming to anchor; casting anchor.

ANCHOR-SMITH, *n.* The maker or forger of anchors, or one whose occupation is to make anchors.

ANCHOVY, *n.* A small fish, about three inches in length, of the genus Clupea, found and caught, in vast numbers, in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. It is used as a sauce or seasoning.

ANCHOVY-PEAR, *n.* A fruit of Jamaica, constituting the genus Grias. It is large, contains a stone, and is esculent.

ANCIENT, *a.* Usually pronounced most anomalously, ancient. The pronunciation of the first vowel ought to accord with that is antiquity, anger, anchor, etc. [Lt. ante, antiquus.] We usually apply ancient and old to things subject to gradual decay. We say, an old man, an ancient record; but never the old sun, old stars, an old river or mountain.

1. Old; that happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time; as, ancient authors, ancient days. Old, says Johnson, relates to the duration of the thing itself, as an old coat; and ancient to time in general, as an ancient dress. But this distinction is not always observed. We say, in old times, as well as ancient times; old customs, etc. In general, however, ancient is opposed to modern, and old to new, fresh or recent. When we speak of a thing that existed formerly, which as ceased to exist, we commonly use ancient, as ancient republics' ancient heroes, and not old republics, old heroes. But when the thing which began or existed in former times, is still in existence, we use either ancient or old; as, ancient statues or paintings, or old statues or paintings; ancient authors, or old authors, meaning books. But in these examples ancient seems the most correct, or best authorized. Some persons apply ancient to men advanced in years still living; but this use is not common in modern practice, though found in scripture.*NWAD ANCIENT.2*

With the ancient is wisdom. Job.*NWAD ANCIENT.3*

2. Old; that has been of long duration; as, an ancient forest; an ancient city.*NWAD ANCIENT.4*

3. Known from ancient times; as the ancient continent, opposed to the new continent.*NWAD ANCIENT.5*

ANCIENT, *n.* Generally used in the plural, ancients. Those who lived in former ages, opposed to moderns.

1. In scripture, very old men. Also, governors, rulers, political and ecclesiastical.*NWAD ANCIENT.7*

The Lord will enter into judgment with the ancients of his people. *Isaiah 3:14*; *Jeremiah 19:1*.*NWAD ANCIENT.8*

God is called the Ancient of days from his eternal existence. *Daniel 7:9, 13, 22*.*NWAD ANCIENT.9*

Hooker uses the word for seniors, “They were his ancients,” but the use is not authorized.*NWAD ANCIENT.10*

2. Ancient is also used for a flag or streamer, in a ship of war; and for an ensign or the bearer of a flag, as in Shakespeare. Cowel supposed the word, when used for a flag, to be a corruption of end-sheet, a flag at the stern. It is probably the Fr. enseigne.*NWAD ANCIENT.11*

Ancient demain, in English Law, is a tenure by which all manors belonging to the crown, in the reign of William the Conqueror, were held. The numbers, names etc. of these were all entered in a book called Domes-day Book.*NWAD ANCIENT.12*

ANCIENTLY, *adv.* In old times; in times long since past; as Rome was anciently more populous than at present.

ANCIENTNESS, *n.* The state of being ancient; antiquity; existence from old times.

ANCIENTRY, *n.* Dignity of birth; the honor of ancient lineage.

ANCIENTY, *n.* Age; antiquity. [Not used.]

ANCIENTY, *n.* In some old English statutes and authors, eldership or

seniority.

ANCILLARY, *a.* [L. ancilla, a female servant.]

Pertaining to a maid servant, or female service; subservient as a maid servant.*NWAD ANCILLARY.2*

ANCIPITAL, *a.* [L. anceps.]

Doubtful, or double; double-faced or double-formed; applied to the stem of a plant, it signifies a two edged stem, compressed and forming two opposite angles.*NWAD ANCIPITAL.2*

ANCOME, *n.* A small ulcerous swelling coming suddenly.

ANCON, *n.* [L. ancon; Gr. the elbow.]

The olecranon, the upper end of the ulna, or elbow.*NWAD ANCON.2*

ANCONE, *n.* [L. ancon, Gr.] In architecture, the corner of a wall, crossbeam or rafter.

ANCONY, *n.* [Probably from Gr., the cubit, from its resemblance to the arm.]

In iron works, a piece of half wrought iron, in the shape of a bar in the middle, but rude and unwrought at the ends. A piece of cast iron is melted off and hammered at a forge, into a mass of two feet long and square, which is called a bloom; then, carried to a finery, and worked into an ancony; it is then sent to a chafery, where the ends are wrought into the shape of the middle, and whole is made into a bar.*NWAD ANCONY.2*

AND, conj.

And is a conjunction, connective or conjoining word. It signifies that a word or part of a sentence is to be added to what precedes. Thus, give me an apple and an orange; that is, give me an apple, add or

give in addition to that, an orange. John and Peter and James rode to New York, that is, John rode to New York; add or further, Peter rode to New York; add James rode to New York.*NWAD AND.2*

ANDALUSITE, *n.* A massive mineral, of a flesh or rose red color; sometimes found crystallized in imperfect four-sided prisms, nearly or quite rectangular. Its hardness is nearly equal to that of Corundum, and it is infusible by the blow pipe. It has its name from Andalusia, in Spain, where it was first discovered.

ANDANTE, [Eng. to wend, to wander.]

In music, a word used to direct to a movement moderately slow, between largo and allegro.*NWAD ANDANTE.2*

ADDARAC, *n.* Red orpiment.

ANDEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Andes. The great chain of mountains extending through S. America.

ANDIRA, *n.* A species of bat in Brazil, nearly as large as a pigeon.

ANDIRON, *n.*

An iron utensil used, in Great Britain, where coal is the common fuel, to support the ends of a spit; but in America, used to support the wood in fire places.*NWAD ANDIRON.2*

ANDORINHA, *n.* The Brazilian swallow.

ANDRANATOMY, *n.* [Gr. a man and dissection.]

The dissection of a human body, especially of a male.*NWAD ANDRANATOMY.2*

ANDREOLITE, *n.* A mineral, the harmotome, or cross-stone.

ANDROGYNAL, ANDROGYNOUS, *a.* [Gr. a man and woman.]

Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical.*NWAD ANDROGYNAL.2*

In botany, the word is applied to plants which bear both male and female flowers from the same root, as birch, walnut, oak, chestnut, mulberry, etc. These plants constitute the monecian class in Linne's system, and frequently have an amentum, thong or catkin, for a calyx.*NWAD ANDROGYNAL.3*

ANDROGYNALLY, *adv.* With the parts of both sexes.

ANDROGYNUS, *n.* A hermaphrodite.

ANDROID, *n.* [Gr. man and form.]

A machine, in the human form, which, by certain springs, performs some of the natural motions of a living man. One of these machines, invented by M. Vaucanson, appeared at Paris is 1738, representing a flute player.*NWAD ANDROID.2*

ANDROMEDA, *n.*

1. A northern constellation, behind Pegasus, Cassiopeia and Perseus, representing the figure of a woman chained. The stars in this constellation, in Ptolemy's catalogue, are 23; in Tycho's 22; in Bayer's 27; in Flamsted's 84.*NWAD ANDROMEDA.2*

2. The name of a celebrated tragedy of Euripides, now lost.*NWAD ANDROMEDA.3*

ANDROPHAGI, [Gr. man, and to eat.]

Man-eaters; but the word is little used, being superseded by *anthropophagi*, which see. Herodotus mentions people of this character.*NWAD ANDROPHAGI.2*

ANEAR, *prep.* Near.

ANECDOTE, ***n.*** **[Gr. to publish, part, given out.]**

In its original sense, secret history, or facts not generally known. But in more common usage, a particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life. Procopius gave the title of anecdotes to a book he published against Justinian and his wife Theodora; and similar collections of incidents in the lives of eminent men are now common.*NWAD ANECDOTE.2*

ANECDOTICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to anecdotes.**

ANELE, ***v.t.*** **To give extreme unction. [Not used.]**

ANEMOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. wind, and description.] A description of the winds.**

ANEMOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. wind, and discourse.] The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject.**

ANEMOMETER, ***n.*** **[Gr. wind, and to measure.] An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.**

ANEMONE, ANEMONY, ***n.*** **[Gr. from wind.]**

Wind-flower; a genus of plants of numerous species. Some of the species are cultivated in gardens, of which their double flowers are among the most elegant ornaments.*NWAD ANEMONE.2*

Sea Anemone. See *Animal-Flower*.*NWAD ANEMONE.3*

ANEMOSCOPE, ***n.*** **[Gr. wind, and to view.] A machine which shows the course or velocity of the wind.**

ANENT, ***prep.*** **About; concerning; over against: a Scottish word. [Gr.]**

ANEURISM, ***n.*** **[Gr. to dilate, from broad.]**

A preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery. This is encysted or diffused. The encysted aneurism is when the coats of the artery being only dilated, the blood is confined to its proper coat. Of this kind is the varicose. The diffused aneurism includes all those in which, from an aperture in the artery, the blood is spread about in the cellular membrane, out of its proper course.*NWAD ANEURISM.2*

ANEURISMAL, *a.* Pertaining to an aneurism.

ANEW, *adv.* [a and new.]

Over again; another time; in a new form; as, to arm anew; to create anew.*NWAD ANEW.2*

ANFRACTUOUS, *a.* [L. anfractus, of amb, about, and fractus, broken. See *Break*.]

Winding; full of windings and turnings; written less correctly, anfractuose.*NWAD ANFRACTUOUS.2*

ANFRACTUOUSNESS, *n.* A state of being full of windings and turnings.

ANGARIATION, *n.* [L. angario; Gr. to compel; a word of Persian origin.] Compulsion; exertion. [Not used.]

ANGEIOTOMY, See *Angiotomy*.

ANGEL, *n.* Usually pronounced angel, but most anomalously. [L. angelus; Gr. a messenger, to tell or announce.]

1. Literally, a messenger; one employed to communicate news or information from one person to another at a distance. But appropriately,*NWAD ANGEL.2*

2. A spirit, or a spiritual intelligent being employed by God to communicate his will to man. Hence angels are ministers of God, and ministring spirits. *Hebrews 1:7, 14*.*NWAD ANGEL.3*

3. In a bad sense, an evil spirit; as, the angel of the bottomless pit. *Matthew 25:41*; *1 Corinthians 6:3*; *Revelation 9:11*.*NWAD ANGEL.4*

4. Christ, the mediator and head of the church. *Revelation 10:1*.*NWAD ANGEL.5*

5. A minister of the gospel, who is an embassador of God. *Revelation 2*; *Revelation 3*.*NWAD ANGEL.6*

6. Any being whom God employs to execute his judgments. *Revelation 16*.*NWAD ANGEL.7*

7. In the style of love, a very beautiful person.*NWAD ANGEL.8*

ANGEL, *n.* A fish found on the coast of Carolina, of the thoracie order and genus Chaetodon. It has a small projecting mouth; the lamens above the gills are armed with cerulean spines; the body, a foot in length, appears as if cut off, and waved, and covered with large green scales.

ANGEL, *n.* A gold coin formerly current in England, bearing the figure of an angel. Skinner says, this device was impressed upon it in allusion to an observation of Pope Gregory the Great, who, seeing some beautiful English youths, in the market at Rome, asked who they were; being told they were Angli, English, he replied, they ought rather to be called angeli, angels. This coin had different values under different princes; but is now an imaginary sum or money of account, implying ten shillings sterling.

ANGEL, *a.* Resembling angels; angelic; as, angel whiteness.

ANGEL-AGE, *n.* The existence or state of angels.

ANGEL-FISH, *n.* A species of shark, the squalus squatina. It is from six to eight feet long, with a large head, teeth broad at the base, but slender and sharp above, disposed in five rows, all around the jaws. The fish takes its name from its pectoral fins, which are very large and extend horizontally, like wings when spread. This fish connects the genus of rays, with that of sharks, partaking of the characters of both; but it differs from both in this, that its mouth is placed at the extremity of the head.

ANGELIC, ANGELICAL, ***a.*** **[L. angelicus.] Resembling angels; belonging to angels, or partaking of their nature; suiting the nature and dignity of angels.**

ANGELICA, ***n.*** **A genus of digynian pentanders, containing several species. The common sort is cultivated for medicinal uses. It grows naturally in northern climates, and has large umbels of a globose figure. The roots have a fragrant aromatic smell, and are used in the aromatic tincture. The stalks make an agreeable sweet-meat.**

ANGELICALLY, ***adv.*** **Like an angel.**

ANGELICALNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being angelic; excellence more than human.**

ANGELITES, in Church history, so called from Angelicum in Alexandria, where they held their first meetings, a sect of heretics near the close of the 5th century, who held the persons of the trinity not to be the same, nor to exist by their own nature; but each to be a God existing by participating of a deity common to them all. They are called also Severites, from Severus, their head; and Theodosians, from one Theodosius, whom they made their Pope.

ANGEL-LIKE, ***a.*** **Resembling or having the manners of angels.**

ANGELOLOGY, ***n.*** **A discourse on angels; or the doctrine of angelic beings.**

ANGELOT, ***n.***

1. An instrument of music, somewhat resembling a lute.*NWAD ANGELOT.2*

2. An ancient English coin struck at Paris while under the dominion of England; so called from the figure of an angel supporting the escutcheon of the arms of England and France. Also, a small rich sort of cheese made in Normandy.*NWAD ANGELOT.3*

ANGEL-SHOT, ***n.*** **Chain-shot, being two halves of a cannon ball fastened to the ends of a chain.**

ANGEL-WINGED, ***a.*** **Winged like angels.**

ANGEL-WORSHIP, ***n.*** **The worshipping of angels.**

ANGER, ***n.*** **ang'ger. [L. ango, to choke strangle, vex; whence angor, vexation, anguish, the quinsy, angina. Gr. to strangle, to strain or draw together to vex. The primary sense is to press, squeeze, make narrow; Heb. to strangle.]**

1. A violent passion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury; usually accompanied with a propensity to take vengeance, or to obtain satisfaction from the offending party. This passion however varies in degrees of violence, and in ingenuous minds, may be attended only with a desire to reprove or chide the offender.*NWAD ANGER.2*

Anger is also excited by an injury offered to a relation, friend or party to which one is attached; and some degrees of it may be excited by cruelty, injustice or oppression offered to those with whom one has no immediate connection, or even to the community of which one is a member. Nor is it unusual to see something of this passion roused by gross absurdities in others, especially in controversy or discussion. Anger may be inflamed till it rises to rage and a temporary delirium.*NWAD ANGER.3*

2. Paint; smart of a sore or swelling; the literal sense of the word, but little used.*NWAD ANGER.4*

ANGER, ***v.t.*** **ang'ger.**

1. To excite anger; to provoke; to rouse resentment.*NWAD ANGER.6*

2. To make painful; to cause to smart; to inflame; as, to anger an ulcer.*NWAD ANGER.7*

ANGERLY, ***adv.*** **[anger and like.] In an angry manner; more generally written angrily.**

ANGINA, ***n.*** **[L. from ango, to choke. See *Anger*.]**

A quinsey; an inflammation of the throat; a tumor impeding respiration. It is a general name of the diseases called sorethroat, as quinsy, scarlet fever, croup, mumps, etc.*NWAD ANGINA.2*

Angina pectoris, an anomalous or spasmodic affection of the chest and organs of respiration; or a disease of the heart.*NWAD ANGINA.3*

ANGIOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. a vessel, and description.] A description of the vessels in the human body.

ANGIOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. a vessel, and discourse.]

A treatise or discourse on the vessels of the human body, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, etc.*NWAD ANGIOLOGY.2*

ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS, *n.* [Gr. a vessel, alone, and seed.]

Producing one seed only in a pod.*NWAD ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS.2*

ANGIOSPERM, *n.* [Gr. a vessel, and seed.] In botany, a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a pericarp.

ANGIOSPERMOUS, *a.* Having seeds inclosed in a pod or other pericarp. In Linne's system, the second order of plants in the didynamian class are called angiospermia. This word is opposed to gymnospermous or naked-seeded.

ANGIOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. a vessel, and to cut.]

The opening of a vessel, whether a vein or an artery, as in bleeding. It includes both arteriotomy and phlebotomy.*NWAD ANGIOTOMY.2*

ANGLE, *n.* [L. angulus, a corner. Gr.]

In popular language, the point where two lines meet, or the meeting of two lines in a point; a corner.*NWAD ANGLE.2*

In geometry, the space comprised between two straight lines that meet in a point, or between two straight converging lines which, if extended, would meet; or the quantity by which two straight lines, departing from a point, diverge from each other. The point of meeting is the vertex of the angle, and the lines, containing the angle, are its sides or legs.*NWAD ANGLE.3*

In optics, the angle of incidence is the angle which a ray of light makes with a perpendicular to the surface, or to that point of the surface on which it falls.*NWAD ANGLE.4*

The angle of refraction is the angle which a ray of light refracted makes with the surface of the refracting medium; or rather with a perpendicular to that point of the surface on which it falls.*NWAD ANGLE.5*

A right angle, is one formed by a right line falling on another perpendicularly, or an angle of 90 degrees, making the quarter of a circle.*NWAD ANGLE.6*

An obtuse angle is greater than a right angle, or more than 90 degrees.*NWAD ANGLE.7*

A rectilineal or right-lined angle, is formed by two right lines.*NWAD ANGLE.8*

A curvilineal angle, is formed by two curved lines.*NWAD ANGLE.9*

A mixed angle is formed by a right line with a curved line.*NWAD ANGLE.10*

Adjacent or contiguous angles are such as have one leg common to both angles, and both together are equal to two right angles.*NWAD ANGLE.11*

External angles are angles of any right-lined figure without it, when the sides are produced or lengthened.*NWAD ANGLE.12*

Internal angles are those which are within any right-lined figure.*NWAD ANGLE.13*

Oblique angles are either acute or obtuse, in opposition to right angles.*NWAD ANGLE.14*

A solid angle is the meeting of three or more plain angles at one point.*NWAD ANGLE.15*

A spherical angle is one made by the meeting of two arches of great circles, which mutually cut one another on the surface of the globe or sphere.*NWAD ANGLE.16*

ANGLE, *n.* A hook; an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line and a hook, or a line and hook.

ANGLE, *v.i.*

1. To fish with an angle, or with line and hook.*NWAD ANGLE.19*

2. *v.t.* or *i.* To fish for; to try to gain by some bait or insinuation, as men angle for fish; as, to angle for the hearts of people, or to angle hearts.*NWAD ANGLE.20*

ANGLED, *a.* Having angles - used only in compounds.

ANGLER, *n.* One that fishes with an angle; also a fish, a species of lophius.

ANGLE-ROD, *n.* The rod or pole to which a line and hook are fastened.

ANGLIC, ANGLICAN, *a.* [L. icus, in publicus, and all similar adjectives. From ing, was formed Angles, the English, to which is added this common affix, ic. Ing is annexed to many English names, as Reading, Basing, Kittering, towns situated on flat land.]

English; pertaining to England or the English nation; as the Anglican church.*NWAD ANGLIC.2*

ANGLICISM, *n.* An English Idiom; a form of language peculiar to the English.

ANGLICIZE, ***v.t.*** **To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom, or to English analogies.**

ANGLING, ***ppr.*** **Fishing with an angle.**

ANGLING, ***n.*** **A fishing with a rod and line.**

ANGLO-DANISH, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England.**

ANGLO-NORMAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the English Normans.**

ANGLO-SAXON, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the Saxons, who settled in England, or English Saxons.**

ANGLO-SAXON, ***n.*** **A kind of pear; also the language of the English Saxons.**

ANGOLA-PEA, PIGEON-PEA. A species of Cytisus.

ANGOR, ***n.*** **[L. See** ***Anger*****.]**

1. Pain; intense bodily pain.*NWAD ANGOR.2*

2. The retiring of the native bodily heat to the center, occasioning head-ache, palpitation and sadness.*NWAD ANGOR.3*

ANGRED, ANGERED, ***pp.*** **Made angry; provoked.**

ANGRILY, ***adv.*** **In an angry manner; peevishly; with indications of resentment.**

ANGRY, ***a.*** **[See** ***Anger*****.]**

1. Feeling resentment; provoked; followed generally by with before a person.*NWAD ANGRY.2*

God is angry with the wicked every day. *Psalm 7:11*.*NWAD ANGRY.3*

But it is usually followed by at before a thing.*NWAD ANGRY.4*

Wherefore should God be angry at thy voice? *Ecclesiastes 5:6*.*NWAD ANGRY.5*

2. Showing anger; wearing the marks of anger; caused by anger; as, an angry countenance; angry words.*NWAD ANGRY.6*

3. Inflamed, as a sore; red; manifesting inflammation.*NWAD ANGRY.7*

4. Raging; furious; tumultuous.*NWAD ANGRY.8*

Or chain the angry vengeance of the waves.*NWAD ANGRY.9*

ANGSANA, ANGSAVA, *n.* A red gum of the East Indies, like that of dragon's blood.

ANGU, *n.* Bread made of the Cassada, a plant of the W. Indies.

ANGUIFER, *n.* [L. anguis, a serpent, and fero, to bear.]

In astronomy, a cluster of stars in the form of a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.*NWAD ANGUIFER.2*

ANGUILLA, *n.* [L. an eel.]

In zoology, an eel; also the name of a Mediterranean fish used for food, called also hospetus and atherina.*NWAD ANGUILLA.2*

ANGUILLIFORM, *a.* [L. anguilla, an eel, and forma, shape.] In the form of an eel, or of a serpent; resembling an eel or serpent.

ANGUISH, *n.* [L. angustia, narrowness, from pressure. See *Anger*.]

Extreme pain, either of body or mind. As bodily pain, it may differ from agony, which is such distress of the whole body as to cause

contortion, whereas anguish may be a local pain as of an ulcer, or gout. But anguish and agony are nearly synonymous. As pain of the mind, it signifies any keen distress from sorrow, remorse, despair and kindred passions.*NWAD ANGUISH.2*

And they hearkened not to Moses, for anguish of spirit, and for cruel bondage. *Exodus 6:9*.*NWAD ANGUISH.3*

ANGUISH, *v.t.* To distress with extreme pain or grief.

ANGUISHED, *pp.* Extremely pained; tortured; deeply distressed.

ANGULAR, *a.*

1. Having an angle, angles or corners; pointed; as an angular figure.*NWAD ANGULAR.2*

2. Consisting of an angle; forming an angle; as an angular point.*NWAD ANGULAR.3*

ANGULARITY, *n.* The quality of having an angle or corner.

ANGULARLY, *adv.* With angles, or corners; in the direction of the angles.

ANGULARNESS, *n.* The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED, *a.* Formed with angles or corners.

ANGULOUS, *a.* Angular; having corners; hooked.

ANGUST, *a.* [L. angustus.] Narrow; straight. [Not used.]

ANGUSTATION, *n.* [L. angustus, narrow. See *Anger*.]

The act of making narrow; a straightening, or being made narrow.*NWAD ANGUSTATION.2*

ANGUSTICLAVE, ***n.*** **[L. angustus, narrow, and clavus, a knob or stud.]**

A robe or tunic embroidered with purple studs or knobs, or by purple stripes, worn by Roman knights. The laticlave, with broader studs, was worn by senators.*NWAD ANGUSTICLAVE.2*

ANHELATION, ***n.*** **[L. anhelo, to pant or breathe with difficulty; from halo, to breathe.]**

Shortness of breath; a panting; difficult respiration, without fever, or with a sense of suffocation.*NWAD ANHELATION.2*

ANHELOSE, ***a.*** **Out of breath; panting; breathing with difficulty. [Little used.]**

ANHIMA, ***n.*** **A Brazilian aquatic fowl, larger than a swan, somewhat like a crane. Its head is small, its bill black, the toes armed with long claws. But what is remarkable, is a horn growing from its forehead; and the second joint of the wing is armed with two straight triangular spurs, an inch in length. The fidelity between the male and female is so great, that when one dies, the other remains by the carcass, till it expires.**

ANHYDRITE, ***n.*** **[See *Anhydrous*.]**

A species of sulphate of lime, anhydrous gypsum, of which there are several varieties; compact, granular, fibrous, radiated, sparry, siliciferous or vulpinite, and convoluted.*NWAD ANHYDRITE.2*

ANHYDROUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. dry, and water.]**

Destitute of water. Anhydrite is so called, because it is destitute of the water of crystallization.*NWAD ANHYDROUS.2*

ANIENTED, ***a.*** **Frustrated; brought to naught.** ***Obs.***

ANIGHT, ***adv.*** **[a or at, and night.]**

In the night time; anights, in the plural, is used of frequent and customary acts.*NWAD ANIGHT.2*

You must come in earlier anights.*NWAD ANIGHT.3*

ANIL, *n.* A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made; Indigofera, or the indigo plant.

ANILITY, *n.* [L. anilis, anilitas, from anus, an old woman; Celtic, hen old.]

The state of being an old woman; the old age of a woman; dotage.*NWAD ANILITY.2*

ANIMADVERSION, *n.* [L. animadversio.]

Remarks by way of censure or criticism; reproof; blame. It may sometimes be used for punishment, or punishment may be implied in the word, but this is not common. In an ecclesiastical sense, it differs from censure, says Ayliffe; censure, respecting spiritual punishment, and animadversion, a temporal one. Glanville uses the word in the sense of perception, but this use is not authorized.*NWAD ANIMADVERSION.2*

ANIMADVERSIVE, *a.* That has the power of perceiving. *Obs.*

ANIMADVERT, *v.i.* [L. animadverto, of animus, mind, and adverto, to turn to.]

1. To turn the mind to; to consider.*NWAD ANIMADVERT.2*

2. To consider or remark upon by way of criticism or censure.*NWAD ANIMADVERT.3*

3. To inflict punishment; followed by upon.*NWAD ANIMADVERT.4*

ANIMADVERTER, *n.* One who animadverts or makes remarks by way of censure.

ANIMADVERTING, *ppr.* Considering; remarking by way of criticism or censure.

ANIMAL, *n.* [L. animal, from anima, air, breath, soul.]

An organized body, endowed with life and the power of voluntary motion; a living, sensitive, locomotive body; as, man is an intelligent animal. Animals are essentially distinguished from plants by the property of sensation. The contractile property of some plants, as the mimosa, has the appearance of the effect of sensation, but it may be merely the effect of irritability.*NWAD ANIMAL.2*

The distinction here made between animals and vegetables, may not be philosophically accurate; for we cannot perhaps ascertain the precise limit between the two kinds of beings, but this is sufficiently correct for common practical purposes.*NWAD ANIMAL.3*

The history of animals is called zoology.*NWAD ANIMAL.4*

By way of contempt, a dull person is called a stupid animal.*NWAD ANIMAL.5*

ANIMAL, *a.* That belongs or relates to animals; as animal functions.

Animal is distinguished from intellectual; as animal appetites, the appetites of the body, as hunger and thirst.*NWAD ANIMAL.7*

The animal functions, are touch, taste, motion, etc.*NWAD ANIMAL.8*

Animal life is opposed to vegetable life.*NWAD ANIMAL.9*

Animal is opposed also to spiritual or rational, which respects the soul and reasoning faculties; as animal nature, spiritual nature, rational nature.*NWAD ANIMAL.10*

Animal food may signify that food which nourishes animals; but it usually denotes food consisting of animal flesh.*NWAD ANIMAL.11*

Animal economy is the system of laws by which the bodies of

animals are governed and depending on their organic structure.*NWAD ANIMAL.12*

Animal spirit is a name given to the nervous fluid.*NWAD ANIMAL.13*

Animal spirits in the plural, life, vigor, energy.*NWAD ANIMAL.14*

Animal system, or animal kingdom denotes the whole class of beings endowed with animal life.*NWAD ANIMAL.15*

ANIMALCULE, *n.* [L. animalculum, animalcula.]

A little animal; but appropriately, an animal whose figure cannot be discerned without the aid of a magnifying glass; such as are invisible to the naked eye.*NWAD ANIMALCULE.2*

ANIMAL-FLOWER, *n.* In zoology, sea-anemone, sea-nettle or urtica marina, the name of several species of animals belonging to the genus actinia. They are called sea-nettle from their supposed property of stinging, and sea-anemone from the resemblance of their claws or tentacles, to the petals of some flowers. These are disposed in regular circles, and tinged with various bright colors. Some of these animals are hemispherical, others cylindrical; others are shaped like a fig. some are stiff and gelatinous; others, fleshy and muscular; but all can alter their figure by extending their claws in search of food. These animals can move slowly, but are generally fixed by one end to rocks or stones in the sand. On the other extremity, is the mouth in the center, which is surrounded by rows of fleshy claws and capable of great dilatation. They are very voracious, and will swallow a muscle, or crab, as large as a hen's egg.

The term Animal Flower, is also extended to many other marine animals, from their resemblance to flowers. They belong to the Holothurias, which with the Actinias, were ranged under the Molluseas, by Linne; and to the Tubularias and Hydras, which were classed with the Zoophytes. They are all arranged under Zoophytes, by Cuvier.*NWAD ANIMAL-FLOWER.2*

ANIMALIZATION, *n.* The act of giving animal life, or endowing with the properties of an animal.

ANIMALIZE, *v.t.*

1. To give animal life to; to endow with the properties of animals.*NWAD ANIMALIZE.2*

2. To convert into animal matter.*NWAD ANIMALIZE.3*

ANIMALIZED, *pp.* Endowed with animal life.

ANIMALIZING, *ppr.* Giving animal life to.

ANIMATE, *v.t.* [L. amino. See *Animal*.]

1. To give natural life to; to quicken; to make alive; as the soul animates the body.*NWAD ANIMATE.2*

2. To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of a thing; as, to animate a lyre.*NWAD ANIMATE.3*

3. To give spirit or vigor; to infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion; to stimulate or incite; as, to animate dispirited troops.*NWAD ANIMATE.4*

ANIMATE, *a.* Alive; possessing animal life.

[This word is used chiefly in poetry for animated.]*NWAD ANIMATE.6*

ANIMATED, *pp.*

1. Being endowed with anima life, as the various classes of animated beings.*NWAD ANIMATED.2*

2 . *a.* Lively; vigorous; full of spirit; indicating animation; as an animated discourse.*NWAD ANIMATED.3*

ANIMATING, ***ppr.*** **Giving life; infusing spirit; enlivening.**

ANIMATION, ***n.***

1. The act of infusing life; the state of being animated.*NWAD ANIMATION.2*

2. The state of being lively, brisk or full of spirit and vigor; as, he recited the story with great animation.*NWAD ANIMATION.3*

ANIMATIVE, ***a.*** **That has the power of giving life or spirit.**

ANIMATOR, ***n.*** **One that gives life; that which infuses life or spirit.**

ANIME, ***n.*** **In heraldry, a term denoting that the eyes of a rapacious animal are borne of a different tincture from the animal himself.**

ANIME, ***n.*** **A resin exuding from the stem of a large American tree called by the natives courbaril; by Piso, jetaiba. It is of a transparent amber color, a light agreeable smell, and of little or no taste. It dissolves entirely, but not readily, in rectified spirit of wine, and is used by the Brazilians in fumigations, for pains proceeding from cold.**

ANIMETTA, ***n.*** **Among ecclesiastical writers, the cloth which covers the cup of the eucharist.**

ANIMOSITY, ***n.*** **[L. animositas; animosus, animated, courageous, enraged; from animus, spirit, mind passion. Gr. wind, breath, is from flowing, swelling, rushing, which gives the sense of violent action and passion. See *Animal*.]**

Violent hatred accompanied with active opposition; active enmity. Animosity differs from enmity which may be secret and inactive; and it expresses a less criminal passion than malice. animosity seeks to gain a cause or destroy an enemy or rival, from hatred or private interest; malice seeks revenge for the sake of giving pain.*NWAD ANIMOSITY.2*

ANINGA, *n.* A root growing in the West Indies, like the China plant, used in refining sugar.

ANISE, *n.* an'nis. [L. anisum; Gr.]

An annual plant, placed by Linne under the genus Pimpinella. It grows naturally in Egypt, and is cultivated in Spain and Malta, whence the seeds are imported. The stalk rises a foot and a half high, dividing into slender branches, garnished with narrow leaves, cut into three or four narrow segments. The branches terminate in large loose umbels, composed of smaller umbels or rays, on long footstalks. The flowers are small and of a yellowish white; the seeds oblong and swelling. Anise seeds have an aromatic smell, and a pleasant warm taste; they are useful in warming the stomach and expelling wind.*NWAD ANISE.2*

ANISE SEED, *n.* The seed of anise.

ANKER, *n.*

A measure of liquids used in Holland, containing about 32 gallons, English measure.*NWAD ANKER.2*

Chambers says it contains two stekans; each stekan, 16 mengles; each mengle, 2 wine quarts.*NWAD ANKER.3*

ANKLE, *n.* ank'l. The joint which connects the foot with the leg.

ANKLE-BONE, *n.* The bone of the ankle.

ANNALIST, *n.* [See *Annals*.] A writer of annals.

ANNALIZE, *v.t.* To record; to write annals. [Not much used.]

ANNALS, *n. plu.* [L. amnales, annalis, from annus, a year, the root of which may be the Celtic an, ain, a great circle. Varro says the word annus signifies a great circle.]

1. A species of history digested in order of time, or a relation of

events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. Annals differ from history, in merely relating events, without observations on the motives, causes and consequences, which, in history, are more diffusively illustrated.*NWAD ANNALS.2*

2. The books containing annals, as the annals of Tacitus.*NWAD ANNALS.3*

ANNATS, *n.* [L. annus.]

A year's income of a spiritual living; the first fruits, originally given to the Pope, upon the decease of a bishop, abbot or parish clerk, and paid by his successor. In England, they were, at the reformation, vested in the king, and in the reign of Queen Anne, restored to the church, and appropriated to the augmentation of poor livings.*NWAD ANNATS.2*

ANNEAL, *v.t.*

1. To heat; to heat, as glass and iron for the purpose of rendering them less brittle, or to fix colors; vulgarly called nealing. This is done by heating the metal nearly to fluidity, in an oven or furnace, and suffering it to cool gradually. Metals made hard and brittle by hammering. by this process recover their malleability. The word is applied also to the baking of tiles.*NWAD ANNEAL.2*

2. To temper by heat; and Shenstone uses it for tempering by cold.*NWAD ANNEAL.3*

ANNEALED, *pp.* Heated; tempered; made malleable and less brittle by heat.

ANNEALING, *ppr.* heating; tempering by heat.

ANNEX, *v.t.* [L. annecto, annexum.]

1. To unite at the end; as to annex a codicil to a will. To subjoin, to affix.*NWAD ANNEX.2*

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; as to annex a province to a kingdom.*NWAD ANNEX.3*

3. To unite to something proceeding, as the main object; to connect with; as to annex a penalty to a prohibition, or punishment to guilt.*NWAD ANNEX.4*

ANNEX, *v.i.* To join; to be united.

ANNEXATION, *n.* The act of annexing, or uniting at the end; conjunction; addition; the act of connecting; union. In English law, the uniting of lands or rents to the crown.

ANNEXED, *pp.* Joined at the end; connected with; affixed.

ANNEXING, *ppr.* Uniting at the end; affixing.

ANNEXION, *n.* The act of annexing; annexation; addition. [Little used.]

ANNEXMENT, *n.* The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, *a.* That may be annihilated.

ANNIHILATE, *v.t.* [L. ad and nihilum, nothing, of ne, not, and hilum, a trifle.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of.*NWAD ANNIHILATE.2*

No human power can annihilate matter.*NWAD ANNIHILATE.3*

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to annihilate a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees, though the timber may still exist; to annihilate a house by demolishing the structure.*NWAD ANNIHILATE.4*

ANNIHILATED, *pp.* Reduced to nothing; destroyed.

ANNIHILATING, ***ppr.*** **Reducing to nothing; destroying the specific form of.**

ANNIHILATION, ***n.***

1. The act of reducing to nothing or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it, as the annihilation of a corporation.*NWAD ANNIHILATION.2*

2. The state of being reduced to nothing.*NWAD ANNIHILATION.3*

ANNIVERSARILY, ***adv.*** **Annually.**

ANNIVERSARY, ***a.*** **[L. anniversarius, of annus, year, and verto, to turn.]**

Returning with the year, at a stated time; annual; yearly; as an anniversary feast.*NWAD ANNIVERSARY.2*

ANNIVERSARY, ***n.***

1. A stated day returning with the revolution of the year. The term is applied to a day on which some remarkable event is annually celebrated, or a day on which an interesting event is commemorated by solemnities of religion, or exhibitions of respect. In the Romish church, a day in which an office is yearly performed for the souls of the deceased.*NWAD ANNIVERSARY.4*

2. The act of celebration; performance in honor of an event.*NWAD ANNIVERSARY.5*

ANNO DOMINI. [L.] In the year of our Lord, noting the time from our Savior's incarnation; as Anno Domini, or A.D. 1800.

This was written Anno Domini, 1809 and revised A.D. 1825 and 1827.*NWAD ANNO_DOMINI.2*

ANNOMINATION, ***n.*** **[L. ad and nominatio, from nomino, to**

name, from nomen.]

1. A pun; the use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a paronomasy.*NWAD ANNOMINATION.2*

2. Alliteration, or the use of two or more words successively beginning with the same letter.*NWAD ANNOMINATION.3*

ANNONA, *n.* [L. annoma, from annus, a year, and signifying a year's production or increase; hence provisions.]

The custard apple, a genus of several species, one of which, the papaw, is common in the southern and western parts of the United States. [See *Papaw*.]*NWAD ANNONA.2*

ANNOTATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. annoto.] To comment; to make remarks on a writing.**

ANNOTATION, ***n.*** **[L. annotatio, of ad and notatio, a marking, from noto, to mark, or nota, a mark.]**

1. A remark, note or commentary on some passage of a book, intended to illustrate its meaning; generally used in the plural, as annotations on the scriptures.*NWAD ANNOTATION.2*

2. The first symptoms of a fever, or attack of a paroxysm.*NWAD ANNOTATION.3*

ANNOTATOR, ***n.*** **A writer of notes; a commentator; a scholiast; one who writes notes to illustrate the composition of an author.**

ANNOTTA, ***n.*** **Orlean, or roucou; a hard dry paste, consisting of the pellicles of the seeds of the bixa orellana, a shrub growing in S. America and the W. Indies. It is moderately hard, of a brown color on the outside, and a dull red within. It is used in dyeing to give an orange cast to a simple yellow. It is used also in coloring cheese. [See *Anotta*.]**

ANNOUNCE, ***v.t.*** **announs'. [L. annuncio, to deliver a message, of ad and nuncio, to tell from nuncius, a messenger.]**

1. To publish; to proclaim; to give notice, or first notice; as, the birth of Christ was announced by an angel.*NWAD ANNOUNCE.2*

2. To pronounce; to declare by judicial sentence.*NWAD ANNOUNCE.3*

ANNOUNCED, ***pp.*** **Proclaimed; first published.**

ANNOUNCEMENT, ***n.*** **announs'ment. The act of giving notice; proclamation; publication.**

ANNOUNCER, ***n.*** **One that announces, or first gives notice; a proclaimer.**

ANNOUNCING, ***ppr.*** **Introducing notice; first publishing; proclaiming.**

ANNOY, ***v.t.*** **[L. neceo, to hurt, that is, to strike; neco, to kill.]**

To incommode; to injure or disturb by continued or repeated acts; to tease, vex or molest; as, to annoy an army by impeding their march, or by a continued cannonade.*NWAD ANNOY.2*

ANNOY, ***n.*** **Injury or molestation from continued acts or inconvenience.**

ANNOYANCE, ***n.*** **That which annoys, or injures; the act of annoying; the state of being annoyed. It includes something more than inconvenience.**

ANNOYED, ***pp.*** **Incommoded, injured or molested by something that is continued or repeated.**

ANNOYER, ***n.*** **One that annoys.**

ANNOYFUL, ***a.*** **Giving trouble; incommoding; molesting. [Not used.]**

ANNOYING, ***ppr.*** **Incommoding; hurting; molesting.**

ANNOYOUS, ***a.*** **Troublesome. [Not used.]**

ANNUAL, ***a.*** **[L. annalis, from annus, a year; Gr.]**

1. Yearly; that returns every year; coming yearly; as an annual feast.*NWAD ANNUAL.2*

2. Lasting or continuing only one year or season; that requires to be renewed every year; as an annual plant. Leaves that grow in the spring, and perish in the autumn, are called annual, in opposition to evergreens.*NWAD ANNUAL.3*

3. Performed in a year; as the annual motion of the earth.*NWAD ANNUAL.4*

ANNUAL, *n.* A plant that lives but one year, or rather but one summer.

ANNUALLY, *adv.* Yearly; returning every year; year by year.

ANNUITANT, *n.* [See *Annuity*.]

One who receives or is entitled to receive an annuity.*NWAD ANNUITANT.2*

ANNUITY, *n.* [See *Annual*.]

A sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, for life or for ever; an annual income, charged on the person of the grantor; or an annual allowance. Governments often borrow money upon annuities, that is, for a certain sum advanced on loan, the government contracts to pay the lender a specific sum, for life, or for a term of years. The stock created by such loans is transferable.*NWAD ANNUITY.2*

ANNUL, *v.t.* [L. ad nullum, to nothing.]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish; used appropriately of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, and the like, which are made void by competent authority.*NWAD ANNUL.2*

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate. [Not is much use.]*NWAD ANNUL.3*

ANNULAR, *a.* [L. annulus, a ring, from Celtic ain, a circle, and ul, young, small; annulus, a little circle.]

Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.*NWAD ANNULAR.2*

Annular crystal is when a hexahedral prism has six, or an octahedral prism eight marginal faces, disposed in a ring about

each base; or when these prisms are truncated on all their terminal edges.*NWAD ANNULAR.3*

ANNULARY, ***a.*** **Having the form of a ring.**

ANNULATED, ***a.*** **Furnished with rings, or circles, like rings; having belts.**

ANNULET, ***n.*** **[L. annulus, a ring.]**

In architecture, a small square member in the Doric capital, under the quarter round; also a narrow flat molding, which is common to many places, as in the bases or capitals; called also a fillet, or listil, or cincture, or a list, timea, eye brow or square rabbit.*NWAD ANNULET.2*

In heraldry, a little circle, borne as a charge is coats of arms; formerly reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction; it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture per baculum et annulum, by staff and ring. It denotes also strength and eternity, by its circular form. Among the Romans, it represented liberty and distinction of rank. It denotes also difference, or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of a family ought to bear on his coat of arms.*NWAD ANNULET.3*

ANNULLED, ***pp.*** **Made void; abrogated.**

ANNULLING, ***ppr.*** **Abrogating; abolishing.**

ANNULMENT, ***n.*** **The act of annulling.**

ANNUMERATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. annumero, of ad and numero, to numer, from numerus, number. See *Number*.]**

To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.*NWAD ANNUMERATE.2*

ANNUMERATION, ***n.*** **Addition to a former number.**

ANNUNCIATE, *v.t.* [See *Announce*.] To bring tidings; to announce.

ANNUNCIATION, *n.*

1. An announcing; the tidings brought by the angel to Mary, of the incarnation of Christ. Also the day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed virgin, which is the 25th of March. The Jews give the title to a part of the ceremony of the passover.*NWAD ANNUNCIATION.2*

2. Proclamation; promulgation.*NWAD ANNUNCIATION.3*

ANNUNCIATOR, *n.* One who announces; an officer in the church of Constantinople, whose business was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated.

ANODYNE, [Gr. pain.]

Any medicine which allays pain, or causes sleep, as an opiate, paregoric, narcotic, etc.*NWAD ANODYNE.2*

ANODYNE, *a.* Assuaging pain; causing sleep, or insensibility.

ANOINT, *v.t.* [L. ungo.]

1. To pour oil upon; to smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances; also to spread over, as oil. We say, the man anoints another, or the oil anoints him.*NWAD ANOINT.2*

2. To consecrate by unction, or the use of oil.*NWAD ANOINT.3*

Thou shalt anoint the altar, and sanctify it. *Exodus 29:36*.*NWAD ANOINT.4*

3. To smear or daub.*NWAD ANOINT.5*

He anointed the eyes of the blind man with clay. *John 9:6*.*NWAD ANOINT.6*

4. To prepare, in allusion to the consecrating use of oil.*NWAD ANOINT.7*

Anoint the shield. *Isaiah 21:5*.*NWAD ANOINT.8*

To anoint the head with oil, *Psalm 23:5* seems to signify to communicate the consolations of the Holy Spirit.*NWAD ANOINT.9*

The use of oil in consecrations, was of high antiquity. Kings, prophets and priests were set apart or consecrated to their offices by the use of oil. Hence the peculiar application of the term anointed to Jesus Christ.*NWAD ANOINT.10*

ANOINTED, *pp.* Smeared or rubbed with oil; set apart; consecrated with oil.

ANOINTED, *n.* The Messiah, or Son of God, consecrated to the great office of Redeemer; called the Lord's anointed. Cyrus is also called the Lord's anointed. *Isaiah 45:1*.

ANOINTER, *n.* One who anoints.

ANOINTING, *ppr.* Smearing with oil; pouring on oil, or other oleaginous substance; consecrating.

ANOINTING, *n.* The act of smearing with oil; a consecrating.

ANOINTMENT, *n.* The act of anointing, or state of being anointed.

ANOLE, *n.* A species of lizard in the W. Indies, of a yellowish color, having several blue and green stripes running down its back.

ANOMALIPED, *a.* [Gr. inequality and L. pes, foot.]

An epithet given to fowls, whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only.*NWAD ANOMALIPED.2*

ANOMALIPED, ***n.*** **An anomalous footed fowl. [See the adjective.]**

ANOMALISM, ***n.*** **An anomaly; a deviation from rule.**

ANOMALISTIC, ANOMALISTICAL, ***a.*** **Irregular; departing from common or established rules.**

In astronomy, the anomalistic year is the time in which the earth passes through her orbit, which is longer than the tropical year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes.*NWAD ANOMALISTIC.2*

ANOMALOUS, ***a.*** **Irregular; deviating from a general rule, method or analogy; applied, in grammar, to words which deviate from the common rules of inflection; and in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets; but applied also generally to whatever is irregular; as, an anomalous character; anomalous pronunciation.**

ANOMALOUSLY, ***adv.*** **Irregularly; in a manner different from common rule, method or analogy.**

ANOMALY, ***n.*** **[Gr. inequality, equal, similar.]**

1. Irregularity; deviation from the common rule; thus oxen, the plural of ox, is an anomaly, in grammar, as the regular plural would be oxes.*NWAD ANOMALY.2*

2. In astronomy, an irregularity in the motion of a planet, whereby it deviates from the aphelion or apogee.*NWAD ANOMALY.3*

3. In music, a false scale or interval.*NWAD ANOMALY.4*

ANOMEANS, ***n.*** **[Gr. dissimilar.]**

In church history, the pure Arians, as distinguished from the Semi-Arians.*NWAD ANOMEANS.2*

ANOMIA, ***n.*** **[Gr. rule.]**

A genus of bivalve shells, so called from their unequal valves; the beaked cockle.*NWAD ANOMIA.2*

ANOMITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus anomia.

ANOMORHOMBOID, *n.* [Gr irregular, and of a rhomboidal figure.]

A genus os spars, pellucid, and crystaline, of no determinate form externally, but breaking into regular rhomboidal masses. The species are five, mostly of a white color.*NWAD ANOMORHOMBOID.2*

ANOMY, *n.* [Gr.] A violation of law. [Rarely used.]

ANON, *adv.*

1. Quickly; without intermission: soon; immediately.*NWAD ANON.2*

The same is he that heareth the word, and anon with joy receiveth it. *Matthew 13:20*.*NWAD ANON.3*

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times; accompanied with ever, ever and anon.*NWAD ANON.4*

ANONYMOUS, *a.* [L. anonymus; Gr. name. See *Name*.]

Nameless; wanting a name; without the real name of the author; as, an anonymous pamphlet.*NWAD ANONYMOUS.2*

ANONYMOUSLY, *adv.* Without a name.

ANOPLOTHER, ANOPLOTHERIUM, *n.* [Gr. a beast.]

This is the name which Cuvier has given to a genus of animals, whose bones are found in the gypsum quarries near Paris; a genus now extinct.*NWAD ANOPLOTHER.2*

ANOPSY, *n.* [Gr. sight.] Want of sight; invision. [Little used.]

ANOREXY, *n.* [Gr. appetite.]

Want of appetite, without a lothing of food.*NWAD ANOREXY.2*

ANOTHER, *a.* [an, or one and other.]

1. Not the same; different; as, we have one form of government; France, another.*NWAD ANOTHER.2*

2. One more, in addition to a former number, indefinitely; as, grant one request, they will ask another favor, another and another.*NWAD ANOTHER.3*

3. Any other; any different person, indefinitely; as, “Let another praise thee and not thy own mouth.” This word is often used without a noun, becoming a substitute for the name of the person or thing; as in the last example. It is also much used in opposition to one, as in the first and second passages cited. It is also frequently used with one, in a reciprocal sense; as, “love one another;” “bear one another’s burdens;” that is, love one, or let one love another.*NWAD ANOTHER.4*

ANOTHER-GAINES, *adv.* Of another kind. *Obs.*

ANOTHER-GATES, *adv.* Of another sort. *Obs.*

ANOTHER-GUISE, *a.* Of a different kind; different. This is a vulgar word, and usually contracted into other guess.

ANOTTA, *n.* An elegant red color, formed from the pellicles or pulp of the seeds of the bixa, a tree common in South America. This is called also Terra Orleana and Roco. The annotta is made by steeping the seeds for seven or eight days, pounding them to separate the red skins, then straining the liquor, boiling it, taking off the scum which is the coloring matter, then boiling it to a due consistence, and making it into balls.

ANSATED, *a.* [L. ansatus, from ansa, a handle.]

Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of handles.*NWAD ANSATED.2*

ANSER, *n.* [L. a goose.]

1. In zoology, the name of the goose, whether tame or wild. The domestic goose is the gray-lag or wild goose, domesticated.*NWAD ANSER.2*

2. In astronomy, a small star, in the milky way, between the swan and eagle.*NWAD ANSER.3*

ANSERINE, *a.* [L. anserinum, from anser, a goose.]

1. Resembling the skin of a goose; uneven; as, an anserine skin.*NWAD ANSERINE.2*

2. Pertaining to the ansers.*NWAD ANSERINE.3*

ANSERS, *n.* In Linne's system, the third order of aves or fowls, whose characteristics are a smooth bill, broadest at the point, covered with a smooth skin, and furnished with teeth. The tongue is fleshy, and the toes are webbed or palmated. It includes all the web-footed water fowls, with legs and feet adapted to swimming.

ANSLAIGHT, *n.* [See *Slay*.] An attack; an affray. [Not in use.]

ANSWER, *v.t.* ansur.

1. To speak in return to a call or question, or to a speech, declaration or argument of another person; as, "I have called and ye have not answered." "He answered the question or the argument." This may be in agreement and confirmation of what was said, or in opposition to it.*NWAD ANSWER.2*

2. To be equivalent to; to be adequate to, or sufficient to accomplish the object. "Money answereth all things," noting, primarily, return.*NWAD ANSWER.3*

3. To comply with, fulfill, pay or satisfy; as, he answered my order; to answer a debt.*NWAD ANSWER.4*

4. To act in return, or opposition; as, the enemy answered our fire by a shower of grape shot.*NWAD ANSWER.5*

5. To bear a due proportion to; to be equal or adequate; to suit; as, a weapon does not answer the size and strength of the man using it; the success does not answer our expectation.*NWAD ANSWER.6*

6. To perform what was intended; to accomplish; as, the measure does not answer its end; it does not answer the purpose.*NWAD ANSWER.7*

7. To be opposite to; to face; as, fire answers fire.*NWAD ANSWER.8*

8. To write in reply; to reply to another writing, by way of explanation, refutation or justification; as, to answer a pamphlet.*NWAD ANSWER.9*

9. To solve, as a proposition or problem in mathematics.*NWAD ANSWER.10*

This word may be applied to a great variety of objects, expressing the idea of a return; as the notes, or sounds of birds, and other animals; an echo, etc.*NWAD ANSWER.11*

ANSWER, ***v.i.***

1. To reply; to speak by way of return; as, there is none to answer. *1 Kings 18:29*.*NWAD ANSWER.13*

2. To be accountable, liable or responsible; followed by to before the person, and for before the thing for which one is liable; as, the man must answer to his employer for the money entrusted to his care; we can not answer to God for our offenses.*NWAD ANSWER.14*

3. To vindicate, or give a justificatory account of; followed by for; as, a man cannot answer for his friend.*NWAD ANSWER.15*

4. To correspond with; to suit with; followed by to.*NWAD ANSWER.16*

In water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man. *Proverbs 27:19*.*NWAD ANSWER.17*

5. To act reciprocally, as the strings of an instrument to the hand.*NWAD ANSWER.18*

6. To stand as opposite or correlative; as, allegiance in the subject answers to protection on the part of the prince or government.*NWAD ANSWER.19*

7. To return, as sound reverberated; to echo.*NWAD ANSWER.20*

The noise seems to fly away, and answer at a great distance.*NWAD ANSWER.21*

8. To succeed; to effect the object intended; to have a good effect; as, gypsum answers as a manure on a dry soil.*NWAD ANSWER.22*

ANSWER, ***n.***

1. A reply; that which is said, in return to a call, a question, an argument or an allegation.*NWAD ANSWER.24*

A soft answer turneth away wrath. Prov.*NWAD ANSWER.25*

I called him, but he gave me no answer. *Song of Solomon 5:6*.*NWAD ANSWER.26*

2. An account to be rendered to justice.*NWAD ANSWER.27*

He will call you to so hot an answer for it.*NWAD ANSWER.28*

3. In law, a counter-statement of facts, in a course of pleadings; a confutation of what the other party has alleged.*NWAD ANSWER.29*

4. A writing, pamphlet or book, in reply to another.*NWAD ANSWER.30*

5. A reverberated sound; an echo.*NWAD ANSWER.31*

6. A return; that which is sent in consequence of some petition, as a blessing is sent in answer to prayer.*NWAD ANSWER.32*

7. A solution, the result of a mathematical operation.*NWAD ANSWER.33*

8. The reply of a legislative body or house to an address or message of the supreme magistrate.*NWAD ANSWER.34*

ANSWERABLE, *a.*

1. That may be answered; that to which a reply may be made, usually implying that the answer may be satisfactory; as, an answerable argument.*NWAD ANSWERABLE.2*

2. Obliged to give an account, or liable to be called to account; amenable; responsible; as, an agent is answerable to his principal.*NWAD ANSWERABLE.3*

3. Obliged or liable to pay, indemnify or make good; as, to be answerable for a debt or for damages.*NWAD ANSWERABLE.4*

4. Correspondent; agreeing with; in conformity with; as, the features expressed in a picture are answerable to the original.*NWAD ANSWERABLE.5*

5. Suitable; suited; proportionate; as, an achievement answerable to the preparation for it.*NWAD ANSWERABLE.6*

6. Equal; correspondent; proportionate; as, the success is answerable to my desires.*NWAD ANSWERABLE.7*

ANSWERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being answerable, liable, responsible, or correspondent.

ANSWERABLY, *adv.* In due proportion, correspondence or conformity; suitably; as, continents have rivers answerably larger than isles.

ANSWERED, *pp.* Replied to; fulfilled; paid; complied with;

accomplished; solved; confuted.

ANSWERER, *n.* One who answers; he or that which makes a return to what another has spoken; he who writes an answer.

ANSWERING, *ppr.* Replying; corresponding to; fulfilling; solving; succeeding; reverberating; confuting.

ANSWER-JOBBER, *n.* One who makes a business of writing answers.

ANT, in old authors, is a contraction of an it, that is if it. [See *An*.]

ANT, in our vulgar dialect, as in the phrases, I ant, you ant, he ant, we ant, etc., is undoubtedly a contraction of the Danish er, ere, the substantive verb in the present tense of the Indicative Mode. These phrases are doubtless legitimate remains of the Gothic dialect.

ANT, *n.*

An emmet; a pismire. Ants constitute a genus of insects of the hymenopteral order, of which the characteristics are; a small scale between the breast and belly, with a joint so deep that the animal appears as if almost cut in two. The females, and the neuter or working ants, which have no sexual characteristics, are furnished with a hidden sting; and both males and females have wings, but the neuters have none. These insects meet together in companies, and maintain a sort of republic. They raise hillocks of earth, in which they live. In these there are paths, leading to the repositories of their provisions. The large black ants, in the warm climates of America, to avoid the effects of great rains, build large nests on trees, of light earth, roundish and plastered smooth.*NWAD ANT.4*

ANT-BEAR or ANT-EATER, *n.* A quadruped that feeds upon ants. This animal has no teeth, but a snout or muzzle, with a long cylindrical tongue. the body is covered with long hair. There are several species, constituting the genus, myrmecophaga, ant eaters.

ANT-EGGS, *n.* Little white balls found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but found on examination to be the young brood, in their first state. They are vermicules, wrapped in a film, composed of a silky substance spun like a spider's web.

ANT-HILL, *n.* A little tumulus or hillock, formed by ants, for their habitation.

ANTA, *n.* In ancient architecture, a square column, at the corner of a building; a pilaster; written also ante.

ANTACID, *n.* [anti and acid.]

In pharmacy, an alkali, or a remedy for sourness or acidity; better written anti-acid.*NWAD ANTACID.2*

ANTACRID, *n.* [anti and acrid.] That which corrects acrimony; better written anti-acrid.

ANTAGONISM, *n.* Opposition of action; counteraction of things or principles.

ANTAGONIST, *n.* [Gr. against, and a champion. See *Act* and *Agony*.]

1. One who contends with another in combat; used primarily in the Grecian games. An adversary.*NWAD ANTAGONIST.2*

2. An opponent in controversy.*NWAD ANTAGONIST.3*

3. In anatomy, a muscle which acts in opposition to another; as a flexor, which bends a part, is the antagonist of an extensor, which extends it.*NWAD ANTAGONIST.4*

ANTAGONIST, *a.* Counteracting; opposing; combating; as, an antagonist muscle.

ANTAGONISTIC, *a.* Opposing in combat; contending against.

ANTAGONIZE, ***v.i.*** **To contend against; to act in opposition; to oppose in argument.**

ANTAGONY, ***n.*** **Contest; opposition [Not used.]**

ANTALGIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. against, and pain.] Alleviating pain; anodyne.**

ANTANACLASIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. a driving back.]**

1. In rhetoric, a figure, which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense; as, whilst we live, let us live. Learn some craft when young, that when old you may live without craft.*NWAD ANTANACLASIS.2*

2. It is also a repetition of words, beginning a sentence, after a long parenthesis; as, shall that heart, (which not only feels them, but which has all motions of life placed in them,) shall that heart, etc.*NWAD ANTANACLASIS.3*

ANTANAGOGE, ***n.*** **antanago'gy. [Gr. against, and a taking up.]**

In rhetoric, a figure which consists in replying to an adversary, by way of recrimination; as, when the accusation of one party is unanswerable, the accused person charges him with the same or other crime.*NWAD ANTANAGOGE.2*

ANTAPHRODISIAC, ***a.*** **[Gr. against, and venereal, from Venus.]**

Antivenereal; having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire.*NWAD ANTAPHRODISIAC.2*

ANTAPHRODISIAC, ***n.*** **A medicine that lessens or extinguishes the venereal appetite.**

ANTAPHRODITIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. See the preceding words.] Antivenereal, abating the venereal appetite, or efficacious against the venereal disease.**

ANTAPHRODITIC, ***n.*** **A medicine which abates the venereal appetite, or is good against the venereal disease.**

ANTAPOPLECTIC, ***a.*** **Good against apoplexy.**

ANTARCTIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. against, and the bear, a northern constellation.]**

Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, and applied especially to a lesser circle, distant from the pole 23 degrees 28'. Thus we say the antarctic pole, antarctic circle, or antarctic region.*NWAD ANTARCTIC.2*

ANTARES, ***n.*** **The name of a star of the first magnitude, called also the scorpion's heart. Its longitude is 60 degrees 13' 14" of Sagittarius; and its latitude 4 degrees 31' 26" South.**

ANTARTHRITIC, ***n.*** **A remedy which cures or alleviates the gout.**

ANTARTHRITIC, ***a.*** **[Gr against, and gout.] Counteracting the gout.**

ANTASTHMATIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. against, and asthma.] Opposing the asthma.**

ANTASTHMATIC, ***n.*** **A remedy for the asthma.**

ANTE. A Latin preposition, Gr.; much used in the composition of English words, especially in words from the Latin and Greek languages. It signifies before in place, in front; hence opposite, contrary; and figuratively, before in time. The Latin ante is generally used in the sense of before, and the Greek, in that of opposite, or in the place of.

ANTE, ANTA, ***n.*** **A pilaster. In heraldry, ante denotes that the pieces are let into one another, in the manner there expressed, as by dove tails, rounds, swallow tails, etc.**

ANTEACT, ***n.*** **[ante and act.] A preceding act.**

ANTECEDANEOUS, ***a.*** **[Infra.] Antecedent; preceding in time.**

ANTECEDE, ***v.t.*** **[ante and cedo, to go. See** ***Cede*****.] To go before in time; to precede.**

ANTECEDENCE, *n.* The act or state of going before in time; precedence. In astronomy, an apparent motion of a planet towards the west, or contrary to the order of the signs.

ANTECEDENT, *a.* Going before in time; prior; anterior; preceding; as, an event antecedent to the deluge.

ANTECEDENT, *n.* That which goes before in time; hence in writings, that which precedes in place. In grammar, the noun to which a relative or other substitute refers; as, Solomon was the prince, who built the Temple. In logic, the first of two propositions in an enthymeme, or argument of two propositions; as, if the sun is fixed, the earth must move. Here the first and conditional proposition is the antecedent; the second, the consequent.

In mathematics, the first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other.*NWAD ANTECEDENT.3*

ANTECEDENTLY, *adv.* Previously; at a time preceding.

ANTECESSOR, *n.* [L. whence ancestor. See *Antecede*.]

1. One who goes before; a leader; a principal. It was formerly a title given to those who excelled in any science; to professors of civil law; and in the Universities of France, the teachers of law take the title in their theses.*NWAD ANTECESSOR.2*

2. One that possessed land before the present possessor.*NWAD ANTECESSOR.3*

ANTECHAMBER, *n.* [Ante, before, and chamber.]

A chamber or apartment before the chief apartment to which it leads, and in which persons wait for audience.*NWAD ANTECHAMBER.2*

ANTECHAPEL, *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it.

ANTECIAN, ***n.*** **[Gr. opposite, and to dwell; L. antaci.]**

In geography, the antecians are those inhabitants of the earth, under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator, but, on opposite sides, one party north, the other south. They have the same hours of day and night, but different seasons; it being winter with one, when it is summer with the other.*NWAD ANTECIAN.2*

ANTECURSOR, ***n.*** **[L. ante, before, and cursor, a runner, from curro, to run. See *Course*.]**

One who runs before; a forerunner. In the Roman armies, the antecursors were a body of horse detached to obtain intelligence, get provisions, etc., for the main body.*NWAD ANTECURSOR.2*

ANTEDATE, ***n.*** **[Infra.] Prior date; a date antecedent to another.**

ANTEDATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. ante, and datum, given. See *Date*.]**

1. To date before the true time; thus, to antedate a deed or a bond is to express a date anterior to the true time of its execution.*NWAD ANTEDATE.3*

2. To anticipate; to take before the true time.*NWAD ANTEDATE.4*

And antedate the bliss above.*NWAD ANTEDATE.5*

ANTEDILUVIAL, ANTEDILUVIAN, ***a.*** **[L. ante and diluvium, a flood. See *Lave*.]**

Before the flood, or deluge, in Noah's time; existing, happening, or relating to what happened before the deluge.*NWAD ANTEDILUVIAL.2*

ANTEDILUVIAN, ***n.*** **One who live before the deluge.**

ANTELOPE, ***n.*** **[Gr. resembling a deer.]**

In zoology, the gazelle; a genus of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and goat. Their horns are solid and permanent straight or curved; in some species annulated; in others, surrounded by a spiral; and in others, smooth. They resemble the deer in the lightness and elegance of their forms, and in their agility. They inhabit open plains or mountains and some species in herds of two or three thousand. Their eyes are large, black, and of exquisite beauty and vivacity; and are therefore a favorite image with the eastern poets.*NWAD ANTELOPE.2*

ANTELUCAN, ***a.*** **[L. antelucanus, of ante, before, and lux, light.]**

Being before light; a word applied to assemblies of christians, in ancient times of persecution, held before light in the morning.*NWAD ANTELUCAN.2*

ANTEMERIDIAN, ***a.*** **[ante, before, and meridian.]**

Being before noon; pertaining to the forenoon.*NWAD ANTEMERIDIAN.2*

ANTEMETIC, ***a.*** **[against, and emetic, from to vomit.]**
Restraining or allaying vomiting.

ANTEMETIC, ***n.*** **A medicine which checks vomiting.**

ANTEMUNDANE, ***a.*** **[ante, before, and mundus, the world.]**
Being before the creation of the world.

ANTENICENE, ***a.*** **[ante, before, and Nicene, from Nice.]**

Anterior to the first council of Nice; as antenicene faith.*NWAD ANTENICENE.2*

ANTENNAE, ***n. plu.*** **[L. antenna, a sail yard.]**

In zoology, the horns or feelers of insects, projecting from the head.*NWAD ANTENNAE.2*

ANTENUMBER, ***n.*** **A number that precedes another.**

ANTENUPTIAL, ***a.*** **[ante and nuptial.]**

Being before marriage; as, an antenuptial agreement; antenuptial children.*NWAD ANTENUPTIAL.2*

ANTEPASCHAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the time before Easter.**

ANTEPAST, ***n.*** **[ante, before, and pastum, fed.]**

A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.*NWAD ANTEPAST.2*

ANTEPENULT, ***n.*** **[L. ante, before, pene, almost, and ultimus, last.]**

The last syllable of a word, except two; as syl in syllable.*NWAD ANTEPENULT.2*

ANTEPENULTIMATE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the last syllable but two.**

ANTEPHEPTIC, ***a.*** **[against, and epileptic, from to seize.]**

Resisting or curing epilepsy.*NWAD ANTEPHEPTIC.2*

ANTEPILEPTIC, ***n.*** **A remedy for the epilepsy.**

ANTEPOSITION, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. ante, before, and position, from pono, to place.]**

In grammar, the placing of a word before another which by ordinary rules, ought to follow it.*NWAD ANTEPOSITION.2*

ANTEPREDICAMENT, ***n.*** **[ante and predicament.]**

A preliminary question in logic to illustrate the doctrine of predicaments and categories; a question which is to be first

known.*NWAD ANTEPREDICAMENT.2*

ANTERIOR, *a.* [L.]

1. Before in time or place; prior; antecedent; preceding in time.*NWAD ANTERIOR.2*

2. Before or in front in place.*NWAD ANTERIOR.3*

ANTERIORITY, *n.* The state of being anterior, preceding or in front; a state of being before in time, or situation.

ANTEROOM, *n.* [ante and room.] A room before or in front of another.

ANTES, *n. plu.* [L.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTATURE, *n.* [ante and stature.]

In fortification, a small retrenchment or work formed of palisades, or sacks of earth.*NWAD ANTESTATURE.2*

ANTESTOMACH, *n.* [ante and stomach.]

A cavity which leads into the stomach, as the crop in birds. [Not in use.]*NWAD ANTESTOMACH.2*

ANTEVERT, *v.t.* [L. anteverto.] To prevent. [Not in use.]

ANTEVIRGILIAN, *a.* A term given to Tull's new husbandry, or method of horse hoeing.

ANTHELMINTIC, *a.* [against, and a worm.] Good against worms.

ANTHELMINTIC, *n.* A remedy for worms in the intestines.

ANTHEM, *n.* [Gr. against, and a hymn, from to sing. See *Hymn*.]

A hymn sung in alternate parts; but in modern usage, a sacred tune or piece of music set to words, taken from the psalms or other parts of the scriptures, first introduced into church service in Elizabeth's reign.*NWAD ANTHEM.2*

ANTHEM-WISE, ***adv.*** **In the manner of an anthem; alternately.**

ANTHEMIS, ***n.*** **Camomile.**

ANTHER, ***n.*** **[L. anthera, a flowery plant, from the Greek, flowery, from a flower.]**

In botany, the summit or top of the stamen, connected with the flower, and elevated by means of the filament or thread, within the corol. It contains the pollen, or fertilizing dust, which, when mature, is emitted for the impregnation of the stigma. It is called by Ray, the apex, and by Malpighi, the capsula staminis.*NWAD ANTHER.2*

ANTHERAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to anthers.**

ANTHERIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[anther and fero, to bear.] Producing anthers.**

ANTHESTERION, ***n.*** **The sixth month of the Athenian year, consisting of 29 days, and answering to a part of November and a part of December. It is supposed to be so called from the Anthesteria, feasts in honor of Bacchus, celebrated in that month, and so called, a flower; garlands of flowers being offered to Bacchus at those feasts.**

ANTHOLOGICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to anthology.**

ANTHOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a flower, and a discourse, a collection.]**

1. A discourse on flowers.*NWAD ANTHOLOGY.2*

2. A collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of poems or epigrams. In the Greek church, a collection of devotional pieces.*NWAD ANTHOLOGY.3*

ANTHONY'S FIRE, A popular name of the crysipelas, supposed to have been so named from the saint in Italy, to whom those, who were affected, applied for a cure.

ANTHOPHYLLITE, *n.* [Gr. a flower, and a leaf.]

A mineral in masses composed of interlaced plates, or crystallized in reed-shaped crystals, which appear to be four sided prisms longitudinally streaked. The color is between dark yellowish gray and olive brown; the luster shining and pearly.*NWAD ANTHOPHYLLITE.2*

ANTHORISM, *n.* [Gr. opposite, and definition.]

In rhetoric, a description or definition contrary to that which is given by the adverse party.*NWAD ANTHORISM.2*

ANTHRACITE, *n.* [Gr. a burning coal; infra.]

Slaty glance-coal, or columnar glance coal; that species of coal which has a shining luster, approaching to metallic, and which burns without smoke, and with intense heat. It consists essentially of carbon.*NWAD ANTHRACITE.2*

ANTHRACOLITE. [See *Anthracite*.]

ANTHRAX, *n.* [Gr.; supra.]

A carbuncle; a malignant ulcer, with intense burning. The ancients gave this name to a gem, and it is sometimes used for lithanthrax or pit-coal.*NWAD ANTHRAX.2*

ANTHROPOGLOT, [Gr. man, and the tongue.]

An animal which has a tongue resembling that of a man, of which kind are parrots.*NWAD ANTHROPOGLOT.2*

ANTHROPOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. man, and description.]

A description of man or the human race, or of the parts of the human body.*NWAD ANTHROPOGRAPHY.2*

ANTHROPOLITE, *n.* [Gr. man, and a stone.]

A petrifaction of the human body, or skeleton. Some naturalists have asserted that skeletons of the animal frame have been found petrified in old mines; but the fact is not credited, and the existence of such petrifactions is denied.*NWAD ANTHROPOLITE.2*

Capt. Wilford informs us, that in digging a well near the Ganga, some persons found, at the depth of 90 feet, on an old bed of that river, the bones of men and quadrupeds, supposed to be petrifactions.*NWAD ANTHROPOLITE.3*

The skeleton of a man has been found in limestone rock, of recent formation, in Guadaloupe.*NWAD ANTHROPOLITE.4*

Human bones have also been found, by Prof. Buckland, in the open cave of Paviland, Glamorganshire. He considers them postdiluvian.*NWAD ANTHROPOLITE.5*

ANTHROPOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to anthropology; according to human manner of speaking.

ANTHROPOLOGIST, *n.* One who describes, or is versed in the physical history of the human body.

ANTHROPOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. man, and discourse.]

1. A discourse upon human nature.*NWAD ANTHROPOLOGY.2*

2. The doctrine of the structure of the human body; the natural history or physiology of the human species.*NWAD ANTHROPOLOGY.3*

3. The word denotes that manner of expression by which the inspired writers attribute human parts and passions to God.*NWAD ANTHROPOLOGY.4*

ANTHROPOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. man, and divination.]

Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being.*NWAD ANTHROPOMANCY.2*

ANTHROPOMORPHISM, *n.* The heresy of the anthropomorphites.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE, *n.* [Gr. man, and form.]

One who believes a human form in the Supreme Being. A sect of ancient heretics are called anthropomorphites.*NWAD ANTHROPOMORPHITE.2*

ANTHROPOMORPHOUS, *a.* Belonging to that which has the form of man; having the figure of resemblance to a man.

ANTHROPOPATHY, *n.* [man, and passion.]

The affections of man, or the application of human passions to the Supreme Being.*NWAD ANTHROPOPATHY.2*

ANTHROPOPHAGI, *n. plu.* [Gr. man, and to eat.]

Maneaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh.*NWAD ANTHROPOPHAGI.2*

ANTHROPOPHAGOUS, *a.* Feeding on human flesh.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, *n.* The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eat it.

ANTHROPOSCOPY, *n.* [Gr. man, and to view.]

The art of discovering or judging of a man's character, passions and inclinations from the lineaments of his body.*NWAD ANTHROPOSCOPY.2*

ANTHROPOSOPHY, *n.* [Gr. man, and wisdom.]

Knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology.*NWAD ANTHROPOSOPHY.2*

ANTHYPNOTIC, *a.* Corrupt orthography. [See *Antihypnotic*.]

ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC. [See *Antihypochondriac*.]

ANTHYPOPHORA. [See *Antihypophora*.]

ANTHYSTERIC. [See *Antihysteric*.]

ANTI, *n.* [Gr. See *Ante*.] A preposition signifying against, opposite, contrary, or in place of; used in many English words.

ANTIACID, *a.* Opposing or removing acidity. Often written antacid.

ANTIACID, *n.* An alkali; a medicine proper to correct sourness, or acidity; an absorbent, as chalk, magnesia, coral, sea shells, hematite, steel fillings; or an obtundent, as oil or fat; or an immutant, as lixivious salts, and soaps.

ANTIAMERICAN, *a.* Opposed to America, or to the true interests or government of the United States; opposed to the revolution in America.

ANTIARTHRITIC, *a.* [See *Antarthritic*.] Good against the gout.

ANTIARTHRITIC, *n.* A remedy for the gout.

ANTIASTHMATIC, *a.* [See *Antasthmatic*.] Good against asthma.

ANTIASTHMATIC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.

ANTIBACCHIUS, *n.* [Gr. a foot of one short and two long syllables.]

In poetry, a foot of three syllables, the two first long and the last short, as ambire; opposed to the bacchius, in which the first syllable

is short and the two last long. This foot is supposed to be so named from its use in hymns to Bacchus.*NWAD ANTIBACCHIUS.2*

ANTIBASILICAN, *a.* s as z. [Gr. a palace; L. royal, a hall of justice.] Opposed to royal state and magnificence.

ANTIC, *a.* [L. antiquus.] Odd' fanciful; as, antic tricks.

ANTIC, *n.*

1. A buffoon or merry Andrew; one that practices odd gesticulations.*NWAD ANTIC.3*

2. Odd appearance; fanciful figures.*NWAD ANTIC.4*

3. In architecture, sculpture and painting, such pieces as were made by the ancients; usually written antique, and pronounced anteek, but without any good reason.*NWAD ANTIC.5*

ANTIC, *v.t.* To make antic.

ANTICACHECTIC, *a.* [Gr. of an ill habit of body.]

Curing or tending to cure an ill habit of the constitution.*NWAD ANTICACHECTIC.2*

ANTICHACHECTIC, *n.* A medicine that tends to correct an ill habit of body.

ANTICATARRHAL, *a.* [against, and a catarrh.] Good against catarrh.

ANTICATARRHAL, *a.* Remedy for catarrh.

ANTICAUSOTIC, *a.* [against, and a burning fever.] Good against a burning fever.

ANTICAUSOTIC, *n.* A remedy for a burning fever.

ANTI-CHAMBER, *n.* Dr. Johnson prefers *ante-chamber*, which see. But ante and anti are the same word in different dialects; and have the same radical signification. [See *Ante*.]

ANTI-CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. against, and Christ.]

A great adversary of Christ; the man of sin; described *1 John 2:18*; *2 Thessalonians 2:3-12*; *Revelation 9:11*. Protestants generally suppose this adversary to be the Papal power; and some divines believe that, in a more general sense, the word extends to any persons who deny Christ or oppose the fundamental doctrines of christianity.*NWAD ANTI-CHRIST.2*

ANTICHRISTIAN, *a.* Pertaining to antichrist; opposite to or opposing the christian religion.

ANTICHRISTIAN, *n.* A follower of antichrist; one opposed to the christian religion.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to the christian religion.

ANTICHRISTIANITY, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to christianity.

ANTICHRONISM, *n.* [Gr. time.] Deviation from the true order of time.

ANTICIPATE, *v.t.* [L. anticipo, of ante, before, and capio, to take.]

1. To take or act, before another, so as to prevent him; to take first possession.*NWAD ANTICIPATE.2*

2. To take before the proper time; as, the advocate has anticipated that part of his argument.*NWAD ANTICIPATE.3*

3. To foretaste or foresee; to have a previous view or impression of something future; as, to anticipate the pleasures of an entertainment; to anticipate the evils of life.*NWAD ANTICIPATE.4*

4. To prevent by crowding in before; to preclude.*NWAD ANTICIPATE.5*

[This sense is essentially included in the first.]*NWAD ANTICIPATE.6*

ANTICIPATED, *pp.* Taken before; foretasted; foreseen; precluded; prevented.

ANTICIPATING, *ppr.* Taking before; foretasting; precluding; preventing.

ANTICIPATION, *n.*

1. The act of taking up, placing, or considering something before the proper time, in natural order; prevention.*NWAD ANTICIPATION.2*

2. Foretaste; previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward; as, the anticipation of the joys of heaven.*NWAD ANTICIPATION.3*

The happy anticipation of a renewed existence in company with the spirits of the just.*NWAD ANTICIPATION.4*

3. Previous notion; preconceived opinion, produced in the mind, before the truth is known; slight previous impression.*NWAD ANTICIPATION.5*

4. The attack of a fever before the usual time.*NWAD ANTICIPATION.6*

5. In music, the obtrusion of a chord upon a syncopated note, to which it forms a discord.*NWAD ANTICIPATION.7*

ANTICIPATOR, *n.* One who anticipates.

ANTICIPATORY, *a.* Taking before the time.

ANTICLIMAX, *n.* [Gr. opposite, and climax. See *Climate*.]

A sentence in which the ideas fall or become less important and striking at the close; opposed to climax. For example,*NWAD ANTICLIMAX.2*

Next comes Dalhousie, the great God of war,*NWAD ANTICLIMAX.3*

Lieutenant Col'nel to the Earl of Mar.*NWAD ANTICLIMAX.4*

ANTICLY, *adv.* In an antic manner; with odd postures and gesticulations; with fanciful appearance.

ANTICMASK, ANTIMASK, *n.* A mask of antics.

ANTICONSTITUTIONAL, *a.* Opposed to or against the constitution.

ANTICONSTITUTIONALIST, *n.* One opposed to the constitution.

ANTICONTAGIONIST, ***n.*** **One who opposes the doctrine of contagion.**

ANTICONTAGIOUS, ***a.*** **[and contagious.] Opposing or destroying contagion.**

ANTICONVULSIVE, ***a.*** **[and convulsive.] Good against convulsions.**

ANTICOR, ***n.*** **[anti, and L. cor, the heart.]**

Among farriers, an inflammation in a horse's throat, answering to the quinsy in man.*NWAD ANTICOR.2*

ANTICOSMETIC, ***a.*** **[anti and cosmetic. See *Cosmetic*.] Destructive or injurious to beauty.**

ANTICOSMETIC, ***n.*** **Any preparation which injures beauty.**

ANTICOURT, ***a.*** **In opposition to the court. [Not used.]**

ANTICOURTIER, ***n.*** **anticortyer. [anti and courtier.]**

One who opposed the court, or the measures of administration.*NWAD ANTICOURTIER.2*

ANTICREATOR, ***n.*** **One that opposes the creator.**

ANTIDEMOCRATIC, ANTIDEMOCRATICAL, ***a.*** **Opposing democracy; contrary to government by the people.**

ANTIDOTAL, ***a.*** **That has the quality of preventing the ill effects of poison, or of any thing noxious or mischievous.**

ANTIDOTE, ***n.*** **[against, to give.]**

1. A medicine to counteract the effects of poison, or of any thing noxious taken into the stomach.*NWAD ANTIDOTE.2*

2. Whatever tends to prevent mischievous effects, or to counteract the evil which something else might produce.*NWAD ANTIDOTE.3*

ANTIDOTICAL, *a.* Serving as an antidote.

ANTIDOTICALLY, *adv.* By way of antidote.

ANTIDYSENTERIC, *a.* [Gr. against, and dysenteric.] Good against the dysentery, or bloody flux.

ANTIDYSENTERIC, *n.* A remedy for dysentery.

ANTIEMETIC, *a.* [Gr. against, and emetic, from to vomit.] Having the quality of allaying vomiting.

ANTIEMETIC, *n.* A remedy to check or allay vomiting.

ANTIENNEAHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr. opposite, nine, and side.]

In crystallography, having nine faces on two opposite parts of the crystal.*NWAD ANTIENNEAHEDRAL.2*

ANTIENTHUSIASTIC, *a.* [anti and enthusiastic.] Opposing enthusiasm.

ANTIENTRY, *n.* [More correctly, ancientry.] Cast of antiquity; that which is ancient.

ANTIEPISCOPAL, *a.* Adverse to episcopacy.

ANTIEVANGELICAL, *a.* Contrary to orthodoxy, or the genuine sense of the gospel.

ANTIFACE, *n.* Opposite face.

ANTIFANATIC, *n.* An opposer of fanaticism.

ANTIFEBRILE, ***a.*** **[against, and febrile.]**

That has the quality of abating fever; opposing or tending to cure fever.*NWAD ANTIFEBRILE.2*

ANTIFEBRILE, ***n.*** **A medicine that cures, abates, or tends to allay fever.**

ANTIFLATTERING, ***a.*** **Opposite to flattery.**

ANTIGUGLER, ***n.*** **[anti and guggle.]**

A crooked tube of metal, so bent as to be introduced into the neck of a bottle, for drawing out the liquor, without disturbing the sediment.*NWAD ANTIGUGLER.2*

ANTIHECTIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. against, and hectic.]**

That has the quality of opposing or curing hectical disorders.*NWAD ANTIHECTIC.2*

ANTIHECTIC, ***n.*** **A medicine that is good in the cure of hectic disorders.**

ANTIHYPNOTIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. sleep.]**

Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy.*NWAD ANTIHYPNOTIC.2*

ANTIHYPNOTIC, ***n.*** **A medicine that prevents or tends to prevent sleep.**

ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC, ***a.*** **[Gr. hypochondriac.]**

That counteracts or tends to cure hypochondriac affections, and depression of spirits.*NWAD ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC.2*

ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC, ***n.*** **A remedy for hypochondriac affections and low spirits.**

ANTIHYPOPHORA, ***n.*** **[Gr. an inference.]**

In rhetoric, a figure which consists in refuting an objection by the opposition of a contrary sentence.*NWAD ANTIHYPOPHORA.2*

ANTIHYSTERIC, *a.* [Gr. uterus.] Counteracting hysterics.

ANTIHYSTERIC, *n.* A medicine that cures or counteracts hysterical affections.

ANTILOGARITHM, *n.* [anti and logarithm.]

The complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent or secant, to 90 degrees.*NWAD ANTILOGARITHM.2*

ANTILOGY, *n.* [Gr. against, and speech.]

A contradiction between any words or passages in an author.*NWAD ANTILOGY.2*

ANTIMAGISTRICAL, *a.* Opposed to the office of magistrates. [Not used.]

ANTIMANIAC, ANTIMANIACAL, *a.* [anti and maniac.] Counteracting or curing madness or frenzy.

ANTIMASK, *n.* A lesser mask.

ANTIMETABOLE, *n.* antimetab'oly. [Gr. against, and mutation.]

In rhetoric, a setting of two things in opposition to each other; as, an honorable action may be attended with labor, but the labor is soon past, and the honor is immortal.*NWAD ANTIMETABOLE.2*

ANTIMETATHESIS, *n.* [Gr. against, and a transposition.]

In rhetoric, an inversion of the parts or members of an antithesis; as, "Compare the arrival of this governor, with the victory of that general." Compare this peace with that war."*NWAD ANTIMETATHESIS.2*

ANTIMETER, ***n.*** **[Gr. measure.]**

An optical instrument for measuring angles, with greater accuracy than can be done by the usual quadrants or sextants.*NWAD ANTIMETER.2*

ANTIMETRICAL, ***a.*** **Contrary to the rules of meter or verse.**

ANTIMINISTERIAL, ***a.*** **[anti and ministerial.]**

Opposed to the ministry, or administration of government.*NWAD ANTIMINISTERIAL.2*

ANTIMINISTERIALIST, ***n.*** **One that opposes the ministry.**

ANTIMONARCHICAL, ***a.*** **[anti, against and monarchical.]**

Opposed to monarchy; that opposes a kingly government.*NWAD ANTIMONARCHICAL.2*

ANTIMONARCHICALNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being opposed to monarchy.**

ANTIMONIAL, ***a.*** **[from antimony.]**

Pertaining to antimony; relating to antimony, or partaking of its qualities.*NWAD ANTIMONIAL.2*

ANTIMONIAL, ***n.*** **A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.**

ANTIMONIATE, ***n.*** **A compound or salt composed of antimonic acid and a base.**

ANTIMONIATED, ***a.*** **Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony; as antimoniated tartar.**

ANTIMONIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to antimony; the antimonic acid is a peroxide of antimony.**

ANTIMONIOUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to antimony. The antimonious acid is a deutoxyd of antimony.**

ANTIMONITE, ***n.*** **A compound of antimonious acid and a base.**

ANTIMONY, ***n.*** **[Low L. antimonium.]**

Primarily, a metallic ore consisting of sulphur combined with a metal; the sulphuret of antimony, the stibium of the Romans and of the Greeks. It is a blackish mineral, which stains the hands, hard, brittle, full of long, shining, needlelike striae. It is found in the mines of Bohemia, and Hungary; in France and England, and in America. This word is also used for the pure metal of regulus of antimony, a metal of a grayish or silvery white, very brittle, and of a plated or scaly texture, and of moderate specific gravity. By exposure to air, its surface becomes tarnished, but does not rust. It is used as an ingredient in concave mirrors, giving them a finer texture. In bells, it renders the sound more clear; it renders tin more hard, white and sonorous, and gives to printing types more firmness and smoothness. It is also useful in promoting the fusion of metals, and especially in casting cannon balls. In its crude state, it is harmless to the human constitution; but many of its preparations act violently as emetics and cathartics. It has also a peculiar efficacy in promoting the secretions, particularly as a sudorific.*NWAD ANTIMONY.2*

ANTIMORALIST, ***n.*** **An opposer of morality.**

ANTIMUSICAL, ***a.*** **Opposed to music; having no ear for music.**

ANTINEPHRITIC, ***a.*** **[anti, and** ***nephritic*****, which see.]**

Counteracting diseases of the kidneys.*NWAD ANTINEPHRITIC.2*

ANTINEPHRITIC, ***n.*** **A medicine that tends to remove diseases of the kidneys.**

ANTINOMIAN, ***a.*** **[Gr. against, and law.] Against law; pertaining to the Antinomians.**

ANTINOMIAN, ***n.*** **One of a sect who maintain, that, under the gospel dispensation, the law is of no use or obligation; or who hold doctrines which supersede the necessity of good works and a virtuous life. This sect originated with John Agricola about the year 1538.**

ANTINOMIANISM, ***n.*** **The tenets of Antinomians.**

ANTINOMIST, ***n.*** **One who pays no regard to the law, or to good works.**

ANTINOMY, ***n.*** **A contradiction between two laws, or between two parts of the same law.**

ANTIOCHIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Antiochus, the founder of a sect of philosophers, contemporary with Cicero. This sect was a branch of the academics, though Antiochus was a stoic. He attempted to reconcile the doctrines of the different schools, and was the last preceptor of the Platonic school.**

The Antiochian epoch was a method of computing time, from the proclamation of liberty granted to the city of Antioch, about the time of the battle of Pharsalia.*NWAD ANTIOCHIAN.2*

ANTIPAPAL, ***a.*** **Opposing popery.**

ANTIPAPISTIC, ANTIPAPISTICAL, ***a.*** **Opposed to popery or papacy.**

ANTIPARALLEL, ***a.*** **Running in a contrary direction.**

ANTIPARALYTIC, ***a.*** **[*paralytic*, which see.] Good against the palsy.**

ANTIPARALYTIC, ***n.*** **A remedy for the palsy.**

ANTIPATHETIC, ANTIPATHETICAL, ***a.*** **[See *Antipathy*.]**

Having a natural contrariety, or constitutional aversion to a thing.*NWAD ANTIPATHETIC.2*

ANTIPATHETICALNESS, *n.* The quality or state of having an aversion or contrariety to a thing.

ANTIPATHY, *n.* [Gr. against, and feeling.]

1. Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object. This word literally denotes a natural aversion, which may be of different degrees, and in some cases may excite terror or horror at the presence of an object. Such is the aversion of animals for their natural enemies, as the antipathy of a mouse to a cat, or a weasel. Sometimes persons have an insuperable constitutional antipathy to certain kinds of food.*NWAD ANTIPATHY.2*

The word is applied also to aversion contracted by experience or habit; as when a person has suffered an injury from some food, or from an animal, which before was not an object of hatred; or when a particular kind of food or medicine is taken into a sickly stomach, and which nauseates it; the effect is antipathy, which is often of long continuance.*NWAD ANTIPATHY.3*

2. In ethics, antipathy is hatred, aversion or repugnancy; hatred to persons; aversion to persons or things; repugnancy to actions. Of these hatred is most voluntary. Aversion, and antipathy, in its true sense, depend more on the constitution; repugnancy may depend on reason or education.*NWAD ANTIPATHY.4*

Inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments to others, are to be avoided.*NWAD ANTIPATHY.5*

3. In physics, a contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water, which will not mix.*NWAD ANTIPATHY.6*

Antipathy is regularly followed by to, sometimes by against; and is opposed to sympathy.*NWAD ANTIPATHY.7*

ANTIPATRIOTIC, *a.* Not patriotic; opposing the interests of one's country.

Antipatriotic prejudices.*NWAD ANTIPATRIOTIC.2*

ANTIPEDOBAPTIST, ***n.*** **[Gr. against, a child, and baptize.]**

One who is opposed to the baptism of infants.*NWAD ANTIPEDOBAPTIST.2*

ANTIPERISTALTIC, ***a.*** **[See *Peristaltic*.]**

Opposed to peristaltic; retroverted, as in vomiting; as, the antiperistaltic motion of the intestines.*NWAD ANTIPERISTALTIC.2*

ANTIPERISTASIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. against, and a standing around.]**

The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength; or the action by which a body attacked collects force by opposition; or the intention of the activity of one quality by the opposition of another. Thus quick-lime is set on fire, or sensible heat is excited in it, by mixture with water; and cold applied to the human body may increase its heat.*NWAD ANTIPERISTASIS.2*

ANTIPERISTATIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to antiperistasis.**

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, ***a.*** **[anti and *pestilential*, which see.]**

Counteracting contagion or infection; having the quality of opposing or destroying pestilential diseases.*NWAD ANTIPESTILENTIAL.2*

ANTIPHLOGISTIAN, ***n.*** **[anti and *phlogiston*, which see.]**

An opposer of the theory of phlogiston.*NWAD ANTIPHLOGISTIAN.2*

ANTIPHLOGISTIC, ***a.*** **Counteracting heat or inflammation; tending to reduce arterial action; opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston.**

ANTIPHLOGISTIC, ***n.*** **Any medicine or diet which tends to reduce inflammation or the activity of the vital power.**

ANTIPHON, ***n.*** **[See *Antiphony*.]**

The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals.*NWAD ANTIPHON.2*

ANTIPHONAL, ANTIPHONIC,

ANTIPHONICAL, *a.* [See *Antiphony*.] Pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing.

ANTIPHONARY, *n.* [contrary, and sound, voice.]

A service book, in the Catholic church, containing all the invitatories, responsories, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the choir, except the lessons; called also a responsary; compiled by Gregory the Great.*NWAD ANTIPHONARY.2*

ANTIPHONER, *n.* A book of anthems or antiphons.

ANTIPHONY, *n.* [contrary, and voice.]

1. The answer of one choir to another, when an anthem or psalm is sung by two choirs; alternate singing.*NWAD ANTIPHONY.2*

2. A species of psalmody, when a congregation is divided into two parts, and each sings the verses alternately.*NWAD ANTIPHONY.3*

3. The words given out at the beginning of a psalm, to which both the choirs are to accommodate their singing.*NWAD ANTIPHONY.4*

4. A musical composition of several verses, extracted from different psalms.*NWAD ANTIPHONY.5*

ANTIPHRASIS, *n.* [Gr. against, and a form of speech.]

The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning; as when a court of justice is called a court of vengeance.*NWAD ANTIPHRASIS.2*

ANTIPHRASTIC, ANTIPHRASTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to antiphrasis.

ANTIPODAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the antipodes; having the feet directly opposite.**

ANTIPODE, ***n.*** **[Gr. opposite, and foot.]**

One who lives on the opposite side of the globe, and of course, whose feet are directly opposite.*NWAD ANTIPODE.2*

ANTIPOISON, ***n.*** **s as z. An antidote for poison.**

ANTIPOPE, ***n.*** **[anti and pope.]**

One who usurps the papal power, in opposition to the pope.*NWAD ANTIPOPE.2*

ANTIPOPE, ***n.*** **An outward gate or door.**

ANTIPRELATICAL, ***a.*** **Adverse to prelacy.**

ANTIPRIEST, ***n.*** **An opposer or enemy of priests.**

ANTIPRIESTCRAFT, ***n.*** **Opposition to priestcraft.**

ANTIPRINCIPLE, ***n.*** **An opposite principle.**

ANTIPROPHET, ***n.*** **An enemy or opposer of prophets.**

ANTIPTOSIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. case.]**

In grammar, the putting of one case for another.*NWAD ANTIPTOSIS.2*

ANTIPURITAN, ***n.*** **An opposer of puritans.**

ANTIQUARIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity. As a noun, this is used for antiquary.**

ANTIQUARIANISM, ***n.*** **Love of antiquities.**

ANTIQUARY, *n.* [L. antiquarius.]

One who studies into the history of ancient things, as statues, coins, medals, paintings, inscriptions, books and manuscripts, or searches for them, and explains their origin and purport; one versed in antiquity.*NWAD ANTIQUARY.2*

ANTIQUATE, *v.t.* [L. antiquo. See *Antiquary*.]

To make old, or obsolete; to make old in such a degree as to put out of use. Hence, when applied to laws or customs, it amounts to make void or abrogate.*NWAD ANTIQUATE.2*

Christianity might reasonably introduce new laws and antiquate or abrogate old ones.*NWAD ANTIQUATE.3*

ANTIQUATED, *pp.* Grown old; obsolete; out of use; having lost its binding force by non-observance; as an antiquated law.

ANTIQUATEDNESS, *n.* The state of being old or obsolete.

ANTIQUATION, *n.* The state of being antiquated.

ANTIQUE, *a.* antee'k. [L. antiquus, probably from ante.]

1. Old; ancient; of genuine antiquity; in this sense it usually refers to the flourishing ages of Greece and Rome; as an antique statue.*NWAD ANTIQUE.2*

2. Old, as it respects the present age, or a modern period of time; of old fashion, as an antique robe.*NWAD ANTIQUE.3*

3. Odd; wild; fanciful; more generally written antic.*NWAD ANTIQUE.4*

ANTIQUE, *n.* antee'k. In general, any thing very old; but in a more limited sense, the remains of ancient artists, as busts, statues, paintings and vases, the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity.

ANTIQUENESS, *n.* antee'kness. The quality of being ancient;

an appearance of ancient origin and workmanship.

ANTIQUITY, *n.* [L. antiquitas.]

1. Ancient times; former ages; times long since past; a very indefinite term; as, Cicero was the most eloquent orator of antiquity.*NWAD ANTIQUITY.2*

2. The ancients; the people of ancient times; as, the fact is admitted by all antiquity.*NWAD ANTIQUITY.3*

Meaning that mankind are inclined to verify the predictions of antiquity.*NWAD ANTIQUITY.4*

3. Ancientness; great age; the quality of being ancient; as, a statue of remarkable antiquity; a family of great antiquity.*NWAD ANTIQUITY.5*

4. Old age; a ludicrous sense used by Shak.*NWAD ANTIQUITY.6*

5. The remains of ancient times. In this sense it is usually or always plural. Antiquities comprehend all the remains of ancient times; all the monuments, coins, inscriptions, edifices, history and fragments of literature, offices, habiliments, weapons, manners, ceremonies; in short, whatever respects any of the ancient nations of the earth.*NWAD ANTIQUITY.7*

ANTIREVOLUTIONARY, *a.* [See *Revolution*.]

Opposed to a revolution; opposed to an entire change in the form of government.*NWAD ANTIREVOLUTIONARY.2*

ANTIREVOLUTIONIST, *n.* One who is opposed to a revolution in government.

ANTISABBATARIAN, *n.* [anti and sabbath.]

One of a sect who oppose the observance of the Christian sabbath; maintaining that the Jewish sabbath was only of ceremonial, not of moral obligation, and was consequently abolished by Christ.*NWAD*

ANTISABBATARIAN.2

ANTISABIAN, *a.* [See *Sabian*.]

Opposed or contrary to Sabianism, or the worship of the celestial orbs.*NWAD ANTISABIAN.2*

ANTISACERDOTAL, *a.* Adverse to priests.

ANTISCIAN, ANTISCIANS, *n.* [L. antiscii, of Gr. opposite, and shadow.]

In geography, the inhabitants of the earth, living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions. Those who live north of the equator are antiscians to those on the south, and vice versa; the shadows on one side being cast towards the north; those on the other, towards the south.*NWAD ANTISCIAN.2*

ANTISCORBUTIC, *a.* [anti and *scorbutic*, which see.]

Counteracting the scurvy.*NWAD ANTISCORBUTIC.2*

ANTISCORBUTIC, *n.* A remedy for the scurvy.

ANTISCRIPTURISM, *n.* Opposition to the Holy Scriptures.

ANTISCRIPTURIST, *n.* One that denies revelation.

ANTISEPTIC, *a.* [Gr. putrid, from to putrify.]

Opposing or counteracting putrefaction.*NWAD ANTISEPTIC.2*

ANTISEPTIC, *n.* A medicine which resists or corrects putrefaction, as acids, stimulants, saline substances, astringents, etc.

ANTISOCIAL, *a.* [See *Social*.]

Averse to society; that tends to interrupt or destroy social

intercourse.*NWAD ANTISOCIAL.2*

ANTISPASIS, *n.* [Gr. against, and to draw.]

A revulsion of fluids, from one part of the body to another.*NWAD ANTISPASIS.2*

ANTISPASMODIC, *a.* [Gr. against, and from to draw.]

Opposing spasm; resisting convulsions; as anodynes.*NWAD ANTISPASMODIC.2*

ANTISPASMODIC, *n.* A remedy for spasm or convulsions, as opium, balsam of Peru, and the essential oils of vegetables.

ANTISPASTIC, *a.* [See Antispansis.]

Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors.*NWAD ANTISPASTIC.2*

ANTISPLENETIC, *a.* [See *Spleen*.]

Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.*NWAD ANTISPLENETIC.2*

ANTISTASIS, *n.* [Gr. Opposite, and station.]

In oratory, the defense of an action from the consideration that if it had been omitted, something worse would have happened.*NWAD ANTISTASIS.2*

ANTISTES, *n.* [L.] The chief priest or prelate.

ANTISTROPHE, ANTISTROPHY, *n.* [Gr. opposite, and a turning.]

1. In grammar, the changing of things mutually depending on each other; reciprocal conversion; as, the master of the servant, the servant of the master.*NWAD ANTISTROPHE.2*

2. Among the ancients, that part of a song or dance, before the altar, which was performed by turning from west to east, in opposition to the strophy. The ancient odes consisted of stanzas called strophies and antistrophies, to which was often added the epode. These were sung by a choir, which turned or changed places when they repeated the different parts of the ode. The epode was sung, as the chorus stood still. [See *Ode*.]*NWAD ANTISTROPHE.3*

ANTISTROPHON, *n.* A figure which repeats a word often.

ANTISTRUMATIC, *a.* [anti and struma, a scrophulous swelling.]

Good against scrophulous disorders.*NWAD ANTISTRUMATIC.2*

ANTITHESIS, *n.* [Gr. from, to place.]

1. In rhetoric, an opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as, “When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves we leave them.” “The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.” “Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding.” Liberty with laws, and government without oppression.”*NWAD ANTITHESIS.2*

2. Opposition of opinions; controversy.*NWAD ANTITHESIS.3*

ANTITHETIC, ANTITHETICAL, *a.* Pertaining to antithesis, or opposition of words and sentiments; containing or abounding with antithesis.

ANTITRINITARIAN, *n.* [anti and *trinitarian*, which see.]

One who denies the trinity or the existence of three persons in the Godhead.*NWAD ANTITRINITARIAN.2*

ANTITRINITARIAN, *a.* Opposing the trinity.

ANTITRINITARIANISM, *n.* A denial of the trinity.

ANTITYPE, *n.* [Gr. against, and a type, or pattern.]

A figure corresponding to another figure; that of which the type is the pattern or representation. Thus the paschal lamb, in scripture, is the type of which Christ is the antitype. An antitype then, is something which is formed according to a model or pattern, and bearing strong features of resemblance to it.*NWAD ANTITYPE.2*

In the Greek liturgy, the sacramental bread and wine are called antitypes, that is, figures, similitudes; and the Greek fathers used the word in a like sense.*NWAD ANTITYPE.3*

ANTITYPICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.**

ANTIVARIOLOUS, ***a.*** **[anti and** ***variolous*****, which see.]**

Opposing the small pox.*NWAD ANTIVARIOLOUS.2*

ANTIVENEREAL, ***a.*** **[anti and** ***venereal*** **which see.]**

Resisting venereal poison.*NWAD ANTIVENEREAL.2*

ANTLER, ***n.*** **[From the root of ante, before. See** ***Ante*****.]**

A start or branch of a horn, especially of the horns of the cevine animals, as of the stag or moose. The branch next to the head is called the brow'antler, and the branch next above, the bes-antler.*NWAD ANTLER.2*

ANTLERED, ***a.*** **Furnished with antlers.**

ANTONIAN, ***a.*** **Noting certain medicinal waters in Germany, at or Tonstein.**

ANTONOMASIA, ANTONOMASY, ***n.*** **[Gr. name.]**

To use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, science or trade, instead of the true name of the person; as when his majesty is used for a king, lordship for a nobleman. Thus instead of Aristotle, we say, the philosopher; a grave man is called a Cato; an eminent orator, a Cicero; a wise man, a Solomon. In the latter

examples, a proper name is used for an appellative; the application being supported by a resemblance in character.*NWAD ANTONOMASIA.2*

ANTOSIANDRIAN, *n.* One of a sect of rigid Lutherans, so denominated from their opposing the doctrines of Osiander. This sect deny that man is made just, but is only imputatively just, that is pronounced so.

ANVIL, *n.* [The Latin word incus, incudis, is formed by a like analogy fromin and cudo, to hammer, or shape.]

An iron block with a smooth face, on which smiths hammer and shape their work.*NWAD ANVIL.2*

Figuratively, any thing on which blows are laid.*NWAD ANVIL.3*

To be on the anvil, is to be in a state of discussion, formation or preparation; as when a scheme or measure is forming, but not matured. This figure bears an analogy to that is discussion, a shaking or beating.*NWAD ANVIL.4*

ANXIETY, *n.* angzi'ety. [L. anxietas, from anxius, solicitous; L. ango. See *Anger*.]

1. concern or solicitude respecting some event, future or uncertain, which disturbs the mind, and keeps it in a state of painful uneasinerr. it expresses more than uneasiness or disturbance, and even more than trouble or solicitude. it usually springs from fear or serious apprehension of evil, and involves a suspense respecting an event, and often, a perplexity of mind, to know how to shape our conduct.*NWAD ANXIETY.2*

2. In medical language, uneasiness; unceasing restlessness in sickness.*NWAD ANXIETY.3*

ANXIOUS, *a.* ank'shus.

1. Greatly concerned or solicitous, respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense; applied to persons; as, to be

anxious for the issue of a battle.*NWAD ANXIOUS.2*

2. Full of solicitude; unquiet; applied to things; as anxious thoughts or labor.*NWAD ANXIOUS.3*

3. Very careful; solicitous; as, anxious to please; anxious to commit no mistake.*NWAD ANXIOUS.4*

It is followed by for or about, before the object.*NWAD ANXIOUS.5*

ANXIOUSLY, *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

ANXIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being anxious; great solicitude.

ANY, *a.* en'ny.

1. One indefinitely.*NWAD ANY.2*

Nor knoweth any man the Father, save the Son. *Matthew 11:27*.*NWAD ANY.3*

If a soul shall sin against any of the commandments. *Leviticus 4:2*.*NWAD ANY.4*

2. Some; an indefinite number, plurally; for though the word is formed from one, it often refers to many. Are there any witnesses present? The sense seems to be a small, uncertain number.*NWAD ANY.5*

3. Some; an indefinite quantity; a small portion.*NWAD ANY.6*

Who will show us any good? *Psalm 4:6*.*NWAD ANY.7*

4. It is often used as a substitute, the person or thing being understood.*NWAD ANY.8*

And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have aught against any. *Mark 11:25*.*NWAD ANY.9*

If any lack wisdom, let him ask it of God. *James 1:5*.*NWAD ANY.10*

It is used in opposition to none. Have you any wheat to sell? I have none.*NWAD ANY.11*

ANY-WISE is sometimes used adverbially, but the two words may be separated, and used with a preposition, in any wise.

AONIAN, *a.* [From aonia, a part of Boeotia, in Greece.]

Pertaining to the muses, or to Aonia in Boeotia. The Aonian fount was Aganippe, at the foot of mount Helicon, not far from Thebes, and sacred to the muses. Hence the muses were called Aonides. But in truth, Aonia itself is formed from the Celtic aon, a spring or fountain, [the fabled son of Neptune,] and this word gave name to Aonia. As the muses were fond of springs, the word was applied to the muses, and to mountains which were their favorite residence, as to Parnassus.*NWAD AONIAN.2*

AORIST, *n.* [Gr. indefinite, of a priv. and limit.]

The name of certain tenses in the grammar of the Greek language, which express time indeterminate, that is, either past, present or future.*NWAD AORIST.2*

AORISTIC, *a.* Indefinite; pertaining to an aorist, or indefinite tense.

AORTA, *n.* [Gr. the great artery; also an ark or chest.]

The great artery, or trunk of the arterial system; proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to all the arteries, except the pulmonary arteries. It first rises, when it is called the ascending aorta; then makes a great curve, when it gives off branches to the head, and upper extremities; then proceeds downwards, called the descending aorta, when it gives off branches to the trunk; and finally divides into the two iliacs, which supply the pelvis and lower extremities.*NWAD AORTA.2*

AORTAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the aorta, or great artery.**

AOUTA, ***n.*** **The paper-mulberry tree in Otaheite, from whose bark is manufactured a cloth worn by the inhabitants.**

APACE, ***adv.*** **[a and pace.]**

With a quick pace; quick; fast; speedily; with haste; hastily; applied to things in motion or progression; as, birds fly apace; weeds grow apace.*NWAD APACE.2*

APAGOGE, APAGOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. from, to draw aside, of from and to drive.]**

1. In logic abduction; a kind of argument, wherein the greater extreme is evidently contained in the medium, but the medium not so evidently in the lesser extreme, as not to require further proof. Thus, “All whom God absolves are free from sin; but God absolves all who are in Christ; therefore all who are in Christ are free from sin.” The first proposition is evident; but the second may require further proof, as that God received full satisfaction for sin, by the suffering of Christ.*NWAD APAGOGE.2*

2. In mathematics, a progress or passage from one proposition to another, when the first, having been demonstrated, is employed in proving others.*NWAD APAGOGE.3*

3. In the Athenian law, the carrying a criminal, taken in the fact, to a magistrate.*NWAD APAGOGE.4*

APAGOGICAL, ***a.*** **An apagogical demonstration is an indirect way of proof, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary.**

APALACHIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the Apalaches, a tribe of Indians, in the westen part of Georgia. Hence the word is applied to the mountains in or near their country, which are in fact the southern extremity of the Alleghanean ridges.**

APANTHROPY, *n.* [Gr. from, and man.]

An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude.*NWAD APANTHROPY.2*

APARITHMESIS, *n.* [Gr.] In rhetoric, enumeration.

APART, *adv.* [a and part; See *Part*.]

1. Separately; at a distance; in a state of separation, as to place.*NWAD APART.2*

Jesus departed thence into a desert place apart. *Matthew 14:13*.*NWAD APART.3*

2. In a state of distinction, as to purpose, use or character.*NWAD APART.4*

The Lord hath set apart him that is godly for himself. *Psalm 4:3*.*NWAD APART.5*

3. Distinctly; separately; as, consider the two propositions apart.*NWAD APART.6*

4. Aside; in exclusion of; as, apart from all regard to his morals, he is not qualified, in other respects, for the office he holds.*NWAD APART.7*

APARTMENT, *n.* [See *Part*.]

A room in a building; a division in a house, separated from others by partitions; a place separated by inclosure.*NWAD APARTMENT.2*

APATHETIC, *a.* Void of feeling; free from passion; insensible.

APATHY, *n.* [Gr. passion.]

Want of feeling; an utter privation of passion, or insensibility to pain; applied either to the body or the mind. As applied to the mind, it is

stoicism, a calmness of mind incapable of being ruffled by pleasure, pain or passion. In the first ages of the church, the christians adopted the term to express a contempt of earthly concerns.*NWAD APATHY.2*

Quietism is apathy disguised under the appearance of devotion.*NWAD APATHY.3*

APATITE, *n.* [From Gr. to deceive; it having been often mistaken for other minerals.]

A variety of phosphate of lime; generally crystallized in low, flat, hexahedral prisms, sometimes even tabular. Its powder phosphoresces on burning coals.*NWAD APATITE.2*

The phosporite of Werner includes the massive and earthy varieties of the phosphate, which are distinguished from the apatite, by their containing a small portion of fluoric acid.*NWAD APATITE.3*

APE, *n.*

1. A genus of quadrupeds, found in the torrid zone of both continents, of a great variety of species. In common use, the word extends to all the tribe of monkeys and baboons; but in zoology, ape is limited to such of these animals as have no tails; while those with short tails are called baboons, and those with long ones, monkeys. These animals have four cutting teeth in each jaw, and two canine teeth, with obtuse grinders. The feet are formed like hands, with four fingers and a thumb, and flat nails. Apes are lively, full of frolic and chatter, generally untamable, thieving and mischievous. They inhabit the forests, and live on fruits, leaves and insects.*NWAD APE.2*

2. One who imitates servilely, in allusion to the manners of the ape; a silly fellow.*NWAD APE.3*

APE, *v.t.* To imitate servilely; to mimic, as an ape imitates human actions. Weak persons are always prone to ape foreigners.

APEAK, *adv.* [a and peak, a point. See *Peak*.]

1. One the point; in a posture to pierce.*NWAD APEAK.2*

2. In seamen's language, perpendicular. The anchor is apeak, when the cable is drawn so as to bring the ship directly over it.*NWAD APEAK.3*

APENNINE, *a.* [L. apenninus; ad and penninus, an epithet applied to a peak or ridge of the Alps.]

Pertaining to or designating a chain of mountains, which extend from the plains of Piedmont, round the gulf of Genoa, to the center of Italy, and thence south east to the extremity.*NWAD APENNINE.2*

APENNINE, APENNINES, *n.* The mountains above described.

APEPSY, *n.* [Gr. diges.]

Defective digestion; indigestion. [Little used.]*NWAD APEPSY.2*

APER, *n.* One who apes. in zoology, the wild boar.

APERIENT, *a.* [L. aperiens, aperio.]

Opening; that has the quality of opening; deobstruent; laxative.*NWAD APERIENT.2*

APERIENT, *n.* a medicine which promoties the circulation of the fluids, by removing obstructions; a laxative; a deobstruent; as, smallage, fennel, asparagus, parsley, and butcher's broom.

APERITIVE, *a.* Opening; deobstruent; aperient.

APERT, *a.* [L. apertus.] Open; evident; undisguised. [Not used.]

APERTION, *n.* The act of opening; the state of being opened; an opening; a gap, aperture, or passage. [Little used.]

APERTLY, *adv.* Openly [Little used.]

APERTNESS, *n.* [L. apertus.] Openness. [Rarely used.]

APERTOR, *n.* A muscle that raises the upper eye lid.

APERTURE, *n.*

1. The act of opening; more generally, an opening; a gap, cleft or chasm; a passage perforated; a hole through any solid substance.*NWAD APERTURE.2*

2. An opening of meaning; explanation. [Not used.]*NWAD APERTURE.3*

3. In geometry, the space between two right lines, forming an angle.*NWAD APERTURE.4*

APETALOUS, *a.* [Gr. a flower-leaf or petal.]

In botany, having no petals, or flower-leaves; having no corol.*NWAD APETALOUS.2*

APETALOUSNESS, *n.* A state of being without petals.

APEX, *n. plu.* apexes. [L. apex, *plu.* apices.]

The tip, point of summit of any thing. In antiquity, the cap of a flamen or priest; the crest of a helmet. In grammar, the mark of a long syllable. In botany, the anther of flowers, or tops of the stamens, like knobs.*NWAD APEX.2*

APHANITE, *n.* [Gr. to appear.]

In mineralogy, compact amphibole in a particular state.*NWAD APHANITE.2*

APHELION, *n.* [Gr. from, and the sun.]

That point of a planet's orbit which is most distant from the sun; opposed to perihelion.*NWAD APHELION.2*

APHERESIS, *n.* [Gr. from, and to take.]

1. The taking of a litter or syllable from the beginning of a word. Thus by an apheresis, omittere is writter, mittere.*NWAD APHERESIS.2*

2. In the healing art, the removal of any thing noxious. In surgery, amputation.*NWAD APHERESIS.3*

APHIDIVOROUS, *a.* [of aphis, the puceron or vine fretter, and voro, to eat.]

Eating, devouring, or subsisting on the aphis, or plant-louse.*NWAD APHIDIVOROUS.2*

APHILANTHROPY, *n.* [of a neg. and to love, and man.]

Want of love to mankind. In medicine, the first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society.*NWAD APHILANTHROPY.2*

APHIS, *n.* In zoology, the puceron, vine fretter, or plant-louse; a genus of insects, belonging to the order of hemipters. The aphis is furnished with an inflected beak, and with feelers longer than the thorax. In the same species, some individuals have four erect wings, and others are entirely without wings. The feet are of the ambulatory kind, and the belly usually ends in two horns, from which is ejected the substance called honey-dew. The species are very numerous.

APHLOGISTIC, *a.* [Gr. inflammable.]

Flameless; as an aphlogistic lamp, in which a coil of wire is kept in a state of continued ignition by alcohol, without flame.*NWAD APHLOGISTIC.2*

APHONY, *n.* [Gr. voice.]

A loss of voice; a palsy of the tongue; dumbness; catalepsy.*NWAD APHONY.2*

APHORISM, *n.* [Gr. determination, distinction; from to separate.]

A maxim; a precept, or principle expressed in few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth; as, the aphorisms of Hippocrates, or of the civil law.*NWAD APHORISM.2*

APHORISMER, *n.* A dealer in aphorisms.

APHORISTIC, APHORISTICAL, *a.* In the form of an aphorism; in the form of short unconnected sentences; as an aphoristic style.

APHORISTICALLY, *adv.* In the form or manner of aphorisms.

APHRITE, *n.* [Gr. froth; the schaum erde, or earth scum, of Werner; the silvery chalk of Kirwan.]

A subvariety of carbonate of lime, occurring in small masses, solid or tender and friable. It is composed of lamels or scales, of a pearly luster. It is connected by insensible shades with argentine.*NWAD APHRITE.2*

APHRIZITE, *n.* A variety of black tourmalin.

APHRODISIAC, APHRODISIACAL, *a.* [Gr. venereal, Venus, from froth.]

Exciting venereal desire; increasing the appetite for sexual connection.*NWAD APHRODISIAC.2*

APHRODISIAC, *n.* A provocative to venery.

APHRODITE, *n.* [Gr.] A follower of Venus.

APHRODITE, APHRODITA, *n.*

1. In zoology, a genus of the order of Molluscas, called also sea-mouse. The body is oval, with many small protuberances or

tentacles on each side, which serve as feet. The mouth is cylindrical, at one end of the body, with two bristly tentacles, and capable of being retracted.*NWAD APHRODITE.3*

2. A name of Venus, so called from Gr. froth, from which the goddess was supposed to have been produced. [See *Venus*.]*NWAD APHRODITE.4*

APHTHONG, *n.* [Gr. without, and sound.]

A letter or combination of letters, which, in the customary pronunciation of a word, have no sound.*NWAD APHTHONG.2*

APHTHOUS, *a.* [Gr. ulcers in the mouth.]

Pertaining to thrush; of the nature of thrush or ulcerous affections of the mouth.*NWAD APHTHOUS.2*

APHYLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. a leaf.]

In botany, destitute of leaves, as the rush, mushrooms, garlic, some sea-weeds, etc.*NWAD APHYLLOUS.2*

APIARY, *n.* [L. apiarium, of apis, a bee.]

The place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees.*NWAD APIARY.2*

APIASTER, *n.* [From apis, a bee.]

The bird called a bee-eater, a species of merops. The apiaster has an iron colored back, and a belly of bluish green.*NWAD APIASTER.2*

APICES, APEXES. [See *Apex* and *Anther*.]

APIECE, *adv.* [a and piece.]

To each; noting the share of each; as here is an orange

APIS, *n.* In mythology, an ox, worshiped in ancient Egypt, or a divinity or idol in the figure of an ox.

APIS, *n.* [L.] In zoology, the bee, a genus of insects, of the order of hymenopters. The mouth has two jaws, and a proboscis infolded in a double sheath; the wings are four, the two foremost covering the hinder ones when at rest. The females and working bees have a sting.

APISH, *a.* [See *Ape*.] Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolish, foppish, affected, trifling, insignificant; as, an apish fellow; apish manners.

APISHLY, *adv.* In an apish manner; with servile imitation; foppishly.

APISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being apish; mimicry; foppery.

APITPAT, With quick beating or palpitation; a word formed from the sound, pit and pat, or from beat.

APLANATIC, *a.* [Gr. to wander.]

An aplanatic telescope is one which entirely corrects the aberration of the rays of light. It is thus distinguished from the achromatic, which only partially corrects the aberration.*NWAD APLANATIC.2*

APLOME, *n.* [Gr. simple.]

A mineral closely allied to garnet. It is considered by Jameson, as crystallized common garnet. It is a rare mineral, found in dodecahedrons, with rhombic faces, supposed to be derived from the cube, by one of the most simple laws of decrement, that of a single range of particles, parallel to all the edges of a cube.*NWAD APLOME.2*

APLUSTER, APLUSTRE, *n.* [L. from Gr. the summit of the poop of a ship.]

An ensign, or ornament carried by ancient ships. It was shaped like a plume of feathers, fastened on the neck of a goose or swan, and to this was attached a party-colored ribbon, to indicate the course of the wind.*NWAD APLUSTER.2*

APOCALYPSE, *n.* apoc'alyps. [Gr. from to disclose; and to cover.]

Revelation; discovery; disclosure. The name of a book of the New Testament, containing many discoveries or predictions respecting the future state of Christianity, written by St. John, in Patmos, near the close of the first century.*NWAD APOCALYPSE.2*

APOCALYPTIC, APOCALYPTICAL, *a.* Containing or pertaining to revelation; disclosing.

APOCALYPTICALLY, *adv.* By revelation; in the manner of disclosure.

APOCOPATE, *v.t.* [See *Apocope*.]

To cut off, or drop the last letter or syllable of a word.*NWAD APOCOPATE.2*

APOCOPATED, *pp.* Shortened by the omission of the last letter or syllable.

APOCOPATING, *ppr.* Cutting off, or omitting the last letter or syllable.

APOCOPE, APOCOPY, *n.* [Gr. abscission, of and to cut.]

The cutting off, or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word; as di for dii.*NWAD APOCOPE.2*

APOCRISARY, *n.* [Gr. from answer, to answer.]

Anciently a resident in an imperial city, in the name of a foreign church or bishop, answering to the modern nuncio. He was a proctor, in the emperor's court, to negotiate, and transact business for his constituent.*NWAD APOCRISARY.2*

APOCRUSTIC, *a.* [Gr. from, to drive from.]

Astringent; repelling.*NWAD APOCRUSTIC.2*

APOCRUSTIC, *n.* A medicine which constringes, and repels the humors; a repellent.

APOCRYPHA, *n.* [Gr. from, to conceal.]

Literally such things as are not published; but in an appropriate sense, books whose authors are not known; whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, and which are therefore not considered a part of the sacred canon of the scripture. When the

Jews published their sacred books, they called them canonical and divine; such as they did not publish, were called apocryphal. The apocryphal books are received by the Romish Church as canonical, but not by Protestants.*NWAD APOCRYPHA.2*

APOCRYPHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the apecrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit; false; fictitious.

APOCRYPHALLY, *adv.* Uncertainly; not indisputably.

APOCRYPHALNESS, *n.* Uncertainty, as to authenticity; doubtfulness of credit, or genuineness.

APODAL, *a.* [See *Apode*.]

Without feet; in zoology, destitute of ventral fins.*NWAD APODAL.2*

APODE, *n.* [Gr. foot.]

An animal that has no feet, applied to certain fabulous fowls, which are said to have no legs, and also to some birds that have very short legs.*NWAD APODE.2*

In zoology, the apodes are an order of fishes which have no ventral fins; the first order in Linne's system.*NWAD APODE.3*

APODICTIC, APODICTICAL, *a.* [Gr. evidence, of an to show.]

Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction; clearly proving. [Little used.]*NWAD APODICTIC.2*

APODICTICALLY, *adv.* So as to be evident beyond contradiction.

APODOSIS, *n.* [Gr.] The application or latter part of a similitude.

APOGEE, *n.* [apogeon, apogeum; Gr. from, and the earth.]

That point in the orbit of a a planet, which is at the greatest distance from the earth. The ancients regarded the earth as fixed in the center of the system, and therefore assigned to the sun, with the planets, an apogee; but the moderns, considering the sun as the center, use the terms perihelion and aphelion, to denote the least and greatest distance of the planets from that orb. The sun's apogee therefore is in strictness, the earth's aphelion. Apogee is properly applicable to the moon.*NWAD APOGEE.2*

APOGON, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean, the summit of whose head is elevated.

APOGRAPH, *n.* [Gr.] An exemplar; a copy or transcript.

APOLLINARIAN, *a.* [From Apollo.]

The Apollinarian games, in Roman antiquity, were celebrated in honor of Apollo; instituted A.R. 542 after the battle of Cannae. They were merely scenical, with exhibitions of music, dances and various mountebank tricks.*NWAD APOLLINARIAN.2*

APOLLINARIANS, in Church history, a sect, deriving their name from Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea, in the 4th Century, who denied the proper humanity of Christ; maintaining that his body was endowed with a sensitive, and not with a rational soul; and that the divine nature supplied the place of the intellectual principle in man.

Apollo-Belvidere, an ancient statue of the first class in excellence.*NWAD APOLLINARIANS.2*

APOLLYON, *n.* [Gr. destroying.]

The destroyer; a name used *Revelation 9:11*, for the angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew Abaddon.*NWAD APOLLYON.2*

APOLOGETIC, APOLOGETICAL, *a.* [Gr. to speak in defense of; and speech.]

Defending by words or arguments; excusing; said or written in defense, or by way of apology; as an apologetic essay.*NWAD APOLOGETIC.2*

APOLOGETICALLY, *adv.* By way of apology or excuse.

APOLOGIST, *n.* [See *Apology*.]

One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defense of another.*NWAD APOLOGIST.2*

APOLOGIZE, *v.i.* To make an apology; to write or speak in favor of, or to make excuse for; followed by for; as, my correspondent apologized for not answering my letter.

APOLOGUE, *n.* ap'olog. [Gr. a long speech, a fable.]

A moral fable; a story or relation of fictitious events, intended to convey useful truths. An apologue differs from a parable in this; the parable is drawn from events which pass among mankind, and is therefore supported by probability; an apologue may be founded on supposed actions of brutes or inanimate things, and therefore does not require to be supported by probability. Esop's fables are good examples of apologues.*NWAD APOLOGUE.2*

APOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. discourse.]

An excuse; something said or written in defense or extenuation of what appears to others wrong, or unjustifiable; or of what may be liable to disapprobation. It may be an extenuation of what is not perfectly justifiable, or a vindication of what is or may be disapproved, but which the apologist deems to be right. A man makes an apology for not fulfilling an engagement, or for publishing a pamphlet. An apology then is a reason or reasons assigned for what is wrong or may appear to be wrong, and it may be either an extenuation or a justification of something that is or may be censured, by those who are not acquainted with the reasons.*NWAD APOLOGY.2*

APONEUROSIS, APONEUROSY, *n.* [Gr. from, and to send.]

An expansion of a tendon in the manner of a membrane; the tendinous expansion or fascia of muscles; the tendon or tail of a muscle.*NWAD APONEUROSIS.2*

APOPEMPTIC, *a.* [Gr. from, and a nerve.]

Denoting a song or hymn among the ancients, sung or addressed to a stranger, on his departure from a place to his own country. It may be used as a noun for the hymn.*NWAD APOPEMPTIC.2*

APOPHASIS, *n.* [Gr. from, and form of speech.]

In rhetoric, a waving or omission of what one, speaking ironically, would plainly insinuate; as, “I will not mention another argument, which, however, if I should, you could not refute.”*NWAD APOPHASIS.2*

APOPHLEGMATIC, *a.* [Gr. from, and phlegm.]

Masticatory; having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm from the mouth or nostrils.*NWAD APOPHLEGMATIC.2*

APOPHLEGMATIC, *n.* A masticatory; a medicine which excites discharges of phlegm from the mouth or nostrils.

APOPHLEGMATISM, *n.* An apophlegmatic.

APOPHLEGMATIZANT, *n.* An apophlegmatic.

APOPHTHEGM, APOTHEM, *n.* [Gr. from, and word. It would be eligible to reduce this harsh word to apothem.]

A remarkable saying; a short, sententious, instructive remark, uttered on a particular occasion, or by a distinguished character; as that of Cyrus, “He is unworthy to be a magistrate, who is not better than his subjects;” or that of Cato, men by doing nothing, soon learn to do mischief.*NWAD APOPHTHEGM.2*

APOPHYGE, APOPHYGY, *n.* [Gr. from, and flight.]

1. In architecture, the part of a column, where it springs out of its base; originally a ring or ferrel to bind the extremities of columns, and keep them from splitting; afterwards imitated in stone pillars. It is sometimes called the spring of the column.*NWAD APOPHYGE.2*

2. A concave part or ring of a column, lying above or below the flat member.*NWAD APOPHYGE.3*

APOPHYLLITE, *n.* [Gr. from, and a leaf; so called because of its tendency to exfoliate.]

A mineral occurring in laminated masses or in regular prismatic crystals, having a strong and peculiar pearly luster. Its structure is foliated, and when a fragment is forcibly rubbed against a hard body, it separates into thin lamens, like selenite. It exfoliates also before the flame of a lamp. From its peculiar luster, it is sometimes called by the harsh name, ichthyophthalmite, fish-eye stone.*NWAD APOPHYLLITE.2*

APOPHYSIS, APOPHYSY, *n.* [Gr. from, and growth.]

The projecting soft end or protuberance of a bone; a process of a bone.*NWAD APOPHYSIS.2*

APOPLECTIC, APOPLECTICAL, *a.* [See *Apoplexy*.] Pertaining to or consisting in apoplexy, as an apoplectic fit; or predisposed to apoplexy, as an apoplectic habit of body.

APOPLECTIC, *n.* A person affected by apoplexy.

APOPLEXED, *a.* Affected with apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, *n.* [Gr. from, to strike.]

A sudden deprivation of all sense and voluntary motion, occasioned by repletion or whatever interrupts the action of the nerves upon the muscles.*NWAD APOPLEXY.2*

Dryden, for the sake of measure, uses apoplex, for apoplexy.*NWAD APOPLEXY.3*

APORON, APORIME, *n.* [See *Apory*.] A problem difficult to be resolved.

APORY, APORIA, *n.* [Gr. from a way or passage.]

1. In rhetoric, a doubting or being at a loss where to begin, or what to say, on account of the variety of matter.*NWAD APORY.2*

2. In the medical art, febrile anxiety; uneasiness; restlessness, from obstructed perspiration, or the stoppage of any natural secretion.*NWAD APORY.3*

APOSIOPESIS, APOSIOPESY, *n.* [Gr. of to be silent.]

Reticence or suppression; as when a speaker for some cause, as fear, sorrow, or anger, suddenly breaks off his discourse, before it is ended; or speaks of a thing, when he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject; or aggravates what he pretends to conceal, by uttering a part and leaving the remainder to be understood.*NWAD APOSIOPESIS.2*

APOSTASY, *n.* [Gr. a defection, to depart.]

1. An abandonment of what one has professed; a total desertion, or departure from one's faith or religion.*NWAD APOSTASY.2*

2. The desertion from a party to which one has adhered.*NWAD APOSTASY.3*

3. Among physicians, the throwing off of exfoliated or fractured bone, or the various solution of disease.*NWAD APOSTASY.4*

4. An abscess.*NWAD APOSTASY.5*

APOSTATE, *n.* [Gr.]

One who has forsaken the church, sect or profession to which he

before adhered. In its original sense, applied to one who has abandoned his religion; but correctly applied also to one who abandons a political or other party.*NWAD APOSTATE.2*

APOSTATE, *a.* False; traitorous.

APOSTATICAL, *a.* After the manner of an apostate.

APOSTATIZE, *v.i.* To abandon one's profession or church; to forsake principles or faith which one has professed; or the party to which one has been attached.

APOSTATIZING, *ppr.* Abandoning a church, profession, sect or party.

APOSTEMATE, *v.i.* To form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.

APOSTEMATION, *n.* The formation of an aposteme; the process of gathering into an abscess; written corruptly imposthumation.

APOSTEMATOUS, *a.* Pertaining to an abscess; partaking of the nature of an aposteme.

APOSTEME, *n.* [Gr. from to go off, to recede; and to stand.]

An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter; written also corruptly imposthume.*NWAD APOSTEME.2*

A-POSTERIORI, [L. posterior, after.]

Arguments a posteriori, are drawn from effect, consequences or facts; in opposition to reasoning a priori, or from causes previously known.*NWAD A-POSTERIORI.2*

APOSTLE, *n.* [L. apostalus; Gr. to send away, to sent.]

A person deputed to execute some important business; but

appropriately, a disciple of Christ commissioned to preach the gospel. Twelve persons were selected by Christ for this purpose; and Judas, one of the number, proving an apostate, his place was supplied by Matthias. *Acts 1:15-26*.*NWAD APOSTLE.2*

The title of apostle is applied to Christ himself, *Hebrews 3:1*. In the primitive ages of the church, other ministers were called apostles, *Romans 16:7*; as were persons sent to carry alms from one church to another, *Philippians 2:19-30*. This title was also given to persons who first planted the Christian faith. Thus Dionysius of Corinth is called the apostle of France; and the Jesuit Missionaries are called apostles.*NWAD APOSTLE.3*

Among the Jews, the title was given to officers who were sent into distant provinces, as visitors or commissioners, to see the laws observed.*NWAD APOSTLE.4*

Apostle, in the Greek liturgy, is a book contained the epistles of St. Paul, printed in the order in which they are to be read in churches, through the year.*NWAD APOSTLE.5*

APOSTLE-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLATE, *n.* A mission; the dignity or office of an apostle. Ancient writers use it for the office of a bishop; but it is now restricted to the dignity of the pope, whose see is call the Apostolic See.

APOSTOLIC, APOSTOLICAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining or relating to the apostles, as the apostolic age.*NWAD APOSTOLIC.2*

2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles; as apostolic faith or practice.*NWAD APOSTOLIC.3*

Apostolic constitutions, a collection of regulations attributed to the apostles, but generally supposed to be spurious. They appeared in the 4th century; are divided into eight books, and consist of rules and precepts relating to the duties of christians, and particularly, the

ceremonies and discipline of the church.*NWAD APOSTOLIC.4*

Apostolic Fathers, an appellation given to the christian writers of the first century.*NWAD APOSTOLIC.5*

APOSTOLICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTOLICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being apostolical, or according to the doctrines of the apostles.

APOSTOLICS, *n.* Certain sects so called from their pretending to imitate the practice of the apostles, abstaining from marriage, from wine, flesh, pecuniary reward etc., and wandering about clothed in white, with long beards, and bare heads. Sagarelli, the founder of one of these sects, was burnt at Parma in 1300.

APOSTROPHE, APOSTROPHY, *n.* [Gr. from and a turning.]

1. In rhetoric, a diversion of speech; a digressive address; a changing the course of a speech, and addressing a person who is dead or absent, as if present; or a short address introduced into a discourse, directed to some person, different from the party to which the main discourse is directed; as when an advocate, in an argument to the jury, turns and addresses a few remarks to the court.*NWAD APOSTROPHE.2*

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is marked by a comma, as call'd for called. The comma used for this purpose may also be called an apostrophe.*NWAD APOSTROPHE.3*

APOSTROPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe, noting the contraction of a word.

APOSTROPHIZE, *v.i.* or *t.*

1. To make an apostrophe, or short detached address in speaking; to address by apostrophy.*NWAD APOSTROPHIZE.2*

2 . *v.t.* To contract a word by omitting a letter or letters.*NWAD APOSTROPHIZE.3*

3. To mark with a comma, indicating the omission of a letter.*NWAD APOSTROPHIZE.4*

APOSTROPHIZED, *pp.* Addressed by way of digression; contracted by the omission of a letter or letters; marked by an apostrophy.

APOSTROPHIZING, *ppr.* Addressing in a digression; contracting or marking by apostrophy.

APOSTUME, *n.* An *aposteme*, which see.

APOTACTITE, *n.* [Gr. from to renounce; to ordain.]

One of a sect of ancient christians, who, in imitation of the first believers, renounced all their effects and possessions.*NWAD APOTACTITE.2*

APOTHECARY, *n.* [L. and Gr. apotheca, a repository, from to deposit or lay aside, or from a chest.]

1. One who practices pharmacy; one who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale. In England, apothecaries are obliged to prepare medicines according to the formulas prescribed by the college of physicians, and are liable to have their shops visited by the censors of the college, who have power to destroy medicines which are not good.*NWAD APOTHECARY.2*

2. In the middle ages, an apothecary was the keeper of any shop or warehouse; and an officer appointed to take charge of a magazine.*NWAD APOTHECARY.3*

APOTHEGM, APOTHEM, *n.* [See *Apophthegm*.]

A remarkable saying; a short, instructive remark.*NWAD APOTHEGM.2*

APOTHEGMATIC, APOTHEGMATICAL, ***a.*** **In the manner of an apothem.**

APOTHEGMATIST, ***n.*** **A collector or maker of apothems.**

APOTHEGMATIZE, ***v.t.*** **To utter apothems or short instructive sentences.**

APOTHEME, ***n.*** **[See** ***Apothecary*****.]**

In Russia, an apothecary's shop, or a shop for the preparation and sale of medicines.*NWAD APOTHEME.2*

APOTHEOSIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. of God.]**

Deification; consecration; the act of placing a prince or other distinguished person among the heathen deities. This honor was often bestowed on illustrious men in Rome, and followed by the erection of temples, and the institution of sacrifices to the new deity.*NWAD APOTHEOSIS.2*

APOTHESIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. to put back.]**

1. The reduction of a dislocated bone.*NWAD APOTHESIS.2*

2. A place on the south side of the chancel in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves, for books, vestments, etc.*NWAD APOTHESIS.3*

APOTOME, APOTOMY, ***n.*** **[Gr. to cut off.]**

1. In mathematics, the difference between two incommensurable quantities.*NWAD APOTOME.2*

2. In music, that portion of a tone major which remains after deducting from it an interval, less by a comma, than a semitone major.*NWAD APOTOME.3*

The difference between a greater and lesser semitone, expressed

by the ratio 128; 125. The Greeks supposing the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts, called the difference, or smaller part, apotome; the other, limma.*NWAD APOTOME.4*

APOTREPSIS, *n.* [Gr. to turn.] The resolution of a suppurating tumor.

APOTROPY, *n.* [Gr. to turn.]

In ancient poetry, a verse or hymn composed for averting the wrath of incensed deities. The deities invoked were called apotropeans.*NWAD APOTROPY.2*

APOZEM, *n.* [Gr. to boil.]

A decoction, in which the medicinal substances of plants are extracted by boiling.*NWAD APOZEM.2*

APOZEMICAL, *a.* Like a decoction.

APPAIR, *v.t.* To impair. [Not in use.]

APPAIR, *v.i.* To degenerate. [Not in use.]

APPALL, *v.t.* [L. palleo, to become pale. See *Pale*.]

1. To depress or discourage with fear; to impress with fear, in such a manner that the mind shrinks, or loses its firmness; as, the sight appalled the stoutest heart.*NWAD APPALL.2*

2. To reduce, allay or destroy; as, to appall thirst. [Unusual.]*NWAD APPALL.3*

APPALL, *v.i.* To grow faint; to be dismayed.

APPALLED, *pp.* Depressed or disheartened with fear; reduced.

APPALLING, *ppr.* Depressing occasioned by fear; discouragement.

APPALLMENT, *n.* Depression occasioned by fear; discouragement.

APPANAGE, *n.*

1. Lands appropriated by a prince to the maintenance of his younger sons, as their patrimony; but on condition of the failure of male offspring, they were to revert to the donor or his heir. From the appanage it was customary for the sons to take their surnames.*NWAD APPANAGE.2*

2. Sustenance; means of nourishing.*NWAD APPANAGE.3*

Wealth - the appanage of wit.*NWAD APPANAGE.4*

APPARATUS, *n. plu.* apparatuses. [L. from apparo, to prepare, of ad and par.]

1. Things provided as means to some end; as the tools of an artisan; the furniture of a house; instruments of war. In more technical language, a complete set of instruments or utensils, for performing any operation.*NWAD APPARATUS.2*

2. In surgery, the operation of cutting for the stone, of three kinds, the small, the great, and the high.*NWAD APPARATUS.3*

Apparatus is also used as the title of several books, in the form of catalogues, bibliothecas, glossaries, dictionaries, etc.*NWAD APPARATUS.4*

APPAREL, *n.* [L. paro, apparo, to prepare; Heb. bara]

1. Clothing; vesture; garments; dress.*NWAD APPAREL.2*

2. External habiliments or decorations; appearance; as, religion appears in the natural apparel of simplicity.*NWAD APPAREL.3*

Glorious in apparel. *Isaiah 63:1*.*NWAD APPAREL.4*

3. The furniture of a ship, as sails, rigging, anchors, etc.*NWAD*

APPAREL.5

APPAREL, *v.t.*

1. To dress or clothe.*NWAD APPAREL.7*

They who are gorgeously appareled are in kings court. *Luke 7:25*.*NWAD APPAREL.8*

2. To adorn with dress.*NWAD APPAREL.9*

She did apparel her apparel.*NWAD APPAREL.10*

3. To dress with external ornaments; to cover with something ornamental; to cover, as with garments; as, trees appareled with flowers; or a garden with verdure.*NWAD APPAREL.11*

4. To furnish with external apparatus; as ships appareled for sea.*NWAD APPAREL.12*

APPARELED, *pp.* Dressed; clothed; covered as with dress; furnished.

APPARELING, *ppr.* Dressing; clothing; covering as with dress; furnishing.

APPARENCE, APPARENCY, *n.* Appearance. [Not in use.]

APPARENT, *a.* [See *Appear*.]

1. That may be seen, or easily seen; visible to the eye; within sight or view.*NWAD APPARENT.2*

2. Obvious; plain; evident; indubitable; as, the wisdom of the creator is apparent in his works.*NWAD APPARENT.3*

3. Visible, in opposition to hid or secret; as, a man's apparent conduct is good.*NWAD APPARENT.4*

4. Visible; appearing to the eye; seeming, in distinction from true or

real, as the apparent motion or diameter of the sun.*NWAD APPARENT.5*

Heirs apparent are those whose right to an estate is indefeasible, if they survive the ancestor; in distinction from presumptive heirs, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would inherit, but whose right is liable to be defeated by the birth of their children.*NWAD APPARENT.6*

APPARENTLY, ***adv.***

1. Openly; evidently; as, the goodness of God is apparently manifest in his works of providence.*NWAD APPARENTLY.2*

2. Seemingly; in appearance; as, a man may be apparently friendly, yet malicious in heart.*NWAD APPARENTLY.3*

APPARITION, ***n.*** **[See *Appear*.]**

1. In a general sense, an appearance; visibility. [Little used.]*NWAD APPARITION.2*

2. The thing appearing; a visible object; a form.*NWAD APPARITION.3*

3. A ghost; a specter; a visible spirit. [This is now the usual sense of the word.]*NWAD APPARITION.4*

4. Mere appearance, opposed to reality.*NWAD APPARITION.5*

APPARITOR, ***n.*** **[L. apparo, to prepare, or appareo, to attend.]**

Among the Romans, any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders. In England, a messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court, or a beadle in the university who carries the mace.*NWAD APPARITOR.2*

APPAY, ***v.t.*** **To satisfy.** ***Obs.*** **[See *Pay*.]**

APPEACH, ***v.t.*** **To accuse; to censure, or reproach.** ***Obs.*** **[See *Impeach*.]**

APPEACHMENT, ***n.*** **Accusation; charge exhibited.** ***Obs.***

APPEAL, ***v.i.*** **[L. apello; ad and pello, to drive or send; Gr. We do not see the sense of call in pello, but to drive or press out, is the radical sense of calling, naming. This word coincides in elements with L. balo, Eng. bawl, and peal.]**

1. To refer to a superior judge or court, for the decision of a cause depending, or the revision of a cause decided in a lower court.*NWAD APPEAL.2*

I appeal to Cesar. *Acts 25:11*.*NWAD APPEAL.3*

2. To refer to another for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts; as, I appeal to all mankind for the truth of what is alleged.*NWAD APPEAL.4*

APPEAL, ***v.t.*** **To call or remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court. This may be done after trial and judgment in the lower court; or by special statute or agreement, a party may appeal before trial, upon a fictitious issue and judgment. We say the cause was appealed before or after trial.**

APPEAL, ***v.t.*** **In crimianal law, to charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a criminal prosecution, for some hainous offense; as, to appeal a person of felony. This process was anciently given to a private person to recover the**

weregild, or private pecuniary satisfaction for an injury he had received by the murder of a relation, or by some personal injury.

APPEAL, *n.*

1. The removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal, as from a common pleas court to a superior or supreme court. Also the right of appeal.*NWAD APPEAL.8*

2. An accusation; a process instituted by a private person against a man for some hainous crime by which he has been injured, as for murder, larceny, mayhem.*NWAD APPEAL.9*

3. A summons to answer to a charge.*NWAD APPEAL.10*

4. A call upon a person; a reference to another for proof or decision.*NWAD APPEAL.11*

In an oath, a person makes an appeal to the Deity for the truth of his declaration.*NWAD APPEAL.12*

5. Resort; recourse.*NWAD APPEAL.13*

Every milder method is to be tried, before a nation makes an appeal to arms.*NWAD APPEAL.14*

APPEALABLE, *a.*

1. That may be appealed; that may be removed to a higher tribunal for decision; as, the cause is appealable.*NWAD APPEALABLE.2*

2. That may be accused or called to answer by appeal; applied to persons; as, a criminal is appealable for manslaughter.*NWAD APPEALABLE.3*

APPEALANT, *n.* One who appeals. [Not used.]

APPEALED, *pp.* Removed to a higher court, as a cause; prosecuted for a crime by a private person, as a criminal.

APPEALER, *n.* One who appeals; an appellor.

APPEALING, ***ppr.*** **Removing a cause to a higher tribunal; prosecuting as a private person for an offense; referring to another for a decision.**

APPEAR, ***v.i.*** **[L. appareo, of ad and pareo, to appear, or be manifest.]**

1. To come or be in sight; to be in view; to be visible.*NWAD APPEAR.2*

The leprosy appeareth in the skin of the flesh. *Leviticus 13:43*.*NWAD APPEAR.3*

And God said, Let the dry land appear. *Genesis 1:9*.*NWAD APPEAR.4*

2. To become visible to the eye, as a spirit, or to the apprehension of the mind; a sense frequent in scripture.*NWAD APPEAR.5*

The Lord appeared to Abram, and said. *Genesis 12:7*.*NWAD APPEAR.6*

The angel of the Lord appeared to him in a flame of fire out of the midst of the bush. *Exodus 3:2*.*NWAD APPEAR.7*

3. To stand in presence of, as parties or advocates before a court, or as persons to be tried. The defendant, being called, did not appear.*NWAD APPEAR.8*

We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ. *2 Corinthians 5:10*.*NWAD APPEAR.9*

4. To be obvious; to be known, as a subject of observation or comprehension.*NWAD APPEAR.10*

Let thy work appear to thy servant. *Psalm 90:16*.*NWAD APPEAR.11*

It doth not yet appear what we shall be. *1 John 3:2*.*NWAD APPEAR.12*

5. To be clear or made clear by evidence; as, this fact appears by ancient records.*NWAD APPEAR.13*

But sin that it might appear sin. *Romans 7:13*.*NWAD APPEAR.14*

6. To seem, in opposition to reality.*NWAD APPEAR.15*

They disfigure their faces, that they may appear to men to fast. *Matthew 6:16*.*NWAD APPEAR.16*

7. To be discovered, or laid open.*NWAD APPEAR.17*

That they shame may appear. *Jeremiah 13:26*.*NWAD APPEAR.18*

APPEAR, *n.* Appearance. *Obs.*

APPEARANCE, *n.*

1. The act of coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye; as, his sudden appearance surprised me.*NWAD APPEARANCE.2*

2. The thing seen; a phenomenon; as an appearance in the sky.*NWAD APPEARANCE.3*

3. Semblance; apparent likeness.*NWAD APPEARANCE.4*

There was upon the tabernacle as it were the appearance of fire. *Numbers 9:15*.*NWAD APPEARANCE.5*

4. External show; semblance assumed, in opposition to reality or substance; as, we are often deceived by appearances; he has the appearance of virtue.*NWAD APPEARANCE.6*

For man looketh on the outward appearance. *1 Samuel 16:7*.*NWAD APPEARANCE.7*

5. Personal presence; exhibition of the person; as, he made his first appearance at court or on the stage.*NWAD APPEARANCE.8*

6. Exhibition of the character; introduction of a person to the public

in a particular character, as a person makes his appearance in the world, as a historian, an artist, or an orator.*NWAD APPEARANCE.9*

7. Probability; likelihood. This sense is rather an inference from the third or fourth; as probability is inferred from external semblance or show.*NWAD APPEARANCE.10*

8. Presence; mien; figure; as presented by the person, dress or manners; as, the lady made a noble appearance.*NWAD APPEARANCE.11*

9. A being present in court; a defendant's filing common or special bail to a process.*NWAD APPEARANCE.12*

10. An apparition.*NWAD APPEARANCE.13*

APPEARER, *n.* The person that appears.

APPEARING, *ppr.* Coming in sight; becoming evident; making an external show; seeming; having the semblance.

APPEARING, *n.* The act of becoming visible; appearance.

APPEASABLE, *a.* That may be appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified.

APPEASABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being appeasable.

APPEASE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. pax. See *Peace*.]

To make quiet; to calm; to reduce to a state of peace; to still; to pacify; as, to appease the tumult of the ocean or of the passions; to appease hunger or thirst.*NWAD APPEASE.2*

[This word is of a general application to every thing in a disturbed, ruffled or agitated state.]*NWAD APPEASE.3*

APPEASED, *pp.* Quieted; calmed; stilled; pacified.

APPEASEMENT, *n.* The act of appeasing; the state of being in

peace.

APPEASER, ***n.*** **One who appeases, or pacifies.**

APPEASIVE, ***a.*** **Having the power to appease; mitigating; quieting.**

APPELLANT, ***n.*** **[See *Appeal*.]**

1. One who appeals, or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal.*NWAD APPELLANT.2*

2. One who prosecutes another for a crime.*NWAD APPELLANT.3*

3. One who challenges, or summons another to single combat.*NWAD APPELLANT.4*

4. In church history, one who appeals from the Constitution Unigenitus to a general council.*NWAD APPELLANT.5*

APPELLATE, ***n.*** **A person appealed, or prosecuted for a crime. [Not now used. See *Appellee*.]**

APPELLATE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals; as "appellate jurisdiction."**

APPELLATION, ***n.*** **[L. appellatio. See *Appeal*.]**

Name; the word by which a thing is called and known. Spenser uses it for appeal.*NWAD APPELLATION.2*

APPELLATIVE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a common name; noting the common name of a species.**

APPELLATIVE, ***n.*** **A common name in distinction from a proper name. A common name or appelative stands for a whole class, genus or species of beings, or for universal ideas. Thus man is the name of the whole human race, and fowl of all winged animals. Tree is the name of all plants of a particular class; plant and vegetable are names of things that grow out of the earth. A proper name, on the other hand, stands for a single thing, as, London, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston.**

APPELLATIVELY, ***adv.*** **According to the manner of nouns appellative; in a manner to express whole classes or species; as, Hercules is sometimes used appellatively, that is, as a common name to signify a strong man.**

APPELLATORY, ***a.*** **Containing an appeal.**

APPELLEE, ***n.***

1. The defendant in an appeal.*NWAD APPELLEE.2*

2. The person who is appealed, or prosecuted by a private man for a crime.*NWAD APPELLEE.3*

APPELLOR, ***n.*** **The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime.**

This word is rarely or never used for the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, who is called the appellant. Appellee is opposed both to appellant and appellor.*NWAD APPELLOR.2*

APPEND, ***v.t.*** **[L. appendo, of ad and pendeo, to hand.]**

1. To hang or attach to, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended; as, a seal appended to a record.*NWAD APPEND.2*

2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing.*NWAD APPEND.3*

APPENDAGE, ***n.*** **Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house.**

Modesty is the appendage of sobriety.*NWAD APPENDAGE.2*

APPENDANCE, APPENDENCE, ***n.*** **Something annexed. [Not used.]**

APPENDANT, ***a.***

1. hanging to; annexed; belonging to something; attached; as, a

seal appendant to a paper.*NWAD APPENDANT.2*

2. In law, common appendant, is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of land, to put commonably beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. An advowson appendant, is the right of patronage or presentation, annexed to the possession of a manor. So also a common of fishing may be appendant to a freehold.*NWAD APPENDANT.3*

APPENDANT, *n.* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it.

APPENDED, *pp.* Annexed; attached.

APPENDICATE, *v.t.* To append; to add to. *Obs.*

APPENDICATION, *n.* An appendage or adjunct. *Obs.*

APPENDICLE, *n.* A small appendage.

APPENDING, *n.* That which is by right annexed.

APPENDIX, *n. plu.* appendixes. [L. The Latin plural is appendices. See *Append*.]

1. something appended or added.*NWAD APPENDIX.2*

Normandy became an appendix to England.*NWAD APPENDIX.3*

2. An adjunct, concomitant, or appendage.*NWAD APPENDIX.4*

3. More generally, a supplement or short treatise added to a book.*NWAD APPENDIX.5*

APPERCETIVE, *v.t.* To comprehend. *Obs.*

APPERCEPTION, *n.* [ad and perception.]

Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness.*NWAD APPERCEPTION.2*

APPERIL, ***n.*** **Peril; danger, [Not in use.]**

APPERTAIN, ***v.i.*** **[L. ad and pertineo, to pertain, of per and teneo, to hold. Pertineo is to reach to, to extend to, hence to belong. See *Tenant*.]**

To belong, whether by right, nature or appointment.*NWAD APPERTAIN.2*

Give it to him to whom it appertaineth. *Leviticus 6:5*.*NWAD APPERTAIN.3*

[See *Pertain*.]*NWAD APPERTAIN.4*

APPERTAINING, ***pp.*** **Belonging.**

APPERTAINMENT, ***n.*** **That which belongs.**

APPERTENENCE, ***n.*** **[See *Appurtenance*.]**

APPERTINENT, ***a.*** **Belonging; now written appurtenant.**

APPERTINENT, ***n.*** **That which belongs to something else.** ***Obs.*** **[See *Appurtenance*.]**

APPETENCE, APPETENCY, ***n.*** **[L. appetentia, appetens, from appeto, to desire; of ad and peto, to ask, supplicate or seek, compound. Eng. bid. The primary sense is to strain, to urge or press, or to advance. See *Bid*.]**

1. In a general sense, desire; but especially, carnal desire; sensual appetite.*NWAD APPETENCE.2*

2. The disposition of organized bodies to select and imbibe such portions of matter as serve to support and nourish them, or such particles as are designed, through their agency, to carry on the animal or vegetable economy.*NWAD APPETENCE.3*

These lacteals have mouths, and by animal selection or appetency, they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their

palate.*NWAD APPETENCE.4*

3. An inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in the young to suck, in aquatic fowls to enter into water and to swim.*NWAD APPETENCE.5*

4. According to Darwin, animal appetency is synonymous with irritability or sensibility; as the appetency of the eye for light, of the pops to secrete milk, etc.*NWAD APPETENCE.6*

5. Attraction, or the tendency in bodies to move toward each other and unite.*NWAD APPETENCE.7*

APPETENT, *a.* Desiring; very desirous.

APPETIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being desirable for gratification.

APPETIBLE, *a.* [Low L. appetibilis, from appeto.] Desirable; that may be the object of sensual desire.

APPETITE, *n.* [L. appetitus, from appeto. See *Appetence*.]

1. The natural desire of pleasure or good; the desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind. Appetites are passions directed to general objects, as the appetite for fame, glory or riches; in distinction from passions directed to some particular objects, which retain their proper name, as the passion of love, envy or gratitude. Passion does not exist without an object; natural appetites exist first, and are then directed to objects.*NWAD APPETITE.2*

2. A desire of food or drink; a painful sensation occasioned by hunger or thirst.*NWAD APPETITE.3*

3. Strong desire; eagerness or longing.*NWAD APPETITE.4*

4. The thing desired.*NWAD APPETITE.5*

Power being the natural appetite of princes.*NWAD APPETITE.6*

Appetites are natural or artificial. Hunger and thirst are natural

appetites; the appetites for olives, tobacco, snuff, etc. are artificial.*NWAD APPETITE.7*

In old authors, appetite is followed by to, but regularly it should be followed by for before the object, as an appetite for pleasure.*NWAD APPETITE.8*

To be given to appetite, is to be voracious or gluttonous. *Proverbs 23:2*.*NWAD APPETITE.9*

APPETITION, *n.* [L. appetitio.] Desire. [Rarely used.]

APPETITIVE, *a.* That desires; that has the quality of desiring gratification; as appetitive power or faculty.

APPIAN, *a.* Designating something that belongs to Appius, particularly a way from Rome through Capua to Brundusium, now Brindisi, constructed by Appius Claudius A.R. 441. It is more than 330 miles in length, formed of hard stone squared, and so wide as to admit two carriages abreast.

APPLAUD, *v.t.* [L. applaudo; ad and plaudo, to make a noise by clapping the hands; Eng. loud.]

1. To praise by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign.*NWAD APPLAUD.2*

2. To praise by words, actions or other means; to express approbation of; to commend; used in a general sense.*NWAD APPLAUD.3*

APPLAUDED, *pp.* Praised by acclamation, or other means; commended.

APPLAUDER, *n.* One who praises or commends.

APPLAUDING, *ppr.* praising by acclamation; commending.

APPLAUSE, *n.* s as z. [L. applausus.]

A shout of approbation; approbation and praise, expressed by clapping the hands, acclamation or huzzas; approbation expressed. in antiquity, applause differed from acclamation; applause was expressed by the hands, and acclamation by the voice. There were three species of applause, the bombus, a confused din made by the hands or mouth; the imbrices and testae, made by beating a sort of sounding vessels in the theaters. Persons were appointed for the purpose of applauding, and masters were employed to teach the art. The applauds were divided into choruses, and placed opposite to each other, like the choristers in a cathedral.*NWAD APPLAUSE.2*

APPLAUSIVE, *a.* Applauding; containing applause.

APPLE, *n.*

1. The fruit of the apple tree, [pyrus malus,] from which cider is made.*NWAD APPLE.2*

2. The apple of the eye is the pupil.*NWAD APPLE.3*

Apple of love, or love apple, the tomato, or lycopersicum, a species of Solanum. The stalk is herbaceous, with oval, pinnated leaves, and small yellow flowers. The berry is smooth, soft, of a yellow or reddish color, of the size of a plum. It is used in soups and broths.*NWAD APPLE.4*

APPLE, *v.t.* To form like an apple.

APPLE-GRAFT, *n.* A scion of the appletree engrafted.

APPLE-HARVEST, *n.* The gathering of apples, or the time of gathering.

APPLE-PIE, *n.* a pie made of apples stewed or baked, inclosed in paste, or covered with paste, as in England.

APPLE-SAUCE, *n.* A sauce made of stewed apples.

APPLE-TART, ***n.*** **A tart made of apples baked on paste.**

APPLE-TREE, ***n.*** **A tree arranged by Linne under the genus pyrus. The fruit of this tree is indefinitely various. The crab apple is supposed to be the original kind, from which all others have sprung. New varieties are springing annually from the seeds.**

APPLE-WOMAN, ***n.*** **A woman who sells apples and other fruit.**

APPLE-YARD, ***n.*** **An orchard; an inclosure for apples.**

APPLIABLE, ***a.*** **[See *Apply*.] That may be applied. This word is superseded by applicable.**

APPLIANCE, ***n.*** **The act of applying, or thing applied.** ***Obs.***

APPLICABILITY, ***n.*** **[See *Apply*.] The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied.**

APPLICABLE, ***a.*** **That may be applied; fit to be applied, as related to a thing; that may have relation to something else; as, this observation is applicable to the case under consideration.**

APPLICABLENESS, ***n.*** **Fitness to be applied; the quality of being applicable.**

APPLICABLY, ***adv.*** **In such a manner that it may be applied.**

APPLICANT, ***n.*** **One who applies; one who makes request; a petitioner.**

The applicant for a cup of water declares himself to be the Messias.*NWAD APPLICANT.2*

The court require the applicant to appear in person.*NWAD APPLICANT.3*

APPLICATE, ***n.*** **A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be**

bisected by the diameter; an ordinate.

APPLICATE-ORDINATE. A right line at right angles applied to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve.

APPLICATION, *n.* [L. applicatio. See *Apply*.]

1. The act of laying on; as the application of emollients to a diseased limb.*NWAD APPLICATION.2*

2. The thing applied; as, the pain was abated by the application.*NWAD APPLICATION.3*

3. The act of making request or soliciting; as, he made application to a court of chancery.*NWAD APPLICATION.4*

4. The act of applying as means; the employment of means; as, children may be governed by a suitable application of rewards and punishments. This is the first signification directed to moral objects.*NWAD APPLICATION.5*

5. The act of fixing the mind; intenseness of thought; close study; attention; as, to injure the health by application to study.*NWAD APPLICATION.6*

Had his application been equal to his talents, his progress might have been greater.*NWAD APPLICATION.7*

6. The act of directing or referring something to a particular case, to discover or illustrate the agreement or disagreement; as, I make the remark and leave you to make the application.*NWAD APPLICATION.8*

7. In theology, the act by which the merits of Christ are transferred to man, for his justification.*NWAD APPLICATION.9*

8. In geometry, a division for applying one quantity to another, whose areas, but not figures, shall be the same; or the transferring a given line into a circle or other figure, so that its ends shall be in the perimeter of the figure.*NWAD APPLICATION.10*

9. In sermons, that part of the discourse, in which the principles before laid down and illustrated, are applied to practical uses.*NWAD APPLICATION.11*

APPLICATIVE, *a.* That applies.

APPLICATORY, *a.* That includes the act of applying.

APPLICATORY, *n.* That which applies.

APPLIED, *pp.* Put on; put to: directed; employed.

APPLIEDLY, *adv.* In a manner which may be applied. [Not in use.]

APPLIER, *n.* One that applies.

APPLIMENT, *n.* Application. [Not in use.]

APPLY, *v.t.* [L. applico, of ad and plico, to fold or knit together; Gr. to knit, or twist; Eng. ply, display, and employ.]

1. To lay on; to put one thing to another; as, to apply the hand to the breast; to apply medicaments to a diseased part of the body.*NWAD APPLY.2*

2. To use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case; as, to apply a sum of money to the payment of a debt.*NWAD APPLY.3*

3. To put, refer or use, as suitable or relative to something; as, to apply the testimony to the case.*NWAD APPLY.4*

4. To fix the mind; to engage and employ with attention; as, apply thy heart to instruction.*NWAD APPLY.5*

5. To address or direct; as, “Sacred vows applied to Pluto.”*NWAD APPLY.6*

6. To betake; to give the chief part of time and attention; as, to

apply one's self to the study of botany. This is essentially the fourth sense.*NWAD APPLY.7*

7. To make application; to have recourse by request; as, to apply one's self to a counsellor for advice. This is generally used intransitively; as, to apply to a counsellor.*NWAD APPLY.8*

8. To busy; to keep at work; to ply. *Obs.*NWAD APPLY.9

[Superseded by *ply*, which see.]*NWAD APPLY.10*

APPLY, *v.i.*

1. To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement or analogy; as, this argument applies well to the case.*NWAD APPLY.12*

2. To make request; to solicit; to have recourse, with a view to gain something; as, to apply to the president for an office; I applied to a friend for information.*NWAD APPLY.13*

APPLYING, *ppr.* Laying on; making application.

APPOINT, *v.t.*

1. To fix; to settle; to establish; to make fast.*NWAD APPOINT.2*

When he appointed the foundations of the earth. *Proverbs 8:29*.*NWAD APPOINT.3*

2. To constitute, ordain, or fix by decree, order or decision.*NWAD APPOINT.4*

Let Pharoah appoint officers over the land. *Genesis 41:34*.*NWAD APPOINT.5*

He hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world. *Acts 17:31*.*NWAD APPOINT.6*

3. To allot, assign or designate.*NWAD APPOINT.7*

Aaron and his sons shall appoint every one to his service. *Numbers 4:19*.*NWAD APPOINT.8*

These cities were appointed for all the children of Israel. *Joshua 20:9*.*NWAD APPOINT.9*

4. To purpose or resolve; to fix the intention.*NWAD APPOINT.10*

For so he had appointed. *Acts 20:13*.*NWAD APPOINT.11*

5. To ordain, command or order.*NWAD APPOINT.12*

Thy servants are ready to do whatever my Lord the King shall appoint. *2 Samuel 15:15*.*NWAD APPOINT.13*

6. To settle; to fix, name or determine by agreement; as, they appointed a time and place for the meeting.*NWAD APPOINT.14*

APPOINTABLE, *a.* That may be appointed or constituted; as, officers are appointable by the Executive.

APPOINTED, *pp.*

1. Fixed; set; established; decreed; ordained; constituted; allotted.*NWAD APPOINTED.2*

2. Furnished; equipped with things necessary; as, a ship or an army is well appointed.*NWAD APPOINTED.3*

APPOINTEE, *n.*

1. A person appointed. “The commission authorizes them to make appointments, and pay the appointee.”*NWAD APPOINTEE.2*

2. A foot soldier in the French army, who, for long service and bravery, received more pay than other privates.*NWAD APPOINTEE.3*

APPOINTER, *n.* One who appoints.

APPOINTING, ***ppr.*** **Setting; fixing; ordaining; constituting; assigning.**

APPOINTMENT, ***n.***

1. The act of appointing; designation to office; as, he erred by the appointment of suitable men.*NWAD APPOINTMENT.2*

2. Stipulation; assignation; the act of fixing by mutual agreement; as, they made an appointment to meet at six o'clock.*NWAD APPOINTMENT.3*

3. Decree; established order or constitution; as, it is our duty to submit to the divine appointments.*NWAD APPOINTMENT.4*

4. Direction; order; command.*NWAD APPOINTMENT.5*

Wheat, salt, wine and oil, let it be given according to the appointment of the priests. *Ezra 6:9*.*NWAD APPOINTMENT.6*

5. Equipment, furniture, as for a ship, or an army; whatever is appointed for use and management.*NWAD APPOINTMENT.7*

6. An allowance to a person; a salary or pension, as to a public officer.*NWAD APPOINTMENT.8*

An appointment differs from wages, in being a special grant, or gratification, not fixed, whereas wages are fixed and ordinary.*NWAD APPOINTMENT.9*

7. A devise or grant to a charitable use.*NWAD APPOINTMENT.10*

APPORTER, ***n.*** **[L. porto.] A bringer in; one that brings into the country. [Not in use.]**

APPORTION, ***v.t.*** **[L. ad and portio, portion. See** ***Portion*** **and** ***Part*****.]**

To divide and assign in just proportion; to distribute among two or more, a just part or share to each; as, to apportion undivided rights; to apportion time among various employments.*NWAD*

APPORTIONED, Divided; set out or assigned in suitable parts or shares.

APPORTIONER, *n.* One that apportions.

APPORTIONING, *ppr.* Setting out in just proportions or shares.

APPORTIONMENT, *n.* The act of apportioning; a dividing into just proportions or shares; a dividing and assigning to each proprietor his just portion of an undivided right or property.

APPOSE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. appono. See *Apposite*.]

1. To put questions; to examine. [See *Post*.]*NWAD APPOSE.2*

2. To apply.*NWAD APPOSE.3*

APPOSER, *n.* An examiner; one whose business is to put questions. In the English Court of Exchequer there is an officer called the foreign apposer. This is ordinarily pronounced poser.

APPOSITE, *a.* s as z. [L. appositus, set or put to, from appono, of ad and pono, to put or place.]

Suitable; fit; very applicable; well adapted; followed by to; as, this argument is very opposite to the case.*NWAD APPOSITE.2*

APPOSITELY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly; properly.

APPOSITENESS, *n.* Fitness; propriety; suitableness.

APPOSITION, *n.*

1. The act of adding to; addition; a setting to.*NWAD APPOSITION.2*

By the opposition of new matter.*NWAD APPOSITION.3*

2. In Grammar, the placing of two nouns, in the same case, without a connecting word between them, as, I admire Cicero, the orator. In this case, the second noun explains or characterizes the first.*NWAD APPOSITION.4*

APPRAISE, *v.t.* [L. ad and pretium, price. See *Price* and *Appreciate*.]

This word is written and often pronounced after the French and Italian manner. But generally it is pronounced more correctly

apprize, directly from the Eng. price or prize. [See *Apprize*.]*NWAD APPRAISE.2*

To set a value; to estimate the worth, particularly by persons appointed for the purpose.*NWAD APPRAISE.3*

APPRAISEMENT, *n.* The act of setting the value; a valuation. [See *Appreciate*.]

APPRAISER, *n.* One who values; appropriately a person appointed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estate. [See *Apprizer*.]

APPRECIABLE, *a.* apprishable. [See *Appreciate*.]

1. That may be appreciated; valuable.*NWAD APPRECIABLE.2*

2. That may be estimated; capable of being duly estimated.*NWAD APPRECIABLE.3*

APPRECIATE, *v.t.* apprishate. [L. ad and pretium, value, price. See *Price*.]

1. To value; to set a price or value on; to estimate; as, we seldom sufficiently appreciate the advantages we enjoy.*NWAD APPRECIATE.2*

2. To raise the value of.*NWAD APPRECIATE.3*

Lest a sudden peace should appreciate the money.*NWAD APPRECIATE.4*

APPRECIATE, *v.i.* To rise in value; to become of more value; as, the coin of the country appreciates; public securities appreciated, when the debt was funded.

APPRECIATED, *pp.* Valued; prized; estimated; advanced in value.

APPRECIATING, *ppr.* Setting a value on; estimating; rising in

value.

APPRECIATION, ***n.***

1. A setting a value on; a just valuation or estimate of merit, weight, or any moral consideration.*NWAD APPRECIATION.2*

2. A rising in value; increase of worth or value.*NWAD APPRECIATION.3*

APPREHEND, ***v.t.*** **[L. apprehendo, of ad and prehendo, to take or seize.]**

1. To take or seize; to take hold of. In this literal sense, it is applied chiefly to taking or arresting persons by legal process, or with a view to trial; as to apprehend a thief.*NWAD APPREHEND.2*

2. To take with the understanding, that is, to conceive in the mine; to understand, without passing a judgment, or making an inference.*NWAD APPREHEND.3*

I apprehend not why so many and various laws are given.*NWAD APPREHEND.4*

3. To think; to believe or be of opinion, but without positive certainty; as, all this is true, but we apprehend it is not to the purpose.*NWAD APPREHEND.5*

Notwithstanding this declaration, we do not apprehend that we are guilty of presumption.*NWAD APPREHEND.6*

4. To fear; to entertain suspicion or fear of future evil; as, we apprehend calamities from a feeble or wicked administration.*NWAD APPREHEND.7*

APPREHENDED, ***pp.*** **Taken; seized; arrested; conceived; understood; feared.**

APPREHENDER, ***n.*** **One who takes; one who conceives in his mind; one who fears.**

APPREHENDING, ***ppr.*** **Seizing; taking; conceiving; understanding; fearing.**

APPREHENSIBLE, ***a.*** **That may be apprehended or conceived.**

APPREHENSION, ***n.***

1. The act of taking or arresting; as, the felon, after his apprehension escaped.*NWAD APPREHENSION.2*

2. The mere contemplation of things without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment; the operation of the mind in contemplating ideas, without comparing them with others, or referring them to external objects; simple intellection.*NWAD APPREHENSION.3*

3. An inadequate or imperfect idea, as when the word is applied to our knowledge of God.*NWAD APPREHENSION.4*

4. Opinion; conception; sentiments. In this sense, the word often denotes a belief, founded on sufficient evidence to give preponderation to the mind, but insufficient to induce certainty.*NWAD APPREHENSION.5*

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one, in respect of men, who act not according to truth, but apprehension.*NWAD APPREHENSION.6*

In our apprehension, the facts prove the issue.*NWAD APPREHENSION.7*

5. The faculty by which new ideas are conceived; as, a man of dull apprehension.*NWAD APPREHENSION.8*

6. Fear; suspicion; the prospect of future evil, accompanied with uneasiness of mind.*NWAD APPREHENSION.9*

Claudius was in no small apprehension for his own life.*NWAD APPREHENSION.10*

APPREHENSIVE, ***a.***

1. Quick to understand; as, an apprehensive scholar.*NWAD APPREHENSIVE.2*

2. Fearful; in expectation of evil; as, we were apprehensive of fatal consequences.*NWAD APPREHENSIVE.3*

[This is the usual sense of the word.]*NWAD APPREHENSIVE.4*

3. Suspicious; inclined to believe; as, I am apprehensive he does not understand me.*NWAD APPREHENSIVE.5*

4. Sensible; feeling; perceptive. [Rarely used.]*NWAD APPREHENSIVE.6*

APPREHENSIVELY, *adv.* In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being apprehensive; readiness to understand; fearfulness.

APPRENTICE, *n.* [L. apprehendo. See *Apprehend*.]

1. One who is bound by covenant to serve a mechanic, or other person, for a certain time, with a view to learn his art, mystery, or occupation, in which his master is bound to instruct him. Apprentices are regularly bound by indentures.*NWAD APPRENTICE.2*

2. In old law books, a barrister; a learner of law.*NWAD APPRENTICE.3*

APPRENTICE, *v.t.* To bind to, or put under the care of a master, for the purpose of instruction in the knowledge of a trade or business.

APPRENTICEHOOD, *n.* Apprenticeship. [Not used.]

APPRENTICESHIP, *n.*

1. The term for which an apprentice is bound to serve his master. This term in England is by statute seven years. In Paris, the term is five years; after which, the person, before he is qualified to exercise

the trade as a master, must serve five years as a journeyman; during which term, he is called the companion of his master, and the term is called his companionship.*NWAD APPRENTICESHIP.2*

2. The service, state or condition of an apprentice; a state in which a person is gaining instruction under a master.*NWAD APPRENTICESHIP.3*

APPRENTISAGE, *n.* Apprenticeship. [Not used.]

APPREST, [ad and pressed.]

In botany, pressed close; lying near the stem; or applying its upper surface to the stem.*NWAD APPREST.2*

APPRISE, *v.t.* s as z. [See *Apprehend*.]

To inform; to give notice, verbal or written; followed by of; as, we will apprise the general of an intended attack; he apprised the commander of what he had done.*NWAD APPRISE.2*

APPRISED, *pp.* Informed; having notice or knowledge communicated.

APPRISING, *ppr.* Informing; communicating notice to.

APPRIZE, *v.t.*

To value; to set a value, in pursuance of authority. It is generally used for the act of valuing by men appointed for the purpose, under direction of law, or by agreement of parties; as, to apprize the goods and estate of a deceased person. The private act of valuing is ordinarily expressed by prize.*NWAD APPRIZE.2*

APPRIZED, *pp.* Valued; having the worth fixed by authorized persons.

APPRIZEMENT, *n.*

1. The act of setting a value under some authority or appointment; a valuation.*NWAD APPRIZEMENT.2*

2. The rate at which a thing is valued; the value fixed, or valuation; as, he purchased the article at the apprizement.*NWAD APPRIZEMENT.3*

APPRIZER, *n.* a person appoointed to rate, or set a value on articles. When apprizers act under the authority of law, they must be sworn.

APPRIZING, *ppr.* Rating; setting a value under authority.

APPRIZING, *n.* The act of valuing under authority.

APPROACH, *v.i.* [The Latin proximus contains the root, but the word, in the positive degree, is not found in the Latin. It is from a root in class Brg, signifying to drive, move, or press toward.]

1. To come or go near, in place; to draw near; to advance nearer.*NWAD APPROACH.2*

Wherefore approached ye so nigh the city? *2 Samuel 11:20*.*NWAD APPROACH.3*

2. To draw near in time.*NWAD APPROACH.4*

And so much the more as ye see the day approaching. *Hebrews 10:25*.*NWAD APPROACH.5*

3. To draw near, in a figurative sense; to advance near to a point aimed at, in science, literature, government, morals, etc.; to approximate; as, he approaches to the character of the ablest statesman.*NWAD APPROACH.6*

4. To draw near in duty, as in prayer or worship.*NWAD APPROACH.7*

They take delight in approaching to God. *Isaiah 58:2*.*NWAD APPROACH.8*

APPROACH, *v.t.*

1. To come near to; as, Pope approaches Virgil in smoothness of versification. This use of the word is elliptical, to being omitted, so that the verb can hardly be said to be transitive. The old use of the word, as “approach the hand to the handle,” is not legitimate.*NWAD APPROACH.10*

2. To have access carnally. *Leviticus 18:6, 14, 19*.*NWAD APPROACH.11*

3. In gardening, to ingraft a sprig or shoot of one tree into another, without cutting it from the parent stock.*NWAD APPROACH.12*

APPROACH, *n.*

1. The act of drawing near; a coming or advancing near; as, he was aprised of the enemy’s approach.*NWAD APPROACH.14*

2. Access; as, the approach to kings.*NWAD APPROACH.15*

3. In fortification, not only the advances of an army are called approaches, but the works thrown up by the beseigers, to protect them in their advances towards a fortress.*NWAD APPROACH.16*

APPROACHABLE, *a.* That may be approached; accessible.

APPROACHER, *n.* One who approaches or draws near.

APPROACHING, *ppr.* Drawing nearer; advancing nearer.

APPROACHMENT, *n.* The act of coming near. [Little used.]

APPROBATE, *a.* [L. approbatus.] Approved.

APPROBATE, *v.t.* [L. approbo, to approve, of ad and probo, to prove or approve. Approbate is a modern word, but in common use in America. it differs from approve, denoting not only the act of the mind, but an expression of the act. See *Proof*, *Approve* and *Prove*.]

To express approbation of; to manifest a liking, or degree of satisfaction; to express approbation officially, as of one's fitness for a public trust.*NWAD APPROBATE.3*

Mr. Hutchison approbated the choice.*NWAD APPROBATE.4*

APPROBATED, *pp.* Approved; commended.

APPROBATING, *ppr.* Expressing approbation of.

APPROBATION, *n.* [L. approbatio. See *Proof* and *Prove*.]

1. The act of approving; a liking; that state or disposition of the mind, in which we assent to the propriety of a thing, with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction; as, the laws of God require our approbation.*NWAD APPROBATION.2*

2. Attestation; support; that is, active approbation, or action in favor of what is approved.*NWAD APPROBATION.3*

3. The commendation of a book licensed or permitted to be published by authority, as was formerly the case in England.*NWAD APPROBATION.4*

APPROBATIVE, *a.* Approving; implying approbation.

APPROBATORY, *a.* Comtaining approbation; expressing approbation.

APPROMPT, Prompt. [Not used.]

APPROFF, *n.* Approval. [Not used.]

APPROPERATE, *v.t.* [L. appropero.] To hasten. [Not used.]

APPROPINQUATE, *v.i.* [L. appropinquo.] To draw near. [Not used.]

APPROPINQUATION, *n.* A drawing night. [Not used.]

APPROPINQUE, *v.i.* To approach. [Not used.]

APPROPRIABLE, *a.* [From appropriate.]

That may be appropriated; that may be set apart, sequestered, or assigned exclusively to a particular use.*NWAD APPROPRIABLE.2*

APPROPRIATE, *v.t.* [L. ad and proprius, private, peculiar. See *Proper*.]

1. To set apart for, or assign to a particular use, in exclusion of all other uses; as, a spot of ground is appropriated for a garden.*NWAD APPROPRIATE.2*

2. To take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use as by an exclusive right.*NWAD APPROPRIATE.3*

Let no man appropriate the use of a common benefit.*NWAD APPROPRIATE.4*

3. To make peculiar; as, to appropriate names to ideas.*NWAD APPROPRIATE.5*

4. To sever an ecclesiastical benefice, and annex it to a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living.*NWAD APPROPRIATE.6*

APPROPRIATE, *a.*

1. Belonging peculiarly; peculiar; set apart for a particular use or person; as, religious worship is an appropriate duty to the Creator.*NWAD APPROPRIATE.8*

2. Most suitable, fit or proper; as, to use appropriate words in pleading.*NWAD APPROPRIATE.9*

APPROPRIATED, *pp.* Assigned to a particular use; claimed or used exclusively; annexed to an ecclesiastical corporation.

APPROPRIATENESS, *n.* Peculiar fitness; the quality of being

appropriate, or peculiarly suitable.

APPROPRIATING, *ppr.* Assigning to a particular person or use; claiming or using exclusively; severing to the perpetual use of an ecclesiastical corporation.

APPROPRIATION, *n.*

1. The act of sequestering, or assigning to a particular use or person, in exclusion of all others; application to a special use or purpose; as, of a piece of ground for a park; of a right, to one's self; or of words, to ideas.*NWAD APPROPRIATION.2*

2. In law, the severing or sequestering of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living. For this purpose must be obtained the king's license, the consent of the bishop and of the patron. When the appropriation is thus made, the appropriator and his successors become perpetual parsons of the church, and must sue and be sued in that name.*NWAD APPROPRIATION.3*

APPROPRIATOR, *n.*

1. One who appropriates.*NWAD APPROPRIATOR.2*

2. One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.*NWAD APPROPRIATOR.3*

APPROPRIETARY, *n.* A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice.

APPROVABLE, *a.* [See *Approve*.]

That may be approved; that merits approbation.*NWAD APPROVABLE.2*

APPROVAL, *n.* Approbation. [See *Approve*.]

APPROVANCE, *n.* Approbation. [See *Approve*.]

APPROVE, *v.t.* [L. approbo; of ad and probo, to prove or approve. See *Approbate*, *Prove* and *Proof*.]

1. To like; to be pleased with; to admit the propriety of; as, we approve the measures of administration. This word may include, with the assent of the mind to the propriety, a commendation to others.*NWAD APPROVE.2*

2. To prove; to show to be true; to justify.*NWAD APPROVE.3*

Would'st thou approve thy constancy? Approve first thy wisdom.*NWAD APPROVE.4*

[This sense, though common a century or two ago, is now rare.]*NWAD APPROVE.5*

3. To experience; to prove by trial. [Not used. See *Prove*.]*NWAD APPROVE.6*

4. To make or show to be worthy of approbation; to commend.*NWAD APPROVE.7*

Jesus, a man approved of God. *Acts 2:22*.*NWAD APPROVE.8*

This word seems to include the idea of Christ's real office as the Messiah, and of God's love and approbation of him in that character.*NWAD APPROVE.9*

5. To like and sustain as right; to commend.*NWAD APPROVE.10*

Yet their posterity approve their sayings. *Psalm 49:13*.*NWAD APPROVE.11*

This word, when it signifies to be pleased, is often followed by of, in which use, it is intransitive; as, I approve of the measure. But the tendency of modern usage is to omit of. "I approve the measure."*NWAD APPROVE.12*

6. To improve.*NWAD APPROVE.13*

APPROVED, *pp.* Liked; commended; shown or proved to be

worthy of approbation; having the approbation and support of.

Study to show thyself approved to God. *2 Timothy 2:15*.*NWAD APPROVED.2*

Not he that commendeth himself is approved. *2 Corinthians 10:18*.*NWAD APPROVED.3*

APPROVEMENT, *n.*

1. Approbation; liking.*NWAD APPROVEMENT.2*

2. In law, when a person indicated for felony or treason, and arraigned, confesses the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses his accomplices of the same crime, to obtain his pardon, this confession and accusation are called approvement, and the person an approver.*NWAD APPROVEMENT.3*

3. Improvement of common lands, by inclosing and converting them to the uses of husbandry.*NWAD APPROVEMENT.4*

APPROVER, *n.*

1. One who approves. Formerly one who proves or makes trial.*NWAD APPROVER.2*

2. In law, one who confesses a crime and accuses another. [See *Approvement*.] Also, formerly, one who had the letting of the king's domains in small manors. In Stat. 1. Edw. 3. C. 8, sheriffs are called approvers. A bailiff or steward of a manor.*NWAD APPROVER.3*

APPROVING, *ppr.* Liking; commending; giving or expressing approbation.

APPROVING, *a.* Yielding approbation; as an approving conscience.

APPROXIMANT, *a.* Approaching. [Not used.]

APPROXIMATE, *a.* [L. ad and proximus, next. See *Approach*.]

Nearest to; next; near to. [This word is superseded by proximate.]*NWAD APPROXIMATE.2*

APPROXIMATE, *v.t.* To carry or advance near; to cause to approach.

To approximate the inequality of riches to the level of nature.*NWAD APPROXIMATE.4*

APPROXIMATE, *v.i.* To come near; to approach.

APPROXIMATION, *n.*

1. Approach; a drawing, moving or advancing near.*NWAD APPROXIMATION.2*

2. In arithmetic and algebra, a continual approach or coming nearer and nearer to a root or other quantity, without being able perhaps ever to arrive at it.*NWAD APPROXIMATION.3*

3. In medicine, communication of disease by contact.*NWAD APPROXIMATION.4*

4. A mode of cure by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable by immediate contact.*NWAD APPROXIMATION.5*

APPROXIMATIVE, *a.* Approaching; that approaches.

APPULSE, *n.* appuls;. [L. appulsus, of ad and pello, to drive.]

1. The act of striking against; as in all consonants there is an appulse of he organs.*NWAD APPULSE.2*

2. In astronomy, the approach of any planet to a conjunction with the sun, or a star.*NWAD APPULSE.3*

3. Arrival; landing.*NWAD APPULSE.4*

APPULSION, *n.* The act of striking against by a moving body.

APPULSIVE, *a.* Striking against; driving towards; as, the

appulsive influence of the planets.

APPURTENANCE, *n.* so written for appertenance. [See *Appertain*.]

That which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage. Appropriately, such buildings, rights and improvements, as belong to land, are called the appurtenances; as small buildings are the appurtenances of a mansion.*NWAD APPURTENANCE.2*

APPURTENANT, *a.*

1. Belonging to; pertaining to of right.*NWAD APPURTENANT.2*

2. In law, common appurtenant is that which is annexed to land, and can be claimed only by prescription or immemorial usage, or a legal presumption of a special grant.*NWAD APPURTENANT.3*

APRICATE, *v.i.* [L. apricor.] To bask in the sun. [Little used.]

APRICITY, *n.* Sunshine. [Little used.]

APRICOT, *n.*

A fruit belonging to the genus Prunus, of the plum kind, of an oval figure, and delicious taste.*NWAD APRICOT.2*

APRIL, *n.* [L. aprilis.] The fourth month of the year.

APRON, *n.*

1. A cloth or piece of leather worn on the forepart of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or defend them from injury.*NWAD APRON.2*

2. The fat skin covering the belly of a goose.*NWAD APRON.3*

3. In gunnery, a flat piece of lead that covers the vent of a cannon.*NWAD APRON.4*

4. In ships, a piece of curved timber, just above the foremost end of the keel.*NWAD APRON.5*

5. A platform, or flooring of plank, at the entrance of a dock, on which the dock gates are shut.*NWAD APRON.6*

6. A piece of lether or other thing to be spread before a person riding in a gig, chaise or sulky, to defend him from rain, snow or dust.*NWAD APRON.7*

APRONED, *a.* Wearing an apron.

APRON-MAN, *n.* A man who wears an apron; a laboring man; a mechanic.

APROPOS, *adv.* ap'ropo.

1. Opportunely; seasonably.*NWAD APROPOS.2*

2. By the way; to the purpose; a word used to introduce an incidental observation, suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration.*NWAD APROPOS.3*

APSIS, *n.* plu apsides. [Gr. connection, from to connect.]

1. In astronomy, the apsides are the two points of a planet's orbit, which are at the greatest and least distance from the sun or earth; the most distant point is the aphelion, or apogee; the least distant, the perihelion or perigee. The line connecting these is called the line of the apsides.*NWAD APSIS.2*

2. Apsis or absis is the arched roof of a house, room or oven; also the ring or compass of a wheel.*NWAD APSIS.3*

3. In ecclesiastical writers, an inner part of a church, where the altar was placed, and where the clergy sat, answering to the choir and standing opposite to the nave. Also, the bishop's seat or throne in ancient churches; called also exedra and tribune. This same name was given to a reliquary or case in which the relics of saints were kept.*NWAD APSIS.4*

APT, *a.* [L. aptus, from apto, to fit. Gr. to tie.]

1. Fit; suitable; as, he used very apt metaphors.*NWAD APT.2*

2. Having a tendency; liable; used of things; as, wheat on moist land is apt to blast or be winter-killed.*NWAD APT.3*

3. Inclined; disposed customarily; used of persons; as, men are too apt to slander others.*NWAD APT.4*

4. Ready; quick; used of the mental powers; as, a pupil apt to learn; an opt wit.*NWAD APT.5*

5. Qualified; fit.*NWAD APT.6*

All the men of might, strong and apt for war. *2 Kings 24:16*.*NWAD APT.7*

APT, *v.t.* To fit; to suit or adapt. *Obs.*

APTABLE, *a.* That may be adapted. [Not used.]

APTATE, *v.t.* To make fit. [Not used.]

APTER, APTERA, *n.* [Gr. priv. and a wing.]

An insect without wings. The aptera, constituting the seventh order of insects in Linne's system, comprehend many genera. But later zoologists have made a very different distribution of these animals.*NWAD APTER.2*

APTERAL, *a.* [Supra.] Destitute of wings.

APTITUDE, *n.* [of aptus, apt.]

1. A natural or acquired disposition for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect; as, oil has an aptitude to burn; men acquire an aptitude to particular vices.*NWAD APTITUDE.2*

2. Fitness; suitableness.*NWAD APTITUDE.3*

3. Aptness; readiness in learning; docility.*NWAD APTITUDE.4*

APTLY, *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner; with just correspondence of parts; fitly; properly; justly; pertinently.

APTNESS, *n.*

1. Fitness; suitableness; as, the aptness of things to their end.*NWAD APTNESS.2*

2. Disposition of the mind; propensity; as, the aptness of men to follow example.*NWAD APTNESS.3*

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness in learning; docility; as, an aptness to learn is more observable in some children than in others.*NWAD APTNESS.4*

4. Tendency, in things; as, the aptness of iron to rust.*NWAD APTNESS.5*

APTOTE, *n.* [Gr. priv, and case.]

In grammar, a noun which has no variation of termination, or distinction of cases; an indeclinable noun.*NWAD APTOTE.2*

APYREXY, *n.* [Gr. a priv., to be feverish, from fire.]

The absence or intermission of fever.*NWAD APYREXY.2*

APYROUS, *a.* [Gr. priv. and fire.]

Incombustible, or that sustains a strong heat without alteration of form or properties.*NWAD APYROUS.2*

Apyrous bodies differ from those simply refractory. Refractory bodies cannot be fused by heat, but may be altered.*NWAD APYROUS.3*

AQUA, *n.* [L. aqua.]

Water; a word much used in pharmacy, and the old chimistry.*NWAD AQUA.2*

Aqua fortis, in the old chimistry, is now called nitric acid.*NWAD AQUA.3*

Aqua marina, a name which jewelers give to the beryl, on account of its color.*NWAD AQUA.4*

Aqua regia, in the old chimistry, is now called nitro-muriatic acid.*NWAD AQUA.5*

Aqua vitae, brandy, or spirit of wine.*NWAD AQUA.6*

AQUARIAN, *n.* One of a sect of christians, in the primitive church, who consecrated water in the eucharist instead of wine; either under a pretense of abstinence, or because it was unlawful to drink wine.

AQUARIUS, *n.* [L.] The water bearer; a sign in the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st day of January; so called from the rains which prevail at that season, in Italy and the East. The stars in this constellation according to Ptolenty, are 45; according to Tycho Brahe, 41; according to Hevelius, 45; and according to Flamstead, 108.

AQUATIC, ***a.*** **[L. aquaticus. See** ***Aqua*****.]**

Pertaining to water; applied to animals which live in water, as fishes; or to such as frequent it, as aquatic fowls; applied to plants, it denotes such as grown in water. Aquatical is rarely used.*NWAD AQUATIC.2*

AQUATIC, ***n.*** **A plant which grows in water, as the flag.**

AQUATILE, ***a.*** **That inhabits the water. [Rarely used.]**

AQUATINTA, ***n.*** **[aqua, water. See** ***Tincture*****.]**

A method of etching on copper, by which a beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water colors or Indian ink. This is performed with a powder of asphalt and fine transparent rosin sifted on the plate, which is a little greased; the loose powder being shaken off, the plate is heated over a chafing dish; and when cool, the light places on the plate are covered with a hair pencil, dipped in turpentine varnish mixed with ivory black. A rim is then raised with bees wax, and reduced nitrous acid is poured on, and suffered to stand five minutes; then poured off, and the plate dried. This process with the pencil and the aqua fortis is to be repeated till the darkest shades are produced.*NWAD AQUATINTA.2*

AQUEDUCT, ***n.*** **[L. aqua, water, and ductus, a pipe or canal, from duco, to lead. See** ***Duke*****.]**

A structure made for conveying water from one place to another over uneven ground; either above or under the surface. It may be either a pipe or a channel. It may be constructed above ground of stone or wood; carried through hills by piercing them, and over valleys, by a structure supported by props or arches. some have been formed with three conduits on the same line, elevated one above another.*NWAD AQUEDUCT.2*

AQUEOUS, ***a.*** **Watery; partaking of the nature of water, or**

abounding with it.

AQUEOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being watery; waterishness; wateriness.

AQUILA, *n.* [L. whence aquilinus.]

In ornithology, the eagle. Also a northern constellation containing, according to the British catalogue, 71 stars.*NWAD AQUILA.2*

AQUILINE, *a.* [L. aquilinus. See *Aquila*.]

1. Belonging to the eagle.*NWAD AQUILINE.2*

2. Curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle.*NWAD AQUILINE.3*

AQUILON, *n.* [L. aquilo.] The north wind.

AQUITANIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul, which, according to Cesar, lay between the Garonne, the Pyrenees and the Ocean. In modern days, it has been called Gascony. The inhabitants, in Cesar's time, spoke a different dialect from that of the proper Celts, between the Garonne and Seine. This dialect bore an affinity to the Basque, in Biscay, to which they were contiguous; and some remains of it still exist in the Gascon. Aquitania is the country of the Aqui; from the name of the people, with tan, a Celtic word, signifying region or country. The Romans, either from their general usage, or from not understanding the Celtic tan, annexed another termination signifying country. Heb. ai, a settlement or habitation; Gr. land, country.

A.R. stand for anno regni, the year of the king's reign; as A.R.G.R. 20, in the 20th year of the reign of king George.*NWAD AQUITANIAN.2*

ARABESQUE, ARABESKY, *a.* [See *Arabian*.]

1. In the manner of the Arabians; applied to ornaments consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, etc., in which there are no figures of animals.*NWAD ARABESQUE.2*

2. The Arabic language. [Not in use.]*NWAD ARABESQUE.3*

ARABIAN, *a.* [See the noun.] Pertaining to Arabia.

ARABIAN, *n.* [Arab denotes a wanderer, or a dweller in a desert.] A native of Arabia; an Arab.

ARABIC, *a.* Belonging to Arabia, or the language of its inhabitants.

ARABIC, *n.* The language of the Arabians.

ARABICALLY, *adv.* In the Arabian manner.

ARABISM, *n.* An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language.

ARABIST, *n.* One well versed in Arabic literature.

ARABLE, *a.* [L. aro, Gr. to plow.]

Fit for plowing or tillage; hence often applied to land which has been plowed.*NWAD ARABLE.2*

ARABY, *n.* Arabia.

ARACHNOID, *a.* [Gr. a spider, and from; Heb. to weave, that is to stretch, to draw out; Eng. reach.]

In anatomy, the arachnoid tunic, or arachnoid, is a semitransparent thin membrane which is spread over the brain and piamater, and for the most part closely connected with the latter. The term has also been applied to that capsule of the crystalline lens, which is a continuation of the hyaloid membrane.*NWAD ARACHNOID.2*

ARACHNOID, *n.* A species of madrepore found fossil.

ARACHOSIAN, ***a.*** **Designating a chain of mountains which divide Persia from India.**

ARAIGNEE, ARRAIGN, ***n.*** **ardin.**

In fortification, the branch, return or gallery of a mine.*NWAD ARAIGNEE.2*

ARAISE, ***v.t.*** **To raise. [Not used.]**

ARAMEAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Aram, a son of Shem, or to the Chaldeans.**

ARAMISM, ***n.*** **An idiom of the Aramean or Chaldee language; a Chaldaism.**

ARANEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. aransea, a spider, or cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb.**

ARAUCANIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the Araucanians, a tribe of aboriginals, inhabiting Arauco, in Chili.**

ARBALIST, ***n.*** **[From arcus, a bow, and balista, L., an engine to throw stones; Gr. to throw.]**

A cross-bow. This consists of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood, furnished with a string and a trigger; and is bent with a piece of iron. It serves to throw bullets, darts, arrows, etc.*NWAD ARBALIST.2*

ARBALISTER, ***n.*** **A cross-bowman.**

ARBITER, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. A person appointed, or chosen by parties in controversy, to decide their differences. This is its sense in the civil law. In modern usage, arbitrator is the technical word.*NWAD ARBITER.2*

2. In a general sense, now most common, a person who has the power of judging and determining, without control; one whose

power of deciding and governing is not limited.*NWAD ARBITER.3*

3. One that commands the destiny, or holds the empire of a nation or state.*NWAD ARBITER.4*

ARBITRABLE, *a.* Arbitrary; depending on the will.

ARBITRAMENT, *n.*

1. Will; determination.*NWAD ARBITRAMENT.2*

2. The award of arbitrators. In this sense award is more generally used.*NWAD ARBITRAMENT.3*

ARBITRARILY, *adv.* By will only; despotically; absolutely.

ARBITRARINESS, *n.* The quality of being arbitrary; despoticalness; tyranny.

ARBITRARIOUS, *a.* Arbitrary; despotic. [Not used.]

ARBITRARIOUSLY, *adv.* Arbitrarily. [Not used.]

ARBITRARY, *a.* [L. arbitrarious.]

1. Depending on will or discretion; not governed by any fixed rules; as, an arbitrary decision; an arbitrary punishment.*NWAD ARBITRARY.2*

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.*NWAD ARBITRARY.3*

2. Despotic; absolute in power; having no external control; as, an arbitrary prince or government.*NWAD ARBITRARY.4*

ARBITRATE, *v.i.* [L. arbitror.]

To hear and decide, as arbitrators; as, to choose men to arbitrate between us.*NWAD ARBITRATE.2*

ARBITRATE, ***v.t.*** **to decide; to determine; to judge of.**

ARBITRATION, ***n.***

1. The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties. This may be done by one person; but it is usual to choose two or three; or for each party to choose one, and these to name a third, who is called the umpire. Their determination is called an award.*NWAD ARBITRATION.2*

2. A hearing before arbitrators, though they make no award. [This is a common use of the word in the United States.]*NWAD ARBITRATION.3*

ARBITRATOR, ***n.*** **A person chosen by a party, or by the parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences. The act of the parties in giving power to the arbitrators is called the submission, and this may be verbal or written. The person chosen as umpire, by two arbitrators, when the parties do not agree, is also called an arbitrator.**

2. An arbiter, governor, or president.*NWAD ARBITRATOR.2*

3. In a more extensive sense, an arbiter; one who has the power of deciding or prescribing without control.*NWAD ARBITRATOR.3*

ARBITRESS, ***n.*** **A female arbiter.**

ARBOR, ***n.*** **[L. arbor, a tree, and the primary sense.]**

1. A frame of lattice work, covered with vines, branches of trees or other plants, for shade; a bower.*NWAD ARBOR.2*

2. In botany, a tree, as distinguished from a shrub. The distinction which Linne makes, that a tree springs up with a bud on the stem, and a shrub not, is found not to hold universally; and the tree, in popular understanding, differs from the shrub only in size. Arbor forms the seventh family of vegetables in Linne's system. [See *Tree*.]*NWAD ARBOR.3*

3. In mechanics, the principal part of a machine, sustaining the rest. Also the axis or spindle of a machine, as of a crane, or windmill.*NWAD ARBOR.4*

This in America is called the shaft.*NWAD ARBOR.5*

ARBORATOR, *n.* One who plants or who prunes trees.

ARBOREOUS, *a.* [L. arborecus, from arbor.]

Belonging to a tree; resembling a tree; constituting a tree; growing on trees, as moss is arboreous.*NWAD ARBOREOUS.2*

ARBORESCENCE, *n.* [L. arboresco, to grow to a tree.]

The figure of a tree; the resemblance of a tree in minerals, or crystalizations or groups of crystals in that form.*NWAD ARBORESCENCE.2*

ARBORESCENT, *a.*

1. Resembling a tree; having the figure of a tree; dendritical.*NWAD ARBORESCENT.2*

2. From herbaceous becoming woody.*NWAD ARBORESCENT.3*

ARBORESCENT STAR-FISH, *n.* a species of asterias, called also caput Medusae. [See *Starfish*.]

ARBORET, *n.*

A small tree or shrub; a place planted or overgrown with trees.*NWAD ARBORET.2*

ARBORIST, *n.* One who makes trees his study, or who is versed in the knowledge of trees.

ARBORIZATION, *n.* The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals, or fossils. [See *Herborization*.]

ARBORIZE, ***v.t.*** **To form the appearance of a tree or plant in minerals.**

ARBUSCLE, ***n.*** **[L. arbusculus, a little tree.]**

A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree.*NWAD ARBUSCLE.2*

ARBUSCULAR, ***a.*** **Resembling a shrub; having the figure of small trees.**

ARBUSTIVE, ***a.*** **[From arbustum.]**

Containing copses of trees or shrubs; covered with shrubs.*NWAD ARBUSTIVE.2*

ARBUSTUM, ***n.*** **[L. See *Arbor*.] A copse of shrubs or trees; an orchard.**

ARBUTE, ***n.*** **[L. arbutus.] The strawberry tree.**

ARBUTEAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the strawberry tree.**

ARC, ***n.*** **[L. arcus, a bow, vault or arch; arcuo, to bend; Gr. beginning, origin; to begin, to be the author or chief. The Greek word has a different application, but is probably from the same root as arcus, from the sense of springing or stretching, shooting up, rising, which gives the sense of a vault, or bow, as well as of chief or head. Heb. to weave; to desire, or long for, to ascend. Gr.; L. fragro; and the sense of arch is from stretching upwards, ascending. From arc or arch comes the sense of bending, deviating and cunning.]**

In geometry, any part of the circumference of a circle, or curved line, lying from one point to another; a segment, or part of a circle, not more than a semicircle.*NWAD ARC.2*

ARCADE, ***n.*** **A long or continued arch; a walk arched above.**

ARCADIAN, ARCADIC, *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district in the heart of the Peloponnesus.

ARCADICS, *n.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Arcadia.

ARCANE, *a.* [L. arcanus.] Hidden, secret. [Not much used.]

ARCANUM, *n.* [L.] A secret; generally used in the plural, arcana, secret things, mysteries.

ARCBOUTANT, *n.* [See *About*, *Abutment*.] In building, an arched buttress.

ARCH, *n.* [See *Arc*.]

1. A segment or part of a circle. A concave or hollow structure of stone or brick, supported by its own curve. It may be constructed of wood, and supported by the mechanism of the work. This species of structure is much used in bridges.*NWAD ARCH.2*

A vault is properly a board arch.*NWAD ARCH.3*

2. The space between two piers of a bridge, when arched; or any place covered with an arch.*NWAD ARCH.4*

3. Any curvature, in form of an arch.*NWAD ARCH.5*

4. The vault of heaven, or sky.*NWAD ARCH.6*

Triumphal arches are magnificent structures at the entrance of cities, erected to adorn a triumph and perpetuate the memory of the event.*NWAD ARCH.7*

ARCH, *v.t.* To cover with an arch; to form with a curve; as to arch a gate.

ARCH, *v.i.* To make an arch or arches; as, to arch beneath the sand.

ARCH, *a.* [L. arcus, a bow; Eng. rogue.]

Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; mirthful; as we say in popular language, roguish; as an arch lad.*NWAD ARCH.11*

ARCH, *a.* Used also in composition. [Gr. chief.]

Chief; of the first class; principal; as, an arch deed.*NWAD ARCH.13*

Shakespeare uses this word as a noun; “My worthy arch and patrons;” but the use is not authorized.*NWAD ARCH.14*

ARCHAISM, *n.* [Gr. ancient, from beginning.]

An ancient or obsolete phrase or expression.*NWAD ARCHAISM.2*

ARCHANGEL, *n.*

1. An angel of the highest order; an angel occupying the eighth rank in the celestiai hierarchy.*NWAD ARCHANGEL.2*

2. The name of several plants, as the dead-nettle, or lamium; a species of melittis; and the galeopsis or hedge-nettle.*NWAD ARCHANGEL.3*

ARCHANGELIC, *a.* Belonging to archangels.

ARCHAPOSTATE, *n.* A chief apostate.

ARCHAPOSTLE, *n.* The chief apostle.

ARCHARCHITECT, *n.* The supreme architect.

ARCHBEACON, *n.* The chief beacon, place of prospect or signal.

ARCHBISHOP, *n.* A chief bishop; a church dignitary of the first class; a metropolitan bishop, who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops, in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.

ARCHBISHOPRIC, ***n.*** **[Archbishop and ric, or rick, territory or jurisdiction.]**

The jurisdiction or place of an archbishop; the province over which an archbishop exercises authority.*NWAD ARCHBISHOPRIC.2*

ARCHBOTCHER, ***n.*** **The chief botcher, or mender, ironically.**

ARCHBUILDER, ARCHBILDER, ***n.*** **Chief builder.**

ARCHBUTLER, ***n.*** **A chief butler; an officer of the German empire, who presents the cup to the emperor, on solemn occasions. This office belongs to the king of Bohemia.**

ARCHCHAMBERLAIN, ***n.*** **A chief chamberlain; an officer of the German empire, whose office is similar to that of the great chamberlain in England. This office belongs to the elector of Brandenburg.**

ARCHCHANCELLOR, ***n.*** **A chief chancellor; an officer in the German empire, who presides over the secretaries of the court. Under the first races of French kings, when Germany and Italy belonged to them, three archchancellors were appointed; and this institution gave rise to the three archchancellors now subsisting in German, who are the archbishops of Mentz, of Cologne, and of Treves.**

ARCHCHANTER, ***n.*** **The chief chanter, or president of the chanters of a church.**

ARCHCHIMIC, ***a.*** **Of supreme chimical powers.**

ARCHCONSPIRATOR, ***n.*** **Principal conspirator.**

ARCHCOUNT, ***n.*** **A chief count; a title formerly given to the earl of Flanders, on account of his great riches and power.**

ARCHCRITIC, ***n.*** **A chief critic.**

ARCHDAPIFER, ***n.*** **[Arch, chief, and L. dapifer, a food-bearer, from daps, meat or a feast, and fero, to carry.]**

An officer in the German empire, whose office is, at the coronation of the emperor, to carry the first dish of meat to table on horseback.*NWAD ARCHDAPIFER.2*

ARCHDEACON, ***n.*** **[See *Deacon*.]**

In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, who has jurisdiction either over a part or over the whole diocese. He is usually appointed by the bishop, and has an authority originally derived from the bishop, but now independent of him. He has a court, the most inferior of ecclesiastical courts, for hearing ecclesiastical causes, and the punishment of offenders by spiritual censures.*NWAD ARCHDEACON.2*

ARCHDEACONRY, ***n.*** **The office, jurisdiction or residence of an archdeacon. In England, every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, of which there are sixty, and each archdeaconry into rural deaneries, and each deanery into parishes.**

ARCHDEACONSHIP, ***n.*** **The office of an archdeacon.**

ARCHDIVINE, ***n.*** **A principal theologian.**

ARCHDRUID, ***n.*** **[See *Druid*.] A chief druid, or pontiff of the ancient druids.**

ARCHDUCAL, ***a.*** **[See *Archduke*.] Pertaining to an archduke.**

ARCHDUCHESS, ***n.*** **[See *Duchess*.] A title given to the females of the house of Austria.**

ARCHDUCHY, ***n.*** **The territory of an archduke or archduchess.**

ARCHDUKE, [See *Duke*.] A title given to princes of the House of Austria; all the sons being archdukes, and the daughters

archduchesses.

ARCHDUKEDOM, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

ARCHED, *pp.* Made with an arch or curve; covered with an arch.

ARCHENEMY, *n.* A principal enemy.

ARCHEOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a treatise or antiquity, or to the knowledge of ancient things.

ARCHEOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. ancient, and discourse.]

A discourse an antiquity; learning or knowledge which respects ancient times.*NWAD ARCHEOLOGY.2*

ARCHER, *n.* [See *Arch* and *Arc*.]

A bowman; one who uses a bow in battle; one who is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.*NWAD ARCHER.2*

ARCHERESS, *n.* A female archer.

ARCHERY, *n.* The use of the bow and arrow; the practice, art or skill of archers; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow.

ARCHES-COURT, in England, so called from the church of St. Mary le bow (de arcubus,) whose top is raised of stone pillars built archwise, where it was anciently held, is a court of appeal, in the ecclesiastical polity, the judge of which is called the dean of the arches. This court had jurisdiction over thirteen peculiar parishes in London, belonging to the archbishop of Cantebury; but the office of dean of the arches being united with that of the archbishop's principal office, the dean now receives and determines appeals from the sentence of all inferior courts within the province; and from him lies an appeal to the king in chancery. This and all the principal spiritual courts are now held at Doctors' Commons.

ARCHETYPAL, *a.* Original; constituting a model or pattern.

ARCHETYPE, *n.* [Gr. beginning, and form.]

1. The original pattern or model of a work; or the model from which a thing is made; as, a tree is the archetype or pattern of our idea of that tree.*NWAD ARCHETYPE.2*

2. Among minters, the standard weight, by which others are adjusted.*NWAD ARCHETYPE.3*

3. Among Platonists, the archetypal world is the world as it existed in the idea of God, before the creation.*NWAD ARCHETYPE.4*

ARCHEUS, *n.* [Gr. beginning, or a chief.]

A term used by the ancient chimists, to denote the interal efficient cause of all things; the anima mundi or plastic power of the old philosophers; the power that presides over the animal economy, or the vis medicatrix; the active principle of the material world. In medicine, good health, or ancient practice.*NWAD ARCHEUS.2*

ARCHFELON, *n.* [See *Felon*.] A chief felon.

ARCHFIEND, ***n.*** **[See** ***Fiend*****.] A chief fiend or foe.**

ARCHFLAMEN, ***n.*** **A chief flamen or priest.**

ARCHFLATTERER, ***n.*** **[See** ***Flatter*****.] A chief flatterer.**

ARCHFOE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Foe*****.] A grand or chief enemy.**

ARCHFOUNDER, ***n.*** **A chief founder.**

ARCHGOVERNOR, ***n.*** **The chief governor.**

ARCHHERESY, ***n.*** **[See** ***Heresy*****.] The greatest heresy.**

ARCHHERETIC, ***n.*** **A chief heretic.**

ARCHHIEREY, ***n.*** **[Gr. chief, and priest.] A chief priest in Russia.**

ARCHHYPOCRITE, ***n.*** **A great or chief hypocrite.**

ARCHIATER, ***n.*** **[Gr. chief, and physician.] Chief physician; a word used in Russia.**

ARCHICAL, ***a.*** **Chief; primary.**

ARCHIDIACONAL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Deacon*****.]**

Pertaining to an archdeacon; as an archidiaconal visitation.*NWAD ARCHIDIACONAL.2*

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Episcopal*****.]**

Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an archiepiscopal see.*NWAD ARCHIEPISCOPAL.2*

ARCHIL, ***n.*** **A lichen, which grows on rocks, in the Canary and Cape de Verd isles, which yields a rich purple color, not**

durable, but very beautiful. It is bruised between stones, and moistened with strong spirit of urine mixed with quick lime. It first takes a purplish red color, and then turns to blue. In the first state it is called archil; and in the second, lacmas or litmase, litmus.

ARCHILOCHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Archilochus, the poet, who invented a verse of seven feet, the first four dactyls or spondees, the last three, trochees.

ARCHIMAGUS, *n.* [See *Magician*.] The high priest of the Persian Magi, or worshipers of fire.

ARCHIMANDRITE, *n.* [from mandrite, a Syriac word for monk.]

In church history, a chief of the mandrites or monks, answering to abbot in Europe.*NWAD ARCHIMANDRITE.2*

ARCHING, *ppr.* Forming an arch; covering with an arch.

ARCHING, *a.* Curving like an arch.

ARCHIPELAGO, *n.* [Authors are not agreed as to the origin of this word. Some suppose it to be compounded of Gr. chief, and sea; others of the Egean sea.]

In a general sense, a sea interspersed with many isles; but particularly the sea which separates Europe from Asia, otherwise called the Egean Sea. It contains the Grecian isles, called Cyclades and Sporades.*NWAD ARCHIPELAGO.2*

ARCHITECT, *n.* [Gr. chief, and a workman. See *Technical*.]

1. A person skilled in the art of building; one who understands architecture, or makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintend the artificers employed.*NWAD ARCHITECT.2*

2. A contriver; a former or maker.*NWAD ARCHITECT.3*

ARCHITECTIVE, ***a.*** **Used in building; proper for building.**

ARCHITECTONIC, ***a.*** **That has power or skill to build.**

ARCHITECTONICS, ***n.*** **The science of architecture.**

ARCHITECTRESS, ***n.*** **A female architect.**

ARCHITECTURAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the art of building; that is according to the rules of architecture.**

ARCHITECTURE, ***n.*** **[L. architectura.]**

1. The art of building; but in a more limited and appropriate sense, the art of constructing houses, bridges and other buildings for the purposes of civil life.*NWAD ARCHITECTURE.2*

2. Frame or structure.*NWAD ARCHITECTURE.3*

The earth is a piece of divine architecture.*NWAD ARCHITECTURE.4*

Military architecture is the art of fortification.*NWAD ARCHITECTURE.5*

Naval architecture is the art of building ships.*NWAD ARCHITECTURE.6*

ARCHITRAVE, ***n.*** **[Gr. chief, and L. trabs, a beam.]**

In architecture, the lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column. It probably represents the beam which, in ancient buildings, extended from column to column, to support the roof.*NWAD ARCHITRAVE.2*

In chimneys, the architrave is called the mantle piece; and over doors and windows, the hyperthyrion.*NWAD ARCHITRAVE.3*

ARCHIVAL, ***a.*** **[See *Archives*.] Pertaining to archives or records; contained in records.**

ARCHIVAULT, ***n.*** **[arch, chief, and vault.]**

In building, the inner contour of an arch, or a band adorned with moldings, running over the faces of the arch-stones, and bearing upon the imposts. It has only a single face in the Tuscan order; two faces crowned in the Doric and Ionic, and the same moldings, as the architrave, in the Corinthian and Composite.*NWAD ARCHIVAULT.2*

ARCHIVES, ***n. plu.*** **[Gr.; Low L. archivum.]**

The apartment in which records are kept; also the records and papers which are preserved, as evidences of facts.*NWAD ARCHIVES.2*

ARCHIVIST, ***n.*** **The keeper of archives or records.**

ARCHLIKE, ***a.*** **Built like an arch.**

ARCHLUTE, ARCHILUTE, ***n.***

A large lute, a theorbo, the base-strings of which are doubled with an octave, and the higher strings with a unison.*NWAD ARCHLUTE.2*

ARCHLY, ***adv.*** **Shrewdly; wittily; jestingly.**

ARCHMAGICIAN, ***n.*** **The chief magician.**

ARCHMARSHAL, ***n.*** **The grand marshal of the German empire; a dignity belonging to the elector of Saxony.**

ARCHNESS, ***n.*** **Cunning; shrewdness; waggishness.**

ARCHON, ***n.*** **[Gr. a prince.]**

The archons in Greece were chief magistrates chosen, after the death of Codrus, from the most illustrious families, to superintend civil and religious concerns. They were nine in number; the first was

properly the archon; the second was called king; the third, polemarch, or general of the forces. The other six were called thesmothetae, or legislators.*NWAD ARCHON.2*

ARCHONSHIP, *n.* The office of an archon; or the term of his office.

ARCHONTICS, *n.* In church history, a branch of the Valentinians, who held that the world was not created by God, but by angels, archontes.

ARCHPASTOR, *n.* Chief pastor, the shepherd and bishop of our souls.

ARCHPHILOSOPHER, *n.* A chief philosopher.

ARCHPILLAR, *n.* The main pillar.

ARCHPOET, *n.* The principal poet.

ARCHPOLITICIAN, *n.* [See *Policy*.] An eminent or distinguished politician.

ARCHPONTIFF, *n.* [See *Pontiff*.] A supreme pontiff or priest.

ARCHPRELATE, *n.* [See *Prelate*.] The chief prelate.

ARCHPRESBYTER, *n.* [See *Presbyter*.] a chief presbyter or priest.

ARCHPRESBYTERY, *n.* The absolute dominion of presbytery, or the chief presbytery.

ARCHPRIEST, *n.* [See *Priest*.] A chief priest.

ARCHPRIMATE, *n.* The chief primate; an archbishop

ARCHPROPHET, *n.* Chief prophet.

ARCHPROTESTANT, ***n.*** **A principal or distinguished protestant.**

ARCHPUBLICAN, ***n.*** **The distinguished publican.**

ARCHREBEL, ***n.*** **The chief rebel**

ARCHTRAITOR, ***n.*** **A principal traitor.**

ARCHTREASURER, ***n.*** **[See** ***Treasure*****.]**

The great treasurer of the German empire; a dignity claimed by the elector of Hanover.*NWAD ARCHTREASURER.2*

ARCHTREASURERSHIP, ***n.*** **The office of archtreasurer.**

ARCHTYRANT, ***n.*** **A principal or great tyrant.**

ARCHVILLAIN, ***n.*** **[See** ***Villain*****.] A chief or great villain.**

ARCHVILLANY, ***n.*** **Great villany.**

ARCHWISE, ***adv.*** **[arch and wise. See** ***Wise*****.] In the form of an arch.**

ARCTATION, ARCTITUDE, ***n.*** **[L. artus, tight.] Preternatural straightness; constipation from inflammation.**

ARCTIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. a bear, and a northern constellation so called.]**

Northern; pertaining to the northern constellation, called the bear; as, the arctic pole, circle, region or sea.*NWAD ARCTIC.2*

The arctic circle is a lesser circle parallel to the equator, 23 degrees 28’ from the north pole. this, and the antarctic circle, are called the polar circles, and within these lie the frigid zones.*NWAD ARCTIC.3*

ARCTURUS, ***n.*** **[Gr. a bear, and tail.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Bootes.**

ARCUATE, ***a.*** **[L. arcuatus. See** ***Arc*****.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow.**

ARCUATION, ***n.***

1. The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvity; crookedness; great convexity of the thorax.*NWAD ARCUATION.2*

2. A method of raising trees by layers; that is, by bending branches to the ground, and covering the small shoots with earth, three inches deep upon the joints; making a basin of earth to hold the water. When these have taken root, they are removed into a nursery.*NWAD ARCUATION.3*

ARCUBALIST, ***n.*** **[L. arcus, a bow, and balista, an engine for throwing stones.] A cross-bow.**

ARCUBALISTER, ***n.*** **A cross-bowman; one who used the arbalist.**

ARD, The termination of many English words. We observe it in Goddard, a divine temper; Giffard, a disposition to give, liberality; Bernard, flial affection; standard, drunkard, dotard, etc.

ARDENCY, ***n.*** **[L. ardens, from ardeo, to burn.]**

Warmth of passion or affection; ardor; eagerness; as, the ardency of love or zeal.*NWAD ARDENCY.2*

ARDENT, ***a.***

1. Hot; burning; that causes sensation of burning; as, ardent spirits, that is distilled spirits; an ardent fever.*NWAD ARDENT.2*

2. Having the appearance of quality of fire; fierce; as ardent eyes.*NWAD ARDENT.3*

3. Warm, applied to the passions and affections; passionate;

affectionate; much engaged; zealous; as, ardent love or vows; ardent zeal.*NWAD ARDENT.4*

ARDENTLY, *adv.* With warmth; affectionately; passionately.

ARDENTNESS, *n.* Ardency.

ARDOR, *n.* [L.]

1. Heat, in a literal sense; as, the ardor of the sun's rays.*NWAD ARDOR.2*

2. Warmth, or heat, applied to the passions and affections; eagerness; as, he pursues study with ardor; they fought with ardor.*NWAD ARDOR.3*

Milton uses the word for person or spirit bright and effulgent, but by an unusual license.*NWAD ARDOR.4*

ARDUOUS, *a.* [L. arduus.]

1. High, lofty, in a literal sense; as, arduous paths.*NWAD ARDUOUS.2*

2. Difficult; attended with great labor, like the ascending of acclivities; as, an arduous employment, task, or enterprise.*NWAD ARDUOUS.3*

ARDUOUSLY, *adv.* In an arduous manner; with laboriousness.

ARDUOUSNESS, *n.* Height; difficulty of execution.

ARE. The plural of the substantive verb; but a different word from be, am or was. It is usually pronounced ar.

ARE, *n.* [L.] In France, a measure, the new square perch, containing a hundred square meters, a little less than two square perches of 22 feet, in the ancient measure.

AREA, *n.* [L. I suspect this to be contracted from Heb. from a

root which signifies to reach, stretch, lay or spread.]

1. Any plain surface, as the floor of a room, of a church or other building, or of the ground.*NWAD AREA.2*

2. The space or site on which a building stands; or of any inclosure.*NWAD AREA.3*

3. In geometry, the superficial contents of any figure; the surface included within any given lines; as the area of a square or a triangle.*NWAD AREA.4*

4. Among physicians, baldness; an empty space; a bald space produced by alopeey; also a name of the disease.*NWAD AREA.5*

5. In mining, a compass of ore allotted to diggers.*NWAD AREA.6*

AREAD, AREED, *v.t.* To counsel; to advise. *Obs.*

AREAL, *a.* Pertaining to an area; as areal interstices.

AREEK, *adv.* In a reeking condition. [See *Reek*.]

AREFACTION, *n.* [L. arefacio, to dry, from aero.] The act of drying; the state of growing dry.

AREFY, *v.t.* To dry or make dry.

ARENA, *n.* [L. sand.]

1. An open space of ground strewed with sand, on which the gladiators, in ancient Rome, exhibited shows of fighting for the amusement of spectators. Hence, a place for public exhibition.*NWAD ARENA.2*

2. Among physicians, sand or gravel in the kidneys.*NWAD ARENA.3*

ARENACEOUS, *a.* [from arena, sand.]

1. Sandy; having the properties of sand.*NWAD ARENACEOUS.2*

2. Brittle; as arenaceous limestone.*NWAD ARENACEOUS.3*

ARENATION, *n.* Among physicians, a sand bath; a sprinkling of hot sand upon a diseased person.

ARENDALITE, *n.* In mineralogy, another name of epidote, or pistacite; epidote being the name given to it by Hauy, and pistacite by Werner. [See *Epidote*.]

ARENDATOR, *n.*

In Livonia and other provinces of Russia, a farmer of the farms or rents; one who contracts with the crown for the rents of the farms. He who rents an estate belonging to the crown, is called Crownarendator. Arende is a term used both for the estate let to farm, and the sum for which it is rented.*NWAD ARENDATOR.2*

ARENILITIC, *a.* [arena, sand, and a stone.]

Pertaining to sand stone; consisting of sand stone; as arenilite mountains.*NWAD ARENILITIC.2*

ARENOSE, ARENOUS, *a.* Sandy; full of sand.

AREOLE, AREOLA, *n.* [L.] The colored circle round the nipple or round a pustule.

AREOMETER, *n.* [Gr. rare, thin, and to measure.]

An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.*NWAD AREOMETER.2*

AREOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an areometer.

AREOMETRY, *n.* The measuring or act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

AREOPAGITIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Areopagus.

AREOPAGITE, *n.* A member of the *Areopagus*, which see. *Acts 17:34*.

AREOPAGUS, *n.* [Gr. Mars, and hills.]

A sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions. It was originally held on a hill in the city; but afterward removed to the Royal Portico, an open square, where the judges sat in the open air, inclosed by a cord. Their sessions were in the night, that they might not be diverted by objects of sight, or influenced by the presence and action of the speakers. By a law of Solon, no person could be a member of this tribunal, until he had been archon or chief magistrate. This court took cognizance of high crimes, impiety and immorality, and watched over the laws and the public treasury.*NWAD AREOPAGUS.2*

AREOTIC, *a.* [Gr. thin.] Attenuating; making thin, as in liquids; rarefying.

AREOTIC, *n.* A medicine, which attenuates the humors, dissolves viscidity, opens the pores, and increases perspiration; an attenuant.

ARETOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. virtue, and discourse.]

That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature and the means of attaining to it. [Little used.]*NWAD ARETOLOGY.2*

ARGAL, *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar, a substance adhering to the sides of wine casks.

ARGEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Argo or the Ark.

ARGENT, ***n.*** **[L. argentum; Gr. silver, from white.]**

1. The white color in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, or purity, innocence, beauty, or gentleness.*NWAD ARGENT.2*

2. *a.* Silvery; of a pale white, like silver.*NWAD ARGENT.3*

3. *a.* Bright.*NWAD ARGENT.4*

Ask of yonder argent fields above.*NWAD ARGENT.5*

ARGENTAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to silver; consisting of silver; containing silver; combined with silver; applied to the native amalgam of silver, as argental mercury.**

ARGENTATE, ***n.*** **A combination of the argentic acid with another substance.**

ARGENTATION, ***n.*** **An overlaying with silver.**

ARGENT-HORNED, ***a.*** **Silver horned.**

ARGENTIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to silver; the argentic acid is a saturated combination of silver and oxygen. This is yet hypothetical.**

ARGENTIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. argentum, silver, and fero, to produce.] Producing silver; as argentiferous ore.**

ARGENTINA, ARGENTINE, ***n.*** **In ichthyology, a genus of fishes of the order of abdominals.**

Argentina is also a name of the wild tansy, silver-weed.*NWAD ARGENTINA.2*

ARGENTINE, ***a.*** **Like silver; pertaining to silver, or sounding like it.**

ARGENTINE, ***n.*** **In mineralogy, a subspecies of carbonate of lime, nearly pure; a mineral of a lamellated or slaty structure; its lamens usually curved**

or undulated; its surface is shining, or of a pearly luster. It is found in primitive rocks, and frequently in metallic veins.

ARGIL, *n.* A species of the Ardea, or genus of cranes.

ARGIL, *n.* [L. argilla, white clay, from Gr. white.]

In a general sense, clay, or potter's earth; but in a technical sense, pure clay, or alumine.*NWAD ARGIL.3*

ARGILLACEOUS, *a.* [L. argillaceus.] Partaking of the nature of clay; clayey; consisting of argil.

ARGILLIFEROUS, *a.* [L. argilla, clay, and fero, to produce.] Producing clay; applied to such earths as abound with argil.

ARGILLITE, *n.* Argillaceous shist or slate; clay-slate. Its usual color is bluish, greenish or blackish gray.

ARGILLITIC, *a.* Pertaining to argillite.

ARGILLOCALCITE, *n.* [of argilla, clay, and calx, calcarious earth.]

A species of calcarious earth, with a large proportion of clay.*NWAD ARGILLOCALCITE.2*

ARGILLOMURITE, *n.* [of argilla, clay, and muria, brine or salt water; magnesia being obtained from sea-salt.]

A species of earth consisting of magnesia, mixed with silex, alumine and lime; a variety of Magnesite.*NWAD ARGILLOMURITE.2*

ARGILLOUS, *a.* Consisting of clay; clayey; parting of clay; belonging to clay.

ARGIVE, *a.* Designating what belongs to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, whose inhabitants were called Argivi. This name however is used by the poets for the Greeks in general.

ARGO, ***n.*** **The name of the ship which carried Jason and his fifty-four companions to Colchis, in quest of the golden fleece.**

ARGO-NAVIS, The ship Argo, is a constellation in the southern hemisphere, whose stars, in the British catalogue, are sixty-four.

ARGOAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the ship Argo.**

ARGOLIC, ***a.*** **Belonging to Argolis, a territory or district of Peloponnese, between Arcadia and the Egean sea; as the Argolic Gulf.**

ARGOLICS, ***n.*** **The title of a chapter in Pausanias, which treats of Argolis.**

ARGONAUT, ***n.*** **[of Jason's ship, and a sailor.]**

One of the persons who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the Argo, in quest of the golden fleece.*NWAD ARGONAUT.2*

ARGONAUTA, ***n.*** **[See *Argonaut*.]**

A genus of shell-fish, of the order of vermes testacea. The shell consists of one spiral involuted valve. There are several species; one of which is the Argo, with a subdentated carina, the famous nautilus, which, when it sails, extends two of its arms, spreading a membrane, which serves for a sail, and six other arms are thrown out, for rowing or steering.*NWAD ARGONAUTA.2*

ARGONAUTIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the Argonauts, or to their voyage to Colchis; as the Argonautic story.**

ARGONAUTICS, ***n.*** **A poem on the subject of Jason's voyage, or the expedition of the Argonauts; as, the Argonautics of Orpheus, of V. Flaccus, and of Apollonius Rhodius.**

ARGOSY, ***n.*** **A large merchantman; a carrac.**

ARGUE, *v.i.* [L. arguo, to show, argue, accuse or convict.]

1. To reason; to invent and offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion or measure; as, A argues in favor of a measure; B argues against it.*NWAD ARGUE.2*

2. To dispute; to reason with; followed by with; as, you may argue with your friend, a week, without convincing him.*NWAD ARGUE.3*

ARGUE, *v.t.*

1. To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning; as, the counsel argued the cause before the supreme court; the cause was well argued.*NWAD ARGUE.5*

2. To prove or evince; to manifest by inference or deduction; or to show reasons for; as, the order visible in the universe argues a divine cause.*NWAD ARGUE.6*

3. To persuade by reasons; as, to argue a man into a different opinion.*NWAD ARGUE.7*

4. Formerly, to accuse or charge with; a Latin sense, now obsolete; as, to argue one of profaneness.*NWAD ARGUE.8*

ARGUED, *pp.* Debated; discussed; evinced; accused.

ARGUER, *n.* One who argues; a reasoner; a disputer; a controvertist.

ARGUING, *ppr.* Inventing and offering reasons; disputing; discussing; evincing; accusing.

ARGUING, *n.* Reasoning; argumentation.

What doth your arguing reprove? *Job 6:25*.*NWAD ARGUING.3*

ARGUMENT, *n.* [L. argumentum.]

1. A reason offered for or against a proposition, opinion, or

measure; a reason offered in proof, to induce belief, or convince the mind; followed by for or against.*NWAD ARGUMENT.2*

2. In logic, an inference drawn from premises, which are indisputable, or at least of probable truth.*NWAD ARGUMENT.3*

3. The subject of a discourse or writing.*NWAD ARGUMENT.4*

4. An abstract or summary of a book, or the heads of the subjects.*NWAD ARGUMENT.5*

5. A debate or discussion; a series of reasoning; as, an argument was had before the court, in which argument, all the reasons were urged.*NWAD ARGUMENT.6*

6. In astronomy, an arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first.*NWAD ARGUMENT.7*

ARGUMENTAL, *a.* Belonging to argument; consisting in argument.

ARGUMENTATION, *n.* Reasoning; the act of reasoning; the act of inventing or forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion. The operation of inferring propositions, not known or admitted as true, from facts or principles known, admitted, or proved to be true.

ARGUMENTATIVE, *a.*

1. Consisting of argument; containing a process of reasoning; as an argumentative discourse.*NWAD ARGUMENTATIVE.2*

2. Showing reasons for; as, the adaptation of things to their uses is argumentative of infinite wisdom in the Creator.*NWAD ARGUMENTATIVE.3*

ARGUMENTATIVELY, *adv.* In an argumentative manner.

ARGUS, *n.* A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a

hundred eyes, placed by Juno to guard Io. The origin of this being may perhaps be found in the Teutonic word arg, crafty, cunning, of which the hundred eyes are symbolical.

ARGUS-SHELL, *n.* A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots, resembling, in some measure, a peacock's tail.

ARGUTE, *a.* [L. argutus.] Sharp; shrill; witty. [Little used.]

ARGUTENESS, *n.* Acuteness; wittiness. [Little used.]

ARIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria, in the fourth century; or to his doctrines.

ARIAN, *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius, who held Christ to be a created being, inferior to God the father in nature and dignity, though the first and noblest of all created beings; and also that the Holy Spirit is not God, but created by the power of the Son.

ARIANISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

ARIANIZE, *v.i.* To admit the tenets of the Arians.

ARID, *a.* [L. aridus, dry, from areo, to be dry.]

Dry; exhausted of moisture; parched with heat; as an arid waste.*NWAD ARID.2*

ARIDAS, *n.* A kind of taffeta, from the East Indies, made of thread, from certain plants.

ARIDITY, ARIDNESS, *n.*

1. Dryness; a state of being without moisture.*NWAD ARIDITY.2*

2. A dry state of the body; emaciation; the withering of a limb.*NWAD ARIDITY.3*

ARIES, *n.* [L. from the Celtic.]

The ram, a constellation of fixed stars, drawn on the globe, in the figure of a ram. It is the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of March.*NWAD ARIES.2*

ARIETATE, *v.i.* [L. arieto, from aries.]

To butt, as a ram. [Not used.]*NWAD ARIETATE.2*

ARIETATION, *n.*

1. The act of battering with the aries or battering ram.*NWAD ARIETATION.2*

2. The act of striking or conflicting. [Rarely used.]*NWAD ARIETATION.3*

ARIETTA, *n.* A short song; an air, or little air.

ARIGHT, *adv.* [a and right.]

Rightly; in a right form; without mistake or crime.*NWAD ARIGHT.2*

ARIL, ARILLUS, *n.* The exterior coat or covering of a seed, fixed to it at the base only, investing it wholly or partially, and falling off spontaneously; by some writers called, from the Greek, Calyptra. It is either succulent, or cartilaginous; colored, elastic, rough or knotted.

ARILLATED, ARILLED, *a.* Having an exterior covering or aril, as coffee.

ARIMAN, ARIMA, AHRIMAN, *n.*

The evil genius or demon of the Persians; opposed to yezad, yezdan, ormozed, or hormizda, the good demon. The ancient magi held, that there are two deities or principles; one the author of all good, eternally absorbed in light; the other, the author of all evil,

forever buried in darkness; or the one represented by light; the other by darkness. The latter answers to the loke of the Scandinavians, whose Celtic name, lock, signifies darkness. Originally, the Persians held these demons or principles to be equal, and from all eternity; by the moderns maintain that the evil principle is an inferior being. So the devil is called the prince of darkness.*NWAD ARIMAN.2*

ARIOLATION, HARIOLATION, *n.* [L. ariolus or hariolus, a sooth sayer.]

A soothsaying; a foretelling.*NWAD ARIOLATION.2*

ARIOSO, *a.* Light; airy.

But according to Rousseau, applied to music, it denotes a kind of melody bordering on the majestic style of a capital air.*NWAD ARIOSO.2*

ARISE, *v.i.* s as z *pret.* arose; *pp.* arisen; Heb.

1. To ascend, mount up or move to a higher place; as, vapors arise from humid places.*NWAD ARISE.2*

2. To emerge from below the horizon; as, the sun or a star arises or rises.*NWAD ARISE.3*

3. To get out of bed; to leave the place or state of rest; or to leave a sitting or lying posture.*NWAD ARISE.4*

The king arose early and went to the den. *Daniel 6:19*.*NWAD ARISE.5*

4. To begin; to spring up; to originate.*NWAD ARISE.6*

A persecution arose about Stephen. *Acts 11:19*.*NWAD ARISE.7*

5. To revive from death; to leave the grave.*NWAD ARISE.8*

Many bodies of saints arose. *Matthew 27:52*.*NWAD ARISE.9*

Figuratively, to wake from a state of sin and stupidity; to repent.*NWAD ARISE.10*

Arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee life. *Ephesians 5:14*.*NWAD ARISE.11*

6. To begin to act; to exert power; to move from a state of inaction.*NWAD ARISE.12*

7. To appear, or become known; to become visible, sensible or operative.*NWAD ARISE.13*

To you shall the sun of righteousness arise. *Malachi 4:2*.*NWAD ARISE.14*

8. To be put in motion; to swell or be agitated; as, the waves arose.*NWAD ARISE.15*

9. To be excited or provoked; as, the wrath of the king shall arise.*NWAD ARISE.16*

10. To emerge from poverty, depression or distress. *NWAD ARISE.17*

By whom shall Jacob arise? for he is small. *Amos 7:2, 5*.*NWAD ARISE.18*

11. To appear in a particular character; to enter upon an office.*NWAD ARISE.19*

There arose a new king who knew not Joseph. *Exodus 1:8*.*NWAD ARISE.20*

12. To begin sedition, insurrection, or mutiny; as, the men arose, or rose upon their officers.*NWAD ARISE.21*

13. To invade, assault or begin hostility; followed by against.*NWAD ARISE.22*

When he arose against me, I caught him by the beard. *1 Samuel 17:35*.*NWAD ARISE.23*

In this sense, the word against really belongs to the verb, and is necessary to give it this meaning. [See *Rise*, another form of this verb, which has the same signification, and is more generally used in popular language.]*NWAD ARISE.24*

ARISING, *ppr.* Ascending; moving upward; originating or proceeding; getting up; springing up; appearing.

ARISTA, *n.* [L.] In botany, awn, the long pointed beard which issues from the husk, or scaly flower cup of the grasses, called the glume.

ARISTARCHY, *n.* [Gr. best, and rule.]

A body of good men in power, or government by excellent men.*NWAD ARISTARCHY.2*

ARISTOCRACY, *n.* [Gr. best, and to hold or govern.]

A form of government, in which the whole supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state; or in a few men distinguished by their rank and opulence. When the supreme power is exercised by a small number, the government is called an oligarchy. The latter word however is usually applied to a corrupted form of aristocracy.*NWAD ARISTOCRACY.2*

ARISTOCRAT, *n.* One who favors an aristocracy in principle or practice; one who is a friend to an aristocratical form of government.

ARISTOCRATIC, ARISTOCRATICAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to aristocracy; consisting in a government of nobles, or principal men; as an aristocratic constitution.*NWAD ARISTOCRATIC.2*

2. Partaking of aristocracy; as, an aristocratic measure; aristocratic pride or manners.*NWAD ARISTOCRATIC.3*

ARISTOCRATICALLY, ***adv.*** **In an aristocratical manner.**

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being aristocratical.**

ARISTOTELIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Aristotle, a celebrated philosopher, who was born at Stagyra, in Macedon, about 384 years before Christ. The Aristotelian philosophy is otherwise called peripatetic.**

ARISTOTELIAN, ***n.*** **A follower of Aristotle, who was a disciple of Plato, and founded the sect of peripatetics. [See** ***Peripatetic*****.]**

ARISTOTELIANISM, ***n.*** **The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle.**

ARISTOTELIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.**

The pernicious effects of the Aristotelic system.*NWAD ARISTOTELIC.2*

ARITHMANCY, ***n.*** **[Gr. number, and divination.]**

Divination or the foretelling of future events by the use or observation of numbers.*NWAD ARITHMANCY.2*

ARITHMETIC, ***n.*** **[Gr. to number, the art of numbering, from number; from number, rhythm, order, agreement.]**

The science of numbers, or the art of computation. The various operations of arithmetic are performed by addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.*NWAD ARITHMETIC.2*

ARITHMETIC, ARITHMETICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or method of arithmetic.**

ARITHMETICALLY, ***adv.*** **According to the rules, principles or method arithmetic.**

ARITHMETICIAN, ***n.*** **One skilled in arithmetic, or versed in the**

science of numbers.

ARK, *n.* [L. arca.]

1. A small close vessel, chest or coffer, such as that which was the repository of the tables of the covenant among the Jews. This was about three feet nine inches in length. The lid was the propitiatory, or mercy seat, over which were the cherubs. The vessel in which Moses was set afloat upon the Nile was an ark of bulrushes.*NWAD ARK.2*

2. The large floating vessel, in which Noah and his family were preserved, during the deluge.*NWAD ARK.3*

3. A depository.*NWAD ARK.4*

Arise, O Lord, into thy rest, thou and the ark of thy strength. *Psalm 132:8*.*NWAD ARK.5*

4. A large boat used on American rivers, to transport produce to market.*NWAD ARK.6*

ARKITE, *n.* A term used by Bryant to denote one of the persons who were preserved in the ark; or who, according to pagan fables, belonged to the ark.

ARKITE, *a.* Belonging to the ark.

ARKTIZITE, ARCTIZITE, *n.* A mineral, now called Wernerite.

ARM, *n.* [L. armus, an arm, a shoulder, a wing; armus is directly from the Gr. a joint, it would seem to be formed from Gr. to fit.]

1. The limb of the human body, which extends from the shoulder to the hand.*NWAD ARM.2*

2. The branch of a tree, or the slender part of a machine, projecting from a trunk or axis. The limbs of animals are also sometimes called arms.*NWAD ARM.3*

3. A narrow inlet of water from the sea.*NWAD ARM.4*

4. Figuratively, power, might, strength; as the secular arm. In this sense the word is often used in the scriptures.*NWAD ARM.5*

To whom is the arm of the Lord revealed. *Isaiah 53:1*.*NWAD ARM.6*

ARM, *v.t.* [L. armo; arma.]

1. To furnish or equip with weapons of offense, or defense; as, to arm the militia.*NWAD ARM.8*

2. To cover with a plate, or with whatever will add strength, force, or security; as, to arm the hilt of a sword.*NWAD ARM.9*

3. To furnish with means of defense; to prepare for resistance; to fortify.*NWAD ARM.10*

Arm yourselves with the same mind. *1 Peter 4:1*.*NWAD ARM.11*

ARM, *v.i.* To provide with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms; as, the nations arm for war.

This verb is not really intransitive in this use, but reciprocal, the pronoun being omitted. The nations arm - for, the nations arm themselves.*NWAD ARM.13*

ARMADA, *n.*

A fleet of armed ships; a squadron. The term is usually applied to the Spanish fleet, called the Invincible Armada, consisting of 130 ships, intended to act against England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1588.*NWAD ARMADA.2*

ARMADILLO, *n.*

A quadruped peculiar to America, called also tatoo, and in zoology, the dasypus. This animal has neither fore-teeth, nor dog-teeth; it is covered with a hard, bony shell, divided into movable belts, except on the forehead, shoulders and haunches, where it is not movable.

The belts are connected by a membrane, which enables the animal to roll itself up like a hedge hog. These animals burrow in the earth, where they lie during the day time, seldom going abroad except at night. They are of different sizes; the largest 3 feet in length, without the tail. They subsist chiefly on fruits and roots; sometimes on insects and flesh. When attacked, they roll themselves into a ball, presenting their armor on all sides to any assailant; but they are inoffensive, and their flesh is esteemed good food.*NWAD ARMADILLO.2*

ARMAMENT, *n.* [L. armamenta, utensils, tackle, from arma.]

A body of forces equipped for war; used of a land or naval force. It is more generally used of a naval force, including ships, men and all the necessary furniture for war.*NWAD ARMAMENT.2*

ARMAMENTARY, *n.* An armory; a magazine or arsenal. [Rarely used.]

ARMATURE, *n.* [L. armatura.]

1. Armor; that which defends the body. It comprehends whatever is worn for defense of the body, and has been sometimes used for offensive weapons. Armature, like arms and armor, is used also of the furniture of animals and vegetables, evidently intended for their protection; as prickles, spines and horns.*NWAD ARMATURE.2*

2. In ancient military art, an exercise performed with missive weapons, as darts, spears and arrows.*NWAD ARMATURE.3*

ARMED, *pp.*

1. Furnished with weapons of offense or defense; furnished with the means of security; fortified, in a moral sense.*NWAD ARMED.2*

2. In heraldry, armed is when the beaks, talons, horns, or teeth of beasts and birds of prey are of a different color from the rest of the body.*NWAD ARMED.3*

3. Capped and cased as the load stone; that is set in iron.*NWAD*

ARMED.4

An armed ship is one which is taken into the service of government for a particular occasion, and armed like a ship of war.*NWAD ARMED.5*

ARMENIA, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Armenia, a country and formerly, a kingdom, in Asia, divided into Major and Minor. The greater Armenia is now called Turcomania.**

ARMENIAN, ***n.*** **A native of Armenia, or the language of the country.**

Armenian bole is a species of clay from Armenia, and found in other countries. But the term, being of uncertain signification, is rejected in modern mineralogy. [See *Bole*.]*NWAD ARMENIAN.2*

Armenian stone, a soft blue stone, consisting of calcarious earth or gypsum, with the oxyd of copper. It is too soft to give fire with steel, loses its color when heated, and does not admit of a polish.*NWAD ARMENIAN.3*

ARME-PUISSANT, ***a.*** **[See *Puissant*.] Powerful in arms.**

ARMFUL, ***n.*** **As much as the arms can hold.**

ARMGAUNT, ***a.*** **slender, as the arm. [Not in use.]**

ARMHOLE, ***n.*** **[arm and hole.]**

1. The cavity under the shoulder, or the armpit.*NWAD ARMHOLE.2*

2. A hole for the arm in a garment.*NWAD ARMHOLE.3*

ARMIGEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. armiger, arma and gero.]**

Literally, bearing arms. But in present usage, armiger is a title of dignity next in degree to a knight. In times of chivalry, it signified an attendant on a knight, or other person of rank, who bore his shield

and rendered him other military services. so in antiquity, Abimilech, Saul, etc. had their armor bearers. *Judges 9:54*; *1 Samuel 16:21*. as had Hector and Achilles. This title, under the French princes, in England, was exchanged, in common usage, for esquire, L. scutum, a shield. Armiger is still retained with us as a title of respect, being the Latin word equivalent to *esquire*, which see.*NWAD ARMIGEROUS.2*

ARMILLARY, *a.* [L. armilla, a bracelet, from armus, the arm.]

Resembling a bracelet, or ring; consisting of rings or circles. It is chiefly applied to an aritificial sphere, composed of a number of circles of the mundane sphere, put together intheir natural order, to assist in giving a just conception of the constitution of the heavens, and the motions of the celestial bodies. This aritificial sphere revolves upon its axis within a horizon, divided into degrees, and movable every way upon a brass supporter.*NWAD ARMILLARY.2*

ARMING, *ppr.* Equipping with arms; providing with the means of defense or attack; also, preparing for resistance in a moral sense.

ARMINGS, *n.* The same as waist-clothes, hung about a ship's upper works.

ARMINIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Arminius, or designating his principles.**

ARMINIAN, ***n.*** **One of a sect or party of Christians, so called from Arminius or Harmansen, of Holland, who flourished at the close of the 16th century, and beginning of the 17th. The Arminian doctrines are,**

1. conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to absolute predestination.*NWAD ARMINIAN.3*

2. Universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of the benefit.*NWAD ARMINIAN.4*

3. That man, in order to exercise true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God; but that this grace is not irresistible and may be lost; so that men may relapse from a state of grace and die in their sins.*NWAD ARMINIAN.5*

ARMINIANISM, ***n.*** **The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.**

ARMIPOTENCE, ***n.*** **[arma and potentia. See *Potency*.] Power in arms.**

ARMIPOTENT, ***a.*** **[arma and sonus. See *Sound*.] Sounding or rustling in arms.**

ARMISONOUS, ***a.*** **[arma and sonus. See *Sound*.] Sounding or rustling in arms.**

ARMISTICE, ***n.*** **[L. arma and sisto, to stand still, Gr.]**

A cessation of arms, for a short time, by convention; a truce; a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties.*NWAD ARMISTICE.2*

ARMLESS, ***a.*** **Without an arm; destitute of weapons.**

ARMLET, ***n.*** **[dim. of arm.] A little arm; a piece of armor for the arm; a bracelet.**

ARMOR, ***n.*** **[from arm.]**

1. Defensive arms; any habit worn to protect the body in battle; formerly called harness. A complete armor formerly consisted of a casque or helmet, a gorget, cuirass, gauntlets, tasses, brassets, crushes, and covers for the legs to which the spurs were fastened.*NWAD ARMOR.2*

In English statutes, armor is used for the whole apparatus of war; including offensive as well as defensive arms. The statutes of armor directed what arms every man should provide, 27. Hen. II. and of Westminster. Hence armor includes all instruments of war.*NWAD ARMOR.3*

2. In a spiritual sense, a good conscience, faith and Christian graces are called armor. *Romans 13:12*; *Ephesians 6:11, 13*; *2 Corinthians 6:7*.*NWAD ARMOR.4*

Coat-armor is the escutcheon of a person or family, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, etc.*NWAD ARMOR.5*

ARMOR-BEARER, ***n.*** **One who carries the armor of another.**

ARMORER, ***n.*** **A maker of armor or arms; a manufacturer of instruments of war. The armorer of a ship has the charge of the arms, to see that they are in a condition fit for service.**

ARMORIAL, ***a.*** **Belonging to armor, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family; as ensigns armorial.**

ARMORIC, ARMORICAN, ***a.***

Designating the northwestern part of France, formerly called Armorica, afterward Bretague, or Britanny. This part of France is

peopled by inhabitants who speak a dialect of the Celtic. It is usually supposed their ancestors were refugees or colonists from England.*NWAD ARMORIC.2*

ARMORIC, *n.* The language of the Armoricans; one of the Celtic dialects which have remained to the present times.

ARMORICAN, *n.* A native of Armorica, or Bretagne.

ARMORIST, *n.* One skilled in heraldry.

ARMORY, *n.*

1. A place where arms, and instruments of war are deposited for safe keeping.*NWAD ARMORY.2*

2. Armor; defensive arms.*NWAD ARMORY.3*

3. Ensigns armorial.*NWAD ARMORY.4*

4. The knowledge of coat-armor; skill in heraldry.*NWAD ARMORY.5*

ARMPIT, *n.* [arm and pit.] The hollow place or cavity under the shoulder.

ARMS, *n. plu.* [L. arma.]

1. Weapons of offense, or armor for defense and protection of the body.*NWAD ARMS.2*

2. War; hostility.*NWAD ARMS.3*

Arms and the man I sing.*NWAD ARMS.4*

To be in arms, to be in a state of hostility, or in a military life.*NWAD ARMS.5*

To arms is a phrase which denotes a taking arms for war or hostility; particularly, a summoning to war.*NWAD ARMS.6*

To take arms, is to arm for attack or defense.*NWAD ARMS.7*

Bred to arms denotes that a person has been educated to the profession of a soldier.*NWAD ARMS.8*

3. The ensigns armorial of a family; consisting of figures and colors borne in shields, banners, etc., as marks of dignity and distinction, and descending from father to son.*NWAD ARMS.9*

4. In law, arms are any thing which a man takes in his hand in anger, to strike or assault another.*NWAD ARMS.10*

5. In botany, one of the seven species of fulcra or props of plants, enumerated by Linne and others. The different species of arms or armor, are prickles, thorns, forks and stings, which seem intended to protect the plants from injury by animals.*NWAD ARMS.11*

Sire arms, are such as may be charged with powder, as cannon, muskets, mortars, etc.*NWAD ARMS.12*

A stand of arms consists of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box and belt, with a sword. But for common soldiers a sword is not necessary.*NWAD ARMS.13*

In falconry, arms are the legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot.*NWAD ARMS.14*

ARMS-END, *n.* At the end of the arms; at a good distance; a phrase taken from boxers or wrestlers.

ARMY, *n.*

1. A collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, under proper officers. In general, an army in modern times consists of infantry and cavalry, with artillery; although the union of all is not essential to the constitution of an army. Among savages, armies are differently formed.*NWAD ARMY.2*

2. A great number; a vast multitude; as an army of locusts or caterpillars. *Joel 2:25*.*NWAD ARMY.3*

ARNOLDIST, ***n.*** **A disciple of Arnold of Brescia, who in the 12th century, preached against the Romish Church, for which he was banished; but he was afterwards permitted to return. By his preaching, an insurrection was excited, for which he was condemned and executed.**

ARNOT, ***n.*** **A name of the bunium, pignut or earthnut.**

ARNOTTO, The ***Anotta*****, which see. Also a tree so called.**

ARNUTS, ***n.*** **Tall oat grass.**

AROMA, ***n.*** **[Gr.] The quality of plants which constitutes their fragrance, which is perceived by an agreeable smell, or a warm spicy taste.**

AROMATIC, AROMATICAL, ***a.*** **Fragrant; spicy; strong-scented; odoriferous; having an agreeable odor.**

AROMATIC, ***n.*** **A plant which yields a spicy, fragrant smell, or a warm pungent taste; as sage, summer savory, geranium, sweet marjoram, etc.**

AROMATITE, ***n.*** **A bituminous stone, in smell and color resembling myrrh.**

AROMATIZATION, ***n.*** **The act of impregnating or scenting with aroma, or rendering aromatic.**

AROMATIZE, ***v.t.*** **To impregnate with aroma; to infuse an aromatic odor; to give a spicy scent or taste; to perfume.**

AROMATIZED, ***pp.*** **Impregnated with aroma; rendered fragrant.**

AROMATIZER, ***n.*** **That which communicates an aromatic quality.**

AROMATIZING, ***ppr.*** **Rendering spicy; impregnating with aroma.**

AROMATOUS, ***a.*** **Containing aroma, or the principle of fragrance.**

AROPH, [A contraction of aroma philosophorum.]

1. A name by which saffron is sometimes called.*NWAD AROPH.2*

2. A chimical preparation of Paracelsus, formed by sublimation from equal quantities of hematite and sal ammoniac. The word is also used by the same writer as synonymous with lithontriptic, a solvent for the stone.*NWAD AROPH.3*

AROSE, The past or preterit tense of the verb, to arise.

AROUND, ***prep.*** **[a and round. See *Round*.]**

1. About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing; as, a lambent flame around his brows.*NWAD AROUND.2*

2. In a looser sense, from place to place; at random.*NWAD AROUND.3*

AROUND, ***adv.***

1. In a circle; on every side.*NWAD AROUND.5*

2. In a looser sense, at random; without any fixed direction; as, to travel around from town to town. [See *Round*.]*NWAD AROUND.6*

AROURA, ***n.*** **[Gr.] A Grecian measure of fifty feet. Also, a square measure of half the plethron, a measure not ascertained. The Egyptian aroura was the square of a hundred feet or a hundred cubits.**

AROUSE, ***v.t.*** **arouz'. [Heb.]**

To excite into action, that which is at rest; to stir, or put in motion or exertion that which is languid; as, to arouse one from sleep; to arouse the dormant faculties.*NWAD AROUSE.2*

AROUSED, ***pp.*** **Excited into action; put in motion.**

AROUSING, ***ppr.*** **Putting in motion; stirring; exciting into action or exertion.**

AROW, ***adv.*** **[a and row.] In a row; successively.**

AROYNT, ***adv.*** **Be gone; away.** ***Obs.***

ARPEGGIO, ***n.***

The distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice.*NWAD ARPEGGIO.2*

ARPENT, ***n.***

In Domesday, it is written arpennus, arpendus, and arpent. Columella mentions that the arepennis was equal to half the Roman juger. The word is supposed to be corrupted from arvipendium, or aripennium, the measuring of land with a cord.*NWAD ARPENT.2*

A portion of land in France, ordinarily containing one hundred square rods or perches, each of 18 feet. But the arpent is different in different parts of France. The arpent of Paris contains 900 square toises. It is less than the English acre, by about one seventh.*NWAD ARPENT.3*

ARQUEBUSADE, ***n.***

1. A distilled liquor applied to a bruise.*NWAD ARQUEBUSADE.2*

2. The shot of an arquebuse.*NWAD ARQUEBUSADE.3*

ARQUEBUSE, HARQUEBUSE, ***n.***

A hand gun; a species of fire arms, anciently used, which was cocked with a wheel. It carried a ball that weighed nearly two ounces. A larger kind, used in fortresses carried a ball of three ounces and a half.*NWAD ARQUEBUSE.2*

ARQUEBUSIER, *n.* a soldier armed with an arquebuse.

ARRACH, *n.* a plant. See *Orrach*.

ARRACK, *n.* Contacted into rack. a spirituous liquor imported from the East Indies. The name is said to signify, in the East, any spirituous liquor; but that which usually bears this name is toddy, a liquor distilled from the juice of the cocoanut tree, procured by incision. Some persons allege it to be a spirit distilled from rice or sugar, fermented with the juice of the cocoanut.

ARRAGONITE, *n.*

In mineralogy, a species of carbonate of lime, but not pure, and said to contain 3 or 4 per cent. of carbonate of strontian. It differs from pure carbonate of lime, in hardness, specific gravity, crystaline structure, etc. It is harder than calcarious spar, and exhibits several varieties of structure and form. It is often crystallized, generally in hexahedral prisms or pyramids. The massive varieties have usually a fibrous structure, exhibiting various imitative forms, being sometimes coraloidal.*NWAD ARRAGONITE.2*

ARRAIGN, *v.t.* arra'ne. [L. reus, contracted from the root of res.]

1. To call or set a prisoner at the bar of a court, to answer to the matter charged against him in an indictment or information. When called, the indictment is read to him, and he is put to plead, guity or not guilty, and to elect by whom he will be tried.*NWAD ARRAIGN.2*

2. According to Law writers, to set in order; to fit for trial; as, to arraign a writ of novel disscisin. To arraign the assize, is to cause the tenant to be called to make the plaint, and set the cause in order, that the tenant may be brought to answer.*NWAD ARRAIGN.3*

3. To accuse; to charge with faults. More correctly, to call before the bar of reason, or taste; to call in question, for faults before any tribunal.*NWAD ARRAIGN.4*

They will not arraign you for want of knowledge.*NWAD ARRAIGN.5*

ARRAIGN, *n.* arra'ne. Arraignment; as, clerk of the arraigns.

ARRAIGNED, *pp.* Called before a tribunal to answer, and elect triers; accused; called in question.

ARRAIGNING, *ppr.* Calling before a court or tribunal; accusing.

ARRAIGNMENT, *n.*

1. The act of arraigning; the act of calling and setting a prisoner before a court to answer to an accusation, and to choose his triers.*NWAD ARRAIGNMENT.2*

2. Accusation.*NWAD ARRAIGNMENT.3*

3. A calling in question for faults.*NWAD ARRAIGNMENT.4*

ARRAIMENT, *n.* [See *Array*.] Clothes; garments. We now use raiment.

ARRANGE, *v.t.*

1. To put in proper order; to dispose the parts of a whole in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose; as troops arranged for battle.*NWAD ARRANGE.2*

2. To adjust; to settle; to put in order; to prepare; a popular use of the word of very general application.*NWAD ARRANGE.3*

ARRANGED, *pp.* Put in order; disposed in the proper order; adjusted.

ARRANGEMENT, *n.*

1. The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order; disposition in suitable form.*NWAD ARRANGEMENT.2*

2. That which is disposed in order; system of parts disposed in due order.*NWAD ARRANGEMENT.3*

The interest of that portion of social arrangement is in the hands of all those who compose it.*NWAD ARRANGEMENT.4*

3. Preparatory measure; previous disposition; as, we have made arrangements for receiving company.*NWAD ARRANGEMENT.5*

4. Final settlement; adjustment by agreement; as, the parties have made an arrangement between themselves concerning their disputes; a popular use of the word.*NWAD ARRANGEMENT.6*

5. Classification of facts relating to a subject, in a regular, systematic order; as the Linnean arrangement of plants.*NWAD ARRANGEMENT.7*

ARRANGER, *n.* One that puts in order.

ARRANGING, *ppr.* Putting in due order or form; adjusting.

ARRANT, *a.* [I know not the origin of this word.]

Notorious, in an ill sense; infamous; mere; vile; as an arrant rogue or coward.*NWAD ARRANT.2*

ARRANTLY, *adv.* Notoriously, in an ill sense; infamously; impudently; shamefully.

ARRAS, *n.* Tapestry; hangings wove with figures.

ARRAY, *n.*

1. Order; disposition in regular lines; as an army in battle array. Hence a posture of defense.*NWAD ARRAY.2*

2. Dress; garments disposed in order upon the person.*NWAD ARRAY.3*

3. In law, the act of impaneling a jury; or a jury impaneled; that is, a

jury set in order by the sheriff, or called man by man.*NWAD ARRAY.4*

Commission of array, in English history, was a commission given by the prince to officers in every county, to muster and array the inhabitants, or see them in a condition for war.*NWAD ARRAY.5*

ARRAY, *v.t.*

1. To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle.*NWAD ARRAY.7*

2. To deck or dress; to adorn with dress; it is applied especially to dress of a splendid kind.*NWAD ARRAY.8*

Array thyself with glory. *Job 40:10*.*NWAD ARRAY.9*

Pharaoh arrayed Joseph with fine linen.*Genesis 41:42*.*NWAD ARRAY.10*

3. To set a jury in order for the trial of a cause; that is, to call them man by man.*NWAD ARRAY.11*

4. To envelop.*NWAD ARRAY.12*

In gelid caves with horrid glooms arrayed.*NWAD ARRAY.13*

ARRAYED, *pp.* Set in order, or in lines; arranged in order for attack or defense; dressed; adorned by dress; impaneled, as a jury; enveloped.

ARRAYER, *n.* One who arrays. In English history, an officer who had a commission of array, to put soldiers of a country in a condition for military service.

ARRAYING, *ppr.* Setting in order; putting on splendid raiment; impaneling.

ARREAR, *adv.* [L. ad and retro.]

Behind; at the hinder part. In this sense obsolete. But from this use, we retain the word as a noun in the phrase, in arrear, to signify behind in payment.*NWAD ARREAR.2*

ARREAR, *n.* That which is behind in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due. It is generally used in the plural, as the arrears of rent, wages and taxes; and supposes a part of the money already paid.

ARREARAGE, *n.*

Arrears; any sum of money remaining unpaid, after previous payment of a part. A person may be in arrear for the whole amount of a debt; but arrears and arrearage imply that apart has been paid.*NWAD ARREARAGE.2*

ARRECT, ARRECTED, *a.* [L. arrectus, raised, erect, from arrigo. See *Reach*.] Erect; attentive; as a person listening.

ARRENTATION, *n.* [See *Rent*.]

In the forest laws of England, a licensing the owner of land in a forest, to inclose it with a small ditch and low hedge, in consideration of a yearly rent.*NWAD ARRENTATION.2*

ARREPTITIOUS, *a.* [L. arreptus, of ad and rapio, to snatch. See *Rapacious*.]

1. Snatched away.*NWAD ARREPTITIOUS.2*

2. Crept in privily.*NWAD ARREPTITIOUS.3*

ARREST, *v.t.* [L. resto, to stop; Eng. to rest. See *Rest*.]

1. To obstruct; to stop; to check or hinder motion; as, to arrest the current of a river; to arrest the senses.*NWAD ARREST.2*

2. To take, seize or apprehend by virtue of a warrant from authority; as, to arrest one for debt or for a crime.*NWAD ARREST.3*

3. To seize and fix; as, to arrest the eyes or attention.*NWAD*

ARREST.4

The appearance of such a person in the world, and at such a period, ought to arrest the consideration of every thinking mind.*NWAD ARREST.5*

ARREST, ***n.***

1. The taking or apprehending of a person by virtue of a warrant from authority. An arrest is made by seizing or touching the body.*NWAD ARREST.7*

2. Any seizure, or taking by power, physical or moral.*NWAD ARREST.8*

3. A stop, hindrance or restraint.*NWAD ARREST.9*

4. In law, an arrest of judgment is the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned. Courts have power to arrest judgment for intrinsic causes appearing upon the face of the record; as when the declaration varies from the original writ; when the verdict differs materially from the pleadings; or when the case laid in the declaration is not sufficient in point of law, to found an action upon. The motion for this purpose is called a motion in arrest of judgment.*NWAD ARREST.10*

5. A mangy humor between the ham and pastern of the hind legs of a horse.*NWAD ARREST.11*

ARRESTATION, ***n.*** **The act of arresting; an arrest, or seizure.**

ARRESTED, ***pp.*** **Seized; apprehended; stopped; hindered; restrained.**

ARRESTER, ARRESTOR, ***n.*** **One who arrests.**

ARRESTING, ***ppr.*** **Seizing; staying; hindering; restraining.**

ARRESTMENT, ***n.***

The order of a judge by which a debtor to the arrestor's debtor is prohibited to make payment, till the debt due to the arrestor is paid or secured.*NWAD ARRESTMENT.2*

ARRET, *n.* arreste'.

The decision of a court tribunal or council; a decree published; the edict of a soverign prince.*NWAD ARRET.2*

ARRET, *v.t.* To assign; to allot. *Obs.*

ARRIDE, *v.t.* [L. arrideo.] To laugh at; to please well. [Not in use.]

ARRIERE, *n.* The last body of an army; now called *rear*, which see.

Arriere-ban, or ban and arriere ban. This phrase is defined to be a general proclamation of the French kings, by which not only their immediate feudatories, but their vassals, were summoned to take the field for war. In this case, arriere is the French word signifying those who are last or behind, and ban is proclamation. [See *Ban*.]*NWAD ARRIERE.2*

Arriere-fee or fief. A fee or fief dependent or a superior fee, or a fee held of a feudatory.*NWAD ARRIERE.3*

Arriere vassal. The vassal of a vassal.*NWAD ARRIERE.4*

ARRIVAL, *n.*

1. The coming to, or reaching a place, from a distance, whether by water, as in its original sense, or by land.*NWAD ARRIVAL.2*

2. The attainment or gaining of any object, by effort, agreement, practice or study.*NWAD ARRIVAL.3*

ARRIVANCE, *n.*

1. Company coming. [Not used.]*NWAD ARRIVANCE.2*

2. Arrival; a reading in progress. *Obs.*NWAD ARRIVANCE.3

ARRIVE, *v.i.* [L. ripa.]

1. Literally, to come to the shore, or bank. Hence to come to or reach in progress by water, followed by at. We arrived at Havre De Grace, July 10, 1924. N.W.*NWAD ARRIVE.2*

2. To come to or reach by traveling on land; as, the post arrives at 7 o'clock.*NWAD ARRIVE.3*

3. To reach a point by progressive motion; to gain or compass by effort, practice, study, enquiry, reasoning or experiment; as, to arrive at an unusual degree of excellence or wickedness; to arrive at a conclusion.*NWAD ARRIVE.4*

4. To happen or occur.*NWAD ARRIVE.5*

He to whom this glorious death arrives.*NWAD ARRIVE.6*

ARRIVE, *v.t.* To reach. [Not in use.]

ARRIVING, *ppr.* Coming to, or reaching by water or land; gaining by research, effort or study.

ARROBA, *n.* A weight in Portugal of thirty two pounds; in Spain, of twenty five pounds. Also a Spanish measure of thirty two Spanish pints.

ARROGANCE, *n.* [L. arrogantia, from arrogo, to claim; of ad and rogo, to beg, or desire. See *Arrogate*.]

The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation or power, or which exalts the worth or importance of the person to an undue degree; proud contempt of others; conceitedness; presumption.*NWAD ARROGANCE.2*

I will cause the arrogance of the proud to cease. *Isaiah 13:11*; *1 Samuel 2:3*; *Proverbs 8:13*.*NWAD ARROGANCE.3*

ARROGANCY, *n.* Arrogance. [This orthography is less usual.]

ARROGANT, *a.*

1. Assuming; making or having the disposition to make exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; haughty; conceited; applied to persons.*NWAD ARROGANT.2*

2. Containing arrogance; marked with arrogance; proceeding from undue claims of self importance; applied to things; as arrogant pretensions or behavior.*NWAD ARROGANT.3*

ARROGANTLY, *adv.* In an arrogant manner; with undue pride or self importance.

ARROGANTNESS, *n.* Arrogance. [Little used.]

ARROGATE, *v.t.* [L. arrogo, of ad and rogo.]

To assume, demand or challenge more than is proper; to make undue claims, from vanity or false pretensions to right or merit; as, the Pope arrogated dominion over kings.*NWAD ARROGATE.2*

ARROGATED, *pp.* Claimed by undue pretensions.

ARROGATING, *ppr.* Challenging or claiming more power or respect than is just or reasonable.

ARROGATION, *n.* The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.

ARROGATIVE, *a.* Assuming or making undue claims and pretensions.

ARRONDISMENT, *n.*

A circuit; a district; a division or portion of territory, in France, for the exercise of a particular jurisdiction.*NWAD ARRONDISMENT.2*

ARROSION, *n.* s as z. [L. arrodo.] A gnawing.

ARROW, *n.*

1. A missive weapon of offense, straight, slender, pointed and barbed, to be shot with a bow.*NWAD ARROW.2*

2. In scripture, the arrows of God are the apprehensions of his wrath, which pierce and pain the conscience. *Job 6:4*; *Psalm 38:2*. In a like figurative manner, arrows represent the judgments of God, as thunder, lightning, tempests and famine. *2 Samuel 22:15*; *Ezekiel 5:16*; *Habakkuk 3:11*. The word is used also for slanderous words and malicious purposes of evil men. *Psalm 11:2*; *Proverbs 25:18*; *Jeremiah 9:8*; *Psalm 64:3*.*NWAD ARROW.3*

ARROW-GRASS, *n.* A plant or genus of plants; the Triglochin.

ARROW-HEAD, *n.*

1. The head of an arrow.*NWAD ARROW-HEAD.2*

2. Sagittaria; a genus of aquatic plants, so called from the resemblance of the leaves to the point of an arrow.*NWAD ARROW-HEAD.3*

ARROW-ROOT, *n.*

1. The Maranta; a genus of plants, natives of the Indies. The Indians are said to employ the roots of the arundinacea, in extracting the virus of poisoned arrows; whence the name. There are several species. From the root of the arundinacea, or starch-plant, is obtained the arrow-root of the shops.*NWAD ARROW-ROOT.2*

2. The starch of the maranta, or arrow-root, a nutritive medicinal food.*NWAD ARROW-ROOT.3*

ARROWY, *a.*

1. Consisting of arrows.*NWAD ARROWY.2*

2. Formed like an arrow.*NWAD ARROWY.3*

ARSE, *n.* ‘ars. The buttocks or hind part of an animal.

To hang an arse, is to lag behind; to be sluggish, or tardy.*NWAD ARSE.2*

ARSE-SMART, *n.* The vulgar name of a species of polygonum, or knot-grass.

ARSENAL, *n.* [L. arx navalis, a naval citadel or repository.]

A repository or magazine of arms and military stores, whether for land or naval service.*NWAD ARSENAL.2*

ARSENIAC, ARSENICAL ACID. Arsenic combined with a greater proportion of oxygen, than in the arsenious acid. It is called arsenic acid by most authors.

ARSENIATE, *n.* A neutral salt, formed by arsenical acid combined with any metallic, earthy or saline base.

ARSENIC, *n.* [Gr.‘L. arsenicum.]

Arsenic, as it is usually seen in the shops, is not a metal, but an oxyd, from which the metal may be easily obtained by mixing it with half its weight of black flux, and introducing the mixture into a Florence flask, gradually raised to a red heat, in a sand bath. A brilliant metallic sublimate of pure arsenic collects in the upper part of the flask. Arsenic is of a steel blue color, quite brittle, and the metal with all its compounds, is a virulent poison, vulgarly called rats-bane. It forms alloys with most of the metals. Combined with sulphur it forms orpiment or realgar, which are the yellow and red sulphurets of arsenic. Orpiment is the true arsenicum of the ancients. Plin. 34, 18. native orpiment appears in yellow, brilliant, and seemingly talcky masses of various sizes; realgar is red, of different shades, and often crystallized in needles. Arsenic is also found as a mineralizer in cobalt, antimony, copper, iron and silver ores. It is brought chiefly from the cobalt works in Saxony, where zaffer is made.*NWAD ARSENIC.2*

ARSENICAL, *a.* Belonging to arsenic; consisting of or containing arsenic.

ARSENICATE, *v.t.* To combine with arsenic.

ARSENICATED, *a.* combined with arsenic.

ARSENIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing arsenic. The arsenious acid, or white oxyd of arsenic, is a combination of arsenic with a less proportion of oxygen than in the arseniac acid.

ARSENITE, *n.* a salt formed by the arsenious acid, with a base.

ARSHINE, *n.* a russian measure of two feet, four inches and 242 decimals. This seems to be the Chinese arschin, of which four make three yards English.

ARSON, *n.* ‘arsn.

In law, the malicious burning of a dwelling house or outhouse of another man, which by the common law is felony. The definition of this crime is varied by statutes in different countries and states. In Connecticut, the burning not only of a dwelling house or contiguous building, but of a ship or other vessel, is declared to be arson, if human life is thereby destroyed or put to hazard.*NWAD ARSON.2*

ART, The second person, indicative mode, present tense, of the substantive veb am.

ART, *n.* [L. ars, artis.]

1. The disposition or modification of things by human skill, to answer the purpose intended. In this sense art stands opposed to nature.*NWAD ART.3*

2. A system of rules, serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; opposed to science, or to speculative principles; as the art of building or engraving. Arts are divided into useful or mechanic, and liberal or polite. The mechanic arts are those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind; as in making clothes, and utensils. These art are called trades. The liberal or polite arts are those in which the mind or imagination is chiefly concerned; as poetry, music and painting.*NWAD ART.4*

In America, literature and the elegant arts must grow up side by side with the coarser plants of daily necessity.*NWAD ART.5*

3. Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study or observation; as, a man has the art of managing his business to advantage.*NWAD ART.6*

ARTEMISIA, *n.* Mug-wort, southernwood, and wormwood; a genus of plats of numerous species. Of these, the absinthium or common wormwood is well known.

ARTERIAL, *a.* [See *Artery*.]

1. Pertaining to an artery or the arteries; as arterial action.*NWAD ARTERIAL.2*

2. Contained in an artery; as arterial blood.*NWAD ARTERIAL.3*

ARTERIOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. an artery, and a cutting.]

The opening of an artery by the lancet, for the purpose of letting blood.*NWAD ARTERIOTOMY.2*

ARTERY, *n.* [Gr. from air and to preserve or contain; so called, from the opinion of the ancients, that the arteries contained or circulated air. The term was also applied to the trachea or wind pipe, anteria aspera.]

A cylindrical vessel or tube, which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. There are two principal arteries; the aorta, which rises from the left ventricle and ramifies through the whole body; and the pulmonary artery, which conveys the blood from the right ventricle to the lungs, to undergo respiration. An artery is composed of three coats; the outer consists of condensed cellular membrane, and is supplied with numerous blood vessels and nerves; the middle coat consists of circular fibers, generally supposed to be muscular; the inner coat, thin, smooth, and dense, confines the blood within its canal, and facilitates its motion.*NWAD ARTERY.2*

ARTFUL, *a.* [See *Art*.]

1. Performed with art or skill.*NWAD ARTFUL.2*

2. Artificial, as opposed to natural*NWAD ARTFUL.3*

3. Cunning; practicing art, or stratagem; crafty; as an artful boy. [This is the most usual sense.]*NWAD ARTFUL.4*

4. Proceeding from art or craft; as an artful scheme.*NWAD ARTFUL.5*

ARTFULLY, *adv.* With art, or cunning; skillfully; dexterously.

ARTFULNESS, *n.* Art; craft; cunning; address.

ARTHRITIC, ARTHRITICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the joints, or to the gout; affecting the joints.

ARTHRITIS, *n.* [Gr. from a joint. It seems to be of the same family as artus, a limb.]

In a general sense, any painful disease of the joints; but more particularly, the gout, an hereditary, intermitting disease, usually affecting the small joints; sometimes the stomach.*NWAD ARTHRITIS.2*

ARTHRODIA, *n.* [Gr. from to frame or articulate.]

1. A species of articulation, in which the head of one bone is received into the shallow socket of another; as the humerus and the scapula.*NWAD ARTHRODIA.2*

2. In natural history, a genus of imperfect crystals, found in complex masses, and forming long single pyramids, with very short and slender columns.*NWAD ARTHRODIA.3*

ARTIC, This word is by mistake used by some authors for arctic.

ARTICHOKE, *n.* [Gr.; L. carduus, chard, thistle, corrupted.]

A plant somewhat resembling a thistle, with a dilated, imbricated and prickly calyx. The head is large, rough and scaly, on an upright stalk. It is composed of numerous, oval scales, inclosing the florets, sitting on a broad receptacle, which, with the fleshy base of the scales, is the eatable part of the plant.*NWAD ARTICHOKE.2*

The Jerusalem artichoke is a species of sunflower or helianthus.*NWAD ARTICHOKE.3*

ARTICLE, *n.* [L. articulus, a joint, from artus; Gr.]

1. A single clause in a contract, account system of regulations, treaty, or other writing; a particular separate charge or item, in an

account; a term, condition, or stipulation, in a contract. In short, a distinct part of a writing, instrument or discourse, consisting of two or more particulars; as, articles of agreement; an account consisting of many articles.*NWAD ARTICLE.2*

2. A point of faith; a doctrinal point or proposition in theology; as the thirty-nine articles.*NWAD ARTICLE.3*

3. A distinct part.*NWAD ARTICLE.4*

Upon each article of human duty.*NWAD ARTICLE.5*

4. A particular commodity, or substance; as, an article of merchandise; salt is a necessary article. In common usage, this word is applied to almost every separate substance or material.*NWAD ARTICLE.6*

The articles which compose the blood.*NWAD ARTICLE.7*

5. A point of time. [Not in use.]*NWAD ARTICLE.8*

6. In botany, that part of a stalk or stem, which is between two joints.*NWAD ARTICLE.9*

7. In grammar, an adjective used before nouns, to limit or define their application; as hic, ille, ipse, in Latin; in Greek; the, this, that, in English. The primary use of these adjectives was to convert an indeterminate name into a determinate one; or to limit the application of a common name, to a specific, known, or certain individual. But article being an improper term to express the true signification, I make use of *definitive*, which see.*NWAD ARTICLE.10*

ARTICLE, *v.t.*

1. To draw up in distinct particulars; as, to article the errors or follies of a man.*NWAD ARTICLE.12*

2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles. “He shall be articled against in the High Court of admiralty.” Stat. 33. George III.*NWAD ARTICLE.13*

3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; as, to article an apprentice to a mechanic.*NWAD ARTICLE.14*

ARTICLE, *v.i.* [supra.] To agree by articles; to stipulate.

ARTICLED, *pp.* Drawn up in particulars; accused or bound by articles.

ARTICULAR, *a.* [L. articularis.]

Belonging to the joints; as, the gout is an articular disease.*NWAD ARTICULAR.2*

ARTICULATE, *a.* [L. articulatus, jointed, distinct.]

1. Formed by jointing or articulation of the organs of speech; applied to sound. An articulate sound is made by closing and opening the organs of speech. The junction or closing of the organs forms a joint or articulation, as in the syllables ab, ad, ap; in passing from one articulation to another, the organs are, or may be opened, and a vowel is uttered, as in attune; and the different articulations, with the intervening vocal sounds, from what is called articulate sounds; sounds distinct, separate, and modified by articulation or jointing. This articulation constitutes the prominent difference between the human voice and that of brutes. Brutes open the mouth and make vocal sounds, but have either not at all, or very imperfectly, the power of articulation.*NWAD ARTICULATE.2*

2. Expressed in articles, or in separate particulars. [Not used.]*NWAD ARTICULATE.3*

3. Jointed; formed with joints.*NWAD ARTICULATE.4*

ARTICULATE, *v.t.*

1. To utter articulate sounds; to utter distinct syllables or words.*NWAD ARTICULATE.6*

2. To draw up or write in separate particulars. [Not used.]*NWAD ARTICULATE.7*

3. To treat, stipulate or make terms. [Not used.]*NWAD ARTICULATE.8*

4. To joint.*NWAD ARTICULATE.9*

ARTICULATED, *pp.*

1. Uttered distinctly in syllables or words.*NWAD ARTICULATED.2*

2. Jointed; having joints, as a plant.*NWAD ARTICULATED.3*

ARTICULATELY, *adv.*

1. With distinct utterance of syllables or words.*NWAD ARTICULATELY.2*

2. Article by article; in detail.*NWAD ARTICULATELY.3*

ARTICULATENESS, *n.* The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATING, *ppr.* Uttering in distinct syllables or words.

ARTICULATION, *n.*

1. In anatomy, the joining or juncture of the bones. This is of three kinds: 1st, diarthrosis, or a movable connection, including enarthrosis, or the ball and socket joint; arthrodia, which is the same, but more superficial; ginglymus, or hinge-like joint; and trochoid, or the wheel and axle: 2d, synarthrosis, immovable connection, as by suture, or junction by serrated margins; harmony, or union by straight margins; and gomphosis, like a nail driven in a board, as the teeth in their sockets: 3d, symphysis, or union by means of another substance; as synchondrosis, union by a cartilage; syssarcosis, union by muscular fibres; synneurosis, union by a tendon; syndesmosis, union by ligaments; and synostosis, union by a bony substance.*NWAD ARTICULATION.2*

2. In botany, the connection of the parts of a plant by joints; also the nodes or joints, as in cane and maize.*NWAD ARTICULATION.3*

3. The forming of words; a distinct utterance of syllables and words by the human voice, by means of closing and opening the organs.*NWAD ARTICULATION.4*

4. A consonant; a letter noting a jointing or closing of the organs.*NWAD ARTICULATION.5*

ARTIFICE, *n.* [L. artificium, from ars, art, and facio, to make.]

1. Stratagem; an artful or ingenious device, in a good or bad sense. In a bad sense, it corresponds with trick, or fraud.*NWAD ARTIFICE.2*

2. Art; trade; skill acquired by science or practice. [Rarely used.]*NWAD ARTIFICE.3*

ARTIFICER, *n.* [L. artifex, from ars, and facio.]

1. An artist; a mechanic or manufacturer; one whose occupation requires skill or knowledge of a particular kind; as a silversmith, or sadler.*NWAD ARTIFICER.2*

2. One who makes or contrives; an inventor; as an artificer of fraud or lies.*NWAD ARTIFICER.3*

3. A cunning, or artful fellow. [not used.]*NWAD ARTIFICER.4*

ARTIFICIAL, *a.*

1. Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labor, in opposition to natural; as artificial heat or light; an artificial magnet.*NWAD ARTIFICIAL.2*

2. Feigned, fictitious; not genuine or natural; as artificial tears.*NWAD ARTIFICIAL.3*

3. Contrived with skill or art.*NWAD ARTIFICIAL.4*

4. Cultivated; not indigenous; not being of spontaneous growth; as artificial grasses.*NWAD ARTIFICIAL.5*

Artificial arguments, in rhetoric, are arguments invented by the speaker, in distinction from laws, authorities and the like, which are called inartificial arguments of proofs.*NWAD ARTIFICIAL.6*

Artificial lines, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, etc.*NWAD ARTIFICIAL.7*

Artificial numbers, the same with logarithms.*NWAD ARTIFICIAL.8*

ARTIFICIALITY, *n.* The quality of being artificial; appearance of art.

ARTIFICIALLY, *adv.* By art, or human skill and contrivance; hence, with good contrivance; with art or ingenuity.

ARTIFICIALNESS, *n.* The quality of being artificial.

ARTILLERY, *n.* This word has no plural.

1. In a general sense, offensive weapons of war. Hence it was formerly used for bows and arrows.*NWAD ARTILLERY.2*

And Jonathan gave his artillery to his lad. *1 Samuel 20:40*.*NWAD ARTILLERY.3*

But in present usage, appropriately,*NWAD ARTILLERY.4*

2. Canon; great guns; ordinance, including guns, mortars and grenades, with their furniture of carriages, balls, bombs and shot of all kinds.*NWAD ARTILLERY.5*

3. In a more extended sense, the word includes powder, cartridges, matches, utensils, machines of all kinds, and horses that belong to a train of artillery.*NWAD ARTILLERY.6*

4. The men who manage cannon and mortars, including matrosses, gunners, bombardiers, cannoniers, or by whatever name they are called, with the officers, engineers and persons who supply the

artillery with implements and materials.*NWAD ARTILLERY.7*

ARTISAN, *n.* s as z. [L. ars. See *Art*.]

An artist; one skilled in any art, mystery or trade; a handicrafts-man; a mechanic; a tradesman.*NWAD ARTISAN.2*

ARTIST, *n.* [L. ars. See *Art*.]

1. One skilled in an art or trade; one who is master or professor of a manual art; a good workman in any trade.*NWAD ARTIST.2*

2. A skilful man; not a novice.*NWAD ARTIST.3*

3. In an academical sense, a proficient in the faculty of arts; a philosopher.*NWAD ARTIST.4*

4. One skilled in the fine arts; as a painter, sculptor, architect, etc.*NWAD ARTIST.5*

ARTLESS, *a.*

1. Unskillful; wanting art, knowledge or skill.*NWAD ARTLESS.2*

2. Free from guile, art, craft or stratagem; simple; sincere; unaffected; undesigning; as an artless mind.*NWAD ARTLESS.3*

3. Contrived without skill or art; as an artless tale.*NWAD ARTLESS.4*

ARTLESSLY, *adv.*

1. Without art or skill; in an artless manner.*NWAD ARTLESSLY.2*

2. Without guile; naturally; sincerely; unaffectedly.*NWAD ARTLESSLY.3*

ARTLESSNESS, *n.* The quality of being void of art or guile; simplicity; sincerity; unaffectedness.

ARTOTYRITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. bread, and cheese.]**

One of a sect of heretics, in the primitive church, who celebrated the eucharist with bread and cheese, alleging that the first oblations of men were not only the fruit of the earth, but of their flocks. They admitted females to the priesthood and episcopacy.*NWAD ARTOTYRITE.2*

ARTS-MAN, ***n.*** **A learned man.** ***Obs.***

ARUNDELIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Arundel, as Arundelian marbles. The Arundelian marbles are ancient stones, containing a chronological detail of the principal events of Greece, from Cecrops, who lived about 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diognetus, before Christ 264. The engraving was done in Paros, and the chronology is called the Parian Chronicle. These stones are called arundelian from the Earl of Arundel, who employed William Petty to procure relics of antiquity in the East in 1624. These, with other curiosities, were purchased, and by the Earl's grandson presented to the University of Oxford. Their antiquity and even their authenticity has been questioned.**

ARUNDINACEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. arundo, a reed.]**

Pertaining to a reed; resembling the reed or cane.*NWAD ARUNDINACEOUS.2*

ARUNDINEOUS, ***a.*** **Abounding with reeds.**

ARURA, ***n.*** **[Gr.] Literally, as authors suppose, a plowed field. According to Herodotus, and Suidas, the arura of Egypt, was a piece of ground fifty feet square. Others make it a square of 100 cubits; others of 100 feet. The Grecian aroura was a square measure of half the plethron. [See *Aroura*.]**

ARUSPEX, ***n.*** **[L.] A soothsayer.**

ARUSPICE, ***n.*** **Written also haruspice. [L. aruspex, or haruspex,**

a soothsayer, or diviner, who attempted to foretell events by consulting the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.]

A priest, in ancient Rome, whose business was to inspect the entrails of victims, killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events.*NWAD ARUSPICE.2*

ARUSPICY, *n.* The act of prognosticating by inspection of the entrails of beasts, slain in sacrifice.

AS, *adv.* az. [Gr. But more probably the English word is contracted from als.]

1. Literally, like; even; similar. “Ye shall be as Gods, knowing good and evil.” “As far as we can see,” that is, like far, equally far. Hence it may be explained by in like manner; as, do as you are commanded.*NWAD AS.2*

2. It was formerly used where we now use that. *Obs.*NWAD AS.3

The relations are so uncertain as they require a great deal of examination.*NWAD AS.4*

3. It was formerly used where we now use that. *Obs.*NWAD AS.5

He lies, as he his bliss did know.*NWAD AS.6*

4. While; during; at the same time. “He trembled as he spoke.” But in most of its uses, it is resolvable into like, equal, even, or equally, in like manner. In some phrases, it must be considered a nominative word, or other words must be supplied. “Appoint to office such men as deserve public confidence.” This phrase may be elliptical for “such men as those who deserve public confidence.”*NWAD AS.7*

As seems, in some cases, to imply the sense of proportion. “In general, men are more happy, as they are less involved in public concerns.”*NWAD AS.8*

As, in a subsequent part of a sentence, answers to such; give us such things as you please; and in a preceding part of a sentence,

has so to answer to it; as with the people, so with the priest.*NWAD AS.9*

AS, *n.* [L.]

1. A Roman weight of 12 ounces, answering to the libra or pound.*NWAD AS.11*

2. A Roman coin, originally of a pound weight; but reduced, after the first Punic war, to two ounces; in the second Punic war, to one ounce; and by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. It was originally stamped with the figure of a sheep, sow, or ox; and afterwards with a Janus, on one side, and on the reverse, a rostrum or prow of a ship.*NWAD AS.12*

3. An integer; a whole or single thing. Hence the English ace. Hence the Romans used the word for the whole inheritance; haeres ex asse, an heir to the whole estate.*NWAD AS.13*

ASA, A corruption of lasar, an ancient name of a gum. [See *Ooze*.]

ASA-DULCIS, The same as benzoin.

ASA-FETIDA, *n.* [Asa, gum, and L. fatidus, fetid.]

A fetid gum-resin, from the East Indies. It is the concrete juice of a large unbelliferous plant, much used in Medicine, as an antispasmodic.*NWAD ASA-FETIDA.2*

ASBESTINE, *a.* [See *Asbestus*.]

Pertaining to asbestus, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.*NWAD ASBESTINE.2*

ASBESTINITE, *n.* [See *Asbestus*.] The actinolite or strahlstein.

Calciferous abestinite; a variety of steatite.*NWAD ASBESTINITE.2*

ASBESTUS, ASBESTOS, *n.* [Gr. inextinguishable; of neg. to extinguish.]

A mineral, which has frequently the appearance of a vegetable substance. It is always fibrous, and its fibers sometimes appear to be prismatic crystals. They are sometimes delicate, flexible, and elastic; at other times, stiff and brittle. Its powder is soft to the touch; its colors are some shade of white, gray or green, passing into brown, red or black. It is incombustible, and has been wrought into a soft, flexible cloth, which was formerly used as a shroud for dead bodies. It has been also manufactured into incombustible paper, and wicks for lamps.*NWAD ASBESTUS.2*

Ligniform asbestus is a variety of a brown color, of a splintery fracture, and if broken across, presents an irregular filamentous structure, like wood.*NWAD ASBESTUS.3*

ASCARIS, *n. plu.* ascar'ides. [Gr.]

In zoology, a genus of intestinal worms. The body is cylindrical, and tapering at the ends. It includes two of the most common worms in the human intestines, the ascarides, and the lumbricoides.*NWAD ASCARIS.2*

ASCEND, *v.i.* [L. ascendo, from scando, to mount or climb.]

1. To move upwards; to mount; to go up; to rise, whether in air or water, or upon a material object.*NWAD ASCEND.2*

2. To rise, in a figurative sense; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, etc.*NWAD ASCEND.3*

3. To proceed from modern to ancient times; to recur to former ages; as, our inquiries ascend to the remotest antiquity.*NWAD ASCEND.4*

4. In a corresponding sense, to proceed in a line towards ancestors; as, to ascend to our first progenitors.*NWAD ASCEND.5*

5. To rise as a star; to proceed or come above the horizon.*NWAD ASCEND.6*

6. In music, to rise in vocal utterance; to pass from any note to one more acute.*NWAD ASCEND.7*

ASCEND, *v.t.* To go or move upwards upon, as to ascend a hill or ladder; or to climb, as to ascend a tree.

ASCENDABLE, *a.* That may be ascended.

ASCENDANT, *n.*

1. Superiority or commanding influence; as, one man has the ascendant over another.*NWAD ASCENDANT.2*

2. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy, or degrees of kindred; opposed to descendant.*NWAD ASCENDANT.3*

3. Height; elevation. [Little used.]*NWAD ASCENDANT.4*

4. In astrology, that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth. That part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon, supposed to have influence on a person's life and fortune.*NWAD ASCENDANT.5*

ASCENDANT, *a.*

1. Superior; predominant; surpassing.*NWAD ASCENDANT.7*

2. In astrology, above the horizon.*NWAD ASCENDANT.8*

ASCENDED, *pp.* or *a.* Risen; mounted up; gone to heaven.

ASCENDENCY, *n.* Power; governing or controlling influence.

Custom has an ascendency over the understanding.*NWAD ASCENDENCY.2*

ASCENDING, *ppr.* Rising; moving upwards; proceeding from

the less to the greater; proceeding from modern to ancient, from grave to more acute. A star is said to be ascending, when rising above the horizon, in any parallel of the equator.

Ascending latitude is the latitude of a planet, when moving towards the North pole.*NWAD ASCENDING.2*

Ascending node is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it passes the ecliptic to proceed northward. It is also called the northern node.*NWAD ASCENDING.3*

Ascending vessels, in anatomy, are those which carry the blood upward or toward the superior parts of the body.*NWAD ASCENDING.4*

ASCENSION, *n.* [L. ascensio.]

1. The act of ascending; a rising. It is frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Savior to Heaven.*NWAD ASCENSION.2*

2. The thing rising, or ascending. [not authorized.]*NWAD ASCENSION.3*

3. In astronomy, ascension is either right or oblique. Right ascension of the sun or of a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star, in a right sphere. Oblique ascension is an arch of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star, in an oblique sphere.*NWAD ASCENSION.4*

ASCENSION-DAY, *n.* A festival of some christian churches, held ten days or on the Thursday but one, before Whitsuntide, which is called Holy Thursday, in commemoration of our Savior's ascension into heaven, after his resurrection.

Ascensional difference is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point on the surface of the sphere.*NWAD ASCENSION-DAY.2*

ASCENSIVE, ***a.*** **Rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise.**

ASCENT, ***n.*** **[L. ascensus.]**

1. The act of rising; motion upwards, whether in air, water or other fluid, or on elevated objects; rise; a mounting upwards; as the ascent of vapors from the earth.*NWAD ASCENT.2*

2. The way by which one ascends; the means of ascending.*NWAD ASCENT.3*

3. An eminence, hill or high place.*NWAD ASCENT.4*

4. The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line; as, a road has an ascent of five degrees.*NWAD ASCENT.5*

5. Acclivity; the rise of a hill; as a steep ascent.*NWAD ASCENT.6*

ASCERTAIN, ***v.t.*** **[L. ad certum, to a certainty.]**

1. To make certain; to define or reduce to precision by moving obscurity or ambiguity.*NWAD ASCERTAIN.2*

The divine law ascertains the truth.*NWAD ASCERTAIN.3*

2. To make certain, by trial, examination or experiment, so as to know what was before unknown; as, to ascertain the weight of a commodity, or the purity of a metal.*NWAD ASCERTAIN.4*

3. To make sure by previous measures.*NWAD ASCERTAIN.5*

The ministry, in order to ascertain a majority in the house of lords, persuaded the queen to create twelve new peers.*NWAD ASCERTAIN.6*

4. To make certain or confident, followed by a pronoun; as, to ascertain us of the goodness of our work. [unusual.]*NWAD ASCERTAIN.7*

5. To fix; to establish with certainty; to render invariable, and not

subject to will.*NWAD ASCERTAIN.8*

The mildness and precision of their laws ascertained the rule and measure of taxation.*NWAD ASCERTAIN.9*

ASCERTAINABLE, *a.* That may be made certain in fact, or certain to the mind; that may be certainly known or reduced to a certainty.

ASCERTAINED, *pp.* Made certain; defined; established; reduced to a certainty.

ASCERTAINER, *n.* The person who ascertains or makes certain.

ASCERTAINING, *ppr.* Making certain; fixing; establishing; reducing to a certainty; obtaining certain knowledge.

ASCERTAINMENT, *n.* The act of ascertaining; a reducing to certainty; certainty; fixed rule.

ASCESSANCY, ASCESSANT, [See *Acescency*, *Acescent*.]

ASCETIC, *a.* [Gr. exercised, hardened; from to exercise.]

Retired from the world; rigid; severe; austere; employed in devotions and mortifications.*NWAD ASCETIC.2*

ASCETIC, *n.*

1. One who retires from the customary business of life, and devotes himself to the duties of piety and devotion; a hermit; a recluse.*NWAD ASCETIC.4*

2. The title of certain books, on devout exercises; as the ascetics of St. Basil.*NWAD ASCETIC.5*

ASCIAN, *n.* [L. ascii, from Gr. priv. and a shadow.]

A person, who, at certain times of the year, has no shadow at noon. Such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have, at times, a vertical sun.*NWAD ASCIAN.2*

ASCITANS, ***n.*** **[Gr. a bag or bottle of skin.]**

A sect or branch of Montanists, who appeared in the second century. They introduced into their assemblies, certain bacchanals, who danced around a bag or skin distended with air, in allusion to the bottles filled with new wine. *Matthew 9:17*.*NWAD ASCITANS.2*

ASCITES, ***n.*** **[Gr. a bladder.]**

A dropsy or tense elastic swelling of the belly, with fluctuation, from a collection of water.*NWAD ASCITES.2*

ASCITIC, ASCITICAL, ***a.*** **Belonging to an ascites; dropsical; hydropical.**

ASCITITIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. ascitus; Low L. ascititius, from ascisco, to take to or associate.]**

Additional; added; supplemental; not inherent or original.*NWAD ASCITITIOUS.2*

Homer has been reckoned on ascititious name.*NWAD ASCITITIOUS.3*

ASCLEPIAD, ***n.*** **In ancient poetry, a verse of four feet, the first of which is a spondee, the second a choriamb, and the last two, dactyls; or of four feet and a cesura, the first, a spondee, the second, a dactyl, then the cesura, followed by two dactyls.**

ASCRIBABLE, ***a.*** **[See *Ascribe*.] That may be ascribed or attributed.**

ASCRIBE, ***v.t.*** **[L. ascribo, of ad and scribo, to write.]**

1. To attribute, impute, or set to, as to a cause; to assign, as effect

to a cause; as, losses are often to be ascribed to imprudence.*NWAD ASCRIBE.2*

2. To attribute, as a quality, or an appurtenance; to consider or allege to belong; as, to ascribe perfection to God, or imperfection to man. *Job 36:3*; *Psalm 68:34*; *1 Samuel 18:8*.*NWAD ASCRIBE.3*

ASCRIBED, *pp.* Attributed or imputed; considered or alleged, as belonging.

ASCRIBING, *ppr.* Attributing; imputing; alleging to belong.

ASCRIPTION, *n.* The act of ascribing, imputing or affirming to belong.

ASCRIPTITIOUS, *a.* That is ascribed. This word is applied to villains under the feudal system, who are annexed to the freehold and transferable with it.

ASH, *n.*

1. A well known tree, of which there are many species. There is no hermaphrodite calyx, or it is quadripartite; and no corol, or it is tetrapetalous. There are two stamens; one pistil; one seed, contained in a membranous, lanceolate capsule, and the pistil of the female flower is lanceolate. The leaves are pinnate, and the capsules grow in cluster. This wood is valuable, for fuel, as well as for timber; and the tree, when it grows in an open field, often forms, with its branches, a beautiful oval figure and a thick shade.*NWAD ASH.2*

2. The wood of the ash tree.*NWAD ASH.3*

ASH, *a.* Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.

ASHAME, *v.t.* To shame. [Not used.]

ASHAMED, *a.*

1. Affected by shame; abashed or confused by guilt or a conviction of some criminal action or indecorous conduct, or by the exposure of some gross errors or misconduct, which the person is conscious must be wrong, and which tends to impair his honor or reputation. It is followed by of.*NWAD ASHAMED.2*

Thou shalt remember thy ways, and be ashamed. *Ezekiel 16:61*.*NWAD ASHAMED.3*

Israel shall be ashamed of his own counsel. *Hosea 10:6*.*NWAD ASHAMED.4*

2. Confused by a consciousness of guilt or of inferiority; by the mortification of pride; by failure or disappointment.*NWAD ASHAMED.5*

They shall be greatly ashamed, that trust in images. *Isaiah 42:17*.*NWAD ASHAMED.6*

[This adjective always follows its noun.]*NWAD ASHAMED.7*

ASHAMEDLY, ***adv.*** **Bashfully. [Not used.]**

ASH-COLORED, ***a.*** **Of a color between brown and gray.**

ASHEN, ***a.*** **[See** ***Ash*****.] Pertaining to ash; made of ash.**

ASHES, ***n. plu.*** **Without the singular number.**

1. The earthy particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion; as of wood or coal.*NWAD ASHES.2*

2. The remains of the human body when burnt. Hence figuratively, a dead body or corpse.*NWAD ASHES.3*

3. In scripture, ashes is used to denote vileness, meanness, frailty, or humiliation.*NWAD ASHES.4*

I who am but dust and ashes. *Genesis 18:27*.*NWAD ASHES.5*

I abhor myself and repent in dust and ashes. *Job 42:6*.*NWAD ASHES.6*

ASH-FIRE, ***n.*** **A low fire used in chimical operations.**

ASH-HOLE, ***n.*** **A repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace.**

ASH-LAR, ***n.*** **Common or free stones, as they come from the quarry, of different lengths, breadths and thicknesses.**

ASHLERING, ***n.*** **Quartering for lathing to, in garrets, two or three feet high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters.**

ASHORE, ***adv.*** **[a, at or on, and shore. See** ***Shore*****.]**

1. On shore; on the land adjacent to water; to the shore; as, bring the goods ashore.*NWAD ASHORE.2*

2. On land, opposed to aboard; as, the captain of the ship remained ashore.*NWAD ASHORE.3*

3. On the ground; as, the ship was driven ashore.*NWAD ASHORE.4*

ASHWEDNESDAY, *n.* The first day of Lent; supposed to be so called from a custom in the Romish Church of sprinkling ashes, that day, on the heads of penitents, then admitted to penance.

ASH-WEED, *n.* A plant, the small wild angelica, gout-wort, goats-foot, or herb-gerard.

ASHY, *a.* Belonging to ashes; ash-colored; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.

ASHYPALE, *a.* Pale as ashes.

ASIAN, *a.* [from Asia, a name originally given to Asia Minor or some part of it; perhaps from the Asses, Ases or Osses, about Mount Taurus.]

Pertaining to Asia.*NWAD ASIAN.2*

ASIARCH, *n.* [Asia and chief.]

A chief or pontiff of Asia; one who had the superintendence of the public games. *Acts 19:31*.*NWAD ASIARCH.2*

ASIATIC, *a.* Belonging to Asia, a quarter of the globe which extends from the strait of Constantinople and Arabian gulf, to the Pacific ocean on the east. It is probable, the name was originally appropriated to what is now Asia Minor or rather a part of it.

ASIATIC, *n.* A native of Asia.

ASIATICISM, *n.* Imitation of the Asiatic manner.

ASIDE, ad. [a and side. See *Side*.]

1. On or to one side; out of a perpendicular or straight direction.*NWAD ASIDE.2*

2. At a little distance from the main part or body.*NWAD ASIDE.3*

Thou shalt set aside that which is full. *2 Kings 4:4*.*NWAD ASIDE.4*

3. From the body; as, to put or lay aside a garment. *John 13:4*.*NWAD ASIDE.5*

4. From the company; at a small distance or in private; as when speakers utter something by themselves, upon the stage.*NWAD ASIDE.6*

5. Separate from the person, mind or attention; in a state of abandonment.*NWAD ASIDE.7*

Let us lay aside every weight. *Hebrews 12:1*.*NWAD ASIDE.8*

6. Out of the line of rectitude or propriety, in a moral view.*NWAD ASIDE.9*

They are all gone aside. *Psalm 14:3*.*NWAD ASIDE.10*

7. In a state of separation to a particular use; as, to set aside a thing for a future day.*NWAD ASIDE.11*

To set aside, in judicial proceedings, is to defeat the effect or operation of, by a subsequent decision of a superior tribunal; as, to set aside a verdict or a judgment.*NWAD ASIDE.12*

ASINEGO, *n.* A foolish fellow.

ASININE, rarely. ASINARY, *a.* [L. asinus.]

Belonging to the ass; having the qualities of the ass.*NWAD ASININE.2*

ASK, *v.t.* [Gr. In former times, the English word was pronounced ax, as in the royal style of assenting to bills in Parliament. “Be it as it is axed.”]

1. To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition; with of before the person to whom the request is made.*NWAD ASK.2*

Ask counsel of God. *Judges 18:5*.*NWAD ASK.3*

2. To require, expect or claim.*NWAD ASK.4*

To whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more. *Luke 12:48*.*NWAD ASK.5*

3. To interrogate, or inquire; to put a question, with a view to an answer.*NWAD ASK.6*

He is of age, ask him. *John 9:21, 23*.*NWAD ASK.7*

4. To require, or make claim.*NWAD ASK.8*

Ask me never so much dowry. *Genesis 34:12*; *Daniel 2:10*.*NWAD ASK.9*

5. To claim, require or demand, as the price or value of a commodity; to set a price; as, what price do you ask?*NWAD ASK.10*

6. To require, as physically necessary.*NWAD ASK.11*

The exigence of a state asks a much longer time to conduct the design to maturity.*NWAD ASK.12*

This sense is nearly or entirely obsolete; ask being superseded by require and demand.*NWAD ASK.13*

7. To invite; as, to ask guests to a wedding or entertainment; ask my friend to step into the house.*NWAD ASK.14*

ASK, *v.i.*

1. To request or petition, followed by for; as, ask for bread; or without for.*NWAD ASK.16*

Ask and it shall be given you. *Matthew 7:7*.*NWAD ASK.17*

2. to inquire, or seek by request; sometimes followed by after.*NWAD ASK.18*

Wherefore dost thou ask after my name? *Genesis 32:29*.*NWAD ASK.19*

This verb can hardly be considered as strictly intransitive, for some person or object is always understood.*NWAD ASK.20*

Ask is not equivalent to demand, claim, and require, at least, in modern usage; much less, is it equivalent to beg and beseech. The first three words, demand, claim, require, imply a right or supposed right in the person asking, to the thing requested; and beseech implies more urgency, than ask. Ask and request imply no right, but suppose the thing desired to be a favor. The French demander is correctly rendered by ask, rather than by deman.*NWAD ASK.21*

ASKANCE, ASKANT, *adv.* sideways; obliquely; towards one corner of the eye.

ASKED, *pp.* Requested; petitioned; questioned; interrogated.

ADKER, *n.*

1. One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer.*NWAD ADKER.2*

2. A water newt.*NWAD ADKER.3*

ASKEW, *adv.*

With a wry look; aside; askant; sometimes indicating scorn, or contempt, or envy.*NWAD ASKEW.2*

ASKING, *ppr.*

1. Requesting; petitioning; interrogating; inquiring.*NWAD ASKING.2*

2. Silently expressing request or desire.*NWAD ASKING.3*

Explain the asking eye.*NWAD ASKING.4*

ASLAKE, *v.t.* [See *Slack*.]

To remit; to slacken. [Not in use.]*NWAD ASLAKE.2*

ASLANI, *n.* A silver coin worth from 115 to 120 aspers.

ASLANT, *a.* or *adv.* [a and slant. See *Slant*.]

On one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly or with a right angle.*NWAD ASLANT.2*

The shaft drove through his neck aslant.*NWAD ASLANT.3*

ASLEEP, *a.* or *adv.* [a and sleep.]

1. sleeping; in a state of sleep; at rest.*NWAD ASLEEP.2*

Sisera was fast asleep. *Judges 4:21*.*NWAD ASLEEP.3*

2. To a state of sleep; as to fall asleep.*NWAD ASLEEP.4*

3. Dead; in a state of death.*NWAD ASLEEP.5*

Concerning them who are asleep, sorrow not. *1 Thessalonians 4:13*.*NWAD ASLEEP.6*

4. To death.*NWAD ASLEEP.7*

For since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue. *2 Peter 3:4*.*NWAD ASLEEP.8*

ASLOPE, *a.* or *adv.* [a and slope. See *Slope*.]

With leaning or inclination; obliquely; with declivity or descent, as a hill; declining from an upright direction.*NWAD ASLOPE.2*

Set them not upright, but aslope.*NWAD ASLOPE.3*

ASLUG, ad. In a sluggish manner. [Not used.]

ASMONEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Asmoneus, the father of Simon, and chief of the Asmoneans, a family that reigned over the Jews 126 years.

ASMONEAN, *n.* One of the family of Asmoneus.

ASOMATOUS, *a.* [Gr. priv and body.]

Without a material body; incorporeal. [Not used.]*NWAD ASOMATOUS.2*

ASP, ASPIC, *n.* [L. aspis; Gr. a round shield and an asp; supposed to be from Heb. to gather in, or collect; from the coil of this serpent, with his head elevated in the center, like the boss of a buckler. See also *Aspen*.]

A small poisonous serpent of Egypt and Libya, whose bite occasions inevitable death, but without pain. It is said that the celebrated Cleopatra, rather than be carried a captive to Rome by Augustus, suffered death by the bite of the asp; but the fact has been questioned. Authors are not agreed, as to what species the asp of the ancients should be referred. Bruce thinks it the coluber cerastes. Linne.*NWAD ASP.2*

ASPALATHUS, *n.* A plant.

ASPARAGIN, *n.* White transparent crystals of a peculiar vegetable principle, which spontaneously form in asparagus juice evaporated to the consistence of syrup. They are in the form of rhomboidal prisms.

ASPARAGUS, *n.* [L. and Gr. probably from to tear, from its lacerated appearance, or from the root of a spire, from its stem.]

Asparagus, sperage, vulgarly, sparrow-grass; a genus of plants. That which is cultivated in gardens, has an upright herbaceous stalk, bristly leaves, and equal stipulas. The roots have a bitterish mucilaginous taste; and the stalk is, in some degree, aperient and

deobstruent, but not very efficacious.*NWAD ASPARAGUS.2*

ASPECT, *n.* [L. aspectus, from aspicio, to look on, of ad and specio, to see or look.]

1. Look; view; appearance to the eye or the mind; as, to present an object or a subject in its true aspect, or under a double aspect. So we say, public affairs have a favorable aspect.*NWAD ASPECT.2*

2. Countenance; look, or particular appearance of the face; as a mild or severe aspect.*NWAD ASPECT.3*

3. View; sight; act of seeing. [This sense is now unusual.]*NWAD ASPECT.4*

4. Position or situation with regard to seeing, or that position which enables one to look in a particular direction; as, a house has a southern aspect, that is, a position which faces or looks to the south.*NWAD ASPECT.5*

5. In astronomy, the situation of one planet with respect to another. The aspects are five sextile, when the planets are 60 degrees distant; quartile or quadrate, when their distance is 90 degrees, or the quarter of a circle; trine, when the distance is 120 degrees; opposition, when the distance is 180 degrees, or half a circle; and conjunction, when they are in the same degree.*NWAD ASPECT.6*

ASPECT, *v.t.* To behold. [Not used.]

ASPECTABLE, *a.* That may be seen. [Not used.]

ASPECTED, *a.* Having an aspect. [Not used.]

ASPECTION, *n.* The act of viewing. [Not used.]

ASPEN, ASP, *n.*

A species of the poplar, so called from the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air. Its leaves are roundish, smooth, and stand on long slender foot-stalks.*NWAD*

ASPEN.2

ASPEN, *a.* Pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it; made of aspen wood.

Nor aspen leaves confess the gentlest breeze.*NWAD ASPEN.4*

ASPER, *a.* [L. See *Asperate*.] Rough; rugged. [Little used.]

ASPER, *n.* [L. aspiro, to breathe.]

In grammar, the Greek accent, importing that the letter over which it is placed ought to be aspirated, or pronounced as if the letter h preceded it.*NWAD ASPER.3*

ASPER, *n.* A Turkish coin, of which three make a medine. Its value is about a cent and 12 decimals.

ASPERATE, *v.t.* [L. aspero, from asper, rough.]

To make rough or uneven.*NWAD ASPERATE.2*

ASPERATION, *n.* A making rough.

ASPERIFOLIATE, *a.* [L. asper, rough, and folium, a leaf.]

Having rough leaves. Plants of this kind are, by some authors, classified according to this character. They constitute the forty-first order of Linne's fragments of a natural method. In the methods of Herman, Boerhave, and Ray, this class consists of plants which have four naked seeds. Their leaves stand alternately on the stalks, and the flower is monopetalous in five divisions.*NWAD ASPERIFOLIATE.2*

ASPERIFOLIOUS, *a.* Having leaves rough to the touch. [See the preceding word.]

ASPERITY, *n.* [L. asperitas, from asper, rough.]

1. Roughness of surface; unevenness; opposed to

smoothness.*NWAD ASPERITY.2*

2. Roughness of sound; that quality which grates the ear; harshness of pronunciation.*NWAD ASPERITY.3*

3. Roughness to the taste; sourness.*NWAD ASPERITY.4*

4. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness; crabbedness.*NWAD ASPERITY.5*

5. Sharpness.*NWAD ASPERITY.6*

ASPEROUS, *a.* [L. asper, rough.] Rough; uneven.

ASPERSE, *v.t.* aspers'. [L. aspergo, aspersus, of ad and spargo, to scatter.]

1. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to tarnish in point of reputation, or good name; to slander or calumniate; as, to asperse a poet of his writings; to asperse a character.*NWAD ASPERSE.2*

2. To cast upon.*NWAD ASPERSE.3*

ASPERSER, *n.* One that asperses, or villifies another.

ASPERSION, *n.*

1. A sprinkling, as of water or dust, in a literal sense.*NWAD ASPERSION.2*

2. The spreading of calumnious reports or charges, which tarnish reputation, like the bespattering of a body with foul water.*NWAD ASPERSION.3*

ASPHALT, ASPHALTUM, *n.* [Gr.] Bitumen Judaicum, Jew's pitch; a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brown substance, which breaks with a polish, melts easily when heated, and when pure, burns without leaving any ashes. It has little taste, and scarcely any smell, unless heated, when it emits a strong smell

of pitch. it is found in a soft or liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea, which, from this substance, is called Asphaltite, or the Asphaltic Lake. It is found also in the earth, in many parts of Asia, Europe and America. Formerly, it was used for embalming dead bodies; the solid asphalt is still employed in Arabia, Egypt, and Persia, instead of pitch for ships; and the fluid asphalt is used for varnishing, and for burning in lamps. A species found in Neufchatel is found excellent as a cement for walls and pavements; very durable in air, and not penetrable by water. A composition of asphalt, lamp black and oil is used for drawing black figures on dialplates.

ASPHALTIC, *a.* Pertaining to asphalt, or containing it; bituminous.

ASPHALTITE, *a.* Pertaining to or containing asphalt.

ASPHODEL, *n.* [L. and Gr. See Theoph.]

King's-spear; a genus of lilaceous plants, cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. The ancients planted asphodels near graves, to supply the names of the dead with nourishment.*NWAD ASPHODEL.2*

ASPHURELATES, *n.* [Gr. priv. and a hammer; not malleable.]

A series of semimetallic fossils, fusible by fire, and in their purest state not malleable. In their native state, they are mixed with sulphur and other adventitious matter, in the form of ore. Under this denomination are classed bismuth, antimony, cobalt, zink and quicksilver.*NWAD ASPHURELATES.2*

ASPHYXY, *n.* [Gr. of a priv. and pulse.]

A temporary suspension of the motion of the heart and arteries; swooning; fainting.*NWAD ASPHYXY.2*

ASPIC, *n.*

1. The *asp*, which see.*NWAD ASPIC.2*

2. A piece of ordnance carrying a twelve pound shot.*NWAD ASPIC.3*

ASPIC, *n.* A plant growing in France, a species of lavender, which it resembles in the blue color of its flowers, and in the figure and green color of its leaves. It is called male-lavender, spica nardi, and Pseudo-nardus. The oil of this plant is used by painters, farriers and other artificers. It is very inflammable, of a white color and aromatic; and it is almost the only dissolvent of sandarac.

ASPIRANT, *n.* [See *Aspire*.] One who aspires, breathes after, or seeks with eagerness.

ASPIRATE, *v.t.* [L. aspiro, to breathe or blow; Gr. to palpitate, from spiro. See *Spire*, *Spirit*.]

To pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath. We aspirate the words horse and house.*NWAD ASPIRATE.2*

ASPIRATE, *v.i.* To be uttered with a strong breathing; as, the letter h aspirates.

ASPIRATE, *n.* A letter marked with an asper, or note of breathing; a mark of aspiration, as the Greek accent.

ASPIRATE, *a.* Pronounced with a full breath.

ASPIRATED, *pp.* Uttered with a strong emission of breath.

ASPIRATING, *ppr.* Pronouncing with a full breath.

ASPIRATION, *n.*

1. The pronunciation of a letter with a full emission of breath.*NWAD ASPIRATION.2*

2. A breathing after; an ardent wish or desire, chiefly of spiritual blessings.*NWAD ASPIRATION.3*

3. The act of aspiring or of ardently desiring what is noble or spiritual.*NWAD ASPIRATION.4*

ASPIRE, *v.i.* [L. aspiro, to breathe. See *Aspirate*.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after an object, great, noble or spiritual; followed by to or after; as to aspire to a crown or after immortality.*NWAD ASPIRE.2*

2. To aim at something elevated; to rise or tower with desire.*NWAD ASPIRE.3*

Aspiring to be Gods, if angels fell;*NWAD ASPIRE.4*

Aspiring to be angels, men rebel.*NWAD ASPIRE.5*

ASPIRER, *n.* One who aspires; one who aims to rise in power or consequence, or to accomplish some important object.

ASPIRING, *ppr.* Desiring eagerly; aiming at something noble, great, or spiritual.

ASPIRING, *a.* Ambitious; animated with an ardent desire of power, importance, or excellence.

ASPIRING, *n.*

1. Ambition; eager desire of something great.*NWAD ASPIRING.4*

2. Points; stops. [Not used.]*NWAD ASPIRING.5*

ASPORTATION, *n.* [L. asportatio, of abs and porto, to carry. See *Bear*.]

A carrying away. In law, the felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited, is an asportation, and adjudged to be theft, though the goods are not carried from the house or apartment.*NWAD ASPORTATION.2*

ASQUINT, *adv.* [See *Askance* and *Squint*.]

1. To the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely; towards one side; not in the straight line of vision; as, to look asquint.*NWAD ASQUINT.2*

2. Not with regard or due notice.*NWAD ASQUINT.3*

ASS, *n.* [L. asinus; Gr. an ear.]

1. A quadruped of the equine genus. This animal has long slouching ears, a short mane, and a tail covered with long hairs at the end. He is usually of an ash color, with a black bar across the shoulders. The tame or domestic ass is patient to stupidity, and carries a heavy burden. He is slow, but very sure footed, and for this reason very useful on rough steep hills.*NWAD ASS.2*

2. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt.*NWAD ASS.3*

ASSAI, A term in music; added to a word signifying slow, it denotes a little quicker; and to a word signifying quick, it denotes a little slower.

ASSAIL, *v.t.* [L. assilio, to leap or rush upon, of ad and salio, to leap, to rise.]

1. To leap or fall upon by violence; to assault; to attack suddenly, as when one person falls upon another to beat him.*NWAD ASSAIL.2*

2. To invade or attack, in a hostile manner, as an army, or nation.*NWAD ASSAIL.3*

3. To attack with arguments, censure, abuse, or criticism, with a view to injure, bring into disrepute, or overthrow.*NWAD ASSAIL.4*

4. To attack, with a view to overcome, by motives applied to the passions.*NWAD ASSAIL.5*

Nor hide the encounter of assailing eyes.*NWAD ASSAIL.6*

ASSAILABLE, *a.* That may be assailed, attacked or invaded.

ASSAILANT, ***n.*** **One who assails, attacks or assaults.**

ASSAILANT, ***a.*** **Assaulting; attacking; invading with violence.**

ASSAILED, ***pp.*** **Assaulted; invaded; attacked with violence.**

ASSAILER, ***n.*** **One who assails.**

ASSAILING, ***ppr.*** **assaulting; invading by force; attacking with violence.**

ASSAILMENT, ***n.*** **Attack. [Little used.]**

ASSAPANIC, ***n.*** **The flying squirrel; an animal which flies a little distance by extending the skin between the fore and hind legs. [See** ***Squirrel*****.]**

ASSARON, ***n.*** **The omer or homer, a Hebrew measure of five pints.**

ASSART, ***n.***

1. In ancient laws, the offense of grubbing up trees, and thus destroying thickets or coverts of a forest.*NWAD ASSART.2*

2. a tree plucked up by the roots, also a piece of land cleared.*NWAD ASSART.3*

ASSART, ***v.t.*** **To grub up trees; to commit an assart.**

ASSASSIN, ***n.***

One who kills or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault. The circumstance of surprise or secresy seems essential to the signification of this word; though it is sometimes used to denote one who takes any advantage, in killing or attempting to murder; as by attacking one when unarmed.*NWAD ASSASSIN.2*

ASSASSINATE, ***v.t.***

1. To kill or attempt to kill, by surprise or secret assault; to murder by sudden violence. Assassin as a verb is not now used.*NWAD ASSASSINATE.2*

2. To way lay; to take by treachery.*NWAD ASSASSINATE.3*

ASSASSINATE, *n.* A murder or murderer. [not used.]

ASSASSINATED, *pp.* Murdered by surprise or secret assault.

ASSASSINATING, *ppr.* Murdering by surprise or secret assault.

ASSASSINATION, *n.* The act of killing or murdering, by surprise or secret assault; murder by violence.

ASSASSINATOR, *n.* An *assassin*, which see.

ASSASSINOUS, *a.* Murderous. [Not used.]

ASSASSINS, *n.* In Syria, a tribe or clan called Ismaelians, Batanists or Batenians. They originated in Persia about the year 1090; whence a colony migrated and settled on the mountains of Lebanon, and were remarkable for their assassinations. Their religion was a compound of magianism, judaism, and christianity. One article of their creed was, that the Holy Spirit resided in their Chief, and that his orders proceeded from God himself. He was called Scheik, and is better known by the denomination of Old man of the mountain. This barbarous chieftain and his followers spread terror among nations far and near, for almost two centuries, when the tribe was subdued by Sultan Bibaris.

ASSATION, *n.* [L. assatus.] A roasting. [Not used.]

ASSAULT, *n.* [L. assulto, of ad and salto, to leap, formed on salio, or its root. See *Assail*. We have the same root in insult and result.]

1. An attack or violent onset, whether by an individual, a company,

or an army. An assault by private persons may be made with or without weapons. As assault by an army is a violent hostile attack; and when made upon a fort or fortified place is called a storm, as opposed to sap or siege.*NWAD ASSAULT.2*

2. An attack by hostile words or measures; as, an assault upon the prerogatives of a prince, or upon a constitution of government.*NWAD ASSAULT.3*

3. In Law, an unlawful setting upon one's person; an attempt or offer to beat another, without touching his person; as by lifting the fist or a cane, in a threatening manner. If the blow aimed takes effect, it is a battery.*NWAD ASSAULT.4*

ASSAULT, ***v.t.***

1. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention; as, to assault a man, a house or town.*NWAD ASSAULT.6*

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.*NWAD ASSAULT.7*

3. To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.*NWAD ASSAULT.8*

ASSAULTABLE, ***a.*** **That may be assaulted.**

ASSAULTED, ***pp.*** **Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.**

ASSAULTER, ***n.*** **One who assaults, or violently attacks.**

ASSAULTING, ***ppr.*** **Attacking with force, or with hostile measures.**

ASSAY, ***n.*** **[L. sequor; assequor, to follow, to examine. See *Essay*.]**

1. The trial of the goodness, purity, weight, value, etc. of metals or

metallic substances. Any operation or experiement for ascertaining the quantity of a precious metal in an ore or mineral. Analysis is a term of more comprehensive import, extending to an examination of the nature and quantities of all parts of the compound.*NWAD ASSAY.2*

2. In law, an examination of weights and measures by the standard.*NWAD ASSAY.3*

3. Examination; trial; effort; first entrance upon any business; attempt. In these senses, which are found in old authors, now rarely used. [See *Essay*.]*NWAD ASSAY.4*

4. Value; great purity. *Obs.*NWAD ASSAY.5*

ASSAY, *v.t.*

1. To try or prove, by examination or experiment, the quantity and purity of metallic substances.*NWAD ASSAY.7*

2. To apply to the touchstone.*NWAD ASSAY.8*

ASSAY, *v.i.* To attempt, try or endeavor.

He assayed to go. *1 Samuel 17:39*.*NWAD ASSAY.10*

[In this sense essay is now used.]*NWAD ASSAY.11*

ASSAY-BALANCE, *n.* A balance for the trial of the weight and purity of metals.

ASSAYED, *pp.* Examined; tested; proved by experiment.

ASSAYER, *n.* One who examines metals to find their quantity and purity. An officer of the mint, whose business is to try the weight and purity of metals.

ASSAYING, *ppr.* Trying by some standard; examining by experiment, as metals; proving; attempting.

ASSAY-MASTER, ***n.*** **An assayer; an officer appointed to try the weight and fineness of the precious metals.**

ASSECURANCE, ***n.*** **Assurance. [Not used.]**

ASSECURATION, ***n.*** **assurance; a making secure. [Not used.]**

ASSECURE, ***v.t.*** **To secure. [Not used.]**

ASSECUTION, ***n.*** **[L. assequor.] an obtaining or acquiring.**

ASSEMBLAGE, ***n.***

1. A collection of individuals, or of particular things; the state of being assembled.*NWAD ASSEMBLAGE.2*

2. Rarely, the act of assembling.*NWAD ASSEMBLAGE.3*

ASSEMBLANCE, ***n.*** **Representation; an assembling. [Not in use.]**

ASSEMBLE, ***v.t.*** **[L. simul.]**

To collect a number of individuals or particulars into one place, or body; to bring or call togethe; to convene; to congregate.*NWAD ASSEMBLE.2*

ASSEMBLE, ***v.i.*** **To meet or come together; to convene, as a number of individuals.**

ASSEMBLED, ***pp.*** **collected into a body; congregated.**

ASSEMBLER, ***n.*** **One who assembles.**

ASSEMBLING, ***ppr.*** **Coming together; collecting into one place.**

ASSEMBLING, ***n.*** **A collection or meeting together.** ***Hebrews 10:25*****.**

ASSEMBLY, ***n.***

1. A company or collection of individuals, in the same place; usually for the same purpose.*NWAD ASSEMBLY.2*

2. A congregation or religious society convened.*NWAD ASSEMBLY.3*

3. In some of the United States, the legislature, consisting of different houses or branches, whether in session or not. In some states, the popular branch or House of Representatives is denominated an assembly. [See the constitutions of the several states.]*NWAD ASSEMBLY.4*

4. a collection of persons for amusement; as a dancing assembly.*NWAD ASSEMBLY.5*

5. A convocation, convention or council of ministers and ruling elders delegated from each presbytery; as the General Assembly of Scotland or of the United States.*NWAD ASSEMBLY.6*

6. In armies, the second beating of the drum before a march, when the soldiers strike their tents.*NWAD ASSEMBLY.7*

7. An assemblage. [Not in use.]*NWAD ASSEMBLY.8*

ASSEMBLY-ROOM, *n.* a room in which persons assemble.

ASSENT, *n.* [L. assensus, from assentior, to assent, of ad and sentio, to thing.]

1. The act of the mind in admitting, or agreeing to, the truth of a proposition.*NWAD ASSENT.2*

Faith is the assent to any proposition, on the credit of the proposer.*NWAD ASSENT.3*

2. Consent; agreement to a proposal, respecting some right or interest; as, the bill before the house has the assent of a great majority of the members.*NWAD ASSENT.4*

The distinction between assent and consent seems to be this: assent is the agreement to an abstract proposition. We assent to a statement, but we do not consent to it. Consent is an agreement to some proposal or measure which affects the rights or interest of the consenter. We consent to a proposal of marriage. This distinction

however is not always observed. [See *Consent*.]*NWAD ASSENT.5*

3. Accord; agreement. *2 Chronicles 18:12*.*NWAD ASSENT.6*

ASSENT, *v.i.* To admit as true; to agree, yield or concede, or rather to express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged, or proposed.

The Jews also assented, saying these things are so. *Acts 24:9*.*NWAD ASSENT.8*

It is sometimes used for consent, or an agreement to something affecting the rights or interest of the person assenting. But to assent to the marriage of a daughter is less correct than to consent.*NWAD ASSENT.9*

ASSENTATION, *n.* [L. assentatio, from assentor, to comply.]

Compliance with the opinion of another, from flattery or dissimulation.*NWAD ASSENTATION.2*

ASSENTATOR, *n.* A flatterer.

ASSENTATORILY, *adv.* With adulation. [Not in use.]

ASSENTER, *n.* One who assents, agrees to, or admits.

ASSENTING, *ppr.* Agreeing to, or admitting as true; yielding to.

ASSENTINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to express assent; by agreement.

ASSENTMENT, *a.* Assent; agreement. [Rarely used.]

ASSERT, *v.t.* [L. assero, assertum, to claim or challenge, to maintain or assert; of ad and sero. The sense of sero is to sow, properly to throw or set. To assert is to throw or set firmly.]

1. To affirm positively; to declare with assurance; to aver. *NWAD ASSERT.2*

2. To maintain or defend by words or measures; to vindicate a claim or title to; as, to assert our rights and liberties.*NWAD ASSERT.3*

ASSERTED, *pp.* Affirmed positively; maintained; vindicated.

ASSERTING, *ppr.* Declaring with confidence; maintaining; defending.

ASSERTION, *n.*

1. The act of asserting; the maintaining of a claim.*NWAD ASSERTION.2*

2. Positive declaration or averment; affirmation; position advanced.*NWAD ASSERTION.3*

ASSERTIVE, *a.* Positive; affirming confidently; peremptory.

ASSERTIVELY, *adv.* Affirmatively

ASSERTOR, *n.* One who affirms positively; one who maintains or vindicates a claim; an affirmer, supporter, or vindicator.

ASSERTORY, *a.* Affirming; maintaining.

ASSESS, *v.t.* [L. assideo, ad and sedeo.]

1. To set, fix or charge a certain sum upon one, as a tax; as, to assess each citizen in due proportion.*NWAD ASSESS.2*

2. To value; to fix the value of property, for the purpose of being taxed; as by the law of the United States. Also, to value or fix the profits of business, for the purpose of taxation.*NWAD ASSESS.3*

3. To set, fix or ascertain; as, it is the province of a jury to assess damages.*NWAD ASSESS.4*

ASSESS, *n.* Assessment. [Not used.]

ASSESSABLE, ***a.*** **That may be assessed.**

ASSESSED, ***pp.*** **Charged with a certain sum; valued; set; fixed; ascertained.**

ASSESSING, ***ppr.*** **Charging with a sum; valuing; fixing; ascertaining.**

ASSESSION, ***n.*** **A sitting down by a person. [Not used.]**

ASSESSIONARY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to assessors.**

ASSESSMENT, ***n.***

1. A valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation. An assessment is a valuation made by authorized persons according to their discretion, as opposed to a sum certain or determined by law. It may be a direct charge of the tax to be paid; or a valuation of the property of those who are to pay the tax, for the purpose of fixing the proportion which each man shall pay; on which valuation the law imposes a specific sum upon a given amount.*NWAD ASSESSMENT.2*

2. A tax or specific sum charged on the person or property.*NWAD ASSESSMENT.3*

3. The act of assessing; the act of determining the amount of damages by a jury.*NWAD ASSESSMENT.4*

ASSESSOR, ***n.***

1. One appointed to assess the person or property.*NWAD ASSESSOR.2*

2. An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist the judge.*NWAD ASSESSOR.3*

3. One who sits by another, as next in dignity.*NWAD ASSESSOR.4*

ASSETS, ***n. plu.*** **[L. sat, satis, enough.]**

Goods or estate of a deceased person, sufficient to pay the debts of the deceased. But the word sufficient, though expressing the original signification of assets, is not with us necessary to the definition. In present usage, assets are the money, goods or estate of a deceased person, subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies. Assets are real or personal; real assets are lands which descend to the heir, subject to the fulfillment of the obligations of the ancestor; personal assets are the money or goods of the deceased, or debts due to him, which come into the hands of the executor or administrator, or which he is bound to collect and convert into money.*NWAD ASSETS.2*

ASSEVER, ASSEVERATE, *v.t.* [L. assevero, from ad and swear.]

To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.*NWAD ASSEVER.2*

ASSEVERATION, *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration. This word is not, generally, if ever, used for a declaration under an official oath, but for a declaration accompanied with solemnity.

ASS-HEAD, *n.* [ass and head.] One dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

ASSIDEANS, CHASIDEANS, *n.* [Heb. pious.]

A sect of Jews who resorted to Mattathias to fight for the laws of their God and the liberties of their country. They were men of great zeal, and observed the traditions of the elders. From these sprung the Pharisees and Essenes.*NWAD ASSIDEANS.2*

ASSIDENT, *a.* [L. assideo, assidens, of ad and sedeo, to sit.]

Assident signs, in medicine, are such as usually attend a disease, but not always; distinguished from pathognomic signs, which are inseparable from it.*NWAD ASSIDENT.2*

ASSIDUATE, *a.* Daily. [Not in use.]

ASSIDUITY, *n.* [L. assiduitas. See *Assiduous*.]

1. Constant or close application to any business or enterprise; diligence.*NWAD ASSIDUITY.2*

2. Attention; Attentiveness to persons. Assiduities, in plural, are services rendered with zeal and constancy.*NWAD ASSIDUITY.3*

ASSIDUOUS, *a.* [L. assiduus, from assideo, to sit close, ad and sedeo; Eng. to sit.]

1. Constant in application; as a person assiduous in his occupation.*NWAD ASSIDUOUS.2*

2. Attentive; careful; regular in attendance; as an assiduous physician or nurse.*NWAD ASSIDUOUS.3*

3. Performed with constant diligence or attention; as assiduous labor.*NWAD ASSIDUOUS.4*

ASSIDUOUSLY, *adv.* Diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care; with regular attendance.

ASSIDUOUSNESS, *n.* Constant or diligent application.

ASSIENTO, *n.* [L. assideo.]

A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing slaves for the Spanish dominions in south America.*NWAD ASSIENTO.2*

ASSIGN, *v.t.* [L. assigno, of ad and signo, to allot to mark out, signum, a mark. The primary sense of sign is to send, or to set.]

1. To allot; to appoint or grant by distribution or apportionment.*NWAD ASSIGN.2*

The priests had a portion assigned them. *Genesis 47:22*.*NWAD ASSIGN.3*

2. To designate or appoint for a particular purpose.*NWAD ASSIGN.4*

They assigned Bezer, a city of refuge. *Joshua 20:8*.*NWAD ASSIGN.5*

3. To fix, specify or designate; as an assigned quantity.*NWAD ASSIGN.6*

4. To make or set over; to transfer, sell or convey, by writing, as by indorsing a note, or by any writing on a separate paper.*NWAD ASSIGN.7*

5. To allege or show in particular; as, to assign a reason for one's conduct.*NWAD ASSIGN.8*

6. In law, to show or set forth with particularity; as, to assign error in a writ; to assign false judgment.*NWAD ASSIGN.9*

ASSIGN, *n.* A person to whom property or an interest is or may be transferred; as, a deed to a man and his heirs and assigns.

ASSIGNABLE, *a.*

1. That may be allotted, appointed or assigned.*NWAD ASSIGNABLE.2*

2. That may be transferred by writing; as an assignable note, or bill.*NWAD ASSIGNABLE.3*

3. That may be specified, shown with precision or designated; as an assignable error.*NWAD ASSIGNABLE.4*

ASSIGNAT, *n.* A public note or bill in France; paper currency.

ASSIGNATION, *n.*

1. An appointment of time and place for meeting; used chiefly of love-meetings.*NWAD ASSIGNATION.2*

2. A making over by transfer of title. [See *Assignment*.]*NWAD*

ASSIGNATION.3

3. In Russia, a public note or bank bill; paper currency.*NWAD ASSIGNATION.4*

ASSIGNED, *pp.* Appointed; allotted; made over; shown or designated.

ASSIGNEE, *n.* A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed to do some act, perform some business or enjoy some right, privilege or property; as an assignee of a bankrupt. An assignee may be by special appointment or deed, or be created by law; as an executor.

ASSIGNER, *n.* One who assigns, or appoints.

ASSIGNING, *ppr.* Allotting; appointing; transferring; showing specially.

ASSIGNMENT, *n.*

1. An allotting, or an appointment to a particular person or use.*NWAD ASSIGNMENT.2*

2. A transfer of title or interest by writing, as of a lease, bond, note, or bill of exchange.*NWAD ASSIGNMENT.3*

3. The writing by which an interest is transferred.*NWAD ASSIGNMENT.4*

4. The appointment or designation of causes or actions in court, for trial on particular days.*NWAD ASSIGNMENT.5*

5. In law, the conveyance of the whole interest which a man has in an estate, usually for life or year. It differs from a lease, which is the conveyance of a less term than the lessor has in the estate.*NWAD ASSIGNMENT.6*

ASSIGNOR, *n.* an assigner; a person who assigns or transfers an interest; as the assignor of a bill of exchange.

ASSIMILABLE, ***a.*** **That may be assimilated.**

ASSIMILATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. assimilo, of ad and similis, like. See** ***Similar*****.]**

1. To bring to a likeness; to cause to resemble.*NWAD ASSIMILATE.2*

2. To convert into a like substance; as, food is assimilated by conversion into animal substances, flesh, chyle, blood, etc.*NWAD ASSIMILATE.3*

ASSIMILATE, ***v.i.***

1. To become similar.*NWAD ASSIMILATE.5*

2. To be converted into a like substance.*NWAD ASSIMILATE.6*

ASSIMILATED, ***pp.*** **Brought to a likeness; changed into a like substance.**

ASSIMILATING, ***ppr.*** **Causing to resemble; converting into a like substance.**

ASSIMILATION, ***n.***

1. The act of bringing to a resemblance.*NWAD ASSIMILATION.2*

2. The act or process by which bodies convert other bodies into their own nature and substance; as, flame assimilates oil, and the food of animals is by assimilation converted into the substances which compose their bodies.*NWAD ASSIMILATION.3*

Mineral assimilation is the property which substances possess, in the earth, of appropriating and assimilating to themselves other substances with which they are in contact; a property which seems to be the basis of the natural history of the earth.*NWAD ASSIMILATION.4*

ASSIMILATIVE, ***a.*** **having power of converting to a likeness, or**

to a like substance.

ASSIMULATE, *v.t.* [L. assimulo.] To feign. [Not used. See *Simulate*.]

ASSIMULATION, *n.* A counterfeiting. [Not used. See *Simulation*.]

ASSIST, *v.t.* [L. assisto, of ad and sisto, to stand up; English, to stand by.]

To help; to aid; to succor; to give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress.*NWAD ASSIST.2*

ASSIST, *v.i.* To lend aid.

ASSISTANCE, *n.* Help; aid; furtherance; succor; a contribution of support in bodily strength or other means.

ASSISTANT, *a.* Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary.

ASSISTANT, *n.* One who aids, or who contributes his strength or other means to further the designs of welfare of another; an auxiliary.

ASSISTED, *pp.* Helped; aided.

ASSISTER, *n.* One that lends aid.

ASSISTING, *ppr.* Helping; aiding; supporting with strength or means.

ASSISTLESS, *a.* Without aid or help.

ASSIZE, ASSIZES, *n.* [L. assideo, to sit by, of ad and sedeo, to sit.]

1. Originally, an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, in a certain place and at a certain time, for public business. The word was sometimes applied to the general

council, or Wittenagemote, of England.*NWAD ASSIZE.2*

2. A court in England, held in every county by special commission to one of the judges, who is called a justice of the assize, and empowered to take assizes, that is, the verdict of a jury, called the assize.*NWAD ASSIZE.3*

3. A jury. In this sense the word was applied to the grand assize, for the trial of property, and to the petty assize, for the trial of possession. In Scotland, the assize consists of fifteen men, selected from a greater number.*NWAD ASSIZE.4*

4. A writ; as an assize of novel disseisin, which is given to recover the possession of lands, tenements, rents, common, etc., of which the tenant has been lately disseised; assize of mort d'ancestor, which lies against an abator, who enters upon land after the death of the tenant, and before the heir enters; assize of darrein presentment, which lies against a stranger who presents a clerk to a benefice.*NWAD ASSIZE.5*

5. A particular species of rents, established and not subject to be varied.*NWAD ASSIZE.6*

6. The time or place of holding the court of assize.*NWAD ASSIZE.7*

7. In a more general sense, any court of justice.*NWAD ASSIZE.8*

8. A statute of regulation; an ordinance regulating the weight, measure and price of articles sold in market; and hence the word came to signify the weight, measure or price itself; as the assize of bread.*NWAD ASSIZE.9*

This word is, in a certain sense, now corrupted into *size*, which see.*NWAD ASSIZE.10*

ASSIZE, *v.t.* To fix the weight, measure or price of commodities, by an ordinance or regulation of authority.

ASSIZED, *pp.* Regulated in weight, measure or price, by an assize or ordinance.

ASSIZER, *n.* An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures.

ASSIZOR, *n.* In Scotland, a juror.

ASS-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an ass.

ASSOBER, *v.t.* [See *Sober*.] To keep under. [Not used.]

ASSOCIABILITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of association; the quality of suffering some change by sympathy, or of being affected by the affections of another part of the body.

ASSOCIABLE, *a.* assoshable. [See *Associate*.]

1. That may be joined to or associated.*NWAD ASSOCIABLE.2*

2. In a medical sense, liable to be affected by sympathy, or to receive from other parts correspondent feelings and affections. “The stomach, the most associable of all the organs of the animal body.”*NWAD ASSOCIABLE.3*

ASSOCIATE, *v.t.* assoshate. [L. associo, of ad and socio, to join.]

1. To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner or confederate; as, to associate others with us in business, or in an enterprise.*NWAD ASSOCIATE.2*

It conveys the idea of intimate union.*NWAD ASSOCIATE.3*

2. To unite in the same mass; as, particles of matte associated with other substances.*NWAD ASSOCIATE.4*

ASSOCIATE, *v.i.*

1. To unite in company; to keep company, implying intimacy; as, congenial minds are disposed to associate.*NWAD ASSOCIATE.6*

2. To unite in action, or be affected by the action of a different part of the body.*NWAD ASSOCIATE.7*

ASSOCIATE, *a.*

1. Joined in interest or purpose; confederate.*NWAD ASSOCIATE.9*

2. Joined in employment or office; as an associate judge.*NWAD ASSOCIATE.10*

ASSOCIATE, *n.*

1. A companion; one frequently in company with another, implying intimacy or equality; a mate; a fellow.*NWAD ASSOCIATE.12*

2. A partner in interest, as in business; or a confederate in a league.*NWAD ASSOCIATE.13*

3. A companion in a criminal transaction; an accomplice.*NWAD ASSOCIATE.14*

ASSOCIATED, *pp.* United in company or in interest; joined.

ASSOCIATESHIP, *n.* The state or office of an associate.

ASSOCIATING, *ppr.* Uniting in company or in interest; joining.

ASSOCIATION, *n.*

1. The act of associating; union; connection of persons.*NWAD ASSOCIATION.2*

2. Union of persons in a company; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership. It is often applied to a union of states or a confederacy.*NWAD ASSOCIATION.3*

3. Union of things; apposition, as of particles of matter.*NWAD ASSOCIATION.4*

4. Union or connection of ideas. An association of ideas is where two or more ideas constantly or naturally follow each other in the mind, so that one almost infallibly produces the other.*NWAD ASSOCIATION.5*

5. An exertion or change of some extreme part of the sensory residing in the muscles or organs of sense, in consequence of some antecedent or attendant fibrous contractions.*NWAD ASSOCIATION.6*

6. In ecclesiastical affairs, a society of the clergy, consisting of a number of pastors of neighboring churches, united for promoting the interests of religion and the harmony of the churches.*NWAD ASSOCIATION.7*

ASSOCIATIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to an association of clergymen.

ASSOCIATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of associating, or of being affected by sympathy.

ASSOIL, *v.t.* [L. absolvo.] To solve; to release; to absolve.

ASSOIL, *v.t.* To soil; to stain. *Obs.*

ASSONANCE, *n.* [L. ad and sono, to sound. See *Sound*.]

Resemblance of sounds. In rhetoric and poetry, a resemblance in sound or termination, without making rhyme.*NWAD ASSONANCE.2*

ASSONANT, *a.* Having a resemblance of sounds. In Spanish poetry, assonant rhymes are those in which a resemblance of sounds serves instead of a natural rhyme; as, ligera, tierra.

ASSORT, *v.t.* [See *Sort*.]

1. To separate and distribute into classes things of the like kind, nature or quality, or things which are suited to a like purpose. It is sometimes applied to persons as well as things.*NWAD ASSORT.2*

2. To furnish with all sorts.*NWAD ASSORT.3*

ASSORT, *v.i.* To agree; to be in accordance with; to suit.

ASSORTED, *pp.*

1. Distributed into sorts, kinds or classes.*NWAD ASSORTED.2*

2. Furnished with an assortment, or with a variety; as a well assorted store.*NWAD ASSORTED.3*

ASSORTING, *ppr.* Separating into sorts; supplying with an assortment.

ASSORTMENT, *n.*

1. The act of distributing into sorts, kinds of classes, or of selecting and suiting things.*NWAD ASSORTMENT.2*

2. A mass or quantity distributed into kinds or sorts; or a number of things assorted.*NWAD ASSORTMENT.3*

3. A number of things of the same kind, varied in size, color, quality, price, form, or the like, to suit the market, the wants of people, or various purposes; as an assortment of thread, of silks, of calicoes, etc.*NWAD ASSORTMENT.4*

An assortment of paintings.*NWAD ASSORTMENT.5*

4. A variety of sorts or kinds adapted to various wants, demands or purposes; as an assortment of goods.*NWAD ASSORTMENT.6*

ASSOT, *v.t.* [See *Sot*.] To infatuate; to besot. [Not used.]

ASSUAGE, *v.t.*

To soften, in a figurative sense; to allay, mitigate, ease or lessen, as pain or grief; to appease or pacify, as passion or tumult. In strictness, it signifies rather to moderate, than to quiet, tranquilize or reduce to perfect peace or ease.*NWAD ASSUAGE.2*

ASSUAGE, ***v.i.*** **To abate or subside.**

The waters assuaged. *Genesis 8:1*.*NWAD ASSUAGE.4*

But I apprehend the sense is, the waters were checked; Heb.*NWAD ASSUAGE.5*

ASSUAGED, ***pp.*** **Allayed; mitigated; eased; appeased.**

ASSUAGEMENT, ***n.*** **Mitigation; abatement.**

ASSUAGER, ***n.*** **One who allays; that which mitigates or abates.**

ASSUAGING, ***ppr.*** **Allaying; mitigating; appeasing; abating.**

ASSUASIVE, ***a.*** **[from assuage.] Softening; mitigating; tranquilizing.**

ASSUEFACTION, *n.* [L. assuefacio.] The act of accustoming. [Not used.]

ASSUETUDE, *n.* [L. assuetudo, from assuetus, p. of assuesco, to accustom.] Custom; habit; habitual use.

ASSUME, *v.t.* [L. assumo, of ad and sumo, to take.]

1. To take or take upon one. If differs from receive, in not implying an offer to give.*NWAD ASSUME.2*

The God assumed his native form again.*NWAD ASSUME.3*

2. To take what is not just; to take with arrogant claims; to arrogate; to seize unjustly; as, to assume haughty airs; to assume unwarrantable powers.*NWAD ASSUME.4*

3. To take for granted, or without proof; to suppose as a fact; as, to assume a principle in reasoning.*NWAD ASSUME.5*

4. To appropriate, or take to one's self; as, to assume the debts of another.*NWAD ASSUME.6*

5. To take what is fictitious; to pretend to possess; to take in appearance; as, to assume the garb of humility.*NWAD ASSUME.7*

ASSUME, *v.i.*

1. To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.*NWAD ASSUME.9*

2. In law, to take upon one's self an obligation; to undertake or promise; as, A assumed upon himself, and promised to pay. *NWAD ASSUME.10*

ASSUMED, *pp.* Taken; arrogated; taken without proof; pretended.

ASSUMER, *n.* One who assumes; an arrogant person.

ASSUMING, ***ppr.*** **Taking; arrogating; taking for granted; pretending.**

ASSUMING, ***a.*** **Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; haughty; arrogant.**

ASSUMING, ***n.*** **Presumption.**

ASSUMPSIT, ***n.*** **[L. assumo.]**

1. In law, a promise or undertaking, founded on a consideration. This promise may be verbal or written; An assumpsit is express or implied; express, when made in words of writing; implied, when in consequence of some benefit or consideration accruing to one person from the acts of another, the law presumes that person has promised to make compensation. In this case, the law, upon a principle of justice, implies or raises a promise, on which an action may be brought to recover the compensation. Thus if A contracts with B to build a house for him, by implication and intendment of law, A promises to pay B for the same, without any express words to that effect.*NWAD ASSUMPSIT.2*

2. An action founded on a promise. When this action is brought on a debt, it is called indebitatus assumpsit, which is an action on the case to recover damages for the non-payment of a debt.*NWAD ASSUMPSIT.3*

ASSUMPT, ***v.t.*** **To take up; to raise. [Barbarous and not used.]**

ASSUMPT, ***n.*** **That which is assumed. [not used.]**

ASSUMPTION, ***n.*** **[L. assumptio.]**

1. The act of taking to one's self.*NWAD ASSUMPTION.2*

2. The act of taking for granted, or supposing a thing without proof; supposition.*NWAD ASSUMPTION.3*

This gives no sanction to the unwarrantable assumption that the soul sleeps from the period of death to the resurrection of the

body.*NWAD ASSUMPTION.4*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed. In logic, the minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism.*NWAD ASSUMPTION.5*

4. A consequence drawn from the propositions of which an argument is composed.*NWAD ASSUMPTION.6*

5. Undertaking; a taking upon one's self.*NWAD ASSUMPTION.7*

6. In the Romish Church, the taking up a person into heaven, as the Virgin Mary. Also a festival in honor of the miraculous ascent of Mary, celebrated by the Romish and Greek churches.*NWAD ASSUMPTION.8*

7. Adoption.*NWAD ASSUMPTION.9*

ASSUMPTIVE, ***a.*** **That is or may be assumed. In heraldry, assumptive arms are such as a person has a right, with the approbation of his sovereign, and of the heralds, to assume, in consequence of an exploit.**

ASSURANCE, ***n.*** **ashu'rance. [L. verus; or securus, contracted.]**

1. The act of assuring, or of making a declaration in terms that furnish ground of confidence; as, I trusted to his assurances; or the act of furnishing any ground of full confidence.*NWAD ASSURANCE.2*

Whereof he hath given assurance to all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead. *Acts 17:31*.*NWAD ASSURANCE.3*

2. Firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certain expectation; the utmost certainty.*NWAD ASSURANCE.4*

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of faith. *Hebrews 10:22*.*NWAD ASSURANCE.5*

3. Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity.*NWAD ASSURANCE.6*

Brave men meet danger with assurance.*NWAD ASSURANCE.7*

4. Excess of boldness; impudence; as, his assurance is intolerable.*NWAD ASSURANCE.8*

5. Freedom from excessive modesty, timidity or bashfulness; laudable confidence.*NWAD ASSURANCE.9*

Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and assurance.*NWAD ASSURANCE.10*

6. Insurance; a contract to make good a loss. [See *Insurance*.]*NWAD ASSURANCE.11*

7. Any writing or legal evidence of the conveyance of property.*NWAD ASSURANCE.12*

8. Conviction.*NWAD ASSURANCE.13*

9. In theology, full confidence of one's interest in Christ, and of final salvation.*NWAD ASSURANCE.14*

ASSURE, *v.t.* ashu're. [See *Assurance*.]

1. To make certain; to give confidence by a promise, declaration, or other evidence; as, he assured me of his sincerity.*NWAD ASSURE.2*

2. To confirm; to make certain or secure.*NWAD ASSURE.3*

And it shall be assured to him. *Leviticus 27:19*.*NWAD ASSURE.4*

3. To embolden; to make confident.*NWAD ASSURE.5*

And hereby we shall assure our hearts before him. *1 John 3:19*.*NWAD ASSURE.6*

4. To make secure, with of before the object secured; as, let me be assured of your fidelity.*NWAD ASSURE.7*

5. To affiance; to betroth. *Obs.*NWAD ASSURE.8*

6. To insure; to covenant to indemnify for loss. [See *Insure*.]*NWAD ASSURE.9*

ASSURED, *pp.* Made certain or confident; made secure; insured.

ASSURED, *a.* Certain; indubitable; not doubting; bold to excess.

ASSUREDLY, *adv.* Certainly; indubitably.

Assuredly thy son Solomon shall reign. *1 Kings 1:13, 17, 30*.*NWAD ASSUREDLY.2*

ASSUREDNESS, *n.* The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence.

ASSURER, *n.* One who assumes; one who insures against loss; an insurer or underwriter.

ASSURGENT, *a.* [L. assurgens, assurgo.]

Rising upwards in an arch; as an assurgent stem, in botany.*NWAD ASSURGENT.2*

ASSURING, *ppr.* Making sure or confident; giving security; confirming.

ASSWAGE, [See *Assuage*.]

ASTACITE, ASTACOLITE, *n.* [Gr. a crawfish and a stone.]

Petrified or fossil crawfish, and other crustaceous animals; called also cancrites, crabites, and gammarolites.*NWAD ASTACITE.2*

ASTEISM, *n.* [Gr. beautiful, polite.]

In rhetoric, genteel irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another.*NWAD ASTEISM.2*

ASTER, *n.* [Gr.] A genus of plants, with compound flowers, many of which are cultivated for their beauty, particularly the China Aster. The species are very numerous.

ASTERIAS, ASTER, *n.* [Gr. a star.] Stella marina, sea-star, or star fish, a genus of the order of Molluscas. It has a depressed body with a coriaceous coat; is composed of five or more segments running out from a central part, and furnished with numerous tentacles, with a mouth below, in the center. There are many species.

ASTERIATED, *a.* [Supra.] Radiated; presenting diverging rays, like a star; as asteriated sapphire.

ASTERIATITE, *n.* Petrified asterias.

ASTERISK, *n.* [Gr. a little star, from a star.]

The figure of a star thus, *, used in printing and writing as a reference to a passage or note in the margin, or to fill the space when a name is omitted.*NWAD ASTERISK.2*

ASTERISM, *n.* [Gr. a little star, from a star.]

1. A constellation; a sign in the zodiac.*NWAD ASTERISM.2*

The figures of the twelve asterisms.*NWAD ASTERISM.3*

2. An asterisk, or mark of reference. [This is less proper.]*NWAD ASTERISM.4*

ASTERITE, or star stone. [See *Astrite*.]

ASTERN, *adv.* [a or at, and stern. See *Stern*.]

1. In or at the hinder part of a ship; or towards the hinder part, or backwards; as, to go astern.*NWAD ASTERN.2*

2. Behind a ship, at any indefinite distance.*NWAD ASTERN.3*

ASTEROID, ***n.*** **[Gr. a star, and form.]**

A name given by Herschel to the newly discovered planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.*NWAD ASTEROID.2*

ASTEROIDAL, ***a.*** **Resembling a star; or pertaining to the asteroids.**

ASTEROPODE, ASTEROPODIUM, ***n.*** **[Gr. a star, and a foot.]**

A kind of extraneous fossil, of the same substance with the astrite, to which it serves as the base.*NWAD ASTEROPODE.2*

ASTERT, ***v.t.*** **To startle. [Not in use.]**

ASTENIC, ***a.*** **asten'ic. [Gr. priv. and strength.]**

Weak; characterized by extreme debility.*NWAD ASTENIC.2*

ASTHENOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. priv., strength, and discourse.]**

The doctrine of diseases arising from debility.*NWAD ASTHENOLOGY.2*

ASTHMA, ***n.*** **ast'ma. [Gr.]**

A shortness of breath; intermitting difficulty of breathing, with cough, straitness and wheezing.*NWAD ASTHMA.2*

ASTHMATIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to asthma; also affected by asthma; as an asthmatic patient.**

ASTIPULATE for Stipulate. [Not in use.]

ASTIPULATION for Stipulation [Not in use.]

ASTONE, ASTONY, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Astonish*****.] To terrify or astonish.** ***Obs.***

ASTONED, ASTONIED, ***pp.*** **Astonished.** ***Obs.***

ASTONISH, ***v.t.*** **[L. attono, to astonish; ad and tono. See** ***Tone*** **and** ***Stun*****.]**

To stun or strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise or wonder; to amaze; to confound with some sudden passion.*NWAD ASTONISH.2*

I Daniel was astonished at the vision. *Daniel 8:27*.*NWAD ASTONISH.3*

ASTONISHED, ***pp.*** **Amazed; confounded with fear, surprise, or admiration.**

ASTONISHING, ***ppr.*** **Amazing; confounding with wonder or fear.**

ASTONISHING, ***a.*** **Very wonderful; of a nature to excite great admiration, or amazement.**

ASTONISHINGLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner or degree to excite amazement.**

ASTONISHINGNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of exciting astonishment.**

ASTONISHMENT, ***n.*** **Amazement; confusion of mind from fear, surprise or admiration, at an extraordinary or unexpected event.**

ASTOUND, ***v.t.*** **To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement.**

ASTRADDLE, ***adv.*** **[a and straddle. See** ***Straddle*****.]**

With the legs across a thing, or on different sides; as, to sit astraddle.*NWAD ASTRADDLE.2*

ASTRAGAL, ***n.*** **[Gr. a turning joint, vertebra, spondylus.]**

1. In architecture, a little round molding which surrounds the top or bottom of a column, in the form of a ring; representing a ring or band of iron, to prevent the splitting of the column. it is often cut into beads or berries, and is used in ornamented entablatures to separate the several faces of the architrave.*NWAD ASTRAGAL.2*

2. In gunnery, a round molding on cannon near the mouth.*NWAD ASTRAGAL.3*

3. In anatomy, the buckle, ankle, or sling bone; the upper bone of the foot supporting the tibia.*NWAD ASTRAGAL.4*

4. In botany, the wood pea; the milk vetch; the liquorice vetch.*NWAD ASTRAGAL.5*

ASTRAL, *a.* [L. astrum; Gr. a star.]

Belonging to the stars; starry.*NWAD ASTRAL.2*

ASTRAY, *adv.* [a and stray. See *Stray*.]

Out of the right way or proper place, both in a literal and figurative sense. In morals and religion, it signifies wandering from the path of rectitude, from duty and happiness.*NWAD ASTRAY.2*

Before I was afflicted, I went astray. *Psalm 119:67*.*NWAD ASTRAY.3*

Cattle go astray when they leave their proper owners or inclosures. See *Deuteronomy 22:1*.*NWAD ASTRAY.4*

ASTREA, *n.* [Gr. a star.]

The goddess of justice. A name sometimes given to the sign virgo. The poets feign that justice quitted heaen, in the golden age, to reside on earth; but becoming weary with the iniquities of men, she return to heaven, and commenced a constellation of stars.*NWAD ASTREA.2*

ASTRICT, *v.t.* [L. astringo, astrictus. See *Astringe*.]

To bind fast, or compress. [Not much used.]*NWAD ASTRICT.2*

ASTRICT, *a.* Compendious; contracted.

ASTRICTED, *pp.* Bound fast; compressed with bandages.

ASTRICTING, *ppr.* Binding close; compressing; contracting.

ASTRICTION, *n.*

1. The act of binding close, or compressing with ligatures.*NWAD ASTRICTION.2*

2. A contraction of parts by applications; the stopping of hemorrhages.*NWAD ASTRICTION.3*

ASTRICTIVE, *a.* Binding; compressing; styptic.

ASTRICTORY, *a.* Astringent; binding; apt to bind.

ASTRIFEROUS, *a.* [L. astrifer; astrum, a star, and fero, to bear.]

Bearing or containing stars. [Little used.]*NWAD ASTRIFEROUS.2*

ASTRIGEROUS, *a.* [Low L. astriger.] Bearing stars. [Not used.]

ASTRINGE, *v.t.* astrinj'. [L. astringo, of ad and stringo, to bind fast, to strain. See *Strain*.]

To compress; to bind together; to contract by pressing the parts together.*NWAD ASTRINGE.2*

ASTRINGED, *pp.* Compressed; straitened; contracted.

ASTRINGENCY, *n.* The power of contracting the parts of the body; that quality in medicines which binds, contracts or strengthens parts which are relaxed; as the astringency of acids or bitters.

ASTRINGENT, ***a.*** **Binding; contracting; strengthening; opposed to laxative.**

ASTRINGENT, ***n.*** **a medicine which binds or contracts the parts of the body to which it is applied, restrains profuse discharges, coagulates animal fluids, condenses and strengthens the solids.**

Modern practice inclines to the use of astringent, for internal applications, and styptic, for external.*NWAD ASTRINGENT.3*

ASTRINGER, ***n.*** **A falconer that keeps a goss hawk.**

ASTRINGING, ***ppr.*** **Compressing; binding fast; contracting.**

ASTRITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a star.]**

An extraneous fossil, called also asteria and astroit. Astrites are stones in the form of small, short, angular, or sulcated columns, about an inch and a half long, and the third of an inch in diameter, composed of several regular joints, which, when separated, resemble a radiated star.*NWAD ASTRITE.2*

Astrites are said to be detached articulations of encrinites, a kind of marine polypier.*NWAD ASTRITE.3*

ASTROGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a star, and to describe.]**

A description of the stars, or the science of describing them.*NWAD ASTROGRAPHY.2*

ASTROIT, ***n.***

1. Star-stone. [See *Astrite*.]*NWAD ASTROIT.2*

2. A species of petrified madrepore often found in calcarious stones.*NWAD ASTROIT.3*

ASTROLABE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a star, and to take.]**

1. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.*NWAD ASTROLABE.2*

2. A stereographic projection of the sphere, either upon the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in the pole of the world; or upon the plane of the meridian, the eye being in the point of intersection of the equinoctial and the horizon.*NWAD ASTROLABE.3*

3. Among the ancients, the same as the modern armillary sphere.*NWAD ASTROLABE.4*

ASTROLOGER, ASTROLOGIAN, *n.* [L. astrologus, of a star, and discourse.]

1. One who professes to foretell future events by the aspects and situation of the stars. Astrologian is little used.*NWAD ASTROLOGER.2*

2. Formerly, one who understood the motions of the planets, without predicting.*NWAD ASTROLOGER.3*

ASTROLOGIC, ASTROLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to astrology; professing or practicing astrology.

ASTROLOGICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of astrology.

ASTROLOGIZE, *v.i.* To practice astrology.

ASTROLOGY, *n.* [Supra.] A science which teaches to judge of the effects and influences of the stars, and to foretell future events, by their situation and different aspects. This science was formerly in great request, as men ignorantly supposed the heavenly bodies to have a ruling influence over the physical and moral world; but it is now universally exploded by true science and philosophy.

ASTRONOMER, *n.* One who is versed in astronomy; one who has a knowledge of the laws of the heavenly orbs, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their

various phenomena.

ASTRONOMIC, ASTRONOMICAL, *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICALLY, *adv.* in an astronomical manner; by the principles of astronomy.

ASTRONOMIZE, *v.i.* To study astronomy. [Little used.]

ASTRONOMY, *n.* [Gr. a star, and a law or rule.]

The science which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, aspects, eclipses, order, etc. This science depends on observations, made chiefly with instruments, and upon mathematical calculations.*NWAD ASTRONOMY.2*

ASTROSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. a star, and to view.]

An astronomical instrument, composed of two cones, on whose surface the constellations, with their stars, are delineated, by means of which the stars may be easily known.*NWAD ASTROSCOPE.2*

ASTROSCOPY, *n.* [See *Astroscope*.] Observation of the stars.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, *n.* [L. astrum, a star, and theologia, divinity.]

Theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.*NWAD ASTRO-THEOLOGY.2*

ASTRUT, *adv.* [See *Strut*.] In a strutting manner.

ASTUTE, *a.* [L. astutus, from astus, craft, subtilty.]

Shrewd; sharp; eagle-eyed; critically examining or discerning.*NWAD ASTUTE.2*

ASUNDER, *adv.* [See *Sunder*.]

Apart; into parts; separately; in a divided state.*NWAD ASUNDER.2*

The Lord hath cut asunder the cords of the wicked. *Psalm 129:4*.*NWAD ASUNDER.3*

ASWOON, ***adv.*** **In a swoon.** ***Obs.***

ASYLUM, ***n.*** **[L. from Gr. safe from spoil, and spoil, to plunder.]**

1. A sanctuary, or place of refuge, where criminals and debtors shelter themselves from justice, and from which they cannot be taken without sacrilege. Temples and altars were anciently asylums; as were tombs, statues and monuments. The ancient heathens allowed asylums for the protection of the vilest criminals; and the Jews had their cities of refuge.*NWAD ASYLUM.2*

2. Any place of retreat and security.*NWAD ASYLUM.3*

ASYMMETRAL, ASYMMETRICAL, ***a.*** **[See *Symmetry*.]**

Not having symmetry. [Little used.]*NWAD ASYMMETRAL.2*

ASYMMETRY, ***n.*** **[Gr. priv. symmetry, of with, and to measure.]**

The want of proportion between the parts of a thing. It is also used in mathematics for incommensurability, when between two quantities there is no common measure.*NWAD ASYMMETRY.2*

ASYMPTOTE, ***n.*** **[Gr. priv. with, and to fall; not meeting or coinciding.]**

A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but though infinitely extended, would never meet it. This may be conceived as a tangent to a curve at an infinite distance.*NWAD ASYMPTOTE.2*

ASYMPTOTICAL, ***a.*** **Belonging to an asymptote. Asymptotical lines or curves are such as continually approach, when extended, but never meet.**

ASYNDETON, ***n.*** **[Gr. priv. and to bind together.]**

In grammar, a figure which omits the connective; as, veni, vidi, vici. It stands opposed to polysymdeton, which is a multiplication of connectives.*NWAD ASYNDETON.2*

AT, ***prep.*** **[L. ad. At, ad and to, if not radically the same word often coincide in signification; Heb to come, to a approach. Hence it primarily denotes presence, meeting, nearness, direction towards.]**

In general, at denotes nearness, or presents; as at the ninth hour, at the house; but it is less definite than in or on; at the house, may be in or near the house. It denotes also towards, versus; as, to aim an arrow at a mark.*NWAD AT.2*

From this original import are derived all the various uses of at. At the sight, is with, present, or coming the sight; at this news, present the news, on or with the approach or arrival of this news. At peace, at war, in a state of peace or war, peace or war, in a state of peace or war, peace or war existing, being present; at ease, at play, at a loss, etc. convey the like idea. At arms, furnished with arms, bearing arms present with arms; at hand, within reach of the hand, and therefore near; at my cost, with my cost; at his suit, by or with his suit; at this declaration, he rose from his seat, that is present, or coming this declaration; whence results the idea in consequence of it. At his command, is either under his command, that is, literally, coming or being come his command, in the power of, or in consequence of it. He is good at engraving, at husbandry; that is, in performing that business. He deserves well at our hands; that is, from us. The peculiar phrases in which this word occurs, with appropriate significations, are numerous. At first, at last, at least, at best, at the worst, at the highest or lowest, are phrases in which some noun is implied; as, at the first time or beginning; at the last time, or point of time; at the least or best degree, etc.; all denoting an extreme point or superlative degree. At all, is in any manner or degree.*NWAD AT.3*

At is sometimes used for to, or towards, noting progression or direction; as, he aims at perfection; he makes or runs at him, or

points at him. In this phrase, he longs to be at him, at has its general sense of approaching, or present, or with, in contest or attack.*NWAD AT.4*

ATABAL, *n.* A kettle drum; a kind of tabor.

ATACAMITE, *n.* A muriate of copper

ATAGAS, *n.* The red cock or moor-game.

ATAMASCO, *n.* A species of lily of the genus Amaryllis.

ATARAXY, *n.* [Gr. of a priv. and tumult.]

Calmness of mind; a term used by the stoics and skeptics to denote a freedom from the emotions which proceed from vanity and self-conceit.*NWAD ATARAXY.2*

ATAXY, *n.* [Gr. priv. and order.]

Want of order; disturbance; irregularity in the functions of the body, or in the crises and paroxysms of disease.*NWAD ATAXY.2*

ATCHE, *n.* In Turkey, a small silver coin, value about six or seven mills.

ATE, The preterite of *eat*, which see.

ATE, *n.* a'ty. [Gr. mischief; to hurt. Ate is a personification of evil, mischief or malice.]

In pagan mythology, the goddess of mischief, who was cast down from heaven by Jupiter.*NWAD ATE.3*

ATELLAN, *a.* Relating to the dramas at Atella in Italy.

ATELLAN, *n.* A dramatic representation, satirical or licentious.

ATEMPOGIUSTO, [L. in tempore, justo.]

A direction in music, which signifies to sing or play in an equal, true or just time.*NWAD ATEMPOGIUSTO.2*

ATHANASIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century. The Athanasian creed is a formulary, confession or exposition of faith, supposed formerly to have been drawn up by Athanasius, but this opinion is now rejected, and the composition is ascribed by some to Hilary, bishop of Arles. It is a summary of what was called the orthodox faith.

ATHANOR, *n.* [Heb. thanor, an oven or furnace.]

A digesting furnace, formerly used in chimical operations, so constructed as to maintain a uniform and durable heat. It is a furnace, with a lateral tower close on all sides, which is to be filled with fuel. As the fuel below is consumed, that in the tower falls down to supply its place.*NWAD ATHANOR.2*

ATHEISM, *n.* The disbelief of the existence of a God, or

Supreme intelligent Being.

Atheism is a ferocious system that leaves nothing above us to excite awe, nor around us, to awaken tenderness.*NWAD ATHEISM.2*

ATHEIST, *n.* [Gr. of a priv. and God.]

One who disbelieves the existence of a God, or Supreme intelligent Being.*NWAD ATHEIST.2*

ATHEIST, *a.* Atheistical; disbelieving or denying the being of a Supreme God.

ATHEISTIC, ATHEISTICAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to atheism.*NWAD ATHEISTIC.2*

2. Disbelieving the existence of a God; impious, applied to persons; as, an atheistic writer.*NWAD ATHEISTIC.3*

3. Implying or containing atheism; applied to things, as, atheistic doctrines or opinions.*NWAD ATHEISTIC.4*

ATHEISTICALLY, *adv.* In an atheistic manner; impiously.

ATHEISTICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being atheistical.

ATHEIZE, *v.i.* To discourse an an atheist. [Not used.]

ATHEL, ADEL, AETHEL, nobel of illustrious birth.

ATHENIAN, *a.* [from Athens.] Pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of Attica in Greece.

ATHENIAN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Athens.

ATHEOLOGIAN, *n.* One who is opposed to a theologian.

ATHEOLOGY, ***n.*** **atheism. [Not in use.]**

ATHEOUS, ***a.*** **Atheistic; impious. [Not used.]**

ATHERINE, ATHERINA, ***n.*** **a genus of fishes of the abdominal order. The characters are, the upper jaw is rather flat, the rays of the gill membrane are six, and the side belt or line shines like silver. There are four species; the best known is the Hepsetus, very abundant in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in large quantities.**

ATHEROMA, ATHEROME, ***n.*** **[Gr. from pap.]**

An encysted tumor, without pain or discoloration of the skin, containing matter like pap, intermixed with hard stony particles; easily cured by incision.*NWAD ATHEROMA.2*

ATHEROMATOUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or resembling an atherome; having the qualities of an atherome.**

ATHIRST, ***a.*** **athrust'. [a and thirst. See *Thirst*.]**

1. Thirsty; wanting drink.*NWAD ATHIRST.2*

2. Having a keen appetite or desire.*NWAD ATHIRST.3*

He had a soul athirst for knowledge.*NWAD ATHIRST.4*

ATHLETE, ***n.*** **[See *Athletic*.] A contender for victory.**

ATHLETIC, ***a.*** **[Gr.; L. athleta, a wrestler; from strife, contest.]**

1. Belonging to wrestling, boxing, running and other exercises and sports, which were practiced by the ancients, usually called the athletic games. Hence,*NWAD ATHLETIC.2*

2. Strong; lusty; robust; vigorous. An athletic body or constitution is one fitted for vigorous exertions.*NWAD ATHLETIC.3*

ATHWART, *prep.* [a and thwart. See *Thwart*.]

1. Across; from side to side; transverse; as athwart the path.*NWAD ATHWART.2*

2. In marine language, across the line of a ship's course; as, a fleet standing athwart our course.*NWAD ATHWART.3*

Athwart hause, is the situation of a ship when she lies across the stem of another, whether near, or at some distance.*NWAD ATHWART.4*

Athwart the fore foot, is a phrase applied to the flight of a cannon ball, across another ship's course, ahead, as a signal for her to bring to.*NWAD ATHWART.5*

Athwart ships, reaching across the ship from side to side, or in that direction.*NWAD ATHWART.6*

ATHWART, *adv.* In a manner to cross and perplex; crossly; wrong; wrongfully.

ATILT, *adv.* [a and tilt. See *Tilt*.]

1. In the manner of a tilter; in the position, or with the action of a man making a thrust; as, to stand or run atilt.*NWAD ATILT.2*

2. In the manner of a cask tilted, or with one end raised.*NWAD ATILT.3*

ATIMY, *n.* [Gr. honor.]

In ancient Greece, disgrace; exclusion from office or magistracy, by some disqualifying act or decree.*NWAD ATIMY.2*

ATLANTIAN, ATLANTEAN, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the isle Atlantis, which the ancients allege was sunk and overwhelmed by the ocean.*NWAD ATLANTIAN.2*

2. Pertaining to Atlas; resembling Atlas.*NWAD ATLANTIAN.3*

ATLANTIC, *a.* [from Atlas or Atlantis.]

Pertaining to that division of the ocean, which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.*NWAD ATLANTIC.2*

ATLANTIC, *n.* The ocean, or that part of the ocean, which is between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

ATLANTICA, ATLANTIS, *n.* An isle mentioned by the ancients, situated west of Gades, or Cadiz, on the strait of Gibraltar. The poets mention two isles and call them Hesperides, western isles, and Elysian fields. Authors are not agreed whether these isles were the Canaries, or some other isles, or the continent of America.

ATLANTIDES, *n.* A name given to the Pleiades or seven stars, which were feigned to be the daughters of Atlas, a king of Mauritania, or of his brother, Hesperus, who were translated to heaven.

ATLANTIS, *n.* A fictitious philosophical commonwealth of Lord Bacon, or the piece describing it; composed in the manner of More's Utopia, and Campanella's City of the Sun. One part of the work is finished, in which the author has described a college, founded for the study of Nature, under the name of Solomon's House. The model of a commonwealth was never executed.

ATLAS, *n.*

1. A collection of maps in a volume; supposed to be so called from a picture of mount Atlas, supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection.*NWAD ATLAS.2*

2. A large square folio, resembling a volume of maps.*NWAD ATLAS.3*

3. The supporters of a building.*NWAD ATLAS.4*

4. A silk satin, or stuff, manufactured in the east, with admirable ingenuity. Atlasses are plain, striped, or flowered; but they have not the fine gloss and luster of some French silks.*NWAD ATLAS.5*

5. The first vertebra of the neck.*NWAD ATLAS.6*

6. A term applied to paper, as atlas fine.*NWAD ATLAS.7*

ATMOMETER, *n.* [Gr. vapor, and to measure.]

An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer.*NWAD ATMOMETER.2*

ATMOSPHERE, *n.* [Gr. vapor, and a sphere.]

The whole mass of fluid, consisting of air, aqueous and other vapors, surrounding the earth.*NWAD ATMOSPHERE.2*

ATMOSPHERIC, ATMOSPHERICAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the atmosphere; as atmospheric air or vapors.*NWAD ATMOSPHERIC.2*

2. Dependent on the atmosphere.*NWAD ATMOSPHERIC.3*

I am an atmospheric creature.*NWAD ATMOSPHERIC.4*

ATOM, *n.* [Gr.; L. atomus; from not, and to cut.]

1. A particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division. Atoms are conceived to be the first principles or component parts of all bodies.*NWAD ATOM.2*

2. The ultimate or smallest component part of a body.*NWAD ATOM.3*

3. Any thing extremely small.*NWAD ATOM.4*

ATOMIC, ATOMICAL, *a.* Pertaining to atoms; consisting of atoms; extremely minute.

The atomical philosophy, said to be broached by Moschus, before the Trojan war, and cultivated by Epicurus, teaches that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, by which all things were formed, without the aid of a supreme intelligent Being.*NWAD ATOMIC.2*

The atomic theory, in chimistry, or the doctrine of definite proportions, teaches that all chimical combinations take place between the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies, and that these unite either atom with atom, or in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms.*NWAD ATOMIC.3*

ATOMISM, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.

ATOMIST, *n.* One who holds to the atomical philosophy.

ATOM-LIKE, *a.* Resembling atoms.

ATOMY, *n.* A word used by Shakespeare for atom; also an abbreviation of anatomy.

ATONE, *adv.* [at and one.] At one; together.

ATONE, *v.i.* [Supposed to be compounded of at and one. L. ad and unus, unio.]

1. To agree; to be in accordance; to accord.*NWAD ATONE.3*

He and Aufidus can no more atone.*NWAD ATONE.4*

Than violentest contrariety.*NWAD ATONE.5*

[This sense is obsolete.]*NWAD ATONE.6*

2. To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, amends or satisfaction for an offense or a crime, by which reconciliation is procured between the offended and offending parties.*NWAD ATONE.7*

The murderer fell and blood atoned for blood.*NWAD ATONE.8*

By what propitiation shall I atone for my former gravity.*NWAD ATONE.9*

The life of a slave was deemed to be of so little value, that a very slight compensation atoned for taking it away.*NWAD ATONE.10*

3. To atone for, to make compensation or amends.*NWAD ATONE.11*

This evil was atoned for by the good effects of the study of the practical physics of Aristotle.*NWAD ATONE.12*

The ministry not atoning for their former conduct by any wise or popular measure.*NWAD ATONE.13*

ATONE, *v.t.*

1. To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for.*NWAD ATONE.15*

Or each atone his guilty love with life.*NWAD ATONE.16*

2. To reduce to concord; to reconcile, as parties at variance; to appease. [Not now used.]*NWAD ATONE.17*

ATONED, *pp.* Expiated; appeased; reconciled.

ATONEMENT, *n.*

1. Agreement; concord; reconciliation, after enmity or controversy. *Romans 5:11*.*NWAD ATONEMENT.2*

Between the Duke of Glo'ster and your brothers.*NWAD ATONEMENT.3*

2. Expiation; satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury, or by doing or suffering that which is received in satisfaction for an offense or injury; with for.*NWAD ATONEMENT.4*

And Moses said to Aaron, go to the altar, and offer thy sin-offering,

and thy burnt-offering, and make an atonement for thyself and for the people. *Leviticus 9:7*.*NWAD ATONEMENT.5*

When a man has been guilty of any vice, the best atonement he can make for it is, to warn others not to fall into the like.*NWAD ATONEMENT.6*

The Phocians behaved with so much gallantry, that they were thought to have made a sufficient atonement for their former offense.*NWAD ATONEMENT.7*

3. In theology, the expiation of sin made by the obedience and personal sufferings of Christ.*NWAD ATONEMENT.8*

ATONER, *n.* He who makes atonement.

ATONIC, *a.* Relaxed; debilitated.

ATONING, *ppr.*

1. Reconciling. *Obs.*NWAD ATONING.2

2. Making amends, or satisfaction.*NWAD ATONING.3*

ATONY, *n.* [Gr. defect, of a priv. and tone, from to stretch.]

Debility; relaxation; a want of tone or tension; defect of muscular power; palsy.*NWAD ATONY.2*

ATOP, *adv.* [a and top. See *Top*.] On or at the top.

ATRABILARIAN, ATRABILARIOUS, *a.* [L. atra bilis, black bile.]

Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to the bile; replete with black bile.*NWAD ATRABILARIAN.2*

ATRABILARIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being melancholy, or affected with disordered bile.

ATRAMENTAL, ATRAMENTOUS, *a.* [L. atramentum, ink, after ater, black.]

Inky; black like ink.*NWAD ATRAMENTAL.2*

ATRAMENTARIOUS, *a.* Like ink; suitable for making ink. The sulphate of iron, or green copperas, is called atramentarious, as being the material of ink.

ATRIP, *adv.* [a and trip. See *Trip*.]

In nautical language, the anchor is atrip, when drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction. The topsails are atrip, when they are hoisted to the top of the mast, or as high as possible.*NWAD ATRIP.2*

ATROCIOUS, *a.* [L. atrox, trux, fierce, cruel.]

1. Extremely hainous, criminal or cruel; enormous; outrageous; as atrocious guilt or offense.*NWAD ATROCIOUS.2*

2. Very grievous; violent; as atrocious distempers.*NWAD ATROCIOUS.3*

ATROCIOUSLY, *adv.* In an atrocious manner; with enormous cruelty or guilt.

ATROCIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being enormously criminal or cruel.

ATROCITY, *n.* Enormous wickedness; extreme hainousness or cruelty; as the atrocity of murder.

ATROPHY, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and to nourish.]

A consumption or wasting of the flesh, with loss of strength, without any sensible cause or hectic fever; a wasting from defect of nourishment.*NWAD ATROPHY.2*

ATROPIA, *n.* A new vegetable alkali extracted from the atropa belladonna, or deadly nightshade. It is white, brilliant and crystallizes in long needles.

ATTACH, *v.t.* [Gr.; L. tango, for tago, Eng. tack; etc. See *Attack* and *Tack*.]

1. To take by legal authority; to arrest the person by writ, to answer for a debt; applied to a taking of the person by a civil process; being never used for the arrest of a criminal. It is applied also to the taking of goods and real estate by an officer, by virtue of a writ or precept, to hold the same to satisfy a judgment to be rendered in the suit.*NWAD ATTACH.2*

2. To take, seize and lay hold on, by moral force, as by affection or interest; to win the heart; to fasten or bind by moral influence; as, attached to a friend; attaching others to us by wealth or flattery.*NWAD ATTACH.3*

3. To make to adhere; to tie, bind or fasten; as, to attach substances by any glutinous matter; to attach one thing to another by a string.*NWAD ATTACH.4*

ATTACHABLE, *a.* That may be legally attached; liable to be taken by writ or precept.

ATTACHED, *pp.* Taken by writ or precept; drawn to and fixed, or united by affection or interest.

ATTACHING, *ppr.* Taking or seizing by commandment or writ; drawing to, and fixing by influence; winning the affections.

ATTACHMENT, *n.*

1. A taking of the person, goods or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand.*NWAD ATTACHMENT.2*

2. A writ directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, to secure his appearance before a court. In England, the first notice to appear in court is by summons; and if the defendant disobeys this

monition, a writ of attachment issues, commanding the sheriff to attach him, by taking gage, or security in goods, which he forfeits by non-appearance, or by making him find safe pledges or sureties for his appearance. But in trespasses, an attachment is more generally the first process, and in some states, the writ of attachment issues at first against the property or person of the defendant. In Connecticut, this writ issues against the person, goods or land, in the first instance, commanding to take the goods and estate of the defendant, if to be found; or otherwise, to take his body. In England, witnesses not appearing upon a summons, may be taken by attachment; a process called with us a capias. Attachments also issue against persons for contempt of court. The court of attachments, in England, is held before the verderors of the forest, to attach and try offenders against vert and vension.*NWAD ATTACHMENT.3*

Foreign attachment is the taking of the money or goods of a debtor in the hands of a stranger; as when the debtor is not within the jurisdiction of the court or has absconded. Any person who has goods or effects of a debtor, is considered in law as the agent, attorney, factor or trustee of the debtor; and an attachment served on such person binds the property in his hands to respond the judgment against the debtor.*NWAD ATTACHMENT.4*

3. Close adherence or affection; fidelity; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person; as, an attachment to a friend, or to a party.*NWAD ATTACHMENT.5*

ATTACK, *v.t.* [Heb. to thrust, to drive, to strike.]

1. To assault; to fall upon with force; to assail, as with force and arms. It is the appropriate word for the commencing act of hostility between armies and navies.*NWAD ATTACK.2*

2. To fall upon, with unfriendly words or writing; to begin a controversy with; to attempt to overthrow or bring into disrepute, by satire, calumny or criticism; as, to attack a man or his opinions in a pamphlet.*NWAD ATTACK.3*

ATTACK, *n.* An onset; first invasion; a falling on, with force or violence, or

with calumny, satire or criticism.

ATTACKED, *pp.* Assaulted; invaded; fallen on by force or enmity.

ATTACKER, *n.* One who assaults or invades.

ATTACKING, *ppr.* Assaulting; invading; falling on with force, calumny or criticism.

ATTACOTTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Attacotti, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots.

ATTAGEN, *n.* A beautiful fowl, resembling the pheasant, with a short black bill and a fine crest of yellow feathers, variegated with black and white spots, found in the mountains of Sicily.

ATTAIN, *v.i.* [L. attingo, to reach, come to or overtake; ad and tango, to touch, reach or strike; that is, to thrust, urge or push to. it has no connection with L. attineo. See *Class*.]

1. To reach; to come to or arrive at, by motion, bodily exertion, or efforts towards a place or object.*NWAD ATTAIN.2*

If by any means they might attain to Phenice. *Acts 27:12*.*NWAD ATTAIN.3*

2. To reach; to come to or arrive at, by an effort of mind.*NWAD ATTAIN.4*

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot attain to it. *Psalm 139:6*.*NWAD ATTAIN.5*

Regularly this verb should be always followed by to; the omission of to, and the use of the verb, in a transitive sense, may have originated in mistake, from the opinion that the verb is from the L. attineo, and equivalent to obtain.*NWAD ATTAIN.6*

ATTAIN, *v.t.*

1. To gain; to compass; to achieve or accomplish, that is, to reach by efforts; without to following.*NWAD ATTAIN.8*

Is he wise who hopes to attain the end without the means?*NWAD ATTAIN.9*

This use of the verb is now established; but in strictness to is here implied; attain to the end. The real sense, as in the intransitive use of the verb is, to reach or come to the end or purpose in view. This word always implies an effort towards an object. Hence it is not synonymous with obtain and procure, which do not necessarily imply such effort. We procure or obtain a thing by purchase or loan, and we obtain by inheritance, but we do not attain it by such means. An inattention to this distinction has led good authors into great mistakes in the use of this word.*NWAD ATTAIN.10*

2. To reach or come to a place or object by progression or motion.*NWAD ATTAIN.11*

But ere such tidings shall his ears attain.*NWAD ATTAIN.12*

Canaan he now attains.*NWAD ATTAIN.13*

3. To reach in excellence or degree; to equal.*NWAD ATTAIN.14*

ATTAINABLE, *a.* That may be attained; that may be reached by efforts of the mind or body; that may be compassed or accomplished by efforts directed to the object; as, perfection is not attainable in this life. From an inattention to the true sense of this word, as explained under attain, authors have very improperly used this word for obtainable, procurable; as in the following passages. "The kind and quality of food and liquor; the species of habitation, furniture and clothing to which the common people of each country are habituated, must be attainable with ease and certainty." "Gen. Howe would not permit them to be purchased in Philadelphia, and they (clothes and blankets) were not attainable in the country." Marshall's Life of Washington, 3,428. Each of these words should be obtainable.

ATTAINABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being attainable.

ATTAINDER, ***n.*** **[L. ad and tingo, to stain; Gr. See** ***Tinge*****.]**

1. Literally a staining, corruption, or rendering impure; a corruption of blood. Hence,*NWAD ATTAINDER.2*

2. The judgment of death, or sentence of a competent tribunal upon a person convicted of treason or felony, which judgment attaints, taints or corrupts his blood, so that he can no longer inherit lands. The consequences of this judgment are, forfeiture of lands, tenements and hereditaments, loss of reputation, and disqualification to be a witness in any court of law. A statute of Parliament attainting a criminal, is called an act of attainder.*NWAD ATTAINDER.3*

Upon the thorough demonstration of which guilt by legal attainder, the feudal covenant is broken.*NWAD ATTAINDER.4*

3. The act of attainting.*NWAD ATTAINDER.5*

An act was made for the attainder of several persons.*NWAD ATTAINDER.6*

Note. by the constitution of the United States, no crime words an attainder.*NWAD ATTAINDER.7*

ATTAINMENT, ***n.***

1. The act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching; hence the act of obtaining by efforts; as the attainment of excellence.*NWAD ATTAINMENT.2*

2. That which is attained to, or obtained by exertion; acquisition; as, a man of great attainments.*NWAD ATTAINMENT.3*

ATTAINT, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Attainder*****.]**

1. To taint or corrupt; to extinguish the pure or inheritable blood of a person found guilty of treason or felony, by confession, battle, or verdict, and consequent sentence of death, or by special act of Parliament.*NWAD ATTAINT.2*

No person shall be attainted of high treason where corruption of blood is incurred, but by the oath of two witnesses, etc.*NWAD ATTAINT.3*

2. To taint, as the credit of jurors, convicted of giving a false verdict. This is done by special writ of attaint. The conviction of such a crime attaints the reputation of jurors, and renders them infamous.*NWAD ATTAINT.4*

3. To disgrace; to cloud with infamy; to stain.*NWAD ATTAINT.5*

4. To taint or corrupt.*NWAD ATTAINT.6*

ATTAINT, *n.*

1. A stain, spot or taint. [See *Taint*.]*NWAD ATTAINT.8*

2. Any thing injurious; that which impairs. *Obs.*NWAD ATTAINT.9*

3. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a horse.*NWAD ATTAINT.10*

4. A writ which lies after judgment against a jury for giving a false verdict in any court of record.*NWAD ATTAINT.11*

ATTAINTED, *pp.* Stained; corrupted; rendered infamous; rendered incapable of inheriting.

ATTAINTING, *ppr.* Staining; corrupting; rendering infamous by judicial act; depriving of inheritable blood.

ATTAINTMENT, *n.* The being attainted.

ATTAINTURE, *n.* A staining or rendering infamous; reproach; imputation.

ATTAR, [See *Otter*.]

ATTASK, *v.t.* To task; to tax. [Not used. See *Task*.]

ATTASTE, ***v.t.*** **To taste. [Not used. See** ***Taste*****.]**

ATTEMPER, ***v.t.*** **[L. attempero, of ad and tempero, to temper, mix, or moderate. See** ***Temper*****.]**

1. To reduce, modify or moderate by mixture; as, to attemper heat by a cooling mixture, or spirit by diluting it with water.*NWAD ATTEMPER.2*

2. To soften, mollify or moderate; as, to attemper rigid justice with clemency.*NWAD ATTEMPER.3*

3. To mix in just proportion; to regulate; as, a mind well attempered with kindness and justice.*NWAD ATTEMPER.4*

4. To accommodate; to fit or make suitable.*NWAD ATTEMPER.5*

Arts attempered to the lyre.*NWAD ATTEMPER.6*

ATTEMPERANCE, ***n.*** **Temperance. [Not used.]**

ATTEMPERATE, ***a.*** **[L. attemperatus.]**

Tempered; proportioned; suited.*NWAD ATTEMPERATE.2*

Hope must be proportioned and attemperate to the promise.*NWAD ATTEMPERATE.3*

ATTEMPERATE, ***v.t.*** **To attemper. [Not in use.]**

ATTEMPERED, ***ppr.*** **Reduced in quality; moderated; softened; well mixed; suited.**

ATTEMPERING, ***ppr.*** **Moderating in quality; softening; mixing in due proportion; making suitable.**

ATTEMPERLY, ***adv.*** **In a temperate manner. [Not in use.]**

ATTEMPT, ***v.t.*** **[L. attento, to attempt, of ad and tento, to try; tento is from the same root as tendo, to strain; Gr. Hence, the**

literal sense is to strain, urge, stretch.]

1. To make an effort to effect some object; to make trial or experiment; to try; to endeavor; to use exertion for any purpose; as, to attempt to sing; to attempt a bold flight.*NWAD ATTEMPT.2*

2. To attack; to make an effort upon; as, to attempt the enemy's camp.*NWAD ATTEMPT.3*

This verb is not always followed by an object, and appears to be intransitive; but some object is understood, or a verb in the infinitive follows in the place of an object; as, he attempted to speak.*NWAD ATTEMPT.4*

ATTEMPT, *n.* An essay, trial or endeavor; an attack; or an effort to gain a point.

ATTEMPTABLE, *a.* That may be attempted, tried or attacked; liable to an attempt, or attack.

ATTEMPTED, *pp.* Essayed; tried; attacked.

ATTEMPTER, *n.* One who attempts, or attacks.

ATTEMPTING, *ppr.* Trying; essaying; making an effort to gain a point; attacking.

ATTEND, *v.t.* [L. attendo; ad and tendo, to stretch, to tend. See *Tend*.]

1. To go with, or accompany, as a companion, minister or servant.*NWAD ATTEND.2*

2. To be present; to accompany or be united to; as a cold attended with fever.*NWAD ATTEND.3*

3. To be present for some duty, implying charge or oversight; to wait on; as, the physician or the nurse attends the sick.*NWAD ATTEND.4*

4. To be present in business; to be in company from curiosity, or from some connection in affairs; as, lawyers or spectators attend a court.*NWAD ATTEND.5*

5. To be consequent to, from connection of cause; as, a measure attended with ill effects.*NWAD ATTEND.6*

6. To await; to remain, abide or be in store for; as, happiness or misery attends us after death.*NWAD ATTEND.7*

7. To wait for; to lie in wait.*NWAD ATTEND.8*

8. To wait or stay for.*NWAD ATTEND.9*

Three days I promised to attend my doom.*NWAD ATTEND.10*

9. To accompany with solicitude; to regard.*NWAD ATTEND.11*

Their hunger thus appeased, their care attends.*NWAD ATTEND.12*

The doubtful fortune of their absent friends.*NWAD ATTEND.13*

10. To regard; to fix the mind upon.*NWAD ATTEND.14*

The pilot doth not attend the unskillful words of the passenger.*NWAD ATTEND.15*

This is not now a legitimate sense. To express this idea, we now use the verb intransitively, with to, attend to.*NWAD ATTEND.16*

11. To expect. [Not in use.]*NWAD ATTEND.17*

ATTEND, *v.i.*

1. To listen; to regard with attention; followed by to.*NWAD ATTEND.19*

Attend to the voice of my supplication. *Psalm 86:6*.*NWAD ATTEND.20*

Hence much used in the imperative, attend!*NWAD ATTEND.21*

2. To regard with observation, and correspondent practice.*NWAD ATTEND.22*

My son, attend to my words.*NWAD ATTEND.23*

Hence, to regard with compliance.*NWAD ATTEND.24*

He hath attended to the voice of my prayer. *Psalm 66:19*.*NWAD ATTEND.25*

3. To fix the attention upon, as an object of pursuit; to be busy or engaged in; as, to attend to the study of the scriptures.*NWAD ATTEND.26*

4. To wait on; to accompany or be present, in pursuance of duty; with on or upon; as, to attend upon a committee; to attend upon business. Hence,*NWAD ATTEND.27*

5. To wait on, in service or worship; to serve.*NWAD ATTEND.28*

That ye may attend upon the Lord without distraction. *1 Corinthians 7:35*.*NWAD ATTEND.29*

6. To stay; to delay. *Obs.*NWAD ATTEND.30*

For this perfection she must yet attend,*NWAD ATTEND.31*

Till to her maker she espoused be.*NWAD ATTEND.32*

7. To wait; to be within call.*NWAD ATTEND.33*

ATTENDANCE, *n.*

1. The act of waiting on, or serving.*NWAD ATTENDANCE.2*

Of which no man gave attendance at the altar. *Hebrews 7:13*.*NWAD ATTENDANCE.3*

2. A waiting on; a being present on business of any kind; as, the attendance of witnesses of persons in court; attendance of members of the legislature.*NWAD ATTENDANCE.4*

3. Service; ministry.*NWAD ATTENDANCE.5*

Receive attendance.*NWAD ATTENDANCE.6*

4. The persons attending; a train; a retinue.*NWAD ATTENDANCE.7*

5. Attention; regard; careful application of mind.*NWAD ATTENDANCE.8*

Give attendance to reading. *1 Timothy 4:13*.*NWAD ATTENDANCE.9*

6. Expectation. *Obs.*NWAD ATTENDANCE.10*

ATTENDANT, *a.*

1. Accompanying; being present, or in the train.*NWAD ATTENDANT.2*

Other suns with their attendant moons.*NWAD ATTENDANT.3*

2. Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential; as, intemperance with all its attendant evils.*NWAD ATTENDANT.4*

3. In law, depending on or owing service to; as, the wife attendant to the heir.*NWAD ATTENDANT.5*

ATTENDANT, *n.*

1. One who attends or accompanies, in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, minister or servant; one who belongs to the train.*NWAD ATTENDANT.7*

2. One who is present; as an attendant at or upon a meeting.*NWAD ATTENDANT.8*

3. One who owes service to or depends on another.*NWAD ATTENDANT.9*

4. That which accompanies or is consequent to.*NWAD*

ATTENDANT.10

A love of fame, the attendant of noble spirits.*NWAD ATTENDANT.11*

Shame is the attendant of vice.*NWAD ATTENDANT.12*

ATTENDED, ***pp.*** **Accompanied; having attendants; served; waited on.**

ATTENDER, ***n.*** **One who attends; a companion; an associate. [Little used.]**

ATTENDING, ***ppr.*** **Going with; accompanying; waiting on; superintending or taking care of; being present; immediately consequent to; serving; listening; regarding with care.**

ATTENT, ***a.*** **Attentive.** *2 Chronicles 6:40*.

ATTENTATES, ***n.*** **Proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition is decreed.**

ATTENTION, ***n.***

1. The act of attending or heeding; the due application of the ear to sounds, or of the mind to objects presented to its contemplation. [Literally, a stretching towards.]*NWAD ATTENTION.2*

They say the tongues of dying men*NWAD ATTENTION.3*

Enforce attention like deep harmony.*NWAD ATTENTION.4*

2. Act of civility, or courtesy; as attention to a stranger.*NWAD ATTENTION.5*

ATTENTIVE, ***a.***

Heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care. It is applied to the senses of hearing and seeing, as an attentive ear or eye; to the application of the mind, as in contemplation; or to the application of the mind, together with the senses abovementioned, as when a person is attentive to the words, the manner and matter of a speaker at the same time.*NWAD ATTENTIVE.2*

ATTENTIVELY, ***adv.*** **Heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention.**

ATTENTIVENESS, ***n.*** **The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.**

ATTENUANT, ***a.*** **[See** ***Attenuate*****.]**

Making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid.*NWAD ATTENUANT.2*

ATTENUANT, *n.* A medicine which thins the humors, subtilizes their parts, dissolves viscidity, and disposes the fluids to motion, circulation and secretion; a diluent.

ATTENUATE, *v.t.* [L. attenuo, of ad and tenuo, to make thin; tenuis; Eng. *thin*, which see.]

1. To make thin or less consistent; to subtilize or break the humors of the body into finer parts; to render less viscid; opposed to condense, incrassate or thicken.*NWAD ATTENUATE.2*

2. To comminute; to break or wear solid substances into finer or very minute parts.*NWAD ATTENUATE.3*

This uninterrupted motion must attenuate and wear away the hardest rocks.*NWAD ATTENUATE.4*

3. To make slender; to reduce in thickness.*NWAD ATTENUATE.5*

ATTENUATE, *a.* Made thin, or less viscid; made slender.

ATTENUATED, *ppr.* Made thin or less viscid; comminuted; made slender. In botany, growing slender towards the point.

ATTENUATING, *pp.* Making thin, as fluids; making fine, as solid substances; making slender or lean.

ATTENUATION, *n.*

1. The act of making thin, as fluids; as the attenuation of the humors.*NWAD ATTENUATION.2*

2. The act of making fine, by comminution, or attrition.*NWAD ATTENUATION.3*

The action of the air facilitates the attenuation of these rocks.*NWAD ATTENUATION.4*

3. The act or process of making slender, thin or lean.*NWAD ATTENUATION.5*

ATTERATE, *v.t.* [L. attero, to wear.]

1. To wear away.*NWAD ATTERATE.2*

2. To form or accumulate by wearing.*NWAD ATTERATE.3*

ATTERATED, *pp.* Formed by wearing.

ATTERATION, *n.* The operation of forming land by the wearing of the sea, and the wearing of the earth in one place and deposition of it in another.

ATTEST, *v.t.* [L. attestor; of ad and testor, to affirm or bear witness, from testis. See *Testify*.]

1. To bear witness; to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; to make a solemn declaration in words or writing, to support a fact; appropriately used the affirmation of persons in their official capacity; as, to attest the truth of a writing; to attest a copy of record. Persons also attest writings by subscribing their names.*NWAD ATTEST.2*

2. To bear witness, or support the truth of a fact, by other evidence than words; as, the ruins of Palmyra attest its ancient magnificence.*NWAD ATTEST.3*

3. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.*NWAD ATTEST.4*

The sacred streams which heaven's imperial state Attests in oaths, and fears to violate.*NWAD ATTEST.5*

ATTEST, *n.* Witness; testimony; attestation. [Little used.]

ATTESTATION, *n.* Testimony; witness; a solemn or official declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; evidence. The truth appears from the attestation of witnesses, or of the proper officer. The subscription of a name to a writing is an attestation.

ATTESTED, *pp.* Proved or supported by testimony, solemn or

official; witnessed; supported by evidence.

ATTESTING, *ppr.* Witnessing; calling to witness; affirming in support of.

ATTESTOR, *n.* One who attests.

ATTIC, *a.* [L. Atticus; Gr.]

Pertaining to Attica in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens. Thus, Attic wit, Attic salt, a poignant, delicate wit, peculiar to the Athenians; Attic faith, inviolable faith.*NWAD ATTIC.2*

Attic base, a peculiar base used by the ancient architects in the Ionic order, or column; and by Palladio and others, in the Doric.*NWAD ATTIC.3*

Attic order, an order of small square pillars at the uppermost extremity of a building. This had its origin in Athens, and was intended to conceal the roof. These pillars should never exceed one third of the length of the order on which they are placed, nor be less than one quarter of it.*NWAD ATTIC.4*

Attic story, a story in the upper part of a house, where the windows usually are square.*NWAD ATTIC.5*

ATTIC, *n.*

1. A small square pillar with its cornice on the uppermost part of a building. Attics properly form the crown of the building, or a finishing for the other orders, when they are used in the structure.*NWAD ATTIC.7*

2. An Athenian; an Athenian author.*NWAD ATTIC.8*

ATTICISM, *n.*

1. The peculiar style and idiom of the Greek language, used by the Athenians; refined and elegant Greek; concise and elegant expression.*NWAD ATTICISM.2*

2. A particular attachment to the Athenians.*NWAD ATTICISM.3*

ATTICIZE, *v.t.* To conform or make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica.

ATTICIZE, *v.i.* To use atticisms, or the idiom of the Athenians.

ATTICS, *n. plu.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Attica.

ATTIRE, *v.t.*

To dress; to array; to adorn with elegant or splendid garments.*NWAD ATTIRE.2*

With the linen miter shall Aaron be attired. *Leviticus 16:4*.*NWAD ATTIRE.3*

ATTIRE, *n.*

1. Dress; clothes; habit; but appropriately, ornamental dress.*NWAD ATTIRE.5*

Can a bride forget her attire. *Jeremiah 2:32*.*NWAD ATTIRE.6*

2. The horns of a deer.*NWAD ATTIRE.7*

3. In botany, the generative parts of plants. florid attire, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of marygold or tansy, consists of two or three parts, of which the outer part is the floret. semiform attire consists of the chives and apexes. This language is now obsolete.*NWAD ATTIRE.8*

ATTIRED, *pp.* Dressed; decked with ornaments or attire.

ATTIRER, *n.* One who dresses or adorns with attire.

ATTIRING, *ppr.* Dressing; adorning with dress or attire.

ATTITLE, *v.t.* To entitle. [Not in use.]

ATTITUDE, *n.* [L. actus, ago.]

1. In painting and sculpture, the posture or action in which a figure or statue is placed; the gesture of a figure or statue; such a disposition of the parts as serves to express the action and sentiments of the person represented.*NWAD ATTITUDE.2*

2. Posture; position of things or persons; as, in times of trouble let the prince or a nation preserve a firm attitude.*NWAD ATTITUDE.3*

ATTOLLENT, *a.* [L. attollens, attollo, of ad and tollor, to lift.]

Lifting up; raising; as an attollent muscle.*NWAD ATTOLLENT.2*

ATTOLLENT, *n.* a muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the tip of the nose, or the upper eye lid; otherwise called levator and elevator.

ATTORN, *v.i.* [L. ad and torno.]

In the feudal law, to turn, or transfer homage and service from one lord to another. This is the act of feudatories, vassels or tenants, upon the alienation of the estate.*NWAD ATTORN.2*

ATTORNEY, *n. plu.* attorneys.

One who is appointed or admitted in the place of another, to manage his matters in law. The word formerly signified any person who did business for another; but its sense is now chiefly or wholly restricted to persons who act as substitutes for the persons concerned, in prosecuting and defending actions before courts of justice, or in transacting other business in which legal rights are involved. The word answers to the procurator, (proctor,) of the civilians.*NWAD ATTORNEY.2*

Attorneys are not admitted to practice in courts until examined, approved, licensed and sworn, by direction of some court; after which they are proper officers of the court.*NWAD ATTORNEY.3*

In G. Britain, and in some of the United States, attorneys are not permitted to be advocates or counsel in the higher courts; this

privilege being confined to counsellors and sergeants. In other states, there is no distinction of rank, and attorneys practice in all the courts. And in general sense, the word attorney comprehends counsellors, barristers and serjeants.*NWAD ATTORNEY.4*

In Virginia, the duties of attorney, counsellor, conveyancer and advocate, are all performed by the same individual.*NWAD ATTORNEY.5*

An attorney may have general powers to transact business for another; or his powers may be special, or limited to a particular act or acts.*NWAD ATTORNEY.6*

Attorney General is an officer appointed to manage business for the king, the state or public; and his duty, in particular, is to prosecute persons guilty of crimes.*NWAD ATTORNEY.7*

A letter or warrant of attorney is a written authority from one person empowering another to transact business for him.*NWAD ATTORNEY.8*

ATTORNEY, *v.t.* To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy. [Not in use.]

ATTORNEYSHIP, *n.* The office of an attorney; agency for another.

ATTORNING, *ppr.* Acknowledging a new lord, or transferring homage and fealty to the purchaser of an estate.

ATTORNMENT, *n.* The act of a feudatory, vassal or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service.

ATTRACT, *v.t.* [L. attraho, attractus, of ad and trako, to draw. See *Drag* and *Draw*.]

1. To draw to; to cause to move towards, and unite with; as, electrical bodies attract straws, and light substances, by physical laws.*NWAD ATTRACT.2*

2. To draw to or incline to unite with though some cause may prevent the union; as, the sun is supposed to attract the planets.*NWAD ATTRACT.3*

3. To draw by influence of a moral kind; to invite or allure; as, to attract admirers.*NWAD ATTRACT.4*

4. To engage; as, to attract attention.*NWAD ATTRACT.5*

ATTRACT, *n.* Attraction. [Not in use.]

ATTRACTABILITY, *n.* The quality of being attractable, or of being subject to the law of attraction.

ATTRACTABLE, *a.* That may be attracted; subject to attraction.

ATTRACTED, *pp.* Drawn towards; invited; allured; engaged.

ATTRACTIC, ATTRACTICAL, *a.* Having power to draw to. [Not used.]

ATTRACTILE, *a.* That has power to attract.

ATTRACTING, *ppr.* Drawing to or towards; inviting; alluring; engaging.

ATTRACTINGLY, *adv.* In an attracting manner.

ATTRACTION, *n.*

1. The power in bodies which is supposed to draw them together; or the tendency or principle which inclines them to unite or cohere; called by Copernicus, appetence.*NWAD ATTRACTION.2*

This power, principle or tendency in bodies to unite, is distinguished by philosophers into attraction of gravity or gravitation, which extends to a sensible distance, such as the tendency of the planets to the sun, or of a stone, when raised in the air, to fall to the earth, and of which kind is the attraction of magnetism, and of electricity;

and into attraction of cohesion, or that tendency which is manifested between small particles of matter, at insensible distances, or near the point of contact, to unite them in coherence.*NWAD ATTRACTION.3*

The attraction of gravity is supposed to be the great principle which confines the planets in their orbits. Its power or force is directly as the quantity of matter in a body, and inversely as the square of the distances of the attracting bodies.*NWAD ATTRACTION.4*

2. The act of attracting; the effect of the principle of attraction.*NWAD ATTRACTION.5*

Attraction may be performed by impulse or other means.*NWAD ATTRACTION.6*

3. The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting or engaging; as the attraction of beauty or eloquence.*NWAD ATTRACTION.7*

Contiguous attraction is that which is exerted between minute particles or atoms, at insensible distances. When this principle unites particles of the same kind, it is called affinity of aggregation, cohesive affinity or cohesion. When it operates on dissimilar particles, producing union, it is distinguished as heterogeneous, and called chimical attraction or affinity.*NWAD ATTRACTION.8*

Elective attraction, in chimistry, is otherwise called affinity. It is that power in substances, which elects or selects from a mixture those elements with which they have the strongest tendency to combine.*NWAD ATTRACTION.9*

ATTRACTIVE, ***a.***

1. Having the quality of attracting; drawing to; as the attractive force of bodies.*NWAD ATTRACTIVE.2*

2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring; inviting; engaging; as the attractive graces.*NWAD ATTRACTIVE.3*

An attractive undertaking.*NWAD ATTRACTIVE.4*

ATTRACTIVELY, ***adv.*** **With the power of attracting, or drawing to.**

ATTRACTIVENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being attractive, or engaging.**

ATTRACTOR, ***n.*** **The person or thing that attracts.**

ATTRAHENT, ***a.*** **[L. attrahens.] Drawing to; or as a noun, that which draws to.**

ATTRAP, ***v.t.*** **To clothe; to dress. [Not in use.]**

ATTRECTATION, ***n.*** **[L. attrectatio.] Frequent handling.**

ATTRIBUTABLE, ***a.*** **[See *Attribute*.]**

That may be ascribed, imputed or attributed; ascribable; imputable; as, the fault is not attributable to the author.*NWAD ATTRIBUTABLE.2*

ATTRIBUTE, ***v.t.*** **[L. attribuo; ad and tribuo, to divide, to bestow, to assign; tribus, a tribe, division or ward. See *Tribe*.]**

1. To allot or attach, in contemplation; to ascribe; to consider as belonging.*NWAD ATTRIBUTE.2*

We attribute nothing to God, that contains a contradiction.*NWAD ATTRIBUTE.3*

2. To give as due; to yield as an act of the mind; as, to attribute to God all the glory of redemption.*NWAD ATTRIBUTE.4*

3. To impute, as to a cause; as, our misfortunes are generally to be attributed to our follies or imprudence.*NWAD ATTRIBUTE.5*

ATTRIBUTE, ***n.***

1. That which is attributed; that which is considered as belonging to,

or inherent in; as, power and wisdom are attributes of the Supreme Being; or a quality determining something to be after a certain manner; as, extension is an attribute of body.*NWAD ATTRIBUTE.7*

2. Quality; characteristic disposition; as bravery and generosity in men.*NWAD ATTRIBUTE.8*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant; as the arms of a warrior. In painting and sculpture, a symbol of office or character, added to the principal figure; as a club is the attribute of Hercules.*NWAD ATTRIBUTE.9*

4. Reputation; honor.*NWAD ATTRIBUTE.10*

[Not a proper sense of this word.]*NWAD ATTRIBUTE.11*

ATTRIBUTED, *pp.* Ascribed; yielded as due; imputed.

ATTRIBUTING, *ppr.* Ascribing; yielding or giving as due; imputing.

ATTRIBUTION, *n.* The act of attributing, or the quality ascribed; commendation.

ATTRIBUTIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or expressing an attribute.

ATTRIBUTIVE, *n.* In grammar, a word significant of an attribute; as an adjective, verb or particle, which is the attribute of a substance.

ATTRITE, *a.* [L. attritus, worn, of ad and tero to wear; Gr. See *Trite*.] worn by rubbing or friction.

[See *Trite*, which is now generally used.]*NWAD ATTRITE.2*

ATTRITENESS, *n.* the being much worn.

ATTRITION, *n.*

1. Abrasion; the act of wearing by friction, or rubbing substances together.*NWAD ATTRITION.2*

The change of aliment is effected by the attrition of the stomach.*NWAD ATTRITION.3*

2. The state of being worn.*NWAD ATTRITION.4*

3. With divines, grief for sin arising from fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.*NWAD ATTRITION.5*

ATTUNE, *v.t.* [of ad and tune. See *Tone* and *Tune*.]

1. to make musical.*NWAD ATTUNE.2*

Vernal airs attune the trembling leaves.*NWAD ATTUNE.3*

2. To tune, or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant; as, to attune the voice to a harp.*NWAD ATTUNE.4*

ATTUNED, *pp.* Made musical or harmonious; accommodated in sound.

ATTUNING, *ppr.* Putting in tune; making musical, or accordant in sound.

ATWAIN, *adv.* In twain; asunder. *Obs.*

ATWEEN, *adv.* Between. *Obs.*

ATWIXT, *adv.* Betwixt. *Obs.*

ATWO, *adv.* In two. *Obs.*

AUBAINE, *n.* aub'ain.

The droit d'aubaine, in France, is the right of the king to the goods of an alien dying within his jurisdiction, the king standing in the place of the heirs.*NWAD AUBAINE.2*

AUBURN, *a.* Brown; of a dark color.

His auburn locks on either shoulder flowed.*NWAD AUBURN.2*

AUCTION, *n.* [L. auctio, a public sale; Eng. to hawk. See *Hawk*.]

1. A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and regularly, by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose; a vendue. contracts for services, sometimes, are sold to the lowest bidder. By the Romans, this species of sale was made by a crier, sub hasta, under a spear stuck in the earth.*NWAD AUCTION.2*

2. The thing sold at auction.*NWAD AUCTION.3*

AUCTIONARY, *a.* Belonging to an auction or public sale.

AUCTIONEER, *n.* [L. auctionarius.]

The person who sells at auction; a person licensed by government to dispose of goods or lands by public sale to the highest bidder.*NWAD AUCTIONEER.2*

AUCTIONEER, *v.t.* To sell at auction.

AUCUPATION, *n.* [L. aucupatio, from aucupor, of avis and capio.] The act or practice of taking birds; fowling; bird-catching. [Little used.]

AUDACIOUS, *a.* [L. audax; audeo, to dare. The sense is, advancing forward.]

1. Very bold or daring; impudent; conteming the restraints of law, religion or decorum; used for bold in wickedness; applied to persons; as an audacious wretch.*NWAD AUDACIOUS.2*

2. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery, or contempt of law; as an audacious crime.*NWAD AUDACIOUS.3*

3. Bold; spirited.*NWAD AUDACIOUS.4*

AUDACIOUSLY, *adv.* In an impudent manner; with excess of

boldness.

AUDACIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being audacious; impudence; audacity.

AUDACITY, *n.*

1. Boldness, sometimes in a good sense; daring spirit, resolution or confidence.*NWAD AUDACITY.2*

2. Audaciousness; impudence; in a bad sense; implying a contempt of law or moral restraint.*NWAD AUDACITY.3*

AUDEANISM, *n.* Anthropomorphism; or the doctrine of Audeus, who maintained that God has a human shape, from *Genesis 1:26*.

AUDIBLE, *a.* [L. audibilis, from audio, to hear. This word is evidently connected with the name of the ear; Gr.]

That may be heard; perceivable by the ear; loud enough to be heard; as an audible voice or whisper.*NWAD AUDIBLE.2*

AUDIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being audible.

AUDIBLY, *adv.* In an audible manner; in a manner so as to be heard.

AUDIENCE, *n.*

1. The act of hearing, or attending to sounds.*NWAD AUDIENCE.2*

His bold discourse had audience.*NWAD AUDIENCE.3*

2. Admittance to a hearing; public reception to an interview; a ceremony observed in courts, or by official characters, when ambassadors or applicants to men in office are permitted to appear and state their business in person.*NWAD AUDIENCE.4*

3. An auditory; an assembly of hearers.*NWAD AUDIENCE.5*

4. In the Spanish dominions, a court; as the audience of Seville, which is a court of oyer and terminer; and the audience pretorial, in the Indies, which is a high court of judicature. The word in Spain also signifies certain law-officers, appointed to institute a judicial inquiry.*NWAD AUDIENCE.6*

5. In England, a court held by the arch-bishop of Canterbury, on the subject of consecrations, elections, institutions, marriages, etc.*NWAD AUDIENCE.7*

AUDIENT, *n.* A hearer. [Not in use.]

AUDIT, *n.* [L. audit, he hears.]

1. An examination of an account or of accounts, with a hearing of the parties concerned, by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the balance.*NWAD AUDIT.2*

2. The result of such an examination, or account as adjusted by auditors; a final account.*NWAD AUDIT.3*

AUDIT, *v.t.* To examine and adjust an account or accounts, by proper officers, or by persons legally authorized for the purpose; as, to audit the accounts of a treasurer, or of parties who have a suit depending in court.

AUDIT-HOUSE, *n.* An appendage to a cathedral, in which the business belonging to it is transacted.

AUDITIVE, *a.* Having the power of hearing.

AUDITOR, [L.]

1. A hearer; one who attends to hear a discourse.*NWAD AUDITOR.2*

2. A person appointed and authorized to examine an account or accounts, compare the charges with the vouchers, examine the parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the balance. It is usual with courts to refer accounts, on which an action

is brought, to auditors for adjustment, and their report, if received, is the basis of the judgment.*NWAD AUDITOR.3*

In England, there are officers who are auditors of courts; as the auditors of the Exchequer, of the receipts, etc.*NWAD AUDITOR.4*

AUDITORSHIP, *n.* The office of auditor.

AUDITORY, *a.* That has the power of hearing; pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing; as, the auditory nerve.

AUDITORY, *n.* [L. auditorium.]

1. An audience; an assembly of hearers, as in a church or lecture room.*NWAD AUDITORY.3*

2. A place or apartment where discourses are delivered. In ancient churches, the nave, where the hearers stood to be instructed.*NWAD AUDITORY.4*

3. A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes.*NWAD AUDITORY.5*

AUDITRESS, *n.* A female hearer.

AUF, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. [See *Oaf*.]

AUGEAN, *a.* The Augean stable, in Grecian mythology, is represented as belonging to Augeas or Augias, one of the Argonauts, and afterwards king of Elis. This prince kept a great number of oxen, in a stable which was never cleansed, until Hercules undertook the task; a task which it seemed impracticable to execute. Hence the Augean stable came to represent what is deemed impracticable, or a place which has not, for a long time been cleansed.

AUGER, *n.*

An instrument for boring large holes, chiefly used by carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, wheelwrights and shipwrights. It consists of

an iron blade, ending in a steel bit, with a handle placed at right angles with the blade. Augers, made with a straight channel or groove, in some places, are called pod-augers; the modern augers, with spiral channels, are called screw-augers.*NWAD AUGER.2*

AUGER-HOLE, *n.* A hole made by an auger.

AUGHT, *n.* aut. [L. qui, quae, quod, quid, what, to be the same word varied in orthography. This word should not be written ought.]

1. Any thing, indefinitely.*NWAD AUGHT.2*

But go, my son, and see if aught be wanting.*NWAD AUGHT.3*

2. Any part, the smallest; a jot or tittle.*NWAD AUGHT.4*

There failed not aught of any good thing which the Lord had spoken. *Joshua 21:45*.*NWAD AUGHT.5*

AUGITE, *n.* [Gr. brightness.]

A mineral called by Hauy, pyroxene; often found in distinct crystals. Its secondary forms are all six or eight-sided prisms. Sometimes it appears in hemitrope crystals. It has a foliated structure, and is harder than hornblend. The varieties are common augite, sahlite, fassaite, and cocolite. The omphacite of Werner appears also to be a variety; and the common augite, found near the lake Baikal, has been called Baikalite.*NWAD AUGITE.2*

Werner divides augite into four sub-species; granular, foliated, conchoidal, and common; and there is a variety called slaggy augite.*NWAD AUGITE.3*

AUGITIC, *a.* Pertaining to augite; resembling augite, or partaking of its nature and characters.

AUGMENT, *v.t.* [L. augmento, augmentum, from augeo, auxi, to increase; Gr. It seems to be the Eng. to wax, or to eke.]

1. To increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to swell; to make bigger; as, to augment an army, by reinforcement; rain augments a stream.*NWAD AUGMENT.2*

2. To increase or swell the degree, amount or magnitude; as, impatience augments an evil.*NWAD AUGMENT.3*

AUGMENT, *v.i.* To increase; to grow larger; as, a stream augments by rain.

AUGMENT, *n.*

1. Increase; enlargement by addition; state of increase.*NWAD AUGMENT.6*

2. In philology, a syllable prefixed to a word; or an increase of the quantity of the initial vowel.*NWAD AUGMENT.7*

AUGMENTABLE, *a.* That may be increased; capable of augmentation.

AUGMENTATION, *n.*

1. The act of increasing, or making larger, by addition, expansion, or dilatation.*NWAD AUGMENTATION.2*

2. The state of being increased or enlarged.*NWAD AUGMENTATION.3*

3. The thing added by which a thing is enlarged.*NWAD AUGMENTATION.4*

4. In music, a doubling the value of the notes of the subject of a fugue or canon.*NWAD AUGMENTATION.5*

Augmentation Court, in England, a court erected by 27 Hen. VIII., to augment the revenues of the crown, by the suppression of monasteries. It was long ago dissolved.*NWAD AUGMENTATION.6*

In heraldry, augmentation consists in additional charges to a coat-armor, often as marks of honor, borne on the escutcheon or a

AUGMENTATIVE, ***a.*** **Having the quality or power of augmenting.**

AUGMENTER, ***n.*** **He that augments.**

AUGMENTING, ***ppr.*** **Increasing; enlarging.**

AUGUR, ***n.*** **[L. augur. The first syllable is from avis, a fowl; but the meaning and origin of the last syllable are not obvious.]**

1. Among the Romans, an officer whose duty was to foretell future events by the singing, chattering, flight and feeding of birds. There was a college or community of augers, originally three in number, and afterwards nine, four patricians, and five plebeians. They bore a staff or wand, and were held in great respect.*NWAD AUGUR.2*

2. One who pretends to foretell future events by omens.*NWAD AUGUR.3*

We all know that augur cannot look at augur without laughing.*NWAD AUGUR.4*

AUGUR, ***v.i.*** **To guess; to conjecture by signs or omens; to prognosticate.**

AUGUR, ***v.t.*** **To predict or foretell; as, to augur ill success.**

AUGURAL, ***a.*** **[L. auguralis.] Pertaining to an augur, or to prediction by the appearance of birds. The Romans had their augural staff and augural books.**

AUGURATE, ***v.i.*** **To judge by augury; to predict. [Little used.]**

AUGURATION, ***n.*** **The practice of augury, or the foretelling of events by the chattering and flight of birds. It may be used for prediction by other signs and omens.**

AUGURED, ***pp.*** **Conjectured by omens; prognosticated.**

AUGURER, ***n.*** **An augur. [Not legitimate.]**

AUGURIAL, ***a.*** **Relating to augurs.**

AUGURIZE, ***v.t.*** **To augur. [Not in use.]**

AUGUROUS, ***a.*** **Predicting; foretelling; foreboding.**

AUGURY, ***n.*** **[L. augurium.]**

1. The art or practice of foretelling events by the flight or chattering of birds.*NWAD AUGURY.2*

2. An omen; prediction; prognostication.*NWAD AUGURY.3*

AUGUST, ***a.*** **[L. augustus. The first syllable of this word is probably from the root of augeo, or of awe.]**

Grand; magnificent; majestic; impressing awe; inspiring reverence.*NWAD AUGUST.2*

The Trojan chief appeared, august in visage.*NWAD AUGUST.3*

It is related that this epithet was first conferred by the Roman senate upon Octavius, after confirming him in the sovereign power.*NWAD AUGUST.4*

AUGUST, ***n.*** **The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. The old Roman name was Sextilis, the sixth month from March, the month in which the primitive Romans, as well as Jews, began the year. The name was changed to August in honor of the Emperor Octavius Augustus, on account of his victories, and his entering on his first consulate in that month.**

AUGUSTAN, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to Augustus; as the Augustan age.*NWAD AUGUSTAN.2*

2. The Augustan confession, drawn up at Augusta or Augsburg, by Luther and Melancthon, in 1530, contains the principles of the protestants, and their reasons for separating from the Romish

church.*NWAD AUGUSTAN.3*

AUGUSTINIANS, *n.* Those divines, who from St. Augustin, maintain that grace is effectual from its nature, absolutely and morally, not relatively and gradually.

AUGUSTINS, AUGUSTINIANS, *n.* An order of monks, so called from St. Augustin. They originally were hermits, and called Austin friars. They were congregated into one body by Pope Alexander IV., under Lanfranc, in 1256. They clothe in black, and make one of the four orders of mendicants.

AUGUSTNESS, *n.* Dignity of mien; grandeur; magnificence.

AUK, *n.* [contracted from Alca.] The alca, a genus of aquatic fowls, of the order of ansers, including the northern penguin or great auk, the little auk or black and white diver, the puffin, etc.

AULARIAN, *n.* [L. aula, a hall.] At oxford, the member of a hall, distinguished from a collegian.

AULETIC, *a.* [Gr. from a pipe.]

Pertaining to pipes or to a pipe. [Little used.]*NWAD AULETIC.2*

AULIC, *a.* [L. audicus, from aula, a hall, court or palace; Gr.]

Pertaining to a royal court. The epithet is probably confined to the German Empire, where it is used to designate certain courts or officers composing the courts. The aulic council is composed of a president, who is a catholic, a vice-chancellor and eighteen counsellors, nine of whom are protestants, and nine catholics. They always follow the Emperor's court, and decide without an appeal. This council ceases at the death of the Emperor.*NWAD AULIC.2*

The Aulic, in some European universities, is an act of a young divine, on being admitted a doctor of divinity. It begins by a harangue of the chancellor addressed to the young doctor, after which he receives the cap and presides at the Aulic or

disputation.*NWAD AULIC.3*

AUMAIL, *v.t.* To figure or variegate. [Not used.]

AUMBRY. [See *Ambry*.]

AUME, *n.* A dutch measure for Rhenish wine, containing 40 gallons.

AUNE, *n.* [A contraction of aulne, ulna.]

A French cloth measure, but of different lengths in different parts of the country. At Rouen, it is an Eng. ell; at Calais, 1.52; at Lyons, 1.061; at Paris, 0.95.*NWAD AUNE.2*

AUNT, *n.* [L. amita, contracted.]

The sister of one's father or mother, correlative to nephew or niece.*NWAD AUNT.2*

AURA, *n.* [L. from Heb. a stream; Gr. See *Air*.]

Literally, a breeze, or gentle current of air, but used by English writers for a stream of fine particles flowing from a body, as effluvia, aroma, or odor; an exhalation.*NWAD AURA.2*

AURATE, *n.* [Supposed to be from aurum, gold.]

A sort of pear.*NWAD AURATE.2*

AURATE, *n.* [L. aurum, gold; Heb. light fire, and to shine, from its color.]

A combination of the oxyd of gold with a base; as aurate of potash.*NWAD AURATE.4*

AURATED, *a.* Resembling gold.

AURELIA, *n.* [from aurum, or aur, gold, from its color. See *Chrysalis*.]

In natural history, the nymph or chrysalis of an insect; or the form of an animal, like a worm or maggot, covered with a hardish pellicle, and in a state of seeming insensibility. From this state, it changes to a moth, butterfly or other winged insect.*NWAD AURELIA.2*

AURELIAN, ***a.*** **Like or pertaining to the aurelia.**

AURIC, ***a.*** **[from aurum, gold.] Pertaining to gold. The auric acid is a saturated combination of gold and oxygen.**

AURICLE, ***n.*** **[L. auricula, dim. from auris, the ear.]**

1. The external ear, or that part which is prominent from the heat.*NWAD AURICLE.2*

2. The auricles of the heart are two muscular bags, situated at the base, serving as diverticula for the blood, during the diastole. They resemble the auricle of the ear, and cover the ventricles of the heart, like caps. Their systole of the heart, and vice versa. They receive the blood from the veins, and communicate it to the ventricles.*NWAD AURICLE.3*

AURICULA, ***n.*** **That species of primrose, called, from the shape of its leaves, bear's ear.**

AURICULAR, ***a.*** **[from L. auricula, the ear.]**

1. Pertaining to the ear; within the sense of hearing; told in the ear; as auricular confession.*NWAD AURICULAR.2*

2. Recognized by the ear; known by the sense of hearing; as auricular evidence.*NWAD AURICULAR.3*

3. Traditional; known by report; as auricular traditions.*NWAD AURICULAR.4*

AURICULARLY, ***adv.*** **In a secret manner; by way of whisper, or voice addressed to the ear.**

AURICULATE, ***a.*** **Shaped like the ear.**

AURICULATED, ***a.*** **Having large or elongated ears; as the auriculated vulture.**

AURIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. aurifer, from aurum, gold, and fero, to produce.]**

That yields or produces gold; as auriferous sands or streams.*NWAD AURIFEROUS.2*

AURIGA, ***n.*** **[L. of aurea, orea, a head-stall, a bridle, and rego, to govern or manage.]**

Literally, the director of a car, or wagon.*NWAD AURIGA.2*

1. In astronomy, the wagoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, consisting of 23 stars, according to Tycho; 40, according to Hevelius; and 68, in the British catalogue.*NWAD AURIGA.3*

2. The fourth lobe of the liver; also a bandage for the sides.*NWAD AURIGA.4*

AURIGATION, ***n.*** **[L. auriga.] The act or practice of driving horses harnessed to carriages.**

AURIPIGMENTUM. [See ***Orpiment*****.]**

AURISCALP, ***n.*** **[L. auris, ear, and scalpo, to scrape.]**

An instrument to clean the ears; used also in operations of surgery on the ear.*NWAD AURISCALP.2*

AURIST, ***n.*** **[L. auris, ear.] One skilled in disorders of the ear, or who professes to cure them.**

AUROCHS, ***n.*** **A species of ox, whose bones are found in gravel and alluvial soil.**

AURORA, *n.* [L. aurora; Heb. light and to raise.]

1. The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day, or morning twilight.*NWAD AURORA.2*

2. The goddess of the morning, or twilight deified by fancy. The poets represented her as rising out of the ocean, in a chariot, with rosy fingers dropping gentle dew.*NWAD AURORA.3*

3. A species of crowfoot.*NWAD AURORA.4*

Aurora Borealis, or lumen boreale; northern twilight. This species of light usually appears in streams, ascending towards the zenith from a dusky line a few degrees above the horizon. sometimes it assumes a wavy appearance, as in America, in March 1782, when it overspread the whole hemisphere. Sometimes it appears in detached places; at other times, it almost covers the hemisphere. As the streams of light have a tremulous motion, they are called, in the Shetland isles, merry dancers. They assume all shapes, and a variety of colors, from a pale red or yellow to a deep red or blood color; and in the northern latitudes, serve to illuminate the earth and cheer the gloom of long winter nights. This light is sometimes near the earth. It is said to have been seen between the spectator and a distant mountain.*NWAD AURORA.5*

AURORAL, *a.* Belonging to the aurora, or to the northern lights; resembling the twilight.

ARUM, *n.* [L. See *Aurate*.] Gold.

Aurum fulminans, fulminating gold, is gold dissolved in aqua-regia or nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitated by volatile alkali. This precipitate is of a brown yellow, or orange color, and when exposed to a moderate heat, detonizes with considerable noise. It is a compound of the oxyd of gold and ammonia.*NWAD ARUM.2*

Aurum mosaicum, or musivum, a sparkling gold-colored substance, from an amalgam of quick-silver and tin, mixed with sulphur and sal ammoniac, set to sublime. The mercury and part of the sulphur unite into a cinnabar, which sublimes with the salammoniac, and

leaves the aurum mosaicum at the bottom. It is a sulphuret of tin, and is used as a pigment.*NWAD ARUM.3*

AUSCULTATION, *n.* [L. from antiq. ause, Gr. the ear, and cultus, from colo, to use or exercise.]

1. The act of listening, or hearkening to.*NWAD AUSCULTATION.2*

2. In medicine, a method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by observing the sounds in the part, generally by means of a tube applied to the surface.*NWAD AUSCULTATION.3*

AUSPICATE, *v.t.* [L. asupicor.]

1. To give a favorable turn to; a sense taken from the Roman practice of taking the auspicium, or inspection of birds, before they undertook any important business.*NWAD AUSPICATE.2*

2. To foreshow.*NWAD AUSPICATE.3*

3. To begin.*NWAD AUSPICATE.4*

AUSPICE, AUSPICES, *n.* [L. auspicium, of avis, a bird, and specio, to inspect.]

1. The omens of an undertaking, drawn from birds; the same as *augury*, which see.*NWAD AUSPICE.2*

2. Protection; favor shown; patronage; influence. In this sense the word is generally plural auspices.*NWAD AUSPICE.3*

AUSPICIOUS, *a.* [See *Auspice*.]

1. Having omens of success, or favorable appearances; as an auspicious beginning.*NWAD AUSPICIOUS.2*

2. Prosperous; fortunate; applied to persons; as auspicious chief.*NWAD AUSPICIOUS.3*

3. Favorable; kind; propitious; applied to persons or things; as an

auspicious mistress.*NWAD AUSPICIOUS.4*

AUSPICIOUSLY, *adv.* With favorable omens; happily; prosperously; favorably; propitiously.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, *n.* A state of fair promise; prosperity.

AUSTER, *n.* [L.] The south wind.

AUSTERE, *a.* [L. Austerus.]

1. Severe; harsh; rigid; stern; applied to persons; as an austere master; an austere look.*NWAD AUSTERE.2*

2. Sour; harsh; rough to the taste; applied to things; as austere fruit, or wine.*NWAD AUSTERE.3*

AUSTERELY, *adv.* Severely; rigidly; harshly.

AUSTERENESS, *n.*

1. Severity in manners; harshness; austerity.*NWAD AUSTERENESS.2*

2. Roughness in taste.*NWAD AUSTERENESS.3*

AUSTERITY, *n.* [L. austeritas.] Severity of manners or life; rigor; strictness; harsh discipline. It is particularly applied to the mortifications of a monastic life, which are called austerities.

AUSTRAL, *a.* [L. australis, from auster, the south wind, or south.]

Southern; lying or being in the south; as austral land; austral signs.*NWAD AUSTRAL.2*

AUSTRALASIA, *n.* [austral and Asia.] A name given to the countries situated to the south of Asia; comprehending New

Holland, New Guinea, New Zealand, etc.

AUSTRIAN, *a.* [from Austria. This word is formed with the Latin termination, ia, country.]

Pertaining to Austria, a circle or district of Germany, and an empire, lying on the Danube north of the gulf of Venice.*NWAD AUSTRIAN.2*

AUSTRIAN, *n.* A native of Austria.

AUSTRINE, *a.* [L. austrinus, from auster, south.]

South; southerly; southern.*NWAD AUSTRINE.2*

AUSTROMANCY, *n.* [from auster, the south wind, and Gr. divination.]

Soothsaying, or prediction of future events, from observations of the winds.*NWAD AUSTROMANCY.2*

Auterfoits, a word composed of the French autre, another, and foits, fois, time, introduced into law language, under the Norman princes of England. It signifies, at another time, formerly; as auterfoits acquit, auterfoits attaint, auterfoits convict, formerly acquitted, attainted or convicted, which being specially pleaded, is a bar to a second prosecution for the same offense.*NWAD AUSTROMANCY.3*

AUTHENTIC, AUTHENTICAL, *a.* [Low L. authenticus, from the Gr. from an author or maker; one who does any thing by his own right; also one who kills himself. The first syllable is from Gr. which is probably from the root of author, auctor; and the sense of self-murderer seems to indicate that the other constituent of the word is from Gr. to kill, but the primary sense of which is, to strike, to drive or thrust with the hand, etc. In the word before us, the sense is to throw, or to set; hence authentic is set, fixed, made or made certain by the author, by one's own self.]

1. Having a genuine original or authority, in opposition to that which is false, fictitious, or counterfeit; being what it purports to be; genuine; true; applied to things; as an authentic paper or register.*NWAD AUTHENTIC.2*

2. Of approved authority; as an authentic writer.*NWAD AUTHENTIC.3*

AUTHENTICALLY, *adv.* In an authentic manner; with the requisite or genuine authority.

AUTHENTICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being authentic; genuineness; the quality of being of good authority; authenticity.

[The latter word is generally used.]*NWAD AUTHENTICALNESS.2*

AUTHENTICATE, *v.t.* To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof, attestation, or formalities, required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit.

The king serves only as a notary to authenticate the choice of judges.*NWAD AUTHENTICATE.2*

AUTHENTICATED, *pp.* Rendered authentic; having received the forms which prove genuineness.

AUTHENTICATING, *ppr.* Giving authority by the necessary signature, seal, attestation or other forms.

AUTHENTICATION, *n.* The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities.

AUTHENTICITY, *n.* Genuineness; the quality of being of genuine original; as the authenticity of the scriptures.

AUTHENTICNESS, *n.* Authenticity. [Rarely used.]

AUTHOR, *n.* [L. auctor. The Latin word is from the root of

augeo, to increase, or cause to enlarge. The primary sense is one who brings or causes to come forth.]

1. One who produces, creates, or brings into being; as, God is the author of the Universe.*NWAD AUTHOR.2*

2. The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; hence, the efficient cause of a thing. It is appropriately applied to one who composes or writes a book, or original work, and in a more general sense, to one whose occupation is to compose and write books; opposed to compiler or translator.*NWAD AUTHOR.3*

AUTHOR, *v.t.* To occasion; to effect. [Not used.]

AUTHORESS, *n.* A female author.

AUTHORITATIVE, *a.*

1. Having due authority.*NWAD AUTHORITATIVE.2*

2. Having an air of authority; positive; peremptory.*NWAD AUTHORITATIVE.3*

AUTHORITATIVELY, *adv.* In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, *n.* [L. auctoritas.]

1. Legal power, or a right to command or to act; as the authority of a prince over subjects, and of parents over children. Power; rule; sway.*NWAD AUTHORITY.2*

2. The power derived from opinion, respect or esteem; influence of character or office; credit; as the authority of age or example, which is submitted to or respected, in some measure, as a law, or rule of action. That which is claimed in justification or support of opinions and measures.*NWAD AUTHORITY.3*

3. Testimony; witness; or the person who testifies; as, the Gospels or the evangelists are our authorities for the miracles of Christ.*NWAD AUTHORITY.4*

4. Weight of testimony; credibility; as a historian of no authority.*NWAD AUTHORITY.5*

5. Weight of character; respectability; dignity; as a magistrate of great authority in the city.*NWAD AUTHORITY.6*

6. Warrant; order; permission.*NWAD AUTHORITY.7*

By what authority dost thou these things. *Matthew 21:23*; *Acts 9:14*.*NWAD AUTHORITY.8*

7. Precedents, decisions of a court, official declarations, respectable opinions and says, also the books that contain them, are call authorities, as they influence the opinions of others; and in law, the decisions of supreme courts have a binding force upon inferior courts, and are called authorities.*NWAD AUTHORITY.9*

8. Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command; as the local authorities of the states.*NWAD AUTHORITY.10*

In Connecticut, the justices of the peace are denominated the civil authority.*NWAD AUTHORITY.11*

AUTHORIZATION, *n.* The act of giving authority, or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORIZE, *v.t.*

1. To give authority, warrant or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to authorize commissioners to settle the boundary of the state.*NWAD AUTHORIZE.2*

2. To make legal; as, to authorize a marriage.*NWAD AUTHORIZE.3*

3. To establish by authority, as by usage, or public opinion; as an authorized idiom of language.*NWAD AUTHORIZE.4*

4. To give authority, credit or reputation to; as to authorize a report, or opinion.*NWAD AUTHORIZE.5*

5. To justify; to support as right. Suppress desires which reason does not authorize.*NWAD AUTHORIZE.6*

AUTHORIZED, *pp.* Warranted by right; supported by authority; derived from legal or proper authority; having power or authority.

AUTHORIZING, *ppr.* Giving authority to, or legal power, credit, or permission.

AUTHORSHIP, *n.* [author and ship.] The quality or state of being an author.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. biography.]

Biography or memoirs of one's life written by himself.*NWAD AUTOBIOGRAPHY.2*

AUTOCHTHON, *n.* [Gr.] One who rises or grows out of the earth.

AUTOCRASY, *n.* [Gr. self, and power, or to govern, to take or hold.]

Independent power; supreme, uncontrolled, unlimited authority or right of governing, in a single person.*NWAD AUTOCRASY.2*

AUTOCRAT, AUTOCRATER,

AUTOCRATOR, *n.*

1. An absolute prince or sovereign; a ruler or monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government by inherent right, not subject to restriction; a title assumed by the Emperors of Russia.*NWAD AUTOCRATOR.2*

2. This title was sometimes conferred by the Athenians on their ambassadors and generals, when invested with unlimited powers.*NWAD AUTOCRATOR.3*

AUTOCRATIC, AUTOCRATICAL, *a.* Pertaining to autocracy; absolute; holding independent and unlimited powers of government.

AUTOCRATRIX, *n.* A female sovereign, who is independent and absolute; a title given to the Empresses of Russia.

1. In the Romish church, a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of the innocent accused.*NWAD AUTOCRATRIX.2*

2. A sentence given by the Inquisition, and road to a criminal, or heretic, on the scaffold, just before he is executed.*NWAD AUTOCRATRIX.3*

3. The session of the court of inquisition.*NWAD AUTOCRATRIX.4*

AUTOGRAPH, AUTOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. self, and writing.]

A person's own hand writing; an original manuscript.*NWAD AUTOGRAPH.2*

AUTOGRAPHIC, AUTOGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an autograph, or one's own hand writing.

AUTOMALITE, *n.* A mineral called by Hauy, spinelle zincifere. it is classed with the spinel ruby. it occurs imbedded in talcky slate; the color, a dark green. It is crystallized in regular octahedrons, or in tetrahedrons with truncated angles. It is harder than quartz, but not so hard as spinel. It is sometimes called gahnite, from Gahn, its discoverer.

AUTOMATH, *n.* [Gr. to learn.] One who is self taught.

AUTOMATIC, AUTOMATICAL, *a.*

1. Belonging to an automation; having the power of moving itself; mechanical.*NWAD AUTOMATIC.2*

2. Not voluntary; not depending on the will. Dr. Hartley has demonstrated that all our motions are originally automatic, and generally produced by the action of tangible things on the muscular fiber.*NWAD AUTOMATIC.3*

AUTOMATION, *n.* [Gr. self. The Greek plural, automata, is sometimes used; but the regular English plural, automatons, is preferable.]

A self-moving machine, or one which moves by invisible springs.*NWAD AUTOMATION.2*

AUTOMATOUS, *a.* Having in itself the power of motion.

AUTONOMOUS, *a.* [Infra.] Independent in government; having the right of self government.

AUTONOMY, *n.* [Gr. self, and law, rule.]

This word is rarely used. It signifies the power or right of self government, whether in a city which elects its own magistrates and makes its own laws, or in an individual who lives according to his own will.*NWAD AUTONOMY.2*

AUTOPSY, *n.* [Gr. self, and sight.]

Personal observation; ocular view.*NWAD AUTOPSY.2*

AUTOPTICAL, *a.* Seen with one's own eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY, *adv.* By means of ocular view, or one's own observation.

[Autopsy and its derivatives are rarely used.]*NWAD AUTOPTICALLY.2*

AUTUMN, *n.* au'tum. [L. autumnus, "Etymon multum torquetur."]

The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter. Astronomically, it begins at the equinox, when the sun enters libra, and ends at the winter solstice; but in popular language autumn comprises September, October and November.*NWAD AUTUMN.2*

The golden pomp of autumn.*NWAD AUTUMN.3*

AUTUMNAL, *a.* Belonging to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; as autumnal fruits.

AUTUMNAL, *n.* A plant that flowers in Autumn. The autumnals form the third division of plants in Du Pas' arrangement.

AUXESIS, *n.* [Gr. increase.]

In rhetoric, a figure by which any thing is magnified too much; an increasing, or exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put for the proper word.*NWAD AUXESIS.2*

AUXILIAR, AUXILIARY, *a.* [L. auxiliaris, from auxilium, aid, uuxilior, to aid.]

Helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary; conferring aid or support by joint exertion, influence or use; as auxiliary troops.*NWAD AUXILIAR.2*

AUXILIARIES, *n. plu.* Foreign troops in the service of nations at war.

AUXILIARY, *n.*

1. A helper; an assistant; a confederate in some action, enterprise or undertaking.*NWAD AUXILIARY.2*

2. In grammar, a verb which helps to form the modes and tenses of other verbs; as, have, be, may, can, do, must, shall and will, in English.*NWAD AUXILIARY.3*

AVAIL, *v.t.* [L. valeo, to be strong or able, to profit, to be of force or authority; Eng. well. The primary sense is, to stretch or extend, whence strength, value.]

1. To profit one's self; to turn to advantage; followed by the pronouns, myself, thyself, himself, herself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, with of before the thing used; as, let him avail himself of his license.*NWAD AVAIL.2*

2. To assist or profit; to effect the object, or bring to a successful issue; as, what will skill avail us against numbers. Artifices will not avail the sinner in the day of judgment.*NWAD AVAIL.3*

AVAIL, *v.i.* To be of use, or advantage; to answer the purpose; as, strength without judgment will rarely avail. Generally, it signifies to have strength, force or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object; as, the plea in bar must avail, that is, be sufficient to defeat the suit; this scheme will not avail; medicines will not avail to check the disease; suppositions, without proof, will not avail.

AVAIL, *n.* Profit; advantage towards success; benefit; as, labor without economy is of little avail. It seems usually to convey the idea of efficacious aid or strength.

AVAILABLE, *a.*

1. Profitable; advantageous; having efficacy; as, a measure is more or less available.*NWAD AVAILABLE.2*

2. Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy, for the object; valid; as an available plea.*NWAD AVAILABLE.3*

Laws are available by consent.*NWAD AVAILABLE.4*

AVAILABLENESS, *n.*

1. Power or efficacy, in promoting an end in view.*NWAD AVAILABLENESS.2*

2. Competent power; legal force; validity; as the availableness of a title.*NWAD AVAILABLENESS.3*

AVAILABLY, *adv.* Powerfully; profitably; advantageously; validly; efficaciously.

AVAILING, *pp.* Turning to profit; using to advantage or effect.

AVAILMENT, *n.* Profit; efficacy; successful issue. [Little used.]

AVAILS, *n. plu.* Profits or proceeds. It is used in New England, for the proceeds of goods sold, or for rents, issues or profits.

AVALANCHE, AVALANGE, *n.*

A snow-slip; a vast body of snow sliding down a mountain.*NWAD AVALANCHE.2*

AVANT, *n.* The front of an army. [Not used. See *Van*.]

AVANTGUARD, *n.* The van or advanced body of an army. [See *Vanguard*.]

AVANTURINE, *n.* A variety of quartz rock containing spangles.

AVARICE, *n.* [L. avaritia, from avarus, from aveo, to covet.]

An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness; greediness or insatiable desire of gain.*NWAD*

AVARICE.2

Avarice sheds a blasting influence over the finest affections and sweetest comforts of mankind.*NWAD AVARICE.3*

AVARICIOUS, *a.* Covetous; greedy of gain; immoderately desirous of accumulating property.

AVARICIOUSLY, *adv.* Covetously; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth.

AVARICIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being avaricious; insatiable or inordinate passion for property.

AVAROUS, *a.* Covetous. [Not used.]

AVAST, exclam. In seamen's language, cease; stop; stay.

AVAUNT, exel.

Begone; depart; a word of contempt or abhorrence, equivalent to the phrase, "Get thee behind me."*NWAD AVAUNT.2*

AVEMARY, *n.* [from the first words of Gabriel's salutation to the Virgin Mary; L. ave, hail.]

A form of devotion in the Romish Church. Their chaplets and rosaries are divided into a certain number of ave-marys and paternosters.*NWAD AVEMARY.2*

AVENACEOUS, *a.* [L. avenacceus, from avena, oats.]

Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of oats.*NWAD AVENACEOUS.2*

AVENAGE, *n.* A certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty.

AVENER, AVENOR, *n.*

In English feudal law, an officer of the king's stable whose duty was to provide oats.*NWAD AVENER.2*

AVENGE, *v.t.* avenj'. [L. vindex.]

1. To take satisfaction for an injury by punishing the injuring party; to vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong doer.*NWAD AVENGE.2*

Shall not God avenge his own elect. *Luke 18:7*.*NWAD AVENGE.3*

Avenge me of my adversary.*NWAD AVENGE.4*

In these examples, avenge implies that the evil inflicted on the injuring party is a satisfaction or justice done to the injured, and the party vindicated is the object of the verb.*NWAD AVENGE.5*

2. To take satisfaction for, by pain or punishment inflicted on the injuring party.*NWAD AVENGE.6*

He will avenge the blood of his servants. *Deuteronomy 32:43*.*NWAD AVENGE.7*

Here the thing for which satisfaction is taken is the object of the verb.*NWAD AVENGE.8*

3. To revenge. To avenge and revenge, radically, are synonymous. But modern usage inclines to make a valuable distinction in the use of these words, restricting avenge to the taking of just punishment, and revenge to the infliction of pain or evil, maliciously, in an illegal manner.*NWAD AVENGE.9*

4. In the passive form this verb signifies to have or receive just satisfaction, by the punishment of the offender.*NWAD AVENGE.10*

Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this? *Jeremiah 5:9, 29*.*NWAD AVENGE.11*

AVEGEANCE, *n.* Punishment. [Not used. See *Vengeance*.]

AVENGED, *pp.* Satisfied by the punishment of the offender;

vindicated; punished.

AVENGEMENT, *n.* Vengeance; punishment; the act of taking satisfaction for an injury in inflicting pain or evil on the offender; satisfaction taken; revenge.

AVENGER, *n.* One who avenges or vindicates; a vindicator; a revenger.

AVENGERESS, *n.* A female avenger.

AVENGING, *ppr.* Executing vengeance; taking satisfaction for an injury by the punishment of the offender; vindicating.

AVENS, *n.* The herb bennet.

AVENTINE, *a.* Pertaining to Mons Aventinus, one of the seven hills on which Rome stood.

AVENTURE, *n.* [L. venio, to come.]

A mischance causing a person's death without felony; as by drowning, or falling from a house. [See *Adventure*.]*NWAD AVENTURE.2*

AVENUE, *n.* [L. venio.]

1. A passage; away or opening for entrance into a place; any opening or passage by which a thing is or may be introduced.*NWAD AVENUE.2*

2. An alley, or walk in a garden, planted with trees, and leading to a house, gate, wood, etc., and generally terminated by some distant object. The trees may be in rows on the sides, or, according to the more modern practice, in clumps at some distance from each other.*NWAD AVENUE.3*

3. A wide street, as in Washington, Columbia.*NWAD AVENUE.4*

AVER, *v.t.* [See *Verify*.]

To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive or peremptory manner, as in confidence of asserting the truth.*NWAD AVER.2*

AVERAGE, *n.*

1. In commerce, a contribution to a general loss. When for the safety of a ship in distress, any destruction of property is incurred, either by cutting away the masts, throwing goods overboard, or other means, all persons who have goods on board, or property in the ship, contribute to the loss according to their average, that is, the goods of each on board. This principle, introduced into the commerce of Europe, from the Rhodian laws, and recognized by the regulations of Wisby, is now an established rule in the maritime laws of Europe; for it is most reasonable, that when one man's property is sacrificed to save a ship, all persons whose property is saved, or in like hazard, should bear their proportion of the loss.*NWAD AVERAGE.2*

2. From the practice of contributing to bear losses, in proportion to each man's property, this word has obtained the present popular sense, which is, that of a mean proportion, medial sum or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities. Thus, if A loses 5 dollars, B 9 and C 16, the sum is 30, and the average, 10.*NWAD AVERAGE.3*

3. A small duty payable by the shippers of goods, to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods.*NWAD AVERAGE.4*

Hence the expression in bills of lading, "paying so much freight with primage and average accustomed."*NWAD AVERAGE.5*

4. In England, the breaking up of cornfields, eddish or roughings.*NWAD AVERAGE.6*

Upon, or on an average, is taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities.*NWAD AVERAGE.7*

AVERAGE, *a.* Medial; containing a mean proportion.

AVERAGE, *v.t.* To find the mean of unequal sums or quantities; to reduce to a medium; to divide among a number, according to a given proportion; as, to average a loss.

AVERAGE, *v.i.* To form a mean or medial sum or quantity; as, the losses of the owners will average 25 dollars each.

These spars average 10 feet in length.*NWAD AVERAGE.11*

AVERAGED, *pp.* Reduced or formed into a mean proportion, or into shares proportioned to each man's property.

AVERAGING, *ppr.* Forming a mean proportion out of unequal sums or quantities, or reducing to just shares according to each man's property.

AVERMENT, *n.* [See *Aver*.]

1. Affirmation; positive assertion; the act of averring.*NWAD AVERMENT.2*

2. Verification; establishment by evidence.*NWAD AVERMENT.3*

3. In pleading, an offer of either party to justify or prove what he alleges. In any stage of pleadings, when either party advances new matter, he avers it to be true, and concludes with these words, "and this he is ready to verify." This is called an averment.*NWAD AVERMENT.4*

AVERNAT, *n.* A sort of grape.

AVERNIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Avernus, a lake of Campania in Italy, famous for its poisonous qualities, which the poets represent as so malignant, as to kill fowls flying over. Hence, as authors tell us, its name, without birds.

AVERPENNY, *n.* Money paid towards the kings carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts in kind.

AVERRED, ***pp.*** **Affirmed; laid with an averment.**

AVERRING, ***ppr.*** **Affirming; declaring positively; offering to justify or verify.**

AVERROIST, ***n.*** **One of a sect of peripatetic philosophers, who were so demoninated from Averroes, a celebrated Arabian author. They held the soul to be mortal, though they pretended to submit to the christian theology.**

AVERRUNCATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. averrunco, of ab and erunco, from runco, to weed, or rake away.]**

To root up; to scrape or tear away by the roots.*NWAD AVERRUNCATE.2*

AVERRUNCATION, ***n.*** **The act of tearing up or raking away by the roots.**

AVERSATION, ***n.*** **[L. aversor. See *Avert*.]**

A turning from with disgust or dislike; aversion; hatred; disinclination.*NWAD AVERSATION.2*

It is nearly superseded by aversion.*NWAD AVERSATION.3*

AVERSE, ***a.*** **avers'. [See *Avert*.] The literal sense of this word is, turned from, in manifestation of dislike. Hence the real sense is,**

1. Disliking; unwilling; having a repugnance of mind.*NWAD AVERSE.2*

Averse alike to flatter or offend.*NWAD AVERSE.3*

2. Unfavorable; indisposed; malign.*NWAD AVERSE.4*

And Pallas now averse refused her aid.*NWAD AVERSE.5*

This word and its derivatives ought to be followed by to, and never

by from. This word includes the idea of from; but the literal meaning being lost, the affection of the mind signified by the word, is exerted towards the object of dislike, and like its kindred terms, hatred, dislike, contrary, repugnant, etc., should be followed by to. Indeed it is absurd to speak of an affection of the mind exerted from an object. Averse expresses a less degree of opposition in the mind, than detesting and abhorring.*NWAD AVERSE.6*

Milton once uses averse in its literal sense, with from, but it is not according to the English idiom.*NWAD AVERSE.7*

AVERSELY, *adv.* avers'ly. With repugnance; unwillingly.

AVERSENESS, *n.* avers'ness. Opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness.

AVERSION, *n.* [L. averto.]

1. Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; disinclination; reluctance; hatred. Usually this word expresses moderate hatred, or opposition of mind, not amounting to abhorrence or detestation. It ought generally to be followed by to before the object. [See *Averse*.] Sometimes it admits of for.*NWAD AVERSION.2*

A freeholder is bred with an aversion to subjection.*NWAD AVERSION.3*

2. Opposition or contrariety of nature; applied to inanimate substances.*NWAD AVERSION.4*

Magnesia, notwithstanding this aversion to solution, forms a kind of paste with water.*NWAD AVERSION.5*

3. The cause of dislike.*NWAD AVERSION.6*

Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire.*NWAD AVERSION.7*

AVERT, *v.t.* [L. averto, a, from, and verto, to turn, anciently, vorto; hence vertex, vortex, averto; probably allied to L. vario; Eng. veer.]

1. To turn from; to turn off or away; as, to avert the eyes from an object.*NWAD AVERT.2*

2. To keep off, divert or prevent; as, to avert an approaching calamity.*NWAD AVERT.3*

3. To cause to dislike. But this sense seems to be improper, except when heart or some equivalent word is used; as, to avert the heart or affections, which may signify to alienate the affections.*NWAD AVERT.4*

AVERT, *v.i.* To turn away.

AVERTER, *n.* One that turns away; that which turns away.

AVERTING, *ppr.* Turning from; turning away.

AVIARY, *n.* [L. aviarium, from avis, a fowl.]

A bird cage; an inclosure for keeping birds confined.*NWAD AVIARY.2*

AVIDIOUSLY, *adv.* [See *Avidity*.] Eagerly; with greediness.

AVIDITY, *n.* [L. aviditas, from avidus, and this from aveo, to desire, to have appetite; Heb. to desire, or covet.]

1. Greediness; strong appetite; applied to the senses:*NWAD AVIDITY.2*

2. Eagerness; intenseness of desire; applied to the mind.*NWAD AVIDITY.3*

AVIGATO, AVOCADO, *n.* The Persea, or alligator-pear, a species ranked under the genus Laurus, a native of the W. Indies. The tree has a straight trunk, long oval pointed leaves, and flowers of six petals disposed like a star, produced in clusters, on the extremities of the branches. The fruit is insipid.

Avignon-berry, the fruit of a species of lycium, so called from the city, Avignon, in France. The berry is less than a pea, of a yellowish green color, and bitter astringent taste; used by dyers and painters for staining yellow.*NWAD AVIGATO.2*

AVILE, *v.t.* [See *Vile*.] To depreciate. [Not in use.]

AVISE, AVISO, *n.* Advice; intelligence. [Not in use.]

AVISE, *v.i.* s as z. To consider. [Not in use.]

AVISEMENT, *n.* Advisement. [See *Advice* and *Advise*.]

AVOCATE, *v.t.* [L. avoco, from a and voco, to call. See *Voice* and *Vocal*.]

To call off, or away. [Not used.]*NWAD AVOCATE.2*

AVOCATION, *n.* [See *Vocation*, *Voice*, *Vocal*.]

1. The act of calling aside, or diverting from some employment; as an avocation from sin or from business.*NWAD AVOCATION.2*

2. The business which calls aside. The word is generally used for the smaller affairs of life, or occasional calls which summon a person to leave his ordinary or principal business. The use of this word for vocation is very improper.*NWAD AVOCATION.3*

AVOCATIVE, *a.* Calling off. [Not used.]

AVOID, *v.t.* [Eng. side, void, widow; L. vidua, vito, evito. See *Void*.]

1. To shun; to keep at a distance from; that is, literally, to go or be wide from; as, to avoid the company of gamesters.*NWAD AVOID.2*

2. To shift off, or clear off; as, to avoid expense.*NWAD AVOID.3*

3. To quit; to evacuate; to shun by leaving; as, to avoid the

house.*NWAD AVOID.4*

4. To escape; as, to avoid danger.*NWAD AVOID.5*

5. To emit or throw out; as, to avoid excretions. For this, void is now generally used.*NWAD AVOID.6*

6. To make void; to annul or vacate.*NWAD AVOID.7*

The grant cannot be avoided without injustice to the grantee.*NWAD AVOID.8*

7. In pleading, to set up some new matter or distinction, which shall avoid, that is, defeat or evade the allegation of the other party. Thus, in a replication, the plaintiff may deny the defendant's plea, or confess it, and avoid it by starting new matter.*NWAD AVOID.9*

AVOID, *v.i.* To retire; to withdraw.

David avoided out of his presence. *1 Samuel 18:11*. [Improper.]*NWAD AVOID.11*

2. To become void, vacant or empty.*NWAD AVOID.12*

A benefice avoids by common law.*NWAD AVOID.13*

AVOIDABLE, *a.*

1. That may be avoided, left at a distance, shunned or escaped.*NWAD AVOIDABLE.2*

2. That may be vacated; liable to be annulled.*NWAD AVOIDABLE.3*

AVOIDANCE, *n.*

1. The act of avoiding, or shunning.*NWAD AVOIDANCE.2*

2. The act of vacating, or the state of being vacant. It is appropriately used for the state of a benefice becoming void, by the death, deprivation, or resignation of the incumbent.*NWAD AVOIDANCE.3*

3. The act of annulling.*NWAD AVOIDANCE.4*

4. The course by which any thing is carried off.*NWAD AVOIDANCE.5*

AVOIDED, *pp.* Shunned; evaded; made void; ejected.

AVOIDER, *n.*

1. One who avoids, shuns or escapes.*NWAD AVOIDER.2*

2. The person who carries any thing away; the vessel in which things are carried away.*NWAD AVOIDER.3*

AVOIDING, *ppr.* Shunning, escaping; keeping at a distance; ejecting; evacuating; making void, or vacant.

AVOIDLESS, *a.* That cannot be avoided; inevitable.

AVOIRDUPOIS, *n.* s as z. [See *Poise*.]

A weight, of which a pound contains 16 ounces. Its proportion to a pound Troy is as 17 to 14. this is the weight for the larger and coarser commodities, as hay, iron, cheese, groceries, etc.*NWAD AVOIRDUPOIS.2*

AVOLATION, *n.* [L. avolo, to fly away, of a and volo. See *Volatile*.]

The act of flying away; flight; escape. [Little used.]*NWAD AVOLATION.2*

AVOSET, AVOSETTA, *n.* In ornithology, a species of fowls, arranged under the genus, recurvirostra, and placed by Linne in the grallic order, but by Pennant and Latham, among the palmipeds. The bill is long, slender, flexible and bent upward towards the tip. This bird is of the size of a lapwing, with very long legs, and the feathers variegated with black and white. It is found both in Europe and America.

AVOUCH, *v.t.* [L. voco, advoco. See *Voice*.]

1. To affirm; to declare or assert with positiveness.*NWAD AVOUCH.2*

2. To produce or call in; to affirm in favor of, maintain or support.*NWAD AVOUCH.3*

Such antiquities could be avouched for the Irish.*NWAD AVOUCH.4*

3. To maintain, vindicate or justify.*NWAD AVOUCH.5*

AVOUCH, *n.* Evidence; testimony; declaration. [Little used.]

AVOUCHABLE, *a.* That may be avouched. [Little used.]

AVOUCHED, *pp.* Affirmed; maintained; called in to support.

AVOUCHER, *n.* One who avouches.

AVOUCHING, *ppr.* Affirming; calling in to maintain; vindicating.

AVOUCHMENT, *n.* Declaration; the act of avouching.

AVOW, *v.t.* [L. voveo.]

1. To declare openly, with a view to justify, maintain or defend; or simply to own, acknowledge or confess frankly; as, a man avows his principles or his crimes.*NWAD AVOW.2*

2. In law, to acknowledge and justify; as when the distrainer of goods defends in an action of replevin, and avows the taking, but insists that such taking was legal.*NWAD AVOW.3*

AVOW, *n.* A vow or determination. [Not used.]

AVOWABLE, *a.* That may be avowed, or openly acknowledged with confidence.

AVOWAL, ***n.*** **An open declaration; frank acknowledgment.**

AVOWANT, ***n.*** **The defendant in replevin, who avows the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking.**

AVOWED, ***pp.*** **Openly declared; owned; frankly acknowledged.**

AVOWEDLY, ***adv.*** **In an open manner; with frank acknowledgment.**

AVOWEE, ***n.*** **Sometimes used for advowee, the person who has a right to present to a benefice, the patron. [See** ***Advowson*****.]**

AVOWER, ***n.*** **One who avows, owns, or asserts.**

AVOWING, ***ppr.*** **Openly declaring; frankly acknowledging; justifying.**

AVOWRY, ***n.*** **In law, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avows and justifies the taking; the act of maintaining the right to distrain, by the distrainer, or defendant in replevin.**

AVOWTRY, [See ***Advoutry*****.]**

AVULSED, ***a.*** **[See** ***Avulsion*****.] Plucked or pulled off.**

AVULSION, ***n.*** **[L. avulsio, from avello, a and vello, to pull coinciding with Heb. to separate; Eng. pull.]**

A pulling or tearing asunder; a rending or violent separation.*NWAD AVULSION.2*

AWAIT, *v.t.* [a and wait. See *Wait*.]

Literally, to remain, hold or stay.*NWAD AWAIT.2*

1. To wait for; to look for, or expect.*NWAD AWAIT.3*

Betwixt the rocky pillars, Gabriel sat,*NWAD AWAIT.4*

Chief of the Angelic guards, awaiting night.*NWAD AWAIT.5*

2. To be in store for; to attend; to be ready for; as, a glorious reward awaits the good.*NWAD AWAIT.6*

AWAIT, *n.* Ambush; in a state of waiting for.

AWAITING, *ppr.* Waiting for; looking for; expecting; being ready or in store for.

AWAKE, *v.t. pret.* awoke, awaked; *pp.* awaked. [The L. vigilo seems to be formed on this root. See *Wake*.]

1. To rouse from asleep.*NWAD AWAKE.2*

I go that I may awake him out of sleep. *John 11:11*.*NWAD AWAKE.3*

2. To excite from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupidity or inaction; to put into action, or new life; as, to awake the dead; to awake the dormant faculties.*NWAD AWAKE.4*

AWAKE, *v.i.*

1. To cease to sleep; to come from a state of natural sleep.*NWAD AWAKE.6*

Jacob awaked out of sleep. *Genesis 28:16*.*NWAD AWAKE.7*

2. To bestir, revive or rouse from a state of inaction; to be

invigorated with new life; as, the mind awakes from its stupidity.*NWAD AWAKE.8*

Awake, O sword, against my shepherd. *Zechariah 13:7*.*NWAD AWAKE.9*

3. To rouse from spiritual sleep.*NWAD AWAKE.10*

Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light. *Ephesians 5:14*.*NWAD AWAKE.11*

Awake to righteousness. *1 Corinthians 15:34*.*NWAD AWAKE.12*

4. To rise from the dead. *Job 14:12*.*NWAD AWAKE.13*

AWAKE, *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

AWAKEN, *v.t.* awa'kn. This is the word awake, with its Saxon infinitive. It is transitive or intransitive; but more frequently transitive, as awake is more frequently intransitive. its significations are the same as those of awake.

AWAKENED, *pp.* Roused from sleep, in a natural or moral sense.

AWAKENER, *n.* He or that which awakens.

AWAKENING, *n.* A revival of religion, or more general attention to religion, than usual.

AWARD, *v.t.* [See *Guard* and *Regard*.]

To adjudge; to give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign by sentence. This word is appropriately used to express the act of arbitrators in pronouncing upon the rights of parties; as, the arbitrators awarded damages to A. B.*NWAD AWARD.2*

AWARD, *v.i.* To judge; to determine; to make an award.

AWARD, *n.*

1. The judgment, or determination of arbitrators, or the paper containing it.*NWAD AWARD.5*

2. Judgment; sentence; determination of points submitted to arbitrators.*NWAD AWARD.6*

AWARDED, *pp.* Adjudged, or given by judicial sentence, or by the decision of arbitrators.

AWARDER, *n.* One that awards, or assigns by sentence or judicial determination; a judge.

AWARDING, *ppr.* Adjudging; assigning by judicial sentence; determining.

AWARE, *a.* [See *Ware* and *Wary*.]

Watchful; vigilant; guarded; but more strictly in modern usage, apprised; expecting an event from information, or probability; as, the general was aware of the enemy's designs.*NWAD AWARE.2*

AWARE, *v.i.* To beware; to be cautious. [Not legitimate.]

AWARN, *v.t.* To *warn*, which see.

AWATCHA, *n.* A bird of Kamtchatka, enumerated by Pennant, among the warblers. The upper parts of the body are of a deep brown color; the throat and breast white, with black spots.

AWAY, *adv.* [See *Way*.]

1. Absent; at a distance; as, the master is away from home.*NWAD AWAY.2*

Have me away, for I am wounded. *2 Chronicles 35:23*.*NWAD AWAY.3*

2. It is much used with words signifying moving or going from; as, go away, send away, run away, etc.; all signifying departure, or

separation to a distance. Sometimes without the verb; as, whither away so fast.*NWAD AWAY.4*

Love hath wings and will away.*NWAD AWAY.5*

3. As an exclamation, it is a command or invitation to depart; away, that is, be gone, or let us go. “Away with him.” Take him away.*NWAD AWAY.6*

4. With verbs, it serves to modify their sense and form peculiar phrases; as,*NWAD AWAY.7*

To throw away, to cast from, to give up, dissipate or foolishly destroy.*NWAD AWAY.8*

To trifle away, to lose or expend in trifles, or in idleness.*NWAD AWAY.9*

To drink away, to squander away, etc., to dissipate in drinking or extravagance.*NWAD AWAY.10*

To make away, is to kill or destroy.*NWAD AWAY.11*

5. Away with has a peculiar signification in the phrase, “I cannot away with it.” *Isaiah 1:13*. The sense is, “I cannot bear or endure it.”*NWAD AWAY.12*

AWE, *n.* aw. [Gr. to be astonished.]

1. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear.*NWAD AWE.2*

Stand in awe and sin not. *Psalm 4:4*.*NWAD AWE.3*

2. Fear; dread inspired by something great, or terrific.*NWAD AWE.4*

AWE, *v.t.* To strike with fear and reverence; to influence by fear, terror or respect; as, his majesty awed them into silence.

AWEARY, *a.* *Weary*, which see.

AWEATHER, ***adv.*** **aweth'er. [a and weather.]**

On the weather-side, or towards the wind; as, the helm is aweather; opposed to alee.*NWAD AWEATHER.2*

AWE-COMMANDING, ***a.*** **Striking or influencing by awe.**

AWED, ***pp.*** **Struck with fear; influenced by fear or reverence.**

AWEIGH, ***adv.*** **[a and weigh.] Atrip. The anchor is aweigh, when it is just drawn out of the ground, and hangs perpendicular. [See *Atrip*.]**

AWE-INSPIRING, ***a.*** **Impressing with awe.**

AWESTRUCK, ***a.*** **Impressed or struck with awe.**

AWFUL, ***a.*** **[awe and full.]**

1. That strikes with awe; that fills with profound reverence; as the awful majesty of Jehovah.*NWAD AWFUL.2*

2. That fills with terror and dread; as the awful approach of death.*NWAD AWFUL.3*

3. Struck with awe; scrupulous.*NWAD AWFUL.4*

A weak and awful reverence for antiquity.*NWAD AWFUL.5*

Shakespeare uses it for worshipful, inspiring respect by authority or dignity.*NWAD AWFUL.6*

Our common people use this word in the sense of frightful, ugly, detestable.*NWAD AWFUL.7*

AWFULLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to fill with awe; in a reverential manner.**

AWFULNESS, ***n.***

1. The quality of striking with awe, or with reverence; solemnity; as, “the awfulness of this sacred place.”*NWAD AWFULNESS.2*

2. The state of being struck with awe.*NWAD AWFULNESS.3*

A help to prayer, producing in us reverence and awfulness.*NWAD AWFULNESS.4*

[Not legitimate.]*NWAD AWFULNESS.5*

AWHAPE, *v.t.* awhap’. To strike; to confound. *Obs.*

[This is our vulgar shop.]*NWAD AWHAPE.2*

AWHILE, *adv.* [a and while, time, or interval.]

A space of time; for some time; for a short time.*NWAD AWHILE.2*

AWK, *a.*

1. Odd; out of order.*NWAD AWK.2*

2. Clumsy in performance, or manners; unhandy; not dexterous. [Vulgar.]*NWAD AWK.3*

AWKWARD, *a.* [awk and ward.]

1. Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments; unready; not dexterous; bungling; untoward.*NWAD AWKWARD.2*

2. Inelegant; unpolite; ungraceful in manners; clumsy; unnatural; bad.*NWAD AWKWARD.3*

AWKWARDLY, *adv.* Clumsily; in a rude or bungling manner; inelegantly; badly.

AWKWARDNESS, *n.* Clumsiness; ungracefulness in manners; want of dexterity in the use of the hands or instruments; unsuitableness.

AWL, *n.*

An iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather, for sewing and stitching; used by shoemakers, sadlers, etc. The blade is either straight, or a little bent and flattened.*NWAD AWL.2*

AWLESS, *a.* [awe and less.]

1. Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear; as awless insolence.*NWAD AWLESS.2*

2. Wanting the power of causing reverence; not exciting awe; as an awless throne.*NWAD AWLESS.3*

AWLWORT, *n.* [awl and wort. See *Wort*.]

The popular name of the Subularia aquatica, or rough leaved alyssum; so called from its awl-shaped leaves, which grow in clusters round the root. It is a native of Britain and Ireland.*NWAD AWLWORT.2*

AWM, AUM, *n.*

A Dutch liquid measure, containing eight steckans or twenty verges or verteels, equal to the English tierce, the sixth of a French tun, and the seventh of an English tun, or thirty-six gallons.*NWAD AWM.2*

AWN, *n.* [Gr.]

The beard of corn or grass, as it is usually understood. But technically, a slender sharp process issuing from the chaff or glume in corn and grasses.*NWAD AWN.2*

AWNING, *n.*

1. A cover of canvas, usually a sail or tarpaulin, spread over a boat or ship's deck, to shelter from the sun's rays, the officers and crew, and preserve the decks.*NWAD AWNING.2*

2. That part of the poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk head of the cabin.*NWAD AWNING.3*

AWNLESS, *a.* Without awn or beard.

AWNY, *a.* Having awns' full of beard.

AWOKE, The preterit of awake.

AWORK, *adv.*

At work; in a state of labor or action. [Not used.]*NWAD AWORK.2*

AWORKING, *adv.* At work; into a state of working or action.

AWRY, *a.* or *adv.*

1. Turned or twisted towards one side; not in a straight or true direction, or position; asquint; with oblique vision; as, "to glance a look awry;" the lady's cap is awry.*NWAD AWRY.2*

2. In a figurative sense, turned aside from the line of truth, or right reason; perverse or perversely.*NWAD AWRY.3*

AX, *n.* improperly written axe. [Gr.]

An instrument usually of iron, for hewing timber and chopping wood. It consists of a head with an arching edge, and a helve or handle. The ax is of two kinds, the broad ax for hewing, and the narrow ax for rough-hewing and cutting. The hatchet is a small ax to be used with one hand.*NWAD AX.2*

AXAYACAT, *n.* A fly in Mexico, whose eggs, deposited on rushes and flags, in large quantities, are sold and used as a sort of caviare, called ahuauhtli. This was a dish among the Mexicans, as it now is among the Spaniards.

AXESTONE, AXSTONE, *n.* A mineral, a subspecies of jade; less hard than nephrite; of a leek or grass green, olive green or

greenish gray color. It occurs amorphous, or in rolled fragments. It is found chiefly in New Zealand and the S. Sea isles, where it is used by the rude natives for axes and other instruments.

AXIFORM ***a.*** **[L. axis, and forma.] In the form of an axis.**

AXIL, ***n.*** **[L. axilla; Heb. to separate or set apart; whence armpits.]**

1. The armpit; a cavity under the upper part of the arm or shoulder.*NWAD AXIL.2*

2. In botany, the space or angle formed by a branch with the stem, or by a leaf with the stem or branch.*NWAD AXIL.3*

AXILLAR, AXILLARY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the armpit, or to the axil of plants. Axillary leaves are those which proceed from the angle formed by the stem and branch.**

AXINITE, ***n.*** **A mineral which sometimes occurs in lamellar masses, but commonly in crystals, whose general form is that of a very oblique rhomb, or rather, four-sided prism, so flattened that some of its edges become thin and sharp, like that of an ax; whence its name, Gr. This is the thumerstone of Kirwan. It has been sometimes called yanolite and violet shorl.**

AXINOMANCY, ***n.*** **[Gr. an ax, and divination.]**

Among the ancients, a species of divination, by means of an ax or hatchet, performed by laying an agate-stone on a red hot hatchet, or by fixing a hatchet on a round stake, so as to be poised; then the names of those suspected were repeated, and he at whose name the hatchet moved, was pronounced guilty.*NWAD AXINOMANCY.2*

AXIOM, ***n.*** **[Gr. authority, an authoritative sentence, or that which is assumed, from worthy, and to think worthy, to esteem; Eng. to ask, that which is asked, sought or esteemed.]**

1. A self evident truth, or a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight, that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; as, “the whole is greater than a part.”*NWAD AXIOM.2*

2. An established principle in some art or science; a principle received without new proof; as, “things which are equal to the same thing, are equal to one another.”*NWAD AXIOM.3*

AXIOMATIC, AXIOMATICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an axiom; having the nature of self evident truths or received principles.

AXIS, *n. plu.* axes. [L.; Gr.]

1. The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, or which it revolves, or may revolve; as the axis of the earth.*NWAD AXIS.2*

2. In geometry, a straight line in a plain figure, about which it revolves to produce a solid.*NWAD AXIS.3*

3. In conic sections, a right line dividing the section into two equal parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles.*NWAD AXIS.4*

4. In mechanics, the axis of a balance is that line about which it moves, or rather turns.*NWAD AXIS.5*

The axis of oscillation is a right line parallel to the horizon passing through the center, about which a pendulum vibrates.*NWAD AXIS.6*

The axis in peritrochio is a wheel concentric with the base of a cylinder, and movable with it about its axis.*NWAD AXIS.7*

5. In optics, a particular ray of light from any object which falls perpendicularly on the eye.*NWAD AXIS.8*

6. In architecture, spiral axis is the axis of a twisted column spirally drawn in order to trace the circumvolutions without.*NWAD AXIS.9*

Aris of the Ionic capital is a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute.*NWAD AXIS.10*

The axis of a vessel is an imaginary line passing through the middle of it, perpendicular to its base, and equally distant from its sides.*NWAD AXIS.11*

In botany, axis is a taper column in the center of some flowers or catkins, about which the other parts are disposed.*NWAD AXIS.12*

In anatomy, axis is the name of the second verteber of the neck; it has a tooth which enters into the first verteber, and this tooth is by some called the axis.*NWAD AXIS.13*

AXLE, AXLE-TREE, *n.* [See *Axis*.]

A piece of timer or bar of iron, fitted for insertion in the hobs or naves of wheels, on which the wheels turn.*NWAD AXLE.2*

AXOLOTE, *n.* A water lizard found in the Mexican lake, about eight inches in length, sometimes much larger. The skin is black and soft. It swims with its feet, which resemble those of a frog. It has a periodical evacuation of blood, like the human female.

AY, AYE, *adv.*

Yes, yea, a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question. It is used also to enforce the sense of what is asserted, equivalent to even so, truly, certainly.*NWAD AY.2*

AYE, *adv.* [L. avum, which, without its termination, is av, aw; probably a contracted word.]

Always; forever; continually; for an indefinite time; used in poetry.*NWAD AYE.2*

AYLE, *n.* In law, a grandfather.

AYRY. [See *Aerie*.]

AZAROLE, *n.* A species of thorn; the three grained medlar, a

species of crataegus.

AZERIRA, AZERIT, AZERITTA, *n.* A species of plum or prunus.

AZIMUTH, *n.*

1. In astronomy, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place, and the azimuth or vertical circle, passing through the center of the object.*NWAD AZIMUTH.2*

2. Magnetical azimuth, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the azimuth or vertical circle, passing through the center of any heavenly body, and the magnetic meridian. This is found by observing the object with an azimuth compass.*NWAD AZIMUTH.3*

3. Azimuth compass, an instrument for finding either the magnetic azimuth or amplitude of an heavenly object.*NWAD AZIMUTH.4*

4. Azimuth dial, a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.*NWAD AZIMUTH.5*

5. Azimuths or vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles.*NWAD AZIMUTH.6*

On charts, these azimuths are represented by rhumbs, and on the globe, by the quadrant of altitude, when screwed in the zenith.*NWAD AZIMUTH.7*

AZOTE, *n.* [Gr. priv. and life, or vital.]

A species of gas, called also mephitic air, and atmospheric mephitis, on account of it fatal effects upon animal life. It is tasteless, and inodorous: it exists in common air, mixed with oxygen, and constitutes about seventy-nine hundredth parts of atmospheric air. It may be obtained, in large quantities, from the muscular fibers of animals. Combined with hydrogen, it forms volatile alkali; and it enters into the composition of most animal substances. It is the radical of nitric acid, and is now called nitrogen gas, or nitrogen.*NWAD AZOTE.2*

AZOTH, *n.*

1. Among alchimists, the first principle of metals; the mercury of metals; a universal medicine. *Obs.*NWAD AZOTH.2

2. The liquor of sublimated quicksilver; brass.NWAD AZOTH.3

AZOTIC, *a.* Pertaining to azote; fatal to animal life.

AZOTITE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of the protoxyd of azote, or nitrous oxyd, with an alkali.

AZURE, *a.* azh'ur.

Of a sky-blue; resembling the clear blue color of the sky.NWAD AZURE.2

AZURE, azh'ur.

1. The fine blue color of the sky. This word was formerly applied to the lapis lazuli, and the color prepared from it. But it is now applied to the blue extracted from cobalt, though somewhat a different color; the blue of the lapis is called ultramarine. Azure is applied also to the blue glass made of the oxyd of cobalt and vitrifiable substances, reduced to fine powder. In large masses it is called smalt.NWAD AZURE.4

2. The sky, or azure vault of heaven.NWAD AZURE.5

3. In heraldry, a blue color in coats of all persons under the degree of baron.NWAD AZURE.6

AZURE, *v.t.* To color blue.

AZURED, *a.* Colored azure; being of an azure color.

AZURE-STONE, AZURITE, *n.* Another name of the lazulite.

AZURN, *a.* Of a blue color. [Little used.]

AZYME, ***n.*** **[See** ***Azymous*****.] Unleavened bread. [Not in use.]**

AZYMITE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Azymous*****.] In church history, azymites are Christians who administer the eucharist with unleavened bread.**

AZYMOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr., leaven.] Unleavened; unfermented; as sea-biscuit.**

B

B — BAILABLE

B is the second letter, and the first articulation, or consonant, in the English, as in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and most other alphabets. In the Ethiopic, it is the ninth letter, and its shape is that of a hut. Perhaps from this or other like figure, it received its Hebrew name, beth, a house. It is a mute and a labial, being formed by pressing the whole length of the lips together, as in pronouncing eb. It is less perfectly mute than p, as may be perceived by pronouncing the syllables ab and ap. It is convertible, 1st, with p, as in the Celtic, ben or pen, a mountain; in the English, beak and peak, beck and peck; 2d, with v, as in the German, silber for silver; and in Spanish, b and v are used indifferently; 3d, with f, as in bore and perforo; Eng. bear, L. fero; in the celtic bun, bunadh, bunait, stock, origin, foundation; English, found; L. fundamentum; with the Gr. as Bilip; 4th, with the v and w; as, Ir. fior, L. verus; fear, vir; Ir. buaic, the wick of a candle.

The Greek B is always pronounced like the English V, and the Russian B corresponds with the Greek.*NWAD B.2*

In composition, the letter B is changed into p before the letter p; as in opprimo, from ob and premo; oppono, from ob and pono; into f, before f, as in offero, from ob and fero; into c before c, as in occido, from ob and cado, and coedo.*NWAD B.3*

As a numeral, B was used by the Hebrews and Greeks, as now by the Arabians, for 2; by the Romans for 300, and with a dash over it thus B, for 3000. B is used also as an abbreviation; thus B.A. stand for bachelor of arts; B.L. for bachelor of laws; B.D. for bachelor of divinity; B.F. before the decrees of the old Romans, for bonum factum. In music, B stands for the tone above A; for B flat, or the semi-tone major above A. B also stands for base, and B.C. for basso continuo, or thorough base.*NWAD B.4*

BAA, *n.* The cry or appropriate bleating of sheep.

BAA, *v.i.* To cry or bleat as sheep.

BAAL, *n.* An idol among the ancient Chaldeans and Syrians, representing the sun. The word signifies also lord, or commander; and the character of the idol was varied by different nations, at different times. Thus Baal Berith is supposed to signify the Lord of the Covenant; Baal Peor, or rather Baal Phegor, the Lord of the dead. *Psalm 106:28*. Baal Zebub, the god of flies, etc.

BABBLE, *v.i.*

1. To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children. *NWAD BABBLE.2*

2. To talk idly or irrationally; to talk thoughtlessly. *NWAD BABBLE.3*

3. To talk much; to prate; hence to tell secrets. *NWAD BABBLE.4*

4. To utter sounds frequently, incessantly, or indistinctly; as a babbling echo; a babbling stream. *NWAD BABBLE.5*

BABBLE, *v.t.* To prate; to utter.

BABBLE, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle.

BABBLEMENT, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words.

BABBLER, *n.* An idle talker; an irrational prattler; a teller of secrets.

BABBLING, *ppr.* Talking idly; telling secrets.

2. Uttering a succession of murmuring sounds; as a babbling stream. *NWAD BABBLING.2*

3. In hunting, babbling is when the hounds are too busy after they have found a good scent. *NWAD BABBLING.3*

BABBLING, *n.* Foolish talk. *1 Timothy 6:20*.

BABE, *n.* [L. pupus, a word of endearment; pupa, little girl; whence pupillus, pupilla, pupil.]

An infant; a young child of either sex.*NWAD BABE.2*

BABEL, *n.* [Heb.] Confusion; disorder.

BABERY, *n.* Finery to please a child; any trifling toy for children.

BABISH, *a.* Like a babe; childish.

BABISHLY, *adv.* Childishly.

BABOON, *n.* A monkey of the largest species; a quadruped belonging to the genus Simia, in the class Mammalia, and order Primates, according to the system of Linne; but by Pennant arranged under the digitated quadrupeds. Baboons have short tails; a long face; a broad high muzzle; dog-like tusks, or canine teeth; and naked callosities on the buttocks. They are found only on the eastern continent.

BABY, *a.* Like a young child; pertaining to an infant.

BABY, *n.* [See *Babe*.] An infant or young child of either sex; a babe; [used in familiar language.]

2. A small image in form of an infant, for girls to play with; a doll.*NWAD BABY.3*

BABY, *v.t.* To treat like a young child.

BABYHOOD, *n.* The state of being a baby.

BABY-HOUSE, *n.* A place for children's dolls and babies.

BABYLONIAN, BABYLONISH, *a.* Pertaining to Babylon, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia, or to the kingdom. The city stood on the river Frat, or Euphrates, and it is

supposed, on the spot where the tower of Babel was founded.

2. Like the language of Babel; mixed; confused.*NWAD BABYLONIAN.2*

BABYLONIAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Babylonia. In ancient writers, an astrologer, as the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology.

BABYLONIC, BABYLONICAL, *a.* Pertaining to Babylon, or made there; as Babylonic garments, carpets or hangings.

2. Tumultuous; disorderly.*NWAD BABYLONIC.2*

BABYLONICS, *n. plu.* The title of a fragment of the history of the world, ending 267 years before Christ, composed by Berosus, a priest of Babylon.

BABYROUSSA, *n.* In zoology, the Indian hog, a native of Celebes, and of Buero, but not found on the continent of Asia or of Africa. This quadruped belongs to the genus, Sus, in the class Mammalia, and order Bellua. From the outside of the upper jaw, spring two teeth twelve inches long, bending like horns, and almost touching the forehead. Along the back are some weak bristles, and on the rest of the body only a sort of wool. These animals live in herds, feed on herbage, are sometimes tamed, and their flesh is well tasted. When pursued hard, they rush into the sea, swim or dive and pass from isle to isle. In the forest, they rest their heads by hooking their upper tusks on a bough.

BAC or BACK, *n.*

1. In navigation, a ferry-boat or praam.*NWAD BAC.2*

2. In brewing, a large flat tub, or vessel, in which wort is cooled before boiling; hence called a cooler.*NWAD BAC.3*

3. In distilleries, a vessel into which the liquor to be fermented is pumped, from the cooler, in order to be worked with the yeast.*NWAD BAC.4*

BACCA, ***n.*** **[L.] In botany, a berry; a fruit which consists of a pulpy pericarp, without valves, inclosing several naked seeds.**

BACCALAUREATE, ***n.*** **[The first part of this word is from the same root as bachelor; or as Bailey supposes, from bacca, berry; and the latter part, from laurea, a laurel, from the practice of wearing a garland of bay berries.]**

The degree of bachelor of arts.*NWAD BACCALAUREATE.2*

BACCATED, ***a.*** **[L. baccatus, garnished with pearls, from bacca, a berry.]**

Set or adorned with pearls; having many berries.*NWAD BACCATED.2*

BACCHANAL, BACCHANALIAN, ***n.*** **[from Bacchus, Gr.,the deity of wine and revelling. L. poculum.]**

One who indulges in drunken revels; a drunkard; one who is noisy and riotous, when intoxicated.*NWAD BACCHANAL.2*

BACCHANAL, BACCHANALIAN, ***a.*** **Revelling in intemperate drinking; riotous; noisy.**

BACCHANALIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to reveling and drunkenness. Even bacchanalian madness has its charms.**

BACCHANALS, ***n. plu.*** **Drunken feasts; the revels of bacchanalians. In antiquity, feasts in honor of Bacchus, the god of wine. These were celebrated in spring and autumn, with games and shows.**

BACCHIC, ***a.*** **Jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication.**

2. Relating to Bacchus, the god of wine; as, a bacchic feast or song; bacchic mysteries.*NWAD BACCHIC.2*

BACCHIUS, ***n.*** **In ancient poetry, a foot composed of a short**

syllable and two long ones; as in avari.

BACCIFFEROUS, *a.* [L. baccifer, of bacca, a berry, and fero, to bear.]

That produces berries. [See *Bacca*.] Bacciferous plants formerly included all such plants as have a pulpy fruit, whether of the apple, berry or cherry kind; but the modern systems of botany comprehend under this description such plants only as bear the pulpy pericarp, called bacca, or berry.*NWAD BACCIFFEROUS.2*

BACCIVOROUS, *a.* [L. bacca, berry, and voro, to eat.]

Eating or subsisting on berries; as baccivorous birds.*NWAD BACCIVOROUS.2*

BACHELOR, *n.* [L. baculus, a stick, that is, a shoot.]

1. A young man who has not been married.*NWAD BACHELOR.2*

2. A man of any age, who has not been married; often with the word old.*NWAD BACHELOR.3*

3. A person who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts and sciences, at a college or university. This degree or honor is called the baccalaureate. This title is given also to such as take the first degree in divinity, law or physic, in certain European universities.*NWAD BACHELOR.4*

4. A knight of the lowest order, or more correctly, a young knight, styled, a knight bachelor. The Germans anciently constituted their young men knights or soldiers, by presenting to them a shield and a lance, in a great council. This ceremony answered to that of the toga virilis of the Romans. In the livery companies of London, those persons not yet admitted to the livery are called bachelors.*NWAD BACHELOR.5*

BACHELORSHIP, *n.* The state of being a bachelor.

2. The state of one who has taken his first degree in a college or

university.*NWAD BACHELORSHIP.2*

BACK, *n.*

1. The upper part of an animal, particularly of a quadruped, whose back is a ridge. In human beings, the hinder part of the body.*NWAD BACK.2*

2. The outward or convex part of the hand, opposed to the inner, concave part, or palm.*NWAD BACK.3*

3. As the back of man is the part on the side opposite to the face; hence the part opposed to the front; as the back of a book and of a chimney, or the back of a house.*NWAD BACK.4*

4. The part opposite to or most remote from that which fronts the speaker or actor, or the part out of sight; as the back of an isle, of a wood, of a village.*NWAD BACK.5*

5. As the back is the strongest part of an animal, and as the back is behind in motion; hence the thick and strong part of a cutting tool; as the back of a knife, or of a saw.*NWAD BACK.6*

6. The place behind or nearest the back; as, on the back of a hill or of a village.*NWAD BACK.7*

7. The outer part of the body, or the whole body; a part for the whole; as, he has not clothes to his back.*NWAD BACK.8*

8. To turn the back on one, is to forsake, or neglect him.*NWAD BACK.9*

9. To turn the back to one, to acknowledge to be superior.*NWAD BACK.10*

10. To turn the back, is to depart, or to leave the care or cognizance of; to remove or be absent.*NWAD BACK.11*

11. Behind the back, is in secret, or when one is absent.*NWAD BACK.12*

12. To cast behind the back, in scripture, is to forget and forgive, *Isaiah 38:17*; or to treat with contempt. *Ezekiel 23:35*; *Nehemiah 9:26*.*NWAD BACK.13*

13. To plow the back, is to oppress and persecute. *Psalm 129:3*.*NWAD BACK.14*

14. To bow the back, is to submit to oppression. *Romans 11:10*.*NWAD BACK.15*

BACK, *adv.* To the place from which one came; as, to go back is to return.

2. In a figurative sense, to a former state, condition or station; as, he cannot go back from his engagements.*NWAD BACK.17*

3. Behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward; as, to keep back a part; to keep one's selfback.*NWAD BACK.18*

4. Towards times or things past; as, to look back on former ages.*NWAD BACK.19*

5. Again; in return; as, give back the money.*NWAD BACK.20*

6. To go or come back, is to return, either to a former place, or state.*NWAD BACK.21*

7. To go or give back, is to retreat to recede.*NWAD BACK.22*

BACK, *v.t.* To mount; to get upon the back; sometimes perhaps to place upon the back; as, to back a horse.

2. To support; to maintain; to second or strengthen by aid; as, the Court was backed by the House of Commons.*NWAD BACK.24*

3. To put backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to back oxen.*NWAD BACK.25*

4. To back a warrant, is for a justice of the peace in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant, issued in another county, to apprehend an offender.*NWAD BACK.26*

5. In seamanship, to back an anchor is to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one, to prevent its coming home.*NWAD BACK.27*

6. To back astern, in rowing, is to manage the oars in a direction contrary to the usual method, to move a boat stern foremost.*NWAD BACK.28*

7. To back the sails, is to arrange them so as to cause the ship to move astern.*NWAD BACK.29*

BACK, *v.i.* To move or go back; as, the horse refuses to back.

BACKBITE, *v.t.* [back and bite] To censure, slander, reproach, or speak evil of the absent. *Proverbs 25:23*.

BACKBITER, *n.* One who slanders, calumniates or speaks ill of the absent.

BACKBITING, *n.* The act of slandering the absent; secret calumny. *2 Corinthians 12:20*.

BACKBITINGLY, *adv.* With secret slander.

BACKBOARD, *n.* [back and board.] A board placed across the after part of a boat.

BACKBONE, *n.* [back and bone.] The bone of the back; or the spine.

BACKCARRY, *n.* A having on the back; a term of law.

BACKDOOR, *n.* [back and door.] A door on the back part of a bulding; a private passage; and indirect way.

BACKED, *pp.* Mounted; having on the back; supported by aid; seconded; moved backward.

BACKED, ***a.*** **Having a back; a word used in composition; as broad-backed, hump-backed.**

BACKFRIEND, ***n.*** **[back and friend.] A secret enemy.**

BACKGAMMON, ***n.*** **A game played by two persons, upon a table, with box and dice. The table is in two parts, on which are 24 black and white spaces, called points. Each player has 15 men of different colors for the purpose of distinction.**

BACKGROUND, ***n.*** **[back and ground.] Ground in the rear or behind, as opposed to the front.**

2. A place of obscurity, or shade; a situation little seen, or noticed.*NWAD BACKGROUND.2*

BACKHANDED, ***a.*** **[back and hand.] With the hand turned backward; as a backhanded blow.**

BACKHANDED, ***adv.*** **With the hand directed backward; as, to strike backhanded.**

BACKHOUSE, ***n.*** **[back and house.] A building behind the main or front building.**

BACKING, ***ppr.*** **Mounting; moving back, as a horse; seconding.**

BACKPAINTING, ***n.*** **[back and paint.] The method of painting mezzotinto prints, pasted on glass of a size to fit the print.**

BACKPIECE, ***n.*** **[back and piece.] The piece of armor which covers the back.**

BACKRETURN, ***n.*** **Repeated return.**

BACKROOM, ***n.*** **[back and room.] A room behind the front room, or in the back part of the house.**

BACKS, ***n.*** **Among dealers in leather, the thickest and best**

tanned hides.

BACKSET, *a.* [back and set.] Set upon in the rear.

BACKSIDE, *n.* [back and side.] The back part of anything; the part behind that which is presented to the face of a spectator. *Exodus 3:1*.

2. The hind part of an animal.*NWAD BACKSIDE.2*

3. The yard, ground or place behind a house.*NWAD BACKSIDE.3*

BACKSLIDE, *v.i.* [back and slide.] To fall off; to apostatize; to turn gradually from the faith and practice of christianity. *Jeremiah 3:6-22*; *Hosea 4:16*.

BACKSLIDER, *n.* An apostate; one who falls from the faith and practice of religion. *Proverbs 14:14*.

2. One who neglects his vows of obedience and falls into sin.*NWAD BACKSLIDER.2*

BACKSLIDING, *n.* The act of apostatizing from faith or practice; a falling insensibly from religion into sin or idolatry. *Jeremiah 5:6*.

BACKSTAFF, *n.* [back and staff, so called from its being used with the observer's back toward the sun.]

A quadrant; an instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea; called also, from its inventor, Davis's quadrant.*NWAD BACKSTAFF.2*

BACKSTAIRS, *n.* [back and stairs.]

Stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs; and figuratively, a private or indirect way.*NWAD BACKSTAIRS.2*

BACKSTAYS, *n.* [back and stay.]

Long ropes or stays extending from the top-mast heads to both sides of a ship, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast, when strained by a weight of sail, and prevent it from giving way and falling overboard.*NWAD BACKSTAYS.2*

BACKSWORD, *n.* [back and sword.]

A sword with one sharp edge. In England, a stick with a basket handle used in rustic amusements.*NWAD BACKSWORD.2*

BACKWARD, BACKWARDS, *adv.* [back and ward. See *Ward*.] With the back in advance; as, to move backward.

2. Toward the back; as, to throw the arms backward; to move backwards and forwards.*NWAD BACKWARD.2*

3. On the back, or with the back downwards; as, to fall backward.*NWAD BACKWARD.3*

4. Toward past times or events; as to look backward on the history of man.*NWAD BACKWARD.4*

5. By way of reflection; reflexively.*NWAD BACKWARD.5*

6. From a better to a worse state; as, public affairs go backward.*NWAD BACKWARD.6*

7. In time past; as, let us look some ages backward.*NWAD BACKWARD.7*

8. Perversely; from a wrong end.*NWAD BACKWARD.8*

I never yet saw man but she would spell him backward.*NWAD BACKWARD.9*

9. Towards the beginning; in an order contrary to the natural order; as, to read backward.*NWAD BACKWARD.10*

10. In a scriptural sense, to go or turn backward, is to rebel, apostatize, or relapse into sin, or idolatry. *Isaiah 1:4*.*NWAD BACKWARD.11*

11. Contrarily; in a contrary manner.*NWAD BACKWARD.12*

To be driven or turned backward, is to be defeated, or disappointed. *Psalm 40:14*. turn judgment backward, is to pervert justice and laws. *Isaiah 59:14*.*NWAD BACKWARD.13*

BACKWARD, *a.* Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating. For wiser brutes are backward to be slaves.

2. Slow; sluggish; dilatory. The mind is backward to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument.*NWAD BACKWARD.15*

3. Dull; not quick of apprehension; behind in progress; as a backward learner.*NWAD BACKWARD.16*

4. Late; behind in time; coming after something else, or after the usual time; as backward fruits; the season is backward.*NWAD BACKWARD.17*

BACKWARD, *n.* The things or state behind or past.

In the dark backward or abysm of time. [Not proper, nor in use.]*NWAD BACKWARD.19*

BACKWARDLY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly; adversely; perversely.

BACKWARDNESS, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance, dilatoriness, or dullness in action.

2. A state of being behind in progress; slowness; tardiness; as the backwardness of the spring.*NWAD BACKWARDNESS.2*

BACKWORM, *n.* [back and worm.] A small worm, in a thin skin, in the reins of a hawk. [See *Filanders*.]

BACON, *n.* ba'kn.

Hog's flesh, salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.*NWAD BACON.2*

To save one's bacon, is to preserve one's self from harm.*NWAD BACON.3*

BACULE, *n.* In fortification, a kind of portcullis or gate, made like a pit-fall, with a counterpoise, and supported by two great stakes.

BACULITE, *n.* [L. baculus.]

A genus of fossil shells, of a straight form, in their cellular structure resembling the ammonites.*NWAD BACULITE.2*

BACULOMETRY, *n.* [L. baculus, a staff, and Gr. measure.]

The act of measuring distance of altitude by a staff or staves.*NWAD BACULOMETRY.2*

BAD, *a.* [Heb. to perish or destroy]

1. Ill; evil; opposed to good; a word of general use, denoting physical defects and moral faults, in men and things; as a bad man, a bad heart, a bad design, bad air, bad water, bad books.*NWAD BAD.2*

2. Vicious; corrupt; depraved, in a moral sense; as a bad life; a bad action.*NWAD BAD.3*

3. Unwholesome; as bad provisions.*NWAD BAD.4*

4. Unfortunate; unprosperous; as a bad state of affairs.*NWAD BAD.5*

5. Unskillful; as a bad player.*NWAD BAD.6*

6. Small; poor; as a bad crop.*NWAD BAD.7*

7. Infirm; as a bad state of health.*NWAD BAD.8*

8. Feeble, corrupt, or oppressive; as a bad government.*NWAD BAD.9*

9. Hurtful; pernicious; as, fine print is bad for the eyes.*NWAD BAD.10*

10. Unfavorable; as a bad season.*NWAD BAD.11*

11. Poor; sterile; as a bad soil.*NWAD BAD.12*

12. Rough or muddy; as a bad road. In short, bad expresses whatever is injurious, hurtful, inconvenient, unlawful or immoral; whatever is offensive, painful or unfavorable; or what is defective.*NWAD BAD.13*

BAD, BADE, the past tense of bid. [See *Bid*.]

BADGE, *n.* [I know not the affinities of this word, not having found it in any other language. Probably it belongs to class Bg.]

1. A mark, sign, token or thing, by which a person is distinguished, in a particular place or employment, and designating his relation to a person or to a particular occupation; as the badge of authority.*NWAD BADGE.2*

2. The mark or token of anything; as the badge of bitterness.*NWAD BADGE.3*

3. An ornament on ships, near the stern, decorated with figures.*NWAD BADGE.4*

BADGE, *v.t.* To mark, or distinguish with a badge.

BADGER, *n.* In law, a person who is licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another, without incurring the penalties of engrossing.

BADGER, *n.* A quadruped of the genus Ursus, of a clumsy make, with short, thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet. It inhabits the north of Europe and Asia, burrows, is indolent and sleepy, feeds by night on vegetables, and is very fat. Its skin is used for pistol furniture; its flesh makes good bacon, and its hair is used for brushes to soften the shades in painting. The American badger is called the ground hog, and is sometimes white.

BADGER-LEGGED, ***a.*** **Having legs like a badger. Johnson says having legs of unequal length; but, qu. short thick legs.**

BADIAGA, ***n.*** **A small spunge, common in the North of Europe, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks of bruises.**

BADIANE, BANDIAN, ***n.*** **The seed of a tree in China, which smells like anise seeds; used by the Chinese and Dutch to give their tea an aromatic taste.**

BADIGEON, ***n.*** **A mixture of plaster and free stone, ground together and sifted, used by statuaries to fill the small holes and repair the defects of the stones, of which they make their statues.**

BADINAGE, ***n.*** **Light or playful discourse.**

BADLY, ***adv.*** **[from bad.] In a bad manner; not well, unskillfully; grievously; unfortunately; imperfectly.**

BADNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being bad, evil, vicious or depraved; want of good qualities, natural or moral; as the badness of the heart, of the season, of the roads, etc.**

BAFFETAS, BAFTAS, BASTAS, ***n.*** **An India cloth or plain muslin. That of Surat is said to be the best.**

BAFFLE, ***v.t.*** **To mock or elude by artifice; to elude by shifts and turns; hence to defeat, or confound; as, to baffle the designs of an enemy.**

Fashionable follies baffle argument.*NWAD BAFFLE.2*

BAFFLE, ***v.i.*** **To practice deceit.**

BAFFLE, ***n.*** **A defeat by artifice, shifts and turns.**

BAFFLED, ***pp.*** **Eluded; defeated; confounded.**

BAFFLER, *n.* One that baffles.

BAFFLING, *ppr.* Eluding by shifts, and turns, or by stratagem; defeating; confounding. A baffling wind, among seamen, is one that frequently shifts, from one point to another.

BAG, *n.* [Norm. bage, a bag, a coffer, bagnes, baggage. This word seems to be from the root of pack, pouch.]

1. A sack; a pouch, usually of cloth or leather, used to hold, preserve or convey corn, and other commodities.*NWAD BAG.2*

2. A sack in animal bodies containing some fluid or other substance.*NWAD BAG.3*

3. Formerly, a sort of silken purse tied to the hair.*NWAD BAG.4*

4. In commerce, a certain quantity of a commodity, such as it is customary to carry to market in a sack; as a bag of pepper or hops; a bag of corn.*NWAD BAG.5*

5. Among farriers, a bag of asafoetida and savin is tied to the bits of horses to restore their appetites.*NWAD BAG.6*

BAG, *v.t.* To put into a bag.

2. To load with bags.*NWAD BAG.8*

BAG, *v.i.* To swell like a full bag, as sails when filled with wind.

BAGATELLE, *n.* bagatel'.

A trifle; a thing of no importance.*NWAD BAGATELLE.2*

BAGGAGE, *n.* [Eng. package.]

1. The tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessaries of an army.*NWAD BAGGAGE.2*

2. The clothing and other conveniencies which a traveller carries

with him, on a journey.*NWAD BAGGAGE.3*

Having dispatched my baggage by water to Altdorf.*NWAD BAGGAGE.4*

[The English now call this luggage.]*NWAD BAGGAGE.5*

BAGGAGE, *n.* A low worthless woman; a strumpet.

BAGGING, *ppr.* Swelling; becoming protuberant.

BAGGING, *n.* The cloth or materials for bags. U. States. Edwards' W. Indies.

BAGNIO, *n.* ban'yo. [L. balneum.]

1. A bath; a house for bathing, cupping, sweating and otherwise cleansing the body. In Turkey, it is the name of prisons where slaves are kept; so called from the baths which they contain.*NWAD BAGNIO.2*

2. A brothel.*NWAD BAGNIO.3*

BAGPIPE, *n.* [bag and pipe.]

A musical wind instrument, used chiefly in Scotland and Ireland. It consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve; and pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer. The base-pipe is called the drone, and the tenor or treble is called the chanter. The pipes have eight holes like those of a flute, which the performer stops and opens at pleasure. There are several species of bag-pipes, as the soft and melodious Irish bag-pipe, with two short drones and a long one; the Highland bag-pipe, with two short drones, the music of which is very loud; the Scot's Lowland bag-pipe, which is played with a bellows and is also a loud instrument. There is also a small pipe, with a chanter about eight inches in length.*NWAD BAGPIPE.2*

In seamanship, to bag-pipe the mizen, is to lay it aback by bringing the sheet to the mizen shrouds.*NWAD BAGPIPE.3*

BAGPIPER, ***n.*** **One who plays on a bag-pipe.**

BAGRE, ***n.*** **A small bearded fish, a species of Silurus, anguilliform, of a silvery hue, without scales, and delicious food.**

BAGREEF, ***n.*** **[bag and reef.] A fourth and lower reef used in the British navy.**

BAGUET, ***n.*** **In architecture, a little round molding, less than an astragal, sometimes carved and enriched.**

BAHAR, BARRE, ***n.*** **Weights used in the E. Indies. The great bahar, for weighing pepper, cloves, nutmegs, etc., is 524 lb. 9 oz. avoirdupoise. The little bahar, for weighing quicksilver, vermilion, ivory, silk, etc., is 437 lbs. 9 oz.**

BAIGNE, ***v.t.*** **To soak or drench. [Not used.]**

BAIKALITE, ***n.*** **[From Baikal, a lake in Northern Asia.]**

A mineral occurring in acicular prisms, sometimes long, and either confusedly grouped or radiating from a center. Its color is greenish, or yellowish white. It is regarded as a variety of Tremolite. This name is given also to an olive-green variety of augite and also of epidote.*NWAD BAIKALITE.2*

BAIL, ***v.t.***

1. To set free, deliver, or liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security given that the person bailed shall appear and answer in court. The word is applied to the magistrate, or the surety. The magistrate bails a man, when he liberates him from arrest or imprisonment, upon bond given with sureties. The surety bails a person, when he procures his release from arrest, by giving bond for his appearance.*NWAD BAIL.2*

2. To deliver goods in trust, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee or

person entrusted; as, to bail cloth to a tailor to be made into a garment, or to bail goods to a carrier.*NWAD BAIL.3*

3. To free from water, as to bail a boat. This word is improperly written bale. The word is probably the same as bail in law, to free, or liberate, and signifies to throw out water, as with a bucket or shovel.*NWAD BAIL.4*

BAIL, *n.* The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from custody, by becoming surety for his appearance in court.

The bail must be real substantial bondsmen.*NWAD BAIL.6*

B and B were bail to the arrest in a suit at law.*NWAD BAIL.7*

Bail is not used with a plural termination.*NWAD BAIL.8*

2. The security given for the release of a prisoner from custody; as, the man is out upon bail.*NWAD BAIL.9*

Excessive bail ought not to be required.*NWAD BAIL.10*

Bail is common or special. Common bail are imaginary persons, who are pledges for the plaintiff's prosecution; as John Doe and Richard Roe.*NWAD BAIL.11*

Special bail must be men of real substance, sufficient to pay their bond or recognizance. To perfect or justify bail is to prove by the oath of the person that he is worth the sum for which he is surety beyond his debts. To admit to bail, is to release upon security given by bondsmen.*NWAD BAIL.12*

3. The handle of a kettle or other vessel.*NWAD BAIL.13*

4. In England, a certain limit within a forest.*NWAD BAIL.14*

BAILABLE, *a.* That may be set free upon bond with sureties; that may be admitted to bail; used of persons.

2. That admits of bail; as a bailable offense.*NWAD BAILABLE.2*

BAILBOND, *n.* A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's appearance in court, at the return of the writ.

BAILED, *pp.* Released from custody on bonds for appearance in court.

2. Delivered in trust, to be carried and deposited, redelivered, or otherwise accounted for.*NWAD BAILED.2*

3. Freed from water, as a boat.*NWAD BAILED.3*

BAILEE, *n.* The person to whom goods are committed in trust, and who has a temporary possession and a qualified property in them, for the purposes of the trust.

BAILER, BAILOR, *n.* One who delivers goods to another in trust, for some particular purpose.

BAILIF, *n.* [Heb. lord, chief.] In England, an officer appointed by the sheriff. Bailiffs are either special, and appointed, for their adroitness, to arrest persons; or bailiffs of hundreds, who collect fines, summon juries, attend the assizes, and execute writs and process. The sheriff in England is the king's bailiff.

There are also bailiffs of liberties, appointed by the lords in their respective jurisdictions, to execute process, and perform other duties; bailiffs of forests and manors, who direct the husbandry, collect rents, etc.; and water bailiffs in each port, to search vessels, gather toll for anchorage, arrest persons for debt on the water, etc.*NWAD BAILIF.2*

The office of bailiff formerly was high and honorable in England, and officers under that title on the continent are still invested with important functions.*NWAD BAILIF.3*

BAILIWICK, *n.* [bailli, an officer, see bailiff.]

The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority; as a hundred, a liberty, a forest, over which a bailiff is appointed. In the liberties and franchises of lords, the bailiff has exclusive jurisdiction.*NWAD BAILIWICK.2*

BAILMENT, *n.* [from bail.]

A delivery of goods, in trust, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed.*NWAD BAILMENT.2*

BAILPIECE, *n.* A slip of parchment or paper containing a recognizance of bail above or bail to the action.

BAIRN, BARN, *n.* [Eng. born.] A child. [Little used in English.]

BAIT, *n.*

1. Any substance for food, proper to be used or actually used, to catch fish, or other animals, by alluring them to swallow a hook, or to be caught in snares, or in an inclosure or net.*NWAD BAIT.2*

2. A portion of food and drink, or a refreshment taken on a journey.*NWAD BAIT.3*

3. An allurement; enticement; temptation.*NWAD BAIT.4*

BAIT, *v.t.* To put meat on a hook or line, or in an inclosure, or among snares, to allure fish, fowls and other animals into human power.

2. To give a portion of food and drink to man or beast upon the road; as, to bait horses.*NWAD BAIT.6*

BAIT, *v.i.* To take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey; as, we stopped to bait.

BAIT, *v.t.*

1. To provoke and harass by dogs; to harass by the help of others; as, to bait a bull or a boar.*NWAD BAIT.9*

2. To attack with violence; to harass in the manner of small animals.*NWAD BAIT.10*

BAIT, *v.i.* To clap the wings; to flutter as if to fly; or to hover as a hawk, when she stoops to her prey.

BAIT, *n.* White Bait, a small fish of the Thames.

BAITED, *pp.* Furnished with bait; allured; tempted.

2. Fed, or refreshed, on the road.*NWAD BAITED.2*

3. Harassed by dogs or other small animals; attacked.*NWAD BAITED.3*

BAITING, *ppr.* Furnishing with bait; tempting; alluring.

2. Feeding; refreshing at an inn.*NWAD BAITING.2*

3. Harassing, with dogs; attacking.*NWAD BAITING.3*

BAIZE, *n.* A coarse woolen stuff, with a long nap, sometimes frized on one side, without wale, being wove with two treadles like flannel.

BAKE, *v.t.*

1. To heat, dry and harden, as in an oven or furnace, or under coals of fire; to dress and prepare for food, in a close place heated; as, to bake bread.*NWAD BAKE.2*

2. To dry and harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln or furnace, or by the solar rays; as, to bake bricks; to bake the ground.*NWAD BAKE.3*

BAKE, *v.i.* To do the work of baking; as, she brews, washes and bakes.

2. To be baked; to dry and harden in heat; as, the bread bakes, the ground bakes in a hot sun.*NWAD BAKE.5*

BAKED, ***pp.*** **Dried and hardened by heat; dressed in heat; as baked meat.**

BAKEHOUSE, ***n.*** **[bake and house.] A house or building for baking.**

BAKEMEATS, ***n.*** **Meats prepared for food in an oven.** ***Genesis 40:17*****.**

BAKEN, ***pp.*** **The same as baked, and nearly obsolete.**

BAKER, ***n.*** **One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, etc.**

BAKER-FOOT, ***n.*** **An ill-shaped or distorted foot.**

BAKER-LEGGED, ***a.*** **One who has crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees.**

BAKERY, ***n.*** **The trade of a baker.**

2. A place occupied with the business of baking bread, etc.*NWAD BAKERY.2*

BAKING, ***ppr.*** **Drying and hardening in heat; dressing or cooking in a close place, or in heat.**

BAKING, ***n.*** **The quantity baked at once; as a baking of bread.**

BALAN, ***n.*** **A fish of a beautiful yellow, variegated with orange, a species of wrasse, caught on the shores of England.**

BALANCE, ***n.*** **[L. bilanx, bis, twice, and lanz, a dish, the double dish.]**

1. A pair of scales, for weighing commodities. It consists of a beam or lever suspended exactly in the middle, with a scale or basin hung to each extremity, of precisely equal weight.*NWAD BALANCE.2*

The Roman balance, our steel-yard, consists of a lever or beam, movable on a center, and suspended near one of its extremities. Hence,*NWAD BALANCE.3*

2. One of the simple powers in mechanics, used for determining the equality or difference of weight in heavy bodies, and consequently their masses or quantity of matter.*NWAD BALANCE.4*

3. Figuratively, an impartial state of the mind, in deliberating; or a just estimate of the reasons and arguments on both sides of a question, which gives to each its due weight, or force and importance.*NWAD BALANCE.5*

4. As balance signifies equal weight, or equality, it is by custom used for the weight or sum necessary to make two unequal weights or sums equal; that which is necessary to bring them to a balance or equipoise. Hence, in accounts, balance is the difference of two sums; as upon an adjustment of accounts, a balance was found against A, in favor of B. Hence, to pay a balance, is to pay the difference and make the two accounts equal.*NWAD BALANCE.6*

5. Balance of trade is an equal exportation of domestic productions, and importation of foreign. But, usually, the term is applied to the difference between the amount or value of the commodities exported and imported. Hence the common expression, the balance of trade is against or in favor of a country.*NWAD BALANCE.7*

6. Equipoise, or an equal state of power between nations; as the “balance of power.”*NWAD BALANCE.8*

7. Equipoise, or an equal state of the passions.*NWAD BALANCE.9*

The balance of the mind.*NWAD BALANCE.10*

8. That which renders weight or authority equal.*NWAD BALANCE.11*

The only balance attempted against the ancient kings, was a body of nobles.*NWAD BALANCE.12*

9. The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats.*NWAD*

BALANCE.13

10. In astronomy, a sign in the zodiac, called in Latin Libra, which the sun enters at the equinox in September.*NWAD BALANCE.14*

The hydrostatic balance is an instrument to determine the specific gravity of fluid and solid bodies.*NWAD BALANCE.15*

The assay balance is one which is used in docimastic operations, to determine the weight of minute bodies.*NWAD BALANCE.16*

BALANCE, *v.t.* To adjust the weights in the scales of a balance so as to bring them to an equipoise. Hence,

2. To weigh reasons; to compare, by estimating the relative force, importance, or value of different things; as, to balance good and evil.*NWAD BALANCE.18*

3. To regulate different powers, so as to keep them in a state of just proportion; as, to balance Europe, or the powers of Europe.*NWAD BALANCE.19*

4. To counterpoise; to make of equal weight or force; to make equipollent; as, one species of attraction balances another.*NWAD BALANCE.20*

One expression in the letter check and balance another.*NWAD BALANCE.21*

5. To settle and adjust, as an account; to find the difference of two accounts, and to pay the balance, or difference, and make them equal.*NWAD BALANCE.22*

6. In seamanship, to contract a sail, by rolling up a small part of it at one corner.*NWAD BALANCE.23*

BALANCE, *v.i.* To have on each side equal weight; to be on a poise.

2. To hesitate; to fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force, as a balance plays when poised by equal weights.*NWAD BALANCE.25*

Between right and wrong, never balance a moment.*NWAD BALANCE.26*

BALANCED, *pp.* Charged with equal weights; standing on an equipoise, regulated so as to be equal; settled; adjusted; made equal in weight or amount.

BALANCE FISH, *n.* The zygaena, or marteau; a fish of the genus squalus, or shark kind. It is 6 feet long, and weighs 500 lbs. It has three or four rows of broad pointed and serrated teeth; has a horrible aspect, and is very voracious.

BALANCER, *n.* The person who weighs, or who uses a balance.

2. A member of an insect useful in balancing the body.*NWAD BALANCER.2*

3. One skilled in balancing.*NWAD BALANCER.3*

BALANCE-REEF, *n.* A reef band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm.

BALANCING, *ppr.* Charging with equal weights; being in a state of equipoise; bringing to a state of equality; regulating respective forces or sums to make them equal; settling; adjusting; paying a difference of accounts; hesitating; contracting a sail by rolling up one corner of it.

BALANCING, *n.* Equilibrium; poise.

BALANITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus Balanus.

BALASS, BALAS, *n.* A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. Its crystals are usually octahedrons, composed of two four-sided pyramids, applied base to base. [See *Spinel*.]

BALLAUSTINE, *n.* The wild pomegranate tree.

BALCONY, ***n.*** **In architecture, a frame of wood, iron or stone, in front of a house or other building, supported by columns, pillars or consoles and encompassed with a balustrade. Balconies are common before windows.**

BALD, ***a.*** **bauld.**

1. Destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head.*NWAD BALD.2*

2. Destitute of the natural covering; as a bald oak.*NWAD BALD.3*

3. Without feathers on the head; as a bald vulture.*NWAD BALD.4*

4. Destitute of trees on the top; as a bald mountain.*NWAD BALD.5*

5. Unadorned; inelegant; as a bald translation.*NWAD BALD.6*

6. Mean; naked; base; without dignity or value.*NWAD BALD.7*

7. In popular language, open, bold, audacious.*NWAD BALD.8*

8. Without beard or awn; as bald wheat.*NWAD BALD.9*

BALDA-CHIN, BALDAQUIN, ***n.*** **In architecture, a building in form of a canopy, supported by columns, and often used as a covering to insulated altars; sometimes used for a shell over a door.**

BALDERDASH, ***n.*** **Mean, senseless prate; a jargon of words; ribaldry; anything jumbled together without judgment.**

BALDERDASH, ***v.t.*** **To mix or adulterate liquors.**

BALDLLY, ***adv.*** **Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly; openly.**

BALDNESS, ***n.*** **Want of hair on the top and back of the head; loss of hair; meanness or inelegance of writing; want of ornament.**

BALDPATE, *n.* A pate without hair.

BALDPATED, *a.* Destitute of hair; shorn of hair.

BALDRICK, *n.* [L. balleus, a *belt*, and *rick*, *rich*. See these words.]

1. A girdle, or richly ornamented belt; a war girdle.*NWAD BALDRICK.2*

A radiant baldrick o'er his shoulders tied.*NWAD BALDRICK.3*

2. The zodiac.*NWAD BALDRICK.4*

BALE, *n.* [Heb. to bind, to pledge, and its derivative.]

1. A bundle or package of goods in a cloth cover, and corded for carriage or transportation.*NWAD BALE.2*

2. Formerly, a pair of dice*NWAD BALE.3*

BALE, *v.t.* To make up in a bale.

BALE, *n.* [Heb. to grieve or mourn, to be desolate, or to destroy.]

Misery; calamity.*NWAD BALE.6*

BALEARIC, *a.* [Gr. to throw, because the inhabitants were good slingers.]

Pertaining to the isles of Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean sea.*NWAD BALEARIC.2*

BALEFUL, *a.* [See *Bale*.] Woeful; sad; sorrowful; full of grief; producing misery; as, a baleful smart; baleful eyes.

2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious; calamitous; deadly; as, baleful enemies; baleful war.*NWAD BALEFUL.2*

BALEFULLY, ***adv.*** **Sorrowfully; perniciously; in a calamitous manner.**

BALISTER, ***n.*** **[L. balista, from Gr. to throw.] A cross bow.**

BALIZE, ***n.*** **A sea-mark; a pole raised on a bank.**

BALK, ***n.*** **bauk.**

1. A ridge of land, left unplowed, between furrows, or at the end of a field.*NWAD BALK.2*

2. A great beam, or rafter.*NWAD BALK.3*

3. Any thing left untouched, like a ridge in plowing.*NWAD BALK.4*

4. A frustration; disappointment.*NWAD BALK.5*

BALK, ***v.t.*** **bauk.**

1. To disappoint; to frustrate.*NWAD BALK.7*

2. To leave untouched; to miss or omit.*NWAD BALK.8*

3. To pile, as in a heap or ridge.*NWAD BALK.9*

4. To turn aside; to talk beside one's meaning.*NWAD BALK.10*

5. To plow, leaving balks.*NWAD BALK.11*

BALKED, ***pp.*** **Plowed in ridges between furrows, as in American husbandry.**

2. Frustrated; disappointed.*NWAD BALKED.2*

BALKER, ***n.*** **One who balks. In fishery, balkers are persons who stand on rocks and eminences to espy the sholes of herring, and to give notice to the men in boats, which way they pass.**

BALKING, *ppr.* Plowing in ridges; frustrating.

BALL, *n.* [L. pila; A ball may signify a mass from collecting, or it may be that which is driven, from the root of L. pello; probably the former.]

1. A round body; a spherical substance, whether natural or artificial; or a body nearly round; as, a ball for play; a ball of thread; a ball of snow.*NWAD BALL.2*

2. A bullet; a ball of iron or lead for cannon, muskets, etc.*NWAD BALL.3*

3. A printer's ball, consisting of hair or wool, covered with leather or skin, and fastened to a stock, called a ball-stock, and used to put ink on the types in the forms.*NWAD BALL.4*

4. The globe or earth, from its figure.*NWAD BALL.5*

5. A globe borne as an ensign of authority; as, to hold the ball of a kingdom.*NWAD BALL.6*

6. Any part of the body that is round or protuberant; as, the eye ball; the ball of the thumb or foot.*NWAD BALL.7*

7. The weight at the bottom of a pendulum.*NWAD BALL.8*

8. Among the Cornish miners in England, a tin mine.*NWAD BALL.9*

9. In pyrotechnics, a composition of combustible ingredients, which serve to burn, smoke or give light.*NWAD BALL.10*

Ball-stock, among printers, a stock somewhat hollow at one end, to which balls of skin, stuffed with wool, are fastened, and which serves as a handle.*NWAD BALL.11*

Ball-vein, among miners, a sort of iron ore, found in loose masses, of a circular form, containing sparkling particles.*NWAD BALL.12*

Ball and socket, an instrument used in surveying and astronomy, made of brass, with a perpetual screw, to move horizontally,

obliquely, or vertically.*NWAD BALL.13*

Puff-ball, in botany, the Lycoperdon, a genus of fungeses.*NWAD BALL.14*

Fire-ball, a meteor; a luminous globe darting through the atmosphere; also, a bag of canvas filled with gunpowder, sulphur, pitch, saltpeter, etc., to be thrown by the hand, or from mortars, to set fire to houses.*NWAD BALL.15*

BALL, *n.* [Gr. to toss or throw; to leap.] An entertainment of dancing; originally and peculiarly, at the invitation and expense of an individual; but the word is used in America, for a dance at the expense of the attendants.

BALL, *v.i.* To form into a ball, as snow on horses' hoofs, or on the feet. We say the horse balls, or the snow balls.

BALLAD, *n.* A song; originally, a solemn song of praise; but now a meaner kind of popular song.

BALLAD, *v.i.* To make or sing ballads.

BALLADER, *n.* A writer of ballads.

BALLAD-MAKER, *n.* A maker or composer of ballads.

BALLAD-MONGER, *n.* [See *Monger*.] A dealer in writing ballads.

BALLADRY, *n.* The subject or style of ballads.

BALLAD-SINGER, *n.* One whose employment is to sing ballads.

BALLAD-STYLE, *n.* The air or manner of a ballad.

BALLAD-TUNE, *n.* The tune of a ballad.

BALLAD-WRITER, *n.* A composer of ballads.

BALLARAG, *v.t.* To bully; to threaten. [Not in use.]

BALLAST, *n.*

1. Heavy matter, as stone, sand or iron, laid on the bottom of a ship or other vessel, to sink it in the water, to such a depth, as to enable it to carry sufficient sail, without oversetting.*NWAD BALLAST.2*

Shingle ballast is ballast of coarse gravel.*NWAD BALLAST.3*

2. Figuratively, that which is used to make a thing steady.*NWAD BALLAST.4*

BALLAST, *v.t.* To place heavy substances on the bottom of a ship or vessel, to keep it from oversetting.

2. To keep any thing steady, by counterbalancing its force.*NWAD BALLAST.6*

BALLASTED, *pp.* Furnished with ballast; kept steady by a counterpoising force.

BALLASTING, *ppr.* Furnishing with ballast; keeping steady.

BALLASTING, *n.* Ballast; that which is used for ballast.

BALLATED, *a.* Sung in a ballad. [Little used.]

BALLATOON, *n.* A heavy luggage boat employed on the rivers about the Caspian Lake.

BALLATRY, *n.* A song; a jig.

BALLET, *n.*

1. A kind of dance; an interlude; a comic dance, consisting of a series of several airs, with different movements, representing some subject or action.*NWAD BALLET.2*

2. A kind of dramatic poem, representing some fabulous action or subject, in which several persons appear and recite things, under the name of some deity or personage.*NWAD BALLET.3*

In heraldry, ballets or balls, a bearing in coats of arms, denominated according to their color, bezants, plates, hurts, etc.*NWAD BALLET.4*

BALLIAGE, more correctly BAILAGE, *n.*

A small duty paid to the city of London by aliens, and even by denizens, for certain commodities exported by them.*NWAD BALLIAGE.2*

BALLIARDS. [See *Billiards*.]

BALLISTER. [See *Baluster*.]

BALLISTIC, *a.* [L. balista, an engine to throw stones, or shoot darts, from Gr. to throw or shoot.] Pertaining to the balista, or to the art of shooting darts, and other missive weapons, by means of an engine.

BALLISTICS, *n.* The science or art of throwing missive weapons, by the use of an engine. The balista was a machine resembling a cross-bow.

BALLOON, *n.*

1. In general, any spherical hollow body.*NWAD BALLOON.2*

2. In chimistry, a round vessel with a short neck, to receive whatever is distilled; a glass receiver of a spherical form.*NWAD BALLOON.3*

3. In architecture, a ball or globe, on the top of a pillar.*NWAD BALLOON.4*

4. In fireworks, a ball of pasteboard, or kind of bomb, stuffed with combustibles, to be played off, when fired, either in the air, or in

water, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars.*NWAD BALLOON.5*

5. A game, somewhat resembling tennis, played in an open field, with a large ball of leather, inflated with wind.*NWAD BALLOON.6*

6. A bag or hollow vessel, made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere, called for distinction, an air-balloon.*NWAD BALLOON.7*

7. In France, a quantity of paper, containing 24 reams. [See *Bale*.]*NWAD BALLOON.8*

8. In France, balloon, ballon or ballot, a quantity of glass plates; of white glass, 25 bundles of six plates each; of colored glass, 12 1-2 bundles of three plates each.*NWAD BALLOON.9*

BALLOON, BALLOEN, *n.* A state barge of Siam, made of a single piece of timber, very long, and managed with oars.

BALLOT, *n.*

1. A ball used in voting. Ballots are of different colors; those of one color give an affirmative; those of another, a negative. They are privately put into a box or urn.*NWAD BALLOT.2*

2. A ticket or written vote, being given in lieu of a ballot, is now called by the same name.*NWAD BALLOT.3*

3. The act of voting by balls or tickets.*NWAD BALLOT.4*

BALLOT, *v.i.* To vote by ballot, that is, by putting little balls of different colors into a box, the greater number of one color or the other determining the result.

2. To vote by written papers or tickets.*NWAD BALLOT.6*

BALLOTADE, BALOTADE, *n.* In the menage, a leap of pillars, or upon a strait line, so that when his fore feet are in the air, he shrews nothing but the shoes of his hind feet, without jerking

out. In a capriole, the horse yerks out his hind legs.

BALLOTATION, *n.* A voting by ballot. [Little used.]

BALLOT-BOX, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

BALM, *n.* bam.

1. The sap or juice of trees or shrubs remarkable odoriferous or aromatic.*NWAD BALM.2*

2. Any fragrant or valuable ointment.*NWAD BALM.3*

3. Anything which heals, or which soothes or mitigates pain.*NWAD BALM.4*

4. In botany, the name of several plants, particularly of the genus Melissa. They are aromatic and used as corroborants.*NWAD BALM.5*

Balm of Gilead. A plant of the genus Amyris. Its leaves yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent; and from this plant is obtained the balm of Gilead of the shops, or balsam of Mecca or of Syria. It has a yellowish or greenish color, a warm bitterish aromatic taste, and an acidulous fragrant smell. It is valued as an odoriferous unguent, and cosmetic, by the Turks, who possess the country of its growth, and hence it is adulterated for market.*NWAD BALM.6*

BALM, *v.t.* To anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal.

2. To soothe; to mitigate; to assuage.*NWAD BALM.8*

BALMY, *a.* Having the qualities of balm; aromatic.

2. Producing balm; as the balmy tree.*NWAD BALMY.2*

3. Soothing; soft; mild; as balmy slumbers.*NWAD BALMY.3*

4. Fragrant; odoriferous; as balmy wings.*NWAD BALMY.4*

5. Mitigating; easing; assuaging; as balmy breath.*NWAD BALMY.5*

BALNEAL, *a.* [L. balneum.] Pertaining to a bath.

BALNEARY, *n.* [L. balnearium, from balneum.]

A bathing room.*NWAD BALNEARY.2*

BALNEATION, *n.* The act of bathing.

BALNEATORY, *a.* Belonging to a bath or stove.

BALSAM, *n.* [L. balsamum.] An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously or by incision, from certain plants. A great variety of substances pass under this denomination. But in modern chimistry, the term is confined to such vegetable juices, as are liquid or spontaneously become concrete, and consist of a resinous substance, combined with benzoic acid, or capable of affording it by decoction or sublimation. The balsams are either liquid or solid; of the former, are the balm of Gilead and the balsams of copaiba, Peru and tolu; of the latter, benzoin, dragon's blood, and storax.

Balsam apple, an annual Indian plant; included under the genus Momordica. A water and a subtil oil are obtained from it, which are commended as deobstruents.*NWAD BALSAM.2*

Balsam tree. This name is given to a genus of plants called Clusia; to another, called Copaifera, which produces the balsam of Copaiba; and to a third, called Pistacia, turpentine tree or mastich tree.*NWAD BALSAM.3*

Balsam of Sulphur is a solution of sulphur in oil.*NWAD BALSAM.4*

Balsam of Tolu is the produce of the Toluifera, or Tolu tree, of South America. It is of a reddish yellow color, transparent, thick and tenacious, but growing hard and brittle by age. It is very fragrant, and like the Balsam of Peru, is a stimulant, and used as a pectoral.*NWAD BALSAM.5*

Balsam of Peru, the produce of a tree in Peru, possessing strong stimulant qualities.*NWAD BALSAM.6*

BALSAMATION, *n.* The act of rendering balsamic.

BALSAMIC, BALSAMI-CAL, *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; stimulating; unctuous; soft; mitigating; mild.

BALSAMIC, *n.* A warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence.

BALSAMINE, *n.* touch-me-not, or Impatiens, a genus of plants.

BALSAM-SWEATING, *a.* Yielding balsam.

BALTIC, *n.* [From balte, belt, from certain straits or channels, surrounding its isles, called belts. See *Belt*.]

The sea which separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Holstein and Germany.*NWAD BALTIC.2*

BALTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the sea of that name; situated on the Baltic sea.

Each Baltic state to join the righteous cause.*NWAD BALTIC.4*

BALUSTER, *n.* [L. palus; Eng. pole, pale. This is corrupted into bannister, which I have rejected.]

A small column or pilaster, of various forms and dimension, often adorned with moldings, used for balustrades.*NWAD BALUSTER.2*

BALUSTERED, *a.* Having balusters.

BALUSTRADE, *n.* A row of balusters, joined by a rail, serving as a fence or inclosure, for altars, balconies, stair-cases, terraces. tops of buildings, etc.

BAM, BEAM, as an initial syllable in names of places, signifies wood; implying that the place took its name from a grove, or

forest.

BAMBOO, *n.* A plant of the reed kind, or genus Arundo, growing in the East Indies, and in some other warm climates, and sometimes attaining to the height of 60 feet. From the main root, which is long, thick and jointed, spring several round, jointed stalks, which at 10 or 12 feet from the ground, send out from their joints several stalks which are united at their base. These are armed, at their joints, with one or two sharp rigid spines, and furnished with oblong, oval leaves, eight or nine inches long, on short footstalks. The flowers grow in large panicles, from the joints of the stalk, placed three in a parcel, close to their receptacles. Old stalks grow to five or six inches in diameter, and are so hard and durable, as to be used for building and for all sorts of furniture, for water pipes, and for poles to support palanquins. The smaller stalks are used for walking sticks, flutes, etc.

BAMBOOZLE, *v.t.* To confound; to deceiving; to play low tricks. [A low word.]

BAMBOOZLER, *n.* A cheat; one who plays low tricks.

BAN, *n.*

1. A public proclamation or edict; a public order or notice, mandatory or prohibitory.*NWAD BAN.2*

In a more particular sense,*NWAD BAN.3*

2. Notice of a marriage proposed, or of a matrimonial contract, proclaimed in a church, that any person may object, if he knows of any kindred between the parties, of any precontract or other just cause, why the marriage should not take place.*NWAD BAN.4*

3. An edict of interdiction or proscription. Hence to put a prince under the ban of the empire, is to divest him of his dignities, and to interdict all intercourse and all offices of humanity with the offender. Sometimes whole cities have been put under the ban, that is, deprived of their rights and privileges.*NWAD BAN.5*

4. Interdiction; prohibition.*NWAD BAN.6*

5. Curse; excommunication; anathema.*NWAD BAN.7*

6. A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban.*NWAD BAN.8*

7. A mulct paid to the bishop by one guilty of sacrilege and other crimes.*NWAD BAN.9*

8. In military affairs, a proclamation by beat of drum, requiring a strict observance of discipline, either for declaring a new officer, or for punishing an offender.*NWAD BAN.10*

9. In commerce, a smooth fine muslin, imported from the E. Indies.*NWAD BAN.11*

BAN, *v.t.* To curse; to execrate.

BAN, *v.i.* To curse.

BANANA, *n.* A species of the genus Musa, or plantain tree, and its fruit. It rises 15 or 20 feet high, with a soft stalk, marked with dark purple stripes and spots, with leaves six feet long, and a foot broad. The flowers grow in bunches, covered with a sheath of a fine purple color.

The fruit is four or five inches long, and an inch or more in diameter; the pulp soft and of a luscious taste. When ripe, it is eaten raw, or fried in slices. Bananas grow in large bunches weighing a dozen pounds or more. This tree is the native of tropical countries, and on many isles, constitutes an important article of food.*NWAD BANANA.2*

BAND, *n.* [See *Bind* and *Bend*.]

1. A fillet; a cord; a tie; a chain; any narrow ligament with which a thing is bound, tied or fastened, or by which a number of things are confined together.*NWAD BAND.2*

2. In architecture, any flat low member of molding, broad but not deep, called also fascia, face or plinth.*NWAD BAND.3*

3. Figuratively, any chain; any means of restraint; that which draws or confines.*NWAD BAND.4*

4. Means of union or connection between persons; as, Hymen's bands.*NWAD BAND.5*

5. Any thing bound round or encircling another.*NWAD BAND.6*

6. Something worn about the neck; as the bands of clergymen.*NWAD BAND.7*

7. A company of soldiers; the body of men united under one flag or ensign. Also, indefinitely, a troop, a body of armed men. *2 Kings 6:23*.*NWAD BAND.8*

8. A company of persons united in any common design; as a band of brothers.*NWAD BAND.9*

9. A slip of canvas, sewed across a sail to strengthen it.*NWAD BAND.10*

The band of pensioners in England, is a company of 120 gentlemen, who receive a yearly allowance of f100st., for attending the king on solemn occasions.*NWAD BAND.11*

The bands of a saddle are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows, to hold them in their proper situation.*NWAD BAND.12*

BAND, *v.t.* To bind together; to bind over with a band.

2. To unite in a troop, company or confederacy.*NWAD BAND.14*

BAND, *v.i.* To unite; to associate; to confederate for some common purpose. *Acts 23:12*.

BANDAGE, *n.*

1. A fillet, roller, or swath, used in dressing and binding up wounds, restraining hemorrhages, and joining fractured and dislocated bones. Sometimes, the act or practice of applying bandages.*NWAD BANDAGE.2*

2. Something resembling a bandage; that which is bound over another*NWAD BANDAGE.3*

BANDANA, *n.* A species of silk handkerchief.

BANDBOX, *n.* A slight paper box for bands, caps, bonnets, muffs, or other light articles.

BANDED, *pp.* Bound with a band; united in a band.

BANDER, *n.* One that bands or associates with others.

BANDERET, *n.* [from band.] In Swisserland, a general in chief of military forces.

BANDIED, *pp.* Beat or tossed to and fro; agitated; controverted without ceremony.

BANDING, *ppr.* Binding with a band; uniting in a band or company.

BANDIT, *n. plu.* BANDITS or BANDITTI, An outlaw; also in a general sense, a robber; a highwayman; a lawless or desperate fellow.

BANDLE, *n.* An Irish measure of two feet in length.

BANDLET, BANDELET, *n.* Any little band or flat molding, as that which crowns the Doric architrave.

BANDOG, n, A large species of dog.

BANDOLEERS, *n.* A large leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging under the left arm; worn by ancient musketeers for sustaining their fire arms, and their musket charges, which being put into little wooden cases, and coated with leather, were hung, to the number of twelve, to each bandoleer.

BANDON, *n.* Disposal; license. [Not in use.]

BANDORE, *n.* A musical stringed instrument, like a lute.

BANDROL, *n.*

1. A little flag or streamer, in form of a guidon, used to be hung on the masts of vessels.*NWAD BANDROL.2*

2. The little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet.*NWAD BANDROL.3*

BANDSTRING, *n.* A string appendant to a band.

BANDY, *n.* [L. pando.] A club for striking a ball at play.

BANDY, *v.t.* To beat to and fro, as a ball in play.

2. To exchange; to give and receive reciprocally; as, to bandy looks.*NWAD BANDY.3*

3. To agitate; to toss about, as from man to man.*NWAD BANDY.4*

Let not known truth be bandied in disputation.*NWAD BANDY.5*

BANDY, *v.i.* To contend, as at some game, in which strives to drive the ball his own way.

BANDYING, *ppr.* Beating, impelling or tossing from one to another; agitating in controversy without ceremony.

BANDY-LEG, *n.* [bandy and leg. See *Bend*.]

A crooked leg; a leg bending inward or outward.*NWAD BANDY-LEG.2*

BANDY-LEGGED, *a.* Having crooked legs.

BANE, *n.* [Gr. is to kill; in L. venenum is poison.]

Poison of a deadly quality; hence, any fatal cause of mischief, injury or destruction; as, vice is the bane of society.*NWAD BANE.2*

BANE, *v.t.* To poison.

BANEBERRY, *n.* A name of the herb christopher, actaea, or aconitum racemosum.

BANEFUL, *a.* Poisonous; pernicious; destructive.

BANEFULLY, *adv.* Perniciously; destructively.

BANEFULNESS, *n.* Poisonousness; destructiveness.

BANE WORT, *n.* [See *Wort*.] A plant, called also deadly nightshade.

BANG, *v.t.*

1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to thump; to cudgel. [A low word.]*NWAD BANG.2*

2. To beat or handle roughly; to treat with violence.*NWAD BANG.3*

BANG, *n.* A blow with a club; a heavy blow.

BANGLE, *v.t.* To waste by little and little; to squander

carelessly.

BANIAN, *n.* A man's undress or morning gown, as worn by the Banians in the E. Indies.

2. A Gentoo servant, employed as an agent in commerce.*NWAD BANIAN.2*

3. A tree in India.*NWAD BANIAN.3*

Banian days, in seamen's language, are three days in a week, in which the sailors have no flesh meat served out to them. This use of the term seems to be borrowed from the Banians in Asia, who, believing in a metempsychosis, will eat no flesh, nor even kill noxious animals.*NWAD BANIAN.4*

BANISH, *v.t.*

1. To condemn to exile, or compel to leave one's country, by authority of the prince or government, either for life or for a limited time. It is common for Russians to be banished to Siberia.*NWAD BANISH.2*

2. To drive away; to compel to depart; as, to banish sorrow.*NWAD BANISH.3*

3. To quit one's country voluntarily, and with a view to reside abroad; as, he banished himself.*NWAD BANISH.4*

BANISHED, *pp.* Compelled to leave one's country; driven away.

BANISHER, *n.* One who compels another to quit his country.

BANISHING, *ppr.* Compelling to quit one's country; driving away.

BANISHMENT, *n.* The act of a prince or government, compelling a citizen to leave his country, either for a limited time or forever, as for some crime.

2. A voluntary forsaking of one's country upon oath, called abjuration. [This practice has now ceased in G. Britain.]*NWAD BANISHMENT.2*

3. The state of being banished; exile.*NWAD BANISHMENT.3*

4. The act of driving away or dispelling; as the banishment of care from the mind.*NWAD BANISHMENT.4*

BANK, *n.* [Bank and bench are radically the same word. The sense is, that which is set, laid or extended. Applied to a mass of earth, it is a collection, that which is thrown or laid together.]

1. A mound, pile or ridge of earth, raised above the surrounding plain, either as a defense or for other purposes. *2 Samuel 20:15*.*NWAD BANK.2*

2. Any steep acclivity, whether rising from a river, a lake, or the sea, or forming the side of a ravine, or the steep side of a hillock on a plain. When we speak of the earth in general adjoining a lake or the sea, we use the word shore; but a particular steep acclivity on the side of a lake, river or the sea, is called a bank.*NWAD BANK.3*

3. A bench, or a bench of rowers, in a galley; so called from their seat.*NWAD BANK.4*

Placed on their banks, the lusty Trojans sweep.*NWAD BANK.5*

4. By analogy, a collection or stock of money, deposited, by a number of persons, for a particular use; that is, an aggregate of particulars, or a fund; as, to establish a bank, that is a joint fund.*NWAD BANK.6*

5. The place where a collection of money is deposited; a common repository of the money of individuals or of companies; also a house used for a bank.*NWAD BANK.7*

6. A company of persons concerned in a bank, whether a private association, or an incorporated company; the stockholders of a bank, or their representatives, the directors, acting in their corporate

capacity.*NWAD BANK.8*

7. An elevation, or rising ground, in the sea; called also flats, shoals, shelves or shallows. These may rise to the surface of the water or near to it; but the word bank signifies also elevated ground at the bottom of the sea, when many fathoms below the surface, as the banks of Newfoundland.*NWAD BANK.9*

BANK, *v.t.*

1. To raise a mound or dyke; to inclose, defend or fortify with a bank; as, to bank a house.*NWAD BANK.11*

2. To pass by the banks of.*NWAD BANK.12*

As I have bank'd their towns. [Not in use.]*NWAD BANK.13*

3. To lay up or deposit money in a bank. [Little used.]*NWAD BANK.14*

BANKABLE, *a.* Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes. [Of recent origin.]

BANK-BILL, BANK-NOTE, *n.* A promissory note, issued by a banking company, signed by their President and countersigned by the Cashier, payable to the bearer in gold or silver at the bank, on demand. If payable to order, the note is called a post-note.

BANKED, *pp.* Raised in a ridge or mound of earth; inclosed, or fortified with a bank.

BANKER, *n.* One who keeps a bank; one who trafficks in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, etc.

2. A vessel employed in the codfishery on the banks of Newfoundland.*NWAD BANKER.2*

BANKING, *ppr.* Raising a mound or bank; inclosing with a

bank. When we speak of restraining water, we usually call it banking; when we speak of defending the land, we call it imbanking.

BANKING, *n.* The business or employment of a banker; the business of establishing a common fund for lending money, discounting notes, issuing bills, receiving deposits, collecting the money on notes deposited, negotiating bills of exchange, etc.

BANKRUPT, *n.* [Eng. rout, defeat. This may signify bench-broken, or bank-broken; most probably the latter, referring to the fund or stock. The last syllable is the Latin ruptus contracted; Norm. roupt, rous, broken.]

1. A trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors.*NWAD BANKRUPT.2*

2. In a less technical sense, a trader who fails or becomes unable to pay his just debts; an insolvent trader. In strictness, no person but a trader can be a bankrupt. Bankruptcy is applied to merchants and traders; insolvency, to other persons.*NWAD BANKRUPT.3*

BANKRUPT, *a.* Having committed acts of bankruptcy; unable to pay just debts; insolvent.

BANKRUPT, *v.t.* To break one in trade; to make insolvent.

BANKRUPTCY, *n.* The state of being a bankrupt, or insolvent; inability to pay all debts.

2. The act of becoming a bankrupt; the act of rendering one's self a bankrupt, as by absconding, or otherwise; failure in trade.*NWAD BANKRUPTCY.2*

BANKRUPTED, *pp.* Rendered insolvent.

BANKRUPTING, *ppr.* Breaking in trade; rendering insolvent.

BANKRUPT-LAW, *n.* A law, which, upon a bankrupt's surrendering all his property to commissioners for the benefit

of his creditors, discharges him from the payment of his debts, and all liability to arrest or suit for the same, and secures his future acquired property from a liability to the payment of his past debts.

BANKRUPT-SYSTEM, *n.* A system of laws and legal proceedings in regard to bankrupts and their property.

BANK-STOCK, *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

BANNER, *n.* [L. pannus.]

1. A square flag; a military ensign; the principal standard of a prince or state.*NWAD BANNER.2*

2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance or elsewhere.*NWAD BANNER.3*

3. In botany, the upper petal of a papilionaceous corol.*NWAD BANNER.4*

BANNERED, *a.* Furnished with or bearing banners.

Shield the strong foes, and rake the bannered shore.*NWAD BANNERED.2*

BANNERET, *n.* A knight made in the field. Bannerets formerly constituted an order of knights or feudal lords, who led their vassals to battle under their own flags. On the day of battle, the candidates presented their flags to the king or general, who cut off the train or skirt, and made it square. They were then called knights of the square flag. They were a middle order between barons and simple knights.

BANNEROL, [See *Bandrol*.]

BANNOCK, *n.* A cake made of oatmeal or peas-meal, baked on an iron plate over the fire; used in Scotland, and the northern

counties of England.

BANOY, *n.* A species of hawk, somewhat larger than the English sparrow hawk; the back and wings yellow, and the belly white; a native of the Philippine isles.

BANQUET, *n.* A feast; a rich entertainment of meat and drink. ***Esther 5:4-14*****;** ***Job 41:6*****;** ***Amos 6:7*****.**

BANQUET, *v.t.* To treat with a feast, or rich entertainment.

BANQUET, *v.i.* To feast; to regale one's self with good eating and drinking.

BANQUETED, *pp.* Feasted; richly entertained at the table.

BANQUETER, *n.* A feaster; one who lives deliciously.

2. One who makes feasts, or rich entertainments.*NWAD BANQUETER.2*

BANQUETING, *ppr.* Feasting; entertaining with rich fare.

2. Partaking of rich fare.*NWAD BANQUETING.2*

BANQUETING, *n.* A feast; luxurious living; rich entertainment. ***1 Peter 4:3***

BANQUETING-HOUSE, BANQUET-HOUSE, *n.* A house where entertainments are made. ***Song of Solomon 2:4*****;** ***Daniel 5:10*****.**

BANQUETING-ROOM, *n.* A saloon, or spacious hall for public entertainments.

BANQUETTE or BANQUET, *n.* banket. In fortification, a little raised way or foot bank, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy in the moat or covered way.

BANSHEE or BENSHI, *n.* An Irish fairy.

BANSTICKLE, *n.* A small fish, called also stickle-back. This fish falls under the genus Gasterosteus.

BANTER, *v.t.* [Gr. to mock, or deride.] To play upon in words and in good humor; to rally; to joke, or jest with. Banter hardly amounts to ridicule, much less to derision. It consists in being pleasant and witty with the actions of another, and raising a humorous laugh at his expense, often attended with some degree of sarcasm.

BANTER, *n.* A joking or jesting; raillery; wit or humor; pleasantry.

BANTERED, *pp.* Rallied; laughed at in good humor.

BANTERER, *n.* One who banters, or laughs at with pleasantry.

BANTERING, *ppr.* Joking; laughing at with good humor.

BANTLING, *n.* A young child; an infant.

BAPTISM, *n.* [Gr. to baptize.]

1. The application of water to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ. This is usually performed by sprinkling or immersion.*NWAD BAPTISM.2*

2. The sufferings of Christ. *Matthew 20:22, 23*.*NWAD BAPTISM.3*

3. So much of the gospel as was preached by John, the Baptist. *Acts 18:25*.*NWAD BAPTISM.4*

BAPTISMAL, *a.* Pertaining to baptist; as a baptismal vow.

BAPTIST, *n.*

1. One who administers baptism. This appellation is appropriately given to John, the forerunner of Christ.*NWAD BAPTIST.2*

2. As a contraction of Anabaptist, one who denies the doctrine of infant baptism, and maintains that baptism ought to be administered only to adults by immersing the body in water.*NWAD BAPTIST.3*

BAPTISTERY, *n.* [L. baptisterium.] A place where the sacrament of baptism is administered. Primitively, baptisteries were in buildings separate from the church; but in the sixth century, they were taken into the church-porch, and afterwards into the church itself.

BAPTISTIC, BAPTISTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIZE, *v.t.* [See *Baptism*.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen. By some denominations of christians, baptism is performed by plunging, or immersing the whole body in water, and this is done to none but adults. More generally the ceremony is performed by sprinkling water on the face of a person, whether an infant or an adult, and in the case of an infant, by giving him a name, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, which is called Christening.

BAPTIZED, *pp.* Having received baptism; christened.

BAPTIZER, *n.* One who christens, or administers baptism.

BAPTIZING, *ppr.* Administering baptism to; christening.

BAR, *n.* [If these words are the Eng. bar, the sense is a shoot, that which shoots, passes or is driven.]

1. A piece of wood, iron or other solid matte, long in proportion to its diameter, used for various purposes, but especially for a hindrance or obstruction; as the bars of a fence or gate; the bar of a door or hatchway. *Numbers 3:36*; *Exodus 26:26*.*NWAD BAR.2*

2. Any obstacle which obstructs, hinders or defends; an obstruction; a fortification. *Amos 1:5*.*NWAD BAR.3*

Must I new bars to my own joy create.*NWAD BAR.4*

3. The shore of the sea, which restrains its waters. *Job 38:10*.*NWAD BAR.5*

4. The railing that incloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. Hence the phrase, at the bar of the court, signifies in open court. Hence also licensed lawyers are called barristers; and hence the whole body of lawyers licensed in a court, are customarily called the bar. A trial at bar, in England, is a trial in the courts of Westminster, opposed to a trial at Nisi Prius, in the circuits.*NWAD BAR.6*

5. Figuratively, any tribunal; as the bar of public opinion. Thus the final trial of men is called the bar of God.*NWAD BAR.7*

6. The inclosed place of a tavern, inn or coffee house, where the landlord or his servant delivers out liquors, and waits upon customers.*NWAD BAR.8*

7. A bank of sand, gravel or earth, forming a shoal at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing entrance, or rendering it difficult.*NWAD BAR.9*

8. A rock in the sea, according to Brown; or any thing by which structure is held together, according to Johnson; used in *Jonah 2:6*.*NWAD BAR.10*

9. Any thing laid across another, as bars in heraldlry, stripes in color, and the like.*NWAD BAR.11*

10. In the menage, the highest part of the place in a horse's mouth between the grinders and tusks, so that the part of the mouth which lies under and at the side of the bars, retains the name of the gum. The upper part of the gums, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied.*NWAD BAR.12*

11. In music, bars are lines drawn perpendicularly across the lines of the staff, including between each two, a certain quantity of time, or number of beats.*NWAD BAR.13*

12. In law, a peremptory exception sufficient to destroy the plaintiff's action. It is divided into a bar to common intendment, and bar

special; bar temporary and bar perpetual. Bar to common intendment is an ordinary or general bar, which disables the declaration of the plaintiff. A special bar is more than ordinary, as a fine, release, or justification. A temporary bar is that which is good for a time, but may afterwards cease. A perpetual bar overthrows the action of the plaintiff forever.*NWAD BAR.14*

13. A bar of gold or silver, is an ingot, lump or wedge, from the mines, run in a mold, and unwrought. A bar of iron is a long piece, wrought in the forge and hammered from a pig.*NWAD BAR.15*

14. Among printers, the iron with a wooden handle, by which the screw of the press is turned.*NWAD BAR.16*

15. In the African trade, a denomination of price; payment formerly being made to the Africans in iron bars.*NWAD BAR.17*

BAR, *v.t.* To fasten with a bar; as, to bar a door, or gate.

2. To hinder; to obstruct, or prevent; as, to bar the entrance of evil.*NWAD BAR.19*

3. To prevent; to exclude; to hinder; to make impracticable; as, the distance between us bars our intercourse. In this sense, the phrase is often varied, thus; the distance bars me from his aid, or bars him from my aid.*NWAD BAR.20*

4. To prohibit; to restrain or exclude by express or implied prohibition; as, the statute bars my right; the law bars the use of poisoned weapons.*NWAD BAR.21*

5. To obstruct, prevent or hinder by any moral obstacle; as, the right is barred by time, or by statute; a release bars the plaintiff's recovery.*NWAD BAR.22*

6. To except; to exclude by exception; as, I bar to night.*NWAD BAR.23*

7. To cross with stripes of a different color.*NWAD BAR.24*

8. To bar a vein, in farriery, is an operation upon the legs of a horse,

or other parts, to stop malignant humors. This is done by opening the skin above a vein, disengaging it and tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures.*NWAD BAR.25*

9. To adorn with trappings; a contraction of barb. [See *Barb*.]*NWAD BAR.26*

BARB, *n.* [L. barba; This is beard, with a different ending. The sense may be, that which shoots out.]

1. Beard, or that which resembles it, or grows in the place of it; as the barb of a fish, the smaller claws of the polypus, etc.*NWAD BARB.2*

2. The down, or pubes, covering the surface of some plants; or rather, a tuft or bunch of strong hairs terminating leaves.*NWAD BARB.3*

3. Anciently, armor for horses; formerly, barbe or barde.*NWAD BARB.4*

4. A common name of the barbary pigeon, a bird of a black or dun color.*NWAD BARB.5*

5. A horse from Barbary, of which it seems to be a contraction.*NWAD BARB.6*

6. The points that stand backward in an arrow, fish-hook or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted.*NWAD BARB.7*

7. In botany, a straight process armed with teeth pointing backward like the sting of a bee. This is one sort of pubescence.*NWAD BARB.8*

BBARBACAN, *n.*

1. A fortification or outer defense to a city or castle, consisting of an elevation of earth about three feet high, along the foot of the rampart.*NWAD BBARBACAN.2*

2. A fortress at the end of a bridge, or at the outlet of a city, having a double wall with towers.*NWAD BBARBACAN.3*

3. An opening in the wall of a fortress through which guns are leveled and fired upon an enemy.*NWAD BBARBACAN.4*

The French use the word also for an aperture in a wall to let in or drain off water; and the Spaniards, for a low wall round a church yard.*NWAD BBARBACAN.5*

BARBADOES-CHERRY, *n.* The Malpighia, a tree growing in the W. Indies, fifteen feet high and producing a pleasant tart fruit.

BARBADOES TAR, *n.* A mineral fluid, of the nature of the thicker fluid bitumens, of a nauseous bitterish taste, a very strong disagreeable smell, viscid, of a brown, black or reddish color; it easily melts, and burns with much smoke, but is not soluble in ardent spirits. It contains a portion of acid of amber. It trickles down the sides of mountains in some parts of America, and sometimes is found on the surface of the waters. It is recommended in coughs and disorders of the breast and lungs.

BARBARIAN, *n.* [L. barbarus;. The sense is, foreign, wild, fierce.]

1. A man in his rude, savage state; an uncivilized person.*NWAD BARBARIAN.2*

2. A cruel, savage, brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity.*NWAD BARBARIAN.3*

3. A foreigner. The Greeks and Romans denominated most foreign nations barbarians; and many of these were less civilized than themselves, or unacquainted with their language, laws and manners. But with them, the word was less reproachful than with us.*NWAD BARBARIAN.4*

BARBARIAN, *a.* Belonging to savages; rude; uncivilized.

2. Cruel; inhuman.*NWAD BARBARIAN.6*

BARBARIC, *a.* [L. barbaricus. See *Barbarian*. The Romans applied this word to designate things foreign; Barbaricum aurum, gold from Asia, Virg. AEn. 2.504; Barbaricoe vestes, embroidered garments from foreign nations. English writers use the word in a like sense.]

Foreign; imported from foreign nations.*NWAD BARBARIC.2*

BBARBARISM, *n.* [L. Barbarisums. See *Barbarian*.]

1. An offense against purity of style or language; any form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a particular language.*NWAD BBARBARISM.2*

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.*NWAD BBARBARISM.3*

3. Rudeness of manners; savagism; incivility; ferociousness; a savage state of society.*NWAD BBARBARISM.4*

4. Brutality; cruelty; barbarity. [In this sense little used, being superseded by barbarity.]*NWAD BBARBARISM.5*

BARBARITY, *n.* [See *Barbarian*.] The manners of a barbarian; savageness; cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity.

2. Barbarism; impurity of speech. [The use of the word in this sense, is now superseded by barbarism.]*NWAD BARBARITY.2*

BARBARIZE, *v.t.* To make barbarous.

Hideous changes have barbarized France.*NWAD BARBARIZE.2*

BARBAROUS, *a.*

1. Uncivilized; savage; unlettered; untutored; ignorant; unacquainted with arts; stranger to civility of manners.*NWAD BARBAROUS.2*

Thou are a roman; be not barbarous.*NWAD BARBAROUS.3*

2. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman; as barbarous.*NWAD BARBAROUS.4*

BARBAROUSLY, *adv.*

1. In the manner of a barbarian; ignorantly; without knowledge or arts; contrary to the rules of speech.*NWAD BARBAROUSLY.2*

2. In a savage, cruel, ferocious or inhuman manner.*NWAD BARBAROUSLY.3*

BARBAROUSNESS, *n.*

1. Rudeness or incivility of manners.*NWAD BARBAROUSNESS.2*

2. Impurity of language.*NWAD BARBAROUSNESS.3*

3. Cruelty; inhumanity; barbarity.*NWAD BARBAROUSNESS.4*

BARBARY, *n.* A barbary horse; a barb.

BARBASTEL, *n.* A bat with hairy lips.

BARBATE, BARBATED, *a.* [L. barbatus, from barba. See *Barb*.]

In botany, bearded; also gaping or ringent. Barbatus flos, a gaping or ringent flower; synonymous with the ringent flower of Linne, and the labiate of Tournefort.*NWAD BARBATE.2*

BARBE. In the military art, to fire in barbe, is to fire the cannon over the parapet, instead of firing through the embrasures.

BARBECUE, *n.* In the West Indies, a hog roasted whole. It is, with us, used for an ox or perhaps any other animal dressed in like manner.

BARBECUE, *v.t.* To dress and roast a hog whole, which is done by splitting the hog to the back bone, and roasting it on a gridiron; to roast any animal whole.

BARBED, ***pp.*** **[See** ***Barb*****.]**

1. Furnished with armor; as barbed steeds.*NWAD BARBED.2*

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points; as barbed arrows.*NWAD BARBED.3*

3. Shaved or trimmed; having the beard dressed.*NWAD BARBED.4*

BARBEL, ***n.*** **[L. barba.]**

1. A fish of the genus Cyprinus, of the order of abdominals. The mouth is toothless; the gill has three rays; the body is smooth and white. This fish is about three feet long, and weighs 18 pounds. It is a very coarse fish, living in deep still rivers and rooting like swine in the soft banks. Its dorsal fin is armed with a strong spine, sharply serrated, from which circumstance it probably received its name.*NWAD BARBEL.2*

2. A knot of superfluous flesh, growing in the channels of a horse's mouth; written also barble, or barb.*NWAD BARBEL.3*

BARBER, ***n.*** **One whose occupation is to shave men, or to shave and dress hair.**

BARBER, ***v.t.*** **To shave and dress hair.**

BARBER-CHIRURGEON, ***n.*** **One who joins the practice of surgery with that of a barber; a practice now unusual. A low practitioner of surgery.**

BARBERNESS, ***n.*** **A female barber. [Not used.]**

BARBER-MONGER, *n.* A man who frequents the barber's shop, or prides himself in being dressed by a barber; a fop.

BARBERRY, *n.* [L. berberis.]

1. A plant of the genus berberis, common in hedges; called in England, pipperidge bush. The berries are used in housewifery, and are deemed efficacious in fluxes and fevers. The bark dyes a fine yellow, especially the bark of the root. This plant is pernicious to wheat, the ears of which will not fill, if within the effluvia of the plant; and the influence of this has been known to extend three or four hundred yards.*NWAD BARBERRY.2*

BARBET, *n.* A name given by some French writers to a peculiar species of those worms which feed on the puceron or aphis. [See *Aphis*.]

2. The Bucco, a genus of birds found in the warm climates of both continents.*NWAD BARBET.2*

3. A dog, so called from his long hair.*NWAD BARBET.3*

BARD, *n.*

1. A poet and a singer among the ancient Celts; one whose occupation was to compose and sing verses, in honor of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men. The bards used an instrument of music like a lyre or guitar, and not only praised the brave, but reproached the cowardly.*NWAD BARD.2*

2. In modern usage, a poet.*NWAD BARD.3*

BARD, *n.* The trappings of a horse.

BARDED, *a.* In heraldry, a caparisoned.

BARDESANISTS, *n.* A sect of heretics, who sprung from

Bardesanes, of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the 2d century, who taught that the actions of men depend on fate, to which God himself is subject. His followers went farther, and denied the incarnation of Christ and the resurrection.

BARDIC, *a.* Pertaining to bards, or to their poetry.

BARDISH, *a.* Pertaining to bards; written by a bard.

BARDISM, *n.* The science of bards; the learning and maxims of bards.

BARE, *a.* [This word is from opening, separating, stripping.]

1. Naked, without covering; as, the arm is bare; the trees are bare.*NWAD BARE.2*

2. With the head uncovered, from respect.*NWAD BARE.3*

3. Plain; simple; unadorned; without the polish of refined manners.*NWAD BARE.4*

4. Laid open to view; detected; no longer concealed.*NWAD BARE.5*

5. Poor; destitute; indigent; empty; unfurnished.*NWAD BARE.6*

I have made Esau bare. *Jeremiah 49:10*.*NWAD BARE.7*

6. Alone; unaccompanied.*NWAD BARE.8*

7. Thread-bare; much worn.*NWAD BARE.9*

8. Wanting clothes; or ill supplied with garments.*NWAD BARE.10*

Under bare poles, at sea, signifies having no sail set.*NWAD BARE.11*

It is often followed by of; as, the country is bare of money.*NWAD BARE.12*

BARE, *v.t.* [See *Bare*, adj.]

To strip off the covering; to make naked; as, to bare the breast.*NWAD BARE.14*

BARE, the old preterit of bear, now bore.

BAREBONE, *n.* [See *Bone*.] A very lean person.

BAREBONED, *a.* Lean, so that the bones appear, or rather so that the bones show their forms.

BARED, *pp.* Made bare; made naked.

BAREFACED, *pp.* [See *Face*.]

1. With the face uncovered; not masked.*NWAD BAREFACED.2*

2. Undisguised; unreserved; without concealment; hence shameless; impudent; audacious; as a barefaced falsehood.*NWAD BAREFACED.3*

BAREFACEDLY, *adv.* Without disguise or reserve; openly; impudently.

BAREFACEDNESS, *n.* Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BAREFOOT, *a.* [See *Foot*.]

With the feet bare; without shoes and stockings. *2 Samuel 15:30*; *Isaiah 20:2-4*.*NWAD BAREFOOT.2*

BAREFOOT, *a.* or *adv.* With the feet bare; as, to dance barefoot.

BAREFOOTED, *a.* Having the feet bare.

BAREGNAWN, *a.* [See *Gnaw*.] Eaten bare.

BAREHEADED, [See *Head*.] Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause.

BAREHEADEDNESS, *n.* State of being bareheaded.

BARELEGGED, *a.* Having the legs bare.

BARELY, *adv.* Nakedly; poorly; indigently; without decoration; merely; only; without any thing more; as a price barely in title.

BARENECKED, *a.* Having the neck uncovered; exposed.

BARENESS, *n.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty; indigence; defect of clothes, or the usual covering.

BAREPICKED, *a.* Picked to the bone.

BARERIBBED, *a.* Lean.

BARGAIN, *n.* An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property; or a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property, for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration.

2. Stipulation: interested dealing.*NWAD BARGAIN.2*

3. Purchase or the thing purchased.*NWAD BARGAIN.3*

4. In popular language, final event; upshot.*NWAD BARGAIN.4*

We must make the best of a bad bargain.*NWAD BARGAIN.5*

To sell bargains, is a vulgar phrase.*NWAD BARGAIN.6*

To strike a bargain, is to ratify an agreement, originally by striking, or shaking hands. The Latin ferire foedus, may represent a like ceremony, unless it refers to the practice of killing a victim, at the solemn ratification of oaths.*NWAD BARGAIN.7*

Bargain and sale, in law, a species of conveyance, by which the bargainer contracts to convey the lands to the bargainee, and becomes by such contract a trustee for and seised to the use of the

bargainee. The statute then completes the purchase; that is, the bargain vests the use, and the statute vests the possession.*NWAD BARGAIN.8*

BARGAIN, *v.i.* To make a contract or conclusive agreement, for the transfer of property; often with for before the thing purchased; as, to bargain for a house. A bargained with B for his farm.

BARGAIN, *v.t.* To sell; to transfer for a consideration; as, A bargained away his farm; a popular use of the word.

BARGAINEE, *n.* The party in a contract who receives or agrees to receive the property sold.

BARGAINER, *n.* The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another.

BARGE, *n.* barj. [Barge, and bark or barque, a ship, are radically one word.]

1. A pleasure boat; a vessel or boat of state, furnished with elegant apartments, canopies and cushions, equipped with a band of rowers, and decorated with flags and streamers; used by officers and magistrates.*NWAD BARGE.2*

2. A flat-bottomed vessel of burthen, for loading and unloading ships.*NWAD BARGE.3*

BARGE-COUPLES, *n.* In architecture, a beam mortised into another, to strengthen the building.

BARGE-COURSE, *n.* In bricklaying, a part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters, in building where there is a gable, or kirkinhead.

BARGEMAN, *n.* The man who manages a barge.

BARGEMASTER, *n.* The proprietor of a barge, conveying goods for hire.

BARGER, *n.* The manager of a barge.

BARILLA, *n.* A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the purest kind of mineral alkali is obtained; used in making glass and soap, and in bleaching linen. The plant is cut and laid in heaps, and burnt, the salts running into a hole in the ground where they form a vitrified lump.

2. The alkali procured from this plant.*NWAD BARILLA.2*

BARITONE, [See *Barytone*.]

BARIUM, *n.* The metallic basis of baryte or baryta, which is an oxyd of barium.

BARK, *n.* [Probably from stripping, separating.]

1. The rind or exterior covering of a tree, corresponding to the skin of an animal. This is composed of the cuticle or epidermis, the outer bark or cortex, and the inner bark or liber. The rough broken matter on bark is, by the common people of New England, called ross.*NWAD BARK.2*

2. By way of distinction. Peruvian Bark.*NWAD BARK.3*

BARK, *v.t.* To peel; to strip off bark. Also to cover or inclose with bark.

BARK, BARQUE, *n.* A small ship; but appropriately, a ship which carries three masts without a mizen top sail. The English mariners, in the coal trade, apply this name to a broadsterned ship without a figure-head.

Water-barks, in Holland, are small vessels, for conveying fresh water from place to place, the hold of which is filled with water.*NWAD BARK.6*

BARK, *v.i.*

1. To make the noise of dogs, when they threaten or pursue.*NWAD BARK.8*

2. To clamor at; to pursue with unreasonable clamor or reproach. It is followed by at.*NWAD BARK.9*

To bark at sleeping fame.*NWAD BARK.10*

BARK-BARED, *a.* Stripped of the bark.

BARK-BOUND, *a.* Having the bark too firm or close, as with trees. This disease is cured by slitting the bark.

BARKED, *pp.* Stripped of the bark; peeled; also covered with bark.

BARKER, *n.* One who barks, or clamors unreasonably; one who strips trees of their bark.

BARK-GALLED, *a.* Having the bark galled, as with thorns. This defect is cured by binding on clay.

BARKING, *ppr.* Stripping off bark; making the noise of dogs; clamoring; covering with bark.

BARKY, *a.* Consisting of bark; containing bark.

BARLEY, *n.* [L. far; Heb. bar, corn.] A species of valuable grain, used especially for making malt, from which are distilled liquors of extensive use, as beer, ale and porter. It is of the genus hordeum, consisting of several species. Those principally cultivated in England, are the common spring barley, the long eared barley, the winter or square barley, by some called big, and the sprat or battledore barley. This grain is used in medicine, as possessing emollient, diluent, and expectorant qualities.

BARLEY-BRAKE, *n.* A rural play; a trial of swiftness.

BARLEY-BROTH, *n.* A low word for strong beer.

BARLEY-CORN, *n.* [See *Corn*.] A grain of barley;; the third part

of an inch in length; hence originated our measure of length.

BARLEY-MOW, *n.* A mow of barley, or the place where barley is deposited.

BARLEY-SUGAR, *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley.

BARLEY-WATER, *n.* A decoction of barley, which is reputed soft and lubricating, and much used in medicine.

French barley and pearl barley are used for making decoctions. These are made by separating the grain from its coat. The pearl barley is reduced to the size of a small shot.*NWAD BARLEY-WATER.2*

BARM, *n.* [L, fermentum, from ferveo; or beer-rahm, beer cream.]

Yeast; the scum rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread to make it swell, causing it to be softer, lighter, and more delicate. It may be used in liquors to make them ferment or work.*NWAD BARM.2*

BARMY, *a.* Containing barm, or yeast.

BARN, *n.* A covered building for securing grain, hay, flax, and other productions of the earth. In the northern states of America, the farmers generally use barns for stabling their horses and cattle; so that among them, a barn is both a cornhouse or grange, and a stable. [See also *Bairn*.]

BARNACLE, *n.* [L. perna, a shell-fish.]

1. A shell which is often found on the bottoms of ships, rocks and timber, below the surface of the sea.*NWAD BARNACLE.2*

2. A species of goose, found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter. The forehead and cheeks are white, but

the upper part of the body and neck is black. Formerly, a strange notion prevailed, that these birds grew out of wood, or rather out of the barnacles attached to wood in the sea. Hence the name. It is written also Bernacle.*NWAD BARNACLE.3*

3. In the plural, an instrument consisting of two branches jointed at one end with a hinge, to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him, for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing.*NWAD BARNACLE.4*

BAROLITE, *n.* [Gr. weight, and a stone.] Carbonate of baryte. Its color is usually a light yellowish gray; sometimes whitish, or with a tinge of green. It is strongly translucent. It usually occurs in small masses, which have a fibrous structure; sometimes in distinct crystals.

This mineral is called also Witherite, from Dr. Withering, the discoverer.*NWAD BAROLITE.2*

BAROMETER, *n.* [Gr. weight, and measure.]

An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, consisting of a glass tube, hermetically sealed at one end, filled with quicksilver, well defecated and purged of air, and inverted in a basin of quicksilver. A column of quicksilver is then supported in the tube, of equal weight with the incumbent atmosphere. This instrument was invented by Torricelli, of Florence, in 1643. Its uses are to indicate changes of weather, and to determine the altitude of mountains, by the falling and rising of the mercury. For this purpose, the tube is fixed to a graduated scale, so that the smallest variation in the column is visible.*NWAD BAROMETER.2*

BAROMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer; as barometrical experiments.

BAROMETRICALLY, *adv.* By means of a barometer.

BARON, *n.* [L. vir, is doubtless the Shemitic, a man, so named from strength.]

1. In Great Britain, a title or degree of nobility; a lord; a peer; one who holds the rank of nobility next below that of a viscount, and above that of a knight or baronet. Originally, the barons, being the feudatories of princes, were the proprietors of land held by honorable service. Hence, in ancient records, the word barons comprehends all the nobility. All such in England had, in early times, a right to sit in parliament. As a baron was the proprietor of a manor, and each manor had its court-baron; hence the barons claimed, and to this day enjoy, the right of judging in the last resort; a right pertaining to the house of lords, or peers, as the representatives of the ancient barons, land-holders, manor-holders.*NWAD BARON.2*

Anciently, barons were greater, or such as held their lands of the king in capite; or lesser, such as held their lands of the greater barons by military service in capite.*NWAD BARON.3*

The title of baron is no longer attached to the possession of a manor, but given by the king's letters patent, or writ of summons to parliament; that is, the dignity is personal, and not territorial.*NWAD BARON.4*

The radical word, vir, fir, a man, is Celtic, as well as Teutonic; but the word baron was not known in the British isles, till introduced from the continent under the Norman princes.*NWAD BARON.5*

2. Baron is a title of certain officers, as barons of the exchequer, who are the four judges who try cases between the king and his subjects, relating to the revenue. Barons of the Cinque Ports are members of the House of Commons, elected by the seven Cinque Ports, two for each port. These ports are Dover, Sandwich, Rommey, Hastings, Hythe, Winchelsea, and Rye.*NWAD BARON.6*

3. In law, a husband; as baron and feme, husband and wife.*NWAD BARON.7*

BARONAGE, *n.* The whole body of barons or peers.

2. The dignity of a baron.*NWAD BARONAGE.2*

3. The land which gives title to a baron.*NWAD BARONAGE.3*

BARONESS, ***n.*** **A baron's wife or lady.**

BARONET, ***n.*** **A dignity or degree of honor, next below a baron, and above a knight;; having precedency of all knights except those of the garter, and being the only knighthood that is hereditary. The order was founded by James I. in 1611, and is given by patent.**

BARONIAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a baron.**

BARONY, ***n.*** **The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal. This lordship is held in chief of the king, and gives title to the possessor, or baron.**

BAROSCOPE, ***n.*** **[Gr. weight, and to view.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere; superseded by the Barometer.**

BAROSCOPIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or determined by the baroscope.**

BAROSELENITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. weight, or heavy, and selenite.]**

A mineral; sulphate of baryte; heavy spar.*NWAD BAROSELENITE.2*

BARRA, ***n.*** **In Portugal and Spain, a long measure for cloths. In Valencia, 13 barras make 12 6/7 yards English; in Castile, 7 are equal to 6 4/7 yards; in Arragon, 3 make 2 4/7 yards.**

BARRACADA, ***n.*** **A fish, about fifteen inches in length, of a dusky color on the back, and a white belly, with small black spots.**

BARRACAN, ***n.*** **A thick, strong stuff, something like camelot; used for clokes, surtouts, and other outer garments.**

BARRACK, ***n.*** **A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison. In Spain, a hut or cabin for fishermen.**

BARRACK-MASTER, *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers.

BARRACUDA, *n.* A species of fish of the pike kind, found in the seas about the Bahamas and W. Indies, of ten feet in length. The color is deep brown, and the fish is very voracious. The flesh is disagreeable and sometimes poisonous.

BARRATOR, *n.* [L. ferto; Eng. barter. See *Barter*.]

1. One who frequently excites suits at law; a common mover and maintainer of suits and controversies; an encourager of litigation.*NWAD BARRATOR.2*

2. The master of a ship, who commits any fraud, in the management of the ship, or in relation to his duties as master, by which the owner or insurers are injured.*NWAD BARRATOR.3*

BARRATROUS, *a.* Tainted with barratry.

BARRATROUSLY, *adv.* In a barratrous manner.

BARRATRY, *n.* The practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits and quarrels.

2. In commerce, any species of cheating or fraud, in a shipmaster, by which the owners or insurers are injured; as by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, by wilful deviation, or by embezzling the cargo.*NWAD BARRATRY.2*

BARRED, *pp.* Fastened with a bar; hindered; restrained; excluded; forbid; striped; checkered.

BARREL, *n.*

1. A vessel or cask, of more length than breadth, round and bulging in the middle, made of staves and heading, and bound with hoops.*NWAD BARREL.2*

2. The quantity which a barrel contains. Of wine measure, the English barrel contains 31 1/2 gallons, of beer measure, 36 gallons; of ale, 32 gallons; and of beer-vinegar, 34 gallons.*NWAD BARREL.3*

Of weight, a barrel of Essex butter is 106 pounds; of Suffolk butter, 256, a barrel of herring should contain 32 gallons wine measure, and hold 1000 herrings; a barrel of salmon should contain 42 gallons; a barrel of soap should weigh 256 lbs.*NWAD BARREL.4*

In America, the contents of a barrel are regulated by statutes.*NWAD BARREL.5*

In Connecticut, the barrel for liquors must contain 31 1/2 gallons, each gallon to contain 231 cubic inches. In New York, a barrel of flour by statute must contain either 196 lb. or 228 lb. net weight. The barrel of beef and pork in New York and Connecticut, is 200 lbs. In general, the contents of barrels, as defined by statute, in this country, must be from 28 to 31 1/2 gallons.*NWAD BARREL.6*

3. Any thing hollow and long, as the barrel of a gun; a tube.*NWAD BARREL.7*

4. A cylinder; as the barrel of a watch, within which the spring is coiled, and round which is wound the chain.*NWAD BARREL.8*

5. A cavity behind the tympanum of the ear is called the barrel of the ear. It is four or five lines deep, and five or six wide, and covered with a fine membrane. It is more usually called the cavity of the tympanum.*NWAD BARREL.9*

BARREL, *v.t.* To put in a barrel; to pack in a barrel with salt for preservation, as to barrel beef, pork or fish.

BARREL-BELLIED, *a.* [See *Belly*.] Having a large belly.

BARRELED, *pp.*

1. Put or packed in a barrel.*NWAD BARRELED.2*

2. In composition, having a barrel or tube; as a double-barreled

gun.*NWAD BARRELED.3*

BARRELLING, *ppr.* Putting or packing in a barrel.

BARREN, *a.* [from the same root as bare.]

1. Not producing young, or offspring; applied to animals.*NWAD BARREN.2*

2. Not producing plants; unfruitful; steril; not fertile; or producing little; unproductive; applied to the earth.*NWAD BARREN.3*

3. Not producing the usual fruit; applied to tree, etc.*NWAD BARREN.4*

4. Not copious; scanty; as a scheme barren of hints.*NWAD BARREN.5*

5. Not containing useful or entertaining ideas; as a barren treatise.*NWAD BARREN.6*

6. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull; as barren spectators.*NWAD BARREN.7*

7. Unproductive; not inventive; as a barren mind.*NWAD BARREN.8*

BARREN, *n.*

1. In the States west of the Allegheny, a word used to denote a tract of land, rising a few feet above the level of a plain, and producing trees and grass. The soil of these barrens is not barren, as the name imports, but often very fertile. It is usually alluvial, to a depth sometimes of several feet.*NWAD BARREN.10*

2. Any unproductive tract of land; as the pine barrens of South Carolina.*NWAD BARREN.11*

BARRENLY, *adv.* Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS, *adv.* The quality of not producing its kind; want

of the power of conception; applied to animals.

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility, infertility. The quality of not producing at all, or in small quantities; as the barrenness of soil.*NWAD BARRENNESS.2*

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new; applied to the mind.*NWAD BARRENNESS.3*

4. Want of matter; scantiness; as the barrenness of a cause.*NWAD BARRENNESS.4*

5. Defect of emotion, sensibility or fervency; as the barrenness of devotion.*NWAD BARRENNESS.5*

BARRENWORT, *n.* [See *Wort*.] A plant, constituting the genus Epimedium, of which the alpinum is the only species; a low herbaceous plant, with a creeping root, having many stalks, each of which has three flowers.

BARRFUL, *a.* Full of obstructions.

BARRICADE, *n.*

1. A fortification made in haste, of trees, earth, palisades, wagons, or any thing that will obstruct the progress of an enemy, or serve for defense or security, against his shot.*NWAD BARRICADE.2*

2. Any bar or obstruction; that which defends.*NWAD BARRICADE.3*

3. In naval architecture, a strong wooden rail, supported by stanchions, extending across the foremost part of the quarter deck, in ships of war, and filled with rope, mats, pieces of old cable, and full hammocks, to prevent the effect of small shot in time of action.*NWAD BARRICADE.4*

BARRICADE, *v.t.* To stop up a passage; to obstruct.

2. To fortify with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy.*NWAD BARRICADE.6*

BARRICADO. The same as barricade.

BARRIER. [See *Bar*]

1. In fortification, a kind of fence made in a passage or retrenchment, composed of great stakes, with transums or overthwart rafters, to stop an enemy.*NWAD BARRIER.2*

2. A wall for defense.*NWAD BARRIER.3*

3. A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country.*NWAD BARRIER.4*

4. Any obstruction; any thing which confines, or which hinders approach, or attack; as constitutional barriers.*NWAD BARRIER.5*

5. A bar to mark the limits of a place; any limit, or boundary; a line of separation.*NWAD BARRIER.6*

BARRING, *ppr.* Making fast with a bar; obstructing; excluding; preventing; prohibiting; crossing with stripes.

BARRISTER, *n.* [from bar.] A counselor, learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to please at the bar, and to take upon him the defense of clients; answering to the advocate or licentiate of other countries. Anciently, barristers were called, in England, apprentices of the law. Outer barristers are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner barristers, benchers or readers, who have been sometime admitted to please within the bar, as the king's counsel are.

BARROW, *n.*

1. A light small carriage. A hand-barrow is a frame covered in the middle with boards, and borne by and between two men.*NWAD BARROW.2*

A wheel-barrow, is a frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man.*NWAD BARROW.3*

2. A wicker case, in salt works, where the salt is put to drain.*NWAD BARROW.4*

BARROW, *n.*

1. In England, a hog; and according to Ash, obsolete. Barrow-grease is hog's lard.*NWAD BARROW.6*

2. In America, a male hog castrated; a word in common use.*NWAD BARROW.7*

BARROW, *n.* In the names of places, barrow is used to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, *n.* A hillock or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead. Such barrows are found in England, in the North of the European continent, and in America. They sometimes were formed of stones, and in England called cairns. The barrow answers to the tumulus of the Latins. [See *Tomb*.]

BARSE, *n.* An English name for the common perch.

BARSHOT, *n.* [See *Bar* and *Shoot*.] Double headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end; used for destroying the masts and rigging in naval combat.

BARTER, *v.i.* [L. vario, vertol Class Br.] To traffick or trade, by exchanging one commodity for another, in distinction from a sale and purchase, in which money is paid for the commodities transferred.

BARTER, *v.t.* To give one thing for another in commerce. It is sometimes followed by away; as, to barter away goods or honor.

BARTER, *n.* The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes, perhaps, the thing given in exchange.

BARTERED, *pp.* Given in exchange.

BARTERER, ***n.*** **One who trafficks by exchange of commodities.**

BARTERING, ***ppr.*** **Trafficking or trading by an exchange of commodities.**

BARTERY, ***n.*** **Exchange of commodities in trade. [Not used.]**

BARTON, ***n.*** **The demain lands of a manor; the manor itself; and sometimes the out-houses.**

BARTRAM, ***n.*** **[L. pyrethrum.] A plant; pellitory.**

BARYSTRONTIANITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. heavy and strontian.] A mineral, called also stromnite, from Stromness, in Orkney. It has been found in masses of a grayish white color internally, but externally of a yellowish white.**

BARYTA, BARYTE, ***n.*** **[Gr. heavy; weight.] Ponderous earth; so called from its great weight, it being the heaviest of the earths. Spec. grav. about 4. Recent discoveries have shown that baryte is an oxyd, the basis of which is a metallic substance called barium. It is generally found in combination with the sulphuric and carbonic acids, forming the sulphate and carbonate of baryte, the former of which is called heavy spar.**

BARYTIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to baryte; formed of baryte, or containing it.**

BARYTO-CALCITE, ***n.*** **[baryte and calx. See Cals.]**

A mixture of carbonate of lime with sulphate of baryte, of a dark or light gray color, of various forms.*NWAD BARYTO-CALCITE.2*

BARYTONE, ***a.*** **[Gr. heavy, and tone.] Pertaining to or noting a grave deep sound, or male voice.**

BARYTONE, ***n.*** **In music, a male voice, the compass of which partakes of**

the common base and the tenor, but which does not descend so low as the one, nor rise as high as the other.

2. In Greek Grammar, a verb which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.*NWAD BARYTONE.3*

BASAL, *a.* Pertaining to the base; constituting the base.

BASALT, *n.* bazalt'. [Pliny informs us that the Egyptians found in Ethiopia, a species of marble, called basaltes, of an iron color and hardness, whence it received its name. Nat. Hist. Lib. 36. Ca. 7. But according to Da Costa, that stone was not the same which now bears the name of basalt. Hist. of Fossils. p. 263. If named from its color, it may be allied to the Fr. basane, tawny. Lunier refers it to the Ethiopic basal, iron, a word I cannot find.]

A dark, grayish black mineral or stone, sometimes bluish or brownish black, and when withered, the surface is grayish or reddish brown. It is amorphous, columnar, tabular or globular. The columnar form is straight or curved, perpendicular or inclined, sometimes nearly horizontal; the diameter of the columns from three inches to three feet, sometimes with transverse semi-spherical joints, in which the convex part of one is inserted in the concavity of another. The forms of the columns generally are pentagonal, hexagonal, or octagonal. It is sometimes found also in rounded masses, either spherical, or compressed and lenticular. These rounded masses are sometimes composed of concentric layers, with a nucleus, and sometimes of prisms radiating from a center. It is heavy and hard. The pillars of the Giant's causey in Ireland, composed of this stone and exposed to the roughest sea for ages, have their angles as perfect as those at a distance from the waves. The English miners call it cockle; the German, shorl, or shoerl. It is called by Kirwan, Figurate Trap, from its prismatic forms.*NWAD BASALT.2*

BASALTIC, *a.* Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt.

BASALTIFORM, *a.* In the form of basalt; columnar.

BASALTINE, *n.* Basaltic Hornblend; a variety of common hornblend, so called from its being often found in Basalt. It is also found in lavas and volcanic scoriae. It is generally in distinct crystals, and its color is a pure black, or slightly tinged with green. It is more foliated than the other varieties, and has been mistaken for mica.

2. A column of basalt.*NWAD BASALTINE.2*

BASANITE, *n.* [Gr. the trier. Plin. Lib. 36. Ca. 22. See *Basalt*.]

Lydian stone, or black jasper; a variety of siliceous or flinty slate. Its color is a grayish or bluish black, interspersed with veins of quartz. It is employed to test the purity of gold.*NWAD BASANITE.2*

BASE, *a.*

1. Low in place. *Obs.*NWAD BASE.2

2. Mean; vile; worthless; that is, low in value or estimation; used of things.*NWAD BASE.3*

3. Of low station; of mean account; without rank, dignity or estimation among men; used of persons.*NWAD BASE.4*

The base shall behave proudly against the honorable. *Isaiah 3:5*.*NWAD BASE.5*

4. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; low; without dignity of sentiment; as a base and abject multitude.*NWAD BASE.6*

5. Of little comparative value; applied to metals, and perhaps to all metals, except gold and silver.*NWAD BASE.7*

6. Deep; grave; applied to sounds; as the base sounds of a viol.*NWAD BASE.8*

7. Of illegitimate birth; born out of wedlock.*NWAD BASE.9*

8. Not held by honorable tenure. A base estate is an estate held by services not honorable, not in capite, or by villenage. Such a tenure is called base, or low, and the tenant, a base tenant. So writers on the laws of England use the terms, a base fee, a base court.*NWAD BASE.10*

BASE, *n.* [L. basis; that which is set, the foundation or bottom.]

1. The bottom of any thing, considered as its support or the part of a thing on which it stands or rests; as the base of a column, the pedestal of a statue, the foundation of a house, etc.*NWAD BASE.12*

In architecture, the base of a pillar properly is that part which is between the top of a pedestal and the bottom of the shaft; but when there is no pedestal, it is the part between the bottom of the column and the plinth. Usually it consists of certain spires or circles. The pedestal also has its base.*NWAD BASE.13*

2. In fortification, the exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which is drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to the angle opposite to it.*NWAD BASE.14*

3. In gunnery, the least sort of ordnance, the diameter of whose bore is 1 1/4 inch.*NWAD BASE.15*

4. The part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings.*NWAD BASE.16*

5. The broad part of any thing, as the bottom of a cone.*NWAD BASE.17*

6. In old authors, stockings; armor for the legs.*NWAD BASE.18*

7. The place from which racers or tilters start; the bottom of the field; the carcer or starting post.*NWAD BASE.19*

8. The lowest or gravest part in music; improperly written bass.*NWAD BASE.20*

9. A rustic play, called also bays, or prison bars.*NWAD BASE.21*

10. In geometry, the lowest side of the perimeter of a figure. Any side of a triangle may be called its base, but this term most properly belongs to the side which is parallel to the horizon. In rectangled triangles, the base, properly, is the side opposite to the right angle. The base of a solid figure is that on which it stands. The base of a conic section is a right line in the hyperbola and parabola, arising from the common intersection of the secant plane and the base of the cone.*NWAD BASE.22*

11. In chimistry, any body which is dissolved by another body, which it receives and fixes. Thus any alkaline, earthy or metallic substance, combining with an acid, forms a compound or neutral salt, of which it is the base. Such salts are called salts with alkaline, earthy or metallic bases.*NWAD BASE.23*

12. Thorough base, in music, is the part performed with base viols or theorbos, while the voices sing and other instruments perform their parts, or during the intervals when the other parts stop. It is distinguished by figures over the notes.*NWAD BASE.24*

Counter base is a second or double base, when there are several in the same concert.*NWAD BASE.25*

BASE, *v.t.*

1. To embase; to reduce the value by the admixture of meaner metals. [Little used.]*NWAD BASE.27*

2. To found; to lay the base or foundation.*NWAD BASE.28*

To base and build the commonwealth of man.*NWAD BASE.29*

BASE-BORN, *a.* [base and born.] Born out of wedlock.

2. Born of low parentage.*NWAD BASE-BORN.2*

3. Vile; mean.*NWAD BASE-BORN.3*

BASE-COURT, *n.* [See *Court*.]

The back yard, opposed to the chief court in front of a house; the farm yard.*NWAD BASE-COURT.2*

BASED, *pp.* Reduced in value; founded.

BASELESS, *a.* Without a base; having no foundation, or support.

The baseless fabric of a vision.*NWAD BASELESS.2*

The fame how poor that swells our baseless pride.*NWAD BASELESS.3*

BASELY, *adv.* In a base manner; meanly; dishonorable.

2. Illegitimately; in bastardy.*NWAD BASELY.2*

BASEMENT, *n.* In architecture, the ground floor, on which the order or columns which decorate the principal story, are placed.

BASE-MINDED, *a.* Of a low spirit or mind; mean.

BASE-MINDEDNESS, *n.* Meanness of spirit.

BASENESS, *n.* Meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

2. Vileness of metal; the quality of being of little comparative value.*NWAD BASENESS.2*

3. Bastardy; illegitimacy of birth.*NWAD BASENESS.3*

4. Deepness of sound.*NWAD BASENESS.4*

BASENET, *n.* A helmet.

BASE-STRING, *n.* The lowest note.

BASE-VIOL, *n.* [See *Viol*.] A musical instrument, used for

playing the base or gravest part.

BASH, *v.i.* [Heb. bosh, to be cast down, or confounded. See *Abash*.]

To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame.*NWAD BASH.2*

BASHAW, *n.* [This word is often written most absurdly pasha, both by the English and Americans. It should be written and pronounced pashaw.]

1. A title of honor in the Turkish dominions; appropriately, the title of the prime vizer, but given to viceroys or governors of provinces, and to generals and other men of distinction. The Turkish bashaws exercise an oppressive authority in their provinces. Hence,*NWAD BASHAW.2*

2. A proud, tyrannical, overbearing man.*NWAD BASHAW.3*

BASHFUL, *a.* [See *Bash* and *Abash*.]

1. Properly, having a downcast look; hence very modest.*NWAD BASHFUL.2*

2. Modest to excess; sheepish.*NWAD BASHFUL.3*

3. Exciting shame.*NWAD BASHFUL.4*

BASHFULLY, *adv.* Very modestly; in a timorous manner.

BASHFULNESS, *n.* Excessive or extreme modesty; a quality of mind often visible in external appearance, as in blushing, a downcast look, confusion, etc.

2. Vicious or rustic shame.*NWAD BASHFULNESS.2*

BASHLESS, *a.* Shameless; unblushing.

BASIL, *n.* s as z. The slope or angle of a tool or instrument as

of a chisel or plane; usually of 12 degrees, but for hard wood, 18 degrees.

BASIL, *v.t.* To grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle.

BASIL, *n.* s as z.

1. A plant of the genus Ocymum, of which there are many species, all natives of warm climates. They are fragrant aromatic plants, and one species, the sweet basil, is much used in cookery, especially in France.*NWAD BASIL.4*

BASIL, *n.* The skin of a sheep tanned; written also basan.

BASIL-WEED, *n.* Wild basil, a plant of the genus Clinopodium.

BASILAR, BASILARY, *a.* s as z. [See *Basilic*.]

Chief; an anatomical term applied to several bones, and to an artery of the brain.*NWAD BASILAR.2*

Basilian monks, monks of the order of St. Basil, who founded the order in Pontus. The order still exists, but has less power and celebrity than formerly.*NWAD BASILAR.3*

BASILIC, *n.* s as z. [L. basilica; Gr. a king.]

Anciently, a public hall or court of judicature, where princes and magistrates sat to administer justice. It was a large hall, with aisles, porticoes, tribunes, and tribunals. The bankers also had a part allotted for their residence. These edifices, at first, were the palaces of princes, afterwards courts of justice, and finally converted into churches. Hence basilic now signifies a church, chapel, cathedral, or royal palace.*NWAD BASILIC.2*

BASILIC, *n.* [See *Basil*.] The middle vein of the arm, or the interior branch of the axillary vein, so called by way of eminence.

BASILIC, BASILICAL, *a.* Belonging to the middle vein of the arm.

2. Noting a particular nut, the walnut, basilica nux.*NWAD BASILIC.5*

BASILICAL, *a.* s as z. In the manner of a public edifice or cathedral.

BASILICON, *n.* s as z. [Gr. royal.]

An ointment. This name is given to several compositions in ancient medical writers. At present it is confined to three officinal ointments, distinguished into black, yellow and green basilicon.*NWAD BASILICON.2*

BASILISK, *n.* s as z. [L. basiliscus.]

1. A fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice, and said to be produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent. The ancients alledged that its hissing would drive away all other serpents, and that its breath and even its look was fatal. Some writers suppose that a real serpent exists under this name.*NWAD BASILISK.2*

2. In military affairs, a large piece of ordnance, so called from its supposed resemblance to the serpent of that name, or from its size. This cannon carried a ball of 200 pounds weight, but is not now used. Modern writers give this name to cannon of a smaller size, which the Dutch make 15 feet long, and the French 10, carrying a 48 pound ball.*NWAD BASILISK.3*

BASIN, *n.* basn.

1. A hollow vessel or dish, to hold water for washing, and for various other uses.*NWAD BASIN.2*

2. In hydraulics, any reservoir of water.*NWAD BASIN.3*

3. That which resembles a basin in containing water, as a pond, a dock for ships, a hollow place for liquids, or an inclosed part of water, forming a broad space within a strait or narrow entrance; a little bay.*NWAD BASIN.4*

4. Among glass grinders, a concave piece of metal by which convex

glasses are formed.*NWAD BASIN.5*

5. Among hatters, a large shell or case, usually of iron, placed over a furnace, in which the hat is molded into due shape.*NWAD BASIN.6*

6. In anatomy, a round cavity between the anterior ventricles of the brain.*NWAD BASIN.7*

7. The scale of a balance, when hollow and round.*NWAD BASIN.8*

8. In Jewish antiquities, the laver of the tabernacle.*NWAD BASIN.9*

BASIS, *n. plu.* bases. [L. and Gr.; the same as *base*, which see.]

1. The foundation of any thing; that on which a thing stands or lies; the bottom or foot of the thing itself, or that on which it rests. See a full explanation under *Base*.*NWAD BASIS.2*

2. The ground work or first principle; that which supports.*NWAD BASIS.3*

3. Foundation; support.*NWAD BASIS.4*

The basis of public credit is good faith.*NWAD BASIS.5*

The basis of all excellence is truth.*NWAD BASIS.6*

4. Basis, in chimistry. See *Base*. No. 12.*NWAD BASIS.7*

BASK, *v.i.* [The origin of this word is not obvious.]

To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat; to be at ease and thriving under benign influences; as, to bask in the blaze of day; to bask in the sunshine of royal favor. The word includes the idea of some continuance of exposure.*NWAD BASK.2*

BASK, *v.t.* To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm with genial heat.

BASKED, *pp.* Exposed to warmth, or genial heat.

BASKET, *n.*

1. A domestic vessel made of twigs, rushes, splinters or other flexible things interwoven. The forms and sizes of baskets are very various, as well as the uses to which they are applied; as corn-baskets, clothes-baskets, fruit-baskets, and work-baskets.*NWAD BASKET.2*

2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket will contain; as, a basket of medlars is two bushels. But in general, this quantity is indefinite.*NWAD BASKET.3*

In military affairs, baskets of earth sometimes are used on the parapet of a trench, between which the soldiers fire. They serve for defense against small shot.*NWAD BASKET.4*

BASKET, *v.t.* To put in a basket.

BASKET-FISH, *n.* A species of sea-star, or star-fish, of the genus Asterias, and otherwise called the Magellanic star-fish. It has five rays issuing from an angular body, and dividing into innumerable branches. These when extended form a circle of three feet diameter. [See *Asterias*.]

BASKET-HILT, *n.* [See *Hilt*.] A hilt which covers the hand, and defends it from injury, as of a sword.

BASKET-HILTED, *a.* Having a hilt of basket-work.

BASKET-SALT, *n.* Salt made from salt-springs, which is purer, whiter and finer, than common brine salt.

BASKET-WOMAN, *n.* A woman who carries a basket, to and from market.

BASKING, *ppr.* Exposing or lying exposed to the continued action of heat or genial warmth.

BASKING-SHARK, *n.* The sun-fish of the Irish; a species of

squalus or shark. This fish is from three to twelve yards in length, or even longer. The upper jaw is much longer than the lower one; the tail is large and the upper part much longer than the lower; the skin is rough, of a deep leaden color on the back, and white on the belly. The fish weighs more than a thousand pounds, and affords a great quantity of oil, which is used for lamps, and to cure bruises, burns, and rheumatic complaints. It is viviparous, and frequents the northern seas. [See Squalus.]

BASQUISH, *a.* baskish. Pertaining to the people or language of Biscay.

BASS, *n.* [It has no plural.] The name of several species of fish. In England, this name is given to a species of perch, called by some the sea-wolf, from its voracity, and resembling, in a degree, the trout in shape, but having a larger head. It weighs about fifteen pounds. In the northern states of America, this name is given to a striped fish which grows to the weight of 25 or 30 pounds, and which enters the rivers; the perca ocellata. A species of striped fish, of a darker color, with a large head, is called sea-bass, as it is never found in fresh water. This fish grows to two or three pounds weight. Both species are well tasted, but the proper bass is a very white and delicious food.

BASS, *n.* The linden, lime or tiel tree; called also bass-wood. [See *Bast*.]

2. [pron. bas.] A mat to kneel on in churches.*NWAD BASS.3*

BASS, *n.* In music, the base; the deepest or gravest part of a tune. This word is thus written in imitation of the Italian basso, which is the Eng. base, low; yet with the pronunciation of base and plural bases, a gross error that ought to be corrected; as the word used in pronunciation is the English word base.

BASS, *v.t.* To sound in a deep tone.

BASS-RELIEF, *n.* In English, base-relief. [See *Lift* and *Relief*.]

Sculpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground or

plane on which they are formed. When figures do not protuberate so as to exhibit the entire body, they are said to be done in relief; and when they are low, flat or little raised from the plane, the work is said to be in low relief. When the figures are so raised as to be well distinguished, they are said to be bold, strong, or high, alto relievo. [See *Relief*.]*NWAD BASS-RELIEF.2*

BASS-VIOL, *n.* [See *Base-viol*]

BASSA [See *Bashaw*.]

BASSET, *n.* A game at cards, said to have been invented at Venice, by a nobleman, who was banished for the invention. The game being introduced into France by the Venetian embassador, Justiniani, in 1674, it was prohibited by severe edicts.

BASSET, *v.i.* [See *Basil*.] Among coal diggers, to incline upwards. Thus a vein of coal bassets, when it takes a direction towards the surface of the earth. This is called cropping, and is opposed to dipping.

BASSETING, *ppr.* Having a direction upwards.

BASSETING, *n.* The upward direction of a vein in a coal mine.

BASSO-CONCERTANTE, in music, is the base of the little chorus, or that which plays throughout the whole piece.

BASSO-CONTINUO, thorough base, which see under *base*.

BASSO-REPIENO, is the base of the grand chorus, which plays only occasionally, or in particular parts.

BASSO-RELIEVO. [See *Bass-relief*.]

BASSO-VIOLINO, is the base of the base-viol.

BASSOCK, *n.* The same as bass, a mat.

BASSOON, *n.* A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped, as in other large flutes. Its compass comprehends three octaves. Its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and for convenience of carriage it is divided into two parts; whence it is called also a fagot. It serves for the base in a concert of hautboys, flutes, etc.

BASSOONIST, *n.* A performer on the bassoon.

BAST, *n.* A rope or cord, made of the bark of the lime tree, bass-wood or linden; or the bark made into ropes and mats.

BASTARD, *n.* A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child. By the civil and canon laws, a bastard becomes a legitimate child, by the intermarriage of the parents, at any future time. But by the laws of this country, as by those of England, a child, to be legitimate, must at least be born after the lawful marriage.

Bastard eigne', or bastard elder, in law, is when a man has a bastard son, and afterward marries the mother, and has a legitimate son, called mulier puisne, or younger.*NWAD BASTARD.2*

BASTARD, *n.* A kind of sweet wine. [Not in use.]

BASTARD, *a.* Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate.

2. Spurious;; not genuine; false; supposititious; adulterate. In this sense, it is applied to things which resemble those which are genuine, but are really not genuine; as a bastard hope, bastard honors.*NWAD BASTARD.5*

In military affairs, bastard is applied to pieces of artillery which are of an unusual make or proportion, whether longer or shorter, as the double culverin extraordinary, half or quarter culverin extraordinary.*NWAD BASTARD.6*

Bastard-Flower-fence, a plant, a species of Adenanthera.*NWAD BASTARD.7*

Bastard-hemp, a plant, a species of Datisca, false hemp.*NWAD BASTARD.8*

Bastard-Rocket, dyers-weed, or wild woad, a species of Reseda.*NWAD BASTARD.9*

Bastard-Star of Bethlehem, a plant, a species of Albuca.*NWAD BASTARD.10*

Bastard-Scarlet, a red color dyed with balemadder.*NWAD BASTARD.11*

BASTARD, *v.t.* To make or determine to be a bastard.

BASTARDISM, *n.* The state of a bastard.

BASTARDIZE, *v.t.*

1. To make or prove to be a bastard; to convict of being a bastard; to declare legally, or decide a person to be illegitimate.*NWAD BASTARDIZE.2*

The law is so indulgent as not to bastardize the child, if born, though not begotten, in lawful wedlock.*NWAD BASTARDIZE.3*

2. To beget a bastard.*NWAD BASTARDIZE.4*

BASTARDLY, *adv.* In the manner of a bastard; spuriously.

BASTARDS, an appellation given to a faction or troop of bandits, who ravaged Guienne in France in the 14th century; supposed to have been headed by the illegitimate sons of noblemen, who were excluded from the rights of inheritance.

BASTARDY, *n.* A state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock, which condition disables the person from inheriting an estate.

BASTARNIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Basternae, ancient inhabitants of the Carpathian mountains.

Bastarnic Alps, the Carpathian mountains, between Poland, Hungary and Transvlvania; so called from the ancient inhabitants, the Bastarnoe.*NWAD BASTARNIC.2*

BASTE, *v.t.*

1. To beat with a stick.*NWAD BASTE.2*

2. To drip butter or fat upon meat, as it turns upon the spit, in roasting; to moisten with fat or other liquid.*NWAD BASTE.3*

BASTE, *v.t.* To sew with long stitches; to sew slightly.

BASTED, *pp.* Beat with a stick; moistened with fat or other matter in roasting; sewed together with long stitches, or slightly.

BASTILE, *n.* An old castle in Paris, built between 1369 and 1383, used as a state prison, and converted to the purpose of confining men for life, who happened to incur the resentment or jealousy of the French monarchs. It was demolished by the enraged populace in 1789.

BASTINADE, BASTINADO, *n.* [See *Baste*.] A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; the blows given with a stick or staff. This name is given to a punishment in use among the Turks, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

BASTINADE, BASTINADO, *v.t.* To beat with a stick or cudgel.

BASTING, *ppr.* Beating with a stick; moistening with dripping; sewing together with long stitches.

BASTING, *n.* A beating with a stick; a moistening with dripping; a sewing together slightly with long stitches.

BASTION, *n.* bas'chun. A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick, or stones, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part; formerly called a

bulwark. Bastions are solid or hollow. A flat bastion is made in the middle of the curtain, when it is too long to be defended by the bastions in its extremes. A cut bastion has its point cut off and instead of it a re-entering angle, or an angle inwards, with two points outward. A composed bastion has two sides of the interior polygon unequal, which makes the gorges unequal. A demibastion is composed of one face only, which makes the gorges unequal. A demibastion is composed of one face only, with one flank and a demigorge. A double bastion is one raised on the plane of another.

BASTO, *n.* The ace of clubs at quadrille.

BASTON, BATOON, *n.* In architecture, a round molding in the base of a column; called also a tore, [torus.]

BAT, *n.*

1. A heavy stick or club; a piece of wood with one end thicker or broader than the other.*NWAD BAT.2*

2. Bat or bate, a small copper coin of Germany, with a small mixture of silver, worth four crutzers. Also a coin of Switzerland, worth five livres.*NWAD BAT.3*

3. A term given by miners to shale or bituminous shale.*NWAD BAT.4*

BAT, *v.i.* To manage a bat, or play with one.

BAT, *n.* [I have not found this word in any European language, except in English.]

A race of quadrupeds, technically called Vespertilio, of the order primates, in Linne's system. The fore feet have the toes connected by a membrane, expanded into a kind of wings, by means of which the animals fly. The species are numerous. Of these, the vampire or Ternate bat inhabits Africa and the Oriental Isles. These animals fly in flocks from isle to isle, obscuring the sun by their numbers. Their wings when extended measure five or six feet. They live on fruits;

but are said sometimes to draw blood from persons when asleep. The bats of the northern latitudes are small; they are viviparous and suckle their young. Their skin resembles that of a mouse. They enter houses in pleasant summer evenings, feed upon moths, flies, flesh, and oily substances, and are torpid during the winter.*NWAD BAT.7*

BATFOWLER, *n.* One who practices, or is pleased with bat-fowling.

BATFOWLING, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bush or perch where they roost. The birds flying to the light are caught with nets or otherwise.

BATABLE, *a.* [See *Bate* and *Debate*.] Disputable. The land between England and Scotland, which, when the kingdoms were distinct, was a subject of contention, was called batable ground.

BATATAS, *n.* A species of tick or mite, found on the potatoes of Surinam. Also the Peruvian name of the sweet potatoe.

BATAVIAN, *a.* [from Batavi, the people who inhabited the isle.]

Pertaining to the isle of Betaw in Holland, between the Rhine and the Waal. But more generally, the word denotes what appertains to Holland in general.*NWAD BATAVIAN.2*

BATAVIAN, *n.* A native of Betaw, or of the Low Countries.

BATCH, *n.* [from bake.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking of bread.*NWAD BATCH.2*

2. Any quantity of a thing made at once, or so united as to have like qualities.*NWAD BATCH.3*

BATE, *n.* [It is probably from the root of beat. See *Debate*.]

Strife; contention; retained in make-bate.*NWAD BATE.2*

BATE, *v.t.* [The literal sense is, to beat, strike, thrust; to force down. See *Beat*.]

To lessen by retrenching, deducting or reducing; as, to bate the wages of the laborer; to bate good cheer. [We now use abate.]*NWAD BATE.4*

BATE, *v.i.* To grow or become less; to remit or retrench a part; with of.

Abate thy speed and I will bate of mine.*NWAD BATE.6*

Spenser uses bate in the sense of sinking, driving in, penetrating; a sense regularly deducible from that of beat, to thrust.*NWAD BATE.7*

Yet there the steel staid not, but inly bate.*NWAD BATE.8*

Deep in the flesh, and open'd wide a red flood gate.*NWAD BATE.9*

BATE-BREEDING, *a.* Breeding strife. [Not used.]

BATEFUL, *a.* Contentious; given to strife; exciting contention.

BATELESS, *a.* Not to be abated.

BATEMENT, *n.* Abatement; deduction; diminution. [Bate, with its derivatives, is, I believe, little used, or wholly obsolete in the United States.]

BATEAU, *n.* batto'. [L. batillum.] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.

BATENITES, BATENISTS, BATENIANS, *n.* A sect of apostates from Mohammedism, who professed the abominable practices of the Ismaelians and Kirmatians. The word signified esoteric, or persons of inward light. [See *Assassins*.]

BATFUL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Batten*****.] Rich, fertile, as land. [Not in use.]**

BATH, ***n.***

1. A place for bathing; a convenient vat or receptacle of water for persons to plunge or wash their bodies in. Baths are warm or tepid, hot or cold, more generally called warm and cold. They are also natural or artificial. Natural baths are those which consist of spring water, either hot or cold, which is often impregnated with iron, and called chalybeate, or with sulphur, carbonic acid, and other mineral qualities. These waters are often very efficacious in scorbutic, bilious, dyspeptic and other complaints.*NWAD BATH.2*

2. A place in which heat is applied to a body immersed in some substance. Thus,*NWAD BATH.3*

A dry bath is made of hot sand, ashes, salt, or other matter, for the purpose of applying heat to a body immersed in them.*NWAD BATH.4*

A vapor bath is formed by filling an apartment with hot steam or vapor, in which the body sweats copiously, as in Russia; or the term is used for the application of hot steam to a diseased part of the body.*NWAD BATH.5*

A metalline bath is water impregnated with iron or other metallic substance, and applied to a diseased part.*NWAD BATH.6*

In chimistry, a wet bath is formed by hot water in which is placed a vessel containing the matter which requires a softer heat than the naked fire.*NWAD BATH.7*

In medicine, the animal bath is made by wrapping the part affected in a warm skin just taken from an animal.*NWAD BATH.8*

3. A house for bathing. In some eastern countries, baths are very magnificent edifices.*NWAD BATH.9*

4. A Hebrew measure containing the tenth of a homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for liquids; and three pecks and three pints, as a dry measure.*NWAD BATH.10*

BATH-ROOM, ***n.*** **An apartment for bathing.**

BATHE, ***v.t.***

1. To wash the body, or some part of it, by immersion, as in a bath; it often differs from ordinary washing in a longer application of water, to the body or to a particular part, as for the purpose of cleansing or stimulating the skin.*NWAD BATHE.2*

2. To wash or moisten, for the purpose of making soft and supple, or for cleansing, as a wound.*NWAD BATHE.3*

3. To moisten or suffuse with a liquid; as, to bathe in tears or blood.*NWAD BATHE.4*

BATHE, ***v.i.*** **To be or lie in a bath; to be in water, or in other liquid, or to be immersed in a fluid, as in a bath; as, to bathe in fiery floods.**

BATHED, ***pp.*** **Washed as in a bath; moistened with a liquid; bedewed.**

BATHER, ***n.*** **One who bathes; one who immerses himself in water, or who applies a liquid to himself or to another.**

BATHING, ***ppr.*** **Washing by immersion, or by applying a liquid; moistening; fomenting.**

BATHING, ***n.*** **The act of bathing, or washing the body in water.**

BATHING-TUB, ***n.*** **A vessel for bathing, usually made either of wood or tin. In the Royal Library at Paris, I saw a bathing-tub of porphyry, of beautiful form and exquisite workmanship.**

BATHOS, ***n.*** **The art of sinking in poetry.**

BATING, ***ppr.*** **[from bate.] Abating; taking away; deducting; excepting.**

Children have few ideas, bating some faint ideas of hunger and thirst.*NWAD BATING.2*

BATINIST. [See *Batenites*.]

BATIST, *n.* A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy, of three different kinds or thicknesses.

BATLET, *n.* [from bat.] A small bat, or square piece of wood with a handle, for beating linen when taken out of the buck.

BATMAN, *n.* A weight used in Smyrna, of six okes, each of 400 drams; equal to 16 lbs. 6 oz. 15 dr. English.

BATOON, BATON, *n.* A staff or club; a marshal's staff; a truncheon; a badge of military honors.

BATRACHITE, *n.* [Gr. a frog.] A fossil or stone in color resembling a frog.

BATRACHOMYOMACHY, *n.* [Gr. a frog, a mouse, and a battle.]

The battle between the frogs and mice; a burlesque poem ascribed to Homer.*NWAD BATRACHOMYOMACHY.2*

BATRACIAN, *a.* [Gr. a frog.] Pertaining to frogs; an epithet designating an order of animals, including frogs, toads and similar animals.

BATRACIAN, *n.* An animal of the order above mentioned.

BATTABLE, *a.* Capable of cultivation. [Not in use.]

BATTAILANT, *n.* [See *Battle*.] A combatant. [Not used.]

BATTAILOUS, *a.* [See *Battle*.] Warlike; having the form or appearance of an army arrayed for battle;; marshaled, as for an attack.

BATTALIA, ***n.*** **[See** ***Battle*****.]**

1. The order of battle; troops arrayed in their proper brigades, regiments, battalions, etc., for action.*NWAD BATTALIA.2*

2. The main body of any army in array, distinguished from the wings.*NWAD BATTALIA.3*

BATTALION, ***n.*** **[See** ***Battle*****.] A body of infantry, consisting of from 500 to 800 men; so called from being originally a body of men arrayed for battle. A battalion is generally a body of troops next below a regiment. Sometimes a battalion composed a regiment; more generally a regiment consists of two or more battalions. Shakespeare used the word for and army.**

BATTALIONED, ***a.*** **Formed into battalions.**

BATTEL, ***n.*** **[See** ***Battle*****.] In law, wager of battle, a species of trial for the decision of causes between parties. This species of trial is of high antiquity, among the rude military people of Europe. It was introduced into England, by William, the Norman Conqueror, and used in three cases only; in the court martial, or court of chivalry or honor;; in appeals of felony; and in issues joined upon a writ of right. The contest was had before the judges, on a piece of ground inclosed, and the combatants were bound to fight till the stars appeared, unless the death of one party or victory sooner decided the contest. It is no longer is use.**

BATTEL, ***v.i.*** **To grow fat. [Not in use.] [See** ***Batten*****.]**

1. To stand indebted in the college books at Oxford, for provisions and drink, from the buttery. Hence a batteler answers to a sizer at Cambridge.*NWAD BATTEL.3*

BATTEL, ***n.*** **An account of the expenses of a student at Oxford.**

BATTEL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Batten*****.] Fertile; fruitful. [Not used.]**

BATTELER, BATTLER, *n.* A student at Oxford.

BATTEMENT, *n.* A beating; striking;; impulse. [Not in use.]

BATTEN, *v.t.* bat'n. [See *Fat*.]

1. To fatten; to make fat; to make plump by plenteous feeding.*NWAD BATTEN.2*

2. To fertilize or enrich land.*NWAD BATTEN.3*

BATTEN, *v.i.* To grow or become fat; to live in luxury, or to grow fat in ease and luxury.

The pampered monarch battening in ease.*NWAD BATTEN.5*

BATTEN, *n.* A piece of board or scantling, of a few inches in breadth, used in making doors and windows. It is not as broad as a panel.

BATTEN, *v.t.* To form with battens.

BATTER, *v.t.* [L. batuo, to beat. See *Beat*.]

1. To beat with successive blows; to beat with violence, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish;, as, to batter a wall.*NWAD BATTER.2*

2. To wear or impair with beating; as a battered pavement; a battered jade.*NWAD BATTER.3*

3. To attack with a battering ram.*NWAD BATTER.4*

4. To attack with heavy artillery, for the purpose of making a breach in a wall or rampart.*NWAD BATTER.5*

BATTER, *v.i.* To swell, bulge or stand out, as a timber or side of a wall from its foundation.

BATTER, *n.* [from beat or batter.] A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, salt, etc., beaten together with some liquor, used in cookery.

BATTERED, ***pp.*** **Beaten; bruised, broken, impaired by beating or wearing.**

BATTERER, ***n.*** **One who batters or beats.**

BATTERING, ***ppr.*** **Beating; dashing against; bruising or demolishing by beating.**

BATTERING-RAM, ***n.*** **In antiquity, a military engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places. It was a large beam, with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram, whence its name. It was suspended by ropes in the middle to a beam which was supported by posts, and balanced so as to swing backwards and forwards, and was impelled by men against the wall. It was sometimes mounted on wheels.**

BATTERY, ***n.*** **[See *Beat*.]**

1. The act of battering, or beating.*NWAD BATTERY.2*

2. The instrument of battering.*NWAD BATTERY.3*

3. In the military art, a parapet thrown up to cover the gunners and others employed about them, from the enemy's shot, with the guns employed. Thus, to erect a battery, is to form the parapet and mount the guns. The term is applied also to a number of guns ranged in order for battering, and to mortars used for a like purpose.*NWAD BATTERY.4*

Cross batteries are two batteries which play athwart each other, forming an angle upon the object battered.*NWAD BATTERY.5*

Battery d'enfilade, is one which scours or sweeps the whole line or length.*NWAD BATTERY.6*

Battery en echarpe, is that which plays obliquely.*NWAD BATTERY.7*

Battery de revers, is that which plays upon the enemy's back.*NWAD BATTERY.8*

Camerade battery, is when several guns play at the same time upon one place.*NWAD BATTERY.9*

4. In law, the unlawful beating of another. The least violence or the touching of another in anger is a battery.*NWAD BATTERY.10*

5. In electrical apparatus and experiments, a number of coated jars placed in such a manner, that they may be charged at the same time, and discharged in the same manner. This is called an electrical battery.*NWAD BATTERY.11*

6. Galvanic battery, a pile or series of plates of copper and zink, or of any substances suspectable of galvanic action.*NWAD BATTERY.12*

BATTING, *n.* The management of a bat play.

BATTISH, *a.* [from bat, an animal.] Resembling a bat; as a battish humor.

BATTLE, *n.* [See *Beat*.] Owen supposes the Welsh batel, to be from tel, tight, stretched, compact, and the word primarily to have expressed the drawing of the bow. This is probably an error. The first battles of men were with clubs, or some weapons used in beating, striking. Hence the club of Hercules. And although the moderns use different weapons, still a battle is some mode of beating or striking.

1. A fight, or encounter between enemies, or opposing armies; an engagement. It is usually applied to armies or large bodies of men; but in popular language, the word is applied to an encounter between small bodies, between individuals, or inferior animals. It is also more generally applied to the encounters of land forces than of ships; the encounters of the latter being called engagements. But battle is applicable to any combat of enemies.*NWAD BATTLE.2*

2. A body of forces, or division of an army.*NWAD BATTLE.3*

The main body, as distinct from the van and rear.*NWAD BATTLE.4*

To give battle, is to attack an enemy; to join battle, is properly to meet the attack; but perhaps this distinction is not always observed.*NWAD BATTLE.5*

A pitched battle is one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces.*NWAD BATTLE.6*

To turn the battle to the gate, is to fight valiantly, and drive the enemy, who hath entered the city, back to the gate. *Isaiah 28:6*.*NWAD BATTLE.7*

BATTLE, *v.i.* To join in battle; to contend in fight; sometimes with it; as, to battle it.

BATTLE, *v.t.* To cover with armed force.

BATTLE-ARRAY, *n.* [battle and array.] Array or order of battle; the disposition of forces preparatory to a battle.

BATTLE-AX, BATTLE-AXE, *n.* An ax anciently used as a weapon of war. It has been used till of late years by the highlanders in Scotland; and is still used by the city guards in Edinburg, in quelling mobs, etc.

BATTLE-DOOR, *n.* bat'tl-dore. An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttle-cock; a racket.

1. A child's horn book. [Not in use in U.S.]*NWAD BATTLE-DOOR.2*

BATTLEMENT, *n.* [This is said to have been bastillement, from bastille, a fortification.]

A wall raised on a building with openings or embrasures, or the embrasure itself.*NWAD BATTLEMENT.2*

BATTLEMENTED, *a.* Secured by battlements.

BATTLING, *n.* Conflict.

BATTOLOGIST, ***n.*** **[See** ***Battology*****.] One that repeats the same thing in speaking or writing. [Little used.]**

BATTOLOGIZE, ***v.t.*** **To repeat needlessly the same thing. [Little used.]**

BATTOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. from Barros, a garrulous person, and discourse.]**

A needless repetition of woods in speaking.*NWAD BATTOLOGY.2*

BATTON, ***n.*** **[from bat.] In commerce, pieces of wood or deal for flooring, or other purposes.**

BATTORY, ***n.*** **Among the Hans-Towns, a factory or magazine which the merchants have in foreign countries.**

BATTULATE, ***v.t.*** **To interdict commerce. [A word used by the Levant company.]**

BATTULATION, ***n.*** **A prohibition of commerce.**

BATTY, ***a.*** **[from bat, an animal.] Belonging to a bat.**

BATZ, ***n.*** **A small copper coin with a mixture of silver, current in some parts of Germany and Switzerland.**

BAUBEE, ***n.*** **In Scotland the North of England, a half penny.**

BAUGE, ***n.*** **A drugget manufactured in Burgundy, with thread spun thick, and of coarse wool.**

BAULK [See ***Balk*****.]**

BAVAROY, ***n.*** **A king of cloke or surtout.**

BAVIN, ***n.*** **A stick like those bound up in faggots; a piece of waste wood. In war, brush, faggots.**

BAWBLE, *n.* [According to Spelman, baubella are gems or jewels.]

A trifling piece of finery; a gew-gaw; that which is gay or showy without real value.*NWAD BAWBLE.2*

BAWBLING, *a.* Trifling; contemptible.

BAWCOCK, *n.* A fine fellow.

BAWD, *n.* [Gr., a procurer or procuress.]

A procurer or procuress. A person who keeps a house of prostitution, and conducts criminal intrigues. [Usually applied to females.]*NWAD BAWD.2*

BAWD, *v.i.* To procure; to provide women for lewd purposes.

1. To foul or dirty. [Not in use.]*NWAD BAWD.4*

BAWD-BORN, *a.* Descended from a bawd.

BAWDILY, *adv.* Obscenely; lewdly.

BAWDINESS, *n.* Obscenity; lewdness.

BAWDRICK, *n.* [See *Baldrick*.] A belt.

BAWDRY, *n.* [See *Bawd*.] The abominable practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust.

1. Obscenity; filthy, unchaste language.*NWAD BAWDRY.2*

BAWDY, *a.* Obscene; filthy, unchaste; applied to language.

BAWDY-HOUSE, *a.* A house of lewdness and prostitution.

BAWL, *v.i.* [L. balo, to bleat; Heb. the blast of a trumpet; to

weep, to wail. These all coincide in elements with L. pello, appello, Eng. peal, and the primary sense is the same.]

1. To cry out with a loud full sound; to hoot; to cry with vehemence, as in calling, or in pain or exultation.*NWAD BAWL.2*

2. To cry loud, as a child from pain or vexation.*NWAD BAWL.3*

BAWL, *v.t.* To proclaim by outcry, as a common crier.

BAWLED, *pp.* Proclaimed by outcry.

BAWLER, *n.* One who bawls.

BAWLING, *ppr.* Crying aloud.

BAWLING, *n.* The act of crying with a loud sound.

BAWN, *n.* An inclosure with mud or stone walls for keeping cattle; a fortification. [Not used.]

BAWREL, *n.* A kind of hawk.

BAWSIN, *n.* A badger.

BAXTERIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Baxter, a celebrated English divine; as the Baxterian scheme.

BAY, *a.* [L. badius. Blass Bd.] Red, or reddish, inclining to a chestnut color; applied to the color of horses. The shades of this color are called light bay, dark bay, dappled bay, gilded bay, chestnut bay. In popular language, in England, all bay horses are called brown.

BAY, *n.*

1. An arm of the sea, extending into the land, not of any definite form, but smaller than a gulf, and larger than a creek. The name, however, is not used with much precision, and is often applied to

large tracts of water, around which the land forms a curve, as Hudson's Bay. Nor is the name restricted to tracts of water with a narrow entrance, but used for any recess or inlet between capes of head lands, as the bay of Biscay.*NWAD BAY.3*

2. A pond-head, or a pond formed by a dam, for the purpose of driving mill-wheels. [I believe not used in U.S.]*NWAD BAY.4*

3. In a barn, a place between the floor and the end of the building, or a low inclosed place, for depositing hay.*NWAD BAY.5*

In England, says Johnson, if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two bays. These bays are from 14 to 20 feet long, and floors from 10 to 12 feet broad, and usually 20 feet long, which is the breadth of the barn.*NWAD BAY.6*

4. In ships of war, that part on each side between decks which lies between the bitts.*NWAD BAY.7*

5. Any kind of opening in walls.*NWAD BAY.8*

BAY, *n.* [Gr. a branch of the palm tree.]

1. The laurel tree, Hence,*NWAD BAY.10*

2. Bays, in the plural, an honorary garland or crown, bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, anciently made or consisting of branches of the laurel.*NWAD BAY.11*

The patriot's honors, and the poet's bays.*NWAD BAY.12*

3. In some parts of the U. States, a tract of land covered with bay trees.*NWAD BAY.13*

BAY, *n.* A state of expectation, watching or looking for; as, to keep a man at bay. So a stag at bay is when he turns his head against the dogs. Whence abeyance, in law, or a state of expectancy.

BAY, *v.i.*

1. To bark, as a dog at his game.*NWAD BAY.16*

2. To encompass, or inclose, from bay. We now use embay. *NWAD BAY.17*

BAY, *v.t.* To bark at; to follow with barking.

BAY-SALT, is salt which crystallizes or receives its consistence from the heat of the sun or action of the air. It forms in pits or basins, and from this circumstance receives its denomination. It appears first in a slight incrustation upon the surface of the water in which salt is dissolved. This crust thickens and hardens, till the crystallization is perfected, which takes place, in eight, ten or fifteen days.

BAY-WINDOW, *n.* A window jutting out from the wall, as in shops.

BAY-YARN, *n.* A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woolen yard.

BAYARD, *n.* [bay and ard, kind.]

1. A bay horse.*NWAD BAYARD.2*

2. An unmannerly beholder.*NWAD BAYARD.3*

BAYARDLY, *a.* Blind; stupid.

BAYED, *a.* Having bays, as a building.

BAYONET, *n.* A short pointed instrument of iron or broad dagger, formerly with a handle fitted to the bore of a gun, where it was inserted for use, after the soldier had fired; but now made with an iron handle and ring which go over the muzzle of the piece, so that the soldier fires with his bayonet fixed.

BAYONET, *v.t.* To stab with a bayonet.

1. To compel or drive by the bayonet.*NWAD BAYONET.3*

BAYS, BAYZE. [See *Baize*.]

BAZAR, *n.* Among the Turks and Persians, an exchange, market-place, or place where goods are exposed to sale. Some bazars are open, others are covered with lofty ceilings or domes, pierced to give light. The bazar at Tauris will contain 30,000 men.

BAZAT, BAZA, *n.* A long, fine spun cotton from Jerusalem, whence it is called Jerusalem cotton.

BDELLIUM, *n.* [Bochard and Parkhurst translate it, pearl. *Genesis 2:12*. But it is doubtful whether the bdellium of the scriptures is that now used.]

A gummy resinous juice, produced by a tree in the East Indies, of which we have no satisfactory account. It is brought from the E. Indies and from Arabia, in pieces of different sizes and figures, externally of a dark reddish brown, internally, clear and not unlike to glue. To the taste, it is slightly bitterish and pungent; its odor is agreeable. In the mouth, it becomes soft and sticks to the teeth; on a red hot iron, it readily catches flame and burns with a crackling noise. It is used as a perfume and a medicine, being a weak deobstruent.*NWAD BDELLIUM.2*

BE, *v.i.* substantive, *ppr.* being; *pp.* been. [The sense is to stand, remain or be fixed; hence to continue. This verb is defective, and its defects are supplied by verbs from other roots, as, is, was, were, which have no radical connection with be. The case is the same with the substantive verb in most languages.]

1. To be fixed; to exist; to have a real state or existence, for a longer or shorter time.*NWAD BE.2*

Let this mind be in you, which was in Christ Jesus.*Philippians 2:5*.*NWAD BE.3*

To be, contents his natural desire.*NWAD BE.4*

2. To be made to be; to become.*NWAD BE.5*

And they twain shall be one flesh. *Matthew 19:5*; *Jeremiah 32:38*.*NWAD BE.6*

3. To remain. Let the garment be as it was made.*NWAD BE.7*

4. To be present in a place. Where was I at the time? When will you be at my house?*NWAD BE.8*

5. To have a particular manner of being or happening; as, how is this affair? how was it? what were the circumstances?*NWAD BE.9*

This verb is used as an auxiliary in forming the tenses of other verbs, and particularly in giving them the passive form; as, he has been disturbed. It forms, with the infinitive, a particular future tense, which often expresses duty, necessity or purpose; as, government is to be supported; we are to pay our just debts.*NWAD BE.10*

Let be is to omit, or leave untouched; to let alone.*NWAD BE.11*

Let be, said he, my prey.*NWAD BE.12*

BE, a prefix, as in because, before, beset, bedeck, is the same word as by. It is common to the English, Saxon, Gothic, German, Dutch, Danish and Swedish languages. It occurs probably in the Russian, but is written po, as it is in possideo and a few other words in the Latin. It denotes nearness, closeness, about, or, at, from some root signifying to pass or to press. [See *By*.]

That this word is the Shemitic, used as a prefix, is certain, not only from its general applications, which may be seen by comparing the uses of the word, in the Heb. for instance, with those in the Saxon; but from its use in particular phrases, particularly in its use before the name of the Supreme being in swearing.*NWAD BE.14*

BEACH, *n.* The shore of the sea, or of a lake, which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand. It may be sometimes used for the shore of large rivers.

BEACHED, *a.* Exposed to the wares; washed by the tide and waves.

BEACHY, *a.* Having a beach or beaches.

BEACON, *n.* beekn.

1. A signal erected on a long pole, upon an eminence, consisting of a pitch barrel, or some combustible matter, to be fired at night, or to cause a smoke by day, to notify the approach of an enemy. *NWAD BEACON.2*

2. A light-house; a house erected on a point on land, or other place on the sea-coast, with lamps which burn at night, to direct navigators, and preserve vessels from running upon rocks, sand banks, or the shore. In general, a beacon may be any light or mark intended for direction and security against danger. *NWAD BEACON.3*

3. Figuratively, that which gives notice of danger. *NWAD BEACON.4*

BEACONAGE, *n.* Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon.

BEAD, *n.*

1. A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread, and worn about the neck, for ornament. A string of beads is called a necklace. Beads are made of gold, pearl, amber, steel, garnet, coral, diamond, crystal, pastes, glasses, etc. The Romanists use strings of beads in rehearsing their prayers. Hence the phrase, to tell beads, and to be at one's beads, is to be at prayer. *NWAD BEAD.2*

2. Any small globular body; hence the glass globules, used in traffic with savages, and sold in strings, are called beads; also a bubble on spirit. *NWAD BEAD.3*

3. In architecture, a round molding, commonly made upon the edge of a piece of stuff, in the Corinthian and Roman orders, cut or carved in short embossments, like beads in necklaces. A string of beads, is a charge given by a priest to his parishioners, to repeat

certain pater-nosters upon their beads for a departed soul.*NWAD BEAD.4*

BEAD-MAKER, *n.* One who makes beads. In French, paternostrier is one who makes, strings, and sells beads. In Paris are three companies of paternostriers; one that works in glass or crystal; one, in wood and horn; a third, in amber, coral, etc.

BEAD-PROOF, *a.* Spirit is bead-proof, when, after being shaken, a crown of bubbles will stand, for some time after, on the surface, manifesting a certain standard of strength.

BEAD-ROLL, *n.* Among Catholics, a list or catalogue of persons, for the rest of whose souls, they are to repeat a certain number of prayers, which they count by their beads.

BEAD-TREE, *n.* The azederach, a species of Melia, a native of the Indies, growing about 20 feet high, adorned with large pinnated or winged leaves, and clusters of pentapetalous flowers.

BEADS-MAN, *n.* A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.

BEADS-WOMAN, *n.* A praying woman; a woman who resides in an alms-house.

BEADLE, *n.*

1. A messenger or crier of a court; a servitor; one who cites persons to appear and answer; called also an apparitor or summoner.*NWAD BEADLE.2*

2. An officer in a university, whose chief business is to walk with a mace, before the masters, in a public procession; or as in America before the president, trustees, faculty and students of a college, in a procession, at public commencements.*NWAD BEADLE.3*

3. A parish officer, whose business is to punish petty offenders.*NWAD BEADLE.4*

BEADLESHIP, *n.* The office of a beadle.

BEAGLE, *n.* [Gr. a pygmy.]

A small hound, or hunting dog. Beagles are of different sorts; as the southern beagle, shorter and less, but thicker, than the deep-mouthed hound; the fleet northern, or cat beagle, smaller, and of a finer shape than the southern. From these species united, is bred a third, still preferable; and a smaller sort is letter larger than the lap-dog.*NWAD BEAGLE.2*

BEAK, *n.* [Eng. peak, pike, etc. The sense is, a shoot, or a point, from thrusting; and this word is connected with a numerous family. See Class Bg.]

1. The bill, or nib of a bird, consisting of a horny substance, either straight or curving, and ending in a point.*NWAD BEAK.2*

2. A pointed piece of wood, fortified with brass, resembling a beak, fastened to the end of ancient gallies; intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy. In modern ships, the beak-head is a name given to the forepart of a ship, whose forecastle is square, or oblong; a circumstance common to all ships of war, which have two or more tiers of guns.*NWAD BEAK.3*

Beak or beak-head, that part of a ship, before the forecastle, which is fastened to the stem, and supported by the main knee.*NWAD BEAK.4*

3. In farriery, a little shoe, at the toe, about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the part of the hoof.*NWAD BEAK.5*

4. Any thing ending in a point, like a beak. This in America is more generally pronounced peak.*NWAD BEAK.6*

BEAK, *v.t.* Among cock fighters, to take hold with the beak.

BEAKED, *a.* Having a beak; ending in a point, like a beak.

BEAKER, *n.* A cup or glass.

BEAKIRON, *n.* A bickern; an iron tool, ending in a point, used by blacksmiths.

BEAL, *n.* [See *Boil*.] A pimple; a whelk; a small inflammatory tumor, a pustule.

BEAL, *v.i.* To gather matter; to swell and come to a head, as a pimple.

BEAM, *n.* [We see by the Gothic, that the word belongs to Class Bg. It properly signifies the stock or stem of a tree; that is, the fixed, firm part. See also *Bam*.]

1. The largest, or a principal piece in a building, that lies across the walls, and serves to support the principal rafters.*NWAD BEAM.2*

2. Any large piece of timber, long in proportion to its thickness, and squared, or hewed for use.*NWAD BEAM.3*

3. The part of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended; sometimes used for the whole apparatus for weighing.*NWAD BEAM.4*

4. The part on the head of a stag, which bears the antlers, royals and tops.*NWAD BEAM.5*

5. The pole of a carriage, which runs between the horses.*NWAD BEAM.6*

6. A cylinder of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; and this name is given also to the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, as it is wove.*NWAD BEAM.7*

7. The straight part or shank of an anchor.*NWAD BEAM.8*

8. In ships, a great main cross timber, which holds the sides of a ship from falling together. The beams support the decks and orlops. The main beam is next the mainmast.*NWAD BEAM.9*

9. The main piece of a plow, in which the plow-tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn.*NWAD BEAM.10*

10. Beam compass, an instrument consisting of a square wooden or brass beam, having sliding sockets, that carry steel or pencil points; used for describing large circles, and in large projections for drawing the furniture on wall-dials.*NWAD BEAM.11*

On the beam, in navigation, signified any distance from the ship, on a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel.*NWAD BEAM.12*

Before the beam, is an arch of the horizon between a line that crosses the ship at right angles, or the line of the beam, and that point of the compass which she steers.*NWAD BEAM.13*

Beam ends. A vessel is said to be on her beam ends, when she inclines so much on one side that her beams approach a vertical position.*NWAD BEAM.14*

Beam-feathers, in falconry, the long feathers of a hawk's wing.*NWAD BEAM.15*

BEAM-BIRD, *n.* In Yorkshire, England, the petty chaps, a species of Motacilla; called in Dorsetshire, the hay-bird.

The spotted fly-catcher, a species of Muscicapa.*NWAD BEAM-BIRD.2*

BEAM-TREE, *n.* A species of wild service.

The Crataegus Aria.*NWAD BEAM-TREE.2*

BEAM, *n.* A ray of light, emitted from the sun, or other luminous body.

BEAM, *v.t.* To send forth; to emit.

BEAM, *v.i.* To emit rays of light, or beams; to shine.

He beam'd, the day star of the rising age.*NWAD BEAM.4*

BEAMING, *ppr.* Emitting rays of light or beams.

BEAMING, *n.* Radiation; the emission or darting of light in rays.

1. The issuing of intellectual light; dawn; prophetic intimation; first indication.*NWAD BEAMING.3*

BEAMLESS, *a.* Emitting no rays of light.

BEAMY, *a.* Emitting rays of light; radiant; shining.

1. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy.*NWAD BEAMY.2*

2. Having horns, or antlers.*NWAD BEAMY.3*

BEAN, *n.* A name given to several kinds of pulse, or leguminous seeds, and the plants producing them. They belong to several genera, particularly Vicia, Phaseolus and Dolichos. The varieties most usually cultivated are, the horse bean, the mazagan, the kidney bean, the cranberry bean, the lima bean, the frost bean, etc. The stalk is erect or climbing, and the fruit generally roundish, oval or flat, and of various colors.

Malacca-beans. Anacardia, the fruit of a tree growing in Malabar, and other parts of the Indies. This fruit is of a shining black color, of the shape of a heart flattened, about an inch long, terminating at one end in an obtuse point, and at the other, adhering to a wrinkles stalk. In contains, within two shells, a kernel of a sweetish taste; and betwixt the shells is lodged a thick acrid juice.*NWAD BEAN.2*

BEAN-CAPER, *n.* A plant, a species of zygophyllum, a native of warm climates.

BEAN-COD, *n.* A small fishing vessel or pilot boat, used in the rivers of Portugal. It is sharp forward, having its stem bent above into a great curve, and plated with iron.

BEAN-FED, *a.* Fed with beans.

BEAN-FLY, *n.* A beautiful fly, of a pale purple color, found on

bean flowers, produced from a maggot called mida.

BEAN-GOOSE, *n.* A species of Anas; a migratory bird, which arrives in England in autumn, and retires to the north in summer. It is so named, from the likeness of the nail of the bill to a horse-bean.

Bean-tree of America, a name given to the Erythrina.*NWAD BEAN-GOOSE.2*

Kidney-Bean-tree, a name given to the Glycine.*NWAD BEAN-GOOSE.3*

Binding-bean tree, a name given to the Mimosa.*NWAD BEAN-GOOSE.4*

Bean-trefoil, the Cytisus.*NWAD BEAN-GOOSE.5*

BEAR, *v.t. pret.* bore; *pp.* born, borne. [L. fero, pario, porto. The primary sense is to throw out, to bring forth, or in general, to thrust or drive along.]

1. To support; to sustain; as, to bear a weight or burden.*NWAD BEAR.2*

2. To carry; to convey; to support and remove from place to place; as, “they bear him upon the shoulder;”, “the eagle beareth them on her wings.”*NWAD BEAR.3*

3. To wear; to bear as a mark of authority or distinction; as, to bear a sword, a badge, a name; to bear arms in a coat.*NWAD BEAR.4*

4. To keep afloat; as, the water bears a ship.*NWAD BEAR.5*

5. To support or sustain without sinking or yielding; to endure; as, a man can bear severe pain or calamity; or to sustain with proportionate strength, and without injury; as, a man may bear stronger food or drink.*NWAD BEAR.6*

6. To entertain; to carry in the mind; as, to bear a great love for a friend; to bear inveterate hatred to gaming.*NWAD BEAR.7*

7. To suffer; to undergo; as, to bear punishment.*NWAD BEAR.8*

8. To suffer without resentment, or interference to prevent; to have patience; as, to bear neglect or indignities.*NWAD BEAR.9*

9. To admit or be capable of; that is, to suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change; as, to give words the most favorable interpretation they will bear.*NWAD BEAR.10*

10. To bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants, or the young of animals; as, to bear apples; to bear children.*NWAD BEAR.11*

11. To give birth to, or be the native place of.*NWAD BEAR.12*

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos bore.*NWAD BEAR.13*

12. To possess and use as power; to exercise; as, to bear sway.*NWAD BEAR.14*

13. To gain or win.*NWAD BEAR.15*

Some think to bear it by speaking a great word. [Not now used. The phrase now used is, to bear away.]*NWAD BEAR.16*

14. To carry on, or maintain; to have; as, to bear a part in conversation.*NWAD BEAR.17*

15. To show or exhibit; to relate; as, to bear testimony or witness. This seems to imply utterance, like the Latin fero, to relate or utter.*NWAD BEAR.18*

16. To sustain the effect, or be answerable for; as, to bear the blame.*NWAD BEAR.19*

17. To sustain, as expense; to supply the means of paying; as, to bear the charges, that is, to pay the expenses.*NWAD BEAR.20*

18. To be the object of.*NWAD BEAR.21*

Let me but bear your love, and I'll bear your cares.*NWAD BEAR.22*

19. To behave; to act in any character; as, "hath he borne himself

penitent?”*NWAD BEAR.23*

20. To remove, or to endure the effects of; and hence to give satisfaction for.*NWAD BEAR.24*

He shall bear their iniquities. *Isaiah 53:11*; *Hebrews 9:28*.*NWAD BEAR.25*

To bear the infirmities of the weak, to bear one another’s burdens, is to be charitable towards their faults, to sympathize with them, and to aid them in distress.*NWAD BEAR.26*

To bear off, is to restrain; to keep from approach; and in seamanship, to remove to a distance; to keep clear from rubbing against any thing; as, to bear off a blow; to bear off a boat; also, to carry away; as, to bear off stolen goods.*NWAD BEAR.27*

To bear down, is to impel or urge; to overthrow or crush by force; as, to bear down an enemy.*NWAD BEAR.28*

To bear down upon, to press to overtake; to make all sail to come up with.*NWAD BEAR.29*

To bear hard, is to press or urge.*NWAD BEAR.30*

Cesar doth bear me hard.*NWAD BEAR.31*

To bear on, is to press against; also to carry forward, to press, incite or animate.*NWAD BEAR.32*

Confidence hath borne thee on.*NWAD BEAR.33*

To bear through, is to conduct or manage; as,”to bear through the consulship.” B. Jonson. Also, to maintain or support to the end; as, religion will bear us through the evils of life.*NWAD BEAR.34*

To bear out, is to maintain and support to the end; to defend to the last.*NWAD BEAR.35*

Company only can bear a man out in an ill thing.*NWAD BEAR.36*

To bear up, to support; to keep from falling.*NWAD BEAR.37*

Religious hope bears up the mind under sufferings.*NWAD BEAR.38*

To bear up, to keep afloat.*NWAD BEAR.39*

To bear a body. A color is said to bear a body in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixed so entirely with the oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color. To bear date, is to have the mark of time when written or executed; as, a letter or bond bears date, Jan. 6, 1811.*NWAD BEAR.40*

To bear a price, is to have a certain price. In common mercantile language, it often signifies or implies, to bear a good or high price.*NWAD BEAR.41*

To bear in hand, to amuse with false pretenses; to deceive.*NWAD BEAR.42*

I believe this phrase is obsolete, or never used in America.*NWAD BEAR.43*

To bear a hand, in seamanship, is to make haste, be quick.*NWAD BEAR.44*

BEAR, *v.i.* To suffer, as with pain.

But man is born to bear.*NWAD BEAR.46*

This is unusual in prose; and though admissible, is rendered intransitive, merely by the omission of pain, or other word expressive of evil.*NWAD BEAR.47*

1. To be patient; to endure.*NWAD BEAR.48*

I cannot, cannot bear.*NWAD BEAR.49*

2. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful, in opposition to barrenness.*NWAD BEAR.50*

This age to blossom, and the next to bear.*NWAD BEAR.51*

Here fruit must be understood.*NWAD BEAR.52*

3. To take effect; to succeed; as, to bring matters to bear.*NWAD BEAR.53*

4. To act in any character.*NWAD BEAR.54*

Instruct me how I may bear like a true friar.*NWAD BEAR.55*

5. To be situated as to the point of compass, with respect to something else; as, the land bore E, N.E. from the ship.*NWAD BEAR.56*

6. To bear away, in navigation, is to change the course of a ship, when close hauled, or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind. To bear up, is used in a like sense, from the act of bearing up the helm to the windward.*NWAD BEAR.57*

Hence, perhaps, in other cases, the expression may be used to denote tending or moving from.*NWAD BEAR.58*

7. To bear down, is to drive or tend to; to approach with a fair wind; as, the fleet bore down upon the enemy.*NWAD BEAR.59*

8. To bear in, is to run or tend towards; as, a ship bears in with the land; opposed to bear off, or keeping at a greater distance.*NWAD BEAR.60*

9. To bear up, is to tend or move towards; as, to bear up to one another; also, to be supported; to have fortitude; to be firm; not to sink; as, to bear up under afflictions.*NWAD BEAR.61*

10. To bear upon, or against, is to lean upon or against; to act on as weight or force, in any direction, as a column upon its base, or the sides of two inclining objects against each other.*NWAD BEAR.62*

11. To bear against, to approach for attack or seizure; as, “a lion bears against his prey.”*NWAD BEAR.63*

12. To bear upon, to act upon; as, the artillery bore upon the center; or to be pointed or situated so as to affect; as, to bring or plant guns so as to bear upon a fort, or a ship.*NWAD BEAR.64*

13. To bear with, to endure what is unpleasing; to be indulgent; to

forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.*NWAD BEAR.65*

Reason would I should bear with you. *Acts 18:14*.*NWAD BEAR.66*

Shall not God avenge his elect, though he bear long with them? *Luke 18:7*.*NWAD BEAR.67*

BEAR, *n.* [L. ferus, fera, or to barbarus.]

1. A wild quadruped, of the genus Ursus. The marks of the genus are, six fore teeth in the upper jaw, alternately hollow on the inside; and six in the under jaw, the two lateral ones lobated; the dog teeth are solitary and conical; the eyes have a nictitating membrane, and the nose is prominent.*NWAD BEAR.69*

The arctos, or black bear, has his body covered with long shaggy hair. Some are found in Tartary, of a pure white color. The polar, or white bear, has a long head and neck; short, round ears; the hair long, soft, and white, tinged in some parts with yellow. He grows to a great size, the skins of some being 13 feet long. This bear lives in cold climates only, and frequently swims from one isle of ice to another.*NWAD BEAR.70*

2. The name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the greater and lesser bear. In the tail of the lesser bear is the pole star.*NWAD BEAR.71*

BEAR-CLOTH, BEARING-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth in which a new born child is covered when carried to church to be baptized.

BEAR-BAITING, *n.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

BEAR-BERRY, *n.* A plant, a species of Arbutus.

BEAR-BIND, *n.* A species of bind weed, or Convolvulus.

BEAR'S-BREECH, *n.* Brank-ursine or Acanthus, a genus of plants.

BEAR'S EAR, *n.* The trivial name of primula auricula.

BEAR'S EAR SANICLE, *n.* A species of Cortusa.

BEAR-FLY, An insect.

BEAR'S FOOT, *n.* A plant, a species of hellebore.

BEAR-GARDEN, *n.* A place where bears are kept for diversion.

BEAR-GARDEN, *a.* Rude; turbulent; as bear-garden sport.

BEAR-WHELP, *n.* The whelp of a bear.

BEAR'S WORT, *n.* A plant.

BEARD, *n.* berd. [L. barba.]

1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips and adjacent parts of the face, chiefly of male adults; hence a mark of virility. A gray beard, long beard and reverend beard, are terms for old age.*NWAD BEARD.2*

2. Beard is sometimes used for the face, and to do a thing to a man's beard, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.*NWAD BEARD.3*

3. The awn or sharp prickles on the ears of corn. But more technically, parallel hairs or a tuft of stiff hairs terminating the leaves of plants, a species of pubescence. By some authors the name is given to the lower lip of a ringent corol.*NWAD BEARD.4*

4. A barb or sharp point of an arrow, or other instrument, bent backward from the end to prevent its being easily drawn out.*NWAD BEARD.5*

5. The beard or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of a bridle, underneath the lower mandible and above the chin.*NWAD BEARD.6*

6. The rays of a comet, emitted towards that part of the heaven to which its proper motion seems to direct it.*NWAD BEARD.7*

7. The threads or hairs of an oyster, muscle or similar shell-fish, by which they fasten themselves to stones.*NWAD BEARD.8*

8. In insects, two small, oblong, fleshy bodies, placed just above the trunk, as in gnats, moths and butterflies.*NWAD BEARD.9*

BEARD, *v.t.* berd. To take by the beard; to seize, pluck, or pull the beard, in contempt or anger.

1. To oppose to the face; to set at defiance.*NWAD BEARD.11*

I have been bearded by boys.*NWAD BEARD.12*

BEARDED, *a.* berd'ed. Having a beard, as a man. Having parallel hairs or tufts of hair, as the leaves of plants.

1. Barbed or jagged, as an arrow.*NWAD BEARDED.2*

BEARDED, *pp.* berd'ed. Taken by the beard; opposed to the face.

BEARD-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the Andropogon.

BEARDING, *ppr.* berd'ing. Taking by the beard; opposing to the face.

BEARDLESS, *a.* berd'less. Without a beard; young; not having arrived to manhood. In botany, not having a tuft of hairs.

BEARDLESSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being destitute of beard.

BEARER, *n.* [See *Bear*.] One who bears, sustains, or carries; a carrier, especially of a corpse to the grave.

1. One who wears any thing, as a badge or sword.*NWAD BEARER.2*

2. A tree or plant that yields its fruit; as a good bearer.*NWAD BEARER.3*

3. In architecture, a post or brick wall between the ends of a piece of timber, to support it. In general, any thing that supports another thing.*NWAD BEARER.4*

4. In heraldry, a figure in an achievement, placed by the side of a shield, and seeming to support it; generally the figure of a beast. The figure of a human creature for a like purpose is called a tenant.*NWAD BEARER.5*

BEARHERD, *n.* [bear and herd.] A man that tends bears.

BEARING, *ppr.* Supporting; carrying; producing.

BEARING, *n.* Gesture; mien; behavior.

I know him by his bearing [Unusual.]*NWAD BEARING.3*

1. The situation of an object, with respect of another object, by which it is supposed to have a connection with it or influence upon it, or to be influenced by it.*NWAD BEARING.4*

But of this frame, the bearings and the ties.*NWAD BEARING.5*

2. In architecture, the space between the two fixed extremes of a piece of timber, or between one extreme and a supporter.*NWAD BEARING.6*

3. In navigation, the situation of a distant object, with regard to a ship's position, as on the bow, on the lee quarter, etc. Also, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the nearest meridian and any distant object, either discovered by the eye and referred to a point on the compass, or resulting from sinical proportion.*NWAD BEARING.7*

4. In heraldry, bearings are the coats of arms or figures of armories, by which the nobility and gentry are distinguished from common persons.*NWAD BEARING.8*

BEARISH, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear.

BEARLIKE, ***a.*** **Resembling a bear.**

BEARN, ***n.*** **A child. In Scotland, bairn.**

BEARWARD, ***n.*** **A keeper of bears.**

BEAST, ***n.*** **[L. bestia. See *Boisterous*.]**

1. Any four footed animal, which may be used for labor, food or sport; distinguished from fowls, insects, fishes and man; as beasts of burden, beasts of the chase, beasts of the forest. It is usually applied to large animals.*NWAD BEAST.2*

2. Opposed to man, it signifies any irrational animal, as in the phrase “man and beast.” So wild beast.*NWAD BEAST.3*

3. Figuratively, a brutal man; a person rude, coarse, filthy, or acting in a manner unworthy of a rational creature.*NWAD BEAST.4*

4. A game at cards. Hence to beast.*NWAD BEAST.5*

BEASTISH, ***a.*** **Like a beast; brutal.**

BEASTLIKE, ***a.*** **Like a beast; brutal.**

BEASTLINESS, ***n.*** **[from beastly.] Brutality; coarseness, vulgarity; filthiness; a practice contrary to the rules of humanity.**

BEASTLY, ***a.*** **Like a beast; brutal; coarse; filthy; contrary to the nature and dignity of man.**

1. Having the form or nature of a beast.*NWAD BEASTLY.2*

BEAT, ***v.t. pret.*** **beat;** ***pp.*** **beat, beaten. [L. batuo. See *Abate*.]**

1. To strike repeatedly; to lay on repeated blows, with a stick, with the hand or fist, or with any instrument, and for any cause, just or unjust, or for punishment. *Luke 12:45*; *Deuteronomy 25:2, 3*.*NWAD*

BEAT.2

2. To strike an instrument of music; to play on, as a drum.*NWAD BEAT.3*

3. To break, bruise, comminute, or pulverize by beating or pounding, as pepper or spices. *Exodus 30:36*.*NWAD BEAT.4*

4. To extend by beating, as gold or other malleable substance; or to hammer into any form; to forge. *Exodus 39:3*.*NWAD BEAT.5*

5. To strike bushes, to shake by beating, or to make a noise to rouse game.*NWAD BEAT.6*

6. To thresh; to force out corn from the husk by blows.*NWAD BEAT.7*

7. To break, mix or agitate by beating; as, to beat an egg with any other thing.*NWAD BEAT.8*

8. To dash or strike, as water; to strike or brush, as wind.*NWAD BEAT.9*

9. To tread, as a path.*NWAD BEAT.10*

10. To overcome in a battle, contest or strife; to vanquish or conquer; as, one beats another at play.*NWAD BEAT.11*

Phrrhus beat the Carthaginians at sea.*NWAD BEAT.12*

11. To harass; to exercise severely; to overlabor; as, to beat the brains about logic.*NWAD BEAT.13*

To beat down, to break, destroy, throw down, by beating or battering, as a wall.*NWAD BEAT.14*

Also, to press down or lay flat, as by treading, by a current of water, by violent wind, etc.*NWAD BEAT.15*

Also, to lower the price by importunity or argument.*NWAD BEAT.16*

Also, to depress or crush; as, to bet down opposition.*NWAD*

BEAT.17

Also, to sink or lessen the price or value.*NWAD BEAT.18*

Usury beats down the price of land.*NWAD BEAT.19*

To beat back, to compel to retire or return.*NWAD BEAT.20*

To beat into, to teach or instill, by repetition of instruction.*NWAD BEAT.21*

To beat up, to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb; as, to beat up an enemy's quarters.*NWAD BEAT.22*

To beat the wing, to flutter; to move with fluttering agitation.*NWAD BEAT.23*

To beat off, to repel or drive back.*NWAD BEAT.24*

To beat the hoof, to walk; to go on foot.*NWAD BEAT.25*

To beat time, to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.*NWAD BEAT.26*

In the manerge, a horse beats the dust, when at each motion he does not take in ground enough with his fore legs; and at curvets, when he does them too precipitately, or too low. He beats upon a walk, when he walks too short.*NWAD BEAT.27*

To beat out, to extend by hammering. In popular use, to be beat out, is to be extremely fatigued; to have the strength exhausted by labor or exertion.*NWAD BEAT.28*

BEAT, *v.i.* To more with pulsation, as the pulse beats; or to throb, as the heart beats.

1. To dash with force, as a storm, flood, passion, etc.; as, the tempest beats against the house.*NWAD BEAT.30*

2. To knock at a door. *Judges 19:22*.*NWAD BEAT.31*

3. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.*NWAD BEAT.32*

To beat about, to try to find; to search by various means or ways.*NWAD BEAT.33*

To beat upon, to act upon with violence.*NWAD BEAT.34*

Also, to speak frequently; to enforce by repetition.*NWAD BEAT.35*

To beat up for soldiers, is to go about to enlist men into the army.*NWAD BEAT.36*

In seamanship, to beat, is to make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse.*NWAD BEAT.37*

With hunters, a stag beats up and down, when he runs first one way and then another.*NWAD BEAT.38*

BEAT, *n.* A stroke; a striking; a blow, whether with the hand, or with a weapon.

1. A pulsation; as the beat of the pulse.*NWAD BEAT.40*

2. The rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating the divisions of time in music.*NWAD BEAT.41*

3. A transient grace-note in music, struck immediately before the note it is intended to ornament.*NWAD BEAT.42*

In the military art, the beat of drum, is a succession of strokes varied, in different ways, for particular purposes; as to regulate a march to call soldiers to their arms or quarters, to direct an attack or retreat, etc.*NWAD BEAT.43*

The beat of a watch or clock, is the stroke made by the fangs or pallets of the spindle of the balance, or of the pads in a royal pendulum.*NWAD BEAT.44*

BEAT, BEATEN, *pp.* Struck; dashed against; pressed or laid down; hammered; pounded; vanquished; make smooth by treading; worn by use; tracked.

BEATER, *n.* One who beats, or strikes; one whose occupation

is to hammer metals.

1. An instrument for pounding, or comminuting substances.*NWAD BEATER.2*

BEATER-UP, *n.* One who beats for game; a sportsman's term.

BEATH, *v.t.* To bathe. [Not in use.]

BEATIFIC, BEATIFICAL, *a.* [L. beatus, blessed, from beo, to bless, and facio, to make. See *Beatify*.]

That has the power to bless or make happy, or the power to complete blissful enjoyment; used only of heavenly fruition after death; as beatific vision.*NWAD BEATIFIC.2*

BEATIFICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to complete happiness.

BEATIFICATION, *n.* In the Romish church, an act of the Pope by which he declares a person beatifies or blessed after death. This is the first step towards canonization, or the raising of one to the dignity of a saint. No person can be beatified till 50 years after his death. All certificates or attestations of his virtues and miracles are examined by the congregation of rites, and this examination continues often for years; after which his Holiness decrees the beatification, and the corpse and relics of the intended saint are exposed to the veneration of all good christians.

BEATIFY, *v.t.* [L. beatus, happy, from beo, to bless, and facio, to make.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.*NWAD BEATIFY.2*

2. In the Romish church, to declare, by a decree or public act, that a person is received into heaven, and is to be reverenced as blessed, though not canonized.*NWAD BEATIFY.3*

BEATING, *ppr.* Laying on blows; striking; dashing against; conquering; pounding; sailing against the direction of the wind; etc.

BEATING, *n.* The act of striking or giving blows; punishment or chastisement by blows.

The beating of flax and hemp is an operation which renders them more soft and pliable. For this purpose, they are made into rolls and laid in a trough, where they are beat, till no roughness or hardness can be felt.*NWAD BEATING.3*

In book binding, beating is performed by laying the book in quires or sheets folded, on a block, and beating it with a heavy broad-faced hammer. On this operation the elegance of the binding and the easy opening of the book chiefly depend.*NWAD BEATING.4*

Beating the wind, was a practice in the ancient trial by combat. If one of the combatants did not appear on the field, the other was to beat the wind, by making flourishes with his weapons; by which he was entitled to the advantages of a conqueror.*NWAD BEATING.5*

Beatings, in music, the regular pulsative swellings of sound, produced in an organ by pipes of the same key, when not in unison, and their vibrations not simultaneous or coincident.*NWAD BEATING.6*

BEATITUDE, *n.* [L. beatitudo, from beatus, beo. See *Beatify*.]

1. Blessedness; felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; used of the joys of heaven.*NWAD BEATITUDE.2*

2. The declaration of blessedness made by our Savior to particular virtues.*NWAD BEATITUDE.3*

BEAU, *n.* bo. *plu.* beaux, boze. [L. bellus.]

A man of dress; a fine, gay man; one whose great care is to deck his person. In familiar language, a man who attends a lady.*NWAD BEAU.2*

BEAUISH, ***a.*** **bo'ish. Like a beau; foppish; fine.**

BEAU-MONDE, ***n.*** **bomond'. The fashionable world; people of fashion and gaiety.**

BEAUTEOUS, ***a.*** **bu'teous. [See** ***Beauty*****.] Very fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful; very handsome. It expresses a greater degree of beauty than handsome, and is chiefly used in poetry.**

BEAUTEOUSLY, ***adv.*** **bu'teously. In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.**

BEAUTEOUSNESS, ***n.*** **bu'teousness. The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.**

BEAUTIFIER, ***n.*** **bu'tifier. He or that which makes beautiful.**

BEAUTIFUL, ***a.*** **bu'tiful. [beauty and full.]**

1. Elegant in form, fair, having the form that pleases the eye. It expresses more than handsome.*NWAD BEAUTIFUL.2*

A beautiful woman is one of the most attractive objects in all nature's works.*NWAD BEAUTIFUL.3*

A circle is more beautiful than a square; a square is more beautiful than a parallelogram.*NWAD BEAUTIFUL.4*

2. Having the qualities which constitute beauty, or that which pleases the senses other than the sight; as a beautiful sound.*NWAD BEAUTIFUL.5*

BEAUTIFULLY, ***adv.*** **bu'tifully. In a beautiful manner.**

BEAUTIFULNESS, ***n.*** **bu'tifulness. Elegance of form; beauty; the quality of being beautiful.**

BEAUTIFY, ***v.t.*** **bu'tify. [beauty and L. facio.]**

To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to; to embellish.*NWAD BEAUTIFY.2*

BEAUTIFY, *v.i.* bu'tify. To become beautiful; to advance in beauty.

BEAUTY, *n.* bu'ty.

1. An assemblage of graces, or an assemblage of properties in the form of the person or any other object, which pleases the eye. In the person, due proportion or symmetry of parts constitutes the most essential property to which we annex the term beauty. In the face, the regularity and symmetry of the features, the color of the skin, the expression of the eye, are among the principal properties which constitute beauty. But as it is hardly possible to define all the properties which constitute beauty, we may observe in general, that beauty consists in whatever pleases the eye of the beholder, whether in the human body, in a tree, in a landscape, or in any other object.*NWAD BEAUTY.2*

Beauty is intrinsic, and perceived by the eye at first view, or relative, to perceive which the aid of the understanding and reflection is requisite. Thus, the beauty of a machine is not perceived, till we understand its uses, and adaptation to its purpose. This is called the beauty of utility. By any easy transition, the word beauty is used to express what is pleasing to the other senses, or to the understanding. Thus we say, the beauty of a thought, of a remark, of sound, etc.*NWAD BEAUTY.3*

So beauty, armed with virtue, bows the soul*NWAD BEAUTY.4*

With a commanding, but a sweet control.*NWAD BEAUTY.5*

2. A particular grace, feature or ornament; any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing; as the beauties of nature.*NWAD BEAUTY.6*

3. A particular excellence, or a part which surpasses in excellence that with which it is united; as the beauties of an author.*NWAD BEAUTY.7*

4. A beautiful person, In scripture, the chief dignity or ornament. *2*

Samuel 1:19.*NWAD BEAUTY.8*

5. In the arts, symmetry of parts; harmony; justness of composition.*NWAD BEAUTY.9*

6. Joy and gladness. *Isaiah 61:3*. Order, prosperity, peace, holiness, *Ezekiel 16:13, 14*.*NWAD BEAUTY.10*

BEAUTY, *v.t.* bu'ty. To adorn; to beautify or embellish. *Obs.*

BEAUTY-SPOT, *n.* bu'ty-spot. A patch; a foil, a spot placed on the face to heighten beauty.

BEAUTY-WANING, *a.* Declining in beauty.

BEAVER, *n.* [L. fiber.]

1. An amphibious quadruped, of the genus Castor. It has short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, large hind feet, with a flat ovate tail. It is remarkable for its ingenuity in construction its lodges or habitations, and from this animal is obtained the castor of the shops, which is taken from cods or bags in the groin. Its fur, which is mostly of a chestnut brown, is the material of the best hats.*NWAD BEAVER.2*

2. The fur of the beaver, and a hat made of the fur; also, a part of a helmet that covers the face.*NWAD BEAVER.3*

BEAVERED, *a.* Covered with or wearing a beaver.

BEBLEED, *v.t.* [be and bleed.] To make bloody. *Obs.*

BEBLOOD, BEBLOODY, *v.t.* [be and blood.] To make bloody. *Obs.*

BEBLOT, *v.t.* [be and blot.] To blot; to stain. *Obs.*

BEBLUBBERED, *a.* [be and blubber.] Foul or swelled with weeping.

BECABUNGA, *n.* Brooklime speedwell; veronica becabunga; a plant common in ditches and shallow streams.

BECAFI-CO, *n.* [See *Beak*.] A fig-pecker; a bird like a nightingale which feeds on figs and grapes.

BECALM, *v.t.* becam. [be calm. See *Calm*.]

1. To still; to make quiet; to appease; to stop, or repress motion in a body; used of the elements and of the passions; as, to becalm the ocean, or the mind. But calm is generally used.*NWAD BECALM.2*

2. To intercept the current of wind, so as to prevent motion; to keep from motion for want of wind; as, highlands becalm a ship.*NWAD BECALM.3*

BECALMED, *pp.* becamed. Quieted; appeased.

1 . *a.* Hindered from motion or progress by a calm; as a ship becalmed.*NWAD BECALMED.2*

BECALMING, *ppr.* becaming. Appeasing; keeping from motion or progress.

BECALMING, *n.* becaming. A calm at sea.

BECAME, *pret.* of become [See *Become*.]

BECAUSE, becauz' a compound word. [See *By* and *Cause*.]

By cause, or by the cause; on this account; for the cause which is explained in the next proposition; for the reason next explained. Thus, I fled, because I was afraid, is to be thus resolved; I fled, by the cause, for the cause, which is mentioned in the next affirmation, viz. I was afraid. Hence, cause being a noun, because may be regularly followed by of.*NWAD BECAUSE.2*

The spirit is life, because of righteousness.*NWAD BECAUSE.3*

Because of these cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience.*NWAD BECAUSE.4*

BECHARM, *v.t.* [be and charm.] To charm; to captivate.

BECHANCE, *v.i.* [be, by, and chance.] To befall; to happen to.

BECHIC, *n.* [Gr. a cough.] A medicine for relieving coughs, synonymous with pectoral, which is now the term mostly used.

BECK, *n.* A small brook. Gray. Heb. a brook or rivulet; in the sense of flowing, as tears, weeping. *Genesis 32:23*. It is obsolete in English, but is found in the names of towns situated near streams, as in Walbeck; but is more frequent in names on the continent, as in Griesbach, etc.

BECK, *n.* A nod of the head; a significant nod, intended to be understood by some person, especially as a sign of command.

BECK, *v.i.* To nod or make a sign with the head.

BECK, *v.t.* To call by a nod; to intimate a command to; to notify by a motion of the head.

BECKED, *pp.* Called or notified by a nod.

BECKET, *n.* A thing used in ships to confine loose ropes, tackles or spars; as a large hook, a rope, with an eye at one end, or a wooden bracket.

BECKING, *ppr.* Nodding significantly; directing by a nod.

BECKON, *v.t.* bek'n. [See *Beck*.]

To make a sign to another, by nodding, winking, or a motion of the hand or finger, etc., intended as a hint or intimation. *Acts 19:33*.*NWAD BECKON.2*

BECKON, *v.t.* bek'n. To make a significant sign to.

BECKONED, ***pp.*** **Having a sign made to.**

BECKONING, ***ppr.*** **Making a significant sign, as a hint.**

BECLIP, ***v.t.*** **To embrace. [Not in use.]**

BECLOUD, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Cloud*****.] To cloud; to obscure; to dim.**

BECOME, ***v.i.*** **becum'.** ***pret.*** **became,** ***pp.*** **become.**

1. To pass from one state to another; to enter into some state or condition, by a change from another state or condition, or by assuming or receiving new properties or qualities, additional matter, or a new character; as, a cion becomes a tree.*NWAD BECOME.2*

The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of like and man became a living soul.*NWAD BECOME.3*

To the Jew, I became a Jew.*NWAD BECOME.4*

2. To become of, usually with what preceding; to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final or subsequent condition; as, what will become of our commerce? what will become of us?*NWAD BECOME.5*

In the present tense, it applies to place as well as condition. What has become of my friend? that is, where is he? as well as, what is his condition? Where is he become? used by Shakespeare and Spenser, is obsolete; but this is the sense in Saxon, where has he fallen?*NWAD BECOME.6*

BECOME, ***v.t.*** **In general, to suit or be suitable; to be congruous; to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of, decent or proper. It is used in the same sense applied to persons or things.**

If I become not a cart as well as another man.*NWAD BECOME.8*

This use of the word however is less frequent, the verb usually expressing the suitableness of things, to persons or to other things; as, a robe becomes a prince.*NWAD BECOME.9*

It becomes not a cart as well as another man.*NWAD BECOME.10*

BECOMING, *ppr.* but used rarely or never except as an adjective. Fit; suitable; congruous; proper; graceful; belonging to the character, or adapted to circumstances; as, he speaks with becoming boldness; a dress is very becoming.

Some writers formerly used of, after this word.*NWAD BECOMING.2*

Such discourses as are becoming of them.*NWAD BECOMING.3*

But this use is inelegant or improper.*NWAD BECOMING.4*

BECOMING, *a.* Ornament. *Obs.*

BECOMINGLY, ***adv.*** **After a becoming or proper manner.**

BECOMINGNESS, ***n.*** **Fitness, congruity; propriety; decency; gracefulness arising from fitness.**

BECRIPPLE, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Cripple*****.] To make lame; to cripple [Little used.]**

BECURL, ***v.t.*** **To curl. [Not used.]**

BED, ***n.*** **[The sense is a lay or spread, from laying or setting.]**

1. A place or an article of furniture to sleep and take rest on; in modern times, and among civilized men, a sack or tick filled with feathers or wool; but a bed may be made of straw or any other materials. The word bed includes often the bedstead.*NWAD BED.2*

2. Lodging; a convenient place for sleep.*NWAD BED.3*

3. Marriage; matrimonial connection.*NWAD BED.4*

George, the eldest son of his second bed.*NWAD BED.5*

4. A plat or level piece of ground in a garden, usually a little raised above the adjoining ground.*NWAD BED.6*

5. The channel of a river, or that part in which the water usually flows.*NWAD BED.7*

6. Any hollow place, especially in the arts; a hollow place, in which any thing rests; as the bed of a mortar.*NWAD BED.8*

7. A layer; a stratum; an extended mass of any thing, whether upon the earth or within it; as a bed of sulphur; a bed of sand or clay.*NWAD BED.9*

8. Pain, torment. *Revelation 2:22*. The grave. *Isaiah 57:1, 2*. The lawful use of wedlock. *Hebrews 13:4*.*NWAD BED.10*

The bed of the carriage of a gun is a thick plank which lies under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage.*NWAD BED.11*

The bed of a mortar is a solid piece of oak, hollow in the middle, to receive the britch and half the trunnions.*NWAD BED.12*

In masonry, bed is a range of stones, and the joint of the bed is the mortar between two stones placed over each other.*NWAD BED.13*

Bed of justice, in France, was a throne on which the king was seated when he went to parliament. Hence the phrase, to hold a bed of justice.*NWAD BED.14*

To make a bed, is to put it in order after it has been used.*NWAD BED.15*

To bring to bed, to deliver of a child, is rarely used. But in the passive form, to be brought to bed, that is, to be delivered of a child, is common. It is often followed by of; as, to be brought to bed of a son.*NWAD BED.16*

To put to bed, in midwifery, is to deliver of a child.*NWAD BED.17*

Dining bed, or discubitory bed, among the ancients, a bed on which persons lay at meals. It was four or five feet high, and would hold three or four persons. Three of these beds were ranged by a square table, one side of the table being left open, and accessible to the waiters. Hence the Latin name for the table and the room, triclinium, or three beds.*NWAD BED.18*

From bed and board. In law, a separation of man and wife, without dissolving the bands of matrimony, is called a separation from bed and board, a mensa et thoro. In this case the wife has a suitable maintenance allotted to her out of the husband's estate, called alimony.*NWAD BED.19*

BED, *v.t.* To place in a bed.

1. To go to bed with. [Unusual.]*NWAD BED.21*

2. To make partaker of the bed.*NWAD BED.22*

3. To plant and inclose or cover; to set or lay and inclose; as, to bed the roots of a plant in soft mold.*NWAD BED.23*

4. To lay in any hollow place, surrounded or inclosed; as to bed a stone.*NWAD BED.24*

5. To lay in a place of rest or security, covered, surrounded or inclosed; as a fish bedded in sand, or under a bank.*NWAD BED.25*

6. To lay in a stratum; to stratify; to lay in order or flat; as bedded clay, bedded hairs*NWAD BED.26*

BED, *v.t.* To cohabit; to use the same bed.

If he be married and bed with his wife.*NWAD BED.28*

BEDABBLE, *v.t.* [be and dabble.] To wet; to sprinkle

Bedabbled with the dew.*NWAD BEDABBLE.2*

BEDABBLED, *pp.* Wet; sprinkled.

BEDABBLING, *ppr.* Wetting; sprinkling.

BEDAFF, *v.t.* To make a fool of. [Not in use.]

BEDAGGLE, *v.t.* [be and daggle.] To soil, as clothes, by drawing the ends in the mud, or spattering them with dirty water.

BEDAGGLED, *pp.* Soiled by reaching the mud in walking; bespattering.

BEDARE, *v.t.* [be and dare.] To dare; to defy. [Not used.]

BEDARK, *v.t.* [be and dark.] To darken. [Not used.]

BEDASH, *v.t.* [be and dash.] To wet, by throwing water, or other liquor upon; to bespatter, with water or mud.

BEDASHED, ***pp.*** **Bespattered with water or other liquid.**

BEDASHING, ***ppr.*** **Bespattering; dashing water upon, or other liquid.**

BEDAUB, ***v.t.*** **[be and daub.] To daub over; to besmear with viscous, slimy matter; to soil with any thing thick and dirty.**

BEDAUBED, ***pp.*** **Daubed over; besmeared.**

BEDAUBING, ***ppr.*** **Daubing over; besmearing.**

BEDAZZLE, ***v.t.*** **[be and dazzle.] To confound the sight by too strong a light; to make dim by luster.**

BEDAZZLED, ***pp.*** **Having the sight confounded by too strong a light.**

BEDAZZLING, ***ppr.*** **Confounding or making dim by a too brilliant luster.**

BEDCHAMBER, ***n.*** **[bed and chamber.] An apartment or chamber intended or appropriated for a bed, or for sleep and repose.**

BED-CLOTHES, ***n. plu.*** **[bed and clothes.]**

Blankets, or coverlets, etc., for beds.*NWAD BED-CLOTHES.2*

BEDDED, ***pp.*** **Laid in a bed; inclosed as in a bed.**

BEDDER, BEDETTER, ***n.*** **[from bed.] The nether stone of an oil mill.**

BEDDING, ***ppr.*** **Laying in a bed; inclosing as in a bed.**

BEDDING, ***n.*** **A bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.**

BEDECK, ***v.t.*** **[be and deck.] To deck; to adorn; to grace.**

BEDECKED, ***pp.*** **Adorned; ornamented.**

BEDECKING, ***ppr.*** **Adorning; decking.**

BEDEHOUSE, ***n.*** **Formerly, a hospital or alms house, where the poor prayed for their founders and benefactors.**

BEDEL, ***n.*** **An officer in the universities of England. [A peculiar orthography of beadle.]**

BEDELRY, ***n.*** **The extent of a bedel's office.**

BEDEW, ***v.t.*** **[be and dew.] To moisten, as with dew; to moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid; as, tears bedew her face.**

BEDEWED, ***pp.*** **Moistened, as if with dew; gently moistened.**

BEDEWER, ***n.*** **That which bedews.**

BEDEWING, ***ppr.*** **Moistening gently, as with dew; wetting.**

BEDEWY, ***a.*** **Moist with dew. [Little used.]**

BEDFELLOW, ***n.*** **[bed and fellow.] One who lies in the same bed.**

BED-HANGINGS, ***n.*** **Curtains.**

BEDIGHT, ***v.t.*** **bedi'te. [be and dight.] To adorn; to dress; set off with ornaments. [Little used.]**

BEDIGHTED, ***pp.*** **Adorned; set off with ornaments.**

BEDIGHTING, ***ppr.*** **Adorning.**

BEDIM, ***v.t.*** **[be and dim.] To make dim; to obscure or darken.**

BEDIMMED, ***pp.*** **Made dim; obscured.**

BEDIMMING, ***ppr.*** **Making dim; obscuring; darkening.**

BEDIZEN, ***v.t.*** **bediz'n. [be and dizen.] To adorn; to deck; a low word.**

BEDIZENED, ***pp.*** **Bedecked; adorned.**

BEDIZENING, ***ppr.*** **Adorning.**

BEDLAM, ***n.*** **[Corrupted from Bethlehem, the name of a religious house in London, afterward converted into a hospital for lunatics.]**

1. A mad house; a place appropriated for lunatics.*NWAD BEDLAM.2*

2. A madman; a lunatic; one who lives in Bedlam.*NWAD BEDLAM.3*

3. A place of uproar.*NWAD BEDLAM.4*

BEDLAM, ***a.*** **Belonging to a mad house; fit for a mad house.**

BEDLAMITE, ***n.*** **An inhabitant of a madhouse, a madman.**

BEDMAKER, ***n.*** **[bed and maker.] One whose occupation is to make beds, as a college or university.**

BEDMATE, ***n.*** **[bed and mate.] A bedfellow.**

BED-MOLDING, [bed and molding.] In architecture, the members of a cornice, which are placed below the coronet, consisting of an ogee, a list, a large boultine, and another list under the coronet.

BEDOTE, ***v.t.*** **[be and dote.] To make to dote. [Not in use.]**

BEDPOST, ***n.*** **[bed and post.] The post of a bedstead.**

BEDPRESSER, ***n.*** **[bed and press.] A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed.**

BEDRAGGLE, ***v.t.*** **[be and draggle.] To soil, as garments which are suffered, in walking, to reach the dirt; to soil by drawing along on mud.**

BEDRAGGLED, ***pp.*** **Soiled by reaching the dirt, in walking.**

BEDRAGGLING, ***ppr.*** **Soiling by drawing along in dirt or mud.**

BEDRENCHv.t. [be and drench.] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture; applied to things which imbibe moisture.

BEDRENCHED, ***pp.*** **Drenched; soaked.**

BEDRENCHING, ***ppr.*** **Soaked; drenching.**

BEDRID, BEDRIDDEN, ***a.*** **[bed and ride.] Confined to the bed, by age or infirmity.**

BEDRITE, ***n.*** **[bed and rite.] The privilege of the marriage bed.**

BEDROOM, ***n.*** **[bed and room.] A room or apartment intended or used for a bed; a lodging room.**

1. Room in a bed. [Not in use.]*NWAD BEDROOM.2*

BEDROP, ***v.t.*** **[be and drop.] To sprinkle, as with drops.**

BEDROPPED, ***pp.*** **Sprinkled as with drops; speckled; variegated with spots.**

BEDSIDE, ***n.*** **The side of the bed.**

BEDSTAFF, ***n.*** **[bed and staff.] A wooden pin anciently inserted on the sides of bedsteads, to keep the clothes from slipping on either side.**

BEDSTEAD, ***n.*** **bed'sted. [bed and stead.] A frame for supporting a bed.**

BEDSTRAW, ***n.*** **[bed and straw.] Straw laid under a bed to make it soft; also the name of a plant, a species of galium.**

BEDSWERVER, ***n.*** **[bed and swerve.] One that swerves from his bed; that is one who is false and unfaithful to the marriage vow.**

BEDTIME, ***n.*** **[bed and time.] The time to go to rest; the usual hour of going to bed.**

BEDUCK, ***v.t.*** **[be and duck.] To duck; to put the head under water; to immerse.**

BEDUST, ***v.t.*** **[be and dust.] To sprinkle, soil or cover with dust.**

BEDWARD, ***adv.*** **[bed and ward.] Toward bed.**

BEDWARF, ***v.t.*** **[be and dwarf.] To make little; to stunt or hinder growth.**

BEDWORK, ***n.*** **[bed and work.] Work done in bed, without toil of the hands or with ease.**

BEDYE, ***v.t.*** **[be and dye.] To dye; to stain.**

BEDYED, ***pp.*** **Dyed; stained.**

BEE, ***n.*** **An insect of the genus Apis. [See *Apis*.] The species are numerous, of which the honey-bee is the most interesting to man. It has been cultivated from the earliest periods, for its wax and honey. It lives in swarms or societies, of from 10,000 to 50,000 individuals. These swarms contain three classes of**

bees, the females or queen bees, the males or drones, and the neuters or working bees. Of the former, there is only one in each hive or swarm, whose sole office is to propagate the species. It is much larger than the other bees. The drones serve merely for impregnating the queen, after which they are destroyed by the neuters. These last are the laborers of the hive. They collect the honey, form the cells, and feed the other bees and the young. They are furnished with a proboscis by which they suck the honey from flowers, and a mouth by which they swallow it, and then convey it to the hive in their stomachs, where they disgorge it into the cells. The pollen of flowers settles on the hairs with which their body is covered, whence it is collected into pellets, by a brush on their second pair of legs, and deposited in a hollow in the third pair. It is called bee bread, and is the food of the larvae or young. The adult bees feed on honey. The wax was supposed to be formed from pollen by a digestive process, but it is now ascertained that it is formed from the honey by a similar process. The females and neuters have a barbed sting, attached to a bag of poison, which flows into the wound inflicted by the sting. When a hive is overstocked, a new colony is sent out under the direction of a queen bee. This is called swarming.

BEE-BREAD, *n.* [bee and bread.] The pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young. [See *Bee*.]

BEE-EATER, *n.* [bee and eat.] A bird that feeds on bees. There are several species included in the genus merops, of which the apiaster of Europe is remarkable for the brilliancy of its plumage.

BEE-FLOWER, *n.* [bee and flower.] A plant; a species of Ophrys or twyblade, whose flowers represent singular figures of bees, flies and other insects.

BEE-GARDEN, *n.* [bee and garden.] A garden, or inclosure to set bee-hives in.

BEE-GLUE, *n.* [bee and glue.] A soft, unctuous matter with

which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells; called also propolis.

BEE-HIVE, *n.* [bee and hive.] A case, box, or other hollow vessel, which serves as a habitation for bees. Hives are made of various materials, as of boards, the hollow trunk of a tree, and withes of straw, or of glass.

BEE-MASTER, *n.* [bee and master.] One who keeps bees.

BEECH, *n.* [Gr. payos; L. fagus.] A tree arranged by Linne under the genus fagus, with the chestnut. The beech grows to a large size, with branches forming a beautiful head, with thick foliage. The bark is smooth and of a silvery cast. The mast or nuts are the food of swine, and of certain wild animals, and yield a good oil for lamps. When eaten by man, they are said to occasion giddiness and headache.

BEECH-COAL, *n.* [beech and coal.] Charcoal from beech wood.

BEECHEN, *a.* bee'chn. Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech; belonging to the beech; as a beechen vessel.

BEECHMAST, *n.* The fruit or nuts of the beech.

BEECH-OIL, *n.* [beech and oil.] Oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree. It is used in Picardy, and in other parts of France, instead of butter; but is said to occasion heaviness and pains in the stomach.

BEECH-TREE, *n.* [beech and tree.] The beech.

BEEF, *n.* [L. bos, bovis; Gr. Bous.]

1. An animal of the bovine genus, whether ox, bull or cow; but used of those which are full grown or nearly so. In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, beeves.*NWAD BEEF.2*

2. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, when killed. In popular language,

the word is often applied to the live animal; as, an ox is good beef; that is, is well fattened. In this sense, the word has no plural.*NWAD BEEF.3*

BEEF, *a.* Consisting of the flesh of the ox, or bovine kind; as a beef-steak.

BEEF-EATER, *n.* [beef and eat.] One that eats beef.

1. A yeoman of the guards, in England.*NWAD BEEF-EATER.2*

2. The Buphaga, an African bird that feeds on the larvas which nestle under the hides of oxen.*NWAD BEEF-EATER.3*

3. In popular use, a stout fleshy man.*NWAD BEEF-EATER.4*

BEEF-STEAK, *n.* [beef and steak.] A steak of slice of beef for broiling.

BEEF-WITTED, *a.* [beef and wit.] Dull in intellects; stupid; heavy-headed.

BEELD, *n.* Protection; refuge. [Not in use.]

BEEN, *part. perf.* of be; pronounced bin. In old authors, it is also the present tense plural of be.

BEEN, *n.* A fretted stringed instrument of music of the guitar kind, having nineteen frets; used in India.

BEER, *n.*

1. A spirituous liquor made from any farinaceous grain; but generally from barley, which is first malted and ground, and its fermentable substance extracted by hot water. This extract or infusion is evaporated by boiling in caldrons, and hops or some other plant of an agreeable bitterness added. The liquor is then suffered to ferment in vats. Beer is of different degrees of strength, and is denominated small beer, ale, porter, brown stout, etc., according to its strength, or other peculiar qualities.*NWAD BEER.2*

2. Beer is a name given in America to fermenting liquors made of various other materials; and when a decoction of the roots of plants forms a part of the composition, it is called spring-beer, from the season in which it is made.*NWAD BEER.3*

BEER-BARREL, *n.* A barrel for holding beer.

BEER-HOUSE, *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold; an ale house.

BEESTINGS, [See *Biestings*.]

BEET, *n.* [L. beta.] A plant of the genus Beta. The species cultivated in gardens are the cicla and vulgaris, or white and red beet. There are many varieties; some with long taper roots, and others with flat roots, like turnips. The root furnishes a large portion of sugar, which has been recently manufactured in France on a great scale.

BEETLE, *n.*

1. A heavy mallet or wooden hammer, used to drive wedges, beat pavements, etc.; called also a stamper, or rammer.*NWAD BEETLE.2*

2. In zoology, a genus of insects, the scarabaeus, of many species.

The generic characters are, clavated antennae, fissile longitudinally, legs frequently dentated, and wings which have hard cases, or sheaths. The bones of these insects are placed externally, and their muscles within. They are of different sizes, from that of a pin's head, to that of a man's fist. Some are produced in a month, and go through their existence in a year; in others, four years are required to produce them, and they live as winged insects a year more. They have various names, as the may-bug, the dorr-beetle, the cock-chaffer, the tumble-dung, the elephant-beetle, etc. The latter, found in South America, is the largest species, being four inches long.*NWAD BEETLE.3*

BEETLE, *v.i.* bee'tl. To jut; to be prominent; to hang or extend out; as, a cliff that beetles over its base.

BEETLE-BROW, *n.* [beetle and brow.] A prominent brow.

BEETLE-BROWED, *a.* Having prominent brows.

BEETLE-HEAD, *n.* [beetle and head.] A stupid fellow.

BEETLE-HEADED, *a.* Having a head like a beetle; dull; stupid.

BEETLE-STOCK, *n.* [beetle and stock.] The handle of a beetle.

BEETLING, *ppr.* Jutting; being prominent; standing out from the main body.

BEET-RAVE, BEET-RADISH, *n.* A kind of beet, used for salad.

BEEVES, *n. plu.* of beef. Cattle; quadrupeds of the bovine genus, called in England, black cattle.

BEFALL, *v.t. pret.* befell; part. befallen.

To happen to; to occur to; as, let me know the worst that can befall me. It usually denotes ill. It is generally transitive in form, but there seems to be an ellipsis of to, and to sometimes follows it.*NWAD BEFALL.2*

BEFALL, *v.i.* To happen; to come to pass.

To befall of is not legitimate.*NWAD BEFALL.4*

BEFALLING, *ppr.* Happening to; occurring to; coming to pass.

BEFELL, *pret.* of befall.

BEFIT, *v.t.* [be and fit.] To suit; to be suitable to; to become.

That name best befits thee.*NWAD BEFIT.2*

BEFITTING, *ppr.* or *a.* Suiting; becoming.

BEFOAM, *v.t.* [be and foam.] To cover with foam. [Little used.]

BEFOOL, *v.t.* [be and fool.] To fool; to infatuate; to delude or lead into error.

Men befool themselves.*NWAD BEFOOL.2*

BEFOOLED, *pp.* Fooled; deceived; led into error.

BEFOOLING, *ppr.* Fooling; making a fool of; deceiving; infatuating.

BEFORE, *prep.* [be and fore, that is by fore, near the fore part.]

1. In front; on the side with the face, at any distance; used of persons.*NWAD BEFORE.2*

2. In presence of, with the idea of power, authority, respect.*NWAD BEFORE.3*

Abraham bowed before the people of the land. *Genesis 23:12*.*NWAD BEFORE.4*

Wherewithal shall I come before the Lord. *Micah 6:6*.*NWAD BEFORE.5*

3. In sight of; as before the face.*NWAD BEFORE.6*

4. In the presence of, noting cognizance of jurisdiction.*NWAD BEFORE.7*

5. In the power of, noting the right or ability to choose or possess; free to the choice.*NWAD BEFORE.8*

The world was all before them.*NWAD BEFORE.9*

My land is before thee. *Genesis 20:15*.*NWAD BEFORE.10*

6. In front of any object; as before the house; before the fire.*NWAD BEFORE.11*

7. Preceding in time.*NWAD BEFORE.12*

Before I was afflicted, I went astray. *Psalm 119:67*.*NWAD BEFORE.13*

Before Abraham was, I am. *John 8:58*.*NWAD BEFORE.14*

Here the preposition has a sentence following for an object.*NWAD BEFORE.15*

8. In preference to.*NWAD BEFORE.16*

And he set Ephraim before Manasseh. *Genesis 48:20*.*NWAD BEFORE.17*

Poverty is desirable before torments.*NWAD BEFORE.18*

9. Superior; preceding in dignity.*NWAD BEFORE.19*

He that cometh after me is preferred before me, for he was before me. *John 1:15*.*NWAD BEFORE.20*

10. Prior to; having prior right; preceding in order; as, the eldest son is before the younger in succession.*NWAD BEFORE.21*

11. Previous to; in previous order; in order to.*NWAD BEFORE.22*

Before this treatise can become of use, two points are necessary.*NWAD BEFORE.23*

12. Before the wind, is to move in the direction of the wind by its impulse.*NWAD BEFORE.24*

BEFORE, *adv.* In time preceding.

You tell me what I knew before.*NWAD BEFORE.26*

1. In time preceding, to the present, or to this time; hitherto; as, tumults then arose which before were unknown.*NWAD BEFORE.27*

2. Further onward in place, in progress, or in front.*NWAD BEFORE.28*

Reaching forth to those things which are before. *Philippians 3:13*.*NWAD BEFORE.29*

3. In front; on the fore part.*NWAD BEFORE.30*

The battle was before and behind. *2 Chronicles 13:14*.*NWAD BEFORE.31*

In some of the examples of the use of before, which Johnson places under the adverb, the word is a preposition governing a sentence; as, “Before the hills appeared.” This is the real construction, however overlooked or misunderstood.*NWAD BEFORE.32*

BEFOREHAND, *adv.* [before and hand.] In a state of anticipation or preoccupation; often followed by with; as, you are before hand with me.

1. Antecedently; by way of preparation or preliminary; aforetime. *Mark 13:11*; *1 Timothy 5:24, 25*.*NWAD BEFOREHAND.2*

2. In a state of accumulation, so as that more has been received than expended. A man is beforehand. In this use it is more properly an adjective.*NWAD BEFOREHAND.3*

3. At first; before any thing is done.*NWAD BEFOREHAND.4*

BEFORE-TIME, *adv.* [before and time.] Formerly; of old time. *1 Samuel 9:9*; *Joshua 20:5*.

BEFORTUNE, *v.t.* [be and fortune.] To happen to; to betide.

BEFOUL, *v.t.* To make foul; to soil.

BEFRIEND, *v.t.* befrend'. [be and friend.] To favor; to act as a friend to; to countenance, aid or benefit.

BEFRIENDED, *pp.* Favored; countenanced.

BEFRIENDING, *ppr.* Favoring; assisting as a friend; showing kindness to.

BEFRINGE, *v.t.* befrinj'. [be and fringe.] To furnish with a fringe; to adorn as with fringe.

BEFRINGED, *pp.* Adorned as with a fringe.

BEG, *n.* In the Turkish dominions, a governor of a town or country; more particularly, the lord of a sangiac or banner. Every province is divided into seven sangiacs or banners, each of which qualifies a bey; and these are commanded by the governor of the province, called begler-beg or lord of all the beys. Each beg has the command of a certain number of spahis, or horse, denominated timariots.

In Tunis, the beg or bey is the prince or king, answering to the dey of Algiers.*NWAD BEG.2*

In Egypt, the begs are twelve generals who command the militia, or standing forces of the kingdom.*NWAD BEG.3*

BEG, *v.t.*

1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to entreat or supplicate with

humility. It implies more urgency than ask or petition.*NWAD BEG.5*

Joseph begged the body of Jesus. *Matthew 27:58*.*NWAD BEG.6*

2. To ask or supplicate in charity; as, we may yet be reduced to beg our bread.*NWAD BEG.7*

3. To take for granted; to assume without proof; as, to beg the question in debate.*NWAD BEG.8*

BEG, *v.i.* To ask alms or charity; to practice begging; to live by asking alms.

I cannot dig; I am ashamed to beg. *Luke 16:3*.*NWAD BEG.10*

BEGET, *v.t. pret.* begot, begat; *pp.* begot, begotten.

1. To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate; as, to beget a son.*NWAD BEGET.2*

2. To produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate; as, luxury begets vice.*NWAD BEGET.3*

BEGETTER, *n.* One who begets or procreates; a father.

BEGGABLE, *a.* That may be begged.

BEGGAR, *n.* [See *Beg*.] One that lives by asking alms, or makes it his business to beg for charity.

1. One who supplicates with humility; a petitioner; but in this sense rarely used, as the word has become a term of contempt.*NWAD BEGGAR.2*

2. One who assumes in argument what he does not prove.*NWAD BEGGAR.3*

BEGGAR, *v.t.* To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.

1. To deprive or make destitute; to exhaust; as, to beggar description.*NWAD BEGGAR.5*

BEGGARED, ***pp.*** **Reduced to extreme poverty.**

BEGGARING, ***ppr.*** **Reducing to indigence or a state of beggary.**

BEGGARLINESS, ***n.*** **The state of being beggarly; meanness; extreme poverty.**

BEGGARLY, ***a.*** **Mean; poor; in the condition of a beggar; extremely indigent.**

BEGGARLY, ***adv.*** **Meanly; indigently; despicable.**

BEGGAR-MAID, ***n.*** **A maid that is a beggar.**

BEGGAR-MAN, ***n.*** **A man that is a beggar.**

BEGGAR-WOMAN, ***n.*** **A female beggar.**

BEGGARY, ***n.*** **A state of extreme indigence.**

BEGGED, ***pp.*** **Entreated; supplicated; asked in charity.**

BEGGING, ***ppr.*** **Asking alms; supplicating; assuming without proof.**

BEGGING, ***n.*** **The act of soliciting alms; the practice of asking alms; as, he lives by begging.**

BEGHARDS, BEGUARDS, ***n.*** **A religious order of St. Francis in Flanders, established at Antwerp in 1228, and so named from St. Begghe, their patroness. They at first employed themselves in making linen cloth, united in bonds of charity, without any rule; but in 1290, they embraced that of the third order of St. Francis. The name has been transferred to all the other religious of the convent of Antwerp.**

BEGILT, ***a.*** **Gilded.**

BEGIN, ***v.i. pret.*** **began;** ***pp.*** **begun. [L. genero, gigno; Heb. to**

make ready, to adapt, prepare, establish.]

1. To have an original or first existence; to take rise; to commence.*NWAD BEGIN.2*

As he spake by the mouth of his holy prophets, who have been since the world began. *Luke 1:70*.*NWAD BEGIN.3*

Judgment must begin at the house of God. *1 Peter 4:17*.*NWAD BEGIN.4*

From Nimrod first the savage race began.*NWAD BEGIN.5*

And tears began to flow.*NWAD BEGIN.6*

2. To do the first act; to enter upon something new; to take the first step; as, begin, my muse.*NWAD BEGIN.7*

Begin every day to repent.*NWAD BEGIN.8*

When I begin, I will also make an end. *1 Samuel 3:12*.*NWAD BEGIN.9*

BEGINv.t. To do the first act of any thing; to enter on; to commence.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, begin the song.*NWAD BEGIN.11*

And this they begin to do. *Genesis 11:6*.*NWAD BEGIN.12*

2. To trace from any thing, as the first ground; to lay the foundation.*NWAD BEGIN.13*

The apostle begins our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God.*NWAD BEGIN.14*

To begin with, to enter upon first; to use or employ first; as, to begin with the Latin Grammar; to begin business with a small capital.*NWAD BEGIN.15*

BEGINNER, *n.* The person who begins; he that gives an original; the agent who is the cause; an author.

1. One who first enters upon any art, science or business; one who is in his rudiments; a young practitioner; often implying want of experience.*NWAD BEGINNER.2*

BEGINNING, *ppr.* First entering upon; commencing; giving rise or original; taking rise or origin.

BEGINNING, *n.* The first cause; origin.

I am the beginning and the ending. *Revelation 1:8*.*NWAD BEGINNING.3*

1. That which is first; the first state; commencement; entrance into being.*NWAD BEGINNING.4*

In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth. *Genesis 1:1*.*NWAD BEGINNING.5*

3. The rudiments, first ground or materials.*NWAD BEGINNING.6*

Mighty things from small beginnings grow*NWAD BEGINNING.7*

BEGINNINGLESS, *a.* That hath no beginning. [A bad word and not used.]

BEGIRD, *v.t.* begurd. *pret.* begirt, begirded; *pp.* begirt. [be and gird.]

1. To bind with a band or girdle.*NWAD BEGIRD.2*

2. To surround; to inclose; to encompass.*NWAD BEGIRD.3*

Begird the Almighty throne.*NWAD BEGIRD.4*

3. To besiege.*NWAD BEGIRD.5*

To begirt, used by B. Jonso, is a corrupt orthography.*NWAD BEGIRD.6*

BEGIRDED, BEGIRT, *pp.* Bound with a girdle; surrounded;

inclosed; besieged.

BEGIRDING, *ppr.* Binding with a girdle; surrounding; besieging.

BEGLERBEG, *n.* [See *Beg*.] The governor of a province in the Turkis empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier. Each has three ensigns or staves, trimmed with a horse tail, to distinguish him from a bashaw, who has two, and a beg, who has one. His province is called beglerbeglik.

BEGNAW, *v.t.* benaw'. To bite or gnaw, to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

BEGONE. Go away; depart. These two words have been improperly united. Be retains the sense of a verb, and gone, that of a participle.

BEGORED, *a.* [be and gore.] Besmeared with gore.

BEGOT, BEGOTTEN, *pp.* of get. Procreated; generated.

BEGRAVE, *v.t.* To deposit in the grave; to bury. [Not used.]

BEGREASE, *v.t.* s as z. [be and grease.] To soil or daub with grease, or other oily matter.

BEGRIME, *v.t.* [be and grime.] To soil with dirt deep-impressed, so that the natural hue cannot easily be recovered.

BEGRIMED, *pp.* Deeply soiled.

BEGRUDGE, *v.t.* begrudj'. [See *Grudge*.] To grudge; to envy the possession of.

BEGUILE, *v.t.* begi'le. [be and guile.] To delude; to deceive; to impose on by artifice or craft.

The serpent beguiled me and I did eat *Genesis 3:13*.*NWAD*

BEGUILE.2

1. To elude by craft.*NWAD BEGUILE.3*

When misery could beguile the tyrant's rage.*NWAD BEGUILE.4*

2. To elude any thing disagreeable by amusement, or other means; to pass pleasingly; to amuse; as, to beguile the tedious day with sleep.*NWAD BEGUILE.5*

BEGUILED, *pp.* Deluded; imposed on; misled by craft; eluded by stratagem; passed pleasingly.

BEGUILER, *n.* He or that which beguiles or deceives.

BEGUILING, *ppr.* Deluding; deceiving by craft; eluding by artifice, amusing.

BEGUILTY, *v.t.* To render guilty. A barbarous word.

BEGUIN, *n.* The beguins are a congregation of nuns in Flanders, so called from their founder, or from their head dress. Beguin, in French, is a linen cap. From this order sprung the Beguinages in Flanders.

BEGUN, *pp.* of begin. Commenced; originated.

BEHALF, *n.* behaf. [See *Behoof*.]

1. Favor; advantage; convenience, profit; support, defense, vindication. The advocate pleads in behalf of the prisoner. The patriot suffers in behalf of his country.*NWAD BEHALF.2*

2. Part; side; noting substitution, or the act of taking the part of another; as, the agent appeared in behalf of his constituents, and entered a claim.*NWAD BEHALF.3*

BEHAPPEN, *v.i.* [be and happen.] To happen to.

BEHAVE, *v.t.*

1. To restrain; to govern; to subdue.*NWAD BEHAVE.2*

He did behave his anger e'er 'twas spent.*NWAD BEHAVE.3*

This sense is obsolete. Yet it often seems to be implied; for to behave one's self, is really, to govern one's self; to have in command.*NWAD BEHAVE.4*

2. To carry; to conduct; used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he behaves himself manfully. But the tendency of modern usage is to omit the pronoun; as, he behaves well.*NWAD BEHAVE.5*

BEHAVE, *v.i.* To act; to conduct; generally applied to manners, or to conduct in any particular business; and in a good or bad sense. He behaves well or will.

BEHAVED, *pp.* Conducted.

BEHAVING, *ppr.* Carrying; conducting.

BEHAVIOR, *n.* behavyur. [See *Behave*.]

Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; manners; carriage of one's self, with respect to propriety, or morals; deportment. It expresses external appearance or action; sometimes in a particular character; more generally in the common duties of life; as, our future destiny depends on our behavior in this life. It may express correct or good manners, but I doubt whether it ever expresses the idea of elegance of manners, without another word to qualify it.*NWAD BEHAVIOR.2*

To be upon one's behavior, is to be in a state of trial, in which something important depends on propriety of conduct. The modern phrase is, to be or to be put, upon one's good behavior.*NWAD BEHAVIOR.3*

BEHEAD, *v.t.* behed'. [be and head.]

To cut off the head; to sever the head from the body, with a cutting instrument; appropriately used of the execution of men for

crimes.*NWAD BEHEAD.2*

BEHEADED, *pp.* behed'ed. Having the head cut off.

BEHEADING, *ppr.* behed'ing. Severing the head from the body.

BEHEADING, *n.* behed'ing. The act of separating the head from the body by a cutting instrument; decollation.

BEHELD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *behold*, which see.

BEHEMOTH, *n.* [Heb. a beast or brute; from an Arabic vert, which signifies, to shut, to lie hid, to be dumb. In Eth. dumb.]

Authors are divided in opinion as to the animal intended in scripture by this anme; some supposing it to be an ox, others, an elephant; and Bochart labors to prove it the hippopotamus, or river horse. The latter opinion is most probably. [See *Hippopotamus*.] The original word in Arabic signifies a brute of beast in general, especially a quadruped.*NWAD BEHEMOTH.2*

BEHEN, BEN, BEKEN, *n.* A plant. The white behen is a species of Cucubalus, called Swedish Lychnis, or gum sepungar. The empalement of its flower resembles net-work, and its leaves have somewhat of the flavor of pease.

The behen of the shops, or white behen, is spatling poppy. Red behen is sea lavender.*NWAD BEHEN.2*

BEHEST, *n.* Command; precept; mandate. [Antiquated, except in poetry.]

BEHIGHT, *v.t.* behite; *pret.* behot.

To promise; to entrust; to call, or name; to command; to adjudge; to address; to inform; to mean; to reckon. The orthography is corrupt; it should be behite.*NWAD BEHIGHT.2*

BEHIND, *prep.*

1. At the back of another; as, to ride behind a horseman.*NWAD BEHIND.2*

2. On the back part, at any distance; in the rear; as, to walk behind another.*NWAD BEHIND.3*

3. Remaining; left after the departure of another, whether by removing to a distance, or by death; as, a man leaves his servant behind him, or his estate at his decease.*NWAD BEHIND.4*

4. Left at a distance, in progress or improvement; as, one student is behind another in mathematics.*NWAD BEHIND.5*

5. Inferior to another in dignity and excellence.*NWAD BEHIND.6*

For I suppose I was not a whit behind the very chiefest apostles. *2 Corinthians 11:5*.*NWAD BEHIND.7*

6. On the side opposite to that which fronts a person; on the other side; as behind a bed; behind a hill; behind a house, tree, or rock.*NWAD BEHIND.8*

Behind the back, in scripture, signifies, out of notice, or regard; overlooked; disregarded.*NWAD BEHIND.9*

They cast thy laws behind their backs. *Nehemiah 9:26*; *Isaiah 38:17*.*NWAD BEHIND.10*

BEHIND, *adv.* [be and hind.] Out of sight; not produced, or exhibited to view; remaining; as, we know no what evidence is behind.

1. Backwards; on the back-part; as, to look behind.*NWAD BEHIND.12*

2. Past in the progress of time.*NWAD BEHIND.13*

3. Future, or remaining to be endured.*NWAD BEHIND.14*

And fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. *Colossians 1:24*.*NWAD BEHIND.15*

4. Remaining after a payment; unpaid; as, there is a large sum

behind.*NWAD BEHIND.16*

5. Remaining after the departure of; as, he departed and left us behind.*NWAD BEHIND.17*

BEHINDHAND, *a.* [behind and hand.] In arrear; in an exhausted state; in a state in which rent or profit has been anticipated, and expenditures precede the receipt of funds to supply them. In popular use, a state of poverty, in which the means of living are not adequate to the end. Also, in a state of backwardness, in which a particular business has been delayed beyond the proper season for performing it; as, he is behindhand in his business.

Behindhand with, is behind in progress; not upon equal terms in forwardness; as to be behindhand with the fashionable world.*NWAD BEHINDHAND.2*

This word is really an adjective, as it is applied to the person rather than to the verb; but like adrift, aloft, ashamed, and several other words, never precedes the noun. Shakespeare's "behindhand slackness." therefore, according to present usage, is not a legitimate phrase.*NWAD BEHINDHAND.3*

BEHOLD, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* beheld' [L. observo, from servo, to keep.]

1. To fix the eyes upon; to see with attention; to observe with care.*NWAD BEHOLD.2*

Behold the lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world. *John 1:29*.*NWAD BEHOLD.3*

2. In a less intensive sense, to look upon; to see.*NWAD BEHOLD.4*

When he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived. *Numbers 21:9*.*NWAD BEHOLD.5*

BEHOLD, *v.i.* To look; to direct the eyes to an object.

And I beheld, and lo, in the midst of the throne, a lamb, as it had been slain. *Revelation 5:6*.*NWAD BEHOLD.7*

1. To fix the attention upon an object; to attend; to direct or fix the mind.*NWAD BEHOLD.8*

Behold, I stand at the door and knock. *Revelation 3:20*. Behold is much used in this manner for exciting attention, or admiration. It is in the imperative mode, expressing command, or exhortation; and by no means a mere exclamation.*NWAD BEHOLD.9*

BEHOLDEN, *pp.* or *a.* beholdn. [The participle of behold, to keep, guard, or bind. See *Behold*.]

Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.*NWAD BEHOLDEN.2*

Little are we beholden to your love.*NWAD BEHOLDEN.3*

BEHOLDER, *n.* One who beholds; a spectator; one who looks upon, or sees.

BEHOLDING, *ppr.* Fixing the eyes upon; looking on; seeing.

1. Fixing the attention; regarding with attention.*NWAD BEHOLDING.2*

2. Obligation. [Not used.]*NWAD BEHOLDING.3*

3. Obliged. Bacon on Love. A mistaken use of the word for beholden.*NWAD BEHOLDING.4*

BEHOLDINGNESS, *n.* The state of being obliged.

[An error, and not in use.]*NWAD BEHOLDINGNESS.2*

BEHONEY, *v.t.* To sweeten with honey.

BEHOOF, *n.*

1. Radically, need, necessity; whence, by an easy analogy, the

word came to signify that which supplies want. Hence, in present usage.*NWAD BEHOOF.2*

2. That which is advantageous; advantage; profit; benefit.*NWAD BEHOOF.3*

No mean recompense it brings to your behoof.*NWAD BEHOOF.4*

BEHOOVABLE, *a.* Needful; profitable.

BEHOOVE, *v.t.* behoof'. To be necessary for; to be fit for; to be meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience.

And thus it behooved Christ to suffer. *Luke 24:46*.*NWAD BEHOOVE.2*

It may perhaps be used intransitively; as, let him behave as it behooveth; but I believe such use is rare.*NWAD BEHOOVE.3*

BEHOOVEFUL, *a.* behoov'ful. Needful; useful; profitable; advantageous.

BEHOOVEFULLY, *adv.* behoov'fully. Usefully, profitably.

BEHOT, *pret.* of behight.

BEHOVE, and its derivatives. [See *Behoove*.]

BEHOWL, *v.i.* [be and howl.] To howl at. [Not used.]

BEING, *ppr.* [See *Be*.] Existing in a certain state.

Man, being in honor, abideth not. *Psalm 49:12*.*NWAD BEING.2*

BEING, *n.* Existence; as, God is the author of our being.

In God we live, and move, and have our being. *Acts 17:28*.*NWAD BEING.4*

1. A particular state or condition. [This is hardly a different sense.]*NWAD BEING.5*

2. A person existing; applied to the human race.*NWAD BEING.6*

3. An immaterial, intelligent existence, or spirit.*NWAD BEING.7*

Superior beings, when of late they saw.*NWAD BEING.8*

A mortal man unfold all nature's law--*NWAD BEING.9*

4. An animal; any living creature.*NWAD BEING.10*

Animals are such beings, as are endowed with sensation and spontaneous motion.*NWAD BEING.11*

BEJADE, *v.t.* [be and jade.] To tire. [Not used.]

BEJAPE, *v.t.* To laugh at; to deceive. [Not used.]

BEKISS, *v.t.* [be and kiss.] To kiss or salute. [Not in use.]

BEKNAVE, *v.t.* [be and knave.] To call knave. [Not used.]

BEKNOW, *v.t.* [be and know.] To acknowledge. [Not used.]

BELABOR, *v.t.* [perhaps from be and labor; but in Russ. bulava is a club.] To beat soundly; to thump.

Ajax belabors there a harmless ox.*NWAD BELABOR.2*

BELACE, *v.t.* [be and lace.] To fasten, as with a lace or cord.

1. To beat; to whip.*NWAD BELACE.2*

BELACED, *a.* Adorned with lace.

BELAMOUR, *n.* A gallant; a consort. [Not used.]

BELAMY, *n.* A good friend; an intimate. [Not used.]

BELATE, *v.t.* [be and late.] To retard or make too late. [Not used.]

BELATED, *a.* [be and lated.] Benighted; abroad late at night.

1. Too late for the hour appointed or intended; later than the proper time.*NWAD BELATED.2*

BELATEDNESS, *n.* A being too late.

BELAVE, *v.t.* [be and lave.] To wash. [Not used.]

BELAWGIVE, *v.t.* To give a law to. [Barbarous and not used.]

BELAY, *v.t.* [This word is composed of be and lay, to lay to, lay by, or close. See *Beleaguer*.]

1. To block up, or obstruct.*NWAD BELAY.2*

2. To place in ambush.*NWAD BELAY.3*

3. To adorn, surround, or cover.*NWAD BELAY.4*

4. In seamanship, to fasten, or make fast, by winding a rope round a cleat, kevil, or belaying-pin. It is chiefly applied to the running rigging.*NWAD BELAY.5*

BELAYED, *pp.* Obstructed; ambushed; made fast.

BELAYING, *ppr.* Blocking up; laying an ambush; making fast.

BELCH, *v.t.* [Eng. bulge, bilge, bulk.]

1. To throw or eject wind from the stomach with violence.*NWAD BELCH.2*

2. To eject violently from a deep hollow place, as, a volcano belches flames and lava.*NWAD BELCH.3*

BELCH, *n.* The act of throwing out from the stomach, or from a hollow place; eructation.

1. A cant name for malt liquor.*NWAD BELCH.5*

BELCHED, *pp.* Ejected from the stomach, or from a hollow place.

BELCHING, *ppr.* Ejecting from the stomach or any deep hollow place.

BELCHING, *n.* Eructation.

BELDAM, *n.*

1. An old woman.*NWAD BELDAM.2*

Spenser seems to have used the word in its true sense for good dame.*NWAD BELDAM.3*

2. A hag.*NWAD BELDAM.4*

BELEAGUER, *v.t.* belee'ger. To besiege; to block up; to

surround with an army, so as to preclude escape.

BELEAGUERED, *pp.* Besieged.

BELEAGUERER, *n.* One who besieges.

BELEAGURING, *ppr.* Besieging; blocking up.

BELEAVE, *v.t.* [be and leave.] To leave. [Not used.]

BELEE, *v.t.* [be and lee.] To place on the lee, or in a position unfavorable to the wind. [Not used.]

BELEMNITE, *n.* [Gr. a dart, or arrow, from the root of pello, to throw.]

Arrow-head, or finger stone; vulgarly called thunder-bolt, or thunder stone. A genus of fossil shells, common in chalk and limestone. These shells consist of an interior cone, divided into partitions connected by a syphon, as in the nautilus, and surrounded by a number of concentric layers, made up of fibers radiating from the axis. These layers are somewhat transparent, and when burnt, rubbed or scraped, give the odor of rasped horn. The species are now extinct.*NWAD BELEMNITE.2*

BELEPER, *v.t.* To infect with leprosy. [Not used.]

BELFRY, *n.* [L. belfredus.]

1. Among military writers of the middle age, a tower erected by besiegers to overlook the place besieged, in which sentinels were placed to watch the avenues, and to prevent surprise from parties of the enemy, or to give notice of fires, by ringing a bell.*NWAD BELFRY.2*

2. That part of a steeple, or other building, in which a bell is hung, and more particularly, the timer work which sustains it.*NWAD BELFRY.3*

BELGARD, *n.* A soft look or glance. [Not used.]

BELGIAN, *a.* [See *Belgic*.] Belonging to Belgica, or the Netherlands.

BELGIAN, *n.* A native of Belgica, or the Low Countries.

BELGIC, *a.* [L. belgicus, from Belgae, the inhabitants of the Netherlands and the country bordering on the Rhine, from that river to the Seine and the ocean. The name may have been given to them from their bulk or large stature; Eng. bulge;]

Pertaining to the Belgae, who, in Caesar's time, possessed the country between the Rhine, the Seine and the ocean. They were of Teutonic origin, and anterior to Caesar's invasion of Gaul and Britain, colonies of them had established themselves in the southern part of Britain. The country was called from its inhabitants Belgica, not Belgium, which was the town of Beauvais. See Cluv. Germ. Ant. 2.2.*NWAD BELGIC.2*

Belgic is now applied to the Netherlands, called also Flanders, or that part of the Low Countries which formerly belonged to the house of Austria.*NWAD BELGIC.3*

BELIAL, *n.* As a noun, unprofitableness; wickedness. As an adjective, worthless; wicked. In a collective sense, wicked men.

BELIBEL, *v.t.* [be and libel.] To libel or traduce. [Not used.]

BELIE, *v.t.* [be and lie. See *Lie*.]

1. To give the lie to; to show to be false; to charge with falsehood; as, the heart belies the tongue. It is rarely used of declarations; but of appearances and facts which show that declarations, or certain appearances and pretences are false and hypocritical. Hence.*NWAD BELIE.2*

2. To counterfeit; to mimic; to feign resemblance.*NWAD BELIE.3*

With dust, with horse's hoofs, that beat the ground,*NWAD BELIE.4*

And martial brass, belie the thunder's sound.*NWAD BELIE.5*

3. To give a false representation.*NWAD BELIE.6*

Should I do so, I should belie my thoughts.*NWAD BELIE.7*

4. To tell lies concerning; to calumniate by false reports.*NWAD BELIE.8*

Thou dost belie him, Percy.*NWAD BELIE.9*

5. To fill with lies.*NWAD BELIE.10*

Slander doth belie all corners of the world. [Not legitimate]*NWAD BELIE.11*

BELIED, *pp.* Falsely represented either by word or obvious evidence and indication; counterfeited; mimicked.

BELIEF, *n.*

1. A persuasion of the truth, or an assent of mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence, distinct from personal knowledge; as the belief of the gospel; belief of a witness. Belief may also by founded on internal impressions, or arguments and reasons furnished by our own minds; as the belief of our senses; a train of reasoning may result in belief. Belief is opposed to knowledge and science.*NWAD BELIEF.2*

2. In theology, faith, or a firm persuasion of the truths of religion.*NWAD BELIEF.3*

No man can attain [to] belief by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth.*NWAD BELIEF.4*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith.*NWAD BELIEF.5*

In the heat of persecution, to which christian belief was subject,

upon its first promulgation.*NWAD BELIEF.6*

4. In some cases, the word is used for persuasion or opinion, when the evidence is not so clear as to leave no doubt; but the shades of strength in opinion can hardly be defined, or exemplified. Hence the use of qualifying words; as a firm, full or strong belief.*NWAD BELIEF.7*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief.*NWAD BELIEF.8*

Superstitious prophecies are the belief of fools.*NWAD BELIEF.9*

6. A creed; a form or summary of articles of faith. In this sense, we generally use Creed.*NWAD BELIEF.10*

BELIEVABALE, *a.* That may be believed; credible.

BELIEVE, *v.t.*

1. To credit upon the authority or testimony of another; to be persuaded of the truth of something upon the declaration of another, or upon evidence furnished by reasons, arguments, and deductions of the mind, or by other circumstances, than personal knowledge. When we believe upon the authority of another, we always put confidence in his veracity.*NWAD BELIEVE.2*

When we believe upon the authority of reasoning, arguments, or a concurrence of facts and circumstances, we rest our conclusions upon their strength or probability, their agreement with our own experience, etc.*NWAD BELIEVE.3*

2. To expect or hope with confidence; to trust.*NWAD BELIEVE.4*

I had fainted, unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. *Psalm 27:13*.*NWAD BELIEVE.5*

BELIEVE, *v.i.* To have a firm persuasion of any thing. In some cases, to have full persuasion, approaching to certainty; in others, more doubt is implied. It is often followed by in or on, especially in the scriptures. To believe in, is to hold as the object of faith. "Ye believe in God, believe also in me." *John 14:1*. To believe on, is to trust, to place full confidence in, to rest upon with

faith. "To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name." *John 1:12*. **Johnson. But there is no ground for much distinction.**

In theology, to believe sometimes expresses a mere assent of the understanding to the truths of the gospel; as in the case of Simon. *Acts 8:13*. In others, the word implies, with this assent of the mind, a yielding of the will and affections, accompanied with a humble reliance on Christ for salvation. *John 1:12*; *John 3:15*.*NWAD BELIEVE.7*

In popular use and familiar discourse, to believe often expresses an opinion in a vague manner, without a very exact estimate of evidence, noting a mere preponderance of opinion, and is nearly equivalent to think or suppose.*NWAD BELIEVE.8*

BELIEVED, *pp.* Credited; assented to, as true.

BELIEVER, *n.* One who believes; one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge.

1. In theology, one who gives credit to the truth of the scriptures, as a revelation from God. In a more restricted sense, a professor of christianity; one who receives the gospel, as unfolding the true way of salvation, and Christ, as his Savior.*NWAD BELIEVER.2*

In the primitive church, those who had been instructed in the truths of the gospel and baptized, were called believers; in distinction from the catechumens, who were under instruction, as preparatory to baptism and admission to church privileges.*NWAD BELIEVER.3*

BELIEVING, *ppr.* Giving credit to testimony or to other evidence than personal knowledge.

BELIEVINGLY, *adv.* In a believing manner.

BELIKE, *adv.* [be and like.] Probably; likely; perhaps. [Nearly antiquated.]

BELIKELY, *adv.* Probably. [Not used.]

BELIVE, ***adv.*** **[See** ***Live*****.] Speedily; quickly.**

BELL, ***n.***

1. A vessel or hollow body, used for making sounds. Its constituent parts are a barrel or hollow body, enlarged or expanded at one end, an ear or cannon by which it is hung to a beam, and a clapper on the inside. It is formed of a composition of metals. Bells are of high antiquity. The blue tunic of the Jewish High Priest was adorned with golden bells; and the kings of Persia are said to have the hem of their robe adorned with them in like manner. Among the Greeks, those who went the nightly rounds in camps or garrisons, used to ring a bell, at each sentinel-box, to see that the soldier on duty was awake. Bells were also put on the necks of criminals, to warn persons to move out of the way of so ill an omen, as the sight of a criminal or his executioner; also on the necks of beasts and birds, and in houses. In churches and other public buildings, bells are now used to notify the time of meeting of any congregation or other assembly.*NWAD BELL.2*

In private houses, bells are used to call servants, either hung and moved by a wire, or as hand-bells. Small bells are also used in electrical experiments.*NWAD BELL.3*

2. A hollow body of metal, perforated, and containing a solid ball, to give sounds when shaken; used on animals, as on horses or hawks.*NWAD BELL.4*

3. Any thing in form of a bell, as the cup or calix of a flower.*NWAD BELL.5*

To bear the bell, is to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears bells on his collar.*NWAD BELL.6*

To shake the bells, a phrase of Shakespeare, signifies to move, give notice or alarm.*NWAD BELL.7*

BELL, ***v.i.*** **To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers.**

BELL-FASHIONED, ***a.*** **Having the form of a bell.**

BELL-FLOWER, ***n.*** **[bell and flower.] A genus of plants, so named from the shape of the corol or flower which resembles a bell, L. Campanula, a genus of monogynian pentanders, comprehending many species.**

BELL-FOUNDER, ***n.*** **[bell and founder.] A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.**

BELL-MAN, ***n.*** **[bell man.] A man who rings a bell, especially to give notice of anything in the streets.**

BELL-METAL, ***n.*** **[bell and metal] A mixture of copper and tin, in the proportion of about ten parts of copper to one of tin, or according to Thomson, three parts to one, and usually a small portion of brass or zink; used for making bells.**

BELL-PEPPER, ***n.*** **[bell and pepper.] A name of the Guinea pepper, a species of Capsicum. This is the red pepper of the gardens, and most proper for pickling.**

BELL-RINGER, ***n.*** **One whose business is to ring a church or other bell.**

BELL-SHAPED, ***a.*** **[bell and shape.] Having the form of a bell.**

BELL-WETHER, ***n.*** **[bell and wether.] A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.**

BELL-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant, the Uvularia.**

BELLADONNA, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Atropa, or deadly nightshade.**

BELLATRIX, ***n.*** **[L.] A ruddy, glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion; so named from its imagined influence in exciting war.**

BELLE, ***n.*** **bel. [L. bellus.] A young lady. In popular use, a lady of superior beauty and much admired.**

BELLED, ***a.*** **Hung with bells.**

BELLES-LETTRES, ***n. plu.*** **bel' letter, or anglicized, bell-letters. Polite literature; a word of very vague signification. It includes poetry and oratory; but authors are not agreed to what particular branches of learning the term should be restricted.**

BELLLIBONE, ***n.*** **A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. [Not in use.]**

BELLIGERENT, ***a.*** **[L. belliger, warlike; belligero, to wage war; from bellum, war, and gero, to wage; part. gerens, gerentis, waging. Gr. war.]**

Waging war; carrying on war; as a belligerent nation.*NWAD BELLIGERENT.2*

BELLIGERENT, ***n.*** **A nation, power or state carrying on war.**

BELLIGEROUS, ***a.*** **The same as belligerent. [Not used.]**

BELLING, ***n.*** **The noise of a roe in rutting time; a huntsman's term.**

1. Growing or forming like a bell; growing full and ripe; used of hops; from bell.*NWAD BELLING.2*

BELLIPOTENT, ***a.*** **[L. bellum, war, and potens, powerful, bellipotens.]**

Powerful or mighty in war. [Little used.]*NWAD BELLIPOTENT.2*

BELLIQUE, ***a.*** **bellee'k. War-like. [Not used.]**

BELLON, ***n.*** **A disease, attended with languor and intolerable griping of the bowels, common in places where lead ore is**

smelted.

BELLONA, *n.* [from L. bellum, war.] The goddess of war.

BELLOW, *v.i.* [L. balo.]

1. To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to make a loud outcry; to roar. In contempt, to vociferate or clamor.*NWAD BELLOW.2*

2. To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; to make a loud, hollow, continued sound.*NWAD BELLOW.3*

BELLOW, *n.* A loud outcry; roar.

BELLOWING, *ppr.* Making a loud hollow sound, as a bull, or as the roaring of billows.

BELLOWING, *n.* A loud hollow sound or roar.

BELLOWS, *n. sing.* and *plu.* [L. bulga] An instrument, utensil or machine for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces and shops. It is so formed as by being dilated and contracted, to inhale air by a lateral orifice which is opened and closed with a valve, and to propel it through a tube upon the fire.

BELLOWS-FISH, *n.* The trumpet-fish, about four inches long, with a long snout; whence its name.

BELLUINE, *a.* [L. belluinus, brom bellua, a beast.] Beastly; pertaining to or like a beast; brutal. [Little used.]

BELLY, *n.*

1. That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. It is called also the abdomen or lower belly, to distinguish it from the head and breast, which are sometimes called bellies, from their cavity.*NWAD BELLY.2*

2. The part of a beast, corresponding to the human belly.*NWAD BELLY.3*

3. The womb. *Jeremiah 1:5*.*NWAD BELLY.4*

4. The receptacle of food; that which requires food, in opposition to the back.*NWAD BELLY.5*

Whose god is their belly. *Philippians 3:19*.*NWAD BELLY.6*

5. The part of any thing which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity, as of a harp or a bottle.*NWAD BELLY.7*

6. Any hollow inclosed place; as the belly of hell, in Jonah.*NWAD BELLY.8*

7. In scripture, belly is used for the heart. *Proverbs 18:8*; *Proverbs 20:30*; *John 7:38*. Carnal lusts, sensual pleasure. *Romans 16:18*; *Philippians 3:19*. The whole man. *Titus 1:12*.*NWAD BELLY.9*

BELLY, *v.t.* To fill; to swell out.

BELLY, *v.i.* To swell and become protuberant, like the belly; as bellying goblets; bellying canvas.

1. To strut.*NWAD BELLY.12*

BELLY-ACHE, *n.* [belly and ache.] Pain in the bowels; the colic.

BELLY-ACHE BUSH or WEED, A species of Jatropha.

BELLY-BAND, *n.* A band that encompasses the belly of a horse, and fastens the saddle; a girth.

BELLY-BOUND, *a.* Diseased in the belly, so as to be costive, and shrunk in the belly.

BELLY-CHEER, *n.* Good cheer, [Not used.]

BELLY-FRETTING, *n.* The chafing of a horse's belly, with a fore

girt.

1. A violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms. *NWAD BELLY-FRETTING.2*

BELLYFUL, ***n.*** **[belly and full.] As much as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite. In familiar and ludicrous language, a great abundance; more than enough.**

BELLY-GOD, ***n.*** **[belly and god.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly; that is, whose great business or pleasure is to gratify his appetite.**

BELLYING, ***ppr.*** **Enlarging capacity; swelling out, like the belly.**

BELLY-PINCHED, ***a.*** **[See *Pinch*.] Starved; pinched with hunger.**

BELLY ROLL, ***n.*** **[See *Roll*.] A roller protuberant in the middle, to roll land between ridges, or in hollows.**

BELLY-SLAVE, ***n.*** **A slave to the appetite.**

BELLY-TIMBER, ***n.*** **[See *Timber*.] Food; that which supports the belly.**

BELLY-WORM, ***n.*** **[See *Worm*.] A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach.**

BELOCK, ***v.t.*** **To lock or fasten as with a lock.**

BELOMANCY, ***n.*** **[Gr. an arrow, and divination.]**

A kind of divination, practiced by the ancient Scythians, Babylonians, and other nations, and by the Arabians. A number of arrows, being marked, were put into a bag or quiver, and drawn out at random; and the marks or words on the arrow drawn determined what was to happen. See *Ezekiel 21:21*.*NWAD BELOMANCY.2*

BELONE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a needle.] The gar, garfish, or sea-needle, a species of Esox. It grows to the length of two or three feet, with long pointed jaws, the edges of which are armed with small teeth.**

BELONG, ***v.i.***

1. To be the property of; as, a field belongs to Richard Roe; Jamaica belongs to G. Britain.*NWAD BELONG.2*

2. To be the concern or proper business of; to appertain; as, it belongs to John Doe to prove his title.*NWAD BELONG.3*

3. To be appendant to.*NWAD BELONG.4*

He went into a desert place belonging to Bethsaida. *Luke 9:10*.*NWAD BELONG.5*

4. To be a part of, or connected with, though detached in place; as, a beam or rafter belongs to such a frame, or to such a place in the building.*NWAD BELONG.6*

5. To have relation to.*NWAD BELONG.7*

And David said, to whom belongest thou? *1 Samuel 30:13*.*NWAD BELONG.8*

6. To be the quality or attribute of.*NWAD BELONG.9*

To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgiveness. *Daniel 9:9*.*NWAD BELONG.10*

7. To be suitable for.*NWAD BELONG.11*

Strong meat belongeth to them of full age. *Hebrews 5:14*.*NWAD BELONG.12*

8. To relate to, or be referred to.*NWAD BELONG.13*

He careth for things that belong to the Lord. *1 Corinthians 7:32*.*NWAD BELONG.14*

9. To have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy, whether by birth or operation of law, so as to be entitled to maintenance by the parish or town.*NWAD BELONG.15*

Bastards also are settled in the parishes to which the mothers belong. Hence,*NWAD BELONG.16*

10. To be the native of; to have original residence.*NWAD BELONG.17*

There is no other country in the world to which the Gipeys could belong.*NWAD BELONG.18*

11. In common language, to have a settled residence; to be domiciliated.*NWAD BELONG.19*

BELONGING, *ppr.* Pertaining; appertaining; being the property of; being a quality of; being the concern of; being appendant to; being a native of, or having a legal or permanent settlement in.

BELONGING, *n.* A quality. [Not in use.]

BELOVED, *ppr.* [be and loved, from love. Belove, as a verb, is not used.]

Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart.*NWAD BELOVED.2*

BELOW, *prep.* [be and low] Under in place; beneath; not so high; as, below the moon; below the knee.

1. Inferior in rank, excellence or dignity.*NWAD BELOW.2*

2. Unworthy of; unbefitting.*NWAD BELOW.3*

BELOW, *adv.* In a lower place, with respect to any object; as, the heavens above and the earth below.

1. On the earth, as opposed to the heavens.*NWAD BELOW.5*

The fairest child of Jove below.*NWAD BELOW.6*

2. In hell, or the region of the dead; as the realms below.*NWAD BELOW.7*

3. In a court of inferior jurisdiction; as, at the trial below.*NWAD BELOW.8*

BELOWT, *v.t.* [See *Lout*.] To treat with contemptuous language. [Not in use.]

BELSWAGGER, *n.* A lewd man.

BELT, *n.* [L. balteus.]

1. A girdle; a band, usually of leather, in which a sword or other weapon is hung.*NWAD BELT.2*

2. A narrow passage, or strait between the isle of Zealand and that of Funen at the entrance of the Baltic, usually called the Great Belt. The Lesser Belt is the passage between the isle of Funen, and the

coast of Jutland.*NWAD BELT.3*

3. A bandage or band used by surgeons for various purposes.*NWAD BELT.4*

4. In astronomy, certain girdles or rings, which surround the planet Jupiter, are called belts.*NWAD BELT.5*

5. A disease among sheep, cured by cutting off the tail, laying the sore bare, then casting mold on it, and applying tar and goose grease.*NWAD BELT.6*

BELT, *v.t.* To encircle.

BELUGA, *n.* A fish of the cetaceous order, and genus Delphinus, from 12 to 18 feet in length. The tail is divided into two lobes, lying horizontally, and there is no dorsal fin. In swimming, this fish bends its tail under its body like a lobster, and thrusts itself along with the rapidity of an arrow. This fish is found in the arctic seas and rivers, and is caught for its oil and its skin.

BELVIDERE, *n.* [L. bellus, fine and video, to see.]

1. A plant, a species of chenopodium, goosefoot or wild orach, called scoparia or annual mock cypress. It is of a beautiful pyramidical form, and much esteemed in China, as a salad, and for other uses.*NWAD BELVIDERE.2*

2. In Italian architecture, a pavilion on the top of an edifice; an artificial eminence in a garden.*NWAD BELVIDERE.3*

BELYE. [See *Belie*.]

BEMA, *n.* A chancel. [Not in use.]

1. In ancient Greece, a state or kind of pulpit, on which speakers stood when addressing an assembly.*NWAD BEMA.2*

BEMADv.t. [be and mad.] to make mad. [Not in use.]

BEMANGLE, ***v.t.*** **[be and mangle.] To mangle; to tear asunder. [Little used.]**

BEMASK, ***v.t.*** **[be and mask.] To mask; to conceal.**

BEMAZE, ***v.t.*** **To bewilder. [See** ***Maze*****.] [Little used.]**

BEMETE, ***v.t.*** **[be and mete.] To measure. [Not in use.]**

BEMINGLE, ***v.t.*** **[be and mingle.] To mingle; to mix. [Little used.]**

BEMIRE, ***v.t.*** **[be and mire.] To drag or incumber in the mire; to soil by passing through mud or dirty places.**

BEMIST, ***v.t.*** **[be and mist.] To cover or involve in mist. [Not used.]**

BEMOAN, ***v.t.*** **[be and moan.] To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for; as, to bemoan the loss of a son.**

BEMOANABLE, ***a.*** **That may be lamented. [Not used.]**

BEMOANED, ***pp.*** **Lamented; bewailed.**

BEMOANER, ***n.*** **One who laments.**

BEMOANING, ***ppr.*** **Lamenting; bewailing.**

BEMOCK, ***v.t.*** **[be and mock.] To treat with mockery. [Little used.]**

BEMOCK, ***v.i.*** **To laugh at.**

BEMOIL, ***v.t.*** **[be and moil.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to soil or incumber with mire and dirt. [Not in use.]**

BEMOL, ***n.*** **In music, a half note.**

BEMONSTER, *v.t.* [be and monster.] To make monstrous. [Not in use.]

BEMOURN, *v.t.* To weep or mourn over. [Little used.]

BEMUSED, *a.* [be and muse.] Overcome with musing; dreaming; a word of contempt.

BEN or BEN-NUT, *n.* A purgative fruit or nut, the largest of which resembles a filbert, yielding an oil used in pharmacy.

BENCH, *n.*

1. A long seat, usually of board or plank, differing from a stool in its greater length.*NWAD BENCH.2*

2. The seat where judges sit in court; the seat of justice. Hence,*NWAD BENCH.3*

3. The persons who sit as judges; the court.*NWAD BENCH.4*

Free bench, in England, the estate in copy hold lands, which the wife, being espoused a virgin, has for her dower, after the decease of her husband. This is various in different manors, according to their respective customs.*NWAD BENCH.5*

King's Bench, in England, a court in which the king formerly sat in person, and which accompanied his household. The court consists of the Lord Chief Justice, and three other justices, who have jurisdiction over all matters of a criminal or public nature. It has a crown side and a plea side; the former determining criminal, the latter, civil causes.*NWAD BENCH.6*

BENCH, *v.t.* To furnish with benches.

1. To seat on a bench.*NWAD BENCH.8*

2. *v.i.* To sit on a seat of justice.*NWAD BENCH.9*

BENCHER, *n.* In England, the benchers in the inns of court, are

the senior members of the society who have the government of it. They have been readers, and being admitted to please within the bar, are called inner barristers. They annually elect a treasurer.

1. The alderman of a corporation.*NWAD BENCHER.2*

2. A judge.*NWAD BENCHER.3*

BEND, [L. pando, pandare, to bend in; pando, pandere, to open; pandus, bent, crooked]

1. To strain, or to crook by straining; as, to bend a bow.*NWAD BEND.2*

2. To crook; to make crooked; to curve; to inflect; as, to bend the arm.*NWAD BEND.3*

3. To direct to a certain point; as, to bend our steps or course to a particular place.*NWAD BEND.4*

4. To exert; to apply closely; to exercise laboriously; to intend or stretch; as, to bend the mind to study.*NWAD BEND.5*

5. To prepare or put in order for use; to stretch or strain.*NWAD BEND.6*

He hath bent his bow and made it ready. *Psalm 7:12*.*NWAD BEND.7*

6. To incline; to be determined; that is, to stretch towards, or cause to tend; as, to be bent on mischief.*NWAD BEND.8*

7. To subdue; to cause to yield; to make submissive; as, to bend a man to our will.*NWAD BEND.9*

8. In seamanship, to fasten, as one rope to another or to an anchor; to fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay; to fasten, as a cable to the ring of an anchor.*NWAD BEND.10*

9. To bend the brow, is to knit the brow; to scowl; to frown.*NWAD*

BEND.11

BEND, *v.i.* To be crooked; to crook, or be curving.

1. To incline; to lean or turn; as, a road bends to the west.*NWAD BEND.13*

2. To jut over; as a bending cliff.*NWAD BEND.14*

3. To resolve, or determine. [See *Bent* on.]*NWAD BEND.15*

4. To bow or be submissive. *Isaiah 60:14*.*NWAD BEND.16*

BEND, *n.* A curve; a crook; a turn in a road or river; flexure; incurvation.

1. In marine language, that part of a rope which is fastened to another or to an anchor. [See *To bend*. No. 8.]*NWAD BEND.18*

2. Bends of a ship, are the thickest and strongest planks in her sides, more generally called wales. They are reckoned from the water, first, second or third bend. They have the beams, knees, and foot hooks bolted to them, and are the chief strength of the ship's sides.*NWAD BEND.19*

3. In heraldry, one of the nine honorable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field, when charged, and a fifth, when plain. It is made by two lines drawn across from the dexter chief, to the sinister base point. It sometimes is indented, ingrained, etc.*NWAD BEND.20*

BEND, *n.* A band. [Not in use.]

BENDABLE, *a.* That may be bent or incurvated.

BENDED, BENT, *pp.* Strained; incurvated; made crooked; inclined; subdued.

BENDER, *n.* The person who bends, or makes crooked; also, an instrument for bending other things.

BENDING, *ppr.* Incurvating; forming into a curve; stooping subduing; turning as a road or river; inclining; leaning; applying closely, as the mind; fastening.

BENDLET, *n.* In heraldry, a little bend, which occupies a sixth part of a shield.

BEND-WITH, *n.* A plant.

BENDY, *n.* In heraldry, the field divided into four, six or more parts, diagonally, and varying in metal and color.

BENE, *n.* ben'y. The popular name of the sesamum orientale, called in the West Indies vangloe, an African plant.

BENEAPED, NEAPED, *a.* [be and neap.] Among seamen, a ship is beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to float her from a dock or over a bar.

BENEATH, *prep.*

1. Under; lower in place, with something directly over or on, as to place a cushion beneath one; often with the sense of pressure or oppression, as to sink beneath a burden, in a literal sense.*NWAD BENEATH.2*

2. Under, in a figurative sense; bearing heavy impositions, as taxes, or oppressive government.*NWAD BENEATH.3*

Our country sinks beneath the yoke.*NWAD BENEATH.4*

3. Lower in rank, dignity or excellence; as, brutes are beneath man;; man is beneath angels, in the seale of beings.*NWAD BENEATH.5*

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to; as, he will do nothing beneath his station or character.*NWAD BENEATH.6*

BENEATH, *adv.* In a lower place; as, the earth from beneath will be barren.

1. Below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region; as, in

heaven above, or in earth beneath.*NWAD BENEATH.8*

BENEDICT, *a.* [L. benedictus.] Having mild and salubrious qualities. [Not in use.]

BENEDICTINE, *a.* Pertaining to the order or monks of St. Benedict, or St. Benet.

BENEDICTINES, *n.* An order of monks, who profess to follow the rules of St. Benedict; an order of great celebrity. They wear a loose black gown, with large wide sleeves, and a cowl on the head, ending in a point. In the canon law, they are called black friars.

BENEDICTION, *n.* [L. benedictio, from bene, well, and dictio, speaking. See *Boon* and *Diction*.]

1. The act of blessing; a giving praise to God or rendering thanks for his favors; a blessing pronounced; hence grace before and after meals.*NWAD BENEDICTION.2*

2. Blessing, prayer, or kind wishes, uttered in favor of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness; thanks; expression of gratitude.*NWAD BENEDICTION.3*

3. The advantage conferred by blessing.*NWAD BENEDICTION.4*

4. The form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop.*NWAD BENEDICTION.5*

5. The external ceremony performed by a priest in the office of matrimony is called the nuptial benediction.*NWAD BENEDICTION.6*

6. In the Romish Church, an ecclesiastical ceremony by which a thing is rendered sacred or venerable.*NWAD BENEDICTION.7*

BENEFACTION, *n.* [L. benefacio, of bene, well, and facio, to make or do.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.*NWAD BENEFACTION.2*

More generally,*NWAD BENEFACTION.3*

2. A benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation.*NWAD BENEFACTION.4*

BENEFACTOR, *n.* He who confers a benefit, especially one who makes charitable contributions either for public institutions or for private use.

BENEFACTRESS, *n.* A female who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE, *n.* [L. beneficium.]

1. Literally, a benefit, advantage or kindness. But in present usage, en ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with a revenue, for the maintenance of divine service, or the revenue itself. All church preferments are called benefices, except bishoprics, which are called dignities. But ordinarily, the term dignity is applied to bishoprics, deaneries, arch-deaconries, and prebendaries; and benefice, to parsonages, vicarages, and donatives.*NWAD BENEFICE.2*

2. In the middle ages, benefice was used for a fee, or an estate in lands, granted at first for like only, and held ex mero beneficio of the donor. The estate afterwards becoming hereditary, took the appellation of feud, and benefice became appropriated to church livings.*NWAD BENEFICE.3*

BENEFICED, *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment.

BENEFICELESS, *a.* Having no benefice. [Not used.]

BENEFICENCE, *n.* [L. beneficentia, from the participle of benefacio.] The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.

BENEFICENT, *a.* Doing good; performing acts of kindness and charity. It differs from benign, as the act from the disposition;

beneficence being benignity or kindness exerted in action.

BENEFICENTLY, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

BENEFICIAL, *a.* Advantageous; conferring benefits; useful; profitable; helpful; contributing to a valuable end; followed by to; as, industry is beneficial to the body, as well as to the property.

1. Receiving or entitled to have or receive advantage, use or benefit; as the beneficial owner of an estate.*NWAD BENEFICIAL.2*

BENEFICIALLY, *adv.* Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS, *n.* Usefulness; profitableness.

BENEFICIARY, *a.* [L. beneficiarius. See *Benefaction*.]

Holding some office or valuable possession, in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession.*NWAD BENEFICIARY.2*

BENEFICIARY, *n.* One who holds a benefice. A beneficiary is not the proprietor of the revenues of his church; but he has the administration of them, without being accountable to any person. The word was used, in the middle ages, for a feudatory, or vassal.

1. One who receives any thing as a gift, or is maintained by charity.*NWAD BENEFICIARY.4*

BENEFICIENCY, *n.* Kindness or favor bestowed.

BENEFICIENT, *a.* Doing good.

BENEFIT, *n.* [Primarily from L. beneficium, or benefactum.]

1. An act of kindness; a favor conferred.*NWAD BENEFIT.2*

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.*Psalm*

103:2.*NWAD BENEFIT.3*

2. Advantage; profit; a word of extensive use, and expressing whatever contributes to promote prosperity and personal happiness, or add value to property.*NWAD BENEFIT.4*

Men have no right to what is not for their benefit.*NWAD BENEFIT.5*

3. In law, benefit of clergy. [See *Clergy*.]*NWAD BENEFIT.6*

BENEFIT, *v.t.* To do good to; to advantage; to advance in health, or prosperity; applied either to persons or things; as, exercise benefits health; trade benefits a nation.

BENEFIT, *v.i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement; as, he has benefited by good advice; that is, he has been benefited.

BENEFITED, *pp.* Profited; having received benefit.

BENEFITING, *ppr.* Doing good to; profiting; gaining advantage.

BENEME, *v.t.* To name. [Not in use.]

1. To promise; to give. [Not in use.]*NWAD BENEME.2*

BENEMPNE, *v.t.* To name. [Not in use.]

BENEPLACITURE, *n.* [L. beneplacitum, bene, well, and placitum, from placeo, to please.]

Will; choice. [Not in use.]*NWAD BENEPLACITURE.2*

BENET, *v.t.* [be and net.] To catch in a net; to ensnare. [Not used.]

BENEVOLENCE, *n.* [L. benevolentia, of bene, well and volo, to will or wish. See *Will*.]

1. The disposition to do good; good will; kindness; charitableness; the love, of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their

happiness.*NWAD BENEVOLENCE.2*

The benevolence of God is one of his moral attributes; that attribute which delights in the happiness of intelligent beings. “God is love.” *1 John 4:8, 16*.*NWAD BENEVOLENCE.3*

2. An act of kindness; good done; charity given.*NWAD BENEVOLENCE.4*

3. A species of contribution or tax illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England.*NWAD BENEVOLENCE.5*

BENEVOLENT, *a.* [L. benevolens, of bene and volo.]

Having a disposition to do good; possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; kind.*NWAD BENEVOLENT.2*

BENEVOLENTLY, *adv.* In a kind manner; with good will.

BENGAL, *n.* A thin stuff made of silk and hair, for women’s apparel, so called from Bengal in the E. Indies.

BENGALEE, *n.* The language or dialect spoken in Bengal.

BENGALESE, *n. sing.* and *plu.* A native or the natives of Bengal. As. Res. 7.171.

BENIGHT, *v.t.* [be and night.] To involve in darkness; to shroud with the shades of night.

The clouds benight the sky.*NWAD BENIGHT.2*

1. To overtake with night; as a benighted traveler.*NWAD BENIGHT.3*

2. To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance; to debar from intellectual light; as benighted nations, or heathen.*NWAD BENIGHT.4*

BENIGHTED, *pp.* Involved in darkness, physical or moral; overtaken by the night.

BENIGN, *a.* beni'ne. [L. benignus, from the same root, as bonus, bene, ancient L. benus, Eng. boon.]

1. Kind; of a kind disposition; gracious; favorable.*NWAD BENIGN.2*

Our Creator, bounteous and benign.*NWAD BENIGN.3*

2. Generous; liberal; as a benign benefactor.*NWAD BENIGN.4*

3. Favorable; having a salutary influence; as the benign aspect of the seasons.*NWAD BENIGN.5*

The benign light of revelation.*NWAD BENIGN.6*

4. Wholesome; not pernicious; as a benign medicine.*NWAD BENIGN.7*

5. Favorable; not malignant; as a benign disease.*NWAD BENIGN.8*

BENIGNANT, *a.* Kind; gracious; favorable.

BENIGNITY, *n.* Goodness of disposition or heart; kindness of nature; graciousness.

1. Actual goodness; beneficence.*NWAD BENIGNITY.2*

2. Salubrity; wholesome quality; or that which tends to promote health.*NWAD BENIGNITY.3*

BENIGNLY, *adv.* beni'nely. Favorably;; kindly; graciously.

BENISON, *n.* s as z. Blessing; benediction. [Nearly antiquated.]

BENJAMIN, *n.* A tree, the Laurus Benzoin, a native of America, called also spicebush. It grows to the height of 15 or 20 feet, with a very branchy head.

1. A gum or resin, or rather a balsam. [See *Benzoin*.]*NWAD BENJAMIN.2*

BENNET, *n.* The herb bennet, or avens, known in botany by the generic term Geum.

BENNET FISH, *n.* A fish of two feet in length, caught in the African seas, having scales of a deep purple, streaked with gold.

BENT, *pp.* of bend. Incurvated; inflected; inclined; prone to or having a fixed propensity; determined.

Bent on, having a fixed inclination; resolved or determined on.*NWAD BENT.2*

BENT, *n.* The state of being curving, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity.

1. Declivity; as the bent of a hill. [Unusual.]*NWAD BENT.4*

2. Inclination; disposition; a leaning or bias of mind; propensity; as the bent of the mind or will; the bent of a people towards an object. This may be natural or artificial, occasional or habitual, with indefinite degrees of strength.*NWAD BENT.5*

3. Flexion; tendency; particular direction; as the bents and turns of a subject.*NWAD BENT.6*

4. Application of the mind; a bending of the mind in study or investigation.*NWAD BENT.7*

BENT, BENT-GRASS, *n.* A kind of grass, called in botany, Agrostis, of several species.

BENTING-TIME, *n.* The time when pigeons feed on bents, before peas are ripe.

BENUM, corruptly BENUMB, *v.t.*

1. To make torpid; to deprive of sensation; as, a hand or foot benummed by cold.*NWAD BENUM.2*

2. To stupefy; to render inactive; as, to benum the senses.*NWAD BENUM.3*

BENUMMED, *pp.* Rendered torpid; deprived of sensation; stupefied.

BENUMMING, *ppr.* Depriving of sensation; stupefying.

BENZOATE, *n.* [See *Benzoin*.] A salt formed by the union of the benzoic acid with any salifiable base.

BENZOIC, *a.* Pertaining to benzoin.

Benzoic acid, or flowers of Benzoin, is a peculiar vegetable acid, obtained from Benzoin and other balsams, by sublimation or decoction. It is a fine light white matter in small needles; its taste pungent and bitterish, its odor slightly aromatic.*NWAD BENZOIC.2*

BENZOIN, BENJAMIN, *n.* Gum benjamin; a concrete resinous juice flowing from the Styrax Benzoin, a tree of Sumatra, etc. It is properly a balsam, as it yields benzoic acid. It flows from incisions made in the stem or branches. It is solid and brittle, sometimes in yellowish white tears joined together by a brown substance, and sometimes of a uniform brown substance like resin. It has little taste, but its smell, especially when rubbed or heated, is extremely fragrant and agreeable. It is chiefly used in cosmetics and perfumes.

BEPAINT, *v.t.* [be and paint.] To paint; to cover with paint. [Little used.]

BEPALE, *v.t.* [be and pale.] To make pale. [Not in use.]

BEPINCH, *v.t.* [be and pinch.] To mark with pinches.

BEPINCHED, BEPINCHT, *pp.* Marked with pinches.

BEPOWDER, ***v.t.*** **[be and powder.] To powder; to sprinkle or cover with powder.**

BEPRAISE, ***v.t.*** **[be and praise.] To praise greatly or extravagantly.**

BEPURPLE, ***v.t.*** **[be and purple.] To tinge or dye with a purple color.**

BEQUEATH, ***v.t.*** **[Eng. quoth.] To give or leave by will; to devise some species of property by testament; as, to bequeath an estate or a legacy.**

BEQUEATHED, ***pp.*** **Given or left by will.**

BEQUEATHING, ***ppr.*** **Giving or devising by testament.**

BEQUEATHMENT, ***n.*** **The act of bequeathing; a bequest.**

BEQUEST, ***n.*** **Something left by will; a legacy.**

BERAIN, ***v.t.*** **To rain upon. [Not in use.]**

BERATE, ***v.t.*** **[be and rate.] To chide vehemently; to scold.**

BERATTLE, ***v.t.*** **[be and rattle.] To fill with rattling sounds or noise.**

BERAY, ***v.t.*** **To make foul; to soil. [Not in use.]**

BERBERRY, ***n.*** **[L. berberis.] [See *Barberry*.]**

BERE, ***n.*** **The name of a species of barley in Scotland.**

BEREAVE, ***v.t. pret.*** **bereaved, bereft;** ***pp.*** **bereaved, bereft.**

1. To deprive; to strip; to make destitute; with of before the thing taken away.*NWAD BEREAVE.2*

Me have ye bereaved of my children. *Genesis 42:36*.*NWAD BEREAVE.3*

It is sometimes used without of, and is particularly applied to express the loss of friends by death.*NWAD BEREAVE.4*

2. To take away from.*NWAD BEREAVE.5*

BEREAVED, ***pp.*** **Deprived; stripped and left destitute.**

BEREAVEMENT, ***n.*** **Deprivation, particularly by the loss of a friend by death.**

BEREAVING, ***ppr.*** **Stripping bare; depriving.**

BEREFT, ***pp.*** **of bereave. Deprived; made destitute.**

BERENGARIANISM, ***n.*** **The opinions or doctrines of Berengarius, archdeacon of St. Mary at Anjou, and of his followers, who deny the reality of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist.**

BERG, ***n.*** **A borough; a town that sends burgesses to Parliament; a castle. [See *Burg*.]**

BERGAMOT, ***n.***

1. A species of pear.*NWAD BERGAMOT.2*

2. A species of citron, at first casually produced by an Italian, who grafted a citron on the stock of a bergamot pear tree. The fruit has a fine taste and smell, and its essential oil is in high esteem as a perfume. This oil is extracted from the yellow rind of the fruit. Hence,*NWAD BERGAMOT.3*

3. An essence or perfume from the citron thus produced.*NWAD BERGAMOT.4*

4. A species of snuff perfumed with bergamot.*NWAD BERGAMOT.5*

5. A coarse tapestry, manufactured with flocks of wool, silk, cotton, hemp and ox or goat's hair, said to have been invented at Bergamo in Italy.*NWAD BERGAMOT.6*

BERGANDER, ***n.*** **[berg, a cliff] A burrow duck; a duck that breeds in holes under cliffs.**

BERGERET, ***n.*** **A song. [Not used.]**

BERGMANITE, ***n.*** **[from Bergman, the mineralogist.]**

A mineral classed with scapolite, in the family of felspath. It occurs

massive, with gray and red quartz in Norway. Its colors are greenish and grayish white.*NWAD BERGMANITE.2*

BERGMASTER, *n.* The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

BERGMOTE, *n.* A court held on a hill in Derbyshire, in England, for deciding controversies between the miners.

BERHYME, *v.t.* [be and rhyme.] To mention in rhyme or verse; used in contempt.

BERLIN, *n.* A vehicle of the chariot kind, supposed to have this name from berlin, the chief city of Prussia, where it was first made, or from the Italian berlina, a sort of state or pillory, and a coach.

BERLUCCIO, *n.* A small bird, somewhat like the yellow hammer, but less and more slender.

BERME, *n.* In fortification, a space of ground of three, four or five feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or foss, designed to receive the ruins of the rampart, and prevent the earth from filling the foss. Sometimes, it is palisaded, and in Holland, it is generally planted with quick-set hedge.

BERNACLE, [See *Barnacle*.]

BERNARDINE, *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard, and the monks of the order.

BERNARDINS, *n.* An order of monks, founded by Robert, abbot of Moleme, and reformed by St. Bernard. The order originated about the beginning of the 12th century. They wear a white robe, with a black scapulary; and when they officiate, they are clothed with a large white gown, with great sleeves, and a hood of the same color.

BEROB, *v.t.* [be and rob.] To rob. [Not in use.]

BEROE, *n.* A marine animal of an oval or spherical form, nearly an inch in diameter, and divided into longitudinal ribs, like a melon.

BERRIED, *a.* Furnished with berries.

BERRY, *n.*

1. A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing naked seeds. Or in more technical language, a succulent pulpy pericarp, or seed vessel, without valves, containing several seeds, which are naked, that is, which have no covering but the pulp and rind. It is commonly round or oval. This botanical definition includes the orange and other like fruits. But in popular language, berry extends only to the smaller fruits, as strawberry, gooseberry, etc., containing seeds or granules.*NWAD BERRY.2*

2. A mound. [for barrow.]*NWAD BERRY.3*

BERRY, *v.i.* To bear or produce berries.

BERRY-BEARING, *a.* Producing berries.

BERT [Eng. bright.] [See *Bright*.]

BERTH, *n.* [from the root of bear.]

1. A station in which a ship rides at anchor, comprehending the space in which she ranges. In more familiar usage, the word signifies any situation or place, where a vessel lies or can lie, whether at anchor or at a wharf.*NWAD BERTH.2*

2. A room or apartment in a ship, where a number of officers or men mess and reside.*NWAD BERTH.3*

3. The box or place for sleeping at the sides of a cabin; the place for a hammoc, or a repository for chests, etc.*NWAD BERTH.4*

To berth, in seamen's language, is to allot to each man a place for his hammoc.*NWAD BERTH.5*

BERTRAM, *n.* [L. pyrethrum, said to be from fire, from its acrid quality.]

Bastard pellitory, a plant.*NWAD BERTRAM.2*

BERYL, *n.* [L. beryllus; Eng. brilliant.]

A mineral, considered by Cleaveland as a subspecies of Emerald. Its prevailing color is green of various shades, but always pale. Its crystals are usually longer and larger than those of the precious emerald, and its structure more distinctly foliated. It is harder than the apatite, with which it has been confounded; harder and less heavy than the pycnite. The best beryls are found in Brazil, in Siberia and Ceylon, and in Dauria, on the frontiers of China. They are found in many parts of the United States.*NWAD BERYL.2*

BERYL-CRYSTAL, *n.* A species of imperfect crystal, of a very pure, clear, and equal texture. It is always of the figure of a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and tapering at the top. Its color is a pale brown, of a fine transparency.

BERYLLINE, *a.* Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.

BESAINT, *v.t.* [be and saint.] To make a saint. [Not in use.]

BESAYLE, *n.* A great grandfather.

If the abatement happened on the death of one's grandfather or grandmother, a writ of ayle lieth; if on the death of the great grandfather, then a writ of besayle; but if it mounts one degree higher, to the tresayle, or grandfather's grandfather, etc., the writ is called a writ of cosinage, or de consanguineo.*NWAD BESAYLE.2*

BESCATTER, *v.t.* [be and scatter.] To scatter over. [Not used.]

BESCORN, *v.t.* [be and scorn.] To treat with scorn; to mock at. [Not used.]

BESCRATCH, *v.t.* [be and scratch.] To scratch; to tear with the

nails. [Not in use.]

BESCRAWL, *v.t.* [be and scrawl.] To scrawl; to scribble over.

BESCREEN, *v.t.* [be and screen.] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal.

BESCREENED, *pp.* Covered; sheltered; concealed.

BESCRIBBLE, *v.t.* To scribble over.

BESCUMBER, *v.t.* [from cumber.] To encumber. [Not legitimate nor used.]

BESEE, *v.i.* [be and see.] To look; to mind. [Not in use.]

BESEECH, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* besought.

To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; to ask or pray with urgency; followed by a person; as, "I Paul beseech you by the meekness of Christ," *2 Corinthians 10:1*; or by a thing; as, I beseech your patience.*NWAD BESEECH.2*

BESEECHER, *n.* One who beseeches.

BESEECHING, *ppr.* Entreating.

BESEEK, *v.t.* to beseech. [Not used.]

BESEEM, *v.t.* [be and seem.] To become; to be fit for, or worthy of; to be decent for.

What form of speech or behavior beseemeth us, in our prayers to god?*NWAD BESEEM.2*

BESEEMING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming; fit; worthy of.

BESEEMING, *n.* Comeliness.

BESEEMLY, ***a.*** **Becoming; fit; suitable.**

BESEEN, ***a.*** **Adapted; adjusted. [Not used.]**

BESET, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **beset.**

1. To surround; to inclose; to hem in; to besiege; as, we are beset with enemies; a city is beset with troops. Hence,*NWAD BESET.2*

2. To press on all sides, so as to perplex; to entangle, so as to render escape difficult or impossible.*NWAD BESET.3*

Adam sore beset replied.*NWAD BESET.4*

3. To waylay.*NWAD BESET.5*

4. To fall upon.*NWAD BESET.6*

BESETTING, ***ppr.*** **Surrounding; besieging; waylaying.**

BESETTING, ***a.*** **Habitually attending, or pressing; as a besetting sin.**

BESHINE, ***v.t.*** **To shine upon. [Not used.]**

BESHREW, ***v.t.*** **[be and shrew.] To wish a curse to; to execrate.**

1. To happen ill to. [Not in use.]*NWAD BESHREW.2*

BESHUT, ***v.t.*** **To shut up. [Not used.]**

BESIDE, ***prep.*** **[be and side, by the side.]**

1. At the side of a person or thing; near; as, sit down beside me, or beside the stream.*NWAD BESIDE.2*

2. Over and above; distinct from.*NWAD BESIDE.3*

Beside all this, between us and you, there is a great gulf fixed. *Luke 16:26*.*NWAD BESIDE.4*

3. On one side; out of the regular course or order; not according to, but not contrary.*NWAD BESIDE.5*

It is beside my present business to enlarge upon this speculation.*NWAD BESIDE.6*

4. Out of; in a state deviating from; as, to put one beside his patience. Hence,*NWAD BESIDE.7*

5. With the reciprocal pronoun, beside one's self is out of the wits or senses; out of the order of reason, or of rational beings.*NWAD BESIDE.8*

Paul, thou are beside thyself. *Acts 26:24*.*NWAD BESIDE.9*

BESIDES, *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from.

And there was a famine in the land, besides the first famine. *Genesis 26:1*.*NWAD BESIDES.2*

Note. This word, though radically the same as beside, and a corruption of it, ought not to be confounded with it, for it is never used in the senses explained under beside, except in the second.*NWAD BESIDES.3*

BESIDE, BESIDES, *adv.* Moreover; more than that; over and above; distinct from; not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned.

Besides, you know not what is the fate of your friend.*NWAD BESIDES.5*

The men said to Lot, hast thou here any besides: *Genesis 19:12*.*NWAD BESIDES.6*

To all beside, as much an empty shade.*NWAD BESIDES.7*

An Eugene living, as a Caesar dead.*NWAD BESIDES.8*

These sentences may be considered as elliptical.*NWAD BESIDES.9*

BESIDERY, ***n.*** **A species of pear.**

BESIEGE, ***v.t.*** **[be and siege.]**

1. To lay siege to; to beleaguer; to beset, or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender, either by famine or by violent attacks; as, to besiege a castle or city.*NWAD BESIEGE.2*

2. To beset; to throng round.*NWAD BESIEGE.3*

BESIEGED, ***pp.*** **Surrounded or beset with hostile troops.**

BESIEGER, ***n.*** **One who lays siege, or is employed in a siege.**

BESIEGING, ***ppr.*** **Laying siege; surrounding with armed forces.**

BESIEGING, ***a.*** **Surrounding in a hostile manner; employed in a siege; as a besieging army.**

BESIT, ***v.t.*** **[be and sit.] To suit; to become. [Not used.]**

BESLAVE, ***v.t.*** **To subjugate; to enslave. [Not used.]**

BESLIME, ***v.t.*** **To daub with slime;; to soil. [Not used.]**

BESLUBBER, ***v.t.*** **[be and slubber, slabber.] To soil or smear with spittle, or any thing running from the mouth or nose. [Vulgar.]**

BESMEAR, ***v.t.*** **[be and smear.] To bedaub; to overspread with any viscous, glutinous matter, or with any soft substance that adheres. Hence, to foul; to soil.**

BESMEARED, ***pp.*** **Bedaubed; overspread with any thing soft, viscous, or adhesive; soiled.**

BESMEARER, ***n.*** **One that besmears.**

BESMEARING, ***ppr.*** **Bedaubing; soiling.**

BESMIRCH, ***v.t.*** **[be and smirch.] To soil; to foul; to discolor. [Little used.]**

BESMOKE, ***v.t.*** **[be and smoke.] To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke. [Little used.]**

BESMOKED, ***pp.*** **Fouled or soiled with smoke; dried in smoke.**

BESMUT, ***v.t.*** **[be and smut.] To blacken with smut; to foul with soot.**

BESMUTTED, ***pp.*** **Blackened with smut or soot.**

BESNOW, ***v.t.*** **[be and snow.] To scatter like snow. [Little used.]**

BESNOWED, ***a.*** **or** ***pp.*** **[be and snow.] Covered or sprinkled with snow, or with white blossoms.**

BESNUFF, ***v.t.*** **To befoul with snuff.**

BESNUFFED, ***pp.*** **Foul with snuff.**

BESOM, ***n.*** **s as z. A broom; a brush of twigs for sweeping.**

I will sweep it with the besom of destruction, saith the Lord of Hosts. *Isaiah 14:23*.*NWAD BESOM.2*

BESOM, ***v.t.*** **To sweep, as with a besom.**

Rolls back all Greece, and besoms wide the plain.*NWAD BESOM.4*

BESORT, ***v.t.*** **[be and sort.] To suit; to fit; to become.**

BESORT, ***n.*** **Company; attendance; train.**

BESOT, ***v.t.*** **[be and sot.] To make sottish; to infatuate; to stupefy; to make dull or senseless.**

1. To make to dote.*NWAD BESOT.2*

BESOTTED, ***pp.*** **Made sottish or stupid. Besotted on, infatuated with foolish affection.**

BESOTTEDLY, ***adv.*** **In a foolish manner.**

BESOTTEDNESS, ***n.*** **Stupidity; arrant folly; infatuation.**

BESOTTING, ***ppr.*** **Infatuating; making sottish or foolish.**

BESOUGHT, besaut'. ***pp.*** **of beseech. Entreated; implored; sought by entreaty.**

BESPANGLE, ***v.t.*** **[be and spangle.] To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant; as, the heavens bespangled with stars.**

BESPANGLED, ***pp.*** **Adorned with spangles or something shining.**

BESPANGLING, ***ppr.*** **Adorning with spangles or glittering objects.**

BESPATTER, ***v.t.*** **[be and spatter.] To soil by spattering; to sprinkle with water, or with dirt and water.**

1. To asperse with calumny or reproach.*NWAD BESPATTER.2*

BESPATTERED, ***pp.*** **Spattered over; soiled with dirt and water; aspersed; calumniated.**

BESPATTERING, ***ppr.*** **Spattering with water; soiling with dirt and water; aspersing.**

BESPAWL, ***v.t.*** **[be and spawl.] To soil or make foul with spittle.**

BESPEAAK, ***v.t. pret.*** **bespoke;** ***pp.*** **bespoke, bespoken. [be and speak.]**

1. To speak for beforehand; to order or engage against a future time; as, to bespeak a seat in a public coach.*NWAD BESPEAAK.2*

My lade is bespoke.*NWAD BESPEAAK.3*

2. To forebode; to foretell.*NWAD BESPEAAK.4*

They started fears, and bespoke dangers, to scare the allies.*NWAD BESPEAAK.5*

3. To speak to; to address. This sense is mostly poetical.*NWAD BESPEAAK.6*

He thus the queen bespoke.*NWAD BESPEAAK.7*

4. To betoken; to show; to indicate by external marks or appearances; as, his manners bespeak him a gentleman.*NWAD BESPEAAK.8*

BESPEAKER, ***n.*** **One who bespeaks.**

BESPEAKING, ***ppr.*** **Speaking for or ordering beforehand; foreboding; addressing; showing; indicating.**

BESPEAKING, ***n.*** **A previous speaking or discourse, by way of apology, or to engage favor.**

BESPECKLE, ***v.t.*** **[be and speckle.] To mark with speckles or spots.**

BESPICE, ***v.t.*** **[be and spice.] To season with spices.**

BESPIRIT, BESPURT, ***v.t.*** **To spurt out, or over; to throw out in a stream or streams. [Not used.]**

BESPIT, ***v.t. pret.*** **bespit;** ***pp.*** **bespit, bespitten. [be and spit.] To daub or soil with spittle.**

BESPOKE, ***pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **of bespeak.**

BESPOT, ***v.t.*** **[be and spot.] To mark with spots.**

BESPOTTED, ***pp.*** **Marked with spots.**

BESPOTTING, ***ppr.*** **Marking with spots.**

BESPREAD, ***v.t.*** **bespred'.** ***pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **bespread. [be and spread.] To spread over; to cover over; as, to bespread with flowers.**

BESPRINGKLE, ***v.t.*** **[be and sprinkle.] To sprinkle over; to scatter over; as, to besprinkle with dust.**

BESPRINKLED, ***pp.*** **Sprinkled over.**

BESPRINKLER, ***n.*** **One that sprinkles over.**

BESPRINKLING, ***ppr.*** **Sprinkling over.**

BEST, ***a.*** **superlative. [Eng. but;] Literally, most advanced, Hence,**

1. Most good; having good qualities in the highest degree; applied indifferently to physical or moral subjects; as, the best man; the best road; the best cloth; the best abilities. This, like most, and other attributes, is often used without its noun, when the noun is obvious; as, men are all sinners; the best of them fail in the performance of duty.*NWAD BEST.2*

2. Most advanced; most accurate; as the best scholar.*NWAD BEST.3*

3. Most correct or complete; as the best view of a landscape, or of a subject.*NWAD BEST.4*

4. The best. This phrase is elliptical, and may be variously interpreted; as, the utmost power; the strongest endeavor; the most, the highest perfection; as, let a man do his best; let him do a thing to the best of his power.*NWAD BEST.5*

5. At best, in the best manner, in the utmost degree or extent, applicable to the case; as, life is at best very short.*NWAD BEST.6*

To make the best of, to carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost; as, to make the best of a sum of money, or a piece of land. Also, to permit the least possible inconvenience; as, to make the best of ill fortune or a bad bargain.*NWAD BEST.7*

The best of the way. We had made the best of our way to the city; that is, the most, the greatest part of the distance. [This is the primary sense of the word.]*NWAD BEST.8*

BEST, *adv.* In the highest degree; beyond all other; as, to love one best; to like this best; to please best.

1. To the advantage; with the most ease; as,"which instrument can you best use?"*NWAD BEST.10*

2. With most profit or success; as, money is best employed in manufactures; this medicine will answer best in the present case.*NWAD BEST.11*

3. Most intimately or particularly; most correctly; as, what is expedient is best known to himself.*NWAD BEST.12*

BEST-TEMPERED, *a.* Having the most kind or mild temper.

BESTAIN, *v.t.* [be and stain.] To mark with stains; to discolor, either the whole surface of a thing, or in spots.

BESTEAD, *v.t.* bested' *pret.* and *pp.* bested. [be and stead.] To profit.

How little you bestead.*NWAD BESTEAD.2*

1. To accommodate.*NWAD BESTEAD.3*

They shall pass through it, hardly bestead. *Isaiah 8:21*.*NWAD BESTEAD.4*

That is, distressed; perplexed.*NWAD BESTEAD.5*

2. To dispose.*NWAD BESTEAD.6*

BESTIAL, *a.* [from beast.]

1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.*NWAD BESTIAL.2*

2. Having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal; as a bestial appetite.*NWAD BESTIAL.3*

BESTIALITY, *n.* The quality of beasts; the state or manners of man which resemble those of brutes.

1. Unnatural connection with a beast.*NWAD BESTIALITY.2*

BESTIALIZE, *v.t.* To make like a beast.

BESTIALLY, *adv.* Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

BESTICK, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* bestuck. [be and stick.]

To stick over, as with sharp points; to mark, by infixing points or spots here and there.*NWAD BESTICK.2*

Truth shall retire, bestuck with slanderous darts.*NWAD BESTICK.3*

BESTIR, *v.t.* bestur' [be and stir.] To put into brisk or vigorous action; to move with life and vigor; usually with the reciprocal pronoun; as, rise and bestir yourselves.

BESTIRRED, ***pp.*** **Roused into vigorous action; quickened in action.**

BESTIRRING, ***ppr.*** **Moving briskly; putting into vigorous action.**

BESTNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being best. [Not used.]**

BESTORM, ***v.i.*** **[be and storm.] To storm; to rage. [Not used.]**

BESTOW, ***v.t.*** **[be and stow, a place. See *Stow*. Literally, to set or place.]**

1. To give; to confer; to impart; with the sense of gratuity, and followed by on or upon.*NWAD BESTOW.2*

Consecrate yourselves to the Lord, that he may bestow on you a blessing. *Exodus 32:29*.*NWAD BESTOW.3*

Though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor. *1 Corinthians 13:3*.*NWAD BESTOW.4*

This word should never be followed by to.*NWAD BESTOW.5*

2. To give in marriage; to dispose of.*NWAD BESTOW.6*

I could have bestowed her upon a fine gentleman.*NWAD BESTOW.7*

3. To apply; to place for the purpose of exertion, or use; as, to bestow our whole force upon an object.*NWAD BESTOW.8*

4. To lay out, or dispose of; to give in payment for; as, to bestow money for what we desire. *Deuteronomy 14:26*.*NWAD BESTOW.9*

5. To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping; to stow; to place.*NWAD BESTOW.10*

I have no room where to bestow my fruits. *Luke 12:17*.*NWAD BESTOW.11*

BESTOWAL, ***n.*** **A conferring; disposal. [Little used.]**

BESTOWED, ***ppr.*** **Given gratuitously; conferred; laid out; applied; deposited for safe-keeping.**

BESTOWER, ***n.*** **One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.**

BESTOWING, ***ppr.*** **Conferring gratuitously; laying out; applying; depositing in store.**

BESTOWMENT, ***n.*** **The act of giving gratuitously; a conferring.**

God the father had committed the bestowment of the blessings purchased, to his son.*NWAD BESTOWMENT.2*

If we consider this bestowment of gifts in this view.*NWAD BESTOWMENT.3*

Whatever may be the secret counsel of his will respecting his own bestowment of saving grace.*NWAD BESTOWMENT.4*

1. That which is conferred, or given; donation.*NWAD BESTOWMENT.5*

They strengthened his hands by their liberal bestowments on him and his family.*NWAD BESTOWMENT.6*

The free and munificent bestowment of the Sovereign Judge.*NWAD BESTOWMENT.7*

BESTRADDLE, ***v.t.*** **To bestride. [See *Straddle*.]**

BESTRAUGHT, ***a.*** **Distracted; mad. [Not used.]**

BESTREW, ***v.t. pret.*** **bestrewed;** ***pp.*** **bestrewed, bestrown. [be and strew.] To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strow.**

BESTREWED, ***pp.*** **of bestrew.**

BESTRIDE, ***v.t. pret.*** **bestrid;** ***pp.*** **bestrid, bestridden. [be and stride.]**

1. To stride over; to stand or sit with any thing between the legs, or with the legs extended across; as, to bestride the world, like a colossus; to bestride a horse.*NWAD BESTRIDE.2*

2. To step over; as, to bestride a threshold.*NWAD BESTRIDE.3*

Bestriding sometimes includes riding, or defending, as Johnson remarks; but the particular purposes to the act, which depend on the circumstances of the case, can hardly be reduced to definition.*NWAD BESTRIDE.4*

BESTRIDING, *ppr.* Extending the legs over any thing, so as to include it between them.

BESTROWN, *pp.* of bestrew. Sprinkle over.

BESTUCK, *pp.* of bestick. Pierced in various places with sharp points.

BESTUD, *v.t.* [be and stud.] To set with studs; to adorn with bosses; as, to bestud with stars.

BESTUDDED, *pp.* Adorned with studs.

BESTUDDING, *ppr.* Setting with studs; adorning as with bosses.

BESWIKE, *v.t.* beswik'. To allure. [Not used.]

BET, *n.* A wager; that which is laid, staked or pledges in a contest, to be won, either by the victorious party himself, or by another person, in consequence of his victory. At a race, a man lays a bet on his own horse, or on the horse of another man.

BET, *v.t.* To lay a bet; to lay a wager; to stake or pledge something upon the event of a context.

BET, the old participle of beat, is obsolete or vulgar.

BETAKE, ***v.t. pret.*** **betook;** ***pp.*** **betaken. [be and take.]**

1. To take to; to have recourse to; to apply; to resort; with the reciprocal pronoun; as, to betake ourselves to arms, or to action. It generally implies a motion towards an object, as to betake ourselves to a shade grove; or an application of the mind or faculties, corresponding with such motion, as to betake ourselves to study or to vice.*NWAD BETAKE.2*

2. Formerly, to take or seize.*NWAD BETAKE.3*

BETAKEN, ***part.*** **of betake.**

BETAKING, ***ppr.*** **Having recourse to; applying; resorting.**

BETAUGHT, ***pret.*** **of betake. [Not used.]**

BETEEM, ***v.t.*** **[be and teem.] To bring forth; to produce; to shed; to bestow. [Not used.]**

BETEL, BETLE, ***n.*** **A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed by the inhabitants of the East Indies. It is a creeping or climbing plant like the ivy, the leaves somewhat resembling those of the citron. It is planted by a tree, or supported by props. In India, betel is taken after meals; during a visit, it is offered to friends when they meet, and when they separate; in short, nothing is to be done without betel. To correct the bitterness of the leaves, a little areca is wrapped in them with the chinam, a kind of burnt lime made of shells.**

BETHINK, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **bethought. [be and think.]**

To call to mind; to recall or bring to recollection, reflection, or consideration; generally followed by a reciprocal pronoun, with of before the subject of thought.*NWAD BETHINK.2*

I have bethought myself of another fault.*NWAD BETHINK.3*

BETHINK, ***v.i.*** **To have in recollection; to consider.**

BETHLEHEM, *n.* [Heb. the house of food or bread.]

1. A town or village in Judea, about six miles south-east of Jerusalem; famous for its being the place of Christ's nativity.*NWAD BETHLEHEM.2*

2. A hospital for lunatics; corrupted into bedlam.*NWAD BETHLEHEM.3*

BETHLEMITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Bethlehem; a lunatic.

1. In church history, the Bethlemites were a sort of Monks, introduced into England in the year 1257, who were habited like the Dominicans, except that they wore a star with five rays, in memory of the comet or star which appeared over Bethlehem at the nativity of our Savior. There is an order of Bethlemites also in Peru.*NWAD BETHLEMITE.2*

BETHOUGHT, bethaut; *pret.* and *pp.* of bethink.

BETHRALL, *v.t.* [be and thrall.] To enslave; to reduce to bondage; to bring into subjection. [Little used.]

BETHUMP, *v.t.* [be and thump.] To beat soundly. [Little used.]

BETIDE, *v.t. pret.* betid, or betided; *pp.* betid. [be and tide.]

To happen; to befall; to come to; used of good or evil.*NWAD BETIDE.2*

What will betide the few?*NWAD BETIDE.3*

BETIDE, *v.i.* To come to pass; to happen.

What news else betideth here?*NWAD BETIDE.5*

Shakespeare has used it with of. What would betide of thee? but this is unusual or improper.*NWAD BETIDE.6*

BETIME, BETIMES, *adv.* [be and time, that is, by the time.]

1. Seasonably; in good season or time; before it is late.*NWAD BETIME.2*

To measure life learn thou betimes.*NWAD BETIME.3*

2. Soon; in a short time.*NWAD BETIME.4*

He tires betimes, that spurs too fast betimes.*NWAD BETIME.5*

BETOKEN, *v.t.* beto'kn. [be and token.]

1. To signify by some visible object; to show by signs.*NWAD BETOKEN.2*

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow*NWAD BETOKEN.3*

Betokening peace from God.*NWAD BETOKEN.4*

2. To foreshow by present signs; to indicate something future by that which is seen or known; as, a dark cloud often betokens a storm.*NWAD BETOKEN.5*

BETOKENED, *pp.* Foreshown; previously indicated.

BETOKENING, *ppr.* Indicating by previous signs.

BETONY, *n.* [L. betonica.] A genus of plants of several species. The purple or wood betony grows in woods and shady places, and is deemed useful as a mild corroborant.

BETOOK, *pret.* of betake.

BETORN, *a.* Torn in pieces.

BETOSS, *v.t.* [be and toss.] To toss; to agitate; to disturb; to put in violent motion.

BETRAP, *v.t.* [from trap.] To entrap; to ensnare. [Not used.]

BETRAY, *v.t.* [L. traho.]

1. To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; as, an officer betrayed the city.*NWAD BETRAY.2*

The son of man shall be betrayed into the hands of men. *Matthew 17:22*.*NWAD BETRAY.3*

2. To violate by fraud, or unfaithfulness; as, to betray a trust.*NWAD BETRAY.4*

If the people of America ever betray their trust, their guilt will merit even greater punishment than other nations have suffered, and the indignation of heaven.*NWAD BETRAY.5*

3. To violate confidence by disclosing a secret, or that which was intrusted; to expose; followed by the person, or the thing; as, my friend betrayed me, or betrayed the secret.*NWAD BETRAY.6*

4. To disclose, or permit to appear, what is intended to be kept secret, or what prudence would conceal.*NWAD BETRAY.7*

Be swift to hear, but cautions of your tongue, lest you betray your ignorance.*NWAD BETRAY.8*

Hence,*NWAD BETRAY.9*

5. To mislead or expose to inconvenience not foreseen; as, great confidence betrays a man into errors.*NWAD BETRAY.10*

6. To show; to discover; to indicate what is not obvious at first view, or would otherwise be concealed.*NWAD BETRAY.11*

Nor, after length of years, a stone betray*NWAD BETRAY.12*

The place where once the very ruins lay.*NWAD BETRAY.13*

This river betrays its original in its name.*NWAD BETRAY.14*

All the names in the country betray great antiquity.*NWAD BETRAY.15*

7. To fail, or deceive.*NWAD BETRAY.16*

But when I rise, I shall find my legs betraying me.*NWAD BETRAY.17*

BETRAYED, *pp.* Delivered up in breach of trust; violated by unfaithfulness; exposed by breach of confidence; disclosed contrary to expectation or intention; made known; discoverd.

BETRAYER, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.

BETRAYING, *ppr.* Delivering up treacherously; violating confidence; disclosing contrary to intention; exposing; discovering.

BETRIM, *v.t.* [be and trim.] To deck; to dress; to adorn; to grace; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

BETRIMMED, *pp.* Adorned; decorated.

BETRIMMING, *ppr.* Decking; adorning; embellishing.

BETROTH, *v.t.* [be and troth, truth, faith. See *Truth* and *Troth*.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to a future marriage; to promise or pledge one to be the future spouse of another; to affiance; used of either sex. “The father betroths his daughter.”*NWAD BETROTH.2*

2. To contract with one for a future spouse; to espouse; as, a man betroths a lady.*NWAD BETROTH.3*

3. To nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration.*NWAD BETROTH.4*

BETROTHED, *pp.* Contracted for future marriage.

BETROTHING, *ppr.* Contracting to any one, in order to a future marriage, as the father or guardian; contracting with one for a

future wife, as the intended husband; espousing.

BETROTHMENT, *n.* A mutual promise or contract between two parties, for a future marriage between the persons betrothed; espousals.

BETRUST, *v.t.* [be and trust.] To entrust; to commit to another in confidence of fidelity; to confide. This is less used than entrust.

BETRUSTED, *pp.* Entrusted; confided; committed in trust.

BETRUSTING, *ppr.* Entrusting; committing in trust.

BETRUSTMENT, *n.* The act of entrusting; the thing entrusted.

BETSO, *n.* The smallest Venetian coin.

BETTER, a comp. of bet. [See *Best*.]

1. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; applied to physical, acquired or moral qualities; as a better soil, a better man, a better physician, a better house, a better air, a better harvest.*NWAD BETTER.2*

2. More advantageous.*NWAD BETTER.3*

Were it not better for us to return to Egypt: *Numbers 14:3*.*NWAD BETTER.4*

3. More acceptable.*NWAD BETTER.5*

To obey is better than sacrifice. *1 Samuel 15:22*.*NWAD BETTER.6*

4. More safe.*NWAD BETTER.7*

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put confidence in man. *Psalm 118:8, 9*.*NWAD BETTER.8*

5. Improved in health; less affected with disease; as, the patient is

better.*NWAD BETTER.9*

6. To be better off, to be in a better condition. Beddoes, Hygeia. This is a very common phrase; but ought not off, to be of? It is not elegant.*NWAD BETTER.10*

7. To have the better, is to have the advantage or superiority, followed by of before him or that over which the advantage is enjoyed; as, the English had the better of the Spaniards.*NWAD BETTER.11*

8. To get or gain the better, is to obtain the advantage, superiority or victory; as, to get the better of an enemy.*NWAD BETTER.12*

9. For the better, is for the advantage or improvement.*NWAD BETTER.13*

BETTER, *adv.* In a more excellent manner; with more skill and wisdom, virtue, advantage or success; as, to perform work better; to plan a scheme better; land better cultivated; laws better executed; government better administered.

1. More correctly, or fully; as, to understand a subject better than another.*NWAD BETTER.15*

2. With superior excellence; as, to write or speak better than another.*NWAD BETTER.16*

3. With more affection; in a higher degree; as, to love one better than another.*NWAD BETTER.17*

It is not easy to specify and exemplify the various applications of better. In general, it implies what is more excellent, advantageous, useful, or virtuous, than something else.*NWAD BETTER.18*

BETTER, *v.t.*

1. To improve; to meliorate; to increase the good qualities of; as, manure betters land; discipline may better the morals.*NWAD BETTER.20*

2. To surpass; to exceed.*NWAD BETTER.21*

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be bettered.*NWAD BETTER.22*

Qu. is not the sense, made better:*NWAD BETTER.23*

3. To advance; to support; to give advantage to; as, to better a party; to better a cause.*NWAD BETTER.24*

BETTER, *n.* A superior; one who has a claim to precedence on account of his rank, age, or office; as, give place to your betters. It is generally or always used in the plural.

BETTERED, *pp.* Improved; meliorated; made better.

BETTERING, *ppr.* Making better; improving.

BETTERING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reformation of offenders.

BETTOR, *n.* [from bet.] One who bets or lays a wager.

BETTY, *n.* [Supposed to be a cant word from the name of a maid; but qu. is it not from the root of beat or L. peto?]

An instrument to break open doors.*NWAD BETTY.2*

BETUMBLED, *a.* [be and tumble.] Rolled about; tumbled; disordered.

BETWEEN, *prep.*

1. In the intermediate space, without regard to distance; as, New York is between Boston and Philadelphia; the Delaware river runs between Pennsylvania and New Jersey.*NWAD BETWEEN.2*

2. From one another; passing from one to another, noting exchange of actions or intercourse; as, things go well between the parties.*NWAD BETWEEN.3*

3. Belonging to two or more, in common or partnership; as, two friends have but one soul between them; twenty proprietors own a tract of land between them. We observe that between is not restricted to two.*NWAD BETWEEN.4*

4. Having mutual relation to two or more; as, discords exist between the families.*NWAD BETWEEN.5*

5. Noting difference, or discrimination of one from another; as, to distinguish between right and wrong.*NWAD BETWEEN.6*

BETWIXT, *prep.*

1. Between; in the space that separates two persons or things; as, betwixt two oaks.*NWAD BETWIXT.2*

2. Passing between; from one to another, noting intercourse. [See *Between*.]*NWAD BETWIXT.3*

BEVEL, *n.*

Among masons, carpenters, joiners, etc., an instrument, or kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is movable on a point or center, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not square is called a bevel angle, whether obtuse or acute.*NWAD BEVEL.2*

1. A curve or inclination of a surface from a right line; as, the proper bevel of a piece of timber.*NWAD BEVEL.3*

BEVEL, *a.* Crooked; awry; oblique.

BEVEL, *v.t.* To cut a bevel angle.

BEVEL, *v.i.* To curve; to incline towards a point, or from a direct line.

BEVELED, *pp.* Formed to a bevel angle.

BEVELING, *ppr.* Forming to a bevel angle.

BEVELING, ***a.*** **Curving; bending from a right line.**

BEVELING, ***n.*** **A hewing of timber with a proper and regular curve, according to a mold laid on one side of its surface.**

1. The curve or bevel of timber.*NWAD BEVELING.4*

BEVELMENT, *n.* In mineralogy, bevelment supposes the removal of two contiguous segments from the edges, angles or terminal faces of the predominant form, thereby producing two new faces, inclined to each other at a certain angle and forming an edge.

BEVER, *n.* A collation or small repast between meals. [Not used.]

BEVER, *v.i.* To take a small repast between meals.

BEVERAGE, *n.* [L. bibo;] Drink; liquor for drinking. It is generally used of a mixed liquor. Nectar is called the beverage of the gods.

In the middle ages, beverage, beveragium, or biberagium was money for drink given to an artificer of other person over and above his hire or wages. The practice has existed, to a certain extent, in American, within my memory, and I know not but it still exists in some parts of this country. A person who had a new garment, was called onto pay beverage, that is, to treat with liquor. Hence,*NWAD BEVERAGE.2*

1. A treat on wearing a new suit of clothes, or on receiving a suit from the tailor; also a treat on first coming into prison; a garnish.*NWAD BEVERAGE.3*

In England, water-cider, a mixture of cider and water, made by putting water into pumice before it is pressed.*NWAD BEVERAGE.4*

BEVILE, *n.* [See *Bevel*.] In heraldry, a thing broken or opening, like a carpenter's bevel.

BEVY, *n.* [I know not the origin or affinities of this word. The etymologies I have seen are not worth notice.]

A flock of birds; hence, a company; an assembly or collection of

persons; usually applied to females.*NWAD BEVY.2*

BEWAIL, *v.t.* [be and wail.] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for. It expresses deep sorrow; as, to bewail the loss of a child.

The true penitent bewails his ingratitude to God.*NWAD BEWAIL.2*

BEWAIL, *v.i.* To express grief.

BEWAILABLE, *a.* That may be lamented.

BEWAILED, *pp.* Lamented; bemoaned.

BEWAILER, *n.* One who laments.

BEWAILING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bemoaning; expressing grief for.

BEWAILING, *n.* Lamentation.

BEWAKE, *v.t.* [be and wake.] To keep awake. [Not used.]

BEWARE, *v.i.*

1. Literally, to restrain or guard one's self from. Hence, to regard with caution; to restrain one's self from anything that may be dangerous, injurious or improper; to avoid; to take care; followed by of before the thing that is to be avoided.*NWAD BEWARE.2*

Beware of all, but more beware of man.*NWAD BEWARE.3*

Beware of false prophets; beware of the leaven of the Pharisees; beware of the concision.*NWAD BEWARE.4*

2. To have a special regard to.*NWAD BEWARE.5*

Behold, I send an angel before thee--beware of him, and obey his voice. *Exodus 23:20, 21*.*NWAD BEWARE.6*

[This is unusual and hardly legitimate.]*NWAD BEWARE.7*

This word though here admitted as a verb, from the Saxon, is rarely used as a verb in fact; or if a verb, is now never used except in the imperative mode. It is a compound of be and the Old Eng. ware, now wary. Be wary of danger. Hence it cannot be used with did, like a regular verb, nor with be, in any of its inflections, he is beware; for this would be to use the substantive verb twice before ware and wary, is and be. Ben Jonson however has used the word in the third person. He bewares to act. But it has no past tense or participle, and therefore, if admitted as a verb, it is defective, and used only in the imperative mode, or after an auxiliary.*NWAD BEWARE.8*

We must beware of excess.*NWAD BEWARE.9*

BEWEEP, *v.t.* [be and weep.] To weep over; to bedew with tears. [Little used.]

BEWEEP, *v.i.* To make lamentation. [Little used.]

BEWEPT, *pp.* Wept over; bedewed with tears. [Little used.]

BEWET, *v.t.* [be and wet.] To wet; to moisten. [Not used.]

BEWILDER, *v.t.* To lead into perplexity or confusion; to lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex with mazes; or in general, to perplex.

Lost and bewildered in the fruitless search.*NWAD BEWILDER.2*

BEWILDERED, *pp.* Lost in mazes; perplexed with disorder, confusion, or intricacy.

BEWILDERING, *ppr.* Losing in a pathless place; perplexing with confusion or intricacy.

BEWINTER, *v.t.* To make like winter. [Not used.]

BEWITCH, *v.t.* [be and witch.] To fascinate; to gain an ascendancy over by charms or incantation; an operation which was formerly supposed to injure the person bewitched, so that

he lost his flesh, or behaved in a strange unaccountable manner; ignorant people being inclined to ascribe to evil spirits what they could not account for.

Look, how I am bewitched; behold, mine arm*NWAD BEWITCH.2*

Is like a blasted sapling withered up.*NWAD BEWITCH.3*

1. To charm; to fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.*NWAD BEWITCH.4*

The charms of poetry our souls bewitch.*NWAD BEWITCH.5*

2. To deceive and mislead by juggling tricks or imposter. *Acts 8:9*.*NWAD BEWITCH.6*

BEWITCHED, *pp.* Fascinated; charmed.

BEWITCHER, *n.* One that bewitches or fascinates.

BEWITCHERY, *n.* Fascination; charm;; resistless power of anything that pleases.

BEWITCHFUL, *a.* Alluring; fascinating.

BEWITCHING, *ppr.* Fascinating; charming.

BEWITCHING, *a.* That has power to bewitch or fascinate; that has power to control by the arts of pleasing.

BEWITCHINGLY, *adv.* In a fascinating manner.

BEWITCHMENT, *n.* Fascination; power of charming.

BEWONDERED, *a.* [be and wonder.] Amazed. [Not used.]

BEWRAP, *v.t.* berap'. [be and wrap.] To wrap up.

BEWRAY, *v.t.* beray. To disclose perfidiously; to betray; to show or make visible.

Thy speech bewrayeth thee. *Matthew 26:73*.*NWAD BEWRAY.2*

[This word is nearly antiquated.]*NWAD BEWRAY.3*

BEWRAYED, *pp.* Disclosed; indicated; betrayed; exposed to view.

BEWRAYER, *n.* A divulger of secrets; a discoverer.

BEWRAYING, *ppr.* Disclosing; making known or visible.

BEWRECK, *v.t.* bereck'. [be and wreck.] To ruin; to destroy. [Not used.]

BEWROUGHT, *a.* beraut' [be and work.] Worked. [Not used.]

BEY, *n.* In the Turkish dominions, a governor of a town or particular district of country; also, in some places, a prince; the same as the Arabic Beg. [See *Beg*.]

BEYOND, *prep.*

1. On the further side of; on the side most distant, at any indefinite distance from that side; as beyond a river, or the sea, either a mile beyond, or a hundred miles beyond the river.*NWAD BEYOND.2*

2. Before; at a place not yet reached.*NWAD BEYOND.3*

A thing beyond us, even before our death.*NWAD BEYOND.4*

3. Past; out of reach of; further than any given limit; further than the extent of any thing else; as, beyond our power; beyond comprehension; beyond dispute; beyond our care.*NWAD BEYOND.5*

4. Above; in a degree exceeding or surpassing; proceeding to a greater degree, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind; as, one man is great or good beyond another.*NWAD BEYOND.6*

To go beyond is a phrase which expresses an excess in some

action or scheme; to exceed in ingenuity, in research, or in anything else; hence, in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent.*NWAD BEYOND.7*

Let no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any matter.*NWAD BEYOND.8*

BEYOND, *adv.* At a distance; yonder.

BEZAN, *n.* A cotton cloth from Bengal, white or striped.

BEZANT, *n.* A gold coin of Byzantium. [See *Byzant*.]

BEZANTLER, *n.* [from antler.] The branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow antler.

BEZEL, *n.* The upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompasses and fastens the stone.

BEZOAR, *n.*

1. An antidote; a general name for certain animal substances supposed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison. Bezoar is a calcarious concretion found in the stomach of certain ruminant animals, composed of concentric coats surrounding each other, with a little cavity in the middle, containing a bit of wood, straw, hair, or the like substance. There are two sorts; the oriental, from Persia and the East Indies, of a shining dark green or olive color, with a smooth surface; and the occidental, from the Spanish West Indies, which has a rough surface, is less green much heavier, more brittle, and of a looser texture. The oriental is generally less than a walnut; the occidental is larger, and sometimes as large as a goose egg.*NWAD BEZOAR.2*

The oriental bezoars are generally of a resinous composition and combustible.*NWAD BEZOAR.3*

2. In a more general sense, any substance formed, stratum upon stratum, in the stomach or intestines of animals.*NWAD BEZOAR.4*

This name is also given to the biliary calculi of certain animals.*NWAD BEZOAR.5*

Fossil-bezoar is a figured stone, formed, like the animal bezoar, with several coats round some extraneous body, which serves as a nucleus; found chiefly in Sicily, in sand and clay pits. It is of a purple color, and of the size of a walnut. It seems to be of the nature of bole armenian, and is called Sicilian earth.*NWAD BEZOAR.6*

Bezoar-mineral. This preparation is an oxyd of antimony, produced by distilling the nitrous acid several times to dryness from the sublimated muriate of antimony.*NWAD BEZOAR.7*

BEZOARDIC, *a.* Pertaining to or compounded of bezoar.

BEZOARDIC, *n.* A medicine compounded with bezoar.

BEZOLA, *n.* A fish of the truttaceous kind, of a dusky blue color, nearly of the size of a herring.

BEZZLE, *v.t.* To waste in riot. [Not used.] [See *Embezzle*.]

BHUCHAMPAC, *n.* A beautiful plant of India, known in Linne's system, under the name of Koempferia rotunda. The blossoms rise from the ground with a short scape, and scarce live a whole day.

BIA, *n.* In commerce, a small shell called a cowry, much valued in the East Indies.

BIANGULATE, BIANGULATED, BIANGULOUS, *a.* [L. bis, twice, and angulus, an angle.]

Having two angles or corners. [Little used.]*NWAD BIANGULATE.2*

BIARMIAN, *a.* Noting a race of Finns in Perme, in the north of Europe, on the Dvina, and about the White Sea; written also Permian. The Biarmians or Permians are said to be the most wealthy and powerful of the Finnish tribes.

BIAS, *n.*

1. A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line.*NWAD BIAS.2*

2. A leaning of the mind; inclination; prepossession; propensity towards an object, not leaving the mind indifferent; as, education gives a bias to the mind.*NWAD BIAS.3*

3. That which causes the mind to lean or incline from a state of indifference, to a particular object or course.*NWAD BIAS.4*

BIAS, *v.t.* To incline to one side; to warp; to give a particular direction to the mind; to prejudice; to prepossess. The judgment is often biassed by interest.

This word is used by Shakespeare as an adverb, bias and thwart, i.e. aslope; and as an adjective.*NWAD BIAS.6*

Blow till they bias cheek*NWAD BIAS.7*

Outswell the cholic of puft Aquilon.*NWAD BIAS.8*

BIAS-DRAWING, *n.* Partiality. [Not used.]

BIASED, *pp.* Inclined from a right line; warped; prejudiced.

BIASING, *ppr.* Giving a bias, particular direction or propensity; warping; prejudicing.

BIB, *n.* A small piece of linen or other cloth worn by children over the breast.

1. A fish about a foot in length, the back of a light olive, the sides yellow, and the belly white.*NWAD BIB.2*

BIB, *v.t.* [L. bibo.] To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently. [Little used.]

BIBACIOUS, *a.* [L. bibax. See *Bib*.] Addicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe.

BIBACITY, ***n.*** **The quality of drinking much. [Not used.]**

BIBBER, ***n.*** **A tippler; a man given to drinking; chiefly used in composition, as winebibber.**

BIBBLE-BABBLE, ***n.*** **Idle talk; prating to no purpose. [A low word, and not used.]**

BIBIO, ***n.*** **A name of the wine fly, a small insect found in empty wine casks.**

BIBLE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a book.]**

The Book, by way of eminence; the sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God, the principles of Christian faith, and the rules of practice. It consists of two parts, called the Old and New Testaments.*NWAD BIBLE.2*

The Bible should be the standard of language as well as of faith.*NWAD BIBLE.3*

BIBLER, ***n.*** **[See *Bib*.] A tipler; a great drinker.**

BIBLICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the Bible, or to the sacred writings; as biblical criticism.**

BIBLIOGRAPHER, ***n.*** **[Gr. a book.] One who composes or compiles the history of books; one skilled in literary history; a transcriber.**

BIBLIOGRAPHIC, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the history of books.**

BIBLIOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **A history or description of books; the perusal of books, and manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, and other information tending to illustrate the history of literature.**

BIBLIOLITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a book, and a stone; called also phytobiblia**

and lithobiblia.]

Bookstone; a species of shistous stones, mostly calcarious, which present, between their lamens, the figures of leaves, or sometimes simple dendrites.*NWAD BIBLIOLITE.2*

BIBLIOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. a book, and divination.]

A kind of divination, performed by means of the bible; consisting in selecting passages of scripture at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning things future.*NWAD BIBLIOMANCY.2*

BIBLIOMANIA, *n.* [Gr. book, and madness.]

Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.*NWAD BIBLIOMANIA.2*

BIBLIOMANIAC, *n.* One who has a rage for books.

BIBLIOPOLIST, *n.* [Gr. book, and to sell.] A Bookseller.

BIBLIOTHECAL, *a.* [L. bibliotheca, a library.]

Belonging to a library.*NWAD BIBLIOTHECAL.2*

BIBLIOTHECARY, *n.* A librarian.

BIBLIOTHEKE, *n.* A library.

BIBLIST, *n.* [from bible.] With the Romanists, one who makes the scriptures the sole rule of faith.

1. One who is conversant with the bible.*NWAD BIBLIST.2*

BIBRACTEATE, *a.* Double bracteate.

BIBULOUS, *a.* [L. bibulus, from bibo, to drink.]

Spungy; that has the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture.*NWAD BIBULOUS.2*

BICAPSULAR, *a.* [L. bis, double, and capsula, a little chest, from capsa, a chest. See *Capsular*.]

In botany, having two capsules containing seeds, to each flower; as a bicapsular pericarp.*NWAD BICAPSULAR.2*

BICARBONATE, *n.* Supercarbonate; a carbonate containing two primes of carbonic acid.

BICAUDA, *n.* A fish of the sword-fish kind, about five feet in length; its back and sides of a brown color, and its belly white.

BICE or BISE, *n.* Among painters, a blue color prepared from the lapis armenus, Armenican stone.

Bice is smalt reduced to a fine power by levigation.*NWAD BICE.2*

BICIPITAL, BICIPITOUS, *a.* [L. biceps, of bis, twice, and caput, head.]

Having two heads. Applied to the muscles, it signifies having two heads or origins; and any such muscle is denominated biceps.*NWAD BICIPITAL.2*

BICKER, *v.i.*

1. To skirmish; to fight off and on; that is, to make repeated attacks. [But in this sense I believe rarely used.]*NWAD BICKER.2*

2. To quarrel; to contend in words; to scold; to contend in petulant altercation. [This is the usual signification.]*NWAD BICKER.3*

3. To move quickly; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame or water; as the bickering flame; the bickering stream.*NWAD BICKER.4*

BICKERER, *n.* One who bickers, or engages in a petty quarrel.

BICKERING, ***ppr.*** **Quarreling; contending; quivering.**

BICKERMENT, ***n.*** **Contention. [Not used.]**

BICKERN, ***n.*** **An iron ending in a beak or point.**

BICORN, ***n.*** **[L. bis, twice, and cornu, a horn, bicornis.]**

A plant whose anthers have the appearance of two horns.*NWAD BICORN.2*

BICORN, BICORNOUS, ***a.*** **Having two horns.**

BID, ***v.t. pret.*** **bid, or bade;** ***pp.*** **bid, bidden. [L. peto, to drive at, to attack, to ask, to desire, to beseech, anciently beto; impetus. Applied to the voice, it denotes utterance, a driving of sounds, which is applied to asking, prayer, and command. Class Bd.]**

1. To ask; to request; to invite.*NWAD BID.2*

Go ye into the highways, and as many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage. *Matthew 22:9*.*NWAD BID.3*

This sense is antiquated, but we have the same word from the Latin, in invite, [in and bid.]*NWAD BID.4*

2. To command; to order or direct.*NWAD BID.5*

And Peter answered him and said, Lord, if it be thou, bid me come to thee on the water. *Matthew 14:28*.*NWAD BID.6*

3. To offer; to propose; as, to bid a price at an auction.*NWAD BID.7*

4. To proclaim; to make known by a public voice.*NWAD BID.8*

Our bans thrice bid.*NWAD BID.9*

5. To pronounce or declare; as, to bid a welcome.*NWAD BID.10*

6. To denounce, or threaten; as, to bid defiance.*NWAD BID.11*

7. To wish or pray.*NWAD BID.12*

Neither bid him good speed. *2 John 10*.*NWAD BID.13*

To bid beads, is to pray with beads, as the Catholics; to distinguish each bead by a prayer.*NWAD BID.14*

Also, to charge parishioners to say a number of paternosters.*NWAD BID.15*

To bid fair, is to open or offer a good prospect; to appear fair. *NWAD BID.16*

BID or BIDDEN, *pp.* of bid. Invited; offered; commanded.

BID, *n.* An offer of a price; a word much used at auctions.

BIDALE, *n.* [bid and ale.] In England, an invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute in charity; an ancient and still a local custom.

BIDDER, *n.* One who offers a price.

Bidders at the auction of popularity.*NWAD BIDDER.2*

BIDDING, *ppr.* Inviting; offering; commanding.

BIDDING, *n.* Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying.

BIDE, *v.i.* To dwell; to inhabit.

1. To remain; to continue or be permanent, in a place or state. [Nearly antiquated.]*NWAD BIDE.2*

BIDE, *v.t.* To endure; to suffer. [See *Abide*.]

BIDENS, *n.* A plant, bur marigold.

BIDENTAL, *a.* [L. bidens, of bis, twice, and dens, a tooth.] Having two teeth.

BIDET, ***n.*** **A small horse, formerly allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage.**

BIDING, ***ppr.*** **Dwelling; continuing; remaining. [See** ***Abiding*****.]**

BIDING, ***n.*** **Residence; habitation.**

BIDON, ***n.*** **A measure of liquids, of about five quarts, wine measure, used by seamen.**

BIENNIAL, ***a.*** **[L. biennis, of bis, twice, and annus, a year.]**

1. Continuing for two years and then perishing; as plants, whose root and leaves are formed the first year, and which produce fruit the second.*NWAD BIENNIAL.2*

2. In botany, continuing for two years and then perishing; as plants, whose root and leaves are formed the first year, and which produce fruit the second.*NWAD BIENNIAL.3*

BIENNIALLY, ***adv.*** **Once in two years; at the return of two years.**

BIER, ***n.*** **[L. feretrum, from fero. See** ***Bear*****.]**

A carriage or frame of wood for conveying dead human bodies to the grave.*NWAD BIER.2*

BIER-BALK, ***n.*** **The church road for burials. [Not used in America.]**

BIESTINGS, *n. plu.* The first milk given by a cow after calving.

BIFARIOUS, *a.* [L. bifarius; bis and fero, or Teutonic, faran, to go.]

Two-fold. In botany, pointing two ways, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch.*NWAD BIFARIOUS.2*

BIFARIOUSLY, *adv.* In a bifarious manner. A stem or branch is bifariously hairy, when the hairs between any two joints come out on the front and back, and in the two adjoining internodes, on the right and left side.

BIFEROUS, *a.* [L. bifer, biferus; of bis, twice, and fero, to bear.]

Bearing fruit twice a year, as plants do in warm climates.*NWAD BIFEROUS.2*

BIFID, BIFIDATE, *a.* [L. bifidus, bifidatus, of bis, twice, and findo, fidi, to split or cleave. See *Divide* and *Wide*.]

In botany, two-cleft; divided; opening with a cleft; divided by a linear sinus, with straight margins.*NWAD BIFID.2*

BIFLOROUS, *a.* [L. bis, twice, and floreo.] Bearing two flowers.

BIFOLD, *a.* [L. bis, twice, and fold.] Two-fold; double; of two kinds, degrees, etc.

BIFORM, *a.* [L. biformis, of bis, twice, and forma, form.]

Having two forms, bodies or shapes.*NWAD BIFORM.2*

BIFORMED, *a.* Compounded of two forms.

BIFORMITY, *n.* A double form.

BIFURCATE, BIFURCATED, *a.* [L. bifurcus, of bis, twice, and furca, a fork.]

Forked; divided into two branches.*NWAD BIFURCATE.2*

BIFURCATION, *n.* A forking, or division into two branches.

BIG, *a.*

1. Bulky; protuberant; pregnant, applied to females. Big, in the sense of pregnant, is followed by with; as, big with child. The use of of, big of child, is not good English.*NWAD BIG.2*

2. Great; large; in a more general sense; applied to any body or object.*NWAD BIG.3*

3. Full; fraught, and about to have vent, or be brought forth.*NWAD BIG.4*

The important day, big with the fate of Rome.*NWAD BIG.5*

4. Distended; full, as with grief or passion.*NWAD BIG.6*

Thy heart is big, get thee apart and weep.*NWAD BIG.7*

5. Swelled; tumid; inflated, as with pride; hence, haughty in air or mien, or indicating haughtiness; proud; as big looks; big words; to look big.*NWAD BIG.8*

6. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.*NWAD BIG.9*

Have not I a heart as big as thine?*NWAD BIG.10*

BIG, *n.* A kind of barley.

BIGAM, *n.* A bigamist. [Not used.]

BIGAMIST, *n.* [See *Bigamy*.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at one.

BIGAMY, *n.* [L. bis, twice, and Gr. to marry, marriage.]

The crime of having two wives at once. But the term is ordinarily used as synonymous with Polygamy, and may be more justly defined, the crime of having a plurality of wives.*NWAD BIGAMY.2*

In the canon law, bigamy was the marrying a second wife after the death of the first, or once marrying a widow. This disqualified a man for orders, and holding ecclesiastical offices.*NWAD BIGAMY.3*

BIGBELLIED, *a.* Having a great belly; advanced in pregnancy.

BIGBONED, *a.* Having large bones.

BIGCORNED, *a.* Having large grains.

BIGEMINATE, *a.* [L. bis, twice, and geminus, double.]

Twin-forked; used of a decompound leaf having a forked petiole, with several leaflets, at the end of each division.*NWAD BIGEMINATE.2*

BIGGEL, *n.* A quadruped of the East Indies, somewhat like a rane or rein-deer, but its head resembles that of a horse. It has two horns, cloven feet and a mane like an ass.

BIGGIN, *n.*

1. A child's cap, or something worn about the head.*NWAD BIGGIN.2*

2. A building.*NWAD BIGGIN.3*

BIGHT, *n.*

1. A bend, or small bay between two points of land.*NWAD BIGHT.2*

2. The double part of a rope when folded, in distinction from the end; that is, a round, bend or coil anywhere except at the

ends.*NWAD BIGHT.3*

3. The inward bent of a horse's chambrel, and the bend of the fore knees.*NWAD BIGHT.4*

BIGLY, *adv.* [from big.] In a tumid, swelling, blustering manner; haughtily.

BIGNAMED, *a.* Having a great or famous name.

BIGNESS, *n.* Bulk; size; largeness; dimensions. It is used of any object, animate or inanimate, and with or without comparison. Thus we speak of the bigness of a tree, of a rock, of a house, without instituting a comparison with other objects of the kind. Yet in this case there is always some reference in the mind to known measure. We also say, one thing is as big as another; in which case we give the idea of unknown size, by a known object. Big and bigness always imply expansion, more or less, in breadth, and are thus distinguished from tall and tallness.

BIGOT, *n.*

1. A person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice or ritual. The word is sometimes used in an enlarged sense, for a person who is illiberally attached to any opinion, or system of belief; as a bigot to the Mohammedan religion; a bigot to a form of government.*NWAD BIGOT.2*

2. A venetian liquid measure containing the fourth part of the amphor, or half the boot.*NWAD BIGOT.3*

BIGOT, BIGOTED, *a.* Obstinately and blindly attached to some creed, opinion, practice or ritual; unreasonably devoted to a system or party, and illiberal towards the opinions of others.

BIGOTEDLY, *adv.* In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously.

BIGOTRY, *n.* Obstinate or blind attachment to a particular

creed, or to certain tenets; unreasonable zeal or warmth in favor of a party, sect or opinion; excessive prejudice.

1. The practice or tenet of a bigot.*NWAD BIGOTRY.2*

BIGSOUNDING, ***a.*** **Having a pompous sound.**

BIGSWOLN, ***a.*** **[big and swoln. See *Swell*.]**

Swelled to a large size; turgid; greatly swelled; ready to burst.*NWAD BIGSWOLN.2*

BIGUDDERED, ***a.*** **[big and udder.]**

Having large udders, or udders swelled with milk.*NWAD BIGUDDERED.2*

BIHYDROGURET, ***n.*** **A double hydroguret, or with two atoms of hydrogen.**

BIJUGOUS, ***a.*** **[L. bis, twice, and jugum, a yoke, a pair.]**

Having two pairs of leaflets; used of pinnated leaves.*NWAD BIJUGOUS.2*

BILABIATE, ***a.*** **[L. bis, twice, and labium, a lip.]**

Having two lips, as the corols of flowers.*NWAD BILABIATE.2*

BILAMELLATE, ***a.*** **[L. bis, twice, and lamella, a plate.]**

Having the form of a flatted sphere, longitudinally bifid; used of the stigma of plants.*NWAD BILAMELLATE.2*

BILANDER, ***n.*** **A small merchant vessel with two masts, distinguished from other vessels of two masts, by the form of the main-sail, which is bent to the whole length of a yard, hanging fore and aft, and inclined to the horizon in an angle of about 45 degrees; the foremost lower corner, called the tack,**

being secured to a ring-bolt in the deck, and the aftermost or sheet, to the tafferel. Few vessels are now rigged in this manner.

The bilander is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men and used chiefly in the canals of the Low Countries.*NWAD BILANDER.2*

BILATERAL, *a.* [L. bis and latus, side.] Having two sides.

BILBERRY, *n.* The name of a shrub and its fruit; a species of Vaccinium or whortle-berry. The name with us is given to the taller shrub and its fruit which is of a bluish color.

BILBO, *n.* [from Bilboa, in Spain.]

A rapier; a sword; so named, it is said, from Bilboa in Spain, where the best are made.*NWAD BILBO.2*

BILBOES, *n. plu.* On board of ships, long bars or bolts of iron with shackles sliding on them, and a lock at the end, used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders. Hence the punishment of offenders in this manner is called by the same name.

BILD, *v.t. pret.* bilded, bilt; *pp.* id.

To construct; to erect; to set up and finish; as, to bild a house or ship; to bild a wall. [This is the true orthography; the common spelling is incorrect. See *Build*.]*NWAD BILD.2*

BILDSTEIN, *n.* Agalmatolite, or figure-stone. A massive mineral, with sometimes a slaty structure; of a color gray, brown, flesh red, sometimes spotted, or with blue veins. It fuses into a transparent glass. Brongniart calls it steatite pagodite, from its coming from China in grotesque figures.

This mineral resembles steatite in its physical characters, but differs from it essentially in its composition. It is soft, easily cut with a knife, and reducible to a fine unctuous powder.*NWAD BILDSTEIN.2*

BILE, *n.* [L. bilis.] A yellow bitter liquor, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the pori biliarii and gall bladder, and thence discharged by the common duct into the duodenum.

BILE, *n.* An inflamed tumor. [See *Boil*, the correct orthography.]

BILEDUCT, *n.* [bile and L. ductus, a conduit.]

A vessel or canal to convey bile.*NWAD BILEDUCT.2*

BILESTONE, *n.* [bile and stone.] A concretion of viscid. bile.

BILGE, *n.* [A different orthography of bulge, and belly, a protuberance.]

1. The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle.*NWAD BILGE.2*

2. The breadth of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches to a horizontal direction, on which she would rest, if aground. Hence, when this part of a ship is fractured, she is said to be bilged.*NWAD BILGE.3*

BILGE, *v.i.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge. The term is used also when a ship has some of her timbers struck off by a rock or an anchor, and springs a leak.

BILGED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a fracture in the bilge. This participle is often used, as if the verb were transitive; and perhaps it is sometimes so used.

BILGE-PUMP, *n.* A burr-pump; a pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.

BILGE-WATER, *n.* Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge or bottom.

BILIARY, *n.* Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge

or bottom.

BILIARY, *a.* [from L. bilis.] Belonging to the bile; conveying the bile; as a biliary duct.

BILINGSGATE, *n.* [from a place of this name in London frequented by low people who use foul language.]

Foul language; ribaldry.*NWAD BILINGSGATE.2*

BILINGUOUS, *a.* [L. bis, and lingua, tongue.]

Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.*NWAD BILINGUOUS.2*

BILIOUS, *a.* [L. biliosus, from bilis, the bile.]

Pertaining to bile; consisting or partaking of bile; caused by a redundancy, or bad state of the bile; as a bilious fever.*NWAD BILIOUS.2*

BILITERAL, *a.* [L. bis, twice, and litera, letter.]

Consisting of two letters; as a biliteral root in language.*NWAD BILITERAL.2*

BILK, *v.t.* To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud, by non-fulfillment of engagement; as, to bilk a creditor.

BILKED, *pp.* Disappointed; deceived; defrauded.

BILKING, *ppr.* Frustrating; defrauding.

BILL, *n.*

1. The beak of a fowl.*NWAD BILL.2*

2. An instrument used by plumbers, basket makers and gardeners, made in the form of a crescent, and fitted with a handle. When

short, it is called a hand-bill; when long, a hedge-bill. It is used for pruning trees, etc.*NWAD BILL.3*

BILL, ***n.***

A pick-ax, or mattock; a battle-ax; an ax or hatchet with a crooked point.*NWAD BILL.5*

BILL, ***n.***

1. In law, a declaration in writing, expressing some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a fault committed by some person against a law. It contains the fact complained of, the damage sustained, and a petition or process against the defendant for redress. It is used both in civil and criminal cases.*NWAD BILL.7*

In Scots law, every summary application in writing, by way of petition to the court of session, is called a bill.*NWAD BILL.8*

2. In law and in commerce, in England, an obligation or security given for money under the hand, and sometimes the seal of the debtor, without a condition or forfeiture for non-payment. In the latter circumstance, it differs from a bond. In the United States, this species of security is usually called a note, a note of hand, or a promissory note.*NWAD BILL.9*

3. A form or draft of a law, presented to a legislature, but not enacted. In some cases, statutes are called bills; but usually they are qualified by some description, as a bill of attainder.*NWAD BILL.10*

4. A paper written or printed, and posted in some public place, advertising the proposed sale of goods, or particular things; an advertisement posted.*NWAD BILL.11*

5. An account of goods sold or delivered, services rendered or work done, with the price or value annexed to each article.*NWAD BILL.12*

6. Any written paper, containing a statement of particulars; as a bill of charges or expenditures; a physician's bill of prescriptions; a bill of fare or provisions, etc.*NWAD BILL.13*

7. A bill of exchange is an order drawn on a person, in a distant place, requesting or directing him to pay money to some person assigned by the drawer, or to his order, in consideration of the same sum received by the drawer. Bills of exchange are either foreign or inland; foreign, when drawn by a person in one country upon one residing in another; inland, when both the drawer and drawee reside in the same country. The person who draws the bill is called the drawer; the person on whom the request or demand is made, is called the drawee; and the person to whom the money is directed to be paid, is called the payee.*NWAD BILL.14*

8. A bill of entry is a written account of goods entered at the customhouse, whether imported or intended for exportation.*NWAD BILL.15*

9. A bill of lading is a written account of goods shipped by any person, on board of a vessel, signed by the master of the vessel, who acknowledges the receipt of the goods, and promises to deliver them safe at the place directed, dangers of the sea excepted. It is usual for the master to sign two, three or four copies of the bill; one of which he keeps in possession, one is kept by the shipper, and one is sent to the consignee of the goods.*NWAD BILL.16*

10. A bill of parcels is an account given by the seller to the buyer, of the several articles purchased, with the price of each.*NWAD BILL.17*

11. A bill of sale is when a person borrows money and delivers goods to the lender as security, and at the same time, gives him a bill, empowering him to sell the goods, if the money is not repaid at the appointed time with interest.*NWAD BILL.18*

In the United States, a bill of sale is a writing given by the seller of personal property to the purchaser, answering to a deed of real estate, but without seal.*NWAD BILL.19*

12. A bill of mortality is an account of the number of deaths in a

place, in a given time. In these bills it is not unusual to insert registers of births and christenings, as in London.*NWAD BILL.20*

13. Bank-bill. [See *Bank*.]*NWAD BILL.21*

14. A bill of rights is a summary of rights and privileges, claimed by a people. Such was the declaration presented by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange in 1688. In America, a bill or declaration or rights is prefixed to most of the constitutions of the several states.*NWAD BILL.22*

15. A bill of divorce, in the Jewish law, was a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved.*NWAD BILL.23*

16. [See *Indictment*.]*NWAD BILL.24*

BILL, *v.i.* [from bill, a beak.] To join bills, as doves; to caress in fondness.

BILL, *v.t.* [from bill, a writing.] To advertise by a bill or public notice; a cant word.

BILLARD, *n.* A bastard or imperfect capon; also a fish of the cod kind.

BILLET, *n.* [dim. of bill;]

A small paper or note in writing, used for various purposes; sometimes it is a short letter, addressed to some person; sometimes a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.*NWAD BILLET.2*

In heraldry, billet is a bearing in the form of a long square.*NWAD BILLET.3*

BILLET-DOUX, bil'le-doo. A love billet.

BILLET, *n.* A small stick of wood.

BILLET, *v.t.* [from billet, a ticket.] To direct a soldier by a ticket or note

where to lodge; hence, to quarter, or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses.

BILLETING, *ppr.* Quartering, as soldiers in private houses.

BILLIARD, *a.* bil'yard. Pertaining to the game of billiards.

BILLIARDS, *n. plu.* bil'yards.

A game played on a rectangular table, covered with a green cloth, with small ivory balls, which the players aim to drive into hazardnets or pockets at the sides and corners of the tables, by impelling one ball against another, with maces, or cues, according to certain rules of the game.*NWAD BILLIARDS.2*

BILLION, *n.* bil'yun. [bis and million.]

A million of millions; as many millions as there are units in a million.*NWAD BILLION.2*

BILLOW, *n.* A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by violent wind. It can hardly be applied to the waves of a river, unless in poetry, or when the river is very large.

BILLOW, *v.i.* To swell; to rise and roll in large waves, or surges.

BILLOW-BEATEN, *a.* Tossed by billows.

BILLOWING, *ppr.* Swelled into a large waves or surges.

BILLOWY, *a.* Swelling, or swelled into large waves; wavy; full of billows, or surges.

BILOBED, BILOBATE, *a.* [L. bis, twice. See *Lobe*.] Divided into two lobes; as a bilobate leaf.

BILOCULAR, *a.* [L. bis, twice, and loculus, from locus, a place.]

Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally; as a

bilocular pericarp.*NWAD BILOCULAR.2*

BILVA, *n.* The Hindu name of a plant, the Crataeva Marmelos of Linne.

BIMANOUS, *a.* [bis and manus.] Having two hands. Man is bimanous.

BIMBOW, [See *Kimbo*.]

BIMEDIAL, *a.* [L. bis, twice, and medial.] In mathematics, if two medial lines, A B and B C, commensurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line A C will be irrational, and is called a first bimedial line.

1. Belonging to a quantity arising from a particular combination of two other quantities.*NWAD BIMEDIAL.2*

BIN, *n.* A wooden box or chest used as a repository of corn or other commodities.

BINNACLE, *n.* [Formerly bittacle.] A wooden case or box in which the compass and lights are kept on board a ship. It is sometimes divided into three apartments, with sliding shutters; the two sides contain each a compass, and the middle division, a lamp or candle.

BINARY, *a.* [L. binus, two and two.]

Binary arithmetic, the invention of Leibnitz, is that in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used, in lieu of ten; the cypher multiplying every thing by two, as in common arithmetic by 10. Thus, 1 is one; 10 is two; 11 is three; 100 is four; 101 is five; 110 is six; 111, is seven; 1000 is eight; 1001 is nine; 1010 is ten. It is said this species of arithmetic has been used by the Chinese for 4000 years, being left in enigma by Fohi.*NWAD BINARY.2*

Binary measure, in music, is that used in common time, in which the time of rising in beating, is equal to the time of falling.*NWAD*

BINARY.3

Binary number is that which is composed of two units.*NWAD BINARY.4*

BINARY, *n.* The constitution of two.

BINATE, *a.* [L. biinus. See *Binary*.] Being double or in couples; growing in pairs. A binate leaf has a simple petiole, connecting two leaflets on the top; a species of digitate leaf.

BIND, *v.t.*

1. To tie together, or confine with a cord, or any thing that is flexible; to fasten as with a band, fillet or ligature.*NWAD BIND.2*

2. To gird, inwrap or involve; to confine by a wrapper, cover or bandage; sometimes with up; as, to bind up a wound.*NWAD BIND.3*

3. To confine or restrain, as with a chain, fetters or cord; as, bind him hand and foot.*NWAD BIND.4*

4. To restrain in any manner.*NWAD BIND.5*

He bindeth the floods from overflowing. *Job 28:11*.*NWAD BIND.6*

5. To oblige by a promise, vow, stipulation, covenant, law, duty or any other moral tie; to engage.*NWAD BIND.7*

If a man shall swear an oath to bind his soul with a bond. *Numbers 30:2*.*NWAD BIND.8*

We are bound by the laws of kindness, of nature, of a state, etc.*NWAD BIND.9*

6. To confirm or ratify.*NWAD BIND.10*

Whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven. *Matthew 16:19*.*NWAD BIND.11*

7. To distress, trouble, or confine by infirmity.*NWAD BIND.12*

Whom Satan hath bound these eighteen years. *Luke 13:16*.*NWAD BIND.13*

8. To constrain by a powerful influence or persuasion.*NWAD BIND.14*

I go bound in the spirit to Jerusalem. *Acts 20:22*.*NWAD BIND.15*

9. To restrain the natural discharges of the bowels; to make costive; as, certain kinds of food bind the body or bowels.*NWAD BIND.16*

10. To form a border; to fasten with a band, ribin, or any thing that strengthens the edges; as, to bind a garment or carpet.*NWAD BIND.17*

11. To cover with leather or anything firm; to sew together and cover; as, to bind a book.*NWAD BIND.18*

12. To cover or secure by a band; as, to bind a wheel with tire.*NWAD BIND.19*

13. To oblige to serve, by contract; as, to bind an apprentice; often with out; as, to bind out a servant.*NWAD BIND.20*

14. To make hard or firm; as, certain substances bind the earth.*NWAD BIND.21*

To bind to is to contract; as, to bind one's self to a wife.*NWAD BIND.22*

To bind over is to oblige by bond to appear at a court.*NWAD BIND.23*

BIND, *v.i.* To contract; to grow hard or stiff; as, clay binds by heat.

1. To grow or become costive.*NWAD BIND.25*

2. To be obligatory.*NWAD BIND.26*

BIND, *n.* A stalk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole or tree, or being bound to it.

1. A bind of eels, is a quantity consisting of 10 strikes, each containing 25 eels, or 250 in the whole.*NWAD BIND.28*

2. Among miners, indurated clay, when much mixed with the oxyd of iron.*NWAD BIND.29*

BINDER, *n.* A person who binds; one whose occupation is to bind books; also, one who binds sheaves.

1. Anything that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope, or band.*NWAD BINDER.2*

BINDERY, *n.* A place where books are bound.

BINDING, *ppr.* Fastening with a band; confining; restraining; covering or wrapping; obliging by a promise or other moral tie; making costive; contracting; making hard or stiff.

BINDING, *a.* That obliges; obligatory; as the binding force of a moral duty or of a command.

BINDING, *n.* The act of fastening with a band or obliging; a bandage; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; any thing that binds; something that secures the edge of cloth.

1. In the art of defense, a method of securing or crossing the adversary's sword with a pressure, accompanied with a spring of the wrist.*NWAD BINDING.4*

Binding-joists, in architecture, are the joists of a floor into which the trimmers of staircases, or well holes of the stairs and chimney ways, are framed.*NWAD BINDING.5*

BIND-WEED, *n.* A genus of plants, called Convolvulus, comprehending many species, as the white, the blue, the Syrian bind-weed, etc. The black briony or Tamus is called black bind-weed; and the Smilax is called rough bind-weed.

BING, ***n.*** **In alum works, a heap of alum thrown together in order to drain.**

BINOCLE, ***n.*** **[binus, double, and oculus, and eye.]**

A dioptric telescope, fitted with two tubes joining, so as to enable a person to view an object with both eyes at once.*NWAD BINOCLE.2*

BINOCULAR, ***a.*** **[See *Binocle*.] Having two eyes; also, having two apertures or tubes, so joined that one may use both eyes at once in viewing a distant object; as a binocular telescope.**

BINOMIAL, ***a.*** **[L. bis, twice, and nomen, name.]**

In algebra, a root consisting of two members connected by the sign plus or minus; as a+b, or 7-3.*NWAD BINOMIAL.2*

BINOMINOUS, ***a.*** **[L. bis, twice, and nomen, name.]**

Having two names.*NWAD BINOMINOUS.2*

BINOTONOUS, ***a.*** **[bis and note.] Consisting of two notes; as a binotonous cry.**

BIOGRAPHER, ***n.*** **[See *Biography*.] One who writes an account of history of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives, as Plutarch.**

BIOGRAPHIC, BIOGRAPHICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to biography, or the history of the life of a person; containing biography.**

BIOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. life, and to write.]**

The history of the life and character of a particular person.*NWAD BIOGRAPHY.2*

BIOTINA, ***n.*** **[from Biot, a French naturalist.]**

A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, whose primitive form is that

of an obtuse rhomboid.*NWAD BIOTINA.2*

BIPAROUS, *a.* [L. bis, twice, and pario, to bear.]

Bringing forth two at a birth.*NWAD BIPAROUS.2*

BIPARTIBLE, BIPARTILE, *a.* [L. bis, twice, and partio, to divide.]

That may be divided in two parts.*NWAD BIPARTIBLE.2*

BIPARTIENT, [L. bis, twice, and partio, partiens, to divide.] Dividing into two parts.

BIPARTITE, *a.* [L. bis, twice, and partitus, divided.]

1. Having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party.*NWAD BIPARTITE.2*

2. In botany, divided into two parts to the base, as a leaf.*NWAD BIPARTITE.3*

BIPARTITION, *n.* The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts.

BIPED, *n.* [L. bipes, of bis, twice, and pes, pedis, a foot.]

An animal having two feet, as man.*NWAD BIPED.2*

BIPEDAL, *a.* Having two feet, or the length of two feet.

BIPENNATE, *a.* [L. bis, and penna, a wing or feather.] Having two wings.

1. In botany, having pinnate leaves on each side of the petiole, as a leaf or frond.*NWAD BIPENNATE.2*

BIPETALOUS, *a.* [L. bis, twice, and Gr. a leaf.]

Consisting of two flower leaves; having two petals.*NWAD BIPETALOUS.2*

BIPINNATIFID, BIPENNATIFID, *a.* [L. bis, twice, pinna, a wing or feather, and findo, to divide.]

Doubly-pinnatifid; having pinnatifid leaves on each side of the petiole.*NWAD BIPINNATIFID.2*

BIQUADRATE, *n.* [L. bis, twice, and quadratus, squared.]

In mathematics the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. Thus 4x4=16, which is the square of 4, and 16x16=256, the biquadrate of that number.*NWAD BIQUADRATE.2*

BIQUADRATIC, *n.* The same as biquadrate.

BIQUADRATIC, *a.* Pertaining to the biquadratic or fourth power.

Biquadratic equation, in algebra, is an equation raised to the fourth power, or where the unknown quantity of one of the terms has four

dimensions.*NWAD BIQUADRATIC.3*

Biquadratic parabola, in geometry, is a curve line of the third order, having two infinite legs tending the same way.*NWAD BIQUADRATIC.4*

Biquadratic root of a number, is the square root of the square root of that number. Thus the square root of 9 is 3, which is the biquadratic root of 81.*NWAD BIQUADRATIC.5*

BIQUINTILE, *n.* [L. bis, twice, and quintus, fifth.]

An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other, by twice the fifth part of a great circle, that is 144 degrees or twice 72 degrees.*NWAD BIQUINTILE.2*

BIRADIATE, BIRADIATED, *a.* [L. bis, twice, and radiatus, set with rays.]

Having two rays; as a biradiate fin.*NWAD BIRADIATE.2*

BIRCH, *n.* burch. A genus of trees, the Betula, of which there are several species; as the white or common birch, the dwarf birch, the Canada birch, of which there are several varieties, and the common black birch.

Birch of Jamaica, a species of the Pistacia or turpentine tree.*NWAD BIRCH.2*

BIRCH, BIRCHEN, *a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch.

BIRD, *n.* burd.

1. Properly, a chicken, the young of fowls, and hence a small fowl.*NWAD BIRD.2*

2. In modern use, any fowl or flying animal.*NWAD BIRD.3*

It is remarkable that a nation should lay aside the use of the proper generic name of flying animals, and substitute the name of the

young of those animals, as the generic term. The fact is precisely what it would be to make lamb, the generic name of sheep, or colt, that of the equine genus.*NWAD BIRD.4*

BIRD, *v.t.* To catch birds.

Bird of paradise, a genus of birds, found in the Oriental isles, and in New Guinea; some of them remarkable beautiful. The beak is covered with a belt or collar of downy feathers at the base, and the feathers on the sides are very long. The longest species is two feet four inches in length. The head and back part of the neck are lemon-colored; the neck of the brightest emerald green, soft like velvet; the breast is black; the wings of a chestnut color. The back part of the body is covered with long straight narrow feathers, of a pale brown color, similar to the plumes of the ostrich. These are spread when the bird flies, for which reason he cannot keep long on the wing. From the rump proceed two long stiff shafts, feathered at the extremities.*NWAD BIRD.6*

BIRDBOLT, *n.* [bird and bolt.] An arrow, broad at the end, for shooting birds.

BIRD-CAGE, *n.* [bird and cage.] A box or case with wires, small sticks, or wicker, forming open work, for keeping birds.

BIRD-CALL, *n.* [bird and call.] A little stick, cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf of some plant for imitating the cry of birds. A laurel leaf counterfeits the voice of lapwings; a leek, that of nightingales; etc.

BIRD-CATCHER, *n.* [bird and catch.] One whose employment is to catch birds; a fowler.

BIRD-CATCHING, *n.* [bird and catch.] The art of taking birds or wild fowls, either for food, for pleasure, or for their destruction, when pernicious to the husbandman.

BIRD-CHERRY, *n.* [bird and cherry.] A tree, a species of Prunus, called padus; there are other species called by the

same name.

BIRDER, ***n.*** **A bird-catcher.**

BIRD-EYE, BIRD'S-EYE, ***a.*** **[bird and eye.] Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; as a bird-eye landscape.**

BIRDEYED, ***a.*** **Of quick sight.**

BIRDING-PIECE, ***n.*** **[bird and piece.] A fowling-piece.**

BIRD-LIKE, ***a.*** **Resembling a bird.**

BIRD-LIME, ***n.*** **[bird and lime.] A viscous substance, usually made of the juice of holly-bark, extracted by boiling, mixed with a third-part of nut oil or thin grease, used to catch birds. For this purpose, the twigs of a bush are smeared over with this viscid substance.**

BIRD-LIMED, ***a.*** **Smeared with bird-lime; spread to ensnare.**

BIRD-MAN, ***n.*** **[bird and man.] A fowler or bird-catcher.**

BIRD-PEPPER, ***n.*** **[bird and pepper.] A species of Capsicum or Guinea-pepper; a shrubby plant, bearing a small oval fruit, more biting than the other sorts.**

BIRDSEYE, ***n.*** **[bird and eye.] A genus of plants, called also pheasant's eye, known in botany by the generic term Adonis. There are several species, some of which produce beautiful flowers.**

BIRDSFOOT, ***n.*** **[bird and foot.] A plant, the Ornithopus, whose legumen is articulated, cylindrical, and bent in the form of a bow.**

BIRDSFOOT-TREFOIL, ***n.*** **A genus of plants, the Lotus, of several species.**

BIRDSNEST, *n.* [bird and nest.] The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young.

1. A plant, a species of Ophrys or twyblade; also a species of Orchis.*NWAD BIRDSNEST.2*

2. In cookery, the nest of a small swallow, of China, and the neighboring countries, delicately tasted, and mixed with soups. This nest is found in the rocks; it is of a hemispherical figure, of the size of a goose egg, and in substance resembles isinglass. In the East, these nests are esteemed a great luxury, and sell at a very high price.*NWAD BIRDSNEST.3*

BIRDSTARES and BIRDSTONGUE; names of plants.

BIRD-WITTED, *a.* Not having the faculty of attention.

BIREME, *n.* [L. biremis, bis and remus, and oar.]

A vessel with two banks or tiers of oars.*NWAD BIREME.2*

BIRGANDER, *n.* The name of a wild goose.

BIRHOMBOIDAL, *a.* [bis and rhomboid.]

Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces, which, being taken six and six, and prolonged in idea, till they intercept each other, would form two different rhombs.*NWAD BIRHOMBOIDAL.2*

BIRKEN, *v.t.* [from birch.] To beat with a burch or rod.

BIROSTRATE, BIROSTRATED, *a.* [L. bis, twice, and rostrum, a beak.]

Having a double beak, or process resembling a beak.*NWAD BIROSTRATE.2*

The capsule is bilocular and birostrated.*NWAD BIROSTRATE.3*

BIRT, *n.* burt. A fish, called also turbot.

BIRTH, *n.* berth. [L. partus, the participle of pario, to bear.]

1. The act of coming into life, or of being born. Except in poetry, it is generally applied to human beings; as the birth of a son.*NWAD BIRTH.2*

2. Lineage; extraction; descent; as, Grecian birth.*NWAD BIRTH.3*

It is used of high or low extraction; but is often used by way of distinction for a descent from noble or honorable parents and ancestors; as a man of birth.*NWAD BIRTH.4*

3. The condition in which a person is born.*NWAD BIRTH.5*

A foe by birth to Troy.*NWAD BIRTH.6*

4. That which is born; that which is produced, whether animal or vegetable.*NWAD BIRTH.7*

5. The act of bringing forth; as, she had two children at a birth.*NWAD BIRTH.8*

6. In a theological sense, regeneration is called the new birth.*NWAD BIRTH.9*

7. Origin; beginning; as the birth of an empire.*NWAD BIRTH.10*

BIRTH, BERTH, *n.* A station in which a ship rider. [See *Berth*.]

BIRTHDAY, *n.* [birth and day.] The day in which any person is born.

1. The same day of the month, in which a person was born, in every succeeding year; often celebrated as a joyful anniversary. It sometimes has the form of an attribute; as a birth-day ode.*NWAD BIRTHDAY.2*

BIRTHDOM, *n.* [birth and dom.] Privilege of birth. [Not used.]

BIRTHING, ***n.*** **Any thing added to raise the sides of a ship.**

BIRTHNIGHT, ***n.*** **[birth and night.] The night in which a person is born; and the anniversary of that night in succeeding years.**

BIRTHPLACE, ***n.*** **[birth and place.] The town, city or country, where a person is born; more generally, the particular town, city, or other local district.**

BIRTHRIGHT, ***n.*** **[birth and right.] Any right or privilege, to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible by law to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution.**

Esau, for a morsel, sold his birthright. *Hebrews 12:16*.*NWAD BIRTHRIGHT.2*

It may be used in the sense of primogeniture, or the privilege of the first born, but is applicable to any right which results from descent.*NWAD BIRTHRIGHT.3*

BIRTH-SONG, ***n.*** **A song sung at the birth of a person.**

BIRTH-STRANGLED, ***a.*** **[birth and strangle.] Strangled or suffocated in being born.**

BIRTHWORT, ***n.*** **[birth and wort.] A genus of plants, Aristolochia, of many species. Of these are the snake root of America, and the contrayerva of Jamaica.**

BISA, BIZA, ***n.*** **A coin of Pegu, of the value of half a ducat; also, a weight.**

BISCOTIN, ***n.*** **A confection, made of flour, sugar, marmalade and eggs.**

BISCUIT, ***n.*** **bis'kit. [L. bis, twice, and cuit, baked.]**

1. A kind of bread, formed into cakes, and baked hard for

seamen.*NWAD BISCUIT.2*

2. A cake, variously made, for the use of private families. The name, in England, is given to a composition of flour, eggs, and sugar. With us the name is given to a composition of flour and butter, made and baked in private families. But the compositions under this denomination are very various.*NWAD BISCUIT.3*

3. The body of an earthen vessel, in distinction from the glazing.*NWAD BISCUIT.4*

BISDIAPASON, [See *Disdiapason*.]

BISECT, *v.t.* [L. bis, twice, and seco, sectum, to cut. See *Section*.]

To cut or divide into two parts. In geometry, one line bisects another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point where it is crossed.*NWAD BISECT.2*

BISECTED, *pp.* Divided into two equal parts.

BISECTING, *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts.

BISECTION, *n.* The act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line or quantity into two equal parts.

BISEGMENT, *n.* [bis and segment.] One of the parts of a line, divided into two equal parts.

BISEXOUS, *a.* Consisting of both sexes.

BISHOP, *n.* [L. episcopus; Gr. of, over, and inspector, or visitor; to view, or inspect; whence, to visit; also, to view. This Greek and Latin word accompanied the introduction of christianity into the west and north of Europe.]

1. An overseer; a spiritual superintendent, ruler or director; applied to Christ.*NWAD BISHOP.2*

Ye were as sheep going astray, but are now returned to the shepherd and bishop of your souls. *1 Peter 2:25*.*NWAD BISHOP.3*

2. In the primitive church, a spiritual overseer; an elder or presbyter; one who had the pastoral care of a church.*NWAD BISHOP.4*

The same persons are in this chapter called elders or presbyters, and overseers or bishops. Scott, Comm. *Acts 20:28*.*NWAD BISHOP.5*

Till the churches were multiplied, the bishops and presbyters were the same. *Philippians 1:1*; *1 Timothy 3:1*; *Titus 1:7*.*NWAD BISHOP.6*

Both the Greek and Latin fathers do, with one consent, declare, that bishops were called presbyters, and presbyters bishops, in apostolic times, the name being then common.*NWAD BISHOP.7*

3. In the Greek, Latin, and some Protestant churches, a prelate, or person consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of a diocese. In Great Britain, bishops are nominated by the king, who, upon request of the dean and chapter, for leave to elect a bishop, sends a conge d'elire, or license to elect, with a letter missive, nominating the person whom he would have chosen. The election, by the chapter, must be made within twelve days, or the king has a right to appoint whom he pleases. Bishops are consecrated by an archbishop, with two assistant bishops. A bishop must be thirty years of age; and all bishops, except the bishop of Man, are peers of the realm.*NWAD BISHOP.8*

By the canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, no diocese or state shall proceed to the election of a bishop, unless there are at least six officiating presbyters residing therein, who shall be qualified, according to the canons, to vote for a bishop; a majority of whom at least must concur in the election. But the conventions of two or more dioceses, or states, having together nine or more such presbyters, may join in the election of a bishop. A convention is composed of the clergy, and a lay delegation, consisting of one or more members from each parish. In every state, the bishop is to be chosen according to such rules as the convention of that state shall ordain. The mode of election, in most

or all of the states, is by a concurrent vote of the clergy and laity, in convention, each body voting separately. Before a bishop can be consecrated, he must receive a testimonial of approbation from the General Convention of the church; or if that is not in session, from a majority of the standing committee in the several dioceses. The mode of consecrating bishops and ordaining priests and deacons differs not essentially from the practice in England.*NWAD BISHOP.9*

BISHOP, *n.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

BISHOP, *v.t.* to confirm; to admit solemnly into the church.

1. Among horse-dealers, to use arts to make an old horse look like a young one, or to give a good appearance to a bad horse.*NWAD BISHOP.12*

BISHOPLIKE, *a.* Resembling a bishop; belonging to a bishop.

BISHOPRIC, *n.* [bishop and ric, jurisdiction.]

1. A diocese; the district over which the jurisdiction of bishop extends. in England, are twenty-four bishoprics, besides that of Sodor and Man; in Ireland, eighteen.*NWAD BISHOPRIC.2*

2. The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns; office. *Acts 1:20*.*NWAD BISHOPRIC.3*

BISHOPSWEED, *n.* [bishop and used.] A genus of plants, with the generic name Ammi.

BISHOPSWORT, *n.* A plant.

BISK, *n.* Soup or broth, made by boiling several sorts of flesh together.

BISKET, a biscuit. This orthography is adopted by many respectable writers.

BISMUTH, ***n.*** **s as z. A metal of a yellowish or reddish white color, and a lamellar texture. It is somewhat harder than lead, and scarcely, of at all, malleable, being so brittle as to break easily under the hammer, and it is reducible to powder. Its internal face or fractrue exhibits large shining plates, variously disposed. It melts at 476 degrees Fahr. and may be fused in the flame of a candle. It is often found in a native state, crystallized in rhombs or octahedrons, or in the form of dendrites, or thin lamens investing the ores of other metals, particularly cobalt.**

BISMUTHAL, ***a.*** **Consisting of bismuth, or containing it.**

BISMUTHIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to bismuth; as bismuthic acid.**

BISON, ***n.*** **[L. A quadruped of the bovine genus, usually but improperly called the buffalo. The proper buffalo is a distinct species, peculiar to the warmer climates of the Eastern Continent. The bison is a wild animal, with short, black, rounded horns, with a great interval between their bases. On the shoulders is a large hunch, consisting of a fleshy substance. The head and hunch are covered with a long undulated fleece, of a rust-color, divided into locks. In winter, the whole body is covered in this manner; but in summer, the hind part of the body is naked, and wrinkled. The tail is about a foot long, naked, except a tuft of hairs at the end. The fore parts of the body are very thick and strong; the hind parts are slender and weak. These animals inhabit the interior parts of North America, and some of the mountainous parts of Europe and Asia.]**

Pennant alleges that the bison of America is the same species of animal as the bison and aurochs of Europe, the bonasus of Aristotle, the urus of Caesar, the bos ferus or wild ox of Strabo, the bison of Pliny, and the biston of Oppian.*NWAD BISON.2*

Cuvier has not separated the bison of America from that of Europe, He considers their identity as doubtful. The former has the legs and tail shorter, and the hairs of its head and neck longer than in the latter.*NWAD BISON.3*

Cuvier has not separated the bison of America from that of Europe. He considers their identity as doubtful. The former has the legs and tail shorter, and the hairs of its head and neck longer than in the latter.*NWAD BISON.4*

BISSEXTILE, *n.* [L. bissextilis, leap year, from bissextus, [bis and sextus] the sixth of the calends of March, or twenty-fourth day of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year, by the interrelation of a day.]

Leap year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February, on account of the excess of 6 hours, which the civil year contains, above 365 days. This excess is 11 minutes 3 seconds too much; that is, it exceeds the real year, or annual revolution of the earth. Hence at the end of every century, divisible by 4, it is necessary to retain the bissextile day, and to suppress it at the end of those centuries which are not divisible by 4.*NWAD BISSEXTILE.2*

BISSEXTILE, *a.* Pertaining to the leap year.

BISSON, *a.* Blind. [Not used.]

BISTER, *n.* Among painters, the burnt oil extracted from the soot of wood; a brown pigment. To prepare it, soot [that of beach is the best] is put into water, in the proportion of two pounds to a gallon, and boiled half an hour; after standing to settle, and while hot, the clearer part of the fluid must be poured off from the sediment, and evaporated to dryness; the remainder is bister.

BISTORT, *n.* [L. bistorta, bis and tortus, twisted.]

A plant, a species of polygonum, or many-knotted or angled. In popular language, it is called snake-weed.*NWAD BISTORT.2*

BISTOURY, *n.* bis'tury. A surgical instrument for making incisions. It is either straight and fixed in a handle like a knife, or its blade turns like a lancet, or it is crooked, with the sharp

edge on the inside.

BISULCOUS, *a.* [L. bisulcus, of bis and sulcus, a furrow.]

Cloven footed, as swine or oxen.*NWAD BISULCOUS.2*

BISULPHURET, *n.* [bis and sulphuret.] In chimistry, a sulphuret, with a double proportion of sulphur.

BIT, *n.* The iron part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened. It includes the bit mouth, the branches, the curb, the sevel holes, the tranchefil and cross chains. Bits are of various kinds, as the musrol, snaffle, or watering bit; the canon mouth, jointed in the middle; the canon or fast mouth, all of a piece, kneed in the middle; the scatch-mouth; the masticador, or slavering bit; etc.

BIT, *v.t.* To put a bridle upon a horse; to put the bit in the mouth.

BIT, *pret.* and *pp.* of bite. Seized or wounded by the teeth.

BIT, *n.* A small piece; a mouthful, or morsel; a bite.

1. A small piece of any substance.*NWAD BIT.5*

3. A small coin of the West Indies, a half pistareen, about ten cents, or five pence sterling.*NWAD BIT.6*

4. The point of an auger, or other borer; the bite.*NWAD BIT.7*

This word is used, like jot and whit, to express the smallest degree; as, he is not a bit wiser or better.*NWAD BIT.8*

BITCH, *n.*

1. The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.*NWAD BITCH.2*

2. A name of reproach for a woman.*NWAD BITCH.3*

BITE, *v.t. pret.* bit; *pp.* bit, bitten.

1. To break or crush with the teeth, as in eating; to pierce with the teeth, as a serpent; to seize with the teeth, as a dog.*NWAD BITE.2*

2. To pinch or pain, as with cold; as a biting north wind; the frost bites.*NWAD BITE.3*

3. To reproach with sarcasm; to treat with severity by words or writing; as, one poet praises, another bites.*NWAD BITE.4*

4. To pierce, cut, or wound; as a biting falchion.*NWAD BITE.5*

5. To make to smart, as acids bite the mouth.*NWAD BITE.6*

6. To cheat; to trick.*NWAD BITE.7*

The rogue was bit.*NWAD BITE.8*

[Not elegant, but common.]*NWAD BITE.9*

7. To enter the ground and hold fast, as the bill and palm of an anchor.*NWAD BITE.10*

8. To injure by angry contention.*NWAD BITE.11*

If ye bite and devour one another. *Galatians 5:15*.*NWAD BITE.12*

BITE, *n.* The seizure of any thing by the teeth of an animal, as the bite of a dog; or with the mouth, as of a fish.

1. The wound made by the teeth.*NWAD BITE.14*

2. A morsel; as much as is taken at once by biting; a mouthful.*NWAD BITE.15*

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud. [A low word.]*NWAD BITE.16*

4. A sharper; one who cheats.*NWAD BITE.17*

BITER, *n.* One who bites; that which bites; a fish apt to take bait.

1. One who cheats or defrauds.*NWAD BITER.2*

BITERNATE, *a.* [L. bis and ternus, three.] In botany, doubly ternate, as when a petiole has three ternate leaflets.

BITING, *ppr.* Seizing, wounding, or crushing with the teeth; pinching, paining, causing to smart with cold; reproaching with severity, or treating sarcastically; chesting.

BITING, *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic.

BITINGLY, *adv.* In a sarcastic or jeering manner.

BITLESS, *a.* Not having a bit or bridle.

BITMOUTH, *n.* [bit and mouth.] The bit, or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth.

BITTACLE, *n.* The box for the compasses and lights on board a ship. [See *Binnacle*.]

BITTEN, *pp.* of bite. bit'tn. Seized or wounded by the teeth; cheated.

BITTER, *a.*

1. Sharp, or biting to the taste; acrid; like wormwood.*NWAD BITTER.2*

2. Sharp; cruel; severe; as bitter enmity. *James 3:14*.*NWAD BITTER.3*

3. Sharp, as words, reproachful; sarcastic.*NWAD BITTER.4*

4. Sharp to the feeling; piercing; painful; that makes to smart; as a bitter cold day, or a bitter blast.*NWAD BITTER.5*

5. Painful to the mind; calamitous; poignant; as a bitter fate.*NWAD BITTER.6*

6. Afflicted; distressed.*NWAD BITTER.7*

The Egyptians made their lives bitter. *Exodus 1:14*.*NWAD BITTER.8*

7. Hurtful; very sinful.*NWAD BITTER.9*

Is is an evil and bitter thing. *Jeremiah 2:19*.*NWAD BITTER.10*

8. Mournful; distressing; expressive of misory; as a bitter complaint or lamentation. *Job 23:2*; *Jeremiah 6:26*; *Jeremiah 31:15*.*NWAD BITTER.11*

BITTER, *n.* A substance that is bitter. [See *Bitter*.]

BITTER, *n.* [See *Bitts*.] In marine language, a turn of the cable which is round the bitts.

Bitter-end, that part of a cable which is abaft the bitts, and therefore within board, when the ship rides at anchor.*NWAD BITTER.14*

BITTER-GOURD, *n.* [bitter and gourd.] A plant, a species of Cucumis, called Colocynthis, Colocynth, Coloquintada. The fruit is of the gourd kind, having a shell inclosing a bitter pulp, which is a very drastic purgative. It is brought from the Levant, and is the bitter apple of the shops.

BITTERISH, *a.* Somewhat bitter; bitter in a moderate degree.

BITTERISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being moderately bitter.

BITTERLY, *adv.* With a bitter taste.

1. In a severe manner; in a manner expressing poignant grief; as, to weep bitterly.*NWAD BITTERLY.2*

2. In a manner severely reproachful; sharply; severely; angrily; as, to censure bitterly.*NWAD BITTERLY.3*

BITTERN, *n.* A fowl of the grallic order, the Ardea stellaris, a

native of Europe. This fowl has long legs and neck, and stalks among reeds and sedge, feeding upon fish. It makes a singular noise, called by Dryden bumping, and by Goldsmith booming.

BITTERN, *n.* [from bitter.] In salt works, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted. This being laded off, and the salt taken out of the pan, is returned, and being again boiled, yields more salt. It is used in the preparation of Epsom salt, the sulphate of magnesia, and of Glauber's salt, the sulphate of soda.

BITTERNESS, *n.* [from bitter.] A bitter taste; or rather a quality in things which excites a biting disagreeable sensation in the tongue.

1. In a figurative sense, extreme enmity, grudge, hatred; or rather an excessive degree or implacableness of passions and emotions; as the bitterness of anger. *Ephesians 4:31*.*NWAD BITTERNESS.2*

2. Sharpness; severity of temper.*NWAD BITTERNESS.3*

3. Keenness of reproach; piquancy; biting sarcasm.*NWAD BITTERNESS.4*

4. Keen sorrow; painful affliction; vexation; deep distress of mind.*NWAD BITTERNESS.5*

Hannah was in bitterness of soul. *1 Samuel 1:10*; *Job 7:11*.*NWAD BITTERNESS.6*

In the gall of bitterness, in a state of extreme impiety or enmity to God. *Acts 8:23*.*NWAD BITTERNESS.7*

Root of bitterness, a dangerous error, or schism, tending to draw persons to apostasy. *Hebrews 12:15*.*NWAD BITTERNESS.8*

BITTERS, *n.* A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped; generally a spirituous liquor, the bitter cause of intemperance, of disease, and of premature death!

BITTER-SALT, *n.* Epsom salt.

BITTER-SPAR, ***n.*** **Rhombspar, a mineral that crystallizes in rhomboids. It is the crystallized variety of magnesian limestone.**

BITTER-SWEET, ***n.*** **[bitter and sweet.] A species of Solanum, a slender climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste.**

BITTERVETCH, ***n.*** **[bitter and vetch.] A species of Ervum, or lentil, cultivated for fodder.**

1. A genus of plants, known by the generic name Orobus, remarkable for their beautiful papilionaceous flowers. The tubercles of one species are in great esteem among the Highlanders of Scotland, who chew them, when dry, to give a better relish to their liquors.*NWAD BITTERVETCH.2*

BITTER-WORT, ***n.*** **[bitter and wort.] The plant called gentian, Gentiana, which has a remarkable bitter taste.**

BITTOUR, BITTOR, ***n.*** **The bittern.**

BITTS, ***n. plu.*** **[from the same root as bite.] A frame of two strong pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables, when she rides at anchor. There are also top-sail sheet bitts, paul-bitts, carrick-bitts, etc.**

BITTS, ***v.t.*** **To put round the bitts; as, to bitt the cable, in order to fasten it or to slacken it out gradually, which is called veering away.**

BITUME, ***n.*** **Bitumen, so written for the sake of the rhyme.**

BITUMEN, ***n.*** **[L.] This name is used to denote various inflammable substances, of a strong smell, and of different consistencies, which are found in the earth. There are several varieties, most of which evidently pass into each other, proceeding from Naphtha, the most fluid, to Petroleum, a viscid fluid, Maltha, more or less cohesive, elastic bitumen or mineral caoutchouc, and Asphalt, which is sometimes too hard to be scratched by the nail.**

BITUMINATE, ***v.t.*** **To impregnate with bitumen.**

BITUMINATED, ***a.*** **Impregnated with bitumen.**

BITUMINIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[bitumen and fero, to produce.]**

Producing bitumen.*NWAD BITUMINIFEROUS.2*

BITUMINIZE, ***v.t.*** **To form into, or impregnate with bitumen.**

BITUMINOUS, ***a.*** **Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen. Limestone is of a lamellar structure, susceptible of polish, of a brown or black color, and when rubbed emitting an unpleasant smell. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen, that it may be cut like soap.**

BIVALVE, ***n.*** **[L. bis, twice, and valve. L. valva]**

An animal having two valves, or a shell consisting of two parts which open and shut. Also a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts.*NWAD BIVALVE.2*

BIVALVE, BIVALVULAR, BIVALVOUS, *a.* Having two shells or valves which open and shut, as the oyster and the seed cases of certain plants.

BIVAULTED, *a.* [L. bis, twice, and vault.] Having two vaults or arches.

BIVENTRAL, *a.* [L. bis and venter, belly.] Having two bellies; as a biventral muscle.

BIVIOUS, *a.* [L. bivius; bis and via, way.] Having two ways, or leading two ways.

BIVOUAC, *n.* [L. vigilo.] The guard or watch of a whole army, as in cases of great danger of surprise or attack.

BIVOUAC, *v.t.* To watch or be on guard, as a whole army.

[This word anglicized would be bewatch.]*NWAD BIVOUAC.3*

BIXWORT, *n.* A plant.

BLAB, *v.t.*

1. To utter or tell in a thoughtless manner; to publish secrets or trifles without discretion. It implies, says Johnson, rather thoughtlessness than treachery, but may be used in either sense.*NWAD BLAB.2*

2. To tell, or utter; in a good sense.*NWAD BLAB.3*

BLAB, *v.i.* To tattle; to tell tales.

BLAB, *n.* A babbler; a telltale; one who betrays secrets, or tell things which ought to be kept secret.

BLABBER, ***n.*** **A tattler; a tell-tale.**

BLABBING, ***ppr.*** **Telling indiscreetly what ought to be concealed; tattling.**

BLACK, ***a.***

1. Of the color of night; destitute of light; dark.*NWAD BLACK.2*

2. Darkened by clouds; as the heavens black with clouds.*NWAD BLACK.3*

3. Sullen; having a cloudy look or countenance.*NWAD BLACK.4*

4. Atrociously wicked; horrible; as a black deed or crime.*NWAD BLACK.5*

5. Dismal; mournful; calamitous.*NWAD BLACK.6*

Black and blue, the dark color of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue.*NWAD BLACK.7*

BLACK, ***n.*** **That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest color, or rather a destitution of all color; as, a cloth has a good black.**

1. A negro; a person whose skin is black.*NWAD BLACK.9*

2. A black dress, or mourning; as, to be clothed in black.*NWAD BLACK.10*

BLACK, ***v.t.*** **To make black; to blacken; to soil.**

BLACK-ACT, ***n.*** **[black and act.] The English statute 9. Geo. I. which makes it felony to appear armed in any park or warren, etc., or to hunt or steal deer, etc., with the face blacked or disguised.**

BLACK-BALL, ***n.*** **[black and ball.] A composition for blacking shoes.**

BLACK-BALL, ***v.t.*** **To reject or negative in choosing, by putting black balls into a ballot-box.**

BLACK-BAR, ***n.*** **[black and bar.] A plea obliging the plaintiff to assign the place of trespass.**

BLACK-BERRY, ***n.*** **The berry of the bramble or rubus; a popular name applied, in different places, to different species, or varieties of this fruit.**

BLACK-BIRD, ***n.*** **[black and bird.] In England, the merula, a species of turdus, a singing bird with a fine note, but very loud. In America, this name is given to different birds, as to the gracula quiscula, or crow black-bird, and to the oriolus phaeniceus, or red winged black-bird.**

BLACK-BOOK, ***n.*** **[black and book.] The Black Book of the Exchequer in England, is a book said to have been composed in 1175, by Gervais of Tilbury. It contains a description of the Court of Exchequer, its officers, their ranks and privileges, wages, perquisites and jurisdiction, with the revenues of the crown, in money, grain and cattle.**

1. Any book which treats of necromancy.*NWAD BLACK-BOOK.2*

2. A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries, under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the enormities practiced in religious houses, to blacken them and to hasten their dissolution.*NWAD BLACK-BOOK.3*

BLACK-BROWED, ***a.*** **[black and brow.] Having black eye-brows; gloomy; dismal; threatening; as a black-browed gust.**

BLACK-BRYONY, ***n.*** **[black and bryony.] A plant, the Tamus.**

BLACK-CAP, ***n.*** **[black and cap.] A bird, the Motacilla atricapilla, or mock-nightingale; so called from its black crown. It is common in Europe.**

1. In cookery, an apple roasted till black, to be served up in a dish of boiled custard.*NWAD BLACK-CAP.2*

BLACK-CATTLE, *n.* [black and cattle.] Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen and cows. [English.]

BLACK-CHALK, *n.* A mineral of a bluish black color, of a slaty texture, and soiling the fingers when handled; a variety of argillaceous slate.

BLACK-COCK, *n.* [black and cock.] A fowl, called also black-grous and black-game, the Tetrao tetrix of Linne.

BLACK-EAGLE, *n.* [black and eagle.] In Scotland, a name given to the Falco fulvus, the white tailed eagle of Edwards.

BLACK-EARTH, *n.* Mold; earth of a dark color.

BLACKED, *pp.* Made black; soiled.

BLACKEN, *v.t.*

1. To make black.*NWAD BLACKEN.2*

The importation of slaves that has blackened half America.*NWAD BLACKEN.3*

2. To make dark; to darken; to cloud.*NWAD BLACKEN.4*

3. To soil.*NWAD BLACKEN.5*

4. To sully reputation; to make infamous; as, vice blackens the character.*NWAD BLACKEN.6*

BLACKEN, *v.i.* To grow black, or dark.

BLACKENER, *n.* He that blackens.

BLACK-EYED, *a.* Having black eyes.

BLACK-FACED, ***a.*** **Having a black face.**

BLACK-FISH, ***n.*** **[black and fish.] A fish in the Orontes, about twenty inches long, in shape resembling the sheat-fish. Its eyes are placed near the corners of its mouth on the edge of the lower jaw.**

1. In the U. States, a fish caught on the rocky shores of New England.*NWAD BLACK-FISH.2*

BLACK-FOREST, ***n.*** **[black and forest.] A forest in Germany, in Swabia; a part of the ancient Hercynian forest.**

BLACK-FRIAR, ***n.*** **Black-friars is a name given to the Dominican Order, called also Predicants and preaching friars; in France, Jacobins.**

BLACK-GUARD, ***n.*** **[said to be of black and guard; but is it not a corruption of black-ard, black-king?]**

A vulgar term applied to a mean fellow, who uses abusive, scurrilous language, or treats others with foul abuse.*NWAD BLACK-GUARD.2*

BLACKING, ***ppr.*** **Making black.**

BLACKING, ***n.*** **A substance used for blacking shoes, variously made; any factitious matter for making things black.**

BLACKISH, ***a.*** **Somewhat black; moderately black or dark.**

BLACK-JACK, A name given by miners to blend, a mineral called also false galena, and blend. It is an ore of zink, in combination with iron and sulphur, sulfuret of zink.

1. A leathern cup of old times.*NWAD BLACK-JACK.2*

BLACK-LEAD, ***n.*** **A mineral of a dark steel-gray color, and of a scaly texture, composed of carbon, with a small portion of**

iron. This name, black-lead, is improper, as it contains no lead. It is called plumbago, and technically graphite, as it is used for pencils.

BLACK-LEGS, *n.* In some parts of England, a disease among calves and sheep. It is a sort of jelly which settles in the legs and sometimes in the neck.

BLACKLY, *adv.* Darkly; atrociously.

BLACK-MAIL, *n.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle or other thing, anciently paid, in the north of England, to certain men, who were allied to robbers, to be by them protected from pillage.

1. Black rent, or rents paid in corn or flesh.*NWAD BLACK-MAIL.2*

BLACK-MONDAY, *n.* Easter Monday, in 34. Ed. III., which was misty, obscure, and so cold that men died on horseback.

BLACK-MONKS, *n.* A denomination given to the Benedictines.

BLACK-MOOR, *n.* [black and moor.] A negro; a black man.

BLACK-MOUTHED, *a.* Using foul or scurrilous language.

BLACKNESS, *n.* The quality of being black; black color; darkness; atrociousness or enormity in wickedness.

BLACK-PUDDING, *n.* A kind of food made of blood and grain.

BLACK-ROD, *n.* [black and rod.] In England, the usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber and usher of Parliament.

BLACK-ROW GRAINS, *n.* A species of iron stone or ore, found in the mines about Dudley in Staffordshire, England.

BLACKSEA, ***n.*** **[black and sea.] The Euxine Sea, on the eastern border of Europe.**

BLACK-SHEEP, ***n.*** **[black and sheep.] In oriental history, the ensign or standard of a race of Turkmans in Armenia and Mesopotamia.**

BLACKSMITH, ***n.*** **[black and smith.] A smith who works in iron, and makes iron utensils; more properly, an iron-smith.**

Black'-strakes, in a ship, are a range of planks immediately above the wales in a ship's side, covered with tar and lamp-black.*NWAD BLACKSMITH.2*

BLACK-TAIL, ***n.*** **[black and tail.] A fish, a kind of perch, called also a ruff or pope.**

BLACK-THORN, ***n.*** **[black and thorn.] A species of prunus, called also sloe. It grows ten or twelve feet high, very branchy, and armed with sharp, strong spines, and bearing small, round, black cherries. It is much cultivated for hedges.**

BLACK-TIN, ***n.*** **[black and tin.] Tin ore, when dressed, stamped and washed ready for melting. It is the ore comminuted by beating into a black power, like fine sand.**

BLACK-VISAGED, ***a.*** **Having a dark visage or appearance.**

BLACK-WADD, ***n.*** **[black and wadd.] An ore of manganese, found in Derbyshire, England, and used as a drying ingredient in paints. It is remarkable for taking fire, when mixed with linseed oil in a certain proportion.**

BLACK-WORK, ***n.*** **[black and work.] Iron wrought by black-smiths; so called in distinction from that wrought by white-smiths.**

BLAD-APPLE, ***n.*** **In botany, the cactus or a species of it.**

BLADDER, *n.* [Eng. a blade; L. latus.]

1. A thin membranous bag in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid, as the urinary bladder, the gall bladder, etc. By way of eminence, the word, in common language, denotes the urinary bladder, either within the animal, or when taken out and inflated with air.*NWAD BLADDER.2*

2. Any vesicle, blister or pustule, especially if filled with air, or a thin, watery liquor.*NWAD BLADDER.3*

3. In botany, a distended membranaceous pericarp.*NWAD BLADDER.4*

BLADDERED, *a.* Swelled like a bladder.

BLADDER-NUT, *n.* [bladder and nut.] A genus of plants, with the generic name of Staphyloea. They have three capsules, inflated and joined by a longitudinal suture.

1. The African bladder nut is the Royena.*NWAD BLADDER-NUT.2*

2. The laurel-leaved bladder-nut is a species of Ilex, holm or holly.*NWAD BLADDER-NUT.3*

BLADDER-SENNA, BASTARD-SENNA, a genus of plants, called in botany Colutea.

The jointed-podded bladder-senna is the Coronilla.*NWAD BLADDER-SENNA.2*

BLADDERY, *a.* Resembling a bladder; containing bladders.

BLADE, *n.* [Gr. broad.]

1. The stalk or spire of a plant, particularly of grass and corn; but applicable to the stalk of any herbaceous plant, whether green or dry.*NWAD BLADE.2*

2. A leaf. In this sense much used in the Southern States of N.

America, for the leaves of maize, which are used as fodder.*NWAD BLADE.3*

3. The cutting part of an instrument, as the blade of a knife, or sword, so named from its length or breadth. Usually, it is made of iron or steel, but may be of any other metal, cast or wrought to an edge or point. Also, the broad part of an oar.*NWAD BLADE.4*

4. The blade of the shoulder, shoulder-blade, or blade-bone, is the scapula, or scapular bone. It is the broad upper bone of the shoulder, so called from its resemblance to a blade or leaf.*NWAD BLADE.5*

5. A brisk man; a bold, forward man; a rake.*NWAD BLADE.6*

BLADE, *v.t.* To furnish with a blade.

BLADE-BONE, *n.* The scapula, or upper bone in the shoulder.

BLADED, *pp.* Having a blade or blades. It may be used of blade in the sense of a leaf, a spire, or the cutting part of an instrument.

1. In mineralogy, composed of long and narrow plates, like the blade of a knife.*NWAD BLADED.2*

BLADE-SMITH, *n.* A sword cutler.

BLAIN, *n.* A pustule; a botch; a blister. In farriery, a bladder growing on the root of the tongue, against the wind pipe, which swells so as to stop the breath.

BLAMABLE, *a.* [See *Blame*.] Faulty; culpable; reprehensible; deserving of censure.

BLAMABLENESS, *n.* Culpableness; fault; the state of being worthy of censure.

BLAMABLY, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLAME, *v.t.* [The Greeks have the root of this word, to blaspheme.]

1. To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with; opposed to praise or commend, and applicable most properly to persons, but applied also to things.*NWAD BLAME.2*

I withstood him, because he was to be blamed. *Galatians 2:11*.*NWAD BLAME.3*

I must blame your conduct; or I must blame you for neglecting business. Legitimately, it cannot be followed by of.*NWAD BLAME.4*

2. To bring reproach upon; to blemish; to injure. [See *Blemish*.]*NWAD BLAME.5*

She had blamed her noble blood.*NWAD BLAME.6*

BLAME, *n.* Censure; reprehension; imputation of a fault; disapprobation; an expression of disapprobation for something deemed to be wrong.

Let me bear the blame forever. *Genesis 43:9*.*NWAD BLAME.8*

1. Fault; crime; sin; that which is deserving of censure or disapprobation.*NWAD BLAME.9*

That we should be holy and without blame before him in love. *Ephesians 1:4*.*NWAD BLAME.10*

2. Hurt; injury.*NWAD BLAME.11*

And glancing down his shield, from blame him fairly blest.*NWAD BLAME.12*

The sense of this word, as used by Spenser, proves that it is a derivative from the root of blemish.*NWAD BLAME.13*

To blame, in the phrase, he is to blame, signifies blamable, to be blamed.*NWAD BLAME.14*

Blame is not strictly a charge or accusation of a fault; but it implies

an opinion in the censuring party, that the person censured is faulty. Blame is the act or expression of disapprobation for what is supposed to be wrong.*NWAD BLAME.15*

BLAMED, *pp.* Censured; disapproved.

BLAMEFUL, *a.* Faulty; meriting blame; reprehensible.

BLAMELESS, *a.* Without fault; innocent; guiltless; not meriting censure.

A bishop then must be blameless. *1 Timothy 3:2*.*NWAD BLAMELESS.2*

Sometimes followed by of.*NWAD BLAMELESS.3*

We will be blameless of this thine oath. *Joshua 2:17*.*NWAD BLAMELESS.4*

BLAMELESSLY, *adv.* Innocently; without fault or crime.

BLAMELESSNESS, *n.* Innocence; a state of being not worthy of censure.

BLAMER, *n.* One who blames, finds fault or censures.

BLAMEWORTHINESS, *n.* The quality of deserving censure.

BLAMEWORTHY, *a.* [blame and worthy.] Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible.

BLAMING, *ppr.* Censuring; finding fault.

BLANCARD, *n.* A kind of linen cloth, manufactured in Normandy, so called because the thread is half blanched before it is woven.

BLANCH, *v.t.*

1. To whiten; to take out the color, and make white; to obliterate.*NWAD BLANCH.2*

2. To slur; to balk; to pass over; that is to avoid; to make empty.*NWAD BLANCH.3*

3. To strip or peel; as, to blanch almonds.*NWAD BLANCH.4*

BLANCH, *v.i.* To evade; to shift; to speak softly.

Rather, to fail or withhold; to be reserved; to remain blank, or empty.*NWAD BLANCH.6*

Books will speak plain, when counselors blanch.*NWAD BLANCH.7*

BLANCHED, *pp.* Whitened.

BLANCHER, *n.* One who whitens; also, one who anneals, and cleanses money.

BLANCHIMETER, *n.* [blanch, and Gr. measure.]

An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxymuriate [chloride] of lime, and potash.*NWAD BLANCHIMETER.2*

BLANCHING, *ppr.* Whitening. In coinage, the operation of giving brightness to pieces of silver, by heating them on a peel, and afterwards boiling them successively in two pans of copper, with aqua fortis, common salt, and tartar of Montpelier; then draining off the water in a sieve; sand and fresh water are then thrown over them, and when dry, they are rubbed with a towel.

The covering of iron plates with a thin coat of tin is also called blanching.*NWAD BLANCHING.2*

Blanch-fern, or blank farm, in ancient law, a white farm, was one, where the rent was paid in silver, not in cattle.*NWAD BLANCHING.3*

Blanch-holding, in law, a tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only an elusory yearly duty to his superior, as an acknowledgment to his right.*NWAD BLANCHING.4*

BLANC-MANGER, *pron.* blomonge. In cookery, a preparation of dissolved isinglass, milk, sugar, cinnamon, etc., boiled into a thick consistence, and garnished for the table with blanched almonds.

BLAND, *a.* [L. blandus.] Mild; soft; gentle; as bland words; bland zephyrs.

BLANDILOQUENCE, *n.* [L. blandus, mild, and loquor, to speak.]

Fair, mild, flattering speech.*NWAD BLANDILOQUENCE.2*

BLANDISH, *v.t.* [L. blandior; Old Eng. blandise.]

To soften; to caress; to flatter by kind words or affectionate actions.*NWAD BLANDISH.2*

BLANDISHER, *n.* One that flatters with soft words.

BLANDISHING, *ppr.* Soothing or flattering with fair words.

BLANDISHING, *n.* Blandishment.

BLANDISHMENT, *n.* Soft words; kind speeches; caresses; expression of kindness; words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart.

BLANK, *a.*

1. Void; empty; consequently white; as a blank paper.*NWAD BLANK.2*

2. White or pale; as the blank moon.*NWAD BLANK.3*

3. Pale from fear or terror; hence confused; confounded; dispirited; dejected.*NWAD BLANK.4*

Adam--astonished stood, and blank.*NWAD BLANK.5*

4. Without rhyme; as blank verse, verse in which rhyme is wanting.*NWAD BLANK.6*

5. Pure; entire; complete.*NWAD BLANK.7*

6. Not containing balls or bullets; as blank cartridges.*NWAD BLANK.8*

This word is applied to various other objects, usually in the sense of destitution, emptiness; as a blank line; a blank space, in a book, etc.*NWAD BLANK.9*

BLANK, *n.* Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written instrument.

1. A lot by which nothing is gained; a ticket in a lottery which draws no prize.*NWAD BLANK.11*

2. A paper unwritten; a paper without marks or characters.*NWAD BLANK.12*

3. A paper containing the substance of a legal instrument, as a deed, release, writ or execution, with vacant spaces left to be filled

with names, date, descriptions, etc.*NWAD BLANK.13*

4. The point to which an arrow is directed, marked with white paper. [Little used.]*NWAD BLANK.14*

5. Aim; shot.*NWAD BLANK.15*

6. Object to which any thing is directed.*NWAD BLANK.16*

7. A small copper coin formerly current in France, at the rate of 5 deniers Tournois. There were also pieces of three blanks, and of six; but they are now become moneys of account.*NWAD BLANK.17*

Blank-bar, in law, a common bar, or a plea in bar, which, in an action of trespass, is put in to oblige the plaintiff to assign the place where the trespass was committed.*NWAD BLANK.18*

Point-blank, in gunnery, the shot of a gun leveled horizontally. The distance between the piece, and the point where the shot first touches the ground, is called the point-blank range; the shot proceeding on a straight line, without curving.*NWAD BLANK.19*

BLANK, *v.t.* To make void; to annul.

1. To deprive of color, the index of health and spirits; to damp the spirits; to dispirit or confuse; as, to blank the face of joy.*NWAD BLANK.21*

BLANKED, *pp.* Confused; dispirited.

BLANKET, *n.*

1. A cover for a bed, made of coarse wool loosely woven, and used for securing against cold. Blankets are used also by soldiers, and seamen, for covering.*NWAD BLANKET.2*

2. A kind of pear, sometimes written after the French, blanquet.*NWAD BLANKET.3*

3. Among printers, woolen cloth or white baize, to lay between the tympans.*NWAD BLANKET.4*

BLANKET, *v.t.* To toss in a blanket by way of punishment; an ancient custom. The Emperor Otho used to sally forth in dark nights, and if he found a drunken man, he administered the discipline of the blanket.

1. To cover with a blanket.*NWAD BLANKET.6*

BLANKETING, *ppr.* Tossing in a blanket.

BLANKETING, *n.* The punishment of tossing in a blanket.

1. Cloth for blankets.*NWAD BLANKETING.3*

BLANKLY, *adv.* In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.

BLARE, *v.i.* [L. ploro, to dry out, to bawl, to weep.]

1. To roar; to bellow. [Little used.]*NWAD BLARE.2*

2. To sweal or melt away, as a candle.*NWAD BLARE.3*

This is, I believe, usually called flare.*NWAD BLARE.4*

BLARE, *n.* Roar; noise. [Little used.]

And sign for battle's blare.*NWAD BLARE.6*

1. A small copper coin of Bern, nearly of the same value as the ratz.*NWAD BLARE.7*

BLASPHEME, *v.t.* [Gr. The first syllable is the same as in blame, blasme, denoting injury; L. loedo, loesus; The last syllable is the Gr., to speak.]

1. To speak of the Supreme Being in terms of impious irreverence; to revile or speak reproachfully of God, or the Holy Spirit. *1 Kings 21:10, 13*; *Mark 3:28, 29*.*NWAD BLASPHEME.2*

2. To speak evil of; to utter abuse or calumny against; to speak reproachfully of.*NWAD BLASPHEME.3*

BLASPHEME, *v.i.* To utter blasphemy.

He that shall blaspheme against the Holy Spirit shall not be forgiven. *Mark 3:28, 29*.*NWAD BLASPHEME.5*

1. To arrogate the prerogatives of God.*NWAD BLASPHEME.6*

This man blasphemeth. Who can forgive sins but God?*Matthew 9:3*; *Mark 2:7*.*NWAD BLASPHEME.7*

BLASPHEMER, *n.* One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. *1 Timothy 1:13*.

BLASPHEMING, *ppr.* Uttering impious or reproachful words concerning God.

BLASPHEMOUS, *a.* Containing blasphemy; calumnious; impiously irreverent or reproachful towards God.

BLASPHEMOUSLY, *adv.* Impiously; with impious irreverence to God.

BLASPHEMY, *n.* An indignity offered to God by words or writing; reproachful, contemptuous or irreverent words uttered impiously against Jehovah.

Blasphemy is an injury offered to God, by denying that which is due and belonging to him, or attributing to him that which is not agreeable to his nature.*NWAD BLASPHEMY.2*

In the middle ages, blasphemy was used to denote simply the blaming or condemning of a person or thing. Among the Greeks, to blaspheme was to use words of ill omen, which they were careful to avoid.*NWAD BLASPHEMY.3*

1. That which derogates from the prerogatives of God. *Mark 2:7*.*NWAD BLASPHEMY.4*

BLAAST, *n.* [Eng. blaze, which is primarily a blowing or swelling.]

1. A gust or puff of wind; or a sudden gust of wind.*NWAD BLAAST.2*

2. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument.*NWAD BLAAST.3*

3. Any pernicious or destructive influence upon animals or plants.*NWAD BLAAST.4*

4. The infection of any thing pestilential; a blight on plants.*NWAD BLAAST.5*

5. A sudden compression of air, attended with a shock, caused by the discharge of cannon.*NWAD BLAAST.6*

6. A forcible stream of air from the mouth, from a bellows or the like.*NWAD BLAAST.7*

7. A violent explosion of gun powder, in splitting rocks, and the explosion of inflammable air in a mine.*NWAD BLAAST.8*

8. The whole blowing of a forge necessary to melt one supply of ore; a common use of the word among workmen in forges in American.*NWAD BLAAST.9*

BLAST, *v.t.* [Literally, to strike.] To make to wither by some pernicious influence, as too much heat or moisture, or other destructive cause; or to check growth and prevent from coming to maturity and producing fruit; to blight, as trees or plants.

1. To affect with some sudden violence, plague, calamity, or destructive influence, which destroys or causes to fail; as, to blast pride or hopes. The figurative senses of this verb are taken from the blasting of plants, and all express the idea of checking growth, preventing maturity, impairing, injuring, destroying, or disappointing of the intended effect; as, to blast credit, or reputation; to blast designs.*NWAD BLAST.2*

2. To confound, or strike with force, by a loud blast or din.*NWAD BLAST.3*

3. To split rocks by an explosion of gun powder.*NWAD BLAST.4*

They did not stop to blast this ore.*NWAD BLAST.5*

BLASTED, *pp.* Affected by some cause that checks growth, injures, impairs, destroys, or renders abortive; split by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLASTER, *n.* He or that which blasts or destroys.

BLASTING, *ppr.* Affecting by a blast; preventing from coming to maturity; frustrating; splitting by an explosion of gun powder.

BLASTING, *n.* A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause; explosion.

BLASTMENT, *n.* Blast; sudden stroke of some destructive cause. [Superseded by blast and blasting.]

BLATANT, *a.* [See *Bleat*.] Bellowing as a calf. [Not used.]

BLATTER, *v.i.* [from the root of bleat.]

To make a senseless noise.*NWAD BLATTER.2*

BLATTERER, *n.* A noisy blustering boaster. [Not used.]

BLAY, *n.* [See *Bleak*.] A small river fish, the bleak.

BLAZE, *n.* [Eng. to blush.]

1. Flame; the stream of light and heat from any body when burning, proceeding from the combustion of inflammable gas.*NWAD BLAZE.2*

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report. In this sense, we observe the radical sense of dilatation, as well as that of light.*NWAD BLAZE.3*

3. A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse, descending nearly to the nose.*NWAD BLAZE.4*

4. Light; expanded light; as the blaze of day.*NWAD BLAZE.5*

5. Noise; agitation; tumult.*NWAD BLAZE.6*

BLAZE, *v.i.* To flame; as, the fire blazes.

1. To send forth or show a bright and expanded light.*NWAD BLAZE.8*

The third fair morn now blazed upon the main.*NWAD BLAZE.9*

2. To be conspicuous.*NWAD BLAZE.10*

BLAZE, *v.t.* To make public far and wide.

To blaze those virtues which the good would hide.*NWAD BLAZE.12*

1. To blazon. [Not used. See *Blazon*.]*NWAD BLAZE.13*

2. To set a white mark on a tree, by paring off a part of the bark.*NWAD BLAZE.14*

BLAZED, *pp.* Published far and wide.

BLAZER, *n.* One who publishes and spreads reports.

BLAZING, *ppr.* Flaming; publishing far and wide.

BLAZING, *a.* Emitting flame, or light; as a blazing star.

BLAZING-STAR, *n.* A comet; a star that is accompanied with a coma or train of light.

BLAZON, *v.t.* bla'zn.

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial.*NWAD BLAZON.2*

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.*NWAD BLAZON.3*

She blazons in dread smiles her hideous form.*NWAD BLAZON.4*

3. To display; to set to show; to celebrate by words or writing.*NWAD BLAZON.5*

4. To blaze about; to make public far and wide.*NWAD BLAZON.6*

5. To display; to exhibit conspicuously.*NWAD BLAZON.7*

There pride sits blazon'd on th' unmeaning brow.*NWAD BLAZON.8*

BLAZON, *n.* The art of drawing, describing or explaining coats of arms; perhaps a coat of arms, as used by the French.

1. Publication; show; celebration; pompous display, either by words or by other means.*NWAD BLAZON.10*

BLAZONED, *pp.* Explained, deciphered in the manner of heralds; published abroad; displayed pompously.

BLAZONER, *n.* One that blazons; a herald; an evil speaker, or propagator of scandal.

BLAZONING, *ppr.* Explaining, describing as heralds; showing; publishing; blazing abroad; displaying.

BLAZONRY, *n.* The art of describing coats of arms, in proper terms.

BLEA, *n.* The part of a tree, which lies immediately under the bark.

BLEACH, *v.t.* [Eng. bleak.]

To whiten; to make white or whiter; to take out color; applied to many things, but particularly to cloth and thread. Bleaching is variously performed, but in general by steeping the cloth in lye, or a solution of pot or pearl ashes, and then exposing it to the solar

rays.*NWAD BLEACH.2*

Bleaching is now generally performed, on the large scale, by means of chlorine or the oxymuriatic acid, which has the property of whitening vegetable substances.*NWAD BLEACH.3*

BLEACH, *v.i.* To grow white in any manner.

BLEACHED, *pp.* Whitened; made white.

BLEACHER, *n.* One who whitens, or whose occupation is to whiten cloth.

BLEACHERY, *n.* A place for bleaching; as a wax bleachery.

BLEACHING, *ppr.* Whitening; making white; becoming white.

BLEACHING, *n.* The act or art of whitening, especially cloth.

BLEAK, *a.*

1. Pale. [But not often used in this sense, in America, as far as my observations extend.]*NWAD BLEAK.2*

2. Open; vacant; exposed to a free current of air; as a bleak hill or shore. This is the true sense of the word; hence cold and cheerless. A bleak wind is not so named merely from its coldness, but from its blowing without interruption, on a wide waste; at least this is the sense in America. So in Addison. “Her desolation presents us with nothing but bleak and barren prospects.”*NWAD BLEAK.3*

BLEAK, *n.* A small river fish, five or six inches long, so named from its whiteness. It belongs to the genus Cyprinus, and is known to the Londoners by the name of white bait. It is called also by contraction blay.

BLEAKISH, *a.* Moderately bleak.

BLEAKNESS, *n.* Openness of situation; exposure to the wind; hence coldness.

BLEAKY, ***a.*** **Bleak; open unsheltered; cold; chill.**

BLEAR, ***a.*** **Sore, with a watery rheum; applied only to the eyes; as the blear-eyed owl.**

BLEAR, ***v.t.*** **To make sore; to affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery humor; to make dim or partially obscure the sight.**

BLEAREDNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum.**

BLEAR-EYED, ***a.*** **Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted.**

BLEAT, ***v.i.*** **[L. blatero; plaudo.] To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep.**

BLEAT, ***n.*** **The cry of a sheep.**

BLEATING, ***ppr.*** **or** ***a.*** **Crying as a sheep.**

BLEATING, ***n.*** **The cry of a sheep.**

BLEB, ***n.*** **[This word belongs to the root of blab, blubber.]**

A little tumor, vesicle or blister.*NWAD BLEB.2*

Arsenic abounds with air blebs.*NWAD BLEB.3*

BLEBBY, ***a.*** **Full of blebs.**

BLED, ***pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **of bleed.**

BLEED, ***v.i. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **bled.**

1. To lose blood; to run with blood, by whatever means; as, the arm bleeds.*NWAD BLEED.2*

2. To die a violent death, or by slaughter.*NWAD BLEED.3*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day.*NWAD BLEED.4*

3. To issue forth, or drop as blood, from an incision; to lose sap, gum or juice; as, a tree or a vine bleeds.*NWAD BLEED.5*

For me the balm shall bleed.*NWAD BLEED.6*

The heart bleeds, is a phrase used to denote extreme pain from sympathy or pity.*NWAD BLEED.7*

BLEED, *v.t.* To let blood; to take blood from, by opening a vein.

BLEEDING, *ppr.* Losing blood; letting blood; losing sap or juice.

BLEEDING, *n.* a running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.

BLEIT, *a.* Bashful; used in Scotland and the northern counties of England.

BLEMISH, *v.t.*

1. Too mark with any deformity; to injure or impair any thing which is well formed, or excellent; to mar, or make defective, either the body or mind.*NWAD BLEMISH.2*

2. To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame.*NWAD BLEMISH.3*

BLEMISH, *n.* Any mark of deformity; any scar or defect that diminishes beauty, or renders imperfect that which is well formed.

1. Reproach; disgrace; that which impairs reputation; taint; turpitude; deformity.*NWAD BLEMISH.5*

BLEMISHED, *pp.* Injured or marred by any mark of deformity; tarnished; soiled.

BLEMISHING, ***ppr.*** **Marking with deformity; tarnishing.**

BLEMISHLESS, ***a.*** **Without blemish; spotless.**

BLEMISHMENT, ***n.*** **Disgrace. [Little used.]**

BLENCH, ***v.i.*** **[This evidently is the blanch of Bacon [see *Blanch*.] and perhaps the modern flinch.]**

To shrink; to start back to give way.*NWAD BLENCH.2*

BLENCH, ***v.t.*** **To hinder or obstruct, says Johnson. But the etymology explains the passage he cites in a different manner. "The rebels carried great trusses of hay before them, to blench the defendants' fight." That is, to render the combat blank; to render it ineffectual; to break the force of the attack; to deaden the shot.**

BLENCH, ***n.*** **A start.**

BLENCHER, ***n.*** **That which frustrates.**

BLENCH-HOLDING, ***n.*** **A tenure of lands upon the payment of a small sum in silver, blanck, that is, white money.**

BLEND, ***n.***

An ore of zink, called also mock-lead, false galena and black jack. Its color is mostly yellow, brown and black. There are several varieties, but in general, this ore contains more than half its weight of zink, about one fourth sulphur, and usually a small portion of iron. In chimical language, it is a sulphuret of zink.*NWAD BLEND.2*

BLEND, ***v.t.***

1. To mix or mingle together; hence to confound, so that the separate things mixed cannot be distinguished.*NWAD BLEND.4*

2. To pollute by mixture; to spoil or corrupt.*NWAD BLEND.5*

3. To blind.*NWAD BLEND.6*

BLEND, *v.i.* To be mixed; to be united.

There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that blends with our conviviality.*NWAD BLEND.8*

BLENDED, *pp.* Mixed; confounded by mixture.

BLENDER, *n.* One that mingles or confounds.

BLENDING, *ppr.* Mingling together; confounding by mixture.

BLENDOUS, *a.* Pertaining to blend.

BLEND-WATER, *n.* A distemper incident to cattle, called also more-hough.

BLENNY, *n.* A genus of fishes, of the order of Jugulars, in Ichthyology called Blennius. There are several species; the size from five inches to a foot in length.

BLENT, the obsolete participle of blend.

BLESS, *v.t. pret.* and *ppr.* blessed or blest.

1. To pronounce a wish of happiness to one; to express a wish or desire of happiness.*NWAD BLESS.2*

And Isaac called Jacob and blessed him. *Genesis 28:1*.*NWAD BLESS.3*

2. To make happy; to make successful; to prosper in temporal concerns; as, we are blest with peace and plenty.*NWAD BLESS.4*

The Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thou doest. *Deuteronomy 15:18*.*NWAD BLESS.5*

3. To make happy in a future life.*NWAD BLESS.6*

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. *Revelation 14:13*.*NWAD BLESS.7*

4. To set apart or consecrate to holy purposes; to make and pronounce holy.*NWAD BLESS.8*

And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it. *Genesis 2:3*.*NWAD BLESS.9*

5. To consecrate by prayer; to invoke a blessing upon.*NWAD BLESS.10*

And Jesus took the five loaves and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven he blessed them. *Luke 9:16*.*NWAD BLESS.11*

6. To praise; to glorify, for benefits received.*NWAD BLESS.12*

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me. *Psalm 103:1*.*NWAD BLESS.13*

7. To praise; to magnify; to extol, for excellencies. *Psalm 104:1*.*NWAD BLESS.14*

8. To esteem or account happy; with the reciprocal pronoun.*NWAD BLESS.15*

The nations shall bless themselves in him. *Jeremiah 4:2*.*NWAD BLESS.16*

9. To pronounce a solemn prophetical benediction upon. *Genesis 27*; *Deuteronomy 33*.*NWAD BLESS.17*

10. In this line of Spenser, it may signify to throw, for this is nearly the primary sense.*NWAD BLESS.18*

His sparkling blade about his head he blest.*NWAD BLESS.19*

Johnson supposes the word to signify to wave or brandish, and to have received this sense from the old rite of blessing a field, by directing the hands to all parts of it.*NWAD BLESS.20*

Bless in Spenser for bliss, may be so written, not for rhyme merely, but because bless and bliss are from the same root.*NWAD BLESS.21*

BLESSED, *pp.* Made happy or prosperous; extolled; pronounced happy.

BLESSED, *a.* Happy; prosperous in worldly affairs; enjoying spiritual happiness and the favor of God; enjoying heavenly felicity.

Blessed-Thistle. A plant of the genus Cnicus, sometimes used in decoctions, for a bitter.*NWAD BLESSED.3*

BLESSEDLY, *adv.* Happily; in a fortunate manner.

BLESSEDNESS, *n.* Happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favor of God.

1. Sanctity.*NWAD BLESSEDNESS.2*

BLESSER, *n.* One that blesses or prospers; one who bestows a blessing.

BLESSING, *ppr.* Making happy; wishing happiness to; praising or extolling; consecrating by prayer.

BLESSING, *n.* Benediction; a wish of happiness pronounced; a prayer imploring happiness upon another.

1. A solemn prophetic benediction, in which happiness is desired, invoked or foretold.*NWAD BLESSING.3*

This is the blessing wherewith Moses--blessed the children of Israel. *Deuteronomy 33:1*.*NWAD BLESSING.4*

2. Any means of happiness; a gift, benefit or advantage; that which promotes temporal prosperity and welfare, or secures immortal felicity. A just and pious magistrate is a public blessing. The divine favor is the greatest blessing.*NWAD BLESSING.5*

3. Among the Jews, a present; a gift; either because it was attended with kind wishes for the welfare of the giver, or because it was the means of increasing happiness.*NWAD BLESSING.6*

Take, I pray thee, my blessing that is brought to thee. *Genesis 33:11*.*NWAD BLESSING.7*

BLEST, *pp.* of bless.

BLEST, *a.* Made happy.

1. Making happy; cheering.*NWAD BLEST.3*

While these blest sounds my rafish'd ear assail.*NWAD BLEST.4*

BLETONISM, *n.* The faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation; so called from one Bleton of France who possessed this faculty.

BLETONIST, *n.* One who possesses the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation.

BLEW, *pret.* of blow.

BLEYME, *n.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone.

BLICEA, *n.* A small fish caught in the German seas, somewhat resembling the English sprat.

BLIGHT, *n.*

1. A disease incident to plants, affecting them variously. sometimes the whole plant perishes; sometimes only the leaves and blossoms, which will shrivel, as if scorched.*NWAD BLIGHT.2*

2. Any thing nipping or blasting.*NWAD BLIGHT.3*

In America, I have often heard a cutaneous eruption on the human skin called by the name of blights.*NWAD BLIGHT.4*

BLIGHT, *v.t.* To affect with blight; to blast; to prevent growth, and fertility; to frustrate.

BLIN, *v.t.* To stop or cease.

BLIND, *a.*

1. Destitute of the sense of seeing, either by natural defect, or by deprivation; not having sight.*NWAD BLIND.2*

2. Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual light; unable to understand or judge; ignorant; as authors are blind to their own defects.*NWAD BLIND.3*

Blind should be followed by to; but it is followed by of, in the phrase, blind of an eye.*NWAD BLIND.4*

3. Unseen;; out of public view; private; dark; sometimes implying contempt or censure; as a blind corner.*NWAD BLIND.5*

4. Dark; obscure; not easy to be found; not easily discernible; as a blind path.*NWAD BLIND.6*

5. Heedless; inconsiderate; undeliberating.*NWAD BLIND.7*

This plan is recommended neither to blind approbation or blind reprobation.*NWAD BLIND.8*

6. In scripture, blind implies not only want of discernment, but moral depravity.*NWAD BLIND.9*

BLIND, *v.t.* To make blind; to deprive of sight.

1. To darken; to obscure to the eye.*NWAD BLIND.11*

Such darkness blinds the sky.*NWAD BLIND.12*

2. To darken the understanding; as, to blind the mind.*NWAD BLIND.13*

3. To darken or obscure to the understanding.*NWAD BLIND.14*

He endeavored to blind and confound the controversy.*NWAD BLIND.15*

4. To eclipse.*NWAD BLIND.16*

BLIND, BLINDE, [See *Blend*, an ore.]

BLIND, *n.* Something to hinder the sight.

Civility casts a blind over the duty.*NWAD BLIND.19*

1. Something to mislead the eye or the understanding; as, one thing serves as a blind for another.*NWAD BLIND.20*

2. A screen; a cover; as a blind for a window, or for a horse.*NWAD BLIND.21*

BLINDED, *pp.* Deprived of sight; deprived of intellectual discernment; made dark or obscure.

BLINDFOLD, *a.* [blind and fold.] Having the eyes covered; having the mental eye darkened.

BLINDFOLD, *v.t.* To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing.

BLINDFOLDED, *pp.* Having the eyes covered; hindered from seeing.

BLINDFOLDING, *ppr.* Covering the eyes; hindering from seeing.

BLINDING, *ppr.* Depriving of sight, or of understanding; obscuring.

BLINDLY, *adv.* Without sight, or understanding.

1. Without discerning the reason; implicitly; without examination; as, to be blindly led by another.*NWAD BLINDLY.2*

2. Without judgment or direction.*NWAD BLINDLY.3*

BLINDMAN'S BALL, *n.* A species of fungus, Lycoperdo, or

puff-ball.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, *n.* A play in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts out the rest of the company.

BLINDNESS, *n.* Want of bodily sight; want of intellectual discernment; ignorance.

BLINDNETTLE, *n.* A plant.

BLINDS, *n.* In the military art, a defense made of osiers or branches interwoven, and laid across two rows of stakes, four or five feet asunder, of the highth of a man, to shelter the workmen, and prevent their being overlooked by the enemy.

BLIND SERPENT, *n.* A reptile of the Cape of Good Hope, covered with black scales, but spotted with red, white and brown.

BLINDSIDE, *n.* [blind and side.] The side which is most easily assailed; or the side on which the party is least able or disposed to see danger; weakness; foible; weak part.

BLIND VESSEL, with chimists, a vessel with an opening on one side only.

BLINDWORM, *n.* [blind and worm.] A small reptile, called also slow worm, a species of Anguis, about eleven inches long, covered with scales, with a forked tongue, but harmless.

BLINK, *v.i.*

1. To wink; to twinkle with the eye.*NWAD BLINK.2*

2. To see obscurely. Johnson. Is it not to see with the eyes half shut, or with frequent winking, as a person with weak eyes?*NWAD BLINK.3*

One eye was blinking and one leg was lame.*NWAD BLINK.4*

BLINK, *n.* A glimpse or glance.

BLINK, *n.* Blink of ice, is the dazzling whiteness about the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea.

BLINKARD, ***n.*** **[blink and ard, kind.] A person who blinks or has bad eyes; that which twinkles, or glances, as a dim star, which appears and disappears.**

BLINKING, ***ppr.*** **Winking; twinkling.**

BLISS, ***n.*** **The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity; used of felicity in general, when of an exalted kind, but appropriately, of heavenly joys.**

BLISSFUL, ***a.*** **Full ofjoy and felicity; happy in the highest degree.**

BLISSFULLY, ***adv.*** **In a blissful manner.**

BLISSFULNESS, ***n.*** **Exalted happiness; felicity; fullness ofjoy.**

BLISSLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of bliss.**

BLISSOM, ***v.i.*** **To be lustful; to caterwaul. [Little used.]**

BLISTER, ***n.***

1. A pustule; a thin bladder on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, whether occasioned by a burn, or other injury, or by a vesicatory. It is formed by raising the cuticle.*NWAD BLISTER.2*

2. Any tumor made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants; or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel.*NWAD BLISTER.3*

3. A vesicatory; a plaster of flies, or other matter, applied to raise a vesicle.*NWAD BLISTER.4*

BLISTER, ***v.t.*** **To rise in blisters.**

BLISTER, ***v.t.*** **To raise a blister, by any hurt, burn or violent action upon the**

skin; to raise a blister by a medical application, or vesicatory.

1. To raise tumors on iron bars in a furnace, in the process of converting iron into steel.*NWAD BLISTER.7*

BLISTERED, *pp.* Having blisters or tumors.

BLISTERING, *ppr.* Raising a blister; applying a blistering plaster, or vesicatory.

BLITE, *n.* [L. blitum.] A genus of plants, called strawberry spinach.

1. A species of amaranth, or flower gentle.*NWAD BLITE.2*

BLITHE, *a.* [L. loetus; Eng. glad. See *Bliss* and *Glad*.]

Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.*NWAD BLITHE.2*

For that fair female troop thou sawest, that seemed*NWAD BLITHE.3*

Of goddesses, so blithe, so smooth, so gay.*NWAD BLITHE.4*

BLITHEFUL, *a.* Gay; full of gayeta.

BLITHELY, *adv.* In a gay, joyful manner.

BLITHENESS, *n.* Gayety; sprightliness; the quality of being blithe.

BLITHESOME, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful.

BLITHESOMENESS, *n.* The quality of being blithesome; gayety.

BLOAT, *v.t.* [This word may be allied to bladder, from the sense of inflating, swelling.]

1. To swell or make turgid, as with air; to inflate; to puff up; hence,

to make vain; followed by up, but without necessity. To bloat up with praise is less elegant than to bloat with praise.*NWAD BLOAT.2*

2. To swell or make turgid with water, or other means; as a bloated limb. It is used to denote a morbid enlargement, often accompanied with softness.*NWAD BLOAT.3*

BLOAT, *v.i.* To grow turgid; to dilate.

BLOAT, *a.* Swelled; turgid. [Not used.]

BLOATED, *pp.* Swelled; grown turgid; inflated.

BLOATEDNESS, *n.* A turgid state; turgidness; dilation from inflation, debility, or any morbid cause.

BLOATING, *ppr.* Swelling; inflating.

BLOBBER, *n.* A bubble; pronounced by the common people in America, blubber, It is a legitimate word, but not elegant.

BLOBBERLLIP, *n.* [blobber and lip.] A thick lip.

BLOBBERLIPPED, *a.* Having thick lips.

BLOCK, *n.*

1. A heavy piece of timber or wood, usually with one plain surface; or it is rectangular, and rather thick than long.*NWAD BLOCK.2*

2. Any mass of matter with an extended surface; as a block of marble, a piece rough from the quarry.*NWAD BLOCK.3*

3. A massy body, solid and heavy; a mass of wood, iron, or other metal, with at least one plain surface, such as artificers use.*NWAD BLOCK.4*

4. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.*NWAD BLOCK.5*

5. Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction; a stop; hindrance;

obstacle.*NWAD BLOCK.6*

6. A piece of wood in which a pulley runs; used also for the pulley, or the block itself and the sheaves, or wheels.*NWAD BLOCK.7*

7. A blockhead; a stupid fellow.*NWAD BLOCK.8*

8. Among cutters in wood, a form made of hard wood, on which they cut figures in relief with knives, chisels, etc.*NWAD BLOCK.9*

9. In falconry, the perch whereon a bird of prey is kept.*NWAD BLOCK.10*

BLOCK, *v.t.* To inclose or shut up, so as to hinder egress or passage; to stop up; to obstruct, by placing obstacles in the way; often followed by up; as, to block up a town, or a road.

BLOCKADE, *n.* The siege of a place, formed by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships, or by posting them at all the avenues, to prevent escape, and hinder supplies of provisions and ammunition from entering, with a view to compel a surrender, by hunger and want, without regular attacks.

To constitute a blockade, the investing power must be able to apply its force to every point of practicable access, so as to render it dangerous to attempt to enter; and there is no blockade of that port, where its force cannot be brought to bear.*NWAD BLOCKADE.2*

BLOCKADE, *v.t.* To shut up a town or fortress, by posting troops at all the avenues, to compel the garrison or inhabitants to surrender by means of hunger and want, without regular attacks; also, to station ships of war to obstruct all intercourse with a town or nation.

BLOCKADED, *pp.* Shut up or inclosed by an enemy.

BLOCKADING, *ppr.* Besieging by a blockade.

BLOCKHEAD, *n.* [block and head.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.

BLOCKHEADED, *a.* Stupid; dull.

BLOCKHEADLY, ***a.*** **Like a blockhead.**

BLOCKHOUSE, ***n.*** **[block and house.] A house or fortress, erected to block up a pass, and defend against the entrance of an enemy.**

BLOCKISH, ***a.*** **Stupid; dull; deficient in understanding.**

BLOCKISHLY, ***adv.*** **In a stupid manner.**

BLOCKISHNESS, ***n.*** **Stupidity; dullness.**

BLOCKLIKE, ***a.*** **Like a block; stupid.**

BLOCK-TIN, ***n.*** **[block and tin.] Tin which is pure, unmixed, and unwrought.**

BLOMARY, ***n.*** **[See *Bloom*, a mass if iron.] The first forge through which iron passes, after it is melted from the ore.**

BLONKET, ***a.*** **Gray. [Not used.]**

BLOOD, ***n.***

1. The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of the human body, and of other animals, which is essential to the preservation of life. This fluid is generally red. If the blood of an animal is not red, such animal is called exsanguious, or white-blooded; the blood being white, or white tinged with blue.*NWAD BLOOD.2*

2. Kindred; relation by natural descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity.*NWAD BLOOD.3*

God hath made of one blood, all nations of the earth. *Acts 17:26*.*NWAD BLOOD.4*

3. Royal lineage; blood royal; as a prince of the blood.*NWAD BLOOD.5*

4. Honorable birth; high extraction; as a gentleman of blood.*NWAD BLOOD.6*

5. Life.*NWAD BLOOD.7*

Shall I not require his blood at your hands? *2 Samuel 4:11*.*NWAD BLOOD.8*

6. Slaughter; murder, or bloodshedding.*NWAD BLOOD.9*

I will avenge the blood of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. *Hosea 1:4*.*NWAD BLOOD.10*

The voice of thy brother's blood crieth to me from the ground. *Genesis 4:10*.*NWAD BLOOD.11*

7. Guilt, and punishment.*NWAD BLOOD.12*

Your blood be upon your own heads. *Acts 18:6*.*NWAD BLOOD.13*

8. Fleshly nature; the carnal part of man; as opposed to spiritual nature, or divine life.*NWAD BLOOD.14*

Who were born, not of flesh and blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. *John 1:13*.*NWAD BLOOD.15*

9. Man, or human wisdom, or reason.*NWAD BLOOD.16*

Flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in heaven. *Matthew 16:17*.*NWAD BLOOD.17*

10. A sacramental symbol of the blood of Christ.*NWAD BLOOD.18*

This is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for the remission of sins. *Matthew 26:28*.*NWAD BLOOD.19*

11. The death and sufferings of Christ.*NWAD BLOOD.20*

Being now justified by his blood, we shall be saved from wrath through him. *Romans 5:9*.*NWAD BLOOD.21*

12. The price of blood; that which is obtained by shedding blood,

and seizing goods.*NWAD BLOOD.22*

Wo to him that buildeth a town with blood. *Habakkuk 2:12*; *Acts 1:19*.*NWAD BLOOD.23*

13. Temper of mind; state of the passions; but in this sense, accompanied with cold or warm, or other qualifying word. Thus to commit an act in cold blood, is to do it deliberately, and without sudden passion. Warm blood denotes a temper inflamed or irritated; to warm or head the blood, is to excite the passions.*NWAD BLOOD.24*

14. A hot spark; a man of fire or spirit; a rake.*NWAD BLOOD.25*

15. The juice of any thing, especially if red; as, “the blood of grapes.” *Genesis 49:11*.*NWAD BLOOD.26*

Whole blood. In law, a kinsman of the whole blood is one who descends from the same couple of ancestors; of the half blood, one who descends from either of them singly, by a second marriage.*NWAD BLOOD.27*

BLOOD, *v.t.* To let blood; to bleed by opening a vein.

1. To stain with blood.*NWAD BLOOD.29*

2. To enter; to inure to blood; as a hound.*NWAD BLOOD.30*

3. To heat the blood; to exasperate. [Unusual.]*NWAD BLOOD.31*

BLOOD-BESPOTTED, *a.* Spotted with blood.

BLOOD-BOLTERED, *a.* [blood and bolter.] Sprinkled with blood. [Not used.]

BLOOD-CONSUMING, *a.* Wasting the blood.

BLOODED, *pp.* Bled; stained with blood; inured to blood.

BLOOD-FLOWER, *n.* [blood and flower.] Haemanthus, a genus

of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

BLOOD-FROZEN, ***a.*** **Having the blood chilled.**

BLOODGUILTINESS, ***n.*** **[blood and guilt.] The guilt or crime of shedding blood.** ***Psalm 51:14*****.**

BLOOD-HOT, ***a.*** **[blood and hot.] As warm as blood in its natural temperature.**

BLOOD-HOUND, ***n.*** **[blood and hound.] A species of canis or dog, with long, smooth and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game which had escaped wounded from the hunter, by tracing the lost animal by the blood it had spilt; whence the name of the dog.**

BLOODILY, ***adv.*** **In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood.**

BLOODINESS, ***n.*** **The state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.**

BLOODING, ***ppr.*** **Letting blood; staining with blood; inuring to blood, as a hound.**

BLOODLESS, ***a.*** **Without blood; dead.**

1. Without shedding of blood or slaughter; as a bloodless victory.*NWAD BLOODLESS.2*

2. Without spirit or activity.*NWAD BLOODLESS.3*

BLOOD-LET, ***v.t.*** **To bleed; to let blood.**

BLOOD-LETTER, ***n.*** **One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist.**

BLOODLETTING, ***n.*** **[blood and let.] The act of letting blood, or bleeding by opening a vein.**

BLOODPUDDING, ***n.*** **[blood and pudding.] A pudding made with blood and other materials.**

BLOOD-RED, ***n.*** **Red as blood.**

BLOOD-ROOT, ***n.*** **A plant so named from its color; a species of sanguinaria, called also puccoon, turmeric and red root.**

BLOODSHED, ***n.*** **[blood and shed.] The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life; the crime of shedding blood.**

BLOODSHEDDER, ***n.*** **One who sheds blood; a murderer.**

BLOODSHEDDING, ***n.*** **The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood.**

BLOODSHOT, ***a.*** **[blood and shoot.] Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood vessels, as in diseases of the eye.**

BLOODSNAKE, ***n.*** **A species of snake, the haemorrhus.**

BLOOD-SPAVIN, ***n.*** **[blood and spavin.] A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling.**

BLOOD-STAINED, ***a.*** **Stained with blood; also, guilty of murder.**

BLOODSTONE, ***n.*** **[blood and stone.] A stone, imagined, if worn as an amulet, to be a good preventive of bleeding at the nose. [See** ***Hematite*****.]**

BLOOD-SUCKER, ***n.*** **[blood and suck.] Any animal that sucks blood, as a leech, a fly, etc. A cruel man; a murderer.**

BLOOD-SUCKING, ***a.*** **That sucks or draws blood.**

BLOOD-THIRSTY, ***a.*** **[blood and thirst.] Desirous to shed blood; murderous.**

BLOOD-VESSEL, ***n.*** **[blood and vessel.] Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.**

BLOOD-WARM, ***a.*** **Warm as blood; luke warm.**

BLOOD-WITE, ***n.*** **[blood and wite, a fine or penalty.]**

In ancient law, a fine or amercement, paid as a composition for the shedding of blood.*NWAD BLOOD-WITE.2*

BLOOD-WOOD, ***n.*** **[blood and wood.] A name given to log-wood, from its color.**

BLOOD-WORT, ***n.*** **[blood and wort.] A plant, a species of Rumex.**

BLOODY, ***a.*** **Stained with blood.**

1. Cruel; murderous; given to the shedding of blood; or having a cruel, savage disposition; applied to animals.*NWAD BLOODY.2*

2. Attended with bloodshed; marked by cruelty; applied to things; as a bloody battle.*NWAD BLOODY.3*

BLOODY, ***v.t.*** **To stain with blood.**

BLOODY, ***adv.*** **Very; as bloody sick, bloody drunk. [This is very vulgar.]**

BLOODY-EYED, ***a.*** **Having bloody or cruel eyes.**

BLOODY-FACED, ***a.*** **Having a bloody face or appearance.**

BLOODY-FLUX, ***n.*** **[blood and flux.] The dysentery, a disease in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood.**

BLOODY-HAND, ***n.*** **[blood and hand.] A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass in the forest against venison.**

BLOODY-HUNTING, ***a.*** **Hunting for blood.**

BLOODY-MINDED, ***a.*** **[blood and mind.] Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood.**

BLOODY-RED, ***a.*** **Having the color blood.**

BLOODY-SCEPTERED, ***a.*** **Having a scepter obtained by blood or slaughter.**

BLOODY-SWEAT, ***n.*** **[blood and sweat.] A sweat, accompanied by a discharge of blood; also a disease, called sweating sickness, which formerly prevailed in England and other countries.**

BLOOM, ***n.***

1. Blossom; the flower of a plant; an expanded bud.*NWAD BLOOM.2*

While opening blooms diffuse their sweets around.*NWAD BLOOM.3*

2. The opening of flowers in general; flowers open, or in a state of blossoming; as, the trees are clothed with bloom.*NWAD BLOOM.4*

3. The state of youth, resembling that of blossoms; a state of opening manhood, life, beauty, and vigor; a state of health and growth, promising higher perfection; as the bloom of youth.*NWAD BLOOM.5*

4. The blue color upon plums and grapes newly gathered.*NWAD BLOOM.6*

BLOOM, ***v.i.*** **To produce or yield blossoms; to flower.**

1. To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigor; to show the beauty of youth; as blooming graces.*NWAD BLOOM.8*

BLOOM, ***v.t.*** **To put forth as blossoms.**

Charitable affection bloomed them. [Not in use.]*NWAD BLOOM.10*

BLOOM, *n.* [L. plumbum, lead, properly a lump.]

A mass of iron that has passed the blomary, or undergone the first hammering.*NWAD BLOOM.12*

BLOOMING, *ppr.* Opening in blossoms; flowering; thriving in the health, beauty, and vigor of youth; showing the beauties of youth.

His blooming laurels graced the muse's seat.*NWAD BLOOMING.2*

BLOOMINGLY, *adv.* In a blooming manner.

BLOOMY, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigor of youth; as a bloomy spray; bloomy beauties.

BLORE, *n.* [This is a different orthography of *blare*, which see.]

The act of blowing; a blast. [Not used.]*NWAD BLORE.2*

BLOSSOM, *n.* [Gr. a bud, probably from the same root.]

1. The flower or corol of a plant; a general term, applicable to every species of tree or plant, but more generally used than flower or bloom, when we have reference to the fruit which is to succeed. Thus we use flowers, when we speak of shrubs cultivated for ornament; and bloom, in a more general sense, as flowers in general, or in reference to the beauty of flowers.*NWAD BLOSSOM.2*

2. This word is used to denote the color of a horse, that has his hair white, but intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs; otherwise, peach-colored.*NWAD BLOSSOM.3*

BLOSSOM, *v.i.* To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower.

1. To flourish and prosper.*NWAD BLOSSOM.5*

The desert shall blossom as the rose. *Isaiah 35:1*.*NWAD BLOSSOM.6*

BLOSSOMING, *ppr.* Putting forth flowers; blowing.

BLOSSOMING, *n.* The blowing or flowering of plants.

BLOT, *v.t.* [L. litura, [whence lituro, oblitero.] without the prefix.]

1. To spot with ink; to stain or bespatter with ink; as, to blot a paper.*NWAD BLOT.2*

2. To obliterate writing or letters with ink, so as to render the characters invisible, or not distinguishable; generally with out; as, to blot out a word or a sentence.*NWAD BLOT.3*

3. To efface; to erase; to cause to be unseen, or forgotten; to destroy; as, to blot out a crime, or the remembrance of any thing.*NWAD BLOT.4*

4. To stain with infamy; to tarnish;; to disgrace; to disfigure.*NWAD BLOT.5*

Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood.*NWAD BLOT.6*

5. To darken*NWAD BLOT.7*

He sung how earth blots the moon's gilded wane.*NWAD BLOT.8*

6. In scripture, to blot one out of the book of life, is to reject him from the number of those who are to be saved. To blot out a name, a person or a nation, is to destroy the person or nation; to exterminate or consume. To blot out sins, is to forgive them. Sins are compared to debts, which are recorded in God's book of remembrance, and when paid, are crossed or cancelled.*NWAD BLOT.9*

BLOT, *n.* A spot or stain on paper, usually applied to ink.

1. An obliteration of something written or printed.*NWAD BLOT.11*

2. A spot in reputation; a stain, a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish.*NWAD BLOT.12*

3. Censure; scorn; reproach.*NWAD BLOT.13*

He that rebuketh the wicked getteth a blot. *Proverbs 9:7*.*NWAD BLOT.14*

4. In backgammon, when a single man lies open to be taken up.*NWAD BLOT.15*

BLOTCH, *n.* A pustule upon the skin; an eruption, usually of a large kind.

BLOTCH, *v.t.* To blacken.

BLOTE, *v.t.* [The affinities of this word are not clearly ascertained.]

To dry and smoke; as, to blote herrings.*NWAD BLOTE.2*

BLOTED, *pp.* Smoked and dried.

BLOTTED, *pp.* Stained; spotted; erased.

BLOTTER, *n.* In counting houses, a waste book.

BLOTTING, *ppr.* Spotting with ink; obliterating; staining.

BLOW, *n.* [This probably is a contracted word, and the primary sense must be, to strike, thrust, push, or throw, that is, to drive. I have not found it in the cognate dialects. If g or other palatal letter is lost, it corresponds in elements with the L. plaga fligo; Eng. flog.]

1. The act of striking; more generally the stroke; a violent application of the hand, fist, or an instrument to an object.*NWAD BLOW.2*

2. The fatal stroke; a stroke that kills; hence, death.*NWAD BLOW.3*

3. An act of hostility; as, the nation which strikes the first blow. Hence, to come to blows, is to engage in combat, whether by individuals, armies, fleets or nations; and when by nations, it is war.*NWAD BLOW.4*

4. A sudden calamity; a sudden or severe evil. In like manner, plaga in Latin gives rise to the Eng. plague.*NWAD BLOW.5*

5. A single act; a sudden event; as, to gain or lose a province at a blow, or by one blow.*NWAD BLOW.6*

At a stroke is used in like manner.*NWAD BLOW.7*

6. An ovum or egg deposited by a fly, on flesh or other substance, called a fly-blow.*NWAD BLOW.8*

BLOW, *v.t. pret.* blew; *pp.* blown. [L. flo, to blow. This word probably is from the same root as bloom, blossom, blow, a flower.]

1. To make a current of air; to move as air; as, the wind blows. Often used with it; as, it blows a gale.*NWAD BLOW.10*

2. To pant; to puff; to breathe hard or quick.*NWAD BLOW.11*

Here is Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and blowing.*NWAD BLOW.12*

3. To breathe; as, to blow hot and cold.*NWAD BLOW.13*

4. To sound with being blown, as a horn or trumpet.*NWAD BLOW.14*

5. To flower; to blossom; to bloom; as plants.*NWAD BLOW.15*

How blows the citron grove.*NWAD BLOW.16*

To blow over, to pass away without effect; to cease or be dissipated; as, the storm or the clouds are blown over.*NWAD BLOW.17*

To blow up, to rise in the air; also, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder.*NWAD BLOW.18*

BLOW, *v.t.* To throw or drive a current of air upon; as, to blow the fire; also, to fan.

1. To drive by a current of air; to impel; as, the tempest blew the ship ashore.*NWAD BLOW.20*

2. To breathe upon, for the purpose of warming; as, to blow the fingers in a cold day.*NWAD BLOW.21*

3. To sound a wind instrument; as, blow the trumpet.*NWAD BLOW.22*

4. To spread by report.*NWAD BLOW.23*

And through the court his courtesy was blown.*NWAD BLOW.24*

5. To deposit eggs, as flies.*NWAD BLOW.25*

6. To form bubbles by blowing.*NWAD BLOW.26*

7. To swell and inflate, as veal; a practice of butchers.*NWAD BLOW.27*

8. To form glass into a particular shape by the breath, as in glass manufactories.*NWAD BLOW.28*

9. To melt tin, after being first burnt to destroy the mundic.*NWAD BLOW.29*

To blow away, to dissipate; to scatter with wind.*NWAD BLOW.30*

To blow down, to prostrate by wind.*NWAD BLOW.31*

To blow off, to shave down by wind, as to blow off fruit from trees; to drive from land, as to blow off a ship.*NWAD BLOW.32*

To blow out, to extinguish by a current of air, as a candle.*NWAD BLOW.33*

To blow up, to fill with air; to swell; as, to blow up a bladder or a bubble.*NWAD BLOW.34*

10. To inflate; to puff up; as, to blow up one with flattery.*NWAD BLOW.35*

11. To kindle; as, to blow up a contention.*NWAD BLOW.36*

12. To burst, to raise into the air, or to scatter, by the explosion of gunpowder. Figuratively, to scatter or bring to naught suddenly; as, to blow up a scheme.*NWAD BLOW.37*

To blow upon, to make stale; as, to blow upon an author's works.*NWAD BLOW.38*

BLOW, *n.* A flower; a blossom. This word is in general use in the U. States, and legitimate. In the Tatler, it is used for blossoms in general, as we use blowth.

1. Among seamen, a gale of wind. This also is a legitimate word, in general use in the U. States.*NWAD BLOW.40*

BLOW-BALL, ***n.*** **[blow and ball.] The flower of the dandelion.**

BLOWER, ***n.*** **One who blows; one who is employed in melting tin.**

1. A plate of iron for drawing up a fire in a stove chimney. *NWAD BLOWER.2*

BLOWING, ***ppr.*** **Making a current of air; breathing quick; sounding a wind instrument; inflating; impelling by wind; melting tin.**

BLOWING, ***n.*** **The motion of wind or act of blowing.**

BLOWN, ***pp.*** **Driven by wind; fanned; sounded by blowing; spread by report; swelled; inflated; expanded as a blossom.**

BLOW-PIPE, ***n.*** **[blow and pipe.] An instrument by which a blast or current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp or candle, and that flame directed upon a mineral substance, to fuse or vitrify it.**

Blow-pipe of the artist, a conical tube of brass, glass or other substance, usually a quarter of an inch in diameter at one end, and capillary or nearly so at the other, where it is bent nearly to a right angle. This is used to propel a jet of air from the lungs, through the flame of a lamp or candle, upon substance to be fused. *NWAD BLOW-PIPE.2*

Blow-pipe of the mineralogist, the same instrument substantially as the foregoing, but usually fitted with an ivory or silver mouth-piece, and with several movable jets to produce flames of different sizes. Its office is to produce instantly a furnace heat, on minute fragments of mineral substances, supported on charcoal, by platina forceps, etc. *NWAD BLOW-PIPE.3*

Compound Blow-pipe of Dr. Hare, invented in 1821, an instrument

in which oxygen and hydrogen, propelled by hydrostatic or other pressure, coming from separate reservoirs, in the proportions requisite to form water, are made to unite in a capillary orifice, at the moment when they are kindled. The heat produced, when the focus is formed on charcoal or any non-conducting substance, is such as to melt every thing but the diamond, to burn the metals, and to dissipate in vapor, or in gaseous forms, most known substances.*NWAD BLOW-PIPE.4*

The blow-pipe of Newman, Clark, etc. is the compound blow-pipe of Dr. Hare, with some unimportant modifications.*NWAD BLOW-PIPE.5*

BLOW-POINT, *n.* [blow and point.] A kind of play among children.

BLOWTH, *n.* Bloom or blossom, or that which is expanded. It signifies bloom or blossoms in general, or the state of blossoming. Thus we say, trees are now in their blowth, or they have a full blowth.

BLOWZE, *n.* blowz. [From the same root as *blush*, which see.]

A ruddy fat-faced woman.*NWAD BLOWZE.2*

BLOWZY, *a.* Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high colored.

BLUB, *v.t.* To swell. [Not in use. See *Bleb*.]

BLUBBER, *n.* [See *Blobber*, Blob and *Bleb*.]

1. A blobber, or bubble; a common vulgar word, but legitimate.*NWAD BLUBBER.2*

2. The fat of whales and other large sea animals, of which is made train-oil. It lies immediately under the skin and over the muscular flesh.*NWAD BLUBBER.3*

3. Sea nettle, or sea blubber, the medusa.*NWAD BLUBBER.4*

BLUBBER, ***v.i.*** **To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.**

If I mistake not, this word carries with it the idea of weeping, so as to slaver.*NWAD BLUBBER.6*

BLUBBER, ***v.t.*** **To swell the cheeks or disfigure the face with weeping.**

BLUBBERED, ***pp.*** **Swelled; big; turgid; as a blubbered lip.**

BLUBBERING, ***ppr.*** **Weeping so as to swell the cheeks.**

BLUDGEON, ***n.*** **A short stick, with one end loaded or thicker and heavier than the other, and used as an offensive weapon by low persons.**

BLUE, ***a.*** **blu. One of the seven colors, into which the rays of light divide themselves, when refracted through a glass prism. There are various shades of blue, as sky-blue, or azure, Prussian blue, indigo blue, smalt blue, etc.**

Prussian blue, a combination of the oxyd of iron with an acid called ferro-prussic.*NWAD BLUE.2*

BLUE, ***v.t.*** **To make blue; to dye of a blue color; to make blue by heating, as metals etc.**

BLUE-BIRD, ***n.*** **[blue and bird.] A small bird, a species of Motacilla, very common in the U. States. The upper part of the body is blue, and the throat and breast, of a dirty red. It makes its nest in the hole of a tree.**

BLUE-BONNET, ***n.*** **[blue and bonnet.] A plant, a species of Centaurea.**

BLUE-BOTTLE, an. [blue and bottle.] A plant, a species of Centaurea, called Cyanus, which grows among corn. This and the former plant receive their names from their blue funnel-shaped flowers.

1. A fly with a large blue belly.*NWAD BLUE-BOTTLE.2*

BLUE-CAP, *n.* [blue and cap.] A fish of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head.

BLUE-EYED, *a.* Having blue eyes.

BLUE-FISH, *n.* [blue and fish.] A fish, a species of Coryphaena, of the order of thoracics, found about the Bahamas, and on the coast of Cuba.

BLUE-HAIRED, *a.* Having hair of a blue color.

BLUE-JOHN, *n.* Among miners, fluor spar, a mineral, found in the mines of Derbyshire, and fabricated into vases and other ornamental figures.

BLUELY, *adv.* With a blue color.

BLUENESS, *n.* The quality of being blue; a blue color.

BLUE-THROAT, *n.* [blue and throat.] A bird with a tawny breast, marked with a sky-blue crescent, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

BLUE-VEINED, *a.* Having blue veins or streaks.

BLUFF, *a.* [Eng. leap, from shooting forward.] surly; blustering.

BLUFF, *n.* A high bank, almost perpendicular, projecting into the sea; a high bank presenting a steep front.

BLUFF-BOWED, *a.* [bluff and bow.] Having broad and flat bows.

BLUFF-HEADED, *a.* [bluff and head.] Having an upright stem.

BLUFFNESS, *n.* A swelling or bloatedness; surliness.

BLUISH, ***a.*** **Blue in a small degree.**

BLUISHNESS, ***n.*** **A small degree of blue color.**

BLUNDER, ***v.i.*** **[This word seems to be allied to the Gr., to err, and to flounder. The sense of the latter is to move with sudden jerks, and irregular motions.]**

1. To mistake grossly; to err widely or stupidly.*NWAD BLUNDER.2*

2. To move without direction, or steady guidance; to plunge at an object; to move, speak or write with sudden and blind precipitance; as, to blunder upon a reason; to blunder round a meaning.*NWAD BLUNDER.3*

3. To stumble, as a horse; a common use of the word.*NWAD BLUNDER.4*

BLUNDER, ***n.*** **A mistake through precipitance, or without due exercise of judgment; a gross mistake.**

BLUNDERBUSS, ***n.*** **[blunder.] A short gun or fire-arm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim.**

BLUNDERER, ***n.*** **One who is apt to blunder, or to make gross mistakes; a careless person.**

BLUNDERHEAD, ***n.*** **[blunder and head.] A stupid fellow; one who blunders.**

BLUNDERING, ***ppr.*** **Moving or acting with blind precipitance; mistaking grossly; stumbling.**

BLUNDERINGLY, ***adv.*** **In a blundering manner.**

BLUNT, ***a.*** **[from the root of Gr. to dull.]**

1. Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not

sharp.*NWAD BLUNT.2*

2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment.*NWAD BLUNT.3*

3. Abrupt in address; plain; unceremonious; wanting the forms of civility; rough in manners or speech.*NWAD BLUNT.4*

4. Hard to penetrate. [Unusual.]*NWAD BLUNT.5*

BLUNT, *v.t.* To dull the edge or point, by making it thicker.

1. To repress or weaken any appetite, desire or power of the mind; to impair the force of any passion which affects the mind, or of any evil or good which affects the body; as, to blunt the edge of love, of pain, or of suffering.*NWAD BLUNT.7*

Your ceaseless endeavors will be exerted to blunt the stings of pain.*NWAD BLUNT.8*

BLUNTED, *pp.* Made dull; weakened; impaired; repressed.

BLUNTING, *ppr.* Making dull; repressing; impairing.

BLUNTING, *n.* Restraint.

BLUNTLY, *adv.* IN a blunt manner; coarsely; plainly; abruptly without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility.

BLUNTNESS, *n.* Want of edge or point; dullness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.

1. Coarseness of address; roughness of manners, rude sincerity or plainness.*NWAD BLUNTNESS.2*

BLUNTWITTED, *a.* [blunt and wit.] Dull; stupid.

BLUR, *n.* [L. luridus.] A dark spot; a stain; a blot, whether upon paper or other substance, or upon reputation.

BLUR, *v.t.* To obscure by a dark spot, or by any foul matter, without quite

effacing.

1. To sully; to stain; to blemish; as, to blur reputation.*NWAD BLUR.3*

BLURRED, *pp.* Darkened or stained; obscured.

BLURRING, *ppr.* Darkening or staining; spotting.

BLURT, *v.t.* [Allied probably to flirt, to throw.]

To throw out, or throw at random, hastily, or unadvisedly; to utter suddenly or inadvertently; commonly with out, and applied to words.*NWAD BLURT.2*

BLUSH, *v.i.*

1. To redden in the cheeks or face; to be suddenly suffused with a red color in the cheeks or face, from a sense of guilt, shame, confusion, modesty, diffidence or surprise; followed by at or for, before the cause of blushing; as, blush at your vices; blush for your degraded country.*NWAD BLUSH.2*

In the presence of the shameless and unblushing, the young offender is ashamed to blush.*NWAD BLUSH.3*

2. To bear a blooming red color, or any soft bright color; as the blushing rose.*NWAD BLUSH.4*

He bears his blushing honors thick upon him.*NWAD BLUSH.5*

Shakespeare has used this word in a transitive sense, to make red, and it may be allowable in poetry.*NWAD BLUSH.6*

BLUSH, *n.* A red color suffusing the cheeks only, or the face generally, and excited by confusion, which may spring from shame, guilt, modesty, diffidence or surprise.

The rosy blush of love.*NWAD BLUSH.8*

1. A red or reddish color.*NWAD BLUSH.9*

2. Sudden appearance; a glance; a sense taken from the sudden suffusion of the face in blushing;; as, a proposition appears absurd at first blush.*NWAD BLUSH.10*

BLUSHET, *n.* A young modest girl. [Not used.]

BLUSHING, *ppr.* Reddening in the cheeks or face; bearing a bright color.

BLUSHLESS, *a.* Unblushing; past blushing; impudent.

BLUSHY, *a.* Like a blush; having the color of a blush.

BLUSTER, *v.i.* [Probably allied to blaze, blast.]

1. To be loud, noisy or swaggering; to bully; to purr; to swagger; as a turbulent or boasting person.*NWAD BLUSTER.2*

2. To roar, and be tumultuous, as wind; to be boisterous; to be windy;; to hurry.*NWAD BLUSTER.3*

BLUSTER, *n.* Noise; tumult; boasting; boisterousness; turbulence; roar of a tempest; violent wind; hurry; any irregular noise and tumult from wind, or from vanity.

BLUSTERER, *n.* A swaggerer; a bully; a noisy, tumultuous fellow, who makes great pretensions from vanity.

BLUSTERING, *ppr.* Making a noise; puffing; boasting.

BLUSTERING, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; windy.

BLUSTROUS, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; boastful.

BO, exclam. A word of terror; a customary sound uttered by children to frighten their fellows.

BOA, *n.* A genus of serpents, of the class Amphibia, the characters of which are, the belly and tail are furnished with scuta. It includes the largest species of serpent, the constrictor, sometimes 30 or 40 feet long.

BOAR, *n.* [L. aper, and verres.] The male of swine not castrated.

BOAR-SPEAR, *n.* A spear used in hunting boars.

BOAR, *v.i.* The manege, a horse is said to boar, when he shoots out his nose, raising it as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind.

BOARD, *n.*

1. A piece of timber sawed thin and of considerable length and breadth, compared with the thickness, used for building and other purposes.*NWAD BOARD.2*

2. A table. The table of our rude ancestors was a piece of board, perhaps originally laid upon the knees. “Lauti cibum capiunt; separata singulis sedes, et sua cuique mensa.”*NWAD BOARD.3*

3. Entertainment; food; diet; as, the price of board is two, five, or seven dollars a week.*NWAD BOARD.4*

4. A table at which a council or court is held; hence a council, convened for business, or any authorized assembly or meeting; as a board of directors.*NWAD BOARD.5*

5. The desk of a ship; the interior part of a ship or boat; used in the phrase, on board, aboard. In this phrase however the sense is primarily the side of the ship. To go aboard is to go over the side.*NWAD BOARD.6*

6. The side of a ship.*NWAD BOARD.7*

Now board to board, the rival vessels row.*NWAD BOARD.8*

To fall over board, that is, over the side; the mast went by the board.*NWAD BOARD.9*

Board and board, side by side.*NWAD BOARD.10*

7. The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack. To make a good board, is to sail in a straight line, when close hauled.*NWAD BOARD.11*

To make short boards, is to tack frequently.*NWAD BOARD.12*

8. A table for artificers to sit or work on.*NWAD BOARD.13*

9. A table or frame for a game; as a chess board, etc.*NWAD BOARD.14*

10. A body of men constituting a quorum in session; a court, or council; as a board of trustees; a board of officers.*NWAD BOARD.15*

BOARD, *v.t.* To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards.

1. To enter a ship by force in combat, which answers to storming a city or fort on land.*NWAD BOARD.17*

2. To attack; to make the first attempt upon a man. In Spenser, to accost.*NWAD BOARD.18*

3. To place at board, for a compensation, as a lodger.*NWAD BOARD.19*

4. To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; as, a man boards ten students.*NWAD BOARD.20*

BOARD, *v.i.* To receive food or diet as a lodger or without lodgings, for a compensation; as, he boards at the moderate price of two dollars a week.

BOARDABLE, *a.* That may be boarded, as a ship.

BOARDED, *pp.* Covered with boards; entered by armed men, as a ship; furnished with food for a compensation.

BOARDER, *n.* One who has food or diet and lodging in another's family for a reward.

1. One who boards a ship in action; one who is selected to board ships.*NWAD BOARDER.2*

BOARDING, *ppr.* Covering with boards; entering a ship by force; furnishing or receiving board, as a lodger, for a reward.

BOARDING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school, the scholars of which board with the teacher.

BOARD-WAGES, *n.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

BOARISH, *a.* [from boar.] Swinish; brutal; cruel.

BOAST, *v.i.* [Gr. to inflate; L. fastus.]

1. To brag, or vaunt one's self; to make an ostentatious display, in speech, of one's own worth, property, or actions.*NWAD BOAST.2*

2. To glory; to speak with laudable pride and ostentation of meritorious persons or things.*NWAD BOAST.3*

I boast of you to them of Macedonia. St. Paul.*2 Corinthians 9:2*.*NWAD BOAST.4*

Usually, it is followed by of; sometimes by in.*NWAD BOAST.5*

3. To exalt one's self.*NWAD BOAST.6*

With your mouth you have boasted against me. *Ezekiel 35:13NWAD BOAST.7*

BOAST, *v.t.* To display in ostentatious language; to speak of with pride, vanity or exultation, with a view to self-commendation.

Lest men should boast their specious deeds.*NWAD BOAST.9*

1. Magnify or exalt.*NWAD BOAST.10*

They boast themselves in the multitude of their riches. *Psalm 49:6*.*NWAD BOAST.11*

2. To exult in confident expectation.*NWAD BOAST.12*

Boast not thyself of tomorrow. *Proverbs 27:1*.*NWAD BOAST.13*

BOAST, *n.* Expression of ostentation, pride or vanity; a vaunting.

Thou makest thy boast of the law. *Romans 2:23*.*NWAD BOAST.15*

1. The cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation.*NWAD BOAST.16*

Trial by peers is the boast of the British nation.*NWAD BOAST.17*

BOASTER, *n.* One who boasts, glories or vaunts ostentatiously.

BOASTFUL, *a.* Given to boasting; ostentatious of personal worth or actions.

BOASTING, *ppr.* Talking ostentatiously; glorying; vaunting.

BOASTING, *n.* Ostentatious display of personal worth, or actions; a glorying or vaunting.

Where is boasting then? *Romans 3:27*.*NWAD BOASTING.3*

BOASTINGLY, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

BOASTIVE, *a.* Presumptuous. [Unusual.]

BOASTLESS, *a.* Without ostentation.

BOAT, *n.*

1. A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars, or

rowing. The forms, dimensions and uses of boats are very various, and some of them carry a light sail. The different kinds of boats have different names, as, long-boat, lanch, barge, pinnace, jolly-boat, cutter, yawl, ferry-boat, wherry, Moses-boat, punt, felucca, fishing-boat, perogue, etc.*NWAD BOAT.2*

2. A small vessel carrying a mast and sails; but usually described by another word, as a packet-boat, passage-boat, advice-boat, etc.*NWAD BOAT.3*

BOAT, *v.t.* To transport in a boat; as, to boat goods across a lake.

BOATABLE, *a.* Navigable for boats, or small river craft.

BOAT-BILL, *n.* [boat and bill.] A genus of birds, the Cancroma, of two species, the crested and the brown; but by some ornithologists, they are considered as varieties of the same species. They are of the grallic order, with a bill four inches long, not unlike a boat with the keel uppermost, or like the bowls of two spoons, with the hollow parts placed together.

BOAT-FLY or BOAT-INSECT, *n.* A genus of insects, hemipters, known in zoology by the generic term Notonecta.

BOAT-HOOK, *n.* [boat and hook.] an iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat.

BOATING, *ppr.* Transporting in boats.

BOATING, *n.* The act of practice of transporting in boats.

1. In Persia, a punishment of capital offenders by laying them on the back in a boat which is covered, where they perish.*NWAD BOATING.3*

BOATION, *n.* [L. boo.] A crying out; a roar. [Not used.]

BOATMAN, BOATSMAN, *n.* [boat and man.] A man who manages a boat; a rower of a boat.

BOAT-ROPE, *n.* [boat and rope.] A rope to fasten a boat, usually called a painter.

BOAT-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of a boat; navicular; cymbiform; hollow like a boat; as the valve of some pericarps.

BOATSWAIN, *n.* In seamen's language, bosn.

An officer on board of ships, who has charge of the boats, sails, rigging, colors, anchors, cables and cordage. His office is also, to summon the crew to their duty. to relieve the watch, assist in the necessary business of the ship, seize and punish offenders, etc. He has a mate who has charge of the long-boat, for setting forth and weighing anchors, warping, towing and mooring.*NWAD BOATSWAIN.2*

BOB, *n.* Any little round thing, that plays loosely at the end of a string, cord, or movable machine; a little ornament or pendant that hangs so as to play loosely.

Our common people apply the word to a knot of worms, on a string, used in fishing for eels.*NWAD BOB.2*

1. The words repeated at the end of a stanza.*NWAD BOB.3*

2. A blow; a shake or jog; a jeer or flout.*NWAD BOB.4*

3. The ball of a short pendulum.*NWAD BOB.5*

4. A mode of ringing.*NWAD BOB.6*

5. A bob-wig.*NWAD BOB.7*

BOB, *v.i.* To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing.

1. To angle, or fish for eels, or to catch eels with a bob.*NWAD BOB.9*

BOBANCE, *n.* bobans'. A boasting. [Not in use.]

BOBBED, ***pp.*** **Beat of shaken; cheated; gained by fraud; deluded.**

BOBBIN, ***n.*** **A small pin or cylindrical piece of wood, with a head, on which thread is wound for making lace. A similar instrument, bored through to receive an iron pivot, and with a border at each end, is used in spinning, to wind thread or silk on; a spool.**

BOBBING, ***ppr.*** **Playing back and forth; striking; cheating; angling for eels.**

BOBBINWORK, ***n.*** **[bobbin and work.] Work woven with bobbins.**

BOB-CHERRY, ***n.*** **[bob and cherry.] Among children, a play in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.**

BOBO, ***n.*** **A Mexican fish, two feet long, in high esteem for food.**

BOBSTAYS, ***n.*** **[bob and stay.] Ropes to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem.**

BOBTAIL, ***n.*** **[bob and tail.] A short tail, or a tail cut short.**

1. The rabble; used in contempt.*NWAD BOBTAIL.2*

BOB-TAILED, ***a.*** **Having the hair cut short.**

BOB-WIG, ***n.*** **[bob and wig.] A short wig.**

BOCAQUE or BOCAKE, *n.* An animal found on the banks of the Nieper, resembling a rabbit, except that its ears are shorter, and it has no tail.

BOCASINE, *n.* A sort of fine linen or buckram.

BOCE, *n.* The sparus, a beautiful fish.

BOCKELET, BOCKERET, *n.* A kind of long-winged hawk.

BODE, *v.t.* To portend; to foreshow; to presage; to indicate something future by signs; to be the omen of; most generally applied to things; as, our vices bode evil to the country.

BODE, *v.i.* To foreshow; to presage.

This bodes well to you.*NWAD BODE.3*

BODE, *n.* An omen.

1. A stop.*NWAD BODE.5*

BODEMENT, *n.* An omen; portent; prognostic; a fore-showing.

BODGE, *v.i.* [See *Boggle*.] To boggle; to stop. [Not used.]

BODGE, *n.* A botch. [Not used.]

BODICE, *n.* Stays; a waistcoat, quilted with whalebone; worn by women.

BODIED, *a.* [from body.] Having a body.

BODILESS, *a.* [See *Body*.] Having no body or material form; incorporeal.

BODILY, *a.* Having or containing a body or material form; corporeal; as bodily dimensions.

1. Relating or pertaining to the body, in distinction from the mind; as bodily defects; bodily pain.*NWAD BODILY.2*

2. Real; actual; as bodily act.*NWAD BODILY.3*

BODILY, *adv.* Corporeally; united with a body or matter.

It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells bodily.*NWAD BODILY.5*

BODING, *ppr.* [from bode.] Foreshowing; presaging.

BODING, *n.* An omen.

BODKIN, *n.* [Gr. a thorn.]

1. An instrument of steel; bone, ivory or the like, with a small blade, and a sharp point, for making holes by piercing. A like instrument with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or ribin through a loop, etc. An instrument to dress the hair.*NWAD BODKIN.2*

2. A dagger. [Not in use.]*NWAD BODKIN.3*

BODLEIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, who founded a celebrated library in the 16th century.

BODY, *n.*

1. The frame of an animal; the material substance of an animal, in distinction from the living principle of beasts, and the soul of man.*NWAD BODY.2*

Be not anxious for your body.*NWAD BODY.3*

2. Matter, as opposed to spirit.*NWAD BODY.4*

3. A person; a human being; sometimes alone; more generally, with

some or no; as, somebody; nobody.*NWAD BODY.5*

4. Reality, as opposed to representation.*NWAD BODY.6*

A shadow of things to come, but the body is of Christ. *Colossians 2:17*.*NWAD BODY.7*

5. A collective mass; a number of individuals or particulars united; as the body of mankind. Christians united or the Church is called the body, of which each Christian is a member, and Christ the head. *1 Corinthians 12:12-27*.*NWAD BODY.8*

6. The main army, in distinction from the wings, van or rear. Also, any number of forces under one commander.*NWAD BODY.9*

7. A corporation; a number of men, united by a common tie, by one form of government, or by occupation; as the legislative body; the body of the clergy; body corporate; body politic.*NWAD BODY.10*

8. The main part; the bulk; as the body of a tree; the body of a coach, of a ship, etc.*NWAD BODY.11*

9. Any extended solid substance; matter; any substance or mass distinct from others; as a metaline body; a floating body; a moving body; a light body; a heavy body.*NWAD BODY.12*

10. A pandect; a general collection; a code; a system; as a body of laws; a body of divinity.*NWAD BODY.13*

11. Strength; as wine of a good body.*NWAD BODY.14*

12. Among painters, colors bear a body, when they are capable of being ground so fine, and of being mixed so entirely with oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color.*NWAD BODY.15*

13. The unrenewed part of man, or sensual affections.*NWAD BODY.16*

But I keep under by body. *1 Corinthians 9:27*.*NWAD BODY.17*

14. The extent; the limits.*NWAD BODY.18*

Cause to come here on such a day, twelve free and lawful men--from the body of your county.*NWAD BODY.19*

BODY, *v.t.* To produce in some form.

Imagination bodies forth the forms of things.*NWAD BODY.21*

BODY-CLOTHES, *n. plu.* [body and cloth.]

Clothing or covering for the body, as for a horse.*NWAD BODY-CLOTHES.2*

BODY-GUARD, *n.* The guard that protects or defense the person; the life guard. Hence, security.

BOG, *n.*

1. A quagmire covered with grass or other plants. It is defined by marsh, and morass, but differs from a marsh, as a part from the whole. Wet grounds are bogs, which are the softest and too soft to bear a man; marshes or fens, which are less soft, but very wet; and swamps, which are soft spongy land, upon the surface, but sustain man and beast, and are often mowed.*NWAD BOG.2*

2. A little elevated spot or clump of earth, in marshes and swamps, filled with roots and grass. [This is a common use of the word in New England.]*NWAD BOG.3*

BOG, *v.t.* To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire.

BOG-BEAN, *n.* [bog and bean; called buck-bean.]

Menyanthes, a plant, the marsh-trefoil, which grows in moist and marshy places.*NWAD BOG-BEAN.2*

BOG-BERRY, *n.* [bog and berry.] Vaccinium, a name of the cranberry growing in low lands and marshy places.

BOGGLE, *v.i.*

1. To doubt; to hesitate; to stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to play fast and loose. We boggle at every unusual appearance.*NWAD BOGGLE.2*

2. To dissemble.*NWAD BOGGLE.3*

BOGGLE, *v.t.* To embarrass with difficulties; a popular or vulgar use of the word in the United States.

BOGGLED, *pp.* Perplexed and impeded by sudden difficulties; embarrassed.

BOGGLER, *n.* A doubter; a timorous man.

BOGGLING, *ppr.* Starting or stopping at difficulties; hesitating.

BOGGLISH, *a.* Doubtful. [Not used.]

BOGGY, *a.* [from bog.] Containing bogs; full of bogs.

BOGHOUSE, *n.* [bog and house.] A house of office.

BOG-LAND, *a.* [bog and land.] Living in or pertaining to a marshy country.

BOGLE, BOGGLE, *n.* A bugbear.

BOG-ORE, *n.* An ore of iron found in boggy or swampy land.

BOG-RUSH, *n.* [bog and rush.] A rush that grows in bogs, the Schoenus.

1. A bird, a species of warbler, of the size of a wren, of a testaceous brown color, seen among the bog-rushes of Schonen in Sweden.*NWAD BOG-RUSH.2*

BOG-SPAVIN, *n.* [bog and spavin.] In horses, an encysted tumor on the inside of the hough, containing a gelatinous matter.

BOG-TROTTER, ***n.*** **[bog and trot.] One who lives in a boggy country.**

BOG-WHORT, ***n.*** **[bog and whort.] The bilberry or whortleberry growing in low lands.**

BOHEA, ***n.*** **A species of coarse or low priced tea from China; a species of black tea.**

BOIAR or BOYAR, ***n.*** **In the Russian Empire, a nobleman; a lord; a person of quality; a soldier. This word answers nearly to Baron in Great Britain, and other countries in the west of Europe.**

BOIARIN, ***n.*** **In Russia, a gentleman; a person of distinction; the master of a family.**

BOLGUACU, ***n.*** **The largest of the serpent kind, and said to be forty feet long.**

BOIL, ***v.i.*** **[L. bullio, bulla, a bubble.]**

1. To swell, heave, or be agitated by the action of heat; to bubble; to rise in bubbles; as, the water boils. In a chimical sense, to pass from a liquid to an aeriform state or vapor, with a bubbling motion.*NWAD BOIL.2*

2. To be agitated by any other cause than heat; as, the boiling waves which roll and foam.*NWAD BOIL.3*

3. To be hot or fervid; to swell by native heat, vigor or irritation; as the boiling blood of youth; his blood boils with anger.*NWAD BOIL.4*

4. To be in boiling water; to suffer boiling heat in water or other liquid, for cookery or other purpose.*NWAD BOIL.5*

5. To bubble; to effervesce; as a mixture of acid and alkali. To boil away, to evaporate by boiling.*NWAD BOIL.6*

To boil over, is to run over the top of a vessel, as liquor when

thrown into violent agitation by heat or other cause of effervescence.*NWAD BOIL.7*

BOIL, *v.t.* To dress or cook in boiling water; to seethe; to extract the juice or quality of any thing by boiling.

1. To prepare for some use in boiling liquor; as, to boil silk, thread or cloth. To form by boiling and evaporation. This word is applied to a variety of processes for different purposes; as, to boil salt, or sugar, etc. In general, boiling is a violent agitation, occasioned by heat; to boil a liquor is to subject it to heat till it bubbles, and to boil any solid substance is to subject it to heat in a boiling liquid.*NWAD BOIL.9*

BOIL, *n.* A tumor upon the flesh, accompanied with soreness and inflammation; a sore angry swelling.

BOILED, *pp.* Dressed or cooked by boiling; subjected to the action of boiling liquor.

BOILER, *n.* A person who boils.

1. A vessel in which any thing is boiled. A large pan, or vessel of iron, copper or brass, used in distilleries, pot-ash works and the like, for boiling large quantities of liquor at once.*NWAD BOILER.2*

BOILERY, *n.* A place for boiling and the apparatus.

BOILING, *ppr.* Bubbling; heaving in bubbles; being agitated as boiling liquor; swelling with heat, ardor or passion; dressing or preparing for some purpose by hot water.

BOILING, *n.* The act or state of bubbling; agitation by heat; ebullition; the act of dressing by hot water; the act of preparing by hot water, or of evaporating by heat.

BOIOBI, *n.* A green snake, found in America, an ell in length, called by the Portuguese, cobra de verb. It is harmless, unless provoked; but its bite is noxious.

BOISTEROUS, *a.*

1. Loud; roaring; violent; stormy; as a boisterous wind.*NWAD BOISTEROUS.2*

2. Turbulent; furious; tumultuous; noisy; as a boisterous man.*NWAD BOISTEROUS.3*

3. Large; unwieldy; huge; clumsily violent; as a boisterous club.*NWAD BOISTEROUS.4*

4. Violent; as a boisterous heat.*NWAD BOISTEROUS.5*

BOISTEROUSLY, *adv.* Violently; furiously; with loud noise; tumultuously.

BOISTEROUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being boisterous; turbulence; disorder; tumultuousness.

BOITIAPO, *n.* A Brazilian serpent, about eight feet long, covered with triangular scales, of an olive or yellowish color, whose bite is mortal.

BOLARY, *a.* [See *Bole*.] Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

BOLBITINE, *a.* An epithet given to one of the channels of the Nile, by which its waters are discharged into the Mediterranean. It is the second from West to East, but nearly filled with sand.

BOLD, *a.*

1. Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless; applied to men or other animals; as, bold as a lion.*NWAD BOLD.2*

2. Requiring courage in the execution; executed with spirit or boldness; planned with courage and spirit; as a bold enterprise.*NWAD BOLD.3*

3. Confident; not timorous.*NWAD BOLD.4*

We were bold in our God to speak to you. *1 Thessalonians 2:2*.*NWAD BOLD.5*

4. In an ill sense, rude, forward, impudent.*NWAD BOLD.6*

5. Licentious; showing great liberty of fiction or expression; as, the figures of an author are bold.*NWAD BOLD.7*

6. Standing out to view; striking to the eye; as bold figures in painting, sculpture and architecture.*NWAD BOLD.8*

7. Steep; abrupt; prominent; as a bold shore, which enters the water almost perpendicularly, so that ships can approach near to land without danger.*NWAD BOLD.9*

Where the bold cape its warning forehead rears.*NWAD BOLD.10*

To make bold, to take freedoms; a common, but not a correct phrase. To be bold is better.*NWAD BOLD.11*

BOLD, *v.t.* To make daring. [Not used.]

BOLDEN, *v.t.* To make bold; to give confidence. This is nearly disused; being superseded by embolden.

BOLD-FACE, *n.* [bold and face.] Impudence; sauciness; a term of reprehension, and reproach.

BOLD-FACED, *a.* Impudent.

BOLDLY, *adv.* In a bold matter; courageously; intrepidly; without timidity or fear; with confidence. Sometimes, perhaps, in a bad sense, for impudently.

BOLDNESS, *n.* Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fearlessness. I cannot, with Johnson, interpret this word by fortitude or magnanimity. Boldness does not, I think, imply the firmness of mind, which constitutes fortitude, nor the elevation

and generosity of magnanimity.

1. Prominence; the quality of exceeding the ordinary rules of scrupulous nicety and caution; applied to style, expression, and metaphors in language; and to figures in painting, sculpture and architecture.*NWAD BOLDNESS.2*

2. Freedom from timidity; liberty.*NWAD BOLDNESS.3*

Great is my boldness of speech towards you. *2 Corinthians 7:4*.*NWAD BOLDNESS.4*

3. Confidence; confident trust.*NWAD BOLDNESS.5*

We have boldness and access with confidence. *Ephesians 3:12*.*NWAD BOLDNESS.6*

4. Freedom from bashfulness; assurance; confident mien.*NWAD BOLDNESS.7*

5. Prominence; steepness; as the boldness of the shore.*NWAD BOLDNESS.8*

6. Excess of freedom, bordering on impudence.*NWAD BOLDNESS.9*

BOLE, *n.*

1. The body, or stem of a tree. [Not in use.]*NWAD BOLE.2*

2. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.*NWAD BOLE.3*

BOLE, *n.* A kind of fine clay, often highly colored by iron. Its color is reddish yellow of various shades, often with a tinge of brown, sometimes passing to reddish, yellowish, or blackish brown, flesh red, or yellowish white. It is opake or a little translucid, especially at the edges, in the red and yellow varieties. It is compact and its fracture conchoidal. It is brittle, smooth, a little unctuous, and receives a polish from the finger nail. It adheres to the tongue, melts by degrees in the mouth and impresses a slight sense of astringency.

Armenian bole is of a bright red color, with a tinge of yellow, harder

than the other kinds, and of a rough dusty surface.*NWAD BOLE.5*

Bole of Blois is yellow, lighter than the other kinds, and it effervesces with acids.*NWAD BOLE.6*

Bohemian bole is of a yellow color, with a cast of red, and of a flaky texture.*NWAD BOLE.7*

French bole is of a pale red color, variegated with specks of white and yellow.*NWAD BOLE.8*

Lemnian bole is of a pale red color.*NWAD BOLE.9*

Silesian bole is of a pale yellow color.*NWAD BOLE.10*

BOLETIC, *a.* Boletic acid is the acid of Boletus, a genus of mushrooms.

BOLETUS, *n.* [L.] A genus of mushrooms, containing many species.

BOLIS, *n.* [L. from Gr., a dart; to throw.]

A fire-ball darting through the air, followed by a train of light or sparks.*NWAD BOLIS.2*

BOLL, *n.* The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax; a pericarp. Bole, a measure of six bushels, is sometimes written in this manner.

BOLL, *v.i.* To form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.

The barley was in the ear and the flax was bolled. *Exodus 9:31*.*NWAD BOLL.3*

Heb., Gr., as translated by the seventy.*NWAD BOLL.4*

Bollard timbers, in a ship, or knight-heads, are two timbers, rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its end.*NWAD BOLL.5*

In docks, bollards are large posts set in the ground on each side, to which are lashed large blocks, through which are reeved the transporting hawsers for docking and undocking ships.*NWAD BOLL.6*

BOLOGNIAN STONE. Bolo'nain stone. Radiated sulphate of barytes; found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibers; first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent, when calcined.

BOLSTER, *n.*

1. A long pillow or cushion, used to support the head of persons lying on a bed; generally laid under the pillows.*NWAD BOLSTER.2*

2. A pad, or quilt, used to hinder pressure, support any part of the body, or make a bandage sit easy upon a wounded part a compress.*NWAD BOLSTER.3*

3. In sadlery, a part of a saddle raised upon the bows or hinder part, to hold the rider's thigh.*NWAD BOLSTER.4*

4. In ships, a cushion or bag, filled with tarred canvas, used to preserve the stays from being worn or chafed by the masts.*NWAD BOLSTER.5*

BOLSTER, *v.t.* To support with a bolster, pillow or any soft pad or quilt.

1. To support; to hold up; to maintain.*NWAD BOLSTER.7*

2. To afford a bed to.*NWAD BOLSTER.8*

BOLSTERED, *a.* Swelled out.

BOLSTERER, *n.* A supporter.

BOLSTERING, *n.* A prop or support.

BOLT, *n.* [L. pello.]

1. An arrow; a dart; a pointed shaft.*NWAD BOLT.2*

2. A strong cylindrical pin, of iron or other metal, used to fasten a door, a plank, a chain, etc. In ships, bolts are used in the sides and decks, and have different names, as rag-bolts, eye-bolts, ring-bolts, chain-bolts, etc. In gunnery, there are prise-bolts, transom-bolts, traverse-bolts, and bracket-bolts.*NWAD BOLT.3*

3. A thunder-bolt; a stream of lightning, so named from its darting like a bolt.*NWAD BOLT.4*

4. The quantity of twenty-eight ells of canvas.*NWAD BOLT.5*

BOLT, *v.t.* To fasten or secure with a bolt, or iron pin, whether a door, a plank, fetters or any thing else.

1. To fasten; to shackle; to restrain.*NWAD BOLT.7*

2. To blurt out; to utter or throw out precipitately.*NWAD BOLT.8*

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments.*NWAD BOLT.9*

In this sense it is often followed by out.*NWAD BOLT.10*

3. To sift or separate bran from flour. In America this term is applied only to the operation performed in mills.*NWAD BOLT.11*

4. Among sportsmen, to start or dislodge, used of coneys.*NWAD BOLT.12*

5. To examine by sifting; to open or separate the parts of a subject, to find the truth; generally followed by out. “Time and nature will bolt out the truth of things.” [Inelegant.]*NWAD BOLT.13*

6. To purify; to purge. [Unusual.]*NWAD BOLT.14*

7. To discuss or argue; as at Gray’s inn, where cases are privately discussed by students and barristers.*NWAD BOLT.15*

BOLT, *v.i.* To shoot forth suddenly; to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start forth like a bolt; commonly followed by out; as, to bolt out of the house, or out of a den.

BOLT-AUGER, *n.* [bolt and auger.] A large borer, used in ship-building.

BOLT-BOAT, *n.* [bolt and boat.] A strong boat that will endure a rough sea.

BOLTED, *pp.* Made a fast with a bolt; shot forth; sifted; examined.

BOLTER, *n.* An instrument or machine for separating bran from flour or the coarser part of meal from the finer.

1. A kind of net.*NWAD BOLTER.2*

BOLT-HEAD, *n.* [bolt and head.] A long straight-necked glass vessel for chimical distillations, called also a matrass or receiver.

BOLTING, *ppr.* Fastening with a bolt, or bolts; blurting out; shooting forth suddenly; separating bran from flour; sifting; examining; discussing; dislodging.

BOLTING, *n.* The act of fastening with a bolt or bolts; a sifting; discussion.

BOLTING-CLOTH, *n.* [bolt and cloth.] A linen or hair cloth of which bolters are made for sifting meal.

BOLTING-HOUSE, *n.* [bolt and house.] The house or place where meal is bolted.

BOLTING-HUTCH, *n.* A tub for bolted flour.

BOLTING-MILL, n, [bolt and mill.] A machine or engine for sifting meal.

BOLTING-TUB, *n.* A tub to sift meal in.

BOLT-ROPE, *n.* [bolt and rope.] A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them. That part of it on the

perpendicular side is called the leech-rope; that at the bottom, the foot-rope; that at the top, the head-rope.

BOLT-SPRIT, *n.* [From the universal popular pronunciation of this word, this may have been the original word; but I doubt it. See. Bowspirit.]

BOLUS, *n.* [L. bolus; Gr. a mass.] A soft mass of any thing medicinal to be swallowed at once, like a pill. It may be of any ingredients, made a little thicker than honey.

BOM, *n.* A large serpent found in America, of a harmless nature, and remarkable for uttering a sound like bom.

BOMB, [L. bombus.] A great noise.

1. A large shell of cast iron, round and hollow, with a vent to receive a fusee, which is made of wood. This being filled with gunpowder and the fusee driven into the vent, the fusee is set on fire and the bomb is thrown from a mortar, in such a direction as to fall into a fort, city or enemy's camp, when it bursts with great violence and often with terrible effect. The inventor of bombs is not known; they came into common use about the year 1634.*NWAD BOMB.2*

2. The stroke upon a bell.*NWAD BOMB.3*

BOMB, *v.t.* To attack with bombs; to bombard. [Not used.]

BOMB, *v.i.* To sound.

BOMBARD, *n.* [bomb and ard, kind.]

1. A piece of short thick ordnance with a large mouth, formerly used; some of them carrying a ball of three hundred pounds weight. It is called also basilisk, and by the Dutch, donderbuss, thunder-gun. But the thing and the name are no longer in use.*NWAD BOMBARD.2*

2. An attack with bombs; bombardment.*NWAD BOMBARD.3*

3. A barrel; a drinking vessel.*NWAD BOMBARD.4*

BOMBARD, *v.t.* To attack with bombs thrown from mortars.

BOMBARDED, *pp.* Attacked with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, *n.* One whose business is to attend the loading and firing of mortars.

1. Carabus, a genus of insects of the beetle kind.*NWAD BOMBARDIER.2*

BOMBARDING, *ppr.* Attacking with shells or bombs.

BOMBARDMENT, *n.* An attack with bombs; the act of throwing bombs into a town, fort or ship.

BOMBARDO, *n.* A musical instrument of the wind kind, much like the bassoon, and used as a base to the hautboy.

BOMBASIN, *n.* s as z. A name given to two sorts of stuffs, one of silk, the other crossed of cotton.

BOMBAST, *n.* Originally a stuff of soft loose texture, used to swell garments. Hence, high sounding words; an inflated style; fustian; a serious attempt, by strained description, to raise a low or familiar subject beyond its rank, which, instead of being sublime, never fails to be ridiculous.

BOMBAST, *a.* High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning.

BOMBASTIC, *a.* Swelled; high sounding; bombast.

BOMBASTRY, *n.* Swelling words without much meaning; fustian.

BOMB-CHEST, *n.* [bomb and chest.] A chest filled with bombs or only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to make destruction by its displosion.

BOMBIAT, ***n.*** **A salt formed by the bombic acid and any base saturated.**

BOMBIC, ***a.*** **[L. bombyx, a silk worm.]**

Pertaining to the silk worm; as bombic acid.*NWAD BOMBIC.2*

BOMBILATION, ***n.*** **[L. bombilo.] Sound; report; noise. [Little used.]**

BOMB-KETCH, BOMB-VESSEL, ***n.*** **A small ship or vessel, constructed for throwing bombs into a fortress from the sea, and built remarkably strong, in order to sustain the shocks produced by the discharge of the mortars. They generally are rigged as ketches.**

BOMBYCINOUS, ***a.*** **[L. bombycinus, from bombyx, a silk worm.]**

1. Silken; made of silk.*NWAD BOMBYCINOUS.2*

2. Being of the color of the silk worm; transparent, with a yellow tint.*NWAD BOMBYCINOUS.3*

BONA-FIDE, [L.] With good faith; without fraud or deception.

BONA-ROBA, ***n.*** **A showy wanton.**

BONAIR, ***a.*** **[L. bonus.] Complaisant; yielding. [Not used.]**

BONASUS, ***n.*** **[L.] A species of Bos, or wild ox, with a long mane; a native of Asia and Africa. It is of the size of a bull.**

BON-CHRETIEN, ***n.*** **A species of pear.**

BOND, ***n.***

1. Anything that binds, as a cord, a chain, a rope; a band.*NWAD BOND.2*

2. Ligament; that which holds things together.*NWAD BOND.3*

3. Union; connection; a binding.*NWAD BOND.4*

Let walls be so constructed as to make a good bond.*NWAD BOND.5*

4. In the plural, chains; imprisonment; captivity.*NWAD BOND.6*

He hath done nothing worthy of death or of bonds. Acts.*NWAD BOND.7*

5. Cause of union; cement which unites; link of connection; as the bonds of affection.*NWAD BOND.8*

Charity is the bond of perfectness. *Colossians 3:14*.*NWAD BOND.9*

6. An obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow, or promise, by law or other means.*NWAD BOND.10*

7. In law, an obligation or deed by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum, on or before a future day appointed. This is a single bond. But usually a condition is added, that ;if the obligor shall do a certain act, or pay a certain sum of money, on or before a time specified, the obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall remain in full force. If the condition is not performed, the bond becomes forfeited, and the obligor and his

heirs are liable to the payment of the whole sum.*NWAD BOND.11*

BOND, *a.* [for bound.] In a state of servitude, or slavery; captive.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles; whether we be bond or free. *1 Corinthians 12:13*.*NWAD BOND.13*

BOND, *v.t.* To give bond for; as for duties or customs at a custom house; to secure payment of, by giving a bond.

On their reshipment and exportation, official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of bonded or debentured goods.*NWAD BOND.15*

In the U. States, it is applied to the goods on which the customs arise, and to the duties secured by bond.*NWAD BOND.16*

BONDAGE, *n.* Slavery or involuntary servitude; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion. In ancient English law, villenage.

1. Obligation; tie of duty.*NWAD BONDAGE.2*

He must resolve not to be brought under the bondage of observing oaths.*NWAD BONDAGE.3*

2. In scripture, spiritual subjection to sin and corrupt passions, or to the yoke of the ceremonial law; servile fear. *Hebrews 2:15*; *Galatians 2:4*; *Romans 8:15, 21*.*NWAD BONDAGE.4*

BONDED, *pp.* Secured by bond, as duties. Bonded goods are those for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom house.

BONDMAID, *n.* [bond and maid.] A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant.

BONDMAN, *n.* [bond and man.] A man slave, or one bound to service without wages. In old English law, a villain, or tenant in villenage.

BONDSERVANT, ***n.*** **[bond and servant.] A slave; one who is subjected to the authority of another, or whose person and liberty are restrained.**

BONDSERVICE, ***n.*** **[bond and service.] The condition of a bond-servant; slavery.**

BONDSLAVE, ***n.*** **[bond and slave.] A person in a state of slavery; one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master.**

BONDSMAN, ***n.*** **[bond and man.] A slave.**

1. A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security, for another.*NWAD BONDSMAN.2*

BONDSWOMAN, BOND-WOMAN, ***n.*** **[bond and woman.] A woman slave.**

BONDUC, ***n.*** **A species of Guilandina, or nickar tree, the yellow nickar, a climbing plant, a native of the West Indies, bearing a pod containing two hard seeds of the size of a child's marble.**

BONE, ***n.***

1. A firm hard substance of a dull white color, composing some part of the frame of an animal body. The bones of an animal support all the softer parts, as the flesh and vessels. They vary in texture in different bones, and in different parts of the same bone. The long bones are compact in their middle portion, with a central cavity occupied by a network of plates and fibers, and cellular or spongy at the extremities. The flat bones are compact externally, and cellular internally. The bones in a fetus are soft and cartilaginous, but they gradually harden with age. The ends of the long bones are larger than the middle, which renders the articulations more firm, and in the fetus are distinct portions, called epiphyses. Bones are supplied with blood vessels, and in the fetus, or in a diseased state, are very vascular. They are probably also furnished with nerves and absorbents, though less easily detected in a sound state. They are

covered with a thin, strong membrane, called the periosteum, which, together with the bones, has very little sensibility in a sound state, but when inflamed, is extremely sensible. Their cells and cavities are occupied by a fatty substance, called the medulla or marrow. They consist of earthy matter, rather more than half, gelatin, one sixteenth, and cartilage, about one third of the whole. The earthy matter gives them their solidity, and consists of phosphate of lime, with a small portion of carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia.*NWAD BONE.2*

2. A piece of bone, with fragments of meat adhering to it.*NWAD BONE.3*

To be upon the bones, is to attack. [Little used, and vulgar.]*NWAD BONE.4*

To make no bones, is to make no scruple; a metaphor taken from a dog who greedily swallows meat that has no bones.*NWAD BONE.5*

Bones, a sort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving lace; also dice.*NWAD BONE.6*

BONE, *v.t.* To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery.

1. To put whale bone into stays.*NWAD BONE.8*

BONE-ACE, *n.* [bone and ace.] A game at cards, in which he who has the highest card turned up to him, wins the bone, that is, one half the state.

BONE-ACHE, *n.* Pain in the bones.

BONED, *pp.* Deprived of bones, as in cookery.

BONED, *a.* Having bones; used in composition; as high-boned; strong-boned.

BONELACAE, *n.* [bone and lace.] A lace made of linen thread, so called because made with bobbins of bone, or for its stiffness.

BONELESS, ***a.*** **Without bones; wanting bones; as boneless gums.**

BONE-SET, ***v.t.*** **[bone and set.] To set a dislocated bone; to unite broken bones.**

BONE-SET, ***n.*** **A plant, the thorough-wort, a species of Eupatorium.**

BONE-SETTER, ***n.*** **[bone and set.] One whose occupation is to set, and restore broken and dislocated bones.**

BONE-SETTING, ***n.*** **That branch of surgery which consists in replacing broken and luxated bones; the practice of setting bones.**

BONE-SPAVIN, ***n.*** **[bone and spavin.] A bony excrescence, or hard swelling, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg; usually cured by blistering and firing, or caustic blisters.**

BONETTA, ***n.*** **A sea fish.**

BONFIRE, ***n.*** **A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation.**

BONGRACE, ***n.*** **A covering for the forehead.**

BONIFY, ***v.t.*** **To convert into good. [Not used.]**

BONITO, ***n.*** **A fish of the tunny kind, growing to the length of three feet, and found on the American coast, and in the tropical climates. It has a greenish back, and a white silvery belly.**

BONMOT, ***n.*** **A jest; a witty repartee. This word is not anglicized, and may be pronounced bomo.**

BONNET, ***n.***

1. A covering for the head, in common use before the introduction of hats. The word, as now used, signifies a cover for the head, worn

by females, close at the sides, and projecting over the forehead.*NWAD BONNET.2*

2. In fortification, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet, with two rows of palisades about 10 or 12 feet distant. Generally it is raised above the salient angle of the counterscarp, and communicates with the covered way.*NWAD BONNET.3*

Bonnet a pretre, or priest's bonnet, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles and two inwards.*NWAD BONNET.4*

3. In sea language, an addition to sail, or an additional part laced to the foot of a sail, in small vessels, and in moderate winds.*NWAD BONNET.5*

BONNET-PEPPER, *n.* A species of Capsicum, or guinea pepper.

BONNIBEL, *n.* A handsome girl.

BONNILASS, *n.* A beautiful girl.

BONNILY, *adv.* Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

BONNINESS, *n.* Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness. [Little used.]

BONNY, *a.* [L. bonus.]

1. Handsome; beautiful.*NWAD BONNY.2*

Till bonny Susan sped across the plain.*NWAD BONNY.3*

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.*NWAD BONNY.4*

Blithe and bonny.*NWAD BONNY.5*

3. In familiar language, plump, as plump and healthful persons are most inclined to mirth.*NWAD BONNY.6*

[This word is much used in Scotland.]*NWAD BONNY.7*

BONNY, *n.* Among miners, a bed of ore, differing from a squat in being round, whereas a squat is flat; or a distinct bed of ore, that communicates with no vein.

BONNY-CLABBER, *n.* A word used in Ireland for sour buttermilk.

It is used, in America, for any milk that is turned or become thick in the process of souring, and applied only to that part which is thick.*NWAD BONNY-CLABBER.2*

BONTEN, *n.* A narrow woolen stuff.

BONUM MAGUM, [L] A species of plum.

BONUS, *n.* [L.] A premium given for a charter or other privilege granted to a company.

BONY, *a.* [from bone.] Consisting of bones; full of bones; pertaining to bones.

1. Having large or prominent bones; stout; strong.*NWAD BONY.2*

BONZE, *n.* bon'zy. An Indian priest; a name used in China, Tunkin and the neighboring countries. In China, the Bonzes are the priests of the Fohists, or sect of Fohi. They are distinguished from the laity by their dress. In Japan, they are gentlemen of family. In Tunkin, every pagoda has at least two bonzes belonging to it, and some have thirty or forty. In China, the number of bonzes is estimated at fifty thousand, and they are represented as idle dissolute men.

BOOBY, *n.*

1. A dunce; a stupid fellow; a lubber; one void of wisdom, or intellect.*NWAD BOOBY.2*

2. A fowl of the pelican genus, of a brown and white color, much varied in different individuals. This fowl is found among the Bahama isles, feeds upon fish and lays its eggs on the bare rocks. It has a joint in the upper mandible, by which it can raise it without opening the mouth.*NWAD BOOBY.3*

BOOK, *n.* [Like the Latin liber, book signifies primarily bark and beech, the tree being probably named from its bark.]

A general name of every literary composition which is printed; but appropriately, a printed composition bound; a volume. The name is given also to any number of written sheets when bound or sewed together, and to a volume of blank paper, intended for any species of writing, as for memorandums, for accounts, or receipts.*NWAD BOOK.2*

1. A particular part of a literary composition; a division of a subject in the same volume.*NWAD BOOK.3*

2. A volume or collection of sheets in which accounts are kept; a register of debts and credits, receipts and expenditures, etc.*NWAD BOOK.4*

In books, in kind remembrance; in favor.*NWAD BOOK.5*

I was so much in his books, that at his decease he left me his lamp.*NWAD BOOK.6*

Without book, by memory; without reading; without notes; as, a sermon was delivered without book. This phrase is used also in the sense of without authority; as, a man asserts without book.*NWAD BOOK.7*

BOOK, *v.t.* To enter, write or register in a book.

BOOK-ACCOUNT, *n.* [book and account.] An account or register of debt or credit in a book.

BOOKBINDER, *n.* [book and bind.] One whose occupation is to bind books.

BOOKBINDING, ***n.*** **The art or practice of binding books; or of sewing the sheets, and covering them with leather or other material.**

BOOKED, ***pp.*** **Written in a book; registered.**

BOOKFUL, ***a.*** **[book and full.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested learning.**

BOOKING, ***ppr.*** **Registering in a book.**

BOOKISH, ***a.*** **Given to reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men.**

BOOKISHLY, ***adv.*** **In the way of being addicted to books or much reading.**

BOOKISHNESS, ***n.*** **Addictedness to books; fondness for study.**

BOOK-KEEPER, ***n.*** **[book and keep.] One who keeps accounts, or the accounts of another; the officer who has the charge of keeping the books and accounts in a public office.**

BOOK-KEEPING, ***n.*** **[book and keep.] The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts in such a manner, that a man may know the true state of his business and property, or of his debts and credits, by an inspection of his books.**

The books for this purpose are, 1. a Waste Book, or blotter, in which are registered all accounts or transactions in the order in which they take place. 2. The Journal, which contains the accounts transferred from the waste book, in the same order, but expressed in a technical style; 3. the Leger, in which articles of the same kind are collected together, from the journal, and arranged under proper titles.*NWAD BOOK-KEEPING.2*

In addition to these, several others are used; as cash-book; book of charges of merchandize; book of house-expenses; invoice-book;

sales-book; bill-book; receipt-book; letter-book; pocket-book; the use of which may be understood from the names.*NWAD BOOK-KEEPING.3*

BOCKLAND, *n.* [book and land.] In old English laws, charter land, held by deed under certain rents and free-services, which differed nothing from free socage lands. This species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds.

BOOKLEARNED, *a.* [book and learn.] Versed in books; acquainted with books and literature; a term sometimes implying an ignorance of men, or of the common concerns of life.

BOOKLEARNING, *n.* Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance with books and literature; sometimes implying want of practical knowledge.

BOOKLESS, *a.* [book and less.] Without books; unlearned.

BOOKMAKING, *n.* The practice of writing and publishing books.

BOOKMAN, *n.* [book and man.] A man whose profession is the study of books.

BOOKMATE, *n.* [book and mate.] A school-fellow.

BOOKOATH, *n.* The oath made on the book, or Bible.

BOOKSELLER, *n.* [book and sell.] One whose occupation is to see books.

BOOKSTORE, *n.* A shop where books are sold.

BOOKWORM, *n.* [book and worm.] A worm or mite that eats holes in books.

1. A student closely attached to books, or addicted to study; also, a

reader without judgment.*NWAD BOOKWORM.2*

BOOLEY, *n.* In Ireland, one who has not settled habitation, but wanders from place to place, with his flocks and herds, living on their milk, like the Tartars.

BOOM, *n.* A long pole or spar, run out from various parts of a ship, or other vessel, for the purpose of extending the bottom of particular sails; as the jib-boom, studding-sail boom, main-boom, square-sail boom, etc.

1. A strong iron chain, fastened to spars, and extended across a river, or the mouth of a harbor, to prevent an enemy's ships from passing.*NWAD BOOM.2*

2. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen how to keep the channel, in shallow water.*NWAD BOOM.3*

BOOM, *v.i.*

1. In marine language, to rush with violence, as a ship under a press of sail.*NWAD BOOM.5*

2. To swell; to roll and roar, as waves.*NWAD BOOM.6*

The hoarse waves booming to the ocean shore.*NWAD BOOM.7*

3. To cry as the bittern.*NWAD BOOM.8*

The Dutch use bom for the sound of an empty barrel, and bommen is to drum.*NWAD BOOM.9*

BOON, *n.* [L. bonus.]

1. A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present; a favor granted.*NWAD BOON.2*

2. A prayer, or petition.*NWAD BOON.3*

BOON, *a.* [L. bonus.] Gay; merry; kind; bountiful; as a boon companion.

BOOPS, *n.* The pike-headed whale, with a double pipe in its snout, and a hard horny ridge on its back; so names from its sharp pointed nose.

BOOR, *n.* A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a plowman; a clown; hence, one who is rude in manners, and illiterate.

BOORISH, *a.* Clownish; rustic; awkward in manners, and illiterate.

BOORISHLY, *adv.* In a clownish manner.

BOORISHNESS, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity, coarseness of manners.

BOOSE, *n.* [Heb. a stall or crib.] A stall or inclosure for an ox, cow or other cattle. [Not used or local.]

BOOSE, BOUSE, *v.i.* booz. To drink hard; to guzzle. [Vulgar.]

BOOSY, *a.* boo'zy. A little intoxicated; merry with liquor. [Vulgar.]

BOOST, *v.t.* To lift or raise by pushing; to push up. [A common vulgar wood in N. England.]

BOOT, *v.t.* [Eng. but. The primary sense of the root is to advance, or carry forward.]

1. To profit; to advantage*NWAD BOOT.2*

It shall not boot them.*NWAD BOOT.3*

2. To enrich; to benefit.*NWAD BOOT.4*

I will boot thee.*NWAD BOOT.5*

BOOT, *n.* Profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to make the exchange equal, or to supply the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged.

1. To boot, in addition to; over and above; besides; a compensation for the difference of value between things bartered; as, I will give my house for yours, with one hundred dollars to boot.*NWAD BOOT.7*

2. Spoil; plunder. [See *Booty*.]*NWAD BOOT.8*

BOOT, *n.*

1. A covering for the leg, made of leather, and united with a shoe. This garment was originally intended for horsemen, but is now generally worn by gentlemen on foot. The different sorts are fishing-boots, worn in water; hunting-boots, a thinner kind for sportsmen; jack-boots, a strong kind for horsemen; and half-boots.*NWAD BOOT.10*

2. A kind or rack for the leg, formerly used to torture criminals. This was made of boards bound fast to the legs by cords; or a boot or buskin, made wet and drawn upon the legs and then dried by the fire, so as to contract and squeeze the legs.*NWAD BOOT.11*

3. A box covered with leather in the fore part of a coach. Also, an apron or leathern cover for a gig or chair, to defend persons from rain and mud. This latter application is local and improper.*NWAD BOOT.12*

BOOT, *v.t.* To put on boots.

BOOTCATCHER, *n.* [boot and catch.] The person at an inn whose business is to pull off boots.

BOOTED, *pp.* Having boots on.

BOOTEE, *n.* A word sometimes used for a half or short boot.

BOOTES, *n.* A northern constellation; consisting, according to Flamstead's catalogue, of fifty-four stars.

BOOTH, *n.* [Heb. beth, a house or booth, a nest for birds.]

A house or shed built of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials, for a temporary residence.*NWAD BOOTH.2*

BOOT-HOSE, *n.* [boot and hose.] Stocking-hose or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots.

BOOTLEG, *n.* [boot and leg.] Leather cutout for the leg of a boot.

BOOTLESS, *a.* [from boot.] Unavailing; unprofitable; useless; without advantage or success.

BOOTLESSLY, *adv.* Without use or profit.

BOOT-TOPPING, *n.* [boot and top.] The operation of cleansing a ship's bottom, near the surface of the water, by scraping off the grass, slime, shells, etc. and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur and rosin.

BOOT-TREE, BOOT-LAST, *n.* An instrument to stretch and widen the leg of a boot, consisting of two pieces, shaped like a leg, between which, when put into the boot, a wedge is driven.

BOOTY, *n.*

1. Spoil taken from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage.*NWAD BOOTY.2*

2. That which is seized by violence and robbery.*NWAD BOOTY.3*

To play booty is to play dishonestly with an intent to lose.*NWAD BOOTY.4*

BOPEEP, *n.* [bo, an exclamation, and peep.] The act of looking out or from behind something and drawing back, as children in play, for the purpose of frightening each other.

BORABLE, *a.* [See *Bore*.] That may be bored. [Little used.]

BORACHIO, *n.* A drunkard.

1. A bottle or cask. [Not used.]*NWAD BORACHIO.2*

BORACIC, *a.* [See *Borax*.] Pertaining to or produced from borax.

Boracic acid, a compound of a peculiar base, boron, with oxygen. It is generally obtained from borax, by adding sulfuric acid. It is also found native, in certain mineral springs in Italy.*NWAD BORACIC.2*

BORACITE, *n.* Borate of magnesia; magnesian earth combined with boracic acid. It is generally of a cubic form, and remarkable for its electrical properties when heated.

BORACITED, *a.* Combined with boracic acid.

BORACOUS ACID, *n.* The base of boracic acid, partially saturated with oxygen.

BORAGE, *n.* bur'rage. A plant of the genus Borago.

BORATE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base saturated.

BORAX, *n.* Sub-borate of soda; a salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with the marine alkali or soda. It is brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found at the bottom or on the margin of certain lakes, particularly in Thibet. It is said to be artificially prepared in Persia, like niter. It comes in three states. 1. Crude borax, tinkal, or chrysocolla, from Persia, in greenish masses of a greasy feel, or in opake crystals. 2. Borax of China, somewhat purer, in small plates or masses, irregularly crystallized, and of a dirty white. 3. Dutch or purified borax, in portions of transparent crystals, which is the kind generally used. It is an excellent flux in docimastic operations, a styptic in medicine, and useful in soldering metals.

BORDAGE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Bordland*****.]**

BORDEL, BORDELLO, ***n.*** **[This is the Eng. brothel.] A brothel; a bawdy-house; a house devoted to prostitution.**

BORDELLER, ***n.*** **The keeper of a brothel.**

BORDER, ***n.*** **The outer edge of any thing; the extreme part or surrounding line; the confine or exterior limit of a country, or of any region or tract of land; the exterior part or edge of a garment, or of the corol of plants; the rim or brim of a vessel, but not often applied to vessels; the exterior part of a garden, and hence a bank raised at the side of a garden, for the cultivation of flowers, and a row of plants; in short, the outer part or edge of things too numerous to be specified.**

BORDER, ***v.i.*** **To confine; to touch at the edge, side or end; to be contiguous or adjacent; with on or upon; as, Connecticut on the north borders on or upon Massachusetts.**

1. To approach near to.*NWAD BORDER.3*

Wit, which borders upon profaneness, deserves to be branded as folly.*NWAD BORDER.4*

BORDER, ***v.t.*** **To make a border; to adorn with a border of ornaments; as, to border a garment or a garden.**

1. To reach to; to touch at the edge or end; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.*NWAD BORDER.6*

Sheba and Raamah border the Persian gulf.*NWAD BORDER.7*

2. To confine within bounds; to limit. [Not used.]*NWAD BORDER.8*

BORDERED, ***pp.*** **Adorned or furnished with a border.**

BORDERER, ***n.*** **One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme**

part or confines of a country, region or tract of land; one who dwells near to a place.

BORDERING, ***ppr.*** **Lying adjacent to; forming a border.**

BORD-HALFPENNY, ***n.*** **Money paid for setting up boards or a stall in market.**

BORD-LAND, ***n.*** **[bord and land. See** ***Board*****.]**

In old law, the demain land which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his bord, board, or table.*NWAD BORD-LAND.2*

BORD-LODE, BOARD-LOAD, ***n.*** **[bord and load.] The service required of a tenant to carry timber from the woods to the lord's house; also, the quantity of provision paid by a bord-man for bord-land.**

BORD-MAN, ***n.*** **[bord and man.] A tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with provisions.**

BORD-RAGING, ***n.*** **An incursion upon the borders of a country.**

BORD-SERVICE, ***n.*** **[board and service.] The tenure by which bord-land was held, which was the payment of a certain quantity of provisions to the lord. In lieu of this, the tenant now pays six pence an acre.**

BORDURE, ***n.*** **In heraldry, a tract or compass of metal, color or fur, within the escutcheon, and around it.**

BORE, ***v.t.*** **[L. foro and perforo, to bore, to perforate; Gr. to pierce or transfix; also, to pass over, in which sense it coincides with ferry; L. veru, from thrusting or piercing, coincide in elements with this root.]**

1. To perforate or penetrate a solid body and make a round hole by turning an auger, gimlet, or other instrument. Hence, to make hollow;; to form a round hole; as, to bore a cannon.*NWAD BORE.2*

2. To eat out or make a hollow by gnawing or corroding, as a worm.*NWAD BORE.3*

3. To penetrate or break through by turning or labor; as, to bore through a crowd.*NWAD BORE.4*

BORE, *v.i.* To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that turns; as, this timber does not bore well or is hard to bore.

1. To pierce or enter by boring; as, an auger bores well.*NWAD BORE.6*

2. To push forward toward a certain point.*NWAD BORE.7*

Boring to the west.*NWAD BORE.8*

3. With horsemen, a horse bores, when he carries his nose to the ground.*NWAD BORE.9*

4. In a transitive or intransitive sense, to pierce the earth with scooping irons, which, when drawn out, bring with them samples of the different stratums, through which they pass. This is a method of discovering veins of ore and coal without opening a mine.*NWAD BORE.10*

BORE, *n.* The hole made by boring. Hence, the cavity or hollow of a gun, cannon, pistol or other fire-arm; the caliber; whether formed by boring or not.

1. Any instrument for making holes by boring or turning, as an auger, gimlet or wimble.*NWAD BORE.12*

BORE, *n.* A tide, swelling above another tide.

A sudden influx of the tide into a river or narrow strait.*NWAD BORE.14*

BORE, *pret.* of bear. [See *Bear*.]

BORE-COLE, *n.* A species of Brassica or cabbage.

BOREAL, *a.* [L. borealis. See *Boreas*.] Northern; pertaining to the north or the north wind.

BOREAS, *n.* [L. boreas; Gr. the north wind.] The northern wind; a cold northerly wind.

BORED, *pp.* Perforated by an auger or other turning instrument; made hollow.

BOREE, *n.* A certain dance, or movement in common time, of four crotchets in a bar; always beginning in the last quaver or last crotchet of the measure.

BORER, *n.* One who bores; also an instrument to make holes with by turning.

1. Terebella, the piercer, a genus of sea worms, that pierce wood.*NWAD BORER.2*

BORN, *pp.* of bear. baurn. Brought forth, as an animal. A very useful distinction is observed by good authors, who, in the sense of produced or brought forth, write this word born; but in the sense of carried, write it borne. This difference of orthography renders obvious the difference of pronunciation.

1. To be born, is to be produced or brought into life. “Man is born to trouble.” A man born a prince or a beggar. It is followed by of, before the mother or ancestors.*NWAD BORN.2*

Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble. *Job 14:1*.*NWAD BORN.3*

2. To be born, or born again, is to be regenerated and renewed; to receive spiritual life. *John 3:3-8*.*NWAD BORN.4*

BORNE, *pp.* of bear. Carried; conveyed; supported; defrayed.

BORNE, *n.* The more correct orthography of bourn, a limit or boundary. [See *Bourn*.]

BORON, *n.* The undecomposable base of boracic acid.

BOROUGH, *n.* bur'ro. [L. parcus, saving.] Originally, a fortified city or town; hence a hill, for hills were selected for places of defense. But in later times, the term city was substituted to denote an episcopal town, in which was the see of a bishop, and that of borough was retained for the rest. At present, the name is given appropriately to such towns and villages as send representatives or burgesses to Parliament. Some boroughs are incorporated, other are not.

BOROUGH, *n.* bur'ro. In Saxon times, a main pledge, or association of men, who were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other, and if any offense was committed in their district, they were bound to have the offender forthcoming. The association of ten men was called a tithing, or decenary; the presiding man was called the tithing man, or head-borough; or in some places, borsholder, borough's elder. This society was called also friburg, free burg, frank pledge. Ten tithings formed a hundred, consisting of that number of sureties, and this denomination is still given to the districts, comprehended in the association. The term seems to have been used both for the society and for each surety. The word main, hand, which is attached to this society, or their mutual assurance, indicates that the agreement was ratified by shaking hands.

Some writers have suggested that the application of this word to towns sprung from these associations, and of course was posterior to them in time. But the word was used for a town or castle in other nations, and in Asia, doubtless long before the origin of the frank pledge.*NWAD BOROUGH.3*

In Connecticut, this word, borough, is used for a town or a part of a town, or a village, incorporated with certain privileges, distinct from those of other towns and of cities; as the Borough of Bridgeport.*NWAD BOROUGH.4*

In Scotland, a borough is a body corporate, consisting of the inhabitants of a certain district, erected by the Sovereign, with a certain jurisdiction.*NWAD BOROUGH.5*

Boroughs are erected to be held of the sovereign, as is generally the case of royal boroughs; or of the superior of the lands included, as in the case of boroughs of regality and barony. Royal boroughs

are generally erected for the advantage of trade.*NWAD BOROUGH.6*

Boroughs English, is a customary descent of lands and tenements to the youngest son, instead of the eldest; or if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.*NWAD BOROUGH.7*

Borough English, is a customary descent of lands and tenements to the youngest son, instead of the eldest; or if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.*NWAD BOROUGH.8*

Borough-head, the same as head-borough, the chief of a borough.*NWAD BOROUGH.9*

BOROUGH-HOLDER, *n.* A head-borough; a borsholder.

BOROUGH-MASTER, *n.* The mayor, governor or baliff of a borough.

BORRACHIO, *n.* The caoutchouc, India rubber, or elastic gum. [See Caoutchouc.]

BORRELISTS, *n.* In church history, a sect of Christians in Holland, so called from Borrel, their founder, who reject the use of the sacraments, public prayer and all external worship. They lead a very austere life.

BORROW, *v.t.*

1. To take from another by request and consent, with a view to use the thing taken for a time, and return it, or if the thing taken is to be consumed or transferred in the use, then to return an equivalent in kind; as, to borrow a book, a sum of money, or a loaf of bread. It is opposed to lend.*NWAD BORROW.2*

2. To take from another, for one's own use; to copy or select from the writings of another author; as, to borrow a passage from a printed book; to borrow a title.*NWAD BORROW.3*

3. To take or adopt for one's own use, sentiments, principles,

doctrines and the like; as, to borrow instruction.*NWAD BORROW.4*

4. To take for use something that belongs to another; to assume, copy or imitate; as, to borrow a shape; to borrow the manners of another, or his style of writing.*NWAD BORROW.5*

BORROW, *n.* A borrowing; the act of borrowing. [Not used.]

But of your royal presence I'll adventure.*NWAD BORROW.7*

The borrow of a week.*NWAD BORROW.8*

BORROWED, *pp.* Taken by consent of another, to be returned or its equivalent in kind; copies; assumed.

BORROWER, *n.* One who borrows; opposed to lender. [See the verb.]

1. One who takes what belongs to another to use as one's own.*NWAD BORROWER.2*

BORROWING, *ppr.* Taking by consent to use and return, or to return its equivalent; taking what belongs to another to use as one's own; copying; assuming; imitating.

BORROWING, *n.* The act of borrowing. [See the verb.]

BORSHOLDER, *n.* [A contraction of burh's ealdor, borough's elder, the elder or chief of a borough.]

The head or chief of a tithing or burg of ten men;; the head-borough.*NWAD BORSHOLDER.2*

BOS, *n.* [L.] In zoology, the technical name of a genus of quadrupeds. The characters are, the horns are hollow within and turned outward in the form of crescents; there are eight fore teeth in the under jaw, but none in the upper; there are no dog teeth. The species are, the Taurus or common ox, the Urus, aurochs or bison of Europe, the Bison or buffalo of North

America, the Bubalus or proper buffalo of the Eastern continent, the Caffer or Cape buffalo, the Grunniens or yak of Thibet, and the Moschatus or musk ox of Arctic America.

BOSCAGE, *n.* [Eng. bush.]

1. Wood; under-wood; perhaps, sometimes, lands covered with underwood; also, a thicket.*NWAD BOSCAGE.2*

2. In old laws, food or sustenance for cattle, which is yielded by bushes and trees.*NWAD BOSCAGE.3*

3. With painters, a landscape, representing thickets of wood.*NWAD BOSCAGE.4*

BOSCHAS, *n.* The common wild duck, or mallard, belonging to the genus Anas.

BOSH, *n.* Outline; figure.

BOSKET, BOSQUET, BUSKET, *n.* In gardening, a grove, a compartment formed by branches of trees, regularly or irregularly disposed, according to fancy.

BOSKY, *a.* [See *Boscage*.] Woody; covered with thickets.

BOSOM, *n.* s as z.

1. The breast of a human being and the parts adjacent.*NWAD BOSOM.2*

2. The folds or covering of clothes about the breast.*NWAD BOSOM.3*

Put thy hand in thy bosom. *Exodus 4:6, 7*.*NWAD BOSOM.4*

3. Embrace, as with the arms; inclosure; compass; often implying friendship or affection; as, to live in the bosom of a church.*NWAD BOSOM.5*

4. The breast, as inclosing the heart; or the interior of the breast, considered as the seat of the passions.*NWAD BOSOM.6*

Anger resteth in the bosom of fools. *Ecclesiastes 7:9*.*NWAD BOSOM.7*

Their soul was poured into their mother's bosom. *Lamentations 2:12*.*NWAD BOSOM.8*

5. The breast, or its interior, considered as a close place, the receptacle of secrets.*NWAD BOSOM.9*

If I covered my transgressions as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my bosom. *Job 31:33*.*NWAD BOSOM.10*

6. Any inclosed place; the interior; as the bosom of the earth or of the deep.*NWAD BOSOM.11*

7. The tender affections; kindness; favor; as the son of his bosom; the wife of thy bosom.*NWAD BOSOM.12*

He shall carry the lambs in his bosom. *Isaiah 40:11*.*NWAD BOSOM.13*

8. The arms, or embrace of the arms. *Psalm 129:7*.*NWAD BOSOM.14*

9. Inclination; desire. [Not used.]*NWAD BOSOM.15*

Bosom, in composition, implies intimacy, affection and confidence; as a bosom-friend, an intimate or confidential friend; bosom-lover, bosom-interest, bosom-secret, etc. In such phrases, bosom may be considered as an attribute equivalent to intimate, confidential, dear.*NWAD BOSOM.16*

BOSOM, *v.t.* To inclose in the bosom; to keep with care.

Bosom up my counsel.*NWAD BOSOM.18*

1. To conceal; to hide from view.*NWAD BOSOM.19*

To happy convents bosom'd deep in vines.*NWAD BOSOM.20*

BOSOMED, *pp.* Inclosed in the breast; concealed.

BOSON, *n.* A boatswain; a popular, but corrupt pronunciation.

The merry bosom.*NWAD BOSON.2*

BOSPORIAN, *a.* [from Bosporus.] Pertaining to a bosporus, a strait or narrow sea between two seas, or a sea and a lake.

The Alans forced the Bosporian kings to pay them tribute, and exterminated the Taurians.*NWAD BOSPORIAN.2*

BOSPORUS, *n.* [Gr. an ox, and a passage.]

A narrow sea or a strait, between two seas or between a sea and a lake, so called, it is supposed, as being an ox-passage, a strait over which an ox may swim. So our northern ancestors called a strait, a sound, that is, a swim. The term Bosporus has been particularly applied to the strait between the Propontis and the Euxine, called the Thracian Bosporus; and to the strait of Caffa, called the Cimmerian Bosporus, which connects the Palus Maeotis or sea of Azof, with the Euxine.*NWAD BOSPORUS.2*

BOSS, *n.*

1. A stud or knob; a protuberant ornament, of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, etc.*NWAD BOSS.2*

2. A protuberant part; a prominence; as the boss of a buckler.*NWAD BOSS.3*

3. A round or swelling body of any kind; as a boss of wood.*NWAD BOSS.4*

4. A water-conduit, in form of a tun-bellied figure.*NWAD BOSS.5*

BOSSAGE, *n.*

1. A stone in a building which has a projecture, and is laid rough, to be afterwards carved into moldings, capitals, coats of arms, etc.*NWAD BOSSAGE.2*

2. Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the naked or level of the building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings; chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called rustic quoins. The cavities are sometimes round, sometimes beveled or in a diamond form, sometimes inclosed with a cavetto, and sometimes with a listel.*NWAD BOSSAGE.3*

BOSSED, *pp.* Studded; ornamented with bosses.

BOSSIVE, *a.* Crooked; deformed.

BOSSY, *a.* Containing a boss; ornamented with bosses.

His head reclining on his bossy shield.*NWAD BOSSY.2*

BOSTRY-CHITE, *n.* A gem in the form of a lock of hair.

BOSVEL, *n.* A plant, a species of crowfoot.

BOT. [See *Bots*.]

BOTANIC, BOTANICAL, *a.* [See *Botany*.] Pertaining to botany; relating to plants in general; also, containing plants, as a botanic garden.

BOTANICALLY, *adv.* According to the system of botany.

BOTANIST, *n.* One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants or vegetables, their structure, and generic and specific differences.

The botanist is he who can affix similar names to similar vegetables, and different names to different ones, so as to be intelligible to every one.*NWAD BOTANIST.2*

BOTANIZE, *v.i.* To seek for plants; to investigate the vegetable kingdom; to study plants.

He could not obtain permission to botanize upon mount Sabber.*NWAD BOTANIZE.2*

BOTANOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. a plant, and discourse.] A discourse upon plants.

BOTANOMANCY, *n.* An ancient species of divination by means of plants, especially sage and fig leaves. Persons wrote their names and questions on leaves, which they exposed to the wind, and as many of the letters as remained in their places were taken up, and being joined together, contained an answer to the question.

BOTANY, *n.* [Gr. a plant.] That branch of natural history which treats of vegetables; a science which treats of the different plants, and of the distinguishing marks by which each individual species may be known from every other.

Or, botany is the science of the structure, functions, properties, habits and arrangement of plants, and of the technical characters by which they are distinguished.*NWAD BOTANY.2*

BOTARGO, *n.* A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet, much used on the coast of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink.

BOTCH, *n.* [Eng. patch.]

1. A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection.*NWAD BOTCH.2*

Botches and blains must all his flesh imboss.*NWAD BOTCH.3*

2. A patch, or the part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner; ill-finished work in mending.*NWAD BOTCH.4*

3. That which resembles a botch; a part added clumsily;

adventitious or ill-applied words.*NWAD BOTCH.5*

If those words are not notorious botches, I am deceived.*NWAD BOTCH.6*

BOTCH, *v.t.* To mend or patch with a needle or awl, in a clumsy manner, as a garment; to mend or repair awkwardly, as a system of government.

1. To put together unsuitable, or unskillfully; to make use of unsuitable pieces.*NWAD BOTCH.8*

For treason botched in rhyme will be thy bane.*NWAD BOTCH.9*

2. To mark with botches.*NWAD BOTCH.10*

Young Hylas botched with stains.*NWAD BOTCH.11*

BOTOCHED, *pp.* Patched clumsily; mended unskillfully; marked with botches.

BOTCHER, *n.* A clumsy workman at mending of old clothes, whether a tailor or cobbler.

BOTCHY, *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches.

BOTE, *n.* [The old orthography of boot, but retained in law, in composition.]

1. In law, compensation; amends; satisfaction; as manbote, a compensation for a man slain. Also, payment of any kind.*NWAD BOTE.2*

2. A privilege or allowance of necessaries, used in composition as equivalent to the French estovers, supplies, necessaries; as house-bote, a sufficiency of wood to repair a house or for fuel, sometimes called fire-bote; so plow-bote, cart-bote, wood for making or repairing instruments of husbandry; hay-bote or hedge-bote, wood for hedges or fences, etc. These were privileges enjoyed by tenants under the feudal system.*NWAD BOTE.3*

BOTELESS, ***a.*** **In vain. [See** ***Bootless*****.]**

BOTETTO, ***n.*** **A small thick fish of Mexico, about eight inches long, with a flat belly, and convex back. When taken out of the water it swells, and if kicked, will burst. Its liver is deadly poison.**

BOTH, ***a.*** **Two, considered as distinct from others or by themselves; the one and the other.**

This word is often placed before the nouns with which it is connected.*NWAD BOTH.2*

He understands how to manage both public and private concerns.*NWAD BOTH.3*

It is often used as a substitute for nouns.*NWAD BOTH.4*

And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them to Abimelech; and both of them made a covenant. *Genesis 21:27*.*NWAD BOTH.5*

Both often represents two members of a sentence.*NWAD BOTH.6*

He will not bear the loss of his rank, because he can bear the loss of his estate; but he will bear both, because he is prepared for both.*NWAD BOTH.7*

Both often pertains to adjectives or attributes, and in this case generally precedes them in construction; as, he endeavored to render commerce both disadvantageous and infamous.*NWAD BOTH.8*

BOTHER, the vulgar pronunciation of pother. [See ***Pother*****.]**

BOTHNIC, BOTHNIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Bothnia, a province of Sweden, and to a gulf of the Baltic sea, which is so called from the province, which it penetrates. Pinkerton uses Bothnic, as a noun for the gulf, and Barlow uses Bothnian, in the same manner.**

BOTOTOE, *n.* A bird of the parrot kind, of a fine blue color, found in the Philippine isles.

BOTRYOID, BOTRYOIDAL, *a.* [Gr. a bunch of grapes, and form.]

Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like grapes; as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small gloves.*NWAD BOTRYOID.2*

BOTRYOLITE, *n.* [Gr. supra, and stone.]

Literally, grape-stone. This mineral occurs in mammilliary or botryoidal concretions, in a bed of magnetic iron in gneiss, near Arendal in Norway. Its colors are pearl-gray, grayish or reddish white, and pale rose-red, and form concentric stripes.*NWAD BOTRYOLITE.2*

Botryolite is a variety of siliceous borate of lime. It is found near the Passaic falls in New Jersey.*NWAD BOTRYOLITE.3*

BOTS, *n.* Generally used in the plural.

A species of small worms found in the intestines of horses. They are the larvas of a species of OEstrus or gad-fly, which deposits its eggs on the tips of the hairs, generally of the fore-legs and mane, whence they are taken into the mouth and swallowed. This word is also applied to the larvas of other species of OEstrus, found under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, etc.*NWAD BOTS.2*

BOTTLE, *n.*

1. A hollow vessel of glass, wood, leather or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors. The oriental nations use skins or leather for the conveyance of liquors; and of this kind are the bottles mentioned in scripture. “Put new wine into bottles.” In Europe and America, glass is used for liquors of all kinds; and farmers use small cags or hollow vessels of wood. The small kinds of glass bottles are called vials or phials.*NWAD BOTTLE.2*

2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains; but from the size of bottles used for wine, porter and cyder, a bottle is nearly a quart; as a bottle of wine or a porter.*NWAD BOTTLE.3*

3. A quantity of hay in a bundle; a bundle of hay.*NWAD BOTTLE.4*

BOTTLE, *v.t.* To put into bottles; as, to bottle wine or porter. This includes the stopping of the bottles with corks.

BOTTLE-ALE, *n.* Bottled ale.

BOTTLE-COMPANION, BOTTLE-FRIEND, *n.* A friend or companion in drinking.

BOTTLED, *pp.* Put into bottles; inclosed in bottles.

1. Having a protuberant belly.*NWAD BOTTLED.2*

BOTTLE-FLOWER, *n.* A plant, the cyanus, or blue bottle, a species of Centaurea.

BOTTLE-SCREW, *n.* A screw to draw corks out of bottles.

BOTTLING, *ppr.* Putting into bottles.

BOTTLING, *n.* The act of putting into bottles and corking.

BOTTOM, *n.*

1. The lowest part of any thing; as the bottom of a well, vat or ship; the bottom of a hill.*NWAD BOTTOM.2*

2. The ground under any body of water; as the bottom of the sea, of a river or lake.*NWAD BOTTOM.3*

3. The foundation or ground work of any thing, as of an edifice, or of any system or moral subject; the base, or that which supports any superstructure.*NWAD BOTTOM.4*

4. A low ground; a dale; a valley; applied in the U. States to the flat

lands adjoining rivers, etc. It is so used in some parts of England.*NWAD BOTTOM.5*

5. The deepest part; that which is most remote from the view; as, let us examine this subject to the bottom.*NWAD BOTTOM.6*

6. Bound; limit.*NWAD BOTTOM.7*

There is no bottom in my voluptuousness.*NWAD BOTTOM.8*

7. The utmost extent or depth of cavity, or of intellect, whether deep or shallow.*NWAD BOTTOM.9*

I do see the bottom of justice Shallow.*NWAD BOTTOM.10*

8. The foundation, considered as the cause, spring or origin; the first moving cause; as, a foreign prince is at the bottom of the confederacy.*NWAD BOTTOM.11*

9. A ship or vessel. Goods imported in foreign bottoms pay a higher duty, than those imported in our own. Hence, a state of hazard, chance or risk; but in this sense it is used chiefly or solely in the singular. We say, venture not too much in one bottom; that is, do not hazard too much at a single risk.*NWAD BOTTOM.12*

10. A ball of thread.*NWAD BOTTOM.13*

11. The bottom of a lane or alley, is the lowest end. This phrase supposed a declivity; but it is often used for the most remote part, when there is very little declivity.*NWAD BOTTOM.14*

12. The bottom of beer, or other liquor, is the grounds or dregs.*NWAD BOTTOM.15*

13. In the language of jockeys, stamina, native strength; as a horse of good bottom.*NWAD BOTTOM.16*

BOTTOM, *v.t.* To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support; followed by on; as, sound reasoning is bottomed on just premises.

1. To furnish with a seat or bottom; as, to bottom a chair.*NWAD*

BOTTOM.18

2. To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.*NWAD BOTTOM.19*

BOTTOM, *v.i.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support.

Find on what foundation a proposition bottoms.*NWAD BOTTOM.21*

BOTTOMED, *pp.* Furnished with a bottom; having a bottom.

This word is often used in composition, as a flat-bottomed boat, in which case the compound becomes an adjective.*NWAD BOTTOMED.2*

BOTTOMING, *ppr.* Founding; building upon; furnishing with a bottom.

BOTTOMLESS, *a.* Without a bottom; applied to water, caverns etc., it signified fathomless, whose bottom cannot be found by sounding; as a bottomless abyss or ocean.

BOTTOMRY, *n.* [from bottom.] The act of borrowing money, and pledging the keel or bottom of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of the money. The contract of bottomry is in the nature of a mortgage; the owner of a ship borrowing money to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledging the ship as security for the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrives safe, he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The tackle of the ship also is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. When a loan is made upon the goods shipped, the borrower is said to take up money at respondentia, as he is bound personally to answer the contract.

BOTTONY, *n.* [from the same root as bud, button.]

In heraldry, a cross bottony terminates at each end in three buds,

knots or buttons, resembling in some measure the three-leaved grass.*NWAD BOTTONY.2*

BOUCHET, *n.* A sort of pear.

BOUD, *n.* An insect that breeds in malt or other grain; called also a weevil.

BOUGE, *v.i.* booj. To swell out. [Little used.]

BOUGE, *n.* Provisions. [Not in use.]

BOUGH, *n.* bou. The branch of a tree; applied to a branch of size, not to a small shoot.

BOUGHT, bast, *pret.* and *pp.* of buy. [See *Buy*.]

BOUGHT, *n.* bawt.

1. A twist; a link; a knot; a flexure, or bend.*NWAD BOUGHT.3*

2. The part of a sling that contains the stone.*NWAD BOUGHT.4*

BOUGHHTY, *a.* baw'ty. Bending.

BOUGIE, *n.* boogee'.

In Surgery, a long slender instrument, that is introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to remove obstructions. It is usually made of slips of waxed linen, coiled into a slightly conical form by rolling them on any hard smooth surface. It is also made of catgut, elastic gum and metal; but those of waved linen are generally preferred.*NWAD BOUGIE.2*

BOUILLON, *n.* Broth; soup.

BOULDER-WALL, *n.* [rather bowlder-wall. See *Bowlder*.]

A wall built of round flints or pebbles laid in a strong mortar, used

where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there is a plenty of flints.*NWAD BOULDER-WALL.2*

BOULET, *n.* [from the root of ball, or bowl.]

In the manege, a horse is so called, when the fetlock or pastern joint bends forward, and out of its natural position.*NWAD BOULET.2*

BOULT, an incorrect orthography. [See *Bolt*.]

BOULTIN, *n.* [from the root of bolt.]

In architecture, a molding, the convexity of which is just one fourth of a circle, being a member just below the plinth in the Tuscan and Doric capital.*NWAD BOULTIN.2*

BOUNCE, *v.i.*

1. To leap or spring; to fly or rush out suddenly.*NWAD BOUNCE.2*

Out bounced the mastiff.*NWAD BOUNCE.3*

2. To spring or leap against any thing, so as to rebound; to beat or thump by a spring.*NWAD BOUNCE.4*

Against his bosom bounced his heaving heart.*NWAD BOUNCE.5*

3. To beat hard, or thump, so as to make a sudden noise.*NWAD BOUNCE.6*

Another bounced as hard as he could knock.*NWAD BOUNCE.7*

4. To boast or bully; used in familiar speech.*NWAD BOUNCE.8*

5. To be bold or strong.*NWAD BOUNCE.9*

BOUNCE, *n.* A heavy blow, thrust or thump with a large solid body.

The bounce burst open the door.*NWAD BOUNCE.11*

1. A loud heavy sound, as by an explosion.*NWAD BOUNCE.12*

2. A boast; a threat; in low language.*NWAD BOUNCE.13*

3. A fish; a species of squalus or shark.*NWAD BOUNCE.14*

BOUNCER, *n.* A boaster; a bully; in familiar language.

BOUNCING, *ppr.* Leaping; bounding with violence, as a heavy body; springing out; thumping with a loud noise; boasting; moving with force, as a heavy bounding body.

BOUNCING, *a.* Stout; strong; large and heavy; a customary sense in the United States; as a bouncing lass.

BOUNCINGLY, *adv.* Boastingly.

BOUND, *n.*

1. A limit; the line which comprehends the whole of any given object or space. It differs from *boundary*. See the latter. Bound is applied to kingdoms, states, cities, towns, tracts of land, and to territorial jurisdiction.*NWAD BOUND.2*

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained; the limit of indulgence or desire; as, the love of money knows no bounds.*NWAD BOUND.3*

3. A leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound.*NWAD BOUND.4*

4. In dancing, a spring from one foot to the other.*NWAD BOUND.5*

BOUND, *v.t.* To limit; to terminate; to fix the furthest point of extension, whether of natural or moral objects, as of land, or empire, or of passion, desire, indulgence. Hence, to restrain or confine; as, to bound our wishes. To bound in is hardly legitimate.

1. To make to bound.*NWAD BOUND.7*

BOUND, *v.i.* To leap; to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.

Before his lord the ready spaniel bounds.*NWAD BOUND.9*

1. To rebound--but the sense is the same.*NWAD BOUND.10*

BOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of bind. As a participle, made fast by a band, or by chains or fetters; obliged by moral ties; confined; restrained.

1. As a participle or perhaps more properly an adj., destined; tending; going, or intending to go; with to or for; as, a ship is bound to Cadiz, or for Cadiz.*NWAD BOUND.12*

The application of this word, in this use, is taken from the orders given for the government of the voyage, implying obligation, or from tending, stretching. So destined implies being bound.*NWAD BOUND.13*

Bound is used in composition, as in ice-bound, wind-bound, when a ship is confined or prevented from sailing by ice or by contrary winds.*NWAD BOUND.14*

BOUNDARY, *n.* A limit; a bound. This word is thus used as synonymous with bound. But the real sense is, a visible mark designating a limit. Bound is the limit itself or furthest point of extension, and may be an imaginary line; but boundary is the thing which ascertains the limit; terminus, not finis. Thus by a statute of Connecticut, it is enacted that the inhabitants of every town shall procure its bounds to be set out by such marks and boundaries as may be a plain direction for the future; which marks and boundaries shall be a great heap of stones or a ditch of six feet long, etc. This distinction is observed also in the statute of Massachusetts. But the two words are, in ordinary use, confounded.

BOUND-BAILIFF, *n.* An officer appointed by a sheriff to execute process; so denominated from the bond given for the faithful discharge of his trust.

BOUNDED, *pp.* Limited; confined; restrained.

BOUNDEN, *pp.* of bind. [See *Bind*, and *pp. Bound*.]

BOUNDER, *n.* One that limits; a boundary.

BOUNDING, *ppr.* Limiting; confining; restraining; leaping;

springing; rebounding; advancing with leaps.

BOUNDING-STONE, BOUND-STONE, *n.* A stone to play with.

BOUNDLESS, *a.* Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable; as boundless space; boundless power.

BOUNDLESSNESS, *n.* The quality of being without limits.

BOUNTEOUS, *a.* [See *Bounty*.] Liberal in charity; disposed to give freely; generous; munificent; beneficent; free in bestowing gifts; as bounteous nature. It is used chiefly in poetry for bountiful.

BOUNTEOUSLY, *adv.* Liberally; generously; largely; freely.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, *n.* Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; munificence; kindness.

BOUNTIFUL, *a.* [bounty and full.] Free to give; liberal in bestowing gifts and favors; munificent; generous.

God, the bountiful author of our being.*NWAD BOUNTIFUL.2*

It is followed by of before the thing given, and to before the person receiving.*NWAD BOUNTIFUL.3*

BOUNTIFULLY, *adv.* Liberally; largely; in a bountiful manner.

BOUNTIFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favors.

BOUNTIHEDE, BOUNTIHEAD, *n.* Goodness.

BOUNTY, *n.* [L. bonitas, from bonus, good.]

1. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favors; generosity; munificence. The word includes the gift or favor and the kindness of disposition with which it is bestowed; or a favor bestowed with benevolent

disposition. This distinguishes it from a mere gift. It is also observed by Johnson, that it differs from charity, as a present from an alms, in not being bestowed upon persons absolutely necessitous. This is often the case; but bounty includes charity, as the genus comprehends the species; charity however does not necessarily include bounty, for charity or an alms may be given with reluctance.*NWAD BOUNTY.2*

The word may be used also for a free gift, *2 Corinthians 9:5*, or a disposition to give, without the gift; goodness in general.*NWAD BOUNTY.3*

2. A premium offered or given, to induce men to enlist into the public service; or to encourage any branch of industry, as husbandry, manufactures or commerce.*NWAD BOUNTY.4*

BOUQUET, *n.* booka'y. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.

BOURD, *n.* A just.

BOURDER, *n.* A jester.

BOURGEOIS, *n.* burjois'. A small kind of printing types, in size between long primer and brevier. The type on which the main body of this work is printed.

BOURGEON, *v.i.* bur'jun. To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot forth as a branch.

BOURN, rather BORNE, *n.*

1. A bound; a limit.*NWAD BOURN.2*

That undiscovered country, from whose bourn*NWAD BOURN.3*

No traveller returns.-------*NWAD BOURN.4*

2. A brook; a torrent; a rivulet. [In this sense obsolete; but retained in many names of towns, seated on the banks of streams. In Scotland, it is still used in the sense of a brook, but they write it

burn.]*NWAD BOURN.5*

BOURNONITE, *n.* Antimonial sulphuret of lead.

BOUSE, BOOZE, *v.i.* booz. To drink freely; to tope; to guzzle. [A vulgar word.]

BOUSY, *a.* booz'y. Drunken; intoxicated. [Vulgar.]

BOUT, *n.* A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action carried on at successive intervals; essay; attempt.

BOUT, *n.* [L. bibo.] We use this word tautologically in the phrase, a drinking-bout; or the word is the same as the preceding.

BOUTADE, *n.* [Eng. put.] Properly, a start; hence, a whim. [Not English.]

BOUTEFEU, *n.* An incendiary; a make-bate. [Not English.]

BOUTISALE, *n.* A cheap sale; or according to others, a sale by a lighted match, during the burning of which a man may bid. [Not used.]

BOVATE, *n.* [In Law L. bovata, from bos, bovis, an ox.]

An ox-gate, or as much land as an ox can plow in a year; Cowell says 28 acres.*NWAD BOVATE.2*

BOVEY-COAL, *n.* Brown lignite, an inflammable fossil, resembling, in many of its properties, bituminous wood. Its structure is a little slaty; its cross fracture, even or conchoidal, with a resinous luster, somewhat shining. It is brittle, burns with a weak flame, and exhales an odor, which is generally disagreeable.

BOVINE, *a.* [Los L. bovinus, from bos, bovis, an ox.]

Pertaining to oxen and cows, or the quadrupeds of the genus bos.*NWAD BOVINE.2*

This animal is the strongest and fiercest of the bovine genus.*NWAD BOVINE.3*

The ox-born souls mean nothing more than the eight living souls, who issued from their allegorical mother, the bovine ark.*NWAD BOVINE.4*

BOW, *v.t.*

1. To bend; to inflect; as, to bow vines.*NWAD BOW.2*

2. To bend the body in token of respect or civility; as, to bow the head.*NWAD BOW.3*

3. To bend or incline towards, in condescension.*NWAD BOW.4*

Bow down thine ear to the poor. Eccles.*NWAD BOW.5*

4. To depress; to crush; to subdue.*NWAD BOW.6*

His heavy hand hath bowed you to the grave.*NWAD BOW.7*

He bows the nations to his will.*NWAD BOW.8*

BOW, *v.i.* To bend; to curve; to be inflected; to bend, in token of reverence, respect or civility; often with down.

This is the idol to which the world bows.*NWAD BOW.10*

1. To stoop; to fall upon the knees.*NWAD BOW.11*

The people bowed upon their knees.*NWAD BOW.12*

2. To sink under pressure.*NWAD BOW.13*

They stoop; they bow down together. Isaiah.*NWAD BOW.14*

BOW, *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission.

BOW, *n.* [See *Bow*, to bend.] An instrument of war, and hunting, made of wood, or other elastic matter, with a string fastened to each end. The bow being bent by drawing the string, and suddenly returning to its natural state by its elastic force, throws an arrow to a great distance, and with force sufficient to kill an animal. It is of two kinds, the long-bow, and the cross-bow, arbalest or arbalest. The use of the bow is called archery.

1. Any thing bent, or in form of a curve; the rainbow; the doubling of a string in a knot; the part of a yoke which embraces the neck; etc.*NWAD BOW.17*

2. A small machine, formed with a stick and hairs, which being drawn over the strings of an instrument of music, causes it to sound.*NWAD BOW.18*

3. A beam of wood or brass, with three long screws that direct a lathe of wood or steel to any arch; used in forming drafts of ships, and projections of the sphere, or wherever it is necessary to draw large arches.*NWAD BOW.19*

4. An instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea, consisting of a large arch of ninety degrees graduated, a shank or staff, a side-vane, a sight-vane, and a horizon-vane; now disused.*NWAD BOW.20*

5. An instrument in use among smiths for turning a drill; with turners, for turning wood; with hatters, for breaking fur and wool.*NWAD BOW.21*

6. Bows of a saddle, are the two pieces of wood laid archwise to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight.*NWAD BOW.22*

7. Bow of a ship, is the rounding part of her side forward, beginning where the planks arch inwards, and terminating where they close, at the stem or prow. A narrow bow is called a lean bow; a broad one, a bold or bluff bow.*NWAD BOW.23*

On the bow, in navigation, is an arch of the horizon, not exceeding 45 degrees, comprehended between some distant object, and that point of the compass which is right ahead.*NWAD BOW.24*

BOW-BEARER, ***n.*** **[bos and bear.] An under officer of the forest, whose duty is to inform of trespasses.**

BOW-BENT, ***a.*** **[bow and bend.] Crooked.**

BOW-DYE, ***n.*** **A kind of scarlet color, superior to madder, but inferior to the true scarlet grain for fixedness, and duration; first used at Bow, near London.**

BOW-GRACE, ***n.*** **In sea language, a frame or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, stem, or bows of ships to secure them from injury by ice.**

BOW-HAND, ***n.*** **[bow and hand.] The hand that draws a bow.**

BOW-LEGGED, ***a.*** **[bow and leg.] Having crooked legs.**

BOWMAN, ***n.*** **[bow and man.] A man who uses a bow; an archer.** ***Jeremiah 4:29*****.**

BOWMAN, ***n.*** **The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat.**

BOWNET, ***n.*** **[bow and net.] An engine for catching lobsters and crawfish, called also bow-wheel. It is made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other, and at the mouth is a little rim bent inwards.**

BOW-PIECE, ***n.*** **[bow and piece.] A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship.**

BOW-SHOT, ***n.*** **[bow and shot.] The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow.** ***Genesis 21:16*****.**

BOWSPRIT, ***n.*** **[bow and sprit.] A large boom or spar, which projects over the stem of a ship or other vessel, to carry sail forward. [This is probably the true orthography.]**

BOW-STRING, ***n.*** **[bow and string.] The string of a bow.**

BOW-WINDOW. [See *Bay-window*.]

BOWABLE, *a.* Of a flexible disposition. [Not in use.]

BOWED, *pp.* Bent; crushed; subdued.

BOWED, *pp.* Bent; like a bow.

BOWELS, *n. plu.*

1. The intestines of an animal; the entrails, especially of man. The heart. *2 Corinthians 6:12*.*NWAD BOWELS.2*

2. The interior part of any thing; as the bowels of the earth.*NWAD BOWELS.3*

3. The seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness, compassion, a scriptural sense.*NWAD BOWELS.4*

Bowel, in the singular, is sometimes used for gut.*NWAD BOWELS.5*

BOWEL, *v.t.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate; to penetrate the bowels.

BOWELLESS, *a.* Without tenderness of pity.

BOWER, *n.* [from bow.] An anchor carried at the bow of a ship. There are generally two bowers, called first and second, great and little, or best and small.

BOWER, *n.*

1. A shelter or covered place in a garden, made with boughs of trees bent and twined together. It differs from arbor in that it may be round or square, whereas an arbor is long and arched.*NWAD BOWER.3*

2. A bed-chamber; any room in a house except the hall.*NWAD BOWER.4*

3. A country seat; a cottage.*NWAD BOWER.5*

4. A shady recess; a plantation for shade.*NWAD BOWER.6*

BOWER, *v.t.* To embower to inclose.

BOWER, *v.i.* To lodge.

BOWERS, BOWRS, *n.* [from bos.] Muscles that bend the joints.

BOWERY, *a.* Covering; shading as a bower; also, containing bowers.

A bowery maze that shades the purple streams.*NWAD BOWERY.2*

BOWESS, BOWET, *n.* A young hawk, when it begins to get out of the nest; a term in falconry.

BOWGE, *v.i.* To swell out. [See *Bouge*.]

BOWGE, *v.t.* To perforate; as, to bowge a ship.

[I do not find this word in any other author.]*NWAD BOWGE.3*

BOWING, *ppr.* Bending; stooping; making a bow.

BOWINGLY, *adv.* In a bending manner.

BOWL, *n.* [In Latin, vola is the hollow of the hand.]

1. A concave vessel to hold liquors, rather wide than deep, and thus distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.*NWAD BOWL.2*

2. The hollow part of any thing; as the bowl of a spoon.*NWAD BOWL.3*

3. A basin; a fountain.*NWAD BOWL.4*

BOWL, *n.* A ball of wood used for play on a level plat of ground.

BOWL, *v.i.* To play with bowls, or at bowling.

BOWL, *v.t.* To roll as a bowl; also, to pelt with any thing rolled.

BOWLDER, *n.* [from bowl.] A small stone of a roundish form, and of no determinate size, found on the sea shore and on the banks or in the channels of rivers, etc., worn smooth or rounded by the action of water; a pebble.

The term bowlder is now used in Geology for rounded masses of any rock, found out of place, and apparently transported from their original bed by water. Bowlders of Granite, often of great size, are very common on the surface of the most recent formations.*NWAD BOWLDER.2*

BOWLDER-STONE. [See *Bowlder*.]

BOWLDER-WALL, *n.* A wall constructed of pebbles or bowlders of flint or other siliceous stones, which have been rounded by the action of water.

BOWLER, *n.* One who plays at bowls.

BOWLINE, *n.* A rope fastened near the middle of the leech or perpendicular edge of the square sails, by subordinate parts, called bridles, and used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close hauled. The bridles, are the ropes by which the bowline is fastened to the leech of the sail.

BOWLING, *ppr.* Playing at bowls.

BOWLING-GREEN, *n.* [bowl and green.] A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling.

1. In gardening, a parterre in a grove, laid with fine turf, with compartments of divers figures, with dwarf trees and other

decorations. It may be used for bowling; but the French and Italians have such greens for ornament.*NWAD BOWLING-GREEN.2*

BOWSE, *v.i.* In seaman's language, to pull or haul; as, to bowse upon a tack; to bowse away, to pull all together.

BOWSSEN, *v.t.* To drink; to drench. [Not used.]

BOWYER, *n.* [from bow, a corruption of bower, like sawyer.]

An archer; one who uses a bow; one who makes bows. [Little used.]*NWAD BOWYER.2*

BOX, *n.* [Lat. buxus, the tree, and pyxis, a box; Gr. a box, and the tree.]

A coffer or chest, either of wood or metal. In general, the word box is used for a case of rough boards, or more slightly made than a chest, and used for the conveyance of goods. But the name is applied to cases of any size and of any materials; as a wooden box, a tin box, an iron box, a strong box.*NWAD BOX.2*

1. The quantity that a box contains; as a box of quicksilver; a box or rings. In some cases, the quantity called a box is fixed by custom; in others, it is uncertain, as a box of tea or sugar.*NWAD BOX.3*

2. A certain seat in a play-house, or in any public room.*NWAD BOX.4*

3. The case which contains the mariner's compass.*NWAD BOX.5*

4. A money chest.*NWAD BOX.6*

5. A tree or shrub, constituting the genus buxus, used for bordering flower-beds. The African box is the myrsine.*NWAD BOX.7*

6. A blow on the head with the hand, or on the ear with the open hand.*NWAD BOX.8*

7. A cylindrical hollow iron used in wheels, in which the axle-tree

runs. Also, a hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve.*NWAD BOX.9*

BOX, *v.i.* To fight with the fist; to combat with the hand or fist.

BOX, *v.t.* To inclose in a box; also, to furnish with boxes, as a wheel or block.

1. To strike with the hand or fist, especially the ear or side of the head.*NWAD BOX.12*

2. To rehearse the several points of the compass in their proper order.*NWAD BOX.13*

3. To make a hole or cut in a tree, to procure the sap; as, to box a maple.*NWAD BOX.14*

4. To sail round.*NWAD BOX.15*

BOXED, *pp.* Inclosed in a box; struck on the head with the fist or hand; furnished with a box or hollow iron, as a wheel.

BOXEN, *a.* Made of box-wood; resembling box.

BOXER, *n.* One who fights with his fist.

BOX-HAUL, *v.t.* To veer a ship in a particular manner, when it is impracticable to tack.

BOXING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a box; striking with the fist; furnishing with a box.

BOXING, *n.* The act of fighting with the fist; a combat with the fist.

BOX-THORN, *n.* [box and thorn.] A plant, the Lycium, or a species of it.

BOY, *n.* [L. puer for puger, for we see by puella, that r is not radical. So the Gr. probably is contracted, for the derivative verb, forms.]

A male child, from birth to the age of puberty; but in general, applied to males under ten or twelve years of age; a lad. Sometimes it is used in contempt for a young man, indicating immaturity, want of vigor or judgment.*NWAD BOY.2*

BOY, *v.t.* To treat as a boy.

Rather, to act as a boy; to imitate a boy in action. The passage in Shakespeare, in which this word is found, is supposed to allude to the practice of boys acting women's parts on the stage.*NWAD BOY.4*

I shall see some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness.*NWAD BOY.5*

BOYAR, *n.* A Russian nobleman. [See *Boiar*.]

BOYAU, *n.* boy'o. In fortification, a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches.

BOY-BLIND, *a.* Blind as a boy; undiscerning.

BOYER, *n.* A Flemish sloop, with a castle at each end.

BOYHOOD, *a.* [boy and hood.] The state of a boy, or of immature age.

BOYISH, *a.* Belonging to a boy; childish; trifling; resembling a boy in manners or opinions; puerile.

BOYISHLY, *adv.* Childishly; in a trifling manner.

BOYISHNESS, *n.* Childishness; the manners or behavior of a boy.

BOYISM, *n.* Childishness; puerility.

1. The state of a boy.*NWAD BOYISM.2*

BOYS-PLAY, ***n.*** **Childish amusement; any thing trifling.**

BOYUNA, ***n.*** **A large serpent of America, black and slender, having an intolerable smell. Also, a harmless reptile.**

BP. An abbreviation of Bishop.

BRABANTINE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Brabant, a province of the Netherlands, of which Brussels is the capital.**

BRABBLE, ***n.*** **A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle.**

BRABBLE, ***v.i.*** **To clamor; to contest noisily.**

BRABBLER, ***n.*** **A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow; a wrangler.**

BRABBLING, ***ppr.*** **Clamoring; wrangling.**

BRACE, ***n.*** **[L. brachium; Gr. the arm.]**

1. In architecture, a piece of timber framed in with bevel joints, to keep the building from swerving either way. It extends like an arm from the post or main timber.*NWAD BRACE.2*

2. That which holds any thing tight; a cincture or bandage. The braces of a drum are not bands.*NWAD BRACE.3*

3. A pair; a couple; as a brace of ducks. It is used of persons only in contempt, or in the style of drollery.*NWAD BRACE.4*

4. In music, a double curve at the beginning of stave.*NWAD BRACE.5*

5. A thick strap, which supports a carriage on wheels.*NWAD BRACE.6*

6. A crooked line in printing, connecting two or more words or lines; thus boll, bowl. It is used to connect triplets in poetry.*NWAD BRACE.7*

7. In marine language, a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, to square or traverse the yard. The name is given also to pieces of iron which are used as supports; such as of the poop lanterns, etc.*NWAD BRACE.8*

8. Brace, or brasse, is a foreign measure answering to our fathom.*NWAD BRACE.9*

9. Harness; warlike preparation; as we say, girded for battle.*NWAD BRACE.10*

10. Tension; tightness.*NWAD BRACE.11*

11. Braces, *plu.*, suspenders, the straps that sustain pantaloons, etc.*NWAD BRACE.12*

12. The braces of a drum, are the cords on the sides of it, for tightening the heads and snares.*NWAD BRACE.13*

BRACE, *v.t.* To draw tight; to tighten; to bind or tie close; to make tight and firm.

1. To make tense; to strain up; as, to brace a drum.*NWAD BRACE.15*

2. To furnish with braces; as, to brace a building.*NWAD BRACE.16*

3. To strengthen; to increase tension; as, to brace the nerves.*NWAD BRACE.17*

4. In marine language, to bring the yards to either side.*NWAD BRACE.18*

To brace about is to turn the yards round for the contrary tack.*NWAD BRACE.19*

To brace sharp is to cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel.*NWAD BRACE.20*

To brace to is to check or ease off the leg braces, and round-in the weather ones, to assist in tacking.*NWAD BRACE.21*

BRACED, *pp.* Furnished with braces; drawn close and tight; made tense.

BRACELET, *n.*

1. An ornament for the wrist, worn by ladies. This ornament seems anciently to have been worn by men as well as women.*NWAD BRACELET.2*

2. A piece of defensive armor for the arm.*NWAD BRACELET.3*

BRACER, ***n.*** **That which braces, binds or makes firm; a band or bandage; also, armor for the arm.**

1. An astringent medicine, which gives tension or tone to any part of the body.*NWAD BRACER.2*

BRACH, ***n.*** **A bitch of the hound kind.**

BRACHIAL, ***a.*** **[L. brachium, form the Celtic braic, brac, the arm.]**

Belonging to the arm; as the brachial artery.*NWAD BRACHIAL.2*

BRACHIATE, ***a.*** **[See *Brachial*.] In botany, having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.**

BRACHMAN, BRAMIN, ***n.*** **An ancient philosopher of India. The brachmans are a branch of the ancient gymnosophists, and remarkable for the severity of their lives and manners.**

BRACHYGRAPHER, ***n.*** **[See the next word.] A writer in short hand.**

BRACHYGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. short, and a writing.] The art or practice of writing in shorthand; stenography.**

BRACHYLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. short, and expression.] In rhetoric, the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner.**

BRACK, ***n.*** **An opening caused by the parting of any solid body; a breach; a broken part.**

BRACKEN, ***n.*** **Fern. [See *Brake*.]**

BRACKET, [Heb. to bend the knee; hence it signifies the knee.]

1. Among workers in timber, an angular wooden stay, in form of the knee bent, to support shelves, scaffolds and the like.*NWAD BRACKET.2*

2. The cheek of a mortar carriage, made of strong plank.*NWAD BRACKET.3*

3. In printing, hooks; thus, [].*NWAD BRACKET.4*

BRACKISH, *a.* [Gr. to water.] Salt, or salt in a moderate degree; it is applied to any water partially saturated with salt.

BRACKISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being brackish; saltness in a small degree.

BRACKY, *a.* Brackish. [Not used.]

BRACTEA, BRACTE, *n.* [L. Ainswroth writes, bractea or brattea.]

In botany, a floral leaf, one of the seven fulcrums or props of plants. It differs from other leaves in shape and color, and is generally situated on the peduncle, so near the corol, as easily to be mistaken for the calyx.*NWAD BRACTEA.2*

In the Asiatic Researches, 4.354, this word is anglicized, and written bract.*NWAD BRACTEA.3*

BRACTEATE, *a.* [from bractea.] Furnished with bractes.

BRACTED, *a.* Furnished with bractes.

BRACTEOLE, *n.* A little bract.

BRACTEOLATE, *a.* Furnished with bracteoles.

BRAD, in Sax., is broad, and occurs in names; as in Bradford, broadford.

BRAD, *n.* A particular kind of nail, used in floors and other work, where it is deemed proper to drive nails entirely into the wood. For this purpose, it is made without a broad head or shoulder over the shank.

BRADYPUS, *n.* The *sloth*, which see.

BRAG, *v.i.* [Eng. to brag.]

To boast; to display one's actions, merits or advantages ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories; followed by of; as, to brag of a good horse, or of a feat.*NWAD BRAG.2*

To brag on is vulgar; indeed the word itself is become low, and is not to be used in elegant composition.*NWAD BRAG.3*

BRAG, *n.* A boast, or boasting; ostentatious verbal display of one's deeds, or advantages; the thing boasted.

Spenser has used this word as an adverb for proudly.*NWAD BRAG.5*

BRAG, *n.* A game at cards.

BRAGGADOCIO, *n.* A puffing, boasting fellow.

BRAGGARDISM, *n.* Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

BRAGGART, *n.* [brag and art, ard, kind.] A boaster; a vain fellow.

BRAGGART, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

BRAGGER, *n.* One who brags; a boaster.

BRAGGET, *n.* A liquor made by fermenting the wort of ale and mead.

BRAGGING, *ppr.* Boasting.

BRAGGINGLY, *adv.* Boastingly.

BRAGLESS, *a.* Without bragging, or ostentation. [Unusual.]

BRAGLY, *adv.* Finely; so as it may be bragged of. [Not used.]

BRAHMANIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Brachmans or Bramins of India.

BRAID, *v.t.* [Old Eng. brede.]

1. To weave or infold three or more strands to form one.*NWAD BRAID.2*

2. To reproach. [See *Upbraid*.]*NWAD BRAID.3*

BRAID, *n.* A string, cord or other texture, formed by weaving together different strands.

1. A start.*NWAD BRAID.5*

BRAID, *a.* Deceitful.

Chaucer used the Saxon word brede, to deceive. This is the figurative sense of braid.*NWAD BRAID.7*

BRAIL, *n.*

1. A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing.*NWAD BRAIL.2*

2. In navigation, brails are ropes passing through pulleys, on the mizen mast and yard, and fastened to the aftmost leech of the sail in different places, to truss it up close. Also, all ropes employed to haul up the bottoms, lower corners and skirts of the other great sails, for the more ready furling of them.*NWAD BRAIL.3*

BRAIL, *v.t.* To brail up, is to haul up into the brails, or to truss up with the brails.

BRAIN, *n.* [Gr. properly the fore part of the head or sinciput, also the brain.]

1. That soft whitish mass, or viscus, inclosed in the cranium or skull, in which the nerves and spinal marrow terminate, and which is supposed to be the seat of the soul or intelligent principle in man. It is divided above into a right and left hemisphere, and below into six lobes. It is composed of a cortical substance, which is external, and a medullary, which is internal. From the brain proceed nine pair of nerves, which are distributed principally to the head and neck.*NWAD BRAIN.2*

2. The understanding.*NWAD BRAIN.3*

3. The affections; fancy; imagination. [Unusual.]*NWAD BRAIN.4*

BRAIN, *v.t.* To dash out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.

1. To conceive; to understand. [Not used.]*NWAD BRAIN.6*

BRAINISH, *a.* Hot-headed; furious; as L. cerebrosus.

BRAINLESS, *a.* Without understanding; silly; thoughtless; witless.

BRAINPAN, *n.* [brain and pan.] The skull which incloses the brain.

BRAINSICK, *a.* [brain and sick.] Disordered in the understanding; giddy; thoughtless.

BRAINSICKLY, *adv.* Weakly; with a disordered understanding.

BRAINSICKNESS, *n.* Disorder of the understanding; giddiness; indiscretion.

BRAIT, *n.* Among jewelers, a rough diamond.

BRAKE, *pp.* of break. [See *Break*.]

BRAKE, *n.* [L. erica; Gr. to break.]

1. Brake is a name given to fern, or rather to the female fern, a species of cryptogamian plants, of the genus Pteris, whose fructification is in lines under the margin of the leaf or frond.*NWAD BRAKE.3*

2. A place overgrown with brake.*NWAD BRAKE.4*

3. A thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles.*NWAD BRAKE.5*

4. In the U. States, a thicket of canes, as a cane-brake; but I believe used only in composition.*NWAD BRAKE.6*

BRAKE, *n.* [See *Break*.] An instrument to break flax or hemp.

1. The handle or lever by which a pump is worked; that is, brac, brachium, an arm.*NWAD BRAKE.8*

2. A baker's kneading trough.*NWAD BRAKE.9*

3. A sharp bit, or snaffle.*NWAD BRAKE.10*

4. A machine for confining refractory horses, while the smith is shoeing them.*NWAD BRAKE.11*

5. That part of the carriage of a movable battery or engine which enables it to turn.*NWAD BRAKE.12*

6. A large heavy harrow for breaking clods after plowing; called also a drag.*NWAD BRAKE.13*

BRAKY, *a.* Full of brakes; abounding with brambles or shrubs; rough; thorny.

BRAMA, *n.* The bream, a fish. [See *Bream*.]

BRAMA, BRUMA, BRAHMA, *n.* [L. primus.] The chief deity of the Indian nations, considered as the creator of all things.

BRAMBLE, ***n.*** **The raspberry bush or blackberry bush; a general name of the genus rubus, of which there are several species. They are armed with prickles; hence in common language, any rough, prickly shrub.**

BRAMBLEBUSH, ***n.*** **[bramble and bush.] The bramble, or a collection of brambles growing together.**

BRAMBLED, ***a.*** **Overgrown with brambles.**

BRAMBLE-NET, ***n.*** **[bramble and net.] A hallier, or a net to catch birds.**

BRAMBLING, BRAMBLE, ***n.*** **A bird, a species of fringilla, the mountain finch.**

BRAMIN, BRAHMIN, ***n.*** **[See** ***Brachman*****.]**

A priest among the Hindoos and other nations of India. There are several orders of Bramins, many of whom are very corrupt in their morals; others live sequestered from the world devoted to superstition and indolence. They are the only persons who understand the Sanscrit, or ancient language of the country, in which their sacred books are written; and to them are European nations indebted for their knowledge of the language. They worship Brama, the supposed creator of the world, but have many subordinate deities.*NWAD BRAMIN.2*

BRAMINESS, BRAMINEE, ***n.*** **The wife of a Bramin.**

BRAMINICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the Bramins, or their doctrines and worship; as the Braminical system.**

BRAMINISM, ***n.*** **The religion, or system of doctrines of the Bramins.**

BRAN, ***n.*** **The outer coat of wheat, rye or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by grinding.**

BRAN-NEW, ***a.*** **Properly brand-new. Quite new, [fire new]; bright or shining.**

BRANCARD, ***n.*** **A horse litter. [Not in use.]**

BRANCH, ***n.***

1. The shoot of a tree or other plant; a limb; a bough shooting from the stem, or from another branch or bough. Johnson restricts the word to a shoot from a main bough; but the definition warranted neither by etymology nor usage.*NWAD BRANCH.2*

A division of a main stem, supporting the leaves and fructification.*NWAD BRANCH.3*

An arm of a tree sprouting from the stem.*NWAD BRANCH.4*

2. Any arm or extended part shooting or extended from the main body of a thing; as the branch of a candlestick or of an artery. Hence, from similitude, a smaller stream running into a large one, or proceeding from it. Also, the shoot of a stag's horn; an antler.*NWAD BRANCH.5*

3. Any member or part of a body, or system; a distinct article; a section or subdivision; as, charity is a branch of christian duty.*NWAD BRANCH.6*

4. Any individual of a family descending in a collateral line; any descendant from a common parent or stock.*NWAD BRANCH.7*

5. Branches of a bridle, two pieces of bent iron which bear the bit, the cross chains and the curb.*NWAD BRANCH.8*

6. In architecture, branches of ogives are the arches of Gothic vaults, traversing from one angle to another diagonally, and forming a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which these arches are diagonals.*NWAD BRANCH.9*

7. A warrant or commission given to a pilot.*NWAD BRANCH.10*

8. A chandelier.*NWAD BRANCH.11*

BRANCH, *v.i.* To shoot or spread in branches; to ramify, as a plant, or as horns.

1. To divide into separate parts, or subdivisions, as a mountain, a stream, or a moral subject; to ramify.*NWAD BRANCH.13*

2. To speak diffusively; to make many distinctions or divisions in a discourse.*NWAD BRANCH.14*

3. To have horns shooting out.*NWAD BRANCH.15*

BRANCH, *v.t.* To divide as into branches; to make subordinate divisions.

1. To adorn with needle work, representing branches, flowers, or twigs.*NWAD BRANCH.17*

BRANCHED, *pp.* Divided or spread into branches; separated into subordinate parts; adorned with branches; furnished with branches.

BRANCHER, *n.* One that shoots forth branches.

1. A young hawk when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches.*NWAD BRANCHER.2*

BRANCHERY, *n.* The ramifications or ramified vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit.

BRANCHINESS, *n.* Fullness of branches.

BRANCHING, *ppr.* Shooting in branches; dividing into several subordinate parts.

BRANCHING, *a.* Furnished with branches; shooting out branches.

BRANCHIOSTEGOUS, *a.* [Gr. gills, and a covering.]

Having gill-covers, or covered gills, as a branchiostegous fish; covering the gills, as the branchiostegous membrane. The

branchiostegi are an order of fish in the Linnean system, the rays of whose fins are bony, but whose gill-covers are destitute of bony rays.*NWAD BRANCHIOSTEGOUS.2*

BRANCH-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing on a branch.

BRANCHLESS, *a.* Destitute of branches, or shoots; without any valuable product; barren; naked.

BRANCHLET, *n.* A little branch; a twig; the subdivision of a branch.

BRANCH-PEDUNCLE, *n.* A peduncle springing from a branch.

BRANCH-PILOT, *n.* A pilot who has a branch or public commission.

BRANCHY, *a.* Full of branches; having wide spreading branches.

BRAND, *n.*

1. A burning piece of wood; or a stick or piece of wood partly burnt, whether burning or after the fire is extinct.*NWAD BRAND.2*

2. A sword, either from brandishing, or from its glittering brightness; now obsolete, unless in poetry.*NWAD BRAND.3*

3. A thunder-bolt.*NWAD BRAND.4*

4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a criminal, or upon a cask; a stigma; any note of infamy.*NWAD BRAND.5*

BRAND, *v.t.* To burn or impress a mark with a hot iron; as, to brand a criminal, by way of punishment; or to brand a cask or any thing else, for the purpose of fixing a mark upon it.

1. To fix a mark or character of infamy, in allusion to the branding of criminals; to stigmatize as infamous; as, to brand a vice with infamy.*NWAD BRAND.7*

BRANDED, ***pp.*** **Marked with a hot iron; stigmatized.**

BRAND-GOOSE, ***n.*** **A species of Anas, or the goose kind; usually called in America brant or brent.**

BRANDING, ***ppr.*** **Impressing a mark with a hot iron; fixing a stigma or mark of reproach.**

BRAND-IRON, BRANDING-IRON, ***n.*** **An iron to brand with.**

BRANDISH, ***v.t.***

1. To move or wave, as a weapon; to raise, and move in various directions; to shake or flourish; as, to brandish a sword or a cane. It often indicates threatening.*NWAD BRANDISH.2*

2. To play with; to flourish; as, to brandish syllogisms.*NWAD BRANDISH.3*

BRANDISHED, ***pp.*** **Raised and waved in the air with a flourish.**

BRANDISHER, ***n.*** **One who brandishes.**

BRANDISHING, ***ppr.*** **Raising and waving in the air; flourishing.**

BRANDLING, ***n.*** **A kind of worm.**

BRAND-NEW, ***a.*** **Quite new; bright as a brand of fire.**

BRANDY, ***n.*** **An ardent spirit distilled from wine. The same name is now given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the U. States particularly to that which is distilled from cyder and peaches.**

BRANDY-WINE, ***n.*** **Brandy.**

BRANGLE, ***n.*** **[L. frendeo.] A wrangle; a squabble; a noisy contest or dispute.**

BRANGLE, ***v.i.*** **To wrangle; to dispute contentiously; to squabble.**

BRANGLEMENT, ***n.*** **Wrangle; brangle.**

BRANGLING, ***n.*** **A quarrel.**

BRANK, ***n.***

1. Buckwheat, a species of polygonum; a grain cultivated mostly for beasts and poultry; but in the U. States, the flour is much used for making breakfast cakes.*NWAD BRANK.2*

2. In some parts of England and Scotland, a scolding-bridle, an instrument for correcting scolding women. It consists of a headpiece, which incloses the head of the offender, and of a sharp iron which enters the mouth and restrains the tongue.*NWAD BRANK.3*

BRANKURSINE, ***n.*** **[brank and ursus, a bear.]**

Bear's-breech, or acanthus, a genus of plants of several species. The leaves of the common sort are said to have furnished the model of the Corinthian capitals.*NWAD BRANKURSINE.2*

BRANLIN, ***n.*** **A species of fish of the salmon kind, in some places called the fingry, from five or six black lines or marks on each side resembling fingers. It is found in rapid streams.**

BRANNY, ***a.*** **[from bran.] Having the appearance of bran; consisting of bran.**

BRANSLE, ***n.*** **A brawl, or dance. [Not used.]**

BRANT, ***n.*** **A species of anas or the goose kind; called also** ***brent*** **and** ***brand-goose*****, which see.**

BRANT, ***a.*** **Steep.**

BRASEN, ***a.*** **brazn. Made of brass. [See** ***Brass*** **and** ***Brazen*****.]**

BRASIER, *n.* brazhur. An artificer who works in brass.

1. A pan for holding coals.*NWAD BRASIER.2*

BRASIL. [See *Brazil*.]

BRASS, *n.*

1. An alloy of copper and zink, of a yellow color; usually containing about one third of its weight of zink, but the proportions are variable. The best brass is made by cementation of calamine or the oxyd of zink with granulated copper.*NWAD BRASS.2*

2. Impudence; a brazen face.*NWAD BRASS.3*

BRASSE, *n.* The pale spotted perch, with two long teeth on each side; the lucio-perca.

BRASSICA, *n.* [L.] Cabbage.

BRASSINESS, *n.* A quality of brass; the appearance of brass.

BRASS-PAVED, *a.* Hard as brass.

BRASS-VISAGED, *a.* Impudent.

BRASSY, *a.* Pertaining to brass; partaking of brass; hard as brass; having the color of brass.

1. Impudent; impudently bold.*NWAD BRASSY.2*

BRAST, *a.* Burst. [Not in use.]

BRAT, *n.* A child, so called in contempt.

1. Offspring; progeny.*NWAD BRAT.2*

BRAUL, *n.* Indian cloth with blue and white striped, called turbants.

BRAVADO, *n.* A boast or brag; an arrogant menace, intended to intimidate.

BRAVE, *a.*

1. Courageous; bold; daring; intrepid; fearless of danger; as a brave warrior. It usually unites the sense of courage with generosity and dignity of mind; qualities often united.*NWAD BRAVE.2*

The brave man will not deliberately do an injury to his fellow man.*NWAD BRAVE.3*

2. Gallant; lofty; graceful; having a noble mien.*NWAD BRAVE.4*

3. Magnificent; grand; as a brave place.*NWAD BRAVE.5*

4. Excellent; noble; dignified. But in modern usage, it has nearly lost its application to things.*NWAD BRAVE.6*

5. Gaudy; showy in dress.*NWAD BRAVE.7*

BRAVE, *n.* A hector; a man daring beyond discretion or decency.

Hot braves like these may fight.*NWAD BRAVE.9*

1. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.*NWAD BRAVE.10*

BRAVE, *v.t.* To defy; to challenge; to encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved; to set at defiance.

The ills of love I can brave.*NWAD BRAVE.12*

The rock that braves the tempest.*NWAD BRAVE.13*

1. To carry a boasting appearance of; as, to brave that which they believe not.*NWAD BRAVE.14*

BRAVED, *pp.* Defied; set at defiance; met without dismay, or being moved.

BRAVELY, *adv.* Courageously; gallantly; splendidly; in a brave manner; heroically. In Spenser, finely; gaudily.

BRAVERY, *n.* Courage; heroism; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; fearlessness of danger; often united with generosity or dignity of mind which despises meanness and cruelty, and disdains to take advantage of a vanquished enemy.

The duelist, in proving his bravery, shows that he thinks it suspected.*NWAD BRAVERY.2*

1. Splendor; magnificence; showy appearance.*NWAD BRAVERY.3*

The bravery of their tinkling ornaments. *Isaiah 3:18*.*NWAD BRAVERY.4*

2. Show; ostentation; fine dress.*NWAD BRAVERY.5*

3. Bravado; boast.*NWAD BRAVERY.6*

4. A showy person.*NWAD BRAVERY.7*

[In the last four senses, this word is nearly antiquated.]*NWAD BRAVERY.8*

BRAVING, ***ppr.*** **Setting at defiance; challenging.**

BRAVO, ***n.*** **A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; an assassin or murderer.**

BRAWL, ***v.i.*** **[L. proelior.]**

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently.*NWAD BRAWL.2*

2. To speak loud and indecently.*NWAD BRAWL.3*

3. To roar as water; to make a noise.*NWAD BRAWL.4*

BRAWL, ***v.t.*** **To drive or beat away.**

BRAWL, ***n.*** **Noise; quarrel; scurrility; uproar.**

1. Formerly, a kind of dance.*NWAD BRAWL.7*

BRAWLER, ***n.*** **A noisy fellow; a wrangler.**

BRAWLING, ***n.*** **The act of quarreling.**

BRAWLINGLY, ***adv.*** **In a quarrelsome manner.**

BRAWN, ***n.*** **[L. aprugnus, caro aprugna.]**

1. The flesh of a boar, or the animal.*NWAD BRAWN.2*

2. The fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body.*NWAD BRAWN.3*

3. Bulk; muscular strength.*NWAD BRAWN.4*

4. The arm, from its muscles or strength.*NWAD BRAWN.5*

BRAWNED, ***a.*** **Brawny; strong.**

BRAWNER, ***n.*** **A boar killed for the table.**

BRAWNINESS, *n.* The quality of being brawny; strength; hardiness.

BRAWNY, *a.* Musculous; fleshy; bulky; having large, strong muscles; strong.

BRAY, *v.t.*

1. To pound, beat or grind small; as, to bray a fool in a mortar. *Proverbs 27:22*.*NWAD BRAY.2*

2. To make a harsh sound, as of an ass.*NWAD BRAY.3*

3. To make a harsh, disagreeable grating sound.*NWAD BRAY.4*

BRAY, *n.* The harsh sound or roar of an ass; a harsh grating sound.

1. Shelving ground.*NWAD BRAY.6*

BRAY, *n.* A bank or mound of earth.

BRAYER, *n.* One that brays like an ass.

1. A instrument to temper ink in printing offices.*NWAD BRAYER.2*

BRAYING, *ppr.* Pounding or grinding small; roaring.

BRAYING, *n.* Roar; noise; clamor.

BRAZE, *v.t.* To soder with brass.

1. To harden to impudence; to harden as with brass.*NWAD BRAZE.2*

BRAZEN, *a.* brazn. Made of brass; as a brazen helmet.

1. Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass; as a brazen din.*NWAD BRAZEN.2*

2. Impudent; having a front like brass.*NWAD BRAZEN.3*

Brazen age, or age of brass, in mythology, the age which succeeded the silver age, when men had degenerated from primitive purity.*NWAD BRAZEN.4*

Brazen dish, among miners, is the standard by which other dishes are gauged, and is kept in the king's hall.*NWAD BRAZEN.5*

Brazen sea, in Jewish antiquity, a huge vessel of brass, cast on the plain of Jordan, and placed in Solomon's temple. It was ten cubits from brim to brim, five in height, thirty in circumference, and contained 3000 baths. It was designed for the priests to wash themselves in, before they performed the service of the temple.*NWAD BRAZEN.6*

BRAZEN, *v.i.* brazn. To be impudent; to bully.

BRAZEN-FACE, *n.* [brazen and face.] An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery.

BRAZEN-FACED, *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless.

BRAZENLY, *adv.* In a bold impudent manner.

BRAZENNESS, *n.* Appearance like brass. In this sense, brassiness is the more correct word.

1. Impudence; excess of assurance.*NWAD BRAZENNESS.2*

BRAZIER. [See *Brasier*.]

BRAZIL, BRAZIL-WOOD, *n.* Brazil, or brazil-wood, or braziletto, is a very heavy wood of a red color, growing in Brazil, and other tropical countries. It is used in manufactures for dyeing red. It is a species of Caesalpina.

BRAZILETTO, *n.* The same as Brazil-wood.

BRAZILIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Brazil; as, Brazilian strand.

BREACH, *n.*

1. The act of breaking; or state of being broken; a rupture; a break; a gap; the space between the severed parts of a solid body parted by violence; as a breach in a garment, or in a wall.*NWAD BREACH.2*

2. The violation of a law; the violation or non-fulfillment of a contract; the non-performance of a moral duty; non-performance of duty being a breach of obligation, as well as a positive transgression or violation.*NWAD BREACH.3*

Every breach of the public engagements is hurtful to public credit.*NWAD BREACH.4*

3. An opening in a coast. [Not usual.]*NWAD BREACH.5*

4. Separation between friends by means of enmity; difference; quarrel.*NWAD BREACH.6*

5. Infraction; injury; invasion; as a breach upon kingly power.*NWAD BREACH.7*

6. Bereavement; loss of a friend and its consequent affliction.*NWAD BREACH.8*

7. A violation of the public peace, as by a riot, affray, or any tumult which is contrary to law, and destructive to the public tranquillity, is called a breach of the peace.*NWAD BREACH.9*

BREACH, *v.t.* To make a breach, or opening.

BREAD, *n.* bred. [Gr. anything esculent. If the word signifies food in general, or that which is eaten, probably it is the Heb. and Ch., from barah, to eat or feed.]

1. A mass of dough, made by moistening and kneading the flour or meal of some species of grain, and baked in an oven, or

pan.*NWAD BREAD.2*

2. Food in general.*NWAD BREAD.3*

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. *Genesis 3:19*.*NWAD BREAD.4*

Give us this day our daily bread. Lord's Prayer.*NWAD BREAD.5*

3. Support of like in general; maintenance.*NWAD BREAD.6*

Is the reward of virtue, bread?*NWAD BREAD.7*

Bee-bread. [See *Bee*.]*NWAD BREAD.8*

Ship-bread, bread for ships; hard biscuits.*NWAD BREAD.9*

Cassada-bread. [See *Cassada*.]*NWAD BREAD.10*

BREAD, *v.t.* To spread. [Not used.]

BREAD-CHIPPER, *n.* [bread and chip.] One who chips bread; a baker's servant; an under butler.

BREAD-CORN, *n.* [bread and corn.] Corn of which bread is made. This in most countries is wheat and rye; but in some countries bread is made of other grain, as of maize in some parts of America.

BREADEN, *a.* Made of bread. [Little used.]

BREADLESS, *a.* Without bread; destitute of food.

BREAD-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a ship's hold, where the bread is kept.

BREAD-TREE, *n.* [bread and tree.] The bread-fruit tree, or Artocarpus, a tree which grows in the isles of the Pacific ocean, of the size of an apple-tree, producing a fruit shaped like a heart, and as large as a small loaf of bread, which is

eaten as food.

BREADTH, *n.* bredth. The measure or extent of any plain surface from side to side; a geometrical dimension, which, multiplied into the length, constitutes a surface; as, the length of a table is five feet, and the breadth, three; 5x3=15 feet, the whole surface.

BREADTHLESS, *a.* Having no breadth.

BREAK, *v.t. pret.* broke, [brake. *Obs.*] *pp.* broke or broken.

[L. frango, fregi, n casual; Heb. to break, to free or deliver, to separate.]*NWAD BREAK.2*

1. To part or divide by force and violence, as a solid substance; to rend apart; as, to break a band; to break a thread or a cable.*NWAD BREAK.3*

2. To burst or open by force.*NWAD BREAK.4*

The fountains of the earth were broke open.*NWAD BREAK.5*

3. To divide by piercing or penetrating; to burst forth; as, the light breaks through the clouds.*NWAD BREAK.6*

4. To make breaches or gaps by battering, as in a wall.*NWAD BREAK.7*

5. To destroy, crush, weaken, or impair, as the human body or constitution.*NWAD BREAK.8*

6. To sink; to appall or subdue; as, to break the spirits, or the passions.*NWAD BREAK.9*

7. To crush; to shatter; to dissipate the strength of, as of an army.*NWAD BREAK.10*

8. To weaken, or impair, as the faculties.*NWAD BREAK.11*

9. To tame; to train to obedience; to make tractable; as, to break a

horse.*NWAD BREAK.12*

10. To make bankrupt.*NWAD BREAK.13*

11. To discard, dismiss or cashier; as, to break an officer. *NWAD BREAK.14*

12. To crack, to part or divide, as the skin; to open, as an aposteme.*NWAD BREAK.15*

13. To violate, as a contract or promise, either by a positive act contrary to the promise, or by neglect or non-fulfillment.*NWAD BREAK.16*

14. To infringe or violate, as a law, or any moral obligation, either by a positive act or by an omission of what is required.*NWAD BREAK.17*

15. To stop; to interrupt; to cause to cease; as, to break conversation; to break sleep.*NWAD BREAK.18*

16. To intercept; to check; to lessen the force of; as, to break a fall, or a blow.*NWAD BREAK.19*

17. To separate; to part; as, to break company of friendship.*NWAD BREAK.20*

18. To dissolve any union; sometimes with off; as, to break off a connection.*NWAD BREAK.21*

19. To cause to abandon; to reform or cause to reform; as, to break one of ill habits or practices.*NWAD BREAK.22*

20. To open as a purpose; to propound something new; to make a first disclosure of opinions; as, to break one's mind.*NWAD BREAK.23*

21. To frustrate; to prevent.*NWAD BREAK.24*

If plagues or earthquakes break not heaven's design.*NWAD BREAK.25*

22. To take away; as, to break the whole staff of bread. *Psalm 105:16*.*NWAD BREAK.26*

23. To stretch; to strain; to rack; as, to break one on the wheel.*NWAD BREAK.27*

24. To break the back, to strain or dislocate the vertebers with too heavy a burden; also, to disable one's fortune.*NWAD BREAK.28*

25. To break bulk, to begin to unload.*NWAD BREAK.29*

26. To break a deer, to cut it up at table.*NWAD BREAK.30*

27. To breakfast, to eat the first meal in the day, but used as a compound word.*NWAD BREAK.31*

28. To break ground, to plow.*NWAD BREAK.32*

29. To break ground, to dig; to open trenches.*NWAD BREAK.33*

30. To break the heart, to afflict grievously; to cause great sorrow or grief; to depress with sorrow or despair.*NWAD BREAK.34*

31. To break a jest, to utter a jest unexpected.*NWAD BREAK.35*

32. To break the neck, to dislocate the joints of the neck.*NWAD BREAK.36*

33. To break off, to put a sudden stop to; to interrupt; to discontinue.*NWAD BREAK.37*

Break off thy sins by righteousness. *Daniel 4:27*.*NWAD BREAK.38*

34. To sever; to divide; as, to break off a twig.*NWAD BREAK.39*

35. To break sheer, in marine language. When a ship at anchor is in a position to keep clear of the anchor, but is forced by wind or current out of that position, she breaks her sheer.*NWAD BREAK.40*

36. To break up, to dissolve or put an end to; as, to break up house-keeping.*NWAD BREAK.41*

37. To open or lay open; as, to break up a bed of earth.*NWAD BREAK.42*

38. To plow ground the first time, or after lying long unplowed; a common use in the U. States.*NWAD BREAK.43*

39. To separate; as, to break up a company.*NWAD BREAK.44*

40. To disband; as, to break up an army.*NWAD BREAK.45*

41. To break upon the wheel, to stretch and break the bones by torture upon the wheel.*NWAD BREAK.46*

42. To break wind, to give vent to wind from the body backward.*NWAD BREAK.47*

BREAK, *v.i.* To part; to separate; to divide in two; as, the ice breaks; a band breaks.

1. To burst; as, a storm or deluge breaks.*NWAD BREAK.49*

2. To burst, by dashing against something; as, a wave breaks upon a rock.*NWAD BREAK.50*

3. To open, as a tumor or aposteme.*NWAD BREAK.51*

4. To open, as the morning; to show the first light; to dawn.*NWAD BREAK.52*

5. To burst forth; to utter or exclaim.*NWAD BREAK.53*

6. To fail in trade or other occupation; to become bankrupt.*NWAD BREAK.54*

7. To decline in health and strength; to begin to lose the natural vigor.*NWAD BREAK.55*

8. To issue out with vehemence.*NWAD BREAK.56*

9. To make way with violence or suddenness; to rush; often with a particle; as, to break in; to break in upon, as calamities; to break over, as a flood; to break out, as a fire; to break forth, as light or a

sound.*NWAD BREAK.57*

10. To come to an explanation.*NWAD BREAK.58*

I am to break with thee upon some affairs. [I believe, antiquated.]*NWAD BREAK.59*

11. To suffer an interruption of friendship; to fall out.*NWAD BREAK.60*

Be not afraid to break with traitors.*NWAD BREAK.61*

12. To faint, flag or pant.*NWAD BREAK.62*

My soul breaketh for longing to thy judgments. *Psalm 119:20*.*NWAD BREAK.63*

13. To break away, to disengage itself from; to rush from; also, to dissolve itself or dissipate, as fog or clouds.*NWAD BREAK.64*

14. To break forth, to issue out.*NWAD BREAK.65*

15. To break from, to disengage from; to depart abruptly, or with vehemence.*NWAD BREAK.66*

16. To break in, to enter by force; to enter unexpectedly; to intrude.*NWAD BREAK.67*

17. To break loose, to get free by force; to escape from confinement by violence; to shake off restraint.*NWAD BREAK.68*

18. To break off, to part; to divide; also, to desist suddenly.*NWAD BREAK.69*

19. To break off from, to part from with violence.*NWAD BREAK.70*

20. To break out, to issue forth; to discover itself by its effects, to arise or spring up; as, a fire breaks out; a sedition breaks out; a fever breaks out.*NWAD BREAK.71*

To appear in eruptions, as pustules; to have pustules, or an efflorescence on the skin, as a child breaks out. Hence we have

freckle from the root of break.*NWAD BREAK.72*

To throw off restraint, and become dissolute.*NWAD BREAK.73*

21. To break up, to dissolve itself and separate; as a company breaks up; a meeting breaks up; a fog breaks up; but more generally we say, fog, mist or clouds break away. *NWAD BREAK.74*

22. To break with, to part in enmity; to cease to be friends; as, to break with a friend or companion.*NWAD BREAK.75*

This verb carries with it its primitive sense of straining, parting, severing, bursting, often with violence, with the consequential senses of injury, defect and infirmity.*NWAD BREAK.76*

BREAK, *n.* A state of being open, or the act of separating; an opening made by force; an open place. It is the same word as brack, differently written and pronounced.

1. A pause; an interruption.*NWAD BREAK.78*

2. A line in writing or printing, noting a suspension of the sense, or a stop in the sentence.*NWAD BREAK.79*

3. In a ship, the break of the deck is the part where it terminates, and the descent on to the next deck below commences.*NWAD BREAK.80*

4. The first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; as the break of day.*NWAD BREAK.81*

BREAKAGE, *n.* A breaking; also, an allowance for things broken, in transportation.

BREAKER, *n.* The person who breaks any thing; a violator or transgressor; as a breaker of the law.

1. A rock which breaks the waves; or the wave itself which breaks the waves; or the wave itself which breaks against a rock, a sand bank, or the shore, exhibiting a white foam.*NWAD BREAKER.2*

2. A pier, mound or other solid matter, placed in a river, to break the floating ice, and prevent it from injuring a bridge below; called also ice-breaker.*NWAD BREAKER.3*

3. One that breaks up ground.*NWAD BREAKER.4*

4. A destroyer. *Micah 2:13*.*NWAD BREAKER.5*

BREAKFAST, *n.* brek'fast. [break and fast.]

1. The first meal in the day; or the thing eaten at the first meal.*NWAD BREAKFAST.2*

2. A meal, or food in general.*NWAD BREAKFAST.3*

BREAKFAST, *v.i.* brek'fast. To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAKFAST, *v.t.* brekfast. To furnish with the first meal in the morning.

BREAKFASTING, *ppr.* Eating or taking the first meal in the day.

BREAKFASTING, *n.* A party at breakfast.

BREAKING, *ppr.* Parting by violence; rending asunder; becoming bankrupt.

BREAKNECK, *n.* [break and neck.] A fall that breaks the neck; a steep place endangering the neck.

BREAKPROMISE, *n.* [break and promise.] One who makes a practice of breaking his promise. [Not used.]

BREAKVOW, *n.* [break and vow.] One who habitually breaks his vows. [Not used.]

BREAKWATER, *n.* [break and water.] The hull of an old vessel sunk at the entrance of a harbor, to break or diminish the force of the waves, to secure the vessels in harbor.

1. A small buoy fastened to a large one, when the rope of the latter is not long enough to reach the surface of the water.*NWAD BREAKWATER.2*

2. A mole, at the mouth of a harbor, intended to break the force of the waves.*NWAD BREAKWATER.3*

BREAM, *n.* A fish, the Cyprinus brama, an inhabitant of lakes and deep water, extremely insipid and little valued.

BREAM, *v.t.* In sea language, to burn off the filth, such as grass, sea week, ooze, etc., from a ship's bottom.

BREAST, *n.* brest.

1. The soft, protuberant body, adhering to the thorax, which, in females, furnishes milk for infants.*NWAD BREAST.2*

His breasts are full of milk. *Job 21:24*.*NWAD BREAST.3*

2. The fore part of the thorax, or the fore part of the human body between the neck and the belly.*NWAD BREAST.4*

3. The part of a breast which answers to the breast in man. This, in quadrupeds, is between the fore legs, below the neck.*NWAD BREAST.5*

4. Figuratively, the heart; the conscience; the disposition of the mind; the affections; the seat of the affections and passions.*NWAD BREAST.6*

5. Formerly, the power of singing.*NWAD BREAST.7*

BREAST, *v.t.* brest. To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast.

BREASTBONE, *n.* [breast and bone.] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

BREAST-CASKET, *n.* [breast and casket.]

One of the largest and longest of the caskets or strings on the middle of the yard of a ship.*NWAD BREAST-CASKET.2*

BREASTDEEP, *a.* Breast high; as high as the breast.

BREASTED, *a.* Having a broad breast; having a fine voice.

BREASTFAST, *n.* [breast and fast.] A large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or key.

BREASTHIGH, *a.* [breast and high.] High as the breast.

BREASTHOOK, *n.* [breast and high.] A thick piece of timber placed directly across the stem of a ship to strengthen the fore part and unite the bows on each side.

BREASTING, *ppr.* Meeting with the breast; opposing in front.

BREASTKNOT, *n.* [breast and knot.] A knot of ribins worn on the breast.

BREASTPLATE, *n.* [breast and plate.]

1. Armor for the breast.*NWAD BREASTPLATE.2*

2. A strap that runs across a horse's breast.*NWAD BREASTPLATE.3*

3. In Jewish antiquity, a part of the vestment of the high priest, consisting of a folded piece of the rich embroidered stuff of which the ephod was made. It was set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes.*NWAD BREASTPLATE.4*

BREASTPLOW, *n.* [breast and plow.] A plow, driven by the breast, used to cut or pare turf.

BREASTROPE, *n.* [breast and rope.] In a ship, breast ropes are used to fasten the yards to the parrels, and with the parrels, to

hold the yards fast to the mast; now called parrel ropes.

BREAST-WORK, *n.* [breast and work.] In fortification, a work thrown up for defense; a *parapet*, which see.

BREATH, *n.* breth.

1. The air inhaled and expelled in the respiration of animals.*NWAD BREATH.2*

2. Life.*NWAD BREATH.3*

No man has more contempt than I of breath.*NWAD BREATH.4*

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to a state of exhaustion from violent action; as, I am out of breath; I am scarce in breath.*NWAD BREATH.5*

4. Respite; pause; time to breathe; as, let me take breath; give me some breath.*NWAD BREATH.6*

5. Breeze; aid in gentle motion.*NWAD BREATH.7*

Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,*NWAD BREATH.8*

When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface.*NWAD BREATH.9*

6. A single respiration; as, he swears at every breath.*NWAD BREATH.10*

7. An instant; the time of a single respiration; a single act.*NWAD BREATH.11*

He smiles and he frowns in a breath.*NWAD BREATH.12*

8. A word.*NWAD BREATH.13*

A breath can make them, as a breath has made.*NWAD BREATH.14*

BREATHABLE, *a.* That may be breathed.

BREATHE, *v.i.* To respire; to inspire and expire air. Hence, to live.

1. To take breath; to rest from action; as, let them have time to breathe.*NWAD BREATHE.2*

2. To pass as air.*NWAD BREATHE.3*

To whose foul mouth no wholesome air breathes in.*NWAD BREATHE.4*

BREATHE, *v.t.* To inhale as air into the lungs and expel it; as, to breathe vital air.

1. To inject by breathing; to infuse; followed by into.*NWAD BREATHE.6*

And the Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life. *Genesis 2:7*.*NWAD BREATHE.7*

2. To expire; to eject by breathing; followed by out; as, to breathe out threatening and slaughter.*NWAD BREATHE.8*

3. To exercise; to keep in breath.*NWAD BREATHE.9*

The greyhounds are as swift as brethed stage.*NWAD BREATHE.10*

4. To inspire or blow into; to cause to sound by breathing; as, to breathe the flute.*NWAD BREATHE.11*

5. To exhale; to emit as breath; as, the flowers breathe odors or perfume.*NWAD BREATHE.12*

6. To utter softly or in private; as, to breathe a vow.*NWAD BREATHE.13*

7. To give air or vent to; to open; as, to breathe a vein.*NWAD BREATHE.14*

8. To express; to manifest.*NWAD BREATHE.15*

Other articles breathe the same severe spirit.*NWAD BREATHE.16*

BREATHED, ***pp.*** **Inhaled and exhaled; respired; uttered.**

BREATHER, ***n.*** **One that breathes or lives; one that utters; an inspirer, one who animates or infuses by inspiration.**

BREATHFUL, ***a.*** **breth'ful. Full of breath; full of odor.**

BREATHING, ***ppr.*** **Respiring; living; uttering.**

1. Exhibiting to the life; as breathing paint.*NWAD BREATHING.2*

BREATHING, ***n.*** **Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air.**

1. Aspiration; secret prayer.*NWAD BREATHING.4*

2. Breathing-place; vent.*NWAD BREATHING.5*

3. Accent; aspiration.*NWAD BREATHING.6*

BREATHING-PLACE, ***n.*** **A pause.**

1. A vent.*NWAD BREATHING-PLACE.2*

BREATHING-TIME, ***n.*** **Pause, relaxation.**

BREATHLESS, ***a.*** **breth'less. Being out of breath; spent with labor or violent action.**

1. Dead; as a breathless body.*NWAD BREATHLESS.2*

BREATHLESSNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being exhausted of breath.**

BRECCIA, ***n.*** **In mineralogy, an aggregate composed of angular fragments of the same mineral, or of different minerals, united by a cement, and presenting a variety of colors. Sometimes a few of the fragments are a little rounded. The varieties are the siliceous, calcarious and trap breccias.**

When rounded stones and angular fragments are united by a

cement, the aggregate is usually called coarse conglomerate.*NWAD BRECCIA.2*

BRECCIATED, *a.* Consisting of angular fragments, cemented together.

BRECHITE, *n.* A fossil allied to the Alcyons. It is cylindrical, striated, and its thick end conical, pierced with holes and crested.

BRED, *pp.* of breed. Generated; produced; contrived; educated.

BREDE, *n.* A braid. [Not used.]

BREECH, *n.* brich. [See *Breach* and *Break*.] The lower part of the body behind.

1. Breeches; but rarely used in the singular.*NWAD BREECH.2*

2. The hinder part of any thing.*NWAD BREECH.3*

BREECH, *v.t.* To put into breeches.

1. To whip on the breech.*NWAD BREECH.5*

2. See *Britch*.*NWAD BREECH.6*

BREECHES, *n. plu.* brich'es. [Low L. braccoe.]

A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs. It is now a close garment; but the word formerly was used for a loose garment, now called trowsers, laxoe braccoe.*NWAD BREECHES.2*

To wear the breeches is, in the wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.*NWAD BREECHES.3*

BREECHING, *ppr.* brich'ing. Furnishing with breeches, or with a breech. [See *Britch*.]

1. Whipping the breech; and as a noun, a whipping.*NWAD BREECHING.2*

BREECHING, in gunnery on board of ships. [Bee Britching.]

BREED, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* bred.

1. To generate; to engender; to hatch; to produce the young of any species of animals. I think it is never used of plants, and in animals is always applied to the mother or dam.*NWAD BREED.2*

2. To produce within or upon the body; as, to breed teeth; to breed worms.*NWAD BREED.3*

3. To cause; to occasion; to produce; to originate.*NWAD BREED.4*

Intemperance and lust breed infirmities.*NWAD BREED.5*

Ambition breeds factions.*NWAD BREED.6*

4. To contrive; to hatch; to produce by plotting.*NWAD BREED.7*

Had he a heart and a brain to breed it in?*NWAD BREED.8*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place of; as, a pond breeds fish; a northern country breeds a race of stout men.*NWAD BREED.9*

6. To educate; to instruct; to form by education; often, but unnecessarily, followed by up; as, to breed a son to an occupation; a man bred at a university. To breed up is vulgar. *NWAD BREED.10*

7. To bring up; to nurse and foster; to take care of in infancy, and through the age of youth; to provide for, train and conduct; to instruct the mind and form the manners in youth.*NWAD BREED.11*

To bring thee forth with pain, with care to breed.*NWAD BREED.12*

BREED, *v.i.* To produce, as a fetus; to bear and nourish, as in pregnancy; as, a female breeds with pain.

1. To be formed in the parent or dam; to be generated, or to grow,

as young before birth; as, children or young breed in the matrix.*NWAD BREED.14*

2. To have birth; to be produced; as, fish breed in rivers.*NWAD BREED.15*

3. To be increased by a new production.*NWAD BREED.16*

But could youth last and love still breed.*NWAD BREED.17*

4. To raise a breed; as, to choose the best species of swine to breed from.*NWAD BREED.18*

BREED, *n.* A race or progeny from the same parents or stock.

1. A cast; a kind; a race of men or other animals, which have an alliance by nativity, or some distinctive qualities in common; as a breed of men in a particular country; a breed of horses or sheep. Applied to men, it is not elegant. We use race.*NWAD BREED.20*

2. Progeny; offspring; applied to other things than animals.*NWAD BREED.21*

3. A number produced at once, a hatch; a brood; but for this, brood is generally used.*NWAD BREED.22*

BREED-BATE, *n.* One that breeds or originates quarrels. [Not in use.]

BREEDER, *n.* The female that breeds or produces, whether human or other animal.

1. The person who educates or brings up; that which brings up.*NWAD BREEDER.2*

Italy and Rome have been the best breeders of worthy men.*NWAD BREEDER.3*

2. That which produces.*NWAD BREEDER.4*

Time is the nurse and breeder of all good.*NWAD BREEDER.5*

3. One who raises a breed; one who takes care to raise a particular breed, or breeds, as of horses or cattle.*NWAD BREEDER.6*

BREEDING, *ppr.* Bearing and nourishing, as a fetus; engendering; producing; educating.

BREEDING, *n.* The act of generating or of producing.

1. The raising of a breed or breeds; as, the farmer attends to the breeding of sheep.*NWAD BREEDING.3*

2. Nurture; education; instruction; formation of manners.*NWAD BREEDING.4*

She had her breeding at my father's charge.*NWAD BREEDING.5*

3. By way of eminence, manners; knowledge of ceremony; deportment or behavior in the external offices and decorums of social life. Hence good breeding is politeness, or the qualifications which constitute genteel deportment.*NWAD BREEDING.6*

BREEZE, *n.* A genus of flies or insects, technically called Tabanus. There are many species, but the most noted is the bovinus, great horsefly, whose mouth is armed with two hooks which penetrate the skin of an animal, while with a proboscis, like a sting, it sucks the blood.

BREEZE, *n.* [Gr. to boil.]

1. A light wind; a gentle gale.*NWAD BREEZE.3*

From land a gentle breeze arose at night.*NWAD BREEZE.4*

2. A shifting wind, that blows from the sea or from the land, for a certain time, by night or by day. Such breezes are common in the tropical regions, and in a good degree regular. The wind from the sea is called a sea breeze, and that from the land, a land breeze. In general, the sea breeze blows in the day time, and the land breeze at night. The like breezes are common, in the summer months, in the temperate latitudes.*NWAD BREEZE.5*

BREEZE, ***v.i.*** **To blow gently; a word common among seamen.**

For now the breathing airs, from ocean born,*NWAD BREEZE.7*

Breeze up the bay, and lead the lively morn.*NWAD BREEZE.8*

BREEZELESS, ***a.*** **Motionless; destitute of breezes.**

BREEZY, ***a.*** **Fanned with gentle winds or breezes; as the breezy shore.**

1. Subject to frequent breezes.*NWAD BREEZY.2*

BREHON, ***n.*** **In Irish, a judge. In ancient times, the general laws of Ireland were called Brehon laws, unwritten like the common law of England. These laws were abolished by statute of Edward III.**

BREISLAKITE, ***n.*** **A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, resembling a brownish or reddish brown down, which lines the small bubbles found in the lava of Scalla, and is found in cavities of the lava of Olebano; names from Breislak, a celebrated Italian naturalist.**

BREME, ***a.*** **[L. fremo.] Cruel; sharp. [Not used.]**

BREN, ***v.t.*** **To burn.**

BRENNAGE, ***n.*** **[from bran.] In the middle ages, a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord, in lieu of bran which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds.**

BRENT or BRANT, ***a.*** **Steep; high.**

BRENT, ***n.*** **A brant, or brand-goose, a fowl with a black neck and a white collar or line round it. [See *Brant*.]**

1. Brunt. [See *Bren*.]*NWAD BRENT.3*

BREST or BREAST, *n.* In architecture, the member of a column, more usually called torus or tore. [See *Torus*.]

BREST-SUMMER, *n.* In Architecture, a piece in the outward part of a wooden building, into which the girders are framed. This, in the ground floor, is called a sill, and in the garret floor, a beam.

BRET, *n.* A local name of the turbot, called also burt or brut.

BRETFUL, *a.* Brimful.

BRETHREN, *n. plu.* of brother. It is used almost exclusively in solemn and scriptural language, in the place of brothers. [See *Brother*.]

BREVE, *n.* [L. brevis.]

1. In music, a note or character of time, equivalent to two semibreves or four minims. When dotted, it is equal to three semibreves.*NWAD BREVE.2*

2. In law, a writ directed to the chancellor, judges, sheriffs or other officers, whereby a person is summoned, or attached, to answer in the king's court.*NWAD BREVE.3*

This word, in the latter sense, is more generally written brief.*NWAD BREVE.4*

BREVET, *n.* [from breve.] In the French customs, the grant of a favor or donation from the king, or the warrant evidencing the grant; a warrant; a brief, or commission. More particularly, a commission given to a subaltern officer, written on parchment, without seal.

1. A commission to an officer which entitles him to a rank in the army above his pay. Thus a brevit major serves as a captain and received pay as such. Such commissions were given to the officers of the American Army at the close of the war, giving them a grade of rank above that which they had held during service.*NWAD*

BREVET.2

BREVIARY, *n.* [L. breviarium, from brevis, short. See *Brief*.]

1. An abridgment; a compend; an epitome.*NWAD BREVIARY.2*

2. A book containing the daily service of the Romish church. It is composed of matins, lauds, first, third, sixth and ninth vespers, and the compline or post communion. The Greeks also have a breviary.*NWAD BREVIARY.3*

BREVIAT, *n.* [See *Breve* and *Brief*.] A short compend; a summary.

BREVIATE, *v.t.* To abridge. [Not used.] [See *Abbreviate*.]

BREVIATURE, *n.* An abbreviation. [See *Brief*.]

BREVIER, *n.* A small king of printing types, in size between bourgeois and minion. It is much used in printing marginal notes.

BREVIPED, *a.* [L. brevis, short, and pes, foot.] Having short legs, as a fowl.

BREVIPED, *n.* A fowl having short legs.

BREVITY, *n.* [L. brevitas, from brevis, short. See *Brief*.]

1. Shortness; applied to time; as the brevity of human life.*NWAD BREVITY.2*

2. Shortness; conciseness; contraction into few words; applied to discourses or writings.*NWAD BREVITY.3*

BREW, *v.t.*

1. In a general sense, to boil, and mix; hence in Saxon, it signifies broth or pottage; Old. Eng. brewis.*NWAD BREW.2*

2. In a more restricted sense, to make beer, ale or other similar liquor from malt; or to prepare a liquor from malt and hops, and in private families, from other materials, by steeping, boiling and fermentation.*NWAD BREW.3*

3. To mingle.*NWAD BREW.4*

Brew me a pottle of sack.*NWAD BREW.5*

4. To contrive; to plot; as, to brew mischief.*NWAD BREW.6*

5. To put in a state of preparation.*NWAD BREW.7*

BREW, *v.i.* To be in a state of preparation; to be mixing, forming or collecting; as, a storm brews in the west. In this sense I do not recollect the use of the verb, in a transitive sense, and generally the participle only is used; as, a storm is brewing.

1. To perform the business of brewing or making beer; as, she can brew, wash and bake.*NWAD BREW.9*

BREW, *n.* The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed.

BREWAGE, *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed.

BREWED, *pp.* Mixed, steeped and fermented; made by brewing.

BREWER, *n.* One whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors; one who brews.

BREWERY, *n.* A brew-house; the house and apparatus where brewing is carried on.

BREW-HOUSE, *a.* [brew and house.] A brewery; a house appropriated to brewing.

BREWING, *ppr.* Preparing malt liquor.

1. In a state of mixing, forming or preparing; as, a storm is

brewing.*NWAD BREWING.2*

2. Contriving; preparing; as, a scheme is brewing.*NWAD BREWING.3*

BREWING, *n.* The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops.

1. The quantity brewed at once.*NWAD BREWING.5*

2. Among seamen, a collection of black clouds portending a storm.*NWAD BREWING.6*

BREWIS, *n.* Broth; pottage.

1. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.*NWAD BREWIS.2*

BRIAR, [See *Brier*.]

BRIBE, *n.*

1. A price, reward, gift or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness or other person. A bribe is a consideration given or promised to a person, to induce him to decide a cause, give testimony, or perform some act contrary to what he knows to be truth, justice or rectitude. It is not used in a good sense, unless in familiar language.*NWAD BRIBE.2*

2. That which seduces.*NWAD BRIBE.3*

Not the bribes of sordid wealth can seduce to leave these ever blooming sweets.*NWAD BRIBE.4*

BRIBE, *v.t.* To give or promise a reward or consideration, with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct. To hire for bad purposes; to purchase the decision of a judge, the testimony of a witness, or the performance of some act contrary to known truth, justice or rectitude.

1. To gain by a bribe.*NWAD BRIBE.6*

In familiar language, it is sometimes used in a good sense; as, to bribe a child to take a medicine. Dryden has used the word in a good sense, in solemn language; but such use is rare, and hardly legitimate.*NWAD BRIBE.7*

BRIBE-DEVOURING, *a.* Greedy of bribes or presents; as bribe-devouring kings.

BRIBER, *n.* One who bribes, or pays for corrupt practices.

BRIBERY, *n.* The act or practice of giving or taking rewards for corrupt practices; the act of paying or receiving a reward for a false judgment, or testimony, or for the performance of that which is known to be illegal, or unjust. It is applied both to him who gives, and to him who receives the compensation, but appropriately to the giver.

BRIBEWORTHY, *a.* [bribe and worthy.] Worth bribing to obtain.

BRICK, *n.* [L. imbrex, a gutter-tile, from imber, a shower, which is probably a compound, of which the last syllable is from whence.]

A mass of earth, chiefly clay, first moistened and made fine by grinding or treading, then formed into a long square in a mold, dried and baked or burnt in a kiln; used in buildings and walls.*NWAD BRICK.2*

1. A loaf shaped like a brick.*NWAD BRICK.3*

BRICK, *v.t.* To lay or pave with bricks.

1. To imitate or counterfeit a brick wall on plaster, by smearing it with red ocher and making the joints with an edge-tool, filling them with fine plaster.*NWAD BRICK.5*

BRICKBAT, *n.* [brick and bat.] A piece or fragment of a brick.

BRICK-BUILT, *a.* Built with bricks.

BRICK-CLAY, ***n.*** **[brick and clay.] Clay used or suitable for making bricks.**

BRICKDUST, ***n.*** **[brick and dust.] Dust of pounded bricks.**

BRICKEARTH, ***n.*** **[brick and earth.] Clay or earth used, or suitable for bricks.**

BRICKKILN, ***n.*** **[brick and kiln.] A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt, or a pile of bricks, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the wood or fuel.**

BRICKLAYER, ***n.*** **[brick and lay.] One whose occupation is to build with bricks; a mason.**

BRICKLE, ***a.*** **[from break.] Brittle; easily broken. [Not used.]**

BRICKMAKER, ***n.*** **[brick and make.] One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.**

BRICKWORK, ***n.*** **The laying of bricks, or a wall of bricks.**

BRICKY, ***a.*** **Full of bricks, or formed of bricks.**

BRIDAL, ***a.*** **[See *Bride*.] Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial; connubial; as bridal ornaments.**

BRIDAL, ***n.*** **The nuptial festival.**

BRIDALITY, ***n.*** **Celebration of the nuptial feast. [Not used.]**

BRIDE, ***n.***

1. A woman new married.*NWAD BRIDE.2*

But the name is applied to a woman at the marriage festival, before she is married, as well as after the ceremony.*NWAD BRIDE.3*

2. A woman espoused, or contracted to be married. The case of

Lewellyn, prince of Wales. Henry's Hist. of Britain, B. iv. ch. i., sect. 2. [This is the true original sense of the word.]*NWAD BRIDE.4*

BRIDERBED, *n.* [bride and bed.] The marriage bed.

BRIDECAKE, *n.* [bride and cake.] The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding; called, in the U. States, wedding cake.

BRIDECHAMBER, *n.* The nuptial apartment. *Matthew 9:15*.

BRIDEGROOM, *n.* A man newly married; or a man about to be married. The passage of Shakespeare cited by Johnson proves that the last definition is just.

As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,*NWAD BRIDEGROOM.2*

That creep into the dreaming bridegroom's ear,*NWAD BRIDEGROOM.3*

And summon him to marriage.*NWAD BRIDEGROOM.4*

BRIDEGROOM, *n.* [See *Bridegroom*.]

BRIDERMAID, *n.* [bride and maid.] A woman who attends on a bride at her wedding.

BRIDEMAN, *n.* [bride and man.] A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage. I have generally heard these words pronounced bride's man and bride's maid.

BRIDESTAKE, *n.* A stake or post set in the ground to dance round.

BRIDEWELL, *n.* A house of correction, for the confinement of disorderly persons; so called from the palace built near St. Bride's or Bridget's well, in London, which was turned into a workhouse.

BRIDGE, *n.*

1. Any structure of wood, stone, brick, or iron, raised over a river, pond, or lake, for the passage of men and other animals. Among rude nations, bridges are sometimes formed of other materials; and sometimes they are formed of boats, or logs of wood lying on the water, fastened together, covered with planks, and called floating bridges. A bridge over a marsh is made of logs or other materials laid upon the surface of the earth.*NWAD BRIDGE.2*

Pendent or hanging bridges are not supported by posts, but by the peculiar structure of the frame, resting only on the abutments.*NWAD BRIDGE.3*

A draw bridge is one which is made with hinges, and may be raised or opened. Such bridges are constructed in fortifications, to hinder the passage of a ditch or moat; and over rivers, that the passage of vessels need not be interrupted.*NWAD BRIDGE.4*

A flying bridge is made of pontoons, light boats, hollow beams, empty casks or the like. They are made, as occasion requires, for the passage of armies.*NWAD BRIDGE.5*

A flying bridge is also constructed in such a manner as to move from one side of a river to the other, being made fast in the middle of the river by a cable and an anchor.*NWAD BRIDGE.6*

1. The upper part of the nose.*NWAD BRIDGE.7*

2. The part of a stringed instrument of music, over which the strings are stretched, and by which they are raised.*NWAD BRIDGE.8*

3. In gunnery, the two pieces of timber which go between the two transoms of a gun-carriage.*NWAD BRIDGE.9*

BRIDGE, *v.t.* To build a bridge or bridges over; as, to bridge a river.

1. To erect bridges on; to make a passage by a bridge or bridges.*NWAD BRIDGE.11*

BRIDGED, *pp.* Covered or furnished with a bridge.

BRIDGING, *ppr.* Erecting a bridge; building a bridge over.

BRIDGY, *a.* Full of bridges. [Not used.]

BRIDLE, *n.*

1. The instrument with which a horse is governed and restrained by a rider; consisting of a head-stall, a bit, and reins, with other appendages, according to its particular form and uses.*NWAD BRIDLE.2*

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.*NWAD BRIDLE.3*

3. A short piece of cable well served, attached to a swivel on a chain, laid in a harbor, and the upper end drawn into a ship and secured to the bits. The use is to enable a ship, when moored, to veer with the wind and tide.*NWAD BRIDLE.4*

Bowline bridles are short legs or pieces of rope, running through iron thimbles, by which the bowline attaches to different places on the leech or edge of a large sail*NWAD BRIDLE.5*

BRIDLE, *v.t.* To put on a bridle; as, to bridle a horse.

1. To restrain, guide or govern; to check, curb or control; as, to bridle the passions; “to bridle a muse.”*NWAD BRIDLE.7*

Bridle the excursions of youth.*NWAD BRIDLE.8*

BRIDLE, *v.i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin.

BRIDLED, *pp.* Having a bridle on; restrained.

BRIDLE-HAND, *n.* [bridle and hand.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIDLER, *n.* One that bridles; one that restrains and governs.

BRIDLING, *ppr.* Putting on a bridle; restraining; curbing.

1. Holding up the head, and drawing in the chin.*NWAD BRIDLING.2*

The bridling frown of wrinkles brows.*NWAD BRIDLING.3*

BRIEF, *a.* [L. brevis, when brevio, so shorten abbreviate. Brevis, in Latin, is doubtless contracted from the Gr., whence to abridge. The Greek word coincides in elements with break.]

Short; concise; it is used chiefly of language, discourses, writings and time; as a brief space, a brief review of a book. Shakespeare applies it to wars, to nature, etc. A little brief authority is authority very limited.*NWAD BRIEF.2*

BRIEF, *n.* [In this sense the word has been received into most of the languages of Europe.]

1. An epitome; a short or concise writing. This is the general sense of the word, as explained by Zonaras on the council of Carthage. It was thus used as early as the third century after Christ.*NWAD BRIEF.4*

In modern times, an apostolical brief is a letter which the pope dispatches to a prince or other magistrate, relating to public affairs. A brief is distinguished from a bull, in being more concise, written on paper, sealed with red wax, and impressed with the seal of the fisherman or Peter in a boat. A bull is more ample, written on parchment, and sealed with lead or green wax.*NWAD BRIEF.5*

2. In law, an abridgment of a client's case, made out for the instruction of council on a trial at law.*NWAD BRIEF.6*

Also, a writ summoning a man to answer to any action; or any precept of the king in writing, issuing from any court, whereby he commands a thing to be done.*NWAD BRIEF.7*

In Scots law, a writ issuing from the chancery, directed to any judge ordinary, commanding and authorizing that judge to call a jury to inquire into the case, and upon their verdict to pronounce sentence.*NWAD BRIEF.8*

3. A letter patent, from proper authority, authorizing a public

collection or charitable contribution of money for any public or private purpose.*NWAD BRIEF.9*

4. A writing in general.*NWAD BRIEF.10*

In music, the word, if I mistake not, is now written breve.*NWAD BRIEF.11*

BRIEFLY, *adv.* Concisely; in few words.

BRIEFNESS, *n.* Shortness; conciseness in discourse or writing.

BRIER, *n.*

1. In a general sense, a prickly plant or shrub. *Isaiah 5:6*; *Judges 8:7*.*NWAD BRIER.2*

2. In a limited sense, the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose.*NWAD BRIER.3*

BRIERY, *a.* Full of briers; rough; thorny.

BRIG, the termination of names, signifies a bridge, or perhaps, in some cases, a town, or burg.

BRIG, *n.* [from brigantine.] A vessel with two masts, square rigged, or rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast. The term, however, is variously applied by the mariners of different nations.

BRIGADE, *n.* A party or division of troops, or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regular or militia, commanded by a brigadier. It consists of an indeterminate number of regiments, squadrons, of battalions. A brigade of horse is a body of eight or ten squadrons; of infantry, four, five, or six battalions, or regiments.

BRIGADE, *v.t.* To form into a brigade, or into brigades.

BRIGADE-MAJOR, *n.* [See *Major*.] An officer appointed by the

brigadier, to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade.

BRIGADIER, *n.* The general officer who commands a brigade, whether of horse or foot, and in rank next below a major-general.

BRIGAND, *n.* A robber; a free booter; a lawless fellow who lives by plunder, or who belongs to a band of robbers.

BRIGANDAGE, *n.* Theft; robber; plunder.

BRIGANDINE, *n.* Anciently, a coat of mail. The name has ceased to be used, with the disuse of the thing. It consisted of thin jointed scales of plate, pliant and easy to the body.

BRIGANTINE, *n.* [L. aphractum; Gr. a vessel without a deck, uncovered. It is usually derived from brigand.] [See *Brig*.]

BRIGHT, *a.* brite. [Heb. to shine.]

1. Shining; lucid; luminous; splendid; as a bright sun or star; a bright metal.*NWAD BRIGHT.2*

2. Clear; transparent; as liquors.*NWAD BRIGHT.3*

3. Evident; clear; manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes.*NWAD BRIGHT.4*

4. Resplendent with charms; as a bright beauty; the brightest fair.*NWAD BRIGHT.5*

5. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit; as the brightest of men.*NWAD BRIGHT.6*

6. Illustrious; glorious; as the brightest period of a kingdom.*NWAD BRIGHT.7*

7. In popular language, ingenious; possessing an active mind.*NWAD BRIGHT.8*

8. Promising good or success; as bright prospects.*NWAD BRIGHT.9*

9. Sparkling; animated; as bright eyes.*NWAD BRIGHT.10*

BRIGHT-BURNING, *a.* Burning with a bright flame.

BRIGHTEN, *v.t.* britn. To make bright or brighter; to make to shine; to increase luster.

1. To make luminous by light from without, or by dispelling gloom; as, to brighten sorrow or prospects.*NWAD BRIGHTEN.2*

2. To cheer; to make gay or cheerful.*NWAD BRIGHTEN.3*

Joy brightens his crest.*NWAD BRIGHTEN.4*

3. To make illustrious, or more distinguished; as, to brighten a character.*NWAD BRIGHTEN.5*

4. To make acute or witty.*NWAD BRIGHTEN.6*

BRIGHTEN, *v.i.* britn. To grow bright, or more bright; to clear up; as, the sky brightens.

1. To become less dark or gloomy; as, our prospects brighten.*NWAD BRIGHTEN.8*

BRIGHT-EYED, *a.* Having bright eyes.

BRIGHT-HAIRED, *a.* Having bright hair.

BRIGHT-HARNESSED, *a.* Having glittering armor.

BRIGHTLY, *adv.* britely. Splendidly; with luster.

BRIGHTNESS, *n.* briteness. Splendor; luster; glitter.

1. Acuteness, applied to the faculties; sharpness of wit; as the brightness of a man's parts.*NWAD BRIGHTNESS.2*

BRIGHT-SHINING, ***a.*** **Shining with splendor.**

BRIGOSE, ***a.*** **[from brigue.] Contentious. [Not used.]**

BRIGUE, ***n.*** **breeg. A cabal; intrigue; faction; contention. [Little used.]**

BRIGUE, ***v.i.*** **breeg. To canvass; to solicit. [Little used.]**

BRILLIANCY, ***n.*** **[See *Brilliant*.] Splendor; glitter; great brightness.**

BRILLIANT, ***a.*** **[Eng. beryl and pearl.]**

1. Sparkling with luster; glittering; as a brilliant gem; a brilliant dress.*NWAD BRILLIANT.2*

2. Splendid; shining; as a brilliant achievement.*NWAD BRILLIANT.3*

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes, than to perform brilliant exploits.*NWAD BRILLIANT.4*

BRILLIANT, ***n.*** **A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, by which it is rendered more glittering.**

1. In the manege, a brisk, high-spirited horse, with a stately carriage.*NWAD BRILLIANT.6*

BRILLIANTLY, ***adv.*** **Splendidly.**

BRILLIANTNESS, ***n.*** **Brilliancy; splendor; glitter.**

BRILLS, ***n.*** **The hair on the eyelids of a horse.**

BRIM, ***n.***

1. The rim, lip or broadborder of any vessel or other thing; as the brim of a hat, or of a vessel.*NWAD BRIM.2*

2. The upper edge of a vessel, whether broad or not; as the brim of a cup or glass.*NWAD BRIM.3*

3. The top of any liquor; the edge or that next the border at the top.*NWAD BRIM.4*

The feet of the priests were dipped in the brim of the water. *Joshua 3:15*.*NWAD BRIM.5*

4. The edge or brink of a fountain; the verge.*NWAD BRIM.6*

BRIM, *a.* Public; well known; celebrated. [Not in use.]

BRIM, *v.t.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.

BRIM, *v.i.* To be full to the brim.

BRIMFUL, *a.* [brim and full.] Full to the top; completely full; as a glass brimful; a heart brimful of tears.

BRIMFULNESS, *n.* Fulness to the top. [Not used.]

BRIMLESS, *a.* Having no brim.

BRIMMER, *n.* A bowl full to the top.

BRIMMING, *a.* Full to the top or brim; as a brimming pail.

BRIMSTONE, *n.* Sulphur; a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon yellow color, which has no smell, unless heated, and which becomes negatively electric by heat and friction. It is found, in great quantities, and sometimes pure, in the neighborhood of volcanoes. It is an ingredient in a variety of minerals and ores. The sulphur of commerce is procured from its natural beds, or artificially extracted from pyrites.

BRIMSTONY, *a.* Full of brimstone, or containing it; resembling brimstone; sulphurous.

BRINDED, *a.* Marked with spots; tabby; having different colors.

BRINDLE, *n.* [from brind, the root of brinded.]

The state of being brinded; spottedness.*NWAD BRINDLE.2*

BRINDLED, *a.* spotted; variegated with spots of different colors.

BRINE, *n.*

1. Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean. Artificial brine is used for the preservation of the flesh of animals, fish, vegetables, etc.*NWAD BRINE.2*

2. The ocean or sea.*NWAD BRINE.3*

3. Tears, so called from their saltiness.*NWAD BRINE.4*

Leach brine is brine which drops from corned salt in drying, which is preserved to be boiled again.*NWAD BRINE.5*

BRINE, *v.t.* To steep in brine, as corn to prevent smut; also, to mix salt with, as to brine hay.

BRINE-PAN, *n.* [brine and pan.] A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.

BRINE-PIT, ***n.*** **[brine and pit.] A brine pan, or a salt spring from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt.**

BRINE-SPRING, ***n.*** **[bring and spring.] A spring of salt water.**

BRING, ***v.t.***

1. To fetch; to bear, convey or lead from a distant to a nearer place, or to a person; as, bring me a book from the shelf; bring me a morsel of bread. In this sense, it is opposed to carry, and it is applied to the person bearing or leading, in opposition to sending or transmitting by another.*NWAD BRING.2*

2. To produce; to procure as a cause; to draw to.*NWAD BRING.3*

Nothing brings a man more honor than to be invariably just.*NWAD BRING.4*

3. To attract or draw along.*NWAD BRING.5*

In distillation the water brings over with it another substance.*NWAD BRING.6*

4. To cause to come; to cause to proceed from a distant place, in company, or at the same time; as, to bring a boat over a river; to bring a horse or carriage; to bring a cargo of dry goods.*NWAD BRING.7*

5. To cause to come to a point, by moral influence; used of the mind, and implying previous remoteness, aversion, alienation, or disagreement; as, to bring the mind to assent to a proposition; or to bring a man to terms, by persuasion or argument. In this sense, it is nearly equivalent to persuade, prevail upon, or induce. The same process is effected by custom, and other causes. Habit brings us to relish things at first disagreeable; reflection brings a man to his senses, and whether the process is slow or rapid, the sense of the verb is the same. To bring to the mind any thing before and

forgotten, is to recall; but the sense of bring is the same.*NWAD BRING.8*

The primary sense is to lead, draw or cause to come; the sense of conveying or bearing is secondary.*NWAD BRING.9*

The use of this verb is so extensive, and incorporated into so many peculiar phrases, that it is not easy to reduce its significations within any precise limits. In general, the verb bring implies motion from a place remote, either in a literal or figurative sense. It is used with various modifying words. To bring back is to recall, implying previous departure, either in a literal or figurative sense.*NWAD BRING.10*

To bring about, to bring to pass; to effect; to accomplish; to bring to the desired issue.*NWAD BRING.11*

To bring forth is to produce, as young or fruit; also, to bring to light; that is, to make manifest; to disclose.*NWAD BRING.12*

To bring forward, to cause to advance; to produce to view.*NWAD BRING.13*

To bring in, to import; to introduce; to bear from remote place within a certain precinct; to place in a particular condition; to collect things dispersed; to reduce within the limits of law and government; to produce, as income, rent or revenue; to induce to join; etc.*NWAD BRING.14*

To bring off, to bear or convey from a distant place, as to bring off men from an isle; also, to procure to be acquitted; to clear form condemnation; to cause to escape.*NWAD BRING.15*

To bring on, to cause to begin, as to bring on an action; also, to originate or cause to exist, as to bring on a disease; also, to bear or convey from a distance, as to bring on a quantity of goods; also, to attend, or to aid in advancing, as to bring one on his way.*NWAD BRING.16*

To bring over, to bear across, as to bring over dispatches, to bring over passengers in a boat; also, to convert by persuasion or other

means; to draw to a new party; to cause to change sides, or an opinion.*NWAD BRING.17*

To bring out, to expose; to detect; to bring to light from concealment; as, to bring out an accomplice or his crimes.*NWAD BRING.18*

To bring under, to subdue; to repress; to restrain; to reduce to obedience; also, to bring beneath any thing.*NWAD BRING.19*

To bring up, to nurse; to educate; to instruct; to feed and clothe; to form the manners, and furnish the mind with knowledge. The phrase may comprehend all these particulars. Also, to introduce to practice, as to bring up a fashion or ceremony; also, to cause to advance near, as to bring up forces, or the body of reserve; also, to bear or convey upwards. In navigation, to cast anchor.*NWAD BRING.20*

To bring down, to cause to come down; also, to humble or abase, as to bring down high looks.*NWAD BRING.21*

To bring to, in navigation, to check the course of a ship, by arranging the sails in such a manner, that they shall counteract each other, and keep her nearly stationary. She is then said to lie to. The phrase is used also in applying a rope to the capstan.*NWAD BRING.22*

To bring by the lee, to incline so rapidly to leeward of the course, when a ship sails large, as to bring the lee side suddenly to the windward, and by laying the sails aback, expose her to the danger of oversetting.*NWAD BRING.23*

BRINGER, *n.* One who brings, or conveys to.

Bringer in, the person who introduces.*NWAD BRINGER.2*

Bringer up, an instructor; one who feeds, clothes, and educates; also, one who is in the rear of an army.*NWAD BRINGER.3*

BRINGING, *ppr.* Bearing to; conveying; persuading; causing to come.

BRINGING FORTH, *n.* Production.

BRINISH, *a.* [from brine.] Like brine; salt; somewhat salt; saltish.

BRINISHNESS, *n.* Saltness; the quality of being saltish.

BRINK, *n.* The edge, margin or border of a steep place, as of a precipice, or the bank of a river.

BRINY, *a.* [from brine.] Pertaining to brine, or to the sea; partaking of the nature of brine; salt; as a briny taste; the briny flood.

BRISK, *a.* [This word may be of the same family with *frisk*, and *fresh*, which see.]

1. Lively; active; nimble; gay; sprightly; vivacious; applied to animals; as a brisk young man; a brisk cyder.*NWAD BRISK.2*

2. Full of spirit or life; effervescing, as liquors; as brisk cyder.*NWAD BRISK.3*

3. Lively; burning freely; as a brisk fire.*NWAD BRISK.4*

4. Vivid; bright; as, a glass makes an object appear brisk. [Not used.]*NWAD BRISK.5*

BRISK UP, *v.t.* To make lively; to enliven; to animate.

BRISK UP, *v.i.* To come up with life and speed; to take an erect, or bold attitude.

BRISKET, *n.* The breast of an animal; or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs. The fore part of the neck of a horse, at the shoulder down to the fore legs.

BRISKLY, *adv.* Actively; vigorously; with life and spirit.

BRISKNESS, *n.* Liveliness; vigor in action; quickness; gayety; vivacity; effervescence of liquors.

BRISTLE, *n.* bris'l.

1. The stiff glossy hair of swine, especially that growing on the back, used for making brushes; similar hair on other animals.*NWAD BRISTLE.2*

2. A species of pubescence on plants, in form of stiff roundish hair.*NWAD BRISTLE.3*

BRISTLE, *v.t.* To erect in bristles; to erect in defiance or anger, like a swine; as, to bristle the crest.

1. To fix a bristle; as, to bristle a thread.*NWAD BRISTLE.5*

BRISTLE, *v.i.* To rise or stand erect; as, the hair bristles.

1. To raise the head and strut, as in anger or defiance; as, a man bristles up to another. In this sense the word is common in the U. States, but generally pronounced brustle.*NWAD BRISTLE.7*

BRISTLE-SHAPED, *a.* [bristle and shape.] To the thickness and length of a bristle, as a leaf.

BRISTLY, *a.* bris'ly. Thick set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough.

BRISTOL-FLOWER, *n.* A species of Lychnis, bachelor's button or catch fly.

BRISTOL-STONE, *n.* Rock crystal or crystals of quartz, found in a rock near the city of Bristol in England.

BRISTOL-WATER, *n.* The water of a warm spring near the city of Bristol in England.

BRIT, *n.* A fish; probably a different orthography of bret, or

burt.

BRITANNIC, *a.* Pertaining to Britain; or in its present use, to Great Britain. It is applied almost exclusively to the title of the king; as his Britannic Majesty. In the Encyclopedia, article Argo Navis, it is applied to catalogue, the Britannic catalogue.

BRITCH, *n.* The large end of a cannon or of a musket; the club or thick part of the stock of a musket or other fire arm.

BRITCH, *v.t.* To fasten with britching.

BRITCHING, *n.* A strong rope, fastened to the cascabel or pummelion of a cannon, by a thimble, and clinched to ring bolts in the ship's side, to prevent it from recoiling too much in battle.

BRITE, BRIGHT, *v.i.* To be or become over ripe, as wheat, barley or hops. [I know not that this word is used in the U. States.]

BRITISH, *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants. It is sometimes applied to the language of the Welsh.

BRITON, *n.* A native of Britain.

BRITON, *a.* British.

BRITTLE, *a.* [Heb. to part, to break. See *Part*.]

Easily broken or easily breaking short, without splinters or loose parts rent from the substance; fragile; not tough or tenacious; as brittle stone or glass.*NWAD BRITTLE.2*

BRITTLELY, *adv.* In a brittle manner.

BRITTLENESS, *n.* Aptness to break; fragility; opposed to toughness and tenacity.

BRIZE, *n.* The gad fly. [See *Breeze*.]

BROACH, *n.*

1. A spit, and in some parts of the English dominions, an awl, and a bodkin.*NWAD BROACH.2*

2. A musical instrument played by turning a handle.*NWAD BROACH.3*

3. A clasp or small utensil to fasten a vest. [See *Brooch*.]*NWAD BROACH.4*

4. A start of the head of a young stag.*NWAD BROACH.5*

BROACH, *v.t.*

1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit.*NWAD BROACH.7*

2. To tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor; hence, to let out.*NWAD BROACH.8*

3. To open, as a store. [Unusual.]*NWAD BROACH.9*

4. To utter; to give out; to publish first; to make public what was before unknown; as, to broach an opinion.*NWAD BROACH.10*

To broach to, in navigation, to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback and expose the vessel to the danger of oversetting.*NWAD BROACH.11*

BROACHED, *pp.* Spitted; tapped; opened; uttered; first published.

BROACHER, *n.* A spit; one who broaches, opens or utters; a first publisher.

BROAD, *a.* brawd. [L. gradior; a root of extensive use.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth, or from side to side, as distinguished

from long, or extended from end to end. It is opposed to narrow; as a broad street; a broad table.*NWAD BROAD.2*

2. Wide; extensive; vast; as the broad expanse of ocean.*NWAD BROAD.3*

3. Large; as a broad mixture of falsehood.*NWAD BROAD.4*

4. Open; clear; not covered, confined or concealed; as in broad sunshine.*NWAD BROAD.5*

5. Gross; coarse; as broad mirth; broad nonsense.*NWAD BROAD.6*

6. Plain; tending to obscenity; as a broad comment.*NWAD BROAD.7*

7. Bold; not delicate; not reserved; as broad words.*NWAD BROAD.8*

8. Comprehensive.*NWAD BROAD.9*

It may be urged that the words in the constitution are broad enough to include the case.*NWAD BROAD.10*

Broad as long, equal upon the whole.*NWAD BROAD.11*

BROAD-AX, ***n.*** **[broad and ax.] Formerly, a military weapon. In modern usage, an ax for hewing timber.**

BROAD-BACKED, ***a.*** **[broad and back.] Having a broad back.**

BROAD-BLOWN, ***a.*** **[broad and blow.] Full blown.**

BROAD-BREASTED, ***a.*** **Having a broad breast.**

BROAD-BRIMMED, ***a.*** **[broad and brim.] Having a broad brim.**

BROAD-CAST, ***n.*** **[broad and cast.] Among farmers, a casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing.**

BROAD-CAST, ***adv.*** **By scattering or throwing at large from the hand; as, to**

sow broad-cast.

BROAD-CAST, *a.* Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing; opposed to planting in hills or rows.

BROAD-CLOTH, *n.* A species of woolen cloth, so called from its breadth.

BROADEN, *v.i.* brawd'n. To grow broad. [Unusual.]

BROAD-EYED, *a.* [broad and eye.] Having a wide view or survey; as broad-eyed day.

BROAD-FRONTED, *a.* Having a broad front; applied to cattle.

BROAD-HORNED, *a.* Having large horns.

BROADISH, *a.* Rather broad.

BROAD-LEAVED, BROAD-LEAFED, *a.* [broad and leaf.] Having broad leaves.

BROADLY, *adv.* In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, *n.* Breadth; extent from side to side; coarseness; grossness; fulsomeness.

BROAD-PIECE, *n.* [broad and piece.] A piece of gold coin broader than a guinea.

BROAD-SEAL, *n.* The great seal of England; as a verb, not used.

BROAD-SHOULDERED, *a.* [broad and shoulder.] Broad across the shoulders.

BROAD-SIDE, *n.* [broad and side.] A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship, above and below, at the same time.

1. The side of a ship, above the water, from the bow to the quarter.*NWAD BROAD-SIDE.2*

2. In printing, a sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only.*NWAD BROAD-SIDE.3*

BROAD-SPREADING, *a.* Spreading widely.

BROAD-SWORD, *n.* [broad and sword.] A sword with a broad blade, and a cutting edge.

BROAD-TAILED, *a.* Having a broad tail.

BROAD-WISE, *adv.* [broad and wise.] In the direction of the breadth.

BROCADE, *n.* Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or raised and enriched with flowers, foliage and other ornaments.

BROCADED, *a.* Woven or worked, as brocade, with gold and silver.

1. Drest in brocade.*NWAD BROCADED.2*

BROCADE-SHELL, *n.* The trivial name of the Conus geographicus.

BROCAGE, *n.* [See *Broke*, *Broker*.]

1. The premium or commission of a broker; the gain or profit derived from transacting business for other men, as brokers, either in a good or bad sense.*NWAD BROCAGE.2*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.*NWAD BROCAGE.3*

3. The trade of a broker; a dealing in old things.*NWAD BROCAGE.4*

4. The business of a broker; the transactions of commercial business, as buying and selling, for other men.*NWAD BROCAGE.5*

5. The act of pimping.*NWAD BROCAGE.6*

BROCATEL, BROCATELLO, *n.* A calcarious stone or species of marble, composed of fragments of four colors, white, gray, yellow and red.

1. A kind of coarse brocade, used chiefly for tapestry. Newman says it is made of hemp and silk.*NWAD BROCATEL.2*

BROCCOLI, *n.* A variety of cabbage or Brassica.

BROCHE, the true, but not the common orthography of broach.

BROCK, *n.* A badger; an animal of the genus Ursus, found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia. The Russians call it barsuk.

In Ir. brech is a wolf, a wild savage and a badger.*NWAD BROCK.2*

BROCKET, *n.* [See *Brock*.] A red deer two years old. Bailey writes this brock or brocket. The French write it brocard.

BRODEKIN, *n.* A buskin or half boot.

BROGGLE, *v.i.* To fish for eels. [Not used.]

BROGUE, *n.* brog.

1. A shoe. “Clouted brogues.” in Shakespeare, signify shoes whose soles are studded with nails, or clouts.*NWAD BROGUE.2*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation.*NWAD BROGUE.3*

3. Brogues is used by Shenstone for breeches, from the Irish brog.*NWAD BROGUE.4*

BROGUE-MAKER, *n.* A maker of brogues.

BROID, *v.t.* To braid. [See *Braid*.]

BROIDER, *v.t.* To adorn with figures of needle work.

A robe, a broidered coat, and a girdle.*NWAD BROIDER.2*

BROIDERER, *n.* One that embroiders.

BROIDERY, *n.* Embroidery; ornamental needle work wrought upon cloth. [See *Embroider*.]

BROIL, *n.* A tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord, either between individuals or in the state.

BROIL, *v.t.* To agitate with heat; to dress or cook over coals, before the fire; but more generally upon a gridiron over coals.

BROIL, *v.i.* To be subjected to the action of heat, like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated or to sweat with heat.

Where have you been broiling?*NWAD BROIL.4*

BROILED, *pp.* Agitated or dressed by heat.

BROILER, *n.* One that excites broils; that which dresses by broiling.

BROILING, *ppr.* Agitating by heat; sweating.

BROKE, *v.t.* [L. fruor, for frucor, whence fructus, fruit. See *Practice*.]

To transact business for another in trade; to act as agent in buying and selling, and other commercial business; to transact business by an agent. [This word is little used, at least in America; and English writers seem to have used it in a low sense.]*NWAD BROKE.2*

BROKE, *pret.* and *pp.* of break.

BROKEN, ***pp.*** **of break. bro'kn. Parted by violence; rent asunder; infirm; made bankrupt.**

BROKEN-BACKED, ***a.*** **A broken-backed ship is one which is so weakened in her frame as to droop at each end.**

BROKEN-BELLIED, ***a.*** **Having a ruptured belly.**

BROKEN-HEARTED, ***a.*** **[break and heart.] Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair.**

BROKENLY, ***adv.*** **In a broken interrupted manner; without a regular series.**

BROKENNESS, ***n.*** **A state of being broken; unevenness.**

1. Contrition; as brokenness of heart.*NWAD BROKENNESS.2*

BROKENWIND, ***n.*** **[break and wind.] A disease in horses, often accompanied with a preternatural enlargement of the lungs and heart, which disables them from bearing fatigue.**

BROKENWINDED, ***a.*** **Having short breath, as a horse.**

BROKER, ***n.*** **[from broke.]**

1. An agent or negotiator, who is employed by merchants to make and conclude bargains for them for a fee or rate per cent., or who transacts other business for his employers.*NWAD BROKER.2*

Brokers are of several kings.*NWAD BROKER.3*

1. Exchange-brokers, who make and conclude bargains for others in matters of money or merchandize, learn the rate of exchange and notify their employers.*NWAD BROKER.4*

2. Stock-brokers, who are employed to buy and sell shares in the stocks, whether of the public funds, of banks or of other corporations.*NWAD BROKER.5*

3. Pawn-brokers, who make it their business to lend money upon pawns, that is, property deposited in pledge.*NWAD BROKER.6*

4. Insurance-brokers, whose business is to procure the insurance of vessels at sea or bound on a voyage.*NWAD BROKER.7*

In the U. States, the business of a stockbroker and an insurance-broker is often or generally carried on by the same person.*NWAD BROKER.8*

2. One who deals in old household goods.*NWAD BROKER.9*

3. A pimp or procurer.*NWAD BROKER.10*

BROKERAGE, *n.* The fee, reward or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker.

BROKERLY, *a.* Mean; servile.

BROKERY, *n.* The business of a broker. [Not used.]

BROKING, *ppr.* Transacting business as a broker; practiced by brokers.

BROME, *n.* [Gr. foetor.] A liquid of a deep red-brown color, very volatile, and having an ill smell, obtained from the mother-water of salt-works, and from the lixivia of the ashes of sea plants, by treating these solutions with chlorine. It has three times the density of water.

BROME-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the Bromus.

BRONCHIAL, *a.* [Gr. the wind-pipe.] Belong to the bronchia, or ramifications of the wind-pipe in the lungs.

The bronchial arteries are branches of the superior descending aorta accompanying the bronchia, or branches of the trachea.*NWAD BRONCHIAL.2*

Bronchial glands, glands at the division of the bronchia.*NWAD*

BRONCHIC, *a.* The same as bronchial.

BRONCHOCELE, *n.* [Gr. the wind-pipe, and, a tumor.]

An enlarged thyroid gland; a tumor on the fore part of the neck, called goiter; the Derbyshire neck.*NWAD BRONCHOCELE.2*

BRONCHOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. the wind-pipe, and, a cutting.]

An incision into the wind pipe or larynx, between the rings; called also tracheotomy.*NWAD BRONCHOTOMY.2*

BROND, *n.* A sword. [See *Brand*.]

BRONTOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. thunder, and discourse.]

A discourse or dissertation upon thunder, containing an explanation of its causes and phenomena.*NWAD BRONTOLOGY.2*

BRONZ, BRONZE, *n.*

1. A compound of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zink. It is brittle, hard, and sonorous, and used for statues, bells and cannon, the proportions of the respective ingredients being varied to suit the particular purposes.*NWAD BRONZ.2*

2. A color prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze, of two kinds, the yellow and the red. The yellow is made of fine copper-dust; the red, of copper-dust with a little pulverized red ocher.*NWAD BRONZ.3*

3. Among antiquaries, any figure of men, beasts, urns, or other piece of sculpture, which the ancients made of bronze.*NWAD BRONZ.4*

4. Any statue or bust cast of bronze, whether original or a copy of an antique.*NWAD BRONZ.5*

5. Among medalists, any copper medal.*NWAD BRONZ.6*

BRONZE, *v.t.* To imitate bronze, by means of copper-dust or leaf fastened on the outside, as gold-leaf in gilding.

1. To harden, or make like brass.*NWAD BRONZE.2*

BRONZING, *ppr.* Imitating bronze.

BRONZING, *n.* The act or art of imitating bronze, by means of copper-dust or leaf.

BRONZITE, *n.* [from bronze.] A mineral, called by Hauy diallage

metalloide, nearly allied to Labrador hornblend, or hyperstene. It has a yellowish brown color and semi-metallic luster, approaching to that of bronze.

Bronzite is regarded by Cleaveland as a subspecies of diallage.*NWAD BRONZITE.2*

BROOCH, *n.* broche.

1. An ornamental utensil for fastening the vest, or the bosom of a shirt, as formerly used in America. It is usually made of silver, often round, with a tongue crossing its diameter, sometimes with two tongues. It formerly was used in England, as it was in America, and is still in the highlands of Scotland.*NWAD BROOCH.2*

2. A jewel.*NWAD BROOCH.3*

3. With painters, a painting all of one color.*NWAD BROOCH.4*

BROOCH, *v.t.* To adorn or furnish with brooches or jewels.

BROOD, *v.i.*

1. To sit on and cover, as a fowl on her eggs for the purpose of warming them and hatching chickens, or as a hen over her chickens, to warm and protect them.*NWAD BROOD.2*

2. To sit on; to spread over, as with wings; as, to sit brooding over the vast abyss.*NWAD BROOD.3*

3. To remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought; to have the mind uninterruptedly dwell a long time on a subject; as, the miser broods over his gold.*NWAD BROOD.4*

4. To mature any thing with care.*NWAD BROOD.5*

BROOD, *v.t.* To sit over, cover and cherish; as, a hen broods her chickens.

1. To cherish.*NWAD BROOD.7*

You'll brood your sorrows on a throne.*NWAD BROOD.8*

BROOD, *n.* Offspring; progeny; formerly used of human beings in elegant works, and we have brother, from this word; but it is now more generally used in contempt.

1. A hatch; the young birds hatched at once; as a brood of chickens or of ducks.*NWAD BROOD.10*

2. That which is bred; species generated; that which is produced.*NWAD BROOD.11*

Lybia's broods of poison.*NWAD BROOD.12*

3. The act of covering the eggs, or of brooding. [Unusual.]*NWAD BROOD.13*

BROODED, *pp.* Covered with the wings; cherished.

BROODING, *ppr.* Sitting on; covering and warming; dwelling on with anxiety.

BROODY, *a.* In a state of sitting on eggs for hatching; inclined to sit. [Unusual.]

BROOK, *n.* [Gr. to rain, to pour, to flow.] A small natural stream of water, or a current flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river. In some parts of America, run is used in a like sense; but run is also applied to larger streams than brook.

BROOK, *v.t.* [Gr. to eat, to grind the teeth.] Literally, to chew or digest, as the Fr. digerir. Hence,

To bear; to endure; to support; as, young men cannot brook restraint.*NWAD BROOK.3*

BROOK-LIME, *n.* [brook and lime.] A plant, a species of Veronica, called becabunga, with blue flowers in loose lateral spikes.

BROOK-MINT, ***n.*** **The water mint.**

BROOK-WEED, ***n.*** **A plant, water pimpernel, the Samolus.**

BROOKY, ***a.*** **Abounding with brooks.**

BROOM, ***n.***

1. A plant of several species, called dyer's weed, being used by dyers to give a yellow color, dyer's broom, green wood, or wood waxen, dwarf broom, all belonging to the genus Genista. Broom rape is Orobanche, and with large purple flowers, Lathroea.*NWAD BROOM.2*

Spanish Broom is a species of Spartium, and Butcher's broom is the Ruscus.*NWAD BROOM.3*

2. A besom, or brush with a long handle for sweeping floors; so called from being originally made of the broom-plant. In America, brooms are made of the tops of broom-corn, or of some species of wood splintered, chiefly ash. The latter species of broom is furnished by the natives of the country. The original broom, made of shrubs or twigs, is still used in stables.*NWAD BROOM.4*

BROOM. [See *Bream*.]

BROOM-CORN, ***n.*** **[broom and corn.] A species of Holcus or Guinea-corn, with a jointed stem, like a reed, or the stem of maize, rising to the highth of eight or ten feet, bearing a head of which brooms are made. Sometimes called Sorghum Saccharatum.**

BROOMING, a ship. [See *Bream*.]

BROOMLAND, ***n.*** **[broom and land.] Land producing broom.**

BROOMRAPE, ***n.*** **[See *Broom*.]**

BROOMSTAFF, BROOMSTICK, ***n.*** **[See *Staff* and *Stick*.] The**

staff or handle of a broom.

BROOMY, *a.* Full of broom; containing broom.

BROTH, *n.* brauth.

1. Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, usually with rice and herbs, or some ingredient to give it a better relish.*NWAD BROTH.2*

2. In America, the word is often applied to foaming water, and especially to a mixture of snow and water in the highways which is called snow-broth.*NWAD BROTH.3*

BROTHEL, *n.* [A dialectical orthography of *bordel*, which see.]

A house of lewdness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy house; a stew.*NWAD BROTHEL.2*

BROTHELER, *n.* One that frequents brothels.

BROTHEL-HOUSE, *n.* A brothel.

BROTHELRY, *n.* Lewdness; obscenity.

BROTHER, *n. plu.* brothers or brethren. [L. frater.]

1. A human male born of the same father and mother. A male by one of the parents only is called a half-brother, or brother of the half blood.*NWAD BROTHER.2*

2. Any one closely united; an associate; as a band of brothers.*NWAD BROTHER.3*

3. One that resembles another in manners.*NWAD BROTHER.4*

He that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great waster. *Proverbs 18:9*.*NWAD BROTHER.5*

In scripture, the term brother is applied to a kinsman by blood more

remote that a son of the same parents; as in the case of Abraham and Lot, Jacob and Laban. Persons of the same profession call each other brother, as judges, clergymen, professors of religion, members of societies united in a common cause, monks and the like.*NWAD BROTHER.6*

Kings give to each other the title of brother. They address their congregations by the title of brethren. In a more general sense, brother or brethren is used for man in general; all men being children of the same primitive ancestors, and forming one race of beings.*NWAD BROTHER.7*

Brother-german is a brother by the father's and mother's side, in contradistinction to a uterine brother, or by the mother only.*NWAD BROTHER.8*

BROTHERHOOD, *n.* [brother and hood.] The state or quality of being a brother.

1. An association of men for any purpose, as a society of monks; a fraternity.*NWAD BROTHERHOOD.2*

2. A class of men of the same kind, profession, or occupation.*NWAD BROTHERHOOD.3*

BROTHERLESS, *a.* Without a brother.

BROTHERLIKE, *a.* Becoming a brother.

BROTHERLOVE, *n.* Brotherly affection.

BROTHERLY, *a.* Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate; as brotherly love.

Shakespeare uses this word as an adverb. "I speak but brotherly." But the use is not authorized.*NWAD BROTHERLY.2*

BROUGHT, *pret.* and *ppr.* of bring; pronounced braut. [See *Bring*.]

BROW, ***n.*** **[L. palpebra. It is probably contracted from brg, and signifies an edge, border or projection.]**

1. The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit. The skin of this arch or ridge is moved by muscles, which contract it in a frown and elevate it in joy or surprise. Hence, to know the brows, is to frown.*NWAD BROW.2*

2. The hair that covers the brow forming an arch, called the eye brow.*NWAD BROW.3*

3. The forehead. Hence, the general air of the countenance.*NWAD BROW.4*

4. The edge of a steep place, as the brink of a river or precipice; as the brow of a hill.*NWAD BROW.5*

5. A fringe of coppice, adjoining to the hedge of a field.*NWAD BROW.6*

BROW, ***v.t.*** **To bound; to limit; to form the edge or border of.**

BROWN-ANTLER, ***n.*** **[brow and antler.] The first start that grows on a deer's head.**

1. The branch of a deer's horn next the tail.*NWAD BROWN-ANTLER.2*

BROW-BEAT, ***v.t.*** **[brow and beat.] To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions; or in general to bear down by impudence.**

BROWBEATEN, ***pp.*** **Overborne by impudence.**

BROWBEATING, ***ppr.*** **Overbearing with severe brows, stern looks, or positive assertions.**

BROWBEATING, ***n.*** **A bearing down with stern looks, supercilious manners, or confident assertions.**

BROWBOUND, ***a.*** **[brow and bound.] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem.**

BROWLESS, ***a.*** **Without shame.**

BROW-POST, ***n.*** **[brow and post.] Among builders, a beam that goes across a building.**

BROW-SICK, ***a.*** **[brow and sick.] Dejected; hanging the head. [Not used.]**

BROWN, ***a.*** **Dusky; of a dark or dusky color, inclining to redness; but the shades are various, as Spanish brown, London brown, clove brown, tawny brown. Brown results from a mixture of red, black and yellow.**

BROWN, ***v.t.*** **To make brown or dusky.**

A trembling twilight o'er the welkin moves,*NWAD BROWN.3*

Browns the dim void, and darkens deep the groves.*NWAD BROWN.4*

BROWN-BILL, ***n.*** **[brown and bill.] A weapon formerly used by the English foot soldiers. The origin of the name is not stated; but from it brown musket is said to have derived its appellation.**

BROWNISH, ***a.*** **Somewhat brown; inclined to brown.**

BROWNISM, ***n.*** **The doctrines or religious creed of the Brownists, who maintained that any body of professing Christians united under one pastor, or communing together, constitute a church independent of any other.**

BROWNIST, ***n.*** **A follower of Robert Brown, a puritan, or dissenter from the Church of England, who left England with his congregation and settled at Middleburgh in Zealand. He was the head of a party of Independents in Church**

government.

BROWNNESS, *n.* A brown color.

BROWN-SPAR, *n.* Pearl spar, or siderocalcite.

BROWN-STUDY, *n.* [brown and study.] Gloomy study; dull thoughtfulness; meditation directed to no certain object.

BROWN-WORT, *n.* [brown and wort.] A plant, prunella.

1. A species of Scrophularia, the vernalis, or yellow figwort, with brown stalks.*NWAD BROWN-WORT.2*

BROWNY, *a.* Brown. [Not used.]

BROWSE, *v.t.* s as z. [Gr. to eat or browse; food, but probably these words may be from sprouts.]

To eat the ends of branches of trees and shrubs or the young shoots, as cattle, or deer.*NWAD BROWSE.2*

BROWSE, *v.i.* s as z. To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs and trees, as cattle, sheep and goats.

BROWSE, *n.* brows. The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals.

BROWSING, *ppr.* s as z. Feeding on branches, shrubs, or shoots of trees.

BRUCIA, BRUCINE, *n.* A new vegetable alkali, extracted from the bark of the false angustura.

BRUCITE, *n.* A mineral, the chondrodite of Berzelius, which sometimes occurs in grains or imperfect crystals, sometimes in four-sided prisms with rhombic bases. It is so named from the late Dr. Bruce, a distinguished mineralogist of New York.

BRUISE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. To crush by beating or pounding with an instrument not edged or pointed. When applied to animal flesh or to vegetables, a bruise is a contusion that impairs the natural solidity and texture of the part, but often without breaking the skin. When applied to minerals and similar substances, it signifies to break them, and often to reduce them to a coarse powder.**

BRUISE, ***n.*** **A contusion; a hurt upon the flesh of animals, upon plants or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy instrument.**

BRUISED, ***pp.*** **Crushed; hurt or broken by a blunt or heavy instrument.**

BRUISER, ***n.*** **A concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes.**

1. In vulgar language, a boxer.*NWAD BRUISER.2*

BRUISEWORT, ***n.*** **[bruise and wort.] A plant; comfrey.**

BRUISING, ***ppr.*** **Crushing; breaking or wounding by a blunt or heavy instrument.**

BRUISING, ***n.*** **In popular language, a beating or boxing.**

BRUIT, ***n.*** **Report; rumor; fame.**

BRUIT, ***v.t.*** **To report; to noise abroad.**

BRUMAL, ***n.*** **[L. bruma, winter, brumalis.] Belonging to the winter.**

BRUME, ***n.*** **Mist; fog; vapors. [Little used.]**

BRUN, BURN, ***n.*** **A river or stream.**

BRUNET, BRUNETTE, ***n.*** **A woman with a brown or dark complexion.**

BRUNION, *n.* A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach.

Brunswick green. An ammoniaco-muriate of copper, used for paper hangings and in oil painting.*NWAD BRUNION.2*

BRUNT, *n.*

1. The heat, or utmost violence of an onset; the strength or violence of any contention; as the brunt of a battle.*NWAD BRUNT.2*

2. The force of a blow; violence; shock of any kind.*NWAD BRUNT.3*

3. A sudden effort.*NWAD BRUNT.4*

BRUSH, *n.*

1. An instrument for cleaning any thing of dust and dirt by light rubbing, as floors, furniture, boots, etc. Brushes originally were made of shrubs or small branches of trees tied together, and such are yet used for coarse purposes. But the materials most used are bristles set in wood. Painters use a small brush to lay colors on their large pieces. Silversmiths use a wire brush for scrubbing silver, copper or brass, in order to gilding; and there is a method of staining leather by rubbing the color on the skin with a brush.*NWAD BRUSH.2*

2. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood; a sense common in the U. States.*NWAD BRUSH.3*

3. The small trees and shrubs of a wood; or a thicket of small trees.*NWAD BRUSH.4*

4. A skirmish; a slight encounter; also, an assault; a shock, or rude treatment, from collision; as we say a scouring, a rub.*NWAD BRUSH.5*

5. In electricity, the luminous appearance of electric matter issuing in diverging rays from a point.*NWAD BRUSH.6*

6. A tail; as the brush of a fox.*NWAD BRUSH.7*

BRUSH, *v.t.* To sweep or rub with a brush; as, to brush a hat.

1. To strike as with a brush; to strike lightly, by passing over the surface, without injury, or impression; as, to brush the arm in passing; to brush the briny flood.*NWAD BRUSH.9*

2. To paint with a brush; hence, to brush up is often used for cleansing in general.*NWAD BRUSH.10*

3. With off, to remove by brushing, as to brush off dust; also, to carry away by an act like that of brushing, or by passing over lightly, as by wind.*NWAD BRUSH.11*

4. To move as a brush; to pass over with a light contact.*NWAD BRUSH.12*

BRUSH, *v.i.* To move nimbly in haste; to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; as, to brush by.

1. To move or skim over, with a slight contact, or without much impression.*NWAD BRUSH.14*

BRUSHED, *pp.* Rubbed with a brush; struck lightly.

BRUSHER, *n.* One who brushes.

BRUSHING, *ppr.* Sweeping or rubbing with a brush; striking gently; moving nimbly in haste; skimming over lightly.

BRUSHING, *a.* Brisk; light; as a brushing gallop.

BRUSHLIKE, *a.* [brush and like.] Resembling a brush.

BRUSHWOOD, *n.* [brush and wood.] Brush; a thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs; also, branches of trees cut off.

BRUSHY, *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy; having long hair.

BRUSK, ***a.*** **Rude; rough.**

BRUSTLE, ***v.i.*** **brus'l. To crackle; to make a small crackling noise; to rustle, as a silk garment; to vapor, as a bully.**

BRUSTLING, ***ppr.*** **Crackling; rustling; vaporing.**

BRUT, ***v.i.*** **To browse. [Not in use.]**

BRUTAL, ***a.*** **[See *Brute*.] Pertaining to a brute; as brutal nature.**

1. Savage; cruel; inhuman; brutish; unfeeling like a brute; merciless; as brutal courage; brutal manners.*NWAD BRUTAL.2*

BRUTALITY, ***n.*** **Inhumanity; savageness; churlishness; insensibility to pity or shame.**

BRUTALIZE, ***v.t.*** **To make brutal, churlish or inhuman.**

All cruel punishments brutalize the heart.*NWAD BRUTALIZE.2*

BRUTALIZE, ***v.i.*** **To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly.**

BRUTALLY, ***adv.*** **Cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, churlish, or brutal manner.**

BRUTE, ***a.*** **[L. brutus, senseless, irrational.]**

1. Senseless; unconscious; as the brute earth.*NWAD BRUTE.2*

2. Irrational; ferine; as a brute beast.*NWAD BRUTE.3*

3. Bestial; in common with beasts; as brute violence.*NWAD BRUTE.4*

4. Rough; uncivilized; insensible; as a brute philosopher.*NWAD BRUTE.5*

BRUTE, ***n.*** **A beast; any animal destitute of reason, and of course the word**

comprehends all animals except man, but is applied mostly to the larger beasts.

1. A brutal person; a savage in heart or manners; a low bred, unfeeling man.*NWAD BRUTE.7*

BRUTE, *v.t.* for bruit, to report. [Not used.]

BRUTELY, *adv.* In a rude manner.

BRUTENESS, *n.* Brutality.

BRUTIFY, *v.t.* To make a person a brute; to make senseless, stupid or unfeeling.

BRUTISH, *a.* Like a brute or beast; as a brutish form.

1. Insensible; stupid; as brutish men.*NWAD BRUTISH.2*

2. Unfeeling; savage; ferocious; brutal.*NWAD BRUTISH.3*

3. Gross; carnal; bestial.*NWAD BRUTISH.4*

4. Ignorant; uncivilized; untaught.*NWAD BRUTISH.5*

BRUTISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of a brute; grossly; irrationally; stupidly; savagely.

BRUTISHNESS, *n.* Stupidity; insensibility; brutality; savageness; the qualities of a brute.

BRUTISM, *n.* The nature or characteristic qualitites or actions of a brute; extreme stupidity or beastly vulgarity.

BRYONY, *n.* [L. bryonia.] White jalap; a genus of plants of several species. The root of the rough or white bryony is a strong irritating cathartic.

Black-bryony is a genus of plants, called Tamus.*NWAD BRYONY.2*

BUB, *n.* A cant word for strong malt liquor.

BUB, *v.t.* To throw out in bubbles. [Not used.]

BUBBLE, *n.*

1. A small bladder or vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air.*NWAD BUBBLE.2*

2. Any thing that wants firmness or solidity; a vain project; that which is more specious than real. Hence, a false show; a cheat or fraud.*NWAD BUBBLE.3*

3. A delusive scheme of speculation; an empty project to raise money or imaginary grounds; as the South Sea bubble.*NWAD BUBBLE.4*

4. A person deceived by an empty project.*NWAD BUBBLE.5*

BUBBLE, *v.i.* To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated.

1. To run with a gurgling noise; as a bubbling stream.*NWAD BUBBLE.7*

BUBBLE, *v.t.* To cheat; to deceive or impose on.

BUBBLER, *n.* One who cheats.

BUBBY, *n.* [from the same root as bubble and bubo.] A woman's breast.

BUBO, *n.* [L. bubo, a swelling.] A tumor or abscess with inflammation, which rises in certain glandular parts of the body, as in the groin, or armpit.

BUBONOCELE, *n.* [Gr. the groin, and a tumor.] Hernia inguinalis, or inguinal rupture; a tumor in the groin, formed by a prolapsus of the intestines or omentum or both, through the processes of the peritoneum and rings of the abdominal muscles.

BUBUKLE, ***n.*** **A red pimple. [Not used.]**

BUBULCA, ***n.*** **A flat fresh-water fish, of a circular form and a silvery color.**

BUCANEER, BUCANIER, *n.* Primarily, a buccaneer is said to one who dries and smokes flesh or fish after the manner of the Indians. The name was first given to the French settlers in Haiti or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine. It was afterwards applied to the piratical adventurers, English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America.

BUCAO, *n.* A species of owl, in the Philippine isles, of a beautiful plumage, and size of a peacock, but remarkable for a hideous nocturnal scream.

BUCCAL, *a.* [L. bucca, the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek. The buccal glands are the small glands of the mouth, under the cheek, which secrete saliva.

BUCCELLATION, *n.* [L. buccella, buccea, a mouthful.]

The act of breaking into large pieces.*NWAD BUCCELLATION.2*

BUCCINITE, *n.* Fossil remains or petrifactions of the shells called buccinum.

BUCENTAUR, *n.* The state barge of Venice.

BUCEPHALUS, *n.* An animal of the gazelle tribe, of the size of a hind.

BUCEROS, *n.* The hornbill or Indian raven; a genus of birds, common in the East Indies.

BUCHOLZITE, *n.* A newly discovered mineral, whose colors are white and black, appearing in spots.

BUCK, *n.* Lye in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed.

1. The cloth or clothes soaked or washed in lye.*NWAD BUCK.2*

BUCK, *v.t.* [L. imbuo, for imbuco or imbugo, to steep, tinge, imbue.] To soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching; to wash or steep in lye or suds.

BUCK, *n.* The male of the fallow deer, of the goat, the sheep, the rabbit and hare. It is applied only to the smaller quadrupeds.

BUCK, *v.i.* To copulate as bucks and does.

BUCK-BASKET, *n.* [buck and basket.] A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

BUCKBEAN, *n.* This is properly *bogbean*, which see.

BUCKED, *pp.* Soaked in lye.

BUCKET, *n.*

1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well; it is nearly in the form of a pail.*NWAD BUCKET.2*

2. A vessel or pail used at sea to draw water up at the side of a ship, for washing the decks, etc.*NWAD BUCKET.3*

3. A vessel made of leather, nearly in the form of a pail, but narrower and deeper, used to convey water by hand for extinguishing fires.*NWAD BUCKET.4*

BUCKING, *ppr.* Soaking in lye, in the process of bleaching; washing.

BUCKING, *n.* The act or process of soaking cloth in lye for bleaching; also, the lye or liquor; a washing.

BUCKING-STOOL, *n.* A washing block.

BUCKLE, *n.*

1. An instrument made of some kind of metal, for fastening together

certain parts of dress, as the straps and bands, as in a harness. The forms are various, but it consists of a ring or rim with a chape and tongue.*NWAD BUCKLE.2*

2. A curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair.*NWAD BUCKLE.3*

3. In coats of arms, a token of the surety, faith and service of the bearer.*NWAD BUCKLE.4*

BUCKLE, *v.t.* To fasten with a buckle, or buckles.

1. To prepare for action; a metaphor, taken from buckling on armor.*NWAD BUCKLE.6*

2. To join in battle.*NWAD BUCKLE.7*

3. To confine or limit*NWAD BUCKLE.8*

A span buckles in his sum of age.*NWAD BUCKLE.9*

BUCKLE, *v.i.* To bend; to bow; as, to buckle under life.

To buckle to, to bend to; to apply with vigor; to engage with zeal.*NWAD BUCKLE.11*

To buckle in, to close in; to embrace or seize the body, as in a scuffle; a popular use in America.*NWAD BUCKLE.12*

To buckle with, to encounter with embrace; to join in close combat.*NWAD BUCKLE.13*

BUCKLER, *n.* A kind of shield, or piece of defensive armor, anciently used in war. It was composed of wood, or wickers woven together, covered with skin or leather, fortified with plates of brass or other metal, and worn on the left arm. On the middle was an umbo, boss or prominence, very useful in causing stones and darts to glance off. The buckler often was four feet long, and covered the whole body.

BUCKLER, *v.t.* To support; to defend. [Not used.]

BUCKLER-THORN, ***n.*** **Christ's thorn.**

BUCKMAST, ***n.*** **[buck, that is, beach, and mast.] The mast or fruit of the beach tree.**

BUCKRAM, ***n.*** **A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to cover cloths, and other merchandize.**

BUCKRAM, ***a.*** **Stiff; precise.**

BUCKRAMS, ***n.*** **The same as wild garlic.**

BUCKSHORN, ***n.*** **[buck and horn.] A plant, a species of Plantago, or plantain, called coronopus.**

The warted buckshorn is a species of Cochlearia, or scurvy grass.*NWAD BUCKSHORN.2*

BUCKSKIN, ***n.*** **The skin of a buck. As an adjective, made of leather prepared from the skin of a buck.**

BUCKSTALL, ***n.*** **[buck and stall.] A toil or net to take deer.**

BUCKTHORN, ***n.*** **[buck and thorn.] A genus of plants, called Rhamnus, of many species. The common purging buck-thorn grows to the height of 12 or 14 feet, and bears a black berry, which, when green, is used to dye yellow, and when ripe, green. The bark also dyes yellow. The sea buck-thorn is a genus of plants, called Hippophae.**

BUCKWHEAT, ***n.*** **A plant and a species of grain; called also brank. It belongs to the genus polygonum, or knot-grass. It is cultivated as food for beasts, and the flour is much used in America for breakfast cakes.**

BUCOLIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. a herdsman; pastoral; L. buculus, an ox; bucolicus, pertaining to cattle, pastoral.]**

Pastoral; relating to country affairs and to a shepherd's life and occupation.*NWAD BUCOLIC.2*

BUCOLIC, *n.* A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, and the life, manners and occupation of shepherds; as the bucolics of Theocritus and Virgil.

1. A writer of pastorals.*NWAD BUCOLIC.4*

BUD, *n.* [Gr. to plant or beget.] A gem; the shoot of a plant; a small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves or a flower. It is called by botanists the hybernacle, the winter lodge or receptacle of the leaves or flowers of plants, and is an epitome of a flower, or of a shoot, which is to be unfolded the succeeding summer. It is covered with scales, which are intended to defend the inclosed rudiments from cold and other external injuries. They are of three kinds; that containing the flower; that containing the leaves; and that containing both flower and leaves.

BUD, *v.i.* To put forth or produce buds or gems. ***Job 14:9*****.**

1. To put forth shoots; to grow as a bud into a flower or shoot.*NWAD BUD.3*

2. To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn.*NWAD BUD.4*

3. To be in bloom, or growing like a young plant.*NWAD BUD.5*

BUD, *v.t.* To inoculate a plant; to insert the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising, upon any stock, a species of fruit different from that of the stock.

BUDDED, *pp.* Put forth in buds; inoculated.

BUDDHISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Buddhists in Asia.

BUDDING, *ppr.* Putting forth buds; inoculating.

BUDDLE, *n.* In mining, a large square frame of board, used in washing tin ore.

BUDDLE, *v.i.* Among miners, to wash ore.

BUDGE, *v.t.* To move off; to stir; to wag. In America, wag is much used as equivalent to budge; but the use of both words is vulgar.

BUDGE, *n.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs.

BUDGE, *a.* Brisk; jocund.

1. Surly; stiff; formal.*NWAD BUDGE.4*

BUDGE-BACHELORS, a company of men clothed in long gowns lined with lamb's fur, who accompany the Lord Mayor of London at his inauguration.

BUDGE-BARREL, *n.* A small barrel with only one head; on the other end, a piece of leather is nailed, which is drawn together upon strings like a purse. It is used for carrying powder, with a gun or mortar.

BUDGENESS, *n.* Sternness; severity. [Not used.]

BUDGER, *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place.

BUDGET, *n.*

1. A bag; a little sack, with its contents. Hence, a stock or store; as a budget of inventions.*NWAD BUDGET.2*

2. The papers respecting the finances of the British nation.*NWAD BUDGET.3*

To open the budget, to lay before a legislative body the papers of the Executive Government.*NWAD BUDGET.4*

BUDGY, *a.* Consisting of fur. [Not used.]

BUDLET, *n.* [from bud.] A little bud springing from a parent bud.

We have a criterion to distinguish one bud from another, or the parent bud from the numerous budlets which are its offspring.*NWAD BUDLET.2*

BUFF, *n.* [contracted from buffalo, or buffskin.]

1. Buffskin; a sort of leather, prepared from the skin of the buffalo, dressed with oil, like shammy. It is used for making bandoliers, belts, pouches, gloves and other articles. The skins of oxen, elks and other animals, dressed in like manner, are also called buffs.*NWAD BUFF.2*

2. A military coat made of buff-skin or similar leather.*NWAD BUFF.3*

3. The color of buff; a light yellow.*NWAD BUFF.4*

4. A yellow viscid substance formed on the surface of blood drawn in inflammatory diseases.*NWAD BUFF.5*

BUFF, *v.t.* To strike. [See *Buffet*.]

BUFFALO, *n.* [L. bubalus.] The Bubalus, a species of the bovine genus, originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the Eastern Continent. It is larger and less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. The name is also applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly to the Bison of North America. [See *Bison*.]

BUFFEL, *n.* Buffel's head duck, anas bucephala, a bird with a short blue bill, and a head whose apparent size is greatly increased by the fullness of its feathers, found in winter in the rivers of Carolina.

BUFFET, *n.* A cupboard, or set of shelves, for plates, glass, china and other like furniture. It was formerly and is still in

some parts of the country, an apartment erected on one side of a room; but in more fashionable houses, it has been laid aside, and a side board substituted, which is now considered as the buffet. But as far as my knowledge extends, the name has become, in a great measure, obsolete, except among the common people, by whom it is pronounced bofat.

BUFFET, *n.* A blow with the fist; a box on the ear or face; a slap.

BUFFET, *v.t.* To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat.

They spit in his face and buffetted him. *Matthew 26:67*.*NWAD BUFFET.4*

1. To beat in contention; to contend against; as, to buffet the billows.*NWAD BUFFET.5*

BUFFET, *v.i.* To exercise or play at boxing.

BUFFETED, *pp.* Struck; beaten. *1 Corinthians 4:11*; *1 Peter 2:20*.

BUFFETER, *n.* One who buffets; a boxer.

BUFFETING, *ppr.* Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.

BUFFETING, *n.* A striking with the hand.

1. Contention; attack; opposition.*NWAD BUFFETING.3*

He seems to have been a plant of slow growth, but formed for duration, and fitted to endure the buffetings of the rudest storm.*NWAD BUFFETING.4*

BUFFIN, *n.* A sort of coarse stuff; as, buffin gowns.

BUFFLE, *n.* The buffalo.

BUFFLE, *v.i.* To puzzle; to be at a loss.

This is probably the same word as baffle.*NWAD BUFFLE.3*

BUFFLE-HEAD, *n.* [buffle and head.] One who has a large head.

BUFFLE-HEADED, *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BUFFON, *n.* The Numidian crane, an African fowl.

BUFFOON, *n.*

1. A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, antic gestures and posture, jokes and other vulgar pleasantries. A droll; a mimic.*NWAD BUFFOON.2*

2. He that uses indecent raillery.*NWAD BUFFOON.3*

BUFFOON, *v.t.* To make ridiculous.

BUFFOONERY, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.

Dryden has placed the accent improperly on the first syllable.*NWAD BUFFOONERY.2*

BUFFOONING, *n.* Buffoonery.

BUFFOONISH, *a.* Like a buffoon; consisting in low jests or gesture.

BUFFOONISM, *n.* The practices of a buffoon.

BUFFOON-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a buffoon.

BUFFOONLY, *a.* Consisting of low vulgar tricks. [Little used.]

BUFONITE, *n.* [L. bufo, a toad.] Toadstone, or fossil-teeth of

the anarrhicas or sea-wolf, formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues and worn in rings. It was named from an opinion that it was found in the head of a toad.

BUG, *n.* In common language, the name of a vast multitude of insects, which infest houses and plants. In zoology, this word is applied to the insects arranged under the genus Cimex, of which several hundred species are described. Bugs belong to the order of hemipters. They are furnished with a rostrum or beak, with antennae longer than the thorax, and the winds are folded together crosswise. The back is flat, the throat margined, and the feet are formed for running. Some species have no wings. The house-bug, or bed-bug, is a troublesome and disgusting insect.

BUG, BUGBEAR, *n.* A frightful object; a walking specter; any thing imaginary that is considered as frightful.

BUGBEAR, *v.t.* To alarm or frighten with idle phantoms.

BUGEE, *n.* A species of monkey found in India, of a beaver color.

BUGELUGEY, *n.* A large species of lizard, four feet long.

BUGGER, *n.* One guilty of the crime against nature. A vile wretch; a term of reproach.

BUGGERY, *n.* The unnatural and detestable crime of carnal intercourse of man or woman with a beast; or of human beings unnaturally with each other.

BUGGINESS, *n.* [from buggy.] The state of being infected with bugs.

BUGGY, *a.* [from bug.] Abounding with bugs.

BUGLE, BUGLE-HORN, *n.* A hunting horn.

1. A military instrument of music.*NWAD BUGLE.2*

BUGLE, *n.* A shining bead of black glass.

BUGLE, *n.* [L. bugula, or bugillo.] A genus of plants, Ajuga, of several species.

BUGLE, *n.* [L. buculus, an ox.] A sort of wild ox.

BUGLE-WEED, *n.* A plant, the lycopus virginicus, valued as a remedy for haemoptysis, or spitting of blood.

BUGLOSS, *n.* [L. buglossus; Gr. an ox, and tongue.]

A genus of plants, called alkanet; in botany, anchusa.*NWAD BUGLOSS.2*

The small wild bugloss, is the Asperugo.*NWAD BUGLOSS.3*

The viper's bugloss, is the Echium.*NWAD BUGLOSS.4*

BUGWORT, *n.* A plant, the Cimicifuga.

BUHRSTONE, *n.* A subspecies of silex or quartz, occurring in amorphous masses, partly compact, but containing many irregular cavities. It is used for mill-stones.

This word is often written burr-stone.*NWAD BUHRSTONE.2*

BUILD, BILD, *v.t.* bild; *pret.* built; *pp.* built, pronounced bilt. The regular *pret.* and *pp.* builded, is sometimes used.

1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice or fabric of almost any kind, as a house, barn, shop, ship or vessel, a wall, or other structure of art; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.*NWAD BUILD.2*

2. To raise by art; to frame or shape into a particular form; as, to build up a head dress in a cone.*NWAD BUILD.3*

3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation; as, to build our hopes on air.*NWAD BUILD.4*

4. In scripture, to increase and strengthen; to cement and knit together; to settle or establish and preserve. *Acts 20:32*; *Ephesians 2:22*; *1 Samuel 2:35*.*NWAD BUILD.5*

BUILD, *v.i.* bild. To exercise the art, or practice the business of building.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend.*NWAD BUILD.7*

1. To construct, rest or depend on as a foundation; as, to build on the opinions of others.*NWAD BUILD.8*

BUILDER, *n.* bild'er. One who builds; one whose occupation is to build; an architect, a ship-wright, a mason, etc.

1. A creator.*NWAD BUILDER.2*

Whose builder and maker is God. *Hebrews 11:10*.*NWAD BUILDER.3*

BUILDING, *ppr.* bild'ing. Framing and erecting; resting on.

BUILDING, *n.* bild'ing. A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house, a church, a shop, etc.

BUILT, *pp.* bilt. Framed and raised; constructed.

BUILT, *n.* bilt. Form; shape; general figure of a structure; as the built of a ship.

1. Species of building.*NWAD BUILT.3*

BUL, *n.* The common flounder.

BULB, *n.* [L. bulbus, a bulb or round root.] A round body, applied to many objects. But in botany, it is appropriately a bud formed under ground, upon or near the roots of certain herbaceous plants, which are hence called bulbous plants, as

the tulip, onion and lily. The bulb under ground is what the bud is upon the stem or branches, a hybernacle or winter receptacle of a future plant, containing the plant in embryo, covered with a bark or rind, generally consisting of scales placed over each other, to defend the tender rudiments of the plant from cold and other external injuries. A bulb is scaly in the lily, solid in the tulip, coated in the onion, and jointed in the tuberous moschatel.

BULB, *v.i.* To bulb out is to project or be protuberant. [Little used.]

BULBACEOUS, *a.* Bulbous. [I believe, not used.]

BULBED, *a.* Round headed.

BULBIFEROUS, *a.* Producing bulbs; as bulbiferous stems.

BULBOUS, *a.* Containing bulbs or a bulb; growing from bulbs; round or roundish.

1. Containing a knob, or protuberant part; swelling out; presenting rounded elevations.*NWAD BULBOUS.2*

BULCHIN, *n.* A young male calf.

BULGE, *n.* A different orthography of bilge. The bilge or protuberant part of a cask; protuberance.

BULGE, *v.i.* To swell out; to be protuberant.

1. To bilge as a ship. [See *Bilge*.]*NWAD BULGE.3*

BULGING, *ppr.* or *a.* Swelling out; bilging. As an adjective, protuberant.

BULIMY, *n.* [Gr. great, and hunger.] A voracious appetite; a disease in which the patient has a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food, and often faints, if not indulged. It is attended with various symptoms; sometimes with heartburn; sometimes

with vomiting or convulsion.

BULK, *n.*

1. Magnitude of material substance; whole dimensions; size of a thing; as an ox or a ship of great bulk.*NWAD BULK.2*

2. The gross; the majority; the main mass or body; as the bulk of a debt; the bulk of a nation.*NWAD BULK.3*

3. Main fabric.*NWAD BULK.4*

4. The whole content of a ship's hood for the stowage of goods.*NWAD BULK.5*

5. A part of a building jutting out.*NWAD BULK.6*

To break bulk, in seamen's language, is to begin to unload.*NWAD BULK.7*

Laden in bulk, having the cargo loose in the hold, or not inclosed in boxes, bales or casks.*NWAD BULK.8*

BULK-HEAD, *n.* [bulk and head.] A partition in a ship made with boards, to form separate apartments.

BULKINESS, *n.* Greatness in bulk, size or stature.

BULKY, *a.* Large; of great dimensions; of great size.

BULL, *n.*

1. The male of the Bos, or bovine genus of quadrupeds, of which cow is the female.*NWAD BULL.2*

2. In a scriptural sense, an enemy, powerful, fierce and violent.*NWAD BULL.3*

Many bulls have compassed me. Psalms.*NWAD BULL.4*

3. Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.*NWAD BULL.5*

BULL, *n.* [L. bulla, a boss, and an ornament worn on a child's neck. This name was given to the seal which was appended to the edicts and briefs of the Pope, and in process of time, applied to the edict itself.]

1. A letter, edict or rescript of the Pope, published or transmitted to the churches over which he is head, containing some decree, order or decision. It is used chiefly in matters of justice or of grace. If the former, the lead or seal is hung by a hempen cord; if the latter, by a silken thread. The lead or bull is impressed on one side with the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul; on the other with the name of the Pope and the year of his pontificate. The writing is in the old, round Gothic letter; and the instrument has about it a cross with some text of scripture, or religious motto.*NWAD BULL.7*

The Golden Bull, so called from its golden seal, is an edict or imperial constitution, made by the Emperor Charles V., containing the fundamental law of the German Empire.*NWAD BULL.8*

Leaden Bulls were sent by the Emperors of Constantinople to patriarchs and princes; and by the grandees of the Empire of France, Sicily, etc., and by patriarchs and bishops.*NWAD BULL.9*

Waxen bulls were in frequent use with the Greek Emperors, who thus sealed letters to their relations.*NWAD BULL.10*

1. A blunder or contradiction.*NWAD BULL.11*

BULL, a prefix, signifies a bull, or large, or having a large head.

BULL-BAITING, *n.* [bull and bait.] The practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEEF, *n.* [bull and beef.] The flesh of a bull; coarse beef.

BULL-BEGGAR, *n.* [bull and beggar.] Something terrible, or frightful.

BULL-CALF, *n.* [bull and calf.] A male calf; a stupid fellow.

BULL-DOG, *n.* [bull and dog.] A species of dog of a particular

form and of remarkable courage; so named probably from being employed in baiting bulls, or from the size of the head.

BULL'S-EYE, ***n.*** **[bull and eye.] Among seamen, a piece of wood in the form of a ring, answering the purpose of a thimble.**

1. Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Taurus.*NWAD BULLS-EYE.2*

2. A small obscure cloud, ruddy in the middle, portending a great storm.*NWAD BULLS-EYE.3*

BULL-FACED, ***a.*** **Having a large face.**

BULL-FEAST, ***n.*** **[See *Bull-fight*.]**

BULL-FIGHT, ***n.*** **[bull and fight.] A combat with a bull; an amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese. A horseman, called a toreador or picador attacks a bull in a circus or inclosed arena, in presence of multitudes of spectators, irritating him with a spear, till the bull rushes upon the horseman, and perhaps dismounts the rider. After the bull has been tormented a long time, the horseman leaves him, and some persons on foot attack him and plunge darts into his neck; and at a signal given by the president, the barbarous sport is ended by the dagger of a matador.**

BULL-FINCH, ***n.*** **[bull and finch.] A bird of the Sparrow kind, whose breast, cheeks and throat are of a crimson color; the rubicilla.**

BULL-FLY, BULL-BEE, ***n.*** **An insect.**

BULL-FROG, ***n.*** **[bull and frog.] The rana ocellata, a large species of frog, found in North America, of a dusky brown color, mixed with a yellowish green, and spotted with black. These frogs live in stagnant water, and utter a loud croaking sound, from which they probably received their name.**

BULL-HEAD, ***n.*** **[bull and head.] A genus of fishes, the Cottus, with a head broader than the body, whence the name. This fish is called by some the Miller's thumb.**

1. A stupid fellow; a lubber.*NWAD BULL-HEAD.2*

2. A small black water vermin.*NWAD BULL-HEAD.3*

BULL-TROUT, ***n.*** **[bull and trout.] A large species of trout, called also sea-trout, thicker than the common sort, and weighing about three pounds. Its back has a bluish green gloss, and there are several black spots on the sides.**

BULL-WEED, ***n.*** **Knap weed.**

BULL-WORT, *n.* Bishops weed.

BULLACE, *n.* The bully-tree, or Chrysophyllum, a plant of two species, natives of the West Indies.

1. The wild plum, a species of Prunus.*NWAD BULLACE.2*

BULLANTIC, *a.* [from bull.] Designating certain ornamental capital letters, used in Apostolic bulls. It is used also as a noun.

BULLARY, *n.* A collection of Papistical bulls.

BULLATE, *a.* [L. bullatus.] Having elevations, like blisters; as a bullate leaf.

BULLET, *n.* A ball of iron or lead, called also shot, used to load guns for killing man or beast. Balls for cannon are made of iron; musket-balls are made of lead.

BULLETIN, *n.* A French word denoting

1. An official report from an officer to his commander or superior.*NWAD BULLETIN.2*

2. An official report of a physician respecting the king's health.*NWAD BULLETIN.3*

3. A little note given by a banking company.*NWAD BULLETIN.4*

4. It is sometimes used for a notice, or public announcement; as a bibliographical bulletin.*NWAD BULLETIN.5*

BULLION, *n.* Uncoined gold or silver in the mass. The precious metals are called bullion, when smelted and not perfectly refined, or when refined, but in bars, ingots, or in any form uncoined, as in plate.

BULLISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder.

BULLIST, ***n.*** **A writer of papal bulls.**

BULLITE, ***n.*** **A petrified shell, or the fossil remains of shells, of the genus Bulla.**

BULLITION, ***n.*** **[L. bullio, to boil. See** ***Boil*****.] The act or state of boiling. Superseded by ebullition.**

BULLOCK, ***n.*** **An ox, or castrated bull. In America, it is applied to a full grown ox.**

BULLY, ***n.*** **A noisy, blustering overbearing fellow, more distinguished for insolence and empty menaces, than for courage, and disposed to provoke quarrels.**

BULLY, ***v.t.*** **To insult and overbear with noise and blustering menaces.**

BULLY, ***v.i.*** **To be noisy and quarrelsome.**

BULRUSH, ***n.*** **[bole, or boll, and rush.] A large kind of rush, growing in wet land or water, and without knots, says Johnson, but Dryden calls it, the knotty bulrush. It is not a technical word.**

BULTEL, ***n.*** **[See** ***Bolt*****.] A bolter or bolting cloth; also, bran. [Not used.]**

BULWARK, ***n.***

1. In fortification, a bastion, or a rampart; a mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, etc.*NWAD BULWARK.2*

2. A fortification; also, any means of defense; as, a navy is the bulwark of a nation.*NWAD BULWARK.3*

3. That which secures against an enemy or external annoyance; a screen or shelter; means of protection and safety.*NWAD BULWARK.4*

Salvation will God appoint for walls and bulwarks. *Isaiah 26:1*.*NWAD BULWARK.5*

BULWARK, *v.t.* To fortify with a rampart; to secure by a fortification; to protect.

BUM, *n.* The buttocks; the part on which we sit.

BUM, *v.i.* To make a noise.

BUMBAILIFF, *n.* [A corruption of bound bailiff.] In England, an under-bailiff; a subordinate civil officer, appointed to serve writs, and to make arrests and executions, and bound with sureties for a faithful discharge of his trust. [A vulgar word.]

BUMBARD, *n.* [See *Bombard*.]

BURBAST, *n.* [A different orthography of *bombast*, which see.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork.*NWAD BURBAST.2*

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; waddling.*NWAD BURBAST.3*

BUMBLE BEE, *n.* [L. bombus, a buzzing.] A large bee, sometimes called humble bee; so named from it sound.

BUMBOAT, *n.* A small boat, for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore.

BUMKIN, *n.* [See *Bumpkin*.] A short boom projecting from each bow of a ship, to extend the clue of the foresail to windward.

1. A small out-rigger over the stern of a boat, to extend the mizen.*NWAD BUMKIN.2*

BUMP, *n.* [L. bombus, and Eng. pomp., from swelling, thrusting out.]

1. A swelling or protuberance.*NWAD BUMP.2*

2. A thump; a heavy blow.*NWAD BUMP.3*

BUMP, *v.i.* To make a loud, heavy or hollow noise, as the bittern. It is also written boom.

BUMP, *v.t.* To strike as with or against any thing large or solid, as to bump the head against a wall; to thump.

BUMPER, *n.* A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over.

BUMPKIN, *n.* [bump, large, swelling.] An awkward heavy rustic; a clown, or country lout.

BUMPKINLY, *a.* Clownish. [Not used.]

BUNCH, *n.*

1. A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump; as the bunch on a camel's back.*NWAD BUNCH.2*

2. A cluster; a number of the same kind growing together; as a bunch of grapes.*NWAD BUNCH.3*

3. A number of things tied together; as a bunch of keys; a bunch or rods.*NWAD BUNCH.4*

4. A collection of things; a knot; as a bunch of hair; a bunch of trees.*NWAD BUNCH.5*

BUNCH, *v.i.* To swell out in a protuberance; to be protuberant or round.

BUNCH, *v.t.* To form or tie in a bunch or bunches.

BUNCH-BACKED, *a.* [bunch and back.] Having a bunch on the back; crooked.

BUNCHINESS, *n.* The quality of being bunchy, or growing in

bunches.

BUNCHY, *a.* Growing in bunches; like a bunch; having tufts.

BUNDLE, *n.*

1. A number of things put together.*NWAD BUNDLE.2*

2. A roll; any thing bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance; as a bundle of lace; a bundle of hay.*NWAD BUNDLE.3*

BUNDLE, *v.t.* To tie or bind in a bundle or roll; often followed by up; as, to bundle up clothes.

BUNG, *n.*

1. The stopple of the orifice in the bilge of a cask.*NWAD BUNG.2*

2. The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cast.*NWAD BUNG.3*

BUNG, *v.t.* To stop the orifice in the bilge of a cask with a bung; to close up.

BUNG-HOLE, *n.* [bung and hole.] The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask.

BUNGLE, *v.i.* bung'gl. To perform in a clumsy, awkward manner; as, to bungle in making shoes.

BUNGLE, *v.t.* To make or mend clumsily; to both; to manage awkwardly; with up.

BUNGLE, *n.* A botch; inaccuracy; gross blunder; clumsy performance.

BUNGLER, *n.* A clumsy awkward workman; one who performs without skill.

BUNGLING, *ppr.* Performing awkwardly.

BUNGLING, ***a.*** **Clumsy; awkwardly done.**

BUNGLINGLY, ***adv.*** **Clumsily; awkwardly.**

BUNK, ***n.*** **A case or cabin of boards for a bed; a word used in some parts of America.**

BUNN, BUN, ***n.*** **[Gr. a hill, and a cake offered to deities.]**

A small cake, or a kind of sweet bread.*NWAD BUNN.2*

BUNSING, ***n.*** **An animal found at the Cape of Good Hope, resembling the ferret, but twice as large. When pursued, it emits an intolerable stench.**

BUNT, ***n.*** **The middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail.**

BUNT, ***v.i.*** **To swell out; as, the sail bunts.**

1. In popular language, to push with the horns; to butt. [See *Point*.]*NWAD BUNT.3*

BUNTER, ***n.*** **A cant word for a woman who picks up rags in the streets; hence, a low vulgar woman.**

BUNTING, ***n.*** **A bird of the genus Emberiza. The name is applied to different species, as the English bunting and the rice bunting.**

BUNTING, BUNTINE, ***n.*** **A thin woolen stuff, of which the colors or flags and signals of ships are made.**

BUNTLINES, ***n.*** **Ropes fastened to cringles on the bottoms of square sails, to draw them up to their yards.**

BUOY, ***n.*** **A close empty cask, or a block of wood or cork, fastened by a rope to an anchor, and floating on the water, to show where the anchor is situated. Buoys are of various kinds, as can-buoys, in the form of a cone; nun-buoys, which are**

large in the middle, and tapering nearly to a point at each end; cable-buoys, empty casks, employed to buoy up the cable, in rocky anchorage. Buoys are used also as marks, to point out the situation of rocks, shoals, or a channel.

To stream the buoy, is to let it fall by the ship's side into the water, before letting go the anchor.*NWAD BUOY.2*

BUOYROPE, *n.* [buoy and rope.] The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

BUOY, *v.t.* To keep afloat in a fluid; to bear up, or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air; with up.

1. To support, or sustain; to keep from sinking into ruin or despondency.*NWAD BUOY.2*

2. To fix buoys, as a direction to mariners.*NWAD BUOY.3*

BUOY, *v.i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness.

BUOYANCY, *n.* The quality of floating on the surface of water, or in the atmosphere; specific lightness.

BUOYANT, *a.* Floating; light; that will not sink; having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid.

1. Bearing up, as a fluid; sustaining another body. [Unusual.]*NWAD BUOYANT.2*

BUPRESTES, *n.* A species of cantharides, of a nauseous scent, and biting severely.

BUR, BOUR, BOR, Sav. bur, signifies a chamber or a cottage.

BUR, *n.*

1. A rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut, and burdock.*NWAD BUR.3*

2. A broad ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a spear, used in tilting.*NWAD BUR.4*

BURBOT, *n.* [from L. barbatus, so named from its beard.]

A fish of the genus Gadus, shaped like an eel, but shorter, with a flat head, and on the nose it has two small beards, and another on the chin. It is disgusting in appearance, but delicate food. It is called also eel-pout.*NWAD BURBOT.2*

BURDELAIS, *n.* A sort of grape.

BURDEN, *n.* burd'n; written also burthen. [L. fero, or porto.]

1. That which is borne or carried; a load. Hence,*NWAD BURDEN.2*

2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome or oppressive.*NWAD BURDEN.3*

3. A birth.*NWAD BURDEN.4*

4. The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each verse; the chorus; so called from the application of this word to the drone or base, and the pipe or string which plays it, in an instrument. A chord which is to be divided, to perform the intervals of music, when open and undivided, is also called the burden.*NWAD BURDEN.5*

5. In common language, that which is often repeated; a subject on which one dwells.*NWAD BURDEN.6*

6. A fixed quantity of certain commodities; as a burden of gad steel, 120 pounds.*NWAD BURDEN.7*

7. The contents of a ship; the quantity or number of tons, a vessel will carry; as a ship of a hundred tons burden.*NWAD BURDEN.8*

8. A club. [Not in use.]*NWAD BURDEN.9*

BURDEN, *v.t.* burd'n. To load; to lay on a heavy load; to incumber with weight. Hence,

1. To oppress with any thing grievous; as, to burden a nation with taxes.*NWAD BURDEN.11*

2. To surcharge; as, to burden the memory.*NWAD BURDEN.12*

BURDENED, *pp.* Loaded with weight; incumbered; oppressed.

BURDENER, *n.* One who loads; an oppressor

BURDENOUS, *a.* Grievous; heavy to be borne; oppressive.

1. Cumbersome; useless.*NWAD BURDENOUS.2*

BURDENSOME, *a.* Heavy; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive.

BURDENSOMENESS, *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

BURDOCK, *n.* [bur and dock.] A genus of plants, called Arctium. They are troublesome weeds.

The lesser burdock is a species of zanthium.*NWAD BURDOCK.2*

BUREAU, *n.* buro.

1. A chest of drawers, for keeping papers or clothes.*NWAD BUREAU.2*

2. An ambassador's or secretary's office.*NWAD BUREAU.3*

In Spanish, this word bureo is a court of justice for the trial of persons belonging to the king's household.*NWAD BUREAU.4*

BURG, *n.* [This is the same word as borough, the only difference being in the pronunciation of the final letter.]

A borough; originally a fortified town, but now a city or town, which send members to parliament, whether incorporated or not. [See

Borough.]*NWAD BURG.2*

BURGAGE, *n.* [from burg.] In English law, tenure in burgage, or burgage tenure, is tenure in socage, applied to cities or towns, or where houses, or lands which were formerly the site of houses, in an ancient borough, are held of some lord in common socage by a certain established rent; a remnant of Saxon liberty.

BURGAMOT, *n.* A species of pear. [See *Bergamot*.]

1. A kind of perfume. [See *Bergamot*.]*NWAD BURGAMOT.2*

BURGANET, BURGONET, *n.* A kind of helmet, the Spanish murrion.

BURGEOIS, *n.* A burgess.

BURGEOIS, BOURGEOIS, *n.* burjois'. A species of type, or printing letter, smaller than long primer, and larger than brevier.

BURGEON. [See *Bourgeon*.]

BURGER-MASTER, *n.* An aquatic fowl which builds its nest on cliffs near the water.

BURGESS, *n.*

1. An inhabitant of a borough, or walled town; or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough.*NWAD BURGESS.2*

2. A representative of a borough in parliament.*NWAD BURGESS.3*

3. A magistrate of certain towns.*NWAD BURGESS.4*

4. Before the revolution, the representatives in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia, were called burgesses, as the House of Burgesses. It is now called the House of Delegate*NWAD BURGESS.5*

BURGESS-SHIP, ***n.*** **The state or quality of a burgess.**

BURGH, ***n.*** **burg. A different orthography of** ***burg***, ***borough***, **which see.**

BURGH-BOTE, ***n.*** **[burgh and bote.] In old laws, a contribution towards the building or repairing of castles, or walls, for the defense of a city or town.**

BURGH-BRECH, ***n.*** **[burgh and break.] A fine imposed on a burgh, for a breach of the peace.**

BURGHER, ***n.*** **[from burg.] An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a free man. In America, it is applied to any native citizen, especially in the state of New York.**

BURGHER-SHIP, ***n.*** **The state or privilege of a burgher.**

BURGH-MASTER, ***n.*** **[burgh and master.] A burgomaster; also, an officer in the tinmines, who directs and lays out the meers for the workmen, called also bailiff and bar-master.**

BURGHMOTE, ***n.*** **[burgh and mote, meeting.] The court of a burgh or borough.**

BURGLAR, ***n.*** **[burgh or burg, a house] One guilty of nocturnal house breaking; one who breaks and enters a mansion house, with intent to commit a felony.**

BURGLARIAN, ***n.*** **A person guilty of burglary.**

BURGLARIOUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.**

To come down a chimney is held a burglarious entry. *NWAD BURGLARIOUS.2*

BURGLARIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With an intent to commit burglary; in**

the manner of a burglar.

BURGLARY, ***n.*** **The act or crime of nocturnal house breaking, with an intent to commit a felony. To constitute this crime, the act must be committed in the night, or when there is not day-light enough to discern a man's face. It must be in a mansion house, or in an adjoining building which is a part or parcel of the mansion. There must be an actual breaking and an entry; but an opening made by the offender, as by taking out a pane of glass, or lifting a window, raising a latch, picking a lock, or removing any fastening, amounts to a breaking; and a putting in of the hand, after such breaking, is an entry. The act must also be done with an intent to commit felony.**

BURGOMASTER, ***n.*** **[burg and master.] A burgh-master; a magistrate or one employed in the government of a city. The burgomasters are the chief magistrates of the great towns, in Holland, Flanders and Germany.**

BURGRAVE, ***n.*** **[burg] In some European countries, an hereditary governor of a town or castle.**

BURGUNDY, ***n.*** **A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France.**

Burgundy pitch is turpentine boiled down to a firmer consistence.*NWAD BURGUNDY.2*

BURH, is the same as burg, burgh, with the aspirate. It is Saxon, and signifies a city, a castle, a house, or tower. Hence in composition it signified defense, protection; as cwenburh, [queen-burh] a woman ready to assist; Cuthburh, eminent for assistances.

BURIAL, ***n.*** **ber'rial. [See *Bury*.] The act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment; the act of depositing a dead body in the earth, in a tomb or vault, or in the water.**

1. The act of placing any thing under earth or water; as, to bury see

in the earth.*NWAD BURIAL.2*

2. The church service for funerals.*NWAD BURIAL.3*

BURIALPLACE, *n.* A place appropriated to the burial of the dead; a grave-yard.

BURIER, *n.* ber'rier. One who buries a deceased person.

BURIN, *n.* A graver; an instrument for engraving.

BURL, *v.t.* [See *Burly*.] To dress cloth as fullers do.

1. To pick knots and loose threads off from cloth.*NWAD BURL.2*

BURLACE, *n.* [A contraction of burdelais.] A sort of grape.

BURLER, ***n.*** **A dresser of cloth.**

BURLESQUE, BURLESK, ***a.*** **[The termination esque answers to Eng.] Jocular; tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images, or by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a trifling subject is treated with gravity.**

BURLESQUE, BURLESK, ***n.*** **Ludicrous representation; a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, which tends to excite laughter or ridicule.**

1. A composition in which a trifling subject or low incident is treated with great gravity, as a subject of great dignity or importance; or a composition in which the contrast between the subject and the manner of considering it renders it ludicrous or ridiculous; as in Virgil Travestie, the Lutrin of Boileau, Butler's Hudibras and Trumbull's McFingal.*NWAD BURLESQUE.3*

BURLESQUE, BURLESK, ***v.t.*** **To turn into ridicule; or to make ludicrous by representation; as by treating a low or trifling subject with great gravity.**

BURLESQUER, BURLESKER, ***n.*** **One who burlesques, or turns to ridicule.**

BURLETTA, ***n.*** **A comic opera; a musical entertainment.**

BURLINESS, ***n.*** **[See *Burly*.] Bulk; bluster.**

BURLY, ***a.*** **[The sense probably is swelled.] Great in size; bulky; timid; falsely great; boisterous. This word is obsolete or nearly so in America; but hurly-burly is common in vulgar use, for noise, confusion, uproar.**

BURN, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **burned or burnt. [L. pruna, and perhaps, furnus, fornaz, a furnace. The primary sense is, to rage, to act with violent excitement.]**

1. To consume with fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire; frequently with up; as, to burn up wood.*NWAD BURN.2*

2. To expel the volatile parts and reduce to charcoal by fire; as, to burn wood into coal. Hence, in popular language, to burn a kiln of wood, is to char the wood.*NWAD BURN.3*

3. To cleanse of soot by burning; to inflame; as, to burn a chimney; an extensive use of the word.*NWAD BURN.4*

4. To harden in the fire; to bake or harden by heat; as, to burn bricks or a brick kiln.*NWAD BURN.5*

5. To scorch; to affect by heat; as, to burn the clothes or the legs by the fire; to burn meat or bread in cookery.*NWAD BURN.6*

6. To injure by fire; to affect the flesh by heat.*NWAD BURN.7*

7. To dry up or dissipate; with up; as, to burn up tears.*NWAD BURN.8*

8. To dry excessively; to cause to wither by heat; as, the sun burns the grass or plants.*NWAD BURN.9*

9. To heat or inflame; to affect with excessive stimulus; as, ardent spirits burn the stomach.*NWAD BURN.10*

10. To affect with heat in cookery, so as to give the food a disagreeable taste. Hence the phrase burnt to.*NWAD BURN.11*

11. To calcine with heat or fire; to expel the volatile matter from substances, so that they are easily pulverized; as, to burn oyster shells, or lime-stone.*NWAD BURN.12*

12. To affect with excess of heat; as, the fever burns a patient.*NWAD BURN.13*

13. To subject to the action of fire; to heat or dry; as, to burn colors.*NWAD BURN.14*

To burn up, to consume entirely by fire.*NWAD BURN.15*

To burn out, to burn till the fuel is all consumed.*NWAD BURN.16*

BURN, *v.i.* To be on fire; to flame; as, the mount burned with fire.

1. To shine; to sparkle.*NWAD BURN.18*

O prince! O wherefore burn your eyes?*NWAD BURN.19*

2. To be inflamed with passion or desire; as, to burn with anger or love.*NWAD BURN.20*

3. To act with destructive violence, as fire.*NWAD BURN.21*

Shall thy wrath burn like fire?*NWAD BURN.22*

4. To be in commotion; to rage with destructive violence.*NWAD BURN.23*

The groan still deepens and the combat burns.*NWAD BURN.24*

5. To be heated; to be in a glow; as, the face burns.*NWAD BURN.25*

6. To be affected with a sensation of heat, pain or acidity; as, the heart burns.*NWAD BURN.26*

7. To feel excess of heat; as, the flesh burns by a fire; a patient burns with a fever.*NWAD BURN.27*

To burn out, to burn till the fuel is exhausted and the fire ceases.*NWAD BURN.28*

BURN, *n.* A hurt or injury of the flesh caused by the action of fire.

1. The operation of burning or baking, as in brickmaking; as, they have a good burn.*NWAD BURN.30*

BURNABLE, *a.* That may be burnt. [Little used.]

BURN-COW or BURST-COW, *n.* A genus of insects, with filiform feelers, of several species; very obnoxious to cattle.

BURNED, BURNT, *pp.* Consumed with fire; scorched or dried with fire or heat; baked or hardened in the fire.

BURNER, *n.* A person who burns or sets fire to any thing.

BURNET, *n.* A plant, Poterium or garden burnet.

BURNET-SAXIFRAGE, *n.* A plant, Pimpinella.

BURNING, *ppr.* Consuming with fire; flaming; scorching; hardening by fire; calcining; charring; raging as fire; glowing.

BURNING, *n.* Combustion; the act of expelling volatile matter and reducing to ashes, or to a calx; a fire; inflammation; the heat or raging of passion. In surgery, actual cautery; cauterization.

BURNING, *a.* Powerful; vehement; as a burning shame; a burning scent.

1. Much heated; very hot; scorching.*NWAD BURNING.4*

The burning plains of India.*NWAD BURNING.5*

BURNING-GLASS, *n.* [burn and glass.] A convex glass which, when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, collects them into a small space, called a focus, producing an intense heat. The name is given also to a concave mirror which condenses the sun's rays.

BURNING-THORNY-PLANT. A species of Euphorbia or spurge.

BURNISH, *v.t.* To polish by friction; to make smooth, bright and glossy; as, to burnish steel.

BURNISH, *v.i.* To grow bright or glossy.

BURNISH, *n.* Gloss; brightness; luster.

BURNISHED, *pp.* Polished; made glossy.

BURNISHER, ***n.*** **The person who polishes, or makes glossy.**

1. An instrument used in polishing, of different kinds. It may be a piece of round polished steel, a dog's or wolf's tooth, a piece of copper, agate or pebble, etc. It is used for giving a gloss or smoothness to metals, to the edges of books, etc.*NWAD BURNISHER.2*

BURNISHING, ***ppr.*** **Polishing; making smooth and glossy.**

BURNOOSE, BURNOS, ***n.*** **An upper cloke or garment.**

BURNT, ***pp.*** **of burn. Consumed; scorched; heated; subjected to the action of fire.**

BURNT-OFFERING, ***n.*** **[burnt and offer.] Something offered and burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice; called also burnt-sacrifice. The offerings of the Jews were a clean animal, as an ox, a calf, a goat, or sheep; or some species of vegetable substance, as bread and ears of wheat or barley.**

BURR, ***n.*** **The lobe or lap of the ear.**

1. The round knob of a horn next a deer's head.*NWAD BURR.2*

2. The sweetbread.*NWAD BURR.3*

Burr-pump, or bilge-pump. A pump, having a staff of 6, 7 or 8 feet long with a bar of wood to which the leather is nailed, which serves instead of a box. This staff is worked by men who pull it up and down, with a rope fastened to the middle of it.*NWAD BURR.4*

BURRAS-PIPE, ***n.*** **An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in.**

BUR-REED, ***n.*** **A plant, the Sparganium.**

BURREL, ***n.*** **A sort of pear, called also the red butter pear, from its smooth, delicious, soft pulp.**

BURREL-FLY, *n.* The ox-fly, gad-bee, or breeze.

BURREL-SHOT, *n.* Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, etc., put into cases, to be discharged among enemies.

BURROCK, *n.* A small wier or dam where wheels are laid in a river, for catching fish.

BURROW, *n.* A different orthography of *burgh*, *borough*, which see.

BURROW, *n.* A hollow place in the earth or in a warren, where small animals lodge, and sometimes deposit their provisions. Some animals excavate the earth, by scratching, and form these lodges.

BURROW, *v.i.* To lodge in a hole excavated in the earth, as coneys or rabbits. In a more general sense, to lodge in any deep or concealed place. The word seems to include the idea of excavating a hole for a lodge, as well as lodging in it; but the verb is not often used transitively, as to burrow the earth.

BURROWING, *ppr.* Lodging in a burrow.

BURSAR, *n.* [See *Burse*.] A treasurer, or cash-keeper, as the bursar of a college, or of a monastery; a purser.

1. A student to whom a stipend is paid out of a burse or fund appropriated for that purpose, as the exhibitioners sent to the universities in Scotland by each presbytery.*NWAD BURSAR.2*

BURSAR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a bursar.

BURSARY, *n.* The treasury of a college, or monastery.

1. In Scotland, an exhibition.*NWAD BURSARY.2*

BURSE, *n.* burs.

1. A public edifice in certain cities, for the meeting of merchants to consult on matters of trade and money, and to negotiate bills of

exchange. This is the name used in many cities in Europe, but in England and America, such building is called an exchange. The new Burse in Paris is one of the most elegant buildings in the city.*NWAD BURSE.2*

2. In France, a fund or foundation for the maintenance of poor scholars in their studies. In the middle ages, it signified a little college, or a ball in a university.*NWAD BURSE.3*

BURST, *v.i. pret.* and *pp.* burst. The old participle bursten is nearly obsolete.

1. To fly or break open with force, or with sudden violence; to suffer a violent disruption. The peculiar force of this word is, in expressing a sudden rupture, with violence, or expansion, or both. Hence it is generally used to signify the sudden rupture of a thing by internal force, and a liberation from confinement; as, to burst from a prison; the heart bursts with grief.*NWAD BURST.2*

2. To break away; to spring from; as, to burst from the arms.*NWAD BURST.3*

3. To come or fall upon suddenly or with violence; to rush upon unexpectedly; as, a sound bursts upon our ears.*NWAD BURST.4*

4. To issue suddenly, or to come from a hidden or retired place into more open view; as, a river bursts from a valley; a spring bursts from the earth.*NWAD BURST.5*

5. To break forth into action suddenly; as, to burst into tears.*NWAD BURST.6*

6. To break or rush in with violence; as, to burst into a house or a room.*NWAD BURST.7*

It is often followed by an intensive particle; as, out, forth, away, from, or asunder.*NWAD BURST.8*

BURST, *v.t.* To break or rend by force or violence; to open suddenly; as, to burst a chain or a door; to burst a cannon.

BURST, *n.* A sudden disruption; a violent rending; more appropriately, a sudden explosion or shooting forth; as a burst of thunder; a burst of applause, a burst of passion.

1. A rupture, a hernia, or the unnatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen.*NWAD BURST.11*

BURST, BURSTEN, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with a rupture or hernia.

BURST, *pp.* Opened or rent asunder by violence.

BURSTENNESS, *n.* The state of having a rupture; the hernia.

BURSTER, *n.* One that bursts.

BURSTING, *ppr.* Rending or parting by violence; exploding.

BURST-WORT, *n.* The Herniaria, a plant said to be good against hernia or ruptures.

BURT, *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

BURTHEN. [See *Burden*.]

BURTON, *n.* A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, used to set up or tighten the topmost shrouds, and for various other purposes; called also top-burton-tackle.

BURY, *n.* ber'ry. This word is a different orthography of burg, burh, borough. It signifies a house, habitation or castle, and is retained in many names of places, as in Shrewsbury, Danbury, Aldermanbury. The word is used by Grew, for burrow.

BURY, *v.t.* ber'ry.

1. To deposit a deceased person in the grave; to inter a corpse; to entomb.*NWAD BURY.3*

2. To cover with earth, as seed sown.*NWAD BURY.4*

3. To hide; to conceal; to overwhelm; to cover with any thing; as, to bury any one in the ruins of a city.*NWAD BURY.5*

4. To withdraw or conceal in retirement; as, to bury one's self in a monastery or in solitude.*NWAD BURY.6*

5. To commit to the water; to deposit in the ocean; as dead bodies buried in the deep.*NWAD BURY.7*

6. To place one thing within another.*NWAD BURY.8*

Thy name so buried in her.*NWAD BURY.9*

7. To forget and forgive; to hide in oblivion; as, to bury an injury.*NWAD BURY.10*

To bury the hatchet, in the striking metaphorical language of American Indians, is to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace.*NWAD BURY.11*

BURYING, *ppr.* Interring; hiding; covering with earth; overwhelming.

BURYING, *n.* The act of interring the dead; sepulture. *John 12:7*.

BURYING-PLACE, *n.* A grave-yard; a place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead; a church-yard.

BUSH, *n.* [L. pasco, originally, to feed on sprouts.]

1. A shrub with branches; a thick shrub; also, a cluster of shrubs. With hunters, a fox tail.*NWAD BUSH.2*

2. An assemblage of branches interwoven.*NWAD BUSH.3*

3. A branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. Hence, since the branch has been discontinued, a coronated frame of wood hung out as a tavern sign, is so called. Hence the English proverb, "Good wine needs no bush."*NWAD BUSH.4*

[I know not that this word is thus used in the U. States.]*NWAD*

BUSH.5

4. A circle of metal let into the sheaves of such blocks as have iron pins, to prevent their wearing.*NWAD BUSH.6*

This word when applied to sheaves is called bush, but when applied to the circular iron of a cart wheel is, in America, called a box.*NWAD BUSH.7*

BUSH, *v.i.* To grow thick or bushy.

BUSH, *v.t.* To furnish a block with a bush.

BUSHEL, *n.* A dry measure, containing eight gallons, or four pecks. The standard English bushel, by Stat. 12. Henry VII., contains eight gallons of wheat, each gallon eight pounds of wheat, troy weight, the pound, twelve ounces troy, the ounce, twenty sterlings, and the sterling, thirty two grains of wheat growing in the middle of the ear. The contents are 2145.6 solid inches, equivalent to 1131 ounces and 14 pennyweights troy.

The English bushel is used also in the U. States.*NWAD BUSHEL.2*

Bushel signifies both the quantity or capacity, and the vessel which will contain the quantity.*NWAD BUSHEL.3*

1. In popular language, a large quantity indefinitely.*NWAD BUSHEL.4*

2. The circle of iron in the nave of a wheel; in America, called a box. [See *Bush*.]*NWAD BUSHEL.5*

BUSHELAGE, *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel. [Not used in the U. States.]

BUSHINESS, *n.* [from bush, bushy.] The quality of being bushy, thick or intermixed, like the branches of a bush.

BUSH-MAN, *n.* A woodsman; a name which the Dutch give to the wild and ferocious inhabitants of Africa, near the Cape of

Good Hope.

BUSHMENT, *n.* [from bush.] A thicket; a cluster of bushes. [Not used.]

BUSHY, *a.* [from bush.] Full of branches; thick and spreading, like a bush; as a bushy beard or brier.

1. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs.*NWAD BUSHY.2*

BUSIED, *pp.* of busy; *pron.* biz'zied.

BUSILESS, *a.* biz'ziless. [See *Busy*.] Without business; at leisure; unemployed.

BUSILY, *adv.* biz'zily. With constant occupation; actively; earnestly; as, to be busily employed.

1. With an air of hurry or importance; with too much curiosity; importunately; officiously.*NWAD BUSILY.2*

BUSINESS, *n.* biz'ness. [See *Busy*.] Employment; that which occupies the time, attention and labor of men, for the purpose of profit or improvement--a word of extensive use and indefinite signification. Business is a particular occupation, as agriculture, trade, mechanic art, or profession, and when used of a particular employment, the word admits of the plural number, businesses. Business is also any temporary employment.

1. Affairs; concerns; as, a man leaves his business in an unsettled state.*NWAD BUSINESS.2*

2. The subject of employment; that which engages the care and attention.*NWAD BUSINESS.3*

You are so much the business of our souls.*NWAD BUSINESS.4*

3. Serious engagement; important occupation, in distinction from

trivial affairs.*NWAD BUSINESS.5*

It should be the main business of life to serve God, and obey his commands.*NWAD BUSINESS.6*

4. Concern; right of action or interposing.*NWAD BUSINESS.7*

“What business has a man with the disputes of others?”*NWAD BUSINESS.8*

5. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined or considered.*NWAD BUSINESS.9*

Fitness to govern is a perplexed business.*NWAD BUSINESS.10*

6. Something to be done; employment of importance to one’s interest, opposed to amusement; as, we have no business in town.*NWAD BUSINESS.11*

They were far from the Zidonians and had no business with any one.*NWAD BUSINESS.12*

7. Duty, or employment that duty enjoins. A lawyer’s business is to do justice to his clients.*NWAD BUSINESS.13*

To do the business for a man, is to kill, destroy or ruin him.*NWAD BUSINESS.14*

BUSK, *n.* A piece of steel or whale bone, worn by women to strengthen their stays; a word dependent on fashion.

BUSK, *n.* A bush. [Not used.]

BUSK, *v.i.* To be active or busy.

BUSKET, *n.* A small bush, or a compartment of shrubs in a garden.

BUSKIN, *n.* A kind of half boot, or high shoe, covering the foot and leg to the middle and tied underneath the knee, worn by actors in tragedy on the state. The buskins of the ancients had

very thick soles, to raise the actors and actresses to the stature of the persons they represented.

1. In classic authors, the word is used for tragedy.*NWAD BUSKIN.2*

BUSKINED, *a.* Dressed in buskins.

BUSKY, *a.* Busky; wooded; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs; generally written bosky. [See *Bush*.]

BUSS, *n.* [L. basio.] A kiss; a salute with the lips.

1. A small vessel, from 50 to 70 tons burthen, carrying two masts, and two sheds or cabins, one at each end; used in the herring fishery.*NWAD BUSS.2*

BUSS, *v.t.* To kiss; to salute with the lips.

BUST, *n.* [L. bustum.] In sculpture, the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders and stomach; ordinarily placed on a pedestal or console. In speaking of an antique, we say the head is marble and the bust porphyry or bronze; that is, the shoulders and stomach. The Italians use the word for the trunk of the body from the neck to the hips.

BUSTARD, *n.* The tarda, a species of fowl of the grallic order, and genus Otis. The fowl grows to the weight of 25 or 27 pounds, with a breadth of wing of six or seven feet. It inhabits England, feeding on green corn and other vegetables, and on earth-worms. It runs fast and takes flight with difficulty.

BUSTLE, *v.i.* bus'l. [This word may be allied to busy, or to L. festino.]

To stir quick; to be very active; to be very quick in motion, often or usually with the sense of noise or agitation.*NWAD BUSTLE.2*

And leave the world for me to bustle in.*NWAD BUSTLE.3*

BUSTLE, *n.* bus'l. Hurry; great stir; rapid motion with noise and agitation; tumult from stirring or agitation; combustion.

All would have been well without this bustle.*NWAD BUSTLE.5*

BUSTLER, *n.* bus'ler. An active stirring person.

BUSTLING, *ppr.* bus'ling. Stirring; moving actively with noise or agitation.

BUSTO, *n.* A bust; sometimes perhaps used for a statue.

BUSY, *a.* biz'zy.

1. Employed with constant attention; engaged about something that renders interruption inconvenient; as, a man is busy in posting his books.*NWAD BUSY.2*

My mistress is busy and cannot come.*NWAD BUSY.3*

2. Actively employed; occupied without cessation; constantly in motion; as a busy bee.*NWAD BUSY.4*

3. Active in that which does not concern the person; meddling with or prying into the affairs of others; officious; importunate; hence, troublesome; vexatious.*NWAD BUSY.5*

4. Much occupied with employment; as a busy day.*NWAD BUSY.6*

BUSY, *v.t.* biz'zy. To employ with constant attention; to keep engaged; to make or keep busy; as, to busy one's self with books.

To be busied with genue and species.*NWAD BUSY.8*

BUSY-BODY, *n.* biz'zy-body. [busy and body.]

A meddling person; one who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others.*NWAD BUSY-BODY.2*

BUT, *part.* for butan.

1. Except; besides; unless.*NWAD BUT.2*

Who can it be, but perjured Lycon?*NWAD BUT.3*

That is, removed, separated, excepted.*NWAD BUT.4*

Lycon being separated, or excepted, who can it be?*NWAD BUT.5*

And but infirmity,*NWAD BUT.6*

Which waits upon worn times, hath something seized*NWAD BUT.7*

His wish'd ability, he had himself*NWAD BUT.8*

The lands and waters measured.*NWAD BUT.9*

That is, except, unless, separate this fact, that infirmity had seized his ability, he had measured the lands and waters.*NWAD BUT.10*

In this use but, butan, is a participle equivalent to excepting, and may be referred to the person speaking, or more naturally, it is equivalent to excepted, and with the following words, or clause, forming the case absolute.*NWAD BUT.11*

Who can it be, Lycon being excepted?*NWAD BUT.12*

And but my noble Moor is true of mind, it were enough to put him to ill thinking.*NWAD BUT.13*

It cannot be but nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways.*NWAD BUT.14*

There is no question but the King of Spain will reform most of the abuses.*NWAD BUT.15*

It is not impossible but I may alter the complexion of my play.*NWAD BUT.16*

In the last three examples, that is omitted after but.*NWAD BUT.17*

It is not impossible but that I may alter the complexion of my play.*NWAD BUT.18*

In these and all similar phrases, but denotes separation, exception.*NWAD BUT.19*

2. Only.*NWAD BUT.20*

A formidable man, but to his friends.*NWAD BUT.21*

There is but one man present. Our use of but is a modern innovation; but perhaps too firmly established to be corrected. In all such phrases, a negative, not, nothing, or other word, is omitted. He is not a formidable man, but to his enemies, that is, except. There is not but one man present, that is, there is not except or besides one present. So also, “Our light affliction is but for a moment.” *2 Corinthians 4:17*. Our affliction is not, except for a moment.*NWAD BUT.22*

If they kill us, we shall but die. *2 Kings 7:4*.*NWAD BUT.23*

The common people in America retain the original and correct phrase, usually employing a negative. They do not say, I have but one. On the other hand, they say, I have not but one, that is, I have not except one; except one, and I have none. This word but for butan is not a conjunction, nor has it the least affinity to that part of speech.*NWAD BUT.24*

BUT, cong. [Eng. over.]

More; further; noting an addition to supply what is wanting to elucidate, or modify the sense of the preceding part of a sentence, or of a discourse, or to continue the discourse, or to exhibit a contrast.*NWAD BUT.26*

Now abide faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity. *1 Corinthians 13:13*.*NWAD BUT.27*

When pride cometh, then cometh shame; but with the lowly is wisdom. *Proverbs 11:2*.*NWAD BUT.28*

Our wants are many and grievous; but quite of another kind.*NWAD BUT.29*

The house of representatives were well agreed in passing the bill; but the senate dissented.*NWAD BUT.30*

This word is in fact a noun equivalent to addition or supply; but in grammatical construction, no inconvenience results from considering it to be a connective.*NWAD BUT.31*

BUT, *n.* [L. peto.]

1. An end; a limit; a bound. It is used particularly for the larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber, or of a fallen tree; that which grows nearest the earth. It is not often applied to the bound or limit of land; yet butted, for bounded, is often used.*NWAD BUT.33*

2. The end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom, which unites with another; generally written butt.*NWAD BUT.34*

BUT, *v.i.* To be bounded by; to lie contiguous to; a word used in America. [See *About*.]

BUT-END, *n.* [but and end.] The largest or blunt end of a thing; as the but-end of a musket or of a piece of timber. This word is tautological, but and end signifying the same thing; unless but is considered as equivalent to swelling, protuberant.

BUTCHER, *n.*

1. One who slaughters animals for market; or one whose occupation is to kill animals for the table. The word may and often does include the person who cuts up and sells meat.*NWAD BUTCHER.2*

2. One who kills men, or commands troops to kill them; one who sheds, or causes to be shed human blood in abundance; applied to princes and conquerors who delight in war, or are remarkable for destroying human life.*NWAD BUTCHER.3*

BUTCHER, *v.t.* To kill or slaughter animals for food, or for market.

1. To murder; but emphatically applied to murder committed with

unusual cruelty, or circumstances of uncommon barbarity. *NWAD BUTCHER.5*

BUTCHER-BIRD, *n.* The shrike; a genus of birds, called Lanius. One species of this genus is called king-bird, from its courage in attacking hawks and crows.

The king-bird is now arranged under the genus Muscicapa. *NWAD BUTCHER-BIRD.2*

BUTCHERLINESS, *n.* A cruel, savage, butcherly manner.

BUTCHERLY, *a.* [from butcher.] Cruel; savage; murderous; grossly and clumsily barbarous.

BUTCHER'S-BROOM, *n.* Ruscus; a genus of plants, called also knee-holly. It is used by butchers for brooms to sweep their blocks.

BUTCHERY, *n.* The business of slaughtering cattle for the table or for market.

1. Murder, especially murder committed with unusual barbarity; great slaughter. *NWAD BUTCHERY.2*

2. The place where animals are killed for market; a shambles, or slaughter-house; also, a place where blood is shed. *NWAD BUTCHERY.3*

BUTLER, *n.* A servant or officer in the houses of princes and great men, whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, place, etc. Formerly, an officer in the court of France, being the same as the grand echanson or great cup-bearer of the present times.

BUTLERAGE, *n.* A duty of two shillings on every ton of wine imported into England by foreigners or merchant strangers. It was a composition for the privileges granted to them by king John and Edward I., and originally received by the crown; but

is has been granted to certain noblemen. It was called butlerage, because originally paid to the king's butler for the king.

BUTLERSHIP, *n.* The office of a butler. *Genesis 40:21*.

BUTMENT, *n.*

1. A buttress of an arch; the supporter, or that part which joins it to the upright pier.*NWAD BUTMENT.2*

2. The mass of stone or solid work at the end of a bridge, by which the extreme arches are sustained. The mass of stone at the end of a timber bridge, without arches, is called by the same name. It is written also abutment.*NWAD BUTMENT.3*

BUTSHAFT, *n.* [but and shaft.] An arrow to shoot at butts with.

BUTT, *n.* [See *But*.] Literally, end, furthest point. Hence, a mark to be shot at; the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at.

1. The point to which a purpose or effort is directed.*NWAD BUTT.2*

2. The object of aim; the thing against which an attack is directed. Hence,*NWAD BUTT.3*

3. The person at whom ridicule, jests or contempt are directed; as the butt of ridicule.*NWAD BUTT.4*

4. A push or thrust given by the head of an animal, as the butt of a ram; also, a thrust in fencing.*NWAD BUTT.5*

5. A cask whose contents are 126 gallons of wine, or two hogsheads; called also a pipe. A butt of beer is 108 gallons, and from 1500 to 2200 weight of currants is a butt.*NWAD BUTT.6*

6. The end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom.*NWAD BUTT.7*

7. A particular kind of hinge for doors, etc.*NWAD BUTT.8*

BUTT, *v.i.* [L. peto.] To thrust the head forward; to strike by thrusting the head against, as an ox or a ram.

BUTTER, *n.* [L. butyrum.] An oily substance obtained from cream or milk by churning. Agitation separates the fat or oily part of milk from the thin or serous part, called butter-milk.

Butter, in the old chimistry, was applied to various preparations; as,*NWAD BUTTER.2*

Butter of antimony, now called the sublimated muriate of antimony, and made by distilling a mixture of corrosive sublimate and the regulus.*NWAD BUTTER.3*

Butter of arsenic, sublimated muriate of arsenic, made by a like process.*NWAD BUTTER.4*

Butter of bismuth, sublimated muriate of bismuth.*NWAD BUTTER.5*

Butter of tin, sublimated muriate of tin.*NWAD BUTTER.6*

Butter of zink, sublimated muriate of zink.*NWAD BUTTER.7*

Butter of cacao, is an oily concrete white matter obtained from the cacao nut, made by bruising the nut and boiling it in water.*NWAD BUTTER.8*

Butter of wax, the oleaginous part of wax, obtained by distillation, and of a butyraceous consistence.*NWAD BUTTER.9*

BUTTER, *v.t.* To smear with butter.

1. To increase the stakes at every throw or every game; a cant term among gamesters.*NWAD BUTTER.11*

BUTTER-BUMP, *n.* The bittern.

BUTTER-BURR, *n.* A plant, a species of Tussilago, or Colt's-foot, called petasites, growing in wet land, with large leaves.

BUTTER-CUPS, *n.* A name given to a species of Ranunculus or

crow-foot, with bright yellow flowers; called also golden-cup.

BUTTER-FLOWER, *n.* A yellow flower.

BUTTERFLY, *n.* [from the color of a yellow species.]

Papilio, a genus of insects, of the order of lepidopters. They have four wings imbricated with a kind of downy scales; the tongue is convoluted in a spiral form; and the body is hairy. The species are numerous. Butter-flies proceed from the crysalids of caterpillars; caterpillars proceed from eggs deposited by butterflies; they then change into crysalids, which produce butterflies, which again deposit their eggs.*NWAD BUTTERFLY.2*

BUTTERFLY-SHELL, *n.* A genus of testaceous`molluscas, with a spiral unilocular shell; called voluta.

BUTTERIS, *n.* An instrument of steel set in wood, for paring the hoof of a horse.

BUTTER-MILK, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it. Johnson calls this whey; but whey is the thin part of the milk after the curd or cheese is separated. Butter-milk in America is not called whey.

BUTTERNUT, *n.* [butter and nut.]

The fruit of an American tree, the Juglans cinerea; so called from the oil it contains. The tree bears a resemblance, in its general appearance, to the walnut, or black walnut, so called. It is sometimes called oilnut and white walnut. The tree is called also butternut or butternut-tree. Dr. M. Cutler calls it Juglans Cathartica.*NWAD BUTTERNUT.2*

BUTTER-PRINT, BUTTER-STAMP, *n.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark cakes of butter.

BUTTER-TOOTH, *n.* A broad fore tooth.

BUTTER-WIFE, BUTTER-WOMAN, ***n.*** **A woman who sells butter.**

BUTTERWORT, ***n.*** **A species of Pinguicula, a plant growing on bogs or soft grounds. The leaves are covered with soft pellucid prickles, which secrete a glutinous liquor; and milk, in which these are steeped, or washed, acquires, in a day or two, consistency, and is an agreeable food, used in the north of Sweden.**

BUTTERY, ***a.*** **[from butter.] Having the qualities or appearance of butter.**

BUTTERY, ***n.*** **An apartment in a house, where butter, milk, provisions and utensils are kept. In some colleges, a room where liquors, fruit and refreshments are kept for sale to the students.**

BUTTOCK, *n.* The rump, or the protuberant part behind.

1. The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.*NWAD BUTTOCK.2*

BUTTON, *n.* but'n.

1. A knob; a small ball; a catch, used to fasten together the different parts of dress, made of metal, silk, mohair, wood, etc.*NWAD BUTTON.2*

2. Any knob or ball fastened to another body; a small protuberant body.*NWAD BUTTON.3*

3. A bud; a gem of a plant.*NWAD BUTTON.4*

4. The button of the reins of a bridle, is a ring of leather, with the reins passed through, which runs along the length of the reins.*NWAD BUTTON.5*

5. A flat piece of wood, turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors.*NWAD BUTTON.6*

6. A small round mass of metal, found at the bottom of a crucible, in chimical experiments.*NWAD BUTTON.7*

7. The sea-urchin, an animal which has prickles instead of feet.*NWAD BUTTON.8*

BUTTON, *v.t.* but'n. To fasten with a button, or buttons; to inclose, or make secure with buttons; often followed with up, as to button up a waistcoat.

1. To dress or clothe. [Not used.]*NWAD BUTTON.10*

BUTTON-HOLE, *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is caught.

BUTTON-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make

buttons.

BUTTON-STONE, *n.* A species of figured stone, or hard flint, resembling a button, consisting of two bodies which appear to be the filling up of holes in a shell. A species has been found finely striated, like a mohair button. This name is given also to a species of slate found in the marquisate of Bareith.

BUTTON-TREE, *n.* The Conocarpus, called also button-wood, a genus of plants, natives of the West-Indies.

BUTTON-WEED, *n.* A genus of plants, the Spermacoce.

BUTTON-WOOD, *n.* The Cephalanthus, a shrub of N. America, growing five or six feet high.

1. The Platanus Occidentalis, Western plane-tree, a large tree growing in N. America, producing rough balls, from which it is named. The wood is hard, and used for windlasses, wheels and blocks.*NWAD BUTTON-WOOD.2*

BUTTRESS, *n.* [This word appears to be composed of but, end, and truss, or some word of that family.]

1. A prop; a wall or abutment built archwise, serving to support another wall on the outside, when very high or loaded with a heavy superstructure.*NWAD BUTTRESS.2*

2. Any prop or support.*NWAD BUTTRESS.3*

BUTTRESS, *v.t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.

BUTTRESSED, *a.* Supported with a buttress.

BUTTS, *n. plu.* [from butt.] A place where archers meet to shoot at mark. Also, short pieces of land in arable ridges and furrows.

BUT-WINK, *n.* A bird.

BUTYRACEOUS, BUTYROUS, *a.* [from butyrum, butter.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter.

BUXOM, *a.*

1. Obedient; obsequious; ready to obey.*NWAD BUXOM.2*

2. Gay; lively; brisk.*NWAD BUXOM.3*

3. Wanton; jolly.*NWAD BUXOM.4*

BUXOMLY, *adv.* Obediently.

1. Wantonly; amorously.*NWAD BUXOMLY.2*

BUXOMNESS, *n.* Meekness; obedience.

1. Briskness; amorousness.*NWAD BUXOMNESS.2*

BUY, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* bought. *pron.* bawt.

1. To acquire the property, right or title to any thing, by paying a consideration or an equivalent in money. It differs from barter only in this, that in barter the consideration or equivalent is some species of commodity; in purchase, the consideration is money paid or promised. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price to the satisfaction of the seller; opposed to sell.*NWAD BUY.2*

2. To procure by a consideration given, or by something that is deemed worth the thing bought; to procure at a price; as, to buy pleasure with praise; to buy favor with flattery.*NWAD BUY.3*

3. To bribe; to corrupt or pervert the judgment, by paying a consideration.*NWAD BUY.4*

To buy off, to influence to compliance; to cause to bend or yield by some consideration, as to buy off conscience; to detach by a consideration given, as to buy off one from a party.*NWAD BUY.5*

To buy out, to buy off, or detach from.*NWAD BUY.6*

1. To purchase the share or shares of a person in a stock, fund, or partnership, by which the seller is separated from the company, and the purchaser takes his place, as, A buys out B. To purchase stock in any fund or partnership, is to buy in.*NWAD BUY.7*

To buy on credit, is to purchase a thing, on a promise in fact or in law, to make payment at a future day.*NWAD BUY.8*

To buy the refusal, is to give money for the right of purchasing at a fixed price at a future time.*NWAD BUY.9*

To buy the small pox, in South Wales, is to receive it by inoculation.*NWAD BUY.10*

In popular language, to buy is to pay dear for, as in Chaucer.*NWAD BUY.11*

BUY, *v.i.* To negotiate, or treat about a purchase.

I will buy with you and sell with you.*NWAD BUY.13*

BUYER, *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.

BUYING, *ppr.* Purchasing.

BUZZ, *v.i.*

1. To make a low hissing sound, as bees; to make the sound of z, with an expiration of breath between the tongue and the roof of the mouth or upper teeth.*NWAD BUZZ.2*

2. To whisper; to speak with a low hissing voice; to make a low hissing sound.*NWAD BUZZ.3*

BUZZ, *v.t.* To whisper; to spread, as report, by whispers, or to spread secretly.

BUZZ, *n.* The noise of bees; also, a whisper.

BUZZARD, *n.*

1. A species of falco, or hawk, the buteo; a rapacious, but sluggish bird; the breast usually of a yellowish white; the upper parts of a deep brown. In some parts of America, it is called the great Hen-hawk, from its feeding on poultry.*NWAD BUZZARD.2*

2. A block-head; a dunce.*NWAD BUZZARD.3*

BUZZARD, *a.* Senseless; stupid.

BUZZARDET, *n.* A species of Falco or hawk, resembling the buzzard in most respects; but its legs are in proportion rather longer.

BUZZER, *n.* A whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly.

BUZZING, *ppr.* Making a low hissing sound; whispering; tattling in secret.

BY, *prep.*

1. Near; close; as, sit by me; that house stands by a river.*NWAD BY.2*

[L. pressus.]*NWAD BY.3*

2. Near, in motion; as, to move, go or pass by a church. But it seems, in other phrases, or with a verb in the past time, to signify past, gone beyond. “The procession is gone by;” “the hour is gone by;” “John went by.” We now use past as an equivalent word. The procession is gone past. Gone by is in strictness tautology, as now used; but I apprehend by signifies primarily near.*NWAD BY.4*

3. Through, or with, denoting the agent, means, instrument or cause; as, “a city is destroyed by fire;” “profit is made by commerce;” “to take by force.” This use answers to that of the Latin per, through, denoting a passing, acting, agency, or instrumentality.*NWAD BY.5*

4. “Day by day;” “year by year;” “article by article.” In these phrases,

by denotes passing from one to another, or each particular separately taken.*NWAD BY.6*

5. “By the space of seven years.” In this phrase, by denotes through, passing or continuing, during.*NWAD BY.7*

6. “By this time, the sun had risen.” The word here seems to denote, at, present or come to.*NWAD BY.8*

7. According to; as, “this appears by his own account;” “these are good rules to live by.”*NWAD BY.9*

8. On; as, “to pass by land or water;” “great battles by sea and land.” In the latter phrase, at or on might be substituted for by.*NWAD BY.10*

9. It is placed before words denoting quantity, measure or proportion; as, to sell by the pound; to work by the rod or perch; this line is longer by a tenth.*NWAD BY.11*

10. It is used to represent the means or instrument of swearing, or affirming; as, to swear by heaven, or by earth; to affirm by all that is sacred.*NWAD BY.12*

11. In the phrase, “he has a cask of wine by him,” by denotes nearness or presence.*NWAD BY.13*

12. “To sit by one’s self,” is to sit alone, or without company.*NWAD BY.14*

13. “To be present by attorney.” In this phrase, by denotes means or instrument; through or in the presence of a substitute.*NWAD BY.15*

14. In the phrase, “North by West,” the sense seems to be north passing to the west, inclining or going westward, or near west.*NWAD BY.16*

As an adverb, by denotes also nearness, or presence; as, there was no person by, at the time. But some noun is understood. So in the phrase, “to pass or go by,” there is a noun understood.*NWAD*

BY.17

By and by is a phrase denoting nearness in time; in a short time after; presently; soon.*NWAD BY.18*

When persecution ariseth, because of the word, by and by, he is offended. *Matthew 13:21*.*NWAD BY.19*

By the by signifies, as we proceed or pass.*NWAD BY.20*

To stand by, is to stand near, or to support.*NWAD BY.21*

By in lullaby, and in the nursery, a word used in lulling infants to sleep, is evidently allied to words found in many languages, signifying to rest, or be quiet, or to appease; that is, to press, to stop. [L. paco.]*NWAD BY.22*

By or bye, in by-law.*NWAD BY.23*

In the common phrase, good-bye, bye signifies passing, going. The phrase signifies, a good going, a prosperous passage, and it is precisely equivalent to farewell.*NWAD BY.24*

By is used in many compound words, in most of which we observe the sense of nearness, closeness, or a withdrawing or seclusion.*NWAD BY.25*

BY-COFFEE-HOUSE, *n.* A coffee house in an obscure place.

BY-CONCERNMENT, *n.* An affair distinct from the main business.

BY-CORNER, *n.* A private corner.

BY-DEPENDENCE, *n.* An appendage; that which depends on something else, or is distinct from the main dependence.

BY-DESIGN, *n.* An incidental design, or purpose.

BY-DRINKING, *n.* A private drinking.

BY-END, ***n.*** **Private end; secret purpose or advantage.**

BY-GONE, ***a.*** **Past; gone by.**

BY-INTEREST, ***n.*** **Self interest; private advantage.**

BY-LANE, ***n.*** **A private lane, or one out of the usual road.**

BY-LAW, ***n.*** **A town law; the law of a city, town or private corporation.**

BY-MATTER, ***n.*** **Something incidental.**

BY-NAME, ***n.*** **Nickname; an incidental appellation.**

BY-PAST, ***a.*** **Past; gone by.**

BY-PATH, ***n.*** **A private path; an obscure way.**

BY-RESPECT, ***n.*** **Private end, or view.**

BY-ROAD, ***n.*** **A private or obscure road.**

BY-ROOM, ***n.*** **A private room or apartment.**

BY-SPEECH, ***n.*** **An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.**

BY-SPELL, ***n.*** **A proverb. [Not used.]**

BY-STANDER, ***n.*** **One who stands near; a spectator; one who has no concern with the business transacting.**

BY-STREET, ***n.*** **A separate, private or obscure street.**

BY-TURNING, ***n.*** **An obscure road.**

BY-VIEW, ***n.*** **Private view; self interested purpose.**

BY-WALK, ***n.*** **A secluded or private walk.**

BY-WAY, ***n.*** **A secluded, private or obscure way.**

BY-WEST, ***adv.*** **Westward;; to the west of.**

BY-WIPE, ***n.*** **A secret stroke or sarcasm.**

BY-WORD, ***n.*** **A common saying; a proverb; a saying that has a general currency.**

BYE, ***n.*** **A dwelling.**

BYSSIN, BYSSUS, ***n.*** **[Gr. infra.] A silk or linen hood. [Not in use.]**

BYSSINE, ***a.*** **Made of silk.**

BYSSOLITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. fine flax, and stone; so called from its resemblance to moss.]**

A rare mineral, occurring in very delicate filaments, short, flexible and elastic. Their color is olive green, or brownish yellow, and their luster a little silky. Jameson places byssolite under actinolite; Hauy arranges it under amianthoid.*NWAD BYSSOLITE.2*

BYSSUS, ***n.*** **[L. byssus; Gr. fine linen, or cotton.]**

The asbestus, composed of parallel fibers, is by some called by this name.*NWAD BYSSUS.2*

BYZANT, BYZANTINE, ***n.*** **[from Byzantium.] A gold coin of the value of fifteen pounds sterling, so called from being coined at Byzantium. Also, a piece of gold offered by the king on certain festivals.**

BYZANTINE, BYZANTIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Byzantium, an ancient city of Thrace situated on the Bosporus. In the year 330, Constantine the Great took possession of Byzantium,**

enlarged and embellished it, and changed its name to Constantinople.

C

C — CALABASH-TREE

C, the third letter in the English alphabet, and the second articulation or consonant, is a palatal, nearly corresponding in sound with the Greek x, kappa, and with the Hebrew, caph. It bears a middle place in pronunciation, between the aspirate, and the palatal. It is a Roman character, borrowed from the Gr. x, or from the oriental, which was used in languages written from right to left, and when inverted and the corners rounded, becomes C. In the old Etruscan, it was written with the corners rounded, but not inverted; in Arcadian, C, as now written. That its sound in Latin was the same, or nearly the same, as that of kappa, may be known from the fact, that the Greeks, while the Latin was a living language, wrote kappa for the Roman C. Perhaps the same character may be the basis of the Arabic.

As an abbreviature, C stands for Caius, Carolus, Caesar, condemno, etc., and CC for consulibus. As a numeral C stands for 100; CC for 200; etc. In music, C after the cliff, is the mark of common time.*NWAD C.2*

In English, C has two sounds, or rather it represents two very different articulations of the organs; one close, like K, which occurs before a, o and u; the other, a sibilant, precisely like s, which occurs before E, I and Y. The former is distinguished in this vocabulary by C, which may be called ke. In Russ. C is precisely the English s, as it was in the old Greek alphabet.*NWAD C.3*

CAB, *n.* An oriental dry measure, being the sixth part of a seah or satum, and the eighteenth of an ephah; containing two pints and five sixths English and American corn measure.

CABAL, *n.*

1. A number of persons untied in some close design; usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue. A junto. It is sometimes synonymous with faction, but a cabal usually consists

of fewer men than a party, and the word generally implies close union and secret intrigues. This name was given to the ministry of Charles II., Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names compose the word.*NWAD CABAL.2*

2. Intrigue; secret artifices of a few men united in a close design.*NWAD CABAL.3*

CABAL, CABALA, [See the preceding word. It is from the sense of reception.] Tradition, or a mysterious kind of science among Jewish Rabbins, pretended to have been delivered to the ancient Jews by revelation, and transmitted by oral tradition; serving for the interpretation of difficult passages of scripture. This science consists chiefly in understanding the combination of certain letters, words and numbers, which are alleged to be significant. Every letter, word, number and accent of the law is supposed to contain a mystery, and the cabalists pretend even to foretell future events by the study of this science.

CABAL, *v.i.* To unite in a small party to promote private views by intrigue; to intrigue; to unite in secret artifices to effect some design.

CABALISM, *n.* The secret science of the cabalists.

CABALIST, *n.*

1. A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala, or the mysteries of Jewish traditions.*NWAD CABALIST.2*

2. In French commerce, a factor or agent.*NWAD CABALIST.3*

CABALISTIC, CABALISTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the cabala, or mysterious science of Jewish traditions; containing an occult meaning.

CABALISTICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of the cabalists.

CABALIZE, *v.i.* To use the manner or language of the cabalists.

CABALLER, *n.* One who unites with others in close designs to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals.

CABALLINE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a horse; as caballine aloes, so called from its being given to horses as a purge.**

CABALLING, ***ppr.*** **Uniting in a cabal; intriguing in a small party.**

CABARET, ***n.*** **A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed.**

CABBAGE, ***n.*** **A genus of plants, called in botany Brassica, of several species; some of which are cultivated for food. The leaves are large and fleshy, the pods long and slender, and the seeds globular. The kinds most cultivated are the common cabbage, called with us the drum-head, the Savoy, the broccoli, the cauliflower, the sugar-loaf, and the cole-wort.**

Dogs cabbage, A name given to the Thelygonum cynocrambe. Fam. of Plants.*NWAD CABBAGE.2*

Sea-cabbage, The sea-beach kale, or sea-colewort, a genus of plants, called crambe. They are herbaceous esculents, with perennial roots, producing large leaves like those of cabbage, spreading on the ground.*NWAD CABBAGE.3*

CABBAGE, ***v.i.*** **To form a head in growing; as a plant cabbages.**

CABBAGE, ***v.t.*** **To, purloin or embezzle, as pieces of cloth, after cutting out a garment.**

CABBAGE-NET, ***n.*** **A small net to boil cabbage in.**

CABBAGE-TREE, ***n.*** **The cabbage-palm, a species of Areca, the oleracea, a native of warm climates. This tree grows with a straight stem to the height of 170 or 200 feet. Its branches grow in a circular manner, and the lowermost ones spread horizontally with great regularity. The fibers of the leaves are used for making cordage and nets. On the top grows a substance called cabbage, lying in thin, snow-white, brittle flakes, in taste resembling an almond, but sweeter. This is boiled and eaten with flesh, like other vegetables. When this is cut out, the tree is destroyed.**

CABBAGE-WORM, *n.* An insect.

CABIAI, *n.* An animal of South America resembling a hog, living on the margins of lakes and rivers, and feeding on fish. It is a species of Cavy, called also thick-nosed tapir.

CABIN, *n.*

1. A small room; an inclosed place.*NWAD CABIN.2*

2. A cottage; a hut, or small house.*NWAD CABIN.3*

3. A tent; a shed; any covered place for a temporary residence.*NWAD CABIN.4*

4. An apartment in a ship for officers and passengers. In large ships there are several cabins, the principal of which is occupied by the commander. In small vessels, there is one cabin in the stern for the accommodation of the officers and passengers. The bed-places in ships are also called cabins.*NWAD CABIN.5*

CABIN, *v.i.* To live in a cabin; to lodge.

CABIN, *v.t.* To confine in a cabin.

CABIN-BOY, *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.

CABINED, *pp.* Inclosed; covered.

CABINET, *n.*

1. A closet; a small room, or retired apartment.*NWAD CABINET.2*

2. A private room, in which consultations are held.*NWAD CABINET.3*

3. The select or secret council of a prince or executive government; so called from the apartment in which it was originally held.*NWAD CABINET.4*

4. A piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors. A private box.*NWAD CABINET.5*

5. Any close place where things of value are reposited for safe keeping.*NWAD CABINET.6*

6. A hut; a cottage; a small house.*NWAD CABINET.7*

CABINET, *v.t.* To inclose.

CABINET-COUNCIL, *n.*

1. A council held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate.*NWAD CABINET-COUNCIL.2*

2. The members of a privy council; a select number of confidential counselors.*NWAD CABINET-COUNCIL.3*

CABINETED, *pp.* Inclosed in a private apartment, or in a cabinet.

CABINET-MAKER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make cabinets, tables, bureaus, bed-steads, and other similar furniture.

CABIN-MATE, *n.* One who occupies the same cabin with another.

CABIREAN, *n.* One of the Cabiri.

CABIRIAN, CABIRIC, CABIRITIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cabiri, certain deities greatly venerated by the ancient Pagans, in Greece and Phenicia. The accounts of these deities are confused and contradictory. Some authors limit their number to four; some to three; others to two; while Sanchoniathon makes them to be eight. They were worshiped with particular honors in the isle of Samothrace; and their worship and mysteries are said to have been introduced into Greece by the Pelasgians. They were supposed to have a particular influence over the sea and maritime affairs.

In truth, the name which signifies great, or the mighty ones, seems to have been applied to the supposed beings that presided over the more striking operations of nature. Herod. ii. 51. Paus. ix. 25*NWAD CABIRIAN.2*

CABLE, *n.* cabl. A large strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor. It is made usually of hemp or iron, but may be made of other materials. Cables are of different sizes, according to the bulk of the vessel for which they are intended, from three to twenty inches in circumference. A cable is composed of three strands; each strand of three ropes; and each rope of three twists. A ships cable is usually 120 fathom, or 720 feet, in length. Hence the expression, a cables length.

Stream cable is a hawser or rope, smaller than the bower cables, to moor a ship in a place sheltered from wind and heavy seas.*NWAD CABLE.2*

To pay out, or to veer out the cable, is to slacken it that it may run out of the ship.*NWAD CABLE.3*

To serve the cable, is to bind it round with ropes, canvas, etc., to prevent its being worn or galled in the hawse.*NWAD CABLE.4*

To slip the cable, is to let it run out end for end.*NWAD CABLE.5*

CABLED, *a.* Fastened with a cable.

CABLET, *n.* A little cable.

CABLE-TIER, *n.* The place where the cables are coiled away.

CABOCHED, CABOSHED, *n.* In heraldry, having the head cut close, so as to have no neck left.

CABOOSE, *n.*

1. The cook-room or kitchen of a ship. In smaller vessels, it is an inclosed fire-place, hearth or stove for cooking, on the main deck. In a ship of war, the cook room is called a galley.*NWAD CABOOSE.2*

2. A box that covers the chimney in a ship.*NWAD CABOOSE.3*

CABOS, *n.* A species of eel-pout, about two feet long, whose flesh is well tasted.

CABRIOLE, CABRIOLET, *n.* A gig; a one horse chair, a light carriage.

CABURE, *n.* A Brazilian bird of the owl kind, of the size of a thrush, of a beautiful umber color, spotted with white.

CABURNS, *n.* Small lines made of spun yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, and the like.

CACAO or COCOA, *n.* The chocolate-tree, a species of the Theobroma, a native of the West Indies. This tree grows about twenty feet high, bearing pods which are oval and pointed. The nuts or seeds are numerous, and lodged in a white pithy substance.

CACCOONS, *n.* A plant called in botany Flevillea.

CACHALOT, *n.* A cetaceous fish, the physeter or spermaceti whale. The principal species are, the black headed with a dorsal fin, and the round-headed with a dorsal fin, and the round-headed, with out a fin on the back, and with a fistula in the snout. From this whale is obtained the spermaceti.

CACHECTIC, CACHECTICAL, *a.* [See *Cachexy*.] Having an ill habit of body; of a deranged or vitiated state of the body without fever.

CACHEXY, *n.* A vicious state of the powers of the body; a deranged state of the constitution, without fever or nervous disease.

CACHINNATION, *n.* A variety of chalcedony, which is a subspecies of quartz, usually milk white, some times grayish or yellowish white; opake or slightly translucent at the edges.

Its fracture is even, or conchoidal with large cavities, sometimes dull, sometimes pearly or glossy. It often envelops common chalcedony; the two minerals being united by insensible shades. It also associates with flint and semi-opal.

CACK, *v.i.* To ease the body by stool.

CACKEREL, *n.* A fish which is said to void excrements when pursued. Others say, a fish which eaten produces lax bowels.

CACKLE, *v.i.*

1. To make a particular noise, as a goose or a hen.*NWAD CACKLE.2*

2. To laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling o a goose; to giggle, which is a word from the same root.*NWAD CACKLE.3*

3. To prate; to prattle; to tattle; to talk in a silly manner.*NWAD CACKLE.4*

CACKLE, *n.*

1. The broken noise of a goose or hen.*NWAD CACKLE.6*

2. Idle talk; silly prattle.*NWAD CACKLE.7*

CACKLER, *n.*

1. A fowl that cackles.*NWAD CACKLER.2*

2. A tell-tale; a tattler.*NWAD CACKLER.3*

CACKLING, *ppr.* Making the noise of a goose or hen.

CACKLING, *n.* The broken noise of a goose or hen. Rome was saved by the cackling of a goose.

CACOCHYMIC, CACOCHYMICAL, *a.* [See *Cacochymy*.] Having the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood.

CACOCHYMY, *n.* A vicious state of the vital humors, especially of the blood, arising from a disorder of the secretions or excretions, or from contagion.

CACODEMON, *n.* An evil spirit.

CACOETHES, *n.*

1. A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition.*NWAD CACOETHES.2*

2. In medicine, an incurable ulcer.*NWAD CACOETHES.3*

CACOPHONY, *n.*

1. In rhetoric, an uncouth or disagreeable sound of words, proceeding from the meeting of harsh letters or syllables.*NWAD CACOPHONY.2*

2. In medicine, a depraved voice; an altered state of the voice.*NWAD CACOPHONY.3*

3. In music, a combination of discordant sounds.*NWAD CACOPHONY.4*

CADAVER, *n.* A corpse.

CADAVEROUS, *a.*

1. Having the appearance or color of a dead human body; pale; wan; ghastly; as a cadaverous look.*NWAD CADAVEROUS.2*

2. Having the qualities of a dead body.*NWAD CADAVEROUS.3*

CADDIS, *n.*

1. A kind of tape or ribin.*NWAD CADDIS.2*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.*NWAD CADDIS.3*

CADDOW, *n.* A chough; a jack daw.

CADDY, *n.* A small box for keeping tea.

CADE, *a.* Tame; bred by hand; domesticated; as a cade lamb.

CADE, *v.t.* To bring up or nourish by hand, or with tenderness; to tame.

CADE, *n.* A barrel or cask. A cade of herrings is the quantity of five hundred; of sprats, a thousand.

CADE-OIL, *n.* In the materia medica, an oil used in Germany and France, made of the fruit of the oxycedrus, called in those countries, cada.

CADE-WORM, *n.* The same as caddis.

CADENCE, CADENCY, *n.*

1. A fall, a decline; a state of sinking.*NWAD CADENCE.2*

2. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, as at the end of a sentence; also, the falling of the voice in the general modulation of tones in reciting. In reading or speaking, a certain tone is taken, which is called the key, or key-note, on which mot of the words are pronounced, and the fall of the voice below this tone is called cadence.*NWAD CADENCE.3*

The ordinary cadence is a fall of the last syllable of a sentence only.*NWAD CADENCE.4*

3. The general tone of reading verse. The cadence of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows.*NWAD CADENCE.5*

4. Tone; sound; as, hoarse cadence.*NWAD CADENCE.6*

5. In music, repose; the termination of a harmonical phrase on a repose or on a perfect chord.*NWAD CADENCE.7*

Also, the manner of closing a song; embellishment at the close.*NWAD CADENCE.8*

6. In horsemanship, an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions.*NWAD CADENCE.9*

7. In heraldry, the distinction of families.*NWAD CADENCE.10*

CADENCE, *v.t.* To regulate by musical measure.

CADENCED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a particular cadence; as well cadenced music.

CADENE, *n.* A species of inferior carpet imported from the Levant.

CADENT, *n.* Falling down; sinking.

CADENZA, *n.* The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.

CADET, *n.*

1. The younger or youngest son.*NWAD CADET.2*

2. A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment, as a private mane, with a view to acquire military skill, and obtain a commission. His service is voluntary, but he receives pay, and thus is distinguished from a volunteer.*NWAD CADET.3*

3. A young man, in a military school.*NWAD CADET.4*

CADEW, *n.* A straw worm. [See *Caddis*.]

CADGE, *v.t.* To carry a burden.

CADGER, *n.* One who brings butter, eggs and poultry to the market, from the country; a huckster.

CADI, *n.* In the Turkish dominions, a judge in civil affairs;

usually the judge of a town or village, for the judge of a city or province is called Moula.

CADILLAC, *n.* A sort of pear.

CADMEAN, CADMIAN, *a.* Relating to Cadmus, a reputed prince of Thebes, who introduced into Greece, sixteen simple letters of the alphabet. These are called Cadmean letters.

This personage may be a fabulous being, or if such a person ever existed, he may have been named from his knowledge of letters, for in the ancient Persian, Kadeem signified language; Ir. Cuadham, to tell or relate; ceadach, talkative; ceadal, a story. Or he may have been name from his eminence or antiquity, kadam, to precede; Arabic, to excel; whence the sense of priority and antiquity; or his name may denote a man from the East.*NWAD CADMEAN.2*

CADMIA, *n.* An oxyd of zink which collects on the sides of furnaces where zink is sublimed, as in brass founderies. This substance is readily volatilized on charcoal, by the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, and it burns with the usual beautiful combustion of zink. Pulverized, mixed with charcoal powder, wrapped in sheet copper, and heated with the compound blowpipe, it readily forms brass.

CADMIUM, *n.* A metal discovered by M. Stromeyer, in 1817, in carbonate of zink, at Hanover. Its color is a fine white, with a shade of bluish gray, resembling that of tin. Its texture is compact, its fracture hackly, and it is susceptible of polish. It is ductile and malleable, and when fused, crystalizes in octahedrons. It melts below a red heat, and suffers no change in air.

CADUCEUS, *n.* In antiquity, Mercurys rod; a wand entwisted by two serpents, borne by Mercury as an ensign of quality and office. On medals, the Caduceus is a symbol of good conduct, peace and prosperity. The rod represents power; the serpents, wisdom; and the two wings, diligence and activity.

CADUCITY, *n.* Tendency to fall.

CADUCOUS, *a.* In botany, falling early; as caducous leaves, which fall before the end of summer. A caducous calyx falls before the corol is well unfolded.

CAECIAS, *n.* A wind from the northeast.

CAESARIAN. [See Cesarian.]

CAESURA. [See *Cesura*.]

CAFFEIN, *n.* A substance obtained from an infusion of unroasted coffee, by treating it with the muriate of tin.

CAFTAN, *n.* A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG, *n.* A small cask, or barrel, differing from the barrel only in size, and containing a few gallons, but not of any definite capacity. It is generally written Keg.

CAGE, *n.*

1. A box or inclosure, made of boards, or with lattice work of wood, wicker or wire, for confining birds or beasts. For the confinement of the more strong and ferocious beasts, a cage is sometimes made of iron.*NWAD CAGE.2*

2. An inclosure made with pallisades for confining wild beasts.*NWAD CAGE.3*

3. A prison for petty criminals.*NWAD CAGE.4*

4. In carpentry, an outer work of timber, inclosing another within it; as the cage of a wind mill or of a stair case.*NWAD CAGE.5*

CAGE, *v.t.* To confine in a cage; to shut up, or confine.

CAGIT, *n.* A beautiful green parrot of the Philippine isles.

CAGUI, *n.* A monkey of Brazil, of two species, one of them called the pongi, the other not more than six inches long. They are called also jacchus and oedipus.

CAIC, CAIQUE, *n.* A skiff belonging to a galley.

CAIMAN. [See *Cayman*.]

CAIRN, *n.* A heap of stones.

CAISSON, CAISSOON, *n.*

1. A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder, to be laid in the way of an enemy, or under some work of which the enemy intend to possess themselves, and to be fired when they get possession.*NWAD CAISSON.2*

2. A wooden frame or chest used in laying the foundation of the pier of a bridge.*NWAD CAISSON.3*

3. An ammunition chest, or waggon.*NWAD CAISSON.4*

CAITIF, *n.* A mean villain; a despicable knave; it implies a mixture of wickedness and misery.

CAJEPUT, *n.* An oil from the East Indies, resembling that of cardamoms, obtained from the Melaleuca leucodendron.

CAJOLE, *v.t.* To flatter; to soothe; to coax; to deceive or delude by flattery.

CAJOLER, *n.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJOLERY, *n.* Flattery; a wheedling to delude.

CAJOLING, *ppr.* Flattering; wheedling; deceiving.

CAJOTA, *n.* A Mexican animal resembling a wolf and a dog.

CAKE, *n.*

1. A small mass of dough baked; or a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked in a small mass. The name is applied to various compositions, baked or cooked in different shapes.*NWAD CAKE.2*

2. Something in the form of a cake, rather flat than high, but roundish; as a cake on a tree.*NWAD CAKE.3*

3. A mass of matter concreted; as a cake of ice.*NWAD CAKE.4*

In New England, a piece of floating ice in a river or lake.*NWAD CAKE.5*

4. A hard swelling on the flesh; or rather a concretion without such swelling.*NWAD CAKE.6*

CAKE, *v.t.* To form into a cake or mass.

CAKE, *v.i.* To concrete, or form into a had mass, as dough in an oven, or as flesh or any other substance.

CAKE, *v.i.* To cackle.

CALABASH, *n.*

1. A vessel made of a dried gourd-shell or of the shell of a calabash tree, used for containing liquors, or goods, as pitch, rosin and the like.*NWAD CALABASH.2*

2. A popular name of the gourd-plant, or Cucurbita.*NWAD CALABASH.3*

CALABASH-TREE, *n.* A tree of two species, known in botany by the generic name Crescentia. The cujete has narrow leaves, but a large round or oval fruit. The latifolia has broad leaves. The shell of the fruit is used for cups, bowls, dishes and other utensils.

CALADE, ***n.*** **The slope or declivity of a rising manege-ground.**

CALAITE, ***n.*** **A name given to the turquois; which see.**

CALAMANCO, ***n.*** **A woolen stuff, of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp.**

CALAMAR, ***n.*** **An animal, having an oblong body and ten legs. On the belly are two bladders containing a black fluid, which the animal emits when pursued. It is called also sea-sleeve and cuttle-fish.**

CALAMBAC, ***n.*** **Aloes-wood, xyloe-aloes, a drug, which is the product of a tree growing in China and some of the Indian isles. It is of a light spungy texture, very porous, and the pores so filled with a soft fragrant resin, that it may be indented by the fingers and chewed like mastich. It is also called tambac. The two coarser kinds are called lignum aloes, and calambour.**

CALAMBOUR, ***n.*** **A species of the aloes-wood, of a dusky or mottled color, of a light, friable texture, and less fragrant than calambac. This wood is used by cabinet-makers and inlayers.**

CALAMIFEROUS, ***a.*** **Producing plants having a long, hollow, knotted stem.**

CALAMINE, CALAMIN, ***n.*** **Lapis calaminaris, or cadmia fossilis; an ore of zink, much used in the composition of brass. This term is applied both to the siliceous oxyd and the native carbonate of zink. They an scarcely be distinguished by their external characters. They are generally compact, often stalactitic, and sometimes crystalized. Most of the calamines of England and Scotland are said to be carbonates.**

CALAMINT, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Melissa, or baum, an aromatic plant, and a weak corroborant.**

Water-calamint is a species of Mentha, or mint.*NWAD CALAMINT.2*

CALAMISTRATE, *v.t.* To curl or frizzle the hair.

CALAMISTRATION, *n.* The act of curling the hair.

CALAMIT, *n.* A mineral, probably a variety of Tremolite. It occurs in imperfect or rounded prismatic crystals, longitudinally striated, and sometimes resembling a reed. Its structure is foliated; its luster vitreous, and more or less shining.

CALAMITOUS, *a.*

1. Very miserable; involved in deep distress; oppressed with infelicity; wretched from misfortune; applied to men.*NWAD CALAMITOUS.2*

2. Producing distress and misery; making wretched; applied to external circumstances; as a calamitous event.*NWAD CALAMITOUS.3*

3. Full of misery; distressful; wretched; applied to state or condition.*NWAD CALAMITOUS.4*

CALAMITOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to bring great distress.

CALAMITOUSNESS, *n.* Deep distress; wretchedness; misery; the quality of producing misery.

CALAMITY, *n.* Any great misfortune, or cause of misery; generally applied to events or disasters which produce extensive evils, as loss of crops, earthquakes, conflagrations, defeat of armies, and the like. But it is applied also to the misfortunes which bring great distress upon individuals.

The deliberations of calamity are rarely wise.*NWAD CALAMITY.2*

CALAMUS, *n.*

1. The generic name of the Indian cane, called also rotang. It is without branches, has a crown at the top, and is beset with spines.*NWAD CALAMUS.2*

2. In antiquity, a pipe or fistula, a wind instrument, made of a reed or oaten stalk.*NWAD CALAMUS.3*

3. A rush or reed used anciently as a pen to write on parchment or papyrus.*NWAD CALAMUS.4*

4. A sort of reed, or sweet-scented cane, used by the Jews as a perfume. It is a knotty root, reddish without and white within, and filled with a spungy substance. It has an aromatic smell.*NWAD CALAMUS.5*

5. The sweet flag, called by Linne Acorus.*NWAD CALAMUS.6*

CALANDRA, *n.* A species of lark, with a thick bill, the upper part of the body of a reddish brown, spotted with black, with a body thicker than the sky-lark.

CALANDRE, CALANDER, *n.* The French name of a species of insect of the beetle kind, very destructive in granaries.

CALANGAY, *n.* A species of white parrot.

CALASH, *n.*

1. A light chariot or carriage with very low wheels, used for taking the air in parks and gardens. It is open, or covered with mantles of cloth, that are let down at pleasure.*NWAD CALASH.2*

2. A cover for the head sometimes used by ladies.*NWAD CALASH.3*

CALCAR, *n.* In glass works, a kind of oven, or reverberating furnace, used for the calcination of sand and salt of potash, and converting them into frit.

CALCARATE, *a.* Furnished with a spur; as a calcarate corol, in

larksupr; a calcarate nectary, a nectary resembling a cocks spur.

CALCARIO-SULPHUROUS, *a.* [See *Calx* and *Sulphur*.] Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.

CALCARIOUS, *a.* Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; as calcarious earth or stone.

CALCAVALLA, *n.* A kind of sweet wine from Portugal.

CALCEATED, *n.* Shod; fitted with or wearing shoes.

CALCEDON, *n.* [See *Chalcedony*.] With jewelers, a foul vein, like chalcedony, in some precious stones.

CALCEDONIC, CALCEDONIAN, *a.* [See *Chalcedony*.] Pertaining to or resembling chalcedony.

CALCEDONY. See *Chalcedony*, the more correct orthography.

CALCIFEROUS, *a.* [of calx, lime, and muria, salt water.] A species of earth, of the muriatic genus, of a blue or olive green color, of the consistence of clay. It consists of calcarious earth and magnesia tinged with iron.

CALCINABLE, *a.* [See *Calcine*.] That may be calcined; capable of being reduced to a friable state by the action of fire.

CALCINATE, *v.t.* To calcine. [See *Calcine*.]

CALCINATION, *n.* [from calcine.]

1. The operation of expelling from a substance by heat, some volatile matter with which it is combined, or which is the cementing principle, and thus reducing it to a friable state. Thus chalk and carbonate of lime are reduced to lime by calcination, or the expulsion of carbonic acid.*NWAD CALCINATION.2*

2. The operation of reducing a metal to an oxyd, or metallic calx. This is modern chemistry is called oxidation.*NWAD CALCINATION.3*

CALCINATORY, *n.* A vessel used in calcination.

CALCINE, *v.t.*

1. To reduce a substance to a powder or to a friable state, by the action of heat; or to expel from a substance some volatile matter, combined with it, or forming its cementing principle, as the carbonic acid from limestone, or the water of crystalization from salts.*NWAD CALCINE.2*

2. To oxydize, as a metal; to reduce to a metallic calx.*NWAD CALCINE.3*

3. To dissolve; to destroy the principles which unite.*NWAD CALCINE.4*

CALCINE, *v.i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat.

CALCIUM, *n.* The metallic basis of lime.

CALCOGRAPHICAL, *a.* [See *Calcography*.] Pertaining to calcography.

CALCOGRAPHY, *n.* An engraving in the likeness of chalk.

CALC-SINTER, *n.* Stalactitic carbonate of lime.

CALC-TUFF, *n.* An alluvial formation of carbonate of lime.

CALCULARY, *n.* A congeries of little stony knots dispersed through the parenchyma of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap.

CALCULATE, *v.t.*

1. To compute; to reckon; to add, subtract, multiply or divide any sums, for the purpose of finding the amount, difference, or other result. This, to calculate the expenses of erecting a house, is to estimate and add together the several sums which each part of the materials and the work will cost.*NWAD CALCULATE.2*

2. To ascertain by the use of tables or numbers; as, to calculate an eclipse.*NWAD CALCULATE.3*

3. To form tables upon mathematical principles, as logarithms, ephemerides, etc.*NWAD CALCULATE.4*

4. To compute the situation of the planets at a certain time, for astrological purposes; as, to calculate the birth of a person.*NWAD CALCULATE.5*

5. To adjust by computation; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of the means to the end; as, to calculate a system of laws for a free people. Religion is calculated for our benefit.*NWAD CALCULATE.6*

CALCULATE, *v.i.* To make a computation; as, we calculate better for ourselves than for others.

In popular use, this word is often equivalent to intend or purpose, that is, to make arrangements, and form a plan; as, a man calculated to go a journey. This use of the word springs from the practice of computing or estimating the various circumstances which concur to influence the mind in forming its determinations.*NWAD CALCULATE.8*

CALCULATED, *pp.* Computed; reckoned; suited; adapted by design.

CALCULATING, *ppr.* Computing; reckoining; adapting by design; adjusting.

CALCULALATION, *n.*

1. The art, practice or manner of computing by numbers. The use of numbers, by addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division, for the

purpose of arriving at a certain result. Thus computations in astronomy and geometry for making tables of numbers are called calculations.*NWAD CALCULALATION.2*

2. The result of an arithmetical operation; computation; reckoning.*NWAD CALCULALATION.3*

3. Estimate formed in the mind by comparing the various circumstances and facts which influence its determination.*NWAD CALCULALATION.4*

CALCULATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to calculation; tending to calculate.

CALCULATOR, *n.* One who computes or reckons; one who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes, with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects.

CALCULATORY, *a.* Belonging to calculation.

CALCULE, *n.* Reckoning; computation.

CALCULOUS, *a.* [Supra.]

1. Stony; gritty; hard like stone; as a calculous concretion.*NWAD CALCULOUS.2*

2. In mathematics; Differential calculus, is the arithmetic of the infinitely small differences of variable quantities; the method of differencing quantities, or of finding an infinitely small quantity, which, being taken infinite times, shall be equal to a given quantity. This coincides with the doctrine of fluxions.*NWAD CALCULOUS.3*

3. Exponential calculus, is a method of differencing exponential quantities; or of finding and summing up the differentials or moments of exponential quantities; or at least of bringing them to geometrical constructions.*NWAD CALCULOUS.4*

4. Integral calculus, is a method of integrating or summing u moments or differential quantities; the inverse of the differential

calculus.*NWAD CALCULOUS.5*

5. Literal calculus, is specious arithmetic or algebra.*NWAD CALCULOUS.6*

CALDRON, *n.* A large kettle or boiler, of copper, or other metal, furnished with a movable handle or bail, with which to hang it on a chimney hook.

CALECHE, [See *Calash*.]

CALEDONIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia, an ancient name of Scotland. The termination ia, signifies a country, and was added by the Romans. Caledon signifies probably, the hill or town of the Gaels, or Caels, the primitive inhabitants.

CALEDONIAN, *n.* A native of Caledonia, now Scotland.

CALEFACIENT, *a.* [See *Calefaction*, *Calefy*.] Warming; heating.

CALEFACIENT, *n.* That which warms or heats.

CALEFACTION, *n.*

1. The act or operation of warming or heating; the production of heat in a body by the action of fire, or by the communication of heat from other bodies.*NWAD CALEFACTION.2*

2. The state of being heated.*NWAD CALEFACTION.3*

CALEFACTIVE, CALEFACTOR, *a.* [See *Calefaction*.] That makes warm or hot; that communicates heat.

CALEFY, *v.i.* To grow hot or warm; to be heated.

CALEFY, *v.t.* To make worm or hot.

CALENDAR, *n.*

1. A register of the year, in which the months, weeks, and days are set down in order, with the feasts observed by the church, etc.; an almanack. It was so named from the Roman Calendoe, the name given to the first day of the month, and written, in large letters, at the head of each month. [See *Calends*.]*NWAD CALENDAR.2*

2. A list of prisoners in the custody of the sheriff.*NWAD CALENDAR.3*

3. An orderly table or enumeration of persons of things. Calendar-month, a solar month as it stands in Almanacks.*NWAD CALENDAR.4*

CALENDAR, *v.t.* To enter or write in a calendar.

CALENDER, *v.t.* To press between rollers, for the purpose of making smooth, glossy and wavy; as woolen and silk stuffs and linens.

CALENDER, *n.* A machine or hot press, used in manufactories to press cloths, for the purpose of making them smooth, even and glossy, laying the nap, watering them and giving them a wavy appearance. It consists of two thick rollers or cylinders, placed between boards or planks, the lower one being fixed, the upper one movable, and loaded with a great weight.

CALENDRER, *n.* The person who calenders cloth.

CALENDS, *n. plu.* Among the Romans, the fist day of each month. The origin of this name is differently related. Varro supposes it to have originated in the practice of notifying the time of the new moon, by a priest who called out or proclaimed the fact, to the people, and the number of the calends, or the day of the nones. Others alledge that the people be convened, the pontifex proclaimed the several feasts or holidays in the month; a custom which was discontinued in the year of Rom 450, when the fasti or calendar was set up in public places, to give notice of the festivals.

CALENTURE, *n.* A violent ardent fever, incident to persons in hot climates, especially natives of cooler climates. It is

attended with delirium, and one of the symptoms is, that the person affected imagines the sea to be a green field, and sometimes attempting to walk in it, is lost.

CALF, *n.*

1. The young of the cow, or of the bovine genus of quadrupeds.*NWAD CALF.2*

2. In contempt, a dolt; an ignorant, stupid person; a weak or cowardly man.*NWAD CALF.3*

3. The thick fleshy part of the leg behind; so called from its protuberance.*NWAD CALF.4*

4. The calves of the lips, in Hosea, signify the pure offerings of prayer, praise and thanks-giving.*NWAD CALF.5*

CALF-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a calf.

CALF-SKIN, *n.* The hide or skin of a calf; or leather made of the skin.

CALIBER, *n.*

1. The diameter of a body; as the caliber of a column, or of a bullet.*NWAD CALIBER.2*

2. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore.*NWAD CALIBER.3*

Caliber-compasses, calibers, or callipers, a sort of compasses made with arched legs to take the diameter of round bodies, as masts, shot, etc. The legs move on an arch of brass, on which are marked the inches and half inches, to show how far the points of the compasses are opened asunder.*NWAD CALIBER.4*

Caliber-rule, Gunners Callipers, an instrument in which a right line is so divided as that the first part being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of one pound weight, the other parts are to the first as the diameters of balls of two, three, four, etc. Pounds, are to

the diameter of a ball of one pound. It is used by engineers, to determine, from a balls weight, its diameter or caliber and vice versa.*NWAD CALIBER.5*

CALICE, *n.* A cup appropriately, a communion cup, or vessel used to administer the wine in the sacrament of the Lords supper. It is used by the Roman Catholics in the mass.

CALICO, *n.* [said to be from Calicut, in India.] Cotton cloth. In England, white or unprinted cotton cloth is called calico. In the United States, calico is printed cotton cloth, having not more than two colors. I have never heard this name given to the unprinted cloth. Calico was originally imported from India, but is now manufactured in Europe and the United States.

CALICO-PRINTER, *n.* One whose occupation is to print calicoes.

CALID, *a.* Hot; burning; ardent.

CALIDITY, *n.* Heat.

CALIDUCT, *n.* Among the Ancients, a pipe or canal used to convey heat from a furnace to the apartments of a house.

CALIF, *n.* Written also caliph and kalif. A successor or vicar; a representative of Mohammed, bearing the same relation to him as the Pope pretends to bear to St. Peter. Among the Saracens, or Mohammedans, a calif is one who is vested with supreme dignity and power in all matters relating to religion and civil policy. This title is borne by the Grand Signior in Turkcy, and by the Sophi of Persia.

CALIFATE, CALIPHATE, KALIFATE, *n.* The office or dignity of a calif; or the government of a calif.

CALIGATION, *n.* Darkness; dimness; cloudiness.

In medical authors, caligation or caligo, is an opakeness or

cloudiness of the anterior surface of the crystaline lens, causing dimness of sight; impaired sight from obstruction to the passage of light, or cataract.*NWAD CALIGATION.2*

CALIGINOUS, *a.* Dim; obscure; dark.

CALIGINOUSNESS, *n.* Dimness; obscurity.

CALIGRAPHYIC, *n.* [Infra.] Pertaining to elegant penmanship.

CALIGRAPHY, CALLIGRAPHY, *n.* Fair or elegant writing, or penmanship.

CALIN, *n.* A compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea canisters and the like. The ingredients seem to be lead and tin.

CALIVER, *n.* [from caliber.] A kind of handgun, musket or arquebuse.

CALLIX, *n.*

1. A cup*NWAD CALLIX.2*

2. The membrane which covers the papillae in the pelvis of the human kidney. But it seem to be erroneously used for *calyx*, which see.*NWAD CALLIX.3*

CALK, *v.t.* cauk.

1. To drive oakum or old ropes untwised, into the seams of a ship or other vessel, to prevent their leaking, or admitting water. After the seams are filled, they are covered with hot melted pitch or rosin, to keep the oakum from rotting.*NWAD CALK.2*

2. In some parts of America, to set upon a horse or ox shoes armed with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice; that is, to stop from slipping.*NWAD CALK.3*

CALK, *n.* Cauk. In New-England, a sharp pointed piece of iron on a shoe for

a horse or an ox, called in Great Britain calking; used to prevent the animal from slipping.

CALKER, *n.* Cauker. A man who calks; sometimes perhaps a calk or pointed iron on a house-shoe.

CALKED, *pp.* Cauked. Having the seams stopped; furnished with shoes with iron points.

CALKIN, *n.* A calk.

CALKING, *n.* Cauking. In painting, the covering of the back side of a design with black lead, or red chalk, and tracing lines through on a waxed plate or wall or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the color on the plate or wall.

CALKING-IRON, *n.* Cauking-iron. An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.

CALL, *v.t.* [Heb. To hold or restrain.] In a general sense, to drive; to strain or force out sound. Hence,

1. To name; to denominate or give a name. And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. *Genesis 1:5*.*NWAD CALL.2*

2. To convoke; to summon; to direct or order to meet; to assemble by order or public notice; often with together; as, the king called his council together; the president called together the congress.*NWAD CALL.3*

3. To request to meet or come.*NWAD CALL.4*

He sent his servants to call them that were bidden. *Matthew 22:3*.*NWAD CALL.5*

4. To invite.*NWAD CALL.6*

Because I have called and ye refused. *Proverbs 1:24*.*NWAD CALL.7*

5. To invite or summon to come or be present; to invite, or collect.*NWAD CALL.8*

Call all your senses to you.*NWAD CALL.9*

6. To give notice to come by authority; to command to come; as, call a servant.*NWAD CALL.10*

7. To proclaim; to name, or publish the name.*NWAD CALL.11*

Nor parish clerk, who calls the psalm so clear.*NWAD CALL.12*

8. To appoint or designate, as for an office, duty or employment.*NWAD CALL.13*

See, I have called by name Bezaleel. *Exodus 31:2*.*NWAD CALL.14*

Paul called to be an apostle. *Romans 1:1*.*NWAD CALL.15*

9. To invite; to warn; to exhort. *Isaiah 22:12*.*NWAD CALL.16*

10. To invite or draw into union with Christ; to bring to know, believe and obey the gospel. *Revelation 8:2-8*.*NWAD CALL.17*

11. To own and acknowledge. *Hebrews 2:11*.*NWAD CALL.18*

12. To invoke or appeal to.*NWAD CALL.19*

I call God for a record. *2 Corinthians 1:23*.*NWAD CALL.20*

13. To esteem or account. *Isaiah 47:5*; *Matthew 3:15*.*NWAD CALL.21*

To call down, to invite, or to bring down.*NWAD CALL.22*

To call back, to revoke, or retract; to recall; to summon or bring back.*NWAD CALL.23*

To call for, to demand, require or claim, as a crime calls for punishment; or to cause to grow. *Ezekiel 36:29*. Also, to speak for; to ask; to request; as, to call for a dinner.*NWAD CALL.24*

To call in, to collect, as to call in debts or money; or to draw from circulation, as to call in clipped coin; or to summon together; to invite to come together; as, to call in neighbors or friends.*NWAD CALL.25*

To call forth, to bring or summon to action; as, to call forth all the faculties of the mind.*NWAD CALL.26*

To call off, to summon away; to divert; as, to call off the attention; to call off workmen from their employment.*NWAD CALL.27*

To call up, to bring into view or recollection; as, to call u the image of a deceased friend; also, to bring into action, or discussion; as, to call up a bill before a legislative body.*NWAD CALL.28*

To call over, to read a list, name by name; to recite separate particulars in order, as a roll of names.*NWAD CALL.29*

To call out, to summon to fight; to challenge; also, to summon into service; as, to call out the militia.*NWAD CALL.30*

To call to mind, to recollect; to revive in memory.*NWAD CALL.31*

CALL, ***v.i.***

1. To utter a loud sound, or to address by name; to utter the name; sometimes with to.*NWAD CALL.33*

The angel of God called to Hagar. *Genesis 21:17*.*NWAD CALL.34*

2. To stop, without intention of staying; to make a short stop; as, to call at the inn. This use Johnson supposes to have originated in the custom of denoting ones presence at the door by a call. It is common, in this phrase, to use at, as to call at the inn; or on, as to call on a friend. This application seems to be equivalent to speak, D. Kallen. Let us speak at this place.*NWAD CALL.35*

To call on, to make a short visit to; also, to solicit payment, or make a demand of a debt. In a theological sense, to pray to or worship; as, to call on the name of the Lord. *Genesis 4:26*. To repeat solemnly.*NWAD CALL.36*

To call out, to utter a loud voice; to bawl; a popular use of the phrase.*NWAD CALL.37*

CALL, *n.*

1. A vocal address, of summons or invitation; as, he will not come at a call.*NWAD CALL.39*

2. Demand; requisition; public claim; as, listen to the calls of justice or humanity.*NWAD CALL.40*

3. Divine vocation, or summons; as the call of Abraham.*NWAD CALL.41*

4. Invitation; request of a public body or society; as, a clergyman has a call to settle in the ministry.*NWAD CALL.42*

5. A summons from heaven; impulse.*NWAD CALL.43*

St. Paul believed he had a call, when he persecuted the Christians.*NWAD CALL.44*

6. Authority; command.*NWAD CALL.45*

7. A short visit; as, to make a call; to give one a call that is, a speaking to; D. Kallen. To give one a call, is to stop a moment and speak or say a word; or to have a short conversation with.*NWAD CALL.46*

8. Vocation; employment. In this sense calling is generally used.*NWAD CALL.47*

9. A naming; a nomination.*NWAD CALL.48*

10. Among hunters, a lesson blown on the horn, to comfort the hounds.*NWAD CALL.49*

11. Among seamen, a whistle or pipe, used by the boatswain and his mate, to summon the sailors to their duty.*NWAD CALL.50*

12. The English name of the mineral called by the Germans

tungsten or wolfram.*NWAD CALL.51*

13. Among fowlers, the noise or cry of a fowl, or a pipe to call birds by imitating their voice.*NWAD CALL.52*

14. In legislative bodies, the call of the house, is a calling over the names of the members, to discover who is absent or for other purpose; a calling of names with a view to obtain answers from the person named.*NWAD CALL.53*

CALLED, *pp.* Invited; summoned; addressed; named; appointed; invoked; assembled by order; recited.

CALLER, *n.* One who calls.

CALLET, CALLAT, *n.* A trull, or a scold.

CALLET, *v.i.* To rail; to scold.

CALLING, *n.*

1. A naming, or inviting; a reading over or reciting in order, or a call of names with a view to obtain an answer, as in legislative bodies.*NWAD CALLING.2*

2. Vocation; profession; trade; usual occupation, or employment.*NWAD CALLING.3*

Pope. Swift. *1 Corinthians 7:20NWAD CALLING.4*

3. Class of persons engaged in any profession or employment.*NWAD CALLING.5*

4. Divine summons, vocation, or invitation.*NWAD CALLING.6*

Give all diligence to make your calling and election sure. *2 Peter 1:10*.*NWAD CALLING.7*

CALLIOPE, *n.* Calliopy. In Pagan mythology, the muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry.

CALLIPERS. [See *Caliber*.]

CALLOSITY, *a.* Hardness, or bony hardness; the hardness of the cicatrix of ulcers.

CALLOUS, *a.*

1. Hard; hardened; indurated; as an ulcer or some part of the body.*NWAD CALLOUS.2*

2. Hardened in mind; insensible; unfeeling.*NWAD CALLOUS.3*

CALLOUSLY, *adv.* In a hardened or unfeeling manner.

CALLOUSNESS, *n.* Hardness, induration, applied to the body; insensibility, applied to the mind or heart.

CALLOW, *a.* Destitute of feathers, naked; unfledged; as a young bird.

CALLUS, *n.* Any cutaneous, corneous, or bony hardness, but generally the new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them; also a hardness in the skin; a hard, dense, insensible knob on the hands, feet, etc.

CALM, *a.*

1. Still; quiet; being at rest; as the air. Hence not stormy or tempestuous; as a calm day.*NWAD CALM.2*

2. Undisturbed; not agitated; as a calm sea.*NWAD CALM.3*

3. Undisturbed by passion; not agitated or excited; quiet; tranquil; as the mind, temper, or attention.*NWAD CALM.4*

CALM, *n.* Stillness; tranquillity; quiet; freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance; applied to the elements, or the mind and passions.

CALM, *v.t.* To still; to quiet; as the wind, or elements; to still, appease, allay or pacify, as the mind, or passions.

CALMER, *n.* The person or thing that calms, or has the power to till, and make quiet; that which allays or pacifies.

CALMING, *ppr.* Stilling; appeasing.

CALMLY, *adv.* In a quiet manner; without disturbance, agitation, tumult, or violence; without passion; quietly.

CALMNESS, *n.*

1. Quietness; stillness; tranquillity; applied to the elements.*NWAD CALMNESS.2*

2. Quietness; mildness; unruffled state; applied to the mind, passions or temper.*NWAD CALMNESS.3*

CALMY, ***a.*** **Calm; quiet; peaceable.**

CALOMEL, ***n.*** **A preparation of mercury, much used in medicine. It is called the submuriate or protochloride of mercury, and is prepared in various ways, by sublimation or precipitation, and also in the dry way. The following are the directions given in the last London Pharmacopoeia. Take of muriated quicksilver one pound, and of purified quicksilver, nine ounces; rub them together till the globules disappear; then sublime, and repeat the sublimation twice more successively.**

CALORIC, ***n.*** **The principle or matter of heat, or the simple element of heat. Caloric may be defined, the agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed. Caloric expands all bodies.**

CALORIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the matter of heat.**

CALORIFIC, ***a.*** **That has the quality of producing heat; causing heat; heating.**

CALORIMETER, ***n.*** **An apparatus for measuring relative quantities of heat, or the specific caloric of bodies; or an instrument for measuring the heat given out by a body in cooling, from the quantity of ice it melts, invented by Lavoisier and Laplace.**

CALORIMOTOR, ***n.*** **A galvanic instrument, in which the calorific influence or effects are attended by scarcely any electrical power.**

CALOTTE, CALOTE, ***n.***

1. A cap or coif, of hair, satin or other stuff, worn in popish countries, as an ecclesiastical ornament.*NWAD CALOTTE.2*

2. In architecture, a round cavity or depression, in form of a cup or cap, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the elevation of a

chapel, cabinet, alcove, etc., which would otherwise be too high for other pieces of the apartment.*NWAD CALOTTE.3*

CALOYERS, CALOGERI, *n.* Monks of the Greek church, of three orders; archari, or novices; ordinary professed, or microchemi; and the more perfect, called megalochemi. They are also divided into cenobites, who are employed in reciting their offices, from midnight to sunrise; anchorets, who retire and live in hermitages; and recluses, who shut themselves up in grottos and caverns, on the mountains, and live on alms furnished to them by the monasteries.

CALP, *n.* A subspecies of carbonate of lime, of a bluish black, gray or grayish blue, but its streak is white, called also argillo-fer-ruginous limestone. It is intermediate between compact limestone and marl.

CALTROP, *n.*

1. A kind of thistle, the Latin tribulus, with a roundish prickly pericarp; on one side, gibbous, often armed with three or four daggers; on the other side, angular, converging with transverse cells. It grows in France, Italy and Spain, among corn, and is very troublesome, as the prickles run into the feet of cattle.*NWAD CALTROP.2*

2. In military affairs, an instrument with four iron points, disposed in a triangular form, so that three of them being on the ground, the other points upward. These are scattered on the ground where an enemys cavalry are to pass, to impede their progress by endangering the horses feet.*NWAD CALTROP.3*

CALUMET, *n.* Among the aboriginals of America, a pipe, used for smoking tobacco, whose bowl is usually of soft red marble, and the tube a long reed, ornamented with feathers. The calumet is used as a symbol or instrument of peace and war. To accept the calumet, is to agree to the terms of peace, and to refuse it, is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, to receive strangers kindly, and to travel with safety. The calumet of war, differently made,

is used to proclaim war.

CALUMNIATE, *v.t.* [See *Calumny*.] To accuse or charge one falsely, and knowingly, with some crime, offense, or something, disreputable; to slander.

CALUMNIATE, *v.i.* To charge falsely and knowingly with a crime or offense; to propagate evil reports with a design to injure the reputation of another.

CALUMNIATED, *pp.* Slandered; falsely and maliciously accused of what is criminal, immoral, or disgraceful.

CALUMNIATING, *ppr.* Slandering.

CALUMNIATION, *n.* False accusation of a crime or offense, or a malicious and false representation of the words or actions of another, with a view to injure his good name.

CALUMNIATOR, *n.* One who slanders; one who falsely and knowingly accuses another of a crime or offense, or maliciously propagates false accusations or reports.

CALUMNIATORY, *a.* Slanderous.

CALUMNIOUS, *a.* Slanderous; bearing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation.

CALUMNIOUSLY, *n.* Slanderously.

CALUMNIOUSNESS, *n.* Slanderousness.

CALUMNY, *n.* Slander; false accusation of a crime or offense, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; false representation of facts reproachful to another, made by design, and with knowledge of its falsehood; sometimes followed by on. Neglected calumny soon expires.

CALVARY, *n.*

1. A place of skulls; particularly, the place where Christ was crucified, on a small hill west of Jerusalem. In catholic countries, a kind of chapel raised on a hillock near a city, as a place of devotion, in memory of the place where our Savior suffered.*NWAD CALVARY.2*

2. In heraldry, a cross so called, set upon steps, resembling the cross on which our Savior was crucified.*NWAD CALVARY.3*

CALVE, *v.i.*

1. To bring forth young, as a cow.*NWAD CALVE.2*

2. In a metaphorical sense, and sometimes by way of reproach, as when applied to the human race, to bring forth; to produce.*NWAD CALVE.3*

CALVES-SNOUT, *n.* A plant, snap-dragon, antirrhinum.

CALVER, *v.t.* To cut in slices.

CALVER, *v.i.* To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces.

CALVILLE, *n.* A sort of apple.

CALVINISH, *n.* The theological tenets or doctrines of Calvin, who was born in Picardy in France, and in 1536, chosen professor of divinity, and minister of a church in Geneva. The distinguishing doctrines of this system are, original sin, particular election and reprobation, particular redemption, effectual grace in regeneration, or a change of heart by the spirit of God, justification by free grace, perseverance of the saints, and the trinity.

CALVINIST, *n.* A follower of Calvin; one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

CALVINISTIC, CALVINISTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to Calvin, or to his opinions in theology.

CALVISH, ***a.*** **Like a calf.**

CALX, ***n.*** **Properly lime or chalk; but more appropriately, the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat, burning, or calcination, solution by acids, or detonation by niter, and which is or may be reduced to a fine powder. Metallic calxes are now called oxyds. They are heavier than the metal from which they are produced, being combined with oxygen.**

Calx nativa, native calx, a kind of marly earth, of a dead whitish color, which, in water, bubbles or hisses, and without burning, will make a cement, like lime or gypsum.*NWAD CALX.2*

Calx viva, quick-lime, is lime not slaked.*NWAD CALX.3*

CALYCINAL, CALYCINE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a calyx; situated on a calyx.**

CALYCLE, ***n.*** **In botany, a row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx, on the outside. The calycle of the seed is the outer proper covering or crown of the seed, adhering to it, to facilitate its dispersion.**

CALYCULATE, CALYCLED, ***a.*** **Having a calycle at the base on the outside; used of the calyx.**

CALYPTER, ***n.*** **The calyx of mosses, according to Linne; but not properly a calyx. It is a kind of vail, or cowl, which cove or is suspended over the tops of the stamens, like an extinguisher.**

The calyptra of mosses is an appendage of the capsule or female flower. It at first closely invests the capsule, and its summit is the stigma. As the capsule approaches maturity, the calyptra is detached below, and appended to the stigma like a hood.*NWAD CALYPTER.2*

CALYX, ***n. plu.*** **calyxes. The outer covering of a flower, being**

the termination of the cortical epidermis or outer bark of the plant, which, in most plants, incloses and supports the bottom of the corol. In Linnes system, it comprehends the perianth, the involucrum, the ament, the spath, the glume, the calyptra, and the volva. But in general it signifies the perianth, and the leaves are generally green.

The opinion of Linne that the calyx is the continuation of the epidermis is now considered erroneous.*NWAD CALYX.2*

CALZOONS, *n.* Drawers.

CAMBER, *n.* Among builders, camber or camber-beam is a piece of timber cut archwise, or with an obtuse angle in the middle, used in platforms, where long and strong beams are required. As a verb, this word signifies to bend, but I know not that it is used.

A cambered-deck, is one which is higher in the middle, or arched, but drooping or declining towards the stem and stern; also, when it is irregular.*NWAD CAMBER.2*

CAMBERING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending; arched; as, a deck lies cambering.

CAMBIST, *n.* A banker; one who deals in notes, and bills of exchange.

CAMBRIC, *n.* A species of fine white linen, made of flax, said to be named from Cambray in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

CAME, *pret.* of *come*, which see.

CAME, *n.* A slender rod of cast lead, of which glaziers make their turned lead.

CAMEL, *n.*

1. A large quadruped used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riders. As genus, the camel belongs to the order of Pecora. The characteristics are; it has no horns; it has six fore teeth in the under jaw; the canine teeth are wide set, three in the upper and two in the lower jaw; and there is a fissure in the upper lip. The dromedary of Arabian camel, has one bunch on the back, four callous protuberances on the fore legs and two on the hind legs. The Bactrian camel has two bunches on the back. The Llama of South America is a smaller animal, with a smooth back, small head, fine black eyes, and very long neck. The Pacos or sheep of Chili his no bunch. Camels constitute the riches of an Arabian, without which he could neither subsist, carry on trade nor travel over sandy desarts. Their milk is his common food. By the camels power of sustaining abstinence rom drink, for many days, and of subsisting on a few coarse shrubs, he is peculiarly fitted for the parched and barren lands of Asia and Africa.*NWAD CAMEL.2*

2. In Holland, Camel, [or Kameel, as Coxe writes it,] is a machine for lifting ships, and bearing them over the Pampus, at the mouth of the river Y, or over other bars. It is also used in other places, and particularly at the dock in Petersburg, to bear vessels over a bar to Cronstadt.*NWAD CAMEL.3*

CAMEL-BACKED, *a.* Having a back like a camel.

Cameleon mineral. [See *Chameleon*.] A compound of pure potash and black oxyd of manganese, fused together, whose solution in water, at first green, passes spontaneously through the whole series of colored rays to the red; and by the addition of potash, it returns to its original green.*NWAD CAMEL-BACKED.2*

CAMELOPARD, *n.* [camelus and pardalis.] The giraff, a species constituting the genus Camelopardalis. This animal has two straight horns, without branches, six inches long, covered with hair, truncated at the end and tufted. On the forehead, is a tubercle, two inches high, resembling another horn. The fore legs are not much longer than the hind ones, but the shoulders are of such a vast length, as to render the fore part of the animal much higher than the hind part. The head is like that of a stag; the neck is slender and elegant, furnished with a short

mane. The color of the whole animal is a dirty white marked with large broad rusty spots. This animal is found in the central and eastern parts of Africa. It is timid and not fleet.

CAMEO, CAMAIEU, CAMAYEU, *n.* A peculiar sort of onyx; also, a stone on which are found various figures and representations of landscapes, a kind of lusus naturae, exhibiting pictures without painting. The word is said to be the oriental camehuia, a name given to the onyx, when they find, in preparing it, another color; as who should say, another color.

The word is applied by others to those precious stones, onyxes, carnelians and agates, on which lapidaries employ their art, to aid nature and perfect the figures.*NWAD CAMEO.2*

The word is also applied to any gem on which figures may be engraved.*NWAD CAMEO.3*

The word signifies also a painting in which there is only one color, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. When the ground is yellow, the French call it cirage; when gray, grisaille. This work is chiefly used to represent bassorelievos.*NWAD CAMEO.4*

Camera obscura, or dark chamber, in optics, an apparatus representing an artificial eye, in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are exhibited distinctly, and in their native colors, on a white matter, placed within the machine, in the focus of the glass.*NWAD CAMEO.5*

CAMERADE, *n.* One who lodges or resides in the same apartment; now *comrade*, which see.

CAMERALISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

CAMERALISTICS, *n.* The science of finance or public revenue, comprehending the means of raising and disposing of it.

CAMERATE, *v.t.* To vault; to ceil.

CAMERATED, ***a.*** **Arched; vaulted.**

CAMERATION, ***n.*** **An arching or vaulting.**

CAMIS, ***n.*** **A thin dress.**

CAMISADE, ***n.*** **An attack by surprise, at night, or at break of day, when the enemy is supposed to be in bed. This word is said to have taken its rise from an attack of this kind, in which the soldiers, as a badge to distinguish each other by, bore a shirt over their arms.**

CAMISATED, ***a.*** **Dressed with a shirt outwards.**

CAMLET, ***n.*** **A stuff originally made of camels hair. It is now made, sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk. In some, the warp is silk and wool twisted together, and the woof is hair. The pure oriental camlet is made solely from the hair of a sort of goat, about Angora. Camlets are now make in Europe.**

CAMLETED, ***a.*** **Colored or veined.**

CAMMOC, ***n.*** **A plant, petty whin or rest-harrow, Ononis.**

CAMOMILE, ***n.*** **A genus of plants, Anthemis, of many species. It has a chaffy receptacle; the calyx is hemispheric and subequal, and the florets of the ray are more than five. The common sort is a trailing perennial plant, has a strong aromatic smell, and a bitter nauseous taste. It is accounted carminative, aperient, and emollient.**

CAMOUS, CAMOYS, ***n.*** **Flat; depressed; applied only to the nose, and little used.**

CAMOUSED, ***a.*** **Depressed; crooked.**

CAMOUSLY, ***adv.*** **Awry.**

CAMP, *n.*

1. The ground on which an army pitch their tents, whether for a night or a longer time.*NWAD CAMP.2*

2. The order or arrangement of tents, or disposition of an army, for rest; as, to pitch a camp. Also, the troops encamped on the same field.*NWAD CAMP.3*

3. An army.*NWAD CAMP.4*

CAMP, *v.t.* or *i.* To rest or lodge, as an army, usually in tents; to pitch a camp; to fix tents; but seldom used. [See *Encamp*.]

CAMP-FIGHT, *n.* In law writers, a trial by duel, or the legal combat of two champions, for the decision of a controversy. [Camp in W. Is a game, and campiaw is to contend.]

CAMPAIGN, CAMPAIN, *n.*

1. An open field; a large open plain; an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. [See *Champaign*.]*NWAD CAMPAIGN.2*

2. The time that an army keeps the filed, either in action, marches, or in camp, without entering into winter quarters. A campaign is usually from spring to autumn or winter; but in some instances, armies make a winter campaign.*NWAD CAMPAIGN.3*

CAMPAIGN, *v.i.* To serve in a campaign.

CAMPAIGNER, *n.* One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

CAMPANA, *n.* The pasque-flower.

CAMPANIFORM, *a.* In the shape of a bell; applied to flowers.

CAMPANULA, *n.* The bell-flower.

CAMPANULATE, *a.* In the form of a bell.

CAMPEACHY-WOOD, from Campeachy in Mexico.

CAMPESTRAL, CAMPESTRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or open ground.

CAMPHOR, *n.* Properly cafor. A solid concrete juice or exudation, from the laurus camphora, or Indian laurel-tree, a large tree growing wild in Borneo, Sumatra, etc. It is a whitish translucent substance, of granular or foliated fracture, and somewhat unctuous to the feel. It has a bitterish aromatic taste, and a very fragrant smell, and is a powerful diaphoretic.

CAMPHOR, *v.t.* To impregnate or wash with camphor.

CAMPHORATE, *n.* In chimistry, a compound of the acid of camphor, with different bases.

CAMPHORATE, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or impregnated with it.

CAMPHORATED, *a.* Impregnated with camphor.

CAMPHORIC, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or partaking of its qualities.

CAMPHOR-OIL. [See *Camphor-tree*.]

CAMPHOR-TREE, *n.* The tree from which camphor is obtained. According to Miller, there are two sorts of trees that produce camphor; one, a native of Borneo, which produces the best species; the other, a native of Japan, which resembles the bay-tree, bearing black or purple berries. But the tree grows also in Sumatra. The stem is thick, the bark of a brownish color, and the ramification strong, close and extended. The, wood is soft, easily worked, and useful for domestic purposes. To obtain camphor, the tree is cut down, and divided into pieces, and the camphor taken out; it being found in small whitish flakes, situated perpendicularly, in irregular veins, in and near the center of the tree. It is then repeatedly soaked and washed in soapy water, to separate from it all extraneous matter. It is then

passed through three sieves of different texture, to divide it into three sorts, head, belly and foot camphor. Camphor oil is camphor, before the operations of nature have reduced it to a concrete form; and concrete camphor may be reduced to oil, by the nitric acid.

CAMPILLA, *n.* A plant of a new genus, used by dyers.

CAMPING, *ppr.* Encamping.

CAMPING, *n.* A playing at football.

CAMPION, *n.* A plant, the popular name of the lychnis.

CAMUS, CAMIS, *n.* A thin dress.

CAN, *n.* A cup or vessel for liquors, in modern times made of metal; as a can of ale.

CAN, *v.i. pret.* could, which is from another root. [See *Could*.]

1. To be able; to have sufficient strength or physical power. One man can lift a weight which another can not. A horse can run a certain distance in a given time.*NWAD CAN.3*

2. To have means, or instruments, which supply power or ability. A man can build a house, or fit out a ship, if he has the requisite property. A nation cannot prosecute a war, without money or credit. I will lend you a thousand dollars, if I can.*NWAD CAN.4*

3. To be possible.*NWAD CAN.5*

Nicodemus said, How can these thing be? *John 3:9*.*NWAD CAN.6*

4. To have adequate moral power. A man can indulge in pleasure, or he can refrain. He can restrain his appetites, if he will.*NWAD CAN.7*

5. To have just or legal competent power, that is, right; to be free from any restraint of moral, civil or political obligation, or from any

positive prohibition. We can use a highway for travel, for this is permitted by law. A man can or cannot hold an office. The Jews could not eat certain kinds of animals which were declared to be unclean. The House of Commons in England can impeach, but the House of Lords only can try impeachments. In general, we can do whatever neither the laws of God nor of man forbid.*NWAD CAN.8*

How can I do this great wickedness and sin against God. *Genesis 39:9*.*NWAD CAN.9*

I cannot go beyond the word of the Lord, my God, to do less or more. *Numbers 22:18*.*NWAD CAN.10*

6. To have natural strength, or capacity; to be susceptible of; to be able or free to undergo any change, or produce any effect, by the laws and constitution of nature, or by divine appointment. Silver can be melted, but cannot be changed into gold.*NWAD CAN.11*

Can the rush grow without mire? *Job 8:11*.*NWAD CAN.12*

Can the fig tree bear olive berries? *James 3:12*.*NWAD CAN.13*

Can faith save him? *James 2:14*.*NWAD CAN.14*

7. To have competent strength, ability, fortitude, patience, etc., in a passive sense. He cannot bear reproof. I cannot endure this impertinence.*NWAD CAN.15*

This is a hard saying; who can hear it? *John 6:60*.*NWAD CAN.16*

8. To have the requisite knowledge, experience or skill. Young men are not admitted members of college, till they can translate Latin and Greek. An astronomer can calculate an eclipse, though he can not make a coat.*NWAD CAN.17*

9. To have strength of inclination or motives sufficient to overcome obstacles, impediments, inconvenience or other objection.*NWAD CAN.18*

I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come. *Luke 14:20*.*NWAD CAN.19*

I cannot rise and give thee - yet because of him importunity, he will rise and give him. *Luke 11:7, 8*.*NWAD CAN.20*

10. To have sufficient capacity; as, a vessel can not hold or contain the whole quantity.*NWAD CAN.21*

CAN, *v.t.* To know.

CAN-BUOY, *n.* In seamanship, a buoy in form of a cone, made large, and sometimes painted, as a mark to designate shoals, etc.

CAN-HOOK, *n.* An instrument to sling a cask by the ends of its staves, formed by reeving a piece of rope through two flat hooks, and splicing its ends together.

CANADIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Canada, an extensive country on the north of the United States.

CANADIAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Canada.

CANAIL, *n.* The coarser part of meal; hence, the lowest people; less; dregs; offscouring.

CANAKIN, *n.* A little can or cup.

CANAL, *n.*

1. A passage for water; a water course; properly, a long trench or excavation in the earth for conducting water, and confining it to narrow limits; but the term may be applied to other water courses. It is chiefly applied to artificial cuts or passages for water, used for transportation; whereas channel is applicable to a natural water course.*NWAD CANAL.2*

The canal from the Hudson to Lake Erie is one of the noblest works of art.*NWAD CANAL.3*

2. In anatomy, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; as the neck

of the bladder, and the alimentary canal.*NWAD CANAL.4*

3. A surgical instrument; a splint.*NWAD CANAL.5*

CANAL-COAL. [See *Cannel-coal*.]

CANALICULATE, CANALICULATED, *a.* Channelled; furrowed. In botany, having a deep longitudinal groove above, and convex underneath; applied to the stem, leaf, or petiole of plants.

CANARY, *n.*

1. Wine made in the Canary isles.*NWAD CANARY.2*

2. An old dance. Shakespeare has used the word as a verb in a kind of cant phrase.*NWAD CANARY.3*

CANARY-BIRD, *n.* A singing bird from the Canary isles, a species of Fringilla. The bill is conical and straight; the body is yellowish white; the prime feathers of the wings and tail are greenish. These birds are now bred in other countries.

CANARY-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the Phalaris, whose seed are collected for canary-birds.

CANCEL, *v.t.*

1. To cross the lines of a writing, and deface them; to blot out or obliterate.*NWAD CANCEL.2*

2. To annul, or destroy; as, to cancel an obligation or a debt.*NWAD CANCEL.3*

CANCELATED, ***a.*** **Cross-barred; marked with cross lines.**

CANCELATION, ***n.*** **The act of defacing by cross lines; a canceling.**

CANCELED, ***pp.*** **Crossed; obliterated; annulled.**

CANCELING, ***ppr.*** **Crossing; obliterating; annulling.**

CANCER, ***n.***

1. The crab or crab-fish. This genus of animals have generally eight legs, and two claws which serve as hands; two distant eyes, supported by a kind of peduncles, and they are elongated and movable. They have also two clawed palpi, and the tail is jointed. To this genus belong the lobster, shrimp, cray-fish, etc. *NWAD CANCER.2*

2. In astronomy, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and limiting the suns course northward in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice. *NWAD CANCER.3*

3. In medicine, a roundish, hard, unequal, scirrous tumor of the glands, which usually ulcerates, is very painful, and generally fatal. *NWAD CANCER.4*

CANCERATE, ***v.i.*** **To grow into a cancer; to become cancerous.**

CANCERATION, ***n.*** **A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.**

CANCEROUS, ***a.*** **Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer.**

CANCEROUSNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being cancerous.**

CANCRIFORM, ***a.***

1. Cancerous.*NWAD CANCRIFORM.2*

2. Having the form of a cancer or crab.*NWAD CANCRIFORM.3*

CANCRINE, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.

CANCRITE, *n.* A fossil or petrified crab.

CANDENT, *a.* Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with heat.

CANDICANT, *a.* Growing white.

CANDID, *a.*

1. White.*NWAD CANDID.2*

2. Fair; open; frank; ingenuous; free from undue bias; disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice, or without partiality or prejudice; applied to persons.*NWAD CANDID.3*

3. Fair; just; impartial; applied to things; as a candid view, or construction.*NWAD CANDID.4*

CANDIDATE, *n.*

1. A man who seeks or aspires to an office; one who offers himself, or is proposed for preferment, by election or appointment; usually followed by for; as a candidate for the office of sheriff.*NWAD CANDIDATE.2*

2. One who is in contemplation for an office, or for preferment, by those who have power to elect or appoint, though he does not offer himself.*NWAD CANDIDATE.3*

3. One who, by his services or actions, will or may justly obtain preferment or reward, or whose conduct tends to secure it; as a candidate for praise.*NWAD CANDIDATE.4*

4. A man who is qualified, according to the rules of the church, to preach the gospel, and take the charge of a parish or religious

society, and proposes to settle in the ministry.*NWAD CANDIDATE.5*

5. One who is in a state of trial or probation for a reward, in another life; as a candidate for heaven or for eternity.*NWAD CANDIDATE.6*

CANDIDLY, *adv.* Openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingenuously.

CANDIDNESS, *n.* Openness of mind; frankness; fairness; ingenuousness.

CANDIED, *pp.* or *a.* Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; covered with crystals of sugar or ice, or with matter resembling them; as candied raisins.

CANDLE, *n.*

1. A long, but small cylindrical body of tallow, wax or spermaceti, formed on a wick composed of linen or cotton threads, twisted loosely; used for a portable light of domestic use.*NWAD CANDLE.2*

2. A light.*NWAD CANDLE.3*

3. A light; a luminary. In scripture, the candle of the Lord is the divine favor and blessing, *Job 29:3*, or the conscience or understanding. *Proverbs 20:27*.*NWAD CANDLE.4*

Excommunication by inch of candle, is when the offender is allowed time to repent, while a candle burns, and is then excommunicated.*NWAD CANDLE.5*

Sale by inch of candle, is an auction in which persons are allowed to bid, only till a small piece of candle burns out.*NWAD CANDLE.6*

Medicated candle, in medicine, a bougie.*NWAD CANDLE.7*

Rush-candles are used in some countries; they are made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in grease.*NWAD CANDLE.8*

CANDLE-BERRY TREE, ***n.*** **The Maraca cerifera, or wax-bearing myrtle; a shrub common in North America, from the berries of which a kind of wax or oil is procured, of which candles are made. The oil is obtained by boiling the berries in water; the oil rising to the surface is skimmed of, and when cool, is of the consistence of wax, and of a dull green color. In popular language, this is called bayberry tallow.**

CANDLE-BOMB, ***n.*** **A small glass bubble, filled with water, place in the wick of a candle, where it bursts with a report.**

CANDLE-HOLDER, ***n.*** **A person that holds a candle. Hence, one that remotely assists another, but is otherwise not of importance.**

CANDLE-LIGHT, ***n.*** **The light of a candle; the necessary candles for use.**

CANDLEMAS, ***n.*** **The feast of the church celebrated on the second day of February, in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary; so called from the great number of lights used on that occasion. This feast is supposed to have originated in the declaration of Simeon, that our Savior was to be a light to lighten the Gentiles. On this day, the Catholics consecrate all the candles and tapers which are to be used in their churches during the whole year. In Rome, the pope performs the ceremony himself, and distributes wax candles to the cardinals and others, who carry them in procession through the great hall of the popes palace. The ceremony was prohibited in England by an order of council in 1548. But candlemas is one of the four terms for paying and receiving rents and interest; and it gives name to a law term, beginning Jan. 15, and ending Feb. 3.**

CANDLE-STICK, ***n.*** **An instrument or utensil to hold a candle, made in different forms and of different materials; originally a stick or piece of wood.**

CANDLE-STUFF, ***n.*** **A material of which candles are made, as**

tallow, wax, etc.

CANDLES-ENDS, *n.* Scraps; fragments.

CANDOC, *n.* A plant or weed tha grows in rivers.

CANDOR, *n.* Openness of heart; frankness; ingenuousness of mind; a disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from tricks or disguise; sincerity.

CANDY, *v.t.*

1. To conserve or dress with sugar; to boil in sugar. *NWAD CANDY.2*

2. To from into congelations or crystals. *NWAD CANDY.3*

3. To cover or incrust with congelations, or crystals of ice. *NWAD CANDY.4*

CANDY, *v.i.* To from into crystals, or become congealed; to take on the form of candied sugar.

CANDYING, *ppr.* Conserving with sugar.

CANDYING, *n.* The act of preserving simples in substance, by boiling them in sugar.

CANDY-TUFTS, *n.*

1. A plant, the Iberis. *NWAD CANDY-TUFTS.2*

2. A Cretan flower. *NWAD CANDY-TUFTS.3*

CANE, *n.*

1. In botany, this term is applied to several species of plants belonging to several species of plants belonging to different genera, such as Arundo, Calamus, Saccharum, etc. Among these is the bamboo of the East Indies, with a strong stem, which serves for

pipes, poles, and walking sticks. The sugar cane, a native of Asia, Africa and America, furnishes the juice from which are made, sugar, melasses and spirit. [See *Sugar Cane*.]*NWAD CANE.2*

2. A walking stick.*NWAD CANE.3*

3. A long measure, in several countries of Europe; at Naples, the length is 7 feet 3 inches; in Thoulouse in France, 5 feet 8 inches; in Provence, etc., 6 feet 5 inches.*NWAD CANE.4*

CANE, *v.t.* To beat with a cane or walking stick.

CANE-BRAKE, *n.* A thicket of canes.

CANE-HOLE, *n.* A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane, on sugar plantations.

CANE-TRASH, *n.* Refuse of canes, or macerated rinds of cane, reserved for fuel to boil the cane-juice.

CANESCENT, *a.* Growing white or hoary.

CANICULA, CANICULE, *n.* A star in the constellation of Canis Major, called also the dog-star, or Sirius; a star of the first magnitude, and the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars. From the rising of this heliacally, or at its emersion from the suns rays, the ancients reckoned their dog-days.

CANICULAR, *a.* Pertaining to the dog-star.

CANINE, *a.* Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog; as a canine appetite, insatiable hunger; canine madness, or hydrophobia.

Canine teeth are two sharp pointed teeth in each jaw of an animal, one on each side, between the incisors and grinders; so named from their resemblance to a dogs teeth.*NWAD CANINE.2*

CANING, *n.* A beating with a stick or cane.

CANISTER, *n.* Properly, a small basket, as in Dryden; but more generally, a small box or case, for tea, coffee, etc.

CANKER, *n.*

1. A disease incident to trees, which causes the bark to rot and fall.*NWAD CANKER.2*

2. A popular name of certain small eroding ulcers in the mouth, particularly of children. They are generally covered with a whitish slough.*NWAD CANKER.3*

3. A virulent, corroding ulcer; or any thing that corrodes, corrupts or destroys.*NWAD CANKER.4*

Sacrilege may prove an eating canker.*NWAD CANKER.5*

And their word will eat as doth a canker. *2 Timothy 2:17*.*NWAD CANKER.6*

4. An eating, corroding, virulent humor; corrosion.*NWAD CANKER.7*

5. A kind of rose, the dog rose.*NWAD CANKER.8*

6. In farriery, a running thrush of the worst kind; a disease in horses feet, discharging a fetid matter from the cleft in the middle of the frog.*NWAD CANKER.9*

CANKER, *v.i.* To grow corrupt; to decay, or waste away by means of any noxious cause; to grow rusty, or to be oxydized, as a metal.

CANKERBIT, *a.* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth.

CANKERED, *pp.*

1. Corrupted.*NWAD CANKERED.2*

2. *a.* Crabbed; uncivil.*NWAD CANKERED.3*

CANKEREDLY, *adv.* Crossly; adversely.

CANKER-FLY, ***n.*** **A fly that preys on fruit.**

CANKER-LIKE, ***a.*** **Eating or corrupting like a canker.**

CANKEROUS, ***a.*** **Corroding like a canker.**

CANKER-WORM, ***n.*** **A worm, destructive to trees or plants. In America, this name is given to a worm that, in some years, destroys the leaves and fruit of apple trees. This animal springs from an egg deposited by a miller, that issues from the ground.**

CANKERY, ***a.*** **Rusty**

CANNABINE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to hemp; hempen.**

CANNEL-COAL, CANDLE-COAL, ***n.*** **A hard, opake, inflammable fossil coal of a black color, sufficiently solid to be cut and polished. On fire it decrepitates and breaks into angular fragments. It is sometimes used for inkholders and toys.**

CANNEQUIN, ***n.*** **White cotton cloth from the East Indies, suitable for the Guinea trade.**

CANNIBAL, ***n.*** **A human being that east human flesh; a man-eater, or anthropophagite.**

CANNIBALISM, ***n.***

1. The act or practice of eating human flesh, by mankind.*NWAD CANNIBALISM.2*

2. Murderous cruelty; barbarity.*NWAD CANNIBALISM.3*

CANNIBALLY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of a cannibal.**

CANNON, ***n.*** **A large military engine for throwing balls, and other instruments of death, by the force of gun powder. Guns of this kind are made of iron or brass and of different sizes,**

carrying balls from three or four pounds, to forty eight pounds weight. In some countries, they have been made of much larger size. The smaller guns of this kind are called field pieces.

CANNONADE, *n.* The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship or fort. The term usually implies an attack of some continuance.

CANNONADE, *v.t.* To attack with heavy artillery; to throw balls, or other deadly weapons, as chain-shot or langrage, against an enemys army, town, fortress or ship; to batter with cannon shot.

CANNONADE, *v.i.* To discharge cannon; to play with large guns.

CANNON-BALL, *n.* A ball, usually made of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon. Cannon bullet, of the like signification, is not now used. Cannon balls were originally of stone.

CANNONEER, CANNONIER, *n.* A man who manages cannon; an engineer.

CANNON-PROOF, *a.* Proof against cannon shot.

CANNON-SHOT, *n.* A ball for cannon; also, the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

CANNOT, [can and not.] These words are usually united, but perhaps without good reason; canst and not are never united.

CANNULAR, *a.* Tubular; having the form of a tube.

CANOE, *n.*

1. A boat used by rude nations, formed of the body or trunk of a tree, excavated, by cutting or burning, into a suitable shape. Similar boats are now used by civilized men, for fishing and other purposes. It is impelled by a paddle, instead of an oar.*NWAD*

CANOE.2

2. A boat made of bark or skins, used by savages.*NWAD CANOE.3*

CANON, ***n.***

1. In ecclesiastical affairs, a law, or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council and confirmed by the sovereign; a decision of matters in religion, or a regulation of policy or discipline, by a general or provincial council.*NWAD CANON.2*

2. A law or rule in general.*NWAD CANON.3*

3. The genuine books of the Holy Scriptures, called the sacred cannon, or general rule of moral and religious duty, given by inspiration.*NWAD CANON.4*

4. A dignitary of the church; a person who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church.*NWAD CANON.5*

A cardinal canon is one attached to a church, incardinatus, as a priest to a parish.*NWAD CANON.6*

Domicellary canons, are young canons, not in orders, having no right in any particular chapters.*NWAD CANON.7*

Expectative canons, having no revenue or prebend, but having the title and dignities of canons, a voice in the chapter and a place in the choir, till a prebend should fall.*NWAD CANON.8*

Foreign canons, such as did not officiate in their canonries; opposed to mansionary or residentiary canons.*NWAD CANON.9*

Lay, secular or honorary canons, laymen admitted out of honor or respect, into some chapter of canons.*NWAD CANON.10*

Regular canons, who live in monasteries or in community, and who, to the practice of their rules, have added the profession of vows.*NWAD CANON.11*

Tertiary canons, who have only the third part of the revenue of the canonicate.*NWAD CANON.12*

5. In monasteries, a book containing the rules of the order.*NWAD CANON.13*

6. A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized in the Romish Church.*NWAD CANON.14*

7. The secret words of the mass from the preface to the Pater, in the middle of which the priest consecrates the host. The people are to rehearse this part of the service, on their knees, and in a voice lower than can be heard.*NWAD CANON.15*

8. In ancient music, a rule or method for determining the intervals of notes, invented by Ptolemy.*NWAD CANON.16*

9. In modern music, a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning one after another, repeat incessantly the same air.*NWAD CANON.17*

10. In geometry and algebra, a general rule for the solution of cases of a like nature with the present inquiry. Every last step of an equation is a canon.*NWAD CANON.18*

11. In pharmacy, a rule for compounding medicines.*NWAD CANON.19*

12. In surgery, an instrument used in sewing up wounds.*NWAD CANON.20*

Canon-law, is a collection of ecclesiastical laws, serving as the rule of church government.*NWAD CANON.21*

CANON-BIT, *n.* That part of a bit let into a horses mouth.

CANONESS, *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend, affixed, by the foundation, to maids, without obliging them to make any vows or renounce the world.

CANONICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a canon; according to the canon

or rule.

Canonical books or canonical scriptures, are those books of the scriptures which are admitted by the canons of the church, to be of divine origin. The Roman catholic church admits the Apocryphal books to be canonical; the Protestants reject them.*NWAD CANONICAL.2*

Canonical hours, are certain stated times of the day, fixed by the ecclesiastical laws, or appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion. In Great Britain, these hours are from eight o'clock to twelve in the forenoon, before and after which marriage cannot be legally performed in the church.*NWAD CANONICAL.3*

Canonical obedience, is submission to the canons of a church, especially the submission of the inferior clergy to their bishops, and other religious orders to their superiors.*NWAD CANONICAL.4*

Canonical punishments, are such as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, etc.*NWAD CANONICAL.5*

Canonical life, is the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community, a course of living prescribed for clerks, less rigid than the monastic and more restrained than the secular.*NWAD CANONICAL.6*

Canonical sins, in the ancient church, were those for which capital punishment was inflicted; as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, etc.*NWAD CANONICAL.7*

Canonical letters, anciently, were letters which passed between the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics.*NWAD CANONICAL.8*

Canonical epistles, is an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called general or catholic.*NWAD CANONICAL.9*

CANONICALLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being canonical.**

CANONICALS, ***n. plu.*** **The full dress of the clergy, worn when they officiate.**

CANONICATE, ***n.*** **The office of a canon.**

CANONIST, ***n.*** **A professor of cannon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.**

CANONISTIC, ***a.*** **Having the knowledge of a canonist.**

CANONIZATION, ***n.*** **[See *Canonize*.]**

1. The act of declaring a man a saint, or rather the act of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints, called a canon. This act is preceded by beatification, and by an examination into the life and miracles of the person; after which the Pope decrees the canonization.*NWAD CANONIZATION.2*

2. The state of being sainted.*NWAD CANONIZATION.3*

CANONIZE, ***v.t.*** **[from canon.] To declare a man a saint and rank him in the catalogue, called a canon.**

CANONRY, CANONSHIP, ***n.*** **An ecclesiastical benefice, in a cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend or stated allowance out of the revenues of the church commonly annexed to it. The benifice filled by a canon. A prebend may subsist without a canonry; but a canonicate is inseparable from a prebend.**

CANOPIED, ***a.*** **[See *Canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.**

CANOPY, ***n.***

1. A covering over a throne, or over a bed; more generally, a covering over the head. So the sky is called a canopy, and a canopy is borne over the head in processions.*NWAD CANOPY.2*

2. In architecture and sculpture, a magnificent decoration serving to cover and crown an altar, throne, tribunal, pulpit, chair or the like.*NWAD CANOPY.3*

CANOPY, *v.t.* To cover with a canopy.

CANOROUS, *a.* Musical; tuneful.

CANOROUSNESS, *n.* Musicalness.

CANT, *v.t.*

1. In popular usage, to turn about, or to turn over, by a sudden push or thrust; as, to cant over a pail or a cask.*NWAD CANT.2*

2. To toss; as, to cant a ball.*NWAD CANT.3*

3. To speak with a whining voice, or an affected singing tone.*NWAD CANT.4*

[In this sense, it is usually intransitive.]*NWAD CANT.5*

4. To sell by auction, or to bid a price at auction.*NWAD CANT.6*

CANT, *n.*

1. A toss; a throw, thrust or push with a sudden jerk; as, to give a ball a cant. [This is the literal sense.]*NWAD CANT.8*

2. A whining, singing manner of speech; a quaint, affected mode of uttering words either in conversation or preaching.*NWAD CANT.9*

3. The whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms and making complaints of their distresses.*NWAD CANT.10*

4. The peculiar words and phrases of professional men; phrases often repeated, or not well authorized.*NWAD CANT.11*

5. Any barbarous jargon in speech.*NWAD CANT.12*

6. Whining pretension to goodness.*NWAD CANT.13*

7. Outcry, at a public sale of goods; a call for bidders at an auction.*NWAD CANT.14*

This use of the word is precisely equivalent to auction, auctio, a hawking, a crying out, or in the vulgar dialect, a singing out, but I believe not in use in the U. States.*NWAD CANT.15*

CANT, *n.* A nich; a corner or retired place.

Cant-timbers, in a ship, are those which are situated at the two ends.*NWAD CANT.17*

CANTABRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Cantabria, on the Bay of Biscay, in Spain.

CANTALIVER, *n.* [cantle and eaves.] In architecture, a piece of wood, framed into the front or side of a house, to suspend the moldings and eaves over it.

CANTAR, CANTARO, *n.* An eastern weight; at Acra in Turkey, 603 pounds; at Tunis and Tripoli, 114 pounds, In Egypt, it consists of 100 or 150 rotolos; at Naples, it is 25 pounds; at Genoa, 150; at Leghorn, 150, 151, or 160.

At Alicant in Spain, the cantaro is a liquid measure of 3 gallons. In Cochin, a measure of capacity, of 4 rubies; the rubi, 32 rotolos.*NWAD CANTAR.2*

CANTATA, *n.* A poem set to music; a composition or song, intermixed with recitatives and airs, chiefly intended for a single voice.

CANTATION, *a.* A singing.

CANTEEN, *n.* A tin vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink.

CANTELEUP, *n.* A variety of muskmelon.

CANTER, *v.i.* To move as a horse in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring.

CANTER, *v.t.* To ride upon a canter.

CANTER, *n.*

1. A moderate gallop.*NWAD CANTER.4*

2. One who cants or whines.*NWAD CANTER.5*

CANTERBURY BELL, *n.* A species of campanula. [See *Bell-Flower*.]

CANTERBURY TALE, *n.* A fabulous story; so called from the tales of Chaucer.

CANTERING, *ppr.* Moving or riding with a slow gallop.

CANTHARIDIN, *n.* That peculiar substance existing in the Meloe vesicatorius, or cantharides, which causes vesication.

CANTHARIS or *plu.* CANTHARIDES, *n.* Spanish flies; a species of Meloe. This fly is nine or ten lines in length, of a shining green color, mixed with azure, and has a nauseous smell. It feeds upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, preferring the ash. These flies, when bruised, are universally used as a vesicatory, or blistering plaster. The largest come from Italy, but the best from Spain.

CANTHUS, *n.* An angle of the eye; a cavity at the extremities of the eyelids; the greater is next to the nose; the lesser, near the temple.

CANTICLE, *n.*

1. A song. In the plural, canticles, the Song of Songs or Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.*NWAD CANTICLE.2*

2. A canto; a division of a song.*NWAD CANTICLE.3*

CANTILLATE, *v.t.* To chant; to recite with musical tones.

CANTILLATION, *n.* A chanting; recitation with musical modulations.

CANTING, *ppr.*

1. Throwing with a sudden jerk; tossing.*NWAD CANTING.2*

2. Speaking with a whine or song-like tone.*NWAD CANTING.3*

CANTINGLY, *adv.* With a cant.

CANTION, *n.* A song or verses.

CANTLE, *n.* A fragment; a piece; a portion.

CANTLE, *v.t.* To cut into pieces; to cut out a piece.

CANTLET, *n.* A piece; a little corner; a fragment.

CANTO, *n.* A part or division of a poem, answering to what in prose is called a book. In Italian, canto is a song, and it signifies also the treble part, first treble, or highest vocal part.

CANTON, *n.*

1. A small portion of land, or division of territory; originally, a portion of territory on a border; also, the inhabitants of a canton.*NWAD CANTON.2*

2. A small portion or district of territory, constituting a distinct state or government; as in Switzerland.*NWAD CANTON.3*

3. In heraldry, a corner of the shield.*NWAD CANTON.4*

4. A distinct part, or division; as the cantons of a painting or other representation.*NWAD CANTON.5*

CANTONAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a canton; divided into cantons.**

CANTONED, ***pp.*** **Divided into distinct parts, or quarters; lodged in distinct quarters, as troops.**

CANTONING, ***ppr.*** **Dividing into distinct districts; allotting separate quarters to each regiment.**

CANTONIZE, ***v.t.*** **To canton, or divide into small districts.**

CANTONMENT, ***n.*** **A part or division of a town or village, assigned to a particular regiment of troops; separate quarters.**

CANTRED, CANTREF, ***n.*** **A hundred villages, as in Wales.**

CANVAS, ***n.***

1. A coarse cloth made of hemp, or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting and other purposes.*NWAD CANVAS.2*

2. A clear unbleached cloth, wove regularly in little squares, used for working tapestry with the needle.*NWAD CANVAS.3*

3. Among the French, the rough draught or model on which an air or piece of music is composed, and given to a poet to finish. The canvas of a song contains certain notes of the composer, to show the poet the measure of the verses he is to make.*NWAD CANVAS.4*

4. Among seamen, cloth in sails, or sails in general; as, to spread as much canvas as the ship will bear.*NWAD CANVAS.5*

CANVAS-CLIMBER, ***n.*** **A sailor that goes aloft to handle sails.**

CANVASS, ***v.t.***

1. To discuss; literally, to beat or shake out, to open by beating or shaking, like the L. Discutio. This is the common use of the word, as to canvass a subject, or the policy of a measure.*NWAD*

CANVASS.2

2. To examine returns of votes; to search or scrutinize; as, to canvass the votes for senators.*NWAD CANVASS.3*

CANVASS, *v.i.*

1. To seek or go about to solicit votes or interest; to use efforts to obtain; to make interest in favor of; followed by for; as, to canvass for an office, or preferment; to canvass for a friend.*NWAD CANVASS.5*

CANVASS, *n.*

1. Examination; close inspection to know the state of; as a canvass of votes.*NWAD CANVASS.7*

2. Discussion; debate*NWAD CANVASS.8*

3. A seeking, solicitation, or efforts to obtain.*NWAD CANVASS.9*

CANVASSED, *pp.* Discussed; examined.

CANVASSER, *n.*

1. One who solicits votes, or goes about to make interest.*NWAD CANVASSER.2*

2. One who examines the returns of votes for a public officer.*NWAD CANVASSER.3*

CANVASSING, *ppr.* Discussing; examining; sifting; seeking.

CANVASSING, *n.* The act of discussing, examining, or making interest.

CANY, *a.* [from cane.] Consisting of cane, or abounding with canes.

CANZONE, *n.* A song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation; or a poem to which music

may be composed in the style of a cantata. When set to a piece of instrumental music, it signifies much the same as cantata; and when set to a sonata, it signifies allegro, or a brisk movement.

CANZONET, *n.* A little or short song, in one, two or three parts. It sometimes consists of two strains, each of which is sung twice. Sometimes it is a species of jig.

CAP, *n.*

1. A part of dress made to cover the head.*NWAD CAP.2*

2. The ensign of a cardinalate.*NWAD CAP.3*

3. The top, or the uppermost; the highest.*NWAD CAP.4*

Thou art the cap of fools.*NWAD CAP.5*

4. A vessel in form of a cap.*NWAD CAP.6*

5. An act of respect, made by uncovering the head.*NWAD CAP.7*

Cap of cannon, a piece of lead laid over the vent to keep the priming dry; now called an apron.*NWAD CAP.8*

Cap of maintenance, an ornament of state, carried before the Kings of England at the coronation. It is also carried before the mayors of some cities.*NWAD CAP.9*

In ship-building, a cap is a thick strong block of wood, used to confine two masts together, when one is erected at the head of another.*NWAD CAP.10*

CAP, VT

1. To cover the top, or end; to spread over; as, a bone is capped at the joint with a cartilaginous substance.*NWAD CAP.12*

The cloud-capped towers.*NWAD CAP.13*

2. To deprive of the cap, or take off a cap.*NWAD CAP.14*

To cap verses, is to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.*NWAD CAP.15*

CAP, *v.i.* To uncover the head in reverence or civility.

Cap-a-pie, From head to foot; all over; as, armed cap-a-pie.*NWAD CAP.17*

Cap-paper, *n.* A coarse paper, so called from being used to make caps to hold commodities.*NWAD CAP.18*

Cap-sheaf, *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner.*NWAD CAP.19*

CAPABILITY, *n.* [See *Capable*.] The quality of being capable; capacity; capableness.

CAPABLE, *a.*

1. Able to hold or contain; able to receive; sufficiently capacious; often followed by of; as, the room is not capable of receiving, or capable of holding the company.*NWAD CAPABLE.2*

2. Endued with power competent to the object; as, a man is capable of judging, or he is not capable.*NWAD CAPABLE.3*

3. Possessing mental powers; intelligent; able to understand, or receive into the mind; having a capacious mind; as a capable judge; a capable instructor.*NWAD CAPABLE.4*

4. Susceptible; as, capable of pain or grief.*NWAD CAPABLE.5*

5. Qualified for; susceptible of; as, a thing is capable of long duration; or it is capable of being colored or altered.*NWAD CAPABLE.6*

6. Qualified for, in a moral sense; having legal power or capacity; as, a bastard is not capable of inheriting an estate.*NWAD*

CAPABLE.7

7. Hollow.*NWAD CAPABLE.8*

CAPABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being capable; capacity; power of understanding; knowledge.

CAPACIFY, *v.t.* To qualify.

CAPACIOUS, *a.*

1. Wide; large; that will hold much; as a capacious vessel.*NWAD CAPACIOUS.2*

2. Broad; extensive; as a capacious bay or harbor.*NWAD CAPACIOUS.3*

3. Extensive; comprehensive; able to take a wide view; as a capacious mind.*NWAD CAPACIOUS.4*

CAPACIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. Wideness; largeness; as of a vessel.*NWAD CAPACIOUSNESS.2*

2. Extensiveness; largeness; as of a bay.*NWAD CAPACIOUSNESS.3*

3. Comprehensiveness; power of taking a wide survey; applied to the mind.*NWAD CAPACIOUSNESS.4*

CAPACITATE, *v.t.* [See *Capacity*.]

1. To make capable; to enable; to furnish with natural power; as, to capacitate one for understanding a theorem.*NWAD CAPACITATE.2*

2. To endue with moral qualifications; to qualify; to furnish with legal powers; as, to capacitate one for an office.*NWAD CAPACITATE.3*

CAPACITATED, *pp.* Made capable; qualified.

CAPACITATION, *n.* The act of making capable.

CAPACITY, *n.*

1. Passive power; the power of containing, or holding; extent of room or space; as the capacity of a vessel, or a cask.*NWAD CAPACITY.2*

2. The extent or comprehensiveness of the mind; the power of receiving ideas or knowledge.*NWAD CAPACITY.3*

Let instruction be adapted to the capacities of youth.*NWAD CAPACITY.4*

3. Active power; ability; applied to men or things; but less common, and correct.*NWAD CAPACITY.5*

The world does not include a cause endued with such capacities.*NWAD CAPACITY.6*

4. State; condition; character; profession; occupation. A man may act in the capacity of a mechanic, of a friend, of an attorney, or of a statesman. He may have a natural or a political capacity.*NWAD CAPACITY.7*

5. Ability, in a moral or legal sense; qualification; legal power or right; as, a man or a corporation may have a capacity to give or receive and hold estate.*NWAD CAPACITY.8*

6. In geometry, the solid contents of a body.*NWAD CAPACITY.9*

7. In chimistry, that state, quality or constitution of bodies, by which they absorb and contain, or render latent, any fluid; as the capacity of water for caloric.*NWAD CAPACITY.10*

CAPARISON, *n.* A cloth or covering laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially a sumpter horse or horse of state.

CAPARISON, *v.t.*

1. To cover with a cloth.*NWAD CAPARISON.3*

2. To dress pompously; to adorn with rich dress.*NWAD CAPARISON.4*

CAPCASE, *n.* A covered case.

CAPE, *n.*

1. A head land; properly the head, point or termination of a neck of land, extending some distance into the sea, beyond the common shore, and hence the name is applied to the neck of land itself, indefinitely, as in Cape-Cod, Cape-Horn, Cape of Good Hope. It differs from a promontory in this, that it may be high or low land; but a promontory is a high bold termination of a neck of land.*NWAD CAPE.2*

2. The neck-piece of a cloke or coat.*NWAD CAPE.3*

CAPELAN, *n.* A small fish, about six inches in length, sholes of which appear off the coasts of Greenland, Iceland and New-foundland. They constitute a large part of the food of the Greenlanders.

CAPELLA, *n.* A bright fixed star in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga.

CAPELLET, *n.* A kind of swelling, like a wen, growing on the heel of the hock on a horse, and on the point of the elbow.

CAPER, *v.i.* To leap; to skip or jump; to prance; to spring.

CAPER, *n.* A leap; a skip; a spring; as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolick of a goat or lamb.

CAPER, *n.* The bud of the caper-bush, which is much used for pickling. The buds are collected before the flowers expand, and preserved in vinegar. The bush is a low shrub, generally growing from the joints of old walls, from fissures in rocks and amongst rubbish, in the southern parts of Europe.

CAPER-BUSH. [See *Caper*.]

CAPER-CUTTING, *n.* A leaping or dancing in a frolicksome manner.

CAPERER, *n.* One who capers, leaps and skips about, or dances.

CAPERING, *ppr.* Leaping; skipping.

CAPIAS, *n.* In law, a writ of two sorts; one before judgment, called a capias ad respondendum, where an original is issued, to take the defendant, and make him answer to the plaintiff; the other, which issues after judgment, is of divers kinds; as a capias ad satisfaciendum, or writ of execution; a capias pro fine; a capias utlagatum; a capias in withernam.

CAPIBAR, *n.* An animal partaking of the form of a hog and of a rabbit, the cabiai.

CAPILLACEOUS, *a.* Hairy; resembling a hair. [See *Capillary*.]

CAPILLAIRE, *n.* A kind of sirrup, extracted rom maiden-hair.

CAPILLAMENT, *n.*

1. The filament, a small fine thread, like a hair, that grows in the middle of a flower, with a little knob at the top; a chive.*NWAD CAPILLAMENT.2*

2. A fine fiber, or filament, of which the nerves are composed.*NWAD CAPILLAMENT.3*

CAPILLARY, *a.*

1. Resembling a hair, fine, minute, small in diameter, though long; as a capillary tube or pipe; a capillary vessel in animal bodies, such as the ramifications of the blood vessels.*NWAD CAPILLARY.2*

2. In botany, capillary plants are hair-shaped, as the ferns; a term used by Ray, Boerhaave and Morison. This class of plants corresponds to the order of Filices, in the Sexual method, which bear their flower and fruit on the back of the leaf or stalk.*NWAD CAPILLARY.3*

This term is applied also to leaves which are longer than the setaceous or bristle-shaped leaf, to glands resembling hairs, to the filaments, to the style, and to the pappus or down affixed to some seeds.*NWAD CAPILLARY.4*

CAPILLARY, *n.* A fine vessel or canal.

CAPILLATION, *n.* A blood vessel like a hair.

CAPILLIFORM, *a.* In the shape or form of a hair, or of hairs.

CAPITAL, *a.*

1. Literally, pertaining to the head; as a capital bruise, in Milton, a bruise on the head.*NWAD CAPITAL.2*

2. Figuratively, as the head is the highest part of a man, chief; principal; first in importance; as a capital city or town; the capital articles of religion.*NWAD CAPITAL.3*

3. Punishable by loss of the head or of life; incurring the forfeiture of life; punishable with death; as, treason and murder are capital offenses or crimes.*NWAD CAPITAL.4*

4. Taking away life, as a capital punishment; or affecting life, as a capital trial.*NWAD CAPITAL.5*

5. Great, important, though perhaps not chief; as, a town possesses capital advantages for trade.*NWAD CAPITAL.6*

6. Large; of great size; as capital letters, which are of different form, and larger than common letters.*NWAD CAPITAL.7*

Capital stock, is the sum of money or stock which a merchant,

banker or manufacturer employs in his business; either the original stock, or that stock augmented. Also, the sum of money or stock which each partner contributes to the joint fund or stock of the partnership; also, the common fund or stock of the company, whether incorporated or not.*NWAD CAPITAL.8*

A capital city or town is the metropolis or chief city of an empire, kingdom, state or province. The application of the epithet indicates the city to be the largest, or to be the seat of government, or both. In many instances, the capital, that is, the largest city, is not the seat of government.*NWAD CAPITAL.9*

CAPITAL, *n.* The uppermost part of a column, pillar or pilaster, serving as the head or crowning, and placed immediately over the shaft, and under the entablature.

By the customary omission of the noun, to which the adjective, capital, refers, it stand for,*NWAD CAPITAL.11*

1. The chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis.*NWAD CAPITAL.12*

2. A large letter or type, in printing.*NWAD CAPITAL.13*

3. A stock in trade, in manufactures, or in any business requiring the expenditure of money with a view to profit.*NWAD CAPITAL.14*

CAPITALIST, *n.* A man who has a capital or stock in trade, usually denoting a man of large property, which is or may be employed in business.

CAPITALLY, *adv.*

1. In a capital manner; nobly; finely.*NWAD CAPITALLY.2*

2. With loss of life; as, to punish capitally.*NWAD CAPITALLY.3*

CAPITALNESS, *n.* A capital offense.

CAPITATE, *a.* In botany, growing in a head, applied to a flower,

or stigma.

CAPITATION, ***n.***

1. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons.*NWAD CAPITATION.2*

2. A tax, or imposition upon each head or person; a poll-tax. Sometimes written Capitation-tax.*NWAD CAPITATION.3*

CAPITE. In English law, a tenant in capite, or in chief, is one who holds lands immediately of the king, caput, the head or Lord Paramount of all lands in the kingdom, by knights service or by soccage. This tenure is called tenure in capite; but it was abolished in England, by 12 Charles II. 24.

CAPITOL, ***n.***

1. The temple of Jupiter in Rome, and a fort or castle, on the Mons Capitolinus. In this, the Senate of Rome anciently assembled; and on the same place, is still the city hall or town-house, where the conservators of the Romans hold their meetings. The same name was given to the principal temples of the Romans in their colonies.*NWAD CAPITOL.2*

2. The edifice occupied by the Congress of the United States in their deliberations. In some states, the State-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions; a government house.*NWAD CAPITOL.3*

CAPITOLIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the capitol in Rome.**

CAPITOLINE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the capitol in Rome. The Capitoline Games were annual games instituted by Camillus in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus, and in commemoration of the preservation of the capitol from the Gauls, and other games instituted by Domitian and celebrated every five years.**

CAPITULAR, CAPITULARY, ***n.***

1. An act passed in a chapter, either of knights, canons or religious.*NWAD CAPITULAR.2*

2. The body of laws or statutes of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council. This name is also given to the laws, civil and ecclesiastical, made by Charlemagne, and other princes, in general councils and assemblies of the people. Some indeed have alledged that these are supplements to laws. They are so called, because they are divided into chapters or sections.*NWAD CAPITULAR.3*

3. The member of a chapter.*NWAD CAPITULAR.4*

CAPITULARLY, *adv.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

CAPITULARY, *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

CAPITULATE, *v.i.*

1. To draw up a writing in chapters, heads or articles. [But this sense is not usual.]*NWAD CAPITULATE.2*

2. To surrender, as an army or garrison, to an enemy, by treaty, in which the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties. The term is applicable to a garrison or to the inhabitants of a besieged place, or to an army or troops in any situation in which they are subdued or compelled to submit to a victorious enemy.*NWAD CAPITULATE.3*

CAPITULATION, *n.*

1. The act of capitulating, or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions.*NWAD CAPITULATION.2*

2. The treaty or instrument containing the conditions of surrender.*NWAD CAPITULATION.3*

3. A reducing to heads.*NWAD CAPITULATION.4*

4. In German polity, a contract which the Emperor makes with the electors, in the names of the princes and states of the empire,

before he is raised to the imperial dignity.*NWAD CAPITULATION.5*

CAPITULATOR, *n.* One who capitulates.

CAPITULE, *n.* A summary.

CAPIVI, *n.* A balsam of the Spanish West-Indies. [See *Copaiba*.]

CAPNOMANCY, *n.* Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

CAPOCH, *n.* A monks hood.

CAPON, *n.* A castrated cock; a cock-chicken gelded as soon as he quits his dam, or as soon as he begins to crow.

CAPON, *v.t.* To castrate, as a cock.

CAPONNIERE, *n.* In fortification, a covered lodgment, sunk four or five feet into the ground, encompassed with a parapet, about two feet high, serving to support several planks, laden with earth. It is large enough to contain 15 or 20 soldiers, and is placed in the glacis, at the extremity of the counterscarp, and in dry moats, with embrasures or loop holes, through which the soldiers may fire.

CAPOT, *n.* A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

CAPOT, *v.t.* To win all the tricks of cards at piquet.

CAPPER, *n.* [from cap.] One whose business is to make or sell caps.

CAPREOLATE, *a.* In botany, having tendrils, or filiform spiral claspers, by which plants fasten themselves to other bodies, as in vines, peas, etc.

CAPRICE, *n.* A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of

opinion, or humor; a whim, freak, or particular fancy.

CAPRICIOUS, ***a.*** **Freakish; whimsical; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to start from ones purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; fanciful; subject to change or irregularity; as a man of a capricious temper.**

CAPRICIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a capricious manner; whimsically.**

CAPRICIOUSNESS, ***n.***

1. The quality of being led by caprice; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of purpose or opinion.*NWAD CAPRICIOUSNESS.2*

2. Unsteadiness; liableness to sudden changes; as the capriciousness of fortune.*NWAD CAPRICIOUSNESS.3*

CAPRICORN, ***n.*** **One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice; represented on ancient monuments, by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore part like a goat and the hind part like a fish.**

CAPRIFICATION, ***n.*** **A method of ripening figs by means of a gnat or insect that pricks the bud.**

CAPRIFOLE, ***n.*** **Honeysuckle; woodbine.**

CAPRIFORM, ***a.*** **Having the form of a goat.**

CAPRIOLE, ***n.*** **In the manege, caprioles are leaps that a horse makes in the same place without advancing, in such a manner that when he is at the highth of the leap, he jerks out with his hind legs, even and near. It differs from the croupade in this, that, in a croupade, a horse does not show his shoes, and from a balotade, in which he does not jerk out.**

CAPRIPED, ***a.*** **Having feet like those of a goat.**

CAPSICUM, ***n.*** **Guinea pepper.**

CAPSIZE, *v.t.* To upset or overturn; a seamans phrase.

CAPSTAN, *n.* A strong massy column of timber, formed like a truncated cone, and having its upper extremity pierced to receive bars or levers, for winding a rope round it, to raise great weights, or perform other extraordinary work, that requires a great power. It may be let down through the decks of a ship, and so fixed that the work is performed by a horizontal motion.

CAPSULAR, CAPSULARY, *a.*

1. Hollow like a chest.*NWAD CAPSULAR.2*

2. Capsular ligament, is that which surrounds every movable articulation, and contains the synovia like a bag.*NWAD CAPSULAR.3*

CAPSULATE, CAPSULATED, *a.* Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box.

CAPSULE, *n.*

1. The seed vessel of a plant; a dry membranaceous hollow pericarp, opening differently in different plants. It is composed of valves or outer covering, partitions, the columella or central pillar, and cells.*NWAD CAPSULE.2*

2. A small saucer, made of clay for roasting samples or ores, or for melting them.*NWAD CAPSULE.3*

CAPTAIN, *n.*

1. Literally, a head or chief officer; appropriately, the military officer who commands a company, whether of infantry, cavalry, artillery or matrosses.*NWAD CAPTAIN.2*

2. The commander of a ship of war, or of a merchantman. But the latter is often called a master.*NWAD CAPTAIN.3*

3. The commander of a military band, a sense that occurs in the sciptures; as a captain of fifty.*NWAD CAPTAIN.4*

4. A man skilled in war or military affairs; as, Lord Wellington is a great captain.*NWAD CAPTAIN.5*

5. A chief commander. Shak. But in this sense rarely used, but in composition.*NWAD CAPTAIN.6*

Captain-general, is the commander in chief of an army, or of the militia. The covernor of a state is Captain-General of the militia.*NWAD CAPTAIN.7*

Captain-Lieutenant, is an officer, who with the rank of captain and pay of lieutenant, commands a company or troop. Thus the colonel of a regiment being the captain of the first company, that company is commanded by a Captain-Lieutenant.*NWAD CAPTAIN.8*

Captain-Bashaw, or Capudan Bashaw, in Turkey, is the High Admiral.*NWAD CAPTAIN.9*

CAPTAIN, *a.* Chief; valiant.

CAPTAINCY, *n.*

1. The rank, post or commission of a captain.*NWAD CAPTAINCY.2*

2. The jurisdiction of a captain, or commander, as in South America.*NWAD CAPTAINCY.3*

CAPTAINRY, *n.* The power or command over a certain district; chieftainship.

CAPTAINSHIP, *n.*

1. The condition or post of a captain or chief commander.*NWAD CAPTAINSHIP.2*

2. The rank, quality or post of a captain. In lieu of this captaincy is now used.*NWAD CAPTAINSHIP.3*

3. The command of a clan, or government of a certain district.*NWAD CAPTAINSHIP.4*

4. Skill in military affairs.*NWAD CAPTAINSHIP.5*

CAPTATION, *n.* The act or practice of catching favor or applause, by flattery or address.

CAPTION, *n.*

1. The act of taking, or apprehending by a judicial process.*NWAD CAPTION.2*

2. A certificate signed by commissioners in Chancery, declaring when and where the commission was executed.*NWAD CAPTION.3*

3. A preamble.*NWAD CAPTION.4*

4. In Scots law, a writ issued at the instance of a creditor, commanding an officer to take and imprison the debtor, till he pays the debt.*NWAD CAPTION.5*

CAPTIOUS, *a.*

1. Disposed to find fault, or raise objections; apt to cavil, as in popular language, it is said, apt to catch at; as a captious man.*NWAD CAPTIOUS.2*

2. Fitted to catch or ensnare; insidious; as a captious question.*NWAD CAPTIOUS.3*

3. Proceeding from a caviling disposition; as a captious objection or criticism.*NWAD CAPTIOUS.4*

CAPTIOUSLY, *adv.* In a captious manner; with an inclination or intention to object, or censure.

CAPTIOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

CAPTIVATE, *v.t.*

1. To take prisoner; to seize by force; as an enemy in war. *NWAD CAPTIVATE.2*

2. To subdue; to bring into bondage. *NWAD CAPTIVATE.3*

3. To overpower and gain with excellence or beauty; to charm; to engage the affections; to bind in love. *NWAD CAPTIVATE.4*

4. To enslave; with to; as, captivated to error. *NWAD CAPTIVATE.5*

CAPTIVATE, *a.* Taken prisoner.

CAPTIVATED, *pp.* Made prisoner; charmed.

CAPTIVATING, *ppr.*

1. Taking prisoner; engaging the affections. *NWAD CAPTIVATING.2*

2 . *a.* Having power to engage the affections. *NWAD CAPTIVATING.3*

CAPTIVATION, *n.* The act of taking a prisoner; a taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, *n.*

1. A prisoner taken by force or stratagem in war, by an enemy; followed by to; as a captive to the victor. *NWAD CAPTIVE.2*

2. One who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence; one whose affections are seized, or who is held by strong ties of love.*NWAD CAPTIVE.3*

3. One who is ensnared by love or flattery, or by wiles. *2 Timothy 2:26*.*NWAD CAPTIVE.4*

4. A slave. Anciently captives were enslaved by their conquerors. But in modern times, they are not made slaves in Christian countries; and the word captive, in a literal sense, rarely signifies a slave.*NWAD CAPTIVE.5*

CAPTIVE, *v.t.* To take prisoner; to bring into subjection.

CAPTIVITY, *n.*

1. The state of being a prisoner, or of being in the power of an enemy by force or the fate of war.*NWAD CAPTIVITY.2*

2. Subjection to love.*NWAD CAPTIVITY.3*

3. Subjection; a state of being under control.*NWAD CAPTIVITY.4*

Bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ. *2 Corinthians 10:5*.*NWAD CAPTIVITY.5*

4. Subjection; servitude; slavery.*NWAD CAPTIVITY.6*

But I see another law in my members--bringing me into captivity to the law of sin. *Romans 7:23*.*NWAD CAPTIVITY.7*

To lead captivity captive, in scripture, is to subdue those who have held others in slavery, or captivity. *Psalm 68:18*.*NWAD CAPTIVITY.8*

CAPTOR, *n.* One who takes, as a prisoner or a prize. It is appropriately one who takes a prize at sea.

CAPTURE, *n.*

1. In a general sense, the act of taking or seizing; as the capture of

an enemy, of a ship, or of booty, by force, surprise or stratagem.*NWAD CAPTURE.2*

2. The thing taken; a prize; prey taken by force, surprise or stratagem.*NWAD CAPTURE.3*

3. Seizure; arrest as the capture of a criminal or debtor.*NWAD CAPTURE.4*

CAPTURE, *v.t.* To take or seize by force, surprise or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; to take by force under the authority of a commission; as to capture a ship.

CAPTURED, *pp.* Taken as a prize.

CAPTURING, *ppr.* Seizing as a prize.

CAPUCCIO, *n.* A capuchin or hood.

CAPUCHED, *a.* Covered with a hood.

CAPUCHIN, *n.*

1. A garment for females, consisting of a cloke and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.*NWAD CAPUCHIN.2*

2. A pigeon whose head is covered with feathers.*NWAD CAPUCHIN.3*

CAPUCHINS, *n.* Monks of the order of St. Francis, who cover their heads with a capuce, capuchon, a stuff-cap or cowl. They are clothed in brown or gray, go bare-footed, and never shave their faces.

CAPUCINE, *n.* A species of monkey, the sagoo or sai.

CAPULIN, *n.* The Mexican cherry.

CAR, CAER, CHAR, in names of places, is sometimes the Celtic Caer, a town or city, as in Caermarthen.

CAR, *n.*

1. A small vehicle moved on wheels, usually drawn by one horse.*NWAD CAR.3*

2. In poetical language, any vehicle of dignity or splendor; a chariot of war, or of triumph.*NWAD CAR.4*

3. The constellation called Charless wain or the bear.*NWAD CAR.5*

CARABINE, CARBINE, *n.* A short gun or fire arm, carrying a ball of 24 to the pound, borne by light horsemen, and hanging by a belt over the left shoulder. The barrel is two feet and a half long, and sometimes furrowed.

CARABINEER, *n.* A man who carries a carabine; one who carries a longer carabine than others, which is sometimes used on foot.

CARAC, CARACK, *n.* A large ship of burden; a Portuguese Indiaman.

CARACOL, *n.*

1. In the manege, a semi-round, or half turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left. In the army, the cavalry make a caracol after each discharge, in order to pass to the rear of the squadron.*NWAD CARACOL.2*

2. In architecture, a staircase in a helix or spiral form.*NWAD CARACOL.3*

CARACOL, *v.i.* To move in a caracol; to wheel.

CARACOLY, *n.* A mixture of gold, silver and copper, of which are made rings pendants and other toys for the savages.

CARAT, *n.*

1. The weight of four grains, used by gold-smiths and jewelers in

weighing precious stones and pearls.*NWAD CARAT.2*

2. The weight that expresses the fineness of gold. The whole mass of gold is divided into 24 equal parts, and as many 24th parts as it contains of pure gold, it is called gold of so many carats. Thus gold of twenty-two parts of pure metal, is gold of twenty-two carats. The carat in Great Britain is divided into four grains; among the Germans into twelve parts; and among the French into thirty-two.*NWAD CARAT.3*

3. The value of any thing.*NWAD CARAT.4*

CARAVAN, *n.* A company of travellers, pilgrims or merchants, marching or proceeding in a body over the deserts of Arabia, or other region infested with robbers.

CARAVANSARY, *n.* A place appointed for receiving and loading caravans; a kind of inn, where the caravans res at night, being a large square building, with a spacious court in the middle.

CARAVEL, CARVEL, *n.*

1. A small vessel on the coast of France, used in the herring fishery. These vessels are usually from 25 to 30 tons burden.*NWAD CARAVEL.2*

2. A light, round, old-fashioned ship.*NWAD CARAVEL.3*

CARAWAY, *n.* A plant of the genus Carum, a biennial plant, with a taper root like a parsnip, which, when young, is good eating. The seeds have an aromatic smell and a warm pungent taste. They are used in cakes, incrusted with sugar, and distilled with spirituous liquors.

CARBON, *n.* Pure charcoal; a simple body, black, brittle, light and inodorous. It is usually the remains of some vegetable body, from which all its volatile matter has been expelled by heat. When crystalized, it forms the diamond; and by means of a galvanic apparatus, it is found to be capable of fusion.

CARBONACEOUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to charcoal. [See** ***Carbonic*****.]**

CARBONADE, CARBONADO, ***n.*** **In cookery, flesh, fowl or the like, cut across, seasoned and broiled on coals.**

CARBONADE, CARBONADO, ***v.t.*** **To cut or hack.**

CARBONATE, ***v.t.*** **In chimistry, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base; as the carbonate of lime; a carbonate of copper.**

CARBONATED, ***a.*** **Combined with carbon.**

CARBONIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The carbonic acid is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas, and cretaceous acid, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is disengaged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances. It is heavier than common air, and subsides into low places, vaults and wells.**

CARBONIFEROUS, ***a.*** **Producing carbon, or coal.**

CARBONIZATION, ***n.*** **The act or process of carbonizing.**

CARBONIZE, ***v.t.*** **To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire; to expel from wood or other substance all volatile matter.**

CARBONIZED, ***pp.*** **Converted into carbon or charcoal.**

CARBONOHYDROUS, ***a.*** **Composed of carbon and hydrogen.**

CARBONOUS, ***a.*** **Carbonous acid is carbon not fully saturated with oxygen.**

CARBONCLE, ***n.***

1. An anthrax; an inflammatory tumor, or painful gangrenous boil or ulcer.*NWAD CARBONCLE.2*

2. A beautiful gem, of a deep red color, with a mixture of scarlet, called by the Greeks anthrax, found in the East Indies. It is foundpure, and adhering to a heavy ferruginous stone, of the emery kind. It is usually a quarter of an inch in length, and two-thirds of that in diameter, of an angular figure. When held up to the sun, it loses its deep tinge, and becomes exactly of the color of a burning coal.*NWAD CARBONCLE.3*

The carbuncle of the ancients is supposed to have been a garnet.*NWAD CARBONCLE.4*

3. In heraldry, a charge or bearing consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the other four, a saltier.*NWAD CARBONCLE.5*

CARBUNCLED, ***a.*** **Set with carbuncles; spotted.**

CARBUNCULAR, ***a.*** **Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.**

CARBUNCULATION, ***n.*** **The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, by excessive heat or cold.**

CARBURET, ***n.*** **A combination of carbon with a metal, earth or alkali. A combination of carbon with a simple inflammable or a metal.**

CARBURETED, ***a.*** **Combined with carbon, or holding carbon in colution; as carbureted hydrogen gas. Carbureted hydrogen consists of one prime equivalent of each. Carbureted hydrogen gas is called hydro-carbonate, being resolvable into carbonic acid and water, by combustion with oxygen. Carbureted is applied to gaseous compounds. Thus we say carbureted hydrogen, instead of carburet of hydrogen.**

CARCAJO, ***n.*** **The glutton, a voracious carnivorous animal.**

CARCANET, *n.* A chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASS, *n.*

1. The body of an animal; usually the body when dead. It is not applied to the living body of the human species, except in low or ludicrous language.*NWAD CARCASS.2*

2. The decaying remains of a bulky thing, as of a boat or ship.*NWAD CARCASS.3*

3. The frame or main parts of a thing, unfinished or without ornament. This seems to be the primary sense of the word. [See the next word.]*NWAD CARCASS.4*

CARCASS, *n.* An iron case or hollow vessel, about the size of a bomb, of an oval figure, filled with combustible and other substances, as meal-powder, salt-peter, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, etc., to be thrown from a mortar into a town, to set fire to buildings. It has two or three apertures, from which the fire blazes, and the light sometimes serves as a direction in throwing shells. It is equipped with pistol-barrels, loaded with powder to the muzzle, which explode as the composition burns down to them. This instrument is probably named from the ribs of iron that form it, which resemble the ribs of a human carcass.

CARCELAGE, *n.* Prison fees.

CARCERAL, *a.* Belonging to a prison.

CARCINOMA, *n.* A cancer; also, a turgesence of the veins of the eye.

CARCINOMATOUS, *a.* Cancerous; like a cancer, or tending to it.

CARD, *n.*

1. A paper or pasteboard of a oblong figure, on which are painted figures or points; used in games.*NWAD CARD.2*

2. A blank piece of paper, or the like paper with some writing upon

it, used in messages of civility, or business.*NWAD CARD.3*

3. The paper on which the points of the compass are marked.*NWAD CARD.4*

Reason the card, but passion is the gale.*NWAD CARD.5*

CARD, *v.i.* To play much at cards; to gain.

CARD, *n.* An instrument for combing, opening and breaking wool or flax, freeing it from the coarser parts, and from extraneous matter. It is made by inserting bent teeth of wire in a thick piece of leather, and nailing this to a piece of oblong board, to which a handle is attached.

CARD, *v.t.* To comb, or open wool, flax, hemp, etc., with a card, for the purpose of cleansing it of extraneous matter, separating the coarser parts, and making it fine and soft for spinning.

CARDAMINE, *n.* The plant, meadow cresses, or cuckow flower.

CARDAMOM, *n.* A plant of the genus Amomum, and its seeds, a native of India. The seeds of this plant, which grow in a pod, have a warm aromatic flavor, and are used in medicine.

CARDED, *pp.* Combed; opened; cleansed with cards.

CARDER, *n.* One who cards wool; also, one who plays much at cards.

CARDIAC, CARDIACAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the heart.*NWAD CARDIAC.2*

2. Exciting action in the heart, through the medium of the stomach; having the quality of stimulating action in the system, invigorating the spirits, and giving strength and cheerfulness.*NWAD CARDIAC.3*

CARDIAC, *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits.

CARDIALGY, *n.* The heart-burn, a violent sensation of heat and acrimony in the upper or left orifice of the stomach, seemingly at the heart, but rising into the oesophagus. It is called also the cardiac passion.

CARDINAL, *a.* Chief, principal, preeminent, or fundamental; as the cardinal virtues, which Pagans supposed to be justice, prudence, temperance and fortitude.

CARDINAL, *n.*

1. An ecclesiastical prince in the Romish church, who has a voice in the conclave at the election of a Pope, who is taken from their number. The cardinals are divided into three classes or orders, containing six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, making seventy. These constitute the sacred college, and compose the Popes council. Originally they were subordinate in rank to bishops; but they have now the precedence. The dress of a cardinal is a red soutaine or cassock, a rocket, a short purple mantle and a red hat.*NWAD CARDINAL.3*

2. A womans cloke.*NWAD CARDINAL.4*

Cardinal-flower, a plant of the genus Lobelia, of many species. They are fibrous-rooted perennials, rising from two to five or six feet high, with erect stalks, ornamented with oblong, oval, spear-shaped simple leaves, and spikes of beautiful monopetalous flowers of scarlet, blue and violet colors. The natives of this country use a decoction of one species, the siphilitica, as a remedy in the venereal disease.*NWAD CARDINAL.5*

Cardinal numbers, are the numbers, one, two, three, etc., in distinction from first, second, third, etc., which are called ordinal numbers.*NWAD CARDINAL.6*

Cardinal points, in cosmography, are the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian, and the prime vertical circle, or North and South, East and West. In astrology, the cardinal points are the rising and setting of the sun, the zenith and nadir.*NWAD CARDINAL.7*

Cardinal signs, in astronomy, are Aries, Libra, Cancer and Capricorn.*NWAD CARDINAL.8*

Cardinal winds, are those which blow from the cardinal points.*NWAD CARDINAL.9*

CARDINALATE, CARDINALSHIP, *n.* The office, rank or dignity of a cardinal.

CARDINALIZE, *v.t.* To make a cardinal.

CARDING, *ppr.*

1. Combing, as flax, wool, etc.*NWAD CARDING.2*

2. The act of playing at cards.*NWAD CARDING.3*

CARDING-MACHINE, *n.* A machine lately invented, for combing, breaking and cleansing wool and cotton. It consists of cylinders, thick set with teeth, and moved by the force of water, steam, etc.

CARDIOID, *n.* An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.

CARDITE, *n.* Fossil or petrified shells of the genus Cardium.

CARD-MAKER, *n.* A maker of cards.

CARD-MATCH, *n.* A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

CARDOON, *n.* A species of Cynara, resembling the artichoke, but larger.

CARD-TABLE, *n.* The table appropriated to the use of gamesters, or used for playing cards on.

CARE, *n.*

1. Concern; anxiety; solicitude; nothing some degree of pain in the mind, from apprehension of evil.*NWAD CARE.2*

They shall eat bread by weight and with care. *Ezekiel 4:16*.*NWAD CARE.3*

2. Caution; a looking to; regard; attention, or heed, with a view to safety or protection, as in the phrase, take care of yourself.*NWAD CARE.4*

A want of care does more damage than a want of knowledge.*NWAD CARE.5*

3. Charge or oversight, implying concern for safety and prosperity; as, he was under the care of a physician.*NWAD CARE.6*

That which cometh upon me daily, the care of all the churches. *2 Corinthians 11:28*.*NWAD CARE.7*

4. The object of care, or watchful regard and attention; as, Is she thy care?*NWAD CARE.8*

CARE, *v.t.*

1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned about.*NWAD CARE.10*

Master, carest thou not that we perish? *Mark 4:38*.*NWAD CARE.11*

2. To be inclined or disposed; to have regard to; with for before a noun, and to before a verb. Not caring to observe the wind. Great masters in painting never care for drawing people in the fashion. In this sense the word implies a less degree of concern. The different degrees of anxiety expressed by this word constitute the chief differences in its signification or applications.*NWAD CARE.12*

CARE-CRAZED, *a.* [care and craze.] Broken or disordered by care, or solicitude; as a care-crazed mother.

CARE-DEFYING, *a.* Bidding defiance to care.

CARE-DEFYING, *a.* Bidding defiance to care.

CARE-TUNED, *a.* Tuned by care; mournful.

CARE-WOUNDED, *a.* Wounded with care.

CAREEN, *v.t.* In sea language, to heave or bring a ship to lie on one side, for the purpose of calking, repairing, cleansing, or paying over with pitch, the other side.

CAREEN, *v.i.* To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.

CAREENED, *pp.* Laid on one side; inclined.

CAREENING, *ppr.* Heaving down on one side; inclining.

CAREENING, *n.* The act of heaving down on one side, as a ship.

CAREER, *n.*

1. A course; a race, or running; a rapid running; speed in motion.*NWAD CAREER.2*

2. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding.*NWAD CAREER.3*

Continue and proceed in honors fair career.*NWAD CAREER.4*

3. The ground on which a race is run.*NWAD CAREER.5*

4. In the manege, a place inclosed with a barrier, in which they run the ring.*NWAD CAREER.6*

5. In falconry, a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards.*NWAD CAREER.7*

CAREER, *v.i.* To move or run rapidly.

When a ship is decked out in all her canvas, every sail swelled, and careering gayly over the curling waves, how lofty, how gallant she

appears!*NWAD CAREER.9*

CAREERING, *pp.* Running or moving with speed.

CAREFUL, *a.* [See *Care*.]

1. Full of care; anxious; solicitous.*NWAD CAREFUL.2*

Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things. *Luke 10:41*.*NWAD CAREFUL.3*

2. Provident; attentive to support and protect; with of or for.*NWAD CAREFUL.4*

Thou hast been careful for us with all care. *2 Kings 4:13*.*NWAD CAREFUL.5*

What could a careful father more have done. Dryden.*NWAD CAREFUL.6*

In present usage careful is generally followed by of; as, careful of health.*NWAD CAREFUL.7*

3. Watchful; cautious; giving good heed; as, be careful to maintain good works; be careful of your conversation.*NWAD CAREFUL.8*

4. Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety or trouble; full of cares.*NWAD CAREFUL.9*

Raised to a careful height.*NWAD CAREFUL.10*

CAREFULLY, *adv.*

1. With care, anxiety, or solicitude.*NWAD CAREFULLY.2*

Though he sought it carefully with tears. *Hebrews 12:17*.*NWAD CAREFULLY.3*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; attentively; as, consider these precepts carefully.*NWAD CAREFULLY.4*

If thou carefully hearken to the Lord. *Deuteronomy 15:5*.*NWAD CAREFULLY.5*

3. In a manner that shows care.*NWAD CAREFULLY.6*

Envy, how carefully does it look. Collier.*NWAD CAREFULLY.7*

4. Providently; cautiously.*NWAD CAREFULLY.8*

CAREFULNESS, *n.*

1. Anxiety; solicitude.*NWAD CAREFULNESS.2*

Drink thy water with trembling and with carefulness. *Ezekiel 12:18*.*NWAD CAREFULNESS.3*

2. Heedfulness; caution; vigilance, in guarding against evil, and providing for safety.*NWAD CAREFULNESS.4*

CARELESS, *a.* [care and less. See *Loose*.]

1. Having no care; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful; followed by of or about; as a careless mother; a mother careless of or about her children, is an unnatural parent.*NWAD CARELESS.2*

2. Free from care or anxiety; whence, undisturbed; cheerful.*NWAD CARELESS.3*

Thus wisely careless, innocently gay.*NWAD CARELESS.4*

3. Done or said without care; unconsidered; as a careless throw; a careless expression.*NWAD CARELESS.5*

4. Not regarding with care; unmoved by; unconcerned for; as, careless of money; careless of consequences.*NWAD CARELESS.6*

5. Contrived without art.*NWAD CARELESS.7*

CARELESSLY, *adv.* In a careless manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern.

CARELESSNESS, ***n.*** **Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; manner without care.**

CARENTANE, ***n.*** **A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.**

CARESS, ***v.t.*** **To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle; to embrace with tender affection; as a parent a child.**

CARESS, ***n.*** **An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection; an embracing with tenderness; as conjugal caresses.**

CARESSED, ***pp.*** **Treated or embraced with affection.**

CARESSING, ***ppr.*** **Treating with endearment, or affection.**

CARET, ***n.*** **In writing, this mark ^, which shows that something, omitted in the line, is interlined above, or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place.**

CARGASON, ***n.*** **A** ***cargo*****; which see.**

CARGO, ***n.*** **The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandize, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel. The lading within the hold is called the inboard cargo, in distinction from horses, cattle and other things carried on deck. The person employed by a merchant to proceed with, oversee and dispose of the lading, is called a supercargo.**

CARGOOSE, ***n.*** **A fowl belonging to the genus Colymbus, called the crested diver. The cheeks and throat are surrounded with a long pendant ruff, of a bright tawny color, edged with black. The breast and belly are of a silvery white. It weighs two pounds and a half.**

CARIATED, ***a.*** **Carious. [See** ***Carious*****.]**

CARIBOO, ***n.*** **A quadruped of the stag kind.**

CARICA, ***n.*** **The papaw, a tree bearing a fleshy fruit of the size of a small melon.**

CARICATURE, ***n.*** **A figure or description in which beauties are concealed and blemishes exaggerated, but still bearing a resemblance to the object.**

CARICATURE, ***v.t.*** **To make or draw a caricature; to represent as more ugly than the life.**

CARICATURIST, ***n.*** **One who caricatures others.**

CARICOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **A description of the plants of the genus Carex or sedge.**

CARICOUS, ***a.*** **Resembling a fig an epithet given to tumors that resemble a fig, such as occur often in the piles.**

CARIES, ***n.*** **The corruption or mortification of a bone; an ulcerated bone.**

CARILLON, ***n.*** **A little bell. Also, a simple air in music, adapted to the performance of small bells or clocks. [See** ***Carol*****.]**

CARINATE, CARINATED, ***a.*** **In botany, shaped like the keel of a ship; having a longitudinal prominency on the back like a keel; applied to a calyx, leaf or nectary.**

CARINTHIN, ***n.*** **A mineral from Carinthia, regarded as a variety of hornblend.**

CARIOSITY, ***n.*** **[See** ***Caries*****.] Mortification, or ulceration of a bone.**

CARIOUS, ***a.*** **Mortified; corrupted; ulcerated; as a bone.**

CARK, ***n.*** **Care; anxiety; concern; solicitude; distress.**

CARK, ***v.i.*** **To be careful, anxious, solicitous, concerned.**

CARKING, ***pp.*** **Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety.**

CARLE, ***n.***

1. A rude, rustic, rough, brutal man.*NWAD CARLE.2*

2. A kind of hemp.*NWAD CARLE.3*

CARLE, ***v.i.*** **To act like a churl.**

CARLINE, CAROLINE, *n.* A silver coin in Naples.

CARLINE, CARLING, *n.* A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft, from one deck beam to another, directly over the keel, serving as a foundation for the body of the ship. On these rest the ledges, on which the planks of the deck are made fast.

Carline-knees are timbers in a ship, lying across from the sides to the hatchway, and serving to sustain the deck.*NWAD CARLINE.3*

CARLINE-THISTLE, *n.* A genus of plants growing in the south of France, and one a native of Great Britain.

CARLISH, CARLISHNESS. [See *Churlish*.]

CARLOCK, *n.* A sort of isinglass from Russia, made of the sturgeons bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

CARLOT, *n.* A countryman. [See *Carle*.]

CARLOVINGIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Charlemagne; as the Carlovingian race of kings.

CARMAN, *n.* [car and man.] A man whose employment is to drive a cart, or to convey goods and other things in a cart.

CARMELIN, CARMELITE, *a.* Belonging to the order of Carmelites.

CARMELITE, *n.* [from Mount Carmel.]

1. A mendicant friar. The Carmelites have four tribes, and they have now thirty-eight provinces, besides the congregation in Mantua, in which are fifty-four monasteries, under a vicar general, and the congregations of barefooted Carmelites in Italy and Spain. They wear a scapulary, or small woolen habit, of a brown color, thrown over the shoulders.*NWAD CARMELITE.2*

2. A sort of pear.*NWAD CARMELITE.3*

CARMINATIVE, *n.* A medicine, which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies.

CARMINE, *n.* A powder or pigment, of a beautiful red or crimson color, bordering on purple, and used by painters in miniature, though rarely, on account of its great price. It is prepared by dissolving cochineal in an alkaline lye, and precipitating it by alum.

CARNAGE, *n.*

1. Literally, flesh, or heaps of flesh, as in shambles.*NWAD CARNAGE.2*

2. Slaughter; great destruction of men; havock; massacre.*NWAD CARNAGE.3*

CARNAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to flesh; fleshly; sensual; opposed to spiritual; as carnal pleasure.*NWAD CARNAL.2*

2. Being in the natural state; unregenerate.*NWAD CARNAL.3*

The carnal mind is enmity against God. *Romans 8:7*.*NWAD CARNAL.4*

3. Pertaining to the ceremonial law; as carnal ordinances. *Hebrews 9:10*.*NWAD CARNAL.5*

4. Lecherous; lustful; libidinous; given to sensual indulgence.*NWAD CARNAL.6*

Carnal-knowledge, sexual intercourse.*NWAD CARNAL.7*

CARNALIST, *n.* One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites.

CARNALITE, *n.* A worldly-minded man.

CARNALITY, ***n.***

1. Fleshly lust, or desires, or the indulgence of those lusts; sensuality.*NWAD CARNALITY.2*

2. Grossness of mind or desire; love of sensual pleasures.*NWAD CARNALITY.3*

CARNALIZE, ***v.t.*** **To make carnal; to debase to carnality.**

CARNALLY, ***adv.*** **In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; in a manner to gratify the flesh or sensual desire.** ***Leviticus 18:20*****;** ***Romans 8:6*****.**

CARNAL-MINDED, ***a.*** **Worldly-minded.**

CARNAL-MINDEDNESS, ***n.*** **Grossness of mind.**

CARNATION, ***n.***

1. Flesh color; the parts of a picture which are naked, or without drapery, exhibiting the natural color of the flesh.*NWAD CARNATION.2*

2. A genus of plants, Dianthus, so named from the color of the flower. Among these are the clove-gilliflower, sweet-william, Indian pink, etc.*NWAD CARNATION.3*

CARNATIONED, ***a.*** **Made like carnation color.**

CARNELIAN, ***n.*** **A siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony, of a deep red, flesh-red, or reddish white color. It is tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and used for seals.**

Carnel-work, in ship building, is the putting together the timbers, beams and planks, as distinguished from clinch-work.*NWAD CARNELIAN.2*

CARNEOUS, ***a.*** **Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh.**

CARNEY, ***n.*** **A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.**

CARNIFICATION, ***n.*** **A turning to flesh.**

CARNIFY, ***v.i.*** **To form flesh; to receive flesh in growth.**

CARNIVAL, CARNAVAL, ***n.*** **The feast or season of rejoicing, before Lent, observed, in Catholic countries, with great solemnity, by feasts, balls, operas, concerts, etc.**

CARNIVORACITY, ***n.*** **Greediness of appetite for flesh.**

CARNIVOROUS, ***a.*** **Eating or feeding on flesh; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, etc.**

CARNOSITY, ***n.*** **A little fleshy excrescence in the urethra, the neck of the bladder, etc.**

CARNOUS, ***a.*** **Fleshy. [See** ***Carneous*****.]**

CAROB, ***n.*** **The carob-tree, Ceratonia siliqua, a native of Spain, Italy, and the Levant. It is an evergreen, growing in hedges, and producing long, flat, brown-colored pods, filled with a mealy, succulent pulp, of a sweetish taste. In times of scarcity, these pods are eaten by poor people, but they are apt to cause griping and lax bowels.**

CAROCHE, ***n.*** **A carriage of pleasure.**

CAROCHED, ***a.*** **Placed in a caroche.**

CAROL, ***n.*** **A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion; or a song in general.**

CAROL, ***v.i.*** **To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity.**

CAROL, ***v.t.*** **To praise or celebrate in song.**

CAROLINA, *n.* The name of two of the Atlantic States in North America, called North Carolina and South Carolina.

CAROLING, *n.* A song of praise or devotion.

CAROLINIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Carolina.

CAROLINIAN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Carolina.

CAROMEL, *n.* The smell exhaled by sugar, at a calcining heat.

CAROTID, *a.* The carotid arteries, in the body, are two arteries, the right and left, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head and brain. The ancients supposed drowsiness to be seated in these arteries.

CAROUSAL, *n.* s as z. [See *Carouse*.] A feast or festival.

But in America it signifies a noisy drinking bout, or reveling.*NWAD CAROUSAL.2*

CAROUSE, *v.i.* carouz. To drink hard; to guzzle. In the United States, it signifies also to be noisy, as bacchanalians.

CAROUSE, *n.* A drinking match; a hearty drink or full draught of liquor; a noisy drinking match.

CAROUSER, *n.* A drinker; a toper; a noisy reveler, or bacchanalian.

CAROUSING, *ppr.* Drinking hard; reveling.

CARP, *v.i.* Literally, to snap or catch at, or to pick. Hence, to censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason, or petulantly; followed by at.

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch*NWAD CARP.2*

And at my actions carp and catch. Herbert.*NWAD CARP.3*

CARP, *n.* A fish, a species of cyprinus, an excellent fish for ponds. These fishes breed rapidly, grow to a large size, and live to a great age.

CARPAL, *a.* Pertaining to the wrist.

CARPATHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Carpates, a range of mountains between Poland, Hungary and Transylvania.

CARPENTER, *n.* An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses, and of ships. Those who build houses are called house-carpenters, and those who build ships are called ship-carpenters.

In New England, a distinction is often made between the man who frames, and the man who executes the interior wood-work of a house. The framer is the carpenter, and the finisher is called joiner. This distinction is noticed by Johnson, and seems to be a genuine English distinction. But in some other parts of America, as in New-York, the term carpenter includes both the framer and the joiner; and in truth both branches of business are often performed by the same person. The word is never applied, as in Italy and Spain, to a coach-maker.*NWAD CARPENTER.2*

CARPENTRY, *n.* The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, in the construction of buildings; divided into house-carpentry and ship-carpentry.

CARPER, *n.* One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET, *n.*

1. A covering for floors, tables, stairs, etc. This covering is usually made of wool, wrought with a needle, or more generally in a loom, but is sometimes made of other materials. The manufacture is of Asiatic origin, but has been introduced into many parts of Europe, and into the United States.*NWAD CARPET.2*

2. Level ground covered, as with grass; as a grassy carpet; a carpet of green grass.*NWAD CARPET.3*

To be on the carpet, is to be under consideration; to be the subject of deliberation. The French phrase, to be on the tapis, is used in the like sense.*NWAD CARPET.4*

Carpet-knight, in Shakespeare, is a knight who enjoys ease and security, or luxury, and has not known the hardships of the field.*NWAD CARPET.5*

Carpet-monger is used in a like sense.*NWAD CARPET.6*

CARPET, *v.t.* To cover with a carpet; to spread with carpets.

CARPETED, *pp.* Covered with a carpet.

CARPETING, *n.* Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

CARPET-WALK, *n.* A walk on smooth turf.

CARPING, *ppr.* Caviling; captious; censorious.

CARPING, *n.* The act of caviling; a cavil; unreasonable censure.

CARPINGLY, *adv.* Captiously; in a carping manner.

CARPMEALS, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the North of England.

CARPOLITE, *n.* Petrified fruits, of which the most remarkable are nuts converted into silex.

CARPOLOGIST, *n.* One who describes fruits.

CARPOLOGY, *n.* A description of fruits.

CARPUS, *n.* The wrist, but not an English word.

CARRAWAY, *n.* A kind of apple.

CARRIABLE, *a.* That may be carried.

CARRIAGE, *n.*

1. The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying; as the carriage of sounds.*NWAD CARRIAGE.2*

2. The act of taking by an enemy; conquest; acquisition.*NWAD CARRIAGE.3*

3. That which carries, especially on wheels; a vehicle. This is a general term for a coach, chariot, chaise, gig, sulkey, or other vehicle on wheels, as a cannon-carriage on trucks, a block-carriage for mortars, and a truck-carriage. Appropriately the word is applied to a coach; and carts and wagons are rarely or never called carriages.*NWAD CARRIAGE.4*

4. The price or expense of carrying.*NWAD CARRIAGE.5*

5. That which is carried; burden; as baggage, vessels, furniture, etc.*NWAD CARRIAGE.6*

And David left his carriage in the hands of the keeper of the carriage. *1 Samuel 17:22*.*NWAD CARRIAGE.7*

6. In a moral sense, the manner of carrying ones self; behavior; conduct; deportment; personal manners.*NWAD CARRIAGE.8*

7. Measures; practices; management.*NWAD CARRIAGE.9*

CARRIBOO. [See *Cariboo*.]

CARRICK-BEND, *n.* [See *Carry*.]

1. One who carries; that which carries or conveys; also, a messenger.*NWAD CARRICK-BEND.2*

2. One who is employed to carry goods for others for a reward; also, one whose occupation is to carry goods for others, called a common carrier; a porter.*NWAD CARRICK-BEND.3*

3. A pigeon that conveys letters from place to place, the letters being tied to the neck.*NWAD CARRICK-BEND.4*

CARRION, ***n.***

1. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.*NWAD CARRION.2*

2. A worthless woman; a term of reproach.*NWAD CARRION.3*

CARRION, ***a.*** **Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses; feeding on carrion, as a carrion-crow.**

CARRONADE, ***n.*** **A short piece of ordnance, having a large caliber, and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar. This species of cannon is carried on the upper works of ships, as the poop and forecastle, and is very useful in close engagements.**

CARROON, ***n.***

1. In London, a rent received for the privilege of driving a cart.*NWAD CARROON.2*

2. A species of cherry.*NWAD CARROON.3*

CARROT, ***n.*** **An esculent root, of the genus Daucus, cultivated for the table and for cattle.**

CARROTY, ***a.*** **Like a carrot in color; an epithet given to red hair.**

CARROWS, ***n.*** **In Ireland, people who wander about and get their living by cards and dice; strolling gamesters.**

CARRY, ***v.t.***

1. To bear, convey, or transport, by sustaining and moving the thing carried, either by bodily strength, upon a beast, in a vehicle, or in any kind of water-craft. In general, it implies a moving from the speaker or the place present or near, to a place more distant, and so is opposed to bring and fetch, and it is often followed by from,

away, off, out.*NWAD CARRY.2*

He shall carry the lambs in his bosom. *Isaiah 40:11*.*NWAD CARRY.3*

When he dieth, he shall carry nothing away. *Psalm 49:17*.*NWAD CARRY.4*

2. To convey; as sound is carried in the air.*NWAD CARRY.5*

3. To effect; to accomplish; to prevail; to gain the object; as, to carry a point, measure, or resolution; to carry a prize; to carry a fortified town by force of arms; sometimes followed by it.*NWAD CARRY.6*

Whose wills will carry it over the rest.*NWAD CARRY.7*

4. To bear out; to face through.*NWAD CARRY.8*

If a man carries it off, there is so much money saved.*NWAD CARRY.9*

5. To urge, impel, lead or draw, noting moral impulse. *NWAD CARRY.10*

Pride or passion will carry a man to great lengths.*NWAD CARRY.11*

Men are carried away with imaginary prospects. See *Ephesians 4:14*; *Hebrews 13:9*.*NWAD CARRY.12*

6. To bear; to have.*NWAD CARRY.13*

In some vegetables, we see something that carries a kind of analogy to sense.*NWAD CARRY.14*

7. To bear; to show, display or exhibit to view.*NWAD CARRY.15*

The aspect of every one in the family carries satisfaction.*NWAD CARRY.16*

8. To imply or import.*NWAD CARRY.17*

To quit former tenets carries an imputation of ignorance.*NWAD CARRY.18*

9. To contain or comprise.*NWAD CARRY.19*

He thought it carried something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine.*NWAD CARRY.20*

10. To extend or continue in time, as to carry a historical account to the first ages of the world; but usually with a particle, as to carry up or carry back, to carry forward.*NWAD CARRY.21*

11. To extend in space, as to carry a line or a boundary; or in a moral sense, as to carry ideas very far.*NWAD CARRY.22*

12. To support or sustain.*NWAD CARRY.23*

Carry camomile on sticks.*NWAD CARRY.24*

13. To bear or produce, as trees.*NWAD CARRY.25*

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will carry more shoots upon the stem.*NWAD CARRY.26*

14. To manage or transact, usually with on; as, to carry on business.*NWAD CARRY.27*

15. To carry ones self, to behave, conduct or demean.*NWAD CARRY.28*

He carried himself insolently. Sometimes with it; as, he carried it high.*NWAD CARRY.29*

16. To remove, lead or drive.*NWAD CARRY.30*

And he carried away all his cattle. *Genesis 31:18*.*NWAD CARRY.31*

17. To remove; to cause to go.*NWAD CARRY.32*

And the king of Assyria did carry away Israel to Assyria. *2 Kings 18:11*.*NWAD CARRY.33*

18. To transport; to affect with extraordinary impressions on the mind. *Revelation 17:3*.*NWAD CARRY.34*

19. To fetch and bring.*NWAD CARRY.35*

Young whelps learn easily to carry.*NWAD CARRY.36*

20. To transfer; as, to carry an account to the ledger.*NWAD CARRY.37*

War was to be diverted from Greece by being carried into Asia.*NWAD CARRY.38*

To carry coals, to bear injuries.*NWAD CARRY.39*

To carry off, to remove to a distance; also, to kill, as to be carried off by sickness.*NWAD CARRY.40*

To carry on,*NWAD CARRY.41*

1. to promote, advance, or help forward; to continue; as, to carry on a design; to carry on the administration of grace.*NWAD CARRY.42*

2. To manage or prosecute; as, to carry on husbandry.*NWAD CARRY.43*

3. To prosecute, continue or pursue; as, to carry on trade or war.*NWAD CARRY.44*

To carry through, to support to the end; to sustain or keep from failing, or being subdued.*NWAD CARRY.45*

Grace will carry a man through all difficulties. Hammond.*NWAD CARRY.46*

To carry out, to bear from within; also, to sustain to the end; to continue to the end.*NWAD CARRY.47*

To carry away, in seamanship, is to break; to carry sail till a spar breaks; as, to carry away a fore-topmast.*NWAD CARRY.48*

CARRY, ***v.i.***

1. To run on rotten ground, or on frost, which sticks to the feet, as a hare.*NWAD CARRY.50*

2. To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse. When a horse holds his head high, with an arching neck, he is said to carry well. When he lowers his head too much, he is said to carry low.*NWAD CARRY.51*

3. To convey; to propel; as, a gun or mortar carries well; but this is elliptical.*NWAD CARRY.52*

CARRYING, *ppr.* Bearing, conveying, removing, etc.

CARRYING, *n.* A bearing, conveying, removing, transporting.

Carrying trade, the trade which consists in the transportation of goods by water from country to country, or place to place.*NWAD CARRYING.3*

We are rivals with them in navigation and the carrying trade. Federalist, Jay.*NWAD CARRYING.4*

Carrying wind, among horsemen, is a tossing of the nose, as high as the horses ears.*NWAD CARRYING.5*

CARRY-TALE, *n.* A tale-bearer.

CART, *n.*

1. A carriage with two wheels, fitted to be drawn by one horse, or by a yoke of oxen, and used in husbandry or commercial cities for carrying heavy commodities. In Great Britain, carts are usually drawn by horses. In America, horse-carts are used mostly in cities, and ox-carts in the country.*NWAD CART.2*

2. A carriage in general.*NWAD CART.3*

CART, *v.t.*

1. To carry or convey on a cart; as, to cart hay.*NWAD CART.5*

2. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.*NWAD CART.6*

CARTAGE, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart, or the price paid for carting.

CART-BOTE, *n.* In English law, wood to which a tenant is entitled for making and repairing carts and other instruments of husbandry.

CARTED, *pp.* Borne or exposed in a cart.

CART-HORSE, *n.* A horse that draws a cart.

CARTING, *ppr.* Conveying or exposing in a cart.

CARTING, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart.

CART-JADE, *n.* A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only for the cart.

CART-LOAD, *n.* A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it.

CART-ROPE, *n.* A rope for binding hay, or other articles on a cart.

CART-RUT, *n.* The cut or track of a cartwheel. [See *Rut*.]

CART-TIRE, *n.* The tire, or iron bands, used to bind the wheels of a cart.

CART-WAY, *n.* A way that is or may be passed with carts, or other wheel carriages.

CART-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel of a cart.

CART-WRIGHT, *n.* An artificer who makes carts.

Carte-blanche. A blank paper, signed at the bottom with a persons

name, and sometimes sealed with his seal, given to another person with permission to superscribe what conditions he pleases.*NWAD CART-WRIGHT.2*

CARTEL, ***n.***

1. A writing or agreement between states at war, for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage; also, a vessel employed to convey the messenger on this occasion.*NWAD CARTEL.2*

2. A letter of defiance or challenge; a challenge to single combat. This sense the word has still in France and Italy; but with us it is obsolete.*NWAD CARTEL.3*

Cartel-ship, is a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy.*NWAD CARTEL.4*

CARTEL, ***v.i.*** **To defy.**

CARTER, ***n.*** **The man who drives a cart, or whose occupation is to drive a cart.**

CARTESIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy, which taught the doctrine of vortexes round the sun and planets.**

CARTESIAN, ***n.*** **One who adopts the philosophy of Des Cartes.**

CARTHAGINIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a celebrated city on the Northern Coast of Africa, about twelve miles from the modern Tunis. It was founded by the Phenicians, and destroyed by the Romans.**

CARTHAGINIAN, ***n.*** **An inhabitant or native of Carthage.**

CARTHAMUS, ***n.*** **The generic name of Bastard Saffron. [See *Safflower*.]**

CARTHUSIAN, ***n.*** **One of an order of monks, so called from Chartreuse, the place of their institution. They are remarkable**

for their austerity. They cannot go out of their cells, except to church, nor speak to any person without leave.

CARTILAGE, *n.* Gristle; a smooth, solid, elastic substance, softer than bone, of a pearly color and homogeneous texture, without cells or cavities. It is invested with a particular membrane called perichondrium, which in the articular cartilages, is a reflexion of the synovial membrane.

CARTILAGINOUS, *a.*

1. Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage; gristly; consisting of cartilage.*NWAD CARTILAGINOUS.2*

2. In ichthyology, cartilaginous fishes are those whose muscles are supported by cartilages instead of bones, or whose skeleton is cartilaginous. Many of these are viviparous, as the ray and shark, whose young are excluded from an egg hatched within them. Others are oviparous, as the sturgeon. Some of them have no gill-covers, but breathe through apertures, on the sides of the neck or top of the head; others have gill-covers, but destitute of bony rays.*NWAD CARTILAGINOUS.3*

CARTOON, *n.* In painting, a design drawn on strong paper, to be afterward calked through and transferred on the fresh plaster of a wall, to be painted in fresco. Also, a design colored for working in Mosaic, tapestry, etc.

CARTOUCH, *n.*

1. A case of wood, about three inches thick at the bottom girt with marlin, holding about four hundred musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight, to be fired out of a howitz, for defending a pass. A cartouch is sometimes made of a globular form, and filled with a ball of a pound weight; and sometimes for guns, being of a ball of a half or quarter of a pound weight, tied in the form of a bunch of grapes, on a tompion of wood and coated over.*NWAD CARTOUCH.2*

2. A portable box for charges. [See *Cartridge-box*.]*NWAD*

CARTOUCH.3

3. A roll or scroll on the cornice of a column.*NWAD CARTOUCH.4*

CARTRIDGE, *n.* [a corruption of cartouch.] A case of pasteboard or parchment, holding the charge of powder or powder and balls, for a cannon, mortar, musket or pistol. The cartridges for small arms, prepared for battle, contain the powder and ball; those for cannon and mortars are made of paste-board, or tin. Cartridges, without balls, are called blank cartridges.

CARTRIDGE-BOX, *n.* A case, usually of wood, covered with leather, with cells for cartridges. It is worn upon a belt thrown over the left shoulder, and hangs a little below the pocket-hole on the right side.

CARTULARY, *n.* A register-book, or record, as of a monastery. Blackstone writes it chartulary; and primarily it signifies the officer who has the care of charters and other public papers.

CARUCATE, *n.* As much land as one team can plow in the year.

CARUNCLE, *n.*

1. A small fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid.*NWAD CARUNCLE.2*

2. The fleshy comb on the head of a fowl.*NWAD CARUNCLE.3*

CARUNCULAR, *a.* In the form of a caruncle.

CARUNCULATED, *a.* Having a fleshy excrescence, or soft fleshy protuberance.

CARVE, *v.t.*

1. To cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at tale.*NWAD CARVE.2*

2. To cut wood, stone or other material into some particular form, with an instrument, usually a chisel; to engrave; to cut figures or devices on hard materials.*NWAD CARVE.3*

3. To make or shape by cutting; as, to carve an image.*NWAD CARVE.4*

4. To apportion; to distribute; to provide at pleasure; to select and take, as to ones self, or to select and give to another.*NWAD CARVE.5*

5. To cut; to hew.*NWAD CARVE.6*

To care out, is to cut out, or to lay out, by design; to plan.*NWAD CARVE.7*

CARVE, *v.t.*

1. To cut up meat; followed sometimes by for; as, to carve for all the quests.*NWAD CARVE.9*

2. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.*NWAD CARVE.10*

3. To engrave or cut figures.*NWAD CARVE.11*

CARVE, *n.* A carucate.

CARVED, *pp.* Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.

CARVEL, *n.* [See *Caravel*.] The urtica marina, or sea blubber.

CARVER, *n.*

1. One who cuts meat at tale; a sculptor; one who apportions or distributes at will, or one who takes or gives at pleasure.*NWAD CARVER.2*

2. A large table knife for carving.*NWAD CARVER.3*

CARVING, *ppr.* Cutting, dividing, as meat; cutting in stone,

wood or metal; apportioning; distributing.

CARVING, *n.* The act of cutting, as meat; the act or art of cutting figures in wood or stone; sculpture; figures carved.

CARYATES, CARYATIDES, *n.* In architecture, figures of women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, serving to support entablatures. The Athenians had been long at war with the Caryans; the latter being at length vanquished and their wives led captive, the Greeks, to perpetuate this event, erected trophies, in which figures of women, dressed in the Caryatic manner, were used to support entablatures. Other female figures were afterwards used in the same manner, but they were called by the same name.

They were called Caryatides, from Carya, a city in the Peloponnesus, which sided with the Persians, and on that account was sacked by the other Greeks, its males butchered, and its females reduced to slavery.*NWAD CARYATES.2*

CARYATIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Caryans or Caryatides.

CARYOPHYLLEOUS, *n.* Having five petals with long claws, in a tubular calyx; applied to flowers.

CARYOPHYLLOID, *n.* A species of mica, the scales of which are concentric and perpendicular.

CASARCA, *n.* A fowl of the genus Anas, called also ruddy-goose, larger than a mallard, found in Russia and Siberia.

CASCABEL, *n.* The knob or pummelion of a cannon.

CASCADE, *n.* A waterfall; a steep fall or flowing of water over a precipice, in a river or natural stream; or an artificial fall in a garden. The word is applied to falls that are less than a cataract.

CASCALHO, *n.* In Brazil, a deposit of pebbles, gravel and sand

in which the diamond is usually found.

CASE, *n.*

1. A covering, box or sheath; that which incloses or contains; as a case for knives; a case for books; a watch case; a printers case; a pillow case.*NWAD CASE.2*

2. The outer part of a building.*NWAD CASE.3*

3. A certain quantity; as a case of crown glass.*NWAD CASE.4*

4. A building unfurnished.*NWAD CASE.5*

CASE, *v.t.*

1. To cover with a case; to surround with any material that shall inclose or defend.*NWAD CASE.7*

2. To put in a case or box.*NWAD CASE.8*

3. To strip off a case, covering, or the skin.*NWAD CASE.9*

CASE, *n.* Literally, that which falls, comes, or happens; an event. Hence, the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; as, make the case your own; this is the case with my friend; this is his present case.

2. The state of the body, with respect to health or disease; as a case of fever; he is in a consumptive case; his case is desperate.*NWAD CASE.11*

To be in good case, is to be fat, and this phrase is customarily abridged, to be in case; applied to beasts, but not to men, except in a sense rather ludicrous.*NWAD CASE.12*

3. A question; a state of facts involving a question for discussion or decision; as, the lawyer stated the case.*NWAD CASE.13*

4. A cause or suit in court; as, the case was tried at the last term. In this sense, case is nearly synonymous with cause, whose primary

sense is nearly the same.*NWAD CASE.14*

5. In grammar, the inflection of nouns, or a change of termination, to express a difference of relation in the word to others, or to the thing represented. The variation of nouns and adjectives is called declension; both case and declension signifying, falling or leaning from the first state of the word. Thus, liber is a book; libri, of a book; libro, to a book. In other words, case denotes a variation in the termination of a noun, to show how the noun acts upon the verb with which it is connected, or is acted upon by it, or by an agent. The cases, except the nominative, are called oblique cases.*NWAD CASE.15*

In case, is a phrase denoting condition or supposition; literally, in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen.*NWAD CASE.16*

Put the case, suppose the event, or a certain state of things.*NWAD CASE.17*

Action on the case, in law, is an action in which the whole cause of complaint is set out in the writ.*NWAD CASE.18*

CASE, *v.i.* To put cases.

CASED, *pp.* Covered with a case.

CASE-HARDEN, *v.t.* To harden the outer part or superficies, as of iron, by converting it into steel. This may be done by putting the iron into an iron box, with a cement, and exposing it, for some hours, to a red heat.

CASEIC, *a.* The caseic acid is the acid of cheese, or a substance so called, extracted from cheese.

CASE-KNIFE, *n.* A large table knife, often kept in a case.

CASEMATE, *n.*

1. In fortification, a vault of masons work in the flank of a bastion,

next to the curtain, somewhat inclined toward the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch.*NWAD CASEMATE.2*

2. A well, with its subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine.*NWAD CASEMATE.3*

CASEMENT, *n.*

1. A hollow molding, usually one sixth or one fourth of a circle.*NWAD CASEMENT.2*

2. A little movable window, usually within a large, made to turn and open on hinges.*NWAD CASEMENT.3*

CASEOUS, *a.* Like cheese; having the qualities of cheese.

CASERN, *n.* A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the rampart, containing each two beds.

CASESHOT, *n.* Musket balls, stones, old iron, etc., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon.

CASE-WORM, *n.* A worm that makes itself a case.

CASH, *n.* Money; primarily, ready money, money in chest or on hand, in bank or at command. It is properly silver and gold; but since the institution of banks, it denotes also bank notes equivalent to money. To pay in cash is opposed to payment in goods, commodities, or labor, as in barter.

CASH, *v.t.*

1. To turn into money, or to exchange for money; as, to cash a note or an order.*NWAD CASH.3*

2. To pay money for; as, the clerks of a bank cash notes when presented.*NWAD CASH.4*

CASH, ***v.t.*** **To discard.**

CASH-ACCOUNT, ***n.*** **An account of money received, paid, or on hand.**

CASH-BOOK, ***n.*** **A book in which is kept a register or account of money.**

CASH-KEEPER, ***n.*** **One entrusted with the keeping of money.**

CASHEW-NUT, ***n.*** **A tree of the West-Indies, Anacardium, bearing a kidney-shaped nut. The fruit is as large as an orange, and full of an acid juice, which is often used to make punch. To the apex of this fruit grows a nut, of the size of a hares kidney, the shell of which is hard, and the kernel, which is sweet, is covered with a thin film.**

CASHIER, ***n.*** **One who has charge of money; as cash-keeper. In a banking institution, the cashier is the officer who superintends the books, payments and receipts of the bank. He also signs or countersigns the notes, and superintends all the transactions, under the order of the directors.**

CASHIER, ***v.t.***

1. To dismiss from an office or place of trust, by annulling the commission; to break, as for mal-conduct, and therefore with reproach; as, to cashier an officer of the army.*NWAD CASHIER.3*

2. To dismiss or discard from service or from society.*NWAD CASHIER.4*

3. To reject; to annul or vacate.*NWAD CASHIER.5*

CASHIERED, ***pp.*** **Dismissed; discarded; annulled.**

CASHIERER, ***n.*** **One who rejects discards or breaks; as a cashierer of monarchs.**

CASHIERING, *ppr.* Discarding; dismissing from service.

CASHOO, *n.* The juice or gum of a tree in the East Indies.

CASING, *ppr.* Covering with a case.

CASING, *n.*

1. The act or operation of plastering a house with mortar on the outside, and striking it while wet, by a ruler, with the corner of a trowel, to make it resemble the joints of free-stone.*NWAD CASING.3*

2. A covering; a case.*NWAD CASING.4*

CASK, *n.* A head-piece; a helmet; a piece of defensive armor, to cover and protect the head and neck, in battle.

CASK, *n.* A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, heading and hoops. This is a general term comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, etc.

CASKET, *n.*

1. A small chest or box, for jewels or other small articles.*NWAD CASKET.2*

2. In seamens language, a small rope, fastened to gromets or little rings upon the yards, used to fasten the sail to the yard in furling.*NWAD CASKET.3*

This is usually written gasket.*NWAD CASKET.4*

CASPIAN, *a.* An epithet given to a large lake between Persia and Astracan, called the Caspian Sea.

CASS, *v.t.* To quash; to defeat; to annul.

CASSADA, CASSAVI, *n.* A plant, of the genus Jatropha, of different species. The roots of the manihot or bitter cassada,

and of the janipha, are made into a kind of bread which serves for food to the natives of Africa and the West Indies, and they are also roasted and eaten like potatoes. They yield also a great quantity of starch, which the Brasilians export in small lumps under the name of tapioca.

CASSAMUNAIR, *n.* An aromatic vegetable brought from the east.

CASSATE, *v.t.* To vacate, annul, or make void.

CASSATION, *n.* The act of annulling. In France there is a court of Cassation.

CASSIA, *n.* A genus of plants of many species, among which are the fistula, or purging cassia, and the senna. The former is a native of Egypt and both Indies; the latter is a native of Persia, Syria and Arabia. The latter is a shrubby plant, the leaves of which are much used in medicine. The purging cassia is the pulp of the pods, and is a gentle laxative.

Cassia is also the name of a species of Laurus, the bark of which usually passes under the name of cinnamon, differing from real cinnamon chiefly in the strength of its qualities. From a plant of this kind was extracted an aromatic oil, used as a perfume by the Jews.*NWAD CASSIA.2*

CASSIDONY, *n.* A species of plant, Gnaphalium, cotton-weed, cudweed or goldylocks; also, Lavandula stoechas or French lavender.

CASSIMER, *n.* A thin twilled woolen cloth.

CASSINO, *n.* A game at cards.

CASSIOBURY, *n.* A species of plant, of the genus Cassine, of which the most remarkable species is the Yapon of the Southern States of America. The berries are of a beautiful red color.

The Yapon is now arranged in the genus Ilex.*NWAD CASSIOBURY.2*

CASSIOPEIA, *n.* A constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, situated near to Cepheus, as the fabulous Cassiopeia was wife to Cepheus, king of Ethiopia. It contains fifty five stars.

CASSITERIA, *n.* A kind of crystals which appear to have an admixture of tin. The color is brown or whitish.

CASSOCK, *n.* A robe or gown worn over the other garments, particularly by the clergy. A close garment, now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

CASSOCKED, *a.* Clothed with a cassock. The cassockd huntsman.

CASSONADE, *n.* Cask-sugar; sugar not refined.

CASSOWARY, *n.* A large fowl of the genus Struthio, nearly as large as the ostrich, but its legs are thicker and stronger in proportion. The wings are so small as not to appear, being hid under the feathers. The head is armed with a helmet of horny substance, consisting of plates one over another. It runs with great rapidity, outstripping the swiftest racer. It is now arranged in a separate genus, Casuarius.

CAST, *v.t. pret.* And *pp.* cast.

1. To throw, fling or send; that is, to drive from, by force, as from the hand, or from an engine.*NWAD CAST.2*

Hagar cast the child under a shrub. *Genesis 21:15*.*NWAD CAST.3*

Uzziah prepared slings to cast stones. *2 Chronicles 26:14*.*NWAD CAST.4*

2. To sow; to scatter seed.*NWAD CAST.5*

If a man should cast seed into the ground. *Mark 4:26*.*NWAD*

CAST.6

3. To drive or impel by violence.*NWAD CAST.7*

A mighty west wind cast the locusts into the sea. *Exodus 10:19*.*NWAD CAST.8*

4. To shed or throw off; as, trees cast their fruit; a serpent casts his skin.*NWAD CAST.9*

5. To throw or let fall; as, to cast anchor. Hence, to east anchor is to moor, as a ship, the effect of casting the anchor.*NWAD CAST.10*

6. To throw, as dice or lots; as, to cast lots.*NWAD CAST.11*

7. To throw on the ground, as in wrestling.*NWAD CAST.12*

8. To throw away, as worthless.*NWAD CAST.13*

His carcase was cast in the way. *1 Kings 13:24*.*NWAD CAST.14*

9. To emit or throw out.*NWAD CAST.15*

This casts a sulphurous smell.*NWAD CAST.16*

10. To throw, to extend, as a trench or rampart, including the sense of digging, raising, or forming.*NWAD CAST.17*

Thy enemies shall cast a trench about thee. *Luke 19:43*.*NWAD CAST.18*

11. To thrust; as, to cast into prison.*NWAD CAST.19*

12. To put, or set, in a particular state.*NWAD CAST.20*

Both chariot and horse were cast into a dead sleep. *Psalm 76:6*.*NWAD CAST.21*

13. To condemn; to convict; as a criminal.*NWAD CAST.22*

Both tried and both were cast.*NWAD CAST.23*

14. To overcome in a civil suit, or in any contest of strength or skill; as, to cast the defendant or an antagonist.*NWAD CAST.24*

15. To cashier or discard.*NWAD CAST.25*

16. To lay aside, as unfit for use; to reject; as a garment.*NWAD CAST.26*

17. To make to preponderate; to throw into one scale, for the purpose of giving it superior weight; to decide by a vote that gives a superiority in numbers; as, to cast the balance in ones favor; a casting vote or voice.*NWAD CAST.27*

18. To throw together several particulars, to find the sum; as, to cast accounts. Hence, to throw together circumstances and facts, to find the result; to compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, to cast the event of war.*NWAD CAST.28*

To cast and see how many things there are which a man cannot do himself.*NWAD CAST.29*

19. To contrive; to plan.*NWAD CAST.30*

20. To judge, or to consider, in order to judge.*NWAD CAST.31*

21. To fix, or distribute the parts of a play among the actors.*NWAD CAST.32*

22. To throw, as the sight; to direct, or turn, as the eye; to glance; as, to cast a look, or glance, or the eye.*NWAD CAST.33*

23. To found; to form into a particular shape, by pouring liquid metal into a mold; to run; as, to cast cannon.*NWAD CAST.34*

Thou shalt cast four rings of gold for it. *Exodus 25:12*.*NWAD CAST.35*

24. Figuratively, to shape; to form by a model.*NWAD CAST.36*

25. To communicate; to spread over; as, to cast a luster upon posterity; to cast splendor upon actions, or light upon a subject.*NWAD CAST.37*

To cast aside, to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient.*NWAD CAST.38*

To cast away, to reject. *Leviticus 26:44*; *Isaiah 5:24*; *Romans 11:1, 2*. Also, to throw away; to lavish or waste by profusion; to turn to no use; as, to cast away life.*NWAD CAST.39*

Also, to wreck, as a ship.*NWAD CAST.40*

To cast by, to reject; to dismiss or discard with neglect or hate, or as useless.*NWAD CAST.41*

To cast down, to throw down; to deject or depress the mind.*NWAD CAST.42*

Why art thou cast down, O my soul. *Psalm 42:5*.*NWAD CAST.43*

To cast forth, to throw out, or eject, as from an inclosed place; to emit, or send abroad; to exhale.*NWAD CAST.44*

To cast off, to discard or reject; to drive away; to put off; to put away; to disburden. Among huntsmen, to leave behind, as dogs; to set loose, or free. Among seamen, to loose, or untie.*NWAD CAST.45*

To cast out, to send forth; to reject or turn out; to throw out, as words; to speak or give vent to.*NWAD CAST.46*

To cast up, to compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, to cast up accounts, or the cost. Also, to eject; to vomit.*NWAD CAST.47*

To cast on, to refer or resign to.*NWAD CAST.48*

To cast ones self on, to resign or yield ones self to the disposal of, without reserve.*NWAD CAST.49*

To cast young, to miscarry; to suffer abortion. *Genesis 31:38*.*NWAD CAST.50*

To cast in the teeth, to upbraid; to charge; to twit. So in Danish, kaster in I noesen, to cast in the nose.*NWAD CAST.51*

CAST, ***v.i.***

1. To throw forward, as the thoughts, with a view to some determination; or to turn or revolve in the mind; to contrive; sometimes followed by about.*NWAD CAST.53*

I cast in careful mind to seek her out. Spenser.*NWAD CAST.54*

To cast about how to perform or obtain. Bacon.*NWAD CAST.55*

2. To receive form or shape.*NWAD CAST.56*

Metal will cast and mold.*NWAD CAST.57*

3. To warp; to twist from regular shape.*NWAD CAST.58*

Stuff is said to cast or warp, when it alters its flatness or straightness.*NWAD CAST.59*

Note. Cast, like throw and warp, implies a winding motion.*NWAD CAST.60*

4. In seamens language, to fall off, or incline, so as to bring the side of a ship to the wind; applied particularly to a ship riding with her head to the wind, when her anchor is first loosened.*NWAD CAST.61*

CAST, ***n.***

1. The act of casting; a throw; the thing thrown; the form or state of throwing; kind or manner of throwing.*NWAD CAST.63*

2. The distance passed by a thing thrown; or the space through which a thing thrown may ordinarily pass; as, about a stones cast. *Luke 22:41*.*NWAD CAST.64*

3. A stroke; a touch.*NWAD CAST.65*

This was a cast of Woods politics.*NWAD CAST.66*

4. Motion or turn of the eye; direction, look or glance; a

squinting.*NWAD CAST.67*

Thy let you see by one cast of the eye.*NWAD CAST.68*

5. A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance or hazard.*NWAD CAST.69*

It is an even cast, whether the army should march this way or that way.*NWAD CAST.70*

Hence the phrase, the last cast, is used to denote that all is ventured on one throw, or one effort.*NWAD CAST.71*

6. Form; shape.*NWAD CAST.72*

A heroic poem in another cast.*NWAD CAST.73*

7. A tinge; a slight coloring, or slight degree of a color; as a cast of green. Hence, a slight alteration in external appearance.*NWAD CAST.74*

The native hue of resolution is sicklied oer with the pale cast of thought. Shak.*NWAD CAST.75*

8. Manner; air; mien; as, a peculiar cast of countenance. This sense implies, the turn or manner of throwing; as, the neat cast f verse.*NWAD CAST.76*

9. A flight; a number of hawks let go at once.*NWAD CAST.77*

10. A small statue of bronze.*NWAD CAST.78*

11. Among founders, a tube of wax, fitted into a mold, to give shape to metal.*NWAD CAST.79*

12. A cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit, in a mold, for conveying metal.*NWAD CAST.80*

13. Among plumbers, a little brazen funnel, at one end of a mold, for casting pipes without sodering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mold.*NWAD CAST.81*

14. A breed, race, lineage, kind, sort.*NWAD CAST.82*

15. In Hindoostan, a tribe or class of the same rank or profession; as the cast of Bramins, or priests; of rajahs, or princes; of choutres, or artificers; and of parias, or poor people. Or according to some writers, of Bramins; of cuttery, or soldiers; of shuddery, or merchants; and of wyse, or mechanics.*NWAD CAST.83*

The four casts of the Hindoos are the Brahmins or sacred order; the Chechteres or soldiers and rulers; the Bice, Vaissya, or husbandmen and merchants; and the Sooders, Sudras, or laborers and mechanics.*NWAD CAST.84*

16. A trick.*NWAD CAST.85*

CASTALIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Castalia, a cool spring on Parnassus, sacred to the muses; as Castalian fount.

CASTANET, *n.* An instrument of music formed of small concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, placed together, fastened to the thumb and beat with the middle finger. This instrument is used by the Spaniards, Moors and Bohemians, as an accompaniment to their dances, sarabands and guitars.

CASTAWAY, *n.* That which is thrown away. A person abandoned by God, as unworthy of his favor; a reprobate. *1 Corinthians 9:27*.

CASTAWAY, *a.* Rejected; useless; of no value.

CASTED, *pp.* For cast, is not in use.

CASTELLAN, *n.* A governor or constable of a castle. In Poland, the name of a dignity or charge; a kind of lieutenant of a province, commanding part of a palatinate under a palatine. The castellans are senators, of the lower class, sitting, in the diets, on low seats behind the palatines.

CASTELLANY, *n.* [See *Castle*.] The lordship belonging to a

castle; or the extent, of its land and jurisdiction.

CASTELLATED, *a.*

1. Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern.*NWAD CASTELLATED.2*

2. Adorned with turrets, and battlements, like a castle.*NWAD CASTELLATED.3*

CASTELLATION, *n.* The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle.

CASTER, *n.*

1. One who throws or casts; one who computes; a calculator; one who calculates fortunes.*NWAD CASTER.2*

2. A small phial or vessel for the table; as a set of casters.*NWAD CASTER.3*

3. A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is cast, or rolled, on the floor.*NWAD CASTER.4*

CASTIGATE, *v.t.* To chastise; to punish by stripes; to correct; to chasten; to check.

CASTIGATED, *pp.* Punished; corrected.

CASTIGATING, *ppr.* Punishing; correcting; chastising.

CASTIGATION, *n.*

1. Punishment; correction; penance; discipline; emendation; restraint.*NWAD CASTIGATION.2*

2. Among the Romans, a military punishment inflicted on offenders, by beating with a wand or switch.*NWAD CASTIGATION.3*

CASTIGATOR, ***n.*** **One who corrects.**

CASTIGATORY, ***a.*** **Tending to correction; corrective; punitive.**

CASTIGATORY, ***n.*** **An engine formerly used to punish and correct arrant scolds, called also a ducking stool, or trebucket.**

CASTILE-SOAP, ***n.*** **A kind of pure, refined soap.**

CASTILIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Castile in Spain.**

CASTILIAN, ***n.*** **An inhabitant or native of Castile in Spain.**

CASTING, ***ppr.*** **Throwing; sending; computing; calculating; turning; giving a preponderancy; deciding; running, or throwing into a mold to give shape. [See** ***Cast*****.]**

CASTING, ***n.***

1. The act of casting or founding.*NWAD CASTING.3*

2. That which is cast in a mold; any vessel formed by casting melted metal into a mold, or in sand.*NWAD CASTING.4*

3. The taking of casts and impressions of figures, busts, medals, etc.*NWAD CASTING.5*

CASTING-NET, ***n.*** **A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left.**

CASTING-VOTE, CASTING-VOICE, ***n.*** **The vote of a presiding officer, in an assembly or council, which decides a question, when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided between the affirmative and negative.**

When there was an equal vote, the Governor had the casting voice.*NWAD CASTING-VOTE.2*

CASTLE, ***n.***

1. A house fortified for defense against an enemy; a fortress. The term seems to include the house and the walls or other works around it. In old writers, the word is used for a town or village fortified.*NWAD CASTLE.2*

2. The house or mansion of a nobleman or prince.*NWAD CASTLE.3*

3. In a ship, there are two parts called by this name; the forecastle, a short deck in the fore part of the ship, above the upper deck; and the hindcastle, at the stern.*NWAD CASTLE.4*

Castle in the air, a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation.*NWAD CASTLE.5*

CASTLE, *v.t.* In the game of chess, to cover the king with a castle, by a certain move.

CASTLE-BUILDER, *n.* One who forms visionary schemes.

CASTLE-BUILDER, *n.* The act of building castles in the air.

CASTLE-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with a castle.

CASTLED, *a.* Furnished with castles; as a castled elephant.

CASTLE-GUARD, *n.* A feudal tenure, or knight service, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time.

CASTLERY, *n.* The government of a castle.

CASTLET, *n.* A small castle.

CASTLE-WARD, *n.* An imposition laid upon subjects dwelling within a certain distance of a castle, for the purpose of maintaining watch and ward in the castle.

CASTLING, *n.* An abortion or abortive.

CASTOR, ***n.***

1. A beaver, an amphibious quadruped, with a flat ovate tail, short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, and large hind feet.*NWAD CASTOR.2*

2. A reddish brown substance of a strong penetrating smell, taken from bags or cods in the groin of the beaver; a powerful antispasmodic.*NWAD CASTOR.3*

3. In astronomy, a moiety of the constellation Gemini, called also Apollo.*NWAD CASTOR.4*

Castor and Pollux, in meterology, a fiery meteor, which, at sea, appears sometimes adhering to a part of a ship, in the form of one, two and even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called Helena, which portends that the severest part of the storm is yet to come. Two appearing at once are denominated Castor and Pollux, or Tyndaridoe, and portend a cessation of the storm.*NWAD CASTOR.5*

CASTORIN, CASTORINE, ***n.*** **An animal principle discovered in castor, and prepared by boiling castor in six times its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquor. From this is deposited the Castorin.**

CASTOR-OIL, ***n.*** **The oil of the Ricinus, or Palma Christi, a plant of the West Indies, which grows to the highth of twenty feet, in one season. The oil is obtained from the nuts or seeds by expression or decoction. That obtained by decoction is preferred, as less liable to become rancid, being free from the mucilage and acrid matter, which is mixed with the oil when expressed. It is a mild cathartic.**

CASTRAMETATION, ***n.*** **The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.**

CASTRATE, ***v.t.***

1. To geld; to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate.*NWAD CASTRATE.2*

2. To take away or retrench, as the obscene parts of a writing.*NWAD CASTRATE.3*

3. To take out a leaf or sheet from a book, and render it imperfect.*NWAD CASTRATE.4*

CASTRATED, *pp.* Gelded; emasculated; purified from obscene expressions.

CASTRATING, *ppr.* Gelding; taking away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRATION, *n.* The act of gelding; the act or practice of making eunuchs; the act of taking away the obscene parts of a writing; the act of taking out a leaf or sheet of a book. In botany, the cutting off of the anthers, or tops of the stamens of flowers, before the ripening of the pollen.

CASTRATO, *n.* A male person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice for a singer.

CASTREL, KESTREL, *n.* A kind of hawk, resembling the lanner in shape and the hobby in size.

CASTRENSIAN, *a.* Belonging to a camp.

CASUAL, *a.*

1. Falling; happening or coming to pass without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen, or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance; as, the parties had a casual rencounter.*NWAD CASUAL.2*

2. Occasional; coming at certain times, without regularity, in distinction from stated, or regular; as casual expenses.*NWAD CASUAL.3*

3. Taking place, or beginning to exist without an efficient intelligent cause, and without design.*NWAD CASUAL.4*

Atheists assert that the existence of things is casual.*NWAD CASUAL.5*

CASUALLY, *adv.* Accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance.

CASUALNESS, *n.* Accidentalness; the quality of being casual.

CASUALTY, *n.*

1. Accident; that which comes by chance or without design, or without being foreseen; contingency.*NWAD CASUALTY.2*

2. An accident that produces unnatural death; and by a metonymy, death, or other misfortune, occasioned by an accident.*NWAD CASUALTY.3*

3. In Scots law, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events.*NWAD CASUALTY.4*

CASUIST, *n.* One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

The judgment of any casuist or leaned divine is not sufficient to give him confidence.*NWAD CASUIST.2*

CASUIST, *v.i.* To play the part of a casuist.

CASUISTIC, CASUISTICAL, *a.* Relating to cases of conscience, or to cases of doubtful propriety.

CASUISTRY, *n.* The science or doctrine of cases of conscience; the science of resolving cases of doubtful propriety, or of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do, by rules and principles drawn from the scriptures, from the laws of society, or from equity and natural

reason.

Casus foederia. The case stipulated by treaty; that which comes within the terms of compact.*NWAD CASUISTRY.2*

CAT, *n.*

1. A name applied to certain species of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the genus Felis. The domestic cat needs no description. It is a deceitful animal, and when enraged, extremely spiteful. It is kept in houses, chiefly for the purpose of catching rats and mice. The wild cat is much larger than the domestic cat. It is a strong, ferocious animal, living in the forest, and very destructive to poultry and lambs.*NWAD CAT.2*

The wild cat of Europe is of the same species with the domestic cat; the catamount, of N. America, is much larger and a distinct species.*NWAD CAT.3*

2. A ship formed on the Norwegian model, having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist. It is strong built, from four to six hundred tons burthen, and employed in the coal trade.*NWAD CAT.4*

3. A strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw an anchor perpendicularly up to the cat-head of a ship.*NWAD CAT.5*

4. A double tripod having six feet.*NWAD CAT.6*

Cat of nine tails, an instrument of punishment, consisting of nine pieces of line or cord fastened to a piece of thick rope, and having three knots at intervals, used to flog offenders on board of ships.*NWAD CAT.7*

CATAMOUNT, *n.* Cat of the mountain, the wild cat.

CAT-BLOCK, *n.* A two or three fold block with an iron strop and large hook, used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head.

CAT'S-EYE, *n.* Sun-stone, a subspecies of quartz, called in

Latin oculus cati or onycopalus, from its white zones or rings like onyx, and its variable colors like opal. It is very hard and semitransparent, and from certain points exhibits a yellowish radiation, or chatoyant appearance, somewhat resembling a cats eye.

CAT-EYED, *a.* Having eyes like a cat.

CAT-FISH, *n.* A species of the Squalus, or shark. The cat-fish of the N. American rivers is a species of Cottus, or bull-head.

CAT'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Glechoma, ground ivy, or gill.

CAT-GUT, *n.* The intestines of sheep or lambs, dried and twisted together, used as strings for violins and other instruments, and for other purposes. Great quantities are imported from Lyons and Italy.

CAT-HARPINGS, *n.* Ropes serving to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts behind their respective yards, to tighten the shrouds and give more rom to draw in the yards, when the whip is close hauled.

CAT-HEAD, *n.* A strong beam projecting horizontally horizontally over a ships bows, carrying two or three sheaves, about which a rope called the cat-fall passes, and communicates with the cat-block.

CAT'S-HEAD, *n.* A kind of apple.

CAT-MINT, *n.* A plant of the genus Nepeta, so called because cats eat it.

CAT'S-PAW, *n.*

1. Among seamen, a light air perceived, in a calm, by a rippling of the surface of the water; also, a particular turn in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on.*NWAD CATS-PAW.2*

2. A dupe; the instrument which another uses.*NWAD CATS-PAW.3*

CAT-SALT, *n.* A sort of salt beautifully granulated, formed out of the bittern or leach-brine, used for making hard soap.

CATSILVER, *n.* A fossil, a species of mica.

CAT-TAIL, *n.*

1. A species of reed, of the genus Typha, the downy substance of which is used for stuffing mattresses, etc.*NWAD CAT-TAIL.2*

2. A substance growing on nut-trees, pines, etc.*NWAD CAT-TAIL.3*

CATABAPTIST, *n.* One who opposes baptism.

CATACAUSTIC, *a.* Catacaustic curves, in geometry, are that species of caustic curves, which are formed by reflection.

CATACHRESIS, *n.* An abuse of a trope or of words; a figure in rhetoric, when one word is abusively put for another, or when a word is too far wrested from its true signification; as, a voice beautiful to the ear.

A catachresis is a trope which borrows the name of one thing to express another, or a harsh trope; as when Milton, speaking of Raphaels descent from heaven, says, he sails between worlds and worlds. Here the novelty of the word sails enlivens the image. So in scripture we read of the blood of the grape. *Deuteronomy 32:14*.*NWAD CATACHRESIS.2*

CATACHRESTTIC, CATACHRESTICAL, *a.* Belonging to a catachresis; forced; far-fetched; wrested from its natural sense.

CATACHRESTICALLY, *adv.* In a forced manner.

CATACLYSM, *n.* A deluge, or overflowing of water; particularly, the flood in Noahs days.

CATACOMB, ***n.*** **A cave, grotto or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead. It is said to have been originally applied to the chapel of St. Sebastian in Rome, where the ancient Roman Calendars say, the body of St. Peter was deposited. It is now applied to a vast number of subterraneous sepulchers, about three miles from Rome, in the Appian way; supposed to be the cells and caves in which the primitive Christians concealed themselves, and in which were deposited the bodies of the primitive martyrs. These are visited by devout people, and relics are taken from them, baptized by the Pope and dispersed through Catholic countries. Each catacomb is three feet broad and eight or ten high; along the side walls are sepulchral niches, closed with thick tiles or pieces of marble. Catacombs are found also at Naples and in other places.**

CATACOUSTICS, ***n.*** **That part of acoustics or the doctrine of sounds, which treats of reflected sounds. But the distinction is deemed of little use.**

CATADIOPTRIC, CATADIOPTRICAL, ***a.*** **Reflecting light.**

CATADUPE, ***n.*** **A cataract or waterfall.**

CATAGMATIC, ***a.*** **That has the quality of consolidating broken parts; promoting the union of fractured bones.**

CATAGRAPH, ***n.*** **The first draught o a picture; also, a profile.**

CATALECTIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to metrical composition, or to measure.**

Catalectic verses, are such as want either feet or syllables.*NWAD CATALECTIC.2*

CATALEPSIS, CATALEPSY, ***n.*** **A sudden suppression of motion and sensation, a kind of apoplexy, in which the patient is speechless, senseless, and fixed in one posture, with his eyes open, without seeing or understanding. The word is applied also to a retention of the breath or of the humors, and**

to the interception of the blood by bandages.

CATALEPTIC, *a.* Pertaining to catalepsy.

CATALOGIZE, *v.t.* To insert in a catalogue.

CATALOGUE, *n.* A list or enumeration of the names of men or things disposed in a certain order, often in alphabetical order; as a catalogue of the students of a college, or of books, or of the stars.

CATALOGUE, *v.t.* To make a list of.

CATALPA, *n.* A large tree of Carolina and the South, which in blossom has a beautiful appearance. It belongs to the genus Bignonia, or trumpet flower.

CATALYSIS, *n.* Dissolution.

CATAMENIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the catamenia, or menstrual discharges.

CATAMITE, *n.* A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

CATAPASM, *n.* A dry powder for sprinkling the body.

CATAPELT, CATAPULT, *n.* A military engine used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, darts and arrows upon an enemy. Some of these would throw a stone of a hundred pounds weight.

CATAPELTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the catapelt. As a noun, the catapelt.

CATAPHONICS, *n.* The doctrine of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics.

CATAPHRACT, *n.*

1. In the ancient military art, a piece of heavy defensive armor, formed of cloth or leather, strengthened with scales or links, used to defend the breast, or whole body, or even the horse as well as the rider.*NWAD CATAPHRACT.2*

2. A horseman in complete armor.*NWAD CATAPHRACT.3*

CATAPLASM, *n.* A poultice; a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body, to excite or repel heat, or to relax the skin, etc. When mustard is an ingredient, it is called a sinapism.

CATAPUCE, *n.* The herb spurge.

CATARACT, *n.*

1. A great fall of water over a precipice; as that of Niagara, of the Rhine, Danube and Nile. It is a cascade upon a great scale*NWAD CATARACT.2*

The tremendous cataracts of America thundering in their solitudes.*NWAD CATARACT.3*

2. In medicine and surgery, an opacity of the cystaline lens, or its capsule; a disorder in the eye, by which the pupil, which is usually black and transparent, becomes opake, blue, gray, brown, etc., by which vision is impaired or destroyed.*NWAD CATARACT.4*

CATARRH, *n.* catar. A defluxion, or increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces and bronchiae, with fever, sneezing cough, thirst, lassitude and loss of appetite, and sometimes an entire loss of taste; called also a cold, coryza. An epidemic catarrh is called Influenza.

CATARRHAL, CATARRHOUS, *a.* Pertaining to catarrh, produced by it or attending it; as a catarrhal fever.

CATASTERISM, *n.* A constellation, or a placing among the stars.

CATASTROPHE, CATASTROPHY, *n.*

1. The change or revolution which produces the final event of a dramatic piece; or the unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up difficulties, and closing the play. The ancients divided a play into the protasis, epitasis, catastasis, and catastrophy; the introduction, continuance, heightening, and development or conclusion.*NWAD CATASTROPHE.2*

2. A final event; conclusion; generally, an unfortunate conclusion, calamity, or disaster.*NWAD CATASTROPHE.3*

CATCALL, *n.* A squeaking instrument, used in play-houses to condemn plays.

CATCH, *v.t.*

1. To seize or lay hold on with the hand; carrying the sense of pursuit, thrusting forward the hand, or rushing on.*NWAD CATCH.2*

And they came upon him and caught him. *Acts 6:12*.*NWAD CATCH.3*

2. To seize, in a general sense; as, to catch a ball; to catch hold of a bough.*NWAD CATCH.4*

3. To seize, as in a snare or trap; to ensnare; to entangle.*NWAD CATCH.5*

They sent certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to catch him in his words. *Mark 12:13*.*NWAD CATCH.6*

4. To seize in pursuit; hence simply to overtake; a popular use of the word.*NWAD CATCH.7*

He ran, but could not catch him companion.*NWAD CATCH.8*

5. To take hold; to communicate to.*NWAD CATCH.9*

The fire caught the adjoining building.*NWAD CATCH.10*

6. To seize the affections; to engage and attach to; as, to catch the fair.*NWAD CATCH.11*

7. To take or receive by contagion or infection; as, to catch the measles or small pox.*NWAD CATCH.12*

8. To snatch; to take suddenly; as, to catch a book out of the hand.*NWAD CATCH.13*

9. To receive something passing.*NWAD CATCH.14*

The swelling sails no more catch the soft airs and wanton in the sky. Trumbull.*NWAD CATCH.15*

To catch at, to endeavor to seize suddenly.*NWAD CATCH.16*

To catch at all opportunities of subverting the state.*NWAD CATCH.17*

To catch up, to snatch; to take up suddenly.*NWAD CATCH.18*

CATCH, ***v.i.***

1. To communicate; to spread by infecting; as, a disease will catch from man to man.*NWAD CATCH.20*

2. Any thing that seizes or takes hold, as a hook.*NWAD CATCH.21*

3. The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to catch, or of watching an opportunity to seize; as, to lie upon the catch.*NWAD CATCH.22*

4. A sudden advantage taken.*NWAD CATCH.23*

5. The thing caught, considered as an object of desire; profit; advantage.*NWAD CATCH.24*

Hector shall have a great catch. Shak.*NWAD CATCH.25*

6. A snatch; a short interval of action.*NWAD CATCH.26*

It has been writ by catches.*NWAD CATCH.27*

7. A little portion.*NWAD CATCH.28*

We retain a catch of a pretty story.*NWAD CATCH.29*

8. In music, a fugue in the unison, wherein to humor some conceit in the words, the melody is broken, and the sense is interrupted in one part, and caught and supported by another, or a different sense is given to the words; or a piece for three or more voices, one of which leads and the others follow in the same notes.*NWAD CATCH.30*

CATCHABLE, *a.* That may be caught.

CATCHER, *n.* One who catches; that which catches, or in which any thing is caught.

CATCH-FLY, *n.* A plant of the genus Lychnis; campion.

CATCHING, *ppr.* Seizing; taking hold; ensnaring; entangling.

CATCHING, *a.* Communicating, or that may be communicated, by contagion; infectious; as, a disease is catching.

CATCHPENNY, *n.* Something worthless, particularly a book or pamphlet, adapted to the popular taste, and intended to gain money in market.

CATCH-POLL, *n.* A bailiffs assistant, so called by way of reproach.

CATCHUP, CATSUP, *n.* A liquor extracted from mushrooms, used as a sauce.

CATCH-WORD, *n.* Among printers, the word placed at the bottom of each page, under the last line, which is to be inserted as the first word on the following page.

CATE, *n.* [See *Cates*.]

CATECHETICAL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Catechise*****.]**

1. Relating to oral instruction, and particularly in the first principles of the Christian religion.*NWAD CATECHETICAL.2*

2. Relating to or consisting in asking questions and receiving answers, according to the ancient manner of teaching pupils.*NWAD CATECHETICAL.3*

Socrates introduced a catechetical method of arguing.*NWAD CATECHETICAL.4*

CATECHETICALLY, ***adv.*** **By question and answer; in the way of oral instruction.**

CATECHISE, ***v.t.***

1. To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections.*NWAD CATECHISE.2*

2. To question; to interrogate; to examine or try by questions, and sometimes with a view to reproof, by eliciting answers from a person, which condemn his own conduct.*NWAD CATECHISE.3*

3. Appropriately, to ask questions concerning the doctrines of the Christian religion; to interrogate pupils and give instruction in the principles of religion.*NWAD CATECHISE.4*

CATECHISED, ***pp.*** **Instructed.**

CATECHISER, ***n.*** **One who catechises; one who instructs by question and answer, and particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion.**

CATECHISING, ***ppr.*** **Instructing in rudiments or principles.**

CATECHISM, ***n.***

1. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, particularly in the principles of religion.*NWAD CATECHISM.2*

2. An elementary book containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but appropriately in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers, and sometimes with notes, explanations, and references to authorities.*NWAD CATECHISM.3*

CATECHIST, *n.* One who instructs viva voice, or by question and answer; a catechiser; one appointed by the church to instruct in the principles of religion.

CATECHISTIC, CATECHISTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a catechist, or catechism.

CATECHU, *n.* Terra Japonica, a dry extract, or brown astringent substance, obtained by decoction and evaporation from a species of Mimosa in India. It consists chiefly of tannin.

CATECHUMEN, *n.* One who is in the first rudiments of Christianity; one who is receiving instruction and preparing himself for baptism. These were anciently the children of believing parents, or pagans not fully initiated in the principles of the Christian religion. They were admitted to this state by the imposition of hands, and the sign of the cross.

CATECHUMENICAL, *a.* Belonging to catechumens.

CATECHUMENIST, *n.* A catechumen.

CATEGORICAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to a category.*NWAD CATEGORICAL.2*

2. Absolute; positive; express; not relative or hypothetical; as a categorical proposition, syllogism or answer.*NWAD CATEGORICAL.3*

CATEGORY, *n.* In logic, a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under a genus. The school philosophers distributed all the objects of our thoughts and ideas into genera or classes. Aristotle made ten categories,

viz. Substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation and habit.

CATENARIAN, CATENARY, *a.* Relating to a chain; like a chain. The catenarian curve, in geometry, is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension, whether the points are horizontal or not.

CATENATE, *v.t.* To chain, or rather to connect in a series of links or ties.

CATENATION, *n.* Connection of links, union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection. [See *Concatenation*.]

CATER, *v.i.* To provide food; to buy or procure provisions; followed by for; as, to cater for the sparrow.

CATER, *n.* A provider. [See *Caterer*.]

CATER, *n.* The four of cards or dice; so written for Fr. quatre.

CATER-COUSIN, *n.* A quaere-cousin, a remote relation.

CATERER, *n.* A provider, buyer or purveyor of provision.

CATERESS, *n.* A woman who caters; a female provider of food.

CATERPILLAR, *n.* The colored and often hairy larva of the lepidopterous insects. This term is also applied to the larvas of other insects, such as the Tenthredo, or saw-fly; but is more generally confined to the lepidopters. Caterpillars are produced immediately from the egg; they are furnished with several pairs of feet, and have the shape and appearance of a worm. They contain the embryo of the perfect insect, inclosed within a muscular envelop, which is thrown off, when the insect enters the nymph or chrysalis state, in which it remains for sometime as if inanimate. It then throws off its last envelop, and emerges a perfect insect. Caterpillars generally feed on leaves or succulent vegetables, and are sometimes very

destructive.

CATERPILLAR-EATER, *n.* A worm bred in the body of a caterpillar, which eats it.

CATERWAUL, *v.i.* To cry or wall, as cats in rutting time; to make a harsh offensive noise.

CATERWAULING, *n.* The cry of cats; a harsh disagreeable noise or cry.

CATTERY, *n.* The place where provisions are deposited.

CATES, *n.* Delicious food or viands; dainties.

CATH-ARIST, *n.* One who pretends to more purity than others possess.

CATHARTIC, CATHARTICAL, *a.* Purging; cleansing the bowels; promoting evacuations by stool; purgative.

CATHARTIC, *n.* A medicine that promotes alvine discharges, and thus cleanses the stomach and bowels; a purge; a purgative.

CATHARTICALNESS, *n.* The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels.

CATHEDRAL, *n.* The see or seat of a bishop; the principal church in a diocese.

CATHEDRAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the church which is the bishops seat, or head church of a diocese; containing the see of a bishop; as a cathedral church; cathedral service.*NWAD CATHEDRAL.3*

2. Resembling the aisles of a cathedral; as, cathedral walks.*NWAD CATHEDRAL.4*

CATHEDRATED, *a.* Relating to the authority of the chair or office of a teacher.

CATHETER, *n.* In surgery, a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced into the bladder, to draw off the urine when the natural discharge is suppressed; also, a sound to search for the stone, or a bougie made of silver or elastic gum.

CATHETUS, *n.* In geometry, a line or radius, falling perpendicularly on another line or surface; as the two sides of a right-angled triangle.

Cathetus of incidence, in catoptries, is a right line drawn from a point of the object, perpendicular to the reflecting line.*NWAD CATHETUS.2*

Cathetus of reflection, or of the eye, a right line drawn from the eye perpendicular to the reflecting plane.*NWAD CATHETUS.3*

Cathetus of obliquation, a right line drawn perpendicular to the speculum, in the point of incidence or reflection.*NWAD CATHETUS.4*

In architecture, a cathetus is a perpendicular line, supposed to pass through the middle of a cylindrical body.*NWAD CATHETUS.5*

CATHOLIC, *a.*

1. Universal or general; as the Catholic church. Originally this epithet was given to the Christian church in general, but is now appropriated to the Romish church, and in strictness there is no Catholic church, or universal Christian communion. The epithet is sometimes set in opposition to heretic, sectary or schismatic.*NWAD CATHOLIC.2*

2. Liberal; not narrow minded, partial or bigoted; as a catholic man.*NWAD CATHOLIC.3*

3. Liberal; as catholic principles.*NWAD CATHOLIC.4*

Catholic epistles, the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church.*NWAD CATHOLIC.5*

CATHOLIC, *n.* A papist.

CCATHOLICISM, *n.*

1. Adherence to the Catholic church.*NWAD CCATHOLICISM.2*

2. Universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church.*NWAD CCATHOLICISM.3*

3. More generally, liberality of sentiments.*NWAD CCATHOLICISM.4*

This is the renowned seat of Catholicism.*NWAD CCATHOLICISM.5*

CATHOLICIZE, *v.i.* To become a catholic.

CATHOLICLY, *adv.* Generally; in a catholic manner.

CATHOLICNESS, *n.* Universality.

CATHOLICON, *n.* A remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy; a remedy supposed to be efficacious in purging away all humors; a panacea; a kind of soft purgative electuary so called.

CATILINISM, *n.* The practices of Catiline, the Roman conspirator; conspiracy.

CATKIN, *n.* In botany, a species of calyx or rather of inflorescence, from a common chaffy gemmaceous receptacle, or consisting of many chaffy scales ranged along a stalk, slender as a thread, which is the common receptacle, as in hazle, birch, oak, willow, poplar, etc.; so called from its resemblance to a cats tail.

CAT-LIKE. *a.* Resembling a cat.

CATLING, *n.*

1. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons.*NWAD CATLING.2*

2. The down or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat.*NWAD CATLING.3*

3. Catgut.*NWAD CATLING.4*

CATONIAN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Cato, the Roman, who was remarkable for his severity of manners; grave; severe; inflexible.

CATOPTER, CATOPTRON, *n.* An optical glass or instrument.

CATOPTRIC, CATOPTRICAL, *a.* [See *Catoptrics*.] Relating to catoptries, or vision by reflection.

CATOPTRICS, *n.* That part of optics which explains the properties of reflected light, and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies.

CATOPTROMANCY, *n.* A species of divination among the ancients, which was performed by letting down a mirror into water, for a sick person to look at his face in it. If his countenance appeared distorted and ghastly, it was an ill omen; if fresh and healthy, it was favorable.

CAT-PIPE, *n.* [See *Catcall*.]

CATSUP, *n.* [See *Catchup*, *Ketchup*.]

CATTLE, *n.*

1. Beasts or quadrupeds in general, serving for tillage, or other labor, and for food to man. In its primary sense, the word includes camels, horses, asses, all the varieties of domesticated horned beasts or the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds and goats, and perhaps swine. In this general sense, it is constantly used in the

scriptures. See *Job 1:3*. Hence it would appear that the word properly signifies possessions, goods. But whether from a word originally signifying a beast, for in early ages beasts constituted the chief part of a man's property, or from a root signifying to get or possess. This word is restricted to domestic beasts; but in England it includes horses, which it ordinarily does not, in the United States, at least not in New-England.*NWAD CATTLE.2*

2. In the United States, cattle, in common usage, signifies only beasts of the bovine genus, oxen, bulls, cows and their young. In the laws respecting domestic beasts, horses, sheep, asses, mules and swine are distinguished from cattle, or neat cattle. Thus the law in Connecticut, requiring that all the owners of any cattle, sheep or swine, shall ear-mark or brand all their cattle, sheep and swine, does not extend to horses. Yet it is probable that a law, giving damages for a trespass committed by cattle breaking into an inclosure, would be adjudged to include horses.*NWAD CATTLE.3*

In Great Britain, beasts are distinguished into black cattle, including bulls, oxen, cows and their young; and small cattle, including sheep of all kinds and goats.*NWAD CATTLE.4*

3. In reproach, human beings are called cattle.*NWAD CATTLE.5*

CAUCASIAN, CAUCASEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Mount Caucasus in Asia.

CAUCUS, *n.* A word used in America to denote a meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party. The origin of the word is not ascertained.

CAUDAL, *a.* Pertaining to a tail; or to the thread which terminates the seed of a plant.

CAUDATE, CAUDATED,

CAUDEX, *n.* In botany, the stem of a tree. Linne uses the word for the stock which proceeds from a seed, one part ascending and forming the body above ground, the other descending and

putting forth roots.

CAUDLE, *n.* A kind of warm broth, a mixture of wine and other ingredients prepared for the sick.

CAUDLE, *v.t.* To make or prepare caudle, or to dress with caudle.

CAUF, *n.* A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.

CAUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of catch, pronounced caut.

CAUK, CAWK, *n.* A name given by miners to certain specimens of the compact sulphate of baryte. These are of a white, gray or fawn color, often irregular in figure, but sometimes resembling a number of small convex lenses set in a ground.

This name is sometimes given to masses composed of concentric lamellar concretions.*NWAD CAUK.2*

CAUKY, *a.* Pertaining to cauk; like cauk.

CAUL, *n.*

1. In anatomy, a membrane in the abdomen, covering the greatest part of the lower intestines, called from its structure, reticuluim, a net, but more generally, the omentum; also, a little membrane sometimes encompassing the head of a child when born.*NWAD CAUL.2*

2. A kind of net in which females inclose their hair; the hinder part of a cap.*NWAD CAUL.3*

3. Any kind of net.*NWAD CAUL.4*

CAULESCENT, *a.* In botany, having a stem different from that which produces the flower; as a caulescent plant. Linne applies this term to the root also, as in cabbage and turnep.

CAULIFEROUS, *a.* In botany, having a stem or stalk.

CAULIFLOWER, ***n.*** **A variety of Brassica or cabbage, well known and much esteemed.**

CAULIFORM, ***a.*** **Having the form of a stalk or of stems.**

CAULINE, ***a.*** **In botany, growing immediately on the stem, without the intervention of branches; as a cauline leaf, bulb, peduncle or scape.**

CAULK, [See ***Calk*****.]**

CAUPONATE, ***v.i.*** **To keep a victualling house.**

CAUPONISE, ***v.t.*** **To sell wine or victuals.**

CAUSABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Cause*****.] That may be caused, produced or effected.**

CAUSAL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Cause*****.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.**

Causal propositions are where two propositions are joined by causal words, as that or because.*NWAD CAUSAL.2*

CAUSAL, ***n.*** **In grammar, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces the reason.**

CAUSALITY, ***n.*** **The agency of a cause; the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect.**

CAUSALLY, ***adv.*** **According to the order or series of causes.**

CAUSALTY, ***n.*** **Among miners, the lighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by washing.**

CAUSATION, ***n.*** **The act of causing or producing; the act or agency by which an effect is produced.**

CAUSATIVE, ***a.*** **That expresses a cause or reason; also, that**

effects as a cause.

CAUSATIVELY, *adv.* In a causative manner.

CAUSATOR, *n.* One who causes or produces an effect.

CAUSE, *n.* s as z.

1. A suit or action in court; any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand, or by which he seeks his right or his supposed right. This is a legal, scriptural and popular use of the word, coinciding nearly with case from cado, and action from ago, to urge or drive.*NWAD CAUSE.2*

The cause of both parties shall come before the judges. *Exodus 22:9*.*NWAD CAUSE.3*

2. That which produces an effect; that which impels into existence, or by its agency or operation produces what did not before exist; that by virtue of which any thing is done; that from which any thing proceeds, and without which it would not exist.*NWAD CAUSE.4*

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make a thing begin to be.*NWAD CAUSE.5*

3. The reason or motive that urges, moves, or impels the mind to act or decide.*NWAD CAUSE.6*

For this cause have I raised up Pharaoh. *Exodus 9:16*.*NWAD CAUSE.7*

And David said, is there not a cause? *1 Samuel 17:29*.*NWAD CAUSE.8*

4. Sake; account.*NWAD CAUSE.9*

I did it not for his cause that had done the wrong. *2 Corinthians 7:12*. [See *Sake*.]*NWAD CAUSE.10*

5. That which a party or nation pursues; or rather pursuit, prosecution of an object. We say, Bible Societies are engaged in a

noble cause. [See the first definition.] Hence the word cause is used to denote that which a person or thing favors; that to which the efforts of an intelligent being are directed; as, to promote religion is to advance the cause of God. So we say, the cause of truth or of justice. In all its applications, cause retains something of its original meaning, struggle, impelling force, contest, effort to obtain or to effect something.*NWAD CAUSE.11*

6. Without cause, without good reason; without a reason or motive to justify the act.*NWAD CAUSE.12*

They hate me without cause. *Psalms 35:19*; *Psalms 69:4*.*NWAD CAUSE.13*

CAUSE, *v.t.*

1. To produce; to bring into existence.*NWAD CAUSE.15*

They caused great joy to all the brethren. *Acts 15:3*.*NWAD CAUSE.16*

2. To effect by agency, power or influence.*NWAD CAUSE.17*

I will cause it to rain on the earth forty days. *Genesis 7:4*.*NWAD CAUSE.18*

I will cause him to fall by the sword. *2 Kings 19:7*.*NWAD CAUSE.19*

CAUSE, *v.i.* To assign insufficient cause.

CAUSED, *pp.* Produced; effected; brought about.

CAUSELESS, *a.*

1. Having no cause, or producing agent.*NWAD CAUSELESS.2*

2. Without just ground, reason or motive; as causeless hatred; causeless fear. *Proverbs 26:2*.*NWAD CAUSELESS.3*

CAUSELESSLY, *adv.* Without cause or reason.

CAUSELESSNESS, *n.* The state of being causeless.

CAUSER, *n.* He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

CAUSEY, *n.* A way raised above the natural level of the ground, by stones, earth, timber, fascines, etc., serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, or as a mole to confine water to a pond or restrain it from overflowing lower ground. Most generally it is a way raised in a common road.

CAUSIDICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits.

CAUSING, *ppr.* Producing; effecting; bringing into being.

CAUSTIC, CAUSTICAL, *a.* Burning; corroding; destroying the texture of animal flesh.

CAUSTIC, *n.* In medicine, any substance which applied to living animals, acts like fire, in corroding the part and dissolving its texture; an escharotic. [See *Causticity*.]

Lunar caustic, a preparation of crystals of silver, obtained by solution in nitric acid, and afterwards fused in a crucible. It is a nitrate of silver.*NWAD CAUSTIC.3*

Caustic curve, in geometry, a curve formed by a coincidence of rays of light reflected from another curve.*NWAD CAUSTIC.4*

CAUSTICITY, *n.* The quality of acting like fire on animal matter, or the quality of combining with the principles of organized substances, and destroying their texture. This quality belongs to concentrated acids, pure alkalis, and some metallic salts.

CAUTEL, *n.* Caution.

CAUTELOUS, *a.*

1. Cautions; wary; provident.*NWAD CAUTELOUS.2*

2. Cunning; treacherous; wily.*NWAD CAUTELOUS.3*

CAUTELOUSLY, *adv.*

1. Cunningly; slily; treacherously.*NWAD CAUTELOUSLY.2*

2. Cautiously; warily.*NWAD CAUTELOUSLY.3*

CAUTELOUSNESS, *n.* Cautiousness.

CAUTERISM, *n.* The application of cautery.

CAUTERIZATION, *n.* [See *Cauterize*.] In surgery, the act of burning or searing some morbid part, by the application of fire. This is done by burning tow, cotton, moxa, Spanish wax, pyramidical pieces of linen, etc., or more generally by a hot iron.

CAUTERIZE, *v.t.* To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.

CAUTERIZED, *pp.* Burnt or seared with a hot iron.

CAUTERIZING, *ppr.* Burning, as with a hot iron.

CAUTERIZING, *n.* The act of burning, as with a hot iron.

CAUTERY, *n.* A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustic medicines that burn, corrode or destroy any solid part of an animal body. The burning by a hot iron is called actual cautery; that by caustic medicines, potential cautery.

CAUTION, *n.*

1. Provident care; prudence in regard to danger; wariness, consisting in a careful attention to the probable effects of a

measure, and a judicious course of conduct to avoid evils and the arts of designing men.*NWAD CAUTION.2*

Caution is the armor to defend us against imposition and the attacks of evil.*NWAD CAUTION.3*

2. Security for, nearly the sense of the French caution, bail.*NWAD CAUTION.4*

The parliament would give his majesty sufficient caution that the war should be prosecuted.*NWAD CAUTION.5*

3. Provision or security against; measures taken for security; as the rules and cautions of government.*NWAD CAUTION.6*

4. Precept; advice; injunction; warning; exhortation, intended as security or guard against evil.*NWAD CAUTION.7*

CAUTION, *v.t.* To give notice of danger; to warn; to exhort to take heed.

You cautioned me against their charms.*NWAD CAUTION.9*

CAUTIONARY, *a.*

1. Containing caution, or warning to avoid danger; as cautionary advice.*NWAD CAUTIONARY.2*

2. Given as a pledge or in security; as a cautionary town.*NWAD CAUTIONARY.3*

CAUTIONED, *pp.* Warned; previously admonished.

CAUTIONER, *n.* In Scots law, the person who is bound for another, to the performance of an obligation.

CAUTIONING, *ppr.* Warning; giving previous notice of danger.

CAUTIONRY, *n.* In Scots law, the act of giving security for another, or the obligation by which one person becomes engaged as security for another, that he shall pay a sum of

money or perform a deed.

CAUTIOUS, *a.* Wary; watchful; careful to avoid evils; attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of measures, with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect.

CAUTIOUSLY, *adv.* With caution; in a wary, scrupulous manner.

CAUTIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger.

CAVALCADE, *n.* A procession of persons on horseback; a formal, pompous march of horsemen and equipage, by way of parade, or to grace a triumph, the public entry of a person of distiction, etc.

CAVALIER, *n.*

1. A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight.*NWAD CAVALIER.2*

2. A gay, sprightly, military man.*NWAD CAVALIER.3*

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles I.*NWAD CAVALIER.4*

4. In fortification, an elevation of earth, situated ordinarily in the gorge of a bastion, bordered with a parapet, with embrasures.*NWAD CAVALIER.5*

5. In the manege, one who understands horsemanship; one skilled in the art of riding.*NWAD CAVALIER.6*

CAVALIER, *a.*

1. Gay; sprightly; warlike; brave; generous.*NWAD CAVALIER.8*

2. Haughty; disdainful.*NWAD CAVALIER.9*

CAVALIERLY, *adv.* Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

CAVALIERNESS, *n.* Haughtiness; a disdainful manner.

CAVALRY, *n.* A body of military troops on horses; a general term, including light-horse, dragoons, and other bodies of men, serving on horseback.

CAVATE, *v.t.* To dig out and make hollow; but superseded by excavate.

CAVATINA, *n.* In music, a short air, without a return or second part, which is sometimes relieved by recitative.

CAVAZION, *n.* In architecture, the underdigging or hollowing of the earth for the foundation of a building, or for cellarage; allowed to be the sixth part of the highth of the building.

CAVE, *n.* A hollow place in the earth; a subterraneous cavern; a den. This may be natural or artificial. The primitive inhabitants of the earth, in many countries, lived in caves; and the present inhabitants of some parts of the earth, especially in the high northern latitudes, occupy caves, particularly in winter.

Lot dwelt in a cave, he and his daughters. *Genesis 19:30*.*NWAD CAVE.2*

Caves were also used for the burial of the dead.*NWAD CAVE.3*

Abraham buried Sarah in the cave of the field of Machpelab. *Genesis 23:19*.*NWAD CAVE.4*

Bacon applies the word to the ear, the cave of the ear; but this application is unusual.*NWAD CAVE.5*

CAVE, *v.t.* To make hollow.

CAVE, *v.i.* To dwell in a cave.

To cave in, to fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit. When in digging into the earth, the side is excavated by a falling of a quantity of earth, it is said to cave in.*NWAD CAVE.8*

CAVEAT, *n.*

1. In law, a process in a court, especially in a spiritual court, to stop proceedings, as to stop the proving of a will; also to prevent the institution of a clerk to a benefice.*NWAD CAVEAT.2*

In America, it is used in courts of common law.*NWAD CAVEAT.3*

2. Intimation of caution; hint; warning; admonition.*NWAD CAVEAT.4*

CAVEAT, *v.t.* To enter a caveat.

CAVEATING, *n.* In fencing, is the shifting the sword from one side of that of your adversary to the other.

CAVEATOR, *n.* One who enters a caveat.

CAVERN, *n.* A deep hollow place in the earth. In general, it differs from cave in greater depth, and in being applied most usually to natural hollows, or chasms.

Earth with its caverns dark and deep.*NWAD CAVERN.2*

CAVERNED, ***a.***

1. Full of caverns, or deep chasms; having caverns.*NWAD CAVERNED.2*

2. Inhabiting a cavern.*NWAD CAVERNED.3*

CAVERNOUS, ***a.*** **Hollow; full of caverns.**

CAVERNULOUS, ***a.*** **Full of little cavities; as cavernulous metal.**

CAVETTO, ***n.*** **In architecture, a hollow member, or round concave molding, containing the quadrant of a circle; used as an ornament in cornices.**

CAVEZON, CAVESSON, ***n.*** **A sort of nose-band, of iron, leather or wood, sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse to wring it, and thus to forward the suppling and breaking of him.**

CAVIAR, ***n.*** **The roes of certain large fish, prepared and salted. The best is made from the roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, sevruga, and beluga, caught in the lakes of rivers of Russia. The roes are put into a bag with a strong brine, and pressed by wringing, and then dried and put in casks, or into cisterns, perforated at bottom, where they are pressed by heavy weights. The poorest sort is trodden with the feet.**

CAVIL, ***v.i.***

1. To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason; followed by at.*NWAD CAVIL.2*

It is better to reason than to cavil.*NWAD CAVIL.3*

2. To advance futile objections, or to frame sophisms, for the sake of victory in an argument.*NWAD CAVIL.4*

CAVIL, *v.t.* To receive or treat with objections.

Wilt thou enjoy the good. Then civil the conditions.*NWAD CAVIL.6*

CAVIL, *n.* False or frivolous objections; also, a fallacious kind of reason, bearing some resemblance to truth, advanced for the sake of victory.

CAVILER, *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a captious disputant.

CAVILING, *ppr.* Raising frivolous objections.

CAVILINGLY, *adv.* In a caviling manner.

CAVILLATION, *n.* The act or practice of caviling, or raising frivolous objections.

CAVILOUS, *a.* Captious; unfair in argument; apt to object without good reason.

CAVILOUSLY, *adv.* In a cavilous manner; captiously.

CAVILOUSNESS, *n.* Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections.

CAVIN, *n.* In the military art, a hollow way or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops and facilitate their approach to a place.

CAVITY, *n.* A hollow place; hollowness; an opening; as the cavity of the mouth or throat. This is a word of very general signification.

CAVOLINITE, *n.* A newly discovered Vesuvain mineral, of a hexahedral form, occurring in the interior of calcarious balls, accompanied with garnets, idocrase, mica, and granular pyroxene, lining the cavity of the geode, etc.

CAVY, *n.* A genus of quadrupeds, holding a middle place

between the murine and leporine tribes.

CAW, *v.i.* To cry like a crow, rook or raven.

CAXOU, *n.* A chest of ores of any metal that has been burnt, ground and washed, and is ready to be refined.

CAYMAN, *n.* An animal of the genus Lacerta, found in the West Indies, the alligator.

CAZIC, CAZIQUE, *n.* The title of a king or chief among several tribes of Indians in America.

CEASE, *v.i.*

1. To stop moving, acting or speaking; to leave of; to give over; followed by from before a noun.*NWAD CEASE.2*

It is an honor for a man to cease from strife. *Proverbs 20:3*.*NWAD CEASE.3*

2. To fail; to be wanting.*NWAD CEASE.4*

The poor shall never cease out of the land. *Deuteronomy 15:11*.*NWAD CEASE.5*

3. To stop; to be at an end; as, the wonder ceases; the storm has ceased.*NWAD CEASE.6*

4. To be forgotten.*NWAD CEASE.7*

I would make the remembrance of them to cease. *Deuteronomy 32:26*.*NWAD CEASE.8*

5. To abstain; as, cease from anger. *Psalm 37:8*.*NWAD CEASE.9*

To cease from labor, is to rest; to cease from strife, is to be quiet; but in such phrases, the sense of cease is not varied.*NWAD CEASE.10*

CEASE, *v.t.* To put a stop to; to put an end to. Cease this impious rage. [But in this use the phrase is generally elliptical,]

CEASE, *n.* Extinction.

CEASELESS, *a.*

1. Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; without intermission.*NWAD CEASELESS.2*

All these with ceaseless praise his works behold.*NWAD CEASELESS.3*

2. Endless; enduring for ever; as the ceaseless joys of heaven.*NWAD CEASELESS.4*

CEASELESSLY, *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually.

CEASING, *ppr.* Stopping; ending; desisting; failing.

CECCHN, *n.* A coin of Italy and Barbary. [See *Zechin*.]

CECITY, *n.* Blindness.

CEDAR, *n.* A tree. This name is given to different species of the juniper, and to a species of Pinus. The latter is that which is mentioned in scripture. It is an evergreen, grows to a great size, and is remarkable for its durability.

CEDAR-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cedar.

CEDARN, *a.* Pertaining to the cedar.

CEDE, *v.t.*

1. To yield; to surrender; to give up; to resign; as to cede a fortress, a province or country, by treaty. This word is appropriately used to denote the relinquishment of a conquered city, fortress, or territory, to the former sovereign or proprietor.*NWAD CEDE.2*

2. To relinquish and grant; as, to cede all claims to a disputed right or territory.*NWAD CEDE.3*

The people must cede to the government some of their natural rights.*NWAD CEDE.4*

CEDED, *pp.* Yielded; surrendered; given up.

CEDING, *ppr.* Yielding; giving up.

CEDRAT, *n.* A species of citron-tree.

CEDRINE, *a.* Belonging to cedar.

CEDRY, *a.* Having the color or properties of cedar.

CEDUOUS, *a.* Fit to be felled.

CEIL, *v.t.* To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building; or to cover the top or roof of a room.

And the greater house he ceiled with fir-tree. *2 Chronicles 3:5*.*NWAD CEIL.2*

CEILED, *pp.* Overlaid with timber, or with plastering.

CEILING, *ppr.* Covering the top of a room or building.

CEILING, *n.*

1. The covering which overlays the inner roof of a building, or the timbers which form the top of a room. This covering may be of boards, or of lath and plastering. Hence ceiling is used for the upper part of a room.*NWAD CEILING.3*

2. In ship building, the inside planks of a ship.*NWAD CEILING.4*

CELANDINE, *n.* A plant, swallow-wort, horned or prickly poppy, growing on old walls, among rubbish, and in waste places. The

lesser celandine is called pile-wort, a species of Ranunculus. The name is also given to the Bocconia, a plant of the West Indies, called the greater tree-celandine. The true orthography would be Chelidine.

CELATURE, *n.*

1. The act or art of engraving or embossing.*NWAD CELATURE.2*

2. That which is engraved.*NWAD CELATURE.3*

CELEBRATE, *v.t.*

1. To praise; to extol; to commend; to give to; to make famous; as, to celebrate the name of the Most High.*NWAD CELEBRATE.2*

The grave cannot celebrate thee. *Isaiah 38:18*.*NWAD CELEBRATE.3*

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to keep holy.*NWAD CELEBRATE.4*

From even to even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath. *Leviticus 23:32*.*NWAD CELEBRATE.5*

3. To honor or distinguish by ceremonies and marks of joy and respect; as, to celebrate the birth day of Washington; to celebrate a marriage.*NWAD CELEBRATE.6*

4. To mention in a solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow. *NWAD CELEBRATE.7*

CELEBRATED, *pp.* Praised; extolled; honored.

CELEBRATING, *ppr.* Praising; honoring.

CELEBRATION, *n.*

1. Solemn performance; a distinguishing by solemn rites; as the celebration of a marriage, or of a religious festival.*NWAD*

CELEBRATION.2

2. A distinguishing by ceremonies, or by marks of joy or respect; as the celebration of a birth day, or other anniversary.*NWAD CELEBRATION.3*

3. Praise; renown; honor or distinction bestowed, whether by songs, eulogies, or rites and ceremonies.*NWAD CELEBRATION.4*

CELEBRATOR, *n.* One who celebrates.

CELEBRIOUS, *a.* Famous; renowned.

CELEBRIOUSLY, *adv.* With praise or renown.

CELEBRIOUSNESS, *n.* Fame; renown.

CELEBRITY, *n.*

1. Fame; renown; the distinction or honor publicly bestowed on a nation or person, on character or exploits; the distinction bestowed on whatever is great or remarkable, and manifested by praises or eulogies; as the celebrity of the duke of Wellington; the celebrity of Homer, or of the Iliad.*NWAD CELEBRITY.2*

England acquired celebrity from the triumphs of Marlborough.*NWAD CELEBRITY.3*

2. Public and splendid transaction; as the celebrity of a marriage. In this sense, as used by Bacon, we now use celebration.*NWAD CELEBRITY.4*

CELERI. [See *Celery*.]

CELE-RIAC, *n.* A variety of celery, called also the turnep-rooted celery. [See *Celery*.]

CELERITY, *n.*

1. Rapidity in motion; swiftness; speed; applied most generally to

bodies moving on or near the earth; as the celerity of horse or of a fowl. We speak of the velocity of sound or of light, or of a planet in its orbit. This distinction however is not general, nor can the different uses of the two words be precisely defined. We apply celerity rather than velocity to thought; but there seems to be no reason, except usage, why the two words should not be synonymous.*NWAD CELERITY.2*

2. An affection of motion by which a movable body runs through a given space in a given time.*NWAD CELERITY.3*

CELERY, *n.* A plant, a species of Apium cultivated for the table.

CELESTIAL, *a.*

1. Heavenly; belonging or relating to heaven; dwelling in heaven; as celestial spirits; celestial joys. Hence the word conveys the idea of superior excellence, delight, purity, etc.*NWAD CELESTIAL.2*

2. Belonging to the upper regions, or visible heaven; as celestial signs; the celestial globe.*NWAD CELESTIAL.3*

3. Descending from heaven; as a suit of celestial armor.*NWAD CELESTIAL.4*

CELESTIAL, *n.* An inhabitant of heaven.

CELESTIALLY, *adv.* In a heavenly or transporting manner.

CELESTIFY, *v.t.* To communicate something of a heavenly nature to any thing.

CELESTIN, CELESTINE, *n.* In mineralogy, native sulphate of strontian, a mineral so named from its occasional delicate blue color.

CELESTINS, *n.* A religious order, so named from Pope Celestin. They have ninety-six convents in Italy, and twenty-one in France. They rise two hours after midnight to say matins. They eat no flesh, except when sick, and fast often.

Their habit is a white gown, a capuche and a black scapulary.

CELIAC, *a.* Pertaining to the lower belly, or intestines.

CELIBACY, *n.* An unmarried state; a single life. It is most frequently if not always applied to males, or to a voluntary single life.

They look on celibacy as an accursed state.*NWAD CELIBACY.2*

CELIBATE, *n.* A single life; celibacy; chiefly used when speaking of the single life of the Popish clergy.

CELL, *n.*

1. A small or close apartment, as in a prison, or a bath.*NWAD CELL.2*

2. A cottage; a cave; a small or mean place of residence.*NWAD CELL.3*

3. A small cavity or hollow place, variously applied; as the cells of the brain; the cells of a honey comb, etc.*NWAD CELL.4*

4. In botany, a hollow place in a pericarp, particularly in a capsule, in which seeds are lodged. According to the number of these cells, pericarps are called unilocular, bilocular, trilocular, etc. *NWAD CELL.5*

5. In anatomy, a little bag, or bladder, containing fluid or other matter; as the adipose cells, containing fat.*NWAD CELL.6*

6. A religious house.*NWAD CELL.7*

CELLAR, *n.* A room under a house or other building, used as a repository of liquors, provisions, and other stores for a family.

CELLARAGE, *n.* A case of cabinet work, for holding bottles of liquors.

CELLARIST, CELLARER, *n.* An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions; also, an officer in chapters, who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of distributing bread, wine, and money to canons, an account of their attendance in the choir.

CELLIFEROUS, *a.* Bearing or producing cells.

CELLULAR, *a.* Consisting of cells, or containing cells.

The cellular membrane, in animal bodies, is composed of an infinite number of minute cells, communicating with each other. It invests every fiber, and seems to be the medium of connection between all parts of the body. The cells serve as reservoirs for fat.*NWAD CELLULAR.2*

CELLULIFEROUS, *a.* Bearing or producing little cells.

CELSITUDE, *n.* Highth; elevation.

CELT, *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of the South of Europe. [see Celtic.]

CELTIBERIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Celtiberia, and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, or Celts of the Iberus, a river in Spain.

CELTIBERIAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Celtiberia.

CELTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of the South and West of Europe, or to the early inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain and Britain. We say, Celtic nations; Celtic customs; Celtic origin.

CELTIC, *n.* The language of the Celts.

CELTICISM, *n.* The manners and customs of the Celts.

CELTIS, *n.* The nettle-tree, of several species; among which are the australis or southern, a native of Africa and the South

of Europe; the oriental, growing an Armenia and Taurica; and the western, growing in Virginia.

CEMENT, *n.*

1. Any glutinous or other substance capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion, as mortar, glue, soder, etc. In building, cement denotes a stronger kind of mortar than that which is ordinarily used.*NWAD CEMENT.2*

2. Bond of union; that which unites firmly, as persons in friendship, or men in society.*NWAD CEMENT.3*

3. Powders or pastes, surrounding bodies in pots and crucibles, for chimical purposes.*NWAD CEMENT.4*

CEMENT, *v.t.* To unite by the application of glutinous substances, by mortar which hardens, or other matter that produces cohesion of bodies.

2. To unite firmly or closely; as, to cement all parts of the community; to cement friendship.*NWAD CEMENT.6*

CEMENT, *v.t.* To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere.

CEMENTATION, *n.*

1. The act of cementing; the act of uniting by a suitable substance.*NWAD CEMENTATION.2*

2. In chimistry, the act of applying cements to substances, or the corroding and changing of them by cement. This is done by surrounding them with the powder of another body, and exposing them, in a close vessel, to a heat not sufficient to fuse them.*NWAD CEMENTATION.3*

CEMENTATORY, *a.* Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.

CEMENTED, *pp.* United by cement; changed by cement; firmly united; consolidated.

CEMENTER, ***n.*** **The person or thing that cements.**

CEMENTING, ***ppr.*** **Uniting by cement; changing by means of a cement; uniting closely; consolidating.**

CEMENTITIOUS, ***a.*** **Having the quality of cementing.**

CEMETERY, ***n.*** **A place where the dead bodies of human beings are buried.**

CENATORY, ***a.*** **Pertaining or relating to supper.**

CENOBITE, ***n.*** **One of a religious order, who live in a convent, or in community; in opposition to an anchoret, or hermit, who lives in solitude.**

CENOBITIC, CENOBITICAL, ***a.*** **Living in community, as men belonging to a convent.**

CENOBY, ***n.*** **A place where person live in community.**

CENOTAPH, ***n.*** **An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person; a monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.**

CENSE, ***n.***

1. A public rate or tax.*NWAD CENSE.2*

2. Condition; rank.*NWAD CENSE.3*

CENSE, ***v.t.*** **To perfume with odors from burning substances.**

CENSER, ***n.*** **A vase or pan in which incense is burned. Among the Jews, a kind of chafing-dish, covered by a dome, and suspended by a chain, used to offer perfumes in sacrifices.**

CENSING, ***ppr.*** **Perfuming with odors.**

CENSION, ***n.*** **A rate, tax, or assessment.**

CENSOR, ***n.***

1. An officer, in ancient Rome, whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to impose taxes according to the property which each man possessed, and to inspect the manners of the citizens, with power to censure vice and immorality, by inflicting a public mark of ignominy on the offender.*NWAD CENSOR.2*

2. One who is empowered to examine all manuscripts and books, before they are committed to the press, and to see that they contain nothing heretical or immoral.*NWAD CENSOR.3*

3. One who is given to censure.*NWAD CENSOR.4*

CENSORIAL, CENSORIAN, ***a.***

1. Belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals; as, censorial power.*NWAD CENSORIAL.2*

2. Full of censure; See *Censorious*, the proper word.*NWAD CENSORIAL.3*

CENSORIOUS, ***a.***

1. Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in making remarks on others, or on their writings or manners; often implying ill-nature, illiberality, or uncharitableness; as a censorious critic.*NWAD CENSORIOUS.2*

2. Implying or expressing censure; as, censorious remarks.*NWAD CENSORIOUS.3*

CENSORIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a censorious manner.**

CENSORIOUSNESS, ***n.***

1. Disposition to blame and condemn; the habit o censuring or reproaching.*NWAD CENSORIOUSNESS.2*

2. The quality of being censorious.*NWAD CENSORIOUSNESS.3*

CENSORSHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office.

CENSUAL, *a.* Relating to, or containing a census; liable to be rated.

CENSURABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Censure*****.] Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensibly; faulty; as a censurable person, or censurable conduct or writings.**

CENSURABLENESS, ***n.*** **Blamableness; fitness to be censured.**

CENSURABLEY, ***adv.*** **In a manner worthy of blame.**

CENSURE, ***n.***

1. The act of blaming or finding fault and condemning as wrong; applicable to the moral conduct, or to the works of men. When applied to persons, it is nearly equivalent to blame, reproof, reprehension, reprimand. It is an expression of disapprobation, which often implies reproof.*NWAD CENSURE.2*

2. Judicial sentence; judgment that condemns. An ecclesiastical censure is a sentence of condemnation, or penalty inflicted on a member of a church for mal-conduct, by which he is deprived of the communion of the church, or prohibited from executing the sacerdotal office.*NWAD CENSURE.3*

CENSURE, ***v.t.***

1. To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame; to express disapprobation of; as, to censure a man, or his manners, or his writings.*NWAD CENSURE.5*

We laugh at vanity, oftener than we censure pride.*NWAD CENSURE.6*

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence, as in ecclesiastical affairs.*NWAD CENSURE.7*

3. To estimate.*NWAD CENSURE.8*

CENSURE, ***v.i.*** **To judge.**

CENSURED, *pp.* Blaming; finding fault with; condemning.

CENSUS, *n.*

1. In ancient Rome, an authentic declaration made before the censors, by the citizens, of their names and places of abode. This declaration was registered, and contained an enumeration of all their lands and estates, their quantity and quality, with the wives, children, domestics, tenants, and slaves of each citizen. Hence the word signifies this enumeration or register, a man's whole substance, and the tax imposed according to each man's property.*NWAD CENSUS.2*

2. In the United States of America, an-enumeration of the inhabitants of all the States, taken by order of the Congress, to furnish the rule of apportioning the representation among the States, and the number of representatives to which each State is entitled in the Congress; also, an enumeration of the inhabitants of a State, taken by order of its legislature.*NWAD CENSUS.3*

CENT, *n.*

1. A hundred. In commerce, per cent, denotes a certain rate by the hundred; as, ten per cent. Is ten in the hundred, whether profit or loss. This rate is called percentage.*NWAD CENT.2*

2. In the United States of America, a copper coin whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar.*NWAD CENT.3*

CENTAGE, *n.* Rate by the cent or hundred.

CENTAUR, *n.*

1. In mythology, a fabulous being, supposed to be half man and half horse. It has been supposed that this fancied monster originated among the Lapithae, a tribe in Thessaly, who first invented the art of breaking horses. But the origin of the fable and of the name is doubtful.*NWAD CENTAUR.2*

2. Part of a southern constellation, in form of a centaur, usually

joined with the wolf, containing thirty-five stars; the archer.*NWAD CENTAUR.3*

CENTAURLIKE, *a.* Having the appearance of a centaur.

CENTAURY, *n.* The name of a plant, and a genus of plants, of numerous species. The lesser centaury is a species of Gentiana. Centaury bears the popular names of knapweed, bluebottle, sultan, and star-thistle.

CENTENARY, *n.* The number of a hundred; as a centenary of years.

CENTENARY, *a.* Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred.

CENTENNIAL, *a.*

1. Consisting of a hundred yeas, or completing that term.*NWAD CENTENNIAL.2*

2. Pertaining to a hundred years.*NWAD CENTENNIAL.3*

3. Happening every hundred years.*NWAD CENTENNIAL.4*

CENTER, *n.*

1. A point equally distant from the extremities of a line, figure or body; the middle point or place.*NWAD CENTER.2*

2. The middle or central object. In an army, the body of troops occupying the place in the line between the wings. In a fleet, the division between the van and rear of the line of battle, and between the weather division and lee, in the order of sailing.*NWAD CENTER.3*

3. A single body or house.*NWAD CENTER.4*

These institutions collected all authority into one center, kings, nobles and people.*NWAD CENTER.5*

Center of gravity, in mechanics, the point about which all the parts of a body exactly balance each other.*NWAD CENTER.6*

Center o motion, the point which remains at rest, while all the other parts of a body move round it.*NWAD CENTER.7*

CENTER, *v.t.*

1. To place on a center; to fix on a central point.*NWAD CENTER.9*

2. To collect to a point.*NWAD CENTER.10*

Thy joys are centered all in me alone.*NWAD CENTER.11*

CENTER, *v.i.*

1. To be collected to a point.*NWAD CENTER.13*

Our hopes must center on ourselves alone.*NWAD CENTER.14*

2. To be collected to a point; to rest on.*NWAD CENTER.15*

3. To be placed in the middle.*NWAD CENTER.16*

CENTERED, *pp.* Collected to a point or center; fixed on a central point.

CENTERING, *ppr.* Placing on the center; collecting to a point.

CENTESIMAL, *a.* The hundredth. As a noun, the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetic of fractions.

CENTESIMATION, *n.* A military punishment, for desertion, mutiny or the like, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution.

CENTESM, *n.* The hundredth part of an integer or thing.

CENTIFOLIOUS, *a.* Having a hundred leaves.

CENTIGRADE, ***a.*** **Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts; as a centigrade thermometer.**

CENTIGRAM, ***n.*** **In French Measure, the hundredth part of a gram. [see Gram.]**

CENTILITER, ***n.*** **The hundredth part of a liter, a little more than 6-10 of a cubic inch.**

CENTIMETER, ***n.*** **In French measure, the hundredth part of a meter, rather more than 39-100 of an inch. English measure.**

CENTINODY, ***n.*** **Knotgrass.**

CENTIPED, ***n.*** **An insect having a hundred feet, but the term is applied to insects that have many feet, though not a hundred. Insects of this kind are called generically Scolopendra. In warm climates, some of them grow to the length of six inches or more, and their bite is poisonous.**

CENTIPEE, for centiped.

CENTNER, ***n.*** **In metallurgy and assaying, a docimastic hundred; a weight divisible first into a hundred parts, and then into smaller parts. The metallurgists use a weight divided into a hundred equal parts, each one pound; the whole they call a centner; the pound is divided into thirty-two parts or half ounces; the half ounce into two quarters, and each of these into two drams. But the assayers use different weights. With them a centner is one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned.**

CENTO, ***n.*** **A composition formed by verses or passages from other authors, disposed in a new order.**

CENTRAL, ***a.*** **Relating to the center; placed in the center or middle; containing the center, or pertaining to the parts near the center.**

Central forces, in mechanics, the powers which cause a moving body to tend towards or recede from the center of motion.*NWAD CENTRAL.2*

CENTRALITY, *n.* The state of being central.

CENTRALLY, *adv.* With regard to the center; in a central manner.

CENTRIC, *a.* Placed in the center or middle.

CENTRICALLY, *adv.* In a central position.

CENTRICALNESS, *n.* Situation in the center.

CENTRIFUGAL, *a.* Tending to recede from the center. The centrifugal force of a body, is that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve, tend to fly off from the axis of their motion, in a tangent to the periphery of the curve.

CENTRIPETAL, *a.* Tending towards the center. Centripetal force is that force which draws or impels a body towards some point as a center; as in case of a planet revolving round the sun, the center of the system. [Note: The common accentuation of centrifugal and centripetal is artificial and harsh. The accent on the first and third syllables, as in circumpolar, would be natural and easy.]

CENTUMVIR, *n.* One of a hundred and five judges, in ancient Rome, appointed to decide common causes among the people.

CENTUMVIRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the centumvirs.

CENTUPLE, *a.* A hundred fold.

CENTUPLE, *v.t.* To multiply a hundred fold.

CENTUPLICATE, *v.t.* To make a hundred fold.

CENTURIAL, *a.* Relating to a century, or a hundred years; as a chanterelle sermon.

When the third chanterelle jubilee of New-England shall come, who of us will then be living to participate he general joy?*NWAD CENTURIAL.2*

CENTURIATE, *v.t.* To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIATORS, CENTURIST, *n.* A historian who distinguishes time into centuries; as in the Universal Church History of Magdeburg.

CENTURION, *n.* Among the Romans, a military officer who commanded a hundred men, a century or company of infantry, answering to the captain in modern armies.

CENTURY, *n.*

1. In a general sense, a hundred; any thing consisting of a hundred parts.*NWAD CENTURY.2*

2. A division of the Roman people for the purpose of electing magistrates and enacting laws, the people voting by centuries; also, a company consisting of a hundred men.*NWAD CENTURY.3*

3. A period of a hundred years. This is the most common signification of the word; and as we begin our modern computation of time from the incarnation of Christ, the word is generally applied to some term of a hundred years subsequent to that event; as the fist or second century, or the tenth century. If we intend to apply the word to a different era, we use an explanatory adjunct; as the third century before the Christian era, or after the reign of Cyrus.*NWAD CENTURY.4*

4. The Centuries of Magdeburg, a title given to an ecclesiastical history, arranged in 13 centuries, compiled by a great number of Protestants at Magdeburg.*NWAD CENTURY.5*

CONTZONTLI, *n.* The Mexican name of the Turdus Polyglottus,

or mocking thrush.

CEOL, Sax. A ship. This word is sometimes found prefixed to names.

CEPHALALGIC, *n.* A medicine good for the headache.

CEPHALALGY, *n.* The headache.

CEPHALIC, *a.* Pertaining to the head; as cephalic medicines, remedies for disorders in the head. The cephalic vein, which runs along the arm, was so named because the ancients used to open it for disorders of the head.

CEPHALIC, *n.* A medicine for headache or other disorder in the head.

CEPHEUS, *n.* A constellation in the Northern hemisphere.

CEPHUS, *n.* A fowl of the duck kind; also, a species of monkey, the mona.

CERASEE, *n.* The male balsam apple.

CERASIN, *n.* Any gummy substance which swells in cold water, but does not readily dissolve in it.

CERASITE, *n.* A petrifaction resembling a cherry.

CERASTES, *n.* In zoology, the name of a serpent, of the genus Coluber, which the ancients supposed to have horns.

CERATE, *n.* A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax and oil, with other ingredients; applied externally in various diseases.

CERATED, *a.* Covered with wax.

CERE, *n.* The naked skin that covers the base of a hawks bill.

CERE, *v.t.* To wax or cover with wax.

CEREBEL, CEREBELLUM, *n.* The hinder part of the head, or the little brain.

CEREBRAL, CEREBRINE, *a.* Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain.

CERECLOTH, *n.* A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some gummy or glutinous matter. [But the English word for a cloth used to cover wounds is sear-cloth.]

CEREMENT, *n.* Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded, when embalmed.

CEREMONIAL, *a.* [See *Ceremony*.]

1. Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual; according to the forms of established rites; as ceremonial exactness. It is particularly applied to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion; as the ceremonial law or worship, as distinguished from the moral and judicial law.*NWAD CEREMONIAL.2*

2. Formal; observant of old forms; exact; precise in manners.*NWAD CEREMONIAL.3*

[In this sense, ceremonious is now used.]*NWAD CEREMONIAL.4*

CEREMONIAL, *n.*

1. Outward form; external rite, or established forms or rites, including all the forms prescribed; a system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law or established by custom, whether in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes.*NWAD CEREMONIAL.6*

2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.*NWAD CEREMONIAL.7*

CEREMONIALLY, *adv.* According to rites and ceremonies; as a person ceremonially unclean; an act ceremonially unlawful.

CEREMONIOUS, ***a.***

1. Consisting of outward forms and rites; as the ceremonious part of worship. [In this sense, ceremonial is now used.]*NWAD CEREMONIOUS.2*

2. Full of ceremony or solemn forms.*NWAD CEREMONIOUS.3*

3. According to the rules and forms prescribed or customary; civil; formally respectful. Ceremonious phrases.*NWAD CEREMONIOUS.4*

4. Formal; according to the rules of civility; as, to take a ceremonious leave.*NWAD CEREMONIOUS.5*

5. Formal; exact; precise; too observant of forms.*NWAD CEREMONIOUS.6*

CEREMONIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms.**

CEREMONIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **The use of customary forms; the practice of too much ceremony; great formality in manners.**

CEREMONY, ***n.***

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.*NWAD CEREMONY.2*

2. Forms of civility; rules established by custom for regulating social intercourse.*NWAD CEREMONY.3*

3. Outward forms of state; the forms prescribed or established by order or custom, serving for the purpose of civility or magnificence, as in levees of princes, the reception of ambassadors, etc.*NWAD CEREMONY.4*

Master of ceremonies, an officer who superintends the reception of ambassadors. A person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion.*NWAD CEREMONY.5*

CEREOLITE, *n.* A substance which in appearance and softness resembles wax; sometimes confounded with steatite.

CEREOUS, *a.* Waxen; like wax.

CERES, *n.*

1. In mythology, the inventor or goddess of corn, or rather the name of corn deified.*NWAD CERES.2*

2. The name of a planet discovered by M. Piozzi, at Palermo in Sicily, in 1801.*NWAD CERES.3*

CERIN, *n.*

1. A peculiar substance which precipitates on evaporation, from alcohol, which has been digested on grated cork.*NWAD CERIN.2*

2. The part of common wax which dissolves in alcohol.*NWAD CERIN.3*

3. A variety of the mineral allanite.*NWAD CERIN.4*

CERINTHIANS, *n.* A set of heretics, so called from Cerinthus, one of the first heresiarchs in the church. They denied the divinity of Christ, but they held that, in his baptism, a celestial virtue descended on him in the form of a dove, by means of which he was consecrated by the Holy Spirit and made Christ.

CERITE, *n.* [See *Cerium*.]

1. The siliceous oxyd of Cerium, a rare mineral of a pale rose red color, with a tinge of yellow.*NWAD CERITE.2*

2. A fossil shell.*NWAD CERITE.3*

CERIUM, *n.* A metal recently discovered in Sweden, in the mineral cerate, and so called rom the planet Ceres. It is of great specific gravity. Its color a grayish white and its texture lamellar.

CEROON, ***n.*** **[from the Spanish.] A bale or package made of skins.**

CERRIAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the Cerrus, or bitter oak.**

CERRUS, ***n.*** **The bitter oak.**

CERTAIN, ***a.***

1. Sure; true; undoubted; unquestionable; that cannot be denied; existing in fact and truth.*NWAD CERTAIN.2*

The dream is certain and the interpretation sure. *Daniel 2:45*.*NWAD CERTAIN.3*

2. Assured in mind; having no doubts; followed by of, before a noun.*NWAD CERTAIN.4*

However I with thee have fixed my lot,*NWAD CERTAIN.5*

Certain to undergo like doom of death,*NWAD CERTAIN.6*

Consort with thee.*NWAD CERTAIN.7*

To make her certain of the sad event.*NWAD CERTAIN.8*

3. Unfailing; always producing the intended effect; as, we may have a certain remedy for a disease.*NWAD CERTAIN.9*

4. Not doubtful or casual; really existing.*NWAD CERTAIN.10*

Virtue that directs our ways*NWAD CERTAIN.11*

Through certain dangers to uncertain praise.*NWAD CERTAIN.12*

5. Stated; fixed; determinate; regular.*NWAD CERTAIN.13*

Ye shall gather a certain rate every day. *Exodus 16:4*.*NWAD CERTAIN.14*

6. Particular.*NWAD CERTAIN.15*

There came a certain poor widow. *Mark 12:42*.*NWAD CERTAIN.16*

In the plural number, a particular part or number; some; an indefinite part, number, or quantity. Hanani came, he and certain men of Judah. I mourned certain days. *Nehemiah 1:2, 4*.*NWAD CERTAIN.17*

In the latter sense, it is used as a noun; as, certain also of your own poets have said. *Acts 17:28*.*NWAD CERTAIN.18*

CERTAINLY, *adv.*

1. Without doubt or question; in truth and fact.*NWAD CERTAINLY.2*

Certainly this was a righteous man. *Luke 23:47*.*NWAD CERTAINLY.3*

2. Without failure.*NWAD CERTAINLY.4*

He said, I will certainly return to thee. *Genesis 18:10*.*NWAD CERTAINLY.5*

CERTAINNESS, *n. Certainty*, which see.

CERTAINTY, *n.*

1. A fixed or real state; truth; fact.*NWAD CERTAINTY.2*

Know for a certainty, that the Lord your God will no more drive out these nations. *Joshua 23:13*; *Luke 1:4*.*NWAD CERTAINTY.3*

2. Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt.*NWAD CERTAINTY.4*

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas.*NWAD CERTAINTY.5*

3. Exemption from failure; as the certainty of an event, or of the success of a medicine.*NWAD CERTAINTY.6*

The certainty of punishment is the truest security against

crimes.*NWAD CERTAINTY.7*

4. Regularity; settled state.*NWAD CERTAINTY.8*

CERTES, *adv.* Certainly; in truth; verily.

CERTIFICATE, *n.* [See *Certify*.]

1. In a general sense, a written testimony not sworn to; a declaration in writing, signed by the party, and intended to verify a fact.*NWAD CERTIFICATE.2*

2. In a more particular sense, the written declaration, under the hand or seal or both, of some public officer, to be used as evidence in a court, or to substantiate a fact. A certificate of this kind may be considered as given under the oath of office.*NWAD CERTIFICATE.3*

3. Trial by certificate, is where the evidence of the person certifying is the only proper criterion of the point in dispute as when the issue is whether a person was absent in the army, this is tried by the certificate of the Mareschall of the army, in writing under his seal.*NWAD CERTIFICATE.4*

CERTIFICATE, *v.t.* or *i.*

1. To give a certificate; to lodge a certificate with the proper officer, for the purpose of being exempted from the payment of taxes to support the ministry, in a parish or ecclesiastical society.*NWAD CERTIFICATE.6*

2. To give a certificate to, acknowledging one to be a parishioner.*NWAD CERTIFICATE.7*

But such certificated person can gain no settlement.*NWAD CERTIFICATE.8*

CERTIFICATION, *n.* The act of certifying.

CERTIFIED, *pp.* [See *Certify*.] Assured; made certain; informed.

CERTIFIER, *n.* One who certifies, or assures.

CERTIFY, *v.t.*

1. To testify to in writing; to make a declaration in writing, under hand, or hand and seal, to make known or establish a fac.*NWAD CERTIFY.2*

The judges shall certify their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate, the decree is usually founded.*NWAD CERTIFY.3*

The Judge shall certify under his hand, that the freehold came chiefly in question.*NWAD CERTIFY.4*

2. To give certain information to; applied to persons.*NWAD CERTIFY.5*

We have sent and certified the king. *Ezra 4:14*.*NWAD CERTIFY.6*

3. To give certain information of; applied to things.*NWAD CERTIFY.7*

This is designed to certify those things that are confirmed of Gods favor.*NWAD CERTIFY.8*

It is followed by of, after the person, and before the thing told; as, I certified you of the fact.*NWAD CERTIFY.9*

CERTIFYING, *ppr.* Giving a written testimony, or certificate; giving certain notice; making certainly known.

CERTIORARI, *n.* A writ issuing out of Chancery, Kings Bench or other superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in the superior court. This writ is obtained upon complaint of a party, that he has not received justice, or that he cannot have an impartial trial, in the inferior court.

CERTITUDE, *n.* Certainty; assurance; freedom from doubt.

CERULEAN, CERULEOUS, *a.* Sky-colored; blue.

CERULIFIC, *a.* Producing a blue or sky-color.

CERUMEN, *n.* The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear.

CERUSE, *n.* White-lead; a carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapor of vinegar. Lead is sometimes found native in the form of ceruse.

Ceruse of antimony is a white oxyd of antimony, which separates from the water in which diaphoretic antimony has been washed.*NWAD CERUSE.2*

CERUSED, *a.* Washed with a preparation of white lead.

CERVICAL, *a.* Belonging to the neck; as the cervical nerves; cervical vessels.

CERVIN, CERVINE, *a.* Pertaining to the deer, or to animals of the genus Cervus.

CESAREAN, *a.* The Cesarean operation is the taking of a child from the womb by cutting; an operation, which, it is said, gave name to Caesar, the Roman emperor.

CESPITITIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to turf; made of turf.

CESPITOUS, *a.* Pertaining to turf; turfy.

A cespitous or turfy plant, has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close thick carpet or matting.*NWAD CESPITOUS.2*

CESS, as a noun, a rate or tax, and as a verb, to rate or lay a tax, is probably a corruption of assess, or from the same root.

CESS, *v.i.* To neglect a legal duty.

CESSATION, *n.*

1. A ceasing; a stop; a rest; the act of discontinuing motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.*NWAD CESSATION.2*

2. A ceasing or suspension of operation, force or effect; as a cessation of the laws of nature.*NWAD CESSATION.3*

A cessation of arms, an armistice or truce, agreed to by the commanders of armies, to give time for a capitulation, or for other purposes.*NWAD CESSATION.4*

CESSAVIT, *n.* In law, a writ given by statute, to recover lands, when the tenant or occupier has ceased for two years to perform the service, which constitutes the condition of his tenure, and has not sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained, or the tenant has so inclosed the land that the lord cannot come upon it to distrain.

CESSER, *n.* [See *Cess*.] A ceasing; a neglect to perform services or payment for two years. [See *Cessavit*.]

CESSIBILITY, *n.* [See *Cede* and *Cession*.] The act of giving way or receding.

CESSIBLE, ***a.*** **[See** *Cede*.**] Giving way; yielding; easy to give way.**

CESSION, ***n.***

1. The act of giving way; a yielding to force or impulse.*NWAD CESSION.2*

2. A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person; particularly, a surrender of conquered territory to its former proprietor or sovereign, by treaty.*NWAD CESSION.3*

3. In the civil law, a voluntary surrender of a persons effects to his creditors, to avoid imprisonment.*NWAD CESSION.4*

4. In ecclesiastical law, the leaving of a benefice without dispensation or being otherwise qualified. When an ecclesiastical person is created a bishop, or when the parson of a parish takes another benefice, without dispensation, the benefices are void by cession, without resignation.*NWAD CESSION.5*

CESSIONARY, ***a.*** **Having surrendered effects; as a cessionary bankrupt.**

CESSMENT, ***n.*** **An assessment or tax.**

CESSOR, ***n.***

1. In law, he that neglects, for two years, to perform the service by which he holds lands, so that he incurs the danger of the writ of cessavit. [See *Cessavit*.]*NWAD CESSOR.2*

2. An assessor, or taxer.*NWAD CESSOR.3*

CEST, ***n.*** **A ladys girdle.**

CESTUS, ***n.*** **The girdle of Venus, or marriage-girdle, among the Greeks and Romans.**

CESURA, CESURE, ***n.*** **A pause in verse, so introduced as to**

aid the recital, and render the versification more melodious. It divides a verse or line into equal or unequal parts. Its most pleasing effect is produced, when it is placed at the end of the second foot, or in the middle, or at the end of the third foot.

CESURAL, *a.* Pertaining to the cesure.

CETACEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the whale; belonging to the whale kind. The cetacceous fishes include the genera monodon, balaena, physeter and delphinus. They have no gills, but an aperture on the top of the head, and a flat or horizontal tail.

CETATE, *n.* A compound of cetic acid, with a base.

CETERACH, *n.* A trivial name of a species of Asplenium, or spleen-wort.

CETIC, *a.* Pertaining to the whale. The cetic acid is a peculiar substance obtained from the spermaceti.

CETIN, *n.* A name given to spermaceti by Chevreul.

CETOLOGICAL, *n.* Pertaining to cetology.

CETOLOGIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of the whale and its kindred animals.

CETOLOGY, *n.* The doctrine or natural history of cetaceous animals.

CETUS, *n.* In astronomy, the whale, a large constellation of the Southern hemisphere, containing ninety-seven stars.

CEYLANITE, *n.* A mineral, classed with the ruby family; called also pleonaste. Its color is a muddy, dark blue, and grayish black, approaching to iron black. It occurs in grains, or small crystals, either perfect octahedrons, or truncated on the edges, or with the angles acuminated by four planes. It occurs also in

rhomboidal dodecahedrons.

CHABASIE, CHABASITE, *n.* A mineral which has been regarded as a variety of zeolite. It is divisible into very obtuse rhomboids.

This mineral occurs in crystals, whose primitive form is nearly a cube.*NWAD CHABASIE.2*

Chabasie has a foliated structure; its fracture is somewhat conchoidal or uneven, with a glistening vitreous luster. It is translucent, sometimes transparent. Its color is white or grayish white, sometimes with a rosy tinge. Before the blowpipe, it intumesces a little, and easily melts into a white spongy mass.*NWAD CHABASIE.3*

CHAD, *n.* A kind of fish; pronounced shad.

CHAFE, *v.t.*

1. To excite heat or inflammation by friction, as to chafe the skin; also, to fret and wear by rubbing, as to chafe a cable.*NWAD CHAFE.2*

2. To act violently upon, by rubbing; to fret against, as waves against a shore.*NWAD CHAFE.3*

The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores.*NWAD CHAFE.4*

3. To be fretted and worn by rubbing; as, a cable chafes.*NWAD CHAFE.5*

CHAFE, *n.*

1. Heat, excited by friction.*NWAD CHAFE.7*

2. Violent agitation of the mind or passions; heat; fret; passion.*NWAD CHAFE.8*

CHAFED, *pp.* Heated or fretted by rubbing; worn by friction.

CHAFER, *n.* One who chafes.

CHAFER, *n.* An insect, a species of Scarabaeus, or beetle.

CHAFERY, *n.* In Iron works, a forge in which an ancony or square mass of iron, hammered into a bar in the middle, with its ends rough, is reduced to a complete bar, by hammering down the ends to the shape of the middle.

CHAFE-WAX, *n.* In England, an officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFF, *n.*

1. The husk, or dry calyx of corn, and grasses. In common language, the word is applied to the husks when separated from the corn by thrashing, riddling or winnowing. The word is sometimes used rather improperly to denote straw cut small for the food of cattle.*NWAD CHAFF.2*

2. Refuse; worthless matter; especially that which is light, and apt to be driven by the wind. In scripture, false doctrines, fruitless designs, hypocrites and ungodly men are compared to chaff. *Psalm 1:4*; *Jeremiah 23:28*; *Isaiah 33:11*; *Matthew 3:12*.*NWAD CHAFF.3*

CHAFFER, *v.i.* To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to negotiate; to chop and change; as, to chaffer for preferments.

CHAFFER, *v.t.* To buy; to exchange.

CHAFFER, *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

CHAFFERN, *n.* A vessel for heating water.

CHAFFERY, *n.* Trafick; buying and selling.

CHAFFINCH, *n.* A species of birds of the genus Fringilla, which are said to delight in chaff, and are admired for their song.

CHAFFLESS, *n.* Without chaff.

CHAFFWEED, *n.* A plant, cud-weed, a species of Gnaphalium; but this name is given also to the Centunculus.

CHAFFY, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff; light; as, chaffy straws; chaffy opinions.

CHAFING, *ppr.* Heating or fretting by friction.

CHAFING-DISH, *n.* A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating any thing set on it; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN, *n.* Ill-humor; vexation; peevishness; fretfulness.

CHAGRIN, *v.t.* To excite ill-humor in; to vex; to mortify.

CHAGRINED, *pp.* Vexed; fretted; displeased.

CHAIN, *n.*

1. A series of links or rings connected, or fitted into one another, usually made of some kind of metal, as a chain of gold, or of iron; but the word is not restricted to any particular kind of material. It is used often for an ornament about the person.*NWAD CHAIN.2*

2. That which binds; a real chain; that which restrains, confines, or fetters; a bond.*NWAD CHAIN.3*

If God spared not the angels that sinned, but delivered them into chains of darkness. *2 Peter 2:4*.*NWAD CHAIN.4*

3. Bondage; affliction.*NWAD CHAIN.5*

He hath made my chain heavy. *Lamentations 3:7*.*NWAD CHAIN.6*

4. Bondage; slavery.*NWAD CHAIN.7*

In despotism the people sleep soundly in their chains.*NWAD CHAIN.8*

5. Ornament. *Proverbs 1:9*.*NWAD CHAIN.9*

6. A series of things linked together; a series of things connected or following in succession; as a chain of causes, of ideas, or events; a chain of being.*NWAD CHAIN.10*

7. A range, or line of things connected, as a chain of mountains.*NWAD CHAIN.11*

8. A series of links, forming an instrument to measure land.*NWAD CHAIN.12*

9. A string of twisted wire, or something similar, to hang a watch on, and for other purposes.*NWAD CHAIN.13*

10. In France, a measure of wood for fuel, and various commodities, of various length.*NWAD CHAIN.14*

11. In ship-building, chains are strong links or plates of iron, bolted at the lower end to the ships side, used to contain the blocks called dead eyes, by which the shrouds of the mast are extended.*NWAD CHAIN.15*

12. The warp in weaving, as in French.*NWAD CHAIN.16*

Chain-;ump. This consists of a long chain, equipped with a sufficient number of valves, moving on two wheels, one above the other below, passing downward through a wooden tube and returning through another. It is managed by a long winch, on which several men may be employed at once.*NWAD CHAIN.17*

Chain-shot, two balls connected by a chain, and used to cut down masts, or cut away shrouds and rigging.*NWAD CHAIN.18*

Chain-wales of a ship, broad and thick planks projecting from a ships side, abreast of and behind the masts, for the purpose of extending the shrouds, for better supporting the masts, and preventing the shrouds from damaging the gunwale.*NWAD CHAIN.19*

Chain-work, work consisting of threads, cords and the like, linked

together in the form of a chain; as lineal chaining or tambour work, reticulation or net work, etc.*NWAD CHAIN.20*

Top-chain, on board a ship, a chain to sling the sail-yards in time of battle, to prevent their falling, when the ropes that support them are shot away.*NWAD CHAIN.21*

CHAIN, *v.t.*

1. To fasten, bind or connect with a chain; to fasten or bind with any thing in the manner of a chain.*NWAD CHAIN.23*

2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.*NWAD CHAIN.24*

And which more blest? Who chaind his country, say*NWAD CHAIN.25*

Or he whose virtue sighed to lose a day?*NWAD CHAIN.26*

3. To guard with a chain, as a harbor or passage.*NWAD CHAIN.27*

4. To unite; to form chain-work.*NWAD CHAIN.28*

CHAINED, *pp.* Made fast, or bound by a chain; connected by a chain; bound; enslaved.

CHAINING, *ppr.* Binding, fastening or connecting with a chain; binding, or attaching to; enslaving.

CHAIR, *n.*

1. A movable seat; a frame with a bottom made of different materials, used for persons to sit in; originally a stool, and anciently a kind of pulpit in churches.*NWAD CHAIR.2*

2. A seat of justice or of authority; as a chair of state.*NWAD CHAIR.3*

3. A seat for a professor, or his office; as the professors chair.*NWAD CHAIR.4*

4. The seat for a speaker or presiding officer of a public council, or assembly, as the speakers chair; and by a metonymy, the speaker himself; as, to address the chair.*NWAD CHAIR.5*

5. A sedan; a vehicle on poles borne by men.*NWAD CHAIR.6*

6. A pulpit.*NWAD CHAIR.7*

7. A two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse; a gig.*NWAD CHAIR.8*

8. Supreme office or magistracy.*NWAD CHAIR.9*

When Governor Shute came to the chair, several of the old councilors were laid aside.*NWAD CHAIR.10*

Curule chair, an ivory seat placed on a car, used by the prime magistrates of Rome.*NWAD CHAIR.11*

CHAIR-MAN, *n.*

1. The presiding officer or speaker of an assembly, association or company, particularly of a legislative house; also, the president or senior member of a committee.*NWAD CHAIR-MAN.2*

2. One whose business is to carry a chair.*NWAD CHAIR-MAN.3*

CHAISE, *n.* s as z. A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse; a gig. It is open or covered.

CHALCEDONIC, *a.* Pertaining to chalcedony.

CHALCEDONY, *n.* A subspecies of quartz, a mineral called also white agate, resembling milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opake, with veins, circles and spots. It is used in jewelry.

The varieties of chalcedony are common chalcedony, heliotrope, chrysoprase, plasma, onyx, sard and sardonyx.*NWAD CHALCEDONY.2*

CHALCEDONYX, ***n.*** **A variety of agate, in which white and gray layers alternate.**

CHALCITE, ***n.*** **Sulphate of iron of a red color, so far calcined as to have lost a considerable part of its acid.**

CHALCOGRAPHER, ***n.*** **An engraver in brass.**

CHALCOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **The act or art of engraving in brass.**

CHALDAIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Chaldea, anciently a country on the Frat or Euphrates, in Asia, called in scripture Shinar. Of this Babylon was the principal city.**

CHALDAIC, ***n.*** **The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.**

CHALDAISM, ***n.*** **An idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldee dialect.**

CHALDEAN, ***n.*** **An inhabitant of Chaldea.**

CHALDEE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Chaldea.**

CHALDEE, ***n.*** **The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.**

CHALDRON, CHALDER, ***n.*** **A measure of coals consisting of thirty six bushels.**

CHALICE, ***n.*** **A cup, or bowl; usually a communion cup.**

CHALICED, ***n.*** **Having a cell or cup; applied by Shakespeare to a flower; but I believe little used.**

CHALK, ***n.*** **A well known calcarious earth, of an opake white color, soft and admitting no polish. It contains a large portion of carbonic acid, and is a subspecies of carbonate of lime. It is used as an absorbent and anti-acid.**

Cleaveland. Nicholson. Kirwan. Aikin.*NWAD CHALK.2*

Black-chalk is a species of earth used by painters for drawing on blue paper.*NWAD CHALK.3*

Red-chalk is an indurated clayey ocher used by painters and artificers.*NWAD CHALK.4*

CHALK, *v.t.*

1. To rub with chalk; to mark with chalk.*NWAD CHALK.6*

2. To manure with chalk, as land.*NWAD CHALK.7*

3. From the use of chalk in marking lines, the phrase to chalk out is used to signify, to lay out, draw out or describe; as, to chalk out a plan of proceeding.*NWAD CHALK.8*

CHALK-CUTTER, *n.* A man that digs chalk.

CHALKINESS, *n.* The state of being chalky.

CHALK-PIT, *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

CHALK-STONE, *n.*

1. In medicine, a calcarious concretion in the hands and feet of men violently affected by the gout.*NWAD CHALK-STONE.2*

2. White with chalk; consisting of chalk; as, chalky cliffs.*NWAD CHALK-STONE.3*

3. Impregnated with chalk; as, chalky water.*NWAD CHALK-STONE.4*

CHALLENGE, *n.* Literally, a calling, or crying out, the primary sense of many words expressing a demand, as claim. Hence appropriately,

1. A calling upon one to fight in single combat; an invitation or summons, verbal or written, to decide a controversy by a duel. Hence the letter containing the summons is also called a

challenge.*NWAD CHALLENGE.2*

2. A claim or demand made of a right or supposed right.*NWAD CHALLENGE.3*

There must be no challenge of superiority.*NWAD CHALLENGE.4*

3. Among hunters, the opening and crying of hounds at the first finding the scent of their game.*NWAD CHALLENGE.5*

4. In law, an exception to jurors; the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause; that is, a calling them off. The right of challenge is given both in civil and criminal trials, for certain causes which are supposed to disqualify a juror to be an impartial judge. The right of challenge extends either to the whole panel or array, or only to particular jurors, called a challenge to the polls. A principal challenge is that which the law allows without cause assigned. A challenge to the favor, is when the party alleges a special cause. In criminal cases, a prisoner may challenge twenty jurors, without assigning a cause. This is called a peremptory challenge.*NWAD CHALLENGE.6*

CHALLENGE, ***v.t.***

1. To call, invite or summon to answer for an offense by single combat, or duel.*NWAD CHALLENGE.8*

2. To call to a contest; to invite to a trial; as, I challenge a man to prove what he asserts, implying defiance.*NWAD CHALLENGE.9*

3. To accuse; to call to answer.*NWAD CHALLENGE.10*

4. To claim as due; to demand as a right; as, the Supreme Being challenges our reverence and homage.*NWAD CHALLENGE.11*

5. In law, to call off a juror, or jurors; or to demand that jurors shall not sit in trial upon a cause. [See the noun.]*NWAD CHALLENGE.12*

6. To call to the performance of conditions.*NWAD CHALLENGE.13*

CHALLENGEABLE, ***a.*** **That may be challenged; that may be**

called to account.

CHALLENGED, *pp.* Called to combat or o contest; claimed; demanded, as due; called from a jury.

CHALLENGER, *n.*

1. One who challenges; one who invites to a single combat; one who calls on another by way of defiance.*NWAD CHALLENGER.2*

2. One who claims superiority; one who claims any thing as his right, or makes pretensions to it.*NWAD CHALLENGER.3*

3. One who calls a juror, or a jury, from the trial of his cause.*NWAD CHALLENGER.4*

CHALLENGING, *ppr.* Summoning to a duel, or to contest; claiming as a right; defying; calling off from a jury.

CHALYBEAN, *a.* Pertaining to steel well tempered.

CHALYBEATE, *a.* Impregnated with particles of iron; as chalybeate waters.

CHALYBEATE, *n.* Any water or other liquor into which iron enters.

CHAM, *n.* The sovereign prince of Tartary. Usually written Khan.

CHAMADE, *n.* In war, the beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley; as for making a proposition for a truce, or for a capitulation.

CHAMBER, *n.*

1. An apartment in an upper story, or in a story above the lower floor of a dwelling house; often used as a lodging room.*NWAD CHAMBER.2*

2. Any retired room; any private apartment which a person occupies; as, he called on the judge at his chamber.*NWAD CHAMBER.3*

Joseph entered into his chamber and wept. *Genesis 43:30*.*NWAD CHAMBER.4*

3. Any retired place.*NWAD CHAMBER.5*

Her house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death. *Proverbs 7:27*.*NWAD CHAMBER.6*

4. A hollow or cavity; as the chamber of the eye.*NWAD CHAMBER.7*

5. A place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself; as star-chamber; imperial chamber; chamber of accounts; ecclesiastical chamber; privy chamber; chamber of commerce, etc.*NWAD CHAMBER.8*

6. In military affairs, the chamber of a mortar is that part of the chase, where the powder lies.*NWAD CHAMBER.9*

7. A powder-chamber, or bomb-chamber, a place under ground for holding powder and bombs, where they may be safe and secured from rains.*NWAD CHAMBER.10*

8. The chamber of a mine, a place, generally of a cubical form, where the powder is confined.*NWAD CHAMBER.11*

9. A species of ordnance.*NWAD CHAMBER.12*

10. The clouds. *Psalm 104:3*.*NWAD CHAMBER.13*

11. Certain southern constellations which are hid from us.*NWAD CHAMBER.14*

The chambers of the south. *Job 9:9*.*NWAD CHAMBER.15*

Chamber-council, a private or secret council*NWAD CHAMBER.16*

Chamber-counsel, a counselor, who gives his opinion in a private

apartment, but does not advocate causes in court.*NWAD CHAMBER.17*

CHAMBER, *v.i.*

1. To reside in or occupy as a chamber.*NWAD CHAMBER.19*

2. To be wanton; to indulge in lewd or immodest behavior. *Romans 13:13*.*NWAD CHAMBER.20*

CHAMBER, *v.t.* To shut up as in a chamber.

CHAMBERER, *n.* One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness.

CHAMBER-FELLOW, *n.* One who sleeps in the same apartment.

CHAMBERING, *n.* Wanton, lewd, immodest behavior. *Romans 13:13*.

CHAMBERLAIN, *n.*

1. An officer charged with the direction and management of a chamber, or of chambers. The Lord Chamberlain of Great Britain is the sixth officer of the crown. To him belong livery and lodging in the kings court; on coronation day he brings to the king his apparel, his sword, scabbard, etc. He dresses and undresses the king on that day, and waits on him before and after dinner. To him also belongs the care of providing all things in the house of lords, in time of parliament. Under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, and other officers. The Lord Chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the kings chambers, except the precinct of the bed-chamber, of the wardrobe, physicians, chaplains, barbers, etc., and administers the oath to all officers above stairs.*NWAD CHAMBERLAIN.2*

The chamberlains of the exchequer, of London, of Chester, of North Wales, etc., are receivers of rents and revenues.*NWAD CHAMBERLAIN.3*

2. A servant who has the care of the chambers in an inn or hotel.*NWAD CHAMBERLAIN.4*

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, *n.* The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBER-LYE, *n.* Urine.

CHAMBER-MAID, *n.* A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds, and cleaning the rooms, or who dresses a lady and waits upon her in her apartment.

CHAMBER-POT, *n.* A vessel used in bedrooms.

CHAMBER-PRACTICE, *n.* The practice of counselors at law, who give their opinions in private, but do not appear in court.

CHAMBREL, *n.* The joint or bending of the upper part of a horses hind leg. In New England pronounced *gambrel*, which see.

CHAMELEON, *n.* An animal of the genus Lacerta, or lizard, with a naked body, a tail and four feet. The body is six or seven inches long, and the tail five inches; with this it clings to the branches of trees. The skin is cold to the touch, and contains small grains or eminences, of a bluish gray color, in the shade, but in the light of the sun, all parts of the body become of a grayish brown, or tawny color. It is a native of Africa and Asia.

CHAMELEONIZE, *v.t.* To change into various colors.

CHAMFER, *v.t.*

1. To channel; to cut a furrow, as in a column, or to cut into a sloping form.*NWAD CHAMFER.2*

2. To wrinkle.*NWAD CHAMFER.3*

CHAMFER, CHAMFRET, *n.* A small gutter or furrow cut in wood or other hard material; a slope.

CHAMFERED, ***pp.*** **Cut into furrows, or cut sloping.**

CHAMFERING, ***ppr.*** **Cutting a gutter in; cutting in a slope.**

CHAMITE, ***n.*** **Fossil remains of the Chama, shell.**

CHAMLET, [See ***Camlet*****.]**

CHAMOIS, ***n.*** **An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called shammy. It is now arranged with the Antelopes.**

CHAMOMILE, [See ***Camomile*****.]**

CHAMP, ***v.t.***

1. To bite with repeated action of the teeth; as, a horse champs the bit.*NWAD CHAMP.2*

2. To bite into small pieces; to chew; to masticate; to devour. *NWAD CHAMP.3*

CHAMP, ***v.i.*** **To chew; to perform the action of biting by repeated motion of the teeth; as, to champ upon the bit.**

CHAMPAGNE, CHAMPANE, ***n.*** **A kind of brisk sparkling wine, from Champagne in France.**

CHAMPAIGN, CHAMPAIN, ***n.*** **A flat open country.**

CHAMPAIN, ***n.*** **In heraldry, champain or point champain, is a mark of dishonor in the coat of arms of him who has killed a prisoner of war after he has asked for quarter.**

CHAMPED, ***pp.*** **Bitten; chewed.**

CHAMPER, ***n.*** **One that champs or bits.**

CHAMPERTOR, ***n.*** **[See** ***Champerty*****.] In law, one who is guilty of** ***champerty*****, which see.**

CHAMPERTY, ***n.*** **A species of maintenance, being a bargain with a plaintiff or defendant, to divide the land or other matter in suit, between them, if they prevail; whereupon the champertor is to carry on the partys suit at his own expense. The purchase of a suit, or of the right of suing.**

CHAMPIGNON, ***n.*** **A kind of mushroom.**

CHAMPING, ***pp.*** **Biting with repeated action.**

CHAMPION, ***n.***

1. A man who undertakes a combat in the place or cause of another.*NWAD CHAMPION.2*

2. A man who fights in his own cause in a duel.*NWAD CHAMPION.3*

3. A hero; a brave warrior. Hence, one who is bold in contest; as a champion for the truth.*NWAD CHAMPION.4*

CHAMPION, ***v.t.*** **To challenge to a combat.**

CHAMPIONESS, ***n.*** **A female champion.**

CHANCE, ***n.***

1. An event that happens, falls out or takes place, without being contrived, intended, expected or foreseen; the effect of an unknown cause, or the unusual or unexpected effect of a known cause; accident; casualty; fortuitous event; as, time and chance happen to all.*NWAD CHANCE.2*

By chance a priest came down that way. *Luke 10:31*.*NWAD CHANCE.3*

2. Fortune; what fortune may bing; as, they must take their chance.*NWAD CHANCE.4*

3. An event, good or evil; success or misfortune; luck.*NWAD CHANCE.5*

4. Possibility of an occurrence; opportunity.*NWAD CHANCE.6*

You ladyship may have a chance to escape this address.*NWAD CHANCE.7*

CHANCE, *v.i.* To happen; to fall out; to come or arrive without design, or expectation.

If a birds nest chance to be before thee. *Deuteronomy 22:6*.*NWAD CHANCE.9*

Ah Casca, tell us what hath chanced to day.*NWAD CHANCE.10*

CHANCE, *a.* Happening by chance; casual; as a chance comer.

CHANCEABLE, *a.* Accidental; casual; fortuitous.

CHANCE-COMER, *n.* One who comes unexpectedly.

CHANCEFUL, *a.* Hazardous.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, *n.* In law, the killing of a person by chance, when the killer is doing a lawful act; for if he is doing an unlawful act, it is felony. As if a man, when throwing bricks from a house into a street where people are continually

passing, after giving warning to passengers to take care, should kill a person, this is chance-medley. But if he gives no warning, and kills a man, it is manslaughter.

CHANCEL, *n.* That part of the choir of a church, between the altar or communion table and the balustrade or railing that incloses it, or that part where the altar is placed; formerly inclosed with lattices or cross bars, as now with rails.

CHANCELLOR, *n.* Ordinally, a chief notary or scribe, under the Roman Emperors; but in England, in later times, an officer invested with judicial powers, and particularly with the superintendence of all charters, letters and other official writings of the crown, that required to be solemnly authenticated. Hence this officer became the keeper of the great seal. From the Roman Empire, this office passed to the church, and hence every bishop has his chancellor.

The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, or Keeper of the Great Seal, is the highest officer of the crown. He is a privy counselor by his office, and prolocutor of the house of lords by prescription. To him belongs the appointment of all justices of the peace; he is keeper of the kings conscience, visitor of all hospitals and colleges founded by the king, guardian of all charitable uses, and judge of the high court of chancery.*NWAD CHANCELLOR.2*

Chancellor of an Ecclesiastical Court, is the bishops lawyer, versed in the civil and canon law, to direct the bishop in causes of the church, civil and criminal.*NWAD CHANCELLOR.3*

Chancellor of a Cathedral, is an officer who hears lessons and lectures in the church, by himself or his vicar, inspects schools, hears causes, applies the seal, writes and dispatches letter of the chapter, keeps the books, etc.*NWAD CHANCELLOR.4*

Chancellor of the Exchequer, is an officer who presides in that court, and takes care of the interest of the crown. He has power, with the lord treasurer, to lease the crown lands, and with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal statutes. He has a great authority in managing the royal revenues, and in matters relating to the first

fruits.*NWAD CHANCELLOR.5*

Chancellor of a University, is an officer who seals the diplomas, or letters of degree, etc. The chancellor of Oxford is usually one of the prime nobility, elected by the students in convocation, and he holds the office for life. He is the chief magistrate in the government of the university. The chancellor of Cambridge is also elected from among the prime nobility; he does not hold his office for life, but may be elected every three years.*NWAD CHANCELLOR.6*

Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their proceedings, and delivers their acts under the seal of their order.*NWAD CHANCELLOR.7*

In France, a secretary is, in some cases, called a chancellor.*NWAD CHANCELLOR.8*

In the United States, a chancellor is the judge o a court of chancery or equity, established by statute.*NWAD CHANCELLOR.9*

In scripture, a matter of the decrees, or president of the council. *Ezra 4:8, 9, 17*.*NWAD CHANCELLOR.10*

CHANCELLORSHIP, *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.

CHANCERY, *n.*

1. In Great Britain, the highest court of justice, next to the parliament, consisting of two distinct tribunals; one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, or a court of equity. The ordinary legal court holds pleas of recognizance acknowledged in the chancery, writs of scire facias, for repeal of letters patent, writs of partition, and all personal action by or against any officer of the court. But if the parties come to issue, in fact, this court cannot try it by a jury; but the record must be delivered to the kings bench. Rom this court issue all original writs that pass under the great seal, commissions of charitable uses, bankruptcy, idiocy, lunacy,

etc.*NWAD CHANCERY.2*

The extraordinary court, or court of equity, proceeds upon rules of equity and conscience, moderates the rigor of the common law, and gives relief in cases where there is no remedy in the common law courts.*NWAD CHANCERY.3*

2. In the United States, a court of equity.*NWAD CHANCERY.4*

CHAN-CRE, *n.* A venereal ulcer.

CHAN-CROUS, *a.* Ulcerous; having the qualities of a chancer.

CHANDELIER, *n.*

1. A Frame with branches to hold a number of candles, to illuminate a public or large room.*NWAD CHANDELIER.2*

2. In fortification, a movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.*NWAD CHANDELIER.3*

CHANDLER, *n.* An artisan whose trade is to make candles, or one who sells candles.

In America, I believe the word never signifies a seller of candles, unless he is the maker. A corn-chandler is a seller of corn, but I believe not used in the United States.*NWAD CHANDLER.2*

CHANDLERLY, *a.* Like a chandler.

CHANDLERY, *n.* The place where candles are kept.

CHANGE, *v.t.*

1. To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; to alter, or make different; to vary in external form, or in essence; as, to change the color or shape of a thing; to change the countenance; to change the heart or life.*NWAD CHANGE.2*

2. To put one thing in the place of another; to shift; as, to change

the clothes*NWAD CHANGE.3*

Be clean and change your garments. *Genesis 35:2*.*NWAD CHANGE.4*

3. To quit one thing or state for another; followed by for; as, persons educated in a particular religion do not readily change it for another.*NWAD CHANGE.5*

4. To give and take reciprocally; as, will you change conditions with me?*NWAD CHANGE.6*

5. To barter; to exchange goods; as, to change a coach for a chariot.*NWAD CHANGE.7*

6. To quit, as one place for another; as, to change lodgings.*NWAD CHANGE.8*

7. To give one kind of money for another; to alter the form or kind of money, by receiving the value in a different kind, as to change bank notes for silver; or to give pieces of a larger denomination for an equivalent in pieces of smaller denomination, as to change an eagle for dollars, or a sovereign for sixpences, or to change a dollar into cents; or on the other hand, to change dollars for or into eagles, giving money of smaller denomination for larger.*NWAD CHANGE.9*

8. To become acid or tainted; to turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity; as, the wine is changed; thunder and lightning are said to change milk.*NWAD CHANGE.10*

To change a horse, or to change hand, is to turn or bear the horses head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left.*NWAD CHANGE.11*

CHANGE, *v.i.*

1. To be altered; to undergo variation; as, men sometimes change for the better, often for the worse.*NWAD CHANGE.13*

I am Jehovah; I change not. *Malachi 3:6*.*NWAD CHANGE.14*

2. To pass the sun, as the moon in its orbit; as, the moon will change the 14th of this month.*NWAD CHANGE.15*

CHANGE, *n.*

1. Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; or a passing from one state or form to another; as a change of countenance; a change of habits or principles.*NWAD CHANGE.17*

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another; vicissitude; as a change of seasons; a change of objects on a journey; a change of scenes.*NWAD CHANGE.18*

3. A revolution; as a change of government.*NWAD CHANGE.19*

4. A passing by the sun, and the beginning of a new monthly revolution; as a change of the moon.*NWAD CHANGE.20*

5. A different state by removal; novelty; variety.*NWAD CHANGE.21*

Our fathers did, for change, to France repair.*NWAD CHANGE.22*

6. Alteration in the order of ringing bells; variety of sounds.*NWAD CHANGE.23*

Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing.*NWAD CHANGE.24*

7. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted for another.*NWAD CHANGE.25*

Thirty changes of raiment. *Judges 14:12, 13*.*NWAD CHANGE.26*

8. Small coins of money, which may be given for larger pieces.*NWAD CHANGE.27*

9. The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased.*NWAD CHANGE.28*

I give the clerk a bank note for his cloth, and he gave me the change.*NWAD CHANGE.29*

10. The dissolution of the body; death.*NWAD CHANGE.30*

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come. *Job 14:14*.*NWAD CHANGE.31*

11. Change for exchange, a place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions.*NWAD CHANGE.32*

12. In arithmetic, permutation; variation of numbers. Thirteen numbers admit of 6,227,020,800 changes, or different positions.*NWAD CHANGE.33*

CHANGEABILITY, *n.* Changeableness, which is generally used.

CHANGEABLE, *a.*

1. That may change; subject to alteration; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable; as a person of a changeable mind.*NWAD CHANGEABLE.2*

2. Having the quality of suffering alteration of external appearance; as changeable silk.*NWAD CHANGEABLE.3*

CHANGEABLENESS, *n.*

1. The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; instability; mutability.*NWAD CHANGEABLENESS.2*

2. Susceptibility of change, or alteration.*NWAD CHANGEABLENESS.3*

CHANGEABLY, *adv.* Inconstantly.

CHANGED, *pp.* Altered; varied; turned; converted; shifted.

CHANGEFUL, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration.

CHANGELESS, *a.* Constant; not admitting alteration.

CHANGELING, *n.*

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.*NWAD CHANGELING.2*

2. An idiot; a fool.*NWAD CHANGELING.3*

3. One apt to change; a waverer.*NWAD CHANGELING.4*

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another.*NWAD CHANGELING.5*

CHANGER, *n.*

1. One who alters the form of any thing.*NWAD CHANGER.2*

2. One that is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer.*NWAD CHANGER.3*

3. One given to change.*NWAD CHANGER.4*

CHANGING, *ppr.* Altering; turning; putting one thing for another; shifting.

CHANNA, *n.* A fish taken in the Mediterranean, resembling the sea-perch.

CHANNEL, *n.*

1. In a general sense, a passage; a place of passing or flowing; particularly, a water course.*NWAD CHANNEL.2*

2. The place where a river flows, including the whole breadth of the river. But more appropriately, the deeper part or hollow in which the principal current flows.*NWAD CHANNEL.3*

3. The deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbor, where the principal current flows, either of tide or fresh water, or which is the most convenient for the track of a ship.*NWAD CHANNEL.4*

4. That through which any thing passes; means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, the news was conveyed to us by

different channels.*NWAD CHANNEL.5*

5. A gutter or furrow in a column.*NWAD CHANNEL.6*

6. An arm of the sea; a straight or narrow sea, between two continents, or between a continent and an isle; as the British or Irish channel.*NWAD CHANNEL.7*

7. Channels of a ship. [See *Chain-wales*.]*NWAD CHANNEL.8*

CHANNEL, *v.t.* To form a channel; to cut channels in; to groove; as, to channel a field or a column.

CHANNELED, *pp.* Having channels; grooved longitudinally.

CHANNELING, *ppr.* Cutting channels; grooving longitudinally.

CHANSON, *n.* A song.

CHANT, *v.t.*

1. To sing; to utter a melodious voice; that is, to cant or throw the voice in modulations.*NWAD CHANT.2*

The cheerful birds do chant sweet music.*NWAD CHANT.3*

2. To celebrate in song; as, to chant the praises of Jehovah.*NWAD CHANT.4*

3. To sing, as in church-service; to repeat words in a kind of canting voice, with modulations.*NWAD CHANT.5*

CHANT, *v.i.*

1. To sing; to make melody with the voice.*NWAD CHANT.7*

They chant to the sound of the viol. *Amos 6:5*.*NWAD CHANT.8*

2. To repeat words in the church-service with a kind of singing.*NWAD CHANT.9*

CHANT, *n.* Song; melody; church-service.

CHANTED, *pp.* Sung; uttered with modulations of voice.

CHANTER, *n.*

1. One who chants; a singer or songster.*NWAD CHANTER.2*

2. The chief singer, or priest of the chantry.*NWAD CHANTER.3*

3. The pipe which sounds the tenor or treble in a bagpipe.*NWAD CHANTER.4*

CHANTICLEER, *n.* A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in cowing.

CHANTING, *ppr.* Singing; uttering a melodious voice; repeating words with a singing voice.

CHANTING, *n.* The act of singing, or uttering with a song.

CHANTRESS, *n.* A female singer.

CHANTRY, *n.* A church or chapel endowed with lands, or other revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priests daily to sing or say mass for the souls of the donors, or such as they appoint.

CHAOS, *n.*

1. That confusion, or confused mass, in which matter is supposed to have existed, before it was separated into its different kinds and reduced to order, by the creating power of God. Rudis, indigestaque moles.*NWAD CHAOS.2*

2. Any mixed mass, without due form or order; as a chaos of materials.*NWAD CHAOS.3*

3. Confusion; disorder; a state in which the parts are undistinguished.*NWAD CHAOS.4*

CHAOTIC, ***a.*** **Resembling chaos; confused; as, the earth was originally in a chaotic state.**

CHAP, ***v.t.*** **To cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth, or the skin and flesh of the hand. Dry weather chaps the earth; cold dry winds chap the hands.**

CHAP, ***v.i.*** **To crack; to open in long slits; as, the earth chaps; the hands chap.**

CHAP, ***n.*** **A longitudinal cleft, gap or chink, as in the surface of the earth, or in the hands or feet.**

CHAP, ***n.*** **The upper and lower part of the mouth; the jaw. It is applied to beasts, and vulgarly to men; generally in the plural, the chaps or mouth.**

CHAP, ***v.i.*** **To cheapen.**

CHAPBOOK, ***n.*** **[See** ***Chapman*** **and** ***Cheap*****.] a small book or pamphlet, carried about for sale by hawker.**

CHAPE, ***n.***

1. The catch of any thing, as the hook of a scabbard, or the catch of a buckle, by which it is held to the back strap.*NWAD CHAPE.2*

2. A brass or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of a scabbard.*NWAD CHAPE.3*

CHAPEAU, ***n.*** **A hat; in heraldry, a cap or bonnet.**

CHAPEL, ***n.***

1. A house for public worship; primarily, a private oratory, or house of worship belonging to a private person. In Great Britain there are several sorts of chapels; as parochial chapels, distinct from the mother church; chapels which adjoin to and are a part of the church; such were formerly built by honorable persons for burying places; chapels of ease, built in large parishes for the accommodation of the inhabitants; free chapels, which were

founded by the kings of England; chapels in the universities, belonging to particular colleges; domestic chapels, built by noblemen or gentlemen for the use of their families.*NWAD CHAPEL.2*

2. A printers workhouse; said to be so called because printing was first carried on in a chapel.*NWAD CHAPEL.3*

CHAPEL, *v.t.* To deposit in a chapel.

CHAPELESS, *a.* Without a chape.

CHAPELET, CHAPLET, *n.* A pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top in a sort of leather buckle, by which they are made fast to the pommel of the saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider.

CHAPELLANY, *n.* A place founded within some church and dependent thereon.

CHAPELLING, *n.* The act of turning a ship round in a light breeze of wind, when close hauled, so that she will lie the same way as before.

CHAPELRY, *n.* The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

CHAPERON, *n.* A hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits. It was anciently worn by men, women, nobles and populace; afterwards appropriated to doctors and licentiates in colleges. The name then passed to certain devices placed on the foreheads of horses which drew the herse in pompous funerals.

CHAP-FALLEN, *a.* [chap and fall.] Having the lower chap depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced.

CHAPITER, *n.*

1. The upper part or capital of a column or pillar; a word used in the

scriptures. [See *Capital*.]*NWAD CHAPITER.2*

2. That which is delivered by the mouth of the justice in his charge to the inquest.*NWAD CHAPITER.3*

CHAPLAIN, *n.*

1. An ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or who performs service in a chapel. The king of Great Britain has forty-eight chaplains, who attend, four each month, to perform divine service for the royal family. Princes also, and persons of quality have chaplains, who officiate in their chapels.*NWAD CHAPLAIN.2*

2. A clergyman who belongs to a ship of war, or to a regiment of land forces, for performing divine service.*NWAD CHAPLAIN.3*

3. A clergyman who is retained to perform divine service in a family.*NWAD CHAPLAIN.4*

Chaplains of the Pope, are auditors or judges of causes in the sacred palace.*NWAD CHAPLAIN.5*

CHAPLAINCY, *n.* The office or station of a chaplain.

CHAPLAINSHIP, *n.*

1. The office or business of a chaplain.*NWAD CHAPLAINSHIP.2*

2. The possession, or revenue of a chapel.*NWAD CHAPLAINSHIP.3*

CHAPLESS, *n.*

1. A garland or wreath to be worn on the head; the circle of a crown.*NWAD CHAPLESS.2*

2. A string of beads used by the Roman Catholics, by which they count the number of their prayers. They are made sometimes of coral, of wood, of diamonds, etc., and are called parternosters. The invention is ascribed to Peter the hermit, who probably learnt it in

the East, as the Orientals use a kind of chaplet, called a chain, rehearsing one of the perfections of God on each link, or head. The Great Mogul is said to have eighteen of these chains, all precious tones. The Turks also use a kind of chaplet in reciting their prayers.*NWAD CHAPLESS.3*

3. In architecture, a little molding, carved into round beads, pearls, olives or the like.*NWAD CHAPLESS.4*

4. In horsemanship, a *chapelet*, which see.*NWAD CHAPLESS.5*

5. A tuft of feathers on a peacocks head.*NWAD CHAPLESS.6*

6. A small chapel or shrine.*NWAD CHAPLESS.7*

CHAPMAN, *n.*

1. A cheapener; one that offers as a purchaser.*NWAD CHAPMAN.2*

Their chapmen they betray.*NWAD CHAPMAN.3*

2. A seller; a market-man.*NWAD CHAPMAN.4*

CHAPPED, *pp.* Cleft; opened, as the surface or skin.

CHAPPING, *ppr.* Cleaving, as the surface or skin.

CHAPPY, *a.* Full of chaps; cleft.

CHAPS, the mouth or jaws. [See *Chap*.]

CHAPTER, *n.*

1. A division of a book or treatise; as, Genesis contains fifty chapters. Hence the phrase, to the end of the chapter, that is, throughout; to the end.*NWAD CHAPTER.2*

2. In ecclesiastical polity, a society or community of clergymen, belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church.*NWAD CHAPTER.3*

3. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction.*NWAD CHAPTER.4*

4. A decretal epistle.*NWAD CHAPTER.5*

CHAPTER, *v.t.* To tax; to correct.

CHAPTER-HOUSE, *n.* A house where a chapter meets.

CHAPTREL, *n.* The capitals of pillars and pilasters, which support arches, commonly called imposts.

CHAR, *n.* A fish.

CHAR, *n.* In England, work done by the day; a single job, or task. In New England, it is pronounced *chore*, which see. I know not the origin of the word.

CHAR, *v.t.* To perform a business.

CHAR, *v.i.* To work at others houses by the day, without being a hired servant; to do small jobs.

CHAR-WOMAN, *n.* A woman hired for odd work, or for single days.

[Char-man and Char-woman are, I believe, not used in America.]*NWAD CHAR-WOMAN.2*

CHAR, *v.t.*

1. To burn or reduce to coal or carbon; to reduce to charcoal, by expelling all volatile matter from wood. This is done by burning wood slowly under a covering of turf and earth.*NWAD CHAR.2*

2. To expel all volatile matter from stone or earth, by heat.*NWAD CHAR.3*

The stone or earth charred from all foreign visible ingredients.*NWAD CHAR.4*

CHARACT, CHARECT, *n.* An inscription.

CHARACTER, *n.*

1. A mark made by cutting or engraving, as on stone, metal or other hard material; hence, a mark or figure made with a pen or style, on paper, or other material used to contain writing; a letter, or figure used to form words, and communicate ideas. Characters are literal, as the letters of an alphabet; numeral, as the arithmetical figures; emblematical or symbolical, which express things or ideas; and abbreviations, as C. For centrum, a hundred; lb. For libra, a pound; A.D. Anno domini; etc.*NWAD CHARACTER.2*

2. A mark or figure made by stamping or impression, as on coins.*NWAD CHARACTER.3*

3. The manner of writing; the peculiar from of letters used by a particular person.*NWAD CHARACTER.4*

You know the character to be your brothers*NWAD CHARACTER.5*

4. The peculiar qualities, impressed by nature or habit on a person, which distinguish him from others; these constitute real character, and the qualities which he is supposed to possess, constitute his estimated character, or reputation. Hence we say, a character is not formed, when the person has not acquired stable and distinctive qualities.*NWAD CHARACTER.6*

5. An account, description or representation of any thing, exhibiting its qualities and the circumstances attending it; as, to give a bad character o a town, or to a road.*NWAD CHARACTER.7*

6. A person; as, the assembly consisted of various characters, eminent characters, and low characters.*NWAD CHARACTER.8*

All the characters in the play appeared to advantage.*NWAD CHARACTER.9*

The friendship of distinguished characters.*NWAD CHARACTER.10*

7. By way of eminence, distinguished or good qualities; those which

are esteemed and respected; and those which are ascribed to a person in common estimation. We enquire whether a stranger is a man of character.*NWAD CHARACTER.11*

8. Adventitious qualities impressed by office, or station; the qualities that, in public estimation, belong to a person in a particular station; as when we ask how a magistrate, or commander supports his character.*NWAD CHARACTER.12*

9. In natural history, the peculiar discriminating qualities or properties of animals, plants and minerals.*NWAD CHARACTER.13*

These properties, when employed for the purpose of discriminating minerals, are called characters.*NWAD CHARACTER.14*

CHARACTER, *v.t.*

1. To engrave; to inscribe.*NWAD CHARACTER.16*

2. A particular aspect or configuration of the heavens.*NWAD CHARACTER.17*

CHARACTERISTIC, CHARACTERISTICAL, *a.* That constitutes the character; that marks the peculiar, distinctive qualities of a person or thing.

Generosity is often a characteristic virtue of a brave man.*NWAD CHARACTERISTIC.2*

It is followed by of.*NWAD CHARACTERISTIC.3*

Generosity is characteristic of true bravery.*NWAD CHARACTERISTIC.4*

CHARACTERISTIC, *n.*

1. That which constitutes a character; that which characterizes; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another.*NWAD CHARACTERISTIC.6*

Invention is the characteristic of Homer.*NWAD CHARACTERISTIC.7*

2. In grammar, the principal letter of a word, which is preserved in most of its tenses, in its derivatives and compounds.*NWAD CHARACTERISTIC.8*

The characteristic of a logarithm, is its index or exponent.*NWAD CHARACTERISTIC.9*

The characteristic triangle of a curve, in geometry, is a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypotenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line.*NWAD CHARACTERISTIC.10*

CHARACTERISTICALLY, *adv.* The state or qualities of being characteristic.

CHARACTERIZE, *v.t.*

1. To give a character, or an account of the personal qualities of a man; to describe by peculiar qualities.*NWAD CHARACTERIZE.2*

2. To distinguish; to mark, or express the character; to exhibit the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; as, humility characterizes the true Christian; the hero is characterized by bravery and magnanimity.*NWAD CHARACTERIZE.3*

The system of mediation has characterized the entire scheme of divine dispensation.*NWAD CHARACTERIZE.4*

3. To engrave or imprint.*NWAD CHARACTERIZE.5*

4. To mark with a peculiar stamp, or figure.*NWAD CHARACTERIZE.6*

CHARACTERIZED, *pp.* Described or distinguished by peculiar qualities.

CHARACTERIZING, *ppr.* Describing or distinguishing by

peculiar qualities.

CHARACTERLESS, *a.* Destitute of any peculiar character.

CHARACTERY, *n.* Impression; mark; distinction.

CHARADE, *n.* A composition, in which the subject must be a word of two syllables, each forming a distinct word; and these syllables are to be concealed in an enigmatical description, first separately and then together. Example. My first, when a Frenchman in learning English, serves him to swear by. My second is either hay or corn. My whole is the delight of the age.

CHARCOAL, *n.* Coal made by charring wood; the remains of wood burnt under turf, and from which all watery and other volatile matter has been expelled by heat. It makes a strong heat, and is used in furnaces, forges, private families, etc. It is black, brittle, light and in odorous, and not being decomposable by water or air, will endure for ages without alteration.

CHARD, *n.* The leaves of artichokes tied and wrapped all over, except the top, in straw, during autumn and winter. This makes them grow white and lose some of their bitterness.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large, white, thick, downy, cotton-like main shoot, which is the true chard.*NWAD CHARD.2*

CHARGE, *v.t.*

1. To rush on; to fall on; to attack, especially with fixed bayonets; as, an army charges the enemy.*NWAD CHARGE.2*

2. To load, as a musket or cannon; to thrust in powder, or powder and ball or shot.*NWAD CHARGE.3*

3. To lead or burden; to throw on or impose that which oppresses;

as, to charge the stomach with indigestible food; or to lay on, or to fill, without oppressing; as, to charge the memory with rules and precepts; to charge the mid with facts.*NWAD CHARGE.4*

4. To set or lay on; to impose, as a tax; as, the land is charged with a quit rent; a rent is charge on the land.*NWAD CHARGE.5*

5. To lay on or impose, as a task.*NWAD CHARGE.6*

The gospel chargeth us with piety towards God.*NWAD CHARGE.7*

6. To put or lay on; as, to charge a building with ornaments, often implying superfluity.*NWAD CHARGE.8*

7. To lay on, as a duty; followed by with.*NWAD CHARGE.9*

The commander charged the officer with the execution of the project. See *Genesis 40:4NWAD CHARGE.10*

8. To entrust to; as, an officer is charged with dispatches.*NWAD CHARGE.11*

9. To set to, as a dept; to place on the debit side of an account; as, to charge a man with the price of goods sold to him.*NWAD CHARGE.12*

10. To load or lay on in words, something wrong, reproachful or criminal; to impute to; as, to charge a man with theft.*NWAD CHARGE.13*

11. To lay on in words; to impute to; followed by on before the person; as, to charge a crime on the offender; to charge evil consequences on the doctrines of the stoics.*NWAD CHARGE.14*

12. To lay on, give or communicate, as an order, command or earnest request; to enjoin; to exhort.*NWAD CHARGE.15*

In all this, Job sinned not, nor charged God foolishly. *Job 1:22*.*NWAD CHARGE.16*

13. To lay on, give or communicate, as an order, command or earnest request; to enjoin; to exhort. Charge them that are rich in

this world, that they be not high-minded. *1 Timothy 6:17*.*NWAD CHARGE.17*

In this sense, when the command is given in the name of God, or with an oath, the phrase amounts to an adjuration.*NWAD CHARGE.18*

To adjure; to bind by an oath. *1 Samuel 14:28*.*NWAD CHARGE.19*

14. To give directions to; to instruct authoritatively; as, the judge charged the grand jury to inquire respecting breaches of the peace.*NWAD CHARGE.20*

15. To communicate electrical matter to, as to a coated vial, or an electrical battery.*NWAD CHARGE.21*

CHARGE, *v.i.* To make an onset. Thus Glanville says, like your heroes of antiquity, he charges in iron; and we say, to charge with fixed bayonets. But in this application, the object is understood; to charge the enemy.

CHARGE, *n.*

1. That which is laid on or in; in a general sense, any load or burden. It is the same word radically as cargo.*NWAD CHARGE.24*

2. The quantity of powder, or of powder and ball or shot, used to load a musket, cannon or other like instrument.*NWAD CHARGE.25*

3. An onset; a rushing on an enemy; attack; especially by moving troops with fixed bayonets. But it is used for an onset of cavalry as well as of infantry.*NWAD CHARGE.26*

4. An order, injunction, mandate, command.*NWAD CHARGE.27*

Moses gave Joshua a charge. *Numbers 27:22, 23*.*NWAD CHARGE.28*

The king gave charge concerning Absalom. *2 Samuel 18:5*.*NWAD CHARGE.29*

5. That which is enjoined, committed, entrusted or delivered to

another, implying care, custody, oversight, or duty to be performed by the person entrusted.*NWAD CHARGE.30*

I gave Hanani charge over Jerusalem. *Nehemiah 7:2*.*NWAD CHARGE.31*

Hence the word includes any trust or commission; an office, duty, employment. It is followed by of or over; more generally by of. Hence,*NWAD CHARGE.32*

6. The person or thing committed to anothers custody, care or management; a trust. Thus the people of a parish are called the ministers charge.*NWAD CHARGE.33*

The starry guardian drove his charge away to some fresh pasture.*NWAD CHARGE.34*

7. Instructions given by a judge to a jury, or by a bishop to his clergy. The word may be used as synonymous with command, direction, exhortation or injunction, but always implies solemnity.*NWAD CHARGE.35*

8. Imputation in a bad sense; accusation.*NWAD CHARGE.36*

Lay not this sin to their charge. *Acts 7:60*.*NWAD CHARGE.37*

9. That which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.*NWAD CHARGE.38*

10. Cost; expense; as, the charges of the war are to be borne by the nation.*NWAD CHARGE.39*

11. Imposition on land or estate; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty.*NWAD CHARGE.40*

12. In military affairs, a signal to attack; as, to sound the charge.*NWAD CHARGE.41*

13. The posture of a weapon fitted for an attack or combat.*NWAD CHARGE.42*

Their armed slaves in charge.*NWAD CHARGE.43*

14. Among farriers, a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.*NWAD CHARGE.44*

15. In heraldry, that which is borne upon the color; or the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another.*NWAD CHARGE.45*

16. In electrical experiments, a quantity of electrical fluid, communicated to a coated jar, vial or pane of glass.*NWAD CHARGE.46*

A charge of lead, is thirty-six pigs, each containing six stone, wanting two pounds.*NWAD CHARGE.47*

CHARGEABLE, ***a.***

1. That may be charged; that may be set, laid, imposed; as, a duty of forty per cent is chargeable on wine.*NWAD CHARGEABLE.2*

2. Subject to be charged; as, wine is chargeable with a duty of forty per cent.*NWAD CHARGEABLE.3*

3. Expensive; costly; as a chargeable family.*NWAD CHARGEABLE.4*

4. Laying or bringing expense.*NWAD CHARGEABLE.5*

Because we would not be chargeable to any of you. *1 Thessalonians 2:9*.*NWAD CHARGEABLE.6*

5. Imputable; that may be laid or attributed as a crime, fault or debt; as a fault chargeable on a man.*NWAD CHARGEABLE.7*

6. Subject to be charged or accused; as a man chargeable with a fault, or neglect.*NWAD CHARGEABLE.8*

CHARGEABLENESS, ***n.*** **Expensiveness; cost; costliness.**

CHARGEABLY, ***adv.*** **Expensively; at great cost.**

CHARGED, ***pp.*** **Loaded; burdened; attacked; laid on; instructed; imputed; accused; placed to the debt; ordered; commanded.**

CHARGEFUL, ***a.*** **Expensive; costly.**

CHARGELESS, ***a.*** **Not expensive; free from expense.**

CHARGER, ***n.***

1. In Scots law, one who charges another in a suit.*NWAD CHARGER.2*

2. A large dish. *Numbers 7:13-85*.*NWAD CHARGER.3*

3. A horse used for attack.*NWAD CHARGER.4*

CHARGING, ***ppr.*** **Loading; attacking; laying on; instructing; commanding; accusing; imputing.**

CHARILY, ***adv.*** **[See *Chary*.] Carefully; warily; frugally.**

CHARINESS, ***n.*** **Caution; care; nicety; scrupulousness.**

CHARIOT, ***n.***

1. A half coach; a carriage with four wheels and one seat behind, used for convenience and pleasure.*NWAD CHARIOT.2*

2. A car or vehicle used formerly in war, drawn by two or more horses, and conveying two men each. These vehicles were sometimes armed with hooks or sythes.*NWAD CHARIOT.3*

CHARIOT, ***v.t.*** **To convey in a chariot.**

CHARIOTED, ***pp.*** **Borne in a chariot.**

CHARIOTEER, ***n.*** **The person who drives or conducts a chariot. It is used in speaking of military chariots and those in the ancient games, but not of modern drivers.**

CHARIOT-MAN, ***n.*** **The driver of a chariot.** ***2 Chronicles 18:33*****.**

CHARIOT-RACE, ***n.*** **A race with chariots; a sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize.**

CHARITABLE, ***a.***

1. Benevolent and kind; as a charitable disposition.*NWAD CHARITABLE.2*

2. Liberal in benefactions to the poor, and in relieving them in distress; as a charitable man.*NWAD CHARITABLE.3*

3. Pertaining to charity; springing from charity, or intended for charity; benevolent; as a charitable institution, or society; a charitable purpose.*NWAD CHARITABLE.4*

4. Formed on charitable principles; favorable; dictated by kindness; as a charitable construction of words or actions.*NWAD CHARITABLE.5*

CHARITABLENESS, ***n.***

1. The disposition to be charitable; or the exercise of charity.*NWAD CHARITABLENESS.2*

2. Liberality to the poor.*NWAD CHARITABLENESS.3*

CHARITABLY, ***adv.*** **Kindly; liberally; benevolently; with a disposition to help the poor; favorably.**

CHARITY, *n.*

1. In a general sense, love, benevolence, good will; that disposition of heart which inclines men to think favorably of their fellow men to think favorably of their fellow men, and to do them good. In a theological sense, it includes supreme love to God, and universal good will to men. *1 Corinthians 8:1*; *Colossians 3:14*; *1 Timothy 1:5*.*NWAD CHARITY.2*

2. In a more particular sense, love, kindness, affection, tenderness, springing from natural relations; as the charities of father, son and brother.*NWAD CHARITY.3*

3. Liberality to the poor, consisting in almsgiving or benefactions, or in gratuitous services to relieve them in distress.*NWAD CHARITY.4*

4. Alms; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief.*NWAD CHARITY.5*

5. Liberality in gifts and services to promote public objects of utility, as to found and support bible societies, missionary societies, and others.*NWAD CHARITY.6*

6. Candor; liberality in judging of men and their actions; a disposition which inclines men to think and judge favorably, and to put the best construction on words and actions which the case will admit. The highest exercise of charity, is charity towards the uncharitable.*NWAD CHARITY.7*

7. Any act of kindness, or benevolence; as the charities of life.*NWAD CHARITY.8*

8. A charitable institution. Charity-school, is a school maintained by voluntary contributions for educating poor children.*NWAD CHARITY.9*

CHARK, *v.t.* To burn to a coal; to char.

CHARLATAN, *n.* One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank.

CHARLATANICAL, ***a.*** **Quackish; making undue pretensions to skill; ignorant.**

CHARLATANRY, ***n.*** **Undue pretensions to skill; quackery; wheedling; deception by fair words.**

CHARLES'S-WAIN, ***n.*** **In astronomy, seven stars in the constellation called Ursa Major, or the Great Bear.**

CHARLOCK, ***n.*** **The English name of the Raphanus raphanistrum and Sinapis arvensis, very pernicious weeds among grain. One kind has yellow flowers; another, white, with jointed pods.**

CHARM, ***n.***

1. Words, characters or other things imagined to possess some occult or unintelligible power; hence, a magic power or spell, by which with the supposed assistance of the devil, witches and sorcerers have been supposed to do wonderful things. Spell; enchantment. Hence,*NWAD CHARM.2*

2. That which has power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; that which can please irresistible; that which delights and attracts the heart; generally in the plural.*NWAD CHARM.3*

The smiles of nature and the charms of art.*NWAD CHARM.4*

Good humor only teaches charms to last.*NWAD CHARM.5*

CHARM, ***v.t.***

1. To subdue or control by incantation or secret influence.*NWAD CHARM.7*

I will send serpents among you - which will not be charmed. *Jeremiah 8:17*.*NWAD CHARM.8*

2. To subdue by secret power, especially by that which pleases and delights the mind; to allay, or appease.*NWAD CHARM.9*

Music the fiercest grief can charm.*NWAD CHARM.10*

3. To give exquisite pleasure to the mind or senses; to delight.*NWAD CHARM.11*

We were charmed with the conversation.*NWAD CHARM.12*

The aerial songster charms us with her melodious notes.*NWAD CHARM.13*

4. To fortify with charms against evil.*NWAD CHARM.14*

I have a charmed life, which must not yield.*NWAD CHARM.15*

5. To make powerful by charms.*NWAD CHARM.16*

6. To summon by incantation.*NWAD CHARM.17*

7. To temper agreeably.*NWAD CHARM.18*

CHARM, *v.i.* To sound harmonically.

CHARMA, *n.* A fish resembling the sea-wolf.

CHARMED, *pp.* Subdued by charms; delighted; enchanted.

CHARMER, *n.*

1. One that charms, or has power to charm; one that uses or has the power of enchantment. *Deuteronomy 18:11*.*NWAD CHARMER.2*

2. One who delights and attracts the affections.*NWAD CHARMER.3*

CHARMERESS, *n.* An enchantress.

CHARMFUL, *a.* Abounding with charms.

CHARMING, *ppr.*

1. Using charms; enchanting.*NWAD CHARMING.2*

2 . *a.* Pleasing n the highest degree; delighting.*NWAD CHARMING.3*

Music is but an elegant and charming species of elocution.*NWAD CHARMING.4*

CHARMINGLY, *adv.* Delightfully; in a manner to charm, or to give delight.

She smiled very charmingly.*NWAD CHARMINGLY.2*

CHARMINGNESS, *n.* The power to please.

CHARMLESS, *a.* Destitute of charms.

CHARNEL, *a.* Containing flesh or carcasses.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, *n.* A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposited. Anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, in or near a church-yard, over which the bones of the dead were laid, after the flesh was consumed.

CHARON, *n.* In fabulous history, the son of Erebus and Nox, whose office was to ferry the souls of the deceased over the waters of Acheron and Styx, for a piece of money.

CHARR, *n.* A fish, a species of Salmo.

CHARRING, *ppr.* Reducing to coal; depriving of volatile matter.

CHARRY, *a.* [See *Char*.] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

CHART, *n.* A hydrographical or marine map; a draught or projection of some part of the earths superficies on paper, with the coasts, isles, rocks, banks, channels or entrances into harbors, rivers, and bays, the points of compass, soundings or

depth of water, etc., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages. The term chart is applied to a marine map; map is applied to a draught of some portion of land.

A plan chart is a representation of some part of the superficies of the globe, in which the meridians are supposed parallel to each other, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and of course the degrees of latitude and longitude are every where equal to each other.*NWAD CHART.2*

Mercators chart, is one on which the meridians are straight lines, parallel and equidistant; the parallels are straight lines and parallel to each other, but the distance between them increases from the equinoctial towards either pole, in the ratio of the secant of the latitude to the radius.*NWAD CHART.3*

Globular chart, is a meridional projection in which the distance of the eye from the plane of the meridian, on which the projection is made, is supposed to be equal to the sine of the angle of forty-five degrees.*NWAD CHART.4*

Selenographic charts, represent the spots and appearances of the moon.*NWAD CHART.5*

Topographic charts, are draughts of particular places, or small parts of the earth.*NWAD CHART.6*

CHARTER, *n.*

1. A written instrument, executed with usual forms, given as evidence of a grant, contract, or whatever is done between man and man. In its more usual sense, it is the instrument of a grant conferring powers, rights and privileges, either from a king or other wovereign power, or from a private person, as a charter of exemption, that no person shall be empannelled on a jury, a charter of pardon, etc. The charters under which most of the colonies in America were settled, were given by the king of England, and incorporated certain persons, with powers to hold the lands granted, to establish a government, and make laws for their own regulation. These were called charter-governments.*NWAD CHARTER.2*

2. Any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights or privileges.*NWAD CHARTER.3*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.*NWAD CHARTER.4*

My mother, Who has a charter to extol her blood, When she does praise me, grieves me.*NWAD CHARTER.5*

CHARTER, *v.t.*

1. To hire or to let a ship by charter. [See *Charter-party*.]*NWAD CHARTER.7*

2. To establish by charter.*NWAD CHARTER.8*

CHARTER-LAND, *n.* Land held by charter, or in soccage.

CHARTER-PARTY, *n.* In commerce, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight. This is to be signed by the proprietor or master of the ship and by the merchant who hires or freights it. It must contain the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the master and freighter, the price or rate of the freight, the time of loading and unloading, and other stipulated conditions.

CHARTERED, *pp.*

1. Hired or let, as a ship.*NWAD CHARTERED.2*

2. Invested with privileges by charter; privileged.*NWAD CHARTERED.3*

3. Granted by charter; as chartered rights; chartered power.*NWAD CHARTERED.4*

CHARTERING, *ppr.*

1. Giving a charter; establishing by charter.*NWAD CHARTERING.2*

2. Hiring or letting by charter.*NWAD CHARTERING.3*

CHARTLESS, ***a.*** **Without a chart; of which no chart has been made; not delineated on paper; as the charless main.**

CHARTULARY, ***n.*** **An officer in the ancient Latin church, who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature. Blackstone uses this word for a record or register, as of a monastery.**

CHARY, ***a.*** **[Sax. Cearig. See** ***Care*****.] Careful; wary; frugal.**

CHASABLE, ***a.*** **That may be chased; fit for the chase.**

CHASE, ***v.t.***

1. Literally to drive, urge, press forward with vehemence; hence, to pursue for the purpose of taking, as game; to hunt.*NWAD CHASE.2*

2. To purse, or drive, as a defeated or flying enemy. *Leviticus 26:7*; *Deuteronomy 32:30*.*NWAD CHASE.3*

3. To follow or pursue, as an object of desire; to pursue for the purpose of taking; as, to chase a ship.*NWAD CHASE.4*

4. To drive; to pursue.*NWAD CHASE.5*

Chased by their brothers endless malice.*NWAD CHASE.6*

To chase away, is to compel to depart; to disperse.*NWAD CHASE.7*

To chase metals. [See *Enchase*.]*NWAD CHASE.8*

CHASE, ***n.***

1. Vehement pursuit; a running or driving after; as game, in hunting; a flying enemy, in war; a ship a sea, etc.*NWAD CHASE.10*

2. Pursuit with an ardent desire to obtain, as pleasure, profit, fame, etc.; earnest seeking.*NWAD CHASE.11*

3. That which may be chased; that which is usually taken by chase; as beasts of chase.*NWAD CHASE.12*

4. That which is pursued or hunted; as, seek some other chase. So at sea, a ship chased is called the chase.*NWAD CHASE.13*

5. In law, a driving of cattle to or from a place.*NWAD CHASE.14*

6. An open ground, or place of retreat for deer and other wild beasts; differing from a forest, which is not private property and is invested with privileges, and from a park which is inclosed. A chase is private property, and well stored with wild beasts or game.*NWAD CHASE.15*

7. An iron frame used by printers to confine types, when set in columns.*NWAD CHASE.16*

8. Chase of a gun, is the whole length of the bore.*NWAD CHASE.17*

9. A term in the game of tennis.*NWAD CHASE.18*

Chase guns, in a ship of war, guns used in chasing an enemy or in defending a ship when chased. These have their ports at the head or stern. A gun at the head is called a bow-chase; at the stern, a stern-chase.*NWAD CHASE.19*

CHASED, *pp.* Pursed; sought ardently; driven.

CHASER, *n.*

1. One who chases; a pursuer; a driver; a hunter.*NWAD CHASER.2*

2. An enchaser. [See *Enchase*.]*NWAD CHASER.3*

CHASIDEANS, [See *Assideans*.]

CHASING, *ppr.* Pursuing; driving; hunting.

CHASM, *n.*

1. A cleft; a fissure; a gap; properly, an opening made by disrupture, as a beach in the earth or a rock.*NWAD CHASM.2*

2. A void space; a vacuity.*NWAD CHASM.3*

Between the two propositions, that the gospel is true and that it is false, what a fearful chasm! The unsettled reason hovers over it in dismay.*NWAD CHASM.4*

CHASMED, *a.* Having gaps or a chasm.

CHASSELAS, *n.* A sort of grape.

CHASTE, *a.*

1. Pure from all unlawful commerce of sexes. Applied to persons before marriage, it signifies pure from all sexual commerce, undefiled; applied to married persons, true to the marriage bed.*NWAD CHASTE.2*

2. Free from obscenity.*NWAD CHASTE.3*

While they behold your chaste conversation. *1 Peter 3:2*.*NWAD CHASTE.4*

3. In language, pure; genuine; uncorrupt; free from barbarous words and phrases, and from quaint, affected, extravagant expressions.*NWAD CHASTE.5*

CHASTE-EYED, *a.* Having modest eyes.

CHASTE-TREE, *n.* The agnus castus, or vitex; a tree that grows to the highth of eight or ten feet, producing spikes of flowers at the end of every strong shoot in autumn.

CHASTELY, *adv.* In a chaste manner; without unlawful commerce of sexes; without obscenity; purely; without barbarisms or unnatural phrases.

CHASTEN, *v.t.*

1. To correct by punishment; to punish; to inflict pain for the purpose of reclaiming an offender; as, to chasten a son with a rod.*NWAD CHASTEN.2*

I will chasten him with the rod of men. *2 Samuel 7:14*.*NWAD CHASTEN.3*

2. To afflict by other means.*NWAD CHASTEN.4*

As many as I love I rebuke and chasten. *Revelation 3:19*.*NWAD CHASTEN.5*

3. To purify from errors or faults.*NWAD CHASTEN.6*

CHASTENED, *pp.* Corrected; punished; afflicted for correction.

CHASTENER, *n.* One who punishes, for the purpose of correction.

CHASTENESS, *n.* Chastity; purity.

CHASTENING, *ppr.* Correcting; afflicting for correction.

CHASTENING, *n.* Correction; punishment for the purpose of reclaiming.

No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous but grievous. *Hebrews 12:11*.*NWAD CHASTENING.3*

CHASTISABLE, *a.* Deserving of chastisement.

CHASTISE, *v.t.*

1. To correct by punishing; to punish; to inflict pain by stripes, or in other manner, for the purpose of punishing an offender and recalling him to his duty.*NWAD CHASTISE.2*

I will chastise you seven times for your sins. *Leviticus 26:28*.*NWAD CHASTISE.3*

2. To reduce to order or obedience; to restrain; to awe; to

repress.*NWAD CHASTISE.4*

The gay social sense, By decency chastisd.*NWAD CHASTISE.5*

3. To correct; to purify by expunging faults; as, to chastise a poem.*NWAD CHASTISE.6*

CHASTISED, *pp.* Punished; corrected.

CHASTISEMENT, *n.* Correction; punishment; pain inflicted for punishment and correction, either by stripes or otherwise.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars, On equal terms to give him chastisement.*NWAD CHASTISEMENT.2*

I have borne chastisement, I will not offend any more. *Job 34:31*.*NWAD CHASTISEMENT.3*

The chastisement of our peace, in Scripture, was the pain which Christ suffered to purchase our peace and reconciliation to God. *Isaiah 53:5*.*NWAD CHASTISEMENT.4*

CHASTISER, *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

CHASTISING, *ppr.* Punishing for correction; correcting.

CHASTITY, *n.*

1. Purity of the body; freedom from all unlawful commerce of sexes. Before marriage, purity from all commerce of sexes; after marriage, fidelity to the marriage bed.*NWAD CHASTITY.2*

2. Freedom from obscenity, as in language or conversation.*NWAD CHASTITY.3*

3. Freedom from bad mixture; purity in words and phrases.*NWAD CHASTITY.4*

4. Purity; unadulterated state; as the chastity of the gospel.*NWAD CHASTITY.5*

CHAT, ***v.i.***

1. To talk in a familiar manner; to talk without form or ceremony.*NWAD CHAT.2*

2. To talk idly; to prate.*NWAD CHAT.3*

CHAT, ***v.t.*** **To talk of.**

CHAT, ***n.*** **Free, familiar talk; idle talk; prate.**

CHAT, ***n.*** **A twig, or little stick. [See *Chit*.]**

CHATEAU, ***n.*** **A castle; a seat in the country.**

CHATELET, ***n.*** **A little castle.**

CHATELLANY, ***n.*** **The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan, or governor of a castle. [See *Castellany*.]**

CHATOYANT, ***a.*** **A hard stone, a little transparent, which being cut smooth presents on its surface and in the interior, an undulating or wavy light. It is of a yellowish gray color or verging to an olive green. It rarely exceeds the size of a filbert.**

CHATOYMENT, ***n.*** **Changeable colors, or changeableness of color, in a mineral; play of colors.**

CHATTEL, ***n.*** **chatl. [See *Cattle*.] Primarily, any article of movable goods. In modern usage, the word chattels comprehends all goods, movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold. Chattels are real or personal. Chattels real, are such as concern or savor of the realty, as a term for years of land, ward-ships in chivalry, the next presentation to a church, estates by statute merchant, elegit and the like. Chattels personal, are things movable, as animals, furniture of a house, jewels, corn, etc.**

CHATTER, ***v.i.*** **[See *Chat*.]**

1. To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie, or a monkey.*NWAD CHATTER.2*

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. We say, the teeth chatter, when one is chilly and shivering.*NWAD CHATTER.3*

3. To talk idly, carelessly or rapidly; to jabber.*NWAD CHATTER.4*

CHATTER, *n.* Sounds like those of a pie or monkey; idle talk.

CHATTER-BOX, *n.* One that talks incessantly.

CHATTERER, *n.* A prater; an idle talker.

CHATTERING, *ppr.* Uttering rapid, indistinct sounds, as birds; talking idly; moving rapidly and clashing, as the teeth.

CHATTERING, *n.* Rapid, inarticulate sounds, as of birds; idle talk; rapid striking of the teeth, as in chilliness.

CHATTING, *ppr.* Talking familiarly.

CHATTY, *a.* Given to free conversation; talkative.

CHATWOOD, *n.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHAUMONTELLE, *n.* A sort of pear.

CHAUN, *n.* A gap.

CHAUN, *v.i.* To open; to yawn.

CHAVENDER, CHEVEN, *n.* The chub, a fish.

CHAW, *v.t.*

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food in eating; to ruminate, or to chew as the cud.*NWAD CHAW.2*

2. To ruminate in thought; to revolve and consider.*NWAD CHAW.3*

CHAW, *n.*

1. The jaw. *Ezekiel 29:4*. But in modern editions of the Bible it is printed jaw.*NWAD CHAW.5*

2. In vulgar language, a cud; as much as is put in the mouth at once.*NWAD CHAW.6*

CHAWDRON, *n.* Entrails.

CHAY, *n.* Chaya-root; the root of the Oldenlandia umbellata, used in dyeing red.

CHEAP, *a.*

1. Bearing a low price, in market; that may be purchased at a low price; that is, at a price as low or lower than the usual price of the article or commodity, or at a price less than the real value. The sense is always comparative; for a price deemed cheap at one time is considered dear at another.*NWAD CHEAP.2*

It is a principle which the progress of political science has clearly established; a principle that illustrates at once the wisdom of the creator and the blindness of human cupidity, that it is cheaper to hire the labor of freemen than to compel the labor of slaves.*NWAD CHEAP.3*

2. Being of small value; common; not respected; as cheap beauty.*NWAD CHEAP.4*

Make not yourself cheap in the eyes of the world.*NWAD CHEAP.5*

CHEAP, *n.* Bargain; purchase; as in the phrases, good cheap, better cheap; the original phrases from which we have cheap.

CHEAPEN, *v.t.*

1. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of a commodity; to

chaffer.*NWAD CHEAPEN.2*

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,*NWAD CHEAPEN.3*

Pretend to cheapen goods, but nothing buy.*NWAD CHEAPEN.4*

2. To lessen value.*NWAD CHEAPEN.5*

CHEAPENER, *n.* One who cheapens or bargains.

CHEAPLY, *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate.

CHEAPNESS, *n.* Lowness in price, considering the usual price, or real value.

CHEAR, [See *Cheer*.]

CHEAT, *v.t.*

1. To deceive and defraud in a bargain; to deceive for the purpose of gain in selling. Its proper application is to commerce, in which a person uses some arts, or misrepresentations, or withholds some facts, by which he deceives the purchaser.*NWAD CHEAT.2*

2. To deceive by any artifice, trick or device, with a view to gain an advantage contrary to common honesty; as, to cheat a person at cards.*NWAD CHEAT.3*

3. To impose on; to trick. It is followed by of or out of, and colloquially by into, as to cheat a child into a belief that a medicine is palatable.*NWAD CHEAT.4*

CHEAT, *n.*

1. A fraud committed by deception; a trick; imposition; imposture.*NWAD CHEAT.6*

2. A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices.*NWAD CHEAT.7*

CHEATABLENESS, *n.* Liability to be cheated.

CHEAT-BREAD, *n.* Fine bread purchased, or not made in the family.

CHEATED, *ppr.* Defrauded by deception.

CHEATER, *n.* One who practices a fraud in commerce.

CHEATING, *ppr.* Defrauding by deception; imposing on.

CHEATING, *n.* The act of defrauding by deceitful arts.

CHECK, *v.t.*

1. To stop; to restrain; to hinder; to curb. It signifies to put an entire stop to motion, or to restrain its violence, and cause an abatement; to moderate.*NWAD CHECK.2*

2. To rebuke; to chide or reprove.*NWAD CHECK.3*

3. To compare any paper with its counterpart or with a cipher, with a view to ascertain its authenticity; to compare corresponding papers; to control by a counter-register.*NWAD CHECK.4*

4. In seamenship, to ease of a little of a rope, which is too stiffly extended; also, to stopper the cable.*NWAD CHECK.5*

CHECK, *v.i.*

1. To stop; to make a stop; with at.*NWAD CHECK.7*

The mid checks at any vigorous undertaking.*NWAD CHECK.8*

2. To clash or interfere.*NWAD CHECK.9*

I love to check with business.*NWAD CHECK.10*

3. To strike with repression.*NWAD CHECK.11*

CHECK, ***n.***

1. A stop; hindrance; rebuff; sudden restraint, or continued restraint; curb; control; government.*NWAD CHECK.13*

2. That which stops or restrains, as reproof, reprimand, rebuke, slight or disgust, fear, apprehension, a person; any stop or obstruction.*NWAD CHECK.14*

3. In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game, to follow rooks, pies, or other fowls, that cross her in her flight.*NWAD CHECK.15*

4. The correspondent cipher of a bank note; a corresponding indenture; any counter-register.*NWAD CHECK.16*

5. A term in chess, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.*NWAD CHECK.17*

6. An order for money, drawn on a banker or on the cashier of a bank, payable to the bearer.*NWAD CHECK.18*

This is a sense derived from that in definition 4.*NWAD CHECK.19*

7. In popular use, checkered cloth; check, for checkered.*NWAD CHECK.20*

Check or check-roll, a roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants and in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants.*NWAD CHECK.21*

Clerk of the check, in the British Kings household, has the check and control of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family, the care of the watch, etc.*NWAD CHECK.22*

Clerk of the check, in the British Royal Dock-Yards, is an officer who keeps a register of all the men employed on board his majestys ships and vessels, and of all the artificers in the service of the navy, at the port where he is settled.*NWAD CHECK.23*

CHECKED, CHECKT, *pp.* Stopped; restrained; repressed; curbed; moderated; controlled; reprimanded.

CHECKER, *v.t.*

1. To variegate with cross lines; to form into little squares, like a chess board, by lines or stripes of different colors. Hence,*NWAD CHECKER.2*

2. To diversify; to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events.*NWAD CHECKER.3*

Our minds are, as it were, checkered with truth and falsehood.*NWAD CHECKER.4*

CHECKER, *n.*

1. One who checks or restrains; a rebuker.*NWAD CHECKER.6*

2. A chess-board.*NWAD CHECKER.7*

CHECKER, CHECKER-WORK, *n.* Work varied alternately as to its colors or materials; work consisting of cross lines.

CHECKERS, *n. plu.* A common game on a checkered board.

CHECKING, *ppr.* Stopping; curbing; restraining; moderating; controlling; rebuking.

CHECKLESS, *a.* That cannot be checked, or restrained.

CHECK-MATE, *n.*

1. The movement on a chess board or in the game of chess that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving, so that the game is finished.*NWAD CHECK-MATE.2*

2. Defeat; overthrow.*NWAD CHECK-MATE.3*

CHECK-MATE, *v.t.* To finish.

CHECKY, *n.* In heraldry, a border that has more than two rows of checkers, or when the bordure or shield is checkered, like a chess-board.

CHEEK, *n.*

1. The side of the face below the eyes on each side.*NWAD CHEEK.2*

2. Among mechanics, cheeks are those pieces of a machine which form corresponding sides, or which are double and alike; as the cheeks of a printing press, which stand perpendicular and support the three sommers, the head, shelves and winter; the cheeks of a turners lathe; the cheeks of a glaziers vise; the cheeks of a mortar, and of a gun-carriage; the cheeks of a mast, which serve to sustain the trestle trees, etc.*NWAD CHEEK.3*

Cheek by jowl, closeness, proximity.*NWAD CHEEK.4*

CHEEK-BONE, *n.* The bone of the cheek.

CHEEKED, *a.* Brought near the cheek.

CHEEK-TOOTH, *n.* The hinder tooth or tusk. *Joel 1:6*.

CHEEP, *v.i.* To chirp, as a small bird.

CHEER, *v.t.*

1. To salute with shouts of joy, or cheers.*NWAD CHEER.2*

2. To dispel gloom, sorrow, silence or apathy; to cause to rejoice; to gladden; to make cheerful; as, to cheer a lonely desert; the cheering rays of the sun; good news cheers the heart.*NWAD CHEER.3*

3. To infuse life; spirit, animation; to incite; to encourage; as, to cheer the hounds.*NWAD CHEER.4*

CHEER, *v.i.* To grow cheerful; to become gladsome, or joyous.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul cheers up.*NWAD CHEER.6*

Cheer up, my lads.*NWAD CHEER.7*

CHEER, *n.*

1. A shout of joy; as, they gave three cheers.*NWAD CHEER.9*

2. A state of gladness or joy; a state of animation, above gloom and depression of spirits, but below mirth, gayety and jollity.*NWAD CHEER.10*

Son, be of good cheer, thy sins are forgiven thee. *Matthew 9:2*.*NWAD CHEER.11*

Then were they all of good cheer, and they also took some meat. *Acts 27:36*.*NWAD CHEER.12*

3. Mirth; gayety; jollity; as at a feast.*NWAD CHEER.13*

4. Invitation to gayety.*NWAD CHEER.14*

5. Entertainment; that which makes cheerful; provisions for a feast.*NWAD CHEER.15*

The table was loaded with good cheer.*NWAD CHEER.16*

6. Air of countenance, noting a greater or less degree of cheerfulness.*NWAD CHEER.17*

His words their drooping cheer Enlightened.*NWAD CHEER.18*

CHEERED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; made glad.

CHEERER, *n.* One who cheers; he or that which gladdens.

Thou cheerer of our days.*NWAD CHEERER.2*

Prime cheerer, light.*NWAD CHEERER.3*

CHEERFUL, *a.*

1. Lively; animated; having good spirits; moderately joyful. This is the most usual signification of the word, expressing a degree of animation less than mirth and jollity.*NWAD CHEERFUL.2*

2. Full of life; gay; animated; mirthful; musical; as the cheerful birds.*NWAD CHEERFUL.3*

3. Expressive of good spirits or joy; lively; animated.*NWAD CHEERFUL.4*

A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance. *Proverbs 15:13*.*NWAD CHEERFUL.5*

CHEERFULLY, *adv.* In a cheerful manner; with alacrity or willingness; readily; with life, animation or good spirits.

CHEERFULNESS, *n.* Life; animation; good spirits; a state of moderate joy or gayety; alacrity.

He that showeth mercy, with cheerfulness. *Romans 12:8*.*NWAD CHEERFULNESS.2*

CHEERILY, *adv.* With cheerfulness; with spirit.

CHEERING, ***ppr.*** **Giving joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating.**

CHEERISHNESS, ***n.*** **State of cheerfulness.**

CHEERLESS, ***a.*** **Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of any thing to enliven or animate the spirits.**

CHEERLY, ***a.*** **Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.**

CHEERLY, ***adv.*** **Cheerfully; heartily; briskly.**

CHEERLY, ***a.*** **Gay; sprightly; having power to make gay.**

Come, let us hie, and quaff a cheery bowl.*NWAD CHEERLY.4*

CHEESE, ***n.***

1. The curd of milk, coagulated by rennet, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop or mold.*NWAD CHEESE.2*

2. A mass of pumice or ground apples placed on a press.*NWAD CHEESE.3*

CHEESE-CAKE, ***n.*** **A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter.**

CHEESE-MONGER, ***n.*** **One who deals in or sells cheese.**

CHEESE-PARING, ***n.*** **A press, or engine for pressing curd in the making of cheese.**

CHEESE-PRESS, ***n.*** **A press, or engine for pressing curd in the making of cheese.**

CHEESE-RENNET, ***n.*** **A plant, ladies bed-straw, Galium verum.**

CHEESE-VAT, ***n.*** **The vat or case in which curds are confined**

for pressing.

CHEESY, *a.* Having the nature, qualities, taste or form of cheese.

CHEGOE, *n.* A tropical insect that enters the skin of the feet and multiplies incredibly, causing an itching.

CHEIROPTER, *n.* An animal whose anterior toes are connected by a membrane, and whose feet thus serve for wings, as the bat.

CHELIDON, *n.* A brown fly with silvery wings.

CHELIFEROUS, *a.* Furnished with claws, as an animal.

CHELIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a claw.

CHELMSFORDITE, *n.* A mineral arranged as a subspecies of schaalstein; found in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

CHELONIAN, *a.* Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.

CHELY, *n.* The claw of a shell-fish.

CHEMICAL. [See *Chimical*.]

CHEMICALLY. [See *Chimically*.]

CHEMISE, *n.*

1. A shift, or under garment worn by females.*NWAD CHEMISE.2*

2. A wall that lines the face of any work of earth.*NWAD CHEMISE.3*

CHEMIST. [See *Chimist*.]

CHEMISTRY. [See *Chimistry*.]

CHEQUER. [See *Checker*.]

CHERIFF, *n.* Written also Sheriff. The prince of Mecca; a high priest among the Mohammedans.

CHERISH, *n.* The prince of Mecca; a high priest among the Mohammedans.

CHERISH, *v.t.*

1. To treat with tenderness and affection; to give warmth, ease or comfort to.*NWAD CHERISH.3*

We were gentle among you, even as a nurse cherisheth her children. *1 Thessalonians 2:7*.*NWAD CHERISH.4*

The damsel was fair and cherished the king. *1 Kings 1:4*.*NWAD CHERISH.5*

2. To hold as dear; to embrace with affection; to foster, and encourage; as, to cherish the principles of virtue; to cherish religion in the heart.*NWAD CHERISH.6*

3. To treat in a manner to encourage growth, by protection, aid, attendance, or supplying nourishment; as, to cherish tender plants.*NWAD CHERISH.7*

4. To harbor; to indulge and encourage in the mind; as, to cherish ill will, or any evil passion.*NWAD CHERISH.8*

CHERISHED, *pp.* Treated with tenderness; warmed; comforted; fostered.

CHERISHER, *n.* One who cherishes; an encourager; a supporter.

CHERISHING, *ppr.* Warming; comforting; encouraging; fostering; treating with affection.

CHERISHMENT, *n.* Encouragement; comfort.

CHERMES. [See *Kermes*.]

CHERRY, *n.* The fruit of a tree, a species of Prunus, of which there are many varieties, as the red or garden cherry, the red heart, the white heart, the black cherry, the black heart, and several others. The fruit is a pulp inclosing a kernel. It is related that this fruit was brought from Cerasus in Pontus to Italy, after the defeat of Mithridates by Lucullus, A R. 680., and introduced into England by the Romans, about 120 years afterwards, A.D. 55.

Barbadoes cherry, is the genus Malpighia, of several species. The berries are red, cherry-shaped, acid and eatable.*NWAD CHERRY.2*

Bird cherry, is a species of Prunus, the common laurel or lauro-cerasus.*NWAD CHERRY.3*

Also, the Prunus padus.*NWAD CHERRY.4*

Cornelian cherry, is the fruit of the Cornus, cornel-tree or dogwood. It is a small, acid, cherry-like, eatable berry.*NWAD CHERRY.5*

Dwarf cherry, is the fruit of a species of Lonicera, or honey-suckle.*NWAD CHERRY.6*

Hottentot-cherry, is the fruit of a species of Cassine. The fruit is a trispermous berry of a dark purple color.*NWAD CHERRY.7*

Winter-cherry, is a name of the fruit of the Physalis, a genus of many species. It is a berry of the size of a small cherry, inclosed in an inflated, bladder-like calyx. This name is also given to a species of Solanum.*NWAD CHERRY.8*

CHERRY, *a.* Like a red cherry in color; red, ruddy, blooming; as a cherry lip; cherry cheeks.

CHERRY, *n.* A cordial composed of cherry juice and spirit, sweetened, and diluted. The wild cherry is most generally used for this purpose, being steeped for some days in spirit, which extracts the juice of the fruit; the tincture is then sweetened and diluted to the taste. This cordial is moderately bitter and astringent. It is sometimes made of the mazzard.

CHERRY-CHEEKED, ***a.*** **Having ruddy cheeks.**

CHERRY-PIT, ***n.*** **A childs play, in which cherry stones are thrown into a hole.**

CHERRY-TREE, ***n.*** **A tree whose fruit is cherries, in the more appropriate sense of the word. The name is mostly given to the common cultivated trees, and to that which produces the black wild cherry. The wood of the latter is valued for cabinet work.**

CHERSONESE, ***n.*** **A peninsula; a tract of land of any indefinite extent, which is nearly surrounded by water, but united to a larger tract by a neck of land or isthmus; as the Cimbric Chersonese or Jutland; the Tauric Chersonese, or Crimea.**

CHERT, ***n.*** **In mineralogy, a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz; called also hornstone, petrosilex or rock flint. It is less hard than common quartz; its fracture usually dull and splintery, sometimes more or less conchoidal. It is more or less translucent, sometimes at the edges, and sometimes the whole mass, if thin, has the strong translucency of certain horns. Its colors are numerous and usually dull. It is usually amorphous, sometimes globular, or in nodules. It occurs often in veins, especially metallic, in primitive mountains.**

Chert is also applied to other minerals besides hornstone. Aikin calls a variety of flint, flinty chert, and the Derbyshire miners apply the term, black chert, to a fusible mineral, whereas the hornstone above described is infusible.*NWAD CHERT.2*

CHERTY, ***a.*** **Like chert; flinty.**

CHERUB, ***n. plu.*** **Cherubs, but the Hebrew plural cherubim is also used.**

A figure composed of various creatures, as a man, an ox, an eagle or lion. The first mention of cherubs is in *Genesis 3:24*, where the figure is not described, but their office was, with a flaming sword, to keep or guard the way of the tree of life. The two cherubs which

Moses was commanded to make at the ends of the Mercy seat, were to be of beaten work of gold; and their wings were to extend over the Mercy seat, their faces towards each other, and between them was the residence of the Deity. *Exodus 25:18-22*. The cherubs, in Ezekiel's vision, had each four heads or faces, the hands of a man and wings. The four faces were, the face of a bull, that of a man, that of a lion, and that of an eagle. They had the likeness of a man. *Ezekiel 1:5-25*; *Ezekiel 10:8-22*. In *2 Samuel 22:11*, and *Psalm 18:10*, Jehovah is represented as riding on a cherub, and flying on the wings of the wind. In the celestial hierarchy, cherubs are represented as spirits next in order to seraphs. The hieroglyphical and emblematical figures embroidered on the vails of the tabernacle are called cherubs of curious or skilful work. *Exodus 26:1*.*NWAD CHERUB.2*

CHERUBIC, *a.* Pertaining to cherubs; angelic.

CHERUBIM, *n.* The Hebrew plural of cherub.

CHERUBIN, *a.* Cherubic; angelic.

CHERUBIN, *n.* A cherub.

CHERUP, a corruption of *chirp*, which see.

CHERVIL, *n.* A genus of plants, two species of which are called cow-weed.

CHESAPEAK, *n.* A bay of the United States, whose entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Virginia, and which extends northerly into Maryland 270 miles. It receives the waters of the Susquehannah, Potomack, Rappahannock, York, and James Rivers.

CHESIBLE, *n.* A short vestment without sleeves, worn by a popish priest at mass.

CHESLIP, *n.* A small vermin that lies under stones and tiles.

CHESS, *n.* An ingenious game performed by two parties with different pieces, on a checkered board, that is, a board divided into sixty four squares or houses. The success of the game depends almost entirely on skill. Each gamester has eight dignified pieces, called a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks or castles; also eight pawns. The pieces of the parties are of different colors.

CHESS, *n.* In New England, that weed which grows among wheat, and is supposed to be wheat degenerated or changed, as it abounds most in fields where the wheat is winter-killed. It bears some resemblance to oats. This fact is mentioned by Pliny, Nat. Hist. Lib. 18. Ca. 17. Primum omnium frumenti vitium avena est: et hordeum in eam degenerat. This change of wheat and barley into oats, he ascribes to a moist soil, wet weather, bad seed, etc. This opinion coincides with observations in America, as wheat is most liable to perish in moist land, and often in such places, almost all the wheat is killed, and instead of it chess often appears.

CHESS-APPLE, *n.* A species of wild service.

CHESS-BOARD, *n.* The board used in the game of chess, and from the squares of which chess has its name.

CHESS-MAN, *n.* A piece or puppet, for the game of chess.

CHESS-PLAYER, *n.* One who plays chess; one skilled din the game of chess.

CHESS-TREE, *n.* In ships, a piece of wood bolted perpendicularly on the side to confine the clews of the main sail.

CHESSOM, *n.* Mellow earth.

CHEST, *n.*

1. A box of wood or other material, in which goods are kept or transported. It differs from a trunk in not being covered with skin or leather.*NWAD CHEST.2*

2. The trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax. Hence, broad-chested, narrow-chested, having a broad or narrow chest.*NWAD CHEST.3*

3. In commerce, a certain quantity; as a chest of sugar; a chest of indigo; etc.*NWAD CHEST.4*

Chest of drawers is a case of movable boxes called drawers.*NWAD CHEST.5*

CHEST, *v.t.* To reposit in a chest; to hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDERING, *n.* A disease in horses, like the pleurisy or peripneumony in the human body.

CHESTNUT, *n.* The fruit, seed or nut of a tree belonging to the genus Fagus. It is inclosed in a prickly pericarp, which contains two or more seeds.

CHESTNUT, *a.* Being of the color of a chestnut; of a brown color. It is perhaps rarely used as a noun.

CHESTNUT-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the chestnut. This tree grows to a great size, with spreading branches. It is one of the most valuable timber trees, as the wood is very durable, and forms in America the principal timber for fencing. The timber is also used in building, and for vessels of various kinds.

Dwarf-chestnut, or chinkapin, is another species of Fagus.*NWAD CHESTNUT-TREE.2*

Horse-chestnut, is a tree of the genus Aesculus. The common tree of this sort is a native of the North of Asia, and admired for the beauty of its flowers. It is used for shade and ornament, and its nuts are esteemed good food for horses. The scarlet-flowering horse-chestnut is a native of Carolina, Brazil and the East, and is admired for its beauty.*NWAD CHESTNUT-TREE.3*

The Indian Rose-chestnut, of the genus Mesua, bears a nut,

roundish, pointed and marked with four elevated longitudinal sutures.*NWAD CHESTNUT-TREE.4*

CHESTON, *n.* A species of plum.

CHEVACHIE, *n.* An expedition with cavalry.

CHEVAL DE FRISE, generally used in the plural, chevaux de frise, pronounced shevo de freez.

1. A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used to defend a passage, stop a breach, or make a retrenchment to stop cavalry.*NWAD CHEVAL_DE_FRISE.2*

2. A kind of trimming.*NWAD CHEVAL_DE_FRISE.3*

CHEVALIER, *n.*

1. A knight; a gallant young man.*NWAD CHEVALIER.2*

2. In heraldry, a horseman armed at all points.*NWAD CHEVALIER.3*

CHEVEN, *n.* A river fish, the chub.

CHEVERIL, *n.* A kid, or rather leather made of kid-skin; used as a noun or adjective.

CHEVERILIZE, *v.t.* To make as pliable as kid-leather.

CHEVISANCE, *n.*

1. Achievement; deed; performance; enterprize accomplished.*NWAD CHEVISANCE.2*

2. In law, a making of contracts; a bargain.*NWAD CHEVISANCE.3*

3. An unlawful agreement or contract. *Isaiah 28:15, 18*.*NWAD*

CHEVISANCE.4

4. An agreement or composition, as an end or order set down between a creditor and his debtor.*NWAD CHEVISANCE.5*

CHEVRON, *n.* In heraldry, an honorable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top.

CHEVRONED, *a.* Having a chevron, or the form of it.

CHEVROTAIN, *n.* The smallest of the antelope kind.

CHEW, *v.t.*

1. To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food, to prepare it for deglutition and digestion.*NWAD CHEW.2*

2. To ruminate in the thoughts; to meditate; as, to chew revenge.*NWAD CHEW.3*

3. To champ; to bite, hold or roll about in the mouth; as, to chew tobacco.*NWAD CHEW.4*

4. To taste, without swallowing.*NWAD CHEW.5*

CHEW, *v.i.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

Old politicians chew on wisdom past.*NWAD CHEW.7*

CHEW, *n.* That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at once; a cud.

CHEWED, *pp.* Ground by the teeth; masticated.

CHEWET, *n.* A kind of pie, made with chopped substances.

CHEWING, *ppr.* Grinding with the teeth; masticating; ruminating; meditating; champing.

CHIA, *n.* A beautiful Mexican plant.

CHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Chios, an isle in the Levant.

Chian earth, a medicinal, dense, compact kind of earth, from Chios, used anciently as an astringent, and a cosmetic.*NWAD CHIAN.2*

Chian turpentine, or Cyprus turpentine, is procured from the Pistacia Terebinthus. It is of the consistence of honey, clear and of a yellowish white.*NWAD CHIAN.3*

CHIASTOLITE, *n.* A mineral, called also macle, whose crystals are arranged in a peculiar manner. The form of the crystals is a four-sided prism, whose bases are rhombs, differing little from squares. But each crystal, when viewed at its extremities, or on a transverse section, is obviously composed of two very different substances; and its general aspect is that of a black prism, passing longitudinally through the axis of another prism which is whitish. The term macle, as the name of a distinct species, applies to the whitish prisms only.

CHIBBAL, *n.* A small sort of onion.

CHICANE, *n.*

1. In law, shift; turn; trick; cavil; an abuse of judiciary proceedings, by artifices, unfair practices, or idle objections, which tend to perplex a cause, puzzle the judge, or impose on a party, and thus to delay or pervert justice.*NWAD CHICANE.2*

2. In disputes, sophistry; distinctions and subtleties, that tend to perplex the question and obscure the truth.*NWAD CHICANE.3*

3. Any artifice or stratagem.*NWAD CHICANE.4*

CHICANE, *v.i.* To use shafts, cavils or artifices.

CHICANER, *n.* One who uses shifts, turns, evasions or undue artifices, in litigation or disputes; a caviller; a sophister; an unfair disputant.

CHICANERY, *n.* Sophistry; mean or unfair artifices to perplex a

cause and obscure the truth.

CHICHES, *n.* Dwarf peas.

CHICHLING, CHICKLING-VETCH, *n.* A vetch or pea, of the genus Lathyrus, used in Germany for food, but inferior to other kinds.

CHICK, *v.i.* To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate.

CHICK, CHICKEN, *n.*

1. The young of fowls, particularly of the domestic hen, or gallinaceous fowls.*NWAD CHICK.3*

2. A person of tender years.*NWAD CHICK.4*

3. A word of tenderness.*NWAD CHICK.5*

CHICKEN-HEARTED, *a.* Timid; fearful; cowardly.

CHICKEN-POX, ***n.*** **A mild contagious eruptive disease, generally appearing in children.**

CHICKLING, ***n.*** **A small chick or chicken.**

CHICK-PEA, ***n.*** **A plant or pea, constituting the genus Cicer; a native of Spain, where it is used in olios. It is smaller than the common pea.**

CHICK-WEED, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Alsine, which includes many species. The common chick-weed, with white blossoms, affords a remarkable instance of the sleep of plants; for, at night, the leaves approach in pairs, and inclose the tender rudiments of the young shoots. The leaves are cooling and nutritive, and are deemed excellent food for persons of a consumptive habit. They are deemed useful also for swelled breasts.**

CHIDE, ***v.t.***

1. To scold at; to reprove; to utter words in anger, or by way of disapprobation; to rebuke; as, to chide one for his faults.*NWAD CHIDE.2*

2. To blame; to reproach; as, to chide folly or negligence.*NWAD CHIDE.3*

To chide from or chide away, is to drive away by scolding or reproof.*NWAD CHIDE.4*

CHIDE, ***v.i.***

1. To scold; to clamor; to find fault; to contend in words of anger; sometimes followed by with.*NWAD CHIDE.6*

The people did chide with Moses. *Exodus 17:2*.*NWAD CHIDE.7*

2. To quarrel.*NWAD CHIDE.8*

3. To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise; as the chiding flood.*NWAD CHIDE.9*

CHIDE, *n.* Murmur; gentle noise.

CHIDER, *n.* One who chides, clamors, reproves or rebukes.

CHIDERESS, *n.* A female who chides.

CHIDING, *ppr.* Scolding; clamoring; rebuking; making a harsh or continued noise.

CHIDING, *n.* A scolding or clamoring; rebuke; reproof.

CHIDINGLY, *adv.* In a scolding or reproving manner.

CHIEF, *a.*

1. Highest in office or rank; principal; as a chief priest; the chief butler. *Genesis 40:9*.*NWAD CHIEF.2*

Among the chief rulers, many believed on him. *John 12:42*.*NWAD CHIEF.3*

2. Principal or most eminent, in any quality or action; most distinguished; having most influence; commanding most respect; taking the lead; most valuable; most important; a word of extensive use; as a country chief in arms.*NWAD CHIEF.4*

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been chief in this trespass. *Ezra 9:2*.*NWAD CHIEF.5*

Agriculture is the chief employment of men.*NWAD CHIEF.6*

3. First in affection; most dear and familiar.*NWAD CHIEF.7*

A whisperer separateth chief friends. *Proverbs 16:28*.*NWAD CHIEF.8*

CHIEF, *n.*

1. A commander; particularly a military commander; the person who heads an army; equivalent to the modern terms, commander or general in chief, captain general, or generalissimo. *1 Chronicles 11:6*.*NWAD CHIEF.10*

2. The principal person of a tribe, family, or congregation, etc. *Numbers 3:24-35*; *Job 29:25*; *Matthew 20:27*.*NWAD CHIEF.11*

3. In chief, in English law, in capite. To hold land in chief is to hold it directly from the king by honorable personal services.*NWAD CHIEF.12*

4. In heraldry, chief signifies the head or upper part of the escutcheon, from side to side, representing a man's head. In chief, imports something borne in this part.*NWAD CHIEF.13*

5. In Spenser, it seems to signify something like achievement, a mark of distinction; as, chaplets wrought with a chief.*NWAD CHIEF.14*

6. This word is often used, in the singular number, to express a plurality.*NWAD CHIEF.15*

I took the chief of your tribes, wise men and known, and made them heads over you. *Deuteronomy 1:15*.*NWAD CHIEF.16*

These were the chief of the officers, that were over Solomons work. *1 Kings 9:23*.*NWAD CHIEF.17*

In these phrases, chief may have been primarily an adjective, that is, chief men, chief persons.*NWAD CHIEF.18*

7. The principal part; the most or largest part, of one thing or of many.*NWAD CHIEF.19*

The people took of the spoil, sheep and oxen, the chief of the things which should have been utterly destroyed. *1 Samuel 15:21*.*NWAD CHIEF.20*

He smote the chief of their strength. *Psalm 78:51*.*NWAD CHIEF.21*

The chief of the debt remains unpaid.*NWAD CHIEF.22*

CHIEF, *adv.* Chiefly.

CHIEFAGE, CHEVAGE, *n.* A tribute by the head.

CHIEFDOM, *n.* Sovereignty.

CHIEFLESS, *a.* Without a chief or leader.

CHIEFLY, *adv.*

1. Principally; eminently; in the first place.*NWAD CHIEFLY.2*

It chiefly concerns us to obey the divine precepts.*NWAD CHIEFLY.3*

2. For the most part.*NWAD CHIEFLY.4*

In the parts of the kingdom where the estates of the dissenters chiefly lay.*NWAD CHIEFLY.5*

CHIEFRIE, *n.* A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

CHIEFTAIN, *n.* A captain, leader or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army or clan. It is most commonly used in the latter sense. The chieftains of the Highland clans in Scotland, were the principal noblemen and gentlemen.

CHIEFTAINRY, CHIEFTAINSHIP, *n.* Headship; captaincy; the government over a clan.

CHIEVANCE, *n.* An unlawful bargain; traffick in which money is extorted.

CHIEVE, CHIVE, *v.i.* To come to an end; to issue; to succeed.

CHILBLAIN, *n.* A blain or sore produced by cold; a tumor affecting the hands and feet, accompanied with inflammation, pain, and sometimes ulceration.

CHILD, *n.*

1. A son or a daughter; a male or female descendant, in the first degree; the immediate progeny of parents; applied to the human race, and chiefly to a person when young. The term is applied to infants from their birth; but the time when they cease ordinarily to be so called, is not defined by custom. In strictness, a child is the shoot, issue or produce of the parents, and a person of any age, in respect to the parents, is a child.*NWAD CHILD.2*

An infant.*NWAD CHILD.3*

Hagar cast the child under one of the shrubs. *Genesis 21:15*.*NWAD CHILD.4*

It signifies also a person of more advanced years.*NWAD CHILD.5*

Jephthas daughter was his only child. *Judges 11:34*.*NWAD CHILD.6*

The child shall behave himself proudly. *Isaiah 3:5*.*NWAD CHILD.7*

A curse will be on those who corrupt the morals of their children.*NWAD CHILD.8*

The application of child to a female in opposition to a male, as in Shakespeare, is not legitimate.*NWAD CHILD.9*

2. One weak in knowledge, experience, judgment or attainments; as, he is a mere child.*NWAD CHILD.10*

Behold, I cannot speak, for I am a child. *Jeremiah 1:6*.*NWAD CHILD.11*

3. One young in grace. *1 John 2*.*NWAD CHILD.12*

One who is unfixed in principles. *Ephesians 4:14*.*NWAD CHILD.13*

4. One who is born again, spiritually renewed and adopted; as a child of God.*NWAD CHILD.14*

5. One who is the product of another; or whose principles and

morals are the product of another.*NWAD CHILD.15*

Thou child of the devil. *Acts 13:10*.*NWAD CHILD.16*

That which is the product or effect of something else.*NWAD CHILD.17*

This noble passion, child of integrity.*NWAD CHILD.18*

6. In the plural, the descendants of a man however remote; as the children of Israel; the children of Edom.*NWAD CHILD.19*

7. The inhabitants of a country; as the children of Seir. *2 Chronicles 25:11*.*NWAD CHILD.20*

To be with child, to be pregnant. *Genesis 16:11*.*NWAD CHILD.21*

CHILD, *v.i.* To bring children.

CHILD-BEARING, *a.* or *ppr.* [See *Bear*.] Bearing or producing children.

CHILD-BEARING, *n.* The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition.

CHILDBED, *n.* The state of a woman bringing forth a child or being in labor; parturition.

CHILDBIRTH, *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor; as the pains of childbirth.

CHILDED, *a.* Furnished with a child.

CHILDERMAS DAY, *n.* An anniversary of the church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod; called also Innocents Day.

CHILDHOOD, *n.*

1. The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children, including the time from birth to puberty. But in a more restricted sense, the state or time from infancy to puberty. Thus we say, infancy, childhood, youth and manhood.*NWAD CHILDHOOD.2*

Childhood and youth are vanity. *Ecclesiastes 11:10*.*NWAD CHILDHOOD.3*

2. The properties of a child.*NWAD CHILDHOOD.4*

CHILDING, *ppr.* Bearing children; producing; as childing women.

CHILDISH, *a.*

1. Belonging to a child; trifling; puerile.*NWAD CHILDISH.2*

When I became a man, I put away childish things. *1 Corinthians 13:11*.*NWAD CHILDISH.3*

2. Pertaining to a child; as childish yeas or age; childish sports.*NWAD CHILDISH.4*

3. Pertaining to children; ignorant; silly; weak; as childish fear.*NWAD CHILDISH.5*

CHILDISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.

CHILDISHNESS, *n.* Triflingness, puerility, the state or qualities of a child, in reference to manners. But in reference to the mind, simplicity, harmlessness, weakness of intellect.

CHLDLESS, *a.* Destitute of children or offspring. *1 Samuel 15:33*.

CHILDLIKE, *a.* Resembling a child or that which belongs to children; becoming a child; meek; submissive; dutiful; as childlike obedience.

CHILDLY, ***a.*** **Like a child.**

CHILDREN, ***n. plu.*** **Of child.**

CHILIAD, ***n.***

1. A thousand; a collection or sum, containing a thousand individuals or particulars.*NWAD CHILIAD.2*

2. The period of a thousand years.*NWAD CHILIAD.3*

CHILIAGON, ***n.*** **A plain figure of a thousand angles and sides.**

CHILIAHEDRON, ***n.*** **A figure of a thousand equal sides.**

CHILIARCH, ***n.*** **A body consisting of a thousand men.**

CHILIAST, ***n.*** **One of the sect of Millenarians.**

CHILIFACTIVE. [See *Chylifactive*.]

CHILIOLITER. [See *Kiloliter*.]

CHILIOMETER. [See *Kilometer*.]

CHILL, ***n.***

1. A shivering with cold; rigors, as in an ague; the cold fit that precedes a fever; sensation of cold in an animal body; chilliness. [See *Cold* and *Heat*.]*NWAD CHILL.2*

2. A moderate degree of cold; chilliness in any body; that which gives the sensation of cold.*NWAD CHILL.3*

CHILL, ***a.***

1. Cool; moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; as the chill vapors of night.*NWAD CHILL.5*

2. Shivering with cold.*NWAD CHILL.6*

My chill veins freeze with despair.*NWAD CHILL.7*

3. Cool; distant; formal; dull; not warm, animated or affectionate; as a chill reception.*NWAD CHILL.8*

4. Depressed; dispirited; dejected; discouraged.*NWAD CHILL.9*

CHILL, *v.t.*

1. To cause a shivering, or shrinking of the skin; to check circulation or motion; as, to chill the blood, or the veins. The force of this word lies in expressing the shivering and shrinking caused by cold.*NWAD CHILL.11*

2. To make cold, or cool; as, the evening air chills the earth.*NWAD CHILL.12*

3. To blast with cold; to check the circulation in plants, and stop their growth.*NWAD CHILL.13*

4. To check motion, life or action; to depress; to deject; to discourage; as, to chill the gayety of the spirits.*NWAD CHILL.14*

CHILLED, *pp.* Made cool; made to shiver; dejected.

CHILLI, *n.* A Mexican plant, Guinea pepper.

CHILLINESS, *n.*

1. A sensation of shivering; rigors.*NWAD CHILLINESS.2*

2. A moderate degree of coldness; as the chilliness of the air, which tends to cause a shivering.*NWAD CHILLINESS.3*

CHILLING, *ppr.* Cooling; causing to shiver.

CHILLNESS, *n.* Coolness; coldness; a shivering.

CHILLY, ***a.*** **Cool; moderately cold, such as to cause shivering; as a chilly day, night, or air.**

CHILOGRAM. [See ***Kilogram*****.]**

CHIMB, ***n.*** **[See** ***Chime*****.]**

CHIME, ***n.***

1. The consonant or harmonic sounds of several correspondent instruments.*NWAD CHIME.2*

Instruments that made melodious chime.*NWAD CHIME.3*

2. Correspondence of sound.*NWAD CHIME.4*

Love - harmonized the chime.*NWAD CHIME.5*

3. The musical sounds of bells, struck with hammers.*NWAD CHIME.6*

4. Correspondence of proportion or relation.*NWAD CHIME.7*

5. A kind of periodical music, or tune of a clock, produced by an apparatus annexed to it.*NWAD CHIME.8*

6. A set of bells which chime, or ring in harmony.*NWAD CHIME.9*

CHIME, ***v.i.***

1. To sound in consonance or harmony; to accord.*NWAD CHIME.11*

To make the rough recital aptly chime.*NWAD CHIME.12*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.*NWAD CHIME.13*

Father and son, husband and wife, correlative terms, do readily chime.*NWAD CHIME.14*

3. To agree; to fall in with.*NWAD CHIME.15*

He often chimed in with the discourse.*NWAD CHIME.16*

4. To agree; to suit with.*NWAD CHIME.17*

5. To jingle; to clatter.*NWAD CHIME.18*

The sely tonge may wel ringe and chimbe.*NWAD CHIME.19*

CHIME, *v.t.*

1. To move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony. *NWAD CHIME.21*

2. To strike or cause to sound, as a set of bells.*NWAD CHIME.22*

CHIME, *n.* The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves.

CHIMER, *n.* One who chimes.

CHIMERA, *n.*

1. In fabulous history, a monster with three heads, that of a lion, of a goat, and of a dragon, vomiting flames. The foreparts of the body wee those of a lion, the middle was that of a goat, and the hinder parts were those of a dragon; supposed to represent a volcanic mountain in Lycia, whose top was the resort of lions, the middle, that of goats, and the foot, that of serpents. Hence,*NWAD CHIMERA.2*

2. In modern usage, a vain or idle fancy; a creature of the imagination, composed of contradictions or absurdities, that can have no existence except in thought.*NWAD CHIMERA.3*

CHIMERICAL, *a.* Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived; that has, or can have no existence except in thought.

CHIMERICALLY, *adv.* Wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically.

CHIMICAL, *a.* [See *Chimistry*.]

1. Pertaining to chimistry; as a chimical operation.*NWAD CHIMICAL.2*

2. Resulting from the operation of the principles of bodies by decomposition, combination, etc.; as chimical changes.*NWAD CHIMICAL.3*

3. According to the principles of chimistry; as a chimical combination.*NWAD CHIMICAL.4*

CHIMICALLY, *adv.* According to chimical principles; by chimical process or operation.

CHIMINAGE, *n.* In law, a toll for passage through a forest.

CHIMING, *ppr.* Causing to chime; sounding in accordance.

CHIMIST, *n.* A person versed in chimistry; a professor of chimistry.

CHIMISTRY, *n.* Chimistry is a science, the object of which is to discover the nature and properties of all bodies by analysis and synthesis.

Chimistry is that science which explains the intimate mutual action of all natural bodies.*NWAD CHIMISTRY.2*

Analysis or decomposition, and synthesis or combination, are the two methods which chimistry uses to accomplish its purposes.*NWAD CHIMISTRY.3*

Chimistry may be defined, the science which investigates the composition of material substances, and the permanent changes of constitution which their mutual actions produce.*NWAD CHIMISTRY.4*

Chimistry may be defined, that science, the object of which is to discover and explain the changes of composition that occur among the integrant and constituent parts of different bodies.*NWAD CHIMISTRY.5*

Chimistry is the science which treats of those events and changes in natural bodies, which are not accompanied by sensible motions.*NWAD CHIMISTRY.6*

Chimistry is justly considered as a science, but the practical operations may be denominated an art.*NWAD CHIMISTRY.7*

CHIMNEY, *n.*

1. In architecture, a body of brick or stone, erected in a building, containing a funnel or funnels, to convey smoke, and other volatile matter through the roof, from the hearth or fire-place, where fuel is burnt. This body of materials is sometimes called a stack of chimneys, especially when it contains two or more funnels, or passages.*NWAD CHIMNEY.2*

2. A fireplace; the lower part of the body of brick or stone which confines and conveys smoke.*NWAD CHIMNEY.3*

CHIMNEY-CORNER, *n.*

1. The corner of a fire-place, or the space between the fire and the sides of the fire-place. In the Northern States of America, fire-places were formerly made six or eight feet wide, or even more, and a stool was placed by the side of the fire, as a seat for children, and this often furnished a comfortable situation for idlers. As fuel has become scarce, our fire-places are contracted, till, in many or most of our dwellings, we have no chimney-corners.*NWAD CHIMNEY-CORNER.2*

2. In a more enlarged sense, the fire-side, or a place near the fire.*NWAD CHIMNEY-CORNER.3*

CHIMNEY-HOOK, *n.* A hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire.

CHIMNEY-MONEY, *n.* Hearth-money, a duty paid for each chimney in a house.

CHIMNEY-PIECE, *n.* An ornamental piece of wood or stone set

round a fire-place.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, *n.* One whose occupation is to sweep and scrape chimneys, to clean them of the soot that adheres to their sides.

CHIMPANZEE, *n.* An animal of the ape kind, a variety of the ourang-outang.

It is now considered a distinct species.*NWAD CHIMPANZEE.2*

CHIN, *n.* The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw.

CHINA, *n.* A species of earthern ware made in China, and so called from the country; called also china ware and porcelain. [See *Porcelain*.]

CHINA-ORANGE, *n.* The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.

CHINA-ROOT, *n.* The root of a species Smilax, brought from the East Indies, of a pale reddish color, with no smell, and very little taste.

CHINCH, *n.* A genus of insects, resembling the feather-wing moths. These insects live in the flowers of plants, and wander from flower to flower, but prefer those which are sweetest.

CHIN-COUGH, *n.* A contagious disease, often epidemic among children. It increases for some weeks, is attended with a difficulty of breathing, and in its worst stage, with a degree of convulsion. From a particular noise made in coughing, it is also called hooping cough.

CHINE, *n.*

1. The back-bone, or spine of an animal.*NWAD CHINE.2*

2. A piece of the back-bone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking.*NWAD CHINE.3*

3. The chime of a cask, or the ridge formed by the ends of the staves.*NWAD CHINE.4*

CHINE, *v.t.* To cut through the back-bone, or into chine-pieces.

CHINED, *a.* Pertaining to the back.

CHINESE, *a.* Pertaining to China.

CHINESE, *n. sing.* and *plu.* A native of China; also, the language of China.

CHINGLE, *n.* Gravel free from dirt. [See *Shingle*.]

CHINK, *n.* A small aperture lengthwise; a cleft, rent, or fissure, of greater length than breadth; a gap or crack; as the chinks of a wall.

CHINK, *v.i.* To crack; to open.

CHINK, *v.t.* To open or part and form a fissure.

CHINK, *v.t.* [See *Jingle*.] To cause to sound by shaking coins or small pieces of metal, or by bringing small sonorous bodies in collision; as, to chink a purse of money.

CHINK, *v.i.* To make a small sharp sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money, or other sonorous bodies.

CHINKAPIN, *n.* The dwarf chestnut, Fagus pumila, a tree that rises eight or ten feet, with a branching shrubby stem, producing a nut.

CHINKY, *a.* Full of chinks, or fissures; gaping; opening in narrow clefts.

CHINNED, *a.* Having a long chin.

CHINSE, ***v.t.*** **In naval affairs, to thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point of a knife, as a temporary expedient for calking.**

CHINTS, ***n.*** **Cotton cloth, printed with more than two colors.**

CHIOPPINE, ***n.*** **A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.**

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market; from Sax. Ceapan, cypan, to buy or sell. [See ***Cheap*****.]**

CHIP, ***n.***

1. A piece of wood or other substance, separated from a body by cutting instrument, particularly by an ax. It is used also for a piece of stone separated by a chisel or other instrument, in hewing.*NWAD CHIP.3*

2. A fragment or piece broken off; a small piece.*NWAD CHIP.4*

CHIP, ***v.t.*** **To cut into small pieces, or chips; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time, or in small pieces; to hew.**

CHIP, ***v.i.*** **To break or fly off in small pieces, as in potters ware.**

CHIP-AX, ***n.*** **An ax for chipping.**

CHIPPED, ***pp.*** **Cut in chips, or small pieces; hewed.**

CHIPPING, ***n.***

1. A chip; a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument; a fragment.*NWAD CHIPPING.2*

2. The flying or breaking off in small pieces, of the edges of potters ware, and porcelain.*NWAD CHIPPING.3*

CHIRAGRICAL, ***a.*** **Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease.**

CHIRK, ***a.*** **Lively; cheerful; in god spirits; in a comfortable state.**

CHIRK, ***v.i.*** **To chirp.**

CHIRM, ***v.i.*** **To sing as a bird.**

CHIROGRAPH, ***n.***

1. Anciently a deed, which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment, with a space between, in which was written chirograph, through which the parchment was cut, and one part given to each party. It answered to what is now called a charter-party.*NWAD CHIROGRAPH.2*

2. A fine, so called from the manner of engrossing, which is still retained in the chirographers office in England.*NWAD CHIROGRAPH.3*

CHIROGRAPHER, ***n.*** **[See** ***Chirograph*****.] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing. In England, the chirographer of fines is an officer in the common pleas, who engrosses fines acknowledged in that court, and delivers the indentures to the parties.**

CHIROGRAPHIC, CHIROGRAPHICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to chirography.**

CHIROGRAPHIST, ***n.*** **One who tells fortunes by examining the hand.**

CHIROGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[See** ***Chirograph*****.] The art of writing, or a writing with ones own hand.**

CHIROLOGICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to chirology.**

CHIROLOGIST, ***n.*** **One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.**

CHIROLOGY, *n.* [See *Chirologist*.] The art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers; a substitute for language or discourse, much used by the deaf and dumb, and by others who communicate with them.

CHIROMANCER, *n.* [See *Chiromancy*.] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting the hands.

CHIROMANCY, *n.* Divination by the hand; the art or practice of attempting to foretell events, or to discover the dispositions of a person, by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand.

CHIROMANTIC, *a.* Pertaining to chiromancy, or divination by the hand.

Chiromantic deception.*NWAD CHIROMANTIC.2*

CHIRP, *v.i.* Cherp. To make the noise of certain small birds, or of certain insects; as a chirping lark, or cricket.

CHIRP, *v.t.* To make cheerful.

CHIRP, *n.* A particular voice of certain birds or insects.

CHIRPER, *n.* One that chirps, or is cheerful.

CHIRPING, *ppr.* Making the noise of certain small birds.

CHIRPING, *n.* The noise of certain small birds and insects.

CHIRURGEON, *n.* A surgeon; one whose profession is to heal diseases by manual operations, instruments or external applications.

CHIRURGERY, *n.* That part of the medical art which consists in

healing diseases and wounds by instruments and external applications; now written surgery.

CHIRURGIC, CHIRURGICAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to surgery, or to the art of healing diseases and wounds by manual operations, instruments or external applications.*NWAD CHIRURGIC.2*

2. Having qualities useful in external applications, for healing diseases or injuries.*NWAD CHIRURGIC.3*

It is now written surgical.*NWAD CHIRURGIC.4*

CHISEL, *n.* An instrument of iron or steel, used in carpentry, joinery, cabinet work, masonry, sculpture, etc., either for paring, hewing or gouging. Chisels are of different sizes and shapes, fitted for particular uses.

CHISEL, *v.t.* To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel.

CHISELED, *pp.* Cut or engraved with a chisel.

CHISELING, *ppr.* Cutting with a chisel.

CHISLEU, *n.* The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December, in the modern division of the year.

CHIT, *n.*

1. A shoot or sprout; the first shooting or germination of a seed or plant. Hence,*NWAD CHIT.2*

2. A child or babe, in familiar language.*NWAD CHIT.3*

3. A freckle, that is, a push.*NWAD CHIT.4*

CHIT, *v.i.* To sprout; to shoot, as a seed or plant.

CHIT-CHAT, *n.* [See *Chat*, *Chatter*.] Prattle; familiar or trifling talk.

CHITTERLING, *n.* The frill to the breast of a shirt.

CHITTERLINGS, *n. plu.* The guts or bowels; sausages.

CHITTY, *a.*

1. Childish; like a babe.*NWAD CHITTY.2*

2. Full of chits or warts.*NWAD CHITTY.3*

CHIVALROUS, *a.* [See *Chivalry*.] Pertaining to chivalry, or knight errantry; warlike; bold; gallant.

CHIVALRY, *n.*

1. Knighthood; a military dignity, founded on the service of soldiers on horseback, called knights; a service formerly deemed more honorable than service in infantry.*NWAD CHIVALRY.2*

2. The qualifications of a knight, as valor and dexterity in arms.*NWAD CHIVALRY.3*

3. The system of knighthood; the privileges, characteristics or manners of knights; the practice of knight-errantry, or the heroic defense of life and honor.*NWAD CHIVALRY.4*

4. An adventure or exploit, as of a knight.*NWAD CHIVALRY.5*

5. The body or order of knights.*NWAD CHIVALRY.6*

6. In English law, a tenure of lands by knights service; that is, by the condition of performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to his lord. This was general or special; general, when the tenant held per servitium militare, without specification of the particular service; special, when the particular service was designated. When the tenant held only of the king, the tenure was regal; when he held of a common person, it was called

common. This service was also grand sergeantry, as when the tenant was bound to perform service to the king in his own person; and petit sergeantry, when he was bound to yield to the king annually some small thing, as a sword or dagger. Chivalry that might be held of a common person, was called escuage, scutagium, or shield service.*NWAD CHIVALRY.7*

Court of chivalry, a court formerly held before the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal of England, having cognizance of contracts and other matters relating to deeds of arms and war. It had jurisdiction both of civil and criminal causes, but no power to enforce its decisions by fine or imprisonment, not being a court of record. It is now nearly extinct.*NWAD CHIVALRY.8*

CHIVE, *n.* A species of small onion.

CHIVES, *n. plu.* In botany, slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants. [See *Stamen*.]

CHLORATE, *n.* [See *Chlorine*.] A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base.

CHLORIC, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it; as chloric acid.

CHLORIDE, CHLORID, *n.* [See *Chlorine*.] A compound of chlorine with a combustible body.

CHLORIDIC, *a.* Pertaining to a chloride.

CHLORINE, CHLORIN, *n.* Chloric gas; a new name given to what has been called oxymuriatic gas. This substance has hitherto resisted all efforts to decompose it, and as it is not known to contain oxygen, and is apparently a simple substance, it has been denominated from its color, chlorine, or chloric gas.

CHLORIODIC, *a.* Consisting of chlorine and iodine, or obtained from them.

CHLORIS, ***n.*** **The green finch, a small bird.**

CHLORITE, ***n.*** **A mineral of a grass green color, opake, usually friable or easily pulverized, composed of little spangles, scales, prisms or shining small grains. It is classed by Kirwan with the muriatic genus. There are four subspecies, chlorite earth, common chlorite, chlorite slate, and foliated chlorite.**

CHLORO-CARBONIC, CHLORO-CARBONOUS, ***a.*** **The terms, chloro-carbonic acid and chloro-carbonous acid, are applied, the former by Thomson, and the latter by Ure, to a compound of chlorine and carbonic oxyd, formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the direct solar rays. It was discovered by Dr. J. Davy, and called by him phosgene gas.**

CHLOROPAL, ***n.*** **A newly observed mineral, of two varieties, the conchoidal and the earthy; the conchoidal is of a pistachio green color; the other has an earthy fracture, and both varieties are possessed of magnetic properties.**

CHLOROPHANE, ***n.*** **A variety of fluor spar, from Siberia. When placed on a heated iron, it gives a beautiful emerald green light.**

CHLOROPHEITE, ***n.*** **A rare mineral found in small nodules.**

CHLOROPHYL, ***n.*** **The green matter of the leaves of vegetables.**

CHLOROSIS, ***n.*** **The green sickness; a disease of females, characterized by a pale or greenish hue of the skin, weakness, palpitation, dyspepsy, etc.**

CHLOROTIC, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to chlorosis; as, chlorotic affections. Medical Repository.*NWAD CHLOROTIC.2*

2. Affected by chlorosis; as, chlorotic nuns.*NWAD CHLOROTIC.3*

CHLOROUS, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine; as chlorous oxyd.

CHOAK, [See *Choke*.]

CHOCK, *n.* In marine language, a kind of wedge for confining a cask or other body, to prevent it from moving.

Chocks of the rudder, are pieces of timber kept in readiness to stop the motion of the rudder, in case of an accident, etc.*NWAD CHOCK.2*

CHOCK, an encounter. [See *Shock*.]

CHOCOLATE, *n.*

1. A paste or cake composed of the kernel of cacao, with other ingredients, usually a little sugar, cinnamon or vanilla. The nut is first ground fine, mixed with the ingredients, and put in a mold.*NWAD CHOCOLATE.2*

2. The liquor made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water.*NWAD CHOCOLATE.3*

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house where company many be served with chocolate.

CHOCOLATE-NUT. [See *Cacao*.]

CHODE, the old preterit of *chide*, which see.

CHOICE, *n.*

1. The act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; or the determination of the mind in preferring one thing to another; election.*NWAD CHOICE.2*

Ye know how that a good while ago God made choice among us, that the Gentiles by my moth should hear the word of the gospel,

and believe. *Acts 15:7*.*NWAD CHOICE.3*

2. The power of choosing; option.*NWAD CHOICE.4*

Where there is force, there can be no choice.*NWAD CHOICE.5*

Of these alternatives we have our own choice.*NWAD CHOICE.6*

3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference.*NWAD CHOICE.7*

I imagine Cesars apothems were collected with judgment and choice.*NWAD CHOICE.8*

4. The thing chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others; selection.*NWAD CHOICE.9*

Nor let thy conquests only be her choice.*NWAD CHOICE.10*

5. The best part of any thing; that which is preferable, and properly the object of choice.*NWAD CHOICE.11*

In the choice of our sepulchers bury thy dead. *Genesis 23:6*.*NWAD CHOICE.12*

6. The act of electing to office by vote; election.*NWAD CHOICE.13*

To make choice of, to choose; to select; to separate and take in preference.*NWAD CHOICE.14*

CHOICE, *a.*

1. Worthy of being preferred; select; precious; very valuable.*NWAD CHOICE.16*

My choicest hours of life are lost.*NWAD CHOICE.17*

My revenue is better than choice silver. *Proverbs 8:19*.*NWAD CHOICE.18*

2. Holding dear; preserving or using with care, as valuable; frugal; as, to be choice of time or of advantages.*NWAD CHOICE.19*

3. Selecting with care, and due attention to preference; as, to be choice of ones company.*NWAD CHOICE.20*

CHOICE-DRAWN, *a.* Selected with particular care.

CHOICELESS, *a.* Not having the power of choosing; not free.

CHOICELY, *adv.*

1. With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; with exact choice; as a band of men choicely collected.*NWAD CHOICELY.2*

2. Valuably; excellently; preferably; curiously.*NWAD CHOICELY.3*

3. With great care; carefully; as a thing choicely preserved.*NWAD CHOICELY.4*

CHOICENESS, *n.* Valuableness; particular value or worth; as the choiceness of a plant or of wine.

CHOIR, *n.*

1. A collection of singers, especially in divine service, in a church.*NWAD CHOIR.2*

2. Any collection of singers.*NWAD CHOIR.3*

3. That part of a church appropriated for the singers, separated from the chancel and the nave. In congregational and some other churches, the singers are placed in certain seats in the galleries.*NWAD CHOIR.4*

4. In nunneries, a large hall adjoining to the body of the church, separated by a grate, where the nuns sing the office.*NWAD CHOIR.5*

CHOIR-SERVICE, *n.* The service of singing performed by a choir.

CHOKE, *v.t.*

1. To stop the passage of the breath, by filling the windpipe or compressing the neck. The word is used to express a temporary or partial stoppage, as to choke with dirt or smoke; or an entire stoppage that causes death; to suffocate; to strangle. *Mark 5:13*.*NWAD CHOKE.2*

2. To stop by filling; to obstruct; to block up; as, to choke the entrance of a harbor, or any passage.*NWAD CHOKE.3*

3. To hinder by obstruction or impediments; to hinder or check growth, expansion, or progress; as, to choke plants; to choke the spreading of the fruit.*NWAD CHOKE.4*

Thorns choke them. *Matthew 13:7*; *Luke 8:7*.*NWAD CHOKE.5*

4. To smother or suffocate, as fire.*NWAD CHOKE.6*

5. To suppress or stifle; as, to choke the strong conception.*NWAD CHOKE.7*

6. To offend; to cause to take an exception; as, I was choked at this word.*NWAD CHOKE.8*

We observe that this word generally implies crowding, stuffing or covering. A channel is choked by stones and sand, but not by a boom.*NWAD CHOKE.9*

CHOKE, *v.i.*

1. To have the wind-pipe stopped; as, cattle are apt to choke when eating potatoes.*NWAD CHOKE.11*

2. To be offended; to take exceptions.*NWAD CHOKE.12*

CHOKE, *n.* The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.

CHOKE-CHERRY, *n.* The popular name of a species of wild cherry, remarkable for its astringent qualities.

CHOKED, *pp.* Suffocated; strangled; obstructed by filling; stifled; suppressed; smothered.

CHOKE-FULL, ***a.*** **[choke and full.] Full as possible; quite full.**

CHOKE-PEAR, ***n.***

1. A kind of pear that has a rough astringent taste, and is swallowed with difficulty, or which contracts the parts of the mouth.*NWAD CHOKE-PEAR.2*

2. An aspersion or sarcasm by which a person is put to silence.*NWAD CHOKE-PEAR.3*

CHOKER, ***n.*** **One that chokes another; one that puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered.**

CHOKE-WEED, ***n.*** **A plant so called.**

CHOKY, ***a.*** **That tends to suffocate, or has power to suffocate.**

CHOLAGOGUE, ***n.*** **A medicine that has the specific quality of evacuating the bile.**

CHOLER, ***n.***

1. The bile. By the superabundance of this fluid, anger was formerly supposed to be produced; or perhaps the opinion was that the bile caused the inflamed appearance of the face in anger. Hence,*NWAD CHOLER.2*

2. Anger; wrath; irritation of the passions.*NWAD CHOLER.3*

Cholera Morbus, a sudden evacuation of bile, both upwards and downwards.*NWAD CHOLER.4*

CHOLERIC, ***a.***

1. Abounding with choler.*NWAD CHOLERIC.2*

2. Easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger; as a choleric man.*NWAD CHOLERIC.3*

3. Angry; indicating anger; excited by anger; as a choleric speech.*NWAD CHOLERIC.4*

CHOLERICNESS, *n.* Pertaining to cholesterin, or obtained from it; as cholesteric acid.

CHOLESTERINE, CHOLESTERIN, *n.* A name given by M. Chevreul, to the pearly or crystaline substance of human biliary calculi.

CHOLIAMBIC, *n.* A verse in poetry having an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last.

CHOMER, [See *Homer*.]

CHONDRODITE, *n.* A mineral, called also Brucite. It occurs in grains or imperfect crystals, or in four-sided prisms with rhombic bases, truncated on the two acute lateral edges. It is translucent; and its color varies from reddish or amber yellow to grayish brown.

CHOOSE, *v.t.*

1. To pick out; to select; to take by way of preference from two or more things offered; to make choice of.*NWAD CHOOSE.2*

The man the Lord doth choose shall be holy. *Numbers 16:7*.*NWAD CHOOSE.3*

2. To take in preference.*NWAD CHOOSE.4*

Let us choose to us judgment. *Job 34:4*.*NWAD CHOOSE.5*

3. To prefer; to choose for imitation; to follow.*NWAD CHOOSE.6*

Envy not the oppressor, and choose none of his ways. *Proverbs 3:31*.*NWAD CHOOSE.7*

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life.*NWAD CHOOSE.8*

Many are called but few chosen. *Matthew 20:16*.*NWAD CHOOSE.9*

For his elects sake, whom he hath chosen. *Mark 13:20*.*NWAD CHOOSE.10*

5. To elect or designate to office or employment by votes or suffrages. In the United States, the people choose representatives by votes, usually by ballot.*NWAD CHOOSE.11*

CHOOSE, *v.i.*

1. To prefer; as, I choose to go.*NWAD CHOOSE.13*

2. To have the power of choice. The phrase, he cannot choose but stay, denotes that he has not the power of choice, whether to stay or not.*NWAD CHOOSE.14*

The verb, in these phrases, is really transitive; the following verb standing as the object, instead of a noun.*NWAD CHOOSE.15*

CHOOSER, *n.* He that chooses he that has the power or right of choosing; an elector.

CHOOSING, *ppr.* Selecting; taking in preference; electing.

CHOOSING, *n.* Choice; election.

CHOP, *v.t.*

1. To cut off or separate, by striking with a sharp instrument, either by a single blow or by repeated blows; as, to chop off a head; to chop wood.*NWAD CHOP.2*

2. To cut into small pieces; to mince; as, to chop meat; to chop straw.*NWAD CHOP.3*

3. To grand and mince with the teeth; to devour eagerly; with up; as, to chop up an entertainment.*NWAD CHOP.4*

4. To break or open into chinks or fissures; to crack; to chap. [See

Chap.]*NWAD CHOP.5*

CHOP, *v.i.*

1. To buy, or rather to barter, truck, exchange.*NWAD CHOP.7*

2. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; as, to chop and change our friends.*NWAD CHOP.8*

3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one word or thing for another.*NWAD CHOP.9*

Let not the council chop with the judge.*NWAD CHOP.10*

CHOP, *v.i.* To turn, vary, change or shift suddenly; as in the seamans phrase, the wind chops, or chops about. [The various senses of this verb seem to center in that of thrusting, driving, or a sudden motion or exertion of force.]

CHOP, *n.*

1. A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; as a mutton chop.*NWAD CHOP.13*

2. A crack or cleft. See *Chap*, which, with the broad sound of a, is often pronounced chap.*NWAD CHOP.14*

3. The chap; the jaw; *plu.* The jaws; the mouth; the sides of a rivers mouth or channel. [See *Chap*.]*NWAD CHOP.15*

CHOP-CHURCH, *n.* An exchange or an exchanger of benefices.

CHOP-FALLEN, *a.* Dejected; dispirited.

CHOP-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provision ready dressed is sold.

CHOPIN, *n.* A liquid measure in France, containing nearly a pint Winchester measure. In Scotland, a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPED, *pp.* Cut; minced.

CHOPPING, *ppr.* Cutting; mincing; buying; bartering.

CHOPPING, *a.* Stout; lusty; plump.

CHOPPING, *n.*

1. A high-heeled shoe, worn by ladies in Italy. [See *Chioppine*.]*NWAD CHOPPING.4*

2. A cutting; a mincing; from chop.*NWAD CHOPPING.5*

CHOPPING-BLOCK, *n.* A block on which any thing is laid to be chopped.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, *n.* A knife for mincing meat.

CHOPPY, *a.* Full of clefts or cracks.

CHOPS, [See *Chop*.]

CHORAL, *a.*

1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert; as, choral symphonies.*NWAD CHORAL.2*

2. Singing in a choir; as, choral seraphs.*NWAD CHORAL.3*

CHORALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus.

CHORD, *n.*

1. The string of a musical instrument.*NWAD CHORD.2*

2. In music, the union of two or more sounds uttered at the same time, forming an entire harmony; as a third, fifth and eighth, which are perfect chords, or consonancies. The fourth and sixth are imperfect chords.*NWAD CHORD.3*

3. In geometry, a right line drawn or supposed to extend from one end of an arch of a circle to the other. Hence the chord of an arch is a right line joining the extremities of that arch.*NWAD CHORD.4*

CHORD, *v.t.* To string.

CHORDEE, *n.* [See *Chord*.] In medicine and surgery, an inflammatory or spasmodic contraction of the fraenum, attending gonorrhea and accompanied with pain.

CHORE, *n.* In America, this word denotes small work of a domestic kind, as distinguished from the principal work of the day. It is generally used in the plural, chores, which includes the daily or occasional business of feeding cattle and other animals, preparing fuel, sweeping the house, cleaning furniture, etc. [See *Char*.]

CHOREPISCOPAL, *a.* Pertaining to the power of a suffragan or local bishop.

CHOREUS, *n.* In ancient poetry, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; the trochee.

CHORIAMB, CHORIAMBUS, *n.* In ancient poetry, a foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short; that is, a choreus or trochee and an iambus united; as, nobilitas, anxietas.

CHORIAMBIC, *n.* A choriamb.

CHORIAMBIC, *a.* Pertaining to a choriamb.

CHORION, *n.* In anatomy, the exterior membrane which invests the fetus in utero.

CHORIST, *n.* A singing man in a choir.

CHORISTER, *n.*

1. Literally, a singer; one of a choir; a singer in a concert.*NWAD CHORISTER.2*

2. One who leads a choir in church music. This is the sense in the United States.*NWAD CHORISTER.3*

CHOROGRAPHER, *n.* [See *Chorography*.] A person who describes a particular region or country; or one who forms a map or maps of particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the bounds of particular countries.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* In a chorographical manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHY, *n.* The art or practice of making a map of a particular region, country, or province; or of marking its limits, bounds or position. Chorography differs from geography, as the description of a particular country differs from that of the whole earth; and from topography, as the description of a country differs from that of a town, city or district.

CHOROID, *n.* In anatomy, a term applied to several parts of the body that resemble the chorion; as the inner membrane investing the brain, or the pia mater; the second coat of the eye; the fold of the carotid artery in the brain, in which is the pineal gland.

CHORUS, *n.*

1. A number of singers; a company of persons singing in concert.*NWAD CHORUS.2*

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts.*NWAD CHORUS.3*

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.*NWAD CHORUS.4*

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer; or the union of a company with a singer, in repeating certain couplets or verses, at certain periods in a song.*NWAD CHORUS.5*

5. A musical composition of two or more parts.*NWAD CHORUS.6*

6. Among the Greeks, a chorus consisted of a number of singers and dancers.*NWAD CHORUS.7*

CHOSE, *n.* In law, property in action; a right to possession; or that which may be demanded and recovered by suit or action at law. Thus, money due on a bond or note is a chose in action; a recompense for damage done is a chose in action; the former proceeding from an express, the latter from an implied contract. A contract executed is a chose in possession; a contract executory conveys only a chose in action. A chose local is annexed to a place, as a mill or the like; a chose transitory is a thing which is movable.

CHOSE, s as z, *pret.* and *pp.* of choose.

CHOSEN, *pp.*

1. Selected from a number; picked out; taken in preference; elected; predestinated; designated to office.*NWAD CHOSEN.2*

2. Select; distinguished by preference; eminent.*NWAD CHOSEN.3*

His chosen captains are drowned in the sea. *Exodus 15:4*.*NWAD CHOSEN.4*

Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood. *1 Peter 2:9*.*NWAD CHOSEN.5*

CHOUGH, *n.* The Cornish chough is a fowl of the genus Corvus, nearly of the size of the crow, and mischievous, like the magpie. It is black, except the bill, legs and feet, which are red. It is a native of the west of England.

Couch is also applied to the jackdaw.*NWAD CHOUGH.2*

CHOULE. [See *Jowl*.]

CHOUSE, *v.t.* To cheat, trick, defraud; followed by of, in Hudibras; but in America, by out of; as, to chouse one out of his money.

CHOUSE, *n.* One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton.

A trick; sham; imposition.*NWAD CHOUSE.3*

CHOUSED, *pp.* Cheated; defrauded; imposed on.

CHOUSING, *ppr.* Cheating; imposing on.

CHOWDER, *n.* In New England, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, etc. In Spanish, chode is a paste made of mild, eggs, sugar and flour. In the west of England, chowder-beer is a

liquor made by boiling black spruce in water and mixing with it melasses.

CHOWDER, *v.t.* To make a chowder.

CHOWTER, *v.t.* To grumble like a frog or a froward child.

CHRISM, *n.* Unguent; unction. In the Romish and Greek churches, oil consecrated by the bishop, and used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction. It is prepared on holy Thursday with much ceremony, and in some cases, mixed with balsam.

CHRISMAL, *a.* Pertaining to chrism.

CHRISMATION, *n.* The act of applying the chrism, or consecrated oil; in baptism, by the priest; in confirmation, by the bishop. In ordination, it is usually styled unction.

CHRISMATORY, *n.* A vessel to hold the oil for chrism.

CHRISOM, *n.* [See *Chrism*.] a child that dies within a month after its birth; so called from the chrisom-cloth, a linen cloth anointed with holy oil, which was formerly laid over a childs face when it was baptized. Also, the cloth itself.

CHRIST, *n.* THE ANOINTED; an appellation given to the Savior of the World, and synonymous with the Hebrew Messiah. It was a custom of antiquity to consecrate persons to the sacerdotal and regal offices by anointing them with oil.

CHRISTEN, *v.t.*

1. To baptize, or rather to baptize and name; to initiate into the visible church of Christ by the application of water; applied to persons. And as a name is given to the person in the ceremony, hence,*NWAD CHRISTEN.2*

2. To name; to denominate; applied to things.*NWAD CHRISTEN.3*

CHRISTENDOM, *n.*

1. The territories, countries or regions inhabited by Christians, or those who profess to believe in the Christian religion.*NWAD CHRISTENDOM.2*

2. The whole body of Christians.*NWAD CHRISTENDOM.3*

3. Christianity; the Christian religion; as, while Christendom prevailed.*NWAD CHRISTENDOM.4*

CHRISTENED, *pp.* Baptized and named; initiated into Christianity.

CHRISTENING, *ppr.* The act or ceremony of baptizing and naming; initiation into the Christian religion.

CHRISTIAN, *n.*

1. A believer in the religion of Christ.*NWAD CHRISTIAN.2*

2. A professor of his belief in the religion of Christ.*NWAD CHRISTIAN.3*

3. A real disciple of Christ; one who believes in the truth of the Christian religion, and studies to follow the example, and obey the precepts, of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by real piety.*NWAD CHRISTIAN.4*

4. In a general sense, the word Christians includes all who are born in a Christian country or of Christian parents.*NWAD CHRISTIAN.5*

CHRISTIAN, *a.* [See the noun.]

1. Pertaining to Christ, taught by him, or received from him; as the Christian religion; Christian doctrines.*NWAD CHRISTIAN.7*

2. Professing the religion of Christ; as a Christian friend.*NWAD CHRISTIAN.8*

3. Belonging to the religion of Christ; relating to Christ, or to his doctrines, precepts and example; as christian profession and practice.*NWAD CHRISTIAN.9*

4. Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical; as courts Christian.*NWAD CHRISTIAN.10*

CHRISTIAN, *v.t.* To baptize.

CHRISTIANISM, *n.*

1. The Christian religion.*NWAD CHRISTIANISM.2*

2. The nations professing Christianity.*NWAD CHRISTIANISM.3*

CHRISTIANITE, *n.* A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral; its primitive form is that of an oblique rectangular prism; its colors brown, yellow or reddish.

CHISTIANITY, *n.* [See *Christian*, from Christ.] The religion of Christians; or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ, and recorded by the evangelists and apostles.

Whilst politicians are disputing about monarchies, aristocracies, and republics, Christianity is alike applicable, useful and friendly to them all.*NWAD CHISTIANITY.2*

CHRISTANIZE, *v.t.* To make Christian; to convert to Christianity; as, to Christianize pagans.

CHRISTIANLIKE, *a.* Becoming a Christian.

CHRISTIANLY, *adv.* In a Christian manner; in a manner becoming the principles of the Christian religion, or the profession of that religion.

CHRISTIAN-NAME, *n.* The name given in baptism, as distinct from the gentilitious or surname.

CHRISTIANOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **A description of Christian nations.**

CHRISTMAS, ***n.***

1. The festival of the Christian church observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Chris, and celebrated by a particular church service. The festival includes twelve days*NWAD CHRISTMAS.2*

2. Christmas-day.*NWAD CHRISTMAS.3*

CHRISTMAS-BOX, ***n.*** **A box in which little presents are deposited at Christmas.**

CHRISTMAS-DAY, ***n.*** **The twenty fifth day of December, when Christmas is celebrated.**

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER, ***n.*** **Hellebore.**

CHRISTMAS-ROSE, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Helleborus, producing beautiful white flowers about Christmas.**

CHRIST'S-THORN, ***n.*** **The Rhamnus paliurus, a deciduous shrub, a native of Palestine and the South of Europe. It has two thorns at each joint, and is supposed to have been the sort of which the crown of thorns for our Savior was made.**

CHROASTACES, ***n.*** **In natural history, a genus of pellucid gems, comprehending all those of variable colors, as viewed in different lights.**

CHROMATE, ***n.*** **[See *Chrome*.] A salt or compound formed by the chromic acid with a base.**

CHROMATIC, ***a.***

1. Relating to color.*NWAD CHROMATIC.2*

2. Noting a particular species of music, which proceeds by several

semitones in succession.*NWAD CHROMATIC.3*

CHROMATICALLY, *adv.* In the chromatic manner.

CHROMATICS, *n.* The science of colors; that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colors of light and of natural bodies.

CHROME, *n.* A metal consisting of a porous mass of agglutinated grains, very hard, brittle, and of a grayish white color. Its texture is radiated. In its highest degree of oxydation, it passes into the state of an acid, of a ruby red color. It takes its name from the various and beautiful colors which its oxyd and acid communicate to minerals into whose composition they enter. Chrome is employed to give a fine deep green to the enamel of porcelain, to glass, etc.

The oxyd of Chrome is of a bright grass green or pale yellow color.*NWAD CHROME.2*

CHROMIC, *a.* Pertaining to chrome, or obtained from it; as chromic acid.

Chromic yellow, the artificial chromate of lead, a beautiful pigment.*NWAD CHROMIC.2*

CHRONIC, CHRONICAL, *a.* Continuing a long time, as a disease. A chronic disease is one which is inveterate or of long continuance, in distinction from an acute disease, which speedily terminates.

CHRONICLE, *n.* [See *Chronic*.]

1. A historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time. It is nearly synonymous with annals. In general, this species of writing is more strictly confined to chronological order, and is less diffuse than the form of writing called history.*NWAD CHRONICLE.2*

2. In a more general sense, a history.*NWAD CHRONICLE.3*

3. That which contains history.*NWAD CHRONICLE.4*

Europe - her very ruins tell the history of times gone by, and every moldering stone is a chronicle.*NWAD CHRONICLE.5*

4. Chronicles, *plu.* Two books of the Old Testament.*NWAD CHRONICLE.6*

CHRONICLE, *v.t.* To record in history, or chronicle; to record; to register.

CHRONICLER, *n.* A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time; a historian.

CHRONIQUE, *n.* A chronicle.

CHRONOGRAM, *n.* An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters; as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632: ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs.

CHRONOGRAMMATIC, CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, *a.* Belonging to a chronogram, or containing one.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, *n.* A writer of chronograms.

CHRONOGRAPHER, *n.* One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronologer.

CHRONOGRAPHY, *n.* The description of time past.

CHRONOLOGER, CHRONOLOGIST, *n.* [See *Chronology*.]

1. A person who attempts to discover the true dates of past events and transactions, and to arrange them under their proper years, or divisions of time, in the order in which they happened.*NWAD CHRONOLOGER.2*

2. One who studies chronology, or is versed in the science.*NWAD CHRONOLOGER.3*

CHRONOLOGIC, CHRONOLOGICAL, ***a.*** **Relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time.**

CHRONOLOGICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or rules of chronology.**

CHRONOLOGY, ***n.*** **The science of time; the method of measuring, or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun, or moon; of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place; and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates.**

If history without chronology is dark and confused; chronology without history is dry and insipid.*NWAD CHRONOLOGY.2*

CHRONOMETER, ***n.*** **Any instrument that measures time or that divides time into equal portions, or that is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch or dial; particularly an instrument that measures time with great exactness.**

CHRYSALID, ***n.*** **[See *Chrysalis*.]**

CHRYSALIS, ***n.*** **The particular form which butterflies, moths, and some other insects assume, before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. It is called also aurelia, from aurum, gold. In this form, the animal is in a state of rest or insensibility; having no organs for taking nourishment, nor wings, nor legs. The external covering is cartilaginous, and usually smooth and glossy; sometimes hairy. The name is taken from the yellow color of certain species; but they are of different colors, as green, black, etc.**

CHRYSOBERYL, ***n.*** **A siliceous gem, of a dilute yellowish green color.**

Chrysoberyl, the cymophane of Hauy, is a mineral usually found in

round pieces, about the size of a pea; but it is also found crystalized in eight-sided prisms. It is next to the sapphire in hardness, and employed in jewelry.*NWAD CHRYSOBERYL.2*

CHRYSOCOLLA, *n.* Carbonate of copper, of two subspecies, the blue and the green; formerly called blue and green chrysocolla, also mountain blue and mountain green. It occurs in crystals, stalactites and other forms.

CHRYSOLITE, *n.* A mineral, called by Hauy and Brongniart, peridote and by Jameson, prismatic chrysolite. Its prevailing color is some shade of green. It is harder than glass, but less hard than quartz; often transparent, sometimes only translucent. It occurs sometimes in crystals, sometimes in small amorphous masses or grains, and sometimes in rolled pieces.

CHRYSOPRASE, *n.* A mineral, a subspecies of quartz. Its color is commonly apple green, and often extremely beautiful. It is translucent, or sometimes semi-transparent; its fracture even and dull, sometimes a little splintery, sometimes smooth and slightly conchoidal; its harness a little inferior to that of flint.

CHUB, *n.* A river fish, called also cheven, of the genus Cyprinus. The body is oblong, nearly round; the head and back, green; the sides silvery, and the belly white. It frequents deep holes in rivers shaded by trees; but in warm weather floats near the surface, and furnishes sport for anglers. It is indifferent food.

CHUBBED, CHUBBY, *a.* Like a chub; short and thick.

CHUB-FACED, *a.* Having a plump round face.

CHUCK, *v.i.* To make the noise of a hen or partridge, when she calls her chickens.

CHUCK, *v.t.* To call, as a hen her chickens.

CHUCK, *v.i.* To jeer; to laugh. [See *Chuckle*.]

CHUCK, *v.t.*

1. To strike, or give a gentle blow; as, to chuck one under the chin.*NWAD CHUCK.5*

2. To throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch.*NWAD CHUCK.6*

CHUCK, *n.*

1. The voice or call of a hen.*NWAD CHUCK.8*

2. A sudden small noise.*NWAD CHUCK.9*

3. A word of endearment, corrupted from chick, chicken.*NWAD CHUCK.10*

CHUCK-FARTHING, *n.* A play in which a farthing is pitched into a hole.

CHUCKLE, *v.t.*

1. To call, as a hen her chickens.*NWAD CHUCKLE.2*

2. To fondle; to cocker.*NWAD CHUCKLE.3*

CHUCKLE, *v.i.* To laugh heartily, or convulsively; to shake with laughter, or to burst into fits of laughter.

CHUCKLE-HEAD, *n.* A vulgar word in America, denoting a person with a large head, a dunce. Bailey says, a rattling, noisy, empty fellow.

CHUD, *v.t.* To champ; to bite.

CHUET, *n.* Forced meat.

CHUFF, *n.* A clown; a coarse, heavy, dull or surly fellow.

CHUFFILY, ***adv.*** **In a rough, surly manner; clownishly.**

CHUFFINESS, ***n.*** **Surliness.**

CHUFFY, ***a.*** **Blunt; clownish; surly; angry; stomachful. In New England, this word expresses that displeasure which causes a swelling or surly look and grumbling, rather than heat and violent expressions of anger.**

CHUK, ***n.*** **A word used in calling swine. It is the original name of that animal, which our ancestors brought with them from Persia, where it is still in use, Pers. Chuk, Zend, chuk, a hog; Sans. Sugara. Our ancestors, while in England, adopted the Welsh hwc, hog, but chuck is retained in our popular name of woodchuck, that is, wood hog. This is a remarkable proof of the original seat of the Teutonic nations. I have taken chuk from Adelung. The French cochon may be the same word.**

CHUM, ***n.*** **A chamber-fellow; one who lodges or resides in the same room; a word used in colleges.**

CHUMP, ***n.*** **A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block.**

CHUNK, ***n.*** **A short thick piece of wood. [Colloquial.]**

CHURCH, ***n.***

1. A house consecrated to the worship of God, among Christians; the Lords house. This seems to be the original meaning of the word. The Greek, to call out or call together, denotes an assembly or collection. But, Lord, a term applied by the early Christians to Jesus Christ; and the house in which they worshipped was named from the title. So church goods, bona ecclesiastica; the Lords day, dies dominica.*NWAD CHURCH.2*

2. The collective body of Christians, or of those who profess to believe in Christ, and acknowledge him to be the Savior of mankind. In this sense, the church is sometimes called the Catholic or

Universal Church.*NWAD CHURCH.3*

3. A particular number of christens, united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies; as the English church; the Gallican church; the Presbyterian church; the Romish church; the Greek church.*NWAD CHURCH.4*

4. The followers of Christ in a particular city or province; as the church of Ephesus, or of Antioch.*NWAD CHURCH.5*

5. The disciples of Christ assembled for worship in a particular place, as in a private house. *Colossians 4:15*.*NWAD CHURCH.6*

6. The worshipers of Jehovah or the true God, before the advent of Christ; as the Jewish church.*NWAD CHURCH.7*

7. The body of clergy, or ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. Hence, ecclesiastical authority.*NWAD CHURCH.8*

8. An assembly of sacred rulers convened in Christs name to execute his laws.*NWAD CHURCH.9*

9. The collective body of Christians, who have made a public profession of the Christian religion, and who are untied under the same pastor; in distinction from those who belong to the same parish, or ecclesiastical society, but have made no profession of their faith.*NWAD CHURCH.10*

CHURCH, *v.t.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE, *n.* A wake or feast commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

CHURCH-ATTIRE, *n.* The habit in which men officiate in divine service.

CHURCH-AUTHORITY, *n.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

CHURCH-BENCH, ***n.*** **The seat in the porch of a church.**

CHURCH-BURIAL, ***n.*** **Burial according to the rites of the church.**

CHURCH-DISCIPLINE, ***n.*** **Discipline of the church, intended to correct the offenses of its members.**

CHURCHDOM, ***n.*** **The government or authority of the church.**

CHURCH-FOUNDER, ***n.*** **He that builds or endows a church.**

CHURCH-HISTORY, ***n.*** **History of the Christian church; ecclesiastical history.**

CHURCHING, ***n.*** **The act of offering thanks in church after childbirth.**

CHURCH-LAND, ***n.*** **Land belonging to a church.**

CHURCHLIKE, ***a.*** **Becoming the church.**

CHURCHMAN, ***n.***

1. An ecclesiastic or clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things.*NWAD CHURCHMAN.2*

2. An episcopalian, as distinguished from a presbyterian or congregationalist, etc.*NWAD CHURCHMAN.3*

CHURCH-MEMBER, ***n.*** **A member in communion with a church; a professor of religion.**

CHURCH-MUSIC, ***n.***

1. The service of singing or chanting in a church.*NWAD CHURCH-MUSIC.2*

2. Music suited to church service.*NWAD CHURCH-MUSIC.3*

CHURCHSHIP, *n.* Institution of the church.

CHURCH-WARDEN, *n.* A keeper or guardian of the church, and a representative of the parish. Church-wardens are appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend the church, its property and concerns, and the behavior of the parishioners. For these and many other purposes, they possess corporate powers.

CHURCH-WAY, *n.* The way, street or road that leads to the church.

CHURCH-WORK, *n.* Work carried on slowly.

CHURCH-YARD, *n.* The ground adjoining to a church in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

CHURL, *n.*

1. A rude, surly, ill-bred man.*NWAD CHURL.2*

2. A rustic; a countryman, or laborer.*NWAD CHURL.3*

3. A miser; a niggard. *Isaiah 32:5, 7*.*NWAD CHURL.4*

CHURLISH, *a.*

1. Rude; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; unfeeling; uncivil.*NWAD CHURLISH.2*

2. Selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious.*NWAD CHURLISH.3*

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; unyielding; cross-grained; harsh; unmanageable; as churlish metal.*NWAD CHURLISH.4*

4. Hard; firm; as a churlish knot.*NWAD CHURLISH.5*

5. Obstinate; as a churlish war.*NWAD CHURLISH.6*

CHURLISHLY, *adv.* Rudely; roughly; in a churlish manner.

CHURLISHNESS, *n.* Rudeness of manners or temper, but generally the word refers to the temper or disposition of mind; sullenness; austerity; indisposition to kindness or courtesy.

CHURLY, *a.* Rude; boisterous.

CHURME, CHIRM, *n.* Noise; clamor, or confused noise.

CHURN, *n.* A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for separating the oily part from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter.

CHURN, *v.t.*

1. To stir or agitate cream for making butter.*NWAD CHURN.3*

2. To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion, as in the operation of making butter.*NWAD CHURN.4*

CHURNED, *pp.* Agitated; made into butter.

CHURNING, *ppr.* Agitating to make butter; shaking; stirring.

CHURNING, *n.*

1. The operation of making butter from cream by agitation; a shaking or stirring.*NWAD CHURNING.3*

2. As much butter as is made at one operation.*NWAD CHURNING.4*

CHURN-STAFF, *n.* The staff or instrument used in churning.

CHURNWORM, *n.* An insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fancricket.

CHUSE, [See *Choose*.]

CHUSITE, ***n.*** **A yellowish mineral found by Saussure in the cavities of porphyries in the environs of Limbourg.**

CHYLACEOUS, ***a.*** **[See** ***Chyle*****.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.**

CHYLE, ***n.*** **In animal bodies, a white or milky fluid separated from aliments by means of digestion. It is absorbed by the lacteal vessels, by which it is conveyed into the circulation, assimilated into blood, and converted into nutriment.**

CHYLIFACTION, ***n.*** **The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.**

CHYLIFACTIVE, ***a.*** **Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.**

CHYLIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L.] Transmitting chyle.**

CHYLOPOETIC, ***adv.*** **Chylifactive; having the power to change into chyle; making chyle.**

CHYLOUS, ***a.*** **Consisting of chyle, or partaking of it.**

CHYME, ***n.*** **That particular modification which food assumes after it has undergone the action of the stomach.**

Among the older authors, juice; chyle, or the finest part of the chyle contained in the lacteals and thoracic duct; any humor incrassated by concoction, whether fit or unfit for preserving and nourishing the body.*NWAD CHYME.2*

CHYMIC, CHYMIST, CHYMISTRY. [See ***Chimical*****,** ***Chimist*****,** ***Chimistry*****.]**

CHYMIFICATION, ***n.*** **The process of becoming or of forming chyme.**

CHYMIFIED, ***pp.*** **Formed into chyme.**

CHYMIFY, ***v.t.*** **To form into chyme.**

CIBARIOUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.**

CIBOL, ***n.*** **A sort of small onion.**

CICADA, ***n.*** **The frog-hopper, or flea locust; a genus of insects of many species.**

CICATRICLE, ***n.*** **The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg; as, germinating cicatricle.**

CICATRISIVE, ***a.*** **Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.**

CICATRIX, CICATRICE, ***n.*** **A scar; a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed.**

CICATRIZANT, ***n.*** **A medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrix, such as Armenian bole, powder of tutty, etc. It is called also an escharotic, epulotic, incarnative, agglutinant, etc.**

CICATRIZATION, ***n.*** **The process of healing or forming a cicatrix; or the state of being healed, cicatrized or skinned over.**

CICATRIZE, ***v.t.*** **To heal, or induce the formation of a cicatrix, in wounded or ulcerated flesh; or to apply medicines for that purpose.**

CICATRIZE, ***v.i.*** **To heal or be healed; to skin over; as wounded flesh cicatrizes.**

CICATRIZED, ***pp.*** **Healed, as wounded flesh; having a cicatrix formed.**

CICATRIZING, ***ppr.*** **Healing; skinning over; forming a cicatrix.**

CICELY, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Chaerophyllum. The sweet cicely is a species of Scandix.**

CICERONE, ***n.*** **A guide; one who explains curiosities.**

CICERONIAN, ***a.*** **Resembling Cicero, either in style or action; in style, diffuse and flowing; in manner, vehement.**

CICERONIANISM, ***n.*** **Imitation or resemblance of the style or action of Cicero.**

CICHORACEOUS, ***a.*** **Having the qualities of succory.**

CICISBEISM, ***n.*** **The practice of dangling about females.**

CICISBEO, ***n.*** **A dangler about females.**

CICURATE, ***v.t.*** **To tame; to reclaim from wildness.**

CICURATION, ***n.*** **The act of taming wild animals.**

CICUTA, ***n.*** **Water-hemlock, a plant whose root is poisonous. This term was used by the ancients and by medical writers for the Conium maculatum, or common hemlock, the expressed juice of which was used as a common poison. Socrates and Phocion perished by it. It is now used medicinally in moderate doses, with good effect.**

CIDER, ***n.*** **The juice of apples expressed, a liquor used for drink. The word was formerly used to signify the juice of other fruits, and other kinds of strong liquor; but it is now appropriated to the juice of apples, before and after fermentation.**

CIDERIST, ***n.*** **A maker of cider.**

CIDERKIN, ***n.*** **The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out, and a quantity of boiled water is added; the whole steeping forty eight hours.**

CIERGE, ***n.*** **A candle carried in processions.**

CIGAR, ***n.*** **A small roll of tobacco, so formed as to be tubular, used for smoking. Cigars are of Spanish origin.**

CILIARY, ***a.*** **Belonging to the eyelids.**

CILIATED, ***a.*** **In botany, furnished or surrounded with parallel filaments, or bristles, resembling the hairs of the eye-lids, as a ciliated leaf, etc.**

CILICIOUS, ***a.*** **Made or consisting of hair.**

CIMA, [See ***Cyma*****.]**

CIMBAL, ***n.*** **A kind of cake.**

CIMBRIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the Cimbri, the inhabitants of the modern Jutland, in Denmark, which was anciently called the Cimbric Chesonese. Hence the modern names, Cymru, Wales, Cambria; Cymro, a Welshman; Cymreig, Welsh, or the Welsh language; names indicating the Welsh to be a colony of the Cimbri or from the same stock.**

CIMBRIC, ***n.*** **The language of the Cimbri.**

CIMITER, ***n.*** **A short sword with a convex edge or recurvated point, used by the Persians and Turks.**

CIMMERIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Cimmerium, a town at the mouth of the Palus Maeotis. The ancients pretended that this country was involved in darkness; whence the phrase Cimmerian darkness, to denote a deep or continual obscurity. The country is now called Crimea, or Krim-Tartary.**

CIMOLITE, ***n.*** **A species of clay, used by the ancients, as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammations. It is white, or a loose, soft texture, molders into a fine powder, and effervesces with acids. It is useful in taking spots from cloth. Another**

species, of a purple color, is the steatite or soap-rock. From another species, found in the isle of Wight, tobacco pipes are made.

CINCHONA, *n.* The Peruvian bark, quinquina, of which there are three varieties, the red, yellow and pale.

CINCTURE, *n.*

1. A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body.*NWAD CINCTURE.2*

2. That which encompasses, or incloses.*NWAD CINCTURE.3*

3. In architecture, a ring or list at the top and bottom of a column, separating the shaft at one end from the base; at the other, from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently used to strengthen columns.*NWAD CINCTURE.4*

CINDER, *n.*

1. Small coals or particles of fire mixed with ashes; embers.*NWAD CINDER.2*

2. Small particles of matter, remaining after combustion, in which fire is extinct; as the cinders of a forge.*NWAD CINDER.3*

CINDER-WENCH, CINDER-WOMAN, *n.* A woman whose business is to rake into heaps of ashes for cinders.

CINERATION, *n.* The reducing of any thing to ashes by combustion.

CINEREOUS, *a.* Like ashes; having the color of the ashes of wood.

CINERITIOUS, *a.* Having the color or consistence of ashes.

CINGLE, *n.* A girth; but the word is little used. [See *Surcingle*.]

CINNABAR, *n.* Red sulphuret of mercury. Native cinnabar is an ore of quicksilver, moderately compact, very heavy, and of an elegant striated red color. It is called native vermilion, and its chief use is in painting. The intensity of its color is reduced by bruising and dividing it into small parts. It is found amorphous, or under some imitative form, or crystalized. Factitious cinnabar is a mixture of mercury and sulphur sublimed, and thus reduced into a fine red glebe.

CINNABARINE, *a.* Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar, or containing it; as, cinnabarine sand.

CINNAMON, *n.* The bark of two species of Laurus. The true cinnamon is the inner bark of the Laurus Cinnamomum, a native of Ceylon. The base cinnamon is from the Laurus Cassia. The true cinnamon is a most grateful aromatic, of a fragrant smell, moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of sweetness and astringency. It is one of the best cordial, carminative and restorative spices. The essential oil is of great price.

Cinnamon stone, called by Hauy, Essonite, is a rare mineral from Ceylon, of a hyacinth red color, yellowish brown or honey yellow; sometimes used in jewelry.*NWAD CINNAMON.2*

Cinnamon-water, is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley water, in spirit of wine, brandy or white wine.*NWAD CINNAMON.3*

Clove-cinnamon, is the bark of a tree growing in Brazil, which is often substituted for real cloves.*NWAD CINNAMON.4*

White-cinnamon, or Winters bark, is the bark of a tree, growing in the West Indies, of a sharp biting taste, like pepper.*NWAD CINNAMON.5*

CINQUE, *n.* A five; a word used in games.

CINQUE-FOIL, *n.* Five-leaved clover, a species of Potentilla.

CINQUE-PACE, *n.* A kind of grave dance.

CINQUE-PORTS, *n.* Five havens on the eastern shore of England, towards France, viz. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. To these ports, Winchelsea and Rye have been added. These were anciently deemed of so much importance, in the defense of the kingdom against an invasion from France, that they received royal grants of particular privileges, on condition of providing a certain number of ships in war at their own expense. Over these is appointed a warden, and each has a right to send two barons to Parliament.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, *a.* Having five spots.

CION, *n.* A young shoot, twig or sprout of a tree, or plant, or rather the cutting of a twig, intended for ingrafting on another stock; also, the shoot or slip inserted in a stock for propagation.

CIPHER, *n.*

1. In arithmetic, an Arabian or Oriental character, of this form 0, which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of other figures, according to its position. In whole numbers, when placed at the right hand of a figure, it increases its value ten fold; but in decimal fractions, placed at the left hand of a figure, it diminishes the value of that figure ten fold.*NWAD CIPHER.2*

2. A character in general.*NWAD CIPHER.3*

3. An intertexture of letters, as the initials of a name, engraved on a seal, box, plate, coach or tomb; a device; an enigmatical character. Anciently, merchants and tradesmen, not being permitted to bear family arms, bore, in lieu of them, their cyphers, or initials of their names, artfully interwoven about a cross.*NWAD CIPHER.4*

4. A secret or disguised manner of writing; certain characters arbitrarily invented and agreed on by two or more persons, to stand for letters or words, and understood only by the persons who invent,

or agree to use them. This is a mode of communicating information by letters, in time of war, with a view to conceal facts from an enemy, in case the letters should be intercepted. This art has given rise to another art, that of decyphering; and hence cipher is used for a key to unravel the characters. To have, or to learn a cipher, is to be able to interpret it.*NWAD CIPHER.5*

CIPHER, *v.i.* In popular language, to use figures, or to practice arithmetic.

CIPHER, *v.t.*

1. To write in occult characters.*NWAD CIPHER.8*

2. To designate; to characterize.*NWAD CIPHER.9*

CIPHERING, *ppr.*

1. Using figures, or practicing arithmetic.*NWAD CIPHERING.2*

2. Writing in occult characters.*NWAD CIPHERING.3*

CIPOLIN, *n.* A green marble from Rome, containing white zones. It consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, with quartz, shistus, and a small portion of iron.

CIRC, [See *Circus*.]

CIRCEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Circe, the fabled daughter of Sol and Perseis, who was supposed to possess great knowledge of magic and venomous herbs, by which she was able to charm and fascinate.

CIRCENSIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Circus, in Rome, where were practiced games of various kinds, as running, wrestling, combats, etc. The Circensian games accompanied most of the feasts of the Romans; but the grand games were held five days, commencing on the 15th of September.

CIRCINAL, *a.* Rolled in spirally downwards, the tip occupying

the center; a term in foliation or leafing, as in ferns.

CIRCINATE, *v.t.* To make a circle; to compass.

CIRCINATION, *n.* An orbicular motion.

CIRCLE, *n.*

1. In geometry, a plane figure comprehended by a single curve line, called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point called the center. Of course all lines drawn from the center to the circumference or periphery, are equal to each other.*NWAD CIRCLE.2*

2. In popular use, the line that comprehends the figure, the plane or surface comprehended, and the whole body or solid matter of a round substance, are denominated a circle; a ring; an orb; the earth.*NWAD CIRCLE.3*

3. Compass; circuit; as the circle of the forest.*NWAD CIRCLE.4*

4. An assembly surrounding the principal person. Hence, any company, or assembly; as a circle of friends, or of beauties. Hence the word came to signify indefinitely a number of persons of a particular character, whether associated or not; as a political circle; the circle of ones acquaintance; having however reference to a primary association.*NWAD CIRCLE.5*

5. A series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated; a going round.*NWAD CIRCLE.6*

Thus in a circle runs the peasants pain.*NWAD CIRCLE.7*

6. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.*NWAD CIRCLE.8*

7. In logic, an inconclusive form of argument, when the same terms are proved in orbem by the same terms, and the parts of the syllogism alternately by each other, directly and indirectly; or when the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following is inferred from the foregoing; as, that heavy bodies descend by gravity, and that gravity is a quality by which a heavy

body descends.*NWAD CIRCLE.9*

8. Circles of the sphere, are such as cut the mundane sphere, and have their periphery either on its movable surface, as the meridians; or in another immovable, conterminous and equidistant surface, as the ecliptic, equator, and its parallels.*NWAD CIRCLE.10*

9. Circles of altitude or almucantars, are circles parallel to the horizon, having their common pole in the zenith, and diminishing as they approach the zenith.*NWAD CIRCLE.11*

10. Circles of latitude, are great circles perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, passing through its poles and through every star and planet.*NWAD CIRCLE.12*

11. Circles of longitude, are lesser circles parallel to the ecliptic, diminishing as they recede from it.*NWAD CIRCLE.13*

12. Circle of perpetual apparition, one of the lesser circles, parallel to the equator, described by any point of the sphere touching the northern point of the horizon, and carried about with the diurnal motion. The stars within this circle never set.*NWAD CIRCLE.14*

13. Circle of perpetual occultation, another lesser circle at a like distance from the equator, which includes all the stars which never appear in our hemisphere.*NWAD CIRCLE.15*

14. Diurnal circles, are immovable circles supposed to be described by the several stars and other points in the heavens, in their diurnal rotation round the earth, or rather in the rotation of the earth round its axis.*NWAD CIRCLE.16*

15. Horary circles, in dialing, are the lines which show the hours on dials.*NWAD CIRCLE.17*

16. Circles of the empire, the provinces or principalities of the German empire, which have a right to be present at the diets. Maximilian I. divided the empire into six circles at first, and afterwards into ten; Austria, Burgundy, Lower Rhine, Bavaria, Upper Saxony, Franconia, Swabia, Upper Rhine, Westphalia, and Lower Saxony.*NWAD CIRCLE.18*

17. Druidical circles, in British Topography, are certain ancient inclosures formed by rude stones circularly arranged; as Stonehenge near Salisbury.*NWAD CIRCLE.19*

CIRCLE, *v.t.*

1. To move round; to revolve round.*NWAD CIRCLE.21*

And other planets circle other suns.*NWAD CIRCLE.22*

2. To encircle; to encompass; to surround; to inclose.*NWAD CIRCLE.23*

3. To circle in, to confine; to keep together.*NWAD CIRCLE.24*

CIRCLE, *v.i.* To move circularly; as, the bowl circles; the circling years.

CIRCLED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; inclosed.

CIRCLED, *a.* Having the form of a circle; round; as the moons circled orb.

CIRCLER, *n.* A mean poet, or circular poet.

CIRCLET, *n.* A little circle; a circle; an orb.

CIRCLING, *ppr.* Surrounding; going round; inclosing.

CIRCLING, *a.* Circular; round.

CIRCOCELE, *n.* A varix, or dilatation of the spermatic vein; a varicocele; hernia varicosa.

CIRCUIT, *n.*

1. The act of moving or passing round; as the periodical circuit of the earth round the sun, or of the moon round the earth.*NWAD CIRCUIT.2*

2. The space inclosed in a circle, or within certain limits.*NWAD CIRCUIT.3*

3. Any space or extent measured by traveling round.*NWAD CIRCUIT.4*

4. That which encircles; a ring; a diadem.*NWAD CIRCUIT.5*

5. In England, the journey of judges through several counties or boroughs, for the purpose of holding courts. In the United States, the journey of judges through certain states or counties for the same purpose.*NWAD CIRCUIT.6*

6. The counties or states in which the same judge or judges hold courts and administer justice. It is common to designate a certain number of counties to form a circuit, and to assign one or more judges to each circuit. The courts in the circuits are called circuit courts. In the government of the United States, a certain number of states form a circuit.*NWAD CIRCUIT.7*

7. A long deduction of reason.*NWAD CIRCUIT.8*

8. In law, a longer course of proceedings than is necessary to recover the thing sued for.*NWAD CIRCUIT.9*

Bailey gives this as the definition of circuity.*NWAD CIRCUIT.10*

CIRCUIT, *v.i.* To move in a circle; to go round.

CIRCUIT, *v.t.* To move or go round.

CIRCUITEER, *n.* One that travels a circuit.

CIRCUITION, *n.* The act of going round; compass; circumlocution.

CIRCUITOUS, *a.* Going round in a circuit; not direct; as a circuitous road or course.

CIRCUITOUSLY, *adv.* In a circuit.

CIRCUITY, *n.* A going round; a course not direct.

CIRCULAR, ***a.***

1. In the form of a circle; round; circumscribed by a circle; spherical; as, the sun appears to be circular.*NWAD CIRCULAR.2*

2. Successive in order; always returning.*NWAD CIRCULAR.3*

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous; as a circular poet.*NWAD CIRCULAR.4*

4. Ending in itself; used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it.*NWAD CIRCULAR.5*

5. Addressed to a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest; as a circular letter.*NWAD CIRCULAR.6*

6. Circular lines, such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of sines, tangents and secants, on the plain scale and sector.*NWAD CIRCULAR.7*

7. Circular numbers, are those whose powers terminate in the roots themselves; as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36.*NWAD CIRCULAR.8*

8. Circular sailing, is the method of sailing by the arch of a great circle.*NWAD CIRCULAR.9*

CIRCULAR, ***n.*** **A circular letter, or paper.**

CIRCULARITY, ***n.*** **A circular form.**

CIRCULARLY, ***adv.*** **In a circular manner; in the form of a circle; in the form of going and returning.**

CIRCULATE, ***v.i.***

1. To move in a circle; to move or pass round; to move round and return to the same point; as, the blood circulates in the body.*NWAD CIRCULATE.2*

2. To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand; to be diffused; as, money circulates in the country; a story circulates in town.*NWAD CIRCULATE.3*

3. To move round; to run; to flow in veins or channels, or in an inclosed place; as, the sap of plants circulates; water circulates in the earth, or air in a city or house.*NWAD CIRCULATE.4*

CIRCULATE, *v.t.* To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to put about; to spread; as, to circulate a report; to circulate bills of credit.

CIRCULATION, *n.*

1. The act of moving round, or in a circle, or in a course which brings or tends to bring the moving body to the point where its motion began; as the circulation of the blood in the body.*NWAD CIRCULATION.2*

2. A series in which the same order is preserved and things return to the same state.*NWAD CIRCULATION.3*

3. The act of going and returning; or of passing from place to place, or from person to person; as the circulation of money.*NWAD CIRCULATION.4*

4. Currency; circulating coin, or notes or bills current for coin.*NWAD CIRCULATION.5*

5. In chimistry, circulation is an operation by which the same vapor, raised by fire, falls back to be returned and distilled several times.*NWAD CIRCULATION.6*

CIRCULATORIOUS, *a.* Travelling in a circuit, or from house to house.

CIRCULATORY, ***a.***

1. Circular; as a circulatory letter.*NWAD CIRCULATORY.2*

2. Circulating.*NWAD CIRCULATORY.3*

CIRCULATORY, ***n.*** **A chimical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.**

CIRCUMAMBIENCY, ***n.*** **The act of surrounding, or encompassing.**

CIRCUMAMBIENT, ***a.*** **Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing or being on all sides; used particularly of the air about the earth.**

CIRCUMAMBULATE, ***v.i.*** **To walk round about.**

CIRCUMAMBULATION, ***n.*** **The act of walking round.**

CIRCUMCELLION, ***n.*** **In church history, a set of illiterate peasants that adhered to the Donatists in the fourth century.**

CIRCUMCISE, ***v.t.*** **To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of males; a ceremony or rite in the Jewish and Mohammedan religions. The word is applied also to a practice among some nations of performing a like operation upon females.**

CIRCUMCISER, ***n.*** **The act of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin.**

CIRCUMCURSATION, ***n.*** **The act of running about.**

CIRCUMDUCT, ***v.t.*** **To contravene; to nullify; a term of civil law.**

CIRCUMDUCTION, ***n.***

1. A leading about.*NWAD CIRCUMDUCTION.2*

2. An annulling; cancellation.*NWAD CIRCUMDUCTION.3*

CIRCUMDUCTION, *n.*

1. A leading about.*NWAD CIRCUMDUCTION.5*

2. An annulling; cancellation.*NWAD CIRCUMDUCTION.6*

CIRCUMFER, *v.t.* To bear or carry round.

CIRCUMFERENCE, *n.*

1. The line that bounds a circle; the exterior line of a circular body; the whole exterior surface of a round body; a periphery.*NWAD CIRCUMFERENCE.2*

2. The space included in a circle.*NWAD CIRCUMFERENCE.3*

3. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular; as in Milton, speaking of a shield.*NWAD CIRCUMFERENCE.4*

The broad circumference hung on his shoulders like the moon.*NWAD CIRCUMFERENCE.5*

CIRCUMFERENCE, *v.t.* To include in a circular space.

CIRCUMFERENTIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the circumference.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles. It consists of a brass index, and circle, all of a piece; on the circle is a chart, divided into 360 degrees. There are also two sights to screw on and slide up and down the index; also a spangle and socket screwed on the back side of the circle to put the head of the staff in.

CIRCUMFLEX, *n.* In grammar, an accent serving to note or distinguish a syllable of an intermediate sound between acute and grave. It is a kind of undulation in the voice, but not used

in English.

CIRCUMFLEX, *v.t.* To mark or pronounce with the accent called a circumflex.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, *n.* A flowing round on all sides; an inclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT, *a.* Flowing round; surrounding as a fluid; as, circumfluent waves.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, *a.* Flowing round; encompassing as a fluid; circumfluent.

CIRCUMFORANEAN, CIRCUMFORANEOUS, *a.* Going about; walking or wandering from house to house; as a circumforaneous fidler or piper; circumforaneous wits.

Circumforaneous musicians, male and female, are daily seen at the doors of hotels, in France; and sometimes they enter the room, where a company is dining, and entertain them with music; expecting a franc or a few sous as a reward.*NWAD CIRCUMFORANEAN.2*

CIRCUMFUSE, *v.t.*

1. To pour round; to spread round, as a fluid.*NWAD CIRCUMFUSE.2*

2. To spread round; to surround.*NWAD CIRCUMFUSE.3*

CIRCUMFUSILE, *a.* That may be poured or spread round; as, circumfusile gold.

CIRCUMFUSION, *n.* [See *Circumfuse*.] The act of pouring or spreading round; the state of being poured round.

CIRCUMGESTATION, *n.* A carrying about.

CIRCUMGYRATE, CIRCUMGYRE, ***v.t.*** **To roll or turn round.**

CIRCUMGYRATION, ***n.*** **The act of turning, rolling or whirling round; the turning of a limb in its socket.**

CIRCUMJACENT, ***a.*** **Lying round; bordering on every side.**

CIRCUMLIGATION, ***n.*** **The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed.**

CIRCUMLOCUTION, ***n.*** **A circuit or compass of words; a periphrase; the use of a number of words to express an idea, when a suitable term is not at hand, or when a speaker chooses to avoid the use of a single term, either from delicacy or respect, or with a view to soften the force of a direct expression, or for other reason.**

CIRCUMLOCUTORY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to circumlocution; consisting or contained in a compass of words; periphrastic.**

CIRCUMMURED, ***a.*** **Walled round; encompassed with a wall.**

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Circumnavigate*****.] That may be sailed round.**

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, ***v.t.*** **To sail round; to pass round by water; as, to circumnavigate the globe.**

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, ***n.*** **The act of sailing round.**

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, ***n.*** **One who sails round.**

CIRCUMPLICATION, ***n.*** **A folding, winding or wrapping round; or a state of being enwrapped.**

CIRCUMPOLAR, ***a.*** **About the pole; an appellation given to stars, which are so near the north pole, as to revolve round it without setting. The number of these depends on the latitude of the spectator. We apply it to the north polar region and**

stars, but the word is applicable to either pole.

CIRCUMPOSITION, *n.* s as z. The act of placing in a circle; or the state of being so placed.

CIRCUMRASION, *n.* s as z. The act of shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTARY, *a.* Turning, rolling or whirling round.

CIRCUMROTATION, *n.* The act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, *v.t.*

1. To inclose within a certain limit; to limit, bound, confine.*NWAD CIRCUMSCRIBE.2*

You are above the little forms which circumscribe your sex.*NWAD CIRCUMSCRIBE.3*

2. To write round.*NWAD CIRCUMSCRIBE.4*

CIRCUMSCRIBED, *pp.* Drawn round as a line; limited; confined.

In geometry, this word is applied to a figure which is drawn round another figure, so that all its sides or planes touch the inscribed figure.*NWAD CIRCUMSCRIBED.2*

CIRCUMSCRIBING, *ppr.* Drawing a line round; inclosing; limiting; confining.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, *a.* That may be circumscribed or limited by bounds.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, *n.*

1. The line that limits; limitation; bound; confinement.*NWAD CIRCUMSCRIPTION.2*

2. In natural philosophy, the termination or limits of a body; the exterior line which determines the form or magnitude of a body.*NWAD CIRCUMSCRIPTION.3*

3. A circular inscription.*NWAD CIRCUMSCRIPTION.4*

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, *a.* Defining the external form; marking or inclosing the limits or superficies of a body.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY, *adv.* In a limited manner.

CIRCUMSPECT, *a.* Literally, looking on all sides; looking round. Hence,

Cautious; prudent; watchful on all sides; examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination, or a measure to be adopted.*NWAD CIRCUMSPECT.2*

CIRCUMSPECTION, *n.* Caution; attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case, and to the natural or probable consequences of a measure, with a view to a correct course of conduct, or to avoid danger.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, *a.* Looking round every way; cautious; careful of consequences; watchful of danger.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly; heedfully; with watchfulness to guard against danger.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, *adv.* Cautiously; with watchfulness every way; with attention to guard against surprise or danger.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection; vigilance in guarding against evil from every quarter.

CIRCUMSTANCE, *n.*

1. Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact, or case; a particular thing, which, though not essential to an action, in some

way affects it; the same to a moral action, as accident to a natural substance; as, the circumstances of time, place and persons, are to be considered.*NWAD CIRCUMSTANCE.2*

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal, or make an accusation more or less probable; accident; something adventitious; incident; event.*NWAD CIRCUMSTANCE.3*

3. Circumstances, in the plural, condition, in regard to worldly estate; state of property; as a man in low circumstances, or in easy circumstances.*NWAD CIRCUMSTANCE.4*

CIRCUMSTANCED, *pp.* or *a.* Placed in a particular manner, with regard to attending facts or incidents; as, circumstanced as we were, we could not escape.

CIRCUMSTANT, *a.* Surrounding.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, *a.*

1. Attending; relating to; but not essential.*NWAD CIRCUMSTANTIAL.2*

2. Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances, or to particular incidents.*NWAD CIRCUMSTANTIAL.3*

3. Incidental; casual.*NWAD CIRCUMSTANTIAL.4*

4. Abounding with circumstances, or exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular; as a circumstantial account or recital.*NWAD CIRCUMSTANTIAL.5*

5. In law, circumstantial evidence is that which is obtained from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption.*NWAD CIRCUMSTANTIAL.6*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, *n.* Circumstantials, in the plural, are things incident to the main subject, but of less importance; opposed to essentials; as the circumstantials of religion.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, *n.*

1. The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances.*NWAD CIRCUMSTANTIALITY.2*

2. Particularity in exhibiting circumstances; minuteness; as the circumstantiality of a story or description.*NWAD CIRCUMSTANTIALITY.3*

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, *adv.*

1. According to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally.*NWAD CIRCUMSTANTIALLY.2*

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance of particular.*NWAD CIRCUMSTANTIALLY.3*

CIRCUMSTANTIATE, *v.t.*

1. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts.*NWAD CIRCUMSTANTIATE.2*

2. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth.*NWAD CIRCUMSTANTIATE.3*

CIRCUMTERRANEOUS, *a.* Around the earth.

CIRCUMVALLATE, *v.t.* To surround with a rampart.

CIRCUMVALLATION, *n.*

1. In the art of war, a surrounding with a wall or rampart; also, a wall, rampart, or parapet with a trench, surrounding the camp of a besieging army, to prevent desertion, and guard the army against any attempt of an enemy to relieve the place besieged.*NWAD CIRCUMVALLATION.2*

2. The rampart, or fortification surrounding a besieged place.*NWAD CIRCUMVALLATION.3*

[Note. This word, from the Latin, vallo, or vallum, vallus, denotes properly the wall or rampart thrown up; but as the rampart is formed by entrenching, and the trench makes a part of the fortification, the word is applied to both. See Eng. *Wall*.]*NWAD CIRCUMVALLATION.4*

CIRCUMVECTION, *n.* A carrying about.

CIRCUMVENT, *v.t.* Literally, to come round; hence,

To gain advantage over another, or to accomplish a purpose, by arts, stratagem, or deception; to deceive; to prevail over another by wiles or fraud; to delude; to impose on.*NWAD CIRCUMVENT.2*

CIRCUMVENTED, *pp.* Deceived by craft or stratagem; deluded.

CIRCUMVENTING, *ppr.* Deceiving; imposing on.

CIRCUMVENTION, *n.*

1. The act of prevailing over another by arts, address, or fraud; deception; fraud; imposture; delusion.*NWAD CIRCUMVENTION.2*

2. Prevention; preoccupation.*NWAD CIRCUMVENTION.3*

CIRCUMVENTIVE, *a.* Deceiving by artifices; deluding.

CIRCUMVEST, *v.t.* To cover round, as with a garment.

CIRCUMVOLATION, *n.* The act of flying round.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, *n.*

1. The act of rolling round; the state of being rolled; also the thing rolled round another.*NWAD CIRCUMVOLUTION.2*

2. In architecture, the torus of the spiral line of the Ionic order.*NWAD CIRCUMVOLUTION.3*

CIRCUMVOLVE, *v.t.* To roll round; to cause to revolve; to put into a circular motion.

CIRCUMVOLVE, *v.i.* To roll round; to revolve.

CIRCUMVOLVED, *pp.* Rolled round; moved in a circular manner.

CIRCUMVOLVING, *ppr.* Rolling round; revolving.

CIRCUS, *n.*

1. In antiquity, a round or oval edifice, used for the exhibition of games and shows to the people. The Roman circus was encompassed with porticos, and furnished with rows of seats, rising one above another for the accommodation of spectators. The Circus Maximus was nearly a mile in circumference.*NWAD CIRCUS.2*

2. The open area, or space inclosed, in which were exhibited games and shows; as wrestling, fighting with swords, staves or pikes, running or racing, dancing, quoits, etc.*NWAD CIRCUS.3*

3. In modern times, a circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship.*NWAD CIRCUS.4*

CIRL, *n.* An Italian bird about the size of a sparrow.

CIRRIFEROUS, *a.* Producing tendrils or claspers, as a plant.

CIRROUS, *a.* Terminating in a cirrus, curl or tendril; as a cirrous leaf.

CISALPINE, *a.* On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps; opposed to transalpine.

CISPADANE, *a.* On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side.

CISSOID, *n.* A curve of the second order, invented by Diocles.

CIST, *n.* A case. [See *Cyst*, the proper orthography.]

CISTED, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst. [See Cysted.]

CISTERCIAN, *n.* A monk, a reformed Benedictine.

CISTERN, *n.*

1. An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer or other liquor, as in domestic uses, distilleries, and breweries.*NWAD CISTERN.2*

2. A natural reservoir; a hollow place containing water; as a fountain or lake.*NWAD CISTERN.3*

CISTIC, *a.* [See *Cystic*.]

CISTUS, *n.* The rock-rose, a genus of plants of many species, most of them natives of the southern parts of Europe. Some of them are beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens.

CIT, *n.* [contracted from citizen.] A citizen, in a low sense; an inhabitant of a city; a pert townsman; a pragmatical trader.

CITADEL, *n.* A fortress or castle, in or near a city, intended for its defense; a place of arms.

CITAL, *n.*

1. Reproof; impeachment.*NWAD CITAL.2*

2. Summons; citation; quotation.*NWAD CITAL.3*

CITATION, *n.*

1. A summons; an official call or notice, given to a person, to appear

in a court, and answer to a demand; a call or notice to appear, in various other cases, and the paper containing such notice or call.*NWAD CITATION.2*

2. Quotation; the act of citing a passage from a book; or from another person, in his own words; also, the passage or words quoted.*NWAD CITATION.3*

3. Enumeration; mention.*NWAD CITATION.4*

CITATORY, *a.* Citing; calling; having the power or form of citation; as, letters citatory.

CITE, *v.t.*

1. To call upon officially, or authoritatively; to summon; to give legal or official notice, as to a defendant to appear in court, to answer or defend.*NWAD CITE.2*

2. To enjoin; to direct; to summon; to order or urge.*NWAD CITE.3*

3. To quote; to name or repeat, as a passage or the words of another, either from a book or from verbal communication; as, to cite a passage from scripture, or to cite the very words a man utters.*NWAD CITE.4*

4. To call or name, in support, proof or confirmation; as, to cite an authority to prove a point in law.*NWAD CITE.5*

CITER, *n.*

1. One who cites or summons into court.*NWAD CITER.2*

2. One who quotes a passage or the words of another.*NWAD CITER.3*

CITESS, *n.* [See *Cit*.] A city woman.

CITHARISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to or adapted to the harp; or appropriated to the accompaniment of the harp.

CITHERN, ***n.*** **A stringed musical instrument, among the ancients, the precise form of which is not known, but it bore some resemblance to the modern guitar, the name of which is evidently from this ancient word.**

CITICISM, ***n.*** **[from cit.] The manners of a cit or citizen.**

CITIED, ***a.*** **Belonging to a city.**

CITISIN, *n.* A substance of a yellow color, obtained from the seeds of the Cytisus Laburnum.

CITIZEN, *n.*

1. The native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides; the freeman of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchises.*NWAD CITIZEN.2*

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.*NWAD CITIZEN.3*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any city, town or place.*NWAD CITIZEN.4*

4. In general sense, a native or permanent resident in a city or country; as the citizens of London or Philadelphia; the citizens of the United States.*NWAD CITIZEN.5*

5. In the United States, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers, and to purchase and hold real estate.*NWAD CITIZEN.6*

If the citizens of the United States should not be free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.*NWAD CITIZEN.7*

CITIZEN, *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen.

CITIZENIZE, *v.t.* To make a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen.

Talleyrand was citizenized in Pennsylvania, when there in the form of an emigrant.*NWAD CITIZENIZE.2*

CITIZENSHIP, *n.* The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

CITRATE, ***n.*** **In Chimistry, a neutral salt, formed by a union of the citric acid, or acid of lemons, with a base. The onion yields citrate of lime.**

CITRIC, ***a.*** **Belonging to lemons or limes; as citric acid.**

CITRIL, ***n.*** **A beautiful song bird of Italy.**

CITRINATION, ***n.*** **[See** ***Citrine*****.] The turning to a yellow green color.**

CITRINE, ***a.*** **Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color; yellow, or greenish yellow.**

CITRINE, ***n.*** **A species of very fine sprig crystal, of a beautiful yellow color, found in columns, and terminating in a hexangular pyramid.**

CITRON, ***n.*** **The fruit of the citron tree, a large species of lemon.**

CITRON-TREE, ***n.*** **The tree which produces the citron, of the genus Citrus. It has an upright smooth stem, with a branchy head, rising from five to fifteen feet, adorned with large, oval, spear-shaped leaves. To the same genus belong the lemon-tree, orange-tree, etc.**

CITRON-WATER, ***n.*** **A liquor distilled with the rind of citrons.**

CITRUL, ***n.*** **The pompion or pumpkin, so named from its yellow color.**

CITY, ***n.***

1. In a general sense, a large town; a large number of houses and inhabitants, established in one place.*NWAD CITY.2*

2. In a more appropriate sense, a corporate town; a town or collective body of inhabitants, incorporated and governed by particular officers, as a mayor and aldermen. This is the sense of

the word in the United States. In Great Britain, a city is said to be a town corporate that has a bishop and a cathedral church; but this is not always the fact.*NWAD CITY.3*

3. The collective body of citizens, or the inhabitants of a city; as when we say, the city voted to establish a market, and the city repealed the vote.*NWAD CITY.4*

CITY, *a.* Pertaining to a city; as city wives; a city feast; city manners.

CITY-COURT, *n.* The municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen.

CIVES, *n.* A species of leek, of the genus Allium.

CIVET, *n.* A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, taken from a bag under the tail of the civet-cat. It is of a clear, yellowish, or brownish color; of a strong smell, and offensive when undiluted, but agreeable when a small portion is mixed with another substance. It is used as a perfume.

CIVET-CAT, *n.* The animal that produces civet, a species of Viverra. This animal bears a resemblance to a cat or to a fox; it is of a cinereous color, tinged with yellow, marked with dusky spots disposed in rows. It inhabits India, Guinea, Ethiopia, and Madagascar.

CIVIC, *a.* Literally, pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honors. The civic crown, in roman affairs, was a crown or garland of oak boughs, bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

CIVIL, *a.*

1. Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state; as in the phrases, civil rights, civil government, civil privileges, civil war, civil justice. It is opposed to criminal; as a civil suit, a suit between citizens alone; whereas a criminal process is between the state and a citizen. It is

distinguished from ecclesiastical, which respects the church; and from military, which respects the army and navy.*NWAD CIVIL.2*

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community; as civil power, civil rights, the power or rights which a man enjoys as a citizen.*NWAD CIVIL.3*

3. Reduced to order, rule and government; under a regular administration; implying some refinement of manners; not savage or wild; as civil life; civil society.*NWAD CIVIL.4*

4. Civilized; courteous; complaisant; gentle and obliging; well-bred; affable; kind; having the manners of a city, as opposed to the rough, rude, coarse manners of a savage or clown.*NWAD CIVIL.5*

Where civil speech and soft persuasion hung.*NWAD CIVIL.6*

5. Grave; sober; not gay or showy.*NWAD CIVIL.7*

Till civil suited morn appear.*NWAD CIVIL.8*

6. Compaisant; polite; a popular colloquial use of the word.*NWAD CIVIL.9*

7. Civil death, in law, is that which cuts off a man from civil society, or its rights and benefits, as banishment, outlawry, excommunication, entering into a monastery, etc., as distinguished from natural death.*NWAD CIVIL.10*

8. Civil law, in a general sense, the law of a state, city or country; but in an appropriate sense, the Roman empire, comprised in the Institutes, Code and Digest of Justinian and the Novel Constitutions.*NWAD CIVIL.11*

9. Civil list, the officers of civil government, who are paid from the public treasury; also, the revenue appropriated to support the civil government.*NWAD CIVIL.12*

The army of James II was paid out of his civil list.*NWAD CIVIL.13*

10. Civil state, the whole body of the laity or citizens, not included under the military, maritime, and ecclesiastical states.*NWAD*

CIVIL.14

11. Civil war, a war between people of the same state or city; opposed to foreign war.*NWAD CIVIL.15*

12. Civil year, the legal year, or annual account of time which a government appoints to be used in its own dominions, as distinguished from the natural year, which is measured by the revolution of the heavenly bodies.*NWAD CIVIL.16*

13. Civil architecture, the architecture which is employed in constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life, in distinction from military and naval architecture; as private houses, palaces, churches, etc.*NWAD CIVIL.17*

CIVILIAN, *n.* [from civil.]

1. One who is skilled in the Roman law; a professor or doctor of civil law.*NWAD CIVILIAN.2*

2. In a more extended sense, one who is versed in law and government.*NWAD CIVILIAN.3*

3. A student of the civil law at the university.*NWAD CIVILIAN.4*

CIVILIST, *n.* A civilian.

CIVILITY, *n.*

1. The state of being civilized; refinement of manners; applied to nations; as distinguished from the rudeness of barbarous nations.*NWAD CIVILITY.2*

2. Good breeding; politeness; complaisance; courtesy; decorum of behavior in the treatment of others, accompanied with kind offices, and attention to their wants and desires. Civility respects manners or external deportment, and in the plural, civilities denote acts of politeness.*NWAD CIVILITY.3*

CIVILIZATION, *n.* [See *Civilize*.]

1. The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; the state of being refined in manners, from the grossness of savage life and improved in arts and learning.*NWAD CIVILIZATION.2*

2. The act of rendering a criminal process civil.*NWAD CIVILIZATION.3*

CIVILIZE, *v.t.* To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce civility of manners among a people, and instruct them in the arts of regular life.

CIVILIZED, *pp.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; instructed in arts, learning and civil manners.

Such sale of conscience and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of civilized society.*NWAD CIVILIZED.2*

CIVILIZER, *n.*

1. One who civilizes; he that reclaims others from a wild and savage life, and teaches them the rules and customs of civility.*NWAD CIVILIZER.2*

2. That which reclaims from savageness.*NWAD CIVILIZER.3*

CIVILIZING, *ppr.* Reclaiming from savage life; instructing in arts and civility of manners.

CIVILLY, *adv.*

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community.*NWAD CIVILLY.2*

2. In a manner relating to private rights; opposed to criminally; as a process civilly commenced for the private satisfaction of a party injured.*NWAD CIVILLY.3*

3. Not naturally, but in law; as a man civilly dead.*NWAD CIVILLY.4*

4. Politely; complaisantly; gently; with due decorum; courteously;

as, we were civilly treated.*NWAD CIVILLY.5*

5. Without gaudy colors, or finery; as chambers furnished civilly.*NWAD CIVILLY.6*

CIVISM, *n.* Love of country; patriotism.

CIZAR, *v.t.* To clip with scissors.

CIZE, for size, is not in use.

CLABBER, BONNY-CLABBER, *n.* Milk turned, become thick or inspissated.

CLACK, *v.i.*

1. To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink; to click.*NWAD CLACK.2*

2. To utter words rapidly and continually, or with sharp, abrupt sounds; to let the tongue run.*NWAD CLACK.3*

CLACK, *n.*

1. A sharp, abrupt sound continually repeated, such as is made by striking an object, or by bursting or cracking; continually talk; as, we do not wish to hear his clack; a common expression. Hence the word is used for the tongue, the instrument of clacking.*NWAD CLACK.5*

2. The instrument that strikes the hopper of a grist-mill, to move or shake it, for discharging the corn. And according to Johnson, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.*NWAD CLACK.6*

To clack wool, is to cut off the sheeps mark, which makes it weigh less, and yield less duty.*NWAD CLACK.7*

CLACKER, *n.* One that clacks; that which clacks.

CLACKING, *ppr.* Making a sharp, abrupt sound, continually

repeated; talking continually; tattling; rattling with the tongue.

CLACKING, *n.* A prating.

CLAD, *pp.* [See *Clothe*.] Clothed; invested; covered as with a garment.

Jeroboam had clad himself with a new garment. *1 Kings 11:29*.*NWAD CLAD.2*

The fields are clad in cheerful green.*NWAD CLAD.3*

CLAIM, *v.t.*

1. To call for; to ask or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right or supposed right; to challenge as a right; to demand as due; as, to claim a debt; to claim obedience, or respect.*NWAD CLAIM.2*

2. To assert, or maintain as a right; as, he claims to be the best poet of the age.*NWAD CLAIM.3*

3. To have a right or title to; as, the heir claims the estate by descent; he claims a promise.*NWAD CLAIM.4*

4. To proclaim.*NWAD CLAIM.5*

5. To call or name.*NWAD CLAIM.6*

CLAIM, *n.*

1. A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due, or supposed to be due; as a claim of wages for services. A claim implies a right or supposed right in the claimant to something which is in anothers possession or power. A claim may be made in words, by suit, and by other means. The word is usually preceded by make or lay; to make claim; to lay claim.*NWAD CLAIM.8*

2. A right to claim or demand; a title to any debt, privilege or other thing in possession of another; as, a prince has a claim to the

throne.*NWAD CLAIM.9*

Homers claims to the first rank among Epic poets have rarely been disputed.*NWAD CLAIM.10*

3. The thing claimed, or demanded.*NWAD CLAIM.11*

4. A loud call.*NWAD CLAIM.12*

CLAIMABLE, *a.* That may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, *n.*

1. A person who claims; one who demands any thing as his right.*NWAD CLAIMANT.2*

2. A person who has a right to claim, or demand.*NWAD CLAIMANT.3*

CLAIMED, *pp.* Demanded as due; challenged as a right; asserted; maintained.

CLAIMER, *n.* A claimant; one who demands as due.

CLAIMING, *ppr.* Demanding as due; challenging as a right; asserting; maintaining; having a right to demand.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. [See *Clare-obscure*.]

CLAM, *n.* [See the verb.] The popular name of certain bivalvular shell-fish, of many species.

CLAM, *v.t.* To clog with glutinous or viscous matter.

CLAM, *v.i.* To be moist.

CLAM-SHELL, *n.* The shell of a clam.

CLAMANT, [See *Claim*.] Crying, beseeching.

CLAMBER, ***v.i.*** **[from climb, or D. Klampen, to grapple.] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.**

CLAMBERING, ***ppr.*** **Climbing with effort and labor.**

CLAMMINESS, ***n.*** **[See** ***Clammy*****.] The state of being viscous; viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance.**

CLAMMY, ***a.*** **[See** ***Clam*****.] Thick, viscous, adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious; as, bodies clammy and cleaving.**

Cold sweat, in clammy drops, his limbs oer-spread.*NWAD CLAMMY.2*

CLAMOR, ***n.***

1. A great outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation, made by a loud human voice continued or repeated, or by a multitude of voices. It often expresses complaint and urgent demand.*NWAD CLAMOR.2*

2. Figuratively, loud and continued noise, as of a river or other inanimate things.*NWAD CLAMOR.3*

CLAMOR, ***v.t.*** **To stun with noise.**

To clamor bells, is to multiply the strokes.*NWAD CLAMOR.5*

CLAMOR, ***v.i.*** **To utter loud sounds, or outcries; to talk loud; to utter loud voices repeatedly; to vociferate, as an individual; to utter loud voices, as a multitude; to complain; to make importunate demands.**

Those who most loudly clamor for liberty do not most liberally grant it.*NWAD CLAMOR.7*

Glamor your tongues in Shakespeare, if intended to mean, stop from noise, is not English. Perhaps the word was clam, or intended for a derivative.*NWAD CLAMOR.8*

CLAMORER, ***n.*** **One who clamors.**

CLAMORING, *ppr.* Uttering and repeating loud words; making a great and continued noise; particularly in complaint or importunate demands.

CLAMOROUS, *a.* Speaking and repeating loud words; noisy; vociferous; loud; turbulent.

CLAMOROUSLY, *adv.* With loud noise, or words.

CLAMOROUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being loud or noisy.

CLAMP, *n.*

1. In general, something that fastens or binds; a piece of timber or of iron, used to fasten work together; or a particular manner of uniting work by letting boards into each other.*NWAD CLAMP.2*

2. In ship-building, a thick plank on the inner part of a ships side, used to sustain the ends of the beams.*NWAD CLAMP.3*

3. A smooth crooked plate of iron forelocked on the trunnions of a cannon to keep it fast to the carriage. Clamps are also used to strengthen masts, and to fasten the masts and bowsprits of small vessels and of boats.*NWAD CLAMP.4*

4. A pile of bricks laid up for burning, in which the end of one brick is laid over another, and a space is left between the bricks for the fire to ascend.*NWAD CLAMP.5*

Clamp-irons, irons used at the ends of fires to keep the fuel from falling.*NWAD CLAMP.6*

Clamp-nails, nails used to fasten on clamps in ships.*NWAD CLAMP.7*

CLAMP, *v.t.*

1. To fasten with clamps.*NWAD CLAMP.9*

2. In joinery, to fit a piece of board with the grain, to the end of another piece of board across the grain; as, to clamp a table to prevent its warping.*NWAD CLAMP.10*

CLAMPED, *pp.* United or strengthened with a clamp.

CLAMPING, *ppr.* Fastening or strengthening with a clamp.

CLAN, *n.*

1. A race; a family; a tribe. Hence, an association of persons under a chieftain.*NWAD CLAN.2*

2. In contempt, a sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit.*NWAD CLAN.3*

Note. In Russ. Kolieno signifies a knee, and a family, race or tribe. Irish glun, the knee, and a generation.*NWAD CLAN.4*

CLANCULAR, *a.* Clandestine; secret; private; concealed.

CLANCULARLY, *adv.* Privately; secretly.

CLANDESTINE, *a.* Secret; private; hidden; withdrawn from public view. It often bears an ill sense, as implying craft or deception, or evil design.

CLANDESTINELY, *adv.* Secretly; privately; in secret.

CLANDESTINENESS, *n.* Secrecy; a state of concealment.

CLANG, *v.t.* To make a sharp, shrill sound, as by striking metallic substances; or to strike with a sharp sound.

They clanged their sounding arms.*NWAD CLANG.2*

CLANG, *n.* A sharp, shrill sound, made by striking together metallic substances, or sonorous bodies, as the clang of arms; or any like sound, as the clang of trumpets. This word implies a degree of harshness in the sound, or more harshness than clink.

CLANGOR, ***n.*** **A sharp, shrill, harsh sound. [See** ***Clang*****.]**

CLANGOROUS, ***a.*** **Sharp, or harsh in sound.**

CLANGOUS, ***a.*** **Making a clang, or a shrill, or harsh sound.**

CLANISH, ***a.*** **Closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.**

CLANISHNESS, ***n.*** **Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan.**

CLANK, ***n.*** **[See** ***Clang*****.] The loud, shrill, sharp sound, made by a collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies.**

CLANK, ***v.t.*** **To make a sharp, shrill sound; to strike with a sharp sound; as, the prisoners clank their chains.**

CLANSHIP, ***n.*** **A state of union, as in a family, or clan; an association under a chieftain.**

CLAP, ***v.t.***

1. To strike with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision; to strike with something broad, or having a flat surface; as, to clap the hands; to clap the wings.*NWAD CLAP.2*

2. To thrust or drive together; to shut hastily; followed by to; as, to clap to the door or gate.*NWAD CLAP.3*

3. To thrust or drive together; to put one thing to another by a hasty or sudden motion; followed by to, on or in; as, to clap the hand to the mouth; to clap spurs to a horse; to clap on a saddle.*NWAD CLAP.4*

4. To thrust; to put, place or send; followed by in, into, under, over, etc.; as, to clap one under the hatches; to clap one into Bedlam; to clap a board over a pit.*NWAD CLAP.5*

5. To applaud; to manifest approbation or praise by striking the

hands together; as, to clap a performance on the stage.*NWAD CLAP.6*

6. To infect with venereal poison.*NWAD CLAP.7*

To clap up, to make or complete hastily; as, to clap up a peace.*NWAD CLAP.8*

To imprison hastily, or with little delay.*NWAD CLAP.9*

CLAP, *v.i.*

1. To move or drive together suddenly with noise.*NWAD CLAP.11*

The doors around me clapt.*NWAD CLAP.12*

2. To enter on with alacrity and briskness; to drive or thrust on; as we say to reapers or mowers, clap in, or clap to, that is, enter on the work, begin without delay, begin briskly.*NWAD CLAP.13*

3. To strike the hands together in applause.*NWAD CLAP.14*

Bid them clap.*NWAD CLAP.15*

CLAP, *n.*

1. A driving together; a thrust and collision of bodies with noise, usually bodies with broad surfaces.*NWAD CLAP.17*

Give the door a clap.*NWAD CLAP.18*

2. A sudden act or motion; a thrust.*NWAD CLAP.19*

Pay all debts at one clap.*NWAD CLAP.20*

3. A burst of sound; a sudden explosion; as a clap of thunder.*NWAD CLAP.21*

4. An act of applause; a striking of hands to express approbation.*NWAD CLAP.22*

5. A venereal infection.*NWAD CLAP.23*

6. With falconers, the nether part of the beak of a hawk.*NWAD CLAP.24*

CLAP-BOARD, *n.* A thin narrow board for covering houses. In England, according to Bailey, a clapboard is also what in America is called a stave for casks.

CLAP-DISH, *n.* A wooden bowl or dish.

CLAP-DOCTOR, *n.* One who is skilled in healing the clap.

CLAP-NET, *n.* A net for taking larks, united with a looking glass.

CLAPPED, *pp.* Thrust or put on or together; applauded by striking the hands together; infected with the venereal disease.

CLAPPER, *n.*

1. A person who claps, or applauds by clapping.*NWAD CLAPPER.2*

2. That which strikes, as the tongue of a bell, or the piece of wood that strikes a mill-hopper.*NWAD CLAPPER.3*

CLAPPER-CLAW, *v.t.* [slap and claw.] To scold; to abuse with the tongue; to revile.

CLAPPING, *ppr.* Driving or putting on, in, over, or under, by a sudden motion; striking the hands together.

CLARE, *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare.

CLARENCEUX, CLARENCIEUX, *n.* In Great Britain, the second king at arms, so called from the duke of Clarence, and appointed by Edward IV. His office is to marshal and dispose the funerals of all baronets, knights and esquires, on the south of the river Trent.

CLARE-OBSCURE, ***n.*** **Light and shade in painting; or the particular distribution of the lights and shades of a piece, with respect to the ease of the eye and the effect of the whole piece; also, a design of two colors.**

CLARET, ***n.*** **A species of French wine, of a clear pale red color.**

CLARICHORD, ***n.*** **A musical instrument in form of a spinet, called also manichord. It has forty nine or fifty stops or keys, and seventy strings; some of the latter being in unison. There are several little mortises for passing the jacks, armed with brass hooks, which stop and raise the chords, instead of the feather used in virginals and spinets. The chords are covered with pieces of cloth, which deaden the sound and render it sweeter. Hence it is particularly used by nuns.**

CLARIFICATION, ***n.*** **[See *Clarify*.] The act of clearing; particularly the clearing or fining of liquid substances from all feculent matter.**

CLARIFIED, ***pp.*** **Purified; made clear or fine; defecated.**

CLARIFIER, ***n.***

1. That which clarifies or purifies; as, whites of eggs, blood and isinglass are clarifiers of liquors.*NWAD CLARIFIER.2*

2. A vessel in which liquor is clarified.*NWAD CLARIFIER.3*

CLARIFY, ***v.t.***

1. To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine; applied particularly to liquors; as, to clarify wine, or syrup.*NWAD CLARIFY.2*

2. To make clear; to brighten or illuminate; applied to the mind or reason.*NWAD CLARIFY.3*

CLARIFY, ***v.i.***

1. To clear up; to grow clear or bright.*NWAD CLARIFY.5*

His understanding clarifies, in discoursing with another.*NWAD CLARIFY.6*

2. To grow or become clear or fine; to become pure, as liquors. Cider clarifies by fermentation.*NWAD CLARIFY.7*

CLARIFYING, *ppr.* Making clear, pure or bright; defecating; growing clear.

CLARINET, *n.* A wind instrument of music.

CLARION, *n.* A kind of trumpet, whose tube is narrower and its tone more acute and shrill than that of the common trumpet.

CLARITUDE, *n.* Clearness, brightness; splendor.

CLARY, *v.i.* To make a loud or shrill noise.

CLARY, *n.* A plant of the genus Salvia, or sage.

CLARY-WATER, *n.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary-glowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it. It is a cardiac and helps digestion.

CLASH, *v.i.*

1. To strike against; to drive against with force.*NWAD CLASH.2*

Note. The sense of this word is simply to strike against or meet with force; but when two sounding bodies strike together, the effect is a sound. Hence the word often implies, to strike with a noise, as clashing arms.*NWAD CLASH.3*

2. To meet in opposition; to be contrary; to act in a contrary direction; to interfere, as opposing persons, minds, views, interests, etc.; as, the opinions of men clash; clashing interests.*NWAD CLASH.4*

Independent jurisdictions--could not fail to clash.*NWAD CLASH.5*

CLASH, *v.t.* To strike one thing against another, with sound.

CLASH, *n.*

1. A meeting of bodies with violence; a striking together with noise; collision, or noisy collision of bodies; as the clash of arms.*NWAD CLASH.8*

2. Opposition; contradiction; as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, etc.*NWAD CLASH.9*

CLASHING, *ppr.* Striking against with noise; meeting in opposition; opposing; interfering.

CLASHING, *n.* A striking against; collision of bodies; opposition.

CLASP, *n.*

1. A hook for fastening; a catch; a small hook to hold together the covers of a book, or the different parts of a garment, of a belt, etc.*NWAD CLASP.2*

2. A close embrace; a throwing of the arms round.*NWAD CLASP.3*

CLASP, *v.t.*

1. To shut or fasten together with a clasp.*NWAD CLASP.5*

2. To catch and hold by twining; to surround and cling to; as the clasping ivy.*NWAD CLASP.6*

3. To inclose and hold in the hand; or simply to inclose or encompass with the fingers.*NWAD CLASP.7*

4. To embrace closely; to throw the arms round; to catch with the arms.*NWAD CLASP.8*

5. To inclose, and press.*NWAD CLASP.9*

CLASPED, ***pp.*** **Fastened with a clasp; shut; embraced; inclosed; encompassed; caught.**

CLASPER, ***n.*** **He or that which clasps; usually the tendril of a vine or other plant, which twines round something for support.**

CLASPERED, ***a.*** **Furnished with tendrils.**

CLASPING, ***ppr.***

1. Twining round; catching and holding; embracing; inclosing; shutting or fastening with a clasp.*NWAD CLASPING.2*

2. In botany, surrounding the stem at the base, as a leaf.*NWAD CLASPING.3*

CLASP-KNIFE, ***n.*** **A knife which folds into the handle.**

CLASS, ***n.***

1. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons in society, supposed to have some resemblance or equality, in rank, education, property, talents, and the like; as in the phrase, all classes of men in society.*NWAD CLASS.2*

The readers of poetry may be distinguished into three classes, according to their capacity of judging.*NWAD CLASS.3*

2. A number of students in a college or school, of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies. In colleges, the students entering or becoming members the same year, and pursuing the same studies. In academies and schools, the pupils who learn the same lesson, and recite together. In some cases, students of different standings, pursuing the same studies and reciting together, or attending the same professor, or the same course of lectures.*NWAD CLASS.4*

3. Scientific division or arrangement; a set of beings or things,

having something in common, or ranged under a common denomination. Hence in zoology, animals are divided into classes; as quadrupeds, fowls, fishes, etc. So in botany, plants are arranged in classes. Classes are natural or artificial; natural, when founded on natural relations, or resemblances; artificial, when formed arbitrarily, for want of a complete knowledge of natural relations.*NWAD CLASS.5*

CLASS, *v.t.*

1. To arrange in a class or classes; to arrange in sets, or ranks, according to some method founded on natural distinctions; to place together, or in one division, men or things which have or are supposed to have something in common.*NWAD CLASS.7*

2. To place in ranks or divisions students that are pursuing the same studies; to form into a class or classes.*NWAD CLASS.8*

CLASSIC, CLASSICAL, *a.*

1. Relating to ancient Greek and Roman authors of the first rank or estimation, which, in modern times, have been and still are studied as the best models of fine writing. Thus, Aristotle, Plato, Demosthenes, Thucydides, etc., among the Greeks, and Cicero, Virgil, Livy, Sallust, Cesar, and Tacitus, among the Latins, are classical authors. Hence,*NWAD CLASSIC.2*

2. Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; being of the first order; constituting the best model or authority as an author; as, Addison and Johnson are English classical writers. Hence classical denotes pure, chaste, correct, refined; as a classical taste; a classical style.*NWAD CLASSIC.3*

At Liverpool, Roscoe is like Pompeys column at Alexandria, towering alone in classic dignity.*NWAD CLASSIC.4*

3. Denoting an order of presbyterian assemblies.*NWAD CLASSIC.5*

CLASSIC, *n.*

1. An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure, correct, and refined; primarily, a Greek or Roman author of this character; but the word is applied to writers of a like character in any nation.*NWAD CLASSIC.7*

2. A book written by an author of the first class.*NWAD CLASSIC.8*

CLASSICALLY, *adv.*

1. In the manner of classes; according to a regular order of classes, or sets.*NWAD CLASSICALLY.2*

It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory, if they were not classically arranged.*NWAD CLASSICALLY.3*

2. In a classical manner; according to the manner of classical authors.*NWAD CLASSICALLY.4*

CLASSIFIC, *a.* Constituting a class or classes; noting classification, or the order of distribution into sets.

CLASSIFICATION, *n.* [See *Classify*.] The act of forming into a class or classes; distribution into sets, sorts or ranks.

CLASSIFIED, *pp.* Arranged in classes; formed into a class or classes.

CLASSIFY, *v.t.* To make a class or classes; to distribute into classes; to arrange in sets according to some common properties or characters.

The diseases and casualties are not scientifically classified.*NWAD CLASSIFY.2*

CLASSIFYING, *ppr.* Forming a class or classes; arranging in sorts or ranks.

CLASSIS, *n.*

1. Class; order; sort.*NWAD CLASSIS.2*

2. A convention or assembly.*NWAD CLASSIS.3*

CLATTER, *v.i.*

1. To make rattling sounds; to make repeated sharp sounds, as by striking sonorous bodies; as, to clatter on a shield.*NWAD CLATTER.2*

2. To utter continual or repeated sharp sounds, or rattling sounds, by being struck together; as clattering arms.*NWAD CLATTER.3*

3. To talk fast and idly; to run on; to rattle with the tongue.*NWAD CLATTER.4*

CLATTER, *v.t.*

1. To strike and make a rattling noise.*NWAD CLATTER.6*

You clatter still your brazen kettle.*NWAD CLATTER.7*

2. To dispute, jar or clamor.*NWAD CLATTER.8*

CLATTER, *n.*

1. A rapid succession of abrupt, sharp sounds, made by the collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies; rattling sounds.*NWAD CLATTER.10*

2. Tumultuous and confused noise; a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds.*NWAD CLATTER.11*

CLATTERER, *n.* One who clatters; a babbler.

CLATTERING, *ppr.* Making or uttering sharp, abrupt sounds, as by a collision of sonorous bodies; talking fast with noise; rattling.

CLATTERING, *n.* A rattling noise.

CLAUDENT, *a.* Shutting; confining; drawing together; as a claudent muscle.

CLAUDICANT, *a.* Halting; limping.

CLAUDICATE, *v.i.* To halt or limp.

CLAUDICATION, *n.* A halting or limping.

CLAUSE, *n.* s as z. Literally, a close, or inclosure. Hence, that which is included, or contained, within certain limits.

1. In language or grammar, a member of a period or sentence; a subdivision of a sentence, in which the words are inseparably connected with each other in sense, and cannot, with propriety, be separated by a point; as, there is reason to think that he afterwards rose to favor, and obtained several honors civil and military. In this sentence are two clauses.*NWAD CLAUSE.2*

2. An article in a contract or other writing; a distinct part of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or other writing; a distinct stipulation, condition, proviso, grant, covenant, etc.*NWAD CLAUSE.3*

CLAUSTRAL, *a.* [See *Clause*.] Relating to a cloister, or religious house; as a claustral prior.

CLAUSURE, *n.* s as z. [See *Clause*.]

1. The act of shutting up or confining; confinement.*NWAD CLAUSURE.2*

2. In anatomy, an imperforated canal.*NWAD CLAUSURE.3*

CLAVATED, *a.*

1. Club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker towards the top, as certain parts of a plant.*NWAD CLAVATED.2*

2. Set with knobs.*NWAD CLAVATED.3*

CLAVE, *pret.* Of cleave.

CLAVELLATED, *a.* Clavellated ashes, potash and pearlash.

CLAVIARY, *n.* A scale of lines and spaces in music.

CLAVICHORD, *n.* A musical instrument of an oblong figure, of the nature of a spinet. The strings are muffled with small bits of fine woolen cloth, to soften the sounds; used in nunneries. [See *Clarichord*.]

CLAVICLE, *n.* The collar bone. There are two clavicles, or channel bones, joined at one end to the scapula or shoulder bone, and at the other, to the sternum or breast bone.

CLAVIGER, *n.* One who keeps the keys of any place.

CLAW, *n.*

1. The sharp hooked nail of a beast, bird or other animal.*NWAD CLAW.2*

Every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the cleft into two claws, and cheweth the cud--ye shall eat. *Deuteronomy 14:6*.*NWAD CLAW.3*

His nails were grown like birds' claws. *Daniel 4:33*.*NWAD CLAW.4*

2. The whole foot of an animal armed with hooked nails.*NWAD CLAW.5*

3. The hand, in contempt.*NWAD CLAW.6*

CLAW, *v.t.*

1. To pull, tear or scratch with the nails.*NWAD CLAW.8*

2. To scratch or tear in general; to tickle.*NWAD CLAW.9*

3. To flatter.*NWAD CLAW.10*

To claw off or away,*NWAD CLAW.11*

1. To scold or rail at.*NWAD CLAW.12*

2. In seamanship, to turn to windward and beat, to prevent falling on a lee shore.*NWAD CLAW.13*

3. In vulgar language, to scratch away; to get off or escape.*NWAD CLAW.14*

CLAWED, *pp.*

1. Scratched, pulled or torn with claws.*NWAD CLAWED.2*

2. *a.* Furnished with claws.*NWAD CLAWED.3*

CLAWING, *ppr.* Pulling, tearing or scratching with claws or nails.

CLAWLESS, *a.* Destitute of claws.

CLAY, *n.*

1. The name of certain substances which are mixtures of silex and alumin, sometimes with lime, magnesia, alkali and metallic oxyds. A species of earths which are firmly coherent, weighty, compact, and hard when dry, but stiff, viscid and ductile when moist, and smooth to the touch; not readily diffusible in water, and when mixed, not readily subsiding in it. They contract by heat. Clays absorb water greedily, and become soft, but are so tenacious as to be molded into any shape, and hence they are the materials of bricks and various vessels, domestic and chimical.*NWAD CLAY.2*

2. In poetry and in scripture, earth in general.*NWAD CLAY.3*

3. In scripture, clay is used to express frailty, liableness to decay and destruction.*NWAD CLAY.4*

They that dwell in houses of clay. *Job 4:19*.*NWAD CLAY.5*

CLAY, *v.t.*

1. To cover or manure with clay.*NWAD CLAY.7*

2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.*NWAD CLAY.8*

CLAY-COLD, *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless.

CLAYED, *pp.*

1. Covered or manured with clay.*NWAD CLAYED.2*

2. Purified and whitened with clay; as clayed sugar.*NWAD CLAYED.3*

CLAYES, *n. plu.* In fortification, wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.

CLAYEY, *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay.

CLAY-GROUND, *n.* Ground consisting of clay, or abounding with it.

CLAYISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it.

CLAY-LAND, CLAY-SOIL, *n.* Land consisting of clay, or abounding with it.

CLAY-MARL, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

CLAY-PIT, *n.* A pit where clay is dug.

CLAY-SLATE, *n.* A pit where clay is dug.

CLAY-STONE, *n.* A mineral, the thonstein of Werner, and

indurated clay of Kirwan. It resembles compact limestone or calcarious marl. Its texture is porous, compact or slaty. Its color is gray, often tinged with yellow or blue; also rose or pale red, or brownish red, and sometimes greenish.

CLEAN, *a.* In a general sense, free from extraneous matter, or whatever is injurious or offensive; hence its signification depends on the nature and qualities of the substances to which it is applied.

1. Free from dirt, or other foul matter; as clean water; a clean cup; a clean floor.*NWAD CLEAN.2*

2. Free from weeds or stones; as clean land; a clean garden or field.*NWAD CLEAN.3*

3. Free from knots or branches; as clean timber. In America, clear is generally used.*NWAD CLEAN.4*

4. Free from moral impurity; innocent.*NWAD CLEAN.5*

Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? *Job 14:4*; *Acts 18:6*.*NWAD CLEAN.6*

5. Free from ceremonial defilement. *Leviticus 10:10, 14*; *Numbers 19:9-19*.*NWAD CLEAN.7*

6. Free from guilt; sanctified; holy. *John 13:10, 11*; *Psalm 51:7, 10*.*NWAD CLEAN.8*

7. That might be eaten by the Hebrews. *Genesis 7:2, 8*; *Genesis 8:20*.*NWAD CLEAN.9*

8. That might be used. *Luke 11:41*.*NWAD CLEAN.10*

9. Free from a foul disease; cured of leprosy. *2 Kings 5:10-14*; *Matthew 8:2, 3*.*NWAD CLEAN.11*

10. Dextrous; adroit; not bungling; free from awkwardness; as a clean feat; a clean boxer.*NWAD CLEAN.12*

11. Free from infection; as a clean ship. A clean bill of health is a certificate that a ship is clean, or free from infection.*NWAD CLEAN.13*

CLEAN, *adv.*

1. Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully; indicating separation or complete removal of every part. The people passed clean over Jordan. *Joshua 3:17*. Is his mercy clean gone forever? *Psalm 77:8*. This use of clean is not now elegant, and not used except in vulgar language.*NWAD CLEAN.15*

2. Without miscarriage; dextrously.*NWAD CLEAN.16*

Pope came off clean with Homer.*NWAD CLEAN.17*

CLEAN, *v.t.* To remove all foreign matter from; to separate from any thing whatever is extraneous to it, or whatever is foul, noxious, or offensive, as dirt or filth from the hands, body or clothes, foul matter from a vessel, weeds, shrubs and stones from a meadow; to purify. Thus, a house is cleaned by sweeping and washing; a field is cleaned by plowing and hoeing.

CLEANLINESS, *n.*

1. Freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul, extraneous matter.*NWAD CLEANLINESS.2*

2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.*NWAD CLEANLINESS.3*

CLEANLY, *a.* clenly. [from clean.]

1. Free rom dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat; carefully avoiding filth.*NWAD CLEANLY.2*

2. Pure; free from mixture; innocent; as cleanly joys.*NWAD CLEANLY.3*

3. Cleansing; making clean; as cleanly powder.*NWAD CLEANLY.4*

4. Nice; artful; dextrous; adroit; as a cleanly play; a cleanly

evasion.*NWAD CLEANLY.5*

CLEANLY, *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly; without filth.

CLEANNESS, *n.*

1. Freedom from dirt, filth, and foreign matter; neatness.*NWAD CLEANNESS.2*

2. Freedom from infection or a foul disease.*NWAD CLEANNESS.3*

3. Exactness; purity; justness; correctness; used of language or style; as, cleanness of expression.*NWAD CLEANNESS.4*

4. Purity; innocence.*NWAD CLEANNESS.5*

In scripture, cleanness of hands denotes innocence. Cleanness of teeth denotes want of provisions. *Amos 4:6*.*NWAD CLEANNESS.6*

CLEANSABLE, *a.* That may be lleansed.

CLEANSE, *v.t.*

1. To purify; to make clean; to remove filth, or foul matter of any kind, or by any process whateve, as by washing, rubbing, scouring, scraping, purging, ventilation, etc.; as, to cleanse the hands or face to cleanse a garment; to cleanse the bowels; to cleanse a ship; to cleanse an infected house.*NWAD CLEANSE.2*

2. To free from a foul or infectious disease; to heal. *Leviticus 14:4, 8*; *Mark 1:42*.*NWAD CLEANSE.3*

3. To free from ceremonial pollution, and consecrate to a holy use. *Numbers 8:15*; *Ezekiel 43:20*.*NWAD CLEANSE.4*

4. To purify from guilt. *1 John 1:7*.*NWAD CLEANSE.5*

5. To remove; as, to cleanse a crime.*NWAD CLEANSE.6*

CLEANSED, *pp.* Purified; made clean; purged; healed.

CLEANSER, *n.* He or that which cleanses; in medicine, a detergent.

CLEANSING, *pp.* Purifying; making clean; purging; removing foul or noxious matter from; freeing from guilt.

CLEANSING, *n.* The act of purifying, or purging. *Mark 1:44*; *Luke 5:14*.

CLEAN-TIMBERED, *a.* Well-proportioned.

CLEAR, *a.*

1. Open; free from obstruction; as a clear plat of ground; the way is clear.*NWAD CLEAR.2*

2. Free from clouds, or fog; serene; as a clear day.*NWAD CLEAR.3*

3. Free from foreign matter; unmixed; pure; as clear water; clear sand; clear air; clear glass.*NWAD CLEAR.4*

4. Free from any thing that creates doubt or uncertainty; apparent; evident; manifest; not obscure; conspicuous; that is, open to the mind; as, the reason is clear.*NWAD CLEAR.5*

5. Unclouded; luminous; not obscured; as a clear sun; a clear shining after a rain. *2 Samuel 23:4*.*NWAD CLEAR.6*

6. Unobstructed; unobscured; as a clear view.*NWAD CLEAR.7*

7. Perspicacious; sharp; as a clear sight.*NWAD CLEAR.8*

8. Not clouded with care, or ruffled by passion; cheerful; serene; as a clear aspect.*NWAD CLEAR.9*

9. Evident; undeniable; indisputable; as the victory was clear.*NWAD CLEAR.10*

10. Quick to understand; prompt; acute.*NWAD CLEAR.11*

Mother of science, now I feel thy power within me clear.*NWAD CLEAR.12*

11. Free from guilt or blame; innocent; unspotted; irreproachable. *2 Corinthians 7:11*.*NWAD CLEAR.13*

In action faithful, and in honor clear.*NWAD CLEAR.14*

12. Free from bias; unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial; as a clear judgment.*NWAD CLEAR.15*

13. Free from debt, or obligation; not liable to prosecution; as, to be clear of debt or responsibility.*NWAD CLEAR.16*

14. Free from deductions, or charges; as clear gain or profit.*NWAD CLEAR.17*

15. Not entangled; unembarrassed; free; as, the cable is clear. A ship is clear, when she is so remote from shore or other object, as to be out of danger of striking, or to have sea room sufficient.*NWAD CLEAR.18*

16. Open; distinct; not jarring, or harsh; as a clear sound; a clear voice.*NWAD CLEAR.19*

17. Liberated; freed; acquitted of charges; as, a man has been tried and got clear.*NWAD CLEAR.20*

18. Free from spots or any thing that disfigures; as a clear skin.*NWAD CLEAR.21*

Clear is followed by from or by of.*NWAD CLEAR.22*

Thou shalt be clear from this my oath. *Genesis 24:8*.*NWAD CLEAR.23*

The air is clear of damp exhalations.*NWAD CLEAR.24*

CLEAR, *adv.*

1. Plainly; not obscurely; manifestly.*NWAD CLEAR.26*

2. Clean; quite; entirely; wholly; indicating entire separation; as, to cut a piece clear off; to go clear away; but in this sense its use is

not elegant.*NWAD CLEAR.27*

Clear or in the clear, among joiners and carpenters, denotes the space within walls, or length and breadth clear or exclusive of the thickness of the wall.*NWAD CLEAR.28*

CLEAR, ***v.t.***

1. To make clear; to fine; to remove any thing foreign; to separate from any foul matter; to purify; to clarify; as, to clear liquors.*NWAD CLEAR.30*

2. To free from obstructions; as, to clear the road.*NWAD CLEAR.31*

3. To free from any thing noxious or injurious; as, to clear the ocean of pirates; to clear the land of enemies.*NWAD CLEAR.32*

4. To remove any incumbrance, or embarrassment; often followed by off or away; as, to clear off debts; to clear away rubbish.*NWAD CLEAR.33*

5. To free; to liberate, or disengage; to exonerate; as, to clear a man from debt, obligation, or duty.*NWAD CLEAR.34*

6. To cleanse; as, to clear the hands from filth; to clear the bowels.*NWAD CLEAR.35*

7. To remove any thing that obscures, as clouds or fog; to make bright; as, to clear the sky; sometimes followed by up.*NWAD CLEAR.36*

8. To free from obscurity, perplexity or ambiguity; as, to clear a question or theory; to clear up a case or point.*NWAD CLEAR.37*

9. To urge from the imputation of guilt; to justify or vindicate.*NWAD CLEAR.38*

How shall we clear ourselves? *Genesis 44:16*.*NWAD CLEAR.39*

That will by no means clear the guilty. *Exodus 34:7*.*NWAD CLEAR.40*

10. In a legal sense, to acquit on trial, by verdict; as, the prisoner has been tried and cleared.*NWAD CLEAR.41*

11. To make gain or profit, beyond all expenses and charges; as, to clear ten percent by a sale of goods, or by a voyage.*NWAD CLEAR.42*

12. To remove wood from land. To cut down trees, remove or burn them, and prepare land for tillage or pasture; as, to clear land for wheat.*NWAD CLEAR.43*

CLEAR, *v.i.*

1. To become free from clouds or fog; to become fair; often followed by up, off, or away; as, the sky clears; the weather clears up; it clears away; it clears off.*NWAD CLEAR.45*

2. To be disengaged from incumbrances, distress or entanglements; to become free or disengaged.*NWAD CLEAR.46*

He that clears at once will relapse.*NWAD CLEAR.47*

CLEARAGE, *n.* The removing of any thing.

CLEARANCE, *n.* A certificate that a ship or vessel has been cleared at the custom house; permission to sail.

CLEARED, *pp.* Purified; freed from foreign matter, or from incumbrance; made manifest; made luminous; cleansed; liberated; acquitted.

CLEARER, *n.* That which clears, purifies, or enlightens; that which brightens.

CLEARING, *ppr.* Purifying; removing foul matter, incumbrances, or obstructions; making evident, or luminous; cleansing; liberating; disengaging; acquitting; making gain beyond all costs and charges.

CLEARING, *n.*

1. A defense; justification; vindication. *2 Corinthians 7:11*.*NWAD CLEARING.3*

2. A place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation; a common use of the word in America.*NWAD CLEARING.4*

3. The act of making clear.*NWAD CLEARING.5*

CLEARLY, ***adv.***

1. Plainly; evidently; fully; as, the fact is clearly proved.*NWAD CLEARLY.2*

2. Without obstruction; luminously; as, to shine clearly.*NWAD CLEARLY.3*

3. With clear discernment; as, to understand clearly.*NWAD CLEARLY.4*

4. Without entanglement, or confusion.*NWAD CLEARLY.5*

5. Plainly; honestly; candidly.*NWAD CLEARLY.6*

Deal clearly and impartially with yourselves.*NWAD CLEARLY.7*

6. Without reserve, evasion or subterfuge.*NWAD CLEARLY.8*

CLEARNESS, ***n.***

1. Freedom from foul or extraneous matter; purity; as the clearness of water, or other liquor.*NWAD CLEARNESS.2*

2. Freedom from obstruction or incumbrance; as the clearness of the ground.*NWAD CLEARNESS.3*

3. Freedom from fogs or clouds; openness; as the clearness of the sky. It generally expresses less than brightness or splendor. *Exodus 24:10*.*NWAD CLEARNESS.4*

4. Distinctness; perspicuity; luminousness; as the clearness of reason, of views, of arguments, of explanations.*NWAD*

CLEARNESS.5

5. Plainness, or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candor.*NWAD CLEARNESS.6*

6. Freedom from imputation of ill.*NWAD CLEARNESS.7*

7. Freedom from spots, or any thing that disfigures; as the clearness of the skin.*NWAD CLEARNESS.8*

CLEAR-SHINING, *a.* [clear and shine.] Shining with brightness, or unobstructed splendor.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, *a.* [clear and sight.] Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of sight; discerning; perspicacious; as clear-sighted reason; a clear-sighted judge.

CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* Acute discernment.

CLEAR-STARCH, *v.t.* To stiffen and clear with starch, and by clapping with the hands; as, to clear-starch muslin.

CLEAR-STARCHER, *n.* One who clear-starches.

CLEAR-STARCHING, *ppr.*

1. Stiffening and clearing with starch.*NWAD CLEAR-STARCHING.2*

2. *n.* The act of stiffening and clearing with starch.*NWAD CLEAR-STARCHING.3*

CLEAT, *n.* A piece of wood used in a ship to fasten ropes upon. It is formed with one arm or two, or with a hollow to receive a rope, and is made fast to some part of a vessel. Cleats are belaying-cleats, deck-cleats or thumb-cleats.

CLEAVAGE, *n.*

1. The act of cleaving or splitting.*NWAD CLEAVAGE.2*

2. In mineralogy, the manner of cleaving, or of mechanical division. It is used in relation to the fracture of minerals which have natural joints and possess a regular structure.*NWAD CLEAVAGE.3*

CLEAVE, *v.i.*

1. To stick; to adhere; to hold to.*NWAD CLEAVE.2*

My bones cleave to my skin. *Psalm 102:5*.*NWAD CLEAVE.3*

Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. *Psalm 137:6*.*NWAD CLEAVE.4*

Cleave to that which is good. *Romans 12:9*.*NWAD CLEAVE.5*

2. To unite aptly; to fit; to sit well on.*NWAD CLEAVE.6*

3. To unite or be united closely in interest or affection; to adhere with strong attachment.*NWAD CLEAVE.7*

A man shall leave father and mother, and cleave to his wife. *Genesis 2:24*; *Matthew 19:5*.*NWAD CLEAVE.8*

Cleave to Jehovah your God. *Joshua 23:8*.*NWAD CLEAVE.9*

CLEAVE, *v.t.*

1. To part or divide by force; to split or rive; to open or serve the cohering parts of a body, by cutting or by the application of force; as, to cleave wood; to cleave a rock; to cleave the flood. *Psalm 74:15*.*NWAD CLEAVE.11*

2. To part or open naturally.*NWAD CLEAVE.12*

Every beast that cleaveth the cleft into two claws. *Deuteronomy 14:6*.*NWAD CLEAVE.13*

CLEAVE, *v.i.* To part; to open; to crack; to separate, as parts of cohering bodies; as, the ground cleaves by frost.

The mount of Olives shall cleave in the midst thereof. *Zechariah*

14:4.*NWAD CLEAVE.15*

CLEAVED, *pp.* Split; rived; divided.

CLEAVELANDITE, *n.* A mineral, generally of a white or grayish white color, sometimes blue or bluish or reddish; called also siliceous felspar, or albite.

CLEAVER, *n.* One who cleaves; that which cleaves; a butchers instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces.

CLEAVING, *ppr.* Sticking; adhering; uniting to. Also, splitting; dividing; riving.

CLECHE, *n.* In heraldry, a kind of cross, charged with another cross of the same figure, but of the color of the field.

CLEDGE, *n.* Among miners, the upper stratum of fullers earth.

CLEF, *n.* A character in music placed at the beginning of a stave, to determine the degree of elevation occupied by that stave in the general claviary or system, and to point out the names of all the notes which it contains in the line of that clef.

CLEFT, *pp.* of cleave. Divided; split; parted asunder.

CLEFT, *n.*

1. A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; as the cleft of a rock. *Isaiah 2:21*.*NWAD CLEFT.3*

2. A disease in horses; a crack on the bought of the pastern.*NWAD CLEFT.4*

3. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.*NWAD CLEFT.5*

CLEFT-GRAFT, *v.t.* [cleft and graft.] To engraft by cleaving the stock and inserting a cion.

CLEG, *n.* The hose fly; Dan.

CLEM, *v.t.* To starve.

CLEMENCY, *n.*

1. Mildness; softness; as the clemency of the air.*NWAD CLEMENCY.2*

2. Mildness of temper; gentleness or lenity of disposition; disposition to treat with favor and kindness.*NWAD CLEMENCY.3*

I pray thee that thou wouldest hear us of thy clemency a few words. *Acts 24:4*.*NWAD CLEMENCY.4*

3. Mercy; disposition to treat with lenity, to forgive or to spare, as offenders; tenderness in punishing; opposed to severity, harshness, or rigor.*NWAD CLEMENCY.5*

CLEMENT, *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

CLEMENTINE, *a.* Pertaining to St. Clement, or to his compilations; or to the constitutions of Clement the fifth.

CLEMENTLY, *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully.

CLENCH. [See *Clinch*.]

CLEPE, *v.t.* or *i.* To call, or name.

CLEPSAMMIA, *n.* An instrument for measuring time by sand, like an hour glass.

CLEPSYDRA, *n.*

1. A time piece used by the Greeks and Romans, which measured time by the discharge of a certain quantity of water. Also, a fountain in Greece.*NWAD CLEPSYDRA.2*

2. A chimical vessel.*NWAD CLEPSYDRA.3*

CLERGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy. [See *Clerical*.]

CLERGY, *n.*

1. The body of men set apart, and consecrated, by due ordination, to the service of God, in the christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity.*NWAD CLERGY.2*

2. The privilege or benefit of clergy.*NWAD CLERGY.3*

If convicted of a clergyable felony, he is entitled equally to his clergy after as before conviction.*NWAD CLERGY.4*

Benefit of clergy, in English law, originally the exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge; or a privilege by which a clerk or person in orders claimed to be delivered to his ordinary to purge himself of felony. But this privilege has been abridged and modified by various statutes. In the United States, no benefit of clergy exists.*NWAD CLERGY.5*

CLERGYABLE, *a.* Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy; as a clergyable felony.

CLERGYMAN, *n.* A man in holy orders; a man licensed to preach the gospel, according to the forms and rules of any particular denomination of christians.

CLERIC, *n.* A clerk or clergyman.

CLERICAL, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the clergy as clerical tonsure; clerical robes; clerical duties.

CLERK, *n.*

1. A clergyman, or ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders.*NWAD CLERK.2*

2. A man that can read.*NWAD CLERK.3*

Everyone that could read--being accounted a clerk.*NWAD CLERK.4*

3. A man of letters; a scholar.*NWAD CLERK.5*

The foregoing significations are found in the English laws, and histories of the church; as in the rude ages of the church, learning was chiefly confined to the clergy. In modern usage.*NWAD CLERK.6*

4. A writer; one who is employed in the use of the pen, in an office public or private, for keeping records, and accounts; as the clerk of a court. In some cases clerk is synonymous with secretary; but not always. A clerk is always an officer subordinate to a higher officer, board, corporation or person; whereas, a secretary may be either a subordinate officer, or the head of an office or department.*NWAD CLERK.7*

5. A layman who is the reader of responses in church service.*NWAD CLERK.8*

CLERK-ALE, *n.* [clerk and ale.] In England, the feast of the parish clerk.

CLERKLIKE, *a.* Like a clerk; learned.

CLERKLY, *a.* Scholarlike.

CLERKLY, *adv.* In a learned manner.

CLERKSHIP, *n.*

1. A state of being in holy orders.*NWAD CLERKSHIP.2*

2. Scholarship.*NWAD CLERKSHIP.3*

3. The office or business of a clerk or writer.*NWAD CLERKSHIP.4*

CLEROMANCY, *n.* A divination by throwing dice or little bones, and observing the points or marks turned up.

CLEVE, CLIF, CLIVE, in the composition of names, denote a place situated on or near a cliff, on the side of a hill, rock or precipice; as Cleveland, Clifton.

CLEVER, *a.*

1. Fit; suitable; convenient; proper; commodious.*NWAD CLEVER.2*

2. Dextrous; adroit; ready; that performs with skill or address.*NWAD CLEVER.3*

3. In New England, good-natured, possessing an agreeable mind or disposition. In Great Britain, this word is applied to the body or its movements, in its literal sense; in America, it is applied chiefly to the mind, temper, disposition. In Great Britain, a clever man is a dextrous man, one who performs and act with skill or address. In New-England, a clever man is a man of a pleasing obliging disposition, and amiable manners, but often implying a moderate share of talents. Fitness, suitableness, gives both senses analogically; the former applied to the body; the latter, to the mind,

or its qualities. It is a colloquial word, but sometimes found in respectable writings.*NWAD CLEVER.4*

In some of the United States, it is said this word is applied to the intellect, denoting ingenious, knowing, discerning.*NWAD CLEVER.5*

CLEVERLY, *adv.* Fitly; dextrously; handsomely.

CLEVERNESS, *n.*

1. Dexterity; adroitness; skill.*NWAD CLEVERNESS.2*

2. Mildness of agreeableness of disposition; obligingness; good nature.*NWAD CLEVERNESS.3*

CLEVY, CLEVIS, *n.* An iron bent to the form of an ox bow, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of a cartneap to hold the chain of the forward horse or oxen; or a draft iron on a plow.

CLEW, *n.*

1. A ball of thread.*NWAD CLEW.2*

2. The thread that forms a ball; the thread that is used to guide a person in a labyrinth. Hence, any thing that guides or directs one in an intricate case.*NWAD CLEW.3*

3. The lower corner of a square sail, and the aftmost corner of a stay sail.*NWAD CLEW.4*

CLEW, *v.t.*

1. In seamanship, to truss up to the yard, by means of clew-garnets or clew-lines, in order to furling.*NWAD CLEW.6*

2. To direct.*NWAD CLEW.7*

CLEW-CARNETS, *n.* In marine language, a sort of tackle, or

rope and pulley, fastened to the clews of the main and foresails to truss them up to the yard.

CLEW-LINES, *n.* These are the same tackle, and used for the like purpose as clew-garnets, but are applied to the smaller square sails, as the top-sail, top-gallant and sprit-sails.

CLICK, *v.i.* Literally, to strike; hence,

To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a gentle striking.*NWAD CLICK.2*

The solemn death-watch clicked.*NWAD CLICK.3*

CLICK, *n.* In seamens language, a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel attached to the winches in cutters, etc.

CLICK, *n.* The latch of a door.

CLICKER, *n.* The servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers; a law ward and not used in the United States.

CLICKET, *n.* The knocker of a door.

CLICKING, *ppr.* Making small sharp noises.

CLIENT, *n.*

1. Among the Romans, a citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence, who, in respect to that relation, was called his patron. Hence in modern usage,*NWAD CLIENT.2*

2. One who applies to a lawyer or counselor for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits his cause to his management in prosecuting a claim, or defending against a suit, in a court of justice.*NWAD CLIENT.3*

3. A dependent.*NWAD CLIENT.4*

CLIENTAL, *a.* Dependent.

CLIENTED, *a.* Supplied with clients.

CLIENTSHIP, *n.* The condition of a client; a state of being under the protection of a patron.

CLIFF, *n.*

1. A steep bank; as the cliffs of Dover. So in Saxon, the cliffs of the Red Sea.*NWAD CLIFF.2*

2. A high and steep rock; any precipice.*NWAD CLIFF.3*

CLIFF, in music. [See *Clef*.]

CLIFFY, *a.* Having cliffs; broken; craggy.

CLIFTED, *a.* Broken.

CLIMACTER, *n.*

1. A critical year in human life; but climacteric is more generally used.*NWAD CLIMACTER.2*

2. A certain space of time.*NWAD CLIMACTER.3*

CLIMACTERIC, *a.* Literally, noting a scale, progression, or gradation; appropriately, denoting a critical period of human life, or a certain number of years, at the end of which a great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. [See the noun.]

CLIMACTERIC, *n.* A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. The critical periods are supposed by some persons to be the years produced by multiplying 7 into the odd numbers 3, 5, 7 and 9; to which others add the 81st year. The 63rd year is called the grand climacteric. It has been supposed that these periods are attended with some remarkable change in respect to health, life or fortune.

CLIMATARCHIC, ***a.*** **Presiding over climates.**

CLIMATE, ***n.***

1. In geography, a part of the surface of the earth, bounded by two circles parallel to the equator, and of such a breadth that the longest day in the parallel nearest the pole is half an hour longer than that nearest to the equator. The beginning of a climate is a parallel circle in which the longest day is half and hour shorter than that at the end. The climates begin at the equator, where the day is 12 hours long; and at the end of the first climate the longest day is 12 hours long, and this increase of half an hour constitutes a climate, to the polar circles; from which climates are measured by the increase of a month.*NWAD CLIMATE.2*

2. In a popular sense, a tract of land, region or country, differing from another in the temperature of the air; or any region or country with respect to the temperature of the air, the seasons, and their peculiar qualities, without any regard to the length of the days, or to geographical position. Thus we say, a warm or cold climate; a moist or dry climate; a happy climate; a genial climate; a mountainous climate.*NWAD CLIMATE.3*

CLIMATE, ***v.i.*** **To dwell; to reside in a particular region.**

CLIMATIC, CLIMATICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a climate or climates; limited by a climate.**

CLIMATURE, ***n.*** **A climate.**

CLIMAX, ***n.***

1. Gradation; ascent; a figure of rhetoric, in which a sentence rises as it were, step by step; or in which the expression which ends one member of the period, begins the second, and so on, till the period is finished; as in the following: When we have practiced good actions a while, they become easy; and when they are easy, we begin to take pleasure in them; and when they please us, we do them frequently; and by frequency of acts, they grow into a

habit.*NWAD CLIMAX.2*

2. A sentence, or series of sentences, in which the successive members or sentences rise in force, importance or dignity, to the close of the sentence or series.*NWAD CLIMAX.3*

CLIMB, *v.i.*

1. To creep up by little and little, or step by step; to mount or ascend, by means of the hands and feet; to rise on any fixed object, by seizing it with the hands and lifting the body, and by thrusting with the feet; as, to climb a tree or a precipice.*NWAD CLIMB.2*

And he ran before and climbed up into a sycamore tree. *Luke 19:4*.*NWAD CLIMB.3*

2. To mount or ascend with labor and difficulty.*NWAD CLIMB.4*

3. To rise or ascend with a slow motion.*NWAD CLIMB.5*

Black vapors climb aloft.*NWAD CLIMB.6*

CLIMB, *v.t.*

1. To ascend by means of the hands and feet, implying labor, difficulty and slow progress; as, to climb a wall, or a steep mountain.*NWAD CLIMB.8*

2. To mount or ascend, with labor or a slow motion; as, to climb the ascents of fame.*NWAD CLIMB.9*

CLIMBABLE, *a.* That may be climbed.

CLIMBED, *pp.*

1. One who climbs, mounts or rises, by the hands and feet; one who rises by labor or effort.*NWAD CLIMBED.2*

2. A plant that creeps and rises on some support.*NWAD CLIMBED.3*

CLIMBER, *n.*

1. One who climbs, mounts or rises, by the hands and feet; one who rises by labor or effort.*NWAD CLIMBER.2*

2. A plant that creeps and rises on some support.*NWAD CLIMBER.3*

CLIMBER, *v.i.* To climb; to mount with effort.

CLIMBING, *ppr.* Ascending by the use of the hands and feet; ascending with difficulty.

CLIMBING, *n.* The act of ascending.

CLIME, *n.* A climate; a tract or region of the earth; a poetical word, but sometimes used in prose. [See *Climate*.]

Whatever clime the suns bright circle warms.*NWAD CLIME.2*

CLINCH, *v.t.*

1. To gripe with the hand; to make fast by bending over, folding, or embracing closely. Thus, to clinch a nail, is to bend the point and drive it closely. To clinch the hand or fist, is to contract the fingers closely into the palm of the hand. To clinch an instrument, is to close the fingers and thumb round it, and hold it fast.*NWAD CLINCH.2*

2. To fix or fasten; to make firm; as, to clinch an argument.*NWAD CLINCH.3*

CLINCH, *n.*

1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with identity of expression.*NWAD CLINCH.5*

Here one poor word a hundred clinches makes.*NWAD CLINCH.6*

2. A witty, ingenious reply.*NWAD CLINCH.7*

3. In seamens language, the part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor; a kind of knot and seizings, used to fasten a cable to the ring of an anchor, and the britching of a gun to the ring bolts in a ships side.*NWAD CLINCH.8*

CLINCHED, *pp.* Made fast by doubling or embracing closely.

CLINCHER, *n.*

1. That which clinches; a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten any thing.*NWAD CLINCHER.2*

2. One who makes a smart reply.*NWAD CLINCHER.3*

3. That which makes fast.*NWAD CLINCHER.4*

CLINCHER-BUILT, CLINKER-BUILT, *a.* Made of clincher work.

CLINCHER-WORK, *n.* In ship building, the disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlays the next below it, like slates on the roof a house.

CLINCHING, *ppr.* Making fast by doubling over or embracing closely; griping with the fist.

CLING, *v.i.*

1. To adhere closely; to stick to; to hold fast upon, especially by winding round or embracing; as, the tendril of a vine clings to its support.*NWAD CLING.2*

Two babes of love close clinging to her waist.*NWAD CLING.3*

2. To adhere closely; to stick to; as a viscous substance.*NWAD CLING.4*

3. To adhere closely and firmly, in interest or affection; as, men of a party cling to their leader.*NWAD CLING.5*

CLING, *v.t.* To dry up, or wither.

Till famine cling thee.*NWAD CLING.7*

In Saxon, clingan is rendered to fade or wither, marcesco, as well as to cling. In this sense is used forclingan, *pp.* forclungen. The radical sense then appears to be, to contract or draw together; and drying, withering, is expressed by shrinking.*NWAD CLING.8*

CLINGING, *ppr.* Adhering closely; sticking to; winding round and holding to.

CLINGY, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLINIC, CLINICAL, *a.* In a general sense, pertaining to a bed. A clinical lecture is a discourse delivered at the bed-side of the sick, or from notes taken at the bed-side, by a physician, with a view to practical instruction in the healing art. Clinical medicine is the practice of medicine on patients in bed, or in hospitals. A clinical convert is a convert on his death-bed. Anciently persons receiving baptism on their death-beds were called clinics.

CLINIC, *n.* One confined to the bed by sickness.

CLINICALLY, *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bed-side.

CLINK, *v.t.* To ring or jingle; to utter or make a small sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds, as by striking small metallic or other sonorous bodies together.

CLINK, *n.* A sharp sound, made by the collision of small sonorous bodies. Spenser, according to Johnson, uses the word for a knocker.

CLINKING, *ppr.* Making a small sharp sound, or succession of sounds.

CLINKSTONE, *n.* A mineral which has a slaty structure, and is generally divisible into tabular masses, usually thick,

sometimes thin like those of argillite. The cross fracture is commonly splintery. Its colors are dark greenish gray, yellowish, bluish, or ash gray; and it is usually translucent at the edges, sometimes opake. It occurs in extensive masses, often composed of columnar or tabular distinct concretions, more or less regular. It is usually found among secondary rocks; sometimes resting on basalt, and covered by greenstone.

CLINOMETER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

CLINQUANT, *a.* Dressed in tinsel finery.

CLIP, *v.t.*

1. To cut off with shears or scissors; to separate by a sudden stroke; especially to cut off the ends or sides of a thing, to make it shorter or narrower, in distinction from shaving and paring, which are performed by rubbing the instrument close to the thing shaved; as, to clip the hair; to clip wings.*NWAD CLIP.2*

But love had clipped his wings and cut him short.*NWAD CLIP.3*

2. To diminish coin by paring the edge.*NWAD CLIP.4*

3. To curtail; to cut short.*NWAD CLIP.5*

4. To confine, limit, restrain, or hold; to hug.*NWAD CLIP.6*

To clip it, is a vulgar phrase in New England for to run with speed. So cut issued; cut on, run fast. This seems to be the meaning in Dryden.*NWAD CLIP.7*

Some falcon stoops at what her eye designed,*NWAD CLIP.8*

And with her eagerness the quarry missed,*NWAD CLIP.9*

Straight flies at check, and clips it down the wind.*NWAD CLIP.10*

This sense would seem to be allied to that of leap.*NWAD CLIP.11*

CLIP, ***n.***

1. A blow or stroke with the hand; as, he hit him a clip.*NWAD CLIP.13*

2. An embrace; that is, a throwing the arms round.*NWAD CLIP.14*

CLIPPED, CLIPT, ***pp.*** **Cut off; cut short; curtailed; diminished by paring.**

CLIPPER, ***n.*** **One who clips; especially one who cuts off the edges of coin.**

CLIPPING, ***ppr.*** **Cutting off or shortening with shears or scissors; diminishing coin by paring off the edges; curtailing.**

CLIPPING, ***n.***

1. The act of cutting off, curtailing or diminishing.*NWAD CLIPPING.3*

2. That which is clipped off; a piece separated by clipping.*NWAD CLIPPING.4*

CLIVERS, ***n.*** **A plant, the Galium aparine; called also goose-grass, or hairiff. It has a square, rough, jointed stem; the joints hairy at the base; with eight or ten narrow leaves at each joint.**

CLOAK. [See ***Cloke*****.]**

CLOCHARD, ***n.*** **A belfry.**

CLOCK, ***n.***

1. A machine, consisting of wheels moved by weights, so constructed that by a uniform vibration of a pendulum, it measures time, and its divisions, hours, minutes and seconds, with great exactness. It indicates the hour by the stroke of a small hammer on a bell.*NWAD CLOCK.2*

The phrases, what o'clock is it? It is nine o'clock, seem to be contracted from what of the clock? It is nine of the clock.*NWAD CLOCK.3*

2. A figure or figured work in the ankle of a stocking.*NWAD CLOCK.4*

CLOCK, *v.t.* To call. [See *Cluck*.]

CLICK-MAKER, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make clocks.

CLOCK-SETTER, *n.* One who regulates the clock.

CLOCK-WORK, *n.*

1. The machinery and movements of a clock; or that part of the movement which strikes the hours on a bell, in distinction from that part which measures and exhibits the time on the face or dial plate, which is called watch-work.*NWAD CLOCK-WORK.2*

2. Well adjusted work, with regular movement.*NWAD CLOCK-WORK.3*

CLOD, *n.*

1. A hard lump of earth, of any kind; a mass of earth cohering.*NWAD CLOD.2*

2. A lump or mass of metal.*NWAD CLOD.3*

3. Turf; the ground.*NWAD CLOD.4*

4. That which is earthy, base and vile, as the body of man compared to his soul.*NWAD CLOD.5*

5. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.*NWAD CLOD.6*

6. Any thing concreted.*NWAD CLOD.7*

CLOD, *v.i.* To collect into concretions, or a thick mass; to coagulate; as clodded gore.

[See *Clot*, which is more generally used.]*NWAD CLOD.9*

CLOD, *v.t.* To pelt with clods.

CLODDY, *a.*

1. Consisting of clods; abounding with clods.*NWAD CLODDY.2*

2. Earthy; mean; gross.*NWAD CLODDY.3*

CLODHOPPER, *n.* A clown; a dolt.

CLODPATE, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLODPATED, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.

CLODPOLL, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.

CLOG, *v.t.*

1. To load or fill with something that retards or hinders motion; as, to clog the channel of a river; to clog a passage.*NWAD CLOG.2*

2. To put on any thing that encumbers, with a view to hinder or restrain leaping; to shackle; as, to clog a beast.*NWAD CLOG.3*

3. To load with any thing that encumbers; to burden; to embarrass; as, to clog commerce with impositions or restrictions.*NWAD CLOG.4*

4. To obstruct natural motion, or render it difficult; to hinder; to impede.*NWAD CLOG.5*

CLOG, *v.i.*

1. To coalesce; to unite and adhere in a cluster or mass.*NWAD CLOG.7*

Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds clog not together.*NWAD CLOG.8*

2. To form an accretion; to be loaded or encumbered with extraneous matter.*NWAD CLOG.9*

The teeth of the saw will begin to clog.*NWAD CLOG.10*

CLOG, *n.*

1. Any thing put upon an animal to hinder motion, or leaping, as a piece of wood fastened to his leg.*NWAD CLOG.12*

2. An encumbrance; that which hinders motion, or renders it difficult; hindrance; impediment.*NWAD CLOG.13*

3. A wooden shoe; also, a sort of pattern worn by ladies to keep their feet dry in wet weather.*NWAD CLOG.14*

CLOG-GED, *pp.* Wearing a clog; shackled; obstructed; loaded with incumbrance.

CLOGGINESS, *n.* The state of being clogged.

CLOGGING, *ppr.* Putting on a clog; loading with incumbrance; obstructing; impeding.

CLOGGY, *a.* That clogs, or has power to clog; thick; gross.

CLOISTER, *n.*

1. Literally, a close; a close, or inclosed place. A monastery or nunnery; a house inhabited by monks or nuns. In a more limited sense, the principal part of a regular monastery, consisting of a square, erected between the church, the chapter-house and the refectory, and over which is the dormitory. The proper use of the cloister is for the monks to meet in for conversation. The cloister is square, and has its name from being inclosed on its four sides with buildings. Hence in architecture, a building is said to be in the form of a cloister, when there are buildings on each of the four sides of

the court.*NWAD CLOISTER.2*

2. A peristyle; a piazza.*NWAD CLOISTER.3*

CLOISTER, *v.t.*

1. To confine in a cloister or monastery.*NWAD CLOISTER.5*

2. To shut up; to confine closely within walls; to immure; to shut up in retirement from the world.*NWAD CLOISTER.6*

CLOISTERAL, *a.* Confined to a cloister; retired from the world; recluse.

CLOISTERED, *pp.*

1. Shut up in a cloister; inhabiting a monastery.*NWAD CLOISTERED.2*

2. *a.* Solitary; retired from the world.*NWAD CLOISTERED.3*

3. Built with peristyles or piazzas; inclosed.*NWAD CLOISTERED.4*

CLOISTERING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a monastery; confining; secluding from the world.

CLOISTRESS, *n.* A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement.

CLOKE, *n.*

1. A loose outer garment worn over other clothes both by men and women.*NWAD CLOKE.2*

He was clad with zeal as a cloke. *Isaiah 59:17*.*NWAD CLOKE.3*

2. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretense.*NWAD CLOKE.4*

Not using your liberty for a cloke of maliciousness. *1 Peter*

2:16.*NWAD CLOKE.5*

They have no cloke for their sin. *John 15:22*.*NWAD CLOKE.6*

CLOKE, *v.t.*

1. To cover with a cloke.*NWAD CLOKE.8*

2. To hide; to conceal; to use a false covering.*NWAD CLOKE.9*

CLOKE-BAG, *n.* A bag in which a cloke or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau.

CLOKED, *pp.* Covered with a cloke; concealed under a cover.

CLOKING, *ppr.* Covering with a cloke; hiding under an external covering.

CLOMB, *pret.* of climb.

CLONG, old part. Of cling.

CLONIC, *a.* Shaking; convulsive; irregular; as clonic spasm.

CLOOM, *v.t.* To close with glutinous matter.

CLOSE, *v.t.*

1. To shut; to make fast, by pressing together, or by stopping an open place, so as to intercept a passage, in almost any manner; as, to close the eyes; to close a gate, door or window. In these and other cases, closing is performed by bringing an object before the opening. To close a book, is to bring the parts together.*NWAD CLOSE.2*

The Lord hath closed your eyes. *Isaiah 29:10*.*NWAD CLOSE.3*

He closed the book. *Luke 4:20*.*NWAD CLOSE.4*

2. To end; to finish; to conclude; to complete; to bring to a period;

as, to close a bargain, or contract.*NWAD CLOSE.5*

One frugal supper did our studies close.*NWAD CLOSE.6*

3. To unite, as the parts of a breach or fracture; to make whole; to consolidate; often followed by up.*NWAD CLOSE.7*

The Lord closed up the flesh instead thereof. *Genesis 2:21*.*NWAD CLOSE.8*

4. To cover; to inclose; to encompass; to overwhelm.*NWAD CLOSE.9*

The depths closed me round about. *Jonah 2:5*.*NWAD CLOSE.10*

5. To inclose; to confine. [See *Inclose*.]*NWAD CLOSE.11*

6. To move or bring together; to unite separate bodies or parts; as, to close the ranks of an army.*NWAD CLOSE.12*

CLOSE, *v.i.* s as z.

1. To unite; to coalesce; to come together; as the parts of a wound or fracture, or parts separated; often followed by on or upon.*NWAD CLOSE.14*

The fat closed upon the blade. *Judges 3:22*.*NWAD CLOSE.15*

The earth closed upon them. *Numbers 16:33*.*NWAD CLOSE.16*

2. To end; to terminate, or come to a period; as, the debate closed at six o'clock.*NWAD CLOSE.17*

To close on or upon, to come to a mutual agreement; to agree on or join in.*NWAD CLOSE.18*

France and Holland might close upon some measures to our disadvantage.*NWAD CLOSE.19*

To close with, to accede to; to consent or agree to; as, to close with the terms proposed. When followed by the person with whom an agreement is made, to make an agreement with; to unite with; as, to

close with an enemy.*NWAD CLOSE.20*

He took the time when Richard was deposed,*NWAD CLOSE.21*

And high and low with happy Harry closed.*NWAD CLOSE.22*

In this sense, to close in with is less elegant.*NWAD CLOSE.23*

To close with,*NWAD CLOSE.24*

To close in with, To unite; to join closely; to grapple, as persons in a contest; applied to wrestlers, when they come to close embrace for scuffling.*NWAD CLOSE.25*

CLOSE, ***a.***

1. Shut fast; tight; made fast, so as to have no opening; as a close box; a close vizard.*NWAD CLOSE.27*

2. Having parts firmly united; compact; dense; applied to solid substances of any king; as the close texture of wood or metal.*NWAD CLOSE.28*

3. Having parts firmly adhering; viscous; tenacious; as oil, or glue.*NWAD CLOSE.29*

4. Confined; stagnant; without ventilation or motion; as close air.*NWAD CLOSE.30*

5. Confined; retired.*NWAD CLOSE.31*

While David kept himself close. *1 Chronicles 12:1*.*NWAD CLOSE.32*

6. Hid; private; secret; as, to keep a purpose close. *Numbers 5:13*; *Luke 9:36*.*NWAD CLOSE.33*

7. Confined within narrow limits; narrow; as a close alley.*NWAD CLOSE.34*

8. Near; within a small distance; as a close fight or action.*NWAD CLOSE.35*

9. Joined; in contact or nearly so; crowded; as, to sit close.*NWAD CLOSE.36*

10. Compressed, as thoughts or words; hence, brief; concise; opposed to loose or diffuse.*NWAD CLOSE.37*

Where the original is close, no version can reach it in the same compass.*NWAD CLOSE.38*

11. Very near, in place or time; adjoining, or nearly so.*NWAD CLOSE.39*

I saw him come close to the ram. *Daniel 8:7*.*NWAD CLOSE.40*

They sailed close by Crete. *Acts 27:13*.*NWAD CLOSE.41*

Some dire misfortune follows close behind.*NWAD CLOSE.42*

12. Having the quality of keeping secrets, thoughts or designs; cautious; as a close minister. Hence in friendship, trusty; confidential*NWAD CLOSE.43*

13. Having an appearance of concealment; implying art, craft or wariness; as a close aspect.*NWAD CLOSE.44*

14. Intent; fixed; attentive; pressing upon the object; as, to give close attention.*NWAD CLOSE.45*

Keep your mind or thoughts close to the business or subject.*NWAD CLOSE.46*

15. Full to the point; home; pressing; as a close argument; bring the argument close to the question.*NWAD CLOSE.47*

16. Pressing; earnest; warm; as a close debate.*NWAD CLOSE.48*

17. Confined; secluded from communication; as a close prisoner.*NWAD CLOSE.49*

18. Covetous; penurious; not liberal; as a close man.*NWAD CLOSE.50*

19. Applied to the weather or air, close, in popular language, denotes warm and damp, cloudy or foggy, or warm and relaxing, occasioning a sense of lassitude and depression. Perhaps originally, confined air.*NWAD CLOSE.51*

20. Strictly adhering to the original; as a close translation.*NWAD CLOSE.52*

21. In heraldry, drawn in a coat of arms with the wings close, and in a standing posture.*NWAD CLOSE.53*

Close communion, with baptists, communion in the Lords supper with their own sect only.*NWAD CLOSE.54*

Close election, an election in which the votes for different candidates are nearly equal.*NWAD CLOSE.55*

CLOSE, *adv.* Closely; nearly; densely; secretly; pressingly.

Behind her death close followed, pace for pace.*NWAD CLOSE.57*

CLOSE-BANDED, *a.* Being in close order; closely united.

CLOSE-BODIED, *a.* Fitting the body exactly; setting close; as a garment.

CLOSE-COMPACTED, *a.* Being in compact order; compact.

CLOSE-COUCHED, *a.* Quite concealed.

CLOSE-CURTAINED, *a.* Inclosed or surrounded with curtains.

CLOSE-FISTED, *a.* Covetous; niggardly.

CLOSE-HANDED, *a.* Covetous; penurious.

CLOSE-HANDEDNESS, *n.* Covetousness.

CLOSE-HAULED, *a.* In seamanship, having the tacks or lower

corners of the sails drawn close to the side to windward, and the sheets hauled close aft, in sailing near the wind.

CLOSE-PENT, *a.* Shut close.

CLOSE-QUARTERS, *n.* Strong barriers of wood used in a ship for defense when the ship is boarded.

CLOSE-STOOL, *n.* A chamber utensil for the convenience of the sick and infirm.

CLOSE-TONGUED, *a.* Keeping silence; cautious in speaking.

CLOSED, ***pp.*** **Shut; made fast; ended; concluded.**

CLOSELY, ***adv.***

1. In a close, compact manner; with the parts united, or pressed together, so as to leave no vent; as a crucible closely luted.*NWAD CLOSELY.2*

2. Nearly; with little space intervening; applied to space or time; as, to follow closely at ones heels; one event follows closely upon another.*NWAD CLOSELY.3*

3. Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection; as, to look or attend closely.*NWAD CLOSELY.4*

4. Secretly; slyly.*NWAD CLOSELY.5*

5. With near affection, attachment or interest; intimately; as, men closely connected in friendship; nations closely allied by treaty.*NWAD CLOSELY.6*

6. Strictly; within close limits; without communication abroad; as a prisoner closely confined.*NWAD CLOSELY.7*

7. With strict adherence to the original; as, to translate closely.*NWAD CLOSELY.8*

CLOSENESS, ***n.***

1. The state of being shut, pressed together, or united. Hence according to the nature of the thing to which the word is applied.*NWAD CLOSENESS.2*

2. Compactness; solidity; as the closeness of texture in wood or fossils.*NWAD CLOSENESS.3*

3. Narrowness; straitness; as of a place.*NWAD CLOSENESS.4*

4. Tightness in building, or in apartments; firmness of texture in

cloth, etc.*NWAD CLOSENESS.5*

5. Want of ventilation; applied to a close room, or to the air confined in it.*NWAD CLOSENESS.6*

6. Confinement or retirement of a person; recluseness; solitude.*NWAD CLOSENESS.7*

7. Reserve in intercourse; secrecy; privacy; caution.*NWAD CLOSENESS.8*

8. Covetousness; penuriousness.*NWAD CLOSENESS.9*

9. Connection; near union; intimacy, whether of friendship, or of interest; as the closeness of friendship, or of alliance.*NWAD CLOSENESS.10*

10. Pressure; urgency; variously applied; as the closeness of an agreement, or of debate; the closeness of a question or inquiry.*NWAD CLOSENESS.11*

11. Adherence to an original; as the closeness of a version.*NWAD CLOSENESS.12*

CLOSER, *n.* s as z. A finisher; one who concludes.

CLOSER, *a.* comp. of close. More close.

CLOSEST, *a.* superl. of close. Most close. In these words, s has its proper sound.

CLOSET, *n.* s as z.

1. A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy.*NWAD CLOSET.2*

When thou prayest, inter into thy closet. *Matthew 6:6*.*NWAD CLOSET.3*

2. An apartment for curiosities or valuable things.*NWAD CLOSET.4*

3. A small close apartment or recess in the side of a room for repositing utensils and furniture.*NWAD CLOSET.5*

CLOSET, *v.t.* s as z. To shut up in a closet; to conceal; to take into a private apartment for consultation.

CLOSETED, *pp.* s as z. Shut up in a closet; concealed.

CLOSETING, *ppr.* s as z. Shutting up in a private room; concealing.

CLOSET-SIN, *n.* Sin committed in privacy.

CLOSH, *n.* A disease in the feet of cattle, called also the founder.

CLOSING, *ppr.* s as z. Shutting; coalescing; agreeing; ending.

CLOSING, *a.* s as z. That ends or concludes; as a closing word or letter.

CLOSING, *n.* s as z. End; period; conclusion.

CLOSURE, *n.*

1. The act of shutting; a closing.*NWAD CLOSURE.2*

2. That which closes, or shuts; that by which separate parts are fastened or made to adhere.*NWAD CLOSURE.3*

3. Inclosure; that which confines.*NWAD CLOSURE.4*

4. Conclusion.*NWAD CLOSURE.5*

CLOT, *n.* [See *Clod*.] A concretion, particularly of soft or fluid matter, which concretes into a mass or lump; as a clot of blood. Clod and clot appear to be radically the same word; but we usually apply clod to a hard mass of earth, and clot to a mass of softer substances, or fluids concreted.

CLOT, *v.i.*

1. To concrete; to coagulate, as soft or fluid matter into a thick, inspissated mass; as milk or blood clots.*NWAD CLOT.3*

2. To form into clots or clods; to adhere; as, clotted glebe.*NWAD CLOT.4*

CLOT-BIRD, *n.* The common Oenanthe or English Ortolan.

CLOT-BUR, *n.* Burdock.

CLOTH, *n.*

1. A manufacture or stuff of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering and for various other purposes; as woolen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth, hair cloth.*NWAD CLOTH.2*

2. The covering of a table; usually called a tablecloth.*NWAD CLOTH.3*

3. The canvas on which pictures are drawn.*NWAD CLOTH.4*

4. A texture or covering put to a particular use; as a cloth of state.*NWAD CLOTH.5*

5. Dress; raiment. [See *Clothes*.]*NWAD CLOTH.6*

6. The covering of a bed.*NWAD CLOTH.7*

CLOTHE, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* clothed, or clad. [See *Cloth*.]

1. To put on garments; to invest the body with raiment; to cover with dress, for concealing nakedness and defending the body from cold or injuries.*NWAD CLOTHE.2*

The Lord God made coats of skin and clothed them.*Genesis 3:21*.*NWAD CLOTHE.3*

2. To cover with something ornamental.*NWAD CLOTHE.4*

Embroidered purple clothes the golden beds.*NWAD CLOTHE.5*

But clothe, without the aid of other words, seldom signifies to adorn. In this example from Pope, it signifies merely to cover.*NWAD CLOTHE.6*

3. To furnish with raiment; to provide with clothes; as, a master is to feed and clothe his apprentice.*NWAD CLOTHE.7*

4. To put on; to invest; to cover, as with a garment; as, to clothe thoughts with words.*NWAD CLOTHE.8*

I will clothe her priests with salvation. *Psalm 132:16*.*NWAD CLOTHE.9*

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags. *Proverbs 23:21*.*NWAD CLOTHE.10*

Let them be clothed with shame. *Psalm 35:26*.*NWAD CLOTHE.11*

5. To invest; to surround; to encompass.*NWAD CLOTHE.12*

The Lord is clothed with majesty. *Psalm 93:1*.*NWAD CLOTHE.13*

Thou art clothed with honor and majesty. *Psalm 104:1*.*NWAD CLOTHE.14*

6. To invest; to give to by commission; as, to clothe with power or authority.*NWAD CLOTHE.15*

7. To cover or spread over; as, the earth is clothed with verdure.*NWAD CLOTHE.16*

CLOTHE, *v.i.* To wear clothes.

Care no more to clothe and eat.*NWAD CLOTHE.18*

CLOTHED, *pp.* Covered with garments; dressed; invested; furnished with clothing.

CLOTHES, *n. plu.* Of cloth; pronounced cloze.

1. Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; vesture; a general term for whatever covering is worn, or made to be worn, for decency or comfort.*NWAD CLOTHES.2*

If I may touch but his clothes, I shall be whole. *Mark 5:28*.*NWAD CLOTHES.3*

2. The covering of a bed; bed-clothes.*NWAD CLOTHES.4*

CLOTHIER, *n.*

1. In English authors, a man who makes cloths; a maker of cloth. In this sense, I believe it is not used in the United States; certainly not in New England.*NWAD CLOTHIER.2*

2. In America, a man whose occupation is to full and dress cloth.*NWAD CLOTHIER.3*

CLOTHING, *ppr.* Covering with or putting on vestments of any kind; providing with garments; investing; covering.

CLOTHING, *n.*

1. Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering.*NWAD CLOTHING.3*

As for me--my clothing was sackcloth. *Psalm 35:13*.*NWAD CLOTHING.4*

2. The art or practice of making cloth.*NWAD CLOTHING.5*

The king took measures to instruct the refugees from Flanders in the art of clothing.*NWAD CLOTHING.6*

CLOTH-SHEARER, *n.* One who shears cloth, and frees it from superfluous nap.

CLOTH-WORKER, *n.* A maker of cloth.

CLOTPOLL, *n.* A thickskull; a blockhead. [See *Clod-poll*.]

CLOTTED, *pp.* Concreted into a mass; inspissated; adhering in a lump.

CLOTTER, *v.i.* [from clot.] To concrete or gather into lumps.

CLOTTING, *ppr.* Concreting; inspissating; forming into clots.

CLOTTY, *a.* [from clot.] Full of clots, or small hard masses; full of concretions, or clods.

CLOUD, *n.* [I have not found this word in any other language. The sense is obvious--a collection.]

1. A collection f visible vapor, or watery particles, suspended in the atmosphere, at some altitude. A like collection of vapors near the earth is usually called fog.*NWAD CLOUD.2*

I do set my bow in the cloud. *Genesis 9:13*.*NWAD CLOUD.3*

Behold, a white cloud. *Revelation 14:14*.*NWAD CLOUD.4*

2. A state of obscurity or darkness.*NWAD CLOUD.5*

3. A collection of smoke, or a dense collection of dust, rising or floating in the air; as a cloud of dust.*NWAD CLOUD.6*

A cloud of incense. *Ezekiel 8:11*.*NWAD CLOUD.7*

4. The dark or varied colors, in veins or spots, on stones or other bodies, are called clouds.*NWAD CLOUD.8*

5. A great multitude; a vast collection.*NWAD CLOUD.9*

Seeing we are encompassed with so great a cloud of witnesses. *Hebrews 12:1*.*NWAD CLOUD.10*

CLOUD, *v.t.* To overspread with a cloud or clouds; as, the sky is clouded; clouds intercept the rays of the sun. Hence,

2. To obscure; to darken; as, to cloud the day, or truth, or reason.*NWAD CLOUD.12*

3. To darken in veins or spots; to variegate with colors; as clouded marble.*NWAD CLOUD.13*

4. To make of a gloomy aspect; to give the appearance of sullenness.*NWAD CLOUD.14*

What sullen fury clouds his scornful brow.*NWAD CLOUD.15*

5. To sully; to tarnish.*NWAD CLOUD.16*

CLOUD, *v.i.* To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds; sometimes followed by over; as, the sky clouds over.

CLOUD-ASCENDING, *a.* Ascending to the clouds.

CLOUD-BERRY, *n.* A plant, called also knot-berry; Rubus chamaemorus.

CLOUD-BORN, *a.* Born of a cloud.

CLOUD-CAPT, *a.* [cloud and cap.] Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty.

The cloud-capt towers.*NWAD CLOUD-CAPT.2*

CLOUD-COMPELLER, *n.* He that collects clouds; Jove.

CLOUD-COMPELLING, *a.* Collecting clouds; or driving clouds; as cloud-compelling Jove.

CLOUD-COVERED, *a.* Enveloped with clouds.

CLOUD-DISPELLING, *a.* Having power to disperse clouds.

CLOUD-ECLIPSED, *a.* Eclipsed by a cloud.

CLOUDED, *pp.* Overcast; overspread with clouds; obscured; darkened; rendered gloomy or sullen; variegated with colored spots or veins.

CLOUDILY, ***adv.*** **[from cloudy.] With clouds; darkly; obscurely.**

CLOUDINESS, ***n.***

1. The state of being overcast with clouds; as the cloudiness of the atmosphere.*NWAD CLOUDINESS.2*

2. Obscurity; gloom; want of brightness.*NWAD CLOUDINESS.3*

3. Darkness of appearance; variegation of colors in a fossil or other body.*NWAD CLOUDINESS.4*

4. Appearance of gloom or sullenness; as cloudiness of aspect.*NWAD CLOUDINESS.5*

CLOUDING, ***ppr.*** **Overspreading with clouds; obscuring; giving an appearance of gloom or sullenness.**

CLOUD-KISSING, ***a.*** **Touching the clouds.**

CLOUDLESS, ***a.*** **Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright; luminous; as cloudless skies.**

CLOUD-PIERCING, ***a.*** **Penetrating or rising above the clouds.**

CLOUD-TOPT, ***a.*** **Having the top covered with a cloud.**

CLOUD-TOUCHING, ***a.*** **Touching the clouds.**

CLOUDY, ***a.***

1. Overcast with clouds; obscured with clouds; as a cloudy day; a cloudy sky; a cloudy night.*NWAD CLOUDY.2*

2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; as a cloudy pillar. *Exodus 33:9*.*NWAD CLOUDY.3*

3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood; as cloudy and confused notions.*NWAD CLOUDY.4*

4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or illnature; not open or cheerful; as cloudy looks.*NWAD CLOUDY.5*

5. Indicating gloom or sullenness; as cloudy wrath.*NWAD CLOUDY.6*

6. Marked with veins or spots of dark or various hues, as marble.*NWAD CLOUDY.7*

7. Not bright; as a cloudy diamond.*NWAD CLOUDY.8*

CLOUGH, *n.* cluf. A cleft in a hill. In commerce, an allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight, for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out in retailing.

CLOUT, *n.*

1. A patch; a piece of cloth or leather, etc., to close a breach.*NWAD CLOUT.2*

2. A piece of cloth for mean purposes.*NWAD CLOUT.3*

3. A piece of white cloth, for archers to shoot at.*NWAD CLOUT.4*

4. An iron plate on an axle tree, to keep it from wearing.*NWAD CLOUT.5*

5. A small nail*NWAD CLOUT.6*

6. In vulgar language, a blow with the hand.*NWAD CLOUT.7*

CLOUT, *v.t.*

1. To patch; to mend by sewing on a piece or patch; as clouted shoon, in Milton. This is the sense as understood by Johnson. Mason understands the word clouted to signify nailed, studded with small nails, from the French clouter, and the following words in Shakespeare, Whose rudeness answered my steps too loud, give some countenance to Masons interpretation. In this case, the verb clout must signify, to nail, or fasten with nails; to stud.*NWAD*

CLOUT.9

2. To cover with a piece of cloth.*NWAD CLOUT.10*

3. To join clumsily; as clouted sentences.*NWAD CLOUT.11*

4. To cover or arm with an iron plate.*NWAD CLOUT.12*

5. To strike; to give a blow.*NWAD CLOUT.13*

Clouted cream, in Gay, is evidently a mistake for clotted cream.*NWAD CLOUT.14*

CLOUTED, *pp.* Patched; mended clumsily; covered with a clout.

CLOUTERLY, *a.* Clumsy; awkward.

CLUTING, *ppr.* Patching; covering with a clout.

CLOVE, *pret.* of cleave.

CLOVE, *n.* [See *Cleave*.] A cleft; a fissure; a gap; a ravine. This word, though properly an appellative, is not often used as such in English; bu it is appropriated to particular places, that are real clefts, or which appear as such; as the Clove of Kaaterskill, in the state of New York, and the Stony Clove. It is properly a Dutch word.

CLOVE, *n.*

1. A very pungent aromatic spice, the flower of the clove-tree, Caryophyllus, a native of the Molucca isles. The tree grows to the size of the laurel, and its bark resembles that of the olive. No verdure is seen under it. At the extremities of its branches are produced vast numbers of flowers, which are at first white, then green, and at last red and hard. These are called cloves.*NWAD CLOVE.4*

2. [from cleave.] The parts into which garlic separates, when the outer skin is removed.*NWAD CLOVE.5*

3. A certain weight; seven pounds of wool; eight pounds of cheese or butter.*NWAD CLOVE.6*

CLOVE-GILLY-GLOWER, *n.* A species of Dianthus, bearing a beautiful flower, cultivated in gardens; called also Carnation pink.

Note: Some writers suppose that gilly-flower should be written July-flower. [See *Clove*.]*NWAD CLOVE-GILLY-GLOWER.2*

CLOVEN, *pp.* of cleave. Divided; parted; pronounced clovn.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, CLOVEN-HOOFED, *a.* Having the foot or hoof divided into two parts, as the ox; bisulcous.

CLOVER, CLOVER-GRASS, *n.* A genus of plants, called Trifolium, trefoil, or three-leafed, Fr. trefle. The species are numerous. The red clover is generally cultivated for fodder and for enriching land. The white clover is also excellent food for cattle, either green or dry, and from its flowers the bee collects no small portion of its stores of honey.

To live in clover, is to live luxuriously, or in abundance; a phrase borrowed from the luxuriant growth of clover, and the feeding of cattle in clover.*NWAD CLOVER.2*

CLOVERED, *a.* Covered with clover.

CLOWN, *n.* A countryman; a rustic; hence, one who has the manners of a rustic; a churl; a man of coarse manners; an ill-bred man.

CLOWNAGE, *n.* The manners of a clown.

CLOWNERY, *n.* Ill-breeding; rustic behavior; rudeness of manners.

CLOWNISH, *a.*

1. Containing clowns; consisting of rustics; as a clownish neighborhood.*NWAD CLOWNISH.2*

2. Coarse; hard; rugged; rough; as clownish hands.*NWAD CLOWNISH.3*

3. Of rough manners; ill-bred; as a clownish fellow.*NWAD CLOWNISH.4*

4. Clumsy; awkward; as a clownish gait.*NWAD CLOWNISH.5*

CLOY, *v.t.*

1. Strictly, to fill; to glut. Hence, to satisfy, as the appetite; to satiate. And as the appetite when satisfied rejects additional food, hence, to fill to lothing; to surfeit.*NWAD CLOY.2*

Who can cloy the hungry edge of appetite*NWAD CLOY.3*

By bare imagination of a feast?*NWAD CLOY.4*

2. To spike up a gun; to drive a spike into the vent.*NWAD CLOY.5*

3. In farriery, to prick a horse in shoeing.*NWAD CLOY.6*

[In the two latter senses, I believe the word is little used, and not at all in America.]*NWAD CLOY.7*

CLOYED, *pp.* Filled; glutted; filled to satiety and lothing; spiked; pricked in shoeing.

CLOYING, *ppr.* Filling; filling to satety, or disgust.

CLOYLESS, *a.* That cannot cloy, or fill to satiety.

CLOYMENT, *n.* Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite.

CLUB, *n.*

1. Properly, a stick or piece or wood with one end thicker and heavier than the other, and no larger than can be wielded with the hand.*NWAD CLUB.2*

2. A thick heavy stick, that may be managed with the hand, and used for beating, or defense. In early ages, a club was a principal instrument of war and death; a fact remarkably perpetuated in the accounts which history relates of the achievements of Hercules with his club. Plin. Lib. 7. Ca. 56. This use of the club was the origin of the scepter, as a badge of royalty.*NWAD CLUB.3*

3. The name of one of the suits of cards; so named from its figure.*NWAD CLUB.4*

4. A collection or assembly of men; usually a select number of friends met for social or literary purposes. Any small private meeting of persons.*NWAD CLUB.5*

5. A collection of expenses the expenses of a company, or unequal expenses of individuals, united for the purpose of finding the average or proportion of each individual. Hence the share of each individual in joint expenditure is called his club, that is, his proportion of a club, or joint charge.*NWAD CLUB.6*

6. Contribution; joint charge.*NWAD CLUB.7*

CLUB, *v.i.*

1. To join, as a number of individuals, to the same end; to contribute separate powers to one end, purpose or effect.*NWAD CLUB.9*

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream*NWAD CLUB.10*

Of fancy, madly met, and clubbed into a dream.*NWAD CLUB.11*

2. To pay an equal proportion of a common reckoning or charge.*NWAD CLUB.12*

CLUB, *v.t.*

1. To unite different sums of expense, in a common sum or

collection, to find the average, that each contributor may pay an equal share.*NWAD CLUB.14*

2. In common parlance, to raise or turn uppermost the britch or club of a musket; as, the soldiers clubbed their muskets.*NWAD CLUB.15*

CLUBBED, *pp.*

1. Collected into a sum and averaged, as different expenses.*NWAD CLUBBED.2*

2. United to one end or effect.*NWAD CLUBBED.3*

3. Shaped like a club.*NWAD CLUBBED.4*

4. Having the britch turned upwards, as a musket.*NWAD CLUBBED.5*

5. Heavy like a club.*NWAD CLUBBED.6*

CLUBBER, CLUBBIST, *n.* One who belongs to a party, club or association.

CLUBBING, *ppr.* Joining in a club; uniting to a common end.

CLUB-FIST, *n.* A large heavy fist.

CLUB-FISTED, *a.* Having a large fist.

CLUB-FOOTED, *a.* Having short or crooked feet.

CLUB-HEADED, *a.* Having a thick head.

CLUB-LAW, *n.* Government by clubs, or violence; the use of arms, or force, in place of law; anarchy.

CLUB-ROOM, *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.

CLUB-RUSH, *n.* A genus of plants, the Scirpus.

CLUB-SHAPED, ***a.*** **Shaped like a club; growing thicker towards the top; clavated.**

CLUCK, ***v.i.*** **To make the noise, or utter the voice of the domestic hen, when sitting on eggs for hatching, and when conducting her chickens. This voice, with the change of the vowel, is precisely our word clack and clock, and is probably an onomatopy. [See** ***Clack*** **and** ***Clock*****.]**

CLUCK, ***v.t.*** **To call chickens by a particular sound.**

CLUCKING, ***ppr.*** **Uttering the voice of a sitting hen; calling chickens.**

CLUE. [See ***Clew*****.]**

CLUMP, ***n.***

1. A thick, short piece of wood, or other solid substance; a shapeless mass. Hence clumper, a clot or clod.*NWAD CLUMP.2*

2. A cluster of trees or shrubs; formerly written plump. In some parts of England, it is an adjective signifying lazy, unhandy.*NWAD CLUMP.3*

CLUMPS, ***n.*** **[from clump.] A stupid fellow; a numskull.**

CLUMSILY, ***adv.*** **[from clumsy.] In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without readiness, dexterity or grace.**

CLUMSINESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being short and thick, and moving heavily; awkwardness; unhandiness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness or dexterity.**

CLUMSY, ***a.*** **s as z. [from clump, lump.]**

1. Properly, short and thick, like a clump or lump. Hence,*NWAD CLUMSY.2*

2. Moving heavily, slowly or awkwardly; as clumsy fingers.*NWAD CLUMSY.3*

3. Awkward; ungainly; unhandy; artless; without readiness, dexterity or grace; as a clumsy man; a clumsy fellow.*NWAD CLUMSY.4*

4. Ill-made; badly constructed; as a clumsy garment; clumsy verse.*NWAD CLUMSY.5*

CLUNCH, *n.* Among miners, indurated clay, found in coal pits next to the coal.

CLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *cling*, which see.

CLUNG, *v.i.* To shrink. See *Cling*.

CLUNIAC, *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from Cluni in Burgundy.

CLUSTER, *n.*

1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a knot; as a cluster of raisins.*NWAD CLUSTER.2*

2. A number of individuals or things collected or gathered into a close body; as a cluster of bees; a cluster of people.*NWAD CLUSTER.3*

3. A number of things situated near each other; as a cluster of governments in Italy.*NWAD CLUSTER.4*

CLUSTER, *v.i.*

1. To grow in clusters; to gather or unite in a bunch, or bunches; as, clustering grapes.*NWAD CLUSTER.6*

2. To form into flakes; as, clustering snow.*NWAD CLUSTER.7*

3. To collect into flocks or crowds.*NWAD CLUSTER.8*

CLUSTER, *v.t.* To collect into a bunch or close body.

CLUSTERED, *pp.* Collected into a cluster, or crowd; crowded.

CLUSTER-GRAPE, *n.* A small black grape.

CLUSTERING, *ppr.* Growing in a cluster or in bunches; uniting in a bunch, or in a flock, crowd, or close body.

CLUSTERY, *a.* Growing in clusters. Full of clusters.

CLUTCH, *v.t.*

1. To double in the fingers and pinch or compress them together; to clinch. [If n is not radical in clinch, this may be from the same root.]*NWAD CLUTCH.2*

2. To seize, clasp or gripe with the hand; as, to clutch a dagger; to clutch prey.*NWAD CLUTCH.3*

3. To seize, or grasp; as, to clutch the globe at a grasp.*NWAD CLUTCH.4*

CLUTCH, *n.* A griping or pinching with the fingers; seizure; grasp.

CLUTCHES, *plu.*

1. The paws or talons of a rapacious animal, as of a cat or dog.*NWAD CLUTCHES.2*

2. The hands, in the sense of rapacity or cruelty, or of power.*NWAD CLUTCHES.3*

CLUTTER, *n.*

1. A heap or assemblage of things lying in confusion; a word of domestic application.*NWAD CLUTTER.2*

He saw what a clutter there was with huge pots, pans and spits.*NWAD CLUTTER.3*

2. Noise; bustle. [This sense seems allied to clatter, but it is not the sense of the word in N. England.]*NWAD CLUTTER.4*

CLUTTER, *v.t.* To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion; as, to clutter a room; to clutter the house.

CLUTTER, *v.i.* To make a bustle, or fill with confusion.

[The English lexicographers explain this word by noise and bustle; but probably by mistake.]*NWAD CLUTTER.7*

CLUTTERED, *pp.* Encumbered with things in disorder.

CLUTTERING, *ppr.* Encumbering with things in confusion.

CLYSTER, ***n.*** **An injection; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines, for the purpose of promoting alvine discharges, relieving from costiveness, and cleansing the bowels. Sometimes it is administered to nourish and support patients who cannot swallow aliment.**

CLYSTER-PIPE, ***n.*** **A tube, or pipe used for injections.**

CLYSTERWISE, ***adv.*** **In the manner of a clyster.**

CO, a prefix, signifying with, in conjunction. [See ***Con*****.]**

COACERVATE, ***v.t.*** **To heap up; to pile.**

COACERVATE, ***a.*** **Heaped; raised into a pile; collected into a crowd.**

COACERVATION, ***n.*** **The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together.**

COACH, ***n.*** **A close vehicle for commodious traveling, borne on four wheels, and drawn by horses or other animals. It differs from a chariot in having seats in front, as well as behind. It is a carriage of state, or for pleasure, or for travelling.**

Hackney-coach, a coach kept for hire. In some cities, they are licensed by authority, and numbered, and the rates of fare fixed by law.*NWAD COACH.2*

Mail-coach, a coach that carries the public mails.*NWAD COACH.3*

Stage-coach, a coach that regularly conveys passengers from town to town. [See *Stage*.]*NWAD COACH.4*

COACH, COUCH, ***n.*** **An apartment in a large ship of war near the stern, the roof of which is formed by the poop.**

COACH, ***v.t.*** **To carry in a coach.**

COACH-BOX, ***n.*** **The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.**

COACH-HIRE, ***n.*** **Money paid for the use of a hired coach.**

COACH-HORSE, ***n.*** **A horse used in drawing coaches.**

COACH-HOUSE, ***n.*** **A house to shelter a coach from the weather.**

COACH-MAKER, ***n.*** **A man whose occupation is to make coaches.**

COACHMAN, ***n.*** **The person who drives a coach.**

COACHMANSHIP, ***n.*** **Skill in driving coaches.**

COACT, ***v.i.*** **To act together.**

COACTED, ***pp.*** **or** ***a.*** **Forced; compelled.**

COACTION, ***n.*** **Force; compulsion, either in restraining or impelling.**

COACTIVE, ***a.***

1. Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain.*NWAD COACTIVE.2*

2. Acting in concurrence.*NWAD COACTIVE.3*

COACTIVELY, ***adv.*** **In a compulsory manner.**

COADJUTANT, ***a.*** **Helping; mutually assisting or operating.**

COADJUTOR, ***n.***

1. One who aids another; an assistant; a fellow-helper; an associate in operation.*NWAD COADJUTOR.2*

2. In the canon law, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.*NWAD COADJUTOR.3*

CO-ADJUTORSHIP, *n.* State of a coadjutor; joint assistance.

COADJUTRIX, *n.* A female assistant.

COADJUVANCY, *n.* Joint help; assistance; concurrent aid; cooperation.

COADUNATE, *a.* In botany, coadunate leaves are several united at the base. The word is used also to denote one of the natural orders of plants in Lines system.

COADUNITION, *n.* The union of different substances in one mass.

COADVENTURER, *n.* A fellow adventurer.

COAFFOREST, *v.t.* To convert ground into a forest.

COAGENT, *n.* An assistant or associate in an act.

COAGMENT, *v.t.* To congregate or heap together.

COAGMENTATION, *n.* Collection into a mass or united body; union; conjunction.

COAGMENTED, *a.* Congregated; heaped together; united in one mass.

COAGULABILITY, *n.* The capacity of being coagulated.

COAGULABLE, *a.* [See *Coagulate*.] That may be concreted; capable of congealing or changing from a liquid to an inspissated state; as coagulable lymph.

COAGULATE, *v.t.* To concrete; to curdle; to congeal; to change from a fluid into a fixed substance, or solid mass; as, to

coagulate blood; rennet coagulates milk. This word is generally applied to the change of fluids into substances like curd or butter, of a moderate consistence, but not hard or impenetrable.

COAGULATE, *v.i.* To curdle or congeal; to turn from a fluid into a consistent state, or fixed substance; to thicken.

CLOAGULATED, *pp.* Concreted; curdled.

CLAGULATING, *ppr.* Curdling; congealing.

COAGULATION, *n.* The act of changing from a fluid to a fixed state; concretion; the state of being coagulated; the body formed by coagulating.

COAGULATIVE, *a.* That has the power to cause concretion.

COAGULATOR, *n.* That which causes coagulation.

COAGULUM, *n.* Rennet; curd; the clot of blood, separated by cold, acid, etc.

COAITI, *n.* A species of monkey in South America.

COAK. [See *Coke*.]

COAL, *n.*

1. A piece of wood, or other combustible substance, ignited, burning, or charred. When burning or ignited, it is called a live coal, or burning coal, or coal of fire. When the fire is extinct, it is called charcoal.*NWAD COAL.2*

2. In the language of chimists, any substance containing oil, which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel, so that its volatile matter is expelled, and it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition.*NWAD COAL.3*

3. In mineralogy, a solid, opake, inflammable substance, found in the earth, and by way of distinction called fossil coal. It is divided by recent mineralogists into three species, anthracite or glance coal, black or bituminous coal, and brown coal or lignite; under which are included many varieties, such as cannel coal, bovey coal, jet, etc.*NWAD COAL.4*

COAL, ***v.t.***

1. To burn to coal, or charcoal; to char.*NWAD COAL.6*

2. To mark or delineate with charcoal.*NWAD COAL.7*

COAL-BLACK, ***a.*** **Black as a coal; very black.**

COAL-BOX, ***n.*** **A box to carry coal to the fire.**

COAL-FISH, ***n.*** **A species of Gadus or cod, named from the color of its back. It grows to the length of two feet, or two and a half, and weighs about thirty pounds. This fish is found in great numbers about the Orkneys, and the northern parts of Britain.**

COAL-HOUSE, ***n.*** **A house or shed for keeping coal.**

COAL-MINE, ***n.*** **A mine or pit in which coal is dug.**

COAL-MINER, ***n.*** **One who works in a coal-mine.**

COAL-MOUSE, ***n.*** **A small species of titmouse, with a black head.**

COAL-PIT, ***n.*** **A pit where coal is dug. In America, a place where charcoal is made.**

COAL-SHIP, ***n.*** **A ship employed in transporting coal.**

COAL-STONE, ***n.*** **A kind of cannel-coal.**

COAL-WORK, *n.* A coalery; a place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal.

COALERY, *n.* A coal-mine, coal-pit, or place where coals are dug, with the engines and machinery used in discharging the water and raising the coal.

COALESCE, *v.i.*

1. To grow together; to unite, as separate bodies, or separate parts, into one body, as separate bones in an infant, or the fingers or toes.*NWAD COALESCE.2*

2. To unite and adhere in one body or mass, by spontaneous approximation or attraction; as, vapors coalesce.*NWAD COALESCE.3*

3. To unite in society, in a more general sense,*NWAD COALESCE.4*

The Jews were incapable of coalescing with other nations.*NWAD COALESCE.5*

COALESCENCE, *n.* The act of growing together; the act of uniting by natural affinity or attraction; the state of being united; union; concretion.

COALESCING, *ppr.* Growing or coming together; uniting in a body or mass; uniting and adhering together.

COALIER, COALLIER. [See *Collier*.]

COALITE, *v.t.* To unite or coalesce.

COALITION, *n.*

1. Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union in one body or mass; as, a coalition of atoms or particles.*NWAD COALITION.2*

2. Union of individual persons, parties or states.*NWAD COALITION.3*

CO-ALLY, *n.* A joint ally; as the subject of a co-ally.

COALY, *a.* Like coal; containing coal.

COAMINGS, *n.* In ships, the raised borders or edges of the hatches, made to prevent water from running into the lower apartments from the deck.

COAPPREHEND, *v.t.* To apprehend with another.

COAPTATION, *n.* The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other.

COARCT, COARCTATE, *v.t.*

1. To press together; to crowd; to straiten; to confine closely.*NWAD COARCT.2*

2. To restrain; to confine.*NWAD COARCT.3*

COARCTATION, *n.*

1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.*NWAD COARCTATION.2*

2. Pressure; contraction.*NWAD COARCTATION.3*

3. Restraint of liberty.*NWAD COARCTATION.4*

COARSE, *a.*

1. Thick; large or gross in bulk; comparatively of large diameter; as coarse thread or yarn; coarse hair; coarse sand. This seems to be the primary sense of the word; opposed to fine or slender. Hence,*NWAD COARSE.2*

2. Thick; rough; or made of coarse thread or yarn; as coarse cloth.*NWAD COARSE.3*

3. Not refined; not separated from grosser particles, or impurities; as coarse metal; coarse glass.*NWAD COARSE.4*

4. Rude; rough; unrefined; uncivil; as coarse manners.*NWAD COARSE.5*

5. Gross; not delicate.*NWAD COARSE.6*

The coarser tie of human law.*NWAD COARSE.7*

6. Rude; rough; unpolished; inelegant; applied to language.*NWAD COARSE.8*

7. Not nicely expert; not accomplished by art or education; as a coarse practitioner.*NWAD COARSE.9*

8. Mean; not nice; not refined or elegant; as a coarse perfume; a coarse diet.*NWAD COARSE.10*

COARSELY, *adv.* Roughly; without fineness or refinement; rudely; inelegantly; uncivilly; meanly; without art or polish.

COARSENESS, *n.*

1. Largeness of size; thickness; as the coarseness of thread.*NWAD COARSENESS.2*

2. The quality of being made of coarse thread or yarn; whence thickness and roughness; as the coarseness of cloth.*NWAD COARSENESS.3*

3. Unrefined state; the state of being mixed with gross particles or impurities; as the coarseness of glass.*NWAD COARSENESS.4*

4. Roughness; grossness; rudeness; applied to manners; as the coarseness of a clown.*NWAD COARSENESS.5*

5. Grossness; want of refinement or delicacy; want of polish; as the

coarseness of expression or of language.*NWAD COARSENESS.6*

6. Meanness; want of art in preparation; want of nicety; as the coarseness of food or of raiment.*NWAD COARSENESS.7*

COASSESSOR, *n.* [See *Assess*.] A joint assessor.

COASSUME, *v.t.* [con and assume.] To assume something with another.

COAST, *n.*

1. The exterior line, limit or border of a country, as in Scripture. From the river to the uttermost sea shall your coast be. *Deuteronomy 11:24*. And ships shall come from the coast of Chittim. *Numbers 24:24*. Hence the word may signify the whole country within certain limits. *Exodus 10:4*.*NWAD COAST.2*

2. The edge or margin of the land next to the sea; the sea-shore. This is the more common application of the word; and it seems to be used for sea-coast, the border of the sea. Hence it is never used for the bank of a river.*NWAD COAST.3*

3. A side; applied to objects indefinitely, by Bacon and Newton. This is a correct use of the word, but now obsolete.*NWAD COAST.4*

4. The country near the sea-shore; as, populous towns along the coast.*NWAD COAST.5*

The coast is clear, is a proverbial phrase signifying, the danger is over; the enemies have marched off, or left the coast.*NWAD COAST.6*

COAST, *v.i.*

1. To sail near a coast; to sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land.*NWAD COAST.8*

The ancients coasted only in their navigation.*NWAD COAST.9*

2. To sail from port to port in the same country.*NWAD COAST.10*

COAST, *v.t.*

1. To sail by or near to; as, to coast the American shore.*NWAD COAST.12*

2. To draw near; to approach; to follow.*NWAD COAST.13*

COASTED, *pp.* Sailed by.

COASTER, *n.*

1. One who sails near the shore.*NWAD COASTER.2*

2. A vessel that is employed in sailing along a coast, or is licensed to navigate or trade from port to port in the same country. In the United States, coasting vessels of twenty tuns burthen and upwards must be enrolled at the custom house.*NWAD COASTER.3*

COASTING, *ppr.* Sailing along or near a coast.

COASTING-PILOT, *n.* A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.

COASTING-TRADE, *n.* The trade which is carried on between the different ports of the same country, or under the same jurisdiction, as distinguished from foreign trade.

COASTING-VESSEL, *n.* A vessel employed in coasting; a coaster.

COAT, *n.*

1. An upper garment, of whatever material it may be made. The word is, in modern times, generally applied to the garment worn by men next over the vest.*NWAD COAT.2*

God made coats of skin and clothed them. *Genesis 3:21*.*NWAD*

COAT.3

Jacob made Joseph a coat of many colors. *Genesis 37:3*.*NWAD COAT.4*

He shall put on the holy linen coat. *Leviticus 16:4*.*NWAD COAT.5*

Goliath was armed with a coat of mail. *1 Samuel 17:5*.*NWAD COAT.6*

2. A petticoat; a garment worn by infants or young children.*NWAD COAT.7*

3. The habit or vesture of an order of men, indicating the order or office.*NWAD COAT.8*

Men of his coat should be minding their prayers.*NWAD COAT.9*

So we say, men of his cloth.*NWAD COAT.10*

4. External covering, as the fur or hair of a beast, the skin of serpents, the wool of sheep, etc.*NWAD COAT.11*

5. A tunic of the eye; a membrane that serves as a cover; a tegument.*NWAD COAT.12*

6. The division or layer of a bulbous root; as the coats of an onion.*NWAD COAT.13*

7. A cover; a layer of any substance covering another; as a coat of tar, pitch or varnish; a coat of canvas round a mast; a coat of tin-foil.*NWAD COAT.14*

8. That on which ensigns armorial are portrayed; usually called a coat of arms. Anciently knights wore a habit over their arms, reaching as low as the navel, open at the sides, with short sleeves, on which were the armories of the knights, embroidered in gold and silver, and enameled with beaten tin of various colors. This habit was diversified with bands and fillets of several colors, placed alternately, and called devises, as being divided and composed of several pieces sewed together. The representation of these is still called a coat of arms.*NWAD COAT.15*

9. A coat of mail is a piece of armor, in form of a shirt, consisting of a net-work of iron rings.*NWAD COAT.16*

10. A card; a coat-card is one on which a king, queen or knave is painted.*NWAD COAT.17*

COAT, *v.t.*

1. To cover or spread over with a layer of any substance; as, to coat a retort; to coat a ceiling; to coat a vial.*NWAD COAT.19*

2. To cover with cloth or canvas; as, to coat a mast or a pump.*NWAD COAT.20*

COAT-ARMOR, *n.* A coat of arms; armorial ensigns.

COATED, *pp.*

1. Covered with a coat; loricated; covered or overspread with any thing that defends; clothed with a membrane.*NWAD COATED.2*

2. Having concentric coats or layers, as a bulbous root.*NWAD COATED.3*

COATI, *n.* An animal of South America, resembling the raccoon, but with a longer body and neck, shorter fur and smaller eyes; the Viverra nasua of Linne.

COATING, *ppr.* Covering with a coat; overspreading.

COATING, *n.*

1. A covering, or the act of covering; lorication; any substance spread over for cover or defense; as the coating of a retort or of a vial.*NWAD COATING.3*

2. Cloth for coats; as, merchants advertise an assortment of coatings.*NWAD COATING.4*

COAX, *v.t.* To wheedle; to flatter; to soothe, appease or

persuade by flattery and foundling.

COAXED, *pp.* Soothed or persuaded by flattery.

COAXER, *n.* A wheedler; a flatterer.

COAXING, *ppr.* Wheedling; flattering.

COB, *n.*

1. The top or head; a covetous wretch; a foreign coin.*NWAD COB.2*

2. In America, the receptacle of the maiz, or American corn; a shoot in form of a pin or spike, on which grows the corn in rows. This receptacle, with the corn, is called the ear.*NWAD COB.3*

3. A sea-fowl, the sea-cob.*NWAD COB.4*

4. A ball or pellet for feeding fowls.*NWAD COB.5*

5. In some parts of England, a spider. Old Dutch, kop or koppe, a spider, retained in koppespin, spinnekop, a spider.*NWAD COB.6*

6. A horse not castrated; a strong poney.*NWAD COB.7*

COB, *v.t.* In seamens language, to punish by striking the breech with a flat piece of wood, or with a board.

COBALT, *n.* A mineral of a reddish gray or grayish white color, very brittle, of a fine close grain, compact, but easily reducible to powder. It crystalizes in bundles of needles, arranged one over another. It is never found in a pure state; but usually as an oxyd, or combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, etc. Its ores are arranged under the following species, viz. Arsenical cobalt, of a white color, passing to steel gray; its texture is granular, and when heated it exhales the odor of garlic: gray cobalt, a compound of cobalt, arsenic, iron, and sulphur, of a white color, with a tinge of red; its structure is foliated, and its crystals have a cube for their primitive form; sulphuret of cobalt, compact and massive in its structure:

oxyd of cobalt, brown or brownish black, generally friable and earthy: sulphate and arseniate of cobalt, both of red color, the former soluble in water. The impure oxyd of cobalt is called zaffer; but when fused with three parts of siliceous sand and an alkaline flux, it is converted into a blue glass, called smalt. The great use of cobalt is to give a permanent blue color to glass and enamels upon metals, porcelain and earthern wares.

Cobalt-bloom, acicular arseniate of cobalt.*NWAD COBALT.2*

Cobalt-crust, earthy arseniate of cobalt.*NWAD COBALT.3*

COBALTIC, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt, or containing it.

COBBLE, COBBLE-STONE, *n.* A roundish stone; a pebble; supposed to be a fragment, rounded by the attrition of water. We give this name to stones of various sizes, from that of a hens egg or smaller, to that of large paving stones. These stones are called by the English copple-stones and bowlder-stones or bowlders. The latter name is among us known only in books.

COBBLE, *v.t.*

1. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch.*NWAD COBBLE.3*

2. To make or do clumsily or unhandily; as, a cobble rhymes.*NWAD COBBLE.4*

COBBLER, *n.*

1. A mender of shoes.*NWAD COBBLER.2*

2. A clumsy workman.*NWAD COBBLER.3*

3. A mean person.*NWAD COBBLER.4*

COBBLING, *ppr.* Mending coarsely.

COBBY, ***a.*** **Stout; brisk.**

COBCAL, ***n.*** **A sandal worn by ladies in the east.**

COBCOALS, ***n.*** **Large round coals.**

COBELLIGERENT, ***a.*** **[See *Belligerent*.] Carrying on war in conjunction with another power.**

COBELLIGERENT, ***n.*** **A nation or state that carries on war in connection with another.**

COBIRON, ***n.*** **[See *Cob*.] An andiron with a knob at the top.**

COBISHOP, *n.* A joint or coadjutant bishop.

COBLE, *n.* A boat used in the herring fishery.

COBLOAF, *n.* A loaf that is irregular, uneven or crusty. Is it not a round loaf?

COBNUT, *n.* A boys play, or a hazle-nut so called, used in play; the conquering nut.

COBOOSE, *n.* [See *Caboose*.]

COBSTONE, *n.* [See *Cobble*.]

COBWEB, *n.*

1. The line, thread or filament which a spider spins from its abdomen; the net-work spread by a spider to catch its prey. Hence,*NWAD COBWEB.2*

2. Any snare, implying insidiousness and weakness.*NWAD COBWEB.3*

In this sense it is used adjectively or in composition, for thin, flimsy; as a cobweb law.*NWAD COBWEB.4*

Or slender, feeble; as the cobweb thread of life.*NWAD COBWEB.5*

COBWEBBED, *n.*

1. In botany, covered with a thick interwoven pubescence.*NWAD COBWEBBED.2*

2. Covered with cobwebs.*NWAD COBWEBBED.3*

COCALON, *n.* A large cocoon, of a weak texture.

COCCIFEROUS, ***a.*** **Bearing or producing berries; as cocciferous trees or plants.**

COCCOLITE, ***n.*** **A variety of augite or pyroxene; called by Hauy, granuliform pyroxene. Its color is usually some shade of green. It is composed of granular distinct concretions, easily separable, some of which present the appearance of crystals whose angles and edges have been obliterated.**

Cocculus Indicus, the fruit of the Menispermum cocculus, a poisonous berry, often used in adulterating malt liquors.*NWAD COCCOLITE.2*

COCHINEAL, ***n.*** **An insect, the Coccus cacti, of the genus Coccus, a native of the warmer climates of America, particularly of Oaxaca, in Mexico. It is found on a plant called nopal or Indian fig-tree. The female, which alone is valued for its color, is ill-shaped, tardy and stupid; the male is small, slender and active. It is of the size of a tick. At a suitable time, these insects are gathered and put in a pot, where they are confined for some time, and then killed by the application of heat. These insects thus killed form a mass or drug, which is the proper cochineal of the shops. It is used in giving red colors, especially crimson and scarlet, and for making carmine. It has been used in medicine, as a cardiac, sudorific, alexipharmic and febrifuge; but is now used only to give a color to tinctures, etc.**

COCHLEARY, COCHLEATE,

COCHLEATED, ***a.*** **Having the form of a screw; spiral; turbinated; as a cochleate pod.**

COCHLITE, ***n.*** **A fossil shell having a mouth like that of a snail.**

COCK, ***n.***

1. The male of birds, particularly of gallinaceous or domestic fowls, which having no appropriate or distinctive name, are called dunghill

fowls or barn-door fowls.*NWAD COCK.2*

2. A weather-cock; a vane in shape of a cock. [It is usually called a weather-cock.]*NWAD COCK.3*

3. A spout; an instrument to draw out or discharge liquor from a cask, vat or pipe; so named from its projection.*NWAD COCK.4*

4. The projecting corner of a hat.*NWAD COCK.5*

5. A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain; called in England a cop. When hay is dry and rolled together for carting, the heaps are not generally called cocks, at least not in New England. A large conical pile is called a stack.*NWAD COCK.6*

6. The style or gnomon of a dial.*NWAD COCK.7*

7. The needle of a balance.*NWAD COCK.8*

8. The piece which covers the balance in a clock or watch.*NWAD COCK.9*

9. The notch of an arrow.*NWAD COCK.10*

10. The part of a musket or other fire arm, to which a flint is attached, and which, being impelled by a spring, strikes fire, and opens the pan at the same time.*NWAD COCK.11*

11. A small boat. It is now called a cock-boat, which is tautology, as cock itself is a bot.*NWAD COCK.12*

12. A leader; a chief man.*NWAD COCK.13*

Sir Andrew is the cock of the club.*NWAD COCK.14*

13. Cock-crowing; the time when cocks crow in the morning.*NWAD COCK.15*

Cock a hoop, or cock on the hoop, a phrase denoting triumph; triumphant; exulting.*NWAD COCK.16*

Cock and a bull, a phrase denoting tedious trifling stories.*NWAD*

COCK.17

COCK, *v.t.*

1. To set erect; to turn up; as, to cock the nose or ears.*NWAD COCK.19*

2. To set the brim of a hat so as to make sharp corners or points; or to set up with an air of pertness.*NWAD COCK.20*

3. To make up hay in small conical piles.*NWAD COCK.21*

4. To set or draw back the cock of a gun, in order to fire.*NWAD COCK.22*

COCK, *v.i.*

1. To hold up the head; to strut; to look big, pert, or menacing.*NWAD COCK.24*

2. To train or use fighting cocks.*NWAD COCK.25*

3. To cocker.*NWAD COCK.26*

COCKADE, *n.* A ribin or knot of ribin, or something similar, worn on the hat, usually by officers of the army or navy, sometimes by others. It most usually designates the military character; sometimes political parties.

COCKADED, *a.* Wearing a cockade.

COCKAL, *n.* A game called huckle bone.

COCKATTO, *n.* A bird of the parrot kind.

COCKATRICE, *n.* A serpent imagined to proceed from a cocks egg.

COCK-BILL. In seamens language, the anchor is a cock-bill, when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready

to be let go in a moment.

COCK-BOAT, *n.* A small boat. [See *Cock*, No. 11.]

COCK-BRAINED, *a.* Giddy; rash.

COCK-BROTH, *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock.

COCK-CHAFFER, *n.* The May-bug or dorr-beetle, a species of Scarabaeus.

COCK-CROWING, *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning. *Mark 13:35*.

COCKER, *v.t.* To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper.

COCKER, *n.*

1. One who follows cock-fighting.*NWAD COCKER.3*

2. A sort of spatter-dash.*NWAD COCKER.4*

COCKEREL, *n.* A young cock.

COCKERING, *n.* Indulgence.

COCKET, *a.* Brisk; pert.

COCKET, *n.* A seal of the custom-house; a royal seal; rather a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse, to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. The office of entry.

COCKET-BREAD, *n.* The finest sort of wheat bread.

COCK-FIGHT, COCK-FIGHTING, *n.* A match or contest of cocks; a barbarous sport of the ancients, and moderns, in which cocks are set to fight with each other, till one or the

other is conquered.

COCK-HORSE, *a.* On horse back; triumphant; exulting.

COCKING, *n.* Cock-fighting.

COCKLE, *n.* A plant or weed that grows among corn, the cornrose, a species of Agrostemma. It is also applied to the Lolium or darnel.

COCKLE, *n.*

1. A small testaceous shell; or rather a genus of shells, the Cardium. The general characteristics are; shells nearly equilateral and equivalvular; hinge with two small teeth, one on each side near the beak, and two larger remote lateral teeth, one on each side; prominent ribs running from the hinge to the edge of the valve.*NWAD COCKLE.3*

2. A mineral; a name given by the Cornish miners to shirl or shorl.*NWAD COCKLE.4*

3. A young cock.*NWAD COCKLE.5*

COCKLE, *v.i.* or *t.* To contract into wrinkles; to shrink, pucker, or wrinkle, as cloth.

COCKLED, *pp.*

1. Contracted into folds or wrinkles; winding.*NWAD COCKLED.2*

2. Having shells.*NWAD COCKLED.3*

COCKLER, *n.* One that takes and sells cockles.

COCKLE-STAIRS, *n.* Winding or spiral stairs.

COCK-LOFT, *n.* [See *Cock*.] The top-loft; the upper room in a house or other building; a lumber room.

COCK-MASTER, *n.* One who breeds game cocks.

COCK-MATCH, *n.* A match of cocks; a cock-fight.

COCKNEY, *n.*

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.*NWAD COCKNEY.2*

2. An effeminate, ignorant, despicable citizen.*NWAD COCKNEY.3*

COCKNEYLIKE, *a.* Resembling the manners of a cockney.

COCK-PADDLE, *n.* The lump fish or sea-owl.

COCKPIT, *n.*

1. A pit or area, where game cocks fight.*NWAD COCKPIT.2*

2. In ships of war, a room or apartment, in which the wounded men are dressed; situated near the after-hatchway, under the lower gun-deck. The fore-cockpit is a place leading to the magazine passage and the store room of the boatswain, gunner and carpenter.*NWAD COCKPIT.3*

COCKROACH, *n.* A genus of insects, the Blatta, of several species. They have four semicrustaceous wings, and resemble the beetle; the head is inflected towards the breast; the feelers are hard like bristles; the elytra and wings are plain and resemble parchment. These animals are very troublesome, as they enter chests of clothes, meal-tubs, pantries, and infest beds. They avoid the light, and have a very unsavory smell.

COCKSCOMB, *n.*

1. The caruncle or comb of a cock.*NWAD COCKSCOMB.2*

2. A plant. This name is given to the Celosia cristata, the Pedicularis or louse-wort, and the Rhinanthus, or yellow rattle.*NWAD COCKSCOMB.3*

3. A fop, or vain silly fellow. [See *Coxcomb*.]*NWAD COCKSCOMB.4*

COCKSHEAD, *n.* A plant, the Hedysarum or sainfoin.

COCKSHUT, *n.* The close of the day, when fowls go to roost.

COCKSPUR, *n.* Virginia hawthorn, a species of medlar.

COCKSURE, *a.* Confidently certain.

COCKSWAIN, *n.* [See *Swain*.] An officer on board of a ship who has the care of the boat and the boats crew.

COCK-WEED, *n.* A plant called also dittander and pepperwort.

COCOA, *n.* A tree belonging to the genus Cocos, of the order of Palmae; and the fruit or nut of the tree. This tree grows in the warm climates of both the Indies. It rises to the highth of 60 feet, and the stem is like an apothecarys pestle, of equal thickness at the ends, but somewhat smaller in the middle. The bark is smooth, of a pale brown color, and the tree often leans to one side. The leaves or branches are 14 or 15 feet long, about 28 in number, winged, of a yellow color, straight and tapering. The nuts hang in clusters of a dozen each, on the top of the tree. The husk of this nut consists of strong, tough, stringy filaments, resembling coarse oakum. This covers a hard shell, which contains a white kernel that is wholesome food, and a liquor which is a cooling beverage.

COCOA-NUT, *n.* The nut or fruit of the cocoa-tree.

COCOON, *n.* An oblong ball or case in which the silk-worm involves itself, formed by threads which compose silk.

COCTILE, *a.* Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick.

COCTION, *n.* The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor. In medicine, that alteration in the crude matter of a disease,

which fits it for a discharge; digestion.

COD, COD-FISH, *n.* A species of fish, of the genus Gadus, inhabiting northern seas, but particularly the banks of Newfoundland, and the shores of New England. [See *Haddock*.]

COD, *n.*

1. Any husk, envelop or case, containing the seeds of a plant; a pod.*NWAD COD.3*

2. A bag; the scrotum.*NWAD COD.4*

3. A pillow.*NWAD COD.5*

CODDED, *a.* Inclosed in a cod.

CODDER, *n.* A gatherer of cods or peas.

CODDY, *a.* Husky.

CODE, *n.*

1. A collection of the laws and constitutions of the Roman emperors, made by order of Justinian, containing twelve books. The name is also given to other collections of Roman laws; as the Theodosian code. Hence in general,*NWAD CODE.2*

2. Any collection or digest of laws.*NWAD CODE.3*

CODGER, *n.* A rustic; a clown; a miserly man.

CODICIL, *n.* A writing by way of supplement to a will.

CODILLE, *n.* A term at ombre, when the game is won.

CODLE, CODDLE, *v.t.* To parboil, or soften by the heat of water.

CODLE, *v.t.* To make much of.

CODLING, CODLIN, *n.* An apple codled; or one suitable for codling, or used for that purpose.

CODLING, *n.* A young cod.

COEFFICACY, *n.* Joint efficacy; the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect.

COEFFICIENCY, *n.* Cooperation; joint power of two or more things or causes, acting to the same end.

COEFFICIENT, *n.*

1. That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect.*NWAD COEFFICIENT.2*

2. In algebra, a number or known quantity put before letters, or quantities, known or unknown, and into which it is supposed to be multiplied; as in 3x and ax, 3 and a are the coefficients of x.*NWAD COEFFICIENT.3*

3. In fluxions, the coefficient of any generating term is the quantity which arises from the division of that term by the generated quantity.*NWAD COEFFICIENT.4*

COEFFICIENTLY, *adv.* By cooperation.

CO-ELDER, *n.* An elder of the same rank.

COELIAC, CELIAC, *a.* Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestinal canal.

Coeliac artery is the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm.*NWAD COELIAC.2*

Coeliac passion, the lientery, a flux or diarrhoea of undigested food.*NWAD COELIAC.3*

Coeliac vein, a vein of the intestinum rectum.*NWAD COELIAC.4*

COEMPTION, *n.* The act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity.

COENJOY, *v.t.* To enjoy together.

COEQUAL, *a.* Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity or power.

COEQUAL, *n.* One who is equal to another.

COEQUALITY, *n.* The state of being equal with another; equality in rank, dignity or power.

COEQUALLY, *adv.* With joint equality.

COERCE, *v.t.*

1. To restrain by force; to keep from acting, or transgressing, particularly by moral force, as by law or authority; to repress.*NWAD COERCE.2*

2. To compel; to constrain.*NWAD COERCE.3*

These causes--coerced by those which preceded and coercing those which followed.*NWAD COERCE.4*

COERCED, *pp.* Restrained by force; compelled.

COERCIBLE, *a.* That may or ought to be restrained or compelled.

COERCING, *ppr.* Restraining by force; constraining.

COERCION, *n.* Restraint, check, particularly by law or authority; compulsion; force.

COERCIVE, *a.*

1. That has power to restrain, particularly by moral force, as of law or authority.*NWAD COERCIVE.2*

2. Compulsory; constraining; forcing.*NWAD COERCIVE.3*

COERCIVELY, *adv.* By constraint.

COESSENTIAL, *a.* Partaking of the same essence.

We bless and magnify that coessential spirit, eternally proceeding from the father and son.*NWAD COESSENTIAL.2*

COESSENTIALITY, *n.* Participation of the same essence.

COESSENTIALLY, *adv.* In a coessential manner.

COESTABLISHMENT, *n.* Joint establishment.

COETANEOUS, *a.* Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time; with to. Every fault has penal effects, coetaneous to the act. But with may be preferable to to. This word is sometimes used as synonymous with cotemporary; but coetaneous seems properly to denote cotemporary in origin, rather than cotemporary in existence at any other period. It may however be used in both senses.

COETENRNAL, *a.* Equally eternal with another.

COETERNALLY, *adv.* With equal eternity.

COETERNITY, *n.* Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being; equal eternity.

COEVAL, *a.* Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time; of equal age; usually and properly followed by with.

COEVAL, *n.* One of the same age; one who begins to exist at the same time. It is not properly used as synonymous with cotemporary.

COEVOUS, ***a.*** **The same as coeval, but not used.**

CO-EXECUTOR, ***n.*** **A joint executor.**

COEXIST, ***v.i.*** **To exist at the same time with another; followed by with.**

COEXISTENCE, ***n.*** **Existence at the same time with another; followed regularly by with.**

COEXISTENT, ***a.*** **Existing at the same time with another; regularly followed by with.**

COEXTEND, ***v.i.*** **To extend through the same space or duration with another; to extend equally; as, one line coextends with another; or perhaps in a transitive sense, to coextend a line with another.**

COEXTENDED, ***pp.*** **Being equally extended.**

COEXTENDING, ***ppr.*** **Extending through the same space or duration with another.**

COEXTENSION, ***n.*** **The act of extending equally, or the state of being equally extended.**

COEXTENSIVE, ***a.*** **Equally extensive; having equal extent.**

COEXTENSIVENESS, ***n.*** **Equal extension or extent.**

COFFEE, ***n.***

1. The berry of a tree belonging to the genus Coffea, growing in Arabia, Persia, and in other warm climates of Asia and America. It will grow to the highth of 16 or 18 feet, but its growth is generally stinted to five feet, for the convenience of gathering the fruit. The stem is upright, and covered with a light brown bark; the branches are horizontal and opposite, crossing each other at every joint, and forming a sort of pyramid. The flowers grow in clusters at the root of the leaves, and close to the branches; they are of a pure white and of an agreeable odor. The fruit which is a berry, grows in clusters, along the branches, under the axils of the leaves.*NWAD COFFEE.2*

2. A drink made from the berry of the coffee-tree, by decoction. The berry is first roasted, and then ground in a mill, and boiled. The use of it is said to have been introduced into France by Thevenot, the traveler, and into England, in 1652, by a Greek servant, called Pasqua. The best coffee is said to be the Mocha coffee from Arabia Felix. The coffee of Java, Bourbon and the West Indies constitutes an important article of commerce.*NWAD COFFEE.3*

COFFEE-CUP, *n.* A cup from which coffee is drank.

COFFEE-HOUSE, *n.*

1. A house of entertainment, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments, and where men meet for conversation.*NWAD COFFEE-HOUSE.2*

2. A house of entertainment; an inn; which in some cities is also an exchange where merchants meet to transact business.*NWAD COFFEE-HOUSE.3*

COFFEE-MAN, *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house.

COFFEE-POT, *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

COFFER, *n.*

1. A chest or trunk; and as a chest is customarily used for keeping money, hence,*NWAD COFFER.2*

2. A chest of money; a treasure.*NWAD COFFER.3*

3. In architecture, a square depression or sinking in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, ordinarily filled with a rose, a pomegranate or other enrichment.*NWAD COFFER.4*

4. In fortification, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep and from 16 to 18 broad; the upper part made of pieces of timber, raised two feet above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. It is raised by the besieged to repulse besiegers when they endeavor to pass the ditch.*NWAD COFFER.5*

COFFERED, *pp.* Laid up in a coffer.

COFFERER, *n.* The Cofferer of the kings household in Great Britain, a principal officer of the court, next under the

Controller. He was also a white-staff officer, and a member of the privy council. He had the special charge and oversight of the other officers of the household. This office is now suppressed, and the business is transacted by the lord steward and paymaster of the household.

COFFIN, *n.*

1. The chest or box in which a dead human body is buried, or deposited in a vault.*NWAD COFFIN.2*

2. A mold of paste for a pie.*NWAD COFFIN.3*

3. A paper case, in the form of a cone, used by grocers.*NWAD COFFIN.4*

4. In farriery, the hollow part of a horses hoof; or the whole hoof above the coronet, including the coffin-bone, which is a small spungy bone in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the hoof.*NWAD COFFIN.5*

COFFIN, *v.t.* To put in or inclose in a coffin.

COFFINED, *pp.* Inclosed in a coffin.

COFFIN-MAKER, *n.* One who makes, or whose occupation is to make coffins.

COFOUNDER, *n.* A joint founder.

COG, *v.t.*

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to seduce or draw from, by adulation or artifice.*NWAD COG.2*

2. To obtrude or thrust in, by falsehood or deception; as, to cog in a word to serve a purpose.*NWAD COG.3*

To cog a die, to secure it so as to direct its fall; to falsify; to cheat in playing dice.*NWAD COG.4*

COG, *v.i.*

1. To deceive; to cheat; to lie.*NWAD COG.6*

2. To wheedle.*NWAD COG.7*

COG, *n.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or body.

COG, *v.t.* To fix a cog; to furnish with cogs.

COG, COGGLE, *n.* A boat; a fishing boat. [See *Cock*.]

COGENCY, *n.* Force; strength; power of compelling; literally, urgency, or driving. It is used chiefly of moral subjects, and in relation to force or pressure on the mid; as the cogency of motives or arguments.

COGENIAL, for congenial.

COGENT, *a.* [See *Cogency*.]

1. Forcible, in a physical sense; as the cogent force of nature.*NWAD COGENT.2*

2. Urgent; pressing on the mind; forcible; powerful; not easily resisted; as a cogent reason, or argument.*NWAD COGENT.3*

The harmony of the universe furnishes cogent proofs of a deity.*NWAD COGENT.4*

COGENTLY, *adv.* With urgent force; with powerful impulse; forcibly.

COGGED, *pp.* Flattered; deceived; cheated; thrust in deceitfully; falsified; furnished with cogs.

COGGER, *n.* A flatterer, or deceiver.

COGGERY, *n.* Trick; falsehood.

COGGING, ***ppr.*** **Wheedling; deceiving; cheating; inserting deceitfully; fixing cogs.**

COGGING, ***n.*** **Cheat; deception; fallacy.**

COGITABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Cogitate*****.] That may be thought on; that may be meditated on.**

COGITATE, ***v.i.*** **To think; to meditate.**

COGITATION, ***n.***

1. The act of thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation.*NWAD COGITATION.2*

2. Thought directed to an object; purpose.*NWAD COGITATION.3*

COGITATIVE, ***a.***

1. Thinking; having the power of thinking, or meditating; as a cogitative substance.*NWAD COGITATIVE.2*

2. Given to thought, or contemplation.*NWAD COGITATIVE.3*

COGNATE, ***a.***

1. Allied by blood; kindred by birth.*NWAD COGNATE.2*

2. Related in origin; proceeding from the same stock; of the same family; as a cognate dialect.*NWAD COGNATE.3*

3. Allied in the manner of formation or utterance; uttered by the same organs; as a cognate letter or round.*NWAD COGNATE.4*

COGNATION, ***n.***

1. In the civil law, kindred or natural relation between males and females, both descended from the same father; as agnation is the relation between males only descended from the same

stock.*NWAD COGNATION.2*

2. Kindred; relation by descent from the same original.*NWAD COGNATION.3*

Pride and hardheartedness are of near cognation to ingratitude.*NWAD COGNATION.4*

3. Relation; participation of the same nature.*NWAD COGNATION.5*

COGNITION, *n.* Knowledge or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience.

COGNITIVE, *a.* Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding; as cognitive power.

COGNIZABLE, *a.*

1. That falls or may fall under judicial notice; that may be heard, tried, and determined; as, a cause or action in cognizable before the circuit court.*NWAD COGNIZABLE.2*

These wrongs are cognizable by the ecclesiastical courts.*NWAD COGNIZABLE.3*

2. That falls or may fall under notice or observation; that may be known, perceived or apprehended.*NWAD COGNIZABLE.4*

The cause of many phenomena is not cognizable by the senses.*NWAD COGNIZABLE.5*

COGNIZANCE, *n.*

1. Judicial notice or knowledge; the hearing, trying and determining of a cause or action in court.*NWAD COGNIZANCE.2*

The court of kings bench takes cognizance of civil and criminal causes.*NWAD COGNIZANCE.3*

In the United States, the district courts have cognizance of maritime

causes.*NWAD COGNIZANCE.4*

2. Jurisdiction, or right to try and determine causes.*NWAD COGNIZANCE.5*

The court of kings bench has original jurisdiction and cognizance of all actions of trespass vi et armis.*NWAD COGNIZANCE.6*

3. In law, an acknowledgment or confession; as in fines, the acknowledgment of the cognizor or deforciant, that the right to the land in question is in the plaintiff or cognizee, by gift or otherwise; in replevin, the acknowledgment of the defendant, that he took the goods, but alledging that he did it legally as the bailiff of another person who had a right to distrain.*NWAD COGNIZANCE.7*

4. A badge on the sleeve of a waterman or servant, by which he is known to belong to this or that nobleman or gentleman.*NWAD COGNIZANCE.8*

5. Knowledge or notice; perception; observation; as the cognizance of the senses.*NWAD COGNIZANCE.9*

6. Knowledge by recollection.*NWAD COGNIZANCE.10*

COGNIZEE, *n.* In law, one to whom a fine is acknowledged, or the plaintiff in an action for the assurance of land by fine.

COGNIZOR, *n.* One who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee, in a fine; otherwise called the defendant or deforciant.

COGNOMINAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to a surname.*NWAD COGNOMINAL.2*

2. Having the same name.*NWAD COGNOMINAL.3*

COGNOMINATION, *n.* A surname; the name of a family; a name given from any accident or quality; as Alexander the Great.

COGNOSCENCE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Cognition*****.] Knowledge; the act or state of knowing.**

COGNOSCIBLE, ***a.*** **That may be known.**

COGNOSCITIVE, ***a.*** **Having the power of knowing.**

COGUAR, ***n.*** **A carnivorous quadruped of America.**

CO-CUARDIAN, ***n.*** **A joint guardian.**

COHABIT, ***v.i.***

1. To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in company, or in the same place, or country.*NWAD COHABIT.2*

2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife; usually or often applied to persons not legally married.*NWAD COHABIT.3*

COHABITANT, ***n.*** **One who dwells with another or in the same place.**

COHABITATION, ***n.***

1. The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place with another.*NWAD COHABITATION.2*

2. The state of living together as man and wife, without being legally married.*NWAD COHABITATION.3*

COHEIR, ***n.*** **A joint heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance, which is to be divided among two or more.**

COHEIRESS, ***n.*** **A female who inherits a share of an estate, which is to be divided among two or more heirs or heiresses; a joint heiress.**

COHERE, ***v.i.***

1. To stick together; to cleave; to be united; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other. Thus, particles of clay cohere; polished surfaces of bodies cohere.*NWAD COHERE.2*

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the natural order; to be suited in connection; as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.*NWAD COHERE.3*

3. To suit; to be fitted; to agree.*NWAD COHERE.4*

COHERENCE, COHERENCY, *n.*

1. A sticking, cleaving or hanging together; union of parts of the same body, or a cleaving together of two bodies, by means of attraction; applied to all substances, solid or fluid.*NWAD COHERENCE.2*

2. Connection; suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse, or of any system; consistency.*NWAD COHERENCE.3*

COHERENT, *a.*

1. Sticking together; cleaving; as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid.*NWAD COHERENT.2*

2. Connected; united, by some relation in form or order; followed by to, but rather by with.*NWAD COHERENT.3*

3. Suitable or suited; regularly adapted.*NWAD COHERENT.4*

4. Consistent; having a due agreement of parts; as a coherent discourse. Or observing due agreement; as a coherent thinker or reasoner.*NWAD COHERENT.5*

COHERENTLY, *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts.

COHESIBILITY, *n.* The tendency which one part of matter

evinces to unite with another part of matter, so as to form, out of different bodies, one common mass. It is opposed to divisibility.

COHESIBLE, *a.* Capable of cohesion.

COHESION, *n.* s as z.

1. The act of sticking together; the state of being united by natural attraction, as the constituent particles of bodies which unite in a mass, by a natural tendency; one of the different species of attraction.*NWAD COHESION.2*

2. Connection; dependence; as the cohesion of ideas. But in this sense, see Coherence.*NWAD COHESION.3*

COHESIVE, *a.* That has the power of sticking or cohering; tending to unite in a mass, and to resist separation.

COHESIVELY, *adv.* With cohesion.

COHESIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the quality of adhering together, as particles of matter.

COHOBATE, *v.t.* Among chimists, to repeat the distillation of the same liquor or that from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the matte remaining in the vessel.

COHOBATED, *pp.* Repeatedly distilled.

COHOBATING, *ppr.* Distilling repeatedly.

COHOBATION, *n.* The operation of repeatedly distilling the same liquor, or that from the same substance.

COHOES, COHOZE, *n.* A fall of water, or falls; a word of Indian origin in America.

COHORT, *n.*

1. Among the Romans, a body of about five or six hundred men; each cohort consisted of three maniples, and each maniple, of two centuries; and ten cohorts constituted a legion.*NWAD COHORT.2*

2. In poetry, a band or body of warriors.*NWAD COHORT.3*

COHORTATION, *n.* Exhortation; encouragement.

COIF, *n.* A kind of caul, or cap, worn on the head, by sergeants at law, and others. Its chief use was to cover the clerical tonsure.

COIF, *v.t.* To cover or dress with a coif.

COIFED, *a.* Wearing a coif.

COIFFURE, *n.* A head-dress.

COIGNE, for coin. [See *Coin*, a corner.]

COIGNE, COINY, *v.i.* To live by extortion.

COIL, *v.t.* To gather, as a line or cord into a circular form; to wind into a ring, as a serpent, or a rope.

COIL, *n.*

1. A rope gathered into a ring; on shipboard, a single turn or winding is called a fake, and a range of fakes is called a tier.*NWAD COIL.3*

2. A noise, tumult, bustle.*NWAD COIL.4*

COILED, *pp.* Gathered into a circular form, as a rope or a serpent.

COILING, *ppr.* Gathering or winding into a ring or circle.

COIN, *n.*

1. A corner; a jutting point, as of a wall.*NWAD COIN.2*

Rustic coins, stones jutting from a wall for new buildings to be joined to.*NWAD COIN.3*

2. A wedge for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance.*NWAD COIN.4*

3. A wedge or piece of wood to lay between casks on shipboard.*NWAD COIN.5*

COIN, *n.* Primarily, the die employed for stamping money. Hence,

1. Money stamped; a piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or other metal, converted into money, by impressing on it marks, figures or characters. To make good money, these impressions must be made under the authority of government. That which is stamped without authority is called false or counterfeit coin. Formerly, all coin was made by hammering; but it is now impressed by a machine or mill.*NWAD COIN.7*

Current coin is coin legally stamped and circulating in trade.*NWAD COIN.8*

Ancient coins are chiefly those of the Jews, Greeks and Romans, which are kept in cabinets as curiosities.*NWAD COIN.9*

2. In architecture, a kind of die cut diagonally, after the manner of a flight of a stair case, serving at bottom to support columns in a level, and at top to correct the inclination of an entablature supporting a vault.*NWAD COIN.10*

3. That which serves for payment.*NWAD COIN.11*

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler coin.*NWAD COIN.12*

COIN, *v.t.*

1. To stamp a metal, and convert it into money; to mint.*NWAD COIN.14*

2. To make; as, to coin words.*NWAD COIN.15*

3. To make; to forge; to fabricate; in an ill sense; as, to coin a lie; to coin a fable.*NWAD COIN.16*

COINAGE, COINING, *n.*

1. The act, art or practice of stamping money.*NWAD COINAGE.2*

2. Coin; money coined; stamped and legitimated metal for a circulating medium.*NWAD COINAGE.3*

3. Coins of a particular stamp; as the coinage of George III*NWAD COINAGE.4*

4. The charges or expense of coining money.*NWAD COINAGE.5*

5. A making; new production; formation; as the coinage of words.*NWAD COINAGE.6*

6. Invention; forgery; fabrication.*NWAD COINAGE.7*

This is the very coinage of your brain.*NWAD COINAGE.8*

COINCIDE, *v.i.*

1. To fall or to meet in the same point, as two lines, or bodies; followed by with.*NWAD COINCIDE.2*

If the equator and the ecliptic had coincided, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless.*NWAD COINCIDE.3*

2. To concur; to be consistent with; to agree.*NWAD COINCIDE.4*

The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often coincide with each other.*NWAD COINCIDE.5*

The judges did not coincide in opinion.*NWAD COINCIDE.6*

COINCIDENCE, *n.*

1. The falling or meeting of two or more lines, surfaces, or bodies in the same point.*NWAD COINCIDENCE.2*

2. Concurrence; consistency; agreement; as the coincidence of two or more opinions; coincidence of evidences.*NWAD COINCIDENCE.3*

3. A meeting of events in time; concurrence; a happening at the same time; as coincidence of events.*NWAD COINCIDENCE.4*

COINCIDENT, *a.*

1. Falling on the same point; meeting as lines, surfaces or bodies; followed by with.*NWAD COINCIDENT.2*

2. Concurrent; consistent; agreeable to; followed by with.*NWAD COINCIDENT.3*

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly coincident with the ruling principles of a virtuous man.*NWAD COINCIDENT.4*

COINCIDER, *n.* He or that which coincides or concurs.

COINCIDING, *ppr.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; concurring.

COINDICATION, *n.* In medicine, a sign or symptom, which, with other signs, assists to show the nature of the disease, and the proper remedy; a concurrent sign or symptom.

COINED, *pp.* Struck or stamped, as money; made; invented; forged.

COINER, *n.*

1. One who stamps coin; a minter; a maker of money.*NWAD COINER.2*

2. A counterfeiter of the legal coin; a maker of base money.*NWAD COINER.3*

3. An inventor or maker, as of words.*NWAD COINER.4*

COINING, *ppr.* Stamping money; making inventing; forging; fabricating.

COINQUINATE, *v.t.* To pollute.

COINQUINATION, *n.* Defilement.

COISTRIL, *n.*

1. A coward; a runaway.*NWAD COISTRIL.2*

2. A young lad.*NWAD COISTRIL.3*

COIT, *n.* A *quoit*, which see.

COITING. [See *Quoit*.]

COITION, *n.* A coming together; chiefly the venereal intercourse of the sexes; copulation.

COJOIN, *v.t.* To join with another in the same office.

COJUROR, *n.* One who swears to anothers credibility.

COKE, *n.* Fossil coal charred, or deprived of its bitumen, sulphur or other extraneous or volatile matter by fire, and thus prepared for exciting intense heat.

COLANDER, *n.* A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors. In America, this name is given, I believe, exclusively to a vessel of tin, or other metal. In Great Britain, the name is given to vessels, like sieves, made with hair, osiers or twigs.

COLATION, *n.* The act of straining, or purifying liquor, by passing it through a perforated vessel.

COLATURE, *n.* The act of straining; the matter strained.

COLBERTINE, *n.* A kind of lace worn by women.

COLCOTHAR, *n.* The brown red oxyd of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron; used for polishing glass and other substances. It is called by artists crocus, or crocus martis.

The sulphate of iron is called colcothar or chalcite, when the calcination has been carried so far as to drive off a considerable part of the acid.*NWAD COLCOTHAR.2*

COLD, *a.*

1. Not warm or hot; gelid, frigid; a relative term. A substance is cold to the touch, when it is less warm then the body, and when in contact, the heat of the body passes from the body to the substance; as cold air; a cold stone; cold water. It denotes a greater degree of the quality than cool.*NWAD COLD.2*

2. Having the sensation of cold; chill; shivering, or inclined to shiver; as, I am cold.*NWAD COLD.3*

3. Having cold qualities; as a cold plant.*NWAD COLD.4*

4. Frigid; wanting passion, zeal or ardor; indifferent; unconcerned; not animated, or easily excited into action; as a cold spectator; a cold Christian; a cold lover, or friend; a cold temper.*NWAD COLD.5*

Thou art neither cold nor hot. *Revelation 3:15*.*NWAD COLD.6*

5. Not moving; unaffecting; not animated; not able to excite feeling; spiritless; as a cold discourse; a cold jest.*NWAD COLD.7*

6. Reserved; coy; not affectionate, cordial or friendly; indicating indifference; as a cold look; a cold return of civilities; a cold reception.*NWAD COLD.8*

7. Not heated by sensual desire.*NWAD COLD.9*

8. Not hasty; not violent.*NWAD COLD.10*

9. Not affecting the scent strongly.*NWAD COLD.11*

10. Not having the scent strongly affected.*NWAD COLD.12*

COLD, ***n.***

1. The sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat, and the consequent contraction of the fine vessels. Also, the cause of that sensation. Heat expands the vessels, and cold contracts them; and the transition from an expanded to a contracted state is accompanied with a sensation to which, as well as to the cause of it, we give the denomination of cold. Hence cold is a privation of heat, or the cause of it.*NWAD COLD.14*

2. A shivering; the effect of the contraction of the fine vessels of the body; chilliness, or chillness.*NWAD COLD.15*

3. A disease; indisposition occasioned by cold; catarrh.*NWAD COLD.16*

COLD-BLOODED, ***a.***

1. Having cold blood.*NWAD COLD-BLOODED.2*

2. Without sensibility, or feeling.*NWAD COLD-BLOODED.3*

COLD-FINCH, ***n.*** **A species of Motacilla, a bird frequenting the west of England, with the head and back of a brownish gray, the belly white, and the quill feathers and tail black.**

COLD-HEARTED, ***a.*** **Wanting passion or feeling; indifferent.**

COLD-HEARTEDNESS, ***n.*** **Want of feeling or sensibility.**

COLDLY, ***adv.*** **In a cold manner; without warmth; without concern; without ardor or animation; without apparent passion, emotion or feeling; with indifference or negligence; as, to answer one coldly; a proposition is coldly received.**

COLDNESS, ***n.***

1. Want of heat; as the coldness or water or air. When the heat or temperature of any substance is less than that of the animal body exposed to it, that state or temperature is called coldness.*NWAD COLDNESS.2*

2. Unconcern; indifference; a frigid state of temper; want of ardor, zeal, emotion, animation, or spirit; negligence; as, to receive an answer with coldness; to listen with coldness.*NWAD COLDNESS.3*

3. Want of apparent affection, or kindness; as, to receive a friend with coldness.*NWAD COLDNESS.4*

4. Coyness; reserve; indifference; as, to receive addresses with coldness.*NWAD COLDNESS.5*

5. Want of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity.*NWAD COLDNESS.6*

COLD-SHOT, ***a.*** **Brittle when cold, as a metal.**

COLE, ***n.*** **The general name of all sorts of cabbage or brassica; but we generally use it in its compounds, cole-wort, cauliflower, etc.**

COLE-MOUSE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Coal-mouse*****.]**

COLEOPTER, COLEOPTERA, ***n.*** **The coleopters, in Linnes system of entomology, are an order of insects, having crustaceous elytra or shells, which shut and form a longitudinal suture along the back, as the beetle.**

COLEOPTERAL, ***a.*** **Having wings covered with a case or sheath, which shuts as above.**

COLE-PERCH, ***n.*** **A small fish, less than the common perch.**

COLE-SEED, ***n.***

1. The seed of the navew, napus sativa, or long-rooted, narrow-leafed rapa; reckoned a species of brassica or cabbage.*NWAD COLE-SEED.2*

2. Cabbage seed.*NWAD COLE-SEED.3*

COLE-WORT, ***n.*** **A particular species of cole, brassica, or cabbage.**

COLIC, ***n.*** **In general, a severe pain in the bowels, of which there are several varieties; as bilious colic, hysteric colic, nervous colic and many others.**

COLIC, COLICAL, ***a.*** **Affecting the bowels.**

COLIN, ***n.*** **A bird of the partridge kind, found in America and the West Indies, called.**

COLL, ***v.t.*** **To embrace.**

COLLAPSE, *v.i.* To fall together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together; as, the fine canals or vessels of the body collapse in old age.

COLLAPSED, *pp.* Fallen together; closed.

COLLAPSION, *n.* A state of falling together; a state of vessels closed.

COLLAR, *n.*

1. Something worn round the neck, as a ring of metal, or a chain. The knights of several orders wear a chain of gold, enameled, and sometimes set with ciphers or other devices, to which the badge of the order is appended.*NWAD COLLAR.2*

2. The part of a garment which surrounds the neck. *Job 30:18*.*NWAD COLLAR.3*

3. A part of a harness for the neck of a horse or other beast, used in draught.*NWAD COLLAR.4*

4. Among seamen, the upper part of a stay; also, a rope in form of a wreath to which a stay is confined.*NWAD COLLAR.5*

To slip the collar, is to escape or get free; to disentangle ones self from difficulty, labor, or engagement.*NWAD COLLAR.6*

A collar of brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.*NWAD COLLAR.7*

COLLAR, *v.t.*

1. To seize by the collar.*NWAD COLLAR.9*

2. To put a collar on.*NWAD COLLAR.10*

To collar beef or other meat, is to roll it up and bind it close with a string.*NWAD COLLAR.11*

COLLARAGE, *n.* A tax or fine laid for the collars of wine-drawing horses.

COLLAR-BONE, *n.* The clavicle.

COLLARED, *pp.*

1. Seized by the collar.*NWAD COLLARED.2*

2. Having a collar on the neck.*NWAD COLLARED.3*

COLLATE, *v.t.* Literally, to bring or lay together. Hence,

1. To lay together and compare, by examining the points in which two or more things of a similar kind agree or disagree; applied particularly to manuscripts and books; as, to collate copies of the Hebrew Scriptures.*NWAD COLLATE.2*

2. To confer or bestow a benefice on a clergyman, by a bishop who has it in his own gift or patronage; or more strictly, to present and institute a clergyman in a benefice, when the same person is both the ordinary and the patron; followed by to.*NWAD COLLATE.3*

If the patron neglects to present, the bishop may collate his clerk to the church.*NWAD COLLATE.4*

3. To bestow or confer; but now seldom used, except as in the second definition.*NWAD COLLATE.5*

COLLATE, *v.i.* To place in a benefice, as by a bishop.

If the bishop neglects to collate within six months, the right to do it devolves on the archbishop.*NWAD COLLATE.7*

COLLATED, *pp.* Laid together and compared; examined by comparing; presented and instituted, as a clergyman, to a benefice.

COLLATERAL, *a.*

1. Being by the side, side by side, on the side, or side to side.*NWAD COLLATERAL.2*

In his bright radiance and collateral light*NWAD COLLATERAL.3*

Must I be comforted, not in his sphere.*NWAD COLLATERAL.4*

Collateral pressure is pressure on the side. So we say, collateral circumstances, circumstances which accompany a principal event.*NWAD COLLATERAL.5*

2. In genealogy, descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the other; as distinguished from lineal. Lineal descendants proceed one from another in a direct line; collateral relations spring from a common ancestor, but from different branches of that common stirps or stock. Thus the children of brothers are collateral relations, having different fathers, but a common grandfather.*NWAD COLLATERAL.6*

3. Collateral security, is security for the performance of covenants or the payment of money, besides the principal security.*NWAD COLLATERAL.7*

4. Running parallel.*NWAD COLLATERAL.8*

5. Diffused on either side; springing from relations; as, collateral love.*NWAD COLLATERAL.9*

6. Not direct, or immediate.*NWAD COLLATERAL.10*

If by direct or collateral hand.*NWAD COLLATERAL.11*

7. Concurrent; as, collateral strength.*NWAD COLLATERAL.12*

COLLATERAL, *n.* A collateral relation or kinsman.

COLLATERALLY, *adv.*

1. Side by side; or by the side.*NWAD COLLATERALLY.2*

2. Indirectly.*NWAD COLLATERALLY.3*

3. In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally.*NWAD COLLATERALLY.4*

COLLATERALNESS, *n.* The state of being collateral.

COLLATING, *ppr.* Comparing; presenting and instituting.

COLLATION, *n.*

1. The act of bringing or laying together, and comparing; a comparison of one copy or thing of a like kind with another.*NWAD COLLATION.2*

2. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift.*NWAD COLLATION.3*

3. In the canon law, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who has it in his own gift or patronage. Collation includes both presentation and institution. When the patron of a church is not a bishop, he presents his clerk for admission, and the bishop institutes him; but if a bishop is the patron, his presentation and institution are one act and are called collation.*NWAD COLLATION.4*

4. In common law, the presentation of a copy to its original, and a comparison made by examination, to ascertain its conformity; also, the report of the act made by the proper officers.*NWAD COLLATION.5*

5. In Scots law, the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred.*NWAD COLLATION.6*

6. A repast between full meals; as a cold collation.*NWAD COLLATION.7*

Collation of seals, denotes one seal set on the same label, on the reverse of another.*NWAD COLLATION.8*

COLLATIVE, *a.* Advowsons are presentative, collative or

donative. An advowson collative is where the bishop and patron are one and the same person; in which case the bishop cannot present to himself, but he does, by one act of collation or conferring the benefice, the whole that is done, in common cases, by both presentation and institution.

COLLATOR, *n.*

1. One who collates or compares manuscripts or copies of books.*NWAD COLLATOR.2*

2. One who collates to a benefice, as when the ordinary and patron are the same person.*NWAD COLLATOR.3*

COLLAUD, *v.t.* To unite in praising.

COLLEAGUE, *n.* A partner or associate in the same office, employment or commission, civil or ecclesiastical.

It is never used of partners in trade or manufactures.*NWAD COLLEAGUE.2*

COLLEAGUE, *v.t.* To unite with in the same office.

COLLEAGUED, *pp.* United as an associate in the same office.

COLLEAGUESHIP, *n.* Partnership in office.

COLLECT, *v.t.*

1. To gather, as separate persons or things, into one body or place; to assemble or bring together; as, to collect men into an army; to collect ideas; to collect particulars into one sum.*NWAD COLLECT.2*

2. To gain by observation or information.*NWAD COLLECT.3*

From all that can be collected, the public peace will not soon be interrupted.*NWAD COLLECT.4*

3. To gather from premises; to infer as a consequence.*NWAD*

COLLECT.5

Which consequence, I conceive, is very ill collected.*NWAD COLLECT.6*

4. To gather money or revenue from debtors; to demand and receive; as, to collect taxes; to collect the customs; to collect accounts, or debts.*NWAD COLLECT.7*

5. To gather, as crops; to reap, mow or pick, and secure in proper repositories; as, to collect hay, corn or fruits.*NWAD COLLECT.8*

6. To draw together; to bring into united action; as, to collect all the strength, or all the powers of the mind.*NWAD COLLECT.9*

7. To obtain from contribution.*NWAD COLLECT.10*

To collect ones self, is to recover from surprise, or a disconcerted state; to gain command over the thoughts, when dispersed; over the passions, when tumultuous; or the mind, when dismayed.*NWAD COLLECT.11*

COLLECT, *v.i.* To run together; to accumulate; as, pus collects in an abscess; sand or snow collects in banks.

COLLECT, *n.*

1. A short comprehensive prayer; a prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion.*NWAD COLLECT.14*

2. A collection or gathering of money.*NWAD COLLECT.15*

COLLECTANEOUS, *a.* Gathered; collected.

COLLECTED, *pp.*

1. Gathered; assembled; congregated; drawn together.*NWAD COLLECTED.2*

2. Recovered from surprise or dismay; not disconcerted; cool; firm; prepared.*NWAD COLLECTED.3*

COLLECTEDLY, *adv.* In one view; together; in one body.

COLLECTEDNESS, *n.* A collected state of the mind; recovery from surprise.

COLLECTIBLE, *a.*

1. That may be collected or gathered; that may be inferred.*NWAD COLLECTIBLE.2*

2. That may be gathered or recovered; as, the debts or taxes are or are not collectible.*NWAD COLLECTIBLE.3*

COLLECTING, *ppr.* Gathering; drawing together; assembling.

COLLECTION, *n.*

1. The act of gathering, or assembling.*NWAD COLLECTION.2*

2. The body formed by gathering; an assemblage, or assembly; a crowd; as a collection of men.*NWAD COLLECTION.3*

3. A contribution; a sum collected for a charitable purpose.*NWAD COLLECTION.4*

Now concerning the collection for the saints. *1 Corinthians 16:1*.*NWAD COLLECTION.5*

4. A gathering, as of matter in an abscess.*NWAD COLLECTION.6*

5. The act of deducing consequences; reasoning; inference.*NWAD COLLECTION.7*

6. A corollary; a consectary; a deduction from premises; consequence.*NWAD COLLECTION.8*

7. A book compiled from other books, by the putting together of parts; a compilation; as a collection of essays or sermons.*NWAD COLLECTION.9*

COLLECTIVE, ***a.***

1. Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated, or aggregated.*NWAD COLLECTIVE.2*

2. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.*NWAD COLLECTIVE.3*

3. In grammar, expressing an number or multitude united; as a collective noun or name, which, though in the singular number itself, denotes more than one; as, company, army, troop, assembly.*NWAD COLLECTIVE.4*

COLLECTIVELY, ***adv.*** **In a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly; in a state of combination; as the citizens of a state collectively considered.**

COLLECTIVENESS, ***n.*** **A state of union; mass.**

COLLECTOR, ***n.***

1. One who collects or gathers things which are scattered or separate.*NWAD COLLECTOR.2*

2. A compiler; one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book.*NWAD COLLECTOR.3*

3. In botany, one who gathers plants, without studying botany as a science.*NWAD COLLECTOR.4*

4. An officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes or toll.*NWAD COLLECTOR.5*

5. A bachelor of arts in Oxford, who is appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent.*NWAD COLLECTOR.6*

COLLECTORSHIP, ***n.***

1. The office of a collector of customs or taxes.*NWAD COLLECTORSHIP.2*

2. The jurisdiction of a collector.*NWAD COLLECTORSHIP.3*

COLLEGATARY, *n.* In the civil law, a person who has a legacy left to him in common with one or more other persons.

COLLEGE, *n.* In its primary sense, a collection, or assembly. Hence,

1. In a general sense, a collection, assemblage or society of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common employment, or pursuit.*NWAD COLLEGE.2*

2. In a particular sense, an assembly for a political or ecclesiastical purpose as the college of Electors or their deputies at the diet in Ratisbon. So also, the college of princes, or their deputies; the college of cities, or deputies of the Imperial cities; the college of Cardinals, or sacred college. In Russia, the denomination, college, is given to councils of state, courts or assemblies of men intrusted with the administration of the government, and called Imperial college; the college of foreign affairs; the college of war; the admiralty college; the college of justice; the college of commerce; the medical college.*NWAD COLLEGE.3*

In Great Britain and the United States of America, a society of physicians is called a college. So also there are colleges of surgeons; and in Britain, a college of philosophy, a college of heralds, a college of justice, etc. Colleges of these kinds are usually incorporated or established by the supreme power of the state.*NWAD COLLEGE.4*

3. An edifice appropriated to the use of students, who are acquiring the languages and sciences.*NWAD COLLEGE.5*

4. The society of persons engaged in the pursuits of literature, including the officers and students. Societies of this kind are incorporated and endowed with revenues.*NWAD COLLEGE.6*

5. In foreign universities, a public lecture.*NWAD COLLEGE.7*

COLLEGE-LIKE, *n.* Regulated after the manner of a college.

COLLEGIAL, *a.* Relating to a college; belonging to a college; having the properties of a college.

COLLEGIATE, *a.*

1. Pertaining to a college; as collegiate studies.*NWAD COLLEGIATE.2*

2. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college; as a collegiate society.*NWAD COLLEGIATE.3*

3. A collegiate church is one that has no bishops see; but has the ancient retinue of a bishop, canons and prebends. Of these some are of royal, others of ecclesiastical foundation; and each is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral. Some of these were anciently abbeys which have been secularized.*NWAD COLLEGIATE.4*

COLLEGIATE, *n.* The member of a college.

COLLET, *n.*

1. Among jewelers, the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants; or the part of a ring in which the stone is set.*NWAD COLLET.2*

2. In glass-making, that part of glass vessels which sticks to the iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot.*NWAD COLLET.3*

3. Anciently, a band or collar.*NWAD COLLET.4*

4. A term used by turners.*NWAD COLLET.5*

COLLETIC, *a.* Having the property of gluing; agglutinant.

COLLETIC, *n.* An agglutinant.

COLLIDE, *v.i.* To strike or dash against each other.

COLLIER, *n.*

1. A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine.*NWAD COLLIER.2*

2. A coal-merchant or dealer in coal.*NWAD COLLIER.3*

3. A coasting vessel employed in the coal trade, or in transporting coal from the ports where it is received from the mines, to the ports where it is purchased for consumption.*NWAD COLLIER.4*

COLLIERY, *n.*

1. The place where coal is dug.*NWAD COLLIERY.2*

2. The coal trade.*NWAD COLLIERY.3*

COLLIFLOWER. [See *Cauliflower*.]

COLLIGATE, *v.t.* To tie or bind together.

The pieces of isinglass are colligated in rows.*NWAD COLLIGATE.2*

COLLIGATED, *pp.* Tied or bound together.

COLLIGATING, *ppr.* Binding together.

COLLIGATION, *n.* A binding together.

COLLIMATION, *n.* The act of aiming at a mark; aim; the act of leveling, or of directing the sight to a fixed object.

COLLINEATION, *n.* The act of aiming, or directing in a line to a fixed object.

COLLING, *n.* An embrace; dalliance.

COLLIQUABLE, ***a.*** **That may be liquefied, or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid.**

COLLIQUAMENT, ***n.***

1. The substance formed by melting; that which is melted.*NWAD COLLIQUAMENT.2*

2. Technically, the fetal part of an egg; the transparent fluid in an egg, containing the first rudiments of the chick.*NWAD COLLIQUAMENT.3*

3. The first rudiments of an embryo in generation.*NWAD COLLIQUAMENT.4*

COLLIQUANT, ***a.*** **That has the power of dissolving or melting.**

COLLIQUATE, ***v.i.*** **To melt; to dissolve; to change from solid to fluid; to become liquid.**

COLLIQUATE, ***v.t.*** **To melt or dissolve.**

COLLIQUATED, ***pp.*** **Melted; dissolved; turned from a solid to a fluid substance.**

COLLIQUATING, ***ppr.*** **Melting; dissolving.**

COLLIQUATION, ***n.***

1. The act of melting.*NWAD COLLIQUATION.2*

2. A dissolving, flowing or wasting; applied to the blood, when it does not readily coagulate, and to the solid parts, when they waste away by excessive secretion, occasioning fluxes and profuse, clammy sweats.*NWAD COLLIQUATION.3*

COLLIQUATIVE, ***a.*** **Melting; dissolving; appropriately indicating a morbid discharge of the animal fluids; as a colliquative fever, which is accompanied with diarrhoea, or**

profuse sweats; a colliquative sweat is a profuse clammy sweat.

COLLIQUEFACTION, *n.* A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

COLLISION, *n.* s as z.

1. The act of striking together; a striking together of two hard bodies.*NWAD COLLISION.2*

2. The state of being struck together; a clashing. Hence,*NWAD COLLISION.3*

3. Opposition; interference; as a collision of interests or of parties.*NWAD COLLISION.4*

4. A running against each other, as ships at sea.*NWAD COLLISION.5*

COLLOCATE, *v.t.* To set or place; to set; to station.

COLLOCATE, *a.* Set; placed.

COLLOCATED, *pp.* Placed.

COLLOCATING, *ppr.* Setting; placing.

COLLOCATION, *n.*

1. A setting; the act of placing; disposition in place.*NWAD COLLOCATION.2*

2. The state of being placed, or placed with something else.*NWAD COLLOCATION.3*

COLLOCUTION, *n.* A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse.

COLLOCUTOR, ***n.*** **One of the speakers in a dialogue.**

COLLOGUE, ***v.t.*** **To wheedle.**

COLLOP, ***n.***

1. A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh.*NWAD COLLOP.2*

2. In burlesque, a child.*NWAD COLLOP.3*

In *Job 15:27* it seems to have the sense of a thick piece or fleshy lump. He maketh collops of fat on his flanks. This is the sense of the word in N. England.*NWAD COLLOP.4*

COLLOQUIAL, ***a.*** **[See *Colloquy*.] Pertaining to common conversation, or to mutual discourse; as colloquial language; a colloquial phrase.**

COLLOQUIST, ***n.*** **A speaker in a dialogue.**

COLLOQUY, ***n.*** **Conversation; mutual discourse of two or more; conference; dialogue.**

COLLOW. [See *Colly*.]

COLLUCTANCY, ***n.*** **A struggling to resist; a striving against; resistance; opposition of nature.**

COLLUCATATION, ***n.*** **A struggling to resist; contest; resistance; opposition; contrariety.**

COLLUDE, ***v.i.*** **To play into the hand of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.**

COLLUDER, ***n.*** **One who conspires in a fraud.**

COLLUDING, ***ppr.*** **Conspiring with another in a fraud.**

COLLUDING, ***n.*** **A trick; collusion.**

COLLUSION, ***n.*** **s as z.**

1. In law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more persons, for the one party to bring an action against the other, for some evil purpose, as to defraud a third person of his right.*NWAD COLLUSION.2*

A secret understanding between two parties, who plead or proceed fraudulently against each other, to the prejudice of a third person.*NWAD COLLUSION.3*

2. In general, a secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.*NWAD COLLUSION.4*

COLLUSIVE, ***a.*** **Fraudulently concerted between two or more; as a collusive agreement.**

COLLUSIVELY, ***adv.*** **By collusion; by secret agreement to defraud.**

COLLUSIVENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being collusive.**

COLLUSORY, ***a.*** **Carrying on a fraud by a secret concert; containing collusion.**

COLLY, COLLOW, ***n.*** **The black grime or soot of coal or burnt wood.**

COLLY, ***v.t.*** **To make foul; to grime with the smut of coal.**

COLLYRITE, *n.* A variety of clay, of a white color, with shades of gray, red, or yellow.

COLLYRIUM, *n.* Eye-salve; eye-wash; a topical remedy for disorders of the eyes.

COLMAR, *n.* A sort of pear.

COLOCYNTH, *n.* The coloquintida, or bitter apple of the shops, a kind of gourd, from Aleppo and from Crete. It contains a bitter pulp, which is a drastic purge.

COLOGNE-EARTH, *n.* A kind of light bastard ocher, of a deep brown color, not a pure native fossil, but containing more vegetable than mineral matter; supposed to be the remains of wood long buried in the earth.

It is an earthy variety of lignite or brown coal.*NWAD COLOGNE-EARTH.2*

COLOMBO, *n.* A root from colombo in Ceylon. Its smell is aromatic, and its taste pungent and bitter. It is much esteemed as a tonic in dyspeptic and bilious diseases.

COLON, *n.*

1. In anatomy, the largest of the intestines, or rather the largest division of the intestinal canal; beginning at the ceecum, and ascending by the right kidney, it passes under the hollow part of the liver, and the bottom of the stomach, to the spleen; thence descending by the left kidney, it passes, in the form of an S, to the upper part of the os sacrum, where, from its straight course, the canal takes the name of rectum.*NWAD COLON.2*

2. In grammar, a point or character formed thus [:], used to mark a pause, greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period; or rather it is used when the sense of the division of a period

is complete, so as to admit a full point; but something is added by way of illustration, or the description is continued by an additional remark, without a necessary dependence on the foregoing members of the sentence. Thus,*NWAD COLON.3*

A brute arrives at a point of perfection he can never pass: in a few years he has all the endowments he is capable of.*NWAD COLON.4*

The colon is often used before an address, quotation or example. Mr. Gray was followed by Mr. Erskine, who spoke thus: I rise to second the motion of my honorable friend. But the propriety of this depends on the pause, and this depends on the form of introducing the quotation; for after say, said, or a like word, the colon is not used, and seems to be improper. Thus in our version of the scriptures, such members are almost invariably followed by a comma. But Jesus said to them, Ye know not what ye ask.*NWAD COLON.5*

The use of the colon is not uniform; nor is it easily defined and reduced to rules. Indeed the use of it might be dispensed with without much inconvenience.*NWAD COLON.6*

COLONEL, *n.* The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry. He ranks next below a brigadier-general. In England, colonel-lieutenant is the commander of a regiment of guards, of which the king, prince or other person of eminence is colonel. Lieutenant-colonel is the second officer in a regiment, and commands it in the absence of the colonel.

COLONELCY, *n.*

COLONELSHIP, *n.* The office, rank or commission of a colonel.

COLONIAL, *a.* [See *Colony*.] Pertaining to a colony; as colonial government; colonial rights.

COLONIST, *n.* [See *Colony*.] An inhabitant of a colony.

COLONIZATION, *n.* The act of colonizing, or state of being

colonized.

COLONIZE, ***v.t.***

1. To plant or establish a colony in; to plant or settle a number of the subjects of a kingdom or state in a remote country, for the purpose of cultivation, commerce or defense, and for permanent residence.*NWAD COLONIZE.2*

The Greeks colonized the South of Italy and of France*NWAD COLONIZE.3*

2. To migrate and settle in, as inhabitants. English Puritans colonized New England.*NWAD COLONIZE.4*

COLONIZED, ***pp.*** **Settle or planted with a colony.**

COLONIZING, ***ppr.*** **Planting with a colony.**

COLONIZING, ***n.*** **The act of establishing a colony.**

This state paper has been adopted as the basis of all her later colonizings.*NWAD COLONIZING.3*

COLONNADE, ***n.***

1. In architecture, a peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns, disposed in a circle, and insulated within side.*NWAD COLONNADE.2*

2. Any series of range of columns.*NWAD COLONNADE.3*

A polystyle colonnade is a range of columns too great to be taken in by the eye at a single view; as that of the palace of St. Peter at Rome, consisting of 284 columns of the Doric order.*NWAD COLONNADE.4*

COLONY, ***n.***

1. A company or body of people transplanted from their mother

country to a remote province or country to cultivate and inhabit it, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; as the British colonies in America or the Indies; the Spanish colonies in South America. When such settlements cease to be subject to the parent state, they are no longer denominated colonies.*NWAD COLONY.2*

The first settles of New England were the best of Englishmen, well educated, devout Christians, and zealous lovers of liberty. There was never a colony formed of better materials.*NWAD COLONY.3*

2. The country planted or colonized; a plantation; also, the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized, including the descendants of the first planters. The people, though born in the territory, retain the name of colonists, till they cease to be subjects of the parent state.*NWAD COLONY.4*

3. A collection of animals; as colonies of shell-fish.*NWAD COLONY.5*

COLOPHON, *n.* The conclusion of a book, formerly containing the place or year, or both, of its publication.

COLOPHONITE, *n.* A variety of garnet, of a reddish yellow or brown color, occurring in small amorphous granular masses.

COLOPHONY, *n.* In pharmacy, black resin or turpentine boiled in water and dried; or the residuum, after distillation of the etherial oil of turpentine, being further urged by a more intense and long continued fire. It is so named from Colophon in Ionia, whence the best was formerly brought.

COLOQUINTIDA, *n.* The colocynth or bitter apple, the fruit of a plant of the genus Cucumis, a native of Syria and of Crete. It is of the size of a large orange, containing a pulp which is violently purgative, but sometimes useful as a medicine.

COLOR, *n.*

1. In physics, a property inherent in light, which, by a difference in

the rays and the laws of refraction, or some other cause, gives to bodies particular appearances to the eye. The principal colors are red, orange, yellow, green blue, indigo and violet. White is not properly a color; as a white body reflects the rays of light without separating them. Black bodies, on the contrary, absorb all the rays, or nearly all, and therefore black is no distinct color. But in common discourse, white and black are denominated colors; and all the colors admit of many shades of difference.*NWAD COLOR.2*

2. Appearance of a body to the eye, or a quality of sensation, caused by the rays of light; hue; dye; as the color of gold, or of indigo.*NWAD COLOR.3*

3. A red color; the freshness or appearance of blood in the face.*NWAD COLOR.4*

My cheeks no longer did their color boast.*NWAD COLOR.5*

4. Appearance to the mind; as, prejudice puts a false color upon objects.*NWAD COLOR.6*

5. Superficial cover; palliation; that which serves to give an appearance of right; as, their sin admitted no color or excuse.*NWAD COLOR.7*

6. External appearance; false show; pretense; guise.*NWAD COLOR.8*

Under the color of commending him,*NWAD COLOR.9*

I have access my own love to prefer.*NWAD COLOR.10*

7. Kind; species; character; complexion.*NWAD COLOR.11*

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this color.*NWAD COLOR.12*

8. That which is used for coloring; paint; as red lead, ocher, orpiment, cinnabar, or vermilion, etc.*NWAD COLOR.13*

9. Colors, with a plural termination, in the military art, a flag, ensign or standard, borne in an army or fleet. [See *Flag*.]*NWAD*

COLOR.14

10. In law, color in pleading is when the defendant in assize or trespass, gives to the plaintiff a color or appearance of title, by stating his title specially; thus removing the cause from the jury to the court.*NWAD COLOR.15*

Water-colors are such as are used in painting with gum-water or size, without being mixed with oil.*NWAD COLOR.16*

COLOR, *v.t.*

1. To change or alter the external appearance of a body or substance; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; as, to color cloth. Generally, to color is to change from white to some other color.*NWAD COLOR.18*

2. To give a specious appearance; to set in a fair light; to palliate; to excuse.*NWAD COLOR.19*

He colors the falsehood of Aeneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen.*NWAD COLOR.20*

3. To make plausible; to exaggerate in representation.*NWAD COLOR.21*

To color a strangers good, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom house in his name, to avoid the aliens duty.*NWAD COLOR.22*

COLOR, *v.i.* To blush.

COLORABLE, *adv.* Speciously; plausibly; with a fair external appearance.

COLORATE, *a.* Colored; dyed; or tinged with some color.

COLORATION, *n.* The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored.

COLORATURE, *n.* In music, all manner of variations, trills, etc., intended to make a song agreeable.

COLORED, *pp.*

1. Having the external appearance changed; dyed; tinged; painted stained.*NWAD COLORED.2*

2. Streaked; striped; having a diversity of hues.*NWAD COLORED.3*

3. Having a specious appearance.*NWAD COLORED.4*

Colored people, black people, Africans or their descendants, mixed or unmixed.*NWAD COLORED.5*

COLORIFIC, *a.* That has the quality of tinging; able to give color, or tint to other bodies.

COLORING, *ppr.*

1. Dying; staining; tinging.*NWAD COLORING.2*

2. Giving a fair external appearance; palliating; excusing.*NWAD COLORING.3*

COLORING, *n.*

1. The act or art of dyeing; the state of being colored; color.*NWAD COLORING.5*

2. A specious appearance; fair artificial representation; as, the story has a coloring of truth.*NWAD COLORING.6*

3. Among painters, the manner of applying colors; or the mixture of light and shade, formed by the various colors employed.*NWAD COLORING.7*

COLORIST, *n.* One who colors; a painter who excels in giving the proper colors to his designs.

COLORLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent; as colorless water, glass or gas.**

COLOSSAL, COLOSSEAN, ***a.*** **[See** ***Colossus*****.] Like a colossus; very large; huge; gigantic.**

COLOSSUS, ***n.*** **A statue of a gigantic size. The most remarkable colossus of antiquity was one at Rhodes, a statue of Apollo, so high that it is said ships might sail between its legs.**

COLOSSUS-WISE, ***adv.*** **In the manner of a colossus.**

COLSTAFF, ***n.*** **A staff for carrying burdens by two on their shoulders.**

COLT, ***n.***

1. The young of the equine genus of animals or horse kind. In America, colt is equally applied to the male or female, and this is unquestionable correct. The male is called a house-colt, and the female is called a filly.*NWAD COLT.2*

2. A young foolish fellow; a person without experience or stability.*NWAD COLT.3*

COLT, ***v.i.*** **To frisk, riot or frolic, like a colt; to be licentious.**

COLT, ***v.t.*** **To befool.**

COLT'S-FOOT, ***n.*** **A genus of plants, the Tussilago. The name is also given to a species of Cacalia.**

COLT'S-TOOTH, ***n.***

1. A imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.*NWAD COLTS-TOOTH.2*

2. A love of youthful pleasure.*NWAD COLTS-TOOTH.3*

Well said, Lord Sands;*NWAD COLTS-TOOTH.4*

Your colts-tooth is not yet cast? Shak.*NWAD COLTS-TOOTH.5*

COLTER, *n.* The fore iron of a plow, with a sharp edge, that cuts the earth or sod.

COLTISH, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay.

COLUBER, *n.* In zoology, a genus of serpents, distinguished by scuta or hard crusts on the belly, and scales on the tail. Under this genus are ranked many species, as the viper, black snake, etc.

COLUBRINE, *a.* Relating to the coluber, or to serpents; cunning; crafty.

COLUMBARY, *n.* A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.

COLUMBATE, *n.* A salt or compound of columbic acid, with a base.

COLUMBIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the United States, or to America, discovered by Columbus.

COLUMBIC, *a.* Pertaining to columbium; as columbic acid.

COLUMBIFEROUS, *a.* Producing or containing columbium.

COLUMBINE, *a.* Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove; of a dove-color, or like the neck of a dove.

COLUMBINE, *n.* Aquilegia, a genus of plants of several species. The Thalictrum or meadow-rue is also called feathered columbine.

COLUMBITE, *n.* [See *Columbium*.] The ore of columbium.

COLUMBIUM, *n.* A metal first discovered in an ore or oxyd, found in Connecticut, at New-London, near the house of Gov.

Winthrop, and by him transmitted to Sir Hans Sloane, by whom it was deposited in the British museum. The same metal was afterwards discovered in Sweden, and called tantalum, and its ore tantalite.

COLUMBO. [See *Colombo*.]

COLUMEL, *n.* In botany, the central column in a capsule, taking its rise from the receptacle, and having the seeds fixed to it all round.

COLUMN, *n.*

1. In architecture, a long round body of wood or stone, used to support or adorn a building, composed of a base, a shaft and a capital. The shaft tapers from the base, in imitation of the stem of a tree. There are five kinds or orders of columns. 1. The Tuscan, rude, simple and massy; the highth of which is fourteen semidiameters or modules, and the diminution at the top from one sixth to one eighth of the inferior diameter. 2. The Doric, which is next in strength to the Tuscan, has a robust, masculine aspect; its highth is sixteen modules. 3. The Ionic is more slender than the Tuscan and Doric; its highth is eighteen modules. 4. The Corinthian is more delicate in its form and proportions, and enriched with ornaments; its highth should be twenty modules. 5. The Composite is a species of the Corinthian, and of the same highth.*NWAD COLUMN.2*

In strictness, the shaft of a column consists of one entire piece; but it is often composed of different pieces, so united, as to have the appearance of one entire piece. It differs in this respect from a pillar, which primarily signifies a pile, composed of small pieces. But the two things are unfortunately confounded; and a column consisting of a single piece of timber is absurdly called a pillar or pile.*NWAD COLUMN.3*

2. An erect or elevated structure resembling a column in architecture; as the astronomical column at Paris, a kind of hollow tower with a spiral ascent to the top; gnomonic column, a cylinder on which the hour of the day is indicated by the shadow of a style;

military column, among the Romans; triumphal column; etc.*NWAD COLUMN.4*

3. Any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and of the same diameter as its base; as a column of water, air or mercury.*NWAD COLUMN.5*

4. In the military art, a large body of troops drawn up in order; as a solid column.*NWAD COLUMN.6*

5. Among printers, a division of a page; a perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space. In manuscript books and papers, any separate perpendicular line or row of words or figures. A page may contain two or more columns; and in arithmetic, many columns of figures may be added.*NWAD COLUMN.7*

COLUMNAR, *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column; as columnar spar.

COLUMNARISH, *a.* Somewhat resembling a column.

COLURE, *n.* In astronomy and geography, the colures are two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz. Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, dividing the ecliptic into four equal parts. The points where these lines intersect the ecliptic are called cardinal points.

COM, in composition as a prefix denotes with, to or against.

COMA, *n.* Lethargy; dozing; a preternatural propensity to sleep; a kind of stupor of diseased persons.

COMA, *n.*

1. In botany, a species of bracte, terminating the stem of a plant, in a tuft or bush; as in crown-imperial.*NWAD COMA.3*

2. In astronomy, hairiness; the hairy appearance that surrounds a comet, when the earth or the spectator is between the comet and the sun.*NWAD COMA.4*

COMART, *n.* A treaty; article; agreement.

CO-MATE, *n.* A fellow mate, or companion.

COMATOSE, COMATOUS, *a.* [See *Coma*.] Preter-naturally disposed to sleep; drowsy; dozing; without natural sleep; lethargic.

COMB, *n.* A valley between hills or mountains.

COMB, *n.* b silent.

1. An instrument, with teeth, for separating, cleansing and adjusting hair, wool, or flax. Also, an instrument of horn or shell, for keeping the hair in its place when dressed.*NWAD COMB.3*

2. The crest, caruncle or red fleshy tuft, growing on a cocks head; so called from its indentures which resemble the teeth of a comb.*NWAD COMB.4*

3. The substance in which bees lodge their honey, in small hexagonal cells.*NWAD COMB.5*

4. A dry measure of four bushels.*NWAD COMB.6*

COMB, *v.t.* To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust with a comb, as to comb hair; or to separate, cleanse and lay smooth and straight, as to comb wool.

COMB, *v.i.* In the language of seamen, to roll over, as the top of a wave; or to break with a white foam.

COMB-BIRD, *n.* A gallinaceous fowl of Africa, of the size of a turkey-cock.

COMB-BRUSH, *n.* A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make combs.

COMBAT, *v.i.*

1. To fight; to struggle or contend with an opposing force.*NWAD COMBAT.2*

Pardon me; I will not combat in my shirt.*NWAD COMBAT.3*

This word is particularly used to denote private contest, or the fighting of two persons in a duel; but it is used in a general sense for the contention of bodies of men, nations, armies, or any species of animals.*NWAD COMBAT.4*

After the fall of the republic, the Romans comabated only for the choice of maters.*NWAD COMBAT.5*

2. To act in opposition.*NWAD COMBAT.6*

It is followed by with before the person, and for before the thing sought.*NWAD COMBAT.7*

A combats with B for his right.*NWAD COMBAT.8*

COMBAT, *v.t.*

1. To fight with; to oppose by force; as, to combat an antagonist.*NWAD COMBAT.10*

2. To contend against; to oppose; to resist; as, to combat arguments or opinions.*NWAD COMBAT.11*

COMBAT, *n.*

1. A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as the combat of armies.*NWAD COMBAT.13*

2. A duel; a fighting between two men; formerly, a formal trail of a doubtful cause, or decision of a controversy between two persons, by swords or batons.*NWAD COMBAT.14*

COMBATANT, *a.* Contending; disposed to contend.

COMBATANT, *n.*

1. A person who combats; any person who fights with another, or in an army, or fleet.*NWAD COMBATANT.3*

2. A duellist; one who fights or contends in battle, for the decision of a private quarrel or difference; a champion.*NWAD COMBATANT.4*

3. A person who contends with another in argument, or controversy.*NWAD COMBATANT.5*

COMBATED, *pp.* Opposed; resisted.

COMBATER, *n.* One who fights or contends.

COMBATING, *ppr.* Striving to resist; fighting; opposing by force or by argument.

COMBED, *pp.* Separated, cleaned, or dressed with a comb.

COMBER, *n.* One who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, etc.

COMBER, *n.* Incumbrance.

COMBER, *n.* A long slender fish with a red back, found in Cornwall, England.

COMBINABLE, *a.* Capable of combining.

COMBINATE, *a.* [See *Combine*.] Espoused; betrothed.

COMBINATION, *n.*

1. Intimate union, or association of two or more persons or things, by set purpose or agreement, for effecting some object, by joint operation; in a good sense, when the object is laudable; in an ill

sense, when it is illegal or iniquitous. It is sometimes equivalent to league, or to conspiracy. We say, a combination of men to overthrow government, or a combination to resist oppression.*NWAD COMBINATION.2*

2. An assemblage; union of particulars; as a combination of circumstances.*NWAD COMBINATION.3*

3. Commixture; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound; as, to make new compounds by new combinations.*NWAD COMBINATION.4*

4. Chimical union; union by affinity.*NWAD COMBINATION.5*

Mix dry acid of tartar with dry carbonate of potash; no combination will ensue, till water is added.*NWAD COMBINATION.6*

5. In mathematics, the union of numbers or quantities in every possible manner; or the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible. The number of possible changes or combinations is found by multiplying the terms 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 continually into each other. Thus 1x2=2: 2x3=6: 6x4=24: 24x5=120. etc. So the permutations of five quantities amount to 120. The changes that may be rung on twelve bells amount to 479,001,600. And the twenty four letters of the alphabet admit of 62,044,840,173,323,943,936,000 changes or combinations.*NWAD COMBINATION.7*

COMBINE, *v.t.*

1. To unite or join two or more things; to link closely together. *NWAD COMBINE.2*

Friendship combines the hearts of men.*NWAD COMBINE.3*

2. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact.*NWAD COMBINE.4*

3. To join words or ideas together; opposed to analyze.*NWAD COMBINE.5*

4. To cause to unite; to bring into union or confederacy. *NWAD*

COMBINE.6

The violence of revolutionary France combined the posers of Europe in opposition.*NWAD COMBINE.7*

COMBINE, *v.i.* To unite, agree or coalesce.

Honor and policy combine to justify the measure.*NWAD COMBINE.9*

2. To unite in friendship or design; to league together.*NWAD COMBINE.10*

You with your foes combine.*NWAD COMBINE.11*

3. To unite by affinity, or natural attraction*NWAD COMBINE.12*

Two substances which will not combine of themselves, may be made to combine, by the intervention of a third.*NWAD COMBINE.13*

4. To confederate; to unite as nations.*NWAD COMBINE.14*

The powers of Europe combined against France.*NWAD COMBINE.15*

COMBINED, *pp.* United closely; associated; leagued; confederated; chimically united.

COMBING, *ppr.* Separating and adjusting hair, wool, etc.

COMBING, *n.* Borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head.

COMBINING, *ppr.* Uniting closely; joining in purpose; confederating; uniting by chimical affinity.

COMBLESS, *a.* Without a comb or crest; as a combless cock.

COMBUST, *a.* When a planet is in conjunction with the sun or apparently very near it, it is said to be combust or in

combustion. The distance within which this epithet is applicable to a planet, is said by some writers to be 8 degrees; others say, within the distance of half the suns disk.

COMBUSTIBLE, *a.* That will take fire and burn; capable of catching fire; thus, wood and coal are combustible bodies.

COMBUSTIBLE, *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn; a body which, in its rapid union with others, disengages heat and light.

COMBUSTIBLENESS, COMBUSTIBILITY, *n.* The quality of taking fire and burning; the quality of a substance which admits the action of fire upon it; capacity of being burnt, or combined with oxygen.

The quality of throwing out heat and light, in the rapid combination of its substance with another body.*NWAD COMBUSTIBLENESS.2*

COMBUSTION, *n.*

1. The operation of fire on inflammable substances; or according to modern chimistry, the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, attended with light, and in most instances, with heat. In the combustion of a substance, heat or caloric is disengaged, and oxygen is absorbed.*NWAD COMBUSTION.2*

This theory of Lavoisier being found somewhat defective, the following definition is given. Combustion is the disengagement of heat and light which accompanies chimical combination.*NWAD COMBUSTION.3*

Combustion cannot be regarded as dependent on any peculiar principle or form of matter, but must be considered as a general result of intense chimical action.*NWAD COMBUSTION.4*

2. In popular language, a burning; the process or action of fire in consuming a body, attended with heat, or heat and flame; as the combustion of wood or coal.*NWAD COMBUSTION.5*

3. Conflagration; a great fire. Hence, from the violent agitation of fire

or flame,*NWAD COMBUSTION.6*

4. Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; confusion; uproar.*NWAD COMBUSTION.7*

COME, *v.i.*

1. To move towards; to advance near, in any manner, and from any distance. We say, the men come this way, whether riding or on foot; the wind comes from the west; the ship comes with a fine breeze; light comes from the sun. It is applicable perhaps to every thing susceptible of motion, and is opposed to go.*NWAD COME.2*

2. To draw nigh; to approach; to arrive; to be present*NWAD COME.3*

Come thou and all thy house into the ark. *Genesis 7:1*.*NWAD COME.4*

All my time will I wait, till my change come. *Job 14:14*.*NWAD COME.5*

When shall I come and appear before God? *Psalm 42:2*.*NWAD COME.6*

Then shall the end come. *Matthew 24:14*.*NWAD COME.7*

Thy kingdom come; thy will be done. *Matthew 6:10*.*NWAD COME.8*

The time has come.*NWAD COME.9*

3. To advance and arrive at some state or condition; as, the ships came to action; the players came to blows; is it come to this?*NWAD COME.10*

His sons come to honor and he knoweth it not. *Job 14:21*.*NWAD COME.11*

I wonder how he came to know what had been done; how did he come by his knowledge? the heir comes into possession of his estate; the man will come in time to abhor the vices of his youth, or

he will come to be poor and despicable, or to poverty.*NWAD COME.12*

In these and similar phrases, we observe the process or advance is applied to the body or to the mind, indifferently; and to persons or events.*NWAD COME.13*

4. To happen or fall out; as, how comes that? Let come what will. Hence when followed by an object or person, with to or on, to befall; to light on.*NWAD COME.14*

After all that has come on us for our evil deeds. *Ezra 9:13*.*NWAD COME.15*

All things come alike to all. *Ecclesiastes 9:2*.*NWAD COME.16*

5. To advance or move into view; to appear; as, blood or color comes and goes in the face.*NWAD COME.17*

6. To sprout, as plants; to spring. The corn comes or comes up. In the coming or sprouting of malt, as it must not come too little, so it must not come too much. So Bacon uses the word; and this use of it coincides nearly with the sense of *2 Kings 19:26* and in the same chapter inserted in Isaiah 34:27. It is the G. Kiemen, Icelandic kiema, to bud, or germinate.*NWAD COME.18*

7. To become.*NWAD COME.19*

So came I a widow.*NWAD COME.20*

8. To appear or be formed, as butter; to advance or change from cream to butter; a common use of the word; as, the butter comes.*NWAD COME.21*

9. Come, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action; come, let us go.*NWAD COME.22*

This is the heir; come, let us kill him.*NWAD COME.23*

When repeated, it sometimes expresses haste; come, come. Sometimes if expresses or introduces rebuke.*NWAD COME.24*

As the sense of come is to move, in almost any manner, in its various applications, that sense is modified indefinitely by other words used in connection with it. Thus with words expressing approach, it denotes advancing nearer; with words expressing departure, as from, of, out of, etc., it denotes motion from, etc.*NWAD COME.25*

To come about, to happen; to fall out; to come to pass; to arrive. How did these tings come about? So the French venir a bout, to come to the end, that is, to arrive.*NWAD COME.26*

To come about, to turn; to change; to come round. The wind will come about from west to east. The ship comes about. It is applied to a change of sentiments.*NWAD COME.27*

On better thoughts, and my urged reasons,*NWAD COME.28*

They are come about, and won to the true side.*NWAD COME.29*

To come again, to return. *Genesis 28:21*; *Leviticus 14:39, 43*.*NWAD COME.30*

To come after, to follow. *Matthew 24:14*. Also to come to obtain; as, to come after a book.*NWAD COME.31*

To come at, to reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain; to come so near as to be able to take or possess. We prize those most who are hardest to come at. To come at a true knowledge of ourselves.*NWAD COME.32*

Also, to come towards, as in attacking.*NWAD COME.33*

To come away, to depart from; to leave; to issue from. *NWAD COME.34*

To come back, to return.*NWAD COME.35*

To come by, to pass near; a popular phrase. Also, to obtain, gain, acquire; that is, to come near, at or close. Examine how you came by all your state.*NWAD COME.36*

This is not an irregular or improper use of this word. It is precisely

equivalent to possess, to sit by. [See *Possess*.]*NWAD COME.37*

To come down, to descend.*NWAD COME.38*

The Lord will come down on mount Sinai. *Exodus 19:11*.*NWAD COME.39*

Also, to be humbled or abased.*NWAD COME.40*

Your principalities shall come down. *Jeremiah 13:18*.*NWAD COME.41*

Come down from thy glory. *Jeremiah 48:18*.*NWAD COME.42*

To come for, to come to get or obtain; to come after. *NWAD COME.43*

To come forth, to issue or proceed from. *Genesis 15:4*; *Isaiah 11:1*; *Micah 5:2*.*NWAD COME.44*

Also, to depart from; to leave. *Mark 9:25, 29*.*NWAD COME.45*

Also, to come abroad. *Jeremiah 4:16*.*NWAD COME.46*

To come from, to depart from to leave. In popular language, this phrase is equivalent to, where is his native place or former place of residence; where did this man, this animal or this plant originate.*NWAD COME.47*

To come home, that is, to come to home, or the house; to arrive at the dwelling. Hence, to come close; to press closely; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason.*NWAD COME.48*

Come is an intransitive verb, but the participle come is much used with the substantive verb, in the passive form. The end of all flesh is come. I am come, thou art come, he is come, we are come, etc. This use of the substantive verb, for have, is perhaps too well established to be rejected; but have or has should be used in such phrases. In the phrase, come Friday, come Candlemas, there is an ellipsis of certain words, as when Friday shall come.*NWAD COME.49*

Come, come, the repetition of come, expresses haste, or exhortation to hasten. Sometimes it introduces a threat.*NWAD COME.50*

COME, *n.* A sprout.

COME-OFF, *n.* Means of escape; evasion; excuse

We do not want this come-off.*NWAD COME-OFF.2*

COMEDIAN, *n.* [See *Comedy*.]

1. An actor or player in comedy; or a player in general, male or female.*NWAD COMEDIAN.2*

2. A write of comedy.*NWAD COMEDIAN.3*

COMEDY, *n.* A dramatic composition intended to represent human characters, which are to be imitated in language, dress and manner, by actors on a stage, for the amusement of spectators. The object of comedy is said to be to recommend virtue and make vice ridiculous; but the real effect is amusement.

COMELILY, *adv.* In a suitable or decent manner.

COMELINESS, *n.* That which is becoming, fit or suitable, in form or manner. Comeliness of person implies symmetry or due proportion of parts; comeliness of manner implies decorum and propriety. It signifies something less forcible than beauty, less elegant than grace, and less light than prettiness.

A careless comeliness with comely care.*NWAD COMELINESS.2*

He hath no form nor comeliness. *Isaiah 53:2*.*NWAD COMELINESS.3*

COMELY, *a.*

1. Properly, becoming; suitable: whence, handsome; graceful. Applied to person or form, it denotes symmetry or due proportion, but it expresses less than beautiful or elegant.*NWAD COMELY.2*

I have seen a son of Jesse--comely person. *1 Samuel 16:18*.*NWAD COMELY.3*

I will not conceal his comely proportion. *Job 41:12*.*NWAD COMELY.4*

2. Decent; suitable; proper; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances or persons.*NWAD COMELY.5*

Praise is comely for the upright. *Psalm 33:1*.*NWAD COMELY.6*

It is comely that a woman pray to God uncovered? *1 Corinthians 11:13*.*NWAD COMELY.7*

O what a world is this, when what is comely envenoms him that bears it.*NWAD COMELY.8*

COMELY, *adv.* Handsomely; gracefully.

COMER, *n.* One that comes; one who approaches; one who has arrived and is present.

COMESSATION, *n.* Feasting or reveling.

COMESTIBLE, *a.* Eatable.

COMET, *n.* An opake, spherical, solid body, like a planet, but accompanied with a train of light, performing revolutions about the sun, in an elliptical orbit, having the sun in one of its foci. In its approach to its perihelion, it becomes visible, and after passing its perihelion, it departs into remote regions and disappears. In popular language, comets are tailed, bearded or hairy, but these terms are taken from the appearance of the light which attends the, which, in different positions with respect to the sun, exhibits the form of a t ail or train, a beard, or a border of hair. When the comet is westward of the sun and

rises or sets before it, the light appears in the morning like a train beginning at the body of the comet and extending westward and diverging in proportion to its extent. Thus the comet of 1769, [which I saw,] when it rose in the morning, presented a luminous train that extended nearly from the horizon to the meridian. When the comet and the sun are opposite, the earth being between them, the comet is, to the view, immersed in its train and the light appears around its body like a fringe or border of hair. From the train of a comet, this body has obtained the popular name of a blazing star.

Herschel observed several comets, which appeared to have no nucleus, but to be merely collections of vapor condensed about a center.*NWAD COMET.2*

COMET, *n.* A game at cards.

COMETARIUM, COMETARY, *n.* A machine exhibiting an idea of the revolution of a comet round the sun.

COMETARY, *a.* Pertaining to a comet.

COMETIC, *a.* Relating to a comet.

COMET-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a comet.

COMETOGRAPHY, *n.* A description or treatise of comets.

COMFIT, COMFITURE, *n.* A dry sweet-meat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried.

COMFIT, *v.t.* To preserve dry with sugar.

COMFIT-MAKER, *n.* One who makes or prepares comfits.

COMFORT, *v.t.*

1. To strengthen; to invigorate; to cheer or enliven.*NWAD COMFORT.2*

Light excelleth in comforting the spirits of men.*NWAD COMFORT.3*

Comfort ye your hearts. *Genesis 18:5*.*NWAD COMFORT.4*

2. To strengthen the mind when depressed or enfeebled; to console; to give new vigor to the spirits; to cheer, or relieve from depression, or trouble.*NWAD COMFORT.5*

His friends came to mourn with him and to comfort him. *Job 2:11*.*NWAD COMFORT.6*

3. In law, to relieve, assist or encourage, as the accessory to a crime after the fact.*NWAD COMFORT.7*

COMFORT, *n.*

1. Relief from pain; ease; rest or moderate pleasure after pain, cold or distress or uneasiness of body. The word signifies properly new strength, or animation; and relief from pain is often the effect of strength. In a popular sense, the word signifies rather negatively the absence of pain and the consequent quiet, than positive animation.*NWAD COMFORT.9*

2. Relief from distress of mind; the ease and quiet which is experienced when pain, trouble, agitation or affliction ceases. It implies also some degree of positive animation of the spirits; or

some pleasurable sensations derived from hope, and agreeable prospects; consolation.*NWAD COMFORT.10*

Let me alone, that I may take comfort a little. *Job 10:20*.*NWAD COMFORT.11*

Daughter, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole. *Matthew 9:22*.*NWAD COMFORT.12*

3. Support; consolation under calamity, distress or danger.*NWAD COMFORT.13*

Let thy merciful kindness be for my comfort. *Psalm 119:76*.*NWAD COMFORT.14*

4. That which gives strength or support in distress, difficulty, danger, or infirmity.*NWAD COMFORT.15*

Pious children are the comfort of their aged parents.*NWAD COMFORT.16*

5. In law, support; assistance; countenance; encouragement; as, an accessory affords aid or comfort to a felon.*NWAD COMFORT.17*

6. That which gives security from want and furnishes moderate enjoyment; as the comforts of life.*NWAD COMFORT.18*

COMFORTABLE, ***a.***

1. Being in a state of ease, or moderate enjoyment; as a person after sickness or pain. This is the most common use of the word in the U. States.*NWAD COMFORTABLE.2*

2. Admitting comfort; that may afford comfort.*NWAD COMFORTABLE.3*

Who can promise him a comfortable appearance before his dreadful judge?*NWAD COMFORTABLE.4*

3. Giving comfort; affording consolation.*NWAD COMFORTABLE.5*

The word of my lord the king shall now be comfortable. *2 Samuel 14:17*.*NWAD COMFORTABLE.6*

4. Placing above want and affording moderate enjoyment; as a comfortable provision for old age.*NWAD COMFORTABLE.7*

COMFORTABLENESS, *n.* The state of enjoying comfort.

COMFORTABLEY, *adv.*

1. In a manner to give comfort or consolation.*NWAD COMFORTABLEY.2*

Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem. *Isaiah 40:2*.*NWAD COMFORTABLEY.3*

2. With comfort, or cheerfulness; without despair.*NWAD COMFORTABLEY.4*

Hope comfortably and cheerfully for Gods performance.*NWAD COMFORTABLEY.5*

COMFORTED, *pp.* Strengthened; consoled; encouraged.

COMFORTER, *n.*

1. One who administers comfort or consolation; one who strengthens and supports the mind in distress or danger.*NWAD COMFORTER.2*

I looked for comforters, but found none. *Psalm 69:20*.*NWAD COMFORTER.3*

Miserable comforters are ye all. *Job 16:2*.*NWAD COMFORTER.4*

2. The title of the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name--he shall teach you all things. *John 14:26*.*NWAD COMFORTER.5*

COMFORTING, *ppr.* Giving strength or spirits; giving ease;

cheering; encouraging; consoling.

COMFORTLESS, *a.* Without comfort; without any thing to alleviate misfortune, or distress.

I will not leave you comfortless. *John 14:18*.*NWAD COMFORTLESS.2*

COMFORTRESS, *n.* A female that affords comfort.

COMFREY, COMFRY, *n.* A genus of plants, the Symphytum.

COMIC, *a.*

1. Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy.*NWAD COMIC.2*

2. Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment.*NWAD COMIC.3*

COMICAL, *a.*

1. Relating to comedy; comic.*NWAD COMICAL.2*

2. Exciting mirth; diverting; sportive; droll.*NWAD COMICAL.3*

We say, a buffoon is a comical fellow, or his story or his manners are comica.*NWAD COMICAL.4*

COMICALLY, *adv.*

1. In a manner befitting comedy.*NWAD COMICALLY.2*

2. In a comical manner; in a manner to raise mirth.*NWAD COMICALLY.3*

COMICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being comical; the power or quality of raising mirth.

COMING, *ppr.*

1. Drawing nearer or nigh; approaching; moving towards; advancing.*NWAD COMING.2*

2. Future; yet to come; as, in coming ages.*NWAD COMING.3*

3. Forward; ready to come.*NWAD COMING.4*

How coming to the poet every muse.*NWAD COMING.5*

COMING, *n.*

1. The act of coming; approach.*NWAD COMING.7*

2. The state of being come; arrival.*NWAD COMING.8*

The Lord hath blessed thee since my coming. *Genesis 30:30*.*NWAD COMING.9*

COMING, *n.*

1. Entrance.*NWAD COMING.11*

I know thy going-out and thy coming-in. *2 Kings 19:27*.*NWAD COMING.12*

2. Beginning; commencement; as the coming-in of the year. *2 Kings 13:20*.*NWAD COMING.13*

3. Income; revenue.*NWAD COMING.14*

4. Compliance; submission.*NWAD COMING.15*

COMITIAL, *a.*

1. Relating to the comitia or popular assemblies of the Romans, for electing officers and passing laws.*NWAD COMITIAL.2*

2. Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies.*NWAD COMITIAL.3*

COMITY, *n.* Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy;

civility; good breeding. Wellbred people are characterized by comity of manners.

COMMA, *n.*

1. In writing and printing, this point [,] denoting the shortest pause in reading, and separating a sentence into divisions or members, according to the construction. Thus, There is not a just man upon earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not. Virtue, wit, knowledge, are excellent accomplishments. Live soberly, righteously, and piously, in the present world.*NWAD COMMA.2*

2. In music, an enharmonic interval, being the eighth part of a tone, or the difference between a major and a minor semitone; a term used in theoretic music to show the exact proportions between concords.*NWAD COMMA.3*

3. Distinction.*NWAD COMMA.4*

COMMAND, *v.t.*

1. To bid; to order; to direct; to charge; implying authority, and power to control, and to require obedience.*NWAD COMMAND.2*

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall command us. *Exodus 8:27*.*NWAD COMMAND.3*

I know that he [Abraham] will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord. *Genesis 18:19*.*NWAD COMMAND.4*

2. To govern, lead or direct; to have or to exercise supreme authority over.*NWAD COMMAND.5*

Lord Wellington commanded an army in Spain; he commanded the army at the battle of Waterloo.*NWAD COMMAND.6*

3. To have in power; to be able to exercise power or authority over; as, a military post commands the surrounding country; a fort commands the harbor.*NWAD COMMAND.7*

4. To overlook, or have in the power of the eye, without obstruction.*NWAD COMMAND.8*

One side commands a view of the finest garden in the world.*NWAD COMMAND.9*

5. To direct; to send.*NWAD COMMAND.10*

The Lord shall command the blessing on thee. *Deuteronomy 28:8*.*NWAD COMMAND.11*

The Lord will command his loving kindness. *Psalm 42:8*.*NWAD COMMAND.12*

6. To have or to exercise a controlling influence over. *NWAD COMMAND.13*

A good magistrate commands the respect and affections of the people.*NWAD COMMAND.14*

COMMAND, *v.i.* To have or to exercise supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern; as, the general commands with dignity and humanity. What general commands in Canada?

COMMAND, *n.*

1. The right or power of governing with chief or exclusive authority; supreme power; control; as, an officer has a brigade under his command; he takes command of the army in France; an appropriate military term.*NWAD COMMAND.17*

2. The power of controlling; governing influence; sway.*NWAD COMMAND.18*

He assumed an absolute command over his readers.*NWAD COMMAND.19*

3. Cogent or absolute authority.*NWAD COMMAND.20*

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion.*NWAD COMMAND.21*

4. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.*NWAD COMMAND.22*

The captain gives command.*NWAD COMMAND.23*

5. The power of overlooking, or surveying, without obstruction.*NWAD COMMAND.24*

The steepy strand, Which overlooks the vale with wide command.*NWAD COMMAND.25*

6. The power of governing or controlling by force, or of defending and protecting.*NWAD COMMAND.26*

The fortress has complete command of the port.*NWAD COMMAND.27*

7. That which is commanded control; as a body of troop under command.*NWAD COMMAND.28*

COMMANDABLE, *a.* That may be commanded.

COMMANDANT, *n.* A commander; a commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces.

COMMANDATORY, *a.* Having the force of a command.

COMMANDED, *pp.* Ordered; directed; governed; controlled.

COMMANDER, *n.*

1. A chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it. The term may also be applied to the admiral of a fleet, or of a squadron, or to any supreme officer; as the commander of the land or of the naval force; the commander of a ship.*NWAD COMMANDER.2*

2. One on whom is bestowed a benefice or commandry.*NWAD COMMANDER.3*

3. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, etc.*NWAD COMMANDER.4*

4. An instrument of surgery.*NWAD COMMANDER.5*

COMMANDERY, COMMANDRY, *n.* A kind of benefice or fixed revenue, belonging to a military order, conferred on knights of merit. There are strict and regular commandries, obtained by merit, or in order; and others are of grace and favor, bestowed by the Grand Master. There are also commandries for the religious, in the orders of St. Bernard and St. Anthony.

COMMANDNING, pr.

1. Bidding; ordering; directing with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising supreme authority; having in power; overlooking without obstruction.*NWAD COMMANDNING.2*

2 . *a.* Controlling by influence, authority, or dignity; as a man of commanding manners; a commanding eloquence.*NWAD COMMANDNING.3*

COMMANDINGLY, *adv.* In a commanding manner.

COMMANDMENT, *n.*

1. A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept.*NWAD COMMANDMENT.2*

Why do ye transgress the commandment of God. *Matthew 15:3*.*NWAD COMMANDMENT.3*

This is the first and great commandment. *Matthew 22:38*.*NWAD COMMANDMENT.4*

A new commandment I give to you, that you love one another. *John 13:34*.*NWAD COMMANDMENT.5*

2. By way of eminence, a precept of the decalogue, or moral law, written on tables of stone, at Mount Sinai; one of the ten

commandments. *Exodus 34:28*.*NWAD COMMANDMENT.6*

3. Authority; coercive power.*NWAD COMMANDMENT.7*

COMMANDRESS, *n.* A woman invested with supreme authority.

COMMARK, *n.* The frontier of a country.

COMMATERIAL, *a.* Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

COMMATERIALITY, *n.* Participation of the same matter.

COMMATISM, *n.* Briefness; conciseness in writing.

COMMEASURABLE, *a.* [See *Measure*.] Reducible to the same measure. But commensurable is generally used.

COMMELINE, *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants, Commelina, natives of warm climates. This name was given to this genus by Linne, in honor of the Commelins, distinguished botanists of Holland. These plants have flowers with three petals, two large and one small; the large petals representing John and Gaspard Commelin, who published catalogues of plants; the smaller petal representing another of the name who published nothing.

COMMEMORABLE, *a.* Memorable; worthy to be remembered, or noticed with honor. [See *Memorable*.]

COMMEMORATE, *v.t.* To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honor and solemnity; to honor, as a person or event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to preserve the remembrance of that person or event.

The Lords supper is designed to commemorate the sufferings and dying love of our Savior.*NWAD COMMEMORATE.2*

COMMEMORATED, *pp.* Called to remembrance by some act of solemnity.

COMMEMORATING, *ppr.* Celebrating with honor by some solemn act.

COMMEMORATION, *n.* The act of calling to remembrance, by some solemnity; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event, by solemn celebration. The feast of shells at Plymouth in Massachusetts is an annual commemoration of the first landing of our ancestors in 1620.

COMMEMORATIVE, *a.* Tending to preserve the remembrance of something.

COMMEMORATORY, *a.* Serving to preserve the memory of.

COMMENCE, *v.i.*

1. To begin; to take rise or origin; to have first existence; as, a state of glory to commence after this life; this empire commenced at a late period.*NWAD COMMENCE.2*

2. To begin to be, as in a change of character.*NWAD COMMENCE.3*

Let not learning too commence its foe.*NWAD COMMENCE.4*

3. To take a degree or the first degree in a university or college.*NWAD COMMENCE.5*

COMMENCE, *v.t.*

1. To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act; as, to commence operations.*NWAD COMMENCE.7*

2. To begin; to originate; to bring; as, to commence a suit, action or process in law.*NWAD COMMENCE.8*

COMMENCED, *pp.* Begun; originated.

COMMENCEMENT, *n.*

1. Beginning; rise; origin; first existence; as the commencement of New Style in 1752; the commencement of hostilities in 1775.*NWAD COMMENCEMENT.2*

2. The time when students in colleges commence bachelors; a day in which degrees are publicly conferred on students who have finished a collegiate education. In Cambridge, Eng., the day when masters of arts and doctors complete their degrees.*NWAD COMMENCEMENT.3*

COMENCING, *ppr.* Beginning; entering on; originating.

COMMEND, *v.t.*

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to speak in favor of; to recommend.*NWAD COMMEND.2*

I commend to you Phebe our sister. *Romans 16:1*.*NWAD COMMEND.3*

2. To commit; to entrust or give in charge.*NWAD COMMEND.4*

Father, into hy hands I commend my spirit. *Luke 23:46*.*NWAD COMMEND.5*

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.*NWAD COMMEND.6*

The princes commended Sarai before Pharaoh. The Lord commended the unjust steward.*NWAD COMMEND.7*

4. To make acceptable or more acceptable.*NWAD COMMEND.8*

But meat commendeth us not to God. *1 Corinthians 8:8*.*NWAD COMMEND.9*

5. To produce or present to favorable notice.*NWAD COMMEND.10*

The chorus had an occasion of commending their voices to the king.*NWAD COMMEND.11*

6. To send or bear to.*NWAD COMMEND.12*

These draw the chariot which Latinus sends,*NWAD COMMEND.13*

And the rich present to the prince commends.*NWAD COMMEND.14*

COMMED, *n.* Commendation.

COMMENDABLE, *a.* That may be commended or praised; worthy of approbation or praise; laudable.

Order and decent ceremonies in the church are commendable.*NWAD COMMENDABLE.2*

COMMENDABLENESS, *n.* State of being commendable.

COMMENDABLY, *adv.* Laudably; in a praise-worthy manner.

COMMENDAM, *n.* In ecclesiastical law, in England, a benefice or living commended, by the king or head of the church, to the care of a clerk, to hold till a proper pastor is provided. This may be temporary or perpetual.

The trust or administration of the revenues of a benefice given to a layman, to hold as a deposit for six months in order to repairs, etc., or to an ecclesiastic, to perform the pastoral duties, till the benefice is provided with a regular incumbent.*NWAD COMMENDAM.2*

COMMENDATARY, *n.* One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, *n.*

1. The act of commending; praise; favorable representation in words; declaration of esteem.*NWAD COMMENDATION.2*

Need we, as some other, letters of commendation. *2 Corinthians 3:1*.*NWAD COMMENDATION.3*

2. Ground of esteem, approbation or praise; that which presents a

person or thing to another in a favorable light, and renders worthy of regard, or acceptance.*NWAD COMMENDATION.4*

Good-nature is the most godlike commendation of a man.*NWAD COMMENDATION.5*

3. Service; respects; message of love.*NWAD COMMENDATION.6*

COMMENDATORY, *a.*

1. Which serves to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception; containing praise; as a commendatory letter.*NWAD COMMENDATORY.2*

2. Holding a benefice in commendam; as a commendatory bishop.*NWAD COMMENDATORY.3*

COMMENDATORY, *n.* A commendation; eulogy.

COMMENDED, *pp.* Praised; represented favorably; committed in charge.

COMMENDER, *n.* One who commends or praises.

COMMENDING, *ppr.* Praising; representing favorably; committing, or delivering in charge.

Note: In imitation of the French, we are accustomed to use recommendation, etc., for commendation. But in most instances, it is better to use the word without the prefix re. A letter of commendation, is the preferable phrase.*NWAD COMMENDING.2*

COMMENSAL, *n.* One that eats at the same table.

COMMENSALITY, *n.* Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table.

COMMENSURABILITY, COMMENSURABLENESS, *n.* The capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of

being measured by another, or of having a common measure.

COMMENSURABLE, *a.* That have a common measure; reducible to a common measure. Thus a yard and a foot are commensurable, as both may be measured by inches. Commensurable numbers are those which may be measured or divided by another number without a remainder; as 12 and 18 which may be measured by 6 and 3.

Commensurable surds are those which, being reduced to their least terms, become true figurative quantities of their kind; and are therefore as a rational quantity to a rational one.*NWAD COMMENSURABLE.2*

COMMENSURATE, *a.*

1. Reducible to one and the same common measure.*NWAD COMMENSURATE.2*

2. Equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent.*NWAD COMMENSURATE.3*

We fine nothing in this life commensurate to our desires.*NWAD COMMENSURATE.4*

COMMENSURATE, *v.t.* To reduce to a common measure.

COMMENSURATELY, *adv.*

1. With the capacity of measuring or being measured by some other thing.*NWAD COMMENSURATELY.2*

2. With equal measure or extent.*NWAD COMMENSURATELY.3*

COMMENSURATION, *n.* Proportion, or proportion in measure; a state of having a common measure.

All fitness lies in a particular commensuration, or proportion, of one thing to another.*NWAD COMMENSURATION.2*

COMMENT, *v.i.*

1. To write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning, or to explain particular passages; to explain; to expound; to annotate; followed by on. We say, to comment on an author or on his writings.*NWAD COMMENT.2*

2. To make verbal remarks, or observations, either on a book, or writing, or on actions, events or opinions.*NWAD COMMENT.3*

COMMENT, *v.t.*

1. To explain*NWAD COMMENT.5*

2. To feign; to devise.*NWAD COMMENT.6*

COMMENT, *n.*

1. A note, intended to illustrate a writing, or a difficult passage in an author; annotation; explanation; exposition; as the comments of Scott on the Scriptures.*NWAD COMMENT.8*

2. That which explains or illustrates; as, a man's conduct is the best comment on his declarations. Poverty and disgrace are very significant comments on lewdness, gambling and dissipation.*NWAD COMMENT.9*

3. Remark; observation.*NWAD COMMENT.10*

In such a time as this, it is not meet*NWAD COMMENT.11*

That every nice offense should bear its comment.*NWAD COMMENT.12*

COMMENTARY, *n.*

1. A comment; exposition; explanation; illustration of difficult and obscure passages in an author.*NWAD COMMENTARY.2*

2. A book of comments or annotations.*NWAD COMMENTARY.3*

3. A historical narrative; a memoir or particular transactions, as the commentaries of Cesar.*NWAD COMMENTARY.4*

COMMENTARY, *v.t.* To write notes upon.

COMMENTATOR, *n.* One who comments; one who writes annotations; an expositor; an annotator. [The accent on the first syllable and that on the third are nearly equal.]

COMMENTER, *n.*

1. One that writes comments; an annotator.*NWAD COMMENTER.2*

2. One who makes remarks.*NWAD COMMENTER.3*

COMMENTING, *ppr.* Making notes or comments on something said or written.

COMMENTITIOUS, *a.* Invented; feigned; imaginary.

COMMERCE, *n.*

1. In a general sense, an interchange or mutual change of goods, wares, productions, or property of any kind, between nations or individuals, either by barter, or by purchase and sale; trade; traffick. Commerce is foreign or inland. Foreign commerce is the trade which one nation carries on with another; inland commerce, or inland trade, is the trade in the exchange of commodities between citizens of the same nation or state. Active commerce.*NWAD COMMERCE.2*

2. Intercourse between individuals; interchange of work, business, civilities or amusements; mutual dealings in common life.*NWAD COMMERCE.3*

3. Familiar intercourse between the sexes.*NWAD COMMERCE.4*

4. Interchange; reciprocal communications; as, there is a vast commerce of ideas.*NWAD COMMERCE.5*

COMMERCE, ***v.i.***

1. To traffick; to carry on trade.*NWAD COMMERCE.7*

2. To hold intercourse with.*NWAD COMMERCE.8*

And looks commercing with the skies.*NWAD COMMERCE.9*

COMMERCIAL, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to commerce or trade; as commercial concerns; commercial relations.*NWAD COMMERCIAL.2*

2. Carrying on commerce; as a commercial nation.*NWAD COMMERCIAL.3*

3. Proceeding from trade; as commercial benefits or profits.*NWAD COMMERCIAL.4*

COMMERCIALLY, ***adv.*** **In a commercial view.**

COMMIGRATE, ***v.i.*** **To migrate together; to move in a body from one country or place to another for permanent residence.**

COMMIGRATION, ***n.*** **The moving of a body of people from one country or place to another with a view to permanent residence.**

COMMINATION, ***n.***

1. A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance.*NWAD COMMINATION.2*

2. The recital of Gods threatenings on stated days; an office in the Liturgy of the Church of England, appointed to be read on Ash Wednesday or on the first day of Lent.*NWAD COMMINATION.3*

COMMINATORY, ***a.*** **Threatening; denouncing punishment.**

COMMINGLE, ***v.t.*** **To mix together; to mingle in one mass, or**

intimately; to blend. [See *Mingle*.]

COMMINGLE, *v.i.* To mix or unite together, as different substances.

COMMINUATE, *v.t.* To grind.

COMMINUIBLE, *a.* Reducible to powder.

COMMINUTE, *v.t.* To make small or fine; to reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder, by breaking, pounding, rasping, or grinding; to pulverize; to triturate; to levigate. It is chiefly or wholly applied to substances, not liquid.

COMMINUTED, *pp.* Reduced to fine particles; pulverized; triturated.

COMMINUTING, *ppr.* Reducing to fine particles; pulverizing; levigating.

COMMINUTION, *n.*

1. The act of reducing to a fine powder or to small particles; pulverization.*NWAD COMMINUTION.2*

2. Attenuation; as comminution of spirits.*NWAD COMMINUTION.3*

COMMISERABLE, *a.* [See *Commiserate*.] Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; that may excite sympathy or sorrow.

This commiserable person, Edward.*NWAD COMMISERABLE.2*

COMMISERATE, *v.t.*

1. To pity; to compassionate; to feel sorrow, pain or regret for another in distress; applied to persons.*NWAD COMMISERATE.2*

We should commiserate those who groan beneath the weight of age, disease or want.*NWAD COMMISERATE.3*

2. To regret; to pity; to be sorry for; as, to commiserate our mutual ignorance.*NWAD COMMISERATE.4*

COMMISERATED, *pp.* Pitied.

COMMISERATING, *ppr.* Pitying; compassionating; feeling sorrow for.

COMMISERATION, *n.* Pity; compassion; a sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions or distresses of another.

I cannot think of these poor deluded creatures, but with commiseration.*NWAD COMMISERATION.2*

COMMISERATIVELY, *adv.* From compassion.

COMMISERATOR, *n.* One who pities.

COMMISSARIAL, *a.* [See *Commissary*.] Pertaining to a commissary.

Smollett uses commissorial; but this is not regular nor authorized.*NWAD COMMISSARIAL.2*

COMMISSARIATE, *n.* The office or employment of a commissary; or the whole body of officers in the commissarys department.

COMMISSARY, *n.*

1. In general sense, a commissioner; one to whom is committed some charge, duty or office, by a superior power; one who is sent or delegated to execute some office or duty, in the place, or as the representative, of his superior.*NWAD COMMISSARY.2*

2. In ecclesiastical law, an officer of the bishop, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese, so far distant from the episcopal see, that the chancellor cannot call the people to the

bishops principal consistory court, without putting them to inconvenience.*NWAD COMMISSARY.3*

3. In a military sense, an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, clothing, etc., for an army. Commissaries are distinguished by different names, according to their duties; as commissary-general, who is at the head of the department of supplies, and has under him deputy commissaries, and issuing commissaries; the latter to issue or distribute the supplies.*NWAD COMMISSARY.4*

4. An officer who musters the army, receives and inspects the muster-rolls, and keeps an account of the strength of the army. He is called, the commissary-general of musters. The commissary of horses has the inspection of the artillery horses; and the commissary of stores has charge of all the stores of the artillery.*NWAD COMMISSARY.5*

COMMISSARYSHIP, *n.* The office of a commissary.

COMMISSION, *n.*

1. The act of committing, doing, performing, or perpetrating; as the commission of a crime.*NWAD COMMISSION.2*

2. The act of committing or sending to; the act of entrusting, as a charge or duty. Hence,*NWAD COMMISSION.3*

3. The thing committed, entrusted or delivered; letters patent, or any writing from proper authority, given to a person as his warrant for exercising certain powers, or the performance of any duty, whether civil, ecclesiastical, or military. Hence,*NWAD COMMISSION.4*

4. Charge; order; mandate; authority given.*NWAD COMMISSION.5*

He bore his great commission in his look.*NWAD COMMISSION.6*

5. By a metonymy, a number of persons joined in an office or trust.*NWAD COMMISSION.7*

6. The state of that which is entrusted, as the great seal was put

into commission; or the state of being authorized to act or perform service, as a ship is put into commission.*NWAD COMMISSION.8*

7. In commerce, the state of acting under authority in the purchase and sale of goods for another. To trade or do business on commission, is to buy or sell for another by this authority. Hence,*NWAD COMMISSION.9*

8. The allowance made to a factor or commission-merchant for transacting business, which is a certain rate per cent. of the value of the goods bought or sold.*NWAD COMMISSION.10*

Commission of bankruptcy, is a commission issuing from the Chancellor in Great Britain, and in other countries, from some proper authority, appointing and empowering certain persons to examine into the facts relative to an alleged bankruptcy, and to secure the bankrupts lands and effects for the creditors.*NWAD COMMISSION.11*

Commission of lunacy, is a commission issuing from the court of chancery, to authorize an inquiry whether a person is a lunatic or not.*NWAD COMMISSION.12*

Commission-officer, in the army or navy, is an officer who has a commission, in distinction from subaltern officers.*NWAD COMMISSION.13*

COMMISSION-MERCHANT, *n.* A merchant who transacts business as the agent of other men, in buying and selling, and receives a rate per cent. as his commission or reward.

COMMISSION, *v.t.*

1. To give a commission to; to empower or authorize by commission. The president and senate appoint, by the president commissions.*NWAD COMMISSION.2*

2. To send with a mandate or authority.*NWAD COMMISSION.3*

He fist commissions to the Latian land.*NWAD COMMISSION.4*

3. To authorize or empower.*NWAD COMMISSION.5*

Note: Commissionate, in a like sense, has been use, but rarely.*NWAD COMMISSION.6*

COMMISSIONAL, COMMISSIONARY, *a.* Appointed by warrant.

COMMISSIONED, *pp.* Furnished with a commission; empowered; authorized.

COMMISSIONER, *n.* A person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority, to perform some office, or execute some business, for the person or government which employs him, and gives him authority; as commissoners for settling the bounds of a state, or for adjusting claims.

COMMISSIONING, *ppr.* Giving a commission to; furnishing with a warrant; empowering by letters patent or other writing; authorizing.

COMMISSURE, *n.*

1. A joint, seam or closure; the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet and unite; an interstice or cleft between particles or parts, as between plates or lamellae.*NWAD COMMISSURE.2*

2. In architecture, the joint of two stones, or application of the surface of one to that of another.*NWAD COMMISSURE.3*

3. In anatomy, a suture of the cranium or skull; articulation; the corners of the lips. Also, certain parts in the ventricles of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres.*NWAD COMMISSURE.4*

COMMIT, *v.t.* Literally, to send to or upon; to throw, put or lay upon. Hence,

1. To give in trust; to put into the hands or power of another; to entrust; with to.*NWAD COMMIT.2*

Commit thy way to the Lord. *Psalm 37:5*.*NWAD COMMIT.3*

The things thou hast heard of me, commit to faithful men. *2 Timothy 2:2*.*NWAD COMMIT.4*

2. To put into any place for preservation; to deposit; as, to commit a passage in a book to memory; to commit the body to the grave.*NWAD COMMIT.5*

3. To put or sent to, for confinement; as, to commit an offender to prison. Hence for the sake of brevity, commit is used for imprison. The sheriff has committed the offender.*NWAD COMMIT.6*

These two were committed, at least restrained of their liberty.*NWAD COMMIT.7*

4. To do; to effect or perpetrate; as, to commit murder, treason, felony, or trespass.*NWAD COMMIT.8*

Thou shalt not commit adultery. *Exodus 20:14*.*NWAD COMMIT.9*

5. To join or put together, for a contest; to match; followed by with; a latinism.*NWAD COMMIT.10*

How does Philopolis commit the opponent with the respondent.*NWAD COMMIT.11*

6. To place in a state of hostility or incongruity. Committing short and long words. But this seems to be the same signification as the foregoing.*NWAD COMMIT.12*

7. To expose or endanger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled; as, to commit the peace of a country by espousing the cause of a belligerent.*NWAD COMMIT.13*

You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without committing the honor of your sovereign.*NWAD COMMIT.14*

8. To engage; to pledge; or to pledge by implication.*NWAD COMMIT.15*

The general--addressed letters to Gen. Gates and to Gen. Heath, cautioning them against any sudden assent to the proposal, which might possibly be considered as committing the faith of the United States.*NWAD COMMIT.16*

And with the reciprocal pronoun, to commit ones self, is to do some

act, or make some declaration, which may bind the person in honor, good faith, or consistency, to pursue a certain course of conduct, or to adhere to the tenor of that declaration.*NWAD COMMIT.17*

9. To refer or entrust to a committee, or select number of persons, for their consideration and report; a term of legislation; as, the petition or the bill is committed. Is it the pleasure of the house to commit the bill?*NWAD COMMIT.18*

COMMITMENT, *n.*

1. The act of committing; a sending to prison; a putting into prison; imprisonment. It is equivalent to sending or putting in simply; as a commitment to the tower, or to Newgate; or for the sake of brevity, omitting the name of the place, it is equivalent to putting into prison; as, the offender is secured by commitment.*NWAD COMMITMENT.2*

2. An order for confining in prison. But more generally we use mittimus.*NWAD COMMITMENT.3*

3. The act of referring or entrusting to a committee for consideration; a term in legislation; as the commitment of a petition or a bill to a select number of persons for consideration and report.*NWAD COMMITMENT.4*

4. The act of delivering in charge or entrusting.*NWAD COMMITMENT.5*

5. A doing, or perpetration, as of sin or a crime; commission.*NWAD COMMITMENT.6*

6. The act of pledging or engaging; or the act of exposing or endangering.*NWAD COMMITMENT.7*

COMMITTED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; given in charge; deposited; imprisoned; done; perpetrated; engaged; exposed; referred to a committee.

COMMITTEE, *n.* One or more persons, elected or appointed, to

whom any matter or business is referred, either by a legislative body or either branch of it, or by a court, or by an corporation, or by any society, or collective body of men acting together. In legislative bodies, a house or branch of that body may resolve or form itself into a committee, called a committee of the whole hose, when the speaker leaves the chair, and one of the members acts as chairman. Standing committees are such as continue during the existence of the legislature, and to these are committed all matters that fall within the purposes of their appointment; as the committee of elections, or of privileges, etc. Special committees are appointed to consider and report on particular subjects.

COMMITTEESHIP, *n.* The office and profit of committees.

COMMITTER, *n.* One who commits; one who does or perpetrates.

COMMITTIBLE, *a.* That may be committed.

COMMITTING, *ppr.* Giving in trust; depositing; imprisoning; perpetrating; engaging; referring to a committee; exposing.

COMMIX, *v.t.* To mix or mingle; to blend; to mix, as different substances.

COMMIX, *v.i.* To mix; to mingle.

COMMIXED, *pp.* Mixed; blended.

COMMIXING, *ppr.* Mixing; blending.

COMMIXTION, *n.* Mixture; a blending of different ingredients in one mass or compound.

Mixion is used by Shakespeare, but is hardly legitimate.*NWAD COMMIXTION.2*

COMMIXTURE, *n.*

1. The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending of ingredients in one mass or compound.*NWAD COMMIXTURE.2*

2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.*NWAD COMMIXTURE.3*

3. In Scots law, a method of acquiring property, by blending different substances belonging to different proprietors.*NWAD COMMIXTURE.4*

COMMODE, *n.* A kind of head dress formerly worn by ladies.

COMMODIOUS, *a.* Convenient; suitable; fit; proper; adapted to its use or purpose, or to wants and necessities; as a commodious house or room.

The haven was not commodious to winter in. *Acts 27:12*.*NWAD COMMODIOUS.2*

It is followed by for before a noun; as a place commodious for a camp.*NWAD COMMODIOUS.3*

COMMODIOUSLY, *adv.* Conveniently; in a commodious manner; suitable; in a manner to afford ease, or to prevent uneasiness; as a house commodiously situated; we may pass life commodiously without the restraints of ceremony.

COMMODIOUSNESS, *n.* Convenience fitness; suitableness for its purpose; as the commodiousness of a house or an apartment; the commodiousness of a situation for trade.

COMMODITY, *n.*

1. Primarily, convenience; profit; advantage; interest. Men seek their own commodity. In this sense it was used by Hooker, Sidney, etc.; but this is nearly or wholly obsolete.*NWAD COMMODITY.2*

2. That which affords ease, convenience or advantage; any thing that is useful, but particularly in commerce, including every thing movable that is bought and sold, goods, wares, merchandize,

produce of land and manufactures. Unless perhaps animals may be excepted, the word includes all the movables which are objects of commerce.*NWAD COMMODITY.3*

Commodities are movables, valuable by money, the common measure.*NWAD COMMODITY.4*

The principal use of money is to save the commutation of more bulky commodities.*NWAD COMMODITY.5*

Staple commodities are those which are the produce or manufacture of a country, and constitute the principal articles of exportation. Thus flour is the staple commodity of New-York and Pennsylvania; flour and tobacco, of Maryland and Virginia; cotton and rice, of S. Carolina and Georgia; cotton and sugar, of Louisiana.*NWAD COMMODITY.6*

COMMODORE, *n.*

1. The officer who commands a squadron or detachment of ships, destined on a particular enterprise. In the British marine, he bears the rank of a brigadier-general in the army, and his ship is distinguished by a broad red pendant, tapering to the outer end, and sometimes forked.*NWAD COMMODORE.2*

2. A title given by courtesy to the senior captain, when three or more ships of war are cruising in company.*NWAD COMMODORE.3*

3. The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.*NWAD COMMODORE.4*

COMMODULATION, *n.* Measure; agreement.

COMMOIGNE, *n.* A monk of the same convent.

COMMON, *a.*

1. Belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; as, life and sense are common to man and beast; the common

privileges of citizens; the common wants of men.*NWAD COMMON.2*

2. Belonging to the public; having no separate owner. The right to a highway is common.*NWAD COMMON.3*

3. General; serving for the use of all; as the common prayer.*NWAD COMMON.4*

4. Universal; belonging to all; as, the earth is said to be the common mother of mankind.*NWAD COMMON.5*

5. Public; general; frequent; as common report.*NWAD COMMON.6*

6. Usual; ordinary; as the common operations of nature; the common forms of conveyance; the common rules of civility.*NWAD COMMON.7*

7. Of no rank or superior excellence; ordinary. Applied to men, it signifies, not noble, not distinguished by noble descent, or not distinguished by office, character or talents; as a common man; a common soldier. Applied to things, it signifies, not distinguished by excellence or superiority; as a common essay; a common exertion. It however is not generally equivalent to mean, which expresses something lower in rank or estimation.*NWAD COMMON.8*

8. Prostitute; lewd; as a common woman.*NWAD COMMON.9*

9. In grammar, such verbs as signify both action and passion, are called common; as aspernor, I despise or am despised; also, such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as parens.*NWAD COMMON.10*

10. A common bud, in botany, is one that contains both leaves and flowers; a common peduncle, one that bears several flowers; a common perianth, one that incloses several distinct fructification; a common receptacle, one that connects several distinct fructification.*NWAD COMMON.11*

Common divisor, in mathematics, is a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without a

remainder.*NWAD COMMON.12*

Common Law, in Great Britain and the United States, the unwritten law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law. That body of rules, principles and customs which have been received from our ancestors, and by which courts have been governed in their judicial decisions. The evidence of this law is to be found in the reports of those decisions, and the records of the courts. Some of these rules may have originated in edicts or statutes which are now lost, or in the terms and conditions of particular grants or charters; but it is most probable that many of them originated in judicial decisions founded on natural justice and equity, or on local customs.*NWAD COMMON.13*

Common pleas, in Great Britain, one of the kings courts, now held in Westminster-Hall. It consists of a chief justice and three other justices, and has cognizance of all civil causes, real, personal or mixed, as well by original writ, as by removal from the inferior courts. A writ of error, in the nature of an appeal, lies from this court to the court of kings bench.*NWAD COMMON.14*

In some of the American states, a court of common pleas is an inferior court, whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, and it is sometimes called a county court. This court is variously constituted in different states, and its powers are defined by statutes. It has jurisdiction of civil causes, and of minor offenses; but its final jurisdiction is very limited; all causes of magnitude being removable to a higher Court by appeal or by writ of error.*NWAD COMMON.15*

Common book of prayer, the liturgy of the Church of England, which all the clergy of the Church are enjoined to use, under a penalty.*NWAD COMMON.16*

Common recovery, a legal process for recovering an estate or barring entails.*NWAD COMMON.17*

Common time, in music, duple or double time, when the semibreve is equal to two minims.*NWAD COMMON.18*

In common, equally with another, or with others; to be equally used

or participated by two or more; as tenants in common; to provide for children in common; to assign lands to two persons in common, or to twenty in common; we enjoy the bounties of providence in common.*NWAD COMMON.19*

COMMON, ***n.***

1. A tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number. Thus we apply the word to an open ground or space in a highway, reserved for public use.*NWAD COMMON.21*

2. In law, an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors; or the profit which a man has in the land of another; or a right which a person has to pasture has cattle on land of another, or to dig turf, or catch fish, or cut wood, or the like; called common of pasture, of turbary, of piscary, and of estovers.*NWAD COMMON.22*

Common, or right of common, is appendant, appurtenant, because of vicinage, or in gross.*NWAD COMMON.23*

Common appendant is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the lords waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. This is a matter of most universal right.*NWAD COMMON.24*

Common appurtenant may be annexed to lands in other lordships, or extend to other beasts, besides those which are generally commonable; this is not of common right, but can be claimed only b immemorial usage and prescription.*NWAD COMMON.25*

Common because of vicinage or neighborhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, lying contiguous to each other, have usually intercommoned with one another, the beasts of the one straying into the others fields; this is a permissive right.*NWAD COMMON.26*

Common in gross or at large, is annexed to a man’s person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it may be claimed by

prescriptive right, as by a parson of a church or other corporation sole.*NWAD COMMON.27*

COMMON, *v.i.*

1. To have a joint right with others in common ground.*NWAD COMMON.29*

2. To board together; to eat at a table in common.*NWAD COMMON.30*

COMMON, *adv.* Commonly.

COMMON-COUNCIL, *n.* The council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens. The common council of London consists of two houses; the upper house, composed of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; and the lower house, of the common-council-men, elected by the several wards. In most of the American cities, the Mayor, Aldermen and common-council-men constituted one body, called a Court of Common-Council

COMMON-CRIER, *n.* A crier whose occupation is to give notice of lost things.

COMMON-HALL, *n.* A hall or house in which citizens meet for business.

COMMON-LAWYER, *n.* One versed in Common Law.

COMMONPLACE, *n.* A memorandum; a common topic.

COMMONPLACE, *v.t.* To enter in a commonplace-book, or to reduce to general heads.

Commonplace-book, a book in which are registered such facts, opinions or observations as are deemed worthy of notice or remembrance, so disposed that any one may be easily found. Hence common-place as used as an epithet to denote what is

common or often repeated, or trite; as a commonplace observation.*NWAD COMMONPLACE.3*

COMMONABLE, *a.*

1. Held in common.*NWAD COMMONABLE.2*

2. That may be pastured on common land.*NWAD COMMONABLE.3*

Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plow, or such as manure the ground.*NWAD COMMONABLE.4*

COMMONAGE, *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.

COMMONALTY, *n.*

1. The common people. In Great Britain, all classes and conditions of people, who are below the rank of nobility.*NWAD COMMONALTY.2*

The commonalty, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees.*NWAD COMMONALTY.3*

In the United States, commonalty has no very definite signification. It is however used to denote that part of the people who live by labor, and are not liberally educated, nor elevated by office or professional pursuits.*NWAD COMMONALTY.4*

2. The bulk of mankind.*NWAD COMMONALTY.5*

COMMONER, *n.*

1. One of the lower rank, or common people; one under the degree of nobility.*NWAD COMMONER.2*

2. A member of the house of commons.*NWAD COMMONER.3*

3. One who has a joint right in common ground.*NWAD*

COMMONER.4

4. A student of the second rank in the universities in England; one who eats at a common table.*NWAD COMMONER.5*

5. A prostitute.*NWAD COMMONER.6*

6. A partaker.*NWAD COMMONER.7*

COMMONITION, *n.* Advice; warning; instruction.

COMMONITIVE, *a.* Warning; monitory.

COMMONLY, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part; as, confirmed habits commonly continue through life.

COMMONNESS, *n.*

1. Frequent occurrence; a state of being common or usual.*NWAD COMMONNESS.2*

2. Equal participation by two or more.*NWAD COMMONNESS.3*

COMMONS, *n. plu.*

1. The common people, who inherit or possess no honors or titles; the vulgar.*NWAD COMMONS.2*

2. In England, the lower house of Parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs and counties, chosen by men possessed of the property or qualifications required by law. This body is called the House of Commons. The House of Representatives in North Carolina bears the same name.*NWAD COMMONS.3*

3. Common grounds; land possessed or used by two or more persons in common.*NWAD COMMONS.4*

4. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many

persons eat at the same table or in the same hall.*NWAD COMMONS.5*

Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing scant.*NWAD COMMONS.6*

Doctors Commons, in London, a college founded by Dr. Harvey, for the professors of the civil law, where the civilians common together. The house was consumed in the great fire in 1666, but rebuilt in 1672. To this college belong thirty four proctors.*NWAD COMMONS.7*

COMMONTY, *n.* In Scots law, land belonging to two or more common proprietors; or a heath or muir, of which there has been a promiscuous possession by pasturage.

COMMONWEAL, COMMONWEALTH, *n.*

1. An established form of government, or civil polity; or more generally, a state; a body politic, consisting of a certain portion of men united by compact or tacit agreement, under one form of government and system of laws. This term is applied to the government of Great Britain, which is of a mixed character, and to other governments which are considered as free or popular, but rarely or improperly, to an absolute government. A commonwealth is properly a free state; a popular or representative government; a republic; as the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The word signifies strictly, the common good or happiness; and hence, the form of government supposed best to secure the public good.*NWAD COMMONWEAL.2*

2. The whole body of people in a state the public.*NWAD COMMONWEAL.3*

3. The territory of a state; as, all the land within the limits of the commonwealth.*NWAD COMMONWEAL.4*

COMMONWEALTHSMAN, *n.* One who favors the commonwealth, or a republican government.

COMMORANCE, COMMORANCY, *n.* A dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; abode; habitation.

Commorancy consists in usually lying there.*NWAD COMMORANCE.2*

COMMORANT, *a.* Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting.

All freeholders within the precinct--and all persons commorant therein--are obliged to attend the court-leet.*NWAD COMMORANT.2*

COMMORIENT, *a.* Dying at the same time.

COMMOTHER, *n.* A godmother.

COMMOTION, *n.*

1. Agitation; as the commotion of the sea.*NWAD COMMOTION.2*

2. Tumult of people; disturbance; disorder, which may amount at times to sedition or insurrection; as the commotions of a state.*NWAD COMMOTION.3*

When ye hear of wars and commotions, be not terrified. *Luke 21:9*.*NWAD COMMOTION.4*

3. Agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; excitement.*NWAD COMMOTION.5*

He could not debate without commotion.*NWAD COMMOTION.6*

COMMOTIONER, *n.* One who excites commotion.

COMMOVE, *v.t.* To put in motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle; a poetic word.

COMMUNE, *v.i.*

1. To converse; to talk together familiarly; to impart sentiments

mutually, in private or familiar discourse; followed by with before the person.*NWAD COMMUNE.2*

And there will I meet and commune with thee. *Exodus 25:22*.*NWAD COMMUNE.3*

2. To have intercourse in contemplation or meditation.*NWAD COMMUNE.4*

Commune with your own heart on your bed. *Psalm 4:4*.*NWAD COMMUNE.5*

3. To partake of the sacrament or Lords supper; to receive the communion; a common use of the word in America, as it is in the Welsh.*NWAD COMMUNE.6*

COMMUNE, *n.* A small territorial district in France--one of the subordinate divisions of the country introduced in the late revolution.

Communibus annis, one year with another; on an average.*NWAD COMMUNE.8*

Communibus locis, one place with another; on a medium.*NWAD COMMUNE.9*

COMMUNICABILITY, *n.* [See *Communicate*.] The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted from one to another.

COMMUNICABLE, *a.*

1. That may be communicated; capable of being imparted from one to another; as, knowledge is communicable by words.*NWAD COMMUNICABLE.2*

Lost bliss, to thee no more communicable.*NWAD COMMUNICABLE.3*

Eternal life is communicable to all.*NWAD COMMUNICABLE.4*

2. That may be recounted.*NWAD COMMUNICABLE.5*

3. Communicative; ready to impart.*NWAD COMMUNICABLE.6*

COMMUNICANT, *n.* One who communes at the Lords table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament, at the celebration of the Lords supper.

COMMUNICATE, *v.t.*

1. To impart; to give to another, as a partaker; to confer for joint possession; to bestow, as that which the receiver is to hold, retain, use or enjoy; with to.*NWAD COMMUNICATE.2*

Where God is worshiped, there he communicates his blessings and holy influences.*NWAD COMMUNICATE.3*

Let him that is taught in the word communicate to him that teacheth in all good things. *Galatians 6:6*.*NWAD COMMUNICATE.4*

2. To impart reciprocally, or mutually; to have or enjoy a share of; followed by with.*NWAD COMMUNICATE.5*

Common benefits are to be communicated with all, but peculiar benefits with choice.*NWAD COMMUNICATE.6*

But Diamede desires my company,*NWAD COMMUNICATE.7*

And still communicates his praise with me.*NWAD COMMUNICATE.8*

3. To impart, as knowledge; to reveal; to give, as information, either by words, signs or signals; as, to communicate intelligence, news, opinions, or facts.*NWAD COMMUNICATE.9*

Formerly this verb had with before the person receiving; as, he communicated those thoughts only with the Lord Digby. Clarendon. But now it has to only.*NWAD COMMUNICATE.10*

4. To deliver, as to communicate a message; to give, as to communicate motion.*NWAD COMMUNICATE.11*

COMMUNICATE, *v.i.*

1. To partake of the Lords supper. Instead of this, in America, at least in New England, commune is generally or always used.*NWAD COMMUNICATE.13*

2. To have a communication or passage from one to another; to have the means of passing from one to another; as, two houses communicate with each other; a fortress communicates with the country; the canals of the body communicate with each other.*NWAD COMMUNICATE.14*

3. To have intercourse; applied to persons.*NWAD COMMUNICATE.15*

4. To have, enjoy or suffer reciprocally; to have a share with another.*NWAD COMMUNICATE.16*

Ye have done well that ye did communicate with my affliction. *Philippians 4:14*.*NWAD COMMUNICATE.17*

COMMUNICATED, *pp.* Imparted from one to another; bestowed; delivered.

COMMUNICATING, *ppr.*

1. Imparting; giving or bestowing; delivering.*NWAD COMMUNICATING.2*

2. Partaking of the sacrament of the Lords supper.*NWAD COMMUNICATING.3*

3. Leading or conducting from place to place, as a passage; connected by a passage or channel, as two lakes communicating with each other.*NWAD COMMUNICATING.4*

4. Having intercourse by words, letters or messages; corresponding.*NWAD COMMUNICATING.5*

COMMUNICATION, *n.*

1. The act of imparting, conferring, or delivering, from one to

another; as the communication of knowledge, opinions or facts.*NWAD COMMUNICATION.2*

2. Intercourse by words, letters or messages; interchange of thoughts or opinions, by conference or other means.*NWAD COMMUNICATION.3*

Abner had communication with the elders of Israel, saying, Ye sought for David in times past to be king over you. *2 Samuel 3:17*.*NWAD COMMUNICATION.4*

Let your communication be, yea, yea; nay, nay. *Matthew 5:37*.*NWAD COMMUNICATION.5*

In *1 Corinthians 15:33*, Evil communications corrupt good manners, the word may signify conversation, colloquial discourses, or customary association and familiarity.*NWAD COMMUNICATION.6*

3. Intercourse; interchange of knowledge; correspondence; good understanding between men.*NWAD COMMUNICATION.7*

Secrets may be carried so far as to stop the communication necessary among all who have the management of affairs.*NWAD COMMUNICATION.8*

4. Connecting passage; means of passing from place to place; as a strait or channel between seas or lakes, a road between cities or countries, a gallery between apartments in a house, an avenue between streets, etc.*NWAD COMMUNICATION.9*

Keep open a communication with the besieged place.*NWAD COMMUNICATION.10*

5. That which is communicated or imparted.*NWAD COMMUNICATION.11*

The house received a communication from the Governor, respecting the hospital.*NWAD COMMUNICATION.12*

6. In rhetoric, a trope by which a speaker or writer takes his hearer or speaker as a partner in his sentiments, and says we, instead of I

or you.*NWAD COMMUNICATION.13*

COMMUNICATIVE, *a.*

1. Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others. In the sense of liberal of benefits, though legitimate, it is little used.*NWAD COMMUNICATIVE.2*

2. Disposed to impart or disclose, as knowledge, opinions, or facts; free to communicate; not reserved.*NWAD COMMUNICATIVE.3*

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less communicative.*NWAD COMMUNICATIVE.4*

COMMUNICATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve.

COMMUNICATORY, *a.* Imparting knowledge.

COMMUNING, *ppr.* Conversing familiarly; having familiar intercourse.

COMMUNING, *n.* Familiar converse; private intercourse.

COMMUNION, *n.*

1. Fellowship; intercourse between two persons or more; interchange of transactions, or offices; a state of giving and receiving; agreement; concord.*NWAD COMMUNION.2*

We are naturally led to seek communion and fellowship with other.*NWAD COMMUNION.3*

What communion hath light with darkness? *2 Corinthians 6:14*.*NWAD COMMUNION.4*

2. Mutual intercourse or union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline.*NWAD COMMUNION.5*

The Protestant churches have no communion with the Romish church.*NWAD COMMUNION.6*

3. The body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline. The three grand communions into which the Christian church is divided, are those of the Greek, the Romish and the Protestant churches.*NWAD COMMUNION.7*

4. The act of communicating the sacrament of the Eucharist; the celebration of the Lords supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament. The fourth council of Lateran decrees that every believer shall receive the communion at least at Easter.*NWAD COMMUNION.8*

5. Union of professing Christians in a particular church; as, members in full communion.*NWAD COMMUNION.9*

Communion-service, in the liturgy of the Episcopal church, is the office for the administration of the holy sacrament.*NWAD COMMUNION.10*

COMMUNITY, *n.*

1. Properly, common possession or enjoyment; as a community of goods.*NWAD COMMUNITY.2*

It is a confirmation of the original community of all things.*NWAD COMMUNITY.3*

2. A society of people, having common rights and privileges, or common interests, civil, political or ecclesiastical; or living under the same laws and regulations. This word may signify a commonwealth or state, a body politic, or a particular society or order of men within a state, as a community of monks; and it is often used for the public or people in general, without very definite limits.*NWAD COMMUNITY.4*

3. Commonness; frequency.*NWAD COMMUNITY.5*

COMMUTABILITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of being exchanged, or put, one in the place of the other.

COMMUTABLE, ***a.*** **That may be exchanged, or mutually changed; that may be given for another. In philology, that may pass from one into another; as, the letter b is commutable with v; or in Celtic, b and mh are commutable.**

COMMUTATION, ***n.***

1. Change; alteration; a passing from one state to another.*NWAD COMMUTATION.2*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another; barter.*NWAD COMMUTATION.3*

The use of money is to save the commutation of more bulky commodities.*NWAD COMMUTATION.4*

3. In law, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less; as banishment instead of death.*NWAD COMMUTATION.5*

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a commutation for penance.*NWAD COMMUTATION.6*

COMMUTATIVE, ***a.*** **Relative to exchange; interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another; as commutative justice, justice which is mutually done and received, between men in society.**

To cultivate an habitual regard to commutative justice.*NWAD COMMUTATIVE.2*

COMMUTATIVELY, ***adv.*** **By way of reciprocal exchange.**

COMMUTE, ***v.t.***

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; as, to commute our labors; to commute pain for pleasure.*NWAD COMMUTE.2*

2. In law, to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity; as, to commute death for transportation.*NWAD*

COMMUTE.3

COMMUTE, *v.i.* To atone; to compensate; to stand in the place of; as, one penalty commutes for another.

COMMUTUAL, *a.* Mutual; reciprocal; used in poetry.

There, with commutual zeal, we both had strove*NWAD COMMUTUAL.2*

In acts of dear benevolence and love.*NWAD COMMUTUAL.3*

COMPACT, *a.*

1. Closely and firmly united, as the particles of solid bodies; firm; close; solid; dense. Stone, iron and wood are compact bodies. A compact leaf, in botany, is one having the pulp of a close firm texture.*NWAD COMPACT.2*

2. Composed; consisting.*NWAD COMPACT.3*

A wandering fire,*NWAD COMPACT.4*

Compact of unctuous vapor.*NWAD COMPACT.5*

3. Joined; held together.*NWAD COMPACT.6*

A pipe of seven reeds, compact with wax together.*NWAD COMPACT.7*

4. Brief; close; pithy; not diffuse; not verbose; as a compact discourse.*NWAD COMPACT.8*

COMPACT, *n.* An agreement; a contract between parties; a word that may be applied, in a general sense, to any covenant or contract between individuals; but it is more generally applied to agreements between nations and states, as treaties and confederacies. So the constitution of the United States is a political contract between the States; a national compact. Or the word is applied to the agreement of the individuals of a community.

The law of nations depends on mutual compacts, treaties, leagues,

etc.*NWAD COMPACT.10*

In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit compact, founded on common consent.*NWAD COMPACT.11*

COMPACT, *v.t.*

1. To thrust, drive or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close; as the parts which compose a body.*NWAD COMPACT.13*

Now the bright sun compacts the precious stone.*NWAD COMPACT.14*

2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system.*NWAD COMPACT.15*

The whole body fitly joined together and compacted. *Ephesians 4:16*.*NWAD COMPACT.16*

3. To league with.*NWAD COMPACT.17*

Thou pernicious woman,*NWAD COMPACT.18*

Compact with her thats gone.*NWAD COMPACT.19*

4. To compose or make out of.*NWAD COMPACT.20*

If he, compact of jars, grow musical.*NWAD COMPACT.21*

In the two last examples, compact is used for compacted.*NWAD COMPACT.22*

COMPACTED, *pp.* Pressed close; firmly united, or connected.

COMPACTEDNESS, *n.* A state of being compact; firmness; closeness of parts; density, whence results hardness.

COMPACTING, *ppr.* Uniting closely; consolidating.

COMPACTION, *n.* The act of making compact; or the state of being compact.

COMPACTLY, ***adv.*** **Closely; densely; with close union of parts.**

COMPACTNESS, ***n.*** **Firmness; close union of parts; density.**

COMPACTURE, ***n.*** **Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected; manner of joining.**

COMPAGES, ***n.*** **A system or structure of many parts united.**

COMPAGINATION, ***n.*** **[See** ***Compact*****.] Union of parts; structure; connection; contexture.**

COMPANABLE, ***a.*** **Companionable.**

COMPANABLENESS, ***n.*** **Sociableness.**

COMPANIABLE, ***a.*** **Social.**

COMPANIABLENESS, ***n.*** **Sociableness.**

COMPANION, ***n.***

1. One who keeps company with another; one with whom a person frequently associates, and converses. It differs from friend, says Johnson, as acquaintance from confidence. The word does not necessarily imply friendship; but a companion is often or generally a friend.*NWAD COMPANION.2*

A companion of fools shall be destroyed. *Proverbs 13:20*.*NWAD COMPANION.3*

2. One who accompanies another; as two persons meeting casually and traveling together are called companions. So soldiers are called companions in arms.*NWAD COMPANION.4*

3. A partner; an associate.*NWAD COMPANION.5*

Epaphroditus, my brother, and companion in labor, and fellow soldier. *Philippians 2:25*.*NWAD COMPANION.6*

4. A fellow; a mate.*NWAD COMPANION.7*

5. A sort of wooden porch placed over the entrance or stair case of the cabin in merchant ships. Hence the ladder by which officers ascend to and descend from the quarter deck is called the companion ladder.*NWAD COMPANION.8*

COMPANIONABLE, *a.* Fit for good fellowship; qualified to be agreeable in company; sociable; agreeable as a companion.

COMPANIONABLY, *adv.* In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP, *n.*

1. Fellowship; association.*NWAD COMPANIONSHIP.2*

2. Company; train.*NWAD COMPANIONSHIP.3*

COMPANY, *n.*

1. In military affairs, the soldiers united under the command of a captain; a subdivision of a regiment, consisting usually of a number from 60 to 100 men. But the number is indefinite.*NWAD COMPANY.2*

2. Any assemblage of persons; a collection of men, or other animals, in a very indefinite sense. It may be applied to a small number, or any multitude whatever; as in scripture we read of a company of priests, a company of prophets, and an innumerable company of angels; also, a company of horses.*NWAD COMPANY.3*

3. An assemblage of persons for entertainment or festivity; a party collected by invitation or otherwise.*NWAD COMPANY.4*

4. Persons that associate with others for conversation or pleasure; society; as, let your children keep good company.*NWAD COMPANY.5*

5. The state of being a companion; the act of accompanying;

fellowship; society.*NWAD COMPANY.6*

I will keep thee company.*NWAD COMPANY.7*

We cannot enjoy the company of licentious men.*NWAD COMPANY.8*

6. A number of persons untied for the same purpose, or in a joint concern; as a company of merchants or mechanics; a company of players. The word is applicable to private partnerships or to incorporated bodies of men. Hence it may signify a firm, house or partnership; or a corporation, as the East India Company, a banking or insurance company.*NWAD COMPANY.9*

7. The crew of a ship, including the officers; also, a fleet.*NWAD COMPANY.10*

To bear company, to accompany; to attend; to go with; denoting a temporary association.*NWAD COMPANY.11*

His faithful dog shall bear him company.*NWAD COMPANY.12*

To keep company, to accompany; to attend; also, to associate with frequently or habitually; hence, to frequent public houses. *Proverbs 29:3*.*NWAD COMPANY.13*

COMPANY, *v.t.* To accompany; to attend; to go with; to be companion to.

COMPANY, *v.i.*

1. To associate with; to frequent the company of.*NWAD COMPANY.16*

I wrote you not to company with fornicators. *1 Corinthians 5:9*.*NWAD COMPANY.17*

2. To be a gay companion.*NWAD COMPANY.18*

3. To have commerce with the other sex.*NWAD COMPANY.19*

COMPARABLE, *a.* That may be compared; worthy of

comparison; being of equal regard; that may be estimated as equal.

There is no blessing of life comparable to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend.*NWAD COMPARABLE.2*

The precious sons of Zion, comparable to fine gold. *Lamentations 4:2*.*NWAD COMPARABLE.3*

COMPARABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard.

COMPARATIVE, *a.*

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute. The comparative weight of a body, is that which is estimated by comparing it with the weight of another body. A body may be called heavy, when compared with a feather, which would be called light, when compared with iron. So of comparative good, or evil.*NWAD COMPARATIVE.2*

2. Having the power of comparing different things; as a comparative faculty.*NWAD COMPARATIVE.3*

3. In grammar, expressing more or less. The comparative degree of an adjective expresses a greater or less degree of a quantity, or quality, than the positive; as brighter, or more bright; smaller; finer; stronger; weaker.*NWAD COMPARATIVE.4*

Comparative anatomy, that branch of anatomy which treats of the anatomy of other animals than man, with a view to compare their structure with that of human beings, and thus to illustrate the animal functions, and particularly with reference to a more perfect knowledge of the functions of several parts of the human body.*NWAD COMPARATIVE.5*

COMPARATIVE, *n.* One who is equal or pretends to be an equal.

COMPARATIVELY, *adv.* In a state of comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not

positively, absolutely or in itself. A thing is comparatively heavy, when it is compared with something less heavy. Paper is comparatively light or heavy; light, when compared with lead; and heavy, when compared with air.

How few, comparatively, are the instances of a wise application of time and talents!*NWAD COMPARATIVELY.2*

COMPARE, ***v.t.***

1. To set or bring things together in fact or in contemplation, and to examine the relations they bear to each other, with a view to ascertain their agreement or disagreement; as, to compare two pieces of cloth, two tables, or coins; to compare reasons and arguments; to compare pleasure with pain.*NWAD COMPARE.2*

In comparing movable things, it is customary to bring them together, for examination. In comparing thins immovable or remote, and abstract ideas, we bring them together in the mind, as far as we are able, and consider them in connection. Comparison therefore is really collation, or it includes it.*NWAD COMPARE.3*

2. To liken; to represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration.*NWAD COMPARE.4*

Solon compared the people to the sea, and orators and counselors to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet, it the winds did not trouble it.*NWAD COMPARE.5*

In this sense compare is followed by to.*NWAD COMPARE.6*

3. To examine the relations of thins to each other, with a view to discover their relative proportions, quantities or qualities; as, to compare two kingdoms, or two mountains with each other; to compare the number ten with fifteen; to compare ice with crystal; to compare a clown with a dancing master or a dandy.*NWAD COMPARE.7*

In this sense compare is followed by with.*NWAD COMPARE.8*

4. In grammar, to form an adjective in the degrees of comparison;

as blackish, black, blacker, blackest.*NWAD COMPARE.9*

5. To get; to procure; to obtain; as in Latin.*NWAD COMPARE.10*

COMPARE, *v.i.*

1. To hold comparison; to be like or equal.*NWAD COMPARE.12*

2. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.*NWAD COMPARE.13*

[This noun is in use, but cannot be considered as elegant.]*NWAD COMPARE.14*

COMPARED, *pp.* Set together and examined with respect to likeness or unlikeness, agreement or disagreement; likened; represented as similar.

COMPARER, *n.* One who compares or makes a comparison.

COMPARING, *ppr.* Examining the relations of thins to each other; likening.

COMPARISON, *n.*

1. The act of comparing; the act of considering the relation between persons or things, with a view to discover their agreement or resemblance, or their disagreement or difference.*NWAD COMPARISON.2*

We learn to form a correct estimate of men and their actions by comparison.*NWAD COMPARISON.3*

2. The state of being compared.*NWAD COMPARISON.4*

If we rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in comparison.*NWAD COMPARISON.5*

3. Comparative estimate; proportion.*NWAD COMPARISON.6*

Who is left among you that saw this house in its first glory? And how do you see it now? Is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing? *Haggai 2:3*.*NWAD COMPARISON.7*

4. In grammar, the formation of an adjective in its several degrees of signification; as strong, stronger, strongest; greenish, green, greener, greenest; glorious, more glorious, most glorious. In English, there are strictly four degrees of comparison.*NWAD COMPARISON.8*

5. A simile, similitude, or illustration by similitude.*NWAD COMPARISON.9*

Whereto shall we liken the kingdom of God? Or with what comparison shall we compare it? *Mark 4:30*.*NWAD COMPARISON.10*

6. In rhetoric, a figure by which two things are considered with regard to a third, which is common to them both; as, a hero is like a lion in courage. Here courage is common to hero and lion, and constitutes the point of resemblance.*NWAD COMPARISON.11*

The distinction between similitude and comparison is, that the former has reference to the quality; the latter, to the quantity. Comparison is between more and less; similitude is between good and gad. Hannibal--hung like a tempest on the declivities of the Alps--is a likeness by similitude. The sublimity of the scriptural prophets exceeds that of Homer, as much as thunder is louder than a whisper--is a likeness by comparison.*NWAD COMPARISON.12*

But comparison has reference to quality as well as quantity.*NWAD COMPARISON.13*

COMPART, *v.t.* To divide; to mark out a plan or design into its several parts, or subdivisions.

COMPARTED, ***pp.*** **Dividing or disposing into parts.**

COMPARTING, ***ppr.*** **Dividing or disposing into parts.**

COMPARTITION, ***n.***

1. The act of dividing into parts. In architecture, the division or disposition of the whole ground-plot of an edifice, into its various apartments.*NWAD COMPARTITION.2*

2. Division; part divided; a separate part; as, amphitheaters needed no compartitions.*NWAD COMPARTITION.3*

COMPARTMENT, ***n.***

1. A division or separate part of a general design, as of a picture, or of a ground-plot.*NWAD COMPARTMENT.2*

2. A design composed of several different figures, disposed with symmetry, for ornament; as a compartment of tiles or bricks, duly arranged, of various colors and varnished, to decorate a building. In gardening, compartments are assemblages of beds, plots, borders, walks, etc. In heraldry, a compartment is called also a partition.*NWAD COMPARTMENT.3*

COMPARTNER, ***n.*** **A sharer.**

COMPASS, ***n.***

1. Stretch; reach; extent; the limit or boundary of a space, and the space included; applied to time, space, sound, etc. Our knowledge lies within a very narrow compass. The universe extends beyond the compass of our thoughts. So we say, the compass of a year, the compass of an empire, the compass of reason, the compass of the voice.*NWAD COMPASS.2*

And in that compass all the world contains.*NWAD COMPASS.3*

2. A passing round; a circular course; a circuit.*NWAD COMPASS.4*

Time is come round;*NWAD COMPASS.5*

and where I did begin, thee shall I end:*NWAD COMPASS.6*

My life has run its compass.*NWAD COMPASS.7*

They fetched a compass of seven days journey. *2 Kings 3:9*; *2 Samuel 5:23*; *Acts 28:13*.*NWAD COMPASS.8*

3. Moderate bounds; limits of truth; moderation; due limits.*NWAD COMPASS.9*

In two hundred years, (I speak within compass,) no such commission had been executed.*NWAD COMPASS.10*

This sense is the same as the first, and the peculiar force of the phrase lies in the word within.*NWAD COMPASS.11*

4. The extent or limit of the voice or of sound.*NWAD COMPASS.12*

5. An instrument for directing or ascertaining the course of ships at sea, consisting of a circular box, containing a paper card marked with the thirty two points of direction, fixed on a magnetic needle, that always points to the north, the variation excepted. The needle with the card turns on a pin in the center of the box. In the center of the needle is fixed a brass conical socket or cap, by which the card hanging on the pin turns freely round the center. The box is covered with glass, to prevent the motion of the card from being disturbed by the wind.*NWAD COMPASS.13*

6. Compass or compasses, [or a pair of compasses, so named from its legs, but pair is superfluous or improper, and the singular number compass is the preferable name,] an instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, etc., consisting of two pointed legs or branches, made of iron, steel or brass, joined at the top by a rivet, on which they move. There are also compasses of three legs or triangular compasses, cylindrical and spherical compasses with four branches, and various other kinds.*NWAD COMPASS.14*

7. An instrument used in surveying land, constructed in the main like the mariners compass; but with this difference, that the needle is not fitted into the card, moving with it, but plays alone; the card being drawn on the bottom of the box, and a circle divided into 360 degrees on the limb. This instrument is used in surveying land, and in directing travelers in a desert or forest, miners, etc.*NWAD COMPASS.15*

Compass-saw, a saw with a brad edge and thin back, to cut in a circular form.*NWAD COMPASS.16*

COMPASS, ***v.t.***

1. To stretch round; to extend so as to embrace the whole; hence, to inclose, encircle, grasp or seize; as, to compass with the arms.*NWAD COMPASS.18*

2. To surround; to environ; to inclose on all sides; sometimes followed by around, round or about.*NWAD COMPASS.19*

Now all the blessings of a glad father compass thee about.*NWAD COMPASS.20*

With favor wilt thou compass him as with a shield. *Psalm 5:12*.*NWAD COMPASS.21*

The willows of the brook compass him about. *Job 40:22*.*NWAD COMPASS.22*

3. To go or walk round.*NWAD COMPASS.23*

Ye shall compass the city--and the seventh day ye shall compass the city seven times. *Joshua 6:3, 4*.*NWAD COMPASS.24*

For ye compass sea and land. *Matthew 23:15*.*NWAD COMPASS.25*

4. To besiege; to beleaguer; to block up. This is not a different sense, but a particular application.*NWAD COMPASS.26*

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee

round, and keep thee in on every side. *Luke 19:43*.*NWAD COMPASS.27*

5. To obtain; to attain to; to procure; to bring within ones power; to accomplish.*NWAD COMPASS.28*

If I can check my erring love, I will;*NWAD COMPASS.29*

If not, to compass her Ill use my skill.*NWAD COMPASS.30*

How can you hope to compass your designs?*NWAD COMPASS.31*

6. To purpose; to intend; to imagine; to plot; to contrive; as we say, to go about to perform, but in mind only; as, to compass the death of the king.*NWAD COMPASS.32*

Compassing and imaging the death of the king are synonymous terms; compass signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect.*NWAD COMPASS.33*

COMPASSED, *pp.* Embraced; surrounded; inclosed; obtained; imagined.

COMPASSING, *ppr.*

1. Embracing; going round; inclosing; obtaining; accomplishing; imagining; intending.*NWAD COMPASSING.2*

2. In ship-building, incurvated; arched.*NWAD COMPASSING.3*

COMPASSION, *n.*

1. A suffering with another; painful sympathy; a sensation of sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; pity; commiseration. Compassion is a mixed passion, compounded of love and sorrow; at least some portion of love generally attends the pain or regret, or is excited by it. Extreme distress of an enemy even changes enmity into at least temporary affection.*NWAD COMPASSION.2*

He being full of compassion, forgave their iniquity. *Psalm 78:38*.*NWAD COMPASSION.3*

His father had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him. *Luke 15:20*.*NWAD COMPASSION.4*

COMPASSION, *v.t.* To pity.

COMPASSIONABLE, *a.* Deserving of pity.

COMPASSIONATE, *a.* Having a temper or disposition to pity; inclined to show mercy; merciful; having a heart that is tender, and easily moved by the distresses, sufferings, wants and infirmities of others.

There never was a heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate.*NWAD COMPASSIONATE.2*

COMPASSIONATE, *v.t.* To pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for.

Compassionates my pains and pities me.*NWAD COMPASSIONATE.4*

COMPASSIONATELY, *adv.* With compassion; mercifully.

COMPASSIONATENESS, *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

COMPATERNITY, *n.* [con and paternity.] The relation of a godfather to the person for whom he answers.

COMPATIBILITY, *n.* [See *Compatible*.] Consistency; the quality or power of coexisting with something else; suitableness; as a compatibility of tempers.

COMPATIBLE, *a.*

1. Consistent; that may exist with; suitable; not incongruous; agreeable; followed by with; sometimes by to, but less

properly.*NWAD COMPATIBLE.2*

The poets have joined qualities which by nature are the most compatible.*NWAD COMPATIBLE.3*

The office of a legislator and of a judge are deemed not compatible.*NWAD COMPATIBLE.4*

To pardon offenders is not always compatible with public safety.*NWAD COMPATIBLE.5*

COMPATIBLENESS, *n.* Consistency; fitness; agreement; the same as compatibility, which is generally used.

COMPATIBLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; consistently.

COMPATIENT, *a.* Suffering together.

COMPATRIOT, *n.* A fellow patriot; one of the same country.

COMPATRIOT, *a.* Of the same country.

COMPEER, *n.* An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate.

COMPEER, *v.t.* To equal; to match; to be equal with.

COMPEL, *v.t.*

1. To drive or urge with force, or irresistibly; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate, either by physical or moral force.*NWAD COMPEL.2*

Thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bound servant. *Leviticus 25:39*.*NWAD COMPEL.3*

And they compel one Simon--to bear his cross. *Mark 15:21*.*NWAD COMPEL.4*

Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled. *Luke 14:23*.*NWAD COMPEL.5*

Circumstances compel us to practice economy.*NWAD COMPEL.6*

2. To force; to take by force, or violence; to seize.*NWAD COMPEL.7*

The subjects grief comes through commissions, which compel from each a sixth part of his substance.*NWAD COMPEL.8*

3. To drive together; to gather; to unite in a crowd or company. A Latinism, compellere gregem.*NWAD COMPEL.9*

In one troop compelled.*NWAD COMPEL.10*

4. To seize; to overpower; to hold.*NWAD COMPEL.11*

And easy sleep their weary limbs compelled.*NWAD COMPEL.12*

5. To call forth, L. compeller.*NWAD COMPEL.13*

COMPELLABLE, *a.* That may be driven, forced or constrained.

COMPELLABLY, *adv.* By compulsion.

COMPELLATION, *n.* Style or manner of address; the word of salutation.

The compellation of the Kings of France is by sire.*NWAD COMPELLATION.2*

COMPELLED, *pp.* Forced; constrained; obliged.

COMPELLER, *n.* One who compels or constrains.

COMPELLING, *ppr.* Driving by force; constraining; obliging.

COMPEND, COMPENDIUM, *n.* In literature, an abridgment; a summary; an epitome; a brief compilation or composition, containing the principal heads, or general principles, of a larger work or system.

COMPENDIARIOUS, *a.* Short; contracted.

COMPENDIATE, *v.t.* To sum or collect together.

COMPENDIOUS, *a.*

1. Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compas; as a compendious system of chimistry; a compendious grammar.*NWAD COMPENDIOUS.2*

2. Short; direct; near; not circuitous; as a compendious way to acquire science.*NWAD COMPENDIOUS.3*

COMPENDIOUSLY, *adv.* In a short or brief; in epitome.

The substance of christian belief is compendiously expressed in a few articles.*NWAD COMPENDIOUSLY.2*

COMPENDIOUSNESS, *n.* Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

COMPENSABLE, *a.* [See *Compensate*.] That may be compensated.

COMPENSATE, *v.t.*

1. To give equal value to; to recompense; to give an equivalent for services, or an amount lost or bestowed; to return or bestow that which makes good a loss, or is estimated a sufficient remuneration; as, to compensate a laborer for his work, or a merchant for his losses.*NWAD COMPENSATE.2*

2. To be equivalent in value or effect to; to counterbalance; to make amends for.*NWAD COMPENSATE.3*

The length of the night and the dews do compensate the heat of the day.*NWAD COMPENSATE.4*

The pleasures of sin never compensate the sinner for the miseries

he suffers, even in this life.*NWAD COMPENSATE.5*

COMPENSATE, *v.i.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent; followed by for.

Nothing can compensate for the loss of reputation.*NWAD COMPENSATE.7*

This word is generally accented on the second syllable, most unfortunately, as any ear will determine by the feebleness of the last syllables n the participles, compensated, compensating.*NWAD COMPENSATE.8*

Each seeming want compensated of course.*NWAD COMPENSATE.9*

With the primary accent on the first syllable and the secondary accent on the third, this defect and the difficulty of uttering distinctly the last syllables are remedied.*NWAD COMPENSATE.10*

COMPENSATED, *pp.* Recompensed; supplied with an equivalent in amount or effect; rewarded.

COMPENSATING, *ppr.* Giving an equivalent; recompensing; remunerating.

COMPENSATION, *n.*

1. That which is given or received as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; amends; remuneration; recompense.*NWAD COMPENSATION.2*

All other debts may compensation find.*NWAD COMPENSATION.3*

The pleasures of life are no compensation for the loss of divine favor and protection.*NWAD COMPENSATION.4*

2. In law, a set-off; the payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount.*NWAD COMPENSATION.5*

COMPENSATIVE, ***a.*** **Making amends or compensation.**

COMPENSATORY, ***a.*** **Serving for compensation; making amends.**

COMPENSE, ***v.t.*** **To recompense, is found in Bacon; but is not now in use.**

COMPETE, ***v.i.***

1. To seek, or strive for the same thing as another; to carry on competition or rivalry.*NWAD COMPETE.2*

Our manufacturers compete with the English in making cotton cloths.*NWAD COMPETE.3*

2. To strive or claim to be equal.*NWAD COMPETE.4*

The sages of antiquity will not dare to compete with the inspired authors.*NWAD COMPETE.5*

COMPETENCE, COMPETENCY, ***n.***

1. Sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity.*NWAD COMPETENCE.2*

Reasons whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,*NWAD COMPETENCE.3*

Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence.*NWAD COMPETENCE.4*

2. Sufficiency, applied to other things than property; but this application is less common.*NWAD COMPETENCE.5*

3. Legal capacity or qualifications; fitness; as the competence of a witness, which consists in his having the qualifications required by law, as age, soundness of mind, impartiality, etc. *NWAD COMPETENCE.6*

4. Right or authority; legal power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause; as the competence of a judge or court to examine and decide.*NWAD COMPETENCE.7*

5. Fitness; adequacy; suitableness; legal sufficiency; as the competency of evidence.*NWAD COMPETENCE.8*

COMPETENT, *a.*

1. Suitable; fit; convenient; hence, sufficient, that is, fit for the purpose; adequate; followed by to; as, competent supplies of food and clothing; a competent force; an army conpetent to the preservation of the kingdom or state; a competent knowledge of the world. This word usually implies a moderate supply, a sufficiency without superfluity.*NWAD COMPETENT.2*

2. Qualified; fit; having legal capacity or power; as a competent judge or court; a competent witness. In a judge or court, it implies right or authority to hear and determine; in a witness, it implies a legal right or capacity to testify.*NWAD COMPETENT.3*

3. Incident; belonging; having adequate power or right.*NWAD COMPETENT.4*

That is the privilege of the infinite author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not competent to any finite being.*NWAD COMPETENT.5*

It is not competent to the defendant to alledge fraud in the plaintiff.*NWAD COMPETENT.6*

COMPETENTLY, *adv.* Sufficiently; adequately; suitably; reasonably; as, the fact has been competently proved; a church is competently endowed.

COMPETIBLE, *a.* [Not now used. See *Compatible*.]

COMPETING, *ppr.* Striving in rivalry.

COMPETITION, *n.*

1. The act of seeking, or endeavoring to gain, what another is endeavoring to gain, at the same time; rivalry; mutual strife for the same object; also, strife for superiority; as the competition of two candidates for an office, or of two poets for superior reputation.*NWAD COMPETITION.2*

2. A state of rivalship; a state of having equal claims.*NWAD COMPETITION.3*

A portrait, with which one of Titians could not come in competition.*NWAD COMPETITION.4*

3. Double claim; claim of more than one to the same thing; formerly with to, now with for.*NWAD COMPETITION.5*

Competition to the crown there is none nor can be.*NWAD COMPETITION.6*

There is no competition but for the second place.*NWAD COMPETITION.7*

COMPETITOR, ***n.***

1. One who seeks and endeavors to obtain what another seeks; or one who claims what another claims; a rival.*NWAD COMPETITOR.2*

They cannot brook competitors in love.*NWAD COMPETITOR.3*

2. An opponent.*NWAD COMPETITOR.4*

COMPETITORY, ***a.*** **Rivaling; acting in competition.**

COMPETITRESS, COMPETITRIX,

COMPILATION, ***n.***

1. A collection of certain parts of a book or books, into a separate book or pamphlet.*NWAD COMPILATION.2*

2. A collection or assemblage of other substances; or the act of collecting and forming an aggregate.*NWAD COMPILATION.3*

COMPILATOR, *n.* A collector.

COMPILE, *v.t.*

1. To collect parts or passages of books or writings into a book or pamphlet; to select and put together parts of an author, or to collect parts of different authors; or to collect and arrange separate papers, laws, or customs, in a book, code or system.*NWAD COMPILE.2*

2. To write; to compose.*NWAD COMPILE.3*

In poetry, thy compile the praises o virtuous men and actions.*NWAD COMPILE.4*

3. To contain; to comprise.*NWAD COMPILE.5*

4. To make up; to compose.*NWAD COMPILE.6*

5. To put together; to build.*NWAD COMPILE.7*

COMPILED, *pp.* Collected from authors; selected and put together.

COMPILEMENT, *n.* The act of piling together or heaping; coacervation.

COMPILER, *n.* A collector of parts of authors, or of separate papers or accounts; one who forms a book or composition from various authors or separate papers.

COMPILING, *ppr.* Collecting and arranging parts of books, or separate papers, in a body or composition.

COMPLACENCE, COMPLACENCY, *n.*

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. It is more than approbation, and less than delight or joy.*NWAD COMPLACENCE.2*

Other proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and complacency, if they discover none of the like in themselves.*NWAD COMPLACENCE.3*

2. The cause of pleasure or joy.*NWAD COMPLACENCE.4*

3. Complaisance; civility; softness of manners; deportment and address that afford pleasure.*NWAD COMPLACENCE.5*

Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness,*NWAD COMPLACENCE.6*

Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts.*NWAD COMPLACENCE.7*

In the latter sense, complaisance, from the French, is now used. [See *Complaisance*.]*NWAD COMPLACENCE.8*

COMPLACENT, ***a.*** **Civil; complaisant.**

They look up with a sort of complacent awe to kings.*NWAD COMPLACENT.2*

COMPLACENTIAL, ***a.*** **Marked by complacence; accommodating.**

COMPLACENTLY, ***adv.*** **Softly; in a complacent manner.**

COMPLAIN, ***v.i.***

1. To utter expressions of grief; to lament.*NWAD COMPLAIN.2*

I will complain in the bitterness of my spirit. *Job 7:11*.*NWAD COMPLAIN.3*

I complained and my spirit was overwhelmed. *Psalm 77:3*.*NWAD COMPLAIN.4*

2. To utter expressions of censure or resentment; to murmur; to find fault.*NWAD COMPLAIN.5*

And when the people complained, it displeased the Lord. *Numbers 11:1*.*NWAD COMPLAIN.6*

3. To utter expressions of uneasiness, or pain. He complains of thirst. He complains of a head-ache.*NWAD COMPLAIN.7*

4. To charge; to accuse of an offense; to present an accusation against a person to a proper officer.*NWAD COMPLAIN.8*

To A B, one of the justices of the peace for the county of S, complains C D.*NWAD COMPLAIN.9*

This verb is regularly followed by of, before the cause of grief or censure; as, to complain of thirst, of ignorance, of vice, of an offender.*NWAD COMPLAIN.10*

5. To represent injuries, particularly in a writ of Audita Querela.*NWAD COMPLAIN.11*

COMPLAIN, *v.t.* To lament; to bewail.

They might the grievance inwardly complain.*NWAD COMPLAIN.13*

This use of complain is uncommon, and hardly legitimate. The phrase is properly elliptical.*NWAD COMPLAIN.14*

COMPLAINABLE, *a.* That may be complained of.

COMPLAINANT, *n.*

1. A prosecutor; one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against an offender for the recovery of a right or penalty.*NWAD COMPLAINANT.2*

He shall forfeit one moiety to the use of the town; and the other moiety to the use of the complainant.*NWAD COMPLAINANT.3*

2. The plaintiff in a writ of Audita Querela.*NWAD COMPLAINANT.4*

COMPLAINER, *n.* One who complains, or expresses grief; one who laments; one who finds fault; a murmurer.

These are murmurers, complainers, walking after their own lusts. *Jude 16*.*NWAD COMPLAINER.2*

COMPLAINFUL, *a.* Full of complaint.

COMPLAINING, *ppr.* Expressing grief, sorrow, or censure; finding fault; murmuring; lamenting; accusing of an offense.

COMPLAINING, *n.* The expression of regret, sorrow, or injury.

COMPLAINT, *n.*

1. Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault.*NWAD COMPLAINT.2*

Even to day is my complaint bitter. *Job 23:2*.*NWAD COMPLAINT.3*

2. The cause or subject of complaint, or murmuring.*NWAD COMPLAINT.4*

The poverty of the clergy hath been the complaint of all who wish well to the church.*NWAD COMPLAINT.5*

3. The cause of complaint, or of pain and uneasiness in the body; a malady; a disease; usually applied to disorders not violent; as a complaint in the bowels or breast.*NWAD COMPLAINT.6*

4. Accusation; a charge against an offender, made by a private person or informer to a justice of the peace or other proper officer, alleging that the offender has violated the law, and claiming the penalty due to the prosecutor. It differs from an information, which is the prosecution of an offender by the Attorney or Solicitor General; and from a presentment and indictment, which are the accusation of a Grand Jury.*NWAD COMPLAINT.7*

5. Representation of injuries, in a general sense; and appropriately, in a writ of Audita Querela.*NWAD COMPLAINT.8*

COMPLAISANCE, *n.*

1. A pleasing deportment; courtesy; that manner of address and behavior in social intercourse which gives pleasure; civility; obliging condescension; kind and affable reception and treatment of guests; exterior acts of civility; as, the gentleman received us with complaisance.*NWAD COMPLAISANCE.2*

2. Condescension; obliging compliance with the wishes or humors of others.*NWAD COMPLAISANCE.3*

In complaisance poor Cupid mourned.*NWAD COMPLAISANCE.4*

3. Desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige; the principle for the act.*NWAD COMPLAISANCE.5*

Your complaisance will not permit your guests to be incommoded.*NWAD COMPLAISANCE.6*

COMPLAISANT, *a.* complazant. Pleasing in manners; courteous; obliging; desirous to please; as a complaisant gentleman.

2. Civil; courteous; polite; as complaisant deportment or treatment.*NWAD COMPLAISANT.2*

COMPLAISANTLY, *adv.* complazantly. In a pleasing manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment.

COMPLAISANTNESS, *n.* Civility; complaisance.

COMPLANATE, COMPLANE, *v.t.* [See *Plane* and *Plain*.] to make level; to reduce to an even surface.

COMPLEMENT, *n.*

1. Fulness; completion; whence, perfection.*NWAD COMPLEMENT.2*

They as they feasted had their fill,*NWAD COMPLEMENT.3*

For a full complement of all their ill.*NWAD COMPLEMENT.4*

2. Full quantity or number; the quantity or number limited; as, a company has its complement of men; a ship has its complement of stores.*NWAD COMPLEMENT.5*

3. That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; something adventitious to the main thing; ceremony. [See *Compliment*.]*NWAD COMPLEMENT.6*

Garnished and decked in modest complement.*NWAD COMPLEMENT.7*

4. In geometry, what remains of the quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any arch has been taken from it. Thus if the arch taken is thirty degrees, its complement is sixty.*NWAD COMPLEMENT.8*

5. In astronomy, the distance of a star from the zenith.*NWAD COMPLEMENT.9*

6. Arithmetical complement of a logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000.*NWAD COMPLEMENT.10*

7. In fortification, the complement of the curtain is that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.*NWAD COMPLEMENT.11*

COMPLEMENTAL, ***a.*** **Filling; supplying a deficiency; completing.**

COMPLEMENTARY, ***n.*** **One skilled in compliments.**

COMPLETE, ***a.***

1. Having no deficiency; perfect.*NWAD COMPLETE.2*

And ye are complete in him who is the head of all principality and power. *Colossians 2:10*.*NWAD COMPLETE.3*

2. Finished; ended; concluded; as, the edifice is complete.*NWAD COMPLETE.4*

This course of vanity almost complete.*NWAD COMPLETE.5*

In strict propriety, this word admits of no comparison; for that which is complete, cannot be more or less so. But as the word, like many others, is used with some indefiniteness of signification, it is customary to qualify it with more, most, less and least. More complete, most complete, less complete, are common expressions.*NWAD COMPLETE.6*

3. In botany, a complete flower is one furnished with a calyx and corolla. Vaillant. Or having all the parts of a flower.*NWAD COMPLETE.7*

COMPLETE, *v.t.*

1. To finish; to end; to perfect; as, to complete a bridge, or an edifice; to complete an education.*NWAD COMPLETE.9*

2. To fill to accomplish; as, to complete hopes or desires.*NWAD COMPLETE.10*

3. To fulfil; to accomplish; to perform; as, the prophecy of Daniel is completed.*NWAD COMPLETE.11*

COMPLETED, *pp.* Finished; ended; perfected fulfilled; accomplished.

COMPLETELY, *adv.* Fully; perfectly; entirely.

COMPLETEMENT, *n.* The act of completing; a finishing.

COMPLETENESS, *n.* The state of being complete; perfection.

COMPLETING, *ppr.* Finishing; perfecting; accomplishing.

COMPLETION, *n.*

1. Fulfilment; accomplishment.*NWAD COMPLETION.2*

There was a full entire harmony and consent in the divine predictions, receiving their completion in Christ.*NWAD COMPLETION.3*

2. Act of completing; state of being complete; utmost extent; perfect state; as, the gentleman went to the university for the completion of his education or studies.*NWAD COMPLETION.4*

The completion of a bad character is to hate a good man.*NWAD COMPLETION.5*

COMPLETIVE, *a.* Filling; making complete.

COMPLETORY, *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing.

COMPLETORY, *n.* The evening service; the complin of the Romish church.

COMPLEX, COMPLEXED, *a.*

1. Composed of two or more parts or things; composite; not simple; including two or more particulars connected; as a complex being; a complex idea; a complex term.*NWAD COMPLEX.2*

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call complex; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe.*NWAD COMPLEX.3*

2. Involved; difficult; as a complex subject.*NWAD COMPLEX.4*

COMPLEX, *n.* Assemblage; collection; complication.

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole complex of all the blessings and privileges of the gospel.*NWAD COMPLEX.6*

COMPLEXEDNESS, *n.* Complication; involution of parts in one integral; compound state; as the complexedness moral ideas.

COMPLEXION, *n.*

1. Involution; a complex state.*NWAD COMPLEXION.2*

2. The color of the skin, particularly of the face; the color of the external parts of a body or thing; as a fair complexion; a dark complexion; the complexion of the sky.*NWAD COMPLEXION.3*

3. The temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body; the peculiar cast of the constitution, which gives it a particular physical character; a medical term, but used to denote character, or description; as, men of this or that complexion.*NWAD COMPLEXION.4*

Tis ill, Though different your complexions are,*NWAD COMPLEXION.5*

The family of heaven for men should war.*NWAD COMPLEXION.6*

COMPLEXIONAL, *a.* Depending on or pertaining to complexion; as complexional efflorescencies; complexional prejudices.

COMPLEXIONALLY, *adv.* By complexion.

COMPLEXIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it.

COMPLEXIONED, *a.* Having a certain temperament or state.

COMPLEXITY, *n.* The state of being complex; complexness.

COMPLEXITY, *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLEXNESS, *n.* The state of being complex or involved.

COMPLEXURE, *n.* The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLIABLE, *a.* [See *Comply*.] that can bend or yield.

COMPLIANCE, *n.* [See *Comply*.]

1. The act of complying; a yielding, as to a request, wish, desire, demand or proposal; concession; submission.*NWAD COMPLIANCE.2*

Let the king meet compliance in your looks,*NWAD COMPLIANCE.3*

A free and ready yielding to his wishes.*NWAD COMPLIANCE.4*

2. A disposition to yield to others.*NWAD COMPLIANCE.5*

He was man of few words and great compliance.*NWAD COMPLIANCE.6*

3. Obedience; followed by with; as compliance with a command, or precept.*NWAD COMPLIANCE.7*

4. Performance; execution; as a compliance with the conditions of a contract.*NWAD COMPLIANCE.8*

COMPLIANT, ***a.***

1. Yielding, bending; as the compliant boughs. [See *Pliant*, which is generally used.]*NWAD COMPLIANT.2*

2. Yielding to request or desire; civil; obliging.*NWAD COMPLIANT.3*

COMPLIANTLY, ***adv.*** **In a yielding manner.**

COMPLICACY, *n.* A state of being complex or intricate.

COMPLICATE, *v.t.*

1. Literally, to interweave; to fold and twist together. Hence, to make complex; to involve; to entangle; to unite or connect mutually or intimately, as different things or parts; followed by with.*NWAD COMPLICATE.2*

Our offense against God hath been complicated with injury to men.*NWAD COMPLICATE.3*

So we say, a complicated disease; a complicated affair.*NWAD COMPLICATE.4*

Commotion in the parts may complicate and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick.*NWAD COMPLICATE.5*

2. To make intricate.*NWAD COMPLICATE.6*

COMPLICATE, *a.*

1. Complex; composed of two or more parts united.*NWAD COMPLICATE.8*

Through the particular actions of war are complicate in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right.*NWAD COMPLICATE.9*

2. In botany, folded together, as the valves of the glume or chaff in some grasses.*NWAD COMPLICATE.10*

COMPLICATED, *pp.* Interwoven; entangled; involved; intricate; composed of two or more things or parts united.

COMPLICATELY, *adv.* In a complex manner.

COMPLICATENESS, *n.* The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy; perplexity.

COMPLICATING, ***ppr.*** **Interweaving; infolding; uniting.**

COMPLICATION, ***n.***

1. The act of interweaving, or involving two or more things or parts; the state of being interwoven, involved or intimately blended.*NWAD COMPLICATION.2*

The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and complications.*NWAD COMPLICATION.3*

2. The integral consisting of many things involved or interwoven, or mutually united.*NWAD COMPLICATION.4*

By admitting a complication of ideas--the mind is bewildered.*NWAD COMPLICATION.5*

COMPLICE, ***n.*** **One who is united with another in the commission of a crime, or in an ill design; an associate or confederate in some unlawful act or design; an accomplice. The latter is now used. [See *Accomplice*.]**

COMPLIED, ***pret.*** **of comply.**

COMPLIER, ***n.*** **One who complies, yields or obeys; a person of ready compliance; a man of an easy, yielding temper.**

COMPLIMENT, ***n.***

1. An expression of civility, respect or regard; as, to send, or make ones compliments to an absent friend. In this application, the plural is always used.*NWAD COMPLIMENT.2*

He observed few compliments in matter of arms.*NWAD COMPLIMENT.3*

2. A present or favor bestowed. My friend made me a compliment of Homers Iliad.*NWAD COMPLIMENT.4*

COMPLIMENT, ***v.t.***

1. To praise; to flatter by expressions of approbation, esteem or respect.*NWAD COMPLIMENT.6*

Monarchs--*NWAD COMPLIMENT.7*

Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends.*NWAD COMPLIMENT.8*

She compliments Menelaus very handsomely.*NWAD COMPLIMENT.9*

2. To congratulate; as, to compliment a prince on the birth of a son.*NWAD COMPLIMENT.10*

3. To bestow a present; to manifest kindness or regard for, by a present or other favor.*NWAD COMPLIMENT.11*

He complimented us with tickets for the exhibition.*NWAD COMPLIMENT.12*

COMPLIMENT, *v.i.* To pass compliments; to use ceremony, or ceremonious language.

I make the interlocutors upon occasion compliment with each other.*NWAD COMPLIMENT.14*

COMPLIMENTAL, *a.* Expressive of civility or respect; implying compliments.

Languages--grow rich and abundant in complimental phrases, and such froth.*NWAD COMPLIMENTAL.2*

COMPLIMENTALLY, *adv.* In the nature of a compliment; by way of civility, or ceremony.

COMPLIMENTER, *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer.

COMPLINE, COMPLIN, *n.* The last division of the Romish breviary; the last prayer at night, to be recited after sun-set; so

called because it closes the service of the day.

COMPLISH, for accomplish, is not now used.

COMPLOT, *n.* A plotting together; a joint plot; a plot; a confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy.

I know their complot is to have my life.*NWAD COMPLOT.2*

COMPLOT, *v.t.* To plot together; to conspire; to form a plot; to join in a secret design, generally criminal.

We find them complotting together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans.*NWAD COMPLOT.4*

COMPLOTMENT, *n.* A plotting together; conspiracy.

COMPLOTTED, *pp.* Plotted together; contrived.

COMPLOTTER, *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator.

COMPLOTTING, *ppr.* Plotting together; conspiring; contriving an evil design or crime.

COMPLY, *v.i.*

1. To comply with, to fulfil; to perfect or carry into effect; to complete; to perform or execute; as, to comply with a promise, with an award, with a command, with an order. So to comply with ones expectations or wishes, is to fulfil them, or complete them.*NWAD COMPLY.2*

2. To yield to; to be obsequious; to accord; to suit; followed by with; as, to comply with a man's humor.*NWAD COMPLY.3*

The truth of things will not comply with or conceits.*NWAD COMPLY.4*

COMPLYPING with, *ppr.* Fulfilling; performing; yielding to.

COMPONE, COMPONED, In heraldry, a bordure or composed of a row of angular parts or checkers of two colors.

COMPONENT, *a.* Literally, setting or placing together; hence, composing; constituting; forming a compound; as the component parts of a plant or fossil substance; the component parts of a society.

COMPORT, *v.i.* To comport with, literally, to bear to or with; to carry together. Hence, to agree with; to suit; to accord; as, to consider how far our charity may comport with our prudence. His behavior does not comport with his station.

COMPORT, *v.t.*

1. With the reciprocal pronoun, to behave; to conduct.*NWAD COMPORT.3*

It is curious to observe how lord Somers--comported himself on that occasion.*NWAD COMPORT.4*

2. To bear; to endure; as in French, Spanish and Italian.*NWAD COMPORT.5*

COMPORT, *n.* Behavior; conduct; manner of acting.

I knew them well, and marked their rude comport.*NWAD COMPORT.7*

This word is rarely or never used, but may be admissible in poetry. We now use deportment. The accent, since Shakespeares time, has been transferred to the first syllable.*NWAD COMPORT.8*

COMPORTABLE, *a.* Suitable; consistent.

We cast the rules of this art into some comportable method.*NWAD COMPORTABLE.2*

COMPORTANCE, *n.* Behavior; deportment.

COMPORTATION, ***n.*** **An assemblage.**

COMPORTMENT, ***n.*** **Behavior; demeanor; manner of acting. Possessed of mind; in a sound state of mind.**

COMPOSE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. Literally, to place or set together. Hence,**

1. To form a compound, or one entire body or thing, by uniting two or more things, parts, or individuals; as, to compose an army of raw soldiers; the parliament of G. Britain is composed of two houses, lords and commons; the senate of the United States is composed of two senators from each state.*NWAD COMPOSE.2*

Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of all pious affections.*NWAD COMPOSE.3*

2. To invent and put together words and sentences; to make, as a discourse or writing; to write, as an author; as, to compose a sermon, or a book.*NWAD COMPOSE.4*

3. To constitute, or form, as parts of a whole; as, letters compose syllables, syllables compose words, words compose sentences.*NWAD COMPOSE.5*

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and compose their intellectual possessions.*NWAD COMPOSE.6*

4. To calm; to quiet; to appease; to tranquilize; that is, to set or lay; as, to compose passions, fears, disorders, or whatever is agitated or excited.*NWAD COMPOSE.7*

5. To settle; to adjust; as, to compose differences.*NWAD COMPOSE.8*

6. To place in proper form, or in a quiet state.*NWAD COMPOSE.9*

In a peaceful grave my corpse compose.*NWAD COMPOSE.10*

7. To settle into a quiet state.*NWAD COMPOSE.11*

The sea composes itself to a level surface. It requires about two days to compose it after a gale.*NWAD COMPOSE.12*

8. To dispose; to put in a proper state for any purpose.*NWAD COMPOSE.13*

The army seemed will composed to obtain that by their swords which they could not by their pen.*NWAD COMPOSE.14*

9. In printing, to set types or characters in a composing stick, from a copy, arranging the letters in the proper order.*NWAD COMPOSE.15*

10. In music, to form a tune or piece of music with notes, arranging them on the stave in such a manner as when sung to produce harmony.*NWAD COMPOSE.16*

COMPOSED, ***pp.***

1. Set together, or in due order; formed; constituted; calmed; quieted; settled; adjusted.*NWAD COMPOSED.2*

2 . *a.* Calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil; free from agitation.*NWAD COMPOSED.3*

The Mantuan there is sober triumph sat,*NWAD COMPOSED.4*

Composed his posture, and his look sedate.*NWAD COMPOSED.5*

COMPOSEDLY, ***adv.*** **Calmly; seriously; sedately.**

The man very composedly answered, I am he.*NWAD COMPOSEDLY.2*

COMPOSEDNESS, ***n.*** **A state of being composed; calmness; sedateness; tranquility.**

COMPOSER, ***n.***

1. One who composes; one who writes an original work, as

distinguished from a compiler; an author; also, one who forms tunes, whether he adapts them to particular words or not.*NWAD COMPOSER.2*

2. One who quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference.*NWAD COMPOSER.3*

COMPOSING, *ppr.* Placing together; forming; constituting; writing an original work; quieting; settling; adjusting; setting types.

COMPOSING-STICK, *n.* Among printers, an instrument on which types are set from the cases, adjusted to the length of the lines.

COMPOSITE, *a.* In architecture, the Composite order is the last of the five orders of columns; so called because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders or columns, borrowing a quarter-round from the Tuscan and Doric, a row of leaves from the Corinthian, and volutes from the Ionic. Its cornice has simple modillions or dentils. It is called also the Roman or the Italic order.

Composite numbers are such as can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or e; so that r is the lowest composite number. Composite numbers between themselves, are those which have a common measure besides unity; as 12 and 15, both which are measured by e.*NWAD COMPOSITE.2*

COMPOSITION, *n.* s as z.

1. In a general sense, the act of composing, or that which is composed; the act of forming a whole or integral, by placing together and uniting different things, parts or ingredients; or the whole body, mass or compound, thus formed. Thus we speak of the composition of medicines, by mixing divers ingredients, and call the whole mixture a composition. A composition of sand and clay is used for luting chimical vessels.*NWAD COMPOSITION.2*

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a composition that looks like

marble.*NWAD COMPOSITION.3*

Heat and vivacity, in age, is an excellent composition for business.*NWAD COMPOSITION.4*

2. In literature, the act of inventing or combining ideas, clothing them with words, arranging them in order, and in general, committing them to paper, or otherwise writing them. Hence,*NWAD COMPOSITION.5*

3. A written or printed work; a writing, pamphlet or book.*NWAD COMPOSITION.6*

4. In music, the act or art of forming tunes; or a tune, song, anthem, air, or other musical piece.*NWAD COMPOSITION.7*

5. The state of being placed together; union; conjunction; combination.*NWAD COMPOSITION.8*

Contemplate things first in their simple natures, and then view them in composition.*NWAD COMPOSITION.9*

6. The disposition or arrangement of figures connected in a picture.*NWAD COMPOSITION.10*

By composition is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and particular.*NWAD COMPOSITION.11*

7. Adjustment; orderly disposition. Ben Jonson speaks of the composition of gesture, look, pronunciation and motion, in a preacher.*NWAD COMPOSITION.12*

8. Mutual agreement to terms or conditions for the settlement of a difference or controversy.*NWAD COMPOSITION.13*

Thus we are agreed;*NWAD COMPOSITION.14*

I crave our composition may be written.*NWAD COMPOSITION.15*

9. Mutual agreement for the discharge of a debt, on terms or by means different from those required by the original contract, or by law, as by the payment of a different sum, or by making other

compensation. Hence, the sum so paid, or compensation given, in lieu of that stipulated or required.*NWAD COMPOSITION.16*

A read composition is when an agreement is made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with the consent of the ordinary and the patron, that such lands shall for the future be discharged rom the payment of tithes, by reason of some land or other real recompense given to the parson, in lieu and satisfaction thereof.*NWAD COMPOSITION.17*

A bankrupt is cleared by a commission of bankruptcy, or by composition with his creditors.*NWAD COMPOSITION.18*

10. Consistency; congruity.*NWAD COMPOSITION.19*

11. The act of uniting simple ideas in a complex idea or conception; opposed to analysis.*NWAD COMPOSITION.20*

12. The joining of two words in a compound, as in book-case; or the act of forming a word with a prefix or affix, which varies its signification; as return, from turn; preconcert, from concert; endless from end.*NWAD COMPOSITION.21*

13. The synthetical method of reasoning; synthesis; a method of reasoning from known or admitted truths or principles, as from axioms, postulates or propositions previously demonstrated, and from these deducing a clear knowledge of the thing to be proved; or the act of collecting scattered parts of knowledge, and combining them into a system, so that the understanding is enabled distinctly to follow truth through its different stages of gradation. This method of reasoning is opposed to analysis or resolution. It begins with first principles, and by a train of reasoning from them, deduces the propositions or truths sought. Composition or synthesis proceeds by collecting or combining; analysis or resolution, by separating or unfolding.*NWAD COMPOSITION.22*

14. In printing, the act of setting types or characters in the composing-stick, to form lines, and of arranging the lines in a galley, to make a column or page, and from this to make a form.*NWAD COMPOSITION.23*

15. In chimistry, the combination of different substances, or substances of different natures, by affinity; from which results a compound substance, differing in properties from either of the component parts. Thus water is a composition of hydrogen and oxygen, which are invisible gases.*NWAD COMPOSITION.24*

COMPOSITOR, *n.* a as z.

1. In printing, one who sets types, and makes up the pages and forms.*NWAD COMPOSITOR.2*

2. One who sets in order.*NWAD COMPOSITOR.3*

COMPOSSIBLE, *a.* Consistent.

COMPOST, *n.* In agriculture, a mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land. Compost may be made by almost every animal and vegetable substance in nature, with lime or other earthy matter.

COMPOST, *v.t.* To manure with compost.

COMPOSTURE, *n.* Soil; manure.

COMPOSURE, *n.*

1. The act of composing, or that which is composed; a composition; as a form of prayer of public composure; a hasty composure.*NWAD COMPOSURE.2*

In the composures of men, remember you are a man.*NWAD COMPOSURE.3*

In this use, this word has given way to composition.*NWAD COMPOSURE.4*

2. Composition; combination; arrangement; order.*NWAD COMPOSURE.5*

When such a composure of letters, such a word, is intended to

signify a certain thing.*NWAD COMPOSURE.6*

3. The form, adjustment, or disposition of the various parts.*NWAD COMPOSURE.7*

In composure of his face,*NWAD COMPOSURE.8*

Lived a fair but manly grace.*NWAD COMPOSURE.9*

The outward form and composure of the body.*NWAD COMPOSURE.10*

4. Frame; make; temperament.*NWAD COMPOSURE.11*

His composure must be rare indeed,*NWAD COMPOSURE.12*

Whom these things cannot blemish.*NWAD COMPOSURE.13*

5. A settled state of the mind; sedateness; calmness; tranquility.*NWAD COMPOSURE.14*

When the passions are silent, the mind enjoys its most perfect composure.*NWAD COMPOSURE.15*

6. Agreement; settlement of differences; composition.*NWAD COMPOSURE.16*

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of a happy composure.*NWAD COMPOSURE.17*

COMPOTATION, *n.* The act of drinking or tippling together.

COMPOTATOR, *n.* One who drinks with another.

COMPOUND, *v.t.*

1. To mix or unite two or more ingredients in one mass or body; as, to compound drugs.*NWAD COMPOUND.2*

Whoever compoundeth any like it--shall be cut off from his people. *Exodus 30:33*.*NWAD COMPOUND.3*

2. To unite or combine.*NWAD COMPOUND.4*

We have the power of altering and compounding images into all the varieties of picture.*NWAD COMPOUND.5*

3. To compose; to constitute.*NWAD COMPOUND.6*

4. In grammar, to unite two or more words; to form one word of two or more.*NWAD COMPOUND.7*

5. To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement; as a difference or controversy.*NWAD COMPOUND.8*

6. To pay by agreement; to discharge, as a debt, by paying a part, or giving an equivalent different from that stipulated or required; as, to compound debts.*NWAD COMPOUND.9*

But we now use, more generally, to compound with.*NWAD COMPOUND.10*

To compound felony, is for a person robbed to take the goods again, or other compensation, upon an agreement not to prosecute the thief or robber. This offense is, by the laws of England, punishable by fine and imprisonment.*NWAD COMPOUND.11*

COMPOUND, ***v.i.***

1. To agree upon concession; to come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand; followed by for before the thing accepted or remitted.*NWAD COMPOUND.13*

They were glad to compound for his bare commitment to the tower.*NWAD COMPOUND.14*

2. To bargain in the lump; to agree; followed by with.*NWAD COMPOUND.15*

Compound with this fellow by the year.*NWAD COMPOUND.16*

3. To come to terms, by granting something on each side; to agree.*NWAD COMPOUND.17*

Cornwall compounded to furnish ten oxen for thirty pounds.*NWAD COMPOUND.18*

Paracelsus and his admirers have compounded with the Galenists, and brought into practice a mixed use of chimical medicines.*NWAD COMPOUND.19*

4. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt by paying a part of its amount; or to make an agreement to pay a debt by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law. A bankrupt may compound with his creditors for ten shillings on the pound, or fifty cents on the dollar. A man may compound with a parson to pay a sum of money in lieu of tithes.*NWAD COMPOUND.20*

To compound with a felon, is to take the goods stolen, or other amends, upon an agreement not to prosecute him.*NWAD COMPOUND.21*

COMPOUND, ***a.***

1. Composed of two or more ingredients.*NWAD COMPOUND.23*

Compound substances are made up of two or more simple substances.*NWAD COMPOUND.24*

2. In grammar, composed of two or more words. Ink-stand, writing-desk, careless-ness, are compound words.*NWAD COMPOUND.25*

3. In botany, a compound flower is a species of aggregate flower, containing several florets, inclosed in a common perianth, on a common receptacle, with the anthers connected in a cylinder, as in the sunflower and dandelion.*NWAD COMPOUND.26*

A compound stem is one that divides into branches.*NWAD COMPOUND.27*

A compound leaf connects several leaflets in one petiole, called a common petiole.*NWAD COMPOUND.28*

A compound raceme is composed of several racemules or small

racemes.*NWAD COMPOUND.29*

A compound spike is composed of several spicules or spikelets.*NWAD COMPOUND.30*

A compound corymb is formed of several small corymbs.*NWAD COMPOUND.31*

A compound umbel is one which has all its rays or peduncles bearing umbellules or small umbels at the top.*NWAD COMPOUND.32*

A compound fructification consists of several confluent florets; opposed to simple.*NWAD COMPOUND.33*

4. Compound interest, is interest upon interest; when the interest of a sum is added to the principal, and then bears interest; or when the interest of a sum is put upon interest.*NWAD COMPOUND.34*

5. Compound motion, is that which is effected by two or more conspiring powers, acting in different but not in opposite directions.*NWAD COMPOUND.35*

6. Compound number, is that which may be divided by some other number besides unity, without a remainder; as 18, which may be divided by 2, 6 and 9.*NWAD COMPOUND.36*

7. Compound ratio, is that which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. Thus 6 to 72 is in a ratio compounded of 2 to 6, and of 3 to 12.*NWAD COMPOUND.37*

8. Compound quantities, in algebra, are such as are joined by the signs + and - plus and minus, and expressed by more letters than one, or by the same letters unequally repeated. Thus a+b-c, and bb-b, are compound quantities.*NWAD COMPOUND.38*

9. Compound larceny, is that which is accompanied with the aggravation of taking goods from ones house or person.*NWAD COMPOUND.39*

COMPOUND, *n.* A mass or body formed by the union or mixture of two or more ingredients or different substances; the result of composition.

Man is a compound of flesh and spirit.*NWAD COMPOUND.41*

Mortar is a compound of lime, sand and water.*NWAD COMPOUND.42*

COMPOUNDABLE, *a.* Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDED, p. Made up of different materials mixed; formed by union of two or more substances.

COMPOUNDER, *n.*

1. One who compounds or mixes different things.*NWAD COMPOUNDER.2*

2. One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement.*NWAD COMPOUNDER.3*

COMPOUNDING, *ppr.* Uniting different substances in one body or mass; forming a mixed body; agreeing by concession, or abatement of demands; discharging a debt by agreement to pay less than the original sum, or in a different manner.

COMPREHEND, *v.t.* Literally, to take in; to take with, or together.

1. To contain; to include; to comprise.*NWAD COMPREHEND.2*

The empire of Great Britain comprehends England, Scotland and Ireland, with their dependencies.*NWAD COMPREHEND.3*

2. To imply; to contain or include by implication or construction.*NWAD COMPREHEND.4*

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. *Romans 13:9*.*NWAD COMPREHEND.5*

3. To understand; to conceive; that is, to take, hold or contain in the mind; to possess or to have in idea; according to the popular phrase, I take your meaning.*NWAD COMPREHEND.6*

God doeth great things, which we cannot comprehend. *Job 37:5*.*NWAD COMPREHEND.7*

It is not always safe to disbelieve a proposition or statement, because we do not comprehend it.*NWAD COMPREHEND.8*

COMPREHENDED, *pp.* Contained; included; implied; understood.

COMPREHENDING, *ppr.* Including; comprising; understanding; implying.

COMPREHENSIBLE, *a.*

1. That may be comprehended, or included; possible to be comprised.*NWAD COMPREHENSIBLE.2*

2. Capable of being understood; intelligible; conceivable by the mind.*NWAD COMPREHENSIBLE.3*

COMPREHENSIBLENESS, *n.* Capability of being understood.

COMPREHENSIBLY, *adv.* With great extent of embrace, or comprehension; with large extent of signification; in a manner to comprehend a large circuit.

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very comprehensibly, so as to signify all religion and virtue.*NWAD COMPREHENSIBLY.2*

This word is rarely used.*NWAD COMPREHENSIBLY.3*

COMPREHENSION, *n.*

1. The act or quality of comprehending, or containing; a comprising.*NWAD COMPREHENSION.2*

In the Old Testament there is a close comprehension of the New; in the New, an open discovery of the Old.*NWAD COMPREHENSION.3*

2. An including or containing within a narrow compass; a summary; an epitome or compend.*NWAD COMPREHENSION.4*

This wise and religious aphorism in the text, is the sum and comprehension of all the ingredients of human happiness.*NWAD COMPREHENSION.5*

3. Capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; capacity of knowing.*NWAD COMPREHENSION.6*

The nature of spirit is not within our comprehension.*NWAD COMPREHENSION.7*

4. In rhetoric, a grope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.*NWAD COMPREHENSION.8*

COMPREHENSIVE, ***a.***

1. Having the quality of comprising much, or including a great extent; extensive; as a comprehensive charity; a comprehensive view. It seems some times to convey the sense of comprehending much in a small compass.*NWAD COMPREHENSIVE.2*

2. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once; as a comprehensive head.*NWAD COMPREHENSIVE.3*

COMPREHENSIVELY, ***adv.*** **In a comprehensive manner; with great extent of embrace.**

COMPREHENSIVENESS, ***n.***

1. The quality of being comprehensive, or of including much extent; as the comprehensiveness of a view.*NWAD COMPREHENSIVENESS.2*

2. The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.*NWAD COMPREHENSIVENESS.3*

Compare the beauty and comprehensiveness of legends on ancient coins.*NWAD COMPREHENSIVENESS.4*

COMPREHENSOR, *n.* One who has obtained knowledge. [Not in use.]

COMPRESBYTERIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the presbyterian form of ecclesiastical ministration.

COMPRESS, *v.t.* [L. To press. See *Press*.]

1. To press together by external force; to force, urge or drive into a narrower compass; to crowd; as, to compress air.*NWAD COMPRESS.2*

The weight of a thousand atmospheres will compress water twelve and a half per cent.*NWAD COMPRESS.3*

2. To embrace carnally.*NWAD COMPRESS.4*

3. To crowd; to bring within narrow limits or space.*NWAD COMPRESS.5*

Events of centuries--compressed within the compass of a single life.*NWAD COMPRESS.6*

COMPRESS, *n.* In surgery, a bolster of soft linen cloth, with several folds, used by surgeons to cover a plaster or dressing, to keep it in its place and defend the part from the external air.

COMPRESSED, *pp.*

1. Pressed or squeezed together; forced into a narrow or narrower compass; embraced carnally.*NWAD COMPRESSED.2*

2. In botany, flatted; having the two opposite sides plane or flat; as a compressed stem.*NWAD COMPRESSED.3*

COMPRESSIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being compressible, or yielding to pressure; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass; as the compressibility of elastic fluids, or of any soft substance.

COMPRESSIBLE, *a.* Capable of being forced or driven into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure; giving way to a force applied.

Elastic fluids are compressible. Water is compressible in a small degree.*NWAD COMPRESSIBLE.2*

COMPRESSIBLENESS, *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible.

COMPRESSION, *n.*

1. The act of compressing, or of pressing into a narrower compass; the act of forcing the parts of a body into closer union, or density, by the application of force.*NWAD COMPRESSION.2*

2. The state of being compressed.*NWAD COMPRESSION.3*

COMPRESSIVE, *a.* Having power to compress.

COMPRESSURE, *n.* The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure.

COMPRIEST, *n.* A fellow priest. [Not in use.]

COMPRINT, *v.i.* [See *Print*.] To print together. It is taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of anothers copy, or book, to the prejudice of the proprietor. [Little used.]

COMPRISAL, *n.* The act of comprising or comprehending.

COMPRISE, *v.t.* [See *Comprehend*.] To comprehend; to contain; to include; as, the substance of a discourse may be comprised in a few words.

COMPRISED, *pp.* Comprehended; contained.

COMPRISING, *ppr.* Containing; including; comprehending.

COMPROBATE, *v.i.* To agree in approving; to concur in testimony.

COMPROBATION, *n.* [L., to prove.] Proof; joint attestation. [Little used.]

COMPROMISE, *n.* [L. To give bond to stand to an award, to promise. See *Promise*.]

1. A mutual promise or contract of two parties in controversy, to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators.*NWAD COMPROMISE.2*

2. An amicable agreement between parties in controversy, to settle their differences by mutual concessions.*NWAD COMPROMISE.3*

3. Mutual agreement; adjustment.*NWAD COMPROMISE.4*

[This is its usual signification.]*NWAD COMPROMISE.5*

COMPROMISE, *v.t.*

1. To adjust and settle a difference by mutual agreement, with concessions of claims by the parties; to compound.*NWAD COMPROMISE.7*

2. To agree; to accord.*NWAD COMPROMISE.8*

3. To commit; to put to hazard; to pledge by some act or declaration.*NWAD COMPROMISE.9*

[In this sense, see Compromit, which is generally used.]*NWAD COMPROMISE.10*

COMPROMISED, *pp.* Settled by agreement with mutual concessions.

COMPROMISER, ***n.*** **One who compromises.**

COMPROMISING, ***ppr.*** **Adjusting by agreement.**

COMPROMISSORIAL, ***a.*** **Relating to a compromise.**

COMPROMIT, ***v.t.*** **[L., To promise.] To pledge or engage, by some act or declaration, which may not be a direct promise, but which renders necessary some future act. Hence, to put to hazard, by some previous act or measure, which cannot be recalled; as, to compromit the honor or the safety of a nation.**

COMPROMITED, ***pp.*** **Pledged by some previous act or declaration.**

COMPROMITING, ***ppr.*** **Pledging; exposing to hazard.**

COMPROVINCIAL, ***n.*** **One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction.**

COMPT, ***n.*** **Account; computation.**

COMPT, ***v.t.*** **To compute. [See** ***Count.*****]**

COMPT, ***a.*** **[L.] Neat; spruce. [Not used.]**

COMPTIBLE, ***a.*** **Accountable; subject; submissive.**

COMPTLY, ***adv.*** **Neatly. [Not in use.]**

COMPTNESS, ***n.*** **Neatness. [Not in use.]**

COMPTONITE, ***n.*** **A newly discovered mineral, found in drusy cavities of masses ejected from Mount Vesuvius; so called from Lord Compton, who brought it to England in 1818.**

COMPTROLL, from L., To count or compute, and a register. If this word were of genuine origin, both the verb and its derivative, as applied to a public officer, would not be sense.

But there is no such legitimate word in English, nor in any other known language. [See *Control*.]

COMPULSATIVE, *a.* [L., See *Compel*.] Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force.

COMPULSATIVELY, *adv.* By constraint or compulsion.

COMPULSION, *n.* [L., See *Compel*.]

1. The act of driving or urging by force, physical or moral; force applied; constraint of the will; the application of a force that is irresistible.*NWAD COMPULSION.2*

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion.*NWAD COMPULSION.3*

A man is excused for acts done through unavoidable force and compulsion.*NWAD COMPULSION.4*

2. The state of being compelled or urged by violence.*NWAD COMPULSION.5*

COMPULSIVE, *a.* Having power to compel; driving; forcing; constraining; applying force.

Uniformity of opinions cannot be effected by compulsive measures.*NWAD COMPULSIVE.2*

COMPULSIVELY, *adv.* By compulsion; by force.

COMPULSIVENESS, *n.* Force; compulsion.

COMPULSORILY, *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

COMPULSORY, ***a.*** **Having the power or quality of compelling; applying force; driving by violence; constraining.**

In the correction of vicious propensities, it may be necessary to resort to compulsory measures.*NWAD COMPULSORY.2*

COMPUNCTION, ***n.*** **[L. To prick or sting.]**

1. A pricking; stimulation; irritation; seldom used in a literal sense.*NWAD COMPUNCTION.2*

2. A pricking of heart; poignant grief or remorse proceeding from a consciousness of guilt; the pain of sorrow or regret for having offended God, and incurred his wrath; the sting of conscience proceeding from a conviction of having violated a moral duty.*NWAD COMPUNCTION.3*

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great compunction.*NWAD COMPUNCTION.4*

COMPUNCTIOUS, ***a.*** **Pricking the conscience; giving pain for offenses committed.**

Let no compunctious visitings of nature shake my fell purpose.*NWAD COMPUNCTIOUS.2*

COMPUNCTIVE, ***a.*** **Causing remorse.**

COMPUPIL, ***n.*** **A fellow-pupil. [Little used.]**

COMPURGATION, ***n.*** **[L., To purify.] In law, the act or practice of instifying a man by the oath of others who swear to their belief of his veracity; wager of law, in which a man who has given security to make his law, brings into court eleven of his neighbors, and having made oath himself that he does not owe the plaintiff, the eleven neighbors, called compurgators, avow on their oaths that they believe in their consciences he has**

affirmed the truth.

COMPURGATOR, *n.* One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another. [See *Compurgation*.]

COMPUTABLE, *a.* [See *Compute*.] Capable of being computed, numbered or reckoned.

COMPUTATION, *n.* [L., See *Compute*.]

1. The act of computing, numbering, reckoning or estimating; the process by which different sums or particulars are numbered, estimated, or compared, with a view to ascertain the amount, aggregate, or other result depending on such sums or particulars. We find by computation the quantity of provisions necessary to support an army for a year, and the amount of money to pay them; making the ration and pay of each man the basis of the computation. By computations of time or years, we ascertain the dates of events.*NWAD COMPUTATION.2*

2. The sum, quantity or amount ascertained by computing, or reckoning.*NWAD COMPUTATION.3*

We pass for women of fifty; many additional years are thrown into female computations of this nature.*NWAD COMPUTATION.4*

3. Calculation.*NWAD COMPUTATION.5*

COMPUTE, *v.t.* [L. To lop or prune; to think, count, reckon; to cast up. The sense is probably to cast or throw together.]

1. To number; to count; to reckon; to cast together several sums or particulars, to ascertain the amount or aggregate. Compute the quantity of water that will fill a vessel of certain dimensions, or that will cover the surface of the earth. Compute the expenses of a campaign. Compute the time by weeks or days.*NWAD COMPUTE.2*

2. To cast or estimate in the mind; to estimate the amount by known or supposed data.*NWAD COMPUTE.3*

3. To calculate.*NWAD COMPUTE.4*

COMPUTE, *n.* Computation. [Not used.]

COMPUTED, *pp.* Counted; numbered; reckoned; estimated.

COMPUTER, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator.

COMPUTING, *ppr.* Counting; numbering; reckoning; estimating.

COMPUTIST, *n.* A computer. [Not used.]

COMRADE, *n.* Literally, one who lodges in the same room. Hence in a more general sense, a fellow, a mate or companion; an associate in occupation.

COMROGUE, *n.* A fellow rogue. [Not in use.]

CON. A Latin inseparable preposition or prefix to other words. Ainsworth remarks that con and cum habe the same signification, but that cum is used separately, and con in composition. Con and cum may be radically distinct words. The Irish comh, or coimh, is equivalent to the Latin con; and the Welsh cym, convertible into cyv, appears to be the same word, denoting, says Owen, a mutual act, quality or effect. It is precisely equivalent to the Latin com, in comparo, compono, and the Latin com, in composition, may be the Celtic comh or cym. But generally it seems to be con, changed into com. Ainsworth deduces cum from the Greek; for originally it was written cyn. But this is probably a mistake.

Con coincides in radical letters and in signification with the Teutonic gain, gen, gean, igen, igien, in the English again, against; Sax. Gean, ongean; sw. Igen; Dan. Igien. Whatever may be its origin or affinities, the primary sense of the word is probably from some root that signifies to meet or oppose, or turn and meet; to approach to, or to be with. This is the radical sense of most propositions of the like import. See the English with, again. So in Irish, coinne, a

meeting; as coinne, opposite.*NWAD CON.2*

Con, in compounds, is change into l before l, as in colligo, to collect, and into m before a labial, as in comparo, to compare. Before a vowel or h, the na is dropped; as in coalesco, to coalesce, to cooperate; cohibeo, to restrain. l denotes union, as in conjoin; or opposition, as in conflict, contend.*NWAD CON.3*

CON, [abbreviated from Latin contra, against.] In the phrase, pro and con, for and against, con denotes the negative side of a question. As a noun, a person who is in the negative; as the pros and cons.

CON, *v.t.* [to know, to be able, to be skillful or wise; and to bear or bring forth, Gr. To try, to attempt, to prove, L., whence cunning, skillful, experienced, or skill, experience; coincides in sense with to begin, to try to attempt. G. To know; to be able. The primary sense is, to strain or stretch, which gives the sense of strength, power, as in can, and of holding, containing, comprehending, as contain, from contineo, teneo, Gr., L. To beget or to bring forth. In the sense of know, con signifies to hold or to reach.]

1. To know.*NWAD CON.6*

I conne no skill.*NWAD CON.7*

I shall not conne answer. I shall not know or be able to answer.*NWAD CON.8*

2. To make ones self master of; to fix in the mend or commit to memory; as, to con a lesson.*NWAD CON.9*

To con thanks, to be pleased or obliged, or to thank.*NWAD CON.10*

CONATUS, *n.*

1. Effort; attempt.*NWAD CONATUS.2*

2. The tendency of a body towards any point, or to pursue its course in the same line of direction.*NWAD CONATUS.3*

CONCAMERATE, *v.t.* [L. To arch; an arch, arched roof, or chamber.] To arch over; to vault; to lay a concave over; as a

concamerated bone.

CONCAMERATED, *pp.* Arched over.

CONCAMERATION, *n.* An arching; an arch or vault.

CONCATENATE, *v.t.* [L. A chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other.

CONCATENATED, *pp.* Linked together; united in a series.

CONCATENATION, *n.* A series of links united; a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other; as a concatenation of causes.

CONCAUSE, *n.* Joint cause. [Not used.]

CONCAVATION, *n.* [See *Concave*.] The act of making concave.

CONCAVE, *a.* [L. Hollow. See *Cave*.]

1. Hollow, and arched or rounded, as the inner surface of a spherical body; opposed to convex; as a concave glass.*NWAD CONCAVE.2*

2. Hollow, in a general sense; as the concave shores of the Tiber.*NWAD CONCAVE.3*

3. In botany, a concave leaf is one whose edge stands above the disk.*NWAD CONCAVE.4*

CONCAVE, *n.* A hollow; an arch, or vault; as the ethereal concave.

CONCAVE, *v.t.* To make hollow.

CONCAVENESS, *n.* Hollowness.

CONCAVITY, *n.* Hollowness; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body, or a body of other figure; or the space within

such body.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, *a.* Concave on one side, and convex on the other. [See *Convex*.]

CONCAVOUS, *a.* [L.] *Concave*, which see.

CONCAVOUSLY, *adv.* With hollowness; in a manner to discover the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

CONCEAL, *v.t.* [L. To withhold from sight,; G., To conceal, and to heal; the primary sense is to strain, hold, stop, restrain, make fast or strong, all from the same root as the Shemitic.]

1. To keep close or secret; to forbear to disclose; to withhold from utterance or declaration; as, to conceal ones thoughts or opinions.*NWAD CONCEAL.2*

I have not concealed the words of the Holy One.*Job 6:10*.*NWAD CONCEAL.3*

2. To hide; to withdraw from observation; to cover or keep from sight.*NWAD CONCEAL.4*

What profit is it if we slay our brother and conceal his blood? *Genesis 37:26*.*NWAD CONCEAL.5*

A party of men concealed themselves behind a wall. A mask conceals the face.*NWAD CONCEAL.6*

CONCEALABLE, *a.* That may be concealed; hid or kept close.

CONCEALED, *pp.* Kept close or secret; hid; withdrawn from sight; covered.

CONCEALER, *n.* One who conceals; as the concealer of a crime.

CONCEALING, *ppr.* Keeping close or secret; forbearing to disclose; hiding; covering.

CONCEALING, *n.* A hiding; a withholding from disclosure.

CONCEALMENT, *n.*

1. Forbearance of disclosure; a keeping close or secret; as the concealment of opinions or passions.*NWAD CONCEALMENT.2*

2. The act of hiding, covering, or withdrawing from sight; as the concealment of the face by a mask, or of the person by any cover or shelter.*NWAD CONCEALMENT.3*

3. The state of being hid or concealed; privacy; as a project formed in concealment.*NWAD CONCEALMENT.4*

4. The place of hiding; a secret place; retreat from observation; cover from sight.*NWAD CONCEALMENT.5*

The cleft tree offers its kind concealment to a few, their food its insects, and its moss their nests.*NWAD CONCEALMENT.6*

CONCEDE, *v.t.* [L. To yield, give way, depart, desist.]

1. To yield; to admit as true, just or proper; to grant; to let pass undisputed; as, this must not be conceded without limitation. The advocate concedes the point in question.*NWAD CONCEDE.2*

2. To allow; to admit to be true.*NWAD CONCEDE.3*

We concede that their citizens were those who lived under different forms.*NWAD CONCEDE.4*

CONCEDED, *pp.* Yielded; admitted; granted; as, a question, proposition, fact or statement is conceded.

CONCEDING, *ppr.* Yielding; admitting; granting.

CONCEIT, *n.* [L., to take or seize.]

1. Conception; that which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; idea; thought; image.*NWAD CONCEIT.2*

In laughing there ever precedeth a conceit of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man.*NWAD CONCEIT.3*

2. Understanding; power or faculty of conceiving; apprehension; as a man of quick conceit. [Nearly antiquated.]*NWAD CONCEIT.4*

How often did her eyes say to me, that they loved! Yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my conceit open to understand them.*NWAD CONCEIT.5*

3. Opinion; notion; fancy; imagination; fantastic notion; as a strange or odd conceit.*NWAD CONCEIT.6*

Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Proverbs 26:12*.*NWAD CONCEIT.7*

4. Pleasant fancy; gayety of imagination.*NWAD CONCEIT.8*

On the way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a conceit.*NWAD CONCEIT.9*

5. A striking thought; affected or unnatural conception.*NWAD CONCEIT.10*

Some to conceit alone their works confine.*NWAD CONCEIT.11*

6. Favorable or self-flattering opinion; a lofty or vain conception of ones own person or accomplishments.*NWAD CONCEIT.12*

By a little study and a great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion.*NWAD CONCEIT.13*

Out of conceit with, not having a favorable opinion of; no longer pleased with; as, a man is out of conceit with his dress. Hence to put one out of conceit with, is to make him indifferent to a thing, or in a degree displeased with it.*NWAD CONCEIT.14*

CONCEIT, *v.t.* To conceive; to imagine; to think; to fancy.

The strong, by conceiting themselves weak, thereby rendered inactive.*NWAD CONCEIT.16*

CONCEITED, *pp.*

1. Conceived; imagined; fancied.*NWAD CONCEITED.2*

2. Endowed with fancy, or imagination.*NWAD CONCEITED.3*

3. Entertaining a flattering opinion of ones self; having a vain or too high conception of ones own person or accomplishments; vain.*NWAD CONCEITED.4*

If you think me too conceited, or to passion quickly heated.*NWAD CONCEITED.5*

Followed by of before the object of conceit.*NWAD CONCEITED.6*

The Athenians were conceited of their own wit, science and politeness.*NWAD CONCEITED.7*

CONCEITEDLY, *adv.* In a conceited manner; fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly dress her.*NWAD CONCEITEDLY.2*

CONCEITEDNESS, *n.* The state of being conceited; conceit; vanity; an overweening fondness of ones own person or endowments.

CONCEITLESS, *a.* Of dull conception; stupid; dull of apprehension. [Not in use.]

CONCEIVABLE, *a.* [See *Conceive*.]

1. That may be imagined, or thought; capable of being framed in the mind by the fancy or imagination.*NWAD CONCEIVABLE.2*

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any conceivable weight may be moved by any conceivable power.*NWAD*

CONCEIVABLE.3

2. That may be understood or believed.*NWAD CONCEIVABLE.4*

It is not conceivable, that it should be the very person, whose shape and voice it assumed.*NWAD CONCEIVABLE.5*

CONCEIVABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEIVABLY, *adv.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

CONCEIVE, *v.t.* [L., to take.]

1. To receive into the womb, and breed; to begin the formation of the embryo or fetus of animal.*NWAD CONCEIVE.2*

Then shall she be free and conceive seed. *Numbers 5:28*; *Hebrews 11:11*.*NWAD CONCEIVE.3*

Elisabeth hath conceived a son in her old age. *Luke 1:36*.*NWAD CONCEIVE.4*

In sin did my mother conceive me. *Psalm 51:5*.*NWAD CONCEIVE.5*

2. To form in the mind; to imagine; to devise.*NWAD CONCEIVE.6*

They conceive mischief and bring forth vanity. *Job 15:35*.*NWAD CONCEIVE.7*

Nebuchadnezzar hath conceived a purpose against you. *Jeremiah 49:30*.*NWAD CONCEIVE.8*

3. To form an idea in the mind; to understand; to comprehend.*NWAD CONCEIVE.9*

We cannot conceive the manner in which spirit operates upon matter.*NWAD CONCEIVE.10*

4. To think; to be of opinion; to have an idea; to imagine.*NWAD CONCEIVE.11*

You can hardly conceive this man to have been bred in the same climate.*NWAD CONCEIVE.12*

CONCEIVE, *v.i.*

1. To have a fetus formed in the womb; to breed; to become pregnant.*NWAD CONCEIVE.14*

Thou shalt conceive and bear a son. *Judges 13:3*.*NWAD CONCEIVE.15*

2. To think; to have a conception or idea.*NWAD CONCEIVE.16*

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures. The grieved commons hardly conceive of me.*NWAD CONCEIVE.17*

3. To understand; to comprehend; to have a complete idea of; as, I cannot conceive by what means this event has been produced.*NWAD CONCEIVE.18*

CONCEIVED, *pp.* Formed in the womb; framed in the mind; devised; imagined; understood.

CONCEIVER, *n.* One that conceives; one that comprehends.

CONCEIVING, *ppr.* Forming a fetus in the womb; framing in the mind; imagining; devising; thinking; comprehending.

CONCEIVING, *n.* Apprehension; conception.

CONCEIVING, *n.* Apprehension; conception.

CONCELEBRATE, *v.t.* To celebrate together. [Not used.]

CONCENT, *n.* [L. To sing.]

1. Concert of voices; concord of sounds; harmony; as a concent of notes.*NWAD CONCENT.2*

2. Consistency; accordance; as, in concent to a man's own

principles.*NWAD CONCENT.3*

CONCENTED, *part. a.* Made to accord.

CONCENTER, *v.i.* [Gr., a goad, a sharp point, a center; to prick or goad. The primary sense is a point.] To come to a point, or to meet in a common center; used of converging lines, or other things that meet in a point.

All these are like so many lines drawn from several objets, that in some way relate to him, and concenter in him.*NWAD CONCENTER.2*

CONCENTER, *v.t.* To draw, or direct to a common center; to bring to a point; as two or more lines or other things.

The having a part less to animate, will serve to concenter the spirits, and make them more active in the rest.*NWAD CONCENTER.4*

CONCENTERED, *pp.* Brought to a common center; united in a point.

CONCENTERING, *ppr.* Tending to a common center; bringing to a center.

CONCENTFUL, *a.* Harmonious.

CONCENTRATE, *v.t.* [See *Concenter*.]

1. To bring to a common center, or to a closer union; to cause to approach nearer to a point, or center; to bring nearer to each other; as, to concentrate particles of salt by evaporating the water that holds them in solution; to concentrate the troops in an army; to concentrate rays of light into a focus.*NWAD CONCENTRATE.2*

2. To increase the specific gravity of a body.*NWAD CONCENTRATE.3*

CONCENTRATED, *pp.* Brought to a point or center; brought to

a closer union; reduced to a narrow compass; collected into a closer body.

CONCENTRATING, ***ppr.*** **Bringing to a point or to closer union; collecting into a closer body, or narrow compass.**

CONCENTRATION, ***n.*** **The act of concentrating; the act of bringing nearer together; collection into a central point; compression into a narrow space; the state of being brought to a point.**

Note. The verb concentrate is sometimes accented on the first syllable. The reason is, with the primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary accent on the third, the pronunciation of the participles, concentrating, concentrated, is much facilitated.*NWAD CONCENTRATION.2*

CONCENTRIC, ***a.*** **[L., center.] Having a common center; as the concentric coats of an onion; the concentric orbits of the planets.**

CONCENTUAL, ***a.*** **[from concent.] Harmonious; accordant.**

CONCEPTACLE, ***n.*** **[L., See *Conceive*.]**

1. That in which any thing is contained; a vessel; a receiver, or receptacle.*NWAD CONCEPTACLE.2*

2. In botany, a follicle; a pericarp of one valve, opening longitudinally on one side and having the seeds loose in it.*NWAD CONCEPTACLE.3*

CONCEPTIBLE, ***a.*** **[See *Conceivable*.] That may be conceived; conceivable; intelligible. [Not used.]**

CONCEPTION, ***n.*** **[L., See *Conceive*.]**

1. The act of conceiving; the first formation of the embryo or fetus of an animal.*NWAD CONCEPTION.2*

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception. *Genesis 3:16*.*NWAD CONCEPTION.3*

2. The state of being conceived.*NWAD CONCEPTION.4*

Joy had the like conception in our eyes.*NWAD CONCEPTION.5*

3. In pneumatology, apprehension of nay thing by the mind; the act of conceiving in the mind; that mental act or combination of acts by which an idea or notion is formed of an absent object of perception, or of a sensation formerly felt. When we see an object with our eyes open, we have a perception of it; when the same object is presented to the mind with the eyes shut, in idea only or in memory, we have a conception of it.*NWAD CONCEPTION.6*

4. Conception may be sometimes used for the power of conceiving ideas, as when we say, a thing is not within our conception. Some writers have defined conception as a distinct faculty of the mind; but it is considered by others as memory, and perhaps with propriety.*NWAD CONCEPTION.7*

5. Purpose conceived; conception with reference to the performance of an act.*NWAD CONCEPTION.8*

6. Apprehension; knowledge.*NWAD CONCEPTION.9*

And as if beasts conceived what reason were, and that conception should distinctly show.*NWAD CONCEPTION.10*

7. Conceit; affected sentiment, or thought.*NWAD CONCEPTION.11*

He is too full of conceptions, points of epigram, and witticisms.*NWAD CONCEPTION.12*

CONCEPTIOUS, *a.* Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant. [Not now used.]

CONCEPTIVE, *a.* Capable of conceiving. [Little used.]

CONCERN, *v.t.* [L., to separate, sift, divide; to see. If this is the true origin, as I suppose, the primary sense is, to reach or

extend to, or to look to, as we use regard.]

1. To relate or belong to.*NWAD CONCERN.2*

Preaching the kingdom of God and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ. *Acts 28:31*.*NWAD CONCERN.3*

2. To relate or belong to, in an emphatical manner; to affect the interest of; to be of importance to.*NWAD CONCERN.4*

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and concerned us more than those with any other nation.*NWAD CONCERN.5*

It much concerns us to secure the favor and protection of God.*NWAD CONCERN.6*

3. To interest of affect the passions; to take an interest in; to engage by feeling or sentiment.*NWAD CONCERN.7*

A good prince concerns himself in the happiness of his subjects. A kind parent concerns himself in the virtuous education of his children. They*NWAD CONCERN.8*

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence, and no longer concerned to solicit his favor.*NWAD CONCERN.9*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy. [Little used.]*NWAD CONCERN.10*

5. To intermeddle.*NWAD CONCERN.11*

We need not concern ourselves with the affairs of our neighbors.*NWAD CONCERN.12*

CONCERN, *n.*

1. That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair; a very general term, expressing whatever occupies the time and attention, or affects the interests of a person. Intermeddle not in the private concerns of a family. Religion is the main concern of a rational being. We have no concern in the private quarrels of our neighbors.

The industrious and prudent occupy their time with their own concerns.*NWAD CONCERN.14*

2. Interest; importance; moment; that which affects the welfare or happiness.*NWAD CONCERN.15*

To live in peace, is a matter of no small concern to a nation.*NWAD CONCERN.16*

Mysterious secrets of a high concern, and weighty truths, solid convincing sense, explained by unaffected eloquence.*NWAD CONCERN.17*

3. Affection; regard; careful regard; solicitude; anziety.*NWAD CONCERN.18*

Why all this concern for the poor things of this life?*NWAD CONCERN.19*

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind concerns, and gentle wishes, follow me to battle.*NWAD CONCERN.20*

An impenitent man feels no concern for his soul.*NWAD CONCERN.21*

4. Persons connected in business; or their affairs in general; as a debt due to the whole concern; a loss affecting the whole concern. Mercantile Usage.*NWAD CONCERN.22*

CONCERNED, *pp.* or *a.*

1. Interested; engaged; having a connection with that which may affect the interest, welfare or happiness.*NWAD CONCERNED.2*

All men are concerned in the propagation of truth.*NWAD CONCERNED.3*

We are concerned in the virtuous education of our children.*NWAD CONCERNED.4*

2. Interested in business; having connection in business; as, A is

concerned with B in the East India trade. Of an advocate or counselor we say, he is concerned in the cause of A against B.*NWAD CONCERNED.5*

3. Regarding with care; solicitous; anxious; as, we are concerned for the fate of our fleet.*NWAD CONCERNED.6*

CONCERNEDLY, *adv.* With affection or interest.

CONCERNING, *ppr.* Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to.

The Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel.*Numbers 10:29*.*NWAD CONCERNING.2*

I have accepted thee concerning this thing. *Genesis 19:21*.*NWAD CONCERNING.3*

This word has been considered a preposition, but most improperly; concerning, when so called, refers to a verb, sentence or proposition; as in the first example, the word applies to the preceding afirmation. The Lord hath spoken good, which speaking good is concerning Israel. Concerning, in this case, refers to the first clause of the sentence.*NWAD CONCERNING.4*

CONCERNMENT, *n.*

1. The thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest.*NWAD CONCERNMENT.2*

To mix with thy concernments I desist.*NWAD CONCERNMENT.3*

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting concernments.*NWAD CONCERNMENT.4*

The great concernment of men is with men.*NWAD CONCERNMENT.5*

2. A particular bearing upon the interest or happiness of one;

importance; moment.*NWAD CONCERNMENT.6*

Experimental truths are matters of great concernment to mankind.*NWAD CONCERNMENT.7*

3. Concern; interposition; meddling; as, the father had no concernment in the marriage of his daughter. In this sense, we generally use concern.*NWAD CONCERNMENT.8*

4. Emotion of mind; solicitude; as, their ambition is manifest in their concernment. In this sense, concern is generally used.*NWAD CONCERNMENT.9*

CONCERT, *n.*

1. Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony.*NWAD CONCERT.2*

The allies were frustrated for want of concert in their operations.*NWAD CONCERT.3*

The Emperor and the Pope acted in concert.*NWAD CONCERT.4*

2. A number or company of musicians, playing or singing the same piece of music at the same time; or the music of a company of players or singers, or of both united.*NWAD CONCERT.5*

3. A singing in company.*NWAD CONCERT.6*

4. Accordance; harmony.*NWAD CONCERT.7*

CONCERTATION, *n.* Strife; contention. [Little used.]

CONCERTO, *n.* A piece of music for a concert.

CONCESSION, *n.* [L. From concedo. See *Concede*.]

1. The act of granting or yielding; usually implying a demand, claim, or request from the party to whom it is made, and thus distinguished

from giving, which is voluntary or spontaneous.*NWAD CONCESSION.2*

The concession of these charters was in a parliamentary way.*NWAD CONCESSION.3*

2. The thing yielded; as, in the treaty of peace, each power made large concessions.*NWAD CONCESSION.4*

3. In rhetoric or debate, the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party some point or face that may bear dispute, with a view to obtain something which cannot be denied, or to show that even admitting the point conceded, the cause is not with the adverse party, but can be maintained by the advocate on other grounds.*NWAD CONCESSION.5*

4. Acknowledgment by way of apology; confession of a fault.*NWAD CONCESSION.6*

CONCESSIONARY, *a.* Yielding by indulgence or allowance.

CONCESSIVE, *a.* Implying concession; as a concessive conjunction.

CONCESSIVELY, *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable.

CONCETTO, *n.* [See *Conceit*.] Affected wit; conceit. [Not English, nor in use.]

CONCH, *n.* [See *Cancer*.] A marine shell.

Adds orient pearls, which from the conchs he drew.*NWAD CONCH.2*

CONCHIFEROUS, *a.* [L. Concha, shell, and fero, to bear.] Producing or having shells.

CONCHITE, *n.* A fossil or petrified conch or shell.

CONCHOID, ***n.*** **[Gr., form.] The name of a curve, given to it by its inventor Nicomedes.**

CONCHOIDAL, ***a.*** **In mineralogy, resembling a conch or marine shell; having convex elevations and concave depressions, like shells; as a conchoidal fracture.**

CONCHOLOGICAL, ***a.*** **[See *Conchology*.] Pertaining to conchology.**

CONCHOLOGIST, ***n.*** **One versed in the natural history of shells or shell-fish; one who studies the nature, properties and habits of shells and their included animals.**

CONCHOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. A shell and discourse.] The doctrine or science of shells and shellfish.**

CONCHOMETER, ***n.*** **[Gr., a shell, and to measure.] An instrument for measuring shells.**

CONCHYLACEOUS, ***a.*** **[from conch.] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell; as conchylaceous impressions.**

CONCHYLIOLOGIST, CONCHYLIOLOGY, from L. Conchylium, a shell-fish, are sometimes used as synonyms of the preceding words; but they are words of inconvenient length, and useless.

CONCIATOR, ***n.*** **In glass-works, the person who weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and who works and tempers them.**

CONCILIABLE, ***n.*** **A small assembly. [Not in use.]**

CONCILIAR, ***a.*** **[L. A council.] Pertaining or relating to a council. [Little used.]**

CONCILIATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. To draw or bring together, to unite; Gr. To call. The primary sense of the root is to strain, stretch, drive or draw. Calling is a straining or driving of voice. See Class Gl.**

No. 32. 36. 48. 49. And See *Council*.]

1. To lead or draw to, by moral influence or power; to win, gain or engae, as the affections, favor or good will; as, politeness and hospitality conciliate affection.*NWAD CONCILIATE.2*

2. To reconcile, or bring to a state of friendship, as persons at variance. We say, an attempt has been made to conciliate the contending parties.*NWAD CONCILIATE.3*

CONCILIATED, *pp.* Won; gained; engaged by moral influence, as by favor or affection; reconciled.

CONCILIATING, *ppr.*

1. Winning; engaging; reconciling.*NWAD CONCILIATING.2*

2. Winning; having the quality of gaining favor; as a conciliating address.*NWAD CONCILIATING.3*

CONCILIATION, *n.* The act of winning or gaining, as esteem, favor or affection; reconciliation.

CONCILIATOR, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles.

CONCILIATORY, *a.* Tending to conciliate, or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific.

The General made conciliatory propositions to the insurgents.*NWAD CONCILIATORY.2*

The Legislature adopted conciliatory measures.*NWAD CONCILIATORY.3*

CONCINNITY, *n.* [L. Fit, to fit or prepare; to sound in accord.]

1. Fitness; suitableness; neatness. [Little used.]*NWAD CONCINNITY.2*

2. A jingling of words.*NWAD CONCINNITY.3*

CONCINNOUS, *a.* [L. See *Concinnity*.] Fit; suitable; agreeable; becoming; pleasant; as a concinnous interval in music; a concinnous system.

CONCIONATOR, *n.* A preacher. [Not in use.]

CONCIONATORY, *a.* [L., An assembly.] Used in preaching or discourses to public assemblies.

CONCISE, ***a.*** **[L., cut off, brief, to cut. See Class Gd. No. 2. 4. 8. 49. 59.] Brief; short, applied to language or stile; containing few words; comprehensive; comprehending much in few words, or the principal matters only.**

The concise stile, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood.*NWAD CONCISE.2*

Where the author is too brief and concise, amplify a little.*NWAD CONCISE.3*

In Genesis, we have a concise account of the creation.*NWAD CONCISE.4*

CONCISELY, ***adv.*** **Briefly; in few words; comprehensively.**

CONCISENESS, ***n.*** **Brevity in speaking or writing.**

Conciseness should not be studied at the expense of perspicuity.*NWAD CONCISENESS.2*

CONCISION, ***n.*** **[L., to cut off.] Literally, a cutting off. Hence, In scripture, the Jews or those who adhered to circumcision, which, after our Saviors death, was no longer a seal of the covenant, but a mere cutting of the flesh.**

Beware of dogs; beware of the concision. *Philippians 3:2*.*NWAD CONCISION.2*

CONCITATION, ***n.*** **[L., to stir or disturb.] The act of stirring up, exciting or putting in motion.**

CONCITE, ***v.t.*** **[L.] To excite. [Not in use.]**

CONCLAMATION, ***n.*** **[L., to cry out. See *Claim*.] An outcry or shout of many together.**

CONCLAVE, ***n.*** **[L., an inner room; a key, or from the same root, to make fast.]**

1. A private apartment, particularly the room in which the Cardinals of the Romish church meet in privacy, for the eletion of a Pope. It consists of a range of small cells or apartments, standing in a line along the galleries and hall of the Vatican.*NWAD CONCLAVE.2*

2. The assembly or meeting of the Cardinals, shut up for the election of a Pope.*NWAD CONCLAVE.3*

3. A private meeting; a close assembly.*NWAD CONCLAVE.4*

CONCLUDE, *v.t.* [L., to shut; Gr., contracted. The sense is to stop, make fast, shut, or rather to thrust together. Hence in Latin, claudo signifies to halt, or limp, that is, to stop, as well as to shut. See *Lid*.]

1. To shut.*NWAD CONCLUDE.2*

The very person of Christ--was only, touching bodily substance, concluded in the grave. [This use of the word is uncommon.]*NWAD CONCLUDE.3*

2. To include; to comprehend.*NWAD CONCLUDE.4*

For God hath concluded them all in unbelief. *Romans 11:32*.*NWAD CONCLUDE.5*

The scripture hath concluded all under sin. *Galatians 3:22*.*NWAD CONCLUDE.6*

The meaning of the word in the latter passage may be to declare irrevocably or to doom.*NWAD CONCLUDE.7*

3. To collect by reasoning; to infer, as from premises; to close an argument by inferring.*NWAD CONCLUDE.8*

Therefore we conclude, that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law. *Romans 3:28*.*NWAD CONCLUDE.9*

4. To decide; to determine; to make a final judgment or determination.*NWAD CONCLUDE.10*

As touching the Gentiles who believe, we have written and concluded that they observe no such thing. *Acts 21:25*.*NWAD CONCLUDE.11*

5. To end; to finish.*NWAD CONCLUDE.12*

I will conclude this part with the sppech of a counselor of state.*NWAD CONCLUDE.13*

6. To stop or restrain, or as in law, to estop from further argument or proceedings; to oblige or bind, as by authority or by ones own argument or concession; generally in the passive.*NWAD CONCLUDE.14*

If they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be concluded by it.*NWAD CONCLUDE.15*

The defendant is concluded by his own plea.*NWAD CONCLUDE.16*

I do not consider the decision of that motion, upon affidavits, to amount to a res judicata, which ought to conclude the present inquiry.*NWAD CONCLUDE.17*

CONCLUDE, *v.i.*

1. To infer, as a consequence; to determine. *NWAD CONCLUDE.19*

The world will conclude I had a guilty conscience.*NWAD CONCLUDE.20*

But this verb is really transitive. The world will conclude that I ahd a guilty conscience--that is here the object, referring to the subsequent clause of the sentence. [See Verb Transitive, No. 3.]*NWAD CONCLUDE.21*

2. To settle opinion; to form a final judgment.*NWAD CONCLUDE.22*

Can we conclude upon Luthers instability, as our author has done.*NWAD CONCLUDE.23*

3. To end.*NWAD CONCLUDE.24*

A train of lies, that, made in lust, conclude in perjuries.*NWAD CONCLUDE.25*

The old form of expression, to conclude of, is no longer in use.*NWAD CONCLUDE.26*

CONCLUDED, *pp.* Shut; ended; finished; determined; inferred; comprehended; stopped, or bound.

CONCLUDENCY, *n.* Inference; logical deducation from premises.

CONCLUDENT, *a.* Bringing to a close; decisive.

CONCLUDER, *n.* One who concludes.

CONCLUDING, *ppr.*

1. Shutting; ending; determining; inferring; comprehending.*NWAD CONCLUDING.2*

2. Final; ending; closing; as the concluding sentence of an essay.*NWAD CONCLUDING.3*

CONCLUDINGLY, *adv.* Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence. [Little used.]

CONCLUSIBLE, *a.* That may be concluded or inferred; determinable. [Little used.]

CONCLUSION, *n.* [L.]

1. End; close; the last part; as the conclusion of an address.*NWAD CONCLUSION.2*

2. The close of an argument, debate or reasoning; inference that ends the discussion; final result.*NWAD CONCLUSION.3*

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter; fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole of man. *Ecclesiastes*

12:13.*NWAD CONCLUSION.4*

3. Determination; final decision.*NWAD CONCLUSION.5*

After long debate, the house of commons came to this conclusion.*NWAD CONCLUSION.6*

4. Consequence; inference; that which is collected or drawn from premises; particular deduction from propositions, facts, experience, or reasoning.*NWAD CONCLUSION.7*

5. The event of experiments; experiment.*NWAD CONCLUSION.8*

We practice all conclusions of grafting and inoculating. [Little used.]*NWAD CONCLUSION.9*

6. Confinement of the thoughts; silence. [Not used.]*NWAD CONCLUSION.10*

CONCLUSIONAL, ***a.*** **Concluding. [Not used.]**

CONCLUSIVE, ***a.***

1. Final; decisive; as a conclusive answer to a proposition.*NWAD CONCLUSIVE.2*

2. Decisive; giving a final determination; precluding a further act.*NWAD CONCLUSIVE.3*

The agreeing votes of both houses were not, by any law or reason, conclusive to my judgment.*NWAD CONCLUSIVE.4*

3. Decisive; concluding the question; putting an end to debate; as a conclusive argument.*NWAD CONCLUSIVE.5*

4. Regularly consequential.*NWAD CONCLUSIVE.6*

Men, not knowing the true forms of syllogisms, cannot know whether they are made in right and conlusive modes and figures.*NWAD CONCLUSIVE.7*

CONCLUSIVELY, ***adv.*** **Decisively; with final determination; as, the point of law is conclusively settled.**

CONCLUSIVENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being conclusive, or decisive; the power of determining the opinion, or of settling a question; as the conclusiveness of evidence or of an argument.**

CONCOAGULATE, ***v.t.*** **[con and coagulate.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.**

CONCOAGULATED, ***pp.*** **Curdled; concreted.**

CONCOAGULATING, ***ppr.*** **Concreting; curdling.**

CONCOAGULATION, ***n.*** **A coagulating together, as different substances, or bodies, in one mass. Crystalization of different slats in the same menstruum. [This word is little used.]**

CONCOCT, ***v.t.*** **[L., to cook. See *Cook*.]**

1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to chyle or nutriment.*NWAD CONCOCT.2*

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is concocted.*NWAD CONCOCT.3*

2. To purify or sublime; to refine by separating the gross or extraneous matter; as, concocted venom.*NWAD CONCOCT.4*

3. To ripen.*NWAD CONCOCT.5*

Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting.*NWAD CONCOCT.6*

CONCOCTED, ***pp.*** **Digested; purified; ripened.**

CONCOCTING, ***ppr.*** **Digesting; purifying; ripening.**

CONCOCTION, [L.]

1. Digestion or solution in the stomach; the process by which food is turned into chyle, or otherwise prepared ot nourish the body; the change which food undergoes in the stomach.*NWAD CONCOCTION.2*

2. Maturation; the process by which morbid matter is separated from the blood or humors, or otherwise change and prepared to be thrown off.*NWAD CONCOCTION.3*

3. A ripening; the acceleration of any thing towards perfection.*NWAD CONCOCTION.4*

CONCOCTIVE, *a.* Digesting; having the power of digesting or ripening.

CONCOLOR, *a.* Of one color. [Not in use.]

CONCOMITANCE, *n.* [L., to accompany, a companion. See *Count*.] A being together, or in connection with another thing.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in concomitancy with the other.*NWAD CONCOMITANCE.2*

CONCOMITANT, *a.* Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending.

It has pleased our wise creator to annex to several objects--a concomitant pleasure.*NWAD CONCOMITANT.2*

CONCOMITANT, *n.* A companion; a person or thing that accompanies another, or is collaterally connected. It is seldom applied to persons.

The other concomitant of ingratitude is hard-heartedness.*NWAD CONCOMITANT.4*

Reproach is a concomitant to greatness.*NWAD CONCOMITANT.5*

CONCOMITANTLY, *adv.* In company with others.

CONCOMITATE, *v.t.* To accompany or attend; to be collaterally

connected. [Not used.]

CONCORD, *n.* [L., the heart. See *Accord*.]

1. Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views or interests; peace; harmony.*NWAD CONCORD.2*

What concord hath Christ with Belial?*2 Corinthians 6:15*.*NWAD CONCORD.3*

2. Agreement between things; suitableness; harmony.*NWAD CONCORD.4*

If, natures concord broke, among the constellations war were sprung.*NWAD CONCORD.5*

3. In music, consent of sounds; harmony; the relation between tow or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear. [See *Chord*.]*NWAD CONCORD.6*

The man who hath not music in himself, nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds, is fit for treasons.*NWAD CONCORD.7*

4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; treaty.*NWAD CONCORD.8*

5. In law, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court. This is an acknowledgment from the deforciants that the land in question is the right of the complainant.*NWAD CONCORD.9*

6. In grammar, agreement of words in construction; as adjectives with nouns in gender, number and case; or verbs with nouns or pronouns in number and person. Or concord may signify the system of rules for construction called syntax.*NWAD CONCORD.10*

Form of concord, in ecclesiastical history, is a book among the Lutherans containing a system of doctrines to be subscribed as a condition of communion, composed at Torgaw in 1576.*NWAD CONCORD.11*

CONCORDANCE, ***n.*** **[L., to agree. See** ***Concord*****.]**

1. Agreement. In this sense, accordance is generally used.*NWAD CONCORDANCE.2*

2. In grammar, concord. [Not used.]*NWAD CONCORDANCE.3*

3. A dictionary in which the principal words used in the scriptures are arranged alphabetically, and the book, chapter and verse in which each word occurs are noted; designed to assist an inquirer in finding any passage of scripture, by means of any leading word in a verse which he can recollect.*NWAD CONCORDANCE.4*

CONCORDANCY, ***n.*** **Agreement.**

CONCORDANT, ***a.*** **Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious.**

CONCORDANT, ***n.*** **That which is accordant.**

CONCORDANTLY, ***adv.*** **In conjunction.**

CONCORDAT, ***n.*** **In the canon law, a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion and the like. In particular, an agreement made by a prince with the Pope relative to the collation of benefices; such as that between the Emperor Frederic III., the German princes, and the Popes legate, A.D. 1448.**

CONCORDIST, ***n.*** **The compiler of a concordance.**

CONCORPORATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., a body.] To unite different things in one mass or body; to incorporate. [Little used.]**

CONCORPORATE, ***v.i.*** **To unite in one mass or body.**

CONCORPORATION, ***n.*** **Union of things in one mass or body.**

CONCOURSE, ***n.*** **[L., to run together, to run.]**

1. A moving, flowing or running together; confluence; as a fortuitous concourse of atoms; a concourse of men.*NWAD CONCOURSE.2*

2. A meeting; an assembly of men; an assemblage of things; a collection formed by a voluntary or spontaneous moving and meeting in one place. *Acts 19:40*.*NWAD CONCOURSE.3*

3. The place or point of meeting, or a meeting; the point of junction of two bodies.*NWAD CONCOURSE.4*

The drop will begin to move towards the concourse of the glasses. [This application is unusual.]*NWAD CONCOURSE.5*

CONCREATE, ***v.t.*** **To create with, or at the same time.**

Dr. Taylor-insists that it is inconsistent with the nature of virtue, that it should be concreated with any person.*NWAD CONCREATE.2*

CONCREATED, ***pp.*** **Created at the same time, or in union with.**

CONCREDIT, ***v.t.*** **To entrust. [Not used.]**

CONCREMATION, ***n.*** **[L., to burn together; to burn.] The act of burning different things together. [Little used.]**

CONCREMENT, ***n.*** **[L., to grow together. See *Concrete*.] A growing together; the collection or mass formed by concretion, or natural union.**

CONCRESCENCE, ***n.*** **[L. See *Concrete*.] Growth or increase; the act of growing or increasing by spontaneous union, or the coalescence of separate particles.**

CONCRESCIBLE, ***a.*** **Capable of concreting; that may congeal or be changed from a liquid to a solid state.**

They formed a genuine, fixed, concrescible oil.*NWAD*

CONCRESCIBLE.2

CONCRETE, ***a.*** **[L., to grow together, to grow. See** ***Grow*****.]**

1. Literally, united in growth. Hence, formed by coalition of separate particles in one body; consistent in a mass; united in a solid form.*NWAD CONCRETE.2*

The first concrete state or consistent surface of the chaos.*NWAD CONCRETE.3*

2. In logic, applied to a subject; not abstract; as the whiteness of snow. Here whiteness is used as a concrete term, as it expresses the quality of snow.*NWAD CONCRETE.4*

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also express, or imply, or refer to a subject to which they belong.*NWAD CONCRETE.5*

A concrete number expresses or denotes a particular subject, as three men; but when we use a number without reference to a subject, as three, or five, we use the term in the abstract.*NWAD CONCRETE.6*

CONCRETE, ***n.***

1. A compound; a mass formed by concretion, spontaneous union or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.*NWAD CONCRETE.8*

Gold is a porous concrete.*NWAD CONCRETE.9*

2. In philosophy, a mass or compound body, made up of different ingredients; a mixed body or mass.*NWAD CONCRETE.10*

Soap is a factutious concrete.*NWAD CONCRETE.11*

3. In logic, a concrete term; a term that includes both the quality and the subject in which it exists; as nigrum, a black thing.*NWAD CONCRETE.12*

CONCRETE, *v.i.* To unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass or solid body, chiefly by spontaneous cohesion, or other natural process; as saline particles concrete into crystals; blood concretes in a bowl. Applied to some substances, it is equivalent to indurate; as, metallic matter concretes into a hard body. Applied to other substances, it is equivalent to congeal, thicken, inspissate, coagulate; as in the concretion of blood.

CONCRETE, *v.t.* To form a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles.

CONCRETED, *pp.* United into a solid mass; congealed; inspissated; clotted.

CONCRETELY, *adv.* In a concrete manner; in a manner to include the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

CONCRETENESS, *n.* A state of being concrete; coagulation.

CONCRETING, *ppr.* Coalescing or congealing in a mass; becoming thick; making solid.

CONCRETION, *n.*

1. The act of concreting; the process by which soft or fluid bodies become thick, consistent, solid or hard; the act of growing together, or of uniting, by other natural process, the small particles of matter into a mass.*NWAD CONCRETION.2*

2. The mass or solid matter formed by growing together, by congelation, condensation, coagulation or induration; a clot; a lump; a solid substance formed in the soft parts or in the cavities of animal bodies.*NWAD CONCRETION.3*

CONCRETIVE, *a.* Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles; as, concretive juices.

CONCRETURE, *n.* A mass formed by concretion. [Not used.]

CONCREW, *v.i.* To grow together. [Not used.]

CONCUBINAGE, *n.* [See *Concubine*.] The act or practice of cohabiting, as man and woman, in sexual commerce, without the authority of law, or a legal marriage. In a more general sense, this word is used to express any criminal or prohibited sexual commerce, including adultery, incest, and fornication. In some countries, concubinage is a marriage of an inferior kind, or performed with less solemnity than a true or formal marriage; or marriage with a woman of inferior condition, to whom the husband does not convey his rank or quality. This is said to be still in use in Germany.

In law, concubinage is used as an exception against her that sueth for dower; in which it is alledged that she was not lawfully married to the man in whose lands she seeks to be endowed, but that she was his concubine.*NWAD CONCUBINAGE.2*

CONCUBINATE, *n.* Whoredom; lewdness. [Not in use.]

CONCUBINE, *n.* [L., to lie together, to lie down.]

1. A woman who cohabits with a man, without the authority of a legal marriage; a woman kept for lewd purposes; a kept mistress.*NWAD CONCUBINE.2*

2. A wife of inferior condition; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies, and of inferior condition. Such were Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham; and such concubines were allowed by the Roman laws.*NWAD CONCUBINE.3*

CONCULCATE, *v.t.* [L.] To tread on; to trample under foot.

CONCULCATION, *n.* A trampling under foot. [Not much used.]

CONCUPISCENCE, *n.* [L., to covet or lust after, to desire or covet.] Lust; unlawful or irregular desire of sexual pleasure. In a more general sense, the coveting of carnal things, or an irregular appetite for worldly good; inclination for unlawful enjoyments.

We know even secret concupiscence to be sin.*NWAD CONCUPISCENCE.2*

Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of concupiscence. *Romans 7:8*.*NWAD CONCUPISCENCE.3*

CONCUPISCENT, *a.* Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous.

CONCUPISCIBLE, *a.* Exciting or impelling to the enjoyment of carnal pleasure; inclining to the attainment of pleasure or good; as concupiscible appetite.

CONCUR, *v.i.* [L., to run together.]

1. To meet in the same point; to agree.*NWAD CONCUR.2*

Reason and sense concur.*NWAD CONCUR.3*

2. To agree; to join or unite, as in one action or opinion; to meet, mind with mind; as, the two houses of parliament concur in the measure.*NWAD CONCUR.4*

It has with before the person with whom one agrees.*NWAD CONCUR.5*

Mr. Burke concurred with Lord Chatham in opinion.*NWAD CONCUR.6*

It has to before the effect.*NWAD CONCUR.7*

Extremes in man concur to general use.*NWAD CONCUR.8*

3. To unite or be conjoined, with the consequential sense of aiding, or contributing power or influence to a common object.*NWAD CONCUR.9*

Various causes may concur in the changes of temperature.*NWAD CONCUR.10*

CONCURRENCE, *n.*

1. A meeting or coming together; union; conjunction.*NWAD CONCURRENCE.2*

We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the concurrence of other probable reasons, to persuade us.*NWAD CONCURRENCE.3*

2. A meeting of minds; agreement in opinion; union in design; implying joint approbation.*NWAD CONCURRENCE.4*

Tarquin the proud was expelled by the universal concurrence of nobles and people.*NWAD CONCURRENCE.5*

3. A meeting or conjunction, whether casual or intended; combination of agents, circumstances or events.*NWAD CONCURRENCE.6*

Struck with these great concurrences of things.*NWAD CONCURRENCE.7*

4. Agreement; consent; approbation. See No. 2.*NWAD CONCURRENCE.8*

5. Agreement or consent, implying joint aid or contribution of power or influence.*NWAD CONCURRENCE.9*

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine concurrence to it.*NWAD CONCURRENCE.10*

6. A meeting, as of claims, or power; joint rights; implying equality in different persons or bodies; as a concurrence of jurisdiction in two different courts.*NWAD CONCURRENCE.11*

CONCURRENCY, *n.* The same as concurrence; but little used.

CONCURRENT, *a.*

1. Meeting; uniting; accompanying; acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with.*NWAD CONCURRENT.2*

I join with these laws the personal presence of the Kings son, as a concurrent cause of this reformation.*NWAD CONCURRENT.3*

All combined, your beauty, and my impotence of mind, and his concurrent flame, that blew my fire.*NWAD CONCURRENT.4*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.*NWAD CONCURRENT.5*

There is no difference between the concurrent echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return.*NWAD CONCURRENT.6*

3. Joint and equal; existing together and operating on the same objects. The courts of the United States, and those of the States have, in some cases, concurrent jurisdiction.*NWAD CONCURRENT.7*

CONCURRENT, *n.* That which concurs; joint or contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary concurrents- time, industry and faculties.*NWAD CONCURRENT.9*

CONCURRENTLY, *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly.

CONCURRING, *ppr.* Meeting in the same joint; agreeing; running or acting together; uniting in action; contributing to the same event or effect; consenting.

A concurring figure, in geometry, is one which, being laid on another, exactly meets every part of it, or one which corresponds with it in all its parts.*NWAD CONCURRING.2*

CONCUSSATION, *n.* [See *Concussion*.] A violent shock or agitation.

CONCUSSION, *n.* [L., to shake, or shatter. The primary sense is to beat, to strike, or to beat in pieces, to bruise, to beat down.]

1. The act of shaking, particularly and properly, by the stoke or impulse of another body.*NWAD CONCUSSION.2*

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, hath dissipated pestilent air, which may be from the concussion of the air.*NWAD CONCUSSION.3*

2. The state of being shaken; a shock; as the concussion of the brain by a stroke. It is used also for shaking or agitation in general; as the concussion of the earth.*NWAD CONCUSSION.4*

CONCUSSIVE, ***a.*** **Having the power or quality of shaking.**

COND, ***v.t.*** **In seamens language, to conduct a ship; to direct the man at helm how to steer.**

CONDEMN, ***v.t.*** **[L., to condemn, to disapprove, to doom, to devote.]**

1. To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to censure; to blame. But the word often expresses more than censure or blame, and seems to include the idea of utter rejection; as, to condemn heretical opinions; to condemn ones conduct.*NWAD CONDEMN.2*

We condemn mistakes with asperity, where we pass over sins with gentleness.*NWAD CONDEMN.3*

2. To determine or judge to be wrong, or guilty; to disallow; to disapprove.*NWAD CONDEMN.4*

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, we have confidence towards God. *1 John 3:21*.*NWAD CONDEMN.5*

3. To witness against; to show or prove to be wrong, or guilty, by a contrary practice.*NWAD CONDEMN.6*

The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it. *Matthew 12:41*.*NWAD CONDEMN.7*

4. To pronounce to be guilty; to sentence to punishment; to utter sentence against judicially; to doom; opposed to acquit or absolve; with to before the penalty.*NWAD CONDEMN.8*

The son of man shall be betrayed to the chief priests, and to the scribes, and they shall condemn him to death. *Matthew 20:18*.*NWAD CONDEMN.9*

He that believeth on him is not condemned. *John 3:18*.*NWAD CONDEMN.10*

5. To doom or sentence to pay a fine; to fine.*NWAD CONDEMN.11*

And the king of Egypt--condemned the land in a hundred talents of silver. *2 Chronicles 36:3*.*NWAD CONDEMN.12*

6. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service; as, the ship was condemned as not sea-worthy. To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; as, the ship and her cargo were condemned.*NWAD CONDEMN.13*

CONDEMNABLE, *a.* That may be condemned; blamable; culpable.

CONDEMNATION, *n.*

1. The act of condemning; the judicial act of declaring one guilty, and dooming him to punishment.*NWAD CONDEMNATION.2*

For the judgment was by one to condemnation. *Romans 5:16*.*NWAD CONDEMNATION.3*

2. The state of being condemned.*NWAD CONDEMNATION.4*

Dost thou not fear God, seeing thou art in the same condemnation. *Luke 23:40*.*NWAD CONDEMNATION.5*

3. The cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation. *John 3:19*.*NWAD CONDEMNATION.6*

CONDEMNATORY, *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure; as a condemnatory sentence or decree.

CONDEMNED, *pp.* Censures; pronounced to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; adjudged or sentenced to punishment.

CONDEMNER, ***n.*** **One who condemns or censures.**

CONDEMNING, ***ppr.*** **Censuring; disallowing; pronouncing to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; sentencing to punishment.**

CONDENSABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Condense*****.] Capable of being condensed; that may be compressed into a smaller compass, and into a more close, compact state; as, vapor is condensable.**

CONDENSATE, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Condense*****.] To condense; to compress into a closer form to cause to take a more compact state; to make more dense.**

CONDENSATE, ***v.i.*** **To become more dense, close or hard.**

CONDENSATE, ***a.*** **Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact.**

CONDENSATION, ***a.*** **[L. See** ***Condense*****.] The act of making more dense or compact; or the act of causing the parts that compose a body to approach or unite more closely, either by mechanical pressure, or by a natural process; the state of being condensed. Dew and clouds are supposed to be formed by the condensation of vapor. It is opposed to rarefaction and expansion. Condensation is applicable to any compressible matter; and from condensation proceeds increased hardness, solidity, and weight.**

CONDENSATIVE, ***a.*** **Having a power or tendency to condense.**

CONDENSE, ***v.t.*** **[L., to make thick or close. See** ***Dense*****.]**

1. To make more close, thick or compact; to cause the particles of a body to approach, or to unite more closely, either by their own attraction or affinity, or by mechanical force. Thus, vapor is said to be condensed into water by the application of cold; and air is condensed in a tube by pressure. Hence the word is sometimes equivalent to compress.*NWAD CONDENSE.2*

2. To make thick; to inspissate; applied to soft compressible substances.*NWAD CONDENSE.3*

3. To compress into a smaller compass, or into a close body; to crowd; applied to separate individuals. Thus we say to condense ideas into a smaller compass.*NWAD CONDENSE.4*

CONDENSE, *v.i.* To become close or more compact, as the particles of a body; to approach or unite more closely; to grow thick.

Vapors condense and coalesce into small parcels.*NWAD CONDENSE.6*

CONDENSE, *a.* Close in texture or composition; compact; firm; dense; condensated. [See *Dense*, which is generally used.]

CONDENSED, *pp.* Made dense, or more close in parts; made or become compact; compressed into a narrower compass.

CONDENSER, *n.* He or that which condenses; particularly a pneumatic engine or syringe in which air may be compressed. It consists of a cylinder, in which is a movable piston to force the air into a receiver, and a valve to prevent the air from escaping.

CONDENSITY, ***n.*** **The state of being condensed; denseness; density. [The latter are generally used.]**

CONDER, ***n.*** **[L. See** ***Cond*****.]**

1. A person who stands upon a cliff, or elevated part of the sea-coast, in the time of the herring fishery, to point out to the fishermen by signs, the source of the shoals of fish.*NWAD CONDER.2*

2. One who gives directions to a helmsman how to steer the ship.*NWAD CONDER.3*

CONDESCEND, ***v.i.*** **[L. See** ***Descend*****.]**

1. To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity, to do some act to an inferior, which strict justice or the ordinary rules of civility do not require. Hence, to submit or yield, as to an inferior, implying an occasional relinquishment of distinction.*NWAD CONDESCEND.2*

Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. *Romans 12:16*.*NWAD CONDESCEND.3*

2. To recede from ones rights in negotiation, or common intercourse, to do some act, which strict justice does not require.*NWAD CONDESCEND.4*

Spains mighty monarch, in gracious clemency does condescend, on these conditions, to become your friend.*NWAD CONDESCEND.5*

3. To stoop or descend; to yield; to submit; implying a relinquishment of rank, or dignity of character, and sometimes a sinking into debasement.*NWAD CONDESCEND.6*

Can they think me so broken, so debased, with corporal servitude, that my mind ever will condescend to such absurd commands?*NWAD CONDESCEND.7*

CONDESCENDENCE, *n.* A voluntary yielding or submission to an inferior.

You will observe [in the Turks] an insulting condescendence which bespeaks their contempt of you.*NWAD CONDESCENDENCE.2*

CONDESCENDING, *ppr.*

1. Descending from rank or distinction in the intercourse of life; receding from rights or claims; yielding.*NWAD CONDESCENDING.2*

2. Yielding to inferiors; courteous; obliging.*NWAD CONDESCENDING.3*

CONDESCENDINGLY, *adv.* By way of yielding to inferiors; with voluntary submission; by way of kind concession; courteously.

CONDESCENSION, *n.* Voluntary descent from rank, dignity or just claims; relinquishment of strict right; submission to inferiors in granting requests or performing acts which strict justice does not require. Hence, courtesy.

It forbids pride and commands humility, modesty and condescension to others.*NWAD CONDESCENSION.2*

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shows such a dignity and condescension in all his behavior, as are suitable to a superior nature.*NWAD CONDESCENSION.3*

CONDESCENSIVE, *a.* Condescending; courteous.

CONDESCENT, *n.* Condescension. [Not used.]

CONDIGN, *a.* [L., worthy. See *Dignity*.]

1. Deserved; merited; suitable; applied usually to punishment; as, the malefactor has suffered condign punishment.*NWAD*

CONDIGN.2

2. Worthy; merited; as condign praise.*NWAD CONDIGN.3*

[In the latter sense, seldom used.]*NWAD CONDIGN.4*

CONDIGNITY, *n.* Merit; desert. In school divinity, the merit of human actions which claims reward, on the score of justice.

CONDIGNLY, *adv.* According to merit.

CONDIGNNESS, *n.* Agreeableness to deserts; suitableness.

CONDIMENT, *n.* [L., to season, pickle or preserve.] Seasoning; sauce; that which is used to give relish to meat or other food, and to gratify the taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for condiments, and not for nourishment.*NWAD CONDIMENT.2*

CONDISCIPLE, *n.* [L. See *Disciple*.] A school fellow; a learner in the same school, or under the same instructor.

CONDITE, *v.t.* [L.] To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; to pickle; as, to condite peras, plums, quinces, mushrooms, etc. [Little used.]

CONDITEMENT, *n.* A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary. [Little used.]

CONDITING, *ppr.* Preserving. [Little used.]

CONDITION, *n.* [L., to build or make, to ordain; properly, to set or fix, or to set together or in order; con and do, to give; properly, to send.]

1. State; a particular mode of being; applied to external circumstances, to the body, to the mind, and to things. We speak of a good condition or a bad condition, in reference to wealth and

poverty; in reference to health and sickness; in reference to a cheerful or depressed disposition of mind; and with reference to a sound or broken, perishing state of things. The word signifies a setting or fixing, and has a very general and indefinite application, coinciding nearly with state, from sto, to stand, and denotes that particular frame, form, mode or disposition, in which a thing exists, at any given time. A man is in a good condition, when he is thriving. A nation, with an exhausted treasury and burthened with taxes, is not in a condition to make war. A poor man is in a humble condition. Religion affords consolation to man in every condition of life. Exhortations should be adapted to the condition of the mind.*NWAD CONDITION.2*

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing; bliss is the same in subject or in king.*NWAD CONDITION.3*

2. Quality; property; attribute.*NWAD CONDITION.4*

It seemed to us a condition and property of divine powers and belongs to be hidden and unseen to others.*NWAD CONDITION.5*

3. State of mind; temper; temperament; complexion. [See No. 1.]*NWAD CONDITION.6*

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice.*NWAD CONDITION.7*

[These senses however fall within the first definition.]*NWAD CONDITION.8*

5. Rank, that is, state with respect to the orders or grades of society, or to property; as, persons of the best condition.*NWAD CONDITION.9*

6. Terms of a contract or covenant; stipulation; that is, that which is set, fixed, established or proposed. What are the conditions of the treaty?*NWAD CONDITION.10*

Make our conditions with yon captive king.*NWAD CONDITION.11*

He sendeth and desireth conditions of peace. *Luke 14:32*.*NWAD CONDITION.12*

7. A clause in a bond, or other contract containing terms or a stipulation that it is to be performed, and in case of failure, the penalty of the bond is to be incurred.*NWAD CONDITION.13*

8. Terms given, or provided, as the ground of something else; that which is established, or to be done, or to happen, as requisite to another act; as, I will pay a sum of money, on condition you will engage to refund it.*NWAD CONDITION.14*

A condition is a clause of contingency, on the happening of which the estate granted may be defeated.*NWAD CONDITION.15*

CONDITION, *v.i.* To make terms; to stipulate.

It is one thing to condition for a good office, and another to execute it.*NWAD CONDITION.17*

CONDITION, *v.t.* To contract; to stipulate.

It was conditioned between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children.*NWAD CONDITION.19*

CONDITIONAL, *a.*

1. Containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms. A conditional promise is one which is to be performed, when something else stipulated is done or has taken place. A conditional fee, in law, is one which is granted upon condition, that if the donee shall die without such particular heirs as are specified, the estate shall revert to the donor. Hence it is a fee restrained to particular heirs, to the exclusion of others.*NWAD CONDITIONAL.2*

2. In grammar and logic, expressing a condition or supposition; as a conditional word, mode, or tense; a conditional syllogism.*NWAD CONDITIONAL.3*

CONDITIONAL, *n.* A limitation.

CONDITIONALITY, *n.* The quality of being conditional, or

limited; limitation by certain terms.

CONDITIONALLY, *adv.* With certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

We see large preferments tendered to him, but conditionally, upon his doing wicked offices.*NWAD CONDITIONALLY.2*

CONDITIONARY, *a.* Conditional; Stipulated. [Not used.]

CONDITIONATE, *a.* Conditional; established on certain terms. [Not used.]

CONDITIONATE, *v.t.* To qualify; to regulate. [Not in use.]

CONDITIONED, *pp.*

1. Stipulated; containing terms to be performed.*NWAD CONDITIONED.2*

2 . *a.* Having a certain state or qualities. This word is usually preceded by some qualifying term; as good-conditioned; ill-conditioned; best-conditioned.*NWAD CONDITIONED.3*

CONDITIONLY, *adv.* On certain terms. [Not used.]

CONDOLE, *v.i.* [L., to ache, or to grieve.] To feel pain, or to grieve, at the distress or misfortunes of another.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than condole with you.*NWAD CONDOLE.2*

It is followed by with before the person for whom we feel grief.*NWAD CONDOLE.3*

CONDOLE, *v.t.* To lament or bewail with another, or on account of anothers misfortune. [Unusual.]

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and

afterwards condole her miscarriage?*NWAD CONDOLE.5*

CONDOLEMENT, *n.* Grief; pain of mid, at anothers loss or misfortune; sorrow; mourning.

CONDOLENE, *n.* Pain of mind, or grief excited by the distress, or misfortune of another.

CONDOLER, *n.* One who condoles.

CONDOLING, *ppr.* Grieving at anothers distress.

CONDOLING, *n.* Expression of grief for anothers loss.

CONDOMA, *n.* An animal of the goat kind, as large as a stag, and of a gray color.

It is a species of Antelope, the A. Strepsiceros.*NWAD CONDOMA.2*

CONDONATION, *n.* [L.] The act of pardoning. [Little used.]

CONDOR, *n.* The largest species of fowl hitherto discovered; a native of South America. Some naturalists class it with the vulture; others, with the eagle. The wings of the largest, when expanded, are said to extend 15 or 18 feet; and the fowl has strength to bear off a calf or a deer.

The size of the Condor has been greatly exaggerated. It is about the size of the Lammer-geyer or vulture of the Alps, which it resembles in its habits. It is properly a vulture.*NWAD CONDOR.2*

CONDUCE, *v.i.* [L., to lead.] To lead or tend; to contribute; followed by to.

They may conduce to farther discoveries for completing the theory of light.*NWAD CONDUCE.2*

To conduce to includes the sense of aiding, tending to produce, or furnishing the means; hence it is sometimes equivalent to promote,

advance, or further. Virtue conduces to the welfare of society. Religion conduces to temporal happiness. Temperance conduces to health and long life.*NWAD CONDUCE.3*

In the transitive sense, to conduct, it is not authorized.*NWAD CONDUCE.4*

CONDUCEMENT, *n.* A leading or tending to; tendency.

CONDUCENT, *a.* Tending or contributing to.

CONDUCIBLE, *a.* [L.] Leading or tending to; having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward.

Our Savior hath enjoined us a reasonable service; all his laws are in themselves conducible to the temporal interest of them that observe them.*NWAD CONDUCIBLE.2*

[This word is less used than conducive.]*NWAD CONDUCIBLE.3*

CONDUCIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of leading or contributing to any end.

CONDUCIVE, *a.* That may conduce or contribute; having a tendency to promote.

An action, however conducive to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it.*NWAD CONDUCIVE.2*

CONDUCIVENESS, *n.* The quality of conducing or tending to promote.

CONDUCT, *n.* [L., to lead. See *Duke*.]

1. Literally, the act of leading; guidance; command. So Waller has used it.*NWAD CONDUCT.2*

Conduct of armies is a princes art.*NWAD CONDUCT.3*

2. The act of convoying, or guarding; guidance or brining along

under protection.*NWAD CONDUCT.4*

3. Guard on the way; convoy; escort.*NWAD CONDUCT.5*

[These senses are now unusual, though not improper.]*NWAD CONDUCT.6*

4. In a general sense, personal behavior; course of actions; deportment; applicable equally to a good or a bad course of actions; as laudable conduct; detestable conduct. The word seems originally to have been followed with life, actions, affairs, or other term; as the conduct of life; the conduct of actions; that is, the leading along of life or actions.*NWAD CONDUCT.7*

Young men in the conduct and manage of actions embrace more than they can hold.*NWAD CONDUCT.8*

What in the conduct of our life appears.*NWAD CONDUCT.9*

But by custom, conduct alone is now used to express the idea of behavior or course of life and manners.*NWAD CONDUCT.10*

5. Exact behavior; regular life. [Unusual.]*NWAD CONDUCT.11*

6. Management; mode of carrying on.*NWAD CONDUCT.12*

Christianity has humanized the conduct of war.*NWAD CONDUCT.13*

7. The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College in England.*NWAD CONDUCT.14*

CONDUCT, ***v.t.***

1. To lead; to bring along; to guide; to accompany and show the way.*NWAD CONDUCT.16*

And Judah came to Gilgal--to conduct the king over Jordan.*2 Samuel 19:15*.*NWAD CONDUCT.17*

2. To lead; to direct or point out the way.*NWAD CONDUCT.18*

The precepts of Christ will conduct us to happiness.*NWAD CONDUCT.19*

3. To lead; to usher in; to introduce; to attend in civility.*NWAD CONDUCT.20*

Pray receive them nobly, and conduct them into our presence.*NWAD CONDUCT.21*

4. To give a direction to; to manage; applied to things; as, the farmer conducts his affairs with prudence.*NWAD CONDUCT.22*

5. To lead, as a commander; to direct; to govern; to command; as, to conduct an army or a division of troops.*NWAD CONDUCT.23*

6. With the reciprocal pronoun, to conduct ones self, is to behave. Hence, by a customary omission of the pronoun, to conduct, in an intransitive sense, is to behave; to direct personal actions. [See the noun.]*NWAD CONDUCT.24*

7. To escort; to accompany and protect on the way.*NWAD CONDUCT.25*

CONDUCTED, *pp.* Led; guided; directed; introduced; commanded; managed.

CONDUCTING, *ppr.* Leading; escorting; introducing; commanding; behaving; managing.

CONDUCTION, *n.*

1. The act of training up. [Not in use.]*NWAD CONDUCTION.2*

2. Transmission through or by means of a conductor.*NWAD CONDUCTION.3*

CONDUCTITIOUS, *a.* [L., to hire.] Hired; employed for wages.

CONDUCTOR, *n.*

1. A leader; a guide; one who goes before or accompanies, and shows the way.*NWAD CONDUCTOR.2*

2. A chief; a commander; one who leads an army or a people.*NWAD CONDUCTOR.3*

3. A director; a manager.*NWAD CONDUCTOR.4*

4. In surgery, an instrument which serves to direct the knife in cutting for the stone, and in laying up sinuses and fistulas; also, a machine to secure a fractured limb.*NWAD CONDUCTOR.5*

5. In electrical experiments, any body that receives and communicates electricity; such as metals and moist substances. Bodies which repel it, or into which it will not pass, are called non-conductors. Hence,*NWAD CONDUCTOR.6*

6. A metallic rod erected by buildings or in ships, to conduct lightning to the earth or water, and protect the building from its effects.*NWAD CONDUCTOR.7*

CONDUCTRESS, *n.* A female who leads or directs; a directress.

CONDUIT, *n.* [L., to conduct.]

1. A canal or pipe for the conveyance of water; an aqueduct. Conduits are made of lead, stone, cast iron, wood, etc., above or below the surface of the earth.*NWAD CONDUIT.2*

2. A vessel that conveys the blood or other fluid.*NWAD CONDUIT.3*

The conduits of my blood.*NWAD CONDUIT.4*

3. A conductor.*NWAD CONDUIT.5*

These organs are the nerves which are the conduits to convey them from without to their audience in the brain.*NWAD CONDUIT.6*

4. A pipe or cock for drawing off liquor.*NWAD CONDUIT.7*

5. Any channel that conveys water or fluids; a sink, sewer or

drain.*NWAD CONDUIT.8*

CONDUPLICATE, *a.* [L., to double or fold. See *Double*.] Doubled or folded over or together; as the leaves of a bud.

CONDUPLICATE, *v.t.* To double; to fold together.

CONDUPLICATED, *a.* Doubled; folded together.

CONDUPLICATION, *n.* [L.] A doubling; a duplicate.

CONDYL, *n.* [L., Gr.] A protuberance on the end of a bone; a knot, or foint; a knuckle.

CONDYLOID, *a.* [Gr., and form.] The condyloid process is the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the under jaw; an oblong rounded head, which is received into the fossa of the temporal bone, forming a movable articulation. The anterior is called the coronoid process.

CONDYLOID, *n.* The apophysis of a bone; the projecting soft end, or process of a bone.

CONE, *n.* [It coincides in radical sense with the root of can and begin.]

1. A solid body or figure having a circle for its base, and its top terminated in a point or vertex, like a sugar loaf.*NWAD CONE.2*

2. In botany, the conical fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, cedar, and cypress. It is composed of woody scales, usually opening, and has a seed at the base of each scale.*NWAD CONE.3*

A cone of rays, in optics, includes all the rays of light which proceed from a radiant point and fall upon the surface of a glass.*NWAD CONE.4*

A right cone, is when its axis is perpendicular to its base, and its sides equal. It is formed by the revolution of a right-angle plane

triangle about one of its sides.*NWAD CONE.5*

A scalene cone, is when its axis is inclined to its base and its sides unequal.*NWAD CONE.6*

CONEPATE, CONEPATL, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind in America, resembling the pole-cat in form and size, and its fetid stench.

CONEY. [See *Cony*.]

CONFABULATE, *v.i.* [L., to tell. See *Fable*.] To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle.

If birds confabulate or no. [Little used.]*NWAD CONFABULATE.2*

CONFABULATION, *n.* [L.] Familiar talk; easy, unrestrained, unceremonious conversation. [Not an elegant word, and little used.]

CONFABULATORY, *a.* Belonging to familiar talk. [Little used.]

CONFAMILIAR, *a.* Very familiar. [Not in use.]

CONFARREATION, *n.* [L., to join in marriage with a cake, corn or meal.] The solemnization of marriage among the Romans, by a ceremony in which the bridegroom and bride tasted a cake made of flour with salt and water, called far or panis farreus, in presence of the high priest and at least ten witnesses.

CONFATED, *a.* Fated together. [Not in use.]

CONFECT, *v.t.* To make sweetmeats. [Not used. See *Comfit*.]

CONFECT, *n.* [L., See *Comfit*.] Something prepared with sugar or honey, as fruit, hergs, roots and the like; a sweet-meat.

CONFECTION, *n.* [L., to make.]

1. Any thing prepared with sugar, as fruit; a sweetmeat; something preserved.*NWAD CONFECTION.2*

2. A composition or mixture.*NWAD CONFECTION.3*

3. A soft electuary.*NWAD CONFECTION.4*

CONFECTIONARY, CONFECTIONER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, or to sell sweetmeats, etc. [The latter word is most generally used.]

CONFECTIONARY, *n.*

1. A place for sweetmeats; a place where sweetmeats and similar things are made of sold.*NWAD CONFECTIONARY.3*

2. Sweetmeats in general; things prepared or sold by a confectioner.*NWAD CONFECTIONARY.4*

CONFECTOR, *n.* [L.] An officer in the Roman games, whose business was to kill any beast that was dangerous.

CONFECTORY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats.

CONFEDERACY, *n.* [L., a league. See *Federal* and *Wed*.]

1. A league, or covenant; a contract between two or more persons, bodies of men or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; mutual engagement; federal compact.*NWAD CONFEDERACY.2*

The friendships of the world are oft confederacies in vice. A confederacy of princes to check innovation.*NWAD CONFEDERACY.3*

2. The persons, states or nations united by a league.*NWAD CONFEDERACY.4*

Virgil has a whole confederacy against him.*NWAD CONFEDERACY.5*

3. In law, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act.*NWAD CONFEDERACY.6*

CONFEDERATE, *a.* [L.] United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy.

These were confederate with Abram. *Genesis 14:13*.*NWAD CONFEDERATE.2*

Syria is confederate with Ephraim. *Isaiah 7:2*.*NWAD CONFEDERATE.3*

CONFEDERATE, *n.* One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally.

CONFEDERATE, *v.i.* [L.] To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by these they covenant and confederate.*NWAD CONFEDERATE.6*

The colonies of America confederated in 1775.*NWAD CONFEDERATE.7*

Several States of Europe have sometimes confederated for mutual safety.*NWAD CONFEDERATE.8*

CONFEDERATE, *v.t.* To unite in a league; to ally.

With these the Piercies them confederate.*NWAD CONFEDERATE.10*

CONFEDERATED, *pp.* United in a league.

CONFEDERATING, *ppr.* Uniting in a league.

CONFEDERATION, [L.]

1. The act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance; particularly of princes, nations or states.*NWAD*

CONFEDERATION.2

The three princes enter into a strict league and confederation.*NWAD CONFEDERATION.3*

2. The United States of America are sometimes called the confederation.*NWAD CONFEDERATION.4*

CONFER, *v.i.* [L., to bear, to bring forth, to show, to declare. See *Bear*.] To discourse; to converse; to consult together; implying conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere talk or light familiar conversation; followed by with.

Adonijah conferred with Joab and Abiathar. *1 Kings 1:7*.*NWAD CONFER.2*

Festus conferred with the council. *Acts 25:12*.*NWAD CONFER.3*

CONFER, *v.t.*

1. To give, or bestow; followed by on.*NWAD CONFER.5*

Coronation confers on the king no royal authority.*NWAD CONFER.6*

This word is particularly used to express the grant of favors, benefits and privileges to be enjoyed, or rights which are to be permanent; as, to confer on one the privileges of a citizen; to confer a title or an honor.*NWAD CONFER.7*

2. To compare; to examine by comparison; literally, to bring together. [See *Compare*.]*NWAD CONFER.8*

If we confer these observations with others of the like nature.*NWAD CONFER.9*

[This sense, though genuine, is now obsolete.]*NWAD CONFER.10*

3. To contribute; to conduce to; that is, to bring to. The closeness of parts confers much to the strength of the union, or intransitively,

confers to the strength of the union.*NWAD CONFER.11*

CONFERENCE, *n.* [See *Confer*.]

1. The act of conversing on a serious subject; a discoursing between two or more, for the purpose of instruction, consultation, or deliberation; formal discourse; oral discussion.*NWAD CONFERENCE.2*

For they who seemed to be somewhat, in conference added nothing to me. *Galatians 2:6*.*NWAD CONFERENCE.3*

The ministers had a conference at Ratisbon.*NWAD CONFERENCE.4*

2. A meeting for consultation, discussion or instruction.*NWAD CONFERENCE.5*

3. Comparison; examination of things by comparison.*NWAD CONFERENCE.6*

The mutual conference of observations. The conference of different passages of scripture.*NWAD CONFERENCE.7*

[This sense is, I believe, now obsolete.]*NWAD CONFERENCE.8*

CONFERRED, *pp.* Given; imparted; bestowed.

CONFERRER, *n.* One who confers; one who converses; one who bestows.

CONFERRING, *ppr.* Conversing together; bestowing.

CONFESS, *v.t.* [L., to own or acknowledge.]

1. To own, acknowledge or avow, as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest, or reputation.*NWAD CONFESS.2*

Human faults with human grief confess.*NWAD CONFESS.3*

I confess the argument against me is good and not easily refuted.*NWAD CONFESS.4*

Let us frankly confess our sins.*NWAD CONFESS.5*

“Confess thee freely of thy sins,” used by Shakespeare, is not legitimate, unless in the sense of Catholics.*NWAD CONFESS.6*

2. In the Catholic Church, to acknowledge sins and faults to a priest; to disclose the state of the conscience to a priest, in private, with a view to absolution; sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun.*NWAD CONFESS.7*

The beautiful votary confessed herself to this celebrated father.*NWAD CONFESS.8*

3. To own, avow or acknowledge; publicly to declare a belief in and adherence to.*NWAD CONFESS.9*

Whoever shall confess me before men. *Matthew 10:32*.*NWAD CONFESS.10*

4. To own and acknowledge, as true disciples, friends or children.*NWAD CONFESS.11*

Him will I confess before my father who is heaven.*NWAD CONFESS.12*

5. To own; to acknowledge; to declare to be true, or to admit or assent to in words; opposed to deny.*NWAD CONFESS.13*

Then will I confess to thee, that thine own right hand can save thee. *Job 40:14*.*NWAD CONFESS.14*

These--confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on earth. *Hebrews 11:13*.*NWAD CONFESS.15*

6. To show by the effect; to prove; to attest.*NWAD CONFESS.16*

Tall thriving trees confessed the fruitful mold.*NWAD CONFESS.17*

7. To hear or receive the confession of another; as, the priest

confessed the nuns.*NWAD CONFESS.18*

CONFESS, *v.i.* To make confession; to disclose faults, or the state of the conscience; as, this man went to the priest to confess.

CONFESSANT, *n.* One who confesses to a priest.

CONFESSARY, *n.* One who makes a confession. [Not used.]

CONFESSED, *pp.* Owned; acknowledged; declared to be true; admitted in words; avowed; admitted to disclose to a priest.

CONFESSEDLY, *adv.*

1. By confession, or acknowledgment; avowedly; undeniably. Demosthenes was confessedly the greatest orator in Greece.*NWAD CONFESSEDLY.2*

2. With avowed purpose; as, his object was confessedly to secure to himself a benefice.*NWAD CONFESSEDLY.3*

CONFESSING, *ppr.* Owning; avowing; declaring to be true or real; granting or admitting by assent; receiving disclosure of sins, or the state of the conscience of another.

CONFESSION, *n.*

1. The acknowledgment of a crime, fault or something to one's disadvantage; open declaration of guilt, failure, debt, accusation, etc.*NWAD CONFESSION.2*

With the mouth confession is made to salvation. *Romans 10:10*.*NWAD CONFESSION.3*

2. Avowal; the act of acknowledging; profession.*NWAD CONFESSION.4*

Who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good confession. *1 Timothy 6:13*.*NWAD CONFESSION.5*

3. The act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor; sometimes called auricular confession.*NWAD CONFESSION.6*

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised; a creed to be assented to or signed, as a preliminary to admission into a church.*NWAD CONFESSION.7*

5. The acknowledgment of a debt by a debtor before a justice of the peace, etc., on which judgment is entered and execution issued.*NWAD CONFESSION.8*

CONFESSIONAL, *n.* The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions; a confession-chair.

CONFESSIONARY, *n.* A confession-chair, as above.

CONFESSIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to auricular confession.

CONFESSIONIST, *n.* One who makes a profession of faith.

CONFESSOR, *n.*

1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges his sins.*NWAD CONFESSOR.2*

2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion. The word is appropriately used to denote one who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it, in defiance of persecution and torture. It was formerly used as synonymous with martyr; afterwards it was applied to those who, having been persecuted and tormented, were permitted to die in peace. It was used also for such Christians as lived a good life, and died with the reputation of sanctity.*NWAD CONFESSOR.3*

3. A priest; one who hears the confessions of others, and has power to grant them absolution.*NWAD CONFESSOR.4*

CONFEST, *pp.* [for confessed.] Owned; open; acknowledged; apparent; not disputed.

CONFESTLY, *adv.* [for confessedly.] Avowedly; indisputably. [Little used.]

CONFIDANT, *n.* [See *Confident*.]

CONFIDE, *v.t.* [L., to trust. See *Faith*.] To trust; to rely on, with a persuasion of faithfulness or veracity in the person trusted or of the reality of a fact; to give credit to; to believe in, with assurance; followed by in. The prince confides in his ministers. The minister confides in the strength and resources of the nation. we confide in the veracity of the sacred historians. We confide in the truth of a report.

CONFIDE, *v.t.* To entrust; to commit to the charge of, with a belief in the fidelity of the person entrusted; to deliver into possession of another, with assurance of safe keeping, or good management; followed by to. We confide a secret to a friend. The prince confides a negotiation to his envoy. The common interests of the United States are confided to the Congress.

They would take the property out of the hands of those to whom it was confided by the charter.*NWAD CONFIDE.3*

Congress may, under the constitution, confide to the circuit court, jurisdiction of all offenses against the United States.*NWAD CONFIDE.4*

CONFIDED, *pp.* Entrusted; committed to the care of, for preservation, or for performance or exercise.

CONFIDENCE, *n.* [L. See *Confide*.]

1. A trusting, or reliance; an assurance of mind or firm belief in the integrity, stability or veracity of another, or in the truth and reality of a fact.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.2*

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put confidence in man. *Psalm 118:8*.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.3*

I rejoice that I have confidence in you in all things. *2 Corinthians 7:16*.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.4*

Mutual confidence is the basis of social happiness.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.5*

I place confidence in a statement, or in an official report.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.6*

2. Trust; reliance; applied to one's own abilities, or fortune; belief in one's own competency.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.7*

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his confidence by success.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.8*

3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; he or that which supports.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.9*

Israel was ashamed of Beth-el their confidence. *Jeremiah 48:13*.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.10*

Jehovah shall be thy confidence. *Proverbs 3:26*.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.11*

4. Safety, or assurance of safety; security.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.12*

They shall build houses and plant vineyards; yea, they shall dwell with confidence. *Ezekiel 28:26*.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.13*

5. Boldness; courage.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.14*

Preaching the kingdom of God with all confidence. *Acts 28:31*.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.15*

6. Excessive boldness; assurance, proceeding forom vanity or a false opinion of one's own abilities, or excellencies.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.16*

Their confidence ariseth from too much credit given to their own wits.*NWAD CONFIDENCE.17*

CONFIDENT, ***a.***

1. Having full belief; trusting; relying; fully assured.*NWAD*

CONFIDENT.2

I am confident that much may be cone towards the improvement of philosophy.*NWAD CONFIDENT.3*

The troops rush on, confident of success.*NWAD CONFIDENT.4*

2. Positive; dogmatical; as a confident talker.*NWAD CONFIDENT.5*

3. Trusting; without suspicion.*NWAD CONFIDENT.6*

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me, as I am confident and kind to thee.*NWAD CONFIDENT.7*

4. Bold to a vice; having an excess of assurance.*NWAD CONFIDENT.8*

The fool rageth and is confident. *Proverbs 14:16*.*NWAD CONFIDENT.9*

CONFIDENT, *n.* One entrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom friend.

[This word has been usually, but improperly, written confidant. I have followed the regular English orthography, as Coxe and Mitford have done.]*NWAD CONFIDENT.11*

CONFIDENTIAL, *a.*

1. Enjoying the confidence of another; trusty; that may be safely trusted; as a confidential friend.*NWAD CONFIDENTIAL.2*

2. That is to be treated or kept in confidence; private; as a confidential matter.*NWAD CONFIDENTIAL.3*

3. Admitted to a special confidence.*NWAD CONFIDENTIAL.4*

CONFIDENTIALLY, *adv.* In confidence; in reliance or secrecy.

CONFIDENTLY, *adv.* With firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively; as, to believe confidently; to assert confidently.

CONFIDENTNESS, ***n.*** **Confidence; the quality or state of having full reliance.**

CONFIDER, ***n.*** **one who confides; one who entrusts to another.**

CONFIGURATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. See** ***Configure*****.] To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other.**

CONFIGURATION, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. External form, figure, shape; the figure which bounds a body, and gives it its external appearance, constituting one of the principal differences between bodies.*NWAD CONFIGURATION.2*

2. Aspects of the planets; or the face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets toward each other at any time.*NWAD CONFIGURATION.3*

3. Resemblance of one figure to another.*NWAD CONFIGURATION.4*

CONFIGURE, ***v.t.*** **[L., to form, figure.] To form; to dispose in a certain form, figure or shape.**

CONFINABLE, ***a.*** **That may be confined or limited.**

CONFINE, ***n.*** **[L., at the end or border, adjoining; a limit; end, border, limit. See** ***Fine*****.] Border; edge; exterior part; the part of any territory which is at or near the end or extremity. It is used generally in the plural, and applied chiefly to the countries, territory, cities, rivers, etc. We say, the confines of France, or of Scotland, and figuratively, the confines of light, of death, or the grave; but never, the confines of a book, table or small piece of land.**

CONFINE, ***a.*** **Bordering on; lying on the border; adjacent; having a common boundary.**

CONFINE, ***v.i.*** **To border on; to touch the limit; to be adjacent or contiguous, as one territory, kingdom or state to another; usually followed by on; sometimes by with. England confines on Scotland. Connecticut confines on Massachusets, New-York, Rhode Island and the sound.**

CONFINE, ***v.t.*** **[See supra.]**

1. To bound or limit; to restrain within limits; hence, to imprison; to shut up; to restrain from escape by force or insurmountable obstacles, in a general sense; as, to confine horses or cattle to an inclosure; to confine water in a pond, to dam; to confine a garrison in a town; to confine a criminal in prison.*NWAD CONFINE.5*

2. To immure; to deep close, by a voluntary act; to be much at home or in retirement; as, a man confines himself to his studies, or to his house.*NWAD CONFINE.6*

3. To limit or restrain voluntarily, in some act or practice; as, a man may confine himself to the use of animal food.*NWAD CONFINE.7*

4. To tie or bind; to make fast or close; as, to confine air in a bladder, or corn in a bag or sack.*NWAD CONFINE.8*

5. To restrain by a moral force; as, to confine men by laws. The constitution of the United States confines the states to the exercise of powers of a local nature.*NWAD CONFINE.9*

CONFINED, ***pp.*** **Restrained within limits; imprisoned; limited; secluded; close.**

CONFINELESS, ***a.*** **Boundless; unlimited; without end.**

CONFINEMENT, ***n.***

1. Restraint within limits; imprisonment; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity; as the confinement of a debtor or criminal to a prison, or of troops to a besieged town.*NWAD CONFINEMENT.2*

2. Voluntary restraint; seclusion; as the confinement of a man to his house, or to his studies.*NWAD CONFINEMENT.3*

3. Voluntary restraint in action or practice; as confinement to a particular diet.*NWAD CONFINEMENT.4*

4. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, particularly by child-

birth.*NWAD CONFINEMENT.5*

CONFINER, *n.* He or that which limits or restrains.

CONFINER, *n.*

1. A borderer; one who lives on confines, or near the border of a country.*NWAD CONFINER.3*

2. He or that which is near the limit; a near neighbor; he or that which is adjacent or contiguous; as confiners in art; confiners between plants and animals, as oysters.*NWAD CONFINER.4*

CONFINING, *ppr.* Restraining; limiting; imprisoning.

CONFINITY, *n.* [L.] Contiguity; nearness; neighborhood.

CONFIRM, *v.t.* [L., to make firm. See *Firm*.]

1. To make firm, or more firm; to add strength to; to strengthen; as, health is confirmed by exercise.*NWAD CONFIRM.2*

2. To fix more firmly; to settle or establish.*NWAD CONFIRM.3*

Confirming the souls of the disciples. *Acts 14:22*.*NWAD CONFIRM.4*

I confirm thee in the priesthood. Maccabees.*NWAD CONFIRM.5*

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs.*NWAD CONFIRM.6*

3. To make firm or certain; to give new assurance of truth or certainty; to put past doubt.*NWAD CONFIRM.7*

The testimony of Christ was confirmed in you. *1 Corinthians 1:6*.*NWAD CONFIRM.8*

4. To fix; to radicate; as, the patient has a confirmed dropsy. *NWAD CONFIRM.9*

5. To strengthen; to ratify; as, to confirm an agreement, promise,

covenant or title.*NWAD CONFIRM.10*

6. To make more firm; to strengthen; as, to confirm an opinion, a purpose or resolution.*NWAD CONFIRM.11*

7. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by the imposition of hands.*NWAD CONFIRM.12*

CONFIRMABLE, *a.* That may be confirmed, established or ratified; capable of being made more certain.

CONFIRMATION, *n.*

1. The act of confirming or establishing; a fixing, settling, establishing or making more certain or firm; establishment.*NWAD CONFIRMATION.2*

In the defense and confirmation of the gospel, ye are all partakers of my grace. *Philippians 1:7*.*NWAD CONFIRMATION.3*

2. The act of ratifying; as the confirmation of a promise, covenant, or stipulation.*NWAD CONFIRMATION.4*

3. The act of giving new strength; as the confirmation of health.*NWAD CONFIRMATION.5*

4. The act of giving new evidence; as the confirmation of opinion or report.*NWAD CONFIRMATION.6*

5. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony; as, this fact or this argument is a confirmation of what was before alleged.*NWAD CONFIRMATION.7*

6. In law, an assurance of title, by the conveyance of an estate or right in esse, from one man to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unavoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect.*NWAD CONFIRMATION.8*

7. In church affairs, the act of ratifying the election of an archbishop or bishop, by the king, or by persons of his appointment.*NWAD*

CONFIRMATION.9

8. The act or ceremony of laying on of hands, in the admission of baptized person to the enjoyment of Christian privileges. The person to be confirmed brings his godfather and godmother, and takes upon himself the baptismal vows. This is practiced in the Greek, Roman, and Episcopal churches.*NWAD CONFIRMATION.10*

CONFIRMATIVE, *a.* Having the power of confirming; tending to establish.

CONFIRMATOR, *n.* He or that which confirms.

CONFIRMATORY, *a.*

1. That serves to confirm; giving additional strength, force or stability, or additional assurance or evidence.*NWAD CONFIRMATORY.2*

2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.*NWAD CONFIRMATORY.3*

CONFIRMED, *pp.*

1. Made more firm; strengthened; established.*NWAD CONFIRMED.2*

2. Admitted to the full privileges of the church.*NWAD CONFIRMED.3*

CONFIRMEDNESS, *n.* A fixed state.

CONFIRMER, *n.* He or that which confirms, establishes or ratifies; one that produces new evidence; an attester.

CONFIRMING, *ppr.* Making firm or more firm; strengthening; ratifying; giving additional evidence or proof; establishing.

CONFIRMINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to strengthen or make firm.

CONFISCABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Confiscate*****.] That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture.**

CONFISCATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., a basket, hamper or bag; hence, revenue or the Emperors treasure.] To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a traitor or other criminal, by way of penalty; or to condemn private forfeited property to public use.**

The estate of the rebels was seized and confiscated.*NWAD CONFISCATE.2*

CONFISCATE, ***a.*** **Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.**

CONFISCATED, ***pp.*** **Adjudged to the public treasury, as forfeited goods or estate.**

CONFISCATING, ***ppr.*** **Adjudging to the public use.**

CONFISCATION, ***n.*** **The act of condemning as forfeited, and adjudging to the public treasury; as the goods of a criminal who has committed a public offense.** ***Ezra 7:26*****.**

CONFISCATOR, ***n.*** **One who confiscates.**

CONFISCATORY, ***a.*** **Consigning to forfeiture.**

CONFIT, ***n.*** **A sweetmeat. [See** ***Confect*****.]**

CONFITENT, ***n.*** **[L. See** ***Confess*****.] One who confesses his sins and faults. [Not much used.]**

CONFITURE, ***n.*** **[L. This word is corrupted into comfit, which is now used.] A sweetmeat; confection; comfit.**

CONFIX, ***v.t.*** **[L., to fix, to thrust to or on. See** ***Fix*****.] To fix down; to fasten.**

CONFIXED, ***pp.*** **Fixed down or to; fastened.**

CONFIXING, ***ppr.*** **Fixing to or on; fastening.**

CONFIXURE, ***n.*** **The act of fastening.**

CONFLAGRANT, ***a.*** **[L., to burn. See *Flagrant*.] Burning together; involved in a common flame.**

CONFLAGRATION, ***n.*** **[L. See *Flagrant*.]**

1. A great fire or the burning of any great mass of combustibles, as a house, but more especially a city or a forest.*NWAD CONFLAGRATION.2*

2. The burning of the world at the consummation of things, when the elements shall melt with fervent heat.*NWAD CONFLAGRATION.3*

CONFLATION, ***n.*** **[L., to blow. See *Blow*.]**

1. The act of blowing tow or more instruments together.*NWAD CONFLATION.2*

2. A melting or casting of metal. [Little used.]*NWAD CONFLATION.3*

CONFLEXURE, ***n.*** **A bending. [Not used.]**

CONFLICT, ***n.*** **[L., to strike, to flog, to lick.]**

1. A striking or dashing against each other, as of two moving bodies in opposition; violent collision of substances; as a conflict of elements, or waves; a conflict of particles in ebulltion.*NWAD CONFLICT.2*

2. A fighting; combat, as between men, and applicable to individuals or to armies; as, the conflict was long and desperate.*NWAD CONFLICT.3*

3. Contention; strife; contest.*NWAD CONFLICT.4*

In our last conflict, four of his five wits went halting off.*NWAD CONFLICT.5*

4. Struggling with difficulties; a striving to oppose, or overcome.*NWAD CONFLICT.6*

The good man has a perpetual conflict with his evil propensities.*NWAD CONFLICT.7*

5. A struggling of the mind; distress; anxiety. *Colossians 2:1*.*NWAD CONFLICT.8*

6. The last struggle of life; agony; as the conflict with death.*NWAD CONFLICT.9*

7. Opposing operations; countervailing action; collision; opposition.*NWAD CONFLICT.10*

In exercising the right of freemen, the man of religion experiences no conflict between his duty and his inclination.*NWAD CONFLICT.11*

CONFLICT, ***v.i.***

1. To strike or dash against; to meet and oppose, as bodies driven by violence; as conflicting waves or elements.*NWAD CONFLICT.13*

2. To drive or strike against, as contending men, or armies; to fight; to contend with violence; as conflicting armies.*NWAD CONFLICT.14*

3. To strive or struggle to resist and overcome; as men conflicting with difficulties.*NWAD CONFLICT.15*

4. To be in opposition or contradictory.*NWAD CONFLICT.16*

The laws of the United States and of the individual States, may, in some cases, conflict with each other.*NWAD CONFLICT.17*

CONFLICTING, *ppr.*

1. Striking, or dashing together; fighting; contending; struggling to resist and overcome.*NWAD CONFLICTING.2*

2. Being in opposition; contrary; contradictory.*NWAD CONFLICTING.3*

In the absence of all conflicting evidence.*NWAD CONFLICTING.4*

CONFLUENCE, *n.* [L., to flow. See *Flow*.]

1. A flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water, or other fluid; also, the place of meeting; as the confluence of the Tigris and the Frat, or of the Ohio and Mississippi.*NWAD CONFLUENCE.2*

2. The running together of people; the act of meeting and crowding in a place; a crowd; a concourse; the latter word is more generally used.*NWAD CONFLUENCE.3*

3. A collection; meeting; assemblage.*NWAD CONFLUENCE.4*

CONFLUENT, *a.* [L.]

1. Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams; as confluent streams.*NWAD CONFLUENT.2*

2. In medical science, running together, and spreading over a large surface of the body; as the confluent small-pox.*NWAD CONFLUENT.3*

3. In botany, united at the base; growing in tufts, as confluent leaves; running into each other, as confluent lobes.*NWAD CONFLUENT.4*

CONFLUX, *n.* [L. See *Confluence*.]

1. A flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents of a fluid.*NWAD CONFLUX.2*

2. A collection; a crowd; a multitude collected; as a general conflux of people.*NWAD CONFLUX.3*

CONFLUXIBILITY, *n.* The tendency of fluids to run together. [Little used.]

CONFORM, *a.* [L., form.] Made to resemble; assuming the same form; like; resembling. [Little used.]

CONFORM, *v.t.* [L., to form, or shape, form.]

1. To make like, in external appearance; to reduce to a like shape, or form, with something else; with to; as, to conform any thing to a model.*NWAD CONFORM.3*

2. More generally, to reduce to a likeness or correspondence in manners, opinions or moral qualities.*NWAD CONFORM.4*

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his son. *Romans 8:29*.*NWAD CONFORM.5*

Be not conformed to this world. *Romans 12:2*.*NWAD CONFORM.6*

3. To make agreeable to; to square with a rule or directory.*NWAD CONFORM.7*

Demand of them why they conform not themselves to the order of the church?*NWAD CONFORM.8*

CONFORM, *v.i.*

1. To comply with or yield to; to live or act according to; as, to conform to the fashion or to custom.*NWAD CONFORM.10*

2. To comply with; to obey; as, to conform to the laws of the state.*NWAD CONFORM.11*

CONFORMABLE, *a.*

1. Correspondent; having the same or similar external form, or shape; like; resembling; as an edifice conformable to a model or draft.*NWAD CONFORMABLE.2*

2. Having the same or similar manners, opinions or moral qualities.*NWAD CONFORMABLE.3*

The Gentiles were not made conformable to the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ.*NWAD CONFORMABLE.4*

3. Agreeable; suitable; consistent; as, nature is conformable to herself.*NWAD CONFORMABLE.5*

4. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious; peaceable; disposed to obey.*NWAD CONFORMABLE.6*

I have been to you a true and humble wife, At all time to your will conformable.*NWAD CONFORMABLE.7*

It is generally followed by to, but good writers have used with. In its etymological sense, that may be conformed, capable of being conformed, it seems not to be used.*NWAD CONFORMABLE.8*

CONFORMABLY, *adv.* With or in conformity; suitably; agreeably.

Let us settle, in our own minds, what rules to pursue and act conformably.*NWAD CONFORMABLY.2*

CONFORMATION, *n.*

1. The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or disposition of the parts which compose it; form; structure; often with relation to some other body, and with adaptation to some purpose or effect.*NWAD CONFORMATION.2*

Light of different colors is reflected from bodies, according to their different conformation. Varieties of sound depend on the conformation of the organs.*NWAD CONFORMATION.3*

2. The act of conforming; the act of producing suitableness, or

conformity; with to; as the conformation of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion.*NWAD CONFORMATION.4*

3. In medical science, the particular make or construction of the body peculiar to an individual; as a good or bad conformation.*NWAD CONFORMATION.5*

CONFORMED, *pp.* Made to resemble; reduced to a likeness of; made agreeable to; suited.

CONFORMER, *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

CONFORMING, *ppr.* Reducing to a likeness; adapting; complying with.

CONFORMIST, *n.* One who conforms or complies; appropriately, one who complies with the worship of the church of England or of the established church, as distinguished from a dissenter, or nonconformist.

CONFORMITY, *n.*

1. Likeness; correspondence with a model in form or manner; resemblance; agreement; congruity with something else; followed by to or with.*NWAD CONFORMITY.2*

A ship is constructed in conformity to a model, or in conformity with a model.*NWAD CONFORMITY.3*

True happiness consists in conformity of life to the divine law.*NWAD CONFORMITY.4*

2. Consistency; agreement.*NWAD CONFORMITY.5*

Many instances prove the conformity of the essay with the notions of Hippocrates.*NWAD CONFORMITY.6*

3. In theology, correspondence in manners and principles; compliance with customs.*NWAD CONFORMITY.7*

Live no in conformity with the world.*NWAD CONFORMITY.8*

CONFORTATION, *n.* [See *Comfort*.] The act of comforting or giving strength. [Not used.]

CONFOUND, *v.t.* [L., to pour out. Literally, to pour or throw together.]

1. To mingle and blend different things, so that their forms or natures cannot be distinguished; to mix in a mass or crowd, so that individuals cannot be distinguished.*NWAD CONFOUND.2*

2. To throw into disorder.*NWAD CONFOUND.3*

Let us go down, and there confound their language. *Genesis 11:7*.*NWAD CONFOUND.4*

3. To mix or blend, so as to occasion a mistake of one thing for another.*NWAD CONFOUND.5*

A fluid body and a wetting liquor, because they agree in many things, are wont to be confounded.*NWAD CONFOUND.6*

Men may confound ideas with words.*NWAD CONFOUND.7*

4. To perplex; to disturb the apprehension by indistinctness of ideas or words.*NWAD CONFOUND.8*

Men may confound each other by unintelligible terms or wrong application of words.*NWAD CONFOUND.9*

5. To abash; to throw the mind into disorder; to cast down; to make ashamed.*NWAD CONFOUND.10*

Be thou confounded and bear thy shame. *Ezekiel 16:52*.*NWAD CONFOUND.11*

Saul confounded the Jews at Damascus. *Acts 9:22*.*NWAD CONFOUND.12*

6. To perplex with terror; to terrify; to dismay; to astonish; to throw

into consternation; to stupefy with amazement.*NWAD CONFOUND.13*

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood a while as mute confounded what to say.*NWAD CONFOUND.14*

The multitude came together and were confounded. *Acts 2:6*.*NWAD CONFOUND.15*

7. To destroy; to overthrow.*NWAD CONFOUND.16*

So deep a malice to confound the race of mankind in one root.*NWAD CONFOUND.17*

CONFOUNDED, *pp.*

1. Mixed or blended in disorder; perplexed; abashed; dismayed; put to shame and silence; astonished.*NWAD CONFOUNDED.2*

2. Enormous; as a confounded tory. [Vulgar.]*NWAD CONFOUNDED.3*

CONFOUNDEDLY, *adv.* Enormously; greatly; shamefully; as, he was confoundedly avaricious. [A low word.]

CONFOUNDEDNESS, *n.* The state of being confounded.

CONFOUNDER, *n.* One who confounds; one who disturbs the mind, perplexes, refutes, frustrates and puts to shame or silence; one who terrifies.

CONFOUNDING, *ppr.* Mixing and blending; putting into disorder; perplexing; disturbing the mind; abashing, and putting to shame and silence; astonishing.

CONFRATERNITY, *n.* [L., fraternity, brother.] A brotherhood; a society or body of men, united for some purpose or in some profession; as the confraternity of Jesuits.

CONFRICATION, *n.* [L., to rub. See *Friction*.] A rubbing against;

friction.

CONFRIER, *n.* One of the same religious order.

CONFRONT, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To stand face to face in full view; to face; to stand in front.*NWAD CONFRONT.2*

He spoke and then confronts the bull.*NWAD CONFRONT.3*

2. To stand in direct opposition; to oppose.*NWAD CONFRONT.4*

The East and West churches did both confront the Jews, and concur with them.*NWAD CONFRONT.5*

3. To set face to face; to bring into the presence of; as a accused person and a witness, in court, for examination and discovery of the truth; followed by with.*NWAD CONFRONT.6*

The witnesses are confronted with the accused, the accused with one another, or the witnesses with one another.*NWAD CONFRONT.7*

4. To set together for comparison; to compare one thing with another.*NWAD CONFRONT.8*

When I confront a medal with a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands.*NWAD CONFRONT.9*

CONFRONTATION, *n.* The act of bringing two persons into the presence of each other for examination and discovery of truth.

CONFRONTED, *pp.* Set face to face, or in opposition; brought into the presence of.

CONFRONTING, *ppr.* Setting or standing face to face, or in opposition, or in presence of.

CONFUSE, *v.t.* [L. See *Confound*.]

1. To mix or blend things, so that they cannot be distinguished.*NWAD CONFUSE.2*

Stunning sounds and voices all confused.*NWAD CONFUSE.3*

Every battle of the warrior is with confused noise. *Isaiah 9:5*.*NWAD CONFUSE.4*

2. To disorder; as, a sudden alarm confused the troops; a careless bookkeeper has confused the accounts.*NWAD CONFUSE.5*

3. To perplex; to render indistinct; as, the clamor confused his ideas.*NWAD CONFUSE.6*

4. To throw the mind into disorder; to cast down or abash; to cause to blush; to agitate by surprise, or shame; to disconcert.*NWAD CONFUSE.7*

A sarcastic remark confused the gentleman and he could not proceed in his argument.*NWAD CONFUSE.8*

Confused and sadly she at length replied.*NWAD CONFUSE.9*

CONFUSED, ***pp.***

1. Mixed; blended, so that the things or persons mixed cannot be distinguished.*NWAD CONFUSED.2*

Some cried one thing, and some another; for the assembly was confused. *Acts 19:32*.*NWAD CONFUSED.3*

2. Perplexed by disorder, or want of system; as a confused account.*NWAD CONFUSED.4*

3. Abashed; put to the blush or to shame; agitated; disconcerted.*NWAD CONFUSED.5*

CONFUSEDLY, ***adv.*** **In a mixed mass; without order or separation; indistinctly; not clearly; tumultuously; with agitation of mind; without regularity or system.**

CONFUSEDNESS, *n.* A state of being confused; want of order, distinction or clearness.

The cause of the confusedness of our notions is want of attention.*NWAD CONFUSEDNESS.2*

CONFUSION, *n.*

1. In a general sense, a mixture of several things promiscuously; hence, disorder; irregularity; as the confusion of tongues at Babel.*NWAD CONFUSION.2*

2. Tumult; want of order in society.*NWAD CONFUSION.3*

The whole city was filled with confusion. *Acts 19:29*.*NWAD CONFUSION.4*

God is not the author of confusion. *1 Corinthians 14:33*.*NWAD CONFUSION.5*

3. A blending or confounding; indistinct combination; opposed to distinctness or perspicuity; as a confusion of ideas.*NWAD CONFUSION.6*

4. Abashment; shame.*NWAD CONFUSION.7*

O Lord, let me never be put to confusion. *Psalm 71:1*.*NWAD CONFUSION.8*

We lie in shame and our confusion covereth us. *Jeremiah 3:25*.*NWAD CONFUSION.9*

5. Astonishment; agitation; perturbation; distraction of mind.*NWAD CONFUSION.10*

Confusion dwelt in every face.*NWAD CONFUSION.11*

6. Overthrow; defeat; ruin.*NWAD CONFUSION.12*

The makers of idols shall go to confusion together. *Isaiah 45:16*.*NWAD CONFUSION.13*

7. A shameful blending of natures, a shocking crime. *Leviticus 18:23*; *Leviticus 20:12*.*NWAD CONFUSION.14*

CONFUTABLE, *a.* [See *Confute*.] That may be confuted, disproved or overthrown; that may be shown to be false, defective or invalid; as, an argument or a course of reasoning is confutable.

CONFUTANT, *n.* One who confutes or undertakes to confute.

CONFUTATION, *n.* The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false, or invalid; refutation; overthrow; as of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theory, or error.

CONFUTE, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To disprove; to prove to be false, defective or invaled; to overthrow; as, to confute arguments, reasoning, theory, error.*NWAD CONFUTE.2*

2. To prove to be wrong; to convict of error, by argument or proof; as, to confute an advocate at the bar; to confute a writer.*NWAD CONFUTE.3*

CONFUTED, *pp.* Disproved; proved to be false, defective or unsound; overthrown by argument, fact or proof.

CONFUTER, *n.* One who disproves, or confutes.

CONFUTING, *ppr.* Disproving; proving to be false, defective or invalid; overthrowing by argument or proof.

CONGE, *n.* [L.]

1. Leave; farewell; parting ceremony.*NWAD CONGE.2*

2. The act of respect performed at the parting of friends. Hence, the customary act of civility, on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.*NWAD CONGE.3*

The captain salutes you with conge profound.*NWAD CONGE.4*

CONGE, *v.i.* To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy. The preterite congeed is tolerable in English; but congeing will not be admitted, and congeeing is an anomaly.

Conge delire, in ecclesiastical affairs, the kings license or permission to a dean and chapter, to choose a bishop; or to an abbey or priory of his own foundation, to choose their abbot or prior. The king of Great Britain, as sovereign patron, had formerly the appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing by crosier and ring, and afterwards by letters patent. But now the king, on demand, sends, his conge delire to the dean and chapter, with a letter missive, containing the name of the person he would have them elect, and if they delay the election twelve days, the nomination devolves on the king, who may appoint by letters patent.*NWAD CONGE.6*

CONGE, *n.* In architecture, a mold in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another; such as that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture, called also apophyge. Also, a ring or ferrule, formerly used on the extremities of columns to keep them from splitting; afterwards imitated in stone-work.

CONGEAL, *v.t.* [L., to freeze, has the elements of cool, but it may be a different word.]

1. To change from a fluid to a solid sate, as by cold, or a loss of heat, as water in freezing, liquid metal or wax in cooling, blood in stagnating or cooling, etc.; to harden into ice, or into a substance of less solidity. Cold congeals water into ice, or vapor into hoar frost or snow, and blood into a less solid mass, or clot.*NWAD CONGEAL.2*

2. To bind or fix with cold. Applied to the circulating blood, it does not signify absolutely to harden, but to cause a sensation of cold, a shivering, or a receding of the blood from the extremities; as, the frightful scene congealed his blood.*NWAD CONGEAL.3*

CONGEAL, *v.i.* To grow hard, stiff or thick; to pass from a fluid to a solid state; to concrete into a solid mass. Melted lead congelas; water congeals; blood congeals.

CONGEALABLE, ***a.*** **That may be congealed; capable of being converted from a fluid to a solid state.**

CONGEALED, ***pp.*** **Converted into ice, or a solid mass, by the loss of heat or other process; concreted.**

CONGEALING, ***ppr.*** **Changing from a liquid to a solid state; concreting.**

CONGEALMENT, ***n.*** **A clot or concretion; that which is formed by congelation. Also, congelation.**

CONGELATION, ***n.*** **[L.] The process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state; or the state of being congealed; concretion. It differ from crystalization in this; in congelation the whole substance of a fluid may become solid; in crystalization, when a salt is formed, a portion of liquid is left. But the congelation of water is a real crystalization.**

CONGENER, ***n.*** **[L., kind, race.] A thing of the same kind or nature.**

The cherry tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a congener.*NWAD CONGENER.2*

CONGENER, CONGENEROUS, ***a.*** **Of the same kind or nature; allied in origin or cause; as congenerous bodies; congenerous diseases.**

CONGENERACY, ***n.*** **Similarity of origin.**

CONGENERIC, ***a.*** **Being of the same kind or nature.**

CONGENEROUSNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being from the same original, or of belonging to the same class.**

CONGENIAL, ***a.*** **[L. See *Generate*.]**

1. Partaking of the same genus, kind or nature; kindred; cognate; as congenial souls.*NWAD CONGENIAL.2*

2. Belonging to the nature; natural; agreeable to the nature; usually followed by to; as, this severity is not congenial to him.*NWAD CONGENIAL.3*

3. Natural; agreeable to the nature; adapted; as a soil congenial to a plant.*NWAD CONGENIAL.4*

CONGENIALITY, CONGENIALNESS, *n.* Participation of the same genus, nature or original; cognation; natural affinity; suitableness.

CONGENITE, CONGENITAL, *a.* [L., born, to beget, to be born.] Of the same birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem to be congenite with us.*NWAD CONGENITE.2*

Native or congenital varieties of animals.*NWAD CONGENITE.3*

CONGER, *n.* [L., Gr.] The sea-eel; a large species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of ten feet, and weighing a hundred pounds. In Cornwall, England, it is an article of commerce, being shipped to Spain and Portugal.

CONGERIES, *n.* [L., to bring together, to amass; to bear.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate.

CONGEST, *v.t.* [L., to bear.] To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate.

CONGESTIBLE, *a.* That may be collected into a mass.

CONGESTION, *n.* [L.] A collection of humors in an animal body, hardened into a tumor. An accumulation of blood in a part.

CONGIARY, *n.* [L.] Properly, a present made by the Roman

emperors to the people; originally in corn or wine measured out to them in a congius, a vessel holding a gallon or rather more. In present usage, a gift or a donative represented on a medal.

CONGLACIATE, ***v.i.*** **[L., to freeze; ice.] To turn to ice; to freeze.**

CONGLACIATION, ***n.*** **The act of changing into ice, or the state of being converted to ice; a freezing; congelation.**

CONGLOBATE, ***a.*** **[L., to collect or to make round; a ball. See** ***Globe*****.] Formed or gathered into a ball. A conglobate gland is a single or lymphatic gland, a small smooth body, covered in a fine skin, admitting only an artery and a lymphatic vessel to pass in, and a vein and a lymphatic vessel to pass out.**

CONGLOBATE, ***v.t.*** **To collect or form into a ball or hard, round substance.**

CONGLOBATED, ***pp.*** **Collected or formed into a ball.**

CONGLOBATELY, ***adv.*** **In a round or roundish form.**

CONGLOBATION, ***n.*** **The act of forming into a ball; a round body.**

CONGLOBE, ***v.t.*** **[L., a round body.] To gather into a ball; to collect into a round mass.**

CONGLOBE, ***v.i.*** **To collect, unite or coalesce in a round mass.**

CONGLOBED, ***pp.*** **Collected into a ball.**

CONGLOBING, ***ppr.*** **Gathering into a round mass or ball.**

CONGLOBULATE, ***v.i.*** **To gather into a little round mass, or globule.**

CONGLOMERATE, ***a.*** **[L., to wind into a ball, a ball, a clew. See** ***Glomerate*****.]**

1. Gathered into a ball or round body. A conglomerate gland is

composed of many smaller glands, whose excretory ducts unite in a common one, as the live, kidneys, pancreas, parotids, etc. Each little granulated portion furnishes a small tube, which unites with other similar ducts, to form the common excretory duct of the gland.*NWAD CONGLOMERATE.2*

2. In botany, conglomerate flowers grow on a branching peduncle or foot stalk, on short pedicles, closely compacted together without order; opposed to diffused.*NWAD CONGLOMERATE.3*

3. Conglomerate rocks. [See *Puddingstone*.]*NWAD CONGLOMERATE.4*

CONGLOMERATE, *v.t.* To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass.

CONGLOMERATE, *n.* In mineralogy, a sort of pudding-stone, or coarse sandstone, composed of pebbles of quartz, flint, siliceous slate, etc.

CONGLOMERATED, *pp.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.

CONGLOMERATING, *ppr.* Collecting into a ball.

CONGLOMERATION, *n.* The act of gathering into a ball; the state of being thus collected; collection; accumulation.

CONGLUTINANT, *a.* [See *Conglutinate*.] Gluing; uniting; healing.

CONGLUTINANT, *n.* A medicine that heals wounds.

CONGLUTINATE, *v.t.* [L., glue. See *Glue*.]

1. To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance.*NWAD CONGLUTINATE.2*

2. To heal; to unite the separated parts of a wound by tenacious substance.*NWAD CONGLUTINATE.3*

CONGLUTINATE, *v.i.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLUTINATED, ***pp.*** **Glued together; united by a tenacious substance.**

CONGLUTINATING, ***ppr.*** **Gluing together; uniting or closing by a tenacious substance.**

CONGLUTINATION, ***n.*** **The act of gluing together; a joining by means of some tenacious substance; a healing by uniting the parts of a wound; union.**

CONGLUTINATIVE, ***a.*** **Having the power of uniting by glue or other substance of like nature.**

CONGLUTINATORE, ***n.*** **That which has the power of uniting wounds.**

CONGO, ***n.*** **A species of tea in China.**

CONGRATULANT, ***a.*** **Rejoicing in participation.**

CONGRATULATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., grateful, pleasing. See** ***Grace*****.] To profess ones pleasure or joy to another on account of an event deemed happy or fortunate, as on the birth of a child, success in an enterprise, victory, escape from danger, etc.; to wish joy to another. We congratulate the nation on the restoration of peace.**

Formerly this verb was followed by to. The subjects of England may congratulate to themselves. But this use of to is entirely obsolete. The use of with after this verb, I congratulate with my country, is perhaps less objectionable, but is rarely used. The intransitive sense of the verb may therefore be considered as antiquated, and no longer legitimate.*NWAD CONGRATULATE.2*

CONGRATULATED, ***pp.*** **Complimented with expressions of joy at a happy event.**

CONGRATULATING, ***ppr.*** **Professing ones joy or satisfaction on account of some happy event, prosperity or success.**

CONGRATULATION, ***n.*** **The act of professing ones joy or satisfaction on account of some happy event, prosperity or success.**

CONGRATULATION, ***n.*** **The act of professing ones joy or good wishes at the success or happiness of another, or on account of an event deemed fortunate to both parties or to the community.**

CONGRATULATOR, ***n.*** **One who offers congratulation.**

CONGRATULATORY, ***a.*** **Expressing joy for the good fortune of another, or for an event fortunate for both parties or for the community.**

CONGREE, ***v.i.*** **To agree. [Not in use.]**

CONGREET, ***v.t.*** **To salute mutually. [Not in use.]**

CONGREGATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., a herd. See *Gregarious*.] To collect separate persons or things into an assemblage; to assemble; to bring into one place, or into a crowd or united body; as, to congregate men or animals; to congregate waters or sands.**

CONGREGATE, ***v.i.*** **To come together; to assemble; to meet.**

Equals with equals often congregate.*NWAD CONGREGATE.3*

CONGREGATE, ***a.*** **Collected; compact; close. [Little used.]**

CONGREGATED, ***pp.*** **Collected; assembled in one place.**

CONGREGATING, ***ppr.*** **Collecting; assembling; coming together.**

CONGREGATION, ***n.***

1. The act of bringing together, or assembling.*NWAD CONGREGATION.2*

2. A collection or assemblage of separate things; as a congregation of vapors.*NWAD CONGREGATION.3*

3. More generally, an assembly or persons; and appropriately, an assembly of persons met for the worship of God, and for religious instruction.*NWAD CONGREGATION.4*

4. An assembly of rulers. *Numbers 35:12*.*NWAD CONGREGATION.5*

5. An assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals appointed by the pope; as the congregation of the holy office, etc. Also, a company or society of religious cantoned out of an order.*NWAD CONGREGATION.6*

6. An academical assembly for transacting business of the university.*NWAD CONGREGATION.7*

CONGREGATIONAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a congregation; appropriately used of such Christians as hold to church government by consent and election, maintaining that each congregation is independent of others, and has the right to choose its own pastor and govern itself; as a congregational church, or mode of worship.**

CONGREGATIONALISM, ***n.*** **Ecclesiastical government in the hands of each church, as an independent body.**

CONGREGATIONALIST, ***n.*** **One who belongs to a congregational church or society; one who holds to the independence of each congregation or church of Christians, in the right of electing a pastor, and in governing the church.**

CONGRESS, ***n.*** **[L., to come together; to go or step; a step. See *Grade* and *Degree*.]**

1. A meeting of individuals; an assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, etc., particularly a meeting of the representatives of several courts, to concert measures for their common good, or to adjust their mutual concerns.*NWAD CONGRESS.2*

2. The assembly of delegates of the several British Colonies in America, which united to resist the claims of Great Britain in 1774, and which declared the colonies independent.*NWAD CONGRESS.3*

3. The assembly of the delegates of the several United States, after the declaration of Independence, and until the adoption of the present constitution, and the organization of the government in 1789. During these periods, the congress consisted of one house only.*NWAD CONGRESS.4*

4. The assembly of senators and representatives of the several states of North America, according to the present constitution, or political compact, by which they are united in a federal republic; the legislature of the United States, consisting of two houses, a senate and a house of representatives. Members of the senate are elected for six years, but the members of the house of representatives are chosen for two years only. Hence the united body of senators and representatives for the two years, during which the representatives hold their seats is called one congress. Thus we say the first or second session of the sixteenth congress.*NWAD CONGRESS.5*

5. A meeting of two or more persons in a contest; an encounter; a conflict.*NWAD CONGRESS.6*

6. The meeting of the sexes in sexual commerce.*NWAD CONGRESS.7*

CONGRESSION, *n.* A company. [Not in use.]

CONGRESSIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a congress, or to the congress of the United States; as congressional debates.

The congressional institution of Amphictyons in Greece.*NWAD CONGRESSIONAL.2*

CONGRESSIVE, *a.*

1. Meeting, as the sexes.*NWAD CONGRESSIVE.2*

2. Encountering.*NWAD CONGRESSIVE.3*

CONGRUE, *v.i.* To agree. [Not used.]

CONGRUENCE, CONGRUENCY, *n.* [L., to agree, or suit.] Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency.

CONGRUENT, *a.* Suitable; agreeing; correspondent.

CONGRUITY, *n.*

1. Suitableness; the relation of agreement between things.*NWAD CONGRUITY.2*

There is no congruity between a mean subject and a lofty style; but an obvious congruity between an elevated station and dignified deportment.*NWAD CONGRUITY.3*

2. Fitness, pertinence.*NWAD CONGRUITY.4*

A whole sentence may fail of its congruity by wanting a particle.*NWAD CONGRUITY.5*

3. Reason; consistency; propriety.*NWAD CONGRUITY.6*

4. In school divinity, the good actions which are supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them. The merit of congruity is a sort of imperfect qualification for the gift and reception of Gods grace.*NWAD CONGRUITY.7*

5. In geometry, figures or lines, which when laid over one another, exactly correspond, are in congruity.*NWAD CONGRUITY.8*

CONGRUOUS, *a.* [L.]

1. Suitable; consistent; agreeable to. Light airy music and a solemn or mournful occasion are not congruous. Obedience to God is congruous to the light of reason.*NWAD CONGRUOUS.2*

2. Rational; fit.*NWAD CONGRUOUS.3*

It is not congruous that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth.*NWAD CONGRUOUS.4*

CONGRUOUSLY, *adv.* Suitably; pertinently; agreeably; consistently.

CONIC, CONICAL, *a.* [L., Gr., See *Cone*.]

1. Having the form of a cone; round and decreasing to a point; as a conic figure; a conical vessel*NWAD CONIC.2*

2. Pertaining to a cone; as conic sections.*NWAD CONIC.3*

Conic Section, a curve line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. The conic sections are the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipsis.*NWAD CONIC.4*

CONICALLY, *adv.* In the form of a cone.

CONICALNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being conical.

CONICS, *n.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise form its sections.

CONIFEROUS, *a.* [L., to bear.] Bearing cones; producing hard, dry, scaly seed-vessels of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, cypress and beech.

CONIFORM, *a.* [cone and form.] In form of a cone; conical; as a coniform mountain of Potosi.

CONITE, *n.* [Gr., dust.] A mineral of an ash or greenish gray color, which becomes brown by exposure to the air, occurring massive or stalactitic; found in Saxony and in Iceland.

CONJECT, *v.t.* To throw together, or to throw. [Not used.]

CONJECT, ***v.i.*** **To guess. [Not used.]**

CONJECTOR, ***n.*** **[L., to cast together; to throw.] One who guesses or conjectures. [See** ***Conjecture*****.]**

CONJECTURABLE, ***a.*** **That may be guessed or conjectured.**

CONJECTURAL, ***a.*** **Depending on conjecture; done or said by guess; as a conjectural opinion.**

CONJECTURALLY, ***adv.*** **Without proof, or evidence; by conjecture; by guess; as, this opinion was given conjecturally.**

CONJECTURE, ***n.*** **[L., See** ***Conjector*****.]**

1. Literally, a casting or throwing together of possible or probable events; or a casting of the mind to something future, or something past but unknown; a guess, formed on a supposed possibility or probability of a fact, or on slight evidence; preponderance of opinion without proof; surmise. We speak of future or unknown things by conjecture, and of probable or unfounded conjectures.*NWAD CONJECTURE.2*

2. Idea; notion.*NWAD CONJECTURE.3*

CONJECTURE, ***v.t.*** **To guess; to judge by guess, or by the probability or the possibility of a fact, or by very slight evidence; to form an opinion at random. What will be the issue of a war, we may conjecture, but cannot know. He conjectured that some misfortune had happened.**

CONJECTURED, ***pp.*** **Guessed; surmised.**

CONJECTURER, ***n.*** **One who guesses; a guesser; one who forms or utters an opinion without proof.**

CONJECTURING, ***ppr.*** **Guessing; surmising.**

CONJOIN, ***v.t.*** **[L., to join. See** ***Join*****.]**

1. To join together, without any thing intermediate; to unite two or more persons or things in close connection; as, to conjoin friends; to conjoin man and woman in marriage.*NWAD CONJOIN.2*

2. To associate, or connect.*NWAD CONJOIN.3*

Let that which he learns next be nearly conjoined with what he knows already.*NWAD CONJOIN.4*

CONJOIN, *v.i.* To unite; to join; to league.

CONJOINED, *pp.* Joined to or with; united; associated.

CONJOINING, *ppr.* Joining together; uniting; connecting.

CONJOINT, *a.* United; connected; associate.

Conjoint degrees, in music, two notes which follow each other immediately in the order of the scale; as ut and re.*NWAD CONJOINT.2*

Conjoint tetrachords, two tetrachords or fourths, where the same chord is the highest of one and the lowest of the other.*NWAD CONJOINT.3*

CONJOINTLY, *adv.* Jointly; unitedly; in union; together.

CONJUGAL, *a.* [L., marriage; to yoke or couple. See *Join* and *Yoke*.]

1. Belonging to marriage; matrimonial; connubial; as conjugal relation; conjugal ties.*NWAD CONJUGAL.2*

2. Suitable to the married state; becoming a husband in relation to his consort, or a consort in relation to her husband; as conjugal affection.*NWAD CONJUGAL.3*

CONJUGALLY, *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially.

CONJUGATE, *v.t.* [L., to couple; to yoke, to marry. See *Join*

and *Yoke*.]

1. To join; to unite in marriage. [Not now used.]*NWAD CONJUGATE.2*

2. In grammar, to distribute the parts or inflections of a verb, into the several voices, modes, tenses, numbers and persons, so as to show their connections, distinctions, and modes of formation. Literally, to connect all the inflectious of a verb, according to their derivation, or all the variations of one verb. In English, as the verb undergoes few variations, conjugation consists chiefly in combining the words which unitedly form the several tenses in the several persons.*NWAD CONJUGATE.3*

CONJUGATE, *n.* A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification.

We have learned in logic, that conjugates are sometimes in name only, and not in deed.*NWAD CONJUGATE.5*

CONJUGATE, *a.* In botany, a conjugate leaf is a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets; a conjugate raceme has two racemes only, united by a common peduncle.

Conjugate diameter or axis, in geometry, a right line bisecting the transverse diameter; the shortest of the two diameters of an ellipses.*NWAD CONJUGATE.7*

CONJUGATION, *n.* [L.]

1. A couple or pair; as a conjugation of nerves. [Little used.]*NWAD CONJUGATION.2*

2. The act of uniting or compiling; union; assemblage.*NWAD CONJUGATION.3*

3. In grammar, the distribution of the several inflections or variations of a verb, in their different voices, modes, tenses, numbers and persons; a connected scheme of all the derivative forms of a verb.*NWAD CONJUGATION.4*

CONJUNCT, ***a.*** **[L. See** ***Conjoin*****.] Conjoined; united; concurrent.**

CONJUNCTION, ***n.*** **[L. See** ***Conjoin*****.]**

1. Union; connection; association by treaty or otherwise.*NWAD CONJUNCTION.2*

2. In astronomy, the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac; as the conjunction of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter with Saturn.*NWAD CONJUNCTION.3*

3. In grammar, a connective or connecting word; an indeclinable word which serves to unite sentences or the clauses of a sentence and words, joining two or more simple sentences into one compound one, and continuing it at the pleasure of the writer or speaker.*NWAD CONJUNCTION.4*

This book cost one dollar and ten cents.*NWAD CONJUNCTION.5*

God called the light day and the darkness he called night.*NWAD CONJUNCTION.6*

Virtue and vice are not compatible.*NWAD CONJUNCTION.7*

The hope of the righteous shall be gladness, but the expectation of the wicked shall perish. *Proverbs 10:28*.*NWAD CONJUNCTION.8*

4. The copulation of the sexes.*NWAD CONJUNCTION.9*

CONJUNCTIVE, ***a.***

1. Closely united.*NWAD CONJUNCTIVE.2*

2. Uniting; serving to unite.*NWAD CONJUNCTIVE.3*

3. In grammar, the conjunctive mode is that which follows a conjunction, or expresses some condition, or contingency. It is more generally called subjunctive.*NWAD CONJUNCTIVE.4*

CONJUNCTIVELY, ***adv.*** **In conjunction, or union; together.**

CONJUNCTIVENESS, *n.* The quality of conjoining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY, *adv.* In union; jointly; together.

CONJUNCTURE, *n.* [See *Conjoin*.]

1. A joining; a combination or union, as of causes, events or circumstances; as an unhappy conjuncture of affairs.*NWAD CONJUNCTURE.2*

2. An occasion; a critical time, proceeding from a union of circumstances. Juncture is used in a like sense.*NWAD CONJUNCTURE.3*

At that conjuncture, peace was very desirable.*NWAD CONJUNCTURE.4*

3. Union; connection; mode of union; as the conjunctures of letters in words.*NWAD CONJUNCTURE.5*

4. Connection; union; consistency.*NWAD CONJUNCTURE.6*

I was willing to grant to presbytery what with reason it can pretend to in a conjuncture with episcopacy.*NWAD CONJUNCTURE.7*

CONJURATION, *n.* [See *Conjure*.] The act of using certain words or ceremonies to obtain the aid of a superior being; the act of summoning in a sacred name; the practice of arts to expel evil spirits, allay storms, or perform supernatural or extraordinary acts.

CONJURE, *v.t.* [L., to swear together, to conspire.]

1. To call on or summon by a sacred name, or in a solemn manner; to implore with solemnity. It seems originally to have signified, to bind by an oath.*NWAD CONJURE.2*

I conjure you! Let him know, whateer was done against him, Cato did it.*NWAD CONJURE.3*

2. To bind two or more by an oath; to unite in a common design. Hence intransitively, to conspire. [Not usual.]*NWAD CONJURE.4*

CONJURE, *v.t.* To expel, to drive or to affect, in some manner, by magic arts, as by invoking the Supreme Being, or by the use of certain words, characters or ceremonies to engage supernatural influence; as, to conjure up evil spirits, or to conjure down a tempest; to conjure the stars.

Note. It is not easy to define this word, nor any word of like import; as the practices of conjurors are little known, or various and indefinite. The use of this word indicates that an oath or solemn invocation originally formed a part of the ceremonies.*NWAD CONJURE.6*

CONJURE, *v.i.*

1. To practice the arts of a conjurer; to use arts to engage the aid of spirits in performing some extraordinary act.*NWAD CONJURE.8*

2. In a vulgar sense, to behave very strangely; to act like a witch; to play tricks.*NWAD CONJURE.9*

CONJURED, *pp.* Bound by an oath.

CONJUREMENT, *n.* Serious injunction; solemn demand.

CONJURER, *n.* One who practices conjuration; one who pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural or extraordinary, by the aid of superior powers; an impostor who pretends, by unknown means, to discover stolen goods, etc. Hence ironically, a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity.

CONJURING, *ppr.* Enjoining or imploring solemnly.

CONNASCENCE, *n.* [L., to be born.]

1. The common birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together.*NWAD CONNASCENCE.2*

2. A being born or produced with another.*NWAD CONNASCENCE.3*

3. The act of growing together, or at the same time.*NWAD CONNASCENCE.4*

CONNATE, *a.* [L., born.]

1. Born with another; being of the same birth; as connate notions.*NWAD CONNATE.2*

2. In botany, united in origin; growing from one base, or united at their bases; united into one body; as connate leaves or anthers.*NWAD CONNATE.3*

CONNATURAL, *a.* [con and natural.]

1. Connected by nature; united in nature; born with another.*NWAD CONNATURAL.2*

These affections are connatural to us, and as we grow up, so do they.*NWAD CONNATURAL.3*

2. Participating of the same nature.*NWAD CONNATURAL.4*

And mix with our connatural dust.*NWAD CONNATURAL.5*

CONNATURALITY, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union.

CONNATURALLY, *adv.* By the act of nature; originally.

CONNATURALNESS, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union.

CONNECT, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To knit or link together; to tie or fasten together, as by something intervening, or by weaving, winding or twining. Hence,*NWAD CONNECT.2*

2. To join or unite; to conjoin, in almost any manner, either by junction, by any intervening means, or by order and relation. We connect letters and words in a sentence; we connect ideas in the mind; we connect arguments in a discourse. The strait of Gibraltar connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. A treaty connects two nations. The interests of agriculture are connected with those of commerce. Families are connected by marriage or by friendship.*NWAD CONNECT.3*

CONNECT, *v.i.* To join, unite or cohere; to have a close relation. This argument connects with another. [This use is rare and not well authorized.]

CONNECTION, *n.* [L. See *Connect*.] The act of joining or state of being joined; a state of being knit or fastened together; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or relation, or by order in a series; a word of very general import. There is a connection of links in a chain; a connection between all parts of the human body; a connection between virtue and happiness, and between this life and the future; a connection between parent and child, master and servant, husband and wife; between motives and actions, and between actions and their consequences. In short, the word is applicable to almost every thing that has a dependence on or relation to another thing.

CONNECTIVE, *a.* Having the power of connecting.

CONNECTIVE, *n.* In grammar, a word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction. Harris uses the word for conjunctions and prepositions.

CONNECTIVELY, *adv.* In union or conjunction; jointly.

CONNEX, *v.t.* [L.] To link together; to join. [Not in use.]

CONNEXION, *n.* Connection. But for the sake of regular analogy, I have inserted connection, as the derivative of the English connect, and would discard connexion.

CONNEXIVE, *a.* Connective; having the power to connect;

uniting; conjunctive; as connexive particles. [Little used.]

CONNIVANCE, *n.* [See *Connive*.] Properly, the act of winking. Hence figuratively, voluntary blindness to an act; intentional forbearance to see a fault or other act, generally implying consent to it.

Every vice interprets a connivance to be approbation.*NWAD CONNIVANCE.2*

CONNIVE, *v.i.* [L., to wink.]

1. To wink; to close and open the eyelids rapidly.*NWAD CONNIVE.2*

2. In a figurative sense, to close the eyes upon a fault or other act; to pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see; to overlook a fault or other act, and suffer it to pass unnoticed, uncensured or unpunished; as, the father connives at the vices of his son.*NWAD CONNIVE.3*

CONNIVENCY, ***n.*** ***Connivance*****, which see.**

CONNIVENT, ***a.***

1. Shutting the eyes; forbearing to see.*NWAD CONNIVENT.2*

2. In anatomy, the connivent valves are those wrinkles, cellules and vascules, which are found on the inside of the two intestines, ilium and jejunum.*NWAD CONNIVENT.3*

3. In botany, closely united; converging together.*NWAD CONNIVENT.4*

CONNIVER, ***n.*** **One who connives.**

CONNIVING, ***ppr.*** **Closing the eyes against faults; permitting faults to pass uncensured.**

CONNOISSEUR, ***n.*** **[L., to know.] A person well versed in any subject; a skillful or knowing person; a critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture.**

CONNOISSEURSHIP, ***n.*** **The skill of a connoisseur.**

CONNOTATE, ***v.t.*** **[L.] To designate with something else; to imply. [Little used.]**

CONNOTATION, ***n.*** **The act of making known or designating with something; implication of something beside itself inference. [Little used.]**

CONNOTE, ***v.t.*** **[L., to mark. See** ***Note*****.] To make known together; to imply; to denote or designate; to include. [Little used.]**

CONNUBIAL, ***a.*** **[L., to marry.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; belonging to the state of husband and wife; as, connubial rites;**

connubial love.

CONNUMERATION, *n.* A reckoning together.

CONNUSANCE, *n.* [L.] Knowledge. [See *Cognizance*.]

CONNUSANT, *a.* Knowing; informed; apprised.

A neutral vessel, breaking a blockade, is liable to confiscation, if connusant of the blockade.*NWAD CONNUSANT.2*

CONNY, *a.* Brave; fine. [Local.]

CONOID, *n.* [Gr., a cone, form.]

1. In geometry, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; of an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid.*NWAD CONOID.2*

2. In anatomy, a gland in the third ventricle of the brain, resembling a cone or pine-apple, and called the pineal gland.*NWAD CONOID.3*

CONOIDIC, CONOIDICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a conoid; having the form of a conoid.

CONQUASSATE, *v.t.* [L.] To shake. [Little used.]

CONQUER, *v.t.*

1. To subdue; to reduce, by physical force, till resistance is no longer made; to overcome; to vanquish. Alexander conquered Asia. The Romans conquered Carthage.*NWAD CONQUER.2*

2. To gain by force; to win; to take possession by violent means; to gain dominion or sovereignty over, as the subduing of the power of an enemy generally implies possession of the person or thing subdued by the conqueror. Thus, a king or an army conquers a

country, or a city, which is afterward restored.*NWAD CONQUER.3*

3. To subdue opposition or resistance of the will by moral force; to overcome by argument, persuasion or other influence.*NWAD CONQUER.4*

Anna conquers but to save, and governs but to bless.*NWAD CONQUER.5*

He went forth conquering, and to conquer. *Revelation 6:2*.*NWAD CONQUER.6*

4. To overcome, as difficulties; to surmount, as obstacles; to subdue whatever opposes; as, to conquer the passions; to conquer reluctance.*NWAD CONQUER.7*

5. To gain or obtain by effort; as, to conquer freedom; to conquer peace; a French application of the word.*NWAD CONQUER.8*

CONQUER, *v.i.* To overcome; to gain the victory.

The champions resolved to conquer or to die.*NWAD CONQUER.10*

CONQUERABLE, *a.* That may be conquered, overcome or subdued.

CONQUERED, *pp.* Overcome; subdued; vanquished; gained; won.

CONQUERESS, *n.* A female who conquers; a victorious female.

CONQUERING, *ppr.* Overcoming; subduing; vanquishing; obtaining.

CONQUEROR, *n.* One who conquers; one who gains a victory; one who subdues and brings into subjection or possession, by force or by influence. The man who defeats his antagonist in combat is a conqueror, as is the general or admiral who defeats his enemy.

CONQUEST, *n.* [The primary sense is to seek, to press or drive towards.]

1. The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force, physical or moral. Applied to persons, territory and the like, it usually implies or includes a taking possession of; as the conquest of Canada by the British troops. So we speak of the heart, the passions, or the will.*NWAD CONQUEST.2*

2. Victory; success in arms; the overcoming of opposition.*NWAD CONQUEST.3*

In joys of conquest he resigns his breath.*NWAD CONQUEST.4*

3. That which is conquered; possession gained by force, physical or moral; as, Jamaica was a valuable conquest for England.*NWAD CONQUEST.5*

4. In a feudal sense, acquest; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community or by one for all the others.*NWAD CONQUEST.6*

5. In the law of nations, the acquisition of sovereignty by force of arms.*NWAD CONQUEST.7*

The right of conquest is derived from the laws of war.*NWAD CONQUEST.8*

6. The act of gaining or regaining by effort; as the conquest of liberty or peace; a French phrase.*NWAD CONQUEST.9*

CONSANGUINEOUS, *a.* [L., infra.] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

CONSANGUINITY, *n.* [L., blood.] The relation of persons by blood; the relation or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from affinity or relation by marriage. It is lineal or collateral.

CONSCIENCE, *n.* [L., to know, to be privy to.]

1. Internal or self-knowledge, or judgment of right and wrong; or the faculty, power or principle within us, which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our own actions and affections, and instantly approves or condemns them. Conscience is called by some writers the moral sense, and considered as an original faculty of our nature. Others question the propriety of considering conscience as a distinct faculty or principle. The consider it rather as the general principle of moral approbation or disapprobation, applied to ones own conduct and affections; alledging that our notions of right and wrong are not to be deduced from a single principle or faculty, but from various powers of the understanding and will.*NWAD CONSCIENCE.2*

Being convicted by their own conscience, they went out one by one. *John 8:9*.*NWAD CONSCIENCE.3*

The conscience manifests itself in the feeling of obligation we experience, which precedes, attends and follows our actions.*NWAD CONSCIENCE.4*

Conscience is first occupied in ascertaining our duty, before we proceed to action; then in judging of our actions when performed.*NWAD CONSCIENCE.5*

2. The estimate or determination of conscience; justice; honesty.*NWAD CONSCIENCE.6*

What you require cannot, in conscience, be deferred.*NWAD CONSCIENCE.7*

3. Real sentiment; private thought; truth; as, do you in conscience believe the story?*NWAD CONSCIENCE.8*

4. Consciousness; knowledge of our own actions or thought.*NWAD CONSCIENCE.9*

The sweetest cordial we receive at last, is conscience of our virtuous actions past.*NWAD CONSCIENCE.10*

[This primary sense of the word is nearly, perhaps wholly obsolete.]*NWAD CONSCIENCE.11*

5. Knowledge of the actions of others.*NWAD CONSCIENCE.12*

6. In ludicrous language, reason or reasonableness.*NWAD CONSCIENCE.13*

Half a dozen fools are, in all conscience, as many as you should require.*NWAD CONSCIENCE.14*

To make conscience or a matter of conscience, is to act according to the dictates of conscience, or to scruple to act contrary to its dictates.*NWAD CONSCIENCE.15*

Court of conscience, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other trading cities and districts.*NWAD CONSCIENCE.16*

CONSCIENCED, *a.* Having conscience.

CONSCIENT, Conscious. [Not used.]

CONSCIENTIOUS, *a.*

1. Influenced by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong; as a conscientious judge.*NWAD CONSCIENTIOUS.2*

2. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; as a conscientious probity.*NWAD CONSCIENTIOUS.*

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, *adv.* According to the direction of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong. A man may err conscientiously.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, *n.* A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; a sense of justice, and strict conformity to its dictates.

All his conduct seemed marked with an exact and unvarying conscientiousness.*NWAD CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.2*

CONSCIONABLE, ***a.*** **According to conscience; reasonable; just.**

Let my debtors have conscionable satisfaction.*NWAD CONSCIONABLE.2*

CONSCIONABLENESS, ***n.*** **Reasonableness; equity.**

CONSCIONABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.**

CONSCIOUS, ***a.*** **[L.]**

1. Possessing the faculty or power of knowing ones own thoughts or mental operations. Thus, man is a conscious being.*NWAD CONSCIOUS.2*

2. Knowing from memory, or without extraneous information; as, I am not conscious of the fact.*NWAD CONSCIOUS.3*

The damsel than to Tancred sent, who, conscious of the occasion, feared the event.*NWAD CONSCIOUS.4*

3. Knowing by conscience, or internal perception or persuasion; as, I am not conscious of having given any offense. Sometimes followed by to; as, I am not conscious to myself.*NWAD CONSCIOUS.5*

Aeneas only, conscious to the sign, presaged the event. So we say, conscious of innocence, or of ignorance, or of a crime.*NWAD CONSCIOUS.6*

CONSCIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With knowledge of ones own mental operations or actions.**

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always consciously present.*NWAD CONSCIOUSLY.2*

CONSCIOUSNESS, ***n.***

1. The knowledge of sensations and mental operations, or of what passes in ones own mind; the act of the mind which makes known an internal object.*NWAD CONSCIOUSNESS.2*

Consciousness of our sensation, and consciousness of our existence, seem to be simultaneous.*NWAD CONSCIOUSNESS.3*

Consciousness must be an essential attribute of spirit.*NWAD CONSCIOUSNESS.4*

2. Internal sense or knowledge of guilt or innocence.*NWAD CONSCIOUSNESS.5*

A man may betray his consciousness of guilt by his countenance.*NWAD CONSCIOUSNESS.6*

3. Certain knowledge from observation or experience.*NWAD CONSCIOUSNESS.7*

CONSCRIPT, *a.* [L., to enroll; to write.] Written; enrolled; as conscript fathers, the senators of Rome, so called because their names were written in the register of the senate.

CONSCRIPT, *n.* [L.] An enrolled soldier; a word used in France.

CONSCRIPTION, *n.* [L.]

1. An enrolling or registering.*NWAD CONSCRIPTION.2*

2. Soldiers or forces levied by enrolling.*NWAD CONSCRIPTION.3*

CONSECRATE, *v.t.* [L., to consecrate, sacred. See *Sacred*.]

1. To make or declare to be sacred, by certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote, to the service and worship of God; as, to consecrate a church.*NWAD CONSECRATE.2*

Thou shalt consecrate Aaron and his sons. *Exodus 29:9*.*NWAD CONSECRATE.3*

All the silver, and gold, and vessels of brass and iron, are consecrated to the Lord. *Joshua 6:19*.*NWAD CONSECRATE.4*

2. To canonize; to exalt to the rank of a saint; to enroll among the gods, as a Roman emperor.*NWAD CONSECRATE.5*

3. To set apart and bless the elements in the eucharist.*NWAD CONSECRATE.6*

4. To render venerable; to make respected; as, rules or principles consecrated by time.*NWAD CONSECRATE.7*

CONSECRATE, *a.* Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated.

They were assembled in that consecrate place.*NWAD CONSECRATE.9*

[This word is now seldom used, unless in poetry.]*NWAD CONSECRATE.10*

CONSECRATED, *pp.* Made sacred by ceremonies or solemn rites; separated from a common to a sacred use; devoted or dedicated to the service and worship of God; made venerable.

CONSECRATING, *ppr.* Making sacred; appropriating to a sacred use; dedicating to the service of God; devoting; rendering venerable.

CONSECRATION, *n.*

1. The act or ceremony of separating form a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities. Consecration does not make a person or thing really holy, but declares it to be sacred, that is, devoted to God or to divine service; as the consecration of the priests among the Israelites; the consecration of the vessels used in the temple; the consecration of a bishop.*NWAD CONSECRATION.2*

2. Canonization; the act of translating into heaven, and enrolling or

numbering among the saints or gods; the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor.*NWAD CONSECRATION.3*

3. The benediction of the elements in the eucharist; the act of setting apart and blessing the elements in the communion.*NWAD CONSECRATION.4*

CONSECRATOR, *n.* One who consecrates; one who performs the rites by which a person or thing is devoted or dedicated to sacred purposes.

CONSECRATORY, *a.* Making sacred.

CONSECTARY, *a.* [L., to follow. See *Seek*.] Following; consequent; consequential; deducible.

CONSECTARY, *n.* That which follows; consequence; deduction from premises; corollary.

CONSECUTION, *n.* [L., to follow. See *Seek*.]

1. A following or sequel; train of consequences from premises; series of deductions.*NWAD CONSECUTION.2*

2. Succession; series of things that follow each other; as a consecution of colors.*NWAD CONSECUTION.3*

3. In astronomy, consecution month is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another.*NWAD CONSECUTION.4*

CONSECUTIVE, *a.* [See *Consecution*.]

1. Following in a train; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; uninterrupted in course or succession; as, fifty consecutive years.*NWAD CONSECUTIVE.2*

2. Following; consequential; succeeding; as, the actions of men consecutive to volition.*NWAD CONSECUTIVE.3*

3. Consecutive chords, in music, imply a succession or repetition of the same consonance in similar motion.*NWAD CONSECUTIVE.4*

CONSECUTIVELY, *adv.* By way of consequence or succession, in opposition to antecedently or casually.

CONSENESCENCE, CONSENESCENCY, *n.* [L., to grow old.] A growing old; decay from age; as the consenescence of the world.

CONSENSION, *n.* [L. See *Consent*.] Agreement; accord. [Little used.]

CONSENT, *n.* [L., to be of one mind, to agree; to think, feel or perceive. See *Sense* and *Assent*.]

1. Agreement of the mind to what is proposed or state by another; accord; hence, a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; as, a parent gives his consent to the marriage of his daughter. We generally use this word in cases where power, rights, and claims are concerned. We give consent, when we yield that which we have a right to withhold; but we do not give consent to a mere opinion, or abstract proposition. In this case, we give our assent. But assent is also used in conceding what we may withhold. We give our assent to the marriage of a daughter. Consequently, assent has a more extensive application than consent. But the distinction is not always observed. Consent often amounts to permission.*NWAD CONSENT.2*

Defraud ye not one another, except with consent for a time. *1 Corinthians 7:5*.*NWAD CONSENT.3*

2. Accord of minds; agreement; unity of opinion.*NWAD CONSENT.4*

All with one consent began to make excuse. *Luke 14:18*.*NWAD CONSENT.5*

The company of priests murder by consent. *Hosea 6:9*.*NWAD CONSENT.6*

3. Agreement; coherence; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation.*NWAD CONSENT.7*

Such is the worlds great harmony that springs from union, order, full consent of things.*NWAD CONSENT.8*

4. In the animal economy, an agreement, or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. This consent is supposed to exist in, or be produced by the nerves; and the affections to be communicated from one part to another by means of their ramifications and distribution through the body. Thus, the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibers, will produce spasms and colic in the bowels; a shameful thing seen or heard will produce blushing in the cheeks. But many facts indicate that other causes than nervous communication produce sympathy.*NWAD CONSENT.9*

CONSENT, *v.i.* [L. See the noun.]

1. Literally, to think with another. Hence, to agree or accord. More generally, to agree in mind and will; to yield to what one has the power, the right, or the disposition to withhold, or refuse to grant.*NWAD CONSENT.11*

If sinners entice thee, consent thou not. *Proverbs 1:10*.*NWAD CONSENT.12*

And Saul was consenting to Stephens death.*Acts 8:1*.*NWAD CONSENT.13*

Only let us consent to them, and they will dwell with us. *Genesis 34:23*.*NWAD CONSENT.14*

2. To agree.*NWAD CONSENT.15*

When thou sawest a thief, thou consentedst with him. *Psalm 50:18*.*NWAD CONSENT.16*

3. To assent.*NWAD CONSENT.17*

I consent to the law that it is good. *Romans 7:17*; *1 Timothy*

6:3.NWAD CONSENT.18

CONSENTANEOUS, *a.* [L. See *Consent*.] Agreeable; accordant; consistent with; suitable.

The practice of virtue is not consentaneous to the unrenewed heart.*NWAD CONSENTANEOUS.2*

CONSENTANEOUSLY, *adv.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency.

CONSENTER, *n.* One who consents.

CONSENTIENT, *a.* [L.] Agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

The authority due to the consentient judgment of the church.*NWAD CONSENTIENT.2*

CONSEQUENCE, *n.* [L., to follow. See *Seek*.]

1. That which follows from any act, cause, principle, or series of actions. Hence, an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause.*NWAD CONSEQUENCE.2*

Shun the bitter consequence; for know, the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die.*NWAD CONSEQUENCE.3*

The consequences of intemperance are disgrace, poverty, disease and premature death.*NWAD CONSEQUENCE.4*

2. In logic, a proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; the conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference; deduction.*NWAD CONSEQUENCE.5*

Every rational being is accountable to his maker; man is a rational being; the consequence then must be, that man is accountable to his maker.*NWAD CONSEQUENCE.6*

From this train of argument, the consequence is obvious.*NWAD CONSEQUENCE.7*

3. Connection of cause and effect; consecution.*NWAD CONSEQUENCE.8*

I felt that I must after thee, with this my son; such fatal consequence unites us three.*NWAD CONSEQUENCE.9*

4. Influence; tendency, as to effects. The sense of consequence, in this use, is modified by the words connected with it; as, it is of little consequence, that is, of little importance, small effects will follow; it is of no consequence, of no moment, no effect of importance will follow; it is of great consequence, of great importance, great effects will follow.*NWAD CONSEQUENCE.10*

5. Importance; extensive influence; distinction; as a man of great consequence in society.*NWAD CONSEQUENCE.11*

In consequence, by means of; as the effect of.*NWAD CONSEQUENCE.12*

CONSEQUENT, *a.* [L.]

1. Following, as the natural effect; with to or on.*NWAD CONSEQUENT.2*

The right was consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal.*NWAD CONSEQUENT.3*

His poverty was consequent on his vices.*NWAD CONSEQUENT.4*

2. Following by necessary inference or rational deduction; as a proposition consequent to other propositions.*NWAD CONSEQUENT.5*

CONSEQUENT, *n.*

1. Effect; that which follows a cause.*NWAD CONSEQUENT.7*

They were ill governed, which is always a consequent of ill

payment.*NWAD CONSEQUENT.8*

2. That which follows from propositions by rational deduction; that which is deduced from reasoning or argumentation; a conclusion or inference.*NWAD CONSEQUENT.9*

CONSEQUENTIAL, *a.*

1. Following as the effect; produced by the connection of effects with causes; as a consequential evil.*NWAD CONSEQUENTIAL.2*

2. Having the consequence justly connected with the premises; conclusive.*NWAD CONSEQUENTIAL.3*

These arguments are highly consequential and concludent to my purpose.*NWAD CONSEQUENTIAL.4*

3. Important.*NWAD CONSEQUENTIAL.5*

4. With assumed importance; with conceit.*NWAD CONSEQUENTIAL.6*

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, *n.* Regular consecution in discourse.

CONSEQUENTLY, *adv.* By consequence; by necessary connection of effects with their causes; in consequence of something.

CONSEQUENTNESS, *n.* Regular connection of propositions, following each other; consecution of discourse. [Little used.]

CONSERTION, *n.* [L.] Junction; adaptation.

CONSERVABLE, *a.* [See *Conserve*.] That may be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

CONSERVANCY, *n.* [L. See *Conserve*.] A court of conservancy is held by the Lord Mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

CONSERVANT, ***a.*** **Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction.**

CONSERVATION, ***n.*** **[L. See** ***Conserve*****.] The act of preserving, guarding or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state; as the conservation of bodies from perishing; the conservation of the peace of society; the conservation of privileges.**

CONSERVATIVE, ***a.*** **Preservative; having power to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste or injury.**

CONSERVATOR, ***n.***

1. A preserver; one who preserves from injury or violation. Appropriately, an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, as judges and sheriffs; also, an officer who has the charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation or community, as in catholic universities. It is a word of extensive application.*NWAD CONSERVATOR.2*

2. In Connecticut, a person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, etc., manage their property, and preserve it from waste.*NWAD CONSERVATOR.3*

CONSERVATORY, ***a.*** **Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay or injury.**

CONSERVATORY, ***n.***

1. A place for preserving any thing in a state desired, as from loss, decay, waste or injury. Thus a fish-pond for keeping fish, a granary for corn, an ice-house for ice and other things, a receptacle for water, etc., are called conservatories.*NWAD CONSERVATORY.3*

2. A large green-house for exotics, in which the plants are planted in beds and borders, and not in tubs or pots, as in the common green-house.*NWAD CONSERVATORY.4*

CONSERVE, ***v.t.*** **[L., to hold, keep or guard.] To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; to defend from violation; as, to conserve bodies from perishing; to conserve the peace of society; to conserve fruits, roots and herbs, with sugar, etc.**

CONSERVE, ***n.***

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juice of fruit, boiled with sugar.*NWAD CONSERVE.3*

2. In pharmacy, a form of medicine contrived to preserve the flowers, herbs, roots or fruits of simples, as nearly as possible, in their natural fresh state. Fresh vegetables and sugar of the consistence of honey.*NWAD CONSERVE.4*

3. A conservatory. [Not usual.]*NWAD CONSERVE.5*

CONSERVED, ***pp.*** **Preserved in a safe and sound state; guarded; kept; maintained; protected; prepared with sugar.**

CONSERVER, ***n.*** **One who conserves; one who keeps from loss or injury; one who lays up for preservation; a preparer of conserves.**

CONSERVING, ***ppr.*** **Keeping in safety; defending; maintaining; preparing with sugar.**

CONSESSION, ***n.*** **[L. See *Session*.] A sitting together. [Little used.]**

CONSESSOR, ***n.*** **One that sits with others. [Little used.]**

CONSIDER, ***v.t.*** **[L., to consider, to view attentively, to sit by; to sit. See *Sit*. The literal sense is, to sit by or close, or to set the mind or the eye to; hence, to view or examine with attention.]**

1. To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on.*NWAD*

CONSIDER.2

Know, therefore, this day, and consider it in thy heart. *Deuteronomy 4:39*.*NWAD CONSIDER.3*

Hast thou considered my servant Job? *Job 1:8*.*NWAD CONSIDER.4*

Consider the lilies of the field how they grow. *Matthew 6:28*.*NWAD CONSIDER.5*

2. To view attentively; to observe and examine.*NWAD CONSIDER.6*

The priest shall consider the leprosy. *Leviticus 13:13*.*NWAD CONSIDER.7*

3. To attend to; to relieve.*NWAD CONSIDER.8*

Blessed is he that considereth the poor. *Psalm 41:1*.*NWAD CONSIDER.9*

4. To have regard to; to respect.*NWAD CONSIDER.10*

Let us consider one another, to provoke to love, and to good words. *Hebrews 10:24*.*NWAD CONSIDER.11*

5. To take into view in examination, or into account in estimates.*NWAD CONSIDER.12*

In adjusting accounts, services, time, and expense ought to be considered.*NWAD CONSIDER.13*

6. In the imperative, consider is equivalent to, think with care, attend, examine the subject with a view to truth or the consequences of a measure. So we use see, observe, think, attend.*NWAD CONSIDER.14*

7. To requite; to reward; particularly for gratuitous services.*NWAD CONSIDER.15*

CONSIDER, ***v.i.***

1. To think seriously, maturely or carefully; to reflect.*NWAD CONSIDER.17*

None considereth in his heart, neither is there knowledge or understanding. *Isaiah 44:19*.*NWAD CONSIDER.18*

In the day of adversity consider. *Ecclesiastes 7:14*.*NWAD CONSIDER.19*

2. To deliberate; to turn in the mind; as in the case of a single person; to deliberate or consult, as numbers; sometimes followed by of; as, I will consider your case, or of your case.*NWAD CONSIDER.20*

The apostles and elders come together to consider of this matter. *Acts 15:6*.*NWAD CONSIDER.21*

3. To doubt; to hesitate.*NWAD CONSIDER.22*

CONSIDERABLE, *a.* [See *Consider*.]

1. That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked or attended to.*NWAD CONSIDERABLE.2*

It is considerable, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning.*NWAD CONSIDERABLE.3*

[This primary use of the word is obsolescent or very rarely used.]*NWAD CONSIDERABLE.4*

2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention.*NWAD CONSIDERABLE.5*

Eternity is infinitely the most considerable duration.*NWAD CONSIDERABLE.6*

As that which is worthy of regard is in some measure important, hence*NWAD CONSIDERABLE.7*

3. Respectable; deserving of notice; of some distinction; applied to persons.*NWAD CONSIDERABLE.8*

Men considerable in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life.*NWAD CONSIDERABLE.9*

4. Important; valuable; or moderately large, according to the subject. Considerable aid was expected from the allies. A man has a considerable estate in Norfolk. A considerable sum of money was collected. Sometimes followed by to. He thought his aid considerable to him.*NWAD CONSIDERABLE.10*

CONSIDERABLENESS, *n.* Some degree of importance, moment or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice.

The considerableness of things is to be estimated by their usefulness, or by their effects on society.*NWAD CONSIDERABLENESS.2*

CONSIDERABLY, *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling, or unimportant.

And Europe still considerably gains both by their good examples and their pains.*NWAD CONSIDERABLY.2*

CONSIDERANCE, *n.* Consideration; reflection; sober thought. [Not used. See *Consideration*.]

CONSIDERATE, *a.* [L. See *Consider*.]

1. Given to consideration, or to sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, serious; circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.*NWAD CONSIDERATE.2*

Aeneas is patient, considerate, and careful of his people.*NWAD CONSIDERATE.3*

2. Having respect to; regardful; as, considerate of praise. [Little used.]*NWAD CONSIDERATE.4*

3. Moderate; not rigorous.*NWAD CONSIDERATE.5*

CONSIDERATELY, ***adv.*** **With deliberation; with due consideration; calmly; prudently.**

CONSIDERATENESS, ***n.*** **Prudence; calm deliberation.**

CONSIDERATION, ***n.*** **[L. See** ***Consider*****.]**

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice.*NWAD CONSIDERATION.2*

Let us take into consideration the consequences of a hasty decision.*NWAD CONSIDERATION.3*

2. Mature thought; serious deliberation.*NWAD CONSIDERATION.4*

Let us think with consideration.*NWAD CONSIDERATION.5*

3. Contemplation; meditation.*NWAD CONSIDERATION.6*

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the consideration of her virtues.*NWAD CONSIDERATION.7*

4. Some degree of importance; claim to notice, or regard; a moderate degree of respectability.*NWAD CONSIDERATION.8*

Lucan is an author of consideration among the Latin poets.*NWAD CONSIDERATION.9*

5. That which is considered; motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.*NWAD CONSIDERATION.10*

He was obliged, antecedent to all other considerations, to search an asylum.*NWAD CONSIDERATION.11*

6. Reason; that which induces to a determination.*NWAD CONSIDERATION.12*

He was moved by the considerations set before him.*NWAD CONSIDERATION.13*

7. In law, the reason which moves a contracting party to enter into

an agreement; the material cause of a contract; the price or motive of a stipulation. In all contracts, each party gives something in exchange for what he receives.*NWAD CONSIDERATION.14*

A contract is an agreement, upon sufficient consideration. This consideration is express or implied; express, when the thing to be given or done is specified; implied, when no specific consideration is agreed upon, but justice requires it and the law implies it; as when a man labors for another, without stipulating for wages, the law infers that he shall receive a reasonable consideration. A good consideration is that of blood, or natural love; a valuable consideration, is such as money, marriage, etc. Hence a consideration is an equivalent or recompense; that which is given as of equal estimated value with that which is received.*NWAD CONSIDERATION.15*

CONSIDERATIVE, *a.* Taking into consideration. [Little used.]

CONSIDERED, *pp.* Thought of with care; pondered; viewed attentively; deliberated on; examined.

CONSIDERER, *n.* A thinker; one who considers; a man of reflection. [Considerator is not in use.]

CONSIDERING, *ppr.* Fixing the mind on; meditating on; pondering; viewing with care and attention; deliberating on.

Note. We have a peculiar use of this word, which may be a corruption for considered, or which may be a deviation from analogy by an insensible change in the structure of the phrase. It is not possible for us to act otherwise, considering the weakness of our nature. As a participle, this word must here refer to us, or the sentence cannot be resolved by any rule of English syntax. It should be correct to say, It is not possible for us to act otherwise, the weakness of our nature being considered; or We, considering the weakness of our nature, cannot act otherwise. But the latter phrase is better grammar, than it is sense. We use other participles in like manner; as, Allowing for tare, the weight could not be more than a hundred pounds. These and similar phrases are anomalous. But considering is no more a kind of conjunction, in such phrases,

than it is a noun.*NWAD CONSIDERING.2*

CONSIDERING, *n.* The act of deliberating, or carefully attending to; hesitation; as, many mazed considerings.

CONSIDERINGLY, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation. Whole Duty of Man.

CONSIGN, *v.t.* [L., to seal or sign; to seal or stamp; a sign, seal or mark; to deposit, deliver, consign. See *Sign*. The sense is to set to, to thrust or sent.]

1. To give, send or set over; to transfer or deliver into the possession of another, or into a different state, with the sense of fixedness in that state, or permanence of possession.*NWAD CONSIGN.2*

At the day of general account, good men are to be consigned over to another state.*NWAD CONSIGN.3*

At death the body is consigned to the grave.*NWAD CONSIGN.4*

2. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; to commit; as, to consign a youth to the care of a preceptor; to consign goods to a factor.*NWAD CONSIGN.5*

3. To set over or commit, for permanent preservation; as, to consign a history to writing.*NWAD CONSIGN.6*

4. To appropriate.*NWAD CONSIGN.7*

CONSIGN, *v.i.* To submit to the same terms with another; also, to sign; to agree or consent.

CONSIGNATION, *n.* The act of consigning; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place or state.

Despair is certain consignation to eternal ruin. [Little used. See *Consignment*.]*NWAD CONSIGNATION.2*

CONSIGNATURE, ***n.*** **Full signature; joint signing or stamping.**

CONSIGNED, ***pp.*** **Delivered; committed for keeping, or management; deposited in trust.**

CONSIGNEE, ***n.*** **The person to whom goods or other things are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendance; a factor.**

CONSIGNER, CONSIGNOR, ***n.*** **The person who consigns; one who sends, delivers, or commits goods to another for sale, or a ship for superintendence, bills of lading, papers, etc.**

CONSIGNIFICATION, ***n.*** **[See** ***Signify*****.] Joint signification.**

CONSIGNIFICATIVE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Signify*****.] Having a like signification, or jointly significative.**

CONSIGNING, ***ppr.*** **Delivering to another in trust; sending or committing, as a possession or charge.**

CONSIGNMENT, *n.*

1. The act of consigning; consignation; the act of sending or committing, as a charge for safe-keeping or management; the act of depositing with, as goods for sale.*NWAD CONSIGNMENT.2*

2. The thing consigned; the goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale; as, A received a large consignment of goods from B.*NWAD CONSIGNMENT.3*

3. The writing by which any thing is consigned.*NWAD CONSIGNMENT.4*

CONSIMILAR, *a.* Having common resemblance. [Little used.]

CONSIMILITUDE, *n.* Resemblance. [Little used.]

CONSIST, *v.i.* [L., to stand.]

1. To stand together; to be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection. Hence, to be; to exist; to subsist; to be supported and maintained.*NWAD CONSIST.2*

He was before all things, and by him all things consist. *Colossians 1:17*.*NWAD CONSIST.3*

2. To stand or be; to lie; to be contained; followed by in.*NWAD CONSIST.4*

The beauty of epistolary writing consists in case and freedom.*NWAD CONSIST.5*

3. To be composed; followed by of.*NWAD CONSIST.6*

A landscape should consist of a variety of scenery.*NWAD CONSIST.7*

To consist together, to coexist; to have being concurrently. *NWAD*

CONSIST.8

Necessity and election cannot consist together in the same act.*NWAD CONSIST.9*

To consist with, to agree; to be in accordance with; to be compatible.*NWAD CONSIST.10*

Health consists with temperance alone.*NWAD CONSIST.11*

CONSISTENCE, CONSISTENCY, *n.*

1. A standing together; a being fixed in union, as the parts of a body; that state of a body, in which its component parts remain fixed.*NWAD CONSISTENCE.2*

The consistency of bodies is divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, etc.*NWAD CONSISTENCE.3*

2. A degree of density or spissitude, but indefinite.*NWAD CONSISTENCE.4*

Let the juices or liquor be boiled into the consistency of syrup.*NWAD CONSISTENCE.5*

3. Substance; make; firmness of constitution; as, friendship of a lasting consistency; resolutions of durable consistence.*NWAD CONSISTENCE.6*

4. A standing together, as the parts of a system, or of conduct, etc.; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times; congruity; uniformity; as the consistency of laws, regulations or judicial decisions; consistency of opinion; consistency of behavior or of character.*NWAD CONSISTENCE.7*

There is harmony and consistency in all Gods works.*NWAD CONSISTENCE.8*

5. A standing; a state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease, remain for a time at a stand.*NWAD CONSISTENCE.9*

CONSISTENT, ***a.*** **[L. See** ***Consist*****.]**

1. Fixed; firm; not fluid; as the consistent parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid.*NWAD CONSISTENT.2*

2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed; as, two opinions or schemes are consistent; let a man be consistent with himself; the law is consistent with justice and policy.*NWAD CONSISTENT.3*

So two consistent motions act the soul*NWAD CONSISTENT.4*

CONSISTENTLY, ***adv.*** **In a consistent manner; in agreement; agreeably; as, to command confidence, a man must act consistently.**

CONSISTORIAL, CONSISTORY, ***a.*** **[See** ***Consistory*****.] Pertaining or relating to a consistory, or ecclesiastical court of an archbishop or bishop.**

Every archbishop and bishop of a diocese hath a consistory court.*NWAD CONSISTORIAL.2*

CONSISTORIAN, ***a.*** **Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies.**

CONSISTORY, ***n.*** **[L. See** ***Consist*****.] Primarily, a place of meeting; a council-house, or place of justice. Hence,**

1. A place of justice in the spiritual court, or the court itself; the court of every diocesan bishop, held in their cathedral churches, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes, arising within the diocese. The bishops chancellor or his commissary is the judge.*NWAD CONSISTORY.2*

2. An assembly of prelates; the college of cardinals at Rome.*NWAD CONSISTORY.3*

Pius was then hearing causes in consistory.*NWAD CONSISTORY.4*

3. A solemn assembly or council.*NWAD CONSISTORY.5*

4. A place of residence. [Not used.]*NWAD CONSISTORY.6*

5. In the Reformed churches, an assembly or council of ministers and elders.*NWAD CONSISTORY.7*

CONSOCIATE, *n.* [L. See the next word.] An associate; a partner or confederate; an accomplice.

CONSOCIATE, *v.t.* [L., to unite; a companion. See *Social*.]

1. To unite; to join; to associate.*NWAD CONSOCIATE.3*

2. To cement, or hold in close union.*NWAD CONSOCIATE.4*

3. To unite in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers or delegates of churches.*NWAD CONSOCIATE.5*

CONSOCIATE, *v.i.*

1. To unite; to coalesce.*NWAD CONSOCIATE.7*

2. To unite, or meet in a body; to form a consociation of pastors and messengers.*NWAD CONSOCIATE.8*

CONSOCIATION, *n.*

1. Intimate union of persons; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union of things. [This word is less used than association.]*NWAD CONSOCIATION.2*

2. Fellowship or union of churches by their pastors and delegates; a meeting of the pastors and delegates of a number of congregational churches, for aiding and supporting each other, and forming an advisory council in ecclesiastical affairs.*NWAD CONSOCIATION.3*

CONSOCIATIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a consociation.

CONSOL, *n.* [from consolidate.] Consols, in England, are the

funds or stocks formed by the consolidation of different annuities.

CONSOLABLE, *a.* [See *Console*.] That admits comfort; capable of receiving consolation.

CONSOLATE, *v.t.* To comfort. [See *Console*.]

CONSOLATION, *n.* [L. See *Console*.]

1. Comfort; alleviation of misery, or distress of mind; refreshment of mind or spirits; a comparative degree of happiness in distress or misfortune, springing from any circumstance that abates the evil, or supports and strengthens the mind, as hope, joy, courage and the like.*NWAD CONSOLATION.2*

Against such cruelties, with inward consolations recompensd.*NWAD CONSOLATION.3*

We have great joy and consolation in thy love. *Philemon 7.NWAD CONSOLATION.4*

2. That which comforts, or refreshes the spirits; the cause of comfort; as the consolation of Israel. *Luke 2:25.NWAD CONSOLATION.5*

CONSOLATOR, *n.* One who comforts.

CONSOLATORY, *a.* [L.] Tending to give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief.

CONSOLATORY, *n.* A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

CONSOLE, *v.t.* [L. The primary sense is either to set or allay, to give rest or quiet, or the sense is to strengthen, in which case it coincides with the root of solid. The latter is most probable.] To comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to alleviate grief, and give refreshment to the mind or spirits; to give contentment or moderate happiness by relieving from distress.

The promises of the gospel may well console the Christian in all the afflictions of life.*NWAD CONSOLE.2*

It is a consoling reflection that the evils of life are temporary.*NWAD CONSOLE.3*

I am much consoled by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete.*NWAD CONSOLE.4*

CONSOLE, *n.* In architecture, a bracket or shoulder-piece; or an ornament cut upon the key of an arch, which has a projecture, and on occasion serves to support little cornices, figures, busts and vases.

CONSOLED, *pp.* Comforted; cheered.

CONSOLER, *n.* One that gives comfort.

CONSOLIDANT, *a.* [See *Consolidate*.] Having the quality of uniting wounds or forming new flesh.

CONSOLIDANT, *n.* A medicine that heals or unites the parts of wounded flesh.

CONSOLIDATE, *v.t.* [L., solid. See *Solid*.]

1. To make solid to unite or press together loose or separate parts, and form a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm.*NWAD CONSOLIDATE.2*

He fixed and consolidated the earth above the waters.*NWAD CONSOLIDATE.3*

2. To unite the parts of a broken bone or the lips of a wound, by means of applications.*NWAD CONSOLIDATE.4*

3. To unite two parliamentary bills in one.*NWAD CONSOLIDATE.5*

4. In law, to combine two benefices in one.*NWAD CONSOLIDATE.6*

CONSOLIDATE, *v.i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid.

In hurts and ulcers of the head, dryness maketh them more apt to consolidate.*NWAD CONSOLIDATE.8*

Moist clay consolidates by drying.*NWAD CONSOLIDATE.9*

CONSOLIDATE, *a.* Formed into a solid mass.

CONSOLIDATED, *pp.* Made solid, hard, or compact; united.

CONSOLIDATING, *ppr.* Making solid; uniting.

CONSOLIDATION, *n.*

1. The act of making or process of becoming solid; the act of forming into a firm compact mass, body or system.*NWAD CONSOLIDATION.2*

2. The annexing of one bill to another in parliament or legislation.*NWAD CONSOLIDATION.3*

3. The combining of two benefices in one.*NWAD CONSOLIDATION.4*

4. The uniting of broken bones or wounded flesh.*NWAD CONSOLIDATION.5*

CONSONANCE, *n.* [L., to sound together; to sound. See *Sound* and *Tone*.]

1. Accord or agreement of sounds. In music, consonance is an accord of sounds which produces an agreeable sensation in the ear, as the third, fifth and eighth. It denotes also the according intervals. When the interval of a consonance is invariable, it is called perfect; but when it may be either major or minor, it is termed imperfect.*NWAD CONSONANCE.2*

2. Agreement; accord; congruity; consistency; agreeableness; suitableness; as the consonance of opinions among judges; the

consonance of a ritual to the scriptures.*NWAD CONSONANCE.3*

CONSONANT, ***a.***

1. Agreeing; according; congruous; consistent; followed generally by to; sometimes by with; as, this rule is consonant to scripture and reason.*NWAD CONSONANT.2*

2. In music, composed of consonances; as consonant intervals.*NWAD CONSONANT.3*

CONSONANT, ***n.*** **A letter, so named because it is considered as being sounded only in connection with a vowel. But some consonants have no sound, even when united with a vowel, and others have a very imperfect sound. The consonants are better called articulations, as they are the names given to the several closings or junctions of the organs of speech, which precede and follow the openings of the organs, with which the vowels are uttered. These closings are perfect, and wholly intercept the voice, as in the syllables ek, ep, et; or imperfect, and admitting some slight sound, as in em, en. Hence some articulations are called mutes, and others, semi-vowels. The consonants begin or end syllables, and their use is to determine the manner of beginning or ending the vocal sounds. These closings or configurations of the organs being various, serve to diversify the syllables, as in uttering ba, da, pa, or ab, ad, ap; and although b and p may be considered as representing no sounds at all, yet they so modify the utterance of ab, ap, or ba, pa, that the slight difference between these articulations may be perceived as far as the human voice can be distinctly heard.**

CONSONANTLY, ***adv.*** **Consistently; in agreement.**

CONSONANTNESS, ***n.*** **Agreeableness; consistency.**

CONSONOUS, ***a.*** **[L.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.**

CONSOPIATE, ***v.t.*** **To lull asleep. [Not used.]**

CONSOPIATION, ***n.*** **A lulling asleep. [Not used.]**

CONSOPITE, ***a.*** **Calm; composed. [Not used.]**

CONSORT, *n.* [L., sort, state, kind.]

1. A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.*NWAD CONSORT.2*

He single chose to live, and shunnd to wed, well pleased to want a consort of his bed.*NWAD CONSORT.3*

2. An assembly or association of persons, convened for consultation.*NWAD CONSORT.4*

3. Union; conjunction; concurrence.*NWAD CONSORT.5*

4. A number of instruments played together; a symphony; a concert. In this sense, concert is now used.*NWAD CONSORT.6*

5. In navigation, any vessel keeping company with another.*NWAD CONSORT.7*

Queen consort, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a queen regent, who rules alone, and a queen dowager, the widow of a king.*NWAD CONSORT.8*

CONSORT, *v.i.* To associate; to unite in company; to keep company; followed by with.

Which of the Grecian chiefs consorts with thee.*NWAD CONSORT.10*

CONSORT, *v.t.*

1. To join; to marry.*NWAD CONSORT.12*

With his consorted Eve.*NWAD CONSORT.13*

2. To unite in company.*NWAD CONSORT.14*

He begins to consort himself with men.*NWAD CONSORT.15*

3. To accompany. [Not used.]*NWAD CONSORT.16*

CONSORTABLE, ***a.*** **Suitable.**

CONSORTED, ***pp.*** **United in marriage.**

CONSORTING, ***ppr.*** **Uniting in company with; associating.**

CONSORTION, ***n.*** **Fellowship. [Not used.]**

CONSORTSHIP, ***n.*** **Fellowship; partnership.**

CONSOUND, ***n.*** **The name of several species of plants.**

CONSPICUITY, ***n.*** **Conspicuousness; brightness. [Little used.]**

CONSPICUOUS, ***a.*** **[L., to look or see. See *Species*.]**

1. Open to the view; obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest; as, to stand in a conspicuous place.*NWAD CONSPICUOUS.2*

Or come I less conspicuous.*NWAD CONSPICUOUS.3*

2. Obvious to the mental eye; clearly or extensively known, perceived or understood. Hence, eminent; famous; distinguished; as a man of conspicuous talents; a lady of conspicuous virtues.*NWAD CONSPICUOUS.4*

CONSPICUOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a conspicuous manner; obviously; in a manner to be clearly seen; eminently; remarkably.**

CONSPICUOUSNESS, ***n.***

1. Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being visible at a distance; as the conspicuousness of a tower.*NWAD CONSPICUOUSNESS.2*

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity; renown; a state of being extensively known and distinguished; as the conspicuousness of an author.*NWAD CONSPICUOUSNESS.3*

CONSPIRACY, *n.* [L. See *Conspire*.]

1. A combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons, to commit some crime in concert; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection against the government of a state; a plot; as a conspiracy against the life of a king; a conspiracy against the government.*NWAD CONSPIRACY.2*

More than forty had made this conspiracy. *Acts 23:13*.*NWAD CONSPIRACY.3*

2. In law, an agreement between two or more persons, falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony.*NWAD CONSPIRACY.4*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of two or more causes to one event.*NWAD CONSPIRACY.5*

CONSPIRANT, *a.* [L.] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a plot to commit a crime.

CONSPIRATION, *n.* Conspiracy; agreement or concurrence of things to one end.

CONSPIRATOR, *n.*

1. One who conspires; one who engages in a plot to commit a crime, particularly treason.*NWAD CONSPIRATOR.2*

2. In law, one who agrees with another falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony. By the British statute, a conspirator is defined to be one who binds himself by oath, covenant, or other alliance, to assist another falsely and maliciously to indict a person, or falsely to maintain pleas.*NWAD CONSPIRATOR.3*

CONSPIRE, *v.i.* [L., to plot; to breathe. But the primary sense is to throw, to wind; hence spira, a fold, circle, wreath or band; and the sense of the verb is, to breathe together, or more

probably, to wind or band together.]

1. To agree, by oath, covenant or otherwise, to commit a crime; to plot; to hatch treason.*NWAD CONSPIRE.2*

The servants of Ammon conspired against him, and slew the king in his own house. *2 Kings 21:23*.*NWAD CONSPIRE.3*

They conspired against Joseph to slay him. *Genesis 37:18*.*NWAD CONSPIRE.4*

2. In law, to agree falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony.*NWAD CONSPIRE.5*

3. To agree; to concur to one end.*NWAD CONSPIRE.6*

The press, the pulpit, and the stage, conspire to censure and expose our age.*NWAD CONSPIRE.7*

All things conspire to make us prosperous.*NWAD CONSPIRE.8*

CONSPIRER, *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator.

CONSPIRING, *ppr.*

1. Agreeing to commit a crime; plotting; uniting or concurring to one end.*NWAD CONSPIRING.2*

2. In mechanics, conspiring powers are such as act in a direction not opposite to one another; cooperating powers.*NWAD CONSPIRING.3*

CONSPIRINGLY, *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy.

CONSPISSATION, *n.* [L.] The act of making thick or viscous; thickness.

CONSPURCATION, *n.* [L., to defile.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution. [Not in use.]

CONSTABLE, *n.* [L., a stable; count of the stable.]

1. The Lord High Constable of England, the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace, in deeds of arms, and matters of war; being a judge of the court of chivalry, now called the court of honor. To this officer and to the Earl marshal belonged the cognizance of the contracts, deeds of arms, without the realm, and combats and blazonry within the realm. The power of this officer was so great and so improperly used, that it was abridged by the 13th Richard II., and was afterwards forfeited in the person of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in 1521. It has never been granted to any person, since that time, except pro hac vice, or on a particular occasion.*NWAD CONSTABLE.2*

2. An officer of the peace. In England, there are high constables, petty constables, and constables of London. The high constables are chosen at the court leets of the franchise or hundred over which they preside, or in default of that, by the justices of the quarter sessions, and are removable by the same authority that appoints them. The petty constables are chosen by the jury of the court leet, or if no court is held, they are appointed by two justices of the peace. In London, a constable is nominated in each precinct by the inhabitants, and confirmed at the court of wardmote. The duty of constables is to keep the peace, and for this purpose they are invested with the power of arresting and imprisoning, and of breaking open houses.*NWAD CONSTABLE.3*

In the United States, constables are town or city officers of the peace, with powers similar to those possessed by the constables in Great Britain. They are invested also with powers to execute civil as well as criminal process, and to levy executions. In New England, they are elected by the inhabitants of towns in legal meeting.*NWAD CONSTABLE.4*

To overrun the constable, to spend more than a man is worth or can pay; a vulgar phrase.*NWAD CONSTABLE.5*

CONSTABLESHIP, *n.* The office of a constable.

CONSTABLEWICK, *n.* The district to which a constables power

is limited.

CONSTANCY, *n.* [L., to stand.]

1. Fixedness; a standing firm; hence, applied to God or his works, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state.*NWAD CONSTANCY.2*

2. Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; particularly applicable to firmness of mind under sufferings, to steadiness in attachments, and to perseverence in enterprise. Lasting affection; stability in love or friendship.*NWAD CONSTANCY.3*

3. Certainty; veracity; reality.*NWAD CONSTANCY.4*

CONSTANT, *a.* [L.]

1. Fixed; firm; opposed to fluid.*NWAD CONSTANT.2*

To turn two fluid liquors into a constant body.*NWAD CONSTANT.3*

[In this sense, not used.]*NWAD CONSTANT.4*

2. Fixed; not varied; unchanged; permanent; immutable.*NWAD CONSTANT.5*

The worlds a scene of changes, and to be constant, in nature were inconstancy.*NWAD CONSTANT.6*

3. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, affection or principle; unshaken; unmoved; as a constant friend or lover.*NWAD CONSTANT.7*

4. Certain; steady; firmly adherent; with to; as a man constant to his purpose, or to his duties.*NWAD CONSTANT.8*

CONSTANTINOPOLITAN, *a.* Relating to Constantinople, the metropolis of Turkey in Europe.

CONSTANTLY, *adv.* Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually;

perseveringly.

Rhoda constantly affirmed that it was even so. *Acts 12:15*.*NWAD CONSTANTLY.2*

These things I will that thou affirm constantly. *Titus 3:8*.*NWAD CONSTANTLY.3*

CONSTAT, *n.* [L., it appears.]

1. In England, a certificate given by the clerk of the pipe and auditors of the exchequer, to a person who intends to plead or move for a discharge of any thing in that court. The effect of it is to show what appears upon the record, respecting the matter in question.*NWAD CONSTAT.2*

2. An exemplification under the great seal of the enrollment of any letters patent.*NWAD CONSTAT.3*

CONSTELLATE, *v.i.* [Low L., to shine, a star.] To join luster; to shine with united radiance or one general light. [Little used.]

The several things which engage our affections shine forth and constellate in God.*NWAD CONSTELLATE.2*

CONSTELLATE, *v.t.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendor. [Little used.]

CONSTELLATED, *pp.*

1. United in one splendor.*NWAD CONSTELLATED.2*

2. Starry; set or adorned with stars or constellations.*NWAD CONSTELLATED.3*

CONSTELLATION, *n.*

1. A cluster of fixed stars; an asterism; a number of stars which appear as if situated near each other in the heavens, and are considered as forming a particular division. The constellations are

reduced mostly to the figures of certain animals or other known things, as the bear, the bull, the ram, the balance, etc.*NWAD CONSTELLATION.2*

For the stars of heaven, and the constellations thereof, shall not give their light. *Isaiah 13:10*.*NWAD CONSTELLATION.3*

2. An assemblage of splendors or excellencies.*NWAD CONSTELLATION.4*

CONSTERNATION, *n.* [L., to throw or strike down.] Astonishment; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution; excessive terror, wonder or surprise.

CONSTIPATE, *v.t.* [L., to crowd, or cram. See *Stuff* and *Stop*.]

1. To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; to thicken or condense.*NWAD CONSTIPATE.2*

2. To stop, by filling a passage, and preventing motion; as, to constipate capillary vessels.*NWAD CONSTIPATE.3*

3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal, and make costive.*NWAD CONSTIPATE.4*

CONSTIPATION, *n.*

1. The act of crowding any thing into a less compass; a pressing together; condensation; as a close constipation of particles.*NWAD CONSTIPATION.2*

2. More generally, a crowding or filling to hardness the intestinal canal, from defective excretion; costiveness; obstipation.*NWAD CONSTIPATION.3*

CONSTITUENT, *a.* [L., to set. See *Statue*, *Statute*.] Setting; constituting; applied to parts of a thing that are essential to it. Hence, necessary or essential; elemental; forming, composing or making as an essential part.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three constituent parts of a man.*NWAD CONSTITUENT.2*

Oxygen and hydrogen are the constituent parts of water.*NWAD CONSTITUENT.3*

CONSTITUENT, ***n.***

1. He or that which sets, fixes or forms; he or that which constitutes or composes.*NWAD CONSTITUENT.5*

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler constituent than chance.*NWAD CONSTITUENT.6*

2. That which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part.*NWAD CONSTITUENT.7*

The lymph in those glands is a necessary constituent of the aliment.*NWAD CONSTITUENT.8*

3. One who appoints or elects another to an office or employment.*NWAD CONSTITUENT.9*

CONSTITUTE, *v.t.* [L., to set.]

1. To set; to fix; to enact; to establish.*NWAD CONSTITUTE.2*

We must obey laws appointed and constituted by lawful authority, not against the law of God.*NWAD CONSTITUTE.3*

2. To form or compose; to give formal existence to; to make a thing what it is.*NWAD CONSTITUTE.4*

Perspicuity constitutes the prime excellence of style.*NWAD CONSTITUTE.5*

Truth and reason constitute that intellectual gold that defies destruction.*NWAD CONSTITUTE.6*

3. To appoint, depute or elect to an office or employment; to make and empower.*NWAD CONSTITUTE.7*

A sheriff is constituted a conservator of the peace.*NWAD CONSTITUTE.8*

A has constituted B his attorney or agent.*NWAD CONSTITUTE.9*

CONSTITUTED, *pp.* Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed.

CONSTITUTER, *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTING, *ppr.* Setting; establishing; composing; electing; appointing.

CONSTITUTION, *n.*

1. The act of constituting, enacting, establishing, or appointing.*NWAD CONSTITUTION.2*

2. The state of being; that form of being or peculiar structure and connection of parts which makes or characterizes a system or body. Hence the particular frame or temperament of the human body is called its constitution. We speak of a robust or feeble constitution; a cold, phlegmatic, sanguine or irritable constitution. We speak of the constitution of the air, or other substance; the constitution of the solar system; the constitution of things.*NWAD CONSTITUTION.3*

3. The frame or temper of mind, affections or passions.*NWAD CONSTITUTION.4*

4. The established form of government in a state, kingdom or country; a system of fundamental rules, principles and ordinances for the government of a state or nation. In free states, the constitution is paramount to the statutes or laws enacted by the legislature, limiting and controlling its power; and in the United States, the legislature is created, and its powers designated, by the constitution.*NWAD CONSTITUTION.5*

5. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical; as the constitutions of Justinian and his successors.*NWAD CONSTITUTION.6*

6. A system of fundamental principles for the government of rational and social beings.*NWAD CONSTITUTION.7*

The New Testament is the moral constitution of modern society.*NWAD CONSTITUTION.8*

CONSTITUTIONAL, *a.*

1. Bred or inherent in the constitution, or in the natural frame of body or mind; as a constitutional infirmity; constitutional ardor or dulness.*NWAD CONSTITUTIONAL.2*

2. Consistent with the constitution; authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government; legal.*NWAD CONSTITUTIONAL.3*

An act of Congress prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States is constitutional.*NWAD CONSTITUTIONAL.4*

3. Relating to the constitution; as a constitutional doubt.*NWAD CONSTITUTIONAL.5*

CONSTITUTIONALIST, *n.*

1. An adherent to the constitution of government.*NWAD CONSTITUTIONALIST.2*

2. An innovator of the old constitution, or a framer or friend of the new constitution in France.*NWAD CONSTITUTIONALIST.3*

CONSTITUTIONALITY, *n.*

1. The state of being constitutional; the state of being inherent in the natural frame; as the constitutionality of disease.*NWAD CONSTITUTIONALITY.2*

2. The state of being consistent with the constitution or frame of government, or of being authorized by its provisions.*NWAD CONSTITUTIONALITY.3*

The judges of the supreme court of the United States have the power of determining the constitutionality of laws.*NWAD CONSTITUTIONALITY.4*

CONSTITUTIONALLY, *adv.* In consistency with the constitution or frame of government.

CONSTITUTIONIST, *n.* One who adheres to the constitution of the country.

CONSTITUTIVE, *a.*

1. That constitutes, forms or composes; elemental; essential.*NWAD CONSTITUTIVE.2*

The constitutive parts of a schismatic, being the esteem of himself and contempt of others.*NWAD CONSTITUTIVE.3*

2. Having power to enact or establish; instituting.*NWAD CONSTITUTIVE.4*

CONSTRAIN, *v.t.* [L., to strain, to bind. See *Strain*.] In a general sense, to strain; to press; to urge; to drive; to exert force, physical or moral, either in urging to action or in restraining it. Hence,

1. To compel or force; to urge with irresistible power, or with a power sufficient to produce the effect.*NWAD CONSTRAIN.2*

The spirit within me constraineth me. *Job 32:18*.*NWAD CONSTRAIN.3*

I was constrained to appeal to Caesar. *Acts 28:19*.*NWAD CONSTRAIN.4*

For the love of Christ constraineth us. *2 Corinthians 5:14*.*NWAD CONSTRAIN.5*

2. To confine by fore; to restrain from escape or action; to repress.*NWAD CONSTRAIN.6*

My sire in caves constrains the winds.*NWAD CONSTRAIN.7*

3. To hold by force; to press; to confine.*NWAD CONSTRAIN.8*

How the strait stays the slender waist constrain.*NWAD CONSTRAIN.9*

4. To constringe; to bind.*NWAD CONSTRAIN.10*

When winter frosts constrain the field with cold.*NWAD CONSTRAIN.11*

5. To tie fast; to bind; to chain; to confine.*NWAD CONSTRAIN.12*

He binds in chains the drowsy prophet, and his limbs constrains.*NWAD CONSTRAIN.13*

6. To necessitate.*NWAD CONSTRAIN.14*

Did fate or we the adulterous act constrain?*NWAD CONSTRAIN.15*

7. To force; to ravish. [Not used.]*NWAD CONSTRAIN.16*

8. To produce in opposition to nature; as a constrained voice; constrained notes.*NWAD CONSTRAIN.17*

CONSTRAINABLE, *a.* That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; liable to constraint, or to restraint.

CONSTRAINED, *pp.* Urged irresistibly or powerfully; compelled; forced; restrained; confined; bound; imprisoned; necessitated.

CONSTRAINEDLY, *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

CONSTRAINER, *n.* One who constrains.

CONSTRAINING, *ppr.* Urging with irresistible or powerful force; compelling; forcing; repressing; confining; holding by force; pressing; binding.

CONSTRAINT, *n.* Irresistible force, or its effect; any force, or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action, or which urges so strongly as to produce its effect upon the body or mind; compulsion; restraint; confinement.

Not by constraint, but by my choice, I came.*NWAD CONSTRAINT.2*

Feed the flock of God, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly. *1 Peter 5:2*.*NWAD CONSTRAINT.3*

CONSTRAINTIVE, *a.* Having power to compel.

CONSTRICT, *v.t.* [L. See *Constrain*.] To draw together; to bind; to cramp; to draw into a narrow compass; hence, to contract or cause to shrink.

CONSTRICTED, *pp.* Drawn together; bound; contracted.

CONSTRICTING, *ppr.* Drawing together; binding; contracting.

CONSTRICTION, *n.* A drawing together or contraction by means of some inherent power, or by spasm, as distinguished from compression, or the pressure of extraneous bodies; as the constriction of a muscle or fiber. It may perhaps be sometimes used as synonymous with compression.

CONSTRICTOR, *n.*

1. That which draws together or contracts. In anatomy, a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body; as the constrictor labiorum, a muscle of the lips.*NWAD CONSTRICTOR.2*

2. A species of serpents, the black snake of the United States. Also, the Boa constrictor, the largest of known serpents.*NWAD CONSTRICTOR.3*

CONSTRINGE, *v.t.* [L. See *Constrain*.] To draw together; to strain into a narrow compass; to contract; to force to contract itself.

Strong liquors constringe, harden the fibers, and coagulate the fluids.*NWAD CONSTRINGE.2*

CONSTRINGED, *pp.* Contracted; drawn together.

CONSTRINGENT, *a.* Having the quality of contracting, binding or compressing.

CONSTRINGING, *ppr.* Drawing or compressing into a smaller compass; contracting; binding.

CONSTRUCT, *v.t.* [L., to lay, dispose or set in order. See *Structure*.]

1. To put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order; to build; to form; as, to construct an edifice.*NWAD CONSTRUCT.2*

2. To devise and compose, as to construct a new system; or simply to frame or form, as to construct a telescope. The word may include the invention, with the formation, or not, at the pleasure of the writer. A man constructs a ship according to a model; or a grammar by a new arrangement of principles; or a planetarium of a new form.*NWAD CONSTRUCT.3*

3. To interpret or understand. [See *Construe*.]*NWAD CONSTRUCT.4*

CONSTRUCTED, *pp.* Built; formed; composed; compiled.

CONSTRUCTER, ***n.*** **One who constructs or frames.**

CONSTRUCTING, ***ppr.*** **Building; framing; composing.**

CONSTRUCTION, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. The act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication.*NWAD CONSTRUCTION.2*

2. The form of building; the manner of putting together the parts of a building, a machine, or a system; structure; conformation.*NWAD CONSTRUCTION.3*

The sailing of a ship and its capacity depend chiefly on its construction.*NWAD CONSTRUCTION.4*

3. In grammar, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence, according to established usages, or the practice of good writers and speakers.*NWAD CONSTRUCTION.5*

4. Sense; meaning; interpretation; explanation; or the manner of understanding the arrangement of words, or of understanding facts. Let us find the true construction; or let us give the authors words a sound, rational, consistent construction. What construction can be put upon this affair, or upon the conduct of a man?*NWAD CONSTRUCTION.6*

5. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry. The drawing of such lines, such figure, etc., as are previously necessary for making any demonstration appear more plain and undeniable.*NWAD CONSTRUCTION.7*

6. In algebra, the construction of equations is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.*NWAD CONSTRUCTION.8*

CONSTRUCTIONAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to construction; deduced from construction or interpretation. [Unusual.]**

CONSTRUCTIVE, ***a.*** **By construction; created or deduced by construction, or mode of interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; as constructive treason.**

Stipulations, expressed or implied, formal or constructive.*NWAD CONSTRUCTIVE.2*

CONSTRUCTIVELY, ***adv.*** **In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.**

A neutral must have notice of a blockade, either actually by a formal information, or constructively by notice to his government.*NWAD CONSTRUCTIVELY.2*

CONSTRUCTURE, ***n.*** **An edifice; pile; fabric. [For this, structure is more generally used.]**

CONSTRUE, ***v.t.*** **[L. See *Construct*.]**

1. To arrange words in their natural order; to reduce from a transposed to a natural order, so as to discover the sense of a sentence; hence, to interpret; and when applied to a foreign language, to translate; to render into English; as, to construe Greek, Latin or French.*NWAD CONSTRUE.2*

2. To interpret; to explain; to show or to understand the meaning.*NWAD CONSTRUE.3*

I pray that I may not be so understood or construed.*NWAD CONSTRUE.4*

Thus we are put to construe and paraphrase our own words.*NWAD CONSTRUE.5*

CONSTRUED, ***pp.*** **Arranged in natural order; interpreted; understood; translated.**

CONSTRUING, ***ppr.*** **Arranging in natural order; expounding; interpreting; translating.**

CONSTUPRATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., to ravish.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.**

CONSTUPRATION, ***n.*** **The act of ravishing; violation; defilement.**

CONSUBSIST, ***v.i.*** **To subsist together. [See *Subsist*.]**

CONSUBSTANTIAL, ***a.*** **[L. See *Substance*.]**

1. Having the same substance or essence; co-essential.*NWAD CONSUBSTANTIAL.2*

The orthodox believe the Son to be consubstantial with the Father.*NWAD CONSUBSTANTIAL.3*

2. Of the same kind or nature.*NWAD CONSUBSTANTIAL.4*

It continueth a body consubstantial with ours.*NWAD CONSUBSTANTIAL.5*

CONSUBSTANTIALIST, ***n.*** **One who believes in consubstantiation.**

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, ***n.***

1. The existence of more than one in the same substance; as, the co-eternity and consubstantiality of the Son with the Father.*NWAD CONSUBSTANTIALITY.2*

2. Participation of the same nature.*NWAD CONSUBSTANTIALITY.3*

CONSUBSTANTIATE, ***v.t.*** **[L, substance.] To unite in one common substance or nature.**

CONSUBSTANTIATE, ***v.i.*** **To profess consubstantiation.**

CONSUBSTANTIATION, ***n.*** **The union of the body of our blessed Savior with the sacramental elements. The Lutherans**

maintain that after consecration of the elements, the body and blood of Christ are substantially present with the substance of the bread and wine, which is called consubstantiation or impanation.

CONSUL, *n.* [L., to consult.]

1. The chief magistrate of the Ancient Roman Republic, invested with regal authority for one year. There were two consuls, annually chosen in the campus Martius. In the first ages of Tome, they were elected from Patrician families or noblemen; but in the year of Rome 388, the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from their own body, and sometimes both were plebeians.*NWAD CONSUL.2*

2. In modern usage, the name consul is given to a person commissioned by a king or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the rights, commerce, merchants and seamen of the state, and to aid the government in any commercial transactions with such foreign country.*NWAD CONSUL.3*

3. An adviser. [Not well authorized.]*NWAD CONSUL.4*

CONSULAGE, *n.* A duty laid by the British Levant Company on imports and exports for the support of the companys affairs.

CONSULAR, *a.* Pertaining to a consul; as consular power; consular dignity, or privileges.

CONSULATE, *n.* [L.] The office of a consul. [This is applicable to modern consuls, as well as to the Roman.]

2. The jurisdiction or extent of a consuls authority.*NWAD CONSULATE.2*

CONSULSHIP, *n.* The office of a consul; or the term of his office; applicable only to Roman consuls.

CONSULT, *v.i.* [L., to consult, to ask counsel.]

1. To seek the opinion or advice of another by, by a statement of facts, and suitable inquiries, for the purpose of directing ones own judgment; followed by with.*NWAD CONSULT.2*

Rehoboam consulted with the old men. *1 Kings 12:6*.*NWAD CONSULT.3*

David consulted with the captains of thousands. *1 Chronicles 13:1*.*NWAD CONSULT.4*

2. To take counsel together; to seek opinions and advice by mutual statements, enquiries and reasonings; to deliberate in common.*NWAD CONSULT.5*

The chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus to death. *John 12:10*.*NWAD CONSULT.6*

3. To consider with deliberation. *Luke 14:31*.*NWAD CONSULT.7*

CONSULT, *v.t.*

1. To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of another, as a guide to ones own judgment; as, to consult a friend or parent.*NWAD CONSULT.9*

2. To seek information, or facts, in something; as by examining books or papers, Thus, I consulted several authors on the subject; I consulted the official documents.*NWAD CONSULT.10*

3. To regard; to have reference or respect to, in judging or acting; to decide or to act in favor of. We are to consult the necessities, rather than the pleasures of life. We are to consult public as well as private interest. He consulted his own safety in flight.*NWAD CONSULT.11*

Ere fancy you consult, consult your purse.*NWAD CONSULT.12*

4. To plan, devise or contrive.*NWAD CONSULT.13*

Thou hast consulted shame to thy house, by cutting off many

people. *Habakkuk 2:10*. [This sense is unusual and not to be countenanced.]*NWAD CONSULT.14*

CONSULT, *n.* The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination; a council, or deliberating assembly. This word is, I believe, entirely obsolete, except in poetry. It would be naturally accented on the first syllable, but the poets accent the last.

CONSULTATION, *n.*

1. The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons, with a view to some decision.*NWAD CONSULTATION.2*

The chief priests held a consultation with the elders and scribes. *Mark 15:1*.*NWAD CONSULTATION.3*

2. The persons who consult together; a number of persons seeking mutually each others opinions and advice; a council for deliberation; as, a consultation of physicians was called.*NWAD CONSULTATION.4*

Writ of consultation, in law, a writ awarded by a superior court, to return a cause, which had been removed by prohibition from the court Christian, to its original jurisdiction; so called because the judges on consultation find the prohibition ill founded.*NWAD CONSULTATION.5*

CONSULTATIVE, *a.* Having the privilege of consulting.

CONSULTED, *pp.* Asked; enquired of, for opinion or advice; regarded.

CONSULTER, *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information; as a consulter with familiar spirits. *Deuteronomy 18:11*.

CONSULTING, *ppr.* Asking advice; seeking information; deliberating and enquiring mutually; regarding.

CONSUMABLE, *a.* [See *Consume*.] That may be consumed;

possible to be destroyed, dissipated, wasted or spent; as, asbestos is not consumable by fire.

The importation and exportation of consumable commodities.*NWAD CONSUMABLE.2*

CONSUME, *v.t.* [L., to take. So in English we say, it takes up time, that is, it consumes time.]

1. To destroy, by separating the parts of a thing, by decomposition, as by fire, or eating, devouring, and annihilating the form of a substance. Fire consumes wood, coal, stubble; animals consume flesh and vegetables.*NWAD CONSUME.2*

2. To destroy by dissipating or by use; to expend; to waste; to squander; as, to consume an estate.*NWAD CONSUME.3*

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts. *James 4:3*.*NWAD CONSUME.4*

3. To spend; to cause to pass away, as time; as, to consume the day in idleness.*NWAD CONSUME.5*

Their days did he consume in vanity. *Psalm 78:33*.*NWAD CONSUME.6*

4. To cause to disappear; to waste slowly.*NWAD CONSUME.7*

My flesh is consumed away. *Job 33:21*.*NWAD CONSUME.8*

5. To destroy; to bring to utter ruin; to exterminate.*NWAD CONSUME.9*

Let me alone--that I may consume them. *Exodus 32:10*.*NWAD CONSUME.10*

CONSUME, *v.i.* To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.

Their flesh--their eyes--their tongue shall consume away. *Zechariah 14:12*.*NWAD CONSUME.12*

The wicked shall perish--they shall consume. *Psalm 37:20*.*NWAD CONSUME.13*

CONSUMED, *pp.* Wasted; burnt up; destroyed; dissipated; squandered; expended.

CONSUMER, *n.* One who consumes, spends, wastes or destroys; that which consumes.

CONSUMING, *ppr.*

1. Burning; wasting; destroying; expending; eating; devouring.*NWAD CONSUMING.2*

2. *a.* That destroys.*NWAD CONSUMING.3*

The Lord thy God is a consuming fire. *Deuteronomy 4:24*.*NWAD CONSUMING.4*

CONSUMMATE, *v.t.* [L. See *Sum*.] To end; to finish by completing what was intended; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree.

He had a mind to consummate the happiness of the day.*NWAD CONSUMMATE.2*

CONSUMMATE, *a.* Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree; as consummate greatness or felicity.

CONSUMMATED, *pp.* Completed; perfected; ended.

CONSUMMATELY, *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

CONSUMMATING, *ppr.* Completing; accomplishing; perfecting.

CONSUMMATION, *n.* [L.]

1. Completion; end; perfection of a word, process or scheme.*NWAD CONSUMMATION.2*

2. The end or completion of the present system of things; the end of the world.*NWAD CONSUMMATION.3*

3. Death; the end of life.*NWAD CONSUMMATION.4*

Consummation of marriage, the most intimate union of the sexes, which completes the connubial relation.*NWAD CONSUMMATION.5*

CONSUMPTION, *n.* [L. See *Consume*.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction by burning, eating, devouring, scattering, dissipation, slow decay, or by passing away, as time; as the consumption of fuel, of food, of commodities or estate, of time, etc.*NWAD CONSUMPTION.2*

2. The state of being wasted, or diminished.*NWAD CONSUMPTION.3*

Etna and Vesuvius have not suffered any considerable diminution or consumption.*NWAD CONSUMPTION.4*

3. In medicine, a wasting of flesh; a gradual decay or diminution of the body; a word of extensive signification. But particularly, the disease called phthisis pulmonalis, pulmonic consumption, a disease seated in the lungs, attended with hectic fever, cough, etc.*NWAD CONSUMPTION.5*

CONSUMPTIVE, *a.*

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming, or dissipating; as a long consumptive war.*NWAD CONSUMPTIVE.2*

2. Affected with a consumption or pumonic disease, as consumptive lungs; or inclined to a consumption; tending to the phthisis pulmonalis; applied to the incipient state of the disease, or to a constitution predisposed to it.*NWAD CONSUMPTIVE.3*

CONSUMPTIVELY, *adv.* In a way tending to consumption.

CONSUMPTIVENESS, *n.* A state of being consumptive, or a tendency to a consumption.

CONTABULATE, *v.t.* [L.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULATION, *n.* The act of laying with boards, or of flooring.

CONTACT, *n.* [L., to touch. See *Touch*.] A touching; touch; close union or juncture of bodies. Two bodies come in contact, when they meet without any sensible intervening space; the parts that touch are called the points of contact.

CONTACTION, *n.* The act of touching.

CONTAGION, *n.* [L., to touch.]

1. Literally, a touch or touching. Hence, the communication of a disease by contact, or the matter communicated. More generally, that subtil matter which proceeds from a diseased person or body, and communicates the disease to another person; as in cases of small pox, measles, anginas, and malignant fevers; diseases which are communicated without contact. This contagion proceeds from the breath of the diseased, from the perspiration of other excretions.*NWAD CONTAGION.2*

2. That which communicates evil from one to another; infection; that which propagates mischief; as the contagion of vice or of evil examples.*NWAD CONTAGION.3*

3. Pestilence; a pestilential disease; venomous exhalations.*NWAD CONTAGION.4*

CONTAGIOUS, *a.*

1. Containing or generating contagion; catching; that may be communicated by contact, or by a subtil excreted matter; as a contagious disease.*NWAD CONTAGIOUS.2*

2. Poisonous; pestilential; containing contagion; as contagious air;

contagious clothing.*NWAD CONTAGIOUS.3*

3. Containing mischief that may be propagated; as contagious example.*NWAD CONTAGIOUS.4*

4. That may be communicated from one to another, or may excite like affections in others.*NWAD CONTAGIOUS.5*

His genius rendered his courage more contagious.*NWAD CONTAGIOUS.6*

CONTAGIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being contagious.

CONTAIN, *v.t.* [L., to hold. See *Tenet*, *Tenure*.]

1. To hold, as a vessel; as, the vessel contains a gallon. Hence, to have capacity; to be able to hold; applied to an empty vessel.*NWAD CONTAIN.2*

2. To comprehend; to hold within specified limits.*NWAD CONTAIN.3*

Behold, the heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee. *1 Kings 8:27*.*NWAD CONTAIN.4*

3. To comprehend; to comprise. The history of Livy contains a hundred and forty books.*NWAD CONTAIN.5*

4. To hold within limits prescribed; to restrain; to withhold from trespass or disorder.*NWAD CONTAIN.6*

The Kings person contains the unruly people from evil occasions.*NWAD CONTAIN.7*

Fear not, my Lord, we can contain ourselves.*NWAD CONTAIN.8*

5. To include. This article is not contained in the account. This number does not contain the article specified.*NWAD CONTAIN.9*

6. To inclose; as, this cover or envelop contains a letter.*NWAD CONTAIN.10*

CONTAIN, ***v.i.*** **To live in continence or chastity. Arbuthnot and Pope.** *1 Corinthians 7:9*.

CONTAINABLE, ***a.*** **That may be contained, or comprised.**

CONTAINED, ***pp.*** **Held; comprehended; comprised; included; inclosed.**

CONTAINING, ***ppr.*** **Holding; having capacity to hold; comprehending; comprising; including; inclosing.**

CONTAMINATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., to defile.] To defile; to pollute; usually in a figurative sense; to sully; to tarnish; to taint. Lewdness contaminates character; cowardice contaminates honor.**

Shall we now contaminate our fingers with base bribes?*NWAD CONTAMINATE.2*

CONTAMINATE, ***a.*** **Polluted; defiled; corrupt.**

CONTAMINATED, ***pp.*** **Polluted; defiled; tarnished.**

CONTAMINATING, ***ppr.*** **Polluting; defiling; tarnishing.**

CONTAMINATION, ***n.*** **The act of polluting; pollution; defilement; taint.**

CONTECK, ***n.*** **Quarrel; contention. [Not English.]**

CONTECTION, ***n.*** **[L.] A covering. [Not used.]**

CONTEMN, ***v.t.*** **[L., to despise; to drive away.]**

1. To despise; to consider and treat as mean and despicable; to scorn.*NWAD CONTEMN.2*

In whose eyes a vile person is contemned. *Psalm 15:4*.*NWAD CONTEMN.3*

2. To slight; to neglect as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain.*NWAD CONTEMN.4*

Wherefore do the wicked contemn God. *Psalm 10:13*.*NWAD CONTEMN.5*

They contemn the counsel of the Most High. *Psalm 107:11*.*NWAD CONTEMN.6*

CONTEMNED, *pp.* Despised; scorned; slighted; neglected, or rejected with disdain.

CONTEMNER, *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

CONTEMNING, *ppr.* Despising; slighting as vile or despicable; neglecting or rejecting, as unworthy of regard.

CONTEMPER, *v.t.* [L., to mix or temper. See *Temper*.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixture with opposite or different qualities; to temper.

The leaves qualify and contemper the heat.*NWAD CONTEMPER.2*

CONTEMPERAMENT, *n.* Moderated or qualified degree; a degree of any quality reduced to that of another; temperament.

CONTEMPERATE, *v.t.* [See *Contemper*.] To temper; to reduce the quality of, by mixing something opposite or different; to moderate.

CONTEMPERATION, *n.*

1. The act of reducing a quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.*NWAD CONTEMPERATION.2*

2. Temperament; proportionate mixture; as the contemperament of humors in different bodies.*NWAD CONTEMPERATION.3*

[Instead of these words, temper and temperament are now generally used.]*NWAD CONTEMPERATION.4*

CONTEMPLATE, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To view or consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate on. This word expresses the attention of the mind, but sometimes in connection with that of the eyes; as, to contemplate the heavens. More generally, the act of the mind only is intended; as, to contemplate the wonders of redemption; to contemplate the state of the nation and its future prospects.*NWAD CONTEMPLATE.2*

2. To consider or have in view, in reference to a future act or event; to intend.*NWAD CONTEMPLATE.3*

A decree of the National Assembly of France, June 26, 1792, contemplates a supply from the United States of four millions of livres.*NWAD CONTEMPLATE.4*

There remain some particulars to complete the information contemplated by those resolutions.*NWAD CONTEMPLATE.5*

If a treaty contains any stipulations which contemplate a state of future war.*NWAD CONTEMPLATE.6*

CONTEMPLATE, *v.i.* To think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate.

He delights to contemplate on the works of creation.*NWAD CONTEMPLATE.8*

CONTEMPLATED, *pp.* Considered with attention; meditated on; intended.

CONTEMPLATING, *ppr.* Considering with continued attention; meditating on; musing.

CONTEMPLATION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of the mind in considering with attention; meditation; study; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject.*NWAD CONTEMPLATION.2*

Contemplation is keeping the idea, brought into the mind, some time actually in view.*NWAD CONTEMPLATION.3*

2. Holy meditation; attention to sacred things; a particular application of the foregoing definition.*NWAD CONTEMPLATION.4*

To have in contemplation, to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.*NWAD CONTEMPLATION.5*

CONTEMPLATIVE, *a.*

1. Given to contemplation, or continued application of the mind to a subject; studious; thoughtful; as a contemplative philosopher, or mind.*NWAD CONTEMPLATIVE.2*

2. Employed in study; as a contemplative life.*NWAD CONTEMPLATIVE.3*

3. Having the appearance of study, or a studious habit; as a contemplative look.*NWAD CONTEMPLATIVE.4*

4. Having the power of thought or meditation; as the contemplative faculty of man.*NWAD CONTEMPLATIVE.5*

CONTEMPLATIVELY, *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with deep attention.

CONTEMPLATOR, *n.* One who contemplates; one employed in study or meditation; an inquirer after knowledge.

CONTEMPORANEOUS, *a.* [See *Cotemporary*.] living or being at the same time.

CONTEMPORARY, *a.* [L., time. For the sake of easier pronunciation and a ore agreeable sound, this word is often changed to cotemporary.] Coetaneous; living at the same time, applied to persons; being or existing at the same time, applied to things; as contemporary kings; contemporary events. [See *Cotemporary*, the preferable word.]

CONTEMPORARY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

Socrates and Plato were contemporaries.*NWAD CONTEMPORARY.3*

CONTEMPORISE, *v.t.* To make contemporary; to place in the same age or time. [Not used.]

CONTEMPT, *n.* [L. See *Contemn*.]

1. The act of despising; the act of viewing or considering and treating as mean, vile and worthless; disdain; hatred of what is mean or deemed vile. This word is one of the strongest expressions of a mean opinion which the language affords.*NWAD CONTEMPT.2*

Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the contempt of which is great.*NWAD CONTEMPT.3*

2. The state of being despised; whence in a scriptural sense, shame, disgrace.*NWAD CONTEMPT.4*

Some shall awake to everlasting contempt. *Daniel 12:2*.*NWAD CONTEMPT.5*

3. In law, disobedience of the rules and orders of a court, which is a punishable offense.*NWAD CONTEMPT.6*

CONTEMPTIBLE, *a.* [L.]

1. Worthy of contempt; that deserves scorn, or disdain; despicable; mean; vile. Intemperance is a contemptible vice. No plant or animal is so contemptible as not to exhibit evidence of the wonderful power and wisdom of the Creator.*NWAD CONTEMPTIBLE.2*

The pride that leads to dueling is a contemptible passion.*NWAD CONTEMPTIBLE.3*

2. Apt to despise; contemptuous. [Not legitimate.]*NWAD CONTEMPTIBLE.4*

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, *n.* The state of being contemptible, or of being despised; despicableness; meanness; vileness.

CONTEMPTIBLY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; as contemptuous language or manner; a contemptuous opinion. Applied to men, apt to despise; haughty; insolent; as a nation, proud, severe, contemptuous.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and treated contemptuously.*NWAD CONTEMPTUOUSLY.2*

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to contempt; act of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; haughtiness.

CONTEND, *v.i.* [L., to stretch. Gr., See *Tend*, *Tenet*.]

1. To strive, or to strive against; to struggle in opposition.*NWAD CONTEND.2*

Distress not the Moabites, nor contend with them in battle. *Deuteronomy 2:9*.*NWAD CONTEND.3*

2. To strive; to use earnest efforts to obtain, or to defend and preserve.*NWAD CONTEND.4*

You sit above, and see vain men below contend for what you only can bestow.*NWAD CONTEND.5*

Ye should earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints. *Jude 3*.*NWAD CONTEND.6*

3. To dispute earnestly; to strive in debate.*NWAD CONTEND.7*

They that were of the circumcision contended with him. *Acts 11:2*;

Job 9:3.*NWAD CONTEND.8*

4. To reprove sharply; to chide; to strive to convince and reclaim.*NWAD CONTEND.9*

Then contended I with the rulers. *Nehemiah 13:11*.*NWAD CONTEND.10*

5. To strive in opposition; to punish.*NWAD CONTEND.11*

The Lord God called to contend by fire. *Amos 7:4*.*NWAD CONTEND.12*

6. To quarrel; to dispute fiercely; to wrangle. The parties contend about trifles.*NWAD CONTEND.13*

To contend for, to strive to obtain; as, two competitors contend for the prize.*NWAD CONTEND.14*

CONTEND, *v.t.* To dispute; to contest.

When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome.*NWAD CONTEND.16*

This transitive use of contend is not strictly legitimate. The phrase is elliptical, for being understood after contend; but it is admissible in poetry.*NWAD CONTEND.17*

CONTENDED, *pp.* Urged in argument or debate; disputed; contested.

CONTENDENT, *n.* An antagonist or opposer.

CONTENDER, *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a champion.

CONTENDING, *ppr.*

1. Striving; struggling to oppose; debating; urging in argument; quarreling.*NWAD CONTENDING.2*

2. Clashing; opposing; rival; as contending claims or interests.*NWAD CONTENDING.3*

CONTENEMENT, *n.* [con and tenement.] Land, or freehold contiguous to a tenement.

CONTENT, *a.* [L., to be held; to hold.] Literally, held, contained within limits; hence, quiet; not disturbed; having a mind at peace; easy; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose.

Content with science in the vale of peace.*NWAD CONTENT.2*

Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content. *1 Timothy 6:8*.*NWAD CONTENT.3*

CONTENT, *v.t.*

1. To satisfy the mind; to make quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition; to appease; to make easy in any situation; used chiefly with the reciprocal pronoun.*NWAD CONTENT.5*

Do not content yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be obtained.*NWAD CONTENT.6*

Pilate, willing to content the people, released Barabbas. *Mark 15:15*.*NWAD CONTENT.7*

2. To please or gratify.*NWAD CONTENT.8*

It doth much content me, to hear him so inclined.*NWAD CONTENT.9*

CONTENT, *n.*

1. Rest or quietness of the mind in the present condition; satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, restraining complaint, opposition, or further desire, and often implying a moderate degree of happiness.*NWAD CONTENT.11*

A wise content his even soul securd; By want not shaken, nor by

wealth allurd.*NWAD CONTENT.12*

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction without examination.*NWAD CONTENT.13*

The style is excellent; the sense they humbly take upon content.*NWAD CONTENT.14*

3. The term used in the House of Lords in England, to express an assent to a bill or motion.*NWAD CONTENT.15*

CONTENT, *n.*

1. Often in the plural, contents. That which is contained; the thing or things held, included or comprehended within a limit or line; as the contents of a cask or bale; of a room or a ship; the contents of a book or writing.*NWAD CONTENT.17*

2. In geometry, the area or quantity of matter or space included in certain lines.*NWAD CONTENT.18*

3. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits; as a ship of great content.*NWAD CONTENT.19*

[But in this sense the plural is generally used.]*NWAD CONTENT.20*

CONTENTATION, *n.* Content; satisfaction.

CONTENTED, *pp.* or *a.* Satisfied; quiet; easy in mind; not complaining, opposing or demanding more. The good man is contented with his lot. It is our duty to be contented with the dispensations of providence.

CONTENTEDLY, *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

CONTENTEDNESS, *n.* State of resting in mind; quiet; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

CONTENTFUL, *a.* Full of contentment. [Not used.]

CONTENTION, *n.* [L. See *Contend*.]

1. Strife; struggle; a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim or injury; contest; quarrel.*NWAD CONTENTION.2*

Multitudes lost their lives in a tumult raised by contention among the partizans of the several colors.*NWAD CONTENTION.3*

2. Strife in words or debate; quarrel; angry contest; controversy.*NWAD CONTENTION.4*

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and contentions, and strivings about the law. *Titus 3:9*.*NWAD CONTENTION.5*

A fool's lips enter into contention. *Proverbs 18:6*.*NWAD CONTENTION.6*

3. Strife or endeavor to excel; emulation.*NWAD CONTENTION.7*

4. Eagerness; zeal; ardor; vehemence of endeavor.*NWAD CONTENTION.8*

This is an end worthy of our utmost contention to obtain.*NWAD CONTENTION.9*

CONTENTIOUS, *a.*

1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse.*NWAD CONTENTIOUS.2*

A continual dropping in a rainy day, and a contentious woman are alike. *Proverbs 27:15*.*NWAD CONTENTIOUS.3*

2. Relating to contention in law; relating to litigation; having power to decide causes between contending parties; as a court of contentious jurisdiction.*NWAD CONTENTIOUS.4*

3. Exciting or adapted to provoke contention or disputes; as a contentious subject.*NWAD CONTENTIOUS.5*

CONTENTIOUSLY, *adv.* In a contentious manner;

quarrelsomely; perversely.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, *n.* A disposition to contend; proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

CONTENTLESS, *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

CONTENTLY, *adv.* In a contented way.

CONTENTMENT, *n.*

1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence.*NWAD CONTENTMENT.2*

Contentment, without external honor, is humility.*NWAD CONTENTMENT.3*

Godliness with contentment is great gain. *1 Timothy 6:6*.*NWAD CONTENTMENT.4*

2. Gratification.*NWAD CONTENTMENT.5*

At Paris the prince spent a day, to give his mind some contentment.*NWAD CONTENTMENT.6*

CONTERMINABLE, *a.* [L. Con and terminus.] Capable of the same bounds.

CONTERMINATE, *a.* Having the same bounds.

CONTERMINOUS, *a.* [L., con and terminus, a border.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous; as a people conterminous to the Roman territory.

CONTERRANEAN, CONTERRANEOUS, *a.* [L., con and terra, country.] Being of the same country. [Not used.]

CONTEST, *v.t.* [L., have a different sense, being equivalent to the English attest. See *Test*.]

1. To dispute; to strive earnestly to hold or maintain; to struggle to defend. The troops contested every inch of ground.*NWAD*

CONTEST.2

2. To dispute; to argue in opposition to; to controvert; to litigate; to oppose; to call in question; as, the advocate contested every point.*NWAD CONTEST.3*

None have contested the proportion of these ancient pieces.*NWAD CONTEST.4*

CONTEST, *v.i.*

1. To strive; to contend; followed by with.*NWAD CONTEST.6*

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of contesting with it, when there are hopes of victory.*NWAD CONTEST.7*

2. To vie; to emulate.*NWAD CONTEST.8*

Of man who dares in pomp with Jove contest.*NWAD CONTEST.9*

CONTEST, *n.*

1. Strife; struggle for victory, superiority, or in defense; struggle in arms. All Europe engaged in the contest against France. The contest was furious.*NWAD CONTEST.11*

2. Dispute; debate; violent controversy; strife in argument.*NWAD CONTEST.12*

Leave all noisy contests, all immodest clamors, and brawling language.*NWAD CONTEST.13*

CONTESTABLE, *a.* That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS, *n.* Possibility of being contested.

CONTESTATION, *n.*

1. The act of contesting; strife; dispute.*NWAD CONTESTATION.2*

After years spent in domestic contestations, she found means to withdraw.*NWAD CONTESTATION.3*

2. Testimony; proof by witnesses.*NWAD CONTESTATION.4*

CONTESTINGLY, *adv.* In a contending manner.

CONTESTLESS, *a.* Not to be disputed.

CONTEX, *v.t.* To weave together. [Not used.]

CONTEXT, *n.* [L. Con and texo, to weave.] The general series or composition of a discourse; more particularly, the parts of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted; the passages of scripture which are near the text, either before it or after it. The sense of a passage of scripture is often illustrated by the context.

CONTEXT, *a.* Knit or woven together; close; firm.

CONTEXT, *v.t.* To knit together. [Not used.]

CONTEXTURE, *n.* The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing, with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution; as a silk of admirable contexture.

He was not of any delicate contexture; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty.*NWAD CONTEXTURE.2*

CONTEXTURAL, *a.* Pertaining to contexture, or to the human frame.

CONTIGNATION, *n.* [L., a beam.]

1. A frame of beams; a story.*NWAD CONTIGNATION.2*

2. The act of framing together, or uniting beams in a fabric.*NWAD CONTIGNATION.3*

CONTIGUITY, ***n.*** **[See** ***Contiguous*****.] Actual contact of bodies; a touching.**

CONTIGUOUS, ***a.*** **[L., con and tango, tago, to touch.] Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border; as two contiguous bodies or countries.**

The houses in ancient Rome were not contiguous.*NWAD CONTIGUOUS.2*

Usually followed by to. Bacon uses with, but he has not been followed.*NWAD CONTIGUOUS.3*

CONTIGUOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to touch; without intervening space.**

CONTIGUOUSNESS, ***n.*** **A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders.**

CONTINENCE, CONTINENCY, ***n.*** **[L., to hold, or withhold; con and teneo, to hold. See** ***Tenet*****.]**

1. In a general sense, the restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions; self-command.*NWAD CONTINENCE.2*

2. Appropriately, the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment; resistance of concupiscence; forbearance of lewd pleasures; hence, chastity. But the term is usually applied to males, as chastity is to females. Scipio the younger exhibited the nobles example of continence recorded in Pagan history; an example surpassed only by that of Joseph in sacred history.*NWAD CONTINENCE.3*

3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.*NWAD CONTINENCE.4*

Content without lawful venery, is continence; without unlawful, is chastity.*NWAD CONTINENCE.5*

4. Moderation in the indulgence of sexual enjoyment.*NWAD CONTINENCE.6*

Chastity is either abstinence or continence; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence, that of married persons.*NWAD CONTINENCE.7*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course. [Not now used.]*NWAD CONTINENCE.8*

CONTINENT, *a.* [L.]

1. Refraining from unlawful sexual commerce, or moderate in the indulgence of lawful pleasure; chaste.*NWAD CONTINENT.2*

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.*NWAD CONTINENT.3*

Have a continent forbearance.*NWAD CONTINENT.4*

3. Opposing; restraining.*NWAD CONTINENT.5*

4. Continuous; connected; not interrupted.*NWAD CONTINENT.6*

The North East part of Asia, if not continent with America--*NWAD CONTINENT.7*

A continent fever. More generally we now say a continued fever.*NWAD CONTINENT.8*

CONTINENT, *n.*

1. In geography, a great extent of land, not disjoined or interrupted by a sea; a connected tract of land of great extent; as the Eastern and Western continent. It differs from an isle only in extent. New Holland may be denominated a continent. Britain is called a continent, as opposed to the isle of Anglesey.*NWAD CONTINENT.10*

In Spenser, continent is use for ground in general.*NWAD CONTINENT.11*

2. That which contains any thing. [Not used.]*NWAD CONTINENT.12*

CONTINENTAL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a continent; as the continental powers of Europe. In America, pertaining to the United States, as continental money, in distinction from what pertains to the separate states; a word much used during the revolution.

CONTINENTLY, *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately.

CONTINGENCE, CONTINGENCY, *n.* [L., to fall or happen to; to touch. See *Touch*.]

1. The quality of being contingent or casual; a happening; or the possibility of coming to pass.*NWAD CONTINGENCE.2*

We are not to build certain rules on the contingency of human actions.*NWAD CONTINGENCE.3*

2. Casualty; accident; fortuitous event. The success of the attempt will depend on contingencies. [See *Accident* and *Casualty*.]*NWAD CONTINGENCE.4*

CONTINGENT, *a.*

1. Falling or coming by chance, that is, without design or expectation on our part; accidental; casual. On our part, we speak of chance or contingencies; but with an infinite being, nothing can be contingent.*NWAD CONTINGENT.2*

2. In law, depending on an uncertainty; as a contingent remainder.*NWAD CONTINGENT.3*

CONTINGENT, *n.*

1. A fortuitous event; that which comes without our design, foresight or expectation.*NWAD CONTINGENT.5*

2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; an equal or suitable share; proportion. Each prince furnishes his contingent of men, money and

munitions.*NWAD CONTINGENT.6*

CONTINGENTLY, *adv.* Accidentally; without design or foresight.

CONTINGENTNESS, *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

CONTINUAL, *a.* [L. See *Continue*.]

1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; unceasing; not intermitting; used in reference to time.*NWAD CONTINUAL.2*

He that hath a merry heart hath a continual feast. *Proverbs 15:15*.*NWAD CONTINUAL.3*

I have great heaviness and continual sorrow of heart. *Romans 9:2*.*NWAD CONTINUAL.4*

2. Very frequent; often repeated; as, the charitable man has continual application for alms.*NWAD CONTINUAL.5*

3. Continual fever, or continued fever, a fever that abates, but never entirely intermits, till it comes to a crisis; thus distinguished from remitting and intermitting fever.*NWAD CONTINUAL.6*

4. Continual claim, in law, a claim that is made from time to time within every year or day, to land or other estate, the possession of which cannot be obtained without hazard.*NWAD CONTINUAL.7*

5. Perpetual.*NWAD CONTINUAL.8*

CONTINUALLY, *adv.*

1. Without pause or cessation; unceasingly; as, the ocean is continually rolling its waves on the shore.*NWAD CONTINUALLY.2*

2. Very often; in repeated succession; from time to time.*NWAD CONTINUALLY.3*

Thou shalt eat bread at my table continually. *2 Samuel 9:7*.*NWAD CONTINUALLY.4*

CONTINUALNESS, *n.* Permanence.

CONTINUANCE, *n.* [See *Continue*.]

1. A holding on or remaining in a particular state, or in a course or series. Applied to time, duration; a state of lasting; as the continuance of rain or fair weather for a day or week. Sensual pleasure is of short continuance.*NWAD CONTINUANCE.2*

2. Perseverance; as, no excuse will justify a continuance in sin.*NWAD CONTINUANCE.3*

By patient continuance in well doing. *Romans 2:7*.*NWAD CONTINUANCE.4*

3. Abode; residence; as, during our continuance in Paris.*NWAD CONTINUANCE.5*

4. Succession uninterrupted; continuation; a prolonging of existence; as, the brute regards the continuance of his species.*NWAD CONTINUANCE.6*

5. Progression of time.*NWAD CONTINUANCE.7*

In thy book all my members were written, which in continuance were fashioned. *Psalm 139:16*.*NWAD CONTINUANCE.8*

6. In law, the deferring of a suit, or the giving of a day for the parties to a suit to appear. After issue or demurrer joined, as well as in some of the previous stages of proceeding, a day is continually given, and entered upon record, for the parties to appear on from time to time. The giving of this day is called a continuance.*NWAD CONTINUANCE.9*

7. In the United States, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.*NWAD CONTINUANCE.10*

8. Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together.

[Not used.]*NWAD CONTINUANCE.11*

CONTINUATE, *v.t.* To join closely together.

CONTINUATE, *a.* [L.]

1. Immediately united; holding together. [Little used.]*NWAD CONTINUATE.3*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. [Little used.]*NWAD CONTINUATE.4*

CONTINUATELY, *adv.* With continuity; without interruption. [Little used.]

CONTINUATION, *n.* [L.]

1. Extension of existence in a series or line; succession uninterrupted.*NWAD CONTINUATION.2*

These things must be the works of providence, for the continuation of the species.*NWAD CONTINUATION.3*

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; as the continuation of a story.*NWAD CONTINUATION.4*

3. Extension in space; production; a carrying on in length; as the continuation of a line in surveying.*NWAD CONTINUATION.5*

CONTINUATIVE, *n.*

1. An expression noting permanence or duration.*NWAD CONTINUATIVE.2*

To these may be added continuatives; as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is.*NWAD CONTINUATIVE.3*

2. In grammar, a word that continues.*NWAD CONTINUATIVE.4*

CONTINUATOR, *n.* One who continues or keeps up a series or

succession.

CONTINUE, *v.i.* [L., to hold. See *Tenet*.]

1. To remain in a state, or place; to abide for any time indefinitely.*NWAD CONTINUE.2*

The multitude continue with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Matthew 15:32*.*NWAD CONTINUE.3*

2. To last; to be durable; to endure; to be permanent.*NWAD CONTINUE.4*

Thy kingdom shall not continue. *1 Samuel 13:14*.*NWAD CONTINUE.5*

3. To persevere; to be steadfast or constant in any course.*NWAD CONTINUE.6*

If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. *John 8:31*.*NWAD CONTINUE.7*

CONTINUE, *v.t.*

1. To protract; not to cease from or to terminate.*NWAD CONTINUE.9*

O continue thy loving kindness to them that know thee. *Psalm 36:10*.*NWAD CONTINUE.10*

2. To extend from one thing to another; to produce or draw out in length. Continue the line from A to B. Let the line be continued to the boundary.*NWAD CONTINUE.11*

3. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use; as, to continue the same diet.*NWAD CONTINUE.12*

4. To hold to or unite. [Not used.]*NWAD CONTINUE.13*

The navel continues the infant to its mother.*NWAD CONTINUE.14*

CONTINUED, *pp.*

1. Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption.*NWAD CONTINUED.2*

2 . *a.* Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; unceasing; as a continued fever, which abates but never entirely intermits. A continued base is performed through the whole piece.*NWAD CONTINUED.3*

Continued proportion, in arithmetic, is where the consequent of the first ratio is the same with the antecedent of the second, as 4 : 8 : : 8 : 16, in contradistinction from discrete proportion.*NWAD CONTINUED.4*

CONTINUEDLY, *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing.

CONTINUER, *n.* One who continues; cone that has the power of perseverance.

CONTINUING, *ppr.*

1. Remaining fixed or permanent; abiding; lasting; enduring; persevering; protracting; producing in length.*NWAD CONTINUING.2*

2. *a.* Permanent.*NWAD CONTINUING.3*

Here we have no continuing city. *Hebrews 13:14*.*NWAD CONTINUING.4*

CONTINUITY, *n.* [L.] Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture.

Philosophers talk of the solution of continuity.*NWAD CONTINUITY.2*

CONTINUOUS, *a.* [L.] Joined without intervening space; as continuous depth.

CONTORT, *v.t.* [L.] TO twist together; to writhe.

CONTORTED, *pp.* Twisted together. A contorted corol, in botany, has the edge of one petal lying over the next, in an oblique direction.

CONTORTION, CONTORSION, *n.* [L.]

1. A twisting; a writhing; a wresting; a twist; wry motion; as the contorsion of the muscles of the face.*NWAD CONTORTION.2*

2. In medicine, a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; the iliac passion; partial dislocation; distorted spine; contracted neck.*NWAD CONTORTION.3*

CONTOUR, *n.* The outline; the line that defines or terminates a figure.

CONTOURNIATED, *a.* Having edges appearing as if turned in a lathe.

CONTRA. A Latin preposition signifying against, in opposition, entering into the composition of some English words. It appears to be a compound of con and tra, like intra; tra for W. tras. Fr. contre.

CONTRABAND, *a.* [See *Ban*.] Prohibited. Contraband goods are such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties. In time of war, arms and munitions of war are not permitted by one belligerent, to be transported to the other, but are held to be contraband and liable to capture and condemnation.

CONTRABAND, *n.*

1. Prohibition of trading in goods, contrary to the laws of a state or of nations.*NWAD CONTRABAND.3*

2. Illegal traffick.*NWAD CONTRABAND.4*

CONTRABANDIST, *n.* One who trafficks illegally.

CONTRACT, *v.t.* [L., to draw. See *Draw*.]

1. To draw together or nearer; to draw into a less compass, either in length or breadth; to shorten; to abridge; to narrow; to lessen; as, to contract an inclosure; to contract the faculties; to contract the period of life; to contract the sphere of action.*NWAD CONTRACT.2*

2. To draw the parts together; to wrinkle; as, to contract the brow.*NWAD CONTRACT.3*

3. To betroth; to affiance. A contracted his daughter to B. The lady was contracted to a man of merit.*NWAD CONTRACT.4*

4. To draw to; to bring on; to incur; to gain. We contract vicious habits by indulgence. We contract debt by extravagance.*NWAD CONTRACT.5*

5. To shorten by omission of a letter or syllable; as, to contract a word.*NWAD CONTRACT.6*

6. To epitomize; to abridge; as, to contract an essay.*NWAD CONTRACT.7*

CONTRACT, *v.i.*

1. To shrink; to become shorter or narrower.*NWAD CONTRACT.9*

Many bodies contract by the application of cold.*NWAD CONTRACT.10*

A hempen cord contracts by moisture.*NWAD CONTRACT.11*

2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement, as between two or more persons. We have contracted for a load of flour; or we have contracted with a farmer for a quantity of provisions.*NWAD CONTRACT.12*

CONTRACT, for contracted, *pp.* Affianced; betrothed.

CONTRACT, *n.*

1. An agreement or covenant between two or more persons, in which each party binds himself to do or forbear some act, and each acquires a right to what the other promises; a mutual promise upon lawful consideration or promise upon lawful consideration or cause, which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact. Contracts are executory or executed.*NWAD CONTRACT.15*

2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed, each to the other.*NWAD CONTRACT.16*

3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions, and which serves as a proof of the obligation.*NWAD CONTRACT.17*

CONTRACTED, *pp.*

1. Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; shrunk; betrothed; incurred; bargained.*NWAD CONTRACTED.2*

2 . *a.* Narrow; mean; selfish; as a man of a contracted soul or mind.*NWAD CONTRACTED.3*

CONTRACTEDLY, *adv.* In a contracted manner.

CONTRACTEDNESS, *n.*

1. The state of being contracted.*NWAD CONTRACTEDNESS.2*

2. Narrowness; meanness; excessive selfishness.*NWAD CONTRACTEDNESS.3*

CONTRACTIBILITY, *n.* Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction; as the contractibility and dilatibility of air.

CONTRACTIBLE, *a.* Capable of contraction.

Small air bladders, dilatable and contractible.*NWAD CONTRACTIBLE.2*

CONTRACTIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility.

CONTRACTILE, *a.* Tending to contract; having the power of shortening or of drawing into smaller dimensions; as the contractile force of certain elastic bodies.

CONTRACTILITY, *n.* The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract.

CONTRACTING, *ppr.*

1. Shortening or narrowing; drawing together; lessening dimensions; shrinking; making a bargain; betrothing.*NWAD CONTRACTING.2*

2. *a.* Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating; as the contracting parties to a league.*NWAD CONTRACTING.3*

CONTRACTION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of drawing together, or shrinking; the act of shortening, narrowing or lessening extent or dimensions, by causing the parts of a body to approach nearer to each other; the state of being contracted.*NWAD CONTRACTION.2*

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary contractions.*NWAD CONTRACTION.3*

The contraction of the heart is called systole.*NWAD CONTRACTION.4*

Some things induce a contraction of the nerves.*NWAD CONTRACTION.5*

2. The act of shortening, abridging, or reducing within a narrower compass by any means. A poem may be improved by omissions or

contractions.*NWAD CONTRACTION.6*

3. In grammar, the shortening of a word, by the omission of a letter or syllable; as, cant for cannot; burst for bursted or bursten; Swedish and Danish ord, a word.*NWAD CONTRACTION.7*

4. A contract; marriage contract. [Not used.]*NWAD CONTRACTION.8*

5. Abbreviation.*NWAD CONTRACTION.9*

CONTRACTOR, *n.*

1. One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain; one who covenants to do any thing for another.*NWAD CONTRACTOR.2*

2. One who contracts or covenants with a government to furnish provisions or other supplies or to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate.*NWAD CONTRACTOR.3*

CONTRA-DANCE, COUNTER-DANCE, *n.* A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposition, or in opposite lines.

CONTRADICT, *v.t.* [L., to speak.]

1. To oppose by words; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted, or to deny what has been affirmed.*NWAD CONTRADICT.2*

It is not lawful to contradict a point of history known to all the world.*NWAD CONTRADICT.3*

The Jews--spoke against those things which were spoken by Paul, contradicting and blaspheming. *Acts 13:45*.*NWAD CONTRADICT.4*

2. To oppose; to be directly contrary to.*NWAD CONTRADICT.5*

No truth can contradict another truth.*NWAD CONTRADICT.6*

CONTRADICTED, *pp.* Opposed in words; opposed; denied.

CONTRADICTER, ***n.*** **One who contradicts or denies; an opposer.**

CONTRADICTING, ***ppr.*** **Affirming the contrary to what has been asserted; denying; opposing.**

CONTRADICTION, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration.*NWAD CONTRADICTION.2*

2. Opposition, whether by words, reproaches or attempts to defeat.*NWAD CONTRADICTION.3*

Consider him that endured such contradiction of sinners against himself. *Hebrews 12:3*.*NWAD CONTRADICTION.4*

3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency with itself; incongruity or contrariety of things, words, thoughts or propositions. These theorems involve a contradiction.*NWAD CONTRADICTION.5*

If we perceive truth, we thereby perceive whatever is false in contradiction to it.*NWAD CONTRADICTION.6*

CONTRADICTIONAL, ***a.*** **Inconsistent. [Not in use.]**

CONTRADICTIOUS, ***a.***

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.*NWAD CONTRADICTIOUS.2*

2. Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny or cavil.*NWAD CONTRADICTIOUS.3*

3. Opposite; inconsistent.*NWAD CONTRADICTIOUS.4*

CONTRADICTIOUSNESS, ***n.***

1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.*NWAD*

CONTRADICTIOUSNESS.2

2. Disposition to contradict or cavil.*NWAD CONTRADICTIOUSNESS.3*

CONTRADICTORILY, *adv.* In a contradictory manner; in a manner inconsistent with itself, or opposite to others.

CONTRADICTORINESS, *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect.

CONTRADICTORY, *a.*

1. Affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted; as contradictory assertion.*NWAD CONTRADICTORY.2*

2. Inconsistent; opposite; contrary; as contradictory schemes.*NWAD CONTRADICTORY.3*

CONTRADICTORY, *n.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will contradictories.*NWAD CONTRADICTORY.5*

CONTRADISTINCT, *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities.

CONTRADISTINCTION, *n.* [contra and distinction.] Distinction by opposite qualities.

We speak of sins of infirmity, in contradistinction to those of presumption.*NWAD CONTRADISTINCTION.2*

CONTRADISTINCTIVE, *a.* Distinguishing by opposites.

CONTRADISTINGUISH, *v.t.* [contra and distinguish.] To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities.

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as contradistinguished.*NWAD CONTRADISTINGUISH.2*

CONTRADISTINGUISHED, *pp.* Distinguished by opposites.

CONTRADISTINGUISHING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by opposites.

CONTRAFISSURE, *n.* [contra and fissure.] In surgery, a fissure or fracture in the cranium, on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it.

CONTRAINDICANT, *n.* A symptom that forbids to treat a disorder in the usual way.

CONTRAINDICATE, *v.t.* [contra and indicate.] In medicine, to indicate some method of cure, contrary to that which the general tenor of the disease requires; or to forbid that to be done which the main scope of the malady points out.

CONTRAINDICATION, *n.* An indication, from some peculiar symptom or fact, that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease requires.

CONTRAMURE, *n.* An out wall. [See *Countermure*.]

CONTRANATURAL, *a.* Opposite to nature. [Little used.]

CONTRANITENCY, *n.* [L. contra and nitor, to strive.] Reaction; resistance to force.

CONTRAPOSITION, *n.* [contra and position.] A placing over against; opposite position.

CONTRAPUNTIST, *n.* One skilled in counterpoint.

CONTRAREGULARITY, *n.* [contra and regularity.] Contrariety to rule, or to regularity.

CONTRARIANT, *a.* Contradictory; opposite; inconsistent.

[Little used.]

CONTRARIES, *n.* [See *Contrary*.] In logic, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are contraries; as, every vine is a tree; no vine is a tree. These can never be both true together; but they may be both false.*NWAD CONTRARIES.2*

CONTRARIETY, *n.* [L. See *Contrary*.]

1. Opposition in fact, essence, quality or principle; repugnance. The expedition failed by means of a contrariety of winds. There is a contrariety in the nature of virtue and vice; of love and hatred; of truth and falsehood. Among men of the same profession, we find a contrariety of opinions.*NWAD CONTRARIETY.2*

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.*NWAD CONTRARIETY.3*

How can these contrarieties agree.*NWAD CONTRARIETY.4*

CONTRARILY, *adv.* In an opposite manner; in opposition; on the other side; in opposite ways.

CONTRARINESS, *n.* Contrariety; opposition.

CONTRARIOUS, *a.* Contrary; opposite; repugnant.

CONTRARIOUSLY, *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely.

CONTRARIWISE, *adv.* [contrary and wise, manner.] On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, nor railing for railing; but contrariwise, blessing. *1 Peter 3:9*.*NWAD CONTRARIWISE.2*

CONTRARY, *a.* [L., against.]

1. Opposite; adverse; moving against or in an opposite direction; as contrary winds.*NWAD CONTRARY.2*

2. Opposite; contradictory; not merely different, but inconsistent or repugnant.*NWAD CONTRARY.3*

The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh; and these are contrary, the one to the other. *Galatians 5:17*.*NWAD CONTRARY.4*

This adjective, in many phrases, is to be treated grammatically as an adverb, or as an adjective referring to a sentence or affirmation; as, this happened contrary to my expectations. The word here really belongs to the affirmation or fact declared, this happened; for contrary does not, like an adverb, express the manner of happening, but that the fact itself was contrary to my expectation. According, agreeable, pursuant, antecedent, prior, anterior, etc., are often used in the like manner.*NWAD CONTRARY.5*

CONTRARY, *n.*

1. A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities.*NWAD CONTRARY.7*

No contraries hold more antipathy, than I and such a knave.*NWAD CONTRARY.8*

2. A proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alledged; as, this is stated to be a fact, but I will endeavor to show the contrary.*NWAD CONTRARY.9*

On the contrary, in opposition; on the other side.*NWAD CONTRARY.10*

To the contrary, to an opposite purpose, or fact.*NWAD CONTRARY.11*

They did it, not for want of instruction to the contrary.*NWAD CONTRARY.12*

He said it was just, but I told him to the contrary.*NWAD CONTRARY.13*

CONTRARY, *v.t.* To contradict or oppose.

CONTRARY-MINDED, *a.* Of a different mind or opinion.

CONTRAST, *v.t.*

1. To set in opposition two or more figures of a like kind, with a view to show the difference or dissimilitude, and to manifest the superior excellence of the one by the inferiority of the other, or to exhibit the excellence of the one and the defects of the other in a more striking view; as, to contrast two picture or statues.*NWAD CONTRAST.2*

2. To exhibit differences or dissimilitude in painting and sculpture, by position or attitude, either of the whole figure or of its members; or to show to advantage by opposition or difference of position.*NWAD CONTRAST.3*

3. To set in opposition different things or qualities, to show the superior excellence of one to advantage.*NWAD CONTRAST.4*

To contrast the goodness of God with our rebellion, will tend to make us humble and thankful.*NWAD CONTRAST.5*

CONTRAST, *n.*

1. Opposition or dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of the other. Contrast, in this sense, is applicable to things of a similar kind. We never speak of a contrast

between a man and a mountain, or between a dog and a tree; but we observe the contrast between an oak and a shrub, and between a palace and a cottage.*NWAD CONTRAST.7*

2. Opposition, or difference of position, attitude, etc., of figures, or of their several members; as in painting and sculpture.*NWAD CONTRAST.8*

3. Opposition of things or qualities; or the placing of opposite things in view, to exhibit the superior excellence of one to more advantage. What a contrast between modesty and impudence, or between a well-bred man and a clown!*NWAD CONTRAST.9*

CONTRASTED, *pp.* Set in opposition; examined in opposition.

CONTRASTING, *ppr.* Placing in opposition, with a view to discover the difference of figures or other things, and exhibit the advantage or excellence of one beyond that of the other.

CONTRA-TENOR, *n.* In music, a middle part between the tenor and treble; counter.

CONTRATE-WHEEL, *n.* In watch-work, the wheel next to the crown, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to those of the other wheels, whence its name.

CONTRAVALLATION, *n.* [L., to fortify.] In fortification, a trench guarded with a parapet, thrown round a place by the besiegers, to secure themselves, and check the sallies of the garrison.

CONTRAVENE, *v.t.* [L., to come.] Literally, to come against; to meet. Hence, to oppose, but used in a figurative or moral sense; to oppose in principle or effect; to contradict; to obstruct in operation; to defeat; as, a law may contravene the provisions of the constitution.

CONTRAVENED, *pp.* Opposed; obstructed.

CONTRAVENER, *n.* One who opposes.

CONTRAVENING, ***ppr.*** **Opposing in principle or effect.**

CONTRAVENTION, ***n.*** **Opposition; obstruction; a defeating of the operation or effect.**

The proceedings of the allies were in direct contravention of the treaty.*NWAD CONTRAVENTION.2*

CONTRAVERSION, ***n.*** **[L., a turning.] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe.**

CONTRAYERVA, ***n.*** **[L., an antidote for poison, or in general, an antidote.] The genus of plants, Dorstenia; all low herbaceous plants, natives of the warm climates of America, and useful as diaphoretics.**

CONTRECTATION, ***n.*** **[L.] A touching or handling.**

CONTRIBUTARY, ***a.*** **[See *Contribute*.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid to the same chief or principal.**

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a contributary stream.*NWAD CONTRIBUTARY.2*

CONTRIBUTE, ***v.t.*** **[L., to grant, assign, or impart. See *Tribe*, *Tribute*.]**

1. To give or grant in common with others; to give a common stock or for a common purpose; to pay a share.*NWAD CONTRIBUTE.2*

England contributes much more than any other of the allies.*NWAD CONTRIBUTE.3*

It is the duty of Christians to contribute a portion of their substance for the propagation of the gospel.*NWAD CONTRIBUTE.4*

2. To impart a portion or share to a common purpose.*NWAD CONTRIBUTE.5*

Let each man contribute his influence to correct public morals.*NWAD CONTRIBUTE.6*

CONTRIBUTE, *v.i.* To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid or influence; to have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece, to which the invention must not contribute.*NWAD CONTRIBUTE.8*

CONTRIBUTED, *pp.* Given or advanced to a common fund, stock or purpose; paid as a share.

CONTRIBUTING, *ppr.* Giving in common with others to some stock or purpose; imparting a share.

CONTRIBUTION, *n.*

1. The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of lending a portion of power or influence to a common purpose; the payment of each man's share of some common expense.*NWAD CONTRIBUTION.2*

2. That which is given to a common stock or purpose, either by an individual or by many. We speak of the contribution of one person, or the contribution of a society. Contributions are involuntary, as taxes and imposts; or voluntary, as for some undertaking.*NWAD CONTRIBUTION.3*

3. In a military sense, impositions paid by a frontier country, to secure themselves from being plundered by the enemys army; or impositions upon a country in the power of an enemy, which are levied under various pretenses, and for various purposes, usually for the support of the army.*NWAD CONTRIBUTION.4*

CONTRIBUTIVE, *a.* Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; lending aid to promote, in concurrence with others.

This measure is contributive to the same end.*NWAD CONTRIBUTIVE.2*

CONTRIBUTOR, *n.* One who contributes; one who gives or pays money to a common stock or fund; one who gives aid to a common purpose in conjunction with others.

CONTRIBUTORY, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

CONTRISTATE, *v.t.* [L.] To make sorrowful. [Not used.]

CONTRISTATION, *n.* The act of making sad. [Not used.]

CONTRITE, *a.* [L., to break or bruise; to rub or wear. See *Trite*.] Literally, worn or bruised. Hence, broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; humble; penitent; as a contrite sinner.

A broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. *Psalm 51:17*.*NWAD CONTRITE.2*

CONTRITELY, *adv.* In a contrite manner; with penitence.

CONTRITENESS, *n.* Deep sorrow and penitence for sin.

CONTRITION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder.*NWAD CONTRITION.2*

2. Penitence; deep sorrow for sin; grief of heart for having offended and infinitely holy and benevolent God. The word is usually understood to mean genuine penitence, accompanied with a deep sense of ingratitude in the sinner, and sincere resolution to live in obedience to the divine law.*NWAD CONTRITION.3*

Fruits of more pleasing savor, from thy seed sown with contrition in his heart.*NWAD CONTRITION.4*

Imperfect repentance is by some divines called attrition.*NWAD CONTRITION.5*

CONTRIVABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Contrive*****.] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.**

Perpetual motion may seem easily contrivable.*NWAD CONTRIVABLE.2*

CONTRIVANCE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Contrive*****.]**

1. The act of inventing, devising or planning.*NWAD CONTRIVANCE.2*

There is no work impossible to these contrivances.*NWAD CONTRIVANCE.3*

2. The thing invented or planned; a scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes by design.*NWAD CONTRIVANCE.4*

Our bodies are made according to the most orderly contrivance.*NWAD CONTRIVANCE.5*

3. Artifice; plot; scheme.*NWAD CONTRIVANCE.6*

He has managed his contrivance well.*NWAD CONTRIVANCE.7*

CONTRIVE, ***v.t.***

1. To invent; to devise; to plan.*NWAD CONTRIVE.2*

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means which will naturally conduct him to his end.*NWAD CONTRIVE.3*

2. To wear out.*NWAD CONTRIVE.4*

[This must be from the L. Contero, contrivi, and if the French controuver, and Italian controvare, are the same word differently applied, the primary sense is, to invent by rubbing, that is, by ruminating; or to strike out, as in forge. But the word is probably from trouver, to find.]*NWAD CONTRIVE.5*

CONTRIVE, ***v.i.*** **To form or design; to plan; to scheme.**

How shall we contrive to hide our shame? [This verb is really transitive, but followed by a verb, in the place of an object or name.]*NWAD CONTRIVE.7*

CONTRIVED, *pp.* Invented; planned; devised.

CONTRIVEMENT, *n.* Contrivance; invention.

CONTRIVER, *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

CONTRIVING, *ppr.* Planning; forming in design.

CONTROL, CONTROLL, *n.*

1. Primarily, a book, register or account, kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter-register. Hence, check; restraint; as, to speak, or to act without control. The wind raged without control. Our passions should be under the control or reason.*NWAD CONTROL.2*

2. Power; authority; government; command. Children should be under the control of their parents. The events of life are not always under our control.*NWAD CONTROL.3*

3. He or that which restrains.*NWAD CONTROL.4*

CONTROL, CONTROLL, *v.t.*

1. To keep under check by a counter-register or double account. The proper officer controls the accounts of the treasury.*NWAD CONTROL.6*

2. To check; to restrain; to govern.*NWAD CONTROL.7*

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul; But stronger passion does its power control.*NWAD CONTROL.8*

3. To overpower; to subject to authority; to counteract; to have under command. The course of events cannot be controlled by

human wisdom or power.*NWAD CONTROL.9*

4. To direct or govern in opposition; to have superior force, or authority over.*NWAD CONTROL.10*

A recital cannot control the plain words in the granting part of a deed.*NWAD CONTROL.11*

CONTROLLABLE, *a.* That may be controlled, checked or restrained; subject to command.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and not always controllable by reason.*NWAD CONTROLLABLE.2*

CONTROLLED, *pp.* Checked; restrained; governed.

CONTROLLER, *n.*

1. One who controls, or restrains; one that has the power or authority to govern or control.*NWAD CONTROLLER.2*

The great controller of our fate deignd to be man, and lived in low estate.*NWAD CONTROLLER.3*

2. An officer appointed to keep a counter-register of accounts, or to oversee, control or verify the accounts of other officers; as in Great Britain, the controller of the hanaper, of the household, of the pipe, and of the pells. In the United States, the duty of the controller of the treasury is to superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts; to examine all accounts settled by the auditor, and certify to the register the balances due thereon; to countersign all warrants drawn by the secretary of the treasury which shall be warranted by law; to report to he secretary the official forms of all papers to be issued in the different offices for collecting the public revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the persons employed in them, etc.*NWAD CONTROLLER.4*

CONTROLLERSHIP, *n.* The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, CONTROLLMENT, *n.*

1. The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.*NWAD CONTROLMENT.2*

2. Opposition; resistance; counteraction; refutation.*NWAD CONTROLMENT.3*

For this word, control is now generally used.*NWAD CONTROLMENT.4*

CONTROVERSE, *n.* and *v.* Controversy, and to dispute.

CONTROVERSER, CONTROVERSOR, *n.* A disputant.

CONTROVERSIAL, *a.* [See *Controvert*, *Controversy*.] Relating to disputes; as a controversial discourse.

CONTROVERSIALIST, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

CONTROVERSY, *n.* [L. See *Controvert*.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. A dispute is commonly oral, and a controversy in writing. Dispute is often or generally a debate of short duration, a temporary debate; a controversy is often oral and sometimes continued in books or in law for months or years.*NWAD CONTROVERSY.2*

This left no room for controversy, about the title.*NWAD CONTROVERSY.3*

Without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness. *1 Timothy 3:16*.*NWAD CONTROVERSY.4*

2. A suit in law; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal.*NWAD CONTROVERSY.5*

And by their word shall every controversy and every stroke be tried. *Deuteronomy 21:5*.*NWAD CONTROVERSY.6*

3. Dispute; opposition carried on.*NWAD CONTROVERSY.7*

The Lord hath a controversy with the nations. *Jeremiah 25:31*.*NWAD CONTROVERSY.8*

4. Opposition; resistance.*NWAD CONTROVERSY.9*

And stemming [the torrent] with hearts of controversy.*NWAD CONTROVERSY.10*

CONTROVERT, *v.t.* [L., to turn. Literally, to turn against.] To dispute; to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny and attempt to disprove or confute; to agitate contrary opinions; as, to controvert opinions, or principles; to controvert the justness of a conclusion.

CONTROVERTED, *pp.* Disputed; opposed in debate.

CONTROVERTER, *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer.

CONTROVERTIBLE, *a.* That may be disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion; as, this is a controvertible point of law.

CONTROVERTING, *pp.* Disputing; denying and attempting to refute.

CONTROVERTIST, *n.* One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy, or disputation.

How unfriendly is the spirit of the controvertist to the discernment of the critic.*NWAD CONTROVERTIST.2*

CONTUMACIOUS, *a.* [L., to swell.]

1. Literally, swelling against; haughty. Hence, obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible; unyielding; disobedient; as a contumacious child.*NWAD CONTUMACIOUS.2*

2. In law, wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court.*NWAD CONTUMACIOUS.3*

CONTUMACIOUSLY, *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, *n.* Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; contumacy.

CONTUMACY, *n.* [L.]

1. Stubbornness; unyielding obstinacy; inflexibility.*NWAD CONTUMACY.2*

2. In law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or order of court; a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned, or disobedience to its rules and orders.*NWAD CONTUMACY.3*

CONTUMELIOUS, *a.* [L. See *Contumely*.]

1. Haughtily reproachful; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic; as contumelious language.*NWAD CONTUMELIOUS.2*

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to utter reproach, or to insult; insolent; proudly rude; as a contumelious person.*NWAD CONTUMELIOUS.3*

3. Reproachful; shameful; ignominious.*NWAD CONTUMELIOUS.4*

CONTUMELIOUSLY, *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with pride and contempt; reproachfully; rudely; insolently.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, *n.* Reproach; rudeness; contempt.

CONTUMELY, *n.* [L., to swell.] Rudeness or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness; insolence; contemptuous language.

The oppressors wrong; the proud man's contumely.*NWAD CONTUMELY.2*

CONTUND, *v.t.* [L.] To beat; to bruise by beating. [Little used.]

CONTUSE, *v.t.* [L.] To beat; to bruise; to injure the flesh or substance of a living being or other thing without breaking the skin or substance, sometimes with a breach of the skin or substance.

CONTUSION, *n.* [L., to beat.]

1. The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised.*NWAD CONTUSION.2*

2. The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating.*NWAD CONTUSION.3*

3. In surgery, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body by a blunt instrument, or by a fall.*NWAD CONTUSION.4*

CONUNDRUM, *n.* A low jest; a mean conceit.

CONUSANCE, *n.* Cognizance; knowledge; notice. [See *Conusance*.]

CONUSANT, *a.* Knowing; having notice of.

CONVALESCENCE, CONVALESCENCY, *n.* [L., to grow stronger; to get strength, to be strong. See *Well* and *Avail*.] Renewal of health; the insensible recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness.

CONVALESCENT, *a.* Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.

CONVALLARY, *n.* A genus of plants, Convallaria.

CONVENABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Convene*****.]**

1. That may be convened, or assembled.*NWAD CONVENABLE.2*

2. Consistent.*NWAD CONVENABLE.3*

CONVENE, ***v.i.*** **[L., to come.]**

1. To come together; to meet; to unite; as things.*NWAD CONVENE.2*

The rays of light converge and convene in the eyes.*NWAD CONVENE.3*

2. To come together; to meet in the same place; to assemble; as persons. Parliament will convene in November. The two houses of the legislature convened at twelve o'clock. The citizens convened in the state house.*NWAD CONVENE.4*

CONVENE, ***v.t.***

1. To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke. The President has power to convene the Congress, on special occasions.*NWAD CONVENE.6*

2. To summon judicially to meet or appear.*NWAD CONVENE.7*

By the papal canon law, clerks can be convened only before ecclesiastical judge.*NWAD CONVENE.8*

CONVENED, ***pp.*** **Assembled; convoked.**

CONVENER, ***n.*** **One who convenes or meets with others; one who calls together.**

CONVENIENCE, CONVENIENCY, ***n.*** **[L.] Literally, a coming together; a meeting. Hence,**

1. Fitness; suitableness; propriety; adaptation of one thing to another, or to circumstances.*NWAD CONVENIENCE.2*

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulty.*NWAD CONVENIENCE.3*

Every man must want something for the convenience of his life.*NWAD CONVENIENCE.4*

There is another convenience in this method.*NWAD CONVENIENCE.5*

3. That which gives ease; accommodation; that which is suited to wants or necessity A pair of spectacles is a great convenience in old age.*NWAD CONVENIENCE.6*

4. Fitness of time or place.*NWAD CONVENIENCE.7*

CONVENIENT, ***a.*** **Fit; suitable; proper; adapted to use or to wants; commodious; followed by to or for; usually by for.**

Some arts are peculiarly convenient to particular nations.*NWAD CONVENIENT.2*

Feed me with food convenient for me. *Proverbs 30:8*.*NWAD CONVENIENT.3*

CONVENIENTLY, ***adv.***

1. Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the end or effect. That house is not conveniently situated for a tradesman.*NWAD CONVENIENTLY.2*

2. Commodiously; with ease; without trouble or difficulty. He cannot conveniently accept the invitation.*NWAD CONVENIENTLY.3*

CONVENING, ***ppr.*** **Coming together; calling together.**

CONVENING, ***n.*** **The act of coming together; convention.**

CONVENT, ***n.*** **[L., to assemble.]**

1. An assembly of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or

nuns.*NWAD CONVENT.2*

2. A house for persons devoted to religion; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.*NWAD CONVENT.3*

CONVENT, *v.t.* [L.] To call before a judge or judicature.

CONVENT, *v.i.* To meet; to concur. [Not used.]

CONVENTICLE, *n.* [L.]

1. An assembly or meeting; usually applied to a meeting of dissenters from the established church, for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. Hence, an assembly, in contempt. In the United States, this word has no appropriate application, and is little used, or not at all.*NWAD CONVENTICLE.2*

2. A secret assembly or cabal; a meeting for plots.*NWAD CONVENTICLE.3*

CONVENTICLER, *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles.

CONVENTION, *n.* [L. See *Convene*.]

1. The act of coming together; a meeting of several persons or individuals.*NWAD CONVENTION.2*

2. Union; coalition.*NWAD CONVENTION.3*

3. An assembly. In this sense, the word includes any formal meeting or collection of men for civil or ecclesiastical purposes; particularly an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political or ecclesiastical. In Great Britain, convention is the name given to an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the kings writ; as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne, and that which declared the throne to be abdicated by James II. In the United States, this name is given to the assembly of representatives

which forms a constitution of government, or political association; as the convention which formed the constitution of the United States in 1787.*NWAD CONVENTION.4*

4. An agreement or contract between two parties, as between the commanders of two armies; an agreement previous to a definitive treaty.*NWAD CONVENTION.5*

CONVENTIONAL, *a.* Stipulated; formed by agreement.

Conventional services reserved by tenures on grants, made out of the crown or knights service.*NWAD CONVENTIONAL.2*

CONVENTIONARY, *a.* Acting under contract; settled by stipulation; conventional; as conventionary tenants.

CONVENTIONER, *n.* One who belongs to a convention.

CONVENTIONIST, *n.* One who makes a contract.

CONVENTUAL, *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic; as conventual priors.

CONVENTUAL, *n.* One that lives in a convent; a monk or nun.

CONVERGE, *v.i.* [L., to incline. See *Verge*.] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together, as two lines which continually approach each other; opposed to diverge. Lines which converge in one direction, diverge in the other.

The mountains converge into a single ridge.*NWAD CONVERGE.2*

CONVERGENCE, CONVERGENCY, *n.* The quality of converging; tendency to one point.

CONVERGENT, *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as they proceed or are extending.

CONVERGING, *ppr.* Tending to one point; approaching each

other, as lines extended.

Converging rays, in optics, those rays of light, which proceeding from different points of an object, approach, meet and cross, and become diverging rays.*NWAD CONVERGING.2*

Converging series, in mathematics, is that in which the magnitude of the several terms gradually diminishes.*NWAD CONVERGING.3*

CONVERSABLE, *a.* [See *Converse*.] Qualified for conversation, or rather disposed to converse; ready or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; free in discourse.

CONVERSABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being free in conversation; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability.

CONVERSABLY, *adv.* In a conversable manner.

CONVERSANT, *a.* [See *Converse*.]

1. Keeping company; having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by fellowship or cohabitation; acquainted.*NWAD CONVERSANT.2*

But the men were very good to us--as long as we were conversant with them. *1 Samuel 25:15*.*NWAD CONVERSANT.3*

Never to be infected with delight, nor conversant with ease and idleness.*NWAD CONVERSANT.4*

2. Acquainted by familiar use or study. We correct our style, and improve our taste, by being conversant with the best classical writers. In the foregoing applications, this word is most generally followed by with, according to present usage. In was formerly used; and both in and among may be used.*NWAD CONVERSANT.5*

3. Concerning; having concern, or relation to; having for its object; followed by about.*NWAD CONVERSANT.6*

Education is conversant about children.*NWAD CONVERSANT.7*

CONVERSATION, ***n.***

1. General course of manners; behavior; deportment; especially as it respects morals.*NWAD CONVERSATION.2*

Let your conversation be as becometh the gospel. *Philippians 1:27*.*NWAD CONVERSATION.3*

Be ye holy in all manner of conversation. *1 Peter 1:15*.*NWAD CONVERSATION.4*

2. A keeping company; familiar intercourse; intimate fellowship or association; commerce in social life. Knowledge of men and manners is best acquired by conversation with the best company.*NWAD CONVERSATION.5*

3. Intimate and familiar acquaintance; as a conversation with books, or other object.*NWAD CONVERSATION.6*

4. Familiar discourse; general intercourse of sentiments; chat; unrestrained talk; opposed to a formal conference.*NWAD CONVERSATION.7*

What I mentioned in conversation was not a new thought.*NWAD CONVERSATION.8*

[This is now the most general use of the word.]*NWAD CONVERSATION.9*

CONVERSATIONED, ***a.*** **Acquainted with the manner of acting in life. [Not used.]**

CONVERSATIVE, ***a.*** **Relating to an intercourse with men; opposed to contemplative.**

She chose to endue him with conversative qualities of youth.*NWAD CONVERSATIVE.2*

CONVERSAZIONE, ***n.*** **A meeting of company.**

CONVERSE, *v.i.* [L., to be turned. Literally, to be turned to or with; to be turned about.]

1. To keep company; to associate; to cohabit; to hold intercourse and be intimately acquainted; followed by with.*NWAD CONVERSE.2*

For him who lonely loves to seek the distant hills, and their converse with nature.*NWAD CONVERSE.3*

2. To have sexual commerce.*NWAD CONVERSE.4*

3. To talk familiarly; to have free intercourse in mutual communication of thoughts and opinions; to convey thoughts reciprocally; followed by with before the person addressed, and on before the subject. Converse as friend with friend. We have often conversed with each other on the merit of Miltons poetry. [This is now the most general use of the word.]*NWAD CONVERSE.5*

CONVERSE, *n.*

1. Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.*NWAD CONVERSE.7*

Formed by thy converse happily to steer from grave to gay, from lively to severe.*NWAD CONVERSE.8*

2. Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; cohabitation; familiarity. In this sense, the word may include discourse, or not; as, to hold converse with persons of different sects; or to hold converse with terrestrial things.*NWAD CONVERSE.9*

3. In mathematics, an opposite proposition; thus, after drawing a conclusion from something supposed, we invert the order, making the conclusion the supposition or premises, and draw from it what was first supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite the sides are equal: and the converse is true; if these angles are equal, the two sides are equal.*NWAD*

CONVERSE.10

CONVERSELY, ***adv.*** **With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.**

CONVERSION, ***n.*** **[L. See *Convert*.]**

1. In a general sense, a turning or change from one state to another; with regard to substances, transmutation; as a conversion of water into ice, or of food into chyle or blood.*NWAD CONVERSION.2*

2. In military affairs, a change of front, as when a body of troops is attacked in the flank, and they change their position to face the enemy.*NWAD CONVERSION.3*

3. In a theological or moral sense, a change of heart, or dispositions, in which the enmity of the heart to God and his law and the obstinacy of the will are subdued, and are succeeded by supreme love to God and his moral government, and a reformation of life.*NWAD CONVERSION.4*

4. Change from one side or party to another.*NWAD CONVERSION.5*

That conversion will be suspected that apparently concurs with interest.*NWAD CONVERSION.6*

5. A change from one religion to another; as the conversion of the Gentiles. *Acts 15:3*.*NWAD CONVERSION.7*

6. The act of appropriating to private use; as in trover and conversion.*NWAD CONVERSION.8*

Conversion of equations, in algebra, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation, when the quantity sought or any member of it is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.*NWAD CONVERSION.9*

Conversion of propositions, in logic, is a changing of the subject into the place of the predicate, and still retaining the quality of the

proposition.*NWAD CONVERSION.10*

Conversion of the ratios, in arithmetic, is the comparing of the antecedent with the difference of the antecedent and consequent, in two equal ratios or proportions.*NWAD CONVERSION.11*

CONVERT, *v.t.* [L., to turn; coinciding in elements and signification with barter.]

1. To change or turn into another substance or form; as, to convert gases into water, or water into ice.*NWAD CONVERT.2*

2. To change from one state to another; as, to convert a barren waste into a fruitful field; to convert a wilderness into a garden; to convert rude savages into civilized men.*NWAD CONVERT.3*

3. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another; as, to convert pagans to Christianity; to convert royalists into republicans.*NWAD CONVERT.4*

4. To turn from a bad life to a good one; to change the heart and moral character, from enmity to God and from vicious habits, to love of God and to a holy life.*NWAD CONVERT.5*

Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out. *Acts 3:19*.*NWAD CONVERT.6*

He that converteth a sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death. *James 5:20*.*NWAD CONVERT.7*

5. To turn toward a point.*NWAD CONVERT.8*

Crystal will callify into electricity, and convert the needle freely placed. [Unusual.]*NWAD CONVERT.9*

6. To turn from one use or destination to another; as, to convert liberty into an engine of oppression.*NWAD CONVERT.10*

7. To appropriate or apply to ones own use, or to personal benefit; as, to convert public property to our own use.*NWAD CONVERT.11*

8. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second; as, all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin.*NWAD CONVERT.12*

9. To turn into another language.*NWAD CONVERT.13*

CONVERT, *v.i.* To turn or be changed; to undergo a change.

The love of wicked friends converts to fear; that fear, to hate.*NWAD CONVERT.15*

CONVERT, *n.*

1. A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; a person who renounces one creed, religious system or party, and embraces another; applied particularly to those who change their religious opinions, but applicable to political and philosophical sects.*NWAD CONVERT.17*

2. In a more strict sense, one who is turned from sin to holiness.*NWAD CONVERT.18*

Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her converts with righteousness. *Isaiah 1:27*.*NWAD CONVERT.19*

3. In monasteries, a lay-friar or brother, admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir.*NWAD CONVERT.20*

CONVERTED, *pp.* Turned or changed from one substance or state to another; turned form one religion or sect to another; changed from a state of sin to a state of holiness; applied to a particular use; appropriated.

CONVERTER, *n.* One who converts; one who makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY, *n.* [from convertible.]

1. The quality of being possible to be converted or changed from

one substance, form or state to another; as the convertibility of land into money.*NWAD CONVERTIBILITY.2*

2. The quality of being changeable from one letter to another; as the convertibility of m with b or of d into t.*NWAD CONVERTIBILITY.3*

CONVERTIBLE, *a.*

1. That may be changed; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable.*NWAD CONVERTIBLE.2*

Minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus.*NWAD CONVERTIBLE.3*

2. So much alike that one may be used for another. Usury and interest are not now convertible terms, though formerly they were.*NWAD CONVERTIBLE.4*

3. That may be changed, as one letter for another; as b, p and f are convertible letters.*NWAD CONVERTIBLE.5*

CONVERTIBLY, *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

CONVERTITE, *n.* A convert. [Not in use.]

CONVEX, *a.* [L.] Rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or round form; gibbous; opposed to concave, which expresses a round form of the interior surface; as a convex mirror or lens.

CONVEX, *n.* A convex body; as heavens convex.

CONVEXED, *a.* Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form.

CONVEXEDLY, *adv.* In a convex form.

CONVEXITY, *n.* [L.] The exterior surface of a convex body; a gibbous or globular form; roundness.

CONVEXLY, *adv.* In a convex form; as a body convexly conical.

CONVEXNESS, ***n.*** ***Convexity*****, which see.**

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, ***a.*** **Convex on one side and concave on the other; having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the convex surface.**

CONVEXO-CONVEX, ***a.*** **Convex on both sides.**

CONVEY, ***v.t.*** **[L., to carry; to weigh. See** ***Weigh*** **and** ***Way*****.]**

1. To carry, bear or transport, either by land or water, or in air; as, to convey a letter or a package; to convey goods from England to France.*NWAD CONVEY.2*

2. To pass or cause to pass; to transmit; as, to convey a right or an estate from father to son.*NWAD CONVEY.3*

3. To transfer; to pass a title to any thing from one person to another, as by deed, assignment or otherwise; as, to convey lands by bargain and sale.*NWAD CONVEY.4*

4. To cause to pass; to transmit; to carry, by any medium; as, air conveys sound; words convey ideas.*NWAD CONVEY.5*

5. To manage; to carry on. [Not used.]*NWAD CONVEY.6*

I will convey the business as I shall find means.*NWAD CONVEY.7*

6. To impart; to communicate.*NWAD CONVEY.8*

CONVEYABLE, ***a.*** **That may be conveyed or transferred.**

CONVEYANCE, ***n.***

1. The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, by land or water, or through any medium.*NWAD CONVEYANCE.2*

2. The act of transmitting, or transferring, as titles, estates or claims from one person to another; transmission; transference; assignment.*NWAD CONVEYANCE.3*

3. The instrument or means of passing a thing from place to place, or person to person; as, a vehicle is a conveyance for persons or goods; a canal or aqueduct is a conveyance for water; a deed is a conveyance of land.*NWAD CONVEYANCE.4*

4. Removal; the act of removing or carrying.*NWAD CONVEYANCE.5*

5. Management; artifice; secret practices. [In this sense, obsolete.]*NWAD CONVEYANCE.6*

CONVEYANCER, *n.* One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, etc.

CONVEYANCING, *n.* The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another.

CONVEYER, *n.*

1. One who conveys; he or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits or transfers from one person or place to another.*NWAD CONVEYER.2*

2. A juggler.*NWAD CONVEYER.3*

CONVEYING, *ppr.* Carrying; transporting; transferring.

CONVICINITY, *n.* Neighborhood; vicinity.

CONVICT, *v.t.* [L., to vanquish or subdue. See *Convince*.]

1. To determine the truth of a charge against one; to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to determine or decide to be guilty, as by the verdict of a jury, by confession, or other legal decision. The jury convicted the prisoner of felony.*NWAD CONVICT.2*

2. To convince of sin; to prove or determine to be guilty, as by the conscience.*NWAD CONVICT.3*

They who heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one. *John 8:9*.*NWAD CONVICT.4*

3. To confute; to prove or show to be false.*NWAD CONVICT.5*

4. To show by proof or evidence.*NWAD CONVICT.6*

CONVICT, *pp.* For convicted. Proved or found guilty.

CONVICT, *n.* A person proved or found guilty of a crime alledged against him, either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision.

CONVICTED, *ppr.* Proved or determined to be guilty, either by verdict of a jury or by the decision of conscience.

CONVICTING, *ppr.* Proving or finding guilty.

CONVICTION, *n.*

1. The act of proving, finding or determining to be guilty of an offense charged against a person before a legal tribunal; as by confession, by the verdict of a jury, or by the sentence of other tribunal, as in the summary convictions before commissioners of the revenue.*NWAD CONVICTION.2*

2. The act of convincing, or compelling one to admit the truth of a charge; the act of convincing of sin or sinfulness; the sate of being convinced or convicted by conscience; the state of being sensible of guilt; as, the convictions of a sinner may be temporary, or lasting and efficacious. By conviction, a sinner is brought to repentance. Men often sin against the conviction of their own consciences.*NWAD CONVICTION.3*

3. The act of convincing of error; confutation; the act of compelling one to acknowledge his error, or the truth of what is alledged; as, the conviction of a heretic may induce him to abandon his errors.*NWAD CONVICTION.4*

CONVICTIVE, *a.* Having the power to convince or convict.

CONVICTIVELY, *adv.* In a convincing manner.

CONVINCE, *v.t.* [L., to vanquish.]

1. To persuade or satisfy the mind by evidence; to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth, or to what is alledged, and compel it to yield its assent; as, to convince a man of his errors; or to convince him of the truth.*NWAD CONVINCE.2*

For he mightily convinced the Jews--showing by the scriptures that Jesus was the Christ. *Acts 18:28*.*NWAD CONVINCE.3*

2. To convict; to prove guilty; to constrain one to admit or acknowledge himself to be guilty.*NWAD CONVINCE.4*

If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are convinced of [by] the law as transgressors. *James 2:9*.*NWAD CONVINCE.5*

To convince all that are ungodly among them of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude 15*.*NWAD CONVINCE.6*

3. To envince; to prove.*NWAD CONVINCE.7*

4. To overpower; to surmount; to vanquish.*NWAD CONVINCE.8*

CONVINCED, *pp.* Persuaded in mind; satisfied with evidence; convicted.

CONVINCEMENT, *n.* Conviction. [Little used.]

CONVINCER, *n.* He or that which convinces; that which makes manifest.

CONVINCIBLE, *a.*

1. Capable of conviction.*NWAD CONVINCIBLE.2*

2. Capable of being disproved or refuted. [Little used.]*NWAD CONVINCIBLE.3*

CONVINCING, ***ppr.***

1. Persuading the mind by evidence; convicting.*NWAD CONVINCING.2*

2 . *a.* Persuading the mind by evidence; capable of subduing the opposition of the mind and compelling its assent. We have convincing proof of the truth of the scriptures, and of Gods moral government of the world.*NWAD CONVINCING.3*

CONVINCINGLY, ***adv.*** **In a convincing manner; in a manner to leave no room to doubt, or to compel assent.**

CONVINCINGNESS, ***n.*** **The power of convincing.**

CONVITIOUS, ***a.*** **[L.] Reproachful.**

CONVIVE, ***v.t.*** **To entertain; to feast. [Not in use.]**

CONVIVIAL, ***a.*** **[L., a guest, to live or eat and drink together. See *Victuals*.] Relating to a feast or entertainment; festal; social; jovial; as a convivial meeting.**

CONVIVIALITY, ***n.***

1. The good humor or mirth indulged at an entertainment.*NWAD CONVIVIALITY.2*

2. A convivial spirit or disposition.*NWAD CONVIVIALITY.3*

CONVOCATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., to convoke; to call. See *Voice*.] To convoke; to call or summon to meet; to assemble by summons. [See *Convoke*.]**

CONVOCATION, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. The act of calling or assembling by summons.*NWAD CONVOCATION.2*

2. An assembly.*NWAD CONVOCATION.3*

In the first day there shall be a holy convocation. *Exodus 12:16*.*NWAD CONVOCATION.4*

3. In England, an assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. It is held during the session of parliament, and consists of an upper and lower house. In the upper house sit the archbishops and bishops; in the lower house sit the inferior clergy, represented by their proctors, consisting of all the deans and arch-deacons, of one proctor for every chapter, and two for the clergy of every diocese, in all one hundred and forty-three divines. Twenty-two deans, fifty-three arch-deacons, twenty-four prebendaries, and forty-four proctors of the diocesan clergy.*NWAD CONVOCATION.5*

4. An academical assembly, in which the business of the university is transacted.*NWAD CONVOCATION.6*

CONVOKE, *v.t.* [L. See *Voice*.] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

It is the prerogative of the President of the United States to convoke the senate.*NWAD CONVOKE.2*

CONVOKED, *pp.* Summoned or assembled by order.

CONVOKING, *ppr.* Summoning to convene; assembling.

CONVOLUTE, CONVOLUTED, *a.* Rolled together, or one part on another; as the sides or margins of nascent leaves in plants, or as the petals and stigmas in Crocus.

CONVOLUTION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; the state of being rolled together.*NWAD CONVOLUTION.2*

2. A winding or twisting; a winding motion; as the convolution of certain vines; the convolution of an eddy.*NWAD CONVOLUTION.3*

CONVOLVE, *v.t.* [L., to roll. See *Wallow*.] To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another.

CONVOLVULUS, *n.* [L.] Bindweed, a genus of plants of many species.

CONVOY, *v.t.* [L., to carry, to bear or carry, to bring along.] To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; as, ships of war convoyed the Jamaica fleet; the troops convoyed the baggage wagons. When persons are to be protected, the word escort is used.

CONVOY, *n.*

1. A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place, either by sea or land. By sea, a ship or ships of war which accompany merchantmen for protection from an enemy. By land, any body of troops which accompany provisions, ammunition or other property for protection.*NWAD CONVOY.3*

2. The ship or fleet conducted and protected; that which is conducted by a protecting force; that which is convoyed. The word sometimes includes both the protecting and protected fleets.*NWAD CONVOY.4*

3. The act of attending for defense.*NWAD CONVOY.5*

4. Conveyance.*NWAD CONVOY.6*

CONVOYED, *pp.* Attended on a passage by a protecting force.

CONVOYING, *ppr.* Attending on a voyage or passage for defense from enemies; attending and guarding.

CONVULSE, *v.t.* [L., to pull or pluck.]

1. To draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by regular spasms; as, the whole frame may be convulsed in agony.*NWAD CONVULSE.2*

2. To shake; to affect by violent irregular action.*NWAD CONVULSE.3*

Convulsing heaven and earth.*NWAD CONVULSE.4*

CONVULSED, *pp.* Contracted by spasms; shaken violently.

CONVULSING, *ppr.* Affecting by spasmodic contractions; shaking with violence.

CONVULSION, *n.* [L.]

1. A preternatural, violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body.*NWAD CONVULSION.2*

2. Any violent and irregular motion; tumult; commotion; as political convulsions.*NWAD CONVULSION.3*

CONVULSIVE, *a.*

1. That produces convulsion; as convulsive rage; convulsive sorrow.*NWAD CONVULSIVE.2*

2. Attended with convulsion or spasms; as convulsive motions; convulsive strife.*NWAD CONVULSIVE.3*

CONVULSIVELY, *adv.* With violent shaking or agitation.

CONY, CONEY, *n.* [L. The primary sense is a shoot, or a shooting along.] A rabbit; a quadruped of the genus Lepus, which has a short tail and naked ears. In a wild state the fur is brown, but the color of the domestic rabbit is various.

CONY-BURROW, *n.* A place where rabbits burrow in the earth.

CONY-CATCH, *v.i.* [cony and catch.] In the cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

CONY-CATCHER, *n.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper.

CONY-CATCHING, *n.* Banter.

COO, *v.i.* [probably from the sound.] To cry, or make a low sound, as pigeons or doves.

COOING, *ppr.* Uttering a low sound, as a dove.

COOING, *n.* Invitation, as the note of the dove.

COOK, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To prepare, as victuals for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, etc. To dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating.*NWAD COOK.2*

2. To prepare for any purpose.*NWAD COOK.3*

3. To throw. [Obs. or local.]*NWAD COOK.4*

COOK, *v.i.* To make the noise of the cuckoo.

COOK, *n.* [L.] One whose occupation is to prepare victuals for the table; a man or woman who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

COOKED, *ppr.* Prepared for the table.

COOKERY, *n.* The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.

COOKING, *ppr.* Preparing victuals for the table.

COOKMAID, *n.* [cook and maid.] A female servant or maid who dresses provisions.

COOKROOM, *n.* [cook and room.] A room for cookery; a kitchen. On board of ships, a galley or caboose.

COOL, *a.* [G., cold, to cool; chilliness; to blow strong.]

1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold; as cool air; cool water.*NWAD COOL.2*

2. Not ardent or zealous; not angry; not fond; not excited by passion of any kind; indifferent; as a cool friend; a cool temper; a cool lover.*NWAD COOL.3*

3. Not retaining heat; light; as a cool dress.*NWAD COOL.4*

COOL, *n.* A moderate state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold; as the cool of the day; the cool of the morning or evening.

COOL, *v.t.*

1. To allay heat; to make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of a substance; as, ice wools water.*NWAD COOL.7*

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue. *Luke 16:24*.*NWAD COOL.8*

2. To moderate excitement of temper; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm, as anger; to abate, as love; to moderate, as desire, zeal or ardor; to render indifferent.*NWAD COOL.9*

COOL, *v.i.*

1. To become less hot; to lose heat. Let tea or coffee cool to the temperature of the blood, before it is drank.*NWAD COOL.11*

2. To lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate; to become more moderate. Speak not in a passion; first let your temper cool.*NWAD COOL.12*

COOL-CUP, *n.* A beverage that is cooling.

COOLED, *pp.* Made less hot, or less ardent.

COOLER, *n.*

1. That which cools; any substance which abates heat or excitement; as, acids are coolers to the body.*NWAD COOLER.2*

2. A vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled.*NWAD COOLER.3*

COOL-HEADED, *a.* Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion.

COOLING, *ppr.* Abating heat or excitement; making or becoming cool.

COOLISH, *a.* Somewhat cool.

COOLLY, *adv.*

1. Without heat or sharp cold.*NWAD COOLLY.2*

2. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; without passion or ardor. He was coolly received at court.*NWAD COOLLY.3*

3. Without haste; calmly; deliberately. The design was formed coolly, and executed with firmness.*NWAD COOLLY.4*

COOLNESS, *n.*

1. A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat; as the coolness of the summers evening.*NWAD COOLNESS.2*

2. A moderate degree, or a want of passion; want of ardor, or zeal; indifference; want of affection; as, they parted with coolness.*NWAD COOLNESS.3*

COOM, *n.* Soot that gathers over an ovens mouth; also, the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage wheels. In Scotland, the useless dust which falls from coals.

COOMB, COMB, *n.* [Gr.] A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter.

COOP, *n.* [L, from bending, hollowness, or containing, holding. See *Cup*.]

1. A box of boards, grated or barred on one side, for keeping fowls in confinement. It is usually applied to long boxes for keeping poultry for fattening or conveyance on board of ships, as cage is used for a small box to keep singing birds in houses. I do not know that it is ever used in America for a pen to confine other animals.*NWAD COOP.2*

2. A pen; an inclosed place for small animals.*NWAD COOP.3*

3. A barrel or cask for the preservation of liquors.*NWAD COOP.4*

4. A tumbrel or close cart.*NWAD COOP.5*

[The three last sense, not American.]*NWAD COOP.6*

COOP, *v.t.* To put in a coop; to confine in a coop. Hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass; usually followed by up, to coop up; sometimes by in.

The Trojans cooped within their walls.*NWAD COOP.8*

They are cooped in close by the laws of the country.*NWAD COOP.9*

COOPED, *pp.* Shut up in a coop; confined to narrow limits.

COOPER, *n.* [G.] One whose occupation is to make barrels, hogsheads, butts, tubs and casks of various kinds.

COOPERAGE, *n.* The price paid for coopers work; also, a place where coopers work is done.

CO-OPERATE, *v.i.* [L., to work.]

1. To act or operate jointly with another or others, to the same end; to work or labor with mutual efforts to promote the same object. It has with before the agent, and to before the end. Russia

cooperated with Great Britain, Austria and Prussia, to reduce the power of Buonaparte.*NWAD CO-OPERATE.2*

2. To act together; to concur in producing the same effect. Natural and moral events cooperate in illustrating the wisdom of the Creator.*NWAD CO-OPERATE.3*

CO-OPERATING, *ppr.* Acting or operating together.

CO-OPERATION, *n.* The act of working, or operating together, to one end; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor; as the cooperation of the combined powers; the cooperation of the understanding and the will.

CO-OPERATIVE, *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.

CO-OPERATOR, *n.* One who endeavors jointly with others to promote the same end.

CO-OPTATE, *v.t.* [L.] To choose, or choose with another. [Not used.]

CO-OPTATION, *n.* Adoption; assumption.

CO-ORDINATE, *a.* [L., to regulate. See *Order*.] Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate; as, two courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction.

CO-ORDINATELY, *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

CO-ORDINATENESS, *n.* The state of being coordinate; equality of rank and authority.

CO-ORDINATION, *n.* The state of holding equal rank, or of standing in the same relation to something higher.

In the high court of Parliament there is a rare coordination of power.*NWAD CO-ORDINATION.2*

COOT, ***n.*** **A fowl of the genus Fulica, frequenting lakes and other still waters. The common coot has a bald forehead, a black body, and lobated toes, and is about fifteen inches in length. It makes its nest among rushes, with grass and reeds, floating on the water.**

COP, ***n.*** **[G.] The had or top of a thing, as in cob-castle for cop-castle, a castle on a hill; a tuft on the head of birds. This word is little used in America, unless cob, the spike of maize, may be the same word.**

COPAIBA, ***n.*** **Balsam of copaiba or capivi, is a liquid resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree called Copaifera officinalis, growing in Spanish America, in the province of Antiochia. This juice is clear, transparent, of a whitish or pale yellowish color, an agreeable smell, and a bitterish pungent taste. It is of the consistence of oil, or a little thicker. As a medicine, it is corroborating and detergent.**

COPAL, ***n.*** **The concrete juice of a tree growing in Mexico or New Spain, hard, shining, transparent, citron-colored, and odoriferous. It is not strictly a gum nor a resin, as it has not the solubility in water common to gums, nor that in spirit of wine common to resins. In these respects it rather resembles amber. It may be dissolved by digestion in lintseed oil, with a heat little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution, diluted with spirit of turpentine, forms a beautiful transparent varnish.**

COPARCENARY, ***n.*** **[See *Coparcener*.] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession or joint succession to an estate of inheritance.**

COPARCENER, ***n.*** **[con and parcener, L., to divide.] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.**

All the coparceners together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them.*NWAD COPARCENER.2*

Coparceners take by descent; joint-tenants, by purchase.*NWAD COPARCENER.3*

COPARCENY, *n.* An equal share of an inheritance.

COPARTMENT, *n.* The same as compartment. [Not in use.]

COPARTNER, *n.* [con and partner. See *Coparcener*.]

1. One who has a share in a common stock for transacting business, or who is jointly concerned with one or more persons, in carrying on trade or other business; a partner; an associate, particularly in trade or manufactures.*NWAD COPARTNER.2*

2. A sharer; a partaker; as, copartners of our loss.*NWAD COPARTNER.3*

COPARTNERSHIP, *n.*

1. Joint concern in business; a state of having joint share in a common stock, or a joint interest and concern in business, particularly in trade and manufactures.*NWAD COPARTNERSHIP.2*

2. The persons who have a joint concern.*NWAD COPARTNERSHIP.3*

COPATAN, *n.* [See *Cop*.] High raised; pointed. [Not in use.]

COPE, *n.*

1. A cover for the head.*NWAD COPE.2*

2. A sacerdotal ornament or vestment worn in sacred ministrations. An ornament worn by chanters and subchanters, when they officiate in solemnity. It reaches from the shoulders to the feet.*NWAD COPE.3*

3. Any thing spread or extended over the head; the arch or concave of the sky; the roof or covering of a house; the arch over a door, etc.*NWAD COPE.4*

4. An ancient tribute due to the king or lord of the soil, out of the lead mines in some part of Derbyshire.*NWAD COPE.5*

COPE, *v.t.*

1. To cover as with a cope.*NWAD COPE.7*

2. To pare the beak or talons of a hawk.*NWAD COPE.8*

3. To embrace.*NWAD COPE.9*

COPE, *v.i.*

1. To strive or contend on equal terms, or with equal strength; to equal in combat; to match; to oppose with success.*NWAD COPE.11*

The Generals have not been able to cope with the troops of Athens.*NWAD COPE.12*

Till Luther rose, no power could cope with the pope.*NWAD COPE.13*

He was too open and direct in his conduct, and possessed too little management-to cope with so cool and skillful an adversary.*NWAD COPE.14*

2. To contend; to strive or struggle; to combat.*NWAD COPE.15*

Host copd with host, dire was the din of war.*NWAD COPE.16*

3. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments.*NWAD COPE.17*

4. To make return; to reward.*NWAD COPE.18*

5. To exchange, or barter. [Not in use.]*NWAD COPE.19*

COPEMAN, ***n.*** **A chapman. [Not used.]**

COPERNICAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Copernicus, a Prussian by birth, who taught the world the solar system now received, called the Copernican system.**

COPESMATE, ***n.*** **[cope and mate.] A companion or friend.**

COPIED, ***pp.*** **[See** ***Copy*****.] Taken off; written or transcribed from an original or form; imitated.**

COPIER, COPYIST, ***n.*** **One who copies; one who writes or transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber; an imitator; also, a plagiary.**

COPING, ***n.*** **[See** ***Cope*****, n.] The top or cover of a wall, made sloping to carry off the water.** ***1 Kings 7:9*****. A coping over, is a projecting work beveling on its under side.**

COPIOUS, ***a.***

1. Abundant; plentiful; in great quantities; full; ample; furnishing full supplies.*NWAD COPIOUS.2*

The tender heart is peace, and kindly pours its copious treasures forth in various converse.*NWAD COPIOUS.3*

2. Furnishing abundant matter; not barren; rich in supplies.*NWAD COPIOUS.4*

The redemption of man is a copious subject of contemplation.*NWAD COPIOUS.5*

Hail, Son of God, Savior of men! Thy name shall be the copious matter of my song.*NWAD COPIOUS.6*

COPPIOUSLY, ***adv.***

1. Abundantly; plentifully; in large quantities.*NWAD COPPIOUSLY.2*

2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely.*NWAD COPPIOUSLY.3*

The remains of antiquity have been copiously described by travelers.*NWAD COPPIOUSLY.4*

COPIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. Abundance; plenty; great quantity; full supply.*NWAD COPIOUSNESS.2*

2. Diffusiveness of style or manner of treating a subject; as the copiousness of Homer.*NWAD COPIOUSNESS.3*

COPIST, *n.* A copier; an ill formed word.

COPLAND, *n.* A piece of ground terminating in a cop or acute angle. [Not used in America.]

CO-PLANT, *v.i.* To plant together. [Not in use.]

CO-PORTION, *n.* Equal share. [Not used.]

COPPED, COPPLED, *a.* [See *Cop*.] Rising to a point, or head.

Copped like a sugar loaf.*NWAD COPPED.2*

COPPEL. [See *Cupel*.]

COPPER, *n.* [L., G., supposed to be so called from Cyprus, an isle in the Mediterranean. This opinion is probable, as the Greeks called it Cyprian brass, brass of Cyprus. In this case copper was originally an adjective.] A metal, of a pale red color, tinged with yellow. Next to gold, silver and platina, it is the most ductile and malleable of the metals, and it is more elastic than any metal, except steel, and the most sonorous of all the metals. It is found native in lamins or fibers, in a gangue almost always quartzous; it is also found crystalized, and in grains or superficial lamins on stones or iron. It is not altered by water, but is tarnished by exposure to the air, and is at last

covered with a green carbonated oxyd. Copper in sheets is much used for covering the bottoms of ships, for boilers and other utensils; mixed with tin and zink, it is used in enamel-painting, dyeing, etc. : mixed with tin, it forms bell-metal; with a smaller proportion, bronze; and with zink, it forms brass, pinchbeck, etc. When taken into the body ti operates as a violent emetic, and all its preparations are violent poisons.

COPPER, ***a.*** **Consisting of copper.**

COPPER, ***n.***

1. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler. *NWAD COPPER.4*

2. Formerly, a small copper coin. *NWAD COPPER.5*

My friend filled my pocket with coppers. *NWAD COPPER.6*

COPPER, ***v.t.*** **To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper; as, to copper a ship.**

COPPERAS, ***n.*** **Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol; a salt of a peculiar astringent taste, and of various colors, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green. It is much used in dyeing black and in making ink, and in medicine, as a tonic. The copperas of commerce is usually made by the decomposition of iron pyrites. The term copperas was formerly synonymous with vitriol, and included the green, blue and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper and zink.**

COPPER-BOTTOMED, ***a.*** **Having a bottom sheathed with copper.**

COPPERED, ***pp.*** **Covered with sheets of copper; sheathed.**

COPPER-FASTENED, ***a.*** **Fastened with copper bolts.**

COPPERISH, ***a.*** **Containing copper; like copper or partaking of it.**

COPPER-NOSE, ***n.*** **A red nose.**

COPPER-PLATE, ***n.*** **A plate of copper on which concave lines are engraved or corroded, according to some delineated figure or design. This plate, when charged with any colored fluid, imparts an impression of the figure or design to paper or parchment.**

COPPER-SMITH, ***n.*** **One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.**

COPPER-WORK, ***n.*** **A place where copper is wrought or manufactured.**

COPPER-WORM, ***n.*** **A little worm in ships; a worm that frets garments; a worm that breeds in ones hand.**

COPPERY, ***a.*** **Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper in taste or smell.**

COPPICE, COPSE, ***n.*** **A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; a wood cut at certain times for fuel.**

The rate of coppice lands will fall on the discovery of coal-mines.*NWAD COPPICE.2*

COPPLED, ***a.*** **[from cop.] Rising to a point; conical.**

COPPLE-DUST, ***n.*** **Powder used in purifying metals.**

COPPLE-STONES, ***n.*** **Lumps and fragments of stone broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of water. In New England, we pronounce this word cobble, cobble-stones, and if the word is a diminutive of cob, cop, a head, or cub, a heap, we follow the Welsh cob, as the English do the same word, cop, in the Saxon dialect. We apply the word to small round stones, from the size of an inch or two, to five or six inches or more, in diameter, wherever they may be found.**

COPSE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Coppice*****.]**

COPSE, ***v.t.*** **To preserve underwoods.**

COPSY, ***a.*** **Having copses.**

COPTIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called Copts, or cophti, as distinct from the Arabians and other inhabitants of modern Egypt. The name is supposed to be taken from Coptos, the metropolis of the Thebaid; as Egypt, is probably from that name; inclosed, fortified. To inclose, to bind, to fortify. Whatever may be the origin of Copt, the adjective Coptic now refers to the people called Copts, who are Christians, and to their language.**

COPTIC, ***n.*** **The language of the Copts.**

COPULA, ***n.*** **[L. See** ***Copulation*** **and** ***Couple*****.] In logic, the word which unties the subject and predicate of a proposition. Religion is indispensable to happiness. Here is is the copula joining religion, the subject, with indispensable to happiness, the predicate.**

COPULATE, ***a.*** **Joined. [Little used.]**

COPULATE, ***v.t.*** **[L.] To unite; to join in pairs. [Little used.]**

COPULATE, ***v.i.*** **To unite in sexual embrace; applied to animals in general.**

COPULATION, ***n.*** **[L.] The act of coupling; the embrace of the sexes in the act of generation; coition.**

COPULATIVE, ***a.*** **That unites or couples. In grammar, the copulative conjunction connects two or more subjects or predicates, in an affirmative or negative proposition; as, riches and honors are temptations to pride; the Romans conquered Spain and gaul and Britain; neither wealth nor honors will purchase immortal happiness.**

COPULATIVE, *n.*

1. A copulative conjunction.*NWAD COPULATIVE.3*

2. Connection. [Not in use.]*NWAD COPULATIVE.4*

COPY, *n.* [See *Cope* and *Cuff*.] Literally, a likeness, or resemblance of any kind. Hence,

1. A writing like another writing; a transcript from an original; or a book printed according to the original; hence, any single book, or set of books, containing a composition resembling the original work; as the copy of a deed, or of a bond; a copy of Addisons works; a copy of the laws; a copy of the scriptures.*NWAD COPY.2*

2. The form of a picture or statue according to the original; the imitation or likeness of any figure, draught, or almost any object.*NWAD COPY.3*

3. An original work; the autograph; the archetype. Hence, that which is to be imitated in writing or printing. Let the child write according to the copy. The copy is in the hands of the printer. Hence, a pattern or example for imitation. His virtues are an excellent copy for imitation.*NWAD COPY.4*

4. Abundance. [L.]*NWAD COPY.5*

COPY, *v.t.*

1. To write, print or engrave, according to an original; to form a like work or composition by writing, printing or engraving; to transcribe; often followed by out, but the use is not elegant.*NWAD COPY.7*

The men of Hezekiah copied certain proverbs of Solomon.*NWAD COPY.8*

2. To paint or draw according to an original.*NWAD COPY.9*

3. To form according to a model, as in architecture.*NWAD COPY.10*

4. To imitate or attempt to resemble; to follow an original or pattern, in manners or course of life. Copy the Savior in his humility and obedience.*NWAD COPY.11*

COPY, *v.i.* To imitate or endeavor to be like; to do any thing in imitation of something else. A painter copies from the life. An obedient child copies after his parent.

They never fail, when they copy, to follow the bad as well as the good.*NWAD COPY.13*

COPYBOOK, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

COPYED, *pp.* Transcribed; imitated; usually written copied.

COPYER, *n.* One who copies or transcribes; usually written copier.

COPYHOLD, *n.* In England, a tenure of estate by copy of court roll; or a tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to show, except the rolls made by the steward of the lords court.

COPYHOLDER, *n.* One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

COPYIST, *n.* A copier; a transcriber.

COPYRIGHT, *n.* The sole right which an author has in his own original literary compositions; the exclusive right of an author to print, publish and vend his own literary works, for his own benefit; the like right in the hands of an assignee.

COQUALLIN, *n.* A small quadruped of the squirrel kind, but incapable of climbing trees.

COQUELICOT, COQUELICO, *n.* Wild poppy; corn rose; hence, the color of wild poppy.

COQUET, COQUETTE, *n.* A vain, airy, trifling girl, who

endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity, and then rejects her lover; a jilt.

The light coquettes in sylphs aloft repair, and sport and flutter in the fields of air.*NWAD COQUET.2*

Note. In French, coquet is masculine and coquette feminine; but as our language has no such termination for gender, it may be better to write coquet for both sexes, and for distinction prefix male to the word when applied to a man.*NWAD COQUET.3*

COQUET, *v.t.* To attempt to attract notice, admiration or love, from vanity; to entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are coquetting a maid of honor.*NWAD COQUET.5*

COQUET, *v.i.* To trifle in love; to act the lover from vanity; to endeavor to gain admirers.

COQUETISH, *a.* Practicing coquetry.

COQUETRY, *n.* Attempts to attract admiration, notice or love, from vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.

CORACLE, *n.* [Gr., a crow, and form.] A small sharp process of the scapula, shaped like a crows beak.

CORACOID, *a.* Shaped like a beak.

CORAL, *n.* [L. Gr.]

1. In zoology, a genus belonging to the order of vermes zoophyta. The trunk is radicated, jointed and calcarious. The species are distinguished by the form of their branches, and are found in the ocean adhering to stones, bones, shells, etc. Coral was formerly supposed to be a vegetable substance, but is now known to be composed of a congeries of animals. Coral is red, white and black. It is properly the shells of marine animals of the polype kind, consisting of calcarious earth combined with gelatine and other

animal matter. In the South Sea, the isles are mostly coral rocks covered with earth. Corals seem to consist of carbonate of lime and animal matter, in equal proportions.*NWAD CORAL.2*

2. A piece of coral worn by children about their necks.*NWAD CORAL.3*

CORAL, *a.* Made of coral; resembling coral.

CORAL-TREE, *n.* A genus of plants, Erythrina, of several species, natives of Africa and America. They are all shrubby flowering plants, adorned chiefly with trifoliate or three-lobed leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers.

CORAL-WORT, *n.* A genus of plants, Dentaria, called also tooth-wort or tooth-violet.

CORALLACEOUS, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

CORALLIFORM, *a.* [coral and form.] Resembling coral; forked and crooked.

CORALLINE, *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.

CORALLINE, *n.* A submarine plant-like body, consisting of many slender, jointed branches, resembling some species of moss; or animals growing in the form of plants, having their stems fixed to other bodies. These stems are composed of capillary tubes, which pass through a calcarious crust and open on the surface. In the Linnean system, corallines are classed with the zoophytes. They have been distributed by Ellis into vesiculated, furnished with small bodies like bladders; tubular, composed of simple tubes; celliferous, which, when magnified, appear to be fine thin cells, the habitations of small animals; and articulated, consisting of short pieces of stony or cretaceous brittle matter, covered with pores or cells, joined by a tough, membranous, flexible substance, composed of many small tubes. Butin this arrangement of Ellis, the term coralline is synonymous with the more ancient term lithophyta, including all the polypebearing animals, and nearly coinciding with the zoophyta of Linne, and the polypiers of the French naturalists.

CORALLINITE, ***n.*** **A fossil polypier or coralline.**

CORALLITE, ***n.*** **A mineral substance or petrifaction, in the form of coral; or a fossil polypier, larger than a corallinite.**

CORALLOID, CORALLOIDAL, ***a.*** **Having the form of coral; branching like coral.**

CORALLOID, ***n.*** **Eschara or hornwrack, a species of coralline, resembling woven cloth in texture, consisting of arrangements of very small cells. One species is called narrow-leaved hornwrack; another, the broad-leaved hornwrack. This name is given also to the keratophyta, horn-plant, or sea-shrub, a species of Gorgonia.**

CORANT, ***n.*** **[L.] A lofty sprightly dance.**

CORB, ***n.*** **[L. See the next word.]**

1. A basket used in coaleries.*NWAD CORB.2*

2. An ornament in a building.*NWAD CORB.3*

CORBAN, ***n.*** **[L. G., a wicker basket.]**

1. In Jewish antiquity, an offering which had life; an animal offered to God; in opposition to the mincha, which was an offering without life.*NWAD CORBAN.2*

It is a gift, corban, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; that is, I have devoted that to God which you ask of me, and it is no longer mine to give.*NWAD CORBAN.3*

2. An alms-basket; a vessel to receive gifts of charity; a gift; an alms; a treasury of the church, where offerings are deposited.*NWAD CORBAN.4*

3. Among Mohammedans, a ceremony performed at the foot of mount Arrarat in Arabia, near Mecca. It consists in killing the number of sheep, and distributing them among the poor.*NWAD CORBAN.5*

CORBE, ***a.*** **Crooked. [Not in use.]**

CORBEIL, ***n.*** **In fortification, a little basket, to be filled with earth, and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.**

CORBEL, ***n.*** **[See the preceding words.]**

1. In architecture, the representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatides.*NWAD CORBEL.2*

2. The vase or tambour of the Corinthian column; so called from its resemblance to a basket.*NWAD CORBEL.3*

CORBEL, ***n.***

1. A short piece of timber in a wall, jutting six or eight inches, as occasion requires, in the manner of a shoulderpiece; sometimes placed for strength under the semigirder of a platform. The under part is sometimes cut into the form of a boultin; sometimes of an ogee, or of a face, etc.*NWAD CORBEL.5*

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for images, figures or statues.*NWAD CORBEL.6*

CORBY, ***n.*** **A raven. [Not in use.]**

CORCELET, CORSELET, ***n.*** **In natural history, that part of winged insects, which answers to the breast of other animals.**

CORCULE, CORCLE, ***n.*** **[L. It is a diminutive, from cor, the heart.] In botany, the heart of the seed, or rudiment of a future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledons. It consists of the plume or ascending part, and the rostel, or radicel, the simple descending part.**

CORD, ***n.*** **[L. Gr. According to the Welsh, this word signifies a twist, from cor, the root of chorus.]**

1. A string, or small rope, composed of several strands twisted together. Rahab let down the spies by a cord through the window. *Joshua 2:15*.*NWAD CORD.2*

2. A quantity of wood, or other material, originally measured with a cord or line. The cord is a pile containing 128 cubic feet; or a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad.*NWAD CORD.3*

3. In scripture, the cords of the wicked are the snares with which they catch the unwary. *Psalm 129:4*.*NWAD CORD.4*

The cords of sin are bad habits, or the consequences of sin. *Proverbs 5:22*.*NWAD CORD.5*

The cords of a man are the fair, gentle or natural means of alluring men to obedience. *Hosea 11:4*.*NWAD CORD.6*

The cords of vanity are worldly vanities and pleasures, profit or preferment; or vain and deceitful arguments and pretenses, which draw men to sin. *Isaiah 5:18*.*NWAD CORD.7*

To stretch a line or cord about a city, is to level it, or utterly to destroy it. *Lamentations 2:8*.*NWAD CORD.8*

The cords of a tent denote stability. To loosen or break the cords, is to weaken or destroy; to lengthen the cords, is to enlarge. *Job 30:11*; *Isaiah 54:2*; *Jeremiah 10:20*.*NWAD CORD.9*

CORD, *v.t.*

1. To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords.*NWAD CORD.11*

2. To pile wood or other material for measurement and sale by the cord.*NWAD CORD.12*

CORDWOOD, *n.* Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from long wood; properly, wood cut to the length of four feet; bu in this respect, the practice is not uniform. In Scotland, cord-wood is wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, in opposition to that which is floated.

CORDAGE, *n.* All sorts of cords or ropes, used in the running rigging of a ship, or kept in reserve to supply the place of that which may be rendered unserviceable. In a more general sense, the word includes all ropes and lines used on board of ships.

CORDATE, CORDATED, *a.* [L., with a different signification, from cor, the heart.] Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped; a term used by naturalists; as a cordate leaf in botany, resembling the longitudinal section of the heart. Hence, cordate-oblong, heart-shaped lengthened; cordate-lanceolate, heart-shaped, gradually tapering towards each extremity, like the head of a lance; cordate-sagittate, heart-shaped, but resembling the head of an arrow.

CORDATELY, *adv.* In a cordate form.

CORDED, *pp.*

1. Bound or fastened with cords.*NWAD CORDED.2*

2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord.*NWAD CORDED.3*

3. Made of cords; furnished with cords.*NWAD CORDED.4*

4. In heraldry, a cross corded is one wound with cords, or made of two pieces of wood.*NWAD CORDED.5*

CORDELIER, *n.* A Franciscan friar; one of the order of religious founded by St. Francis; a gray friar. The cordeliers wear a thick gray cloth, a little cowl, a chaperon, and a cloke, with a girdle of rope or cord, tied with three knots.

CORDIAL, *a.* [L., the heart.]

1. Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; not hypocritical; warm; affectionate.*NWAD CORDIAL.2*

With looks of cordial love.*NWAD CORDIAL.3*

We give our friends a cordial reception.*NWAD CORDIAL.4*

2. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; giving strength or spirits; as cordial waters.*NWAD CORDIAL.5*

CORDIAL, *n.*

1. In medicine, that which suddenly excites the system, and increases the action of the heart or circulation when languid; any medicine which increases strength, raises the spirits, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and depressed.*NWAD CORDIAL.7*

2. Any thing that comforts, gladdens and exhilarates; as, good news is a cordial to the mind.*NWAD CORDIAL.8*

CORDIALITY, *n.*

1. Relation to the heart. [Not used.]*NWAD CORDIALITY.2*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; sincere affection and kindness.*NWAD CORDIALITY.3*

Our friends were received with cordiality.*NWAD CORDIALITY.4*

CORDIALLY, *adv.* Heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection.

The Christian cordially receives the doctrines of grace.*NWAD CORDIALLY.2*

CORDIERITE, *n.* The mineral called otherwise iolite and dichroite.

CORDIFORM, *a.* [L., the heart, and form.] Heart-shaped; having the form of the human heart.

CORDINER, *n.* [Not used. See *Cordwainer*.]

CORDON, *n.* [See *Cord*.]

1. In fortification, a row of stones jutting before the rampart, and the basis of the parapet; or a row of stones between the wall of a fortress which lies aslope, and the parapet which is perpendicular; serving as an ornament, and used only in fortifications of stone-work.*NWAD CORDON.2*

2. In military language, a line or series of military posts; as a cordon of troops.*NWAD CORDON.3*

CORDOVAN, *n.* Spanish leather.

CORDUROY, *n.* A thick cotton stuffribbed.

CORDWAIN, *n.* Spanish leather; goatskin tanned and dressed.

CORDWAINER, *n.* [from cordwain.] A shoemaker. This word was formerly written cordiners. It is evidently from the French cordouan, cordouannier; properly, a worker in cordwain, or cordovan leather.

CORE, *n.* [L., the heart. Gr. See Class Gr.]

1. The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly, the central part of fruit, containing the kernels or seeds; as the core of an apple or quince. It was formerly applied to place; as, in the core of a square.*NWAD CORE.2*

2. The inner part of an ulcer or boil.*NWAD CORE.3*

3. A body. [Not used.]*NWAD CORE.4*

4. A disorder of sheep, occasioned by worms in the liver.*NWAD CORE.5*

CORED, *a.* In the herring fishery, rolled in salt and prepared for drying.

CO-REGENT, *n.* A joint regent or ruler.

CORIACEOUS, *a.* [L., leather.]

1. Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; tough; as coriaceous concretions.*NWAD CORIACEOUS.2*

2. In botany, stiff, like leather or parchment; applied to a leaf, a calyx or capsule.*NWAD CORIACEOUS.3*

CORIANDER, *n.* [L., Gr.] A genus of plants of two species. The seeds of one species, the sativum, have a strong smell, and in medicine are considered as stomachic and carminative.

CORINDON, *n.* [See *Corundum*.]

CORINTH, *n.*

1. A city of Greece. Hence,*NWAD CORINTH.2*

2. A small fruit, now called *currant*, which see.*NWAD CORINTH.3*

CORINTHIAC, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth.

CORINTHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece; as Corinthian column; Corinthian order; Corinthian brass. The Corinthian order, in architecture, is the most delicate of all the orders, and enriched with a profusion of ornaments. The capital is usually adorned with olive leaves or acanthus.

CO-RIVAL, *n.* [con and rival; written improperly corrival.] A rival, or fellow rival; a competitor.

CORIVAL, *v.t.* To rival; to pretend to equal.

CORK, *n.* [G., L., bark, rind, shell, crust.]

1. A glandiferous tree, a species of Quercus, growing in Spain and Portugal, having a thick, rough, fungous, cleft bark.*NWAD CORK.2*

2. The outer bark of the tree, or epidermis, of which stopples for bottles and casks are made. This outer bark is taken off, and a new epidermis is formed, which, in six or seven years, becomes fit for use. This bark is also burnt to make a kind of light black, called Spanish black.*NWAD CORK.3*

3. A stopple for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork.*NWAD CORK.4*

CORK, *v.t.* To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork.

CORKING-PIN, *n.* A pin of a large size.

CORK-SCREW, *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

CORKY, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork; made of cork; tough.

CORMORANT, *n.* [Cormorant is supposed to be corrupted from corvus marinus, sea raven. The Welsh also call the fowl morvran, sea crow.]

1. The water raven, a large fowl of the pelican kind; the head and neck are black; the coverts of the wings, the scapulars and the back are of a deep green, edged with black and glossed with blue. The base of the lower mandible is covered with a naked yellow skin, which extends under the chin and forms a sort of pouch. This fowl occupies the cliffs by the sea, feeds on fish, and is extremely voracious.*NWAD CORMORANT.2*

2. A glutton.*NWAD CORMORANT.3*

CORN, *n.* [G., L. See *Grain*.]

1. A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley and maiz; a grain. In this sense, it has a plural; as, three barley corns make an inch. It is generally applied to edible seeds, which, when ripe, are hard.*NWAD CORN.2*

2. The seeds of certain plants in general, in bulk or quantity; as, corn is dear or scarce. In this sense, the word comprehends all the kinds of grain which constitute the food of men and horses. In Great Britain, corn is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats and barley. In the United States, it has the same general sense, but by custom, it is appropriated to maiz. We are accustomed to say, the crop of wheat is good, but the corn is bad; it is a good year for wheat and rye, but bad for corn. In this sense, corn has no plural.*NWAD CORN.3*

3. The plants which produce corn, when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears and seeds, after reaping and before thrashing. We say, a field of corn, a sheaf or a shock of corn, a load of corn. The plants or stalks are included in the terms corn, until the seed is separated from the ears.*NWAD CORN.4*

4. In surgery, a hard excrescence, or induration of the skin, on the toes or some part of the feet, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes; so called from its hardness and resemblance to a

corn.*NWAD CORN.5*

5. A small hard particle. [See *Grain*.]*NWAD CORN.6*

CORN, ***v.t.***

1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt; as, to corn beef.*NWAD CORN.8*

2. To granulate; to form into small grains.*NWAD CORN.9*

CORNBIND, ***n.*** **Climbing buck-wheat. [Local.]**

CORNBLADE, ***n.*** **The leaf of the maiz. Cornblades are collected and preserved as fodder, in some of the southern states of America.**

CORN-CHANDLER, ***n.*** **[Chandler, a dealer in candles, is supposed to be from the French chandelier; but what has this word to do with corn and ship, in corn-chandler and ship-chandler? In these words, chandler seems to be a corruption of the Teutonic handler, a trader.] A dealer in corn.**

CORNCLAD, ***a.*** **Covered with growing corn.**

CORN-CRAKE, ***n.*** **The crake or land rail; the corn-crow, for kraka, in Sw., and krage, in Dan., is our word crow, and the name is probably taken from its cry. The Dutch kraai, a crow, is contracted from kraag, and kraaijen is to crow, to vaunt, to tell tales.**

CORN-CUTTER, ***n.*** **[corn and cut.] One who cuts corns, or indurations of the skin.**

CORNFIELD, ***n.*** **A field where corn is growing.**

CORNFLAG, ***n.*** **A genus of plants, the Gladiolus, of several species, bearing red or white flowers.**

CORNFLOOR, *n.* A floor for corn, or for thrashing corn. *Isaiah 21:10*; *Hosea 9:1*.

CORNFLOWER, *n.* A flower or plant growing among corn; as the blue-bottle, wild poppy, etc.

CORNHEAP, *n.* A heap of corn.

CORNLAND, *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn, or grain.

CORNLOFT, *n.* An apartment for corn; a granary.

CORN-MARYGOLD, *n.* A genus of plants, the Chrysanthemum.

CORNMASTER, *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale. [Not used.]

CORNMETER, *n.* One who measures corn.

CORNMILL, *n.* A mill for grinding corn, more generally called a grist-mill.

CORN-PARSLEY, *n.* A genus of plants, the Sison.

CORNPIPE, *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

CORN-ROCKET, *n.* A genus of plants, the Bunias.

CORNROSE, *n.* A species of poppy, or Papaver.

CORN-SALLAD, *n.* A plant, a species of valeriana, whose top leaves are said to be a good sallad.

CORNSTALK, *n.* A stalk of corn, particularly a stalk of the maiz.

CORN-VIOLET, *n.* A species of Campanula.

CORNAGE, ***n.*** **[L., a horn.] An ancient tenure of lands, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.**

CORNEA, ***n.*** **[L., a horn.] The transparent membrane in the fore-part of the eye, through which the rays of light pass; situated in the sclerotica, and considered by some as a portion of it.**

CORNEL, CORNEL-TREE, CORNELIAN-TREE, ***n.*** **[L., a horn, or its root, from the hardness of the wood.] The cornelian cherry or dog-wood, a genus of plants of several species. The mascula, or cornelian cherry tree, has a stem of twenty feet high, branching and forming a large head, garnished with oblong leaves and small umbels of yellowish-green flowers, succeeded by small, red, acid, eatable, cherry-like fruit. [See** ***Carnelian*****.]**

CORNELIAN, CORNEMUSE, CORNAMUTE, ***n.*** **A kind of rustic flute.**

CORNEOUS, ***a.*** **[L., a horn. See** ***Horn*****.] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn; hard.**

CORNER, ***n.*** **[See** ***Horn*** **and** ***Grain*****.]**

1. The point where two converging lines meet; properly, the external point; an angle; as, we meet at the corner of the state-house, or at the corner of two streets.*NWAD CORNER.2*

2. The interior point where two lines meet; an angle.*NWAD CORNER.3*

3. The space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point. Hence,*NWAD CORNER.4*

4. An inclosed place; a secret or retired place.*NWAD CORNER.5*

This thing was not done in a corner. *Acts 26:26*.*NWAD CORNER.6*

5. Indefinitely any part; a part. They searched every corner of the forest. They explored all corners of the country.*NWAD CORNER.7*

6. The end, extremity or limit; as the corners of the head or beard. *Leviticus 21:5* and *Leviticus 19:29*.*NWAD CORNER.8*

Corner-teeth of a horse, the foreteeth between the middling teeth and the tushes, two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old.*NWAD CORNER.9*

CORNERED, *a.* Having corners; having three or more angles.

CORNER-STONE, *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal stone, and especially the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice.

Who laid the corner-stone thereof? *Job 38:6*.*NWAD CORNER-STONE.2*

Christ himself being the chief corner-stone. *Ephesians 2:20*.*NWAD CORNER-STONE.3*

CORNER-WISE, *adv.* Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

CORNET, *n.* [L., a horn. See *Horn*.]

1. An instrument of music, in the nature of a trumpet, sounded by blowing with the mouth. It was of a winding shape like a horn; used in armies and on occasions of joy.*NWAD CORNET.2*

David played before the Lord on cornets. *2 Samuel 6:5*.*NWAD CORNET.3*

2. In modern usage, an officer of cavalry, who bears the ensign or colors of a troop. He is the third officer in the company.*NWAD CORNET.4*

3. A company of cavalry; a troop of horse. [Not used.]*NWAD*

CORNET.5

4. The cornet of a horse [coronet] is the lowest part of his pastern, that runs round the coffin and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof.*NWAD CORNET.6*

5. A little cap of paper in which retailers inclose small wares.*NWAD CORNET.7*

6. A scarf anciently worn by doctors.*NWAD CORNET.8*

7. A head dress.*NWAD CORNET.9*

CORNETCY, *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

CORNETTER, CORNETER, CORNICE, *n.* One who blows a cornet.

1. In architecture, the uppermost member of the entablature of a column, or the highest projecture; that which crowns and order.*NWAD CORNETTER.2*

2. A little projecture in joinery or masonry; as the cornice of a chimney.*NWAD CORNETTER.3*

Cornice-ring of a cannon, is the ring next from the muzzle-ring backward.*NWAD CORNETTER.4*

CORNICLE, *n.* [L., a horn.] A little horn.

CORNICULATE, *a.* [from L., a horn.]

1. Horned; having horns.*NWAD CORNICULATE.2*

2. In botany, producing horned pods; bearing a little spur or horn.*NWAD CORNICULATE.3*

CORNIGEROUS, *a.* [L., a horn, to bear.] Horned; having horns; as cornigerous animals.

CORNING-HOUSE, *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.

CORNISH, *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall in England; and as a noun, the language of Cornwall.

CORNIST, *n.* A performer on the cornet or horn.

CORNLESS, *a.* Destitute of corn; as cornless dwelling places.

CORNUCOPIA, *n.* [L., a horn, and plenty.]

1. The horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance of fruits.*NWAD CORNUCOPIA.2*

2. In architecture and sculpture, the figure of a horn, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding.*NWAD CORNUCOPIA.3*

CORNUTE, *v.t.* [L., a horn.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNUTED, *pp.* or *a.*

1. Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.*NWAD CORNUTED.2*

2. In botany, horn-shaped.*NWAD CORNUTED.3*

CORNUTO, *n.* A man that wears the horns; a cuckold.

CORNUTOR, *n.* A cuckold-maker.

CORNY, *a.* [L., a horn.] Horny; strong, stiff or hard like horn; resembling horn.

CORNY, *a.* [from corn.] Producing corn; containing corn.

CORODY, CORRODY, *n.* An allowance of meat, drink or clothing, due to the king from an abbey or other religious house, for the sustenance of such one of his servants, as he

thinks good to bestow on it. An allowance for the maintenance of any of the kings servants living in an abbey.

Corodies are a right of sustenance, or to receive certain allotments of victuals and provision for ones maintenance. In lieu of which, a pension or sum of money is sometimes substituted.*NWAD CORODY.2*

The king is entitled to a corody out of every bishopric, that is, to send one of his chaplains to be maintained by the bishop, or to have a pension allowed, till the bishop promotes him to a benefice. [This has fallen into disuse.] According to the Italian, the latter word is the correct orthography.*NWAD CORODY.3*

COROL, COROLLA, *n.* [L., a little crown.] In botany, the inner covering of a flower. The corol surrounds the parts of fructification, and is composed of one or more flower leaves, called petals. It is distinguished from the perianth, by the fineness of its texture and the gayness of its colors; but there are many exceptions. It is sometimes inaccurately called blossom and flower.

COROLLACEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to a corol; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

A corrollaceous covering.*NWAD COROLLACEOUS.2*

COROLLARY, *n.* [L., coronet, a crown.]

1. A conclusion or consequence drawn from premises, or from what is advanced or demonstrated. If it is demonstrated that a triangle which has equal sides, has also equal angles, it follows as a corollary that a triangle which has three equal sides, has its three angles equal.*NWAD COROLLARY.2*

A corollary is an inference from a preceding proposition.*NWAD COROLLARY.3*

2. A surplus.*NWAD COROLLARY.4*

COROLLET, COROLLULE, *n.* One of the partial flowers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.

CORONA, *n.* [L., A crown.]

1. In architecture, a large flat member of a cornice, crowning the entablature, and the whole order; called by workmen the drip.*NWAD CORONA.2*

2. In anatomy, the upper surface of the molar teeth or grinders.*NWAD CORONA.3*

3. In botany, the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower. Also, the appendage to the top of seeds, which enables them to disperse.*NWAD CORONA.4*

4. In optics, a halo or luminous circle around the sun, moon or stars.*NWAD CORONA.5*

CORONAL, *a.* Belonging to the crown or top of the head; as the coronal suture.

CORONAL, *n.*

1. A crown; wreath; garland.*NWAD CORONAL.3*

2. The first suture of the skull.*NWAD CORONAL.4*

CORONARY, *a.* Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head; or placed as a crown.

Coronary vessels, in anatomy, certain vessels which furnish the substance of the heart with blood.*NWAD CORONARY.2*

Coronary arteries, two arteries which spring from the aorta, before it leaves the pericardium, and supply the substance of the heart with blood.*NWAD CORONARY.3*

Coronary vein, a vein diffused over the exterior surface of the heart, receiving the blood from the heart.*NWAD CORONARY.4*

Stomachic coronary, a vein inserted into the trunk of the splenic vein, which, by uniting with the mesenteric, forms the vena porta.*NWAD CORONARY.5*

CORONATION, *n.* [a crown.]

1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king or emperor; the act of investing a prince with the insignia of royalty, on his succeeding to the sovereignty.*NWAD CORONATION.2*

2. The pomp or assembly attending a coronation.*NWAD CORONATION.3*

Coronation-oath, the oath taken by a king at his coronation.*NWAD CORONATION.4*

CORONEL, *n.* The officer who commands a regiment.

CORONER, *n.* [Law Lat., a crown.] An officer whose office is concerned principally with pleas of the crown. One chief part of his duty is, when a person is slain or dies suddenly or in prison, to inquire into the manner of his death. This must be done by a jury, on sight of the body, and at the place where the death happened. In England, the coroner is to inquire also concerning shipwrecks, and certify whether wrecks or not, and who is in possession of the goods; also concerning treasure-trove. As a ministerial officer, the coroner is the sheriffs substitute; and when an exception can be taken to the sheriff, for suspicion of partiality, process is awarded to the coroner.

In some of the States, in America, there is a coroner, but his principal or only duty is to inquire into the causes of untimely death. In Connecticut there is no such officer, the duty being performed by a constable or justice of the peace.*NWAD CORONER.2*

CORONET, *n.* [from corona, a crown.]

1. An inferior crown worn by noblemen. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves;

that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only four pearls.*NWAD CORONET.2*

2. In poetical language, an ornamental head dress.*NWAD CORONET.3*

Coronet of a horse. [See *Cornet*.]*NWAD CORONET.4*

CORONIFORM, *a.* [L., a crown, form.] Having the form of a crown.

CORONOID, *a.* [Gr., a crow, and form.] Noting the upper and anterior process of the end of the lower jaw, called the coronoid process.

CORONULE, *n.* [from corona, a crown.] A coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.

CORPORAL, *n.* [L., head.]

1. The lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant. He has charge over one of the divisions, places and relieves sentinels, etc.*NWAD CORPORAL.2*

2. The corporal of a ship of war, is an officer under the master at arms, employed to teach the sailors the use of small arms; to attend at the gangways or entering ports, and see that no spirituous liquors are brought, except by permission; to extinguish fire and candles, etc.*NWAD CORPORAL.3*

CORPORAL, *a.* [L., body.]

1. Belonging or relating to the body; as corporal pain, opposed to mental.*NWAD CORPORAL.5*

2. Material; not spiritual. [See *Corporeal*.]*NWAD CORPORAL.6*

CORPORAL, CORPORALE, *n.* A fine linen cloth, used to cover the sacred elements in the eucharist or in which the sacrament is put.

Corporal oath, a solemn oath, so called from the ancient usage of touching the corporale, or cloth that covered the consecrated elements.*NWAD CORPORAL.8*

CORPORALITY, *n.* The state of being a body or embodied; opposed to spirituality.

If this light hath any corporality, it is most subtile and pure.*NWAD CORPORALITY.2*

CORPORALLY, *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body; as, to be corporally present.

CORPORALSHIP, *n.* [from corporal.] A corporals command in a Russian company, or a division of twenty-three men.

Each squadron consists of two companies, and each of these, of three corporalships or sixty nine men who come in the front.*NWAD CORPORALSHIP.2*

CORPORAS, *n.* The old name of the corporal or communion cloth.

CORPORATE, *a.* [L., to be shaped into a body, body.]

1. United in a body, or community, as a number of individuals, who are empowered to transact business as an individual; formed into a body; as a corporate assembly, or society; a corporate town.*NWAD CORPORATE.2*

2. United; general; collectively one.*NWAD CORPORATE.3*

They answer in a corporate voice.*NWAD CORPORATE.4*

CORPORATENESS, *n.* The state of a corporate body.

CORPORATION, *n.* A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual.

Corporations are aggregate or sole. Corporations aggregate consist of two or more persons united in a society, which is preserved by a succession of members, either forever, or till the corporation is dissolved by the power that formed it, by the death of all its members, by surrender of its charter or franchises, or by forfeiture. Such corporations are the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of a bank or insurance company, etc. A corporation sole consists of one person only and his successors, as a king or a bishop.

CORPORATOR, *n.* The member of a corporation.

CORPORATURE, *n.* The state of being embodied. [Not in use.]

CORPOREAL, CORPOREOUS, *a.* Having a body; consisting of a material body; material; opposed to spiritual or immaterial; as our corporeal frame; corporeal substance.

CORPOREALIST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

CORPOREALLY, *adv.* In body; in a bodily form or manner.

CORPOREITY, *n.* The state of having a body, or of being embodied; materiality.

The one attributed corporeity to God.*NWAD CORPOREITY.2*

CORPORIFY, *v.t.* To embody; to form into a body.

CORPOSANT, *n.* A name given by seamen to a luminous appearance often beheld, in dark tempestuous nights, about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mastheads and yard-arms, supposed to be electrical.

CORPS, *n.* [L., body. It is pronounced kore, and is an ill word in English.]

1. In military language, a body of troops; any division of an army; as a corps de reserve.*NWAD CORPS.2*

2. A body, in contempt, as used by Milton and Dryden, but probably pronounced in the English manner, as corpse.*NWAD CORPS.3*

3. A carcase; a dead body. [See *Corpse*.]*NWAD CORPS.4*

4. In architecture, any part that projects beyond a wall, serving as the ground of some decoration.*NWAD CORPS.5*

CORPSE, *n.* [L., a body.] The dead body of a human being.

CORPULENCE, CORPULENCY, *n.* [L., body.]

1. Fleshiness; excessive fatness; a state of being loaded with flesh; as the body of a human being.*NWAD CORPULENCE.2*

2. Spissitude; grossness of matter; as corpulence of water. [Little used.]*NWAD CORPULENCE.3*

CORPULENT, *a.* Fleshy; having a great or excessive quantity of fat or flesh, in proportion to the frame of the body; as a corpulent child.

Corpus Christi. [Body of Christ.] A festival of the church of England, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, in honor of the Eucharist.*NWAD CORPULENT.2*

CORPUSCLE, ***n.*** **[L., body.] A minute particle, or physical atom; corpuscles are the very small bodies which compose large bodies, not the elementary principles of matter, but such small particles simple or compound, as are not dissolved or dissipated by ordinary heat.**

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those corpuscles can be discovered by microscopes.*NWAD CORPUSCLE.2*

CORPUSCULAR, ***a.*** **Relating to corpuscles, or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies. The corpuscular philosophy attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, etc., of the minute particles of matter.**

CORPUSCULARIAN, ***a.*** **Corpuscular, as above.**

CORPUSCULARIAN, ***n.*** **An advocate for the corpuscular philosophy.**

CORRADIATION, ***n.*** **[L. See *Ray*.] A conjunction of rays in one point.**

CORRECT, ***a.*** **[L., to set right; right, straight. See *Right*.] Literally, set right, or made straight. Hence, right; conformable to truth, rectitude or propriety, or conformable to a just standard; not faulty; free from error. A correct edition of a book is exactly according to the original copy. Correct manners correspond with the rules of morality and received notions of decorum. Correct principles coincide with the truth. Correct language is agreeable to established usage.**

CORRECT, ***v.t.*** **[L. See *Right*.]**

1. To make right; to rectify; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; as, to correct manners or principles. Hence,*NWAD CORRECT.3*

2. To amend; to remove or retrench faults or errors; to set right; as, to correct a book; to correct a copy for the press; or in printing, to correct the press, or errors of the press.*NWAD CORRECT.4*

3. To bring back or attempt to bring back to propriety in morals; to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to chastise; to discipline; as, a child should be corrected for lying.*NWAD CORRECT.5*

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest. *Proverbs 29:17*.*NWAD CORRECT.6*

4. To obviate or remove whatever is wrong or inconvenient; to reduce or change the qualities of any thing by mixture, or other application; to counteract whatever is injurious; as, to correct the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations; to correct the relaxing quality of water by boiling it with animal substances.*NWAD CORRECT.7*

CORRECTED, *pp.* Set right; freed from errors; amended; punished.

CORRECTING, *ppr.* Bringing to the standard of truth, justice or propriety; amending; chastising.

CORRECTION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of correcting; the act of bringing back, from error or deviation, to a just standard, as to truth, rectitude, justice or propriety; as the correction of opinions or manners.*NWAD CORRECTION.2*

All scripture is profitable for correction. *2 Timothy 3:16*.*NWAD CORRECTION.3*

2. Retrenchment of faults or errors; amendment; as the correction of a book, or of the press.*NWAD CORRECTION.4*

3. That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong; as the corrections of a copy are numerous; set the corrections in the

margin of a proof-sheet.*NWAD CORRECTION.5*

4. That which is intended to rectify, or to cure faults; punishment; discipline; chastisement; that which corrects.*NWAD CORRECTION.6*

Withhold not correction from the child. *Proverbs 23:13*.*NWAD CORRECTION.7*

5. In scriptural language, whatever tends to correct the moral conduct, and bring back from error or sin, as afflictions.*NWAD CORRECTION.8*

They have refused to receive correction. *Jeremiah 5:3*.*NWAD CORRECTION.9*

My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, nor be weary of his correction. *Proverbs 3:11*.*NWAD CORRECTION.10*

6. Critical notice; animadversion.*NWAD CORRECTION.11*

7. Abatement of noxious qualities; the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects; as the correction of acidity in the stomach.*NWAD CORRECTION.12*

House of correction, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.*NWAD CORRECTION.13*

CORRECTIONAL, *a.* Tending to or intended for correction.

CORRECTIONER, *n.* One that has been in the house of correction. [Not used.]

CORRECTIVE, *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong, or injurious; tending to rectify; as corrective penalties.

Mulberries are pectoral, corrective of bilious alkali.*NWAD CORRECTIVE.2*

CORRECTIVE, *n.*

1. That which has the power of correcting; that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong, or injurious; as, alkalies are correctives of acids; penalties are correctives of immoral conduct.*NWAD CORRECTIVE.4*

2. Limitation; restriction. [Little used.]*NWAD CORRECTIVE.5*

CORRECTLY, ***adv.*** **In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault, or error; as, to behave correctly; to write, speak or think correctly; to judge correctly.**

CORRECTNESS, ***n.***

1. Conformity to truth, justice, or propriety; as the correctness of opinions, of judgment, or of manners.*NWAD CORRECTNESS.2*

2. Conformity to settled usages or rules; as correctness in writing or speaking.*NWAD CORRECTNESS.3*

3. Conformity to a copy or original; as the correctness of a book.*NWAD CORRECTNESS.4*

4. Conformity to established rules of taste or proportion; as the correctness of design in painting, sculpture or architecture.*NWAD CORRECTNESS.5*

CORRECTOR, ***n.***

1. One who corrects; one who amends faults, retrenches error, and renders conformable to truth or propriety, or to any standard; as a corrector of the press; a corrector of abuses.*NWAD CORRECTOR.2*

2. One who punishes for correction; one who amends or reforms by chastisement, reproof or instruction.*NWAD CORRECTOR.3*

3. That which corrects; that which abates or removes what is noxious or inconvenient; an ingredient in a composition which

abates or counteracts the force of another; as, an alkali is a corrector of acids.*NWAD CORRECTOR.4*

Turpentine is a corrector of quicksilver.*NWAD CORRECTOR.5*

CORREGIDOR, *n.* A Spanish magistrate.

CORRELATE, *n.* [L. Con and relatus. See *Relate*.] One who stands in an opposite relation, as father and son.

CORRELATION, *n.* Reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVE, *a.* [L. Con and relativus. See *Relate* and *Relative*.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a certain state depends on the existence of another; as father and son, husband and wife, are correlative terms. The term son is correlative to that of father.

CORRELATIVE, *n.* That which is opposed to something else in a certain relation. The son is the correlative of his father. Darkness and light are correlatives. Rest is the correlative of motion.

CORRELATIVELY, *adv.* In a correlative relation.

CORRELATIVENESS, *n.* The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION, *n.* [L.] Chiding; reproof; reprimand.

CORRESPOND, *v.i.* [L., to answer, to promise. See *Sponsor*.]

1. To suit; to answer; to agree; to fit; to be congruous; to be adapted to. Levity of manners does not correspond with the dignity of the clerical character. The length of a room should correspond with the breadth. Actions should correspond with words.*NWAD CORRESPOND.2*

2. To be equal; to be adequate or proportioned. Let the means of prosecuting a war correspond with the magnitude of the contest.*NWAD CORRESPOND.3*

3. To communicate by letters sent and received; to hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters. We delight to correspond with those we love and respect.*NWAD CORRESPOND.4*

CORRESPONDENCE, CORRESPONDENCY, *n.*

1. Relation; fitness; congruity; mutual adaptation of one thing to another. There is no correspondence between a polite education and clownish manners.*NWAD CORRESPONDENCE.2*

2. Intercourse between persons at a distance, by means of letters sent and answers received. The ministers of the two courts have had a correspondence on the subject of commerce. Hence,*NWAD CORRESPONDENCE.3*

3. The letters which pass between correspondents. The correspondence of the ministers is published.*NWAD CORRESPONDENCE.4*

4. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; connection.*NWAD CORRESPONDENCE.5*

Let military persons hold good correspondence with the other great men in the state.*NWAD CORRESPONDENCE.6*

CORRESPONDENT, *a.* Suitable; fit; congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted. Let behavior be correspondent to profession, and both be correspondent to good morals.

CORRESPONDENT, *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages. When A is the correspondent of B, B is the correspondent of A.

CORRESPONDENTLY, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

CORRESPONDING, *ppr.*

1. Carrying on intercourse by letters.*NWAD CORRESPONDING.2*

2. *a.* Answering; agreeing; suiting.*NWAD CORRESPONDING.3*

CORRESPONSIVE, *a.* Answerable; adapted.

CORRIDOR, *n.* The termination dor may perhaps be the L. Tor, as in curator, cursitor. Corridor signifies a runner; hence, a running, flowing, or long line.

1. In architecture, a gallery or long aisle round a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.*NWAD CORRIDOR.2*

2. In fortification, the covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.*NWAD CORRIDOR.3*

CORRIGIBLE, *a.* [L., to correct.]

1. That may be set right, or amended; as a corrigible defect.*NWAD CORRIGIBLE.2*

2. That may be reformed; as, the young man may be corrigible.*NWAD CORRIGIBLE.3*

3. Punishable; that may be chastised for correction. He was adjudged corrigible for abusive words.*NWAD CORRIGIBLE.4*

CORRIVAL, *n.* A fellow rival; a competitor. More correctly *co-rival*, which see.

CORRIVATE, *v.t.* [L. Con and rivus.] To draw water out of several streams into one. [Little used.]

CORRIVATION, *n.* The running of different streams into one. [Not much used.]

CORROBORANT, *a.* [See *Corroborate*.] Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength; as a corroborant medicine.

CORROBORANT, ***n.*** **A medicine that strengthens the human body when weak.**

CORROBORATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., to strengthen, strength.]**

1. To strengthen; to make strong, or to give additional strength to; as, to corroborate the nerves; to corroborate the judgment, authority or habits.*NWAD CORROBORATE.2*

2. To confirm; to make more certain. The news was doubtful, but is corroborated by recent advices.*NWAD CORROBORATE.3*

CORROBORATED, ***pp.*** **Strengthened; confirmed; rendered more certain.**

CORROBORATING, ***ppr.*** **Strengthening; giving firmness or additional assurance.**

CORROBORATION, ***n.*** **The act of strengthening, or confirming; addition of strength, assurance, or security; confirmation; as the corroboration of an argument, or of intelligence.**

CORROBORATIVE, ***n.*** **A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.**

CORRODE, ***v.t.*** **[L., to eat or gnaw.]**

1. To eat away by degrees; to wear away, or diminish, by gradually separating small particles from a body, in the manner an animal gnaws a substance. Thus, nitric acid corrodes copper.*NWAD CORRODE.2*

2. To wear away by degrees; to prey upon; to impair; to consume, or diminish by slow degrees. Jealousy and envy corrode the constitution. Substances are corroded by time. The anxious man is a victim to corroding care.*NWAD CORRODE.3*

CORRODED, ***pp.*** **Eaten away gradually; worn, diminished, impaired, by slow degrees.**

CORRODENT, ***a.*** **Having the power of corroding, or wasting by degrees.**

CORRODENT, ***n.*** **Any substance or medicine that corrodes.**

CORRODIBILITY, ***n.*** **The quality of being corrodible.**

CORRODIBLE, ***a.*** **That may be corroded.**

CORRODING, ***ppr.*** **Eating away gradually; impairing; wasting.**

CORRODY, [See ***Corody*****.] But corrody is the most correct orthography.**

CORROSIBLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Corrodible*****.]**

CORROSIBILITY, ***n.*** **[See** ***Corrodibility*****.]**

CORROSION, ***n.*** **s as z. From corrode. The action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals, by which the substance is gradually changed. This is effected by the affinity of the menstruum with the component parts of the substance, in consequence of which the two substances unite and form new combinations.**

CORROSIVE, ***a.***

1. Eating; wearing away; having the power of gradually wearing, consuming or impairing; as corrosive sublimate; corrosive care; a corrosive ulcer.*NWAD CORROSIVE.2*

2. Having the quality of fretting or vexing.*NWAD CORROSIVE.3*

Corrosive sublimate, the corrosive muriate or perchloride of mercury.*NWAD CORROSIVE.4*

CORROSIVE, ***n.***

1. That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually.*NWAD*

CORROSIVE.6

2. That which has the power of fretting.*NWAD CORROSIVE.7*

CORROSIVELY, *adv.* Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion; in a corrosive manner.

CORROSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of corroding, eating away or wearing; acrimony.

CORRUGANT, *a.* [See *Corrugate*.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

CORRUGATE, *v.t.* [L., to wrinkle, in our vulgar language, to ruck, to furrow.] To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds; as, to corrugate the skin.

CORRUGATE, *a.* Wrinkled.

CORRUGATED, *pp.* Wrinkled.

CORRUGATING, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.

CORRUGATION, *n.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.

CORRUGATOR, *n.* A muscle which contracts the skin of the forehead into wrinkles.

CORRUPT, *v.t.* [L., to break.] Literally, to break, separate or dissolve. Hence,

1. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to separate the component parts of a body, as by a natural process, which accompanied by a fetid smell.*NWAD CORRUPT.2*

2. To vitiate or deprave; to change from good to bad.*NWAD CORRUPT.3*

Evil communications corrupt good manners. *1 Corinthians*

15:33.*NWAD CORRUPT.4*

3. To waste, spoil or consume.*NWAD CORRUPT.5*

Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt. *Matthew 6:19*.*NWAD CORRUPT.6*

4. To defile or pollute. *Exodus 32:7*.*NWAD CORRUPT.7*

5. To entice from good and allure to evil. *2 Corinthians 11:3*.*NWAD CORRUPT.8*

6. To pervert; to break, disobey or make void. *Malachi 2:8*.*NWAD CORRUPT.9*

7. To pervert or vitiate integrity; to bribe; as, to corrupt a judge.*NWAD CORRUPT.10*

8. To debase or render impure, by alterations or innovations; as, to corrupt language.*NWAD CORRUPT.11*

9. To pervert; to falsify; to infect with errors; as, to corrupt the sacred text.*NWAD CORRUPT.12*

CORRUPT, *v.i.*

1. To become putrid; to putrefy; to rot. Animal and vegetable substances speedily corrupt in a warm and moist air.*NWAD CORRUPT.14*

2. To become vitiated; to lose purity.*NWAD CORRUPT.15*

CORRUPT, *a.* [L.]

1. Changed from a sound to a putrid state, as by natural decomposition.*NWAD CORRUPT.17*

2. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated; unsound; as corrupt air, or bread.*NWAD CORRUPT.18*

3. Depraved; vitiated; tainted with wickedness.*NWAD*

CORRUPT.19

They are corrupt; they have done abominable works. *Psalm 14:1*.*NWAD CORRUPT.20*

The earth was corrupt before God. *Genesis 6:11*.*NWAD CORRUPT.21*

4. Debased; rendered impure; changed to a worse state; as corrupt language.*NWAD CORRUPT.22*

5. Not genuine; infected with errors or mistakes. The text is corrupt.*NWAD CORRUPT.23*

CORRUPTED, *pp.* Putrefied; vitiated; depraved; spoiled; marred; bribed; infected with errors.

CORRUPTER, *n.*

1. One who corrupts; one who vitiates, or taints; as a corrupter of morals, or of Christianity.*NWAD CORRUPTER.2*

2. One who bribes; that which depraves or destroys integrity.*NWAD CORRUPTER.3*

3. One who introduces errors.*NWAD CORRUPTER.4*

CORRUPTIBILITY, *n.* The possibility of being corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, *a.*

1. That may be corrupted; that may become putrid; subject to decay and destruction. Our bodies are corruptible.*NWAD CORRUPTIBLE.2*

2. That may be vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of depravation. Manners are corruptible by evil example.*NWAD CORRUPTIBLE.3*

CORRUPTIBLE, *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body.

This corruptible must put on incorruption. *1 Corinthians 15:53*.*NWAD CORRUPTIBLE.5*

CORRUPTIBLENESS, *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

CORRUPTIBLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

CORRUPTING, *ppr.* Putrefying; depraving; vitiating.

CORRUPTION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of bodies, by the separation of the component parts, or by disorganization, in the process of putrefaction.*NWAD CORRUPTION.2*

Thou wilt not suffer thy holy One to see corruption. *Psalm 16:10*.*NWAD CORRUPTION.3*

2. Putrid matter; pus.*NWAD CORRUPTION.4*

3. Putrescence; a foul state occasioned by putrefaction.*NWAD CORRUPTION.5*

4. Depravity; wickedness; perversion or deterioration of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity.*NWAD CORRUPTION.6*

Having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust. *2 Peter 1:4*.*NWAD CORRUPTION.7*

Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom.*NWAD CORRUPTION.8*

5. Debasement; taint; or tendency to a worse state.*NWAD CORRUPTION.9*

Keep my honor from corruption.*NWAD CORRUPTION.10*

6. Impurity; depravation; debasement; as a corruption of

language.*NWAD CORRUPTION.11*

7. Bribery. He obtained his suit by corruption.*NWAD CORRUPTION.12*

8. In law, taint; impurity of blood, in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled to inherit lands from an ancestor, nor can retain those in his possession, nor transmit them by descent to his heirs.*NWAD CORRUPTION.13*

Corruption of blood can be removed only by act of parliament.*NWAD CORRUPTION.14*

CORRUPTIVE, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting, tainting or vitiating.

It should be endued with some corruptive quality.*NWAD CORRUPTIVE.2*

CORRUPTLESS, *a.* Not susceptible of corruption, or decay.

CORRUPTLY, *adv.*

1. In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; without integrity.*NWAD CORRUPTLY.2*

We have dealt very corruptly against thee. *Nehemiah 1:7*.*NWAD CORRUPTLY.3*

2. By bribery. A judgment was obtained corruptly.*NWAD CORRUPTLY.4*

CORRUPTNESS, *n.*

1. The state of being corrupt; putrid state or putrescence.*NWAD CORRUPTNESS.2*

2. A state of moral impurity; as the corruptness of a judge.*NWAD CORRUPTNESS.3*

3. A vicious state; debasement; impurity; as the corruptness of language.*NWAD CORRUPTNESS.4*

CORRUPTRESS, *n.* A female that corrupts others.

CORSAIR, *n.* A pirate; one who cruises or scours the ocean, with an armed vessel, without a commission from any prince or state, to seize and plunder merchantmen.

CORSAK, *n.* A species of fox.

CORSE, *n.* [L.] A corpse; the dead body of a human being; a poetical word.

CORSE-ENCUMBERED, *a.* Loaded with dead bodies; as the corse-encumbered plains.

CORSE-PRESENT, *n.* A mortuary or present paid at the interment of a dead body.

CORSELET, *n.*

1. A little cuirass, or an armor to cover the body for protection, worn formerly by pike-men.*NWAD CORSELET.2*

2. [See *Corcelet*.]*NWAD CORSELET.3*

CORSELET, *v.t.* To encircle with a corselet.

CORSET, *n.* A boddice; jumps; something worn to give shape to the body; used by ladies and dandies.

CORSNED, *n.* The morsel of execration, or curse; a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism, and to be swallowed by a suspected person, as a trial of his innocence. If guilty, it was supposed the bread would produce convulsions and paleness, and find no passage. If innocent, it was believed it would turn to nourishment.

CORTEGE, ***n.*** **A train of attendants.**

CORTES, ***n. plu.*** **[from corte, court.] The Spanish name of the States of the kingdom, composed of nobility, clergy and representatives of cities; the assembly of the States, answering, in some measure, to the parliament of Great Britain.**

CORTICAL, ***a.*** **[from L., bark. See** ***Chart*****.] Belonging to bark; consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; external; belonging to the external covering; as the cortical part of the brain.**

A cortical bud in plants proceeds from the scales of the bark.*NWAD CORTICAL.2*

CORTICATE, CORTICATED, ***a.*** **[L., bark.] Resembling the bark or rind of a tree.**

CORTICIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[cortex and fero, to produce.] Producing bark, or that which resembles it.**

CORTICIFORM, ***a.*** **[cortex and form.] Resembling bark.**

CORTICOSE, CORTICOUS, ***a.*** **Barky; full of bark.**

CORUNDUM, ***n.*** **The corindon-harmophane of nauy, corindon adamantin of Brongniart, the korund of Werner, and the adamantine spar of Kirwan. It is octahedral, rhomboidal or prismatic.**

CORUSCANT, ***a.*** **[see Coruscate.] Flashing; glittering by flashes.**

CORUSCATE, ***v.i.*** **[L., to flash.] To flash; to lighten; to glitter.**

CORUSCATION, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. A flash; a sudden burst of light in the clouds or

atmosphere.*NWAD CORUSCATION.2*

2. The light produced by the combustion of imflammable gas in the earth.*NWAD CORUSCATION.3*

Artificial coruscations are produced by phosporus and sulphuric acid, or by sulphuric acid and iron filings.*NWAD CORUSCATION.4*

CORVET, *n.* A sloop of war; an advice boat.

CORVUS, *n.* [L., a raven.]

1. In astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing nine stars.*NWAD CORVUS.2*

2. A military engine or gallery used by the Romans for boarding ships in war. It was a strong platform of boards at the prow, movable as on a spindle, and thrown over the side of the enemys vessel, when grappled.*NWAD CORVUS.3*

CORYBANTIC, *a.* Madly agitated; inflamed like the Corybantes, the frantic priests of Cybele.

CORYMB, *n.* [L. Gr.] Primarily, a top, head or cluster. In modern botany, a species of inflorescence, in which the lesser or partial flower-stalks are produced along the common stalk on both sides, and though of unequal length, rise to the same height, so as to form an even surface; as in spiraea opulifolia, scurvy-grass, etc.

CORYMBIATED, *a.* Garnished with corymbs.

CORYMBIFEROUS, *a.* [L., to bear.] Producing corymbs; bearing fruit or berries in clusters, or producing flowers in clusters.

CORYMBOUS, *a.* Consisting of corymbs; in clusters.

CORYMBULOUS, *a.* Having or consisting of little corymbs.

CORYPHENE, ***n.*** **A fish with a sloping truncated head, and the dorsal fin extending the whole length of the back.**

CORYPHEUS, ***n.*** **[Gr.] The chief of a chorus; the chief of a company.**

COSCINOMANCY, ***n.*** **[Gr., a sieve, and divination.] The art or practice of divination, by suspending a sieve and taking it between two fingers, or by fixing it to the point of a pair of shears, then repeating a formula of words, and the names of persons suspected. If the sieve trembles, shakes or turns, when any name is repeated, the person is deemed guilty. This divination is mentioned by Theocritus, and is said to be still practiced in some parts of England. The practice and the name are strangers in America.**

CO-SECANT, ***n.*** **[See** ***Secant*****.] In geometry, the secant of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.**

COSIER, ***n.*** **A botcher. [Not used.]**

COSINAGE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Cousin*****.] In law, a writ to recover possession of an estate in lands, when a stranger has entered and abated, after the death of the tresail, or the grandfathers grandfather, or other collateral relation.**

CO-SINE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Sine*****.] In geometry, the sine of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.**

COSMETIC, ***a.*** **s as z. [Gr., order, beauty.] Beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the skin.**

COSMETIC, ***n.*** **Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure and white, and helps to beautify and improve the complexion.**

COSMICAL, ***a.*** **s as z. [Gr., order, the world.]**

1. Relating to the world, or to the whole system of visible bodies, including the earth and stars.*NWAD COSMICAL.2*

2. In astronomy, rising or setting with the sun; not acronical.*NWAD COSMICAL.3*

COSMICALLY, ***adv.*** **With the sun at rising or setting; a star is said to rise or set cosmically, when it rises or sets with the sun.**

COSMOGONIST, ***n.*** **[See** ***Cosmogony*****.] One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe.**

COSMOGONY, ***n.*** **s as z. [Gr., world, and generation.] The generation, origin or creation of the world or universe. In physics, the science of the origin or formation of the universe.**

COSMOGRAPHER, ***n.*** **[See** ***Cosmography*****.] one who describes the world or universe, including the heavens and the earth.**

COSMOGRAPHIC, COSMOGRAPHICAL, ***a.*** **Relating to the general description of the universe.**

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner relating to the science of describing the universe, or corresponding to cosmography.**

COSMOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr., the world, to describe.] A description of the world or universe; or the art which teaches the construction of the whole system of worlds, or the figure, disposition and the relation of all its parts, and the manner of representing them on a plane.**

COSMOLABE, ***n.*** **s as z. [Gr., world, to take.] An ancient instrument for measuring distances in the heavens or on earth, much the same as the astrolabe, and called also pantacosm.**

COSMOLATORY, ***n.*** **s as z. [Gr., world and to worship.] The worship paid to the world or its parts by heathens.**

COSMOLOGICAL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Cosmology*****.] Relating to a discourse or treatise of the world, or to the science of the universe.**

COSMOLOGIST, ***n.*** **One who describes the universe.**

COSMOLOGY, ***n.*** **s as z. [Gr., the universe, discourse.] The science of the world or universe; or a treatise relating to the structure and parts of the system of creation, the elements of bodies, the modifications of material things, the laws of motion, and the order and course of nature.**

COSMOPLASTIC, ***a.*** **[Gr, world, and to form.] World-forming; pertaining to the formation of the world.**

COSMOPOLITAN, COSMOPOLITE, ***n.*** **s as z. [Gr., world, a citizen.] A person who has no fixed residence; on who is no**

where a stranger, or who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world.

COSS, *n.* A Hindoo measure of one English mile and a quarter nearly.

COSSACK, *n.* The Cossacks inhabit the Ukraine, in the Russian empire.

COSSAS, *n.* Plain India muslins, of various qualities and breadths.

COSSET, *n.* [G., a house.] A lamb brought up by hand, or without the aid of the dam.

COSSIC, *a.* Relating to algebra.

COST, *n.* [See the Verb.]

1. The price, value or equivalent of a thing purchased; the amount in value paid, charge or engaged to be paid for any thing bought or taken in barter. The word is equally applicable to the price in money or commodities; as the cost of a suit of clothes; the cost of a house or farm.*NWAD COST.2*

2. Expense; amount in value expended or to be expended; charge; that which is given or to be given for another thing.*NWAD COST.3*

I will not offer burnt offerings without cost. *1 Chronicles 21:24*.*NWAD COST.4*

Have we eaten at all at the kings cost? *2 Samuel 19:42*.*NWAD COST.5*

The cost of maintaining armies is immense and often ruinous.*NWAD COST.6*

3. In law, the sum fixed by law or allowed by the court for charges of a suit awarded against the party losing, in favor of the party prevailing, etc. The jury find that the plaintiff recover of the

defendant ten dollars with costs of suit or with his cost.*NWAD COST.7*

4. Loss or expense of any kind; detriment; pain; suffering. The vicious man indulges his propensities at a great cost.*NWAD COST.8*

5. Sumptuousness; great expense.*NWAD COST.9*

COST, *v.t.* [The noun cost coincides in most of these languages with coast and L. Costa, a rib, the exterior part. The primary sense of the verb is, to throw or send out, to cast, as we say, to lay out. I call this a transitive verb. In the phrase, a hat costs six dollars, the sense is, it expends, lays out, or causes to be laid out six dollars.]

1. To require to be given or expend in barter or purchase; to be bought for; as, this book cost a dollar; the army and navy cost four millions a year.*NWAD COST.11*

2. To require to be laid out, given, bestowed or employed; as, Johnsons Dictionary cost him seven years labor.*NWAD COST.12*

3. To require to be borne or suffered. Our sins cost us many pains. A sense of ingratitude to his maker costs the penitent sinner many pangs and sorrows.*NWAD COST.13*

COSTAL, *a.* [L., a side or rib. A coast or side is the extreme part, a limit, from extending, throwing or shooting out, Eng. to cast.] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs; as costal nerves.

COSTARD, *n.*

1. A head. [Not used.]*NWAD COSTARD.2*

2. An apple, round and bulky, like the head.*NWAD COSTARD.3*

COSTARD-MONGER, *n.* An apple-seller.

COSTER-MONGER, *n.* An apple seller.

COSTIVE, ***a.*** **[L, to cram, to stuff.]**

1. Literally, crowded, stuffed, as the intestines; hence, bound in body; retaining fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements obstructed, or the motion of the bowels too slow.*NWAD COSTIVE.2*

2. Dry and hard; as costive clay. [Not used.]*NWAD COSTIVE.3*

COSTIVENESS, ***n.*** **A preternatural detention of the fecal matter of the bowels, with hardness and dryness; an obstruction or preternatural slowness of evacuations from the bowels.**

COSTLINESS, ***n.*** **[See *Costly*.] Expensiveness; great cost, or expense; sumptuousness. *Revelation 18:19*.**

COSTLESS, ***a.*** **Costing nothing.**

COSTLY, ***a.*** **[from cost.] Of a high price; sumptuous; expensive; purchased at a great expense; as a costly habit; costly furniture.**

Mary took a pound of spikenard, very costly. *John 12:3*.*NWAD COSTLY.2*

COSTMARY, ***n.*** **[Gr. L., an aromatic plant, and Maria.] A species of tansy, or Tanacetum; alecost.**

COSTREL, ***n.*** **A bottle. [Not in use.]**

COSTUME, ***n.***

1. In painting, a rule or precept by which an artist is enjoined to make every person and thing sustain its proper character, observing the scene of action, the country or place, and making the habits, arms, manners, and proportions correspond. Hence, the observance of this rule in execution.*NWAD COSTUME.2*

2. An established mode of dress.*NWAD COSTUME.3*

CO-SUFFERER, *n.* One who suffers with another.

CO-SUPREME, *n.* A partaker of supremacy.

CO-SURETY, *n.* One who is surety with another.

COT, COTE, *n.* [G. In Welsh, this word signifies a cot, a hovel or stye, an abrupt termination, a rump, a tail, a skirt. Cwta, short, abrupt, bob-tailed; cwtau, to shorten. This indicates that cot is from cutting off, and hence defending.]

1. A small house; a hut; a mean habitation; also, a shed or inclosure for beasts. *2 Chronicles 32:28*.*NWAD COT.2*

2. A leathern cover for a sore finger.*NWAD COT.3*

3. An abridgement of cotquean.*NWAD COT.4*

4. A cade lamb. [Local.]*NWAD COT.5*

5. A little boat.*NWAD COT.6*

CO-TANGENT, *n.* The tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COTE, *n.* A sheepfold. [See *Cot*.]

COTE, *v.t.* TO pass by and turn before; to gain ground in coursing and give a competitor the turn. [Little used.]

COTEMPORANEOUS, *a.* [infra.] Living or being at the same time.

COTEMPORARY, *a.* [L., time.] Living or being at the same time; as cotemporary authors. Josephus was cotemporary with Vespasian.

COTEMPORARY, *a.* [L., time.] One who lives at the same time with another. [I consider this word as preferable to contemporary, as being more easily pronounced.]

CO-TENANT, ***n.*** **A tenant in common.**

COTERIE, ***n.*** **A friendly party, or fashionable association.**

COTICULAR, ***a.*** **[L., whetstone.] Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones.**

COTILLON, ***n.*** **A brisk dance, performed by eight persons together; also, a tune which regulates the dance.**

COTLAND, ***n.*** **Land appendant to a cottage.**

COTQUEAN, ***n.*** **A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.**

CO-TRUSTEE, ***n.*** **A joint trustee.**

COTSWOLD, ***n.*** **Sheepcotes in an open country.**

COTT, ***n.*** **A small bed; on board of ships, a bed frame suspended from the beams, for the officers to sleep in, between the decks; a piece of canvas, extended by a frame.**

COTTAGE, ***n.*** **[from cot.] A cot; a hut; a small mean habitation.**

The sea coast shall be dwellings and cottages for shepherds. *Zephaniah 2:6*.*NWAD COTTAGE.2*

COTTAGED, ***a.*** **Set or covered with cottages.**

COTTAGER, ***n.***

1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.*NWAD COTTAGER.2*

2. In law, one who lives on the common, without paying any rent, or having land of his own.*NWAD COTTAGER.3*

COTTER, COTTAR or COTTIER, ***n.*** **A cottager.**

COTTON, ***n.***

1. A soft downy substance, resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules or pods of a shrub, called the cotton-plant. It is the material of a large proportion of cloth for apparel and furniture.*NWAD COTTON.2*

2. Cloth made of cotton.*NWAD COTTON.3*

Lavender-cotton, a genus of plants, Santolina, of several species; shrubs cultivated in gardens. One species, the chamoecyparyssus or abrotanum foemina, female southernwood, is vulgarly called brotany.*NWAD COTTON.4*

Philosophic cotton, flowers of zink, which resemble cotton.*NWAD COTTON.5*

Silk-cotton tree, a genus of plants, the Bombax, growing to a great size in the Indies, and producing a kind of cotton in capsules.*NWAD COTTON.6*

COTTON, ***a.*** **Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton; consisting of cotton; as cotton cloth; cotton stockings.**

COTTON, ***v.i.***

1. To rise with a nap.*NWAD COTTON.9*

2. To cement; to unite with; a cant word.*NWAD COTTON.10*

COTTON-GIN, ***n.*** **A machine to separate the seeds from cotton, invented by that celebrated mechanician, E. Whitney.**

COTTON-GRASS, ***n.*** **A genus of plants, the Eriophorum.**

COTTON-MACHINE, ***n.*** **A machine for carding or spinning cotton.**

COTTON-MILL, ***n.*** **A mill or building, with machinery for carding, roving and spinning cotton, by the force of water or**

steam.

COTTON-PLANT, COTTON-SHRUB, *n.* A plant or shrub of the genus Gossypium, of several species, all growing in warm climates. The principal species are, 1. The herbaceous cotton, with smooth leaves and yellow flowers, succeeded by roundish capsules, full of seeds and cotton; 2. The hairy American cotton, with hairy stalks and leaves, and yellow flowers succeeded by oval pods; 3. The Barbadoes shrubby cotton, has a shrubby stalk, yellow flowers and oval pods; 4. The arboreum or tree cotton, with a woody perennial stalk, bears yellow flowers and large pods. The first three species are annual plants; the last is perennial.

In the southern states of America, the cotton cultivated is distinguished into three kinds; the nankeen cotton, so called from its color; the green seed cotton, producing white cotton with green seeds. These grow in the middle and upper country, and are called short staple cotton. The black seed cotton, cultivated in the lower country near the sea, and on the isles near the shore, produces cotton of a fine, white, silky appearance, very strong and of a long staple. The seeds of the long staple cotton are separated by roller-gins. The seeds of the short staple cotton are separated with more difficulty, by a sawgin invented by E. Whitney.*NWAD COTTON-PLANT.2*

COTTON-THISTLE, *n.* A plant, the Onopordum.

COTTON-WEED, *n.* A plant, the Filago. The name is given also to the Gnaphalium, cud-weed, or goldy-locks.

COTTONY, *a.*

1. Downy; nappy; covered with hairs or pubescence like cotton.*NWAD COTTONY.2*

2. Soft like cotton.*NWAD COTTONY.3*

COTYLE, *n.* [Gr.] The cavity of a bone which receives the end

of another in articulation.

COTYLEDON, *n.* [Gr., a hollow or cavity.]

1. In botany, the perishable lobe or placenta of the seeds of plants. It involves and nourishes the embryo plant, and then perishes. Some seeds have two lobes; others one only, and others none.*NWAD COTYLEDON.2*

2. In anatomy, a little glandular body adhering to the chorion of some animals.*NWAD COTYLEDON.3*

3. A genus of plants, navel-wort, or kidney-wort, of several species.*NWAD COTYLEDON.4*

COTYLEDONOUS, *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe.

COUCH, *v.i.*

1. To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose.*NWAD COUCH.2*

2. To lie down on the knees; to stop and recline on the knees, as a beast.*NWAD COUCH.3*

Fierce tigers couched around.*NWAD COUCH.4*

3. To lie down in secret or in ambush; to lie close and concealed.*NWAD COUCH.5*

The earl of Angus couched in a furrow.*NWAD COUCH.6*

Judah couched as a lion. *Genesis 49:9*.*NWAD COUCH.7*

4. To lie; to lie in a bed or stratum.*NWAD COUCH.8*

Blessed of the Lord be his land-for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath. *Deuteronomy 33:13*.*NWAD COUCH.9*

5. To stoop; to bend the body or back; to lower in reverence, or to bend under labor, pain, or a burden.*NWAD COUCH.10*

Issachar is a strong ass, couching down between two burdens. *Genesis 49:14*.*NWAD COUCH.11*

These couchings, and these lowly courtesies.*NWAD COUCH.12*

COUCH, ***v.t.***

1. To lay down; to repose on a bed or place of rest.*NWAD COUCH.14*

Where unbruised youth, with unstuffed brain, doth couch his limbs.*NWAD COUCH.15*

2. To lay down; to spread on a bed or floor; as, to couch malt.*NWAD COUCH.16*

3. To lay close, or in a stratum.*NWAD COUCH.17*

The waters couch themselves, as close as may be, to the center of the globe.*NWAD COUCH.18*

4. To hide; to lay close, or in another body.*NWAD COUCH.19*

It is in use at this day, to couch vessels in walls, to gather the wind from the top, and pass it down in spouts into rooms.*NWAD COUCH.20*

5. To include secretly; to hide; or to express in obscure terms, that imply what is to be understood; with under.*NWAD COUCH.21*

All this, and more, lies couched under this allegory.*NWAD COUCH.22*

Hence,*NWAD COUCH.23*

6. To involve; to include; to comprise; to comprehend or express.*NWAD COUCH.24*

This great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath couched int he words read.*NWAD COUCH.25*

7. To lie close.*NWAD COUCH.26*

8. To fix a spear in the rest, in the posture of attack.*NWAD COUCH.27*

They couched their spears.*NWAD COUCH.28*

9. To depress the condensed crystaline humor or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. To remove a catarct, by entering a needle through the coats of the eye, and pushing the lens to the bottom of the vitreous humor, and then downwards and outwards, so as to leave it in the under and outside of the eye. The true phrase is, to couch a cataract; but we say, to couch they eye, or the patient.*NWAD COUCH.29*

COUCH, *n.*

1. A bed; a place for rest or sleep.*NWAD COUCH.31*

2. A seat of repose; a place for rest and ease, on which it is common to lie down undressed.*NWAD COUCH.32*

3. A layer of stratum; as a couch of malt.*NWAD COUCH.33*

4. In painting, a lay or impression of color, in oil or water, covering the canvas, wall, or other matter to be painted.*NWAD COUCH.34*

5. Any lay, or impression, used to make a thing firm or consistent, or to screen it from the weather.*NWAD COUCH.35*

6. A covering of gold or silver leaf, laid on any substance to be gilded or silvered.*NWAD COUCH.36*

COUCHANT, *a.* [See *Couch*.] Lying down; squatting. In heraldry, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of couchant from that of dormant, or sleeping; applied to a lion or other beast.

Levant and couchant, in law, rising up and lying down; applied to beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land to lie down and rise up to feed, or one night at least.*NWAD COUCHANT.2*

COUCHED, ***pp.*** **Laid down; laid on; hid; included or involved; laid close; fixed in the rest, as a spear; depressed or removed, as a cataract.**

COUCHEE, ***n.*** **Bedtime; late visiting at night.**

COUCHER, ***n.***

1. One who couches cataracts.*NWAD COUCHER.2*

2. In old English statutes, a factor; a resident in a country for traffick.*NWAD COUCHER.3*

3. A book in which a religious house register their acts.*NWAD COUCHER.4*

COUCH-FELLOW, ***n.*** **A bed fellow; a companion in lodging.**

COUCH-GRASS, ***n.*** **A species of grass, very injurious to other plants.**

COUCHING, ***ppr.*** **Lying down; laying down; lying close; involving; including; expressing; depressing a cataract.**

COUCHING, ***n.*** **The act of stooping or bowing.**

COUGH, ***n.*** **A violent effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter; a violent, sometimes involuntary, and sonorous expiration, suddenly expelling the air through the glottis. The convulsion of the muscles serving for exspiration gives great force to the air, while the contraction of the glottis produces the sound. The air forced violently carries along with it the phlegm or irritating matter which causes the convulsion or effort of the muscles.**

COUGH, ***v.i.*** **To have the lungs convulsed; to make a violent effort with noise to expel the air from the lungs, and evacuate any offending matter that irritates the parts or renders respiration difficult.**

COUGH, ***v.t.*** **To expel from the lungs by a convulsive effort with noise; to**

expectorate; followed by up; as, to cough up phlegm.

COUGHER, *n.* One that coughs.

COUGHING, *ppr.* Expelling from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; expectorating.

COULD, *pron.* COOD. [The past tense of can, according to our customary arrangement in grammar; but in reality a distinct word, can having no past tense. Could, we receive through the Celtic dialects.]

1. Had sufficient strength or physical power. A sick man could not lift his hand. Isaac was old and could not see. Alexander could easily conquer the effeminate Asiatics.*NWAD COULD.2*

2. Had adequate means or instruments. The men could defray their own expenses. The country was exhausted and could not support the war.*NWAD COULD.3*

3. Had adequate moral power. We heard the story, but could not believe it. Th intemperate man could have restrained his appetite for strong drink. He could have refrained, if we would.*NWAD COULD.4*

My mind could not be towards this people. *Jeremiah 15:1*.*NWAD COULD.5*

4. Had power or capacity b the laws of its nature. The tree could not grow for want of water.*NWAD COULD.6*

5. Had competent legal power; had right, or had the requisite qualifications. Formerly, a citizen could not vote for officers of government without the possession of some property. AB could not be elected to the office of senator, for want of estate. BC, not being the blood of the ancestor, could not inherit his estate.*NWAD COULD.7*

6. Had sufficient capacity. The world could not contain the books. *John 21:25*.*NWAD COULD.8*

7. Was capable or susceptible, by its nature or constitution, as of some change. He found a substance that could not be fused.*NWAD COULD.9*

8. Had adequate strength or fortitude; as, he could not endure the pain or the reproach.*NWAD COULD.10*

9. Had motives sufficient to overcome objections. He thought at first he could not comply with the request; but after consideration he determined to comply.*NWAD COULD.11*

10. Had competent knowledge or skill. He could solve the most difficult problems.*NWAD COULD.12*

COULTER. [See *Colter*.]

COUNCIL, *n.* [L., to call, Gr. See *Hold*. This word is often confounded with counsel, with which it has no connection. Council is a collection or assembly.]

1. An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation and advice.*NWAD COUNCIL.2*

The chief priest and all the council sought false witness. *Matthew 26:59*.*NWAD COUNCIL.3*

The kings of England were formerly assisted by a grand council or peers.*NWAD COUNCIL.4*

The word is applicable to any body of men, appointed or convened for consultation and advice, in important affairs; as, a council of divines or clergymen, with their lay delegates; a council of war, consisting of the principal officers, to advise the commander in chief or admiral; a council of physicians, to consult and advise in difficult cases of disease.*NWAD COUNCIL.5*

2. A body of men specially designated to advise a chief magistrate in the administration of the government, as in Great Britain.*NWAD COUNCIL.6*

3. In some of the American states, a branch of the legislature,

corresponding with the senate in other states, and called legislative council.*NWAD COUNCIL.7*

4. An assembly of prelates and doctors, convened for regulating matters of doctrine an discipline in the church.*NWAD COUNCIL.8*

5. Act of deliberation; consultation of a council.*NWAD COUNCIL.9*

Common-Council of a city. In London, a court consisting of the lord mayor and aldermen in one house, and of representatives of the several wards, called common-council-men, in the other. But more generally the common-council is considered as the body of representatives of the citizens, as distinct from the mayor and aldermen. Thus in Connecticut, the cities are incorporated by the name of the The Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council and Freemen, of the city of Hartford, New-Haven, etc.*NWAD COUNCIL.10*

Ecumenical Council, in church history, a general council or assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the whole church; as the council of Nice, of Ephesus, and of Chalcedon.*NWAD COUNCIL.11*

Privy Council, a select council for advising a king in the administration of the government.*NWAD COUNCIL.12*

Aulic Council. [See *Aulic*.]*NWAD COUNCIL.13*

COUNCIL-BOARD, *n.* Council-table; the table round which a council holds consultation. Hence, the council itself in deliberation or session.

COUNCILOR, *n.* The member of a council. [See *Counselor*.]

COUNCIL-TABLE, *n.* Council-board.

CO-UNITE, *v.t.* To unite. [Not used.]

COUNSEL, *n.* [L., to consult; to ask, to assail.]

1. Advice; opinion, or instruction, given upon request or otherwise,

for directing the judgment or conduct of another; opinion given upon deliberation or consultation.*NWAD COUNSEL.2*

Every purpose is established by counsel. *Proverbs 20:18*.*NWAD COUNSEL.3*

Thou hast not hearkened to my counsel. *2 Chronicles 25:16*.*NWAD COUNSEL.4*

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.*NWAD COUNSEL.5*

We took sweet counsel together. *Psalm 55:14*.*NWAD COUNSEL.6*

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.*NWAD COUNSEL.7*

They all confess that, in the working of that first cause, counsel is used, reason followed, and a way observed.*NWAD COUNSEL.8*

4. Prudence; deliberate opinion or judgment, or the faculty or habit of judging with caution.*NWAD COUNSEL.9*

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and counsel to men of honor. Ecclus. 25.*NWAD COUNSEL.10*

The law shall perish from the priest, and counsel from the ancients. *Ezekiel 7:26*.*NWAD COUNSEL.11*

5. In a bad sense, evil advice or designs; art; machination.*NWAD COUNSEL.12*

The counsel of the froward is carried headlong. *Job 5:13*.*NWAD COUNSEL.13*

6. Secresy; the secrets entrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes. Let a man keep his own counsel.*NWAD COUNSEL.14*

7. In a scriptural sense, purpose; design; will; decree.*NWAD COUNSEL.15*

What thy counsel determined before to be done. *Acts 4:28*.*NWAD COUNSEL.16*

To show the immutability of his counsel. *Hebrews 6:17*.*NWAD COUNSEL.17*

8. Directions of Gods word.*NWAD COUNSEL.18*

Thou shalt guide me by thy counsel. *Psalm 73:24*.*NWAD COUNSEL.19*

9. The will of God or his truth and doctrines concerning the way of salvation.*NWAD COUNSEL.20*

I have not shunned to declare to you all the counsel of God. *Acts 20:27*.*NWAD COUNSEL.21*

10. Those who give counsel in law; any counselor or advocate, or any number of counselors, barristers or sergeants; as the plaintiffs counsel, or the defendants counsel. The attorney-general and solicitor-general are the kings counsel. In this sense, the word has no plural; but in the singular number, is applicable to one or more persons.*NWAD COUNSEL.22*

COUNSEL, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To give advice or deliberate opinion to another for the government of his conduct; to advise.*NWAD COUNSEL.24*

I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire. *Revelation 3:18*.*NWAD COUNSEL.25*

2. To exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct. We ought frequently to counsel our children against the vices of the age.*NWAD COUNSEL.26*

They that will not be counseled, cannot be helped.*NWAD COUNSEL.27*

3. To advise or recommend; as, to counsel a crime. [Not much used.]*NWAD COUNSEL.28*

COUNSEL-KEEPER, *n.* One who can keep a secret.

COUNSEL-KEEPING, ***a.*** **Keeping secrets.**

COUNSELABLE, ***a.*** **Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or opinions of others.**

COUNSELED, ***pp.*** **Advised; instructed; admonished.**

COUNSELING, ***ppr.*** **Advising; instructing; admonishing.**

COUNSELOR, ***n.***

1. Any person who gives advice; but properly one who is authorized by natural relationship, or by birth, office or profession, to advise another in regard to his future conduct and measures. Ahithophel was Davids counselor. His mother was his counselor to do wickedly. *2 Chronicles 22:3*. In Great Britain, the peers of the realm are hereditary counselor of the crown.*NWAD COUNSELOR.2*

2. The members of a counsel; one appointed to advise a king or chief magistrate, in regard to the administration of the government.*NWAD COUNSELOR.3*

3. One who is consulted by a client in a law case; one who gives advice in relation to a question of law; one whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients.*NWAD COUNSELOR.4*

Privy Counselor, a member of a privy counsel.*NWAD COUNSELOR.5*

COUNSELORSHIP, ***n.*** **The office of a counselor, or privy counselor.**

COUNT, ***v.t.***

1. To number; to tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, for ascertaining the whole number of units in a collection; as, to count the years, days and hours of a man's life; to count the stars.*NWAD COUNT.2*

Who can count the dust of Jacob? *Numbers 23:10*.*NWAD COUNT.3*

2. To reckon; to preserve a reckoning; to compute.*NWAD COUNT.4*

Some tribes of rude nations count their years by the coming of certain birds among them at certain seasons, and leaving them at others.*NWAD COUNT.5*

3. To reckon; to place to an account; to ascribe or impute; to consider or esteem as belonging.*NWAD COUNT.6*

Abraham believed in God, and he counted it to him for righteousness. *Genesis 15:6*.*NWAD COUNT.7*

4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to think, judge, or consider.*NWAD COUNT.8*

I count them my enemies. *Psalm 139:22*.*NWAD COUNT.9*

Neither count I my life dear to myself. *Acts 20:24*.*NWAD COUNT.10*

I count all things loss. *Philippians 3:8*.*NWAD COUNT.11*

5. To impute; to charge.*NWAD COUNT.12*

COUNT, *v.i.* To count on or upon, to reckon upon; to found an account or scheme on; to rely on. We cannot count on the friendship of nations. Count not on the sincerity of sycophants.

COUNT, *n.*

1. Reckoning; the act of numbering; as, this is the number according to my count.*NWAD COUNT.15*

2. Number.*NWAD COUNT.16*

3. In law, a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint. There may be different counts in the same declaration.*NWAD COUNT.17*

COUNT, *n.* [L., a companion or associate, a fellow traveler.] A title of foreign

nobility, equivalent to the English earl, and whose domain is a county. An earl; the alderman of a shire, as the Saxons called him. The titles of English nobility, according to their rank, are Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and Baron.

COUNT-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel in a clock which moves round and causes it to strike.

COUNTABLE, *a.* That may be numbered.

COUNTED, *pp.* Numbered; told; esteemed; reckoned; imputed.

COUNTENANCE, *n.* [L., to hold.]

1. Literally, the contents of a body; the outline and extent which constitutes the whole figure or external appearance. Appropriately, the human face; the whole form of the face, or system of features; visage.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.2*

A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance. *Proverbs 15:13*.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.3*

Be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance. *Matthew 6:16*.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.4*

2. Air; look; aspect; appearance of the face; as in the phrase, to change or alter the countenance.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.5*

3. The face or look of a beast; as a horse of a good countenance.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.6*

4. Favor; good will; kindness.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.7*

Thou hast made him glad with thy countenance. *Psalm 21:6*.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.8*

Hence in scriptural language, the light of Gods countenance is his smiles or favorable regards, his favor and grace; and to hide his face or countenance is to manifest his displeasure, and withdraw his gracious aids. So the rebuke of his countenance indicates his anger and frowns. *Psalm 80:16*.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.9*

This application of face or countenance, which seems to be of high antiquity, proceeded probably from the practice of turning away the face to express anger, displeasure and refusal; a practice still common, but probably universal among rude nations. The opposite conduct would of course express favor. The grant of a petition is accompanied with a look directed to the petitioner; the refusal or denial, with an averted face. Hence,*NWAD COUNTENANCE.10*

5. Support; aid; patronage; encouragement; favor in promoting and

maintaining a person or cause.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.11*

It is the province of the magistrate, to give countenance to piety and virtue.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.12*

Let religion enjoy the countenance of the laws.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.13*

Give no countenance to violations of moral duty.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.14*

6. Show; resemblance; superficial appearance.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.15*

The election being done, he made countenance of great discontent thereat.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.16*

7. In law, credit or estimation.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.17*

To keep the countenance, is to preserve a calm, composed or natural look, unruffled by passion; to refrain from expressing laughter, joy, anger or other passion, by an unchanged countenance.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.18*

In countenance, in favor; in estimation.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.19*

If the profession of religion were in countenance among men of distinction, it would have a happy effect on society.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.20*

To keep in countenance, to give assurance or courage to; to support; to aid by favor; to prevent from shame or dismay.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.21*

To put in countenance, to give assurance; to encourage; or to bring into favor; to support.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.22*

Out of countenance, confounded; abashed; with the countenance cast down; not bold or assured.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.23*

To put out of countenance, to cause the countenance to fall; to abash; to intimidate; to disconcert.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.24*

COUNTENANCE, *v.t.*

1. To favor; to encourage by opinion or words.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.26*

The design was made known to the minister, but he said nothing to countenance it.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.27*

2. To aid; to support; to encourage; to abet; to vindicate; by any means.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.28*

Neither shalt thou countenance a poor man in his cause. *Exodus 23:3*.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.29*

3. To encourage; to appear in defense.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.30*

He countenanced the landing in his long boat.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.31*

4. To make a show of.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.32*

Each to these ladies love did countenance.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.33*

5. To keep an appearance.*NWAD COUNTENANCE.34*

COUNTENANCED, *pp.* Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, *n.* One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCING, *ppr.* Favoring; encouraging; supporting.

COUNTER, *n.* [from count.]

1. A false piece of money or stamped metal, used as means of reckoning; any thing used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games.*NWAD COUNTER.2*

2. Money, in contempt.*NWAD COUNTER.3*

3. A table or board on which money is counted; a table on which goods in a shop are laid for examination by purchasers. In lieu of this, we sometimes see written the French comptoir, from compter, computo; but counter is the genuine orthography.*NWAD COUNTER.4*

4. The name of certain prisons in London.*NWAD COUNTER.5*

5. One that counts or reckons; also, an auditor.*NWAD COUNTER.6*

6. Encounter. [Not used.]*NWAD COUNTER.7*

7. In ships, an arch or vault, whose upper part is terminated by the bottom of the stern. The upper or second counter is above the former, but not vaulted.*NWAD COUNTER.8*

Counter of a horse, that part of a horses forehand which lies between the shoulder and under the neck.*NWAD COUNTER.9*

COUNTER, ***adv.*** **[L.]**

1. Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction; used chiefly with run or go; as, to run counter to the rules of virtue; he went counter to his own interest.*NWAD COUNTER.11*

2. The wrong way; contrary to the right course.*NWAD COUNTER.12*

3. Contrariwise; in a contrary manner.*NWAD COUNTER.13*

4. The face, or at the face. [Not used.]*NWAD COUNTER.14*

This word is prefixed to many others, chiefly verbs and nouns, expressing opposition.*NWAD COUNTER.15*

COUNTERACT, *v.t.* [counter and act.] To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat or frustrate by contrary agency. Good precepts will sometimes counteract the effects of evil example; but more generally good precepts are counteracted by bad examples.

COUNTERACTED, ***pp.*** **Hindered; frustrated; defeated by contrary agency.**

COUNTERACTING, ***ppr.*** **Hindering; frustrating.**

COUNTERACTION, ***n.*** **Action in opposition; hindrance.**

COUNTER-ATTRACTION, ***n.*** **[counter and attraction.] Opposite attraction.**

COUNTERBALANCE, ***v.t.*** **[counter and balance.] To weigh against; to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect; to countervail A column of thirty inches of quicksilver, and a column of thirty-two feet of water, counterbalance the weight of a like column of the whole atmosphere. The pleasures of sin never counterbalance the pain, misery and shame which follow the commission of it.**

COUNTERBALANCE, ***n.*** **Equal weight, power or agency acting in opposition to any thing.**

Money is the counterbalance of all things purchasable.*NWAD COUNTERBALANCE.3*

COUNTERBALANCED, ***pp.*** **Opposed by equal weight, power or effect.**

COUNTERBALANCING, ***ppr.*** **Opposing by equal weight, power or operation.**

COUNTERBOND, ***n.*** **[counter and bond.] A bond to save harmless one who has given bond for another.**

COUNTERBUFF, ***v.t.*** **[counter and buff.] To strike back or in an opposite direction; to drive back; to stop by a blow or impulse in front.**

CONUTERBUFF, ***n.*** **A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil.**

COUNTERBUFFED, ***pp.*** **Struck with a blow in opposition.**

COUNTERCAST, ***n.*** **Delusive contrivance; contrary cast.**

COUNTERCASTER, ***n.*** **[counter and caster.] A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a bookkeeper, in contempt.**

COUNTERCHANGE, ***n.*** **[counter and change.] Exchange; reciprocation.**

COUNTERCHANGE, ***v.t.*** **To give and receive; or to cause to change places.**

COUNTERCHANGED, ***pp.*** **Exchanged. In heraldry, intermixed, as the colors of the field and charge.**

COUNTERCHARM, ***n.*** **[counter and charm.] That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm.**

COUNTERCHARM, ***v.t.*** **To destroy the effect of enchantment.**

COUNTERCHECK, ***v.t.*** **[counter and check.] To oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check.**

COUNTERCHECK, ***n.*** **Check; stop; rebuke; or a censure to check a reprover.**

COUNTERCURRENT, ***a.*** **[counter and current.] Running in an opposite direction.**

COUNTERCURRENT, ***n.*** **A current in an opposite direction.**

COUNTERDISTINCTION, ***n.*** **Contradistinction.**

COUNTERDRAW, ***v.t.*** **[counter and draw.] In painting, to copy a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through, they are traced with a pencil. The same is done on glass, and with frames or nets divided into squares with silk or thread, or by means of instruments, as the parallelogram.**

COUNTERDRAWING, *ppr.* Copying by means of lines drawn on some transparent matter.

COUNTERDRAWN, *pp.* Copied from lines drawn on something else.

COUNTER-EVIDENCE, *n.* [counter and evidence.] Opposite evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

COUNTERFEIT, *v.t.*

1. To forge; to copy or imitate, without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged, for that which is original or genuine; as, to counterfeit coin, bank notes, a seal, a bond, a deed or other instrument in writing, the hand writing or signature of another, etc. To make a likeness or resemblance of any thing with a view to defraud.*NWAD COUNTERFEIT.2*

2. To imitate; to copy; to make or put on a resemblance; as, to counterfeit the voice of another person; to counterfeit piety.*NWAD COUNTERFEIT.3*

COUNTERFEIT, *v.i.* To feign; to dissemble; to carry on a fiction or deception.

COUNTERFEIT, *a.*

1. Forged; fictitious; false; fabricated without right; made in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud, by passing the false copy for genuine or original; as counterfeit coin; a counterfeit bond or deed; a counterfeit bill or exchange.*NWAD COUNTERFEIT.6*

2. Assuming the appearance of something; false; hypocritical; as a counterfeit friend.*NWAD COUNTERFEIT.7*

3. Having the resemblance of; false; not genuine; as counterfeit modesty.*NWAD COUNTERFEIT.8*

COUNTERFEIT, ***n.***

1. A cheat; a deceitful person; one who pretends to be what he is not; one who personates another; an imposter.*NWAD COUNTERFEIT.10*

2. In law, one who obtains money or goods by counterfeit letters or false tokens.*NWAD COUNTERFEIT.11*

3. That which is made in imitation of something, but without lawful authority, and with a view to defraud, by passing the false for the true. We say, the note is a counterfeit.*NWAD COUNTERFEIT.12*

COUNTERFEITED, ***pp.*** **Forged; made in imitation of something, with a view to defraud; copied; imitated; feigned.**

COUNTERFEITER, ***n.***

1. One who counterfeits; a forger.*NWAD COUNTERFEITER.2*

2. One who copies or imitates; one who assumes a false appearance.*NWAD COUNTERFEITER.3*

3. One who endeavors to set off a thing in false colors.*NWAD COUNTERFEITER.4*

COUNTERFEITLY, ***adv.*** **By forgery; falsely; fictitiously.**

COUNTERFERMENT, ***n.*** **[counter and ferment.] Ferment opposed to ferment.**

COUNTERFESANCE, ***n.*** **The act of forging; forgery.**

COUNTERFOIL, COUNTERSTOCK, ***n.*** **That part of a tally struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by an officer in that court, the other being delivered to the person who has lent the king money on the account, and is called the stock.**

COUNTERFORT, ***n.*** **[counter and fort.] A buttress, spur or pillar serving to support a wall or terrace subject to bulge.**

COUNTERGAGE, ***n.*** **[counter and gage.] In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.**

COUNTERGUARD, ***n.*** **[counter and guard.] In fortification, a small rampart or work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, making a salient angle, to preserve the bastion. It is sometimes of a different shape, or differently situated.**

COUNTER-INFLUENCE, ***v.t.*** **To hinder by opposing influence. [Little used.]**

COUNTERLIGHT, ***n.*** **[counter and light.] A light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to disadvantage.**

COUNTERMAND, ***v.t.*** **[L., to command.]**

1. To revoke a former command; or to give an order contrary to one before given, which annuls a former command and forbids its execution; as, to countermand orders.*NWAD COUNTERMAND.2*

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.*NWAD COUNTERMAND.3*

3. To prohibit. [Little used.]*NWAD COUNTERMAND.4*

COUNTERMAND, ***n.*** **A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command.**

COUNTERMANDED, ***pp.*** **Revoked; annulled, as an order.**

COUNTERMANDING, ***ppr.*** **Revoking a former order; giving directions contrary to a former command.**

COUNTERMARCH, ***n.***

1. A marching back; a returning.*NWAD COUNTERMARCH.2*

2. A change of the wings or face of a battalion, so as to bring the right to the left or the front into the rear.*NWAD COUNTERMARCH.3*

3. A change of measures; alteration of conduct.*NWAD COUNTERMARCH.4*

COUNTERMARK, *n.* [counter and mark.]

1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened, but in the presence of all the owners.*NWAD COUNTERMARK.2*

2. The mark of the goldsmiths company, to show the metal to be standard, added to that of the artificer.*NWAD COUNTERMARK.3*

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.*NWAD COUNTERMARK.4*

4. A mark added to a medal, a long time after it has been struck, by which its several changes of value may be known.*NWAD COUNTERMARK.5*

COUNTERMARK, *v.t.* To mark the corner teeth of a horse by an artificial cavity, to disguise his age.

COUNTERMINE, *n.* [counter and mine.]

1. In military affairs, a well and gallery sunk in the earth and running under ground, in search of the enemys mine, or till it meets it, to defeat its effect.*NWAD COUNTERMINE.2*

2. Means of opposition or counteraction.*NWAD COUNTERMINE.3*

3. A stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance.*NWAD COUNTERMINE.4*

COUNTERMINE, *v.t.*

1. To sink a well and gallery in the earth, in search of an enemys mine, to frustrate his designs.*NWAD COUNTERMINE.6*

2. To counterwork; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.*NWAD COUNTERMINE.7*

COUNTER-MOTION, *n.* [counter and motion.] An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.

COUNTER-MOVEMENT, *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

COUNTERMURE, *n.* [L., a wall.] A wall raised behind another, to supply its place, when a breach is made.

COUNTERMURE, *n.* To fortify with a wall behind another.

COUNTER-NATURAL, *a.* [counter and natural.] Contrary to nature.

COUNTER-NEGOTIATION, *n.* [counter and negotiation.] Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

COUNTERNOISE, *n.* [counter and noise.] A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is overpowered.

COUNTER-OPENING, *n.* [counter and opening.] An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place.

COUNTERPACE, *n.* [counter and pace.] A step or measure in opposition to another; contrary measure or attempt.

COUNTERPALED, *a.* [counter and pale.] In heraldry, is when the escutcheon is divided into twelve pales parted perfesse, the two colors being counterchanged; so that the upper and lower are of different colors.

COUNTERPANE, *n.*

1. A particular kind of coverlet for a bed. [See *Counterpoint*.]*NWAD COUNTERPANE.2*

2. One part of an indenture.*NWAD COUNTERPANE.3*

COUNTERPART, *n.* [counter and part.]

1. The correspondent part; the part that answers to another, as the two papers of a contract or indentures; a copy; a duplicate. Also, the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher.*NWAD COUNTERPART.2*

2. In music, the part to be applied to another; as, the base is the counterpart to the treble.*NWAD COUNTERPART.3*

COUNTERPASSANT, *a.* [counter and passant.] In heraldry, is when two lions in a coat of arms are represented as going contrary ways.

COUNTER-PETITION, *n.* A petition in opposition to another.

COUNTERPLEA, *n.* [counter and plea.] In law, a replication to a plea, or request.

COUNTERPLOT, *v.t.* [counter and plot.] To oppose one plot to another; to attempt to frustrate stratagem by stratagem.

COUNTERPLOT, *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.

COUNTERPLOTTING, *n.* A plotting in opposition to a stratagem.

COUNTERPOINT, *n.*

1. A coverlet; a cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares; written corruptly counterpane.*NWAD COUNTERPOINT.2*

2. In music, counterpoint is when the musical characters by which the notes in each part are signified, are placed in such a manner,

each with respect to each, as to show how the parts answer one to another. Hence counterpoint in composition is the art of combining and modulating consonant sounds.*NWAD COUNTERPOINT.3*

3. An opposite point.*NWAD COUNTERPOINT.4*

COUNTERPOISE, *v.t.* s as z. [See *Poise*.]

1. To counterbalance; to weigh against with equal weight; to be equiponderant to; to equal in weight.*NWAD COUNTERPOISE.2*

The force and distance of weights counterpoising each other, ought to be reciprocal.*NWAD COUNTERPOISE.3*

The heaviness of bodies must be counterpoised by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis.*NWAD COUNTERPOISE.4*

2. To act against the equal power or effect; to balance. The wisdom of the senate may be able to counterpoise the rash impetuosity of a democratic house.*NWAD COUNTERPOISE.5*

COUNTERPOISE, *n.*

1. Equal weight acting in opposition to something; equiponderance; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; equal balance.*NWAD COUNTERPOISE.7*

2. Equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force; equipollence.*NWAD COUNTERPOISE.8*

The second nobles are a counterpoise to the higher nobility.*NWAD COUNTERPOISE.9*

3. In the manege, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one than the other.*NWAD COUNTERPOISE.10*

COUNTERPOISED, *pp.* Balanced by an equivalent opposing weight, or by equal power.

COUNTERPOISING, ***ppr.*** **Balancing by equal weight in the opposite scale, or by equal power.**

COUNTERPOISON, ***n.*** **s as z. [counter and poison.] One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote; a medicine that obviates the effects of poison.**

CONTERPRACTICE, ***n.*** **Practice in opposition to another.**

COUNTERPRESSURE, ***n.*** **[counter and pressure.] Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.**

COUNTERPROJECT, ***n.*** **[counter and project.] A project, scheme or proposal, of one party, given in opposition to another, before given by the other party; as in the negotiation of a treaty.**

COUNTERPROOF, ***n.*** **[counter and proof.] In rolling-press printing, a print taken off from another fresh printed, which, by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted.**

COUNTERPROVE, ***v.t.*** **[counter and prove.] To take off a design in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through a rolling press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a spunge.**

COUNTER-REVOLUTION, ***n.*** **A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.**

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a counter-revolution.**

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONIST, ***n.*** **One engaged in or befriending a conter-revolution.**

COUNTERROLL, ***n.*** **[counter and roll.]**

1. In law, a counterpart or copy of the rolls, relating to appeals,

inquests, etc.*NWAD COUNTERROLL.2*

2. As a verb, this word is contracted into *control*, which see.*NWAD COUNTERROLL.3*

COUNTERROLMENT, *n.* A counter account. [See *Control*.]

COUNTER-SALIANT, *a.* In heraldry, is when two beasts are borne in a coat leaping from each other.

COUNTERSCARP, *n.* In fortification, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way; but it often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis; as when it is said, the enemy have lodged themselves on the counterscarp.

COUNTERSCUFFLE, *n.* Opposite scuffle; contest.

COUNTERSEAL, *v.t.* To seal with another.

COUNTER-SECURE, *v.t.* [counter and secure.] To secure one who has given security.

COUNTER-SECURITY, *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

COUNTERSENSE, *n.* Opposite meaning.

COUNTERSIGN, *v.t.* [counter and sign.] Literally, to sign on the opposite side of an instrument or writing; hence, to sign, as secretary or other subordinate officer, a writing signed by a principal or superior, to attest the authenticity of the writing. Thus charters signed by a king are countersigned by a secretary. Bank notes signed by the president are countersigned by the cashier.

COUNTERSIGN, *n.* A private signal, word or phrase, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no man pass unless he first names that sign; a military watchword. Advance and give the countersign.

COUNTERSIGNAL, ***n.*** **A signal to answer or correspond to another; a naval term.**

COUTER-SIGNATURE, ***n.*** **The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer, countersigned to a writing.**

Below the Imperial name is commonly a countersignature of one of the cabinet ministers.*NWAD COUTER-SIGNATURE.2*

COUNTERSIGNED, ***pp.*** **Signed by a secretary or other subordinate officer.**

COUNTERSIGNING, ***ppr.*** **Attesting by the signature of a subordinate officer.**

COUNTERSTATUTE, ***n.*** **A contrary statute, or ordinance.**

COUNTERSTROKE, ***n.*** **A contrary stroke; a stroke returned.**

COUNTER-SURETY, ***n.*** **A counterbond, or a surety to secure one that has given security.**

COUNTERSWAY, ***n.*** **Contrary sway; opposite influence.**

COUNTERTALLY, ***n.*** **A tally corresponding to another.**

COUNTERTASTE, ***n.*** **[counter and taste.] Opposite or false taste.**

COUNTERTENOR, COUNTER, ***n.*** **[counter and tenor.] In music, one of the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble; high tenor.**

COUNTERTIDE, ***n.*** **[counter and tide.] Contrary tide.**

COUNTERTIME, ***n.*** **[counter and time.]**

1. In the manege, the defense or resistance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege, occasioned

by a bad horseman or the bad temper of the horse.*NWAD COUNTERTIME.2*

2. Resistance; opposition.*NWAD COUNTERTIME.3*

COUNTERTURN, *n.* The highth of a play, which puts an end to expectation.

COUNTERVAIL, *v.t.* [counter and L., to avail or be strong.] To act against with equal force, or power; to equal; to act with equivalent effect against any thing; to balance; to compensate.

The profit will hardly countervail the inconveniences.*NWAD COUNTERVAIL.2*

Although the enemy could not countervail the king's damage. *Esther 7:4*.*NWAD COUNTERVAIL.3*

COUNTERVAIL, *n.* Equal weight or strength; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect; equal weight or value; compensation; requital.

COUNTERVAILED, *pp.* Acted against with equal force or power; balanced; compensated.

COUNTERVAILING, *ppr.* Opposing with equal strength or value; balancing; obviating an effect.

COUNTERVIEW, *n.* [counter and view.]

1. An opposite or opposing view; opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.*NWAD COUNTERVIEW.2*

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other by opposition.*NWAD COUNTERVIEW.3*

COUNTERVOTE, *v.t.* To vote in opposition; to outvote.

COUNTERWEIGH, *v.t.* [See *Weigh*.] To weigh against; to counterbalance.

COUNTERWHEEL, *v.t.* To cause to wheel in an opposite direction.

COUNTERWIND, *n.* Contrary wind.

COUNTERWORK. [See *Work*.] To work in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

That counterworks each folly and caprice.*NWAD COUNTERWORK.2*

COUNTERWROUGHT, *pp.* Counteracted; opposed by contrary action.

COUNTESS, *n.* [See *Count*.] The consort of an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE, COUNTING-ROOM, *n.* [See *Count*, the verb.] The house or room appropriated by merchants, traders

and manufacturers to the business of keeping their books, accounts, letters and papers.

COUNTLESS, *a.* [count and less.] That cannot be counted; not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable; innumerable. The sands of the sea-shore are countless.

COUNTRY, *n.* [L., land adjacent to a city. Hence the citizen says, let us go into the country. The Latin has conterraneus, a countryman.]

1. Properly, the land lying about or near a city; the territory situated in the vicinity of a city. Our friend has a seat in the country, a few miles from town. See *Mark 5:1*; *Luke 8:26, 37*. Hence,*NWAD COUNTRY.2*

2. The whole territory of a kingdom or state, as opposed to city. We say, the gentleman has a seat in the country, at any distance from town indefinitely. Hence,*NWAD COUNTRY.3*

3. Any tract of land, or inhabited land; any region, as distinguished from other regions; a kingdom, state or lesser district. We speak of all the countries of Europe or Asia.*NWAD COUNTRY.4*

And they came into the country of Moab. *Ruth 1:2*.*NWAD COUNTRY.5*

4. The kingdom, state or territory in which one is born; the land of nativity; or the particular district indefinitely in which one is born. America is my country, or Connecticut is my country.*NWAD COUNTRY.6*

Laban said, it must not be so done in our country. *Genesis 29:26*.*NWAD COUNTRY.7*

5. The region in which one resides.*NWAD COUNTRY.8*

He sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange country. *Hebrews 11:9*.*NWAD COUNTRY.9*

6. Land, as opposed to water; or inhabited territory.*NWAD*

COUNTRY.10

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country. *Acts 27:27*.*NWAD COUNTRY.11*

7. The inhabitants of a region.*NWAD COUNTRY.12*

All the country wept with a loud voice. *2 Samuel 15:23*.*NWAD COUNTRY.13*

8. A place of residence; a region of permanent habitation.*NWAD COUNTRY.14*

They declare plainly that they seek a country. *Hebrews 11:14*.*NWAD COUNTRY.15*

They desire a better country, a heavenly. *Hebrews 11:16*.*NWAD COUNTRY.16*

9. In law, a jury or jurors; as, trial by the country, per pais.*NWAD COUNTRY.17*

COUNTRY, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the country or territory at a distance from a city; rural; rustic; as a country town; a country seat; a country squire; a country life; the country party, as opposed to city party.*NWAD COUNTRY.19*

2. Pertaining or peculiar to ones own country.*NWAD COUNTRY.20*

He spoke in his country language.*NWAD COUNTRY.21*

3. Rude; ignorant.*NWAD COUNTRY.22*

Country-dance, and erroneous orthography. [See *Contra-dance*.]*NWAD COUNTRY.23*

COUNTRYMAN, *n.*

1. One born in the same country with another. This man is my

countryman. [See *2 Corinthians 11:26*]*NWAD COUNTRYMAN.2*

2. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to a citizen; a rustic; a farmer or husbandmen; a man of plain unpolished manners.*NWAD COUNTRYMAN.3*

3. An inhabitant or native of a region. What countryman is he?*NWAD COUNTRYMAN.4*

COUNTY, *n.* [L. See *Count*.]

1. Originally, an earldom; the district or territory of a count or earl. Now, a circuit or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice. It is called also a shire. [See *Shire*.] Each county has its sheriff and its court, with other officers employed in the administration of justice and the execution of the laws. In England there are fifty two counties, and in each is a Lord Lieutenant, who has command of the militia. The several states of America are divided by law into counties, in each of which is a county court of inferior jurisdiction; and in each, the supreme court of the state holds stated sessions.*NWAD COUNTY.2*

2. A count; an earl or lord.*NWAD COUNTY.3*

County court, the court whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, whose powers, in America, depend on statutes. In England, it is incident to the jurisdiction of the sheriff.*NWAD COUNTY.4*

County palatine, in England, is a county distinguished by particular privileges; so called a palatio, the palace, because the owner had originally royal powers, or the same powers in the administration of justice, as the king had in his palace; but their powers are not abridged. The counties palatine, in England, are Lancaster, Chester and Durham.*NWAD COUNTY.5*

County corporate, is a county invested with particular privileges by charter or royal grant; as London, York, Bristol, etc.*NWAD COUNTY.6*

COUNTY, *a.* Pertaining to a county; as county court.

COUPEE, *n.* A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forward.

COUPLE, *n.* [L. G.]

1. Two of the same species or kind, and near in place, or considered together; as a couple of men; a couple or oranges. I have planted a couple of cherry trees. We cannot call a horse and an ox a couple, unless we add a generic term. Of a horse and ox feeding in a pasture, we should say, a couple of animals. Among huntsmen and soldiers, brace is used for couple; as a brace of ducks; a brace or pistols. Couple differs from pair, which implies strictly not only things of the same kind, but likeness, equality or customary association. A pair is a couple; but a couple may or may not be a pair.*NWAD COUPLE.2*

2. Two things of any kind connected or linked together.*NWAD COUPLE.3*

3. A male and female connected by marriage, betrothed or allied; as a married couple; a young couple.*NWAD COUPLE.4*

4. That which links or connects two things together; a chain.*NWAD COUPLE.5*

COUPLE, *v.t.*

1. To link, chain or connect one thing with another; to sew or fasten together.*NWAD COUPLE.7*

Thou shalt couple the curtains with taches. *Exodus 26:6*.*NWAD COUPLE.8*

2. To marry; to wed; to unite, as husband and wife.*NWAD COUPLE.9*

COUPLE, *v.i.* To embrace, as the sexes.

COUPLED, *pp.* United, as two things; linked; married.

COUPLEMENT, *n.* Union.

COUPLET, *n.*

1. Two verses; a pair of rhymes.*NWAD COUPLET.2*

2. A division of a hymn or ode in which an equal number or equal measure of verse is found in each part, called a strophe.*NWAD COUPLET.3*

3. A pair; as a couplet of doves. [Not used.]*NWAD COUPLET.4*

COUPLING, *ppr.* Uniting in couples; fastening or connecting together; embracing.

COUPLING, *n.*

1. That which couples or connects. *2 Chronicles 34:11*.*NWAD COUPLING.3*

2. The act of coupling.*NWAD COUPLING.4*

COURAGE, *n.* [L., the heart.] Bravery; intrepidity; that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valor; boldness; resolution. It is a constituent part of fortitude; but fortitude implies patience to bear continued suffering.

Courage that grows from constitution, often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; courage which arises from a sense of duty, acts in a uniform manner.*NWAD COURAGE.2*

Be strong and of good courage. *Deuteronomy 31:6*.*NWAD COURAGE.3*

COURAGEOUS, *a.* Brave; bold; daring; intrepid; hardy to encounter difficulties and dangers; adventurous; enterprising.

Be thou strong and courageous. *Joshua 1:7*.*NWAD COURAGEOUS.2*

COURAGEOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly.**

COURAGEOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Courage; boldness; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; valor.**

COURANT, COURANTO, ***n.***

1. A piece of music in triple time; also, a kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance and a coupee.*NWAD COURANT.2*

2. The title of a newspaper.*NWAD COURANT.3*

COURAP, ***n.*** **A distemper in the East Indies; a kind of herpes or itch in the armpits, groin, breast and face.**

COURB, ***v.i.*** **To bend. [Not in use.]**

COURB, ***a.*** **Crooked. [Not in use.]**

COURBARIL, ***n.*** **Gum anime, which flows from the Hymenaea, a tree of South America; used for varnishing.**

COURIER, ***n.*** **[L.] A messenger sent express, for conveying letters or dispatches on public business.**

COURSE, ***n.***

1. In its general sense, a passing; a moving, or motion forward, in a direct or curving line; applicable to any body or substance, solid or fluid.*NWAD COURSE.2*

Applied to animals, a running, or walking; a race; a career; a passing, or passage, with any degree of swiftness indefinitely.*NWAD COURSE.3*

Applied to fluids, a flowing, as in a stream in any direction; as a straight course, or winding course. It is applied to water or other liquids, to air or wind, and to light, in the sense of motion or passing.*NWAD COURSE.4*

Applied to solid bodies, it signifies motion or passing; as the course of a rolling stone; the course of a carriage; the course of the earth in its orbit.*NWAD COURSE.5*

Applied to navigation, it signifies a passing or motion on water, or in balloons in air; a voyage.*NWAD COURSE.6*

2. The direction of motion; line of advancing; point of compass, in which motion is directed; as, what course shall the pilot steer? In technical language, the angel contained between the nearest meridian and that point of compass on which a ship sails in any direction.*NWAD COURSE.7*

3. Ground on which a race is run.*NWAD COURSE.8*

4. A passing or process; the progress of any thing; as the course of an argument, or of a debate; a course of thought or reflexion.*NWAD COURSE.9*

5. Order of proceeding or of passing from an ancestor to an heir; as the course of descent in inheritance.*NWAD COURSE.10*

6. Order; turn; class; succession of one to another in office, or duty.*NWAD COURSE.11*

The chief fathers of every course. *1 Chronicles 27:1*.*NWAD COURSE.12*

Solomon appointed the courses of the priests. *2 Chronicles 8:14*.*NWAD COURSE.13*

7. Stated and orderly method of proceeding; usual manner. He obtained redress in due course of law. Leave nature to her course.*NWAD COURSE.14*

8. Series of successive and methodical procedure; a train of acts, or applications; as a course of medicine administered.*NWAD COURSE.15*

9. A methodical series, applied to the arts or sciences; a systemized order of principles in arts or sciences, for illustration of instruction.

We say, the author has completed a course of principles or of lectures in philosophy. Also, the order pursued by a student; as, he has completed a course of studies in law or physics.*NWAD COURSE.16*

10. Manner of proceeding; way of life or conduct; deportment; series of actions.*NWAD COURSE.17*

That I might finish my course with joy. *Acts 20:24*.*NWAD COURSE.18*

Their course is evil. *Jeremiah 23:10*.*NWAD COURSE.19*

11. Line of conduct; manner of proceeding; as, we know not what course to pursue.*NWAD COURSE.20*

12. Natural bent; propensity; uncontrolled will. Let not a perverse child take his own course.*NWAD COURSE.21*

13. Tilt; act of running in the lists.*NWAD COURSE.22*

14. Orderly structure; system.*NWAD COURSE.23*

The tongue setteth on fire the course of nature. *James 3:6*.*NWAD COURSE.24*

15. Any regular series. In architecture, a continued range of stones, level or of the same highth, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. A laying of bricks, etc.*NWAD COURSE.25*

16. The dishes set on table at one time; service of meat.*NWAD COURSE.26*

17. Regularity; order; regular succession; as, let the classes follow in course.*NWAD COURSE.27*

18. Empty form; as, compliments are often words of course.*NWAD COURSE.28*

Of course, by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without specila direction or

provision. This effect will follow of course. If the defendant resides no in the state, the cause is continued of course.*NWAD COURSE.29*

COURSES, *n. plu.*

1. In a ship, the principal sails, as the main sail, fore sail, and mizen; sometimes the name is given to the stay sails on the lower masts; also to the main stay sails of all brigs and schooners.*NWAD COURSES.2*

2. Catamenia; menstrual flux.*NWAD COURSES.3*

COURSE, *v.t.*

1. To hunt; to pursue; to chase.*NWAD COURSE.2*

We coursed him at the heels.*NWAD COURSE.3*

2. To cause to run; to force to move with speed.*NWAD COURSE.4*

3. To run through or over.*NWAD COURSE.5*

The blood courses the winding arteries.*NWAD COURSE.6*

The bounding steed courses the dusty plain.*NWAD COURSE.7*

COURSE, *v.i.* To run; to move with speed; to run or move about; as, the blood courses.

The grayhounds coursed through the fields.*NWAD COURSE.9*

COURSED, *pp.* Hunted; chased; pursued; caused to run.

COURSER, *n.*

1. A swift horse; a runner; a war-horse; a word used chiefly in poetry.*NWAD COURSER.2*

2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing

hares.*NWAD COURSER.3*

3. A disputant. [Not in use.]*NWAD COURSER.4*

COURSEY, *n.* Part of the hatches in a galley.

COURSING, *ppr.* Hunting; chasing; running; flowing; compelling to run.

COURSING, *n.* The act or sport of chasing and hunting hares, foxes or deer.

COURT, *n.*

1. A place in front of a house, inclosed by a wall or fence; in popular language, a court-yard.*NWAD COURT.2*

2. A space inclosed by houses, broader than a street; or a space forming a kind of recess from a public street.*NWAD COURT.3*

3. A palace; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince.*NWAD COURT.4*

4. The hall, chamber or place where justice is administered.*NWAD COURT.5*

St. Paul was brought into the highest court in Athens.*NWAD COURT.6*

5. Persons who compose the retinue or council of a king or emperor.*NWAD COURT.7*

6. The persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, civil, criminal, military, naval or ecclesiastical; as a court of law; a court of chancery; a court martial; a court of admiralty; an ecclesiastical court; court baron; etc. Hence,*NWAD COURT.8*

7. Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical.*NWAD COURT.9*

8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery; address to gain favor. Hence the phrase, to make court, to attempt to please by flattery and address.*NWAD COURT.10*

9. In scripture, an inclosed part of the entrance into a palace or house. The tabernacle had one court; the temple, three. The first was the court of the Gentiles; the second, the court of Israel, in which the people worshiped; the third was the court of the priests, where the priests and Levites exercised their ministry. Hence places of public worship are called the courts of the Lord.*NWAD COURT.11*

10. In the United States, a legislature consisting of two houses; as the General court of Massachusetts. The original constitution of Connecticut established a General Court in 1639.*NWAD COURT.12*

11. A session of the legislature.*NWAD COURT.13*

COURT, ***v.t.***

1. In a general sense, to flatter; to endeavor to please by civilities and address; a use of the word derived from the manners of a court.*NWAD COURT.15*

2. To woo; to solicit for marriage.*NWAD COURT.16*

A thousand court you, though they court in vain.*NWAD COURT.17*

3. To attempt to gain by address; to solicit; to seek; as, to court commendation or applause.*NWAD COURT.18*

COURT-BARON, ***n.*** **A barons court; a court incident to a manor.**

COURT-BRED, ***a.*** **[See** ***Breed*****.] Bred at court.**

COURT-BREEDING, ***n.*** **Education at a court.**

COURT-BUBBLE, ***n.*** **The trifle of a court.**

COURT-CHAPLAIN, ***n.*** **A chaplain to a king or prince.**

COURT-CUPBOARD, ***n.*** **The sideboard of ancient days.**

COURT-DAY, ***n.*** **A day in which a court sits to administer justice.**

COURT-DRESS, ***n.*** **A dress suitable for an appearance at court of levee.**

COURT-DRESSER, ***n.*** **A flatterer.**

COURT-FASHION, ***n.*** **The fashion of a court.**

COURT-FAVOR, ***n.*** **A favor or benefit bestowed by a court or prince.**

COURT-HAND, ***n.*** **The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.**

COURT-HOUSE, ***n.*** **A house in which established courts are held, or a house appropriated to courts and public meetings.**

COURT-LADY, ***n.*** **A lady who attends or is conversant in court.**

COURT-LEET, ***n.*** **A court of record held once a year, in particular hundred, lordship or manor, before the steward of the leet.**

COURT-MARTIAL, ***n.*** **A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of offences of a military character.**

COURTED, ***pp.*** **Flattered; wooed; solicited in marriage; sought.**

COURTEOUS, ***a.*** **[from court.]**

1. Polite; wellbred; being of elegant manners; civil; obliging; condescending; applied to persons.*NWAD COURTEOUS.2*

2. Polite; civil; graceful; elegant; complaisant; applied to manners, etc.*NWAD COURTEOUS.3*

COURTEOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a courteous manner; with obliging**

civility and condescension; complaisantly.

COURTEOUSNESS, *n.* Civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.

COURTER, *n.* One who courts; one who solicits in marriage.

COURTESAN, *n.* A prostitute; a woman who prostitutes herself for hire, especially to men of rank.

COURTESY, *n.*

1. Elegance or politeness of manners; especially, politeness connected with kindness; civility; complaisance; as, the gentleman shows great courtesy to strangers; he treats his friends with great courtesy.*NWAD COURTESY.2*

2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness or favor performed with politeness.*NWAD COURTESY.3*

3. The act of civility, respect or reverence, performed by a woman; a fall or inclination of the body, corresponding in design to the bow of a gentleman.*NWAD COURTESY.4*

4. A favor; as, to hold upon courtesy, that is, not of right, but by indulgence.*NWAD COURTESY.5*

Tenure by courtesy or curtesy, is where a man marries a woman seized of an estate of inheritance, and has by her issue born alive, which was capable of inheriting her estate; in this case, on the death of his wife, he holds the lands for his life, as tenant by curtesy.*NWAD COURTESY.6*

COURTESY, *v.i.* To perform an act of civiility, respect or reverence, as a woman. Note. This word was formerly applied to the other sex; but is now used only of the acts of reverence or civility, performed by women.

COURTESY, *v.t.* To treat with civility. [Not in use.]

COURTIER, *n.* [from court.]

1. A man who attends or frequents the courts of princes.*NWAD COURTIER.2*

2. One who courts or solicits the favor of another; one who flatters to please; one who possesses the art of gaining favor by address and complaisance.*NWAD COURTIER.3*

There was not among all our princes a greater courtier of the people than Richard III.*NWAD COURTIER.4*

COURTIERY, *n.* The manners of a courtier. [Not used.]

COURTING, *ppr.* Flattering; attempting to gain by address; wooing; soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, *a.* Polite; elegant.

COURTLINESS, *n.* [See *Courtly*.] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; civility; complaisance with dignity.

COURTLING, *n.* A courtier; a retainer to a court.

COURTLY, *a.* [court and like.] Relating to a court; elegant; polite with dignity; applied to men and manners; flattering, applied to language.

COURTLY, *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a flattering manner.

COURTSHIP, *n.*

1. The act of soliciting favor.*NWAD COURTSHIP.2*

2. The act of wooing in love; solicitation of a woman to marriage.*NWAD COURTSHIP.3*

3. Civility; elegance of manners.*NWAD COURTSHIP.4*

COUSIN, *n.*

1. In a general sense, one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister. But,*NWAD COUSIN.2*

2. Appropriately, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; the children of brothers and sisters being usually denominated cousins or cousin-germans. In the second generation, they are called second cousins.*NWAD COUSIN.3*

3. A title given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.*NWAD COUSIN.4*

COUSIN, *a.* Allied.

COVE, *n.* A small inlet, creek or bay; a recess in the sea shore, where vessels and boats may sometimes be sheltered from the winds and waves.

COVE, *v.t.* TO arch over; as a coved ceiling.

COVENABLE, *a.* Fit; suitable.

COVENANT, *n.* [L, to come; a coming together; a meeting or agreement of minds.]

1. A mutual consent or agreement of two or more persons, to do or to forbear some act or thing; a contract; stipulation. A covenant is created by deed in writing, sealed and executed; or it may be implied in the contract.*NWAD COVENANT.2*

2. A writing containing the terms of agreement or contract between parties; or the clause of agreement in a deed containing the covenant.*NWAD COVENANT.3*

3. In theology, the covenant of works, is that implied in the commands, prohibitions, and promises of God; the promise of God to man, that man's perfect obedience should entitle him to happiness. This do, and live; that do, and die.*NWAD COVENANT.4*

The covenant of redemption, is the mutual agreement between the Father and Son, respecting the redemption of sinners by

Christ.*NWAD COVENANT.5*

The covenant of grace, is that by which God engages to bestow salvation on man, upon the condition that man shall believe in Christ and yield obedience to the terms of the gospel.*NWAD COVENANT.6*

4. In church affairs, a solemn agreement between the members of a church, that they will walk together according to the precepts of the gospel, in brotherly affection.*NWAD COVENANT.7*

COVENANT, *v.i.* To enter into a formal agreement; to stipulate; to bind ones self by contract. A covenants with B to convey to him a certain estate. When the terms are expressed ti has for before the thing or price.

They covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver. *Matthew 26:15*.*NWAD COVENANT.9*

COVENANT, *v.t.* To grant or promise by covenant.

COVENANTED, *pp.* Pledged or promised by covenant.

COVENANTEE, *n.* The person to whom a covenant is made.

COVENANTING, *ppr.* Making a covenant; stipulating.

COVENANTER, *n.* He who makes a covenant.

COVENOUS, COVINOUS, *a.* [See *Covin*.] Collusive; fraudulent; deceitful; as a covenous lease of lands.

COVER, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To overspread the surface of a thing with another substance; to lay or set over; as, to cover a table with a cloth, or a floor with a carpet.*NWAD COVER.2*

The valleys are covered with corn. *Psalm 65:13*.*NWAD COVER.3*

The locusts shall cover the face of the earth. *Exodus 10:5*.*NWAD*

COVER.4

2. To hide; to conceal by something overspread.*NWAD COVER.5*

If I say, surely the darkness shall cover me-- *Psalm 139:11*.*NWAD COVER.6*

3. To conceal by some intervening object; as, the enemy was covered from our sight by a forest.*NWAD COVER.7*

4. To clothe; as, to cover with a robe or mantle; to cover nakedness. *1 Samuel 28:14*; *Exodus 28:42*.*NWAD COVER.8*

5. To overwhelm.*NWAD COVER.9*

The waters covered the chariots and horsemen. *Exodus 14:28*.*NWAD COVER.10*

Let them be covered with reproach. *Psalm 71:13*.*NWAD COVER.11*

6. To conceal from notice or punishment.*NWAD COVER.12*

Charity shall cover the multitude of sins. *1 Peter 4:8*.*NWAD COVER.13*

7. To conceal; to refrain from disclosing or confessing.*NWAD COVER.14*

He that covereth his sin shall not prosper. *Proverbs 28:13*.*NWAD COVER.15*

8. To pardon or remit.*NWAD COVER.16*

Blessed is he whose sin is covered. *Psalm 32:1*.*NWAD COVER.17*

9. To vail, applied to women. *1 Corinthians 11:6*. To wear a hat, applied to men. Be covered, sir.*NWAD COVER.18*

10. To wrap, infold or envelop; as, to cover a package of goods.*NWAD COVER.19*

11. To shelter; to protect; to defend. A squadron of horse covered

the troops on the retreat.*NWAD COVER.20*

And the soft wings of peace cover him around.*NWAD COVER.21*

12. To brood; to incubate; as, a hen covering her eggs.*NWAD COVER.22*

13. To copulate with a female.*NWAD COVER.23*

14. To equal, or be of equal extent; to be equivalent to; as, the receipts do not cover the expenses; a mercantile use of the word.*NWAD COVER.24*

15. To disguise; to conceal hypocritically.*NWAD COVER.25*

16. To include, embrace or comprehend. This land was covered by a mortgage.*NWAD COVER.26*

COVER, *n.*

1. Any thing which is laid, set or spread over another thing; as the cover of a vessel; the cover of a bed.*NWAD COVER.28*

2. Any thing which vails or conceals; a screen; disguise; superficial appearance. Affected gravity may serve as a cover for a deceitful heart.*NWAD COVER.29*

3. Shelter; defense; protection. The troops fought under cover of the batteries.*NWAD COVER.30*

4. Concealment and protection. The army advanced under cover of the night.*NWAD COVER.31*

5. Shelter; retreat; in hunting.*NWAD COVER.32*

COVERCHIEF, *n.* A covering of the head.

COVERCLE, *n.* A small cover; a lid.

COVERED, *pp.* Spread over; hid; concealed; clothed; vailed; having a hat on; wrapped; inclosed; sheltered; protected;

disguised.

COVERING, *ppr.* Spreading over; laying over; concealing; vailing; clothing; wrapping; inclosing; protecting; disguising.

COVERING, *n.*

1. That which convers; any thing spread or laid over another, whether for security or concealment.*NWAD COVERING.3*

Noah removed the covering of the ark. *Genesis 8:13*.*NWAD COVERING.4*

He spread a cloud for a covering. *Psalm 105:39*.*NWAD COVERING.5*

Destruction hath no covering. *Job 26:6*.*NWAD COVERING.6*

2. A cover; a lid.*NWAD COVERING.7*

Every open vessel that hath no covering. *Numbers 19:15*.*NWAD COVERING.8*

3. Clothing; raiment; garments; dress.*NWAD COVERING.9*

They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no covering in the cold. *Job 24:7*.*NWAD COVERING.10*

COVERLET, *n.* [cover, and a bed.] The cover of a bed; a piece of furniture designed to be spread over all the other covering of a bed.

COVER-SHAME, *n.* Something used to conceal infamy.

COVERT, *a.*

1. Covered; hid; private; secret; concealed.*NWAD COVERT.2*

Whether of open war, or covert guile.*NWAD COVERT.3*

2. Disguised; insidious.*NWAD COVERT.4*

3. Sheltered; not open or exposed; as a covert alley, or place.*NWAD COVERT.5*

4. Under cover, authority or protection; as a feme-covert, a married woman who is considered as being under the influence and protection of her husband.*NWAD COVERT.6*

COVERT, *n.*

1. A covering, or covering place; a place which covers and shelters; a shelter; a defense.*NWAD COVERT.8*

A tabernacle--for a covert from storm and rain. *Isaiah 4:6*.*NWAD COVERT.9*

I will trust in the covert of thy wings. *Psalm 61:4*.*NWAD COVERT.10*

2. A thicket; a shady place, or a hiding place. *1 Samuel 25:20*; *Job 38:40*.*NWAD COVERT.11*

COVERTLY, *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

Among the poets, Persius covertly strikes at Nero.*NWAD COVERTLY.2*

COVERTNESS, *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

COVERTURE, *n.*

1. Covering; shelter; defense.*NWAD COVERTURE.2*

2. In law, the state of a married woman, who is considered as under cover, or the power of her husband, and therefore called a feme-covert, or femme-couvert. The coverture of a woman disables her from making contracts to the prejudice of herself or husband, without his allowance or confirmation.*NWAD COVERTURE.3*

COVERT-WAY, *n.* In fortification, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathoms broad,

ranging quite round the half moons or other works, towards the country. It has a parapet raised on a level, together with its banquets and glacis. It is called also the corridor, and sometimes the counterscarp, because it is on the edge of the scarp.

COVET, *v.t.*

1. To desire or wish for, with eagerness; to desire earnestly to obtain or possess; in a good sense.*NWAD COVET.2*

Covet earnestly the best gifts. *1 Corinthians 12:31*.*NWAD COVET.3*

2. To desire inordinately; to desire that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.*NWAD COVET.4*

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbors house, wife or servant. *Exodus 20:17*.*NWAD COVET.5*

COVET, *v.i.* To have an earnest desire. ***1 Timothy 6:10*.**

COVETABLE, *a.* That may be coveted.

COVETED, *pp.* Earnestly desired; greatly wished or longed for.

COVETING, *n.* Inordinate desire.

COVETISE, *n.* Avarice. [Not in use.]

COVETOUS, *a.*

1. Very desirous; eager to obtain; in a good sense; as covetous of wisdom, virtue or learning.*NWAD COVETOUS.2*

2. Inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; directed to money or goods, avaricious.*NWAD COVETOUS.3*

A bishop must not be covetous. *1 Timothy 3:2*.*NWAD COVETOUS.4*

COVETOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.**

COVETOUSNESS, ***n.***

1. A strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good; usually in a bad sense, and applied to an inordinate desire of wealth or avarice.*NWAD COVETOUSNESS.2*

Out of the heart proceedeth covetousness. *Mark 7:21, 22*.*NWAD COVETOUSNESS.3*

Mortify your members--and covetousness which is idolatry. *Colossians 3:5*.*NWAD COVETOUSNESS.4*

2. Strong desire; eagerness.*NWAD COVETOUSNESS.5*

COVEY, ***n.***

1. A brood or hatch of birds; an old fowl with her brood of young. Hence, a small flock or number of fowls together; as a covey of partridges.*NWAD COVEY.2*

2. A company; a set.*NWAD COVEY.3*

COVIN, ***n.*** **In law, a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person.**

COVING, ***n.*** **[See *Cove*.] In building, a term denoting an arch or arched projecture, as when houses are built so as to project over the ground-plot, ad the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plastered.**

COVINOUS, ***a.*** **Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.**

COW, ***n. plu.*** **cows; old** ***plu.*** **kine. The female of the bovine genus of animals; a quadruped with cloven hoofs, whose milk furnishes an abundance of food and profit to the farmer.**

Sea-cow, the Manatus, a species of the Trichechus. [See *Sea-cow*.]*NWAD COW.2*

COW, ***v.t.*** **To depress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage; to oppress with habitual timidity.**

COW-BANE, ***n.*** **[cow and bane.] A popular name of the Aethusa cynapium.**

COWHAGE, COW-ITCH, ***n.*** **A leguminous plant of the genus Dolichos, a native of warm climates. It has a fibrous root and an herbaceous climbing stalk, with red papilionaceous flowers, and leguminous, coriaceous pods, crooked and covered with sharp hairs, which penetrate the skin, and cause an itching.**

COWHERD, ***n.*** **[See *Herd*.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.**

COW-HOUSE, ***n.*** **A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled.**

COW-KEEPER, ***n.*** **One whose business is to keep cows.**

COW-LEECH, ***n.*** **[See *Leech*.] One who professes to heal the diseases of cows.**

COW-LEECHING, ***n.*** **The act or art of healing the distempers of cows.**

COW-LICK, ***n.*** **A tuft of hair that appears as if licked by a cow.**

COW-PARSNEP, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Heracleum.**

COW-PEN, ***n.*** **A pen for cows.**

COW-POX, ***n.*** **The vaccine disease.**

COW-QUAKES, ***n.*** **Quaking grass, the Briza, a genus of plants.**

COWSLIP, COW'S-LIP, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Primula, or primrose, of several varieties. The American cowship belongs to the genus Dodecatheon; the Jerusalem and mountain cowslip, to the genus Pulmonaria.**

COW'S-LUNGWORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Verbascum.**

COW-WEED, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Chaerophyllum, or chervil.**

COW-WHEAT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Melampyrum.**

COWARD, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. A person who wants courage to meet danger; a poltroon; a timid or pusillanimous man.*NWAD COWARD.2*

A coward does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes loses his life.*NWAD COWARD.3*

2. In heraldry, a term given to a lion borne in the escutcheon with his tail doubled between his legs.*NWAD COWARD.4*

COWARD, ***a.***

1. Destitute of courage; timid; base; as a coward wretch.*NWAD COWARD.6*

2. Proceeding from or expressive of fear, or timidity; as coward cry; coward joy.*NWAD COWARD.7*

COWARDICE, ***n.*** **Want of courage to face danger; timidity;**

pusillanimity; fear of exposing ones person to danger.

Cowardice alone is loss of fame.*NWAD COWARDICE.2*

Did cowardice; did injustice ever save a sinking state.*NWAD COWARDICE.3*

COWARDLIKE, *a.* Resembling a coward; mean.

COWARDLINESS, *n.* Want of courage; timidity; cowardice.

COWARDLY, *a.*

1. Wanting courage to face danger; timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous.*NWAD COWARDLY.2*

2. Mean; base; befitting a coward; as a cowardly action.*NWAD COWARDLY.3*

3. Proceeding from fear of danger; as cowardly silence.*NWAD COWARDLY.4*

COWARDLY, *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; basely.

COWARDOUS, *a.* Cowardly. [Not used.]

COWARDSHIP, *n.* Cowardice. [Not used.]

COWER, *v.i.* To sink by bending the knees; to crouch; to squat; to stoop or sink downwards.

Our dame wits cowering oer a kitchen fire.*NWAD COWER.2*

COWER, *v.t.* To cherish with care. [Not used.]

COWISH, *a.* Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [Little used.]

COWL, *n.*

1. A monks hood, or habit, worn by the Bernardines and Benedictines. It is either white or black.*NWAD COWL.2*

What differ more, you cry, than crown and cowl?*NWAD COWL.3*

2. A vessel to be carried on a pole betwixt two persons, for the conveyance of water.*NWAD COWL.4*

COWL-STAFF, *n.* A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons.

COWLED, *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded; in shape of a cowl, as a cowled leaf.

COWLIKE, *a.* Resembling a cow.

CO-WORKER, *n.* One that works with another; a co-operator.

COWRY, *n.* A small shell, the Cypraea moneta, used for coin in Africa and the East Indies.

COXCOMB, *n.* [cocks comb.]

1. The top of the head.*NWAD COXCOMB.2*

2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps.*NWAD COXCOMB.3*

3. A fop; a vain showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments.*NWAD COXCOMB.4*

4. A kind of red flower; a name given to a species of Celosia, and some other plants.*NWAD COXCOMB.5*

COXCOMBLY, *a.* Like a coxcomb. [Not used.]

COXCOMICAL, *a.* Foppish; vain; conceited; a low word.

COY, *a.* Modest; silent; reserved; not accessible; shy; not easily condescending to familiarity.

Like Daphne she, as lovely and as coy.*NWAD COY.2*

COY, *v.i.*

1. To behave with reserve; to be silent or distant; to refrain from speech or free intercourse.*NWAD COY.4*

2. To make difficulty; to be backward or unwilling; not freely to condescend.*NWAD COY.5*

3. To smooth or stroke.*NWAD COY.6*

COY, for decoy, to allure. [Not in use.]

COYISH, *a.* Somewhat coy, or reserved.

COYLY, *adv.* With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

COYNESS, *n.* Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar; disposition to avoid free intercourse, by silence or retirement.

When the kind nymph would coyness feign, and hides but to be found again.*NWAD COYNESS.2*

COYSTREL, *n.* A species of degenerate hawk.

COZ. A contraction of cousin.

COZEN, *v.t.*

1. To cheat; to defraud.*NWAD COZEN.2*

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness and neglect, does the same thing with him that corruptly sets himself to cozen it.*NWAD COZEN.3*

2. To deceive; to beguile.*NWAD COZEN.4*

Children may be cozened into a knowledge of the letters.*NWAD COZEN.5*

COZENAGE, *n.* Cheat; trick; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.

COZENED, *pp.* Cheated; defrauded; beguiled.

COZENER, *n.* One who cheats, or defrauds.

COZENING, *ppr.* Cheating; defrauding; beguiling.

CRAB, *n.* [Gr. L.]

1. A crustaceous fish, the cray-fish, Cancer, a genus containing numerous species. They have usually ten feet, two of which are furnished with claws; two eyes, pedunculated, elongated and movable. To this genus belong the lobster, the shrimp, etc. *NWAD CRAB.2*

2. A wild apple, or the tree producing it; so named from its rough taste. *NWAD CRAB.3*

3. A peevish morose person. *NWAD CRAB.4*

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching ships and heaving them into the dock. *NWAD CRAB.5*

5. A pillar used sometimes for the same purpose as a capstan. *NWAD CRAB.6*

6. Cancer, a sign in the zodiac. *NWAD CRAB.7*

Crabs claws, in the materia medica, the tips of the claws of the common crab; used as absorbents. *NWAD CRAB.8*

Crabs eyes, in pharmacy, concretions formed in the stomach of the cray-fish. They are rounded on one side, and depressed and sinuated on the other, considerably heavy, moderately hard, and without smell. They are absorbent, discussive and diuretic. *NWAD CRAB.9*

Crab-lice, small insects that stick fast to the skin. *NWAD CRAB.10*

CRAB, ***a.*** **Sour; rough; austere.**

CRAB-APPLE, ***n.*** **A wild apple. [See** ***Crab*****.]**

CRAB-GRASS, ***n.*** **A genus of plants, the Digitaria.**

CRAB-TREE, ***n.*** **The tree that bears crabs.**

CRAB-YAWS, ***n.*** **The name of a disease in the West Indies, being a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard callous lips.**

CRABBED, ***a.*** **[from crab.]**

1. Rough; harsh; austere; sour; peevish; morose; cynical; applied to the temper.*NWAD CRABBED.2*

2. Rough; harsh; applied to things.*NWAD CRABBED.3*

3. Difficult; perplexing; as a crabbed author or subject.*NWAD CRABBED.4*

CRABBEDLY, ***adv.*** **Peevishly; roughly; morosely; with perplexity.**

CRABBEDNESS, ***n.***

1. Roughness; harshness.*NWAD CRABBEDNESS.2*

2. Sourness; peevishness; asperity.*NWAD CRABBEDNESS.3*

3. Difficulty; perplexity.*NWAD CRABBEDNESS.4*

CRABBY, ***a.*** **Difficult.**

CRABER, ***n.*** **The water-rat.**

CRACK, ***v.t.***

1. To rend, break, or burst into chinks; to break partially; to divide the parts a little from each other; as, to crack a board or a rock; or to break without an entire severance of the parts; as, to crack glass, or ice.*NWAD CRACK.2*

2. To break in pieces; as, to crack nuts.*NWAD CRACK.3*

3. To break with grief; to affect deeply; to pain; to torture; as, to crack the heart. We now use break, or rend.*NWAD CRACK.4*

4. To open and drink; as, to crack a bottle of wine. [Low.]*NWAD CRACK.5*

5. To thrust out, or cast with smartness; as, to crack a joke.*NWAD CRACK.6*

6. To snap; to make a sharp sudden noise; as, to crack a whip.*NWAD CRACK.7*

7. To break or destroy.*NWAD CRACK.8*

8. To impair the regular exercise of the intellectual faculties; to disorder; to make crazy; as, to crack the brain.*NWAD CRACK.9*

CRACK, ***v.i.***

1. To burst; to open in chinks; as, the earth cracks by frost; or to be marred without an opening; as, glass cracks by a sudden application of heat.*NWAD CRACK.11*

2. To fall to ruin, or to be impaired.*NWAD CRACK.12*

The credit of the exchequer cracks, when little comes in and much goes out. [Not elegant.]*NWAD CRACK.13*

3. To utter a loud or sharp sudden sound; as, the clouds crack; the whip cracks.*NWAD CRACK.14*

4. To boast; to brag; that is, to utter vain, pompous, blustering words; with of.*NWAD CRACK.15*

The Ethiops of their sweet complexion crack. [Not elegant.]*NWAD CRACK.16*

CRACK, *n.* [Gr.]

1. A disruption; a chinkor fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening; as a crack in timber, in a wall, or in glass.*NWAD CRACK.18*

2. A burst of sound; a sharp or loud sound, uttered suddenly or with vehemence; the sound of any thing suddenly rent; a violent report; as the crack of a falling house; the crack of a whip.*NWAD CRACK.19*

3. Change of voice in puberty.*NWAD CRACK.20*

4. Craziness of intellect; or a crazy person.*NWAD CRACK.21*

5. A boast, or boaster. [Low.]*NWAD CRACK.22*

6. Breach of chastity; and a prostitute. [Low.]*NWAD CRACK.23*

7. A lad; an instant. [Not used.]*NWAD CRACK.24*

CRACK-BRAINED, *a.* Having intellects impaired; crazy.

CRACKER, *n.*

1. A noisy boasting fellow.*NWAD CRACKER.2*

2. A rocket; a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to explode with noise.*NWAD CRACKER.3*

3. A hard biscuit.*NWAD CRACKER.4*

4. That which cracks any thing.*NWAD CRACKER.5*

CRACK-HEMP, CRACK-ROPE, *n.* A wretch fated to the gallows; one who deserves to be hanged.

CRACKING, *ppr.* Breaking or dividing partially; opening; impairing; snapping; uttering a sudden sharp or loud sound; boasting; casting jokes.

CRACKLE, *v.i.* To make slight cracks; to make small abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to decrepitate; as, burning thorns crackle.

CRACKLING, *ppr.* Making slight cracks, or abrupt noises.

CRACKLING, *n.* The making of small abrupt cracks or reports, frequently repeated.

The crackling of thorns under a pot. *Ecclesiastes 7:6*.*NWAD CRACKLING.3*

CRACKNEL, *n.* A hard brittle cake or biscuit. *1 Kings 14:3*.

CRADLE, *n.* [Gr., to swing.]

1. A movable machine of various constructions, placed on circular pieces of board, for rocking children or inform persons to sleep, for alleviating pain, or giving moderate exercise.*NWAD CRADLE.2*

Me let the tender office long engage, to rock the cradle of reposing age.*NWAD CRADLE.3*

2. Infancy. From the cradle, is from the state of infancy; in the cradle, in a state of infancy.*NWAD CRADLE.4*

3. That part of the stock of a cross-bow, where the bullet is put.*NWAD CRADLE.5*

4. In surgery, a case in which a broken leg is laid after being set.*NWAD CRADLE.6*

5. In ship-building, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching. It supports the ship and slides down the timbers or passage called the ways.*NWAD CRADLE.7*

6. A standing bedstead for wounded seamen.*NWAD CRADLE.8*

7. In engraving, an instrument, formed of steel, and resembling a chisel, with one sloping side, used in scraping mezzotintos, and preparing the plate.*NWAD CRADLE.9*

8. In husbandry, a frame of wood, with long bending teeth, to which is fastened a sythe, for cutting and laying oats and other grain in a swath.*NWAD CRADLE.10*

CRADLE, *v.t.*

1. To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compose, or quiet.*NWAD CRADLE.12*

It cradles their fears to sleep.*NWAD CRADLE.13*

2. To nurse in infancy.*NWAD CRADLE.14*

3. To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.*NWAD CRADLE.15*

CRADLE, *v.i.* To lie or lodge in a cradle.

CRADLE-CLOTHES, *n.* The clothes used for covering one in a cradle.

CRADLED, *pp.* Laid or rocked in a cradle; cut and laid with a cradle, as grain.

CRADLING, *ppr.* Laying or rocking in a cradle; cutting and laying with a cradle, as grain.

CRAFT, *n.*

1. Art; ability; dexterity; skill.*NWAD CRAFT.2*

Poesy is the poets skill or craft of making--*NWAD CRAFT.3*

2. Cunning, art or skill, in a bad sense, or applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by

deceit.*NWAD CRAFT.4*

The chief priests and scribes sought how they might take him by craft, and put him to death. *Mark 14:1*.*NWAD CRAFT.5*

3. Art; skill; dexterity in a particular manual occupation; hence, the occupation or employment itself; manual art; trade.*NWAD CRAFT.6*

Ye know that by this craft we have our wealth. *Acts 19:25*.*NWAD CRAFT.7*

4. All sorts of vessels employed in loading or unloading ships, as lighters, hoys, barges, scows, etc.*NWAD CRAFT.8*

Small craft is a term given to small vessels of all hinds, as sloops, schooners, cutters, etc.*NWAD CRAFT.9*

CRAFT, *v.i.* To play tricks. [Not in use.]

CRAFTILY, *adv.* [See *Crafty*.] With craft, cunning or guile; artfully; cunningly; with more art than honesty.

CRAFTINESS, *n.* Artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

He taketh the wise in their own craftiness. *Job 5:13*.*NWAD CRAFTINESS.2*

Not walking in craftiness, nor handling the word of God deceitfully. *2 Corinthians 4:2*.*NWAD CRAFTINESS.3*

CRAFTSMAN, *n.* An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.

CRAFTSMASTER, *n.* One skilled in his craft or trade.

CRAFTY, *a.*

1. Cunning; artful; skillful in devising and pursuing a scheme, by deceiving others, or by taking advantage of their ignorance; wily;

sly; fraudulent.*NWAD CRAFTY.2*

He disappointeth the devices of the crafty. *Job 5:12*.*NWAD CRAFTY.3*

2. Artful; cunning; in a good sense, or in a laudable pursuit.*NWAD CRAFTY.4*

Being crafty, I caught you with guile. *2 Corinthians 12:16*.*NWAD CRAFTY.5*

CRAG, *n.* [Gr., to break, L., breaking. See *Crack*.] A steep rugged rock; a rough broken rock, or point of a rock.

CRAG, *n.* [Gr. Roughness, or break. We now call it rack.] The neck, formerly applied to the neck of a human being, as in Spenser. We now apply it to the neck or neck-piece of mutton, and call it a rack of mutton.

CRAGGED, *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with prominences, points and inequalities.

CRAGGEDNESS, *n.* The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks.

CRAGGINESS, *n.* The state of being craggy.

CRAGGY, *a.* Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rocks; as the craggy side of a mountain; a craggy cliff.

CRAKE, *n.* A boast. [See *Crack*.]

CRAKE, *n.* The corn-crake, a migratory fowl, is a species of the rail, Rallus, found among grass, corn, broom or furze. Its cry is very singular, crek, crek, and is imitated by rubbing the blade of a knife on an indented bone, by which it may be decoyed into a net.

CRAKE-BERRY, *n.* A species of Empetrum or berry-bearing heath.

CRAM, *v.t.*

1. To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity; as, to cram any thing into a basket or bag; to cram a room with people; to cram victuals down the throat.*NWAD CRAM.2*

2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff.*NWAD CRAM.3*

Children would be more free from diseases, if they were not crammed so much by fond mothers.*NWAD CRAM.4*

3. To thrust in by force; to crowd.*NWAD CRAM.5*

Fate has crammed us all into one lease.*NWAD CRAM.6*

CRAM, *v.i.* TO eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff.

CRAMBO, *n.* A rhyme; a play in which one person gives a word to which another finds a rhyme.

CRAMMED, *pp.* Stuffed; crowded; thrust in; filled with food.

CRAMMING, *ppr.* Driving in; stuffing; crowding; eating beyond satiety of sufficiency.

CRAMP, *n.*

1. Spasm; the contraction of a limb, or some muscle of the body, attended with pain, and sometimes with convulsions, or numbness.*NWAD CRAMP.2*

2. Restraint; confinement; that which hinders from motion or expansion.*NWAD CRAMP.3*

A narrow fortune is a cramp to a great mind.*NWAD CRAMP.4*

3. A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, etc.; a cramp-iron.*NWAD CRAMP.5*

CRAMP, ***v.t.***

1. To pain or affect with spasms.*NWAD CRAMP.7*

2. To confine; to restrain; to hinder from action or expansion; as, to cramp the exertions of a nation; to cramp the genius.*NWAD CRAMP.8*

3. To fasten, confine or hold with a cramp or cramp-iron.*NWAD CRAMP.9*

CRAMP, ***a.*** **Difficult; knotty. [Little used.]**

CRAMPED, ***pp.*** **Affected with spasm; convulsed; confined; restrained.**

CRAMP-FISH, ***n.*** **The torpedo, or electric ray, the touch of which affects a person like electricity, causing a slight shock and producing numbness, tremor, and sickness of the stomach.**

CRAMPING, ***ppr.*** **Affecting with cramp; confining.**

CRAMP-IRON, ***n.*** **An iron used for fastening things together; a** ***cramp*****, which see.**

CRANAGE, ***n.*** **[from crane. Low L.] The liberty of using a crane at a wharf for raising wares from a vessel; also, the money or price paid for the use of a crane.**

CRANBERRY, ***n.*** **[crane and berry.] A species of Vaccinium; a berry that grows on a slender, bending stalk. Its botanical name is oxycoccus, [sour berry,] and it is also called moss-berry, or moor-berry, as it grows only on peat-bogs or swampy land. The berry when ripe is red, and of the size of a small cherry or of the hawthorn berry. These berries form a sauce of exquisite flavor, and are used for tarts. The cranberry of the United States is a distinct species, the V. Macrocarpon. [The common pronunciation, cramberry, is erroneous.]**

CRANE, ***n.*** **[Gr., the plant, cranes-bill.]**

1. A migratory fowl of the genus Ardea, belonging to the grallic order. The bill is straight, sharp and long, with a furrow from the nostrils towards the point; the nostrils are linear, and the feet have four toes. These fowls have long legs, and a long neck, being destined to wade and seek their food among grass and reeds in marshy grounds. The common crane is about four feet in length, of a slender body, with ash-coloured feathers.*NWAD CRANE.2*

2. A machine for raising great weights, consisting of a horizontal arm, or piece of timber, projecting from a post, and furnished with a tackle or pulley.*NWAD CRANE.3*

3. A siphon, or crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.*NWAD CRANE.4*

CRANE'S-BILL, ***n.*** **The plant Geranium, of many species; so named from an appendage of the seed-vessel, which resembles the beak of a crane or stork. Some of the species have beautiful flowers and a fragrant scent, and several of them are valued for their astringent properties. [See *Crane*.]**

2. A pair of pinchers used by surgeons.*NWAD CRANES-BILL.2*

CRANE-FLY, ***n.*** **An insect of the genus Tipula, of many species. The mouth is a prolongation of the head; the upper jaw is arched; the palpi are two, curved and longer than the head; the proboscis is short.**

CRANIOGNOMY, ***n.*** **[Gr., the skull, and knowledge; index; L., the skull.] The doctrine or science of determining the properties or characteristics of the mind by the conformation of the skull.**

CRANIOLOGICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to craniology.**

CRANIOLOGIST, ***n.*** **One who treats of craniology, or one who is versed in the science of the cranium.**

CRANIOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr., the skull, and discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull; or the science which investigates the structure and uses of the skulls in various animals, particularly in relation to their specific character and intellectual powers.**

CRANIOMETER, ***n.*** **[the skull, and measure.] An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.**

CRANIOMETRICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to craniometry.**

CRANIOMETRY, ***n.*** **The art of measuring the cranium, or skulls, of animals, for discovering their specific differences.**

CRANIOSCOPY, ***n.*** **[supra, and to view.] The science of the eminences produced in the cranium by the brain, intended to discover the particular part of the brain in which reside the organs which influence particular passions or faculties.**

CRANIUM, ***n.*** **[L. Gr.] The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain.**

CRANK, ***n.*** **[This word probably belongs to the root of cringe, krinkle, to bend.]**

1. Literally, a bend or turn. Hence, an iron axis with the end bent like an elbow, for moving a piston, the saw in a saw-mill, etc., and causing it to rise and fall at every turn.*NWAD CRANK.2*

2. Any bend, turn or winding.*NWAD CRANK.3*

3. A twisting or turning is speech; a conceit which consists in a change of the form or meaning of a word.*NWAD CRANK.4*

Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles.*NWAD CRANK.5*

4. An iron brace for various purposes.*NWAD CRANK.6*

CRANK, ***a.*** **[g., to careen a ship.]**

1. In seamens language, liable to be overset, as a ship when she is too narrow, or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail.*NWAD CRANK.8*

2. Stout; bold; erect; as a cock crowing crank.*NWAD CRANK.9*

CRANK, CRANKLE, ***v.i.*** **[See *Crank*, n., and *Crinkle*.] To run in a winding**

course; to bend, wind and turn.

See how this river comes me crankling in.*NWAD CRANK.11*

CRANKLE, *v.t.* To break into bends, turns or angles; to crinkle.

Old Vagas stream--Crankling her banks.*NWAD CRANKLE.2*

CRANKLE, *n.* A bend or turn; a crinkle.

CRANKNESS, *n.*

1. Liability to be overset, as a ship.*NWAD CRANKNESS.2*

2. Stoutness; erectness.*NWAD CRANKNESS.3*

CRANNIED, *a.* [See *Cranny*.] Having rents, chinks or fissures; as a crannied wall.

CRANNY, *n.* [L., to split; to cut off; to divide; a piece.]

1. Properly, a rent; but commonly, any small narrow opening, fissure, crevice or chink, as in a wall, or other substance.*NWAD CRANNY.2*

In a firm building, the cavities ought to be filled with brick or stone, fitted to the crannies.*NWAD CRANNY.3*

2. A hole; a secret retired place.*NWAD CRANNY.4*

He peeped into every cranny.*NWAD CRANNY.5*

3. In glass-making, an iron instrument for forming the necks of glasses.*NWAD CRANNY.6*

CRANTS, *n.* [G.] Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave.

CRAPE, *n.* [See *Crisp*.] A thin transparent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without crossing,

and much used in mourning. Crape is also used for gowns and the dress of the clergy.

A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn.*NWAD CRAPE.2*

CRAPE, *v.t.* To curl; to form into ringlets; as, to crape the hair.

CRAPLE, *n.* A claw.

CRAPNEL, *n.* A hook or drag.

CRAPULENCE, *n.* [L., a surfeit. See *Crop*.] Cropsickness; drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness occasioned by intemperance.

CRAPULOUS, *a.* Drunk; surchared with liquor; sick by intemperance.

CRASH, *v.t.* To break; to bruise.

CRASH, *v.i.* To make the loud, clattering, multifarious sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

When convulsions cleave the labring earth, before the dismal yawn appears, the ground trembles and heaves, the nodding houses crash.*NWAD CRASH.3*

CRASH, *n.* The loud mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once; as the sound of a large tree falling and its branches breaking, or the sound of a falling house.

CRASHING, *n.* The sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

There shall be a great crashing from the hills. *Zephaniah 1:10*.*NWAD CRASHING.2*

CRASIS, *n.* [Gr., to mix, to temper.]

1. The temper or healthy constitution of the blood in an animal body; the temperament which forms a particular constitution of the blood.*NWAD CRASIS.2*

2. In grammar, a figure by which two different letters are contracted into one long letter or into a diphthong.*NWAD CRASIS.3*

CRASS, *a.* [L., the same as *gross*, which see.] Gross; thick; coarse; not thing, nor fine; applied to fluids and solids; as, crass and fumid exhalations. [Little used.]

CRASSAMENT, *n.* The thick red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum, or aqueous part; the clot.

CRASSITUDE, *n.* [L.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness; applied to liquids or solids.

CRASSNESS, *n.* Grossness.

CRATCH, *n.* A rack; a grated crib or manger. [I believe not used in New England.]

CRATCH. [See *Scratch*.]

CRATCHES, *n.* [G., the itch, cratches; to scratch.] In the manege, a swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof of a horse.

CRATE, *n.* [L.] A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-word, used for the transportation of china, crockery and similar wares.

CRATER, *n.* [L., Gr, a great cup.]

1. The aperture or mouth of a volcano.*NWAD CRATER.2*

2. A constellation of the southern hemisphere, said to contain 31 stars.*NWAD CRATER.3*

CRAUNCH, *v.t.* To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.

CRAUNCHING, *ppr.* Crushing with the teeth with violence.

CRAVAT, *n.* A neck-cloth; a piece of fine muslin or other cloth worn by men about the neck.

CRAVE, *v.t.*

1. To ask with earnestness or importunity; to beseech; to implore; to ask with submission or humility, as a dependent; to beg; to entreat.*NWAD CRAVE.2*

As for my nobler friends, I crave their pardons.*NWAD CRAVE.3*

Joseph--went in boldly to Pilate, and craved the body of Jesus. *Mark 15:43*.*NWAD CRAVE.4*

2. To call for, as a gratification; to long for; to require or demand, as a passion or appetite; as, the stomach or appetite craves food.*NWAD CRAVE.5*

3. Sometimes intransitively, with for before the thing sought; as, I crave for mercy.*NWAD CRAVE.6*

CRAVED, *pp.* Asked for with earnestness; implored; entreated; longed for; required.

CRAVEN, CRAVENT, CRAVANT, *n.*

1. A word of obloquy, used formerly by one vanquished in trial by battle, and yielding to the conqueror. Hence, a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted spiritless fellow.*NWAD CRAVEN.2*

2. A vanquished, dispirited cock.*NWAD CRAVEN.3*

CRAVEN, *v.t.* To make recreant, weak or cowardly.

CRAVER, *n.* One who craves or begs.

CRAVING, *ppr.*

1. Asking with importunity; urging for earnestly; begging; entreating.*NWAD CRAVING.2*

2. Calling for with urgency; requiring; demanding gratification; as an appetite craving food.*NWAD CRAVING.3*

CRAVING, *n.* Vehement or urgent desire, or calling for; a longing for.

CRAW, *n.* [G.] The crop or first stomach of fowls.

CRAW-FISH, CRAY-FISH, *n.* [Craw is contracted form crab, or from the Welsh crag, a shell. See *Crab*.] A species of Cancer or crab, a crustaceous fish, found in streams. It resembles the lobster, but is smaller, and is esteemed very delicate food.

CRAWL, *v.i.*

1. To creep; to move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; or to move slowly on the hands and knees or feet, as a human being. A worm crawls on the earth; a boy crawls into a cavern, or up a tree.*NWAD CRAWL.2*

2. To move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously.*NWAD CRAWL.3*

He was hardly able to crawl about the room.*NWAD CRAWL.4*

3. To creep; to advance slowly and slyly; to insinuate ones self; as, to crawl into favor. [This use is vulgar.]*NWAD CRAWL.5*

4. To move about; to move in any direction; used in contempt.*NWAD CRAWL.6*

Absurd opinions crawl about the world.*NWAD CRAWL.7*

5. To have the sensation of insects creeping about the body; as, the flesh crawls.*NWAD CRAWL.8*

CRAWL, *n.* A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea coast for containing fish.

CRAWLER, ***n.*** **He or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.**

CRAWLING, ***ppr.*** **Creeping; moving slowly along the ground, or other substance; moving or walking slowly, weakly or timorously; insinuating.**

CRAY or CRAYER, ***n.*** **A small sea vessel. [Not in use.]**

CRAY-FISH, ***n.*** **The river lobster. [See** ***Craw-fish*****.]**

CRAYON, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. A general name for all colored stones, earths, or other minerals and substances, used in designing or painting in pastel or paste, whether they have been beaten and reduced to paste, or are used in their primitive consistence. Red crayons are made of blood-stone or red chalk; black ones, of charcoal or black lead.*NWAD CRAYON.2*

2. A kind of pencil, or roll of paste, to draw lines with.*NWAD CRAYON.3*

3. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.*NWAD CRAYON.4*

CARYON, ***v.t.***

1. To sketch with a crayon. Hence,*NWAD CARYON.2*

2. To sketch; to plan; to commit to paper ones first thoughts.*NWAD CARYON.3*

CRAYON-PAINTING, ***n.*** **The act or art of drawing with crayons.**

CRAZE, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Crush*****.]**

1. To break; to weaken; to break or impair the natural force or energy of.*NWAD CRAZE.2*

Till length of years, and sedentary numbness, craze my

limbs.*NWAD CRAZE.3*

2. To crush in pieces; to grind to powder; as, to craze tin.*NWAD CRAZE.4*

3. To crack the brain; to shatter; to impair the intellect; as, to be crazed with love or grief.*NWAD CRAZE.5*

CRAZED, *pp.* Broken; bruised; crushed; impaired; deranged in intellect; decrepit.

CRAZEDNESS, *n.* A broken state; decrepitude; an impaired state of the intellect.

CRAZE-MILL, CRAZING-MILL, *n.* A mill resembling a grist mill, used for grinding tin.

CRAZILY, *adv.* [See *Crazy*.] In a broken or crazy manner.

CRAZINESS, *n.* [See *Crazy*.]

1. The state of being broken or weakened; as the craziness of a ship or of the limbs.*NWAD CRAZINESS.2*

2. The state of being broken in mind; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derangement.*NWAD CRAZINESS.3*

CRAZY, *a.*

1. Broken; decrepit; weak; feeble; applied to the body, or constitution, or any structure; as a crazy body; a crazy constitution; a crazy ship.*NWAD CRAZY.2*

2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind. We say, the man is crazy.*NWAD CRAZY.3*

CREAGHT, *n.* Herds of cattle. [Not used.]

CREAGHT, *v.i.* To graze on lands. [Not used.]

CREAK, *v.i.* [L., Gr., to comb, scrape, rake; to cry.] To make a sharp harsh grating sound, of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances. Thus, the hinge of a door creaks in turning; a tight firm shoe creaks in walking, by the friction of the leather.

CREAKING, *ppr.* Making a harsh grating sound; as creaking hinges or shoes.

CREAKING, *n.* A harsh grating sound.

CREAM, *n.* [L., G.]

1. In a general sense, any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises and collects on the surface. More particularly, the oily part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms a scum on the surface, as it is specifically lighter than the other part of the liquor. This by agitation forms butter.*NWAD CREAM.2*

2. The best part of a thing; as the cream of a jest or story.*NWAD CREAM.3*

Cream of lime, the scum of lime water; or that part of lime which, after being dissolved in its caustic state, separates from the water int he mild state of chalk or limestone.*NWAD CREAM.4*

Cream of tartar, the scum of a boiling solution of tartar.*NWAD CREAM.5*

The purified and crystalized supertartrate of potash.*NWAD CREAM.6*

CREAM, *v.t.*

1. To skim; to take off cream by skimming.*NWAD CREAM.8*

2. To take off the quintessence or best part of a thing.*NWAD CREAM.9*

CREAM, *v.i.*

1. To gather cream; to flower or mantle.*NWAD CREAM.11*

2. To grow stiff, or formal.*NWAD CREAM.12*

CREAM-BOWL, *n.* A bowl for holding cream.

CREAM-FACED, *a.* White; pale; having a coward look.

CREAM-POT, *n.* A vessel for holding cream.

CREAMY, *a.* Full of cream; like cream; having the nature of cream; luscious.

CREANCE, *n.* In falconry, a fine small line, fastened to a hawks leash, when she is first lured.

CREASE, *n.* A line or mark made by folding or doubling any thing; a hollow streak, like a groove.

CREASE, *v.t.* To make a crease or mark in a thing by folding or doubling.

CREAT, *n.* In the manege, an usher to a riding master.

CREATE, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To produce; to bring into being from nothing; to cause to exist.*NWAD CREATE.2*

In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth. *Genesis 1:1*.*NWAD CREATE.3*

2. To make or form, by investing with a new character; as, to create one a peer or baron; to create a manor.*NWAD CREATE.4*

I create you companions to our person.*NWAD CREATE.5*

3. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of.*NWAD CREATE.6*

Your eye in Scotland would create soldiers, and make women fight.*NWAD CREATE.7*

Long abstinence creates uneasiness in the stomach; confusion is created by hurry.*NWAD CREATE.8*

4. To beget; to generate; to bring forth.*NWAD CREATE.9*

The people which shall be created, shall praise the Lord. *Psalm 102:18*.*NWAD CREATE.10*

5. To make or produce, by new combinations of matter already created, and by investing these combinations with new forms, constitutions and qualities; to shape and organize.*NWAD CREATE.11*

God created man in his own image. *Genesis 1:27*.*NWAD CREATE.12*

6. To form anew; to change the state or character; to renew.*NWAD CREATE.13*

Create in me a clean heart. *Psalm 51:10*.*NWAD CREATE.14*

We are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus. *Ephesians 2:10*.*NWAD CREATE.15*

CREATED, *pp.* Formed from nothing; caused to exist; produced; generated; invested with a new character; formed into new combinations, with a peculiar shape, constitution and properties; renewed.

CREATING, *ppr.* Forming from nothing; originating; producing; giving a new character; constituting new beings from matter by shaping, organizing and investing with new properties; forming anew.

CREATION, *n.*

1. The act of creating; the act of causing to exist; and especially, the act of bringing this world into existence. *Romans 1:20*.*NWAD*

CREATION.2

2. The act of making, by new combinations of matter, invested with new forms and properties, and of subjecting to different laws; the act of shaping and organizing; as the creation of man and other animals, of plants, minerals, etc.*NWAD CREATION.3*

3. The act of investing with a new character; as the creation of peers in England.*NWAD CREATION.4*

4. The act of producing.*NWAD CREATION.5*

5. The things created; creatures; the world; the universe.*NWAD CREATION.6*

As subjects then the whole creation came.*NWAD CREATION.7*

6. Any part of the things created.*NWAD CREATION.8*

Before the low creation swarmed with men.*NWAD CREATION.9*

7. Any thing produced or caused to exist.*NWAD CREATION.10*

A false creation, proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain.*NWAD CREATION.11*

CREATIVE, *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation; as creative fancy; creative power.

CREATOR, *n.* [L.]

1. The being or person that creates.*NWAD CREATOR.2*

Remember thy creator in the days of thy youth. *Ecclesiastes 12:1*.*NWAD CREATOR.3*

2. The thing that creates, produces or causes.*NWAD CREATOR.4*

CREATRESS, *n.* A female that creates any thing.

CREATURE, *n.*

1. That which is created; every being besides the Creator, or every thing not self-existent. The sun, moon and stars; the earth, animals, plants, light, darkness, air, water, etc., are the creatures of God.*NWAD CREATURE.2*

2. In a restricted sense, an animal of any kind; a living being; a beast. In a more restricted sense, man. Thus we say, he was in trouble and no creature was present to aid him.*NWAD CREATURE.3*

3. A human being, in contempt; as an idle creature; a poor creature; what a creature!*NWAD CREATURE.4*

4. With words of endearment, it denotes a human being beloved; as a pretty creature; a sweet creature.*NWAD CREATURE.5*

5. That which is produced, formed or imagined; as a creature of the imagination.*NWAD CREATURE.6*

6. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is made to be what he is.*NWAD CREATURE.7*

Great princes thus, when favorites they raise, to justify their grace, their creatures praise.*NWAD CREATURE.8*

7. A dependent; a person who is subject to the will or influence of another.*NWAD CREATURE.9*

CREATURELY, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature. [Little used.]

CREATURESHIP, *n.* The state of a creature. [Little used.]

CREDENCE, *n.* [See *Creed*.]

1. Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others. We give credence to a historian of unsuspected integrity, or to a story which is related by a man of known veracity.*NWAD CREDENCE.2*

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief or confidence; as a letter of credence, which is intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person.*NWAD CREDENCE.3*

CREDENDA, *n.* [L., See *Creed*.] In theology, things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished from agenda, or practical duties.

CREDENT, *a.*

1. Believing; giving credit; easy of belief.*NWAD CREDENT.2*

2. Having credit; not to be questioned.*NWAD CREDENT.3*

CREDENTIALS, *n. plu.* [Rarely or never used in the singular.] That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence; the warrant on which belief, credit or authority is claimed, among strangers; as the letters of commendation and power given by a government to an embassador or envoy, which give him credit at a foreign court. So the power of working miracles given to the apostles may be considered as their credentials, authorizing them to propagate the gospel, and entitling them to credit.

CREDIBILITY, *n.* [L.] Credibleness; the quality or state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed, or which admits belief, on rational principles; the quality or state of a thing which involves no contradiction, or absurdity. Credibility is less than certainty, and greater than possibility; indeed it is less than probability, but is nearly allied to it. [See *Credible*.]

CREDIBLE, *a.* [L.]

1. That may be believed; worthy of credit. A thing is credible, when it is known to be possible, or when it involves no contradiction or absurdity; it is more credible, when it is known to come within the ordinary laws or operations of nature. With regard to the Divine Being and his operations, every thing is credible which is consistent with his perfections, and supported by evidence or unimpeachable

testimony, for his power is unlimited. With regard to human affairs, we do not apply the word to things barely possible, but to things which come within the usual course of human conduct, and the general rules of evidence.*NWAD CREDIBLE.2*

2. Worthy of belief; having a claim to credit; applied to persons. A credible person is one of known veracity and integrity, or whose veracity may be fairly deduced from circumstances. We believe the history of Aristides and Themistocles, on the authority of credible historians.*NWAD CREDIBLE.3*

CREDIBLENESS, *n.* Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to credit. [See *Credibility*.]

CREDIBLY, *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief; with good authority to support belief.

CREDIT, *n.* [L., See *Creed*.]

1. Belief; faith; a reliance or resting of the mind on the truth of something said or done. We give credit to a man's declaration, when the mind rests on the truth of it, without doubt or suspicion, which is attended with wavering. We give credit to testimony or to a report, when we rely on its truth and certainty.*NWAD CREDIT.2*

2. Reputation derived from the confidence of others. Esteem; estimation; good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity, integrity, abilities and virtue; as a physician in high credit with his brethren. Hence,*NWAD CREDIT.3*

3. Honor; reputation; estimation; applied to men or things. A man gains no credit by profaneness; and a poem may lose no credit by criticism. The credit of a man depends on his virtues; the credit of his writings, on their worth.*NWAD CREDIT.4*

4. That which procures or is entitled to belief; testimony; authority derived from ones character, or from the confidence of others. We believe a story on the credit of the narrator. We believe a story on the credit of the narrator. We believe in miracles on the credit of inspired men. We trust to the credit of assertion, made by a man of

known veracity.*NWAD CREDIT.5*

5. Influence derived from the reputation of veracity or integrity, or from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, fidelity or other cause. A minister may have great credit with a prince. He may employ his credit to good or evil purposes. A man uses his credit with a friend; a servant, with his master.*NWAD CREDIT.6*

6. In commerce, trust; transfer of goods in confidence of future payment. When the merchant gives a credit, he sells his wares on an expressed or implied promise that the purchaser will pay for them at a future time. The seller believes in the solvability and probity of the purchaser, and delivers his goods on that belief or trust; or he delivers them on the credit or reputation of the purchaser. The purchaser takes what is sold, on credit. In like manner, money is loaned on the credit of the borrower.*NWAD CREDIT.7*

7. The capacity of being trusted; or the reputation of solvency and probity which entitles a man to be trusted. A customer has good credit or no credit with a merchant.*NWAD CREDIT.8*

8. In book-keeping, the side of an account in which payment is entered; opposed to debit. This article is carried to ones credit, and that to his debit. We speak of the credit side of an account.*NWAD CREDIT.9*

9. Public credit, the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation, to make good its engagements with its creditors; or the estimation in which individuals hold the public promises of payment, whether such promises are expressed or implied. The term is also applied to the general credit of individuals in a nation; when merchants and others are wealthy, and punctual in fulfilling engagements; or when they transact business with honor fidelity; or when transfers of property are made with ease for ready payment. So we speak of the credit of a bank, when general confidence is placed in its ability to redeem its notes; and the credit of a mercantile house rests on its supposed ability and probity, which induce men to trust to its engagements.*NWAD CREDIT.10*

Cherish public credit.*NWAD CREDIT.11*

When the public credit is questionable, it raises the premium on loans.*NWAD CREDIT.12*

10. The notes or bills which are issued by the public or by corporations or individuals, which circulate on the confidence of men in the ability and disposition in those who issue them, to redeem them. They are sometimes called bills of credit.*NWAD CREDIT.13*

11. The time given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust; as a long credit, or a short credit.*NWAD CREDIT.14*

12. A sum of money due to any person; any thing valuable standing on the creditor side of an account. A has a credit on the books of B. The credits are more than balanced by the debits.*NWAD CREDIT.15*

[In this sense, the word has the plural number.]*NWAD CREDIT.16*

CREDIT, *v.t.* [from the Noun.]

1. To believe; to confide in the truth of; as, to credit a report, or the man who tells it.*NWAD CREDIT.18*

2. To trust; to sell or loan in confidence of future payment; as, to credit goods or money.*NWAD CREDIT.19*

3. To procure credit or honor; to do credit; to give reputation or honor.*NWAD CREDIT.20*

May here her monument stand so, to credit this rude age.*NWAD CREDIT.21*

4. To enter upon the credit side of an account; as, to credit the amount paid.*NWAD CREDIT.22*

5. To set to the credit of; as, to credit to a man the interest paid on a bond.*NWAD CREDIT.23*

CREDITABLE, ***a.*** **Reputable; that may be enjoyed or exercised with reputation or esteem; estimable. A man pursues a creditable occupation, or way of living.**

CREDITABLENESS, ***n.*** **Reputation; estimation.**

CREDITABLY, ***adv.*** **Reputable; with credit; without disgrace.**

CREDITED, ***pp.*** **Believed; trusted; passed to the credit, or entered on the credit side of an account.**

CREDITING, ***ppr.*** **Believing; trusting; entering to the credit in account.**

CREDITOR, ***n.*** **[L. See *Creed*.]**

1. A person to whom a sum of money or other thing is due, by obligation, promise or in law; properly, one who gives credit in commerce; but in a general sense, one who has a just claim for money; correlative to debtor. In a figurative sense, one who has a just claim to services.*NWAD CREDITOR.2*

Creditors have better memories than debtors.*NWAD CREDITOR.3*

2. One who believes. [Not used.]*NWAD CREDITOR.4*

CREDITRIX, ***n.*** **A female creditor.**

CREDULITY, ***n.*** **[L., to believe. See *Creed* and *Credulous*.] Easiness of belief; a weakness of mind by which a person is disposed to believe, or yield his assent to a declaration or proposition, without sufficient evidence of the truth of what is said or proposed; a disposition to believe on slight evidence or no evidence at all.**

CREDULOUS, ***a.*** **[L. See *Creed*.] Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.**

CREDULOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Credulity; easiness of belief; readiness**

to believe without sufficient evidence.

Beyond all credulity is the credulousness of atheists, who believe that chance could make the world, when it cannot build a house.*NWAD CREDULOUSNESS.2*

CREED, *n.* [This word seems to have been introduced by the use of the Latin credo, I believe, at the beginning of the Apostles creed, or brief system of Christian faith. See *Creed*.]

1. A brief summary of the articles of Christian faith; a symbol; as the Apostolic creed.*NWAD CREED.2*

2. That which is believed; any system of principles which are believed or professed; as a political creed.*NWAD CREED.3*

CREEK, *v.t.* To make a harsh sharp noise. [See *Creak*.]

CREEK, *n.* [See *Crack*.]

1. A small inlet, bay or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river.*NWAD CREEK.3*

They discovered a certain creek with a shore. *Acts 27:39*.*NWAD CREEK.4*

2. Any turn in winding.*NWAD CREEK.5*

3. A prominence or jut in a winding coast. [This sense is probably not legitimate.]*NWAD CREEK.6*

4. In some of the American States, a small river. This sense is not justified by etymology, but as streams often enter into creeks and small bays or form them, the name has been extended to small streams in general.*NWAD CREEK.7*

CREEKY, *a.* Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding.

CREEP, *v.i.* [Gr., the sense is to catch, to grapple; L., to scrape or scratch.]

1. To move with the belly on the ground, or the surface of any other body, as a worm or serpent without legs, or as many insects with feet and very short legs; to crawl.*NWAD CREEP.2*

2. To move along the ground, or on the surface of any other body, in growth, as a vine; to grow along.*NWAD CREEP.3*

3. To move slowly, feebly or timorously; as an old or infirm man, who creeps about his chamber.*NWAD CREEP.4*

4. To move slowly and insensibly, as time.*NWAD CREEP.5*

To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow, creeps in this petty pace from day to day.*NWAD CREEP.6*

5. To move secretly; to move so as to escape detection, or prevent suspicion.*NWAD CREEP.7*

Of this sort are they who creep into houses, and lead away captive silly women. *2 Timothy 3:6*.*NWAD CREEP.8*

6. To steal in; to move forward unheard and unseen; to come or enter unexpectedly or unobserved; as, some error has crept into the copy of a history.*NWAD CREEP.9*

7. To move or behave with servility; to fawn.*NWAD CREEP.10*

CREEPER, *n.*

1. One who creeps; that which creeps; a reptile; also, a creeping plant, which moves along the surface of the earth or attaches itself to some other body, as ivy.*NWAD CREEPER.2*

2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.*NWAD CREEPER.3*

3. A kind of pattern or clog worn by women.*NWAD CREEPER.4*

4. Creeper or creepers, an instrument of iron with hooks or claws, for drawing up things from the bottom of a well, river or harbor.*NWAD CREEPER.5*

5. A genus of birds, the Certhia, or ox-eye, of many species. These birds run along the body or branch of a tree, and when they observe a person near, they run to the side opposite, so as to keep out of sight.*NWAD CREEPER.6*

CREEPHOLE, *n.* A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger; also, a subterfuge; an excuse.

CREEPING, *ppr.* Moving on the belly, or close to the surface of the earth or other body; moving slowly, secretly, or silently; moving insensibly; stealing along.

CREEPINGLY, *adv.* By creeping; slowly; in the manner of a reptile.

CREEPLE. [Not used.] [See *Cripple*.]

CREESE, *n.* A Malay dagger.

CREMATION, ***n.*** **[L., to burn.] A burning; particularly, the burning of the dead, according to the custom of many ancient nations.**

CREMOR, ***n.*** **[L. See** ***Cream*****.] Cream; any expressed juice of grain; yeast; scum; a substance resembling cream.**

CRENATE, CRENATED, ***a.*** **[L., a notch. See** ***Cranny*****.] Notched; indented; scolloped. In botany, a crenate leaf has its edge, as it were, cut with angular or circular incisures, not inclining towards either extremity. When the scallops are segments of small circles, it is said to be obtusely crenated; when the larger segments have smaller ones upon them, a leaf is said to be doubly crenate.**

CRENATURE, ***n.*** **A scollop, like a notch, in a leaf, or in the style of a plant.**

CRENKLE, CRENGLE, CRENULATE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Cringle*****.] Having the edge, as it were, cut into very small scollops.**

CREOLE, ***n.*** **In the West Indies and Spanish America, a native of those countries descended from European ancestors.**

CREPANCE, CREPANE, ***n.*** **[L., to burst.] A chop or cratch in a horses leg, caused by the shoe of one hind foot crossing and striking the other hind foot. It sometimes degenerates into an ulcer.**

CREPITATE, ***v.i.*** **[L., to crackle, to crack, to burst with a sharp sound.] To crackle; to snap; to burst with a small sharp abrupt sound, rapidly repeated; as salt in fire, or during calcination. It differs from detonate, which signifies, to burst with a single loud report.**

CREPITATING, ***ppr.*** **Crackling; snapping.**

CREPITATION, *n.*

1. The act of bursting with a frequent repetition of sharp sounds; the noise of some salts in calcination; crackling.*NWAD CREPITATION.2*

2. The noise of fractured bones, when moved by a surgeon to ascertain a fracture.*NWAD CREPITATION.3*

CREPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of creep.

CREPUSCLE, CREPUSCULE, *n.* [L., a little burst or break of light, or broken light.] Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness. It is occasioned by the refraction of the suns ray.

CREPUSCULAR, CREPUSCULOUS, *a.* Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; noting the imperfect light of the morning and evening; hence, imperfectly clear or luminous.

CREPUSCULINE, *a.* Crepuscular. [Not used.]

CRESCENT, *a.* [L., to grow. See *Grow*.] Increasing; growing; as crescent horns.

CRESCENT, *n.*

1. The increasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light, terminating in points or horns. It is applied to the old or decreasing moon, in a like state, but less properly.*NWAD CRESCENT.3*

2. The figure or likeness of the new moon; as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard. The standard itself, and figuratively, the Turkish power.*NWAD CRESCENT.4*

3. In heraldry, a bearing in the form of a half moon.*NWAD CRESCENT.5*

4. The name of a military order, instituted by Renatus of Anjou, king

of Sicily; so called from its symbol or badge, a crescent of gold enameled.*NWAD CRESCENT.6*

CRESCENT, *v.t.* To form into a crescent.

CRESCENT-SHAPED, *a.* In botany, lunate; lunated; shaped like a crescent; as a leaf.

CRESCIVE, *a.* [L., to grow.] Increasing; growing.

CRESS, *n.* [G., L.] The name of several species of plants, most of them of the class tetradynamia. Watercresses, of the genus Sisymbrium, are used as a salad, and are valued in medicine for their antiscorbutic qualities. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste. They grow on the brinks of rivulets and in other moist grounds. The word is generally used in the plural.

CRESSET, *n.* [See *Cross*.]

1. A great light set on a beacon, lighthouse, or watch tower.*NWAD CRESSET.2*

2. A lamp or torch.*NWAD CRESSET.3*

CREST, *n.* [L. This is probably, a growing or shooting up, from the root of cresco.]

1. The plume of feathers or other material on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet itself.*NWAD CREST.2*

2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.*NWAD CREST.3*

3. The comb of a cock; also, a tuft of feathers on the head of other fowls.*NWAD CREST.4*

4. Any tuft or ornament worn on the head.*NWAD CREST.5*

5. Loftiness; pride; courage; spirit; a lofty mien.*NWAD CREST.6*

CREST, *v.t.*

1. To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for.*NWAD CREST.8*

2. To mark with long streaks.*NWAD CREST.9*

CRESTED, *a.* [from crest.]

1. Wearing a crest; adorned with a crest or plume; having a comb; as a crested helmet; a crested cock.*NWAD CRESTED.2*

2. In natural history, having a tuft like a crest.*NWAD CRESTED.3*

CREST-FALLEN, *a.*

1. Dejected; sunk; bowed; dispirited; heartless; spiritless.*NWAD CREST-FALLEN.2*

2. Having the upper part of the neck hanging on one side, as a horse.*NWAD CREST-FALLEN.3*

CRESTLESS, *a.* Without a crest; not dignified with coat-armor; not of an eminent family; of low birth.

CRETACEOUS, *a.* [L., chalk.] Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; abounding with chalk.

CRETIC, *n.* [Gr.] A poetic foot of three syllables, one short between two long syllables.

CRETIN, *n.* A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the Alps.

CREVICE, *n.* [L., to burst. See *Crepitate* and *Rip*.] A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent; an opening; as a crevice in a wall.

CREVICE, *v.t.* To crack; to flaw.

CREVIS, *n.* The craw-fish.

CREW, *n.*

1. A company of people associated; as a noble crew; a gallant crew.*NWAD CREW.2*

2. A company, in a low or bad sense, which is now most usual; a herd; as a rebel crew.*NWAD CREW.3*

So we say, a miserable crew.*NWAD CREW.4*

3. The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel or boat; the company belonging to a vessel. Also, the company or gang of a carpenter, gunner, boatswain, etc. It is appropriated to the common sailors.*NWAD CREW.5*

CREW, *pret.* of crow, but the regular preterit and participle, crowed, is now most commonly used.

CREWEL, *n.* Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball, or two threaded worsted.

CREWET. [See *Cruet*.]

CRIB, *n.*

1. The manger of a stable, in which oxen and cows feed. In America, it is distinguished from a rack for horses.*NWAD CRIB.2*

Where no oxen are, the crib is clean. *Proverbs 14:4*.*NWAD CRIB.3*

The manger for other beasts.*NWAD CRIB.4*

The ass knoweth his master's crib. *Isaiah 1:3*.*NWAD CRIB.5*

2. A small habitation or cottage.*NWAD CRIB.6*

3. A stall for oxen.*NWAD CRIB.7*

4. A case or box in salt works.*NWAD CRIB.8*

5. A small building, raised on posts, for storing Indian corn.*NWAD CRIB.9*

CRIB, ***v.t.*** **To shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage.**

CRIBBAGE, ***n.*** **A game at cards.**

CRIBBED, ***pp.*** **Shut up; confined; caged.**

CRIBBLE, ***n.***

1. A corn-sieve or riddle.*NWAD CRIBBLE.2*

2. Coarse flour or meal. [Not used in the United States.]*NWAD CRIBBLE.3*

CRIBBLE, ***v.t.*** **To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.**

CRIBRATION, ***n.*** **[See *Cribble*.] The act of sifting or riddling; used in pharmacy.**

CRIBRIFORM, ***a.*** **[L., a sieve, and form.] Resembling a sieve or riddle; a term applied to the lamen of the ethmoid bone, through which the fibers of the olfactory nerve pass to the nose.**

CRICHTONITE, ***n.*** **A mineral so called from Dr. Crichton, physician to the Emperor of Russia. It has a velvet black color, and crystalizes in very acute small rhomboids. It occurs in primitive rocks with octahedrite.**

CRICK, ***n.*** **[See *Creak*.]**

1. The creaking of a door. [Not used.]*NWAD CRICK.2*

2. A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back; local spasm or cramp.*NWAD CRICK.3*

CRICKET, ***n.*** **An insect of the genus Gryllus, belonging to the order of Hemipters. There are several species, so named probably on account of their creaking or chirping voice.**

The cricket chirping in the hearth.*NWAD CRICKET.2*

CRICKET, *n.*

1. A play or exercise with bats and ball.*NWAD CRICKET.4*

2. A low stool.*NWAD CRICKET.5*

CRICKETER, *n.* One who plays at cricket.

CRICKET-MATCH, *n.* A match at cricket.

CRIED, *pret.* and *part.* of cry.

CRIER, CRYER, *n.* [See *Cry*.] One who cries; one who makes proclamation. The crier of a court is an officer whose duty is to proclaim the orders or commands of the court, to open or adjourn the court, keep silence, etc. A crier is also employed to give notice of auctions, and for other purposes.

CRIME, *n.* [L., Gr., to separate, to judge, to decree, to condemn.]

1. An act which violates a law, divine or human; an act which violates a rule of moral duty; an offense against the laws of right, prescribed by God or man, or against any rule of duty plainly implied in those laws. A crime may consist in omission or neglect, as well as in commission, or positive transgression. The commander of a fortress who suffers the enemy to take possession by neglect, is as really criminal, as one who voluntarily opens the gates without resistance.*NWAD CRIME.2*

But in a more common and restricted sense, a crime denotes an offense, or violation of public law, of a deeper and more atrocious nature; a public wrong; or a violation of the commands of God, and the offenses against the laws made to preserve the public rights; as treason, murder, robbery, theft, arson, etc. The minor wrongs committed against individuals or private rights, are denominated trespasses, and the minor wrongs against public rights are called

misdemeanors. Crimes and misdemeanors are punishable by indictment, information or public prosecution; trespasses or private injuries, at the suit of the individuals injured. But in many cases an act is considered both as a public offense and a trespass, and is punishable both by the public and the individual injured.*NWAD CRIME.3*

2. Any great wickedness; iniquity; wrong.*NWAD CRIME.4*

No crime was thing, if tis no crime to love.*NWAD CRIME.5*

Capital crime, a crime punishable with death.*NWAD CRIME.6*

CRIMEFUL, *a.* Criminal; wicked; partaking of wrong; contrary to law, right to duty.

CRIMELESS, *a.* Free from crime; innocent.

CRIMINAL, *a.*

1. Guilty of a crime; applied to persons.*NWAD CRIMINAL.2*

2. Partaking of a crime; involving a crime; that violates public law, divine or human; as, theft is a criminal act.*NWAD CRIMINAL.3*

3. That violates moral obligation; wicked.*NWAD CRIMINAL.4*

4. Relating to crimes; opposed to civil; as a criminal code; criminal law.*NWAD CRIMINAL.5*

CRIMINAL, *n.* A person who has committed an offense against public law; a violator of law, divine or human. More particularly, a person indicted or charged with a public offense, and one who is found guilty, by verdict, confession or proof.

Criminal conversation, the illegal commerce of the sexes; adultery.*NWAD CRIMINAL.7*

CRIMINALITY, CRIMINALNESS, *n.* The quality of being criminal, or a violation of law; guiltiness; the quality of being guilty of a crime.

This is by no means the only criterion of criminality.*NWAD CRIMINALITY.2*

CRIMINALLY, *adv.* In violation of public law; in violation of divine law; wickedly; in a wrong or iniquitous manner.

CRIMINATE, *v.t.* [L.] To accuse; to charge with a crime; to alledge to be guilty of a crime, offense or wrong.

Our municipal laws do not require the offender to plead guilty or criminate himself.*NWAD CRIMINATE.2*

CRIMINATED, *pp.* Accused; charge with a crime.

CRIMINATING, *ppr.* Accusing; alledging to be guilty.

CRIMINATION, *n.* [L.] The act of accusing; accusation; charge of having been guilty of a criminal act, offense or wrong.

CRIMINATORY, *a.* Relating to accusation; accusing.

CRIMINOUS, *a.* Very wicked; hainous; involving great crime. [Not used.]

CRIMINOUSLY, *adv.* Criminally; hainously; enormously. [Not used.]

CRIMINOUSNESS, *n.* Wickedness; guilt; criminality. [Not used.]

CRIMOSIN. [See *Crimson*.]

CRIMP, *a.* [See *Crumble*.]

1. Easily crumbled; friable; brittle. [Little used.]*NWAD CRIMP.2*

The fowler--treads the crimp earth.*NWAD CRIMP.3*

2. Not consistent. [Not used.]*NWAD CRIMP.4*

CRIMP, *v.t.* To catch; to seize; to pinch and hold. [See *Crimple*.]

CRIMP, *v.t.* To curl or frizzle; as, to crimp the hair. This is evidently the same word as the foregoing.

CRIMP, *n.*

1. In England, an agent for coal-merchants, and for persons concerned in shipping.*NWAD CRIMP.8*

2. One who decoys another into the naval or military service.*NWAD CRIMP.9*

3. A game at cards.*NWAD CRIMP.10*

CRIMPLE, *v.t.* [G. See *Crumple* and *Rumple*.] To contract or draw together; to shrink; to cause to shrink; to curl.

CRIMPLED, *pp.* Contracted; shrunk; curled.

CRIMPLING, *ppr.* Contracting; shrinking; curling; hobbling.

CRIMSON, *n.* [G.] A deep red color; a red tinged with blue; also, a red color in general; as the virgin crimson of modesty.

He made the vail of blue, and purple, and crimson. *2 Chronicles 3:14*.*NWAD CRIMSON.2*

CRIMSON, *a.* Of a beautiful deep red; as the crimson blush of modesty; a crimson stream of blood.

CRIMSON, *v.t.* To dye with crimson; to dye of a deep red color; to make red.

CRIMSON, *v.i.* To become of a deep red color; to be tinged with red; to blush.

Her cheeks crimsoned at the entrance of her lover.*NWAD CRIMSON.6*

CRIMSONED, *pp.* Dyed or tinged with a deep red.

CRIMSONING, *ppr.* Dyeing or tinging with a deep red.

CRINCUM, *n.* A cramp; a contraction; a turn or bend; a whim. [A vulgar word.]

CRINGE, *v.t.* [G.] Properly, to shrink; to contract; to draw together; a popular use of the word. [Vulgarly, scringe.]

You see him cringe his face.*NWAD CRINGE.2*

CRINGE, *v.i.* To bow; to bend with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances.

Flatterers are always bowing and cringing.*NWAD CRINGE.4*

CRINGE, *n.* A bow; servile civility.

CRINGER, *n.* One who cringes, or bows and flatters with servility.

CRINGING, *ppr.* Shrinking; bowing servilely.

CRINGLE, *n.* [See *Crank* and *Cringe*.]

1. A withe for fastening a gate. [Local.]*NWAD CRINGLE.2*

2. In marine language, a hole in the boltrope of a sail, formed by intertwisting the division of a rope, called a strand, alternately round itself, and through the strand of the colt-rope, till it becomes three-fold, and takes the shape of a ring. Its use is to receive the ends of the ropes by which the sail is drawn up to its yard, or to extend the leech by the bow-line-bridles.*NWAD CRINGLE.3*

Iron-cringles or hanks, are open rings running on the stays, to which the heads of the stay sails are made fast.*NWAD CRINGLE.4*

CRINIGEROUS, *a.* [L., hear, to wear.] Hairy; overgrown with hair.

CRINITE, ***a.*** **[L., hair.] Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.**

CRINKLE, ***v.i.*** **To turn or wind; to bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns; as, the lightning crinkles.**

CRINKLE, ***v.t.*** **To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mold into inequalities.**

CRINKLE, ***n.*** **A wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity.**

CRINOSE, ***a.*** **Hairy. [See** ***Crinite*****.] [Little used.]**

CRINOSITY, ***n.*** **Hairiness. [Little used.]**

CRIPPLE, ***n.*** **[G.] A lame person; primarily, one who creeps, halts or limps; one who has lost, or never enjoyed the use of his limbs.** ***Acts 14:8*****.**

The word may signify one who is partially or totally disabled from using his limbs.*NWAD CRIPPLE.2*

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing.*NWAD CRIPPLE.3*

CRIPPLE, ***a.*** **Lame.**

CRIPPLE, ***v.t.***

1. To lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet.*NWAD CRIPPLE.6*

2. To disable; to deprive of the power of exertion. We say, a fleet was crippled in the engagement.*NWAD CRIPPLE.7*

CRIPPLED, ***pp.*** **Lamed; rendered impotent in the limbs; disabled.**

CRIPPLENESS, ***n.*** **Lameness.**

CRIPPLING, ***ppr.*** **Laming; depriving of the use of the limbs; disabling.**

CRISIS, ***n. plu.*** **[Gr. L., to separate, to determine, to decide. See** ***Crime*****.]**

1. In medical science, the change of a disease which indicates its event; that change which indicates recovery or death. It is sometimes used to designate the excretion of something noxious from the body, or of the noxious fluids in a fever.*NWAD CRISIS.2*

2. The decisive state of things, or the point of time when an affair is arrive to its highth, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change.*NWAD CRISIS.3*

This hours the very crisis of your fate.*NWAD CRISIS.4*

CRISP, ***a.*** **[L. G. See the Verb.]**

1. Curled; formed into curls or ringlets.*NWAD CRISP.2*

2. Indented; winding; as crisp channels.*NWAD CRISP.3*

3. Brittle; friable; easily broken or crumbled.*NWAD CRISP.4*

CRISP, ***v.t.*** **[L.]**

1. To curl; to twist; to contract or form into ringlets, as the hair; to wreathe or interweave, as the branches of trees.*NWAD CRISP.6*

2. To indent. To twist or eddy. But the sense is, to curl; to wrinkle in little undulations, as a fretted surface.*NWAD CRISP.7*

From that sapphire fount the crisped brooks, rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold, ran nectar, visiting each plant.*NWAD CRISP.8*

CRISPATION, ***n.*** **The act of curling, or state of being curled.**

CRISPATURE, ***n.*** **A curling; the state of being curled.**

CRISPED, ***pp.*** **Curled; twisted; frizzled.**

CRISPING, ***ppr.*** **Curling; frizzling.**

CRISPING-PIN, ***n.*** **A curling iron.**

CRISPNESS, ***n.*** **A state of being curled; also, brittleness.**

CRISPY, ***a.***

1. Curled; formed into ringlets; as crispy locks.*NWAD CRISPY.2*

2. Brittle; dried so as to break short; as a crispy cake.*NWAD CRISPY.3*

CRISTATE, CRISTATED, ***a.*** **[L., a crest.] In botany, crested; tufted; having an appendage like a crest or tuft, as some anthers and flowers.**

CRITERION, ***n. plu.*** **[Gr., to judge. See** ***Crime*****.] A standard of judging; any established law, rule, principle or fact, by which facts, propositions and opinions are compared, in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.**

CRITHOMANCY, ***n.*** **[Gr., barley, and divination.] A kind of divination by means of the dough of cakes, and the meal strewed over the victims, in ancient sacrifices.**

CRITIC, ***n.*** **[Gr., a judge or discerner, to judge, to separate, to distinguish. See** ***Crime*****.]**

1. A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works; one who is able to discern and distinguish the beauties and faults of writing. In a more general sense, a person skilled in judging with propriety of any combination of objects, or of any work of art; and particularly of what are denominated the Fine Arts. A critic is one who, from experience, knowledge, habit or taste, can perceive the difference between propriety and impropriety, in objects or works presented to

his view; between the natural and unnatural; the high and the low, or lofty and mean; the congruous and incongruous; the correct and incorrect, according to the established rules of the art.*NWAD CRITIC.2*

2. An examiner; a judge.*NWAD CRITIC.3*

And make each day a critic on the last.*NWAD CRITIC.4*

3. One who judges with severity; one who censures or finds fault.*NWAD CRITIC.5*

CRITIC, *a.* Critical; relating to criticism, or the art of judging of the merit of a literary performance or discourse, or of any work in the fine arts. [See *Critical*.]

CRITIC, *v.i.* To criticise; to play the critic. [Little used.]

CRITICAL, *a.* [L. Gr. See *Critic*.]

1. Relating to criticism; nicely exact; as a critical dissertation on Homer.*NWAD CRITICAL.2*

2. Having the skill or power nicely to distinguish beauties from blemishes; a a critical judge; a critical auditor; a critical ear; critical taste.*NWAD CRITICAL.3*

3. Making nice distinctions; accurate; as critical rules.*NWAD CRITICAL.4*

4. Capable of judging with accuracy; discerning beauties and faults; nicely judicious in matters of literature and the fine arts; as, Virgil was a critical poet.*NWAD CRITICAL.5*

5. Capable of judging with accuracy; conforming to exact rules of propriety; exact; particular; as, to be critical in rites and ceremonies, or in the selection of books.*NWAD CRITICAL.6*

6. Inclined to find fault, or to judge with severity.*NWAD CRITICAL.7*

7. [See *Crisis*.] Pertaining to a crisis; marking the time or state of a

disease which indicates its termination in the death or recovery of the patient; as critical days, or critical symptoms.*NWAD CRITICAL.8*

8. Producing a crisis or change in a disease; indicating a crisis; as a critical sweat.*NWAD CRITICAL.9*

9. Decisive; noting a time or state on which the issue of things depends; important, as regards the consequences; as a critical time or moment; a critical juncture.*NWAD CRITICAL.10*

10. Formed or situated to determine or decide, or having the crisis at command; important or essential for determining; as a critical post.*NWAD CRITICAL.11*

CRITICALLY, ***adv.***

1. In a critical manner; with nice discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice scrutiny; accurately; exactly; as, to examine evidence critically; to observe critically.*NWAD CRITICALLY.2*

2. At the crisis; at the exact time.*NWAD CRITICALLY.3*

3. In a critical situation, place or condition, so as to command the crisis; as a town critically situated.*NWAD CRITICALLY.4*

CRITICALNESS, ***n.***

1. The state of being critical; incidence at a particular point of time.*NWAD CRITICALNESS.2*

2. Exactness; accuracy; nicety; minute care in examination.*NWAD CRITICALNESS.3*

CRITICISE, ***v.i.*** **s as z.**

1. To examine and judge critically; to judge with attention to beauties and faults; as, to criticise on a literary work, on an argument or discourse.*NWAD CRITICISE.2*

2. To write remarks on the merit of a performance; to notice beauties and faults.*NWAD CRITICISE.3*

Cavil you may, but never criticise.*NWAD CRITICISE.4*

3. To animadvert upon as faulty; to utter censure; as, to critise on a man's manners, or his expenses.*NWAD CRITICISE.5*

CRITICISE, *v.t.*

1. To notice beauties and blemishes or faults in; to utter or write remarks on the merit of a performance; as, to criticise the writings of Milton.*NWAD CRITICISE.7*

2. To pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame; as, to criticise an author; to criticise the conduct.*NWAD CRITICISE.8*

CRITICISED, *pp.* Examined and judged with respect to beauties and faults.

CRITICISING, *ppr.* Examining and judging with regard to beauties and faults; remarking on; animadverting on.

CRITICISM, *n.*

1. The art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of any production in the fine arts; as the rules of criticism.*NWAD CRITICISM.2*

2. The act of judging on the merit of a performance; animadversion; remark on beauties and faults; critical observation, verbal or written. We say, the authors criticisms are candid, or they are severe.*NWAD CRITICISM.3*

CRITIQUE, CRITIC, *n.*

1. A critical examination of the merits of a performance; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults.*NWAD CRITIQUE.2*

Addison wrote a critique on PARADISE LOST.*NWAD CRITIQUE.3*

2. Science of criticism; standard or rules of judging of the merit of performances.*NWAD CRITIQUE.4*

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and critic.*NWAD CRITIQUE.5*

CRIZZEL, CRIZZELING, *n.* [See *Crisp*.] A kind of roughness on the surface of glass, which clouds its transparency.

CROAK, *v.i.* [L. G. See *Crow*.]

1. To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or other animal.*NWAD CROAK.2*

2. To caw; to cry as a raven or crow.*NWAD CROAK.3*

3. To make any low, muttering sound, resembling that of a frog or raven; as, their bellies croak.*NWAD CROAK.4*

4. In contempt, to speak with a low, hollow voice.*NWAD CROAK.5*

CROAK, *n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.

CROAKER, *n.* One that croaks, murmurs or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably.

CROAKING, *ppr.* Uttering a low, harsh sound from the throat, or other similar sound.

CROAKING, *n.* A low, harsh sound, as of a frog, or the bowels.

CROATS, *n.* Troops, natives or Croatia.

CROCALITE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of zeolite, of an orange or brick red color. It is sometimes found in reniform or globular masses, with a radiated texture.

CROCEOUS, *a.* [L.] Like saffron; yellow; consisting of saffron.

CROCHES, *n.* Little buds or knobs about the tops of a deers horn.

CROCITATION, ***n.*** **[L.] A croaking.**

CROCK, ***n.*** **An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher; a cup.**

CROCK, ***n.*** **Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles, or in a chimney.**

CROCK, ***v.t.*** **or** ***i.*** **To black with soot, or other matter collected from combustion; or to black with the coloring matter of cloth.**

CROCKERY, ***n.*** **[See** ***Crock*****.] Earthen ware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked. The term is applied to the coarser kinds of ware; the finer kinds being usually called china or porcelain.**

CROCODILE, ***n.*** **[Gr., saffron, and fearing. L.]**

1. An amphibious animal of the genus Lacerta or lizard, of the largest kind. It has a naked body, with four feet and a tail; it has five toes on the fore feet, and four on the hind feet. It grows to the length of sixteen or eighteen feet, runs swiftly on land, but does not easily turn itself. It inhabits the large rivers in Africa and Asia, and lays its eggs, resembling those of a goose, in the sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun. [See *Alligator*.]*NWAD CROCODILE.2*

2. In rhetoric, a captious and sophistical argument contrived to draw one into a snare.*NWAD CROCODILE.3*

CROCODILE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or like a crocodile; as crocodile tears, that is, false or affected tears, hypocritical sorrow.**

CROCUS, ***n.*** **[Gr.]**

1. Saffron, a genus of plants.*NWAD CROCUS.2*

2. In chimistry, a yellow powder; any metal calcined to a red or deep yellow color.*NWAD CROCUS.3*

CROFT, ***n.*** **[L., Gr., to conceal.] A little close adjoining or near**

to a dwelling house, and used for pasture, tillage or other purposes.

CROISADE, *n.* A holy war; an expedition of Christians against the infidels, for the conquest of Palestine. [See the more common word, *Crusade*.]

CROISES, *n.* [See *Cross*.]

1. Soldiers enrolled under the banners of the cross.*NWAD CROISES.2*

2. Pilgrims who carry the cross.*NWAD CROISES.3*

CROKER, *n.* A fowl that inhabits the Chesapeak and the large rivers in Virginia; sometimes of three feet in length.

CROMLECH, *n.* Huge flat stones resting on other stones, set on end for that purpose; supposed to be the remains of druidical altars.

CRONE, *n.* [Gr., old.]

1. An old woman.*NWAD CRONE.2*

2. An old ewe.*NWAD CRONE.3*

CRONET, *n.* [coronet.]

1. The hair which grows over the top of a horses hoof.*NWAD CRONET.2*

2. The iron at the end of a tilting spade.*NWAD CRONET.3*

CRONICAL, CRONYCAL. [See *Acronical*.]

CRONY, *n.* [See *Crone*. But this word seems to carry the sense of fellowship; to join, to associate; whence its derivative, an associate.] An intimate companion; an associate; a familiar

friend.

To oblige your crony Swift, bring our dame a new years gift.*NWAD CRONY.2*

Hence, an old crony is an intimate friend of long standing.*NWAD CRONY.3*

CROOK, *n.* [G., the back, or ridge of an animal. L., a wrinkle, a circle; rough, hoarse. The radical sense of crook is to strain or draw; hence, to bend.]

1. Any bend, turn or curve; or a bent or curving instrument. We speak of a crook in a stick of timber, or in a river; and any hook is a crook.*NWAD CROOK.2*

2. A shepherd staff, curving at the end; a pastoral staff. When used by a bishop or abbot, it is called a crosier.*NWAD CROOK.3*

He left his crook, he left his flocks.*NWAD CROOK.4*

3. A gibbet.*NWAD CROOK.5*

4. An artifice; a trick.*NWAD CROOK.6*

CROOK, *v.t.*

1. To bend; to turn from a straight line; to make a curve or hook.*NWAD CROOK.8*

2. To turn from rectitude; to pervert.*NWAD CROOK.9*

3. To thwart. [Little used.]*NWAD CROOK.10*

CROOK, *v.i.* To bend or be bent; to be turned from a right line; to curve; to wind.

CROOK-BACK, *n.* A crooked back; one who has a crooked back or round shoulders.

CROOK-BACKED, ***a.*** **Having a round back, or shoulders.**

CROOKED, ***pp.*** **or** ***a.***

1. Bent; curved; curving; winding.*NWAD CROOKED.2*

2. Winding in moral conduct; devious; froward; perverse; going out of the path of rectitude; given to obliquity or wandering from duty.*NWAD CROOKED.3*

They are a perverse and crooked generation. *Deuteronomy 32:5*.*NWAD CROOKED.4*

CROOKEDLY, ***adv.***

1. In a winding manner.*NWAD CROOKEDLY.2*

2. Untowardly; not compliantly.*NWAD CROOKEDLY.3*

CROOKEDNESS, ***n.***

1. A winding, bending or turning; curvity; curvature; inflection.*NWAD CROOKEDNESS.2*

2. Perverseness; untowardness; deviation from rectitude; iniquity; obliquity of conduct.*NWAD CROOKEDNESS.3*

3. Deformity of a gibbous body.*NWAD CROOKEDNESS.4*

CROOKEN, ***v.t.*** **To make crooked. [Not in use.]**

CROOKING, ***ppr.*** **Bending; winding.**

CROOK-KNEED, ***a.*** **Having crooked knees.**

CROOK-SHOULDERED, ***a.*** **Having bent shoulders.**

CROOP, CROUP, ***n.*** **The disease called technically cynanche trachealis, and affection of the throat accompanied with a hoarse difficult respiration. It is vulgarly called rattles.**

CROP, *n.* [G., L. The crop of a fowl, and a crop of grain or hay are consistently the same word.]

1. The first stomach of a fowl; the craw.*NWAD CROP.2*

2. The top or highest part of a thing; the end. [Not in use.]*NWAD CROP.3*

3. That which is gathered; the corn, or fruits of the earth collected; harvest. The word includes every species of fruit or produce, gathered for man or beast.*NWAD CROP.4*

4. Corn and other cultivated plants while growing; a popular use of the word.*NWAD CROP.5*

5. Any thing cut off or gathered.*NWAD CROP.6*

6. Hair cut close or short.*NWAD CROP.7*

CROP, *v.t.*

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to eat off; to pull off; to pluck; to mow; to reap; as, to crop flowers, trees, or grass. Man crops trees or plants with an instrument, or with his fingers; a beast crops with his teeth.*NWAD CROP.9*

2. To cut off prematurely; to gather before it falls.*NWAD CROP.10*

While force our youth, like fruits, untimely crops.*NWAD CROP.11*

CROP, *v.i.* To yield harvest. [Not in use.]

CROP-EAR, *n.* [crop and ear.] A horse whose ears are cropped.

CROP-EARED, *a.* Having the ears cropped.

CROPFUL, *a.* Having a full crop or belly; satiated.

CROPPED, CROPT, *pp.* Cut off; plucked; eaten off; reaped, or mowed.

CROPPER, *n.* A pigeon with a large crop.

CROPPING, *ppr.* Cutting off; pulling off; eating off; reaping, or mowing.

CROPPING, *n.*

1. The act of cutting off.*NWAD CROPPING.3*

2. The raising of crops.*NWAD CROPPING.4*

CROP-SICK, *a.* Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach; sick with excess in eating or drinking.

CROP-SICKNESS, *n.* Sickness from repletion of the stomach. L.

CROSIER, *n.*

1. A bishop crook or pastoral staff, a symbol of pastoral authority and care. It consists of a gold or silver staff, crooked at the top, and is carried occasionally before bishops and abbots, and held in the hand when they give solemn benedictions. The use of crosiers is ancient. Originally a crosier was a staff with a cross on the top, in form of a crutch or T.*NWAD CROSIER.2*

2. In astronomy, four stars in the southern hemisphere, in the form of a cross.*NWAD CROSIER.3*

CROSLET, *n.* [See *Cross*.] A small cross. In heraldry, a cross crossed at a small distance from the ends.

CROSS, *n.* [G., L.]

1. A gibbet consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of a T or of an X. That on which our Savior suffered, is represented on coins and other monuments, to have been of the former kind.*NWAD CROSS.2*

2. The ensign of the Christian religion; and hence figuratively, the religion itself.*NWAD CROSS.3*

3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market places.*NWAD CROSS.4*

4. Any thing in the form of a cross or gibbet.*NWAD CROSS.5*

5. A line drawn through another.*NWAD CROSS.6*

6. Any thing that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hindrance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience.*NWAD CROSS.7*

Heaven prepares good men with crosses.*NWAD CROSS.8*

7. Money or coin stamped with the figure of a cross.*NWAD CROSS.9*

8. The right side or face of a coin, stamped with a cross.*NWAD CROSS.10*

9. The mark of a cross, instead of a signature, on a deed, formerly impressed by those who could not write.*NWAD CROSS.11*

10. Church lands in Ireland.*NWAD CROSS.12*

11. In theology, the suffering of Christ by crucifixion.*NWAD CROSS.13*

That he might reconcile both to God in one body by the cross. *Ephesians 2:16*.*NWAD CROSS.14*

12. The doctrine of Christs sufferings and of the atonement, or of salvation by Christ.*NWAD CROSS.15*

The preaching of the cross is to them that perish, foolishness. *1 Corinthians 1:18*; *Galatians 5:11*.*NWAD CROSS.16*

To take up the cross, is to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.*NWAD CROSS.17*

13. In mining, two nicks cut in the surface of the earth, thus

+.*NWAD CROSS.18*

Cross and pile, a play with money, at which it is put to chance whether a coin shall fall with that side up, which bears the cross, or the other which is called pile or reverse.*NWAD CROSS.19*

CROSS, *a.*

1. Transverse; oblique; passing from side to side; falling athwart; as a cross beam.*NWAD CROSS.21*

The cross refraction of a second prism.*NWAD CROSS.22*

2. Adverse; opposite; obstructing; sometimes with to; as an event cross to our inclinations.*NWAD CROSS.23*

3. Perverse; untractable; as the cross circumstances of a man's temper.*NWAD CROSS.24*

4. Peevish; fretful; ill-humored; applied to persons or things; as a cross woman or husband; a cross answer.*NWAD CROSS.25*

5. Contrary; contradictory; perplexing.*NWAD CROSS.26*

Contradictions that seem to lie cross and uncouth.*NWAD CROSS.27*

6. Adverse; unfortunate.*NWAD CROSS.28*

Behold the cross and unlucky issue of my design.*NWAD CROSS.29*

7. Interchanged; as a cross marriage, when a brother and sister intermarry with two persons who have the same relation to each other.*NWAD CROSS.30*

8. Noting what belongs to an adverse party; as a cross interrogatory.*NWAD CROSS.31*

CROSS, *prep.* Athwart; transversely; over; from side to side; so as to intersect.

This is admissible in poetry, as an abbreviation of across.*NWAD CROSS.33*

CROSS, ***v.t.***

1. To draw or run a line, or lay a body across another; as, to cross a word in writing; to cross the arms.*NWAD CROSS.35*

2. To erase; to cancel; as, to cross an account.*NWAD CROSS.36*

3. To make the sign of the cross, as catholics in devotion.*NWAD CROSS.37*

4. To pass from side to side; to pass or move over; as, to cross a road; to cross a river, or the ocean. I crossed the English channel, from Dieppe to Brighton, in a steam-boat, Sept. 18, 1824.*NWAD CROSS.38*

5. To thwart; to obstruct; to hinder; to embarrass; as, to cross a purpose or design.*NWAD CROSS.39*

6. To counteract; to clash or interfere with; to be inconsistent with; as, natural appetites may cross our principles.*NWAD CROSS.40*

7. To counteract or contravene; to hinder by authority; to stop. [See No. 5.]*NWAD CROSS.41*

8. To contradict.*NWAD CROSS.42*

9. To debar or preclude.*NWAD CROSS.43*

To cross the breed of an animal, is to produce young from different varieties of the species.*NWAD CROSS.44*

CROSS, ***v.i.***

1. To lie or be athwart.*NWAD CROSS.46*

2. To move or pass laterally, or from one side towards the other, or from place to place, either at right angles or obliquely; as, to cross from Nantucket to New Bedford.*NWAD CROSS.47*

3. To be inconsistent; as, mens actions d not always cross with reason.*NWAD CROSS.48*

CROSS-ARMED, *a.* With arms across. In botany, brachiate; decussated; having branches in pairs, each at right angles with the next.

CROSS-BARRED, *a.* Secured by transverse bars.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, *n.* A bullet with an iron bar passing through it, and standing out a few inches on each side; used in naval actions for cutting the enemys rigging.

CROSS-BEARER, *n.* In the Romish church, the chaplain of an archbishop or primate, who bears a cross before him on solemn occasions. Also, a certain officer in the inquisition, who makes a vow before the inquisitors to defend the Catholic faith, though with the loss of fortune and life.

CROSS-BILL, *n.* In chancery, an original bill by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff.

CROSS-BILL, *n.* A species of bird, the Loxia curvirostra, the mandibles of whose bill curve opposite ways and cross each other.

CROSS-BITE, *n.* A deception; a cheat.

CROSS-BITE, *v.t.* To thwart or contravene by deception.

CROSS-BOW, *n.* In archery, a missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

CROSS-BOWER, *n.* One who shoots with a cross-bow.

CROSSCUT, *v.t.* To cut across.

CROSSCUT-SAW, *n.* A saw managed by two men, one at each end.

CROSSED, ***pp.*** **Having a line drawn over; canceled; erased; passed over; thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted.**

CROSS-EXAMINATION, ***n.*** **The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.**

CROSS-EXAMINE, ***v.t.*** **To examine a witness by the opposite party or his counsel, as the witness for the plaintiff by the defendant, and vice versa.**

The opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses has been expressly waived.*NWAD CROSS-EXAMINE.2*

CROSS-EXAMINED, ***pp.*** **Examined or interrogated by the opposite party.**

CROSS-FLOW, ***v.i.*** **To flow across.**

CROSS-GRAINED, ***a.***

1. Having the grain or fibers across or irregular; as in timber, where a branch shoots from the trunk, there is a curling of the grain.*NWAD CROSS-GRAINED.2*

2. Perverse; untractable; not condescending.*NWAD CROSS-GRAINED.3*

CROSSING, ***ppr.*** **Drawing; running or passing a line over; erasing; canceling; thwarting; opposing; counteracting; passing over.**

CROSSING, ***n.*** **A thwarting; impediment; vexation.**

CROSS-JACK, ***n.*** **cro-jeck. A sail extended on the lower yard of the mizen mast; but seldom used.**

CROSS-LEGGED, ***a.*** **Having the legs across.**

CROSSLY, ***adv.***

1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.*NWAD CROSSLY.2*

2. Adversely; in opposition; unfortunately.*NWAD CROSSLY.3*

3. Peevishly; fretfully.*NWAD CROSSLY.4*

CROSSNESS, ***n.*** **Peevishness; fretfulness; ill humor; perverseness.**

CROSS-PIECE, ***n.*** **A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship, furnished with pins with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires.**

CROSS-PURPOSE, ***n.*** **A contrary purpose; contradictory system; also, a conversation in which one person does or pretends to misunderstand anothers meaning. An enigma; a riddle.**

CROSS-QUESTION, ***v.t.*** **To cross examine.**

CROSS-ROW, ***n.***

1. The alphabet, so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety.*NWAD CROSS-ROW.2*

2. A row that crosses others.*NWAD CROSS-ROW.3*

CROSS-SEA, ***n.*** **Waves running across others; a swell running in different directions.**

CROSS-STAFF, ***n.*** **An instrument to take the altitude of the sun or stars.**

CROSS-STONE, ***n.*** **A mineral called also harmotome, and staurolite. It is almost always in crystals. Its single crystals are rectangular four-sided prisms, broad or compressed, and**

terminated by four-sided pyramids, with rhombic faces, which stand on the lateral edges. But this mineral is generally found in double crystals, composed of two of the preceding crystals, so intersecting each other, that the broader planes of one prism are perpendicular to the broader planes of the other, throughout their whole length. Its color is a grayish white or milk white, sometimes with a shade of yellow or red.

CROSS-TINING, *n.* In husbandry, a harrowing by drawing the harrow or drag back and forth on the same ground.

CROSS-TREES, *n.* In ships, certain pieces of timber, supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees, at the upper ends of the lower masts, to sustain the frame of the top, and on the top masts, to extend the topgallant shrouds.

CROSS-WAY, CROSS-ROAD, *n.* A way or road that crosses another road or the chief road; an obscure path intersecting the main road.

CROSS-WIND, *n.* A side wind; an unfavorable wind.

CROSS-WISE, *adv.* Across; in the form of a cross.

CROSS-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Valantia.

CROTCH, *n.* [See *Crook* and *Crutch*.]

1. A fork or forking; the parting of two legs or branches; as the crotch of a tree.*NWAD CROTCH.2*

2. In ships, a crooked timber placed on the keel, in the fore and aft parts of a ship.*NWAD CROTCH.3*

3. A piece of wood or iron, opening on the top and extending two horns or arms, like a half moon, used for supporting a boom, a spare topmast, yards, etc.*NWAD CROTCH.4*

CROTCHED, *a.* Having a crotch; forked.

CROTCHET, ***n.*** **[See** ***Crook*****.]**

1. In printing, a hook including words, a sentence or a passage distinguished form the rest, thus [ ].*NWAD CROTCHET.2*

2. In music, a note or character, equal in time to half a minim, and double of a quaver.*NWAD CROTCHET.3*

3. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building.*NWAD CROTCHET.4*

4. A peculiar turn of the mind; a whim, or fancy; a perverse conceit.*NWAD CROTCHET.5*

All the devices and crotchets of new inventions.*NWAD CROTCHET.6*

CROTCHETED, ***a.*** **Marked with crotchets.**

CROUCH, ***v.i.*** **[G., to creep, to stoop, to cringe.]**

1. To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground; as an animal. A dog crouches to his master; a lion crouches in the thicket.*NWAD CROUCH.2*

2. To bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe.*NWAD CROUCH.3*

Every one that is left in thine house shall come and crouch to him for a piece of bread. *1 Samuel 2:36*.*NWAD CROUCH.4*

CROUCH, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Cross*****.] To sign with the cross; to bless. [Not in use.]**

CROUCHING, ***ppr.*** **Bending; stooping; cringing.**

CROUP, CROOP, ***n.***

1. The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse, or extremity of the reins above the hips.*NWAD CROUP.2*

2. [See *Croop*.] The cynanche trachealis, a disease of the throat.*NWAD CROUP.3*

CROUPADE, CROOPADE, *n.* [from croup, or its root.] In the manege, a leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them up to his belly.

CROUT, KROUT, *n.* [G., an herb.] Sour crout is made by laying minced or chopped cabbage in layers in a barrel, with a handful of salt and caraway seeds between the layers; then ramming down the whole, covering it, pressing it with a heavy weight, and suffering it to stand, till it has gone through fermentation. It is an efficacious preservative against scurvy in long voyages.

CROW, *n.* [G., L.]

1. A large black fowl, of the genus Corvus; the beak is convex and cultrated, the nostrils are covered with bristly feathers, the tongue is forked and cartilaginous. This is a voracious fowl, feeding on carrion and grain, particularly maiz, which it pulls up, just after it appears above ground.*NWAD CROW.2*

To pluck or pull a crow, is to be industrious or contentious about a trifle, or thing of no value.*NWAD CROW.3*

2. A bar of iron with a beak, crook or two claws, used in raising and moving heavy weights.*NWAD CROW.4*

3. The voice of the cock. [See the Verb.]*NWAD CROW.5*

CROW, *v.i. pret.* and *pp.* crowed; formerly, *pret.* crew. [Gr. See the Noun.]

1. To cry or make a noise as a cock, in joy, gaiety or defiance.*NWAD CROW.7*

2. To boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapor; to swagger. [A popular, but not an elegant use of the word.]*NWAD CROW.8*

CROW-BAR, *n.* A bar of iron sharpened at one end, used as a

lever for raising weights.

CROW-BERRY, *n.* A plant of the genus Empetrum, or berry-bearing heath. One species bears the crow-crake berries.

CROW'S-BILL, *n.* In surgery, a kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds.

CROW'S-FEET, *n.* The wrinkles under the eyes, which are the effects of age.

CROW-FLOWER, *n.* A kind of campion.

CROW-FOOT, *n.*

1. On board of ships, a complication of small cords spreading out from a long block; used to suspend the awnings, or to keep the top sails from striking and fretting against the tops.*NWAD CROW-FOOT.2*

2. In botany, the Ranunculus, a genus of plants.*NWAD CROW-FOOT.3*

CROW'S-FOOT, *n.* In the military art, a machine of iron, with four points, so formed that in whatever way it falls, there is one point upwards, and intended to stop or embarrass the approach or march of the enemys cavalry; a caltrop.

CROWING, *ppr.* Uttering a particular voice, as a cock; boasting in triumph; vaunting; bragging.

CROW-KEEPER, *n.* A scarecrow. [Not used.]

CROW-NET, *n.* In England, a net for catching wild fowls; the net used in New England for catching wild pigeons.

CROW-SILK, *n.* A plant, the Conferva rivalis.

CROW-TOE, *n.* A plant; as the tufted crow-toe.

CROWD, CROWTH, *n.* An instrument of music with six strings; a kind of violin.

CROWD, *n.* [See *Crew*.]

1. Properly, a collection; a number of things collected, or closely pressed together.*NWAD CROWD.3*

2. A number of persons congregated and pressed together, or collected into a close body without order; a throng. Hence,*NWAD CROWD.4*

3. A multitude; a great number collected.*NWAD CROWD.5*

4. A number of things near together; a number promiscuously assembled or lying near each other; as a crowd of isles in the Egean Sea.*NWAD CROWD.6*

5. The lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar.*NWAD CROWD.7*

CROWD, *v.t.*

1. To press; to urge; to drive together.*NWAD CROWD.9*

2. To fill by pressing numbers together without order; as, to crowd a room with people; to crowd the memory with ideas.*NWAD CROWD.10*

3. To fill to excess.*NWAD CROWD.11*

Volumes of reports crowd a lawyers library.*NWAD CROWD.12*

4. To encumber by multitudes.*NWAD CROWD.13*

5. To urge; to press by solicitation; to dun.*NWAD CROWD.14*

6. In seamanship, to crowd sail, is to carry an extraordinary force of sail, with a view to accelerate the course of a ship, as in chasing or

escaping from an enemy; to carry a press of sail.*NWAD CROWD.15*

CROWD, *v.i.*

1. To press in numbers; as, the multitude crowded through the gate or into the room.*NWAD CROWD.17*

2. To press; to urge forward; as, the man crowded into the room.*NWAD CROWD.18*

3. To swarm or be numerous.*NWAD CROWD.19*

CROWDED, *pp.* Collected and pressed; pressed together; urged; driven; filled by a promiscuous multitude.

CROWDER, *n.* A fiddler; one who plays on a crowd.

CROWDING, *ppr.* Pressing together; pushing; thrusting; driving; assembling in a promiscuous multitude; filling; urging.

CROWN, *n.* [G., L.]

1. An ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes, as a badge of imperial or regal power and dignity. Figuratively, regal power; royalty; kingly government, or executive authority.*NWAD CROWN.2*

2. A wreath or garland.*NWAD CROWN.3*

3. Honorary distinction; reward.*NWAD CROWN.4*

They do it to obtain a corruptible crown; we, an incorruptible. *1 Corinthians 9:25*.*NWAD CROWN.5*

4. Honor; splendor; dignity.*NWAD CROWN.6*

The crown has fallen from our heads. *Lamentations 5:16*; *Philippians 4:1*.*NWAD CROWN.7*

A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband. *Proverbs 12:4*.*NWAD CROWN.8*

5. The top of the head; the top of a mountain or other elevated object. The end of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed.*NWAD CROWN.9*

6. The part of a hat which covers the top of the head.*NWAD CROWN.10*

7. A coin anciently stamped with the figure of a crown. The English crown is five shillings sterling. The French crown is a hundred and nine cents. Other coins bear the same name.*NWAD CROWN.11*

8. Completion; accomplishment.*NWAD CROWN.12*

9. Clerical tonsure in a circular form; a little circle shaved on the top of the head, as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction.*NWAD CROWN.13*

10. Among jewelers, the upper work of a rose diamond.*NWAD CROWN.14*

11. In botany, an appendage to the top of a seed, which serves to bear it in the wind.*NWAD CROWN.15*

CROWN, ***v.t.***

1. To invest with a crown or regal ornament. Hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.*NWAD CROWN.17*

2. To cover, as with a crown; to cover the top.*NWAD CROWN.18*

And peaceful olives crowned his hoary head.*NWAD CROWN.19*

3. To honor; to dignify; to adorn.*NWAD CROWN.20*

Thou hast crowned him with glory and honor. *Psalm 8:5*.*NWAD CROWN.21*

4. To reward; to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on; as the

victor crowned with laurel.*NWAD CROWN.22*

5. To reward; to recompense.*NWAD CROWN.23*

Shell crown a grateful and a constant flame.*NWAD CROWN.24*

6. To terminate or finish; to complete; to perfect.*NWAD CROWN.25*

7. To terminate and reward; as, our efforts were crowned with success.*NWAD CROWN.26*

CROWNED, *pp.* Invested with a crown, or with regal power and dignity; honored; dignified; rewarded with a crown, wreath, garland or distinction; recompensed; terminated; completed; perfected.

CROWNER, *n.* He or that which crowns or completes.

CROWNET, *n.* A *coronet*, which see. Shakespeare has used it for chief end or last purpose; but this sense is singular.

CROWN-GLASS, *n.* The finest sort of English window-glass.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, *n.* A plant of the genus Fritillaria, having a beautiful flower.

CROWNING, *ppr.* Investing with a crown, or with royalty or supreme power; honoring with a wreath or with distinction; adorning; rewarding; finishing; perfecting.

CROWNING, *n.*

1. In architecture, the finishing of a member or any ornamental work.*NWAD CROWNING.3*

2. In marine language, the finishing part of a knot, or interweaving of the strands.*NWAD CROWNING.4*

CROWN-OFFICE, *n.* In England, an office belonging to the court of Kings Bench, of which the kings coroner or attorney is

commonly master, and in which the attorney general and clerk exhibit informations for crimes and misdemeanors.

CROWN-POST, *n.* In building, a post which stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWN-SCAB, *n.* A scab formed round the corners of a horses hoof, a cancerous and painful sore.

CROWN-THISTLE, *n.* A flower.

CROWN-WHEEL, *n.* In a watch, the upper wheel next the balance, which drives the balance, and in royal pendulums, is called the swing-wheel.

CROWN-WORK, *n.* In fortification, an outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremes and an entire bastion int he middle, with curtains. It is designed to gain some hill or advantageous post, and cover the other works.

CROYLSTONE, *n.* Crystalized cauk, in which the crystals are small.

CRUCIAL, *a.* [L., a cross.] In surgery, transverse; passing across; intersecting; in form of a cross; as crucial incision.

CRUCIAN, *n.* A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep yellow color.

CRUCIATE, *v.t.* [L., to torture, a cross.] To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain or distress; but he verb is seldom used. [See *Excruciate*.]

CRUCIATE, *a.* Tormented. [Little used.]

CRUCIATION, *n.* The act of torturing; torment. [Little used.]

CRUCIBLE, *n.*

1. A chemical vessel or melting pot, made of earth, and so tempered and baked, as to endure extreme heat without melting. It is used for melting ores, metals, etc.*NWAD CRUCIBLE.2*

2. A hollow place at the bottom of a chemical furnace.*NWAD CRUCIBLE.3*

CRUCIFEROUS, *a.* [L., a cross, and to bear.] Bearing the cross.

CRUCIFIER, *n.* [See *Crucify*.] A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.

CRUCIFIX, *n.* [L., to fix on a cross; to fix.]

1. A cross on which the body of Christ is fastened in effigy.*NWAD CRUCIFIX.2*

2. A representation, in painting or statuary, of our Lord fastened to the cross.*NWAD CRUCIFIX.3*

3. Figuratively, the religion of Christ. [Little used.]*NWAD CRUCIFIX.4*

CRUCIFIXION, *n.* [See *Crucifix*.] The nailing or fastening of a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; the act or punishment of putting a criminal to death by nailing him to a cross.

CRUCIFORM, *a.* [L., a cross, and form.] Cross-shaped.

In botany, consisting of four equal petals, disposed int he form of a cross.*NWAD CRUCIFORM.2*

CRUCIFY, *v.t.* [L., cross, to fix.]

1. To nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross or gibbet, sometimes anciently, by fastening a criminal to a tree, with cords.*NWAD CRUCIFY.2*

But they cried, crucify him, crucify him. *Luke 23:21*.*NWAD*

CRUCIFY.3

2. In scriptural language, to subdue; to mortify; to destroy the power or ruling influence of.*NWAD CRUCIFY.4*

They that are Christs have crucified the flesh, with the affections and lusts. *Galatians 5:24*.*NWAD CRUCIFY.5*

3. To reject and despise.*NWAD CRUCIFY.6*

They crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh.*Hebrews 6:6*.*NWAD CRUCIFY.7*

To be crucified with Christ, is to become dead to the law and to sin, and to have indwelling corruption subdued. *Galatians 2:20* and *Galatians 6:14*.*NWAD CRUCIFY.8*

4. To vex or torment. [Not used.]*NWAD CRUCIFY.9*

CRUCIFYING, *ppr.* Putting to death on a cross or gibbet; subduing; destroying the life and power of.

CRUD, *n.* Curd. [See *Crud*, the usual orthography.]

CRUDE, *a.* [L. G.]

1. Raw; not cooked or prepared by fire or heat; in its natural state; undressed; as crude flesh; crude meat. In this sense, raw is more generally used.*NWAD CRUDE.2*

2. Not changed from its natural state; not altered or prepared by any artificial process; as crude salt; crude alum.*NWAD CRUDE.3*

3. Rough; harsh; unripe; not mellowed by air or other means; as crude juice.*NWAD CRUDE.4*

4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach.*NWAD CRUDE.5*

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature; as the crude materials of the earth.*NWAD CRUDE.6*

6. Having indigested notions.*NWAD CRUDE.7*

7. Indigested; not matured; not well formed, arranged, or prepared in the intellect; as, crude notions; a crude plan; a crude theory.*NWAD CRUDE.8*

CRUDELY, *adv.* Without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.

CRUDENESS, *n.*

1. Rawness; unripeness; an undigested or unprepared state; as the crudeness of flesh or plants, or of any body in its natural state.*NWAD CRUDENESS.2*

2. A state of being unformed, or indigested; immatureness; as the crudeness of a theory.*NWAD CRUDENESS.3*

CRUDITY, *n.* [L.] Rawness; crudeness. Among physicians, undigested substances in the stomach; or unconcocted humors, not well prepared for expulsion; excrements. In the latter senses, it admits of the plural.

CRUDLE, *v.t.* To coagulate. But this word is generally written *curdle*, which see.

CRUDY, *a.*

1. Concreted; coagulated. [Not in use. See *Curd*.]*NWAD CRUDY.2*

2. Raw; chill. [Not used. See *Crude*.]*NWAD CRUDY.3*

CRUEL, *a.* [L. See *Crude* and *Rude*.]

1. Disposed to give pain to others, in body or mind; willing or pleased to torment, vex or afflict; inhuman; destitute of pity, compassion or kindness; fierce; ferocious; savage; barbarous; hardhearted; applied to persons or their dispositions.*NWAD CRUEL.2*

They are cruel, and have no mercy. *Jeremiah 6:23*.*NWAD CRUEL.3*

2. Inhuman; barbarous; savage; causing pain, grief or distress; exerted in tormenting, vexing or afflicting.*NWAD CRUEL.4*

Cursed be their wrath, for it was cruel. *Genesis 49:7*.*NWAD CRUEL.5*

The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel. *Proverbs 12:10*.*NWAD CRUEL.6*

Others had trials of cruel mockings. *Hebrews 11:36*.*NWAD CRUEL.7*

CRUELLY, *adv.*

1. In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; barbarously.*NWAD CRUELLY.2*

Because he cruelly oppressed, he shall die in his iniquity. *Ezekiel 18:18*.*NWAD CRUELLY.3*

2. Painfully; with severe pain, or torture; as, an instrument may cut the flesh most cruelly.*NWAD CRUELLY.4*

CRUELNESS, *n.* Inhumanity; cruelty.

CRUELTY, *n.* [L.]

1. Inhumanity; a savage or barbarous disposition or temper, which is gratified in giving unnecessary pain or distress to others; barbarity; applied to persons; as the cruelty of savages; the cruelty and envy of the people.*NWAD CRUELTY.2*

2. Barbarous deed; any act of a human being which inflicts unnecessary pain; any act intended to torment, vex or afflict, or which actually torments or afflicts, without necessity; wrong; injustice; oppression.*NWAD CRUELTY.3*

With force and with cruelty have ye ruled them. *Ezekiel 34:4*.*NWAD*

CRUENTATE, *a.* [L.] Smeared with blood. [Little used.]

CRUET, *n.* [See *Cruse*.] A vial or small glass bottle, for holding vinegar, oil, etc.

CRUISE, *n.* [See *Cruse*.]

CRUISE, *v.i.* s as z. [See *Cross*.] To sail back and forth, or to rove on the ocean in search of an enemys ships for capture, or for protecting commerce; or to rove for plunder as a pirate. The admiral cruised between the Bahama isles and Cuba. We cruised off Cape Finisterre. A pirate was cruising in the gulf of Mexico.

CRUISE, *n.* A voyage made in crossing courses; a sailing to and fro in search of an enemys ships, or by a pirate in search of plunder.

CRUISER, *n.* A person or a ship that cruises; usually, an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemys ships, for protecting the commerce of the country, or for plunder.

CRUISING, *ppr.* Sailing for the capture of an enemys ships, or for protecting commerce, or for plunder as a pirate.

CRUMB, *n.* [G.] A small fragment or piece; usually, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off.

Lazarus, desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table. *Luke 16:21*.*NWAD CRUMB.2*

CRUMBLE, *v.t.* [G.] To break into small pieces; to divide into minute parts.

CRUMBLE, *v.i.*

1. To fall into small pieces; to break or part into small fragments.*NWAD CRUMBLE.3*

I a stone is brittle, it will crumble into gravel.*NWAD CRUMBLE.4*

2. To fall into decay; to perish; as, our flesh shall crumble into dust.*NWAD CRUMBLE.5*

CRUMBLED, *pp.* Broken or parted into small pieces.

CRUMBLING, *ppr.* Breaking into small fragments; falling into small pieces; decaying.

CRUMENAL, *n.* [L.] A purse. [Not used.]

CRUMMY, *a.* Full of crums; soft.

CRUMP, *a.* [G. Crump, rump, rumple, crumple, crimple, are doubtless of one family.] Crooked; as crump-shouldered.

CRUMPET, *n.* A soft cake.

CRUMPLE, *v.i.* [from crump. See *Rumple*, the same word without a prefix.] To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple.

CRUMPLE, *v.i.* To contract; to shrink.

CRUMPLED, *pp.* Drawn or pressed into wrinkles.

CRUMPLING, *ppr.* Drawing or pressing into wrinkles.

CRUMPLING, *n.* A small degenerate apple.

CRUNK, CRUNKLE, *v.i.* To cry like a crane. [Not used.]

CRUOR, *n.* [L.] Gore; coagulated blood.

CRUP, CROUP, *n.* The buttocks.

CRUP, *a.* Short; brittle. [Not in use.]

CRUPPER, *n.* [See *Croup*.]

1. In the manege, the buttocks of a horse; the rump.*NWAD CRUPPER.2*

2. A strap of leather which is buckled to a saddle, and passing under a horses tail, prevents the saddle from being cast forward onto the horses neck.*NWAD CRUPPER.3*

CRUPPER, *v.t.* To put a crupper on; as, to crupper a horse.

CRURAL, *a.* [L., the leg.] Belonging to the leg; as the crural artery, which conveys blood to the legs, and the crural vein, which returns it.

CRUSADE, *n.* [L.] A military expedition undertaken by Christians, for the recovery of the Holy Land, the scene of our Saviors life and sufferings, from the power of infidels or Mohammedans. Several of these expeditions were carried on from Europe, under the banner of the cross, from which the name originated.

CRUSADE, *n.* A Portuguese coin stamped with a cross.

CRUSADER, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.

CRUSE, *n.* [See *Crucible*.] A small cup.

Take with thee a cruse of honey. *1 Kings 14:3*.*NWAD CRUSE.2*

In New England, it is used chiefly or wholly for a small bottle or vial for vinegar, called a vinegar-cruse.*NWAD CRUSE.3*

CRUSET, *n.* [See *Crucible*.] A goldsmiths crucible or melting pot.

CRUSH, *v.t.*

1. To press and bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze, so as to force a thing out of its natural shape; to bruise by pressure.*NWAD CRUSH.2*

The ass--crushed Balaams foot against the wall. *Numbers 22:25*.*NWAD CRUSH.3*

To crush grapes or apples, is to squeeze them till bruised and broken, so that the juice escapes. Hence, to crush out, is to force out by pressure.*NWAD CRUSH.4*

2. To press with violence; to force together into a mass.*NWAD CRUSH.5*

3. To overwhelm by pressure; to beat or force down, by an incumbent weight, with breaking or bruising; as, the man was crushed by the fall of a tree.*NWAD CRUSH.6*

To crush the pillars which the pile sustain.*NWAD CRUSH.7*

Who are crushed before the moth. *Job 4:19*.*NWAD CRUSH.8*

4. To overwhelm by power; to subdue; to conquer beyond resistance; as, to crush ones enemies; to crush a rebellion.*NWAD CRUSH.9*

5. To oppress grievously.*NWAD CRUSH.10*

Thou shalt be only oppressed and crushed always. *Deuteronomy 28:33*.*NWAD CRUSH.11*

6. To bruise and break into fine particles by beating or grinding; to comminute.*NWAD CRUSH.12*

CRUSH, *v.i.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force.

CRUSH, *n.* A violent collision, or rushing together, which breaks or bruises the bodies; or a fall that breaks or bruises into a confused mass; as the crush of a large tree, or of a building.

The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds.*NWAD CRUSH.15*

CRUSHED, *pp.* Pressed or squeezed so as to break or bruise; overwhelmed or subdued by power; broken or bruised by a

fall; grievously oppressed; broken or bruised to powder; comminuted.

CRUSHING, *ppr.* Pressing or squeezing into a mass, or until broken or bruised; overwhelming; subduing by force; oppressing; comminuting.

CRUST, *n.* [L., G.]

1. An external coat or covering of a thing, which is hard or harder than the internal substance; as the crust of bread; the crust of snow; the crust of dross; the crust of a pie.*NWAD CRUST.2*

2. A piece of crust; a waste piece of bread.*NWAD CRUST.3*

3. A shell, as the hard covering of a crab and some other animals.*NWAD CRUST.4*

4. A scab.*NWAD CRUST.5*

5. The superficial substances of the earth are, in geology, called its crust.*NWAD CRUST.6*

CRUST, *v.t.*

1. To cover with a hard case or coat; to spread over the surface a substance harder than the matter covered; to incrust; as, to crust a thing with clay; to crust cake with sugar; crusted with bark.*NWAD CRUST.8*

2. To cover with concretions.*NWAD CRUST.9*

CRUST, *v.i.* To gather or contract into a hard covering; to concrete or freeze, as superficial matter.

CRUSTACEOLOGY. [See *Crustalogy*.]

CRUSTACEOUS, *a.* [L.] Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of crust or shell. Crustaceous animals, or Crustacea, have a crust or shell composed of several jointed pieces, and

in their external form have a great resemblance to insects; but in their internal structure and economy, they are quite different. They were arranged by Linne, in the same class with the insects, but now form a class by themselves. They include the crab, lobster, shrimp, etc.

CRUSTACEOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of having a soft and jointed shell.

CRUSTALOGICAL, *a.* [See *Crustalogy*.] Pertaining to curstalogy.

CRUSTALOGIST, *n.* One who describes, or is versed in the science of crustaceous animals.

CRUSTALOGY, *n.* [L., a shell, Gr., discourse.] That part of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals, arranging them in orders, tribes and families, and describing their forms and habits.

[Crustaceology, the word sometimes used, is ill-formed, and its derivatives inconveniently long. Who can endure such words as crustaceological?]*NWAD CRUSTALOGY.2*

CRUSTATED, *a.* Covered with a crust; as crustated basalt.

CRUSTATION, *n.* An adherent crust; incrustation.

CRUSTED, *pp.* Covered with a crust.

CRUSTILY, *adv.* [from crusty.] Peevishly; harshly; morosely.

CRUSTINESS, *n.*

1. The quality of crust; harness.*NWAD CRUSTINESS.2*

2. Peevishness; moroseness; surliness.*NWAD CRUSTINESS.3*

CRUSTING, *ppr.* Covering with crust.

CRUSTY, *a.*

1. Like crust; of the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering; hard; as a crusty coat; a crusty surface or substance.*NWAD CRUSTY.2*

2. Peevish; snappish; morose; surly; a word used in familiar discourse, but not deemed elegant.*NWAD CRUSTY.3*

CRUTCH, *n.* [G.]

1. A staff with a curving cross piece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame in walking.*NWAD CRUTCH.2*

2. Figuratively, old age.*NWAD CRUTCH.3*

CRUTCH, *v.t.* To support on crutches; to prop or sustain, with miserable helps, that which is feeble.

Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse.*NWAD CRUTCH.5*

CRUX, *n.* [L., a cross.] Any thing that puzzles and vexes. [Little used.]

CRUYSHAGE, *n.* A fish of the shark kind, having a triangular head and mouth.

CRY, *v.i. pret.* and *pp.* cried. It ought to be cryed.

1. To utter a loud voice; to speak, call or exclaim with vehemence; in a very general sense.*NWAD CRY.2*

2. To call importunately; to utter a loud voice, by way of earnest request of prayer.*NWAD CRY.3*

The people cried to Pharaoh for bread. *Genesis 41:55*.*NWAD CRY.4*

The people cried to Moses, and he prayed. *Numbers 11:2*.*NWAD CRY.5*

3. To utter a loud voice in weeping; to utter the voice of sorrow; to lament.*NWAD CRY.6*

But ye shall cry for sorrow of heart. *Isaiah 65:14*.*NWAD CRY.7*

Esau cried with a great and bitter cry. *Genesis 27:34*.*NWAD CRY.8*

Also, to weep or shed tears in silence; a popular use of the word.*NWAD CRY.9*

4. To utter a loud sound in distress; as, Heshbon shall cry. *Isaiah 15:4*.*NWAD CRY.10*

He giveth food to the young raves which cry. *Psalm 147:9*.*NWAD CRY.11*

5. To exclaim; to utter a loud voice; with out.*NWAD CRY.12*

And, lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly crieth out. *Luke 9:39*.*NWAD CRY.13*

6. To proclaim; to utter a loud voice, in giving public notice.*NWAD CRY.14*

Go, and cry in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jeremiah 2:2*.*NWAD CRY.15*

The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness. *Isaiah 40:3*.*NWAD CRY.16*

7. To bawl; to squall; as a child.*NWAD CRY.17*

8. To yelp, as a dog. It may be used for the uttering of a loud voice by other animals.*NWAD CRY.18*

To cry against, to exclaim, or utter a loud voice, by way of reproof, threatening or censure.*NWAD CRY.19*

Arise, go to Nineveh, and cry against it. *Jonah 1:2*.*NWAD CRY.20*

To cry out, to exclaim; to vociferate; to scream; to clamor. To complain loudly.*NWAD CRY.21*

To cry out against, to complain loudly, with a view to censure; to blame; to utter censure.*NWAD CRY.22*

To cry to, to call on in prayer; to implore.*NWAD CRY.23*

CRY, *v.t.*

1. To proclaim; to name loudly and publicly for giving notice; as, to cry goods; to cry a lost a child.*NWAD CRY.25*

To cry down,*NWAD CRY.26*

1. To decry; to depreciate by words or in writing; to dispraise; to condemn.*NWAD CRY.27*

Men of dissolute lives cry down religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it.*NWAD CRY.28*

2. To overbear. Cry down this fellows insolence.*NWAD CRY.29*

To cry up,*NWAD CRY.30*

1. To praise; to applaud; to extol; as, to cry up a man's talents or patriotism, or a womans beauty; to cry up the administration.*NWAD CRY.31*

2. To raise the price by proclamation; as, to cry up certain coins. [Not in use.]*NWAD CRY.32*

To cry off, in the vulgar dialect, is to publish intentions of marriage.*NWAD CRY.33*

CRY, *n. plu.* cries.

1. In a general sense, a loud sound uttered by the mouth of an animal; applicable to the voice of man or beast, and articulate or inarticulate.*NWAD CRY.35*

2. A loud or vehement sound, uttered in weeping, or lamentation; it may be a shriek or scream.*NWAD CRY.36*

And there shall be a great cry in all the land of Egypt. *Exodus 11:6*.*NWAD CRY.37*

3. Clamor; outcry; as, war, war, is the public cry.*NWAD CRY.38*

And there arose a great cry. *Acts 23:9*.*NWAD CRY.39*

4. Exclamations of triumph, or wonder, or of other passion.*NWAD CRY.40*

5. Proclamation; public notice.*NWAD CRY.41*

At midnight there was a cry made. *Matthew 25:6*.*NWAD CRY.42*

6. The notices of hawkers of wares to be sold int he street are called cries; as the cries of London.*NWAD CRY.43*

7. Acclamation; expression of popular favor.*NWAD CRY.44*

The cry went once for thee.*NWAD CRY.45*

8. A loud voice in distress, prayer or request; importunate call.*NWAD CRY.46*

He forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Psalm 9:12*.*NWAD CRY.47*

There was a great cry in Egypt. *Exodus 12:30*.*NWAD CRY.48*

9. Public reports or complaints; noise; fame.*NWAD CRY.49*

Because the cry of Sodom and Gomorrah is great--I will go down, and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it. *Genesis 18:21*.*NWAD CRY.50*

10. Bitter complaints of oppression and injustice.*NWAD CRY.51*

He looked for righteousness, and behold a cry. *Isaiah 5:7*.*NWAD CRY.52*

11. The sound or voice of irrational animals; expression of joy, fright, alarm, or want; as the cries of fowls, the yell or yelping of dogs, etc.*NWAD CRY.53*

1. A pack of dogs.*NWAD CRY.54*

CRYAL, *n.* The heron.

CRYER, *n.* A *crier*, which see.

CRYER, *n.* A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeous, and very swift.

CRYING, *ppr.* Uttering a loud voice; proclaiming; etc.

CRYING, *a.* Notorious; common; great; as a crying sin or abuse.

CRYING, *n.* Importunate call; clamor; outcry.

CRYOLITE, *n.* [Gr., cold, and stone, ice-stone.] A fluate of soda and alumin, found in Greenland, of a pale grayish white, snow white, or yellowish brown. It occurs in masses of a foliated structure. It has a glistening, vitreous luster.

CRYOPHORUS, *n.* [Gr., frost, and to bear.] Frost-bearer; an instrument for showing the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold.

CRYPT, *n.* [Gr., to hide.] A subterranean cell or cave, especially under a church for the interment of persons; also, a subterranean chapel or oratory, and the grave of a martyr.

CRYPTIC, CRYPTICAL, *a.* Hidden; secret; occult.

CRYPTICALLY, *adv.* Secretly.

CRYPTOGAM, *n.* [See *Cryptogamy*.] In botany, a plant whose stamens and pistils are not distinctly visible.

CRYPTOGAMIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to plants of the class Cryptogamia, including ferns, mosses, sea-weeds, mushrooms, etc.**

CRYPTOGAMY, ***n.*** **[Gr., concealed, and marriage.] Concealed marriage; a term applied to plants whose stamens and pistils are not well ascertained, or too small to be numbered with certainty.**

CRYPTOGRAPHER, ***n.*** **One who writes in secret characters.**

CRYPTOGRAPHICAL, ***a.*** **Written in secret characters or in cipher, or with sympathetic ink.**

CRYPTOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr., hidden, and to write.] The act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters or cypher.**

CRYPTOLOGY, *n.* [Gr., secret, and discourse.] Secret or enigmatical language.

CRYSTAL, *n.* [L. Gr., frost.]

1. In chemistry and mineralogy, an inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces.*NWAD CRYSTAL.2*

2. A factitious body, cast in glass houses, called crystal glass; a species of glass, more perfect in its composition and manufacture, than common glass. The best kind is the Venice crystal. It is called also factitious crystal or paste.*NWAD CRYSTAL.3*

3. A substance of any kind having the form of a crystal.*NWAD CRYSTAL.4*

4. The glass of a watch-case.*NWAD CRYSTAL.5*

Rock crystal, or mountain crystal, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz.*NWAD CRYSTAL.6*

Iceland crystal, a variety of calcarious spar, or crystalized carbonate of lime, brought from Iceland. It occurs in laminated masses, easily divisible into rhombs, and is remarkable for its double refraction.*NWAD CRYSTAL.7*

CRYSTAL, *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

By crystal streams that murmur thorough the meads.*NWAD CRYSTAL.9*

CRYSTAL-FORM, *a.* Having the form of crystal.

CRYSTALINE, *a.* [L., Gr.]

1. Consisting of crystal; as a crystaline palace.*NWAD CRYSTALINE.2*

2. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid; as a crystalline sky.*NWAD CRYSTALINE.3*

Crystaline heavens, in ancient astronomy, two spheres imagined between the primum mobile and the firmament, in the Ptolemaic system, which supposed the heavens to be solid and only susceptible of a single motion.*NWAD CRYSTALINE.4*

Crystaline humor, Crystaline lens, a lentiform pellucid body, composed of a very white, transparent, firm substance, inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous humor of the eye. It is somewhat convex, and serves to transmit and refract the rays of light to the vitreous humor.*NWAD CRYSTALINE.5*

CRYSTALIZABLE, *a.* [from crystalize.] That may be crystalized; that may form or be formed into crystals.

CRYSTALIZATION, *n.* [from crystalize.]

1. The act or process by which the parts of a solid body, separated by the intervention of a fluid or by fusion, again coalesce or unite, and form a solid body. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the particles assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate and regular form, according to its natural laws; but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the substance takes an irregular form. This process is the effect of refrigeration or evaporation.*NWAD CRYSTALIZATION.2*

2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystalizing.*NWAD CRYSTALIZATION.3*

CRYSTALIZE, *v.t.* To cause to form crystals.

Common salt is crystalized by the evaporation of sea water.*NWAD CRYSTALIZE.2*

CRYSTALIZE, *v.i.* To be converted into a crystal; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

Each species of salt crystalizes in a peculiar form.*NWAD CRYSTALIZE.4*

CRYSTALIZED, *pp.* Formed into crystals.

CRYSTALIZING, *ppr.* Causing to crystalize; forming or uniting in crystals.

CRYSTALLITE, *n.* A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion.

CRYSTALOGRAPHER, *n.* [infra.] One who describes crystals, or the manner of their formation.

CRYSTALOGRAPHIC, CRYSTALOGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to crystalography.

CRYSTALOGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* IN the manner of crystalography.

CRYSTALOGRAPHY, *n.* [crystal, as above, and description.]

1. The doctrine or science of crystalization, teaching the principles of the process, and the forms and structure of crystals.*NWAD CRYSTALOGRAPHY.2*

2. A discourse or treatise on crystalization.*NWAD CRYSTALOGRAPHY.3*

CUB, *n.*

1. The young of certain quadrupeds, as the bear and the fox; a puppy; a whelp. Waller uses the word for the young of the whale.*NWAD CUB.2*

2. A young boy or girl, in contempt.*NWAD CUB.3*

CUB, *n.* A stall for cattle. [Not in use.]

CUB, *v.t.* To bring forth a cub, or cubs. In contempt, to bring forth young, as a woman.

CUB, *v.t.* To shut up or confine. [Not in use.]

CUBATION, *n.* [L., to lie down.] The act of lying down; a reclining.

CUBATORY, *a.* Lying down; reclining; incumbent.

CUBATURE, *n.* [from cube.] The finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body.

CUBE, *n.* [Gr., L., a die or cube; to set or throw down, that which is set or laid, a solid mass.]

1. In geometry, a regular solid body, with six equal sides, and containing equal angles.*NWAD CUBE.2*

2. In arithmetic, the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number; or it is formed by multiplying any number twice by itself; as, 4 times 4 = 16, and 16 times 4 = 64, the cube of 4.*NWAD CUBE.3*

The law of the planets is, that the squares of the times of their revolutions are in proportion to the cubes of their mean distances.*NWAD CUBE.4*

Cube root, is the number or quantity, which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube; or which, twice multiplied into itself, produces the number of which it is the root; thus, 3 is the cube root or side of 27, for 3 times 3 = 9, and 3 times 9 = 27.*NWAD CUBE.5*

CUBE-ORE, *n.* Hexahedral olivenite, or arseniate or iron, a mineral of a greenish color.

CUBEB, *n.* The small spicy berry of the Piper cubeba, from

Java and the other E. India isles. It was formerly called, from its short stems, Piper caudatum, or tailed pepper. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer. In aromatic warmth and pungency, it is far inferior to pepper.

CUBIC, CUBICAL, *a.* [L. See *Cube*.] Having the form or properties of a cube; that may be or is contained within a cube. A cubic foot of water is the water that may be contained within six equal sides, each a foot square.

Cubic number, is a number produced by multiplying a number into itself, and that product by the same number; or it is the number arising from the multiplication of a square number by its root. [See *Cube*.]*NWAD CUBIC.2*

CUBICALNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULAR, *a.* [L.] Belonging to a chamber.

CUBICULARY, *a.* [L., a bedroom.] Fitted for the posture of lying down. [Little used.]

CUBIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a cube.

CUBIT, *n.* [L., the elbow; signifying a turn or corner; Gr.]

1. In anatomy, the fore arm; the ulna, and bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist.*NWAD CUBIT.2*

2. In mensuration, the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. The cubit among the ancients was of a different length among different nations. Dr. Arbuthnot states the Roman cubit at seventeen inches and four tenths; the cubit of the scriptures at a little less than 22 inches; and the English cubit at 18 inches.*NWAD CUBIT.3*

CUBITAL, *a.*

1. Of the length or measure of a cubit.*NWAD CUBITAL.2*

2. Pertaining to the cubit or ulna; as the cubital nerve; cubital artery; cubital muscle.*NWAD CUBITAL.3*

CUBITED, *a.* Having the measure of a cubit.

CUBO-DODECAHEDRAL, *a.* Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron.

CUBOID, *a.* Having the form of a cube, or differing little from it.

CUBOIDAL, *a.* [Gr., cube, and form.] Cubiform; in the shape of a cube; as the cuboidal bone of the foot.

CUBO-OCTAHEDRAL, *a.* [cube and octahedral.] Presenting a combination of the two forms, a cube and an octahedron.

CUCKINGSTOOL, *n.* An engine for punishing scolds and refractory women; also brewers and bakers; called also a tumbrel and a trebuchet. The culprit was seated on the stool and thus immersed in water.

CUCKOLD, *n.* A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress.

CUCKOLD, *v.t.*

1. To make a man a cuckold by criminal conversation with his wife; applied to the seducer.*NWAD CUCKOLD.3*

2. To make a husband a cuckold by criminal conversation with another man; applied to the wife.*NWAD CUCKOLD.4*

CUCKOLDDOM, *n.* The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.

CUCKOLDLY, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean; sneaking.

CUCKOLD-MAKER, *n.* One who has criminal conversation with another man's wife; one who makes a cuckold.

CUCKOO, ***n.*** **[L., Gr. See** ***Gawk*****.] A bird of the genus Cuculus, whose name is supposed to be called from its note. The note is a call to love, and continued only during the amorous season. It is said the cuckoo lays its eggs in a nest formed by another bird, by which they are hatched.**

CUCKOO-FLOWER, CUCKOO-BUD, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Cardamine.**

CUCKOO-PINT, ***n.*** **A plant, of the genus Arum.**

CUCKOO-SPIT, CUCKOO-SPITTLE, ***n.*** **A dew or exudation found on plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary. Or a froth or spume found on the leaves of certain plants, as on white field-lychnis or catch-fly, called sometimes spatling poppy.**

CUCQUEAN, ***n.*** **A vile lewd woman. [Not in use.]**

CUCULLATE, CUCULLATED, ***a.*** **[L., a hood, a cowl.]**

1. Hooded; cowled; covered as with a hood.*NWAD CUCULLATE.2*

2. Having the shape or resemblance of a hood; or wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in shape of a conical roll of paper; as a cucullate leaf.*NWAD CUCULLATE.3*

CUCUMBER, ***n.*** **[L.] The name of a plant and its fruit, of the genus Cucumis. The flower is yellow and bell-shaped; and the stalks are long, slender and trailing on the ground, or climbing by their claspers.**

CUCURBIT, ***n.*** **[L., a gourd.] A chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd; but some of them are shallow, with a wide mouth. It may be made of copper, glass, tin or stone ware, and is used in distillation. This vessel, with its head or cover, constitutes the alembic.**

CUCURBITACEOUS, ***a.*** **Resembling a gourd; as**

cucurbitaceous plants, such as the melon and pumpkin or pompion.

CUD, *n.* [See *Chew* and *Jaw*.]

1. The food which ruminating animals chew at leisure, when not grazing or eating; or that portion of it which is brought from the first stomach and chewed at once.*NWAD CUD.2*

2. A portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed.*NWAD CUD.3*

3. The inside of the mouth or throat of a beast that chews the cud.*NWAD CUD.4*

CUDDEN, CUDDY, *n.* A clown; a low rustic; a dolt. [Not used.]

CUDDLE, *v.i.* To retire from sight; to lie close or snug; to squat.

CUDDY, *n.*

1. In ships, an apartment; a cabin under the poop, or a cook-room. It is applied to different apartments, in different kinds of ships.*NWAD CUDDY.2*

2. The cole-fish.*NWAD CUDDY.3*

CUDGEL, *n.* A short thick stick of wood, such as may be used by the hand in beating. It differs strictly from a club, which is larger at one end than the other. It is shorter than a pole, and thicker than a rod.

To cross the cudgels, to forbear the contest; a phrase borrowed from the practice of cudgel-players, who lay one cudgel over another.*NWAD CUDGEL.2*

CUDGEL, *v.t.*

1. To beat with a cudgel, or thick stick.*NWAD CUDGEL.4*

2. To beat in general.*NWAD CUDGEL.5*

CUDGELER, *n.* One who beats with a cudgel.

CUDGEL-PROOF, *a.* Able to resist a cudgel; not to be hurt by beating.

CUDLE, *n.* A small sea fish.

CUDWEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Gnaphalium, goldy-locks or eternal flower, of many species. The flowers are remarkable for retaining their beauty for years, if gathered in dry weather.

CUE, *n.* [L.]

1. The tail; the end of a thing; as the long curl of a wig, or a long roll of hair.*NWAD CUE.2*

2. The last words of a speech, which a player, who is to answer, catches and regards as an intimation to begin. A hint given to an actor on the stage, what or when to speak.*NWAD CUE.3*

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.*NWAD CUE.4*

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.*NWAD CUE.5*

Were it my cue to fight.*NWAD CUE.6*

5. Humor; turn or temper of mind. [Vulgar.]*NWAD CUE.7*

6. A farthing, or farthings worth.*NWAD CUE.8*

7. The straight rod, used in playing billiards.*NWAD CUE.9*

CUERPO, *n.* [L., body.] To be in cuerpo, or to walk in cuerpo, are Spanish phrases for being without a cloke or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed.

CUFF, *n.* [L., Gr.]

1. A blow with the fist; a stroke; a box.*NWAD CUFF.2*

2. It is used of fowls that fight with their talons.*NWAD CUFF.3*

To be at fisty-cuffs, to fight with blows of the fist.*NWAD CUFF.4*

CUFF, *v.t.* To strike with the fist, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl.

CUFF, *v.i.* To fight; to scuffle.

CUFF, *n.* [This word probably signifies a fold or doubling.] The fold at the end of a sleeve; the part of a sleeve turned back from the hand.

CUINAGE, *n.* The making up of tin into pigs, etc. for carriage.

CUIRASS, *n.* A breast-plate; a piece of defensive armor, made or iron plate, well hammered, and covering the body from the neck to the girdle.

CUIRASSIER, *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass, or breast plate.

CUISH, *n.* Defensive armor for the thighs.

CULDEE, *n.* [L., worshipers of God.] A monkish priest, remarkable for religious duties. The Culdees formerly inhabited Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

CULERAGE, *n.* Another name of the arse-smart.

CULICIFORM, *a.* [L., a gnat or flea; form.] Of the form or shape of a flea; resembling a flea.

CULINARY, *a.* [L., a kitchen. See *Kiln*.] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens; as a culinary fire; a culinary vessel; culinary herbs.

CULL, *v.t.* To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many; as, to cull flowers; to cull hoops and staves for market.

CULLED, ***pp.*** **Picked out; selected from many.**

CULLER, ***n.***

1. One who picks or chooses from many.*NWAD CULLER.2*

2. An inspector who selects merchantable hoops and staves for market.*NWAD CULLER.3*

CULLIBILITY, ***n.*** **[from cully.] Credulity; easiness of belief. [Not elegant nor used.]**

CULLING, ***ppr.*** **Selecting; choosing from many.**

CULLION, ***n.***

1. A mean wretch. If from cully, one easily deceived; a dupe.*NWAD CULLION.2*

2. A round or bulbous root; orchis. L.*NWAD CULLION.3*

CULLIONLY, ***a.*** **Mean; base. [A bad word, and not used.]**

CULLIS, ***n.***

1. Broth of boiled meat strained.*NWAD CULLIS.2*

2. A kind of jelly.*NWAD CULLIS.3*

CULLY, ***n.*** **[See the Verb.] A person who is meanly deceived, tricked or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe.**

CULLY, ***v.t.*** **To deceive; to trick, cheat or impose on; to jilt.**

CULLYISM, ***n.*** **The state of a cully. [Cully and its derivatives are not elegant words.]**

CULM, ***n.*** **[L. See *Quill* and *Haulm*.]**

1. In botany, the stalk or stem of corn and grasses, usually jointed and hollow, and supporting the leaves and fructification.*NWAD CULM.2*

2. The straw or dry stalks of corn and grasses.*NWAD CULM.3*

3. A species of fossil coal, found in small masses, not adhering when heated, difficult to be ignited, and burning with little flame, but yielding a disagreeable smell.*NWAD CULM.4*

CULMIFEROUS, *a.* [L., a stalk; to bear.] Producing stalks. Culmiferous plants have a smooth jointed stalk, usually hollow, and wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds contained in chaffy husks, as wheat, rye, oats and barley.

CULMINATE, *v.i.* [L., a top or ridge.] To be vertical; to come or be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude; as a planet.

CULMINATION, *n.*

1. The transit of a planet over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day.*NWAD CULMINATION.2*

2. Top; crown.*NWAD CULMINATION.3*

CULPABILITY, *n.* [See *Culpable*.] Blamableness; culpableness.

CULPABLE, *a.* [L., a fault.]

1. Blamable; deserving censure; as the person who has done wrong, or the act, conduct or negligence of the person. We say, the man is culpable, or voluntary ignorance is culpable.*NWAD CULPABLE.2*

2. Sinful; criminal; immoral; faulty. But generally, culpable is applied to acts less atrocious than crimes.*NWAD CULPABLE.3*

3. Guilty of; as culpable of a crime. [Not used.]*NWAD CULPABLE.4*

CULPABLENESS, *n.* Blamableness; guilt; the quality of deserving blame.

CULPABLY, *adv.* Blamably; in a faulty manner; in a manner to merit censure.

CULPRIT, *n.* [supposed to be formed from cul, for culpable, and prit, ready; certain abbreviations used by the clerks in noting the arraignment of criminals; the prisoner is guilty, and the king is ready to prove him so.]

1. A person arraigned in court for a crime.*NWAD CULPRIT.2*

2. Any person convicted of a crime; a criminal.*NWAD CULPRIT.3*

CULTER, *n.* [L.] A *colter*, which see.

CULTIVABLE, *a.* [See *Cultivate*.] Capable of being tilled or cultivated.

CULTIVATE, *v.t.* [L., to till, to dwell.]

1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plow, dress, sow and reap; to labor on manage and improve in husbandry; as, to cultivate land; to cultivate a farm.*NWAD CULTIVATE.2*

2. To improve by labor or study; to advance the growth of; to refine and improve by correction of faults, and enlargement of powers or good qualities; as, to cultivate talents; to cultivate a taste for poetry.*NWAD CULTIVATE.3*

3. To study; to labor to improve or advance; as, to cultivate philosophy; to cultivate the mind.*NWAD CULTIVATE.4*

4. To cherish; to foster; to labor to promote and increase; as, to cultivate the love of excellence; to cultivate gracious affections.*NWAD CULTIVATE.5*

5. To improve; to meliorate, or to labor to make better; to correct; to civilize; as, to cultivate the wild savage.*NWAD CULTIVATE.6*

6. To raise or produce by tillage; as, to cultivate corn or grass.*NWAD CULTIVATE.7*

CULTIVATED, *pp.* Tilled; improved in excellence or condition; corrected and enlarged; cherished; meliorated; civilized; produced by tillage.

CULTIVATING, *ppr.* Tilling; preparing for crops; improving in worth or good qualities; meliorating; enlarging; correcting; fostering; civilizing; producing by tillage.

CULTIVATION, *n.*

1. The art or practice of tilling and preparing for crops; husbandry; the management of land. Land is often made better by cultivation. Ten acres under good cultivation will produce more than twenty when badly tilled.*NWAD CULTIVATION.2*

2. Study, care and practice directed to improvement, correction, enlargement or increase; the application of the means of improvement; as, men may grow wiser by the cultivation of talents; they may grow better by the cultivation of the mind, of virtue, and of piety.*NWAD CULTIVATION.3*

3. The producing by tillage; as the cultivation of corn or grass.*NWAD CULTIVATION.4*

CULTIVATOR, *n.*

1. One who tills, or prepares land for crops; one who manages a farm, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist.*NWAD CULTIVATOR.2*

2. One who studies or labors to improve, to promote and advance in good qualities, or in growth.*NWAD CULTIVATOR.3*

CULTRATED, *a.* [L, a knife.] Sharp-edged and pointed; formed like a knife; as, the beak of a bird is convex and cultrated.

CULTURE, *n.* [L. See *Cultivate*.]

1. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the application of labor or other means of improvement.*NWAD CULTURE.2*

We ought to blame the culture, not the soil.*NWAD CULTURE.3*

2. The application of labor or other means to improve good qualities in, or growth; as the culture of the mind; the culture of virtue.*NWAD CULTURE.4*

3. The application of labor or other means in producing; as the culture of corn, or grass.*NWAD CULTURE.5*

4. Any labor or means employed for improvement, correction or growth.*NWAD CULTURE.6*

CULTURE, *v.t.* To cultivate.

CULVER, *n.* [L.] A pigeon, or wood pigeon.

CULVER-HOUSE, *n.* A dove-cote.

CULVERIN, *n.* [L., a serpent.] A long slender piece of ordnance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance.

CULVERKEY, *n.* A plant or flower.

CULVERT, *n.* A passage under a road or canal, covered with a bridge; an arched drain for the passage of water.

CULVERTAIL, *n.* [culver and tail.] Dove-tail, in joinery and carpentry.

CULVERTAILED, *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber by a dove-tailed joint; a term used by shipwrights.

CUMBENT, *a.* [L.] Lying down.

CUMBER, *v.t.* [G., to arrest, to concern, to trouble, to grieve.]

1. To load; to crowd.*NWAD CUMBER.2*

A variety of frivolous arguments cumbers the memory to no purpose.*NWAD CUMBER.3*

2. To check, stop or retard, as by a load or weight; to make motion difficult; to obstruct.*NWAD CUMBER.4*

Why asks he what avails him not in fight, and would but cumber and retard his flight.*NWAD CUMBER.5*

3. To perplex or embarrass; to distract or trouble.*NWAD CUMBER.6*

Martha was cumbered about much serving. *Luke 10:40*.*NWAD CUMBER.7*

4. To trouble; to be troublesome to; to cause trouble or obstruction in, as any thing useless. Thus, brambles cumber a garden or field. [See *Encumber*, which is more generally used.]*NWAD CUMBER.8*

CUMBER, *n.* Hindrance; obstruction; burdensomeness; embarrassment; disturbance; distress.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy cumbers spring. [This word is now scarcely used.]*NWAD CUMBER.10*

CUMBERSOME, *a.*

1. Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious; as cumbersome obedience.*NWAD CUMBERSOME.2*

2. Unwieldy; unmanageable not easily borne or managed; as a cumbersome load; a cumbersome machine.*NWAD CUMBERSOME.3*

CUMBERSOMELY, *adv.* In a manner to encumber.

CUMBERSOMENESS, *n.* Burdensomeness; the quality of being cumbersome and troublesome.

CUMBRANCE, *n.* That which obstructs, retards, or renders motion or action difficult and toilsome; burden; encumbrance; hindrance; oppressive load; embarrassment.

CUMBROUS, *a.*

1. Burdensome; troublesome; rendering action difficult or toilsome; oppressive; as a cumbrous weight or charge.*NWAD CUMBROUS.2*

2. Giving trouble; vexatious; as a cloud of cumbrous gnats.*NWAD CUMBROUS.3*

3. Confused; jumbled; obstructing each other; as the cumbrous elements.*NWAD CUMBROUS.4*

CUMBROUSLY, *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

CUMFREY, *n.* A genus of plants, the Symphytum; sometimes written comfrey, comfry, and comphry.

CUMIN, *n.* [L., Gr.] An annual plant of one species, whose seeds have a bitterish warm taste, with an aromatic flavor.

CUMULATE, *v.t.* [L., a heap.] To gather or throw into a heap; to form a heap; to heap together. [Accumulate is more generally used.]

CUMULATION, *n.* The act of heaping together; a heap. [See *Accumulation*.]

CUMULATIVE, ***a.***

1. Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass.*NWAD CUMULATIVE.2*

2. That augments by addition; that is added to something else. In law, that augments, as evidence, facts or arguments of the same kind.*NWAD CUMULATIVE.3*

CUN, ***v.t.***

1. To know. [Not used.] [See *Con*.]*NWAD CUN.2*

2. To direct the course of a ship. [See *Cond*, the true orthography.]*NWAD CUN.3*

CUNCTATION, ***n.*** **[L., to delay.] Delay. [Not much used.]**

CUNCTATOR, ***n.*** **One who delays or lingers. [Little used.]**

CUND, ***v.t.*** **To give notice. [See *Cond*.]**

CUNEAL, ***a.*** **[L., a wedge. See *Coin*.] Having the form of a wedge.**

CUNEATE, CUNEATED, ***a.*** **Wedge-shaped.**

CUNEIFORM, CUNIFORM, ***a.*** **[L., a wedge, and form.] Having the shape or form of a wedge.**

CUNNER, ***n.*** **A kind of fish, less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.**

CUNNING, ***a.*** **[G. See *Can*.]**

1. Knowing; skillful; experienced; well-instructed. It is applied to all kinds of knowledge, but generally and appropriately, to the skill and dexterity of artificers, or the knowledge acquired by experience.*NWAD CUNNING.2*

Esau was a cunning hunter. *Genesis 25:27*.*NWAD CUNNING.3*

I will take away the cunning artificer. *Isaiah 3:3*.*NWAD CUNNING.4*

A cunning workman. *Exodus 38:23*.*NWAD CUNNING.5*

2. Wrought with skill; curious; ingenious.*NWAD CUNNING.6*

With cherubs of cunning work shalt thou make them. *Exodus 26:1*.*NWAD CUNNING.7*

[The foregoing senses occur frequently in our version of the scriptures, but are nearly or quite obsolete.]*NWAD CUNNING.8*

3. Artful; shrewd; sly; crafty; astute; designing; as a cunning fellow.*NWAD CUNNING.9*

They are resolved to be cunning; let others run the hazard of being sincere.*NWAD CUNNING.10*

In this sense, the purpose or final end of the person may not be illaudalbe; but cunning implies the use of artifice to accomplish the purpose, rather than open, candid, or direct means. Hence,*NWAD CUNNING.11*

4. Deceitful; trickish; employing stratagems for a bad purpose.*NWAD CUNNING.12*

5. Assumed with subtilty; artful.*NWAD CUNNING.13*

Accounting his integrity to be but a cunning face of falsehood.*NWAD CUNNING.14*

CUNNING, *n.*

1. Knowledge; art; skill; dexterity.*NWAD CUNNING.16*

Let my right hand forget her cunning. *Psalm 137:5*.*NWAD CUNNING.17*

2. Art; artifice; artfulness; craft; shrewdness; the faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose. Hence in a bad sense,

deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity.*NWAD CUNNING.18*

Discourage cunning in a child; cunning is the ape of wisdom.*NWAD CUNNING.19*

CUNNINGLY, *adv.* Artfully; craftily; with subtilty; with fraudulent contrivance.

We have not followed cunningly devised fables. *2 Peter 1:16*.*NWAD CUNNINGLY.2*

CUNNINGMAN, *n.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods.

CUNNINGNESS, *n.* Cunning; craft; deceitfulness.

CUP, *n.* [L., a little cup.]

1. A small vessel of capacity, used commonly to drink out of. It is usually made of metal; as a silver cup; a tin cup. But the name is also given to vessels of like shape used for other purposes. It is usually more deep than wide; but tea-cups and coffee-cups are often exceptions.*NWAD CUP.2*

2. The contents of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain; as a cup of beer. See *1 Corinthians 11:25-28*.*NWAD CUP.3*

3. In a scriptural sense, sufferings and afflictions; that which is to be received or endured.*NWAD CUP.4*

O my father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me. *Matthew 26:39*.*NWAD CUP.5*

4. Good received; blessings and favors.*NWAD CUP.6*

My cup runneth over. *Psalm 23:5*.*NWAD CUP.7*

Take the cup of salvation, that is, receive the blessings of

deliverance and redemption with joy and thanksgiving.*NWAD CUP.8*

5. Any thing hollow like a cup; as the cup of an acorn. The bell of a flower, and a calyx is called a flower-cup.*NWAD CUP.9*

6. A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarification.*NWAD CUP.10*

Cup and can, familiar companions; the can being the large vessel out of which the cup is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated.*NWAD CUP.11*

Cups, in the plural, social entertainment in drinking; merry bout.*NWAD CUP.12*

Thence from cups to civil broils.*NWAD CUP.13*

CUP, *v.i.*

1. In surgery, to apply a cupping-glass to procure a discharge of blood from a scarified part of the body.*NWAD CUP.15*

2. To supply with cups.*NWAD CUP.16*

CUPBEARER, *n.* An attendant of a prince or at a feast, who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests; an officer of the kings household. *Nehemiah 1:11*.

CUPBOARD, *n.* [cup and board.] Originally, a board or shelf for cups to stand on. In modern houses, a small case or inclosure in a room with shelves destined to receive cups, plates, dishes and the like.

CUPBOARD, *v.t.* To collect into a cupboard; to hoard. [Not used.]

CUPGALL, *n.* A singular kind of gall found on the leaves of oak, etc. It contains the worm of a small fly.

CUP-ROSE, *n.* The poppy.

CUPEL, ***n.*** **[L., a little cup.] A small cup or vessel used in refining metals. It retains them while in a metallic state, but when changed by fire into a fluid scoria, it absorbs them. Thus when a mixture of lead with gold or silver is heated in a strong fire, the lead is oxydated and vitrified, and sinks into the substance of the cupel, while the gold or silver remains pure. This kind of vessel is made usually of phosphate of lim, or the residue of burnt bones, rammed into a mold, which gives it its figure.**

CUPELLATION, ***n.*** **The refining of gold or silver by a cupel or by scorification.**

CUPIDITY, ***n.*** **[L., to desire, to covet.] An eager desire to possess something; an ardent wishing or longing; inordinate or unlawful desire of wealth or power. It is not used, I believe, for the animal appetite, like lust or concupiscence, but for desire of the mind.**

No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the cupidity of indigent power.*NWAD CUPIDITY.2*

CUPOLA, ***n.*** **In architecture, a spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome, or the round top of a dome.**

CUPOLAID, ***a.*** **Having a cupola. [Not used.]**

CUPPER, ***n.*** **[from cup.] One who applies a cupping-glass; a scarifier.**

CUPPING, ***ppr.*** **Applying a cupping-glass, with scarification; a drawing blood with a cupping-glass.**

CUPPING-GLASS, ***n.*** **A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, before and after scarification, for drawing blood.**

CUPREOUS, ***a.*** **[L., copper.] Coppery; consisting of copper; resembling copper, or partaking of its qualities.**

CUPRIFEROUS, *a.* [L., copper; to bear.] Producing or affording copper; as cupriferous silver.

CUR, *n.* A degenerate dog; and in reproach, a worthless man.

CURABLE, *a.* [See *Cure*.] That may be healed or cured; admitting a remedy; as acurable wound or disease; a curable evil.

CURABLENESS, *n.* Possibility of being cured, healed or remedied.

CURACY, CURATESHIP, *n.* [See *Cure* and *Curate*.]

1. The office or employment of a curate; the employment of a clergyman who represents the incumbent or beneficiary of a church, parson or vicar, and officiates in his stead.*NWAD CURACY.2*

2. A benefice held by license from the bishop.*NWAD CURACY.3*

CURATE, *n.* [L., care. See *Cure*.]

1. A clergyman in the church of England, who is employed to perform divine service in the place of the incumbent, parson or vicar. He must be licenced by the bishop or ordinary, and having no fixed estate in the curacy, he may be removed at pleasure. But some curates are perpetual.*NWAD CURATE.2*

2. One employed to perform the duties of another.*NWAD CURATE.3*

CURATIVE, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure.

CURATOR, *n.* [L. See *Cure*.]

1. One who hast he care and superintendence of any thing.*NWAD CURATOR.2*

2. A guardian appointed by law.*NWAD CURATOR.3*

3. Among the Romans, a trustee of the affairs and interests of a person emancipated or interdicted. Also, one appointed to regulate the price of merchandize in the cities, and to superintend the customs and tributes.*NWAD CURATOR.4*

4. In the United Provinces, or Holland, the Curator of a University superintends the affairs of the institution, the administration of the revenues, the conduct of the professors, etc.*NWAD CURATOR.5*

CURB, *n.*

1. In the manege, a chain of iron made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horse. It consists of three parts; the hook, fixed to the eye of the branch; the chain or links; and the two rings or mails.*NWAD CURB.2*

2. Restraint; check; hindrance.*NWAD CURB.3*

Religion should operate as an effectual curb to the passions.*NWAD CURB.4*

3. A frame or a wall round the mouth of a well.*NWAD CURB.5*

4. A hard and callous swelling on the hind part of the hock of a horses leg, attended with stiffness, and sometimes pain and lameness. A tumor on the inside of a horses hoof. A swelling beneath the elbow of a horses hoof.*NWAD CURB.6*

CURB, *v.t.*

1. To restrain; to guide and manage; as a horse.*NWAD CURB.8*

2. To restrain; to check; to hold back; to confine; to keep in subjection; as, to curb the passions.*NWAD CURB.9*

And wisely learn to curb thy sorrows wild.*NWAD CURB.10*

3. To furnish or surround with a curb, as a well.*NWAD CURB.11*

4. To bend. [Not used.]*NWAD CURB.12*

CURBED, *pp.* Restrained; checked; kept in subjection; furnished with a curb.

CURBING, *ppr.* Holding back; checking; restraining.

CURBING, *n.* A check.

CURB-STONE, *n.* A stone placed at the edge of a pavement, to hold the work together. It is written sometimes kerb or kirb.

CURD, *n.* [See *Crystal*.] The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese, or, in some countries, eaten as common food. The word may sometimes perhaps be used for the coagulated part of any liquor.

CURD, *v.t.* To cause to coagulate; to turn to curd.

CURDLE, *v.i.* [sometimes written crudle. See *Curd*.]

1. To coagulate or concrete; to thicken, or change into curd. Milk curdles by a mixture of runnet.*NWAD CURDLE.2*

2. To thicken; to congeal; as, the blood curdles in the veins.*NWAD CURDLE.3*

CURDLE, *v.t.*

1. To change into curd; to cause to thicken, coagulate, or concrete. Runnet or brandy curdles milk.*NWAD CURDLE.5*

At Florence they curdle their milk with artichoke flowers.*NWAD CURDLE.6*

2. To congeal or thicken. The recital curdled my blood.*NWAD CURDLE.7*

CURDLED, *pp.* Coagulated; congealed.

CURDLING, *ppr.* Concreting; coagulating.

CURDY, ***a.*** **Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.**

CURE, ***n.*** **[L., to cure, to take care, to prepare.]**

1. A healing; the act of healing; restoration to health from disease, and to soundness from a wound. We say, a medicine will effect a cure.*NWAD CURE.2*

2. Remedy for disease; restorative; that which heals.*NWAD CURE.3*

Colds, hunger, prisons, ills without a cure.*NWAD CURE.4*

3. The employment of a curate; the care of souls; spiritual charge.*NWAD CURE.5*

CURE, ***v.t.*** **[L. See the Noun.]**

1. To heal, as a person diseased or a wounded limb; to restore to health, as the body, or to soundness, as a limb.*NWAD CURE.7*

The child was cured from that very hour. *Matthew 17:18*.*NWAD CURE.8*

2. To subdue, remove, destroy or put an end to; to heal, as a disease.*NWAD CURE.9*

Christ gave his disciples power to cure diseases. *Luke 9:1*.*NWAD CURE.10*

When the person and the disease are both mentioned, cure is followed by of before the disease. The physician cured the man of his fever.*NWAD CURE.11*

3. To remedy; to remove an evil, and restore to a good state.*NWAD CURE.12*

Patience will alleviate calamities, which cannot cure.*NWAD CURE.13*

4. To dry; to prepare for preservation; as, to cure hay; or to prepare

by salt, or in any manner, so as to prevent speedy putrefaction; as, to cure fish or beef.*NWAD CURE.14*

CURED, *pp.* Healed; restored to health or soundness; removed, as a disease; remedied; dried, smoked, or otherwise prepared for preservation.

CURELESS, *a.* That cannot be cured or healed; incurable; not admitting of a remedy; as a cureless disorder; a cureless ill.

CURER, *n.* A healer; a physician; one who heals.

CURFEW, *n.*

1. The ringing of a bell or bells at night, as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest. This practice originated in England from an order of William the conqueror, who directed that at the ringing of the bell, at eight o'clock, every one should put out his light and go to bed. This word is not used in America; although the practice of ringing a bell, at nine o'clock, continues in many places, and is considered in New England, as a signal for people to retire from company to their own abodes; and in general, the signal is obeyed.*NWAD CURFEW.2*

2. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate. [Not used.]*NWAD CURFEW.3*

CURIALITY, *n.* [L., a court.] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court. [Not used.]

CURING, *ppr.* Healing; restoring to health or soundness; removing, as an evil; preparing for preservation.

CURING-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which sugar is drained and dried.

CURIOLOGIC, *a.* [Gr., propriety of speaking.] Designating a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which a thing is represented by its picture.

CURIOSITY, *n.* [L. See *Curious*.]

1. A strong desire to see something novel, or to discover something unknown, either by research or inquiry; a desire to gratify the senses with a sight of what is new or unusual, or to gratify the mind with new discoveries; inquisitiveness. A man's curiosity leads him to view the ruins of Balbec, to investigate the origin of Homer, to discover the component parts of a mineral, or the motives of anothers actions.*NWAD CURIOSITY.2*

2. Nicety; delicacy.*NWAD CURIOSITY.3*

3. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance; curiousness; as the curiosity of workmanship.*NWAD CURIOSITY.4*

4. A nice experiment; a thing unusual or worthy of curiosity.*NWAD CURIOSITY.5*

There hath been practiced a curiosity, to set a tree on the north side of a walk and at a little height, to draw it through the wall, etc.*NWAD CURIOSITY.6*

5. An object of curiosity; that which excites a desire of seeing, or deserves to be seen, as novel and extraordinary.*NWAD CURIOSITY.7*

We took a ramble together to see the curiosities of this great town.*NWAD CURIOSITY.8*

[The first and last senses are chiefly used.]*NWAD CURIOSITY.9*

CURIOSO, *n.* A curious person; a virtuoso.

CURIOUS, *a.* [L., care. See *Cure*.]

1. Strongly desirous to see what is novel, or to discover what is unknown; solicitous to see or to know; inquisitive.*NWAD CURIOUS.2*

Be not curious in unnecessary matters, nor to pry into the concerns of your neighbors.*NWAD CURIOUS.3*

2. Habitually inquisitive; addicted to research or enquiry; as a man of a curious turn of mind; sometimes followed by after, and sometimes by of.*NWAD CURIOUS.4*

Curious after things elegant and beautiful; curious of antiquities.*NWAD CURIOUS.5*

3. Accurate; careful not to mistake; solicitous to be correct.*NWAD CURIOUS.6*

Men were not curious what syllables or particles they used.*NWAD CURIOUS.7*

4. Careful; nice; solicitous in selection; difficult to please.*NWAD CURIOUS.8*

A temperate man is not curious of delicacies.*NWAD CURIOUS.9*

5. Nice; exact; subtile; made with care.*NWAD CURIOUS.10*

Both these senses embrace their objects--with a more curious discrimination.*NWAD CURIOUS.11*

6. Artful; nicely diligent.*NWAD CURIOUS.12*

Each ornament about her seemly lies, by curious chance, or careless art, composed.*NWAD CURIOUS.13*

7. Wrought with care and art; elegant; neat; finished; as a curious girdle; curious work *Exodus 28:8* and *Exodus 35:32*.*NWAD CURIOUS.14*

8. Requiring care and nicety; as curious arts. *Acts 19:19*.*NWAD CURIOUS.15*

9. Rigid; severe; particular. [Little used.]*NWAD CURIOUS.16*

10. Rare; singular; a a curious fact.*NWAD CURIOUS.17*

CURIOUSLY, *adv.*

1. With nice inspection; inquisitively; attentively.*NWAD*

CURIOUSLY.2

I saw nothing at first, but observing it more curiously, the spots appeared.*NWAD CURIOUSLY.3*

2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly. *Psalm 139:15*.*NWAD CURIOUSLY.4*

3. In a singular manner; unusually.*NWAD CURIOUSLY.5*

CURIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. Fitness to excite curiosity; exactness of workmanship.*NWAD CURIOUSNESS.2*

2. Singularity of contrivance.*NWAD CURIOUSNESS.3*

3. Curiosity.*NWAD CURIOUSNESS.4*

CURL, *v.t.*

1. To turn, bend or form into ringlets; to crisp; as the hair.*NWAD CURL.2*

2. To writhe; to twist; to coil; as a serpent.*NWAD CURL.3*

3. To dress with curls.*NWAD CURL.4*

The snaky locks that curled Megaera.*NWAD CURL.5*

4. To raise in waves or undulations; to ripple.*NWAD CURL.6*

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air to curl the waves.*NWAD CURL.7*

CURL, *v.i.*

1. To bend in contraction; to shrink into ringlets.*NWAD CURL.9*

2. To rise in waves or undulation; to ripple; and particularly, to roll over at the summit; as a curling wave.*NWAD CURL.10*

3. To rise in a winding current, and to roll over at the ends; as curling smoke.*NWAD CURL.11*

4. To writhe; to twist itself.*NWAD CURL.12*

Then round her slender waist he curled.*NWAD CURL.13*

5. To shrink; to shrink back; to bend and sink. He curled down into a corner.*NWAD CURL.14*

CURL, *n.*

1. A ringlet of hair, or any thing of a like form.*NWAD CURL.16*

2. Undulation; a waving; sinuosity; flexure.*NWAD CURL.17*

3. A winding int he grain of wood.*NWAD CURL.18*

CURLED, *pp.* Turned or formed into ringlets; crisped; twisted; undulated.

CURLEW, *n.*

1. An aquatic fowl of the genus Scolopax and the grallic order. It has a long bill; its color is diversified with ash and black; and the largest species spread more than three feet of wing. It frequents the sea shore in winter, and in summer, retires to the mountains. *NWAD CURLEW.2*

2. A fowl, larger than a partridge, with longer legs, which frequents the corn-fields in Spain.*NWAD CURLEW.3*

CURLINESS, *n.* A state of being curly.

CURLING, *ppr.* Bending; twisting; forming into ringlets.

CURLING-IRONS, CURLING-TONGS, *n.* An instrument for curling the hair.

CURLY, *a.* Having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples.

CURMUDGEON, *n.* An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

CURMUDGEONLY, *a.* Avaricious; covetous; niggardly; churlish.

CURRANT, *n.* [from Corinth.]

1. The fruit of a well known shrub belonging to the genus Ribes, of which Grossularia is now considered a species; the grossberry or gooseberry and the currant falling under the same genus. Currants are of various species and varieties; as the common red and white currants, and the black currant.*NWAD CURRANT.2*

2. A small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia; used in cookery.*NWAD CURRANT.3*

CURRENCY, *n.* [See *Current*.]

1. Literally, flowing, running or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course, like that of a stream; as the currency of time.*NWAD CURRENCY.2*

2. A continued course in public opinion, belief or reception; a passing from person to person, or from age to age; a, a report has had a long or general currency.*NWAD CURRENCY.3*

3. A continual passing from hand to hand, as coin or bills of credit; circulation; as the currency of cents, or of English crowns; the currency of bank bills or treasury notes.*NWAD CURRENCY.4*

4. Fluency; readiness of utterance; but in this sense we generally use fluency.*NWAD CURRENCY.5*

5. General estimation; the rate at which any thing is generally valued.*NWAD CURRENCY.6*

He takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after intrinsic value.*NWAD CURRENCY.7*

6. That which is current or in circulation, as a medium of trade. The word may be applied to coins, or to bills issued by authority. It is often applied to bank notes, and to notes issued by government.*NWAD CURRENCY.8*

CURRENT, *a.* [L., to flow or run.]

1. Literally, flowing, running, passing. Hence, passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; as current opinions; current coin. Hence, common, general or fashionable; generally received; popular; as the current notions of the day or age; current folly.*NWAD CURRENT.2*

2. Established by common estimation; generally received; as the current value of coin.*NWAD CURRENT.3*

3. Passable; that may be allowed or admitted.*NWAD CURRENT.4*

4. Now passing; present in its course; as the current month or year.*NWAD CURRENT.5*

CURRENT, *n.*

1. A flowing or passing; a stream; applied to fluids; as a current of water, or of air. The gulf stream is a remarkable current in the Atlantic. A current sets into the Mediterranean.*NWAD CURRENT.7*

2. Course; progressive motion, or movement; continuation; as the current of time.*NWAD CURRENT.8*

3. A connected series; successive course; as the current of events.*NWAD CURRENT.9*

4. General or main course; as the current of opinion.*NWAD CURRENT.10*

CURRENTLY, *a.* In constant motion; with continued progression. Hence, commonly; generally; popularly; with general reception; as, the story is currently reported and believed.

CURRENTNESS, *n.*

1. Currency; circulation; general reception.*NWAD CURRENTNESS.2*

2. Fluency; easiness of pronunciation. [Not much used.]*NWAD CURRENTNESS.3*

CURRICLE, *n.* [L., to run.]

1. A chaise or carriage, with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.*NWAD CURRICLE.2*

2. A chariot. [Not in use.]*NWAD CURRICLE.3*

3. A course. [Not in use.]*NWAD CURRICLE.4*

CURRIED, *pp.* [See *Curry*.] Dressed by currying; dressed as leather; cleaned; prepared.

CURRIER, *n.* [L. See *Curry*.] A man who dresses and colors leather, after it is tanned.

CURRISH, *a.* [See *Cur*.] Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; brutal; malignant; snappish; snarling; churlish; intractable; quarrelsome.

CURRISHLY, *adv.* Like a cur; in a brutal manner.

CURRISHNESS, *n.* Moroseness; churlishness.

CURRY, *v.t.* [L., to scrape; scrape, from cutting.]

1. To dress leather, after it is tanned; to soak, pare or scrape, cleanse, beat and color tanned hides, and prepare them for use.*NWAD CURRY.2*

2. To rub and clean with a comb; as, to curry a horse.*NWAD CURRY.3*

3. To scratch or claw; to tear, in quarrels.*NWAD CURRY.4*

By setting brother against brother, to claw and curry one another.*NWAD CURRY.5*

4. To rub or stroke; to make smooth; to tickle by flattery; to humor. But generally used in the phrase,*NWAD CURRY.6*

To curry favor, to seek or gain favor by flattery, caresses, kindness, or officious civilities. [Not elegant.]*NWAD CURRY.7*

CURRY-COMB, *n.* [See *Comb*.] An iron instrument or comb, for rubbing and cleaning horses.

CURRYING, *ppr.* Scraping and dressing; cleaning; scratching.

CURSE, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* cursed or curst.

1. To utter a wish of evil against one; to imprecate evil upon; to call for mischief or injury to fall upon; to execrate.*NWAD CURSE.2*

Thou shalt not curse the ruler of thy people. *Exodus 22:28*.*NWAD CURSE.3*

Bless and curse not. *Romans 12:14*.*NWAD CURSE.4*

Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me. *Numbers 22:6*.*NWAD CURSE.5*

2. To injure; to subject to evil; to vex, harass or torment with great calamities.*NWAD CURSE.6*

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose thy plagues, and curse em with such sons as those.*NWAD CURSE.7*

3. To devote to evil.*NWAD CURSE.8*

CURSE, *v.i.* To utter imprecations; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance.

Then began he to curse and to swear. *Matthew 26:74*.*NWAD*

CURSE.10

CURSE, *n.*

1. Malediction; the expression of a wish of evil to another.*NWAD CURSE.12*

Shimei--who cured me with a grievous curse. *1 Kings 2:8*.*NWAD CURSE.13*

2. Imprecation of evil.*NWAD CURSE.14*

They entered into a curse, and into an oath. *Nehemiah 10:29*.*NWAD CURSE.15*

3. Affliction; torment; great vexation.*NWAD CURSE.16*

I will make this city a curse to all nations. *Jeremiah 26:6*.*NWAD CURSE.17*

4. Condemnation; sentence of divine vengeance on sinners.*NWAD CURSE.18*

Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law. *Galatians 3:13*.*NWAD CURSE.19*

5. Denunciation of evil.*NWAD CURSE.20*

The priest shall write all these curses in a book. *Numbers 5:23*.*NWAD CURSE.21*

CURSED, *pp.*

1. Execrated; afflicted; vexed; tormented; blasted by a curse.*NWAD CURSED.2*

2. Devoted to destruction.*NWAD CURSED.3*

Thou art cursed from the earth. *Genesis 4:11*.*NWAD CURSED.4*

3 . *a.* Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable;

abominable.*NWAD CURSED.5*

4 . *a.* Vexatious; as a cursed quarrel; cursed thorns.*NWAD CURSED.6*

CURSEDLY, *adv.* In a cursed manner; enormously; miserably; in a manner to be cursed or detested. [A low word.]

CURSEDNESS, *n.* The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.

CURSER, *n.* One who curses, or utters a curse.

CURSHIP, *n.* [See *Cur*.] Dogship; meanness; ill-nature.

CURSING, *ppr.* Execrating; imprecating evil on; denouncing evil; dooming to evil, misery, or vexation.

CURSING, *n.* Execration; the uttering of a curse; a dooming to vexation or misery.

CURSITOR, ***n.*** **[L., to run.] In England, a clerk in the court of chancery, whose business is to make out original writs. In the statute 18 Edward III, the cursitors are called clerks of course. They are twenty four in number, and are a corporation among themselves. To each are assigned certain counties, to which he issue writs.**

CURSIVE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Course*** **and** ***Current*****.] Running; flowing. Cursive hand is a running hand.**

CURSORARY, ***a.*** **Cursory; hasty. [Not in use.]**

CURSORILY, ***a.*** **[See** ***Cursory*****.] In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without attention; as, I read the paper cursorily.**

CURSORINESS, ***n.*** **Slight view or attention.**

CURSORY, ***a.*** **[L. See** ***Course*****.]**

1. Running; hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not with close attention; as a cursory reading; a cursory view.*NWAD CURSORY.2*

2. Running about; not stationary.*NWAD CURSORY.3*

CURST, ***pp.*** **of curse. [See** ***Cursed*****.]**

CURST, ***a.*** **Hateful; detestable; froward; tormenting; vexatious; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling; a word however which can be hardly said to have a definite signification. It is applied to any thing vexatious. In some of its applications in old authors, ti appears to be the Dutch korst, crust, and to signify crusty, crabbed, surly.**

CURSTNESS, ***n.*** **Peevishness; malignity; frowardness; crabbedness; surliness.**

CURT, ***a.*** **[L.] Short. [Rarely used, and not elegant.]**

CURTAIL, *v.t.* [L., to cut; edge.] To shorten; to cut off the end or a part; as, to curtail words. Hence in a more general sense, to shorten in any manner; to abridge; to diminish; as, to curtail our privileges. It is followed by of before the thing shortened. His name was curtailed of three letters. We are curtailed of our rights.

CURTAIL-DOG, *n.* A dog whose tail is cut off, according to the forest laws, and therefore hindered from coursing.

CURTAILED, *pp.* Cut short or shorter; abridged.

CURTAILING, *ppr.* Cutting short or shorter; abridging.

CURTAILING, *n.* Abridgment; abbreviation.

CURTAIN, *n.* [Low L., in fortification. This word may be from the root of court, and from the sense of separating.]

1. A cloth hanging round a bed, or at a window, which may be contracted, spread or drawn aside at pleasure; intended for ornament, or for use. Also, the hangings about the ark, among the Israelites.*NWAD CURTAIN.2*

2. A cloth-hanging used in theaters, to conceal the stage from the spectators. This is raised or let down by cords. Hence the phrases, to drop the curtain, to close the scene, to end; to raise the curtain or the curtain will rise, to denote the opening of the play. And to draw the curtain, is to close it, to shut out the light or to conceal an object; or to open it and disclose the object. Behind the curtain, in concealment, in secret.*NWAD CURTAIN.3*

3. In fortification, that part of the rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions, bordered with a parapet five feet high, behind which the soldiers stand to fire on the covered way and into the moat.*NWAD CURTAIN.4*

4. In scripture, tents; dwellings. *Habakkuk 3:7*.*NWAD CURTAIN.5*

CURTAIN, *v.t.* To inclose with curtains; to furnish with curtains.

CURTAIN-LECTURE, ***n.*** **Reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband.**

CURTAL, ***n.*** **A horse with a docked tail.**

CURTAL, ***a.*** **Short; abridged; brief.**

CURTATE, ***a.*** **[L., to shorten.] The curtate distance, in astronomy, is the distance of a planet from the sun to that point, where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets with the ecliptic. Or the interval between the sun or earth, and that point where a perpendicular, let fall from the planet, meets the ecliptic.**

CURTATION, ***n.*** **[See *Curtate*.] The interval between a planets distance from the sun and the curtate distance.**

CURTILAGE, ***n.*** **In law, a yard, garden, inclosure or field near and belonging to a messuage. [This is probably from court or the same radix.]**

CURTLY, ***adv.*** **Briefly. [Not in use.]**

CURULE, ***a.*** **[L., a chariot.] Belonging to a chariot. The curule chair or seat, among the Romans, was a stool without a back, covered with leather, and so made as to be folded. It was conveyed in a chariot, and used by public officers.**

CURVATED, ***a.*** **[See *Curve*.] Curved; bent in a regular form.**

CURVATURE, ***n.*** **[L. See *Curve*.] A bending in a regular form; crookedness, or the manner of bending; flexure by which a curve is formed.**

CURVE, ***a.*** **[L., bent, crooked; to bend, turn or wind.] Bending; crooked; inflected in a regular form, and forming part of a circle; as a curve line, which may be cut by a right line in more points than one. A curve line is that which is neither a straight line, nor composed of straight lines.**

CURVE, *n.* A bending in a regular form, or without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; part of a circle. In geometry, a line which may be cut by a right line in more points than one.

CURVE, *v.t.* [L.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

CURVED, *pp.* Bent; regularly inflected.

CURVET, *n.*

1. In the manege, a particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at one, equally advanced, and as his fore legs are falling, he raises his hind legs, so that all his lets are raised at once.*NWAD CURVET.2*

2. A prank; a frolic.*NWAD CURVET.3*

CURVET, *v.i.*

1. To leap; to bound; to spring and form a curvet.*NWAD CURVET.5*

2. To leap and frisk.*NWAD CURVET.6*

CURVILINEAR, CURVILINEAL, *a.* [L., bent and a line.] Having a curve line; consisting of curve lines; bounded by curve lines; as a curvilinear figure.

CURVILINEARITY, *n.* The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curve lines.

CURVING, *ppr.* Bending in a regular form; crooked.

CURVITY, *n.* [L.] A bending in a regular form; crookedness.

CUSHAT, *n.* The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

CUSHION, *n.*

1. A pillow for a seat; a soft pad to be placed on a chair; a bag,

stuffed with wool, hair or other soft material.*NWAD CUSHION.2*

2. A bag of leather filled with sand, used by engravers to support the plate.*NWAD CUSHION.3*

3. In gilding, a stuffing of fine tow or wool, covered by leather, on a board; used for receiving the leaves of gold from the paper, in order to its being cut into proper sizes and figures.*NWAD CUSHION.4*

Ladys cushion, a plant, a species of saxifraga.*NWAD CUSHION.5*

Sea cushion, sea pink or thrift, a species of Statice.*NWAD CUSHION.6*

CUSHION, *v.t.* To seat on a cushion.

CUSHIONED, *a.* Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions.

CUSHIONET, *n.* A little cushion.

CUSKIN, *n.* A kind of ivory cup. [Not in use.]

CUSP, *n.* [L., a point.] The point or horn of the moon or other luminary.

CUSPATED, *a.* [L., a point.] Pointed; ending in a point.

CUSPIDAL, *a.* Ending in a point.

CUSPIDATE, CUSPIDATED, *a.* [L., a point.] Having a sharp end, like the point of a spear; terminating in a bristly point; as a cuspidate leaf.

CUSTARD, *n.* A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food.

CUSTARD-APPLE, *n.* A plant, a species of Annona, growing in the West Indies, whose fruit is of the size of a tennis ball, of an orange color, containing a yellowish pulp, of the consistence of custard.

CUSTODIAL, ***a.*** **[from custody.] Relating to custody or guardianship.**

CUSTODY, ***n.*** **[L., a watchman, a keeper. See** ***Chaste*****.]**

1. A keeping; a guarding; care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation or security.*NWAD CUSTODY.2*

Under the custody and charge of the sons of Merari shall be the boards of the tabernacle. *Numbers 3:36*.*NWAD CUSTODY.3*

The prisoner was committed to the custody of the sheriff.*NWAD CUSTODY.4*

2. Imprisonment; confinement; restraint of liberty.*NWAD CUSTODY.5*

3. Defense from a foe; preservation; security.*NWAD CUSTODY.6*

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the custody of the narrow seas.*NWAD CUSTODY.7*

CUSTOM, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. Frequent or common use, or practice; a frequent repetition o the same act; hence, way; established manner; habitual practice.*NWAD CUSTOM.2*

The priests' custom with the people was--- *1 Samuel 2:13*.*NWAD CUSTOM.3*

We have no such custom. *1 Corinthians 11:16*.*NWAD CUSTOM.4*

The customs of the people are vain. *Jeremiah 10:3*.*NWAD CUSTOM.5*

2. A buying of goods; practice of frequenting a shop and purchasing or procuring to be done.*NWAD CUSTOM.6*

Let him have your custom, but not your votes.*NWAD CUSTOM.7*

The shopkeeper has extensive custom, or a good run of custom. A mill or a manufacturer has extensive custom, or little custom.*NWAD CUSTOM.8*

3. In law, long established practice, or usage, which constitutes the unwritten law, and long consent to which gives it authority. Customs are general, which extend over a state or kingdom, and particular, which are limited to a city or district.*NWAD CUSTOM.9*

CUSTOM, *v.t.*

1. To make familiar. [See *Accustom*, which is the word used.]*NWAD CUSTOM.11*

2. To give custom to.*NWAD CUSTOM.12*

CUSTOM, *n.* Tribute, toll or tax; that is, cost or charge paid to the public.

Render custom to whom custom is due. *Romans 13:7*.*NWAD CUSTOM.14*

Customs, in the plural, the duties imposed by law on merchandize imported or exported. IN Great Britain and the United States, this word is limited to these species of duties.*NWAD CUSTOM.15*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *n.* The house where vessel enter and clear, and where the customs are paid or secured to be paid.

CUSTOMABLE, *a.*

1. Common; habitual; frequent.*NWAD CUSTOMABLE.2*

2. Subject to the payment of the duties called customs.*NWAD CUSTOMABLE.3*

CUSTOMABLENESS, *n.* Frequency; conformity to custom. [Little used.]

CUSTOMABLY, *adv.* According to custom; in a customary manner.

CUSTOMARILY, ***adv.*** **[See** ***Customary*****.] Habitually; commonly.**

CUSTOMARINESS, ***n.*** **Frequency; commonness; habitual use or practice.**

CUSTOMARY, ***a.***

1. According to custom, or to established or common usage; as a customary dress; customary compliments.*NWAD CUSTOMARY.2*

2. Habitual; in common practice; as customary vices.*NWAD CUSTOMARY.3*

3. Holding by custom; as customary tenants, who are copyholders.*NWAD CUSTOMARY.4*

4. Held by custom; as a customary freehold.*NWAD CUSTOMARY.5*

CUSTOMARY, ***n.*** **A book containing laws and usages, or customs; as the customary of the Normans.**

CUSTOMED, ***a.***

1. Usual; common; to which we are accustomed. [See *Accustomed*.]*NWAD CUSTOMED.2*

2. Furnished with customers.*NWAD CUSTOMED.3*

CUSTOMER, ***n.***

1. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing goods; one who purchases goods or wares.*NWAD CUSTOMER.2*

2. One who frequents or visits any place for procuring what he wants. We say, a mill has many customers. Hence a person who receives supplies is called a customer; the smith, the shoemaker and the tailor have their customers; and the coffee-house has its customers.*NWAD CUSTOMER.3*

3. A toll-gatherer.*NWAD CUSTOMER.4*

CUSTOS, *n.* [L.] A keeper; as custos brevium, the principal clerk of the common pleas; custos rotulorum, keeper of the rolls and records of the sessions of the peace.

CUSTREL, *n.* A buckler-bearer. Also, a vessel for holding wine. [Not in use.]

CUT, *v.t. pret.* and *prep.* cut. [L., to thrust, to drive, to strike.]

1. To separate the parts of any body by an edged instrument, either by striking, as with an ax, or by sawing or rubbing; to make a gash, incision or notch, which separates the external part of a body, as to cut the flesh. It signifies also, to cut into pieces; to sever or divide; as, to cut timber in the forest. But when an entire separation of the body is intended, it is usually followed by off, down, asunder, in two, in pieces, or other word denoting such severance.*NWAD CUT.2*

Ye shall not cut yourselves, that is, ye shall not gash your flesh. *Deuteronomy 14:1*.*NWAD CUT.3*

2. To hew.*NWAD CUT.4*

Thy servants can skill to cut timber. *2 Chronicles 2:8*.*NWAD CUT.5*

3. To carve, as meat; to carve or engrave in sculpture.*NWAD CUT.6*

4. To divide; to cleave, by passing through; as, a ship cuts the briny deep.*NWAD CUT.7*

5. To penetrate; to pierce; to affect deeply; as, a sarcasm cuts to the quick.*NWAD CUT.8*

6. To divide, as a pack of cards; as, to cut and shuffle.*NWAD CUT.9*

7. To intersect; to cross. One line cuts another at right angles. The ecliptic cuts the equator.*NWAD CUT.10*

8. To castrate.*NWAD CUT.11*

To cut across, to pass by a shorter course, so as to cut off an angle or distance.*NWAD CUT.12*

To cut asunder, to cut into pieces; to divide; to sever. *NWAD CUT.13*

He hath cut asunder the cords of the wicked. *Psalm 129:4*.*NWAD CUT.14*

To cut down, to fell; to cause to fall by severing.*NWAD CUT.15*

Ye shall cut down their groves. *Exodus 34:13*.*NWAD CUT.16*

Hence, to depress; to abash; to humble; to shame; to silence; as, his eloquence cuts down the finest orator.*NWAD CUT.17*

[This phrase is not elegant, but is in popular use.]*NWAD CUT.18*

To cut off,*NWAD CUT.19*

1. To separate one part from another; as, to cut off a finger, or an arm; to cut off the right hand figure; to cut off a letter or syllable.*NWAD CUT.20*

2. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.*NWAD CUT.21*

Jezebel cut off the prophets of the Lord. *1 Kings 18:4*.*NWAD CUT.22*

Evil doers shall be cut off. *Psalm 37:9*.*NWAD CUT.23*

3. To separate; to remove to a distance, or to prevent all intercourse. A man in another country or in prison is cut off from his country or his friends.*NWAD CUT.24*

4. To interrupt; as, to cut off communication.*NWAD CUT.25*

5. To separate; to remove; to take away; as, to cut off ten years of life.*NWAD CUT.26*

6. To intercept; to hinder from return, or union. The troops were cut off from the ships.*NWAD CUT.27*

7. To end; to finish; as, to cut off all controversy.*NWAD CUT.28*

8. To prevent or preclude; as, to cut off all occasion of blame.*NWAD CUT.29*

9. To preclude or shut out. The sinner cuts himself off from the benefits of Christianity.*NWAD CUT.30*

10. To stop, interrupt or silence.*NWAD CUT.31*

The judge cut off the counsel very short.*NWAD CUT.32*

To cut on,*NWAD CUT.33*

1. To hasten; to run or ride with the utmost speed; a vulgar phrase.*NWAD CUT.34*

2. To urge or drive in striking; to quicken blows; to hasten.*NWAD CUT.35*

To cut out,*NWAD CUT.36*

1. To remove a part by cutting or carving; as, to cut out a piece from a board; to cut out the tongue. Hence,*NWAD CUT.37*

2. To shape or form by cutting; as, to cut out a garment; to cut out an image; to cut out a wood into walks. Hence,*NWAD CUT.38*

3. To scheme; to contrive; to prepare; as, to cut out word for another day. So we say, to strike out.*NWAD CUT.39*

4. To shape; to adapt. He is no cut out for an author. [Not elegant.]*NWAD CUT.40*

5. To debar. [Not common.]*NWAD CUT.41*

6. To take the preference or precedence of; as, to cut out a prior judgment creditor.*NWAD CUT.42*

7. To step in and take the place of, as in courting and dancing. [A vulgar phrase.]*NWAD CUT.43*

8. To interfere as a horse, when the shoe of one foot beats off the skin of the pastern joint of another.*NWAD CUT.44*

To cut short,*NWAD CUT.45*

1. To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.*NWAD CUT.46*

Achilles cut him short.*NWAD CUT.47*

2. To shorten; to abridge; as, to cut short of provisions or pay; to cut the matter short.*NWAD CUT.48*

To cut up,*NWAD CUT.49*

1. To cut in pieces; as, to cut up beef.*NWAD CUT.50*

2. To eradicate; to cut off; as, to cut up shrubs.*NWAD CUT.51*

CUT, *v.i.*

1. To pass into or through and sever; to enter and divide the parts; as, an instrument cuts well.*NWAD CUT.53*

2. To be severed by a cutting instrument; as, this fruit cuts easy or smooth.*NWAD CUT.54*

3. To divide by passing.*NWAD CUT.55*

The teeth are ready to cut.*NWAD CUT.56*

4. To perform a surgical operation by cutting, especially in lithotomy.*NWAD CUT.57*

He saved lives by cutting for the stone.*NWAD CUT.58*

5. To interfere, as a horse.*NWAD CUT.59*

To cut in, to divide, or turn a card, for determining who are to play.*NWAD CUT.60*

CUT, *pp.* Gashed; divided; hewn; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected; castrated.

Cut and dry, prepared for use; a metaphor from hewn timber.*NWAD CUT.62*

CUT, ***n.***

1. The action of an edged instrument; a stroke or blow, as with an ax or sword.*NWAD CUT.64*

2. A cleft; a gash; a notch; a wound; the opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument.*NWAD CUT.65*

3. A stroke or blow with a whip.*NWAD CUT.66*

4. A channel made by cutting or digging; a ditch; a groove; a furrow; a canal.*NWAD CUT.67*

5. A part cut off from the rest; as a good cut of beef; a cut of timber. Also, any small piece or shred.*NWAD CUT.68*

6. A lot made by cutting a stick; as, to draw cuts.*NWAD CUT.69*

7. A near passage, by which an angle is cut off; a shorter cut.*NWAD CUT.70*

8. A picture cut or cared on wood or metal, and impressed from it.*NWAD CUT.71*

9. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed.*NWAD CUT.72*

10. The act of dividing a pack of cards. Also, the right to divide; as, whose cut is it?*NWAD CUT.73*

11. Manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion; as the cut of a garment; the cut of his beard.*NWAD CUT.74*

12. A fool; a cully; a gelding. [Not in use.]*NWAD CUT.75*

Cut and long tail, men of all kinds; a proverbial expression borrowed from dogs.*NWAD CUT.76*

CUTANEOUS, ***a.*** **[See** ***Cuticle*****.] Belonging to the skin, or cutis; existing on, or affecting the skin; as a cutaneous disease; cutaneous eruption.**

CUTH, in Saxon, signifies known, or famous. Hence, Cuthwin, a famous conqueror; Cuthred, a famous or knowing counselor; Cuthbert, known bright, or famous for skill.

CUTICLE, ***n.*** **[L., skin, the same as** ***hide*****, which see.]**

1. The scarf-skin; the thin exterior coat of the skin, which rises in a blister; a thin pellucid membrane covering the true skin.*NWAD CUTICLE.2*

2. The thin external covering of the bark of a plant.*NWAD CUTICLE.3*

3. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor.*NWAD CUTICLE.4*

CUTICULAR, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.**

CUTLAS, ***n.*** **[L., to cut.] A broad curving sword; a hanger; used by soldiers int he cavalry, by seamen, etc.**

CUTLER, ***n.*** **[L., a knife.] One whose occupation is to make knives and other cutting instruments.**

CUTLERY, ***n.*** **The business of making knives; or more generally, knives and other edged instruments in general.**

CUTLET, ***n.*** **A small piece of meat for cooking; as a veal cutlet.**

CUTPURSE, ***n.*** **[cut and purse.] One who cuts purses for stealing them or their contents; a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles. One who steals from the person; a thief; a robber.**

CUTTER, ***n.***

1. One who cuts or hews.*NWAD CUTTER.2*

2. An instrument that cuts; as a straw-cutter.*NWAD CUTTER.3*

3. A fore tooth, that cuts meat, as distinguished from a grinder.*NWAD CUTTER.4*

4. A small boat used by ships of war. Also, a vessel with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck; rigged nearly like a sloop.*NWAD CUTTER.5*

5. An officer int he exchequer that provides wood for the tallies.*NWAD CUTTER.6*

6. A ruffian; a bravo; a destroyer.*NWAD CUTTER.7*

CUT-THROAT, *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

CUT-THROAT, *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous.

CUTTING, *ppr.* [See *Cut*.]

1. Dividing by an edged instrument; cleaving by the stroke or motion of an edged instrument, as by a knife, ax, or saw; hewing; carving; intersecting; piercing.*NWAD CUTTING.2*

2. *a.* Piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; deeply affecting with shame or remorse; pungent; piquant; satirical; as a cutting reflection.*NWAD CUTTING.3*

CUTTING, *n.*

1. A separation or division; a piece cut off; a ship; as the cuttings of vines.*NWAD CUTTING.5*

2. The operation of removing a stone from the bladder.*NWAD CUTTING.6*

CUTTLE, CUTTLE-FISH, *n.*

1. A genus of mollusca, called Sepia. They have small arms, with serrated cups, by which they lay fast hold of any thing. They have also two tentacula longer than the arms; the mouth is int he center of the arms, and is horny, and hooked like the bill of a hawk. They feed on sprats, lobsters and other shell-fish. They have a little bladder under the throat, [near the liver, Cuvier,] from which, when pursued, they throw out a black liquor that darkens the water, by which means they escape. Hence cuttle is used for a foul-mouthed fellow; one who blackens the character of another.*NWAD CUTTLE.2*

2. A knife. [Not in use.]*NWAD CUTTLE.3*

CUT-WATER, *n.* The fore part of a ships prow, or knee of the head, which cuts the water. Also, a water-fowl, a species of gull; or rather, the Rynchops, or razorbill.

CUT-WORK, *n.* Embroidery. [Not in use.]

CYANITE, *n.* [Gr. Sky-colored.] A mineral of a berlin blue color, passing into gray and green; called by Hauy, disthene.

CYANOGEN, *n.* [Gr., blue, and to beget.] Carbureted azote, or carburet of nitrogen, the compound base of Prussic acid; otherwise called Prussine.

CYATHIFORM, *a.* [L., a cup; Gr.] In the form of a cup, or drinking glass, a little widened at the top.

CYCLADES, *n. plu.* [Gr., a circle.] A number of isles arranged round the isle of delos, in the Grecian Sea, in the form of a circle.

CYCLE, *n.* [Gr. L., an orb or circle.]

1. In chronology, a period or series of numbers, which regularly proceed from first to last, and then return to the first, in a perpetual circle. Hence,*NWAD CYCLE.2*

2. The cycle of the moon, or golden number, or Metonic cycle, so called from its inventor Meton, is a period of nineteen years, which being completed, the new and full moons return on the same days of the month.*NWAD CYCLE.3*

3. The cycle of the sun, is a period of twenty eight years, which having elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place, and proceed in the former order, according to the Julian calendar.*NWAD CYCLE.4*

4. Cycle of indiction, a period of fifteen years, at the end of which the Roman emperors imposed an extraordinary tax, to pay the soldiers who were obliged to serve in the army for that period and no longer.*NWAD CYCLE.5*

5. A round of years, or period of time, in which the same course begins again; a periodical space of time.*NWAD CYCLE.6*

6. An imaginary orb or circle in the heavens.*NWAD CYCLE.7*

CYCLOGRAPH, *n.* [circle, and to describe.] An instrument for describing the arcs of circles.

CYCLOID, *n.* A geometrical curve on which depends the doctrine of pendulums; a figure made by the upper end of the diameter of a circle, turning about a right line. The genesis of a cycloid may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel; the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOIDAL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a cycloid; as, the cycloidal space is the space contained between the cycloid and its substance. Or the space contained between the curve or crooked line and the subtense of the figure.

CYCLOLITE, *n.* A name given to Madrepores.

CYCLOMETRY, *n.* [Gr., circle, to measure.] The art of measuring cycles or circles.

CYCLOPEAN, *a.* [from Cyclops.] Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; terrific.

CYCLOPEDIA, CYCOPEDE, *n.* [Gr., circle, discipline, erudition.] The circle or compass of the arts and sciences; circle of human knowledge. Hence, the book or books that contain treatises on every branch of the arts and sciences, arranged under proper heads, in alphabetical order. [See *Encyclopedia*.]

CYCLOPIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage.

CYCLOPS, *n.* [Gr., a circle, an eye.] In fabulous history, certain giants, the sons of Neptune and Amshitrite, who had but one circular eye in the midst of the forehead. They inhabited Sicily, and assisted Vulcan in making thunderbolts for Jupiter.

CYDER. [See *Cider*.]

CYGNET, *n.* [L., a swan; Gr.] A young swan.

CYLINDER, *n.* [Gr. To roll; L.] In geometry, a solid body supposed to be generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; or a long circular body of uniform diameter, and its extremities forming equal parallel circles.

CYLINDRACEOUS, *a.* Cylindrical. [Little used.]

CYLINDRIC, CYLINDRICAL, *a.* Having the form of a cylinder; or partaking of its properties.

CYLINDRIFORM, *a.* [cylinder and form.] Having the form of a cylinder.

CYLINDROID, *n.* [cylinder and form.] A solid body, approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but differing in some respects, as having the bases elliptical, but parallel and equal.

CYMAR, *n.* A slight covering; a scarf; properly, simar.

CYMATIUM, CYMA, *n.* [L., Gr., a little wave.] In architecture, a member or molding of the cornice, the profile of which is waving, that is, concave at the top and convex at bottom.

CYMBAL, *n.* [L., Gr.]

1. A musical instrument used by the ancients, hollow and made of brass, somewhat like a kettle-drum; but the precise form is not ascertained.*NWAD CYMBAL.2*

2. A mean instrument used by gypsies and vagrants, made of a steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed fie rings, which are touched and shifter along the triangle with an iron rod held in the left hand, while it is supported in the right by a ring, to give it free motion.*NWAD CYMBAL.3*

CYMBIFORM, *a.* [L., a boat, form.] Shaped like a boat.

CYME, CYMA, *n.* [Gr., fetus, to swell.] Literally, a sprout, particularly of the cabbage. Technically, an aggregate flower composed of several florets sitting on a receptacle, producing all the primary peduncles from the same point, but having the partial peduncles scattered and irregular; all fastigiate, or forming a flat surface at the top. It is naked or with bractes.

CYMLING, *n.* A squash.

CYMOPHANE, *n.* [Gr., a wave, to appear.] A mineral, called also chrysoberyl. Its color is green of different shades; its fracture conchyoidal or undulated, and in hardness it ranks next to the sapphire.

CYMOPHANOUS, *a.* Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

CYMOSE, CYMOUS, *a.* Containing a cyme; in the form of a cyme.

CYNANCHE, ***n.*** **[Gr., a dog-collar, angina; a dog, to press or bind, to suffocate.] A disease of the throat, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing. It is of several kinds and comprehends the quinsy, croop and malignant sore throat.**

CYNANTHROPY, ***n.*** **[Gr., a dog, man.] A kind of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.**

CYNARCTOMACHY, ***n.*** **[Gr., a dog, a bear, a fight.] Bear-baiting with a dog. [A barbarous word.]**

CYNIC, CYNICAL, ***a.*** **[Gr., canine, a dog.] Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; captious; surly; currish; austere.**

Cynic spasm, a kind of convulsion, in which the patient imitates the howling of dogs.*NWAD CYNIC.2*

CYNIC, ***n.*** **A man of a canine temper; a surly or snarling man or philosopher; a follower of Diogenes; a misanthrope.**

CYNICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a snarling, captious or morose manner.**

CYNICALNESS, ***n.*** **Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements.**

CYNICS, ***n.*** **In ancient history, a sect of philosophers, who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences and amusements. They are said to owe their origin to Antisthenes of Athens.**

CYNOSURE, ***n.*** **[Gr., the tail of the dog, ursa minor, the little bear.] The constellation near the north pole, consisting of seven stars, four of which are disposed like the four wheels of a chariot, and three lengthwise, like the beam; hence called the chariot or Charless wain. As seamen are accustomed to steer by this constellation, ti si sometimes taken for that which**

directs or attracts attention.

CYON. [See *Cion*.]

CYPHER. [See *Cipher*.]

CYPRESS, *n.* [L., Gr.]

1. A genus of plants or trees. The most remarkable are the sempervirens or common cypress, the evergreen American cypress or white cedar, and the disticha or deciduous American cypress. The wood of these trees is remarkable for its durability. The coffins in which the Athenian heroes and the mummies of Egypt were deposited, are said to have been made of the first species.*NWAD CYPRESS.2*

2. The emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals.*NWAD CYPRESS.3*

Had success attended the Americans, the death of Warren would have been sufficient to damp the joys of victory, and the cypress would have been united with the laurel.*NWAD CYPRESS.4*

CYPRIN, *a.* Pertaining to the fish of the genus Cyprinus.

CYPRUS, *n.* A thin transparent black stuff.

CYRIOLOGIC, *a.* [Gr., a chief, discourse.] Relating or pertaining to capital letters.

CYST, *n.* [Gr., a bladder.] A bag or tunic which includes morbid matter in animal bodies.

CYSTIC, *a.* Pertaining to a cyst, or contained in a cyst. The cystic duct is the membranous canal that conveys the bile from the hepatic duct into the gall bladder. The cystic artery is a branch of the hepatic.

Cystic oxyd, a name given to a peculiar substance, supposed to be

generated in the bladder or rather in the kidneys.*NWAD CYSTIC.2*

CYSTOCELE, *n.* [Gr., a bladder or a tumor.] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOTOMY, *n.* [Gr., a bladder or to cut.] The act or practice of opening encysted tumors, for the discharge of morbid matter.

CYTISUS, *n.* A shrub or tree. Also, a genus of trees; tree-trefoil.

CZAR, *n.* A king; a chief; a title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tzar, and so written by good authors.

CZARINA, *n.* A title of the empress of Russia.

CZARISH, *a.* Pertaining to the czar of Russia.

D

D — DANDLER

D, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third articulation. It holds the same place in the English, as in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, Greek and Latin alphabets. In the Arabic, it is the eighth; in the Russian, the fifth; and in the Ethiopic, the nineteenth letter.

D is a dental articulation, formed by placing the end of the tongue against the gum just above the upper teeth. It is nearly allied to T, but is not so close a letter, or rather it does not interrupt the voice so suddenly as T, and in forming the articulation, there is a lingual and nasal sound, which has induced some writers to rank D among the lingual letters. It has but one sound, as in do, din, bad; and is never quiescent in English words, except in a rapid utterance of such words as handkerchief.*NWAD D.2*

As a numeral, D represents five hundred, and when a dash or stroke is placed over it, thus D, it denotes five thousand.*NWAD D.3*

As an abbreviation, D stands for Doctor; as M.D. Doctor of Medicine; D.T. Doctor of Theology, or S.T.D. Doctor of Sacred Theology; D.D. Doctor of Divinity, or dono dedit.*NWAD D.4*

DA CAPO. In music, these words signify that the first part of the tune is to be repeated from the beginning.

DAB, *v.t.*

1. To strike gently with the hand; to slap; to box.*NWAD DAB.2*

2. To strike gently with some soft or moist substance; as, to dab a sore with lint.*NWAD DAB.3*

DAB, *n.*

1. A gentle blow with the hand.*NWAD DAB.5*

2. A small lump or mass of any thing soft or moist.*NWAD DAB.6*

3. Something moist or slimy thrown on one.*NWAD DAB.7*

4. In law language, an expert man. [See *Dabster*.]*NWAD DAB.8*

5. A small flat fish, of the genus Pleuronectes, of a dark brown color.*NWAD DAB.9*

DABCHICK, *n.* [dab or dip and chick.] A small water-fowl.

DABBLE, *v.t.* [Heb. tabal, or from the root of dip. See *Dip*.] Literally, to dip a little or often; hence, to wet; to moisten; to spatter; to wet by little dips or strokes; to sprinkle.

DABBLE, *v.i.*

1. To play in water; to dip the hands, throw water and splash about; to play in mud and water.*NWAD DABBLE.3*

2. To do any thing in a slight or superficial manner; to tamper; to touch here and there.*NWAD DABBLE.4*

You have, I think, been dabbling with the text. Atterbury.*NWAD DABBLE.5*

3. To meddle; to dip into a concern.*NWAD DABBLE.6*

DABBLER, *n.*

1. One who plays in water or mud.*NWAD DABBLER.2*

2. One who dips slightly into any thing; one who meddles, without going to the bottom; a superficial meddler; as a dabbler in politics.*NWAD DABBLER.3*

DABBLING, *ppr.* Dipping superficially or often; playing in water, or in mud; meddling.

DABSTER, *n.* One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master

of his business.

DACE, ***n.*** **A fish, the Cyprinus leuciscus; a small river fish, resembling the roach.**

DACTYL, ***n.*** **[Gr. A finger; L. probably a shoot.] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long, and the others short, like the joints of a finger; as, tegmine, carmine.**

DACTYLAR, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a dactyl; reducing from three to two syllables.**

DACTYLET, ***n.*** **A dactyl.**

DACTYLIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or consisting of dactyls; as dactylic verses; a dactylic flute, a flute consisting of unequal intervals.**

DACTYLIST, ***n.*** **One who writes flowing verse.**

DACTYLOLOGY, ***n.*** **The act or the art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers. Deaf and dumb persons acquire a wonderful dexterity in this art.**

DAD, DADDY, ***n.*** **Father; a word used by infants, from whom it is taken. The first articulations of infants or young children are dental of labial; dental, in tad, dad, and labial, in mamma, papa.**

DADDLE, ***v.i.*** **To walk with tottering, like a child or an old man.**

DADE, ***v.t.*** **To hold up by leading strings.**

DADO, ***n.*** **The plain part of a column between the base and the cornice; the die; a cubical base of a column.**

DAEDAL, ***a.*** **[Gr., an ingenious artist.]**

1. Various; variegated.*NWAD DAEDAL.2*

2. Skilful.*NWAD DAEDAL.3*

DAEDALIAN, [See *Dedalian*.]

DAFF, DAFFE, A stupid blockish fellow.

DAFF, *v.t.* To daunt.

DAFF, *v.t.* To toss aside; to put off.

DAFFODIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Narcissus, of several species. These have a bulbous root, and beautiful flowers of various colors, white, yellow and purple.

DAG, *n.* A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol.

DAG, *n.* Dew.

DAG, *n.*

1. a loose end, as of locks of wool; called also dag-locks.*NWAD DAG.4*

2. A leather latchet.*NWAD DAG.5*

DAG, *v.t.*

1. To daggle.*NWAD DAG.7*

2. To cut into slips.*NWAD DAG.8*

DAGGER, *n.*

1. A short sword; a poniard.*NWAD DAGGER.2*

2. In fencing schools, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defense.*NWAD DAGGER.3*

3. With printers, and obelisk, or obelus, a mark of reference in the form of a dagger.*NWAD DAGGER.4*

DAGGER, *v.t.* To pierce with a dagger; to stab.

DAGGERS-DRAWING, *n.* The act of drawing daggers; approach to open attack or to violence; a quarrel.

DAGGLE, *v.t.* To trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment.

DAGGLE, *v.i.* To run through mud and water.

DAGGLED, *pp.* Dipped or trailed in mud or foul water; befouled.

DAGGLE-TAIL, *a.* Having the lower ends of garments defiled with mud.

DAGGLING, *ppr.* Drawing along in mud or foul water.

DAG-SWAIN, *n.* A kind of carpet.

DAG-TAILED, *a.* The same as daggle-tail; trailed in mud.

DAILY, *a.* Happening or being every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day; as daily labor; a daily allowance.

Give us this day our daily bread. [Lord's Prayer]*NWAD DAILY.2*

DAILY, *adv.* Every day; day by day; as, a thing happen daily.

DAINTILY, *adv.*

1. Nicely; elegantly; as a hat daintily made.*NWAD DAINTILY.2*

2. Nicely; fastidiously; with nice regard to what is well tasted; as, to eat daintily.*NWAD DAINTILY.3*

3. Deliciously; as, to fare daintily.*NWAD DAINTILY.4*

4. Ceremoniously; scrupulously.*NWAD DAINTILY.5*

DAINTINESS, *n.*

1. Delicacy; softness; elegance; nicety; as the daintiness of the limbs.*NWAD DAINTINESS.2*

2. Delicacy; deliciousness; applied to food; as the daintiness of provisions.*NWAD DAINTINESS.3*

3. Nicety in taste; squeamishness; fastidiousness; as the daintiness of the taste.*NWAD DAINTINESS.4*

4. Ceremoniousness; scrupulousness; nice attention to manners.*NWAD DAINTINESS.5*

DAINTREL, *n.* A delicacy.

DAINTY, *a.*

1. Nice; pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious; as dainty food.*NWAD DAINTY.2*

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good; squeamish; soft; luxurious; as a dainty taste or palate; a dainty people.*NWAD DAINTY.3*

3. Scrupulous in manners; ceremonious.*NWAD DAINTY.4*

4. Elegant; tender; soft; pure; neat; effeminately beautiful; as dainty hands or limbs.*NWAD DAINTY.5*

5. Nice; affectedly fine; as a dainty speaker.*NWAD DAINTY.6*

DAINTY, *n.*

1. Something nice and delicate to the taste; that which is exquisitely delicious; a delicacy.*NWAD DAINTY.8*

Be not desirous of dainties, for they are deceitful meat. *Proverbs 23:3NWAD DAINTY.9*

2. A term of fondness.*NWAD DAINTY.10*

Why, that's my dainty. Shak.*NWAD DAINTY.11*

DAIRY, *n.*

1. Milk, and all that concerns it, on a farm; or the business of managing milk, and of making butter and cheese. The whole establishment respecting milk, in a family, or on a farm.*NWAD DAIRY.2*

2. The place, room or house, where milk is set for cream, managed, and converted into butter or cheese.*NWAD DAIRY.3*

3. Milk-farm.*NWAD DAIRY.4*

DAIRYHOUSE, DAIRYROOM, *n.* A house or room appropriated to the management of milk.

DAIRYMAID, *n.* A female servant whose business is to manage milk.

DAISIED, *a.* Full of daisies; adorned with daisies.

DAISY, *n.* A plant of the genus Bellis, of several varieties. The blue daisy belongs to the genus Globularia, as does the globe daisy; the greater or ox-eye daisy belongs to the genus Chrysanthemum; and the middle daisy, to the Doronicum.

DAKER-HEN, *n.* A fowl of the gallinaceous kind, somewhat like a patridge or quail. The corn-crake or land-rail, a bird of the grallic order of Linne.

DAKIR, *n.* In English statutes, ten hides, or the twentieth part of a last of hides.

DALE, *n.* A low place between hills; a vale or valley.

DALLIANCE, *n.*

1. Literally, delay; a lingering; appropriately, acts of fondness;

interchange of caresses; toying, as males and females; as youthful dalliance.*NWAD DALLIANCE.2*

2. Conjugal embraces; commerce of the sexes.*NWAD DALLIANCE.3*

3. Delay.*NWAD DALLIANCE.4*

DALLIER, *n.* One who fondles; a trifler; as a dallier with pleasant words.

DALLY, *v.i.*

1. Literally, to delay; to linger; to wait. Hence.*NWAD DALLY.2*

2. To trifle; to lose time in idleness and trifles; to amuse one's self with idle play.*NWAD DALLY.3*

It is madness to dally any longer. Calamy.*NWAD DALLY.4*

3. To toy and wanton, as man and woman; to interchange caresses; to fondle.*NWAD DALLY.5*

4. To sport; to play.*NWAD DALLY.6*

She dallies with the wind. Shak.*NWAD DALLY.7*

DALLY, *v.t.* To delay; to defer; to put off; to amuse till a proper opportunity; as, to dally off the time.

DALLING, *ppr.* Delaying; procrastinating; trifling; wasting time in idle amusement; toying; fondling.

DAM, *n.*

1. A female parent; used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds.*NWAD DAM.2*

2. A human mother, in contempt.*NWAD DAM.3*

3. A crowned man in the game of draughts.*NWAD DAM.4*

DAM, *n.* A mole, bank or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, raised to obstruct a current of water, and to raise it, for the purpose of driving millwheels, or for other purposes. Any work that stops and confines water in a pond or bason, or causes it to rise.

DAM, *v.t.*

1. To make a dam, or to stop a stream of water by a bank of earth, or by any other work; to confine or shut in water. It is common to use, after the verb, in, up, or out; as, to dam in, or to dam up, the water, and to dam out is to prevent water from entering.*NWAD DAM.7*

2. To confine or restrain from escaping; to shut in.*NWAD DAM.8*

DAMAGE, *n.* [This word seems to be allied to the Greek, a fine or mulet.]

1. Any hurt, injury or harm to one's estate; any loss of property sustained; any hinderance to the increase of property; or any obstruction to the success of an enterprise. A man suffers damage by the destruction of his corn, by the burning of his house, by the detention of a ship which defeats a profitable voyage, or by the failure of a profitable undertaking. Damage then is any actual loss, or the prevention of profit. It is usually and properly applied to property, but sometimes to reputation and other things which are valuable. But in the latter case, injury is more correctly used.*NWAD DAMAGE.2*

2. The value of what is lost; the estimated equivalent for detriment or injury sustained; that which is given or adjudged to repair a loss. This is the legal signification of the word. It is the province of a jury to assess damages in trespass. In this sense, the word is generally used in the plural.*NWAD DAMAGE.3*

DAMAGE, *v.t.* To hurt or harm; to injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness or value of. Rain may damage corn or hay; a storm may damage a ship; a house is often damaged by fire, when it is not destroyed; heavy rains damage roads.

DAMAGE, *v.i.* To receive harm; to be injured or impaired in soundness, or

value; as, green corn will damage in a mow or stack.

DAMAGE-FEASANT, *a.* Doing injury; trespassing, as cattle.

DAMAGEABLE, *a.*

1. That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage; as damageable goods.*NWAD DAMAGEABLE.2*

2. Hurtful; pernicious.*NWAD DAMAGEABLE.3*

DAMAGED, *pp.* Hurt; impaired; injured.

DAMAGING, *ppr.* Injuring; impairing.

DAMASCENE, *n.*

1. A particular kind of plum, now pronounced *damson*, which see.*NWAD DAMASCENE.2*

2. It may be locally applied to other species of plums.*NWAD DAMASCENE.3*

DAMASK, *n.*

1. A silk stuff, having some parts raised above the ground, representing flowers and other figures; originally from Damascus.*NWAD DAMASK.2*

2. A kind of wrought linen, made in Flanders, in imitation of damask silks.*NWAD DAMASK.3*

3. Red color, from the damask-rose.*NWAD DAMASK.4*

Damask-steel, is a fine steel from the Levant, chiefly from Damascus, used for sword and cutlas blades.*NWAD DAMASK.5*

DAMASK, *v.t.*

1. To form flowers on stuffs; also, to variegate; to diversify; as, a

bank damasked with flowers.*NWAD DAMASK.7*

2. To adorn steel-work with figures. [See *Damaskeen*.]*NWAD DAMASK.8*

DAMASK-PLUM, *n.* A small black plum.

DAMASK-ROSE, *n.* A species of rose which is red, and another which is white.

DAMASKEN or DAMASKEEN, *v.t.* To make incisions in iron, steel, etc., and fill them with gold or silver wire, for ornament; used chiefly for adorning swordblades, guards, locks of pistols, etc.

DAMASKEENED, *pp.* Carved into figures and inlaid with gold or silver wire.

DAMASKEENING, *ppr.* Engraving and adorning with gold or silver wire inlaid.

DAMASKEENING, *n.* The act or art of beautifying iron or steel, by engraving and inlaying it with gold or silver wire. This art partakes of the mosaic, of engraving, and of carving. Like the mosaic, it has inlaid work; like engraving, it cuts the metal into figures; and as in chasing, gold and silver is wrought in relievo.

DAMASKIN, *n.* A saber, so called from the manufacture of Damascus.

DAME, *n.* [Gr., to subdue] Literally, a mistress; hence, a lady; a title of honor to a woman. It is now generally applied to the mistress of a family in the common ranks of life; as is its compound, madam. In poetry, it is applied to a woman of rank, In short, it is applied with propriety to any woman who is or has been the mistress of a family, and it sometimes comprehends women in general.

DAME'S-VIOLET or DAME-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Hesperis; called also queen's gilliflower, or rocket. It is

remarkable for its fragrant odor, and ladies are fond of having it in their apartments.

DAMIANISTS, in church history, a sect who denied any distinction in the Godhead; believing in one single nature, yet calling God, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

DAMN, *v.t.*

1. To sentence to eternal torments in a future state; to punish in hell.*NWAD DAMN.2*

2. To condemn; to decide to be wrong or worthy of punishment; to censure; to reprobate.*NWAD DAMN.3*

He that doubteth is damned if he eat. *Romans 14:23*.*NWAD DAMN.4*

3. To condemn; to explode; to decide to be bad, mean, or displeasing, be hissing or any mark of disapprobation; as, to damn a play, or a mean author.*NWAD DAMN.5*

4. A word used in profaneness; a term of execration.*NWAD DAMN.6*

DAMNABLE, *a.*

1. That may be damned or condemned; deserving damnation; worthy of eternal punishment. More generally, that which subjects or renders liable to damnation.*NWAD DAMNABLE.2*

As damnable heresies. *2 Peter 2:1*.*NWAD DAMNABLE.3*

2. In a low or ludicrous sense, odious, detestable, or pernicious.*NWAD DAMNABLE.4*

DAMNABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of deserving damnation.

DAMNABLY, *adv.*

1. In a manner to incur eternal punishment, or so as to exclude mercy.*NWAD DAMNABLY.2*

2. In a low sense, odiously; detestably; sometimes, excessively.*NWAD DAMNABLY.3*

DAMNATION, *n.*

1. Sentence or condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state; or the state of eternal torments.*NWAD DAMNATION.2*

How can ye escape the damnation of hell. *Matthew 23:33NWAD DAMNATION.3*

2. Condemnation.*NWAD DAMNATION.4*

DAMNATORY, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DAMNED, *pp.*

1. Sentenced to everlasting punishment in a future state; condemned.*NWAD DAMNED.2*

2. *a.* Hateful; detestable; abominable;*NWAD DAMNED.3*

A word chiefly used in profaneness by persons of vulgar manners.*NWAD DAMNED.4*

DAMNIFIC, *a.* Procuring loss; mischievous.

DAMNIFIED, *pp.* Injured; endamaged.

DAMNIFY, *v.t.*

1. To cause loss or damage to; to hurt in estate or interest; to injure; to endamage; as, to damnify a man in his goods or estate.*NWAD DAMNIFY.2*

2. To hurt; to injure; to impair; applied to a person.*NWAD DAMNIFY.3*

DAMNIFYING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring; impairing.

DAMNING, *ppr.*

1. Dooming to endless punishment; condemning.*NWAD DAMNING.2*

2 . *a.* That condemns or exposes to damnation; as a damning sin.*NWAD DAMNING.3*

DAMNINGNESS, *n.* Tendency to bring damnation.

DAMP, *a.*

1. Moist; humid; being in a state between dry and wet; as a damp cloth; damp air; sometimes, foggy; as, the atmosphere is damp; but it may be damp without visible vapor.*NWAD DAMP.2*

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed; chilled.*NWAD DAMP.3*

DAMP, *n.*

1. Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog.*NWAD DAMP.5*

2. Dejection; depression of spirits; chill. We say, to strike a damp, or to cast a damp, on the spirits.*NWAD DAMP.6*

3. Damps. *plu.* Noxious exhalations issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life. These are often known to exist in wells, which continue long covered and not used, and in mines and coal-pits; and sometimes they issue from the old lavas of volcanoes. These damps are usually the carbonic acid gas, vulgarly called choke-damp, which instantly suffocates; or some inflammable gas, called fire-damp.*NWAD DAMP.7*

DAMP, *v.t.*

1. To moisten; to make humid, or moderately wet.*NWAD DAMP.9*

2. To chill; to deaden; to depress or deject; to abate; as, to damp

the spirits; to damp the ardor of passion.*NWAD DAMP.10*

3. To weaken; to make dull; as, to damp sound.*NWAD DAMP.11*

4. To check or restrain, as action or vigor; to make languid; to discourage; as, to damp industry.*NWAD DAMP.12*

DAMPED, *pp.* Chilled; depressed; abated; weakened; checked; discouraged.

DAMPER, *n.*

1. That which damps or checks; a valve or sliding plate in a furnace to stop or lessen the quantity of air admitted, and thus to regulate the heat or extinguish the fire.*NWAD DAMPER.2*

2. A part of a piano-forte, by which the sound is deadened.*NWAD DAMPER.3*

DAMPING, *ppr.* Chilling; deadening; dejecting; abating; checking; weakening.

DAMPISH, *a.* Moderately damp, or moist.

DAMPISHNESS, *n.* A moderate degree of dampness, or moistness; slight humidity.

DAMPNESS, *n.* Moisture; fogginess; moistness; moderate humidity; as the dampness of the air, of the ground, or of a cloth.

DAMPS, *n.* [See *Damp*.]

DAMPY, *a.* Dejected; gloomy.

DAMSEL, *n.* A young woman. Formerly, a young man or woman of noble or genteel extraction; as Damsel Pepin; Damsel Richard, prince of Wales. It is now used only of young women, and is applied to any class of young unmarried

women, unless to the most vulgar, and sometimes to country girls.

With her train of damsels she was gone. Dryden.*NWAD DAMSEL.2*

Then Boaz said, whose damsel is this? *Ruth 2:5*.*NWAD DAMSEL.3*

This word is rarely used in conversation, or even in prose writings of the present day; but it occurs frequently in the scriptures, and in poetry.*NWAD DAMSEL.4*

DAMSON, *n.* The fruit of a variety of the Prunus domestica; a small black plum.

DAN, *n.* A title of honor equivalent to master; used by Shakespeare, Prior, etc., but now obsolete.

DANCE, *v.i.*

1. Primarily, to leap or spring; hence, to leap or move with measured steps, regulated by a tune, sung or played on a musical instrument; to leap or step with graceful motions of the body, corresponding with the sound of the voice or an instrument.*NWAD DANCE.2*

There is a time to mourn, and a time to dance. *Ecclesiastes 3:4*.*NWAD DANCE.3*

2. To leap and frisk about; to move nimbly or up and down.*NWAD DANCE.4*

To dance attendance, to wait with obsequiousness; to strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities; as, to dance attendance at court.*NWAD DANCE.5*

DANCE, *v.t.* To make to dance; to move up and down, or back and forth; to dandle; as, to dance a child on the knee.

DANCE, *n.*

1. In general sense, a leaping and frisking about. Appropriately, a leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune, particularly by two or more in concert. A lively brisk exercise or amusement, in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art, in figure, and by the sound of instruments, in measure.*NWAD DANCE.8*

2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillon, etc.*NWAD DANCE.9*

DANCER, *n.* One who practices dancing, or is skilful in the performance.

DANCING, *ppr.* Leaping and stepping to the sound of the voice or of an instrument; moving in measured steps; frisking about.

DANCING-MASTER, *n.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

DANCING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the art of dancing is taught.

DANDELION, *n.* A well known plant of the genus Leontodon, having a naked stalk, with one large flower.

DANDIPRAT, *n.* A fellow; an urchin; a word of fondness or contempt.

DANDLE, *v.t.*

1. To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant; to move up and down in the hand; literally, to amuse by play.*NWAD DANDLE.2*

Ye shall be dandled on her knees. *Isaiah 66:12*.*NWAD DANDLE.3*

2. To fondle; to amuse; to treat as a child; to toy with.*NWAD DANDLE.4*

I am ashamed to be dandled thus. Addison.*NWAD DANDLE.5*

3. To delay; to protract by trifles.*NWAD DANDLE.6*

DANDLED, ***pp.*** **Danced on the knee, or in the arms; fondled; amused by trifles or play.**

DANDLER, ***n.*** **One who dandles or fondles children.**

DANDLING, ***ppr.*** **Shaking and jolting on the knee; moving about in play or for amusement, as an infant.**

DANDRUFF, ***n.*** **A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.**

DANDY, ***n.*** **In modern usage, a male of the human species, who dresses himself like a doll and who carries his character on his back.**

DANDYISM, ***n.*** **The manners and dress of a dandy.**

DANE, ***n.*** **A native of Denmark.**

DANEGELT, ***n.*** **In England, an annual tax formerly laid on the English nation, for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace. It was at first one shilling, and afterwards two, for every hide of land, except such as belonged to the church.**

DANEWORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Sambucus; a species of elder, called dwarf-elder or wall-wort.**

DANGER, ***n.*** **Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain or other evil.**

Our craft is in danger to be set at nought. *Acts 19:27.NWAD DANGER.2*

It is easy to boast of despising death, when there is no danger.*NWAD DANGER.3*

DANGER, ***v.t.*** **To put in hazard; to expose to loss or injury.**

DANGERLESS, ***a.*** **Free from danger; without risk.**

DANGEROUS, ***a.***

1. Perilous; hazardous; exposing to loss; unsafe; full of risk; as a dangerous voyage; a dangerous experiment.*NWAD DANGEROUS.2*

2. Creating danger; causing risk of evil; as a dangerous man; a dangerous conspiracy.*NWAD DANGEROUS.3*

DANGEROUSLY, *adv.* With danger; with risk of evil; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously; as, to be dangerously sick; dangerously situated.

DANGEROUSNESS, *n.* Danger; hazard; peril; a state of being exposed to evil; as the dangerousness of condition, of disease.

DANGLE, *v.i.*

1. To hang loose, flowing, shaking or waving; to hang and swing.*NWAD DANGLE.2*

He'd rather on a gibbet dangle. Hudibras.*NWAD DANGLE.3*

2. To hang on any one; to be a humble, officious follower; with after or about; as, to dangle about a woman; to dangle after a minister for favors.*NWAD DANGLE.4*

DANGLER, *n.* One who dangles or hangs about.

DANGLING, *ppr.* Hanging loosely; busily or officiously adhering to.

DANISH, *n.* The language of the Danes.

DANK, *a.* Damp; moist; humid; wet.

DANK, *n.* Moisture; humidity.

DANKISH, *a.* Somewhat damp.

DANKISHNESS, ***n.*** **Dampness; humidity.**

DAOURITE, ***n.*** **A mineral, called rubellite, resembling shorl, but differing from it in chimical characters. Its color is red of various shades.**

DAP, ***v.i.*** **To drop or let fall into the water; a word used by anglers.**

DAPHNATE, ***n.*** **A compound of the bitter principle of the Daphne Alpina with a base.**

DAPHNIN, ***n.*** **The bitter principle of the Daphne Alpina, discovered by Vauquelin. It is obtained in small crystals, hard, transparent, of a grayish color and a bitter taste.**

DAPIFER, ***n.*** **One who brings meat to the table. Formerly, the title or office of the grand-master of a king's household. It still subsists in Germany.**

DAPPER, ***a.*** **Active; nimble; brisk; or little and active; neat; tight; as a dapper fellow; a dapper spark.**

DAPPERLING, ***n.*** **A dwarf; a dandiprat.**

DAPPLE, ***a.*** **Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color, as a dapple-bay or dapple-gray; applied to a horse or other beast. It may sometimes express streaked, but this is not its true signification.**

DAPPLE, ***v.t.*** **To spot; to variegate with spots.**

The gentle day dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray. Shak.*NWAD DAPPLE.3*

The dapples pink, and blushing rose. Prior.*NWAD DAPPLE.4*

DAPPLED, ***pp.*** **Spotted; variegated with spots of different**

colors or shades of color.

DAPPLING, *ppr.* Variegating with spot.

DAR or DART, *n.* A fish found in the Severn.

DARE, *v.i. pret.* durst. To have courage to any purpose; to have strength of mind or hardihood to undertake anything; to be bold enough; not to be afraid; to venture; to be adventurous.

I dare do all that may become a man. Shak.*NWAD DARE.2*

Dare any of you go to law before the unjust? *1 Corinthians 6:1*.*NWAD DARE.3*

None of his disciples durst ask him, who art thou. *John 21:12*.*NWAD DARE.4*

In this intransitive sense, dare is not generally followed by the sign to before another verb in the infinitive; though to may be used with propriety. In German, the verb is numbered among the auxiliaries. In the transitive form, it is regular; thus,*NWAD DARE.5*

DARE, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* dared. To challenge; to provoke; to defy; as, to dare a man to fight.

Time, I dare thee to discover such a youth and such a lover. Dryden.*NWAD DARE.7*

To dare larks, to catch them by means of a looking glass, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering aloft, which keeps them in amaze till caught; to terrify or amaze.*NWAD DARE.8*

DARE, Defiance; challenge.

DARE, *n.* A small fish, the same as the dace.

DARED, *pp.* Challenged; defied.

DAREFUL, *a.* Full of defiance.

DARER, *n.* One who dares or defies.

DARIC, *n.* A gold coin of Darius the Mede, value about 556 cents.

DARING, *ppr.*

1. Having courage sufficient for a purpose; challenging; defying.*NWAD DARING.2*

2 . *a.* Bold; courageous; intrepid; fearless; adventurous; brave; stout.*NWAD DARING.3*

Grieve not, O daring prince, that noble heart. Pope.*NWAD DARING.4*

3. Audacious; impudently bold and defying; as in heaven-daring, defying Almighty power.*NWAD DARING.5*

DARINGLY, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently.

The principles of our holy religion are daringly attacked from the press. Anon.*NWAD DARINGLY.2*

DARINGNESS, *n.* Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.

DARK, *a.*

1. Destitute of light; obscure. A dark atmosphere is one which prevents vision.*NWAD DARK.2*

2. Wholly or partially black; having the quality opposite to white; as a dark color or substance.*NWAD DARK.3*

3. Gloomy; disheartening; having unfavorable prospects; as a dark time in political affairs.*NWAD DARK.4*

There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity. Irving.*NWAD DARK.5*

4. Obscure; not easily understood or explained; as a dark passage in an author; a dark saying.*NWAD DARK.6*

5. Mysterious; as, the ways of Providence are often dark to human reason.*NWAD DARK.7*

6. Not enlightened with knowledge; destitute of learning and science; rude; ignorant; as a dark age.*NWAD DARK.8*

7. Not vivid; partially black. *Leviticus 13:6*, -*NWAD DARK.9*

8. Blind.*NWAD DARK.10*

9. Gloomy; not cheerful; as a dark temper.*NWAD DARK.11*

10. Obscure; concealed; secret; not understood; as a dark design.*NWAD DARK.12*

11. Unclean; foul.*NWAD DARK.13*

12. Opake. But dark and opake are not synonymous. Chalk is opake, but not dark.*NWAD DARK.14*

13. Keeping designs concealed.*NWAD DARK.15*

The dark unrelenting Tiberius. Gibbon.*NWAD DARK.16*

DARK, *n.*

1. Darkness; obscurity; the absence of light. We say we can hear in the dark.*NWAD DARK.18*

Shall the wonders be known in the dark? *Psalm 88:12*.*NWAD DARK.19*

2. Obscurity; secrecy; a state unknown; as, things done in the dark.*NWAD DARK.20*

3. Obscurity; a state of ignorance; as, we are all in the dark.*NWAD DARK.21*

DARK, *v.t.*

1. To make dark; to deprive of light; as, close the shutters and darken the room.*NWAD DARK.23*

2. To obscure; to cloud.*NWAD DARK.24*

His confidence seldom darkened his foresight. Bacon.*NWAD DARK.25*

3. To make black.*NWAD DARK.26*

The locusts darkened the land. *Exodus 10:14, 15*.*NWAD DARK.27*

4. To make dim; to deprive of vision.*NWAD DARK.28*

Let their eyes be darkened. *Romans 11:10*.*NWAD DARK.29*

5. To render gloomy; as, all joy is darkened. *Isaiah 24:11*.*NWAD DARK.30*

6. To deprive of intellectual vision; to render ignorant or stupid.*NWAD DARK.31*

Their foolish heart was darkened. *Romans 1:21*.*NWAD DARK.32*

Having the understanding darkened. *Ephesians 4:18*.*NWAD DARK.33*

7. To obscure; to perplex; to render less clear or intelligible.*NWAD DARK.34*

Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? *Job 38:2*.*NWAD DARK.35*

8. To render less white or clear; to tan; as, a burning sun darkens the complexion.*NWAD DARK.36*

9. To sully; to make foul.*NWAD DARK.37*

DARKEN, *v.i.* To grow dark or darker; also, to grow less white or clear.

DARKENED, *pp.* Deprived of light; obscured; rendered dim;

made black; made ignorant.

DARKENING, *ppr.* Depriving of light; obscuring; making black or less white or clear; clouding.

DARK-HOUSE, *n.* An old word for a madhouse.

DARKISH, *a.* Dusky; somewhat dark.

DARKLING, *a.* Being in the dark, or without light; a poetical word.

DARKLY, *adv.* Obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly; with imperfect light, clearness or knowledge.

They learn only what tradition has darkly conveyed to them. Anon.*NWAD DARKLY.2*

DARKNESS, *n.*

1. Absence of light.*NWAD DARKNESS.2*

And darkness was on the face of the deep. *Genesis 1:2*.*NWAD DARKNESS.3*

2. Obscurity; want of clearness or perspicuity; that quality or state which renders any thing difficult to be understood; as the darkness of counsels.*NWAD DARKNESS.4*

3. A state of being intellectually clouded; ignorance.*NWAD DARKNESS.5*

Men loved darkness rather than light. *John 3:19*.*NWAD DARKNESS.6*

4. A private place; secrecy; privacy.*NWAD DARKNESS.7*

What I tell in darkness, that speak ye in light. *Matthew 10:27*.*NWAD DARKNESS.8*

5. Infernal gloom; hell; as utter darkness. *Matthew 22:13*.*NWAD DARKNESS.9*

6. Great trouble and distress; calamities; perplexities.*NWAD DARKNESS.10*

A day of clouds and thick darkness. *Joel 2:2*; *Isaiah 8:22*.*NWAD DARKNESS.11*

7. Empire of Satan.*NWAD DARKNESS.12*

Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness. *Colossians 1:13*.*NWAD DARKNESS.13*

8. Opakeness.*NWAD DARKNESS.14*

Land of darkness, the grave. *Job 10:21, 22*.*NWAD DARKNESS.15*

DARKSOME, *a.* Dark; gloomy; obscure; as a darksome house; a darksome cloud.

DARK-WORKING, *a.* Working in darkness or in secrecy.

DARLING, *a.* Dearly beloved; favorite; regarded with great kindness and tenderness; as a darling child; a darling science.

DARLING, *n.* One much beloved; a favorite; as, that son was the darling of his father.

DARN, *v.t.* To mend a rent or hole, by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle; to sew together with yarn or thread. It is used particularly of stockings.

DARN, *n.* A place mended by darning.

DARNEL, *n.* A plant of the genus Lolium, a kind of grass; the most remarkable species are the red darnel or rye-grass, and the white darnel.

DARNER, ***n.*** **One who mends by darning.**

DARNING, ***ppr.*** **Mending in imitation of the original texture; sewing together; as a torn stocking, or cloth.**

DARNING, ***n.*** **The act of mending, as a hole in a garment.**

DARRAIN, ***v.t.*** **To prepare, or to order; or to try; to endeavor; to prove; to apply to the contest.**

But for thou art a worthy gentil knight, and wilnest to darraine hire by bataille.*NWAD DARRAIN.2*

DART, ***n.*** **[Gr., a spear or lance. See also *Dar*.]**

1. A pointed missile weapon to be thrown by the hand; a short lance.*NWAD DART.2*

2. Any missile weapon; that which pierces and wounds.*NWAD DART.3*

And from about her shot darts of desire.*NWAD DART.4*

DART, ***v.t.***

1. To throw a pointed instrument with a sudden thrust; as, to dart a javelin.*NWAD DART.6*

2. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send; to emit; to shoot; applied to small objects, which pass with velocity; as, the sun darts his beams on the earth.*NWAD DART.7*

Or what ill eyes malignant glances dart. Pope.*NWAD DART.8*

DART, ***v.i.***

1. To fly or shoot, as a dart; to fly rapidly.*NWAD DART.10*

2. To spring and run with velocity; to start suddenly and run; as, the deer darted from the thicket.*NWAD DART.11*

DARTED, *pp.* Thrown or hurled as a pointed instrument; sent with velocity.

DARTER, *n.* One who throws a dart.

DARTING, *ppr.* Throwing, as a dart; hurling darts; flying rapidly.

DASH, *v.t.*

1. To strike suddenly or violently, whether throwing or falling; as, to dash one stone against another.*NWAD DASH.2*

Lest thou dash thy foot against a stone. *Matthew 4:6*.*NWAD DASH.3*

2. To strike and bruise or break; to break by collision; but usually with the words, in pieces.*NWAD DASH.4*

Thou shalt dash them in pieces, as a potter's vessel. *Psalm 2:9*.*NWAD DASH.5*

3. To throw water suddenly, in separate portions; as, to dash water on the head.*NWAD DASH.6*

4. To bespatter; to sprinkle; as, to dash a garment.*NWAD DASH.7*

5. To strike and break or disperse.*NWAD DASH.8*

At once the brushing oars and brazen prow dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depth below. Dryden.*NWAD DASH.9*

6. To mix and reduce or adulterate by throwing in another substance; as, to dash wine with water; the story is dashed with fables.*NWAD DASH.10*

7. To form or sketch out in haste, carelessly.*NWAD DASH.11*

8. To erase at a stroke; to strike out to blot out or obliterate; as, to dash out a line or word.*NWAD DASH.12*

9. To break; to destroy; to frustrate; as, to dash all their schemes and hopes.*NWAD DASH.13*

10. To confound; to confuse; to put to shame; to abash; to depress by shame or fear; as, he was dashed at the appearance of the judge.*NWAD DASH.14*

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car. Pope.*NWAD DASH.15*

DASH, ***v.i.***

1. To strike, break, scatter and fly off; as, agitate water and it will dash over the sides of a vessel; the waves dashed over the side of the ship.*NWAD DASH.17*

2. To rush, strike and break or scatter; as, the waters dash down the precipice.*NWAD DASH.18*

3. To rush with violence, and break through; as, he dashed into the enemy's ranks; or he dashed through thick and thin.*NWAD DASH.19*

DASH, ***n.***

1. Collision; a violent striking of two bodies; as the dash of clouds.*NWAD DASH.21*

2. Infusion; admixture; something thrown into another substance; as, the wine has a dash of water.*NWAD DASH.22*

Innocence, with a dash of folly. Addison.*NWAD DASH.23*

3. Admixture; as, red with a dash of purple.*NWAD DASH.24*

4. a rushing, or onset with violence; as, to make a dash upon the enemy.*NWAD DASH.25*

5. A sudden stroke; a blow; an act.*NWAD DASH.26*

She takes upon her bravely at first dash. Shak.*NWAD DASH.27*

6. A flourish; blustering parade; as, the young fop made a dash.*NWAD DASH.28*

7. A mark or line in writing or printing, noting a break or stop in the sentence; as in Virgil, quos ego-: or a pause; or the division of the sentence.*NWAD DASH.29*

DASHED, *pp.* Struck violently; driven against; bruised, broken or scattered by collision; besprinkled; mixed or adulterated; erased, blotted out; broken; cast down; confounded; abashed.

DASHING, *ppr.*

1. Driving and striking against; striking suddenly or violently; breaking or scattering by collision; infusing; mixing; confounding; blotting out; rushing.*NWAD DASHING.2*

2 . *a.* Rushing; driving; blustering; as a dashing fellow.*NWAD DASHING.3*

3. *a.* Precipitate; rushing carelessly on.*NWAD DASHING.4*

DASTARD, *n.* A coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger.

DASTARD, *a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.

Curse on their dastard souls. Addison.*NWAD DASTARD.3*

DASTARD, *v.t.* To make cowardly; to intimidate; to dispirit.

DASTARDIZE, *v.t.* To make cowardly.

DASTARDLINESS, *n.* Cowardliness.

DASTARDLY, Cowardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

DASTARDNESS, *n.* Cowardliness; mean timorousness.

DASTARDY, *n.* Cowardliness; base timidity.

DATA, *n. plu.* Things given, or admitted; quantities, principles or facts given, known, or admitted, by which to find things or results unknown.

DATARY, *n.*

1. An officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes the datum Roma to the pope's bulls.*NWAD DATARY.2*

2. The employment of a datary.*NWAD DATARY.3*

DATE, *n.*

1. That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month and day when it was given or executed. In letters, it notes the time when they are written or sent; in deeds, contracts, wills and other papers, it specifies the time of execution, and usually the time from which they are to take effect and operate on the rights of persons. To the date is usually added the name of the place where a writing is executed, and this is sometimes included in the term date.*NWAD DATE.2*

2. The time when any event happened, when any thing was transacted, or when any thing is to be done; as the date of a battle; the date of Cesar's arrival in Britain.*NWAD DATE.3*

3. End; conclusion.*NWAD DATE.4*

What time would spare, from steel receives its date. Pope.*NWAD DATE.5*

4. Duration; continuance; as, ages of endless date.*NWAD DATE.6*

DATE, *v.t.*

1. To write or note the time when a letter is written, or a writing executed; to express, in an instrument, the year, month and day of its execution, and usually the place; as, to date a letter, a bond, a

deed, or a charter.*NWAD DATE.8*

2. To note or fix the time of an event or transaction. Historians date the fulfillment of a prophecy at different periods.*NWAD DATE.9*

3. To note the time when something begins; as, to date a disease or calamity from a certain cause.*NWAD DATE.10*

DATE, *v.i.*

1. To reckon.*NWAD DATE.12*

2. To begin; to have origin.*NWAD DATE.13*

The Batavian republic dates from the successes of the French arms. E. Everett.*NWAD DATE.14*

DATE, *n.* The fruit of the great palm-tree, or date-tree, the Phoenix dactylifera. This fruit is somewhat in the shape of an acorn, composed of a thin light glossy membrane, somewhat pellucid and yellowish, containing a soft pulpy fruit, firm and sweet, esculent and wholesome, and in this is inclosed a hard kernel.

DATE-TREE, *n.* The tree that bears dates; the great palm-tree.

DATED, *pp.* Having the time of writing or execution specified; having the time of happening noted.

DATELESS, *a.* Having no date; having no fixed term.

DATER, *n.* One that dates.

DATING, *ppr.* Expressing the time of writing or of executing a paper or instrument; noting the time of happening, or originating.

DATIVE, *a.* In grammar, the epithet of the case of nouns, which usually follows verbs that express giving, or some act directed to am object. Thus, datur tibi, it is given to you; missum est illi, it was sent to him; fecit mihi, he made or did to or for me;

loquebatur illis, he spoke to them. It also follows other words expressing something to be given to a person or for his benefit; as, utilis vobis, useful to you. In English, this relation is expressed by to or for.

Dative Executor, in law, one appointed by the judge of probate; an administrator.*NWAD DATIVE.2*

DATOLITE or DATHOLITE, *n.* The siliceous borate of lime, a mineral of two subspecies, the common and the botryoidal. The common is of a white color, of various shades, and greenish gray. It occurs in granular distinct concretions, and crystalized. The botryiodal occurs in mammillary concretions, or in botryiodal masses, white and earthy. It is named from its want of transparency.

DATUM, *n.* Something given or admitted.

DATURA, *n.* A vegeto-alkali obtained from Datura stramonium.

DAUB, *v.t.*

1. To smear with soft adhesive matter; to plaster; to cover with mud, slime, or other soft substance.*NWAD DAUB.2*

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch. *Exodus 2:3*.*NWAD DAUB.3*

2. To paint coarsely.*NWAD DAUB.4*

If a picture is daubed with many bright colors, the vulgar admire it. Watts.*NWAD DAUB.5*

3. To cover with something gross or specious; to disguise with an artificial covering.*NWAD DAUB.6*

So smooth he daubed his vice with show of virtue. Shak.*NWAD DAUB.7*

4. To lay or put on without taste; to deck awkwardly or

ostentatiously, or to load with affected finery.*NWAD DAUB.8*

Let him be daubed with lace- Dryden.*NWAD DAUB.9*

5. To flatter grossly.*NWAD DAUB.10*

Conscience will not daub nor flatter. South.*NWAD DAUB.11*

DAUB, *v.i.* To practice gross flattery; to play the hypocrite.

DAUBED, *pp.* Smeared with soft adhesive matter; plastered; painted coarsely; disguised; loaded with ill chosen finery.

DAUBER, *n.* One who daubs; a coarse painter; a low and gross flatterer.

DAUBING, *ppr.* Plastering; painting coarsely; disguising clumsily; decking ostentatiously; flattering grossly.

DAUBING, *n.* Plastering; coarse painting; gross flattery.

DAUBRY or DAUBERY, n, A daubing; any thing artful.

DAUBY, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive.

DAUGHTER, n,

1. The female offspring of a man or woman; a female child of any age.*NWAD DAUGHTER.2*

2. A daughter in law; a son's wife. *Ruth 3:16*.*NWAD DAUGHTER.3*

3. A woman; *plu.* female inhabitants.*NWAD DAUGHTER.4*

Dinah went out to see the daughters of the land. *Genesis 34:1*.*NWAD DAUGHTER.5*

4. A female descendant; lineage of females. *Luke 1:5*.*NWAD DAUGHTER.6*

5. The female penitent of a confessor.*NWAD DAUGHTER.7*

This word is used in scripture for the inhabitants of a city or country, male and female. *Isaiah 16:2*; *Matthew 21:5*. Also as a term of affection or kindness.*NWAD DAUGHTER.8*

Daughter, be of good comfort. *Matthew 9:22*.*NWAD DAUGHTER.9*

DAUGHTERLINESS, *n.*

1. The state of a daughter.*NWAD DAUGHTERLINESS.2*

2. The conduct becoming a daughter.*NWAD DAUGHTERLINESS.*

DAUGHTERLY, *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful.

DAUNT, *v.t.* To repress or subdue courage; to intimidate; to dishearten; to check by fear of danger. It expresses less than fright and terrify.

Some presences daunt and discourage us.*NWAD DAUNT.2*

DAUNTED, *pp.* Checked by fear; intimidated.

DAUNTING, *ppr.* Repressing courage; intimidating; disheartening.

DAUNTLESS, *a.* Bold; fearless; intrepid; not timid; not discouraged; as a dauntless hero; a dauntless spirit.

DAUNTLESSNESS, *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

DAUPHIN, *n.* The eldest son of the king of France, and presumptive heir of the crown.

DAUPHINESS, *n.* The wife or lady of the dauphin.

DAVINA, *n.* A new Vesuvian mineral of a hexahedral form and laminar texture; so called in honor of Sir H. Davy.

DAVIT, ***n.*** **A beam used on board of ships, as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the top of the bow, without injuring the sides of the ship; an operation called fishing the anchor.**

DAW, ***v.i.*** **To dawn.**

DAWDLE, ***v.i.*** **To waste time; to trifle.**

DAWDLER, ***n.*** **A trifler.**

DAWK, ***v.t.*** **To cut or mark with an incision.**

DAWN, ***v.i.***

1. To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; as, the day dawns; the morning dawns.*NWAD DAWN.2*

It began to dawn towards the first day of the week. *Matthew 28:1*.*NWAD DAWN.3*

2. To begin to open or expand; to begin to show intellectual light, or knowledge; as, the genius of the youth begins to dawn.*NWAD DAWN.4*

When life awakes and dawns at every line. Pope.*NWAD DAWN.5*

3. To glimmer obscurely.*NWAD DAWN.6*

4. To begin to open or appear.*NWAD DAWN.7*

DAWN, ***n.***

1. The break of day; the first appearance of light, in the morning.*NWAD DAWN.9*

They arose about the dawn of the day. *Joshua 6:15*.*NWAD DAWN.10*

The word may express the whole time from the first appearance of light to sunrise.*NWAD DAWN.11*

2. First opening or expansion; first appearance of intellectual light; as the dawn of genius, intellect, or mental powers.*NWAD DAWN.12*

3. Beginning; rise; first appearance; as the dawn of time.*NWAD DAWN.13*

4. A feeble or incipient light; first beams.*NWAD DAWN.14*

These tender circumstances diffuse a dawn of serenity over the soul. Pope.*NWAD DAWN.15*

DAWNING, *ppr.*

1. Growing light; first appearing luminous; opening; as the dawning day.*NWAD DAWNING.2*

2. Opening; expanding; beginning to show intellectual light; beginning.*NWAD DAWNING.3*

DAWNING, *n.*

1. The first appearance of light in the morning.*NWAD DAWNING.5*

2. The first opening or appearance of the intellectual powers; beginning; as the first dawning of notions in the understanding.*NWAD DAWNING.6*

DAY, *n.*

1. That part of the time of the earth's revolution on its axis, in which its surface is presented to the sun; the part of the twenty four hours when it is light; or the space of time between the rising and setting of the sun; called the artificial day.*NWAD DAY.2*

And God called the light day. *Genesis 1:5*.*NWAD DAY.3*

In this sense, the day may commence at any period of the revolution. The Babylonians began the day at sun-rising; the Jews, at sun-setting; the Egyptians, at midnight, as do several nations in modern times, the British, French, Spanish, American, etc. This day, in reference to civil transactions, is called the civil day. Thus with us the day when a legal instrument is dated, begins and ends at midnight.*NWAD DAY.4*

3. Light; sunshine.*NWAD DAY.5*

Let us walk honestly as in the day. *Romans 13:13*.*NWAD DAY.6*

4. Time specified; any period of time distinguished from other time; age; time with reference to the existence of a person or thing.*NWAD DAY.7*

He was a useful man in his day.*NWAD DAY.8*

In the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die. *Genesis 2:17*.*NWAD DAY.9*

In this sense, the plural is often used; as, from the days of the judges; in the days of our fathers. In this sense also, the word is often equivalent to life, or earthly existence.*NWAD DAY.10*

5. The contest of a day; battle; or day of combat.*NWAD DAY.11*

The day is his own.*NWAD DAY.12*

He won the day, that is, he gained the victory.*NWAD DAY.13*

6. An appointed or fixed time.*NWAD DAY.14*

If my debtors do not keep their day. Dryden.*NWAD DAY.15*

7. Time of commemorating an event; anniversary; the same day of the month, in any future year. We celebrate the day of our Savior's birth.*NWAD DAY.16*

Day by day, daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.*NWAD DAY.17*

Day by day, we magnify thee. Common Prayer.*NWAD DAY.18*

But or only from day to day, without certainty of continuance; temporarily.*NWAD DAY.19*

To-day, *adv.* On the present day; this day; or at the present time.*NWAD DAY.20*

Days of grace, in theology, the time when mercy is offered to sinners.*NWAD DAY.21*

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. *Psalm*

95:7.*NWAD DAY.22*

Days of grace, in law, are days granted by the court for delay, at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant.*NWAD DAY.23*

Three days, beyond the day named in the writ, in which the person summoned may appear and answer.*NWAD DAY.24*

Days of grace, in commerce, a customary number of days, in Great Britain and America, three, allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after it becomes due. A note due on the seventh of the month is payable on the tenth.*NWAD DAY.25*

The days of grace are different in different countries. In France, they are ten; at Naples, Eight; at Venice, Amsterdam and Antwerp, six; at Hamburg, Twelve; in Spain, fourteen; in Genoa, thirty.*NWAD DAY.26*

Days in bank, in England, days of appearance in the court of common bench.*NWAD DAY.27*

DAYBED, *n.* A bed used for idleness, indulgence, or rest during the day.

DAYBOOK, *n.* A journal of accounts; a book in which are recorded the debts and credits or accounts of the day.

DAYBREAK, *n.* The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.

DAYCOAL, *n.* A name given by miners to the upper stratum of coal.

DAYDREAM, *n.* A vision to the waking senses.

DAYFLOWER, *n.* A genus of plants, the Commelina.

DAYFLY, *n.* A genus of insects that live one day only, or a very short time called Ephemera. The species are numerous, some of which live scarcely an hour, others, several days.

DAYLABOR, ***n.*** **Labor hired or performed by the day.**

DAYLABORER, ***n.*** **One who works by the day.**

DAYLIGHT, ***n.*** **The light of the day; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or of a lamp or candle.**

DAYLILY, ***n.*** **The same with asphodel. A species of Hemerocallis.**

DAYLY, ***a.*** **The more regular orthography of daily.**

DAYSMAN, ***n.*** **An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.**

Neither is there any daysman betwixt us. *Job 9:33*.*NWAD DAYSMAN.2*

DAYSPRING, ***n.*** **The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.**

Whereby the dayspring from on high hath visited us. *Luke 1:78*.*NWAD DAYSPRING.2*

DAYSTAR, ***n.*** **The morning star, Lucifer, Venus; the star which precedes the morning light.**

DAYTIME, ***n.*** **The time of the sun's light on the earth; as opposed to night.**

DAYWEARIED, ***a.*** **Wearied with the labor of the day.**

DAYWORK, Work by the day; daylabor.

DAYSWORK, ***n.*** **The work of one day. Among seamen, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for 24 hours, from noon to noon.**

DAZE, ***v.t.*** **To overpower with light; to dim or blind by too strong a light, or to render the sight unsteady.**

DAZE, *n.* Among miners, a glittering stone.

DAZZLE, *v.t.*

1. To overpower with light; to hinder distinct vision by intense light; or to cause to shake; to render unsteady, as the sight. We say, the brightness of the sun dazzles the eyes or the sight.*NWAD DAZZLE.2*

2. To strike or surprise with a bright or intense light; to dim or blind by a glare of light, or by splendor, in a literal or figurative sense; as, to be dazzled by resplendent glory, or by a brilliant expression.*NWAD DAZZLE.3*

DAZZLE, *v.i.* To be overpowered by light; to shake or be unsteady; to waver, as the sight.

I dare not trust these eyes; They dance in mists, and dazzle with surprise.*NWAD DAZZLE.5*

DAZZLED, *pp.* Made wavering, as the sight; overpowered or dimmed by a too strong light.

DAZZLEMENT, *n.* The act or power of dazzling.

DAZZLING, *ppr.* Rendering unsteady or wavering as the sight; overpowering by a strong light; striking with splendor.

DAZZLINGLY, *adv.* In a dazzling manner.

DE, a Latin prefix, denotes a moving from, separation; as in debark, decline, decease, deduct, decamp. Hence it often expresses a negative; as in derange. Sometimes it augments the sense, as in deprave, despoil. It coincides nearly in sense with the French des and L. dis.

DEACON, *n.* [Gr., a minister or servant.]

1. A person in the lowest degree of holy orders. The office of

deacon was instituted by the apostles, *Acts 6*, and seven persons were chosen at first, to serve at the feasts of christians and distribute bread and wine to the communicants, and to minister to the wants of the poor.*NWAD DEACON.2*

In the Romish Church, the office of the deacons is to incense the officiating priest; to lay the corporal on the altar; to receive the cup from the subdeacon and present it to the person officiating; to incense the choir; to receive the pax from the officiating prelate, and carry it to the subdeacon; and at the pontifical mass, to put the miter on the bishop's head.*NWAD DEACON.3*

In the church of England, the office of deacons is declared to be to assist the priest in administering the holy communion; and their office in presbyterian and independent churches is to distribute the bread and wine to the communicants. In the latter, they are elected by the members of the church.*NWAD DEACON.4*

2. In Scotland, an overseer of the poor, and the master of an incorporated company.*NWAD DEACON.5*

DEACONESS, *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church.

DEACONRY or DEACONSHIP, *n.* The office, dignity or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

DEAD, *a.*

1. Deprived or destitute of life; that state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which the organs of motion and life have ceased to perform their functions, and have become incapable of performing them, or of being restored to a state of activity.*NWAD DEAD.2*

The men are dead who sought thy life. *Exodus 4:19*.*NWAD DEAD.3*

It is sometimes followed by of before the cause of death; as, dead of hunger, or of a fever.*NWAD DEAD.4*

2. Having never had life, or having been deprived of vital action before birth; as, the child was born dead.*NWAD DEAD.5*

3. Without life; inanimate.*NWAD DEAD.6*

All, all but truth, drops dead-born from the press.*NWAD DEAD.7*

4. Without vegetable life; as a dead tree.*NWAD DEAD.8*

5. Imitating death; deep or sound; as a dead sleep.*NWAD DEAD.9*

6. Perfectly still; motionless as death; as a dead calm; a dead weight.*NWAD DEAD.10*

7. Empty; vacant; not enlivened by variety; as a dead void space; a dead plain.*NWAD DEAD.11*

We say also, a dead level, for a perfectly level surface.*NWAD DEAD.12*

8. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable. A man's faculties may lie dead, or his goods remain dead on his hands. So dead capital or stock is that which produces no profit.*NWAD DEAD.13*

9. Dull; inactive; as a dead sale of commodities.*NWAD DEAD.14*

10. Dull; gloomy; still; not enlivened; as a dead winter; a dead season.*NWAD DEAD.15*

11. Still; deep; obscure; as the dead darkness of the night.*NWAD DEAD.16*

12. Dull; not lively; not resembling life; as the dead coloring of a piece; a dead eye.*NWAD DEAD.17*

13. Dull; heavy; as a dead sound.*NWAD DEAD.18*

14. Dull; frigid; lifeless; cold; not animated; not affecting; used of prayer.*NWAD DEAD.19*

15. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless; used of liquors.*NWAD DEAD.20*

16. Uninhabited; as dead walls.*NWAD DEAD.21*

17. Dull; without natural force or efficacy; not lively or brisk; as a

dead fire.*NWAD DEAD.22*

18. In a state of spiritual death; void of grace; lying under the power of sin.*NWAD DEAD.23*

19. Impotent; unable to procreate.*NWAD DEAD.24*

20. Decayed in grace.*NWAD DEAD.25*

Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead. *Revelation 3:1*.*NWAD DEAD.26*

21. Not proceeding from spiritual life; not producing good works; as, faith without works is dead. *James 2:17-26*.*NWAD DEAD.27*

22. Proceeding from corrupt nature, not from spiritual life or a gracious principle; as dead works. *Hebrews 9:14*.*NWAD DEAD.28*

23. In law, cut off from the rights of a citizen: deprived of power of enjoying the rights of property; as one banished or becoming a monk is civilly dead.*NWAD DEAD.29*

Dead language, a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and known only in writings; as the Hebrew, Greek and Latin.*NWAD DEAD.30*

Dead rising or rising line, the parts of a ship's floor or bottom throughout her length, where the floor timber is terminated on the lower futtock.*NWAD DEAD.31*

DEAD, *n.* ded.

1. The dead signifies dead men.*NWAD DEAD.33*

Ye shall not make cuttings for the dead. *Leviticus 19:28*.*NWAD DEAD.34*

2. The state of the dead; or death.*NWAD DEAD.35*

This is John the Baptist; he is risen from the dead.*Matthew 14:2*.*NWAD DEAD.36*

DEAD, *n.* ded. The time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; depth; as in the midst of winter or of night, are familiar expressions.

DEAD, *v.i.* ded. To lose life or force.

DEAD, *v.t.* ded. To deprive of life, force or vigor.

DEAD-DOING, *a.* Destructive; killing.

DEAD-DRUNK, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of helping one's self.

DEADEN, *v.t.* ded'n.

1. To deprive of a portion of vigor, force or sensation; to abate vigor or action; as, to deaden the force of a ball; to deaden the natural powers or feelings.*NWAD DEADEN.2*

2. To blunt; to render less susceptible or feeling; as, to deaden the motion of a ship or of the wind.*NWAD DEADEN.3*

3. To retard; to lessen velocity or motion; as, to deaden the motion of a ship or of the wind.*NWAD DEADEN.4*

4. To diminish spirit; to make vapid or spiritless; as, to deaden wine or beer.*NWAD DEADEN.5*

DEAD-EYE, *n.* ded'-eye. Among seamen, a round flattish wooden block, encircled by a rope, or an iron band, and pierced with holes, to receive the laniard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes.

DEAD-HEARTED, *a.* Having a dull, faint heart.

DEAD-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* Having a dull, faint heart.

DEAD-LIFT, *n.* A heavy weight; a hopeless exigency.

DEAD-LIGHT, *n.* ded'-light. A strong wooden port, made to suit a cabin window, in which it is fixed, to prevent the water from

entering a ship in a storm.

DEADLIHOOD, *n.* The state of the dead.

DEADLINESS, *n.* ded'liness. The quality of being deadly.

DEADLY, *a.* ded'ly.

1. That may occasion death; mortal; fatal; destructive; as a deadly blow or wound.*NWAD DEADLY.2*

2. Mortal; implacable; aiming to kill or destroy; as a deadly enemy; deadly malice a deadly feud.*NWAD DEADLY.3*

DEADLY, *adv.* ded'ly. In a manner resembling death; as deadly pale or wan.

2. Mortally.*NWAD DEADLY.5*

With groanings of a deadly wounded man. *Ezekiel 30:24*.*NWAD DEADLY.6*

3. Implacably; destructively.*NWAD DEADLY.7*

4. In a vulgar or ludicrous sense, very; extremely; as a deadly cunning man.*NWAD DEADLY.8*

DEADLY-CARROT, *n.* A plant of the genus Thapsia.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, *n.* A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADNESS, *n.* ded'ness.

1. Want of natural life or vital power, in an animal or plant; as the deadness of a limb, of a body, or of a tree.*NWAD DEADNESS.2*

2. Want of animation; dullness; languor; as the deadness of the eye.*NWAD DEADNESS.3*

3. Want of warmth or ardor; coldness; frigidity; as the deadness of the affections.*NWAD DEADNESS.4*

4. State of being incapable of conception, according to the ordinary laws of nature. *Romans 4:19*.*NWAD DEADNESS.5*

5. Indifference; mortification of the natural desires; alienation of heart from temporal pleasures; as deadness to the world.*NWAD DEADNESS.6*

DEADNETTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Lamium, and another of the genus Galeopsis.

DEADPLEDGE, *n.* A mortgage or pawning of things, or thing pawned.

DEAD-RECKONING, *n.* In navigation, the judgment or estimation of the place of a ship, without any observation of the heavenly bodies; or an account of the distance she has run by the log, and of the course steered by the compass, and this rectified by due allowances for drift, lee-way, etc.

DEAD-STRUCK, *a.* Confounded; struck with horror.

DEADWATER, *n.* The eddy water closing in with a ship's stern, as she passes through the water.

DEADWOOD, *n.* Blocks of timber laid on the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities.

DEADWORKS, *n.* The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water, when she is balanced for a voyage.

DEAF, *n.* deef.

1. Not perceiving sounds; not receiving impressions from sonorous bodies through the air; as a deaf ear.*NWAD DEAF.2*

2. Wanting the sense of hearing; having organs which do not perceive sounds; as a deaf man. It is followed by to before that which ought to be heard; as deaf to the voice of the orator.*NWAD DEAF.3*

3. In a metaphorical sense, not listening; not regarding; not moved, persuaded or convinced; rejecting; as deaf to reason or arguments. Men are deaf to the calls of the gospel.*NWAD DEAF.4*

4. Without the ability or will to regard spiritual things; unconcerned; as, hear, ye deaf. *Isaiah 42:18, 19*.*NWAD DEAF.5*

5. Deprived of the power of hearing; deafened; as deaf with clamor.*NWAD DEAF.6*

6. Stifled; imperfect; obscurely heard; as a deaf noise or murmur.*NWAD DEAF.7*

DEAF, *v.t.* to deafen, is used by Dryden, but is obsolete, unless perhaps in poetry.

DEAFEN, *v.t.* dee'fn.

1. To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to impair the organs of hearing, so as to render them unimpressible to sounds.*NWAD DEAFEN.2*

2. To stun; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly; as deafened with clamor or tumult.*NWAD DEAFEN.3*

DEAFLY, *adv.* dee'fly. Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.

DEAFNESS, n, dee'fness.

1. Incapacity of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing; as the deafness of the ears: hence, applied to persons, want of the sense of hearing.*NWAD DEAFNESS.2*

2. Unwillingness to hear and regard; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear and to the understanding.*NWAD DEAFNESS.3*

DEAL, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* dealt, *pron.* delt.

1. To divide; to part; to separate; hence, to divide in portions; to distribute; often followed by out.*NWAD DEAL.2*

Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry? *Isaiah 1:8*.*NWAD DEAL.3*

And Rome deals out her blessing and her gold.*NWAD DEAL.4*

2. To scatter; to throw about; as, to deal out feathered deaths.*NWAD DEAL.5*

3. To throw out in succession; to give one after another; as, to deal out blows.*NWAD DEAL.6*

4. To distribute the cards of a pack to the players.*NWAD DEAL.7*

DEAL, ***v.i.***

1. To traffick; to trade; to negotiate.*NWAD DEAL.9*

They buy and sell, they deal and traffick.*NWAD DEAL.10*

2. To act between man and man; to intervene; to transact or negotiate between men.*NWAD DEAL.11*

He that deals between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both.*NWAD DEAL.12*

3. To behave well or ill; to act; to conduct one's self in relation to others.*NWAD DEAL.13*

Thou shalt not steal, nor deal falsely, not lie. *Leviticus 19:11*.*NWAD DEAL.14*

4. To distribute cards.*NWAD DEAL.15*

To deal by, to treat, either well or ill; as, to deal well by domestics.*NWAD DEAL.16*

Such an one deals not fairly by his own mind.*NWAD DEAL.17*

To deal in, to have to do with; to be engaged in; to practice.*NWAD DEAL.18*

They deal in political matters; they deal in low humor.*NWAD DEAL.19*

2. To trade in; as, to deal in silks, or in cutlery.*NWAD DEAL.20*

To deal with, to treat in any manner; to use well or ill.*NWAD DEAL.21*

Now we will deal worse with thee. *Genesis 19:9*.*NWAD DEAL.22*

Return-and I will deal well with thee. *Genesis 32:9*.*NWAD DEAL.23*

3. To contend with; to treat with, by way of opposition, check or correction; as, he has turbulent passions to deal with.*NWAD DEAL.24*

4. To treat with by way of discipline, in ecclesiastical affairs; to admonish.*NWAD DEAL.25*

DEAL, n,

1. Literally, a division; a part or portion; hence, an indefinite quantity, degree or extent; as a deal of time and trouble; a deal of cold; a deal of space. Formerly it was limited by some, as some deal; but this is now obsolete or vulgar. In general, we now qualify the word with great, as a great deal of labor; a great deal of time and pains; a great deal of land. In the phrases, it is a great deal better or worse, the words, great deal, serve as modifiers of the sense of better and worse. The true construction is, it is, by a great deal, better; it is better by a great deal, that is, by a great part or difference.*NWAD DEAL.27*

2. The division or distribution of cards; the art or practice of dealing cards.*NWAD DEAL.28*

The deal, the shuffle, and the cut.*NWAD DEAL.29*

3. The division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a board or plank; a sense much more used in England than in the U. States.*NWAD DEAL.30*

DEALBATE, n.t. To whiten.

DEALBATION, *n.* The act of bleaching; a whitening.

DEALER, *n.*

1. One who deals; one who has to do with any thing, or has concern with; as a dealer in wit and learning.*NWAD DEALER.2*

2. A trader; a trafficker; a shopkeeper; a broker; a merchant; a word of very extensive use; as a dealer in dry goods; a dealer in hardware; a dealer in stocks; a dealer in leather; a dealer in lumber; a dealer in linens or woolens; a small dealer in groceries; a money-dealer.*NWAD DEALER.3*

3. One who distributes cards to the players.*NWAD DEALER.4*

DEALING, *ppr.*

1. Dividing; distributing; throwing out.*NWAD DEALING.2*

2. Trading; trafficking; negotiating.*NWAD DEALING.3*

3. Treating; behaving.*NWAD DEALING.4*

DEALING, *n.*

1. Practice; action; conduct; behavior; as, observe the dealings of the men who administer the government. But it is now more generally used of the actions of men in private life.*NWAD DEALING.6*

2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment; as the dealings of a father with his children. God's dealings with men are the dispensations of his providence, or moral government.*NWAD DEALING.7*

3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffick; business; negotiation. American merchants have extensive dealings with the merchants of Liverpool.*NWAD DEALING.8*

4. Intercourse of business or friendship; concern.*NWAD DEALING.9*

The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans. *John 4:9*.*NWAD DEALING.10*

DEAMBULATE, *v.i.* To walk abroad.

DEAMBULATION, *n.* The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY, *a.* Pertaining to walks.

DEAMBULATORY, *n.* A place to walk in.

DEAN, *n.*

1. In England, am ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches, and the head of a chapter; the second dignitary of a diocese. Ancient deans are elected by the chapter in virtue of a conge d'elire from the king and letters missive of recommendation; but in the chapters founded by Henry VIII., out of the spoils of dissolved monasteries, the deanery is donative, and the installation merely by the kings letters patent.*NWAD DEAN.2*

2. An officer in each college of the universities in England.*NWAD DEAN.3*

3. In the U. States, an officer in a medical school.*NWAD DEAN.4*

DEANERY, *n.*

1. The office or the revenue of a dean.*NWAD DEANERY.2*

2. The house of a dean.*NWAD DEANERY.3*

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.*NWAD DEANERY.4*

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural deaneries, and each deanery is divided into parishes.*NWAD DEANERY.5*

Rural dean, or arch-presbyter, had originally jurisdiction over ten churches; but afterwards he became only the bishop's substitute, to grant letters of administration, probate of wills, etc. His office is now lost in that of the archdeacon and chancellor.*NWAD DEANERY.6*

Dean of a Monastery, a superior established under the abbot, to ease him in taking care of ten monks. Hence his name.*NWAD DEANERY.7*

Dean and Chapter, are the bishop's council, to aid him with their advice in affairs of religion, and in the temporal concerns of his see.*NWAD DEANERY.8*

DEANSHIP, *n.* The office of a dean.

DEAR, *a.*

1. Scarce; not plentiful.*NWAD DEAR.2*

2. Bearing a high price in comparison of the usual price; more costly than usual; of a higher price than the customary one. Wheat is dear at a dollar a bushel, when the usual price is seventy five cents. This is the effect of scarcity and demand.*NWAD DEAR.3*

3. Of a high value in estimation; greatly valued; beloved; precious.*NWAD DEAR.4*

And the last joy was dearer than the rest.*NWAD DEAR.5*

Be ye followers of God, as dear children. *Ephesians 5:1*.*NWAD DEAR.6*

DEAR, *a.* Hurtful; grievous; hateful.

DEAR, *v.t.* To make dear.

DEAR, *n.* A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment; as, my dear.

DEARBOUGHT, *a.* Purchased at a high price; as dearbought

experience; dearbought blessings.

DEARLING, [See *Darling*.]

DEARLOVED, *a.* Greatly beloved.

DEARLY, *adv.*

1. At a high price; as, he pays dearly for his rashness.*NWAD DEARLY.2*

2. With great fondness; as, we love our children dearly; dearly beloved.*NWAD DEARLY.3*

DEARN, *a.* Lonely; solitary; melancholy.

DEARNESS, *n.*

1. Scarcity; high price, or a higher price than the customary one; as the dearness of corn.*NWAD DEARNESS.2*

2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; great value in estimation; preciousness; tender love; as the dearness of friendship.*NWAD DEARNESS.3*

DEARNLY, *adv.* Secretly; privately.

DEARTH, *n.* derth.

1. Scarcity; as a dearth of corn.*NWAD DEARTH.2*

2. Want; need; famine;*NWAD DEARTH.3*

3. Barrenness; sterility; as a dearth of plot.*NWAD DEARTH.4*

DEARTICULATE, *v.t.* To disjoint.

DEATH, *n.* deth.

1. That state of a being, animal or vegetable, but more particularly of an animal, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, when the organs have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility of renewed action. Thus the cessation of respiration and circulation in an animal may not be death, for during hybernation some animals become entirely torpid, and some animals and vegetables may be subjected to a fixed state by frost, but being capable of revived activity, they are not dead.*NWAD DEATH.2*

2. The state of the dead; as the gates of death. *Job 38:17*.*NWAD DEATH.3*

3. The manner of dying.*NWAD DEATH.4*

Thou shalt die the deaths of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. *Ezekiel 28:8*.*NWAD DEATH.5*

Let me die the death of the righteous. *Numbers 23:10*.*NWAD DEATH.6*

4. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton; as a death's head.*NWAD DEATH.7*

5. Murder; as a man of death.*NWAD DEATH.8*

6. Cause of death.*NWAD DEATH.9*

O thou man of God, there is death in the pot. *2 Kings 4:40*.*NWAD DEATH.10*

We say, he caught his death.*NWAD DEATH.11*

7. Destroyer or agent of death; as, he will be the death of his poor father.*NWAD DEATH.12*

8. In poetry, the means or instrument of death; as an arrow is called the feathered death; a ball, a leaden death.*NWAD DEATH.13*

Deaths invisible come winged with fire.*NWAD DEATH.14*

9. In theology, perpetual separation from God, and eternal

torments; called the second death. *Revelation 2:11*.*NWAD DEATH.15*

10. Separation or alienation of the soul from God; a being under the dominion of sin, and destitute of grace or divine life; called spiritual death.*NWAD DEATH.16*

We know that we have passed from death to life, because we love the brethren. *1 John 3:14*; *Luke 1:79*.*NWAD DEATH.17*

Civil death, is the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights; as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, etc.*NWAD DEATH.18*

DEATH-BED, *n.* deth'-bed. The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.

DEATH-BODING, *a.* Portending death.

DEATH-DARTING, *a.* Darting or inflicting death.

DEATH'S-DOOR, *n.* A near approach to death; the gates of death.

DEATHFUL, *a.* Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

These eyes behold the deathful scene.*NWAD DEATHFUL.2*

DEATHFULNESS, *n.* Appearance of death.

DEATHLESS, *a.* Immortal; not subject to death, destruction or extinction; as deathless beings; deathless fame.

DEATHLIKE, *a.*

1. Resembling death; gloomy; still; calm; quiet; peaceful; motionless; like death in horror or in stillness; as deathlike slumbers.*NWAD DEATHLIKE.2*

2. Resembling death; cadaverous.*NWAD DEATHLIKE.3*

DEATH'S-MAN, ***n.*** **An executioner; a hangman.**

DEATH-SHADOWED, ***a.*** **Surrounded by the shades of death.**

DEATH-TOKEN, ***n.*** **That which indicates approaching death.**

DEATHWARD, ***adv.*** **Toward death.**

DEATH-WATCH, ***n.*** **A small insect whose ticking is weakly supposed, by superstitious and ignorant people, to prognosticate death.**

DEAURATE, ***v.t.*** **To gild.**

DEAURATE, ***a.*** **Gilded.**

DEBACLE, ***n.*** **A breaking or bursting forth.**

The geological deluge, which is supposed to have swept the surface of the earth, and to have conveyed the fragments of rocks, and the remains of animals and vegetables, to a distance from their native localities.*NWAD DEBACLE.2*

DEBAR, ***v.t.*** **To cut off from entrance; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude; as, we are not debarred from any rational enjoyment; religion debars us from no real pleasure.**

DEBARK, ***v.t.*** **To land from a ship or boat; to remove from on board any water-craft, and place on land; to disembark; as, to debark artillery.**

DEBARKATION, ***n.*** **The act of disembarking.**

DEBARKED, ***pp.*** **Removed to land from on board a ship or boat.**

DEBARKING, ***ppr.*** **Removing from a ship to the land; going from on board a vessel.**

DEBARRED, *pp.* Hindered from approach, entrance or possession.

DEBARRING, *ppr.* Preventing from approach, entrance or enjoyment.

DEBASE, *v.t.*

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state or rank, in estimation.*NWAD DEBASE.2*

The drunkard debases himself and his character.*NWAD DEBASE.3*

Intemperance and debauchery debase men almost to a level with beasts.*NWAD DEBASE.4*

2. To reduce or lower in quality, purity, or value; to adulterate; as, to debase gold or silver by alloy.*NWAD DEBASE.5*

3. To lower or degrade; to make mean or despicable. Religion should not be debased by frivolous disputes. Vicious habits debase the mind, as well as the character.*NWAD DEBASE.6*

4. To sink in purity or elegance; to vitiate by meanness; as, to debase style by the use of vulgar words.*NWAD DEBASE.7*

DEBASED, *pp.* Reduced in estimated rank; lowered in estimation; reduced in purity, fineness, quality or value; adulterated; degraded; rendered mean.

DEBASEMENT, *n.* The act of debasing; degradation; reduction of purity, fineness, quality or value; adulteration; a state of being debased; as debasement of character, of our faculties, of the coin, of style, etc.

DEBASER, *n.* One who debases or lowers in estimation, or in value; one who degrades or renders mean; that which debases.

DEBASING, ***ppr.***

1. Reducing in estimation or worth; adulterating; reducing in purity or elegance; degrading; rendering mean.*NWAD DEBASING.2*

2 . *a.* Lowering; tending to debase or degrade; as debasing vices.*NWAD DEBASING.3*

DEBATABLE, ***a.*** **That may be debated; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; as a debatable question.**

DEBATE, ***n.***

1. Contention in words or arguments; discussion for elucidating truth; strife in argument or reasoning, between persons of different opinions, each endeavoring to prove his own opinion right, and that of his opposer wrong; dispute; controversy; as the debates in parliament or in congress.*NWAD DEBATE.2*

2. Strife; contention.*NWAD DEBATE.3*

Behold, ye fast for strife and debate. *Isaiah 1:8*.*NWAD DEBATE.4*

3. The power of being disputed; as, this question is settled beyond debate; the story is true beyond debate.*NWAD DEBATE.5*

4. Debate or debates, the published report of arguments for and against a measure; as, the debates in the convention are printed.*NWAD DEBATE.6*

DEBATE, ***v.t.*** **To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute; to discuss; to argue; to contest, as opposing parties; as, the question was debated till a late hour.**

Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself. *Proverbs 25:9*.*NWAD DEBATE.8*

DEBATE, ***v.i.***

1. To debate on or in, to deliberate; to discuss or examine different

arguments in the mind.*NWAD DEBATE.10*

2. To dispute.*NWAD DEBATE.11*

3. To engage in combat.*NWAD DEBATE.12*

DEBATED, *pp.* Disputed; argued; discussed.

DEBATEFUL, *a.*

1. Of things, contested; occasioning contention.*NWAD DEBATEFUL.2*

2. Of persons, quarrelsome; contentious.*NWAD DEBATEFUL.3*

DEBATEFULLY, *adv.* With contention.

DEBATEMENT, *n.* Controversy; deliberation.

DEBATER, *n.* One who debates; a disputant; a controvertist.

DEBATING, *ppr.* Disputing; discussing; contending by arguments.

DEBAUCH, *v.t.* [The general sense of debauch, in English, is to lead astray, like seduce.]

1. To corrupt or vitiate; as, to debauch a prince or a youth; to debauch good principles.*NWAD DEBAUCH.2*

2. To corrupt with lewdness; as, to debauch a woman.*NWAD DEBAUCH.3*

3. To seduce from duty or allegiance; as, to debauch an army.*NWAD DEBAUCH.4*

DEBAUCH, *n.* Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.

DEBAUCHED, *pp.* Corrupted; vitiated in morals or purity of

character.

DEBAUCHEDLY, ***adv.*** **In a profligate manner.**

DEBAUCHEDNESS, ***n.*** **Intemperance.**

DEBAUCHEE, ***n.*** **A man given to intemperance, or bacchanalian excesses. But chiefly, a man habitually lewd.**

DEBAUCHER, ***n.*** **One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness, or to any dereliction of duty.**

DEBAUCHERY, ***n.***

1. Excess in the pleasures of the table; gluttony; intemperance. But chiefly, habitual lewdness; excessive unlawful indulgence of lust.*NWAD DEBAUCHERY.2*

2. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.*NWAD DEBAUCHERY.3*

The republic of Paris will endeavor to complete the debauchery of the army.*NWAD DEBAUCHERY.4*

DEBAUCHMENT, ***n.*** **The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty.**

DEBELLATE, ***v.t.*** **To subdue.**

DEBELLATION, ***n.*** **The act of conquering or subduing.**

DEBENTURE, ***n.*** **[Fr. from L. debeo, to owe.]**

1. A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer, as evidence of a debt due to some person. This paper, given by an officer of the customs, entitles a merchant exporting goods, to the receipt of a bounty, or a drawback of duties. When issued by a treasurer, it entitles the holder to a sum of money from the state.*NWAD DEBENTURE.2*

2. In the customs, a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government, on the exportation of specified goods, the duties on which had been paid.*NWAD DEBENTURE.3*

DEBENTURED, *a.* Debentured goods are those for which a debenture has been given, as being entitled to drawback.

DEBILE, *a.* Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength.

DEBILITATE, *v.t.* To weaken; to impair the strength of; to enfeeble; to make faint or languid. Intemperance debilitates the organs of digestion. Excessive indulgence debilitates the system.

DEBILITATED, *pp.* Weakened; enfeebled; relaxed.

DEBILITATING, *ppr.* Weakening; enfeebling; impairing strength.

DEBILITATION, *n.* The act of weakening; relaxation.

DEBILITY, *n.* Relaxation of the solids; weakness; feebleness; languor of body; faintness; imbecility; as, morbid sweats induce debility.

DEBIT, *n.* [L. debitum, from debeo, to owe.] Debt. It is usually written debt. But it is used in mercantile language, as the debit side of an account.

DEBIT, *v.t.*

1. To charge with debt; as, to debit a purchaser the amount of goods sold.*NWAD DEBIT.3*

2. To enter an account on the debtor side of a book; as, to debit the sum or amount of goods sold.*NWAD DEBIT.4*

DEBITED, *pp.*

1. Charged in debt; made debtor on account.*NWAD DEBITED.2*

2. Charged to one's debt, as money or goods.*NWAD DEBITED.3*

DEBITING, *ppr.*

1. Making debtor on account, as a person.*NWAD DEBITING.2*

2. Charging to the debt of a person, as goods.*NWAD DEBITING.3*

DEBITOR, *n.* A debtor.

DEBOISE, DEBOISH, for debauch.

DEBONNAIR, *a.* Civil; wellbred; complaisant; elegant.

DEBOUCH, *v.i.* To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from defiles, as troops.

DEBRIS, *n.* debree'. Fragments; rubbish; ruins; applied particularly to the fragments of rocks.

DEBT, *n.* det. [L. debitum, contracted.]

1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay or perform to another; as the debts of a bankrupt; the debts of a nobleman. It is a common misfortune or vice to be in debt.*NWAD DEBT.2*

When you run in debt, you give to another power over your liberty.*NWAD DEBT.3*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or to suffer.*NWAD DEBT.4*

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt.*NWAD DEBT.5*

Hence death is called the debt of nature.*NWAD DEBT.6*

3. In law, an action to recover a debt. This is a customary ellipsis. He brought debt, instead of an action of debt.*NWAD DEBT.7*

4. In scripture, sin; trespass; guilt; crime; that which renders liable to punishment.*NWAD DEBT.8*

Forgive us our debts. Lord's Prayer.*NWAD DEBT.9*

DEBTED, *pp.* det'ted. Indebted; obliged to.

DEBTEE, *n.* dettee'. A creditor; one to whom a debt is due.

DEBTLESS, *a.* det'less. Free from debt.

DEBTOR, *n.* det'tor.

1. The person who owes another either money, goods or services.*NWAD DEBTOR.2*

In Athens an insolvent debtor became slave to his creditor.*NWAD DEBTOR.3*

2. One who is under obligation to do something.*NWAD DEBTOR.4*

I am debtor to the Greeks and barbarians. *Romans 1:14*.*NWAD DEBTOR.5*

He is a debtor to do the whole law. *Galatians 5:3*.*NWAD DEBTOR.6*

3. The side of an account in which debts are charged.*NWAD DEBTOR.7*

DECACHORD, DECACHORDON, *n.* [Gr. ten or string]

1. A musical instrument of ten strings.*NWAD DECACHORD.2*

2. Something consisting of ten parts.*NWAD DECACHORD.3*

DECADAL, *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens.

DECADE, ***n.*** **[Gr., ten.] The sum or number of ten; an aggregate consisting of ten; as a decade of years; the decades of Livy.**

DECADENCE, DECADENCY, ***n.*** **Decay.**

DECAGON, ***n.*** **[Gr., ten and corner.] In geometry, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles.**

DECAGRAM, ***n.*** **[Gr., ten and a weight.] A French weight of ten grams, or 154 grains, 44 decimals, equal to 6 penny weights, and 10 grains, 44 decimals, equal to 5 grams, 63 decimals, avoirdupoise.**

DECAGYN, ***n.*** **[Gr., ten and female.] In botany, a plant having ten pistils.**

DECAGYNIAN, ***a.*** **Having ten pistils.**

DECAHEDRAL, ***a.*** **Having ten sides.**

DECAHEDRON, ***n.*** **[Gr., ten and a base.] In geometry, a figure or body having ten sides.**

DECALITER, ***n.*** **[Gr., ten and liter.] A French measure of capacity, containing ten liters, or 610.28 cubic inches, equal to two gallons and 64,44231 cubic inches.**

DECALOGIST, ***n.*** **One who explains the decalogue.**

DECALOGUE, ***n.*** **dec'alog. [Gr., ten and speech.] The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses at mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone.**

DECAMETER, ***n.*** **[Gr., ten and measure.] A French measure of length, consisting of ten meters, and equal to 393 English inches, and 71 decimals.**

DECAMP, ***v.i.*** **To remove or depart from a camp; to march off; as, the army decamped at six o'clock.**

DECAMPMENT, ***n.*** **Departure from a camp; a marching off.**

DECANAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a deanery.**

DECANDER, ***n.*** **[Gr., ten and a male.] In botany, a plant having ten stamens.**

DECANDRIAN, ***a.*** **Having ten stamens.**

DECANGULAR, ***a.*** **[Gr., ten and angular.] Having ten angles.**

DECANT, ***v.t.*** **[L., to sing; literally, to throw.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another; as, to decant wine.**

DECANTATION, ***n.*** **The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.**

DECANTED, ***pp.*** **Poured off, or from one vessel into another.**

DECANTER, ***n.***

1. A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors. A glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors, for filling the drinking glasses.*NWAD DECANTER.2*

2. One who decants liquors.*NWAD DECANTER.3*

DECANTING, ***ppr.*** **Pouring off, as liquor from its lees, or from one vessel to another.**

DECAPITATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., head.] To behead; to cut off the head.**

DECAPITATION, ***n.*** **The act of beheading.**

DECAPHYLLOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. ten and a leaf.] Having ten leaves.**

DECARBONIZE, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of carbon; as, to decarbonize steel.**

DECARBONIZED, ***pp.*** **Deprived of carbon.**

DECARBONIZING, ***ppr.*** **Depriving of carbon.**

DECASTICH, ***n.*** **[Gr. ten and a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.**

DECASTYLE, ***n.*** **[Gr. ten and a column.] A building with an ordnance of ten columns in front.**

DECAY, ***v.i.*** **[Fr. dechoir, from L. de and cado, to fall, or decedo.]**

1. To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to a less perfect state, or towards destruction; to fail; to decline; to be gradually impaired. Our bodies decay in old age; a tree decays; buildings decay; fortunes decay.*NWAD DECAY.2*

2. To become weaker; to fail; as, our strength decays, or hopes decay.*NWAD DECAY.3*

DECAY, ***v.t.*** **To cause to fail; to impair; to bring to a worse state.**

Infirmity, that decays the wise, doth ever make better the fool.*NWAD DECAY.5*

DECAY, ***n.***

1. Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any species of excellence or perfection; decline to a worse or less perfect state; tendency towards dissolution or extinction; a state of depravation or diminution. Old men feel the decay of the body. We perceive the decay of the faculties in age. We lament the decay of virtue and patriotism in the state. The northern nations invaded the Roman Empire, when in a state of decay.*NWAD DECAY.7*

2. Declension from prosperity; decline of fortune.*NWAD DECAY.8*

If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay. *Leviticus 25:35*.*NWAD DECAY.9*

3. Cause of decay.*NWAD DECAY.10*

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers, is the decay of the whole age.*NWAD DECAY.11*

DECAYED, *pp.* Having fallen from a good or sound state; impaired; weakened; diminished.

DECAYEDNESS, *n.* A state of being impaired; decayed state.

DECAYER, *n.* That which causes decay.

DECAYING, *ppr.* Failing; declining; passing from a good, prosperous or sound state, to a worse condition; perishing.

DECAYING, *n.* Decay; decline.

DECEASE, *n.* [L. to depart or to withdraw.] Literally, departure; hence, departure from this life; death; applied to human beings only.

Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and spoke of his decease, which he should accomplish at Jerusalem. *Luke 9:31*.*NWAD DECEASE.2*

DECEASE, *v.i.* To depart from this life; to die.

Gen. Washington deceased, December 14, 1799, in the 68th year of his age.*NWAD DECEASE.4*

DECEASED, *pp.* or *a.* Departed from life. This is used as a passive participle. He is deceased, for he has deceased; he was deceased, for he had deceased. This use of the participle of an intransitive verb is not infrequent, but the word omitted is really has. He has deceased. It is properly an adjective, like dead.

DECEASING, *ppr.* Departing from life; dying.

DECEDENT, *n.* A deceased person.

DECEIT, *n.*

1. Literally, a catching or ensnaring. Hence, the misleading of a person; the leading of another person to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true, and thus to ensnare him; fraud; fallacy; cheat; any declaration, artifice or practice, which misleads another, or causes him to believe what is false.*NWAD DECEIT.2*

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter deceit. *Job 27:4*.*NWAD DECEIT.3*

2. Stratagem; artifice; device intended to mislead.*NWAD DECEIT.4*

They imagine deceits all the day long. *Psalm 38:12*.*NWAD DECEIT.5*

3. In scripture, that which is obtained by guile, fraud or oppression.*NWAD DECEIT.6*

Their houses are full of deceit. *Jeremiah 5:27*; *Zephaniah 1:9*.*NWAD DECEIT.7*

4. In law, any trick, device, craft, collusion, shift, covin, or underhand practice, used to defraud another.*NWAD DECEIT.8*

DECEITFUL, *a.*

1. Tending to mislead, deceive or ensnare; as deceitful words; deceitful practices.*NWAD DECEITFUL.2*

Favor is deceitful. *Proverbs 31:30*.*NWAD DECEITFUL.3*

2. Full of deceit; trickish; fraudulent; cheating; as a deceitful man.*NWAD DECEITFUL.4*

DECEITFULLY, *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

The sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Hamor his father deceitfully. *Genesis 34:13*.*NWAD DECEITFULLY.2*

DECEITFULNESS, *n.*

1. Tendency to mislead or deceive; as the deceitfulness of sin.*NWAD DECEITFULNESS.2*

2. The quality of being fraudulent; as the deceitfulness of a man's practices.*NWAD DECEITFULNESS.3*

3. The disposition to deceive; as, a man's deceitfulness may be habitual.*NWAD DECEITFULNESS.4*

DECEITLESS, *a.* Free from deceit.

DECEIVABLE, *a.*

1. Subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture; as, young persons are very deceivable.*NWAD DECEIVABLE.2*

2. Subject or apt to produce error or deception; deceitful.*NWAD DECEIVABLE.3*

Fair promises often prove deceivable.*NWAD DECEIVABLE.4*

DECEIVABLENESS, *n.*

1. Liableness to be deceived.*NWAD DECEIVABLENESS.2*

2. Liableness to deceive.*NWAD DECEIVABLENESS.3*

The deceivableness of unrighteousness. *2 Thessalonians 2:10*.*NWAD DECEIVABLENESS.4*

DECEIVE, *v.t.* [L to take asid, to ensnare.]

1. To mislead the mind; to cause to err; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to impose on; to delude.*NWAD*

DECEIVE.2

Take heed that no man deceive you. *Matthew 24:4*.*NWAD DECEIVE.3*

If we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves. *1 John 1:8*.*NWAD DECEIVE.4*

2. To beguile; to cheat.*NWAD DECEIVE.5*

Your father hath deceived me, and changed my wages ten times.*NWAD DECEIVE.6*

3. To cut off from expectation; to frustrate or disappoint; as, his hopes were deceived.*NWAD DECEIVE.7*

4. To take from; to rob.*NWAD DECEIVE.8*

Plant fruit trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they deceive the trees.*NWAD DECEIVE.9*

DECEIVED, *pp.* Misled; led into error; beguiled; cheated; deluded.

DECEIVER, *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

I shall seem to my father as a deceiver. *Genesis 27:12*.*NWAD DECEIVER.2*

DECEIVING, *ppr.* Misleading; ensnaring; beguiling; cheating.

DECEMBER, *n.* [L. december, from decem, ten; this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March.]

The last month in the year, in which the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and makes the winter solstice.*NWAD DECEMBER.2*

DECEMDENTATE, *a.* [L. decem, ten, and dentatus, toothed.]

Having ten points or teeth.

DECEMFID, ***a.*** **[L. decem, ten, and fido, to divide.]**

Ten-cleft; divided into ten parts; having ten divisions.*NWAD DECEMFID.2*

DECEMLOCULAR, ***a.*** **[L. decem, ten, and loculus, a little bag or cell.] Having ten cells for seeds.**

DECEMPEDAL, ***a.*** **[L. decem, ten, and pes, a foot.] Ten feet in length.**

DECEMVIR, ***n.*** **[L. decem, ten, and vir, a man.] One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome.**

DECEMVIRAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the decemvirs in Rome.**

DECEMVIRATE, ***n.***

1. The office or term of office of the decemvirs or ten magistrates in Rome, who had absolute authority for two years.*NWAD DECEMVIRATE.2*

2. A body of ten men in authority.*NWAD DECEMVIRATE.3*

DECENCY, ***n.*** **[L. to be fit or becoming; Gr. to be good, or fit for.]**

1. That which is fir, suitable or becoming, in words or behavior; propriety of form, in social intercourse, in actions or discourse; proper formality; becoming ceremony. It has a special reference to behavior; as decency of conduct; decency of worship. But it is used also in reference to speech; as, he discoursed with decency.*NWAD DECENCY.2*

Those thousand decencies, that daily flow*NWAD DECENCY.3*

From all her words and actions.*NWAD DECENCY.4*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.*NWAD DECENCY.5*

3. Propriety in speech; modesty; opposed to ribaldry, or obscenity.*NWAD DECENCY.6*

Want of decency is want of sense.*NWAD DECENCY.7*

It may be also used for propriety of speech, opposed to rudeness, or disrespectful language; and for propriety in dress, opposed to raggedness, exposure of nakedness, filthiness, etc.*NWAD DECENCY.8*

DECENNARY, *n.* [L. from decem, ten, and annus, a year.]

1. A period of years.*NWAD DECENNARY.2*

2. A tithing consisting of ten freeholders and their families.*NWAD DECENNARY.3*

DECENNIAL, *a.* [L. as above.] Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; or happening every ten years; as a decennial period; decennial games.

DECENNOVAL, DECENNOVARY, *a.* [L. decem, ten, and novem, nine.] Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or circle of nineteen years.

DECENT, *a.* [L. decens; Fr. decent.]

1. Becoming; fit; suitable, in words, behavior, dress and ceremony; as decent language; decent conduct or actions; decent ornaments or dress.*NWAD DECENT.2*

2. Comely; not gaudy or ostentatious.*NWAD DECENT.3*

A sable stole of Cyprus lawn*NWAD DECENT.4*

O’er the decent shoulders drawn.*NWAD DECENT.5*

3. Not immodest.*NWAD DECENT.6*

4. In popular language, moderate, but competent; not large; as a decent fortune. So a decent person is one not highly accomplished, nor offensively rude.*NWAD DECENT.7*

DECENTLY, ***adv.***

1. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech.*NWAD DECENTLY.2*

2. Without immodesty.*NWAD DECENTLY.3*

Past hope of safety, ‘twas his latest care,*NWAD DECENTLY.4*

Like falling Caesar, decently to die.*NWAD DECENTLY.5*

DECENTNESS, ***n.*** **Decency.**

DECEPTIBILITY, ***n.*** **The quality or state of being capable or liable to be deceived.**

DECEPTIBLE, ***a.*** **That may be deceived.**

DECEPTION, ***n.***

1. The act of deceiving or misleading.*NWAD DECEPTION.2*

All deception is a misapplication of the established signs used to communicate thoughts.*NWAD DECEPTION.3*

2. The state of being deceived or misled. Incautious and inexperienced youth is peculiarly exposed to deception.*NWAD DECEPTION.4*

3. Artifice practiced; cheat; as, a scheme is alla deception.*NWAD DECEPTION.5*

DECEPTIOUS, ***a.*** **Tending to deceive; deceitful.**

DECEPTIVE, ***a.*** **Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress false opinions; as a deceptive countenance or**

appearance.

DECEPTORY, ***a.*** **Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead.**

DECERPT, ***a.*** **Cropped.**

DECERPTION, ***n.*** **[L. to pluck off.] A pulling or plucking off; a cropping.**

DECERTATION, ***n.*** **[L. To strive.] Strife; contest for mastery.**

DECESSION, ***n.*** **[L. to pass.] Departure.**

DECHARM, ***v.t.*** **To remove a spell or enchantment; to disenchant.**

DECHARMED, ***pp.*** **Disenchanted.**

DECHARMING, ***ppr.*** **Removing a spell.**

DECHRISTIANIZE, ***v.t.*** **To turn from christianity; to banish christian belief and principles from.**

DECIDABLE, ***a.*** **That may be decided.**

DECIDE, ***v.t.*** **[L. To strike, to cut.] Literally, to cut off, and thus to end. Hence,**

1. To end; to determine, as a controversy, by verdict of a jury, or by a judgement of court. We say, the court or the jury decided the cause in favor of the plaintiff, or of the defendant.*NWAD DECIDE.2*

2. To end or determine, as a dispute or quarrel.*NWAD DECIDE.3*

3. To end or determine a combat or battle; as, a body of reserve, brought to the charge, decided the contest.*NWAD DECIDE.4*

4. To determine; to fix the event of.*NWAD DECIDE.5*

The fate of the bill is decided.*NWAD DECIDE.6*

5. In general, to end; to terminate.*NWAD DECIDE.7*

DECIDE, *v.i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion.

We cannot decide how far resistance is lawful or practicable.*NWAD DECIDE.9*

The court decided in favor of the defendant.*NWAD DECIDE.10*

DECIDED, *pp.* Determined; ended; concluded.

DECIDED, *a.* That implies decision; clear; unequivocal; that puts an end to doubt.

I find much cause to reproach myself, that I have lived so long, and have given no decided and public proofs of my being a christian. P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.*NWAD DECIDED.3*

DECIDEDLY, *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputable; in a manner to preclude doubt.

DECIDENCE, *n.* A falling off.

DECIDER, *n.* One who determines a cause or contest.

DECIDING, *ppr.* Determing; ending; concluding.

DECIDUOUS, *a.* [L. to fall.] Falling; not perennial or permanent. In botany, a deciduous leaf is one which falls in autumn; a deciduous calyx, is that which falls after the corol opens; distinguished from permanent.

DECIDUOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of falling once a year.

DECIGRAM, *n.* A French weight of one tenth of a gram.

DECIL, ***n.*** **An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac.**

DECILITER, ***n.*** **A French measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter.**

DECIMAL, ***a.*** **[L. decimus, tenth, from decem, ten.]**

1. Numbered by ten; as decimal progression.*NWAD DECIMAL.2*

2. Increasing or diminishing by ten; as decimal numbers; decimal arithmetic; decimal fractions.*NWAD DECIMAL.3*

3. Tenth; as a decimal part.*NWAD DECIMAL.4*

DECIMALLY, ***adv.*** **By tens; by means of decimals.**

DECIMATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. decimo, from decem, ten.]**

1. To tithe; to take the tenth part.*NWAD DECIMATE.2*

2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man; a practice in armies, for punishing mutinous or unfaithful troops.*NWAD DECIMATE.3*

3. To take every tenth.*NWAD DECIMATE.4*

DECIMATION, ***n.***

1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot.*NWAD DECIMATION.2*

2. The selecting by lot for punishment every tenth man, in a company or regiment, etc.*NWAD DECIMATION.3*

DECIMATOR, ***n.*** **One who selects every tenth man, in a company or regiment, etc.**

DECIMETER, ***n.*** **A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or 3 inches and 93710 decimals.**

DECIMO-SEXTO, *n.* A book is in decimo-sexto, when a sheet is folded into sixteen leaves.

DECIPHER, *v.t.*

1. To find the alphabet of a cipher; to explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what letter each character or mark represents; as, to decipher a letter written in ciphers.*NWAD DECIPHER.2*

2. To unfold; to unravel what is intricate; to explain what is obscure or difficult to be understood; as, to decipher an ambiguous speech, or an ancient manuscript or inscription.*NWAD DECIPHER.3*

3. To write out; to mark down in characters.*NWAD DECIPHER.4*

4. To stamp; to mark; to characterize.*NWAD DECIPHER.5*

DECIPHERED, *pp.* Explained; unraveled; marked.

DECIPHERER, *n.* One who explains what is written in ciphers.

DECIPHERING, *ppr.* Explaining; detecting the letters represented by ciphers; unfolding; marking.

DECISION, *n.*

1. Determination, as of a question or doubt; final judgment or opinion, in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion; as the decision of the Supreme Court. He has considered the circumstances of the case and come to a decision.*NWAD DECISION.2*

2. Determination of a contest or event; end of a struggle; as the decision of a battle by arms.*NWAD DECISION.3*

3. In Scotland, a narrative or report of the proceedings of the Court of Sessions.*NWAD DECISION.4*

4. Report of the opinions and determinations of any tribunal. We say, read the decisions of the Court of King's Bench.*NWAD*

DECISION.5

5. Act of separation; devision.*NWAD DECISION.6*

DECISIVE, *a.*

1. Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, or any subject of deliberation; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy; as, the opinion of the court is decisive of the question.*NWAD DECISIVE.2*

2. Having the power of determining a contest or event; as, the victory of the allies was decisive.*NWAD DECISIVE.3*

DECISIVELY, *adv.* In a conclusive manner; in a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt or contest.

DECISIVENESS, *n.*

1. The power of an argument or of evidence to terminate a difference or doubt; conclusiveness.*NWAD DECISIVENESS.2*

2. The power of an event to put an end to a contest.*NWAD DECISIVENESS.3*

DECISORY, *a.* Able to decide or determine.

DECK, *v.t.*

1. Primarily, to cover; to overspread; to put on. Hence,*NWAD DECK.2*

2. To clothe; to dress the person; but usually, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; to adorn; to embellish.*NWAD DECK.3*

The dew with spangles decked the ground.*NWAD DECK.4*

3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.*NWAD DECK.5*

DECK, *n.*

1. The covering of a ship, which constitutes a floor, made of timbers and planks. Small vessels have only one deck; larger ships have two or three decks. A flush deck is a continued floor from stem to stern, on one line.*NWAD DECK.7*

2. A pack of cards piled regularly on each other.*NWAD DECK.8*

DECKED, *pp.* Covered; adorned; furnished with a deck.

DECKER, *n.*

1. One who decks or adorns; a coverer; as a table-decker.*NWAD DECKER.2*

2. Of a ship, we say, she is a two-decker or a three-decker, that is, she has two decks or three decks.*NWAD DECKER.3*

DECKING, *ppr.* Covering; arraying; adorning.

DECKING, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.

DECLAIM, *v.i.* [L. to cry out.]

1. To speak a set oration in public; to speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech, or oration; as, the students declaim twice a week.*NWAD DECLAIM.2*

2. To harangue; to speak loudly or earnestly, to a public body or assembly, with a view to convince their minds or move their passions.*NWAD DECLAIM.3*

DECLAIM, *v.t.*

1. To speak in public.*NWAD DECLAIM.5*

2. To speak in favor of; to advocate.*NWAD DECLAIM.6*

DECLAIMANT or DECLAIMER, *n.*

1. One who declaims; a speaker in public; one who attempts to convince by a harangue.*NWAD DECLAIMANT.2*

2. One who speaks clamorously.*NWAD DECLAIMANT.3*

DECLAIMING, *ppr.* Speaking rhetorically; haranguing.

DECLAIMING, *n.* A harangue.

DECLAMATION, *n.*

1. A speech made in public, in the tone and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the reason or to the passions; a set speech; a harangue. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is applies also to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, mere declamation; empty declamation.*NWAD DECLAMATION.2*

2. A piece spoken in public, or intended for the public.*NWAD DECLAMATION.3*

DECLAMATOR, *n.* A declaimer.

DECLAMATORY, *a.*

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; as a declamatory theme.*NWAD DECLAMATORY.2*

2. Appealing to the passions; noisy; rhetorical without solid sense or argument; as a declamatory way or style.*NWAD DECLAMATORY.3*

DECLATABLE, *a.* That may be declared, or proved.

DECLARATION, *n.*

1. An affirmation; an open expression of facts or opinions; verbal

utterance; as, he declared his sentiments, and I rely on his declaration.*NWAD DECLARATION.2*

2. Expression of facts, opinions, promises, predictions, etc., in writings; records or reports of what has been declared or uttered.*NWAD DECLARATION.3*

The scriptures abound in declarations of mercy to penitent sinners.*NWAD DECLARATION.4*

3. Publication; manifestation; as the declaration of the greatness of Mordecai. *Esther 10:2*.*NWAD DECLARATION.5*

4. A public annunciation; proclamation; as the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.*NWAD DECLARATION.6*

5. In law, that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of complaint; the narration or count.*NWAD DECLARATION.7*

DECLARATIVE, *a.*

1. Making declaration; explanatory; making show or manifestation; as, the name of a thing may be declarative of its form or nature.*NWAD DECLARATIVE.2*

2. Making proclamation, or publication.*NWAD DECLARATIVE.3*

DECLARATORILY, *adv.* By declaration, or exhibition.

DECLARATORY, *a.* Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; expressive; as, this clause is declaratory of the will of the legislature. The declaratory part of a law, is that which sets forth and defines what is right and what is wrong. A declaratory act, is an act or statute which sets forth more clearly and explains the intention of the legislature in a former act.

DECLARE, *v.t.* [L. to make clear.]

1. To clear; to free from obscurity; to make plain.*NWAD DECLARE.2*

2. To make known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others by words.*NWAD DECLARE.3*

I will declare what he hath done for my soul. *Psalm 66:16*.*NWAD DECLARE.4*

3. To make known; to show to the eye or to the understanding; to exhibit; to manifest by other means than words.*NWAD DECLARE.5*

The heavens declare the glory of God. *Psalm 19:1*.*NWAD DECLARE.6*

4. To publish; to proclaim.*NWAD DECLARE.7*

Declare his glory among the heathen. *1 Chronicles 16:24*.*NWAD DECLARE.8*

Declaring the conversion of the Gentiles. *Acts 15:3*.*NWAD DECLARE.9*

5. To assert; to affirm; as, he declares the story to be false.*NWAD DECLARE.10*

To declare one's self, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.*NWAD DECLARE.11*

DECLARE, ***v.i.***

1. To make a declaration; to proclaim or avow some opinion or resolution in favor or in opposition; to make known explicitly some determination; with for or against; as, the prince declared for the allies; the allied powers declared against France.*NWAD DECLARE.13*

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;*NWAD DECLARE.14*

And then come smiling, and declare for fate.*NWAD DECLARE.15*

2. In law, to recite the causes of complaint against the defendant; as, the plaintiff declares in debt or trespass.*NWAD DECLARE.16*

3. To show or manifest the issue or event; to decide in favor of; as, victory had not declared for either party.*NWAD DECLARE.17*

DECLARED, *pp.* Made known; told explicitly; avowed; exhibited; manifested; published; proclaimed; recited.

DECLAREDLY, *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.

DECLARER, *n.* One who makes known or publishes; that which exhibits.

DECLARING, *ppr.* Making known by words or by other means; manifesting; publishing; affirming; reciting the cause of complaint.

DECLARING, *n.* Declaration; proclamation.

DECLENSION, *n.*

1. Literally, a leaning back or down; hence, a falling or declining towards a worse state; a tendency towards a less degree of excellence or perfection. The declension of a state is manifested by corruption of morals. We speak of the declension of virtue, of manners, of taste, of the sciences, of the fine arts, and sometimes of life or years; but in the latter application, decline is more generally used.*NWAD DECLENSION.2*

2. Declination; a declining; descent; slope; as the declension of the shore towards the sea.*NWAD DECLENSION.3*

3. In grammar, inflection of nouns, adjectives and pronouns; the declining, deviation or leaning of the termination of a word from the termination of the nomitive case; change of termination to form the oblique cases. Thus from rex in the nominative case, are formed regis in the genitive, regi in the dative, regem in the accusative, and rege in the ablative.*NWAD DECLENSION.4*

DECLINABLE, ***a.*** **That may be declined; changing its termination in the oblique cases; as a declinable noun.**

DECLINATE, ***a.*** **In botany, bending or bent downwards, in a curve; declining.**

DECLINATION, ***n.***

1. A leaning; the act of bending down; as a declination of the head.*NWAD DECLINATION.2*

2. A declining, or falling into a worse state; change from a better to a worse condition; decay; deterioration; gradual failure or diminution of strength, soundness, vigor or excellence.*NWAD DECLINATION.3*

3. A deviation from a right line, in a literal sense; oblique motion; as the declination of a descending body.*NWAD DECLINATION.4*

4. Deviation from rectitude in behavior or morals; obliquity of conduct; as a declination from the path of integrity.*NWAD DECLINATION.5*

5. In astronomy, a variation from a fixed point or line. The distance of any celestial object from the equinoctial line, or equator, either northward or southward.*NWAD DECLINATION.6*

6. Declination of the compass or needle, is the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place.*NWAD DECLINATION.7*

7. In dialing, the declination of a wall or plane, is an arch of the horizon, contained between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from the east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if you reckon from the north or south.*NWAD DECLINATION.8*

8. In grammar, declension; or the inflection of a noun through its various terminations.*NWAD DECLINATION.9*

DECLINATOR, DECLINATORY, ***n.*** **An instrument for taking the declination, or inclination of a plane; an instrument in dialling.**

Declinatory plea, in law, a plea before trial or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court. The plea of benefit of clergy is a declinatory plea.*NWAD DECLINATOR.2*

DECLINE, *v.i.* [L. to lean.]

1. To lean downward; as, the head declines towards the earth.*NWAD DECLINE.2*

2. To lean from a right line; to deviate; in a literal sense.*NWAD DECLINE.3*

3. To lean or deviate from rectitude, in a moral sense; to leave the path of truth or justice, or the course prescribed.*NWAD DECLINE.4*

Yet do I not decline from thy testimonies. *Psalm 119:157*.*NWAD DECLINE.5*

4. To fall; to tend or draw towards the close; as, the day declines.*NWAD DECLINE.6*

5. To avoid or shun; to refuse; not to comply; not to do; as, he declined to take any part in the concern.*NWAD DECLINE.7*

6. To fall; to fail; to sink; to decay; to be impaired; to tend to a less perfect state; as, the vigor of youth declines in age; health declines; virtue declines; religion declines; national credit and prosperity decline, under a corrupt administration.*NWAD DECLINE.8*

7. To sink; to diminish; to fall in value; as, the prices of land and goods decline at the close of a war.*NWAD DECLINE.9*

DECLINE, *v.t.*

1. To bend downward; to bring down.*NWAD DECLINE.11*

In melancholy deep, with head declined.*NWAD DECLINE.12*

2. To bend to one side; to move from a fixed point or right line.*NWAD DECLINE.13*

3. To shun or avoid; to refuse; not to engage in; to be cautious not to do or interfere; not to accept or comply with; as, he declined the contest; he declined the offer; he declined the business or pursuit.*NWAD DECLINE.14*

4. To inflect; to change the termination of a word, for forming the oblique cases; as, Dominus, Domini, Domino, Dominum, Domine.*NWAD DECLINE.15*

DECLINE, *n.* Literally, a leaning from; hence, a falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration; as the decline of life; the decline of strength; the decline of virtue and religion; the decline of revenues; the decline of agriculture, commerce or manufactures; the decline of learning.

DECLINED, *pp.* Bent downward or from; inflected.

DECLINING, *ppr.* Leaning; deviating; falling; failing; decaying; tending to a worse state; avoiding; refusing; inflecting.

DECLIVITY, *n.* [L. sloping.] Declination from a horizontal line; descent of land; inclination downward; a slope; a gradual descent of the earth, of a rock or other thing: chiefly used of the earth, and opposed to acclivity, or ascent; the same slope, considered as descending, being a declivity, and considered as ascending, an acclivity.

DECLIVOUS, DECLIVITOUS, *a.* Gradually descending; not precipitous; sloping.

DECOCT, *v.t.* [L. to boil.]

1. To prepare by boiling; to digest in hot or boiling water.*NWAD DECOCT.2*

2. To digest by the heat of the stomach; to prepare as food for nourishing the body.*NWAD DECOCT.3*

3. To boil in water, for extracting the principles or virtues of a substance.*NWAD DECOCT.4*

4. To boil up to a consistence; to invigorate.*NWAD DECOCT.5*

DECOCTIBLE, *a.* That may be boiled or digested.

DECOCTION, *n.*

1. The act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues.*NWAD DECOCTION.2*

2. The liquor in which a substance has been boiled; water impregnated with the principles of any animal or vegetable substance boiled in it; as a weak or a strong decoction of Peruvian bark.*NWAD DECOCTION.3*

DECOCTIVE, *a.* That may be easily decocted.

DECOCTURE, *n.* A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATE, *v.t.* To behead.

DECOLLATED, *pp.* Beheaded.

DECOLLATION, *n.* [L. to behead; the neck.] The act of beheading; the act of cutting off the neck of an animal, and severing the head from the body. It is especially used of St. John the Baptist, and of a painting which represents his beheading.

DECOLORATION, *n.* Absence of color.

DECOMPLEX, *a.* Compounded of complex ideas.

DECOMPOSABLE, *a.* That may be decomposed; capable of being resolved into its constituent elements.

DECOMPOSE, *v.t.* To separate the constituent parts of a body or substance; to disunite elementary particles combined by affinity or chimical attraction; to resolve into original elements.

DECOMPOSED, *pp.* Separated or resolved into the constituent parts.

DECOMPOSING, *ppr.* Separating into constituent parts.

DECOMPOSITE, *a.* Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.

DECOMPOSITION, *n.*

1. Analysis; the act of separating the constituent parts of a substance, which are chimically combined. Decomposition differs from mechanical division, as the latter effects no change in the properties of the body divided, whereas the parts chimically decomposed have properties very different from those of the substance itself.*NWAD DECOMPOSITION.2*

2. A second composition.*NWAD DECOMPOSITION.3*

DECOMPOUND, *v.t.*

1. To compound a second time; to compound or mix with that which is already compound; to form by a second composition.*NWAD DECOMPOUND.2*

2. To decompose.*NWAD DECOMPOUND.3*

DECOMPOUND, *a.*

1. Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time.*NWAD DECOMPOUND.5*

2. A decompound leaf, in botany, is when the primary petiole is so divided that each part forms a compound leaf. A decompound flower is formed of compound flowers, or containing, within a common calyx, smaller calyxes, common to several flowers.*NWAD DECOMPOUND.6*

DECOMPOUNDABLE, *a.* That may be decompounded.

DECOMPOUNDED, *pp.* Compounded a second time; composed of things already compounded.

DECOMPOUNDING, *ppr.* Compounding a second time.

DECORATE, *v.t.* [L. comeliness, grace.]

1. To adorn; to beautify; to embellish; used of external ornaments or apparel; as, to decorate the person; to decorate an edifice; to decorate a lawn with flowers.*NWAD DECORATE.2*

2. To adorn with internal grace or beauty; to render lovely; as, to decorate the mind with virtue.*NWAD DECORATE.3*

3. To adorn or beautify with any thing agreeable; to embellish; as, to decorate a hero with honors, or a lady with

accomplishments.*NWAD DECORATE.4*

DECORATED, *pp.* Adorned; beautified; embellished.

DECORATING, *ppr.* Adorning; embellishing; rendering beautiful to the eye, or lovely to the mind.

DECORATION, *n.*

1. Ornament; embellishment; any thing added which renders more agreeable to the eye or to the intellectual view.*NWAD DECORATION.2*

2. In architecture, any thing which adorns and enriches an edifice, as vases, paintings, figures, festoons, etc.*NWAD DECORATION.3*

3. In theaters, the scenes, which are changed as occasion requires.*NWAD DECORATION.4*

DECORATOR, *n.* One who adorns or embellishes.

DECOROUS, *a.* Decent; suitable to a character, or to the time, place and occasion; becoming; proper; befitting; as a decorous speech; decorous behavior; a decorous dress for a judge.

DECOROUSLY, *adv.* In a becoming manner.

DECORTICATE, *v.t.* [L. bark.] To strip off bark; to peel; to husk; to take off the exterior coat; as, to decorticate barley.

DECORTICATED, *pp.* Stripped of bark; peeled; husked.

DECORTICATING, *ppr.* Stripping off bark or the external coat; peeling.

DECORTICATION, *n.* The act of stripping off bark or husk.

DECORUM, *n.* [L. to become.]

1. Propriety of speech or behavior; suitableness of speech and behavior, to one's own character, and to the characters present, or to the place and occasion; seemliness; decency; opposed to rudeness, licentiousness, or levity.*NWAD DECORUM.2*

To speak and behave with decorum is essential to good breeding.*NWAD DECORUM.3*

2. In architecture, the suitableness of a building, and of its parts and ornaments, to its place and uses.*NWAD DECORUM.4*

DECOY, *n.*

1. Any thing intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger or the power of an enemy.*NWAD DECOY.2*

2. A place for catching wild fowls.*NWAD DECOY.3*

DECOY-DUCK, *n.* A duck employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken.

DECOYED, *pp.* Lured or drawn into a snare or net; allured into danger by deception.

DECOYING, *ppr.* Luring into a snare or net by deception; leading into evil or danger.

DECOY-MAN, *n.* A man employed in decoying and catching fowls.

DECREASE, *v.i.* [L. To grow.] To become less; to be diminished gradually, in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, quality, or excellence; as, the days decrease in length from June to December.

He must increase, but I must decrease. *John 3:30*.*NWAD DECREASE.2*

DECREASE, *v.t.* To lessen; to make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality

or excellence, etc.; to diminish gradually or by small deductions; as, extravagance decreases the means of charity; every payment decreases a debt; intemperance decreases the strength and powers of life.

DECREASE, ***n.***

1. A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; as a decrease of revenue; a decrease of strength.*NWAD DECREASE.5*

2. The wane of the moon; the gradual diminution of the visible face of the moon from the full to the change.*NWAD DECREASE.6*

DECREASED, *pp.* Lessened; diminished.

DECREASING, *ppr.* Becoming less; diminishing; waning.

DECREE, *n.* [L. To judge; to divide.]

1. Judicial decision, or determination of a litigated cause; as a decree of the court of chancery. The decision of a court of equity is called a decree; that of a court of law, a judgment.*NWAD DECREE.2*

2. In the civil law, a determination or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties.*NWAD DECREE.3*

3. An edict or law made by a council for regulating any business within their jurisdiction; as the decrees of ecclesiastical councils.*NWAD DECREE.4*

4. In general, an order, edict or law made by a superior as a rule to govern inferiors.*NWAD DECREE.5*

There went a decree from Cesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. *Luke 2:1*.*NWAD DECREE.6*

5. Established law, or rule.*NWAD DECREE.7*

He made a decree for the rain. *Job 28:26*.*NWAD DECREE.8*

6. In theology, predetermined purpose of God; the purpose or

determination of an immutable Being, whose plan of operations is, like himself, unchangeable.*NWAD DECREE.9*

DECREE, *v.t.*

1. To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence; as, the court decreed that the property should be restored; or they decreed a restoration of the property.*NWAD DECREE.11*

2. To determine or resolve legislatively; to fix or appoint; to set or constitute by edict or in purpose.*NWAD DECREE.12*

Thou shalt decree a thing, and it shall be established. *Job 22:28*.*NWAD DECREE.13*

Let us not be solicitous to know what God has decreed concerning us.*NWAD DECREE.14*

DECREED, *pp.* Determined judicially; resolved; appointed; established in purpose.

DECREEING, *ppr.* Determining; resolving; appointing; ordering.

DECREMENT, *n.*

1. Decrease; waste; the state of becoming less gradually.*NWAD DECREMENT.2*

Rocks and mountains suffer a continual decrement.*NWAD DECREMENT.3*

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution, or waste.*NWAD DECREMENT.4*

3. In heraldry, the wane of the moon.*NWAD DECREMENT.5*

4. In crystalography, a successive diminution of the lamens of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced.*NWAD*

DECREPIT, *a.* [L. to break.] Broken down with age; wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay; weakened by age.

DECREPITATE, *v.t.* [L. To break or burst, to crackle.] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or crackling of the substance; as, to decrepitate salt.

DECREPITATE, *v.i.* To crackle, as salts when roasting.

DECREPITATED, *pp.* Roasted with a crackling noise.

DECREPITATING, *ppr.* Crackling; roasting with a crackling noise; suddenly bursting when exposed to heat.

DECREPITATION, *n.* The act of roasting with a continual crackling; or the separation of parts with a crackling noise, occasioned by heat.

DECREPITNESS, DECREPITUDE, *n.* The broken, crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age.

DECRESCENT, *a.* Decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution; as a decrescent moon.

DECRETAL, *n.*

1. A letter of the pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. The decretals form the second part of the canon law.*NWAD DECRETAL.2*

2. A book of decrees, or edicts; a body of laws.*NWAD DECRETAL.3*

3. A collection of the popes decrees.*NWAD DECRETAL.4*

DECRETION, *n.* A decreasing.

DECRETIST, ***n.*** **One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals.**

DECRETORILY, ***adv.*** **In a definitive manner.**

DECRETORY, ***a.***

1. Judicial; definitive; established by a decree.*NWAD DECRETORY.2*

The decretory rigors of a condemning sentence.*NWAD DECRETORY.3*

2. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event; as, critical or decretory days.*NWAD DECRETORY.4*

DECREW, ***v.i.*** **To decrease.**

DECRIAL, ***n.*** **A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.**

DECRIED, ***pp.*** **Cried down; descredited; brought into disrepute.**

DECRIER, ***n.*** **One who decries.**

DECROWN, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of a crown.**

DECRY, ***v.t.***

1. To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean or worthless; to clamor against; to discredit by finding fault; as, to decry a poem.*NWAD DECRY.2*

2. To cry down, as improper or unnecessary; to rail or clamor against; to bring into desrepute; as, to decry the measures of administration.*NWAD DECRY.3*

DECUBATION, ***n.*** **The act of lying down.**

DECUMBENCE, DECUMBENCY, *n.* [L. To lie down.] The act of lying down; the posture of lying down.

DECUMBENT, *a.* In botany, declined or bending down; having the stamens and pistils bending down to the lower side; as a decumbent flower.

DECUMBITURE, *n.*

1. The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease.*NWAD DECUMBITURE.2*

2. In astrology, the scheme or aspect of the heavens, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.*NWAD DECUMBITURE.3*

DECUPLE, *a.* [L. Ten.] Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

DECUPLE, *n.* A number ten times repeated.

DECURION, *n.* [L. Ten] An officer in the Roman army, who commanded a decuria, or ten soldiers, which was a third part of the turma, and a thirtieth of the legion of cavalry.

DECURRENT, *a.* [L. To run down; to run.] Extending downwards. A decurrent leaf is a sessile leaf having its base extending downwards along the stem.

DECURSION, *n.* [L. To run.] The act of running down, as a stream.

DECURSIVE, *a.* Running down.

Decursively pinnate, in botany, applied to a leaf, having the leaflets decurrent or running along the petiole.*NWAD DECURSIVE.2*

DECURT, *v.t.* To shorten by cutting off.

DECURTATION, *n.* [L. To shorten.] Tha act of shortening, or

cutting short.

DECURY, *n.* [L. Ten.] A set of ten men under an officer called decurio.

DECUSSATE, *v.t.* [L. To cut or strike across.] To intersect at acute angles, thus X; or in general, to intersect; to cross; as lines, rays, or nerves in the body.

DECUSSATE, DECUSSATED, *a.* Crossed; intersected. In botany, decussated leaves and branches, are such as grow in pairs which alternately cross each other at right angles, or in a regular manner.

In rhetoric, a decussated period is one that consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other. For example, If impudence could effect as much in courts of justice, as insolence sometimes does in the country, Caesina would now yield to the impudence of Ebutius, as he then yielded to his insolent assault.*NWAD DECUSSATE.3*

DECUSSATING, *ppr.* Intersecting at acute angles; crossing.

DECUSSATION, *n.* The act of crossing at unequal angles; the crossing of two lines, rays or nerves, which meet in a point and then proceed and diverge.

DEDALIAN, *a.* Various; variegated; intricate; complex; expert.

DEDALOUS, *a.* Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture; a term applied to the leaves of plants.

DEDECORATE, *v.t.* To disgrace.

DEDECORATION, *n.* A disgracing.

DEDENTITION, *n.* The shedding of teeth.

DEDICATE, *v.t.* [L. To vow, promise, devote, dedicate. See

Class Dg. No. 12, 15, 45. The sense is to send, to throw; hence, to set, to appoint.]

1. To set apart and consecrate to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; to devote to a sacred use, by a solemn act, or by religious ceremonies; as, to dedicate vessels, treasures, a temple, an altar, or a church, to God or to a religious use.*NWAD DEDICATE.2*

Vessels of silver, of gold, and of brass, which king David did dedicate to the Lord. *2 Samuel 8:11*.*NWAD DEDICATE.3*

2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to give wholly or chiefly to. The ministers of the gospel dedicate themselves, their time and their studies, to the service of Christ. A soldier dedicates himself to the profession of arms.*NWAD DEDICATE.4*

3. To inscribe or address to a patron; as, to dedicate a book.*NWAD DEDICATE.5*

DEDICATE, *a.* Consecrated; devoted; appropriated.

DEDICATED, *pp.* Devoted to a divine Being, or to a sacred use; consecrated; appropriated; given wholly to.

DEDICATING, *ppr.* Devoting to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; consecrating; appropriating; giving wholly to.

DEDICATION, *n.*

1. The act of consecrating to a divine Being, or to a sacred use, often with religious solemnities; solemn appropriation; as the dedication of Solomons temple.*NWAD DEDICATION.2*

2. The act of devoting or giving to.*NWAD DEDICATION.3*

3. An address to a patron, prefixed to a book, testifying respect and recommending the work to his protection and favor.*NWAD DEDICATION.4*

DEDICATOR, *n.* One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book

to the favor of a patron.

DEDICATORY, ***a.*** **Composing a dedication; as an epistle dedicatory.**

DEDITION, ***n.*** **[L. To yield.] The act of yielding any thing; surrendry.**

DEDOLENT, ***a.*** **Feeling no compunction.**

DEDUCE, ***v.t.*** **[L. To lead, bring or draw.]**

1. To draw from; to bring from.*NWAD DEDUCE.2*

O goddess, say, shall I deduce my rhymes*NWAD DEDUCE.3*

From the dire nation in its early times?*NWAD DEDUCE.4*

2. To draw from, in reasoning; to gather a truth, opinion or proposition from premises; to infer something from what precedes.*NWAD DEDUCE.5*

Reasoning is nothing but the faculty of deducing unknown truths from principles already known.*NWAD DEDUCE.6*

3. To deduct.*NWAD DEDUCE.7*

4. To transplant.*NWAD DEDUCE.8*

DEDUCED, ***pp.*** **Drawn from; inferred; as a consequence from principles or premises.**

DEDUCEMENT, ***n.*** **The thing drawn from or deduced; inference; that which is collected from premises.**

DEDUCIBLE, ***a.*** **That may be deduced; inferable; collectible by reason from premises; consequential.**

The properties of a triangle are deducible from the complex idea of three lines including a space.*NWAD DEDUCIBLE.2*

DEDUCING, *ppr.* Drawing from; inferring; collecting from principles or facts already established or known.

DEDUCIVE, *a.* Performing the act of deduction.

DEDUCT, *v.t.* To take from; to subtract; to separate or remove, in numbering, estimating or calculating. Thus we say, from the sum of two numbers, deduct the lesser number; from the amount of profits, deduct the charges of freight.

DEDUCTED, *pp.* Taken from; subtracted.

DEDUCTING, ppt. Taking from; subtracting.

DEDUCTION, *n.*

1. The act of deducting.*NWAD DEDUCTION.2*

2. That which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another; defalcation; abatement; as, this sum is a deduction from the yearly rent.*NWAD DEDUCTION.3*

3. That which is drawn from premises; fact, opinion, or hypothesis, collected from principles or facts stated, or established data; inference; consequence drawn; conclusion; as, this opinion is a fair deduction from the principles you have advanced.*NWAD DEDUCTION.4*

DEDUCTIVE, *a.* Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises.

All knowledge is deductive.*NWAD DEDUCTIVE.2*

DEDUCTIVELY, *adv.* By regular deduction; by way of inference; by consequence.

DEED, *n.*

1. That which is done, acted or effected; an act; a fact; a word of

extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.*NWAD DEED.2*

And Joseph said to them, what deed is this which ye have done? *Genesis 44:15*.*NWAD DEED.3*

We receive the due reward of our deeds. *Luke 23:41*.*NWAD DEED.4*

2. Exploit; achievement; illustrious act.*NWAD DEED.5*

Whose deeds some nobler poem shall adorn.*NWAD DEED.6*

3. Power of action; agency.*NWAD DEED.7*

With will and deed created free.*NWAD DEED.8*

4. A writing containing some contract or agreement, and the evidence of its execution; particularly, an instrument on paper or parchment, conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee. This instrument must be executed, and the execution attested, in the manner prescribed by law.*NWAD DEED.9*

Indeed, in fact; in reality. These words are united and called an adverb. But sometimes they are separated by very, in very deed; a more emphatical expression. *Exodus 9:16*.*NWAD DEED.10*

DEED, *v.t.* To convey or transfer by deed; a popular use of the word in America; as, he deeded all his estate to his eldest son.

DEED-ACHIEVING, *a.* That accomplishes great deeds.

DEEDLESS, *a.* Inactive; not performing or having performed deeds or exploits.

DEED-POLL, *n.* A deed not indented, that is, shaved or even, made by one party only.

DEEM, *v.t.*

1. To think; to judge; to be of opinion; to conclude on consideration;

as, he deems it prudent to be silent.*NWAD DEEM.2*

For never can I deem him less than god.*NWAD DEEM.3*

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country. *Acts 27:27*.*NWAD DEEM.4*

2. To estimate.*NWAD DEEM.5*

DEEM, *n.* Opinion; judgment; surmise.

DEEMED, *pp.* Thought; judged; supposed.

DEEMING, *ppr.* Thinking; judging; believing.

DEEMSTER, *n.* A judge in the Isle of Man and in Jersey.

DEEP, *a.*

1. Extending or being far below the surface; descending far downward; profound; opposed to shallow; as deep water; a deep pit or well.*NWAD DEEP.2*

2. Low in situation; being or descending far below the adjacent land; as a deep valley.*NWAD DEEP.3*

3. Entering far; piercing a great way. A tree in a good soil takes deep root. A spear struck deep into the flesh.*NWAD DEEP.4*

4. Far from the outer part; secreted.*NWAD DEEP.5*

A spider deep ambushed in her den.*NWAD DEEP.6*

5. Not superficial or obvious; hidden; secret.*NWAD DEEP.7*

He discovereth deep things out of darkness. *Job 12:22*.*NWAD DEEP.8*

6. Remote from comprehension.*NWAD DEEP.9*

O Lord, thy thoughts are very deep. *Psalm 92:5*.*NWAD DEEP.10*

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject; as a man of deep thought; a deep divine.*NWAD DEEP.11*

8. Artful; contriving; concealing artifice; insidious; designing; as a friend, deep, hollow treacherous.*NWAD DEEP.12*

9. Grave in sound; low; as the deep tones of an organ.*NWAD DEEP.13*

10. Very still; solemn; profound; as deep silence.*NWAD DEEP.14*

11. Thick; black; not to be penetrated by the sight.*NWAD DEEP.15*

Now deeper darkness brooded on the ground.*NWAD DEEP.16*

12. Still; sound; not easily broken or disturbed.*NWAD DEEP.17*

The Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall on Adam. *Genesis 2:21*.*NWAD DEEP.18*

13. Depressed; sunk low, metaphorically; as deep poverty.*NWAD DEEP.19*

14. Dark; intense; strongly colored; as a deep brown; a deep crimson; a deep blue.*NWAD DEEP.20*

15. Unknown; unintelligible.*NWAD DEEP.21*

A people of deeper speech than thou canst perceive. *Isaiah 33:19*.*NWAD DEEP.22*

16. Heart-felt; penetrating; affecting; as a deep sense of guilt.*NWAD DEEP.23*

17. Intricate; not easily understood or unraveled; as a deep plot or intrigue.*NWAD DEEP.24*

This word often qualifies a verb, like an adverb.*NWAD DEEP.25*

Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.*NWAD DEEP.26*

DEEP, ***n.***

1. The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean.*NWAD DEEP.28*

He maketh the deep to boil like a pot. *Job 41:31*.*NWAD DEEP.29*

2. A lake; a great collection of water.*NWAD DEEP.30*

Lanch out into the deep, and let down your nets. *Luke 5:4*.*NWAD DEEP.31*

3. That which is profound, not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible.*NWAD DEEP.32*

Thy judgments are a great deep. *Psalm 36:6*.*NWAD DEEP.33*

4. The most still or solemn part; the midst; as, in deep of night.*NWAD DEEP.34*

DEEPEN, ***v.t.***

1. To make deep or deeper; to sink lower; as, to deepen the channel of a river or harbor; to deepen a well.*NWAD DEEPEN.2*

2. To make dark or darker; to make more thick or gloomy; as, to deepen the shades of night; to deepen gloom.*NWAD DEEPEN.3*

3. To give a darker hue, or a stronger color; as, to deepen a color; to deepen a red, blue or crimson color.*NWAD DEEPEN.4*

4. To make more poignant or distressing; as, to deepen grief or sorrow.*NWAD DEEPEN.5*

5. To make more frightful; as, to deepen the horrors of the scene.*NWAD DEEPEN.6*

6. To make more sad or gloomy; as, to deepen the murmurs of the flood.*NWAD DEEPEN.7*

7. To make more grave; as, to deepen the tones of an organ.*NWAD DEEPEN.8*

DEEPEN, ***v.i.*** **To become more deep; as, the water deepens at every cast of the lead.**

DEEPENED, *pp.* Made more deep.

DEEPENING, *ppr.* Sinking lower; making more deep.

DEEPLY, *adv.*

1. At or to a great depth; far below the surface; as a passion deeply rooted in our nature; precepts deeply engraven on the heart.*NWAD DEEPLY.2*

2. Profoundly; thoroughly; as deeply skilled in ethics or anatomy.*NWAD DEEPLY.3*

3. To or from the inmost recesses of the heart; eith great sorrow; most feelingly.*NWAD DEEPLY.4*

He sighed deeply in his spirit. *Mark 8:12*.*NWAD DEEPLY.5*

He was deeply affected at the sight.*NWAD DEEPLY.6*

4. To a great degree; as, he has deeply offended.*NWAD DEEPLY.7*

They have deeply corrupted themselves. *Hosea 9:9*.*NWAD DEEPLY.8*

5. With a dark hye, or strong color; as a deeply red liquor; deeply colored.*NWAD DEEPLY.9*

6. Gravely; as a deeply toned instrument.*NWAD DEEPLY.10*

7. With profound skill; with art or intricacy; as a deeply laid plot or intrigue.*NWAD DEEPLY.11*

This word cannot easily be defined in all its various applications. In general it gives emphasis or intensity to the word which it qualifies.*NWAD DEEPLY.12*

DEEP-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a hoarse, loud, hollow voice; as a deep-mouthed dog.

DEEP-MUSING, *a.* Contemplative; thinking closely or

profoundly.

DEEPNESS, *n.*

1. Depth; remoteness from the surface in a descending line; interior distance from the surface; profundity.*NWAD DEEPNESS.2*

And forthwith they sprung up, because they had no deepness of earth. *Matthew 13:5*.*NWAD DEEPNESS.3*

2. Craft; insidiousness.*NWAD DEEPNESS.4*

DEEP-READ, *a.* Having fully read; profoundly versed.

DEEP-REVOLVING, *a.* Profoundly revolving or meditating.

DEEP-THROATED, *a.* With deep throats.

DEEP-TONED, *a.* Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-VAULTED, *a.* Formed like a deep vault or arch.

DEEP-WAISTED, *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter deck and forecastle are raised from four to six feet above the level of the main deck.

DEER, *n. sing.* and *plu.* [Gr. A wild beast. The primary sense is simply roving, wild, untamed; hence, a wild beast.] A quadruped of the genus Cervus, of several species, as the stag, the fallow deer, the roe-buck, the rane or rane-deer, etc. These animals are wild and hunted in the forest, or kept in parks. Their flesh called venison, is deemed excellent food.

DEER-STEALER, *n.* One who steals deer.

DEER-STEALING, *n.* The act or crime of stealing deer.

DEESS, *n.* A goddess.

DEFACE, *v.t.*

1. To destroy or mar the face or surface of a thing; to injure the superficies or beauty; to disfigure; as, to deface a monument; to deface an ediface.*NWAD DEFACE.2*

2. To injure any thing; to destroy, spoil or mar; to erase or obliterate; as, to deface letters or writing; to deface a note, deed or bond; to deface a record.*NWAD DEFACE.3*

3. To injure the appearance; to disfigure.*NWAD DEFACE.4*

DEFACER, *n.* He or that which defaces; one who injures, mars or disfigures.

DEFACING, *ppr.* Injuring the face or surface; marring; disfiguring; erasing.

De facto. [L.] actually; in fact; existing; as a king de facto, distinguished from a king de jure, or by right.*NWAD DEFACING.2*

DEFAILANCE, *n.* Failure; miscarriage.

DEFALCATE, *v.t.* To cut off; to take away or deduct a part; used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, etc.

DEFALCATION, *n.*

1. The act of cutting off, or deducting a part; deduction; diminution; abatement; as, let him have the amount of his rent without defalcation.*NWAD DEFALCATION.2*

2. That which is cut off; as, this loss is a defalcation from the revenue.*NWAD DEFALCATION.3*

DEFALK, *v.t.* To defalcate.

DEFAMATION, *n.* The uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure anothers reputation; the malicious uttering of

falsehood respecting another which tends to destroy or impair his good name, character or occupation; slander; calumny. To constitute defamation in law, the words must be false and spoken maliciously. Defamatory words written and published are called a libel.

DEFAMATORY, *a.* Calumnious; slanderous; containing defamation; false and injurious to reputation; as defamatory words; defamatory reports or writings.

DEFAME, *v.t.*

1. To slander; falsely and maliciously to utter words respecting another which tend to injure his reputation or occupation; as to say, a judge is corrupt; a man is perjured; a trader is a knave.*NWAD DEFAME.2*

2. To speak evil of; to dishonor by false reports; to calumniate; to libel; to impair reputation by acts or words.*NWAD DEFAME.3*

Being defamed, we entreat. *1 Corinthians 4:13*.*NWAD DEFAME.4*

DEFAMED, *pp.* Slandered; dishonored or injured by evil reports.

DEFAMER, *n.* A slanderer; a detractor; a calumniator.

DEFAMING, *ppr.* Slandering; injuring the character by false reports.

DEFAMING, *n.* Defamation; slander.

DEFATIGABLE, *a.* Liable to be wearied.

DEFATICATE, *v.t.* [L. To tire.] To weary or tire.

DEFATIGATION, *n.* Weariness.

DEFAULT, *n.*

1. A failing, or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty or law requires; as, this evil has happened through the governors default. A default or fault, may be a crime, a vice, or a mere defect, according to the nature of the duty omitted.*NWAD DEFAULT.2*

2. Defect; want; failure.*NWAD DEFAULT.3*

Cooks could make artificial birds, in default of real ones.*NWAD DEFAULT.4*

3. In law, a failure of appearance in court at a day assigned, particularly of the defendant in a suit when called to make answer. It may be applied to jurors, witnesses, etc.; but a plaintiffs failing to appear by himself or attorney, is usually called a non-appearance.*NWAD DEFAULT.5*

To suffer default, is to permit an action to be called without appearing or answering; applied to a defendant.*NWAD DEFAULT.6*

DEFAULT, *v.i.* To fail in performing a contract or agreement.

DEFAULT, *v.t.*

1. In law, to call out a defendant, (according to common expression.) To call a defendant officially, to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgement against him; as, let the defendant be defaulted.*NWAD DEFAULT.9*

No costs are to be awarded for such town, if defaulted.*NWAD DEFAULT.10*

2. To call out a cause, in which the defendant does not appear, and enter judgment on the default; as, the cause was defaulted.*NWAD DEFAULT.11*

3. To fail in performance.*NWAD DEFAULT.12*

DEFAULT, *v.t.* To offend.

DEFAULTED, ***pp.***

1. Called out of court, as a defendant or his cause.*NWAD DEFAULTED.2*

2. *a.* Having defect.*NWAD DEFAULTED.3*

DEFAULTER, ***n.***

1. One who makes default; one who fails to appear in court when called.*NWAD DEFAULTER.2*

2. One who fails to perform a public duty; particularly, one who fails to account for public money entrusted to his care; a delinquent.*NWAD DEFAULTER.3*

DEFAULTING, ***ppr.***

1. Failing to fulfil a contract; delinquent.*NWAD DEFAULTING.2*

2. Failing to perform a duty or legal requirement; as a defaulting creditor.*NWAD DEFAULTING.3*

3. Calling out of court, and entering judgment against for non-appearance, as a defendant.*NWAD DEFAULTING.4*

DEFEASANCE, ***n.*** **s as z.**

1. Literally, a defeating; a rendering null; the preventing of the operation of an instrument.*NWAD DEFEASANCE.2*

2. In law, a condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing conditions, on the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated. A defeasance, on a bond, or a recognizance, or a judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, defeats it. A defeasance differs from the common condition of a bond, in being a separate deed, whereas a common condition is inserted in the bond itself.*NWAD DEFEASANCE.3*

3. The writing containing a defeasance.*NWAD DEFEASANCE.4*

4. Defeat.*NWAD DEFEASANCE.5*

DEFEASIBLE, *a.* s as z. That may be defeated, or annulled; as a defeasible title; a defeasible estate.

DEFEASIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

DEFEAT, *n.*

1. Overthrow; loss of battle; the check, rout, or destruction of an army by the victory of an enemy.*NWAD DEFEAT.2*

2. Successful resistance; as the defeat of an attack.*NWAD DEFEAT.3*

3. Frustration; a rendering null and void; as the defeat of a title.*NWAD DEFEAT.4*

4. Frustration; prevention of success; as the defeat of a plan or design.*NWAD DEFEAT.5*

DEFEAT, *v.t.*

1. To overcome or vanquish, as an army; to check, disperse or ruin by victory; to overthrow; applies to an army, or a division of troops; to a fleet, or to a commander.*NWAD DEFEAT.7*

The English army defeated the French on the plains of Abraham. Gen. Wolf defeated Montcalm. The French defeated the Austrians at Marengo.*NWAD DEFEAT.8*

2. To frustrate; to prevent the success of; to disappoint.*NWAD DEFEAT.9*

Then mayest thou for me defeat the counsel of Ahithophel. *2 Samuel 15:34*; *2 Samuel 17:14NWAD DEFEAT.10*

We say, our dearest hopes are often defeated.*NWAD DEFEAT.11*

3. To render null and void; as, to defeat a title or an estate.*NWAD DEFEAT.12*

4. To resist with success; as, to defeat an attempt or assault.*NWAD DEFEAT.13*

DEFEATING, *ppr.* Vanquishing; subduing; opposing successfully; overthrowing; frustrating; disappointing; rendering null and void.

DEFEATURE, *n.*

1. Change of feature.*NWAD DEFEATURE.2*

2. Overthrow; defeat.*NWAD DEFEATURE.3*

DEFECATE, *v.t.* [L. Dregs.]

1. To purify; to refine; to clear from dregs or impurities; to clarify; as, to defecate liquor.*NWAD DEFECATE.2*

2. To purify from admixture; to clear; to purge of extraneous matter.*NWAD DEFECATE.3*

DEFECATED, *pp.* Purtified; clarified; refined.

DEFECATING, *ppr.* Purifying; purging of lees or impurities.

DEFECATION, *n.* The act of separating from lees or dregs; purification from impurities or foreign matter.

DEFECT, *n.* [L. To fail; to make or do.]

1. Want or absence of something necessary or useful towards perfection; fault; imperfection.*NWAD DEFECT.2*

Errors have been corrected, and defects supplied.*NWAD DEFECT.3*

We say, there are numerous defects in the plan, or in the work, or in

the execution.*NWAD DEFECT.4*

2. Failing; fault; mistake; imperfection in moral conduct, or in judgment.*NWAD DEFECT.5*

A deep conviction of the defects of our lives tends to make us humble.*NWAD DEFECT.6*

Trust not yourself; but, your defects to know,*NWAD DEFECT.7*

Make use of every friend and every foe.*NWAD DEFECT.8*

3. Any want, or imperfection, in natural objects; the absence of any thing necessary to perfection; any thing unnatural or misplaced; blemish; deformity. We speak of a defect in the organs of seeing or hearing, or in a limb; a defect in timber; a defect in an instrument, etc.*NWAD DEFECT.9*

DEFECT, *v.i.* To be deficient.

DEFECTIBILITY, *n.* Deficiency; imperfection.

DEFECTIBLE, *a.* Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

DEFECTION, *n.*

1. Want or failure of duty; particularly, a falling away; apostasy; the act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself. Our defection from God is proof of our depravity. The cause of the king was rendered desperate by the defection of the nobles.*NWAD DEFECTION.2*

2. Revolt; used of nations or states.*NWAD DEFECTION.3*

DEFECTIVE, *a.*

1. Wanting either in substance, quantity or quality, or in any thing necessary; imperfect; as a defective limb; defective timber; a defective copy or book; a defective account. Defective articulation,

in speaking, renders utterance indistinct.*NWAD DEFECTIVE.2*

2. Wanting in moral qualities; faulty; blamable; not conforming to rectitude or rule; as a defective character.*NWAD DEFECTIVE.3*

3. In grammar, a defective noun is one which wants a whole number or a particular case; an indeclinable noun.*NWAD DEFECTIVE.4*

4. A defective verb, is one which wants some of the tenses.*NWAD DEFECTIVE.5*

DEFECTIVELY, *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

DEFECTIVENESS, *n.* Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

DEFECTUOSITY, *n.* Defectiveness; faultiness.

DEFECTUOUS, *a.* Full of defects.

DEFEDATION, *n.* Pollution.

DEFEND, *v.t.*

1. To drive from; to thrust back; hence, to deny; to repel a demand, charge, or accusation; to oppose; to resist; the effect of which is to maintain ones own claims.*NWAD DEFEND.2*

2. To forbid; to prohibit; that is, to drive from, or back. Milton calls the forbidden fruit, the defended fruit.*NWAD DEFEND.3*

The use of wine in some places is defended by customs or laws.*NWAD DEFEND.4*

3. To drive back a foe or danger; to repel from any thing that which assails or annoys; to protect by opposition or resistance; to support or maintain; to prevent from being injured, or destroyed.*NWAD DEFEND.5*

There arose, to defend Israel, Tola the son of Puah. *Judges 10:1*.*NWAD DEFEND.6*

4. To vindicate; to assert; to uphold; to maintain uninjured, by force or by argument; as, to defend our cause; to defend rights and privileges; to defend reputation.*NWAD DEFEND.7*

5. To secure against attacks or evil; to fortify against danger or violence; to set obstacles to the approach of any thing that can annoy. A garden may be defended by a wall, a hill or a river. *NWAD DEFEND.8*

DEFEND, *v.i.* To make opposition; as, the party comes into court, defends and says.

DEFENDABLE, *a.* That may be defended.

DEFENDANT, *a.*

1. Defensive; proper for defense.*NWAD DEFENDANT.2*

2. Making defense; being in the character of a defendant.*NWAD DEFENDANT.3*

DEFENDANT, *n.*

1. He that defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger.*NWAD DEFENDANT.5*

2. In law, the party that opposes a complaint, demand or charge; he that is summoned into court, and defends, denies or opposes the demand or charge, and maintains his own right. It is applied to any party of whom a demand is made in court, whether the party denies and defends, or admits the claim and suffers a default.*NWAD DEFENDANT.6*

DEFENDED, *pp.* Opposed; denied; prohibited; maintained by resistance; vindicated; preserved uninjured; secured.

DEFENDER, *n.* One who defends by oppostition; one who

maintains, supports, protects or vindicates; an assertor; a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments; a champion or an advocate.

DEFENDING, *ppr.* Denying; opposing; resisiting; forbidding; maintaining uninjured by force or by reason; securing from evil.

DEFENSATIVE, *n.* Guard; defense; a bandage, plaster, or the like, to secure a wound from external injury.

DEFENSE, *n.*

1. Any thing that opposes attack, violence, danger or injury; any thing that secures the person, the rights or the possessions of men; fortification; guard; protection; security. A wall, a parapet, a ditch, or a garrison, is the defense of a city or fortress. The Almighty is the defense of the righteous. *Psalm 59:9, 16, 17*.*NWAD DEFENSE.2*

2. Vindication; justification; apology; that which repels or disproves a charge or accusation.*NWAD DEFENSE.3*

Men, brethren, fathers, hear ye my defense. *Acts 22:1*.*NWAD DEFENSE.4*

3. In law, the defendants reply to the plaintiffs declaration, demands or charges.*NWAD DEFENSE.5*

4. Prohibition.*NWAD DEFENSE.6*

5. Resistance; opposition.*NWAD DEFENSE.7*

6. The science of defending against enemies; military skill.*NWAD DEFENSE.8*

7. In fortification, a work that flanks another.*NWAD DEFENSE.9*

DEFENSE, *v.t.* To defend by fortification.

DEFENSED, *pp.* Fortified.

DEFENSELESS, *a.* Being without defense, or without means of repelling assault or injury; applied to a town, it denotes unfortified or ungarrisoned; open to an enemy; applied to a person, it denotes naked; unarmed; unprotected; unprepared to resist attack; weak; unable to oppose; uncovered; unsheltered.

DEFENSELESSNESS, *n.* The state of being unguarded or unprotected.

DEFENSIBLE, *a.*

1. That may be defended; as a defensible city.*NWAD DEFENSIBLE.2*

2. That may be vindicated, maintained or justified; as a defensible cause.*NWAD DEFENSIBLE.3*

DEFENSIVE, *a.*

1. That serves to defend; proper for defense; as defensive armor, which repels attacks or blows, opposed to offensive arms, which are used in attack.*NWAD DEFENSIVE.2*

2. Carried on in resisting attack or aggression; as defensive war, in distinction from offensive war, which is aggressive.*NWAD DEFENSIVE.3*

3. In a state or posture to defend.*NWAD DEFENSIVE.4*

DEFENSIVE, *n.* Safeguard; that which defends.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true defensives.*NWAD DEFENSIVE.6*

To be on the defensive, or to stand on the defensive, is to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggrression or attack.*NWAD DEFENSIVE.7*

DEFENSIVELY, *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive;

in defense.

DEFER, *v.t.* [L. To bear.]

1. To delay; to put off; to postpone to a future time; as, to defer the execution of a design.*NWAD DEFER.2*

When thou vowest a vow, defer not to pay it. *Ecclesiastes 5:4*.*NWAD DEFER.3*

Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. *Proverbs 13:12*.*NWAD DEFER.4*

2. To refer; to leave to anothers judgment and determination.*NWAD DEFER.5*

[In this sense, refer is now used.]*NWAD DEFER.6*

DEFERENCE, *n.*

1. A yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of another. Hence, regard; respect. We often decline acting in opposition to those for whose wisdom we have a great deference.*NWAD DEFERENCE.2*

2. Complaisance; condescension.*NWAD DEFERENCE.3*

3. Submission.*NWAD DEFERENCE.4*

DEFERENT, *a.* Bearing; carrying; conveying.

DEFERENT, *n.*

1. That which carries or conveys. The deferent of a planet, is an imaginary circle or orb in the Ptolemaic system, that is supposed to carry about the body of the planet.*NWAD DEFERENT.3*

2. A vessel in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.*NWAD DEFERENT.4*

DEFERENTIAL, ***a.*** **Expressing deference.**

DEFERMENT, ***n.*** **Delay.**

DEFERRER, ***n.*** **One who delays or puts off.**

DEFERRING, ***ppr.*** **Delaying; postponing.**

DEFIANCE, ***n.***

1. A daring; a challenge to fight; invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to encounter, if he dare. Goliath bid defiance to the army of Israel.*NWAD DEFIANCE.2*

2. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point.*NWAD DEFIANCE.3*

3. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies the contempt of an adversary, or of any opposing power. Men often transgress the law and act in defiance of authority.*NWAD DEFIANCE.4*

DEFIATORY, ***a.*** **Bidding or bearing defiance.**

DEFICIENCE, DEFICIENCY, ***n.*** **[L. To fail to do.]**

1. A failing; a falling short; imperfection; as a deficiency in moral duties.*NWAD DEFICIENCE.2*

2. Want; defect; something less than is necessary; as a deficiency of means; a deficiency of revenue; a deficiency of blood.*NWAD DEFICIENCE.3*

DEFICIENT, ***a.***

1. Wanting; defective; imperfect; not sufficient or adequate; as deficient estate; deficient strength.*NWAD DEFICIENT.2*

2. Wanting; not having a full or adequate supply; as, the country

may be deficient in the means of carrying on war.*NWAD DEFICIENT.3*

Deficient numbers, in arithmetic, are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are.*NWAD DEFICIENT.4*

DEFICIT, *n.* Want; deficiency; as a deficit in the taxes or revenue.

DEFIER, *n.* A challenger; one who dares to combat or encounter; one who braves; one who acts in contempt of opposition, law or authority; as a defier of the laws.

DEFIGURATION, *n.* A disfiguring.

DEFIGURE, *v.t.* To delineate.

DEFILE, *v.t.*

1. To make unclean; to render foul or dirty; in a general sense.*NWAD DEFILE.2*

2. To make impure; to render turbid; as, the water or liquor is defiled.*NWAD DEFILE.3*

3. To soil or sully; to tarnish; as reputation, etc.*NWAD DEFILE.4*

He is among the greatest prelates of the age, however his character may be defiled by dirty hands.*NWAD DEFILE.5*

They shall defile thy brightness. *Ezekiel 28:7*.*NWAD DEFILE.6*

4. To pollute; to make ceremonially unclean.*NWAD DEFILE.7*

That which dieth of itself, he shall not eat, to defile himself therewith. *Leviticus 22:8*.*NWAD DEFILE.8*

5. To corrupt chastity; to debauch; to violate; to tarnish the purity of character by lewdness.*NWAD DEFILE.9*

Schechem defiled Dinah. *Genesis 34:2*.*NWAD DEFILE.10*

6. To taint, in a moral sense; to corrupt; to vitiate; to render impure with sin.*NWAD DEFILE.11*

Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt. *Ezekiel 20:7*.*NWAD DEFILE.12*

He hath defiled the sanctuary of the Lord. *Numbers 19:20*.*NWAD DEFILE.13*

DEFILE, *v.i.* [L. A thread.] To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off.

DEFILE, *n.* A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass, as between hills, etc.

DEFILED, *pp.* Made dirty, or foul; polluted; soiled; corrupted; violated; vitiated.

DEFILEMENT, *n.*

1. The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness.*NWAD DEFILEMENT.2*

2. Corruption of morals, principles or character; impurity; pollution by sin.*NWAD DEFILEMENT.3*

The chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of defilement.*NWAD DEFILEMENT.4*

DEFILER, *n.* One who defiles; one who corrupts or violates; that which pollutes.

DEFILING, *ppr.*

1. Polluting; making impure.*NWAD DEFILING.2*

2. Marching in a file, or with a narrow front.*NWAD DEFILING.3*

DEFINABLE, *a.*

1. Literally, that may be limited, or have its limits ascertained. Hence, capable of having its extent ascertained with precision; capable of being fixed and determined. The extent of the Russian empire is hardly definable. The limits are hardly definable.*NWAD DEFINABLE.2*

2. That may be defined or described; capable of having its signification rendered certain, or expressed with certainty or precision; as definable words.*NWAD DEFINABLE.3*

3. That may be fixed, determined or ascertained; as, the time or period is not definable.*NWAD DEFINABLE.4*

DEFINE, *v.t.* [L. To end, to limit, from finis, end.]

1. To determine or describe the end or limit; as, to define the extent of a kingdom or country.*NWAD DEFINE.2*

2. To determine with precision; to ascertain; as, to define the limits of a kingdom.*NWAD DEFINE.3*

3. To mark the limit; to circumscribe; to bound.*NWAD DEFINE.4*

4. To determine or ascertain the extent of the meaning of a word; to ascertain the signification of a term; to explain what a word is understood to express; as, to define the words, virtue, courage, belief, or charity.*NWAD DEFINE.5*

5. To describe; to ascertain or explain the distinctive properties or circumstances of a thing; as, to define a line or an angle.*NWAD DEFINE.6*

DEFINE, *v.i.* To determine; to decide.

DEFINED, *pp.*

1. Determined; having the extent ascertained; having the signification determined.*NWAD DEFINED.2*

2. Having the precise limit marked, or having a determinate limit; as,

the shadow of a body is well defined.*NWAD DEFINED.3*

DEFINER, *n.* He who defines; he who ascertains or marks the limits; he who determines or explains the signification of a word, or describes the distinctive properties of a thing.

DEFINING, *ppr.* Determining the limits; ascertaining the extent; explaining the meaning; describing the properties.

DEFINITE, *a.*

1. Having certain limits; bounded with precision; determinate; as a definite extent of land; definite dimensions; definite measure.*NWAD DEFINITE.2*

2. Having certain limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise; as a definite word, term or expression.*NWAD DEFINITE.3*

3. Fixed; determinate; exact; precise; as a definite time or period.*NWAD DEFINITE.4*

4. Defining; limiting; determining the extent; as a definite word.*NWAD DEFINITE.5*

DEFINITE, *n.* Thing defined.

DEFINITENESS, *n.* Certainty of extent; certainty of signification; determinateness.

DEFINITION, *n.*

1. A brief description of a thing by its properties; as a definition of wit or of a circle.*NWAD DEFINITION.2*

2. In logic, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.*NWAD DEFINITION.3*

3. In lexicography, an explanation of the signification of a word or term, or of what a word is understood to express.*NWAD DEFINITION.4*

DEFINITIVE, ***a.***

1. Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express; as a definitive term.*NWAD DEFINITIVE.2*

2. Limiting; ending; determining; final; opposed to conditional, provisional, or interlocutory; as a definitive sentence or decree.*NWAD DEFINITIVE.3*

DEFINITIVE, ***n.*** **In grammar, an adjective used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appelative or common noun. Such are the Latin hic, ille, ipse; the, this and that, in English; le, la, les, in French; il, la, lo in Italian. Thus tree is an appellative or common noun; the tree, this tree, that tree, designate a particular tree, determinate or known. Homo signifies man; hic homo, ille homo, a particular man, etc. But in some languages, the definitives have lost their original use, in a great degree; as in the Greek and French. Thus La force de la vertu, must be rendered in English, the force of virtue, not the force of the virtue. The first la is a definitive; the last has no definitive effect.**

DEFINITIVELY, ***adv.***

1. Determinately; positively; expressly.*NWAD DEFINITIVELY.2*

2. Finally; conclusively; unconditionally; as, the points between the parties are definitively settled.*NWAD DEFINITIVELY.3*

DEFINITIVENESS, ***n.*** **Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.**

DEFIX, ***v.t.*** **To fix; to fasten.**

DEFLAGRABILITY, ***n.*** **Combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning away, as a metallic wire; a chimical term.**

DEFLAGRABLE, ***a.*** **Combustible; having the quality of taking fire and burning, as alcohol, oils, etc.**

DEFLAGRATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. To burn.] To set fire to; to burn; to consume; as, to deflagrate oil or spirit.**

DEFLAGRATION, ***n.*** **A kindling or setting fire to a substance; burning; combustion.**

The strength of spirit is proved by deflagration.*NWAD DEFLAGRATION.2*

A rapid combustion of a mixture, attended with much evolution of flame and vapor, as of niter and charcoal.*NWAD DEFLAGRATION.3*

This term is also applied to the rapid combustion of metals by galvanism.*NWAD DEFLAGRATION.4*

DEFLAGRATOR, *n.* A galvanic instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances.

DEFLECT, *v.i.* [L. To turn or bend.] To turn from or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.

The needle deflects from the meridian.*NWAD DEFLECT.2*

DEFLECT, *v.t.* To turn aside; to turn or bend from a right line or regular course.

DEFLECTED, *pp.* Turned aside, or from a direct line or course. In botany, bending downward archwise.

DEFLECTING, *ppr.* Turning aside; turning from a right line or regular course.

DEFLECTION, *n.*

1. Deviation; the act of turning aside; a turning from a true line or the regular course.*NWAD DEFLECTION.2*

2. The departure of a ship from its true course.*NWAD DEFLECTION.3*

3. A deviation of the rays of light towards the surface of an opake body; inflection.*NWAD DEFLECTION.4*

DEFLEXURE, *n.* A bending down; a turning aside; deviation.

DEFLORATE, *a.* [L. To deflour.] In botany, having cast its farin, pollen, or fecundating dust.

DEFLORATION, *n.*

1. The act of deflouring; the act of depriving of the flower or prime

beauties; particularly, the act of taking away a womans virginity.*NWAD DEFLORATION.2*

2. A selection of the flower, or of that which is most valuable. *NWAD DEFLORATION.3*

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the defloration of the English laws.*NWAD DEFLORATION.4*

DEFLOUR, *v.t.* [L. A flower.]

1. To deprive a woman of her virginity, either by force or with consent. When by force, it may be equivalent to ravish or violate.*NWAD DEFLOUR.2*

2. To take away the prime beauty and grace of any thing.*NWAD DEFLOUR.3*

The sweetness of his soul was defloured.*NWAD DEFLOUR.4*

3. To deprive of flowers.*NWAD DEFLOUR.5*

DEFLOURED, *pp.* Deprived of maidenhood; ravished; robbed or prime beauty .

DEFLOURER, *n.* One who deprives a woman of her virginity.

DEFLOURING, *ppr.* Depriving of virginity or maidenhood; robbing of prime beauties.

DEFLOW, *v.i.* To flow down.

DEFLUOUS, *a.* [L. To flow.] Flowing down; falling off.

DEFLUX, *n.* A flowing down; a running downward; as a deflux of humors.

DEFLUXION, *n.* [L. To flow down.]

1. A flowing, running or falling of humors or fluid matter, from a

superior to an inferior part of the body; properly, an inflammation of a part, attended with increased secretion.*NWAD DEFLUXION.2*

2. A discharge of flowing off of humors; as a defluxion from the nose or head in catarrh.*NWAD DEFLUXION.3*

DEFLY, *adv.* Dextrously; skilfully.

DEFOLIATION, *n.* [L. Foliage; a leaf.] Literally, the fall of the leaf or shedding of leaves; but technically, the time or season of shedding leaves in autumn; applied to trees and shrubs.

DEFORCE, *v.t.* To disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from the rightful owner; applies to any possessor whose entry was originally lawful, but whose detainer is become unlawful.

DEFORCED, *pp.* Kept out of lawful possession.

DEFORCEMENT, *n.*

1. The holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right; a general term including abatement, intrusion, disseisin, discontinuance, or any other species of wrong, by which he that hath a right to the freehold is kept out of possession.*NWAD DEFORCEMENT.2*

2. In Scotland, a resisting of an officer in the execution of law.*NWAD DEFORCEMENT.3*

DEFORCIANT, *n.* He that keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate; he against whom a fictitious action is brought in fine and recovery.

DEFORCING, *ppr.* Keeping out of lawful possession.

DEFORM, *v.t.* [L. Form.]

1. To mar or injure the form; to alter that form or disposition of parts

which is natural and esteemed beautiful, and thus to render it displeasing to the eye; to disfigure; as, a hump on the back deforms the body.*NWAD DEFORM.2*

2. To render ugly or displeasing, by exterior applications or appendages; as, to deform the face by paint, or the person by unbecoming dress.*NWAD DEFORM.3*

3. To render displeasing.*NWAD DEFORM.4*

Wintry blasts deform the year.*NWAD DEFORM.5*

4. To injure and render displeasing or disgusting; to disgrace; to disfigure moral beauty; as, all vices deform the character of rational beings.*NWAD DEFORM.6*

5. To dishonor; to make ungraceful.*NWAD DEFORM.7*

DEFORM, *a.* Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.

Sight so deform what heart of rock could long*NWAD DEFORM.9*

Dry-eyed behold?*NWAD DEFORM.10*

DEFORMATION, *n.* A disfiguring or defacing.

DEFORMED, *pp.*

1. Injured in the form; disfigured; distorted; ugly; wanting natural beauty, or symmetry.*NWAD DEFORMED.2*

2. Base; disgraceful.*NWAD DEFORMED.3*

DEFORMEDLY, *adv.* In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS, *n.* Ugliness; a disagreeable or unnatural form.

DEFORMER, *n.* One who deforms.

DEFORMING, *ppr.* Marring the natural form or figure; rendering ugly or dispppleasing; destroying beauty.

DEFORMITY, *n.*

1. Any unnatural state of the shape or form; want of that uniformity or symmetry which constitutes beauty; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; disproportion of limbs; defect; crookedness, etc. Hence, ugliness; as bodily deformity.*NWAD DEFORMITY.2*

2. Any thing that destroys beauty, grace or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from order, or the established laws of propriety. Thus we speak of deformity in an edifice, or deformity of character.*NWAD DEFORMITY.3*

DEFORSER, *n.* One that casts out by force.

DEFRAUD, *v.t.* [L. To cheat.]

1. To deprive of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongfully without the knowledge or consent of the owner; to cheat; to cozen; followed by of before the thing taken; as, to defraud; a man of his right.*NWAD DEFRAUD.2*

We have corrupted no man, we have defrauded no man. *2 Corinthians 7:2*.*NWAD DEFRAUD.3*

The agent who embezzles public property, defrauds the state.*NWAD DEFRAUD.4*

The man who by deception obtains a price for a commodity above its value, defrauds the purchaser.*NWAD DEFRAUD.5*

2. To withhold wrongfully from another what is due to him. Defraud not the hireling of his wages.*NWAD DEFRAUD.6*

3. To prevent one wrongfully from obtaining what he may justly claim.*NWAD DEFRAUD.7*

A man of fortune who permits his son to consume the season of

education in hunting, shooting, or in frequenting horse-races, assemblies, etc., defrauds the community of a benefactor, and bequeaths them a nuissance.*NWAD DEFRAUD.8*

4. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.*NWAD DEFRAUD.9*

By the duties deserted-by the claims defrauded.*NWAD DEFRAUD.10*

DEFRAUDED, *pp.* Deprived of property or right by trick, artifice or deception; injured by the withholding of what is due.

DEFRAUDER, *n.* One who defrauds; one who takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due; a cheat; a cozener; an embezzler; a peculator.

DEFRAUDING, *ppr.* Depriving another of his property or right by deception or artifice; injuring by withholding wrongfully what is due.

DEFRAUDMENT, *n.* Tha act of defrauding.

DEFRAY, *v.t.*

1. To pay; to discharge, as cost or expense; to bear, as charge, cost or expense. It is followed chiefly by expense, charge or cost. The acquisitions of war seldom defray the expenses. The profits of a voyage will not always defray the charges, or even the cost of the first outfits.*NWAD DEFRAY.2*

2. To satisfy; as, to defray anger.*NWAD DEFRAY.3*

3. To fill; as, to defray a bottle.*NWAD DEFRAY.4*

DEFRAYED, *pp.* Paid; discharged; as expense, or cost.

DEFRAYER, *n.* One who pays or discharges expenses.

DEFRAYING, *ppr.* Paying; discharging.

DEFRAYMENT, ***n.*** **Payment.**

DEFT, ***a.*** **Neat; handsome; spruce; ready; dextrous; fit; convenient.**

DEFTLY, ***adv.*** **Neatly; dextrously; in a skilful manner.**

DEFTNESS, ***n.*** **Neatness; beauty.**

DEFUNCT, ***a.*** **[L. To perform and discharge.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased.**

DEFUNCT, ***n.*** **A dead person; one deceased.**

DEFUNCTION, ***n.*** **Death.**

DEFY, ***v.t.***

1. To dare; to provoke to combat or strife, by appealing to the courage of another; to invite one to contest; to challenge; as, Goliath defied the armies of Israel.*NWAD DEFY.2*

2. To dare; to brave; to offer to hazard a conflict by manifesting a contempt of opposition, attack or hostile force; as, to defy the arguments of an opponent; to defy the power of the magistrate.*NWAD DEFY.3*

Were we to abolish the common law, it would rise triumphant above its own ruins, deriding and defying its impotent enemies.*NWAD DEFY.4*

3. To challenge to say or do any thing.*NWAD DEFY.5*

DEFY, ***n.*** **A challenge.**

DEFYER, [See ***Defier*****.]**

DEGARNISH, ***v.t.***

1. To unfurnish; to strip of furniture, ornaments or apparatus.*NWAD DEGARNISH.2*

2. To deprive of a garrison, or troops necessary for defense; as, to degarnish a city or fort. Washingtons Letter. Nov. 11, 1778.*NWAD DEGARNISH.3*

DEGARNISHED, *pp.* Stripped of furniture or apparatus; deprived of troops for defense.

DEGARNISHING, *ppr.* Stripping of furniture, dress, apparatus or a garrison.

DEGARNISHMENT, *n.* The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus or a garrison.

DEGENDER, *v.i.* To degenerate.

DEGENERACY, *n.*

1. A growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities; or a state of being less valuable; as the degeneracy of a plant.*NWAD DEGENERACY.2*

2. In morals, decay of virtue; a growing worse; departure from the virtues of ancestors; desertion of that which is good. We speak of the degeneracy of men in modern times, or of the degeneracy of manners, of the age, of virtue, etc., sometimes without reason.*NWAD DEGENERACY.3*

3. Poorness; meanness; as a degeneracy of spirit.*NWAD DEGENERACY.4*

DEGENERATE, *v.i.* [L. Grown worse, ignoble, base.]

1. To become worse; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad or worse state; to lose or suffer a diminution of valuable qualities, either in the natural or moral world. In the natural world, plants and animals degenerate when they grow to a less size than usual, or lose a part of the valuable qualities which belong to

the species. In the moral world, men degenerate when they decline in virtue, or other good qualities. Manners degenerate when they become corrupt. Wit may degenerate into indecency or impiety.*NWAD DEGENERATE.2*

DEGENERATE, *a.*

1. Having fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state; having lost something of the good qualities possessed; having declined in natural or moral worth.*NWAD DEGENERATE.4*

The degenerate plant of a strange vine. *Jeremiah 2:21*.*NWAD DEGENERATE.5*

2. Low; base; mean; corrupt; fallen from primitive or natural excellence; having lost the good qualities of the species. Man is considered a degenerate being. A coward is a man of degenerate spirit.*NWAD DEGENERATE.6*

DEGENERATELY, *adv.* In a degenerate or base manner.

DEGENERATENESS, *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which the natural good qualities of the species are decayed or lost.

DEGENERATION, *n.*

1. A growing worse, or losing of good qualities; a decline from the virtue and worth of ancestors; a decay of the natural good qualities of the species; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth, either in the natural or moral world.*NWAD DEGENERATION.2*

2. The thing degenerated.*NWAD DEGENERATION.3*

DEGENEROUS, *a.*

1. Degenerated; fallen from a state of excellence, or from the virtue and merit of ancestors. Hence,*NWAD DEGENEROUS.2*

2. Low; base; mean; unworthy; as a degenerous passion.*NWAD*

DEGENEROUS.3

DEGENEROUSLY, *adv.* In a degenerous manner; basely; meanly.

DEGLUTINATE, *v.t.* [L. To glue.] To unglue; to loosen or separate substances glued together.

DEGLUTITION, *n.* [L. To swallow.]

1. The act of swallowing; as, deglutition is difficult.*NWAD DEGLUTITION.2*

2. The power of swallowing; as, deglutition is lost.*NWAD DEGLUTITION.3*

DEGRADATION, *n.*

1. A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honor, of dignity, or of rank; also, deposition; removal or dismission from office; as the degradation of a peer, of a knight, or of a bishop, in England.*NWAD DEGRADATION.2*

2. The state of being reduced from an elevated or more honorable station, to one that is low in fact or in estimation; baseness; degeneracy.*NWAD DEGRADATION.3*

Deplorable is the degradation of our nature.*NWAD DEGRADATION.4*

3. Diminution or reduction of strength, efficacy or value.*NWAD DEGRADATION.5*

4. In painting, a lessening and obscuring of the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would do to an eye placed at a distance.*NWAD DEGRADATION.6*

5. Diminution; reduction of altitude or magnitude.*NWAD DEGRADATION.7*

DEGRADE, ***v.t.*** **[L. A step, a degree.]**

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive one of any office or dignity, by which he loses rank in society; to strip of honors; as, to degrade a nobleman, an archbishop or a general officer.*NWAD DEGRADE.2*

2. To reduce in estimation; to lessen the value of; to lower; to sink. Vice degrades a man in the view of others; often in his own view. Drunkenness degrades a man to the level of a beast.*NWAD DEGRADE.3*

3. To reduce in altitude or magnitude.*NWAD DEGRADE.4*

Although the ridge is still there, the ridge itself has been degraded.*NWAD DEGRADE.5*

DEGRADED, ***pp.*** **Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or dignity; lowered; sunk; reduced in estimation or value.**

DEGRADEMENT, ***n.*** **Deprivation of rank or office.**

DEGRADING, ***ppr.***

1. Reducing in rank; depriving of honors or offices; reducing in value or estimation; lowering.*NWAD DEGRADING.2*

2 . *a.* Dishonoring; disgracing the character; as degrading obsequiousness.*NWAD DEGRADING.3*

The inordinate love of money and of fame are base and degrading passions.*NWAD DEGRADING.4*

DEGRADINGLY, ***adv.*** **In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.**

DEGREE, ***n.***

1. A step; a distinct portion of space of indefinite extent; a space in progression; as, the army gained the hill by degrees; a balloon rises

or descends by slow degrees; and figuratively, we advance in knowledge by slow degrees. Men are yet in the first degree of improvement. It should be their aim to attain to the furthest degree, or the highest degree. There are degrees of vice and virtue.*NWAD DEGREE.2*

2. A step or portion of progression, in elevation, quality, dignity or rank; as a man of great degree.*NWAD DEGREE.3*

We speak of men of high degree, or of low degree; of superior or inferior degree. It is supposed there are different degrees or orders of angels.*NWAD DEGREE.4*

They purchase to themselves a good degree. *1 Timothy 3:13*.*NWAD DEGREE.5*

3. In genealogy, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood; as a relation in the third or fourth degree.*NWAD DEGREE.6*

4. Measure; extent. The light is intense to a degree that is intolerable. We suffer an extreme degree of heat or cold.*NWAD DEGREE.7*

5. In geometry, a division of a circle, including a three hundred and sixtieth part of its circumference. Hence a degree of latitude is the 360th part of the earths surface north or south of the equator, and a degree of longitude, the same part of the surface east or west of any given meridian.*NWAD DEGREE.8*

6. In music, an interval of sound, marked by a line on the scale.*NWAD DEGREE.9*

7. In arithmetic, a degree consists of three figures; thus, 270, 360, compose two degrees.*NWAD DEGREE.10*

8. A division, space or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument; as on a thermometer, or barometer. *NWAD DEGREE.11*

9. In colleges and universities, a mark of distinction conferred on students, as a testimony of their proficiency in arts and sciences;

giving them a kind of rank, and entitling them to certain privileges. This is usually evidenced by a diploma. Degrees are conferred pro meritis on the alumni of a college; or they are honorary tokens of respect, conferred on strangers of distinguished reputation. The first degree is that of Bachelor of Arts; the second, that of Master of Arts. Honorary degrees are those of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws, etc. Physicians also receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine.*NWAD DEGREE.12*

By degrees, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances. Frequent drinking forms by degrees a confirmed habit of intemperance.*NWAD DEGREE.13*

DEGUSTATION, *n.* A tasting.

DEHISCENCE, *n.* [L. To gape.] A gaping. In botany, the opening of capsules; the season when capsules open.

DEHISCENT, *a.* Opening, as the capsule of a plant.

DEHORT, *v.t.* [L. To dissuade; to advise.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary; to counsel not to do nor to undertake.

DEHORTATION, *n.* Dissuasion; advice or counsel against something.

DEHORTATORY, *a.* Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion

DEHORTER, *n.* A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DEHORTING, *ppr.* Dissuading.

DEICIDE, *n.* [L. God and to slay.]

1. The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Savior.*NWAD DEICIDE.2*

2. One concerned in putting Christ to death.*NWAD DEICIDE.3*

DEIFIC, ***a.*** **[L. To make.]**

1. Divine; pertaining to the gods.*NWAD DEIFIC.2*

2. Making divine.*NWAD DEIFIC.3*

DEIFICATION, ***n.*** **The act of deifying; the act of exalting to the rank of, or enrolling among the heathen deities.**

DEIFIED, ***pp.*** **Exalted or ranked among the gods; regarded or praised as divine.**

DEIFIER, ***n.*** **One that deifies.**

DEIFORM, ***a.*** **[L. A god, and form.] Like a god; of a godlike form.**

These souls exhibit a deiform power.*NWAD DEIFORM.2*

DEIFY, ***v.t.*** **[L. A god, and to make.]**

1. To make a god; to exalt to the rank of a heathen deity; to enroll among the deities; as, Julius Cesar was deified.*NWAD DEIFY.2*

2. To exalt into an object of worship; to treat as an object of supreme regard; as a covetous man deifies his treasures.*NWAD DEIFY.3*

3. To exalt to a deity in estimation; to reverence or praise as a deity.*NWAD DEIFY.4*

The pope was formerly extolled and deified by his votaries.*NWAD DEIFY.5*

DEIFYING, ***ppr.*** **Exalting to the rank of a deity; treating as divine.**

DEIGN, ***v.i.*** **Dane. To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.**

O deign to visit our foraken seats.*NWAD DEIGN.2*

DEIGN, *v.t.* dane. To grant or allow; to condescend to give to.

Nor would we deign him burial of his men.*NWAD DEIGN.4*

DEIGNING, *ppr.* Daning. Vouchsafing; thinking worthy.

DEINTGRATE, *v.t.* To disintegrate.

DEIPAROUS, *a.* Bearing or bringing forth a god; an epithet applied the Virgin Mary.

DEIPNOSOPHIST, *n.* [Gr. A feast; a sophist.] One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who were famous for their learned conversation at meals.

DEISM, *n.* [L. God.] The doctrine or creed of a deist; the belief or system of religious opinions of those who acknowledge the existence of one God, but deny revelation: or deism is the belief in natural religion only, or those truths, in doctrine and practice, which man is to discover by the light of reason, independent and exclusive of any revelation from God. Hence deism implies infidelity or a disbelief in the divine origin of the scriptures.

The view which the rising greatness of our country presents to my eyes, is greatly tarnished by the general prevalence of deism, which, with me, is but another name for vice and depravity. P. Henry, Wirys Sketches.*NWAD DEISM.2*

DEIST, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion, but follows the light of nature and reason, as his only guides in doctrine and practice; a freethinker.

DEISTIC, DEISTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists; embracing deism, as a deistical writer; or containing deism, as a deistical book.

DEITY, ***n.***

1. Godhead; divinity; the nature and essence of the Supreme Being; as, the deity of the Supreme Being is manifest in his works.*NWAD DEITY.2*

2. God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit.*NWAD DEITY.3*

3. A fabulous god or goddess; a superior being supposed, by heathen nations, to exist, and to preside over particular departments of nature; as Jupiter, Juno, Apollo, Diana, etc.*NWAD DEITY.4*

4. The supposed divinity or divine qualities of a pagan god.*NWAD DEITY.5*

DEJECT, ***v.t.*** **[L. To throw.]**

1. To cast down; usually, to cast down the countenance; to cause to fall with grief; to make to look sad or grieved, or to express discouragement.*NWAD DEJECT.2*

But gloomy were his eyes, dejected was his face.*NWAD DEJECT.3*

2. To depress the spirits; to sink; to dispirit; to discourage; to dishearten.*NWAD DEJECT.4*

Nor think to die dejects my lofty mind.*NWAD DEJECT.5*

DEJECT, ***a.*** **Cast down; low-spirited.**

DEJECTED, ***pp.*** **Cast down; depressed; grieved; discouraged.**

DEJECTEDLY, ***adv.*** **In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.**

DEJECTEDNESS, ***n.*** **The state being cast down; lowness of spirits.**

DEJECTING, ***ppr.*** **Casting down; depressing; dispiriting.**

DEJECTION, ***n.***

1. A casting down; depression of mind; melancholy; lowness of spirits, occasioned by grief or misfortune.*NWAD DEJECTION.2*

2. Weakness; as dejection of appetite.*NWAD DEJECTION.3*

3. The act of voiding the excrements; or the matter ejected.*NWAD DEJECTION.4*

DEJECTLY, ***adv.*** **In a downcast manner.**

DEJECTORY, ***a.*** **Having power or tending to cast down, or to promote evacuations by stool.**

DEJECTURE, ***n.*** **That which is ejected; excrements.**

DELACRYMATION, ***n.*** **[L. A weeping.] A preternatural discharge of watery humors from the eyes; waterishness of the eyes.**

DELACTATION, ***n.*** **A weaning.**

DELAPSATION, ***n.*** **A falling down.**

DELAPSE, ***v.i.*** **[L. To slide.] To fall or slide down.**

DELAPSION, ***n.*** **A falling down of the uterus, anus, etc.**

DELAPSED, ***pp.*** **Fallen down.**

DELATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. To bear.]**

1. To carry; to convey.*NWAD DELATE.2*

2. To accuse; to inform against; that is, to bear a charge against.*NWAD DELATE.3*

DELATION, ***n.***

1. Carriage; conveyance; as the delation of sound.*NWAD DELATION.2*

2. To accuse; to inform against; that is, to bear a charge against.*NWAD DELATION.3*

DELATOR, ***n.*** **An accuser; an informer.**

DELAY, *v.t.*

1. To prolong the time of acting, or proceeding; to put off; to defer.*NWAD DELAY.2*

My lord delayeth his coming. *Matthew 24:48*.*NWAD DELAY.3*

2. To retard; to stop, detain or hinder for a time; to restrain motion, or render it slow; as, the mail is delated by bad roads.*NWAD DELAY.4*

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delayed*NWAD DELAY.5*

The huddling brook to hear his madrigal.*NWAD DELAY.6*

3. To allay.*NWAD DELAY.7*

DELAY, *v.i.* To linger; to move slow; or to stop for a time.

There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither delay nor hasten.*NWAD DELAY.9*

DELAY, *n.*

1. A lingering; stay; stop.*NWAD DELAY.11*

2. A putting off or deferring; procrastination; as, the delay of trial is not to be imputed to the plaintiff.*NWAD DELAY.12*

3. Hinderance for a time.*NWAD DELAY.13*

DELAYED, *pp.* Deferred; detained; hindered for a time; retarded.

DELAYER, *n.* One who defers; one who lingers.

DELAYING, *ppr.* Putting off; deferring; procrastinating; retarding; detaining.

DELAYMENT, *n.* Hinderance.

DELE, *v.t.* Blot out; erase.

DELEBLE, *a.* That can be blotted out.

DELACTABLE, *a.* [L. To delight.] Delightful; highly pleasing; that gives great joy or pleasure; as a delectable garden.

DELECTABLENESS, *n.* Delightfulness.

DELECTABLY, *adv.* Delightfully.

DELECTATION, *n.* Great pleasure; delight.

DELEGACY, *n.* A number of persons delegated.

DELEGATE, *v.t.* [L. To send.]

1. To send away; appropriately, to send on an embassy; to send with power to transact business, as a representative. The President delegated three commissioners to the court of St. Cloud.*NWAD DELEGATE.2*

2. To entrust; to commit; to deliver to anothers care and exercise; as, to delegate authority or power to an envoy, representative or judge.*NWAD DELEGATE.3*

DELEGATE, *n.*

1. A person appointed and sent by another with powers to transact business as his representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a vicar. In the United States, a person elected or appointed to represent a state or a district, in the Congress, or in a Convention for forming or altering a constitution.*NWAD DELEGATE.5*

2. In Great Britain, a commissioner appointed by the king, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical court. Hence the Court of Delegates is the great court of appeal in

all ecclesiastical causes. It is used also for the court of appeals from that of the admiralty.*NWAD DELEGATE.6*

3. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.*NWAD DELEGATE.7*

DELEGATE, *a.* Deputed; sent to act for or represent another; as a delegate judge.

DELEGATED, *pp.* Deputed; sent with a trust or commission to act for another; appointed a judge; committed, as authority.

DELEGATING, *ppr.* Deputing; sending with a commission to act for another; appointing; committing; entrusting.

DELEGATION, *n.*

1. A sending away; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate.*NWAD DELEGATION.2*

The duties of religion cannot be performed by delegation.*NWAD DELEGATION.3*

2. Th persons deputed to act for another, or for others. Thus, the representatives of Massachusetts in Congress are called the delegation, or whole delegation.*NWAD DELEGATION.4*

3. In the civil law, the assignment of a debt to another, as when a debtor appoints his debtor to answer to the creditor in his place.*NWAD DELEGATION.5*

DELETE, *v.t.* To blot out.

DELETERIOUS, *a.* [L. To blot out or destroy.]

1. Having the quality of destroying, or extinguishing life; destructive; poisonous; as a deleterious plant or quality.*NWAD DELETERIOUS.2*

2. Injurious; pernicious.*NWAD DELETERIOUS.3*

DELETERY, *a.* Destructive; poisonous.

DELETION, *n.* [L. To blot out.]

1. The act of blotting out or erasing.*NWAD DELETION.2*

2. Destruction.*NWAD DELETION.3*

DELETORY, *n.* That which blots out.

DELF, *n.*

1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug.*NWAD DELF.2*

2. Earthern ware, covered with enamel or white glazing in imitation of China ware or porcelain, made at Delft in Holland; properly, Delft-ware.*NWAD DELF.3*

DELIBATE, *v.t.* [L. To taste.] To taste; to take a sip.

DELIBATION, *n.* A taste; an essay.

DELIBERATE, *v.i.* [L. To weigh.] To weigh in the mind; to consider and examine the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of a measure, in order to a choice or decision; to pause and consider. A wise prince will deliberate before he wages war.

The woman that deliberates is lost.*NWAD DELIBERATE.2*

DELIBERATE, *v.t.* To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider.

DELIBERATE, *a.*

1. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a

step; circumspect; slow in determining; applies to persons; as a deliberate judge or counselor.*NWAD DELIBERATE.5*

2. Formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash; as a deliberate opinion; a deliberate measure, or result.*NWAD DELIBERATE.6*

3. Slow; as a deliberate death or echo.*NWAD DELIBERATE.7*

DELIBERATELY, *adv.* With careful consideration, or deliberation; circumspectly; not hastily or rashly; slowly. This purpose was deliberately formed.

DELIBERATENESS, *n.* Calm consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure; caution.

DELIBERATION, *n.*

1. The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; consideration. We say, a measure has been taken with deliberation.*NWAD DELIBERATION.2*

2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; as the deliberations of a legislative body or council.*NWAD DELIBERATION.3*

DELIBERATIVE, *a.*

1. Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by mutual discussion and examination; as, the legislature is a deliberative body.*NWAD DELIBERATIVE.2*

2. Having a right or power to deliberate or discuss.*NWAD DELIBERATIVE.3*

In councils, the bishops have a deliberative voice.*NWAD DELIBERATIVE.4*

3. Apt or disposed to consider.*NWAD DELIBERATIVE.5*

DELIBERATIVE, *n.* A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined. A kind of rhetoric employed in proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it.

DELIBERATIVELY, *adv.* By deliberation.

DELICACY, *n.* In a general sense, that which delights or pleases. Hence,

1. Fineness of texture; smoothness; softness; tenderness; as the delicacy of the skin; and nearly in the same sense, applicable to food; as the delicacy of flesh, meat or vegetables. Hence,*NWAD DELICACY.2*

2. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste.*NWAD DELICACY.3*

3. Elegant or feminine beauty; as delicacy of form.*NWAD DELICACY.4*

4. Nicety; minute accuracy; as the delicacy of coloring in painting.*NWAD DELICACY.5*

5. Neatness in dress; elegance proceeding from a nice selection and adjustment of the several parts of dress.*NWAD DELICACY.6*

6. Softness of manners; civility or politemess proceeding from a nice observance of propriety, and a desire to please; as delicacy of behavior.*NWAD DELICACY.7*

7. Indulgence; gentle treatment; as delicacy of education.*NWAD DELICACY.8*

8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; the quality manifested in nice attention to right, and care to avoid wrong, or offense.*NWAD DELICACY.9*

9. Acute or nice perception of what is pleasing to the sense of tasting; hence figuratively, a nice perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such nice perception.*NWAD*

DELICACY.10

Delicacy of taste tends to invigorate the social affections, and moderate those that are selfish.*NWAD DELICACY.11*

10. That which delights the senses, particularly the taste; applied to eatables; as, the peach is a great delicacy.*NWAD DELICACY.12*

11. Tenderness of constitution; weakness; that quality or state of the animal body which renders it very impressible to injury; as delicacy of constitution or frame.*NWAD DELICACY.13*

12. Smallness; fineness; slenderness; tenuity; as the delicacy of a thread, or fiber.*NWAD DELICACY.14*

13. Tenderness; nice susceptibility of impression; as delicacy of feeling.*NWAD DELICACY.15*

DELICATE, ***a.*** **[L. Connected with delight; to delight.]**

1. Of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; clear, or fair; as a delicate skin.*NWAD DELICATE.2*

2. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavor; as delicate food; a delicate dish.*NWAD DELICATE.3*

3. Nice in perception of what is agreeable; dainty; as a delicate taste; and figuratively, nice and discriminating in beauty and deformity.*NWAD DELICATE.4*

4. Nice; accurate; fine; soft to the eye; as a delicate color.*NWAD DELICATE.5*

5. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by condescension and attention to the wishes and feelings of others; as delicate behavior or manners; a delicate address.*NWAD DELICATE.6*

6. Pleasing to the senses; as a delicate flavor.*NWAD DELICATE.7*

7. Fine; slender; minute; as a delicate thread.*NWAD DELICATE.8*

8. That cannot be handled without injury or danger; that must be touched with care; as a delicate point or topic; a delicate question.*NWAD DELICATE.9*

9. Composed of fine threads, or nicely interwoven; as a delicate texture; hence, soft and smooth to the touch; as delicate silk.*NWAD DELICATE.10*

10. Tender; effeminate; not able to endure hardship; very impressible to injury; as a delicate frame or constitution.*NWAD DELICATE.11*

11. Feeble; not sound or robust; as delicate health.*NWAD DELICATE.12*

DELICATE, *n.* Any thing nice; a nicety.

DELICATELY, *adv.*

1. In a delicate manner; with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others.*NWAD DELICATELY.2*

2. Daintily; luxuriously.*NWAD DELICATELY.3*

They that live delicately are in kings courts. *Luke 7:25*.*NWAD DELICATELY.4*

3. With soft elegance; as an expression delicately turned.*NWAD DELICATELY.5*

4. Tenderly; with indulgence in ease, elegance and luxury. *Proverbs 29:21*.*NWAD DELICATELY.6*

DELICATENESS, *n.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy. *Deuteronomy 28:56*.

DELICIOUS, *a.*

1. Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure; as a delicious viand; delicious fruit or

wine.*NWAD DELICIOUS.2*

2. Most pleasing to the mind; very grateful; yielding exquisite delight; as, this poem affords a delicious entertainment.*NWAD DELICIOUS.3*

DELICIOUSLY, *adv.* In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully; as, to feed deliciously; to be deliciously entertained.

DELICIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. The quality of being delicious, or very grateful to the taste or mind; as the deliciousness of a repast.*NWAD DELICIOUSNESS.2*

2. Delight; great pleasure.*NWAD DELICIOUSNESS.3*

DELIGATION, *n.* [L. To bind.] In surgery, a binding up; a bandaging.

DELIGHT, *n.*

1. A high degree of pleasure, or satisfaction of mind; joy.*NWAD DELIGHT.2*

His delight is in the law of the Lord. *Psalm 1:2*.*NWAD DELIGHT.3*

2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords delight.*NWAD DELIGHT.4*

Titus was the delight of human kind.*NWAD DELIGHT.5*

I was daily his delight. *Proverbs 8:30*.*NWAD DELIGHT.6*

Delight is a more permanent pleasure than joy, and not dependent on sudden excitement.*NWAD DELIGHT.7*

DELIGHT, *v.t.*

1. To affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction or joy; as, a beautiful landscape delights the eye; harmony delights the ear; the good conduct of children, and especially their piety, delights their parents.*NWAD DELIGHT.9*

I will delight myself in thy statutes. *Psalm 119:16*.*NWAD DELIGHT.10*

2. To receive great pleasure in.*NWAD DELIGHT.11*

I delight to do thy will. *Psalm 40:8*.*NWAD DELIGHT.12*

DELIGHT, *v.i.* To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced; followed by in.

I delight in the law of God after the inward man. *Romans 7:22*.*NWAD DELIGHT.14*

DELIGHTED, *pp.*

1. Greatly pleased; rejoiced; followed by with.*NWAD DELIGHTED.2*

That ye may be delighted with the abundance of her glory. *Isaiah 66:11*.*NWAD DELIGHTED.3*

2. *a.* Full of delight.*NWAD DELIGHTED.4*

DELIGHTER, *n.* One who takes delight.

DELIGHTFUL, *a.* Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; as a delightful thought; a delightful prospect.

DELIGHTFULLY, *adv.*

1. In a manner to receive great pleasure; very agreeable; as, we were delightfully employed, or entertained.*NWAD DELIGHTFULLY.2*

2. In a delightful manner; charmingly; in a manner to afford great pleasure; as, the lady sings and plays delightfully.*NWAD*

DELIGHTFULLY.3

DELIGHTFULNESS, *n.*

1. The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure; as the delightfulness of a prospect, or of scenery.*NWAD DELIGHTFULNESS.2*

2. Great pleasure; delight.*NWAD DELIGHTFULNESS.3*

DELIGHTLESS, *a.* Affording no pleasure or delight.

DELIGHTSOME, *a.* Very pleasing; delightful.

DELIGHTSOMELY, *adv.* Very pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, *n.* Delightfulness; pleasantness in a high degree.

DELINEAMENT, *n.* Representation by delineation.

DELINEATE, *v.t.* [L. A line.]

1. To draw the lines which exhibit the form of a thing; to mark out with lines; to make a draught; to sketch or design; as, to delineate the form of the earth, or a diagram.*NWAD DELINEATE.2*

2. To paint; to represent in picture; to draw a likeness of; as, to delineate Nestor like Adonis, or time with Absaloms head.*NWAD DELINEATE.3*

3. Figuratively, to describe; to represent to the mind or understanding; to exhibit a likeness in words; as, to delineate the character of Newton, or the virtue of Aristides.*NWAD DELINEATE.4*

DELINEATED, *pp.* Drawn; marked with lines exhibiting the form or figure; sketched; designed; painted; described.

DELINEATING, *ppr.* Drawing the form; sketching; painting;

describing.

DELINEATION, *n.*

1. First draught of a thing; outline; representation of a form or figure by lines; sketch; design.*NWAD DELINEATION.2*

2. Representation in words; description; as the delineation of a character.*NWAD DELINEATION.3*

DELINEATURE, *n.* Delineation.

DELINIMENT, *n.* Mitigation.

DELINQUENCY, *n.* [L. To fail or omit duty; to leave.] Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; and positively, an offense; a crime. It is particularly, but not exclusively applied to neglect of duty in officers of public trust.

DELINQUENT, *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.

DELINQUENT, *n.* One who fails to perform his duty, particularly a public officer who neglects his duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime.

A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed.*NWAD DELINQUENT.3*

DELIQUATE, *v.t.* or *i.* [L. To melt.] To melt or be dissolved.

DELIQUATION, *n.* A melting.

DELIQUESCE, *v.i.* [L. To melt; to melt or become soft.] To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air; as certain salts, acids and alkalies.

DELIQUESCENCE, *n.* Spontaneous liquefaction in the air; a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of water from the atmosphere.

DELIQUESCENT, ***a.*** **Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid; as deliquescent salts.**

DELIQUIATE, ***v.i.*** **To melt and become liquid by imbibing water from the air.**

DELIQUIATION, ***n.*** **A melting by attracting water from the air.**

DELIQUIUM, ***n.***

1. In chimistry, a melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place.*NWAD DELIQUIUM.2*

2. A liquid state; as, a salt falls into a deliquium.*NWAD DELIQUIUM.3*

3. In medicine, a swooning or fainting; called also syncope.*NWAD DELIQUIUM.4*

DELIRAMENT, ***n.*** **A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy.**

DELIRIOUS, ***a.*** **Roving in mind; light-headed; disordered in intellect; having ideas that are wild, irregular and unconnected.**

DELIRIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being delirious; delirium.**

DELIRIUM, ***n.*** **[L. To wander in mind, to rave; to make balks in plowing, that is, to err, wander, miss.]**

A state in which the ideas of a person are wild, irregular and unconnected, or do not correspond with the truth or with external objects; a roving or wandering of the mind; disorder of the intellect. Fevers often produce delirium.*NWAD DELIRIUM.2*

An alienation of mind connected with fever.*NWAD DELIRIUM.3*

Symptomatic derangement, or that which is dependent on some other disease, in distinction from idiopathic derrangement or mania.*NWAD DELIRIUM.4*

DELITESCENCE, ***n.*** **Retirement; obscurity.**

DELIVER, ***v.t.*** **[L. Free, disengaged; to free, to peel.]**

1. To free; to release, as from restraint; to set at liberty; as, to deliver one from captivity.*NWAD DELIVER.2*

2. To rescue, or save.*NWAD DELIVER.3*

Deliver me, O my God, from the hand of the wicked.*Psalm 71:4*.*NWAD DELIVER.4*

3. To give, or transfer; to put into anothers hand or power; to commit; to pass from one to another.*NWAD DELIVER.5*

Thou shalt deliver Pharoahs cup into his hand.*Genesis 40:11*.*NWAD DELIVER.6*

So we say, to deliver goods to a carrier; to deliver a letter; to deliver possession of an estate.*NWAD DELIVER.7*

4. To surrender; to yield; to give up; to resign; as, to deliver a fortress to an enemy. It is often followed by up; as, to deliver up the city; to deliver up stolen goods.*NWAD DELIVER.8*

Th exalted mind*NWAD DELIVER.9*

All sense of woe delivers to the wind.*NWAD DELIVER.10*

5. To disbuden of a child.*NWAD DELIVER.11*

6. To utter; to pronounce; to speak; to send forth in words; as, to deliver a sermon, an address, or an oration.*NWAD DELIVER.12*

7. To exert in motion.*NWAD DELIVER.13*

To deliver to the wind, to cast away; to reject.*NWAD DELIVER.14*

To deliver over, to transfer; to give or pass from one to another; as, to deliver over goods to another.*NWAD DELIVER.15*

2. To surrender or resign; to put into anothers power; to commit to

the discretion of; to abandon to.*NWAD DELIVER.16*

Deliver me not over to the will of my enemies. *Psalm 27:12*.*NWAD DELIVER.17*

To deliver up, to give up; to surrender.*NWAD DELIVER.18*

DELIVER, *a.* Free; nimble.

DELIVERABLE, *a.* That may be or is to be delivered.

A bill of lading may state that the goods are deliverable to a particular person therein named.*NWAD DELIVERABLE.2*

DELIVERANCE, *n.*

1. Release from captivity, slavery, oppression, or any restraint.*NWAD DELIVERANCE.2*

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives. *Luke 4:18*.*NWAD DELIVERANCE.3*

2. Rescue from danger or any evil.*NWAD DELIVERANCE.4*

God sent me to save your lives by a great deliverance. *Genesis 45:7*.*NWAD DELIVERANCE.5*

3. The act of bringing forth children.*NWAD DELIVERANCE.6*

4. The act of giving or transferring from one to another.*NWAD DELIVERANCE.7*

5. The act of speaking or pronouncing; utterance. [In the three last senses, delivery is now used.]*NWAD DELIVERANCE.8*

6. Acquittal of a prisoner, by the verdict of a jury. God send you a good deliverance.*NWAD DELIVERANCE.9*

DELIVERED, *pp.* Freed; released; transferred or transmitted; passed from one to another; committed; yielded; surrendered; rescued; uttered; pronounced.

DELIVERER, *n.*

1. One who delivers; one who releases or rescues; a preserver.*NWAD DELIVERER.2*

The Lord raised up a deliverer to Israel.*Judges 3:9*.*NWAD DELIVERER.3*

2. One who relates, or communicates.*NWAD DELIVERER.4*

DELIVERING, *ppr.* Releasing; setting free; rescuing; saving; surrendering; giving over; yielding; resigning.

DELIVERY, *n.*

1. The act of delivering.*NWAD DELIVERY.2*

2. Release; rescue; as from slavery, restraint, oppression or danger.*NWAD DELIVERY.3*

3. Surrender; a giving up.*NWAD DELIVERY.4*

4. A giving or passing from one to another; as the delivery of goods, or of a deed.*NWAD DELIVERY.5*

5. Utterance; pronunciation; or manner of speaking. He has a good delivery. I was charmed with his graceful delivery.*NWAD DELIVERY.6*

6. Childbirth. *Isaiah 26:17*.*NWAD DELIVERY.7*

7. Free motion or use of the limbs.*NWAD DELIVERY.8*

DELL, *n.* A pit, or a hollow place; a cavity or narrow opening.

DELPH, [See *Delf*. No. 2.]

DELPHIA or DELPHINIA, *n.* A vegetable alkali lately discovered in the Delphinium staphysagria. It is crystaline when wet, but it becomes opake when exposed to air. Its taste is bitter and

acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling becomes hard and brittle like resin.

DELPHIAN or DELPHIC, *a.* Relating to Delphi, and to the celebrated oracle of that place.

DELPHINE, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.*NWAD DELPHINE.2*

2. Pertaining to the dauphin of France; as the delphine edition of the classics.*NWAD DELPHINE.3*

DELPHINITE, *n.* A mineral called also pistacite and epidote.

DELTOID, *n.*

1. Triangular; an epithet applied to a muscle of the shoulder which moves the arm forwards, upwards and backwards.*NWAD DELTOID.2*

2. In botany, shaped somewhat like a delta or rhomb, having four angles, of which the lateral ones are less distant from the base than the others; as a deltoid leaf.*NWAD DELTOID.3*

Trowel-shaped, having three angles, of which the terminal one is much further from the base than the lateral ones.*NWAD DELTOID.4*

DELUDABLE, *a.* That may be deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed on.

DELUDE, *v.t.*

1. To deceive; to impose on; to lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgement; to beguile. Cheat is generally applied to deception in bargains; delude, to deception in opinion. An artful man deludes his followers. We are often deluded by false appearances.*NWAD DELUDE.2*

2. To frustrate or disappoint.*NWAD DELUDE.3*

DELUDED, *pp.* Deceived; misled; led into error.

DELUDER, *n.* One who deceives; a deceiver; an imposter; one who holds out false pretenses.

DELUDING, *ppr.* Deceiving; leading astray; misleading the opinion or judgment.

DELUDING, *n.* The act of deceiving; falsehood.

DELUGE, *n.* [L. To wash.]

1. Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; a swell of water over the natural banks of a river or shore of the ocean, spreading over the adjacent land. But appropriately, the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water, in the days of Noah; according to the common chronology, Anno Mundi, 1656. *Genesis 6:17*.*NWAD DELUGE.2*

2. A sweeping or overwhelming calamity.*NWAD DELUGE.3*

DELUGE, *v.t.*

1. To overflow with water; to inundate; to drown. The waters deluged the earth and destroyed the old world.*NWAD DELUGE.5*

2. To overwhelm; to cover with any flowing or moving, spreading body. The Northern nations deluged the Roman empire with their armies.*NWAD DELUGE.6*

3. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity; as, the land is deluged with corruption.*NWAD DELUGE.7*

DELUGED, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.

DELUGING, *ppr.* Overflowing; inundating; overwhelming.

DELUSION, *n.* s as z.

1. The act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind. We are all liable to the delusions of artifice.*NWAD DELUSION.2*

2. False representation; illusion; error or mistake proceeding from false views.*NWAD DELUSION.3*

And fondly mournd the dear delusion gone.*NWAD DELUSION.4*

DELUSIVE, ***a.*** **Apt to deceive; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling; as delusive arts; delusive appearances.**

DELUSIVENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.**

DELUSORY, ***a.*** **Apt to deceive; deceptive.**

DELVE, ***v.t.*** **Delv. [L. A mole, perhaps the delver.]**

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.*NWAD DELVE.2*

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor.*NWAD DELVE.3*

2. To fathom; to sound; to penetrate.*NWAD DELVE.4*

I cannot delve him to the root.*NWAD DELVE.5*

DELVE, ***n.*** **Delv. A place dug: a pit; a pitfall; a ditch; a den; a cave.**

Delve of coals, a quantity of fossil coals dug.*NWAD DELVE.7*

DELVER, ***n.*** **One who digs, as with a spade.**

DELVING, ***ppr.*** **Digging.**

DEMAGOGUE, ***n.*** **Demagog. [Gr. The populas, and to lead.]**

1. A leader of the people; an orator who pleases the populace and influences them to adhere to him.*NWAD DEMAGOGUE.2*

2. Any leader of the populace; any factious man who has great influence with the great body of people in a city or community.*NWAD DEMAGOGUE.3*

DEMAIN, ***n.***

1. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord keeps in his own hands or immediate occupation, for the use of his family,

as distinguished from his tenemental lands, distributed among his tenants, called book-land, or charter-land, and folk-land, or estates held in villenage, from which sprung copyhold estates.*NWAD DEMAIN.2*

2. Estate in lands.*NWAD DEMAIN.3*

DEMAND, *v.t.* [L. To command; to send; hence, to commit or entrust. To ask is to press or urge.]

1. To ask or call for, as one who has a claim or right to receive what is sought; to claim or seek as due by right. The creditor demands principal and interest of his debt. Here the claim is derived from law or justice.*NWAD DEMAND.2*

2. To ask by authority; to require; to seek or claim an answer by virtue of a right or supposed right in the interrogator, derived from his office, station, power or authority.*NWAD DEMAND.3*

The officers of the children of Israel-were beaten, and demanded, wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick. *Exodus 5:14*.*NWAD DEMAND.4*

3. To require as necessary or useful; as, the execution of this work demands great industry and care.*NWAD DEMAND.5*

4. To ask; to question; to inquire.*NWAD DEMAND.6*

The soldiers also demanded of him, saying, what shall we do? *Luke 3:14*.*NWAD DEMAND.7*

5. To ask or require, as a seller of goods; as, what price do you demand?*NWAD DEMAND.8*

6. To sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process; as, the plaintiff, in his action, demands unreasonable damages.*NWAD DEMAND.9*

In French, demander generally signifies simply to ask, request, or petition, when the answer or thing asked for, is a matter of grace or courtesy. But in English, demand is now seldom used in that sense, and rarely indeed can the French demander be rendered correctly

in English by demand, except in the case of the seller of goods, who demands, [asks, requires,] a certain price for his wares. The common expression, a king sent to demand another kings daughter in marriage, is improper.*NWAD DEMAND.10*

DEMAND, *n.*

1. An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an asking with authority; a challenging as due; as, the demand of the creditor was reasonable; the note is payable on demand.*NWAD DEMAND.12*

He that has confidence to turn his wishes into demands, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them.*NWAD DEMAND.13*

2. The asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; as, I cannot agree to his demand.*NWAD DEMAND.14*

3. That which is or may be claimed as due; debt; as, what are your demands on the estate?*NWAD DEMAND.15*

4. The calling for in order to purchase; desire to possess; as, the demand for the Bible has been great and extensive; copies are in great demand.*NWAD DEMAND.16*

5. A desire or a seeking to obtain. We say, the company of a gentleman is in great demand; the lady is in great demand or request.*NWAD DEMAND.17*

6. In law, the asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods, or entry into lands.*NWAD DEMAND.18*

DEMANDABLE, *a.* That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required; as, payment is demandable at the expiration of the credit.

DEMANDANT, *n.* One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

DEMANDED, ***pp.*** **Called for; claimed; challenged as due; requested; required; interrogated.**

DEMANDER, ***n.*** **One who demands; one who requires with authority; one who claims as due; one who asks; one who seeks to obtain.**

DEMANDING, ***ppr.*** **Claiming or calling for as due, or by authority; requiring; asking; pursuing a claim by legal process; interrogating.**

DEMANDRESS, ***n.*** **A female demandant.**

DEMARCH, ***n.*** **March; walk; gait.**

DEMARKATION, ***n.***

1. The act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit.*NWAD DEMARKATION.2*

2. A limit or bound ascertained and fixed; line of separation marked or determined.*NWAD DEMARKATION.3*

The speculative line of demarkation, where obedience ought to end and resistance begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable.*NWAD DEMARKATION.4*

DEMEAN, ***v.t.***

1. To behave; to carry; to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun; as, it is our duty to demean ourselves with humility.*NWAD DEMEAN.2*

2. To treat.*NWAD DEMEAN.3*

DEMEAN, ***v.t.*** **To debase; to undervalue.**

DEMEAN, ***n.***

1. Behavior; carriage; demeanor.*NWAD DEMEAN.6*

2. Mien.*NWAD DEMEAN.7*

DEMEANOR, *n.* Behavior; carriage; deportment; as decent demeanor; sad demeanor.

DEMEANURE, *n.* Behavior.

DEMENCY, *n.* Madness.

DEMENTATE, *a.* Mad; infatuated.

DEMENTATE, *v.t.* To make mad.

DEMENTATION, *n.* The act of making frantic.

DEMEPHITIZATION, *n.* The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

DEMEPHITIZE, *v.t.* To purify from foul unwholesome air.

DEMEPHITIZED, *pp.* Purified; freed from foul air.

DEMEPHITIZING, *ppr.* Purifying from foul air.

DEMERIT, *n.* [L. To earn or deserve.]

1. That which deserves punishment, the opposite of merit; an ill-deserving; that which is blamable or punishable in moral conduct; vice or crime.*NWAD DEMERIT.2*

2. Anciently, merit; desert; in a good sense.*NWAD DEMERIT.3*

DEMERIT, *v.t.* To deserve blame or punishment.

DEMERSED, *a.* Plunged; situated or growing under water.

DEMERSION, *n.* [L. To plunge or drown.]

1. A plunging into a fluid; a drowning.*NWAD DEMERSION.2*

2. The state of being overwhelmed in water or earth.*NWAD DEMERSION.3*

3. The putting of a medicine in a dissolving liquor.*NWAD DEMERSION.4*

DEMESNE, [See *Demain*.]

DEMI, a prefix, Fr. Demi, from the L. Dimidium, signifies half. It is used only in composition.

DEMI-BRIGADE, *n.* A half-brigade.

DEMI-CADENCE, *n.* In music, an imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key note.

DEMI-CANNON, *n.* A cannon of different sizes; the lowest carries a ball of thirty pounds weight, and six inches diameter; the ordinary is twelve feet long, and carries a shot of six inches and one-sixth diameter, and thirty two pounds weight; that of the greatest size is twelve feet long, and carries a ball of six inches and five eighths diameter, and thirty six pounds weight.

DEMI-CROSS, *n.* An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars.

DEMI-CULVERIN, *n.* A large gun, or piece of ordnance; the least is ten feet long, and carries a ball of nine pounds weight and four inches diameter; that of ordinary size carries a ball of four inches and two eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces in weight; the largest size is ten feet and a third in length, and carries a ball four inches and a half in diameter, and of twelve pounds eleven ounces in weight.

DEMI-DEVIL, *n.* Half a devil.

DEMI-DISTANCE, *n.* In fortification, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEMI-DITONE, ***n.*** **In music, a minor third.**

DEMI-GOD, ***n.*** **Half a god; one partaking of the divine nature; a fabulous hero, produced by the cohabitation of a deity with a mortal.**

DEMI-GORGE, ***n.*** **In fortification, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space or entrance into a bastion.**

DEMI-GROAT, ***n.*** **A half-groat.**

DEMI-LANCE, ***n.*** **A light lance; a short spear; a half-pike.**

DEMI-LUNE, ***n.*** **A half-moon.**

DEMI-MAN, ***n.*** **Half a man; a term of reproach.**

DEMI-NATURED, ***a.*** **Having half the nature of another animal.**

DEMI-PREMISES, ***n. plu.*** **Half-premises.**

DEMI-QUAVER, ***n.*** **A note in music, of half the length of the quaver.**

DEMIREP, ***n.*** **A woman of suspicious chastity. [Demi-reputation.]**

DEMI-SEMI-QUAVER, ***n.*** **The shortest note in music, two of which are equal to a semi-quaver.**

DEMI-TONE, ***n.*** **In music, an interval of half a tone; a semi-tone.**

DEMI-VILL, ***n.*** **A half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frank pledges.**

DEMI-VOLT, ***n.*** **One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner.**

DEMI-WOLF, *n.* Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and a wolf; lycisca.

DEMIGRATE or DEMIGRATION, [Not used. See *Migrate*.]

DEMISABLE, *a.* S sa z. That may be leased; as an estate demisable by copy of court roll.

DEMISE, *n.* s as z. [L. Literally, a laying down, or sending from; a removing.]

1. In England, a laying down or removal, applied to the crown or royal authority. The demise of the crown, is a transfer of the crown, royal authority or kingdom to a successor. Thus when Edward fourth was driven from his throne for a few months by the house of Lancaster, this temporary transfer of his dignity was called a demise. Hence the natural death of a king or queen came to be denominated a demise, as by that event, the crown is transferred to a successor.*NWAD DEMISE.2*

2. A conveyance or transfer of an estate, by lease or will.*NWAD DEMISE.3*

Demise and redemise, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it.*NWAD DEMISE.4*

DEMISE, *v.t.* s as z.

1. To transfer or convey; to lease.*NWAD DEMISE.6*

2. To bequeath; to grant by will.*NWAD DEMISE.7*

DEMISSION, *n.* A lowering; degradation; depression.

DEMISSIVE or DEMISS, *a.* Humble.

DEMISSLY, *adv.* In a humble manner.

DEMIT, ***v.t.*** **To let fall; to depress; to submit.**

DEMIURGE, ***n.*** **[Gr., a public servant, and work.] In the mythology of Eastern Philosophers, an eon employed in the creation of the world; a subordinate workman.**

DEMIURGIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a demiurge, or to creative power.**

DEMOCRACY, ***n.*** **[Gr. People, and to possess, to govern.] Government by the people; a form of government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation. Such was the government of Athens.**

DEMOCRAT, ***n.*** **One who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.**

DEMOCRATIC, DEMOCRATICAL, ***a.*** **Popular; pertaining to democracy or government by the people; as a democratical form of government.**

DEMOCRATICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a democratical manner.**

DEMOLISH, ***v.t.*** **[L. To build.] To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy, as a heap or structure; to separate any collected mass, or the connected parts of a thing; to ruin; as, to demolish an edifice, or a mound; to demolish a wall or fortification.**

DEMOLISHED, ***pp.*** **Pulled down; thrown down; razed; destroyed, as a fabric or structure.**

DEMOLISHER, ***n.*** **One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste; as a demolisher of towns.**

DEMOLISHING, ***ppr.*** **Pulling or throwing down; destroying.**

DEMOLISHMENT, ***n.*** **Ruin; overthrow.**

DEMOLITION, ***n.*** **The act of overthrowing, pulling down or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction; as the demolition of a house, or of military works.**

DEMON, ***n.*** **A spirit, or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the Pagans. The ancients believed that there were good and evil demons, which had influence over the minds of men, and that these beings carried on an intercourse between men and gods, conveying the addresses of men to the gods, and divine benefits to men. Hence demons became the objects of worship. It was supposed also that human spirits, after their departure from the body, became demons, and that the souls of virtuous men, if highly purified, were exalted from demons into gods. The demons of the New Testament were supposed to be spiritual beings which vexed and tormented men. And in general, the word, in modern use, signifies an evil spirit or genius, which influences the conduct or directs the fortunes of mankind.**

DEMONESS, ***n.*** **A female demon.**

DEMONIAC or DEMONIACAL or DEMONIAN, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to demons or evil spirits.*NWAD DEMONIAC.2*

2. Influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits.*NWAD DEMONIAC.3*

Demoniac phrensy.*NWAD DEMONIAC.4*

DEMONIAC, ***n.*** **A human being possessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties are overpowered, restrained, or disturbed, in their regular operation, by an evil spirit, or by a created spiritual being of superior power.**

DEMONIACS, ***n.*** **In church history, a branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet is, that at the end of the world the devil will be saved.**

DEMONOCRACY, ***n.*** **[Gr. Demon and to hold.] The power or**

government of demons.

DEMONOLATRY, *n.* [Gr. Demon and worship.] The worship of demons, or of evil spirits.

DEMONOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. Demon and discourse.] A discourse on demons; a treatise on evil spirits. So King James entitled his book concerning witches.

DEMONOMIST, *n.* [Gr. Demon and law.] One that lives in subjection to the devil, or to evil spirits.

DEMONOMY, *n.* The dominion of demons, or of evil spirits.

DEMONSHIP, *n.* The state of a demon.

DEMONSTRABLE, *a.* That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by certain evidence, or by evidence that admits of no doubt; as, the principles of geometry are demonstrable.

DEMONSTRABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

DEMONSTRABLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude doubt; beyond the possibility of contradiction.

DEMONSTRATE, *v.t.* [L. To show.]

1. To show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to prove in such a manner as to reduce the contrary position to evident absurdity. We demonstrate a problem in geometry, or a proposition in ethics, by showing that the contrary is absurd or impossible.*NWAD DEMONSTRATE.2*

2. In anatomy, to exhibit the parts when disected.*NWAD DEMONSTRATE.3*

DEMONSTRATED, *pp.* Proved beyond the possibility of doubt; rendered certain to the mind.

DEMONSTRATING, ***ppr.*** **Proving to be certain; evincing beyond the possibility of doubt.**

DEMONSTRATION, ***n.***

1. The act of demonstrating, or of exhibiting certain proof.*NWAD DEMONSTRATION.2*

2. The highest degree of evidence; certain proof exhibited, or such proof as establishes a fact or proposition beyond a possibility of doubt, or as shows the contrary position to be absurd or impossible.*NWAD DEMONSTRATION.3*

3. Indubitable evidence of the senses, or of reason; evidence which satisfies the mind of the certainty of a fact or proposition. Thus we hold that the works of nature exhibit demonstration of the existence of a God.*NWAD DEMONSTRATION.4*

4. In logic, a series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established.*NWAD DEMONSTRATION.5*

5. Show; exhibition.*NWAD DEMONSTRATION.6*

6. In anatomy, the exhibition of parts dissected.*NWAD DEMONSTRATION.7*

DEMONSTRATIVE, ***a.***

1. Showing or proving by certain evidence; having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; as a demonstrative argument, or demonstrative reasoning.*NWAD DEMONSTRATIVE.2*

2. Having the power of showing with clearness and certainty; as a demonstrative figure in painting.*NWAD DEMONSTRATIVE.3*

DEMONSTRATIVELY, ***adv.*** **With certain evidence; with proof which cannot be questioned; certainly; clearly; convincingly.**

DEMONSTRATOR, ***n.***

1. One who demonstrates; one who proves any thing with certainty, or with indubitable evidence.*NWAD DEMONSTRATOR.2*

2. In anatomy, one who exhibits the parts when dissected.*NWAD DEMONSTRATOR.3*

DEMONSTRATORY, *a.* Tending to demonstrate; having a tendency to prove beyond a possibility of doubt.

DEMORALIZATION, *n.* The act of subverting or corrupting morals; destruction of moral principles.

DEMORALIZE, *v.t.* To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals.

The effect would be to demoralize mankind.*NWAD DEMORALIZE.2*

The native vigor of the soul must wholly disappear, under the steady influence and the demoralizing example of profligate power and prosperous crime.*NWAD DEMORALIZE.3*

DEMORALIZED, *pp.* Corrupted in morals.

DEMORALIZING, *ppr.*

1. Corrupting or destroying morals or moral principles.*NWAD DEMORALIZING.2*

2 . *a.* Tending to destroy morals or moral principles.*NWAD DEMORALIZING.3*

DEMULCE, *v.t.* Demuls. To sooth; to soften or pacify.

DEMULCENT, *a.* [L. To stroke, to soften; allied perhaps to mollis, mellow.] Softening; mollifying; lenient; as, oil is demulcent.

DEMULCENT, *n.* Any medicine which lessens acrimony, or the effects of stimulus on the solids; that which softens or mollifies; as gums, roots of marsh-mallows, and other mucilaginous substances.

DEMUR, *v.i.* [L. To stay or delay.]

1. To stop; to pause; to hesitate; to suspend proceeding; to delay determination or conclusion.*NWAD DEMUR.2*

On receiving this information, the minister demurred, till he could obtain further instructions.*NWAD DEMUR.3*

2. In law, to stop at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide on that point in law for a decision of the cause. Thus, the defendant may demur to the plaintiffs declaration, alledging it to be insufficient in law; the plaintiff may demur to the defendants plea, for a like reason.*NWAD DEMUR.4*

DEMUR, *v.t.* To doubt of.

DEMUR, *n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision.

All my demurs but double his attacks.*NWAD DEMUR.7*

DEMURE, *a.* Sober; grave; modest; downcast; as a demure countenance; a demure abasing of the eye.

DEMURE, *v.i.* To look with a grave countenance.

DEMURELY, *adv.* With grave, solemn countenance; with a fixed look; with a solemn gravity.

Esops damsel sat demurely at the boards end.*NWAD DEMURELY.2*

DEMURENESS, *n.* Gravity of countenance; soberness; a modest look.

DEMURRAGE, *n.* An allowance made to the master of a trading vessel, for delay or detention in port beyond the appointed time of departure. This expense is paid by the merchant who causes the detention.

DEMURRER, *n.*

1. One who demure.*NWAD DEMURRER.2*

2. In law, a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point; an issue on matter of law. A demurrer confesses the fact or facts to be true, but denies the sufficiency of the facts in point of law to support the claim or defense. A demurrer may be tendered to the declaration, to the plea, to the replication, to the rejoinder, etc.*NWAD DEMURRER.3*

DEMURRING, *ppr.* Stopping; pausing; suspending proceedings or decision; resting or abiding on a point in law.

DEMY, *n.*

1. A particular size of paper; a kind of paper of small size.*NWAD DEMY.2*

2. A half fellow at Magdalen college, Oxford.*NWAD DEMY.3*

DEN, *n.*

1. A cave or hollow place in the earth; usually applied to a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection or security; as a lions den; a den of robbers or thieves.*NWAD DEN.2*

The beasts go into dens. The children of Israel made themselves dens. *Job 37:8*; *Judges 6:2*.*NWAD DEN.3*

2. As a termination, in names of places, it denotes the place to be in a valley or near a wood.*NWAD DEN.4*

DEN, *v.i.* To dwell as in a den.

DENARCOTIZE, *v.t.* [de and narcotic.] To deprive of the narcotic principle or quality; as, to denarcotize opium.

DENARY, *a.* Containing ten.

DENARY, *n.* The number ten.

DENATIONALIZE, *v.t.* To divest of national character or rights, by transferrence to the service of another nation. A ship built and registered in the United States, is denationalized by being employed in the service of another nation and bearing its flag.

DENAY, *n.* Denial; refusal.

DENAY, *v.t.* To deny.

DENDRACHATE, *n.* [Gr. A tree, and agate.] Arborescent agate; agate containing the figures of shrubs or parts of plants.

DENDRITE, *n.* [Gr. A tree.] A stone or mineral on or in which are the figures of shrubs or trees; an arborescent mineral.

DENDRITIC, DENDRITICAL, ***a.*** **Containing the figures of shrubs or trees.**

DENDROID, ***a.*** **[Gr. A tree, and form.] Resembling a shrub.**

DENDROIT, ***n.*** **A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.**

DENDROLITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. A tree and a stone.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.**

DENDROLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. A tree and a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.**

DENDROMETER, ***n.*** **[Gr. Tree and to measure.] An instrument to measure the highth and diameter of trees.**

DENEGATE, ***v.t.*** **To deny.**

DENEGATION, ***n.*** **Denial.**

DENIABLE, ***a.*** **That may be denied, or contradicted.**

DENIAL, ***n.***

1. An affirmation to the contrary; an assertion that a declaration or fact stated is not true; negation; contradiction. It is often expressed by no or not, simply.*NWAD DENIAL.2*

2. Refusal to grant; the negation of a request or petition; the contrary to grant, allowance or concession; as, his request or application met with a direct denial.*NWAD DENIAL.3*

3. A rejection, or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning; as a denial of God: or a refusing to receive or embrace; as a denial of the faith or the truth.*NWAD DENIAL.4*

4. A denial of ones self, is a declining of some gratification; restraint of ones appetites or propensities.*NWAD DENIAL.5*

DENIER, ***n.*** **One who denies, or contradicts; one who refuses or rejects; a disowner; one who does not own, avow or acknowledge; as a denier of a fact, or of the faith, or of Christ.**

DENIER, ***n.*** **A small denomination of French money, the twelfth part of a sol; a small copper coin.**

DENIGRATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. Black.] To blacken; to make black.**

DENIGRATION, ***n.*** **The act of making black; a blackening.**

DENITRATION, ***n.*** **A disengaging of nitric acid.**

DENIZATION, ***n.*** **The act of making one a denizen, subject or citizen. This in England is done by the kings letters patent.**

DENIZEN, ***n.***

1. In England, an alien who is made a subject by the kings letters patent, holding a middle state between an alien and a natural born subject. He may take land by purchase or devise, which an alien cannot; but he cannot take by inheritance.*NWAD DENIZEN.2*

2. A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country.*NWAD DENIZEN.3*

Ye gods,*NWAD DENIZEN.4*

Natives, or denizens, of blest abodes.*NWAD DENIZEN.5*

3. A citizen.*NWAD DENIZEN.6*

DENIZEN, ***v.t.*** **To make a denizen; to admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; to infranchise.**

DENOMIINABLE, ***a.*** **That may be denominated, or named.**

DENOMINATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. To name.] To name; to give a name or epithet to; as, a race of intelligent beings denominated man. Actions are denominated virtuous, or vicious, according to**

their character.

DENOMINATED, *pp.* Named; called.

DENOMINATING, *ppr.* Naming.

DENOMINATION, *n.*

1. The act of naming.*NWAD DENOMINATION.2*

2. A name or appellation; a vocal sound, customarily used to express a thing or a quality, in discourse; as, all man fall under the denomination of sinners; actions fall under the denomination of good or bad.*NWAD DENOMINATION.3*

3. A class, society or collection of individuals, called by the same name; as a denomination of christians.*NWAD DENOMINATION.4*

DENOMINATIVE, *a.* That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

DENOMINATOR, *n.*

1. He that gives a name.*NWAD DENOMINATOR.2*

2. In arithmetic, that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the integer is divided. Thus in 3/5, 5 is the denominator, showing that the integer is divided into five parts; and the numerator 3 shows how many parts are taken, that is, three fifths.*NWAD DENOMINATOR.3*

DENOTABLE, *a.* That may be denoted or marked.

DENOTATION, *n.* The act of denoting.

DENOTATIVE, *a.* Having power to denote.

DENOTE, *v.t.* [L. To note or mark.]

1. To mark; to signify by a visible sign; to indicate; to express. The character X denotes multiplication.*NWAD DENOTE.2*

2. To show; to betoken; to indicate; as, a quick pulse denotes fever.*NWAD DENOTE.3*

DENOTED, *pp.* Marked; signified, indicated.

DENOTEMENT, *n.* Sign; indication.

DENOTING, *ppr.* Marking; expressing; indicating.

DENOUEMENT, *n.* The unraveling or discovery of a plot.

DENOUNCE, *v.t.* [L. To tell, or declare.]

1. To declare solemnly; to proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce or declare, as a threat.*NWAD DENOUNCE.2*

I denounce to you this day, that ye shall surely perish. *Deuteronomy 30:18*.*NWAD DENOUNCE.3*

So we say, to denounce war; to denounce wrath.*NWAD DENOUNCE.4*

2. To threaten by some outward sign, or expression.*NWAD DENOUNCE.5*

His look denounced revenge.*NWAD DENOUNCE.6*

3. To inform against; to accuse; as, to denounce one for neglect of duty.*NWAD DENOUNCE.7*

DENOUNCED, *pp.*

1. Threatened by open declaration; as, punishment is denounced against the ungodly.*NWAD DENOUNCED.2*

2. Accused; proclaimed; as, he was denounced as an enemy.*NWAD DENOUNCED.3*

DENOUNCEMENT, *n.* The declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation.

DENOUNCER, *n.* One who denounces, or declares a menace.

Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate.*NWAD DENOUNCER.2*

DENOUNCING, *ppr.* Declaring, as a threat; threatening; accusing.

DENSE, *a.*

1. Close; compact; having its constituent parts closely united; applied to solids or fluids; as a dense body; dense air.*NWAD DENSE.2*

2. Thick; as a dense cloud, or fog.*NWAD DENSE.3*

DENSENESS, *n.* The same as density.

DENSITY, *n.*

1. Closeness of constituent parts; compactness. Density is opposed to rarity; and in philosophy, the density of a body indicates the quantity of matter contained in it, under a given bulk. If a body of equal bulk with another is of double the density, it contains double the quantity of matter.*NWAD DENSITY.2*

2. Thickness; as the density of fog.*NWAD DENSITY.3*

DENT, *n.*

1. Literally, a tooth or projecting point. But it is used to express a gap or notch, or rather a depression or small hollow in a solid body; a hollow made by the pressure of a harder body on a softer; indentation. In this sense, it is in customary use in the United States.*NWAD DENT.2*

2. A stroke.*NWAD DENT.3*

DENT, ***v.t.*** **To make a dent or small hollow.**

DENTAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the teeth. In grammar, formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue; as, D and T are dental letters.**

DENTAL, ***n.***

1. An articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or against the gum that covers the root of the upper teeth, as D, T, and Th.*NWAD DENTAL.3*

2. A genus of shell-fish, Dentalium, of several species. The shell consists of one tubulous straight valve, open at both ends.*NWAD DENTAL.4*

DENTALITE, ***n.*** **A fossil shell of the genus Dentalium.**

DENTATE, DENTATED, ***a.*** **Toothed; notched.**

In botany, a dentated root is one that consists of a concatenation of joints, resembling a necklace.*NWAD DENTATE.2*

A dentate leaf is one that has horizontal points, with a space between each, or points in the plane of the disk, or having points like teeth on the margin.*NWAD DENTATE.3*

DENTATO-SINUATE, ***a.*** **Having points like teeth with hollows about the edge.**

DENTED, ***a.*** **Indented; impressed with little hollows.**

DENTELLI, ***n.*** **Modillions.**

DENTICLE, ***n.*** **A small tooth or projecting point.**

DENTICULATE, DENTICULATED, ***a.*** **[L. A tooth.] Having small teeth or notches; as a denticulate leaf, calyx or seed.**

DENTICULATION, ***n.*** **The state of being set with small teeth, or prominences or points, resembling the teeth of a saw.**

DENTIFORM, ***a.*** **[L. A tooth and form.] Having the form of a tooth.**

DENTIFRICE, ***n.*** **[L. A tooth and to rub] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth. Burnt shells and charcoal pulverized make an excellent dentifrice.**

DENTIL, ***n.*** **[L. A tooth.] In architecture, an ornament in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth; used particularly in the Ionic and Corinthian order.**

DENTIST, ***n.*** **One whose occupation is to clean and extract teeth, or repair the loss of them.**

DENTITION, ***n.*** **[L. To breed teeth.]**

1. The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy.*NWAD DENTITION.2*

2. The time of breeding teeth.*NWAD DENTITION.3*

DENTIZE, ***v.t.*** **To renew the teeth, or have them renewed.**

DENTOID, ***a.*** **[L. A tooth and form.] Having a form of teeth.**

DENUDATE or DENUDE, ***v.t.*** **[L. To make bare; naked.] To strip; to divest of all covering; to make bare or naked.**

DENUDATION, ***n.***

1. The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.*NWAD DENUDATION.2*

2. In geology, the act of washing away the surface of the earth by the deluge or other flood.*NWAD DENUDATION.3*

DENUDED, ***pp.*** **Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.**

DENUDING, ***ppr.*** **Stripping of covering; making bare.**

DENUNCIATE, ***v.t.*** **To** ***denounce*****, which see.**

DENUNCIATION, ***n.***

1. Publication; proclamation; annunciation; preaching; as a faithful denunciation of the gospel.*NWAD DENUNCIATION.2*

2. Solemn or formal declaration, accompanied with a menace; or the declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace; as a denunciation of war, or of wrath.*NWAD DENUNCIATION.3*

DENUNCIATOR, ***n.***

1. He that denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens.*NWAD DENUNCIATOR.2*

2. An accuser; one who informs against another.*NWAD DENUNCIATOR.3*

DENY, ***v.t.***

1. To contradict; to gainsay; to declare a statement or position not to be true. We deny what another says, or we deny a proposition. We deny the truth of an assertion, or the assertion itself. The sense of this verb is often expressed by no or nay.*NWAD DENY.2*

2. To refuse to grant; as, we asked for bread, and the man denied us.*NWAD DENY.3*

3. Not to afford; to withhold.*NWAD DENY.4*

Who find not Providence all good and wise,*NWAD DENY.5*

Alike in what it gives, and what denies?*NWAD DENY.6*

4. To disown; to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess.*NWAD DENY.7*

5. To reject; to disown; not to receive or embrace.*NWAD DENY.8*

He hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel. *1 Timothy 5:8*.*NWAD DENY.9*

Denying ungodliness and worldly lusts. *Titus 2:12*.*NWAD DENY.10*

6. Not to afford or yield.*NWAD DENY.11*

To deny ones self, is to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to refrain from; to abstain. The temperate man denies himself the free use of spirituous liquors. I denied myself the pleasure of your company.*NWAD DENY.12*

God cannot deny himself. He cannot act in contradiction to his character and promises. He cannot be unfaithful. *2 Timothy 2:13*.*NWAD DENY.13*

DEOBSTRUCT, *v.t.* [L. To stop; to pile.]

To remove obstructions, or impediments to a passage; to clear from any thing that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body; as, to deobstruct the pores or lacteals.*NWAD DEOBSTRUCT.2*

DEOBSTRUCTED, *pp.* Cleared of obstructions; opened.

DEOBSTRUCTING, *ppr.* Removing impediments to a passage.

DEOBSTRUENT, *a.* Removing obstructions; having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient.

DEOBSTRUENT, *n.* Any medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteal vessels; an aperient Calomel is a powerful deobstruent.

DEODAND, *n.* [L. To be given to God.]

In England, a personal chattel which is the immediate occasion of

the death of a rational creature, and for that reason, given to God, that is, forfeited to the king, to be applied to pious uses, and distributed in alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart runs over a man and kills him, the cart is forfeited as a deodand.*NWAD DEODAND.2*

DEONERATE, ***v.t.*** **To unload.**

DEOPPILATE, ***v.t.*** **To free from obstructions; to clear a passage.**

DEOPPILATION, ***n.*** **The removal of obstructions.**

DEOPPILATIVE, ***a.*** **Deobstruent; aperient.**

DEORDINATION, ***n.*** **Disorder.**

DEOSCULATE, ***v.t.*** **To kiss.**

DEOSCULATION, ***n.*** **A kissing.**

DEOXYDATE, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxyd.**

DEOSYDATED, ***pp.*** **Reduced from the state of an oxyd.**

DEOXYDATING, ***ppr.*** **Reducing from the state of an oxyd.**

DEOXYDATION, ***n.*** **The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxyd.**

DEOXYDIZATION, ***n.*** **Deoxydation.**

DEOXYDIZE, ***v.t.*** **To deoxydate.**

DEOXYDIZED, *pp.* Deoxydated.

DEOXYDIZING, *ppr.* Deoxydating.

NOTE. Deoxydate and deoxydize are synonymous; but the former is preferable, on account of the length of the word deoxydization.*NWAD DEOXYDIZING.2*

DEOXYGENATE, *v.t.* To deprive of oxygen.

DEOXYGENATED, *v.t.* Deprived of oxygen.

DEOXYGENATING, *ppr.* Depriving of oxygen.

DEOXYGENATION, *n.* The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.

DEPAINT, *v.t.* [L. To paint.]

1. To paint; to picture; to represent in colors, as by painting the resemblance.*NWAD DEPAINT.2*

2. To describe in words.*NWAD DEPAINT.3*

DEPAINTED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colors; described.

DEPAINTER, *n.* A painter.

DEPAINTING, *ppr.* Painting; representing in colors; describing.

DEPART, *v.i.*

1. To go or move from.*NWAD DEPART.2*

Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire. *Matthew 25:41*.*NWAD DEPART.3*

It is followed by from, or from is implied before the place left.*NWAD DEPART.4*

I will depart to my own land, that is, I will depart from this place to my own land. *Numbers 10:30*.*NWAD DEPART.5*

2. To go from; to leave; to desist, as from a practice. Jehu departed not from the sins of Jeroboam. Jehoshaphat departed not from the way of Asa his father.*NWAD DEPART.6*

3. To leave; to deviate from; to forsake; not to adhere to or follow; as, we cannot depart from our rules.*NWAD DEPART.7*

I have not departed from thy judgments. *Psalm 119:102*.*NWAD DEPART.8*

4. To desist; to leave; to abandon; as, he would not depart from his purpose, resolution, or demand.*NWAD DEPART.9*

5. To be lost; to perish; to vanish; as, his glory has departed.*NWAD DEPART.10*

6. To die; to decease; to leave this world.*NWAD DEPART.11*

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word. *Luke 2:29*.*NWAD DEPART.12*

To depart this life is elliptical, from being understood.*NWAD DEPART.13*

8. To cease.*NWAD DEPART.14*

The prey departeth not. *Nahum 3:1*.*NWAD DEPART.15*

9. To deviate; to vary from.*NWAD DEPART.16*

If the plan of the convention be found to depart from republican principles-*NWAD DEPART.17*

10. To vary; to deviate from the title or defense in pleading.*NWAD DEPART.18*

11. To part with.*NWAD DEPART.19*

To depart from God, is to forsake his service and live in sin; to apostatize; to revolt; to desert his government and laws.*NWAD DEPART.20*

God departs from men, when he abandons them to their own sinful inclinations, or ceases to bestow on them his favor. *Hosea 9:12*.*NWAD DEPART.21*

DEPART, *v.t.* To divide or separate; to part.

DEPART, *n.*

1. The act of going away; death.*NWAD DEPART.24*

2. Division; separation.*NWAD DEPART.25*

DEPARTER, *n.* One who refines metals by separation.

DEPARTING, *ppr.* Going from; leaving; desisting; forsaking; vanishing; dying.

DEPARTING, *n.* A going away; separation.

DEPARTMENT, *n.*

1. Literally, a separation or division; hence, a separate part, or portion; a division of territory; as the departments of France.*NWAD DEPARTMENT.2*

2. A separate allotment or part of business; a distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person; as the department of state, assigned to the secretary of state; the treasury department; the department of war.*NWAD DEPARTMENT.3*

3. A separate station; as, the admirals had their respective departments. Nearly in this sense, during war, were used in America, the terms, Northern and Southern departments.*NWAD DEPARTMENT.4*

DEPARTMENTAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a department, or division.**

DEPARTURE, ***n.***

1. The act of going away; a moving from or leaving a place; as a departure from London.*NWAD DEPARTURE.2*

2. Death; decease; removal from the present life.*NWAD DEPARTURE.3*

The time of my departure is at hand. *2 Timothy 4:6*.*NWAD DEPARTURE.4*

3. A forsaking; abandonment; as a departure from evil.*NWAD DEPARTURE.5*

4. A desisting; as a departure from a purpose.*NWAD DEPARTURE.6*

5. Ruin; destruction. *Ezekiel 26:18*.*NWAD DEPARTURE.7*

6. A deviation from the title or defense in pleading.*NWAD DEPARTURE.8*

7. In navigation, the distance of two places on the same parallel, counted in miles of the equator.*NWAD DEPARTURE.9*

DEPASCENT, ***a.*** **[L. To feed.] Feeding.**

DEPASTURE, ***v.t.*** **To eat up; to consume.**

DEPASTURE, ***v.i.*** **To feed; to graze.**

If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and depasture in his grounds, which the law calls agistment-*NWAD DEPASTURE.3*

DEPASTURING, ***ppr.*** **Feeding; grazing; eating up.**

DEPAUPERATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. To beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to**

depauperate the soil or the blood.

DEPAUPERATED, *pp.* Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAUPERATING, *ppr.* Impoverishing; making poor.

DEPECTIBLE, *a.* [L. To comb.] Tough; thick.

DEPEINCT, *v.t.* To paint.

DEPEND, *v.i.* [L. To hang.]

1. To hang; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above; followed by from.*NWAD DEPEND.2*

From the frozen beard*NWAD DEPEND.3*

Long icicles depend.*NWAD DEPEND.4*

2. To be connected with anything, as the cause of its existence or of its operation and effects; to rely on; to have such connection with any thing as a cause, that without it, the effect would not be produced; followed by on or upon. We depend on God for existence; we depend on air for respiration; vegetation depends on heat and moisture; the infant depends on its parents for support; the peace of society depends on good laws and a faithful administration.*NWAD DEPEND.5*

3. To adhere; to hold to; to be retained.*NWAD DEPEND.6*

4. To be in suspense; to be undetermined; as, the cause still depends. But the verb is seldom used in this sense. We use the participle; as, the suit is still depending in court.*NWAD DEPEND.7*

5. To rely; to rest with confidence; to trust; to confide; to have full confidence or belief, we depend on the word or assurance of our friends. We depend on the arrival of the mail at the usual hour. Depend on it, the knave will deceive us.*NWAD DEPEND.8*

To depend on or upon, to rely; to trust in, with confidence.*NWAD*

DEPEND.9

DEPENDABLE, ***a.*** **That may be depended on; as dependable friendships.**

DEPENDENCE, DEPENDENCY, ***n.***

1. A state of hanging down from a supporter.*NWAD DEPENDENCE.2*

2. Any thing hanging down; a series of things hanging to another.*NWAD DEPENDENCE.3*

And made a long dependence from the bough.*NWAD DEPENDENCE.4*

3. Concatenation; connection by which one thing is sustained by another, in its place, operations or effects, or is affected by it.*NWAD DEPENDENCE.5*

But of this frame the bearings and the ties,*NWAD DEPENDENCE.6*

The strong connections, nice dependencies.*NWAD DEPENDENCE.7*

4. A state of being at the disposal of another; a state of being subject to the will of an intelligent cause, or to the power and operation of any other cause; inability to sustain itself without the aid of.*NWAD DEPENDENCE.8*

We ought to feel our dependence on God for life and support. The child should be sensible of his dependence on his parents. In the natural and moral world, we observe the dependence of one thing on another.*NWAD DEPENDENCE.9*

5. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on; as, we may have a firm dependence on the promises of God.*NWAD DEPENDENCE.10*

6. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which pertains to something else; as modes which are considered as dependencies or affections of

substances.*NWAD DEPENDENCE.11*

7. That which is attached to, but subordinate to something else; as this earth and its dependencies.*NWAD DEPENDENCE.12*

8. A territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion; as distant isles or countries. Great Britain has its dependencies, in Asia, Africa and America.*NWAD DEPENDENCE.13*

DEPENDENT, *a.*

1. Hanging down; as a dependent leaf.*NWAD DEPENDENT.2*

The furs in the tails were dependent.*NWAD DEPENDENT.3*

2. Subject to the power of; at the disposal of; not able to exist or sustain itself without the will or power of. Thus, we are dependent on God and his providence; and effect may be dependent on some unknown cause.*NWAD DEPENDENT.4*

3. Relying on for support or favor; unable to subsist or to perform any thing, without the aid of.*NWAD DEPENDENT.5*

Children are dependent on their parents for food and clothing. The pupil is dependent on his preceptor for instruction.*NWAD DEPENDENT.6*

DEPENDENT, *n.* One who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favor; a retainer; as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of dependents.

DEPENDER, *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

DEPENDING, *ppr.*

1. Hanging down; relying.*NWAD DEPENDING.2*

2 . *a.* Pending; undecided; as a suit or question.*NWAD DEPENDING.3*

DEPERDIT, ***a.*** **That which is lost or destroyed.**

DEPERDITION, ***n.*** **Loss; destruction.**

DEPHLEGMATE, ***v.t.*** **[Gr. To burn.] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation, used of spirit and acids; to clear spirit or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify.**

DEPHLEGMATION, ***n.*** **The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation; called also concentration, particularly when acids are the subject.**

DEPHLEGMEDNESS, ***n.*** **A state of being freed from water.**

DEPHLOGISTICATE, ***v.t.*** **[Gr. Burnt, inflammable.] To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.**

DEPHLOGISTICATED, ***pp.*** **Deprived of phlogiston. Dephlogisticated air, is an elastic fluid capable of supporting animal life and flame much longer than common air. It is now called oxygen, oxygen gas, or vital air.**

DEPICT, ***v.t.*** **[L. To paint.]**

1. To paint; to portray; to form a likeness in colors; as, to depict a lion on a shield.*NWAD DEPICT.2*

2. To describe; to represent in words; as, the poet depicts the virtues of his hero in glowing language.*NWAD DEPICT.3*

DEPICTED, ***pp.*** **Painted; represented in colors; described.**

DEPICTING, ***ppr.*** **Painting; representing in colors, or in words.**

DEPICTURE, ***v.t.*** **To paint; to picture; to represent in colors.**

DEPILATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. Hair.] To strip of hair.**

DEPILATION, ***n.*** **The act of pulling off the hair.**

DEPILATORY, ***a.*** **Having the quality or power to take off hair and make bald.**

DEPILATORY, ***n.*** **Any application which is used to take off the hair of an animal body; such as lime and orpiment.**

DEPILOUS, ***a.*** **Without hair.**

DEPLANTATION, ***n.*** **The act of taking up plants from beds.**

DEPLETION, ***n.*** **[L. To fill.] The act of emptying; particularly, in the medical art, the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; bloodletting.**

DEPLORABLE, ***a.***

1. That may be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched; as, the evils of life are deplorable; the Pagan world is in a deplorable condition.*NWAD DEPLORABLE.2*

Deplorate, in a like sense, is not used.*NWAD DEPLORABLE.3*

2. In popular use, low; contemptible; pitiable; as deplorable stupidity.*NWAD DEPLORABLE.4*

DEPLORABLENESS, ***n.*** **The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.**

DEPLORABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserable; as, manners are deplorably corrupt.**

DEPLORATION, ***n.*** **The act of lamenting. In music, a dirge or mournful strain.**

DEPLORE, ***v.t.*** **[L. To howl; to wail.] To lament; to bewail; to mourn; to feel or express deep and poignant grief for. We**

deplored the death of Washington.

DEPLORED, ***pp.*** **Lamented; bewailed; deeply regretted.**

DEPLOREDLY, ***adv.*** **Lamentably.**

DEPLORER, ***n.*** **One who deplores, or deeply laments; a deep mourner.**

DEPLORING, ***ppr.*** **Bewailing; deeply lamenting.**

DEPLOY, ***v.t.*** **To display; to open; to extend; a military term.**

DEPLOY, ***v.i.*** **To open; to extend; to form a more extended front or line.**

DEPLOYING, ***ppr.*** **Opening; extending; displaying.**

DEPLUMATION, ***n.***

1. The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers.*NWAD DEPLUMATION.2*

2. A tumor of the eye-lids with loss of hair.*NWAD DEPLUMATION.3*

DEPLUME, ***v.t.*** **[L. A feather.] To strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage.**

DEPLUMED, ***pp.*** **Stripped of feathers or plumes.**

DEPLUMING, ***ppr.*** **Stripping off plumes or feathers.**

DEPOLARIZE, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of polarity.**

DEPONE, ***v.t.*** **To lay down as a pledge; to wage.**

DEPONENT, ***a.***

1. Laying down.*NWAD DEPONENT.2*

2. A deponent verb, in the Latin Grammar, is a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification, and wants one of the passive participles; as, loquor, to speak.*NWAD DEPONENT.3*

DEPONENT, *v.t.*

1. One who deposes, or gives a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice. With us in New England, this word is never used, I believe, for a witness who gives oral testimony in court. In England, a deponent is one who gives answers under oath to interrogatories exhibited in chancery.*NWAD DEPONENT.5*

2. A deponent verb.*NWAD DEPONENT.6*

DEPOPULATE, *v.t.* [L. To ravage or lay waste.] To dispeople; to unpeople; to deprive of inhabitants, whether by death, or by expulsion. It is not synonymous with laying waste or destroying, being limited to the loss of inhabitants; as, an army or a famine may depopulate a country. It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants, but often a great diminution of their numbers. The deluge nearly depopulated the earth.

DEPOPULATE, *v.i.* To become dispeopled.

DEPOPULATED, *pp.* Dispeopled; deprived of inhabitants.

DEPOPULATING, *ppr.* Dispeopling; depriving of inhabitants.

DEPOPULATION, *n.* The act of dispeopling; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

DEPOPULATOR, *n.* One who depopulates; one who destroys or expels the inhabitants of a city, town or country; a dispeopler.

DEPORT, *v.t.* [L. To carry.]

1. With the reciprocal pronoun, to carry; to demean; to

behave.*NWAD DEPORT.2*

Let an embassador deport himself in the most graceful manner before a prince.*NWAD DEPORT.3*

2. To transport; to carry away, or from one country to another.*NWAD DEPORT.4*

He told us, he had been deported to Spain, with a hundred others like himself.*NWAD DEPORT.5*

DEPORT, *n.* Behavior; carriage; demeanor; deportment; as goddess-like deport.

DEPORTATION, *n.* Transportation; a carrying away; a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment.

DEPORTED, *pp.* Carried away; transported; banished.

DEPORTING, *ppr.* Carrying away; removing to a distant place or country; transporting; banishing.

DEPORTMENT, *n.* Carriage; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life; behavior; demeanor; conduct; management.

DEPOSABLE, *a.* That may be deposed, or deprived of office.

DEPOSAL, *n.* The act of deposing, or divesting of office.

DEPOSE, *v.t.* [L. To lay or put.]

1. To lay down; to throw; to let fall; as, the flood deposed fine particles of earth on the bank of the river. In this sense, we now use deposit.*NWAD DEPOSE.2*

2. To reduce from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to degrade; to devest of office; as, to depose a king or a pope.*NWAD DEPOSE.3*

3. To give testimony on oath, especially to give testimony which is committed to writing; to give answers to interrogatories, intended as evidence in a court.*NWAD DEPOSE.4*

4. To lay aside.*NWAD DEPOSE.5*

5. To take away; to strip; to divest.*NWAD DEPOSE.6*

6. To examine on oath.*NWAD DEPOSE.7*

DEPOSE, *v.i.* To bear witness.

DEPOSED, *pp.* Dethroned; degraded; testified.

DEPOSER, *n.* One who deposes or degrades from office.

DEPOSING, *ppr.* Dethroning; degrading; bearing witness.

DEPOSING, *n.* The act of dethroning.

DEPOSIT, *v.t.*

1. To lay down; to lay; to throw down. A crocodile deposits her eggs in the sand. A bird deposits eggs in a nest. An inundation deposits particles of earth on a meadow.*NWAD DEPOSIT.2*

2. To lay up; to lay in a place for preservation. We deposit the produce of the earth in barns, cellars of storehouses. We deposit goods in a warehouse, and books in a library.*NWAD DEPOSIT.3*

3. To lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to commit to the care of; to entrust; to commit to one as a pledge. We say, the bond is deposited in the hands of an attorney; money is deposited as a pledge, or security.*NWAD DEPOSIT.4*

4. To lay aside.*NWAD DEPOSIT.5*

DEPOSIT, *n.*

1. That which is laid or thrown down; any matter laid or thrown

down, or lodged.*NWAD DEPOSIT.7*

The deposit already formed affording to the succeeding portions of the charged fluid, a basis.*NWAD DEPOSIT.8*

2. Any thing entrusted to the care of another; a pledge; a pawn; a thing given as security, or for preservation; as, these papers are committed to you as a sacred deposit; he has a deposit of money in his hands.*NWAD DEPOSIT.9*

3. A place where things are deposited; a depository.*NWAD DEPOSIT.10*

4. A city or town where goods are lodged for safe-keeping or for reshipment.*NWAD DEPOSIT.11*

In deposit, in a state of pledge, or for safe keeping.*NWAD DEPOSIT.12*

DEPOSITARY, ***n.***

1. A person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian. The Jews were the depositaries of the sacred writings.*NWAD DEPOSITARY.2*

2. In law, one to whom goods are bailed to be kept for the bailor without a recompense.*NWAD DEPOSITARY.3*

DEPOSITING, ***ppr.*** **Laying down; pledging; repositing.**

DEPOSITION, ***n.***

1. The act of laying or throwing down; as, soil is formed by the deposition of fine particles, during a flood.*NWAD DEPOSITION.2*

2. That which is thrown down; that which is lodged; as, banks are sometimes depositions of alluvial matter.*NWAD DEPOSITION.3*

3. The act of giving testimony under oath.*NWAD DEPOSITION.4*

4. The attested written testimony of a witness; an affidavit.*NWAD DEPOSITION.5*

5. The act of dethroning a king, or the degrading of a person from an office or station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office and dignity; a depriving of clerical orders. A deposition differs from abdication; an abdication being voluntary, and a deposition, compulsory.*NWAD DEPOSITION.6*

DEPOSITORY, *n.* A place where any thing is lodged for safe-keeping. A warehouse is a depository for goods; a clerks office, for records.

DEPOSITUM, *n.* A deposit.

DEPOT. [A french word. See *Deposit*.]

DEPRAVATION, *n.*

1. The act of making bad or worse; the act of corrupting.*NWAD DEPRAVATION.2*

2. The state of being made bad or worse; degeneracy; a state in which good qualities are lost, or impaired. We speak of the depravation of morals, manners or goverment; of the heart or mind; of nature, taste, etc.*NWAD DEPRAVATION.3*

3. Censure; defamation.*NWAD DEPRAVATION.4*

DEPRAVE, *v.t.* [L. Crooked, perverse, wicked.]

1. To make bad or worse; to impair good qualities; to make bad qualities worse; to vitiate; to corrupt; as, to deprave manners, morals, government, laws; to deprave the heart, mind, will, understanding, taste, principles, etc.*NWAD DEPRAVE.2*

2. To defame; to vilify.*NWAD DEPRAVE.3*

DEPRAVED, *pp.*

1. Made bad or worse; vitiated; tainted; corrupted.*NWAD DEPRAVED.2*

2. *a.* Corrupt; wicked; destitute of holiness or good principles.*NWAD DEPRAVED.3*

DEPRAVEDLY, *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

DEPRAVEDNESS, *n.* Corruption; taint; a vitiated state.

DEPRAVEMENT, *n.* A vitiated state.

DEPRAVER, *n.* A corrupted; he who citiates; a vilifier.

DEPRAVING, *n.* A traducing.

DEPRAVITY, *n.*

1. Corruption; a vitiated state; as the depravity of manners and morals.*NWAD DEPRAVITY.2*

2. A vitiated state of the heart; wickedness; corruption of moral principles; destitution of holiness or good principles.*NWAD DEPRAVITY.3*

DEPRECATE, *v.t.* [L. To pray.]

1. To pray against; to pray or intreat that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted.*NWAD DEPRECATE.2*

The judgments we would deprecate are not removed.*NWAD DEPRECATE.3*

We should all deprecate the return of war.*NWAD DEPRECATE.4*

2. More generally, to regret; to have or to express deep sorrow at a present evil, or at one that may occur. This word is seldom used to express actual prayer; but it expresses deep regret that an evil exists or may exist, which implies a strong desire that it may be removed or averted.*NWAD DEPRECATE.5*

3. To implore mercy of.*NWAD DEPRECATE.6*

DEPRECATED, *pp.* Prayed against; deeply regretted.

DEPRECATING, *ppr.* Praying against; regretting.

DEPRECATION, *n.*

1. A praying against; a praying that an evil may be removed or prevented.*NWAD DEPRECATION.2*

2. Intreaty; petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for.*NWAD DEPRECATION.3*

DEPRECATOR, ***n.*** **One who deprecates.**

DEPRECATORY, DEPRECATIVE, ***a.***

1. That serves to deprecate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer; as deprecatory letters.*NWAD DEPRECATORY.2*

2. Having the form of prayer.*NWAD DEPRECATORY.3*

DEPRECIATE, ***v.t.*** **[Low L. Price.]**

1. To lessen the price of a thing; to cry down the price or value.*NWAD DEPRECIATE.2*

2. To undervalue; to represent as of little value or merit, or of less value than is commonly supposed; as, one author is apt to depreciate the works of another, or to depreciate their worth.*NWAD DEPRECIATE.3*

3. To lower the value. The issue of a superabundance of notes depreciates them, or depreciates their value.*NWAD DEPRECIATE.4*

DEPRECIATE, ***v.i.*** **To fall in value; to become of less worth. A paper currency will depreciate, unless it is convertible into specie. Estates are apt to depreciate in hte hands of tenants on short leases. Continental bills of credit, issued by the congress, during the revolution, depreciated to the one hundredth part of their nominal value.**

DEPRECIATED, ***pp.*** **Lessened in value or price; undervalued.**

DEPRECIATING, ***ppr.***

1. Lessening the price or worth; undervaluing.*NWAD DEPRECIATING.2*

2. Falling in value.*NWAD DEPRECIATING.3*

DEPRECIATION, *n.*

1. The act of lessening or crying down price or value.*NWAD DEPRECIATION.2*

2. The falling of value; reduction of worth; as the depreciation of bills of credit.*NWAD DEPRECIATION.3*

DEPREDATE, *v.t.* [L. To plunder; prey.]

1. To plunder; to rob; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy or of a foreign country by force; as, the army depredated the enemys country.*NWAD DEPREDATE.2*

That kind of war which depredates and distresses individuals.*NWAD DEPREDATE.3*

2. To prey upon; to waste; to spoil.*NWAD DEPREDATE.4*

3. To devour; to destroy by eating; as, wild animals depredate the corn.*NWAD DEPREDATE.5*

DEPREDATE, *v.i.* To take plunder or prey; to commit waste; as, the troops depredated on the country.

DEPREDATED, *pp.* Spoiled; plundered; wasted; pillaged.

DEPREDATING, *ppr.* Plundering; robbing; pillaging.

DEPREDATION, *n.*

1. The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging.*NWAD DEPREDATION.2*

2. Waste; consumption; a taking away by any act of violence. The sea often makes depredations on the land. Intemperance commits depredations on the constitution.*NWAD DEPREDATION.3*

DEPREDATOR, *n.* One who plunders, or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

DEPREDATORY, ***a.*** **Plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging.**

DEPREHEND, ***v.t.*** **[L. To take or seize.]**

1. To catch; to take unawares or by surprise; to seize, as a person committing an unlawful act.*NWAD DEPREHEND.2*

2. To detect; to discover; to obtain the knowledge of.*NWAD DEPREHEND.3*

DEPREHENDED, ***pp.*** **Taken by surprise; caught; seized; discovered.**

DEPREHENDING, ***ppr.*** **Taking unawares; catching; seizing; discovering.**

DEPREHENSIBLE, ***a.*** **That may be caught, or discovered.**

DEPREHENSIBLENESS, ***n.*** **Capableness of being caught or discovered.**

DEPREHENSION, ***n.*** **A catching or seizing; a discovery.**

DEPRESS, ***v.t.*** **[L. To press.]**

1. To press down; to press to a lower state or position; as, to depress the end of a tube, or the muzzle of a gun.*NWAD DEPRESS.2*

2. To let fall; to bring down; as, to depress the eye.*NWAD DEPRESS.3*

3. To render dull or languid; to limit or diminish; as, to depress commerce.*NWAD DEPRESS.4*

4. To sink; to lower; to deject; to make sad; as, to depress the spirits or the mind.*NWAD DEPRESS.5*

5. To humble; to abase; as, to depress pride.*NWAD DEPRESS.6*

6. To sink in altitude; to cause to appear lower or nearer the horizon; as, a man sailing towards the equator depresses the pole.*NWAD DEPRESS.7*

7. To impoverish; to lower in temporal estate; as, misfortunes and losses have depressed the merchants.*NWAD DEPRESS.8*

8. To lower in value; as, to depress the price of stock.*NWAD DEPRESS.9*

DEPRESSING, ***ppr.*** **Pressing down; lowering in place; letting fall; sinking; dejecting; abasing; impoverishing; rendering languid.**

DEPRESSION, ***n.***

1. The act of pressing down; or the state of being pressed down; a low state.*NWAD DEPRESSION.2*

2. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; or a forcing inwards; as roughness consisting in little protuberances and depressions; the depression of the skull.*NWAD DEPRESSION.3*

3. The act of humbling; abasement; as the depression of pride; the depression of the nobility.*NWAD DEPRESSION.4*

4. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation; as depression of the mind.*NWAD DEPRESSION.5*

5. A low state of strength; a state of body succeeding debility in the formation of disease.*NWAD DEPRESSION.6*

6. A low state of business or of property.*NWAD DEPRESSION.7*

7. The sinking of the polar star towards the horizon, as a person recedes from the pole towards the equator. Also, the distance of a star from the horizon below, which is measured by an arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon.*NWAD DEPRESSION.8*

8. In algebra, the depression of an equation, is the bringing of it into lower and more simple terms by division.*NWAD DEPRESSION.9*

DEPRESSIVE, *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down.

DEPRESSOR, *n.*

1. He that presses down; an oppressor.*NWAD DEPRESSOR.2*

2. In anatomy, a muscle that depresses or draws down the part to which it is attached; as the depressor of the lower jaw, or of the eyeball. It is called also depriment or deprimens.*NWAD DEPRESSOR.3*

DEPRIVABLE, *a.* That may be deprived.

A chaplain shall be deprivable by the founder, not by the bishop.*NWAD DEPRIVABLE.2*

DEPRIVATION, *n.*

1. The act of depriving; a taking away.*NWAD DEPRIVATION.2*

2. A state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement by loss of friends or of goods.*NWAD DEPRIVATION.3*

3. In law, the act of divesting a bishop or other clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition. This is of two kinds; a beneficio, and ab officio. The former is the deprivation of a minister of his living or preferment; the latter, of his order, and otherwise called deposition or degradation.*NWAD DEPRIVATION.4*

DEPRIVE, *v.t.* [L. To take away.]

1. To take from; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed; followed by of; as, to deprive a man of sight; to deprive one of strength, of reason, or of property. This has a general signification, applicable to a lawful or unlawful taking.*NWAD DEPRIVE.2*

God hath deprived her of wisdom. *Job 39:17*.*NWAD DEPRIVE.3*

2. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; to debar.*NWAD DEPRIVE.4*

From his face I shall be hid, deprived of his blessed countenance.*NWAD DEPRIVE.5*

[This use of the word is not legitimate, but common.]*NWAD DEPRIVE.6*

3. To free or release from.*NWAD DEPRIVE.7*

4. To divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity or office; to divest of orders; as a bishop, prebend or vicar.*NWAD DEPRIVE.8*

DEPRIVED, *pp.* Bereft; divested; hindered; stripped of office or dignity; deposed; degraded.

DEPRIVEMENT, *n.* The state of losing or being deprived.

DEPRIVER, *n.* He or that which deprives or bereaves.

DEPRIVING, *ppr.* Bereaving; taking away what is possessed; divesting; hindering from enjoying; deposing.

DEPTH, *n.*

1. Deepness; the distance or measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom, or to the extreme part downwards or inwards. The depth of a river may be ten feet. The depth of the ocean is unfathomable. The depth of a wound may be an inch. In a vertical direction, depth is opposed to highth.*NWAD DEPTH.2*

2. A deep place.*NWAD DEPTH.3*

3. The sea, the ocean.*NWAD DEPTH.4*

The depth closed me round about. *Jonah 2:5*.*NWAD DEPTH.5*

4. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity.*NWAD DEPTH.6*

When he set a compass on the face of the depth. *Proverbs 8:27*.*NWAD DEPTH.7*

5. The middle or highth of a season, as the depth of winter; or the middle, the darkest or stillest part, as the depth of night; or the inner part, a part remote from the border, as the depth of a wood or forest.*NWAD DEPTH.8*

6. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored; as the depth of a science.*NWAD DEPTH.9*

7. Unsearchableness; infinity.*NWAD DEPTH.10*

O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God. *Romans 11:33*.*NWAD DEPTH.11*

8. The breadth and depth of the love of Christ, are its vast extent.*NWAD DEPTH.12*

9. Profoundness; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating; as depth of understanding; depth of skill.*NWAD DEPTH.13*

10. The depth of a squadron or battalion, is the number of men in a file, which forms the extent from the front to the rear; as a depth of three men or six men.*NWAD DEPTH.14*

11. Depth of a sail, the extent of the square sails from the head-rope to the foot-rope, or the length of the after-leech of a stay-sail or boom-sail.*NWAD DEPTH.15*

DEPULSION, ***n.*** **[L. To drive.] A driving or thrusting away.**

DEPULSORY, ***a.*** **Driving or thrusting away; averting.**

DEPURATE, ***v.t.*** **To purify; to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter or feculence; a chimical term.**

DEPURATED, ***pp.*** **Purified from heterogeneous matter, or from impurities.**

DEPURATING, *ppr.* Purifying; freeing from impurities.

DEPURATION, *n.*

1. The act of purifying or freeing fluids from heterogeneous matter. This is done by decantation, when the feculent matter is deposited on the bottom of the vessel; or by despumation, effected by boiling or fermentation, and skimming; or by filtration; or by fining or clarification.*NWAD DEPURATION.2*

2. The cleansing of a wound from impure matter.*NWAD DEPURATION.3*

DEPURATORY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; or tending to purify. A depuratory fever, is a fever that expels morbid matter by a free perspiration.

DEPURE, *v.t.* To depurate.

DEPUTATION, *n.*

1. The act of appointing a substitute or representative to act for another; the act of appointing and sending a deputy or substitute to transact business for another, as his agent, either with a special commission and authority, or with general powers. This word may be used for the election of representatives to a legislature; but more generally it is employed to express the appointment of a special agent or commissioner, by an individual or public body, to transact a particular business.*NWAD DEPUTATION.2*

2. A special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another; as, this man acts by deputation from the sheriff.*NWAD DEPUTATION.3*

3. The person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another; as, the General sent a deputation to the enemy to offer terms of peace.*NWAD DEPUTATION.4*

DEPUTE, *v.t.* To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or

authority to transact business in anothers name. The sheriff deputes a man to serve a writ.

There is no man deputed by the king to hear. *2 Samuel 15:3*.*NWAD DEPUTE.2*

The bishop may depute a priest to administer the sacrement.*NWAD DEPUTE.3*

DEPUTED, *pp.* Appointed as a substitute; appointed and sent with special authority to act for another.

DEPUTING, *ppr.* Appointing as a substitute; appointed and sent with special authority to act for another.

DEPUTIZE, *v.t.* To appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff.

DEPUTY, *n.*

1. A person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; a lieutenant; a viceroy. A prince sends a deputy to a diet or council, to represent him and his dominions. A sheriff appoints a deputy to execute the duties of his office. The towns in New England send deputies to the legislature. In the latter sense, a deputy has general powers, and it is more common to use the word representative.*NWAD DEPUTY.2*

2. In law, one that exercises an office in anothers right, and the forfeiture or misdemeanor of such deputy shall cause the person he represents to lose his office.*NWAD DEPUTY.3*

DEPUTY-COLLECTOR, *n.* A person appointed to perform the duties of a collector of the customs, in place of the collector.

DEPUTY-MARSHALL, *n.* One appointed to act in the place of the marshal.

DEPUTY-POST-MASTER, ***n.*** **A person who is appointed to act as post-master, in subordination to the Post-Master General.**

DEPUTY-SHERIFF, ***n.*** **A person deputed or authorized to perform the duties of the sheriff, as his substitute. In like manner, we use deputy-commissary, deputy-pay-master, etc.**

DER, prefixed to names of places, may be from Sax. deor, a wild beast, or from dur, water.

DERACINATE, ***v.t.*** **To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate.**

DERACINATED, ***pp.*** **Plucked up by the roots; extirpated.**

DERACINATING, ***ppr.*** **Tearing up by the roots; extirpating.**

DERAIGN or DERAIN, ***v.t.*** **To prove; to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; to clear ones self.**

DERAIGNMENT, DERAINMENT, ***n.*** **The act of deraining; proof; justification.**

A like word was formerly used in the sense of disordering, derangement, a discharge from a profession, or departure from a religious order.*NWAD DERAIGNMENT.2*

DERANGE, ***v.t.***

1. To put out of order; to disturb the regular order of; to throw into confusion; as, to derange the plans of a commander, or the affairs of a nation.*NWAD DERANGE.2*

I had long supposed that nothing could derange or interrupt the course of putrefaction.*NWAD DERANGE.3*

2. To embarrass; to disorder; as, his private affairs are deranged.*NWAD DERANGE.4*

3. To disorder the intellect; to disturb the regular operations of

reason.*NWAD DERANGE.5*

4. To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer. Thus when a general officer resigns or is removed from office, the personal staff appointed by himself are said to be deranged.*NWAD DERANGE.6*

DERANGED, *pp.* Put out of order; disturbed; embarrassed; confused; disordered in mind; delirious; distracted.

DERANGEMENT, *n.*

1. A putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; embarrassment.*NWAD DERANGEMENT.2*

2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; delirium; insanity; as a derangement of the mental organs.*NWAD DERANGEMENT.3*

DERANGING, *ppr.*

1. Putting out of order; disturbing regularity or regular course; embarrassment; confusion.*NWAD DERANGING.2*

2. Disordering the rational powers.*NWAD DERANGING.3*

DERAY, *v.t.* Tumult; disorder; merriment.

DERE, *v.t.* To hurt.

DERELICT, *a.* [L. To leave.] Left; abandoned.

DERELICT, *n.*

1. In law, an article of goods, or any commodity, thrown away, relinquished or abandoned by the owner.*NWAD DERELICT.3*

2. A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.*NWAD DERELICT.4*

DERELICTION, *n.*

1. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; an utter forsaking; abandonment.*NWAD DERELICTION.2*

2. The state of being left or abandoned.*NWAD DERELICTION.3*

3. A leaving or receding from; as the dereliction of the sea.*NWAD DERELICTION.4*

DERIDE, *v.t.* [L. To laugh.] To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to mock; to treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharisees also-derided him. *Luke 16:14*.*NWAD DERIDE.2*

Some, who adore Newton for his fluxions, deride him for his religion.*NWAD DERIDE.3*

DERIDED, *pp.* Laughed at in contempt; mocked; ridiculed.

DERIDER, *n.*

1. One who laughs at another in contempt; a mocker; a scoffer.*NWAD DERIDER.2*

2. A droll or buffoon.*NWAD DERIDER.3*

DERIDING, *ppr.* Laughing at with contempt; mocking; ridiculing.

DERIDINGLY, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

DERISION, *n.*

1. The act of laughing at in contempt.*NWAD DERISION.2*

2. Contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.*NWAD DERISION.3*

I am in derision daily. *Jeremiah 20:7*.*NWAD DERISION.4*

3. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.*NWAD DERISION.5*

I was a derision to all my people. *Lamentations 3:14*.*NWAD DERISION.6*

DERISIVE, ***a.*** **Containing derision; mocking; ridiculing.**

Derisive taunts.*NWAD DERISIVE.2*

DERISIVELY, ***adv.*** **With mockery or contempt.**

DERISORY, ***a.*** **Mocking; ridiculing.**

DERIVABLE, ***a.***

1. That may be derived; that may be drawn, or received, as from a source. Income is derivable from land, money or stocks.*NWAD DERIVABLE.2*

2. That may be received from ancestors; as an estate derivable from an ancestor.*NWAD DERIVABLE.3*

3. That may be drawn, as from premises; deducible; as an argument derivable from facts or preceding propositions.*NWAD DERIVABLE.4*

4. That may be drawn from a radical word; as a word derivable from an Oriental root.*NWAD DERIVABLE.5*

DERIVATE, ***n.*** **A word derived from another.**

DERIVATION, ***n.***

1. The act of deriving, drawing or receiving from a source; as the derivation of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital, or of truth or facts from antiquity.*NWAD DERIVATION.2*

2. In grammar, the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or original; as, derivation is from the L. Derivo, and the latter from

rivus, a stream.*NWAD DERIVATION.3*

3. A drawing from, or turning aside from, a natural course or channel; as the derivation of water from its channel by lateral drains.*NWAD DERIVATION.4*

4. A drawing of humors from one part of the body to another; as the derivation of humors from the eye, by a blister on the neck.*NWAD DERIVATION.5*

5. The thing derived or deduced.*NWAD DERIVATION.6*

DERIVATIVE, ***a.***

1. Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary; as a derivative perfection; a derivative conveyance, as a release.*NWAD DERIVATIVE.2*

2. A derivative chord, in music, is one derived from a fundamental chord.*NWAD DERIVATIVE.3*

DERIVATIVE, ***n.***

1. That which is derived; a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it. Thus, depravity is a derivative from the L. Deravo, and acknowledge, from knowledge, and this from know, the primitive word.*NWAD DERIVATIVE.5*

2. In music, a chord not fundamental.*NWAD DERIVATIVE.6*

DERIVATIVELY, ***adv.*** **In a derivative manner; by derivation.**

DERIVE, ***v.t.*** **[L. A stream.]**

1. To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source by a regular conveyance. The heir derives an estate from his ancestors. We derive from Adam mortal bodies and natures prone to sin.*NWAD DERIVE.2*

2. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin. We derive ideas

from the senses, and instruction from good books.*NWAD DERIVE.3*

3. To deduce or draw, as from a root, or primitive word. A hundred words are often derived from a single monosyllabic root, and sometimes a much greater number.*NWAD DERIVE.4*

4. To turn from its natural course; to divert; as, to derive water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.*NWAD DERIVE.5*

5. To communicate from one to another by descent.*NWAD DERIVE.6*

An excellent disposition is derived to your lordship from your parents.*NWAD DERIVE.7*

6. To spread in various directions; to cause to flow.*NWAD DERIVE.8*

The streams of justice were derived into every part of the kingdom.*NWAD DERIVE.9*

DERIVE, *v.i.* To come or proceed from.

Power from heaven derives.*NWAD DERIVE.11*

DERIVED, *pp.* Drawn, as from a source; deduced; received; regularly conveyed; descended; communicated; transmitted.

DERIVER, *n.* One who derives, or draws from a source.

DERIVING, *ppr.* Drawing; receiving; deducing; communicating; diverting or turning into another channel.

DERMAL, *a.* Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin.

DERMOID, *a.* Pertaining to the skin; a medical term.

DERN, *a.* Solitary; sad; cruel.

DERNFUL, *a.* Sad; mournful.

DERNIER, ***a.*** **Last; final; ultimate; as the dernier resort.**

DERNLY, ***adv.*** **Sadly; mournfully.**

DEROGATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. To ask, to propose. In ancient Rome, rogo was used in proposing new laws, and derogo, in repealing some section of a law. Hence the sense is to take from or annul a part.]**

1. To repeal, annul or destroy the force and effect of some part of a law or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law; distinguished from abrogate.*NWAD DEROGATE.2*

By several contrary customs, many of the civil and canon laws are controlled and derogated.*NWAD DEROGATE.3*

2. To lessen the worth of a person or thing; to disparage.*NWAD DEROGATE.4*

DEROGATE, ***v.i.***

1. To take away; to detract; to lessen by taking away a part; as, say nothing to derogate from the merit or reputation of a brave man.*NWAD DEROGATE.6*

2. To act beneath ones rank, place or birth.*NWAD DEROGATE.7*

DEROGATED, ***pp.*** **Diminished in value; degraded; damaged.**

DEROGATELY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to lessen or take from.**

DEROGATING, ***ppr.*** **Annulling a part. Lessening by taking from.**

DEROGATION, ***n.***

1. The act of annulling or revoking a law, or some part of it. More generally, the act of taking away or destroying the value or effect of any thing, or of limiting its extent, or of restraining its operation; as, an act of parliament is passed in derogation of the kings

prerogative; we cannot do any thing in derogation of the moral law.*NWAD DEROGATION.2*

2. The act of taking something from merit, reputation or honor; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement; with from or of; as, I say not this in derogation of Virgil; let nothing be said in derogation from his merit.*NWAD DEROGATION.3*

DEROGATIVE, ***a.*** **Derogatory.**

DEROGATORILY, ***adv.*** **In a detracting manner.**

DEROGATORINESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being derogatory.**

DEROGATORY, ***a.***

1. Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect or value; with to. Let us entertain no opinions derogatory to the honor of God, or his moral government. Let us say nothing derogatory to the merit of our neighbor.*NWAD DEROGATORY.2*

2. A derogatory clause in a testament, is a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator, of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will be may make hereafter shall be valid, unless this clause is inserted word for word; a precaution to guard against later wills extorted by violence or obtained by suggestion.*NWAD DEROGATORY.3*

DERRING, ***a.*** **Daring.**

DERVIS, ***n.*** **A turkish priest or monk, who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.**

DESCANT, ***n.***

1. A song or tune composed in parts.*NWAD DESCANT.2*

2. A song or tune with various modulations.*NWAD DESCANT.3*

The wakeful nightingale*NWAD DESCANT.4*

All night long her amourous descant sung.*NWAD DESCANT.5*

3. A discourse; discussion; disputation; animadversion, comment, or a series of comments.*NWAD DESCANT.6*

4. The art of composing music in several parts. Descant is plain, figurative and double.*NWAD DESCANT.7*

Plain descant is the ground-work of musical compositions, consisting in the orderly disposition of concords, answering to simple counterpoint.*NWAD DESCANT.8*

Figurative or florid descant, is that part of an air in which some discords are concerned.*NWAD DESCANT.9*

Double descant, is when the parts are so contrived, that the treble may be made the base, and the base the treble.*NWAD DESCANT.10*

DESCANT, *v.i.*

1. To run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; to sing.*NWAD DESCANT.12*

2. To discourse; to comment; to make a variety of remarks; to animadvert freely.*NWAD DESCANT.13*

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people descanting on his actions.*NWAD DESCANT.14*

DESCANTING, *ppr.* Singing in parts or with various modulations; discoursing freely; commenting.

DESCANTING, *n.* Remark; conjecture.

DESCEND, *v.i.* [L. To climb.]

1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; to move, come or go downwards; to fall; to sink; to run or flow down; applicable to

any kind of motion or of body. We descend on the feet, on wheels, or by falling. A torrent descends from a mountain.*NWAD DESCEND.2*

The rains descended, and the floods came. *Matthew 7:25, 27*.*NWAD DESCEND.3*

2. To go down, or to enter.*NWAD DESCEND.4*

He shall descend into battle and perish. *1 Samuel 26:10*.*NWAD DESCEND.5*

3. To come suddenly; to fall violently.*NWAD DESCEND.6*

And on the suitors let thy wrath descend.*NWAD DESCEND.7*

4. To go in; to enter.*NWAD DESCEND.8*

He, with honest meditations fed, into himself descended.*NWAD DESCEND.9*

5. To rush; to invade, as an enemy.*NWAD DESCEND.10*

The Grecian fleet descending on the town.*NWAD DESCEND.11*

6. To proceed from a source or original; to be derived. The beggar may descend from a prince, and the prince, from a beggar.*NWAD DESCEND.12*

7. To proceed, as from father to son; to pass from a preceding possessor, in the order of lineage, or according to the laws of succession or inheritance. Thus, an inheritance descends to the son or next of kin; a crown descends to the heir.*NWAD DESCEND.13*

8. To pass from general to particular considerations; as, having explained the general subject, we will descend to particulars.*NWAD DESCEND.14*

9. To come down from an elevated or honorable station; in a figurative sense. Flavius is an honorable man; he cannot descend to acts of meanness.*NWAD DESCEND.15*

10. In music, to fall in sound; to pass from any note to another less acute or shrill, or from sharp to flat.*NWAD DESCEND.16*

DESCEND, *v.t.* To walk, move or pass downwards on a declivity; as, to descend a hill; to descend an inclined plain. [But this may be considered as elliptical; on or along being understood.]

DESCENDANT, *n.* Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, in the line of generation, ad infinitum. We are all the descendants of Adam and Eve.

DESCENDENT, *a.*

1. Descending; falling; sinking.*NWAD DESCENDENT.2*

2. Proceeding from an original or ancestor.*NWAD DESCENDENT.3*

DESCENDIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being descendible, or capable of being trnasmitted from ancestors; as the descendibility of an estate or of a crown.

DESCENDIBLE, *a.*

1. That may be descended, or passed down; as, the hill is descendible.*NWAD DESCENDIBLE.2*

2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir; as a descendible estate.*NWAD DESCENDIBLE.3*

DESCENSION, *n.*

1. The act of going downwards; descent; a falling or sinking; declension; degradation.*NWAD DESCENSION.2*

2. In astronomy, right descension is an arch of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the intersection of the meridian, passing through the center of the object, at its setting, in a right sphere.*NWAD DESCENSION.3*

Oblique descension, is an arch of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the horizon, passing through the center of the object, at its setting, in an oblique sphere.*NWAD DESCENSION.4*

Oblique descension, is an arch of the equator which descends with

the sun below the horizon of an oblique sphere.*NWAD DESCENSION.5*

Descension of a sign, is an arch of the equator, which sets with such a sign or part of the zodiac, or any planet in it.*NWAD DESCENSION.6*

Right descension of a sign, is an arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of a right sphere; or the time the sign is setting in a right sphere.*NWAD DESCENSION.7*

DESCENSIONAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to descent.**

DESCENSIVE, ***a.*** **Tending downwards; having power to descend.**

DESCENT, ***n.***

1. The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place, by any form of motion, as by walking, riding, rolling, sliding, sinking or falling.*NWAD DESCENT.2*

2. Inclination downward; obliquity; slope; declivity; as the descent of a hill, or a roof.*NWAD DESCENT.3*

3. Progress downward; as the descent from higher to lower orders of beings.*NWAD DESCENT.4*

4. Fall from a higher to a lower state or station.*NWAD DESCENT.5*

5. A landing from ships; invasion of troops from the sea; as, to make a descent on Cuba.*NWAD DESCENT.6*

6. A passing from an ancestor to an heir; transmission by succession or inheritance, as the descent of an estate or a title from the father to the son. Descent is lineal, when it proceeds directly from the father to the son, and from the son to the grandson; collateral, when it proceeds from a man to his brother, nephew or other collateral representative.*NWAD DESCENT.7*

7. A proceeding from an original or progenitor. The Jews boast of

their descent from Abraham. Hence,*NWAD DESCENT.8*

8. Birth; extraction; lineage; as a noble descent.*NWAD DESCENT.9*

9. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; distance from the common ancestor.*NWAD DESCENT.10*

No man is a thousand descents from Adam.*NWAD DESCENT.11*

10. Offspring; issue; descendants.*NWAD DESCENT.12*

The care of our descent perplexes most.*NWAD DESCENT.13*

11. A rank in the scale of subordination.*NWAD DESCENT.14*

12. Lowest place.*NWAD DESCENT.15*

13. In music, a passing from a note or sound to one more grave or less acute.*NWAD DESCENT.16*

DESCRIBABLE, ***a.*** **That may be described; capable of description.**

DESCRIBE, ***v.t.*** **[L. To write.]**

1. To delineate or mark the form or figure; as, to describe a circle by the compasses.*NWAD DESCRIBE.2*

2. To make or exhibit a figure by motion; as, a star describes a circle or an ellipsis in the heavens.*NWAD DESCRIBE.3*

3. To show or represent to others in words; to communicate the resemblance of a thing, by naming its nature, form or properties. The poet describes the Trojan horse. The historian describes the battle of Pharsalia. The moralist describes the effects of corrupt manners. The geographer describes countries and cities.*NWAD DESCRIBE.4*

4. To represent by signs. A deaf and dumb man may describe a distant object. Our passions may be described by external motions.*NWAD DESCRIBE.5*

5. To draw a plan; to represent by lines and other marks on paper, or other material; as, to describe the surface of the earth by a map or chart.*NWAD DESCRIBE.6*

6. To define laxly.*NWAD DESCRIBE.7*

DESCRIBED, *pp.* Represented in form by marks or figures; delineated; represented by words or signs.

DESCRIBER, *n.* One who describes by marks, words or signs.

DESCRIBING, *ppr.* Representing the form or figure of, by lines or marks; communicating a view of, by words or signs, or by naming the nature and properties.

DESCRIED, *pp.* Espied; discovered; seen.

DESCRIER, *n.* One who espies, or discovers; a discoverer; a detecter.

DESCRIPTION, *n.*

1. The act of delineating, or representing the figure of any thing by a plan, to be presented to the eye.*NWAD DESCRIPTION.2*

2. The figure or appearance of any thing delineated, or represented by visible lines, marks, colors, etc.; as the description of a country, or of Solomons temple.*NWAD DESCRIPTION.3*

3. The act of representing a thing by words or by signs, or the passage containing such representation; a representation of names, nature of properties, that gives to another a view of the thing. Homer abounds with beautiful and striking descriptions.*NWAD DESCRIPTION.4*

4. A definition. All definitions must be less perfect descriptions of a material thing, than a visible figure or delineation.*NWAD DESCRIPTION.5*

5. The qualities expressed in a representation; as, a man of this

description. Hence,*NWAD DESCRIPTION.6*

6. The persons having the qualities expressed; a class of persons to whom a description is applicable, or who are in a similar condition.*NWAD DESCRIPTION.7*

The secretary proceeds to examine, whether a difference ought to be permitted to remain between them and another description of public creditors.*NWAD DESCRIPTION.8*

Persons of different descriptions.*NWAD DESCRIPTION.9*

DESCRIPTIVE, *a.* Containing description; tending to describe; having the quality of representing; as a descriptive figure; a descriptive narration; a story descriptive of the age.

DESCRY, *v.t.*

1. To espy; to explore; to examine by observation.*NWAD DESCRY.2*

The house of Joseph sent to descry Bethel.*Judges 1:23*.*NWAD DESCRY.3*

2. To detect; to find out; to discover any thing concealed.*NWAD DESCRY.4*

3. To see; to behold; to have a sight of from a distance; as, the seamen descried land.*NWAD DESCRY.5*

4. To give notice of something suddenly discovered.*NWAD DESCRY.6*

DESCRY, *n.* Discovery; thing descovered.

DESCRYING, *ppr.* Descovering; espying.

DESECRATE, *v.t.* [L. To consecrate, from sacred.]

1. To divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; opposed to

consecrate; as, to desecrate a donation to a church.*NWAD DESECRATE.2*

2. To divest of a sacred character or office.*NWAD DESECRATE.3*

The clergy-cannot suffer corporal punishment, without being previously desecrated.*NWAD DESECRATE.4*

DESECRATED, *pp.* Diverted from a sacred purpose or appropriation; divested of a sacred character or office.

DESECRATING, *ppr.* Diverting from a purpose to which a thing is consecrated; divested of a sacred character or office.

DESECRATION, *n.* The act of diverting from a sacred purpose or use to which a thing had been devoted; the act of diverting from a sacred character or office.

DESERT, *a.* s as z [L. To sow, plant or scatter.]

1. Literally, forsaken; hence, uninhabited; as a desert isle. Hence, wild; untilled; waste; uncultivated; as a desert land or country.*NWAD DESERT.2*

2. Void; emprty; unoccupied.*NWAD DESERT.3*

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness on the desert air.*NWAD DESERT.4*

DESERT, *n.* An uninhabited tract of land; a region in its natural state; a wilderness; a solitude; particularly, a vast sandy plain, as the deserts of Arabia and Africa. But the word may be applied to an uninhabited country covered with wood.

DESERT, *v.t.* [L. To forsake.]

1. To forsake; to leave utterly; to abandon; to quit with a view not to return to; as, to desert a friend; to desert our country; to desert a cause.*NWAD DESERT.7*

2. To leave, without permission, a military band, or a ship, in which one is enlisted; to forsake the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty; as, to desert the army; to desert ones colors; to desert a ship.*NWAD DESERT.8*

DESERT, *v.i.* To run away; to quit a service without permission; as, to desert from the army.

DESERT, *n.*

1. A deserving; that which gives a right to reward or demands, or which renders liable to punishment; merit or demerit; that which entitles to a recompense of equal to the offense; good conferred, or evil done, which merits an equivalent return. A wise legislature will reward or punish men according to their deserts.*NWAD DESERT.11*

2. That which is deserved; reward or punishment merited. In a future life, every man will receive his desert.*NWAD DESERT.12*

DESERTED, *pp.* Wholly forsaken; abandoned; left.

DESERTER, *n.* A person who forsakes his cause, his post, or his party or friend; particularly, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, and in violation of his engagement.

DESERTFUL, *a.* High in desert; meritorious.

DESERTING, *ppr.* Forsaking utterly; abandoning.

DESERTION, *n.*

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a country, an army or military band, or a ship; the act of quitting, with an intention not to return.*NWAD DESERTION.2*

2. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency.*NWAD DESERTION.3*

The agonies of a soul under desertion.*NWAD DESERTION.4*

DESERTLESS, *a.* Without merit or claim to favor or reward.

DESERTLESSLY, *adv.* Undeservedly.

DESERTRICE, DESERTRIX, *n.* A female who deserts.

DESERVE, *v.t.* [L. To serve.]

1. To merit; to be worthy of; applied to good or evil.*NWAD DESERVE.2*

2. To merit by labor or services; to have a just claim to an equivalent for good conferred. The laborer deserves his wages; he deserves the value of his services.*NWAD DESERVE.3*

3. To merit by good actions or qualities in general; to be worthy of, on account of excellence. The virtuous man deserves esteem and commendation. A work of value deserves praise.*NWAD DESERVE.4*

4. To be worthy of, in a bad sense; to merit by an evil act; as, to deserve blame or punishment.*NWAD DESERVE.5*

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity deserveth. *Job 11:6*.*NWAD DESERVE.6*

DESERVE, *v.i.* To merit; to be worthy of or deserving; as, he deserves well or ill of his neighbor.

DESERVED, *pp.* Merited; worthy of.

DESERVEDLY, *adv.* Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil. A man may be deservedly praised, blamed or punished.

DESERVER, *n.* He who deserves or merits; one who is worthy of; used generally in a good sense.

DESERVING, ***ppr.***

1. Meriting; having a just claim to reward; justly meriting punishment.*NWAD DESERVING.2*

2. Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation; as a deserving officer.*NWAD DESERVING.3*

DESERVING, ***n.*** **The act of meriting; desert; merit.**

If ye have done to him according to the deserving of his hands. *Judges 9:16*.*NWAD DESERVING.5*

DESERVINGLY, ***adv.*** **Meritoriously; with just desert.**

DESHABILLE or DESHABIL, ***n.*** **An undress; a loose morning dress; hence, any home dress; as, the lady is in deshabille. [It would be well to anglicize the orthography.]**

DESICCANT, ***a.*** **Drying.**

DESICCANT, ***n.*** **A medicine or application that dries a sore.**

DESICCATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. To dry.] to dry; to exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from.**

DESICCATE, ***v.i.*** **To become dry.**

DESICCATED, ***pp.*** **Dried.**

DESICCATING, ***ppr.*** **Drying; exhausting moisture.**

DESICCATION, ***n.*** **The act of making dry; the state of being dried.**

DESICCATIVE, ***a.*** **Drying; tending to dry; that has the power to dry.**

DESIDERATE, ***v.t.*** **[from the L.] To want; to miss.**

DESIDERATUM, ***n. plu.*** **Desiderata. [L. To desire.] That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is desirable; any perfection or improvement which is wanted. The longitude is a desideratum in navigation. A tribunal to settle national disputes without war is a great desideratum.**

DESIGN, ***v.t.*** **[L. To seal or stamp, that is, to set or throw.]**

1. To delineate a form or figure by drawing the outline; to sketch; as in painting and other works of art.*NWAD DESIGN.2*

2. To plan; to form an outline or representation of any thing. Hence,*NWAD DESIGN.3*

3. To project; to form in idea, as a scheme. Hence,*NWAD DESIGN.4*

4. To purpose or intend; as, a man designs to write an essay, or to study law.*NWAD DESIGN.5*

5. To mark out by tokens.*NWAD DESIGN.6*

6. To intend to apply or appropriate; with for; as, we design this ground for a garden, and that for a park. The word design may include an adapting or planning a thing for a purpose, or mere intention or scheme of the mind, which implies a plan. The father designs his son for the profession of the law, or for the ministry. It was formerly followed by to, but this use is now uncommon.*NWAD DESIGN.7*

DESIGN, ***n.***

1. A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; sketch; general view; first idea represented by visible lines; as in painting or architecture.*NWAD DESIGN.9*

2. A scheme or plan in the mind. A wise man is distinguished by the judiciousness of his designs.*NWAD DESIGN.10*

3. Purpose; intention; aim; implying a scheme or plan in the mind. It is my design to educate my son for the bar.*NWAD DESIGN.11*

4. The idea or scheme intended to be expressed by an artist; as the designs of medals.*NWAD DESIGN.12*

5. In manufactories, the figures with which workmen enrich their stuffs, copied from painting or draughts.*NWAD DESIGN.13*

6. In music, the invention and conduct of the subject; the disposition of every part, and the general order of the whole.*NWAD DESIGN.14*

DESIGNABLE, ***a.***

1. Capable of being designed or marked out.*NWAD DESIGNABLE.2*

2. Distinguishable.*NWAD DESIGNABLE.3*

DESIGNATE, ***v.t.***

1. To mark out or show, so as to make known; to indicate by bisible lines, marks, description or something known and determinate; as, to designate the limits of a country; the limits are designated on the map; designate the spot where a star appears in the heavens; designate the place where our ancestors first landed.*NWAD DESIGNATE.2*

2. To point out; to distinguish from others by indication; as, to be able to designate every individual who was concerned in a riot.*NWAD DESIGNATE.3*

3. To appoint; to select or distinguish for a particular purpose; to assign; with for, as to designate an officer for the command of a station; or with to, as this captain was designated to that station.*NWAD DESIGNATE.4*

DESIGNATE, ***a.*** **Appointed; marked out.**

DESIGNATED, *pp.* Marked out; indicated; shown; pointed out appointed.

DESIGNATING, *ppr.* Marking out; indicating; pointing out; appointing.

DESIGNATION, *n.*

1. The act of pointing or marking out by signs or objects; as the designation of an estate by boundaries.*NWAD DESIGNATION.2*

2. Indication; a showing or pointing; a distinguishing from others.*NWAD DESIGNATION.3*

3. Appointment; direction; as, a claim to a throne grounded on the designation of a predecessor.*NWAD DESIGNATION.4*

4. Appointment; a selecting and appointing; assignment; as the designation of an officer to a particular command.*NWAD DESIGNATION.5*

5. Import; distinct application.*NWAD DESIGNATION.6*

Finite and infinite are primarily attributed in their first designation to things which have parts.*NWAD DESIGNATION.7*

DESIGNATIVE, *a.* Serving to designate or indicate.

DESIGNATOR, *n.* A Roman officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

DESIGNED, *pp.* Marked out; delineated; planned; intended.

DESIGNEDLY, *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally; opposed to accidentally, ignorantly, or inadvertently.

DESIGNER, *n.*

1. One who designs, marks out or plans; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.*NWAD DESIGNER.2*

2. One who plots; one who lays a scheme; in an ill sense.*NWAD DESIGNER.3*

DESIGNFULNESS, *n.* Abundance of design.

DESIGNING, *ppr.*

1. Forming a design; plnning; delineating the outline; drawing figures on a plane.*NWAD DESIGNING.2*

2. *a.* In an ill sense, artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes of mischief; hence, deceitful. Designing men are always liable to suspicion.*NWAD DESIGNING.3*

DESIGNING, *n.* The art of delineating objects.

DESIGNLESS, *a.* Without design or intention; inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY, *adv.* Without design; inadvertently; ignorantly.

DESIGNMENT, *n.*

1. Design; sketch; delineation.*NWAD DESIGNMENT.2*

2. Design; purpose; aim; intent; scheme.*NWAD DESIGNMENT.3*

DESINENCE, *n.* End; close.

DESINENT, *a.* Ending; extreme; lower-most.

DESIPIENT, *a.* [L. To dote; to be wise.] trifling; foolish; playful.

DESIRABLE, *a.*

1. Worthy of desire; that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness. An easy address is a desirable accomplishment; real virtue is still more desirable.*NWAD DESIRABLE.2*

2. Pleasing; agreeable.*NWAD DESIRABLE.3*

All of them desirable young men. *Ezekiel 23:12, 23*.*NWAD DESIRABLE.4*

DESIRABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being desirable.

DESIRE, *n.*

1. An emotion or excitement of the mind, directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, sensual, intellectual or spiritual, is expected; a passion excited by the love of an object, or uneasiness at the want of it, and directed to its attainment or possession. Desire is a wish to possess some gratification or source of happiness which is supposed to be obtainable. A wish may exist for something that is or is not abtainable. Desire, when directed solely to sensual enjoyment, differs little from appetite. In other languages, desire is expressed by longing or reaching toward, and when it is ardent or intense, it approaches to longing, but the word in English usually expresses less than longing.*NWAD DESIRE.2*

We endeavored--to see your face with great desire. *1 Thessalonians 2:17*.*NWAD DESIRE.3*

Thou satisfiest the desires of every living thing. *Psalm 145:16*.*NWAD DESIRE.4*

Desire is that internal act, which, by influencing the will, makes us proceed to action.*NWAD DESIRE.5*

2. A prayer or request to obtain:*NWAD DESIRE.6*

He will fulfill the desire of them that fear him. *Psalm 145:19*.*NWAD DESIRE.7*

3. The object of desire; that which is desired.*NWAD DESIRE.8*

The desire of all nations shall come. *Haggai 2:7*.*NWAD DESIRE.9*

4. Love; affection.*NWAD DESIRE.10*

His desire is toward me. *Song of Solomon 7:10*.*NWAD DESIRE.11*

5. Appetite; lust.*NWAD DESIRE.12*

Fulfilling the desires of the flesh. *Ephesians 2:3*.*NWAD DESIRE.13*

DESIRE, *v.t.*

1. To wish for the possession or enjoyment of, with a greater or less degree of earnestness; to covet. It expresses less strength of affection than longing.*NWAD DESIRE.15*

Neither shall any man desire thy land. *Exodus 34:24*.*NWAD DESIRE.16*

Follow after charity, and desire spiritual gifts. *1 Corinthians 14:1*.*NWAD DESIRE.17*

2. To express a wish to obtain; to ask; to request; to petition.*NWAD DESIRE.18*

Then she said, did I desire a son of my Lord? *2 Kings 4:28*.*NWAD DESIRE.19*

3. To require.*NWAD DESIRE.20*

DESIRED, *pp.* Wished for; coveted; requested; entreated.

DESIRELESS, *a.* Free from desire.

DESIRER, *n.* One who desires or asks; one who wishes.

DESIRING, *ppr.* Wishing for; coveting; asking; expressing a wish; soliciting.

DESIROUS, *a.* Wishing for; wishing to obtain; coveting; solicitous to possess and enjoy.

Be not desirous of his dainties. *Proverbs 23:3*.*NWAD DESIROUS.2*

Jesus knew they were desirous to ask him. *John 16:19*.*NWAD DESIROUS.3*

DESIROUSLY, *adv.* With desire; with earnest wishes.

DESIROUSNESS, *n.* The state or affection of being desirous.

DESIST, *v.i.* [L. To stand.] To stop; to cease to act or proceed; to forbear; with from; as, he desisted from his purpose; let us desist.

DESISTANCE, *n.* A ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping.

DESISTING, *ppr.* Ceasing to act or proceed.

DESITIVE, *a.* Final; conclusive.

DESK, *n.*

1. An inclining table for the use of writers and readers; usually made with a box or drawer underneath, and sometimes with a book-case above.*NWAD DESK.2*

2. The pulpit in a church, and figuratively the clerical profession. The man appears well in the desk. He intends one son for the bar, and another for the desk.*NWAD DESK.3*

DESK, *v.t.* To shut up in a desk; to treasure.

DESMINE, *n.* A mineral that crystalizes in little silken tufts, which accompany spinellane in the lava of extinct volcanoes on the banks of the Rhine.

DESOLATE, *a.*

1. Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; desert; uninhabited; denoting either stripped of inhabitants, or never having been inhabitated; as a desolate isle; a desolate wilderness.*NWAD DESOLATE.2*

I will make the cities of Judah desolate, without an inhabitant. *Jeremiah 9:11*.*NWAD DESOLATE.3*

2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destroyed; as desolate altars; desolate towers. Ezek. Zeph.*NWAD DESOLATE.4*

3. Solitary; without a companion; afflicted.*NWAD DESOLATE.5*

Tamar remained desolate in Absaloms house. *2 Samuel 13:20*.*NWAD DESOLATE.6*

4. Deserted of God; deprived of comfort.*NWAD DESOLATE.7*

My heart within me is desolate. *Psalm 143:4*.*NWAD DESOLATE.8*

DESOLATE, *v.t.* [L. To lay waste, alone.]

1. To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert. The earth was nearly desolated by the flood.*NWAD DESOLATE.10*

2. To lay waste; to ruin; to ravage; to destroy improvements or works of art. An inundation desolates fields. Whole countries have been desolated by armies.*NWAD DESOLATE.11*

DESOLATED, *pp.* Deprived of inhabitants; wasted; ruined.

DESOLATELY, *adv.* In a desolate manner.

DESOLATER, *n.* One who lays waste or desolates; that which desolates.

DESOLATING, *ppr.* Depriving of inhabitants; wasting; ravaging.

DESOLATION, *n.*

1. The act of desolating destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; destruction; ruin; waste.*NWAD DESOLATION.2*

Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation.

Matthew 12:25.*NWAD DESOLATION.3*

2. A place deprived of inhabitants, or otherwise wasted, ravaged and ruined.*NWAD DESOLATION.4*

How is Babylon become a desolation among the nations. *Jeremiah 50:23*.*NWAD DESOLATION.5*

3. A desolate state; gloominess; sadness; destitution.*NWAD DESOLATION.6*

The abomination of desolation, Roman armies which ravaged and destroyed Jerusalem. *Matthew 24:15*.*NWAD DESOLATION.7*

DESOLATORY, *a.* Causing desolation.

DESPAIR, *n.*

1. Hopelessness; a hopeless state; a destitution of hope or expectation.*NWAD DESPAIR.2*

We are perplexed, but not in despair. *2 Corinthians 4:8*.*NWAD DESPAIR.3*

All safety in despair of safety placed.*NWAD DESPAIR.4*

2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.*NWAD DESPAIR.5*

The mere despair of surgery, he cures.*NWAD DESPAIR.6*

3. Loss of hope in the mercy of God.*NWAD DESPAIR.7*

DESPAIR, *v.i.* [L. To hope.] To be without hope; to hive up all hope or expectation; followed by of.

We despaired even of life. *2 Corinthians 1:8*.*NWAD DESPAIR.9*

Never despair of Gods blessings here, or of his reward hereafter.*NWAD DESPAIR.10*

DESPAIRER, ***n.*** **One without hope.**

DESPAIRFUL, ***a.*** **Hopeless.**

DESPAIRING, ***ppr.*** **Giving up all hope or expectation.**

DESPAIRINGLY, ***adv.*** **In a despairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness; as, he speaks despairingly of the sick man's recovery.**

DESPATCH, [See ***Dispatch*****.]**

DESPECTION, ***n.*** **A looking down; a despising.**

DESPERADO, ***n.*** **A desperate fellow; a furious man; a madman; a person urged by furious passions; one fearless, or regardless of safety.**

DESPERATE, ***a.*** **[L. To despair.]**

1. Without hope.*NWAD DESPERATE.2*

I am desperate of obtaining her.*NWAD DESPERATE.3*

2. Without care of safety; rash; fearless of danger; as a desperate man. Hence,*NWAD DESPERATE.4*

3. Furious, as a man in despair.*NWAD DESPERATE.5*

4. Hopeless; despaired of; lost beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irrecoverable; forlorn. We speak of a desperate case of disease, desperate fortunes, a desperate situation or condition.*NWAD DESPERATE.6*

5. In a popular sense, great in the extreme; as a desperate sot or fool.*NWAD DESPERATE.7*

DESPERATELY, ***adv.***

1. In a desperate manner; as in despair; hence, furiously; with rage;

madly; without regard to danger or safety; as, the troops fought desperately.*NWAD DESPERATELY.2*

2. In a popular sense, greatly; extremely; violently.*NWAD DESPERATELY.3*

She fell desperately in love with him.*NWAD DESPERATELY.4*

DESPERATENESS, *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance.

DESPERATION, *n.*

1. A despairing; a giving up of hope; as desperation of success.*NWAD DESPERATION.2*

2. Hopelessness; despair; as, the men were in a state of desperation. Hence,*NWAD DESPERATION.3*

3. Fury; rage; disregard of safety or danger; as, the men fought with desperation; they were urged to desperation.*NWAD DESPERATION.4*

DESPICABLE, ***a.*** **[Low L. To look down, to despise; to look.] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; mean; vile; worthless; applicable equally to persons and things; as a despicable man; despicable company; a despicable gift.**

DESPICABLENESS, ***n.*** **The quality or state of being despicable; meanness; vileness; worthlessness.**

DESPICABLY, ***adv.*** **Meanly; vilely; contemptibly; as despicably poor.**

DESPICIENCY, ***n.*** **A looking down; a despising.**

DESPISABLE, ***a.*** **Despicable; contemptible.**

DESPISAL, ***n.*** **Contempt.**

DESPISE, .v.t.

1. To contemn; to scorn; to disdain; to have the lowest opinion of.*NWAD DESPISE.2*

Fools despise wisdom and instruction. *Proverbs 1:7*.*NWAD DESPISE.3*

Else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. *Matthew 6:24*.*NWAD DESPISE.4*

2. To abhor.*NWAD DESPISE.5*

DESPISED, ***pp.*** **Contemned; disdained; abhorred.**

DESPISEDNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being despised.**

DESPISER, ***n.*** **A contemner; a scorner.**

DESPISING, ***ppr.*** **Contemning; scorning; disdaining.**

DESPISING, *n.* Contempt.

DESPISINGLY, *adv.* With contempt.

DESPITE, *n.*

1. Extreme malice; violent hatred; malignity; malice irritated or enraged; active malignity; angry hatred.*NWAD DESPITE.2*

With all thy despite against the land of israel. *Ezekiel 25:6*.*NWAD DESPITE.3*

2. Defiance with contempt, or contempt of opposition.*NWAD DESPITE.4*

He will rise to fame in despite of his enemies.*NWAD DESPITE.5*

3. An act of malice or contempt; as a despite to the Most High.*NWAD DESPITE.6*

DESPITE, *v.t.* To vex; to offend; to tease.

DESPITEFUL, *a.* Full of spite; malicious; malignant; as a despiteful enemy.

Hater of God, despiteful, proud, boasters. *Romans 1:30*.*NWAD DESPITEFUL.2*

DESPITEFULLY, *adv.* With despite; maliciously; contemptuously.

Pray for them that despitefully use you. *Matthew 5:44*.*NWAD DESPITEFULLY.2*

DESPITEFULNESS, *n.* Malice; extreme hatred; malignity.

DESPITEOUS, *a.* Malicious.

DESPITEOUSLY, *adv.* Furiously.

DESPOIL, *v.t.* [L. To spoil.]

1. To strip; to take from by force; to rob; to deprive; followed by of; as, to despoil one of arms; to despoil of honors; to despoil of innocence.*NWAD DESPOIL.2*

2. To strip or divest by any means.*NWAD DESPOIL.3*

DESPOILED, *pp.* Stripped; robbed; bereaved; deprived.

DESPOILER, *n.* One who strips by force; a plunderer.

DESPOILING, *ppr.* Depriving; stripping; robbing.

DESPOLIATION, *n.* The act of despoiling; a stripping.

DESPOND, *v.i.* [L. To promise; literally, to throw to or forward.]

1. To be cast down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to fail in spirits.*NWAD DESPOND.2*

I should despair, or at least despond.*NWAD DESPOND.3*

2. To lose all courage, spirit or resolution; to sink by loss of hope.*NWAD DESPOND.4*

Others depress their own mind, and despond at the first difficulty.*NWAD DESPOND.5*

Note. The distinction between despair and despond is well marked in the foregoing passage from Scott. But although despair implies a total loss of hope, which despond does not, at least in every case, yet despondency is followed by the abandonment of effort, or cessation of action, and despair sometimes impelss to violent action, even to rage.*NWAD DESPOND.6*

DESPONDENCY, *n.* A sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage at the failure of hope, or in deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties.

DESPONDENT, ***a.*** **Losing courage at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive in despair.**

DESPONDER, ***n.*** **One destitute of hope.**

DESPONDING, ***ppr.*** **Losing courage to act, in consequence of loss of hope, or of deep calamity, or of difficulties deemed insurmountable; sinking into dejection; despairing, with depression of spirits; despairingly.**

DESPONDINGLY, ***adv.*** **In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits; despairingly.**

DESPONSATE, ***v.t.*** **To betroth.**

DESPONSATION, ***n.*** **A betrothing.**

DESPOT, ***n.*** **An emperor, king or price invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution or laws. Hence in a general sense, a tyrant.**

DESPOTIC, DESPOTICAL, ***a.***

1. Absolute in power; independent of control from men, constitution or laws; arbitrary in the exercise of power; as a despotic prince.*NWAD DESPOTIC.2*

2. Unlimited or unrestrained by constitution, laws or men; absolute; arbitrary; as despotic authority or power.*NWAD DESPOTIC.3*

3. Tyrannical.*NWAD DESPOTIC.4*

DESPOTICALLY, ***adv.*** **With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner.**

DESPOTICALNESS, ***n.*** **Absolute or arbitrary authority.**

DESPOTISM, ***n.***

1. Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by men, constitution or laws, and depending alone on the will of the prince; as the despotism of a Turkish sultan.*NWAD DESPOTISM.2*

2. An arbitrary government, as that of Turkey and Persia.*NWAD DESPOTISM.3*

DESPUMATE, *v.i.* [L. Froth or scum.] To foam; to froth; to form froth or scum.

DESPUMATION, *n.* The act of throwing off excrementitious matter and forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor; clarification; scumming.

DESQUAMATION, *n.* [L. A scale.] A scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales.

DESS, for desk.

DESSERT, *n.* A service of fruits and sweetmeats, at the close of an entertainment; the last course at the table, after the meat is removed.

DESTINATE, *v.t.* To design or appoint.

DESTINATE, *a.* Appointed; destined; determined.

DESTINATION, *n.*

1. The act of destining, or appointing.*NWAD DESTINATION.2*

2. The purpose for which any thing is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design. Every animal is fitted for its destination.*NWAD DESTINATION.3*

3. The place to which a thing is appointed, as the ship left her destination; but it is more usual to say, the place of her destination.*NWAD DESTINATION.4*

DESTINE, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To set, ordain or appoint to a use, purpose, state or place. We destine a son to the ministerial office; a house for a place of worship; a ship for the London trade or to Lisbon; and we are all destined to a future state of happiness or misery.*NWAD DESTINE.2*

2. To fix unalterable, as by a divine decree; as the destined hour of death.*NWAD DESTINE.3*

3. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably.*NWAD DESTINE.4*

DESTINED, *pp.* Ordained; appointed by previous determination; devoted; fixed unalterably.

DESTINING, *ppr.* Ordaining; appointing.

DESTINY, *n.*

1. State or condition appointed or predetermined; ultimate fate; as, men are solicitous to know their future destiny, which is however happily concealed from them.*NWAD DESTINY.2*

2. Invincible necessity; fate; a necessity or fixed order of things established by a divine decree, or by an indissoluble connection of causes and effects.*NWAD DESTINY.3*

But who can turn the stream of destiny?*NWAD DESTINY.4*

Destinies, the fates, or supposed powers which preside over himan life, spin it out, and determine it; called by the Latins, parcae.*NWAD DESTINY.5*

DESTITUTE, *a.* [L. To set. Literally, set from or away.]

1. Not having or possessing; wanting; as destitute of virtue, or of peity; destitute of food and clothing. It differs from deprived, as it does not necessarily imply previous possession.*NWAD DESTITUTE.2*

2. Needy; abject; comfortless; friendless.*NWAD DESTITUTE.3*

He will regard the prayer of the destitute. *Psalm 102:17*.*NWAD DESTITUTE.4*

DESTITUTE, *n.* One who is without friends or comfort.

DESTITUTE, *v.t.*

1. To forsake.*NWAD DESTITUTE.7*

2. To deprive.*NWAD DESTITUTE.8*

DESTITUTION, *n.* Want; absence of a thing; a state in which something is wanted or not possessed; poverty.

DESTROY, *v.t.* [L. To pile, to build.]

1. To demolish; to pull down; to separate the parts of an edifice, the union of which is necessary to constitute the thing; as, to destroy a house or temple; to destroy a fortification.*NWAD DESTROY.2*

2. To ruin; to annihilate a thing by demolishing or by burning; as, to destroy a city.*NWAD DESTROY.3*

3. To ruin; to bring to naught; to annihilate; as, to destroy a theory or scheme; to destroy a government; to destroy influence.*NWAD DESTROY.4*

4. To lay waste; to make desolate.*NWAD DESTROY.5*

Go up against this land, and destroy it. *Isaiah 36:10*.*NWAD DESTROY.6*

5. To kill; to slay; to extirpate; applied to men or other animals.*NWAD DESTROY.7*

Ye shall destroy all this people. *Numbers 32:15*.*NWAD DESTROY.8*

All the wicked will he destroy. *Psalm 145:20*.*NWAD DESTROY.9*

6. To take away; to cause to cease; to put an end to; as, pain destroys happiness.*NWAD DESTROY.10*

That the body of sin might be destroyed. *Romans 6:6*.*NWAD DESTROY.11*

7. To kill; to eat; to devour; to consume. Birds destroy insects. Hawks destroy chickens.*NWAD DESTROY.12*

8. In general, to put an end to; to annihilate a thing or the form in which it exists. An army is destroyed by slaughter, capture or dispersion; a forest, by the ax, or by fire; towns, by fire or inundation, etc.*NWAD DESTROY.13*

9. In chimistry, to resolve a body into its parts or elements.*NWAD DESTROY.14*

DESTROYABLE, *a.* That may be destroyed.

Plants scarcely destroyable by the weather.*NWAD DESTROYABLE.2*

DESTROYED, *pp.* Demolished; pulled down; ruined; annihilated; devoured; swept away; etc.

DESTROYER, *n.* One who destroys, or lays waste; one who kills a man, or an animal, or who ruins a country, cities, etc.

DESTROYING, *ppr.* Demolishing; laying waste; killing; annihilating; putting an end to.

DESTROYING, *n.* Destruction.

DESTRUCT, for destroy, is not used.

DESTRUCTIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction.

DESTRUCTIBLE, *a.* [L.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

DESTRUCTION, ***n.***

1. The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down; subversion; ruin, by whatever means; as the destruction of buildings, or of towns. Destruction consists in the annihilation of the form of any theing; that form of parts which constitues it what it is; as the destruction of grass or herbage by eating; of a forest, by cutting down the trees; or it denotes a total annihilation; as the destruction of a particular government; the destruction of happiness.*NWAD DESTRUCTION.2*

2. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre.*NWAD DESTRUCTION.3*

There was a deadly destruction throughout all the city. *1 Samuel 5:11*.*NWAD DESTRUCTION.4*

3. Ruin.*NWAD DESTRUCTION.5*

Destruction and misery are in their ways. *Romans 3:16*.*NWAD DESTRUCTION.6*

4. Eternal death.*NWAD DESTRUCTION.7*

Broad is the way that leadeth to destruction. *Matthew 7:13*.*NWAD DESTRUCTION.8*

5. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague; a destroyer.*NWAD DESTRUCTION.9*

The destruction that wasteth at noon-day. *Psalm 91:6*.*NWAD DESTRUCTION.10*

DESTRUCTIVE, ***a.*** **Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious; with of or to; as a destructive fire or famine. Intemperance is destructive of health; evil examples are destructive to the morals of youth.**

DESTRUCTIVELY, ***adv.*** **With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy; as destructively lewd or intemperate.**

DESTRUCTIVENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of destroying or ruining.**

DESTRUCTOR, ***n.*** **A destroyer; a consumer. [Not used.]**

DESUDATION, ***n.*** **[L., to sweat.] A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating, succeeded by an eruption of pustles, called heat-pimples.**

DESUETUDE, ***n.*** **[L.] The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom or fashion. Habit is contracted by practice, and lost by desuetude. Words in every language are lost by desuetude.**

DESULPHURATE, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of sulphur.**

DESULPHURATED, ***pp.*** **Deprived of sulphur.**

DESULPHURATING, ***ppr.*** **Depriving of sulphur.**

DESULPHURATION, ***n.*** **The act or operation of depriving of sulphur.**

DESULTORILY, ***adv.*** **[See** ***Desultory*****.] In a desultory manner; without method; loosely.**

DESULTORINESS, ***n.*** **A desultory manner; unconnectedness; a passing from one thing to another without order or method.**

DESULTORY, ***a.*** **[L., to leap.]**

1. Leaping; passing from one thing or subject to another, without order or natural connection; unconnected; immethodical; as a desultory conversation.*NWAD DESULTORY.2*

2. Coming suddenly; started at the moment; not proceeding from natural order or connection with what precedes; as a desultory thought.*NWAD DESULTORY.3*

DESUME, ***v.t.*** **[L.] To take from; to borrow. [Not in use.]**

DETACH, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Attach*****.]**

1. To separate or disunite; to disengage; to part from; as, to detach the coats of a bulbous root from each other; to detach a man from the interest of the minister, or from a party.*NWAD DETACH.2*

2. To separate men from their companies or regiments; to draw from companies or regiments, as a party of men, and send them on a particular service.*NWAD DETACH.3*

3. To select ships from a fleet and send them on a separate service.*NWAD DETACH.4*

DETACHED, ***pp.***

1. Separated; parted from; disunited; drawn and sent on a separate service.*NWAD DETACHED.2*

2 . *a.* Separate; as detached parcels or portions.*NWAD DETACHED.3*

DETACHING, ***ppr.*** **Separating; parting from; drawing and sending on a separate employment.**

DETACHMENT, ***n.***

1. The act of detaching.*NWAD DETACHMENT.2*

2. A body of troops, selected or taken from the main army, and employed on some special service or expedition.*NWAD DETACHMENT.3*

3. A number of ships, taken from a fleet, and sent on a separate service.*NWAD DETACHMENT.4*

DETAIL, ***v.t.***

1. To relate, report or narrate in particulars; to recite the particulars of; to particularize; to relate minutely and distinctly; as, he detailed all the facts in due order.*NWAD DETAIL.2*

2. To select, as an officer or soldier from a division, brigade, regiment or battalion.*NWAD DETAIL.3*

DETAIL, *n.*

1. A narration or report of particulars; a minute and particular account. He related the story in detail. He gave a detail of all the transactions.*NWAD DETAIL.5*

2. A selecting of officer or soldiers from the rosters.*NWAD DETAIL.6*

DETAILED, *pp.* Related in particulars; minutely recited; selected.

DETAILER, *n.* One who details.

DETAILING, *ppr.*

1. Relating minutely; telling the particulars.*NWAD DETAILING.2*

2. Selecting from the rosters.*NWAD DETAILING.3*

DETAIN, *v.t.* [L., to hold. See *Tenant*.]

1. To keep back or from; to withhold; to keep what belongs to another. Detain not the wages of the hireling.*NWAD DETAIN.2*

2. To keep or restrain from proceeding, either going or coming; to stay or stop. We were detained by the rain.*NWAD DETAIN.3*

Let us detain thee, till we have made ready a kid. *Judges 13:15*.*NWAD DETAIN.4*

3. To hold in custody.*NWAD DETAIN.5*

DETAINDER, *n.* A writ. [See *Detinue*.]

DETAINED, *pp.* Withheld; kept back; prevented from going or coming; held; restrained.

DETAINER, ***n.***

1. One who withholds what belongs to another; one who detains, stops or prevents from going.*NWAD DETAINER.2*

2. In law, a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is anothers, though the original taking may be lawful.*NWAD DETAINER.3*

DETAINING, ***ppr.*** **Withholding what belongs to another; holding back; restraining from going or coming; holding in custody.**

DETAINMENT, ***n.*** **The act of detaining; detention.**

DETECT, ***v.t.*** **[L., to cover.] Literally, to uncover; hence, to discover; to find out; to bring to light; as, to detect the ramifications and inosculations of the fine vessels. But this word is especially applied to the discovery of secret crimes and artifices. We detect a thief, or the crime of stealing. We detect the artifices of the man, or the man himself. We detect what is concealed, especially what is concealed by design.**

DETECTED, ***pp.*** **Discovered; found out; laid open; brought to light.**

DETECTER, ***n.*** **A discoverer; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal.**

DETECTING, ***ppr.*** **Discovering; finding out.**

DETECTION, ***n.*** **The act of detecting; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed; as the detection of a thief or burglarian; the detection of fraud or forgery; the detection of artifice, device or a plot.**

2. Discovery of any thing before hidden, or unknown.*NWAD DETECTION.2*

The sea and rivers are instrumental to the detection of amber and

other fossils, by washing away the earth that concealed them.*NWAD DETECTION.3*

DETENEBRATE, *v.t.* [L.] To remove darkness. [Not in use.]

DETENT, *n.* [L.] A stop in a clock, which by being lifted up or let down, locks and unlocks the clock in striking.

DETENTION, *n.* [See *Detain*.]

1. The act of detaining; a withholding from another his right; a keeping what belongs to another, and ought to be restored.*NWAD DETENTION.2*

2. Confinement; restraint; as detention in custody.*NWAD DETENTION.3*

3. Delay from necessity; a detaining; as the detention of the mail by bad roads.*NWAD DETENTION.4*

DETER, *v.t.* [L., to frighten.]

1. To discourage and stop by fear; to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding, by danger, difficulty or other consideration which disheartens, or countervails the motive for an act. We are often deterred from out duty by trivial difficulties. The state of the road or a cloudy sky may deter a man from undertaking a journey.*NWAD DETER.2*

A million of frustrated hopes will not deter us from new experiments.*NWAD DETER.3*

2. To prevent by prohibition or danger.*NWAD DETER.4*

DETERGE, *v.t.* deterj. [L., to wipe or scour.] To cleanse; to purge away foul or offending matter, from the body, or from an ulcer.

DETERGED, *pp.* Cleansed; purged.

DETERGENT, ***a.*** **Cleansing; purging.**

DETERGENT, ***n.*** **A medicine that has the power of cleansing the vessels or skin from offending matter.**

DETERGING, ***ppr.*** **Cleansing; carrying off obstructions or foul matter.**

DETERIORATE, ***v.i.*** **[L.] To grow worse; to be impaired in quality to degenerate; opposed to meliorate.**

DETERIORATE, ***v.t.*** **To make worse; to reduce in quality; as, to deteriorate a race of men of their condition.**

DETERIORATED, ***pp.*** **Made worse; impaired in quality.**

DETERIORATING, ***ppr.*** **Becoming worse or inferior in quality.**

DETERIORATION, ***n.*** **A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.**

DETERIORITY, ***n.*** **Worse sate or quality; as deteriority of diet.**

DETERMENT, ***n.*** **[See** ***Deter*****.] The act of deterring; the cause of deterring; that which deters.**

DETERMINABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Determine*****.]**

1. That may be decided with certainty.*NWAD DETERMINABLE.2*

2. That may end or be determined.*NWAD DETERMINABLE.3*

DETERMINATE, ***a.*** **[L.]**

1. Limited; fixed; definite; as a determinate quantity of matter.*NWAD DETERMINATE.2*

2. Established; settled; positive; as a determinate rule or order.*NWAD DETERMINATE.3*

The determinate counsel of God. *Acts 2:23*.*NWAD DETERMINATE.4*

3. Decisive; conclusive; as a determinate resolution or judgment.*NWAD DETERMINATE.5*

4. Resolved on.*NWAD DETERMINATE.6*

5. Fixed; resolute.*NWAD DETERMINATE.7*

DETERMINATE, ***v.t.*** **To limit. [Not used. See** ***Determine*****.]**

DETERMINATELY, ***adv.***

1. With certainty.*NWAD DETERMINATELY.2*

The principles of religion are determinately true or false.*NWAD DETERMINATELY.3*

2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve. [Unusual.]*NWAD DETERMINATELY.4*

DETERMINATENESS, *n.* The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.

DETERMINATION, *n.*

1. The act of determining or deciding.*NWAD DETERMINATION.2*

2. Decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution; settled purpose; as, they have acquainted me with their determination.*NWAD DETERMINATION.3*

3. Judicial decision; the ending of a controversy or suit by the judgment of a court. Justice is promoted by a speedy determination of causes, civil and criminal.*NWAD DETERMINATION.4*

4. Absolute direction to a certain end.*NWAD DETERMINATION.5*

Remissness can by no means consist with a constant determination of the will to the greatest apparent good.*NWAD DETERMINATION.6*

5. An ending; a putting an end to; as the determination of a will.*NWAD DETERMINATION.7*

DETERMINATIVE, *a.*

1. That uncontrollably directs to a certain end.*NWAD DETERMINATIVE.2*

The determinative power of a just cause.*NWAD DETERMINATIVE.3*

2. Limiting; that limits or bounds; as, a word may be determinative

and limit the subject.*NWAD DETERMINATIVE.4*

DETERMINATOR, *n.* One who determines.

DETERMINE, *v.t.* [L., to bound; a boundary or limit. Gr. See *Term*.]

1. To end; particularly, to end by the decision or conclusion of a cause, or of a doubtful or controverted point; applicable to the decisions of the mind, or to judicial decisions. We say, I had determined this question in my own mind; the court has determined the cause.*NWAD DETERMINE.2*

2. To end and fix; to settle ultimately; as, this event determined his fate.*NWAD DETERMINE.3*

3. To fix on; to settle or establish; as, to determine the proper season for planting seeds.*NWAD DETERMINE.4*

God--hath determined the times before appointed. *Acts 17:26*.*NWAD DETERMINE.5*

4. To end; to limit; to bound; to confine. Yonder hill determines our view. Knowledge is determined by the sight.*NWAD DETERMINE.6*

5. To give a direction to; to influence the choice; that is, to limit to a particular purpose or direction; as, this circumstance determined him to the study of law. Also, to give a direction to material bodies in their course; as, impulse may determine a moving body to this or that point.*NWAD DETERMINE.7*

6. To resolve, that is, to end or settle a point in the mind, as in Definition first.*NWAD DETERMINE.8*

I determined this with myself. *2 Corinthians 2:1*.*NWAD DETERMINE.9*

Paul had determined to sail by Ephesus. *Acts 20:16*.*NWAD DETERMINE.10*

7. To destroy. [Not used.]*NWAD DETERMINE.11*

8. To put an end to; as, to determine a will.*NWAD DETERMINE.12*

9. To settle or ascertain, as something uncertain.*NWAD DETERMINE.13*

The character of the soul is determined by the character of its God.*NWAD DETERMINE.14*

DETERMINE, ***v.i.***

1. To resolve; to conclude; to come to a decision.*NWAD DETERMINE.16*

He shall pay as the judges determine. *Exodus 21*.*NWAD DETERMINE.17*

It is indifferent how the learned shall determine concerning this matter.*NWAD DETERMINE.18*

2. To end; to terminate. The danger determined by the death of the conspirators. Revolutions often determine in setting up tyranny at home, or in conquest from abroad.*NWAD DETERMINE.19*

Some estates may determine, on future contingencies.*NWAD DETERMINE.20*

DETERMINED, ***pp.***

1. Ended; concluded; decided; limited; fixed; settled; resolved; directed.*NWAD DETERMINED.2*

2 . *a.* Having a firm or fixed purpose, as a determined man; or manifesting a firm resolution, as a determined countenance.*NWAD DETERMINED.3*

DETERMINING, ***ppr.*** **Ending; deciding; fixing; settling; resolving; limiting; directing.**

DETERRATION, ***n.*** **[L., de and terra, earth.] The uncovering of any thing which is buried or covered with earth; a taking from**

out of the earth.

DETERRED, *pp.* [See *Deter*.] Discouraged or prevented from proceeding or acting, by fear, difficulty or danger.

DETERRING, *pp.*

1. Discouraging or influencing not to proceed or act, by fear, difficulty, danger, or prospect of evil.*NWAD DETERRING.2*

2. *a.* Discouraging; frightening.*NWAD DETERRING.3*

DETERSION, *n.* [L. See *Deterge*.] The act of cleansing, as a sore.

DETERSIVE, *a.* [See *Deterge*.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse from offending matter.

DETERSIVE, *n.* A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers, or carrying off foul matter.

DETEST, *v.t.* [L., to affirm or bear witness. The primary sense of testor is to set, throw or thrust. To detest is to thrust away.] To abhor; to abominate; to hate extremely; as, to detest crimes or meanness.

DETESTABLE, *a.* Extremely hateful; abominable; very odious; deserving abhorrence.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy detestable things. *Ezekiel 5:11*.*NWAD DETESTABLE.2*

DETESTABLENESS, *n.* Extreme hatefulness.

DETESTABLY, *adv.* Very hatefully; abominably.

DETESTATION, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence; with of. The good man entertains uniformly a detestation of sin.

DETESTED, ***pp.*** **Hated extremely; abhorred.**

DETESTER, ***n.*** **One who abhors.**

DETESTING, ***ppr.*** **Hating extremely; abhorring; abominating.**

DETHRONE, ***v.t.*** **[L.]**

1. To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity.*NWAD DETHRONE.2*

2. To divest of rule or power, or of supreme power. *NWAD DETHRONE.3*

The protector was dethroned.*NWAD DETHRONE.4*

DETHRONED, ***pp.*** **Removed from a throne; deposed.**

DETHRONEMENT, ***n.*** **Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, emperor or prince.**

DETHRONER, ***n.*** **One who dethrones.**

DETHRONING, ***ppr.*** **Driving from a throne; depriving of regal power.**

DETINUE, ***n.*** **In law, a writ of detinue is one that lies against him who wrongfully detains goods or chattels delivered to him, or in his possession. This writ lies for a thing certain and valuable, as for a horse, cow, sheep, plate, cloth, etc., to recover the thing itself or damages for the detainer.**

DETONATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., to thunder.] In chemistry, to cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.**

DETONATE, ***v.i.*** **To explode; to burn with a sudden report. Niter detonates with sulphur.**

DETONATED, ***pp.*** **Exploded; burnt with explosion.**

DETONATING, ***ppr.*** **Exploding; inflaming with a sudden report.**

DETONATION, ***n.*** **An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold. Detonation is not decrepitation.**

DETONIZATION, ***n.*** **The acct of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.**

DETONIZE, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Detonate*****.] To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to calcine with detonation.**

DETONIZE, ***v.i.*** **To explode; to burn with a sudden report.**

This precipitate-detonizes with a considerable noise.*NWAD DETONIZE.3*

DETONIZED, ***pp.*** **Exploded, as a combustible body.**

DETONIZING, ***ppr.*** **Exploding with a sudden report.**

DETORSION, ***n.*** **A turning or wresting; perversion.**

DETORT, ***v.t.*** **[L., to twist.] To twist; to wrest; to pervert; to turn from the original or plain meaning.**

DETORTED, ***pp.*** **Twisted; wrested; perverted.**

DETORTING, ***ppr.*** **Wresting; perverting.**

DETOUR, ***n.*** **A turning; a circuitous way.**

DETRACT, ***v.t.*** **[L., to draw. See** ***Draw*** **and** ***Drag*****.]**

1. Literally, to draw from. Hence, to take away from reputation or merit, through envy, malice or other motive; hence, to detract from, is to lessen or depreciate reputation or worth; to derogate from.*NWAD DETRACT.2*

Never circulate reports that detract from the reputation or honor of your neighbor, without obvious necessity to justify the act.*NWAD DETRACT.3*

2. To take away; to withdraw, in a literal sense.*NWAD DETRACT.4*

DETRACTION, ***n.*** **[L.] The act of taking something from the reputation or worth of another, with the view to lessen him in estimation; censure; a lessening of worth; the act of depreciating another, from envy or malice. Detraction may consist in representing merit, as less than it really is; or in the imputation of faults, vices or crimes, which impair reputation; and if such imputation is false, it is slander or defamation.**

DETRACTIOUS, ***a.*** **Containing detraction; lessening reputation. [Not in use.]**

DETRACTIVE, ***a.*** **Having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation.**

DETRACTOR, ***n.*** **One who takes away or impairs the reputation of another injuriously; one who attempts to lessen the worth or honor of another.**

DETRACTORY, ***a.*** **Derogatory; defamatory by denial of desert; with from.**

DETRACTRESS, ***n.*** **A female detractor; a censorious woman.**

DETRECT, ***v.t.*** **[L.] To refuse. [Not in use.]**

DETRIMENT, ***n.*** **[L., worn off.] Loss; damage; injury; mischief; harm; diminution. We speak of detriment to interest, property, religion, morals, reputation, and to land or buildings. It is a word of very general application.**

DETRIMENTAL, ***a.*** **Injurious; hurtful; causing loss or damage.**

A spirit of speculation may be detrimental to regular

DETRITION, ***n.*** **[L.] A wearing off.**

DETRITUS, ***n.*** **[L., worn; to wear.] In geology, a mass of substances worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition; as diluvial detritus.**

DETRUDE, ***v.t.*** **[L., to thrust.] To thrust down; to push down with force.**

DETRUDED, ***pp.*** **Thrust or forced down.**

DETRUDING, ***ppr.*** **Thrusting or forcing down.**

DETRUNCATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., to cut shorter; cut short. See *Trench*.] To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting.**

DETRUNCATION, ***n.*** **The act of cutting off.**

DETRUSION, ***n.*** **s as z. [See *Detrude*.] The act of thrusting or driving down.**

DETURPATE, ***v.t.*** **[L.] To defile. [Little used.]**

DEUCE, ***n.*** **Two; a card with two spots; a die with two spots; a term used in gaming.**

DEUCE, ***n.*** **A demon. [See *Duse*.]**

DEUTEROGAMIST, ***n.*** **[infra.] One who marries the second time.**

DEUTEROGAMY, ***n.*** **[Gr., second; marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife.**

DEUTERONOMY, ***n.*** **[Gr., second; law.] The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses; the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch.**

DEUTOXYD, *n.* [Gr., second; strictly.] In chemistry, a substance oxydized in the second degree.

DEVAPORATION, *n.* [L.] The change of vapor into water, as in the generation of rain.

DEVAST, *v.t.* [L.] To lay waste; to plunder. [Not in use.]

DEVASTATE, *v.t.* [L., to waste. See *Waste*.] To lay waste; to waste; to ravage; to desolate; to destroy improvements.

DEVASTATED, *pp.* Laid waste; ravaged.

DEVASTATING, *ppr.* Laying waste; desolating.

DEVASTATION, *n.* [L.]

1. Waste; ravage; desolation; destruction of works of art and natural productions which are necessary or useful to man; havock; as by armies, fire, flood, etc.*NWAD DEVASTATION.2*

2. IN law, waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor, or administrator.*NWAD DEVASTATION.3*

DEVELOP, *v.t.*

1. To uncover; to unfold; to lay open; to disclose or make known something concealed or withheld from notice.*NWAD DEVELOP.2*

The General began to develop the plan of his operations.*NWAD DEVELOP.3*

These serve to develop its tenets.*NWAD DEVELOP.4*

2. To unravel; to unfold what is intricate; as, to develop a plot.*NWAD DEVELOP.5*

DEVELOPED, *pp.* Unfolded; laid open; unraveled.

DEVELOPING, ***ppr.*** **Unfolding; disclosing; unraveling.**

DEVELOPMENT, ***n.***

1. An unfolding; the discovering of something secret or withheld from the knowledge of others; disclosure; full exhibition.*NWAD DEVELOPMENT.2*

2. The unraveling of a plot.*NWAD DEVELOPMENT.3*

DEVEST, ***v.t.*** **[L., a vest, a garment. Generally written divest.]**

1. To strip; to deprive of clothing or arms; to take off.*NWAD DEVEST.2*

2. To deprive; to take away; as, to devest a man or nation of rights. [See *Divest*.]*NWAD DEVEST.3*

3. To free from; to disengage.*NWAD DEVEST.4*

4. In law, to alienate, as title or right.*NWAD DEVEST.5*

DEVEST, ***v.i.*** **In law, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.**

[This word is generally written divest, except in the latter and legal sense.]*NWAD DEVEST.7*

DEVESTED, ***pp.*** **Stripped of clothes; deprived; freed from; alienated or lost, as title.**

DEVESTING, ***ppr.*** **Stripping of clothes; depriving; freeing from; alienating.**

DEVEX, ***a.*** **[L.] Bending down. [Not in use.]**

DEVEXITY, ***n.*** **[L., to carry.] A bending downward; a sloping; incurvation downward.**

DEVIATE, ***v.i.*** **[L., way.]**

1. To turn aside or wander from the common or right way, course or line, either in a literal or figurative sense; as, to deviate from the common track or path, or from a true course.*NWAD DEVIATE.2*

There nature deviates, and here wanders will.*NWAD DEVIATE.3*

2. To stray from the path of duty; to wander, in a moral sense; to err; to sin.*NWAD DEVIATE.4*

DEVIATION, *n.*

1. A wandering or turning aside from the right way, course or line.*NWAD DEVIATION.2*

2. Variation from a common or established rule, or from analogy.*NWAD DEVIATION.3*

3. A wandering from the path of duty; want of conformity to the rules prescribed by God; error; sin; obliquity of conduct.*NWAD DEVIATION.4*

4. In commerce, the voluntary departure of a ship, without necessity, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. This discharges the underwriters from their responsibility.*NWAD DEVIATION.5*

DEVICE, *n.* [L.]

1. That which is formed by design, or invented; scheme; artificial contrivance; stratagem; project; sometimes in a good sense; more generally in a bad sense, as artifices are usually employed for bad purposes.*NWAD DEVICE.2*

In a good sense:*NWAD DEVICE.3*

His device is against Babylon, to destroy it. *Jeremiah 51:11*.*NWAD DEVICE.4*

In a bad sense:*NWAD DEVICE.5*

He disappointeth the devices of the crafty. *Job 5:12*.*NWAD*

DEVICE.6

They imagined a mischievous device. *Psalm 21:11*.*NWAD DEVICE.7*

2. An emblem intended to represent a family, person, action or quality, with a suitable motto; used in painting, sculpture and heraldry. It consists in a metaphorical similitude between the things representing and represented, as the figure of a plow representing agriculture.*NWAD DEVICE.8*

Knights-errant used to distinguish themselves by devices on their shields.*NWAD DEVICE.9*

3. Invention; genius; faculty of devising; as a man of noble device.*NWAD DEVICE.10*

4. A spectacle or show.*NWAD DEVICE.11*

DEVICEFUL, ***a.*** **Full of devices; inventive.**

DEVICEFULLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner curiously contrived.**

DEVIL, ***n.*** **Devl. [L., to calumniate.]**

1. In the Christian theology, an evil spirit or being; a fallen angel, expelled from heaven for rebellion against God; the chief of the apostate angels; the implacable enemy and tempter of the human race. In the New Testament, the word is frequently and erroneously used for demon.*NWAD DEVIL.2*

2. A very wicked person, and in ludicrous language, an great evil. In profane language, it is an expletive expressing wonder, vexation, etc.*NWAD DEVIL.3*

3. An idol, or false god. *Leviticus 17:7*; *2 Chronicles 11:15*.*NWAD DEVIL.4*

DEVILING, ***n.*** **A young devil. [Not in use.]**

DEVILISH, ***a.***

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; very evil and mischievous; malicious; as a devilish scheme; devilish wickedness.*NWAD DEVILISH.2*

2. Having communication with the devil; pertaining to the devil.*NWAD DEVILISH.3*

3. Excessive; enormous; in a vulgar and ludicrous sense; as a devilish cheat.*NWAD DEVILISH.4*

DEVILISHLY, ***adv.***

1. In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically; wickedly.*NWAD DEVILISHLY.2*

2. Greatly; excessively; in a vulgar sense.*NWAD DEVILISHLY.3*

DEVILISHNESS, ***n.*** **The qualities of the devil.**

DEVILISM, ***n.*** **The state of devils. [Not used.]**

DEVILIZE, ***v.t.*** **To place among devils. [Not used.]**

DEVILKIN, ***n.*** **A little devil.**

DEVILSHIP, ***n.*** **The character of a devil.**

DEVIOUS, ***a.*** **[L., way.]**

1. Out of the common way or track; as a devious course.*NWAD DEVIOUS.2*

2. Wandering; roving; rambling.*NWAD DEVIOUS.3*

To bless the wildly devious morning walk.*NWAD DEVIOUS.4*

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.*NWAD DEVIOUS.5*

One devious step at first may lead into a course of habitual vice.*NWAD DEVIOUS.6*

DEVIRGINATE, *v.t.* [Low L.] To deflour.

DEVISABLE, ***a.*** **s as z. [See the Verb.]**

1. That may be bequeathed or given by will.*NWAD DEVISABLE.2*

2. That can be invented or contrived.*NWAD DEVISABLE.3*

DEVISE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. [L.]**

1. To invent; to contrive; to form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to excogitate; to strike out by thought; to plan; to scheme; to project; as, to devise an engine or machine; to devise a new mode of writing; to devise a plan of defense; to devise arguments.*NWAD DEVISE.2*

To devise curious works in gold and silver. *Exodus 35:32*.*NWAD DEVISE.3*

In a bad sense:*NWAD DEVISE.4*

Devise not evil against thy neighbor. *Proverbs 3:29*.*NWAD DEVISE.5*

2. To give or bequeath by will, as land or other real estate.*NWAD DEVISE.6*

DEVISE, ***v.i.*** **To consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme.**

Devise how you will use him, when he comes.*NWAD DEVISE.8*

Formerly followed by of; as, let us devise of ease.*NWAD DEVISE.9*

DEVISE, ***n.***

1. Primarily, a dividing or division; hence, the act of bequeathing by will; the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testator.*NWAD DEVISE.11*

2. A will or testament.*NWAD DEVISE.12*

3. A share of estate bequeathed.*NWAD DEVISE.13*

DEVISE, *n.* Contrivance; scheme invented.

DEVISED, *pp.* Given by will; bequeathed; contrived.

DEVISEE, *n.* The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

DEVISER, *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

DEVISING, *ppr.*

1. Contriving; inventing; forming a scheme or plan.*NWAD DEVISING.2*

2. Giving by will; bequeathing.*NWAD DEVISING.3*

DEVISOR, *n.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements.

DEVITABLE, *a.* Avoidable. [Not in use.]

DEVITATION, *n.* An escaping. [Not in use.]

DEVOCATION, *n.* [L.] A calling away; seduction. [Not in use.]

DEVOID, *a.* [See *Void*.]

1. Void; empty; vacant; applied to place.*NWAD DEVOID.2*

2. Destitute; not possessing; as devoid of understanding.*NWAD DEVOID.3*

3. Free from; as devoid of fear or shame.*NWAD DEVOID.4*

DEVOIR, *n.* [L., to owe.] Primarily, service or duty. Hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another; as, we paid our devoirs to the queen, or to the ladies.

DEVOLUTION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of rolling down; as the devolution of earth into a valley.*NWAD DEVOLUTION.2*

2. Removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor.*NWAD DEVOLUTION.3*

DEVOLVE, *v.t.* devolv. [L., to roll.]

1. To roll down; to pour or flow with windings.*NWAD DEVOLVE.2*

Through splendid kingdoms he devolves his maze.*NWAD DEVOLVE.3*

2. To move from one person to another; to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor.*NWAD DEVOLVE.4*

The king devolved the care and disposition of affairs on the duke or Ormond.*NWAD DEVOLVE.5*

DEVOLVE, *v.i.* devolv. Literally, to roll down; hence, to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor. In the absence of the commander in chief, the command devolved on the next officer in rank. On the death of the prince, the crown devolved on his eldest son.

DEVOLVED, *pp.* Rolled down; passed over to another.

DEVOLVING, *ppr.* Rolling down; falling to a successor.

DEVOTARY, *n.* A votary. [Not in use.]

DEVOTE, *v.t.* [L., to vow.]

1. To appropriate by vow; to set apart ro dedicate by a solemn act;

to consecrate.*NWAD DEVOTE.2*

No devoted thing that a man shall devote to the Lord--shall be sold or redeemed. Every thing devoted thing is most holy to the Lord. *Leviticus 27:28*.*NWAD DEVOTE.3*

2. To give up wholly; to addict; to direct the attention wholly or chiefly; to attach; as, to devote ones self to science; to devote ourselves to our friends, or to their interest or pleasure.*NWAD DEVOTE.4*

3. To give up; to resign; as, aliens were devoted to rapine; the city was devoted to the flames.*NWAD DEVOTE.5*

4. To doom; to consign over; as, to devote one to destruction.*NWAD DEVOTE.6*

5. To execrate; to doom to evil.*NWAD DEVOTE.7*

DEVOTE, *a.* Devoted.

DEVOTE, *n.* A devotee.

DEVOTED, *pp.* Appropriated by vow; solemnly set apart or dedicated; consecrated; addicted; given up; doomed; consigned.

DEVOTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being devoted or given; addictedness; as devotedness to religion.

DEVOTEE, *n.* One who is wholly devoted; particularly, one given wholly to religion; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot.

DEVOTEMENT, *n.*

1. Devotedness; devotion.*NWAD DEVOTEMENT.2*

2. Vowed dedication.*NWAD DEVOTEMENT.3*

DEVOTER, ***n.*** **One that devotes; also, a worshiper.**

DEVOTING, ***ppr.*** **Giving or appropriating by vow; solemnly setting apart or dedicating; consecrating; giving wholly; addicting; dooming; consigning.**

DEVOTION, ***n.***

1. The state of being dedicated, consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose.*NWAD DEVOTION.2*

2. A solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; a yielding of the heart and affections to God, with reverence, faith and piety, in religious duties, particularly in prayer and meditation; devoutness.*NWAD DEVOTION.3*

3. External worship; acts of religion; performance of religious duties.*NWAD DEVOTION.4*

As I passed by and beheld your devotions. *Acts 17:23*.*NWAD DEVOTION.5*

4. Prayer to the Supreme Being. A Christian will be regular in his morning and evening devotions.*NWAD DEVOTION.6*

5. An act of reverence, respect or ceremony.*NWAD DEVOTION.7*

6. Ardent love or affection; attachment manifested by constant attention; as, the duke was distinguished by his devotion to the king, and to the interest of the nation.*NWAD DEVOTION.8*

7. Earnestness; ardor; eagerness.*NWAD DEVOTION.9*

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him.*NWAD DEVOTION.10*

8. Disposal; power of disposing of; state of dependence.*NWAD DEVOTION.11*

Arundel castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majestys devotion.*NWAD DEVOTION.12*

DEVOTIONAL, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion; as a devotional posture; devotional exercises.*NWAD DEVOTIONAL.2*

2. Suited to devotion; as a devotional frame of mind.*NWAD DEVOTIONAL.3*

DEVOTIONALIST, DEVOTIONIST, ***n.*** **A person given to devotion; or one superstitiously or formally devout.**

DEVOTO, ***n.*** **A devotee. [Not in use.]**

DEVOTOR, ***n.*** **One who reverences or worships.**

DEVOUR, ***v.t.*** **[L., to eat.]**

1. To eat up; to eat with greediness; to eat ravenously, as a beast of prey, or as a hungry man.*NWAD DEVOUR.2*

We will say, some evil beast hath devoured him. *Genesis 37:20*.*NWAD DEVOUR.3*

In the morning, he shall devour the prey. *Genesis 49:27*.*NWAD DEVOUR.4*

2. To destroy; to consume with rapidity and violence.*NWAD DEVOUR.5*

I will send a fire into the house of Hazael, which shall devour the palaces of Ben-Hadad. *Amos 1:4*.*NWAD DEVOUR.6*

Famine and pestilence shall devour him. *Ezekiel 7:15*.*NWAD DEVOUR.7*

3. To destroy; to annihilate; to consume.*NWAD DEVOUR.8*

He seemed in swiftness to devour the way.*NWAD DEVOUR.9*

4. To waste; to consume; to spend in dissipation and riot.*NWAD DEVOUR.10*

As soon as this thy son had come, who hath devoured thy living with harlots. *Luke 15:30*.*NWAD DEVOUR.11*

5. To consume wealth and substance by fraud, oppression, or illegal exactions.*NWAD DEVOUR.12*

Ye devour widows houses. *Matthew 23:14*.*NWAD DEVOUR.13*

6. To destroy spiritually; to ruin the soul.*NWAD DEVOUR.14*

Your adversary, the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour. *1 Peter 5:8*.*NWAD DEVOUR.15*

7. To slay.*NWAD DEVOUR.16*

The sword shall devour the young lions. *Nahum 2:13*.*NWAD DEVOUR.17*

8. To enjoy with avidity.*NWAD DEVOUR.18*

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight, devour her oer and oer with vast delight.*NWAD DEVOUR.19*

DEVOURED, *pp.* Eaten; swallowed with greediness; consumed; destroyed; wasted; slain.

DEVOURER, *n.* One who devours; he or that which eats, consumes or destroys; he that preys on.

DEVOURING, *ppr.* Eating greedily; consuming; wasting; destroying; annihilating.

DEVOURINGLY, *adv.* In a devouring manner.

DEVOUT, *a.* [L. See *Devote*.]

1. Yielding a solemn and reverential attention to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer.*NWAD DEVOUT.2*

We must be constant and devout in the worship of God.*NWAD DEVOUT.3*

2. Pious; devoted to religion; religious.*NWAD DEVOUT.4*

Simeon was a just man and devout. *Luke 2:25*.*NWAD DEVOUT.5*

Devout men carried Stephen to his burial. *Acts 8:2*.*NWAD DEVOUT.6*

3. Expressing devotion or piety; as, with eyes devout.*NWAD DEVOUT.7*

4. Sincere; solemn; earnest; as, you have my devout wishes for your safety.*NWAD DEVOUT.8*

DEVOUT, *n.* A devotee. [Not used.]

DEVOUTLESS, *a.* Destitute of devotion.

DEVOUTLESSNESS, *n.* Want of devotion.

DEVOUTLY, *adv.*

1. With solemn attention and reverence to God; with ardent devotion.*NWAD DEVOUTLY.2*

He was devoutly engaged in prayer.*NWAD DEVOUTLY.3*

2. Piously; religiously; with pious thoughts; as, he viewed the cross devoutly.*NWAD DEVOUTLY.4*

3. Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly; as, a consummation devoutly to be wished.*NWAD DEVOUTLY.5*

DEVOUTNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being devout.

DEVOW, *v.t.* To give up. [Not in use.]

DEW, *n.* [G. To thaw.] The water or moisture collected or deposited on or near the surface of the earth, during the night, by the escape of the heat which held the water in solution.

DEW, ***v.t.*** **To wet with dew; to moisten.**

DEWBENT, ***a.*** **Bent by the dew.**

DEW-BERRY, ***n.*** **The fruit of a species of brier or bramble, that creeps along the ground, of the genus Rubus.**

DEW-BESPANGLED, ***a.*** **Spangled with dew-drops.**

DEW-BESPRENT, ***a.*** **Sprinkled with dew.**

DEW-BESPRINKLED, ***a.*** **Sprinkled with dew.**

DEW-DROP, ***n.*** **A drop of dew, which sparkles at sunrise; a spangle of dew.**

DEW-DROPPING, ***a.*** **Wetting as with dew.**

DEWED, ***pp.*** **Moistened with dew.**

DEW-IMPEARLED, ***a.*** **[See** ***Pearl*****.] Covered with dew-drops, like pearls.**

DEWING, ***ppr.*** **Wetting or moistening the dew.**

DEW-LAP, ***n.*** **[dew and lap, to lick.]**

1. The flesh that hangs from the throat of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing.*NWAD DEW-LAP.2*

2. In Shakespeare, a lip flaccid with age.*NWAD DEW-LAP.3*

DEW-LAPT, ***a.*** **Furnished with a dew-lap.**

DEW-WORM, ***n.*** **A worm, called otherwise earth-worm, a species of Lumbricus, which lives just under the surface of the ground. It is of a pale red color, and does no injury to plants.**

DEWY, ***a.***

1. Partaking of dew; like dew; as dewy mist.*NWAD DEWY.2*

2. Moist with dew; as dewy fields.*NWAD DEWY.3*

His dewy locks distilled Ambrosia.*NWAD DEWY.4*

DEXTER, *a.* [L., Gr.] Right, as opposed to left; a term used in heraldry, to denote the right side of a shield or coat of arms; as, bend-dexter; dexter-point.

DEXTERITY, *n.* [L., right, fit, prompt.]

1. Readiness of limbs; adroitness; activity; expertness; skill; that readiness in performing an action, which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion. We say, a man handles an instrument, or eludes a thrust, with dexterity.*NWAD DEXTERITY.2*

2. Readiness of mind or mental faculties, as in contrivance, or inventing means to accomplish a purpose; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations. We say, a negotiation is conducted with dexterity.*NWAD DEXTERITY.3*

DEXTRAL, *a.* Right, as opposed to left.

DEXTRALITY, *n.* The state of being on the right side.

DEXTRORSAL, *a.* Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix.

DEXTROUS, *a.*

1. Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs; skillful and active in manual employment; adroit; as a dextrous hand; a dextrous workman.*NWAD DEXTROUS.2*

2. Ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; expert; quick at inventing expedients; as a dextrous manager.*NWAD DEXTROUS.3*

3. Skillful; artful; done with dexterity; as dextrous management.*NWAD DEXTROUS.4*

DEXTROUSLY, ***adv.*** **With dexterity; expertly; skillfully; artfully; adroitly; promptly.**

DEXTROUSNESS, ***n.*** **Dexterity; adroitness.**

DEY, ***n.*** **The title of the governor or sovereign of Algiers, under the protection of the Grand Seignior.**

DI, a prefix, a contraction of dis, denotes from, separation or negation, or two.

DIA, Greek, a prefix, denotes through.

DIABASE, ***n.*** **Another name of greenstone.**

DIABATERIAL, ***a.*** **[Gr.] Border-passing.**

DIABETES, ***n.*** **[Gr., to pass through; to go or pass.] A long continued increased quantity of urine; an excessive and morbid discharge of urine.**

DIABETIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to diabetes.**

DIABOLIC, DIABOLICAL, ***a.*** **[L., the devil.] Devilish; pertaining to the devil; hence, extremely malicious; impious; atrocious; nefarious; outrageously wicked; partaking of any quality ascribed to the devil; as a diabolical temper; a diabolical scheme or action.**

DIABOLICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; nefariously.**

DIABOLICALNESS, ***n.*** **The qualities of the devil.**

DIABOLISM, ***n.***

1. The actions of the devil.*NWAD DIABOLISM.2*

2. Possession by the devil.*NWAD DIABOLISM.3*

DIACAUSTIC, *a.* [G., to burn or inflame.] Belonging to curves formed by refraction.

DIACHYLON, *n.* [Gr.] An emollient plaster.

DIACONAL, *a.* [L.] Pertaining to a deacon.

DIACOUSTIC, *a.* [Gr., to hear.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

DIACOUSTICS, *n.* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums; called also diaphonics.

DIACRITICAL, *a.* [Gr., to separate.] That separates or distinguishes; distinctive; as a diacritical point or mark.

The short vowel is never signified by any diacritical mark.*NWAD DIACRITICAL.2*

DIADELPH, *n.* [Gr., twice; a brother.] In botany, a plant whose stamens are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments.

DIADELPHIAN, *a.* Having its stamens united into two bodies by their filaments.

DIADEM, *n.* [Gr., to gird; to bind. L.]

1. Anciently, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge or royalty. It was made of silk, linen or wool, and tied round the temples and forehead, the ends being tied behind and let fall on the neck. It was usually white and plain; sometimes embroidered with gold, or set with pearls and precious stones.*NWAD DIADEM.2*

2. In modern usage, the mark or badge of royalty, worn on the head; a crown; and figuratively, empire; supreme power. *NWAD DIADEM.3*

3. A distinguished or principal ornament. *NWAD DIADEM.4*

A diadem of beauty. *Isaiah 28:5*. *NWAD DIADEM.5*

DIADEMED, *a.* Adorned with a diadem; crowned; ornamented.

DIADROM, *n.* [Gr., a running about; to run.] A course or passing; a vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

DIAGNOSTIC, *a.* [Gr., to know.] Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.

DIAGNOSTIC, *n.* The sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others. Diagnostics are of two kinds; the adjunct, or such as are common to several diseases; and the pathognomonic, which always attend the disease, and distinguish it from all others.

DIAGONAL, *a.* [Gr. A corner.]

1. In geometry, extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two equal parts. *NWAD DIAGONAL.2*

2. Being in an angular direction. *NWAD DIAGONAL.3*

DIAGONAL, *n.* A right line drawn from angle to angle of a quadrilateral figure, as a square or parallelogram, and dividing it into two equal parts. It is sometimes called the diameter, and sometimes the diametral.

DIAGONALLY, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAM, *n.* [Gr., to write.] In geometry, a figure, draught or scheme delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, etc. Anciently, a musical scale.

DIAGRAPHIC, DIAGRAPHICAL, *a.* [Gr., to describe.] Descriptive.

DIAL, *n.* An instrument for measuring time, by the aid of the sun; being a plate or plain surface, on which lines are drawn in such a manner, that the shadow of a wire, or of the upper edge of another plane, erected perpendicularly on the former, may show the true time of the day. The edge of the plane, which shows the time, is called the stile of the dial, and this must be parallel to the axis of the earth. The line on which this plane is erected, is called the substile; and the angle included between the substile and stile, is called the elevation or highth of the stile. A dial may be horizontal, vertical, or inclining.

DIAL-PLATE, *n.* The plate of a dial on which the lines are drawn, to show the hour or time of the day.

DIALECT, *n.* [Gr.]

1. The form or idiom of a language, peculiar to a province, or to a kingdom or state; consisting chiefly in differences of orthography or pronunciation. The Greek language is remarkable for four dialects, the Attic, Iionic, Doric and Eolic. A dialect is the branch of a parent language, with such local alterations as time, accident and revolutions may have introduced among descendants of the same stock or family, living in separate or remote situations. But in regard to a large portion of words, many languages, which are considered as distinct, are really dialects of one common language.*NWAD DIALECT.2*

2. Language; speech, or manner of speaking.*NWAD DIALECT.3*

DIALECTICAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to a dialect, or dialects; not radical.*NWAD DIALECTICAL.2*

2. Logical; argumental.*NWAD DIALECTICAL.3*

DIALECTICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of dialect.

DIALECTICIAN, ***n.*** **A logician; a reasoner.**

DIALECTICS, ***n.*** **That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning.**

DIALING, ***n.*** **The art of constructing dials, or of drawing dials on a plane. The sciateric science, or knowledge of showing the time by shadows.**

DIALIST, ***n.*** **A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialing.**

DIALLAGE, ***n.*** **[Gr., difference, alluding to the difference of luster between its natural joints.] A mineral, the smaragdite of Saussure, of a lamellar or foliated structure. Its subspecies are green diallage, metalloidal diallage and bronzite. The metalloidal subspecies is called schillersteing, or shiller spar.**

DIALOGISM, ***n.*** **A feigned speech between two or more.**

DIALOGIST, ***n.*** **[See** ***Dialogue*****.] A speaker in a dialogue; also, a writer of dialogues.**

DIALOGISTIC, ***a.*** **Having the form of a dialogue.**

DIALOGISTICALLY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of dialogue.**

DIALOGIZE, ***v.i.*** **[See** ***Dialogue*****.] To discourse in dialogue.**

DIALOGUE, ***n.*** **Dialog. [Gr., to dispute; to speak.]**

1. A conversation or conference between two or more persons; particularly, a formal conversation in theatrical performances; also, an exercise in colleges and schools, in which two or more persons carry on a discourse.*NWAD DIALOGUE.2*

2. A written conversation, or a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic; as the dialogues of Cicero de Oratore, and de Natura Deorum*NWAD DIALOGUE.3*

DIALOGUE, ***v.i.*** **To discourse together; to confer. [Not used.]**

DIALOGUE-WRITER, ***n.*** **A writer of dialogues or feigned conversations.**

DIALYSIS, ***n.*** **[Gr., to dissolve.]**

1. A mark in writing or printing, consisting of two points placed over one of two vowels, to dissolve a diphthong, or to show that the two vowels are to be separated in pronunciation; as, aer, mosaic.*NWAD DIALYSIS.2*

2. In medicine, debility; also, a solution of continuity.*NWAD DIALYSIS.3*

DIAMANTINE, for adamantine. [Not in use.]

DIAMETER, ***n.*** **[Gr., measure through.]**

1. A right line passing through the center of a circle or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the circumference, and dividing the figure into two equal parts.*NWAD DIAMETER.2*

2. A right line passing through the center of a piece of timber, a rock or other object, from one side to the other; as the diameter of a tree, or of a stone.*NWAD DIAMETER.3*

DIAMETRAL, ***a. Diametrical*****, which see.**

DIAMETRALLY, ***adv.*** **Diametrically.**

DIAMETRICAL, ***a.***

1. Describing a diameter.*NWAD DIAMETRICAL.2*

2. Observing the direction of a diameter; direct; as diametrical opposition.*NWAD DIAMETRICAL.3*

DIAMETRICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a diametrical direction; directly; as diametrically opposite.**

DIAMOND, ***n.*** **Dimond. [L., Gr. See *Adamant*.]**

1. A mineral, gem or precious stone, of the most valuable kind, remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals. When pure, the diamond is usually clear and transparent, but it is sometimes colored. In its rough state, it is commonly in the form of a roundish pebble, or of octahedral crystals. It consists of carbon, and when heated to 14 degrees Wedgewood, and exposed to a current of air, it is gradually, but completely combustible. When pure and transparent, it is said to be of the first water.*NWAD DIAMOND.2*

2. A very small printing letter.*NWAD DIAMOND.3*

3. A figure, otherwise called a rhombus.*NWAD DIAMOND.4*

DIAMOND, ***a.*** **Resembling a diamond, as a diamond color; or consisting of diamonds, as a diamond chain.**

DIAMONDED, ***a.*** **Having the figure of an oblique angled parallelogram, or rhombus.**

DIAMOND-MINE, ***n.*** **A mine in which diamonds are found.**

DIANDER, ***n.*** **[Gr., twice; a male.] In botany, a plant having two stamens.**

DIANDRIAN, ***a.*** **Having two stamens.**

DIAPASM, ***n.*** **[Gr., to sprinkle.] A perfume.**

DIAPASON, DIAPASE, ***n.*** **[Gr., through all.]**

1. In music, the octave or interval which includes all the tones.*NWAD DIAPASON.2*

2. Among musical instrument-makers, a rule or scale by which they adjust the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, etc., in due proportion for expressing the several tones and semitones.*NWAD DIAPASON.3*

Diapason-diapente, a compound consonance in a triple ratio, as 3 to 9, consisting of 9 tones and a semitone, or 19 semitones; a twelfth.*NWAD DIAPASON.4*

Diapason-diatessaron, a compound concord, founded on the proportion of 8 to 3, consisting of eight tones and a semitone.*NWAD DIAPASON.5*

Diapason-ditone, a compound concord, whose terms are as 10 to 4, or 5 to 2.*NWAD DIAPASON.6*

Diapason-semiditone, a compound concord, whose terms are in the proportion of 12 to 5.*NWAD DIAPASON.7*

DIAPENTE, ***n.*** **[Gr., five.]**

1. A fifth; an interval making the second of the concords, and with the diatessaron, an octave.*NWAD DIAPENTE.2*

2. In medicine, a composition of five ingredients.*NWAD DIAPENTE.3*

DIAPER, *n.* Figured linen cloth; a cloth wove in flowers or figures; much used for towels or napkins. Hence, a towel or napkin.

DIAPER, *v.t.* To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; to flower.

DIAPER, *v.i.* To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

If you diaper on folds.*NWAD DIAPER.4*

DIAPHANED, *a.* Transparent. [Little used.]

DIAPHANEITY, *n.* [Gr., to shine through; to shine.] The power of transmitting light; transparency; pellucidness.

DIAPHANIC, *a.* [Gr. See supra.] Having power to transmit light; transparent.

DIAPHANOUS, *a.* [See supra.] Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

DIAPHORESIS, *n.* [Gr., to carry through; to carry.] Augmented perspiration; or an elimination of the humors of the body through the pores of the skin.

DIAPHORETIC, *a.* [supra.] Having the power to increase perspiration; sudorific; sweating.

DIAPHORETIC, *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific. Diaphoretics differ from sudorifics; the former only increase the insensible perspiration; the latter excite the sensible discharge called sweat.

DIAPHRAGM, *n.* Diafram. [Gr., to break off, to defend.]

1. In anatomy, the midriff, a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or lower belly.*NWAD DIAPHRAGM.2*

2. A partition or dividing substance.*NWAD DIAPHRAGM.3*

DIAPORESIS, *n.* [Gr., to doubt.] In rhetoric, doubt; hesitation.

DIARESIS, DIARESY, *n.* [Gr., a division; to take away.] The dissolution of a diphthong; the mark placed over one of two vowels, denoting that they are to be pronounced separately, as distinct letters.

DIARIAN, *a.* [See *Diary*.] Pertaining to a diary; daily.

DIARIST, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

DIARRHEA, *n.* [Gr., to flow through; to flow.] Purging or flux; a frequent and copious evacuation of excrement by stool.

DIARRHETIC, *a.* Promoting evacuation by stool; purgative.

DIARY, *n.* [L., a day.] An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; a register of daily occurrences or observations; as a diary of the weather. A diary fever is a fever of one day.

DIASCHISM, *n.* [Gr., a piece cut off; to cut off.] In music, the difference between the comma and enharmonic diesis, commonly called the lesser comma.

DIASPORE, *n.* [Gr., to disperse.] A mineral occurring in lamellar concretions, of a pearly gray color, and infusible. A small fragment, placed in the flame of a candle, almost instantly decrepitates, and is dispersed; whence its name. It is a mineral little known.

DIASTALTIC, *a.* [Gr., dilating.] Dilated; noble; bold; an epithet given by the Greeks to certain intervals in music, as the major third, major sixth and major seventh.

DIASTEM, ***n.*** **[Gr.] In music, a simple interval.**

DIASTOLE, DIASTOLY, ***n.*** **[Gr., to set or send from.]**

1. Among physicians, a dilation of the heart, auricles and arteries; opposed to systole or contraction.*NWAD DIASTOLE.2*

2. In grammar, the extension of a syllable; or a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.*NWAD DIASTOLE.3*

DIASTYLE, ***n.*** **[Gr.] An edifice in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations.**

DIATESSARON, ***n.*** **[Gr., four.] Among musicians, a concord or harmonic interval, composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and one greater semitone. Its proportion is as 4 to 3, and it is called a perfect fourth.**

DIATONIC, ***a.*** **[Gr., by or through, sound.] Ascending or descending, as in sound, or from sound to sound. This epithet is given to a scale or gammut, to intervals of a certain kind, or to music composed of these intervals; as a diatonic series; a diatonic interval; diatonic melody or harmony. It is applied to ordinary music, containing only the two greater and lesser tones, and the greater semitone.**

DIATRIBE, ***n.*** **[Gr.] A continued discourse or disputation.**

DIAZEUTIC, ***a.*** **[Gr., to disjoin.] A diazeutic tone, in ancient Greek music, disjoined two fourths, one on each side of it, and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our music, from A to B.**

DIBBLE, ***n.*** **[probably from the root of top, tip, a point, and denoting a little sharp point; or allied to dip, to thrust in.] A pointed instrument, used in gardening and agriculture, to make holes for planting seeds, etc.**

DIBBLE, ***v.t.*** **To plant with a dibble; or to make holes for planting seeds, etc.**

DIBBLE, ***v.i.*** **To dibble or dip; a term in angling.**

DIBSTONE, ***n.*** **A little stone which children throw at another stone.**

DICACITY, ***n.*** **[L.] Pertness. [Little used.]**

DICAST, ***n.*** **[Gr., to judge; justice.] In ancient Greece, an officer answering nearly to our juryman.**

DICE, ***n. plu.*** **of die; also, a game with dice.**

DICE, ***v.i.*** **To play with dice.**

DICE-BOX, ***n.*** **A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.**

DICE-MAKER, ***n.*** **A maker of dice.**

DICER, ***n.*** **A player at dice.**

DICHOTOMIZE, ***v.t.*** **[See the next word.] To cut into two parts; to divide into pairs.**

DICHOTOMOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr., doubly, by pairs; to cut.] In botany, regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom; as a dichotomous stem.**

DICHOTOMOUS-CORYMBED, ***a.*** **Composed of corymbs, in which the pedicles divide and subdivide by pairs.**

DICHOTOMY, ***n.*** **[Gr., a division into two parts; to cut.]**

1. Division or distribution of ideas by pairs. [Little used.]*NWAD DICHOTOMY.2*

2. In astronomy, that phase of the moon in which it appears bisected, or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures.*NWAD DICHOTOMY.3*

DICHROIT, ***n.*** **[See** ***Iolite*****.]**

DICING-HOUSE, ***n.*** **A house where dice is played; a gaming house. [Little used.]**

DICKER, ***n.*** **[Gr., ten. L.] In old authors, the number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins; but applied to other things, as a dicker gloves, etc. [I believe not used in America.]**

DICOCCOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr., L., a grain.] Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each; as a dicoccous capsule.**

DICOTYLEDON, ***n.*** **[Gr., two; a cavity.] A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating.**

DICOTYLEDONOUS, ***a.*** **Having two lobes. A dicotyledonous plant is one whose seeds have two lobes, and consequently rise with two seminal leaves.**

DICTATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., to speak.]**

1. To tell with authority; to deliver, as an order, command, or direction; as, what God has dictated, it is our duty to believe.*NWAD DICTATE.2*

2. To order or instruct what is to be said or written; as, a general dictates orders to his troops.*NWAD DICTATE.3*

3. To suggest; to admonish; to direct by impulse on the mind. We say, the spirit of God dictated the messages of the prophets to Israel. Conscience often dictates to men the rules by which they are to govern their conduct.*NWAD DICTATE.4*

DICTATE, ***n.***

1. An order delivered; a command.*NWAD DICTATE.6*

2. A rule, maxim or precept, delivered with authority.*NWAD DICTATE.7*

I credit what the Grecian dictates say.*NWAD DICTATE.8*

3. Suggestion; rule or direction suggested to the mind; as the dictates of reason or conscience.*NWAD DICTATE.9*

DICTATED, *pp.* Delivered with authority; ordered; directed; suggested.

DICTATING, *ppr.* Uttering or delivering with authority; instructing what to say or write; ordering; suggesting to the mind.

DICTATION, *n.* The act of dictating; the act or practice of prescribing.

It affords security against the dictation of laws.*NWAD DICTATION.2*

DICTATOR, *n.* [L.]

1. One who dictates; one who prescribes rules and maxims for the direction of others.*NWAD DICTATOR.2*

2. One invested with absolute authority. In ancient Rome, a magistrate, created in times of exigence and distress, and invested with unlimited power. He remained in office six months.*NWAD DICTATOR.3*

DICTATORIAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited; uncontrollable.*NWAD DICTATORIAL.2*

2. Imperious; dogmatical; overbearing; as, the officer assumed a dictatorial tone.*NWAD DICTATORIAL.3*

DICTATORSHIP, *n.*

1. The office of a dictator; the term of a dictators office.*NWAD DICTATORSHIP.2*

2. Authority; imperiousness; dogmatism.*NWAD DICTATORSHIP.3*

DICTATORY, ***a.*** **Overbearing; dogmatical.**

DICTATURE, ***n.***

1. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.*NWAD DICTATURE.2*

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.*NWAD DICTATURE.3*

DICTION, ***n.*** **[L., to speak.] Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.**

DICTIONARY, ***n.*** **[L., a word, or a speaking.] A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meanings; a lexicon.**

DID, ***pret.*** **of do, contracted from doed. I did, thou didst, he did; we did, you or ye did, they did.**

Have ye not read what David did when he was hungry? *Matthew 12:3*.*NWAD DID.2*

The proper signification is, made, executed, performed; but it is used also to express the state of health.*NWAD DID.3*

And Mordecai walked every day before the court of the women's house, to know how Esther did. *Esther 2:11*.*NWAD DID.4*

Did is used as the sign of the past tense of verbs, particularly in interrogative and negative sentences; as, did he command you to go? He did not command me. It is also used to express emphasis; as, I did love him beyond measure.*NWAD DID.5*

DIDACTIC, DIDACTICAL, ***a.*** **[Gr., to teach.] Adapted to teach; preceptive; containing doctrines, precepts, principles or rules; intended to instruct; as a didactic poem or essay.**

DIDACTICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a didactic manner; in a form to teach.**

DIDAPPER, ***n.*** **[from dip.] A bird that dives into the water, a species of Colymbus.**

DIDASCALIC, ***a.*** **[Gr., to teach.] Didactic; preceptive; giving precepts. [Little used.]**

DIDDER, ***v.i.*** **To totter, as a child in walking.**

DIDDLE, ***v.i.*** **To totter, as a child in walking.**

DIDECAHEDRAL, ***a.*** **[di and decahedral.] In crystalography, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits.**

DIDODECAHEDRAL, ***a.*** **[di and dodecahedral.] In crystalography, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits.**

DIDRACHMA, ***n.*** **[Gr.] A piece of money, the fourth of an ounce of silver.**

DIDUCTION, ***n.*** **[L., to draw.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.**

DIDYNAM, ***n.*** **[Gr., power.] In botany, a plant of four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one being shorter than the other.**

DIDYNAMIAN, ***a.*** **Containing four stamens, disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other.**

DIE, ***v.i.*** **[See** ***Day*****.]**

1. To be deprived of respiration, of the circulation of blood, and other bodily functions, and rendered incapable of resuscitation, as animals, either by natural decay, by disease, or by violence; to cease to live; to expire; to decease; to perish; and with respect to man, to depart from this world.*NWAD DIE.2*

All the first born in the land of Egypt shall die. *Exodus 11:5*.*NWAD*

DIE.3

The fish that is in the river shall die. *Exodus 7:18*.*NWAD DIE.4*

This word is followed by of or by. Men die of disease; of a fever; of sickness; of a fall; of grief. They die by the sword; by famine; by pestilence; by violence; by sickness; by disease. In some cases, custom has established the use of the one, to the exclusion of the other; but in many cases, either by or of may be used at the pleasure of the writer or speaker. The use of for, he died for thirst, is not elegant nor common.*NWAD DIE.5*

2. To be punished with death; to lose life for a crime, or for the sake of another.*NWAD DIE.6*

I will relieve my master, if I die for it. Christ died for the ungodly. *Romans 5:6*.*NWAD DIE.7*

Christ died for our sins. *1 Corinthians 15:3*.*NWAD DIE.8*

3. To come to an end; to cease; to be lost; to perish or come to nothing; as, let the secret die in your own breast.*NWAD DIE.9*

4. To sink; to faint.*NWAD DIE.10*

His heart died within him, and he became as a stone. *1 Samuel 25:37*.*NWAD DIE.11*

5. To languish with pleasure or tenderness; followed by away.*NWAD DIE.12*

To sounds of heavenly harps she dies away.*NWAD DIE.13*

6. To languish with affection.*NWAD DIE.14*

The young men acknowledged that they died for Rebecca.*NWAD DIE.15*

7. To recede as sound, and become less distinct; to become less and less; or to vanish from the sight, or disappear gradually. Sound or color dies away.*NWAD DIE.16*

8. To lose vegetable life; to wither; to perish; as plants or seeds. Plants die for want of water. Some plants die annually.*NWAD DIE.17*

9. To become vapid or spiritless, as liquors; mostly used in the participle; as the cider or beer is dead.*NWAD DIE.18*

10. In theology, to perish everlastingly; to suffer divine wrath and punishment in the future world.*NWAD DIE.19*

11. To become indifferent to, or to cease to be under the power of; as, to die to sin.*NWAD DIE.20*

12. To endure great danger and distress.*NWAD DIE.21*

I die daily. *1 Corinthians 15:31*.*NWAD DIE.22*

To die away, to decrease gradually; to cease to blow; as, the wind dies away.*NWAD DIE.23*

DIE, *n. plu.* dice.

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming, by being thrown from a box.*NWAD DIE.25*

He ventured his all on the cast of a die.*NWAD DIE.26*

2. Any cubic body; a flat tablet.*NWAD DIE.27*

3. Hazard; chance.*NWAD DIE.28*

Such is the die of war.*NWAD DIE.29*

DIE, *n. plu.* Dies. A stamp used in coining money, in founderies, etc.

DIECIAN, *n.* [Gr., two; house.] In botany, one of a class of plants, whose male and female flowers are on different plants of the same species.

DIER. [See *Dyer*.]

DIESIS, *n.* [Gr., a division.] In music, the division of a tone, less than a semitone; or an interval consisting of a less or imperfect semitone.

DIET, *n.* [L., Gr., manner of living, mode of life prescribe by a physician, food, a room, parlor or bed room. In the middle ages, this word was used to denote the provision or food for one day, and for a journey of one day. Hence it seems to be from dies, day, or its root; and hence the word may have come to signify a meal or supper, and the room occupied for eating.]

1. Food or victuals; as, milk is a wholesome diet; flesh is nourishing diet.*NWAD DIET.2*

2. Food regulated by a physician, or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind or quantity. I restrained myself to a regular diet of flesh once a day.*NWAD DIET.3*

3. Allowance of provision.*NWAD DIET.4*

For his diet there was a continual diet given him by the king. *Jeremiah 52:34*.*NWAD DIET.5*

4. Board, or boarding; as, to pay a certain sum for diet, washing and lodging.*NWAD DIET.6*

DIET, *n.* [G.] An assembly of the states or circles of the empire of Germany and of Poland; a convention of princes, electors, ecclesiastical dignitaries, and representatives of free cities, to deliberate on the affairs of the empire. There are also diets of states and cantons.

DIET, *v.t.*

1. To feed; to board; to furnish provisions for; as, the master diets his apprentice.*NWAD DIET.9*

2. To take food by rules prescribed; as, an invalid should carefully diet himself.*NWAD DIET.10*

3. To feed; to furnish aliment; as, to diet revenge.*NWAD DIET.11*

DIET, ***v.i.***

1. To eat according to rules prescribed.*NWAD DIET.13*

2. To eat; to feed; as, the students diet in commons.*NWAD DIET.14*

DIETARY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.**

DIET-DRINK, ***n.*** **Medicated liquors; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.**

DIETED, ***pp.*** **Fed; boarded; fed by prescribed rules.**

DIETER, ***n.*** **One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by rules.**

DIETETIC, DIETETICAL, ***a.*** **[Gr.] Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.**

DIETINE, ***n.*** **A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.**

DIETING, ***n.*** **A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.**

DIETING, ***ppr.*** **Taking food; prescribing rules for eating; taking food according to prescribed rules.**

DIFFARREATION, ***n.*** **[L.] The parting of a cake; a ceremony among the Romans, at the divorce of man and wife.**

DIFFER, *v.i.* [L., to bear or move apart. See *Bear*.]

1. Literally, to be separate. Hence, to be unlike, dissimilar, distinct or various, in nature, condition, form or qualities; followed by from. Men differ from brutes; a statue differs from a picture; wisdom differs from folly.*NWAD DIFFER.2*

One star differeth from another star in glory. *1 Corinthians 15:41*.*NWAD DIFFER.3*

2. To disagree; not to accord; to be of a contrary opinion. We are all free to differ in opinion, and sometimes our sentiments differ less than we at first suppose.*NWAD DIFFER.4*

3. To contend; to be at variance; to strive or debate in words; to dispute; to quarrel.*NWAD DIFFER.5*

Well never differ with a crowded pit.*NWAD DIFFER.6*

DIFFER, *v.t.* To cause to be different or various. A different dialect and pronunciation differs persons of divers countries. [This transitive use of the verb is not common, nor to be commended.]

DIFFERENCE, *n.*

1. The state of being unlike or distinct; distinction; disagreement; want of sameness; variation; dissimilarity. Difference may be total or partial, and exist in the nature and essence of things, in the form, the qualities or degrees. There is a difference in nature between animals and plants; a difference in form between the genera and species of animals; a difference of quality in paper; and a difference in degrees of heat, or of light.*NWAD DIFFERENCE.2*

2. The quality which distinguishes one thing from another.*NWAD DIFFERENCE.3*

3. Dispute; debate; contention; quarrel; controversy.*NWAD DIFFERENCE.4*

What was the difference? It was a contention in public.*NWAD DIFFERENCE.5*

4. The point in dispute; ground of controversy.*NWAD DIFFERENCE.6*

5. A logical distinction.*NWAD DIFFERENCE.7*

6. Evidences or marks of distinction.*NWAD DIFFERENCE.8*

The marks and differences of sovereignty.*NWAD DIFFERENCE.9*

7. Distinction.*NWAD DIFFERENCE.10*

There is no difference between the Jew and the Greek.*Romans 10:12*.*NWAD DIFFERENCE.11*

8. In mathematics, the remainder of a sum or quantity, after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted.*NWAD DIFFERENCE.12*

9. In logic, an essential attribute, belonging to some species, and not found in the genus; being the idea that defines the species.*NWAD DIFFERENCE.13*

10. In heraldry, a certain figure added to a coat of arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch.*NWAD DIFFERENCE.14*

DIFFERENCE, *v.t.* To cause a difference or distinction. A regular administration of justice according to fixed laws differences a civilized from a savage state.

DIFFERENT, *a.*

1. Distinct; separate; not the same; as, we belong to different churches or nations.*NWAD DIFFERENT.2*

2. Various or contrary; of various or contrary natures, forms or qualities; unlike; dissimilar; as different kinds of food or drink; different states of health; different shapes; different degrees of

excellence.*NWAD DIFFERENT.3*

DIFFERENTIAL, *a.* An epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity. This is called a differential quantity. The differential method is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetic of fluxions. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing them. Hence it is called the differential calculus, or analysis of infinitesimals.

DIFFERENTLY, *adv.* In a different manner; variously. Men are differently affected with the same eloquence.

DIFFERING, *ppr.* Being unlike or distinct; disagreeing; contending.

DIFFICILE, *a.* [L.] Difficult; hard; scrupulous. [Not used.]

DIFFICILENESS, *n.* Difficulty to be persuaded. [Not used.]

DIFFICULT, *a.* [L., easy to be made or done; to make or do.]

1. Hard to be made, done or performed; not easy; attended with labor and pains; as, our task is difficult. It is difficult to persuade men to abandon vice. It is difficult to ascend a steep hill, or travel a bad road.*NWAD DIFFICULT.2*

2. Hard to be pleased; not easily wrought upon; not readily yielding; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere; not easily managed or persuaded; as a difficult man; a person of a difficult temper.*NWAD DIFFICULT.3*

3. Hard to be ascended as a hill, traveled as a road, or crossed as a river, etc. We say, a difficult ascent; a difficult road; a difficult river to cross; etc.*NWAD DIFFICULT.4*

DIFFICULTY, *n.* [L.]

1. Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of any thing which renders its performance laborious or perplexing; opposed to easiness or facility; as the difficulty of a task or enterprise; a work of labor and difficulty.*NWAD DIFFICULTY.2*

2. That which is hard to be performed or surmounted. We often mistake difficulties for impossibilities. To overcome difficulties is an evidence of a great mind.*NWAD DIFFICULTY.3*

3. Perplexity; embarrassment of affairs; trouble; whatever renders progress or execution of designs laborious. We lie under many difficulties, by reason of bad markets, or a low state of trade.*NWAD DIFFICULTY.4*

4. Objection; obstacle to belief; that which cannot be easily understood, explained or believed, Men often raise difficulties concerning miracles and mysteries in religion, which candid research will remove.*NWAD DIFFICULTY.5*

5. In a popular sense, bodily complaints; indisposition.*NWAD DIFFICULTY.6*

DIFFIDE, *v.i.* [L., to trust.] To distrust; to have no confidence in. [Little used.]

DIFFIDENCE, *n.* [L., to trust. See *Faith*.]

1. Distrust; want of confidence; any doubt of the power, ability or disposition of others. It is said there was a general diffidence of the strength and resources of the nation, and of the sincerity of the king.*NWAD DIFFIDENCE.2*

2. More generally, distrust of ones self; want of confidence in our own power, competency, correctness or wisdom; a doubt respecting some personal qualification. We speak or write with diffidence, when we doubt our ability to speak or write correctly or to the satisfaction of others. The effect of diffidence is some degree of reserve, modesty, timidity or bashfulness. Hence,*NWAD DIFFIDENCE.3*

3. Modest reserve; a moderate degree of timidity or bashfulness; as, he addressed the audience or the prince with diffidence.*NWAD DIFFIDENCE.4*

DIFFIDENT, *a.*

1. Distrustful; wanting confidence; doubting of anothers power, disposition, sincerity or intention.*NWAD DIFFIDENT.2*

Be not diffident of wisdom.*NWAD DIFFIDENT.3*

Be diffident in dealing with strangers.*NWAD DIFFIDENT.4*

2. Distrustful of ones self; not confident; doubtful of ones own power or competency.*NWAD DIFFIDENT.5*

Distress makes the humble heart diffident.*NWAD DIFFIDENT.6*

3. Reserved; modest; timid; as a diffident youth.*NWAD DIFFIDENT.7*

DIFFIDENTLY, *adv.* With distrust; in a distrusting manner; modestly.

DIFFLUENCE, DIFFLUENCY, *n.* [L.] A flowing or falling away on all sides.

DIFFLUENT, *a.* Flowing away on all sides; not fixed.

DIFFORM, *a.* [L.]

1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; as a difform flower or corol, the parts of which do not correspond in size or proportion; so difform leaves.*NWAD DIFFORM.2*

2. Unlike; dissimilar.*NWAD DIFFORM.3*

The unequal refractions of difform rays.*NWAD DIFFORM.4*

DIFFORMITY, *n.* Irregularity of form; want of uniformity.

DIFFRANCHISE, DIFFRANCHISEMENT, [See *Disfranchise*, which is the word in use.]

DIFFUSE, *v.t.* diffuze. [L., to pour, to spread.]

1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow and spread.*NWAD DIFFUSE.2*

The river rose and diffused its waters over the adjacent plain.*NWAD DIFFUSE.3*

2. To spread; to send out or extend in all directions; to disperse. Flowers diffuse their odors. The fame of Washington is diffused over Europe. The knowledge of the true God will be diffused over the earth.*NWAD DIFFUSE.4*

DIFFUSE, *a.*

1. Widely spread; dispersed.*NWAD DIFFUSE.6*

2. Copious; prolix; using many words; giving full descriptions; as, Livy is a diffuse writer.*NWAD DIFFUSE.7*

3. Copious; verbose; containing full or particular accounts; concise; as a diffuse style.*NWAD DIFFUSE.8*

DIFFUSED, *pp.* Diffuzed.

1. Spread; dispersed.*NWAD DIFFUSED.2*

2. Loose; flowing; wild.*NWAD DIFFUSED.3*

DIFFUSEDLY, *adv.* Diffuzedly. In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.

DIFFUSEDNESS, *n.* Diffuzedness. The state of being widely spread.

DIFFUSELY, *adv.*

1. Widely; extensively.*NWAD DIFFUSELY.2*

2. Copiously; with many words; fully.*NWAD DIFFUSELY.3*

DIFFUSIBILITY, *n.* Diffuzibility. The quality of being diffusible, or capable of being spread; as the diffusibility of clay in water.

DIFFUSIBLE, *a.* Diffuzible. That may flow or be spread in all directions; that may be dispersed; as diffusible stimuli.

DIFFUSIBLENESS, *n.* s as z. Diffusibility.

DIFFUSION, *n.* s as z.

1. A spreading or flowing of a liquid substance or fluid, in a lateral as well as a lineal direction; as the diffusion of water; the diffusion of air or light.*NWAD DIFFUSION.2*

2. A spreading or scattering; dispersion; as a diffusion of dust or of seeds.*NWAD DIFFUSION.3*

3. A spreading; extension; propagation; as the diffusion of knowledge, or of good principles.*NWAD DIFFUSION.4*

4. Copiousness; exuberance, as of style. [Little used.]*NWAD DIFFUSION.5*

DIFFUSIVE, *a.* Having the quality of diffusing, or spreading by flowing, as liquid substances or fluids; or of dispersing, as minute particles. Water, air and light; dust, smoke and odors, are diffusive substances.

2. Extended; spread widely; extending in all directions; extensive; as diffusive charity or benevolence.*NWAD DIFFUSIVE.2*

DIFFUSIVELY, *adv.* Widely; extensively; every way.

DIFFUSIVENESS, *n.*

1. The power of diffusing, or state of being diffused;

dispersion.*NWAD DIFFUSIVENESS.2*

2. Extension, or extensiveness; as the diffusiveness of benevolence.*NWAD DIFFUSIVENESS.3*

3. The quality or state of being diffuse, as an author or his style; verboseness; copisousness of words or expression.*NWAD DIFFUSIVENESS.4*

DIG, *v.t. pret.* Digger or dug; *pp.* Digged or dug. [G.]

1. To open and break or turn up the earth with a spade or other sharp instrument.*NWAD DIG.2*

Be first to dig the ground.*NWAD DIG.3*

2. To excavate; to form an opening in the earth by digging and removing the loose earth; as, to dig a well, a pit or a mine.*NWAD DIG.4*

3. To pierce or open with a snout or by other means, as swine or moles.*NWAD DIG.5*

4. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to thrust in.*NWAD DIG.6*

Still for the growing liver digged his breast.*NWAD DIG.7*

To dig down, is to undermine and cause to fall by digging; as, to dig down a wall.*NWAD DIG.8*

To dig out, or to dig from, is to obtain by digging; as, to dig coals from a mine; to dig out fossils. But the preposition is often omitted, and it is said, the men are digging coals, or digging iron ore. In such phrases, some word is understood; They are digging out ore, or digging for coals, or digging ore from the earth.*NWAD DIG.9*

To dig up, is to obtain something from the earth by opening it, or uncovering the thing with a spade or other instrument, or to force out from the earth by a bar; as, to dig up a stone.*NWAD DIG.10*

DIG, *v.i.*

1. To work with a spade or other piercing instrument; to do servile work.*NWAD DIG.12*

I cannot dig; I am ashamed to beg. *Luke 16:3*.*NWAD DIG.13*

2. To work in search of; to search.*NWAD DIG.14*

They dig for it, more than for hid treasures. *Job 3:21*.*NWAD DIG.15*

To dig in, is to pierce with a spade or other pointed instrument.*NWAD DIG.16*

Son of man, dig now in the wall. *Ezekiel 8:8*.*NWAD DIG.17*

To dig through, to open a passage through; to make an opening from one side to the other.*NWAD DIG.18*

DIGAMMA, *n.* [Gr., double gamma.] The name of F, most absurdly given to that letter, when first invented or used by the Eolians, on account of its figure. A letter should be named from its sound, and not from its shape. The letter is ef.

DIGAMY, *n.* Second marriage. [Not in use.]

DIGASTRIC, *a.* [Gr., belly.] Having a double belly; an epithet given to a muscle of the lower jaw.

DIGERENT, *a.* [L.] Digesting. [Not in use.]

DIGEST, *n.* [L., put in order.]

1. A collection or body of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian. A pandect.*NWAD DIGEST.2*

2. Any collection, compilation, abridgment or summary of laws, disposed under proper heads or titles; as the digest of Comyns.*NWAD DIGEST.3*

DIGEST, *v.t.* [L., to distribute, or to dissolve; to bear, carry, or wear.]

1. To distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles; to arrange in convenient order; to dispose in due method; as, to digest the Roman laws or the common law.*NWAD DIGEST.5*

2. To arrange methodically in the mind; to form with due arrangement of parts; as, to digest a plan or scheme.*NWAD DIGEST.6*

3. To separate or dissolve in the stomach, as food; to reduce to minute parts fit to enter the lacteals and circulate; to concoct; to covert into chyme.*NWAD DIGEST.7*

4. In chemistry, to soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for chemical operations.*NWAD DIGEST.8*

5. To bear with patience; to brook; to receive without resentment; not to reject; as, say what you will, he will digest it.*NWAD DIGEST.9*

6. To prepare in the mind; to dispose in a manner that shall improve the understanding and heart; to prepare for nourishing practical duties; as, to digest a discourse or sermon.*NWAD DIGEST.10*

7. To dispose an ulcer or wound to suppurate.*NWAD DIGEST.11*

8. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.*NWAD DIGEST.12*

DIGEST, ***v.i.***

1. To be prepared by heat.*NWAD DIGEST.14*

2. To suppurate; to generate laudable pus; as an ulcer or wound.*NWAD DIGEST.15*

3. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.*NWAD DIGEST.16*

DIGESTED, ***pp.*** **Reduced to method; arranged in due order; concocted or prepared in the stomach or by a gentle heat;**

received without rejection; borne; disposed for use.

DIGESTER, *n.*

1. He that digests or disposes in order.*NWAD DIGESTER.2*

2. One who digests his food.*NWAD DIGESTER.3*

3. A medicine or article of food that aids digestion, or strengthens the digestive power of the stomach.*NWAD DIGESTER.4*

4. A strong vessel contrived by Papin, in which to boil bony substances with a strong heat, and reduce them to a fluid state, or in general, to increase the solvent power of water.*NWAD DIGESTER.5*

DIGESTIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being digestible.

DIGESTIBLE, *a.* Capable of being digested.

DIGESTING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order, or under proper heads; dissolving and preparing for circulation in the stomach; softening and preparing by heat; disposing for practice; disposing to generate pus; brooking; reducing by heat to a fluid state.

DIGESTION, *n.* [L.]

1. The conversion of food into chyme, or the process of dissolving aliment in the stomach and preparing it for circulation and nourishment. A good digestion is essential to health.*NWAD DIGESTION.2*

2. In chemistry, the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance.*NWAD DIGESTION.3*

3. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; the maturation of a design.*NWAD DIGESTION.4*

4. The process of maturing an ulcer or wound, and disposing it to generate pus; or the generation of matter.*NWAD DIGESTION.5*

5. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.*NWAD DIGESTION.6*

DIGESTIVE, *a.*

1. Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach; as a digestive preparation or medicine.*NWAD DIGESTIVE.2*

2. Capable of softening and preparing by heat.*NWAD DIGESTIVE.3*

3. Methodizing; reducing to order; as digestive thought.*NWAD DIGESTIVE.4*

4. Causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.*NWAD DIGESTIVE.5*

5. Dissolving.*NWAD DIGESTIVE.6*

DIGESTIVE, *n.*

1. In medicine, any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach, and aids digestion; a stomachic; a corroborant.*NWAD DIGESTIVE.8*

2. In surgery, an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or disposes it to suppurate.*NWAD DIGESTIVE.9*

Digestive salt, the muriate of potash.*NWAD DIGESTIVE.10*

DIGESTURE, *n.* Concoction; digestion. [Little used.]

DIGGED, *pret.* and *pp.* of dig.

DIGGER, *n.* One who digs; one who opens, throws up and breaks the earth; one who opens a well, pit, trench or ditch.

DIGHT, *v.t.* dite. [L.] To prepare; to put in order; hence, to dress, or put on; to array; to adorn. [Obsolete, or used only in

poetry.]

DIGIT, *n.* [L., a finger, that is, a shoot; Gr.]

1. The measure of a fingers breadth, or three fourths of an inch.*NWAD DIGIT.2*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse; as, an eclipse of six digits is one which hides one half of the disk.*NWAD DIGIT.3*

3. In arithmetic, any integer under 10; so called from counting on the fingers. Thus 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are called digits.*NWAD DIGIT.4*

DIGITAL, *a.* [L.] Pertaining to the fingers, or to digits.

DIGITATE, DIGITATED, *a.* In botany, a digitate leaf is one which branches into several distinct leaflets like fingers; or when a simple, undivided petiole connects several leaflets at the end of it.

DIGLADIATE, *v.t.* [L.] To fence; to quarrel. [Little used.]

DIGLADIATION, *n.* A combat with swords; a quarrel.

DIGNIFICATION, *n.* [See *Dignify*.] The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion.

DIGNIFIED, *pp.* [See *Dignify*.]

1. Exalted; honored; invested with dignity; as the dignified clergy.*NWAD DIGNIFIED.2*

2 . *a.* Marked with dignity; noble; as dignified conduct, or manner.*NWAD DIGNIFIED.3*

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet dignified.*NWAD DIGNIFIED.4*

DIGNIFY, *v.t.* [L., worthy; to make.]

1. To invest with honor or dignity; to exalt in rank; to promote; to elevate to a high office.*NWAD DIGNIFY.2*

2. To honor; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or that which gives celebrity.*NWAD DIGNIFY.3*

Your worth will dignify our feast.*NWAD DIGNIFY.4*

DIGNITARY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who holds a dignity, or a benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests and canons, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, etc.

DIGNITY, *n.* [L., worthy.]

1. True honor; nobleness or elevation of mind, consisting in a high sense of propriety, truth and justice, with an abhorrence of mean and sinful actions; opposed to meanness. In this sense, we speak of the dignity of mind, and dignity of sentiments. This dignity is based on moral rectitude; all vice is incompatible with true dignity of mind. The man who deliberately injures another, whether male or female, has no true dignity of soul.*NWAD DIGNITY.2*

2. Elevation; honorable place or rank of elevation; degree of excellence, either in estimation, or in the order of nature. Man is superior in dignity to brutes.*NWAD DIGNITY.3*

3. Elevation of aspect; grandeur of mein; as a man of native dignity.*NWAD DIGNITY.4*

4. Elevation of deportment; as dignity of manners or behavior.*NWAD DIGNITY.5*

5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical, giving a high rank in society; advancement; preferment, or the rank attached to it. We say, a man enjoys his dignity with moderation, or without haughtiness. Among ecclesiastics, dignity is office or preferment joined with power or jurisdiction.*NWAD DIGNITY.6*

6. The rank or title of a nobleman.*NWAD DIGNITY.7*

7. In oratory, one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.*NWAD DIGNITY.8*

8. In astrology, an advantage which a planet has on account of its being in some particular place of the zodiac, or in a particular station in respect to other planets.*NWAD DIGNITY.9*

9. A general maxim, or principle. [Not used.]*NWAD DIGNITY.10*

DIGNOTION, *n.* [L.] Distinguishing mark; distinction. [Not in use.]

DIGONOUS, *a.* [Gr., an angle.] In botany, having two angles, as a stem.

DIGRAPH, *n.* [Gr., to write.] A union of two vowels, of which one only is pronounced, as in head, breath.

DIGRESS, *v.i.* [L., to step. See *Grade*.]

1. Literally, to step or go from the way or road; hence, to depart or wander from the main subject, design or tenor of a discourse, argument or narration; used only of speaking or writing.*NWAD DIGRESS.2*

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to digress into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term.*NWAD DIGRESS.3*

2. To go out of the right way or common track; to deviate; in a literal sense. [Not now in use.]*NWAD DIGRESS.4*

DIGRESSING, *ppr.* Departing from the main subject.

DIGRESSION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of digressing; a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing.*NWAD*

DIGRESSION.2

2. The part or passage of a discourse, argument or narration, which deviates from the main subject, tenor or design, but which may have some relation to it, or be of use to it.*NWAD DIGRESSION.3*

3. Diviation from a regular course; as, the digression of the sun is not equal. [Little used.]*NWAD DIGRESSION.4*

DIGRESSIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject.

DIGRESSIVE, *a.* Departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression.

DIGRESSIVELY, *adv.* By way of digression.

DIGYN, *n.* [Gr., two; a female.] In botany, a plant having two pistils.

DIGYNIAN, *a.* Having two pistils.

DIHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr., supra; a seat or face.] Having two sides, as a figure.

DIHEDRON, *n.* [Supra.] A figure with two sides or surfaces.

DIHEXAHEDRAL, *a.* [di and hexahedral.] In crystalography, having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits.

DIJUDICATE, *v.t.* [L.] To judge or determine by censure.

DIJUDICATION, *n.* Judicial distinction.

DIKE, *n.* [G. See *Dig*. It is radically the same word as ditch, and this is its primary sense; but by an easy transition, it came to signify also the bank formed by digging and throwing up earth. Intrenchment is sometimes used both for a ditch and a rampart.]

1. A ditch; an excavation made in the earth by digging, of greater length than breadth, intended as a reservoir of water, a drain, or for other purpose.*NWAD DIKE.2*

2. A mound of earth, of stones, or of other materials, intended to prevent low lands, from being inundated by the sea or a river. The low countries of Holland are thus defended by dikes.*NWAD DIKE.3*

3. A vein of basalt, greenstone or other stony substance.*NWAD DIKE.4*

DIKE, *v.t.* To surround with a dike; to secure by a bank.

DIKE, *v.i.* To dig. [Not in use.]

DILACERATE, *v.t.* [L., to tear.] To tear; to rend asunder; to separate by force.

DILACERATED, *pp.* Torn; rent asunder.

DILACERATING, *ppr.* Tearing; rending in two.

DILACERATION, *n.* The act of rending asunder; a tearing, or rending. [In lieu of these words, lacerate, laceration, are generally used.]

DILANIATE, *v.t.* [L., to rend in pieces.] To tear; to rend in pieces; to mangle. [Little used.]

DILANIATION, *n.* A tearing in pieces.

DILAPIDATE, *v.i.* [L., to stone; a stone. It seems originally to have signified to pull down stone-work, or to suffer such work to fall to pieces.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

DILAPIDATE, *v.t.*

1. To pull down; to waste or destroy; to suffer to go to ruin.*NWAD DILAPIDATE.3*

If the bishop, parson, or vicar, etc., dilapidates the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church--*NWAD DILAPIDATE.4*

2. To waste; to squander.*NWAD DILAPIDATE.5*

DILAPIDATED, *pp.* Wasted; ruined; pulled down; suffered to go to ruin.

DILAPIDATING, *ppr.* Wasting; pulling down; suffering to go to ruin.

DILAPIDATION, *n.*

1. Ecclesiastical waste; a voluntary wasting or suffering to go to decay any building in possession of an incumbent. Dilapidation is voluntary or active, when an incumbent pulls down a building; permissive or passive, when he suffers it to decay and neglects to repair it. Dilapidation extends to the waste or destruction of wood, and other property of the church.*NWAD DILAPIDATION.2*

2. Destruction; demolition; decay; ruin.*NWAD DILAPIDATION.3*

3. Peculation.*NWAD DILAPIDATION.4*

DILAPIDATOR, *n.* One who causes dilapidation.

DILATABILITY, *n.* [See *Dilate*.] The quality of admitting expansion by the elastic force of the body itself, or of another elastic substance acting upon it; opposed to contractibility.

DILATABLE, *a.* Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic. A bladder is dilatable by the force of air; air is dilatable by heat. It is opposed to contractible.

DILATATION, *n.* The act of expanding; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded; opposed to contraction. Dilatation differs from extension, as the latter is applied to lines and surfaces; the former to bodies that spread, open or enlarge in all directions. A line or a plain

is extended; a bladder, an artery, a balloon is dilated.

DILATE, *v.t.* [L. See *Delay*.]

1. To expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend in all directions; opposed to contract. The air dilates the lungs; air is dilated by rarefaction.*NWAD DILATE.2*

2. To enlarge; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely; as, to dilate upon the policy of a measure. In this sense, it is generally used intransitively. Spenser and Shakespeare have used it in a transitive sense; as, to dilate a theme.*NWAD DILATE.3*

DILATE, *a.* Expanded; expansive.

DILATED, *pp.* Expanded; distended; enlarge so as to occupy a greater space.

DILATER, *n.* One who enlarges; that which expands.

DILATING, *ppr.* Expanding; enlarging; speaking largely.

DILATOR, *n.* That which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates.

DILATORILY, *adv.* With delay; tardily.

DILATORINESS, *n.* [from dilatory.] The quality of being dilatory or late; lateness; slowness in motion; delay in proceeding; tardiness.

DILATORY, *a.* [L. See *Delay* and *Dilate*.]

1. Literally, drawing out or extending in time; hence, slow; late; tardy; applied to things; as dilatory councils or measures.*NWAD DILATORY.2*

2. Given to procrastination; not proceeding with diligence; making delay; slow; late; applied to persons; as a dilatory messenger. A

man is dilatory, when he delays attendance, or performance of business, beyond the proper time.*NWAD DILATORY.3*

3. In law, intended to make delay; tending to delay; as a dilatory plea, which is designed or which tends to delay the trial of a cause.*NWAD DILATORY.4*

DILECTION, *n.* [L.] A loving.

DILEMMA, *n.* [Gr., a syllogism which strikes on each side; an assumption; to take.]

1. In logic, an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. A young rhetorician said to an old sophist; Instruct me in pleading, and I will pay you, when I gain a cause. The master sued for the reward, and the scholar endeavored to elude the claim by a dilemma. If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the award of the judge will be against you. It I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause. The master replied: If you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me, when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because you are to pay me, when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it.*NWAD DILEMMA.2*

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.*NWAD DILEMMA.3*

A strong dilemma in a desperate case!*NWAD DILEMMA.4*

To act with infamy, or quit the place.*NWAD DILEMMA.5*

DILETTANTE, *n.* One who delights in promoting science or the fine arts.

DILIGENCE, *n.* [L., to love earnestly; to choose.]

1. Steady application in business of any kind; constant effort to accomplish what is undertaken; exertion of body or mind without

unnecessary delay or sloth; due attention; industry; assiduity.*NWAD DILIGENCE.2*

Diligence is the philosophers stone that turns every thing to gold.*NWAD DILIGENCE.3*

Brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election sure. *2 Peter 1:10*.*NWAD DILIGENCE.4*

2. Care; heed; heedfulness.*NWAD DILIGENCE.5*

Keep thy heart with all diligence. *Proverbs 4:23*.*NWAD DILIGENCE.6*

3. The name of a stage-coach, used in France.*NWAD DILIGENCE.7*

DILIGENT, *a.* [L.]

1. Steady in application to business; constant in effort or exertion to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduous; attentive; industrious; not idle or negligent; applied to persons.*NWAD DILIGENT.2*

Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings. *Proverbs 22:29*.*NWAD DILIGENT.3*

2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort; careful; assiduous; as, make diligent search.*NWAD DILIGENT.4*

The judges shall make diligent inquisition. *Deuteronomy 19:18*.*NWAD DILIGENT.5*

DILIGENTLY, *adv.* With steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

Ye shall diligently keep the commandments of the Lord your God. *Deuteronomy 6:17*.*NWAD DILIGENTLY.2*

DILL, *n.* [G.] An annual plant of the genus Anethum, the seeds of which are moderately warming, pungent and aromatic.

DILUCID, *a.* [L.] Clear. [Not in use.]

DILUCIDATE, *v.t.* To make clear. [Not in use. See *Elucidate*.]

DILUENT, *a.* [L. See *Dilute*.]

1. Making liquid or more fluid; making thin; attenuating.*NWAD DILUENT.2*

2. Weakening the strength of, by mixture with water.*NWAD DILUENT.3*

DILUENT, *n.*

1. That which thins or attenuates; that which makes more liquid.*NWAD DILUENT.5*

2. That which weakens the strength of; as water, which, mixed with wine or spirit, reduces the strength of it.*NWAD DILUENT.6*

DILUTE, *v.t.* [L., to wash. See *Deluge*.]

1. Literally, to wash; but appropriately, to render liquid, or more liquid; to make thin, or more fluid. Thus sirup or molasses is made thin or more liquid by an admixture with water; and the water is said to dilute it. Hence,*NWAD DILUTE.2*

2. To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water, which renderst the spirit or acid less concentrated. Thus, we dilute spirit, wine or a decoction by adding to it water.*NWAD DILUTE.3*

3. To make weak or weaker, as color, by mixture.*NWAD DILUTE.4*

4. To weaken; to reduce the strength or standard of; as, to dilute virtue.*NWAD DILUTE.5*

DILUTE, *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color.

DILUTED, *pp.* Made liquid; rendered more fluid; weakened, made thin, as liquids.

DILUTER, *n.* That which makes thin, or more liquid.

DILUTING, *ppr.* Making thin or more liquid; weakening.

DILUTION, *n.* The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid. Opposite to dilution is coagulation or thickening.

DILUVIAL, DILUVIAN, *a.* [L., a deluge. See *Dilute*.]

1. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noahs day.*NWAD DILUVIAL.2*

2. Effected or produced by a deluge, particularly by the great flood

in the days of Noah.*NWAD DILUVIAL.3*

DILUVIATE, *v.i.* To run as a flood. [Not much used.]

DILUVIUM, *n.* [L.] In geology, a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, etc., caused by the deluge.

DIM, *a.* [See *Damp*.]

1. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct.*NWAD DIM.2*

When Isaac was old, and his eyes were dim. *Genesis 27:1*.*NWAD DIM.3*

2. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly seen or discovered; as a dim prospect.*NWAD DIM.4*

3. Somewhat dark; dusky; not luminous; as a dim shade.*NWAD DIM.5*

4. Dull of apprehension; having obscure conceptions.*NWAD DIM.6*

The understanding is dim.*NWAD DIM.7*

5. Having its luster obscured; sullied; tarnished.*NWAD DIM.8*

How is the gold become dim? *Lamentations 4:1*.*NWAD DIM.9*

DIM, *v.t.*

1. To cloud; to impair the powers of vision; as, to dim the eyes.*NWAD DIM.11*

2. To obscure; as, to dim the sight; to dim the prospect.*NWAD DIM.12*

3. To render dull the powers of conception.*NWAD DIM.13*

4. To make less bright; to obscure.*NWAD DIM.14*

Each passion dimmed his face.*NWAD DIM.15*

5. To render less bright; to tarnish or sully; as, to dim gold.*NWAD DIM.16*

DIMBLE, *n.* A bower; a cell or retreat. [Not in use.]

DIME, *n.* A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.

DIMENSION, *n.* [L., to measure; Gr. See *Mete* and *Measure*.] In geometry, the extent of a body, or length, breadth and thickness or depth. A line has one dimension, or length; a superficies has two dimensions, length and breadth; and a solid has three dimensions, length, breadth and thickness or depth. The word is generally used int eh plural, and denotes the whole space occupied by a body, or its capacity, size, measure; as the dimensions of a room, or of a ship; the dimensions of a farm, of a kingdom, etc.

DIMENSIONLESS, *a.* Without any definite measure or extent; boundless.

DIMENSITY, *n.* Extent; capacity.

DIMENSIVE, *a.* That marks the boundaries or outlines.

Who can draw the souls dimensive lines?*NWAD DIMENSIVE.2*

DIMETER, *a.* [L.] Having two poetical measures.

DIMETER, *n.* A verse of two measures.

DIMIDIATE, *v.t.* [L.] To divide into two equal parts.

DIMIDIATED, *a.* [L., middle.] Divided into two equal parts; halved.

DIMIDIATION, *n.* The act of having; division into two equal

parts.

DIMINISH, *v.t.* [L., to lessen; less.]

1. To lessen; to make less or smaller, by any means; opposed to increase and augment; as, to diminish the size of a thing by contraction, or by cutting off a part; to diminish a number by subtraction; to diminish the revenue by limiting commerce, or reducing the customs; to diminish strength or safety; to diminish the heat of a room. It is particularly applied to bulk and quantity, as shorten is to length.*NWAD DIMINISH.2*

2. To lessen; to impair; to degrade.*NWAD DIMINISH.3*

I will diminish them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. *Ezekiel 29:15*.*NWAD DIMINISH.4*

3. In music, to take from a note by a sharp, flat or natural.*NWAD DIMINISH.5*

To diminish from, to take away something.*NWAD DIMINISH.6*

Neither shall you diminish aught from it *Deuteronomy 4:2*.*NWAD DIMINISH.7*

DIMINISH, *v.i.* To lessen; to become or appear less or smaller. The size of an object diminishes, as we recede from it.

DIMINISHABLE, *a.* Capable of being reduced in size or quantity.

DIMINISHED, *pp.* Lessened; made smaller; reduced in size; contracted; degraded.

DIMINISHING, *ppr.* Lessening; contracting; degrading.

DIMINISHINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen reputation.

DIMINUENT, *a.* Lessening. [Little used.]

DIMINUTE, ***a.*** **Small. [Not in use.]**

DIMINUTION, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. The act of lessening; a making smaller; opposed to augmentation; as the diminution of size, of wealth, of power, of safety.*NWAD DIMINUTION.2*

2. The state of becoming or appearing less; opposed to increase; as the diminution of the apparent diameter of a receding body.*NWAD DIMINUTION.3*

3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.*NWAD DIMINUTION.4*

4. Deprivation of dignity; a lessening of estimation.*NWAD DIMINUTION.5*

5. In architecture, the contraction of the upper part of a column, by which its diameter is made less than that of the lower part.*NWAD DIMINUTION.6*

6. In music, the imitation of or reply to a subject in notes of half the length or value of those of the subject itself.*NWAD DIMINUTION.7*

DIMINUTIVE, ***a.*** **Small; little; narrow; contracted; as a diminutive race of men or other animals; a diminutive thought.**

DIMINUTIVE, ***n.*** **In grammar, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind; as, in Latin, lapillus, a little stone, from lapis; cellula, a little cell, from cella, a cell; in French, maisonnette, a little house, from maison, a house; in English, manikin, a little man, from man.**

DIMINUTIVELY, ***adv.*** **In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen; as, to speak diminutively of another.**

DIMINUTIVENESS, ***n.*** **Smallness; littleness; want of bulk; want of dignity.**

DIMISH, ***a.*** **[from dim.] Somewhat dim, or obscure.**

DIMISSORY, *a.* [L. See *Dismiss*.]

1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. A letter dimissory, is one given by a bishop to a candidate for holy orders, having a title in his diocese, directed to some other bishop, and giving leave for the bearer to be ordained by him.*NWAD DIMISSORY.2*

2. Granting leave to depart.*NWAD DIMISSORY.3*

DIMIT, *v.t.* [L.] To permit to go; to grant to farm; to let. [Not in use.]

DIMITY, *n.* A kind of white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

DIMLY, *adv.* [See *Dim*.]

1. In a dim or obscure manner; with imperfect sight.*NWAD DIMLY.2*

2. Not brightly, or clearly; with a faint light.*NWAD DIMLY.3*

DIMMING, *ppr.* Obscuring.

DIMMING, *n.* Obscurity.

DIMNESS, *n.*

1. Dullness of sight; as the dimness of the eyes.*NWAD DIMNESS.2*

2. Obscurity of vision; imperfect sight; as the dimness of a view.*NWAD DIMNESS.3*

3. Faintness; imperfection; as the dimness of a color.*NWAD DIMNESS.4*

4. Want of brightness; as the dimness of gold or silver.*NWAD DIMNESS.5*

5. Want of clear apprehension; stupidity; as the dimness of perception.*NWAD DIMNESS.6*

DIMPLE, ***n.*** **[G., to reel, to indent.] A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek or other part of the face.**

DIMPLE, ***v.i.*** **To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.**

And smiling eddies dimpled on the main.*NWAD DIMPLE.3*

DIMPLED, ***a.*** **Set with dimples; as a dimpled cheek.**

DIMPLY, ***a.*** **Full of dimples, or small depressions; as the dimply flood.**

DIM-SIGHTED, ***a.*** **Having dim or obscure vision.**

DIN, ***n.*** **[L. This word probably belongs to the root of tone and thunder, and denotes a rumbling or rattling noise.] Noise; a loud sound; particularly, a rattling, clattering or rumbling sound, long continued; as the din of arms; the din of war.**

DIN, ***v.t.*** **To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamor; as, to din the ears with cries; to din with clamor.**

DINE, ***v.i.*** **[L., to cease. Gr., to feast.] To eat the chief meal of the day. This meal seems originally to have been taken about the middle of the day, at least in northern climates, as it still is by laboring people. Among people in the higher walks of life, and in commercial towns, the time of dining is from tow to five or six o'clock in the afternoon.**

DINE, ***v.t.*** **To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord dined a hundred men.**

DINETICAL, ***a.*** **[Gr.] Whirling round. [Not used.]**

DING, ***v.t. pret.*** **dung or dinged. To thrust or dash with violence. [Little used.]**

DING, ***v.i.*** **To bluster; to bounce. [A low word.]**

DING-DONG, Words used to express the sound of bells.

DINGINESS, *n.* [See *Dingy*.] A dusky or dark hue; brownness.

DINGLE, *n.* A narrow dale or valley between hills.

DINGLE-DANGLE. Hanging loosely, or something dangling.

DINGY, *a.* Soiled; sullied; of a dark color; brown; dusky; dun.

DINING, *ppr.* Eating the principal meal in the day.

DINING-ROOM, *n.* A room for a family or for company to dine in; a room for entertainments.

DINNER, *n.* [See *Dine*.]

1. The meal taken about the middle of the day; or the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening.*NWAD DINNER.2*

2. An entertainment; a feast.*NWAD DINNER.3*

Behold, I have prepared my dinner. *Matthew 22:4*.*NWAD DINNER.4*

DINNER-TIME, *n.* The usual time of dining.

DINT, *n.*

1. A blow; a stroke.*NWAD DINT.2*

2. Force; violence; power exerted; as, to win by dint of arms, by dint of war, by dint of argument or importunity.*NWAD DINT.3*

3. The mark made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow or by pressure on a substance; often pronounced dent.*NWAD DINT.4*

His hands had made a dint.*NWAD DINT.5*

DINT, ***v.t.*** **To make a mark or cavity on a substance by a blow or by pressure. [See** ***Indent*****.]**

DINTED, ***pp.*** **Marked by a blow or by pressure; as deep-dinted furrows.**

DINTING, ***ppr.*** **Impressing marks or cavities.**

DINUMERATION, ***n.*** **The act of numbering singly. [Little used.]**

DIOCESAN, ***a.*** **[See** ***Diocese*****. The accent on the first and on the third syllable is nearly equal. The accent given to this word int he English books is wrong, almost to ridiculousness.] Pertaining to a diocese.**

DIOCESAN, ***n.*** **A bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.**

DIOCESE, ***n.*** **[Gr., administration, a province or jurisdiction; residence; to dwell; a house. Diocese is a very erroneous orthography.] The circuit or extent of a bishops jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to the authority of a bishop. In England there are two provinces or circuits of archbishops jurisdiction, Canterbury and York. The province of Canterbury contains twenty-one dioceses, and that of York three, besides the isle of Man. Every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, of which there are sixty; and each archdeaconry, into rural deaneries; and every deanery, into parishes. A diocese was originally a division of the Roman empire for the purpose of civil government, a prefecture. But the term is now exclusively appropriated to ecclesiastical jurisdiction.**

DIOCTAHEDRAL, ***a.*** **[Dis and octahedral.] In crystalography, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.**

DIODON, ***n.*** **The sun-fish; a genus of fishes of a singular form, appearing like the fore part of the body of a deep fish amputated in the middle.**

DIOMEDE, ***n.*** **An aquatic fowl of the webfooted kind, about the size of a common domestic hen, but its neck and legs much longer.**

DIOPSIDE, ***n.*** **[Gr.] A rare mineral, regarded by Hauy as a variety of augite, and called by Jameson a subspecies of oblique-edged augite, occurring in prismatic crystals, of a vitreous luster, and of a pale green, or a greenish or yellowish white. The variety with four-sided prims has been called Mussite, from Mussa in Piedmont. It resembles the Sahlite.**

DIOPTASE, ***n.*** **Emerald copper ore, a translucent mineral, occurring crystalized in six-sided prisms.**

DIOPTRIC, DIOPTRICAL, ***a.*** **[Gr., to see through; to see.]**

1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects; as a dioptric glass.*NWAD DIOPTRIC.2*

2. Pertaining to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light.*NWAD DIOPTRIC.3*

DIOPTRICS, ***n.*** **That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water or glass.**

DIORISM, ***n.*** **[Gr.] Definition. [Rarely used.]**

DIORISTIC, ***a.*** **Distinguishing; defining. [Rarely used.]**

DIORISTICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a distinguishing manner. [Rarely used.]**

DIP, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **dipped or dipt. [G.]**

1. To plunge or immerse, for a moment or short time, in water or other liquid substance; to put into a fluid and withdraw.*NWAD DIP.2*

The priest shall dip his finger in the blood. *Leviticus 4:6*.*NWAD*

DIP.3

Let him dip his foot in oil. *Deuteronomy 33:24*.*NWAD DIP.4*

One dip the pencil, and one string the lyre.*NWAD DIP.5*

2. To take with a ladle or other vessel by immersing it in a fluid, as to dip water from a boiler; often with out, as to dip out water.*NWAD DIP.6*

3. To engage; to take concern; used intransitively, but the passive participle is used.*NWAD DIP.7*

He was a little dipt in the rebellion of the commons.*NWAD DIP.8*

4. To engage as a pledge; to mortgage. [Little used.]*NWAD DIP.9*

5. To moisten; to wet. [Unusual.]*NWAD DIP.10*

6. To baptize by immersion.*NWAD DIP.11*

DIP, *v.i.*

1. To sink; to emerge in a liquid.*NWAD DIP.13*

2. To enter; to pierce.*NWAD DIP.14*

3. To engage; to take a concern; as, to dip into the funds.*NWAD DIP.15*

4. To enter slightly; to look cursorily, or here and there; as, to dip into a volume of history.*NWAD DIP.16*

5. To choose by chance; to thrust and take.*NWAD DIP.17*

6. To incline downward; as, the magnetic needle dips. [See *Dipping*.]*NWAD DIP.18*

DIP, *n.* Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression; as the dip of the needle. The dip of a stratum, in geology, is its greatest inclination to the horizon, or that on a line perpendicular to its direction or course; called also the pitch.

DIP-CHICK, ***n.*** **A small bird that dives.**

DIPETALOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr., a leaf or petal.] Having two flower-leaves or petals; two-petaled.**

DIPH-THONG, ***n.*** **[Gr., sound; L.] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a diphthong, both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in joy, noise, bound, out. [The pronunciation dipthong is vulgar.]**

DIPHTHONGAL, ***a.*** **Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.**

DIPHYLLOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr., a leaf.] In botany, having two leaves, as a calyx, etc.**

DIPLOE, ***n.*** **[Gr., double.] The soft meditullium, medullary substance, or porous part, between the plates of the skull.**

DIPLOMA, ***n.*** **[Gr., to double or fold. Anciently, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment and folded; afterwards, an y letter, literary monument, or public document.] A letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege or honor. Diplomas are given to graduates of colleges on their receiving the usual degrees; to clergymen who are licensed to exercise the ministerial functions; to physicians who are licensed to practice their profession; and to agents who are authorized to transact business for their principals. A diploma then is a writing or instrument, usually under seal and signed by the proper person or officer, conferring merely honor, as int he case of graduates, or authority, as int he case of physicians, agents, etc.**

DIPLOMACY, ***n.*** **[This word, like supremacy, retains the accent of its original.]**

1. The customs, rules and privileges of embassadors, envoys and

other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation.*NWAD DIPLOMACY.2*

2. A diplomatic body the whole body of ministers at a foreign court.*NWAD DIPLOMACY.3*

3. The agency or management of ministers at a foreign court.*NWAD DIPLOMACY.4*

DIPLOMATED, *a.* Made by diplomas.

DIPLOMATIC, *a.*

1. Pertaining to diplomas; privileged.*NWAD DIPLOMATIC.2*

2. Furnished with a diploma; authorized by letters or credentials to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court. Ministers at a court are denominated a diplomatic body.*NWAD DIPLOMATIC.3*

3. Pertaining to ministers at a foreign court, or to men authorized by diploma; as a diplomatic character; diplomatic management.*NWAD DIPLOMATIC.4*

DIPLOMATIC, *n.* A minister, official agent or envoy to a foreign court.

DIPLOMATICS, *n.* The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their dat, signatures, etc.

DIPPER, *n.*

1. One that dips; he or that which dips.*NWAD DIPPER.2*

2. A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle.*NWAD DIPPER.3*

DIPPING, *ppr.*

1. Plunging or immersing into a liquid and speedily withdrawing, as to ascertain the temperature of water by dipping the finger int it; baptizing by immersion.*NWAD DIPPING.2*

2. Engaging or taking a concern in.*NWAD DIPPING.3*

3. Looking into here and there; examining in a cursory, slight or hasty manner.*NWAD DIPPING.4*

4. Inclining downward, as the magnetic needle.*NWAD DIPPING.5*

5. Breaking; inclining; as a vein of ore.*NWAD DIPPING.6*

DIPPING, *n.*

1. The act of plunging or immersing.*NWAD DIPPING.8*

2. The act of inclining towards the earth; inclination downwards; as the dipping of the needle.*NWAD DIPPING.9*

3. The interruption of a vein of ore, or stratum of a fossil, in a mine; or a sloping downwards.*NWAD DIPPING.10*

4. The act of baptizing by the immersion of the whole body in water.*NWAD DIPPING.11*

DIPPING-NEEDLE, *n.* A needle that dips; a magnetic needle which dips or inclines to the earth; an instrument which shows the inclination of the magnet, at the different points of the earths surface. In the equatorial regions, the needle takes a horizontal position; but as we recede from the equator towards either pole, it dips or inclines one end to the earth, the north end, as we proceed northward, and the south end, as we proceed southward, and the farther north or south we proceed, the greater is the dip or inclination. This is on the supposition that the poles of the earth and the magnetic poles coincide, which is not the case. The above statement is strictly true, only of the magnetic equator and its poles.

DIPRISMATIC, *a.* [di and prismatic.] Doubly prismatic.

DIPSAS, ***n.*** **[gr., dry, thirsty; to thirst.] A serpent whose bite produces a mortal thirst. See** ***Deuteronomy 8:15*****.**

DIPTER, DIPTERA, ***n.*** **[Gr., a wing.] The dipters are an order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the fly.**

DIPTERAL, ***a.*** **Having two wings only.**

DIPTOTE, ***n.*** **[Gr., to fall.] In grammar, a noun which has only two cases; as, suppetiae, supetias.**

DIPTYCH, ***n.*** **[Gr., to fold.] A public register of the names of consuls and other magistrates among pagans; and of bishops, martyrs and others, among Christians; so called because it sometimes two leaves folded, but is sometimes contained three or more leaves. The sacred diptych was a double catalogue, in one of which were registered the names of the living, and in the other the names of the dead, which were to be rehearsed during the office.**

DIPYRE, ***n.*** **A mineral occurring in minute prisms, either single or adhering to each other in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe, it melts with ebullition or intumescence, and its powder on hot coals phosphoresces with a feeble light. Its name, from Gr., two; fire, indicates the double effect of fire, in producing fusion and phosphorescence.**

DIRE, ***a.*** **[L.] Dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.**

Dire was the tossing, deep the groans.*NWAD DIRE.2*

DIRECT, ***a.*** **[L., to make straight. See** ***Right*****.]**

1. Straight; right; as, to pass in a direct line from one body or place to another. It is opposed to crooked, winding, oblique. It is also opposed to refracted; as a direct ray of light.*NWAD DIRECT.2*

2. In astronomy, appearing to move forward in the zodiac, in the

direction of the sign; opposed to retrograde; as, the motion of a planet is direct.*NWAD DIRECT.3*

3. In the line of father and sons; opposed to collateral; as a descendant in the direct line.*NWAD DIRECT.4*

4. Leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous. Thus we speak of direct means to effect an object; a direct course; a direct way.*NWAD DIRECT.5*

5. Open; not ambiguous or doubtful.*NWAD DIRECT.6*

6. Plain; express; not ambiguous; as, he said this in direct words; he made a direct acknowledgment.*NWAD DIRECT.7*

7. In music, a direct interval is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it; as the fifth, major third and octave.*NWAD DIRECT.8*

Direct tax, is a tax assess on real estate, as houses and lands.*NWAD DIRECT.9*

DIRECT, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To point or aim in a straight line, towards a place or object; as, to direct an arrow or a piece of ordnance; to direct the eye; to direct a course or flight.*NWAD DIRECT.11*

2. To point; to show the right road or course; as, he directed me to the left hand road.*NWAD DIRECT.12*

3. To regulate; to guide or lead; to govern; to cause to proceed in a particular manner; as, to direct the affairs of a nation.*NWAD DIRECT.13*

Wisdom is profitable to direct. *Ecclesiastes 10:10*.*NWAD DIRECT.14*

4. To prescribe a course; to mark out a way. *Job 37:3*.*NWAD DIRECT.15*

5. To order; to instruct; to point out a course of proceeding, with authority; to command. But direct is a softer term than command.*NWAD DIRECT.16*

DIRECT, *n.* In music, a character placed at the end of a stave to direct the performer to the first note of the next stave.

DIRECTED, *pp.* Aimed; pointed; guided; regulated; governed; ordered; instructed.

DIRECTER, ***n.*** **A** ***director*****, which see.**

DIRECTING, ***ppr.*** **Aiming; pointing; guiding; regulating; governing; ordering.**

DIRECTION, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. Aim at a certain point; a pointing towards, in a straight line or course; as, the direction of good works to a good end.*NWAD DIRECTION.2*

2. The line in which a body moves by impulse; course. Matter or body cannot alter the direction of its own motion.*NWAD DIRECTION.3*

3. A straight line or course. A star appeared int eh direction of a certain tower. The ship sailed in a south-easterly direction.*NWAD DIRECTION.4*

4. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence; as the direction of public affairs; direction of domestic concerns; the direction of a bank.*NWAD DIRECTION.5*

5. Regularity; adjustment.*NWAD DIRECTION.6*

All chance, direction which thou canst not see.*NWAD DIRECTION.7*

6. Order; prescription; either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed. The employer gives directions to his workmen; the physician, to his patient.*NWAD DIRECTION.8*

7. The superscription of a letter, including the name, title and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended.*NWAD DIRECTION.9*

8. A body or board of directors.*NWAD DIRECTION.10*

DIRECTIVE, *a.*

1. Having the power of direction; as a directive rule.*NWAD DIRECTIVE.2*

2. Informing; instructing; shewing way.*NWAD DIRECTIVE.3*

DIRECTLY, *adv.*

1. In a straight lin or course; rectilineally; not in a winding course. Aim directly to the object. Gravity tends directly to the center of the earth.*NWAD DIRECTLY.2*

2. Immediately; soon; without delay; as, he will be with us directly.*NWAD DIRECTLY.3*

3. Openly; expressly, without circumlocution or ambiguity, or without a train or inferences.*NWAD DIRECTLY.4*

No man hath been so impious, as directly to condemn prayer.*NWAD DIRECTLY.5*

DIRECTNESS, *n.* Straightness; a straight course; nearness of way.

DIRECTOR, *n.*

1. One who directs; one who superintends, governs or manages; one who prescribes to others, by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counselor.*NWAD DIRECTOR.2*

2. That which directs; a rule; an ordinance.*NWAD DIRECTOR.3*

3. One appointed to transact the affairs of a company; as the director of a bank, or of the India Company.*NWAD DIRECTOR.4*

4. That which directs or controls by influence.*NWAD DIRECTOR.5*

Safety from external danger is the most powerful director of national conduct.*NWAD DIRECTOR.6*

5. In surgery, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulae; a guide for and incision-knife.*NWAD DIRECTOR.7*

DIRECTORIAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to directors or direction; containing direction or command.**

DIRECTORY, ***a.*** **Containing directions; enjoining; instructing.**

DIRECTORY, ***n.***

1. A guide; a rule to direct; particularly, a book containing directions for public worship, or religious services. The Bible is our best directory, in faith and practice.*NWAD DIRECTORY.3*

2. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, with their places of abode.*NWAD DIRECTORY.4*

3. The supreme council of France, in the late revolution.*NWAD DIRECTORY.5*

4. A board of directors.*NWAD DIRECTORY.6*

DIRECTRESS, ***n.*** **A female who directs or manages.**

DIRECTRIX, ***n.*** **A female who governs or directs.**

DIREFUL, ***a.*** **[See *Dire*.] Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; as direful fiend; a direful misfortune.**

DIREFULLY, ***adv.*** **Dreadfully; terribly; woefully.**

DIREMPTION, ***n.*** **[L.] A separation.**

DIRENESS, ***n.*** **Terribleness; horror; dismalness.**

DIREPTION, ***n.*** **[L.] The act of plundering.**

DIRGE, ***n.*** **Durj. [L., a word used in the funeral service.] A song**

or tune intended to express grief, sorrow and mourning; as a funeral dirge.

DIRIGENT, DIRECTRIX, *n.* [See *Direct*.] In geometry, the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure.

DIRK, *n.* Durk. A kind of dagger or poniard.

DIRK, *a.* Durk. Dark.

DIRK, *v.t.* durk.

1. To darken.*NWAD DIRK.4*

2. To poniard; to stab.*NWAD DIRK.5*

DIRT, *n.* durt.

1. Any foul or filthy substance; excrement; earth; mud; mire; dust; whatever adhering to any thing, renders it foul or unclean.*NWAD DIRT.2*

The fat closed, and the dirt came out. *Judges 3:22*.*NWAD DIRT.3*

Whose waters cast up mire and dirt. *Isaiah 57:20*.*NWAD DIRT.4*

2. Meanness; sordidness. [Not in use.]*NWAD DIRT.5*

DIRT, *v.t.* durt. To make foul or filthy; to soil; to bedaub; to pollute; to defile.

DIRTILY, *adv.* Durtily. [from dirty.]

1. In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily.*NWAD DIRTILY.2*

2. Meanly; sordidly; by low means.*NWAD DIRTILY.3*

DIRTINESS, *n.* Durtiness.

1. Filthiness; foulness; nastiness.*NWAD DIRTINESS.2*

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.*NWAD DIRTINESS.3*

DIRTY, *a.* Durty.

1. Foul; nasty; filthy; not clean; as dirty hands.*NWAD DIRTY.2*

2. Not clean; not pure; turbid; as dirty water.*NWAD DIRTY.3*

3. Cloudy; dark; dusky; as a dirty white.*NWAD DIRTY.4*

4. Mean; base; low; despicable; groveling; as a dirty fellow; a dirty employment.*NWAD DIRTY.5*

DIRTY, *v.t.* durty.

1. To foul; to make filthy; to soil; as, to dirty the clothes or hands.*NWAD DIRTY.7*

2. To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize; applied to reputation.*NWAD DIRTY.8*

DIRUPTION, *n.* [L., to burst.] A bursting or rending asunder. [See *Disruption*.]

DIS, a prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin, whence Fr. Des, Sp. Dis, and de may in some instances be the same word contracted. Dis denotes separation, a parting from; hence it has the force of a privative and negative, as in disarm, disoblige, disagree. In some cases, it still signifies separation, as in distribute, disconnect.

DISABILITY, *n.* [from disable.]

1. Want of competent natural or bodily power, strength or ability; weakness; impotence; as disability arising from infirmity or broken limbs.*NWAD DISABILITY.2*

2. Want of competent intellectual power or strength of mind; incapacity; as the disability of a deranged person to reason or to make contracts.*NWAD DISABILITY.3*

3. Want of competent means or instruments. [In this sense, inability is generally used.]*NWAD DISABILITY.4*

4. Want of legal qualifications; incapacity; as a disability to inherit an estate, when the ancestor has been attainted. [In this sense, it has a plural.]*NWAD DISABILITY.5*

Disability differs from inability, in denoting deprivation of ability; whereas inability denotes destitution of ability, either by deprivation or otherwise.*NWAD DISABILITY.6*

DISABLE, *v.t.* [dis and able.]

1. To render unable; to deprive of competent natural strength or power. A man is disabled to walk by a broken or paralytic leg, by sickness, etc.*NWAD DISABLE.2*

2. To deprive of mental power, as by destroying or weakening the understanding.*NWAD DISABLE.3*

3. To deprive of adequate means, instruments or resources. A nation may be disabled to carry on war by want of money. The loss of a ship may disable a man to prosecute commerce, or to pay his debts.*NWAD DISABLE.4*

4. To destroy the strength; or to weaken and impair so as to render incapable of action, service or resistance. A fleet is disabled by a storm, or by a battle. A ship is disabled by the loss of her masts or spars.*NWAD DISABLE.5*

5. To destroy or impair and weaken the means which render any thing active, efficacious or useful; to destroy or diminish any competent means.*NWAD DISABLE.6*

6. To deprive of legal qualifications, or competent power; to incapacitate; to render incapable.*NWAD DISABLE.7*

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood and disables his children to inherit.*NWAD DISABLE.8*

DISABLED, *pp.* Deprived of competent power, corporeal or

intellectual; rendered incapable; deprived of means.

DISABLEMENT, *n.* Weakness; disability; legal impediment.

DISABLING, *ppr.* Rendering unable or incapable; depriving of adequate power or capacity, or of legal qualifications.

DISABUSE, *v.t.* disabuze. [See *Abuse*.] To free from mistake; to undeceive; to disengage from fallacy or deception; to set right. It is our duty to disabuse ourselves of false notions and prejudices.

If men are now sufficiently enlightened to disabuse themselves of artifice, hypocrisy and superstition, they will consider this event as an era in their history.*NWAD DISABUSE.2*

DISABUSED, *pp.* Disabuzed. Undeceived.

DISABUSING, *ppr.* Disabuzing. Undeceiving.

DISACCOMMODATE, *v.t.* [dis and accommodate.] To put to inconvenience.

DISACCOMMODATION, *n.* [dis and accommodation.] A state of being unaccommodated; a state of being unprepared.

DISACCORD, *v.i.* [dis and accord.] To refuse assent. [Not used.]

DISACCUSTOM, *v.t.* [dis and accustom.] To neglect familiar or customary practice; to destroy the force of habit by disuse.

DISACCUSTOMED, *pp.* Disused; having neglected practice or familiar use.

DISACKNOWLEDGE, *v.t.* [dis and acknowledge.] To deny; to disown.

DISACKNOWLEDGED, *pp.* Denied; disowned.

DISACKNOWLEDGING, ***ppr.*** **Denying; disowning.**

DISACQUAINT, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Acquaint*****.] To dissolve acquaintance. [Little used.]**

DISACQUAINTANCE, ***n.*** **Neglect or disuse of familiarity, or familiar knowledge of.**

DISADORN, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of ornaments.**

DISADVANCE, ***v.t.*** **or** ***i.*** **To check; to halt. [Not in use.]**

DISADVANTAGE, ***n.***

1. That which prevents success, or renders it difficult; a state not favorable to successful operation. The army commenced an attack on the enemy, notwithstanding the disadvantage of its position.*NWAD DISADVANTAGE.2*

2. Any unfavorable state; a state in which some loss or injury may be sustained. Hence,*NWAD DISADVANTAGE.3*

3. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good; as, to sell goods to disadvantage.*NWAD DISADVANTAGE.4*

DISADVANTAGE, ***v.t.*** **To injure in interest; to prejudice.**

DISADVANTAGEABLE, ***a.*** **Not advantageous. [Not in use.]**

DISADVANTAGEOUS, ***a.*** **Unfavorable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; not adapted to promote interest, reputation or other good; as, the situation of an army is disadvantageous for attack or defense. We are apt to view characters int eh most disadvantageous lights.**

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner not favorable to success, or to interest, profit or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.**

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *n.* Unfavorableness to success; inconvenience; loss.

DISADVENTURE, *n.* Misfortune. [Not used.]

DISADVENTUROUS, *a.* Unprosperous. [Not used.]

DISAFFECT, *v.t.* [dis and affect.]

1. To alienate affection; to make less friendly to; to make less faithful to a person, party or cause, or less zealous to support it; to make discontented or unfriendly; as, an attempt was made to disaffect the army.*NWAD DISAFFECT.2*

2. To disdain, or dislike.*NWAD DISAFFECT.3*

3. To throw into disorder.*NWAD DISAFFECT.4*

DISAFFECTED, *pp.* or *a.* Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly; followed by with or to; as, these men are disaffected with the government, or disaffected to the king, or to the administration.

DISAFFECTEDLY, *adv.* In a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, *n.* The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTING, *ppr.* Alienating the affections; making less friendly.

DISAFFECTION, *n.*

1. Alienation of affection, attachment or good will; want of affection; or more generally, positive enmity, dislike or unfriendliness; disloyalty. It generally signifies more than indifference; as the disaffection of people to their prince or government; the disaffection of allies; disaffection to religion.*NWAD DISAFFECTION.2*

2. Disorder; bad constitution; in a physical sense. [Little

used.]*NWAD DISAFFECTION.3*

DISAFFECTIONATE, *a.* Not well disposed; not friendly.

DISAFFIRM, *v.t.* disafferm. [dis and affirm.]

1. To deny; to contradict.*NWAD DISAFFIRM.2*

2. To overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.*NWAD DISAFFIRM.3*

DISAFFIRMANCE, *n.*

1. Denial; negation; disproof; confutation.*NWAD DISAFFIRMANCE.2*

2. Overthrow or annulment, by the decision of a superior tribunal; as disaffirmance of judgment.*NWAD DISAFFIRMANCE.3*

DISAFFIRMED, *pp.* Denied; contradicted; overthrown.

DISAFFIRMING, *ppr.* Denying; contradicting; annulling.

DISAFFOREST, *v.t.* [dis and afforest.] To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.

By Charter 9. Hen. III many forests were disafforested*NWAD DISAFFOREST.2*

DISAFFORESTED, *pp.* Stripped of forest privileges.

DISAFFORESTING, *ppr.* Depriving of forest privileges.

DISAGGREGATE, *v.t.* [dis and aggregate.] To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

DISAGGREGATED, *pp.* Separated, as an aggregate mass.

DISAGGREGATING, ***ppr.*** **Separating, as the parts of an aggregate body.**

DISAGGREGATION, ***n.*** **The act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.**

DISAGREE, ***v.i.*** **[dis and agree.]**

1. To differ; to be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same; to be not exactly similar. Two ideas disagree, when they are not the same, or when they are not exactly alike. The histories of th same fact often disagree.*NWAD DISAGREE.2*

2. To differ, as in opinion; as, the best judges sometimes disagree.*NWAD DISAGREE.3*

Who shall decide when doctors disagree?*NWAD DISAGREE.4*

3. To be unsuitable. Medicine sometimes disagrees with the patient; food often disagrees with the stomach or the taste.*NWAD DISAGREE.5*

4. To differ; to be in opposition.*NWAD DISAGREE.6*

Men often reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it disagrees with their reason or preconceived opinions.*NWAD DISAGREE.7*

It is usually followed by with. But we say, I disagree to your proposal. The use of from after disagree is not common.*NWAD DISAGREE.8*

DISAGREEABLE, ***a.***

1. Contrary; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [Little used.]*NWAD DISAGREEABLE.2*

This conduct was disagreeable to her natural sincerity.*NWAD DISAGREEABLE.3*

2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind, or to the sense; but

expressing less than disgusting and odious. Behavior may be disagreeable to our minds; food may be disagreeable to the taste; many things are disagreeable to the sight; sounds may be disagreeable to the ear, and odors to the smell. Whatever is disagreeable gives some pain or uneasiness.*NWAD DISAGREEABLE.4*

DISAGREEABLENESS, *n.*

1. Unsuitableness; contrariety.*NWAD DISAGREEABLENESS.2*

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind, or to the senses; as the disagreeableness of anothers manners; the disagreeableness of a taste, sound or smell.*NWAD DISAGREEABLENESS.3*

DISAGREEABLY, *adv.* Unsuitable; unpleasantly; offensively.

DISAGREEING, *ppr.* Differing; not according or coinciding.

DISAGREEMENT, *n.*

1. Difference, either in form or essence; dissimilitude; diversity; as the disagreement of two ideas, of two pictures, of two stories or narrations.*NWAD DISAGREEMENT.2*

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments.*NWAD DISAGREEMENT.3*

3. Unsuitableness.*NWAD DISAGREEMENT.4*

DISALLIEGE, *v.t.* To alienate from allegiance. [Not in use.]

DISALLOW, *v.t.* [dis and allow.] To refuse permission, or not to permit; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful; not to authorize; to disapprove. God disallows that Christians should conform to the immoral practices of the world. A good man disallows every kind of profaneness.

2. To testify dislike or disapprobation; to refuse assent.*NWAD DISALLOW.2*

But if her father shall disallow her int he day that he heareth, not nay of her vows or her bonds--shall stand. *Numbers 30:5*.*NWAD DISALLOW.3*

3. Not to approve; not to receive; to reject.*NWAD DISALLOW.4*

To whom coming, as to a living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious. *1 Peter 2:4*.*NWAD DISALLOW.5*

4. Not to allow or admit as just; to reject; as, to disallow an account or charge.*NWAD DISALLOW.6*

DISALLOWABLE, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DISALLOWANCE, *n.* Disapprobation; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection.

DISALLOWED, *pp.* Not granted, permitted or admitted; disapproved; rejected.

DISALLOWING, *ppr.* Not permitting; not admitting; disapproving; rejecting.

DISALLY, *v.t.* [dis and ally.] To form an improper alliance.

DISANCHOR, *v.t.* [dis and anchor.] To force from its anchors, as a ship.

DISANGELICAL, *a.* Not angelical. [Not used.]

DISANIMATE, *v.t.* [dis and animate.]

1. To deprive of life. [Not used.]*NWAD DISANIMATE.2*

2. To deprive of spirit or courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject.*NWAD DISANIMATE.3*

DISANIMATED, *pp.* Discouraged; dispirited.

DISANIMATING, ***ppr.*** **Discouraging; disheartening.**

DISANIMATION, ***n.***

1. The act of discouraging; depression of spirits.*NWAD DISANIMATION.2*

2. Privation of life. [Not used.]*NWAD DISANIMATION.3*

DISANNUL, ***v.t.*** **[dis and annul. In this instance, the prefix dis is improperly used, and of no effect. But its use is well established.] To annul; to make void; to deprive of authority or force; to nullify; to abolish; as, to disannul a law or an ordinance.**

Wilt thou also disannul my judgment? *Job 40:8*; *Galatians 3:15*.*NWAD DISANNUL.2*

DISANNULLED, ***pp.*** **Annulled; vacated; made void.**

DISANNULLING, ***ppr.*** **Making void; depriving of authority or binding force.**

DISANNULMENT, ***n.*** **The act of making void; as the disannulment of a law or decree.**

Disannual differs from repeal, as the genus from the species. A repeal makes a law void by the same power that enacted it. Annulment or disannulment destroys its force and authority by repeal or by other means.*NWAD DISANNULMENT.2*

DISANOINT, ***v.t.*** **To render consecration invalid.**

DISAPPAREL, ***v.t.*** **To disrobe; to strip of raiment.**

DISAPPEAR, ***v.i.*** **[dis and appear.]**

1. To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view; to become invisible by vanishing or departing, or by being enveloped in any

thing that conceals, or by the interposition of an object. Darkness disappears at the access of light, and light disappears at the approach of darkness. A ship disappears by departure to a distance; the sun disappears in a fog, or behind a cloud, or in setting.*NWAD DISAPPEAR.2*

2. To cease; as, the epidemic has disappeared.*NWAD DISAPPEAR.3*

3. To withdraw from observation. The debtor disappears when he absconds.*NWAD DISAPPEAR.4*

DISAPPEARANCE, *n.* Cessation of appearance; a removal from sight.

DISAPPEARING, *ppr.* Vanishing; receding from the sight; becoming invisible.

DISAPPEARING, *n.* A vanishing or removal from sight.

DISAPPOINT, *v.t.* [dis and appoint; properly, to unfix or unsettle.]

1. To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire or intention; to frustrate; to balk; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped or expected. We say, a man is disappointed of his hopes or expectations, or his hopes, desires, intentions or expectations are disappointed. A bad season disappoints the farmer of his crops; a defeat disappoints an enemy of his spoil The man promised me a visit, by he disappointed me.*NWAD DISAPPOINT.2*

Without counsel purposes are disappointed. *Proverbs 15:22*.*NWAD DISAPPOINT.3*

2. To frustrate; to prevent an effect intended.*NWAD DISAPPOINT.4*

The retiring foe shrinks from the wound, and disappoints the blow.*NWAD DISAPPOINT.5*

DISAPPOINTED, ***pp.*** **Defeated of expectation, hope, desire, or design; frustrated.**

DISAPPOINTING, ***ppr.*** **Defeating of expectation, hope, desire or purpose; frustrating.**

DISAPPOINTMENT, *n.* Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire or intention; miscarriage of design or plan.

We are apt to complain of the disappointment of our hopes and schemes, but disappointments often prove blessings and save us from calamity or ruin.*NWAD DISAPPOINTMENT.2*

DISAPPRECIATE, *v.t.* [dis and appreciate.] To undervalue; not to esteem.

DISAPPROBATION, *n.* [dis and approbation.] A disapproving; dislike; the act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong, whether the act is expressed or not. We often disapprove, when we do not express disapprobation.

DISAPPROBATORY, *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.

DISAPPROPRIATE, *a.* [dis and appropriate.] Not appropriated, or not having appropriated church property; a disappropriate church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe and tithes are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the church become disappropriate, two ways.*NWAD DISAPPROPRIATE.2*

DISAPPROPRIATE, *v.t.*

1. To sever or separate, as an appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use.*NWAD DISAPPROPRIATE.4*

The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, disappropriated.*NWAD DISAPPROPRIATE.5*

2. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church.*NWAD DISAPPROPRIATE.6*

DISAPPROVAL, ***n.*** **Disapprobation; dislike.**

DISAPPROVE, ***v.t.***

1. To dislike; to condemn in opinion or judgment; to censure as wrong. We often disapprove the conduct of others, or public measures, whether we express an opinion or not. It is often followed by of; as, to disapprove of behavior. But modern usage inclines to omit of.*NWAD DISAPPROVE.2*

2. To manifest dislike or disapprobation; to reject, as disliked, what is proposed for sanction.*NWAD DISAPPROVE.3*

The sentence of the court-marital was disapproved by the commander in chief.*NWAD DISAPPROVE.4*

DISAPPROVED, ***pp.*** **Disliked; condemned; rejected.**

DISAPPROVING, ***ppr.*** **Disliking; condemning; rejecting from dislike.**

DISARD, ***n.*** **A prattler; a boasting talkier.**

DISARM, ***v.t.*** **s as z.**

1. To deprive of arms; to take the arms or weapons from, usually by force or authority; as, he disarmed his foes; the prince gave orders to disarm his subjects. With of before the thing taken away; as, to disarm one of his weapons.*NWAD DISARM.2*

2. To deprive of means of attack or defense; as, to disarm a venomous serpent.*NWAD DISARM.3*

3. To deprive of force, strength, or means of annoyance; to render harmless; to quell; as, to disarm rage or passion.*NWAD DISARM.4*

4. To strip; to divest of any thing injurious or threatening; as, piety disarms death of its terrors.*NWAD DISARM.5*

DISARMED, ***pp.*** **Deprived of arms; stripped of the means of**

defense or annoyance; rendered harmless; subdued.

DISARMING, *ppr.* Stripping of arms or weapons; subduing; rendering harmless.

DISARRANGE, *v.t.* [dis and arrange.] To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of parts. [See *Derange*, which is more generally used.]

DISARRANGEMENT, *n.* The act of disturbing order or method; disorder.

DISARRAY, *v.t.* [dis and array.]

1. To undress; to divest of clothes.*NWAD DISARRAY.2*

2. To throw into disorder; to rout, as troops.*NWAD DISARRAY.3*

DISARRAY, *n.*

1. Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order.*NWAD DISARRAY.5*

2. Undress.*NWAD DISARRAY.6*

DISARRAYED, *pp.* Divested of clothes or array; disordered.

DISARRAYING, *ppr.* Divesting of clothes; throwing into disorder.

DISASSIDUITY, *n.* Want of assiduity or care. [Not used.]

DISASSOCIATE, *v.t.* To disunite; to disconnect things associated.

DISASTER, *n.* Dizaster. [Gr., a star; a word of astrological origin.]

1. A blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet.*NWAD DISASTER.2*

2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event, especially a sudden misfortune; as, we met with many disasters on the road.*NWAD DISASTER.3*

DISASTER, *v.t.* To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet; also, to injure; to afflict.

DISASTERED, *pp.* Blasted; injured; afflicted.

DISASTROUS, *a.*

1. Unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning loss or injury; as, the day was disastrous; the battle proved disastrous; their fate was disastrous.*NWAD DISASTROUS.2*

Fly the pursuit of my disastrous love.*NWAD DISASTROUS.3*

2. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.*NWAD DISASTROUS.4*

The moon, in dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds.*NWAD DISASTROUS.5*

DISASTROUSLY, *adv.* Unfortunately; in a dismal manner.

DISASTROUSNESS, *n.* Unfortunateness; calamitousness.

DISAUTHORIZE, *v.t.* [dis and authorize.] To deprive of credit or authority. [Little used.]

DISAVOUCH, *v.t.* [dis and avouch. See *Vow*.] To retract profession; to deny; to disown. [Little used.]

DISAVOW, *v.t.* [dis and avow. See *Vow*.]

1. To deny; to disown; to deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting ones self; as, he was charged with embezzlement, but he disavows the fact. A man may disavow his name or signature; he may disavow a knowledge of a fact, or his concern in a transaction. Opposed to own or acknowledge.*NWAD DISAVOW.2*

2. To deny; to disown; to reject.*NWAD DISAVOW.3*

3. To dissent from; not to admit as true or justifiable; not to vindicate.*NWAD DISAVOW.4*

The Envoy disavowed some parts of the Presidents proclamation.*NWAD DISAVOW.5*

DISAVOWAL, *n.*

1. Denial; a disowning.*NWAD DISAVOWAL.2*

A disavowal of fear often proceeds from fear.*NWAD DISAVOWAL.3*

2. Rejection; a declining to vindicate.*NWAD DISAVOWAL.4*

DISAVOWED, *pp.* Denied; disowned.

DISAVOWING, *ppr.* Denying; disowning; rejecting as something not to be maintained or vindicated.

DISAVOWMENT, *n.* Denial; a disowning.

DISBAND, *v.t.* [dis and band.]

1. To dismiss from military service; to break up a band, or body of men enlisted; as, to disband an army or a regiment; to disband troops.*NWAD DISBAND.2*

2. To scatter; to disperse.*NWAD DISBAND.3*

DISBAND, *v.i.*

1. To retire from military service; to separate; to break up; as, the army, at the close of the war, disbands.*NWAD DISBAND.5*

2. To separate; to dissolve connection.*NWAD DISBAND.6*

Human society may disband. [Improper.]*NWAD DISBAND.7*

3. To be dissolved. [Not used.]*NWAD DISBAND.8*

When both rocks and all things shall disband.*NWAD DISBAND.9*

DISBANDED, *pp.* Dismissed from military service; separated.

DISBANDING, *ppr.* Dismissing from military service; separating; dissolving connection.

DISBARK, *v.t.* To land from a ship; to put on shore.

DISBELIEF, *n.* [dis and belief.] Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief.

Our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing.*NWAD DISBELIEF.2*

DISBELIEVE, *v.t.* [dis and believe.] Not to believe; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit. Some men disbelieve the inspiration of the scriptures, and the immortality of the soul.

DISBELIEVED, *pp.* Not believed; discredited.

DISBELIEVER, *n.* One who refuses belief; one who denies to be true or real.

DISBELIEVING, *ppr.* Withholding belief; discrediting.

DISBENCH, *v.t.* [dis and bench.] To drive from a bench or seat.

DISBLAME, *v.t.* To clear from blame. [Not used.]

DISBODIED, *a.* Disembodied, which is the word now used.

DISBOWEL, *v.t.* [dis and bowel.] To take out the intestines.

DISBRANCH, *v.t.* [dis and branch.]

1. To cut off or separate, as the branch of a tree. [Little used.]*NWAD DISBRANCH.2*

2. To deprive of branches. [Little used.]*NWAD DISBRANCH.3*

DISBUD, *v.t.* To deprive of buds or shoots.

DISBURDEN, *v.t.* [dis and burden. See *Burden*.]

1. To remove a burden from; to unload; to discharge.*NWAD DISBURDEN.2*

2. To throw off a burden; to disencumber; to clear of any thing weighty, troublesome or cumbersome; as, to disburden ones self of grief or care; to disburden of superfluous ornaments.*NWAD DISBURDEN.3*

DISBURDEN, *v.i.* To ease the mind; to be relieved.

DISBURDENED, *pp.* Eased of a burden; unloaded; disencumbered.

DISBURDENING, *ppr.* Unloading; discharging; throwing off a burden; disencumbering.

DISBURSE, *v.t.* disburs. To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; primarily, to pay money from a public chest or treasury, but applicable to a private purse.

DISBURSED, *pp.* Paid out; expended.

DISBURSEMENT, *n.* Disbursment.

1. The act of paying out, as money from a public or private chest.*NWAD DISBURSEMENT.2*

2. The money or sum paid out; as, the annual disbursements exceed the income.*NWAD DISBURSEMENT.3*

DISBURSER, ***n.*** **One who pays out or disburses money.**

DISBURSING, ***pp.*** **Paying out, or expending.**

DISC, ***n.*** **[L. See** *Disk***.] The face or breadth of the sun or moon; also, the width of the aperture of a telescope glass.**

DISCALCEATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., a shoe.] To pull off the shoes or sandals.**

DISCALCEATED, ***pp.*** **Stripped of shoes.**

DISCALCEATION, ***n.*** **The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals.**

DISCANDY, ***v.i.*** **[dis and candy.] To melt; to dissolve.**

DISCARD, ***v.t.***

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.*NWAD DISCARD.2*

2. To dismiss from service or employment, or from society; to cast off; as, to discard spies and informers; to discard an old servant; to discard an associate.*NWAD DISCARD.3*

3. To thrust away; to reject; as, to discard prejudices.*NWAD DISCARD.4*

DISCARDED, ***pp.*** **Thrown out; dismissed from service; rejected.**

DISCARDING, ***ppr.*** **Throwing out; dismissing from employment; rejecting.**

DISCARNATE, ***a.*** **[dia and L., flesh.] Stripped of flesh.**

DISCASE, ***v.t.*** **[dis and case.] To take off a covering from; to strip; to undress.**

DISCEPTATOR, *n.* [L.] One who arbitrates or decides. [Not used.]

DISCERN, *v.t.* s as z. [L., to separate or distinguish, Gr.]

1. To separate by the eye, or by the understanding. Hence,*NWAD DISCERN.2*

2. To distinguish; to see the difference between two or more things; to discriminate; as, to discern the blossom-buds from the leaf-buds of plants.*NWAD DISCERN.3*

Discern thou what is thine-- *Genesis 31:32*.*NWAD DISCERN.4*

3. To make the difference.*NWAD DISCERN.5*

For nothing else discerns the virtue or the vice.*NWAD DISCERN.6*

4. To discover; to see; to distinguish by the eye.*NWAD DISCERN.7*

I discerned among the youths, a young man void of understanding. *Proverbs 7:7*.*NWAD DISCERN.8*

5. To discover by the intellect; to distinguish; hence, to have knowledge of; to judge.*NWAD DISCERN.9*

So is my lord the king to discern good and bad. *2 Samuel 14:17*.*NWAD DISCERN.10*

A wise man's heart discerneth time and judgment. *Ecclesiastes 8:5*.*NWAD DISCERN.11*

DISCERN, *v.i.*

1. To see or understand the difference; to make distinction; as, to discern between good and evil, truth and falsehood.*NWAD DISCERN.13*

2. To have judicial cognizance.*NWAD DISCERN.14*

DISCERNED, *pp.* Distinguished; seen; discovered.

DISCERNER, ***n.***

1. One who sees, discovers or distinguishes; an observer.*NWAD DISCERNER.2*

2. One who knows and judges; one who has the power of distinguishing.*NWAD DISCERNER.3*

He was a great observer and discerner of mens natures and humors.*NWAD DISCERNER.4*

3. That which distinguishes; or that which causes to understand.*NWAD DISCERNER.5*

The word of God is quick and powerful--a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. *Hebrews 4:12*.*NWAD DISCERNER.6*

DISCERNIBLE, ***a.*** **That may be seen distinctly; discoverable by the eye or the understanding; distinguishable. A star is discernible by the eye; the identity or difference of ideas is discernible by the understanding.**

DISCERNIBLENESS, ***n.*** **Visibleness.**

DISCERNIBLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to be discerned, seen or discovered; visibly.**

DISCERNING, ***ppr.***

1. Distinguishing; seeing; discovering; knowing; judging.*NWAD DISCERNING.2*

2. *a.* Having power to discern; capable of seeing, discriminating, knowing and judging; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute; as a discerning man or mind.*NWAD DISCERNING.3*

DISCERNING, ***n.*** **The act of discerning; discernment.**

DISCERNINGLY, ***adv.*** **With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skillfully.**

DISCERNMENT, *n.* The act of discerning; also, the power or faculty of the mind, by which it distinguishes one thing from another, as truth from falsehood, virtue from vice; acuteness of judgment; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas, and their relations and tendencies. The errors of youth often proceed from the want of discernment.

DISCERP, *v.t.* [L.] To tear in pieces; to separate. [Not used.]

DISCERPIBILITY, *n.* Capability or liableness to be torn asunder or disunited.

DISCERPIBLE, *a.* [L., to seize, to tear. In some dictionaries it is written discerptible, on the authority of Glanville and More; and error indeed, but of little consequence, as the word is rarely or never used.] That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disunited by violence.

DISCERPTION, *n.* The act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts.

DISCESSION, *n.* [L.] Departure. [Not used.]

DISCHARGE, *v.t.*

1. To unload, as a ship; to take out, as a cargo; applied both to the ship and the loading. We say, to discharge a ship; but more generally, to discharge a cargo or the lading of the ship.*NWAD DISCHARGE.2*

2. To free from any load or burden; to throw off or exonerate; as, discharge of business.*NWAD DISCHARGE.3*

3. To throw off a load or charge; to let fly; to shoot; applied to fire-arms; as, to dis-charge a pistol or a cannon; or to discharge a ball or grape-shot.*NWAD DISCHARGE.4*

4. To pay; as, to discharge a debt, a bond, a note.*NWAD DISCHARGE.5*

5. To send away, as a creditor by payment of what is due to him. He discharge his creditors.*NWAD DISCHARGE.6*

6. To free from claim or demand; to give an acquittance to, or a receipt in full, as to a debtor. The creditor discharged his debtor.*NWAD DISCHARGE.7*

7. To free from an obligation; as, to discharge a man from further duty or service; to discharge a surety.*NWAD DISCHARGE.8*

8. To clear from an accusation or crime; to acquit; to absolve; to set free; with of; as, to discharge a man of all blame.*NWAD DISCHARGE.9*

9. To throw off or out; to let fly; to give vent to; as, to discharge a horrible oath; to discharge fury or vengeance.*NWAD DISCHARGE.10*

10. To perform or execute, as a duty or office considered as a charge. One man discharges the office of a sheriff; another that of a priest. We are all bound to discharge the duties of piety, of benevolence and charity.*NWAD DISCHARGE.11*

11. To divest of an office or employment; to dismiss from service; as, to discharge a steward or a servant; to discharge a soldier or seaman; to discharge a jury.*NWAD DISCHARGE.12*

12. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.*NWAD DISCHARGE.13*

Discharge your powers to their several counties.*NWAD DISCHARGE.14*

13. To emit or send out; as, an ulcer discharges pus; a pipe discharges water.*NWAD DISCHARGE.15*

14. To release; to liberate from confinement; as, to discharge a prisoner.*NWAD DISCHARGE.16*

15. To put away; to remove; to clear from; to destroy. In general, to throw off any load or incumbrance; to free or clear.*NWAD*

DISCHARGE.17

DISCHARGE, *v.i.* To break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not discharge.*NWAD DISCHARGE.19*

DISCHARGE, *n.*

1. An unloading, as of a ship; as the discharge of a cargo.*NWAD DISCHARGE.21*

2. A throwing out; vent; emission; applied to a fluid, a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out; as the discharge of water from a spring, or from a spout; applied to fire-arms, an explosion; as a discharge of cannon.*NWAD DISCHARGE.22*

3. That which is thrown out; matter emitted; as a thin serous discharge; a purulent discharge.*NWAD DISCHARGE.23*

4. Dismission from office or service; or the writing which evidences the dismission. The general, the soldier, obtains a discharge.*NWAD DISCHARGE.24*

5. Release from obligation, debt or penalty; or the writing which is evidence of it; an acquittance; as, the debtor has a discharge.*NWAD DISCHARGE.25*

6. Absolution from a crime or accusation; acquittance.*NWAD DISCHARGE.26*

7. Ransom; liberation; price paid for deliverance.*NWAD DISCHARGE.27*

8. Performance; execution; applied to an office, trust or duty. A good man is faithful in the discharge of his duties, public and private.*NWAD DISCHARGE.28*

9. Liberation; release from imprisonment or other confinement.*NWAD DISCHARGE.29*

10. Exemption; escape.*NWAD DISCHARGE.30*

There is no discharge in that war. *Ecclesiastes 8:8*.*NWAD DISCHARGE.31*

11. Payment, as of a debt.*NWAD DISCHARGE.32*

DISCHARGED, *pp.* Unloaded; let off; shot; thrown out; dismissed from service; paid; released; acquitted; freed from debt or penalty; liberated; performed; executed.

DISCHARGER, *n.*

1. He that discharges in any manner.*NWAD DISCHARGER.2*

2. One who fires a gun.*NWAD DISCHARGER.3*

3. In electricity, an instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, etc., by opening a communication between the two surfaces.*NWAD DISCHARGER.4*

DISCHARGING, *pp.* Unlading; letting fly; shooting; throwing out; emiting; dismissing from service; paying; releasing from debt, obligation or claim; acquitting; liberating; performing; executing.

DISCHURCH, *v.t.* To deprive of the rank of a church.

DISCIDE, *v.t.* To divide; to cut in pieces. [Not used.]

DISCINCT, *a.* Ungirded.

DISCIND, *v.t.* To cut in two. [Not used.]

DISCIPLE, *n.* [L., to learn.]

1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another; as the disciples of Plato.*NWAD DISCIPLE.2*

2. A follower; an adherent to the doctrines of another. Hence the constant attendants of Christ were called his disciples; and hence all Christians are called his disciples, as they profess to learn and receive his doctrines and precepts.*NWAD DISCIPLE.3*

DISCIPLE, *v.t.*

1. To teach; to train, or bring up.*NWAD DISCIPLE.5*

2. To make disciples of; to convert to doctrines or principles.*NWAD DISCIPLE.6*

This authority he employed in sending missionaries to disciple all nations.*NWAD DISCIPLE.7*

3. To punish; to discipline. [Not in use.]*NWAD DISCIPLE.8*

DISCIPLED, *pp.* Taught; trained; brought up; made a disciple.

DISCIPLE-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a disciple.

DISCIPLESHIP, *n.* The state of a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts.

DISCIPLINABLE, *a.* [See *Discipline*.]

1. Capable of instruction, and improvement in learning.*NWAD DISCIPLINABLE.2*

2. That may be subjected to discipline; as a disciplinable offense, in church government.*NWAD DISCIPLINABLE.3*

3. Subject or liable to discipline, as the member of a church.*NWAD DISCIPLINABLE.4*

DISCIPLINABLENESS, *n.*

1. Capacity of receiving instruction by education.*NWAD DISCIPLINABLENESS.2*

2. The state of being subject to discipline.*NWAD DISCIPLINABLENESS.3*

DISCIPLINANT, *n.* One of a religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or other rigid discipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, *n.* One who disciplines; one versed in rules, principles and practice, and who teaches them with precision; particularly, one who instructs in military and naval tactics and maneuvers. It is chiefly used in the latter sense, and especially for one who is well versed in, or teaches with exactness, military exercises and evolutions.

2. A puritan or presbyterian; so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline. [I believe not now used.]*NWAD DISCIPLINARIAN.3*

DISCIPLINARY, *a.*

1. Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline or government; promoting discipline; as, certain canons of the church are disciplinary.*NWAD DISCIPLINARY.2*

2. Relating to a regular course of education; intended for instruction.*NWAD DISCIPLINARY.3*

The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers and disappointments, are disciplinary and remedial.*NWAD DISCIPLINARY.4*

DISCIPLINE, *n.* [L., to learn.]

1. Education; instruction; cultivation and improvement, comprehending instruction in arts, sciences, correct sentiments, morals and manners, and due subordination to authority.*NWAD DISCIPLINE.2*

2. Instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; as military discipline,

which includes instruction in manual exercise, evolutions and subordination.*NWAD DISCIPLINE.3*

3. Rule of government; method of regulating principles and practice; as the discipline prescribed for the church.*NWAD DISCIPLINE.4*

4. Subjection to laws, rules, order, precepts or regulations; as, the troops are under excellent discipline; the passions should be kept under strict discipline.*NWAD DISCIPLINE.5*

5. Correction; chastisement; punishment intended to correct crimes or errors; as the discipline of the strap.*NWAD DISCIPLINE.6*

6. In ecclesiastical affairs, the execution of the laws by which the church is governed, and infliction of the penalties enjoined against offenders, who profess the religion of Jesus Christ.*NWAD DISCIPLINE.7*

7. Chastisement or bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent in the Romish Church; or that chastisement or external mortification which a religious person inflicts on himself.*NWAD DISCIPLINE.8*

DISCIPLINE, ***v.t.***

1. To instruct or educate; to inform the mind; to prepare by instructing in correct principles and habits; as, to discipline youth for a profession, or for future usefulness.*NWAD DISCIPLINE.10*

2. To instruct and govern; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; as, to discipline troops or an army.*NWAD DISCIPLINE.11*

3. To correct; to chastise; to punish.*NWAD DISCIPLINE.12*

4. To execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life.*NWAD DISCIPLINE.13*

5. To advance and prepare by instruction.*NWAD DISCIPLINE.14*

DISCIPLINED, ***pp.*** **Instructed; educated; subjected to rules and**

regulations; corrected; chastised; punished; admonished.

DISCIPLINING, *pp.* Instructing; educating; subjecting to order and subordination; correcting; chastising; admonishing; punishing.

DISCLAIM, *v.t.* [dis and claim.]

1. To disown; to disavow; to deny the possession of; to reject as not belonging to ones self. A man disclaims all knowledge of a particular transaction; he disclaims every pretension to eloquence; he disclaims nay right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbor; he disclaims all pretensions to military skill. It is opposed to claim or challenge.*NWAD DISCLAIM.2*

2. To renounce; to reject; as, to disclaim the authority of the pope.*NWAD DISCLAIM.3*

3. To deny all claim. A tenant may disclaim to hold of his lord.*NWAD DISCLAIM.4*

DISCLAIM, *v.i.* To disavow all part or share. [Unusual.]

Nature disclaims in thee.*NWAD DISCLAIM.6*

DISCLAIMATION, ***n.*** **The act of disclaiming; a disavowing. [Not used.]**

DISCLAIMED, ***pp.*** **Disowned; disavowed; rejected; denied.**

DISCLAIMER, ***n.***

1. A person who disclaims, disowns or renounces.*NWAD DISCLAIMER.2*

2. In law, an express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise.*NWAD DISCLAIMER.3*

DISCLAIMING, ***ppr.*** **Disowning; disavowing; denying; renouncing.**

DISCLOSE, ***v.t.*** **discloze. [dis and close; L. See *Close*.]**

1. To uncover; to open; to remove a cover from, and lay open to the view.*NWAD DISCLOSE.2*

The shells being broken, the stone included in them is disclosed.*NWAD DISCLOSE.3*

2. To discover; to lay open to the view; to bring to light. Events have disclosed the designs of the ministry.*NWAD DISCLOSE.4*

3. To reveal by words; to tell; to utter; as, to disclose the secret thoughts of the heart.*NWAD DISCLOSE.5*

4. To make known; to show in any manner. A blush may disclose a secret passion in the breast.*NWAD DISCLOSE.6*

5. To open; to hatch. [Not used.]*NWAD DISCLOSE.7*

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun discloseth them.*NWAD DISCLOSE.8*

DISCLOSE, *n.* Discovery.

DISCLOSED, *pp.* Uncovered; opened to view; made known; revealed; told; uttered.

DISCLOSER, *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

DISCLOSING, *ppr.* Uncovering; opening to view; revealing; making known; telling.

DISCLOSURE, *n.* Disclozhur.

1. The act of disclosing; an uncovering and opening to view; discovery.*NWAD DISCLOSURE.2*

2. The act of revealing; utterance of what was secret; a telling.*NWAD DISCLOSURE.3*

3. The act of making known what was concealed.*NWAD DISCLOSURE.4*

4. That which is disclosed or made known.*NWAD DISCLOSURE.5*

DISCLUSION, *n.* Discluzhun. [L.] An emission; a throwing out. [Little used.]

DISCOAST, *v.i.* To depart from; to quit the coast. [Not used.]

DISCOHERENT, *a.* Incoherent. The latter is generally used.

DISCOID, *n.* Something in form of a discus or disk.

DISCOID, DISCOIDAL, *a.* Having the form of a disk. Discoid or discous flowers, are compound flowers, not radiated, but the florets all tubular, as the tansy, southern-wood, etc.

DISCOLOR, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To alter the natural hue or color of; to stain; to tinge. A drop of wine will discolor a glass of water; silver is discolored by sea-

water.*NWAD DISCOLOR.2*

2. To change any color, natural or artificial; to alter a color partially. It differs from color and dye, in denoting a partial alteration, rather than an entire change of color.*NWAD DISCOLOR.3*

3. Figuratively, to alter the complexion; to change the appearance; as, to discolor ideas.*NWAD DISCOLOR.4*

DISCOLORATION, *n.*

1. The act of altering the color; a staining.*NWAD DISCOLORATION.2*

2. Alteration of color; stain; as spots and discolorations of the skin.*NWAD DISCOLORATION.3*

3. Alteration of complexion or appearance.*NWAD DISCOLORATION.4*

DISCOLORED, *pp.*

1. Altered in color; stained.*NWAD DISCOLORED.2*

2. *a.* Variegated; being of divers colors.*NWAD DISCOLORED.3*

DISCOLORING, *ppr.* Altering the color of hue; staining; changing the complexion.

DISCOMFIT, *v.t.* [L., to fasten, to nail; to fix.] To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanquish.

Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. *Exodus 17:13*.*NWAD DISCOMFIT.2*

He, fugitive, declined superior strength, discomfited, pursued.*NWAD DISCOMFIT.3*

DISCOMFIT, *n.* Rout; dispersion; defeat; overthrow.

DISCOMFITED, *pp.* Routed; defeated; overthrown.

DISCOMFITING, *ppr.* Routing; defeating.

DISCOMFITURE, *n.* Rout; defeat in battle; dispersion; overthrow.

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great discomfiture. *1 Samuel 14:20*.*NWAD DISCOMFITURE.2*

2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.*NWAD DISCOMFITURE.3*

DISCOMFORT, *n.* [dis and comfort.] Uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; inquietude.

DISCOMFORT, *v.t.* To disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject.

DISCOMFORTABLE, *a.*

1. Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad. [Little used.]*NWAD DISCOMFORTABLE.2*

2. Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort. [Not used.] [Instead of this word, uncomfortable is used.]*NWAD DISCOMFORTABLE.3*

DISCOMFORTED, *pp.* Made uneasy; disturbed; pained; grieved.

DISCOMFORTING, *ppr.* Disturbing peace and happiness; making uneasy; grieving.

DISCOMMEND, *v.t.* [dis and commend.] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

I do not discommend the lofty style in tragedy.*NWAD DISCOMMEND.2*

DISCOMMENDABLE, *a.* Blamable; censurable; deserving

disapprobation.

DISCOMMENDABLENESS, *n.* Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation.

DISCOMMENDATION, *n.* Blame; censure; reproach.

DISCOMMENDER, *n.* One who discommends; a dispraiser.

DISCOMMENDING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

DISCOMMODE, *v.t.* To put to inconvenience; to incommode; to molest; to trouble. [Discommodate is not used.]

DISCOMMODED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience; molested; incommoded.

DISCOMMODING, *ppr.* Putting to inconvenience; giving trouble to.

DISCOMMODIOUS, *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome.

DISCOMMODITY, *n.* Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage.

DISCOMMON, *v.t.* [dis and common.]

1. To appropriate common land; to separate and inclose common.*NWAD DISCOMMON.2*

2. To deprive of the privileges of a place.*NWAD DISCOMMON.3*

DISCOMPLEXION, *v.t.* To change the complexion or color. [Not used.]

DISCOMPOSE, *v.t.* discompoze. [dis and compose.]

1. To unsettle; to disorder; to disturb; applied to things.*NWAD DISCOMPOSE.2*

2. To disturb peace and quietness; to agitate; to ruffle; applied to the temper or mind; expressing less agitation than fret and vex, or expressing vexation with decorum.*NWAD DISCOMPOSE.3*

3. To displace; to discard. [Not in use.]*NWAD DISCOMPOSE.4*

DISCOMPOSED, *pp.* Unsettled; disordered; ruffled; agitated; disturbed.

DISCOMPOSING, *ppr.* Unsettling; putting out of order; ruffling; agitating; disturbing tranquility.

DISCOMPOSITION, *n.* Inconsistency. [Not used.]

DISCOMPOSURE, *n.* Discompozhur. Disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation; as discomposure of mind.

DISCONCERT, *v.t.* [dis and concert.]

1. To break or interrupt any order, plan or harmonious scheme; to defeat; to frustrate. The emperor disconcerted the plans of his enemy. Their schemes were disconcerted.*NWAD DISCONCERT.2*

2. To unsettle the mind; to discompose; to disturb; to confuse. An unexpected question may disconcert the ablest advocate in his argument.*NWAD DISCONCERT.3*

DISCONCERTED, *pp.* Broken; interrupted; disordered; defeated; unsettled; discomposed; confused.

DISCONCERTING, *ppr.* Disordering; defeating; discomposing; disturbing.

DISCONCERTION, *n.* The act of disconcerting.

DISCONFORMITY, *n.* [dis and conformity.] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

DISCONGRUITY, *n.* [dis and congruity.] Want of congruity;

incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.

DISCONNECT, *v.t.* [dis and connect.] To separate; to disunite; to dissolve connection.

The commonwealth would, in a few generations, crumble away, be disconnected into the dust and powder of individuality--*NWAD DISCONNECT.2*

This restriction disconnects bank paper and the precious metals.*NWAD DISCONNECT.3*

DISCONNECTED, *pp.* Separated; disunited. This word is not synonymous with unconnected, though often confounded with it. Disconnected implies a previous connection; unconnected does not necessarily imply any previous union.

DISCONNECTING, *ppr.* Separating; disuniting.

DISCONNECTION, *n.* The act of separating, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members, but weakness, disconnection and confusion.*NWAD DISCONNECTION.2*

DISCONSENT, *v.i.* [dis and consent.] To differ; to disagree; not to consent.

DISCONSOLATE, *a.* [dis and L.] [See *Console*.]

1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy; as a parent, bereaved of an only child and disconsolate.*NWAD DISCONSOLATE.2*

2. Not affording comfort; cheerless; as the disconsolate darkness of a winters night.*NWAD DISCONSOLATE.3*

DISCONSOLATELY, ***adv.*** **In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.**

DISCONSOLATENESS, ***n.*** **The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.**

DISCONSOLATION, ***n.*** **Want of comfort.**

DISCONTENT, ***n.*** **[dis and content.] Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction at any present state of things.**

DISCONTENT, ***a.*** **Uneasy; dissatisfied.**

DISCONTENT, ***v.t.*** **To make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy.**

DISCONTENTED, ***pp.*** **or** ***a.*** **Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet; as, discontented citizens make bad subjects.**

DISCONTENTEDLY, ***adv.*** **In a discontented manner or mood.**

DISCONTENTEDNESS, ***n.*** **Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.**

DISCONTENTING, ***a.*** **Giving uneasiness.**

DISCONTENTMENT, ***n.*** **The state of being uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude; discontent.**

DISCONTINUANCE, ***n.*** **[See *Discontinue*.]**

1. Want of continuance; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance; as a discontinuance of conversation or intercourse.*NWAD DISCONTINUANCE.2*

2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union; disruption.*NWAD DISCONTINUANCE.3*

3. In law, a breaking off or interruption of possession, as where a

tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffee, or in tail, which he has not power to do; in this case, the entry of the feoffee is lawful, during the life of the feoffor; but if he retains possession after the death of the feoffor, it is an injury which is termed a discontinuance, the legal estate of the heir in tail being discontinued, till a recovery can be had in law.*NWAD DISCONTINUANCE.4*

4. Discontinuance of a suit, is when a plaintiff leaves a chasm in the proceedings in his cause, as by not continuing the process regularly from day to day; in which case the defendant is not bound to attend. Formerly the demise of the king caused a discontinuance of all suits; but this is remedied by statute 1. Ed. VI.*NWAD DISCONTINUANCE.5*

DISCONTINUATION, *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series.

DISCONTINUE, *v.t.* [dis and continue.]

1. To leave off; to cause to cease, as a practice or habit; to stop; to put an end to; as, to discontinue the intemperate use of spirits. Inveterate customs are not discontinued without inconvenience.*NWAD DISCONTINUE.2*

The depredations on our commerce were not to be discontinued.*NWAD DISCONTINUE.3*

2. To break off; to interrupt.*NWAD DISCONTINUE.4*

3. To cease to take or receive; as, to discontinue a daily prayer.*NWAD DISCONTINUE.5*

DISCONTINUE, *v.i.*

1. To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long enjoyed right.*NWAD DISCONTINUE.7*

Thyself shalt discontinue from thine heritage. *Jeremiah 17:4*.*NWAD*

DISCONTINUE.8

2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance. [Little used.]*NWAD DISCONTINUE.9*

DISCONTINUED, *pp.* Left off; interrupted; broken off.

DISCONTINUER, *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice.

DISCONTINUING, *ppr.* Ceasing; interrupting; breaking off.

DISCONTINUITY, *n.* Disunion of parts; want of cohesion.

DISCONTINUOUS, *a.*

1. Broken off; interrupted.*NWAD DISCONTINUOUS.2*

2. Separated; wide; gaping.*NWAD DISCONTINUOUS.3*

DISCONVENIENCE, *n.* [dis and convenience.] Incongruity; disagreement. [Little used.]

DISCONVENIENT, *a.* Incongruous.

DISCORD, *n.* [L.]

1. Disagreement among persons or things. Between persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces angry passions, contest, disputes, litigation or war. Discord may exist between families, parties and nations.*NWAD DISCORD.2*

2. Disagreement; want of order; a clashing.*NWAD DISCORD.3*

All discord, harmony not understood.*NWAD DISCORD.4*

3. In music, disagreement of sounds; dissonance; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating and disagreeable to the ear; or an interval whose extremes do not coalesce. Thus the second and the seventh, when sounded together, make a discord. The term

discord is applied to each of the two sounds which form the dissonance, and to the interval; but more properly to the mixed sound of dissonant tones. It is opposed to concord and harmony.*NWAD DISCORD.5*

DISCORD, *v.i.* To disagree; to jar; to clash; not to suit; not to be coincident. [Not in use.]

DISCORDANCE, DISCORDANCY, *n.* [L.] Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency; as a discordance of opinions, or of sounds.

DISCORDANT, *a.* [L.]

1. Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance; as discordant opinions; discordant rules or principles.*NWAD DISCORDANT.2*

2. Opposite; contrarious; not coincident; as the discordant attractions of comets, or of different planets.*NWAD DISCORDANT.3*

3. Dissonant; not in unison; not harmonious; not accordant harsh; jarring; as discordant notes or sounds.*NWAD DISCORDANT.4*

DISCORDANTLY, *adv.* Dissonantly; in a discordant manner; inconsistently; in a manner to jar or clash; in disagreement with another, or with itself.

DISCORDFUL, *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious.

DISCOUNSEL, *v.t.* To dissuade. [Not in use.]

DISCOUNT, *n.* [See *Count*. Literally, a counting back or from.]

1. A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment; an allowance or deduction from a sum due, or from a credit; a certain rate per cent deducted from the credit price of goods sold, on account of prompt payment; or any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time. Thus the merchant

who gives a credit of three months will deduct a certain rate per cent for payment in hand, and the holder of a note or bill of exchange will deduct a certain rate per cent of the amount of the note or bill for advanced payment, which deduction is called a discount.*NWAD DISCOUNT.2*

2. Among bankers, the deduction of a sum for advanced payment; particularly, the deduction of the interest on a sum lent, at the time of lending. The discounts at banking institutions are usually the amount of legal interest paid by the borrower, and deducted from the sum borrowed, at the commencement of the credit.*NWAD DISCOUNT.3*

3. The sum deducted or refunded; as, the discount was five per cent.*NWAD DISCOUNT.4*

4. The act of discounting. A note is lodged in the bank for discount. The banks have suspended discounts.*NWAD DISCOUNT.5*

DISCOUNT, *v.t.*

1. To deduct a certain sum or rate per cent from the principal sum. Merchants discount five or six per cent, for prompt or for advanced payment.*NWAD DISCOUNT.7*

2. To lend or advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per cent from the principal, at the time of the loan or advance. The banks discount notes and bills of exchange, on good security.*NWAD DISCOUNT.8*

The first rule--to discount only unexceptionable paper.*NWAD DISCOUNT.9*

DISCOUNT, *v.i.* To lend or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan. The banks discount for sixty or ninety days, sometimes for longer terms.

DISCOUNTABLE, *a.* That may be discounted. Certain forms are necessary to render notes discountable at a bank. A bill may be discountable for more than sixty days.

DISCOUNT-DAY, ***n.*** **The day of the week on which a bank discounts notes and bills.**

DISCOUNTED, ***pp.***

1. Deducted from a principal sum; paid back; refunded or allowed; as, the sum of five per cent was discounted.*NWAD DISCOUNTED.2*

2. Having the amount lent on discount or deduction of a sum in advance; as, the bill was discounted for sixty days.*NWAD DISCOUNTED.3*

DISCOUNTENANCE, ***v.t.*** **[dis and countenance.]**

1. To abash; to ruffle or discompose the countenance; to put to shame; to put out of countenance. [Not used.]*NWAD DISCOUNTENANCE.2*

How would one look from his majestic brow--Discountenance her despised.*NWAD DISCOUNTENANCE.3*

2. To discourage; to check; to restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment. The good citizen will discountenance vice by every lawful means.*NWAD DISCOUNTENANCE.4*

DISCOUNTENANCE, ***n.*** **Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.**

He thought a little discountenance on those persons would suppress that spirit.*NWAD DISCOUNTENANCE.6*

DISCOUNTENANCED, ***pp.*** **Abashed; discouraged; checked; frowned on.**

DISCOUNTENANCER, ***n.*** **One who discourages by cold treatment, frowns, censure or expression of disapprobation; one who checks or depresses by unfriendly regards.**

DISCOUNTENANCING, *ppr.* Abashing; discouraging; checking by disapprobation or unfriendly regards.

DISCOUNTER, *n.* One who advances money on discounts.

DISCOUNTING, *ppr.*

1. Deducting a sum for prompt or advanced payment.*NWAD DISCOUNTING.2*

2. Lending on discount.*NWAD DISCOUNTING.3*

DISCOUNTING, *n.* The act or practice of lending money on discounts.

The profitable business of a bank consists in discounting.*NWAD DISCOUNTING.5*

DISCOURAGE, *v.t.* discurage. [dis and courage. See *Courage*.]

1. To extinguish the courage of; to dishearten; to depress the spirits; to deject; to deprive of confidence.*NWAD DISCOURAGE.2*

Fathers, provoke not your children, lest they be discouraged. *Colossians 3:21*.*NWAD DISCOURAGE.3*

2. To deter from any thing; with from.*NWAD DISCOURAGE.4*

Why discourage ye the hearts of the children of Israel from going over into the land which the Lord hath given them? *Numbers 32:7*.*NWAD DISCOURAGE.5*

3. To attempt to repress or prevent; to dissuade from; as, to discourage an effort.*NWAD DISCOURAGE.6*

DISCOURAGED, *pp.* Discuraged. Disheartened; deprived of courage or confidence; depressed in spirits; dejected; checked.

DISCOURAGEMENT, *n.* Discuragement.

1. The act of disheartening, or depriving of courage; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; the act of depressing confidence.*NWAD DISCOURAGEMENT.2*

2. That which destroys or abates courage; that which depresses confidence or hope; that which deters or tends to deter from an undertaking, or from the prosecution of any thing. Evil examples are great discouragements to virtue. The revolution was commenced under every possible discouragement.*NWAD DISCOURAGEMENT.3*

DISCOURAGER, *n.* Discurager. One who discourages; one who disheartens, or depresses the courage; one who impresses or fear of success; one who dissuades from an undertaking.

DISCOURAGING, *ppr.* Discuraging.

1. Disheartening; depressing courage.*NWAD DISCOURAGING.2*

2 . *a.* Tending to dishearten, or to depress the courage; as discouraging prospects.*NWAD DISCOURAGING.3*

DISCOURSE, *n.* Discors. [L., to run.]

1. The act of the undertaking, by which it passes from premises to consequences; the act which connects propositions, and deduces conclusions from them. [This sense is now obsolete.]*NWAD DISCOURSE.2*

2. Literally, a running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words, either to individuals, to companies, or to public assemblies. Discourse to an individual or to a small company is called conversation or talk; mutual interchange or thoughts; mutual intercourse of language. It is applied to the familiar communication of thoughts by an individual, or to the mutual communication of two or more. We say, I was pleased with his discourse, and he heard our discourse.*NWAD DISCOURSE.3*

The vanquished party with the victors joined, nor wanted sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind.*NWAD DISCOURSE.4*

3. Effusion of language; speech.*NWAD DISCOURSE.5*

4. A written treatise; a formal dissertation; as the discourse of Plutarch on garrulity; of Cicero on old age.*NWAD DISCOURSE.6*

5. A sermon, uttered or written. We say, an extemporaneous discourse, or a written discourse.*NWAD DISCOURSE.7*

DISCOURSE, *v.i.*

1. To talk; to converse; to but it expresses rather more formality than talk. He discoursed with us an hour on the events of the war. We discoursed together on our mutual concerns.*NWAD DISCOURSE.9*

2. To communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner; to treat upon in a solemn, set manner; as, to discourse on the properties of the circle; the preacher discoursed on the nature and effects of faith.*NWAD DISCOURSE.10*

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.*NWAD DISCOURSE.11*

DISCOURSE, *v.t.* To treat of; to talk over; to discuss. [Not used.]

Let use discourse our fortunes.*NWAD DISCOURSE.13*

DISCOURSER, *n.*

1. One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer.*NWAD DISCOURSER.2*

2. The writer of a treatise or dissertation.*NWAD DISCOURSER.3*

DISCOURSING, *ppr.* Talking; conversing; preaching; discussing; treating at some length or in a formal manner.

DISCOURSIVE, *a.*

1. Reasoning; passing from premises to consequences.*NWAD*

DISCOURSIVE.2

2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.*NWAD DISCOURSIVE.3*

The epic is interlaced with dialogue or discoursive scenes.*NWAD DISCOURSIVE.4*

DISCOURTEOUS, *a.* Discurteous. [dis and courteous.] Uncivil; rude; uncomplaisant; wanting in good manners; as discourteous knight.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, *adv.* Discurteously. In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

DISCOURTESY, *n.* Discurtesy. [dis and courtesy.] Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners; act of disrespect.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes error a fault, and truth discourtesy.*NWAD DISCOURTESY.2*

DISCOURTSHIP, *n.* Want of respect.

DISCOUS, *a.* [L.] Broad; flat; wide; used of the middle plain and flat part of some flowers.

DISCOVER, *v.t.* [See *Cover*.]

1. Literally, to uncover; to remove a covering. *Isaiah 22:8*.*NWAD DISCOVER.2*

2. To lay open to the view; to disclose; to show; to make visible; to expose to view something before unseen or concealed.*NWAD DISCOVER.3*

Go, draw aside the curtains and discover the several caskets to this noble prince.*NWAD DISCOVER.4*

He discovereth deep things out of darkness. *Job 12:22*.*NWAD DISCOVER.5*

Law can discover sin, but not remove.*NWAD DISCOVER.6*

3. To reveal; to make known.*NWAD DISCOVER.7*

We will discover ourselves to them. *1 Samuel 14:8*.*NWAD DISCOVER.8*

Discover not a secret to another. *Proverbs 25:9*.*NWAD DISCOVER.9*

4. To espy; to have the first sight of; as, a man at mast-head

discovered land.*NWAD DISCOVER.10*

When we had discovered Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. *Acts 21:3*.*NWAD DISCOVER.11*

5. To find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of something sought or before unknown. Columbus discovered the variation of the magnetic needle. We often discover our mistakes, when too late to prevent their evil effects.*NWAD DISCOVER.12*

6. To detect; as, we discovered the artifice; the thief, finding himself discovered, attempted to escape.*NWAD DISCOVER.13*

Discover differs from invent. We discover what before existed, though to us unknown; we invent what did not before exist.*NWAD DISCOVER.14*

DISCOVERABLE, ***a.***

1. That may be discovered; that may be brought to light, or exposed to view.*NWAD DISCOVERABLE.2*

2. That may be seen; as, many minute animals are discoverable only by the help of the microscope.*NWAD DISCOVERABLE.3*

3. That may be found out, or made known; as, the scriptures reveal many things not discoverable by the light of reason.*NWAD DISCOVERABLE.4*

4. Apparent; visible; exposed to view.*NWAD DISCOVERABLE.5*

Nothing discoverable in the lunar surface is ever covered.*NWAD DISCOVERABLE.6*

DISCOVERED, ***pp.*** **Uncovered; disclosed to view; laid open; revealed; espied or first seen; found out; detected.**

DISCOVERER, ***n.***

1. One who discovers; one who first sees or espies; one who finds

out, or first comes to the knowledge of something.*NWAD DISCOVERER.2*

2. A scout; an explorer.*NWAD DISCOVERER.3*

DISCOVERING, *ppr.* Uncovering; disclosing to view; laying open; revealing; making known; espying; finding out; detecting.

DISCOVERTURE, *n.* A state of being released from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

DISCOVERY, *n.*

1. The action of disclosing to view, or bringing to light; as, by the discovery of a plot, the public peace is preserved.*NWAD DISCOVERY.2*

2. Disclosure; a making known; as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full discovery of his estate and effects.*NWAD DISCOVERY.3*

3. The action of finding something hidden; as the discovery of lead or silver in the earth.*NWAD DISCOVERY.4*

4. The act of finding out, or coming to the knowledge of; as the discovery of truth; the discovery of magnetism.*NWAD DISCOVERY.5*

5. The act of espying; first sight of; as the discovery of America by Columbus, or of the Continent by Cabot.*NWAD DISCOVERY.6*

6. That which is discovered, found out or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen or known. The properties of the magnet were an important discovery. Redemption from sin was a discovery beyond the power of human philosophy.*NWAD DISCOVERY.7*

7. In dramatic poetry, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or fable of a comedy or tragedy.*NWAD DISCOVERY.8*

DISCREDIT, *n.* [See the Verb.]

1. Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem; applied to persons or things. Frauds in manufactures bring them into discredit.*NWAD DISCREDIT.2*

It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or discredit his life may bring on his profession.*NWAD DISCREDIT.3*

2. Want of belief, trust or confidence; disbelief; as, later accounts have brought the story into discredit.*NWAD DISCREDIT.4*

DISCREDIT, *v.t.*

1. To disbelieve; to give no credit to; not to credit or believe; as, the report is discredited.*NWAD DISCREDIT.6*

2. To deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honorable; to bring into disesteem; to bring into some degree of disgrace, or into disrepute.*NWAD DISCREDIT.7*

He least discredits his travels, who returns the same man he went.*NWAD DISCREDIT.8*

Our virtues will be often discredited with the appearance of evil.*NWAD DISCREDIT.9*

3. To deprive of credibility.*NWAD DISCREDIT.10*

DISCREDITABLE, *a.* Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

DISCREDITED, *pp.* Disbelieved; brought into disrepute; disgraced.

DISCREDITING, *ppr.* Disbelieving; not trusting to; depriving of credit; disgracing.

DISCREET, *a.* [L., Gr. It is sometimes written discrete; the distinction between discreet and discrete are arbitrary, but

perhaps not entirely useless. The literal sense is, separate, reserved, wary, hence discerning.]

1. Prudent; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.*NWAD DISCREET.2*

It is the discreet man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society.*NWAD DISCREET.3*

Let Pharaoh look out a man discreet and wise. *Genesis 41:33*.*NWAD DISCREET.4*

DISCREETLY, *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

DISCREETNESS, *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

DISCREPANCE, DISCREPANCY, *n.* [L., to give a different sound, to vary, to jar; to creak. See *Crepitate*.] Difference; disagreement; contrariety; applicable to facts or opinions.

There is no real discrepancy between these tow genealogies.*NWAD DISCREPANCE.2*

DISCREPANT, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.

DISCRETE, *a.* [L. See *Discreet*.]

1. Separate; distinct; disjunct. Discrete proportion is when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers; as 3:6::8:16, 3 bearing the same proportion to 6, as 8 does to 16. But 3 is not to 6 as 6 is to 8. It is thus opposed to continued or continual proportion, as 3:6::12:24.*NWAD DISCRETE.2*

2. Disjunctive; as, I resign my life, but not my honor, is a discrete proposition.*NWAD DISCRETE.3*

DISCRETE, *v.t.* To separate; to discontinue. [Not used.]

DISCRETION, *n.* [L, a separating. See *Discreet*.]

1. Prudence, or knowledge and prudence; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding ones own conduct.*NWAD DISCRETION.2*

A good man--will guide his affairs with discretion. *Psalm 112:5*.*NWAD DISCRETION.3*

My son, keep sound wisdom and discretion. *Proverbs 3:21*.*NWAD DISCRETION.4*

2. Liberty or power of acting without other control than ones own judgment; as, the management of affairs was left to the discretion of the prince; he is left to his own discretion. Hence,*NWAD DISCRETION.5*

To surrender at discretion, is to surrender without stipulation or terms, and commit ones self entirely to the power of the conqueror.*NWAD DISCRETION.6*

3. Disjunction; separation. [Not much used.]*NWAD DISCRETION.7*

DISCRETIONARY, DISCRETIONAL, *a.* Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment; that is to be directed or managed by discretion only. Thus, the President of the United States is, in certain cases, invested with discretionary powers, to act according to circumstances.

DISCRETIONARILY, DISCRETIONALLY, *adv.* At discretion; according to discretion.

DISCRETIVE, *a.* [See *Discreet* and *Discrete*.]

1. Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition. In logic, a discretive proposition expresses some distinction, opposition or variety, by

means of but, though, yet, etc.; as, travelers change their climate, but not their temper; Job was patient, though his grief was great.*NWAD DISCRETIVE.2*

2. In grammar, discretive distinctions are such as imply opposition or difference; as, not a man, but a beast.*NWAD DISCRETIVE.3*

3. Separate; distinct.*NWAD DISCRETIVE.4*

DISCRETIVELY, *adv.* In a discretive manner.

DISCRIMINABLE, *a.* That may be discriminated.

DISCRIMINATE, *v.t.* [L., difference, distinction; differently applied; Gr., L.]

1. To distinguish; to observe the difference between; as, we may usually discriminate true from false modesty.*NWAD DISCRIMINATE.2*

2. To separate; to select from others; to make a distinction between; as, in the last judgment, the righteous will be discriminated from the wicked.*NWAD DISCRIMINATE.3*

3. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by some note or mark. We discriminate animals by names, as nature has discriminated them by different shapes and habits.*NWAD DISCRIMINATE.4*

DISCRIMINATE, *v.i.*

1. To make a difference or distinction; as, in the application of law, and the punishment of crimes, the judge should discriminate between degrees of guilt.*NWAD DISCRIMINATE.6*

2. To observe or note a difference; to distinguish; as, in judging of evidence, we should be careful to discriminate between probability and slight presumption.*NWAD DISCRIMINATE.7*

DISCRIMINATE, *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked.

DISCRIMINATED, ***pp.*** **Separated; distinguished.**

DISCRIMINATELY, ***adv.*** **Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly.**

DISCRIMINATENESS, ***n.*** **Distinctness; marked difference.**

DISCRIMINATING, ***ppr.***

1. Separating; distinguishing; marking with notes of difference.*NWAD DISCRIMINATING.2*

2. *a.* Distinguishing; peculiar; characterized by peculiar differences; as the discriminating doctrines of the gospel.*NWAD DISCRIMINATING.3*

3 . *a.* That discriminates; able to make nice distinctions; as a discriminating mind.*NWAD DISCRIMINATING.4*

DISCRIMINATION, ***n.***

1. The act of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a difference; distinction; as the discrimination between right and wrong.*NWAD DISCRIMINATION.2*

2. The state of being distinguished.*NWAD DISCRIMINATION.3*

3. Mark of distinction.*NWAD DISCRIMINATION.4*

DISCRIMINATIVE, ***a.***

1. That makes the mark of distinction; that constitutes the mark of difference; characteristic; as the discriminative features of men.*NWAD DISCRIMINATIVE.2*

2. That observes distinction; as discriminative providence.*NWAD DISCRIMINATIVE.3*

DISCRIMINATIVELY, ***adv.*** **With discrimination or distinction.**

DISCRIMINOUS, ***a.*** **Hazardous. [Not used.]**

DISCUBITORY, ***a.*** **[L., to lie down or lean.] Leaning; inclining; or fitted to a leaning posture.**

DISCULPATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., a fault.] To free from blame or fault; to exculpate; to excuse.**

Neither does this effect of the independence of nations disculpate the author of an unjust war.*NWAD DISCULPATE.2*

DISCULPATED, ***pp.*** **Cleared from blame; exculpated.**

DISCULPATING, ***ppr.*** **Freeing from blame; excusing.**

DISCUMBENCY, ***n.*** **[L. See *Discubitory*.] The act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients.**

DISCUMBER, ***v.t.*** **[dis and cumber.] To unburden; to throw off any thing cumbersome; to disengage from any troublesome weight, or impediment; to disencumber. [The latter is generally used.]**

DISCURE, ***v.t.*** **To discover; to reveal. [Not used.]**

DISCURRENT, ***a.*** **Not current. [Not used.]**

DISCURSION, ***n.*** **[L., to run.] A running or rambling about.**

DISCURSIST, ***n.*** **[See *Discourse*.] A disputer. [Not in use.]**

DISCURSIVE, ***a.*** **[L., supra.]**

1. Moving or roving about; desultory.*NWAD DISCURSIVE.2*

2. Argumentative; reasoning; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences; sometimes written discursive. Whether brutes have a kind of discursive faculty.*NWAD DISCURSIVE.3*

DISCURSIVELY, ***adv.*** **Argumentatively; in the form of reasoning or argument.**

DISCURSIVENESS, ***n.*** **Range or gradation of argument.**

DISCURSORY, ***a.*** **Argumental; rational.**

DISCUS, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. A quoit; a piece of iron, copper or stone, to be thrown in play; used by the ancients.*NWAD DISCUS.2*

2. In botany, the middle plain part of a radiated compound flower, generally consisting of small florets, with a hollow regular petal, as in the marigold and daisy.*NWAD DISCUS.3*

3. The face or surface of the sun or moon. [See *Disk*.]*NWAD DISCUS.4*

DISCUSS, ***v.t.*** **[L.] Literally, to drive; to beat or to shake in pieces; to separate by beating or shaking.**

1. To disperse; to scatter; to dissolve; to repel; as, to discuss a tumor; a medical use of the word.*NWAD DISCUSS.2*

2. To debate; to agitate by argument; to clear of objections and difficulties, with a view to find or illustrate truth; to sift; to examine by disputation; to ventilate; to reason on, for the purpose of separating truth from falsehood. We discuss a subject, a point, a problem, a question, the propriety, expedience or justice of a measure, etc.*NWAD DISCUSS.3*

3. To break in pieces. [The primary sense, but not used.]*NWAD DISCUSS.4*

4. To shake off. [Not in use.]*NWAD DISCUSS.5*

DISCUSSED, ***pp.*** **Dispersed; dissipated; debated; agitated; argued.**

DISCUSSER, *n.* One who discusses; one who sifts or examines.

DISCUSSING, *ppr.* Dispersing; resolving; scattering; debating; agitating; examining by argument.

DISCUSSING, *n.* Discussion; examination.

DISCUSSION, *n.*

1. In surgery, resolution; the dispersion of a tumor or any coagulated matter.*NWAD DISCUSSION.2*

2. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the treating of a subject by argument, to clear it of difficulties, and separate truth from falsehood.*NWAD DISCUSSION.3*

DISCUSSIVE, *a.* Having the power to discuss, resolve or disperse tumors or coagulated matter.

DISCUSSIVE, *n.* A medicine that discusses; a discutient.

DISCUTIENT, *a.* [L.] Discussing; dispersing morbid matter.

DISCUTIENT, *n.* A medicine or application which disperses a tumor or any coagulated fluid in the body; sometimes it is equivalent to carminative.

DISDAIN, *v.t.* [L., to think worthy; worthy. See *Dignity*.] To think unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of ones character; to scorn; to contemn. The man of elevated mind disdains a mean action; he disdains the society of profligate, worthless men; he disdains to corrupt the innocent, or insult the weak. Goliath disdained David.

Whose fathers I would have disdained to set with the dogs of my flock. *Job 30:1*.*NWAD DISDAIN.2*

DISDAIN, *n.* Contempt; scorn; a passion excited in noble minds, by the hatred or detestation of what is mean and dishonorable, and implying a consciousness of superiority of mind, or a supposed superiority of mind, or a supposed superiority. In ignoble minds, disdain may spring from unwarrantable pride or haughtiness, and be directed toward objects of worth. It implies hatred, and sometimes anger.

How my soul is moved with just disdain.*NWAD DISDAIN.4*

DISDAINED, *pp.* Despised; contemned; scorned.

DISDAINFUL, *a.*

1. Full of disdain; as disdainful soul.*NWAD DISDAINFUL.2*

2. Expressing disdain; as a disdainful look.*NWAD DISDAINFUL.3*

3. Contemptuous; scornful; haughty; indignant.*NWAD DISDAINFUL.4*

DISDAINFULLY, *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

DISDAINFULNESS, *n.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

DISDAINING, *ppr.* Contemning; scorning.

DISDAINING, *n.* Contempt; scorn.

DISDIACLASTIC, *a.* An epithet given by Bartholine and others to a substance supposed to be crystal, but which is a fine pellucid spar, called also Iceland crystal, and by Dr. Hill, from its shape, parallelopipedum.

DISDIAPASON, BISDIAPASON, *n.* [See *Diapason*.] In music, a compound concord in the quadruple ratio of 4:1 or 8:2.

Disdiapason diapente, a cocord in a sectuple ratio of 1:6.*NWAD DISDIAPASON.2*

Disdiapason semi-diapente, a compound concord in the proportion of 16:3.*NWAD DISDIAPASON.3*

Disdiapason ditone, a compound consontance in the proportion of 10:2.*NWAD DISDIAPASON.4*

Disdiapason semi-ditone, a compound concord in the proportion of 24:5.*NWAD DISDIAPASON.5*

DISEASE, *n.* Dizeze. [dis and ease.]

1. In its primary sense, pain, uneasiness, distress, and so used by Spenser; but in this sense, obsolete.*NWAD DISEASE.2*

2. The cause of pain or uneasiness; distemper; malady; sickness; disorder; any state of a living body in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted or disturbed, either by defective or preternatural action, without a disrupture of parts by violence, which is called a wound. The first effect of disease is uneasiness or pain, and the ultimate effect is death. A disease may affect the whole body, or a particular limb or part of the body. We say a diseased limb; a disease in the head or stomach; and such partial affection of the body is called a local or topical disease. The word is also applied to the disorders of other animals, as well as to those of man; and to any derangement of the vegetative functions of plants.*NWAD DISEASE.3*

The shafts of disease shoot across our path in such a variety of courses, that the atmosphere of human life is darkened by their number, and the escape of an individual becomes almost miraculous.*NWAD DISEASE.4*

3. A disordered state of the mind or intellect, by which the reason is impaired.*NWAD DISEASE.5*

4. In society, vice; corrupt state of morals. Vices are called moral diseases.*NWAD DISEASE.6*

A wise man converses with the wicked, as a physician with the sick, not to catch the disease, but to cure it.*NWAD DISEASE.7*

5. Political or civil disorder, or vices in a state; any practice which tends to disturb the peace of society, or impede or prevent the regular administration of government.*NWAD DISEASE.8*

The instability, injustice and confusion introduced into the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal diseases under which popular governments have every where perished.*NWAD DISEASE.9*

DISEASE, *v.t.* dizeze.

1. To interrupt or impair any or all the natural and regular functions of the several organs of a living body; to afflict with pain or sickness to make morbid; used chiefly in the passive participle, as a diseased body, a diseased stomach; but diseased may here be considered as an adjective.*NWAD DISEASE.11*

2. To interrupt or render imperfect the regular functions of the brain, or of the intellect; to disorder; to derange.*NWAD DISEASE.12*

3. To infect; to communicate disease to, by contagion.*NWAD DISEASE.13*

4. To pain; to make uneasy.*NWAD DISEASE.14*

DISEASED, *pp.* or *a.* Dizezed. Disordered; distempered; sick.

DISEASEDNESS, *n.* Dizezedness. The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.

DISEASEFUL, *a.* Dizezeful.

1. Abounding with disease; producing diseases; as diseaseful climate.*NWAD DISEASEFUL.2*

2. Occasioning uneasiness.*NWAD DISEASEFUL.3*

DISEASEMENT, *n.* Dizezement. Uneasiness; inconvenience.

DISEDGED, *a.* [dis and edge.] Blunted; made dull.

DISEMBARK, ***v.t.*** **[dis and embark.] To land; to debark; to remove from on board a ship to the land; to put on shore; applied particularly to the landing of troops and military apparatus; as, the general disembarked the troops at sun-rise.**

DISEMBARK, ***v.i.*** **To land; to debark; to quit a ship for residence or action on shore; as, the light infantry and calvary disembarked, and marched to meet the enemy.**

DISEMBARKED, ***pp.*** **Landed; put on shore.**

DISEMBARKING, ***ppr.*** **Landing; removing from on board a ship to land.**

DISEMBARKMENT, ***n.*** **The act of disembarking.**

DISEMBARRASS, ***v.t.*** **[dis and embarrass.] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate.**

DISEMBARRASSED, ***pp.*** **Freed from embarrassment; extricated from difficulty.**

DISEMBARRASSING, ***ppr.*** **Freeing from embarrassment or perplexity; extricating.**

DISEMBARRASSMENT, ***n.*** **The act of extricating from perplexity.**

DISEMBAY, ***v.t.*** **To clear from a bay.**

DISEMBITTER, ***v.t.*** **[dis and embitter.] To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; to render sweet or pleasant.**

DISEMBODIED, ***a.*** **[dis and embodied.]**

1. Divested of the body; as disembodied spirits or souls.*NWAD DISEMBODIED.2*

2. Separated; discharged from keeping in a body.*NWAD*

DISEMBODIED.3

DISEMBODY, *v.t.*

1. To divest of body; to free from flesh.*NWAD DISEMBODY.2*

2. To discharge from military array.*NWAD DISEMBODY.3*

DISEMBOGUE, *v.t.* [See *Voice*.] To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into the ocean or a lake.

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves, and through nine channels disembogues his waves.*NWAD DISEMBOGUE.2*

DISEMBOGUE, *v.i.*

1. To flow out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge waters into the ocean, or into a lake. Innumerable rivers disembogue into the ocean.*NWAD DISEMBOGUE.4*

2. To pass out of a gulf or bay.*NWAD DISEMBOGUE.5*

DISEMBOGUEMENT, *n.* Discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake.

DISEMBOSOM, *v.t.* To separate from the bosom.

DISEMBOWEL, *v.t.* [dis and embowel.] To take out the bowels; to take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider.

DISEMBOWELED, *pp.* Taken or drawn from the bowels.

Disemboweled web.*NWAD DISEMBOWELED.2*

DISEMBOWELING, *ppr.* Taking or drawing from the bowels.

DISEMBRANGLE, *v.t.* To free from litigation. [Not used.]

DISEMBROIL, ***v.t.*** **[dis and embroil.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion.**

DISEMBROILED, ***pp.*** **Disentangled; cleared from perplexity or confusion.**

DISEMBROILING, ***ppr.*** **Disentangling; freeing from confusion.**

DISENABLE, ***v.t.*** **[dis and enable.] To deprive of power, natural or moral; to disable; to deprive of ability or means. A man may be disenabled to walk by lameness; and by poverty he is disenabled to support his family.**

DISENABLED, ***pp.*** **Deprived of power, ability or means.**

DISENABLING, ***ppr.*** **Depriving of power, ability or means.**

DISENCHANT, ***v.t.*** **[dis and enchant.] To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.**

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two ends all the charms, and disenchants the grove.*NWAD DISENCHANT.2*

DISENCHANTED, ***pp.*** **Delivered from enchantment, or the power of charms.**

DISENCHANTING, ***ppr.*** **Freeing from enchantment, or the influence of charms.**

DISENCUMBER, ***v.t.*** **[dis and encumber.]**

1. To free from encumbrance; to deliver from clogs and impediments; to disburden; as, to disencumber troops of their baggage; to disencumber the soul of its body of clay; to disencumber the mind of its cares and griefs.*NWAD DISENCUMBER.2*

2. To free from any obstruction; to free from any thing heavy or unnecessary; as a disencumbered building.*NWAD*

DISENCUMBERED, ***pp.*** **Freed from incumbrance.**

DISENCUMBERING, *ppr.* Freeing from incumbrance.

DISENCUMBRANCE, *n.* Freedom or deliverance from incumbrance, or any thing burdensome or troublesome.

DISENGAGE, *v.t.* [dis and engage.]

1. To separate, as a substance from any thing with which it is in union; to free; to loose; to liberate; as, to disengage a metal from extraneous substances.*NWAD DISENGAGE.2*

Caloric and light must be disengaged during the process.*NWAD DISENGAGE.3*

2. To separate from that to which one adheres, or is attached; as, to disengage a man from a party.*NWAD DISENGAGE.4*

3. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear from impediments, difficulties or perplexities; as, to disengage one from broils or controversies.*NWAD DISENGAGE.5*

4. To detach; to withdraw; to wean; as, to disengage the heart or affections from earthly pursuits.*NWAD DISENGAGE.6*

5. To free from any thing that commands the mind, or employs the attention; as, to disengage the mind from study; to disengage ones self from business.*NWAD DISENGAGE.7*

6. To release or liberate from a promise or obligation; to set free by dissolving an engagement; as, the men, who were enlisted, are now disengaged; the lady, who had promised to give her hand in marriage, is disengaged. Let it be observed that disengaged properly implies previous engagement; and is not to be confounded with unengaged, which does not always imply prior engagement. This distinction is sometimes carelessly overlooked.*NWAD DISENGAGE.8*

DISENGAGED, *pp.*

1. Separated; detached; set free; released; disjoined; disentangled.*NWAD DISENGAGED.2*

2. *a.* Vacant; being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object. [This word is thus used by mistake for unengaged, not engaged.]*NWAD DISENGAGED.3*

DISENGAGEDNESS, *n.*

1. The quality or state of being disengaged; freedom from connection; disjunction.*NWAD DISENGAGEDNESS.2*

2. Vacuity of attention.*NWAD DISENGAGEDNESS.3*

DISENGAGEMENT, *n.*

1. A setting free; separation; extrication.*NWAD DISENGAGEMENT.2*

It is easy to render this disengagement of caloric and light evident to the senses.*NWAD DISENGAGEMENT.3*

2. The act of separating or detaching.*NWAD DISENGAGEMENT.4*

3. Liberation or release from obligation.*NWAD DISENGAGEMENT.5*

4. Freedom from attention; vacancy; leisure.*NWAD DISENGAGEMENT.6*

DISENGAGING, *ppr.* Separating; loosing; setting free; detaching; liberating; releasing from obligation.

DISENNOBLE, *v.t.* To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles.

DISENROLL, *v.i.* To erase from a roll or list.

DISENSLAVE, *v.t.* To free from bondage.

DISENTANGLE, ***v.t.*** **[dis and entangle.]**

1. To unravel; to unfold; to untwist; to loose, separate or disconnect things which are interwove, or united without order; as, to disentangle net-work; to disentangle a skain of yarn.*NWAD DISENTANGLE.2*

2. To free; to extricate from perplexity; to disengage from complicated concerns; to set free from impediments or difficulties; as, to disentangle ones self from business, from political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life.*NWAD DISENTANGLE.3*

3. To disengage; to separate.*NWAD DISENTANGLE.4*

DISENTANGLED, ***pp.*** **Freed from entanglement; extricated.**

DISENTANGLING, ***ppr.*** **Freeing from entanglement; extricated.**

DISENTER. [See ***Disinter*****.]**

DISENTHRONE, ***v.t.*** **[dis and enthrone.] To dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority; as, to disenthrone a king.**

DISENTHRONED, ***pp.*** **Deposed; deprived of sovereign power.**

DISENTHRONING, ***ppr.*** **Deposing; depriving of royal authority.**

DISENTITLE, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of title.**

DISENTRANCE, ***v.t.*** **[dis and entrance.] To awaken from a trance, or from deep sleep; to arouse from a reverie.**

DISENTRANCED, ***pp.*** **Awakened from a trance, sleep or reverie.**

DISENTRANCING, ***ppr.*** **Arousing from a trance, sleep or reverie.**

DISESPOUSE, ***v.t.*** **disespouz. [dis and espouse.] To separate after espousal or plighted faith; to divorce.**

DISESPOUSED, *pp.* Separated after espousal; released from obligation to marry.

DISESPOUSING, *ppr.* Separating after plighted faith.

DISESTEEM, *n.* [dis and esteem.] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard. It expresses less than hatred or contempt.

DISESTEEM, *v.t.* To dislike in a moderate degree; to consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike or slight contempt; to slight.

But if this sacred gift you disesteem.*NWAD DISESTEEM.3*

DISESTEEMED, *pp.* Disliked; slighted.

DISESTEEMING, *ppr.* Disliking; slighting.

DISEXERCISE, *v.t.* To deprive of exercise. [A bad word.]

DISFANCY, *v.t.* To dislike. [Not used.]

DISFAVOR, *n.* [dis and favor.]

1. Dislike; slight displeasure; discountenance; unfavorable regard; disesteem; as, the conduct of the minister incurred the disfavor of his sovereign.*NWAD DISFAVOR.2*

2. A state of unacceptableness; a state in which one is not esteemed or favored, or not patronized, promoted or befriended; as, to be in disfavor at court.*NWAD DISFAVOR.3*

3. An ill or disobliging act; as, no generous man will do a disfavor to the meanest of his species.*NWAD DISFAVOR.4*

DISFAVOR, *v.t.* To discountenance; to withdraw or withhold from one, kindness, friendship or support; to check or oppose by disapprobation; as, let the man be countenanced or disfavored, according to his merits.

DISFAVORED, *pp.* Discountenanced; not favored.

DISFAVORER, *n.* One who discountenances.

DISFAVORING, *ppr.* Discountenancing.

DISFIGURATION, *n.* [See *Disfigure*.]

1. The act of disfiguring, or marring external form.*NWAD DISFIGURATION.2*

2. The state of being disfigured; some degree of deformity.*NWAD DISFIGURATION.3*

DISFIGURE, *v.t.* [dis and figure.]

1. To change to a worse form; to mar external figure; to impair shape or form and render it less perfect and beautiful; as, the loss of a limb disfigures the body.*NWAD DISFIGURE.2*

2. To mar; to impair; to injure beauty, symmetry or excellence.*NWAD DISFIGURE.3*

DISFIGURED, *pp.* Changed to a worse form; impaired in form or appearance.

DISFIGUREMENT, *n.* Change of external form to the worse; defacement of beauty.

DISFIGURER, *n.* One who disfigures.

DISFIGURING, *ppr.* Injuring the form or shape; impairing the beauty of form.

DISFOREST. [See *Disafforest*.]

DISFRANCHISE, *v.t.* [dis and franchise.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights and immunities; to deprive of any franchise, as of the right of voting in elections, etc.

DISFRANCHISED, ***pp.*** **Deprived of the rights and privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular franchise.**

DISFRANCHISEMENT, ***n.*** **The act of disfranchising, or depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.**

DISFRANCHISING, ***ppr.*** **Depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.**

DISFRIAR, ***v.t.*** **[dis and friar.] To deprive of the state of a friar. [Not used.]**

DISFURNISH, ***v.t.*** **[dis and furnish.] To deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habiliments or equipage.**

DISFURNISHED, ***pp.*** **Deprived of furniture; stripped of apparatus.**

DISFURNISHING, ***ppr.*** **Depriving of furniture or apparatus.**

DISGALLANT, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of gallantry. [Not used.]**

DISGARNISH, ***v.t.*** **[dis and garnish.]**

1. To divest of garniture or ornaments.*NWAD DISGARNISH.2*

2. To deprive of a garrison, guns and military apparatus; to degarnish.*NWAD DISGARNISH.3*

DISGARRISON, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of a garrison.**

DISGAVEL, ***v.t.*** **[See *Gavelkind*.] To take away the tenure of gavelkind.**

DISGAVELED, ***pp.*** **Deprived of the tenure by gavelkind.**

DISGAVELING, ***ppr.*** **Taking away tenure by gavelkind.**

DISGLORIFY, ***v.t.*** **[dis and glorify.] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. The participle disglorified is used by Milton; but the word is little used.**

DISGORGE, ***v.t.*** **disgorj.**

1. To eject or discharge from the stomach, throat or mouth; to vomit.*NWAD DISGORGE.2*

2. To throw out with violence; to discharge violently or in great quantities from a confined place. Thus, volcanoes are said to disgorge streams of burning lava, ashes and stones. Miltons infernal rivers disgorge their streams into a burning lake.*NWAD DISGORGE.3*

DISGORGED, ***pp.*** **Ejected; discharged from the stomach or mouth; thrown out with violence and in great quantities.**

DISGORGEMENT, ***n.*** **Disgorjment. The act of disgorging; a vomiting.**

DISGORGING, ***ppr.*** **Discharging from the throat or mouth; vomiting; ejecting with violence and in great quantities.**

DISGOSPEL, ***v.i.*** **[dis and gospel.] To differ from the precepts of the gospel. [Not used.]**

DISGRACE, ***n.*** **[dis and grace.]**

1. A state of being out of favor; disfavor; disesteem; as, the minister retired from court in disgrace.*NWAD DISGRACE.2*

2. State of ignominy; dishonor; shame.*NWAD DISGRACE.3*

3. Cause of shame; as, to turn the back to the enemy is a foul disgrace; every vice is a disgrace to a rational being.*NWAD DISGRACE.4*

4. Act of unkindness. [Not used.]*NWAD DISGRACE.5*

DISGRACE, ***v.t.***

1. To put out of favor; as, the minister was disgraced.*NWAD DISGRACE.7*

2. To bring a reproach on; to dishonor; as an agent. Men are apt to take pleasure in disgracing an enemy and his performance.*NWAD DISGRACE.8*

3. To bring to shame; to dishonor; to sink in estimation; as a cause; as, men often boast of actions which disgrace them.*NWAD DISGRACE.9*

DISGRACED, ***pp.*** **Put out of favor; brought under reproach; dishonored.**

DISGRACEFUL, ***a.*** **Shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; procuring shame; sinking reputation. Cowardice is disgraceful to a soldier. Intemperance and profaneness are disgraceful to a man, but more disgraceful to a woman.**

DISGRACEFULLY, ***adv.***

1. With disgrace.*NWAD DISGRACEFULLY.2*

The senate have cast you forth disgracefully.*NWAD DISGRACEFULLY.3*

2. Shamefully; reproachfully; ignominiously; in a disgraceful manner; as the troops fled disgracefully.*NWAD DISGRACEFULLY.4*

DISGRACEFULNESS, ***n.*** **Ignominy; shamefulness.**

DISGRACER, ***n.*** **One who disgraces; one who exposes to disgrace; one who brings into disgrace, shame or contempt.**

DISGRACING, ***ppr.*** **Bringing reproach on; dishonoring.**

DISGRACIOUS, ***a.*** **[dis and gracious.] Ungracious; unpleasing.**

DISGREGATE, *v.t.* To separate; to disperse. [Little used.]

DISGUISE, *v.t.* disgize.

1. To conceal by an unusual habit, or mask. Men sometimes disguise themselves for the purpose of committing crimes without danger of detection. They disguise their faces in a masquerade.*NWAD DISGUISE.2*

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloke by a false show, by false language, or an artificial manner; as, to disguise anger, sentiments or intentions.*NWAD DISGUISE.3*

3. To disfigure; to alter the form, and exhibit an unusual appearance.*NWAD DISGUISE.4*

They saw the faces, which too well they knew, though then disguised in death.*NWAD DISGUISE.5*

4. To disfigure or deform by liquor; to intoxicate.*NWAD DISGUISE.6*

DISGUISE, *n.*

1. A counterfeit habit; a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it.*NWAD DISGUISE.8*

By the laws of England, persons doing unlawful acts in disguise are subjected to heavy penalties, and in some cases, declared felons.*NWAD DISGUISE.9*

2. A false appearance; a counterfeit show; an artificial or assumed appearance in tended to deceive the beholder.*NWAD DISGUISE.10*

A treacherous design is often concealed under the disguise of great candor.*NWAD DISGUISE.11*

3. Change of manner by drink; intoxication.*NWAD DISGUISE.12*

DISGUISED, *pp.* Concealed by a counterfeit habit or appearance; intoxicated.

DISGUISEMENT, *n.* Dress of concealment; false appearance.

DISGUISER, *n.*

1. One who disguises himself or another.*NWAD DISGUISER.2*

2. He or that which disfigures.*NWAD DISGUISER.3*

DISGUISING, *ppr.* Concealing by a counterfeit dress, or by a false show; intoxicating.

DISGUISING, *n.*

1. The act of giving a false appearance.*NWAD DISGUISING.3*

2. Theatrical mummery or masking.*NWAD DISGUISING.4*

DISGUST, *n.* [L.]

1. Disrelish; distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; an unpleasant sensation excited int he organs of taste by something disagreeable, and when extreme, producing loathing or nausea.*NWAD DISGUST.2*

2. Dislike; aversion; an unpleasant sensation in the mind excited by something offensive in the manners, conduct, language or opinions of others. Thus, obscenity in language and clownishness in behavior excite disgust.*NWAD DISGUST.3*

DISGUST, *v.t.*

1. To excite aversion in the stomach; to offend the taste.*NWAD DISGUST.5*

2. To displease; to offend the mind or moral taste; with at or with; as, to be disgusted at foppery, or with vulgar manners. To disgust from is unusual and hardly legitimate.*NWAD DISGUST.6*

DISGUSTED, *pp.* Displeased; offended.

DISGUSTFUL, ***a.*** **Offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting aversion in the natural or moral taste.**

DISGUSTING, ***ppr.***

1. Provoking aversion; offending the taste.*NWAD DISGUSTING.2*

2 . *a.* Provoking dislike; odious; hateful; as disgusting servility.*NWAD DISGUSTING.3*

DISGUSTINGLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to give disgust.**

DISH, ***n.*** **[Gr., L. It is the same word as disk and desk, and seems to signify something flat, plain or extended.]**

1. A broad open vessel, made of various materials, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at the table. It is sometimes used for a deep hollow vessel for liquors.*NWAD DISH.2*

2. The meat or provisions served in a dish. Hence, any particular kind of food.*NWAD DISH.3*

I have here a dish of doves.*NWAD DISH.4*

We say, a dish of veal or venison; a cold dish; a warm dish; a delicious dish.*NWAD DISH.5*

3. Among miners, a trough in which ore is measure, about 28 inches long, 4 deep and 6 wide.*NWAD DISH.6*

DISH, ***v.t.*** **To put in a dish; as, the meat is all dished, and ready for the table.**

DISH-CLOTH, DISH-CLOUT, ***n.*** **A cloth used for washing and wiping dishes.**

DISH-WASHER, ***n.*** **The name of a bird, the mergus.**

DISH-WATER, ***n.*** **Water in which dishes are washed.**

DISHABILLE, DISHABIL, ***n.*** **[See *Habit*.] An undress; a loose**

negligent dress for the morning. But see Deshabille, the French and more correct orthography. Dryden uses the word as a participle. Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or dishabille. In this use, he is not followed.

DISHABIT, *v.t.* To drive from a habitation. [Not in use.]

DISHARMONIOUS, *a.* Incongruous. [See *Unharmonious*.]

DISHARMONY, *n.* [dis and harmony.] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity. [Not used.]

DISHEARTEN, *v.t.* dishartn. [dis and heart.] To discourage; to deprive of courage; to depress the spirits; to deject; to impress with fear; as, it is weakness to be disheartened by small obstacles.

DISHEARTENED, *pp.* Dishartned. Discouraged; depressed in spirits; cast down.

DISHEARTENING, *ppr.* Dishartning. Discouraging; depressing the spirits.

DISHED, *pp.* Put in a dish or dishes.

DISHEIR, *v.t.* dizare. To debar from inheriting. [Not in use.]

DISHERISON, *n.* [See *Disherit*.] The act of disinheriting, or cutting off from inheritance.

DISHERIT, *v.t.* [See *Heir*.] To disinherit; to cut off from the possession or enjoyment of an inheritance. [See *Disinherit*, which is more generally used.]

DISHERITANCE, *n.* The state of disheriting or of being disinherited.

DISHERITED, *pp.* Cut off from an inheritance or hereditary succession.

DISHERITING, ***ppr.*** **Cutting off from an inheritance.**

DISHEVEL, ***v.t.*** **[L.] To spread the hair loosely; to suffer the hair of the head to hang negligently, and to flow without confinement; used chiefly in the passive participle.**

DISHEVEL, ***v.i.*** **To spread in disorder.**

DISHEVELED, ***pp.*** **or** ***a.*** **Hanging loosely and negligently without confinement; flowing in disorder; as disheveled locks.**

DISHEVELING, ***ppr.*** **Spreading loosely.**

DISHING, ***pp.*** **[See** ***Dish*****.]**

1. Putting in a dish or dishes.*NWAD DISHING.2*

2. *a.* Concave; having the hollow form of a dish.*NWAD DISHING.3*

DISHONEST, ***a.*** **Dizonest. [dis and honest.]**

1. Void of honesty; destitute of probity, integrity or good faith; faithless; fraudulent; knavish; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat and defraud; applied to persons; as a dishonest man.*NWAD DISHONEST.2*

2. Proceeding from fraud or marked by it; fraudulent; knavish; as a dishonest transaction.*NWAD DISHONEST.3*

3. Disgraced; dishonored; from the sense in Latin.*NWAD DISHONEST.4*

Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears.*NWAD DISHONEST.5*

4. Disgraceful; ignominious; from the Latin sense.*NWAD DISHONEST.6*

Inglorious triumphs, and dishonest scars.*NWAD DISHONEST.7*

5. Unchaste; lewd.*NWAD DISHONEST.8*

DISHONESTLY, ***adv.*** **Dizonestly.**

1. In a dishonest manner; without good faith, probity or integrity; with fraudulent views; knavishly.*NWAD DISHONESTLY.2*

2. Lewdly; unchastely.*NWAD DISHONESTLY.3*

DISHONESTY, ***n.*** **Dizonesty.**

1. Want of probity, or integrity in principle; faithlessness; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray; applied to persons.*NWAD DISHONESTY.2*

2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity; applied to acts.*NWAD DISHONESTY.3*

3. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.*NWAD DISHONESTY.4*

4. Deceit; wickedness; shame. *2 Corinthians 4:2*.*NWAD DISHONESTY.5*

DISHONOR, *n.* Dizonor. [dis and honor.] Reproach; disgrace; ignominy; shame; whatever constitutes a stain or blemish in the reputation.

It was not meet for us to see the kings dishonor. *Ezra 4:14*.*NWAD DISHONOR.2*

It may express less than ignominy and infamy.*NWAD DISHONOR.3*

DISHONOR, *v.t.*

1. To disgrace; to bring reproach or shame on; to stain the character of; to lessen reputation. The duelist dishonors himself to maintain his honor.*NWAD DISHONOR.5*

The impunity of the crimes of great men dishonors the administration of the laws.*NWAD DISHONOR.6*

2. To treat with indignity.*NWAD DISHONOR.7*

3. To violate the chastity of; to debauch.*NWAD DISHONOR.8*

4. To refuse or decline to accept or pay; as, to dishonor a bill of exchange.*NWAD DISHONOR.9*

DISHONORABLE, *a.*

1. Shameful; reproachful; base; vile; bringing shame on; staining the character, and lessening reputation. Every act of meanness, and every vice is dishonorable.*NWAD DISHONORABLE.2*

2. Destitute of honor; as a dishonorable man.*NWAD DISHONORABLE.3*

3. In a state of neglect or disesteem.*NWAD DISHONORABLE.4*

He that is dishonorable in riches, how much more in poverty?*NWAD DISHONORABLE.5*

DISHONORABLY, *adv.* Reproachfully; in a dishonorable manner.

DISHONORARY, *a.* Dizonorary. Bringing dishonor on; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation.

DISHONORED, *pp.* Disgraced; brought into disrepute.

DISHONORER, *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

DISHONORING, *ppr.* Disgracing; bringing into disrepute; treating with indignity.

DISHORN, *v.t.* [dis and horn.] To deprive of horns.

DISHORNED, *pp.* Stripped of horns.

DISHUMOR, *n.* [dis and humor.] Peevishness; ill humor. [Little used.]

DISIMPARK, *v.t.* [dis, in and park.] To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion. [Little used.]

DISIMPROVEMENT, *n.* [dis and improvement.] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to improvement or melioration; as the disimprovement of the earth. [Little used.]

DISINCARCERATE, *v.t.* [dis and incarcerate.] To liberate from prison; to set free from confinement. [Not much used.]

DISINCLINATION, *n.* [dis and inclination.] Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire or affection; slight dislike; aversion; expressing less than hate.

Disappointment gave him a disinclination to the fair sex.*NWAD*

DISINCLINATION.2

DISINCLINE, *v.t.* [dis and incline.] To excite dislike or slight aversion; to make disaffected; to alienate from. His timidity disinclined him from such an arduous enterprise.

DISINCLINED, *pp.* Not inclined; averse.

DISINCLINING, *ppr.* Exciting dislike or slight aversion.

DISINCORPORATE, *v.t.*

1. To deprive of corporate powers; to disunite a corporate body, or an established society.*NWAD DISINCORPORATE.2*

2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.*NWAD DISINCORPORATE.3*

DISINCORPORATION, *n.* Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.

DISINFECT, *v.t.* [dis and infect.] To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.

DISINFECTED, *pp.* Cleansed from infection.

DISINFECTING, *ppr.* Purifying from infection.

DISINFECTION, *n.* Purification from infecting matter.

DISINGENUITY, *n.* [dis and ingenuity.] Meanness of artifice; unfairness; disingenuousness; want of candor. [This word is little used, or not at all, in the sense here explained. See *Ingenuity*. We now use in lieu of it disingenuousness.]

DISINGENUOUS, *a.* [dis and ingenuous.]

1. Unfair; not open, frank and candid; meanly artful; illiberal; applied to persons.*NWAD DISINGENUOUS.2*

2. Unfair; meanly artful; unbecoming true honor and dignity; as disingenuous conduct; disingenuous schemes.*NWAD DISINGENUOUS.3*

DISINGENUOUSLY, *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly; with secret management.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, *n.*

1. Unfairness; want of candor; low craft; as the disingenuousness of a man, or of his mind.*NWAD DISINGENUOUSNESS.2*

2. Characterized by unfairness, as conduct or practices.*NWAD DISINGENUOUSNESS.3*

DISINHERISON, *n.* [dis and inherit.]

1. The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.*NWAD DISINHERISON.2*

2. The state of being disinherited.*NWAD DISINHERISON.3*

DISINHERIT, *v.t.* [dis and inherit.] To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent as an heir from coming into possession of any property or right, which, by law or custom, would devolve on him in the course of descent. A father sometimes disinherits his children by will. In England, the crown is descendible to the eldest son, who cannot be disinherited by the will of his father.

DISINHERITED, *pp.* Cut off from an inheritance.

DISINHERITING, *ppr.* Depriving of an hereditary estate or right.

DISINTEGRABLE, *a.* [dis and integer.] That may be separated into integrant parts; capable of disintegration.

Argillo-calcite is readily disintegrable by exposure to the atmosphere.*NWAD DISINTEGRABLE.2*

DISINTEGRATE, *v.t.* [dis and integer.] To separate the integrant parts of.

Marlites are not disintegrated by exposure to the atmosphere, at least in six years.*NWAD DISINTEGRATE.2*

DISINTEGRATED, *pp.* Separated into integrant parts without chemical action.

DISINTEGRATION, *n.* The act of separating integrant parts of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of constituent parts.

DISINTER, *v.t.* [dis and inter.]

1. To take out of a grave, or out of the earth; as, to disinter a dead body that is buried.*NWAD DISINTER.2*

2. To take out as from a grave; to bring from obscurity into view.*NWAD DISINTER.3*

The philosopher--may be concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have disinterred. [Unusual.]*NWAD DISINTER.4*

DISINTERESSED, DISINTERESSMENT, [See *Disinterested*, etc.]

DISINTEREST, *n.* [dis and interest.]

1. What is contrary to the interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury. [Little used or not at all.]*NWAD DISINTEREST.2*

2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage.*NWAD DISINTEREST.3*

DISINTEREST, *v.t.* To disengage from private interest or personal advantage. [Little used.]

DISINTERESTED, *a.*

1. Uninterested; indifferent; free from self-interest; having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair. It is important that a judge should be perfectly disinterested.*NWAD DISINTERESTED.2*

2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage; as a disinterested decision. [This word is more generally used than uninterested.]*NWAD DISINTERESTED.3*

DISINTERESTEDLY, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, *n.* The state or quality of having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or event; freedom from bias or prejudice, on account of private interest; indifference.

DISINTERESTING, *a.* Uninteresting. [The latter is the word now used.]

DISINTERMENT, *n.* The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth.

DISINTERRED, *pp.* Taken out of the earth or grave.

DISINTERRING, *ppr.* Taking out of the earth, or out of a grave.

DISINTHRALL, *v.t.* [dis and enthrall.] To liberate from slavery, bondage or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression.

DISINTHRALLED, *pp.* Set free from bondage.

DISINTHRALLING, *ppr.* Delivering from slavery or servitude.

DISINTHRALLMENT, *n.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery.

DISINURE, *v.t.* [dis and inure.] To deprive of familiarity or custom.

DISINVITE, ***v.t.*** **To recall an invitation.**

DISINVOLVE, ***v.t.*** **disinvolv. [dis and involve.] To uncover; to unfold or unroll; to disentangle.**

DISJOIN, ***v.t.*** **[dis and join.] To part; to disunite; to separate; to sunder.**

DISJOINED, ***pp.*** **Disunited; separated.**

DISJOINING, ***ppr.*** **Disuniting; severing.**

DISJOINT, ***v.t.*** **[dis and joint.]**

1. To separate a joint; to separate parts united by joints; as, to disjoint the limbs; to disjoint bones; to disjoint a fowl in carving.*NWAD DISJOINT.2*

2. To put out of joint; to force out of its socket; to dislocate.*NWAD DISJOINT.3*

3. To separate at junctures; to break at the part where things are united by cement; as disjointed columns.*NWAD DISJOINT.4*

4. To break in pieces; to separate united parts; as, to disjoint an edifice; the disjointed parts of a ship.*NWAD DISJOINT.5*

5. To break the natural order and relations of a thing; to make incoherent; as a disjointed speech.*NWAD DISJOINT.6*

DISJOINT, ***v.i.*** **To fall in pieces.**

DISJOINT, ***a.*** **Disjointed.**

DISJOINTED, ***pp.*** **Separated at the joints; parted limb from limb; carved; put out of joint; not coherent.**

DISJOINTING, ***ppr.*** **Separating joints; disjoining limb from limb; breaking at the seams or junctures; rendering incoherent.**

DISJOINTLY, *adv.* In a divided state.

DISJUDICATION, *n.* [L.] Judgment; determination. [Not used.]

DISJUNCT, *a.* [L., to join.] Disjoined; separated.

DISJUNCTION, *n.* [L.] The act of disjoining; disunion; separation; a parting; as the disjunction of soul and body.

DISJUNCTIVE, *a.*

1. Separating; disjoining.*NWAD DISJUNCTIVE.2*

2. Incapable of union. [Unusual.]*NWAD DISJUNCTIVE.3*

3. In grammar, a disjunctive conjunction or connective, is a word which unites sentences or the parts of discourse in construction, but disjoins the sense, noting an alternative or opposition; as, I love him, or I fear him; I neither love him, nor fear him.*NWAD DISJUNCTIVE.4*

4. In logic, a disjunctive proposition, is one in which the parts are opposed to each other, by means of disjunctive; as, it is either day or night. A disjunctive syllogism, is when the major proposition is disjunctive; as, the earth moves in a circle, or an ellipsis; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis.*NWAD DISJUNCTIVE.5*

DISJUNCTIVE, *n.* A word that disjoins, as or, nor neither.

DISJUNCTIVELY, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; separately.

DISK, *n.* [L. See *Dish* and *Desk*.]

1. The body and face of the sun, moon or a planet, as it appears to us on the earth; or the body and face of the earth, as it appears to a spectator in the moon.*NWAD DISK.2*

2. A quoit; a piece of stone, iron or copper, inclining to an oval figure, which the ancients hurled by the help of a leathern thong tied

round the persons hand, and put through a hole in the middle.*NWAD DISK.3*

Some whirl the disk, and some the javlin dart.*NWAD DISK.4*

3. In botany, the whole surface of a leaf; the central part of a radiate compound flower.*NWAD DISK.5*

DISKINDNESS, *n.* [dis and kindness.]

1. Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection.*NWAD DISKINDNESS.2*

2. Ill turn; injury; detriment.*NWAD DISKINDNESS.3*

DISLIKE, *n.* [dis and like.]

1. Disapprobation; disinclination; displeasure; aversion; a moderate degree of hatred. A man shows his dislike to measures which he disapproves, to a proposal which he is disinclined to accept, and to food which he does not relish. All wise and good men manifest their dislike to folly.*NWAD DISLIKE.2*

2. Discord; disagreement. [Not in use.]*NWAD DISLIKE.3*

DISLIKE, *v.t.*

1. To disapprove; to regard with some aversion or displeasure. We dislike proceedings which we deem wrong; we dislike persons of evil habit; we dislike whatever gives us pain.*NWAD DISLIKE.5*

2. To disrelish; to regard with some disgust; as, to dislike particular kinds of food.*NWAD DISLIKE.6*

DISLIKED, *pp.* Disapproved; disrelished.

DISLIKEFUL, *a.* Disliking; disaffected. [Not used.]

DISLIKEN, *v.t.* To make unlike.

DISLIKENESS, *n.* [dis and likeness.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

DISLIKER, *n.* One who disapproves, or disrelishes.

DISLIKING, *ppr.* Disapproving; disrelishing.

DISLIMB, *v.t.* dislim. To tear the limbs from.

DISLIMN, *v.t.* dislim. To strike out of a picture. [Not in use.]

DISLOCATE, *v.t.* [dis and locate, L., place.] To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoint; to move a bone from its socket, cavity or place of articulation.

DISLOCATED, *pp.* Removed from its proper place; put out of joint.

DISLOCATING, *ppr.* Putting out of its proper place or out of joint.

DISLOCATION, *n.*

1. The act of moving from its proper place; particularly, the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket; luxation.*NWAD DISLOCATION.2*

2. The sate of being displaced.*NWAD DISLOCATION.3*

3. A joint displaced.*NWAD DISLOCATION.4*

4. In geology, the displacement of parts of rocks, or portions of strata, from the situations which they originally occupied.*NWAD DISLOCATION.5*

DISLODGE, *v.t.* dislodj. [dis and lodge.]

1. To remove or drive from a lodge or place or rest; to drive from the

place where a thing naturally rests or inhabits. Shells resting int he sea at a considerable depth, are not dislodged by storms.*NWAD DISLODGE.2*

2. To drive from a place of retirement or retreat; as, to dislodge a coney or a deer.*NWAD DISLODGE.3*

3. To drive from any place of rest or habitation, or from any station; as, to dislodge the enemy from their quarters, from a hill or wall.*NWAD DISLODGE.4*

4. To remove an army to other quarters.*NWAD DISLODGE.5*

DISLODGE, *v.i.* To go from a place of rest.

DISLODGED, *pp.* Driven from a lodge or place of rest; removed from a place of habitation, or from any station.

DISLODGING, *ppr.* Driving from a lodge or place of rest; removed from a place of habitation, or from any station.

DISLODGING, *ppr.* Driving from a lodge, from a place of rest or retreat, or from any station.

DISLOYAL, *a.* [dis and loyal.]

1. Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign; faithless; as a disloyal subject.*NWAD DISLOYAL.2*

2. False; perfidious; treacherous; as a disloyal knave.*NWAD DISLOYAL.3*

3. Not true to the marriage-bed.*NWAD DISLOYAL.4*

4. False in love; not constant.*NWAD DISLOYAL.5*

DISLOYALLY, *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously.

DISLOYALTY, *n.*

1. Want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance, or duty to a prince or sovereign authority.*NWAD DISLOYALTY.2*

2. Want of fidelity in love.*NWAD DISLOYALTY.3*

DISMAL, *a.* s as z. [I am not satisfied with the etymologies of this word which I have seen.]

1. Dark; gloomy; as a dismal shade.*NWAD DISMAL.2*

2. Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; calamitous; unfortunate; as a dismal accident; dismal effects.*NWAD DISMAL.3*

3. Frightful; horrible; as a dismal scream.*NWAD DISMAL.4*

DISMALLY, *adv.* Gloomily; horrible; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DISMALNESS, *n.* Gloominess; horror.

DISMANTLE, *v.t.* [dis and mantle.]

1. To deprive of dress; to strip; to divest.*NWAD DISMANTLE.2*

2. To loose; to throw open.*NWAD DISMANTLE.3*

3. More generally, to deprive or strip of apparatus, or furniture; to unrig; as, to dismantle a ship.*NWAD DISMANTLE.4*

4. To deprive or strip of military furniture; as, to dismantle a fortress.*NWAD DISMANTLE.5*

5. To deprive of outworks or forts; as, to dismantle a town.*NWAD DISMANTLE.6*

6. To break down; as, his nose dismantled.*NWAD DISMANTLE.7*

DISMANTLED, *pp.* Divested; stripped of furniture; unrigged.

DISMANTLING, *ppr.* Stripping of dress; depriving of apparatus

or furniture.

DISMASK, ***v.t.*** **[dis and mask.] To strip off a mask; to uncover; to remove that which conceals.**

DISMASKED, ***pp.*** **Divested of a mask; stripped of covering or disguise; uncovered.**

DISMASKING, ***ppr.*** **Stripping of a mask or covering.**

DISMAST, ***v.t.*** **[dis and mast.] To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from; as, a storm dismated the ship.**

DISMASTED, ***pp.*** **Deprived of a mast or masts.**

DISMASTING, ***ppr.*** **Stripping of masts.**

DISMASTMENT, ***n.*** **The act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted.**

DISMAY, *v.t.* To deprive of that strength or firmness of mind which constitutes courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to sink or depress the spirits or resolution; hence, to affright or terrify.

Be strong, and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed. *Joshua 1:9*.*NWAD DISMAY.2*

DISMAY, *n.* Fall or loss of courage; a sinking of the spirits; depression; dejection; a yielding to fear; that loss of firmness which is effected by fear or terror; fear impressed; terror felt.

And each in others countenance read his own dismay.*NWAD DISMAY.4*

DISMAYED, *pp.* Disheartened; deprived of courage.

DISMAYEDNESS, *n.* A state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness. [A useless word, and not used.]

DISMAYING, *ppr.* Depriving of courage.

DISME, DIME, *n.* A tenth part; a tithe.

DISMEMBER, *v.t.* [dis and member.]

1. To divide limb from limb; to separate a member from the body; to tear or cut in pieces; to dilacerate; to mutilate.*NWAD DISMEMBER.2*

Fowls obscene dismembered his remains.*NWAD DISMEMBER.3*

2. To separate a part from the main body; to divide; to sever; as, to dismember an empire, kingdom or republic. Poland was dismembered by the neighboring powers.*NWAD DISMEMBER.4*

DISMEMBERED, *pp.* Divided member from member; torn or cut

in pieces; divided by the separation of a part from the main body.

DISMEMBERING, *ppr.* Separating a limb or limbs from the body; dividing by taking a part or parts from the body.

DISMEMBERING, *n.* Mutilation.

DISMEMBERMENT, *n.* The act of severing a limb or limbs from the body; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; mutilation; the act of severing a part from the main body; division; separation.

He pointed out the danger of a dismemberment of the republic.*NWAD DISMEMBERMENT.2*

DISMETTLED, *a.* Destitute of fire or spirit. [Not much used.]

DISMISS, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To send away; properly, to give leave of departure; to permit to depart; implying authority in a person to retain or keep. The town clerk dismissed the assembly.*NWAD DISMISS.2*

2. To discard; to remove from office, service or employment. The king dismisses his ministers; the master dismisses his servant; and the employer, his workmen. Officers are dismissed from service, and students from college.*NWAD DISMISS.3*

3. To send; to dispatch.*NWAD DISMISS.4*

He dismissed embassadors from Pekin to Tooshoo Loomboo. [Improper.]*NWAD DISMISS.5*

4. To send or remove from a docket; to discontinue; as, to dismiss a bill in chancery.*NWAD DISMISS.6*

DISMISS, *n.* Discharge; dismission. [Not used.]

DISMISSAL, *n.* Dismission.

DISMISSED, *pp.* Sent away; permitted to depart; removed from office or employment.

DISMISSING, *ppr.* Sending away; giving leave to depart; removing from office or service.

DISMISSION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of sending away; leave to depart; as the dismission of the grand jury.*NWAD DISMISSION.2*

2. Removal from office or employment; discharge, either with honor or disgrace.*NWAD DISMISSION.3*

3. An act requiring departure. [Not usual.]*NWAD DISMISSION.4*

4. Removal of a suit in equity.*NWAD DISMISSION.5*

DISMISSIVE, *a.* Giving dismission.

DISMORTGAGE, *v.t.* dismorgage. To redeem from mortgage.

DISMOUNT, *v.i.* [dis and mount.]

1. To alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast; as, the officer ordered his troops to dismount.*NWAD DISMOUNT.2*

2. To descend from an elevation.*NWAD DISMOUNT.3*

DISMOUNT, *v.t.*

1. To throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse; as, the soldier dismounted his adversary.*NWAD DISMOUNT.5*

2. To throw or bring down from any elevation.*NWAD DISMOUNT.6*

3. To throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages; or to break the carriages or wheels, and render guns useless.*NWAD DISMOUNT.7*

DISMOUNTED, ***pp.***

1. Thrown from a horse, or from an elevation; unhorsed, or removed from horses by order; as dismounted troops. Applied to horses, it signifies unfit for service.*NWAD DISMOUNTED.2*

2. Thrown or removed from carriages.*NWAD DISMOUNTED.3*

DISMOUNTING, ***ppr.*** **Throwing from a horse; unhorsing; removing from an elevation; throwing or removing from carriages.**

DISNATURALIZE, ***v.t.*** **To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.**

DISNATURED, ***a.*** **Deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural.**

DISOBEDIENCE, ***n.*** **[dis and obedience.]**

1. Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid; breach of duty prescribed by authority.*NWAD DISOBEDIENCE.2*

By one man's disobedience, many were made sinners. *Romans 5:19*.*NWAD DISOBEDIENCE.3*

2. Non-compliance.*NWAD DISOBEDIENCE.4*

This disobedience of the moon.*NWAD DISOBEDIENCE.5*

DISOBEDIENT, ***a.***

1. Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority; as children disobedient to parents; citizens disobedient to the laws.*NWAD DISOBEDIENT.2*

I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision. *Acts 26:19*.*NWAD*

DISOBEDIENT.3

2. Not yielding to exciting force or power.*NWAD DISOBEDIENT.4*

Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system disobedient to stimuli.*NWAD DISOBEDIENT.5*

DISOBEY, *v.t.* [dis and obey.] To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid; to transgress or violate an order or injunction. Refractory children disobey their parents; men disobey their maker and the laws; and we all disobey the precepts of the gospel. [The word is applicable both to the command and to the person commanding.]

DISOBEYED, *pp.* Not obeyed; neglected; transgressed.

DISOBEYING, *ppr.* Omitting or refusing to obey; violating; transgressing, as authority or law.

DISOBLIGATION, *n.* [dis and obligation.] The act of disobliging; an offense; cause of disgust.

DISOBLIGATORY, *a.* Releasing obligation.

DISOBLIGE, *v.t.* [dis and oblige.]

1. To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree; a term by which offense is tenderly expressed.*NWAD DISOBLIGE.2*

My plan has given offense to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to disoblige.*NWAD DISOBLIGE.3*

2. To release from obligation. [Not used.]*NWAD DISOBLIGE.4*

DISOBLIGED, *pp.* Offended; slightly injured.

DISOBLIGEMENT, *n.* The act of disobliging.

DISOBLIGER, *n.* One who disobliges.

DISOBLIGING, *ppr.*

1. Offending; contravening the wishes of; injuring slightly.*NWAD DISOBLIGING.2*

2. *a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to please; unkind; offensive; unpleasing; unaccommodating; as a disobliging coachman.*NWAD DISOBLIGING.3*

DISOBLIGINGLY, *adv.* In a disobliging manner; offensively.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, *n.* Offensiveness; disposition to displease, or want of readiness to please.

DISOPINION, *n.* Difference of opinion. [A bad word and not used.]

DISORBED, *a.* [dis and orb.] Thrown out of the proper orbit; as a star disorbed.

DISORDER, *n.* [dis and order.]

1. Want of order or regular disposition; irregularity; immethodical distribution; confusion; a word of general application; as, the troops were thrown into disorder; the papers are in disorder.*NWAD DISORDER.2*

2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; as, the city is sometimes troubled with the disorders of its citizens.*NWAD DISORDER.3*

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.*NWAD DISORDER.4*

From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part, and snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.*NWAD DISORDER.5*

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing rules, or institutions.*NWAD DISORDER.6*

5. Irregularity, disturbance or interruption of the functions of the animal economy; disease; distemper; sickness. [See *Disease*.] disorder however is more frequently used to express a slight disease.*NWAD DISORDER.7*

6. Discomposure of the mind; turbulence of passions.*NWAD DISORDER.8*

7. Irregularity in the functions of the brain; derangement of the intellect or reason.*NWAD DISORDER.9*

DISORDER, *v.t.*

1. To break order; to derange; to disturb any regular disposition or arrangement of things; to put out of method; to throw into confusion; to confuse; applicable to every thing susceptible of order.*NWAD DISORDER.11*

2. To disturb or interrupt the natural functions of the animal economy; to produce sickness or indisposition; as, to disorder the head or stomach.*NWAD DISORDER.12*

3. To discompose or disturb the mind; to ruffle.*NWAD DISORDER.13*

4. To disturb the regular operations of reason; to derange; as, the man's reason is disordered.*NWAD DISORDER.14*

5. To depose from holy orders. [Unusual.]*NWAD DISORDER.15*

DISORDERED, *pp.* Put out of order; derranged; disturbed; discomposed; confused; sick; indisposed.

DISORDERED, *a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behavior.

DISORDEREDNESS, *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion.

DISORDERLY, ***a.*** **Confused; immethodical; irregular; being without proper order or disposition; as, the books and papers are in a disorderly state.**

2. Tumultuous; irregular; as the disorderly motions of the spirits.*NWAD DISORDERLY.2*

3. Lawless; contrary to law; violating or disposed to violate law and good order; as disorderly people; disorderly assemblies.*NWAD DISORDERLY.3*

4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly; as disorderly cattle.*NWAD DISORDERLY.4*

DISORDERLY, ***adv.***

1. Without order, rule or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disorderly manner.*NWAD DISORDERLY.6*

Savages fighting disorderly with stones.*NWAD DISORDERLY.7*

2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.*NWAD DISORDERLY.8*

Withdraw from every brother that walketh disorderly. *2 Thessalonians 3:6*.*NWAD DISORDERLY.9*

DISORDINATE, ***a.*** **Disorderly; living irregularly.**

DISORDINATELY, ***adv.*** **Inordinately; irregularly; viciously.**

DISORGANIZATION, ***n.*** **[See *Disorganize*.]**

1. The act of disorganizing; the act of destroying organic structure, or connected system; the act of destroying order.*NWAD DISORGANIZATION.2*

2. The state of being disorganized. We speak of the disorganization of the body, or of government, or of society, or of an army. *NWAD DISORGANIZATION.3*

DISORGANIZE, ***v.t.*** **[dis and organize. See** ***Organ*****.] To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union or parts; as, to disorganize a government or society; to disorganize an army.**

Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentions the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to disorganize the church.*NWAD DISORGANIZE.2*

DISORGANIZED, ***pp.*** **Reduced to disorder; being in a confused state.**

DISORGANIZER, ***n.*** **One who disorganizes; one who destroys or attempts to interrupt regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.**

DISORGANIZING, ***ppr.***

1. Destroying regular and connected system; throwing into confusion.*NWAD DISORGANIZING.2*

2 . *a.* Disposed or tending to disorganize; as a disorganizing spirit.*NWAD DISORGANIZING.3*

DISOWN, ***v.t.*** **[dis and own.]**

1. To deny; not to own; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to ones self. A parent and hardly disown his child. An author will sometimes disown his writings.*NWAD DISOWN.2*

2. To deny; not to allow.*NWAD DISOWN.3*

To disown a brothers better claim.*NWAD DISOWN.4*

DISOWNED, ***pp.*** **Not owned; not acknowledged as ones own; denied; disallowed.**

DISOWNING, ***ppr.*** **Not owning; denying; disallowing.**

DISOXYDATE, ***v.t.*** **[dis and oxydate.] To reduce from oxydation; to reduce from the state of an oxyd, by disengaging oxygen from a substance; as, to disoxydate iron or copper.**

DISOXYDATED, ***pp.*** **Reduced from the state of an oxyd.**

DISOXYDATING, ***ppr.*** **Reducing from the state of an oxyd.**

DISOXYDATION, ***n.*** **The act or process of freeing from oxygen and reducing from the state of an oxyd. [This word seems to be preferable to deoxydate.]**

DISOXYGENATE, ***v.t.*** **[dis and oxygenate.] To deprive of oxygen.**

DISOXYGENATED, ***pp.*** **Freed from oxygen.**

DISOXYGENATING, ***ppr.*** **Freeing from oxygen.**

DISOXYGENATION, ***n.*** **The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance containing it.**

DISPACE, ***v.i.*** **[dis and spatior, L.] To range about.**

DISPAIR, ***v.t.*** **[dis and pair.] To separate a pair or couple.**

DISPAND, ***v.t.*** **[L.] To display. [Not in use.]**

DISPANSION, ***n.*** **The act of spreading or displaying. [Not in use.]**

DISPARADISED, ***a.*** **[dis and paradise.] Removed from paradise.**

DISPARAGE, ***v.t.***

1. To marry one to another of inferior condition or rank; to dishonor by an unequal match or marriage, against the rules of decency.*NWAD DISPARAGE.2*

2. To match unequally; to injure or dishonor by union with something of inferior excellence.*NWAD DISPARAGE.3*

3. To injure or dishonor by a comparison with something of less value or excellence.*NWAD DISPARAGE.4*

4. To treat with contempt; to undervalue; to lower in rank or estimation; to vilify; to bring reproach on; to reproach; to debase by words or actions; to dishonor.*NWAD DISPARAGE.5*

Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms.*NWAD DISPARAGE.6*

DISPARAGED, *pp.* Married to one beneath his or her condition; unequally matched; dishonored or injured by comparison with something inferior; undervalued; vilified; debased; reproached.

DISPARAGEMENT, *n.*

1. The matching of a man or woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rule of decency.*NWAD DISPARAGEMENT.2*

2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.*NWAD DISPARAGEMENT.3*

3. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonor; followed by to.*NWAD DISPARAGEMENT.4*

It ought to be no disparagement to a stat that it is not the sun.*NWAD DISPARAGEMENT.5*

To be a humble Christian is not disparagement to a prince, or a nobleman.*NWAD DISPARAGEMENT.6*

DISPARAGER, *n.* One who disparages or dishonors; one who vilifies or disgraces.

DISPARAGING, *ppr.* Marrying one to another of inferior condition; dishonoring by an unequal union or comparison;

disgracing; dishonoring.

DISPARAGINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor.

DISPARATE, *a.* [L., equal.] Unequal; unlike; dissimilar.

DISPARATES, *n. plu.* Things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPARITY, *n.* [L.]

1. Irregularity; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition or excellence; as a disparity of year or of age; disparity of condition or circumstances; followed by of or in. We say, disparity in or of years.*NWAD DISPARITY.2*

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.*NWAD DISPARITY.3*

DISPARK, *v.t.* [dis and park.]

1. To throw open a park; to lay open.*NWAD DISPARK.2*

2. To set at large; to release from inclosure or confinement.*NWAD DISPARK.3*

DISPART, *v.t.* [dis and part. L. See *Part*. Dis and part both imply separation.] To part asunder; to divide; to separate; to sever; to burst; to rend; to rive or split; as disparted air; disparted towers; disparted chaos. [An elegant poetic word.]

DISPART, *v.i.* To separate; to open; to cleave.

DISPART, *n.* In gunnery, the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance at the mouth and britch.

DISPART, *v.t.* In gunnery, to set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder.

DISPARTED, ***pp.*** **Divided; separated; parted; rent asunder.**

DISPARTING, ***ppr.*** **Severing; dividing; bursting; cleaving.**

DISPASSION, ***n.*** **[dis and passion.] Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.**

DISPASSIONATE, ***a.***

1. Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; moderate; temperate; unmoved by feelings; applied to persons; as dispassionate men or judges.*NWAD DISPASSIONATE.2*

2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial; applied to things; as dispassionate proceedings.*NWAD DISPASSIONATE.3*

DISPASSIONATELY, ***adv.*** **Without passion; calmly; coolly.**

DISPATCH, ***v.t.*** **[L.]**

1. To send or send away; particularly applied to the sending of messengers, agents and letters on special business, and often implying haste. The king dispatched and envoy to the court of Madrid. He dispatched a messenger to his envoy in France. He dispatched orders or letters to the commander of the forces in Spain. The president dispatched a special envoy to the court of St. James in 1794.*NWAD DISPATCH.2*

2. To send out of the world; to put to death.*NWAD DISPATCH.3*

The company shall stone them with stones, and dispatch them with their swords. *Ezekiel 23:47*.*NWAD DISPATCH.4*

3. To perform; to execute speedily; to finish; as, the business was dispatched in due time.*NWAD DISPATCH.5*

DISPATCH, ***v.i.*** **To conclude an affair with another; to transact and finish. [Not now used.]**

They have dispatched with Pompey.*NWAD DISPATCH.7*

DISPATCH, *n.*

1. Speedy performance; execution or transaction of business with due diligence.*NWAD DISPATCH.9*

2. Speed; haste; expedition; due diligence; as, the business was done with dispatch; go, but make dispatch.*NWAD DISPATCH.10*

3. Conduct; management. [Not used.]*NWAD DISPATCH.11*

4. A letter sent or to be sent with expedition, by a messenger express; or a letter on some affair of state, or of public concern; or a packet of letters, sent by some public officer, on public business. It is often used in the plural. A vessel or a messenger has arrived with dispatches for the American minister. A dispatch was immediately sent to the admiral. The secretary was preparing his dispatches.*NWAD DISPATCH.12*

DISPATCHED, *pp.* Sent with haste or by a courier express; sent out of the world; put to death; performed; finished.

DISPATCHER, *n.*

1. One that dispatches; one that kills.*NWAD DISPATCHER.2*

2. One that sends on a special errand.*NWAD DISPATCHER.3*

DISPATCHFUL, *a.* Bent on haste; indicating haste; intent on speedy execution of business; as dispatchful looks.

DISPATCHING, *ppr.* Sending away in haste; putting to death; executing; finishing.

DISPAUPER, *v.t.* [dis and pauper.] To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support, or of the capacity of suing in forma pauperis; to reduce back from the state of a pauper.

A man is dispaupered, when he has lands fallen to him or property

given him.*NWAD DISPAUPER.2*

DISPEL, *v.t.* [L., to drive., Gr. See *Appeal*, *Peal*, *Pulse* and *Bawl*.] To scatter by driving or force; to disperse; to dissipate; to banish; as, to dispel vapors; to dispel darkness or gloom; to dispel fears; to dispel cares or sorrows; to dispel doubts.

DISPELLED, *pp.* Driven away; scattered; dissipated.

DISPELLING, *ppr.* Driving away; dispersing; scattering.

DISPEND, *v.t.* [L., to weigh.] To spend; to lay out; to consume. [See *Expend*, which is generally used.]

DISPENDER, *n.* One that distributes.

DISPENSABLE, *a.* That may be dispensed with.

DISPENSABLENESS, *n.* The capability of being dispensed with.

DISPENSARY, *n.* A house, place or store, in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given, gratis.

DISPENSATION, *n.* [L. See *Dispense*.]

1. Distribution; the act of dealing out to different persons or places; as the dispensation of water indifferently to all parts of the earth.*NWAD DISPENSATION.2*

2. The dealing of God to his creatures; the distribution of good and evil, natural or moral, in the divine government.*NWAD DISPENSATION.3*

Neither are Gods methods or intentions different in his dispensations to each private man.*NWAD DISPENSATION.4*

3. The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is

commanded; that is, the dispensing with a law or canon, or the exemption of a particular person from the obligation to comply with its injunctions. The pope has power to dispense with the canons of the church, but has no right to grant dispensations to the injury of a third person.*NWAD DISPENSATION.5*

A dispensation was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry.*NWAD DISPENSATION.6*

4. That which is dispensed or bestowed; a system of principles and rites enjoined; as the Mosaic dispensation; the gospel dispensation; including, the former the Levitical law and rites; the latter the scheme of redemption by Christ.*NWAD DISPENSATION.7*

DISPENSATIVE, *a.* Granting dispensation.

DISPENSATIVELY, *adv.* By dispensation.

DISPENSATORY, *n.* [L.] One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a distributor; a dispenser; the latter word is generally used.

DISPENSATORY, *a.* Having power to grant dispensations.

DISPENSATORY, *n.* A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

DISPENSE, *v.t.* dispens. [L., to weigh, primarily to move; and perhaps the original idea of expending was to weigh off, or to distribute by weight.]

1. To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute. The steward dispenses provisions to every man, according to his directions. The society dispenses medicines to the poor gratuitously or at first cost. God dispenses his favors according to his good pleasure.*NWAD DISPENSE.2*

2. To administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to distribute

justice.*NWAD DISPENSE.3*

While you dispense the laws and guide the state.*NWAD DISPENSE.4*

To dispense with,*NWAD DISPENSE.5*

1. To permit not to take effect; to neglect or pass by; to suspend the operation or application of something required, established or customary; as, to dispense with the law, in favor of a friend; I cannot dispense with the conditions of the covenant. So we say, to dispense with oaths; to dispense with forms and ceremonies.*NWAD DISPENSE.6*

2. To excuse from; to give leave not to do or observe what is required or commanded. The court will dispense with your attendance, or with you compliance.*NWAD DISPENSE.7*

3. To permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient; or in the vulgar phrase, to do without. I can dispense with your services. I can dispense with my cloke. In this application, the phrase has an allusion to the requisitions of law or necessity; the thing dispensed with being supposed, in some degree, necessary or required.*NWAD DISPENSE.8*

I could not dispense with myself from making a voyage to Caprea. [Not to be imitated.]*NWAD DISPENSE.9*

Canst thou dispense with heaven for such an oath? [Not legitimate.]*NWAD DISPENSE.10*

DISPENSE, *n.* Dispens.

1. Dispensation. [Not used.]*NWAD DISPENSE.12*

2. Expense; profusion. [Not in use.]*NWAD DISPENSE.13*

DISPENSED, *pp.* Distributed; administered.

DISPENSER, ***n.*** **One who dispenses; one who distributes; one who administers; as a dispenser of favors or of the laws.**

DISPENSING, ***ppr.***

1. Distributing; administering.*NWAD DISPENSING.2*

2. *a.* That may dispense with; granting dispensation; that may grant license to omit what is required by law, or to do what the law forbids; as a dispensing power.*NWAD DISPENSING.3*

DISPEOPLE, ***v.t.*** **[dis and people.] To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion or other means.**

DISPEOPLED, ***pp.*** **Depopulated; deprived of inhabitants.**

DISPEOPLER, ***n.*** **One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.**

DISPEOPLING, ***ppr.*** **Depopulating.**

DISPERGE, ***v.t.*** **disperj. [L.] To sprinkle. [Not in use.]**

DISPERMOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr., seed.] In botany, two-seeded; containing two seeds only; as, umbellate and stellate plants are dispermous.**

DISPERSE, ***v.t.*** **dispers. [L., to scatter.]**

1. To scatter; to drive asunder; to cause to separate into different parts; as, the Jews are dispersed among all nations.*NWAD DISPERSE.2*

2. To diffuse; to spread.*NWAD DISPERSE.3*

The lips of the wise disperse knowledge. *Proverbs 15:7*.*NWAD DISPERSE.4*

3. To dissipate; as, the fog or the cloud is dispersed.*NWAD DISPERSE.5*

4. To distribute.*NWAD DISPERSE.6*

DISPERSE, *v.i.* dispers.

1. To be scattered; to separate; to go or move into different parts; as, the company dispersed at ten o'clock.*NWAD DISPERSE.8*

2. To be scattered; to vanish; as fog or vapors.*NWAD DISPERSE.9*

DISPERSED, *pp.* Scattered; driven apart; diffused; dissipated.

DISPERSEDLYB, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately.

DISPERSEDNESS, *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered.

DISPERSENESS, *n.* Thinness; a scattered state. [Little used.]

DISPERSER, *n.* One who disperses; as the disperser of libels.

DISPERSING, *ppr.* Scattering; dissipating.

DISPERSION, *n.*

1. The act of scattering.*NWAD DISPERSION.2*

2. The state of being scattered, or separated into remote parts; as, the Jews, in their dispersion, retain their rites and ceremonies.*NWAD DISPERSION.3*

3. By way of eminence, the scattering or separation of the human family, at the building of Babel.*NWAD DISPERSION.4*

4. In optics, the divergency of the rays of light, or rather the separation of the different colored rays, in refraction, arising from their different refrangibilities. The point of dispersion, is the point where refracted rays begin to diverge.*NWAD DISPERSION.5*

5. In medicine and surgery, the removing of inflammation from a part, and restoring it to its natural state.*NWAD DISPERSION.6*

DISPERSIVE, *a.* Tending to scatter or dissipate.

DISPIRIT, *v.t.* [dis and spirit.]

1. To depress the spirits; to deprive of courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject; to cast down. We may be dispirited by afflictions, by obstacles to success, by poverty, and by fear. When fear is the cause, dispirit is nearly equivalent to intimidate or terrify.*NWAD DISPIRIT.2*

2. To exhaust the spirits or vigor of the body. [Not usual.]*NWAD DISPIRIT.3*

DISPIRITED, *pp.* Discourage; depressed in spirits; dejected; intimidated.

DISPIRITEDNESS, *n.* Want of courage; depression of spirits.

DISPIRITING, *ppr.* Discouraging; disheartening; dejecting; intimidating.

DISPITEOUS, *a.* Having no pity; cruel; furious. [Not used.]

DISPLACE, *v.t.* [dis and place.]

1. To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place; as, the books in the library are all displaced.*NWAD DISPLACE.2*

2. To remove from any state, condition, office or dignity; as, to displace an officer of the revenue.*NWAD DISPLACE.3*

3. To disorder.*NWAD DISPLACE.4*

You have displaced the mirth.*NWAD DISPLACE.5*

DISPLACED, *pp.* Removed from the proper place; deranged; disordered; removed from an office or state.

DISPLACEMENT, *n.* The act of displacing; the act of removing from the usual or proper place, or from a state, condition or office.

The displacement of the centers of the circles.*NWAD DISPLACEMENT.2*

Unnecessary displacement of funds.*NWAD DISPLACEMENT.3*

DISPLACENCY, *n.* [L., to displease.; to please.] Incivility; that which displeases or disobliges.

DISPLACING, *ppr.* Putting out of the usual or proper place; removing from an office, state or condition.

DISPLANT, *v.t.* [dis and plant.]

1. To pluck up or to remove a plant.*NWAD DISPLANT.2*

2. To drive away or remove from the usual place of residence; as, to displant the people of a country.*NWAD DISPLANT.3*

3. To strip of inhabitants; as, to displant a country.*NWAD DISPLANT.4*

DISPLANTATION, *n.*

1. The removal of a plant.*NWAD DISPLANTATION.2*

2. The removal of inhabitants or residents people.*NWAD DISPLANTATION.3*

DISPLANTED, *pp.*

1. Removed from the place where it grew, as a plant.*NWAD DISPLANTED.2*

2. Removed from the place of residence; applied to persons.*NWAD DISPLANTED.3*

3. Deprived of inhabitants; applied to a country.*NWAD DISPLANTED.4*

DISPLANTING, *ppr.* Removing, as a plant.

DISPLANTING, *n.* Removal from a fixed place.

DISPLAT, *v.t.* [dis and plat.] To untwist; to uncurl.

DISPLAY, *v.t.* [L., gr., to unfold.]

1. Literally, to unfold; hence, to open; to spread wide; to expand.*NWAD DISPLAY.2*

The northern wind his wings did broad display.*NWAD DISPLAY.3*

2. To spread before the view; to show; to exhibit to the eyes, or to the mind; to make manifest. The works of nature display the power and wisdom of the Supreme Being. Christian charity displays the effects of true piety. A dress, simple and elegant, displays female taste and beauty to advantage.*NWAD DISPLAY.4*

3. To carve; to dissect and open.*NWAD DISPLAY.5*

He carves, displays, and cuts up to a wonder.*NWAD DISPLAY.6*

4. To set to view ostentatiously.*NWAD DISPLAY.7*

5. To discover. [Not in use.]*NWAD DISPLAY.8*

6. To open; to unlock. [Not used.]*NWAD DISPLAY.9*

DISPLAY, *n.*

1. An opening or unfolding; an exhibition of any thing to the view.*NWAD DISPLAY.11*

2. Show; exhibition; as, they make a great display of troops; a great display of magnificence.*NWAD DISPLAY.12*

DISPLAYED, ***pp.*** **Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; exhibited to view; manifested.**

DISPLAYER, ***n.*** **He or that which displays.**

DISPLAYING, ***ppr.*** **Unfolding; spreading; exhibiting; manifesting.**

DISPLEASANCE, ***n.*** **Anger; discontent. [Not used.]**

DISPLEASANT, ***a.*** **Displezant. [See** ***Displease*****.] Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant. [The latter word is generally used.]**

DISPLEASE, ***v.t.*** **displeze. [dis and please.]**

1. To offend; to make angry, sometimes in a slight degree. It usually expresses less than anger, vex, irritate and provoke. Applied to the Almighty in scripture, it may be considered as equivalent to anger.*NWAD DISPLEASE.2*

God was displeased with this thing; therefore he smote Israel. *1 Chronicles 21:7*.*NWAD DISPLEASE.3*

2. To disgust; to excite aversion in; as, acrid and rancid substances displease the taste.*NWAD DISPLEASE.4*

3. To offend; to be disagreeable to. A distorted figure displeases the eye.*NWAD DISPLEASE.5*

DISPLEASED, ***pp.*** **Offended; disgusted.**

DISPLEASEDNESS, ***n.*** **Displeasure; uneasiness.**

DISPLEASING, ***ppr.*** **or** ***a.*** **Offensive to the eye, to the mind, to the smell, or to the taste; disgusting; disagreeable.**

DISPLEASINGNESS, ***n.*** **Offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of disgust.**

DISPLEASURE, *n.* Displezhur.

1. Some irritation or uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by any thing that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice and a sense of propriety. A man incurs the displeasure of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the displeasure of his master by neglect or disobedience; we experience displeasure at any violation of right or decorum. Displeasure is anger, but it may be slight anger. It implies disaprobation or hatred, and usually expresses less than vexation and indignation. Thus, slighter offenses give displeasure, although they may not excite a violent passion.*NWAD DISPLEASURE.2*

2. Offense; cause of irritation.*NWAD DISPLEASURE.3*

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a displeasure. *Judges 15:3*.*NWAD DISPLEASURE.4*

3. State of disgrace or disfavor.*NWAD DISPLEASURE.5*

He went into Poland, being in displeasure with the pope for overmuch familiarity.*NWAD DISPLEASURE.6*

DISPLEASURE, *v.t.* To displease. [An unnecessary word, and not used.]

DISPLICENCE, *n.* [L.] Dislike. [Not in use.]

DISPLODE, *v.t.* [L., to break forth.] To vent, discharge or burst with a violent sound.

In posture to displode their second tire of thunder.*NWAD DISPLODE.2*

DISPLODE, *v.i.* To burst with a loud report; to explode; as, a meteor diploded with a tremendous sound.

DISPLODED, *pp.* Discharged with a loud report.

DISPLODING, *ppr.* Discharging or bursting with a loud report; an explosion.

DISPLOSIVE, ***a.*** **Noting displosion.**

DISPLUME, ***v.t.*** **[dis and plume.] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to strip of badges of honor.**

DISPLUMED, ***pp.*** **Stripped of plumes.**

DISPLUMING, ***ppr.*** **Depriving of plumes.**

DISPONDEE, ***n.*** **In Greek and Latin poetry, a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables.**

DISPORT, ***n.*** **[dis and sport.] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.**

DISPORT, ***v.i.*** **To play; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gayety; as lambs disporting on the mead.**

Where light disports in ever mingling dyes.*NWAD DISPORT.3*

DISPORT, ***v.t.*** **To divert or amuse; as, he disports himself.**

DISPORTING, ***ppr.*** **Playing; wantoning.**

DISPOSABLE, ***a.*** **[See *Dispose*.] Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used or employed as occasion may require.**

The whole disposable force consisted in a regiment of light infantry, and a troop of calvary.*NWAD DISPOSABLE.2*

DISPOSAL, ***n.*** **[See *Dispose*.]**

1. The act of disposing; a setting or arranging.*NWAD DISPOSAL.2*

This object was effected by the disposal of the troops in two lines.*NWAD DISPOSAL.3*

2. Regulation, order or arrangement of things, int he moral

government of God; dispensation.*NWAD DISPOSAL.4*

Tax not divine disposal.*NWAD DISPOSAL.5*

3. Power of ordering, arranging or distributing; government; management; as, an agent is appointed, and every thing is left to his disposal. The effects in my hands are entirely at my disposal.*NWAD DISPOSAL.6*

4. Power or right of bestowing. Certain offices are at the disposal of the president. The father has the disposal of his daughter in marriage.*NWAD DISPOSAL.7*

5. The passing into a new state or into new hands.*NWAD DISPOSAL.8*

DISPOSE, *v.t.* dispoze. [L.]

1. To set; to place or distribute; to arrange; used with reference to order. The ships were disposed in the form of a crescent. The general disposed his troops in three lines. The trees are disposed in the form of a quincunx.*NWAD DISPOSE.2*

2. To regulate; to adjust; to set in right order. *Job 34:13* and *Job 37:15*.*NWAD DISPOSE.3*

The knightly forms of combat to dispose.*NWAD DISPOSE.4*

3. To apply to a particular purpose; to give; to place; to bestow; as, you have disposed much in works of public piety. In this sense, to dispose of is more generally used.*NWAD DISPOSE.5*

4. To set, place or turn to a particular end or consequence.*NWAD DISPOSE.6*

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon dispose to future good our past and present woes.*NWAD DISPOSE.7*

5. To adapt; to form for any purpose.*NWAD DISPOSE.8*

Then must thou thee dispose another way.*NWAD DISPOSE.9*

6. To set the mind in a particular frame; to incline. Avarice disposes men to fraud and oppression.*NWAD DISPOSE.10*

Suspicions dispose kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy.*NWAD DISPOSE.11*

He was disposed to pass into Achaia. *Acts 18:27*; *1 Corinthians 10:27*.*NWAD DISPOSE.12*

To dispose of,*NWAD DISPOSE.13*

1. To part with; to alienate; as, the man has disposed of his house, and removed.*NWAD DISPOSE.14*

2. To part with to another; to put into anothers hand or power; to bestow; as, the father has disposed of his daughter to a man of great worth.*NWAD DISPOSE.15*

3. To give away or transfer by authority.*NWAD DISPOSE.16*

A rural judge disposed of beautys prize.*NWAD DISPOSE.17*

4. To direct the course of a thing. *Proverbs 16:33*.*NWAD DISPOSE.18*

5. To place in any condition; as, how will you dispose of your son?*NWAD DISPOSE.19*

6. To direct what to do or what course to pursue; as, they know not how to dispose of themselves.*NWAD DISPOSE.20*

7. To use or employ; as, they know not how to dispose of their time.*NWAD DISPOSE.21*

8. To put away. The stream supplies more water than can be disposed of.*NWAD DISPOSE.22*

DISPOSE, *v.i.* To bargain; to make terms.

DISPOSE, *n.*

1. Disposal; power of disposing; management.*NWAD DISPOSE.25*

2. Dispensation; act of government.*NWAD DISPOSE.26*

3. Disposition; cast of behavior.*NWAD DISPOSE.27*

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.*NWAD DISPOSE.28*

DISPOSED, *pp.* Set in order; arranged; placed; adjusted; applied; bestowed; inclined.

DISPOSER, *n.*

1. One who disposes; a distributor; a bestower; as a disposer of gifts.*NWAD DISPOSER.2*

2. A director; a regulator.*NWAD DISPOSER.3*

The Supreme Being is the rightful disposer of all events, and of all creatures.*NWAD DISPOSER.4*

3. That which disposes.*NWAD DISPOSER.5*

DISPOSING, *ppr.* Setting in order; arranging; distributing; bestowing; regulating; adjusting; governing.

DISPOSING, *n.* The act of arranging; regulation; direction. *Proverbs 16:33*.

DISPOSITION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of disposing, or state of being disposed.*NWAD DISPOSITION.2*

2. Manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are placed or arranged; order; method; distribution; arrangement. We speak of the disposition of the infantry and cavalry of an army; the disposition of the trees in an orchard; the disposition of the several parts of an edifice, of the parts of a discourse, or of the figures in painting.*NWAD DISPOSITION.3*

3. Natural fitness or tendency. The refrangibility of the rays of light is their disposition to be refracted. So we say, a disposition in plants to grow in a direction upwards; a disposition in bodies to putrefaction.*NWAD DISPOSITION.4*

4. Temper or natural constitution of the mind; as an amiable or an irritable disposition.*NWAD DISPOSITION.5*

5. Inclination; propensity; the temper or frame of mind, as directed to particular objects. We speak of the disposition of a person to undertake a particular work; the dispositions of men towards each other; a disposition friendly to any design.*NWAD DISPOSITION.6*

6. Disposal; alienation; distribution; a giving away or giving over to another; as, he has made disposition of his effects; he has satisfied his friends by the judicious disposition of his property.*NWAD DISPOSITION.7*

DISPOSITIVE, *a.* That implies disposal. [Not used.]

DISPOSITIVELY, *adv.* In a dispositive manner; distributively. [Not used.]

DISPOSITOR, *n.* A disposer; in astrology, the planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is. [Not used.]

DISPOSSESS, *v.t.* [dis and possess.] To put out of possession, by any means; to deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or real estate; to deseize.

Ye shall dispossess the inhabitants of the land, and dwell therein. *Numbers 33:53*.*NWAD DISPOSSESS.2*

Usually followed by of, before the thing taken away; as, to dispossess a king of his crown.*NWAD DISPOSSESS.3*

DISPOSSESSED, *pp.* Deprived of possession or occupancy.

DISPOSSESSING, *ppr.* Depriving of possession; disseizing.

DISPOSSESSION, ***n.*** **The act of putting out of possession.**

DISPOSURE, ***n.*** **Dispozhur. [See** ***Dispose*****.]**

1. Disposal; the power of disposeing; management; direction. [The use of this word is superseded by that of disposal.]*NWAD DISPOSURE.2*

2. State; posture; disposition. [Not used.]*NWAD DISPOSURE.3*

DISPRAISE, ***n.*** **Dispraze. [dis and praise.]**

1. Blame; censure. Be cautious not to speak in dispraise of a competitor.*NWAD DISPRAISE.2*

2. Reproach; dishonor.*NWAD DISPRAISE.3*

The general has seen Moors with as bad faces; no dispraise to Bertrans.*NWAD DISPRAISE.4*

DISPRAISE, ***v.t.*** **To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation, or some degree of reproach.**

I dispraised him before the wicked.*NWAD DISPRAISE.6*

DISPRAISED, ***pp.*** **Blamed; censured.**

DISPRAISER, ***n.*** **One who blames or dispraises.**

DISPRAISING, ***ppr.*** **Blaming; censuring.**

DISPRAISINGLY, ***adv.*** **By way of dispraise; with blame or some degree of reproach.**

DISPREAD, ***v.t.*** **dispred. [dis and spread. See** ***Spread*****.] To spread in different ways; to extend or flow in different directions.**

DISPREAD, ***v.i.*** **To expand or be extended.**

DISPREADER, ***n.*** **A publisher; a divulger.**

DISPRIZE, ***v.t.*** **To undervalue.**

DISPROFESS, ***v.i.*** **To renounce the profession of.**

DISPROFIT, ***n.*** **[dis and profit.] Loss; detriment; damage. [Little used.]**

DISPROOF, ***n.*** **[dis and proof.] Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous; as, to offer evidence in disproof of a fact, argument, principle or allegation.**

DISPROPERTY, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of property; to dispossess. [Not used.]**

DISPROPORTION, ***n.*** **[dis and proportion.]**

1. Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of thing; want of symmetry. We speak of the disproportion of a man's arms to his body; of the disproportion of the length of an edifice to its highth.*NWAD DISPROPORTION.2*

2. Want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed; as, the disproportion of the ingredients in a compound.*NWAD DISPROPORTION.3*

3. Want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity; inequality; unsuitableness; as the disproportion of strength or means to an object.*NWAD DISPROPORTION.4*

DISPROPORTION, ***v.t.*** **To make unsuitable in form, size, length or quantity; to violate symmetry in; to mismatch; to join unfitly.**

To shape my legs of an unequal size, to disproportion me in every part.*NWAD DISPROPORTION.6*

DISPROPORTIONABLE, ***a.*** **Disproportional; not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size or quantity to something else;**

inadequate. [Note. The sense in which this word is used is generally anomalous. In its true sense, that may be made disproportional, it is rarely or never used. The regular word which ought to be used is disproportional, as used by Locke.]

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, *adv.* With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably to something else.

DISPROPORTIONAL, *a.* Not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate. A disproportional limb constitutes deformity in the body. The studies of youth should not be disproportional to their capacities. [This is the word which ought to be used for disproportionable.]

DISPROPORTIONALITY, *n.* The state of being disproportional.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, *adv.* Unsuitably with respect to form, quantity or value; inadequately; unequally.

DISPROPORTIONATE, *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else, in bulk, form or value; inadequate. In a perfect form of the body, none of the limbs are disproportionate. It is wisdom not to undertake a work with disproportionate means.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, *n.* Unsuitableness in form, bulk or value; inadequacy.

DISPROPRIATE, *v.t.* To destroy appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use.

[See *Disappropriate*, which is more regularly formed, and more generally used.]*NWAD DISPROPRIATE.2*

DISPROVABLE, *a.* Capable of being disproved or refuted.

DISPROVE, *v.t.* [dis and prove.]

1. To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; as, to disprove an assertion, a statement, an argument, a proposition.*NWAD DISPROVE.2*

2. To convict of the practice of error. [Not in use.]*NWAD DISPROVE.3*

3. To disallow or disapprove. [Not in use.]*NWAD DISPROVE.4*

DISPROVED, *pp.* Proved to be false or erroneous; refuted.

DISPROVER, *n.* One that disproves or confutes.

DISPROVING, *ppr.* Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting; refuting.

DISPUNGE, *v.t.* [dis and spunge.] To expunge; to erase; also, to discharge as from a spunge. [Il formed and little used.]

DISPUNISHABLE, *a.* [dis and punishable.] Without penal restraint; not punishable.

DISPURSE, for disburse. [Not in use.]

DISPURVEY, ***v.t.*** **To unprovide. [Not in use.]**

DISPURVEYANCE, ***n.*** **Want of provisions. [Not in use.]**

DISPUTABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Dispute*****.] That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted or contested; controvertible; of doubtful certainty. We speak of disputable opinions, statements, propositions, arguments, points, cases, questions, etc.**

DISPUTANT, ***n.*** **One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a reasoner in opposition.**

DISPUTANT, ***a.*** **Disputing; engaged in controversy.**

DISPUTATION, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; verbal contest, respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition or argument.*NWAD DISPUTATION.2*

2. An exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other, on some question proposed.*NWAD DISPUTATION.3*

DISPUTATIOUS, ***a.*** **Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert; as a disputatious person or temper.**

The Christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that disputatious period.*NWAD DISPUTATIOUS.2*

DISPUTATIVE, ***a.*** **Disposed to dispute; inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition; as a disputative temper.**

DISPUTE, ***v.i.*** **[L. Dispute is radically very similar to debate and**

discuss, both of which are from beating, driving, agitation.]

1. To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercate; and to dispute violently is to wrangle. Paul disputed with the Jews int he synagogue. The disciples of Christ disputed among themselves who should be the greatest. Men often dispute about trifles.*NWAD DISPUTE.2*

2. To strive or contend in opposition in a competitor; as, we disputed for the prize.*NWAD DISPUTE.3*

DISPUTE, ***v.t.***

1. To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to prove to be false, unfounded or erroneous; to controvert; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning. We dispute assertions, opinions, arguments or statements, when we endeavor to prove them false or unfounded. We dispute the validity of a title or claim. Hence to dispute a cause or case with another, is to endeavor to maintain ones own opinions or claims, and to overthrow those of his opponent.*NWAD DISPUTE.5*

2. To strive or contend for, either by words or actions; as, to dispute the honor of the day; to dispute a prize. But this phrase is elliptical, being used for dispute for, and primarily the verb is intransitive. See the Intransitive Verb, No. 2.*NWAD DISPUTE.6*

3. To call in question the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning. An officer is never to dispute the orders of his superior.*NWAD DISPUTE.7*

4. To strive to maintain; as, to dispute every inch of ground.*NWAD DISPUTE.8*

DISPUTE, ***n.***

1. Strife or contest in words or by arguments; an attempt to prove and maintain ones own opinions or claims, by arguments or statements, in opposition to the opinions, arguments or claims of another; controversy in words. They had a dispute on the

lawfulness of slavery, a subject which, one would think, could admit of no dispute.*NWAD DISPUTE.10*

Dispute is usually applied to verbal contest; controversy may be in words or writing.*NWAD DISPUTE.11*

Dispute is between individuals; debate and discussion are applicable to public bodies.*NWAD DISPUTE.12*

2. The possibility of being controverted; as in the phrase, this is a fact, beyond all dispute.*NWAD DISPUTE.13*

DISPUTED, *pp.* Contested; opposed by words or arguments; litigated.

DISPUTELESS, *a.* Admitting no dispute; incontrovertible.

DISPUTER, *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputes; a controvertist.

Where is the disputer of this world. *1 Corinthians 1:20*.*NWAD DISPUTER.2*

DISPUTING, *ppr.* Contending by words or arguments; controverting.

DISPUTING, *n.* The act of contending by words or arguments; controversy; altercation.

Do all things without murmurings or disputings. *Philippians 2:14*.*NWAD DISPUTING.3*

DISQUALIFICATION, *n.* [See *Disqualify*.]

1. The act of disqualifying; or that which disqualifies; that which renders unfit, unsuitable or inadequate; as, sickness is a disqualification for labor or study.*NWAD DISQUALIFICATION.2*

2. The act of depriving of legal power or capacity; that which renders incapable; that which incapacitates in law; disability.

Conviction of a crime is a disqualification for office.*NWAD DISQUALIFICATION.3*

3. Want of qualification. It is used in this sense, though improperly. In strictness, disqualification implies a previous qualification; but careless writers use it for the want of qualification, where no previous qualification is supposed. Thus, I must still retain the consciousness of those disqualifications, which you have been pleased to overlook.*NWAD DISQUALIFICATION.4*

DISQUALIFIED, *pp.* Deprived of qualifications; rendered unfit.

DISQUALIFY, *v.t.* [dis and qualify.]

1. To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose; with for. Indisposition disqualifies the body for labor, and the mind for study. Piety disqualifies a person for no lawful employment.*NWAD DISQUALIFY.2*

2. To deprive of legal capacity, power or right; to disable. A conviction of perjury disqualifies a man for a witness. A direct interest in a suit disqualifies a person to be a juror in the cause.*NWAD DISQUALIFY.3*

DISQUALIFYING, *ppr.* Rendering unfit; disabling.

DISQUANTITY, *v.t.* To diminish. [Not in use.]

DISQUIET, *a.* [dis and quiet.] Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [Seldom used.]

DISQUIET, *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquility in body or mind; disturbance; anxiety.

DISQUIET, *v.t.* To disturb; to deprive of peace, rest or tranquility; to make uneasy or restless; to harass the body; to fret or vex the mind.

That he may disquiet the inhabitants of Babylon. *Jeremiah 50:34*.*NWAD DISQUIET.4*

Why hast thou disquieted me. *1 Samuel 28:15*.*NWAD DISQUIET.5*

O my soul, why art thou disquieted within me? *Psalm 42:11*.*NWAD DISQUIET.6*

DISQUIETED, *pp.* Made uneasy or restless; disturbed; harassed.

DISQUIETER, *n.* One who disquiets; he or that which makes uneasy.

DISQUIETFUL, *a.* Producing inquietude.

DISQUIETING, *ppr.*

1. Disturbing; making uneasy; depriving of rest or peace.*NWAD DISQUIETING.2*

2 . *a.* Tending to disturb the mind; as disquieting apprehensions.*NWAD DISQUIETING.3*

DISQUIETLY, *adv.* Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously; as, he rested disquietly that night. [Unusual.]

DISQUIETNESS, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance of peace in body or mind.

DISQUIETOUS, *a.* Causing uneasiness. [Not used.]

DISQUIETUDE, *n.* Want of peace or tranquility; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety. It is, I believe, most frequently used of the mind.

Religion is our best security from the disquietudes that embitter life.*NWAD DISQUIETUDE.2*

DISQUISITION, *n.* [L., to seek.] A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and

circumstances that may elucidate truth; as a disquistion on government or morals; a disquistion concerning the antediluvian earth. [It is usually applied to a written treatise.]

DISRANK, ***v.t.***

1. To degrade from rank. [Not used.]*NWAD DISRANK.2*

2. To throw out of rank or into confusion.*NWAD DISRANK.3*

DISREGARD, ***n.*** **[dis and regard.] Neglect; omission of notice; slight; implying indifference or some degree of contempt; as, to pass one with disregard.**

DISREGARD, ***v.t.*** **To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice.**

Studious of good, man disregarded fame.*NWAD DISREGARD.3*

We are never to disregard the wants of the poor, nor the admonitions of conscience.*NWAD DISREGARD.4*

DISREGARDED, ***pp.*** **Neglected; slighted; unnoticed.**

DISREGARDFUL, ***a.*** **Neglectful; negligent; heedless.**

DISREGARDFULLY, ***adv.*** **Negligently; heedlessly.**

DISRELISH, ***n.*** **[dis and relish.]**

1. Distaste; dislike of the palate; some degree of disgust. Men generally have a disrelish for tobacco, till the taste is reconciled to it by custom.*NWAD DISRELISH.2*

2. Bad taste; nauseousness.*NWAD DISRELISH.3*

3. Distaste or dislike, in a figurative sense; dislike of the mind, or of the faculty by which beauty and excellence are perceived.*NWAD DISRELISH.4*

DISRELISH, ***v.t.***

1. To dislike the taste of; as, to disrelish a particular kind of food.*NWAD DISRELISH.6*

2. To make nauseous or disgusting; to infect with a bad taste. [In this sense, I believe, the word is little used.]*NWAD DISRELISH.7*

3. To dislike; to feel some disgust at; as, to disrelish vulgar jests.*NWAD DISRELISH.8*

DISRELISHED, ***pp.*** **Not relished; disliked; made nauseous.**

DISRELISHING, ***ppr.*** **Disliking the taste of; experiencing disgust at; rendering nauseous.**

DISREPUTABLE, ***a.*** **[dis and reputable.]**

1. Not reputable; not in esteem; not honorable; low; mean; as disreputable company.*NWAD DISREPUTABLE.2*

2. Dishonorable; disgracing the reputation; tending to impair the good name, and bring into disesteem. It is disreputable to associate familiarly with the mean, the lewd and the profane.*NWAD DISREPUTABLE.3*

DISREPUTATION, ***n.*** **[dis and reputation.] Loss or want of reputation or good name; disrepute; disesteem; dishonor; disgrace; discredity. Ill success often brings an enterprising man, as well as his project, into disreputation.**

DISREPUTE, ***n.*** **[dis and repute.] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor. The alchimist and his books have sunk into disrepute.**

DISRESPECT, ***n.*** **[dis and respect.]**

1. Want of respect or reverence; disesteem. Disrespect often leads a man to treat another with neglect or a degree of contempt.*NWAD DISRESPECT.2*

2. As an act, incivility; irreverence; rudeness.*NWAD DISRESPECT.3*

DISRESPECTFUL, *a.*

1. Wanting in respect; irreverent; as a disrespectful thought or opinion.*NWAD DISRESPECTFUL.2*

2. Manifesting disesteem or want of respect; uncivil; as disrespectful behavior.*NWAD DISRESPECTFUL.3*

DISRESPECTFULLY, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

DISROBE, *v.t.* [dis and robe.]

1. To divest of a robe; to divest of garments; to undress.*NWAD DISROBE.2*

2. To strip of covering; to divest of any surrounding appendage. Autumn disrobes the fields of verdure.*NWAD DISROBE.3*

These two peers were disrobed of their glory.*NWAD DISROBE.4*

DISROBED, *pp.* Divested of clothing; stripped of covering.

DISROBER, *n.* One that strips of robes or clothing.

DISROBING, *ppr.* Divesting of garments; stripping of any kind of covering.

DISROOT, *v.t.* [dis and root.]

1. To tear up the roots, or by the roots.*NWAD DISROOT.2*

2. To tear from a foundation; to loosen or undermine.*NWAD DISROOT.3*

A piece of ground disrooted from its situation by subterraneous inundations.*NWAD DISROOT.4*

DISROOTED, ***pp.*** **Torn up by the roots; undermined.**

DISROOTING, ***ppr.*** **Tearing up by the roots; undermining.**

DISRUPT, ***a.*** **[L., to burst.] Rent from; torn asunder; severed by rending or breaking.**

DISRUPTION, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. The act of rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating.*NWAD DISRUPTION.2*

2. Breach; rent; dilaceration; as the disruption of rocks in an earthquake; the disruption of a stratum of earth; disruption of the flesh.*NWAD DISRUPTION.3*

DISRUPTURE, ***v.t.*** **[dis and rupture.] To rend; to sever by tearing, breaking or bursting. [Unnecessary, as it is synonymous with rupture.]**

DISRUPTURED, ***pp.*** **Rent asunder; severed by breaking.**

DISRUPTURING, ***ppr.*** **Rending asunder; severing.**

DISSATISFACTION, ***n.*** **[dis and satisfaction.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations.**

The ambitious man is subject to uneasiness and dissatisfaction.*NWAD DISSATISFACTION.2*

DISSATISFACTORINESS, ***n.*** **Inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.**

DISSATISFACTORY, ***a.*** **Unable to give content. Rather, giving discontent; displeasing.**

To have reduced the different qualifications, in the different states, to one uniform rule, would probably have been as dissatisfactory to

some of the states, as difficult for the convention.*NWAD DISSATISFACTORY.2*

DISSATISFIED, *pp.*

1. Made discontented; displeased.*NWAD DISSATISFIED.2*

2 . *a.* Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended.*NWAD DISSATISFIED.3*

DISSATISFY, *v.t.* To render discontented; to displease; to excite uneasiness by frustrating wishes or expectations.

DISSATISFYING, *ppr.* Exciting uneasiness or discontent.

DISSEAT, *v.t.* To remove from a seat.

DISSECT, *v.t.* [L., to cut.]

1. To cut in pieces; to divide an animal body, with a cutting instrument, by separating the joints; as, to dissect a fowl. Hence appropriately,*NWAD DISSECT.2*

2. To cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several parts; to anatomize. Also, to open any part of a body to observe its morbid appearances, or to ascertain the cause of death or the seat of a disease.*NWAD DISSECT.3*

3. To divide into its constituent parts, for the purpose of examination; as, dissect your mind; dissect a paragraph.*NWAD DISSECT.4*

DISSECTED, *pp.* Cut in pieces; separated by parting the joints; divided into its constituent parts; opened and examined.

DISSECTING, *ppr.* Cutting in pieces; dividing the parts; separating constituent parts for minute examination.

DISSECTION, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. The act of cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and uses of its parts; anatomy.*NWAD DISSECTION.2*

Dissection was held sacrilege till the time of Francis I.*NWAD DISSECTION.3*

2. The act of separating into constituent parts, for the purpose of critical examination.*NWAD DISSECTION.4*

DISSECTOR, ***n.*** **One who dissects; an anatomist.**

DISSEIZE, ***v.t.*** **[dis and seize.] In law, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual seizin or possession; followed by of; as, to disseize a tenant of his freehold.**

A man may suppose himself disseized, when he is not so.*NWAD DISSEIZE.2*

DISSEIZED, ***pp.*** **Put out of possession wrongfully or by force; deprived of actual possession.**

DISSEIZEE, ***n.*** **A person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.**

DISSEIZIN, ***n.*** **The act of disseizing; an unlawful dispossessing of a person of his lands, tenements, or incorporeal hereditaments; a deprivation of actual seizin.**

DISSEIZING, ***ppr.*** **Depriving of actual seizin or possession; putting out of possession.**

DISSEIZOR, ***n.*** **One who puts another out of possession wrongfully; he that dispossessses another.**

DISSEMBLANCE, ***n.*** **[dis and semblance.] Want of resemblance. [Little used.]**

DISSEMBLE, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To hide under a false appearance; to conceal; to disguise; to pretend that not to be which really is; as, I will not dissemble the truth; I cannot dissemble my real sentiments. [This is the proper sense of this word.]*NWAD DISSEMBLE.2*

2. To pretend that to be which is not; to make a false appearance of. This is the sense of simulate.*NWAD DISSEMBLE.3*

Your son Lucentio doth love my daughter, and she loveth him, or both dissemble deeply their affections.*NWAD DISSEMBLE.4*

DISSEMBLE, *v.i.* To be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention or sentiments under some pretense.

Ye have stolen and dissembled also. *Joshua 7:11*.*NWAD DISSEMBLE.6*

He that hateth, dissembleth with his lips. *Proverbs 26:24*.*NWAD DISSEMBLE.7*

DISSEMBLED, *pp.* Concealed under a false appearance; disguised.

DISSEMBLER, *n.* One who dissembles; a hypocrite; one who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance.

DISSEMBLING, *ppr.* Hiding under a false appearance; acting the hypocrite.

DISSEMBLINGLY, *adv.* With dissimulation; hypocritically; falsely.

DISSEMINATE, *v.t.* [L., to sow; seed.]

1. Literally, to sow; to scatter seed; but seldom or never used in its literal sense. But hence,*NWAD DISSEMINATE.2*

2. To scatter for growth and propagation, like seed; to spread. Thus, principles, opinions and errors are disseminated, when they are spread and propagated. To disseminate truth or the gospel is highly laudable.*NWAD DISSEMINATE.3*

3. To spread; to diffuse.*NWAD DISSEMINATE.4*

A uniform heat disseminate through the body of the earth.*NWAD DISSEMINATE.5*

4. To spread; to disperse.*NWAD DISSEMINATE.6*

The Jews are disseminated through all the trading parts of the world.*NWAD DISSEMINATE.7*

[The second is the most proper application of the word, as it should always include the idea of growth or taking root. The fourth sense is hardly vindicable.]*NWAD DISSEMINATE.8*

DISSEMINATED, *pp.*

1. Scattered, as seed propagated; spread.*NWAD DISSEMINATED.2*

2. In mineralogy, occurring in portions less than a hazel nut; being scattered.*NWAD DISSEMINATED.3*

DISSEMINATING, *ppr.* Scattering and propagating; spreading.

DISSEMINATION, *n.* The act of scattering and propagating, like seed; the act of spreading for growth and permanence. We trust the world is to be reformed by the dissemination of evangelical doctrines.

DISSEMINATOR, *n.* One who disseminates; one who spreads and propagates.

DISSENSION, *n.* [L., to think.] Disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement which is violent, producing warm debates or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel;

breach of friendship and union.

Debates, dissensions, uproars are thy joy.*NWAD DISSENSION.2*

Paul and Barnabas had no small dissension with them. *Acts 15:2*.*NWAD DISSENSION.3*

We see dissensions in church and state, in towns, parishes, and families, and the word is sometimes applied to differences which produce war; as the dissensions between the houses of York and Lancaster in England.*NWAD DISSENSION.4*

DISSENSIOUS, *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; contentious; factious. [Little used.]

DISSENT, *v.i.* [L., to think.]

1. To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner; with from. There are many opinions in which men dissent from us, as they dissent from each other.*NWAD DISSENT.2*

2. To differ from an established church, in regard to doctrines, rites or government.*NWAD DISSENT.3*

3. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. [Less proper.]*NWAD DISSENT.4*

DISSENT, *n.*

1. Difference of opinion; disagreement.*NWAD DISSENT.6*

2. Declaration of disagreement in opinion; as, they entered their dissent on the journals of the house.*NWAD DISSENT.7*

3. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality. [Not in use.]*NWAD DISSENT.8*

DISSENTANEOUS, *a.* Disagreeable; contrary.

DISSENTANY, *a.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent. [Not used.]

DISSENTER, ***n.***

1. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.*NWAD DISSENTER.2*

2. One who separates from the service and worship of any established church. The word is in England particularly applied to those who separate from, or who do not unite with, the church of England.*NWAD DISSENTER.3*

DISSENTIENT, ***a.*** **Disagreeing; declaring dissent.**

DISSENTIENT, ***n.*** **One who disagrees and declares his dissent.**

DISSENTING, ***ppr.*** **Disagreeing in opinion; separating from the communion of an established church. It is used as an adjective; as a dissenting minister or congregation.**

DISSENTIOUS, ***a.*** **Disposed to disagreement or discord.**

DISSEPIMENT, ***n.*** **[L., to separate; to inclose or guard.] In botany, a partition in dry seed-vessels, as in capsules and pods, which separates the fruit into cells.**

DISSERT, ***v.i.*** **[L.] To discourse or dispute. [Little in use.]**

DISSERTATION, ***n.*** **[L., to discourse; to sow, that is, to throw.]**

1. A discourse, or rather a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject.*NWAD DISSERTATION.2*

2. A written essay, treatise or disquisition; as Plutarchs dissertation on the poets; Newtons dissertations on the prophecies.*NWAD DISSERTATION.3*

DISSERTATOR, ***n.*** **One who writes a dissertation; one who debates.**

DISSERVE, ***v.t.*** **disserv. [dis and serve.] To injure; to hurt; to**

harm; to do injury or mischief to.

He took the first opportunity to disserve him.*NWAD DISSERVE.2*

Too much zeal often disserves a good cause.*NWAD DISSERVE.3*

DISSERVED, *pp.* Injured.

DISSERVICE, *n.* Injury; harm; mischief; as, violent remedies often do a disservice.

DISSERVICEABLE, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.

DISSERVICEABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious; tendency to harm.

DISSETTLE, *v.t.* To unsettle. [Not used.]

DISSEVER, ***v.t.*** **[dis and sever. In this word, dis, as in dispart, can have no effect, unless to augment the signification, as dis and sever both denote separation.] To dispart; to part in two; to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite, either by violence or not. When with force, it is equivalent to rend and burst. It may denote either to cut or to tear asunder. In beheading, the head is dissevered from the body. The lightning may dissever a branch from the stem of a tree. Jealousy dissevers the bonds of friendship. The reformation dissevered the Catholic church; it dissevered Protestants from catholics.**

DISSEVERANCE, ***n.*** **The act of dissevering; separation.**

DISSEVERED, ***pp.*** **Disparted; disjoined; separated.**

DISSEVERING, ***ppr.*** **Dividing asunder; separating; tearing or cutting asunder.**

DISSEVERING, ***n.*** **The act of separating; separation.**

DISSIDENCE, ***n.*** **[infra.] Discord.**

DISSIDENT, ***a.*** **[L., to disagree; to sit.] Not agreeing.**

DISSIDENT, ***n.*** **A dissenter; one who separates from the established religion; a word applied to the members of the Lutheran, Calvinistic and Greek churches in Poland.**

DISSILIENCE, ***n.*** **[L., to leap.] The act of leaping or starting asunder.**

DISSILIENT, ***a.*** **Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant; as a dissilient pericarp.**

DISSILITION, ***n.*** **The act of bursting open; the act of starting or springing different ways.**

DISSIMILAR, ***a.*** **[dis and similar.] Unlike, either in nature, properties or external form; not similar; not having the resemblance of; heterogeneous. Newton denominates dissimilar, the rays of light of different refrangibility. The tempers of men are as dissimilar as their features.**

DISSIMILARITY, ***n.*** **Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude; as the dissimilarity of human faces and forms.**

DISSIMILE, ***n.*** **Dissimily. Comparison or illustration by contraries. [Little used.]**

DISSIMILITUDE, ***n.*** **[L.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; as a dissimilitude of form or character.**

DISSIMULATION, ***n.*** **[L., to make like; like.] The act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy. Dissimulation may be simply concealment of the opinions, sentiments or purpose; but it includes also the assuming of a false or counterfeit appearance which conceals the real opinions or purpose. Dissimulation among statesmen is sometimes regarded as a necessary vice, or as no vice at all.**

Let love be without dissimulation. *Romans 12:9*.*NWAD DISSIMULATION.2*

DISSIMULE, ***v.t.*** **To dissemble. [Not in use.]**

DISSIPABLE, ***a.*** **[See *Dissipate*.] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed.**

The heat of those plants is very dissipable.*NWAD DISSIPABLE.2*

DISSIPATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., to throw.]**

1. To scatter; to disperse; to drive asunder. Wind dissipates fog; the heat of the sun dissipates vapor; mirth dissipates care and anxiety; the cares of life tend to dissipate serious reflections. Scatter,

disperse and dissipate are in many cases synonymous; but dissipate is used appropriately to denote the dispersion of things that vanish, or are not afterwards collected; as, to dissipate fog, vapor or clouds. We say, an army is scattered or dispersed, but not dissipated. Trees are scattered or dispersed over a field, but not dissipated.*NWAD DISSIPATE.2*

2. To expend; to squander; to scatter property in wasteful extravagance; to waste; to consume; as, a man has dissipated his fortune in the pursuit of pleasure.*NWAD DISSIPATE.3*

3. To scatter the attention.*NWAD DISSIPATE.4*

DISSIPATE, *v.i.* To scatter; to disperse; to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish.

A fog or cloud gradually dissipates, before the rays or heat of the sun. The heat of a body dissipates; the fluids dissipate.*NWAD DISSIPATE.6*

DISSIPATED, *pp.*

1. Scattered; dispersed; wasted; consumed; squandered.*NWAD DISSIPATED.2*

2. *a.* Loose; irregular; given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice; as a dissipated man; a dissipated life.*NWAD DISSIPATED.3*

DISSIPATING, *ppr.* Scattering; dispersing; wasting; consuming; squandering; vanishing.

DISSIPATION, *n.*

1. The act of scattering; dispersion; the state of being dispersed; as the dissipation of vapor or heat.*NWAD DISSIPATION.2*

2. In physics, the insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body, which fly off, by which means the body is diminished or consumed.*NWAD DISSIPATION.3*

3. Scattered attention; or that which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject.*NWAD DISSIPATION.4*

4. A dissolute, irregular course of life; a wandering from object to object in pursuit of pleasure; a course of life usually attended with careless and exorbitant expenditure of money, and indulgence in vices, which impair or ruin both health and fortune.*NWAD DISSIPATION.5*

What! Is it proposed then to reclaim the spendthrift from his dissipation and extravagance, by filling his pockets with money?*NWAD DISSIPATION.6*

DISSOCIABLE, *a.* [See *Dissociate*.]

1. Not well associated, united or assorted.*NWAD DISSOCIABLE.2*

They came in two and two, though matched in the most dissociable manner.*NWAD DISSOCIABLE.3*

2. Incongruous; not reconcilable with.*NWAD DISSOCIABLE.4*

Dormant partner, in commerce and manufactories, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits and subject to a share in losses. He is called also sleeping partner.*NWAD DISSOCIABLE.5*

DISSOCIAL, *a.* [dis and social.] Unfriendly to society; contracted; selfish; as a dissocial passion.

DISSOCIATE, *v.t.* [L., to unite, a companion.] To separate; to disunite; to part; as, to dissociate the particles of a concrete substance.

DISSOCIATED, *pp.* Separated; disunited.

DISSOCIATING, *ppr.* Separating; disuniting.

DISSOCIATION, *n.* The act of disuniting; a state of separation; disunion.

It will add to the dissociation, distraction and confusion of these confederate republics.*NWAD DISSOCIATION.2*

DISSOLUBILITY, *n.* Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid.

DISSOLUBLE, *a.* [L. See *Dissolve*.]

1. Capable of being dissolved; that may be melted; having its parts separable by heat or moisture; convertible into a fluid.*NWAD DISSOLUBLE.2*

2. That may be disunited.*NWAD DISSOLUBLE.3*

DISSOLUTE, *a.* [L.]

1. Loose in behavior and morals; given to vice and dissipation; wanton; lewd; luxurious; debauched; not under the restraints of law; as a dissolute man; dissolute company.*NWAD DISSOLUTE.2*

2. Vicious; wanton; devoted to pleasure and dissipation; as a dissolute life.*NWAD DISSOLUTE.3*

DISSOLUTELY, *adv.* Loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint; as, to live dissolutely.

DISSOLUTENESS, *n.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgences in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation; as dissoluteness of life or manners.

DISSOLUTION, *n.* [L.] In a general sense, the separation of the parts of a body which, in the natural structure, are united; or the reduction of concrete bodies into their smallest parts, without regard to solidity or fluidity. Thus we speak of the dissolution of salts in water, of metals in nitro-muriatic acid, and of ice or butter by heat; in which cases, the dissolution is effected by a menstruum or particular agent. We speak so of the dissolution of flesh or animal bodies, when the parts separate by putrefaction. Dissolution then is,

1. The act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; a melting; a thawing; as the dissolution of snow and ice, which converts them into water.*NWAD DISSOLUTION.2*

2. The reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a dissolvent or menstruum, as of a metal by nitro-muricatic acid, or of slats in water.*NWAD DISSOLUTION.3*

3. The separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, or the analysis of the natural structure of mixed bodies, as of animal or vegetable substances; decomposition.*NWAD DISSOLUTION.4*

4. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum. [This is now called a solution.]*NWAD DISSOLUTION.5*

5. Death; the separation of the soul and body.*NWAD DISSOLUTION.6*

6. Destruction; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system, or body; as the dissolution of the world, or of nature; the dissolution of government.*NWAD DISSOLUTION.7*

7. The breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence.*NWAD DISSOLUTION.8*

Dissolution is the civil death of parliament.*NWAD DISSOLUTION.9*

8. Looseness of manners; dissipation. In this latter sense the word is obsolete, dissoluteness being substituted.*NWAD DISSOLUTION.10*

9. Dissolution of the blood, in medicine, that state of the blood, in which it does not readily coagulate, no its cooling out of the body, as in malignant fevers.*NWAD DISSOLUTION.11*

DISSOLVABLE, *a.* Dizzolvable. [See *Dissolve*.] That may be dissolved; capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid. Sugar and ice are dissolvable bodies.

DISSOLVE, *v.t.* dizzolv. [L., to loose, to free.]

1. To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state, by means of heat or moisture.*NWAD DISSOLVE.2*

To desolve by heat, is to loosen the parts of a solid body and render them fluid or easily movable. Thus ice is converted into water by dissolution.*NWAD DISSOLVE.3*

To dissolve in a liquid, is to separate the parts of a solid substance, and cause them to mix with the fluid; or to reduce a solid substance into minute parts which may be sustained in that fluid. Thus water dissolves salt and sugar.*NWAD DISSOLVE.4*

2. To disunite; to break; to separate.*NWAD DISSOLVE.5*

Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? *2 Peter 3:11*.*NWAD DISSOLVE.6*

3. To loose; to disunite.*NWAD DISSOLVE.7*

Down fell the duke, his joints dissolved.*NWAD DISSOLVE.8*

4. To loose the ties or bonds of any thing; to destroy an connected system; as, to dissolve a government; to dissolve a corporation.*NWAD DISSOLVE.9*

5. To loose; to break; as, to dissolve a league; to dissolve the bonds of friendship.*NWAD DISSOLVE.10*

6. To break up; to cause to separate; to put an end to; as, to dissolve the parliament; to dissolve an assembly.*NWAD DISSOLVE.11*

7. To clear; to solve; to remove; to dissipate, or to explain; as, to dissolve doubts. We usually say, to solve doubts and difficulties.*NWAD DISSOLVE.12*

8. To break; to destroy; as, to dissolve a charm, spell or enchantment.*NWAD DISSOLVE.13*

9. To loosen or relax; to make languid; as dissolved in pleasure.*NWAD DISSOLVE.14*

10. To waste away; to consume; to cause to vanish or perish.*NWAD DISSOLVE.15*

Thou dissolvest my substance. *Job 30:22*.*NWAD DISSOLVE.16*

11. To annul; to rescind; as, to dissolve an injunction.*NWAD DISSOLVE.17*

DISSOLVE, *v.i.* dizzolv.

1. To be melted; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state; as, sugar dissolves in water.*NWAD DISSOLVE.19*

2. To sink away; to lose strength and firmness.*NWAD DISSOLVE.20*

3. To melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid.*NWAD DISSOLVE.21*

4. To fall asunder; to crumble; to be broken. A government may dissolve by its own weight or extent.*NWAD DISSOLVE.22*

5. To waste away; to perish; to be decomposed. Flesh dissolves by putrefaction.*NWAD DISSOLVE.23*

6. To come to an end by a separation of parts.*NWAD DISSOLVE.24*

DISSOLVED, *pp.* Melted; liquefied; disunited; parted; loosed; relaxed; wasted away; ended.

Dissolved blood, is that which does not readily coagulate.*NWAD DISSOLVED.2*

DISSOLVENT, *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve; as the dissolvent juices of the stomach.

DISSOLVENT, *n.*

1. Any thing which has the power or quality of melting, or converting

a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a fixed body so that they mix with a liquid; as, water is a dissolvent of salts and earths. It is otherwise called a menstruum.*NWAD DISSOLVENT.3*

2. In medicine, a remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, etc.*NWAD DISSOLVENT.4*

DISSOLVER, *n.* That which dissolves or has the power of dissolving. Heat is the most powerful dissolver of substances.

DISSOLVING, *ppr.* Melting; making or becoming liquid.

DISSONANCE, *n.* [L., to be discordant; to sound.]

1. Discord; a mixture or union of harsh, unharmonious sounds, which are grating or unpleasing to the ear; as the dissonance of notes, sounds or numbers.*NWAD DISSONANCE.2*

2. Disagreement.*NWAD DISSONANCE.3*

DISSONANT, *a.*

1. Discordant; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; as dissonant notes or intervals.*NWAD DISSONANT.2*

2. Disagreeing; incongruous; usually with from; as, he advanced propositions very dissonant from truth.*NWAD DISSONANT.3*

DISSUADE, *v.t.* [L., to advise or incite to any thing.]

1. To advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure, by reason or offering motives to; as, the minister dissuaded the prince from adopting the measure; he dissuaded him from his purpose.*NWAD DISSUADE.2*

2. To represent as unfit, improper or dangerous.*NWAD DISSUADE.3*

War therefore, open or concealed, alike my voice dissuades.*NWAD DISSUADE.4*

This phraseology is probably elliptical, and merely poetical; from being understood.*NWAD DISSUADE.5*

DISSUADED, *pp.* Advised against; counseled or induced by advice not to do something; diverted from a purpose.

DISSUADER, *n.* He that dissuades; a dehorter.

DISSUADING, *ppr.* Exhorting against; attempting, by advice, to divert from a purpose.

DISSUASION, *n.* Disuazhun. Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; the act of attempting, by reason or motives offered, to divert from a purpose or measure; dehortation.

DISSUASIVE, *a.* Tending to dissuade, or divert form a measure or purpose; dehortatory.

DISSUASIVE, *n.* Reason, argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is used or which tends to divert the mind from any purpose or pursuit. The consequences of intemperance are powerful dissuasives from indulging in that vice.

DISSUNDER, *v.t.* [dis and sunder.] To separate; to rend.

DISSWEETEN, *v.t.* To deprive of sweetness. [Not used.]

DISSYLLABIC, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only; as a dissyllabic foot in poetry.

DISSYLLABLE, *n.* [Gr., two or twice; a syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables only; as, paper, whiteness, virtue.

DISTAFF, *n.*

1. The staff of a spinning-wheel, to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn.*NWAD DISTAFF.2*

She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. *Proverbs 31:19*.*NWAD DISTAFF.3*

2. Figuratively, a woman, or the female sex.*NWAD DISTAFF.4*

His crown usurped, a distaff on the throne.*NWAD DISTAFF.5*

DISTAFF-THISTLE, *n.* A species of thistle; a name of the Atraetylis, and of the Carthamus, or false saffron.

DISTAIN, *v.t.* [dis and stain. L. See *Stain*.]

1. To stain; to tinge with any different color from the natural or proper one; to discolor. We speak of a sword distained with blood; a garment distained with gore. It has precisely the signification of stain, but is used chiefly or appropriately in poetry and the higher kinds of prose.*NWAD DISTAIN.2*

2. To blot; to sully; to defile; to tarnish.*NWAD DISTAIN.3*

She distained her honorable blood.*NWAD DISTAIN.4*

The worthiness of praise distains his worth.*NWAD DISTAIN.5*

DISTAINED, *pp.* Stained; tinged; discolored; blotted; sullied.

DISTAINING, *ppr.* Staining; discoloring; blotting; tarnishing.

DISTANCE, *n.* [L., to stand apart; to stand.]

1. An interval or space between two objects; the length of the shortest line which intervenes between two things that are separate; as a great or small distance. Distance may be aline, an inch, a mile, or any indefinite length; as the distance between the sun and Saturn.*NWAD DISTANCE.2*

2. Preceded by at, remoteness of place.*NWAD DISTANCE.3*

He waits at distance till he hears from Cato.*NWAD DISTANCE.4*

3. Preceded by thy, his, your, her, their, a suitable space, or such remoteness as is common or becoming; as, let him keep his distance; keep your distance. [See No. 8.]*NWAD DISTANCE.5*

4. A space marked on the course where horses run.*NWAD DISTANCE.6*

This horse ran the whole field out of distance.*NWAD DISTANCE.7*

5. Space of time; any indefinite length of time, past or future, intervening between two periods or events; as the distance of an hour, of a year, of an age.*NWAD DISTANCE.8*

6. Ideal space or separation.*NWAD DISTANCE.9*

Qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no distance between them.*NWAD DISTANCE.10*

7. Contrariety; opposition.*NWAD DISTANCE.11*

Banquo was your enemy, so he is mine, and in such bloody distance--*NWAD DISTANCE.12*

8. The remoteness which respect requires; hence, respect.*NWAD DISTANCE.13*

I hope your modesty will know what distance to the crown is due.*NWAD DISTANCE.14*

Tis by respect and distance that authority is upheld.*NWAD DISTANCE.15*

[See No. 3]*NWAD DISTANCE.16*

9. Reserve; coldness; alienation of heart.*NWAD DISTANCE.17*

On the part of heaven now alientated, distance and distaste.*NWAD DISTANCE.18*

10. Remoteness in succession or relation; as the distance between a descendant and his ancestor.*NWAD DISTANCE.19*

11. In music, the interval between two notes; as the distance of a fourth or seventh.*NWAD DISTANCE.20*

DISTANCE, *v.t.*

1. To place remote; to throw off from the view.*NWAD DISTANCE.22*

2. To leave behind in a race;; to win the race by a great superiority.*NWAD DISTANCE.23*

3. To leave at a great distance behind.*NWAD DISTANCE.24*

He distanced the most skillful of his cotemporaries.*NWAD DISTANCE.25*

DISTANCED, *pp.* Left far behind; cast out of the race.

DISTANT, *a.* [L., standing apart.]

1. Separate; having an intervening space of any indefinite extent. One point may be less than a line or a hairs breadth distant from another. Saturn is supposed to be nearly nine hundred million miles distant from the sun.*NWAD DISTANT.2*

2. Remote in place; as, a distant object appears under a small angle.*NWAD DISTANT.3*

3. Remote in time, past or future; as a distant age or period of the world.*NWAD DISTANT.4*

4. Remote in the line of succession or descent, indefinitely; as a distant descendant; a distant ancestor; distant posterity.*NWAD DISTANT.5*

5. Remote in natural connection or consanguinity; as a distant relation; distant kindred; a distant collateral line.*NWAD DISTANT.6*

6. Remote in nature; not allied; not agreeing with or in conformity to; as practice very distant from principles or profession.*NWAD DISTANT.7*

7. Remote in view; slight; faint; not very likely to be realized; as, we have a distant hope or prospect of seeing better times.*NWAD DISTANT.8*

8. Remote in connection; slight; faint; indirect; not easily seen or understood; as a distant hint or allusion to a person or subject. So also we say, a distant idea; a distant thought; a distant resemblance.*NWAD DISTANT.9*

9. Reserved; shy; implying haughtiness, coldness of affection, indifference, or disrespect; as, the manners of a person are distant.*NWAD DISTANT.10*

DISTANTLY, *adv.* Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.

DISTASTE, *n.* [dis and taste.]

1. Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it. Distaste for a particular kind of food may be constitutional, or the effect of a diseased stomach.*NWAD DISTASTE.2*

2. Dislike; uneasiness.*NWAD DISTASTE.3*

Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes, and adversity is not without comfort and hopes.*NWAD DISTASTE.4*

3. Dislike; displeasure; alienation of affection.*NWAD DISTASTE.5*

DISTASTE, *v.t.*

1. To disrelish; to dislike; to lothe; as, to distaste drugs or poisons.*NWAD DISTASTE.7*

2. To offend; to disgust.*NWAD DISTASTE.8*

He thought it no policy to distaste the English or Irish, but sought to

please them.*NWAD DISTASTE.9*

3. To vex; to displease; to sour.*NWAD DISTASTE.10*

[The two latter significations are rare.]*NWAD DISTASTE.11*

DISTASTED, *pp.* Disrelished; disliked; offended; displeased.

DISTASTEFUL, *a.*

1. Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste.*NWAD DISTASTEFUL.2*

2. Offensive; displeasing; as a distasteful truth.*NWAD DISTASTEFUL.3*

3. Malevolent; as distasteful looks.*NWAD DISTASTEFUL.4*

DISTASTEFULNESS, *n.* Disagreeableness; dislike.

DISTASTING, *ppr.* Disrelishing; disliking; offending; displeasing.

DISTASTIVE, *n.* That which gives disrelish or aversion.

DISTEMPER, *n.* [dis and temper.]

1. Literally, an undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts. Hence,*NWAD DISTEMPER.2*

2. Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body, or of any part of it; a state in which the animal economy is deranged or imperfectly carried on. [See *Disease*.] It is used of the slighter disease, but not exclusively. In general, it is synonymous with disease, and is particularly applied to the diseases of brutes.*NWAD DISTEMPER.3*

3. Want of due temperature, applied to climate; the literal sense of the word, but not now used.*NWAD DISTEMPER.4*

Countries under the tropic of a distemper uninhabitable.*NWAD DISTEMPER.5*

4. Bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite.*NWAD DISTEMPER.6*

5. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles; as, the temper and distemper of an empire consist of contraries. [Not now used.]*NWAD DISTEMPER.7*

6. Ill humor of mind; depravity of inclination. [Not used.]*NWAD DISTEMPER.8*

7. Political disorder; tumult.*NWAD DISTEMPER.9*

8. Uneasiness; ill humor or bad temper.*NWAD DISTEMPER.10*

There is a sickness, which puts some of us in distemper.*NWAD DISTEMPER.11*

9. In painting, the mixing of colors with something besides oil and water. When colors are mixed with size, whites of eggs, or other unctuous or glutinous matter, and not with oil, it is said to be done in distemper.*NWAD DISTEMPER.12*

DISTEMPER, *v.t.*

1. To disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind.*NWAD DISTEMPER.14*

2. To disturb; to ruffle.*NWAD DISTEMPER.15*

3. To deprive of temper or moderation.*NWAD DISTEMPER.16*

4. To make disaffected, ill humored or malignant. This verb is seldom used, except in the participles.*NWAD DISTEMPER.17*

DISTEMPERANCE, *n.* Distemperature.

DISTEMPERATE, *a.* Immoderate. [Little used.]

DISTEMPERATURE, *n.*

1. Bad temperature; intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; a noxious state; as the distemperature of the air of climate.*NWAD DISTEMPERATURE.2*

2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.*NWAD DISTEMPERATURE.3*

3. Perturbation of mind.*NWAD DISTEMPERATURE.4*

4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder.*NWAD DISTEMPERATURE.5*

5. Slight illness; indisposition.*NWAD DISTEMPERATURE.6*

DISTEMPERED, *pp.* or *a.*

1. Diseased in body, or disordered in mind. We speak of a distempered body, a distempered limb, a distempered head or brain.*NWAD DISTEMPERED.2*

2. Disturbed; ruffled; as distempered passions.*NWAD DISTEMPERED.3*

3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate; as distempered zeal.*NWAD DISTEMPERED.4*

4. Disordered; biased; prejudiced; perverted; as minds distempered by interest or passion.*NWAD DISTEMPERED.5*

The imagination, when completely distempered, is the most incurable of all disordered faculties.*NWAD DISTEMPERED.6*

5. Disaffected; made malevolent.*NWAD DISTEMPERED.7*

Distempered lords.*NWAD DISTEMPERED.8*

DISTEMPERING, *ppr.* Affecting with disease or disorder; disturbing; depriving of moderation.

DISTEND, ***v.t.*** **[L., to tend, to stretch; to hold. Gr., to stretch.]**

1. To stretch or spread in all directions; to dilate; to enlarge; to expand; to swell; as, to distend a bladder; to distend the bowels to distend the lungs. [This is the appropriate sense of the word.]*NWAD DISTEND.2*

2. To spread apart; to divaricate; as, to distend the legs. We seldom say, to distend a plate of metal, and never, I believe, to distend a line; extend being used in both cases. We use distend chiefly to denote the stretching, spreading or expansion of any thing, by means of a substance inclosed within it, or by the elastic force of something inclosed. In this case the body distended swells or spreads in all directions, and usually in a spherical form. A bladder is distended by inflation, or by the expansion of rarefied air within it. The skin is distended in boils and abscesses, by matter generated within them. This appropriation of the word has not always been observed.*NWAD DISTEND.3*

DISTENDED, ***pp.*** **Spread; expanded; dilated by an inclosed substance or force.**

DISTENDING, ***ppr.*** **Stretching in all directions; dilating; expanding.**

DISTENSIBILITY, ***n.*** **The quality or capacity of being distensible.**

DISTENSIBLE, ***a.*** **Capable of being distended or dilated.**

DISTENT, ***a.*** **Spread. [Not in use.]**

DISTENT, ***n.*** **Breadth. [Not used.]**

DISTENTION, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. The act of distending; the act of stretching in breadth or in all directions; the state of being distended; as the distention of the lungs or bowels.*NWAD DISTENTION.2*

2. Breadth; extent or space occupied by the thing distended.*NWAD DISTENTION.3*

3. An opening, spreading or divarication; as the distention of the legs.*NWAD DISTENTION.4*

DISTERMINATE, *a.* [L.] Separated by bounds.

DISTERMINATION, *n.* Separation.

DISTHENE, *n.* [Gr., two; force.] A mineral so called by Hauy, because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively. It is the sappare of Saussure, and the cyanite or kyanite of Werner.

DISTHRONIZE, *v.t.* To dethrone. [Not used.]

DISTICH, *n.* [L., Gr., a verse.] A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines, making complete sense; an epigram of two verses.

DISTICHOUS, DISTICH, *a.* Having two rows, or disposed in two rows. A distichous spike has all the flowers pointing two ways.

DISTILL, *v.i.* [L., to drop; a drop. Gr.]

1. To drop; to fall in drops.*NWAD DISTILL.2*

Soft showers distilld, and suns grew warm in vain.*NWAD DISTILL.3*

2. To flow gently, or in a small stream.*NWAD DISTILL.4*

The Euphrates distilleth out of the mountains of Armenia.*NWAD DISTILL.5*

3. To use a still; to practice distillation.*NWAD DISTILL.6*

DISTILL, *v.t.*

1. To let fall in drops; to throw down in drops. The clouds distill

water on the earth.*NWAD DISTILL.8*

The dew, which on the tender grass the evening had distilled.*NWAD DISTILL.9*

2. To extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oils from liquor by heat or evaporation, and convert that vapor into a liquid by condensation in a refrigeratory; to separate the volatile parts of a substance by heat; to rectify; as, to distill brandy from wine, or spirit form melasses.*NWAD DISTILL.10*

3. To extract spirit from, by evaporation and condensation; as, to distill cyder or melasses; to distill wine.*NWAD DISTILL.11*

4. To extract the pure part of a fluid; as, to distill water.*NWAD DISTILL.12*

5. To dissolve or melt. [Unusual.]*NWAD DISTILL.13*

Swords by the lightnings subtle force distilled.*NWAD DISTILL.14*

DISTILLABLE, ***a.*** **That may be distilled; fit for distillation.**

DISTILLATION, ***n.***

1. The act of falling in drops, or the act of pouring or throwing down in drops.*NWAD DISTILLATION.2*

2. The vaporization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, or still and refrigeratory, or of a retort and receiver; the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification.*NWAD DISTILLATION.3*

3. The substance extracted by distilling.*NWAD DISTILLATION.4*

4. That which falls in drops.*NWAD DISTILLATION.5*

DISTILLATORY, ***a.*** **Belonging to distillation; used for distilling; as distillatory vessels.**

DISTILLED, *pp.* Let fall or thrown down inn drops; subjected to the process of distillation; extracted by evaporation.

DISTILLER, *n.* One who distills; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by evaporation and condensation.

DISTILLERY, *n.*

1. The act or art of distilling.*NWAD DISTILLERY.2*

2. The building and works where distilling is carried on.*NWAD DISTILLERY.3*

DISTILLING, *ppr.* Dropping; letting fall in drops; extracting by distillation.

DISTILLMENT, *n.* That which is drawn by distillation.

DISTINCT, *a.* [L. See *Distinguish*.]

1. Literally, having the difference marked; separated by a visible sign, or by a note or mark; as a place distinct by name.*NWAD DISTINCT.2*

2. Different; separate; not the same in number or kind; as, he holds tow distinct offices; he is known by distinct titles.*NWAD DISTINCT.3*

3. Separate in place; not conjunct; as, the two regiments marched together, but had distinct encampments.*NWAD DISTINCT.4*

4. So separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; clear; not confused. To reason correctly we must have distinct ideas. We have a distinct or indistinct view of a prospect.*NWAD DISTINCT.5*

5. Spotted; variegated.*NWAD DISTINCT.6*

Tempestuous fell his arrows from the fourfold-visagd four, distinct with eyes.*NWAD DISTINCT.7*

DISTINCT, *v.t.* To distinguish. [Not in use.]

DISTINCTION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of separating or distinguishing.*NWAD DISTINCTION.2*

2. A note or mark of difference. [Seldom used.]*NWAD DISTINCTION.3*

3. Difference made; a separation or disagreement in kind or qualities, by which one thing is known from another. We observe a distinction between matter and spirit; a distinction between matter and spirit; a distinction between the animal and vegetable kingdoms; a distinction between good and evil, right and wrong; between sound reasoning and sophistry.*NWAD DISTINCTION.4*

4. Difference regarded; separation; preference; as in the phrase, without distinction, which denotes promiscuously, all together, alike.*NWAD DISTINCTION.5*

Maids, women, wives, without distinction fall.*NWAD DISTINCTION.6*

5. Separation; division; as the distinction of tragedy into acts.*NWAD DISTINCTION.7*

[In this sense, division would be preferable.]*NWAD DISTINCTION.8*

6. Notation of difference; discrimination; as a distinction between real and apparent good.*NWAD DISTINCTION.9*

In classing the qualities of actions, it is necessary to make accurate distinctions.*NWAD DISTINCTION.10*

7. Eminence; superiority; elevation of rank in society, or elevation of character; honorable estimation. Men who hold a high rank by birth or office, and men who are eminent for their talents, services or worth, are called men of distinction, as being raised above others by positive institutions or by reputation. So we say, a man of note.*NWAD DISTINCTION.11*

8. That which confers eminence or superiority; office, rank or public favor.*NWAD DISTINCTION.12*

9. Discernment; judgment.*NWAD DISTINCTION.13*

DISTINCTIVE, *a.*

1. That marks distinction or difference; as distinctive names or titles.*NWAD DISTINCTIVE.2*

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern. [Less proper.]*NWAD DISTINCTIVE.3*

DISTINCTIVELY, *adv.* With distinction; plainly.

DISTINCTLY, *adv.*

1. Separately; with distinctness; not confusedly; without the blending of one part or thing with another; as a proposition distinctly understood; a figure distinctly defined. Hence,*NWAD DISTINCTLY.2*

2. Clearly; plainly; as, to view an object distinctly.*NWAD DISTINCTLY.3*

DISTINCTNESS, *n.*

1. The quality or state of being distinct; a separation or difference that prevents confusion of parts or things; as the distinctness of two ideas, or of distant objects.*NWAD DISTINCTNESS.2*

2. Nice discrimination; whence, clearness; precision; as, he stated his arguments with great distinctness.*NWAD DISTINCTNESS.3*

DISTINGUISH, *v.t.* [L. Gr. The primary sense is, to prick, to pierce with a sharp point, to thrust in or on; and we retain the precise word in the verb, to *stick*, which see. The practice of making marks by puncturing, or sticking, gave rise to the applications of this word, as such marks were used to note and ascertain different things, to distinguish them. See *Distinguish*.]

1. To ascertain and indicate difference by some external mark. The farmer distinguishes his sheep by marking their ears. The manufacturer distinguishes pieces of cloth by some mark or impression.*NWAD DISTINGUISH.2*

2. To separate one thing from another by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference.*NWAD DISTINGUISH.3*

First, by sight; as, to distinguish ones own children from others by their features.*NWAD DISTINGUISH.4*

Secondly, by feeling. A blind man distinguishes an egg from an orange, but rarely distinguishes colors.*NWAD DISTINGUISH.5*

Thirdly, by smell; as, it is easy to distinguish the small of a peach from that of an apple.*NWAD DISTINGUISH.6*

Fourthly, by taste; as, to distinguish a plum from a pear.*NWAD DISTINGUISH.7*

Fifthly, by hearing; as to distinguish the sound of a drum from that of a violin.*NWAD DISTINGUISH.8*

Sixthly, by the understanding; as, to distinguish vice form virtue, truth from falsehood.*NWAD DISTINGUISH.9*

3. To separate or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference. We distinguish sounds into high and low, soft and harsh, lively and grave. We distinguish causes into direct and indirect, immediate and mediate.*NWAD DISTINGUISH.10*

4. To discern critically; to judge.*NWAD DISTINGUISH.11*

Not more can you distinguish of a man, than of his outward show.*NWAD DISTINGUISH.12*

5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference. Homer and Virgil are distinguished as poets; Demosthenes and Cicero, as orators.*NWAD DISTINGUISH.13*

6. To make eminent or known.*NWAD DISTINGUISH.14*

DISTINGUISH, *v.i.* To make a distinction; to find or show the difference. It is the province of a judge to distinguish between cases apparently similar, but differing in principle.

DISTINGUISHABLE, *a.*

1. Capable of being distinguished; that may be separated, known or made known, by notes of diversity, or by any difference. A tree at a distance is distinguishable from a shrub. A simple idea is not distinguishable into different ideas.*NWAD DISTINGUISHABLE.2*

2. Worthy of note or special regard.*NWAD DISTINGUISHABLE.3*

DISTINGUISHED, ***pp.***

1. Separated or known by a mark of difference, or by different qualities.*NWAD DISTINGUISHED.2*

2. *a.* Separated from others by superior or extraordinary qualities; whence, eminent; extraordinary; transcendent; noted; famous; celebrated. Thus, we admire distinguished men, distinguished talents or virtues, and distinguished services.*NWAD DISTINGUISHED.3*

DISTINGUISHER, ***n.***

1. He or that which distinguishes, or that separates one thing from another by marks of diversity.*NWAD DISTINGUISHER.2*

2. One who discerns accurately the difference of thins; a nice or judicious observer.*NWAD DISTINGUISHER.3*

DISTINGUISHING, ***ppr.***

1. Separating from others by a note of diversity; ascertaining difference by a mark.*NWAD DISTINGUISHING.2*

2. Ascertaining, knowing or perceiving a difference.*NWAD DISTINGUISHING.3*

3. *a.* Constituting difference, or distinction from every thing else; peculiar; as the distinguishing doctrines of Christianity.*NWAD DISTINGUISHING.4*

DISTINGUISHINGLY, ***adv.*** **With distinction; with some mark of preference.**

DISTINGUISHMENT, ***n.*** **Distinction; observation of difference.**

DISTITLE, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of right.**

DISTORT, *v.t.* [L., to twist.]

1. To twist out of natural or regular shape; as, to distort the neck, the limbs or the body; to distort the features.*NWAD DISTORT.2*

2. To force or put out of the true posture or direction.*NWAD DISTORT.3*

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge distort the understanding.*NWAD DISTORT.4*

3. To wrest from the true meaning; to pervert; as, to distort passages of scripture, or their meaning.*NWAD DISTORT.5*

DISTORT, *a.* Distorted.

DISTORTED, *pp.* Twisted out of natural or regular shape; wrested; perverted.

DISTORTING, *ppr.* Twisting out of shape; wresting; perverting.

DISTORTION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of distorting or wresting; a twisting out of regular shape; a twisting or writhing motion; as the distortions of the face or body.*NWAD DISTORTION.2*

2. The state of being twisted out of shape; deviation from natural shape or position; crookedness; grimace.*NWAD DISTORTION.3*

3. A perversion of the true meaning of words.*NWAD DISTORTION.4*

DISTRACT, *v.t.* [L., to draw. See *Draw* and *Drag*. The old participle distraught is obsolete.]

1. Literally, to draw apart; to pull in different directions, and separate. Hence, to divide; to separate; and hence, to throw into confusion. Sometimes in a literal sense. Contradictory or mistaken orders may distract an army.*NWAD DISTRACT.2*

2. To turn or draw from any object; to divert from any point, towards another point or toward various other objects; as, to distract the eye or the attention.*NWAD DISTRACT.3*

If he cannot avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it by a multiplicity of the object.*NWAD DISTRACT.4*

3. To draw towards different objects; to fill with different considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass; as, to distract the mind with cares; you distract me with your clamor.*NWAD DISTRACT.5*

While I suffer thy terrors, I am distracted.*Psalm 88:15*.*NWAD DISTRACT.6*

4. To disorder the reason; the derange the regular operations of intellect; to render raving or furious; most frequently used in the participle distracted.*NWAD DISTRACT.7*

DISTRACT, *a.* Mad. [Not in use.]

DISTRACTED, *pp.*

1. Drawn apart; drawn in different directions; diverted from its object; perplexed; harassed; confounded.*NWAD DISTRACTED.2*

2 . *a.* Deranged; disordered in intellect; raving; furious; mad; frantic.*NWAD DISTRACTED.3*

DISTRACTEDLY, *adv.* Madly; furiously; wildly.

DISTRACTEDNESS, *n.* A state of being mad; madness.

DISTRACTER, *n.* One who distracts.

DISTRACTING, *ppr.* Drawing apart; separating; diverting from an object; perplexing; harassing; disordering the intellect.

DISTRACTION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of distracting; a drawing apart; separation.*NWAD DISTRACTION.2*

2. Confusion from a multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and calling the attention different ways; perturbation of mind; perplexity; as, the family was in a state of distraction. [See *1 Corinthians 7:35*.]*NWAD DISTRACTION.3*

3. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder; as political distractions.*NWAD DISTRACTION.4*

Never was known a night of such distraction.*NWAD DISTRACTION.5*

4. Madness; a state of disordered reason; franticness; furiousness. [We usually apply this word to a state of derangement which produces raving and violence in the patient.]*NWAD DISTRACTION.6*

5. Folly in the extreme, or amounting to insanity.*NWAD DISTRACTION.7*

On the supposition of the truth of the birth, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, irreligion is nothing better than distraction.*NWAD DISTRACTION.8*

DISTRACTIVE, *a.* Causing perplexity; as distractive cases.

DISTRAIN, *v.t.* [L. Dis and stringo. See *Strain*. Blackstone writes distrein.]

1. To seize for debt; to take a personal chatel from the possession of a wrong-doer into the possession of the injured party, to satisfy a demand, or compel the performance of a duty; as, to distrain goods for rent, or for an amercement.*NWAD DISTRAIN.2*

2. To rend; to tear.*NWAD DISTRAIN.3*

DISTRAIN, *v.i.* To make seizure of goods.

On whom I cannot distrain for debt.*NWAD DISTRAIN.5*

For neglecting to do suit to the lords court, or other personal service, the lord may distrain of common right.*NWAD DISTRAIN.6*

[In this phrase however some word seems to be understood; as, to distrain goods.]*NWAD DISTRAIN.7*

DISTRAINABLE, *a.* That is liable to be taken for distress.

DISTRAINED, *pp.* Seized for debt or to compel the performance of duty.

DISTRAINING, *ppr.* Seizing for debt, or for neglect of suit and service.

DISTRAINOR, *n.* He who seizes goods for debt or service.

DISTRAUGHT, *Obs.* [See *Distract*.]

DISTREAM, *v.i.* [dis and stream.] To spread or flow over.

Yet oer that virtuous blush distreams a tear.*NWAD DISTREAM.2*

DISTRESS, *n.* [See *Stress*.]

1. The act of distraining; the taking of any personal chattel from a wrong-doer, to answer a demand, or procure satisfaction for a wrong committed.*NWAD DISTRESS.2*

2. The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.*NWAD DISTRESS.3*

A distress of household goods shall be impounded under cover. If the lessor does not find sufficient distress on the premises, etc.*NWAD DISTRESS.4*

3. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; as, to suffer great distress from the gout, or from the loss of near friends.*NWAD DISTRESS.5*

4. Affliction; calamity; misery.*NWAD DISTRESS.6*

On earth distress of nations. *Luke 21:25*.*NWAD DISTRESS.7*

5. A state of danger; as a ship in distress, from leaking, loss of spars, or want of provisions or water, etc.*NWAD DISTRESS.8*

DISTRESS, *v.t.*

1. To pain; to afflict with pain or anguish; applied to the body or the mind. [Literally, to press or strain.]*NWAD DISTRESS.10*

2. To afflict greatly; to harass; to oppress with calamity; to make miserable.*NWAD DISTRESS.11*

Distress not the Moabites. *Deuteronomy 2:9*.*NWAD DISTRESS.12*

We are troubled on every side, but not distressed. *2 Corinthians 4:8*.*NWAD DISTRESS.13*

3. To compel by pain or suffering.*NWAD DISTRESS.14*

There are men who can neither be distressed nor won into a sacrifice of duty.*NWAD DISTRESS.15*

DISTRESSED, *pp.* Suffering great pain or torture; severely afflicted; harassed; oppressed with calamity or misfortune.

DISTRESSEDNESS, *n.* A state of being greatly pained.

DISTRESSFUL, *a.*

1. Inflicting or bringing distress; as a distressful stroke.*NWAD DISTRESSFUL.2*

2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish; as distressful cries.*NWAD DISTRESSFUL.3*

3. Calamitous; as a distressful event.*NWAD DISTRESSFUL.4*

4. Attended with poverty; as distressful bread.*NWAD*

DISTRESSFUL.5

DISTRESSING, *ppr.*

1. Giving severe pain; oppressing with affliction.*NWAD DISTRESSING.2*

2 . *a.* Very afflicting; affecting with severe pain; as a distressing sickness.*NWAD DISTRESSING.3*

DISTRIBUTABLE, *a.* [See *Distribute*.] That may be distributed; that may be assigned in portions.

DISTRIBUTE, *v.t.* [L., to give or divide.]

1. To divide among two or more; to deal; to give or bestow in parts or portions. Moses distributed lands to the tribes of Israel. Christ distributed the loaves to his disciples.*NWAD DISTRIBUTE.2*

2. To dispense; to administer; as, to distribute justice.*NWAD DISTRIBUTE.3*

3. To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds or species.*NWAD DISTRIBUTE.4*

4. To give in charity.*NWAD DISTRIBUTE.5*

Distributing to the necessities of the saints. *Romans 12:13*.*NWAD DISTRIBUTE.6*

5. In printing, to separate types, and place them in their proper cells in the cases.*NWAD DISTRIBUTE.7*

DISTRIBUTED, *pp.* Divided among a number; dealt out; assigned in portions; separated; bestowed.

DISTRIBUTER, *n.* One who divides or deals out in parts; one who bestows in portions; a dispenser.

DISTRIBUTING, *ppr.* Dividing among a number; dealing out;

dispensing.

DISTRIBUTION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of dividing among a number; a dealing in parts or portions; as the distribution of an estate among heirs or children.*NWAD DISTRIBUTION.2*

2. The act of giving in charity; a bestowing in parts.*NWAD DISTRIBUTION.3*

3. Dispensation; administration to numbers; a rendering to individuals; as the distribution of justice.*NWAD DISTRIBUTION.4*

4. The act of separating into distinct parts or classes; as the distribution of plants into genera and species.*NWAD DISTRIBUTION.5*

5. In architecture, the dividing and disposing of the several parts of the building, according to some plan, or to the rules of the art.*NWAD DISTRIBUTION.6*

6. In rhetoric, a division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject.*NWAD DISTRIBUTION.7*

7. In general, the division and disposition of the parts of any thing.*NWAD DISTRIBUTION.8*

8. In printing, the taking a form apart; the separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper cell in the cases.*NWAD DISTRIBUTION.9*

DISTRIBUTIVE, *a.*

1. That distributes; that divides and assigns in portions; that deals to each his proper share; as distributive justice.*NWAD DISTRIBUTIVE.2*

2. That assigns the various species of a general term.*NWAD DISTRIBUTIVE.3*

3. That separates or divides; as a distributive adjective.*NWAD DISTRIBUTIVE.4*

DISTRIBUTIVE, *n.* In grammar, a word that divides or distributes, as each and every, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively.

DISTRIBUTIVENESS, *n.* Desire of distributing. [Little used.]

DISTRICT, *n.* [L., to press hard, to bind. See *Distrain*.]

1. Properly, a limited extent of country; a circuit within which power, right or authority may be exercised, and to which it is restrained; a word applicable to any portion of land or country, or to any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement. A governor, a prefect, or a judge may have his district. Some of the states are divided into districts for the choice of senators, representatives or electors. Cities and towns are divided into districts for various purposes, as for school, etc. The United States are divided into districts for the collection of the revenue.*NWAD DISTRICT.2*

2. A region; a territory within given lines; as the district of the earth which lies between the tropics, or that which is north of a polar circle.*NWAD DISTRICT.3*

3. A region; a country; a portion of territory without very definite limits; as the districts of Russia covered by forest.*NWAD DISTRICT.4*

DISTRICT, *v.t.* To divide into districts or limited portions of territory. Legislatures district states for the choice of senators. In New England, towns are districted for the purpose of establishing and managing schools.

DISTRICT-COURT, *n.* A court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law. The district-courts of the United States are courts of subordinate jurisdiction.

DISTRICT-JUDGE, *n.* The judge of a district-court.

DISTRICT-SCHOOL, *n.* A school within a certain district of a town.

DISTRICTED, *pp.* Divided into districts or definite portions.

DISTRICTING, *ppr.* Dividing into limited or definite portions.

DISTRICTING, *ppr.* Dividing into limited or definite portions.

DISTRICTION, *n.* Sudden display. [Unusual.]

DISTRINGAS, *n.* In law, a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt, or for his appearance at a certain day.

DISTRUST, *v.t.* [dis and trust. See *Mistrust*.]

1. To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on. We distrust a man, when we question his veracity, etc. We may often distrust our own firmness.*NWAD DISTRUST.2*

2. To doubt; to suspect not to be real, true, sincere or firm. We distrust a man's courage, friendship, veracity, declarations, intentions or promises, when we question their reality or sincerity. We cannot distrust the declarations of God. We often have reason to distrust our own resolutions.*NWAD DISTRUST.3*

DISTRUST, *n.*

1. Doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity; want of confidence, faith or reliance. Sycophants should be heard with distrust. Distrust mars the pleasures of friendship and social intercourse.*NWAD DISTRUST.5*

2. Discredit; loss of confidence.*NWAD DISTRUST.6*

DISTRUSTED, *pp.* Doubted; suspected.

DISTRUSTFUL, ***a.***

1. Apt to distrust; suspicious.*NWAD DISTRUSTFUL.2*

2. Not confident; diffident; as distrustful of ourselves.*NWAD DISTRUSTFUL.3*

3. Diffident; modest.*NWAD DISTRUSTFUL.4*

DISTRUSTFULLY, ***adv.*** **In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.**

DISTRUSTFULNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.**

DISTRUSTING, ***ppr.*** **Doubting the reality or sincerity of; suspecting; not relying on or confiding in.**

DISTRUSTLESS, ***a.*** **Free from distrust or suspicion.**

DISTUNE, ***v.t.*** **To put out of tune. [Not used.]**

DISTURB, ***v.t.*** **[L., to trouble, disorder, discompose; a crowd, a tumult; Gr., a tumult. The primary sense seems to be to stir, or to turn or whirl round.]**

1. To stir; to move; to discompose; to excite from a state of rest or tranquillity. We say, the man is asleep, do not disturb him. Let the vessel stand, do not move the liquor, you will disturb the sediment. Disturb not the public peace.*NWAD DISTURB.2*

2. To move or agitate; to disquiet; to excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger in the mind; to move the passions; to ruffle. The mind may be disturbed by an offense given, by misfortune, surprise, contention, discord, jealousy, envy, etc.*NWAD DISTURB.3*

3. To move from any regular course or operation; to interrupt regular order; to make irregular. It has been supposed that the approach of a comet may disturb the motions of the planets in their orbits. An unexpected cause may disturb a chemical operation, or

the operation of medicine.*NWAD DISTURB.4*

4. To interrupt; to hinder; to incommode. Care disturbs study. Let no person disturb my franchise.*NWAD DISTURB.5*

5. To turn off from any direction; with from. [Unusual.]*NWAD DISTURB.6*

--And disturb his inmost counsels from their destind aim.*NWAD DISTURB.7*

DISTURB, *n.* Confusion; disorder. [Not used.]

DISTURBANCE, *n.*

1. A stirring or excitement; any disquiet or interruption of peace; as, to enter the church without making disturbance.*NWAD DISTURBANCE.2*

2. Interruption of a settled state of things; disorder; tumult. We have read much at times of disturbances in Spain, England and Ireland.*NWAD DISTURBANCE.3*

3. Emotion of the mind; agitation; excitement of passion; perturbation. The merchant received the news of his losses without apparent disturbance.*NWAD DISTURBANCE.4*

4. Disorder of thoughts; confusion.*NWAD DISTURBANCE.5*

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas, without fatigue or disturbance.*NWAD DISTURBANCE.6*

5. In law, the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right; as the disturbance of a franchise, of common, of ways, of tenure, of patronage.*NWAD DISTURBANCE.7*

DISTURBED, *pp.* Stirred; moved; excited; discomposed; disquieted; agitated; uneasy.

DISTURBER, *n.*

1. One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace; one who causes tumults or disorders.*NWAD DISTURBER.2*

2. He or that which excites passion or agitation; he or that which causes perturbation.*NWAD DISTURBER.3*

3. In law, one that interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right.*NWAD DISTURBER.4*

DISTURBING, *ppr.* Moving; exciting; rendering uneasy; making a tumult; interrupting peace; incommoding the quiet enjoyment of.

DISTURN, *v.t.* [dis and turn.] To turn aside. [Not in use.]

DISUNIFORM, *a.* Disyuniform. Not uniform. [Not in use.]

DISUNION, *n.* Disyunion. [dis and union.] Separation; disjunction; or a state of not being united. It sometimes denotes a breach of concord, and its effect, contention.

DISUNITE, *v.t.* disyunite. [dis and unite.] To separate; to disjoin; to part; as, to disunite two allied countries; to disunite particles of matter; to disunite friends.

DISUNITE, *v.i.* To part; To fall asunder; to become separate. Particles of matter may spontaneously disunite.

DISUNITED, *pp.* Separated; disjoined.

DISUNITER, *n.* He or that which disjoins.

DISUNITING, *ppr.* Separating; parting.

DISUNITY, *n.* Disyunity. A state of separation.

DISUSAGE, *n.* Disyuzage. [dis and usage.] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise or practice. We lose words by disusage.

DISUSE, *n.* Disyuse. [dis and use.]

1. Cessation of use, practice or exercise; as, the limbs lose their strength and pliability by disuse; language is altered by the disuse of words.*NWAD DISUSE.2*

2. Cessation of custom; desuetude.*NWAD DISUSE.3*

DISUSE, *v.t.* disyuze. [dis and use.]

1. To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practice.*NWAD DISUSE.5*

2. To disaccustom; with from, in or to; as disused to toils; disused from pain.*NWAD DISUSE.6*

DISUSED, *pp.* Disyuzed.

1. No longer used; obsolete, as words, etc.*NWAD DISUSED.2*

Priam in arms disused.*NWAD DISUSED.3*

2. Disaccustomed.*NWAD DISUSED.4*

DISUSING, *ppr.* Disyuzing. Ceasing to use; disaccustoming.

DISVALUATION, *n.* [See *Disvalue*.] Disesteem; disreputation.

DISVALUE, *v.t.* [dis and value.] To undervalue; to disesteem.

DISVALUE, *n.* Disesteem; disregard.

DISVOUCH, *v.t.* [dis and vouch.] to discredit; to contradict.

DISWARN, *v.t.* [dis and warn.] To direct by previous notice. [Not used.]

DISWITTED, *a.* Deprived of wits or understanding.

DISWONT, *v.t.* [dis and wont.] To wean; to deprive of wonted

usage.

DISWORSHIP, ***n.*** **[dis and worship.] Cause of disgrace.**

DIT, ***n.*** **A ditty. [Not used.]**

DIT, ***v.t.*** **To close up. [Not used.]**

DITATION, ***n.*** **[L.] The act of making rich. [Not used.]**

DITCH, ***n.*** **[G.]**

1. A trench in the earth made by digging, particularly a trench for draining wet land, or for making a fence to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or fortress. In the latter sense, it is called also a foss or moat, and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and counterscarp.*NWAD DITCH.2*

2. Any long, hollow receptacle of water.*NWAD DITCH.3*

DITCH, ***v.i.*** **To dig or make a ditch or ditches.**

DITCH, ***v.t.***

1. To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch; as, to ditch moist land.*NWAD DITCH.6*

2. To surround with a ditch.*NWAD DITCH.7*

DITCH-DELIVERED, ***a.*** **Brought forth in a ditch.**

DITCHER, ***n.*** **One who digs ditches.**

DITCHING, ***ppr.*** **Digging ditches; also, draining by a ditch or ditches; as ditching a swamp.**

DITETRAHEDRAL, ***a.*** **[dis and tetrahedral.] In crystalography, having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.**

DITHYRAMB, DITHYRAMBUS, *n.* [Gr.] In ancient poetry, a hymn in honor of Bacchus, full of transport and poetical rage. Of this species of writing we have no remains.

DITHYRAMBIC, *n.*

1. A song in honor of Bacchus, in which the wildness of intoxication is imitated.*NWAD DITHYRAMBIC.2*

2. Any poem written in wild enthusiastic strains.*NWAD DITHYRAMBIC.3*

DITHYRAMBIC, *a.* Wild; enthusiastic.

DITION, *n.* [L.] rule; power; government; dominion.

DITONE, *n.* [Gr., tone.] In music, an interval comprehending two tones. The proportion of the sounds that form the ditone is 4:5, and that of the semiditone, 5:6.

DITRIHEDRIA, *n.* [Gr., twice three sides.] In mineralogy, a genus of spars with six sides or planes; being formed of tow trigonal pyramids joined base to base, without an intermediate column.

DITTANDER, *n.* Pepper-wort, Lepidium, a genus of plants of many species. The common dittander has a hot biting taste, and is sometimes used in lieu of pepper.

DITTANY, *n.* [L., Gr.] The white dittany is a plant of the genus Dictamnus. Its leaves are covered with a white down; in smell, they resemble lemon-thyme, but are more aromatic. When fresh, they yield an essential oil.

Th dittany of crete is a species of Origanum, and the bastard dittany is a species of Marrubium.*NWAD DITTANY.2*

DITTIED, *a.* [See *Ditty*.] Sung; adapted to music.

He, with his soft pipe, and smooth, and smooth dittied song.*NWAD DITTIED.2*

DITTO, contracted into do, in books of accounts, is the Italian detto, from L. It denotes said, aforesaid, or the same thing; an abbreviation used to save repetition.

DITTY, *n.* [L.] A song; a sonnet or a little poem to be sung.

And to the warblign lute soft ditties sing.*NWAD DITTY.2*

DITTY, *v.i.* To sing; to warble a little tune.

DIURETIC, *a.* [Gr., urinam reddo; urine.] Having the power to provoke urine; tending to produce discharges of urine.

DIURETIC, *n.* A medicine that provokes urine, or increases its discharges.

DIURNAL, *a.* [L., daily.]

1. Relating to a day; pertaining to the daytime; as diurnal heat; diurnal hours.*NWAD DIURNAL.2*

2. Daily; happening every day; performed in a day; as a diurnal task.*NWAD DIURNAL.3*

3. Performed in 24 hours; as the diurnal revolution of the earth.*NWAD DIURNAL.4*

4. In medicine, an epithet of diseases whose exacerbations are in the day time; as a diurnal fever.*NWAD DIURNAL.5*

DIURNAL, *n.* A day-book; a journal. [See *Journal*, which is mostly used.]

DIURNALIST, *n.* A journalist. [Not in use.]

DIURNALLY, *adv.* Daily; every day.

DIUTURNAL, *a.* Lasting; being of long continuance.

DIUTURNITY, *n.* [L., of long continuance.] Length of time; long duration.

DIVAN, *n.*

1. Among the Turks and other orientals, a court of justice, or a council.*NWAD DIVAN.2*

2. A council-chamber; a hall; a court.*NWAD DIVAN.3*

3. Any council assembled.*NWAD DIVAN.4*

DIVARICATE, *v.i.* [L., to straddle.] To open; to fork; to part into two branches.

DIVARICATE, *v.t.* to divide into two branches.

DIVARICATE, *a.* In botany, standing out wide. A divaricate branch forms an obtuse angle with the stem. It is applied also to panicles, peduncles and petioles.

DIVARICATED, *pp.* Parted into two branches.

DIVARICATING, *ppr.* Parting into two branches.

DIVARICATION, *n.*

1. A parting; a forking; a separation into two branches.*NWAD DIVARICATION.2*

2. A crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles.*NWAD DIVARICATION.3*

DIVE, *v.i.* [Gr.]

1. To descend or plunge into water, as an animal head first; to thrust the body into water or other liquor, or if already in water, to

plunge deeper. In the pearl fishery men are employed to dive for shells.*NWAD DIVE.2*

2. To go deep into any subject; as, to dive into the nature of things, into arts or science.*NWAD DIVE.3*

3. To plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it.*NWAD DIVE.4*

4. To sink; to penetrate.*NWAD DIVE.5*

Dive, thought, down to my soul.*NWAD DIVE.6*

DIVE, *v.t.* To explore by diving. [Rare.]

The Curtii bravely dived the gulf of fame.*NWAD DIVE.8*

DIVEL, *n.* A large cartilaginous fish, with a bifurcated snout; the sea duvvil of Nieuhoff.

DIVELLENT, *a.* [L., to pull.] Drawing asunder; separating.

DIVELLICATE, *v.t.* To pull in pieces.

DIVER, *n.*

1. One who dives; one who plunges head first into water; one who sinks by effort; as a diver in the pearl fishery.*NWAD DIVER.2*

2. One who goes deep into a subject, or enters deep into study.*NWAD DIVER.3*

3. A fowl, so called from diving. The name is given to several species of the genus Colymbus.*NWAD DIVER.4*

DIVERB, *n.* A proverb. [Not in use.]

DIVERGE, *v.i.* diverj. [L., to incline.] To tend from one point and recede from each other; to shoot, extend or proceed from a point in different directions, or not in parallel lines. Rays of

light proceed from the sun and continually diverge. It is opposed to converge.

DIVERGENCE, *n.* A receding from each other; a going farther apart; as the divergence of lines, or the angle of divergence.

DIVERGENT, *a.* Departing or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point; opposed to convergent.

DIVERGING, *ppr.* Receding from each other, as they proceed.

DIVERGINGLY, *adv.* In a diverging manner.

DIVERS, *a.* s as z. [L., to turn.]

1. Different; various.*NWAD DIVERS.2*

Thou shalt not sow thy fields with divers seeds. *Deuteronomy 22:9*.*NWAD DIVERS.3*

Nor let thy cattle gender with divers kinds. *Leviticus 19:19*.*NWAD DIVERS.4*

[This is now generally written diverse.]*NWAD DIVERS.5*

2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number. We have divers examples of this kind. [This word is not obsolete even in common discourse, and is much used in law proceedings.]*NWAD DIVERS.6*

DIVERS-COLORED, *a.* Having various colors.

DIVERSE, *a.* [L.]

1. Different; differing.*NWAD DIVERSE.2*

Four great beasts came up from the sea, diverse one from another. *Daniel 7:3*.*NWAD DIVERSE.3*

2. Different from itself; various; multiform.*NWAD DIVERSE.4*

Eloquence is a diverse thing.*NWAD DIVERSE.5*

3. In different directions.*NWAD DIVERSE.6*

And with tendrils creep diverse.*NWAD DIVERSE.7*

DIVERSE, *v.i.* divers. To turn aside. [Not used.]

DIVERSIFICATION, *n.* [See *Diversify*.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various.*NWAD DIVERSIFICATION.2*

2. Variation; variegation.*NWAD DIVERSIFICATION.3*

3. Variety of forms.*NWAD DIVERSIFICATION.4*

4. Change; alteration.*NWAD DIVERSIFICATION.5*

DIVERSIIFIED, *pp.*

1. Made various in form or qualities; variegated; altered.*NWAD DIVERSIIFIED.2*

2. *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects; as diversified scenery; a diversified landscape.*NWAD DIVERSIIFIED.3*

DIVERSIFORM, *a.* Of a different form; of various forms.

DIVERSIFY, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To make different or various in form or qualities; to give variety to; to variegate; as, to diversify the colors of a robe; to diversify a landscape with mountains, plains, trees and lakes.*NWAD DIVERSIFY.2*

2. To give diversity to; to distinguish by different things; as a council diversified by different characters.*NWAD DIVERSIFY.3*

3. In oratory, to vary a subject, by enlarging on what has been

briefly stated, by brief recapitulation, by adding new ideas, by transposing words or periods, etc.*NWAD DIVERSIFY.4*

DIVERSIFYING, *ppr.* Making various in form or qualities; giving variety to; variegating.

DIVERSION, *n.* [L., to divert.]

1. The act of turning aside from any course; as the diversion of a stream from its usual channel; the diversion of a purpose to another object; the diversion of the mind from business or study.*NWAD DIVERSION.2*

2. That which diverts; that which turns or draws the mind from care, business or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport; play; pastime; whatever unbends the mind; as the diversion of youth. Works of wit and humor furnish an agreeable diversion to the studious.*NWAD DIVERSION.3*

3. In war, the act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm on one wing of an army, when the other wing or center is intended for the principal attack. The enemy, if deceived, is thus induced to withdraw a part of his force from the part where his foe intends to make the main impression.*NWAD DIVERSION.4*

DIVERSITY, *n.* [L.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. There may be diversity without contrariety. There is a great diversity in human constitutions.*NWAD DIVERSITY.2*

2. Variety; as a diversity of ceremonies in churches.*NWAD DIVERSITY.3*

3. Distinct being, as opposed to identity.*NWAD DIVERSITY.4*

4. Variegation.*NWAD DIVERSITY.5*

Blushing in bright diversities of day.*NWAD DIVERSITY.6*

DIVERSLY, ***adv.*** **[from diverse.]**

1. In different ways; differently; variously; as a passage of scripture diversly interpreted or understood.*NWAD DIVERSLY.2*

2. In different directions; to different points.*NWAD DIVERSLY.3*

On lifes vast ocean diversly we sail.*NWAD DIVERSLY.4*

DIVERT, ***v.t.*** **[L., to turn.]**

1. To turn off from any course, direction or intended application; to turn aside; as, to divert a river from its usual channel; to divert commerce from its usual course; to divert appropriated money to other objects; to divert a man from his purpose.*NWAD DIVERT.2*

2. To turn the mind from business or study; hence, to please; to amuse; to entertain; to exhilarate. Children are diverted with sports; men are diverted with works of wit and humor; low minds are diverted with buffoonery in stage-playing.*NWAD DIVERT.3*

3. To draw the forces of an enemy to a different point.*NWAD DIVERT.4*

4. To subvert. [Not in use.]*NWAD DIVERT.5*

DIVERTED, ***pp.*** **Turned aside; turned or drawn from any course, or from the usual or intended direction; pleased; amused; entertained.**

DIVERTER, ***n.*** **He or that which diverts, turns off, or pleases.**

DIVERTICLE, ***n.*** **[L.] A turning; a by-way. [Not used.]**

DIVERTING, ***ppr.***

1. Turning off from any course; pleasing; entertaining.*NWAD DIVERTING.2*

2 . *a.* Pleasing; amusing; entertaining; as a diverting scene or

sport.*NWAD DIVERTING.3*

DIVERTISE, *v.t.* s as z. To divert; to please. [Not used.]

DIVERTISEMENT, *n.* Diversion. [Little used.] Originally, a certain air or dance between the acts of the French opera, or a musical composition.

DIVERTIVE, *a.* Tending to divert; amusing.

DIVEST, *v.t.* [L. It is the same word as devest, but the latter is appropriately used as a technical term in law.]

1. To strip of clothes, arms or equipage; opposed to invest.*NWAD DIVEST.2*

2. To deprive; as, to divest one of his rights or privileges; to divest one of title or property.*NWAD DIVEST.3*

3. To deprive or strip of any thing that covers, surrounds or attends; as, to divest one of his glory; to divest a subject of deceptive appearances, or false ornaments.*NWAD DIVEST.4*

DIVESTED, *pp.* Stripped; undressed; deprived.

DIVESTING, *ppr.* Stripping; putting off; depriving.

DIVESTITURE, DIVESTURE, *n.* The act of stripping, putting off, or depriving.

DIVIDABLE, *a.* [See *Divide*.]

1. That may be divided.*NWAD DIVIDABLE.2*

2. Separate; parted. [Not used nor proper.]*NWAD DIVIDABLE.3*

DIVIDE, *v.t.* [L., to part. See the latter words.]

1. To part or separate an entire thing; to part a thing into two or

more pieces.*NWAD DIVIDE.2*

Divide the living child in two. *1 Kings 3:25*.*NWAD DIVIDE.3*

2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition or by an imaginary line or limit. A wall divides two houses. The equator divides the earth into two hemispheres.*NWAD DIVIDE.4*

Let the firmament divide the waters from the waters. *Genesis 1:6*.*NWAD DIVIDE.5*

3. To make partition of, among a number.*NWAD DIVIDE.6*

Ye shall divide the land by lot. *Numbers 33:54*.*NWAD DIVIDE.7*

4. To open; to cleave.*NWAD DIVIDE.8*

Thou dist divide the sea. *Nehemiah 9:11*.*NWAD DIVIDE.9*

5. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant.*NWAD DIVIDE.10*

There shall be five in one house divided, three against two-- *Luke 12:52*.*NWAD DIVIDE.11*

6. To distribute; to separate and bestow in parts or shares.*NWAD DIVIDE.12*

And he divided to them his living. *Luke 15:12*.*NWAD DIVIDE.13*

7. To make dividends; to apportion the interest or profits of stock among proprietors; as, the bank divides six per cent.*NWAD DIVIDE.14*

8. To separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure; as, to divide a legislative house, in voting.*NWAD DIVIDE.15*

DIVIDE, *v.i.*

1. To part; to open; to cleave.*NWAD DIVIDE.17*

2. To break friendship; as, brothers divide.*NWAD DIVIDE.18*

3. To vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts.*NWAD DIVIDE.19*

The emperors sat, voted and divided with their equals.*NWAD DIVIDE.20*

DIVIDED, *pp.* Parted; disunited; distributed.

DIVIDEDLY, *adv.* Separately.

DIVIDEND, *n.*

1. A part or share; particularly, the share of the interest or profit of stock in trade or other employment, which belongs to each proprietor according to his proportion of the stock or capital.*NWAD DIVIDEND.2*

2. In arithmetic, the number to be divided into equal parts.*NWAD DIVIDEND.3*

DIVIDER, *n.*

1. He or that which divides; that which separates into parts.*NWAD DIVIDER.2*

2. A distributor; one who deals out to each his share.*NWAD DIVIDER.3*

Who made me a judge or divider over you. *Luke 12:14*.*NWAD DIVIDER.4*

3. He or that which disunites.*NWAD DIVIDER.5*

4. A kind of compasses.*NWAD DIVIDER.6*

DIVIDING, *ppr.*

1. Parting; separating; distributing; disuniting; apportioning to each

his share.*NWAD DIVIDING.2*

2 . *a.* That indicates separation or difference; as a dividing line.*NWAD DIVIDING.3*

DIVIDING, *n.* Separation.

DIVIDUAL, *a.* [L.] Divided, shared or participated in common with others. [Little used.]

DIVINATION, *n.* [L., to foretell. See *Divine*.]

1. The act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by other than human means. The ancient heathen philosophers divided divination into two kinds, natural and artificial. Natural divination was supposed to be effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afflatus; artificial divination was effected by certain rites, experiments or observations, as by sacrifices, cakes, flour, wine, observation of entrails, flight of birds, lots, verses, omens, position of the stars, etc.*NWAD DIVINATION.2*

2. Conjectural presage; prediction.*NWAD DIVINATION.3*

DIVINATOR, *n.* One who pretends to divination.

DIVINATORY, *a.* Professing divination.

DIVINE, *a.* [L., a god.]

1. Pertaining to the true God; as the divine nature; divine perfections.*NWAD DIVINE.2*

2. Pertaining to a heathen deity, or to false gods.*NWAD DIVINE.3*

3. Partaking of the nature of God.*NWAD DIVINE.4*

Half human, half divine.*NWAD DIVINE.5*

4. Proceeding from God; as divine judgments.*NWAD DIVINE.6*

5. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human. In this application the word admits of comparison; as a divine invention; a divine genius; the divinest mind.*NWAD DIVINE.7*

A divine sentence is in the lips of the king. *Proverbs 16:10*.*NWAD DIVINE.8*

6. Presageful; foreboding; prescient. [Not used.]*NWAD DIVINE.9*

7. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; as divine service; divine songs; divine worship.*NWAD DIVINE.10*

DIVINE, *n.*

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.*NWAD DIVINE.12*

The first divines of New England were surpassed by none in extensive erudition, personal sanctity, and diligence in the pastoral office.*NWAD DIVINE.13*

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian; as a great divine.*NWAD DIVINE.14*

DIVINE, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To foreknow; to foretell; to presage.*NWAD DIVINE.16*

Darst thou divine his downfall?*NWAD DIVINE.17*

2. To deify. [Not in use.]*NWAD DIVINE.18*

DIVINE, *v.i.*

1. To use or practice divination.*NWAD DIVINE.20*

2. To utter presages or prognostications.*NWAD DIVINE.21*

The prophets thereof divine for money. *Micah 3:11*.*NWAD DIVINE.22*

3. To have presages or forebodings.*NWAD DIVINE.23*

Suggest but truth to my divining thoughts--*NWAD DIVINE.24*

4. To guess or conjecture.*NWAD DIVINE.25*

Could you divine what lovers bear.*NWAD DIVINE.26*

DIVINELY, *adv.*

1. In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity.*NWAD DIVINELY.2*

2. By the agency or influence of God; as a prophet divinely inspired; divinely taught.*NWAD DIVINELY.3*

3. Excellently; in the supreme degree; as divinely fair; divinely brave.*NWAD DIVINELY.4*

DIVINENESS, *n.*

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature; as the divineness of the scriptures. [Little used.]*NWAD DIVINENESS.2*

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.*NWAD DIVINENESS.3*

DIVINER, *n.*

1. One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by the aid of superior beings, or of supernatural means.*NWAD DIVINER.2*

These nations hearkened to diviners. *Deuteronomy 18:14*.*NWAD DIVINER.3*

2. One who guesses; a conjecturer.*NWAD DIVINER.4*

DIVINERESS, *n.* A female diviner; a woman professing divination.

DIVING, ***ppr.*** **[See** ***Dive*****.]**

1. Plunging or sinking into water or other liquid; applied to animals only.*NWAD DIVING.2*

2. Going deep into a subject.*NWAD DIVING.3*

DIVING-BELL, ***n.*** **A hollow vessel in form of a truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller base close, and the larger one open, in which a person may descend into deep water and remain, till the inclosed air ceases to be respirable.**

DIVINITY, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. The state of being divine; Deity; Godhead; the nature or essence of God. Christians ascribe divinity to one Supreme Being only.*NWAD DIVINITY.2*

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being.*NWAD DIVINITY.3*

Tis the Divinity that stirs within us.*NWAD DIVINITY.4*

3. A false God; a pretended deity of pagans.*NWAD DIVINITY.5*

Beastly divinities, and droves of gods.*NWAD DIVINITY.6*

4. A celestial being, inferior to the Supreme God, but superior to man. Many nations believe in these inferior divinities.*NWAD DIVINITY.7*

5. Something supernatural.*NWAD DIVINITY.8*

They say there is divinity in odd numbers.*NWAD DIVINITY.9*

6. The science of divine things; the science which unfolds the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology; as the study of divinity; a system of divinity.*NWAD DIVINITY.10*

DIVISIBILITY, ***n.*** **[L. See** ***Divide*****.] The quality of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts or component**

particles are capable of separation.

DIVISIBLE, *a.* s as z. [L. See *Divide*.] Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable. Matter is divisible indefinitely.

DIVISIBLENESS, *n.* Divisibility; capacity of being separated.

DIVISION, *n.* s as z. [L. See *Divide*.]

1. The act of dividing or separating into parts, any entire body.*NWAD DIVISION.2*

2. The state of being divided.*NWAD DIVISION.3*

3. That which divides or separates; that which keeps apart; partition.*NWAD DIVISION.4*

4. The part separated from the rest by a partition or line, real or imaginary; as the divisions of a field.*NWAD DIVISION.5*

5. A separate body of men; as, communities and divisions of men.*NWAD DIVISION.6*

6. A part or distinct portion; as the divisions of a discourse.*NWAD DIVISION.7*

7. A part of an army or militia; a body consisting of a certain number of brigades usually two, and commanded by a major general. But the term is often applied to other bodies or portions of an army, as to a brigade, a squadron or a platoon.*NWAD DIVISION.8*

8. A part of a fleet, or a select number of ships under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag or pendant.*NWAD DIVISION.9*

9. Disunion; discord; variance; difference.*NWAD DIVISION.10*

There was a division among the people. *John 7:43*.*NWAD DIVISION.11*

10. Space between the notes of music, or the dividing of the tones.*NWAD DIVISION.12*

11. Distinction.*NWAD DIVISION.13*

I will put a division between my people and thy people. *Exodus 8:23*.*NWAD DIVISION.14*

12. The separation of voters in a legislative house.*NWAD DIVISION.15*

13. In arithmetic, the dividing of a number or quantity into any parts assigned; or the rule by which is found how many times one number is contained in another.*NWAD DIVISION.16*

DIVISIONAL, DIVISIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to division; noting or making division; as a divisional line.

DIVISIONER, *n.* One who divides. [Not used.]

DIVISIVE, *a.*

1. Forming division or distribution.*NWAD DIVISIVE.2*

2. Creating division or discord.*NWAD DIVISIVE.3*

DIVISOR, *n.* In arithmetic, the number by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, *n.* [L. See *Divert*.]

1. A legal dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, or the separation of husband and wife by a judicial sentence. This is properly called a divorce, and called technically, divorce a vinculo matrimonii.*NWAD DIVORCE.2*

2. The separation of a married woman from the bed and board of her husband, a mensa et thoro.*NWAD DIVORCE.3*

3. Separation; disunion of things closely united.*NWAD DIVORCE.4*

4. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.*NWAD DIVORCE.5*

5. The cause of any penal separation.*NWAD DIVORCE.6*

The long divorce of steel falls on me.*NWAD DIVORCE.7*

DIVORCE, *v.t.*

1. To dissolve the marriage contract, and thus to separate husband and wife.*NWAD DIVORCE.9*

2. To separate, as a married woman from the bed and board of her husband.*NWAD DIVORCE.10*

3. To separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder.*NWAD DIVORCE.11*

4. To take away; to put away.*NWAD DIVORCE.12*

DIVORCED, *pp.* Separated by a dissolution of the marriage contract; separated from bed and board; parted; forced asunder.

DIVORCEMENT, *n.* Divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie.

Let him write her a bill of divorcement. *Deuteronomy 24:1*.*NWAD DIVORCEMENT.2*

DIVORCER, *n.*

1. The person or cause that produces divorce.*NWAD DIVORCER.2*

2. One of a sect called divorcers, said to have sprung from Milton.*NWAD DIVORCER.3*

DIVORCING, *ppr.* Dissolving the marriage contract; separating from bed and board; disuniting.

DIVORCIVE, *a.* Having power to divorce.

DIVULGATE, ***a.*** **Published. [Little used.]**

DIVULGATION, ***n.*** **The act of divulging or publishing.**

DIVULGE, ***v.t.*** **divulj. [L., to make public; the common people; people.]**

1. To make public; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to reveal; to disclose; as, to divulge the secret sentiments of a friend; to divulge the proceedings of the cabinet. Divulge is more generally applied to verbal disclosures, and publish to printed accounts. But they may be used synonymously. We may publish by words, and divulge by the press.*NWAD DIVULGE.2*

2. To declare by a public act; to proclaim. [Unusual.]*NWAD DIVULGE.3*

DIVULGED, ***pp.*** **Made public; revealed; disclosed; published.**

DIVULGER, ***n.*** **One who divulges or reveals.**

DIVULGING, ***ppr.*** **Disclosing; publishing; revealing.**

DIVULSION, ***n.*** **[L., to pull.] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.**

And dire divulsions shook the changing world.*NWAD DIVULSION.2*

DIVULSIVE, ***a.*** **That pulls asunder; that rends.**

DIZEN, ***v.t.*** **dizn. To dress gayly; to deck.**

This word is not esteemed elegant, and is nearly obsolete. Its compound bedizen is used in burlesque.*NWAD DIZEN.2*

DIZZ, ***v.t.*** **[See *Dizzy*.] To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy. [Not used.]**

DIZZARD, ***n.*** **[See *Dizzy*.] A blockhead. [Not used.]**

DIZZINESS, *n.* [See *Dizzy*.] Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

DIZZY, *a.* [G., dizziness; dizzy.]

1. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous.*NWAD DIZZY.2*

2. Causing giddiness; as a dizzy highth.*NWAD DIZZY.3*

3. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless; as the dizzy multitude.*NWAD DIZZY.4*

DIZZY, *v.t.* To whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse.

DO, *v.t.* or auxiliary; *pret.* Did; *pp.* Done, pronounced dun. This verb, when transitive, is formed in the indicative, present tense, thus, I do, thou doest, he does or doth; when auxiliary, the second person is, thou dost. [G.]

1. To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to exert labor or power for brining any thing to the state desired, or to completion; or to bring any thing to pass. We say, this man does his work well; he does more in one day than some men will do in two days.*NWAD DO.2*

In six days thou shalt do all thy work. *Exodus 20:9*.*NWAD DO.3*

I will teach you what ye shall do. *Exodus 4:15*.*NWAD DO.4*

I the Lord do all these things. *Isaiah 45:7*.*NWAD DO.5*

2. To practice; to perform; as, to do good or evil.*NWAD DO.6*

3. To perform for the benefit or injury of another; with for or to; for, when the thing is beneficial; to, in either case.*NWAD DO.7*

Till I know what God will do for me. *1 Samuel 22:3*.*NWAD DO.8*

Do to him neither good nor evil. But to is more generally omitted. Do him neither good nor harm.*NWAD DO.9*

4. To execute; to discharge; to convey; as, do a message to the king.*NWAD DO.10*

5. To perform; to practice; to observe.*NWAD DO.11*

We lie and do not the truth. *1 John 1:6*.*NWAD DO.12*

6. To exert.*NWAD DO.13*

Do thy diligence to come shortly to me. *2 Timothy 4:9*.*NWAD DO.14*

7. To transact; as, to do business with another.*NWAD DO.15*

8. To finish; to execute or transact and bring to a conclusion. The sense of completion is often implied in this verb; as, we will do the business and adjourn; we did the business and dined.*NWAD DO.16*

9. To perform in an exigency; to have recourse to, as a consequential or last effort; to take a step or measure; as, in this crisis, we knew not what to do.*NWAD DO.17*

What will ye do in the day of visitation. *Isaiah 10:3*.*NWAD DO.18*

10. To make or cause.*NWAD DO.19*

Nothing but death can do me to respire.*NWAD DO.20*

11. To put.*NWAD DO.21*

Who should do the duke to death?*NWAD DO.22*

12. To answer the purpose.*NWAD DO.23*

Ill make the songs of Durfy do.*NWAD DO.24*

To have to do, to have concern with.*NWAD DO.25*

What have I to do with you? *2 Samuel 16:10*.*NWAD DO.26*

What have I to do any more with idols? *Hosea 14:8*.*NWAD DO.27*

To do with, to dispose of; to make use of; to employ. Commerce is

dull; we know not what to do with our ships. Idle men know not what to do with their time or with themselves. Also, to gain; to effect by influence.*NWAD DO.28*

A jest with a sad brow will do with a fellow who never had the ache in his shoulders.*NWAD DO.29*

I can do nothing with this obstinate fellow.*NWAD DO.30*

Also, to have concern with; to have business; to deal. [See No. 12.]*NWAD DO.31*

To do away, to remove; to destroy; as, to do away imperfections; to do away prejudices.*NWAD DO.32*

DO, *v.i.*

1. To act or behave, in any manner, well or ill; to conduct ones self.*NWAD DO.34*

They fear not the Lord, neither do they after the law and commandment. *2 Kings 17:34*.*NWAD DO.35*

2. To fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health.*NWAD DO.36*

How dost thou?*NWAD DO.37*

We asked him how he did. How do you do, or how do you?*NWAD DO.38*

3. To succeed; to accomplish a purpose. We shall do without him. Will this plan do? Also, to fit; to be adapted; to answer the design; with for; as, this piece of timber will do for the corner post; this tenon will do for the mortise; the road is repaired and will do for the present.*NWAD DO.39*

To have to do with, to have concern or business with; to deal with. Have little to do with jealous men. Also, to have carnal commerce with.*NWAD DO.40*

Do is used for a verb to save the repetition of it. I shall probably come, but if I do not, you must not wait; that is, if I do not come, if I come not.*NWAD DO.41*

Do is also used in the imperative, to express an urgent request or command; as, do come; help me, do; make haste, do. In this case, do is uttered with emphasis.*NWAD DO.42*

As an auxiliary, do is used in asking questions. Do you intend to go? Does he wish me to come?*NWAD DO.43*

Do is also used to express emphasis. She is coquetish, but still I do love her.*NWAD DO.44*

Do is sometimes a mere expletive.*NWAD DO.45*

This just reproach their virtue does excite.*NWAD DO.46*

Expletives their feeble aid do join.*NWAD DO.47*

[The latter use of do is nearly obsolete.]*NWAD DO.48*

Do is sometimes used by way of opposition; as, I did love him, but he has lost my affections.*NWAD DO.49*

DOAT. [See *Dote*.]

DOCIBLE, *a.* [See *Docile*.] Teachable; docile; tractable; easily taught or managed.

DOCIBILITY, DOCIBLENESS, *n.* Teachableness; docility; readiness to learn.

DOCILE, *a.* [L., to teach. See *Teach*.] Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable; easily managed. Some children are far more docile than others. Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

DOCILITY, *n.* Teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness to be taught. The docility of elephants is remarkable.

DOCIMACY, *n.* [Gr., See the next word.] The art or practice of assaying metals; metallurgy.

DOCIMASTIC, *a.* [Gr., to try, essay, examine, proved; to prove.] Properly, essaying, proving by experiments, or relating to the assaying of metals. The docimastic art is otherwise called metallurgy. It is the art of assaying metals, or the art of separating them from foreign matters, and determining the nature and quantity of metallic substance contained in any ore or mineral.

DOCK, *n.* [Gr., L.] A genus of plants, the Rumex, of several species. Its root resembles a carrot.

DOCK, *v.t.*

1. To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; as, to dock the tail of a horse.*NWAD DOCK.3*

2. To cut off a part; to shorten; to deduct from; as, to dock an account.*NWAD DOCK.4*

3. To cut off, destroy or defeat; to bar; as, to dock an entail.*NWAD DOCK.5*

4. To bring, draw or place a ship in a dock.*NWAD DOCK.6*

DOCK, *n.*

1. The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of the tail.*NWAD DOCK.8*

2. A case of leather to cover a horses dock.*NWAD DOCK.9*

DOCK, *n.* A broad deep trench on the side of a harbor, or bank of a river, in which ships are built or repaired. A dry dock has flood-gates to admit the tide, and to prevent the influx, as occasion may require. Wet docks have no flood-gates, but ships may be repaired in them during the recess of the tide. Wet docks are also constructed with gates to deep the water in at ebb tide, so that vessels may lie constantly afloat in them. In America, the spaces between wharves are called docks.

DOCK-YARD, *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.

DOCKET, *n.*

1. A small piece of paper or parchment, containing the heads of a writing. Also, a subscription at the foot of letters patent, by the clerk of the dockets.*NWAD DOCKET.2*

2. A bill, tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner, or the place to which they are to be sent. [See *Ticket*.]*NWAD DOCKET.3*

3. An alphabetical list of cases in a court, or a catalogue of the names of the parties who have suits depending in a court. In some of the states, this is the principal or only use of the word.*NWAD DOCKET.4*

DOCKET, *v.t.*

1. To make an abstract of summary of the heads of a writing or writings; to abstract and enter in a book; as, judgments regularly docketed.*NWAD DOCKET.6*

2. To enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back of them.*NWAD DOCKET.7*

3. To mark with a docket.*NWAD DOCKET.8*

DOCKING, *ppr.* Clipping; cutting off the end; placing in a dock.

DOCKING, *n.* The act of drawing, as a ship, into a dock.

DOCTOR, *n.* [L., to teach.]

1. A teacher.*NWAD DOCTOR.2*

There stood up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law. *Acts 5:34*.*NWAD DOCTOR.3*

2. One who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is empowered to practice and teach it, as a doctor in divinity, in physic, in law; or according to modern usage, ad person who has received the highest degree in a faculty. The degree of doctor is conferred by universities and colleges, as an honorary mark of literary distinction. It is also conferred on physicians, as a professional degree.*NWAD DOCTOR.4*

3. A learned man; a man skilled in a profession; a man of erudition.*NWAD DOCTOR.5*

4. A physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases.*NWAD DOCTOR.6*

5. The title, doctor, is given to certain fathers of the church whose opinions are received as authorities, and in the Greek church, it is given to a particular officer who interprets the scriptures.*NWAD DOCTOR.7*

Doctors Commons, the college of civilians in London.*NWAD DOCTOR.8*

DOCTOR, *v.t.* To apply medicines for the cure of diseases. [A popular use of this word, but not elegant.]

DOCTOR, *v.i.* To practice physic. [Not elegant.]

DOCTORAL, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a doctor.

DOCTORATE, ***n.*** **The degree of a doctor.**

DOCTORATE, ***v.t.*** **To make a doctor by conferring a degree.**

DOCTORLY, ***a.*** **Like a learned man.**

DOCTORSHIP, ***n.*** **The degree or rank of a doctor. [Doctorate is now generally used.]**

DOCTRESS, DOCTORESS, ***n.*** **A females physician.**

DOCTRINAL, ***a.*** **[See *Doctrine*.]**

1. Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine or something taught; as a doctrinal observation; a doctrinal proposition.*NWAD DOCTRINAL.2*

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.*NWAD DOCTRINAL.3*

The word of God serveth no otherwise, than in the nature of a doctrinal instrument.*NWAD DOCTRINAL.4*

DOCTRINAL, ***n.*** **Something that is a part of doctrine.**

DOCTRINALLY, ***adv.*** **In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction.**

DOCTRINE, ***n.*** **[L., to teach.]**

1. In a general sense, whatever is taught. Hence, a principle or position in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master. The doctrines of the gospel are the principles or truths taught by Christ and his apostles. The doctrines of Plato are the principles which he taught. Hence a doctrine may be true or false; it may be a mere tenet or opinion.*NWAD DOCTRINE.2*

2. The act of teaching.*NWAD DOCTRINE.3*

He taught them many things by parables, and said to them in his doctrine. *Mark 4:2*.*NWAD DOCTRINE.4*

3. Learning; knowledge.*NWAD DOCTRINE.5*

Whom shall he make to understand doctrine? *Isaiah 28:9*.*NWAD DOCTRINE.6*

4. The truths of the gospel in general.*NWAD DOCTRINE.7*

That they may adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in all things. *Titus 2:10*.*NWAD DOCTRINE.8*

5. Instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel. *2 Timothy 3:10, 16*.*NWAD DOCTRINE.9*

DOCUMENT, *n.* [L., to teach.]

1. Precept; instruction; direction.*NWAD DOCUMENT.2*

2. Dogmatical precept; authoritative dogma.*NWAD DOCUMENT.3*

3. More generally, in present usage, written instruction, evidence or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information and the establishment of facts. Thus, the president laid before congress the report of the secretary, accompanied with all the documents.*NWAD DOCUMENT.4*

DOCUMENT, *v.t.*

1. To furnish with documents; to furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts. A ship should be documented according to the directions of law.*NWAD DOCUMENT.6*

2. To teach; to instruct; to direct.*NWAD DOCUMENT.7*

DOCUMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to instruction or to documents; consisting in or derived from documents; as documental testimony.

DOCUMENTARY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.**

DODDER, ***n.*** **[G.] A plant of the genus Cuscuta, one species of which is called hell-weed. It is almost destitute of leaves, parasitical, creeping and fixing itself to some other plant, as to hops, flax and particularly to the nettle. It decays at the root, and is nourished by the plant that supports it, by means of little vesicles or papillae, which attach themselves to the stalk.**

DODDERED, ***a.*** **Overgrown with dodder; covered with supercrescent plants.**

DODECAGON, ***n.*** **[Gr., twelve; an angle.] A regular figure or polygon, consisting of twelve equal sides and angles.**

DODECAGYN, ***n.*** **[Gr., twelve; a female.] In botany, a plant having twelve pistils.**

DODECAGYNIAN, ***a.*** **Having twelve pistils.**

DODECAHEDRAL, ***a.*** **[infra.] Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.**

DODECAHEDRON, ***n.*** **[Gr., twelve; a base.] A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases.**

DODECANDER, ***n.*** **[Gr., twelve; a male.] In botany, a plant having twelve stamens; one of the class dodecandria. But this class includes all plants that have any number of stamens from twelve to nineteen inclusive.**

DODECANDRIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the plants or class of plants that have twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen.**

DODECATEMORION, ***n.*** **[Gr., twelfth; part.] A twelfth part. [Little used.]**

DODECATEMORY, *n.* A denomination sometimes given to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

DODGE, *v.i.* doj. [from some root signifying to shoot, dart or start.]

1. To start suddenly aside; to shift place by a sudden start.*NWAD DODGE.2*

2. To play tricks; to be evasive; to use tergiversation; to play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to quibble.*NWAD DODGE.3*

DODGE, *v.t.* To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside; as, to dodge a blow aimed; to dodge a canon ball. [This is a common word, very expressive and useful, but not admissible in solemn discourse or elegant composition.]

DODGER, *n.* One who dodges or evades.

DODGING, *ppr.* Starting aside; evading.

DODKIN, *n.* A little doit; a small coin.

DODMAN, *n.* A fish that casts its shell, like the lobster and crab.

DODO, *n.* The Didus, a genus of fowls of the gallinaceous order. The hooded dodo is large than a swan, with a strong hooked bill. The general color of the plumage is cinereous; the belly and thighs whitish. The head is large, and seems as if covered with a hood. The solitary dodo is a large fowl, and is said to weigh sometimes forty five pounds. The plumage is gray and brown mixed.

DOE, *n.* Do. A she deer; the female of the fallow-deer. The male is called a buck.

DOE, *n.* A feat. [Not used.]

DOER, *n.* [from do.]

1. One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor; an agent.*NWAD DOER.2*

2. One who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps or obeys, in practice.*NWAD DOER.3*

The doers of the law shall be justified. *Romans 2:13*.*NWAD DOER.4*

DOES, the third person of the verb do, indicative mode, present tense, contracted from doeth.

DOFF, *v.t.*

1. To put off, as dress.*NWAD DOFF.2*

And made us doff our easy robes of peace.*NWAD DOFF.3*

2. To strip or divest; as, he doffs himself.*NWAD DOFF.4*

3. To put or thrust away; to get rid of.*NWAD DOFF.5*

To doff their dire distresses.*NWAD DOFF.6*

4. To put off; to shift off; with a view to delay.*NWAD DOFF.7*

Every day thou doffst me with some device.*NWAD DOFF.8*

[This word is, I believe, entirely obsolete in discourse, at least in the United States, but is retained in poetry.]*NWAD DOFF.9*

DOG, *n.*

1. A species of quadrupeds, belonging to the genus Canis, of many varieties, as the mastiff, the hound, the spaniel, the shepherds dog, the terrier, the harrier, the bloodhound, etc.*NWAD DOG.2*

2. It is used for male, when applied to several other animals; as a dog-fox; a dog-otter; dog-ape. It is prefixed to other words, denoting

what is mean, degenerate or worthless; as dog-rose.*NWAD DOG.3*

3. An andiron, so named from the figure of a dogs head on the top.*NWAD DOG.4*

4. A term of reproach or contempt given to a man.*NWAD DOG.5*

5. A constellation called Sirius or Canicula. [See *Dog-day*.]*NWAD DOG.6*

6. An iron hook or bar with a sharp fang, used by seamen.*NWAD DOG.7*

7. An iron used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber in a saw-pit.*NWAD DOG.8*

8. A gay young man; a buck. [Not in use.]*NWAD DOG.9*

To give or throw to the dogs, is to throw away, as useless. *NWAD DOG.10*

To go to the dogs, is to be ruined.*NWAD DOG.11*

DOG, *v.t.* To hunt; to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to urge; to worry with importunity.

I have been pursued, dogged and and way-laid.*NWAD DOG.13*

DOGATE, *n.* [See *Doge*.] The office or dignity of a doge.

DOGBERRY, *n.* The berry of the dogwood.

DOGBERRY-TREE, *n.* The dogwood.

DOGBRIER, *n.* The brier that bears the hip; the cynosbaton.

DOG-CABBAGE, *n.* A plant growing in the south of Europe, the cynocrambe, constituting the genus Theligonum.

DOGCHEAP, *a.* Cheap as dogs meat, or offal; very cheap.

DOGDAY, ***n.*** **One of the days when Sirius or the dogstar rises and sets with the sun. The dogdays commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September.**

DOGDRAW, ***n.*** **A manifest deprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after the deer by the scent of a hound led by the hand.**

DOGE, ***n.*** **[L., to lead.] The chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.**

DOGFIGHT, ***n.*** **A battle between two dogs.**

DOGFISH, ***n.*** **A name given to several species of shark, as the spotted shark or greater dogfish, the piked dogfish, etc.**

DOGFLY, ***n.*** **A voracious, biting fly.**

DOGGED, ***pp.***

1. Pursued closely; urged frequently and importunately.*NWAD DOGGED.2*

2. *a.* Sullen; sour; morose; surly; severe.*NWAD DOGGED.3*

DOGGEDLY, ***adv.*** **Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely; severely.**

DOGGEDNESS, ***n.*** **Sullenness; moroseness.**

DOGGER, ***n.*** **A Dutch fishing vessel used in the German ocean, particularly in the herring fishery. It is equipped with two masts, a main-mast and a mizen-mast, somewhat resembling a ketch.**

DOGGEREL, ***a.*** **An epithet given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of Hudibras; as doggerel verse or rhyme.**

DOGGEREL, ***n.*** **A loose, irregular kind of poetry; used in burlesque.**

DOGGERMAN, ***n.*** **A sailor belonging to a dogger.**

DOGGERS, ***n.*** **In English alum works, a sort of stone found in the mines with the true alum-rock, containing some alum.**

DOGGING, ***ppr.*** **[from dog.] Hunting; pursuing incessantly or importunately.**

DOGGISH, ***a.*** **Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish; brutal.**

DOGHEARTED, ***a.*** **Cruel; pitiless; malicious.**

DOGHOLE, ***n.*** **A place fit only for dogs; a vile, mean habitation.**

DOGHOUSE, ***n.*** **A kennel for dogs.**

DOGKENNEL, ***n.*** **A kennel or hut for dogs.**

DOGLEACH, ***n.*** **A dog-doctor.**

DOGLOUSE, ***n.*** **An insect that is found on dogs.**

DOGLY, ***a.*** **Like a dog. [Not in use.]**

DOG-MAD, ***a.*** **Mad as a dog.**

DOGMA, ***n.*** **[Gr., to think; L.] A settled opinion; a principle, maxim or tenet; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy; as the dogmas of the church; the dogmas of Plato.**

Compliment my dogma, and I will compliment yours.*NWAD DOGMA.2*

DOGMATIC, DOGMATICAL, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to a dogma, or to settled opinion.*NWAD DOGMATIC.2*

2. Positive; magisterial; asserting or disposed to assert with authority or with overbearing and arrogance; applied to persons; as a dogmatic schoolman or philosopher.*NWAD DOGMATIC.3*

3. Positive; asserted with authority; authoritative; as a dogmatical opinion.*NWAD DOGMATIC.4*

4. Arrogant; overbearing in asserting and maintaining opinions.*NWAD DOGMATIC.5*

DOGMATICALLY, *adv.* Positively; in a magisterial manner; arrogantly.

DOGMATICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.

DOGMATISM, *n.* Positive assertion; arrogance; positiveness in opinion.

DOGMATIST, *n.* A positive asserter; a magisterial teacher; a bold or arrogant advancer of principles.

DOGMATIZE, *v.i.* To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with arrogance.

Men often dogmatize most, when they are least supported by reason.*NWAD DOGMATIZE.2*

DOGMATIZER, *n.* One who dogmatizes; a bold assertor; a magisterial teacher.

DOGMATIZING, *ppr.* Asserting with excess of confidence.

DOGROSE, *n.* The flower of the hip.

DOG'S-BANE, *n.* [Gr.] A genus of plants, the Apocynum, of several species; also, the Asclepias.

DOG'S-EAR, ***n.*** **The corner of a leaf in a book turned down like a dogs ear.**

DOGSICK, ***a.*** **Sick as a dog.**

DOGSKIN, ***a.*** **Made of the skin of a dog.**

DOGSLEEP, ***n.*** **Pretended sleep.**

DOG'S-MEAT, ***n.*** **Refuse; offal; meat for dogs.**

DOG'S-RUE, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Scrophularia.**

DOGSTAR, ***n.*** **Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gives name to the dogdays.**

DOGSTONES, ***n.*** **A plant, the Orchis or fool-stones.**

DOGTOOTH, ***n. plu.*** **Dogteeth. A sharp-pointed human tooth growing between the foreteeth and grinders, and resembling a dogs tooth. It is called also an eye tooth.**

DOGTOOTH-VIOLET, ***n.*** **A plant, the Erythronium.**

DOGTRICK, ***n.*** **A currish trick; brutal treatment.**

DOGTROT, ***n.*** **A gentle trot like that of a dog.**

DOGVANE, ***n.*** **Among seamen, a small vane composed of thread, cork and feathers, fastened to a half pike and placed on the weather gun-wale, to assist in steering a ship on the wind.**

DOGWATCH, ***n.*** **Among seamen, a watch of two hours. The dogwatches are two reliefs between 4 and 8 o'clock, P.M.**

DOGWEARY, ***a.*** **Quite tired; much fatigued.**

DOGWOOD, ***n.*** **A common name of different species of Cornus**

or cornelian cherry.

DOGWOOD-TREE, *n.* The Piscidia erythrina, a tree growing in Jamaica.

DOILY, *n.*

1. A species of woolen stuff, said to be so called from the first maker.*NWAD DOILY.2*

2. Linen made into a small napkin.*NWAD DOILY.3*

DOING, *ppr.* [See *Do*.] Performing; executing.

DOINGS, *n. plu.*

1. Things done; transactions; feats; actions, good or bad.*NWAD DOINGS.2*

2. Behavior; conduct.*NWAD DOINGS.3*

3. Stir; bustle.*NWAD DOINGS.4*

DOIT, *n.* [G.]

1. A small piece of money.*NWAD DOIT.2*

2. A trifle. Hence our vulgar phrase, I care not a doit. It is used adverbially and commonly pronounced dite.*NWAD DOIT.3*

DOLABRIFORM, *a.* [L., an ax; form.] Having the form of an ax or hatchet.

DOLE, *n.* [See *Deal*.]

1. The act of dealing or distributing; as the power of dole and donative. [Not in use.]*NWAD DOLE.2*

2. That which is dealt or distributed; a part, share or portion.*NWAD DOLE.3*

3. That which is given in charity; gratuity.*NWAD DOLE.4*

4. Blows dealt out.*NWAD DOLE.5*

5. Boundary. [Not in use.]*NWAD DOLE.6*

6. A void space left in tillage. [Local.]*NWAD DOLE.7*

DOLE, *n.* [L., pain, grief.] Grief; sorrow.

DOLE, *v.t.* To deal; to distribute. [Not used.]

DOLEFUL, *a.* [dole and full.]

1. Sorrowful; expressing grief; as a doleful whine; a doleful cry.*NWAD DOLEFUL.2*

2. Melancholy; sad; afflicted; as a doleful sire.*NWAD DOLEFUL.3*

3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; gloomy; as doleful shades.*NWAD DOLEFUL.4*

DOLEFULLY, *adv.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

DOLEFULNESS, *n.* Sorrow; melancholy; querulousness; gloominess; dismalness.

DOLENT, *a.* [L.] Sorrowful. [Not in use.]

DOLESOME, *a.* Gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.

The dolesome passage to th infernal sky.*NWAD DOLESOME.2*

DOLESOMENESS, *n.* Gloom; dismalness.

DOLL, ***n.*** **[Gr., an idol; to see.] A puppet or baby for a child; a small image in the human form, for the amusement of little girls.**

DOLLAR, ***n.*** **[G.] A silver coin of Spain and of the United States, of the value of one hundred cents, or four shillings and sixpence sterling. The dollar seems to have been originally a German coin, and in different parts of Germany, the name is given to coins of different values.**

DOLOMITE, ***n.*** **A variety of magnesian carbonate of lime, so called from the French geologist Dolomieu. Its structure is granular.**

DOLOR, ***n.*** **[L.] Pain; grief; lamentation.**

DOLORIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L., pain; to produce.] Producing pain.**

DOLORIFIC, ***a.*** **[L.]**

1. That causes pain or grief.*NWAD DOLORIFIC.2*

2. Expressing pain or grief.*NWAD DOLORIFIC.3*

DOLOROUS, ***a.*** **[L., grief.]**

1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; impressing sorrow or grief; as a dolorous object; a dolorous region.*NWAD DOLOROUS.2*

2. Painful; giving pain.*NWAD DOLOROUS.3*

Their dispatch is quick, and less dolorous than the paw of the bear.*NWAD DOLOROUS.4*

3. Expressing pain or grief; as dolorous sighs.*NWAD DOLOROUS.5*

DOLOROUSLY, ***adv.*** **Sorrowfully; in a manner to express pain.**

DOLPHIN, ***n.*** **[Gr.]**

1. A genus of cetaceous fish, with teeth in both jaws, and a pipe in the head, comprehending the dolphin, the porpoise, the grampus and the beluga. But the fish to which seamen give this name, is the Coryphaena hippuris of Linne. It has a flat roundish snout and a tapering body, with a fin running along the back from the head to the tail, consisting of a coriaceous membrane with soft spines.*NWAD DOLPHIN.2*

2. In ancient Greece, a machine suspended over the sea, to be dropped on any vessel passing under it.*NWAD DOLPHIN.3*

DOLPHINET, ***n.*** **A female dolphin.**

DOLT, ***n.*** **[G.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; to behave foolishly.**

DOLTISH, ***a.*** **Dull in intellect; stupid; blockish; as a doltish clown.**

DOLTISHNESS, ***n.*** **Stupidity.**

DOM, used as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction; primarily, doom, judgment; as in kingdom, earldom. Hence it is used to denote state, condition or quality, as in wisdom, freedom.

DOMAIN, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. Dominion; empire; territory governed, or under the government of a sovereign; as the vast domains of the Russian emperor; the domains of the British king.*NWAD DOMAIN.2*

2. Possession; estate; as a portion of the kings domains.*NWAD DOMAIN.3*

3. The land about the mansion house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy. In this sense, the word coincides with demain, demesne.*NWAD DOMAIN.4*

DOMAL, *a.* [L.] Pertaining to house in astrology.

DOME, *n.* [Gr., a house, a plain roof. L.]

1. A building; a house; a fabric; used in poetry.*NWAD DOME.2*

2. A cathedral.*NWAD DOME.3*

3. In architecture, a spherical roof, raised over the middle of a building; a cupola.*NWAD DOME.4*

4. In chemistry, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome. This form serves to reflect or reverberate a part of the flame; hence these furnaces are called reverberating furnaces.*NWAD DOME.5*

DOMESDAY. [See *Doomsday*.]

DOMESMAN, *n.* [See *Doom*.] A judge; an umpire.

DOMESTIC, *a.* [L., a house.]

1. Belonging to the house, or home; pertaining to ones place of residence, and to the family; as domestic concerns; domestic life; domestic duties; domestic affairs; domestic contentions; domestic happiness; domestic worship.*NWAD DOMESTIC.2*

2. Remaining much at home; living in retirement; as a domestic man or woman.*NWAD DOMESTIC.3*

3. Living near the habitations of man; tame; not wild; as domestic animals.*NWAD DOMESTIC.4*

4. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to ones own country; intestine; not foreign; as domestic troubles; domestic dissensions.*NWAD DOMESTIC.5*

5. Made in ones own house, nation or country; as domestic manufactures.*NWAD DOMESTIC.6*

DOMESTIC, *n.* One who lives in the family of another, as a chaplain or secretary. Also, a servant or hired laborer, residing with a family.

DOMESTICALLY, *adv.* In relation to domestic affairs.

DOMESTICATE, *v.t.*

1. To make domestic; to retire from the public; to accustom to remain much at home; as, to domesticate ones self.*NWAD DOMESTICATE.2*

2. To make familiar, as if at home.*NWAD DOMESTICATE.3*

3. To accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame; as, to domesticate wild animals.*NWAD DOMESTICATE.4*

DOMESTICATION, *n.*

1. The act of withdrawing from the public notice and living much at home.*NWAD DOMESTICATION.2*

2. The act of taming or reclaiming wild animals.*NWAD DOMESTICATION.3*

DOMICIL, *n.* [L., a mansion.] An abode or mansion; a place of permanent residence, either of an individual or family; a residence, animo manendi.

DOMICIL, DOMICILIATE, *v.t.* To establish a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy.

DOMICILED, DOMICILIATED, *pp.* Having gained a permanent residence or inhabitancy.

DIMICILIARY, *a.* Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or family. A domiciliary visit is a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it, under

authority.

DOMICILIATION, *n.* Permanent residence; inhabitancy.

DOMICILING, DOMICILIATING, *ppr.* Gaining or taking a permanent residence.

DOMIFY, *v.t.* [L., a house; to make.]

1. In astrology, to divide the heavens into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope, by means of six great circles, called circles of position.*NWAD DOMIFY.2*

2. To tame. [Not in use and improper.]*NWAD DOMIFY.3*

DOMINANT, *a.* [L., to rule; lord, master; a house; to overcome, to subdue.]

1. Ruling; prevailing; governing; predominant; as the dominant party, or faction.*NWAD DOMINANT.2*

2. In music, the dominant or sensible chord is that which is practiced on the dominant of the tone, and which introduces a perfect cadence. Every perfect major chord becomes a dominant chord, as soon as the seventh minor is added to it.*NWAD DOMINANT.3*

DOMINANT, *n.* In music, of the three notes essential to the tone, the dominant is that which is a fifth from the tonic.

DOMINATE, *v.t.* [L. See *Dominant*.] To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate over.

We every where meet the Slavonian nations either dominant or dominated.*NWAD DOMINATE.2*

DOMINATE, *v.i.* To predominate. [Little used.]

DOMINATED, *pp.* Ruled; governed.

DOMINATING, ***ppr.*** **Ruling; prevailing; predominating.**

DOMINATION, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government.*NWAD DOMINATION.2*

2. Arbitrary authority; tyranny.*NWAD DOMINATION.3*

3. One highly exalted in power; or the fourth order of angelic beings.*NWAD DOMINATION.4*

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, powers.*NWAD DOMINATION.5*

DOMINATIVE, ***a.*** **Governing; also, imperious.**

DOMINATOR, ***n.***

1. A ruler or ruling power; the presiding or predominant power.*NWAD DOMINATOR.2*

Jupiter and Mars are dominators for this northwest part of the world.*NWAD DOMINATOR.3*

2. An absolute governor.*NWAD DOMINATOR.4*

DOMINEER, ***v.i.*** **[L. See *Dominant*.]**

1. To rule over with insolence or arbitrary sway.*NWAD DOMINEER.2*

To domineer over subjects or servants is evidence of a low mind.*NWAD DOMINEER.3*

2. To bluster; to hector; to swell with conscious superiority, or haughtiness.*NWAD DOMINEER.4*

Go to the feast, revel and domineer.*NWAD DOMINEER.5*

DOMINEERING, *ppr.*

1. Ruling over with insolence; blustering; manifesting haughty superiority.*NWAD DOMINEERING.2*

2. *a.* Overbearing.*NWAD DOMINEERING.3*

DOMINICAL, *a.* [Low L., lord.]

1. That notes the Lords day or Sabbath. The Dominical letter is the letter which, in almanacks, denotes the sabbath, or dies domini, the Lords day. The first seven letters of the alphabet are used for this purpose.*NWAD DOMINICAL.2*

2. Noting the prayer of our Lord.*NWAD DOMINICAL.3*

DOMINICAL, *n.* [infra.] The Lords day.

DOMINICAN, *a.* or *n.* The Dominicans, or Dominican Friars, are an order of religious or monks, called also Jacobins, or Predicants, preaching friars; an order founded about the year 1215.

DOMINION, *n.* [L. See *Dominant*.]

1. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling.*NWAD DOMINION.2*

The dominion of the Most High is an everlasting dominion.*Daniel 4:34*.*NWAD DOMINION.3*

2. Power to direct, control, use and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable; as the private dominion of individuals.*NWAD DOMINION.4*

3. Territory under a government; region; country; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; as the British dominions.*NWAD DOMINION.5*

4. Government; right of governing. Jamaica is under the dominion

of Great Britain.*NWAD DOMINION.6*

5. Predominance; ascendant.*NWAD DOMINION.7*

6. An order of angels.*NWAD DOMINION.8*

Whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers. *Colossians 1:16*.*NWAD DOMINION.9*

7. Persons governed.*NWAD DOMINION.10*

Judah was his sanctuary; Israel his dominion. *Psalm 114:2*.*NWAD DOMINION.11*

DOMINO, *n.* A kind of hood; a long dress; a masquerade dress.

DOMITE, *n.* A mineral named from Dome in Auvergne, in France, of a white or grayish white color, having the aspect and gritty feel of a sandy chalk.

DON. A title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes. It is commonly supposed to be contracted from dominus, dom, and the Portuguese dono, the master or owner of any thing, gives some countenance to the opinion. It coincides nearly with Heb.: judge, ruler or lord. It was formerly used in England, and writter by Chaucer Dan. [See Spelman.]

Dona, or duena, the feminine of don, is the title of a lady, in Spain and Portugal.*NWAD DON.2*

DON, *v.t.* [To do on; opposed to doff.] To put on; to invest with.

DONACITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Donax.

DONARY, *n.* [L., to give.] A thing given to a sacred use. [Little used.]

DONATION, *n.* [L., to give.]

1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.*NWAD DONATION.2*

That right we hold by his donation.*NWAD DONATION.3*

2. In law, the act or contract by which a thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give and donee to take, and requires consent, acceptance and delivery.*NWAD DONATION.4*

3. That which is given or bestowed; that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration; a gift; a grant. Donation is usually applied to things of more value than present.*NWAD DONATION.5*

Mr. Boudinot made a donation of ten thousand dollars to the American Bible Society.*NWAD DONATION.6*

DONATISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Donatists.

DONATIST, *n.* One of the sect founded by Donatus. They held that theirs was the only pure church, and that baptism and ordination, unless by their church, were invalid.

DONATISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to Donatism.

DONATIVE, *n.* [L., to give.]

1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.*NWAD DONATIVE.2*

The Romans were entertained with shows and donatives.*NWAD DONATIVE.3*

2. In the canon law, a benefice given and collated to a person, by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution or induction by the ordinary.*NWAD DONATIVE.4*

DONATIVE, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation; as a donative advowson.

DONE, *pp.* Dun. [See *Do*.]

1. Performed; executed; finished.*NWAD DONE.2*

2. A word by which agreement to a proposal is expressed; as in laying a wager, an offer being made, the person accepting or agreeing says, done; that is, it is agreed, I agree, I accept.*NWAD DONE.3*

DONEE, *n.* [L., to give.]

1. The person to whom a gift or donation is made.*NWAD DONEE.2*

2. The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted; as a donee in fee-simple or fee-tail.*NWAD DONEE.3*

DONJON or DONGEON. [See *Dungeon*.]

DONNAT, *n.* [do and naught.] An idle fellow. [Not in use.]

DONOR, *n.* [L., to give.]

1. One who gives or bestows; one who confers any thing gratuitously; a benefactor.*NWAD DONOR.2*

2. One who grants an estate; as, a conditional fee may revert to the donor, if the donee has no heirs of his body.*NWAD DONOR.3*

DONSHIP, *n.* [See *Don*.] The quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.

DONZEL, *n.* A young attendant; a page.

DOODLE, *n.* A trifler; a simple fellow.

DOOLE, [See *Dole*.]

DOOM, *v.t.* [L., to esteem, and perhaps with the root of condemn. See *Deem*.]

1. To judge. [Unusual.]*NWAD DOOM.2*

Thou didst not doom so strictly.*NWAD DOOM.3*

2. To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence; as, the criminal is doomed to chains.*NWAD DOOM.4*

3. To pronounce sentence or judgment on.*NWAD DOOM.5*

Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls.*NWAD DOOM.6*

4. To command authoritatively.*NWAD DOOM.7*

Have I a tongue to doom my brothers death.*NWAD DOOM.8*

5. To destine; to fix irrevocably the fate or direction of; as, we are doomed to suffer for our sins and errors.*NWAD DOOM.9*

6. To condemn, or to punish by a penalty.*NWAD DOOM.10*

DOOM, ***n.***

1. Judgment; judicial sentence.*NWAD DOOM.12*

To Satan, first in sin, his doom applied.*NWAD DOOM.13*

Hence, the final doom is the last judgment.*NWAD DOOM.14*

2. Condemnation; sentence; decree; determination affecting the fate or future state of another; usually a determination to inflict evil, sometimes otherwise.*NWAD DOOM.15*

Revoke that doom of mercy.*NWAD DOOM.16*

3. That state to which one is doomed, or destined. To suffer misery is the doom of sinners. To toil for subsistence is the doom of most men.*NWAD DOOM.17*

4. Ruin; destruction.*NWAD DOOM.18*

From the same foes, at last, both felt their doom.*NWAD DOOM.19*

5. Discrimination. [Not used.]*NWAD DOOM.20*

DOOMAGE, *n.* A penalty or fine for neglect.

DOOMED, *pp.* Adjudged; sentenced; condemned; destined; fated.

DOOMFUL, *a.* Full of destruction.

DOOMING, *ppr.* Judging; sentencing; condemning; destining.

DOOMSDAY, *n.* [doom and day.]

1. The day of the final judgment; the great day when all men are to be judged and consigned to endless happiness or misery.*NWAD DOOMSDAY.2*

2. The day of sentence or condemnation.*NWAD DOOMSDAY.3*

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, DOMESDAY-BOOK, *n.* A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England. It consists of two volumes; a large folio, and a quarto. The folio contains 382 double pages of vellum, written in a small but plain character. The quarto contains 450 double pages of vellum, written in a large fair character.

DOOR, *n.* [G., Gr.]

1. An opening or passage into a house, or other building, or into any room, apartment or closet, by which persons enter. Such a passage is seldom or never called a gate.*NWAD DOOR.2*

2. The frame of boards, or any piece of board or plank that shuts the opening of a house or closes the entrance into an apartment or any inclosure, and usually turning on hinges.*NWAD DOOR.3*

3. In familiar language, a house; often in the plural, doors. My house is the first door from the corner. We have also the phrases, within doors, in the house; without doors, out of the house,

abroad.*NWAD DOOR.4*

4. Entrance; as the door of life.*NWAD DOOR.5*

5. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access. An unforgiving temper shuts the door against reconciliation, or the door of reconciliation.*NWAD DOOR.6*

I am the door; by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved. *John 10:9*.*NWAD DOOR.7*

A door was opened to me of the Lord. *2 Corinthians 2:12*.*NWAD DOOR.8*

To lie at the door, in a figurative sense, is to be imputable or chargeable to one. If the thing is wrong, the fault lies at my door.*NWAD DOOR.9*

Next door to, near to; bordering on.*NWAD DOOR.10*

A riot unpunished is but next door to a tumult.*NWAD DOOR.11*

Out of door or doors, quite gone; no more to be found. [Not now used.]*NWAD DOOR.12*

In doors, within the house; at home.*NWAD DOOR.13*

DOOR-CASE, *n.* The frame which incloses a door.

DOORING, *n.* A door-case. [Not used.]

DOOR-KEEPER, *n.* A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.

DOOR-NAIL, *n.* The nail on which the knocker formerly struck.

DOOR-POST, *n.* The post of a door.

DOOR-STEAD, *n.* Entrance or place of a door.

DOQUET, *n.* Doket. A warrant; a paper granting license. [See

Docket.]

DOR, DORR, *n.* The name of the black-beetle, or the hedgechafer, a species of Scarabaeus. We usually say, the dor-beetle.

DORADO, *n.*

1. A southern constellation, containing six stars, called also xiphias; not visible in our latitude.*NWAD DORADO.2*

2. A large fish resembling the dolphin.*NWAD DORADO.3*

DOREE, *n.* A fish of the genus Zeus. It is called also faber, and gallus marinus. The body is oval and greatly compressed on the sides; the head is large and the snout long.

DORIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Doris in Greece. [See *Doric*.]

DORIC, *a.* [from Doris in Greece.] in general, pertaining to Doris, or the Dorians, in Greece, who dwelt near Parnassus.

In architecture, noting the second order of columns, between the Tuscan and Ionic. The Doric order is distinguished for simplicity and strength. It is used in the gates of cities and citadels, on the outside of churches, etc.*NWAD DORIC.2*

The Doric dialect of the Greek language was the dialect of the Dorians, and little different from that of Lacedemon.*NWAD DORIC.3*

The Doric mode, in music, was the first of the authentic modes of the ancients. Its character is to be severe, tempered with gravity and joy.*NWAD DORIC.4*

DORICISM, DORISM, *n.* A phrase of the Doric dialect.

DORMANCY, *n.* [infra.] Quiescence.

DORMANT, ***a.*** **[L., to sleep.]**

1. Sleeping; hence, at rest; not in action; as dormant passions.*NWAD DORMANT.2*

2. Being in a sleeping posture; as the lion dormant, in heraldry.*NWAD DORMANT.3*

3. Neglected; not used; as a dormant title; dormant privileges.*NWAD DORMANT.4*

4. Concealed; not divulged; private. [Unusual.]*NWAD DORMANT.5*

5. Leaning; inclining; not perpendicular; as a dormant window, supposed to be so called form a beam of that name. This is now written dormer or dormar.*NWAD DORMANT.6*

DORMANT, ***n.*** **A beam; a sleeper.**

DORMAR, ***n.*** **A beam; a sleeper.**

DORMAR, DORMAR-WINDOW, ***n.*** **A window in the roof of a house, or above the entablature, being raised upon the rafters.**

DORMITIVE, ***n.*** **[L., to sleep.] A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate.**

DORMITORY, ***n.*** **[L., to sleep.]**

1. A place, building or room to sleep in.*NWAD DORMITORY.2*

2. A gallery in convents divided into several cells, where the religious sleep.*NWAD DORMITORY.3*

3. A burial place.*NWAD DORMITORY.4*

DORMOUSE, ***n. plu.*** **Dormice. [L., to sleep and mouse.] An animal of the mouse kind, which makes a bed of moss or dry leaves, in a hollow tree or under shrubs, lays in a store of nuts or other food, and on the approach of cold weather, rolls itself**

in a ball and sleeps the greatest part of the winter.

DORN, *n.* [G., thorn.] A fish.

DORON, *n.* [Gr., a gift.]

1. A gift; a present. [Not in use.]*NWAD DORON.2*

2. A measure of three inches.*NWAD DORON.3*

DORP, *n.* [G.] A small village.

DORR. [See *Dor*.]

DORR, *v.t.* To deafen with noise. [Not in use.]

DORRER, *n.* A drone. [Not in use.]

DORSAL, *a.* [L., the back.] Pertaining to the back; as the dorsal fin of a fish; dorsal awn, in botany.

DORSE, *n.* A canopy.

DORSEL, *n.* [See *Dosser*.]

DORSIFEROUS, DORSIPAROUS, *a.* [L., the back; to bear.] In botany, bearing or producing seeds on the back of their leaves; an epithet given to ferns or plants of the capillary kind without stalks.

DORSUM, *n.* [L.] The ridge of a hill.

DORTURE, *n.* [contraction of dormiture.] A dormitory. [Not in use.]

DOSE, *n.* [Gr., that which is give; to give.]

1. The quantity of medicine give or prescribed to be taken at one time.*NWAD DOSE.2*

2. Any thing given to be swallowed; any thing nauseous, that one is obliged to take.*NWAD DOSE.3*

3. A quantity; a portion.*NWAD DOSE.4*

4. As much as a man can swallow.*NWAD DOSE.5*

DOSE, *v.t.*

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to form into suitable doses.*NWAD DOSE.7*

2. To give in doses; to give medicine or physic.*NWAD DOSE.8*

3. To give any thing nauseous.*NWAD DOSE.9*

DOSSER, *n.* A pannier, or basket, to be carried on the shoulders of men.

DOSSIL, *n.* In surgery, a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form, or the shape of a date.

DOST, the second person of do, used int he solemn style; thou dost.

DOT, *n.* [I know not the origin and affinities of this word. It would be naturally deduced from a verb signifying to set, or to prick, like punctum, point.] A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck; used in marking a writing or other thing.

DOT, *v.t.*

1. To mark with dots.*NWAD DOT.3*

2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects; as a landscape dotted with cottages, or clumps of trees.*NWAD DOT.4*

DOT, *v.i.* To make dots or spots.

DOTAGE, *n.* [from dote.]

1. Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age, childishness of old age; as a venerable man now in his dotage.*NWAD DOTAGE.2*

2. A doting; excessive fondness.*NWAD DOTAGE.3*

3. Deliriousness. [See the verb, to *dote*.]*NWAD DOTAGE.4*

DOTAL, *a.* [L., dower.] Pertaining to dower, or a womans marriage portion; constituting dower or comprised in it; as a dotal town.

DOTARD, *n.* [dote and ard, kind.]

1. A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood.*NWAD DOTARD.2*

The sickly dotard wants a wife.*NWAD DOTARD.3*

2. A doting fellow; one foolishly fond.*NWAD DOTARD.4*

DOTARDLY, *a.* Like a dotard; weak.

DOTATION, *n.* [L., to endow.]

1. The act of endowing, or of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman.*NWAD DOTATION.2*

2. Endowment; establishment of funds for support; as of a hospital or eleemosynary corporation.*NWAD DOTATION.3*

DOTE, *v.i.*

1. To be delirious; to have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be silly.*NWAD DOTE.2*

Time has made you dote, and vainly tell of arms imagined in your lonely cell.*NWAD DOTE.3*

2. To be excessively in love; usually with on or upon; to dote on, is to love to excess or extravagance.*NWAD DOTE.4*

What dust we dote on, when tis man we love.*NWAD DOTE.5*

Aholah dotes on her lovers, the Assyrians. *Ezekiel 23:5*.*NWAD DOTE.6*

3. To decay.*NWAD DOTE.7*

DOTER, *n.*

1. One who dotes; a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard.*NWAD DOTER.2*

2. One who is excessively fond, or weakly in love.*NWAD DOTER.3*

DOTING, *ppr.* Regarding with excessive fondness.

DOTINGLY, ***adv.*** **By excessive fondness.**

DOTTARD, ***n.*** **A tree kept low by cutting.**

DOTTED, ***pp.***

1. Marked with dots or small spots; diversified with small detached objects.*NWAD DOTTED.2*

2. In botany, sprinkled with hollow dots or points.*NWAD DOTTED.3*

DOTTEREL, ***n.*** **The name of different species of fowls, of the genus Charadrius and the grallic order; as the Alexandrine dotterel, the ringed dotterel, and the Morinellus; also, the turnstone or sea dotterel, a species of the genus Tringa.**

DOTTING, ***ppr.*** **Marking with dots or spots; diversifying with small detached objects.**

DOUANIER, ***n.*** **An officer of the customs.**

DOUBLE, ***a.*** **Dubl. [L., Gr. See** ***Two*****.]**

1. Two of a sort together; one corresponding to the other; being in pairs; as double chickens in the same egg; double leaves connected by one petiole.*NWAD DOUBLE.2*

2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity or length repeated.*NWAD DOUBLE.3*

Take double money in your hand. *Genesis 43:12*.*NWAD DOUBLE.4*

Let a double portion of thy spirit be on me. *2 Kings 2:9*.*NWAD DOUBLE.5*

With to; as, the amount is double to what I expected.*NWAD DOUBLE.6*

3. Having one added to another; as a double chin.*NWAD*

DOUBLE.7

4. Twofold; also, of two kinds.*NWAD DOUBLE.8*

Darkness and tempest make a double night.*NWAD DOUBLE.9*

5. Two in number; as double sight or sound. [See No. 1.]*NWAD DOUBLE.10*

6. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.*NWAD DOUBLE.11*

And with double heart do they speak. *Psalm 12:2*.*NWAD DOUBLE.12*

DOUBLE, *adv.* Dubl. Twice.

I was double their age.*NWAD DOUBLE.14*

DOUBLE, in composition, denotes, two ways, or twice the number or quantity.

DOUBLE-BANKED, *a.* In seamanship, having two opposite oars managed by rowers on the same bench, or having two men to the same oar.

DOUBLE-BITING, *a.* Biting or cutting on either side; as a double-biting ax.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, *a.* Having two rows of buttons.

DOUBLE-CHARGE, *v.t.* To charge or intrust with a double portion.

DOUBLE-DEALER, *n.* One who acts two different parts, in the same business, or at the same time; a deceitful, trickish person; one who says one thing and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

DOUBLE-DEALING, *n.* Artifice; duplicity; deceitful practice; the

profession of one thing and the practice of another.

DOUBLE-DYE, *v.t.* To dye twice over.

DOUBLE-EDGED, *a.* Having two edges.

DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, *n.* Double meaning of a word or expression.

DOUBLE-EYED, *a.* Having a deceitful countenance.

DOUBLE-FACE, *n.* Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same concern.

DOUBLE-FACED, *a.* Deceitful; hypocritical; showing two faces.

DOUBLE-FORMED, *a.* Of a mixed form.

DOUBLE-FORTIFIED, *a.* Twice fortified; doubly strengthened.

DOUBLE-FOUNTED, *a.* Having two sources.

DOUBLE-GILD, *v.t.* To gild with double coloring.

DOUBLE-HANDED, *a.* Having two hands; deceitful.

DOUBLE-HEADED, *a.*

1. Having two heads.*NWAD DOUBLE-HEADED.2*

2. Having the flowers growing one to another.*NWAD DOUBLE-HEADED.3*

DOUBLE-HEARTED, *a.* Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous.

DOUBLE-LOCK, *v.t.* To shoot the bolt twice; to fasten with double security.

DOUBLE-MANNED, ***a.*** **Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.**

DOUBLE-MEANING, ***a.*** **Having two meanings.**

DOUBLE-MINDED, ***a.*** **Having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable; undetermined.** ***James 1:8*****.**

DOUBLE-MOUTHED, ***a.*** **Having two mouths.**

DOUBLE-NATURED, ***a.*** **Having a two-fold nature.**

DOUBLE-OCTAVE, ***n.*** **In muxic, an interval composed of two octaves or fifteen notes in diatonic progression; a fifteenth.**

DOUBLE-PLEA, ***n.*** **In law, a plea in which the defendant alledges two different matters in bar of the action.**

DOUBLE-QUARREL, ***n.*** **A complaint of a clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice.**

DOUBLE-SHADE, ***v.t.*** **To double the natural darkness of a place.**

DOUBLE-SHINING, ***a.*** **Shining with double luster.**

DOUBLE-THREADED, ***a.*** **Consisting of two threads twisted together.**

DOUBLE-TONGUED, ***a.*** **Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.**

The deacons must be grave, not double-tongued. *1 Timothy 3:8*.*NWAD DOUBLE-TONGUED.2*

DOUBLE, ***v.t.*** **dubl. [L., Gr.]**

1. To fold; as, to double the leaf of a book; to double down a corner.*NWAD DOUBLE.2*

2. To increase or extend by adding an equal sum, value, quantity or length; as, to double a sum of money; to double the amount; to double the quantity or size of a thing; to double the length; to double dishonor.*NWAD DOUBLE.3*

3. To contain twice the sum, quantity or length, or twice as much; as, the enemy doubles our army in numbers.*NWAD DOUBLE.4*

4. To repeat; to add; as, to double blow on blow.*NWAD DOUBLE.5*

5. To add one to another in the same order.*NWAD DOUBLE.6*

Thou shalt double the sixth curtain in the fore-front of the tabernacle. *Exodus 26:9*.*NWAD DOUBLE.7*

6. In navigation, to double a cape or point, is to sail round it, so that the cape or point shall be between the ship and her former situation.*NWAD DOUBLE.8*

7. In military affairs, to unite two ranks or files in one.*NWAD DOUBLE.9*

To double and twist, is to add one thread to another and twist them together.*NWAD DOUBLE.10*

To double upon, in tactics, is to inclose between two fires.*NWAD DOUBLE.11*

DOUBLE, *v.i.*

1. To increase to twice the sum, number, value, quantity or length; to increase or grow to twice as much. A sum of money doubles by compound interest in a little more than eleven years. The inhabitants of the United States double in about twenty five years.*NWAD DOUBLE.13*

2. To enlarge a wager to twice the sum laid.*NWAD DOUBLE.14*

I am resolved to double till I win.*NWAD DOUBLE.15*

3. To turn back or wind in running.*NWAD DOUBLE.16*

Doubling and turning like a hunted hare.*NWAD DOUBLE.17*

4. To play tricks; to use sleights.*NWAD DOUBLE.18*

DOUBLE, *n.*

1. Twice as much; twice the number, sum, value, quantity or length.*NWAD DOUBLE.20*

If the thief be found, let him pay double. *Exodus 22:7*.*NWAD DOUBLE.21*

2. A turn in running to escape pursuers.*NWAD DOUBLE.22*

3. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.*NWAD DOUBLE.23*

DOUBLED, *pp.* Folded; increased by adding an equal quantity, sum or value; repeated; turned or passed round.

DOUBLENESS, *n.*

1. The state of being doubled.*NWAD DOUBLENESS.2*

2. Duplicity.*NWAD DOUBLENESS.3*

DOUBLER, *n.*

1. He that doubles.*NWAD DOUBLER.2*

2. An instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.*NWAD DOUBLER.3*

DOUBLET, *n.*

1. The inner garment of a man; a waistcoat or vest.*NWAD DOUBLET.2*

2. Two; a pair.*NWAD DOUBLET.3*

3. Among lapidaries, a counterfeit stone composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them, so that they have the same appearance as if the whole substance of the crystal were colored.*NWAD DOUBLET.4*

DOUBLETS, *n.*

1. A game on dice within tables.*NWAD DOUBLETS.2*

2. The same number on both dice.*NWAD DOUBLETS.3*

3. A double meaning.*NWAD DOUBLETS.4*

DOUBLING, *ppr.* Making twice the sum, number or quantity; repeating; passing round; turning to escape.

DOUBLING, *n.* The act of making double; also, a fold; a plait; also, an artifice; a shift.

DOUBLOON, *n.* A Spanish and Portuguese coin, being double the value of the pistole.

DOUBLY, *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; as doubly wise or good; to be doubly sensible of an obligation.

DOUBT, *v.i.* dout. [L., G.]

1. To waver or fluctuate in opinion; to hesitate; to be in suspense; to be in uncertainty; to be in suspense; to be in uncertainty, respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined.*NWAD DOUBT.2*

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully doubt and suspend our judgment.*NWAD DOUBT.3*

So we say, I doubt whether it is proper; I doubt whether I shall go; sometimes with of, as we doubt of a fact.*NWAD DOUBT.4*

2. To fear; to be apprehensive; to suspect.*NWAD DOUBT.5*

I doubt theres deep resentment in his mind.*NWAD DOUBT.6*

DOUBT, *v.t.* dout.

1. To question, or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; as, I have heard the story, but I doubt the truth of it.*NWAD DOUBT.8*

2. To fear; to suspect.*NWAD DOUBT.9*

If they turn not back perverse; but that I doubt.*NWAD DOUBT.10*

3. To distrust; to withhold confidence from; as, to doubt our ability to execute an office.*NWAD DOUBT.11*

Tadmire superior sense, and doubt their own.*NWAD DOUBT.12*

4. To fill with fear.*NWAD DOUBT.13*

DOUBT, *n.* Dout.

1. A fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled state of opinion; as, to have doubts respecting the theory of the tides.*NWAD DOUBT.15*

Joseph is without doubt rent in pieces. *Genesis 37:33*.*NWAD DOUBT.16*

2. Uncertainty of condition.*NWAD DOUBT.17*

Thy life shall hang in doubt before thee. *Deuteronomy 28:66*.*NWAD DOUBT.18*

3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension.*NWAD DOUBT.19*

I stand in doubt of you. *Galatians 4:20*.*NWAD DOUBT.20*

4. Difficulty objected.*NWAD DOUBT.21*

To every doubt your answer is the same.*NWAD DOUBT.22*

5. Dread; horror and danger.*NWAD DOUBT.23*

DOUBTABLE, ***a.*** **That may be doubted.**

DOUBTED, ***pp.*** **Scrupled; questioned; not certain or settled.**

DOUBTER, ***n.*** **One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled; one who scruples.**

DOUBTFUL, ***a.***

1. Dubious; not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; hesitating; applied to persons; as, we are doubtful of a fact, or of the propriety of a measure.*NWAD DOUBTFUL.2*

2. Dubious; ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; as a doubtful expression.*NWAD DOUBTFUL.3*

3. Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear or certain; questionable; not decided; as a doubtful case; a doubtful proposition; it is doubtful what will be the event of the war.*NWAD DOUBTFUL.4*

4. Of uncertain issue.*NWAD DOUBTFUL.5*

We have sustained one day in doubtful fight.*NWAD DOUBTFUL.6*

5. Not secure; suspicious; as, we cast a doubtful eye.*NWAD DOUBTFUL.7*

6. Not confident; not without fear; indicating doubt.*NWAD DOUBTFUL.8*

With doubtful feet, and wavering resolution.*NWAD DOUBTFUL.9*

7. Not certain or defined; as a doubtful hue.*NWAD DOUBTFUL.10*

DOUBTFULLY, ***adv.***

1. In a doubtful manner; dubiously.*NWAD DOUBTFULLY.2*

2. With doubt; irresolutely.*NWAD DOUBTFULLY.3*

3. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.*NWAD*

DOUBTFULLY.4

Nor did the goddess doubtfully declare.*NWAD DOUBTFULLY.5*

4. In a state of dread.*NWAD DOUBTFULLY.6*

DOUBTFULNESS, *n.*

1. A state of doubt of uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.*NWAD DOUBTFULNESS.2*

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.*NWAD DOUBTFULNESS.3*

3. Uncertainty of event or issue; uncertainty of condition.*NWAD DOUBTFULNESS.4*

DOUBTING, *ppr.* Wavering in mind; calling in question; hesitating.

DOUBTINGLY, *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

DOUBTLESS, *a.* Free from fear of danger; secure.

Pretty child, sleep doubtless and secure.*NWAD DOUBTLESS.2*

DOUBTLESS, *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably.

The histories of Christ by the evangelists are doubtless authentic.*NWAD DOUBTLESS.4*

DOUBTLESSLY, *adv.* Unquestionably.

DOUCED, *n.* A musical instrument. [Not in use.]

DOUCET, *n.* A custard. [Not in use.]

DOUCEUR, *n.* [L.] A present or gift; a bribe.

DOUCINE, ***n.*** **A molding concave above the convex below, serving as a cymatium to a delicate cornice; a gula.**

DOUCKER, ***n.*** **[See** ***Duck*****.] A fowl that dips or dives in water.**

DOUGH, ***n.*** **Do. [G.] Paste of bread; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked.**

My cake is dough, that is, by undertaking has not come to maturity.*NWAD DOUGH.2*

DOUGH-BAKED, ***a.*** **Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft.**

DOUGH-KNEADED, ***a.*** **Soft; like dough.**

DOUGH-NUT, ***n.*** **[dough and nut.] A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs and sugar, moistened with milk and boiled in lard.**

DOUGHTINESS, ***n.*** **Doutiness. [See** ***Doughty*****.] Valor; bravery.**

DOUGHTY, ***a.*** **Douty. [G., L. See** ***Decent*****.] Brave; valiant; eminent; noble; illustrious; as a doughty hero. It is now seldom used except in irony or burlesque.**

DOUGHY, ***a.*** **Doy. Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure; pale.**

DOUSE, ***v.t.*** **[Gr.]**

1. To thrust or plunge into water.*NWAD DOUSE.2*

2. In seamens language, to strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly. Douse the top-sail.*NWAD DOUSE.3*

DOUSE, ***v.i.*** **To fall suddenly into water.**

DOUT, ***v.t.*** **To put out; to extinguish.**

DOUTER, ***n.*** **An extinguisher for candles.**

DOUZEAVE, ***n.*** **Doozeve. In music, a scale of twelve degrees.**

DOVE, ***n.*** **[G.]**

1. The oenas, or domestic pigeon, a species of Columba. Its color is a deep bluish ash color; the breast is dashed with a fine changeable green and purple; the sides of the neck, with a copper color. In a wild state, it builds its nest in holes of rocks or in hollow trees, but it is easily domesticated, and forms one of the luxuries of the table.*NWAD DOVE.2*

2. A word of endearment, or an emblem of innocence. *Song of Solomon 2:14*.*NWAD DOVE.3*

DOVE-COT, ***n.*** **A small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed.**

DOVE'S-FOOT, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Geranium.**

DOVE-HOUSE, ***n.*** **A house or shelter for doves.**

DOVELIKE, ***a.*** **Resembling a dove.**

DOVESHIP, ***n.*** **The qualities of a dove.**

DOVE-TAIL, ***n.*** **In carpentry, the manner of fastening boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a doves tail spread, or wedge reversed, so that it cannot be drawn out. This is the strongest of all the fastenings or jointings.**

DOVE-TAIL, ***v.t.*** **To unite by a tenon in form of a pigeons tail spread, let into a board or timber.**

DOVE-TAILED, ***pp.*** **United by a tenon in form of a doves tail.**

DOVE-TAILING, ***ppr.*** **Uniting by a dove-tail.**

DOVISH, ***a.*** **Like a dove; innocent. [Not in use.]**

DOWABLE, ***a.*** **[See** *Dower***.] That may be endowed; entitled to dower.**

DOWAGER, ***n.*** **A widow with a jointure; a title particularly given to the widows of princes and persons of rank. The widow of a king is called queen dowager.**

DOWCETS, ***n.*** **The testicles of a hart or stag.**

DOWDY, ***n.*** **An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.**

DOWDY, ***a.*** **Awkward.**

DOWER, ***n.*** **[Gr., a gift; to give. L.]**

1. That portion of the lands or tenements of a man which his widow enjoys during her life, after the death of her husband. [This is the usual present signification of the word.]*NWAD DOWER.2*

2. The property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage.*NWAD DOWER.3*

3. The gift of a husband for a wife.*NWAD DOWER.4*

Ask me never so much dowry and gift. *Genesis 34:12*.*NWAD DOWER.5*

4. Endowment; gift.*NWAD DOWER.6*

How great, how plentiful, how rich a dower.*NWAD DOWER.7*

DOWERED, ***a.*** **Furnished with dower, or a portion.**

DOWERLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune.**

DOWERY, DOWRY, A different spelling of dower, but little used, and they may well be neglected.

DOWLAS, ***n.*** **A kind of coarse linen cloth.**

DOWLE, ***n.*** **A feather. [Not in use.]**

DOWN, ***n.***

1. The fine soft feathers of fowls, particularly of the duck kind. The eider duck yields the best kind. Also, fine hair; as the down of the chin.*NWAD DOWN.2*

2. The pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance.*NWAD DOWN.3*

3. The pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants; a fine feathery or hairy substance by which seeds are conveyed to distance by the wind; as in dandelion and thistle.*NWAD DOWN.4*

4. Any thing that soothes or mollifies.*NWAD DOWN.5*

Thou bosom softness; down of all my cares.*NWAD DOWN.6*

DOWN, ***n.*** **[G.]**

1. A bank or elevation of sand, thrown up by the sea.*NWAD DOWN.8*

2. A large open plain, primarily on elevated land. Sheep feeding on the downs.*NWAD DOWN.9*

DOWN, ***prep.***

1. Along a descent; from a higher to a lower place; as, to run down

a hill; to fall down a precipice; to go down the stairs.*NWAD DOWN.11*

2. Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake. We sail or swim down a stream; we sail down the sound from New York to New London. Hence figuratively, we pass down the current of life or of time.*NWAD DOWN.12*

Down the sound, in the direction of the ebb-tide towards of the sea.*NWAD DOWN.13*

Down the country, towards the sea, or towards the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.*NWAD DOWN.14*

DOWN, ***adv.***

1. In a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place; as, he is going down.*NWAD DOWN.16*

2. On the ground, or at the bottom; as, he is down; hold him down.*NWAD DOWN.17*

3. Below the horizon; as, the sun is down.*NWAD DOWN.18*

4. In the direction from a higher to a lower condition; as, his reputation is going down.*NWAD DOWN.19*

5. Into disrepute or disgrace. A man may sometimes preach down error; he may write down himself or his character, or run down his rival; but he can neither preach nor write down folly, vice or fashion.*NWAD DOWN.20*

6. Into subjection; into a due consistence; as, to boil down, in decoctions and culinary processes.*NWAD DOWN.21*

7. At length; extended or prostrate, on the ground or on any flat surface; as, to lie down; he is lying down.*NWAD DOWN.22*

Up and down, here and there; in a rambling course.*NWAD DOWN.23*

It is sometimes used without a verb, as down, down; in which cases, the sense is known by the construction.*NWAD DOWN.24*

Down with a building, is a command to pull it down, to demolish it.*NWAD DOWN.25*

Down with him, signifies, throw him.*NWAD DOWN.26*

Down, down, may signify, come down, or go down, or take down, lower.*NWAD DOWN.27*

It is often used by seamen, down with the fore sail, etc.*NWAD DOWN.28*

Locke uses it for go down, or be received; as, any kind of food will down; but the use is not elegant, nor legitimate.*NWAD DOWN.29*

Sidney uses it as a verb, To down proud hearts, to subdue or conquer them; but the use is not legitimate.*NWAD DOWN.30*

DOWN-BED, *n.* A bed of down.

DOWNCAST, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground; as a downcast eye or look, indicating bashfulness, modesty or dejection of mind.

DOWNCAST, *n.* Sadness; melancholy look.

DOWNED, *a.* Covered or stuffed with down.

DOWNFALL, *n.*

1. A falling, or body of things falling; as the downfall of a flood.*NWAD DOWNFALL.2*

2. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall; or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension; as the downfall of the Roman empire, occasioned by the conquests of the Northern nations; the downfall of a city.*NWAD DOWNFALL.3*

3. The sudden fall, depression or ruin of reputation or estate. We

speak of the downfall of pride or glory, and of distinguished characters.*NWAD DOWNFALL.4*

DOWNFALLEN, *a.* Fallen; ruined.

DOWNGYVED, *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture of fetters.

DOWN-HAUL, *n.* In seamens language, a rope passing along a stay, through the cringles of the stay-sail or jib, and made fast to the upper corner of the sail, to haul it down.

DOWNHEARTED, *a.* Dejected in spirits.

DOWNHILL, *n.* Declivity; descent; slope.

And though tis downhill all.*NWAD DOWNHILL.2*

DOWNHILL, *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping.

A downhill greensward.*NWAD DOWNHILL.4*

DOWNLOOKED, *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen; as jealousy downlooked.

DOWNLYING, *n.* The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.

DOWNLYING, *a.* About to be in travel of childbirth.

DOWNRIGHT, *adv.*

1. Right down; straight down; perpendicularly.*NWAD DOWNRIGHT.2*

A giant cleft downright.*NWAD DOWNRIGHT.3*

2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution.*NWAD DOWNRIGHT.4*

We shall chide downright.*NWAD DOWNRIGHT.5*

3. Completely; without stopping short; as, she fell downright into a fit.*NWAD DOWNRIGHT.6*

DOWNRIGHT, *a.*

1. Directly to the point; plain; open; artless; undisguised; as downright madness; downright nonsense; downright wisdom; downright falsehood; downright atheism.*NWAD DOWNRIGHT.8*

2. Plain; artless; unceremonious; blunt; as, he spoke in his downright way.*NWAD DOWNRIGHT.9*

DOWNRIGHTLY, *adv.* Plainly; in plain terms; bluntly.

DOWN-SITTING, *n.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

Thou knowest my down-sitting and my uprising. *Psalm 139:2*.*NWAD DOWN-SITTING.2*

DOWNTROD, DOWNTRODDEN, *a.* Trodden down; trampled down.

DOWNWARD, DOWNWARDS, *adv.* [See *Ward*.]

1. From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course, whether directly toward the center of the earth, or not; as, to tend downward; to move or roll downwards; to look downward; to take root downwards.*NWAD DOWNWARD.2*

2. In a course or direction from a head, spring, origin or source. Water flows downward toward the sea; we sailed downward on the stream.*NWAD DOWNWARD.3*

3. In a course of lineal descent from an ancestor, considered as a head; as, to trace successive generations downward from Adam or Abraham.*NWAD DOWNWARD.4*

4. In the course of falling or descending from elevation or

distinction.*NWAD DOWNWARD.5*

DOWNWARD, *a.*

1. Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, as on a slope or declivity, or in the open air; tending towards the earth or its center; as a downward course; he took his way with downward force.*NWAD DOWNWARD.7*

2. Declivous; bending; as the downward heaven.*NWAD DOWNWARD.8*

3. Descending from a head, origin or source.*NWAD DOWNWARD.9*

4. Tending to a lower condition or state; depressed; dejected; as downward thoughts.*NWAD DOWNWARD.10*

DOWNWEED, *n.* Cottonweed, a downy plant.

DOWNY, *a.* [See *Down*.]

1. Covered with down or nap; as a downy feather; downy wings.*NWAD DOWNY.2*

2. Covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant.*NWAD DOWNY.3*

3. Made of down or soft feathers; as a downy pillow.*NWAD DOWNY.4*

4. Soft, calm, soothing; as downy sleep.*NWAD DOWNY.5*

5. Resembling down.*NWAD DOWNY.6*

DOWRY, *n.* [See *Dower*. This word differs not from dower. It is the same word differently written, and the distinction made between them is arbitrary.]

1. The money, goods or estate which a woman brings to her

husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife.*NWAD DOWRY.2*

2. The reward paid for a wife.*NWAD DOWRY.3*

3. A gift; a fortune, given.*NWAD DOWRY.4*

DOWSE, *v.t.* To strike on the face. [Not in use.]

DOWST, *n.* A stroke. [Not in use.]

DOXOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God.

DOXOLOGY, *n.* [Gr., praise, glory; to speak.] In Christian worship, a hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God.

DOXY, *n.* A prostitute.

DOZE, *v.i.* [See *Dote*.]

1. To slumber; to sleep lightly.*NWAD DOZE.2*

If he happened to doze a little, the jolly cobbler waked him.*NWAD DOZE.3*

2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull or half asleep; as, to doze away the time; to doze over a work.*NWAD DOZE.4*

DOZE, *v.t.* To make dull; to stupefy. Dryden uses the participle dozed, Dozed with his fumes; but the transitive verb is seldom or never used.

DOZEN, *a.* Duzn. [G.] Twelve in number, applied to things of the same kind, but rarely or never to that number in the abstract. We say, a dozen men; a dozen pair of gloves. It is a word much used in common discourse and in light compositions; rarely in the grave or elevated style.

DOZEN, *n.* The number twelve of things of a like kind; as a dozen of eggs;

twelve dozen of gloves; a dozen of wine.

DOZER, *n.* One that dozes or slumbers.

DOZINESS, *n.* [from dozy.] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep.

DOZING, *ppr.* Slumbering.

DOZING, *n.* A slumbering; sluggishness.

DOZY, *a.* [See *Doze*.] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish; as a dozy head.

DRAB, *n.*

1. A strumpet; a prostitute.*NWAD DRAB.2*

2. A low, sluttish woman. [This seems to be the sense in which it is generally used in New England.]*NWAD DRAB.3*

3. A kind of wooden box, used in salt works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling pans. Its bottom is shelving or inclining that the water may drain off.*NWAD DRAB.4*

DRAB, *n.* [L.] A kind of thick woolen cloth.

DRAB, *a.* Being of a dun color, like the cloth so called.

DRAB, *v.i.* To associate with strumpets.

DRABBING, *ppr.* Keeping company with lewd women.

DRABBING, *n.* An associating with strumpets.

DRABBLE, *v.t.* To draggle; to make dirty by drawing in mud and water; to wet and befoul; as, to drabble a gown or cloke. In scottish, this word signifies to dirty by slabbering, as if it were allied to dribble, drivel, from the root of drip, which coincides

with drop.

DRABBLE, *v.i.* To fish for barbels with a long line and rod.

DRABBLING, *a.* Drawing in mud or water; angling for barbels.

DRABBLING, *n.* A method of angling for barbels with a rod and a long line passed through a piece of lead.

DRABLER, *n.* In seamens language, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet on a square sail, in sloops and schooners. It is the same to a bonnet, as a bonnet is to a course.

DRACHMA, *n.* [L., Gr.]

1. A Grecian coin. Of the value of seven pence, three farthings, sterling, or nearly fourteen cents.*NWAD DRACHMA.2*

2. The eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains, or three scruples; a weight used by apothecaries, but usually written dram.*NWAD DRACHMA.3*

DRACO, *n.* [See *Dragon*.]

1. In astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing according to Flamstead, eighty stars.*NWAD DRACO.2*

2. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds.*NWAD DRACO.3*

3. A genus of animals of two species. [See *Dragon*.]*NWAD DRACO.4*

DRACONTIC, *a.* [L.] In astronomy, belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution.

DRACUNCULUS, *n.* [L.]

1. In botany, a plant, a species of Arum, with a long stalk, spotted like a serpents belly.*NWAD DRACUNCULUS.2*

2. In medicine, a long slender worm, bred in the muscular parts of the arms and legs called Guinea worm. These are troublesome in tropical climates, and are usually extirpated by the point of a needle.*NWAD DRACUNCULUS.3*

DRAD, *a.* Terrible. [See *Dread*.] This was also the old *pret.* of dread.

DRAFF, *n.* Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine, or grains to cows; waste matter.

DRAFFISH, *a.* Worthless.

DRAFFY, *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless

DRAFT, *n.* [corrupted from draught, from drag, draw, but authorized by respectable use.]

1. A drawing; as, this horse is good for draft. In this sense, draught is perhaps most common.*NWAD DRAFT.2*

2. A drawing of men from a military band; a selecting or detaching of soldiers from an army, or any part of it, or from a military post. Sometimes a drawing of men from other companies or societies.*NWAD DRAFT.3*

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by drafts to serve for the year.*NWAD DRAFT.4*

These important posts, in consequence of heavy drafts, were left weakly defended.*NWAD DRAFT.5*

3. An order from one man to another directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange.*NWAD DRAFT.6*

I thought it most prudent to defer the drafts, till advice was received of the progress of the loan.*NWAD DRAFT.7*

4. A drawing of lines for a plan; a figure described on paper; delineation; sketch; plan delineated. [See *Draught*.]*NWAD*

DRAFT.8

5. Depth of water necessary to float a ship. [See *Draught*.]*NWAD DRAFT.9*

6. A writing composed.*NWAD DRAFT.10*

DRAFT, *v.t.*

1. To draw the outline; to delineate.*NWAD DRAFT.12*

2. To compose and write; as, to draft a memorial or a lease.*NWAD DRAFT.13*

3. To draw men from a military band or post; to select; to detach.*NWAD DRAFT.14*

4. To draw men from any company, collection or society. *NWAD DRAFT.15*

This Cohen-Caph-El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they drafted novices to supply their colleges and temples.*NWAD DRAFT.16*

DRAFT-HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in drawing, particularly in drawing heavy loads or in plowing.

DRAFT-OX, *n.* An ox employed in drawing.

DRAFTED, *pp.* Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAFTING, *ppr.* Drawing; delineating; detaching.

DRAFTS, *n.* A game played on checkers.

DRAG, *v.t.* [G., L. See *Drink* and *Drench*.]

1. To pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force; applied particularly to drawing heavy things with labor, along the ground or other surface; as, to drag stone or timber; to drag a net in fishing.

John 21:8.*NWAD DRAG.2*

2. To break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow; a common use of this word in New England.*NWAD DRAG.3*

3. To draw along slowly or heavily; to draw any thing burdensome; as, to drag a lingering life.*NWAD DRAG.4*

4. To draw along in contempt, as unworthy to be carried.*NWAD DRAG.5*

He drags me at his chariot-wheels.*NWAD DRAG.6*

To drag one in chains.*NWAD DRAG.7*

5. To pull or haul about roughly and forcibly.*NWAD DRAG.8*

In seamens language, to drag an anchor, is to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold the ship.*NWAD DRAG.9*

DRAG, *v.i.*

1. To hang so low as to trail on the ground.*NWAD DRAG.11*

2. To fish with a drag; as, they have been dragging for fish all day, with little success.*NWAD DRAG.12*

3. To be drawn along; as, the anchor drags.*NWAD DRAG.13*

4. To be moved slowly; to proceed heavily; as, this business drags.*NWAD DRAG.14*

5. To hang or grate on the floor, as a door.*NWAD DRAG.15*

DRAG, *n.*

1. Something to be drawn along the ground, as a net or a hook.*NWAD DRAG.17*

2. A particular kind of harrow.*NWAD DRAG.18*

3. A car; a low cart.*NWAD DRAG.19*

4. In sea-language, a machine consisting of a sharp square frame of iron, encircled with a net, used to take the wheel off from the platform or bottom of the decks.*NWAD DRAG.20*

5. Whatever is drawn; a boat in tow; whatever serves to retard a ships way.*NWAD DRAG.21*

DRAGGED, *pp.* Drawn on the ground; drawn with labor or force; drawn along slowly and heavily; raked with a drag or harrow.

DRAGGING, *ppr.* Drawing on the ground; drawing with labor or by force; drawing slowly or heavily; raking with a drag.

DRAGGLE, *v.t.* To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.

DRAGGLE, *v.i.* To be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.

DRAGGLE-TAIL, *n.* A slut.

DRAGGLED, *pp.* Drawn on the ground; wet or dirtied by being drawn on the ground or mire.

DRAGGLING, *ppr.* Drawing on the ground; making dirty by drawing on the ground or wet grass.

DRAGMAN, *n.* A fisherman that uses a dragnet.

DRAGNET, *n.* A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish.

DRAGOMAN, DROGMAN, *n.* An interpreter; a term in general use in the Levant and other parts of the East.

DRAGON, *n.* [L., Gr., G.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages.*NWAD DRAGON.2*

2. A fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent. *NWAD DRAGON.3*

Swift, swift, ye dragons of the night! That dawning may bear the ravens eye.*NWAD DRAGON.4*

3. A fierce, violent person, male or female; as, this man or woman is a dragon.*NWAD DRAGON.5*

4. A constellation of the northern hemisphere. [See *Draco*.]*NWAD DRAGON.6*

In Scripture, dragon seems sometimes to signify a large marine fish or serpent, *Isaiah 27:1*. Where the leviathan is also mentioned; also *Psalm 74:13*.*NWAD DRAGON.7*

Sometimes it seems to signify a venomous land serpent. *Psalm 91:13*. The dragon shalt thou trample under foot.*NWAD DRAGON.8*

It is often used for the devil, who is called the old serpent. *Revelation 20:2*.*NWAD DRAGON.9*

DRAGON, *n.* A genus of animals, the Draco. They have four legs, a cylindrical tail, and membranaceous wings, radiated like the fins of a flying-fish.

DRAGONET, *n.*

1. A little dragon.*NWAD DRAGONET.2*

2. A fish with a slender round body, colored with yellow, blue and white; the head is large and depressed at the top and has two orifices, through which it breathes and ejects water, like the cetaceous tribe.*NWAD DRAGONET.3*

DRAGON-FISH, *n.* A species of Trachinus, called the weaver. This fish is about twelve inches in length; it has two or three longitudinal lines of a dirty yellow on the sides, and the belly of

a silvery hue. The wounds of its spines occasion inflammation. It buries itself int he sand, except its nose.

DRAGON-FLY, *n.* A genus of insects, the Libella or Libellula, having four extended wings; they are furnished with jaws; the antennae are shorter than the thorax; and the tail of the male is terminated by a kind of hooked forceps. There are many species, with a great diversity of colors.

DRAGONISH, *a.* In the form of a dragon; dragonlike.

DRAGONLIKE, *a.* Like a dragon; fiery; furious.

DRAGONS, *n.* A genus of plants, the Dracontium, of several species, natives of the Indies.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD, *n.* A resinous substance, or red juice, extracted from the Dracaena draco, and other trees of a similar nature. It comes from the East Indies, in small flat cakes or round balls, or in oval drops, wrapped in leaves, and knotted like a chaplet. It has no sensible smell or taste. It has been considered as an astringent medicine, but is now little used for medicinal purposes. A solution of it in spirit of wine is used for staining marble, to which it gives a red tinge.

DRAGON'S-HEAD, *n.* A genus of plants, the Dracocephalum, of many species, most of them herbaceous, annual or perennial plants.

Dragons Head and Tail, in astronomy, are the nodes of the planets, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic.*NWAD DRAGONS-HEAD.2*

DRAGON-SHELL, *n.* A species of concamerated patella or limpet. The top is much curved, and of an ash-color on the outside, but internally, of a bright flesh color. It is found adhering to larger shells, or to the back of the tortoise, as common limpets do to the sides of rocks.

DRAGON'S-WATER, ***n.*** **A plant, the Calla or African Arum.**

DRAGON'S-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Artemisia.**

DRAGON-TREE, ***n.*** **A species of palm.**

DRAGOON, ***n.*** **[G., L, an ensign bearer; dragon; an appellation given to horsemen, perhaps for their rapidity or fierceness.] A soldier or musketeer who serves on horseback or on foot, as occasion may require. Their arms are a sword, a musket and a bayonet.**

DRAGOON, ***v.t.***

1. To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.*NWAD DRAGOON.3*

2. To enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers.*NWAD DRAGOON.4*

3. To harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures; to force. [This is the more usual sense.]*NWAD DRAGOON.5*

The colonies may be influenced to any thing, but they can de dragooned to nothing.*NWAD DRAGOON.6*

DRAGOONADE, ***n.*** **The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers.**

DRAGOONED, ***pp.*** **Abandoned to the violence of soldiers; persecuted; harassed.**

DRAGOONING, ***ppr.*** **Abandoning to the rage of soldiers; persecuting; harassing; vexing.**

DRAIL, ***v.t.*** **To trail. [Not in use.]**

DRAIL, ***v.i.*** **To draggle. [Not in use.]**

DRAIN, *v.t.*

1. To filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance.*NWAD DRAIN.2*

Salt water, drained through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh.*NWAD DRAIN.3*

2. To empty or clear of liquor, by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly; as, to drain a vessel or its contents.*NWAD DRAIN.4*

3. To make dry; to exhaust of water or other liquor, by causing it to flow off in channels, or through porous substances; as, to drain land; to drain a swamp or marsh.*NWAD DRAIN.5*

4. To empty; to exhaust; to draw off gradually; as, a foreign war drains a country of specie.*NWAD DRAIN.6*

DRAIN, *v.i.*

1. To flow off gradually; as, let the water of low ground drain off.*NWAD DRAIN.8*

2. To be emptied of liquor, by flowing or dropping; as, let the vessel stand and drain; let the cloth hand and drain.*NWAD DRAIN.9*

DRAIN, *n.* A channel through which water or other liquid flows off; particularly, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a watercourse; a sewer; a sink.

DRAINABLE, *a.* Capable of being drained.

DRAINAGE, *n.* A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid.

DRAINED, *pp.* Emptied of water or other liquor by a gradual discharge, flowing or dropping; exhausted; drawn off.

DRAINING, *ppr.* Emptying of water or other liquor by filtration or flowing in small channels.

DRAKE, *n.* [G., L, a duck.]

1. The male of the duck kind.*NWAD DRAKE.2*

2. [L., dragon.] A small piece of artillery.*NWAD DRAKE.3*

3. The drake-fly.*NWAD DRAKE.4*

DRAM, *n.* [contracted from *drachma*, which see.]

1. Among druggists and physicians, a weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains. In avoirdupois weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce.*NWAD DRAM.2*

2. A small quantity; as no dram of judgment.*NWAD DRAM.3*

3. As much spirituous liquor as is drank at once; as a dram of brandy. Drams are the slow poison of life.*NWAD DRAM.4*

4. Spirit; distilled liquor.*NWAD DRAM.5*

DRAM, *v.i.* To drink drams; to indulge in the use of ardent spirit. [A low word expressing a low practice.]

DRAM-DRINKER, *n.* One who habitually drinks spirits.

DRAMA, *n.* [Gr., to make.] A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action. The principal species of the drama are tragedy and comedy; inferior species are tragi-comedy, opera, etc.

DRAMATIC, DRAMATICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the drama; represent by action; theatrical; not narrative.

DRAMATICALLY, *a.* By representation; in the manner of the drama.

DRAMATIST, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.

DRAMATIZE, *v.t.* To compose in the form of the drama; or to give to a composition the form of a play.

At Riga in 1204 was acted a prophetic play, that is, a dramatized extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments.*NWAD DRAMATIZE.2*

DRAMSELLER, *n.* One who sells distilled liquors by the dram or glass.

DRAMSHOP, *n.* A shop or barroom where spirits are sold by the dram.

DRANK, *pret.* and *pp.* of drink.

DRANK, *n.* A term for wild oats.

DRAPE, *v.t.* To make cloth; also, to banter.

DRAPER, *n.* One who sells cloths; a dealer in cloths; as a linen-draper or woolen-draper.

DRAPERY, *n.*

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth.*NWAD DRAPERY.2*

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.*NWAD DRAPERY.3*

3. In sculpture and painting, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, etc.*NWAD DRAPERY.4*

DRAPET, ***n.*** **Cloth; coverlet. [Not in use.]**

DRASTIC, ***a.*** **[Gr., to make.] Powerful; acting with strength or violence; efficacious; as a drastic cathartic.**

DRAUGH. [See ***Draff.*****]**

DRAUGHT, ***n.*** **Draft. [from draw, drag.]**

1. The act of drawing; as a horse or ox fit for draught.*NWAD DRAUGHT.2*

2. The quality of being drawn; as a cart of plow of easy draught.*NWAD DRAUGHT.3*

3. The drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking.*NWAD DRAUGHT.4*

4. The quantity of liquor drank at once.*NWAD DRAUGHT.5*

5. The act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, etc., described on paper.*NWAD DRAUGHT.6*

6. Representation by picture; figure painted, or drawn by the pencil.*NWAD DRAUGHT.7*

7. The act of drawing a net; a sweeping for fish.*NWAD DRAUGHT.8*

8. That which is taken by sweeping with a net; as a draught of fishes. *Luke 5:9*.*NWAD DRAUGHT.9*

9. The drawing or bending of a bow; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow.*NWAD DRAUGHT.10*

10. The act of drawing men from a military band, army or post; also, the forces drawn; a detachment. [See *Draft*, which is more generally used.]*NWAD DRAUGHT.11*

11. A sink or drain. *Matthew 15:17*.*NWAD DRAUGHT.12*

12. An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange. [See *Draft*.]*NWAD DRAUGHT.13*

13. The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; as a ship of twelve feet draught.*NWAD DRAUGHT.14*

14. In England, a small allowance on weighable goods, made by the king to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to insure full weight.*NWAD DRAUGHT.15*

15. A sudden attack or drawing on an enemy. [Query.]*NWAD DRAUGHT.16*

16. A writing composed.*NWAD DRAUGHT.17*

17. Draughts, a kind of game resembling chess.*NWAD DRAUGHT.18*

DRAUGHT, *v.t.* To draw out; to call forth. [See *Draft*.]

DRAUGHT-HOOKS, *n.* Large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side, one near the trunnion hole, and the other at the train; used in drawing the gun backwards and forwards by means of draught ropes.

DRAUGHT-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in drawing a plow, cart or other carriage, as distinguished from a saddle horse.

DRAUGHT-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

DRAUGHTSMAN, *n.*

1. A man who draws writings or designs or one who is skilled in such drawings.*NWAD DRAUGHTSMAN.2*

2. One who drinks drams; a tippler.*NWAD DRAUGHTSMAN.3*

DRAVE, the old participle of drive. We now use drove.

DRAW, *v.t. pret.* drew; *pp.* drawn. [L. It is only a dialectical spelling of *drag*, which see.]

1. To pull along; to haul; to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved or at the fore-end, as by a rope or chain. It differs from drag only in this, that drag is more generally applied to things moved along the ground by sliding, or moved with greater toil or difficulty, and draw is applied to all bodies moved by force in advance, whatever may be the degree of force. Draw is the more general or generic term, and drag, more specific. We say, the horses draw a coach or wagon, but they drag it through mire; yet draw is properly used in both cases.*NWAD DRAW.2*

2. To pull out, as to draw a sword or dagger from its sheath; to unsheathe. Hence, to draw the sword, is to wage war.*NWAD DRAW.3*

3. To bring by compulsion; to cause to come.*NWAD DRAW.4*

Do not rich men oppress you, and draw you before the judgment seat? *James 2:6*.*NWAD DRAW.5*

4. To pull up or out; to raise from any depth; as, to draw water from a well.*NWAD DRAW.6*

5. To suck; as, to draw the breasts.*NWAD DRAW.7*

6. To attract; to cause to move or tend towards itself; as a magnet or other attracting body is said to draw it.*NWAD DRAW.8*

7. To attract; to cause to turn towards itself; to engage; as, a beauty or a popular speaker draws the eyes of an assembly, or draws their attention.*NWAD DRAW.9*

8. To inhale; to take air into the lungs; as, there I first drew air; I draw the sultry air.*NWAD DRAW.10*

9. To pull or take from a spit, as a piece of meat.*NWAD DRAW.11*

10. To take from a cask or vat; to cause or to suffer a liquid to run out; a, to draw wine or cider.*NWAD DRAW.12*

11. To take a liquid form the body; to let out; as, to draw blood or water.*NWAD DRAW.13*

12. To take from an over; as, to draw bread.*NWAD DRAW.14*

13. To cause to slide; as a curtain, either in closing or unclosing; to open or unclose and discover, or to close and conceal. To draw the curtain is used in both sense.*NWAD DRAW.15*

14. To extract; as, to draw spirit from grain or juice.*NWAD DRAW.16*

15. To produce; to bring, as an agent or efficient cause; usually followed by a modifying word; as, piety draws down blessings; crimes draw down vengeance; vice draws on us many temporal evils; war draws after it a train of calamities.*NWAD DRAW.17*

16. To move gradually or slowly; to extend.*NWAD DRAW.18*

They drew themselves more westerly.*NWAD DRAW.19*

17. To lengthen; to extend in length.*NWAD DRAW.20*

How long her face is drawn.*NWAD DRAW.21*

In some similes, men draw their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance.*NWAD DRAW.22*

18. To utter in a lingering manner; as, to draw a groan.*NWAD DRAW.23*

19. To run or extend, by marking or forming; as, to draw a line on paper, or a line of circumvallation. Hence,*NWAD DRAW.24*

20. To represent by lines drawn on a plain surface; to form a picture or image; as, to draw the figure of man; to draw the face. Hence,*NWAD DRAW.25*

21. To describe; to represent by words; as, the orator drew an

admirable picture of human misery.*NWAD DRAW.26*

22. To represent in fancy; to image in the mind.*NWAD DRAW.27*

23. To derive; to have or receive from some source, cause or donor; as, to draw the rudiments of science from a civilized nation; to draw consolation from divine promises.*NWAD DRAW.28*

24. To deduce; as, to draw arguments from facts, or inferences from circumstantial evidence.*NWAD DRAW.29*

25. To allure; to entice; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to excite to motion.*NWAD DRAW.30*

Draw me; we will run after thee. *Song of Solomon 1:4*.*NWAD DRAW.31*

Men shall arise, speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them. *Acts 20:30*.*NWAD DRAW.32*

26. To lead, as a motive; to induce to move.*NWAD DRAW.33*

My purposes do draw me much about.*NWAD DRAW.34*

27. To induce; to persuade; to attract towards; in a very general sense.*NWAD DRAW.35*

28. To win; to gain; a metaphor from gaming.*NWAD DRAW.36*

29. To receive or take, as from a fund; as, to draw money from a bank or from stock in trade.*NWAD DRAW.37*

30. To bear; to produce; as, a bond or note draws interest from its date.*NWAD DRAW.38*

31. To extort; to force out; as, his eloquence drew tears from the audience; to draw sighs or groans.*NWAD DRAW.39*

32. To wrest; to distort; as, to draw the scriptures to ones fancy.*NWAD DRAW.40*

33. To compose; to write in due form; to form in writing; as, to draw

a bill of exchange; to draw a deed or will.*NWAD DRAW.41*

34. To take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery. We say, to draw a lottery, or to draw a number in the lottery.*NWAD DRAW.42*

35. To receive or gain by drawing; as, to draw a prize. We say also, a number draws a prize or a blank, when it is drawn at the same time.*NWAD DRAW.43*

36. To extend; to stretch; as, to draw wine; to draw a piece of metal by beating, etc.*NWAD DRAW.44*

37. To sink into the water; or to require a certain depth of water for floating; as, a ship draws fifteen feet of water.*NWAD DRAW.45*

38. To bend; as, to draw the bow. *Isaiah 66:19*.*NWAD DRAW.46*

39. To eviscerate; to pull out the bowels; as, to draw poultry. *NWAD DRAW.47*

40. To withdraw. [Not used.]*NWAD DRAW.48*

To draw back, to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation.*NWAD DRAW.49*

To draw in,*NWAD DRAW.50*

1. To collect; to apply to any purpose by violence.*NWAD DRAW.51*

A dispute, in which every thing is drawn in, to give color to the argument.*NWAD DRAW.52*

2. To contract; to pull to a smaller compass; to pull back; as, to draw int he reins.*NWAD DRAW.53*

3. To entice, allure or inveigle; as, to draw in others to support a measure.*NWAD DRAW.54*

To draw off,*NWAD DRAW.55*

1. To draw form or away; also, to withdraw; to abstract; as, to draw off the mind from vain amusements.*NWAD DRAW.56*

2. To draw or take from; to cause to flow from; as, to draw off wine or cider from a vessel.*NWAD DRAW.57*

3. To extract by distillation.*NWAD DRAW.58*

To draw on,*NWAD DRAW.59*

1. To allure; to entice; to persuade or cause to follow.*NWAD DRAW.60*

The reluctant may be drawn on by kindness or caresses.*NWAD DRAW.61*

2. To occasion; to invite; to bring on; to cause.*NWAD DRAW.62*

Under color of war, which either his negligence drew on, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy.*NWAD DRAW.63*

To draw over,*NWAD DRAW.64*

1. To raise, or cause to come over, as in a still.*NWAD DRAW.65*

2. To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join ones own party. Some men may be drawn over by interest; others by fear.*NWAD DRAW.66*

To draw out,*NWAD DRAW.67*

1. To lengthen; to stretch by force; to extend.*NWAD DRAW.68*

2. To beat or hammer out; to extend or spread by beating, as a metal.*NWAD DRAW.69*

3. To lengthen in time; to protract; to cause to continue.*NWAD DRAW.70*

Thy unkindness shall his death draw out to lingering sufferance.*NWAD DRAW.71*

Wilt thou draw out thine anger to all generations? *Psalm 85:5*.*NWAD DRAW.72*

4. To cause to issue forth; to draw off; as liquor from a cask.*NWAD DRAW.73*

5. To extract, as the spirit of a substance.*NWAD DRAW.74*

6. To bring forth; to pump out, by questioning or address; to cause to be declared, or brought to light; as, to draw out facts from a witness.*NWAD DRAW.75*

7. To induce by motive; to call forth.*NWAD DRAW.76*

This was an artifice to draw out from us an accusation.*NWAD DRAW.77*

8. To detach; to separate from the main body; as, to draw out a file or part of men.*NWAD DRAW.78*

9. To range in battle; to array in a line.*NWAD DRAW.79*

To draw together, to collect or be collected.*NWAD DRAW.80*

To draw up,*NWAD DRAW.81*

1. To raise; to lift; to elevate.*NWAD DRAW.82*

2. To form in order of battle; to array.*NWAD DRAW.83*

3. To compose in due form, as a writing; to form in writing; as, to draw up a deed; to draw up a paper.*NWAD DRAW.84*

In this use, it is often more elegant to omit the modifying word. [See No. 33.]*NWAD DRAW.85*

DRAW, *v.i.*

1. To pull; to exert strength in drawing. We say, a horse or an ox draws well.*NWAD DRAW.87*

2. To act as a weight.*NWAD DRAW.88*

Watch the bias of the mind, that it may not draw too much.*NWAD DRAW.89*

3. To shrink; to contract into a smaller compass.*NWAD DRAW.90*

4. To move; to advance. The day draws towards evening.*NWAD DRAW.91*

5. To be filled or inflated with wind, so as to press on and advance a ship in her course; as, the sails draw.*NWAD DRAW.92*

6. To unsheathe a sword. His love drew to defend him. In this phrase, sword is understood.*NWAD DRAW.93*

7. To use or practice the art of delineating figures; as, he draws with exactness.*NWAD DRAW.94*

8. To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation and discharge; as, an epispastic draws well.*NWAD DRAW.95*

To draw back,*NWAD DRAW.96*

1. To retire; to move back; to withdraw.*NWAD DRAW.97*

2. To renounce the faith; to apostatize. *Hebrews 10:38, 39*.*NWAD DRAW.98*

To draw near or nigh, to approach; to come near.*NWAD DRAW.99*

To draw off, to retire; to retreat; as, the company drew off by degrees.*NWAD DRAW.100*

To draw on,*NWAD DRAW.101*

1. To advance; to approach; as, the day draws on.*NWAD DRAW.102*

2. To gain on; to approach in pursuit; as, the ship drew on the chase.*NWAD DRAW.103*

3. To demand payment by an order or bill, called a draught.*NWAD DRAW.104*

He drew on his factor for the amount of the shipment.*NWAD*

DRAW.105

You may draw on me for the expenses of your journey.*NWAD DRAW.106*

To draw up, to form in regular order; as, the troops drew up in front of the palace; the fleet drew up in a semicircle.*NWAD DRAW.107*

Draw, in most of its uses, retains some shade of its original sense, to pull, to move forward by the application of force in advance, or to extend in length. And Johnson justly observes, that it expresses an action gradual or continuous, and leisurely. We pour liquor quick, but we draw it in a continued stream. We force compliance by threats, but we draw it by gradual prevalence. We write a letter with haste, but we draw a bill with slow caution, and regard to a precise form. We draw a bar of metal by continued beating.*NWAD DRAW.108*

DRAW, *n.*

1. The act of drawing.*NWAD DRAW.110*

2. The lot or chance drawn.*NWAD DRAW.111*

DRAWABLE, *a.* That may be drawn.

DRAWBACK, *n.*

1. Money or an amount paid back. Usually, a certain amount of duties or customs, paid or bonded by an importer, paid back or remitted to him on the exportation of the goods; or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufacturers.*NWAD DRAWBACK.2*

2. In popular sense, any loss of advantage, or deduction from profit.*NWAD DRAWBACK.3*

DRAW-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, as before the gate of a town or castle, or in a bridge over a navigable river. In the

latter, the draw-bridge usually consists of two movable platforms, which may be raised to let a vessel pass through.

DRAW-NET, *n.* A net for catching the larger sorts of fowls, made of pack-thread, with wide meshes.

DRAW-WELL, *n.* A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole.

DRAWEE, *n.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; the payer of a bill or exchange.

DRAWER, *n.*

1. One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquors from a cask.*NWAD DRAWER.2*

2. That which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction.*NWAD DRAWER.3*

3. He who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.*NWAD DRAWER.4*

4. A sliding box in a case or table, which is drawn at pleasure.*NWAD DRAWER.5*

5. Drawers, in the plural, a close under garment worn on the lower limbs.*NWAD DRAWER.6*

DRAWING, *ppr.* Pulling; hauling; attracting; delineating.

DRAWING, *n.*

1. The act of pulling, hauling, or attracting.*NWAD DRAWING.3*

2. The act of representing the appearance or figures of objects on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, compasses, etc.; delineation.*NWAD DRAWING.4*

DRAWING-MASTER, *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

DRAWING-ROOM, *n.*

1. A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties. It is written by Coxe, withdrawing-room, a room to which company withdraws from the dining-room.*NWAD DRAWING-ROOM.2*

2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.*NWAD DRAWING-ROOM.3*

DRAWL, *v.t.* To utter words in a slow lengthened tone.

DRAWL, *v.i.* To speak with slow utterance.

DRAWL, *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.

DRAWLING, *ppr.* Uttering words slowly.

DRAWN, *pp.* [See *Draw*.]

1. Pulled; hauled; allured; attracted; delineated; extended; extracted; derived; deduced; written.*NWAD DRAWN.2*

2. Equal, where each party takes his own stake; as a drawn game.*NWAD DRAWN.3*

3. Having equal advantage, and neither party a victory; as a drawn battle.*NWAD DRAWN.4*

4. With a sword drawn.*NWAD DRAWN.5*

5. Moved aside, as a curtain; unclosed, or closed.*NWAD DRAWN.6*

6. Eviscerated; as a drawn fox.*NWAD DRAWN.7*

7. Induced, as by a motive; as, men are drawn together by similar views, or by motives of interest.*NWAD DRAWN.8*

Drawn and quartered, drawn on a sled, and cut into quarters.*NWAD DRAWN.9*

DRAY, *n.* [L.]

1. A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse.*NWAD DRAY.2*

2. A sled.*NWAD DRAY.3*

DRAY-CART, *n.* A dray.

DRAY-HORSE, *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray.

DRAY-MAN, *n.* A man who attends a dray.

DRAY-PLOW, *n.* A particular kind of plow.

DRAZEL, *n.* Drazl. A dirty woman; a slut. [This is a vulgar word; in New England pronounced drozl, and I believe always applied to a female.]

DREAD, *n.* Dred. [L., to dread; fearful; to tremble. The primary sense is probably to tremble, or to shrink.]

1. Great fear, or apprehension of evil or danger. It expresses more than fear, and less than terror or fright. It is an uneasiness or alarm excited by expected pain, loss or other evil. We speak of the dread of evil; the dread of suffering; the dread of the divine displeasure. It differs from terror also in being less sudden or more continued.*NWAD DREAD.2*

2. Awe; fear united with respect.*NWAD DREAD.3*

3. Terror.*NWAD DREAD.4*

Shall not his dread fall on you. *Job 13:11*.*NWAD DREAD.5*

4. The cause of fear; the person or the thing dreaded.*NWAD DREAD.6*

Let him be your dread. *Isaiah 8:13*.*NWAD DREAD.7*

DREAD, *a.*

1. Exciting great fear or apprehension.*NWAD DREAD.9*

2. Terrible; frightful.*NWAD DREAD.10*

3. Awful; venerable in the highest degree; as dread sovereign; dread majesty; dread tribunal.*NWAD DREAD.11*

DREAD, *v.t.* To fear in a great degree; as, to dread the approach of a storm.

DREAD, *v.i.* To be in great fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deuteronomy 1:29*.*NWAD DREAD.14*

DREADABLE, *a.* That is to be dreaded. [Not used.]

DREADED, *pp.* Feared.

DREADER, *n.* One that fears, or lives in fear.

DREADFUL, *a.*

1. Impressing great fear; terrible; formidable; as a dreadful storm, or dreadful night.*NWAD DREADFUL.2*

The great and dreadful day of the Lord. *Malachi 4:5*.*NWAD DREADFUL.3*

2. Awful; venerable.*NWAD DREADFUL.4*

How dreadful is this place. *Genesis 28:17*.*NWAD DREADFUL.5*

DREADFULLY, *adv.* Terribly; in a manner to be dreaded.

DREADFULNESS, *n.* Terribleness; the quality of being dreadful; frightfulness.

DREADLESS, *a.* Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted;

free from fear or terror; intrepid.

DREADLESSNESS, *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror; boldness.

DREAM, *n.* [G.]

1. The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep. We apply dream, in the singular, to a series of thoughts, which occupy the mind of a sleeping person, in which he imagines he has a view of real things or transactions. A dream is a series of thoughts not under the command of reason, and hence wild and irregular.*NWAD DREAM.2*

2. In scripture, dreams were sometimes impressions on the minds of sleeping persons, made by divine agency. God came to Abimelech in a dream. Joseph was warned by God in a dream. *Genesis 20:3*; *Matthew 2:13*.*NWAD DREAM.3*

3. A vain fancy; a wild conceit; an unfounded suspicion.*NWAD DREAM.4*

DREAM, *v.i. pret.* dreamed or dreamt. [G.]

1. To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of sleep; with of before a noun; as, to dream of a battle; to dream of an absent friend.*NWAD DREAM.6*

2. To think; to imagine; as, he little dreamed of his approaching fate.*NWAD DREAM.7*

3. To think idly.*NWAD DREAM.8*

They dream on in a course of reading, without digesting.*NWAD DREAM.9*

4. To be sluggish; to waste time in vain thoughts; as, to dream away life.*NWAD DREAM.10*

DREAM, *v.t.* To see in a dream.

And dreamt the future fight.*NWAD DREAM.12*

It is followed by a noun of the like signification; as, to dream a dream.*NWAD DREAM.13*

DREAMER, *n.*

1. One who dreams.*NWAD DREAMER.2*

2. A fanciful man; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes; as a political dreamer.*NWAD DREAMER.3*

3. A man lost in wild imagination; a mope; a sluggard.*NWAD DREAMER.4*

DREAMFUL, *a.* Full of dreams.

DREAMING, *ppr.* Having thoughts or ideas in sleep.

DREAMLESS, *a.* Free from dreams.

DREAMT, *pp.* Dremt. From dream.

DREAR, *n.* Dread; dismalness.

DREAR, *n.* Dread; dismalness.

DREAR, *n.* Dread; dismalness.

DREAR, *a.* Dismal; gloomy with solitude.

A drear and dying sound.*NWAD DREAR.5*

DREARIHEAD, *n.* Dismalness; gloominess. [Not in use.]

DREARILY, *adv.* Gloomily; dismally.

DREARIMENT, *n.* Dismalness; terror.

DREARINESS, ***n.*** **Dismalness; gloomy solitude.**

DREARY, ***a.***

1. Dismal; gloomy; as a dreary waste; dreary shades. This word implies both solitude and gloom.*NWAD DREARY.2*

2. Sorrowful; distressing; as dreary shrieks.*NWAD DREARY.3*

DREDGE, ***n.***

1. A dragnet for taking oysters, etc.*NWAD DREDGE.2*

2. A mixture of oats and barley sown together.*NWAD DREDGE.3*

DREDGE, ***v.t.*** **To take, catch or gather with a dredge.**

DREDGE, ***v.t.*** **To sprinkle flour on roast meat.**

DREDGER, ***n.*** **One who fishes with a dredge; also, an utensil for scattering flour on meat while roasting.**

DREDGING-BOX, ***n.*** **A box used for dredging meat.**

DREDGING-MACHINE, ***n.*** **An engine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, etc.**

DREE, ***v.t.*** **To suffer. [Not used.]**

DREGGINESS, ***n.*** **[from dreggy.] Fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.**

DREGGISH, ***a.*** **Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent.**

DREGGY, ***a.*** **[See *Dregs*.] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.**

DREGS, ***n. plu.*** **[Gr.]**

1. The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel.*NWAD DREGS.2*

2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse. Hence, the most vile and despicable part of men; as the dregs of society.*NWAD DREGS.3*

Dreg, in the singular, is found in Spenser, but is not now used.*NWAD DREGS.4*

DREIN. [See *Drain*.]

DRENCH, *v.t.* [G., to water, to soak. See *Drink* and *Drag*.]

1. To wet thoroughly; to soak; to fill or cover with water or other liquid; as garments drenched in rain or in the sea; the flood has drenched the earth; swords drenched in blood.*NWAD DRENCH.2*

2. To saturate with drink.*NWAD DRENCH.3*

3. To purge violently.*NWAD DRENCH.4*

DRENCH, *n.* A draught; a swill; also, a portion of medicine to purge a beast, particularly a horse. Hence, a violent dose of physic to be forced down the throat.

DRENCHED, *pp.* Soaked; thoroughly wet; purged with a dose.

DRENCHER, *n.* One who wets or steeps; one who gives a drench to a beast.

DRENCHING, *ppr.* Wetting thoroughly; soaking; purging.

DRENT, *pp.* Drenched. [Not in use.]

DRESS, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* dressed or drest. [L.]

1. To make straight or a straight line; to adjust to a right line. We have the primary sense in the military phrase, dress your ranks.

Hence the sense, to put in order.*NWAD DRESS.2*

2. To adjust; to put in good order; as, to dress the beds of a garden. Sometimes, to till or cultivate. *Genesis 2:15*; *Deuteronomy 28:39*.*NWAD DRESS.3*

3. To put in good order, as a wounded limb; to cleanse a wound, and to apply medicaments. The surgeon dresses the limb or the wound.*NWAD DRESS.4*

4. To prepare, in a general sense; to put in the condition desired; to make suitable or fit; as, to dress meat; to dress leather or cloth; to dress a lamp; but we, in the latter case, generally use trim. To dress hemp or flax, is to break and clean it.*NWAD DRESS.5*

5. To curry, rub and comb; as, to dress a horse; or to break or tame and prepare for service, as used by Dryden; but this is unusual.*NWAD DRESS.6*

6. To put the body in order, or in a suitable condition; to put on clothes; as, he dressed himself for breakfast.*NWAD DRESS.7*

7. To put on rich garments; to adorn; to deck; to embellish; as, the lady dressed herself for a ball.*NWAD DRESS.8*

To dress up, is to clothe pompously or elegantly; as, to dress up with tinsel.*NWAD DRESS.9*

The sense of dress depends on its application. To dress the body, to dress meat, and to dress leather, are very different senses, but all uniting in the sense of preparing or fitting for use.*NWAD DRESS.10*

DRESS, ***v.i.***

1. To arrange in a line; as, look to the right and dress.*NWAD DRESS.12*

2. To pay particular regard to dress or raiment.*NWAD DRESS.13*

DRESS, ***n.***

1. That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; clothes; garments; habit; as, the dress of a lady is modest and becoming; a gaudy dress is evidence of a false taste.*NWAD DRESS.15*

2. A suit of clothes; as, the lady has purchased an elegant dress.*NWAD DRESS.16*

3. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony; as a full dress.*NWAD DRESS.17*

4. Skill in adjusting dress, or the practice of wearing elegant clothing; as men of dress.*NWAD DRESS.18*

DRESSED, *pp.* Adjusted; made straight; put in order; prepared; trimmed; tilled; clothed; adorned; attired.

DRESSER, *n.*

1. One who dresses; one who is employed in putting on clothes and adorning another; one who is employed in preparing trimming or adjusting any thing.*NWAD DRESSER.2*

2. A side-board; a table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.*NWAD DRESSER.3*

DRESSING, *ppr.* Adjusting to a line; putting in order; preparing; clothing; embellishing; cultivating.

DRESSING, *n.*

1. Raiment; attire.*NWAD DRESSING.3*

2. That which is used as an application to a wound or sore.*NWAD DRESSING.4*

3. That which is used in preparing land for a drop; manure spread over land. When it remains on the surface, it is called a top-dressing.*NWAD DRESSING.5*

4. In popular language, correction; a flogging, or beating.*NWAD DRESSING.6*

DRESSING-ROOM, *n.* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.

DRESS-MAKER, *n.* A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a mantuamaker.

DRESSY, *a.* Showy in dress; wearing rich or showy dresses.

DREST, *pp.* Of dress.

DREUL, *v.i.* To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth.

DRIB, *v.t.* To crop or cut off; to defalcate.

DRIB, *n.* A drop. [Not used.]

DRIBBLE, *v.i.*

1. To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops; as, water dribbles from the eaves.*NWAD DRIBBLE.2*

2. To slaver as a child or an idiot.*NWAD DRIBBLE.3*

3. To fall weakly and slowly; as the dribbling dart of love.*NWAD DRIBBLE.4*

DRIBBLE, *v.t.* To throw down in drops.

DRIBBLET, *n.* A small piece or part; a small sum; odd money in a sum; as, the money was paid in dribblets.

DRIBBLING, *ppr.* Falling in drops or small drops.

DRIBBLING, *n.* A falling in drops.

DRIED, ***pp.*** **Of dry. Free from moisture or sap.**

DRIER, ***n.*** **[from dry.] That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative. The sun and northwesterly wind are great driers of the earth.**

DRIFT, ***n.***

1. That which is driven by wind or water, as drift seems to be primarily a participle. Hence,*NWAD DRIFT.2*

2. A heap of any matter driven together; as a drift of snow, called also a snow-drift; a drift of sand.*NWAD DRIFT.3*

3. A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; overbearing power or influence; as the drift of a passion.*NWAD DRIFT.4*

4. Course of any thing; tendency; aim; main force; as the drift of reasoning or argument; the drift of a discourse.*NWAD DRIFT.5*

5. Any thing driven by force, as a drift of dust; a log or a raft driven by a stream of water, without guidance.*NWAD DRIFT.6*

6. A shower; a number of things driven at once; as a drift of bullets.*NWAD DRIFT.7*

7. In mining, a passage cut between shaft and shaft; a passage within the earth.*NWAD DRIFT.8*

8. In navigation, the angle which the line of a ships motion makes with the nearest meridian, when she drives with her side to the wind and waves, and is not governed by the helm. Also, the distance which the ship drives on that line.*NWAD DRIFT.9*

9. The drift of a current, is its angle and velocity.*NWAD DRIFT.10*

DRIFT, ***v.i.***

1. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; as, snow or sand drifts.*NWAD DRIFT.12*

2. To float or be driven along by a current of water; as, the ship drifted astern; a raft drifted ashore.*NWAD DRIFT.13*

DRIFT, *v.t.* To drive into heaps; as, a current of wind drifts snow or sand.

DRIFTED, *pp.* Driven along; driven into heaps.

DRIFTING, *ppr.* Driving by force; driving into heaps.

DRIFT-SAIL, *n.* In navigation, a sail used under water, veered out right ahead by sheets.

DRIFT-WAY, *n.* A common way for driving cattle in.

DRIFT-WIND, *n.* A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps.

DRILL, *v.t.* [G.]

1. To pierce with a drill; to perforate by turning a sharp pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument. We say, to drill a hole through a piece of metal, or to drill a cannon.*NWAD DRILL.2*

2. To draw on; to entice; to amuse and put off.*NWAD DRILL.3*

She drilled him on to five and fifty. [Not elegant.]*NWAD DRILL.4*

3. To draw on from step to step. [Not elegant.]*NWAD DRILL.5*

4. To draw through; to drain; as, waters drilled through a sandy stratum.*NWAD DRILL.6*

5. In a military sense, to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty, by frequent exercise; a common and appropriate use of the word.*NWAD DRILL.7*

6. In husbandry, to sow grain in rows, drills or channels.*NWAD DRILL.8*

DRILL, *v.t.*

1. To sow in drills.*NWAD DRILL.10*

2. To flow gently.*NWAD DRILL.11*

3. To muster, for exercise.*NWAD DRILL.12*

DRILL, *n.*

1. A pointed instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances.*NWAD DRILL.14*

2. An ape or baboon.*NWAD DRILL.15*

3. The act of training soldiers to their duty.*NWAD DRILL.16*

4. A small stream; now called a rill. [Drill is formed on the root of rill, G., a channel.]*NWAD DRILL.17*

5. In husbandry, a row of grain, sowed by a drill-plow.*NWAD DRILL.18*

DRILLED, *pp.* Bored or perforated with a drill; exercised; sown in rows.

DRILLING, *ppr.* Boring with a drill; training to military duty; sowing in drills.

DRILL-PLOW, *n.* A plow for sowing grain in drills.

DRINK, *v.i. pret.* and *pp.* drank. Old *pret.* and *pp.* drunk; *pp.* Drunken. [G. Drink and drench are radically the same word, and probably drown. We observe that n is not radical.]

1. To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purpose; as, to drink of the brook.*NWAD DRINK.2*

Ye shall indeed drink of my cup. *Matthew 20:23*.*NWAD DRINK.3*

2. To take spirituous liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors; to be a habitual drunkard.*NWAD DRINK.4*

3. To feast; to be entertained with liquors.*NWAD DRINK.5*

To drink to,*NWAD DRINK.6*

1. To salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first; as, I drink to you grace.*NWAD DRINK.7*

2. To wish well to, in the act of taking the cup.*NWAD DRINK.8*

DRINK, ***v.t.***

1. To swallow, as liquids; to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach; as, to drink water or wine.*NWAD DRINK.10*

2. To suck in; to absorb; to imbibe.*NWAD DRINK.11*

And let the purple violets drink the stream.*NWAD DRINK.12*

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see; as, to drink words or the voice.*NWAD DRINK.13*

I drink delicious poison from thy eye.*NWAD DRINK.14*

4. To take in air; to inhale.*NWAD DRINK.15*

To drink down, is to act on by drinking; to reduce or subdue; as, to drink down unkindness.*NWAD DRINK.16*

To drink off, to drink the whole at a draught; as, to drink off a cup of cordial.*NWAD DRINK.17*

To drink in, to absorb; to take or receive into any inlet.*NWAD DRINK.18*

To drink up, to drink the whole.*NWAD DRINK.19*

To drink health, or to the health, a customary civility in which a person at taking a glass or cup, expresses his respect or kind wishes for another.*NWAD DRINK.20*

DRINK, ***n.*** **Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach, for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes; as water, wine, beer, cider, decoctions, etc.**

DRINKABLE, ***a.*** **That may be drank; fit or suitable for drink; potable.**

DRINKER, ***n.*** **One who drinks, particularly one who practices drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tipler.**

DRINKING, ***ppr.*** **Swallowing liquor; sucking in; absorbing.**

DRINKING, ***n.***

1. The act of swallowing liquors, or of absorbing.*NWAD DRINKING.3*

2. The practice of drinking to excess. We say, a man is given to drinking.*NWAD DRINKING.4*

DRINKING-HORN, ***n.*** **A horn cup, such as our rude ancestors used.**

DRINKING-HOUSE, ***n.*** **A house frequented by tiplers; an alehouse.**

DRINKLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of drink.**

DRINK-MONEY, ***n.*** **Money given to buy liquor for drink.**

DRIP, ***v.i.*** **[G.]**

1. To fall in drops; as, water drips from eaves.*NWAD DRIP.2*

2. To have any liquid falling from it in drops; as, a wet garment drips.*NWAD DRIP.3*

DRIP, ***v.t.*** **To let fall in drops.**

The thatch drips fast a shower of rain.*NWAD DRIP.5*

So we say, roasting flesh drips fat.*NWAD DRIP.6*

DRIP, *n.*

1. A falling in drops, or that which falls in drops.*NWAD DRIP.8*

In building, avoid the drip of your neighbors house.*NWAD DRIP.9*

2. The edge of a roof; the eaves; a large flat member of the cornice.*NWAD DRIP.10*

DRIPPING, *ppr.* Falling or letting fall in drops.

DRIPPING, *n.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting; that which falls in drops.

DRIPPING-PAN, *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

DRIPPLE, ***a.*** **Weak or rare. [Not in use.]**

DRIVE, ***v.t. pret.*** **Drove, [formerly drave;** ***pp.*** **Driven, G.]**

1. To impel or urge forward by force; to force; to move by physical force. We drive a nail into wood with a hammer; the wind or a current drive a ship on the ocean.*NWAD DRIVE.2*

2. To compel or urge forward by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will; as, to drive cattle to market. A smoke drives company from the room. A man may be drive by the necessities of the times, to abandon his country.*NWAD DRIVE.3*

Drive thy business; let not thy business drive thee.*NWAD DRIVE.4*

3. To chase; to hunt.*NWAD DRIVE.5*

To drive the deer with hound and horn.*NWAD DRIVE.6*

4. To impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to direct their course; hence, to guide or regulate the course of the carriage drawn by them. We say, to drive a team, or to drive a carriage drawn by a team.*NWAD DRIVE.7*

5. To impel to greater speed.*NWAD DRIVE.8*

6. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.*NWAD DRIVE.9*

To drive the country, force the swains away.*NWAD DRIVE.10*

7. To force; to compel; in a general sense.*NWAD DRIVE.11*

8. To hurry on inconsiderately; often with on. In this sense it is more generally intransitive.*NWAD DRIVE.12*

9. To distress; to straighten; as desperate men far driven.*NWAD DRIVE.13*

10. To impel by influence of passion. Anger and lust often drive men into gross crimes.*NWAD DRIVE.14*

11. To urge; to press; as, to drive an argument.*NWAD DRIVE.15*

12. To impel by moral influence; to compel; as, the reasoning of his opponent drove him to acknowledge his error.*NWAD DRIVE.16*

13. To carry on; to prosecute; to keep in motion; as, to drive a trade; to drive business.*NWAD DRIVE.17*

14. To make light by motion or agitation; as, to drive feathers.*NWAD DRIVE.18*

His thrice driven bed of down.*NWAD DRIVE.19*

The sense is probably to beat; but I do not recollect this application of the word in America.*NWAD DRIVE.20*

To drive away, to force to remove to a distance; to expel; to dispel; to scatter.*NWAD DRIVE.21*

To drive off, to compel to remove from a place; to expel; to drive to a distance.*NWAD DRIVE.22*

To drive out, to expel.*NWAD DRIVE.23*

DRIVE, *v.i.*

1. To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; as, a ship drives before the wind.*NWAD DRIVE.25*

2. To rush and press with violence; as, a storm drives against the house.*NWAD DRIVE.26*

Fierce Boreas drove against his flying sails.*NWAD DRIVE.27*

3. To pass in a carriage; as, he drove to London. This phrase is elliptical. He drove his horses or carriage to London.*NWAD DRIVE.28*

4. To aim at or tend to; to urge towards a point; to make an effort to

reach or obtain; as, we know the end the author is driving at.*NWAD DRIVE.29*

5. To aim a blow; to strike at with force.*NWAD DRIVE.30*

Four rogues in buckram let drive at me.*NWAD DRIVE.31*

Drive, in all its senses, implies forcible or violent action. It is opposed to lead. To drive a body is to move it by applying a force behind; to lead is to cause to move by applying the force before, or forward of the body.*NWAD DRIVE.32*

DRIVE, *n.* Passage in a carriage.

DRIVEL, *v.i.* drivl. [from the root of drip.]

1. To slaver; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot or dotard.*NWAD DRIVEL.2*

2. To be weak or foolish; to dote; as a driveling hero; driveling love.*NWAD DRIVEL.3*

DRIVEL, *n.*

1. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth.*NWAD DRIVEL.5*

2. A driveller; a fool; an idiot. [Not used.]*NWAD DRIVEL.6*

DRIVELER, *n.* A slaverer; a slabberer; an idiot; a fool.

DRIVELING, *ppr.* Slavering; foolish.

DRIVEN, *pp.* Drivn. [from drive.] Urged forward by force; impelled to move; constrained by necessity.

DRIVER, *n.*

1. One who drives; the person or thing that urges or compels any thing else to move.*NWAD DRIVER.2*

2. The person who drives beasts.*NWAD DRIVER.3*

3. The person who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team.*NWAD DRIVER.4*

4. A large sail occasionally set on the mizenyard or gaff, the foot being extended over the stern by a boom.*NWAD DRIVER.5*

DRIVING, *ppr.* Urging forward by force; impelling.

DRIVING, *n.*

1. The act of impelling.*NWAD DRIVING.3*

2. Tendency.*NWAD DRIVING.4*

DRIZZLE, *v.i.* [G., L.] To rain in small drops; to fall as water from the clouds in very fine particles. We say, it drizzles; drizzling drops; drizzling rain; drizzling tears.

DRIZZLE, *v.t.* To shed in small drops or particles.

The air doth drizzle dew.*NWAD DRIZZLE.3*

Winters drizzled snow.*NWAD DRIZZLE.4*

DRIZZLED, *pp.* Shed or thrown down in small drops or particles.

DRIZZLING, *ppr.* Falling in fine drops or particles; shedding in small drops or particles.

DRIZZLING, *n.* The falling of rain or snow in small drops.

DRIZZLY, *a.* Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.

The winters drizzly reign.*NWAD DRIZZLY.2*

DROGMAN. [See *Dragoman*.]

DROIL, ***v.i.*** **To work sluggishly or slowly; to plod. [Not much used.]**

DROIL, ***n.*** **A mope; a drone; a sluggard; a drudge. [Little used.]**

DROLL, ***a.*** **[G.] Odd; merry; facetious; comical; as a droll fellow.**

DROLL, ***n.***

1. One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon.*NWAD DROLL.3*

2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport.*NWAD DROLL.4*

DROLL, ***v.i.*** **To jest; to play the buffoon.**

DROLL, ***v.t.*** **To cheat.**

DROLLER, ***n.*** **A jester; a buffoon.**

DROLLERY, ***n.***

1. Sportive tricks; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, manners or tales adapted to raise mirth.*NWAD DROLLERY.2*

2. A puppet-show.*NWAD DROLLERY.3*

DROLLING, ***n.*** **Low wit; buffoonery.**

DROLLINGLY, ***adv.*** **In a jesting manner.**

DROLLISH, ***a.*** **Somewhat droll.**

DROMEDARY, ***n.*** **[Gr., perhaps from swiftness, running.] A species of camel, called also the Arabian camel, with one bunch or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the Bactrian camel, which has two bunches. It has four callous**

protuberances on the fore legs, and two on the hind ones. It is a common beast of burden in Egypt, Syria, and the neighboring countries.

DRONE, *n.* [G., to tinkle, to shake, to tingle.]

1. The male of the honey bee. It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee. The drones make no honey, but after living a few weeks, they are killed or driven from the hive. Hence,*NWAD DRONE.2*

2. An idler; a sluggard; one who earns nothing by industry.*NWAD DRONE.3*

3. A humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming.*NWAD DRONE.4*

4. The largest tube of the bag-pipe, which emits a continued deep note.*NWAD DRONE.5*

DRONE, *v.i.*

1. To live in idleness; as a droning king.*NWAD DRONE.7*

2. To give a low, heavy, dull sound; as the cymbals droning sound.*NWAD DRONE.8*

DRONE-FLY, *n.* A two-winged insect, resembling the drone-bee.

DRONING, *ppr.* Living in idleness; giving a dull sound.

DRONISH, *a.* Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent; inactive; slow.

DROOP, *v.i.* [L., from the root of drop.]

1. To sink or hang down; to lean downwards, as a body that is weak or languishing. Plants droop for want of moisture; the human body droops in old age or infirmity.*NWAD DROOP.2*

2. To languish from grief or other cause.*NWAD DROOP.3*

3. To fail or sink; to decline; as, the courage or the spirits droop.*NWAD DROOP.4*

4. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited; as, the soldiers droop from fatigue.*NWAD DROOP.5*

DROOPING, *ppr.* Sinking; hanging or leaning downward; declining; languishing; failing.

DROP, *n.* [G.]

1. A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which falls at once from any body, or a globule of any fluid which is pendent, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain; as a drop of water; a drop of blood; a drop of laudanum.*NWAD DROP.2*

2. A diamond hanging from the ear; an earring; something hanging in the form of a drop.*NWAD DROP.3*

3. A very small quantity of liquor; as, he had not drank a drop.*NWAD DROP.4*

4. The part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped.*NWAD DROP.5*

DROPS, *v.t.* [G.]

1. To pour or let fall in small portions or globules, as a fluid; to distill.*NWAD DROPS.2*

The heavens shall drop down dew. *Deuteronomy 33:28*.*NWAD DROPS.3*

2. To let fall as any substance; as, to drop the anchor; to drop a stone.*NWAD DROPS.4*

3. To let go; to dismiss; to lay aside; to quit; to leave; to permit to subside; as, to drop an affair; to drop a controversy; to drop a pursuit.*NWAD DROPS.5*

4. To utter slightly, briefly or casually; as, to drop a word in favor of a friend.*NWAD DROPS.6*

5. To insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression; as, to drop a word of instruction in a letter*NWAD DROPS.7*

6. To lay aside; to dismiss from possession; as, to drop these frail bodies.*NWAD DROPS.8*

7. To leave; as, to drop a letter at the post office.*NWAD DROPS.9*

8. To set down and leave; as, the coach dropped a passenger at the inn.*NWAD DROPS.10*

9. To quit; to suffer to cease; as, to drop an acquaintance.*NWAD DROPS.11*

10. To let go; to dismiss from association; as, to drop a companion.*NWAD DROPS.12*

11. To suffer to end or come to nothing; as, to drop a fashion.*NWAD DROPS.13*

12. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops; as a coat dropped with gold.*NWAD DROPS.14*

13. To lower; as, to drop the muzzle of a gun.*NWAD DROPS.15*

DROP, *v.i.*

1. To distill; to fall in small portions, globules or drops, as a liquid. Water drops from the clouds or from the eaves.*NWAD DROP.2*

2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops.*NWAD DROP.3*

The heavens dropped at the presence of God. *Psalm 68:8*.*NWAD DROP.4*

3. To fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly.*NWAD DROP.5*

4. To fall spontaneously; as, ripe fruit drops from a tree.*NWAD DROP.6*

5. To die, or to die suddenly. We see one friend after another dropping round us. They drop into the grave.*NWAD DROP.7*

6. To come to an end; to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing; as, the affair dropped.*NWAD DROP.8*

7. To come unexpectedly; with in or into; as, my old friend dropped in, a moment.*NWAD DROP.9*

8. To fall short of a mark. [Not usual.]*NWAD DROP.10*

Often it drops or overshoots.*NWAD DROP.11*

9. To fall lower; as, the point of the spear dropped a little.*NWAD DROP.12*

10. To be deep in extent.*NWAD DROP.13*

Her main top-sail drops seventeen yards.*NWAD DROP.14*

To drop astern, in seamens language, is to pass or move towards the stern; to move back; or to slacken the velocity of a vessel to let another pass beyond her.*NWAD DROP.15*

To drop down, in seamens language, is to sail, row or move down a river, or toward the sea.*NWAD DROP.16*

DROP-SERENE, *n.* A disease of the eye; amaurosis, or blindness from a diseased retina.

DROP-STONE, *n.* Spar in the shape of drops.

DROP-WORT, *n.* The name of a plant, the Spiraea filipendula. The hemlock drop-wort, and the water drop-wort, are species of Oenanthe.

DROPLET, *n.* A little drop.

DROPPED, *pp.* Let fall; distilled; laid aside; dismissed; let go; suffered to subside; sprinkled or variegated.

DROPPING, *ppr.* Falling in globules; distilling; falling; laying aside; dismissing; quitting; suffering to rest or subside; variegating with ornaments like drops.

DROPPING, *n.*

1. The act of dropping; a distilling; a falling.*NWAD DROPPING.3*

2. That which drops.*NWAD DROPPING.4*

DROPSICAL, *a.* [See *Dropsy*.]

1. Diseased with dropsy; hydropical; inclined to the dropsy; applied to persons.*NWAD DROPSICAL.2*

2. Partaking of the nature of the dropsy; applied to disease.*NWAD DROPSICAL.3*

DROPSIED, *a.* Diseased with dropsy.

DROPSY, *n.* [L, Gr., water; the face. Formerly written hydropisy; whence by contraction, dropsy.] In medicine, an unnatural collection of water, in an part of the body, proceeding from a greater effusion of serum by the exhalant arteries, than the absorbents take up. It occurs most frequently in persons of lax habits, or in bodies debilitated by disease. The dropsy takes different names, according to the part affected; as ascites, or dropsy of the abdomen; hydrocephalus, or water in the head; anasarca, or a watery swelling over the whole body; etc.

DROSS, *n.* [G.]

1. The recrement or despumation of metals; the scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting.*NWAD DROSS.2*

2. Rust; crust of metals; an incrustation formed on metals by oxydation.*NWAD DROSS.3*

3. Waste matter; refuse; any worthless matter separated from the better part; impure matter.*NWAD DROSS.4*

The worlds glory is but dross unclean.*NWAD DROSS.5*

DROSSINESS, *n.* Foulness; rust; impurity; a state of being drossy.

DROSSY, *a.*

1. Like dross; pertaining to dross.*NWAD DROSSY.2*

2. Full of dross; abounding with scorious or recrementitious matter; as drossy gold.*NWAD DROSSY.3*

3. Worthless; foul; impure.*NWAD DROSSY.4*

DROTCHEL, *n.* An idle wench; a sluggard. [Not in use.]

DROUGHT. [See *Drouth*.]

DROUGHTINESS, *n.* Drouthiness.

DROUGHTY, *a.* Drouthy.

DROUMY, *a.* Troubled; dirty. Chaucer has drovy.

DROUTH, *n.* [See *Dry*. The word generally used is now, as it was written by Bacon, drouth or drowth; its regular termination is th.]

1. Dryness; want of rain or of water; particularly, dryness of the weather, which affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants; aridness; aridity.*NWAD DROUTH.2*

2. Dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink.*NWAD DROUTH.3*

DROUTHINESS, *n.* A state of dryness of the weather; want of

rain.

DROUTHY, *a.*

1. Dry, as the weather; arid; wanting rain.*NWAD DROUTHY.2*

2. Thirsty; dry; wanting drink.*NWAD DROUTHY.3*

DROVE, *pret.* of drive.

DROVE, *n.*

1. A collection of cattle driven; a number of animals, as oxen, sheep or swine, driven in a body. We speak of a herd of cattle, and a flock of sheep, when a number is collected; but properly a drove is a herd or flock driven. It is applicable to any species of brutes. Hence,*NWAD DROVE.3*

2. Any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward; as a finny drove.*NWAD DROVE.4*

3. A crowd of people in motion.*NWAD DROVE.5*

Where droves, as at a city gate, may pass.*NWAD DROVE.6*

4. A road for driving cattle. [English.]*NWAD DROVE.7*

DROVER, *n.*

1. One who drives cattle or sheep to market. Usually in New England, a man who makes it his business to purchase fat cattle and drive them to market.*NWAD DROVER.2*

2. A boat driven by the tide.*NWAD DROVER.3*

DROWN, *v.t.*

1. Literally, to overwhelm in water; an appropriately, to extinguish life by immersion in water or other fluid; applied to animals; also, to suspend animation by submersion.*NWAD DROWN.2*

2. To overwhelm in water; as, to drown weeds.*NWAD DROWN.3*

3. To overflow; to deluge; to inundate; as, to drown land.*NWAD DROWN.4*

4. To immerse; to plunge and lose; to overwhelm; as, to drown ones self in sensual pleasure.*NWAD DROWN.5*

5. To overwhelm; to overpower.*NWAD DROWN.6*

My private voice is drowned amid the senate.*NWAD DROWN.7*

DROWN, *v.i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.

Methought what pain it was to drown.*NWAD DROWN.9*

DROWNED, *pp.* Deprived of life by immersion in a fluid; overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.

DROWNER, *n.* He or that which drowns.

DROWNING, *ppr.* Destroying life by submersion in a liquid; overflowing; overwhelming.

DROWSE, *v.i.* drowz.

1. To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness.*NWAD DROWSE.2*

2. To look heavy; to be heavy or dull.*NWAD DROWSE.3*

DROWSE, *v.t.* To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid.

DROWSIHED, *n.* Sleepiness.

DROWSILY, *adv.*

1. Sleepily; heavily; in a dull sleepy manner.*NWAD DROWSILY.2*

2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.*NWAD DROWSILY.3*

DROWSINESS, *n.*

1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep.*NWAD DROWSINESS.2*

2. Sluggishness; sloth; idleness; inactivity.*NWAD DROWSINESS.3*

DROWSY, *a.*

1. Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; comatose.*NWAD DROWSY.2*

2. Dull; sluggish; stupid.*NWAD DROWSY.3*

3. Disposing to sleep; lulling; as a drowsy couch.*NWAD DROWSY.4*

DROWSY-HEADED, *a.* Heavy; having a sluggish disposition.

DRUB, *v.t.* [G., L. Drubbing is a particular form of driving.] To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.

The little thief had been soundly drubbed with a cudgel.*NWAD DRUB.2*

DRUB, *n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

DRUBBED, *pp.* Beat with a cudgel; beat soundly.

DRUBBING, *ppr.* Beating with a cudgel; beating soundly.

DRUBBING, *n.* A cudgeling; a sound beating.

DRUDGE, *v.i.* druj. To work hard; to labor in mean offices; to labor with toil and fatigue.

In merriment did drudge and labor.*NWAD DRUDGE.2*

DRUDGE, *n.* One who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue; one who

labors hard in servile employments; a slave.

DRUDGER, *n.*

1. A drudge.*NWAD DRUDGER.2*

2. A drudging-box. [See *Dredging-box*.]*NWAD DRUDGER.3*

DRUDGERY, *n.* Hard labor; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

Paradise was a place of bliss-without drudgery or sorrow.*NWAD DRUDGERY.2*

DRUDGING, *ppr.* Laboring hard; toiling.

DRUDGING-BOX. [See *Dredging-box*.]

DRUDGINGLY, *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

DRUG, *n.* [See the verb, to *dry*.]

1. The general name of substances used in medicine, sold by the druggist, and compounded by apothecaries and physicians; any substance, vegetable, animal or mineral, which is used in the composition or preparation of medicines. It is also applied to dyeing materials.*NWAD DRUG.2*

2. Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable; an article of slow sale, or in no demand in market.*NWAD DRUG.3*

3. A mortal drug, or a deadly drug, is poison.*NWAD DRUG.4*

4. A drudge.*NWAD DRUG.5*

DRUG, *v.i.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.

DRUG, *v.t.*

1. To season with drugs or ingredients.*NWAD DRUG.8*

2. To tincture with something offensive.*NWAD DRUG.9*

DRUGGER, *n.* A druggist. [Not used.]

DRUGGET, *n.* A cloth or thin stuff of wool, or of wool and thread, corded or plain, usually plain.

DRUGGIST, *n.* One who deals in drugs; properly, one whose occupation is merely to but and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation. In America, the same person often carries on the business of the druggist and the apothecary.

DRUGSTER, *n.* A druggist. [Not used.]

DRUID, *n.* A priest or minister of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain and Germany. The Druids possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, etc., superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges.

DRUIDIC, DRUIDICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Druids.

DRUIDISM, *n.* The system of religion, philosophy and instruction taught by the druids, or their doctrines, rites and ceremonies.

DRUM, *n.* [G., L.]

1. A martial instrument of music, in form of a hollow cylinder, and covered at the ends with vellum, which is stretched or slackened at pleasure.*NWAD DRUM.2*

2. In machinery, a short cylinder revolving on an axis, generally for the purpose of turning several small wheels, by means of straps passing round its periphery.*NWAD DRUM.3*

3. The drum of the ear, the tympanum, or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear, behind the membrane of the tympanum. The

latter is a tense membrane, which closes the external passage of the ear, and receives the vibrations of the air.*NWAD DRUM.4*

DRUM, *v.i.*

1. To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum.*NWAD DRUM.6*

2. To beat with the fingers, as with drumsticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; as, to drum on the table.*NWAD DRUM.7*

3. To beat as the heart.*NWAD DRUM.8*

DRUM, *v.t.* To expel with beat of drum.

DRUMBLE, *v.i.* To drone; to be sluggish. [Not in use.]

DRUM-FISH, *n.* A fish, found on the coast of North America.

DRUMLY, *a.* Thick; stagnant; muddy. [Not in use.]

DRUM-MAJOR, *n.* The chief or first drummer of a regiment.

DRUM-MAKER, *n.* One who makes drums.

DRUMMER, *n.* One whose office is to beat the drum, in military exercises and marching; one who drums.

DRUM-STICK, *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten, or shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.

DRUNK, *a.* [from drunken. See *Drink*.]

1. Intoxicated; inebriated; overwhelmed or overpowered by spirituous liquor; stupefied or inflamed by the action of spirit on the stomach and brain. It is brutish to be drunk.*NWAD DRUNK.2*

Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess.*NWAD DRUNK.3*

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture or liquor.*NWAD DRUNK.4*

I will make my arrows drunk with blood. *Deuteronomy 32:42*.*NWAD DRUNK.5*

[Note. Drunk was formerly used as the participle of drink; as, he had drunk wine. But in modern usage, drank has taken its place; and drunk is now used chiefly as an adjective.]*NWAD DRUNK.6*

DRUNKARD, *n.* One given to ebriety or an excessive used of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.

A drunkard and a glutton shall come to poverty. *Proverbs 23:21*.*NWAD DRUNKARD.2*

DRUNKEN, *a.* Drunkn. [participle of drink, but now used chiefly as an adjective, and often contracted to drunk.]

1. Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor.*NWAD DRUNKEN.2*

2. Given to drunkenness; as a drunken butler.*NWAD DRUNKEN.3*

3. Saturated with liquor or moisture; drenched.*NWAD DRUNKEN.4*

Let the earth be drunken with our blood.*NWAD DRUNKEN.5*

4. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness; as a drunken quarrel.*NWAD DRUNKEN.6*

A drunken slaughter.*NWAD DRUNKEN.7*

DRUNKENLY, *adv.* In a drunken manner. [Little used.]

DRUNKENNESS, *n.*

1. Intoxication; inebriation; a state in which a person is overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquors, so that his reason is disordered, and he reels or staggers in walking. Drunkenness renders some persons stupid, others gay, others sullen, others furious.*NWAD DRUNKENNESS.2*

Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness.*NWAD DRUNKENNESS.3*

2. Habitually ebriety or intoxication.*NWAD DRUNKENNESS.4*

3. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy; rage.*NWAD DRUNKENNESS.5*

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind.*NWAD DRUNKENNESS.6*

DRUPE, *n.* [L., Gr, olives ready to fall, Gr., a tree; to fall.] In botany, a pulpy pericarp or fruit without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel; as the plum, cherry, apricot, peach, almond, olive, etc.

DRUPACEOUS, *a.*

1. Producing drupes; as drupaceous trees.*NWAD DRUPACEOUS.2*

2. Pertaining to drupes; or consisting of drupes; as drupaceous fruit; drupaceous follicles.*NWAD DRUPACEOUS.3*

DRUSE, *n.* [G., a gland, glanders.] Among miners, a cavity in a rock having its interior surface studded with crystals, or filled with water.

DRUSY, *a.* s as z. Abounding with very minute crystals; as a drusy surface.

DRY, *a.* [See the Verb.]

1. Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist; as dry land; dry clothes.*NWAD DRY.2*

2. Not rainy; free from rain or mist; as dry weather; a dry March or April.*NWAD DRY.3*

3. Not juicy; free from juice, sap or aqueous matter; not green; as dry wood; dry stubble; dry hay; dry leaves.*NWAD DRY.4*

4. Without tears; as dry eyes; dry mourning.*NWAD DRY.5*

5. Not giving milk; as, the cow is dry.*NWAD DRY.6*

6. Thirsty; craving drink.*NWAD DRY.7*

7. Barren; jejune; plain; unembellished; destitute of pathos, or of that which amuses and interests; as a dry style; a dry subject; a dry discussion.*NWAD DRY.8*

8. Severe; sarcastic; wiping; as a dry remark or repartee; a dry run.*NWAD DRY.9*

9. Severe; wiping; as a dry blow; a dry basting. See the verb, which signifies properly to wipe, rub, scour.*NWAD DRY.10*

10. Dry goods, in commerce, cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, ribbons, etc., in distinction from groceries.*NWAD DRY.11*

DRY, *v.t.* [G., to dry, to wipe; Gr., L. See *Dry*. The primary sense is to wipe, rub, scour.]

1. To free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means; originally by wiping, as to dry the eyes; to exsiccate.*NWAD DRY.13*

2. To deprive of moisture by evaporation or exhalation; as, the sun dries a cloth; wind dries the earth.*NWAD DRY.14*

3. To deprive of moisture by exposure to the sun or open air. We dry cloth in the sun.*NWAD DRY.15*

4. To deprive of natural juice, sap or greenness; as, to dry hay or plants.*NWAD DRY.16*

5. To scorch or parch with thirst; with up.*NWAD DRY.17*

Their honorable men are famished, and their multitude dried up with thirst. *Isaiah 5:13*.*NWAD DRY.18*

6. To deprive of water by draining; to drain; to exhaust; as, to dry a meadow.*NWAD DRY.19*

To dry up, to deprive wholly of water.*NWAD DRY.20*

DRY, *v.i.*

1. To grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice. The road dries fast in a clear windy day. Hay will dry sufficiently in two days.*NWAD DRY.22*

2. To evaporate wholly; to be exhaled; sometimes with up; as, the stream dries or dries up.*NWAD DRY.23*

DRYAD, *n.* [L., Gr., a tree.] In mythology, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to preside over woods.

DRYED, *pp.* of dry. [See *Dried*.]

DRYER, *n.* He or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness.

DRYEYED, *a.* Not having tears in the eyes.

DRYFAT, *n.* A dry vat or basket.

DRYFOOT, *n.* A dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot.

DRYING, *ppr.* Expelling or losing moisture, sap or greenness.

DRYING, *n.* The act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness.

DRYING, *n.* The act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness.

DRYITE, *n.* [Gr., an oak.] Fragments of petrified or fossil wood in which the structure of the wood is recognized.

DRYLY, *adv.*

1. Without moisture.*NWAD DRYLY.2*

2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.*NWAD DRYLY.3*

3. Severely; sarcastically.*NWAD DRYLY.4*

4. Barrenly; without embellishment; without any thing to enliven, enrich or entertain.*NWAD DRYLY.5*

DRYNESS, *n.*

1. Destitution of moisture; want of water or other fluid; siccity; a aridity; aridness; as the dryness of a soil; dryness of the road.*NWAD DRYNESS.2*

2. Want of rain; as dryness of weather.*NWAD DRYNESS.3*

3. Want of juice or succulence; as dryness of the bones or fibers.*NWAD DRYNESS.4*

4. Want of succulence or greenness; as the dryness of hay or corn.*NWAD DRYNESS.5*

5. Barrenness; jejuneness; want of ornament or pathos; want of that which enlivens and entertains; as the dryness of style or expression; the dryness of a subject.*NWAD DRYNESS.6*

6. Want of feeling or sensibility in devotion; want of ardor; as dryness of spirit.*NWAD DRYNESS.7*

DRYNURSE, *n.*

1. A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast.*NWAD DRYNURSE.2*

2. One who attends another in sickness.*NWAD DRYNURSE.3*

DRYNURSE, *v.t.* To feed, attend and bring up without the breast.

DRYRUB, *v.t.* To rub and cleanse without wetting.

DRYSALTER, *n.* A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, etc.

DRYSHOD, *a.* Without wetting the feet. *Isaiah 11:15*.

DUAL, *a.* [L., two.] Expressing the number two; as the dual number in Greek.

DUALISTIC, *a.* Consisting of two. The dualistic system of Anaxagoras and Plato taught that there are two principles in nature, one active, the other passive.

DUALITY, *n.*

1. That which expresses two in number.*NWAD DUALITY.2*

2. Division; separation.*NWAD DUALITY.3*

3. The state or quality of being two.*NWAD DUALITY.4*

DUB, *v.t.* [Gr.] Literally, to strike. Hence,

1. To strike a blow with a sword, and make a knight.*NWAD DUB.2*

Se cyng, dubbade his sunu Henric to ridere.*NWAD DUB.3*

The King dubbed his son Henry a knight.*NWAD DUB.4*

2. To confer any dignity or new character.*NWAD DUB.5*

A man of wealth is dubbd a man of worth.*NWAD DUB.6*

DUB, *v.i.* to make a quick noise.

DUB, *n.*

1. A blow. [Little used.]*NWAD DUB.9*

2. In Irish, a puddle.*NWAD DUB.10*

DUBBED, *pp.* Struck; made a knight.

DUBBING, *ppr.* Striking; making a knight.

DUBIETY, *n.* [See *Doubt*.] Doubtfulness. [Little used.]

DUBIOUS, *a.* [L. See *Doubt*. The primary sense is probably to turn or to waver.]

1. Doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; not settled; not determined; as, the mind is in a dubious state.*NWAD DUBIOUS.2*

2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not ascertained or known; as a dubious question.*NWAD DUBIOUS.3*

3. Not clear; not plain; as dubious light.*NWAD DUBIOUS.4*

4. Of uncertain event or issue.*NWAD DUBIOUS.5*

In dubious battle.*NWAD DUBIOUS.6*

DUBIOUSLY, *adv.* Doubtfully; uncertainly; without any

determination.

DUBIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. Doubtfulness; a state of wavering and indecision of mind; as, he speaks with dubiousness.*NWAD DUBIOUSNESS.2*

2. Uncertainty; as the dubiousness of the question.*NWAD DUBIOUSNESS.3*

DUBITABLE, *a.* [L. See *Doubt*.] Doubtful; uncertain. [Little used.] But the derivative indubitable is often used.

DUBITANCY, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty. [Little used.]

DUBITATION, *n.* [L, to doubt.] The act of doubting; doubt. [Little used.]

DUCAL, *a.* Pertaining to a duke; as a ducal coronet.

DUCAT, *n.* [from duke.] A coin of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke. It is of silver or gold. The silver ducat is generally of the value of four shillings and sixpence sterling, equal to an American dollar, or to a French crown, and the gold ducat of twice the value.

DUCATOON, *n.* A silver coin, struck chiefly in Italy, of the value of about four shillings and eight pence sterling, or nearly 104 cents. The gold ducatoon of Holland is worth twenty florins.

DUCHESS, *n.* The consort or widow of a duke. Also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

DUCHY, *n.* The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom; as the duchy of Lancaster.

DUCHY-COURT, *n.* The court of the duchy of Lancaster in England.

DUCK, *n.* [G, L., to weave.] A species of coarse cloth or canvas, used for sails, sacking of beds, etc.

DUCK, *n.* [from the verb, to duck.]

1. A water fowl, so called from its plunging. There are many species or varieties of the duck, some wild, others tame.*NWAD DUCK.3*

2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water.*NWAD DUCK.4*

3. A stone thrown obliquely on the water so as to rebound; as in duck and drake.*NWAD DUCK.5*

DUCK, *n.* A word of endearment or fondness.

DUCK, *v.t.* [G.]

1. To dip or plunge in water and suddenly withdraw; as, to duck a seamen. It differs from dive, which signifies to plunge ones self, without immediately emerging.*NWAD DUCK.8*

2. To plunge the head in water and immediately withdraw it; as, duck the boy.*NWAD DUCK.9*

3. To bow, stoop or nod.*NWAD DUCK.10*

DUCK, *v.i.*

1. To plunge into water and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge the head in water or other liquid.*NWAD DUCK.12*

In Tiber ducking thrice by break of day.*NWAD DUCK.13*

2. To drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe.*NWAD DUCK.14*

Duck with French nods.*NWAD DUCK.15*

DUCKED, *pp.* Plunged; dipped in water.

DUCKER, ***n.*** **A plunger; a diver; a cringer.**

DUCKING, ***ppr.*** **Plunging; thrusting suddenly into water and withdrawing; dipping.**

DUCKING, ***n.*** **The act of plunging or putting in water and withdrawing. Ducking is a punishment of offenders in France, and among English seamen, it is a penalty to which sailors are subject on passing, for the first time, the equator or tropic.**

DUCKING-STOOL, ***n.*** **A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water.**

DUCK-LEGGED, ***a.*** **Having short legs, like a duck.**

DUCKLING, ***n.*** **A young duck.**

DUCK-MEAT, DUCK'S-MEAT, ***n.*** **A plant, the Lemna, growing in ditches and shallow water, and serving for food for ducks and geese. The starry ducks-meat is the Callitriche.**

DUCKOY. [See ***Decoy*****.]**

DUCK'S-FOOT, ***n.*** **A plant, the Podophyllum; called also May-apple.**

DUCK-WEED, ***n.*** **The same as duck-meat.**

DUCT, ***n.*** **[L., to lead. See** ***Duke*****.]**

1. Any tube or canal by which fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed. It is particularly used to denote the vessels of an animal body, by which the blood, chyle, lymph, etc., are carried from one part to another, and the vessels of plants in which the sap is conveyed.*NWAD DUCT.2*

2. Guidance; direction. [Little used.]*NWAD DUCT.3*

DUCTILE, ***a.*** **[L., to lead.]**

1. That may be led; easy to be led or drawn; tractable; complying; obsequious; yielding to motives, persuasion or instruction; as the ductile minds of youth; a ductile people.*NWAD DUCTILE.2*

2. Flexible; pliable.*NWAD DUCTILE.3*

The ductile rind and leaves of radiant gold.*NWAD DUCTILE.4*

3. That may be drawn out into wire or threads. Gold is the most ductile of the metals.*NWAD DUCTILE.5*

4. That may be extended by beating.*NWAD DUCTILE.6*

DUCTILENESS, *n.* The quality of suffering extension by drawing or percussion; ductility.

DUCTILITY, *n.*

1. The property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing without breaking; as the ductility of gold, iron or brass.*NWAD DUCTILITY.2*

2. Flexibility; obsequiousness; a disposition of mind that easily yields to motives or influence; ready compliance.*NWAD DUCTILITY.3*

DUCTURE, *n.* [L.] Guidance. [Not in use.]

DUDGEON, *n.* [G.] A small dagger.

DUDS, *n.* Old clothes; tattered garments. [A vulgar word.]

DUE, *a.* Du. [L., Gr., to bind. It has no connection with owe.]

1. Owed; that ought to be paid or done to another. That is due from me to another which contract, justice or propriety requires me to pay, and which he may justly claim as his right. Reverence is due to the creator; civility is due from one man to another. Money is due at the expiration of the credit given, or at the period promised.*NWAD DUE.2*

2. Proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; required by the circumstances; as, the event was celebrated with due solemnities. Men seldom have a due sense of their depravity.*NWAD DUE.3*

3. Seasonable; as, he will come in due time.*NWAD DUE.4*

4. Exact; proper; as, the musicians keep due time.*NWAD DUE.5*

5. Owing to; occasioned by. [Little used.]*NWAD DUE.6*

6. That ought to have arrived, or to be present, before the time specified; as, two mails are now due.*NWAD DUE.7*

DUE, *adv.* Directly; exactly; as a due east course.

DUE, *n.*

1. That which is owed; that which one contracts to pay, do or perform to another; that which law or justice requires to be paid or done. The money that I contract to pay to another is his due; the service which I covenant to perform to another is his due; reverence to the creator is his due.*NWAD DUE.10*

2. That which office, rank, station, social relations, or established rules of right or decorum, require to be given, paid or done. Respect and obedience to parents and magistrates are their due.*NWAD DUE.11*

3. That which law or custom requires; as toll, tribute, fees of office, or other legal perquisites.*NWAD DUE.12*

4. Right; just title.*NWAD DUE.13*

The key of this infernal pit by due--I keep.*NWAD DUE.14*

DUE, *v.t.* To pay as due. [Not used.]

DUEL, *n.* [L.]

1. Single combat; a premeditated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel. A

sudden fight, not premeditated, is called a rencounter. A duel is fought with deadly weapons and with a purpose to take life.*NWAD DUEL.2*

2. Any contention or contest.*NWAD DUEL.3*

DUEL, *v.i.* To fight in single combat.

DUEL, *v.t.* To attack or fight singly.

DUELER, *n.* A combatant in single fight.

DUELING, *ppr.* Fighting in single combat.

DUELING, *n.* The act or practice of fighting in single combat.

DUELIST, *n.*

1. One who fights in single combat.*NWAD DUELIST.2*

The duelist values his honor above the life of his antagonist, his own life, and the happiness of his family.*NWAD DUELIST.3*

2. One who professes to study the rules of honor.*NWAD DUELIST.4*

DUELLO, *n.* Duel; or rule of dueling. [Not used.]

DUENESS, *n.* Duness. [See *Due*.] Fitness; propriety due quality.

DUENNA, *n.* [See *Don*.] An old woman who is kept to guard a younger; a governess.

DUET, DUETTO, *n.* A song or air in two parts.

DUFFEL, *n.* A kind of coarse woolen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze.

DUG, *n.* [L.] The pap or nipple of a cow or other beast. It is applied to a human female in contempt, but seems to have been used formerly of the human breast without reproach.

From tender dug of common nurse.*NWAD DUG.2*

DUG, *pret.* and *pp.* of dig; as, they dug a ditch; a ditch was dug.

DUKE, *n.* [G., L, to lead; to draw, to tug. Gr.]

1. In Great Britain, one of the highest order of nobility; a title of honor or nobility next below the princes; as the Duke of Bedford or of Cornwall.*NWAD DUKE.2*

2. In some countries on the Continent, a sovereign prince, without the title of king; as the Duke of Holstein, of Savoy, of Parma, etc.*NWAD DUKE.3*

3. A chief; a prince; as the dukes of Edom. *Genesis 36:15-43*.*NWAD DUKE.4*

DUKEDOM, *n.*

1. The seignory or possessions of a duke; the territory of a duke.*NWAD DUKEDOM.2*

2. The title or quality of a duke.*NWAD DUKEDOM.3*

DULBRAINED, *a.* [dull and brain.] Stupid; doltish; of dull intellects. [See *Dullbrained*.]

DULCET, *a.* [L., sweet.]

1. Sweet to the taste; luscious.*NWAD DULCET.2*

She tempers dulcet creams.*NWAD DULCET.3*

2. Sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious; as dulcet sounds; dulcet symphonies.*NWAD DULCET.4*

DULCIFICATION, ***n.*** **[See** ***Dulcify*****.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness or acrimony.**

DULCIFIED, ***pp.*** **Sweetened; purified from salts.**

Dulcified spirits, a term formerly applied to the different ethers; as dulcified spirits of niter and vitriol, nitric and sulphuric ethers.*NWAD DULCIFIED.2*

DULCIFY, ***v.t.*** **[L, sweet; to make.] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness or acrimony.**

DULCIMER, ***n.*** **An instrument of music played by striking brass wires with little sticks.** ***Daniel 3:5*****.**

DULCINESS, ***n.*** **[L.] Softness; easiness of temper. [Not used.]**

DULCORATE, ***v.t.*** **[L., sweet; to sweeten.]**

1. To sweeten.*NWAD DULCORATE.2*

2. To make less acrimonious.*NWAD DULCORATE.3*

DULCORATION, ***n.*** **The act of sweetening.**

DULIA, ***n.*** **[Gr., service.] An inferior kind of worship or adoration. [Not an English word.]**

DULL, ***a.*** **[G.]**

1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding; as a lad of dull genius.*NWAD DULL.2*

2. Heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; as a surfeit leaves a man very dull.*NWAD DULL.3*

3. Slow of motion; sluggish; as a dull stream.*NWAD DULL.4*

4. Slow of hearing or seeing; as dull of hearing; dull of

seeing.*NWAD DULL.5*

5. Slow to learn or comprehend; unready; awkward; as a dull scholar.*NWAD DULL.6*

6. Sleepy; drowsy.*NWAD DULL.7*

7. Sad; melancholy.*NWAD DULL.8*

8. Gross; cloggy; insensible; as the dull earth.*NWAD DULL.9*

9. Not pleasing or delightful; not exhilarating; cheerless; as, to make dictionaries is dull work.*NWAD DULL.10*

10. Not bright or clear; clouded; tarnished; as, the mirror is dull.*NWAD DULL.11*

11. Not bright; not briskly burning; as a dull fire.*NWAD DULL.12*

12. Dim; obscure; not vivid; as a dull light.*NWAD DULL.13*

13. Blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge; as a dull knife or ax.*NWAD DULL.14*

14. Cloudy; overcast; not clear; not enlivening; as dull weather.*NWAD DULL.15*

15. With seamen, being without wind; as, a ship has a dull time.*NWAD DULL.16*

16. Not lively or animated; as a dull eye.*NWAD DULL.17*

DULL, ***v.t.***

1. To make dull; to stupefy; as, to dull the senses.*NWAD DULL.19*

2. To blunt; as, to dull a sword or an ax.*NWAD DULL.20*

3. To make sad or melancholy.*NWAD DULL.21*

4. To hebetate; to make insensible or slow to perceive; as, to dull the ears; to dull the wits.*NWAD DULL.22*

5. To damp; to render lifeless; as, to dull the attention. *NWAD DULL.23*

6. To make heavy or slow of motion; as, to dull industry. *NWAD DULL.24*

7. To sully; to tarnish or cloud; as, the breath dulls a mirror. *NWAD DULL.25*

DULL, *v.i.* To become dull or blunt; to become stupid.

DULL-BRAINED, *a.* Stupid; of dull intellect.

DULL-BROWED, *a.* Having a gloomy look.

DULL-DISPOSED, *a.* Inclined to dullness or sadness.

DULL-EYED, *a.* Having a downcast look.

DULL-HEAD, *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

DULL-SIGHTED, *a.* Having imperfect sigh; purblind.

DULL-WITTED, *a.* Having a dull intellect; heavy.

DULLARD, *a.* Doltish; stupid.

DULLARD, *n.* A stupid person; a dot; a blockhead; a dunce.

DULLED, *pp.* Made dull; blunted.

DULLER, *n.* That which makes dull.

DULLING, *ppr.* Making dull.

DULLNESS, *n.*

1. Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; weakness of intellect;

indocility; as the dullness of a student.*NWAD DULLNESS.2*

2. Want of quick perception or eager desire.*NWAD DULLNESS.3*

3. Heaviness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.*NWAD DULLNESS.4*

4. Heaviness; disinclination to motion.*NWAD DULLNESS.5*

5. Sluggishness; slowness.*NWAD DULLNESS.6*

6. Dimness; want of clearness or luster.*NWAD DULLNESS.7*

7. Bluntness; want of edge.*NWAD DULLNESS.8*

8. Want of brightness or vividness; as dullness of color.*NWAD DULLNESS.9*

DULLY, *adv.* Stupidity; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.

DULY, *adv.* [from due.]

1. Properly; fitly; in a suitable or becoming manner; as, let the subject be duly considered.*NWAD DULY.2*

2. Regularly; at the proper time; as, a man duly attended church with his family.*NWAD DULY.3*

DUMB, *a.* Dum.

1. Mute; silent; not speaking.*NWAD DUMB.2*

I was dumb with silence; I held my peace. *Psalm 39:2*.*NWAD DUMB.3*

2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; as the dumb brutes. The asylum at Hartford in Connecticut was the first institution in America for teaching the deaf and dumb to read and write.*NWAD DUMB.4*

3. Mute; not using or accompanied with speech; as a dumb show; dumb signs.*NWAD DUMB.5*

To strike dumb, is to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment; or it may be, to deprive of the power of speech.*NWAD DUMB.6*

DUMB, *v.t.* To silence.

DUMBLY, *adv.* dumly. Mutely; silently; without words or speech.

DUMBNESS, *n.* Dumness.

1. Muteness; silence or holding the peace; omission of speech. This is voluntary dumbness.*NWAD DUMBNESS.2*

2. In capacity to speak; inability to articulate sounds. This is involuntary dumbness.*NWAD DUMBNESS.3*

DUMFOUND, *v.t.* To strike dumb; to confuse. [A low word.]

DUMMERER, *n.* One who feigns dumbness. [Not in use.]

DUMP, *n.* [G.]

1. A dull gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart.*NWAD DUMP.2*

In doleful dumps.*NWAD DUMP.3*

2. Absence of mind; reverie.*NWAD DUMP.4*

3. A melancholy tune or air. [This is not an elegant word, and in America, I believe, is always used in the plural; as, the woman is in the dumps.]*NWAD DUMP.5*

DUMPISH, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits; as, he lives a dumpish life.

DUMPISHLY, *adv.* In a moping manner.

DUMPISHNESS, *n.* A state of being dull, heavy and moping.

DUMPLING, *n.* [from dump.] A kind of pudding or mass of paste in cookery; usually, a cover of paste inclosing an apple and boiled, called apple-dumpling.

DUMPY, *a.* Short and thick.

DUN, *a.*

1. Of a dark color; of a color partaking of a brown and black; of a dull brown color; swarthy.*NWAD DUN.2*

2. Dark; gloomy.*NWAD DUN.3*

In the dun air sublime.*NWAD DUN.4*

DUN, *v.t.* To cure, as fish, in a manner to give them a dun color. [See *Dunning*.]

DUN, *v.t.* [See *Din*.]

1. Literally, to clamor for payment of a debt. Hence, to urge for payment; to demand a debt in a pressing manner; to urge for payment with importunity. But in common usage, dun is often used in a milder sense, and signifies to call for, or ask for payment.*NWAD DUN.7*

2. To urge importunately, in a general sense, but not an elegant word.*NWAD DUN.8*

DUN, *n.*

1. An importunate creditor who urges for payment.*NWAD DUN.10*

2. An urgent request or demand of payment in writing; as, he sent his debtor a dun.*NWAD DUN.11*

3. An eminence or mound. [See *Down* and *Town*.]*NWAD DUN.12*

DUNCE, *n.* Duns. [G.] A person of weak intellects; a dullard; a dolt; a thickskull.

I never knew this town without dunces of figure.*NWAD DUNCE.2*

DUNCERY, *n.* Dullness; stupidity.

DUNCIFY, *v.t.* To make stupid in intellect. [Not used.]

DUNDER, *n.* [L.] Lees; dregs; a word used in Jamaica.

The use of dunder in the making of run answers the purpose of yeast int he fermentation of flour.*NWAD DUNDER.2*

DUNE, ***n.*** **A hill. [See** ***Down*****.]**

DUN-FISH, ***n.*** **Codfish cured in a particular manner. [See** ***Dunning*****.]**

DUNG, ***n.*** **[G.] The excrement of animals.**

DUNG, ***v.t.*** **To manure with dung.**

DUNG, ***v.i.*** **To void excrement.**

DUNGED, ***pp.*** **Manured with dung.**

DUNGEON, ***n.***

1. A close prison; or a deep, dark place of confinement.*NWAD DUNGEON.2*

And in a dungeon deep.*NWAD DUNGEON.3*

They brought Joseph hastily out of the dungeon. *Genesis 41:14*.*NWAD DUNGEON.4*

2. A subterraneous place of close confinement.*NWAD DUNGEON.5*

DUNGEON, ***v.t.*** **To confine in a dungeon.**

DUNGFORK, ***n.*** **A fork used to throw dung from a stable or into a cart, or to spread it over land.**

DUNGHILL, ***n.***

1. A heap of dung.*NWAD DUNGHILL.2*

2. A mean or vile abode.*NWAD DUNGHILL.3*

3. Any mean situation or condition.*NWAD DUNGHILL.4*

He lifteth the beggar from the dunghill. *1 Samuel 2:8*.*NWAD DUNGHILL.5*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born. [Not used.]*NWAD DUNGHILL.6*

DUNGHILL, *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile.

DUNGY, *a.* Full of dung; filthy; vile.

DUNGYARD, *n.* A yard or inclosure where dung is collected.

DUNLIN, *n.* A fowl, a species of sandpiper.

DUNNAGE, *n.* Faggots, boughs or loose wood laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom.

DUNNED, *pp.* [from dun.] Importuned to pay a dept; urged.

DUNNER, *n.* [from dun.] One employed in soliciting the payment of debts.

DUNNING, *ppr.* [from dun.] Urging for payment of a debt, or for the grant of some favor, or for the obtaining any request; importuning.

DUNNING, *ppr.* or *n.* [from dun, a color.] The operation of curing codfish, in such a manner as to give it a particular color and quality. Fish for dunning are caught early in spring, and often in February. At the Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, the cod are taken in deep water, split and slack-salted; then laid in a pile for two or three months, in a dark store, covered, for the greatest part of the time, with salt-hay or eel-grass, and pressed with some weight. In April or May, they are opened and piled again as close as possible in the same dark store, till July or August, when they are fit for use.

DUNNISH, *a.* Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun.

DUNNY, ***a.*** **Deaf; dull of apprehension. [Local.]**

DUO, ***n.*** **[L., two.] A song in two parts.**

DUODECAHEDRAL, DUODECAHEDRON, [See ***Dodecahedral*****,** ***Dodecahedron*****.]**

DUODECIMFID, ***a.*** **[L., twelve; to cleave.] Divided into twelve parts.**

DUODECIMO, ***a.*** **[L., twelve.] Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet; as a book of duodecimo form or size.**

DUODECIMO, ***n.*** **A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.**

DUODECUPLE, ***a.*** **[L., two; tenfold.] Consisting of twelves.**

DUODENUM, ***n.*** **[L.] The first of the small intestines.**

DUOLITERAL, ***a.*** **[L., two; a letter.] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.**

DUPE, ***n.*** **[See the verb.] A person who is deceived; or one easily led astray by his credulity; as the dupe of a party.**

DUPE, ***v.t.*** **To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on ones credulity; as, to be duped by flattery.**

DUPION, ***n.*** **A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms.**

DUPLE, ***a.*** **[L.] Double. Duple ratio is that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc.**

DUPLICATE, ***a.*** **[L., to double; twofold; to fold. See** ***Double*****.] Double; twofold.**

Duplicate proportion or ratio, is the proportion or ratio of squares. Thus in geometrical proportion, the first term to the third is said to be in a duplicate ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to

the square of the second. Thus in 2. 4. 8. 16., the ratio of 2 to 8 is a duplicate of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 is to the square of 4.*NWAD DUPLICATE.2*

DUPLICATE, *n.*

1. Another corresponding to the first; or a second thing of the same kind.*NWAD DUPLICATE.4*

2. A copy; a transcript. Thus a second letter or bill of exchange exactly like the first is called a duplicate.*NWAD DUPLICATE.5*

DUPLICATE, *v.t.* [L.] To double; to fold.

DUPLICATION, *n.*

1. The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by 2.*NWAD DUPLICATION.2*

2. A folding; a doubling; also, a fold; as the duplication of a membrane.*NWAD DUPLICATION.3*

DUPLICATURE, *n.* A doubling; a fold. In anatomy, the fold of a membrane or vessel.

DUPLICITY, *n.* [L., double.]

1. Doubleness; the number two.*NWAD DUPLICITY.2*

2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the act or practice of exhibiting a different or contrary conduct, or uttering different or contrary sentiments, at different times, in relation to the same thing; or the act of dissembling ones real opinions for the purpose of concealing them and misleading persons in the conversation and intercourse of life; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit.*NWAD DUPLICITY.3*

3. In law, duplicity is the pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas.*NWAD DUPLICITY.4*

DURABILITY, *n.* [See *Durable*.] The power of lasting or

continuing, in any given state, without perishing; as the durability of cedar or oak timber; the durability of animal and vegetable life is very limited.

DURABLE, ***a.*** **[L., to last; hard.] Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being, without perishing or wearing out as durable timber; durable cloth; durable happiness.**

DURABLENESS, ***n.*** **Power of lasting; durability; as the durableness of honest fame.**

DURABLY, ***adv.*** **In a lasting manner; with long continuance.**

DURANCE, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody of the jailer.*NWAD DURANCE.2*

2. Continuance; duration. [See *Endurance*.]*NWAD DURANCE.3*

DURANT, ***n.*** **A glazed woolen stuff; called by some everlasting.**

DURATION, ***n.***

1. Continuance in time; length or extension of existence, indefinitely; as the duration of life; the duration of a partnership; the duration of any given period of time; everlasting duration. This holding on or continuance of time is divided by us arbitrarily into certain portions, as minutes, hours and days; or it is measured by a succession of events, as by the diurnal and annual revolutions of the earth, or any other succession; and the interval between two events is called a part of duration. This interval may be of any indefinite length, a minute or a century.*NWAD DURATION.2*

2. Power of continuance.*NWAD DURATION.3*

DURE, ***v.i.*** **[L. See *Durable*.] To last; to hold on in time or being; to continue; to endure. [This word is obsolete; endure being substituted.]**

DUREFUL, ***a.*** **Lasting.**

DURELESS, ***a.*** **Not lasting; fading.**

DURESS, ***n.*** **[L. See** ***Durable*****.]**

1. Literally, hardship; hence, constraint. Technically, duress, in law, is of two kinds; duress of imprisonment, which is imprisonment or restraint of personal liberty; and duress by menaces or threats [per minas,] when a person is threatened with loss of life or limb. Fear of battery is no duress. Duress then is imprisonment or threats intended to compel a person to do a legal act, as to execute a deed; or to commit an offense; in which cases the act is voidable or excusable.*NWAD DURESS.2*

2. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.*NWAD DURESS.3*

DURING, ***ppr.*** **Of dure. Continuing; lasting; holding on; as during life, that is, life continuing; during our earthly pilgrimage; during the space of a year; during this or that. These phrases are the case absolute, or independent clauses; durante vita, durante hoc.**

DURITY, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. Hardness; firmness.*NWAD DURITY.2*

2. Hardness of mind; harshness. [Little used.]*NWAD DURITY.3*

DUROUS, ***a.*** **Hard. [Not used.]**

DURRA, ***n.*** **A kind of millet, cultivated in North Africa.**

DURST, ***pret.*** **Of dare.**

DUSE, ***n.*** **A demon or evil spirit. Quosdam daemones quos dusios Galli nuncupant. August. De Civ. Dei, 15. 23. What the duse is the matter? The duse is in you. [Vulgar.]**

DUSK, ***a.*** **[G., tarnish; to tarnish; to become dull or obscure. Gr.]**

1. Tending to darkness, or moderately dark.*NWAD DUSK.2*

2. Tending to a dark or black color; moderately black.*NWAD DUSK.3*

DUSK, ***n.***

1. A tending to darkness; incipient or imperfect obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight; as the dusk of the evening.*NWAD DUSK.5*

2. Tendency to a black color; darkness of color.*NWAD DUSK.6*

Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin.*NWAD DUSK.7*

DUSK, ***v.t.*** **To make dusky. [Little used.]**

DUSK, ***v.i.*** **To begin to lose light or whiteness; to grow dark. [Little used.]**

DUSKILY, ***adv.*** **With partial darkness; with a tendency to blackness or darkness.**

DUSKINESS, ***n.*** **Incipient or partial darkness; a slight or moderate degree of darkness or blackness.**

DUSKISH, ***a.*** **Moderately dusky; partially obscure; slightly dark or black; as duskish smoke.**

Duskish tincture.*NWAD DUSKISH.2*

DUSKISHLY, ***adv.*** **Cloudily; darkly.**

DUSKISHNESS, ***n.*** **Duskiness; approach to darkness.**

DUSKY, ***a.***

1. Partially dark or obscure; not luminous; as a dusky valley.*NWAD DUSKY.2*

A dusky torch.*NWAD DUSKY.3*

2. Tending to blackness in color; partially black; dark-colored; not bright; as a dusky brown.*NWAD DUSKY.4*

Dusky clouds.*NWAD DUSKY.5*

3. Gloomy; sad.*NWAD DUSKY.6*

This dusky scene of horror.*NWAD DUSKY.7*

4. Intellectually clouded; as a dusky sprite.*NWAD DUSKY.8*

DUST, *n.*

1. Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind; powder; as clouds of dust and seas of blood.*NWAD DUST.2*

2. Fine dry particles of earth; fine earth.*NWAD DUST.3*

The peacock warmeth her eggs in the dust. *Job 39:13-14*.*NWAD DUST.4*

3. Earth; unorganized earthy matter.*NWAD DUST.5*

Dust thou art, and to dust shalt thou return. *Genesis 3:19*.*NWAD DUST.6*

4. The grave.*NWAD DUST.7*

For now shall I sleep in the dust. *Job 7:21*.*NWAD DUST.8*

5. A low condition.*NWAD DUST.9*

God raiseth the poor out of the dust. *1 Samuel 2:8*.*NWAD DUST.10*

DUST, *v.t.*

1. To free from dust; to brush, wipe or sweep away dust; as, to dust a table or a floor.*NWAD DUST.12*

2. To sprinkle with dust.*NWAD DUST.13*

3. To levigate.*NWAD DUST.14*

DUST-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for cleaning rooms and furniture.

DUSTER, *n.* An utensil to clear from dust; also, a sieve.

DUSTINESS, *n.* The state of being dusty.

DUST-MAN, *n.* One whose employment is to carry away dirt and filth.

DUSTY, *a.*

1. Filled, covered or sprinkled with dust; clouded with dust.*NWAD DUSTY.2*

2. Like dust; of the color of dust; as a dusty white; a dusty red.*NWAD DUSTY.3*

DUTCH, *n.* The people of Holland; also, their language.

DUTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Holland, or to its inhabitants.

DUTEOUS, *a.* [from duty.]

1. Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice or propriety requires; obedient; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority to require service or duty; as a duteous child or subject.*NWAD DUTEOUS.2*

2. Obedient; obsequious; in a good or bad sense.*NWAD DUTEOUS.3*

Duteous to the vices of thy mistress.*NWAD DUTEOUS.4*

3. Enjoined by duty, or by the relation of one to another; as duteous ties. [Little used.]*NWAD DUTEOUS.5*

DUTIABLE, *a.* [See *Duty*.] Subject to the imposition of duty or customs; as dutiable goods.

DUTIED, *a.* Subjected to duties or customs.

DUTIFUL, *a.*

1. Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice or propriety; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; respectful; as a dutiful son or daughter; a dutiful ward or servant; a dutiful subject.*NWAD DUTIFUL.2*

2. Expressive of respect or a sense of duty; respectful; reverential; required by duty; as dutiful reverence; dutiful attentions.*NWAD DUTIFUL.3*

DUTIFULLY, *adv.* In a dutiful manner; with a regard to duty; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully.

DUTIFULNESS, *n.*

1. Obedience; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty; as dutifulness to parents.*NWAD DUTIFULNESS.2*

2. Reverence; respect.*NWAD DUTIFULNESS.3*

DUTY, *n.*

1. That which a person owes to another; that which a person is bound, by any natural, moral or legal obligation, to pay, do or perform. Obedience to princes, magistrates and the laws is the duty of every citizen and subject; obedience, respect and kindness to parents are duties of children; fidelity to friends is a duty; reverence, obedience and prayer to God are indispensable duties; the government and religious instruction of children are duties of parents which they cannot neglect without guilt.*NWAD DUTY.2*

2. Forbearance of that which is forbid by morality, law, justice or propriety. It is our duty to refrain from lewdness, intemperance, profaneness and injustice.*NWAD DUTY.3*

3. Obedience; submission.*NWAD DUTY.4*

4. Act of reverence or respect.*NWAD DUTY.5*

They both did duty to their lady.*NWAD DUTY.6*

5. The business of a soldier or marine on guard; as, the company is on duty. It is applied also to other services or labor.*NWAD DUTY.7*

6. The business of war; military service; as, the regiment did duty in Flanders.*NWAD DUTY.8*

7. Tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods. An impost on land or other real estate, and on the stock of farmers, is not called a duty, but a direct tax.*NWAD DUTY.9*

DUUMVIR, *n.* [L., two; man.] One of two Roman officers or magistrates united int he same public functions.

DUUMVIRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the duumvirs or duumvirate of Rome.

DUUMVIRATE, *n.* The union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity or government of two men thus associated; as in ancient Rome.

DWALE, *n.*

1. In heraldry, a sable or black color.*NWAD DWALE.2*

2. The deadly nightshade, a plant or a sleepy potion.*NWAD DWALE.3*

DWARF, *n.*

1. A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind. A man that never grows beyond two or three feet in highth, is a dwarf. This word when used alone usually refers to the human species, but sometimes to other animals. When it is applied to plants, it is more generally used in composition; as a dwarf-tree; dwarf-elder.*NWAD DWARF.2*

2. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.*NWAD DWARF.3*

DWARF, *v.t.* To hinder from growing to the natural size; to lessen; to make or keep small.

DWARFISH, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable; as a dwarfish animal; a dwarfish shrub.

DWARFISHLY, *adv.* Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, *n.* Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

DWAUL, *v.i.* To be delirious.

DWELL, *v.i. pret.* dwelled, usually contracted into dwelt. [See *Dally*.]

1. To abide as a permanent resident, or to inhabit for a time; to live in a place; to have a habitation for some time or permanence.*NWAD DWELL.2*

God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem. *Genesis 9:27*.*NWAD DWELL.3*

Dwell imports a residence of some continuance. We use abide for the resting of a night or an hour; but we never say, he dwelt in a place a day or a night. Dwell may signify a residence for life or for a much shorter period, but not for a day. In scripture, it denotes a residence of seven days during the feast of tabernacles.*NWAD DWELL.4*

Ye shall dwell in booths seven days. *Leviticus 23:42*.*NWAD*

DWELL.5

The word was made flesh, and dwelt among us. *John 1:14*.*NWAD DWELL.6*

2. To be in any state or condition; to continue.*NWAD DWELL.7*

To dwell in doubtful joy.*NWAD DWELL.8*

3. To continue; to be fixed in attention; to hang upon with fondness.*NWAD DWELL.9*

The attentive queen dwelt on his accents.*NWAD DWELL.10*

They stand at a distance, dwelling on his looks and language, fixed in amazement.*NWAD DWELL.11*

4. To continue long; as, to dwell on a subject, in speaking, debate or writing; to dwell on a note in music.*NWAD DWELL.12*

Dwell, as a verb transitive, is not used. We who dwell this wild, in Milton, is not a legitimate phrase.*NWAD DWELL.13*

DWELLER, *n.* An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place.

DWELLING, *ppr.* Inhabiting; residing; sojourning; continuing with fixed attention.

DWELLING, *n.* Habitation; place of residence; abode.

Hazor shall be a dwelling for dragons. *Jeremiah 49:33*.*NWAD DWELLING.3*

1. Continuance; residence; state of life.*NWAD DWELLING.4*

Thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field. *Daniel 4:25*.*NWAD DWELLING.5*

DWELLING-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one lives.

DWELLING-PLACE, *n.* The place of residence.

DWINDLE, *v.i.*

1. To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to waste or consume away. The body dwindles by pining or consumption; an estate swindles by waste, by want of industry or economy; an object dwindles in size, as it recedes from view; an army dwindles by death or desertion.*NWAD DWINDLE.2*

Our drooping days have dwindled down to naught.*NWAD DWINDLE.3*

2. To degenerate; to sink; to fall away.*NWAD DWINDLE.4*

Religious societies may dwindle into factious clubs.*NWAD DWINDLE.5*

DWINDLE, *v.t.* To make less; to bring low.

1. To break; to disperse.*NWAD DWINDLE.7*

DWINDLED, *a.* Shrunk; diminished in size.

DWINDLING, *ppr.* Falling away; becoming less; pining; consuming; moldering away.

DYE, *v.t.* [L. tingo, for tigo.]

To stain; to color; to give a new and permanent color to; applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth, as wool, cotton, silk and linen; also to hats, leather, etc. It usually expresses more or a deeper color than tinge.*NWAD DYE.2*

DYED, *pp.* Stained; colored.

DYEING, *ppr.* Staining; giving a new and permanent color.

DYEING, *n.* The art or practice of giving new and permanent colors; the art of coloring cloth, hats, etc.

DYER, ***n.*** **One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.**

DYING, ***ppr.*** **[from die.] Losing life; perishing; expiring; fading away; languishing.**

1. *a.* Mortal; destined to death; as dying bodies.*NWAD DYING.2*

DYNAMETER, ***n.*** **[Gr. strength, and to measure.]**

An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.*NWAD DYNAMETER.2*

DYNAMETRICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a dynameter.**

DYNAMICAL, ***a.*** **[Gr. power.] Pertaining to strength or power.**

DYNAMICS, ***n.*** **[Gr., power.] That branch of mechanical philosophy which treats of the force of moving bodies; the science of moving powers, and the effect of moving bodies acting on each other and producing motion.**

DYNAMOMETER, ***n.*** **[See *Dynameter*.] An instrument for measuring the relative strength of men and other animals.**

DYNAST, ***n.*** **[See *Dynasty*.] a ruler; a governor; a prince; a government.**

DYNASTIC, ***a.*** **Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.**

DYNASTY, ***n.*** **[Gr. power, sovereignty; a lord or chief; to be able or strong, to prevail.]**

Government; sovereignty; or rather a race or succession of kings of the same line or family, who govern a particular country; as the dynastics of Egypt or Persia.*NWAD DYNASTY.2*

The obligation of treaties and contracts is allowed to survive the change of dynasties.*NWAD DYNASTY.3*

DYSCRASY, ***a.*** **[Gr. evil, and habit.] In medicine, an ill habit or state of the humors; distemperature of the juices.**

DYSENTERIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with dysentery; proceeding from dysentery.**

1. Afflicted with dysentery; as a dysenteric patient.*NWAD DYSENTERIC.2*

DYSENTERY, ***n.*** **[L. dysenteria; Gr. bad; intestines.]**

A flux in which the stools consist chiefly of blood and mucus or other morbid matter, accompanied with griping of the bowels, and followed by tenesmus.*NWAD DYSENTERY.2*

DYSODILE, ***n.*** **A species of coal of a greenish or yellowish gray color, in masses composed of thin layers. When burning, it emits a very fetid odor.**

DYSOREXY, ***n.*** **[Gr. bad, and appetite.] A bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite.**

DYSPEPSY, ***n.*** **[Gr. bad, and to concoct.] Bad digestion; indigestion, or difficulty of digestion.**

DYSPEPTIC, ***a.*** **Afflicted with indigestion; as a dyspeptic person.**

1. Pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy; as a dyspeptic complaint.*NWAD DYSPEPTIC.2*

DYSPHONY, ***n.*** **[Gr. bad, hard; and voice.] A difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech.**

DYSPNOEA, ***n.*** **A difficulty of breathing.**

DYSURY, ***n.*** **[Gr. urine.] Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat.**

E

E — EBB

E, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English Alphabet, seems to be the ancient Phenician and Hebrew E inverted, corresponding nearly with the Chaldaic and later Hebrew. Its long and natural sound in English coincides with the sound of i in the Italian and French language, and is formed by a narrower opening of the glottis than that of a. It has a long sound, as in here, mere, me; a short sound, as in met, men; and the sound of a open or long, in there, prey, vein. As a final letter, it is generally quiescent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or at least to indicate that the preceding vowel is to have its long sound, as in mane, cane, plume, which, without the final e, would be pronounced man, can, plum. After c and g, the final e serves to change these letters from hard to soft, or to indicate that c is to be pronounced as s, and g, as j. Thus without the final e, in mace [mase,] this word would be pronounced mac [mak,] and rage [raj] would be pronounced rag. In a numerous class of words, indeed in almost every word, except a few from the Greek, the final e is silent, serving no purpose whatever, unless to show from what language we have received the words, and in many cases, it does not answer this purpose. In words, ending in ive, as active; in ile, as futile; in ine, as in sanguine, examine; in ite as in definite; e is, for the most part, silent. In some of these words, the use of e is borrowed from the French; in most or all cases, it is not authorized by the Latin originals; it is worse than useless, as it leads to a wrong pronunciation; and the retaining of it in such words is, beyond measure, absurd.

When two of this vowel occur together, the sound is the same as that of the single e long, as in deem, esteem, need; and it occurs often with a and i, as in mean, hear, siege, deceive, in which cases, when one vowel only has a sound, the combination I call a digraph [double written.] In these combinations, the sound is usually that of e long, but sometimes the short sound of e, as in lead, a metal, read, *pret.* of read, and sometimes the sound of a long, as in rein,

feign, pronounced rane, fane. Irregularities of this kind are not reducible to rules.*NWAD E.2*

As a numeral, E stands for 250. In the calendar, it is the fifth of the dominical letters. As an abbreviation, it stands for East, as in charts; E. by S., East by South.*NWAD E.3*

EACH, *a.* Every one of any number separately considered or treated.

To all of them he gave each man changes of raiment. *Genesis 45:22*.*NWAD EACH.2*

And the princes of Israel, being twelve men, each one was for the house of his fathers. *Numbers 1:44*.*NWAD EACH.3*

Simeon and Levi took each man his sword. *Genesis 34:25*.*NWAD EACH.4*

The emperor distributed to each soldier in his army a liberal donative.*NWAD EACH.5*

To each corresponds other. Let each esteem other better than himself. It is our duty to assist each other; that is, it is our duty to assist, each to assist the other.*NWAD EACH.6*

EACHWHERE, *adv.* Every where.

EAD, ED, in names, is a Saxon word signifying happy, fortunate; as in Edward, happy preserver; Edgar, happy power; Edwin, happy conqueror; Eadulph, happy assistance; like Macarius and Eupolemus in Greek and Fausta, Fortunatus, Felicianus, in Latin.

EAGER, *a.* [L. acer, fierce, brisk, sharp, sour; acus, Eng. edge.]

1. Excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform or obtain; inflamed by desire; ardently wishing or longing. The soldiers were eager to engage the enemy. Men are eager in the pursuit of wealth. The lover is eager to possess the

object of his affections.*NWAD EAGER.2*

2. Ardent; vehement; impetuous; as eager spirits; eager zeal; eager clamors.*NWAD EAGER.3*

3. Sharp; sour; acid; as eager droppings into milk. [Little used.]*NWAD EAGER.4*

4. Sharp; keen; biting; severe; as eager air; eager cold. [Little used.]*NWAD EAGER.5*

5. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile; as, the gold is too eager. [Local.]*NWAD EAGER.6*

EAGERLY, *adv.* With great ardor of desire; ardently; earnestly; warmly; with prompt zeal; as, he eagerly flew to the assistance of his friend.

1. Hastily; impetuously.*NWAD EAGERLY.2*

2. Keenly; sharply.*NWAD EAGERLY.3*

EAGERNESS, *n.* Ardent desire to do, pursue or obtain any thing; animated zeal; vehement longing; ardor of inclination. Men pursue honor with eagerness. Detraction is often received with eagerness. With eagerness the soldier rushes to battle. The lover's eagerness often disappoints his hopes.

1. Tartness; sourness.*NWAD EAGERNESS.2*

EAGLE, *n.* [L. aquila.]

1. A rapacious fowl of the genus Falco. The beak is crooked and furnished with a cere at the base, and the tongue is cloven or bifid. There are several species, as, the bald or white-headed eagle, the sea eagle or ossifrage, the golden eagle, etc.*NWAD EAGLE.2*

The eagle is one of the largest species of fowls, has a keen sight, and preys on small animals, fish, etc. He lives to a great age; and it is said that one died at Vienna, after a confinement of a hundred

and four years. On account of the elevation and rapidity of his flight, and of his great strength, he is called the king of birds. Hence the figure of an eagle was made the standard of the Romans, and a spread eagle is a principal figure in the arms of the United States of America. Hence also in heraldry, it is one of the most noble bearings in armory.*NWAD EAGLE.3*

2. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars, or forty-five shillings sterling.*NWAD EAGLE.4*

3. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, having its right wing contiguous to the equinoctial.*NWAD EAGLE.5*

EAGLE-EYED, *a.* Sharpsighted as an eagle; having an acute sight.

1. Discerning; having acute intellectual vision.*NWAD EAGLE-EYED.2*

EAGLE-SIGHTED, *a.* Having acute sight.

EAGLE-SPEED, *n.* Swiftness like that of an eagle.

EAGLESS, *n.* A female or hen eagle.

EAGLE-STONE, *n.* Etite, a variety of argillaceous oxyd of iron, occurring in masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. Their form is spherical, oval or nearly reniform, or sometimes like a parallelopiped with rounded edges and angles. They have a rough surface, and are essentially composed of concentric layers. These nodules often embrace at the center a kernel or nucleus, sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in color, density and fracture. To these hollow nodules the ancients gave the name of eagle-stones, from an opinion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs.

EAGLET, *n.* A young eagle or a diminutive eagle.

EAGLE-WINGED, ***a.*** **Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.**

EAGRE, ***n.*** **A tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn.**

EALDERMAN. [See ***Alderman*****.]**

EAME, ***n.*** **Uncle.**

EAN, ***v.t.*** **or** ***i.*** **To yean. [See** ***Yean*****.]**

EANLING, ***n.*** **A lamb just brought forth. [Not used.]**

EAR, ***n.*** **[L. auris, whence auricula; audio.]**

1. The organ of hearing; the organ by which sound is perceived; and in general, both the external and internal part is understood by the term. The external ear is a cartilaginous funnel, attached, by ligaments and muscles, to the temporal bone.*NWAD EAR.2*

2. The sense of hearing, or rather the power of distinguishing sounds and judging of harmony; the power of nice perception of the differences of sound, or of consonances and dissonances. She has a delicate ear for music, or a good ear.*NWAD EAR.3*

3. In the plural, the head or person.*NWAD EAR.4*

It is better to pass over an affront from one scoundrel, than to draw a herd about one's ears.*NWAD EAR.5*

4. The top, or highest part.*NWAD EAR.6*

The cavalier was up to the ears in love.*NWAD EAR.7*

5. A favorable hearing; attention; heed; regard. Give no ear to flattery.*NWAD EAR.8*

I cried to God--and he gave ear to me. *Psalm 77:1*.*NWAD EAR.9*

He could not gain the prince's ear.*NWAD EAR.10*

6. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; opinion; judgment; taste.*NWAD EAR.11*

He laid his sense closer--according to the style and ear of those times.*NWAD EAR.12*

7. Any part of a thing resembling an ear; a projecting part from the side of any thing; as the ears of a vessel used as handles.*NWAD EAR.13*

8. The spike of corn; that part of certain plants which contains the flowers and seeds; as an ear of wheat or maiz.*NWAD EAR.14*

To be by the ears,*NWAD EAR.15*

To fall together by the ears,*NWAD EAR.16*

To fight or scuffle; to quarrel.*NWAD EAR.17*

To go together by the ears,*NWAD EAR.18*

To set by the ears, to make strife; to cause to quarrel.*NWAD EAR.19*

EAR, *v.i.* To shoot, as an ear; to form ears, as corn.

EAR, *v.t.* [L. aro.] To plow or till.

EARABLE, *a.* Used to be tilled.

EARACHE, *n.* [See *Ache*.] Pain in the ear.

EARAL, *a.* Receiving by the ear. [Not used.]

EAR-BORED, *a.* Having the ear perforated.

EAR-DEAFENING, *a.* Stunning the ear with noise.

EARED, *pp.* Having ears; having spikes formed, as corn.

EAR-ERECTING, ***a.*** **Setting up the ears.**

EARING, ***n.*** **In seamen's language, a small rope employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to its yard.**

EARING, ***n.*** **A plowing of land.** ***Genesis 45:6*****.**

EARLAP, ***n.*** **The tip of the ear.**

EARLOCK, ***n.*** **A lock or curl of hair, near the ear.**

EARMARK, ***n.*** **A mark on the ear, by which a sheep is known.**

EARMARK, ***v.t.*** **To mark, as sheep by cropping or slitting the ear.**

EARPICK, ***n.*** **An instrument for cleansing the ear.**

EAR-PIERCING, ***a.*** **Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.**

EARRING, ***n.*** **A pendant; an ornament, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls or other jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe.**

EARSHOT, ***n.*** **Reach of the ear; the distance at which words may be heard.**

EARWAX, ***n.*** **The cerumen; a thick viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.**

EARWIG, ***n.*** **A genus of insects of the order of Coleopters. The antennae are bristly; the elytra dimidiated; the wings covered; and the tail forked. This animal is called in Latin forficula, from the forceps at the end of the abdomen. The English name was given to it from an ill founded notion that the animal creeps into the ear and causes injury.**

In New England, this name is vulgarly given to a species of centiped.*NWAD EARWIG.2*

EAR-WITNESS, *n.* One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

EARL, *n.* erl.

A British title of nobility, or a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount. The title answers to count [compte] in France, and graaf in Germany. The earl formerly had the government of a shire, and was called shireman. After the conquest earls were called counts, and from them shires have taken the name of counties. Earl is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction.*NWAD EARL.2*

EARLDOM, *n.* erl'dom. The seignory, jurisdiction or dignity of an earl.

EARL-MARSHAL, *n.* An officer in Great Britain, who has the superintendence of military solemnities. He is the eighth great officer of state. The office was originally conferred by grant of the king, but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards.

EARLES-PENNY, *n.* Money given in part payment. [L. arrha.] [Not in use.]

EARLESS, *a.* Destitute of ears; disinclined to hear or listen.

EARLINESS, *n.* er'liness. [See *Early* and *Ere*.]

A state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before anything, or at the beginning; as the earliness of rising in the morning is a rising at the dawn of the morning, or before the usual time of rising. So we speak of the earliness of spring, or the earliness of plants, to express a state somewhat in advance of the usual time of spring, or growth of plants.*NWAD EARLINESS.2*

EARLY, *a.* er'ly. [Eng. ere.]

1. In advance of something else; prior in time; forward; as early fruit, that is, fruit that comes to maturity before other fruit; early growth;

early manhood; early old age or decrepitude, that is, premature old age. So an early spring; an early harvest.*NWAD EARLY.2*

2. First; being at the beginning; as early dawn.*NWAD EARLY.3*

3. Being in good season; as, the court met at an early hour.*NWAD EARLY.4*

EARLY, *adv.* er'ly. Soon; in good season; betimes; as, rise early; come early; begin early to instill into children principles of piety.

Those who seek me early shall find me. *Proverbs 8:17*.*NWAD EARLY.6*

EARN, *v.t.* ern.

1. To merit or deserve by labor, or by any performance; to do that which entitles to a reward, whether the reward is received or not. Men often earn money or honor which they never receive.*NWAD EARN.2*

Earn money before you spend it, and spend less than you earn.*NWAD EARN.3*

2. To gain by labor, service or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation; as, to earn a dollar a day; to earn a good living; to earn honors or laurels.*NWAD EARN.4*

EARNED, *pp.* ern'ed. Merited by labor or performance; gained.

EARNEST, *a.* ern'est.

1. Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited.*NWAD EARNEST.2*

They are never more earnest to disturb us, than when they see us most earnest in this duty.*NWAD EARNEST.3*

2. Ardent; warm; eager; zealous; animated; importunate; as earnest in love; earnest in prayer.*NWAD EARNEST.4*

3. Intent; fixed.*NWAD EARNEST.5*

On that prospect strange*NWAD EARNEST.6*

Their earnest eyes were fixed.*NWAD EARNEST.7*

4. Serious; important; that is, really intent or engaged; whence the phrase, in earnest. To be in earnest, is to be really urging or stretching towards an object; intent on a pursuit. Hence, from fixed attention, comes the sense of seriousness in the pursuit, as opposed to trifling or jest. Are you in earnest or in jest?*NWAD EARNEST.8*

EARNEST, *n.* ern'est. Seriousness; a reality; a real event; as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to earnest.*NWAD EARNEST.10*

And given in earnest what I begg'd in jest.*NWAD EARNEST.11*

1. First fruits; that which is in advance, and gives promise of something to come. Early fruit may be an earnest of fruit to follow. The first success in arms may be an earnest of future success. The christian's peace of mind in this life is an earnest of future peace and happiness. Hence earnest or earnest-money is a first payment or deposit giving promise or assurance of full payment. Hence the practice of giving an earnest to ratify a bargain.*NWAD EARNEST.12*

This sense of the word is primary, denoting that which goes before, or in advance. Thus the earnest of the spirit is given to saints, as a pledge or assurance of their future enjoyment of God's presence and favor.*NWAD EARNEST.13*

EARNESTLY, *adv.* ern'estly. Warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire.

Being in an agony, he prayed more earnestly. *Luke 22:44*.*NWAD EARNESTLY.2*

That ye should earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints. *Jude 3*.*NWAD EARNESTLY.3*

2. With fixed attention; with eagerness.*NWAD EARNESTLY.4*

A certain maid looked earnestly upon him. *Luke 22:56*.*NWAD EARNESTLY.5*

EARNESTNESS, *n.* ern'estness. Ardor or zeal in the pursuit of any thing; eagerness; animated desire; as, to seek or ask with earnestness; to engage in a work with earnestness.

1. Anxious care; solicitude; intenseness of desire.*NWAD EARNESTNESS.2*

2. Fixed desire or attention; seriousness; as, the charge was maintained with a show of gravity and earnestness.*NWAD EARNESTNESS.3*

EARNFUL, *a.* ern'ful. Full of anxiety. [Not used.]

EARNING, *ppr.* ern'ing. Meriting by services; gaining by labor or performance.

EARNING, *n.* ern'ing. *plu.* earnings. That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labor, services or performance; wages; reward. The folly of young men is to spend their earnings in dissipation or extravagance. It is wise for the poor to invest their earnings in a productive fund.

EARSH, *n.* [See *Ear*, to plow.] A plowed field. [Not in use.]

EARTH, *n.* erth.

1. Earth, in its primary sense, signifies the particles which compose the mass of the globe, but more particularly the particles which form the fine mold on the surface of the globe; or it denotes any indefinite mass or portion of that matter. We throw up earth with a spade or plow; we fill a pit or ditch with earth; we form a rampart with earth. This substance being considered, by ancient philosophers, as

simple, was called an element; and in popular language, we still hear of the four elements, fire, air, earth, and water.*NWAD EARTH.2*

2. In chimistry, the term earth was, till lately, employed to denote a simple elementary body or substance, tasteless, inodorous, uninflammable and infusible. But it has also been applied to substances which have a very sensible alkaline taste, as lime. The primitive earths are reckoned ten in number, viz, silex, alumin, lime, magnesia, baryte, strontian, zircon, glucin, yttria and thorina. Recent experiments prove that most or all of them are compounds of oxygen with bases, some of which appear to possess the properties of metals. In this case the earths are to be considered as metallic oxyds.*NWAD EARTH.3*

3. The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. The earth is nearly spherical, but a little flatted at the poles, and hence its figure is called an oblate spheroid. It is one of the primary planets, revolving round the sun in an orbit which is between those of Venus and Mars. It is nearly eight thousand miles in diameter, and twenty five thousand miles in circumference. Its distance from the sun is about ninety five millions of miles, and its annual revolution constitutes the year of 365 days, 5 hours, and nearly 49 minutes.*NWAD EARTH.4*

4. The world, as opposed to other scenes of existence.*NWAD EARTH.5*

5. The inhabitants of the globe.*NWAD EARTH.6*

The whole earth was of one language. *Genesis 11:1*.*NWAD EARTH.7*

6. Dry land, opposed to the sea.*NWAD EARTH.8*

God called the dry land earth. *Genesis 1:10*.*NWAD EARTH.9*

7. Country; region; a distinct part of the globe.*NWAD EARTH.10*

In this sense, land or soil is more generally used.*NWAD EARTH.11*

In scripture, earth is used for a part of the world. *Ezra 1:2*.*NWAD*

EARTH.12

8. The ground; the surface of the earth. He fell to the earth. The ark was lifted above the earth.*NWAD EARTH.13*

In the second month--was the earth dried. *Genesis 8:14*.*NWAD EARTH.14*

9. In scripture, things on the earth, are carnal, sensual, temporary things; opposed to heavenly, spiritual or divine things.*NWAD EARTH.15*

10. Figuratively, a low condition. *Revelation 12:4*.*NWAD EARTH.16*

11. [from ear, L. aro, to plow.] The act of turning up the ground in tillage. [Not used.]*NWAD EARTH.17*

EARTH, *v.t.* To hide in the earth.

The fox is earthed.*NWAD EARTH.19*

1. To cover with earth or mold.*NWAD EARTH.20*

EARTH, *v.i.* To retire under ground; to burrow. Here foxes earthed.

EARTHBAG, *n.* A bag filled with earth, used for defense in war.

EARTHBANK, *n.* A bank or mound of earth.

EARTHBOARD, *n.* The board of a plow that turns over the earth; the mold-board.

EARTHBORN, *a.* Born of the earth; terrigenous; springing originally from the earth; as the fabled earthborn giants.

1. Earthly; terrestrial.*NWAD EARTHBORN.2*

All earthborn cares are wrong.*NWAD EARTHBORN.3*

EARTHBOUND, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

EARTHBRED, *a.* Low; abject; groveling.

EARTH-CREATED, *a.* Formed of earth.

EARTHEN, *a.* erth'n. Made of earth; made of clay; as an earthen vessel; earthen ware.

EARTHFED, *a.* Low; abject.

EARTHFLAX, *n.* Amianth; a fibrous, flexile, elastic mineral substance, consisting of short interwoven, or long parallel filaments.

EARTHINESS, *n.* The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth; grossness.

EARTHLINESS, *n.* [from earthly.] The quality of being earthly; grossness.

1. Worldliness; strong attachment to worldly things.*NWAD EARTHLINESS.2*

EARTHLING, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a frail creature.

EARTHLY, *a.* Pertaining to the earth, or to this world.

Our earthly house of this tabernacle. *2 Corinthians 5:1*.*NWAD EARTHLY.2*

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean,*NWAD EARTHLY.3*

This earthly load*NWAD EARTHLY.4*

Of death called life.*NWAD EARTHLY.5*

2. Belonging to our present state; as earthly objects; earthly residence.*NWAD EARTHLY.6*

3. Belonging to the earth or world; carnal; vile; as opposed to

spiritual or heavenly.*NWAD EARTHLY.7*

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthly things. *Philippians 3:19*.*NWAD EARTHLY.8*

4. Corporeal; not mental.*NWAD EARTHLY.9*

EARTHLY-MINDED, *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

EARTHLY-MINDEDNESS, *n.* Grossness; sensuality; extreme devotedness to earthly objects.

EARTHNUT, *n.* The groundnut, or root of the Arachis; a small round bulb or knob, like a nut. This root or bulb is formed from the germen, which becomes a pod and is thrust into the ground by a natural motion of the stalk.

It is properly the fruit of the plant, and differs from other fruit only in the circumstance of ripening in the earth.*NWAD EARTHNUT.2*

EARTHNUT, *n.* The pignut, or bunium; a globular root, somewhat resembling in taste a chestnut, whence it is called bulbocastanum.

EARTHQUAKE, *n.* A shaking, trembling or concussion of the earth; sometimes a slight tremor; at other times a violent shaking or convulsion; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth. Earthquakes are usually preceded by a rattling sound in the air, or by a subterraneous rumbling noise. Hence the name, earthdin, formerly given to an earthquake.

EARTHSHAKING, *a.* Shaking the earth; having power to shake the earth.

EARTHWORM, *n.* The dew worm, a species of Lumbricus; a worm that lives under ground.

1. A mean sordid wretch.*NWAD EARTHWORM.2*

EARTHY, *a.* Consisting of earth; as earthy matter.

1. Resembling earth; as an earthy taste or smell.*NWAD EARTHY.2*

2. Partaking of earth; terrene.*NWAD EARTHY.3*

3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial; as earthy spirits.*NWAD EARTHY.4*

4. Relating to earth; as an earthy sign.*NWAD EARTHY.5*

5. Gross; not refined; as an earthy conceit.*NWAD EARTHY.6*

6. Earthy fracture, in mineralogy, is when the fracture of a mineral is rough, with minute elevations and depressions.*NWAD EARTHY.7*

EASE, *n.* s as z. [L. otium.]

1. Rest; an undisturbed state. Applied to the body, freedom from pain, disturbance, excitement or annoyance. He sits at his ease. He takes his ease.*NWAD EASE.2*

2. Applied to the mind, a quiet state; tranquillity; freedom from pain, concern, anxiety, solicitude, or any thing that frets or ruffles the mind.*NWAD EASE.3*

His soul shall dwell at ease. *Psalm 25:13*.*NWAD EASE.4*

Woe to them that are at ease in Zion. *Amos 6:1*.*NWAD EASE.5*

3. Rest from labor.*NWAD EASE.6*

4. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great labor. One man will perform this service with ease. This author writes with ease.*NWAD EASE.7*

5. Freedom from stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement; as the ease of style.*NWAD EASE.8*

6. Freedom from constraint or formality; unaffectedness; as ease of behavior.*NWAD EASE.9*

At ease, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety.*NWAD EASE.10*

EASE, *v.t.* To free from pain or any disquiet or annoyance, as the body; to relieve; to give rest to; as, the medicine has eased the patient.

1. To free from anxiety, care or disturbance, as the mind; as, the late news has eased my mind.*NWAD EASE.12*

2. To remove a burden from, either of body or mind; to relieve; with of. Ease me of this load; ease them of their burdens.*NWAD EASE.13*

3. To mitigate; to alleviate; to assuage; to abate or remove in part any burden, pain, grief, anxiety or disturbance.*NWAD EASE.14*

Ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude of thy father. *2 Chronicles 10:4*.*NWAD EASE.15*

4. To quiet; to allay; to destroy; as, to ease pain.*NWAD EASE.16*

To ease off or ease away, in seamen's language, is to slacken a rope gradually.*NWAD EASE.17*

To ease a ship, is to put the helm hard alee, to prevent her pitching, when close hauled.*NWAD EASE.18*

EASEFUL, *a.* Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest.

EASEFULLY, *adv.* With ease or quiet.

EASEL, *n.* The frame on which painters place their canvas.

Easel-pieces, among painters, are the smaller pieces, either portraits or landscapes, which are painted on the easel, as distinguished from those which are drawn on walls, ceilings, etc.*NWAD EASEL.2*

EASEMENT, *n.* Convenience; accommodation; that which gives ease, relief or assistance.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other easements.*NWAD EASEMENT.2*

In law, any privilege or convenience which one man has of another, either by prescription or charter, without profit; as a way through his land, etc.*NWAD EASEMENT.3*

EASILY, *adv.* [from easy.] Without difficulty or great labor; without great exertion, or sacrifice of labor or expense, as, this task may be easily performed; that event might have been easily foreseen.

1. Without pain, anxiety or disturbance; in tranquillity; as, to pass life well and easily.*NWAD EASILY.2*

2. Readily; without the pain of reluctance.*NWAD EASILY.3*

Not soon provoked, she easily forgives.*NWAD EASILY.4*

3. Smoothly; quietly; gently; without tumult or discord.*NWAD EASILY.5*

4. Without violent shaking or jolting; as, a carriage moves easily.*NWAD EASILY.6*

EASINESS, *n.* Freedom from difficulty; ease.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms.*NWAD EASINESS.2*

1. Flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance.*NWAD EASINESS.3*

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your easiness.*NWAD EASINESS.4*

So we say, a man's easiness of temper is remarkable.*NWAD EASINESS.5*

2. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort or formality; applied to manners or to the style of writing.*NWAD EASINESS.6*

3. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain.*NWAD EASINESS.7*

4. Freedom from shaking or jolting, as of a moving vehicle.*NWAD EASINESS.8*

5. Softness; as the easiness of a seat.*NWAD EASINESS.9*

EAST, *n.* [L. oriens, this word may belong to the root of hoise, hoist.]

1. The point in the heavens, where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or when it is in the equinoctial, or the corresponding point on the earth; one of the four cardinal points. The east and the west are the points where the equator intersects the horizon. But to persons under the equinoctial line, that line constitutes east and west.*NWAD EAST.2*

2. The eastern parts of the earth; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe, or other country. In this indefinite sense, the word is applied to Asia Minor, Syria, Chaldea, Persia, India, China, etc. We speak of the riches of the east, the diamonds and pearls of the east, the kings of the east.*NWAD EAST.3*

The gorgeous east, with richest hand,*NWAD EAST.4*

Pours on her kings barbaric, pearl and gold.*NWAD EAST.5*

EAST, *a.* Towards the rising sun; or towards the point where the sun rises, when in the equinoctial; as the east gate; the east border; the east side. The east wind is a wind that blows from the east.

EASTER, *n.*

A festival of the christian church observed in commemoration of our Savior's resurrection. It answers to the pascha or passover of the Hebrews, and most nations still give it this name, pascha, pask, paque.*NWAD EASTER.2*

EASTERLING, *n.* A native of some country eastward of another.

1. A species of waterfowl.*NWAD EASTERLING.2*

EASTERLY, *a.* Coming from the eastward; as an easterly wind.

1. Situated towards the east; as the easterly side of a lake or country.*NWAD EASTERLY.2*

2. Towards the east; as, to move in an easterly direction.*NWAD EASTERLY.3*

3. Looking towards the east; as an easterly exposure.*NWAD EASTERLY.4*

EASTERLY, *adv.* On the east; in the direction of east.

EASTERN, *a.* Oriental; being or dwelling in the east; as eastern kings; eastern countries; eastern nations.

1. Situated towards the east; on the east part; as the eastern side of a town or church; the eastern gate.*NWAD EASTERN.2*

2. Going towards the east, or in the direction of east; as an eastern voyage.*NWAD EASTERN.3*

EASTWARD, *adv.* [east and ward.] Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place. New Haven lies eastward from New York. Turn your eyes eastward.

EASY, *a.* s as z. [See *Ease*.] Quiet; being at rest; free from pain, disturbance or annoyance. The patient has slept well and is easy.

1. Free from anxiety, care, solicitude or peevishness; quiet; tranquil; as an easy mind.*NWAD EASY.2*

2. Giving no pain or disturbance; as an easy posture; an easy carriage.*NWAD EASY.3*

3. Not difficult; that gives or requires no great labor or exertion; that presents no great obstacles; as an easy task. It is often more easy to resolve, than to execute.*NWAD EASY.4*

Knowledge is easy to him that understandeth. *Proverbs 14:6*.*NWAD EASY.5*

4. Not causing labor or difficulty. An easy ascent or slope, is a slope rising with a small angle.*NWAD EASY.6*

5. Smooth; not uneven; not rough or very hilly; that may be traveled with ease; as an easy road.*NWAD EASY.7*

6. Gentle; moderate; not pressing; as a ship under easy sail.*NWAD EASY.8*

7. Yielding with little or no resistance; complying; credulous.*NWAD EASY.9*

With such deceits he gained their easy hearts.*NWAD EASY.10*

8. Ready; not unwilling; as easy to forgive.*NWAD EASY.11*

9. Contented; satisfied. Allow hired men wages that will make them easy.*NWAD EASY.12*

10. Giving ease; freeing from labor, care or the fatigue of business; furnishing abundance without toil; affluent; as easy circumstances; an easy fortune.*NWAD EASY.13*

11. Not constrained; not stiff or formal; as easy manners; an easy address; easy movements in dancing.*NWAD EASY.14*

12. Smooth; flowing; not harsh; as an easy style.*NWAD EASY.15*

13. Not jolting; as, the horse has an easy gait.*NWAD EASY.16*

14. Not heavy or burdensome.*NWAD EASY.17*

My yoke is easy, and my burden light. *Matthew 11:30*.*NWAD EASY.18*

EAT, *v.t. pret.* ate; *pp.* eat or eaten. [L. edo, esse, esum.]

1. To bite or chew and swallow, as food.*NWAD EAT.2*

Men eat flesh and vegetables.*NWAD EAT.3*

They shall make thee to eat grass as oxen. *Daniel 4:25*.*NWAD EAT.4*

2. To corrode; to wear away; to separate parts of a thing gradually, as an animal by gnawing. We say a cancer eats the flesh.*NWAD EAT.5*

3. To consume; to waste.*NWAD EAT.6*

When goods increase, they are increased that eat them. *Ecclesiastes 5:11*.*NWAD EAT.7*

4. To enjoy.*NWAD EAT.8*

If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land. *Isaiah 1:19*.*NWAD EAT.9*

5. To consume; to oppress.*NWAD EAT.10*

Who eat up my people as they eat bread. *Psalm 14:4*.*NWAD EAT.11*

6. To feast.*NWAD EAT.12*

Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we shall die. *Isaiah 22:13*.*NWAD EAT.13*

In scripture, to eat the flesh of Christ, is to believe on him and be nourished by faith.*NWAD EAT.14*

To eat one's words, is to swallow back; to take back what has been uttered; to retract.*NWAD EAT.15*

EAT, *v.i.* To take food; to feed; to take a meal, or to board.

He did eat continually at the king's table. *2 Samuel 9:13*.*NWAD EAT.17*

Why eateth your master with publicans and sinners. *Matthew 9:11*.*NWAD EAT.18*

1. To take food; to be maintained in food.*NWAD EAT.19*

To eat, or to eat in or into, is to make way by corrosion; to gnaw, to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance. A cancer eats into the flesh.*NWAD EAT.20*

Their word will eat as doth a canker. *2 Timothy 2:17*.*NWAD EAT.21*

To eat out, to consume.*NWAD EAT.22*

Their word will eat out the vitals of religion, corrupt and destroy it.*NWAD EAT.23*

EATABLE, *a.* That may be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent.

EATABLE, *n.* Any thing that may be eaten; that which is fit for food; that which is used as food.

EATEN, *pp.* ee'tn. Chewed and swallowed; consumed; corroded.

EATER, *n.* One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

EATH, *a.* easy, and *adv.* easily.

EATING, *ppr.* Chewing and swallowing; consuming; corroding.

EATING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EAVES, *n. plu.* [In English the word has a plural ending.]

The edge or lower border of the roof of a building, which overhangs the walls, and casts off the water that falls on the roof.*NWAD EAVES.2*

EAVES-DROP, *v.i.* [eaves and drop.] To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said

within doors.

EAVES-DROPPER, *n.* One who stands under the eaves or near the window or door of a house, to listen and hear what is said within doors, whether from curiosity, or for the purpose of tattling and making mischief.

EBB, *n.* The reflux of the tide; the return of tidewater towards the sea; opposed to flood or flowing.

1. Decline; decay; a falling from a better to a worse state; as the ebb of life; the ebb of prosperity.*NWAD EBB.2*

EBB, *v.i.* To flow back; to return as the water of a tide towards the ocean; opposed to flow. The tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty four hours.

1. To decay; to decline; to return or fall back from a better to a worse state.*NWAD EBB.4*

EBBING, ***ppr.*** **Flowing back; declining; decaying.**

EBBING, ***n.*** **The reflux of the tide.**

EBBTIDE, ***n.*** **The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.**

EBIONITE, ***n.*** **The ebionites were heretics who denied the divinity of Christ and rejected many parts of the scriptures.**

EBON, ***a.*** **[See** ***Ebony*****.] Consisting of ebony; like ebony; black.**

EBONIZE, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Ebony*****.] To make black or tawny; to tinge with the color of ebony; as, to ebonize the fairest complexion.**

EBONY, ***n.*** **[L. ebenus.] A species of hard, heavy and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or gloss; said to be brought from Madagascar. The most usual color is black, red or green. The best is a jet black, free from veins and rind, very heavy, astringent and of an acrid pungent taste. On burning coals it yields an agreeable perfume, and when green it readily takes fire from its abundance of fat. It is wrought into toys, and used for mosaic and inlaid work.**

EBONY-TREE, ***n.*** **The Ebenus, a small tree constituting a genus, growing in Crete and other isles of the Archipelago.**

EBRACTEATE, ***a.*** **[e priv. and bractea.] In botany, without a bractea or floral leaf.**

EBRIETY, ***n.*** **[L. ebrietas, from ebrius, intoxicated.]**

Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors.*NWAD EBRIETY.2*

EBRILLADE, ***n.*** **A check given to a horse, by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.**

EBRIOSITY, ***n.*** **[L. ebriositas.] Habitual drunkenness.**

EBULLIENCY, ***n.*** **[See** ***Ebullition*****.] A boiling over.**

EBULLIENT, ***a.*** **Boiling over, as a liquor.**

EBULLITION, ***n.*** **[L. ebullitio, from ebullio, bullio; Eng. to** ***boil*****, which see.]**

1. The operation of boiling; the agitation of a liquor by heat, which throws it up in bubbles, or more properly, the agitation produced in a fluid by the escape of a portion of it, converted into an aeriform state by heat. Ebullition is produced by the heat of fire directly applied, or by the heat or caloric evolved by any substance in mixture. Thus, in slaking lime, the caloric set at liberty by the a absorption of water, produces ebullition.*NWAD EBULLITION.2*

2. Effervescence, which is occasioned by fermentation, or by any other process which causes the extrication of an aeriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali.*NWAD EBULLITION.3*

ECAUDATE, ***a.*** **[e priv. and L. cauda, a tail.] In botany, without a tail or spur.**

ECCENTRIC, ECCENTRICAL, ***a.*** **[L. eccentricus; ex, from, and centrum, center.]**

1. Deviating or departing from the center.*NWAD ECCENTRIC.2*

2. In geometry, not having the same center; a term applied to circles and spheres which have not the same center, and consequently are not parallel; in opposition to concentric, having a common center.*NWAD ECCENTRIC.3*

3. Not terminating in the same point, nor directed by the same principle.*NWAD ECCENTRIC.4*

4. Deviating from stated methods, usual practice or established forms or laws; irregular; anomalous, departing from the usual course; as eccentric conduct; eccentric virtue; an eccentric genius.*NWAD ECCENTRIC.5*

ECCENTRIC, *n.* A circle not having the same center as another.

1. That which is irregular or anomalous.*NWAD ECCENTRIC.7*

ECCENTRICITY, *n.* Deviation from a center.

1. The state of having a center different from that of another circle.*NWAD ECCENTRICITY.2*

2. In astronomy, the distance of the center of a planet's orbit from the center of the sun; that is, the distance between the center of an ellipsis and its focus.*NWAD ECCENTRICITY.3*

3. Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular or usual; as the eccentricity of a man's genius or conduct.*NWAD ECCENTRICITY.4*

4. Excursion from the proper sphere.*NWAD ECCENTRICITY.5*

ECCHYMOSIS, *n.* In medicine, an appearance of livid spots on the skin, occasioned by extravasated blood.

ECCLESIASTES, *n.* [Gr.] a canonical book of the old testament.

ECCLESIASTIC, ECCLESIASTICAL, [L. Gr. an assembly or meeting, whence a church; to call forth or convoke; to call.]

Pertaining or relating to the church; as ecclesiastical discipline or government; ecclesiastical affairs, history or policy; ecclesiastical courts.*NWAD ECCLESIASTIC.2*

Ecclesiastical State is the body of the clergy.*NWAD ECCLESIASTIC.3*

ECCLESIASTIC, *n.* A person in orders, or consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion.

ECCLESIASTICUS, *n.* A book of the aprocrypha.

ECCOPROTIC, *a.* [Gr. out or from, and stercus.] Having the

quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic.

ECCOPROTIC, *n.* A medicine which purges gently, or which tends to promote evacuations by stool; a mild cathartic.

ECHELON, *n.* In military tactics, the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another.

ECHINATE, ECHINATED, *a.* [L. echinum, a hedgehog.] Set with prickles, prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points; bristled; as an echinated pericarp.

Echinated pyrites, in mineralogy.*NWAD ECHINATE.2*

ECHINITE, *n.* [See *Echinus*.] A fossil found in chalk pits, called centronia; a petrified shell set with prickles or points; a calcarious petrifaction of the echinus or sea-hedgehog.

ECHINUS, *n.* [L. from Gr.] A hedgehog.

1. A shell-fish set with prickles or spines. The Echinus, in natural history, forms a genus of Mollusca. The body is roundish, covered with a bony crust, and often beset with movable prickles. There are several species and some of them eatable.*NWAD ECHINUS.2*

2. With botanists, a prickly head or top of a plant; an echinated pericarp.*NWAD ECHINUS.3*

3. In architecture, a member or ornament near the bottom of Ionic, Corinthian or Composite capitals, so named from its roughness, resembling, in some measure, the spiny coat of a hedgehog.*NWAD ECHINUS.4*

ECHO, *n.* [L. echo; Gr. sound, to sound.]

1. A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; sound returned; repercussion of sound; as an echo from a distant hill.*NWAD ECHO.2*

The sound must seem an echo to the sense.*NWAD ECHO.3*

2. In fabulous history, a nymph, the daughter of the Air and Tellus, who pined into a sound, for love of Narcissus.*NWAD ECHO.4*

3. In architecture, a vault or arch for redoubling sounds.*NWAD ECHO.5*

ECHO, *v.i.* To resound; to reflect sound.

The hall echoed with acclamations.*NWAD ECHO.7*

1. To be sounded back; as echoing noise.*NWAD ECHO.8*

ECHO, *v.t.* To reverberate or send back sound; to return what has been uttered.

Those peals are echoed by the Trojan throng.*NWAD ECHO.10*

ECHOED, *pp.* Reverberated, as sound.

ECHOING, *ppr.* Sending back sound; as echoing hills.

ECHOMETER, *n.* [Gr. sound, and measure.] Among musicians, a scale or rule, with several lines thereon, serving to measure the duration of sounds, and to find their intervals and ratios.

ECHOMETRY, *n.* The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds.

The art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.*NWAD ECHOMETRY.2*

ECLAIRCISE, *v.t.* To make clear; to explain; to clear up what is not understood or misunderstood.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, *n.* Explanation; the clearing up of any thing not before understood.

ECLAMPSY, *n.* [Gr. a shining, to shine.] A flashing of light, a symptom of epilepsy. Hence, epilepsy itself.

ECLAT, *n.* ecla.

1. Primarily, a burst of applause; acclamation. Hence, applause; approbation; renown.*NWAD ECLAT.2*

2. Splendor; show; pomp.*NWAD ECLAT.3*

ECLECTIC, *a.* [Gr. to choose.] Selecting; choosing; an epithet given to certain philosophers of antiquity, who did not attach themselves to any particular sect, but selected from the opinions and principles of each, what they thought solid and good. Hence we say, an eclectic philosopher; the eclectic sect.

ECLECTIC, *n.* A philosopher who selected from the various systems such opinions and principles as he judged to be sound and rational.

1. A christian who adhered to the doctrines of the Eclectics. Also, one of a sect of physicians.*NWAD ECLECTIC.3*

ECLECTICALLY, *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectical philosophers.

ECLEGM, *n.* [Gr.] A medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups.

ECLIPSE, *n.* eclips'. [L. eclipsis; Gr. defect, to fail, to leave.]

1. Literally, a defect or failure; hence in astronomy, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon or other luminous body. An eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon, which totally or partially hides the sun's disk; an eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the shadow of the earth, which falls on it and obscures it in whole or in part, but does not entirely conceal it.*NWAD ECLIPSE.2*

2. Darkness; obscuration. We say, his glory has suffered an eclipse.*NWAD ECLIPSE.3*

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual eclipse of spiritual life.*NWAD ECLIPSE.4*

ECLIPSE, *v.t.* eclips'. To hide a luminous body in whole or in part and intercept its rays; as, to eclipse the sun or a star.

1. To obscure; to darken, by intercepting the rays of light which render luminous; as, to eclipse the moon.*NWAD ECLIPSE.6*

2. To cloud; to darken; to obscure; as, to eclipse the glory of a hero. Hence,*NWAD ECLIPSE.7*

3. To disgrace.*NWAD ECLIPSE.8*

4. To extinguish.*NWAD ECLIPSE.9*

Born to eclipse thy life.*NWAD ECLIPSE.10*

ECLIPSE, *v.i.* eclips'. To suffer an eclipse.

ECLIPSED, *pp.* Concealed; darkened; obscured; disgraced.

ECLIPSING, *ppr.* Concealing; obscuring; darkening; clouding.

ECLIPTIC, *n.* [Gr. to fail or be defective; L. eclipticus, linea ecliptica, the ecliptic line, or line in which eclipses are suffered.]

1. A great circle of the sphere supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of 23 deg. 30', which is the sun's greatest declination. The ecliptic is the apparent path of the sun, but as in reality it is the earth which moves, the ecliptic is the path or way among the fixed stars which the earth in its orbit appears to describe, to an eye placed in the sun.*NWAD ECLIPTIC.2*

2. In geography, a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic.*NWAD ECLIPTIC.3*

ECLIPTIC, *a.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic.

1. Suffering an eclipse.*NWAD ECLIPTIC.5*

ECLOGUE, *n.* ec'log. [Gr. choice, to select.] Literally, a select piece. Hence, in poetry, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other, as the eclogues of Virgil; or it is a little elegant composition in a simple natural style and manner. An eclogue differs from an idyllion, in being appropriated to pieces in which shepherds are introduced.

ECONOMIC, ECONOMICAL, *a.* [See *Economy*.] Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns; as the economic art.

1. Managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; as an economical housekeeper; an economical minister or administration.*NWAD ECONOMIC.2*

2. Frugal; regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant; as an economical use of money.*NWAD ECONOMIC.3*

ECONOMICALLY, *adv.* With economy; with frugality.

ECONOMIST, *n.* One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who expends money, time or labor judiciously, and without waste.

1. One who writes on economy; the writer of a treatise on economy.*NWAD ECONOMIST.2*

ECONOMIZE, *v.i.* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of saving or acquiring property. It is our duty to economize, in the use of public money, as well as of our own.

ECONOMIZE, *v.t.* To use with prudence; to expend with frugality; as, to economize one's income.

To manage and economize the use of circulating medium.*NWAD ECONOMIZE.3*

ECONOMIZED, *pp.* Used with frugality.

ECONOMIZING, *ppr.* Using with frugality.

ECONOMY, *n.* [L. oeconomia; Gr. house, and law, rule.]

1. Primarily, the management, regulation and government of a family or the concerns of a household.*NWAD ECONOMY.2*

2. The management of pecuniary concerns or the expenditure of money. Hence,*NWAD ECONOMY.3*

3. A frugal and judicious use of money; that management which expends money to advantage, and incurs no waste; frugality in the necessary expenditure of money. It differs from parsimony, which implies an improper saving of expense. Economy includes also a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated; a judicious application of time, of labor, and of the instruments of labor.*NWAD ECONOMY.4*

4. The disposition or arrangement of any work; as the economy of a poem.*NWAD ECONOMY.5*

5. A system of rules, regulations, rites and ceremonies; as the Jewish economy.*NWAD ECONOMY.6*

6. The regular operation of nature in the generation, nutrition and preservation of animals or plants; as animal economy; vegetable economy.*NWAD ECONOMY.7*

7. Distribution or due order of things.*NWAD ECONOMY.8*

8. Judicious and frugal management of public affairs; as political economy.*NWAD ECONOMY.9*

9. System of management; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.*NWAD ECONOMY.10*

ECPHRACTIC, *a.* [Gr.] In medicine, deobstruent; attenuating.

ECPHRACTIC, *n.* A medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions.

ECSTASIED, *a.* [See *Ecstasy*.] Enraptured; ravished; transported; delighted.

ECSTASY, *n.* [Gr. to stand.]

1. Primarily, a fixed state; a trance; a state in which the mind is arrested and fixed, or as we say, lost; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object.*NWAD ECSTASY.2*

Whether what we call ecstasy be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined.*NWAD ECSTASY.3*

2. Excessive joy; rapture; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; as a pleasing ecstasy; the ecstasy of love; joy may rise to ecstasy.*NWAD ECSTASY.4*

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of mind; extreme delight.*NWAD ECSTASY.5*

He on the tender grass*NWAD ECSTASY.6*

Would sit and hearken even to ecstasy.*NWAD ECSTASY.7*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. [Not used.]*NWAD ECSTASY.8*

5. Madness; distraction. [Not used.]*NWAD ECSTASY.9*

6. In medicine, a species of catalepsy, when the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit.*NWAD ECSTASY.10*

ECSTASY, *v.t.* To fill with rapture or enthusiasm.

ECSTATIC, ECSTATICAL, *a.* Arresting the mind; suspending the senses; entrancing.

In pensive trance, and anguish, and ecstatic fit.*NWAD ECSTATIC.2*

1. Rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure; as ecstatic bliss or joy.*NWAD ECSTATIC.3*

2. Tending to external objects. [Not used.]*NWAD ECSTATIC.4*

ECTYPAL, *a.* [infra.] Taken from the original.

ECTYPE, *a.* [Gr.] A copy. [Not used.]

ECUMENIC, ECUMENICAL, *a.* [Gr. the habitable world.] General; universal; as an ecumenical council.

ECURIE, *n.* A stable; a covered place for horses.

EDACIOUS, *a.* [L. edax, from edo, to eat.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.

EDACITY, *n.* [L. edacitas, from edax, edo, to eat.] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

EDDER, *n.* In husbandry, such wood as is worked into the top of hedge-stakes to bind them together.

EDDER, *v.t.* To bind or make tight by edder; to fasten the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving edder.

EDDISH, EADISH, *n.* The latter pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping; called also eagrass, earsh, etch. [Not used, I believe, in America.]

EDDOES, EDDERS, *n.* A name given to a variety of the Arum esculentum, an esculent root.

EDDY, *n.* [I find this word in no other language. It is usually considered as a compound of Sax. ed, backward, and ea, water.]

1. A current of water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main stream. Thus a point of land extending into a river, checks the water near the shore, and turns it back or gives it a circular course. The word is applied also to the air or wind moving in a circular direction.*NWAD EDDY.2*

2. A whirlpool; a current of water or air in a circular direction.*NWAD EDDY.3*

And smiling eddies dimpled on the main.*NWAD EDDY.4*

Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play.*NWAD EDDY.5*

EDDY, *v.i.* To move circularly, or as an eddy.

EDDY, *a.* Whirling; moving circularly.

EDDY-WATER, *n.* Among seamen, the water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail, called dead-water.

EDDY-WIND, *n.* The wind returned or beat back from a sail, a mountain or any thing that hinders its passage.

EDELITE, *n.* A siliceous stone of a light gray color.

EDEMATOUS, *a.* [Gr. a tumor; to swell.] Swelling with a serous humor; dropsical. An edematous tumor is white, soft and insensible.

EDEN, *n.* [Heb. pleasure, delight.] The country and garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God himself.

EDENIZED, *a.* Admitted into paradise.

EDENTATED, *a.* [L. edentatus, e and dens.] Destitute or deprived of teeth.

EDGE, *n.* [L. acies, acus.]

1. In a general sense, the extreme border or point of any thing; as the edge of the table; the edge of a book; the edge of cloth. It coincides nearly with border, brink, margin. It is particularly applied to the sharp border, the thin cutting extremity of an instrument, as the edge of an ax, razor, knife or scythe; also, to the point of an instrument, as the edge of a sword.*NWAD EDGE.2*

2. Figuratively, that which cuts or penetrates; that which wounds or injures; as the edge of slander.*NWAD EDGE.3*

3. A narrow part rising from a broader.*NWAD EDGE.4*

Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an edge.*NWAD EDGE.5*

4. Sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or operation; as the edge of appetite or hunger.*NWAD EDGE.6*

Silence and solitude set an edge on the genius.*NWAD EDGE.7*

5. Keenness; sharpness; acrimony.*NWAD EDGE.8*

Abate the edge of traitors.*NWAD EDGE.9*

To set the teeth on edge, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth.*NWAD EDGE.10*

EDGE, *v.t.*

1. To sharpen.*NWAD EDGE.12*

To edge her champion's sword.*NWAD EDGE.13*

2. To furnish with an edge.*NWAD EDGE.14*

A sword edged with flint.*NWAD EDGE.15*

3. To border; to fringe.*NWAD EDGE.16*

A long descending train,*NWAD EDGE.17*

With rubies edged.*NWAD EDGE.18*

4. To border; to furnish with an ornamental border; as, to edge a flower-bed with box.*NWAD EDGE.19*

5. To sharpen; to exasperate; to embitter.*NWAD EDGE.20*

By such reasonings, the simple were blinded, and the malicious edged.*NWAD EDGE.21*

6. To incite; to provoke; to urge on; to instigate; that is, to push on as with a sharp point; to goad. Ardor or passion will edge a man forward, when arguments fail.*NWAD EDGE.22*

7. To move sideways; to move by little and little; as, edge your chair along.*NWAD EDGE.23*

EDGE, *v.i.* To move sideways; to move gradually. Edge along this way.

1. To sail close to the wind.*NWAD EDGE.25*

To edge away, in sailing, is to decline gradually from the shore or from the line of the course.*NWAD EDGE.26*

To edge in with, to draw near to, as a ship in chasing.*NWAD EDGE.27*

EDGED, *pp.* Furnished with an edge or border.

1. Incited; instigated.*NWAD EDGED.2*

2. *a.* Sharp; keen.*NWAD EDGED.3*

EDGELESS, *a.* Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate; as an edgeless sword or weapon.

EDGETOOL, *n.* An instrument having a sharp edge.

EDGEWISE, *adv.* [edge and wise.] With the edge turned forward, or towards a particular point; in the direction of the

edge.

1. Sideways; with the side foremost.*NWAD EDGEWISE.2*

EDGING, *ppr.* Giving an edge; furnishing with an edge.

1. Inciting; urging on; goading; stimulating; instigating.*NWAD EDGING.2*

2. Moving gradually or sideways.*NWAD EDGING.3*

3. Furnishing with a border.*NWAD EDGING.4*

EDGING, *n.* That which is added on the border, or which forms the edge; as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament.

Bordered with a rosy edging.*NWAD EDGING.6*

1. A narrow lace.*NWAD EDGING.7*

2. In gardening, a row of small plants wet along the border of a flower-bed; as an edging of box.*NWAD EDGING.8*

EDIBLE, *a.* [from L. edo, to eat.] Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent. Some flesh is not edible.

EDICT, *n.* [L. edictum, from edico, to utter or proclaim; e and dico, to speak.]

That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation of command or prohibition. An edict is an order or ordinance of a sovereign prince, intended as a permanent law, or to erect a new office, to establish new duties, or other temporary regulation; as the edicts of the Roman emperors; the edicts of the French monarch.*NWAD EDICT.2*

EDIFICANT, *a.* [infra.] Building. [Little used.]

EDIFICATION, *n.* [L. oedificatio. See *Edify*.]

1. A building up, in a moral and religious sense; instruction; improvement and progress of the mind, in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness.*NWAD EDIFICATION.2*

He that prophesieth, speaketh to men to edification. *1 Corinthians 14:3*.*NWAD EDIFICATION.3*

2. Instruction; improvement of the mind in any species of useful knowledge.*NWAD EDIFICATION.4*

EDIFICATORY, *a.* Tending to edification.

EDIFICE, *n.* [L. oedificium. See *Edify*.] A building; a structure; a fabric; but appropriately, a large or splendid building. The word is not applied to a mean building, but to temples, churches or elegant mansion-houses, and to other great structures.

EDIFICIAL, *a.* Pertaining to edifices or to structure.

EDIFIED, *pp.* Instructed; improved in literary, moral or religious knowledge.

EDIFIER, *n.* One that improves another by instructing him.

EDIFY, *v.t.* [L. oedifico; oedes, a house, and facio, to make.]

1. To build, in a literal sense. [Not now used.]*NWAD EDIFY.2*

2. To instruct and improve the mind in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, in faith and holiness.*NWAD EDIFY.3*

Edify one another. *1 Thessalonians 5:11*.*NWAD EDIFY.4*

3. To teach or persuade. [Not used.]*NWAD EDIFY.5*

EDIFYING, *ppr.* Building up in christian knowledge; instructing; improving the mind.

EDIFYINGLY, ***adv.*** **In an edifying manner.**

EDILE, ***n.*** **[L. oedilis, from oedes, a building.] A Roman magistrate whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, etc. The ediles had also the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, etc.**

EDILESHIP, ***n.*** **The office of Edile in ancient Rome.**

EDIT, ***v.t.*** **[from L. edo, to publish; e and do, to give.]**

1. Properly, to publish; more usually, to superintend a publication; to prepare a book or paper for the public eye, by writing, correcting or selecting the matter.*NWAD EDIT.2*

Those who know how volumes of the fathers are generally edited.*NWAD EDIT.3*

2. To publish.*NWAD EDIT.4*

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been edited.*NWAD EDIT.5*

EDITED, ***pp.*** **Published; corrected; prepared and published.**

EDITING, ***ppr.*** **Publishing; preparing for publication.**

EDITION, ***n.*** **[L. editio, from edo, to publish.]**

1. The publication of any book or writing; as the first edition of a new work.*NWAD EDITION.2*

2. Republication, sometimes with revision and correction; as the second edition of a work.*NWAD EDITION.3*

3. Any publication of a book before published; also, one impression or the whole number of copies published at once; as the tenth edition.*NWAD EDITION.4*

EDITOR, ***n.*** **[L. from edo, to publish.] A publisher; particularly, a person who superintends an impression of a book; the person who revises, corrects and prepares a book for publication; as Erasmus, Scaliger, etc.**

1. One who superintends the publication of a newspaper.*NWAD EDITOR.2*

EDITORIAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to an editor, as editorial labors; written by an editor, as editorial remarks.**

EDITORSHIP, ***n.*** **The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of a publication.**

EDITUATE, ***v.t.*** **[Low L. oedituor, from oedes, a temple or house.]**

To defend or govern the house or temple. [Not in use.]*NWAD EDITUATE.2*

EDUCATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. educo, educare; e and duco, to lead.]**

To bring up, as a child; to instruct; to inform and enlighten the understanding; to instill into the mind principles of arts, science, morals, religion and behavior. To educate children well is one of the most important duties of parents and guardians.*NWAD EDUCATE.2*

EDUCATED, ***pp.*** **Brought up; instructed; furnished with knowledge or principles; trained, disciplined.**

EDUCATING, ***ppr.*** **Instructing; enlightening the understanding, and forming the manners.**

EDUCATION, ***n.*** **[L. educatio.] The bringing up, as of a child, instruction; formation of manners. Education comprehends all that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations. To give children a good education in manners, arts and science, is important; to give them a religious education is indispensable; and an immense responsibility rests on parents and guardians who neglect these duties.**

EDUCATIONAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to education; derived from education; as educational habits.**

EDUCATOR, ***n.*** **One who educates.**

EDUCE, ***v.t.*** **[L. educo, eduxi; e and duco, to lead.]**

To bring or draw out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.*NWAD EDUCE.2*

Th' eternal art educing good from ill.*NWAD EDUCE.3*

EDUCED, ***pp.*** **Drawn forth, extracted; produced.**

EDUCING, ***ppr.*** **Drawing forth; producing.**

EDUCT, ***n.*** **[L. eductum, from educo.] Extracted matter; that which is educed; that which is brought to light, by separation, analysis or decomposition.**

We must consider the educts of its analysis by Bergman, etc.*NWAD EDUCT.2*

EDUCTION, ***n.*** **The act of drawing out or bringing into view.**

EDUCTOR, ***n.*** **That which brings forth, elicits or extracts.**

Stimulus must be called an eductor of vital ether.*NWAD EDUCTOR.2*

EDULCORATE, ***v.t.*** **[Low L. edulco, from dulcis, sweet.]**

1. To purify; to sweeten. In chimistry, to render substances more mild, by freeing them from acids and salts or other soluble impurities, by washing.*NWAD EDULCORATE.2*

2. To sweeten by adding sugar, syrup, etc. *NWAD EDULCORATE.3*

EDULCORATED, ***pp.*** **Sweetened; purified from acid or saline substances, and rendered more mild.**

EDULCORATING, ***ppr.*** **Sweetening; rendering more mild.**

EDULCORATION, ***n.*** **The act of sweetening or rendering more mild, by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities.**

1. The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance.*NWAD EDULCORATION.2*

EDULCORATIVE, ***a.*** **Having the quality of sweetening.**

EEK. [See *Eke*.]

EEL, ***n.*** **A species of Muraena, a genus of fishes belonging to the order of apodes. The head is smooth; there are ten rays in the membrane of the gills; the eyes are covered with a common skin; the body is cylindrical and slimy. Eels, in some respects, resemble reptiles, particularly in their manner of moving by a serpentine winding of the body; and they often creep upon land and wander about at night in search of snails or other food. In winter, they lie buried in mud, being very**

impatient of cold. They grow to the weight of 15 or 20 pounds; and the conger eel is said to grow to a hundred pounds in weight, and to 10 feet in length. They are esteemed good food.

EEL-FISHING, *n.* The act or art of catching eels.

EELPOT, *n.* A kind of basket used for catching eels.

EELPOUT, *n.* A species of Gadus, somewhat resembling an eel, but shorter in proportion, seldom exceeding a foot in length. It is a delicate fish.

EELSKIN, *n.* The skin of an eel.

EELSPEAR, *n.* A forked instrument used for stabbing eels.

EEN, contracted from *even*, which see.

I have e'en done with you.*NWAD EEN.2*

EFF, *n.* A lizard.

EFFABLE, *a.* [L. effabilis, from effor; ex and for, to speak.]

Utterable; that may be uttered or spoken. [This word is not used; but ineffable is in common use.]*NWAD EFFABLE.2*

EFFACE, *v.t.* [L. ex and facio or facies.]

1. To destroy a figure on the surface of any thing, whether painted or carved, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable; as, to efface the letters on a monument.*NWAD EFFACE.2*

2. To blot out; to erase, strike or scratch out, so as to destroy or render illegible; as, to efface a writing; to efface a name.*NWAD EFFACE.3*

3. To destroy any impression on the mind; to wear away; as, to efface the image of a person in the mind; to efface ideas or

thoughts; to efface gratitude.*NWAD EFFACE.4*

To deface is to injure or impair a figure; to effect is to rub out or destroy, so as to render invisible.*NWAD EFFACE.5*

EFFACED, *pp.* Rubbed or worn out; destroyed, as a figure or impression.

EFFACING, *ppr.* Destroying a figure, character or impression on any thing.

EFFECT, *n.* [L. effectus, from efficio; ex and facio, to make.]

1. That which is produced by an agent or cause; as the effect of luxury; the effect of intemperance.*NWAD EFFECT.2*

Poverty, disease and disgrace are the natural effects of dissipation.*NWAD EFFECT.3*

2. Consequence; event.*NWAD EFFECT.4*

To say that a composition is imperfect, is in effect to say the author is a man.*NWAD EFFECT.5*

3. Purpose; general intent.*NWAD EFFECT.6*

They spoke to her to that effect. *2 Chronicles 34:22*.*NWAD EFFECT.7*

4. Consequence intended; utility; profit; advantage.*NWAD EFFECT.8*

Christ is become of no effect to you. *Galatians 5:4*.*NWAD EFFECT.9*

5. Force; validity. The obligation is void and of no effect.*NWAD EFFECT.10*

6. Completion; perfection.*NWAD EFFECT.11*

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical effect by fortune or

necessity.*NWAD EFFECT.12*

7. Reality; not mere appearance; fact.*NWAD EFFECT.13*

No other in effect than what it seems.*NWAD EFFECT.14*

8. In the plural, effects are goods; movables; personal estate. The people escaped from the town with their effects.*NWAD EFFECT.15*

EFFECT, *v.t.* [from the Noun.] To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be. The revolution in France effected a great change of property.

1. To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; as, to effect an object or purpose.*NWAD EFFECT.17*

EFFECTED, *pp.* Done; performed; accomplished.

EFFECTIBLE, *a.* That may be done or achieved; practicable; feasible.

EFFECTING, *ppr.* Producing; performing; accomplishing.

EFFECTIVE, *a.* Having the power to cause or produce; efficacious.

They are not effective of any thing.*NWAD EFFECTIVE.2*

1. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.*NWAD EFFECTIVE.3*

Time is not effective, nor are bodies destroyed by it.*NWAD EFFECTIVE.4*

2. Efficient; causing to be; as an effective cause.*NWAD EFFECTIVE.5*

3. Having the power of active operation; able; as effective men in any army; an effective force.*NWAD EFFECTIVE.6*

EFFECTIVELY, *adv.* With effect; powerfully; with real

operation.

This effectively resists the devil.*NWAD EFFECTIVELY.2*

[In this sense, effectually is generally used.]*NWAD EFFECTIVELY.3*

EFFECTLESS, *a.* Without effect; without advantage; useless.

EFFECTOR, *n.* One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator.

EFFECTUAL, *a.* Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; or having adequate power or force to produce the effect. The means employed were effectual.

According to the gift of the grace of God given me by the effectual working of his power. *Ephesians 3:7*.*NWAD EFFECTUAL.2*

1. Veracious; expressive of facts. [Not used.]*NWAD EFFECTUAL.3*

2. Effectual assassin, in Mitford, is unusual and not well authorized.*NWAD EFFECTUAL.4*

EFFECTUALLY, *adv.* With effect; efficaciously; in a manner to produce the intended effect; thoroughly. The weeds on land for grain must be effectually subdued. The city is effectually guarded.

EFFECTUATE, *v.t.* To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil; as, to effectuate a purpose or desire.

EFFECTUATED, *pp.* Accomplished.

EFFECTUATING, *ppr.* Achieving; performing to effect.

EFFEMINACY, *n.* [from effeminate.] The softness, delicacy and weakness in men, which are characteristic of the female sex, but which in males are deemed a reproach; unmanly delicacy;

womanish softness or weakness.

1. Voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; lasciviousness.*NWAD EFFEMINACY.2*

EFFEMINATE, *a.* [L. effoeminatus, from effoeminor, to grow or make womanish, from foemina, a woman. See *Woman*.]

1. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; tender; womanish; voluptuous.*NWAD EFFEMINATE.2*

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became effeminate, and less sensible of honor.*NWAD EFFEMINATE.3*

2. Womanish; weak; resembling the practice or qualities of the sex; as an effeminate peace; an effeminate life.*NWAD EFFEMINATE.4*

3. Womanlike, tender, in a sense not reproachful.*NWAD EFFEMINATE.5*

EFFEMINATE, *v.t.* To make womanish; to unman; to weaken; as to effeminate children.

EFFEMINATE, *v.i.* To grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace courage will effeminate.*NWAD EFFEMINATE.8*

EFFEMINATELY, *adv.* In a womanish manner; weakly; softly.

1. By means of a woman; as effeminately vanquished.*NWAD EFFEMINATELY.2*

EFFEMINATENESS, *n.* Unmanlike softness.

EFFEMINATION, *n.* The state of one grown womanish; the state of being weak or unmanly. [Little used.]

EFFERVESCE, *v.i.* efferves'. [L. effervesco, from ferveo, to be hot, to rage. See *Fervent*.] To be in natural commotion, like

liquor when gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid, when some part escapes in an elastic form; to work, as new wine.

EFFERVESCENCE, *n.* A kind ofnatural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid, which takes place, when some part of the mass flies off in an elastic form, producing innumerable small bubbles; as the effervescence or working of new wine, cider or beer; the effervescence of a carbonate with nitric acid.

EFFERVESCENT, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling by means of the disengagement of an elastic fluid.

EFFERVESCIBLE, *a.* That has the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

A small quantity of effervescible matter.*NWAD EFFERVESCIBLE.2*

EFFERVESCING, *ppr.* Boiling; bubbling, by means of an elastic fluid extricated in the dissolution of bodies.

EFFETE, *a.* [L. effoetus, effetus; ex and foetus, embryo.]

1. Barren; not capable of producing young, as animal, or fruit, as the earth. An animal becomes effete by losing the power of conception. The earth may be rendered effete, by drouth, or by exhaustion of fertility.*NWAD EFFETE.2*

2. Worn out with age; as effete sensuality.*NWAD EFFETE.3*

EFFICACIOUS, *a.* [L. efficax, from efficio. See *Effect*.]

Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having power adequate to the purpose intended; powerful; as an efficacious remedy for disease.*NWAD EFFICACIOUS.2*

EFFICACIOUSLY, *adv.* Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the effect desired. We say, a remedy has been efficaciously applied.

EFFICACIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being efficacious.

EFFICACY, *n.* [L. efficax.] Power to produce effects; production to the effect intended; as the efficacy of the gospel in converting men from sin; the efficacy of prayer; the efficacy of medicine in counteracting disease; the efficacy of manure in fertilizing land.

EFFICIENCE, EFFICIENCY, *n.* [L. efficiens, from efficio. See *Effect*.]

1. The act of producing effects; a causing to be or exist; effectual agency.*NWAD EFFICIENCE.2*

The manner of this divine efficiency is far above us.*NWAD EFFICIENCE.3*

Gravity does not proceed from the efficiency of any contingent or unstable agent.*NWAD EFFICIENCE.4*

2. Power of producing the effect intended; active competent power.*NWAD EFFICIENCE.5*

EFFICIENT, *a.* Causing effects; producing; that causes any thing to be what is is. The efficient cause is that which produces; the final cause is that for which it is produced.

EFFICIENT, *n.* The agent or cause which produces or causes to exist.

1. He that makes.*NWAD EFFICIENT.3*

EFFICIENTLY, *adv.* With effect; effectively.

EFFIERCE, *v.t.* effers'. To make fierce or furious. [Not used.]

EFFIGY, *n.* [L. effigies, from effingo, to fashion; ex and fingo, to form or devise.]

1. The image or likeness of a person; resemblance; representation;

any substance fashioned into the shape of a person.*NWAD EFFIGY.2*

2. Portrait; likeness; figure, in sculpture or painting.*NWAD EFFIGY.3*

3. On coins, the print or impression representing the head of the prince who struck the coin.*NWAD EFFIGY.4*

To burn or hang in effigy, is to burn or hang an image or picture of the person intended to be executed, disgraced or degraded. In France, when a criminal cannot be apprehended, his picture is hung on a gallows or gibbet, at the bottom of which is written his sentence of condemnation.*NWAD EFFIGY.5*

EFFLATE, *v.t.* [L. efflo.] To fill with breath or air. [Little used.]

EFFLORESCE, *v.t.* efflores'. [L. effloresco, from floresco, floreo, to blossom, flos, a flower. See *Flower*.]

1. In chimistry, to form a mealy powder on the surface; to become pulverulent or dusty on the surface. Substances effloresce by losing their water of crystallization.*NWAD EFFLORESCE.2*

Those salts whose crystals effloresce, belong to the class which is most soluble, and crystalize by cooling.*NWAD EFFLORESCE.3*

2. To form saline vegetation on the surface; or rather to shoot out minute spicular crystals; as the efflorescence of salts on plaster.*NWAD EFFLORESCE.4*

EFFLORESCENCE, *n.* In botany, the time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its first blossoms.

1. Among physicians, a redness of the skin; eruptions; as in rash, measles, small pox, scarlatina, etc.*NWAD EFFLORESCENCE.2*

2. In chimistry, the formation of small white threads, resembling the sublimated matter called flower, on the surface of certain bodies, as salts. This is properly a shooting out of minute spicular crystals,

called sometimes a saline vegetation, as that of the sulphate of magnesia on the deserts of Siberia, and of natron in Egypt. In butter much salted, the salt shoots in spiculae, and an efflorescence is often seen on walls formed with plaster. In some species of salts, as in sulphate and carbonate of soda, the efflorescence consists of a fine white dust. This kind of efflorescence is the contrary of deliquescence. In the latter, the saline crystals decompose the air, or rather abstract moisture from it; in the former, the atmosphere decomposes the saline crystals, and the water of crystallization is abstracted from the salts.*NWAD EFFLORESCENCE.3*

EFFLORESCENT, *a.* Shooting into white threads or spiculae; forming a white dust on the surface.

EFFLUENCE, *n.* [L. effluens, effluo; ex and fluo, to flow. See *Flow*.] A flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.

Bright effluence of bright essence increate.*NWAD EFFLUENCE.2*

EFFLUVIUM, *n. plu.* effluvia. [L. from effluo, to flow out. See *Flow*.] The minute and often invisible particles which exhale from most, if not all terrestrial bodies, such as the odor or smell of plants, and the noxious exhalations from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

EFFLUX, *n.* [L. effluxus, from effluo, to flow out.]

1. The act of flowing out, or issuing in a stream; as an efflux of matter from an ulcer.*NWAD EFFLUX.2*

2. Effusion; flow; as the first efflux of men's piety.*NWAD EFFLUX.3*

3. That which flows out; emanation.*NWAD EFFLUX.4*

Light--efflux divine.*NWAD EFFLUX.5*

EFFLUX, *v.i.* To run or flow away. [Not used.]

EFFLUXION, *n.* [L. effluxum, from effluo.]

1. The act of flowing out.*NWAD EFFLUXION.2*

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.*NWAD EFFLUXION.3*

EFFORCE, *v.t.*

1. To force; to break through by violence.*NWAD EFFORCE.2*

2. To force; to ravish.*NWAD EFFORCE.3*

3. To strain; to exert with effort.*NWAD EFFORCE.4*

[This word is now rarely used; perhaps never, except in poetry. We now use force.]*NWAD EFFORCE.5*

EFFORM, *v.t.* [from form.] To fashion; to shape.

[For this we now use form.]*NWAD EFFORM.2*

EFFORMATION, *n.* The act of giving shape or form.

[We now use formation.]*NWAD EFFORMATION.2*

EFFORT, *n.* [L. fortis. See *Force*.] A straining; an exertion of strength; endeavor; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object; applicable to physical or intellectual power. The army, by great efforts, scaled the walls. Distinction in science is gained by continued efforts of the mind.

EFFOSSION, *n.* [L. effossus, from effodio, to dig out.] The act of digging out of the earth; as the effossion of coins.

EFFRAY, *v.t.* To frighten. [Not in use.]

EFFRAYABLE, *a.* Frightful; dreadful. [Not in use.]

EFFRENATION, *n.* [L. effroenatio, from froenum, a rein.]

Unbridled rashness or license; unruliness. [Not in use.]*NWAD*

EFFRONTERY, *n.* Impudence; assurance; shameless boldness; sauciness; boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum. Effrontry is a sure mark of ill breading.

EFFULGE, *v.i.* effulj'. [L. effulgeo; ex and fulgeo, to shine.]

To send forth a flood of light; to shine with splendor. *NWAD EFFULGE.2*

EFFULGENCE, *n.* A flood of light; great luster or brightness; splendor; as the effulgence of divine glory. It is a word of superlative signification, and applied, with peculiar propriety, to the sun and to the Supreme Being.

EFFULGENT, *a.* Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light; as the effulgent sun.

EFFULGING, *ppr.* Sending out a flood of light.

EFFUMABILITY, *n.* The quality of flying off in fumes or vapor.

EFFUME, *v.t.* To breathe out. [Not used.]

EFFUSE, *v.t.* effu'ze. [L. effusus, from effundo; ex and fundo, to pour.] To pour out as a fluid; so spill; to shed.

With gushing blood effused. *NWAD EFFUSE.2*

EFFUSE, *a.* Dissipated; profuse. [Not in used.]

EFFUSED, *pp.* effu'zed. Poured out; shed.

EFFUSING, *ppr.* effu'zing. Pouring out; shedding.

EFFUSION, *n.* effu'zhon. The act of pouring out as a liquid.

1. The act of pouring out; a shedding or spilling; waste; as the

effusion of blood.*NWAD EFFUSION.2*

2. The pouring out of words.*NWAD EFFUSION.3*

3. The act of pouring out or bestowing divine influence; as the effusions of the Holy Spirit; effusions of grade.*NWAD EFFUSION.4*

4. That which is poured out.*NWAD EFFUSION.5*

Wash me with that precious effusion, and I shall be whiter than snow.*NWAD EFFUSION.6*

5. Liberal donation. [Not used.]*NWAD EFFUSION.7*

EFFUSIVE, *a.* Pouring out; that pours forth largely.

Th' effusive south.*NWAD EFFUSIVE.2*

EFT, *n.* A newt; an evet; the common lizard.

EFT, *adv.* After; again; soon; quickly.

EFTSOONS, *adv.* Soon afterwards; in a short time.

E.G. [exempli gratia.] For the sake of an example; for instance.

EGAD, exclam. A lucky star, good fortune, as we say, my stars!

EGER, EAGARE, *n.* An impetuous flood; an irregular tide.

EGERAN, *n.* [from Eger, in bohemia.] A subspecies of pyramidical garnet, of a reddish brown color. It occurs massive or crystallized.

EGERMINATE. [Not used. See *Germinate*.]

EGEST, *v.t.* [L. egestum, from egero.] To cast or throw out; to void, as excrement.

EGESTION, *n.* [L. egestio.] The act of voiding digested matter

at the natural vent.

EGG, *n.* [L. ovum, by a change of g into v.] A body formed in the females of fowls and certain other animals, containing an embryo or fetus of the same species, or the substance from which a like animal is produced. The eggs of fowls when laid are covered with a shell, and within is the white or albumen, which incloses the yolk or yellow substance. The eggs of fish and some other animals are united by a viscous substance, and called spawn. Most insects are oviparous.

Egg, to incite, is a more blunder. [See *Edge*.]*NWAD EGG.2*

EGGBIRD, *n.* A fowl, a species of tern.

EGILOPICAL, *a.* Affected with the egilops.

EGILOPS, ***n.*** **Goat's eye; an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye; fistula lachrymalis.**

EGLANDULOUS, ***a.*** **[e neg. and glandulous. See** ***Gland*****.]**

Destitute of glands.*NWAD EGLANDULOUS.2*

EGLANTINE, ***n.*** **A species of rose; the sweet brier; a plant bearing an odoriferous flower.**

EGOIST, ***n.*** **[from L. ego.] A name given to certain followers of Des Cartes, who held the opinion that they were uncertain of every thing except their own existence and the operations and ideas of their own minds.**

EGOITY, ***n.*** **Personality. [Not authorized.]**

EGOTISM, ***n.*** **[L. ego.] Primarily, the practice of too frequently using the word I. Hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self; self-praise; self-commendation; the act or practice of magnifying one's self, or making one's self of importance.**

A deplorable egotism of character.*NWAD EGOTISM.2*

EGOTIST, ***n.*** **One who repeats the word I very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself, or magnifies his own achievements; one who makes himself the hero of every tale.**

EGOTISTIC, ***a.*** **Addicted to egotism.**

1. Containing egotism.*NWAD EGOTISTIC.2*

EGOTIZE, ***v.t.*** **To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretension to self-importance.**

EGREGIOUS, *a.* [L. egregius, supposed to be from e or ex grege, from or out of or beyond the herd, select, choice.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished; as egregious exploits; an egregious prince. But in this sense it is seldom applied to persons.*NWAD EGREGIOUS.2*

2. In a bad sense, great; extraordinary; remarkable; enormous; as an egregious mistake; egregious contempt. In this sense it is often applied to persons; as an egregious rascal; an egregious murderer.*NWAD EGREGIOUS.3*

EGREGIOUSLY, *adv.* Greatly; enormously; shamefully; usually in a bad sense; as, he is egregiously mistaken; they were egregiously cheated.

EGREGIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being great or extraordinary.

EGRESS, *n.* [L. egressus, from egredior; e and gradior, to step.]

The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.*NWAD EGRESS.2*

Gates of burning adamant,*NWAD EGRESS.3*

Barr'd over us, prohibit all egress.*NWAD EGRESS.4*

EGRESSION, *n.* [L. egressio.] The act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement.

EGRET, *n.* The lesser white heron, a fowl of the genus Ardea; an elegant fowl with a white body and a crest on the head.

1. In botany, the flying feathery or hairy crown of seeds, as the down of the thistle.*NWAD EGRET.2*

EGRIOT, *n.* A kind of sour cherry.

EGYPTIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Egypt in Africa.**

EGYPTIAN, ***n.*** **A native of Egypt; also, a gypsy.**

EIDER, ***n.*** **A species of duck.**

EIDER-DOWN, ***n.*** **Down or soft feathers of the eider duck.**

EIGH, exclam. An expression of sudden delight.

EIGHT, ***a.*** **[L. octo.] Twice four; expressing the number twice four. Four and four make eight.**

EIGHTEEN, ***a.*** **'ateen. Eight and ten united.**

EIGHTEENTH, ***a.*** **'ateenth. The next in order after the seventeenth.**

EIGHTFOLD, ***a.*** **'atefold. Eight times the number or quantity.**

EIGHTH, ***a.*** **aitth. Noting the number eight; the number next after seven; the ordinal of eight.**

EIGHTH, ***n.*** **In music, an interval composed of five tones and two semitones.**

EIGHTHLY, ***adv.*** **aithly. In the eighth place.**

EIGHTIETH, ***a.*** **'atieth. [from eighty.] The next in order to the seventy ninth; the eighth tenth.**

EIGHTSCORE, ***a.*** **or** ***n.*** **'atescore. [eight and score; score is a notch noting twenty.] Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.**

EIGHTY, ***a.*** **'aty. Eight times ten; four score.**

EIGNE, ***a.*** **Eldest; an epithet, used in law to denote the eldest son; as bastard eigne.**

1. Unalienable; entailed; belonging to the eldest son. [Not used.]*NWAD EIGNE.2*

EISEL, *n.* Vinegar. [Not in use.]

EISENRAHM, *n.* The red and brown eisenrahm, the scaly red and brown hematite.

EITHER, *a.* or *pron.*

1. One or another of any number. Here are ten oranges; take either orange of the whole number, or take either of them. In the last phrase, either stands as a pronoun or substitute.*NWAD EITHER.2*

2. One of two. This sense is included in the foregoing.*NWAD EITHER.3*

Lepidus flatters both,*NWAD EITHER.4*

Of both is flattered; but he neither loves,*NWAD EITHER.5*

Nor either cares for him.*NWAD EITHER.6*

3. Each; every one separately considered.*NWAD EITHER.7*

On either side of the river. *Revelation 22:2*.*NWAD EITHER.8*

4. This word, when applied to sentences or propositions, is called a distributive or a conjunction. It precedes the first of two or more alternatives, and is answered by or before the second, or succeeding alternatives.*NWAD EITHER.9*

Either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is on a journey, or perhaps he sleepeth. *1 Kings 18:27*.*NWAD EITHER.10*

In this sentence, either refers to each of the succeeding clauses of the sentence.*NWAD EITHER.11*

EJACULATE, *v.t.* [L. ejaculor, from jaculor, to throw or dart, jaculum, a dart, from jacio, to throw.]

To throw out; to cast; to shoot; to dart; as rays of light ejaculated.*NWAD EJACULATE.2*

It is now seldom used, except to express the utterance of a short prayer; as, he ejaculated a few words.*NWAD EJACULATE.3*

EJACULATION, *n.* The act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force and rapid flight; as the ejaculation of light. [This sense is nearly obsolete.]

1. The uttering of a short prayer; or a short occasional prayer uttered.*NWAD EJACULATION.2*

EJACULATORY, *a.* Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as an ejaculatory prayer or petition.

1. Sudden; hasty; as ejaculatory repentance.*NWAD EJACULATORY.2*

2. Casting; throwing out.*NWAD EJACULATORY.3*

EJECT, *v.t.* [L. ejicio, ejectum; e and jacio, to throw; jacto.]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out, as from a place inclosed or confined.*NWAD EJECT.2*

2. To discharge through the natural passages or emunctories; to evacuate.*NWAD EJECT.3*

3. To throw out or expel from an office; to dismiss from an office; to turn out; as, to eject a clergyman.*NWAD EJECT.4*

4. To dispossess of land or estate.*NWAD EJECT.5*

5. To drive away; to expel; to dismiss with hatred.*NWAD EJECT.6*

6. To cast away; to reject; to banish; as, to eject words from a language.*NWAD EJECT.7*

EJECTED, *pp.* Thrown out; thrust out; discharged; evacuated;

expelled; dismissed; dispossessed; rejected.

EJECTING, *ppr.* Casting out; discharging; evacuating; expelling; dispossessing; rejecting.

EJECTION, *n.* [L. ejectio.] The act of casting out; expulsion.

1. Dismission from office.*NWAD EJECTION.2*

2. Dispossession; a turning out from possession by force or authority.*NWAD EJECTION.3*

3. The discharge of any excrementitious matter through the pores or other emunctories; evacuation; vomiting.*NWAD EJECTION.4*

4. Rejection.*NWAD EJECTION.5*

EJECTMENT, *n.* Literally, a casting out; a dispossession.

1. In law, a writ or action which lies for the recovery of possession of land from which the owner has been ejected, and for trial of title. Ejectment may be brought by the lessor against the lessee for rent in arrear, or for holding over his term; also by the lessee for years, who has been ejected before the expiration of his term.*NWAD EJECTMENT.2*

EJECTOR, *n.* One who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.

EJULATION, *n.* [L. ejulatio, from ejulo, to cry, to yell, to wail.]

Outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.*NWAD EJULATION.2*

EKE, *v.t.* [L. augeo.]

1. To increase; to enlarge; as, to eke a store of provisions.*NWAD EKE.2*

2. To add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition;

sometimes with out; as, to eke or eke out a piece of cloth; to eke out a performance.*NWAD EKE.3*

3. To lengthen; to prolong; as, to eke out the time.*NWAD EKE.4*

EKE, *adv.* [L. ac, and also.] Also, likewise; in addition.

'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,*NWAD EKE.6*

That this is eke the throne of love.*NWAD EKE.7*

[This word is nearly obsolete, being used only in poetry of the familiar and ludicrous kind.]*NWAD EKE.8*

EKERBERGITE, *n.* [from Ekeberg.] A mineral, supposed to be a variety of scapolite.

EKED, *pp.* Increased; lengthened.

EKING, *ppr.* Increasing; augmenting; lengthening.

EKING, *n.* Increase or addition.

ELABORATE, *v.t.* [L. elaboro, from laboro, labor. See *Labor*.]

1. To produce with labor.*NWAD ELABORATE.2*

They in full joy elaborate a sigh.*NWAD ELABORATE.3*

2. To improve or refine by successive operations. The heat of the sun elaborates the juices of plants and renders the fruit more perfect.*NWAD ELABORATE.4*

ELABORATE, *a.* [L. elaboratus.] Wrought with labor; finished with great diligence; studies; executed with exactness; as an elaborate discourse; an elaborate performance.

Drawn to the life in each elaborate page.*NWAD ELABORATE.6*

ELABORATED, *pp.* Produced with labor or study; improved.

ELABORATELY, ***adv.*** **With great labor or study; with nice regard to exactness.**

ELABORATENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being elaborate or wrought with great labor.**

ELABORATING, ***ppr.*** **Producing with labor; improving; refining by successive operations.**

ELABORATION, ***n.*** **Improvement or refinement by successive operations.**

ELAIN, ***n.*** **[Gr. oily.] The oily or liquid principle of oils and fats.**

ELAMPING, ***a.*** **[See** ***Lamp*****.] Shining. [Not in use.]**

ELANCE, ***v.t.*** **To throw or shoot; to hurl; to dart.**

While thy unerring hand elanced--a dart.*NWAD ELANCE.2*

ELAND, ***n.*** **A species of heavy, clumsy antelope in Africa.**

ELAOLITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. olive.] A mineral, called also fettstein [fat-stone.] from its greasy appearance. It has a crystalline structure, more or less distinctly foliated in directions parallel to the sides of a rhombic prism, and also in the direction of the shorter diagonals of the bases. Its fracture is uneven, and sometimes imperfectly conchoidal. Some varieties are slightly chatoyant. It is fusible by the blow-pipe into a white enamel. Its colors are greenish or bluish gray, greenish blue and flesh red, and it is more or less translucent.**

ELAPSE, ***v.i.*** **elaps'. [L. elapsus, from elabor, labor, to slide.]**

To slide away; to slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time; applied chiefly or wholly to time. [Instead of elapse, the noun, we use lapse.]*NWAD ELAPSE.2*

ELAPSED, ***pp.*** **Slid or passed away, as time.**

ELAPSING, ***ppr.*** **Sliding away; gliding or passing away silently, as time.**

ELASTIC, ELASTICAL, ***a.*** **[from the Gr. to impel, to drive.] Springing back; having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed or distorted; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure, after any external pressure, which has altered that figure, is removed; rebounding; flying back. Thus a bow is elastic, and when the force which bends it is removed, it instantly returns to its former shape. The air is elastic; vapors are elastic; and when the force compressing them is removed, they instantly expand or dilate, and recover their former state.**

ELASTICALLY, ***adv.*** **In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring.**

ELASTICITY, ***n.*** **The inherent property in bodies by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension or distortion. Thus elastic gum, extended, will contract to its natural dimensions, when the force is removed. Air, when compressed, will, on the removal of the compressing force, instantly dilate and fill its former space.**

ELATE, ***a.*** **[L. elatus.] Raised; elevated in mind; flushed, as with success. Whence, lofty; haughty; as elate with victory. [It is used chiefly in poetry.]**

ELATE, ***v.t.*** **To raise or swell, as the minds or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud.**

1. To raise; to exalt. [Unusual.]*NWAD ELATE.3*

ELATED, ***pp.*** **Elevated in mind or spirits; puffed up, as with honor, success or prosperity. We say, elated with success; elated with pride. [This is used in prose.]**

ELATEDLY, ***adv.*** **With elation.**

ELATERIUM, ***n.*** **A substance deposited from the very acrid juice of the Momordica elaterium, wild cucumber. It is in thin cakes of a greenish color and bitter taste, and is a powerful cathartic.**

ELATERY, ***n.*** **Acting force or elasticity; as the elatery of the air. [Unusual.]**

ELATIN, ***n.*** **The active principle of the elaterium, from which the latter is supposed to derive its cathartic power.**

ELATION, ***n.*** **An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; self-esteem, vanity or pride, resulting from success. Hence, haughtiness; pride of prosperity.**

ELBOW, ***n.***

1. The outer angle made by the bend of the arm.*NWAD ELBOW.2*

The wings that waft our riches out of sight*NWAD ELBOW.3*

Grow on the gamester's elbows.*NWAD ELBOW.4*

2. Any flexure or angle; the obtuse angle of a wall, building or road.*NWAD ELBOW.5*

To be at the elbow, is to be very near; to be by the side; to be at hand.*NWAD ELBOW.6*

ELBOW, ***v.t.*** **To push with the elbow.**

1. To push or drive to a distance; to encroach on.*NWAD ELBOW.8*

He'll elbow out his neighbors.*NWAD ELBOW.9*

ELBOW, ***v.i.*** **To jut into an angle; to project; to bend.**

ELBOW-CHAIR, ***n.*** **A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair.**

ELBOW-ROOM, *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, in its usual acceptation, perfect freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

ELD, *n.* Old age; decrepitude.

1. Old people; persons worn out with age.*NWAD ELD.2*

[This word is entirely obsolete. But its derivative elder is in use.]*NWAD ELD.3*

ELDER, *a.*

1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced or formed before something else; opposed to younger.*NWAD ELDER.2*

The elder shall serve the younger. *Genesis 25:23*.*NWAD ELDER.3*

His elder son was in the field. *Luke 15:25*.*NWAD ELDER.4*

2. Prior in origin; preceding in the date of a commission; as an elder officer or magistrate. In this sense, we generally use senior.*NWAD ELDER.5*

ELDER, *n.* One who is older than another or others.

1. An ancestor.*NWAD ELDER.7*

Carry your head as your elders have done before you.*NWAD ELDER.8*

2. A person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience and wisdom, is selected for office, Among rude nations, elderly men are rulers, judges, magistrates or counselors. Among the Jews, the seventy men associated with Moses in the government of the people, were elders. In the first christian churches, elders were persons who enjoyed offices or ecclesiastical functions, and the word includes apostles, pastors, teachers, presbyters, bishops or overseers. Peter and John call themselves

elders. The first councils of christians were called presbyteria, councils of elders.*NWAD ELDER.9*

In the modern presbyterian churches, elders are officers who, with the pastors or ministers and deacons, compose the consistories or kirk-sessions, with authority to inspect and regulate matters of religion and discipline.*NWAD ELDER.10*

In the first churches of New England, the pastors or ministers were called elders or teaching elders.*NWAD ELDER.11*

ELDER, *n.* A tree or genus of trees, the Sambucus, of several species. The common elder of America bears blackberries. Some species bear red berries. The stem and branches contain a soft pith.

ELDERLY, *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age; as elderly people

ELDERSHIP, *n.* Seniority; the state of being older.

1. The office of an elder.*NWAD ELDERSHIP.2*

2. Presbytery; order of elders.*NWAD ELDERSHIP.3*

ELDEST, *a.* Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others; as the eldest son or daughter. It seems to always applied to persons or at least to animals, and not to things. If ever applied to things, it must signify, that was first formed or produced, that has existed the longest time. But applied to things we use oldest.

ELDING, *n.* Fuel. [Local.]

ELEATIC, *a.* An epithet given to a certain sect of philosophers, so called from Elea, or Velia, a town of the Lucani; as the Eleatic sect or philosophy.

ELECAMPANE, *n.* [L. helenium, from Gr. which signifies this plant and a feast in honor of Helen. Pliny informs us that this plant was so called because it was said to have sprung from

the tears of Helen. The past part of the word is from the Latin campana; inula campana.]

A genus of plants, the Inula, of many species. The common elecampane has a perennial, thick, branching root, of a strong odor, and is used in medicine. It is sometimes called yellow star-wort. The Germans are said to candy the root, like ginger, calling it German spice.*NWAD ELECAMPANE.2*

ELECT, *v.t.* [L. electus, from eligo; e or ex and lego; Gr. to choose.]

1. Properly, to pick out; to select from among two or more, that which is preferred. Hence,*NWAD ELECT.2*

2. To select or take for an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to select or manifest preference by vote or designation; as, to elect a representative by ballot or viva voce; to elect a president or governor.*NWAD ELECT.3*

3. In theology, to designate, choose or select as an object of mercy or favor.*NWAD ELECT.4*

4. To choose; to prefer; to determine in favor of.*NWAD ELECT.5*

ELECT, *a.* Chosen, taken by preference from among two or more. Hence,

1. In theology, chosen as the object of mercy; chosen, selected or designated to eternal life; predestinated in the divine counsels.*NWAD ELECT.7*

2. Chosen, but no inaugurated, consecrated or invested with office; as bishop elect; emperor elect; governor or mayor elect. But in the scriptures, and in theology, this word is generally used as a noun.*NWAD ELECT.8*

ELECT, *n.* One chosen or set apart; applied to Christ.

Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth. *Isaiah 42:1*.*NWAD ELECT.10*

1. Chosen or designated by God to salvation; predestinated to glory as the end, and to sanctification as the means; usually with a plural signification, the elect.*NWAD ELECT.11*

Shall not God avenge his own elect? *Luke 18:7*.*NWAD ELECT.12*

If it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect. *Matthew 24:24*.*NWAD ELECT.13*

He shall send his angels--and they shall gather his elect from the four winds. *Matthew 24:31*.*NWAD ELECT.14*

2. Chosen; selected; set apart as a peculiar church and people; applied to the Israelites. *Isaiah 45:4*.*NWAD ELECT.15*

ELECTED, *pp.* Chosen; preferred; designated to office by some act of the constituents, as by vote; chosen or predestinated to eternal life.

ELECTING, *ppr.* Choosing; selecting from a number; preferring; designating to office by choice or preference; designating or predestinating to eternal salvation.

ELECTION, *n.* [L. electio.] The act of choosing; choice; the act of selecting one or more from others. Hence appropriately,

1. The act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation of preference, as by ballot, uplifted hands or viva voce; as the election of a king, of a president, or a mayor.*NWAD ELECTION.2*

Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom.*NWAD ELECTION.3*

2. Choice; voluntary preference; free will; liberty to act or not. It is at his election to accept or refuse.*NWAD ELECTION.4*

3. Power of choosing or selecting.*NWAD ELECTION.5*

4. Discernment; discrimination; distinction.*NWAD ELECTION.6*

To use men with much difference and election is good.*NWAD ELECTION.7*

5. In theology, divine choice; predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified and prepared for heaven.*NWAD ELECTION.8*

There is a remnant according to the election of grace. *Romans 11:5*.*NWAD ELECTION.9*

6. The public choice of officers.*NWAD ELECTION.10*

7. The day of a public choice of officers.*NWAD ELECTION.11*

8. Those who are elected.*NWAD ELECTION.12*

The election hath obtained it. *Romans 11:7*.*NWAD ELECTION.13*

ELECTIONEER, *v.i.* To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate.

ELECTIONEERING, *ppr.* Using influence to procure the election of a person.

ELECTIONEERING, *n.* The arts or practices used for securing the choice of one to office.

ELECTIVE, *a.* Dependent on choice, as an elective monarchy, in which the king is raised to the throne by election; opposed to hereditary.

1. Bestowed or passing by election; as an office is elective.*NWAD ELECTIVE.2*

2. Pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing; as elective franchise.*NWAD ELECTIVE.3*

3. Exerting the power of choice; as an elective act.*NWAD ELECTIVE.4*

4. Selecting for combination; as elective attraction, which is a

tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to others.*NWAD ELECTIVE.5*

ELECTIVELY, *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, *n.* One who elects, or one who has the right of choice; a person who has, by law or constitution, the right of voting for an officer, In free governments, the people or such of them as possess certain qualifications of age, character and property, are the electors of their representatives, etc., in parliament, assembly, or other legislative body. In the United States, certain persons are appointed or chosen to be electors of the president or chief magistrate. In Germany, certain princes were formerly electors of the emperor, and elector was one of their titles, as the elector of Saxony.

ELECTORAL, *a.* Pertaining to election or electors. The electoral college in Germany consisted of all the electors of the empire, being nine in number, six secular princes and three archbishops.

ELECTORALITY, for electorate, is not used.

ELECTORATE, *n.* The dignity of an elector in the German empire.

1. The territory of an elector in the German empire.*NWAD ELECTORATE.2*

ELECTRE, *n.* [L. electrum.] Amber. [Bacon used this word for a compound or mixed metal. But the word is not now used.]

ELECTRESS, *n.* The wife or widow of an elector in the German empire.

ELECTRICTRICAL, *a.* [Gr. amber.]

1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by

friction; as an electric body, such as amber and glass; an electric substance.*NWAD ELECTRICTRICAL.2*

2. In general, pertaining to electricity; as electric power or virtue; electric attraction or repulsion; electric fluid.*NWAD ELECTRICTRICAL.3*

3. Derived from or produced by electricity; as electrical effects; electric vapor; electric shock.*NWAD ELECTRICTRICAL.4*

4. Communicating a shock like electricity; as the electric eel or fish.*NWAD ELECTRICTRICAL.5*

ELECTRIC, *n.* Any body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. Hence an electric is called a non-conductor, an electric per se. Such are amber, glass, rosin, wax, gum-lac, sulphur, etc.

ELECTRICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

ELECTRICIAN, *n.* A person who studies electricity, and investigates its properties, by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.

ELECTRICITY, *n.* The operations of a very subtil fluid, which appears to be diffused through most bodies, remarkable for the rapidity of its motion, and one of the most powerful agents in nature. The name is given to the operations of this fluid, and to the fluid itself. As it exists in bodies, it is denominated a property of those bodies, though it may be a distinct substance, invisible, intangible and imponderable. When an electric body is rubbed with a soft dry substance, as with woolen cloth, silk or fur, it attracts or repels light substances, at a greater or less distance, according to the strength of the electric virtue; and the friction may be continued, or increased, till the electric body will emit sparks or flashes resembling fire, accompanied with a sharp sound. When the electric fluid passes from cloud to cloud, from the clouds to the earth, or

from the earth to the clouds, it is called lightning, and produces thunder. Bodies which, when rubbed, exhibit this property, are called electrics or non-conductors. Bodies, which, when excited, do not exhibit this property, as water and metals, are called non-electrics or conductors, as they readily convey electricity from one body to another, at any distance, and such is the rapidity of the electric fluid in motion, that no perceptible space of time is required for its passage to any known distance.

It is doubted by modern philosophers whether electricity is a fluid or material substance. Electricity, according to Professor Silliman, is a power which causes repulsion and attraction between the masses of bodies under its influence; a power which causes the heterogeneous particles of bodies to separate, thus producing chimical decomposition; one of the causes of magnetism.*NWAD ELECTRICITY.2*

ELECTRIFIABLE, ***a.*** **[from electrify.] Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may become electric.**

1. Capable of receiving and transmitting the electrical fluid.*NWAD ELECTRIFIABLE.2*

ELECTRIFICATION, ***n.*** **The act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity.**

ELECTRIFIED, ***ppr.*** **Charged with electricity.**

ELECTRIFY, ***v.t.*** **To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity.**

1. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to.*NWAD ELECTRIFY.2*

2. To excite suddenly; to give a sudden shock; as, the whole assembly was electrified.*NWAD ELECTRIFY.3*

ELECTRIFY, ***v.i.*** **To become electric.**

ELECTRIFYING, ***ppr.*** **Charging with electricity; affecting with electricity; giving a sudden shock.**

ELECTRIZATION, ***n.*** **The act of electrizing.**

ELECTRIZE, ***v.t.*** **To electrify; a word in popular use.**

ELECTRO-CHIMISTRY, ***n.*** **That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chimical changes.**

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC, ***a.*** **Designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it. Electromagnetic phenomena.**

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, ***n.*** **That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties.**

ELECTROMETER, ***n.*** **[L. electrum; Gr. amber, and to measure.]**

An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity, or its quality; or an instrument for discharging it from a jar.*NWAD ELECTROMETER.2*

ELECTROMETRICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to an electrometer; made by an electrometer; as an electrometrical experiment.**

ELECTRO-MOTION, ***n.*** **The motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another, by the attraction or influence of one metal plate in contact with another.**

ELECTRO-MOTIVE, ***a.*** **Producing electro-motion; as electro-motive power.**

ELECTROMOTOR, ***n.*** **[electrum and motor.] A mover of the electric fluid; an instrument or apparatus so called.**

ELECTRON, ***n.*** **Amber; also, a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver.**

ELECTRO-NEGATIVE, ***a.*** **Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified.**

ELECTROPHOR, ELECTROPHORUS, ***n.*** **[electrum, and to bear.] An instrument for preserving electricity a long time.**

ELECTRO-POSITIVE, ***a.*** **Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of the galvanic arrangement.**

ELECTRUM, ***n.*** **[L. amber.] In mineralogy, an argentiferous gold ore, or native alloy, of a pale brass yellow color.**

ELECTUARY, ***n.*** **[Low L. electarium, electuarium; Gr. to lick.]**

In pharmacy, a form of medicine composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey or syrup, and made into due consistence, to be taken in doses, like boluses.*NWAD ELECTUARY.2*

ELEEMOSYNARY, *a.* [Gr. alms, to pity, compassion.]

1. Given in charity; given or appropriated to support the poor; as eleemosynary rents or taxes.*NWAD ELEEMOSYNARY.2*

2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the support and promotion of learning; as an eleemosynary corporation. A hospital founded by charity is an eleemosynary institution for the support of the poor, sick and impotent; a college founded by donations is an eleemosynary institution for the promotion of learning. The corporation entrusted with the care of such institutions is eleemosynary.*NWAD ELEEMOSYNARY.3*

ELEEMOSYNARY, *n.* One who subsists on charity.

ELEGANCE, ELEGANCY, *n.* [L. elegantia, eligo, to choose, though irregularly formed.]

In its primary sense, this word signified that which is choice or select, as distinguished from what is common.*NWAD ELEGANCE.2*

1. “The beauty of propriety, not of greatness,” says Johnson.*NWAD ELEGANCE.3*

Applied to manners or behavior, elegance is that fine polish, politeness or grace, which is acquired by a genteel education, and an association with wellbred company.*NWAD ELEGANCE.4*

Applied to language, elegance respects the manner of speaking or of writing. Elegance of speaking is the propriety of diction and utterance, and the gracefulness of action or gesture; comprehending correct, appropriate and rich expressions, delivered in an agreeable manner. Elegance of composition consists in

correct, appropriate and rich expressions, or well chosen words, arranged in a happy manner. Elegance implies neatness, purity, and correct, perspicuous arrangement, and is calculated to please a delicate taste, rather than to excite admiration or strong feeling. Elegance is applied also to form. Elegance in architecture, consists in the due symmetry and distribution of the parts of an edifice, or in regular proportions and arrangement. And in a similar sense, the word is applied to the person or human body. It is applied also to penmanship, denoting that form of letters which is most agreeable to the eye. In short, in a looser sense, it is applied to many works of art or nature remarkable for their beauty; as elegance of dress or furniture.*NWAD ELEGANCE.5*

2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity or beauty. In this sense it has a plural; as the nicer elegancies of art.*NWAD ELEGANCE.6*

ELEGANT, ***a.*** **[L. elegans.] Polished; polite; refined; graceful; pleasing to good taste; as elegant manners.**

1. Polished, neat; pure; rich in expressions; correct in arrangement; as an elegant style or composition.*NWAD ELEGANT.2*

2. Uttering or delivering elegant language with propriety and grace; as an elegant speaker.*NWAD ELEGANT.3*

3. Symmetrical; regular; well formed in its parts, proportions and distribution; as an elegant structure.*NWAD ELEGANT.4*

4. Nice; sensible to beauty; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection; as an elegant taste. [This is a loose application of the word; elegant being used for delicate.]*NWAD ELEGANT.5*

5. Beautiful in form and colors; pleasing; as an elegant flower.*NWAD ELEGANT.6*

6. Rich; costly and ornamental; as elegant furniture or equipage.*NWAD ELEGANT.7*

ELEGANTLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to please; with elegance; with**

beauty; with pleasing propriety; as a composition elegantly written.

1. With due symmetry; with well formed and duly proportioned parts; as a house elegantly built.*NWAD ELEGANTLY.2*

2. Richly; with rich or handsome materials well disposed; as a room elegantly furnished; a woman elegantly dressed.*NWAD ELEGANTLY.3*

ELEGIAC, *a.* [Low L. elegiacus. See *Elegy*.] Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; as an elegiac lay; elegiac strains.

1. Used in elegies. Pentameter verse is elegiac.*NWAD ELEGIAC.2*

ELEGIST, *n.* A writer of elegies.

ELEGIT, *n.* [L. eligo, elegi, to choose.] A writ of execution, by which a defendant's goods are apprized, and delivered to the plaintiff, and if not sufficient to satisfy the debt, one moiety of his lands are delivered, to be held till the debt is paid by the rents and profits.

1. The title to estate by elegit.*NWAD ELEGIT.2*

ELEGY, *n.* [L. elegia; Gr. to speak or utter.; L. lugeo. The verbs may have a common origin, for to speak and to cry out in wailing are only modifications of the same act, to throw out the voice with more or less vehemence.]

1. A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation.*NWAD ELEGY.2*

2. A short poem without points or affected elegancies.*NWAD ELEGY.3*

ELEMENT, *n.* [L. elementus.]

1. The first or constituent principle or minutest part or any thing; as the elements of earth, water, salt, or wood; the elements of the world; the elements of animal or vegetable bodies. So letters are called the elements of language.*NWAD ELEMENT.2*

2. An ingredient; a constituent part of any composition.*NWAD ELEMENT.3*

3. In a chimical sense, an atom; the minutest particle of a substance; that which cannot be divided by chimical analysis, and therefore considered as a simple substance, as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, etc.*NWAD ELEMENT.4*

An element is strictly the last result of chimical analysis; that which cannot be decomposed by any means now employed.*NWAD ELEMENT.5*

An atom is the last result of mechanical division; that which cannot be any farther divided, without decomposition; hence there may be both elementary and compound atoms.*NWAD ELEMENT.6*

4. In the plural, the first rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments; as the elements of geometry; the elements of music; the elements of painting; the elements of a theory.*NWAD ELEMENT.7*

5. In popular language, fire, air, earth and water, are called the four elements, as formerly it was supposed that these are simple bodies, of which the world is composed. Later discoveries prove air, earth and water to be compound bodies, and fire to be only the extrication of light and heat during combustion.*NWAD ELEMENT.8*

6. Element, in the singular, is sometimes used for the air.*NWAD ELEMENT.9*

7. The substance which forms the natural or most suitable habitation of an animal. Water is the proper element of fishes; air, of man. Hence,*NWAD ELEMENT.10*

8. The proper state or sphere of any thing; the state of things suited to one's temper or habits. Faction is the element of a demagogue.*NWAD ELEMENT.11*

9. The matter or substances which compose the world.*NWAD ELEMENT.12*

The elements shall melt with fervent heat. *2 Peter 3:10*.*NWAD ELEMENT.13*

10. The outline or sketch; as the elements of a plan.*NWAD ELEMENT.14*

11. Moving cause or principle; that which excites action.*NWAD ELEMENT.15*

Passions, the elements of life.*NWAD ELEMENT.16*

ELEMENT, *v.t.* To compound of elements or first principles.

1. To constitute; to make as a first principle.*NWAD ELEMENT.18*

[This word is rarely or never used.]*NWAD ELEMENT.19*

ELEMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to elements.

1. Produced by some of the four supposed elements; as elemental war.*NWAD ELEMENTAL.2*

2. Produced by elements; as elemental strife.*NWAD ELEMENTAL.3*

3. Arising from first principles.*NWAD ELEMENTAL.4*

ELEMENTALITY, *n.* Composition of principles or ingredients.

ELEMENTALLY, *adv.* According to elements; literally; as the words, “Take, eat; this is my body,” elementally understood.

ELEMENTARITY, ELEMENTARINESS, *n.* The state of being elementary; the simplicity of nature; uncompounded state.

ELEMENTARY, *a.* Primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; having only one principle or constituent part; as

an elementary substance. Elementary particles are those into which a body is resolved by decomposition.

1. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching or discussing first principles, rules or rudiments; as an elementary treatise or disquisition.*NWAD ELEMENTARY.2*

2. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting or explaining principles; as an elementary writer.*NWAD ELEMENTARY.3*

ELEMI, *n.* The gum elemi, so called; but said to be a resinous substance, the produce of the Amyris elemifera, a small tree or shrub of South America. It is of a whitish color tinged with green or yellow.

ELENCH, *n.* [L. elenchus; Gr. to argue, to refute.]

1. A vicious or fallacious argument, which is apt to deceive under the appearance of truth; a sophism. [Little used.]*NWAD ELENCH.2*

2. In antiquity, a kind of earring set with pearls.*NWAD ELENCH.3*

ELENCHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an elench.

ELENCHICALLY, *adv.* By means of an elench. [Not in use.]

ELENCHIZE, *v.i.* To dispute. [Not in use.]

ELEPHANT, *n.* [L. elephas, elephantus; probably from the Heb. a leader or chief, the chief or great animal.]

1. The largest of all quadrupeds, belonging to the order of Bruta. This animal has no foreteeth in either jaw; the canine-teeth are very long; and he has a long proboscis or trunk, by which he conveys food and drink to his mouth. The largest of these animals is about 16 feet long and 14 feet high; but smaller varieties are not more than seven feet high. The eyes are small and the feet short, round, clumsy, and distinguishable only by the toes. The trunk is a cartilaginous and muscular tube, extending from the upper jaw, and

is seven or eight feet in length. The general shape of his body resembles that of swine. His skin is rugged, and his hair thin, The two large tusks are of a yellowish color, and extremely hard. The bony substance of these is called ivory. The elephant is 30 years in coming to his full growth, and he lives to 150 or 200 years of age. Elephants are natives of the warm climates of Africa and Asia, where they are employed as beasts of burden. They were formerly used in war.*NWAD ELEPHANT.2*

2. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant.*NWAD ELEPHANT.3*

ELEPHANT-BEETLE, *n.* A large species of Scarabaeus, or beetle, found in South America. It is of a black color; the body covered with a hard shell, as thick as that of a crab. It is nearly four inches long. The feelers are horny, and the proboscis an inch and a quarter in length.

ELEPHANT'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant, the Elephantopus.

ELEPHANTIASIS, *n.* [L. and Gr. from elephant.]

A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations, like those of an elephant. It is a chronic and contagious disease, marked by a thickening and greasiness of the legs, with loss of hair and feeling, a swelling of the face, and a hoarse, nasal voice. It affects the whole body; the bones, as well as the skin, are covered with spots and tumors, at first red, but afterwards black.*NWAD ELEPHANTIASIS.2*

ELEPHANTINE, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant; huge; resembling an elephant; or perhaps white, like ivory.

1. In antiquity, an appellation given to certain books in which the Romans registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors and generals; so called perhaps, as being made of ivory.*NWAD ELEPHANTINE.2*

ELEUSINIAN, *a.* Relating to Eleusis in Greece; as Eleusinian mysteries or festivals, the festivals and mysteries of Ceres.

ELEVATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. elevo; e and levo, to raise; Eng. to lift. See** ***Lift*****.]**

1. To raise, in a literal and general sense; to raise from a low or deep place to a higher.*NWAD ELEVATE.2*

2. To exalt; to raise to higher state or station; as, to elevate a man to an office.*NWAD ELEVATE.3*

3. To improve, refine or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions; as, to elevate the mind.*NWAD ELEVATE.4*

4. To raise from a low or common state; to exalt; as, to elevate the character; to elevate a nation.*NWAD ELEVATE.5*

5. To elate with price.*NWAD ELEVATE.6*

6. To excite; to cheer; to animate; as, to elevate the spirits.*NWAD ELEVATE.7*

7. To take from; to detract; to lessen by detraction. [Not used.]*NWAD ELEVATE.8*

8. To raise from any tone to one more acute; as, to elevate the voice.*NWAD ELEVATE.9*

9. To augment or swell; to make louder, as sound.*NWAD ELEVATE.10*

ELEVATE, ***a.*** **[L. elevatus.] Elevated; raised aloft.**

ELEVATED, ***pp.*** **Raised; exalted; dignified; elated; excited; made more acute or more loud, as sound.**

ELEVATING, ***ppr.*** **Raising; exalting; dignifying; elating; cheering.**

ELEVATION, ***n.*** **[L. elevatio.] The act of raising or conveying from a lower or deeper place to a higher.**

1. The act of exalting in rank, degree or condition; as the elevation

of a man to a throne.*NWAD ELEVATION.2*

2. Exaltation; an elevated state; dignity.*NWAD ELEVATION.3*

Angels, in their several degrees of elevation above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties.*NWAD ELEVATION.4*

3. Exaltation of mind by more noble conceptions; as elevation of mind, of thoughts, of ideas.*NWAD ELEVATION.5*

4. Exaltation of style; lofty expressions; words and phrases expressive of lofty conceptions.*NWAD ELEVATION.6*

5. Exaltation of character or manners.*NWAD ELEVATION.7*

6. Attention to objects above us; a raising of the mind to superior objects.*NWAD ELEVATION.8*

7. An elevated place or station.*NWAD ELEVATION.9*

8. Elevated ground; a rising ground; a hill or mountain.*NWAD ELEVATION.10*

9. A passing of the voice from any note to one more acute; also, a swelling or augmentation of voice.*NWAD ELEVATION.11*

10. In astronomy, altitude; the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon.*NWAD ELEVATION.12*

11. In gunnery, the angle which the chace of a cannon or mortar, or the axis of the hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon.*NWAD ELEVATION.13*

12. In dialling, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line.*NWAD ELEVATION.14*

Elevation of the Host, in Catholic countries, that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore.*NWAD ELEVATION.15*

ELEVATOR, *n.* One who raises, lifts or exalts.

1. In anatomy, a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the lip or the eye.*NWAD ELEVATOR.2*

2. A surgical instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone.*NWAD ELEVATOR.3*

ELEVATORY, *n.* An instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull.

ELEVE, *n.* One brought up or protected by another.

ELEVEN, *a.* elev'n. Ten and one added; as eleven men.

ELEVENTH, *a.* The next in order to the tenth; as the eleventh chapter.

ELF, *n. plu.* elves.

1. A wandering spirit; a fairy; a hobgoblin; an imaginary being which our rude ancestors supposed to inhabit unfrequented places, and in various ways to affect mankind. Hence in Scottish, elf-shot is an elf-arrow; an arrow-head of flint, supposed to be shot by elfs; and it signifies also a disease supposed to be produced by the agency of spirits.*NWAD ELF.2*

Every elf, and fairy sprite,*NWAD ELF.3*

Hope as light as bird from brier.*NWAD ELF.4*

2. An evil spirit; a devil.*NWAD ELF.5*

3. A diminutive person.*NWAD ELF.6*

ELF, *v.t.* To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it cannot be disentangled. This work was formerly ascribed to elves.

ELF-ARROW, *n.* A name given to flints in the shape of arrow-heads, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies.

ELF-LOCK, *n.* A knot of hair twisted by elves.

ELFIN, ***a.*** **Relating or pertaining to elves.**

ELFIN, ***n.*** **A little urchin.**

ELFISH, ***a.*** **Resembling elves; clad in disguise.**

ELICIT, ***v.t.*** **[L. elicio; e or ex and lacio, to allure.]**

1. To draw out; to bring to light; to deduce by reason or argument; as, to elicit truth by discussion.*NWAD ELICIT.2*

2. To strike out; as, to elicit sparks of fire by collision.*NWAD ELICIT.3*

ELICIT, ***a.*** **Brought into act; brought from possibility into real existence. [Little used.]**

ELICITATION, ***n.*** **The act of eliciting; the act of drawing out.**

ELICITED, ***pp.*** **Brought or drawn out; struck out.**

ELICITING, ***ppr.*** **Drawing out; bringing to light; striking out.**

ELIDE, ***v.t.*** **[L. elido; e and loedo.] To break or dash in pieces; to crush. [Not used.]**

1. To cut off a syllable.*NWAD ELIDE.2*

ELIGIBILITY, ***n.*** **[from eligible] Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another, or desirable.**

1. The state of being capable of being chosen to an office.*NWAD ELIGIBILITY.2*

ELIGIBLE, ***a.*** **[L. eligo, to choose or select; e and lego.]**

1. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice, preferable.*NWAD ELIGIBLE.2*

In deep distress, certainty is more eligible than suspense.*NWAD ELIGIBLE.3*

2. Suitable; proper; desirable; as, the house stands in an eligible situation.*NWAD ELIGIBLE.4*

3. Legally qualified to be chosen; as, a man is or is not eligible to an office.*NWAD ELIGIBLE.5*

ELIGIBLENESS, *n.* Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

ELIGIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

ELIMINATE, *v.t.* [L. elimino; e or ex and limen, threshhold.]

1. To thrust out of doors.*NWAD ELIMINATE.2*

2. To expel; to thrust out; to discharge, or throw off; to set at liberty.*NWAD ELIMINATE.3*

This detains secretions which nature finds it necessary to eliminate.*NWAD ELIMINATE.4*

ELIMINATED, *pp.* Expelled; thrown off; discharged.

ELIMINATING, *ppr.* Expelling; discharging; throwing off.

ELIMINATION, *n.* The act of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging, or secreting by the pores.

ELIQUATION, *n.* [L. eliquo, to melt; e and liquo.]

In chimistry, the operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so, by means of a degree of heat sufficient to melt the one and not the other; as an alloy of copper and lead.*NWAD ELIQUATION.2*

ELISION, *n.* s as z. [L. elisio, from elido, to strike off; e and loedo.]

1. In grammar, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word, for the sake of sound or measure, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, th' embattled plain; th' empyreal sphere.*NWAD ELISION.2*

2. Division; separation. [Not used.]*NWAD ELISION.3*

ELISOR, *n.* s as z. In law, a sheriff's substitute for returning a jury. When the sheriff is not an indifferent person, as when he is a party to a suit, or related by blood or affinity to either of the parties, the venire is issued to the coroners; or if any exception lies to the coroners, the venire shall be directed to two clerks of the court, or to two persons of the county, named by the court, and sworn; and these, who are called elisors or electors, shall return the jury.

ELIXATE, *v.t.* [L. elixo.] To extract by boiling.

ELIXATION, *n.* [L. elixus, from elixio, to boil, to moisten or macerate, from lixo, lix.]

1. The act of boiling or stewing; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.*NWAD ELIXATION.2*

2. In pharmacy, the extraction of the virtues of ingredients by boiling or stewing; also, lixiviation.*NWAD ELIXATION.3*

ELIXIR, *n.*

1. In medicine, a compound tincture, extracted from two or more ingredients. A tincture is drawn from one ingredient; an elixir from several. But tincture is also applied to a composition of many ingredients. An elixir is a liquid medicine made by a strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than that of a tincture.*NWAD ELIXIR.2*

2. A liquor for transmuting metals into gold.*NWAD ELIXIR.3*

3. Quintessence; refined spirit.*NWAD ELIXIR.4*

4. Any cordial; that substance which invigorates.*NWAD ELIXIR.5*

ELK, *n.* [L. alce, alces.] A quadruped of the Cervine genus, with palmated horns, and a fleshy protuberance on the throat. The neck is short, with a short, thick, upright mane; the eyes are small; the ears long, broad and slouching; and the upper lip hangs over the under lip. It is the largest of the deer kind, being seventeen hands high and weighing twelve hundred pounds. It is found in the northern regions of Europe, Asia and America. In the latter country it is usually called Moose, from the Indian name musu.

ELK-NUT, *n.* A plant, the Hamiltonia, called also oil-nut.

ELL, *n.* [L. ulna.] A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. The ells chiefly used in Great Britain are the English and Flemish. The English ell is three feet and nine inches, or a yard and a quarter. The Flemish ell is 27 inches, or three quarters of a yard. The English is to the Flemish as five to three. In Scotland, an ell is 37 2/10 English inches.

ELLIPSE, *n.* ellips'. An ellipsis.

ELLIPSIS, *n.* [Gr. an omission or defect, to leave or pass by.]

1. In geometry, an oval figure generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of it, but not parallel to the base.*NWAD ELLIPSIS.2*

2. In grammar, defect; omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted, which the hearer or reader may supply; as, the heroic virtues I admire, for the heroic virtues which I admire.*NWAD ELLIPSIS.3*

ELLIPSOID, *n.* [ellipsis and Gr. form.] In conics, a solid or figure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis; an elliptic conoid; a spheroid.

ELLIPSOIDAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.**

ELLIPTIC, ELLIPTICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to an ellipsis; having the form of an ellipse; oval.**

The plants move in elliptical orbits, having the sun in one focus, and by a radius from the sun, they describe equal areas in equal times.*NWAD ELLIPTIC.2*

1. Defective; as an elliptical phrase.*NWAD ELLIPTIC.3*

ELLIPTICALLY, ***adv.*** **According to the figure called an ellipsis.**

1. Defectively.*NWAD ELLIPTICALLY.2*

ELM, ***n.*** **[L. ulmus.] A tree of the genus Ulmus. The common elm is one of the largest and most majestic trees of the forest, and is cultivated for shade and ornament. Another species, the fulva, is called slippery elm, from the quality of its inner bark. One species seems to have been used to support vines.**

The treaty which William Penn made with the natives in 1682 was negotiated under a large Elm which grew on the spot now called Kensington, just above Philadelphia. It was prostrated by a storm in 1810, at which time its stem measured 24 feet in circumference.*NWAD ELM.2*

ELMY, ***a.*** **Abounding with elms.**

ELOCATION, ***n.*** **[L. eloco.] A removal from the usual place of residence.**

1. Departure from the usual method; an ecstasy.*NWAD ELOCATION.2*

ELOCUTION, ***n.*** **[L. elocutio, from eloquor; e and loquor, to speak.]**

1. Pronunciation; the utterance or delivery of words, particularly in public discourses and arguments. We say of elocution, it is good or bad; clear, fluent or melodious.*NWAD ELOCUTION.2*

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery.*NWAD ELOCUTION.3*

2. In rhetoric, elocution consists of elegance, composition and dignity; and Dryden uses the word as nearly synonymous with eloquence, the act of expressing thoughts with elegance or beauty.*NWAD ELOCUTION.4*

3. Speech; the power of speaking.*NWAD ELOCUTION.5*

Whose taste--gave elocution to the mute.*NWAD ELOCUTION.6*

4. In ancient treatises on oratory, the wording of a discourse; the choice and order of words; composition; the act of framing a writing or discourse.*NWAD ELOCUTION.7*

ELOCUTIVE, *a.* Having the power of eloquent speaking.

ELOGIST, *n.* An eulogist. [Not used.]

ELOGY, ELOGIUM, *n.* [L. elogium. See *Eulogy*.]

The praise bestowed on a person or thing; panegyric. [But we generally use eulogy.]*NWAD ELOGY.2*

ELOIN, *v.t.*

1. To separate and remove to a distance.*NWAD ELOIN.2*

2. To convey to a distance, and withhold from sight.*NWAD ELOIN.3*

The sheriff may return that the goods or beasts are eloined.*NWAD ELOIN.4*

ELOINATE, *v.t.* To remove.

ELOINED, ***pp.*** **Removed to a distance; carried far off.**

ELOINING, ***ppr.*** **Removing to a distance from another, or to a place unknown.**

ELOINMENT, ***n.*** **Removal to a distance; distance.**

ELONG, ***v.t.*** **[Low L. elongo.] To put far off; to retard.**

ELONGATE, *v.t.* [Low L. elongo, from longus. See *Long*.]

1. To lengthen; to extend.*NWAD ELONGATE.2*

2. To remove farther off.*NWAD ELONGATE.3*

ELONGATE, *v.i.* To depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit.

ELONGATED, *pp.* Lengthened; removed to a distance.

ELONGATING, *ppr.* Lengthening; extending.

1. Receding to a greater distance, particularly as a planet from the sun in its orbit.*NWAD ELONGATING.2*

ELONGATION, *n.* The act of stretching or lengthening; as the elongation of a fiber.

1. The state of being extended.*NWAD ELONGATION.2*

2. Distance; space which separates one thing from another.*NWAD ELONGATION.3*

3. Departure; removal; recession.*NWAD ELONGATION.4*

4. Extension; continuation.*NWAD ELONGATION.5*

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as elongations of these two chains.*NWAD ELONGATION.6*

5. In astronomy, the recess of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit; as the elongation of Venus or Mercury.*NWAD ELONGATION.7*

6. In surgery, an imperfect luxation, occasioned by the stretching or

lengthening of the ligaments; or the extension of a part beyond its natural dimension.*NWAD ELONGATION.8*

ELOPE, *v.i.* [Eng. to leap.]

1. To run away; to depart from one's proper place or station privately or without permission; to quit, without permission or right, the station in which one is placed by law or duty. Particularly and appropriately, to run away or depart from a husband, and live with an adulterer, as a married woman; or to quit a father's house, privately or without permission, and marry or live with a gallant, as an unmarried woman.*NWAD ELOPE.2*

2. To run away; to escape privately; to depart, without permission, as a son from a father's house, or an apprentice from his master's service.*NWAD ELOPE.3*

ELOPEMENT, *n.* Private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is assigned by duty or law; as the elopement of a wife from her husband, or of a daughter from her father's house, usually with a lover or gallant. It is sometimes applied to the departure of a son or an apprentice, in like manner.

ELOPING, *ppr.* Running away; departing privately, or without permission, from a husband, father or master.

ELOPS, *n.* A fish, inhabiting the seas of America and the West Indies, with a long body, smooth head, one dorsal fin, and a deeply furcated tail, with a horizontal lanceolated spine, above and below, at its base.

1. The sea-serpent.*NWAD ELOPS.2*

ELOQUENCE, *n.* [L. eloquentia, from eloquor, loquor, to speak; Gr. to crack, to sound, to speak. The primary sense is probably to burst with a sound; a fissure, from the same root; whence, to open or split; whence L. lacero, to tear; and hence perhaps Eng. a leak.]

1. Oratory; the act or the art of speaking well, or with fluency and elegance. Eloquence comprehends a good elocution or utterance; correct; appropriate and rich expressions, with fluency, animation and suitable action. Hence eloquence is adapted to please, affect and persuade. Demosthenes in Greece, Cicero in Rome, lord Chatham and Burke in Great Britain, were distinguished for their eloquence in declamation, debate or argument.*NWAD ELOQUENCE.2*

2. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance.*NWAD ELOQUENCE.3*

3. Elegant language, uttered with fluency and animation.*NWAD ELOQUENCE.4*

She uttereth piercing eloquence.*NWAD ELOQUENCE.5*

4. It is sometimes applied to written language.*NWAD ELOQUENCE.6*

ELOQUENT, *a.* Having the power of oratory; speaking with fluency, propriety, elegance and animation; as an eloquent orator; an eloquent preacher.

1. Composed with elegance and spirit; elegant and animated; adapted to please, affect and persuade; as an eloquent address; an eloquent petition or remonstrance; an eloquent history.*NWAD ELOQUENT.2*

ELOQUENTLY, *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect and persuade.

ELSE, *a.* or *pron.* els. [L. alius, alias. See *Alien*.]

Other; one or something beside. Who else is coming? What else shall I give? Do you expect any thing else? [This word, if considered to be an adjective or pronoun, never precedes its noun, but always follows it.]*NWAD ELSE.2*

ELSE, *adv.* els. Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different. Thou

desirest not sacrifice, else would I give it; that is, if thou didst desire sacrifice, I would give it. *Psalm 51:16*. Repent, or else I will come to thee quickly; that is, repent, or if thou shouldst not repent, if the case or fact should be different, I will come to thee quickly. *Revelation 2:5*.

1. Beside; except that mentioned; as, no where else.*NWAD ELSE.4*

ELSEWHERE, *adv.* In any other place; as, these trees are not to be found elsewhere.

1. In some other place; in other places indefinitely. It is reported in town and elsewhere.*NWAD ELSEWHERE.2*

ELUCIDATE, *v.t.* [Low L. elucido, from eluceo, luceo, to shine, or from lucidus, clear, bright. See *Light*.]

To make clear or manifest; to explain; to remove obscurity from, and render intelligible; to illustrate. An example will elucidate the subject. An argument may elucidate an obscure question. A fact related by one historian may elucidate an obscure passage in another's writings.*NWAD ELUCIDATE.2*

ELUCIDATED, *pp.* Explained; made plain, clear or intelligible.

ELUCIDATING, *ppr.* Explaining; making clear or intelligible.

ELUCIDATION, *n.* The act of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject; explanation; exposition; illustration; as, one example may serve for an elucidation of the subject.

ELUCIDATOR, *n.* One who explains; an expositor.

ELUDE, *v.t.* [L. eludo; e and ludo, to play. The Latin verb forms lusi, lusum; and this may be the Heb. to deride.]

1. To escape; to evade; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; as, to elude an enemy; to elude the sight; to elude an officer; to elude detection; to elude vigilance; to elude the force of an argument; to elude a blow or stroke.*NWAD ELUDE.2*

2. To mock by an unexpected escape.*NWAD ELUDE.3*

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,*NWAD ELUDE.4*

Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain.*NWAD ELUDE.5*

3. To escape being seen; to remain unseen or undiscovered. The cause of magnetism has hitherto eluded the researches of philosophers.*NWAD ELUDE.6*

ELUDIBLE, *a.* That may be eluded or escaped.

ELUSION, *n.* s as z. [L. elusio. See *Elude*.] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion.

ELUSIVE, *a.* Practicing elusion; using arts to escape.

Elusive of the bridal day, she gives*NWAD ELUSIVE.2*

Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives.*NWAD ELUSIVE.3*

ELUSORINESS, *n.* The state of being elusory.

ELUSORY, *a.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful.

ELUTE, *v.t.* [L. eluo, elutum; qu. e and lavo. See *Elutriate*.]

To wash off; to cleanse.*NWAD ELUTE.2*

ELUTRIATE, *v.t.* [L. elutrio.] To purify by washing; to cleanse by separating foul matter, and decanting or straining off the liquor. In chimistry, to pulverize and mix a solid substance with water, and decant the extraneous lighter matter that may rise or be suspended in the water.

ELUTRIATED, *pp.* Cleansed by washing and decantation.

ELUTRIATING, *ppr.* Purifying by washing and decanting.

ELUTRIATION, ***n.*** **The operation of pulverizing a solid substance, mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid, while the foul or extraneous substances are floating, or after the coarser particles have subsided, and while the finer parts are suspended in the liquor.**

ELUXATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. eluxatus.] To dislocate. [See** ***Luxate*****.]**

ELUXATION, ***n.*** **The dislocation of a bone. [See** ***Luxation*****.]**

ELVELOCKS. [See ***Elf-lock*****.]**

ELVERS, ***n.*** **Young eels; young congers or sea-eels.**

ELVES, ***plu.*** **of elf.**

ELVISH, ***a.*** **More properly** ***elfish*****, which see.**

ELYSIAN, ***a.*** **elyzh'un. [L. elysius.] Pertaining to elysium or the seat of delight; yielding the highest pleasures; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful; as elysian fields.**

ELYSIUM, ***n.*** **elyzh'um. [L. elysium.] In ancient mythology, a place assigned to happy souls after death; a place in the lower regions, furnished with rich fields, groves, shades, streams, etc., the seat of future happiness. Hence, any delightful place.**

EM, A contraction of them.

They took 'em.*NWAD EM.2*

EMACERATE, ***v.t.*** **To make lean. [Not in use.]**

EMACIATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. emacio, from maceo, or macer, lean; Gr. small; Eng. meager, meek.] To lose flesh gradually; to become lean by pining with sorrow, or by loss of appetite or other cause; to waste away, as flesh; to decay in flesh.**

EMACIATE, ***v.t.*** **To cause to lose flesh gradually; to waste the flesh and**

reduce to leanness.

Sorrow, anxiety, want of appetite, and disease, often emaciate the most robust bodies.*NWAD EMACIATE.3*

EMACIATE, *a.* Thin; wasted.

EMACIATED, *pp.* Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh; thin; lean.

EMACIATING, *ppr.* Wasting the flesh gradually; making lean.

EMACIATION, *n.* The act of making lean or thin in flesh; or a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh.

1. The state of being reduced to leanness.*NWAD EMACIATION.2*

EMACULATE, *v.t.* [infra.] To take spots from. [Little used.]

EMACULATION, *n.* [L. emaculo, from e and macula, a spot.]

The act or operation of freeing from spots. [Little used.]*NWAD EMACULATION.2*

EMANANT, *a.* [L. emanans. See *Emanate*.] Issuing or flowing from.

EMANATE, *v.i.* [L. emanano; e and mano, to flow.]

1. To issue from a source; to flow from; applied to fluids; as, light emanates from the sun; perspirable matter, from animal bodies.*NWAD EMANATE.2*

2. To proceed from a source of fountain; as, the powers of government in republics emanate from the people.*NWAD EMANATE.3*

EMANATING, *ppr.* Issuing or flowing from a fountain.

EMANATION, ***n.*** **The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountain-head or origin.**

1. That which issues, flows or proceeds from any source, substance or body; efflux; effluvium. Light is an emanation from the sun; wisdom, from God; the authority of laws, from the supreme power.*NWAD EMANATION.2*

EMANATIVE, ***a.*** **Issuing from another.**

EMANCIPATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. emancipo, from e and mancipium, a slave; manus, hand, and capio, to take, as slaves were anciently prisoners taken in war.]**

1. To set free from servitude or slavery, by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to liberate; to restore from bondage to freedom; as, to emancipate a slave.*NWAD EMANCIPATE.2*

2. To set free or restore to liberty; in a general sense.*NWAD EMANCIPATE.3*

3. To free from bondage or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power or influence; as, to emancipate one from prejudices or error.*NWAD EMANCIPATE.4*

4. In ancient Rome, to set a son free from subjection to his father, and give him the capacity of managing his affairs, as if he was of age.*NWAD EMANCIPATE.5*

EMANCIIPATE, ***a.*** **Set at liberty.**

EMANCIPATED, ***pp.*** **Set free from bondage, slavery, servitude, subjection, or dependence; liberated.**

EMANCIPATING, ***ppr.*** **Setting free from bondage, servitude or dependence; liberating.**

EMANCIPATION, ***n.*** **The act of setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection or dependence; deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; liberation; as the**

emancipation of slaves by their proprietors; the emancipation of a son among the Romans; the emancipation of a person from prejudices, or from a servile subjection to authority.

EMANCIPATOR, *n.* One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint.

EMANE, *v.i.* [L. emano.] To issue or flow from.

But this is not an elegant word. [See *Emanate*.]*NWAD EMANE.2*

EMARGINATE, EMARGINATED, *a.* [L. margo, whence emargino.]

1. In botany, notched at the end; applied to the leaf, corol or stigma.*NWAD EMARGINATE.2*

2. In mineralogy, having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face.*NWAD EMARGINATE.3*

EMARGINATELY, *adv.* In the form of notches.

EMASCULATE, *v.t.* [Low L. emasculo, from e and masculus, a male. See *Male*.]

1. To castrate; to deprive a male of certain parts which characterize the sex; to geld; to deprive of virility.*NWAD EMASCULATE.2*

2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.*NWAD EMASCULATE.3*

Women emasculate a monarch's reign.*NWAD EMASCULATE.4*

To emasculate the spirits.*NWAD EMASCULATE.5*

EM`ASCULATE, *a.* Unmanned; deprived of vigor.

EMASCULATED, *pp.* Castrated; weakened.

EMASCULATING, ***ppr.*** **Castrating; felding; depriving of vigor.**

EMASCULATION, ***n.*** **The act of depriving a male of the parts which characterize the sex; castration.**

1. The act of depriving of vigor or strength; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.*NWAD EMASCULATION.2*

EMBALE, ***v.t.***

1. To make up into a bundle, bale or package; to pack.*NWAD EMBALE.2*

2. To bind; to inclose.*NWAD EMBALE.3*

EMBALM, ***v.t.*** **emb'am.**

1. To open a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction.*NWAD EMBALM.2*

Joseph commanded his servants, the physicians, to embalm his father; and the physicians embalmed Israel. *Genesis 50:2*.*NWAD EMBALM.3*

2. To fill with sweet scent.*NWAD EMBALM.4*

3. To preserve, with care and affection, from loss or decay.*NWAD EMBALM.5*

The memory of my beloved daughter is embalmed in my heart.*NWAD EMBALM.6*

Virtue alone, with lasting grace,*NWAD EMBALM.7*

Embalms the beauties of the face.*NWAD EMBALM.8*

EMBALMED, ***pp.*** **Filled with aromatic plants for preservation; preserved from loss or destruction.**

EMBALMER, ***n.*** **One who embalms bodies for preservation.**

EMBALMING, ***ppr.*** **Filling a dead body with spices for preservation; preserving with care from loss, decay or destruction.**

EMBAR, ***v.t.*** **[en and bar.] To shut, close or fasten with a bar; to make fast.**

1. To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape.*NWAD EMBAR.2*

When fast embarr'd in mighty brazen wall.*NWAD EMBAR.3*

2. To stop; to shut from entering; to hinder; to block up.*NWAD EMBAR.4*

He embarred all further trade.*NWAD EMBAR.5*

EMBARCATION, ***n.*** ***Embarkation*****, which see.**

EMBARGO, ***n.*** **In commerce, a restraint on ships, or prohibition of sailing, either out of port, or into port, or both; which prohibition is by public authority, for a limited time. Most generally it is a prohibition of ships to leave a port.**

EMB`ARGO, ***v.t.*** **To hinder or prevent ships from sailing out of port, or into port, or both, by some law or edict of sovereign authority, for a limited time. Our ships were for a time embargoed by a law of congress.**

1. To stop to hinder from being prosecuted by the departure or entrance of ships. The commerce of the United States has been embargoed.*NWAD EMBARGO.3*

EMBARGOED, ***pp.*** **Stopped; hindered from sailing; hindered by public authority, as ships or commerce.**

EMBARGOING, ***ppr.*** **Restraining from sailing by public authority; hindering.**

EMBARK, ***v.t.***

1. To put or cause to enter on board a ship or other vessel or boat. The general embarked his troops and their baggage.*NWAD EMBARK.2*

2. To engage a person in any affair. This projector embarked his friends in the design or expedition.*NWAD EMBARK.3*

EMB`ARK, *v.i.* To go on board of a ship, boat or vessel; as, the troops embarked for Lisbon.

1. To engage in any business; to undertake in; to take a share in. The young man embarked rashly in speculation, and was ruined.*NWAD EMBARK.5*

EMBARKATION, *n.* The act of putting on board of a ship or other vessel, or the act of going aboard.

1. That which is embarked; as an embarkation of Jesuits.*NWAD EMBARKATION.2*

2. A small vessel, or boat. [Unusual.]*NWAD EMBARKATION.3*

EMBARKED, *pp.* Put on shipboard; engaged in any affair.

EMBARKING, *ppr.* Putting on board of a ship or boat; going on shipboard.

EMBARRASS, *v.t.*

1. To perplex; to render intricate; to entangle. We say, public affairs are embarrassed; the state of our accounts is embarrassed; want of order tends to embarrass business.*NWAD EMBARRASS.2*

2. To perplex, as the mind or intellectual faculties; to confuse. Our ideas are sometimes embarrassed.*NWAD EMBARRASS.3*

3. To perplex, as with debts, or demands, beyond the means of payment; applied to a person or his affairs. In mercantile language, a man or his business is embarrassed, when he cannot meet his pecuniary engagements.*NWAD EMBARRASS.4*

4. To perplex; to confuse; to disconcert; to abash. An abrupt address may embarrass a young lady. A young man may be too much embarrassed to utter a word.*NWAD EMBARRASS.5*

EMBARRASSED, *pp.* Perplexed; rendered intricate; confused; confounded.

EMBARRASSING, *ppr.* Perplexing; entangling; confusing; confounding; abashing.

EMBARRASSMENT, *n.* Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement.

1. Confusion of mind.*NWAD EMBARRASSMENT.2*

2. Perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporary inability to discharge debts.*NWAD EMBARRASSMENT.3*

3. Confusion; abashment.*NWAD EMBARRASSMENT.4*

EMBASE, *v.t.* [en and base.] To lower in value; to vitiate; to deprave; to impair.

The virtue--of a tree embased by the ground.*NWAD EMBASE.2*

I have no ignoble end--that may embase my poor judgment.*NWAD EMBASE.3*

1. To degrade; to vilify.*NWAD EMBASE.4*

[This word is seldom used.]*NWAD EMBASE.5*

EMBASEMENT, *n.* Act of depraving; depravation; deterioration.

EMBASSADE, *n.* An embassy.

EMBASSADOR, *n.*

1. A minister of the highest rank employed by one prince or state, at the court of another, to manage the public concerns of his own prince or state, and representing the power and dignity of his

sovereign. Embassadors are ordinary, when they reside permanently at a foreign court; or extraordinary, when they are sent on a special occasion. They are also called ministers. Envoys are ministers employed on special occasions, and are of less dignity.*NWAD EMBASSADOR.2*

2. In ludicrous language, a messenger.*NWAD EMBASSADOR.3*

EMBASSADRESS, *n.* The consort of an embassador.

1. A woman sent on a public message.*NWAD EMBASSADRESS.2*

EMBASSAGE, an embassy, is not used.

EMBASSY, *n.*

1. The message or public function of an embassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; the word signifies the message or commission itself, and the person or persons sent to convey or to execute it. We say the king sent an embassy, meaning an envoy, minister, or ministers; or the king sent a person on an embassy. The embassy consisted of three envoys. The embassy was instructed to inquire concerning the king's disposition.*NWAD EMBASSY.2*

2. A solemn message.*NWAD EMBASSY.3*

Eighteen centuries ago, the gospel went forth from Jerusalem on an embassy of mingled authority and love.*NWAD EMBASSY.4*

3. Ironically, an errand.*NWAD EMBASSY.5*

[The old orthography, ambassade, ambassage, being obsolete, and embassy established, I have rendered the orthography of embassador conformable to it in the initial letter.]*NWAD EMBASSY.6*

EMBATTLE, *v.t.* [en and battle.] To arrange in order of battle; to array troops for battle.

On their embattled ranks the waves return.*NWAD EMBATTLE.2*

1. To furnish with battlements.*NWAD EMBATTLE.3*

EMBATTLE, *v.i.* To be ranged in order of battle.

EMBATTLED, *pp.* Arrayed in order of battle.

1. Furnished with battlements; and in heraldry, having the outline resembling a battlement, as an ordinary.*NWAD EMBATTLED.2*

2. Having been the place of battle; as an embattled plain or field.*NWAD EMBATTLED.3*

EMBATTLING, *ppr.* Ranging in battle array.

EMBAY, *v.t.* [en, in, and bay.] To inclose in a bay or inlet; to land-lock; to inclose between capes or promontories.

1. To bathe; to wash. [Not used.]*NWAD EMBAY.2*

EMBAYED, *pp.* Inclosed in a bay, or between points of land, as a ship.

EMBED, *v.t.* [en, in, and bed.] To lay as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter; as, to embed a thing in clay or in sand.

EMBEDDED, *pp.* Laid as in a bed; deposited or inclosed in surrounding matter; as ore embedded in sand.

EMBEDDING, *ppr.* Laying, depositing or forming, as in a bed.

EMBELLISH, *v.t.* [L. bellus, pretty.]

1. To adorn; to beautify; to decorate; to make beautiful or elegant by ornaments; applied to persons or things. We embellish the person with rich apparel, a garden with shrubs and flowers, and style with metaphors.*NWAD EMBELLISH.2*

2. To make graceful or elegant; as, to embellish manners.*NWAD EMBELLISH.3*

EMBELLISHED, *pp.* Adorned; decorated; beautified.

EMBELLISHING, *ppr.* Adorning; decorating; adding grace, ornament or elegance to a person or thing.

EMBELLISHMENT, *n.* The act of adorning.

1. Ornament; decoration; any thing that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders any thing pleasing to the eye, or agreeable to the taste, in dress, furniture, manners, or in the fine arts. Rich dresses are embellishments of the person. Virtue is an embellishment of the mind, and liberal arts, the embellishments of society.*NWAD EMBELLISHMENT.2*

EMBER, in ember-days, ember-weeks, is the Saxon emb-ren, or ymb-ryne, a circle, circuit or revolution, from ymb, around, and ren, or ryne, course, from the root of run. Ember-days are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, after Quadragesima Sunday, after Whitsunday, after Holyrood day in September, and after St. Lucia's day in December. Ember-days are days returning at certain seasons; Ember-weeks, the weeks in which these days fall; and formerly, our ancestors used the words Ember-fast and Ember-tide or season.

EMBER-GOOSE, ***n.*** **A fowl of the genus Colymbus and order of ansers. It is larger than the common goose; the head is dusky; the back, coverts of the wings and tail, clouded with lighter and darker shades of the same; the primaries and tail are black; the breast and belly silvery. It inhabits the northern regions, about Iceland and the Orkneys.**

EMBERING, ***n.*** **The ember-days, supra.**

EMBERS, ***n. plu.***

Small coals of fire with ashes; the residuum of wood, coal or other combustibles not extinguished; cinders.*NWAD EMBERS.2*

He rakes hot embers, and renews the fires.*NWAD EMBERS.3*

It is used by Colebrooke in the singular.*NWAD EMBERS.4*

He takes a lighted ember out of the covered vessel.*NWAD EMBERS.5*

EMBER-WEEK, [See ***Ember*****, supra.]**

EMBEZZLE, ***v.t.*** **[Heb. signifies to plunder.]**

1. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is entrusted to one's care and management. It differs from stealing and robbery in this, that the latter imply a wrongful taking of another's goods, but embezzlement denotes the wrongful appropriation and use of what came into possession by right. It is not uncommon for men entrusted with public money to embezzle it.*NWAD EMBEZZLE.2*

2. To waste; to dissipate in extravagance.*NWAD EMBEZZLE.3*

When thou hast embezzled all thy store.*NWAD EMBEZZLE.4*

EMBEZZLED, ***pp.*** **Appropriated wrongfully to one's own use.**

EMBEZZLEMENT, *n.* The act of fraudulently appropriating to one's own use, the money or goods entrusted to one's care and management. An accurate account of the embezzlements of public money would form a curious history.

1. The thing appropriated.*NWAD EMBEZZLEMENT.2*

EMBEZZLER, *n.* One who embezzles.

EMBEZZLING, *ppr.* Fraudulently applying to one's own use what is entrusted to one's care and employment.

EMBLAZE, *v.t.*

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.*NWAD EMBLAZE.2*

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores*NWAD EMBLAZE.3*

Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors.*NWAD EMBLAZE.4*

2. To blazon; to paint or adorn with figures armorial.*NWAD EMBLAZE.5*

The imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,*NWAD EMBLAZE.6*

With gems and golden luster rich emblazed.*NWAD EMBLAZE.7*

EMBLAZED, *pp.* Adorned with shining ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EMBLAZING, *ppr.* Embellishing with glittering ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EMBLAZON, *v.t.* embla'zn.

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial.*NWAD EMBLAZON.2*

2. To deck in glaring colors; to display pompously.*NWAD EMBLAZON.3*

We find Augustus--emblazoned by the poets.*NWAD EMBLAZON.4*

EMBLAZONED, *pp.* Adorned with figures or ensigns armorial; set out pompously.

EMBLAZONER, *n.* A blazoner; one that emblazons; a herald.

1. One that publishes and displays with pomp.*NWAD EMBLAZONER.2*

EMBLAZONING, *ppr.* Adorning with ensigns or figures armorial; displaying with pomp.

EMBLAZONMENT, *n.* An emblazoning.

EMBLAZONRY, *n.* Pictures on shields; display of figures.

EMBLEM, *n.* [Gr. to cast in, to insert.]

1. Properly, inlay; inlayed or mosaic work; something inserted in the body of another.*NWAD EMBLEM.2*

2. A picture representing one thing to the eye, and another to the understanding; a painted enigma, or a figure representing some obvious history, instructing us in some moral truth. Such is the image of Scaevola holding his hand in the fire, with these words,"agere et pati fortiter Romanum est." to do and to suffer with fortitude is Roman.*NWAD EMBLEM.3*

3. A painting or representation, intended to hold forth some moral or political instruction; an allusive picture; a typical designation. A balance is an emblem of justice; a crown is the emblem of royalty; a scepter, of power or sovereignty.*NWAD EMBLEM.4*

4. That which represents another thing in its predominant qualities. A white robe in scripture is an emblem of purity or righteousness; baptism, of purification.*NWAD EMBLEM.5*

EMBLEM, *v.t.* To represent by similar qualities.

EMBLEMATIC, EMBLEMATICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or comprising an emblem.

1. Representing by some allusion or customary connection; as, a crown is emblematic of royalty, a crown being worn by kings.*NWAD EMBLEMATIC.2*

2. Representing by similar qualities; as, whiteness is emblematic of purity.*NWAD EMBLEMATIC.3*

3. Using emblems; as emblematic worship.*NWAD EMBLEMATIC.4*

EMBLEMATICALLY, *adv.* By way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

EMBLEMATIST, *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBLEMENT, *n.* used mostly in the plural.

The produce or fruits of land sown or planted. This word is used for the produce of land sown or planted by a tenant for life or years, whose estate is determined suddenly after the land is sown or planted and before harvest. In this case the tenant's executors shall have the emblements. Emblements comprehend not only corn, but the produce of any annual plant. But the produce of grass and perennial plants belongs to the lord, or proprietor of the land.*NWAD EMBLEMENT.2*

EMBLEMIZE, *v.t.* To represent by an emblem.

EMBLEMIZED, *pp.* Represented by an emblem.

EMBLEMIZING, *ppr.* Representing by an emblem.

EMBLOOM, *v.t.* To cover or enrich with bloom.

EMBODIED, *pp.* [See *Embody*.] Collected or formed into a body.

EMBODY, ***v.t.*** **[en, in, and body.] To form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole; to incorporate; to concentrate; as, to embody troops; to embody detached sentiments.**

EMBODYING, ***ppr.*** **Collecting or forming into a body.**

EMBOGUING, ***n.*** **The mouth of a river or place where its waters are discharged into the sea. [An ill formed word.]**

EMBOLDEN, ***v.t.*** **[en and bold.] To give boldness or courage; to encourage.** ***1 Corinthians 8:10*****.**

EMBOLDENED, ***pp.*** **Encouraged.**

EMBOLDENING, ***ppr.*** **Giving courage or boldness.**

EMBOLISM, ***n.*** **[Gr. to throw in, to insert.]**

1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months or years, in an account of time, to produce regularity. The Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365, they added a lunar month every second or third year, which additional month they called embolimaeus.*NWAD EMBOLISM.2*

2. Intercalated time.*NWAD EMBOLISM.3*

EMBOLISMAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted.**

The embolismal months are either natural or civil.*NWAD EMBOLISMAL.2*

EMBOLISMIC, ***a.*** **Intercalated; inserted.**

Twelve lunations form a common year; and thirteen, the embolismic year.*NWAD EMBOLISMIC.2*

EMBOLUS, ***n.*** **[Gr. to thrust in.] Something inserted or acting in**

another; that which thrusts or drives; a piston.

EMBORDER, *v.t.* To adorn with a border.

EMBOSS, *v.t.* [en, in, and boss.] In architecture and sculpture, to form bosses or protuberances; to fashion in relievo or raised work; to cut or form with prominent figures.

1. To form with bosses; to cover with protuberances.*NWAD EMBOSS.2*

2. To drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell.*NWAD EMBOSS.3*

EMBOSS, *v.t.* To inclose as in a box; to include; to cover. [Not used.]

EMBOSS, *v.t.* To inclose in a wood; to conceal in a thicket. [Not used.]

EMBOSSED, *pp.* Formed with bosses or raised figures.

EMBOSSING, *ppr.* Forming with figures in relievo.

EMBOSSMENT, *n.* A prominence, like a boss; a jut.

1. Relief; figures in relievo; raised work.*NWAD EMBOSSMENT.2*

EMBOTTLE, *v.t.* [en, in, and bottle.] To put in a bottle; to bottle; to include or confine in a bottle.

EMBOTTLED, *pp.* Put in or included in bottles.

EMBOW, *v.t.* To form like a bow; to arch; to vault.

EMBOWEL, *v.t.* [en, in, and bowel.] To take out the entrails of an animal body; to eviscerate.

1. To take out the internal parts.*NWAD EMBOWEL.2*

Fossils and minerals that the emboweled earth*NWAD EMBOWEL.3*

Displays.*NWAD EMBOWEL.4*

2. To sink or inclose in another substance.*NWAD EMBOWEL.5*

EMBOWELED, *pp.* Deprived of intestines; eviscerated; buried.

EMBOWELER, *n.* One that takes out the bowels.

EMBOWELING, *ppr.* Depriving of entrails; eviscerating; burying.

EMBOWER, *v.i.* [from bower.] To lodge or rest in a bower.

EMBRACE, *v.t.*

1. To take, clasp or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom, in token of affection.*NWAD EMBRACE.2*

Paul called to him the disciples and embraced them. *Acts 20:1*.*NWAD EMBRACE.3*

2. To seize eagerly; to lay hold on; to receive or take with willingness that which is offered; as, to embrace the christian religion; to embrace the opportunity of doing a favor.*NWAD EMBRACE.4*

3. To comprehend; to include or take in; as, natural philosophy embraces many sciences.*NWAD EMBRACE.5*

4. To comprise; to inclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle.*NWAD EMBRACE.6*

Low at his feet a spacious plain is placed,*NWAD EMBRACE.7*

Between the mountain and the stream embraced.*NWAD EMBRACE.8*

5. To receive; to admit.*NWAD EMBRACE.9*

6. To find; to take; to accept.*NWAD EMBRACE.10*

Fleance--must embrace the fate*NWAD EMBRACE.11*

Of that dark hour.*NWAD EMBRACE.12*

7. To have carnal intercourse with.*NWAD EMBRACE.13*

8. To put on.*NWAD EMBRACE.14*

9. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly.*NWAD EMBRACE.15*

EMBRACE, *v.i.* To join in an embrace.

EMBRACE, *n.* Inclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms.

1. Reception of one thing into another.*NWAD EMBRACE.18*

2. Sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment.*NWAD EMBRACE.19*

EMBRACED, *pp.* Inclosed in the arms; clasped to the bosom; seized; laid hold on; received; comprehended; included; contained; accepted.

1. Influenced corruptly; biassed; as a juror.*NWAD EMBRACED.2*

EMBRACEMENT, *n.* A clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace.

1. Hostile hug; grapple. [Little used.]*NWAD EMBRACEMENT.2*

2. Comprehension; state of being contained; inclosure. [Little used.]*NWAD EMBRACEMENT.3*

3. Conjugal endearment; sexual commerce.*NWAD EMBRACEMENT.4*

4. Willing acceptance. [Little used.]*NWAD EMBRACEMENT.5*

EMBRACER, *n.* The person who embraces.

1. One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly.*NWAD*

EMBRACER.2

EMBRACERY, *n.* In law, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like.

EMBRACING, *ppr.* Clasping in the arms; pressing to the bosom; seizing and holding; comprehending; including; receiving; accepting; having conjugal intercourse.

1. Attempting to influence a jury corruptly.*NWAD EMBRACING.2*

EMBRAID, *v.t.* To upbraid.

EMBRASURE, *n.* s as z.

1. An opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged.*NWAD EMBRASURE.2*

2. In architecture, the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside of the wall, for giving greater play for the opening of the door or casement, or for admitting more light.*NWAD EMBRASURE.3*

EMBRAVE, *v.t.* [See *Brave*.] To embellish; to make showy.

1. To inspire with bravery; to make bold.*NWAD EMBRAVE.2*

EMBROCATE, *v.t.* [Gr. to moisten, to rain.]

In surgery and medicine, to moisten and rub a diseased part of the body, with a liquid substance, as with spirit, oil, etc., by means of a cloth or spunge.*NWAD EMBROCATE.2*

EMBROCATED, *pp.* Moistened and rubbed with a wet cloth or spunge.

EMBROCATING, *ppr.* Moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a wet cloth or spunge.

EMBROCATION, ***n.*** **The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part, with a cloth or spunge, dipped in some liquid substance, as spirit, oil. etc.**

1. The liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.*NWAD EMBROCATION.2*

EMBROIDER, ***v.t.*** **To border with ornamental needle-work, or figures; to adorn with raised figures of needle-work; as cloth, stuffs or muslin.**

Thou shalt embroider the coat of fine line. *Exodus 28:39*.*NWAD EMBROIDER.2*

EMBROIDERED, ***pp.*** **Adorned with figures of needle-work.**

EMBROIDERER, ***n.*** **One who embroiders.**

EMBROIDERING, ***ppr.*** **Ornamenting with figured needle-work.**

EMBROIDERY, ***n.*** **Work in gold, silver or silk thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs and muslin, into various figures; variegated needle-work.**

1. Variegation or diversity of figures and colors; as the natural embroidery of meadows.*NWAD EMBROIDERY.2*

EMBROIL, ***v.t.***

1. To perplex or entangle; to intermix in confusion.*NWAD EMBROIL.2*

The christian antiquities at Rome--are embroiled with fable and legend.*NWAD EMBROIL.3*

2. To involve in troubles or perplexities; to disturb or distract by connection with something else; to throw into confusion or commotion; to perplex.*NWAD EMBROIL.4*

The royal house embroiled in civil war.*NWAD EMBROIL.5*

EMBROILED, *pp.* Perplexed; entangled; intermixed and confused; involved in trouble.

EMBROILING, *ppr.* Perplexing; entangling; involving in trouble.

EMBROILMENT, *n.* Confusion; disturbance.

EMBROTHEL, *v.t.* [See *Brothel*.] To inclose in a brothel.

EMBRYO, EMBRYON, *n.* [L. embryon; Gr. to shoot, bud, germinate. The Greek word is contracted, and if so, it coincides in elements with Eng. brood and breed.]

In physiology, the first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed; after which it is called a fetus.*NWAD EMBRYO.2*

1. The rudiments of a plant.*NWAD EMBRYO.3*

2. The beginning or first state of any thing not fit for production; the rudiments of any thing yet imperfectly formed.*NWAD EMBRYO.4*

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in embryo.*NWAD EMBRYO.5*

EMBRYO, EMBRYON, *a.* Pertaining to or noting any thing in its first rudiments or unfinished state; as an embryon bud.

EMBRYOTOMY, *n.* [embryo and Gr. a cutting, to cut.]

A cutting or forcible separation of the fetus in utero.*NWAD EMBRYOTOMY.2*

EMBUSY, *v.t.* To employ. [Not used.]

EMEND, *v.t.* To amend. [Not used.]

EMENDABLE, ***a.*** **[L. emendabilis, from emendo, to correct; e and menda, a spot or blemish.] Capable of being amended or corrected. [See** ***Amendable*****.]**

EMENDATION, ***n.*** **[L. emendatio.] The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction; applied particularly to the correction of errors in writings. When we speak of like and manners, we use amend, amendment, the French orthography.**

1. An alteration for the better; correction of an error or fault.*NWAD EMENDATION.2*

The last edition of the book contains many emendations.*NWAD EMENDATION.3*

EMENDATOR, ***n.*** **A corrector of errors or faults in writings; one who corrects or improves.**

EMENDATORY, ***a.*** **Contributing to emendation or correction.**

EMERALD, ***n.*** **[L. smaragdus.] A mineral and a precious stone, whose colors are a pure, lively green, varying to a pale, yellowish, bluish, or grass green. It is always crystallized, and almost always appears in regular, hexahedral prisms, more or less perfect, and sometimes slightly modified by truncations on the edges, or on the solid angles. It is a little harder than quartz, becomes electric by friction, is often transparent, sometimes only translucent, and before the blowpipe is fusible into a whitish enamel or glass. The finest emeralds have been found in Peru.**

The subspecies of emerald are the precious emerald and the beryl.*NWAD EMERALD.2*

EMERGE, ***v.i.*** **emerj'. [L. emergo; e, ex, and mergo, to plunge.]**

1. To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; as, to emerge from the water or from the ocean.*NWAD EMERGE.2*

That is--emerging from the deep.*NWAD EMERGE.3*

We say, a planet emerges from the sun's light; a star emerging from chaos. It is opposed to immerge.*NWAD EMERGE.4*

2. To issue; to proceed from.*NWAD EMERGE.5*

3. To reappear, after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object.*NWAD EMERGE.6*

The sun is said to emerge, when the moon ceases to obscure its light; the satellites of Jupiter emerge, when they appear beyond the limb of the planet.*NWAD EMERGE.7*

4. To rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view; as, to emerge from poverty or obscurity; to emerge from the gloom of despondency.*NWAD EMERGE.8*

EMERGENCE, EMERGENCY, *n.* The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding matter.

1. The act of rising or starting into view; the act of issuing from or quitting.*NWAD EMERGENCE.2*

The white color of all refracted light, at its first emergence--is compounded of various colors.*NWAD EMERGENCE.3*

2. That which comes suddenly; a sudden occasion; an unexpected event.*NWAD EMERGENCE.4*

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual emergency.*NWAD EMERGENCE.5*

In case of emergency, [or in an emergency] he would employ the whole wealth of his empire.*NWAD EMERGENCE.6*

EMERGENT, *a.* Rising out of a fluid or any thing that covers or surrounds.

The mountains huge appear emergent.*NWAD EMERGENT.2*

1. Issuing or proceeding from.*NWAD EMERGENT.3*

2. Rising out of a depressed state or from obscurity.*NWAD EMERGENT.4*

3. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; hence, calling for immediate action or remedy; urgent; pressing; as an emergent occasion.*NWAD EMERGENT.5*

EMERITED, *a.* [L. emeritus.] Allowed to have done public service.

EMERODS, *n.* With a plural termination. [Corrupted from hemorrhoids, Gr. to labor under a flowing of blood.]

Hemorrhoids; piles; a dilatation of the veins about the rectum, with a discharge of blood.*NWAD EMERODS.2*

The Lord will smite thee--with the emerods. *Deuteronomy 28:27*.*NWAD EMERODS.3*

EMERSION, *n.* [from L. emergo. See *Emerge*.]

1. The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; opposed to immersion.*NWAD EMERSION.2*

2. In astronomy, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse, as the emersion of the moon from the shadow of the earth; also, the time of reappearance.*NWAD EMERSION.3*

3. The reappearance of a star, which has been hid by the effulgence of the sun's light.*NWAD EMERSION.4*

4. Extrication.*NWAD EMERSION.5*

EMERY, *n.* [Gr. and L. smiris.] A mineral, said to be a compact variety of corundum, being equal to it in hardness. It is always amorphous; its structure finely granular; its color varying from a deep gray to a bluish or blackish gray, sometimes brownish. This is almost indispensable in polishing metals and hard

stones. The lapidaries cut ordinary gems on their wheels, by sprinkling them with the moistened powder of emery; but it will not cut the diamond.

EMETIC, *a.* [Gr. to vomit.] Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the oesophagus and mouth.

EMETIC, *n.* A medicine that provokes vomiting.

EMETICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting.

EMETIN, *n.* [See *Emetic*.] A substance obtained from the root of ipecacuana, half a grain of which is a powerful emetic.

EMEW, *n.* A name of the Cassowary.

EMICATION, *n.* [L. emicatio, emico, from e and mico, to sparkle, that is, to dart.]

A sparkling; a flying off in small particles, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.*NWAD EMICATION.2*

EMICTION, *n.* [L. mingo, mictum.] The discharging of urine; urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

EMIGRANT, *a.* [See *Emigrate*.] Removing from one place or country to another distant place with a view to reside.

EMIGRANT, *n.* One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another.

EMIGRATE, *v.i.* [L. emigro; e and migro, to migrate.]

To quit one country, state or region and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence. Germans, Swiss, Irish and Scotch, emigrate, in great numbers, to America. Inhabitants of New England emigrate to the Western States.*NWAD EMIGRATE.2*

EMIGRATING, *ppr.* Removing from one country or state to another for residence.

EMIGRATION, *n.* Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or in America, from the Atlantic States to the Western.

The removal of persons from house to house in the same town, state or kingdom is not called emigration, but simple removal.*NWAD EMIGRATION.2*

EMINENCE, EMINENCY, *n.* [L. eminentia, from eminens, emineo, to stand or show itself above; e and minor, to threaten, that is, to stand or push forward.]

1. Elevation, highth, in a literal sense; but usually, a rising ground; a hill of moderate elevation above the adjacent ground.*NWAD EMINENCE.2*

The temple of honor ought to be seated on an eminence.*NWAD EMINENCE.3*

2. Summit; highest part.*NWAD EMINENCE.4*

3. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest, or above the surface. We speak of eminences on any plain or smooth surface.*NWAD EMINENCE.5*

4. An elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office or celebrity. Merit may place a man on an eminence, and make him conspicuous. Eminence is always exposed to envy.*NWAD EMINENCE.6*

5. Exaltation; high rank; distinction; celebrity; fame; preferment; conspicuousness.*NWAD EMINENCE.7*

Office, rank and great talents give eminence to men in society.*NWAD EMINENCE.8*

Where men cannot arrive at eminence, religion may make

compensation, by teaching content.*NWAD EMINENCE.9*

6. Supreme degree.*NWAD EMINENCE.10*

7. Notice; distinction.*NWAD EMINENCE.11*

8. A title of honor given to cardinals and others.*NWAD EMINENCE.12*

EMINENT, *a.* [L. eminens, from emineo.]

1. High; lofty; as an eminent place. *Ezekiel 16:24, 31, 39*.*NWAD EMINENT.2*

2. Exalted in rank; high in office; dignified; distinguished. Princes hold eminent stations in society, as do ministers, judges and legislators.*NWAD EMINENT.3*

3. High in public estimation; conspicuous; distinguished above others; remarkable; as an eminent historian or poet; an eminent scholar. Burke was an eminent orator; Watts and Cowper were eminent for their piety.*NWAD EMINENT.4*

EMINENTLY, *adv.* In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation; in a degree to be conspicuous and distinguished from others; as, to be eminently learned or useful.

EMIR, *n.* [Heb. to speak.] A title of dignity among the Turks, denoting a prince; a title at first given to the Caliphs, but when they assumed the title of Sultan, that of Emir remained to their children. At length it was attributed to all who were judged to descend from Mohammed, by his daughter Fatimah.

EMISSARY, *n.* [L. emissarius, from emitto; e and mitto, to send.]

A person sent on a mission; a missionary employed to preach and propagate the gospel.*NWAD EMISSARY.2*

If one of the four gospels be genuine, we have, in that one, strong reason to believe, that we posses the accounts which the original emissaries of the religion delivered.*NWAD EMISSARY.3*

[This sense is now unusual.]*NWAD EMISSARY.4*

2. A person sent on a private message or business; a secret agent, employed to sound or ascertain the opinions of others, and to

spread reports or propagate opinions favorable to his employer, or designed to defeat the measures or schemes of his opposers or foes; a spy; but an emissary may differ from a spy. A spy in war is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an emissary may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. A spy in war must be concealed, or he suffers death; an emissary may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary, without incurring similar hazard.*NWAD EMISSARY.5*

3. That which sends out or emits. [Not used.]*NWAD EMISSARY.6*

Emissary vessels, in anatomy, the same as excretory.*NWAD EMISSARY.7*

EMISSARY, ***a.*** **Exploring; spying.**

EMISSION, ***n.*** **[L. emissio, from emitto, to send out.] The act of sending or throwing out; as the emission of light from the sun or other luminous body; the emission of odors from plants; the emission of heat from a fire.**

1. The act of sending abroad or into circulation notes of a state or of a private corporation; as the emission of state notes, or bills of credit, or treasury notes.*NWAD EMISSION.2*

2. That which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes issued by one act of government. We say, notes or bills of various emissions were in circulation.*NWAD EMISSION.3*

EMIT, ***v.t.*** **[L. emitto; e and mitto, to send.]**

1. To send forth; to throw or give out; as, fire emits heat and smoke; boiling water emits steam; the sun and moon emit light; animal bodies emit perspirable matter; putrescent substances emit offensive or noxious exhalations.*NWAD EMIT.2*

2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; as, to emit an arrow. [Unusual.]*NWAD EMIT.3*

3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. [Unusual.]*NWAD EMIT.4*

4. To issue, as notes or bills of credit; to print, and send into circulation. The United States have once emitted treasury notes.*NWAD EMIT.5*

No state shall emit bills of credit.*NWAD EMIT.6*

EMMENAGOGUE, *n.* [Gr. menstruous, in month, and to lead.]

A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.*NWAD EMMENAGOGUE.2*

EMMET, *n.* An ant or pismire.

EMMEW, *v.t.* [See *Mew*.] To mew; to coop up; to confine in a coop or cage.

EMMOVE, *v.t.* To move; to rouse; to excite. [Not used.]

EMOLLESCENCE, *n.* [L. emollescens, softening. See *Emolliate*.]

In metallurgy, that degree of softness in a fusible body which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility.*NWAD EMOLLESCENCE.2*

EMOLLIATE, *v.t.* [L. emollio, mollio, to soften; mollis, soft; Eng. mellow, mild.]

To soften; to render effeminate.*NWAD EMOLLIATE.2*

Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valor.*NWAD EMOLLIATE.3*

[This is a new word, though well formed and applied; but what connection is there between softening and forgetting? Lost is here the proper word for forgotten.]*NWAD EMOLLIATE.4*

EMOLLIATED, *pp.* Softened; rendered effeminate.

EMOLLIATING, pr. Softening; rendering effeminate.

EMOLLIENT, *a.* Softening; making supple; relaxing the solids.

Barley is emollient.*NWAD EMOLLIENT.2*

EMOLLIENT, *n.* A medicine which softens and relaxes, or sheaths the solids; that which softens or removes the asperities of the humors.

EMOLLITION, *n.* The act of softening or relaxing.

EMOLUMENT, *n.* [L. emolumentum, from emolo, molo, to grind. Originally, toll taken for grinding. See *Mill*.]

1. The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, feels and perquisites.*NWAD EMOLUMENT.2*

2. Profit; advantage; gains in general.*NWAD EMOLUMENT.3*

EMOLUMENTAL, *a.* Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous.

Emongst, for among, in Spenser, is a mistake.*NWAD EMOLUMENTAL.2*

EMOTION, *n.* [L. emotio; emoveo, to move from.]

1. Literally, a moving of the mind or soul; hence, any agitation of mind or excitement of sensibility.*NWAD EMOTION.2*

2. In a philosophical sense, an internal motion or agitation of the mind which passes away without desire; when desire follows, the motion or agitation is called a passion.*NWAD EMOTION.3*

3. Passion is the sensible effect, the feeling to which the mind is subjected, when an object of importance suddenly and imperiously demands its attention. The state of absolute passiveness, in consequence of any sudden percussion of mind, is of short

duration. The strong impression, or vivid sensation, immediately produces a reaction correspondent to its nature, either to appropriate and enjoy, or avoid and repel the exciting cause. This reaction is very properly distinguished by the term emotion.*NWAD EMOTION.4*

Emotions therefore, according to the genuine signification of the word, are principally and primarily applicable to the sensible changes and visible effects, which particular passions produce on the frame, in consequence of this reaction, or particular agitation of mind.*NWAD EMOTION.5*

EMPAIR, *v.t.* To impair. [See *Impair*.]

EMPALE, *v.t.* [L. palus.]

1. To fence or fortify with stakes; to set a line of stakes or posts for defense.*NWAD EMPALE.2*

All that dwell near enemies empale villages, to save themselves from surprise.*NWAD EMPALE.3*

[We now use stockade, in a like sense.]*NWAD EMPALE.4*

2. To inclose; to surround.*NWAD EMPALE.5*

Round about her work she did empale,*NWAD EMPALE.6*

With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers.*NWAD EMPALE.7*

3. To inclose; to shut in.*NWAD EMPALE.8*

Impenetrable, empal'd with circling fire.*NWAD EMPALE.9*

4. To thrust a stake up the fundament, and thus put to death; to put to death by fixing on a stake; a punishment formerly practiced in Rome, and still used in Turkey.*NWAD EMPALE.10*

EMPALED, *pp.* Fenced or fortified with stakes; inclosed; shut in; fixed on a state.

EMPALEMENT, *n.* A fencing, fortifying or inclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body.

1. In botany, the calyx or flower-cup of a plant, which surrounds the fructification, like a fence of pales.*NWAD EMPALEMENT.2*

2. In heraldry, a conjunction of coats of arms, pale-wise.*NWAD EMPALEMENT.3*

EMPALING, *ppr.* Fortifying with pales or stakes; inclosing; putting to death on a stake.

EMPANNEL, *n.* [Eng. pane, a square. See *Pane* and *Pannel*.]

A list of jurors; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned by the sheriff. It is now written *pannel*, which see.*NWAD EMPANNEL.2*

EMPANNEL, *v.t.* To form a list of jurors. It is now written *impannel*, which see.

EMPARK, *v.t.* [in and park.] To inclose as with a fence.

EMPARLANCE, *n.* [See *Imparlance*.]

EMPASM, *n.* empazm'. [Gr. to sprinkle.] A powder used to prevent the bad scent of the body.

EMPASSION, *v.t.* To move with passion; to affect strongly. [See *Impassion*.]

EMPEACH, [See *Impeach*.]

EMPEOPLE, *v.t.* empee'pl. To form into a people or community. [Little used.]

EMPERESS. [See *Empress*.]

EMPERISHED, *a.* [See *Perish*.] Decayed. [Not in use.]

EMPEROR, ***n.*** **[L. imperator, from impero, to command.]**

Literally, the commander of an army. In modern times, the sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king; as the emperor of Germany or of Russia.*NWAD EMPEROR.2*

EMPERY, ***n.*** **Empire.**

EMPHASIS, ***n.*** **In rhetoric, a particular stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to the words or parts of a discourse, whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially upon his audience; or a distinctive utterance of words, specially significant, with a degree and kind of stress suited to convey their meaning in the best manner.**

The province of emphasis is so much more important than accent, that the customary seat of the latter is changed, when the claims of emphasis require it.*NWAD EMPHASIS.2*

EMPHASIZE, ***v.t.*** **To utter or pronounce with a particular or more forcible stress of voice; as, to emphasize a word, for the purpose of rendering the sense more distinct or impressive than other words in the sentence.**

EMPHATIC, EMPHATICAL, ***a.*** **Forcible; strong; impressive; as an emphatic voice, tone or pronunciation; emphatical reasoning.**

1. Requiring emphasis; as an emphatical word.*NWAD EMPHATIC.2*

2. Uttered with emphasis. We remonstrated in emphatical terms.*NWAD EMPHATIC.3*

3. Striking to the eye; as emphatic colors.*NWAD EMPHATIC.4*

EMPHATICALLY, ***adv.*** **With emphasis; strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.**

1. According to appearance. [Not used.]*NWAD EMPHATICALLY.2*

EMPHYSEMA, EMPHYSEM, *n.* [Gr. to inflate.] In surgery, a puffy tumor, easily yielding to pressure, but returning to its former state, as soon as that pressure is removed. A swelling of the integuments, from the admission of air into the cellular membrane.

EMPHYSEMATOUS, *a.* Pertaining to emphysema; swelled, bloated, but yielding easily to pressure.

EMPHYTEUTIC, *a.* [Gr. a planting, to plant.]

Taken on hire; that for which rent is to be paid; as emphyteutic lands.*NWAD EMPHYTEUTIC.2*

EMPIERCE, *v.t.* empers' [em, in, and pierce.] To pierce into; to penetrate. [Not used.]

EMPIGHT, *a.* [from pight, to fix.] Fixed.

EMPIRE, *n.* [L. imperium; See *Emperor*.]

1. Supreme power in governing; supreme dominion; sovereignty; imperial power. No nation can rightfully claim the empire of the ocean.*NWAD EMPIRE.2*

2. The territory, region or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor. An empire is usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, which may be and often is a territory of small extent. Thus we say, the Russian empire; the Austrian empire; the sovereigns of which are denominated emperors. The British dominions are called an empire, and since the union of Ireland, the parliament is denominated the imperial parliament, but the sovereign is called king. By custom in Europe, the empire means the German empire; and in juridical acts, it is called the holy Roman empire. Hence, we say, the diet of the empire; the circles of the empire; etc. But the German empire no longer exists; the states of Germany now form a confederacy.*NWAD EMPIRE.3*

3. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway; as the empire of reason, or of truth.*NWAD EMPIRE.4*

4. Any region, land or water, over which dominion is extended; as the empire of the sea.*NWAD EMPIRE.5*

EMPIRIC, *n.* [Gr. to attempt; L. empiricus.]

Literally, one who makes experiments. Hence its appropriate signification is, a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education, and relies on the success of his own experience. Hence, the word is used also for a quack, an ignorant pretender to medical skill, a charlatan.*NWAD EMPIRIC.2*

EMPIRIC, EMPIRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to experiments or experience.

1. Versed in experiments; as an empiric alchimist.*NWAD EMPIRIC.4*

2. Known only by experience; derived from experiment; used and applied without science; as empiric skill; empiric remedies.*NWAD EMPIRIC.5*

I have avoided that empirical morality that cures one vice by means of another.*NWAD EMPIRIC.6*

EMPIRICALLY, *adv.* By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

EMPIRICISM, *n.* Dependence of a physician on his experience in practice, without the aid of a regular medical education.

1. The practice of medicine without a medical education. Hence, quackery; the pretensions of a ignorant man to medical skill.*NWAD EMPIRICISM.2*

Shudder to destroy life, either by the naked knife, or by the surer and safer medium of empiricism.*NWAD EMPIRICISM.3*

EMPLASTER, *n.* [Gr. a plaster.] [See *Plaster*, which is not

used.]

EMPLASTER, *v.t.* To cover with a plaster.

EMPLASTIC, *a.* [Gr. See *Plaster*, *Plastic*.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster; as emplastic applications.

EMPLEAD, *v.t.* [em and plead.] To charge with a crime; to accuse. But it is now written *implead*, which see.

EMPLOY, *v.t.* [L. plico.]

1. To occupy the time, attention and labor of; to keep busy, or at work; to use. We employ our hands in labor; we employ our heads or faculties in study or thought; the attention is employed, when the mind is fixed or occupied upon an object; we employ time, when we devote it to an object. A portion of time should be daily employed in reading the scriptures, meditation and prayer; a great portion of life is employed to little profit or to very bad purposes.*NWAD EMPLOY.2*

2. To use as an instrument or means. We employ pens in writing, and arithmetic in keeping accounts. We employ medicines in curing diseases.*NWAD EMPLOY.3*

3. To use as materials in forming any thing. We employ timber, stones or bricks, in building; we employ wool, linen and cotton, in making cloth.*NWAD EMPLOY.4*

4. To engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business; to commission and entrust with the management of one's affairs. The president employed an envoy to negotiate a treaty. Kings and States employ embassadors at foreign courts.*NWAD EMPLOY.5*

5. To occupy; to use; to apply or devote to an object; to pass in business; as, to employ time; to employ an hour, a day or a week; to employ one's life.*NWAD EMPLOY.6*

To employ one's self, is to apply or devote one's time and attention; to busy one's self.*NWAD EMPLOY.7*

EMPLOY, *n.* That which engages the mind, or occupies the time and labor of a person; business; object of study or industry; employment.

Present to grasp, and future still to find,*NWAD EMPLOY.9*

The whole employ of body and of mind.*NWAD EMPLOY.10*

1. Occupation, as art, mystery, trade, profession.*NWAD EMPLOY.11*

2. Public office; agency; service for another.*NWAD EMPLOY.12*

EMPLOYABLE, *a.* That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use.

EMPLOYED, *pp.* Occupied; fixed or engaged; applied in business; used in agency.

EMPLOYER, *n.* One who employs; one who uses; one who engages or keeps in service.

EMPLOYING, *ppr.* Occupying; using; keeping busy.

EMPLOYMENT, *n.* The act of employing or using.

1. Occupation; business; that which engages the head or hands; as agricultural employments; mechanical employments. Men, whose employment is to make sport and amusement for others, are always despised.*NWAD EMPLOYMENT.2*

2. Office; public business or trust; agency or service for another or for the public. The secretary of the treasury has a laborious and responsible employment. He is in the employment of government.*NWAD EMPLOYMENT.3*

EMPLUNGE, [See *Plunge*.]

EMPOISON, *v.t.* s as z.

1. To poison; to administer poison to; to destroy or endanger life by giving or causing to be taken into the stomach any noxious drug or preparation. [In this sense, poison is generally used; but empoison may be used, especially in poetry.]*NWAD EMPOISON.2*

2. To taint with poison or venom; to render noxious or deleterious by an admixture of poisonous substance. [This may be used, especially in poetry.]*NWAD EMPOISON.3*

3. To embitter; to deprive of sweetness; as, to empoison the joys and pleasure of life.*NWAD EMPOISON.4*

EMPOISONED, *pp.* Poisoned; tainted with venom; embittered.

EMPOISONER, *n.* One who poisons; one who administers a deleterious drug; he or that which embitters.

EMPOISONING, *ppr.* Poisoning; embittering.

EMPOISONMENT, *n.* The act of administering poison, or causing it to be taken; the act of destroying life by a deleterious drug.

EMPORIUM, *n.* [L. from the Gr. to buy; to pass or go.]

1. A place of merchandize; a town or city of trade; particularly, a city or town of extensive commerce, or in which the commerce of an extensive country centers, or to which sellers and buyers resort from different countries. Such are London, Amsterdam and Hamburg. New York will be an emporium.*NWAD EMPORIUM.2*

2. in medicine, the common sensory in the brain.*NWAD EMPORIUM.3*

EMPOVERISH, [See *Impoverish*.]

EMPOWER, *v.t.* [from en or in and power.]

1. To give legal or moral power or authority to; to authorize, either by law, commission, letter of attorney, natural right, or by verbal license. The supreme court is empowered to try and decide all cases, civil or criminal. The attorney is empowered to sign an acquittance and discharge the debtor.*NWAD EMPOWER.2*

2. To give physical power or force; to enable. [In this sense the use is not frequent, and perhaps not used at all.]*NWAD EMPOWER.3*

EMPOWERED, *pp.* Authorized; having legal or moral right.

EMPOWERING, *ppr.* Authorizing; giving power.

EMPRESS, *n.* [Contracted from emperess. See *Emperor*.] The consort or spouse of an emperor.

1. A female who governs an empire; a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty.*NWAD EMPRESS.2*

EMPRISE, *n.* s as z. [Norm; em, en, and prise, from prendre, to take.] An undertaking; an enterprise.

[This word is now rarely or never used, except in poetry.]*NWAD EMPRISE.2*

EMPTIER, *n.* One that empties or exhausts.

EMPTINESS, *n.* [from empty.] A state of being empty; a state of containing nothing except air; destitution; absence of matter; as the emptiness of a vessel.

1. Void space; vacuity; vacuum.*NWAD EMPTINESS.2*

2. Want of solidity or substance; as the emptiness of light and shade.*NWAD EMPTINESS.3*

3. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to satisfy desire; as the emptiness of earthly things.*NWAD EMPTINESS.4*

4. Vacuity of head; want of intellect or knowledge.*NWAD*

EMPTINESS.5

EMPTION, *n.* [L. emptio, from emo, to buy.] The act of buying; a purchasing. [Not much used.]

EMPTY, *a.*

1. Containing nothing, or nothing but air; as an empty chest; empty space; an empty purse is a serious evil.*NWAD EMPTY.2*

2. Evacuated; not filled; as empty shackles.*NWAD EMPTY.3*

3. Unfurnished; as an empty room.*NWAD EMPTY.4*

4. Void; devoid.*NWAD EMPTY.5*

In civility thou seemest so empty.*NWAD EMPTY.6*

5. Void; destitute of solid matter; as empty air.*NWAD EMPTY.7*

6. Destitute of force or effect; as empty words.*NWAD EMPTY.8*

7. Unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; not able to fill the mind or the desires. The pleasures of life are empty and unsatisfying.*NWAD EMPTY.9*

Pleased with empty praise.*NWAD EMPTY.10*

8. Not supplied; having nothing to carry.*NWAD EMPTY.11*

They beat him, and sent him away empty. *Mark 12:3*.*NWAD EMPTY.12*

9. Hungry.*NWAD EMPTY.13*

My falcon now is sharp and passing empty.*NWAD EMPTY.14*

10. Unfurnished with intellect or knowledge; vacant of head; ignorant; as an empty coxcomb.*NWAD EMPTY.15*

11. Unfruitful; producing nothing.*NWAD EMPTY.16*

Israel is an empty vine. *Hosea 10:1*.*NWAD EMPTY.17*

Seven empty ears blasted with the east wind. *Genesis 41:27*.*NWAD EMPTY.18*

12. Wanting substance; wanting solidity; as empty dreams.*NWAD EMPTY.19*

13. Destitute; waste; desolate.*NWAD EMPTY.20*

Nineveh is empty. *Nahum 2:10*.*NWAD EMPTY.21*

14. Without effect.*NWAD EMPTY.22*

The sword of Saul returned not empty. *2 Samuel 1:22*.*NWAD EMPTY.23*

15. Without a cargo; in ballast; as, the ship returned empty.*NWAD EMPTY.24*

EMPTY, *v.t.* To exhaust; to make void or destitute; to deprive of the contents; as, to empty a vessel; to empty a well or a cistern.

1. To pour out the contents.*NWAD EMPTY.26*

The clouds empty themselves on the earth. *Ecclesiastes 11:3*.*NWAD EMPTY.27*

Rivers empty themselves into the ocean.*NWAD EMPTY.28*

2. To waste; to make desolate. *Jeremiah 51:2*.*NWAD EMPTY.29*

EMPTY, *v.i.* To pour out or discharge its contents.

The Connecticut empties into the Sound.*NWAD EMPTY.31*

1. To become empty.*NWAD EMPTY.32*

EMPTYING, *ppr.* Pouring out the contents; making void.

EMPTYINGS, *n.* The lees of beer, cider, etc.

EMPURPLE, ***v.t.*** **[from purple.] To tinge or dye of a purple color; to discolor with purple**

The deep empurpled ran.*NWAD EMPURPLE.2*

EMPURPLED, ***pp.*** **Stained with a purple color.**

EMPURPLING, ***ppr.*** **Tinging or dyeing of a purple color.**

EMPUSE, ***n.*** **A phantom or specter. [Not used.]**

EMPUZZLE. [See ***Puzzle*****.]**

EMPYREAL, ***a.*** **[L. empyroeus; from Gr. fire.]**

1. Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven.*NWAD EMPYREAL.2*

Go, soar with Plato to the empyreal sphere.*NWAD EMPYREAL.3*

2. Pure; vital; dephlogisticated; an epithet given to the air, or rather gas, now called oxygen.*NWAD EMPYREAL.4*

EMPYREAN, ***a.*** **Empyreal.**

EMPYREAN, ***n.*** **[See** ***Empyreal*****.] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire has been supposed to subsist.**

The empyrean rung*NWAD EMPYREAN.3*

With halleluiahs.*NWAD EMPYREAN.4*

EMPYREUMA, ***n.*** **[Gr. fire.] In chimistry, a disagreeable smell produced from burnt oils, in distillations of animal and vegetable substances.**

EMPYREUMATIC, EMPYREUMATICAL, ***a.*** **Having the taste or smell of burnt oil, or of burning animal and vegetable**

substances.

EMPYRICAL, ***a.*** **Containing the combustible principle of coal.**

EMPYROSIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. to burn.] a general fire; a conflagration. [Little used.]**

EMRODS. [See ***Emerods*****.]**

EMU, ***n.*** **A large fowl of S. America, with wings unfit for flight.**

This name properly belongs to the Cassowary, but has been erroneously applied, by the Brazilians, to the Rhea or S. American ostrich.*NWAD EMU.2*

EMULATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. oemulor; Gr. strife, contest.]**

1. To strive to equal or excel, in qualities or actions; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival. Learn early to emulate the good and the great. Emulate the virtues and shun the vices of distinguished men.*NWAD EMULATE.2*

2. To be equal to.*NWAD EMULATE.3*

Thy eye would emulate the diamond.*NWAD EMULATE.4*

3. To imitate; to resemble. [Unusual.]*NWAD EMULATE.5*

Convulsion emulating the motion of laughter.*NWAD EMULATE.6*

EMULATE, ***a.*** **Ambitious. [Little used.]**

EMULATED, ***pp.*** **Rivaled; imitated.**

EMULATING, ***ppr.*** **Rivaling; attempting to equal or excel; imitating; resembling.**

EMULATION, ***n.*** **The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with**

effort to attain to it; generally in a good sense, or an attempt to equal or excel others in that which is praise-worthy, without the desire of depressing others. *Romans 11:14*. **In a bad sense, a striving to equal or do more than others to obtain carnal favors or honors.** *Galatians 5:20*.

1. An ardor kindled by the praise-worthy examples of others, inciting to imitate them, or to equal or excel them.*NWAD EMULATION.2*

A noble emulation heats your breast.*NWAD EMULATION.3*

2. Contest; contention; strife; competition; rivalry accompanied with a desire of depressing another.*NWAD EMULATION.4*

Such factious emulations shall arise.*NWAD EMULATION.5*

EMULATIVE, ***a.*** **Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.**

EMULATOR, ***n.*** **One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.**

EMULATRESS, ***n.*** **A female who emulates another.**

EMULE, ***v.t.*** **To emulate. [Not used.]**

EMULGENT, ***a.*** **[L. emulgeo; e and mulgeo, to milk out.]**

Milking or draining out. In anatomy, the emulgent or renal arteries are those which supply the kidneys with blood, being sometimes single, sometimes double. The emulgent veins return the blood, after the urine is secreted. This the ancients considered as a milking or straining of the serum whence the name.*NWAD EMULGENT.2*

EMULGENT, ***n.*** **An emulgent vessel.**

EMULOUS, ***a.*** **[L. oemulus.] Desirous or eager to imitate, equal or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another; with of; as emulous of another's example or virtues.**

1. Rivaling; engaged in competition; as emulous Carthage.*NWAD EMULOUS.2*

2. Factious; contentious.*NWAD EMULOUS.3*

EMULOUSLY, *adv.* With desire of equaling or excelling another.

EMULSION, *n.* [L. emulsus, emulgeo, to milk out.]

A soft liquid remedy of a color and consistence resembling milk; any milk-like mixture prepared by uniting oil and water, by means of another substance, saccharine or mucilaginous.*NWAD EMULSION.2*

EMULSIVE, ***a.*** **Softening; milk-like.**

1. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance; as emulsive acids.*NWAD EMULSIVE.2*

EMUNCTORY, ***n.*** **[L. emunctorium, from emunctus, emungo, to wipe, to cleanse.] In anatomy, any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter; a secretory gland; an excretory duct.**

The kidneys and skin are called the common emunctories.*NWAD EMUNCTORY.2*

EMUSCATION, ***n.*** **[L. emuscor.] A freeing from moss. [Not much used.]**

EN, a prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French. In coincides with the Latin, in, Gr., and some English words are written indifferently with en or in. For the ease of pronunciation, it is changed to em, particularly before a labial, as in employ, empower.

En was formerly a plural termination of nouns and of verbs, as in housen, escapen. It is retained in oxen and children. It is also still used as the termination of some verbs, as in hearken, from the Saxon infinitive.*NWAD EN.2*

ENABLE, ***v.t.*** **[Norm. enhabler; en and hable, able. See *Able*.]**

1. To make able; to supply with power, physical or moral; to furnish with sufficient power or ability. By strength a man is enabled to work. Learning and industry enable men to investigate the laws of nature. Fortitude enables us to bear pain without murmuring.*NWAD ENABLE.2*

2. To supply with means. Wealth enables men to be charitable, or to live in luxury.*NWAD ENABLE.3*

3. To furnish with legal ability or competency; to authorize. The law enables us to dispose of our property by will.*NWAD ENABLE.4*

4. To furnish with competent knowledge or skill, and in general, with adequate means.*NWAD ENABLE.5*

ENABLED, *pp.* Supplied with sufficient power, physical, moral or legal.

ENABLEMENT, *n.* The act of enabling; ability.

ENABLING, *ppr.* Giving power to; supplying with sufficient power, ability or means; authorizing.

ENACT, *v.t.* [en and act.] To make, as a law; to pass, as a bill into a law; to perform the last act of a legislature to a bill, giving it validity as a law; to give legislative sanction to a bill.

Shall this bill pass to be enacted?*NWAD ENACT.2*

1. To decree; to establish as the will of the supreme power.*NWAD ENACT.3*

2. To act; to perform; to effect. [Not used.]*NWAD ENACT.4*

3. To represent inaction. [Not used.]*NWAD ENACT.5*

ENACTED, *pp.* Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, *ppr.* Passing into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

1. Giving legislative forms and sanction; as the enacting clause of a bill.*NWAD ENACTING.2*

ENACTMENT, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law; the act of voting, decreeing and giving validity to a law.

ENACTOR, *n.* One who enacts or passes a law; one who

decrees or establishes, as a law.

1. One who performs any thing. [Not used.]*NWAD ENACTOR.2*

ENACTURE, *n.* Purpose. [Not in use.]

ENALLAGE, *n.* enal'lajy. [Gr. change.]

A figure, in grammar, by which some change is made in the common mode of speech, or when one word is substituted for another; as exercitus victor, for victoriousus; scelus, for scelestus.*NWAD ENALLAGE.2*

ENAMBUSH, *v.t.* [en and ambush.] To hide in ambush.

1. To ambush.*NWAD ENAMBUSH.2*

ENAMBUSHED, *pp.* Concealed in ambush, or with hostile intention; ambushed.

ENAMEL, *n.*

1. In mineralogy, a substance imperfectly vitrified, or matter in which the granular appearance is destroyed, and having a vitreous gloss.*NWAD ENAMEL.2*

In the arts, a substance of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity.*NWAD ENAMEL.3*

Enamels have for their basis a pure crystal glass or frit, ground with a fine oxyd of lead and tin. These baked together are the matter of enamels, and the color is varied by adding other substances, Oxyd of gold gives a red color; that of copper, a green; manganese, a violet; cobalt, a blue; and iron, a fine black.*NWAD ENAMEL.4*

2. That which is enameled; a smooth, glossy surface of various colors, resembling enamel.*NWAD ENAMEL.5*

3. In anatomy, the smooth hard substance which covers the crown of a tooth.*NWAD ENAMEL.6*

ENAMEL, ***v.t.*** **To lay enamel on a metal, as on gold, silver, copper, etc.**

1. To paint in enamel.*NWAD ENAMEL.8*

2. To form a glossy surface like enamel.*NWAD ENAMEL.9*

ENAMELAR, ***a.*** **Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.**

ENAMELED, ***pp.*** **Overlaid with enamel; adorned with any thing resembling enamel.**

ENAMELER, ***n.*** **One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay enamels, or inlay colors.**

ENAMELING, ***ppr.*** **Laying enamel.**

ENAMELING, ***n.*** **The act or art of laying enamels.**

ENAMOR, ***v.t.*** **[L. amor, love.] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate; with of before the person or thing; as, to be enamored of a lady; to be enamored of books or science.**

[But it is now followed by with.]*NWAD ENAMOR.2*

ENAMORADO, ***n.*** **One deeply in love.**

ENAMORED, ***pp.*** **Inflamed with love; charmed; delighted.**

ENAMORING, ***ppr.*** **Inflaming with love; charming; captivating.**

ENARMED, ***a.*** **In heraldry, having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, etc. of a different color from that of the body.**

ENARRATION, ***n.*** **[L. enarro, narro, to relate.] Recital; relation; account; exposition. [Little used.]**

ENARTHROSIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. a joint.] In anatomy, that species of articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of**

a bone in the cup-like cavity of another, forming a movable joint; the ball and socket.

ENATE, ***a.*** **[L. enatus.] Growing out.**

ENAUNTER, ***adv.*** **Lest that.**

ENCAGE, ***v.t.*** **[from cage.] To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop.**

ENCAGED, ***pp.*** **Shut up or confined in a cage.**

ENCAGING, ***ppr.*** **Cooping; confining in a cage.**

ENCAMP, ***v.i.*** **[from camp.] To pitch tents or form huts, as an army; to halt on a march, spread tents and remain for a night or for a longer time, as an army or company.**

They encamped in Etham. *Exodus 13:20*.*NWAD ENCAMP.2*

The Levites shall encamp about the tabernacle. *Numbers 1:50*.*NWAD ENCAMP.3*

1. To pitch tents for the purpose of a siege; to besiege. *NWAD ENCAMP.4*

Encamp against the city and take it. *2 Samuel 12:28*.*NWAD ENCAMP.5*

ENCAMP, ***v.t.*** **To form into a camp; to place a marching army or company in a temporary habitation or quarters.**

ENCAMPED, ***pp.*** **Settled in tents or huts for lodging or temporary habitation.**

ENCAMPING, ***ppr.*** **Pitching tents or forming huts, for a temporary lodging or rest.**

ENCAMPMENT, ***n.*** **The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as**

an army or traveling company, for temporary lodging or rest.

1. The place where an army or company is encamped; a camp; a regular order of tents or huts for the accommodation of an army or troop.*NWAD ENCAMPMENT.2*

ENCANKER, *v.t.* To corrode; to canker.

ENCASE, *v.t.* To inclose or confine in a case or cover.

ENCAUSTIC, *a.* [Gr. caustic, to burn.] Pertaining to the art of enameling, and to painting in burnt wax. Encaustic painting, is a method in which wax is employed to give a gloss to colors.

ENCAUSTIC, *n.* Enamel or enameling.

1. The method of painting in burnt wax.*NWAD ENCAUSTIC.3*

ENCAVE, *v.t.* [from cave.] To hide in a cave or recess.

ENCEINT, *n.* [L. cingo, to gird.] In fortification, inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains. It is sometimes only flanked by round or square towers, which is called a Roman wall.

ENCEINT, *a.* In law, pregnant;; with child.

ENCHAFE, *v.t.* [en and chafe.] To chafe or fret; to provoke; to enrage; to irritate. [See *Chafe*.]

ENCHAFED, *pp.* Chafed; irritated; enraged.

ENCHAFING, *ppr.* Chafing; fretting; enraging.

ENCHAIN, *v.t.*

1. To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage.*NWAD ENCHAIN.2*

2. To hold fast; to restrain; to confine.*NWAD ENCHAIN.3*

3. To link together; to connect.*NWAD ENCHAIN.4*

ENCHAINED, *pp.* Fastened with a chain; held in bondage; held fast; restrained; confined.

ENCHAINING, *ppr.* Making fast with a chain; binding; holding in chains; confining.

ENCHANT, *v.t.* [L. incanto; in and canto, to sing. See *Chant* and *Cant*.]

1. To practice sorcery or witchcraft on any thing; to give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery, or fascination.*NWAD ENCHANT.2*

And now about the cauldron sing,*NWAD ENCHANT.3*

Like elves and fairies in a ring,*NWAD ENCHANT.4*

Enchanting all that you put in.*NWAD ENCHANT.5*

2. To subdue by charms or spells.*NWAD ENCHANT.6*

3. To delight to the highest degree; to charm; to ravish with pleasure; as, the description enchants me; we were enchanted with the music.*NWAD ENCHANT.7*

ENCHANTED, *pp.* Affected by sorcery; fascinated; subdued by charms; delighted beyond measure.

1. Inhabited or possessed by elves, witches, or other imaginary mischievous spirits; as an enchanted castle.*NWAD ENCHANTED.2*

ENCHANTER, *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who practices enchantment, or pretends to perform surprising things by the agency of demons.

1. One who charms or delights.*NWAD ENCHANTER.2*

Enchanter's nightshade, a genus of plants, the Circaea.*NWAD ENCHANTER.3*

ENCHANTING, *ppr.* Affecting with sorcery, charms or spells.

1. Delighting highly; ravishing with delight; charming.*NWAD ENCHANTING.2*

2. Charming; delighting; ravishing; as an enchanting voice; an enchanting face.*NWAD ENCHANTING.3*

Simplicity in manners has an enchanting effect.*NWAD ENCHANTING.4*

ENCHANTINGLY, *adv.* With the power of enchantment; in a manner to delight or charm; as, the lady sings enchantingly.

ENCHANTMENT, *n.* The act of producing certain wonderful effects by the invocation or aid of demons, or the agency of certain supposed spirits; the use of magic arts, spells or charms; incantation.

The magicians of Egypt did so with their enchantments. *Exodus 7:22*.*NWAD ENCHANTMENT.2*

1. Irresistible influence; overpowering influence of delight.*NWAD ENCHANTMENT.3*

The warmth of fancy--which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest enchantment.*NWAD ENCHANTMENT.4*

ENCHANTRESS, *n.* A sorceress; a woman who pretends to effect wonderful things by the aid of demons; one who pretends to practice magic.

1. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.*NWAD ENCHANTRESS.2*

From this enchantress all these ills are come.*NWAD ENCHANTRESS.3*

ENCHARGE, ***v.t.*** **To give in charge or trust. [Not in use.]**

ENCHASE, ***v.t.*** **[Eng. a case.]**

1. To infix or inclose in another body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.*NWAD ENCHASE.2*

2. Technically, to adorn by embossed work; to enrich or beautify any work in metal, by some design or figure in low relief, as a watch case.*NWAD ENCHASE.3*

3. To adorn by being fixed on it.*NWAD ENCHASE.4*

To drink in bowls which glittering gems enchase.*NWAD ENCHASE.5*

4. To mark by incision.*NWAD ENCHASE.6*

5. To delineate.*NWAD ENCHASE.7*

ENCHASED, ***pp.*** **Enclosed as in a frame or in another body; adorned with embossed work.**

ENCHASING, ***ppr.*** **Inclosing in another body; adorning with embossed work.**

ENCHEASON, ***n.*** **Cause; occasion.**

ENCHIRIDION, ***n.*** **[Gr. the hand.] A manual; a book to be carried in the hand. [Not used.]**

ENCINDERED, ***a.*** **Burnt to cinders.**

ENCIRCLE, ***v.t.*** **ensur'cl. [from circle.]**

1. To inclose or surround with a circle or ring, or with any thing in a circular form.*NWAD ENCIRCLE.2*

2. To encompass; to surround; to environ.*NWAD ENCIRCLE.3*

3. To embrace; as, to encircle one in the arms.*NWAD ENCIRCLE.4*

ENCIRCLED, *ppr.* Surrounded with a circle; encompassed; environed; embraced.

ENCIRCLET, *n.* A circle; a ring.

ENCIRCLING, *ppr.* Surrounding with a circle or ring; encompassing; embracing.

ENCLITIC, *a.* [Gr. inclined; to incline.]

1. Leaning; inclining, or inclined. In grammar, an enclitic particle or word, is one which is so closely united to another as to seem to be a part of it; as que, ne, and ve, in virumque, nonne, aliusve.*NWAD ENCLITIC.2*

2. Throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.*NWAD ENCLITIC.3*

ENCLITIC, *n.* A word which is joined to the end of another, as que, in virumque, which may vary the accent.

1. A particle or word that throws the accent or emphasis back upon the former syllable.*NWAD ENCLITIC.5*

ENCLITICALLY, *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back.

ENCLITICS, *a.* In grammar, the art of declining and conjugating words.

ENCLOSE. [See *Inclose*.]

ENCLOUDED, *a.* [from cloud.] Covered with clouds.

ENCOACH, *v.t.* To carry in a coach.

ENCOFFIN, *v.t.* To put in a coffin.

ENCOFFINED, ***pp.*** **Inclosed in a coffin.**

ENCOMBER, [See ***Encumber*****.]**

ENCOMBERMENT, ***n.*** **Molestation. [Not used.]**

ENCOMIAST, ***n.*** **One who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes commendations.**

ENCOMIASTIC, ENCOMIASTICAL, ***a.*** **Bestowing praise; praising; commending; laudatory; as an encomiastic address or discourse.**

ENCOMIASTIC, ***n.*** **A panegyric.**

ENCOMIUM, ***n. plu.*** **encomiums. Praise; panegyric; commendation. Men are quite as willing to receive as to bestow encomiums.**

ENCOMPASS, ***v.t.*** **[from compass.] To encircle; to surround; as, a ring encompasses the finger.**

1. To environ; to inclose; to surround; to shut in. A besieging army encompassed the city of Jerusalem.*NWAD ENCOMPASS.2*

2. To go or sail round; as Drake encompassed the globe.*NWAD ENCOMPASS.3*

ENCOMPASSED, ***pp.*** **Encircled; surrounded; inclosed; shut in.**

ENCOMPASSING, ***ppr.*** **Encircling; surrounding; confining.**

ENCOMPASSMENT, ***n.*** **A surrounding.**

1. A going round; circumlocution in speaking.*NWAD ENCOMPASSMENT.2*

ENCORE, ***a.*** **French word, pronounced nearly ongkore, and signifying, again, once more; used by the auditors and**

spectators of plays and other sports, when they call for a repetition of a particular part.

ENCORE, *v.t.* To call for a repetition of a particular part of an entertainment.

ENCOUNTER, *n.* [L. contra, against, or rather rencontre.]

1. A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons.*NWAD ENCOUNTER.2*

To shun th' encounter of the vulgar crowd.*NWAD ENCOUNTER.3*

2. A meeting in contest; a single combat, on a sudden meeting of parties; sometimes less properly, a duel.*NWAD ENCOUNTER.4*

3. A fight; a conflict; a skirmish; a battle; but more generally, a fight between a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments, rather than a set battle or general engagement.*NWAD ENCOUNTER.5*

4. Eager and warm conversation, either in love or anger.*NWAD ENCOUNTER.6*

5. A sudden or unexpected address or accosting.*NWAD ENCOUNTER.7*

6. Occasion; casual incident. [Unusual.]*NWAD ENCOUNTER.8*

ENCOUNTER, *v.t.*

1. To meet face to face; particularly, to meet suddenly or unexpectedly.*NWAD ENCOUNTER.10*

[This sense is now uncommon, but still in use.]*NWAD ENCOUNTER.11*

2. To meet in opposition, or in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict; to engage with in battle; as, two armies encounter each other.*NWAD ENCOUNTER.12*

3. To meet and strive to remove or surmount; as, to encounter

obstacles, impediments or difficulties.*NWAD ENCOUNTER.13*

4. To meet and oppose; to resist; to attack and attempt to confute; as, to encounter the arguments of opponents. *Acts 17:18*.*NWAD ENCOUNTER.14*

5. To meet as an obstacle. Which ever way the infidel turns, he encounters clear evidence of the divine origin of the scriptures.*NWAD ENCOUNTER.15*

6. To oppose; to oppugn.*NWAD ENCOUNTER.16*

7. To meet in mutual kindness. [Little used.]*NWAD ENCOUNTER.17*

ENCOUNTER, *v.i.* To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly. [Little used.]

1. To rush together in combat; to fight; to conflict. Three armies encountered at Waterloo.*NWAD ENCOUNTER.19*

When applied to one party, it is sometimes followed by with; as, the christian army encountered with the Saracens.*NWAD ENCOUNTER.20*

2. To meet in opposition or debate.*NWAD ENCOUNTER.21*

ENCOUNTERED, *pp.* Met face to face; met in opposition or hostility; opposed.

ENCOUNTERER, *n.* One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist.

ENCOUNTERING, *ppr.* Meeting; meeting in opposition, or in battle; opposing; resisting.

ENCOURAGE, *v.t.* enkur'rage. To give courage to; to give or increase confidence of success; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden; to animate; to incite; to inspirit.

But charge Joshua, and encourage him. *Deuteronomy 3:28*.*NWAD ENCOURAGE.2*

ENCOURAGED, *pp.* Emboldened; inspirited; animated; incited.

ENCOURAGEMENT, *n.* The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; incentive. We ought never to neglect the encouragement of youth in generous deeds. The praise of good men serves as an encouragement of virtue and heroism.

1. That which serves to incite, support, promote or advance, as favor, countenance, rewards, profit. A young man attempted the practice of law, but found little encouragement. The fine arts find little encouragement among a rude people.*NWAD ENCOURAGEMENT.2*

ENCOURAGER, *n.* One who encourages, incites or stimulates to action; one who supplies incitements, either by counsel, reward or means of execution.

The pope is a master of polite learning and a great encourager of arts.*NWAD ENCOURAGER.2*

ENCOURAGING, *ppr.* Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage.

1. Furnishing ground to hope for success; as an encouraging prospect.*NWAD ENCOURAGING.2*

ENCOURAGINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.

ENCRADLE, *v.t.* [en and cradle.] To lay in a cradle.

ENCRIMSON, *v.t.* s as z. To cover with a crimson color.

ENCRIMSONED, *pp.* Covered with a crimson color.

ENCRINITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a lily.] Stone-lily; a fossil zoophyte, formed of many joints, all perforated by some starry form.**

ENCRISPED, ***a.*** **[from crisp] Curled; formed in curls.**

ENCROACH, ***v.i.*** **[Eng. crook.] Primarily, to catch as with a hook. Hence,**

1. To enter on the rights and possession of another; to intrude; to take possession of what belongs to another, by gradual advances into his limits or jurisdiction, and usurping a part of his rights or prerogatives; with on. The farmer who runs a fence on his neighbor's land, and incloses a piece with his own, encroaches on his neighbor's property. Men often encroach, in this manner, on the highway. The sea is said to encroach on the land, when it wears it away gradually; and the land encroaches on the sea, when it is extended into it by alluvion. It is important to prevent one branch of government from encroaching on the jurisdiction of another.*NWAD ENCROACH.2*

2. To creep on gradually without right.*NWAD ENCROACH.3*

Superstition--a creeping and encroaching evil.*NWAD ENCROACH.4*

3. To pass the proper bounds, and enter on another's rights.*NWAD ENCROACH.5*

Exclude th' encroaching cattle from thy ground.*NWAD ENCROACH.6*

ENCROACHER, *n.* One who enters on and takes possession of what is not his own, by gradual steps.

1. One who makes gradual advances beyond his rights.*NWAD ENCROACHER.2*

ENCROACHING, *ppr.* Entering on and taking possession of what belongs to another.

ENCROACHING, *a.* Tending or apt to encroach.

The encroaching spirit of power.*NWAD ENCROACHING.3*

ENCROACHINGLY, *adv.* By way of encroachment.

ENCROACHMENT, *n.* The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right.

1. That which is taken by encroaching on another.*NWAD ENCROACHMENT.2*

2. In law, if a tenant owes two shillings rent service to the lord, and the lord takes three, it is an encroachment.*NWAD ENCROACHMENT.3*

ENCRUST, *v.t.* To cover with a crust. It is written also incrust.

ENCUMBER, *v.t.*

1. To load; to clog; to impede motion with a load, burden or any thing inconvenient to the limbs; to render motion or operation difficult or laborious.*NWAD ENCUMBER.2*

2. To embarrass; to perplex; to obstruct.*NWAD ENCUMBER.3*

3. To load with debts; as, an estate is encumbered with mortgages, or with a widow's dower.*NWAD ENCUMBER.4*

ENCUMBERED, *pp.* Loaded; impeded in motion or operation, by a burden or difficulties; loaded with debts.

ENCUMBERING, *ppr.* Loading; clogging; rendering motion or operation difficult; loading with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, *n.* A load; any thing that impedes motion, or renders it difficult and laborious; clog; impediment.

1. Useless addition or load.*NWAD ENCUMBRANCE.2*

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,*NWAD ENCUMBRANCE.3*

The huge encumbrance of horrific wood.*NWAD ENCUMBRANCE.4*

2. Load or burden on an estate; a legal claim on an estate, for the discharge of which the estate is liable.*NWAD ENCUMBRANCE.5*

ENCYCLICAL, *a.* [Gr. a circle.] Circular; sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men. [This word is not used. We now use circular.]

ENCYCLOPEDIA, ENCYCLOPEDY, *n.* [Gr. in, a circle, and instruction; instruction in a circle, or circle of instruction.]

The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction or knowledge. More particularly, a collection of the principal facts, principles and discoveries, in all branches of science and the arts, digested under proper titles and arranged in alphabetical order; as the French Encyclopedia; the Encyclopedia Britannica*NWAD ENCYCLOPEDIA.2*

ENCYCLOPEDIAN, *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

ENCYCLOPEDIST, *n.* The compiler of an Encyclopedia, or one

who assists in such compilation.

ENCYSTED, *a.* [from cyst.] Inclosed in a bag, bladder or vesicle; as an encysted tumor.

END, *n.*

1. The extreme point of a line, or of anything that has more length than breadth; as the end of a house; the end of a table; the end of a finger; the end of a chain or rope. When bodies or figures have equal dimensions, or equal length and breadth, the extremities are called sides.*NWAD END.2*

2. The extremity or last part, in general; the close or conclusion, applied to time.*NWAD END.3*

At the end of two months, she returned. *Judges 11:39*.*NWAD END.4*

3. The conclusion or cessation of an action.*NWAD END.5*

Of the increase of his government there shall be no end. *Isaiah 9:7*.*NWAD END.6*

4. The close or conclusion; as the end of a chapter.*NWAD END.7*

5. Ultimate state or condition; final doom.*NWAD END.8*

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace. *Psalm 37:37*.*NWAD END.9*

6. The point beyond which no progression can be made.*NWAD END.10*

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end. *Psalm 107:27*.*NWAD END.11*

7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.*NWAD END.12*

My guilt be on my head and there's an end!*NWAD END.13*

8. Close of life; death; decease.*NWAD END.14*

Unblamed through life, lamented in thy end.*NWAD END.15*

9. Cessation; period; close of a particular state of things; as the end of the world.*NWAD END.16*

10. Limit; termination.*NWAD END.17*

There is no end of the store. *Nahum 2:9*.*NWAD END.18*

11. Destruction. *Amos 8:2*.*NWAD END.19*

The end of all flesh is come. *Genesis 6:13*.*NWAD END.20*

12. Cause of death; a destroyer.*NWAD END.21*

And award*NWAD END.22*

Either of you to be the other's end.*NWAD END.23*

13. Consequence; issue; result; conclusive event; conclusion.*NWAD END.24*

The end of these things is death. *Romans 6:21*.*NWAD END.25*

14. A fragment or broken piece.*NWAD END.26*

Old odd ends.*NWAD END.27*

15. The ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; the object intended to be reached or accomplished by any action or scheme; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift; as private ends; public ends.*NWAD END.28*

Two things I shall propound to you, as ends.*NWAD END.29*

The end of the commandments is charity. *1 Timothy 1:5*.*NWAD END.30*

A right to the end, implies a right to the means necessary for attaining it.*NWAD END.31*

16. An end, for on end, upright; erect; as, his hair stands an end.*NWAD END.32*

17. The ends of the earth, in scripture, are the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts.*NWAD END.33*

END, *v.t.* To finish; to close; to conclude; to terminate; as, to end a controversy; to end a war.

On the seventh day God ended his work. *Genesis 2:2*.*NWAD END.35*

1. To destroy; to put to death.*NWAD END.36*

King Harry, thy sword hath ended him.*NWAD END.37*

END, *v.i.* To come to the ultimate point; to be finished; as, a voyage ends by the return of a ship.

1. To terminate; to close; to conclude. The discourse ends with impressive words.*NWAD END.39*

2. To cease; to come to a close. Winter ends in March, and summer in September. A good like ends in peace.*NWAD END.40*

END-ALL, *n.* Final close. [Not used.]

ENDAMAGE, *v.t.* [from damage.] To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to mischief; to prejudice.

The trial hath endamaged thee no way.*NWAD ENDAMAGE.2*

So thou shalt endamage the revenue of the kings. *Ezra 4:13*.*NWAD ENDAMAGE.3*

ENDAMAGED, *pp.* Harmed; injured.

ENDAMAGEMENT, *n.* Damage; loss; injury.

ENDAMAGING, *ppr.* Harming; injuring.

ENDANGER, ***v.t.*** **[from danger.] To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury. We dread any thing that endangers our life, our peace or our happiness.**

1. To incur the hazard of. [Unusual.]*NWAD ENDANGER.2*

ENDANGERED, ***pp.*** **Exposed to loss or injury.**

ENDANGERING, ***ppr.*** **Putting in hazard; exposing to loss or injury.**

ENDANGERING, ***n.*** **Injury; damage.**

ENDANGERMENT, ***n.*** **Hazard; danger.**

ENDEAR, ***v.t.*** **[from dear.] To make dear; to make more beloved. The distress of a friend endears him to us, by exciting our sympathy.**

1. To raise the price. [Not in use.]*NWAD ENDEAR.2*

ENDEARED, ***pp.*** **Rendered dear, beloved, or more beloved.**

ENDEARING, ***ppr.*** **Making dear or more beloved.**

ENDEARMENT, ***n.*** **The cause of love; that which excites or increases affection, particularly that which excites tenderness of affection.**

Her first endearments twining round the soul.*NWAD ENDEARMENT.2*

1. The state of being beloved; tender affection.*NWAD ENDEARMENT.3*

ENDEAVOR, ***n.*** **endev'or. An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical strength, or the intellectual powers, towards the attainment of an object.**

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, endeavor and application, and therefore often succeed.*NWAD ENDEAVOR.2*

Imitation is the endeavor of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the same subject.*NWAD ENDEAVOR.3*

Labor is a continued endeavor, or a succession of endeavors.*NWAD ENDEAVOR.4*

ENDEAVOR, *v.i.* endev'or. To exert physical strength or intellectual power, for the accomplishment of an object; to try; to essay; to attempt. In a race, each man endeavors to outstrip his antagonist. A poet may endeavor to rival Homer, but without success. It is followed by after before a noun; as, the christian endeavors after more strict conformity to the example of Christ.

1. *v.t.* To attempt to gain; to try to effect.*NWAD ENDEAVOR.6*

It is our duty to endeavor the recovery of these beneficial subjects.*NWAD ENDEAVOR.7*

ENDEAVORED, *pp.* Essayed; attempted.

ENDEAVORER, *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt.

ENDEAVORING, *ppr.* Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting.

ENDECAGON, *n.* A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDEICTIC, *a.* [Gr. to show.] Showing; exhibiting. An endeictic dialogue, in the Platonic philosophy, is one which exhibits a specimen of skill.

ENDEMIC, ENDEMICAL

ENDEMIAL, *a.* [Gr. people.] Peculiar to a people or nation. An endemic disease, is one to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which, for that reason, may

be supposed to proceed from local causes, as bad air or water. The epithet is also applied to a disease which prevails in a particular season, chiefly or wholly in a particular place.

ENDENIZE, *v.t.* To make free; to naturalize; to admit to the privileges of a denizen. [Little used.]

ENDENIZEN, *v.t.* [from denizen.] To naturalize.

ENDICT, ENDICTMENT. [See *Indict*, *Indictment*.]

ENDING, *ppr.* [from end.] Terminating; closing; concluding.

ENDING, *n.* Termination; conclusion.

1. In grammar, the terminating syllable or letter of a word.*NWAD ENDING.3*

ENDITE. [See *Indite*.]

ENDIVE, *n.* [L. intybum.] A species of plant, of the genus Cichorium or succory; used as a salad.

ENDLESS, *a.* [See *End*.] Without end; having no end or conclusion; applied to length, and to duration; as an endless line; endless progression; endless duration; endless bliss.

1. Perpetual; incessant; continual; as endless praise; endless clamor.*NWAD ENDLESS.2*

ENDLESSLY, *adv.* Without end or termination; as, to extend a line endlessly.

1. Incessantly; perpetually; continually.*NWAD ENDLESSLY.2*

ENDLESSNESS, *n.* Extension without end or limit.

1. Perpetuity; endless duration.*NWAD ENDLESSNESS.2*

ENDLONG, ***adv.*** **In a line; with the end forward. [Little used.]**

ENDOCTRINE, ***v.t.*** **To teach; to** ***indoctrinate*****. [See the latter word.]**

ENDORSE, ENDORSEMENT. [See ***Indorse*****,** ***Indorsement*****.]**

ENDOSS, ***v.t.*** **To engrave or carve.**

ENDOW, ***v.t.*** **[L. dos, doto, or a different Celtic root.]**

1. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called dower; to settle a dower on, as on a married woman or widow.*NWAD ENDOW.2*

A wife is by law entitled to be endowed of all lands and tenements, of which her husband was seized in fee simple or fee tail during the coverture.*NWAD ENDOW.3*

2. To settle on, as a permanent provision; to furnish with a permanent fund of property; as, to endow a church; to endow a college with a fund to support a professor.*NWAD ENDOW.4*

3. To enrich or furnish with any gift, quality or faculty; to indue. Man is endowed by his maker with reason.*NWAD ENDOW.5*

ENDOWED, ***pp.*** **Furnished with a portion of estate; having dower settled on; supplied with a permanent fund; indued.**

ENDOWING, ***ppr.*** **Settling a dower on; furnishing with a permanent fund; inducing.**

ENDOWMENT, ***n.*** **The act of settling dower on a woman, or of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of a parson or vicar, or of a professor, etc.**

1. That which is bestowed or settled on; property, fund or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; as the endowments of a church, of a hospital, or of a college.*NWAD ENDOWMENT.2*

2. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind by the creator; gift of nature; any quality or faculty bestowed by the Creator. Natural activity of limbs is an endowment of the body; natural vigor of intellect is an endowment of the mind. Chatham and Burke, in Great Britain, and Jan, Ellsworth and Hamilton, in America, possessed uncommon endowments of mind.*NWAD ENDOWMENT.3*

ENDRUDGE, *v.t.* endruj'. To make a drudge or slave. [Not used.]

ENDUE, *v.t.* [L. induo.] To *indue*, which see.

ENDURABLE, *a.* That can be borne or suffered.

ENDURANCE, *n.* [See *Endure*.] Continuance; a state of lasting or duration; lastingness.

1. A bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; sufferance; patience.*NWAD ENDURANCE.2*

Their fortitude was most admirable in their presence and endurance of all evils, of pain, and of death.*NWAD ENDURANCE.3*

2. Delay; a waiting for. [Not used.]*NWAD ENDURANCE.4*

ENDURE, *v.t.* [L. durus, duro.]

1. To last; to continue in the same state without perishing; to remain; to abide.*NWAD ENDURE.2*

The Lord shall endure forever. *Psalm 9:7*.*NWAD ENDURE.3*

He shall hold it [his house] fast, but it shall not endure. *Job 8:15*.*NWAD ENDURE.4*

2. To bear; to brook; to suffer without resistance, or without yielding.*NWAD ENDURE.5*

How can I endure to see the evil that shall come to my people? *Esther 8:6*.*NWAD ENDURE.6*

Can thy heart endure, or thy hands be strong? *Ezekiel 22:14*.*NWAD ENDURE.7*

ENDURE, *v.t.* To bear; to sustain; to support without breaking or yielding to force or pressure. Metals endure a certain degree of heat without melting.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure.*NWAD ENDURE.9*

As might the strokes of two such arms endure.*NWAD ENDURE.10*

1. To bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure.*NWAD ENDURE.11*

Therefore, I endure all things for the elect's sake. *2 Timothy 2:10*.*NWAD ENDURE.12*

If ye endure chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons. *Hebrews 12:7*.*NWAD ENDURE.13*

2. To undergo; to sustain.*NWAD ENDURE.14*

I wish to die, yet dare not death endure.*NWAD ENDURE.15*

3. To continue in. [Not used.]*NWAD ENDURE.16*

ENDURED, *pp.* Borne; suffered; sustained.

ENDURER, *n.* One who bears, suffers or sustains.

1. He or that which continues long.*NWAD ENDURER.2*

ENDURING, *ppr.* Lasting; continuing without perishing; bearing; sustaining; supporting with patience, or without opposition or yielding.

1. Lasting long; permanent.*NWAD ENDURING.2*

ENDWISE, *adv.* On the end; erectly; in an upright position.

1. With the end forward.*NWAD ENDWISE.2*

ENECATE, *v.t.* [L. eneco.] To kill. [Not in use.]

ENEID, *n.* [L. Eneis.] A heroic poem, written by Virgil, in which Eneas is the hero.

ENEMY, *n.* [L. inimicus.]

1. A foe; an adversary. A private enemy is one who hates another and wishes him injury, or attempts to do him injury to gratify his own malice or ill will. A public enemy or foe, is one who belongs to a nation or party, at war with another.*NWAD ENEMY.2*

I say to you, love your enemies. *Matthew 5:44*.*NWAD ENEMY.3*

Enemies in war; in peace friends.*NWAD ENEMY.4*

2. One who hates or dislikes; as an enemy to truth or falsehood.*NWAD ENEMY.5*

3. In theology, and by way of eminence, the enemy is the Devil; the archfiend.*NWAD ENEMY.6*

4. In military affairs, the opposing army or naval force in war, is called the enemy.*NWAD ENEMY.7*

ENERGETIC, ENERGETICAL, *a.* [Gr. work. See *Energy*.]

1. Operating with force, vigor and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious. We say, the public safety required energetic measures. The vicious inclinations of men can be restrained only by energetic laws. [Energic is not used.]*NWAD ENERGETIC.2*

2. Moving; working; active; operative. We must conceive of God as a Being eternally energetic.*NWAD ENERGETIC.3*

ENERGETICALLY, *adv.* With force and vigor; with energy and

effect.

ENERGIZE, *v.i.* [from energy.] To act with force; to operate with vigor; to act in producing an effect.

ENERGIZE, *v.t.* To give strength or force to; to give active vigor to.

ENERGIZED, *pp.* Invigorated.

ENERGIZER, *n.* He or that which gives energy; he or that which acts in producing an effect.

ENERGIZING, *ppr.* Giving energy, force or vigor; acting with force.

ENERGY, *n.* [Gr. work.]

1. Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; as men possessing energies sometimes suffer them to lie inactive. Danger will rouse the dormant energies of our natures into action.*NWAD ENERGY.2*

2. Power exerted; vigorous operation; force; vigor. God, by his Almighty energy, called the universe into existence. The administration of the laws requires energy in the magistrate.*NWAD ENERGY.3*

3. Effectual operation; efficacy; strength or force producing the effect.*NWAD ENERGY.4*

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an energy to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession.*NWAD ENERGY.5*

4. Strength of expression; force of utterance; life; spirit; emphasis. The language of Lord Chatham is remarkable for its energy.*NWAD ENERGY.6*

ENERVATE, *a.* [infra.] Weakened; weak; without strength or force.

1. To deprive of nerve, force or strength; to weaken; to render feeble. Idleness and voluptuous indulgences enervate the body. Vices and luxury enervate the strength of state.*NWAD ENERVATE.2*

2. To cut the nerves; as, to enervate a horse.*NWAD ENERVATE.3*

ENERVATED, *pp.* Weakened; enfeebled; emasculated.

ENERVATING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength, force or vigor; weakening; enfeebling.

ENERVATION, *n.* The act of weakening, or reducing strength.

1. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.*NWAD ENERVATION.2*

ENERVE, *v.t.* everv'. To weaken; the same as enervate.

ENFAMISH, *v.t.* To famish. [See *Famish*.]

ENFEEBLE, *v.t.* [from feeble.] To deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate. Intemperance enfeebles the body, and induces premature infirmity. Excessive grief and melancholy enfeeble the mind. Long wars enfeeble a state.

ENFEEBLED, *pp.* Weakened; deprived of strength or vigor.

ENFEEBLEMENT, *n.* The act of weakening; enervation.

ENFEEBLING, *ppr.* Weakening; debilitating; enervating.

ENFELONED, *a.* [See *Felon*.] Fierce; cruel.

ENFEOFF, *v.t.* enfeff'. [Law L. feaffo, feoffare, from *fief*, which see.]

1. To give one a feud; hence, to invest with a fee; to give to another

any corporeal hereditament, in fee simple or fee tail, by livery of seizin.*NWAD ENFEOFF.2*

2. To surrender or give up. [Not used.]*NWAD ENFEOFF.3*

ENFEOFFED, *pp.* Invested with the fee of any corporeal hereditament.

ENFEOFFING, *ppr.* Giving to one the fee simple of any corporeal hereditament.

ENFEOFFMENT, *n.* The act of giving the fee simple of an estate.

1. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.*NWAD ENFEOFFMENT.2*

ENFETTER, *v.t.* To fetter; to bind in fetters.

ENFEVER, *v.t.* To excite fever in.

ENFIERCE, *v.t.* enfers'. To make fierce. [Not in use.]

ENFILADE, *n.* [L. filum.] A line or straight passage; or the situation of a place which may be seen or scoured with shot all the length of a line, or in the direction of a line.

ENFILADE, *v.t.* [from the noun.] To pierce, scour or rake with shot, in the direction of a line, or through the whole length of a line.

In conducting approaches at a siege, care should be taken that the trenches be not enfiladed.*NWAD ENFILADE.3*

In a position to enfilade the works at Fort Isle.*NWAD ENFILADE.4*

ENFILADED, *pp.* Pierced or raked in a line.

ENFILADING, *ppr.* Piercing or sweeping in a line.

ENFIRE, *v.t.* To inflame; to set on fire. [Not used.]

ENFORCE, *v.t.*

1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate. [See Def. 5.]*NWAD ENFORCE.2*

2. To make or gain by force; to force; as, to enforce a passage.*NWAD ENFORCE.3*

3. To put in act by violence; to drive.*NWAD ENFORCE.4*

Stones enforced from the old Assyrian slings.*NWAD ENFORCE.5*

4. To instigate; to urge on; to animate.*NWAD ENFORCE.6*

5. To urge with energy; to give force to; to impress on the mind; as, to enforce remarks or arguments.*NWAD ENFORCE.7*

6. To compel; to constrain; to force.*NWAD ENFORCE.8*

7. To put in execution; to cause to take effect; as, to enforce the laws.*NWAD ENFORCE.9*

8. To press with a charge.*NWAD ENFORCE.10*

9. To prove; to evince. [Little used.]*NWAD ENFORCE.11*

ENFORCE, *v.i.* To attempt by force. [Not used.]

ENFORCE, *n.* Force; strength; power. [Not used.]

ENFORCEABLE, *a.* That may be enforced.

ENFORCED, *pp.* Strengthened; gained by force; driven; compelled; urged; carried into effect.

ENFORCEDLY, *adv.* By violence; not by choice.

ENFORCEMENT, *n.* The act of enforcing; compulsion; force applied.

1. That which gives energy or effect; sanction. The penalties of law are enforcements.*NWAD ENFORCEMENT.2*

2. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.*NWAD ENFORCEMENT.3*

3. Pressing exigence; that which urges or constrains.*NWAD ENFORCEMENT.4*

4. In a general sense, any thing which compels or constrains; any thing which urges either the body or the mind.*NWAD ENFORCEMENT.5*

5. A putting in execution; as the enforcement of law.*NWAD ENFORCEMENT.6*

ENFORCER, *n.* One who compels, constrains or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

ENFORCING, *ppr.* Giving force or strength; compelling; urging; constraining; putting in execution.

ENFORM, ***v.t.*** **To form; to fashion. [See** ***Form*****.]**

ENFOULDERED, ***a.*** **Mixed with lightning. [Not in use.]**

1. To make free of a city, corporation or state; to admit to the privileges of a freeman. The English colonies were enfranchised by special charters.*NWAD ENFOULDERED.2*

2. To free or release from custody.*NWAD ENFOULDERED.3*

3. To naturalize; to denizen; to receive as denizens; as, to enfranchise foreign words.*NWAD ENFOULDERED.4*

ENFRANCHISED, ***pp.*** **Set free; released from bondage.**

1. Admitted to the rights and privileges of freemen.*NWAD ENFRANCHISED.2*

ENFRANCHISEMENT, ***n.*** **Release from slavery or custody.**

1. The admission of persons to the freedom of a corporation or state; investiture with the privileges of free citizens; the incorporating of a person into any society or body politic.*NWAD ENFRANCHISEMENT.2*

ENFRANCHISER, ***n.*** **One who enfranchises.**

ENFRANCHISING, ***ppr.*** **Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state, or to the privileges of a free man in a corporation.**

ENFROWARD, ***v.t.*** **To make froward or perverse. [Not used.]**

ENFROZEN, ***a.*** **Frozen; congealed. [Not used.]**

ENGAGE, ***v.t.***

1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor; to bind one's self as surety.*NWAD ENGAGE.2*

2. To pawn; to stake as a pledge.*NWAD ENGAGE.3*

3. To enlist; to bring into a party; as, to engage men for service; to engage friends to aid in a cause.*NWAD ENGAGE.4*

4. To embark in an affair; as, be not hasty to engage yourself in party disputes.*NWAD ENGAGE.5*

5. To gain; to win and attach; to draw to.*NWAD ENGAGE.6*

Good nature engages every one to its possessor.*NWAD ENGAGE.7*

To very duty he could minds engage.*NWAD ENGAGE.8*

6. To unite and bind by contract or promise. Nations engage themselves to each other by treaty. The young often engage themselves to their sorrow.*NWAD ENGAGE.9*

7. To attract and fix; as, to engage the attention.*NWAD ENGAGE.10*

8. To occupy; to employ assiduously. We were engaged in conversation. The nation is engaged in war.*NWAD ENGAGE.11*

9. To attack in contest; to encounter. The army engaged the enemy at ten o'clock. The captain engaged the ship, at point blank distance.*NWAD ENGAGE.12*

ENGAGE, *v.i.* To encounter; to begin to fight; to attack in conflict. The armies engaged at Marengo, in a general battle.

1. To embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake. Be cautious not to engage in controversy, without indispensable necessity.*NWAD ENGAGE.14*

2. To promise or pledge one's word; to bind one's self; as, a friend has engaged to supply the necessary funds.*NWAD ENGAGE.15*

ENGAGED, ***pp.*** **or** ***a.*** **Pledged; promised; enlisted; gained and attached; attracted and fixed; embarked; earnestly employed; zealous.**

ENGAGEDLY, ***adv.*** **With earnestness; with attachment.**

ENGAGEDNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.**

ENGAGEMENT, ***n.*** **The act of pawning, pledging or making liable for debt.**

1. Obligation by agreement or contract. Men are often more ready to make engagements than to fulfil them.*NWAD ENGAGEMENT.2*

2. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality.*NWAD ENGAGEMENT.3*

3. Occupation; employment of the attention.*NWAD ENGAGEMENT.4*

Play, by too long or constant engagement, becomes like an employment or profession.*NWAD ENGAGEMENT.5*

4. Employment in fighting; the conflict of armies or fleets; battle; a general action; appropriately the conflict of whole armies or fleets, but applied to actions between small squadrons or single ships, rarely to a fight between detachments of land forces.*NWAD ENGAGEMENT.6*

5. Obligation; motive; that which engages.*NWAD ENGAGEMENT.7*

ENGAGER, ***n.*** **One that enters into an engagement or agreement.**

ENGAGING, ***ppr.*** **Pawning; making liable for debt; enlisting; bringing into a party or cause; promising; binding; winning and attaching; encountering; embarking.**

1. Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the

affections; pleasing; as engaging manners or address.*NWAD ENGAGING.2*

ENGAGINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to win the affections.

ENGALLANT, *v.t.* To make a gallant of. [Not used.]

ENGAOL, *v.t.* enja'le. To imprison. [not used.]

ENGARBOIL, *v.t.* To disorder. [Not in used.]

ENGARLAND, *v.t.* To encircle with a garland.

ENGARRISON, *v.t.* To furnish with a garrison; to defend or protect by a garrison.

ENGASTRIMUTH, *n.* A ventriloquist.

ENGENDER, *v.t.* [L. gener, genero, geno, gigno. See *Generate*.]

1. To beget between the different sexes; to form in embryo.*NWAD ENGENDER.2*

2. To produce; to cause to exist; to cause to bring forth. Meteors are engendered in the atmosphere; worms are sometimes engendered in the stomach; intemperance engenders fatal maladies; angry words engender strife.*NWAD ENGENDER.3*

ENGENDER, *v.i.* To be caused or produced.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms engender there.*NWAD ENGENDER.5*

ENGENDERED, *pp.* Begotten; caused; produced.

ENGENDERER, *n.* He or that which engenders.

ENGENDERING, *ppr.* Begetting; causing to be; producing.

ENGILD, *v.t.* To gild; to brighten.

ENGINE, *n.* [L. ingenium.]

1. In mechanics, a compound machine, or artificial instrument, composed of different parts, and intended to produce some effect by the help of the mechanical powers; as a pump, a windlas, a capstan, a fire engine, a steam engine.*NWAD ENGINE.2*

2. A military machine; as a battering ram, etc.*NWAD ENGINE.3*

3. Any instrument; that by which any effect is produced. An arrow, a sword, a musket is an engine of death.*NWAD ENGINE.4*

4. A machine for throwing water to extinguish fire.*NWAD ENGINE.5*

5. Means; any thing used to effect a purpose.*NWAD ENGINE.6*

6. An agent for another; usually in an ill sense.*NWAD ENGINE.7*

ENGINEER, *n.* In the military art, a person skilled in mathematics and mechanics, who forms plans of works for offense or defense, and marks out the ground for fortifications. Engineers are also employed in delineating plans and superintending the construction of other public works, as aqueducts and canals. The latter are called civil engineers.

1. One who manages engines or artillery.*NWAD ENGINEER.2*

ENGINERY, *n.* en'ginry. The act of managing engines or artillery.

1. Engines in general; artillery; instruments of war.*NWAD ENGINERY.2*

2. Machination.*NWAD ENGINERY.3*

ENGIRD, *v.t.* [See *Gird*.] To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

ENGIRDED, ENGIRT, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed.

ENGIRDING, *ppr.* Encircling; surrounding.

ENGLAD, *v.t.* To make glad; to cause to rejoice.

ENGLAIMED, *a.* Furred; clammy. [Not used.]

ENGLAND, *n.* [See *English*.]

ENGLISH, *a.* ing'glish. [L. ango, from the sense of pressing, depression, laying, which gives the sense of level.]

Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants.*NWAD ENGLISH.2*

ENGLISH, *n.* The people of England.

1. The language of England or of the English nation, and of their descendants in India, America and other countries.*NWAD ENGLISH.4*

ENGLISH, *v.t.* To translate into the English language.

ENGLISHED, *pp.* Rendered into English.

ENGLISHRY, *n.* The state or privilege of being an Englishman. [Not used.]

ENGLUT, *v.t.* [L. glutio.]

1. To swallow.*NWAD ENGLUT.2*

2. To fill; to glut. [This word is little used. See *Glut*.]*NWAD ENGLUT.3*

ENGORE, *v.t.* To pierce; to gore. [See *Gore*.]

ENGORGE, *v.t.* engorj'. To swallow;; to devour; to gorge; properly, to swallow with greediness, or in large quantities.

ENGORGE, *v.t.* engorj'. To devour; to feed with eagerness or voracity.

ENGORGED, *pp.* Swallowed with greediness, or in large draughts.

ENGORGEMENT, *n.* engorj'ment. the act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity.

ENGORGING, *ppr.* Swallowing with voracity.

ENGRAFT, *v.t.* To *ingraft*, which see.

ENGRAIL, *v.t.* In heraldry, to variegate; to spot as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges, as if broken with hail; to indent in curve lines.

ENGRAILED, *pp.* Variegated; spotted.

ENGRAIN, *v.t.* [from grain.] To dye in grain, or in the raw material to dye deep.

ENGRAINED, *pp.* Dyed in the grain; as engrained carpets.

ENGRAINING, *ppr.* Dyeing in the grain.

ENGRAPPLE, *v.t.* [from grapple. To grapple; to seize and hold; to close in and hold fast. See *Grapple*, which is generally used.]

ENGRASP, *v.t.* [from grasp.] To seize with a clasping hold; to hold fast by inclosing or embracing; to gripe. [See *Grasp*, which is generally used.]

ENGRAVE, *v.t. pret.* engraved; *pp.* engraved or engraven.

Literally, to scratch or scrape. Hence,*NWAD ENGRAVE.2*

1. To cut, as metals, stones or other hard substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters or devices, on stone or metal; to

mark by incision.*NWAD ENGRAVE.3*

Thou shalt engrave the two stones with the names of the children of Israel. *Exodus 28:11*.*NWAD ENGRAVE.4*

2. To picture or represent by incisions.*NWAD ENGRAVE.5*

3. To imprint; to impress deeply; to infix.*NWAD ENGRAVE.6*

Let the laws of God and the principles of morality be engraved on the minds in early years.*NWAD ENGRAVE.7*

4. To bury; to deposit in the grave; to inter; to inhume. [Not now used.]*NWAD ENGRAVE.8*

ENGRAVED, ENGRAVEN, *pp.* Cut or marked, as with a chisel or graver; imprinted; deeply impressed.

ENGRAVEMENT, *n.* Engraved work; act of engraving.

ENGRAVER, *n.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures or devices, on stone, metal or wood; a sculptor; a carver.

ENGRAVERY, *n.* The work of an engraver. [Little used.]

ENGRAVING, *ppr.* Cutting or marking stones or metals, with a chisel or graver; imprinting.

ENGRAVING, *n.* The act or art of cutting stones, metals and other hard substances, and representing thereon figures, letters, characters and devices; a branch of sculpture.

ENGRIEVE, *v.t.* To grieve; to pain. [See *Grieve*.]

ENGROSS, *v.t.*

1. Primarily, to make thick or gross; to thicken. [Not now used.]*NWAD ENGROSS.2*

2. To make larger; to increase in bulk. [Not used.]*NWAD*

ENGROSS.3

3. To seize in the gross; to take the whole; as, worldly cares engross the attention of most men, but neither business nor amusement should engross our whole time.*NWAD ENGROSS.4*

4. To purchase, with a view to sell again, either the whole or large quantities of commodities in market, for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price. Engrossing does not necessarily imply the purchase of the whole of any commodity, but such quantities as to raise the price, by diminishing the supplies in open market, and taking advantage of an increased demand.*NWAD ENGROSS.5*

5. To copy in a large hand; to write a fair, correct copy, in large or distinct, legible characters, for preservation or duration; as records of public acts, on paper or parchment.*NWAD ENGROSS.6*

6. To take or assume in undue quantities or degrees; as, to engross power.*NWAD ENGROSS.7*

ENGROSSED, *pp.* Made thick; taken in the whole; purchased in large quantities for sale; written in large fair characters.

ENGROSSER, *n.* He or that which takes the whole; a person who purchases the whole or such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price.

1. One who copies a writing in large, fair characters.*NWAD ENGROSSER.2*

ENGROSSING, *ppr.* Taking the whole; buying commodities in such quantities as to raise the price in market.

1. Writing correct copies in large, fair characters.*NWAD ENGROSSING.2*

ENGROSSMENT, *n.* The act of engrossing; the act of taking the whole.

1. The appropriation of things in the gross, or in exorbitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition.*NWAD ENGROSSMENT.2*

ENGUARD, *v.t.* [See *Guard*.] To guard; to defend.

ENGULF, *v.t.* To throw or to absorb in a gulf.

ENGULFED, *pp.* Absorbed in a whirlpool, or in a deep abyss or gulf.

ENGULFMENT, *n.* An absorption in a gulf, or deep cavern, or vortex.

ENHANCE, *v.t.* enh`ans.

1. To raise; to lift; applied to material things by Spenser, but this application is entirely obsolete.*NWAD ENHANCE.2*

2. To raise; to advance; to highthen; applied to price or value. War enhances the price of provisions; it enhances rents, and the value of lands.*NWAD ENHANCE.3*

3. To raise; applied to qualities, quantity, pleasures, enjoyments, etc. Pleasure is enhanced by the difficulty of obtaining it.*NWAD ENHANCE.4*

4. To increase; to aggravate. The guilt of a crime may be enhanced by circumstances.*NWAD ENHANCE.5*

ENH`ANCE, *v.i.* enh`ans. To be raised; to swell; to grow larger. A debt enhances rapidly by compound interest.

ENHANCED, *pp.* Raised; advanced; highthened; increased.

ENHANCEMENT, *n.* Rise; increase; augmentation; as the enhancement of value, price, enjoyment, pleasure, beauty.

1. Increase; aggravation; as the enhancement of evil, grief, punishment, guilt or crime.*NWAD ENHANCEMENT.2*

ENHANCER, ***n.*** **One who enhances; he or that which raises price, etc.**

ENHANCING, ***ppr.*** **Raising; increasing; augmenting; aggravating.**

ENHARBOR, ***v.i.*** **To dwell in or inhabit.**

ENHARDEN, ***v.t.*** **To harden; to encourage.**

ENHARMONIC, ***a.*** **[from harmonic, harmony.] In music, an epithet applied to such species of composition, as proceed on very small intervals, or smaller intervals that the diatonic and chromatic. An enharmonic interval is the eighth of a tone.**

ENIGMA, ***n.*** **[L. oenigma; Gr. to hint.] A dark saying, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle. A question, saying or painting, containing a hidden meaning, which is proposed to be guessed.**

ENIGMATIC, ENIGMATICAL, ***a.*** **Relating to or containing a riddle; obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous.**

1. Obscurely conceived or apprehended.*NWAD ENIGMATIC.2*

ENIGMATICALLY, ***adv.*** **In an obscure manner; in a sense different from that which the words in common acceptation imply.**

ENIGMATIST, ***n.*** **A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles.**

ENIGMATIZE, ***v.i.*** **To utter or form enigmas; to deal in riddles.**

ENIGMATOGRAPHY, ENIGMATOLOGY, ***n.*** **The art of making riddles; or the art of solving them.**

ENJOIN, ***v.t.*** **[L. injungo. See *Join*. We observe that the primary sense of join is to set, extend or lay to, to throw to or on;**

otherwise the sense of order or command could not spring from it. To enjoin is to set or lay to or on.]

1. To order or direct with urgency; to admonish or instruct with authority; to command. Says Johnson, “this word is more authoritative than direct, and less imperious than command.” It has the force of pressing admonition with authority; as, a parent enjoins on his children the duty of obedience. But it has also the sense of command; as the duties enjoined by God in the moral law.*NWAD ENJOIN.2*

2. In law, to forbid judicially; to issue or direct a legal injunction to stop proceedings.*NWAD ENJOIN.3*

This is a suit to enjoin the defendants from disturbing the plaintiffs.*NWAD ENJOIN.4*

ENJOINED, *pp.* Ordered; directed; admonished with authority; commanded.

ENJOINER, *n.* One who enjoins.

ENJOINING, *ppr.* Ordering; directing.

ENJOINMENT, *n.* Direction; command; authoritative admonition.

ENJOY, *v.t.*

1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of. We enjoy the dainties of a feast, the conversation of friends, and our own meditations.*NWAD ENJOY.2*

I could enjoy the pangs of death,*NWAD ENJOY.3*

And smile in agony.*NWAD ENJOY.4*

2. To possess with satisfaction; to take pleasure or delight in the possession of.*NWAD ENJOY.5*

Thou shalt beget sons, but thou shalt not enjoy them. *Deuteronomy 28:41*.*NWAD ENJOY.6*

3. To have, possess and use with satisfaction; to have, hold or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable. We enjoy a free constitution and inestimable privileges.*NWAD ENJOY.7*

That the children of Israel may enjoy every man the inheritance of his fathers. *Numbers 36:8*.*NWAD ENJOY.8*

The land shall enjoy her sabbaths. *Leviticus 26:34*.*NWAD ENJOY.9*

To enjoy one's self, is to feel pleasure or satisfaction in one's own mind, or to relish the pleasures in which one partakes; to be happy.*NWAD ENJOY.10*

ENJOY, *v.i.* To live in happiness. [Unusual.]

ENJOYABLE, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed.

ENJOYED, *pp.* Perceived with pleasure or satisfaction; possessed or used with pleasure; occupied with content.

ENJOYER, *n.* One who enjoys.

ENJOYING, *ppr.* Feeling with pleasure; possessing with satisfaction.

ENJOYMENT, *n.* Pleasure; satisfaction; agreeable sensations; fruition.

1. Possession with satisfaction; occupancy of any thing good or desirable; as the enjoyment of an estate; the enjoyment of civil and religious privileges.*NWAD ENJOYMENT.2*

ENKINDLE, *v.t.* [from kindle.] To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame; as, to enkindle sparks into a flame. In this literal sense, kindle is generally used.

1. To excite; to rouse into action; to inflame; as, to enkindle the passions into a flame; to enkindle zeal; to enkindle war or discord, or the flames of war.*NWAD ENKINDLE.2*

ENKINDLED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; roused into action; excited.

ENKINDLING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; inflaming; rousing; exciting.

ENLARD, *v.t.* To cover with lard or grease; to baste.

ENLARGE, *v.t.* enlarj. [from large.] To make greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits, breadth or side; to expand in bulk. Every man desires to enlarge his possessions; the prince, his dominions. and the landholder, his farm. The body is enlarged by nutrition, and a good man rejoices to enlarge the sphere of his benevolence.

God shall enlarge Japhet. *Genesis 9:27*.*NWAD ENLARGE.2*

1. To dilate; to expand; as with joy or love.*NWAD ENLARGE.3*

O ye, Corinthians, our mouth is open to you, our heart is enlarged. *2 Corinthians 6:11*.*NWAD ENLARGE.4*

2. To expand; to make more comprehensive. Science enlarges the mind.*NWAD ENLARGE.5*

3. To increase in appearance; to magnify to the eye; as by a glass.*NWAD ENLARGE.6*

4. To set at liberty; to release from confinement or pressure.*NWAD ENLARGE.7*

5. To extend in a discourse; to diffuse in eloquence.*NWAD ENLARGE.8*

They enlarged themselves on this subject.*NWAD ENLARGE.9*

In this application, the word is generally intransitive.*NWAD ENLARGE.10*

6. To augment; to increase; to make large or larger, in a general sense; a word of general application.*NWAD ENLARGE.11*

To enlarge the heart, may signify to open and expand in good will; to make free, liberal and charitable.*NWAD ENLARGE.12*

ENL`ARGE, *v.i.* enlarj. To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand. A plant enlarges by growth; an estate enlarges by good management; a volume of air enlarges by rarefaction.

1. To be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate. I might enlarge on this topic.*NWAD ENLARGE.14*

2. To exaggerate.*NWAD ENLARGE.15*

ENLARGED, *pp.* Increased in bulk; extended in dimension; expanded; dilated; augmented; released from confinement or straits.

ENLARGEDLY, *adv.* With enlargement.

ENLARGEMENT, *n.* Increase of size or bulk, real or apparent; extension of dimensions or limits; augmentation; dilatation; expansion. The enlargement of bulk may be by accretion or addition; of dimensions, by spreading, or by additions to length and breadth; of a sum or amount, by addition, collection or accumulation.

1. Expansion or extension, applied to the mind, to knowledge, or to the intellectual powers, by which the mind comprehends a wider range of ideas or thought.*NWAD ENLARGEMENT.2*

2. Expansion of the heart, by which it becomes more benevolent and charitable.*NWAD ENLARGEMENT.3*

3. Release from confinement, servitude, distress or straits. *Esther 4:14*.*NWAD ENLARGEMENT.4*

4. Diffusiveness of speech or writing; an expatiating on a particular subject; a wide range of discourse or argument.*NWAD ENLARGEMENT.5*

ENLARGER, *n.* He or that which enlarges, increases, extends or expands; an amplifier.

ENLARGING, *ppr.* Increasing in bulk; extending in dimension; expanding; making free or liberal; speaking diffusively.

ENL`ARGING, *n.* Enlargement.

ENLIGHT, *v.t.* enli'te. To illuminate; to enlighten.

[See *Enlighten*. Enlight is rarely used.]*NWAD ENLIGHT.2*

ENLIGHTEN, *v.t.* enli'tn. [from light.]

1. To make light; to shed light on; to supply with light; to illuminate; as, the sun enlightens the earth.*NWAD ENLIGHTEN.2*

His lightnings enlightened the world. *Psalm 97:4*.*NWAD ENLIGHTEN.3*

2. To quicken in the faculty of vision; to enable to see more clearly.*NWAD ENLIGHTEN.4*

Jonathan's--eyes were enlightened. *1 Samuel 14:27*.*NWAD ENLIGHTEN.5*

3. To give light to; to give clearer views; to illuminate; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend truth; as, to enlighten the mind or understanding.*NWAD ENLIGHTEN.6*

4. To illuminate with divine knowledge, or a knowledge of the truth.*NWAD ENLIGHTEN.7*

Those who were once enlightened. *Hebrews 6:4*.*NWAD ENLIGHTEN.8*

ENLIGHTENED, *pp.* Rendered light; illuminated; instructed; informed; furnished with clear views.

ENLIGHTENER, *n.* One who illuminates; he or that which communicates light to the eye, or clear views to the mind.

ENLIGHTENING, *ppr.* Illuminating; giving light to; instructing.

ENLINK, *v.t.* [from link.] To chain to; to connect.

ENLIST, *v.t.* [See *List*.] To enroll; to register; to enter a name on a list.

1. To engage in public service, by entering the name in a register; as, an officer enlists men.*NWAD ENLIST.2*

ENLIST, *v.i.* To engage in public service, by subscribing articles, or enrolling one's name.

ENLISTMENT, *n.* The act of enlisting; the writing by which a soldier is bound.

ENLIVEN, *v.t.* enli'vn. [from life, live.] Literally, to give life. Hence,

1. To give action or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to excite; as, fresh fuel enlivens a fire.*NWAD ENLIVEN.2*

2. To give spirit or vivacity to; to animate; to make sprightly. social mirth and good humor enliven company; they enliven the dull and gloomy.*NWAD ENLIVEN.3*

3. To make cheerful, gay or joyous.*NWAD ENLIVEN.4*

ENLIVENED, *pp.* Made more active; excited; animated; made cheerful or gay.

ENLIVENER, *n.* He or that which enlivens or animates; he or that which invigorates.

ENLIVENING, *ppr.* Giving life, spirit or animation; inspiriting; invigorating; making vivacious, springtly or cheerful.

ENLUMINE, *v.t.* To *illumine*; to *enlighten*. [See the latter words.]

ENMARBLE, *v.t.* To make hard as marble; to harden.

ENMESH, *v.t.* [from mesh.] To net; to entangle to entrap.

ENMITY, *n.*

1. The quality of being an enemy; the opposite of friendship; ill will; hatred; unfriendly dispositions; malevolence. It expresses more than aversion and less than malice, and differs from displeasure in denoting a fixed or rooted hatred, whereas displeasure is more transient.*NWAD ENMITY.2*

I will put enmity between thee and the woman. *Genesis 3:15*.*NWAD ENMITY.3*

The carnal mind is enmity against God. *Romans 8:7*.*NWAD ENMITY.4*

2. A state of opposition.*NWAD ENMITY.5*

The friendship of the world is enmity with God. *James 4:4*.*NWAD ENMITY.6*

ENNEACONTAHEDRAL, *a.* Having ninety faces.

ENNEAGON, *n.* [Gr. nine, an angle.] In geometry, a polygon or figure with nine sides or nine angles.

ENNEANDER, *n.* [Gr. nine, a male.] In botany, a plant having nine stamens.

ENNEANDRIAN, *a.* Having nine stamens.

ENNEAPETALOUS, *a.* [Gr. nine, a leaf.] Having nine petals or flower-leaves.

ENNEATICAL, *a.* [Gr. nine.] Enneatical days, are every ninth day of a disease. Enneatical years, are every ninth year of a man's life.

ENNEW, *v.t.* To make new. [Not in use.]

ENNOBLE, *v.t.*

1. To make noble; to raise to nobility; as, to ennoble a commoner.*NWAD ENNOBLE.2*

2. To dignify; to exalt; to aggrandize; to elevate in degree, qualities or excellence.*NWAD ENNOBLE.3*

What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards?*NWAD ENNOBLE.4*

3. To make famous or illustrious.*NWAD ENNOBLE.5*

ENNOBLED, *pp.* Raised to the rank of nobility; dignified; exalted in rank, excellence or value.

ENNOBLEMENT, *n.* The act of advancing to nobility.

1. Exaltation; elevation in degree or excellence.*NWAD ENNOBLEMENT.2*

ENNOBLING, *ppr.* Advancing to the rank of a nobleman; exalting; dignifying.

ENNUI, *n.* Weariness; heaviness; lassitude of fastidiousness.

ENODATION, *n.* [L. enodatio, from enodo, to clear from knots; e and nodus, a knot.]

1. The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying.*NWAD ENODATION.2*

2. Solution of a difficulty. [Little used.]*NWAD ENODATION.3*

ENODE, *a.* [L. enodis; e and nodus, knot.] In botany, destitute of knots or joints; knotless.

ENOMOTARCH, *n.* The commander of an enomoty.

ENOMOTY, *n.* [Gr. to swear.] In Lacedaemon, anciently, a body of soldiers, supposed to be thirty two; but the precise number is uncertain.

ENORM, *a.* [Not used. See *Enormous*.]

ENORMITY, *n.* [L. enormitas. See *Enormous*.]

1. Literally, the transgression of a rule, or deviation from right. Hence, any wrong, irregular, vicious or sinful act, either in government or morals.*NWAD ENORMITY.2*

We shall speak of the enormities of the government.*NWAD ENORMITY.3*

This law will not restrain the enormity.*NWAD ENORMITY.4*

1. Atrocious crime; flagitious villainy; a crime which exceeds the common measure.*NWAD ENORMITY.5*

2. Atrociousness; excessive degree of crime or guilt. Punishment should be proportioned to the enormity of the crime.*NWAD ENORMITY.6*

ENORMOUS, *a.* [L. enormis; e and norma, a rule.]

1. Going beyond the usual measure or rule.*NWAD ENORMOUS.2*

Enormous in their gait.*NWAD ENORMOUS.3*

2. Excursive; beyond the limits of a regular figure.*NWAD ENORMOUS.4*

The enormous part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point.*NWAD ENORMOUS.5*

3. Great beyond the common measure; excessive; as enormous crime or guilt.*NWAD ENORMOUS.6*

4. Exceeding, in bulk or highth, the common measure; as an enormous form; a man of enormous size.*NWAD ENORMOUS.7*

5. Irregular; confused; disordered; unusual.*NWAD ENORMOUS.8*

ENORMOUSLY, *adv.* Excessively; beyond measure; as an opinion enormously absurd.

ENORMOUSENESS, *n.* The state of being enormous or excessive; greatness beyond measure.

ENOUGH, *a.* enuf'. [Heb. to rest, to be quiet or satisfied.]

That satisfies desire, or gives content; that may answer the purpose; that is adequate to the wants.*NWAD ENOUGH.2*

She said, we have straw and provender enough. *Genesis 24:25*.*NWAD ENOUGH.3*

How many hired servants of my father have bread enough, and to spare. *Luke 15:17*.*NWAD ENOUGH.4*

[Note. This word, in vulgar language, is sometimes placed before its noun, like most other adjectives. But in elegant discourse or composition, it always follows the noun, to which it refers; as, bread enough; money enough.]*NWAD ENOUGH.5*

ENOUGH, *n.* enuf'. A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire, or is adequate to the wants. We have enough of this sort of cloth.

And Esau said, I have enough, my brother. *Genesis 33:9*.*NWAD ENOUGH.7*

Israel said, it is enough; Joseph is yet alive. *Genesis 45:28*.*NWAD ENOUGH.8*

1. That which is equal to the powers or abilities. He had enough to do to take care of himself.*NWAD ENOUGH.9*

ENOUGH, *adv.* enuf'. Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants.

The land, behold, it is large enough for them. *Genesis 34:21*.*NWAD ENOUGH.11*

Ye have dwelt long enough in this mount. *Deuteronomy 1:6*.*NWAD ENOUGH.12*

1. Fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree. He is ready enough to embrace the offer. It is pleasure enough to consider the different notions of different men respecting the same thing.*NWAD ENOUGH.13*

2. Sometimes it denotes diminution, delicately expressing rather less than is desired; such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence, rather than full satisfaction. The song or the performance is well enough.*NWAD ENOUGH.14*

3. An exclamation denoting sufficiency. Enough, enough, I'll hear no more.*NWAD ENOUGH.15*

ENOUNCE, ***v.t.*** **enouns'. [L. enuncio; e and nuncio, to declare.]**

To utter; to pronounce; to declare. [Little used.]*NWAD ENOUNCE.2*

ENOUNCED, ***pp.*** **Uttered; pronounced.**

ENOUNCING, ***ppr.*** **Uttering; pronouncing.**

ENOW, the old plural of enough, is nearly obsolete.

EN PASSANT. In passing; by the way.

ENQUICKEN, ***v.t.*** **To quicken; to make alive. [Not used.]**

ENQUIRE, usually written ***inquire*****, which see and its derivatives.**

ENRACE, ***v.t.*** **To implant. [Not used.]**

ENRAGE, ***v.t.*** **To excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke to fury or madness; to make furious.**

ENRAGED, ***pp.*** **Made furious; exasperated; provoked to madness.**

ENRAGING, ***ppr.*** **Exasperating; provoking to madness.**

ENRANGE, ***v.t.*** **To put in order; to rove over. [Not in use.]**

ENRANK, ***v.t.*** **To place in ranks or order.**

ENRAPTURE, ***v.t.*** **[from rapture.] To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure. Enrapt, in a like sense, is little used, and is hardly legitimate.**

ENRAPTURED, ***pp.*** **Transported with pleasure; highly delighted.**

ENRAPTURING, ***ppr.*** **Transporting with pleasure; highly delighting.**

ENRAVISH, ***v.t.*** **[from ravish.] To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture.**

ENRAVISHED, ***pp.*** **Transported with delight or pleasure; enraptured.**

ENRAVISHING, ***ppr.*** **Throwing into ecstasy; highly delighting.**

ENRAVISHMENT, ***n.*** **Ecstasy of delight; rapture.**

ENREGISTER, ***v.t.*** **To register; to enroll or record.**

ENRHEUM, ***v.i.*** **To have rheum through cold.**

ENRICH, ***v.t.***

1. To make rich, wealthy or opulent; to supply with abundant property. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures enrich a nation. War and plunder seldom enrich, more generally they impoverish a country.*NWAD ENRICH.2*

2. To fertilize; to supply with the nutriment of plants and render productive; as, to enrich land by manures or irrigation.*NWAD ENRICH.3*

3. To store; to supply with an abundance of any thing desirable; as, to enrich the mind with knowledge, science or useful observations.*NWAD ENRICH.4*

4. To supply with any thing splendid or ornamental; as, to enrich a pointing with elegant drapery; to enrich a poem or oration with striking metaphors or images; to enrich a garden with flowers or shrubbery.*NWAD ENRICH.5*

ENRICHED, ***pp.*** **Made rich or wealthy; fertilized; supplied with that which is desirable, useful or ornamental.**

ENRICHER, ***n.*** **One that enriches.**

ENRICHING, ***ppr.*** **Making opulent; fertilizing; supplying with what is splendid, useful or ornamental.**

ENRICHMENT, ***n.*** **Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement; the addition of fertility or ornament.**

ENRIDGE, ***v.t.*** **enrij'. To form into ridges.**

ENRING, ***v.t.*** **To encircle; to bind.**

ENRIPEN, ***v.t.*** **To ripen; to bring to perfection.**

ENRIVE, ***v.t.*** **To rive; to cleave.**

ENROBE, ***v.t.*** **[from robe.] To clothe with rich attire; to attire; to invest.**

ENROBED, ***pp.*** **Attired; invested.**

ENROBING, ***ppr.*** **Investing; attiring.**

ENROLL, ***v.t.***

1. To write in a roll or register; to insert a name or enter in a list or catalogue; as, men are enrolled for service.*NWAD ENROLL.2*

2. To record; to insert in records; to leave in writing.*NWAD ENROLL.3*

3. To wrap; to involve.*NWAD ENROLL.4*

ENROLLED, ***pp.*** **Inserted in a roll or register; recorded.**

ENROLLER, ***n.*** **He that enrolls or registers.**

ENROLLING, ***ppr.*** **Inserting in a register; recording.**

ENROLLMENT, *n.* A register; a record; a writing in which any thing is recorded.

1. The act of enrolling.*NWAD ENROLLMENT.2*

ENROOT, *v.t.* [from root.] To fix by the root; to fix fast; to implant deep.

ENROOTED, *pp.* Fixed by the root; planted or fixed deep.

ENROOTING, *ppr.* Fixing by the root; planting deep.

ENROUND, *v.t.* To environ; to surround; to inclose. [Not used.]

ENS, *n.* [L. ens, part. present of esse, to be.]

Entity; being; existence. Among the old chimists, the power, virtue or efficacy, which certain substances exert on our bodies; or the things which are supposed to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from, in little room. [little used.]*NWAD ENS.2*

ENSAMPLE, *n.* [L. exemplum.] An example; a pattern or model for imitation.

Being ensamples to the flock. *1 Peter 5:3*.*NWAD ENSAMPLE.2*

ENSAMPLE, *v.t.* To exemplify; to shew by example. This word is seldom used, either as a noun or a verb. [See *Example*.]

ENSANGUINE, *v.t.* [L. sanguis, blood; Eng. sanguine.]

To stain or cover with blood; to smear with gore; as an ensanguined field.*NWAD ENSANGUINE.2*

ENSANGUINED, *pp.* Suffused or stained with blood.

ENSATE, *a.* [L. ensis, a sword.] Having sword-shaped leaves.

ENSCHEDULE, ***v.t.*** **To insert in a schedule. [See** ***Schedule*****.]**

ENSCONCE, ***v.t.*** **enscons'. [from sconce.]**

To cover, or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to secure.*NWAD ENSCONCE.2*

I will ensconce me behind the arras.*NWAD ENSCONCE.3*

ENSCONCED, ***pp.*** **Covered, or sheltered, as by a sconce or fort; protected; secured.**

ENSCONCING, ***ppr.*** **covering, or sheltering, as by a fort.**

ENSEAL, ***v.t.*** **[from seal.] To seal; to fix a seal on; to impress.**

ENSEALED, ***pp.*** **Impressed with a seal.**

ENSEALING, ***ppr.*** **Sealing; affixing a seal to.**

ENSEALING, ***n.*** **The act of affixing a seal to.**

ENSEAM, ***v.t.*** **[from seam.] To sew up; to inclose by a seam or juncture of needlework.**

ENSEAMED, ***a.*** **Greasy. [Not in use.]**

ENSEAR, ***v.t.*** **[from sear.] To sear; to cauterize; to close or stop by burning to hardness.**

ENSEARCH, ***v.i.*** **enserch'. To search for; to try to find. [Not used.]**

ENSEMBLE, ***n.*** **One with another; on an average.**

ENSHIELD, ***v.t.*** **[from shield.] To shield; to cover; to protect.**

ENSHRINE, ***v.t.*** **[from shrine.] To inclose in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe-keeping in a cabinet.**

ENSHRINED, ***pp.*** **Inclosed or preserved in a shrine or chest.**

1. Inclosed; placed as in a shrine.*NWAD ENSHRINED.2*

ENSHRINING, ***ppr.*** **Inclosing in a shrine or cabinet.**

ENSIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. ensis, sword, and fero, to bear.]**

Bearing or carrying a sword.*NWAD ENSIFEROUS.2*

ENSIFORM, ***a.*** **[L. ensiformis; ensis, sword, and forma, form.]**

Having the shape of a sword; as the ensiform or xiphoid cartilage; an ensiform leaf.*NWAD ENSIFORM.2*

ENSIGN, ***n.*** **en'sine. [L. insigne, insignia, from signum, a mark impressed, a sign.]**

1. The flag or banner of a military band; a banner of colors; a standard; a figured cloth or piece of silk, attached to a staff, and usually with figures, colors or arms thereon, borne by an officer at the head of a company, troop or other band.*NWAD ENSIGN.2*

2. Any signal to assemble or to give notice.*NWAD ENSIGN.3*

He will lift up an ensign to the nations. *Isaiah 5:26*.*NWAD ENSIGN.4*

Ye shall be left as an ensign on a hill. *Isaiah 30:17*.*NWAD ENSIGN.5*

3. A badge; a mark of distinction, rank or office; as ensigns of power

or virtue.*NWAD ENSIGN.6*

4. The officer who carries the flag or colors, being the lowest commissioned officer in a company of infantry.*NWAD ENSIGN.7*

5. Naval ensign, is a large banner hoisted on a staff and carried over the poop or stern of a ship; used to distinguish ships of different nations, or to characterize different equadrons of the same navy.*NWAD ENSIGN.8*

ENSIGN-BEARER, *n.* He that carries the flag; an ensign.

ENSIGNCY, *n.* The rank, office or commission of an ensign.

ENSKIED, *a.* Placed in heaven; made immortal. [Not in use.]

ENSLAVE, *v.t.* [from slave.] To reduce to slavery or bondage; to deprive of liberty and subject to the will of a master. Barbarous nations enslave their prisoners of war, but civilized men barbarously and wickedly purchase men to enslave them.

1. To reduce to servitude or subjection. Men often suffer their passions and appetites to enslave them. They are enslaved to lust, to anger, to intemperance, to avarice.*NWAD ENSLAVE.2*

ENSLAVED, *pp.* Reduced to slavery or subjection.

ENSLAVEMENT, *n.* The state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage; servitude.

ENSLAVER, *n.* He who reduces another to bondage.

ENSLAVING, *ppr.* Reducing to bondage; depriving of liberty.

ENSNARE, [See *Insnare*.]

ENSOBER, *v.t.* [from sober.] To make sober.

ENSPHERE, *v.t.* [from sphere.] To place in a sphere.

1. To make into a sphere.*NWAD ENSPHERE.2*

ENSTAMP, *v.t.* [from stamp.] To impress as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

God enstamped his image on man.*NWAD ENSTAMP.2*

ENSTAMPED, *pp.* Impressed deeply.

ENSTAMPING, *ppr.* Impressing deeply.

ENSTYLE, *v.t.* To style; to name; to call. [Little used.]

ENSUE, *v.t.* [L. sequor, to follow. See *Seek*.]

To follow; to pursue.*NWAD ENSUE.2*

Seek peace, and ensue it. *1 Peter 3:11*.*NWAD ENSUE.3*

[In this sense, it is obsolete.]*NWAD ENSUE.4*

ENSUE, *v.i.* To follow as a consequence of premises; as, from these facts or this evidence, the argument will ensue.

1. To follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after. He spoke and silence ensued. We say, the ensuing age or years; the ensuing events.*NWAD ENSUE.6*

ENSUING, *ppr.* Following as a consequence; succeeding.

ENSURE, and its derivatives. [See *Insure*.]

ENSWEEP, *v.t.* To sweep over; to pass over rapidly.

ENTABLATURE, ENTABLEMENT, [L. tabula, a board or table.]

In architecture, that part of the order of a column, which is over the capital, including the architrave, frieze and cornice, being the extremity of the flooring.*NWAD ENTABLATURE.2*

ENTACKLE, *v.t.* To supply with tackle. [Not used.]

ENTAIL, *n.*

1. An estate or fee entailed, or limited indescent to a particular heir or heirs. Estates-tail are general, as when lands and tenements are given to one and the heirs of his body begotten; or special, as when lands and tenements are given to one and the heirs of his body by a particular wife.*NWAD ENTAIL.2*

2. Rule of descent settled for an estate.*NWAD ENTAIL.3*

3. Engraver's work; inlay.*NWAD ENTAIL.4*

ENTAIL, *v.t.* To settle the descent of lands and tenements, by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it; as, to entail a manor to AB and to his eldest son, or to his heirs of his body begotten, or to his heirs by a particular wife.

1. To fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants. By the apostasy misery is supposed to be entailed on mankind. The intemperate often entail infirmities, diseases and ruin on their children.*NWAD ENTAIL.6*

2. [from the French verb.] To cut; to carve for ornament.*NWAD ENTAIL.7*

ENTAILED, *pp.* Settled on a man and certain heirs specified.

1. Settled on a person and his descendants.*NWAD ENTAILED.2*

ENTAILING, *ppr.* Settling the descent of an estate; giving, as lands and tenements, and prescribing the mode of descent; settling unalienably on a person or thing.

ENTAILMENT, *n.* The act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent, or of limiting the descent to a particular heir or heirs.

1. The act of settling unalienable on a man and his heirs.*NWAD ENTAILMENT.2*

ENTAME, *v.t.* [from tame.] To tame; to subdue.

ENTANGLE, *v.t.* [from tangle.] To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered; as, thread, yarn or ropes may be entangled; to entangle the hair.

1. To involve in any thing complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self; as, to entangle the feet in a net, or in briers.*NWAD ENTANGLE.2*

2. To lose in numerous or complicated involutions, as in a labyrinth.*NWAD ENTANGLE.3*

3. To involve in difficulties; to perplex; to embarrass; as, to entangle a nation in alliances.*NWAD ENTANGLE.4*

4. To puzzle; to bewilder; as, to entangle the understanding.*NWAD ENTANGLE.5*

5. To insnare by captious questions; to catch; to perplex; to involve in contradictions.*NWAD ENTANGLE.6*

The Pharisees took counsel how they might entangle him in his talk. *Matthew 22:15*.*NWAD ENTANGLE.7*

6. To perplex or distract, as with cares.*NWAD ENTANGLE.8*

No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life. *2 Timothy 2:4*.*NWAD ENTANGLE.9*

7. To multiply intricacies and difficulties.*NWAD ENTANGLE.10*

ENTANGLED, *pp.* or *a.* Twisted together; interwoven in a confused manner; intricate; perplexed; involved; embarrassed; insnared.

ENTANGLEMENT, *n.* Involution; a confused or disordered

state; intricacy; perplexity.

ENTANGLER, ***n.*** **One who entangles.**

ENTANGLING, ***ppr.*** **Involving; interweaving or interlocking in confusion; perplexing; insnaring.**

ENTENDER, ***v.t.*** **To treat with tenderness or kindness.**

ENTER, ***v.t.*** **[L. inter, intra, whence intro, to enter. The L. inter seems to be in, with the termination ter, as in subter, from sub.]**

1. To move or pass into place, in any manner whatever; to come or go in; to walk or ride in; to flow in; to pierce or penetrate. A man enters a house; an army enters a city or a camp; a river enters the sea; a sword enters the body; the air enters a room at every crevice.*NWAD ENTER.2*

2. To advance into, in the progress of life; as, a youth has entered his tenth year.*NWAD ENTER.3*

3. To begin in a business, employment or service; to enlist or engage in; as, the soldier entered the service at eighteen years of age.*NWAD ENTER.4*

4. To become a member of; as, to enter college; to enter a society.*NWAD ENTER.5*

5. To admit or introduce; as, the youth was entered a member of College.*NWAD ENTER.6*

6. To set down in writing; to set an account in a book or register; as, the clerk entered the account or charge in the journal; he entered debt and credit at the time.*NWAD ENTER.7*

7. To set down, as a name; to enroll; as, to enter a name in the enlistment.*NWAD ENTER.8*

8. To lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house, and gain

admittance or permission to land; as, to enter goods. We say also, to enter a ship at the custom-house.*NWAD ENTER.9*

ENTER, *v.i.* To go or come in; to pass into; as, to enter a country.

1. To flow in; as, water enters into a ship.*NWAD ENTER.11*

2. To pierce; to penetrate; as, a ball or an arrow enters into the body.*NWAD ENTER.12*

3. To penetrate mentally; as, to enter into the principles of action.*NWAD ENTER.13*

4. To engage in; as, to enter into business or service; to enter into visionary projects.*NWAD ENTER.14*

5. To be initiated in; as, to enter into a taste of pleasure or magnificence.*NWAD ENTER.15*

6. To be an ingredient; to form a constituent part. Lead enters into the composition of pewter.*NWAD ENTER.16*

ENTERDEAL, *n.* Mutual dealing. [Not in use.]

ENTERED, *pp.* Moved in; come in; pierced; penetrated; admitted; introduced; set down in writing.

ENTERING, *ppr.* Coming or going in; flowing in; piercing; penetrating; setting down in writing; enlisting; engaging.

ENTERING, *n.* Entrance; a passing in. *1 Thessalonians 1:9*.

ENTERLACE, [See *Interlace*.]

ENTEROCELE, *n.* [Gr. intestine, and tumor.] In surgery, intestinal hernia; a rupture of the intestines.

ENTEROLOGY, *n.* [Gr. intestine, and discourse.] A treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the head, breast and belly.

ENTEROMPHALOS, ***n.*** **[Gr. intestine, and navel.] Navel rupture; umbilical rupture.**

ENTERPARLANCE, ***n.*** **Parley; mutual talk or conversation; conference.**

ENTERPLEAD, [See ***Interplead*****.]**

ENTERPRISE, ***n.*** **s as z. That which is undertaken, or attempted to be performed; an attempt; a project attempted; particularly, a bold, arduous or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral. The attack on Stoney-Point was a bold, but successful enterprise. The attempts to evangelize the heathen are noble enterprises.**

Their hands cannot perform their enterprise. *Job 5:12*.*NWAD ENTERPRISE.2*

ENTERPRISE, ***v.t.*** **To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform.**

The business must be enterprised this night.*NWAD ENTERPRISE.4*

ENTERPRISED, ***pp.*** **Undertaken; attempted; essayed.**

ENTERPRISER, ***n.*** **An adventurer; one who undertakes any projected scheme, especially a bold or hazardous one; a person who engages in important or dangerous designs.**

ENTERPRISING, ***ppr.*** **Undertaking, especially a bold design.**

1. Bold or forward to undertake; resolute, active, or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes. Enterprising men often succeed beyond all human probability.*NWAD ENTERPRISING.2*

ENTERTAIN, ***v.t.*** **[L. tenco.]**

1. To receive into the house and treat with hospitality, either at the table only, or with lodging also.*NWAD ENTERTAIN.2*

Be not forgetful to entertain strangers; for thereby some have entertained angels unawares. *Hebrews 13:2*.*NWAD ENTERTAIN.3*

2. To treat with conversation; to amuse or instruct by discourse; properly, to engage the attention and retain the company of one, by agreeable conversation, discourse or argument. The advocate entertained his audience an hour, with sound argument and brilliant displays of eloquence.*NWAD ENTERTAIN.4*

3. To keep in one's service; to maintain. He entertained ten domestics.*NWAD ENTERTAIN.5*

You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred.*NWAD ENTERTAIN.6*

[This original and French sense is obsolete or little used.]*NWAD ENTERTAIN.7*

4. To keep, hold or maintain in the mind with favor; to reserve in the mind; to harbor; to cherish. Let us entertain the most exalted views of the Divine character. It is our duty to entertain charitable sentiments towards our fellow men.*NWAD ENTERTAIN.8*

5. To maintain; to support; as, to entertain a hospital.*NWAD ENTERTAIN.9*

6. To please; to amuse; to divert. David entertained himself with the meditation of God's law. Idle men entertain themselves with trifles.*NWAD ENTERTAIN.10*

7. To treat; to supply with provisions and liquors, or with provisions and lodging, for reward. The innkeeper entertains a great deal of company.*NWAD ENTERTAIN.11*

ENTERTAIN, *n.* Entertainment. [Not in use.]

ENTERTAINED, *pp.* Received with hospitality, as a guest; amused; pleased and engaged; kept in the mind; retained.

ENTERTAINER, *n.* He who entertains; he who received company with hospitality, or for reward.

1. He who retains others in his service.*NWAD ENTERTAINER.2*

2. He that amuses, pleases or diverts.*NWAD ENTERTAINER.3*

ENTERTAINING, *ppr.* Receiving with hospitality; receiving and treating with provisions and accommodations, for reward; keeping or cherishing with favor; engaging the attention; amusing.

1. Pleasing; amusing; diverting; as an entertaining discourse; an entertaining friend.*NWAD ENTERTAINING.2*

ENTERTAININGLY, *adv.* In an amusing manner.

ENTERTAINMENT, *n.* The receiving and accommodating of guests, either with or without reward. The hospitable man delights in the entertainment of his friends.

1. Provisions of the table; hence also, a feast; a superb dinner or supper.*NWAD ENTERTAINMENT.2*

2. The amusement, pleasure or instruction, derived from conversation, discourse, argument, oratory, music, dramatic performances, etc.; the pleasure which the mind receives from any thing interesting, and which holds or arrests the attention. We often have rich entertainment, in the conversation of a learned friend.*NWAD ENTERTAINMENT.3*

3. Reception; admission.*NWAD ENTERTAINMENT.4*

4. The state of being in pay or service. [Not used.]*NWAD ENTERTAINMENT.5*

5. Payment of those retained in service.*NWAD ENTERTAINMENT.6*

6. That which entertains; that which serves for amusement; the lower comedy; farce.*NWAD ENTERTAINMENT.7*

ENTERTISSUED, *a.* Interwoven; having various colors

intermixed.

ENTHEASTIC, *a.* [Gr. god.] Having the energy of God.

ENTHEASTICALLY, *adv.* According to deific energy.

ENTHEAT, *a.* Enthusiastic. [Not in use.]

ENTHRALL, *v.t.* To enslave. [See *Inthrall*.]

ENTHRILL, *v.t.* To pierce. [See *Thrill*.]

ENTHRONE, *v.t.* [from throne.] To place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits enthroned.*NWAD ENTHRONE.2*

1. To exalt to an elevated place or seat.*NWAD ENTHRONE.3*

2. To invest with sovereign authority.*NWAD ENTHRONE.4*

ENTRHONED, *pp.* Seated on a throne; exalted to an elevated place.

ENTHRONING, *ppr.* Seating on a throne; raising to an exalted seat.

ENTHUNDER, *v.i.* To make a loud noise, like thunder.

ENTHUSIASM, *n.* enthuziazm. [Gr. to infuse a divine spirit, inspired, divine; God.]

1. A belief or conceit of private revelation; the vain confidence or opinion of a person, that he has special divine communications from the Supreme Being, or familiar intercourse with him.*NWAD ENTHUSIASM.2*

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening

imagination.*NWAD ENTHUSIASM.3*

2. Heat of imagination; violent passion or excitement of the mind, in pursuit of some object, inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success. Hence the same heat of imagination, chastised by reason or experience, becomes a noble passion, an elevated fancy, a warm imagination, an ardent zeal, that forms sublime ideas, and prompts to the ardent pursuit of laudable objects. Such is the enthusiasm of the poet, the orator, the painter and the sculptor. Such is the enthusiasm of the patriot, the hero and the christian.*NWAD ENTHUSIASM.4*

Faction and enthusiasm are the instruments by which popular government are destroyed.*NWAD ENTHUSIASM.5*

ENTHUSIAST, *n.* enthu'ziast.

1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from him.*NWAD ENTHUSIAST.2*

2. One whose imagination is warmed; one whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object; a person of ardent zeal; as an enthusiast in poetry or music.*NWAD ENTHUSIAST.3*

3. One of elevated fancy or exalted ideas.*NWAD ENTHUSIAST.4*

ENTHUSIASTIC, ENTHUSIASTICAL, *a.* Filled with enthusiasm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God or revelations from him.

1. Highly excited; warm and ardent; zealous in pursuit of an object; heated to animation. Our author was an enthusiastic lover of poetry and admirer of Homer.*NWAD ENTHUSIASTIC.2*

2. Elevated; warm; tinctured with enthusiasm. The speaker addressed the audience in enthusiastic strains.*NWAD ENTHUSIASTIC.3*

ENTHUSIASTICALLY, *adv.* With enthusiasm.

ENTHYMEMATICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to an enthymeme; including an enthymeme.**

ENTHYMEME, ***n.*** **[Gr. to think or conceive; mind.] In rhetoric, an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it; as, we are dependent, therefore we should be humble. Here the major proposition is suppressed; the complete syllogism would be, dependent creatures should be humble; we are dependent creatures; therefore we should be humble.**

ENTICE, ***v.t.*** **[L. titio, a firebrand.]**

1. To incite or instigate, by exciting hope or desire; usually in a bad sense; as, to entice one to evil. Hence, to seduce; to lead astray; to induce to sin, by promises or persuasions.*NWAD ENTICE.2*

My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not. *Proverbs 1:10*.*NWAD ENTICE.3*

2. To tempt; to incite; to urge or lead astray.*NWAD ENTICE.4*

Every man is tempted, when he is drawn away by his own lust, and enticed. *James 1:14*.*NWAD ENTICE.5*

3. To incite; to allure; in a good sense.*NWAD ENTICE.6*

ENTICED, ***pp.*** **Incited; instigated to evil; seduced by promises or persuasions; persuaded; allured.**

ENTICEMENT, ***n.*** **The act or practice of inciting to evil; instigation; as the enticements of evil companions.**

1. Means of inciting to evil; that which seduces by exciting the passions. Flattery often operates as an enticement to sin.*NWAD ENTICEMENT.2*

2. Allurement.*NWAD ENTICEMENT.3*

ENTICER, ***n.*** **One who entices; one who incites or instigates to**

evil; one who seduces.

ENTICING, *ppr.* Inciting to evil; urging to sin by motives, flattery or persuasion; alluring.

1. Having the qualities that entice or allure.*NWAD ENTICING.2*

ENTICINGLY, *adv.* Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She sings most enticingly.*NWAD ENTICINGLY.2*

ENTIRE, *a.* [L. integer, said to be in neg. and tango, to touch.]

1. Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts.*NWAD ENTIRE.2*

2. Whole; complete; not participated with others. This man has the entire control of the business.*NWAD ENTIRE.3*

3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.*NWAD ENTIRE.4*

An action is entire, when it is complete in all its parts.*NWAD ENTIRE.5*

4. Sincere; hearty.*NWAD ENTIRE.6*

He run a course more entire with the king of Arragon.*NWAD ENTIRE.7*

5. Firm; solid; sure; fixed; complete; undisputed.*NWAD ENTIRE.8*

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,*NWAD ENTIRE.9*

Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love.*NWAD ENTIRE.10*

6. Unmingled; unalloyed.*NWAD ENTIRE.11*

In thy presence joy entire.*NWAD ENTIRE.12*

7. Wholly devoted; firmly adherent; faithful.*NWAD ENTIRE.13*

No man had a heart more entire to the king.*NWAD ENTIRE.14*

8. In full strength; unbroken.*NWAD ENTIRE.15*

9. In botany, an entire stem is one without branches; an entire leaf is without any opening in the edge, not divided.*NWAD ENTIRE.16*

ENTIRELY, *adv.* Wholly; completely; fully; as, the money is entirely lost.

1. In the whole; without division.*NWAD ENTIRELY.2*

Euphrates--falls not entirely into the Persian sea.*NWAD ENTIRELY.3*

2. With firm adherence or devotion; faithfully.*NWAD ENTIRELY.4*

ENTIRENESS, *n.* Completeness; fullness; totality; unbroken form or state; as the entireness of an arch or a bridge.

1. Integrity; wholeness of heart; honesty.*NWAD ENTIRENESS.2*

ENTIRETY, *n.* Wholeness; completeness; as entirety of interest.

1. The whole.*NWAD ENTIRETY.2*

ENTITATIVE, *a.* [from entity.] considered by itself. [This word, and entitatively, rarely or never used.]

ENTITLE, *v.t.* [L. titulus, a title.]

1. To give a title to; to give or prefix a name or appellation; as, to entitle a book, Commentaries on the laws of England.*NWAD ENTITLE.2*

2. To superscribe or prefix as a title. Hence as titles are evidences of claim or property, to give a claim to; to give a right to demand or receive. The labor of the servant entitles him to his wages. Milton is entitled to fame. Our best services do not entitle us to

heaven.*NWAD ENTITLE.3*

3. To assign or appropriate by giving a title.*NWAD ENTITLE.4*

4. To qualify; to give a claim by the possession of suitable qualifications; as, an officer's talents entitle him to command.*NWAD ENTITLE.5*

5. To dignify by a title or honorable appelation. In this sense, title is often used.*NWAD ENTITLE.6*

6. To ascribe.*NWAD ENTITLE.7*

ENTITLED, *pp.* Dignified or distinguished by a title; having a claim as, every good man is entitled to respect.

ENTITLING, *ppr.* Dignifying or distinguishing by a title; giving a title; giving a claim.

ENTITY, *n.* [Low L. entitas.] Being; existence.

Fortune is no real entity.*NWAD ENTITY.2*

1. A real being, or species of being.*NWAD ENTITY.3*

ENTOIL, *v.t.* [See *Toil*.] To take with toils; to ensnare; to entangle.

ENTOMB, *v.t.* entoom'. [from tomb.] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body.

1. To bury in a grave; to inter.*NWAD ENTOMB.2*

ENTOMBED, *pp.* Deposited in a tomb; buried; interred.

ENTOMBING, *ppr.* Depositing in a tomb; burying; interring.

ENTOMBMENT, *n.* Burial.

ENTOMOLITE, *n.* [Gr. insect, stone.]

A fossil substance bearing the figure of an insect, or a petrified insect.*NWAD ENTOMOLITE.2*

ENTOMOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of insects.

ENTOMOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in the science of insects.

ENTOMOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. insect, to cut, discourse.]

That part of zoology which treats of insects; the science or history and description of insects.*NWAD ENTOMOLOGY.2*

ENTORTILATION, *n.* A turning into a circle.

ENTRAIL, ENTRAILS, *n.*

1. The internal parts of animal bodies; particularly, the guts or intestines; the bowels; used chiefly in the plural.*NWAD ENTRAIL.2*

2. The internal parts; as the entrails of the earth.*NWAD ENTRAIL.3*

The dark entrails of America.*NWAD ENTRAIL.4*

ENTRAIL, *v.t.* To interweave; to diversify. [Not in use.]

ENTRAMMELED, ***a.*** **[from trammel.] Curled; frizzed. [Not used.]**

ENTRANCE, ***n.*** **[L. intrans, intro.]**

1. The act of entering into a place; as the entrance of a person into a house or an apartment.*NWAD ENTRANCE.2*

2. The power of entering. Let the porter give no entrance to strangers.*NWAD ENTRANCE.3*

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth is sure to find an entrance and a welcome too.*NWAD ENTRANCE.4*

3. The door, gate, passage or avenue, by which a place may be entered.*NWAD ENTRANCE.5*

They said, show us the entrance into the city. *Judges 1:24*.*NWAD ENTRANCE.6*

4. Commencement; initiation; beginning. A youth at his entrance on a difficult science, is apt to be discouraged.*NWAD ENTRANCE.7*

5. The act of taking possession, as of land; as the entrance of an heir or a disseizor into lands and tenements.*NWAD ENTRANCE.8*

6. The act of taking possession, as of an office. Magistrates at their entrance into office, usually take an oath.*NWAD ENTRANCE.9*

7. The act of entering a ship or goods at the custom-house.*NWAD ENTRANCE.10*

8. The beginning of any thing.*NWAD ENTRANCE.11*

St. Augustine, in the entrance of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology.*NWAD ENTRANCE.12*

ENTRANSE, ***v.t.*** **or** ***i.*** **[L. transeo.]**

1. To put in a transe; to withdraw the soul, and leave the body in a kind of dead sleep or insensibility; to make insensible to present objects. The verb is seldom used, but the participle, entransed, is common.*NWAD ENTRANSE.2*

2. To put in an ecstasy; to ravish the soul with delight or wonder.*NWAD ENTRANSE.3*

And I so ravish'd with her heavenly note,*NWAD ENTRANSE.4*

I stood entransed, and had no room for thought.*NWAD ENTRANSE.5*

ENTRANSED, *pp.* Put in a transe; having the soul withdrawn, and the body left in a state of insensibility; enraptured; ravished.

ENTRANSING, *ppr.* Carrying away the soul; enrapturing; ravishing.

ENTRAP, *v.t.* To catch as in a trap; to insnare; used chiefly or wholly in a figurative sense. To catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses; to entangle; to catch or involve in contradictions; in short, to involve in any difficulties from which an escape is not easy or possible. We are entrapped by the devices of evil men. We are sometimes entrapped in our own words.

ENTRAPPED, *pp.* Ensnared; entangled.

ENTRAPPING, *ppr.* Ensnaring; involving in difficulties.

ENTREAAT, *v.t.* [L. tracto, to handle, feel, treat, use, manage.]

1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to petition or pray with urgency; to supplicate; to solicit pressingly; to importune.*NWAD ENTREAAT.2*

Isaac entreated Jehovah for his wife. *Genesis 25:21*.*NWAD ENTREAAT.3*

2. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation. Hence in the passive form, to be prevailed on; to yield to entreaty.*NWAD ENTREAAT.4*

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could entreat.*NWAD ENTREAAT.5*

3. To treat, in any manner; properly, to use or manage; but I believe, entreat is always applied to persons, as treat is to persons or things. Applied to persons, to entreat is to use, or to deal with; to manifest to others any particular deportment, good or ill.*NWAD ENTREAAT.6*

I will cause the enemy to entreat thee well. *Jeremiah 15:11*.*NWAD ENTREAAT.7*

The Egyptians evil-entreated us. *Deuteronomy 26:6*.*NWAD ENTREAAT.8*

[In this application, the prefix en is now dropped, and treat is used.]*NWAD ENTREAAT.9*

4. To entertain; to amuse.*NWAD ENTREAAT.10*

5. To entertain; to receive.*NWAD ENTREAAT.11*

ENTREAT, *v.i.* To make an earnest petition or request.

The Janizaries entreated for them, as valiant men.*NWAD ENTREAT.2*

1. To offer a treaty. [Not used.]*NWAD ENTREAT.3*

2. To treat; to discourse. [Not used.]*NWAD ENTREAT.4*

ENTREATANCE, *n.* Entreaty; solicitation.

ENTREATED, *pp.* Earnestly supplicated, besought or solicited; importuned; urgently requested.

1. Prevailed on by urgent solicitation; consenting to grant what is desired.*NWAD ENTREATED.2*

2. Used; managed.*NWAD ENTREATED.3*

ENTREATER, *n.* One that entreats, or asks earnestly.

ENTREATING, *ppr.* Earnestly asking; pressing with request or prayer; importuning.

1. Treating; using.*NWAD ENTREATING.2*

ENTREATIVE, *a.* Pleading; treating.

ENTREATY, *n.* Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

The poor useth entreaties; but the rich answereth roughly. *Proverbs 18:23*.*NWAD ENTREATY.2*

ENTREMETS, *n.* [L. intromissum.] Small plates set between the principal dishes at table, or dainty dishes.

ENTREPOT, *n.* A warehouse, staple or magazine, for the deposit of goods.

ENTRICK, *v.t.* [from trick.] To trick; to deceive; to entangle.

ENTROCHITE, *n.* [Gr. a wheel.] A kind of extraneous fossil, usually about an inch in length, and made up of round joints, which, when separated, are called trochites. These seem to be composed of the same kind of substance as the fossil shells of the echini. They are striated from the center to the circumference and have a cavity in the middle. They appear to be the petrified arms of the seastar, called stella arborescens.

ENTRY, *n.* The passage by which persons enter a house or other building.

1. The act of entering; entrance; ingress; as the entry of a person into a house or city; the entry of a river into the sea or a lake; the entry of air into the blood; the entry of a spear into the flesh.*NWAD*

ENTRY.2

2. The act of entering and taking possession of lands or other estate.*NWAD ENTRY.3*

3. The act of committing to writing, or of recording in a book. Make an entry of every sale, of every debt and credit.*NWAD ENTRY.4*

4. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom house, to procure license to land goods; or the giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.*NWAD ENTRY.5*

ENTUNE, *v.t.* [from tune.] To tune.

ENTWINE, *v.t.* [from twine.] To twine; to twist round.

ENTWIST, *v.t.* [from twist.] To twist or wreath round.

ENUBILATE, *v.t.* [L. e and nubila, mist, clouds.]

To clear from mist, clouds or obscurity. [Not in use.]*NWAD ENUBILATE.2*

ENUBILOUS, *a.* Clear from fog, mist or clouds.

ENUCLEATE, *v.t.* [L. enucleo; e and nucleus, a kernel.] Properly, to take out the kernel. Hence,

1. To clear from knots or lumps, to clear from intricacy; to disentangle.*NWAD ENUCLEATE.2*

2. To open as a nucleus; hence, to explain; to clear from obscurity; to make manifest.*NWAD ENUCLEATE.3*

ENUCLEATED, *pp.* Cleared from knots; disclosed; explained.

ENUCLEATING, *ppr.* Clearing from knots; explaining.

ENUCLEATION, *n.* The act of clearing from knots; a disentangling.

Neither air, nor water, nor food seem directly to contribute any thing to the enucleation of this disease [the plica Polonica.]*NWAD ENUCLEATION.2*

1. Explanation; full exposition.*NWAD ENUCLEATION.3*

ENUMERATE, *v.t.* [L. enumero; e and numero, numerus, number.]

To count or tell, number by number; to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately; as, to enumerate the stars in a constellation; to enumerate particular acts of kindness; we cannot enumerate our daily mercies.*NWAD ENUMERATE.2*

ENUMERATED, *pp.* Counted or told, number by number; reckoned or mentioned by distinct particulars.

ENUMERATING, *ppr.* Counting or reckoning any number, by the particulars which compose it.

ENUMERATION, *n.* [L. enumeratio.] The act of counting or telling a number, by naming each particular.

1. An account of a number of things, in which mention is made of every particular article.*NWAD ENUMERATION.2*

2. In rhetoric, a part of a peroration, in which the orator recapitulates the principal points or heads of the discourse or argument.*NWAD ENUMERATION.3*

ENUMERATIVE, *a.* Counting; reckoning up.

ENUNCIATE, *v.t.* [L. enuncio; e and nuncio, to tell.]

To utter; to declare; to proclaim; to relate.*NWAD ENUNCIATE.2*

ENUNCIATED, ***pp.*** **Uttered; declared; pronounced; proclaimed.**

ENUNCIATING, ***ppr.*** **Uttering; declaring; pronouncing.**

ENUNCIATION, ***n.*** **The act of uttering or pronouncing; expression; manner of utterance. In a public discourse, it is important that the enunciation should be clear and distinct.**

1. Declaration; open proclamation; public attestation.*NWAD ENUNCIATION.2*

2. Intelligence; information.*NWAD ENUNCIATION.3*

ENUNCIATIVE, ***a.*** **Declarative; expressive.**

ENUNCIATIVELY, ***adv.*** **Declaratively.**

ENUNCIATORY, ***a.*** **Containing utterance or sound.**

ENVASSAL, ***v.t.*** **[from vassal.] To reduce to vassalage.**

1. To make over to another as a slave.*NWAD ENVASSAL.2*

ENVELOP, ***v.t.***

1. To cover by wrapping of folding; to inwrap; to invest with a covering. Animal bodies are usually enveloped with skin; the merchant envelops goods with canvas; a letter is enveloped with paper.*NWAD ENVELOP.2*

2. To surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to hide. A ship was enveloped in fog; the troops were enveloped in dust.*NWAD ENVELOP.3*

3. To line; to cover on the inside.*NWAD ENVELOP.4*

His iron coat--enveloped with gold.*NWAD ENVELOP.5*

ENVELOP, ***n.*** **A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an integument; as the envelop of a letter, or of the heart.**

1. In fortification, a work of earth, in form of a parapet or of a small rampart with a parapet.*NWAD ENVELOP.7*

ENVELOPED, *pp.* Inwrapped; covered on all sides; surrounded on all sides; inclosed.

ENVELOPING, *ppr.* Inwrapping; folding around; covering or surrounding on all sides, as a case or integument.

ENVELOPMENT, *n.* A wrapping; as inclosing or covering on all sides.

ENVENOM, *v.t.* [from venom.] To poison; to taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; never applied, in this sense, to persons, but to meat, drink or weapons; as an envenomed arrow or shaft; an envenomed potion.

1. To taint with bitterness or malice; as the envenomed tongue of slander.*NWAD ENVENOM.2*

2. To make odious.*NWAD ENVENOM.3*

O what a world is this, when what is comely*NWAD ENVENOM.4*

Envenoms him that bears it!*NWAD ENVENOM.5*

ENVENOMED, *pp.* Tainted or impregnated with venom or poison; embittered; exasperated.

ENVENOMING, *ppr.* Tainting with venom; poisoning; embittering; enraging.

ENVERMEIL, *v.t.* To dye red.

ENVIABLE, *a.* [See *Envy*.] That may excite envy; capable of awakening ardent desire of possession. The situation of men in office is not always enviable.

ENVIED, *pp.* [See *Envy*, the verb.] Subjected to envy.

ENVIER, ***n.*** **One who envies another; one who desires what another possesses, and hates him because his condition is better than his own, or wishes his downfall.**

ENVIOUS, ***a.*** **Feeling or harboring envy; repining or feeling uneasiness, at a view of the excellence, prosperity or happiness of another; pained by the desire of possessing some superior good which another possesses, and usually disposed to deprive him of that good, to lessen it or to depreciate it in common estimation. Sometimes followed by against, but generally and properly by at, before the person envied.**

Neither be thou envious at the wicked. *Proverbs 24:19*.*NWAD ENVIOUS.2*

Be not envious of the blessings or prosperity of others.*NWAD ENVIOUS.3*

1. Tinctured with envy; as an envious disposition.*NWAD ENVIOUS.4*

2. Excited or directed by envy; as an envious attack.*NWAD ENVIOUS.5*

ENVIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another.**

How enviously the ladies look.*NWAD ENVIOUSLY.2*

When they surprise me at my book.*NWAD ENVIOUSLY.3*

ENVIRON, ***v.t.*** **[Eng. to veer.]**

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle; as a plain environed with mountains.*NWAD ENVIRON.2*

2. To involve; to envelop; as, to environ with darkness, or with difficulties.*NWAD ENVIRON.3*

3. To besiege; as a city environed with troops.*NWAD ENVIRON.4*

4. To inclose; to invest.*NWAD ENVIRON.5*

That soldier, that man of iron,*NWAD ENVIRON.6*

Whom ribs of horror all environ.*NWAD ENVIRON.7*

ENVIRONED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; besieged; involved; invested.

ENVIRONING, *ppr.* Surrounding; encircling; besieging; inclosing; involving; investing. The appropriation of different parts of the globe to some particular specles of stone environing it.

ENVIRONS, *n. plu.* The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood, on different sides; as the environs of a city or town.

ENVOY, *n.* [L. via; Eng. way, contracted from viag, vag, or wag.]

1. A person deputed by a prince or government, to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government. We usually apply the word to a public minister sent on a special occasion, or for one particular purpose; hence an envoy is distinguished from an embassador or permanent resident at a foreign court, and is of inferior rank. But envoys are ordinary and extraordinary, and the word may sometimes be applied to resident ministers.*NWAD ENVOY.2*

2. A common messenger. [Not in use.]*NWAD ENVOY.3*

3. Formerly, a postscript sent with compositions, to enforce them.*NWAD ENVOY.4*

ENVOYSHIP, *n.* The office of an envoy.

ENVY, *v.t.* [L. invideo, in and video, to see against, that is, to

look with enmity.]

1. To feel uneasiness, mortification or discontent, at the sight of superior excellence, reputation or happiness enjoyed by another; to repine at another's prosperity; to fret or grieve one's self at the real or supposed superiority of another, and to hate him on that account.*NWAD ENVY.2*

Envy not thou the oppressor. *Proverbs 3:31*.*NWAD ENVY.3*

Whoever envies another, confesses his superiority.*NWAD ENVY.4*

2. To grudge; to withhold maliciously.*NWAD ENVY.5*

To envy at, used by authors formerly, is now obsolete.*NWAD ENVY.6*

Who would envy at the prosperity of the wicked?*NWAD ENVY.7*

ENVY, *n.* Pain, uneasiness, mortification or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed. Envy springs from pride, ambition or love, mortified that another has obtained what one has a strong desire to possess.

Envy and admiration are the Scylla and Charybdis of authors.*NWAD ENVY.9*

All human virtue, to its latest breath,*NWAD ENVY.10*

Finds envy never conquered, but by death.*NWAD ENVY.11*

Emulation differs from envy, in not being accompanied with hatred and a desire to depress a more fortunate person.*NWAD ENVY.12*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,*NWAD ENVY.13*

Is emulation in the learn'd or brave.*NWAD ENVY.14*

It is followed by of or to. They did this in envy of Caesar, or in envy to his genius. The former seems to be preferable.*NWAD ENVY.15*

1. Rivalry; competition. [Little used.]*NWAD ENVY.16*

2. Malice; malignity.*NWAD ENVY.17*

You turn the good we offer into envy.*NWAD ENVY.18*

3. Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness.*NWAD ENVY.19*

To discharge the king of the envy of that opinion.*NWAD ENVY.20*

ENVYING, *ppr.* Feeling uneasiness at the superior condition and happiness of another.

ENVYING, *n.* Mortification experienced at the supposed prosperity and happiness of another.

1. Ill will at others, on account of some supposed superiority. *Galatians 5:21*.*NWAD ENVYING.3*

ENWALLOWED, *a.* [from wallow.] Being wallowed or wallowing.

ENWHEEL, *v.t.* [from wheel.] To encircle.

ENWIDEN, *v.t.* [from wide.] To make wider. [Not used.]

ENWOMB, *v.t.* enwoom'. [from womb.] To make pregnant. [Not used.]

1. To bury; to hide as in a gulf; pit or cavern.*NWAD ENWOMB.2*

ENWOMBED, *pp.* Impregnated; buried in a deep gulf or cavern.

ENWRAP, *v.t.* enrap'. To envelop. [See *Inwrap*.]

ENWRAPMENT, *n.* A covering; a wrapping or wrapper.

EOLIAN, EOLIC, *a.* Pertaining to Aeolia or Aeolis, in Asia Minor, inhabited by Greeks.

The Eolic dialect of the Greek language, was the dialect used by the inhabitants of that country.*NWAD EOLIAN.2*

Eolian lyre or harp, is a simple stringed instrument that sounds by the impulse of air, from Aeolus, the deity of the winds.*NWAD EOLIAN.3*

EOLIPILE, *n.* [Aeolus, the deity of the winds, and pila, a ball.]

A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck, used in hydraulic experiments. The ball being filled with water, is heated, till the vapor issued from the pipe with great violence and noise, exhibiting the elastic power of steam.*NWAD EOLIPILE.2*

EON, *n.* [Gr. age, duration.] In the platonic philosophy, a virtue, attribute or perfection. The Platonists represented the deity as an assemblage of eons. The Gnostics considered eons as certain substantial powers or divine natures emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe.

EP, EPI, [Gr. in composition, usually signifies on.]

EPACT, *n.* [Gr. adscititious, to adduce or bring; to drive.]

In chronology, the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months. The epacts then are annual or menstrual. Suppose the new moon to be on the first of January; the month of January containing 31 days, and the lunar month only 29 days, 12h. 44’ 3", the difference, or 1 day, 11h. 15’ 57", is the menstrual epact. The annual epact is nearly eleven days; the solar year being 365 days, and the lunar year 354.*NWAD EPACT.2*

EPARCH, *n.* [Gr. dominion.] The governor or prefect of a province.

EPARCHY, *n.* [Gr. a province; government.] A province, prefecture or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch or

governor.

EPAULET, ***n.*** **A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by military men. Officers, military and naval, wear epaulets on one shoulder, or on both, according to their rank.**

EPAULMENT, ***n.*** **In fortification, a side-work or work to cover sidewise, made of gabions, fascines or bags of earth. It sometimes denotes a semi-bastion and a square orillon, or mass of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of the casemate.**

EPENETIC, ***a.*** **Laudatory; bestowing praise.**

EPENTHESIS, EPENTHESY, ***n.*** **[Gr. to put.] The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as alituum for alitum.**

EPENTHETIC, ***a.*** **Inserted in the middle of a word.**

EPHA, ***n.*** **[Heb. properly a baking.] A Hebrew measure of three pecks and three pints, or according to others, of seven gallons and four pints, or about 15 solid inches.**

EPHEMERA, ***n.*** **[L. from Gr. daily; a day.] A fever of one day's continuance only.**

1. The Day-fly; strictly, a fly that lives one day only; but the word is applied also to insects that are very short-lived, whether they live several days or an hour only. There are several species.*NWAD EPHEMERA.2*

EPHERERAL, EPHEMERIC, ***a.*** **Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day; continuing or existing one day only.**

1. Short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only. [Ephemeral is generally used. Ephemerous is not analogically formed.]*NWAD EPHERERAL.2*

EPHEMERIS, ***n. plu.*** **ephemer'ides. [Gr.]**

1. A journal or account of daily transactions; a diary.*NWAD EPHEMERIS.2*

2. In astronomy, an account of the daily state or positions of the planets or heavenly orbs; a table, or collection of tables, exhibiting the places of all the planets every day at noon. From these tables are calculated eclipses, conjunctions and other aspects of the planets.*NWAD EPHEMERIS.3*

EPHEMERIST, *n.* One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

EPHEMERON-WORM, *n.* [See *Ephemera*.] A worm that lives one day only.

EPHESIAN, *a.* s as z. Pertaining to Ephesus, in Asia Minor. As a noun, a native of Ephesus.

EPHIALTES, *n.* [Gr.] The night-mar.

EPHOD, *n.* [Heb. to bind.] In Jewish antiquity, a part of the sacerdotal habit, being a kind of girdle, which was brought from behind the neck over the two shoulders, and hanging down before, was put across the stomach, then carried round the waist and used as a girdle to the tunic. There were two sorts; one of plain linen, the other embroidered for the high priest. On the part in front were two precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes of Israel. Before the breast was a square piece or breastplate.

EPHOR, *n.* [Gr. to inspect.]

In ancient Sparta, a magistrate chosen by the people. The ephors were five, and they were intended as a check on the regal power, or according to some writers, on the senate.*NWAD EPHOR.2*

EPHORALTY, *n.* The office or term of office of an ephor.

EPIC, *a.* [L. epicus; Gr. a song, or to speak.] Narrative;

containing narration; rehearsing. An epic poem, otherwise called heroic, is a poem which narrates a story, real or fictitious or both, representing, in an elevated style, some signal action or series of actions and events, usually the achievements of some distinguished hero, and intended to form the morals and affect the mind with the love of virtue. The matter of the poem includes the action of the fable, the incidents, episodes, characters, morals and machinery. The form includes the manner of narration, the discourses introduced, descriptions, sentiments, style, versification, figures and other ornaments. The end is to improve the morals, and inspire a love of virtue, bravery and illustrious actions.

EPICEDE, *n.* [Gr.] A funeral song or discourse.

EPICEDIAN, *a.* Elegiac; mournful.

EPICEDIUM, *n.* An elegy.

EPICENE, *a.* [Gr. common.] Common to both sexes; of both kinds.

EPICTETIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Epictetus, the Grecian writer.

EPICURE, *n.* [L. epicurus, a voluptuary, from Epicurus.]

Properly, a follower of Epicurus; a man devoted to sensual enjoyments; hence, one who indulges in the luxuries of the table. [The word is now used only or chiefly in the latter sense.]*NWAD EPICURE.2*

EPICUREAN, ***a.*** **[L. epicureus.] Pertaining to Epicurus; as the Epicurean philosophy or tenets.**

1. Luxurious; given to luxury; contributing to the luxuries of the table.*NWAD EPICUREAN.2*

EPICUREAN, ***n.*** **A follower of Epicurus.**

EPICUREANISM, ***n.*** **Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus.**

EPICURISM, ***n.*** **Luxury; sensual enjoyments; indulgence in gross pleasure; voluptuousness.**

1. The doctrines of Epicurus.*NWAD EPICURISM.2*

EPICURIZE, ***v.i.*** **To feed or indulge like an epicure; to riot; to feast.**

1. To profess the doctrines of Epicurus.*NWAD EPICURIZE.2*

EPICYCLE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a circle.] A little circle, whose center is in the circumference of a greater circle; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with it, and yet by its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper center.**

EPICYCLOID, ***n.*** **[Gr. form.] In geometry, a curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave side of the periphery of another circle.**

A curve generated by any point in the plane of a movable circle which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle.*NWAD EPICYCLOID.2*

EPICYCLOIDAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties.**

EPIDEMIC, EPIDEMICAL, *a.* [Gr. people.] Common to many people. An epidemic disease is one which seizes a great number of people, at the same time, or in the same season. Thus we speak of epidemic measles; epidemic fever; epidemic catarrh. It is used in distinction from endemic or local. Intemperate persons have every thing to fear from an epidemic influenza.

1. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers; as epidemic rage; an epidemic evil.*NWAD EPIDEMIC.2*

EPIDEMIC, *n.* A popular disease; a disease generally prevailing. The influenza of October and November 1789, that of March and April 1790, that of the winter 1824-25, and of 1825-26, were very severe epidemics.

EPIDERMIC, EPIDERMIDAL, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle; covering the skin.

The epidermic texture.*NWAD EPIDERMIC.2*

EPIDERMIS, *n.* [Gr. skin.] In anatomy, the cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; a thin membrane covering the skin of animals, or the bark of plants.

EPIDOTE, *n.* [From Gr.; so named from the apparent enlargement of the base of the prism in one direction. It is called by Werner, pistazit, and by Hausmann, thallit.]

A mineral occurring in lamellar, granular or compact masses, in loose grains, or in prismatic crystals of six or eight sides, and sometimes ten or twelve. Its color is commonly some shade of green, yellowish, bluish or blackish green. It has two varieties, zoisite and aranaceous or granular epidote.*NWAD EPIDOTE.2*

Epidote is granular or manganesian.*NWAD EPIDOTE.3*

EPIGASTRIC, *a.* [Gr. belly.] Pertaining to the upper part of the abdomen; as the epigastric region; the epigastric arteries and veins.

EPIGEE or EPIGEUM. [See *Perigee*.]

EPIGLOT, EPIGLOTTIS, *n.* [Gr. the tongue.] In anatomy, one of the cartilages of the larynx, whose use is to cover the glottis, when food or drink is passing into the stomach, to prevent it from entering the larynx and obstructing the breath.

EPIGRAM, *n.* [Gr. inscription; a writing.] A short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some lively, ingenious and natural thought. Conciseness and point form the beauty of epigrams.

Epigrams were originally inscriptions on tombs, statues, temples, triumphal arches, etc.*NWAD EPIGRAM.2*

EPIGRAMMATIC, EPIGRAMMATICAL, *a.* Writing epigrams; dealing in epigrams; as an epigrammatic poet.

1. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; concise; pointed; poignant; as epigrammatic style or wit.*NWAD EPIGRAMMATIC.2*

EPIGRAMMATIST, *n.* One who composes epigrams, or deals in them. Martial was a noted epigrammatist.

EPIGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. to write.] Among antiquaries, an inscription on a building, pointing out the time of its erection, the building, its uses, etc.

EPILEPSY, *n.* [Gr. to seize.] The falling sickness, so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; a disease accompanied with spasms or convulsions and loss of sense.

EPILEPTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the falling sickness; affected with epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy.

EPILEPTIC, *n.* One affected with epilepsy.

EPILOGISM, *n.* Computation; enumeration.

EPILOGISTIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue.**

EPILOGUE, ***n.*** **ep'ilog. [L. epilogus, from Gr. conclusion; to conclude; to speak.]**

1. In oratory, a conclusion; the closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated.*NWAD EPILOGUE.2*

2. In the drama, a speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of the play.*NWAD EPILOGUE.3*

EPILOGUIZE, EPILOGIZE, ***v.i.*** **To pronounce an epilogue.**

EPILOGUIZE, ***v.t.*** **To add to, in the manner of an epilogue.**

EPINICION, ***n.*** **[Gr. to conquer.] A song of triumph. [Not in use.]**

EPIPHANY, ***n.*** **[Gr. appearance; to appear.] A christian festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Savior to the magians or philosophers of the East, who came to adore him with presents; or as others maintain, to commemorate the appearance of the star to the magians, or the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. Jerome and Chrysostom take the epiphany to be the day of our Savior's baptism, when a voice from heaven declared, "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased." The Greek fathers use the word for the appearance of christ in the world, the sense in which Paul used the word.** ***2 Timothy 1:10*****.**

EPIPHONEM, EPIPHONEMA, [Gr. exclamation, to cry out.] In oratory, an exclamation; an ecphonesis; a vehement utterance of the voice to express strong passion, in a sentence not closely connected with the general strain of the discourse; as, O mournful day! Miserable fate! Admirable clemency!

EPHIPORA, ***n.*** **[Gr. to bear.] The watery eye; a disease in which**

the tears, from increased secretion, or an obstruction in the lachrymal duct, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the cheek.

EPIPHYLLOSPERMOUS, *a.* [Gr. a leaf, and seed.] In botany, bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns.

EPIPHYSIS, EPIPHYSY, *n.* [Gr. to grow.] Accretion; the growing of one bone to another by simple contiguity, without a proper articulation.

The spongy extremity of a bone; any portion of a bone growing on another, but separated from it by a cartilage.*NWAD EPIPHYSIS.2*

Epiphyses are appendixes of the long bones, for the purpose of articulation, formed from a distinct center of ossification, and in the young subject connected with the larger bones by an intervening cartilage, which in the adult is obliterated.*NWAD EPIPHYSIS.3*

EPIPLOCE, EPIPLOCY, *n.* [Gr. implication; to fold.] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, "He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them, but advanced them."

EPIPLOCELE, *n.* [Gr. the caul, and a tumor.] A rupture of the caul or omentum.

EPIPLOIC, *a.* [Gr. the caul.] Pertaining to the caul or omentum.

EPIPLOON, *n.* [Gr.] The caul or omentum.

EPISCOPACY, *n.* [L. episcopatus; Gr. to inspect, to see. See *Bishop*.]

Government of the church by bishops; that form of ecclesiastical government, in which diocesan bishops are established, as distinct from and superior to priests or presbyters.*NWAD EPISCOPACY.2*

EPISCOPAL, ***a.*** **Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; as episcopal jurisdiction; episcopal authority.**

1. Governed by bishops; as the episcopal church.*NWAD EPISCOPAL.2*

EPISCOPALIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; episcopal.**

EPISCOPALIAN, ***n.*** **One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.**

EPISCOPALLY, ***adv.*** **By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.**

EPISCOPATE, ***n.*** **A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop.**

1. The order of bishops.*NWAD EPISCOPATE.2*

EPISCOPATE, ***v.i.*** **To act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate.**

EPISCOPY, ***n.*** **Survey; superintendence; search.**

EPISODE, ***n.*** **[From the Gr.] In poetry, a separate incident, story or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative, or digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.**

EPISODIC, EPISODICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to an episode; contained in an episode or digression.**

EPISODICALLY, ***adv.*** **By way of episode.**

EPISPASTIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. to draw.] In medicine, drawing; attracting the humors to the skin; exciting action in the skin; blistering.**

EPISPASTIC, ***n.*** **A topical remedy, applied to the external part of the body,**

for the purpose of drawing the humors to the part, or exciting action in the skin; a blister.

EPISTILBITE, *n.* A mineral, said to be the same as the heulandite.

EPISTLE, *n.* epis'l. [L. epistola; Gr. to send to; to send.]

A writing, directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; a letter missive. It is rarely used in familiar conversation or writings, but chiefly in solemn or formal transactions. It is used particularly in speaking of the letters of the Apostles, as the epistles of Paul; and of other letters written by the ancients, as the epistles of Pliny or of Cicero.*NWAD EPISTLE.2*

EPISTLER, *n.* A writer of epistles. [Little used.]

1. Formerly, one who attended the communion table and read the epistles.*NWAD EPISTLER.2*

EPISTOLARY, *a.* Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar; as an epistolary style.

1. Contained in letters; carried on by letters; as an epistolary correspondence.*NWAD EPISTOLARY.2*

EPISTOLIC, EPISTOLICAL, *a.* Pertaining to letters or epistles.

1. Designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.*NWAD EPISTOLIC.2*

EPISTOLIZE, *v.i.* To write epistles or letters.

EPISTOLIZER, *n.* A writer of epistles.

EPISTOLOGRAPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to the writing of letters.

EPISTOLOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. a letter, to write.] The art or practice of writing letters.

EPISTROPHE, EPISTROPHY, *n.* [Gr. a return.] A figure, in rhetoric, in which several successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation.

EPISTYLE, *n.* [Gr. a column.]

In ancient architecture, a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the architrave, a massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately over the capital of a column or pillar.*NWAD EPISTYLE.2*

EPITAPH, *n.* [Gr. a sepulcher.]

1. An inscription on a monument, in honor or memory of the dead.*NWAD EPITAPH.2*

The epitaphs of the present day are crammed with fulsome compliments never merited.*NWAD EPITAPH.3*

Can you look forward to the honor of a decorated coffin, a splendid funeral, a towering monument--it may be a lying epitaph.*NWAD EPITAPH.4*

2. An eulogy, in prose or verse, composed without any intent to be engraven on a monument, as that on Alexander:*NWAD EPITAPH.5*

“Sufficit huic tumulus, cui non sufficeret orbis.”*NWAD EPITAPH.6*

EPITAPHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph.

EPITHALAMIUM, EPITHALAMY, *n.* [Gr. a bed-chamber.] A nuptial song or poem, in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

The forty fifth Psalm is an epithalamium to Christ and the church.*NWAD EPITHALAMIUM.2*

EPITHEM, *n.* [Gr. to place.] In pharmacy, a kind of fomentation or poultice, to be applied externally to strengthen the part.

Any external application, or topical medicine. The term has been restricted to liquids in which cloths are dipped, to be applied to a part.*NWAD EPITHEM.2*

EPITHET, *n.* [Gr. a name added; to place.] An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attributive expressing some quality ascribed to it; as a verdant lawn; a brilliant appearance; a just man; an accurate description.

It is sometimes used for title, name, phrase or expression; but improperly.*NWAD EPITHET.2*

EPITHET, *v.t.* To entitle; to describe by epithets.

EPITHETIC, *a.* Pertaining to an epithet or epithets.

1. Abounding with epithets. A style or composition may be too epithetic.*NWAD EPITHETIC.2*

EPITHUMETIC, EPITHUMETICAL, *a.* [Gr.] Inclined to lust; pertaining to the animal passion.

EPITOME, EPITOMY, *n.* [Gr. to cut, a cutting, a section.] An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; a compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory.*NWAD EPITOME.2*

EPITOMIST, *n.* An epitomizer.

EPITOMIZE, *v.t.* To shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse; to abstract, in a summary, the principal matters of a book; to contract into a narrower compass. Xiphilin epitomized Dion's Roman History.

1. To diminish; to curtail. [Less proper.]*NWAD EPITOMIZE.2*

EPITOMIZED, ***pp.*** **Abridged; shortened; contracted into a smaller compass, as a book or writing.**

EPITOMIZER, ***n.*** **One who abridges; a writer of an epitome.**

EPITOMIZING, ***ppr.*** **Abridging; shortening; making a summary.**

EPITRITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. third.] In prosody, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one; as salutantes, concitati, incantare.**

EPITROPE, EPITROPY, ***n.*** **[Gr. to permit.] In rhetoric, concession; a figure by which one thing is granted, with a view to obtain an advantage; as, I admit all this may be true, but what is this to the purpose? I concede the fact, but it overthrows your own argument.**

EPIZOOTIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. animal.] In geology, an epithet given to such mountains as contain animal remains in their natural or in a petrified state, or the impressions of animal substances.**

Epizootic mountains are of secondary formation.*NWAD EPIZOOTIC.2*

EPIZOOTY, ***n.*** **[supra.] A murrain or pestilence among irrational animals.**

EPOCH, ***n.*** **[L. epocha; Gr. retention, delay, stop, to inhibit; to hold.]**

1. In chronology, a fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered; a point from which computation of years begins. The Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, and the Babylonish captivity, are remarkable epochs in their history.*NWAD EPOCH.2*

2. Any fixed time or period; the period when any thing begins or is remarkably prevalent; as the epoch of falsehood; the epoch of woe.*NWAD EPOCH.3*

The fifteenth century was the unhappy epoch of military establishments in time of peace.*NWAD EPOCH.4*

EPODE, *n.* [Gr. ode.] In lyric poetry, the third or last part of the ode; that which follows the strophe and antistrophe; the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe and epode. The word is now used as the name of any little verse or verses, that follow one or more great ones. Thus a pentameter after a hexameter is an epode.

EPOPEE, *n.* [Gr. a song, to make.] An epic poem. More properly, the history, action or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

EPOS, *n.* [Gr.] An epic poem, or its fable or subject.

Epsom salt, the sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic.*NWAD EPOS.2*

EPULARY, *a.* [L. epularis, from epulum, a feast.] Pertaining to a feast or banquet.

EPULATION, *a.* [L. eppulatio, from epulor, to feast.] A feasting or feast.

EPULOTIC, *a.* [Gr. to heal, to cicatrize; a cicatrix, to be sound, whole.] Healing; cicatrizing.

EPULOTIC, *n.* A medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize and heal wounds or ulcers, to repress fungous flesh and dispose the parts to recover soundness.

EQUABILITY, *n.* [See *Equable*.] Equality in motion; continued equality, at all times, in velocity or movement; uniformity; as the equability of the motion of a heavenly body, or of the blood in the arteries and veins.

1. Continued equality; evenness or uniformity; as the equability of the temperature of the air; the equability of the mind.*NWAD EQUABILITY.2*

EQUABLE, *a.* [L. oequabilis, from oequus, equal, even, oeguo, to equal, to level.]

1. Equal and uniform at all times, as motion. An equable motion continues the same in degree of velocity, neither accelerated nor retarded.*NWAD EQUABLE.2*

2. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form; as an equable glove or plain.*NWAD EQUABLE.3*

EQUABLY, *adv.* With an equal or uniform motion; with continued uniformity; evenly; as, bodies moving equably in concentric circles.

EQUAL, *a.* [L. oegualis, from oequus, equal, even, oeguo, to equal, perhaps Gr. similar.]

1. Having the same magnitude or dimensions; being of the same bulk or extent; as an equal quantity of land; a house of equal size; two persons of equal bulk; an equal line or angle.*NWAD EQUAL.2*

2. Having the same value; as two commodities of equal price or worth.*NWAD EQUAL.3*

3. Having the same qualities or condition; as two men of equal rank or excellence; two bodies of equal hardness or softness.*NWAD EQUAL.4*

4. Having the same degree; as two motions of equal velocity.*NWAD EQUAL.5*

5. Even; uniform; not variable; as an equal temper or mind.*NWAD EQUAL.6*

Ye say, the way of the Lord is not equal. *Ezekiel 18:25*.*NWAD EQUAL.7*

6. Being in just proportion; as, my commendation is not equal to his merit.*NWAD EQUAL.8*

7. Impartial; neutral; not biased.*NWAD EQUAL.9*

Equal and unconcerned, I look on all.*NWAD EQUAL.10*

8. Indifferent; of the same interest or concern. He may receive them or not, it is equal to me.*NWAD EQUAL.11*

9. Just; equitable; giving the same or similar rights or advantages. The terms and conditions of the contract are equal.*NWAD EQUAL.12*

10. Being on the same terms; enjoying the same or similar benefits.*NWAD EQUAL.13*

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged also, equal in spoils with themselves.*NWAD EQUAL.14*

11. Adequate; having competent power, ability or means. The ship is not equal to her antagonist. The army was not equal to the contest. We are not equal to the undertaking.*NWAD EQUAL.15*

EQUAL, *n.* One not inferior or superior to another; having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, etc.

Those who were once his equals, envy and defame him.*NWAD EQUAL.17*

It was thou, a man my equal, my guide. *Psalm 55:13*; *Galatians 1:14*.*NWAD EQUAL.18*

EQUAL, *v.t.* To make equal; to make one thing of the same quantity, dimensions or quality as another.

1. To rise to the same state, rank or estimation with another; to become equal to. Few officers can expect to equal Washington in fame.*NWAD EQUAL.20*

2. To be equal to.*NWAD EQUAL.21*

One whose all not equals Edward's moiety.*NWAD EQUAL.22*

3. To make equivalent to; to recompense fully; to answer in full proportion.*NWAD EQUAL.23*

He answer'd all her cares, and equal'd all her love.*NWAD EQUAL.24*

4. To be of like excellence or beauty.*NWAD EQUAL.25*

The gold and the crystal cannot equal it. *Job 28:17*.*NWAD EQUAL.26*

EQUALITY, *n.* [L. oequalitas.] An agreement of things in dimensions, quantity or quality; likeness; similarity in regard to two things compared. We speak of the equality of two or more tracts of land, of two bodies in length, breadth or thickness, of virtues or vices.

1. The same degree of dignity or claims; as the equality of men in the scale of being; the equality of nobles of the same rank; an equality of rights.*NWAD EQUALITY.2*

2. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; as an equality of temper or constitution.*NWAD EQUALITY.3*

3. Evenness; plainness; uniformity; as an equality of surface.*NWAD EQUALITY.4*

EQUALIZATION, *n.* The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.

EQUALIZE, *v.t.* To make equal; as, to equalize accounts; to equalize burdens or taxes.

EQUALIZED, *pp.* Made equal; reduced to equality.

EQUALIZING, *ppr.* Making equal.

EQUALLY, *adv.* In the same degree with another; alike; as, to be equally taxed; to be equally virtuous or vicious; to be equally impatient, hungry, thirsty, swift or slow; to be equally furnished.

1. In equal shares or proportions. The estate is to be equally divided

among the heirs.*NWAD EQUALLY.2*

2. Impartially; with equal justice.*NWAD EQUALLY.3*

EQUALNESS, *n.* Equality; a state of being equal.

1. Evenness; uniformity; as the equalness of a surface.*NWAD EQUALNESS.2*

EQUANGULAR, *a.* [L. oequus and angulus.] Consisting of equal angles. [See *Equiangular*, which is generally used.]

EQUANIMITY, *n.* [L. oequanimitas; oequus and animus, an equal mind.] Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed, which sustains prosperity without excessive joy, and adversity without violent agitation of the passions or depression of spirits. The great man bears misfortunes with equanimity.

EQUANIMOUS, *a.* Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed.

EQUATION, *n.* [L. oequatio, from oequo, to make equal or level.]

1. Literally, a making equal, or an equal division.*NWAD EQUATION.2*

2. In algebra, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign=between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value, as 3s=36d, or x=br. In the latter case, x is equal to be added to m, with r subtracted, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand.*NWAD EQUATION.3*

3. In astronomy, the reduction of the apparent time or motion of the sun to equable, mean or true time.*NWAD EQUATION.4*

4. The reduction of any extremes to a mean proportion.*NWAD*

EQUATOR, *n.* [L. from oequo, to make equal.] In astronomy and geography, a great circle of the sphere, equally distant from the two poles of the world, or having the same poles as the world. It is called equator, because when the sun is in it, the days and nights are of equal length; hence it is called also the equinoctial, and when drawn on maps, globes and planispheres, it is called the equinoctial line, or simply the line. Every point in the equator is 90 degrees or a quadrant's distance from the poles; hence it divides the globe or sphere into two equal hemispheres, the northern and southern. At the meridian, the equator rises as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place.

EQUATORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the equator; as equatorial climates. The equatorial diameter of the earth is longer than the polar diameter.

EQUERY, EQUERRY, *n.* [Low L. scutarius, from scutum, a shield. See *Esquire*.]

1. An officer of princes, who has the care and management of his horses.*NWAD EQUERY.2*

2. A stable or lodge for horses.*NWAD EQUERY.3*

EQUESTRIAN, *a.* [L. equester, equestris, from eques, a horseman, from eqnus, a horse.]

1. Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with horses; as equestrian feats.*NWAD EQUESTRIAN.2*

2. Being on horseback; as an equestrian lady.*NWAD EQUESTRIAN.3*

3. Skilled in horsemanship.*NWAD EQUESTRIAN.4*

4. Representing a person on horseback; as an equestrian statue.*NWAD EQUESTRIAN.5*

5. Celebrated by horse-races; as equestrian games, sports or amusements.*NWAD EQUESTRIAN.6*

6. Belonging to knights. Among the Romans, the equestrian order was the order of knights, equites; also their troopers or horsemen in the field. In civil life, the knights stood contra-distinguished from the senators; in the field, from the infantry.*NWAD EQUESTRIAN.7*

EQUIANGULAR, *a.* [L. oequus, equal, and angulus, an angle.]

In geometry, consisting of or having equal angles; an epithet given to figures whose angles are all equal, such as a square, an equilateral triangle, a parallelogram, etc.*NWAD EQUIANGULAR.2*

EQUIBALANCE, *n.* [L. oequus and bilanx.] Equal weight.

EQUIBALANCE, *v.t.* To have equal weight with something.

EQUICRURAL, *a.* [L. oequus, equal and crus, a leg.] Having legs of equal length.

1. Having equal legs, but longer than the base; isosceles; as an equicrural triangle.*NWAD EQUICRURAL.2*

EQUIDIFFERENT, *a.* Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

In crystalography, having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit; and these three numbers form a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2.*NWAD EQUIDIFFERENT.2*

EQUIDISTANCE, *n.* Equal distance.

EQUIDISTANT, *a.* [L. oequus, equal, and distans, distant.]

Being at an equal distance from some point or place.*NWAD EQUIDISTANT.2*

EQUIDISTANTLY, *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.

EQUIFORMITY, *n.* [L. oequus, equal, and forma, form.] Uniform equality.

EQUILATERAL, *a.* [L. oequus, equal, and lateralis, from latus, side.]

Having all the sides equal; as an equilateral triangle. A square must necessarily be equilateral.*NWAD EQUILATERAL.2*

EQUILATERAL, *n.* A side exactly corresponding to others.

EQUILIBRATE, *v.t.* [L. oequus and libro, to poise.]

To balance equally two scales, sides or ends; to keep even with equal weight on each side.*NWAD EQUILIBRATE.2*

The bodies of fishes are equilibrated with the water.*NWAD EQUILIBRATE.3*

EQUILIBRATED, *pp.* Balanced equally on both sides or ends.

EQUILIBRATING, ***ppr.*** **Balancing equally on both sides or ends.**

EQUILIBRATION, ***n.*** **Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even, or the state of being equally balanced.**

Nature's laws of equilibration.*NWAD EQUILIBRATION.2*

EQUILIBRIOUS, ***a.*** **Equally poised.**

EQUILIBRIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In equal poise.**

EQUILIBRIST, ***n.*** **One that balances equally.**

EQUILIBRITY, ***n.*** **[L. oequilibritas.] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium; as the theory of equilibrity.**

EQUILIBRIUM, ***n.*** **[L.] In mechanics, equipose; equality of weight; the state of the two ends of a lever or balance, when both are charged with equal weight, and they maintain an even or level position, parallel to the horizon.**

1. Equality of powers.*NWAD EQUILIBRIUM.2*

Health consists in the equilibrium between those two powers.*NWAD EQUILIBRIUM.3*

2. Equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons; a state of indifference or of doubt, when the mind is suspended in indecision, between different motives, or the different forces of evidence.*NWAD EQUILIBRIUM.4*

EQUIMULTIPLE, ***a.*** **[L. oequus and multiplico or multiplex.]**

Multiplied by the same number or quantity.*NWAD EQUIMULTIPLE.2*

EQUIMULTIPLE, ***n.*** **In arithmetic and geometry, a number multiplied by the same number or quantity. Hence equimultiples are always in the same ratio to each other, as the simple numbers or quantities before multiplication. If 6**

and 9 are multiplied by 4, the multiples, 24 and 36, will be to each other as 6 to 9.

EQUINE, *a.* [L. equinus, from equus, a horse.] Pertaining to a horse or to the genus.

The shoulders, body, thighs, and mane are equine; the head completely bovine.*NWAD EQUINE.2*

EQUINECESSARY, *a.* [L. oequus and necessary.]

Necessary or needful in the same degree.*NWAD EQUINECESSARY.2*

EQUINOCTIAL, *a.* [L. oequus, equal, and nox, night.]

1. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating an equal length of day and night; as the equinoctial line.*NWAD EQUINOCTIAL.2*

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line; as equinoctial heat; an equinoctial sun; equinoctial wind.*NWAD EQUINOCTIAL.3*

3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points; as an equinoctial gale or storm, which happens at or near the equinox, in any part of the world.*NWAD EQUINOCTIAL.4*

4. Equinoctial flowers, flowers that open at a regular, stated hour.*NWAD EQUINOCTIAL.5*

EQUINOCTIAL, *n.* [for equinoctial line.]

In astronomy, a great circle of the sphere, under which the equator moves in its diurnal course. This should not be confounded with the equator, as there is a difference between them; the equator being movable, and the equinoctial immovable; the equator being drawn about the convex surface of the sphere, and the equinoctial on the concave surface of the magnus orbis. These words however are often confounded. When the sun, in its course through the ecliptic, comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights in all parts of

the globe. The equinoctial then is the circle which the sun describes, or appears to describe, at the time the days and nights are of equal length, viz. about the 21st of March and 23d of September.*NWAD EQUINOCTIAL.7*

Equinoctial points, are the two points wherein the equator and ecliptic intersect each other; the one, being in the first point of Aries, is called the vernal point or equinox; the other, in the first point of Libra, the autumnal point or equinox.*NWAD EQUINOCTIAL.8*

Equinoctial dial, is that whose plane lies parallel to the equinoctial.*NWAD EQUINOCTIAL.9*

EQUINOCTIALLY, *adv.* In the direction of the equinox.

EQUINOX, *n.* [L. oequus, equal, and nox, night.]

The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, or the first point of Aries, about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra, about the 23d of September, making the day and the night of equal length. These are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. These points are found to be moving backward or westward, at the rate of 50" of a degree in a year. This is called the precession of the equinoxes.*NWAD EQUINOX.2*

EQUINUMERANT, *a.* [L. oequus, equal, and numerus, number.]

Having or consisting of the same number. [Little used.]*NWAD EQUINUMERANT.2*

EQUIP, *v.t.*

1. Properly, to dress; to habit. Hence, to furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service. Thus we say, to equip men or troops for war; to equip a body of infantry or cavalry. But the word seems to include not only arms, but clothing, baggage, utensils, tents, and all the apparatus of an army, particularly when applied to a body of troops. Hence, to furnish with arms and warlike apparatus; as, to equip a regiment.*NWAD EQUIP.2*

2. To furnish with men, artillery and munitions of war, as a ship. Hence, in common language, to fit for sea; to furnish with whatever is necessary for a voyage.*NWAD EQUIP.3*

EQUIPAGE, *n.* The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages.

1. The furniture of an army or body of troops, infantry or cavalry; including arms, artillery, utensils, provisions, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition. Camp equipage includes tents, and every thing necessary for accommodation in camp. Field equipage consists of arms, artillery, wagons, tumbrels, etc.*NWAD EQUIPAGE.2*

2. The furniture of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage; including cordage, spars, provisions, etc.*NWAD EQUIPAGE.3*

3. Attendance, retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, etc.; as the equipage of a prince.*NWAD EQUIPAGE.4*

4. Carriage of state; vehicle; as celestial equipage.*NWAD EQUIPAGE.5*

5. Accouterments; habiliments; ornamental furniture.*NWAD EQUIPAGE.6*

EQUIPAGED, *a.* Furnished with equipage; attended with a splendid retinue.

EQUIPENDENCY, *n.* [L. oequus, equal, and pendeo, to hang.]

The act of hanging in equipoise; a being not inclined or determined either way.*NWAD EQUIPENDENCY.2*

EQUIPMENT, *n.* The act of equipping, or fitting for a voyage or expedition.

1. Any thing that is used in equipping; furniture; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessaries for an expedition, or for a voyage; as the

equipments of a ship or an army.*NWAD EQUIPMENT.2*

EQUIPOISE, *n.* s as z. [L. oequus, equal.] Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced. Hold the scales in equipoise. The mind may be in a state of equipoise, when motives are of equal weight.

EQUIPOLLENCE, EQUIPOLLENCY, *n.* [L. oequus and pollentia, power, polleo, to be able.]

1. Equality of power or force.*NWAD EQUIPOLLENCE.2*

2. In logic, an equivalence between two or more propositions; that is, when two propositions signify the same thing, though differently expressed.*NWAD EQUIPOLLENCE.3*

EQUIPOLLENT, *a.* [supra.] Having equal power or force; equivalent. In logic, having equivalent signification.

EQUIPONDERANCE, *n.* [L. oequus, equal, and pondus, weight.]

Equality of weight; equipoise.*NWAD EQUIPONDERANCE.2*

EQUIPONDERANT, *a.* [supra.] Being of the same weight.

EQUIPONDERATE, *v.i.* [L. oequus, equal, and pondero, to weigh.]

To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing.*NWAD EQUIPONDERATE.2*

EQUIPONDIOUS, *a.* Having equal weight on both sides.

EQUIPPED, *pp.* Furnished with habiliments, arms, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition, or for a voyage or cruise.

EQUIPPING, *ppr.* Furnishing with habiliments or warlike

apparatus; supplying with things necessary for a voyage.

EQUISONANCE, *n.* An equal sounding; a name by which the Greeks distinguished the consonances of the octave and double octave.

EQUITABLE, *n.* [L. oequitas, from oequus, equal.]

1. Equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; assigning to one or more what law or justice demands; just; impartial. The judge does justice by an equitable decision. The court will make an equitable distribution of the estate.*NWAD EQUITABLE.2*

2. Having the disposition to do justice, or doing justice; impartial; as an equitable judge.*NWAD EQUITABLE.3*

3. Held or exercised in equity, or with chancery powers; as the equitable jurisdiction of a court.*NWAD EQUITABLE.4*

EQUITABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being just and impartial; as the equitableness of a judge.

1. Equity; the state of doing justice, or distributing to each according to his legal or just claims; as the equitableness of a decision or distribution of property.*NWAD EQUITABLENESS.2*

EQUITABLY, *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially. The laws should be equitably administered.

EQUITANT, *a.* [L. equitans, equito, to ride, from eques, a horseman, or equus, a horse.]

In botany, riding, as equitant leaves: a term of leafing or foliation, when two opposite leaves converge so with their edges, that one incloses the other; or when the inner leaves are inclosed by the outer ones.*NWAD EQUITANT.2*

EQUITATION, *n.* A riding on horseback.

EQUITY, *n.* [L. oequitas, from oequus, equal, even, level.]

1. Justice; right. In practice, equity is the impartial distribution of justice, or the doing that to another which the laws of God and man, and of reason, give him a right to claim. It is the treating of a person according to justice and reason.*NWAD EQUITY.2*

The Lord shall judge the people with equity. *Psalm 98:9*.*NWAD EQUITY.3*

With righteousness shall he judge the poor, and reprove with equity. *Isaiah 11:4*.*NWAD EQUITY.4*

2. Justice; impartiality; a just regard to right or claim; as, we must, in equity, allow this claim.*NWAD EQUITY.5*

3. In law, an equitable claim. “I consider the wife’s equity to be too well settled to be shaken.”*NWAD EQUITY.6*

4. In jurisprudence, the correction or qualification of law, when too severe or defective; or the extension of the words of the law to cases not expressed, yet coming within the reason of the law. Hence a court of equity or chancery, is a court which corrects the operation of the literal text of the law, and supplies its defects, by reasonable construction, and by rules of proceeding and deciding, which are not admissible in a court of law. Equity then is the law of reason, exercised by the chancellor or judge, giving remedy in cases to which the courts of law are not competent.*NWAD EQUITY.7*

5. Equity of redemption, in law, the advantage, allowed to a mortgager, of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, when the estate is of greater value than the sum for which it was mortgaged.*NWAD EQUITY.8*

EQUIVALENCE, *n.* [L. oequus, equal, and valens, from valeo, to be worth.]

1. Equality of value; equal value or worth. Take the goods and give an equivalence in corn.*NWAD EQUIVALENCE.2*

2. Equal power or force. [To equivalence, a verb, used by Brown, has not gained currency.]*NWAD EQUIVALENCE.3*

EQUIVALENT, *a.* Equal in value or worth. In barter, the goods given are supposed to be equivalent to the goods received. Equivalent in value or worth, is tautological.

1. Equal in force, power or effect. A steam engine may have force or power equivalent to that of thirty horses.*NWAD EQUIVALENT.2*

2. Equal in moral force, cogency or effect on the mind. Circumstantial evidence may be almost equivalent to full proof.*NWAD EQUIVALENT.3*

3. Of the same import or meaning. Friendship and amity are equivalent terms.*NWAD EQUIVALENT.4*

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms equivalent.*NWAD EQUIVALENT.5*

Equivalent propositions in logic are called also equipollent.*NWAD EQUIVALENT.6*

4. Equal in excellence or moral worth.*NWAD EQUIVALENT.7*

EQUIVALENT, *n.* That which is equal in value, weight, dignity or force, with something else. The debtor cannot pay his creditor in money, but he will pay him an equivalent. Damages in money cannot be an equivalent for the loss of a limb.

1. In chimistry, equivalent is the particular weight or quantity of any substance which is necessary to saturate any other with which it can combine. It is ascertained that chimical combinations are definite, that is, the same body always enters into combination in the same weight, or if it can combine with a particular body in more than one proportion, the higher proportion is always a multiple of the lower.*NWAD EQUIVALENT.9*

EQUIVALENTLY, *adv.* In an equal manner.

EQUIVOCACY, *n.* Equivocalness. [Not used.]

EQUIVOCAL, ***a.*** **[Low L. oequivocus; oequus, equal, and vox, a word. See** ***Vocal*****.]**

1. Being of doubtful signification; that may be understood in different senses; capable of a double interpretation; ambiguous; as equivocal words, terms or senses. Men may be misled in their opinions by the use of equivocal terms.*NWAD EQUIVOCAL.2*

2. Doubtful; ambiguous; susceptible of different constructions; not decided. The character of the man is somewhat equivocal. His conduct is equivocal.*NWAD EQUIVOCAL.3*

3. Uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause. Equivocal generation is the production of animals without the intercourse of the sexes, and of plants without seed. This doctrine is now exploded.*NWAD EQUIVOCAL.4*

EQUIVOCAL, ***n.*** **A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings.**

EQUIVOCALLY, ***adv.*** **Ambiguously; in a doubtful sense; in terms susceptible of different senses. He answered the question equivocally.**

1. By uncertain birth; by equivocal generation.*NWAD EQUIVOCALLY.2*

EQUIVOCALNESS, ***n.*** **Ambiguity; double meaning.**

EQUIVOCATE, ***v.i.*** **To use words of a doubtful signification; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions. To equivocate is the dishonorable work of duplicity. The upright man will not equivocate in his intercourse with his fellow men.**

EQUIVOCATING, ***ppr.*** **Using ambiguous words or phrases.**

EQUIVOCATION, ***n.*** **Ambiguity of speech; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification. Hypocrites are often guilty of equivocation, and by this means**

lose the confidence of their fellow men. Equivocation is incompatible with the christian character and profession.

EQUIVOCATOR, *n.* One who equivocates; one who uses language which is ambiguous and may be interpreted in different ways; one who uses mental reservation.

EQUIVOKE, *n.* An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations.

1. Equivocation.*NWAD EQUIVOKE.2*

EQUIVOROUS, *a.* [L. equus, horse, and voro, to eat.]

Feeding or subsisting on horse flesh.*NWAD EQUIVOROUS.2*

Equivorous Tartars.*NWAD EQUIVOROUS.3*

ER, the termination of many English words, is the Teutonic form of the Latin or; the one contracted from wer, the other from vir, a man. It denotes an agent, originally of the masculine gender, but now applied to men or things indifferently; as in farmer, heater, grater. At the end names of places, er signifies a man of the place; Londoner is the same as London-man.

There is a passage in Herodotus, Melpomene, 110, in which the word wer, vir, a man, is mentioned as used by the Scythians; a fact proving the affinity of the Scythian and the Teutonic nations.*NWAD ER.2*

“The Scythians call the Amazons Oiorpata, a word which may be rendered, in Greek, menkillers; for oior is the name they give to man, pata signifies to kill.” Pata, in the Burman language, signifies to kill; but it is probable that this is really the English beat.*NWAD ER.3*

ERA, *n.* [L. oera. The origin of the term is not obvious.]

1. In chronology, a fixed point of time, from which any number of

years is begun to be counted; as the Christian Era. It differs from epoch in this; era is a point of time fixed by some nation or denomination of men; epoch is a point fixed by historians and chronologists. The christian era began at the epoch of the birth of Christ.*NWAD ERA.2*

2. A succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points. The era of the Seleucides ended with the reign of Antiochus.*NWAD ERA.3*

ERADIATE, *v.i.* [L. e and radio, to beam.]

To shoot as rays of light; to beam.*NWAD ERADIATE.2*

ERADIATION, *n.* Emission of rays or beams of light; emission of light or splendor.

ERADICATE, *v.t.* [L. eradico, from radix, root.]

1. To pull up the roots, or by the roots. Hence, to destroy anything that grows; to extirpate; to destroy the roots, so that the plant will not be reproduced; as, to eradicate weeds.*NWAD ERADICATE.2*

2. To destroy thoroughly; to extirpate; as, to eradicate errors, or false principles, or vice or disease.*NWAD ERADICATE.3*

ERADICATED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated; destroyed.

ERADICATING, *ppr.* Pulling up the roots of any thing; extirpating.

ERADICATION, *n.* The act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total destruction.

1. The state of being plucked up by the roots.*NWAD ERADICATION.2*

ERADICATIVE, *a.* That extirpates; that cures or destroys

thoroughly.

ERADICATIVE, *n.* A medicine that effects a radical cure.

ERASABLE, *a.* That may or can be erased.

ERASE, *v.t.* [L. erado, erasi; e and rado, to scrape; Heb. a graving tool.]

1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved or painted; to efface; as, to erase a word or a name.*NWAD ERASE.2*

2. To obliterate; to expunge; to blot out; as with pen and ink.*NWAD ERASE.3*

3. To efface; to destroy; as ideas in the mind or memory.*NWAD ERASE.4*

4. To destroy to the foundation. [See *Raze*.]*NWAD ERASE.5*

ERASED, *pp.* Rubbed or scratched out; obliterated; effaced.

ERASEMENT, *n.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out; expunction; obliteration; destruction.

ERASING, *ppr.* Rubbing or scraping out; obliterating; destroying.

ERASION, *n.* s as z. The act of erasing; a rubbing out; obliteration.

ERASTIAN, *n.* A follower of one Erastus, the leader of a religious sect, who denied the power of the church to discipline its members.

ERASTIANISM, *n.* The principles of the Erastians.

ERASURE, *n.* era'zhur. The act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration.

1. The place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.*NWAD ERASURE.2*

ERE, *adv.* Before; sooner than.

Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore.*NWAD ERE.2*

The nobleman saith to him, Sir, come down ere my child die. *John 4:49*.*NWAD ERE.3*

In these passages, ere is really a preposition, followed by a sentence, instead of a single word, as below.*NWAD ERE.4*

ERE, *prep.* Before.

Our fruitful Nile*NWAD ERE.6*

Flow'd ere the wonted season.*NWAD ERE.7*

ERELONG, *adv.* [ere and long.] Before a long time had elapsed.

He mounted the horse, and following the stag, erelong slew him.*NWAD ERELONG.2*

1. Before a long time shall elapse; before long. Erelong you will repent of your folly.*NWAD ERELONG.3*

The world erelong a world of tears must weep.*NWAD ERELONG.4*

ERENOW, *adv.* [ere and now.] Before this time.

EREWHILE, EREWHILES, *adv.* [ere and while. Some time ago; before a little while.]

I am as fair now as I was erewhile.*NWAD EREWHILE.2*

EREBUS, *n.* [L. erebus.] In mythology, darkness; hence, the region of the dead; a deep and gloomy place; hell.

ERECT, *a.* [L. erectus, from erigo, to set upright; e and rego, to

stretch or make straight, right, rectus. See *Right*.]

1. Upright, or in a perpendicular posture; as, he stood erect.*NWAD ERECT.2*

2. Directed upward.*NWAD ERECT.3*

And suppliant hands, to heaven erect.*NWAD ERECT.4*

3. Upright and firm; bold; unshaken.*NWAD ERECT.5*

Let no vain fear thy generous ardor tame;*NWAD ERECT.6*

But stand erect.*NWAD ERECT.7*

4. Raised; stretched; intent; vigorous; as a vigilant and erect attention of mind in prayer.*NWAD ERECT.8*

5. Stretched; extended.*NWAD ERECT.9*

6. In botany, an erect stem is one which is without support from twining, or nearly perpendicular; an erect leaf is one which grows close to the stem; an erect flower has its aperture directed upwards.*NWAD ERECT.10*

ERECT, *v.t.* To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular direction, or nearly such; as, to erect a pole or flag-staff.

To erect a perpendicular, is to set or form one line on another at right angles.*NWAD ERECT.12*

1. To raise, as a building; to set up; to build; as, to erect a house or temple; to erect a fort.*NWAD ERECT.13*

2. To set up or establish anew; to found; to form; as, to erect a kingdom or commonwealth; to erect a new system or theory.*NWAD ERECT.14*

3. To elevate; to exalt.*NWAD ERECT.15*

I am far from pretending to infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an apostle.*NWAD ERECT.16*

4. To raise; to excite; to animate; to encourage.*NWAD ERECT.17*

Why should not hope*NWAD ERECT.18*

As much erect our thoughts, as fear deject them?*NWAD ERECT.19*

5. To raise a consequence from premises. [Little used.]*NWAD ERECT.20*

Malebranche erects this proposition.*NWAD ERECT.21*

6. To extend; to distend.*NWAD ERECT.22*

ERECT, *v.i.* To rise upright.

ERECTABLE, *a.* That can be erected; as an erectable feather.

ERECTED, *pp.* Set in a straight and perpendicular direction; set upright; raised; built; established; elevated; animated; extended and distended.

ERECTER, *n.* One that erects; one that raises or builds.

ERECTING, *ppr.* Raising and setting upright; building; founding; establishing; elevating; inciting; extending and distending.

ERECTION, *n.* The act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright.

1. The act of raising or building, as an edifice or fortification; as the erection of a wall, or of a house.*NWAD ERECTION.2*

2. The state of being raised, built or elevated.*NWAD ERECTION.3*

3. Establishment; settlement; formation; as the erection of a commonwealth, or of a new system; the erection of a bishop-rick or an earldom.*NWAD ERECTION.4*

4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.*NWAD ERECTION.5*

Her peerless height my mind to high erection draws up.*NWAD ERECTION.6*

5. Act of rousing; excitement; as the erection of the spirits.*NWAD ERECTION.7*

6. Any thing erected; a building of any kind.*NWAD ERECTION.8*

7. Distension and extension.*NWAD ERECTION.9*

ERECTIVE, *a.* Setting upright; raising.

ERECTLY, *adv.* In an erect posture.

ERECTNESS, *n.* Uprightness of posture or form.

ERECTOR, *n.* A muscle that erects; one that raises.

EREMITAGE, *n.* [See *Hermitage*.]

EREMITE, *n.* [L. eremita; Gr. a desert.] One who lives in a wilderness, or in retirement, secluded from an intercourse with men. It is generally written *hermit*, which see.

EREMITICAL, *a.* Living in solitude, or in seclusion from the world.

EREPTION, *n.* [L. ereptio.] A taking or snatching away by force.

ERGAT, *v.i.* [L. ergo.] To infer; to draw conclusions. [Not used.]

ERGO, *adv.* [L.] Therefore.

ERGOT, *n.* In farriery, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint, and commonly hid under the tuft of the fetloc.

1. A morbid excrescence in grain; a dark colored shoot, often an inch long, from the ears of grain, particularly of rye.*NWAD*

ERGOTISM, ***n.*** **[L. ergo.] A logical inference; a conclusion.**

ERIACH, ***n.*** **A pecuniary fine.**

ERIGIBLE, ***a.*** **That may be erected. [Ill formed and not used.]**

ERINGO. [See ***Eryngo*****.]**

ERISTIC, ERISTICAL, ***a.*** **[Gr. contention; contentious.] Pertaining to disputes; controversial. [Not in use.]**

ERKE, ***n.*** **Idle; slothful. [Not in use.]**

ERMELIN. [See ***Ermin*****.]**

ERMIN, ERMINE, ***n.***

1. An animal of the genus Mustela, an inhabitant of northern climates, in Europe and America. It nearly resembles the martin in shape, but the weasel, in food and manners. In winter, the fur is entirely white; in summer, the upper part of the body is of a pale tawny brown color, but the tail is tipped with black. The fur is much valued.*NWAD ERMIN.2*

2. The fur of the ermin.*NWAD ERMIN.3*

ERMINED, ***a.*** **Clothed with ermin; adorned with the fur of the ermin; as ermined pride; ermined pomp.**

ERNE, AERNE, a Saxon word, signifying a place or receptacle, forms the termination of some English words, as well as Latin; as in barn, lantern, tavern, taberna.

ERODE, ***v.t.*** **[L. erodo; e and rodo, to gnaw.] To eat in or away; to corrode; as, canker erodes the flesh.**

The blood, being too sharp or thin, erodes the vessels.*NWAD ERODE.2*

ERODED, ***pp.*** **Eaten; gnawed; corroded.**

ERODING, ***ppr.*** **Eating into; eating away; corroding.**

EROGATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. erogo.] To lay out; to give; to bestow upon. [Not used.]**

EROGATION, ***n.*** **The act of conferring. [Not used.]**

EROSE, ***a.*** **[L. erosus.] In botany, an erose leaf has small sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed.**

EROSION, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. erosio.] The act or operation of eating away.**

1. The state of being eaten away; corrosion; canker.*NWAD EROSION.2*

EROTIC, EROTICAL, ***a.*** **[Gr. love.] Pertaining to love; treating of love.**

EROTIC, ***n.*** **An amorous composition or poem.**

ERPETOLOGIST, ***n.*** **[Gr. reptile, discourse.] One who writes on the subject of reptiles, or is versed in the natural history of reptiles.**

ERPETOLOGY, ***n.*** **[supra.] That part of natural history which treats of reptiles.**

ERR, ***v.i.*** **[L. erro.]**

1. To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose.*NWAD ERR.2*

But errs not nature from this gracious end,*NWAD ERR.3*

From burning suns when livid deaths descend?*NWAD ERR.4*

2. To miss the right way, in morals or religion; to deviate from the path or line of duty; to stray by design or mistake.*NWAD ERR.5*

We have erred and strayed like lost sheep.*NWAD ERR.6*

3. To mistake; to commit error; to do wrong from ignorance or inattention. Men err in judgment from ignorance, from want of attention to facts, or from previous bias of mind.*NWAD ERR.7*

4. To wander; to ramble.*NWAD ERR.8*

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,*NWAD ERR.9*

And errs about their temples, ears, and eyes.*NWAD ERR.10*

ERRABLE, *a.* Liable to mistake; fallible. [Little used.]

ERRABLENESS, *n.* Liableness to mistake or error.

We may infer from the errableness of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced.*NWAD ERRABLENESS.2*

ERRAND, *n.*

1. A verbal message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done; a communication to be made to some person at a distance. The servant was sent on an errand; he told his errand; he has done the errand. These are the most common modes of using this word.*NWAD ERRAND.2*

I have a secret errand to thee, O King.*Judges 3:19*.*NWAD ERRAND.3*

2. Any special business to be transacted by a messenger.*NWAD ERRAND.4*

ERRANT, *a.* [L. errans, from erro, to err.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling; applied particularly to knights, who, in the middle ages, wandered about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity, called knights errant.*NWAD ERRANT.2*

2. Deviating from a certain course.*NWAD ERRANT.3*

3. Itinerant.*NWAD ERRANT.4*

Errant, for arrant, a false orthography. [See *Arrant*.]*NWAD ERRANT.5*

ERRANTRY, *n.* A wandering; a roving or rambling about.

1. The employment of a knight errant.*NWAD ERRANTRY.2*

ERRATIC, *a.* [L. erraticus, from erro, to wander.] Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination.

1. Moving; not fixed or stationary; applied to the planets, as distinguished from the fixed stars.*NWAD ERRATIC.2*

2. Irregular; mutable.*NWAD ERRATIC.3*

ERRATICALLY, *adv.* Without rule, order or established method; irregularly.

ERRATION, *n.* A wandering. [Not used.]

ERRATUM, *n. plu.* errata. [See *Err*.] An error or mistake in writing or printing. A list of the errata of a book is usually printed at the beginning or end, with references to the pages and lines in which they occur.

ERRHINE, *a.* er'rine. [Gr. the nose.] Affecting the nose, or to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose.

ERRHINE, *n.* er'rine. A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus.

ERRING, *ppr.* Wandering from the truth or the right way; mistaking; irregular.

ERRONEOUS, *a.* [L. erroneus, from erro, to err.]

1. Wandering; roving; unsettled.*NWAD ERRONEOUS.2*

They roam*NWAD ERRONEOUS.3*

Erroneous and disconsolate.*NWAD ERRONEOUS.4*

2. Deviating; devious; irregular; wandering from the right course.*NWAD ERRONEOUS.5*

Erroneous circulation of blood.*NWAD ERRONEOUS.6*

[The foregoing applications of the word are less common.]*NWAD ERRONEOUS.7*

3. Mistaking; misled; deviating, by mistake, from the truth. Destroy not the erroneous with the malicious.*NWAD ERRONEOUS.8*

4. Wrong; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth; erring from truth or justice; as an erroneous opinion or judgment.*NWAD ERRONEOUS.9*

ERRONEOUSLY, *adv.* By mistake; not rightly; falsely.

ERRONEOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being erroneous, wrong or false; deviation from right; inconformity to truth; as the erroneousness of a judgement or proposition.

ERROR, *n.* [L. error, from erro, to wander.] A wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake in judgment, by which men assent to or believe what is not true. Error may be voluntary, or involuntary. Voluntary, when men neglect or pervert the proper means to inform the mind; involuntary, when the means of judging correctly are not in their power. An error committed through carelessness or haste is a blunder.

Charge home upon error its most tremendous consequences.*NWAD ERROR.2*

1. A mistake made in writing or other performance. It is no easy task to correct the errors of the press. Authors sometimes charge their own errors to the printer.*NWAD ERROR.3*

2. A wandering; excursion; irregular course.*NWAD ERROR.4*

Driv'n by the winds and errors of the sea.*NWAD ERROR.5*

[This sense is unusual and hardly legitimate.]*NWAD ERROR.6*

3. Deviation from law, justice or right; oversight; mistake in conduct.*NWAD ERROR.7*

Say not, it was an error. *Ecclesiastes 5:6*.*NWAD ERROR.8*

4. In scripture and theology, sin; iniquity; transgression.*NWAD ERROR.9*

Who can understand his errors? Cleanse thou me from secret faults. *Psalm 19:12*.*NWAD ERROR.10*

5. In law, a mistake in pleading or in judgment. A writ of error, is a writ founded on an alleged error in judgment, which carries the suit to another tribunal for redress. Hence the following verb,*NWAD ERROR.11*

ERROR, *v.t.* To determine a judgment of court to be erroneous.

[The use of this verb is not well authorized.]*NWAD ERROR.13*

ERSE, *n.* The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts, in the highlands of Scotland.

ERST, *adv.* [See *Ere*.]

1. First; at first; at the beginning.*NWAD ERST.2*

2. Once; formerly; long ago.*NWAD ERST.3*

3. Before; till then or now; hitherto.*NWAD ERST.4*

[This word is obsolete, except in poetry.]*NWAD ERST.5*

ERSTWHILE, *adv.* Till then or now; formerly.

ERUBESCENCE, *n.* [L. erubescens, erubesco, from rubeo, to be red.]

A becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of any thing; a blushing.*NWAD ERUBESCENCE.2*

ERUBESCENT, ***a.*** **Red, or reddish; blushing.**

ERUCT, ERUCTATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. eructo, ructor, coinciding in elements with Heb. to spit.]**

To belch; to eject from the stomach, as wind. [Little used.]*NWAD ERUCT.2*

ERUCTATION, ***n.*** **[L. eructatio.] The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch.**

1. A violent bursting forth or ejection of wind or other matter from the earth.*NWAD ERUCTATION.2*

ERUDITE, ***a.*** **[L. eruditus, from erudio, to instruct.]**

Instructed; taught; learned.*NWAD ERUDITE.2*

ERUDITION, ***n.*** **Learning; knowledge gained by study, or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences, as in history, antiquity and languages. The Scaligers were men of deep erudition.**

The most useful erudition for republicans is that which exposes the causes of discords.*NWAD ERUDITION.2*

ERUGINOUS, ***a.*** **[L. aeruginosus, from aerugo, rust.]**

Partaking of the substance or nature of copper or the rust of copper; resembling rust.*NWAD ERUGINOUS.2*

ERUPT, ***v.i.*** **To burst forth. [Not used.]**

ERUPTION, ***n.*** **[L. eruptio, from erumpo, erupi; e and rumpo, for rupo.]**

1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission of any thing, particularly of flames and lava from a volcano. The eruptions of Hecla in 1783, were

extraordinary for the quantity of lava discharged.*NWAD ERUPTION.2*

2. A sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops for invasion; sudden excursion.*NWAD ERUPTION.3*

Incensed at such eruption bold.*NWAD ERUPTION.4*

3. A burst of voice; violent exclamation. [Little used.]*NWAD ERUPTION.5*

4. In medical science, a breaking out of humors; a copious excretion of humors on the skin, in pustules; also, an efflorescence or redness on the skin, as in scarlatina; exanthemata; petechiae; vibices; as in small pox, measles and fevers.*NWAD ERUPTION.6*

ERUPTIVE, *a.* Bursting forth.

The sudden glance*NWAD ERUPTIVE.2*

Appears far south eruptive through the cloud.*NWAD ERUPTIVE.3*

1. Attended with eruptions or efflorescence, or producing it; as an eruptive fever.*NWAD ERUPTIVE.4*

ERYNGO, *n.* [Gr.] The sea-holly, Eryngium, a genus of plants of several species. The flowers are collected in a round head; the receptacle is paleaceous or chaffy. The young shoots are esculent.

ERYSIPELAS, *n.* [Gr.] A disease called St. Anthony's fire; a diffused inflammation with fever of two or three days, generally with coma or delirium; an eruption of a fiery acrid humor, on some part of the body, but chiefly on the face. One species of erysipelas is called shingles, or eruption with small vesicles.

ERYSIPELATOUS, *a.* Eruptive; resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

ESCALADE, *n.* [L. scala, a ladder. See *Scale*.] In the military art,

a furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.

Sin enters, not by escalade, but by cunning or treachery.*NWAD ESCALADE.2*

ESCALADE, *v.t.* To scale; to mount and pass or enter by means of ladders; as, to escalade a wall.

ESCALOP, *n.* skal'lup. A family of bivalvular shell-fish, whose shell is regularly indented. In the center of the top of the shell is a trigonal sinus with an elastic cartilage for its hinge.

1. A regular curving indenture in the margin of any thing. [See *Scallop* and *Scollop*.]*NWAD ESCALOP.2*

ESCAPADE, *n.* The fling of a horse. In Spanish, flight, escape.

ESCAPE, *v.t.* [L. capio, with a negative prefix, or from a word of the same family.]

1. To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way; to shun; to obtain security from; to pass without harm; as, to escape danger.*NWAD ESCAPE.2*

A small number, that escape the sword, shall return. *Jeremiah 44:28*.*NWAD ESCAPE.3*

Having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust. *2 Peter 1:4*.*NWAD ESCAPE.4*

2. To pass unobserved; to evade; as, the fact escaped my notice or observation.*NWAD ESCAPE.5*

3. To avoid the danger of; as, to escape the sea. *Acts 28:4*.*NWAD ESCAPE.6*

Note. This verb is properly intransitive, and in strictness should be followed by from; but usage sanctions the omission of it.*NWAD ESCAPE.7*

ESCAPE, *v.i.* To flee, shun and be secure from danger; to avoid an evil.

Escape for thy life to the mountains. *Genesis 19:17*.*NWAD ESCAPE.9*

1. To be passed without harm. The balls whistled by me, my comrades fell, but I escaped.*NWAD ESCAPE.10*

ESCAPE, *n.* Flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger.

I would hasten my escape from the windy storm. *Psalm 55:8*.*NWAD ESCAPE.12*

1. A being passed without receiving injury, as when danger comes near a person, but passes by, and the person is passive. Every soldier who survives a battle has had such an escape.*NWAD ESCAPE.13*

2. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.*NWAD ESCAPE.14*

3. In law, an evasion of legal restraint or the custody of the sheriff, without due course of law. Escapes are voluntary or involuntary; voluntary, when an officer permits an offender or debtor to quit his custody, without warrant; and involuntary, or negligent, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will, and is not pursued forthwith and retaken before the pursuer hath lost sight of him.*NWAD ESCAPE.15*

4. Sally; flight; irregularity. [Little used.]*NWAD ESCAPE.16*

5. Oversight; mistake. [Little used, or improper.]*NWAD ESCAPE.17*

ESCAPEMENT, *n.* That part of a clock or watch, which regulates its movements, and prevents their acceleration.

ESCAPING, *ppr.* Fleeing from and avoiding danger or evil; being passed unobserved or unhurt; shunning; evading; securing safety; quitting the custody of the law, without warrant.

ESCAPING, *n.* Avoidance of danger. *Ezra 9:14*.

ESCARGATOIRE, *n.* A nursery of snails.

ESCARP, *v.t.* To slope; to form a slope; a military term.

ESCARPMENT, *n.* A slope; a steep descent or declivity.

ESCHALOT, *n.* shallo'te. A species of small onion or garlic, belonging to the genus Allium; the ascalonicum.

ESCHAR, *n.* [Gr.] In surgery, the crust or scab occasioned by burns or caustic applications.

1. A species of Coralline, resembling a net or woven cloth.*NWAD ESCHAR.2*

ESCHAROTIC, *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

ESCHAROTIC, *n.* A caustic application; a medicine which sears or destroys flesh.

ESCHEAT, *n.* [L. cado, cadere.]

1. Any land or tenements which casually fall or revert to the lord within his manor, through failure of heirs. It is the determination of the tenure or dissolution of the mutual bond between the lord and tenant, from the extinction of the blood of the tenant, by death or natural means, or by civil means, as forfeiture or corruption of blood.*NWAD ESCHEAT.2*

2. In the U. States, the falling or passing of lands and tenements to the state, through failure of heirs or forfeiture, or in cases where no owner is found.*NWAD ESCHEAT.3*

3. The place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats.*NWAD ESCHEAT.4*

4. A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession.*NWAD*

ESCHEAT.5

5. The lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat.*NWAD ESCHEAT.6*

6. In Scots law, the forfeiture incurred by a man's being denounced a rebel.*NWAD ESCHEAT.7*

ESCHEAT, *v.i.* In England, to revert, as land, to the lord of a manor, by means of the extinction of the blood of the tenant.

1. In America, to fall or come, as land, to the state, through failure of heirs or owners, or by forfeiture for treason. In the feudal sense, no escheat can exist in the United States; but the word is used in statutes confiscating the estates of those who abandoned their country, during the revolution, and in statutes giving to the state the lands for which no owner can be found.*NWAD ESCHEAT.9*

ESCHEAT, *v.t.* To forfeit. [Not used.]

ESCHEATABLE, *a.* Liable to escheat.

ESCHEATAGE, *n.* The right of succeeding to an escheat.

ESCHEATED, *pp.* Having fallen to the lord through want of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ESCHEATING, *ppr.* Reverting to the lord through failure of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ESCHEATOR, *n.* An officer who observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator, and certifies them into the treasury.

ESCHEW, *v.t.* To flee from; to shun; to avoid.

He who obeys, destruction shall eschew.*NWAD ESCHEW.2*

Job--feared God and eschewed evil. *Job 1:1*.*NWAD ESCHEW.3*

ESCHEWED, ***pp.*** **Shunned; avoided.**

ESCHEWING, ***ppr.*** **Shunning; avoiding. [This word is nearly obsolete, or at least little used.]**

ESCOCHEON, ***n.*** **The shield of the family.**

ESCORT, ***n.*** **A guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage; provisions or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them from an enemy, or in general, for security. [This word is rarely, and never properly used for naval protection or protectors; the latter we call a convoy. I have found it applied to naval protection, but it is unusual.]**

ESCORT, ***v.t.*** **To attend and guard on a journey by land; to attend and guard any thing conveyed by land. General Washington arrived at Boston, escorted by a detachment of dragoons. The guards escorted Lord Wellington to London.**

ESCORTED, ***pp.*** **Attended and guarded by land.**

ESCORTING, ***ppr.*** **Attending and guarding by land.**

ESCOT. [See ***Scot*****.]**

ESCOUADE. [See ***Squad*****.]**

ESCOUT. [See ***Scout*****.]**

ESCRITOIR, ***n.*** **[L. scribo; Eng. to scrape.] A box with instruments and conveniences for writing; sometimes, a desk or chest of drawers with an apartment for the instruments of writing. It is often pronounced scrutoir.**

ESCROW, ***n.*** **In law, a deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person, to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee, and which is not to take effect till the condition is performed. It is then to be delivered to the grantee.**

ESCUAGE, ***n.*** **[L. scutum, a shield.] In feudal law, service of the shield, called also scutage; a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war; afterwards exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction.**

ESCULAPIAN, ***a.*** **[from Aesculapius, the physician.]**

Medical; pertaining to the healing art.*NWAD ESCULAPIAN.2*

ESCULENT, ***a.*** **[L. esculentus, from esca, food.] Eatable; that is or may be used by man for food; as esculent plants; esculent fish.**

ESCULENT, ***n.*** **Something that is eatable; that which is or may be safely eaten by man.**

ESCURIAL, ***n.*** **The palace or residence of the King of Spain, about 15 miles North West of Madrid. This is the largest and most superb structure in the kingdom, and one of the most splendid in Europe. It is built in a dry barren spot, and the name itself is said to signify a place full of rocks.**

The Escurial is a famous monastery built by Philip II in the shape of a gridiron, in honor of St. Laurence. It takes its name from a village near Madrid. It contains the king's palace, St. Laurence's church, the monastery of Jerenomites, and the free schools.*NWAD ESCURIAL.2*

ESCUTCHEON, ***n.*** **[L. scutum, a shield.] The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial.**

ESCUTCHEONED, ***a.*** **Having a coat of arms or ensign.**

ESLOIN, ***v.t.*** **To remove. [Not in use.]**

ESOPHAGOTOMY, ***n.*** **[esophagus and a cutting.] In surgery, the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the**

passage.

ESOPHAGUS, *n.* [Gr.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

ESOPIAN, *a.* [from Aesop.] Pertaining to AEsop; composed by him or in his manner.

ESOTERIC, *a.* [Gr. interior, from within.] Private; an epithet applied to the private instructions and doctrines of Pythagoras; opposed to exoteric, or public.

ESOTERY, *n.* Mystery; secrecy. [Little used.]

ESPALIER, *n.* [L. palus, a stake or pole.] A row of trees planted about a garden or in hedges, so as to inclose quarters or separate parts, and trained up to a lattice of wood-work, or fastened to stakes, forming a close hedge or shelter to protect plants against injuries from wind or weather.

ESPALIER, *v.t.* To form an espalier, or to protect by an espalier.

ESPARCET, *n.* A kind of sainfoin.

ESPECIAL, *a.* [L. specialis, from specio, to see, species, kind.]

Principal; chief; particular; as, in an especial manner or degree.*NWAD ESPECIAL.2*

ESPECIALLY, *adv.* Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree; in reference to one person or thing in particular.

ESPECIALNESS, *n.* The state of being especial.

ESPERANCE, *n.* [L. spero, to hope.] Hope. [Not English.]

ESPIAL, *n.* [See *Spy*.] A spy; the act of espying.

ESPINEL, *n.* A kind or ruby. [See *Spinel*.]

ESPIONAGE, *n.* The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching the words and conduct of others and attempting to make discoveries, as spies or secret emissaries; the practice of watching others without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made.

ESPLANADE, *n.* [L. planus, plain.]

1. In fortification, the glacis of the counter scarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered-way towards the country; or the void space between the glacis of a citadel, and the first houses of the town.*NWAD ESPLANADE.2*

2. In gardening, a grass-plat.*NWAD ESPLANADE.3*

ESPOUSAL, *a.* espouz'al. [See *Espouse*.] Used in or relating to the act of espousing or betrothing.

ESPOUSAL, *n.* The act of espousing or betrothing.

1. Adoption; protection.*NWAD ESPOUSAL.3*

ESPOUSALS, *n. plu.* The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine espousals.*NWAD ESPOUSALS.2*

ESPOUSE, *v.t.* espouz'. [L. spondeo, sponsus, the letter n, in the latter, must be casual, or the modern languages have lost the letter. The former is most probable; in which case, spondeo was primarily spodeo, sposus.]

1. To betroth.*NWAD ESPOUSE.2*

When as his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph.*Matthew 1:18*.*NWAD ESPOUSE.3*

2. To betroth; to promise or engage in marriage, by contract in writing, or by some pledge; as, the king espoused his daughter to a foreign prince. Usually and properly followed by to, rather than with.*NWAD ESPOUSE.4*

3. To marry; to wed.*NWAD ESPOUSE.5*

4. To unite intimately or indissolubly.*NWAD ESPOUSE.6*

I have espoused you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ. *2 Corinthians 11:2*.*NWAD ESPOUSE.7*

5. To embrace; to take to one's self, with a view to maintain; as, to espouse the quarrel of another; to espouse a cause.*NWAD ESPOUSE.8*

ESPOUSED, *pp.* Betrothed; affianced; promised in marriage by contract; married; united intimately; embraced.

ESPOUSER, *n.* One who espouses; one who defends the cause of another.

ESPOUSING, *ppr.* Betrothing; promising in marriage by covenant; marrying; uniting indissolubly; taking part in.

ESPY, *v.t.* [L. specio.]

1. To see at a distance; to have the first sight of a thing remove.

Seamen espy land as they approach it.*NWAD ESPY.2*

2. To see or discover something intended to be hid, or in a degree concealed and not very visible; as, to espy a man in a crowd, or a thief in a wood.*NWAD ESPY.3*

3. To discover unexpectedly.*NWAD ESPY.4*

As one of them opened his sack, he espied his money. *Genesis 42:27*.*NWAD ESPY.5*

4. To inspect narrowly; to examine and make discoveries.*NWAD ESPY.6*

Moses sent me to espy out the land, and I brought him word again. *Joshua 14:7*.*NWAD ESPY.7*

ESPY, *v.i.* To look narrowly; to look about; to watch.

Stand by the way and espy. *Jeremiah 48:19*.*NWAD ESPY.9*

[This word is often pronounced *spy*, which see.]*NWAD ESPY.10*

ESPY, *n.* A spy; a scout.

ESQUIRE, *n.* [L. scutum, a shield; Gr. a hide, of which shields were anciently made.], a shield-bearer or armor-bearer, scutifer; an attendant on a knight. Hence in modern times, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight. In England, this title is given to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and of the household, to counselors at law, justices of the peace, while in commission, sheriffs, and other gentlemen. In the United States, the title is given to public officers of all degrees, from governors down to justices and attorneys. Indeed the title, in addressing letters, is bestowed on any person at pleasure, and contains no definite description. It is merely an expression or respect.

ESQUIRE, *v.t.* To attend; to wait on.

ESSAY, *v.t.* [L. sequor. See *Seek*. The radical sense is to press, drive, urge, strain, strive.]

1. To try; to attempt; to endeavor; to exert one's power or faculties, or to make an effort to perform any thing.*NWAD ESSAY.2*

While I this unexampled task essay.*NWAD ESSAY.3*

2. To make experiment of.*NWAD ESSAY.4*

3. To try the value and purity of metals. In this application, the word is now more generally written *assay*, which see.*NWAD ESSAY.5*

ESSAY, *n.* A trial; attempt; endeavor; an effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of any thing. We say, to make an essay.

Fruitless our hopes, though pious our essays.*NWAD ESSAY.7*

1. In literature, a composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject; usually shorter and less methodical and finished than a system; as an essay on the life and writings of Homer; an essay on fossils; an essay on commerce.*NWAD ESSAY.8*

2. A trial or experiment; as, this is the first essay.*NWAD ESSAY.9*

3. Trial or experiment to prove the qualities of a metal.*NWAD ESSAY.10*

[In this sense, see Assay.]*NWAD ESSAY.11*

4. First taste of any thing.*NWAD ESSAY.12*

ESSAYED, *pp.* Attempted; tried.

ESSAYER, *n.* One who writes essays.

ESSAYING, *ppr.* Trying; making an effort; attempting.

ESSAYIST, *n.* A writer of an essay, or of essays.

ESSENCE, ***n.*** **[L. essentia, esse, to be.]**

1. That which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others.*NWAD ESSENCE.2*

Mr. Locke makes a distinction between nominal essence and real essence. The nominal essence, for example, of gold, is that complex idea expressed by gold; the real essence is the constitution of its insensible parts, on which its properties depend, which is unknown to us.*NWAD ESSENCE.3*

The essence of God bears no relation to place.*NWAD ESSENCE.4*

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is; or rather, the peculiar nature of a thing; the very substance; as the essence of christianity.*NWAD ESSENCE.5*

3. Existence; the quality of being.*NWAD ESSENCE.6*

I could have resigned my very essence.*NWAD ESSENCE.7*

4. A being; an existent person; as heavenly essences.*NWAD ESSENCE.8*

5. Species of being.*NWAD ESSENCE.9*

6. Constituent substance; as the pure essence of a spirit. [Locke's real essence, supra.]*NWAD ESSENCE.10*

7. The predominant qualities or virtues of any plant or drug, extracted, refined or rectified from grosser matter; or more strictly, a volatile essential oil; as the essence of mint.*NWAD ESSENCE.11*

8. Perfume, odor, scent; or the volatile matter constituting perfume.*NWAD ESSENCE.12*

Nor let th' imprisoned essences exhale.*NWAD ESSENCE.13*

ESSENCE, ***v.t.*** **To perfume; to scent.**

ESSENCED, *pp.* Perfumed; as essenced fops.

ESSENES, *n.* Among the Jews, a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

ESSENTIAL, *a.* [L. essentialis.] Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing. Piety and good works are essential to the christian character. Figure and extension are essential properties of bodies.

And if each system in gradation roll,*NWAD ESSENTIAL.2*

Alike essential to the amazing whole--*NWAD ESSENTIAL.3*

1. Important in the highest degree.*NWAD ESSENTIAL.4*

Judgment is more essential to a general than courage.*NWAD ESSENTIAL.5*

2. Pure; highly rectified. Essential oils are such as are drawn from plants by distillation in an alembic with water, as distinguished from empyreumatic oils, which are raised by a naked fire without water.*NWAD ESSENTIAL.6*

ESSENTIAL, *n.* Existence; being. [Little used.]

1. First or constituent principles; as the essentials of religion.*NWAD ESSENTIAL.8*

2. The chief point; that which is most important.*NWAD ESSENTIAL.9*

ESSENTIALITY, *n.* The quality of being essential; first or constituent principles.

ESSENTIALLY, *adv.* By the constitution of nature; in essence; as, minerals and plants are essentially different.

1. In an important degree; in effect. The two statements differ, but not essentially.*NWAD ESSENTIALLY.2*

ESSENTIATE, *v.i.* To become of the same essence.

ESSENTIATE, *v.t.* To form or constitute the essence or being of.

ESSOIN, *n.* [Law L. exonia, sonium.]

1. An excuse; the alleging of an excuse for him who is summoned to appear in court and answer, and who neglects to appear at the day. In England, the three first days of a term are called essoin-days, as three days are allowed for the appearance of suitors.*NWAD ESSOIN.2*

2. Excuse; exemption.*NWAD ESSOIN.3*

3. He that is excused for non-appearance in court, at the day appointed.*NWAD ESSOIN.4*

ESSOIN, *v.t.* To allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence.

ESSOINER, *n.* An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another.

ESTABLISH, *v.t.* [L. stabilio; Heb. to set, fix, establish.]

1. To set and fix firmly or unalterably; to settle permanently.*NWAD ESTABLISH.2*

I will establish my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. *Genesis 17:19*.*NWAD ESTABLISH.3*

2. To found permanently; to erect and fix or settle; as, to establish a colony or an empire.*NWAD ESTABLISH.4*

3. To enact or decree by authority and for permanence; to ordain; to appoint; as, to establish laws, regulations, institutions, rules, ordinances, etc.*NWAD ESTABLISH.5*

4. To settle or fix; to confirm; as, to establish a person, society or corporation, in possessions or privileges.*NWAD ESTABLISH.6*

5. To make firm; to confirm; to ratify what has been previously set or made.*NWAD ESTABLISH.7*

Do we then make void the law through faith?*NWAD ESTABLISH.8*

God forbid; yea, we establish the law. *Romans 3:31*.*NWAD ESTABLISH.9*

6. To settle or fix what is wavering, doubtful or weak; to confirm.*NWAD ESTABLISH.10*

So were the churches established in the faith. *Acts 16:5*.*NWAD ESTABLISH.11*

To the end he may establish your hearts unblamable in holiness. *1 Thessalonians 3:13*.*NWAD ESTABLISH.12*

7. To confirm; to fulfill; to make good.*NWAD ESTABLISH.13*

Establish thy word to thy servant. *Psalm 119:38*.*NWAD ESTABLISH.14*

8. To set up in the place of another and confirm.*NWAD ESTABLISH.15*

Who go about to establish their own righteousness. *Romans 10:3*.*NWAD ESTABLISH.16*

ESTABLISHED, *pp.* Set; fixed firmly; founded; ordained; enacted; ratified; confirmed.

ESTABLISHER, *n.* He who establishes, ordains or confirms.

ESTABLISHING, *ppr.* Fixing; settling permanently; founding; ratifying; confirming; ordaining.

ESTABLISHMENT, *n.* The act of establishing, founding, ratifying or ordaining.

1. Settlement;; fixed state.*NWAD ESTABLISHMENT.2*

2. Confirmation; ratification of what has been settled or made.*NWAD ESTABLISHMENT.3*

3. Settled regulation; form; ordinance; system of laws; constitution of government.*NWAD ESTABLISHMENT.4*

Bring in that establishment by which all men should be contained in duty.*NWAD ESTABLISHMENT.5*

4. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary.*NWAD ESTABLISHMENT.6*

His excellency--might gradually lessen your establishment.*NWAD ESTABLISHMENT.7*

5. That which is fixed or established; as a permanent military force, a fixed garrison, a local government, an agency, a factory, etc. The king has establishments to support, in the four quarters of the globe.*NWAD ESTABLISHMENT.8*

6. The episcopal form of religion, so called in England.*NWAD ESTABLISHMENT.9*

7. Settlement or final rest.*NWAD ESTABLISHMENT.10*

We set up our hopes and establishment here.*NWAD ESTABLISHMENT.11*

ESTAFET, *n.* A military courier. [See *Staff*.]

ESTATE, *n.* [L. status, from sto, to stand. The roots stb, std, and stg, have nearly the same signification, to set, to fix. It is probable that the L. sto is contracted from stad, as it forms steti.]

1. In a general sense, fixedness; a fixed condition; now generally written and pronounced state.*NWAD ESTATE.2*

She cast us headlong from our high estate.*NWAD ESTATE.3*

2. Condition or circumstances of any person or thing, whether high

or low. *Luke 1:48*.*NWAD ESTATE.4*

3. Rank; quality.*NWAD ESTATE.5*

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your estate?*NWAD ESTATE.6*

4. In law, the interest, or quantity of interest, a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects. Estates are real or personal. Real estate consists in lands or freeholds, which descent to heirs; personal estate consists in chattels or movables, which go to executors and administrators. There are also estates for life, for years, at will, etc.*NWAD ESTATE.7*

5. Fortune; possessions; property in general. He is a man of a great estate. He left his estate unincumbered.*NWAD ESTATE.8*

6. The general business or interest of government; hence, a political body; a commonwealth; a republic. But in this sense, we now use State.*NWAD ESTATE.9*

Estates, in the plural, dominions; possessions of a prince.*NWAD ESTATE.10*

1. Orders or classes of men in society or government. Herod made a supper for his chief estates. *Mark 6:21*.*NWAD ESTATE.11*

In Great Britain, the estates of the realm are the king, lords and commons; or rather the lords and commons.*NWAD ESTATE.12*

ESTATE, *v.t.* To settle as a fortune. [Little used.]

1. To establish. [Little used.]*NWAD ESTATE.14*

ESTATED, *pp.* or *a.* Possessing an estate.

ESTEEM, *v.t.* [L. estimo; Gr. to honor or esteem.]

1. To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value.*NWAD ESTEEM.2*

Then he forsook God who made him, and lightly esteemed the rock of his salvation. *Deuteronomy 32:15*.*NWAD ESTEEM.3*

They that despise me shall be lightly esteemed. *1 Samuel 2:30*.*NWAD ESTEEM.4*

2. To prize; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect or friendship. When our minds are not biased, we always esteem the industrious, the generous, the brave, the virtuous, and the learned.*NWAD ESTEEM.5*

Will he esteem thy riches? *Job 36:19*.*NWAD ESTEEM.6*

3. To hold in opinion; to repute; to think.*NWAD ESTEEM.7*

One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike. *Romans 14:5*.*NWAD ESTEEM.8*

4. To compare in value; to estimate by proportion. [Little used.]*NWAD ESTEEM.9*

ESTEEM, *n.* Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit. This man is of no worth in my esteem.

1. High value or estimation; great regard; favorable opinion, founded on supposed worth.*NWAD ESTEEM.11*

Both those poets lived in much esteem with good and holy men in orders.*NWAD ESTEEM.12*

ESTEEMABLE, *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.

ESTEEMED, *pp.* Valued; estimated; highly valued or prized on account of worth; thought; held in opinion.

ESTEEMER, *n.* One who esteems; one who sets a high value on any thing.

A proud esteemer of his own parts.*NWAD ESTEEMER.2*

ESTEEMING, ***ppr.*** **Valuing; estimating; valuing highly; prizing; thinking; deeming.**

ESTIMABLE, ***a.***

1. That is capable of being estimated or valued; as estimable damage.*NWAD ESTIMABLE.2*

2. Valuable; worth a great price.*NWAD ESTIMABLE.3*

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,*NWAD ESTIMABLE.4*

Is not so estimable or profitable.*NWAD ESTIMABLE.5*

3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard.*NWAD ESTIMABLE.6*

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more estimable.*NWAD ESTIMABLE.7*

ESTIMABLE, ***n.*** **That which is worthy of regard.**

ESTIMABLENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of deserving esteem or regard.**

ESTIMATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. oestimo. See *Esteem*.]**

1. To judge and form an opinion of the value of; to rate by judgment or opinion, without weighing or measuring either value, degree, extent or quantity. We estimate the value of cloth by inspection, or the extend of a piece of land, or the distance of a mountain. We estimate the worth of a friend by his known qualities. We estimate the merits or talents of two different men by judgment. We estimate profits, loss and damage. Hence,*NWAD ESTIMATE.2*

2. To compute; to calculate; to reckon.*NWAD ESTIMATE.3*

ESTIMATE, ***n.*** **A valuing or rating in the mind; a judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent or quantity of any thing, without ascertaining it. We form estimates of the expenses of a war, of the probable outfits of a voyage, of the comparative strength or merits of two men, of the extent of a**

kingdom or its population. Hence estimate may be equivalent to calculation, computation, without measuring or weighing.

1. Value.*NWAD ESTIMATE.5*

ESTIMATED, *pp.* Valued; rated in opinion or judgment.

ESTIMATING, *ppr.* Valuing; rating; forming an opinion or judgment of the value, extent, quantity, or degree of worth of any object; calculating; computing.

ESTIMATION, *n.* [L. oestimatio.] The act of estimating.

1. Calculation; computation; an opinion or judgment of the worth, extent or quantity of any thing, formed without using precise data. We may differ in our estimations of distance, magnitude or amount, and no less in our estimation of moral qualities.*NWAD ESTIMATION.2*

1. Esteem; regard; favorable opinion; honor.*NWAD ESTIMATION.3*

I shall have estimation among the multitude, and honor with the elders.*NWAD ESTIMATION.4*

ESTIMATIVE, *a.* Having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth or preference. [Little used.]

1. Imaginative.*NWAD ESTIMATIVE.2*

ESTIMATOR, *n.* One who estimates or values.

ESTIVAL, *a.* [L. oestivus, from oestas, summer. See *Heat*.]

Pertaining to summer, or continuing for the summer.*NWAD ESTIVAL.2*

ESTIVATE, *v.i.* To pass the summer.

ESTIVATION, *n.* [L. oestivatio, from oestas, summer, oestivo,

to pass the summer.]

1. The act of passing the summer.*NWAD ESTIVATION.2*

2. In botany, the disposition of the petals within the floral gem or bud; l. convolute, when the petals are rolled together like a scroll; 2. imbricate, when they lie over each other like tiles on a roof; 3. conduplicate, when they are doubled together at the midrib; 4. valvate, when as they are about to expand they are placed like the glumes in grasses.*NWAD ESTIVATION.3*

ESTOP, *v.t.* In law, to impede or bar, by one's own act.

A man shall always be estopped by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove any thing in contradiction to what he has once solemnly avowed.*NWAD ESTOP.2*

ESTOPPED, *pp.* Hindered; barred; precluded by one's own act.

ESTOPPING, *ppr.* Impeding; barring by one's own act.

ESTOPPEL, *n.* In law, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act or deed, which estops or precludes him from averring any thing to the contrary.

If a tenant for years levies a fine to another person, it shall work as an estoppel to the cognizor.*NWAD ESTOPPEL.2*

ESTOVERS, *n.* In law, necessaries, or supplies; a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant; such as sustenance of a felon in prison, and for his family, during his imprisonment; alimony for a woman divorced, out of her husband's estate.

Common of estovers is the liberty of taking the necessary wood for the use or furniture of a house or farm, from another's estate. In Saxon, it is expressed by bote, which signifies more or supply, as house-bote, plow-bote, fire-bote, cart-bote, etc.*NWAD ESTOVERS.2*

ESTRADE, *n.* An even or level place.

ESTRANGE, *v.t.*

1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to cease to frequent and be familiar with.*NWAD ESTRANGE.2*

Had we estranged ourselves form them in things indifferent.*NWAD ESTRANGE.3*

I thus estrange my person from her bed.*NWAD ESTRANGE.4*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor; to apply to a purpose foreign from its original or customary one.*NWAD ESTRANGE.5*

They have estranged this place, and burnt incense in it to other gods. *Jeremiah 19:4*.*NWAD ESTRANGE.6*

3. To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence.*NWAD ESTRANGE.7*

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has estranged him from me.*NWAD ESTRANGE.8*

4. To withdraw; to withhold.*NWAD ESTRANGE.9*

We must estrange our belief from what is not clearly evidenced.*NWAD ESTRANGE.10*

ESTRANGED, *pp.* Withdrawn; withheld; alienated.

ESTRANGEMENT, *n.* Alienation; a keeping at a distance; removal; voluntary abstraction; as an estrangement of affection.

An estrangement of desires from better things.*NWAD ESTRANGEMENT.2*

ESTRANGING, *ppr.* Alienating; withdrawing; keeping at or

removing to a distance.

ESTRAPADE, *n.* The defense of a horse that will not obey, and which, to get rid of his rider, rises before and yerks furiously with his hind legs.

ESTRAY, *v.i.* To stray. [See *Stray*.]

ESTRAY, *n.* A tame beast, as a horse, ox or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner; a beast supposed to have strayed from the power or inclosure of its owner. It is usually written stray.

ESTREAT, *n.* [L. extractum, extraho, to draw out.]

In law, a true copy or duplicate of an original writing, especially of amercements or penalties set down in the rolls of court to be levied by the bailiff or other officer, on every offender.*NWAD ESTREAT.2*

ESTREAT, *v.i.* To extract; to copy.

ESTREATED, *pp.* Extracted; copied.

ESTREPEMENT, *n.* [Eng. to strip.] In law, spoil; waste; a stripping of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner.

ESTRICH, *n.* The *ostrich*, which see.

ESTUANCE, *n.* [L. oestus.] Heat. [Not in use.]

ESTUARY, *n.* [L. oestuarium, from oestuo, to boil or foam, oestus, heat, fury, storm.]

1. An arm of the sea; a frith; a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs.*NWAD ESTUARY.2*

2. A vapor-bath.*NWAD ESTUARY.3*

ESTUATE, *v.i.* [L. oestuo, to boil.] To boil; to swell and rage; to

be agitated.

ESTUATION, *n.* A boiling; agitation; commotion of a fluid.

ESTURE, *n.* [L. oestuo.] Violence; commotion. [Not used.]

ESURIENT, *a.* [L. esuriens, esurio.] Inclined to eat; hungry.

ESURINE, *a.* Eating; corroding. [Little used.]

ET CAETERA, and the contraction etc., denote the rest, or others of the kind; and so on; and so forth.

ETCH, *v.t.*

1. To make prints on copper-plate by means of lines or strokes first drawn, and then eaten or corroded by nitric acid. The plate is first covered with a proper varnish or ground, which is capable of resisting the acid, and the ground is then scored or scratched by a needle or similar instrument, in the places where the hatchings or engravings are intended to be; the plate is then covered with nitric acid, which corrodes or eats the metal in the lines thus laid bare.*NWAD ETCH.2*

2. To sketch; to delineate. [Not in use.]*NWAD ETCH.3*

ETCHED, *pp.* Marked and corroded by nitric acid.

ETCHING, *ppr.* Marking or making prints with nitric acid.

ETCHING, *n.* The impression taken from an etched copper-plate.

ETEOSTIC, *n.* [Gr. true, and a verse.]

A chronogrammatical composition.*NWAD ETEOSTIC.2*

ETERN, *a.* Eternal; perpetual; endless. [Not used.]

ETERNAL, *a.* [L. oeternus, composed of oevum and ternus,

oeviternus, Varro. The origin of the last component part of the word is not obvious. It occurs in diuturnus, and seems to denote continuance.]

1. Without beginning or end of existence.*NWAD ETERNAL.2*

The eternal God is thy refuge. *Deuteronomy 33:27*.*NWAD ETERNAL.3*

2. Without beginning of existence.*NWAD ETERNAL.4*

To know whether there is any real being, whose duration has been eternal.*NWAD ETERNAL.5*

3. Without end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; immortal.*NWAD ETERNAL.6*

That they may obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus with eternal glory. *2 Timothy 2:10*.*NWAD ETERNAL.7*

What shall I do, that I may have eternal life? *Matthew 19:16*.*NWAD ETERNAL.8*

Suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. *Jude 7*.*NWAD ETERNAL.9*

4. Perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission.*NWAD ETERNAL.10*

And fires eternal in thy temple shine.*NWAD ETERNAL.11*

5. Unchangeable; existing at all times without change; as eternal truth.*NWAD ETERNAL.12*

ETERNAL, *n.* An appellation of God.

ETERNALIST, *n.* One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite.

ETERNALIZE, *v.t.* To make eternal; to give endless duration to. [We now use eternize.]

ETERNALLY, *adv.* Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only.

1. Unchangeably; invariably; at all times.*NWAD ETERNALLY.2*

That which is morally good must be eternally and unchangeably so.*NWAD ETERNALLY.3*

2. Perpetually; without intermission; at all times.*NWAD ETERNALLY.4*

Where western gales eternally reside.*NWAD ETERNALLY.5*

ETERNITY, *n.* [L. oeternitas.] Duration or continuance without beginning or end.

By repeating the idea of any length of duration, with the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of eternity.*NWAD ETERNITY.2*

The high and lofty one who inhabiteth eternity. *Isaiah 57:15*.*NWAD ETERNITY.3*

We speak of eternal duration preceding the present time. God has existed from eternity. We also speak of endless or everlasting duration in future, and dating from present time or the present state of things. Some men doubt the eternity of future punishment, though they have less difficulty in admitting the eternity of future rewards.*NWAD ETERNITY.4*

ETERNIZE, *v.t.* [Low L. oeterno.]

1. To make endless.*NWAD ETERNIZE.2*

2. To continue the existence or duration of indefinitely; to perpetuate; as, to eternize woe.*NWAD ETERNIZE.3*

So we say, to eternize fame or glory.*NWAD ETERNIZE.4*

3. To make forever famous; to immortalize; as, to eternize a name; to eternize exploits.*NWAD ETERNIZE.5*

ETERNIZED, ***pp.*** **Made endless; immortalized.**

ETERNIZING, ***ppr.*** **Giving endless duration to; immortalizing.**

ETESIAN, ***a.*** **ete'zhan. [L. etesius; Gr. a year.]**

Stated; blowing at stated times of the year; periodical. Etesian winds are yearly or anniversary winds, answering to the monsoons of the East Indies. The wind is applied, in Greek and Roman writers, to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean, from whatever quarter they blow.*NWAD ETESIAN.2*

ETHE, ***a.*** **Easy.**

ETHEL, ***a.*** **Noble.**

ETHER, ***n.*** **[L. oether; Gr. to burn, to shine; Eng. weather.]**

1. A thin, subtil matter, much finer and rarer than air, which, some philosophers suppose, begins from the limits of the atmosphere and occupies the heavenly space.*NWAD ETHER.2*

There fields of light and liquid ether flow.*NWAD ETHER.3*

2. In chimistry, a very light, volatile and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol or rectified spirit of wine, with an acid. It is lighter than alcohol, of a strong sweet smell, susceptible of great expansion, and of a pungent taste. It is so volatile, that when shaken it is dissipated in an instant.*NWAD ETHER.4*

ETHEREAL, ***a.*** **Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether; as ethereal space; ethereal regions.**

1. Heavenly; celestial; as ethereal messenger.*NWAD ETHEREAL.2*

2. Consisting of ether or spirit.*NWAD ETHEREAL.3*

Vast chain of being, which from God began,*NWAD ETHEREAL.4*

Natures ethereal, human, angel, man.*NWAD ETHEREAL.5*

ETHEREOUS, *a.* Formed of ether; heavenly.

ETHERIALIZE, *v.t.* To convert into ether, or into a very subtil fluid.

ETHERIALIZED, *pp.* Converted into ether or a very subtil fluid; as an etherialized and incorporeal substrate.

ETHERIZE, *v.t.* To convert into ether.

ETHERIZED, *pp.* Converted into ether.

ETHERIZING, *ppr.* Converting into ether.

ETHIC, ETHICAL, *a.* [L. ethicus; Gr. manners.]

Relating to manners or morals; treating of morality; delivering precepts of morality; as ethic discourses or epistles.*NWAD ETHIC.2*

ETHICALLY, *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.

ETHICS, *n.* The doctrines of morality or social manners; the science of moral philosophy, which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it.

1. A system of moral principles; a system of rules for regulating the actions and manners of men in society.*NWAD ETHICS.2*

Ethiops martial, black oxyd of iron; iron in the form of a very fine powder, and in the first state of calcination.*NWAD ETHICS.3*

Ethiops mineral, a combination of mercury and sulphur, of a black color; black sulphuret of mercury.*NWAD ETHICS.4*

ETHMOID, ETHMOIDAL, *a.* [Gr. a sieve, and form.] Resembling a sieve.

ETHMOID, *n.* A bone at the top of the root of the nose.

ETHNIC, ETHNICAL, *a.* [L. ethnicus; Gr. from nation from the root of G. heide, heath, woods, whence heathen. See *Heathen*.]

Heathen; pagan; pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to christianity; opposed to Jewish and Christian.*NWAD ETHNIC.2*

ETHNIC, *n.* A heathen; a pagan.

ETHNICISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

ETHNOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. nation, and discourse.] A treatise on nations.

ETHOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Ethology*.] Treating of ethics or morality.

ETHOLOGIST, *n.* One who writes on the subject of manners and morality.

ETHOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. manners, morals, and discourse.]

A treatise on morality or the science of ethics.*NWAD ETHOLOGY.2*

ETIOLATE, *v.i.* [Gr. to shine.] To become white or whiter; to be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants.

ETIOLATE, *v.t.* To blanch; to whiten by excluding the sun's rays.

ETIOLATED, *pp.* Blanched; whitened by excluding the sun's rays.

ETIOLATING, *ppr.* Blanching; whitening by excluding the sun's rays.

ETIOLATION, *n.* The operation of being whitened or of becoming white by excluding the light of the sun.

In gardening, the rendering plants white, crisp and tender, by excluding the action of light from them.*NWAD ETIOLATION.2*

ETIOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to etiology.

ETIOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. cause, and discourse.]

An account of the causes of any thing, particularly of diseases.*NWAD ETIOLOGY.2*

ETIQUET, *n.* etiket'. [Eng. to dock. Originally, a little piece of paper, or a mark or title, affixed to a bag or bundle, expressing its contents.]

Primarily, an account of ceremonies. Hence in present usage, forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed towards particular persons, or in particular places, especially in courts, levees, and on public occasions. From the original sense of the word, it may be inferred that it was formerly the custom to deliver

cards containing orders for regulating ceremonies on public occasions.*NWAD ETIQUET.2*

ETITE, *n.* [Gr. an eagle.] Eagle-stone, a variety of bog iron. [See *Eaglestone*.]

ETNEAN, *a.* [from Aetna.] Pertaining to Etna, a volcanic mountain in Sicily.

ETTIN, *n.* A giant.

ETTLE, *v.t.* To earn. [Not in use.]

ETUI, ETWEE, ETWEE-CASE, *n.* A case for pocket instruments.

ETYMOLOGER, *n.* An etymologist. [Not in use.]

ETYMOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Etymology*.] Pertaining to etymology or the derivation of words; according to or by means of etymology.

ETYMOLOGICALLY, *adv.* According to etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in etymology or the deduction of words from their originals; one who searches into the original of words.

ETYMOLOGIZE, *v.i.* To search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots.

ETYMOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. true, and discourse.]

1. That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words, with a view to ascertain their radical or primary signification.*NWAD ETYMOLOGY.2*

In grammar, etymology comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words, and shows how they are formed from their simple roots.*NWAD ETYMOLOGY.3*

2. The deduction of words from their originals; the analysis of compound words into their primitives.*NWAD ETYMOLOGY.4*

ETYMON, *n.* [Gr. from true.] An original root, or primitive word.

EUCHARIST, *n.* [Gr. a giving of thanks; well, favor.]

1. The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the solemn act or ceremony of commemorating the death of our Redeemer, in the use of bread and wine, as emblems of his flesh and blood, accompanied with approprite prayers and hymns.*NWAD EUCHARIST.2*

2. The act of giving thanks.*NWAD EUCHARIST.3*

EUCHARISTIC, EUCHARISTICAL, *a.* Containing expressions of thanks.

1. Pertaining to the Lord's supper.*NWAD EUCHARISTIC.2*

Euchloric gas, the same as euchlorine.*NWAD EUCHARISTIC.3*

EUCHLORINE, *n.* [See *Chlorine*.] In chimistry, protoxyd of chlorine.

EUCHOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. prayer or vow, and discourse.]

A formulary of prayers; the Greek ritual, in which are prescribed the order of ceremonies, sacraments and ordinances.*NWAD EUCHOLOGY.2*

EUCHYMY, *n.* [Gr.] A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

EUCHYSIDERITE, *n.* A mineral, considered as a variety of augite.

EUCLASE, *n.* [Gr. to break; easily broken.]

A mineral, a species of emerald, prismatic emerald, of a greenish

white, apple or mountain green, bluish green, or dark sky blue color. It is a rare mineral, and remarkably brittle, whence its name.*NWAD EUCLASE.2*

EUCRASY, *n.* [Gr. well, and temperament.]

In medicine, such a due or well proportioned mixture of qualities in bodies, as top constitute health or soundness.*NWAD EUCRASY.2*

EUDIALYTE, *n.* A mineral of a brownish red color.

EUDIOMETER, *n.* [Gr. serene, and Jove, air, and measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the air, or the quantity of oxygen it contains.*NWAD EUDIOMETER.2*

EUDIOMETRIC, EUDIOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an eudiometer; performed or ascertained by an eudiometer; as eudiometrical experiments or results.

EUDIOMETRY, *n.* The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer.

EUGE, *n.* Applause. [Not used.]

EUGH, a tree. [See *Yew*.]

EUHARMONIC, *a.* [Gr. well, and harmonic.]

Producing harmony or concordant sounds; as the euharmonic organ.*NWAD EUHARMONIC.2*

EUKAIRITE, *n.* [Gr. opportune.] Cupreous seleniuret of silver, a mineral of a shining lead gray color and granular structure.

EULOGIC, EULOGICAL, *a.* [See *Eulogy*.] Containing praise; commendatory.

EULOGIST, *n.* [See *Eulogy*.] One who praises and commends

another; one who writes or speaks in commendation of another, on account of his excellent qualities, exploits or performances.

EULOGIUM, *n.* An eulogy.

EULOGIZE, *v.t.* [See *Eulogy*.] To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol in speech or writing.

EULOGIZED, *pp.* Praised; commended.

EULOGIZING, *ppr.* Commending; writing or speaking in praise of.

EULOGY, *n.* [Gr.] Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person, on account of his valuable qualities, or services.

EUNOMY, *n.* [Gr. law.] Equal law, or a well adjusted constitution of government.

EUNUCH, *n.* [Gr. a bed, and to keep.] A male of the human species castrated.

EUNUCHATE, *v.t.* To make a eunuch; to castrate.

EUNUCHISM, *n.* The state of being an eunuch.

EUPAHTY, *n.* [Gr.] Right feeling.

EUPATORY, *n.* [L. eupatorium.] The plant hemp agrimony.

EUPEPSY, *n.* [Gr. concoction.] Good concoction in the stomach; good digestion.

EUPEPTIC, *a.* Having good digestion.

EUPHEMISM, *n.* [Gr. well, and to speak.] A representation of good qualities; particularly in rhetoric, a figure in which a

harsh or indelicate word or expression is softened, or rather by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners or to delicate ears.

EUPHONIC, EUPHONICAL, *a.* [See *Euphony*.] Agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear; as euphonical orthography.

The Greeks adopted many changes in the combination of syllables to render their language euphonic, by avoiding such collisions.*NWAD EUPHONIC.2*

EUPHONY, *n.* [Gr. voice.] An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of letters and syllables which is pleasing to the ear.

EUPHORBIA, *n.* [Gr. with a different signification.]

In botany, spurge, or bastard spurge, a genus of plants of many species, mostly shrubby herbaceous succulents, some of them armed with thorns.*NWAD EUPHORBIA.2*

EUPHORBIUM, *n.* [L. from Gr.]

In the materia medica, a gummi-resinous substance, exuding from an oriental tree. It has a sharp biting taste, and is vehemently acrimonious, inflaming and ulcerating the fauces.*NWAD EUPHORBIUM.2*

EUPHOTIDE, *n.* A name given by the French to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite.

EUPHRASY, *n.* [According to DeTheis, this word is contracted from euphrosyne, joy, pleasure; a name given to the plant on account of its wonderful effects in curing disorders of the eyes.]

Eyebright, a genus of plants, Euphrasia, called in French casse-lunette.*NWAD EUPHRASY.2*

EURIPUS, *n.* [Gr. L. Euripus.] A strait; a narrow tract of water, where the tide or a current flows and reflows, as that in Greece, between Euboea and Attica, or Euboea and Boeotia. It is sometimes used for a strait or frith much agitated.

EURITE, *n.* The white stone [weiss stein] of Werner; a very small-grained granite, with the parts intimately blended, and hence often apparently compact. It is gray, red, etc., according to the color of the felspar, of which it is principally composed.

Whitestone is a finely granular felspar, containing grains of quartz and scales of mica.*NWAD EURITE.2*

EUROCLYDON, *n.* [Gr. wind, and a wave.] A tempestuous wind, which drove ashore, on Malta, the ship in which Paul was sailing to Italy. It is supposed to have blown from an easterly point. *Acts 27:14*.

EUROPE, *n.* [Bochart supposes this word to be composed of white face, the land of white people, as distinguished from the Ethiopians, black-faced people, or tawny inhabitants of Asia and Africa.]

The great quarter of the earth that lies between the Atlantic ocean and Asia, and between the Mediterranean sea and the North sea.*NWAD EUROPE.2*

EUROPEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Europe.

EUROPEAN, *n.* A native of Europe.

EURUS, *n.* [L.] The east wind.

EURYTHMY, *n.* [Gr. rythmus, number or proportion.]

In architecture, painting and sculpture, ease, majesty and elegance of the parts of a body, arising from just proportions in the composition.*NWAD EURYTHMY.2*

EUSEBIAN, ***n.*** **An Arian, so called from one Eusebius.**

EUSTYLE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a column.] In architecture, a sort of building in which the columns are placed at the most convenient distances from each other, the intercolumniations being just two diameters and a quarter of the column, except those in the middle of the face, before and behind, which are three diameters distant.**

EUTHANASY, ***n.*** **[Gr. death.] An easy death.**

EUTYCHIAN, ***n.*** **A follower of Eutychius, who denied the two natures of Christ.**

EUTYCHIANISM, ***n.*** **The doctrines of Eutychius, who denies the two natures of Christ.**

EVACATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. vaco.] To empty. [Not in use.]**

EVACUANT, ***a.*** **[L. evacuans.] Emptying; freeing from.**

EVACUANT, ***n.*** **A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions.**

EVACUATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. evacuo; e and vacuus, from vaco, to empty. See *Vacant*.]**

1. To make empty; to free from any thing contained; as, to evacuate the church.*NWAD EVACUATE.2*

2. To throw out; to eject; to void; to discharge; as, to evacuate dark-colored matter from the bowels. Hence,*NWAD EVACUATE.3*

3. To empty; to free from contents, or to diminish the quantity contained; as, to evacuate the bowels; to evacuate the vessels by bleeding.*NWAD EVACUATE.4*

4. To quit; to withdraw from a place. The British army evacuated the city of New York, November 25, 1783.*NWAD EVACUATE.5*

5. To make void; to nullify; as, to evacuate a marriage or any contract. [In this sense, vacate is now generally used.]*NWAD EVACUATE.6*

EVACUATED, *pp.* Emptied; cleared; freed from the contents; quitted, as by an army or garrison; ejected; discharged; vacated.

EVACUATING, *ppr.* Emptying; making void or vacant; withdrawing from.

EVACUATION, *n.* The act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison.

1. Discharges by stool or other natural means; a diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means.*NWAD EVACUATION.2*

2. Abolition; nullification.*NWAD EVACUATION.3*

EVACUATIVE, *a.* That evacuates.

EVACUATOR, *n.* One that makes void.

EVADE, *v.t.* [L. evado; e and vado, to go.]

1. To avoid by dexterity. The man evaded the blow aimed at his head.*NWAD EVADE.2*

2. To avoid or escape by artifice or stratagem; to slip away; to elude. The thief evaded his pursuers.*NWAD EVADE.3*

3. To elude by subterfuge, sophistry, address or ingenuity. The advocate evades an argument or the force of an argument.*NWAD EVADE.4*

4. To escape as imperceptible or not to be reached or seized.*NWAD EVADE.5*

EVADE, *v.i.* To escape; to slip away; formerly and properly with from; as, to

evade from perils. But from is now seldom used.

1. To attempt to escape; to practice artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding.*NWAD EVADE.7*

The ministers of God are not to evade and take refuge in any such ways.*NWAD EVADE.8*

EVADED, ***pp.*** **Avoided; eluded.**

EVADING, ***ppr.*** **Escaping; avoiding; eluding; slipping away from danger, pursuit or attack.**

EVAGATION, ***n.*** **[L. evagatio, evagor; e and vagor, to wander.]**

The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling.*NWAD EVAGATION.2*

EVAL, ***a.*** **[L. oevum.] Relating to time or duration. [Not in use.]**

EVANESCENCE, ***n.*** **[L. evanescens, from evanesco; e and vanesco, to vanish, from vanus, vain, empty. See *Vain*.]**

1. A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession, either by removal to a distance, or by dissipation, as vapor.*NWAD EVANESCENCE.2*

2. The state of being liable to vanish and escape possession.*NWAD EVANESCENCE.3*

EVANESCENT, ***a.*** **Vanishing; subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to dissipation, like vapor, or to become imperceptible. The pleasures and joys of life are evanescent.**

EVANGEL, ***n.*** **[L. evangelium.] The gospel. [Not in use.]**

EVANGELIAN, ***a.*** **Rendering thanks for favors.**

EVANGELIC, EVANGELICAL, ***a.*** **[Low L. evangelicus, from**

evangelium, the gospel; Gr. well, good, to announce.]

1. According to the gospel; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel, published by Christ and his apostles; as evangelical righteousness, obedience or piety.*NWAD EVANGELIC.2*

2. Contained in the gospel; as an evangelical doctrine.*NWAD EVANGELIC.3*

3. Sound in the doctrines of the gospel; orthodox; as an evangelical preacher.*NWAD EVANGELIC.4*

EVANGELICALLY, *adv.* In a manner according to the gospel.

EVANGELISM, *n.* The promulgation of the gospel.

EVANGELIST, *n.* A writer of the history, or doctrines, precepts, actions, life and death of our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ; as the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

1. A preacher or publisher of the gospel of Jesus Christ, licensed to preach, but not having charge of a particular church.*NWAD EVANGELIST.2*

EVANGELISTARY, *n.* A selection of passages from the gospels, as a lesson in divine service.

EVANGELIZATION, *n.* The act of evnagelizing.

EVANGELIZE, *v.t.* [Low L. evangelizo.] To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to, and convert to a belief of the gospel; as, to evangelize heathen nations; to evangelize the world.

EVANGELIZE, *v.i.* To preach the gospel.

EVANGELIZED, *pp.* Instructed in the gospel; converted to a belief of the gospel, or to christianity.

EVANGELIZING, ***ppr.*** **Instructing in the doctrines and precepts of the gospel; converting to christianity.**

EVANGELY, ***n.*** **Good tidings; the gospel. [Not in use.]**

EVANID, ***a.*** **[L. evanidus. See** ***Vain*****.]**

Faint; weak; evanescent; liable to vanish or disappear; as an evanid color or smell.*NWAD EVANID.2*

EVANISH, ***v.i.*** **[L. evanesco. See** ***Vain*****.] To vanish; to disappear; to escape from sight or perception. [Vanish is more generally used.]**

EVANISHMENT, ***n.*** **A vanishing; disappearance.**

EVAPORABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Evaporate*****.] That may be converted into vapor and pass off in fumes; that may be dissipated by evaporation.**

EVAPORATE, *v.i.* [L. evaporo; e and vaporo, from *vapor*, which see.]

1. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapor, or in particles too minute to be visible. Fluids when heated often evaporate in visible steam; but water, on the surface of the earth, generally evaporates in an imperceptible manner.*NWAD EVAPORATE.2*

2. To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted. Arguments evaporate in words. The spirit of a writer often evaporates in translating.*NWAD EVAPORATE.3*

EVAPORATE, *v.t.* To convert or resolve a fluid into vapor, which is specifically lighter than the air; to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles. Heat evaporates water at every point of temperature, from 32 degrees to 212 degrees, the boiling point, of Fahrenheit. A north west wind, in New England, evaporates water and dries the earth more rapidly, than the heat alone of a summer's day.

1. To give vent to; to pour out in words or sound.*NWAD EVAPORATE.5*

EVAPORATE, *a.* Dispersed in vapors.

EVAPORATED, *pp.* Converted into vapor or steam and dissipated; dissipated in insensible particles, as a fluid.

EVAPORATING, *ppr.* Resolving into vapor; dissipating, as a fluid.

EVAPORATION, *n.* The conversion of a fluid into vapor specifically lighter than the atmospheric air. Evaporation is increased by heat and is followed by cold. It is now generally considered as a solution in the atmosphere.

1. The act of flying off in fumes; vent; discharge.*NWAD EVAPORATION.2*

2. In pharmacy, the operation of drawing off a portion of a fluid in steam, that the remainder may be of a greater consistence, or more concentrated.*NWAD EVAPORATION.3*

EVAPOROMETER, *n.* [L. evaporo, and Gr. measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.*NWAD EVAPOROMETER.2*

EVASION, *n.* s as z. [L. evasio, from evado, evasi. See *Evade*.]

The act of eluding or avoiding, or of escaping, particularly from the pressure of an argument, from an accusation or charge, from an interrogatory and the like; excuse; subterfuge; equivocation; artifice to elude; shift. Evasion of a direct answer weakens the testimony of a witness.*NWAD EVASION.2*

Thou by evasions thy crime uncover'st more.*NWAD EVASION.3*

EVASIVE, *a.* Using evasion or artifice to avoid; elusive; shuffling; equivocating.

He--answered evasive of the sly request.*NWAD EVASIVE.2*

1. Containing evasion; artfully contrived to elude a question, charge or argument; as an evasive answer; an evasive argument or reasoning.*NWAD EVASIVE.3*

EVASIVELY, *adv.* By evasion or subterfuge; elusively; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge.

EVASIVENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being evasive.

EVE, *n.* The consort of Adam, and mother of the human race; so called by Adam, because she was the mother of all living. In this case, the word would properly belong to the Hebrew. But the Hebrew name is havah or chavah, coinciding with the verb, to shew, to discover, and Parkhurst hence denominates Eve, the manifester. In the Septuagint, Eve, in *Genesis 3:20*, is

rendered life; but in *Genesis 4:1*, it is rendered Euan or Evan. The reason of this variation is not obvious, as the Hebrew is the same in both passages. In Russian Eve is Evva. In the Chickasaw language of America, a wife is called awah, says Adair.

EVECTION, *n.* [L. eveho, to carry away.] A carrying out or away; also, a lifting or extolling; exaltation.

EVEN, EVE, *n.* e'vn.

1. The decline of the sun; the latter part or close of the day, and beginning of the night. Eve is used chiefly in poetry. In prose, we generally use evening.*NWAD EVEN.2*

Winter, oft at eve, resumes the breeze.*NWAD EVEN.3*

They, like so many Alexanders,*NWAD EVEN.4*

Have in these parts from morn till even fought.*NWAD EVEN.5*

2. Eve is used also for the fast or the evening before a holiday; as Christmas Eve.*NWAD EVEN.6*

EVEN-SONG, *n.* A song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening.

1. The evening, or close of the day.*NWAD EVEN-SONG.2*

EVEN-TIDE, *n.* Literally, the time of evening; that is, evening.

Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the even-tide. *Genesis 24:63*.*NWAD EVEN-TIDE.2*

This word is nearly obsolete; tide being a useless addition to even.*NWAD EVEN-TIDE.3*

EVEN, *a.* e'vn.

1. Level; smooth; of an equal surface; flat; not rough or waving; as

an even tract of land; an even country; an even surface.*NWAD EVEN.2*

2. Uniform; equal; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed, elevated or depressed; as an even temper.*NWAD EVEN.3*

3. Level with; parallel to.*NWAD EVEN.4*

And shall lay thee even with the ground. *Luke 19:44*.*NWAD EVEN.5*

4. Not leaning.*NWAD EVEN.6*

He could not carry his honors even.*NWAD EVEN.7*

5. Equally favorable; on a level in advantage; fair. He met the enemy on even ground. The advocates meet on even ground in argument.*NWAD EVEN.8*

6. Owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced. We have settled accounts and now are even.*NWAD EVEN.9*

7. Settled; balanced; as, our accounts are even.*NWAD EVEN.10*

8. Equal; as even numbers.*NWAD EVEN.11*

9. Capable of being divided into equal parts, without a remainder; opposed to odd. 4, 6, 8, 10 are even numbers.*NWAD EVEN.12*

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars is even or odd.*NWAD EVEN.13*

EVEN, *v.t.* e'vn. To make even or level; to level; to lay smooth.

This will even all inequalities.*NWAD EVEN.15*

This temple Xerxes evened with the soil.*NWAD EVEN.16*

1. To place in an equal state, as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance accounts.*NWAD EVEN.17*

EVEN, *v.i.* To be equal to. [Not used.]

EVEN, *adv.* e'vn. Noting a level or equality, or emphatically, a like manner or degree. As it has been done to you, even so shall it be done to others. Thou art a soldier even to Cato's wishes, that is, your qualities, as a soldier, are equal to his wishes.

1. Noting equality or sameness of time; hence emphatically, the very time. I knew the facts, even when I wrote to you.*NWAD EVEN.20*

2. Noting, emphatically, identity of person.*NWAD EVEN.21*

And behold I, even I, do bring a flood of waters on the earth. *Genesis 6:17*.*NWAD EVEN.22*

3. Likewise; in like manner.*NWAD EVEN.23*

Here all their rage, and ev'n their murmurs cease.*NWAD EVEN.24*

4. So much as. We are not even sensible of the change.*NWAD EVEN.25*

5. Noting the application of something to that which is less probably included in the phrase; or bringing something within a description, which is unexpected. The common people are addicted to this vice, and even the great are not free from it. He made several discoveries which are new, even to the learned.*NWAD EVEN.26*

Here also we see the sense of equality, or bringing to a level. So in these phrases, I shall even let it pass, I shall even do more, we observe the sense of bringing the mind or will to a level with what is to be done.*NWAD EVEN.27*

EVENE, *v.i.* [L. evenio.] To happen. [Not in use.]

EVENED, *pp.* Made even or level.

EVENER, *n.* One that makes even.

EVENHAND, *n.* Equality.

EVENHANDED, *a.* Impartial; equitable; just.

EVENING, *n.* [See *Eve*, *Even*.] The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; properly the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun.

The evening and the morning were the first day. *Genesis 1:5*.*NWAD EVENING.2*

The precise time when evening begins, or when it ends, is not ascertained by usage. The word often includes a part at least of the afternoon, and indeed the whole afternoon; as in the phrase, “The morning and evening service of the sabbath.” In strictness, evening commences at the setting of the sun, and continues during twilight, and night commences with total darkness. But in customary language, the evening extends to bed-time, whatever that time may be. Hence we say, to spend an evening with a friend; an evening visit.*NWAD EVENING.3*

1. The decline or latter part of life. We say, the evening of life, or of one’s days.*NWAD EVENING.4*

2. The decline of any thing; as the evening of glory.*NWAD EVENING.5*

EVENING, *a.* Being at the close of day; as the evening sacrifice.

EVENING HYMN, EVENING SONG, *n.* A hymn or song to be sung at evening.

EVENING-STAR, *n.* Hesperus or Vesper; Venus, when visible in the evening.

EVENLY, *adv.* e’vnly. With an even, level or smooth surface; without roughness, elevations and depressions; as things evenly spread.

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise; as evenly balanced.*NWAD EVENLY.2*

2. In a level position; horizontally.*NWAD EVENLY.3*

The surface of the sea is evenly distant from the center of the earth.*NWAD EVENLY.4*

3. Impartially; without bias from favor or enmity.*NWAD EVENLY.5*

EVENNESS, *n.* The state of being even, level or smooth; equality of surface.

1. Uniformity; regularity; as evenness of motion.*NWAD EVENNESS.2*

2. Freedom from inclination to either side; equal distance from either extreme.*NWAD EVENNESS.3*

3. Horizontal position; levelness of surface; as the evenness of a fluid at rest.*NWAD EVENNESS.4*

4. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.*NWAD EVENNESS.5*

5. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; a state of mind not subject to elevation or depression; equanimity.*NWAD EVENNESS.6*

EVENT, *n.* [L. eventus, evenio; e and venio, to come.]

1. That which comes, arrives or happens; that which falls out; any incident good or bad.*NWAD EVENT.2*

There is one event to the righteous and to the wicked. *Ecclesiastes 9:2*.*NWAD EVENT.3*

2. The consequence of any thing; the issue; conclusion; end; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates. The event of the campaign was to being about a negotiation for peace.*NWAD EVENT.4*

EVENT, *v.i.* To break forth. [Not used.]

EVENTERATE, *v.t.* [L. e and venter, the belly.]

To open the bowels; to rip open; to disembowel.*NWAD EVENTERATE.2*

EVENTERATED, *pp.* Having the bowels opened.

EVENTERATING, *ppr.* Opening the bowels.

EVENTFUL, *a.* [from event.] Full of events or incidents; producing numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs; as an eventful period of history; an eventful period of life.

EVENTILATE, *v.t.* To winnow; to fan; to discuss. [See *Ventilate*.]

EVENTILATION, *n.* A fanning; discussion.

EVENTUAL, *a.* [from event.] Coming or happening as a consequence or result of any thing; consequential.

1. Final; terminating; ultimate.*NWAD EVENTUAL.2*

Eventual provision for the payment of the public securities.*NWAD EVENTUAL.3*

EVENTUALLY, *adv.* In the event; in the final result or issue.

EVENTUATE, *v.i.* To issue; to come to an end; to close; to terminate.

EVENTUATING, *ppr.* Issuing; terminating.

EVER, *adv.* At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future. Have you ever seen the city of Paris, or shall you ever see it?

No man ever yet hated his own flesh. *Ephesians 5:29*.*NWAD EVER.2*

1. At all times; always; continually.*NWAD EVER.3*

He shall ever love, and always be*NWAD EVER.4*

The subject of my scorn and cruelty.*NWAD EVER.5*

He will ever by mindful of his covenant. *Psalm 111:5*.*NWAD EVER.6*

Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. *2 Timothy 3:7*.*NWAD EVER.7*

2. Forever, eternally; to perpetuity; during everlasting continuance.*NWAD EVER.8*

This is my name forever. *Exodus 3:15*.*NWAD EVER.9*

In a more lax sense, this word signifies continually, for an indefinite period.*NWAD EVER.10*

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl, and he shall serve him forever. *Exodus 21:6*.*NWAD EVER.11*

These words are sometimes repeated, for the sake of emphasis; forever and ever, or forever and forever.*NWAD EVER.12*

3. Ever and anon, at one time and another; now and then.*NWAD EVER.13*

4. In any degree. No man is ever the richer or happier for injustice.*NWAD EVER.14*

Let no man fear that creature ever the less, because he sees the apostle safe from his poison.*NWAD EVER.15*

In modern usage, this word is used for never, but very improperly.*NWAD EVER.16*

And all the question, wrangle e'er so long,*NWAD EVER.17*

Is only this, if God has placed him wrong.*NWAD EVER.18*

This ought to be, ne'er so long, as the phrase is always used in the Anglo-Saxon, and in our version of the scriptures, that is, so long as never, so long as never before, to any length of time indefinitely. As me never so much dowry. Charmers, charming never so wisely. These are the genuine English phrases. Let them charm so wisely as never before.*NWAD EVER.19*

5. A word of enforcement or emphasis; thus, as soon as ever he had done it; as like him as ever he can look.*NWAD EVER.20*

They broke all their bones in pieces or ever they came to the bottom of the den. *Daniel 6:24*.*NWAD EVER.21*

The latter phrase is however anomalous; or-ever being equivalent to before, and or may be a mistake for ere.*NWAD EVER.22*

7. In poetry, and sometimes in prose, ever is contracted into e'er.*NWAD EVER.23*

Ever in composition signifies always or continually, without intermission, or to eternity.*NWAD EVER.24*

EVERBUBBLING, *a.* [ever and bubbling.] Continually boiling or bubbling.

EVERBURNING, *a.* [ever and burning.] Burning continually or without intermission; never extinct; as an everburning lamp; everburning sulphur.

EVERDURING, *a.* [ever and during.] Enduring forever; continuing without end; as everduring glory.

EVERGREEN, *a.* [ever and green.] Always green; verdant throughout the year.

The pine is an evergreen tree.*NWAD EVERGREEN.2*

EVERGREEN, *n.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons; as a garden furnished with evergreens.

EVERHONORED, ***a.*** **[ever and honored.] Always honored; ever held in esteem; as an everhonored name.**

EVERLASTING, ***a.*** **[ever and lasting.] Lasting or enduring for ever; eternal; existing or continuing without end; immortal.**

The everlasting God, or Jehovah. *Genesis 21:33*.*NWAD EVERLASTING.2*

Everlasting fire; everlasting punishment. *Matthew 18:8*; *Matthew 25:41, 46*.*NWAD EVERLASTING.3*

1. Perpetual; continuing indefinitely, or during the present state of things.*NWAD EVERLASTING.4*

I will give thee, and thy seed after thee, the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession. *Genesis 17:8*.*NWAD EVERLASTING.5*

The everlasting hills or mountains. Genesis. Habakkuk.*NWAD EVERLASTING.6*

2. In popular usage, endless; continual; unintermitted; as, the family is disturbed with everlasting disputes.*NWAD EVERLASTING.7*

EVERL`ASTING, ***n.*** **Eternity; eternal duration, past and future.**

From everlasting to everlasting, thou art God. *Psalm 90:2*.*NWAD EVERLASTING.9*

1. A plant, the Gnaphalium; also, the Xeranthenum.*NWAD EVERLASTING.10*

EVERLASTINGLY, ***adv.*** **Eternally; perpetually; continually.**

EVERLASTINGNESS, ***n.*** **Eternity; endless duration; indefinite duration. [Little used.]**

EVERLASTING-PEA, ***n.*** **A plant, the Lathyrus latifolia.**

EVERLIVING, ***a.*** **[ever and living.] Living without end; eternal;**

immortal; having eternal existence; as the everliving God.

1. Continual; incessant; unintermitted.*NWAD EVERLIVING.2*

EVERMORE, *adv.* [ever and more.] Always; eternally.

Religion prefers the pleasures which flow from the presence of God for evermore.*NWAD EVERMORE.2*

1. Always; at all times; as evermore guided by truth.*NWAD EVERMORE.3*

EVEROPEN, *a.* [ever and open.] Always open; never closed.

EVERPLEASING, *a.* [ever and pleasing.] Always pleasing; ever giving delight.

The everpleasing Pamela.*NWAD EVERPLEASING.2*

EVERSE, *v.t.* evers'. [L. eversus.] To overthrow or subvert. [Not used.]

EVERSION, *n.* [L. eversio.] An overthrowing; destruction.

Eversion of the eye-lids, ectropium, a disease in which the eye-lids are turned outward, so as to expose the red internal tunic.*NWAD EVERSION.2*

EVERT, *v.t.* [L. everto; e and verto, to turn.] To overturn; to overthrow; to destroy. [Little used.]

EVERWAKING, *a.* [ever and waking.] Always awake.

EVERWATCHFUL, *a.* [ever and watchful.] Always watching or vigilant; as everwatchful eyes.

EVERY, *a.* [Old Eng. everich. It is formed from ever.] Each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number. The word includes the whole number, but each separately stated or

considered.

Every man at his best state is altogether vanity. *Psalm 39:5*.*NWAD EVERY.2*

EVERYDAY, *a.* [every and day.] Used or being every day; common; usual; as everyday wit; an everyday suit of clothes.

EVERYWHERE, *adv.* [See *Where*, which signifies place.] In every place; in all places.

EVERYOUNG, *a.* [ever and young.] Always young or fresh; not subject to old age or decay; undecaying.

Joys everyoung, unmixed with pain or fear.*NWAD EVERYOUNG.2*

EVES-DROP. [See *Eaves-drop*, the usual spelling.]

EVES-DROPPER, *n.* One who stands under the eaves or at a window or door, to listen privately to what is said in the house. [See *Eaves-dropper*.]

EVESTIGATE, *v.t.* [Not in use.] [See *Investigate*.]

EVIBRATE, [Not in use.] [See *Vibrate*.]

EVICT, *v.t.* [L. evinco, evictum; e and vinco, to conquer.]

1. To dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings; to recover lands or tenements by law.*NWAD EVICT.2*

If either party be evicted for defect of the other's title.*NWAD EVICT.3*

2. To take away by sentence by law.*NWAD EVICT.4*

3. To evince; to prove. [Not used.]*NWAD EVICT.5*

EVICTED, *pp.* Dispossessed by sentence of law; applied to

persons. Recovered by legal process; applied to things.

EVICTING, *ppr.* Dispossessing by course of law.

EVICTION, *n.* Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession, by due course of law.

1. Proof; conclusive evidence.*NWAD EVICTION.2*

EVIDENCE, *n.* [L. evidentia, from video, to see.]

1. That which elucidates and enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason. Our senses furnish evidence of the existence of matter, of solidity, of color, of heat and cold, of a difference in the qualities of bodies, of figure, etc. The declarations of a witness furnish evidence of facts to a court and jury; and reasoning, or the deductions of the mind from facts or arguments, furnish evidence of truth or falsehood.*NWAD EVIDENCE.2*

2. Any instrument or writing which contains proof.*NWAD EVIDENCE.3*

I delivered the evidence of the purchase to Baruch. *Jeremiah 32:16*.*NWAD EVIDENCE.4*

I subscribed the evidence and sealed it. *Jeremiah 32:10*.*NWAD EVIDENCE.5*

3. A witness; one who testifies to a fact. This sense is improper and inelegant, though common, and found even in Johnson's writings.*NWAD EVIDENCE.6*

EVIDENCE, *v.t.* To elucidate; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show in such a manner that the mind can apprehend the truth, or in a manner to convince it. The testimony of two witnesses is usually sufficient to evidence the guilt of an offender. The works of creation clearly evidence the existence of an infinite first cause.

EVIDENCED, *pp.* Made clear to the mind; proved.

EVIDENCING, *ppr.* Proving clearly; manifesting.

EVIDENT, *a.* Plain; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest. The figures and colors of bodies are evident to the senses; their qualities may be made evident. The guilt of an offender cannot always be made evident.

EVIDENTIAL, *a.* Affording evidence; clearly proving.

EVIDENTLY, *adv.* Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly. The evil of sin may be evidently proved by its mischievous effect.

EVIGILATION, *n.* [L. evigilatio.] A waking or watching. [Little used.]

EVIL, *a.* e'vl. [Heb. to be unjust or injurious, to defraud.]

1. Having bad qualities of a natural kind; mischievous; having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief.*NWAD EVIL.2*

Some evil beast hath devoured him. *Genesis 37:20*.*NWAD EVIL.3*

2. Having bad qualities of a moral kind; wicked; corrupt; perverse; wrong; as evil thoughts; evil deeds; evil speaking; an evil generation.*NWAD EVIL.4*

3. Unfortunate; unhappy; producing sorrow, distress, injury or calamity; as evil tidings; evil arrows; evil days.*NWAD EVIL.5*

EVIL, *n.* Evil is natural or moral. Natural evil is any thing which produces pain, distress, loss or calamity, or which in any way disturbs the peace, impairs the happiness, or destroys the perfection of natural beings.

Moral evil is any deviation of a moral agent from the rules of conduct prescribed to him by God, or by legitimate human authority; or it is any violation of the plain principles of justice and

rectitude.*NWAD EVIL.7*

There are also evils called civil, which affect injuriously the peace or prosperity of a city or state; and political evils, which injure a nation, in its public capacity.*NWAD EVIL.8*

All wickedness, all crimes, all violations of law and right are moral evils. Diseases are natural evils, but they often proceed from moral evils.*NWAD EVIL.9*

2. Misfortune; mischief; injury.*NWAD EVIL.10*

There shall no evil befall thee. *Psalm 91:10*.*NWAD EVIL.11*

A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself. *Proverbs 22:3*.*NWAD EVIL.12*

3. Depravity; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity.*NWAD EVIL.13*

The heart of the sons of men is full of evil. *Ecclesiastes 9:3*.*NWAD EVIL.14*

4. Malady; as the king's evil or scrophula.*NWAD EVIL.15*

EVIL, *adv.* [generally contracted to ill.]

1. Not well; not with justice or propriety; unsuitable.*NWAD EVIL.17*

Evil it beseems thee.*NWAD EVIL.18*

2. Not virtuously; not innocently.*NWAD EVIL.19*

3. Not happily; unfortunately.*NWAD EVIL.20*

It went evil with his house.*NWAD EVIL.21*

4. Injuriously; not kindly.*NWAD EVIL.22*

The Egyptians evil entreated us, and afflicted us.*NWAD EVIL.23*

In composition, evil, denoting something bad or wrong, is often

contracted to ill.*NWAD EVIL.24*

EVIL-AFFECTED, *a.* Not well disposed; unkind; now ill-affected.

EVILDOER, *n.* [evil and doer, from do.] One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong.

They speak evil against you as evildoers. *1 Peter 2:12*.*NWAD EVILDOER.2*

EVILEYED, *a.* [evil and eye.] Looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy or bad design.

EVIL-FAVORED, *a.* [evil and favor.] Having a bad countenance or external appearance; ill-favored.

EVIL-FAVOREDNESS, *n.* Deformity.

EVILLY, *adv.* Not well. [Little used.]

EVIL-MINDED, *a.* [evil and mind.] Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant; wicked. Slanderous reports are propagated by evil-minded persons. [This word is in common use.]

EVILNESS, *n.* Badness; viciousness; malignity; as evilness of heart; the evilness of sin.

EVILSPEAKING, *n.* [evil and speak.] Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness. *1 Peter 2:1*.

EVILWISHING, *a.* [evil and wish.] Wishing harm to; as an evilwishing mind.

EVILWORKER, *n.* [evil and work.] One who does wickedness. *Philippians 3:2*.

EVINCE, *v.t.* evins'. [L. evinco, to vanquish, to prove or show; e

and vinco, to conquer.]

1. To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to manifest; to make evident. Nothing evinces the depravity of man more fully than his unwillingness to believe himself depraved.*NWAD EVINCE.2*

2. To conquer. [Not in use.]*NWAD EVINCE.3*

EVINCED, *pp.* Made evident; proved.

EVINCIBLE, *a.* Capable of proof; demonstrable.

EVINCIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate, or force conviction.

EVINCIVE, *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate.

EVIRATE, *v.t.* [L. vir. eviratus.] To emasculate. [Not in use.]

EVISCERATE, *v.t.* [L. eviscero; e and viscera, the bowels.]

To embowel or disembowel; to take out the entrails; to search the bowels.*NWAD EVISCERATE.2*

EVISCERATED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels.

EVISCERATING, *ppr.* Disemboweling.

EVITABLE, *a.* [L. evitabilis. See *Evitate*.] That may be shunned; avoidable. [Little used.]

EVITATE, *v.t.* [L. evito; e and vito, from the root of void, wide.]

To shun; to avoid; to escape. [Little used.]*NWAD EVITATE.2*

EVITATION, *n.* An avoiding; a shunning. [Little used.]

EVITE, *v.t.* [L. evito.] To shun. [Not used.]

EVOCATE, EVOKE, *v.t.* [L. evoco; e and voco, to call.] To call forth.

Neptune is a deity who evocates things into progression.*NWAD EVOCATE.2*

1. To call from one tribunal to another; to remove.*NWAD EVOCATE.3*

The cause was evoked to Rome.*NWAD EVOCATE.4*

[Evoke is the preferable word.]*NWAD EVOCATE.5*

EVOCATION, *n.* A calling forth; a calling or bringing from concealment.

1. A calling from one tribunal to another.*NWAD EVOCATION.2*

2. Among the Romans, a calling on the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and come over to the besiegers; a religious ceremony of besieging armies.*NWAD EVOCATION.3*

EVOLATION, *n.* [L. evolo; e and volo, to fly.]

The act of flying away.*NWAD EVOLATION.2*

EVOLUTE, *n.* An original curve from which another curve is described; the origin of the evolent.

EVOLUTION, *n.* [L. evolutio.] The act of unfolding or unrolling.

1. A series of things unrolled or unfolded; as the evolution of ages.*NWAD EVOLUTION.2*

2. In geometry, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent. The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that its parts do all concur, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arc of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line.*NWAD EVOLUTION.3*

3. In algebra, evolution is the extraction of roots from powers; the reverse of involution.*NWAD EVOLUTION.4*

4. In military tactics, the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarching or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed, in order to attack or defend with more advantage, or to occupy a different post.*NWAD EVOLUTION.5*

EVOLVE, *v.t.* evolv'. [L. evolvo; e and volvo, to roll; Eng. to wallow.]

1. To unfold; to open and expand.*NWAD EVOLVE.2*

The animal soul sooner evolves itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul.*NWAD EVOLVE.3*

2. To throw out; to emit.*NWAD EVOLVE.4*

EVOLVE, ***v.i.*** **To open itself; to disclose itself.**

EVOLVED, ***pp.*** **Unfolded; opened; expanded; emitted.**

EVOLVENT, ***n.*** **In geometry, a curve formed by the evolution of another curve; the curve described from the evolute.**

EVOLVING, ***ppr.*** **Unfolding; expanding; emitting.**

EVOMITION, ***n.*** **A vomiting.**

EVULGATION, ***n.*** **A divulging. [Not in use.]**

EVULSION, ***n.*** **[L. evulsio, from evello; e and vello, to pluck.]**

The act of plucking or pulling out by force.*NWAD EVULSION.2*

EWE, ***n.*** **yu. [L. ovis.] A female sheep; the female of the ovine race of animals.**

EWER, ***n.*** **yu're. A kind of pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands.**

EWRY, ***n.*** **yu'ry. [from ever.] In England an office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner.**

EX. A Latin preposition or prefix, Gr. signifying out of, out, proceeding from. Hence in composition, it signifies sometimes out of, as in exhale, exclude; sometimes off, from or out, as in L. excindo, to cut off or out; sometimes beyond, as in excess, exceed, excel. In some words it is merely emphatical; in others it has little effect on the signification.

EXACERBATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. exacerbo, to irritate; ex and acerbo, from acerbus, severe, bitter, harsh, sour. See *Harvest*.]**

1. To irritate; to exasperate; to inflame angry passions; to imbitter; to increase malignant qualities.*NWAD EXACERBATE.2*

2. To increase the violence of a disease.*NWAD EXACERBATE.3*

EXACERBATION, *n.* The act of exasperating; the irritation of angry or malignant passions or qualities; increase of malignity.

1. Among physicians, the increased violence of a disease; hence, a paroxysm, as in the return of an intermitting fever.*NWAD EXACERBATION.2*

This term is more generally restricted to the periodical increase of remittent and continued fevers, where there is no absolute cessation of the fever.*NWAD EXACERBATION.3*

2. Increased severity; as violent exacerbations of punishment. [Unusual.]*NWAD EXACERBATION.4*

EXACERBESCENCE, *n.* [L. exacerbesco.] Increase of irritation or violence, particularly the increase of a fever or disease.

EXACT, *a.* egzact'. [L. exactus, from exigo, to drive; ex and ago. Gr. to drive, urge or press.]

1. Closely correct or regular; nice; accurate; conformed to rule; as a man exact in his dealings.*NWAD EXACT.2*

All this, exact to rule, were brought about.*NWAD EXACT.3*

2. Precise; not different in the least. This is the exact sum or amount, or the exact time.*NWAD EXACT.4*

We have an exact model for imitation.*NWAD EXACT.5*

3. Methodical; careful; not negligent; correct; observing strict method, rule or order. This man is very exact in keeping his accounts.*NWAD EXACT.6*

4. Punctual. Every man should be exact in paying his debts when due; he should be exact in attendance on appointments.*NWAD EXACT.7*

5. Strict. We should be exact in the performance of duties.*NWAD*

EXACT.8

The exactest vigilance cannot maintain a single day of unmingled innocence.*NWAD EXACT.9*

EXACT, *v.t.* egzact'. [L. exigo, exactum. See the Adjective.]

1. To force or compel to pay or yield; to demand or require authoritatively; to extort by means of authority or without pity or justice. It is an offense for an officer to exact illegal or unreasonable fees. It is customary for conquerors to exact tribute or contributions from conquered countries.*NWAD EXACT.11*

2. To demand or right. Princes exact obedience of their subjects. The laws of God exact obedience from all men.*NWAD EXACT.12*

3. To demand of necessity; to enforce a yielding or compliance; or to enjoin with pressing urgency.*NWAD EXACT.13*

Duty,*NWAD EXACT.14*

And justice to my father's soul, exact*NWAD EXACT.15*

This cruel piety.*NWAD EXACT.16*

EXACT, *v.i.* To practice extortion.

The enemy shall not exact upon him. *Psalm 89:22*.*NWAD EXACT.18*

EXACTED, *pp.* Demanded or required by authority; extorted.

EXACTING, *ppr.* Demanding and compelling to pay or yield under color of authority; requiring authoritatively; demanding without pity or justice; extorting; compelling by necessity.

EXACTION, *n.* The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; authoritative demand; a levying or drawing from by force; a driving to compliance; as the exaction of tribute or of obedience.

1. Extortion; a wresting from one unjustly; the taking advantage of one's necessities, to compel him to pay illegal or exorbitant tribute, fees or rewards.*NWAD EXACTION.2*

Take away your exactions from my people. *Ezekiel 45:9*.*NWAD EXACTION.3*

2. That which is exacted; tribute, fees, rewards or contributions demanded or levied with severity or injustice. Kings may be enriched by exactions, but their power is weakened by the consequent disaffection of their subjects.*NWAD EXACTION.4*

EXACTITUDE, *n.* Exactness. [Little used.]

EXACTLY, *adv.* Precisely according to rule or measure; nicely; accurately. A tenon should be exactly fitted to the mortise.

1. Precisely according to fact. The story exactly accords with the fact or event.*NWAD EXACTLY.2*

2. Precisely according to principle, justice or right.*NWAD EXACTLY.3*

EXACTNESS, *n.* Accuracy; nicety; precision; as, to make experiments with exactness.

1. Regularity; careful conformity to law or rules of propriety; as exactness of deportment.*NWAD EXACTNESS.2*

2. Careful observance of method and conformity to truth; as exactness in accounts or business.*NWAD EXACTNESS.3*

EXACTOR, *n.* One who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes or customs.

I will make thine officers peace, and thine exactors righteousness. *Isaiah 60:17*.*NWAD EXACTOR.2*

1. An extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who demands something without pity or

regard to justice.*NWAD EXACTOR.3*

2. He that demands by authority; as an exactor of oaths.*NWAD EXACTOR.4*

3. One who is unreasonably severe in his injunctions or demands.*NWAD EXACTOR.5*

EXACTRESS, *n.* A female who exacts or is severe in her injunctions.

EXACUATE, *v.t.* [L. exacuo.] To whet or sharpen. [Not in use.]

EXAGGERATE, *v.t.* [L. exaggero; ex and aggero, to heap, from agger, a heap.]

1. To heap on; to accumulate. In this literal sense, it is seldom used; perhaps never.*NWAD EXAGGERATE.2*

2. To highthen; to enlarge beyond the truth; to amplify; to represent as greater than strict truth will warrant. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; a enemy exaggerates his vices or faults.*NWAD EXAGGERATE.3*

3. In painting, to highthen in coloring or design.*NWAD EXAGGERATE.4*

EXAGGERATED, *pp.* Enlarged beyond the truth.

EXAGGERATING, *ppr.* Enlarging or amplifying beyond the truth.

EXAGGERATION, *n.* A heaping together; heap; accumulation.

1. In rhetoric, amplification; a representation of things beyond the truth; hyperbolical representation, whether of good or evil.*NWAD EXAGGERATION.2*

2. In painting, a method of giving a representation of things too strong for the life.*NWAD EXAGGERATION.3*

EXAGGERATORY, *a.* Containing exaggeration.

EXAGITATE, *v.t.* [L. exagito.] To shake; to agitate; to reproach. [Little used.]

EXALT, *v.t.* egzolt'. [Low L. exalto; ex and altus, high.]

1. To raise high; to elevate.*NWAD EXALT.2*

2. To elevate in power, wealth, rank or dignity; as, to exalt one to a throne, to the chief magistracy, to a bishopric.*NWAD EXALT.3*

3. To elevate with joy or confidence; as, to be exalted with success or victory. [We now use elate.]*NWAD EXALT.4*

4. To raise with pride; to make undue pretensions to power, rank or estimation; to elevate too high or above others.*NWAD EXALT.5*

He that exalteth himself shall be abased. *Luke 14:11*; *Matthew 23:12*.*NWAD EXALT.6*

5. To elevate in estimation and praise; to magnify; to praise; to extol.*NWAD EXALT.7*

He is my father's God, and I will exalt him.*Exodus 15:2*.*NWAD EXALT.8*

6. To raise, as the voice; to raise in opposition. *2 Kings 19:22*.*NWAD EXALT.9*

7. To elevate in diction or sentiment; to make sublime; as exalted strains.*NWAD EXALT.10*

8. In physics, to elevate; to purify; to subtilize; to refine; as, to exalt the juices or the qualities of bodies.*NWAD EXALT.11*

EXALTATION, *n.* The act of raising high.

1. Elevation to power, office, rank, dignity or excellence.*NWAD EXALTATION.2*

2. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.*NWAD EXALTATION.3*

I wondered at my flight, and change*NWAD EXALTATION.4*

To this high exaltation.*NWAD EXALTATION.5*

3. In pharmacy, the refinement or subtilization of bodies or their qualities and virtues, or the increase of their strength.*NWAD EXALTATION.6*

4. In astrology, the dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.*NWAD EXALTATION.7*

EXALTED, *pp.* Raised to a lofty highth; elevated; honored with office or rank; extolled; magnified; refined; dignified; sublime.

Time never fails to bring every exalted reputation to a strict scrutiny.*NWAD EXALTED.2*

EXALTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being elevated.

1. Conceited dignity or greatness.*NWAD EXALTEDNESS.2*

EXALTER, *n.* One who exalts or raises to dignity.

EXALTING, *ppr.* Elevating; raising to an eminent station; praising; extolling; magnifying; refining.

EXAMEN, *n.* egza'men. [L. examen, the tongue, needle or beam of a balance. It signifies also a swarm of bees.]

Examination; disquisition; enquiry. [Little used.]*NWAD EXAMEN.2*

EXAMINABLE, *a.* [See *Examine*.] That may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry.

EXAMINANT, *n.* One who is to be examined. [Not legitimate.]

EXAMINATE, *n.* The person examined.

EXAMINATION, *n.* [L. examinatio. See *Examen*.]

1. The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; as an examination of a house or a ship.*NWAD EXAMINATION.2*

2. Mental inquiry; disquisition; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance.*NWAD EXAMINATION.3*

3. Trial by a rule or law.*NWAD EXAMINATION.4*

4. In judicial proceedings, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; as the examination of a witness or the merits of a cause.*NWAD EXAMINATION.5*

5. In seminaries of learning, an inquiry into the acquisitions of the students, by questioning them in literature and the sciences, and by hearing their recitals.*NWAD EXAMINATION.6*

6. In chimistry and other sciences, a searching for the nature and qualities of substances, by experiments; the practice or application of the docimastic art.*NWAD EXAMINATION.7*

EXAMINATOR, *n.* An examiner. [Not used.]

EXAMINE, *v.t.* egzam'in. [L. examino, from examen.]

1. To inspect carefully, with a view to discover truth or the real state of a thing; as, to examine a ship to know whether she is sea-worthy, or a house to know whether repairs are wanted.*NWAD EXAMINE.2*

2. To search or inquire into facts and circumstances by interrogating; as, to examine a witness.*NWAD EXAMINE.3*

3. To look into the state of a subject; to view in all its aspects; to weigh arguments and compare facts, with a view to form a correct opinion or judgment. Let us examine this proposition; let us examine this subject in all its relations and bearing; let us examine into the state of this question.*NWAD EXAMINE.4*

4. To inquire into the improvements or qualifications of students, by interrogatories, proposing problems, or by hearing their recitals; as, to examine the classes in college; to examine the candidates for a degree, or for a license to preach or to practice in a profession.*NWAD EXAMINE.5*

5. To try or assay by experiments; as, to examine minerals.*NWAD EXAMINE.6*

6. To try by a rule or law.*NWAD EXAMINE.7*

Examine yourselves whether ye are in the faith. *2 Corinthians 13:5*.*NWAD EXAMINE.8*

7. In general, to search; to scrutinize; to explore, with a view to discover truth; as, to examine ourselves; to examine the extent of human knowledge.*NWAD EXAMINE.9*

EXAMINED, *pp.* Inquired into; searched; inspected; interrogated; tried by experiment.

EXAMINER, *n.* One who examines, tries or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.

1. In chancery, in Great Britain, the Examiners are two officers of that court, who examine, on oath, the witnesses for the parties.*NWAD EXAMINER.2*

EXAMINING, *ppr.* Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment.

EXAMPLARY, *a.* [from example.] Serving for example or pattern; proposed for imitation. [It is now written exemplary.]

EXAMPLE, ***n.*** **egzam'pl. [L. e xemplum.]**

1. A pattern; a copy; a mode; that which is proposed to be imitated. This word, when applied to material things, is now generally written sample, as a sample of cloth; but example is sometimes used.*NWAD EXAMPLE.2*

2. A pattern, in morals or manners; a copy, or model; that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated.*NWAD EXAMPLE.3*

I have given you an example, that you should do as I have done to you. *John 13:15*.*NWAD EXAMPLE.4*

Example is our preceptor before we can reason.*NWAD EXAMPLE.5*

3. Precedent; a former instance. Buonaparte furnished many examples of successful bravery.*NWAD EXAMPLE.6*

4. Precedent or former instance, in a bad sense, intended for caution.*NWAD EXAMPLE.7*

Lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief. *Hebrews 4:11*.*NWAD EXAMPLE.8*

Sodom and Gomorrah--are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. *Jude 7*.*NWAD EXAMPLE.9*

5. A person fit to be proposed for a pattern; one whose conduct is worthy of imitation.*NWAD EXAMPLE.10*

Be thou an example of the believers. *1 Timothy 4:12*.*NWAD EXAMPLE.11*

6. Precedent which disposes to imitation.*NWAD EXAMPLE.12*

Example has more effect than precept.*NWAD EXAMPLE.13*

7. Instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept; or a particular case or proposition illustrating a general rule, position or truth. The principles of trigonometry and the rules of grammar are illustrated by examples.*NWAD EXAMPLE.14*

8. In logic, or rhetoric, the conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of what may happen from what has happened. If civil war has produced calamities of a particular kind in one instance, it is inferred that it will produce like consequences in other cases. This is an example.*NWAD EXAMPLE.15*

EXAMPLE, *v.t.* To exemplify; to set an example. [Not used.]

EXAMPLELESS, *a.* Having no example. [Not used.]

EXAMPLER, *n.* A pattern; now sample or sampler.

EXANGUIOUS, *a.* Having no blood. [Not used. See *Exsanguious*.]

EXANIMATE, *a.* egzan'imate. [L. exanimatus, exanimo; ex and anima, life.]

Lifeless; spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits.*NWAD EXANIMATE.2*

EXANIMATE, *v.t.* To dishearten; to discourage.

EXANIMATION, *n.* Deprivation of life or of spirits. [Little used.]

EXANIMOUS, *a.* [L. exanimis; ex and anima, life.]

Lifeless; dead. [Little used.]*NWAD EXANIMOUS.2*

EXANTHEMA, *n. plu.* exanthem'ata. [Gr. to blossom; a flower.]

Among physicians, eruption; a breaking out; pustules, petechiae, or vibices; any efflorescence on the skin, as in measles, small pox, scarlatina, etc.*NWAD EXANTHEMA.2*

This term is now limited by systematic nosologists, to such eruptions as are accompanied with fever.*NWAD EXANTHEMA.3*

EXANTHEMATIC, EXANTHEMATOUS, *a.* Eruptive; efflorescent;

noting morbid redness of the skin. The measles is an exanthematous disease. Tooke uses exanthematic.

EXANTLATE, *v.t.* [L. exantlo.] To draw out; to exhaust.

[Not used.]*NWAD EXANTLATE.2*

EXANTLATION, *n.* The act of drawing out; exhaustion. [Not used.]

EXARATION, *n.* [L. exaro; ex and aro.] The act of writing. [Not used.]

EXARCH, *n.* [Gr. a chief.] A prefect or governor under the eastern emperors. Also, a deputy or legate in the Greek church.

EXARCHATE, *n.* The office, dignity or administration of an exarch.

EXARTICULATION, *n.* [ex and articulation.] Luxation; the dislocation of a joint.

EXASPERATE, *v.t.* [L. exaspero, to irritate; ex and aspero, from asper, rough, harsh.]

1. To anger; to irritate to a high degree; to provoke to rage; to enrage; to excite anger, or to inflame it to an extreme degree. We say, to exasperate a person, or to exasperate the passion of anger or resentment.*NWAD EXASPERATE.2*

2. To aggravate; to embitter; as, to exasperate enmity.*NWAD EXASPERATE.3*

3. To augment violence; to increase malignity; to exacerbate; as, to exasperate pain or a part inflamed.*NWAD EXASPERATE.4*

EX`ASPERATE, *a.* Provoked; embittered; inflamed.

EXASPERATED, ***pp.*** **Highly angered or irritated; provoked; enraged; embittered; increased in violence.**

EXASPERATER, ***n.*** **One who exasperates or inflames anger, enmity or violence.**

EXASPERATING, ***ppr.*** **Exciting keen resentment; inflaming anger; irritating; increasing violence.**

EXASPERATION, ***n.*** **Irritation; the act of exciting violent anger; provocation.**

1. Extreme degree of anger; violent passion.*NWAD EXASPERATION.2*

2. Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation.*NWAD EXASPERATION.3*

EXAUCTORATE, EXAUTHORATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. exauctoro; ex and auctoro, to hire or bind, from auctor, author.]**

To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice.*NWAD EXAUCTORATE.2*

EXAUCTORATION, EXAUTHORATION, ***n.*** **Dismission from service; deprivation; degradation; the removal of a person from an office or dignity in the church.**

EXAUTHORIZE, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of authority.**

EXCALCEATED, ***a.*** **[L. excalceo, to pull off the shoes; ex and calceus, a shoe.]**

Deprived of shoes; unshod; barefooted.*NWAD EXCALCEATED.2*

EXCANDESCENCE, ***n.*** **[L. excandescentia, excandesco; ex and candesco, candeo, to glow or be hot, from caneo, to be white, to shine.]**

1. A growing hot; or a white heat; glowing heat.*NWAD EXCANDESCENCE.2*

2. Heat of passion; violent anger; or a growing angry.*NWAD EXCANDESCENCE.3*

EXCANDESCENT, *a.* White with heat.

EXCANTATION, *n.* [L. excanto, but with an opposite signification.]

Disenchantment by a countercharm. [Little used.]*NWAD EXCANTATION.2*

EXCARNATE, *v.t.* [L. ex and caro, flesh.]

To deprive or clear of flesh.*NWAD EXCARNATE.2*

EXCARNIFICATION, *n.* [L. excarnifico, to cut in pieces, from caro, flesh.]

The act of cutting off flesh, or of depriving of flesh.*NWAD EXCARNIFICATION.2*

EXCAVATE, *v.t.* [L. excavo; ex and cavo, to hollow, cavus, hollow. See *Cave*.]

To hollow; to cut, scoop, dig or wear out the inner part of any thing and make it hollow; as, to excavate a ball; to excavate the earth; to excavate the trunk of a tree and form a canoe.*NWAD EXCAVATE.2*

EXCAVATED, *pp.* Hollowed; make hollow.

EXCAVATING, *ppr.* Making hollow.

EXCAVATION, *n.* The act of making hollow, by cutting, wearing or scooping out the interior substance or part of a thing.

1. A hollow or a cavity formed by removing the interior substance.

Many animals burrow in excavations of their own forming.*NWAD EXCAVATION.2*

EXCAVATOR, *n.* One who excavates.

EXCECATE, *v.t.* [L. excoeco.] To make blind. [Not used.]

EXCECATION, *n.* The act of making blind.

EXCEDENT, *n.* Excess. [Not authorized.]

EXCEED, *v.t.* [L. excedo; ex and cedo, to pass.]

1. To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond any given or supposed limit, measure or quantity, or beyond any thing else; used equally in a physical or moral sense. One piece of cloth exceeds the customary length or breadth; one man exceeds another in bulk, stature or weight; one offender exceeds another in villainy.*NWAD EXCEED.2*

2. To surpass; to excel. Homer exceeded all men in epic poetry. Demosthenes and Cicero exceeded their contemporaries in oratory.*NWAD EXCEED.3*

King Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom. *1 Kings 10:23*.*NWAD EXCEED.4*

EXCEED, *v.i.* To go too far; to pass the proper bounds; to go over any given limit, number or measure.

Forty stripes may he give him, and not exceed. *Deuteronomy 25:3*.*NWAD EXCEED.6*

1. To bear the greater proportion; to be more or larger.*NWAD EXCEED.7*

[This verb is intransitive only by ellipsis.]*NWAD EXCEED.8*

EXCEEDABLE, *a.* That may surmount or exceed.

EXCEEDED, *pp.* Excelled; surpassed; outdone.

EXCEEDER, *n.* One who exceeds or passes the bounds of fitness.

EXCEEDING, *ppr.* Going beyond; surpassing; excelling; outdoing.

1. Great in extent, quantity or duration; very extensive.*NWAD EXCEEDING.2*

Cities were built an exceeding space of time before the flood. [This sense is unusual.]*NWAD EXCEEDING.3*

2. *adv.* In a very great degree; unusually; as exceeding rich.*NWAD EXCEEDING.4*

The Genoese were exceeding powerful by sea.*NWAD EXCEEDING.5*

I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward. *Genesis 15:1*.*NWAD EXCEEDING.6*

EXCEEDING, *n.* Excess; superfluity.

EXCEEDINGLY, *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much.

Isaac trembled exceedingly. *Genesis 27:33*.*NWAD EXCEEDINGLY.2*

EXCEEDINGNESS, *n.* Greatness in quantity, extent or duration. [Not used.]

EXCEL, *v.t.* [L. excello, the root of which, cello, is not in use.]

1. To go beyond; to exceed; to surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo.*NWAD EXCEL.2*

Excelling others, these were great;*NWAD EXCEL.3*

Thou greater still, must these excel.*NWAD EXCEL.4*

Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all. *Proverbs 31:29*.*NWAD EXCEL.5*

2. To exceed or go beyond in bad qualities or deeds.*NWAD EXCEL.6*

3. To exceed; to surpass.*NWAD EXCEL.7*

EXCEL, *v.i.* To have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions, in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious or distinguished.

Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that excel in strength. *Psalm 103:20*.*NWAD EXCEL.9*

We say, to excel in mathematics; to excel in painting; to excel in heroic achievements.*NWAD EXCEL.10*

EXCELLED, *pp.* Surpassed; outdone; exceeded in good qualities or laudable achievements.

EXCELLENCE, EXCELLENCY, *n.* [L. excellentia.] The state of possessing food qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; the state of excelling in any thing.

1. An valuabale quality; any thing highly laudable, meritorious or virtuous, in persons, or valuable and esteemed, in things. Purity of heart, uprightness of mind, sincerity, virtue, piety, are excellencies of character; symmetry of parts, strength and beauty are excellencies of body; an accurate knowledge of an art is an excellence in the artisan; soundness and durability are excellencies in timber; fertility, in land; elegance, in writing. In short, whatever contributes to exalt man, or to render him esteemed and happy, or to bless society, is in him an excellence.*NWAD EXCELLENCE.2*

2. Dignity; high rank in the scale of beings. Angels are beings of more excellence than men; men are beings of more excellence than brutes.*NWAD EXCELLENCE.3*

3. A title of honor formerly given to kings and emperors, now given to embassadors, governors, and other persons, below the rank of kings, but elevated above the common classes of men.*NWAD EXCELLENCE.4*

EXCELLENT, *a.* Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable or laudable; as an excellent man or citizen; an excellent judge or magistrate.

1. Being of great value or use, applied to things; remarkable for good properties; as excellent timber; an excellent farm; an excellent horse; excellent fruit.*NWAD EXCELLENT.2*

2. Distinguished for superior attainments; as an excellent artist.*NWAD EXCELLENT.3*

3. Consummate; complete; in an ill sense.*NWAD EXCELLENT.4*

Elizabeth was an excellent hypocrite.*NWAD EXCELLENT.5*

EXCELLENTLY, *adv.* In an excellent manner; well in a high degree; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

EXCEPT, *v.t.* [L. excipio; ex and capio, to take. See *Caption*, *Capture*.]

1. To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude; as, of the thirty persons present and concerned in a riot, we must except two.*NWAD EXCEPT.2*

2. To take or leave out any particular or particulars, from a general description.*NWAD EXCEPT.3*

When he saith, all things are put under him, it is manifest that he is excepted who did put all things under him. *1 Corinthians 15:27*.*NWAD EXCEPT.4*

EXCEPT, *v.i.* To object; to make an objection or objections; usually followed by to; sometimes by against. I except to a witness, or to his testimony, on

account of his interest or partiality.

EXCEPT, *pp.* Contracted from excepted. Taken out; not included. All were involved in this affair, except one; that is, one excepted, the case absolute or independent clause. Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish; that is, except this fact, that ye repent, or this fact being excepted, removed, taken away, ye shall all likewise perish. Or except may be considered as the imperative mode. Except, thou or ye, this fact, ye shall all likewise perish. Hence except is equivalent to without, unless, and denotes exclusion.

EXCEPTED, *pp.* [See *Except*.]

EXCEPTING, *ppr.* Taking or leaving out; excluding.

1. This word is also used in the sense of except, as above explained. The prisoners were all condemned, except in three. This is an anomalous use of the word, unless, in some cases, it may be referred to a pronoun. Excepted would be better: three excepted; three being excepted.*NWAD EXCEPTING.2*

EXCEPTION, *n.* The act of excepting, or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion. All the representatives voted for the bill, with the exception of five. All the land is in tillage, with an exception of two acres.

1. Exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule or proposition.*NWAD EXCEPTION.2*

2. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included. Almost every general rule has its exceptions.*NWAD EXCEPTION.3*

3. An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement or allegation; with to; sometimes with against. He made some exceptions to the argument.*NWAD EXCEPTION.4*

4. Objection with dislike; offense; slight anger or resentment; with at, to or against, and commonly used with take; as, to take exception at a severe remark; to take exception to what was said.*NWAD EXCEPTION.5*

Roderigo, thou hast taken against me an exception.*NWAD EXCEPTION.6*

But it is more generally followed by at.*NWAD EXCEPTION.7*

5. In law, the denial of what is alleged and considered as valid by the other party, either in point of law or in pleading; or an allegation

against the sufficiency of an answer. In law, it is a stop or stay to an action, and it is either dilatory or peremptory.*NWAD EXCEPTION.8*

6. A saving clause in a writing.*NWAD EXCEPTION.9*

Bill of exceptions, in law, is a statement of exceptions to evidence, filed by the party, and which the judge must sign or seal.*NWAD EXCEPTION.10*

EXCEPTIONABLE, *a.* Liable to objection.

This passage I look upon to be the most exceptionable in the whole poem.*NWAD EXCEPTIONABLE.2*

EXCEPTIOUS, *a.* Peevish; disposed or apt to cavil, or take exceptions. [Little used.]

EXCEPTIOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to cavil.

EXCEPTIVE, *a.* Including an exception; as an exceptive preposition.

1. Making or being an exception.*NWAD EXCEPTIVE.2*

EXCEPTLESS, *a.* Omitting all exception. [Not in use.]

EXCEPTOR, *n.* One who objects, or makes exceptions.

EXCERN, *v.t.* [L. excerno; ex and cerno; Gr. to separate.]

To separate and emit through the pores, or through small passages of the body; to strain out; to excrete; as, fluids are excerned in perspiration.*NWAD EXCERN.2*

EXCERNED, *pp.* Separated; excreted; emitted through the capillary vessels of the body.

EXCERNING, *ppr.* Emitting through the small passages; excreting.

EXCERP, ***v.t.*** **[L. excerpo.] To pick out. [Little used.]**

EXCERPT, ***v.t.*** **[L. excerpo; ex and carpo, to take.] To select. [Not used.]**

EXCERPTION, ***n.*** **[L. excerptio.] A picking out; a gleaning; selection. [Little used.]**

1. That which is selected or gleaned. [Little used.]*NWAD EXCERPTION.2*

EXCERPTOR, ***n.*** **A picker; a culler.**

EXCERPTS, ***n.*** **Extracts from authors. [A bad word.]**

EXCESS, ***n.*** **[L. excessus, from excedo. See *Exceed*.]**

1. Literally, that which exceeds any measure or limit, or which exceeds something else, or a going beyond a just line or point. Hence, superfluity; that which is beyond necessity or wants; as an excess of provisions; excess of light.*NWAD EXCESS.2*

2. That which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; as the excess of a limb; the excess of bile in the system.*NWAD EXCESS.3*

3. Super abundance of any thing.*NWAD EXCESS.4*

4. Any transgression of due limits.*NWAD EXCESS.5*

5. In morals, any indulgence of appetite, passion or exertion, beyond the rules of God's word, or beyond any rule of propriety; intemperance in gratifications; as excess in eating or drinking; excess of joy; excess of grief; excess of love, or of anger; excess of labor.*NWAD EXCESS.6*

6. In arithmetic and geometry, the difference between any two unequal numbers or quantities; that which remains when the lesser number or quantity is taken from the greater.*NWAD EXCESS.7*

EXCESSIVE, ***a.*** **Beyond any given degree, measure or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; as the excessive bulk of a man; excessive labor; excessive wages.**

1. Beyond the established laws of morality and religion, or beyond the bounds of justice, fitness, propriety, expedience or utility; as excessive indulgence of any kind.*NWAD EXCESSIVE.2*

Excessive bail shall not be required.*NWAD EXCESSIVE.3*

2. Extravagant; unreasonable. His expenditures of money were excessive.*NWAD EXCESSIVE.4*

3. Vehement; violent; as excessive passion.*NWAD EXCESSIVE.5*

EXCESSIVELY, ***adv.*** **In an extreme degree; beyond measure; exceedingly; as excessively impatient; excessively grieved.**

1. Vehemently; violently; as, the wind blew excessively.*NWAD EXCESSIVELY.2*

EXCESSIVENESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being excessive; excess.**

EXCHANGE, ***v.t.***

1. In commerce, to give one thing or commodity for another; to alienate or transfer the property of a thing and receive in compensation for it something of supposed equal value; to barter; and in vulgar language, to swap; to truck. It differs from sell, only in the kind of compensation. To sell is to alienate for money; to exchange is to alienate one commodity for another; as, to exchange horses; to exchange oxen for corn.*NWAD EXCHANGE.2*

2. To lay aside, quit or resign one thing, state or condition, and take another in the place of it; as, to exchange a crown for a cowl; to exchange a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to exchange a life of ease for a life of toil.*NWAD EXCHANGE.3*

3. To give and receive reciprocally; to give and receive in

compensation the same thing.*NWAD EXCHANGE.4*

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet.*NWAD EXCHANGE.5*

4. To give and receive the like thing; as to exchange thoughts; to exchange work; to exchange blows; to exchange prisoners.*NWAD EXCHANGE.6*

It has with before the person receiving the thing given, and for before the equivalent. Will you exchange horses with me? Will you exchange your horse for mine?*NWAD EXCHANGE.7*

EXCHANGE, *n.* In commerce, the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; traffic by permutation, in which the thing received is supposed to be equivalent to the thing given.

Joseph gave them bread in exchange for horses. *Genesis 47:17*.*NWAD EXCHANGE.9*

1. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another, without contract.*NWAD EXCHANGE.10*

2. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; as an exchange of thoughts; an exchange of civilities.*NWAD EXCHANGE.11*

3. The contract by which one commodity is transferred to another for an equivalent commodity.*NWAD EXCHANGE.12*

4. The thing given in return for something received; or the thing received in return for what is given.*NWAD EXCHANGE.13*

There's my exchange.*NWAD EXCHANGE.14*

In ordinary business, this is called change.*NWAD EXCHANGE.15*

5. The form of exchanging one debt or credit for another; or the receiving or paying of money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order, draft or bill of exchange. A in London is creditor to B in New York, and C in London owed D in New York a like sum. A in London draws a bill of exchange on B in New York; C in London purchases the bill, by which A receives his debt due from B

in New York. C transmits the bill to D in New York, who receives the amount from B.*NWAD EXCHANGE.16*

Bills of exchange, drawn on persons in a foreign country, are called foreign bills of exchange; the like bills, drawn on persons in different parts or cities of the same country, are called inland bills of exchange.*NWAD EXCHANGE.17*

A bill of exchange is a mercantile contract in which four persons are primarily concerned.*NWAD EXCHANGE.18*

6. In mercantile language, a bill drawn for money is called exchange, instead of a bill of exchange.*NWAD EXCHANGE.19*

7. The course of exchange, is the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par. Exchange is at par, when a bill in New York for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London, can be purchased for one hundred pounds. If it can be purchased for less, exchange is under par. If the purchases is obliged to give more, exchange is above par.*NWAD EXCHANGE.20*

8. In law, a mutual grant of equal interest, the one in consideration of the other. Estates exchanged must be equal in quantity, as fee simple for fee simple.*NWAD EXCHANGE.21*

9. The place where the merchants, brokers and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours; often contracted into change.*NWAD EXCHANGE.22*

EXCHANGEABILITY, *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.

Though the law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the exchangeability of such persons.*NWAD EXCHANGEABILITY.2*

EXCHANGEABLE, *a.* That may be exchanged; capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

The officers captured with Burgoyne were exchangeable within the powers of Gen. Howe.*NWAD EXCHANGEABLE.2*

Bank bills exchangeable for gold or silver.*NWAD EXCHANGEABLE.3*

EXCHANGED, *pp.* Given or received for something else; bartered.

EXCHANGER, *n.* One who exchanges; one who practices exchange. *Matthew 25:27*.

EXCHANGING, *ppr.* Giving and receiving one commodity for another; giving and receiving mutually; laying aside or relinquishing one thing or state for another.

EXCHEQUER, *n.* exchek'er.

In England, an ancient court of record, intended principally to collect and superintend the king's debts and duties or revenues, and so called from scaccharium, or from the same root, denoting a checkered cloth, which covers the table. In consists of two divisions: the receipt of the exchequer, which manages the royal revenue; and the judicial part, which is divided into a court of law and a court of equity. The court of equity is held in the exchequer chamber, before the lord treasurer, the chancellor of the exchequer, the chief baron and three inferior barons. The common law court is held before the barons, without the treasurer or chancellor.*NWAD EXCHEQUER.2*

Exchequer-bills, in England, bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer; a species of paper currency emitted under the authority of the government and bearing interest.*NWAD EXCHEQUER.3*

EXCHEQUER, *v.t.* To institute a process against a person in the court of exchequer.

EXCISABLE, *a.* s as z. Liable or subject to excise; as, coffee is an excisable commodity.

EXCISE, *n.* s as z. [L. excisum, cut off, from excido.]

An inland duty or impost, laid on commodities consumed, or on the retail, which is the last state before consumption; as an excise on coffee, soap, candles, which a person consumes in his family. But many articles are excised at the manufactories, as spirit at the distillery, printed silks and linens at the printer's, etc.*NWAD EXCISE.2*

EXCISE, *v.t.* s as z. To lay or impose a duty on articles consumed, or in the hands of merchants, manufacturers and retailers; to levy an excise on.

EXCISED, *pp.* Charged with the duty of excise.

EXCISEMAN, *n.* An officer who inspects commodities and rates the excise duty on them.

EXCISING, *ppr.* Imposing the duty of excise.

EXCISION, *n.* s as z. [L. excisio.] In surgery, a cutting out or cutting off any part of the body; extirpation; amputation.

1. The cutting off of a person from his people; extirpation; destruction.*NWAD EXCISION.2*

The rabbins reckon three kinds of excision.*NWAD EXCISION.3*

EXCITABILITY, *n.* [from excite.] The quality of being capable of excitement; susceptibility of increased vital action by the force of stimulants.

EXCITABLE, *a.* Having the quality of being susceptible of excitement; capable of increased action by the force of stimulants.

1. Capable of being excited, or roused into action.*NWAD EXCITABLE.2*

EXCITANT, *n.* That which produces or may produce increased

action in a living body; a stimulant.

EXCITATE, *v.t.* To excite. [Not in use.]

EXCITATION, *n.* The act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening.

EXCITATIVE, *a.* Having power to excite.

EXCITATORY, *a.* Tending to excite; containing excitement.

EXCITE, *v.t.* [L. excito; ex and cito, to cite, to call or provoke.]

1. To rouse; to call into action; to animate; to stir up; to cause to act that which is dormant, stupid or inactive; as, to excite the spirits or courage.*NWAD EXCITE.2*

2. To stimulate; to give new or increased action to; as, to excite the human system; to excite the bowels.*NWAD EXCITE.3*

3. To raise; to create; to put in motion; as, to excite a mutiny or insurrection.*NWAD EXCITE.4*

4. To rouse; to inflame; as, to excite the passions.*NWAD EXCITE.5*

EXCITED, *pp.* Roused; awakened; animated; put in motion; stimulated; inflamed.

EXCITEMENT, *n.* The act of exciting; stimulation.

1. The state of being roused into action, or of having increased action. Stimulants are intended to produce excitement in the animal system.*NWAD EXCITEMENT.2*

2. Agitation; a state of being roused into action; as an excitement of the people.*NWAD EXCITEMENT.3*

3. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive.*NWAD EXCITEMENT.4*

EXCITER, *n.* He or that which excites; he that puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves.

1. In medicine, a stimulant.*NWAD EXCITER.2*

EXCITING, *ppr.* Calling or rousing into action; stimulating.

Exciting causes, in medicine, are those which immediately produce disease, or those which excite the action of predisponent causes.*NWAD EXCITING.2*

EXCITING, *n.* Excitation.

EXCLAIM, *v.i.* [L. exclamo; ex and clamo, to cry out. See *Claim*, *Clamor*.]

1. To utter the voice with vehemence; to cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; as, to exclaim against oppression; to exclaim with wonder or astonishment; to exclaim with joy.*NWAD EXCLAIM.2*

2. To declare with loud vociferation.*NWAD EXCLAIM.3*

That thus you do exclaim you'll go with him.*NWAD EXCLAIM.4*

EXCLAIMER, *n.* One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat, passion or much noise; as an exclaimer against tyranny.

EXCLAIMING, *ppr.* Crying out; vociferating; speaking with heat or passion.

EXCLAMATION, *n.* Outcry; noisy talk; clamor; as exclamations against abuses in government.

1. Vehement vociferation.*NWAD EXCLAMATION.2*

Thus will I drown your exclamations.*NWAD EXCLAMATION.3*

2. Emphatical utterance; a vehement extension or elevation of voice; ecphonesis; as, O dismal night!*NWAD EXCLAMATION.4*

3. A note by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked: thus!*NWAD EXCLAMATION.5*

4. In grammar, a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear or grief.*NWAD EXCLAMATION.6*

EXCLAMATORY, *a.* Using exclamation; as an exclamatory speaker.

1. Containing or expressing exclamation; as an exclamatory phrase.*NWAD EXCLAMATORY.2*

EXCLUDE, *v.t.* [L. excludo; ex and claudo, to shut.] Properly, to thrust out or eject; but used as synonymous with preclude.

1. To thrust out; to eject; as, to exclude young animals from the womb or from eggs.*NWAD EXCLUDE.2*

2. To hinder from entering or admission; to shut out; as, one body excludes another from occupying the same space. The church ought to exclude immoral men from the communion.*NWAD EXCLUDE.3*

3. To debar; to hinder from participation or enjoyment. European nations, in time of peace, exclude our merchants from the commerce of their colonies. In some of the states, no man who pays taxes is excluded from the privilege of voting for representatives.*NWAD EXCLUDE.4*

4. To except; not to comprehend or include in a privilege, grant, proposition, argument, description, order, species, genus, etc. in a general sense.*NWAD EXCLUDE.5*

EXCLUDED, *pp.* Thrust out; shut out; hindered or prohibited from entrance or admission; debarred; not included or comprehended.

EXCLUDING, *ppr.* Ejecting; hindering from entering; debarring; not comprehending.

EXCLUSION, *n.* s as z. The act of excluding, or of thrusting out; ejection; as the exclusion of a fetus.

1. The act of denying entrance or admission; a shutting out.*NWAD EXCLUSION.2*

2. The act of debarring from participation in a privilege, benefit, use or enjoyment.*NWAD EXCLUSION.3*

3. Rejection; non-reception or admission, in a general sense.*NWAD EXCLUSION.4*

4. Exception.*NWAD EXCLUSION.5*

5. Ejection; that which is emitted or thrown out.*NWAD EXCLUSION.6*

EXCLUSIONIST, *n.* One who would preclude another from some privilege.

EXCLUSIVE, *a.* Having the power of preventing entrance; as exclusive bars.

1. Debarring from participation; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as an exclusive privilege.*NWAD EXCLUSIVE.2*

2. Not taking into the account; not including or comprehending; as, the general had five thousand troops, exclusive of artillery and cavalry. He sent me all the numbers from 78 to 94 exclusive; that is, all the numbers between 78 and 94, but these numbers, the first and last, are excepted or not included.*NWAD EXCLUSIVE.3*

EXCLUSIVELY, *adv.* Without admission of others to participation; with the exclusion of all others; as, to enjoy a privilege exclusively.

1. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.*NWAD EXCLUSIVELY.2*

EXCLUSORY, *a.* Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude. [Little

used.]

EXCOCT, ***v.t.*** **[L. excoctus.] To boil. [Not in used.]**

EXCOGITATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. excogito; ex and cogito, to think.]**

To invent; to strike out by thinking; to contrive.*NWAD EXCOGITATE.2*

EXCOGITATION, ***n.*** **Invention; contrivance; the act of devising in the thoughts.**

EX-COMMISSARY, ***n.*** **[ex and commissary.] A commissary dismissed from office; one formerly a commissary.**

EXCOMMUNE, ***v.t.*** **To exclude. [Not used.]**

EXCOMMUNICABLE, ***a.*** **[See *Excommunicate*.] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.**

EXCOMMUNICATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. ex and communico.] To expel from communion; to eject from the communion of the church, by an ecclesiastical sentence, and deprive of spiritual advantages; as, to excommunicate notorious offenders.**

EXCOMMUNICATED, ***pp.*** **Expelled or separated from communion with a church, and a participation of its ordinances, rights and privileges.**

EXCOMMUNICATING, ***ppr.*** **Expelling from the communion of a church, and depriving of spiritual advantages, by an ecclesiastical sentence or decree.**

EXCOMMUNICATION, ***n.*** **The act of ejecting from a church; expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges and advantages; an ecclesiastical penalty or punishment inflicted on offenders. Excommunication is an ecclesiastical interdict, of two kinds, the lesser and the greater; the lesser excommunication is a separation or**

suspension of the offender from partaking of the eucharist; the greater, is an absolute separation and exclusion of the offender from the church and all its rites and advantages.

EXCORIATE, *v.t.* [Low L. excorio; ex and corium, skin, hide.]

To flay; to strip or wear off the skin; to abrade; to gall; to break and remove the cuticle in any manner, as by rubbing, beating, or by the action of acrid substances.*NWAD EXCORIATE.2*

EXCORIATED, *pp.* Flayed; galled; stripped of skin or the cuticle; abraded.

EXCORIATING, *ppr.* Flaying; galling; stripping of the cuticle.

EXCORIATION, *n.* The act of flaying, or the operation of wearing off the skin or cuticle; a galling; abrasion; the state of being galled or stripped of skin.

1. Plunder; the act of stripping of possessions. [Little used.]*NWAD EXCORIATION.2*

EXCORTICATION, *n.* [L. ex and cortex, bark.]

The act of stripping off bark.*NWAD EXCORTICATION.2*

EXCREABLE, *a.* That may be discharged by spitting. [Little used.]

EXCREATE, *v.t.* [L. excreo, exscreo, to hawk and spit.]

To hawk and spit; to discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting.*NWAD EXCREATE.2*

EXCREATION, *n.* A spitting out.

EXCREMENT, *n.* [L. excrementum, from excerno, excretus; ex and cerno, to separate.]

Matter excreted and ejected; that which is discharged from the animal body after digestion; alvine discharges.*NWAD EXCREMENT.2*

EXCREMENTAL, *a.* Excreted or ejected by the natural passages of the body.

EXCREMENTITIAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in excrement.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to excrement; containing excrement; consisting in matter evacuated or proper to be evacuated from the animal body.

EXCRESCENCE, *n.* [L. excrescens, from excresco; ex and cresco, to grow.] In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing on any part of the body, as a wart or a tubercle; a superfluous part.

1. Any preternatural enlargement of a plant, like a wart or tumor; or something growing out from a plant.*NWAD EXCRESCENCE.2*

2. A preternatural production.*NWAD EXCRESCENCE.3*

EXCRESCENT, *a.* Growing out of something else, in a preternatural manner; superfluous; as a wart or tumor.

Expunge the whole or lop the excrescent parts.*NWAD EXCRESCENT.2*

EXCRETE, *v.t.* [L. excretus, infra.] To separate and throw off; to discharge; as, to excrete urine.

EXCRETION, *n.* [L. excretio, from excerno, to separate.]

1. A separation of some fluid from the blood, by means of the glands; a throwing off or discharge of animal fluids from the body.*NWAD EXCRETION.2*

2. That which is excreted; fluids separated from the body by the

glands and called excrement.*NWAD EXCRETION.3*

The term excretion is more usually applied to those secretions which are directly discharged from the body. It is also applied to the discharges from the bowels, which are called alvine excretions.*NWAD EXCRETION.4*

EXCRETIVE, *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body.

Excretive faculty.*NWAD EXCRETIVE.2*

EXCRETORY, *a.* Having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter by the glands.

EXCRETORY, *n.* A little duct or vessel, destined to receive secreted fluids, and to excrete them; also, a secretory vessel.

The excretories are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood.*NWAD EXCRETORY.3*

EXCRUCIABLE, *v.* [infra.] Liable to torment. [Little used.]

EXCRUCIATE, *v.t.* [L. excrucio; ex and crucio, to torment, from crux, a cross.] To torture; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on; as, to excruciate the heart or the body.

EXCRUCIATD, *pp.* Tortured; racked; tormented.

EXCRUCIATING, *ppr.* Torturing; tormenting; putting to most severe pain.

1. Extremely painful; distressing; as excruciating fears.*NWAD EXCRUCIATING.2*

EXCUBATION, *n.* The act of watching all night. [Little used.]

EXCULPATE, *v.t.* [L. ex and culpo, to blame, culpa, fault.]

To clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to excuse. How naturally are we inclined to exculpate ourselves and throw the blame on others. Eve endeavored to exculpate herself for eating the forbidden fruit, and throw the blame on the serpent; Adam attempted to exculpate himself and throw the blame on Eve.*NWAD EXCULPATE.2*

EXCULPATED, *pp.* Cleared by words from the imputation of fault or guilt.

EXCULPATING, *ppr.* Clearing by words from the charge of fault or crime.

EXCULPATION, *n.* The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; excuse.

EXCULPATORY, *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excuse.

EXCURSION, *n.* [L. excursio, excurso, from cursus, from curro, to run.]

1. A rambling; a deviating from a stated or settled path.*NWAD EXCURSION.2*

She in low numbers short excursions tries.*NWAD EXCURSION.3*

2. Progression beyond fixed limits; as, the excursions of the seasons into the extremes of heat and cold.*NWAD EXCURSION.4*

3. Digression; a wandering from a subject or main design.*NWAD EXCURSION.5*

4. An expedition or journey into a distant part; any rambling from a point or place, and return to the same point or place.*NWAD EXCURSION.6*

EXCURSIVE, *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating; as an excursive fancy or imagination.

EXCURSIVELY, ***adv.*** **In a wandering manner.**

EXCURSIVENESS, ***n.*** **The act of wandering or of passing usual limits.**

EXCUSABLE, ***a.*** **s as z. [See** ***Excuse*****.] That may be excused; pardonable; as, the man is excusable.**

1. Admitting of excuse or justification; as an excusable action.*NWAD EXCUSABLE.2*

EXCUSABLENESS, *n.* s as z. The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.

EXCUSATION, *n.* s as z. Excuse; apology. [Little used.]

EXCUSATOR, *n.* s as z. One who makes or is authorized to make an excuse or carry an apology.

EXCUSATORY, *a.* s as z. Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical; as an excusatory plea.

EXCUSE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. excuso; ex and causor, to blame. See *Cause*.]

1. To pardon; to free from the imputation of fault or blame; to acquit of guilt. We excuse a person in our own minds, when we acquit him of guilt or blame; or we excuse him by a declaration of that acquital.*NWAD EXCUSE.2*

2. To pardon, as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook. We excuse a fault, which admits of apology or extenuation; and we excuse irregular conduct, when extraordinary circumstances appear to justify it.*NWAD EXCUSE.3*

3. To free from an obligation or duty.*NWAD EXCUSE.4*

I pray thee have me excused. *Luke 14:18, 19*.*NWAD EXCUSE.5*

4. To remit; not to exact; as, to excuse a forfeiture.*NWAD EXCUSE.6*

5. To pardon; to admit an apology for.*NWAD EXCUSE.7*

Excuse some courtly strains.*NWAD EXCUSE.8*

6. To throw off an imputation by apology.*NWAD EXCUSE.9*

Think you that we excuse ourselves to you? *2 Corinthians*

12:19.*NWAD EXCUSE.10*

7. To justify; to vindicate.*NWAD EXCUSE.11*

Their thoughts accusing or else excusing one another. *Romans 2:15*.*NWAD EXCUSE.12*

EXCUSE, *n.* A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology. Every man has an excuse to offer for his neglect of duty; the debtor makes excuses for delay of payment.

1. The act of excusing or apologizing.*NWAD EXCUSE.14*

2. That which excuses; that which extenuates or justifies a fault. His inability to comply with the request must be his excuse.*NWAD EXCUSE.15*

EXCUSELESS, *a.* Having no excuse; that for which no excuse or apology can be offered. [Little used.]

EXCUSER, *n.* s as z. One who offers excuses or pleads for another.

1. One who excuses or forgives another.*NWAD EXCUSER.2*

EXCUSING, *ppr.* s as z. Acquitting of guilt or fault; forgiving; overlooking.

EXCUSS, *v.t.* [L. excussus.] To shake off; also, to seize and detain by law. [Not used.]

EXCUSSION, *n.* A seizing by law. [Not used.]

EX-DIRECTOR, *n.* One who has been a director, but is displaced.

EXECRABLE, *a.* [L. execrabilis. See *Execrate*.]

Deserving to be cursed; very hateful; destable; abominable; as an execrable wretch.*NWAD EXECRABLE.2*

EXECRABLY, ***adv.*** **Cursedly; detestably.**

EXECRATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. execror, from ex and sacer, the primary sense of which is to separate. See** ***Sacred*****.]**

Literally, to curse; to denounce evil agianst, or to imprecate evil on; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate.*NWAD EXECRATE.2*

EXECRATION, ***n.*** **The act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; utter detestation expressed.**

Cease, gentle queen, these execrations:*NWAD EXECRATION.2*

EXECRATORY, ***n.*** **A formulary of execration.**

EXECT, ***v.t.*** **[L. execo, for exseco.] To cut off or out; to cut away. [Little used.]**

EXECTION, ***n.*** **A cutting off or out. [Little used.]**

EXECUTE, ***v.t.*** **[L. exequor, for exsequor; ex and sequor, to follow. See** ***Seek*****.]**

1. Literally, to follow out or through. Hence, to perform; to do; to effect; to carry into complete effect; to complete; to finish. We execute a purpose, a plan, design or scheme; we execute a work undertaken, that is, we pursue it to the end.*NWAD EXECUTE.2*

2. To perform; to inflict; as, to execute judgment or vengeance.*NWAD EXECUTE.3*

3. To carry into effect; as, to execute law or justice.*NWAD EXECUTE.4*

4. To carry into effect the law, or the judgment or sentence on a person; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; as, to execute a traitor.*NWAD EXECUTE.5*

5. To kill.*NWAD EXECUTE.6*

6. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to a writing, as by signing and sealing; as, to execute a deed or lease.*NWAD EXECUTE.7*

EXECUTE, *v.i.* To perform the proper office; to produce an effect.

EXECUTED, *pp.* Done; performed; accomplished; carried into effect; put to death.

EXECUTER, *n.* One who performs or carries into effect. [See *Executor*.]

EXECUTING, *ppr.* Doing; performing; finishing; accomplishing; inflicting; carrying into effect.

EXECUTION, *n.* Performance; the act of completing or accomplishing.

The excellence of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the execution.*NWAD EXECUTION.2*

1. In law, the carrying into effect a sentence or judgment of court; the last act of the law in completing the process by which justice is to be done, by which the possession of land or debt, damages or cost, is obtained, or by which judicial punishment is inflicted.*NWAD EXECUTION.3*

2. The instrument, warrant or official order, by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect. An execution issues from the clerk of a court, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy or a constable, on the estate, goods or body of the debtor.*NWAD EXECUTION.4*

3. The act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it a valid act; as the execution of a deed.*NWAD EXECUTION.5*

4. The last act of the law in the punishment of criminals; capital punishment; death inflicted according to the forms of law.*NWAD EXECUTION.6*

5. Effect; something done or accomplished.*NWAD EXECUTION.7*

Every shot did execution.*NWAD EXECUTION.8*

6. Destruction; slaughter.*NWAD EXECUTION.9*

It is used after do, to do execution; never after make.*NWAD EXECUTION.10*

7. Performance, as in music or other art.*NWAD EXECUTION.11*

EXECUTIONER, *n.* One who executes; one who carries into effect a judgment of death; one who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant. It is chiefly used in this sense.

1. He that kills; he that murders.*NWAD EXECUTIONER.2*

2. The instrument by which any thing is performed.*NWAD EXECUTIONER.3*

EXECUTIVE, *a.* egzec'utive. Having the quality of executing or performing; as executive power or authority; an executive officer. Hence, in government, executive is used in distinction from legislative and judicial. The body that deliberates and enacts laws, is legislative; the body that judges, or applies the laws to particular cases, is judicial; the body or person who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is executive.

It is of the nature of war to increase the executive, at the expense of the legislative authority.*NWAD EXECUTIVE.2*

EXECUTIVE, *n.* The officer, whether king, president or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws; the person who administers the government; executive power or authority in government.

Men most desirous of places in the executive gift, will not expect to be gratified, except by their support of the executive.*NWAD EXECUTIVE.4*

EXECUTOR, ***n.*** **The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect.**

EXECUTORIAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to an executor; executive.**

EXECUTORSHIP, ***n.*** **The office of an executor.**

EXECUTORY, ***a.*** **Performing official duties.**

1. In law, to be executed or carried into effect in future; to take effect on a future contingency; as an executory devise or remainder.*NWAD EXECUTORY.2*

EXECUTRESS, EXECUTRIX, ***n.*** **A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will. [The latter word is generally used.]**

EXEGESIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. to explain, to lead.]**

1. Exposition; explanation; interpretation.*NWAD EXEGESIS.2*

2. A discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject.*NWAD EXEGESIS.3*

EXEGETICAL, ***a.*** **Explanatory; tending to unfold or illustrate; expository.**

EXEGETICALLY, ***adv.*** **By way of explanation.**

EXEMPLAR, ***n.*** **egzem'plar. [L. See *Example*.]**

1. A model, original or pattern, to be copies or imitated.*NWAD EXEMPLAR.2*

2. The idea or image of a thing, formed in the mind or an artist, by which he conducts his work; the ideal model which he attempts to imitate.*NWAD EXEMPLAR.3*

EXEMPLARILY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to deserve imitation; in a**

worthy or excellent manner.

She is exemplarily loyal.*NWAD EXEMPLARILY.2*

1. In a manner that may warn others, by way of terror; in such a manner that others may be cautioned to avoid an evil; or in a manner intended to warn others.*NWAD EXEMPLARILY.3*

Some he punished exemplarily in this world.*NWAD EXEMPLARILY.4*

EXEMPLARINESS, *n.* The state or quality of being a pattern for imitation.

EXEMPLARY, *a.* [from exemplar.] Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation. The christian should be exemplary in his life, as well as correct in his doctrines.

1. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from crimes or vices; as exemplary justice; exemplary punishment.*NWAD EXEMPLARY.2*

2. Such as may attract notice and imitation.*NWAD EXEMPLARY.3*

When any duty has fallen into general neglect, the most visible and exemplary performance is required.*NWAD EXEMPLARY.4*

3. Illustrating.*NWAD EXEMPLARY.5*

EXEMPLIFICATION, *n.* [from exemplify.]

1. The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.*NWAD EXEMPLIFICATION.2*

2. A copy; a transcript; an attested copy; as an exemplification of a deed, or of letters patent.*NWAD EXEMPLIFICATION.3*

EXEMPLIFIED, *pp.* Illustrated by example or copy.

EXEMPLIFIER, *n.* One that exemplifies by following a pattern.

EXEMPLIFY, *v.t.* egzem'plify. [from exemplar; Low L. exemplo.]

1. To show or illustrate by example. The life and conversation of our Savior exemplified his doctrines and precepts.*NWAD EXEMPLIFY.2*

2. To copy; to transcribe; to take an attested copy.*NWAD EXEMPLIFY.3*

3. To prove or show by an attested copy.*NWAD EXEMPLIFY.4*

EXEMPLIFYING, *ppr.* Illustrating by example; transcribing; taking an attested copy; proving by an attested copy.

EXEMPT, *v.t.* egzemt' [L. eximo, exemptus; ex and emo, to take.]

Literally, to take out or from; hence, to free, or permit to be free, from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity from. Officers and students of colleges are exempted from military duty. No man is exempted from pain and suffering. The laws of God exempt no man from the obligation to obedience.*NWAD EXEMPT.2*

Certain abbeys claimed to be exempted from the jurisdiction of their bishops.*NWAD EXEMPT.3*

EXEMPT, *a.* Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; not subject; not liable to; as, to be exempt from military duty, or from a poll tax; to be exempt from pain or fear. Peers in G. Britain are exempt from serving on inquests.

1. Free by privilege; as exempt from the jurisdiction of a lord or of a court.*NWAD EXEMPT.5*

2. Free; clear; not included.*NWAD EXEMPT.6*

3. Cut off from. [Not used.]*NWAD EXEMPT.7*

EXEMPT, *n.* One who is exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.

EXEMPTED, *pp.* Freed from charge, duty, tax or evils, to which others are subject; privileged; not subjected.

EXEMPTIBLE, *a.* Free; privileged. [Not in use.]

EXEMPTING, *ppr.* Freeing from charge, duty, tax or evil; granting immunity to.

EXEMPTION, *n.* The act of exempting; the state of being exempt.

1. Freedom from any service, charge, burden, tax, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; immunity; privilege. Many cities of Europe purchased or obtained exemptions from feudal servitude. No man can claim an exemption from pain, sorrow or death.*NWAD EXEMPTION.2*

EXEMPTITIOUS, *a.* Separable; that may be taken from. [Not used.]

EXENTERATE, *v.t.* [L. exentero; ex and Gr. entrails.]

To take out the bowels or entrails; to embowel.*NWAD EXENTERATE.2*

EXENTERATION, *n.* The act of taking out the bowels.

EXEQUATUR, *n.* [L.] A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent, issued by the government, and authorizing him to exercise his powers in the country.

EXEQUIAL, *a.* [L. exequialis.] Pertaining to funerals.

EXEQUIES, *n. plu.* [L. exequioe, from exequor, that is, exsequor, to follow.]

Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; funeral procession.*NWAD EXEQUIES.2*

EXERCENT, ***a.*** **[L. exercens. See** ***Exercise*****.] Using; practicing; following; as a calling or profession. [Little used.]**

EXERCISABLE, ***a.*** **s as z. That may be exercised, used, employed or exerted.**

EXERCISE, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. exercitium, from exerceo; Eng. work.]**

In a general sense, any kind of work, labor or exertion of body. Hence,*NWAD EXERCISE.2*

1. Use; practice; the exertions and movements customary in the performance of business; as the exercise of an art, trade, occupation, or profession.*NWAD EXERCISE.3*

2. Practice; performance; as the exercise of religion.*NWAD EXERCISE.4*

3. Use; employment; exertion; as the exercise of the eyes or of the senses, or of any power of body or mind.*NWAD EXERCISE.5*

4. Exertion of the body, as conducive to health; action; motion, by labor, walking, riding, or other exertion.*NWAD EXERCISE.6*

The wise for cure on exercise depend.*NWAD EXERCISE.7*

5. Exertion of the body for amusement, or for instruction; the habitual use of the limbs for acquiring an art, dexterity, or grace, as in fencing, dancing, riding; or the exertion of the muscles for invigorating the body.*NWAD EXERCISE.8*

6. Exertion of the body and mind or faculties for improvement, as in oratory, in painting or statuary.*NWAD EXERCISE.9*

7. Use or practice to acquire skill; preparatory practice. Military exercises consist in using arms, in motions, marches and evolutions. Naval exercise consists in the use or management of artillery, and in the evolutions of fleets.*NWAD EXERCISE.10*

8. Exertion of the mind; application of the mental powers.*NWAD EXERCISE.11*

9. Task; that which is appointed for one to perform.*NWAD EXERCISE.12*

10. Act of divine worship.*NWAD EXERCISE.13*

11. A lesson or example for practice.*NWAD EXERCISE.14*

EXERCISE, *v.t.* [L. exerceo.]

1. In a general sense, to move; to exert; to cause to act, in any manner; as, to exercise the body or the hands; to exercise the mind, the powers of the mind, the reason or judgment.*NWAD EXERCISE.16*

2. To use; to exert; as, to exercise authority or power.*NWAD EXERCISE.17*

3. To use for improvement in skill; as, to exercise arms.*NWAD EXERCISE.18*

4. To exert one's powers or strength; to practice habitually; as, to exercise one's self in speaking or music.*NWAD EXERCISE.19*

5. To practice; to perform the duties of; as, to exercise an office.*NWAD EXERCISE.20*

6. To train to use; to discipline; to cause to perform certain acts, as preparatory to service; as, to exercise troops.*NWAD EXERCISE.21*

7. To task; to keep employed; to use efforts.*NWAD EXERCISE.22*

Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense towards God and men. *Acts 24:16*.*NWAD EXERCISE.23*

8. To use; to employ.*NWAD EXERCISE.24*

9. To busy; to keep busy in action, exertion or employment.*NWAD EXERCISE.25*

10. To pain or afflict; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy.*NWAD EXERCISE.26*

EXERCISE, *v.i.* To use action or exertion; as, to exercise for health or amusement.

EXERCISED, *pp.* Exerted; used; trained; disciplined; accustomed; made skillful by use; employed; practiced; pained; afflicted; rendered uneasy.

EXERCISER, *n.* One who exercises.

EXERCISING, *ppr.* Exerting; using; employing; training; practicing.

EXERCITATION, *n.* [L. exercitatio, from exerceo. See *Exercise*.]

Exercise; practice; use.*NWAD EXERCITATION.2*

EXERGUE, *n.* [Gr. work.] A little space around or without the figures of a medal, left for the inscription, cipher, device, date, etc.

EXERT, *v.t.* egzert'. [L. exero, for exsero; ex and sero, to throw, to thrust, for this is the radical sense of sero.]

1. Literally, to thrust forth; to emit; to push out.*NWAD EXERT.2*

Before the gems exert*NWAD EXERT.3*

Their feeble heads.*NWAD EXERT.4*

[An unusual application.]*NWAD EXERT.5*

2. To bring out; to cause to come forth; to produce. But more generally,*NWAD EXERT.6*

3. To put or thrust forth, as strength, force or ability; to strain; to put in action; to bring into active operation; as, to exert the strength of the body or limbs; to exert efforts; to exert powers or faculties; to exert the mind.*NWAD EXERT.7*

4. To put forth; to do or perform.*NWAD EXERT.8*

When the will has exerted an act of command on any faculty of the soul.*NWAD EXERT.9*

To exert one's self, is to use efforts; to strive.*NWAD EXERT.10*

EXERTED, *pp.* Thrust or pushed forth; put in action.

EXERTING, *ppr.* Putting forth; putting in action.

EXERTION, *n.* The act of exerting or straining; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving or struggling; as an exertion of strength or power; an exertion of the limbs, of the mind or faculties. The ship was saved by great exertions of the crew. No exertions will suppress a vice which great men countenance.

EXESION, *n.* s as z. [L. exesus, exedo; ex and edo, to eat.]

The act of eating out or through. [Little used.]*NWAD EXESION.2*

EXESTUATION, *n.* [L. exoestuatio; ex and oestuo, to boil.]

A boiling; ebullition; agitation caused by heat; effervescence.*NWAD EXESTUATION.2*

EXFOLIATE, *v.i.* [L. exfolio; ex and folium, a leaf.]

In surgery and mineralogy, to separate and come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone; to scale off, as the lamins of a mineral.*NWAD EXFOLIATE.2*

EXFOLIATED, *pp.* Separated in thin scales, as a carious bone.

EXFOLIATING, *ppr.* Separating and coming off in scales.

EXFOLIATION, *n.* The scaling of a bone; the process of separating, as pieces of unsound bone from the sound part; desquamation.

EXFOLIATIVE, *a.* That has the power of causing exfoliation or the desquamation of a bone.

EXFOLIATIVE, *n.* That which has the power or quality of procuring exfoliation.

EXHALABLE, *a.* [See *Exhale*.] That may be exhaled or evaporated.

EXHALATION, *n.* [L. exhalatio. See *Exhale*.]

1. The act or process of exhaling, or sending forth fluids in the form of steam or vapor; evaporation.*NWAD EXHALATION.2*

2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted, or which rises in the form of vapor; fume or steam; effluvia. Exhalations are visible or invisible. The earth is often dried by evaporation, without visible exhalations. The smell of fragrant plants is caused by invisible exhalations.*NWAD EXHALATION.3*

EXHALE, *v.t.* egzha'le. [L. exhalo; ex and halo, to breathe, to send forth vapor.]

1. To send out; to emit; as vapor, or minute particles of a fluid or other substance. The rose exhales a fragrant odor. The earth exhales vapor. Marshes exhale noxious effluvia.*NWAD EXHALE.2*

2. To draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapor or minute particles; to evaporate. The sun exhales the moisture of the earth.*NWAD EXHALE.3*

EXHALED, *pp.* Sent out; emitted, as vapor; evaporated.

EXHALEMENT, *n.* Matter exhaled; vapor.

EXHALING, *ppr.* Sending or drawing out in vapor of effluvia.

EXHAUST, *v.t.* egzhaust'. [L. exhaurio, exhaustum; ex and haurio, to draw.]

1. To draw out or drain off the whole of any thing; to draw out, till nothing of the matter drawn is left. We exhaust the water in a well, by drawing or pumping; the water of a marsh is exhausted by draining; the moisture of the earth is exhausted by evaporation.*NWAD EXHAUST.2*

2. To empty by drawing out the contents. Venesection may exhaust the veins and arteries.*NWAD EXHAUST.3*

3. To draw out or to use and expend the whole; to consume. The treasures of the prince were exhausted; his means or his resources were exhausted. The strength or fertility of land may be exhausted.*NWAD EXHAUST.4*

4. To use or expend the whole by exertion; as, to exhaust the strength or spirits; to exhaust one's patience. Hence this phrase is equivalent to tire, weary, fatigue.*NWAD EXHAUST.5*

EXHAUST, *a.* Drained; exhausted. [Little used.]

EXHAUSTED, *pp.* Drawn out; drained off; emptied by drawing, draining or evaporation; wholly used or expended; consumed.

EXHAUSTER, *n.* He or that which exhausts or draws out.

EXHAUSTIBLE, *a.* That may be exhausted or drained off.

EXHAUSTING, *ppr.* Drawing out; draining off; emptying; using or expending the whole; consuming.

1. Tending to exhaust; as exhausting labor.*NWAD EXHAUSTING.2*

EXHAUSTION, *n.* The act of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents.

1. The state of being exhausted or emptied; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits.*NWAD EXHAUSTION.2*

2. In mathematics, a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a reductio ad absurdum, or showing that if one is

supposed either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction.*NWAD EXHAUSTION.3*

EXHAUSTLESS, *a.* Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied; inexhaustible; as an exhaustless fund or store.

EXHAUSTMENT, *n.* Exhaustion; drain.

EXHEREDATE, *v.t.* [infra.] To disinherit.

EXHEREDATION, *n.* [L. exhoeredatio, exhoeredo; ex and hoeres, an heir.]

In the civil law, a disinheriting; a father's excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate.*NWAD EXHEREDATION.2*

EXHIBIT, *v.t.* egzhib'it. [L. e xhibeo; ex and habeo, to have or hold, as we say, to hold out or forth.]

1. To offer or present to view; to present for inspection; to show; as, to exhibit painting or other specimens of art; to exhibit papers or documents in court.*NWAD EXHIBIT.2*

2. To show; to display; to manifest publicly; as, to exhibit a noble example of bravery or generosity.*NWAD EXHIBIT.3*

3. To present; to offer publicly or officially; as, to exhibit a charge of high treason.*NWAD EXHIBIT.4*

EXHIBIT, *n.* Any paper produced or presented to a court or to auditors, referees or arbitrators, as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher or document produced.

1. In chancery, a deed or writing produced in court, sworn to by a witness, and a certificate of the oath indorsed on it by the examiner or commissioner.*NWAD EXHIBIT.6*

EXHIBITED, *pp.* Offered to view; presented for inspection; shown; displayed.

EXHIBITER, *n.* One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge.

EXHIBITING, *ppr.* Offering to view; presenting; showing; displaying.

EXHIBITION, *n.* [L. exhibitio.] The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display.

1. The offering, producing or showing of titles, authorities or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts.*NWAD EXHIBITION.2*

2. Public show; representation of feats or actions in public; display of oratory in public; any public show.*NWAD EXHIBITION.3*

3. Allowance of meat and drink; pension; salary; benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in universities, not depending on the foundation.*NWAD EXHIBITION.4*

4. Payment; recompense.*NWAD EXHIBITION.5*

EXHIBITIONER, *n.* In English universities; one who has a pension or allowance, granted for the encouragement of learning.

EXHIBITIVE, *a.* Serving for exhibition; representative.

EXHIBITIVELY, *adv.* By representation.

EXHIBITORY, *a.* Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

EXHILARATE, *v.t.* egzhil'arate. [L. exhilaro; ex and hilaro, to make merry, hilaris, merry, jovial.]

To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to make glad or joyous; to gladden; to cheer. Good news exhilarates the mind, as good wine exhilarates the animal spirits.*NWAD EXHILARATE.2*

EXHILARATE, *v.i.* To become cheerful or joyous.

EXHILARATED, ***pp.*** **Enlivened; animated;; cheered; gladdened; made joyous or jovial.**

EXHILARATING, ***ppr.*** **Enlivening; giving life and vigor to the spirits; cheering; gladdening.**

EXHILARATION, ***n.*** **The act of enlivening the spirits; the act of making glad or cheerful.**

1. The state of being enlivened or cheerful. Exhilaration usually expresses less than joy or mirth, but it may be used to express both.*NWAD EXHILARATION.2*

EXHORT, *v.t.* egzhort'. [L. exhortor; ex and hortor, to encourage, to embolden, to cheer, to advise. The primary sense seems to be to excite or to give strength, spirit or courage.]

1. To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments to a good deed or to any laudable conduct or course of action.*NWAD EXHORT.2*

I exhort you to be of good cheer. *Acts 27:22*.*NWAD EXHORT.3*

Young men also exhort to be sober minded.*NWAD EXHORT.4*

Exhort servants to be obedient to their masters. *Titus 2:9*.*NWAD EXHORT.5*

2. To advise; to warn; to caution.*NWAD EXHORT.6*

3. To incite or stimulate to exertion.*NWAD EXHORT.7*

EXHORT, *v.i.* To deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.

And with many other words did he testify and exhort. *Acts 2:40*.*NWAD EXHORT.9*

EXHORTATION, *n.* The act or practice of exhorting; the act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement to that which is good or commendable.

1. The form of words intended to incite and encourage.*NWAD EXHORTATION.2*

2. Advice; counsel.*NWAD EXHORTATION.3*

EXHORTATIVE, *a.* Containing exhortation.

EXHORTATORY, *a.* Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.

EXHORTED, *pp.* Incited by words to good deeds; animated to a laudable course of conduct; advised.

EXHORTER, *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.

EXHORTING, *ppr.* Inciting to good deeds by words or arguments; encouraging; counseling.

EXHUMATION, *n.* [L. ex and humus, ground.]

1. The digging up a dead body interred; the disinterring of a corpse.*NWAD EXHUMATION.2*

2. The digging up of any thing buried.*NWAD EXHUMATION.3*

EXICCATE, EXICCATION. [See *Exsiccate*.]

EXIGENCE, EXIGENCY, *n.* [L. exigens from exigo, to exact; ex and ago, to drive.]

1. Demand; urgency; urgent need or want. We speak of the exigence of the case; the exigence of the times, or of business.*NWAD EXIGENCE.2*

2. Pressing necessity; distress; any case which demands immediate action, supply or remedy. A wise man adapts his measures to his exigencies. In the present exigency, no time is to be lost.*NWAD EXIGENCE.3*

EXIGENT, *n.* Pressing business; occasion that calls for immediate help. [Not used. See *Exigence*.]

1. In law, a writ which lies where the defendant is not to be found, or after a return of non est inventus on former writs; the exigent or exigi facias then issues, which requires the sheriff to cause the defendant to be proclaimed or exacted, in five county courts successively, to render himself; and if he does not, he is outlawed.*NWAD EXIGENT.2*

2. End; extremity. [Not used.]*NWAD EXIGENT.3*

EXIGENTER, *n.* An officer in the court of Common Pleas in England who makes out exigents and proclamations, in cases of outlawry.

EXIGIBLE, *a.* [See *Exigence*.] That may be exacted; demandable; requirable.

EXIGUITY, *n.* [L. exiguitas.] Smallness; slenderness. [Little used.]

EXIGUOUS, *a.* [L. exiguus.] Small; slender; minute; diminutive. [Little used.]

EXILE, *n.* eg'zile. [L. exilium, exul; The word is probably compounded of ex and a root in Sl, signifying to depart, or cut off, to separate, or the thrust away, perhaps L. salio.]

1. Banishment; the state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority, and forbid to return, either for a limited time or for perpetuity.*NWAD EXILE.2*

2. An abandonment of one's country, or removal to a foreign country for residence, through fear, disgust or resentment, or for any cause distinct from business, is called a voluntary exile, as is also a separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity.*NWAD EXILE.3*

3. The person banished, or expelled from his country by authority; also, one who abandons his country and resides in another; or one who is separated from his country and friends by necessity.*NWAD EXILE.4*

EXILE, *v.t.* To banish, as a person from his country or from a particular jurisdiction by authority, with a prohibition of return; to drive away, expel or transport from one's country.

1. To drive from one's country by misfortune, necessity or distress.*NWAD EXILE.6*

To exile one's self, is to quit one's country with a view not to return*NWAD EXILE.7*

EXILE, *a.* eg'zil, [L. exilis.] Slender; thin; fine.

EXILED, *pp.* Banished; expelled from one's country by authority.

EXILEMENT, *n.* Banishment.

EXILING, *ppr.* Banishing; expelling from one's country by law, edict or sentence; voluntarily departing from one's country, and residing in another.

EXILITION, *n.* [L. exilio, for exsalio, to leap out.]

A sudden springing or leaping out. [Little used.]*NWAD EXILITION.2*

EXILITY, *n.* [L. exilitas.] Slenderness; fineness; thinness.

EXIMIOUS, *a.* [L. eximius.] Excellent. [Little used.]

EXINANITE, *v.t.* [L. exinanio.] To make empty; to weaken. [Not used.]

EXINANITION, *n.* [L. exinanitio, from exinanio, to empty or evacuate; ex and inanio, to empty, inanis, empty, void.]

An emptying or evacuation; hence, privation; loss; destitution. [Little used.]*NWAD EXINANITION.2*

EXIST, *v.i.* egzist'. [L. existo; ex and sisto, or more directly from Gr. to set, place or fix; L. sto, to stand. The primary sense is to set, fix or be fixed, whence the sense of permanence, continuance.]

1. To be; to have an essence or real being; applicable to matter or body, and to spiritual substances. A supreme being and first cause of all other beings must have existed from eternity, for no being can

have created himself.*NWAD EXIST.2*

2. To live; to have life or animation. Men cannot exist in water, nor fishes on land.*NWAD EXIST.3*

3. To remain; to endure; to continue in being. How long shall national enmities exist?*NWAD EXIST.4*

EXISTENCE, *n.* The state of being or having essence; as the existence of body and of soul in union; the separate existence of the soul; immortal existence; temporal existence.

1. Life; animation.*NWAD EXISTENCE.2*

2. Continued being; duration; continuation. We speak of the existence of troubles or calamities, or of happiness. During the existence of national calamities, our pious ancestors always had recourse to prayer for divine aid.*NWAD EXISTENCE.3*

EXISTENT, *a.* Being; having being, essence or existence.

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly existent.*NWAD EXISTENT.2*

EXISTENTIAL, *a.* Having existence.

EXIT, *n.* [L. the 3d person of exeo, to go out.] Literally, he goes out or departs. Hence,

1. The departure of a player from the state, when he has performed his part. This is also a term set in a play, to mark the time of an actor's quitting the state.*NWAD EXIT.2*

2. Any departure; the act of quitting the state of action or of life; death; decease.*NWAD EXIT.3*

3. A way of departure; passage out of a place.*NWAD EXIT.4*

4. A going out; departure.*NWAD EXIT.5*

EXITIAL, EXITIOUS, *a.* [L. exitialis.] Destructive to a life.

EX-LEGISLATOR, *n.* One who has been a legislator, but is not at present.

EX-MINISTER, *n.* One who has been minister, but is not in office.

EXODE, *n.* [Gr. See *Exodus*.] In the Greek drama, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last interlude.

EXODUS, EXODY, *n.* [Gr. way.] Departure from a place; particularly, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses.

1. The second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.*NWAD EXODUS.2*

Ex officio, [L.] By virtue of office, and without special authority. A justice of the peace may ex officio take sureties of the peace.*NWAD EXODUS.3*

EXOGLOSS, *n.* [Gr. tongue.] A genus of fishes found in the American seas, whose lower jaw is trilobed, and the middle lobe protruded performs the office of a tongue.

EXOLETE, *a.* [L. exoleltus.] Obsolete. [Not in use.]

EXOLUTION, *n.* Laxation of the nerves. [Not in use.]

EXOLVE, *v.t.* To loose. [Not in use.]

EXOMPHALOS, *n.* [Gr.] A navel rupture.

EXONERATE, *v.t.* egzon'erate. [L. exonero; ex and onero, to load, onus, a load.]

1. To unload; to disburden.*NWAD EXONERATE.2*

The vessels exonerate themselves into a common duct.*NWAD EXONERATE.3*

But more generally, in a figurative sense.*NWAD EXONERATE.4*

2. To cast off, as a charge or as blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation; as, to exonerate one's self from blame, or from the charge of avarice.*NWAD EXONERATE.5*

3. To cast off, as an obligation, debt or duty; to discharge of responsibility or liability; as, a surety exonerates himself by producing a man in court.*NWAD EXONERATE.6*

EXONERATED, *pp.* Unloaded; disburdened; freed from a charge, imputation or responsibility.

EXONERATING, *ppr.* Unloading; disburdening; freeing from any charge or imputation.

EXONERATION, *n.* The act of disburdening or discharging; the act of freeing from a charge or imputation.

EXONERATIVE, *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation.

EXORABLE, *a.* [L. exorabilis, from exoro; ex and oro, to pray.]

That may be moved or persuaded by entreaty.*NWAD EXORABLE.2*

EXORBITANCE, EXORBITANCY, *n.* egzorb'itance. [L. exorbitans, from ex and orbita, the track of a wheel, orbis, and orb.]

Literally, a going beyond or without the tract or usual limit. Hence, enormity; extravagance; a deviation from rule or the ordinary limits or right or propriety; as the exorbitances of the tongue, or of deportment.*NWAD EXORBITANCE.2*

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your exorbitancies.*NWAD EXORBITANCE.3*

EXORBITANT, ***a.*** **[L. exorbitans.] Literally, departing from an orbit or usual track. Hence, deviating from the usual course; going beyond the appointed rules or established limits of right or propriety; hence, excessive; extravagant; enormous. We speak of exorbitant appetites and passions; exorbitant demands or claims; exorbitant taxes.**

1. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.*NWAD EXORBITANT.2*

The Jews were inured with causes exorbitant.*NWAD EXORBITANT.3*

EXORBITANTLY, ***adv.*** **Enormously; excessively.**

EXORBITATE, ***v.i.*** **To go beyond the usual track or orbit; to deviate from the usual limit.**

EXORCISE, ***v.i.*** **s as z. [Gr. to adjure, to bind by oath, an oath.]**

1. To adjure by some holy name; but chiefly, to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers and ceremonies. To exorcise a person, is to expel from him the evil spirit supposed to possess him. To exorcise a demon or evil spirit, is to cast him out or drive him from a person, by prayers or other ceremonies.*NWAD EXORCISE.2*

2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons; as, to exorcise a bed or a house.*NWAD EXORCISE.3*

EXORCISED, ***pp.*** **Expelled from a person or place by conjurations and prayers; freed from demons in like manner.**

EXORCISER, ***n.*** **One who pretends to cast out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.**

EXORCISING, ***ppr.*** **Expelling evil spirits by prayers and ceremonies.**

EXORCISM, ***n.*** **[L. exorcismus.] The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies. Exorcism was common among the Jews, and still makes a part of the superstitions of some churches.**

EXORCIST, ***n.*** **One who pretends to expel evil spirits by conjuration, prayers, and ceremonies.** ***Acts 19:13*****.**

EXORDIAL, ***a.*** **[infra.] Pertaining to the exordium of a discourse; introductory.**

EXORDIUM, ***n. plu.*** **exordiums. [L. from exodior; ex and ordior, to begin. See** ***Order*****.] In oratory, the beginning; the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition. The exordium may be formal and deliberate, or abrupt and vehement, according to the nature of the subject and occasion.**

EXORNATION, ***n.*** **[L. exornatio, from exorno; ex and orno, to adorn.]**

Ornament; decoration; embellishment.*NWAD EXORNATION.2*

EXORTIVE, ***a.*** **[L. exortivus; ex and ortus, a rising.] Rising; relating to the east.**

EXOSSATED, ***a.*** **[infra.] Deprived of bones.**

EXOSSEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. ex and ossa, bones.] Without bones; destitute of bones; as exosseous animals.**

EXOTERIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. exterior.] External; public; opposed to esoteric or secret. The exoteric doctrines of the ancient philosophers were those which were openly professed and taught. The esoteric were secret, or taught only to a few chosen disciples.**

EXOTERY, ***n.*** **What is obvious or common.**

EXOTIC, *a.* [Gr. without.] Foreign; pertaining to or produced in a foreign country; not native; extraneous; as an exotic plant; an exotic term or word.

EXOTIC, *n.* A plant, shrub or tree not native; a plant produced in a foreign country.

1. A word of foreign origin.*NWAD EXOTIC.3*

EXPAND, *v.t.* [L. expando; es and pando, to open or spread; Eng. span. The primary sense is to strain or stretch, and this seems to be the sense of bend, L. pandus.]

1. To open; to spread; as, a flower expands its leaves.*NWAD EXPAND.2*

2. To spread; to enlarge a surface; to diffuse; as, a stream expands its waters over a plain.*NWAD EXPAND.3*

3. To dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; as, to expand the chest by inspiration; heat expands all bodies; air is expanded by rarefaction.*NWAD EXPAND.4*

4. To enlarge; to extend; as, to expand the sphere of benevolence; to expand the heart or affections.*NWAD EXPAND.5*

ESPAND, *v.i.* To open; to spread. Flowers expand in spring.

1. To dilate; to extend in bulk or surface. Metals expand by heat. A lake expands, when swelled by rains.*NWAD ESPAND.2*

2. To enlarge; as, the heart expands with joy.*NWAD ESPAND.3*

EXPANDED, *pp.* Opened; spread; extended; dilated; enlarged; diffused.

EXPANDING, *ppr.* Opening; spreading; extending; dilating; diffusing.

EXPANSE, *n.* expans'. [L. expansum.] A spreading; extend; a

wide extent of space or body; as the expanse of heave.

The smooth expanse of crystal lakes.*NWAD EXPANSE.2*

EXPANSIBILITY, *n.* [from expansible.] The capacity of being expanded; capacity of extension in surface or bulk; as the expansibility of air.

EXPANSIBLE, *a.* Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated or diffused.

Bodies are not expansible in proportion to their weight.*NWAD EXPANSIBLE.2*

EXPANSILE, *a.* Capable of expanding, or of being dilated.

EXPANSION, *n.* [L. expansio.] The act of expanding or spreading out.

1. The state of being expanded; the enlargement of surface or bulk; dilatation. We apply expansion to surface, as the expansion of a sheet or of a lake, and to bulk, as the expansion of fluids or metals by heat; but not to a line or length without breadth.*NWAD EXPANSION.2*

2. Extent; space to which any thing is enlarged; also, pure space or distance between remote bodies.*NWAD EXPANSION.3*

3. Enlargement; as the expansion of the heart or affections.*NWAD EXPANSION.4*

EXPANSIVE, *a.* Having the power to expand, to spread, or to dilate; as the expansive force of heat or fire.

1. Having the capacity of being expanded; as the expansive quality of air; the expansive atmosphere.*NWAD EXPANSIVE.2*

2. Widely extended; as expansive benevolence.*NWAD EXPANSIVE.3*

EXPANSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being expansive.

Ex parte, [L.] On one part; as a hearing or a council ex parte, on one side only.*NWAD EXPANSIVENESS.2*

EXPATIATE, *v.i.* [L. expatior; ex and spatior, to wander, to enlarge in discourse, spatium, space, probably allied to pateo, to open.]

1. To open at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to wander in space without restraint.*NWAD EXPATIATE.2*

He bids his soul expatiate in the skies.*NWAD EXPATIATE.3*

Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man.*NWAD EXPATIATE.4*

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion. On important topics the orator thinks himself at liberty to expatiate.*NWAD EXPATIATE.5*

EXPATIATING, *ppr.* Roving at large; moving in space without certain limits or restraint; enlarging in discourse or writing.

EXPATIATOR, *n.* One who enlarges or amplifies in language.

EXPATRIATE, *v.t.* [L. ex and patria, country.]

In a general sense, to banish.*NWAD EXPATRIATE.2*

To expatriate one's self, is to quit one's country, renouncing citizenship and allegiance in that country, to take residence and become a citizen in another country. The right to expatriate one's self is denied in feudal countries, and much controverted in the U. States.*NWAD EXPATRIATE.3*

EXPATRIATED, *pp.* Banished; removed from one's native country, with renunciation of citizenship and allegiance.

EXPATRIATING, *ppr.* Banishing; abandoning one's country, with renunciation of allegiance.

EXPATRIATION, *n.* Banishment. More generally, the forsaking one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance, and with the view of becoming a permanent resident and citizen in another country.

EXPECT, *v.t.* [L. expecto; ex and specto, to look, that is, to reach forward, or to fix the eyes.]

1. To wait for.*NWAD EXPECT.2*

The guards,*NWAD EXPECT.3*

By me encamp'd on yonder hill, expect*NWAD EXPECT.4*

Their motion.*NWAD EXPECT.5*

[This sense, though often used by Gibbon, seems to be obsolescent.]*NWAD EXPECT.6*

2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or evil; to entertain at least a slight belief that an event will happen. We expect a visit that has been promised. We expect money will be paid at the time it is due, though we are often disappointed.*NWAD EXPECT.7*

Expect, in its legitimate sense, always refers to a future event. The common phrase, I expect it was, is a vulgar as it is improper.*NWAD EXPECT.8*

EXPECTABLE, *a.* To be expected; that may be expected.

EXPECTANCE, EXPECTANCY, *n.* The act or state of expecting; expectation.

1. Something expected.*NWAD EXPECTANCE.2*

2. Hope; a looking for with pleasure.*NWAD EXPECTANCE.3*

EXPECTANCY, *n.* In law, a state of waiting or suspension. An estate in expectancy is one which is to take effect or

commence after the determination of another estate. Estates of this kind are remainders and reversions. A remainder, or estate in remainder, is one which is limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. Thus when a grant of land is made to A for twenty years, and after the determination of that term, to B and his heirs forever; A is tenant for years, remainder to B in fee. In this case, the estate of B is in expectancy, that is, waiting for the determination of the estate for years. A reversion is the residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of a particular estate granted out by him. As when A leases an estate to B for twenty years; after the determination of that period, the estate reverts to the lessor, but during the term the estate of the lessor is in expectancy.

EXPECTANT, *a.* Waiting; looking for.

1. An expectant estate, is one which is suspended till the determination of a particular estate.*NWAD EXPECTANT.2*

EXPECTANT, *n.* One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good. Those who have the gift of offices are usually surrounded by expectants.

EXPECTATION, *n.* [L. expectatio.] The act of expecting or looking forward to a future event with at least some reason to believe the event will happen. Expectation differs from hope. Hope originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive. Expectation is founded on some reasons which render the event probably. Hope is directed to some good; expectation is directed to good or evil.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd expectations, produces petulance in disappointment.*NWAD EXPECTATION.2*

1. The state of expecting, either with hope or fear.*NWAD EXPECTATION.3*

2. Prospect of good to come.*NWAD EXPECTATION.4*

My soul, wait thou only on God, for my expectation is from him. *Psalm 62:5*.*NWAD EXPECTATION.5*

3. The object of expectation; the expected Messiah.*NWAD EXPECTATION.6*

4. A state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence; as a youth of expectation.*NWAD EXPECTATION.7*

We now more generally say, a youth of promise.*NWAD EXPECTATION.8*

5. In chances, expectation is applied to contingent events, and is reducible to computation. A sum of money in expectation, when an event happens, has a determinate value before that event happens. If the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred dollars, when an event arrives, are equal; then, before the arrival of the event, the expectation is worth half the money.*NWAD EXPECTATION.9*

EXPECTATIVE, *n.* That which is expected. [Not used.]

EXPECTER, *n.* One who expects; one who waits for something, or for another person.

EXPECTING, *ppr.* Waiting or looking for the arrival of.

EXPECTORANT, *a.* [See *Expectorate*.] Having the quality of promoting discharges from the lungs.

EXPECTORANT, *n.* A medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs.

EXPECTORATE, *v.t.* [L. expectoro; ex and pectus, the breast.]

To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking and spitting.*NWAD EXPECTORATE.2*

EXPECTORATED, *pp.* Discharged from the lungs.

EXPECTORATING, ***ppr.*** **Throwing from the lungs by hawking and spitting.**

EXPECTORATION, ***n.*** **The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the lungs, by coughing, hawking and spitting.**

EXPECTORATIVE, ***a.*** **Having the quality of promoting expectoration.**

EXPEDIATE, ***v.t.*** **To expedite. [Not in use.]**

EXPEDIENCE, EXPEDIENCY, ***n.*** **[See *Speed*, *Expedient* and *Expedite*.]**

1. Fitness or suitableness to effect some good end or the purpose intended; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case. The practicability of a measure is often obvious, when the expedience of it is questionable.*NWAD EXPEDIENCE.2*

2. Expedition; adventure. [Not now used.]*NWAD EXPEDIENCE.3*

3. Expedition; haste; dispatch. [Not now use.]*NWAD EXPEDIENCE.4*

EXPEDIENT, ***a.*** **[L. expediens; expedio, to hasten; Eng. speed.]**

1. Literally, hastening; urging forward. Hence, tending to promote the object proposed; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances. Many things may be lawful, which are not expedient.*NWAD EXPEDIENT.2*

2. Useful; profitable.*NWAD EXPEDIENT.3*

3. Quick; expeditious. [Not used.]*NWAD EXPEDIENT.4*

EXPEDIENT, ***n.*** **That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end. Let every expedient be employed to effect an important object, nor let exertions cease till all expedients fail of producing the effect.**

1. Shift; means devised or employed in an exigency.*NWAD EXPEDIENT.6*

EXPEDIENTLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; conveniently.

1. Hastily; quickly.*NWAD EXPEDIENTLY.2*

EXPEDITATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. ex and pes, foot.] In the forest laws of England, to cut out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet, for the preservation of the king's game.**

EXPEDITATION, ***n.*** **The act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet.**

EXPEDITE, ***v.t.*** **[L. expedio; Eng. speed. Expedio is compound. We see the same root in impedio, to hinder to send against, to move in opposition.]**

1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate motion or progress. The general sent orders to expedite the march of the army. Artificial heat may expedite the growth of plants.*NWAD EXPEDITE.2*

2. To dispatch; to send from.*NWAD EXPEDITE.3*

Such charters are expedited of course.*NWAD EXPEDITE.4*

3. To hasten by rendering easy.*NWAD EXPEDITE.5*

EXPEDITE, ***a.*** **[L. expeditus.] Quick; speedy; expeditious; as expedite execution. [Little used.]**

1. Easy; clear of impediments; unencumbered; as, to make a way plain and expedite. [Unusual.]*NWAD EXPEDITE.7*

2. Active; nimble; ready; prompt.*NWAD EXPEDITE.8*

The more expedite will be the soul in its operations. [Unusual.]*NWAD EXPEDITE.9*

3. Light-armed. [Not used.]*NWAD EXPEDITE.10*

EXPEDITELY, ***adv.*** **Readily; hastily; speedily; promptly.**

EXPEDITION, ***n.*** **[L. expeditio.] Haste; speed; quickness; dispatch. The mail is conveyed with expedition.**

1. The march of an army, or the voyage of a fleet, to a distant place, for hostile purposes; as the expedition of the French to Egypt; the expedition of Xerxes into Greece.*NWAD EXPEDITION.2*

2. Any enterprize, undertaking or attempt by a number of persons; or the collective body which undertakes. We say, our government sent an expedition to the Pacific; the expedition has arrived.*NWAD EXPEDITION.3*

EXPEDITIOUS, *a.* Quick; hasty; speedy; as an expeditious march.

1. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity; as an expeditious messenger or runner.*NWAD EXPEDITIOUS.2*

EXPEDITIOUSLY, *adv.* Speedily; hastily; with celerity or dispatch.

EXPEDITIVE, *a.* Performing with speed.

EXPEL, *v.t.* [L. expello; ex and pello, to drive; from the L. participle.]

1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place; as, to expel wind from the stomach, or air from a bellows. [The word is applicable to any force, physical or moral.]*NWAD EXPEL.2*

2. To drive out; to force to leave; as, to expel the inhabitants of a country; to expel wild beasts from a forest.*NWAD EXPEL.3*

3. To eject; to throw out.*NWAD EXPEL.4*

4. To banish; to exile.*NWAD EXPEL.5*

5. To reject; to refuse. [Little used.]*NWAD EXPEL.6*

And would you not poor fellowship expel?*NWAD EXPEL.7*

6. To exclude; to keep out or off.*NWAD EXPEL.8*

7. In college government, to command to leave; to dissolve the connection of a student; to interdict him from further connection.*NWAD EXPEL.9*

EXPELLABLE, *a.* That may be expelled or driven out.

Acid expellable by heat.*NWAD EXPELLABLE.2*

EXPELLED, *ppr.* Driven out or away; forced to leave; banished; exiled; excluded.

EXPELLER, *n.* He or that which drives out or away.

EXPELLING, *ppr.* Driving out; forcing away; compelling to quit or depart; banishing; excluding.

EXPEND, *v.t.* [L. expendo; ex and pendo, to weigh, from L. dispendo.]

1. To lay out; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute, either in payment or in donations. We expend money for food, drink and clothing. We expend a little in charity, and a great deal in idle amusements.*NWAD EXPEND.2*

2. To lay out; to use; to employ; to consume; as, to expend time and labor. I hope the time, labor and money expended on this book will not be wholly misemployed.*NWAD EXPEND.3*

3. To use and consume; as, to expend hay in feeding cattle.*NWAD EXPEND.4*

4. To consume; to dissipate; to waste; as, the oil of a lamp is expended to burning; water is expended in mechanical operations.*NWAD EXPEND.5*

EXPEND, *v.i.* To be laid out, used or consumed.

EXPENDED, *pp.* Laid out; spent; disbursed; used; consumed.

EXPENDING, pr. Spending; using; employing; wasting.

EXPENDITURE, *n.* The act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement. A corrupt administration is known by extravagant expenditures of public money.

National income and expenditure.*NWAD EXPENDITURE.2*

1. Money expended; expense.*NWAD EXPENDITURE.3*

The receipts and expenditures of this extensive country.*NWAD EXPENDITURE.4*

EXPENSE, *n.* expens'. [L. expensum.] A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money, or the employment and consumption, as of time or labor. Great enterprises are accomplished only by a great expense of money, time and labor.

1. Money expended; cost; charge; that which is disbursed in payment or in charity. A prudent man limits his expenses by his income. The expenses of war are rarely or never reimbursed by the acquisition either of goods or territory.*NWAD EXPENSE.2*

2. That which is used, employed, laid out or consumed; as the expense of time or labor.*NWAD EXPENSE.3*

EXPENSEFUL, *a.* expens'ful. Costly; expensive. [Little used.]

EXPENSELESS, *a.* expens'less. Without cost or expense.

EXPENSIVE, *a.* Costly; requiring much expense; as an expensive dress or equipment; an expensive family. Vices are usually more expensive than virtues.

1. Given to expense; free in the use of money; extravagant; lavish; applied to persons. Of men, some are frugal and industrious; others, idle land expensive.*NWAD EXPENSIVE.2*

2. Liberal; generous in the distribution of property.*NWAD*

EXPENSIVE.3

This requires an active, expensive, indefatigable goodness.*NWAD EXPENSIVE.4*

EXPENSIVELY, *adv.* With great expense; at great cost or charge.

EXPENSIVENESS, *n.* Costliness; the quality of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money. The expensiveness of war is not its greatest evil.

1. Addictedness to expense; extravagance; applied to persons.*NWAD EXPENSIVENESS.2*

EXPERIENCE, *n.* [L. experientia, from experior, to try; ex and ant. perior; Gr. to attempt, whence pirate. Eng. to fare. The L. periculum, Eng. peril, are from the same root. We see the root of these words is to go, to fare, to drive, urge or press, to strain or stretch forward.]

1. Trial, or a series of trials or experiments; active effort or attempt to do or to prove something, or repeated efforts. A man attempts to raise wheat on moist or clayey ground; his attempt fails of success; experience proves that wheat will not flourish on such a soil. He repeats the trial, and his experience proves the same fact. A single trial is usually denominated an experiment; experience may be a series of trials, or the result of such trials.*NWAD EXPERIENCE.2*

2. Observation of a fact or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances.*NWAD EXPERIENCE.3*

3. Trial from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself; the use of the senses; as the experience we have of pain or sickness. We know the effect of light, of smell or of taste by experience. We learn the instability of human affairs by observation or by experience. We learn the value of integrity by experience. Hence,*NWAD EXPERIENCE.4*

4. Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or from a series of

observations.*NWAD EXPERIENCE.5*

EXPERIENCE, *v.t.* To try by use, by suffering or by enjoyment. Thus we all experience pain, sorrow and pleasure; we experience good and evil; we often experience a change of sentiments and views.

1. To know by practice or trial; to gain knowledge or skill by practice or by a series of observations.*NWAD EXPERIENCE.7*

EXPERIENCED, *pp.* Tried; used; practiced.

1. Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skillful or wise by means of trials, use or observation; as an experienced artist; an experienced physician.*NWAD EXPERIENCED.2*

EXPERIENCER, *n.* One who makes trials or experiments.

EXPERIENCING, *ppr.* Making trial; suffering or enjoying.

EXPERIMENT, *n.* [L. experimentum, from experior, as in *experience*, which see.]

A trial; an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle or effect, or to establish it when discovered. Experiments in chimistry disclose the qualities of natural bodies. A series of experiments proves the uniformity of the laws of matter. It is not always safe to trust to a single experiment. It is not expedient to try many experiments in legislation.*NWAD EXPERIMENT.2*

A political experiment cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours.*NWAD EXPERIMENT.3*

EXPERIMENT, *v.i.* To make trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known. Philosophers experiment on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.

1. To try; to search by trial.*NWAD EXPERIMENT.5*

2. To experience. [Not used.]*NWAD EXPERIMENT.6*

EXPERIMENT, *v.t.* To try; to know by trial. [Little used.]

EXPERIMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to experiment.

1. Known by experiment or trial; derived from experiment. Experimental knowledge is the most valuable, because it is most certain, and most safely to be trusted.*NWAD EXPERIMENTAL.2*

2. Built on experiments; founded on trial and observations, or on a series of results, the effects of operations; as experimental philosophy.*NWAD EXPERIMENTAL.3*

3. Taught by experience; having personal experience.*NWAD EXPERIMENTAL.4*

Admit to the holy communion such only as profess and appear to be regenerated, and experimental christians.*NWAD EXPERIMENTAL.5*

4. Known by experience; derived from experience; as experimental religion.*NWAD EXPERIMENTAL.6*

EXPERIMENTALIST, *n.* One who makes experiments.

EXPERIMENTALLY, *adv.* By experiment; by trial; by operation and observation of results.

1. By experience; by suffering or enjoyment. We are all experimentally acquainted with pain and pleasure.*NWAD EXPERIMENTALLY.2*

EXPERIMENTER, *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.

EXPERIMENTING, *ppr.* Making experiments or trials.

EXPERT, *a.* [L. expertus, from experior, to try. See *Experience*.]

1. Properly, experienced; taught by use, practice or experience; hence, skillful; well instructed; having familiar knowledge of; as an

expert philosopher.*NWAD EXPERT.2*

2. Dextrous; adroit; ready; prompt; having a facility of operation or performance from practice; as an expert operator in surgery. It is usually followed by in; as expert in surgery; expert in performance on a musical instrument. Pope uses expert of arms, but improperly.*NWAD EXPERT.3*

EXPERTLY, *adv.* In a skillful or dextrous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

EXPERTNESS, *n.* Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; as expertness in musical performance; expertness in war or in seamanship; expertness in reasoning.

EXPETIBLE, *a.* [L. expetibilis.] That may be wished for; desirable. [Not used.]

EXPIABLE, *a.* [L. expiabilis. See *Expiate*.]

That may be expiated; that may be atoned for and done away; as an expiable offense; expiable guilt.*NWAD EXPIABLE.2*

EXPIATE, *v.t.* [L. expio; ex and pio, to worship, to atone; pius, pious, mild. The primary sense is probably to appease, to pacify, to allay resentment, which is the usual sense of atone in most languages which I have examined. Pio is probably contracted from pico, and from the root of paco, the radical sense of which is to lay, set or fix; the primary sense of peach, pax. Hence the sense of mild in pius. But this opinion is offered only as probable.]

1. To atone for; to make satisfaction for; to extinguish the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety or worship, by which the obligation to punish the crime is canceled. To expiate guilt or a crime, is to perform some act which is supposed to purify the person guilty; or some act which is accepted by the offended party as satisfaction for the injury; that is, some act by which his wrath is appeased, and his forgiveness procured.*NWAD EXPIATE.2*

2. To make reparation for; as, to expiate an injury. *NWAD EXPIATE.3*

3. To avert the threats of prodigies. *NWAD EXPIATE.4*

EXPIATED, ***pp.*** **Atoned for; done away by satisfaction offered and accepted.**

EXPIATING, ***ppr.*** **Making atonement or satisfaction for; destroying or removing guilt, and canceling the obligation to punish.**

EXPIATION, ***n.*** **[L. expiatio.] The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction for an offense, by which the guilt is done away, and the obligation of the offended person to punish the crime is canceled; atonement; satisfaction. Among pagans and Jews, expiation was made chiefly by sacrifices, or washings and purification. Among christians, expiation for the sins of men is usually considered as made only be the obedience and sufferings of Christ.**

1. The means by which atonement for crimes is made; atonement; as sacrifices and purification among heathens, and the obedience and death of Christ among christians. *NWAD EXPIATION.2*

2. Among ancient heathens, an act by which the threats of prodigies were averted. *NWAD EXPIATION.3*

EXPIATORY, ***a.*** **Having the power to make atonement or expiation; as an expiatory sacrifice.**

EXPILATION, ***n.*** **[L. expilatio, from expilo, to strip; ex and pilo, to peel.] A stripping; the act of committing waste on land; waste. [Little used.]**

EXPIRABLE, ***a.*** **[from expire.] That may expire; that may come to an end.**

EXPIRATION, ***n.*** **[L. expiratio, from expiro. See *Expire*.]**

1. The act of breathing out, or forcing the air from the lungs. Respiration consists of expiration and inspiration.*NWAD EXPIRATION.2*

2. The last emission of breath; death.*NWAD EXPIRATION.3*

3. The emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation; as the expiration of warm air from the earth.*NWAD EXPIRATION.4*

4. Matter expired; exhalation; vapor; fume.*NWAD EXPIRATION.5*

5. Cessation; close; end; conclusion; termination of a limited time; as the expiration of a month or year; the expiration of a term of years; the expiration of a lease; the expiration of a contract or agreement.*NWAD EXPIRATION.6*

EXPIRE, *v.t.* [L. expiro, for exspiro; ex and spiro, to breathe.]

1. To breathe out; to throw out the breath from the lungs; opposed to inspire. We expire air at every breath.*NWAD EXPIRE.2*

2. To exhale; to emit in minute particles, as a fluid or volatile matter. The earth expires a damp or warm vapor; the body expires fluid matter from the pores; plants expire odors.*NWAD EXPIRE.3*

3. To conclude.*NWAD EXPIRE.4*

EXPIRE, *v.i.* To emit the last breath, as an animal; to die; to breathe the last.

1. To perish; to end; to fail or be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be frustrated.*NWAD EXPIRE.6*

With the loss of battle all his hopes of empire expired.*NWAD EXPIRE.7*

2. To fly out; to be thrown out with force. [Unusual.]*NWAD EXPIRE.8*

The ponderous ball expires.*NWAD EXPIRE.9*

3. To come to an end; to cease; to terminate; to close or conclude, as a given period. A lease will expire on the first of May. The year expires on Monday. The contract will expire at Michaelmas. The days had not expired.*NWAD EXPIRE.10*

When forty years had expired. *Acts 7:30*.*NWAD EXPIRE.11*

EXPIRING, *ppr.* Breathing out air from the lungs; emitting fluid or volatile matter; exhaling; breathing the last breath; dying; ending; terminating.

1. Pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying; as expiring words; expiring groans.*NWAD EXPIRING.2*

EXPLAIN, *v.t.* [L. explano; ex and planus, plain, open, smooth.]

To make plain, manifest or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to illustrate by discourse, or by notes. The first business of a preacher is to explain his text. Notes and comments are intended to explain the scriptures.*NWAD EXPLAIN.2*

EXPLAIN, *v.i.* To give explanations.

EXPLAINABLE, *a.* That may be cleared of obscurity; capable of being made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted.

EXPLAINED, *pp.* Made clear or obvious to the understanding; cleared of doubt, ambiguity or obscurity; expounded; illustrated.

EXPLAINER, *n.* One who explains; an expositor; a commentator; an interpreter.

EXPLAINING, *ppr.* Expounding; illustrating; interpreting; opening to the understanding; clearing of obscurity.

EXPLANATION, *n.* [L. explanatio.] The act of explaining, expounding or interpreting; exposition; illustration;

interpretation; the act of clearing from obscurity and making intelligible; as the explanation of a passage in scripture, or of a contract or treaty.

1. The sense given by an expounder or interpreter.*NWAD EXPLANATION.2*

2. A mutual exposition of terms, meaning or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences. Hence, reconciliation, agreement or good understanding of parties who have been at variance. The parties have come to an explanation.*NWAD EXPLANATION.3*

EXPLANATORY, *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation; as explanatory notes.

EXPLETION, *n.* [L. expletio.] Accomplishment; fulfillment. [Little used.]

EXPLETIVE, *a.* [L. expleo, to fill.] Filling; added for supply or ornament.

EXPLETIVE, *n.* In language, a word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament. The Greek language abounds with expletives.

EXPLICABLE, *a.* [L. explicabilis. See *Explicate*.]

1. Explainable; that may be unfolded to the mind; that may be made intelligible. Many difficulties in old authors are not explicable.*NWAD EXPLICABLE.2*

2. That may be accounted for. The conduct and measures of the administration are not explicable, by the usual rules of judging.*NWAD EXPLICABLE.3*

EXPLICATE, *v.t.* [L. explico, to unfold; ex and plico, to fold.]

1. To unfold; to expand; to open. “They explicate the leaves.” [In this sense, the word is not common, and hardly admissible.]*NWAD EXPLICATE.2*

2. To unfold the meaning or sense; to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret.*NWAD EXPLICATE.3*

The last verse of his last satyr is not yet sufficiently explicated.*NWAD EXPLICATE.4*

EXPLICATED, *pp.* Unfolded; explained.

EXPLICATING, *ppr.* Unfolding; explaining; interpreting.

EXPLICATION, *n.* The act of opening or unfolding.

1. The act of explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation; as the explication of the parables of our Savior.*NWAD EXPLICATION.2*

2. The sense given by an expositor or interpreter.*NWAD EXPLICATION.3*

EXPLICATIVE, EXPLICATORY, *a.* Serving to unfold or explain; tending to lay open to the understanding.

EXPLICATOR, *n.* One who unfolds or explains; an expounder.

EXPLICIT, *a.* [L. explicitus, part of explico, to unfold.]

1. Literally, unfolded. Hence, plain in language; open to the understanding; clear, not obscure or ambiguous; express, not merely implied. An explicit proposition or declaration is that in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise.*NWAD EXPLICIT.2*

2. Plain; open; clear; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; applied to persons. He was explicit in his terms.*NWAD EXPLICIT.3*

EXPLICITLY, *adv.* Plainly; expressly; without duplicity; without disguise or reservation of meaning; not by inference or

implication. He explicitly avows his intention.

EXPLICITNESS, *n.* Plainness of language or expression; clearness; direct expression of ideas or intention, without reserve or ambiguity.

EXPLODE, *v.i.* [L. explodo; ex and plaudo, to utter a burst of sound, from the root of loud.]

Properly, to burst forth, as sound; to utter a report with sudden violence. Hence, to burst and expand with force and a violent report, as an elastic fluid. We say, gun powder explodes, on the application of fire; a volcano explodes; a meteor explodes.*NWAD EXPLODE.2*

EXPLODE, *v.t.* To decry or reject with noise; to express disapprobation of, with noise or marks of contempt; as, to explode a play on the state. Hence,

1. To reject with any marks of disapprobation or disdain; to treat with contempt, and drive from notice; to drive into disrepute; or in general, to condemn; to reject; to cry down. Astrology is now exploded.*NWAD EXPLODE.4*

2. To drive out with violence and noise. [Little used.]*NWAD EXPLODE.5*

The kindled powder exploded the ball.*NWAD EXPLODE.6*

EXPLODED, *pp.* Driven away by hisses or noise; rejected with disapprobation or contempt; condemned; cried down.

EXPLODER, *n.* One who explodes; a hisser; one who rejects.

EXPLODING, *ppr.* Bursting and expanding with force and a violent report; rejecting with marks of disapprobation or contempt; rejecting; condemning.

EXPLOIT, *n.*

1. A deed or act; more especially, a heroic act; a deed of renown; a great or noble achievement; as the exploits of Alexander, of Caesar, of Washington. [Exploiture, in a like sense, is not in use.]*NWAD EXPLOIT.2*

2. In a ludicrous sense, a great act of wickedness.*NWAD EXPLOIT.3*

EXPLOIT, *v.t.* To achieve. [Not in use.]

EXPLORATE, *v.t.* To explore. [Not used. See *Explore*.]

EXPLORATION, *n.* [See *Explore*.] The act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination.

EXPLORATOR, *n.* One who explores; one who searches or examines closely.

EXPLORATORY, *a.* Serving to explore; searching; examining.

EXPLORE, *v.t.* [L. exploro; ex and ploro, to cry out, to wail, to bawl. The compound appears to convey a very different sense from the simple verb ploro; but the primary sense is to stretch, strain, drive; applied to the voice, it is to strain or press out sounds or words; applied to the eyes, it is to stretch or reach, as in prying curiosity.]

1. To search for making discovery; to view with care; to examine closely by the eye.*NWAD EXPLORE.2*

Moses sent spies to explore the land of Canaan.*NWAD EXPLORE.3*

2. To search by any means; to try; as, to explore the deep by a plummet or lead.*NWAD EXPLORE.4*

3. To search or pry into; to scrutinize; to inquire with care; to examine closely with a view to discover truth; as, to explore the depths of science.*NWAD EXPLORE.5*

EXPLORED, ***pp.*** **Searched; viewed; examined closely.**

EXPLOREMENT, ***n.*** **Search; trial. [Little used.]**

EXPLORING, ***ppr.*** **Searching; viewing; examining with care.**

EXPLOSION, ***n.*** **s as z. [from explode.]**

1. A bursting with noise; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid, with force and a loud report; as the explosion of powder.*NWAD EXPLOSION.2*

2. The discharge of a piece of ordnance with a loud report.*NWAD EXPLOSION.3*

3. The sudden burst of sound in a volcano, etc.*NWAD EXPLOSION.4*

EXPLOSIVE, ***a.*** **Driving or bursting out with violence and noise; causing explosion; as the explosive force of gun-powder.**

EXPOLIATION, ***n.*** **[L. expoliatio.] A spoiling; a wasting. [See** ***Spoliation*****.]**

EXPOLISH, for polish, a useless word.

EXPONENT, ***n.*** **[L. exponens; expono, to expose or set forth; ex and pono, to place.]**

1. In algebra, the number or figure which, placed above a root at the right hand, denotes how often that root is repeated, or how many multiplications are necessary to produce the power. Thus a[2] denotes the second power of the root a, or aa: a[4] denotes the fourth power. The figure is the exponent or index of the power.*NWAD EXPONENT.2*

2. The exponent of the ratio or proportion between two numbers or quantities, is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent. Thus six is the exponent of the ratio of thirty to

five.*NWAD EXPONENT.3*

EXPONENTIAL, *a.* Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraic and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though these terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed.

EXPORT, *v.t.* [L. exporto; ex and porto, to carry. Porto seems allied to fero, and Eng. bear.]

To carry out; but appropriately, and perhaps exclusively, to convey or transport, in traffic, produce and goods from one country to another, or from one state or jurisdiction to another, either by water or land. We export wares and merchandize from the United States to Europe. The Northern States export manufactures to South Carolina and Georgia. Goods are exported from Persia to Syria and Egypt on camels.*NWAD EXPORT.2*

EXPORT, *n.* A commodity actually conveyed from one country or state to another in traffic, or a commodity which may be exported; used chiefly in the plural, exports. We apply the word to goods or produce actually carried abroad, or to such as are usually exported in commerce.

EXPORTABLE, *a.* That may be exported.

EXPORTATION, *n.* The act of exporting; the act of conveying goods and productions from one country or state to another in the course of commerce. A country is benefited or enriched by the exportation of its surplus productions.

1. The act of carrying out.*NWAD EXPORTATION.2*

EXPORTED, *pp.* Carried out of a country or state in traffic.

EXPORTER, *n.* The person who exports; the person who ships goods, wares and merchandize of any kind to a foreign country, or who sends them to market in a distant country or state; opposed to importer.

EXPORTING, ***ppr.*** **Conveying to a foreign country or to another state, as goods, produce or manufactures.**

EXPORT-TRADE, ***n.*** **The trade which consists in the exportation of commodities.**

EXPOSAL, ***n.*** **Exposure. [Not in use.]**

EXPOSE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. [L. expositum, from expono; ex and pono, to place. The radical sense of pono is to set or place, or rather to throw or thrust down. To expose is to set or throw open, or to thrust forth.]**

1. To lay open; to set to public view; to disclose; to uncover or draw from concealment; as, to expose the secret artifices of a court; to expose a plan or design.*NWAD EXPOSE.2*

2. To make bare; to uncover; to remove from any thing that which guards or protects; as, to expose the head or the breast to the air.*NWAD EXPOSE.3*

3. To remove from shelter; to place in a situation to be affected or acted on; as, to expose one's self to violent heat.*NWAD EXPOSE.4*

4. To lay open to attack, by any means; as, to expose an army or garrison.*NWAD EXPOSE.5*

5. To make liable; to subject; as, to expose one's self to pain, grief or toil; to expose one's self to insult.*NWAD EXPOSE.6*

6. To put in the power of; as, to expose one's self to the seas.*NWAD EXPOSE.7*

7. To lay open to censure, ridicule or contempt.*NWAD EXPOSE.8*

A fool might once himself alone expose.*NWAD EXPOSE.9*

8. To lay open, in almost any manner; as, to expose one's self to examination or scrutiny.*NWAD EXPOSE.10*

9. To put in danger. The good soldier never shrinks from exposing

himself, when duty requires it.*NWAD EXPOSE.11*

10. To cast out to chance; to place abroad, or in a situation unprotected. Some nations expose their children.*NWAD EXPOSE.12*

11. To lay open; to make public. Be careful not unnecessarily to expose the faults of a neighbor.*NWAD EXPOSE.13*

12. To offer; to place in a situation to invite purchasers; as, to expose goods to sale.*NWAD EXPOSE.14*

13. To offer to inspection; as, to expose paintings in a gallery.*NWAD EXPOSE.15*

EXPOSED, *pp.* Laid open; laid bare; uncovered; unprotected; made liable to attack; offered for sale; disclosed; made public; offered to view.

EXPOSEDNESS, *n.* A state of being exposed, open to attack, or unprotected; as an exposedness to sin or temptation.

EXPOSER, *n.* One who exposes.

EXPOSING, *ppr.* Lying or laying open; making bare; putting in danger; disclosing; placing in any situation without protection; offering to inspection or to sale.

EXPOSITION, *n.* A laying open; a setting to public view.

1. A situation in which a thing is exposed or laid open, or in which it has an unobstructed view, or in which a free passage to it is open; as, a house has an easterly exposition, an exposition to the south or to a southern prospect. The exposition gives a free access to the air or to the sun's rays.*NWAD EXPOSITION.2*

2. Explanation; interpretation; a laying open the sense or meaning of an author or of any passage in a writing.*NWAD EXPOSITION.3*

EXPOSITIVE, *a.* Explanatory; laying open.

EXPOSITOR, *n.* [L.] One who expounds or explains; an interpreter.

1. A dictionary or vocabulary which explains words.*NWAD EXPOSITOR.2*

EXPOSITORY, *a.* Serving to explain; tending to illustrate.

Ex post facto. [L.] In law, done after another thing. An estate granted may be made good by matter ex post facto, which was not good at first.

An ex post facto law, in criminal cases, consists in declaring an act penal or criminal, which was innocent when done; or in raising the grade of an offense, making it greater than it was when committed, or increasing the punishment after the commission of the offense; or in altering the rules of evidence, so as to allow different or less evidence to convict the offender, than was required when the offense was committed.*NWAD Ex_post_facto.2*

An ex post facto law is one that renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable at the time it was committed.*NWAD Ex_post_facto.3*

This definition is distinguished for its comprehensive brevity and precision.*NWAD Ex_post_facto.4*

In a free government, no person can be subjected to punishment by an ex post facto law.*NWAD Ex_post_facto.5*

EXPOSTULATE, *v.i.* [L. expostulo; ex and postulo, to require, probably from the root of posco.]

To reason earnestly with a person, on some impropriety of his conduct, representing the wrong he has done or intends, and urging him to desist, or to make redress; followed by with.*NWAD EXPOSTULATE.2*

The emperor's embassador expostulated with the king, that he had broken the league with the emperor.*NWAD EXPOSTULATE.3*

EXPOSTULATE, *v.t.* To discuss; to examine. [Not used.]

EXPOSTULATING, *ppr.* Reasoning or urging arguments against any improper conduct.

EXPOSTULATION, *n.* Reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct; the act of pressing on a person reasons or arguments against the impropriety of his conduct, and in some cases, demanding redress or urging reformation.

1. In rhetoric, an address containing expostulation.*NWAD EXPOSTULATION.2*

EXPOSTULATOR, *n.* One who expostulates.

EXPOSTULATORY, *a.* Containing expostulation; as an expostulatory address or debate.

EXPOSURE, *n.* s as z. [from expose.] The act of exposing or laying open.

1. The state of being laid open to view, to danger or to any inconvenience; as exposure to observation; exposure to cold, or to the air; exposure to censure.*NWAD EXPOSURE.2*

2. The situation of a place in regard to points of compass, or to a free access of air or light. We say, a building or a garden or a wall has a northern or a southern exposure. We speak of its exposure or exposition to a free current of air, or to the access of light.*NWAD EXPOSURE.3*

EXPOUND, *v.t.* [L. expono; ex and pono, to set.]

1. To explain; to lay open the meaning; to clear of obscurity; to interpret; as, to expound a text of scripture; to expound a law.*NWAD EXPOUND.2*

2. To lay open; to examine; as, to expound the pocket. [Not used.]*NWAD EXPOUND.3*

EXPOUNDED, *pp.* Explained; laid open; interpreted.

EXPOUNDER, *n.* An explainer; one who interprets or explains the meaning.

EXPOUNDING, *ppr.* Explaining; laying open; making clear to the understanding; interpreting.

EX-PREFECT, *n.* A prefect out of office; one who has been a prefect and is displaced.

EX-PRESIDENT, *n.* One who has been president, but is no longer in the office.

EXPRESS, *v.t.* [L. expressum, exprimo; ex and premo, to press. See *Press*.]

1. To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure; as, to express the juice of grapes or of apples.*NWAD EXPRESS.2*

2. To utter; to declare in words; to speak. He expressed his ideas or his meaning with precision. His views were expressed in very intelligible terms.*NWAD EXPRESS.3*

3. To write or engrave; to represent in written words or language. The covenants in the deed are well expressed.*NWAD EXPRESS.4*

4. To represent; to exhibit by copy or resemblance.*NWAD EXPRESS.5*

So kids and whelps their sires and dams express.*NWAD EXPRESS.6*

5. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; to form a likeness; as in painting or sculpture.*NWAD EXPRESS.7*

Each skilful artist shall express thy form.*NWAD EXPRESS.8*

6. To show or make known; to indicate.*NWAD EXPRESS.9*

A downcast eye or look may express humility, shame or guilt.*NWAD EXPRESS.10*

7. To denote; to designate.*NWAD EXPRESS.11*

Moses and Aaron took these men, who are expressed by their names. *Numbers 1:17*.*NWAD EXPRESS.12*

8. To extort; to elicit. [Little used.]*NWAD EXPRESS.13*

EXPRESS, *a.* Plain; clear; expressed; direct not ambiguous. We are informed in express terms or words. The terms of the contract are express.

1. Given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference. This is the express covenant or agreement. We have his express consent. We have an express law on the subject. Express warranty; express malice.*NWAD EXPRESS.15*

2. Copied; resembling; bearing an exact representation.*NWAD EXPRESS.16*

His face express.*NWAD EXPRESS.17*

3. Intended or sent for a particular purpose, or on a particular errand; as, to send a messenger express.*NWAD EXPRESS.18*

EXPRESS, *n.* A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver; important dispatches. It is applied also to boats or vessels sent to convey important information.

1. A message sent.*NWAD EXPRESS.20*

2. A declaration in plain terms. [Not in use.]*NWAD EXPRESS.21*

EXPRESSED, *pp.* Squeezed or forced out, as juice or liquor; uttered in words; set down in writing or letters; declared; represented; shown.

EXPRESSIBLE, *a.* That may be expressed; that may be uttered, declared, shown or represented.

1. That may be squeezed out.*NWAD EXPRESSIBLE.2*

EXPRESSING, *ppr.* Forcing out by pressure; uttering; declaring; showing; representing.

EXPRESSION, *n.* The act of expressing; the act of forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants.

1. The act of uttering, declaring or representing; utterance; declaration; representation; as an expression of the public will.*NWAD EXPRESSION.2*

2. A phrase, or mode of speech; as an old expression; an odd expression.*NWAD EXPRESSION.3*

3. In rhetoric, elocution; diction; the peculiar manner of utterance, suited to the subject and sentiment.*NWAD EXPRESSION.4*

No adequate description can be given of the nameless and ever varying shades of expression which real pathos gives to the voice.*NWAD EXPRESSION.5*

4. In painting, a natural and lively representation of the subject; as the expression of the eye, of the countenance, or of a particular action or passion.*NWAD EXPRESSION.6*

5. In music, the tone, grace or modulation of voice or sound suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments.*NWAD EXPRESSION.7*

6. Theatrical expression, is a distinct, sonorous and pleasing pronunciation, accompanied with action suited to the subject.*NWAD EXPRESSION.8*

EXPRESSIVE, *a.* Serving to express; serving to utter or represent; followed by of. He sent a letter couched in terms expressive of his gratitude.

Each verse so swells expressive of her woes.*NWAD EXPRESSIVE.2*

1. Representing with force; emphatical.*NWAD EXPRESSIVE.3*

These words are very expressive.*NWAD EXPRESSIVE.4*

2. Showing; representing; as an expressive sign.*NWAD EXPRESSIVE.5*

EXPRESSIVELY, *adv.* In an expressive manner; clearly; fully; with a clear representation.

EXPRESSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being expressive; the power of expression or representation by words.

1. The power or force of representation; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind; as the expressiveness of the eye, or of the features, or of sounds.*NWAD EXPRESSIVENESS.2*

EXPRESSLY, *adv.* In direct terms; plainly.

EXPRESSURE, *n.* Expression; utterance; representation; mark; impression. [Little used.]

EXPROBRATE, *v.t.* [L. exprobro; ex and probrum, deformity, a shameful act.]

To upbraid; to censure as reproachful; to blame; to condemn.*NWAD EXPROBRATE.2*

EXPROBRATION, *n.* The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; the act of upbraiding.

No need such boasts, or exprobrations false*NWAD EXPROBRATION.2*

Of cowardice.*NWAD EXPROBRATION.3*

EXPROBRATIVE, ***a.*** **Upbraiding; expressing reproach.**

EXPROPRIATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. ex and proprius, own.]**

To disengage from appropriation; to hold no longer as one's own; to give up a claim to exclusive property.*NWAD EXPROPRIATE.2*

EXPROPRIATION, ***n.*** **The act of discarding appropriation, or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property.**

EXPUGN, ***v.t.*** **expu'ne. [L. expugno; ex and pugno, to fight.]**

To conquer; to take by assault.*NWAD EXPUGN.2*

EXPUGNABLE, ***a.*** **That may be forced.**

EXPUGNATION, ***n.*** **Conquest; the act of taking by assault.**

EXPUGNER, ***n.*** **One who subdues.**

EXPULSE, ***v.t.*** **expuls'. [L. expulsus, expello; ex and pello, to drive.] To drive out; to expel. [Little used.]**

EXPULSION, ***n.*** **The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence; as the expulsion of the thirty tyrants from Athens, or of Adam from paradise.**

1. The state of being driven out or away.*NWAD EXPULSION.2*

EXPULSIVE, ***a.*** **Having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel.**

EXPUNCTION, ***n.*** **[See *Expunge*.] The act of expunging; the act of blotting out or erasing.**

EXPUNGE, ***v.t.*** **expunj'. [L. expungo; ex and pungo, to thrust, to prick.]**

1. To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to efface, as words; to obliterate. We expunge single words or whole lines or sentences.*NWAD EXPUNGE.2*

2. To efface; to strike out; to wipe out or destroy; to annihilate; as, to expunge an offense.*NWAD EXPUNGE.3*

Expunge the whole, or lop the excrescent parts.*NWAD EXPUNGE.4*

EXPUNGED, *pp.* Blotted out; obliterated; destroyed.

EXPUNGING, *ppr.* Blotting out; erasing; effacing; destroying.

EXPURGATE, *v.t.* [L. expurgo; ex and purgo, to cleanse.]

To purge; to cleanse; to purify from any thing noxious, offensive or erroneous.*NWAD EXPURGATE.2*

EXPURGATED, *pp.* Purged; cleansed; purified.

EXPURGATING, *ppr.* Purging; cleansing; purifying.

EXPURGATION, *n.* The act of purging or cleansing; evacuation.

1. A cleansing; purification from any thing noxious, offensive, sinful or erroneous.*NWAD EXPURGATION.2*

EXPURGATOR, *n.* One who expurgates or purifies.

EXPURGATORY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; serving to purify from any thing noxious or erroneous; as the expurgatory index of the Romanists, which directs the expunction of passages of authors contrary to their creed or principles.

Expurgatory animadversions.*NWAD EXPURGATORY.2*

EXPURGE, *v.t.* expurj'. [L. expurgo.] To purge away. [Not in use.]

EXQUIRE, ***v.t.*** **[L. exquiro.] To search into or out. [Not in use.]**

EXQUISITE, ***a.*** **s as z. [L. e xquisitus, from exquiro; ex and quaero, to seek.] Literally, sought out or searched for with care; whence, choice; select. Hence,**

1. Nice; exact; very excellent; complete; as a vase of exquisite workmanship.*NWAD EXQUISITE.2*

2. Nice; accurate; capable of nice perception; as exquisite sensibility.*NWAD EXQUISITE.3*

3. Nice; accurate; capable of nice discrimination; as exquisite judgment, taste or discernment.*NWAD EXQUISITE.4*

4. Being in the highest degree; extreme; as, to relish pleasure in an exquisite degree. So we say, exquisite pleasure or pain.*NWAD EXQUISITE.5*

The most exquisite of human satisfactions flows from an approving conscience.*NWAD EXQUISITE.6*

5. Very sensibly felt; as a painful and exquisite impression on the nerves.*NWAD EXQUISITE.7*

EXQUISITELY, ***adv.*** **Nicely; accurately; with great perfection; as a work exquisitely finished; exquisitely written.**

1. With keen sensation or with nice perception. We feel pain more exquisitely when nothing diverts our attention from it.*NWAD EXQUISITELY.2*

We see more exquisitely with one eye shut.*NWAD EXQUISITELY.3*

EXQUISITENESS, ***n.*** **Nicety; exactness; accuracy; completeness; perfecton; as the exquisiteness of workmanship.**

1. Keenness; sharpness; extremity; as the exquisiteness of pain or grief.*NWAD EXQUISITENESS.2*

EXQUISITIVE, ***a.*** **Curious; eager to discover. [Not in use.]**

EXQUISITIVELY, ***adv.*** **Curiously; minutely. [Not in use.]**

EX-REPRESENTATIVE, ***n.*** **One who has been formerly a representative, but is no longer one.**

EXSANGUIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. exsanguis; ex and sanguis, blood.]**

Destitute of blood, or rather of red blood, as an animal.*NWAD EXSANGUIOUS.2*

EXSCIND, ***v.t.*** **[L. exscindo.] To cut off. [Little used.]**

EXSCRIBE, ***v.t.*** **[L. exscribo.] To copy; to transcribe. [Not in use.]**

EXSCRIPT, ***n.*** **A copy; a transcript. [Not used.]**

EX-SECRETARY, ***n.*** **One who has been secretary, but is no longer in office.**

EXSECTION, ***n.*** **[L. exsectio.] A cutting off, or a cutting out.**

EX-SENATOR, ***n.*** **One who has been a senator, but is no longer one.**

EXSERT, EXSERTED, ***a.*** **[L. exsero; ex and sero. See *Exert*.]**

Standing out; protruded from the corol; as stamens exsert.*NWAD EXSERT.2*

A small portion of the basal edge of the shell exserted.*NWAD EXSERT.3*

EXSERTILE, ***a.*** **That may be thrust out or protruded.**

EXSICCANT, ***a.*** **[See *Exsiccate*.] Drying; evaporating moisture; having the quality of drying.**

EXSICCATE, *v.t.* [L. exsicco; ex and sicco, to dry.]

To dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture.*NWAD EXSICCATE.2*

EXSICCATED, *pp.* Dried.

EXSICCATING, *ppr.* Drying; evaporating moisture.

EXSICCATION, *n.* The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; dryness.

EXSPUITION, EXPUITION, *n.* [L. expuo for exspuo.] A discharge of saliva by spitting.

EXSTIPULATE, *a.* [L. ex and stipula, straw.] In botany, having no stipules.

EXSUCCOUS, *a.* [L. exsuccus; ex and succus, juice.] Destitute of juice; dry.

EXSUCTION, *n.* [L. exugo, exsugo, to suck out; sugo, to suck.]

The act of sucking out.*NWAD EXSUCTION.2*

EXSUDATION, *n.* [L. exudo, for exsudo.] A sweating; a discharge of humors or moisture from animal bodies by sweat or extillation through the pores.

1. The discharge of the juices of a plant, moisture from the earth. etc.*NWAD EXSUDATION.2*

EXSUDE, *v.t.* [supra.] To discharge the moisture or juices of a living body through the pores; also, to discharge the liquid matter of a plant by incisions.

Our forests exude turpentine in the greatest abundance.*NWAD EXSUDE.2*

EXSUDE, *v.i.* To flow from a living body through the pores or by a natural

discharge, as juice.

EXSUDED, *pp.* Emitted, as juice.

EXSUDING, *ppr.* Discharging, as juice.

EXSUFFLATION, *n.* [L. ex and sufflo, to blow.]

1. A blowing or blast from beneath. [Little used.]*NWAD EXSUFFLATION.2*

2. A kind of exorcism.*NWAD EXSUFFLATION.3*

EXSUFFOLATE, *a.* Contemptible. [Not in use.]

EXSUSCITATE, *v.t.* [L. exsuscito.] To rouse; to excite. [Not used.]

EXSUSCITATION, *n.* A stirring up; a rousing. [Not used.]

EXTANCE, *n.* [L. estans.] Outward existence. [Not used.]

EXTANCY, *n.* [L. exstans, extans, standing out, from exsto; ex and sto, to stand.]

1. The state of rising above others.*NWAD EXTANCY.2*

2. Parts rising above the rest; opposed to depression. [Little used.]*NWAD EXTANCY.3*

EXTANT, *a.* [L. exstans, extans, supra.] Standing out or above any surface; protruded.

That part of the teeth which is extant above the gums.*NWAD EXTANT.2*

A body partly immersed in a fluid and partly extant.*NWAD EXTANT.3*

1. In being; not subsisting; not suppressed, destroyed, or lost. A part only of the history of Livy, and of the writings of Cicero, is now extant. Socrates wrote much, but none of his writings are extant. The extant works of orators and philosophers.*NWAD EXTANT.4*

EXTASY, EXTATIC. [See *Ecstasy*, *Ecstatic*.]

EXTEMPORAL, *a.* [L. extemporalis; ex and tempus, time.] Made or uttered at the moment, without premeditation; as an extemporal discourse.

1. Speaking without premeditation.*NWAD EXTEMPORAL.2*

Instead of this word, extemporaneous and extemporary are now used.*NWAD EXTEMPORAL.3*

EXTEMPORALLY, *adv.* Without premeditation.

EXTEMPORANEAN, *a.* [Not used. See *Extemporaneous*.]

EXTEMPORANEOUS, *a.* [L. extemporaneus; ex and tempus, time.]

Composed, performed or uttered at the time the subject occurs, without previous study; unpremeditated; as an extemporaneous address; an extemporaneous production; an extemporaneous prescription.*NWAD EXTEMPORANEOUS.2*

EXTEMPORANEOUSLY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EXTEMPORARILY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EXTEMPORARY, *a.* [L. ex and temporius, from tempus, time.]

Composed, performed or uttered without previous study or preparation. [See *Extemporaneous*.]*NWAD EXTEMPORARY.2*

EXTEMPORE, *adv.* extem'pory. [L. abl.]

1. Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly; as, to write or speak extempore.*NWAD EXTEMPORE.2*

2. It is used as an adjective, improperly, at least without necessity; as an extempore dissertation.*NWAD EXTEMPORE.3*

EXTEMPORINESS, *n.* The state of being unpremeditated; the state of being composed, performed or uttered without previous study.

EXTEMPORIZE, *v.i.* To speak extempore; to speak without previous study or preparation. To extemporize well requires a ready mind well furnished with knowledge.

1. To discourse without notes or written composition.*NWAD EXTEMPORIZE.2*

EXTEMPORIZER, *n.* One who speaks without previous study, or without written composition.

EXTEMPORIIZING, *ppr.* Speaking without previous study, or preparation by writing.

The extemporizing faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit.*NWAD EXTEMPORIIZING.2*

EXTEND, *v.t.* [L. extendo; ex and tendo, teneo.]

1. To stretch in any direction; to carry forward, or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size. The word is particularly applied to length and breadth. We extend lines in surveying; we extend roads, limits, bounds; we extend metal plates by hammering.*NWAD EXTEND.2*

2. To stretch; to reach forth; as, to extend the arm of hand.*NWAD EXTEND.3*

3. To spread; to expand; to enlarge; to widen; as, to extend the capacities, or intellectual powers; to extend the sphere of usefulness; to extend commerce.*NWAD EXTEND.4*

4. To continue; to prolong; as, to extend the time of payment; to extend the season of trial.*NWAD EXTEND.5*

5. To communicate; to bestow on; to use or exercise towards.*NWAD EXTEND.6*

He hath extended mercy to me before the king. *Ezra 7:28*.*NWAD EXTEND.7*

6. To impart; to yield or give.*NWAD EXTEND.8*

I will extend peace to her like a river. *Isaiah 66:12*.*NWAD EXTEND.9*

7. In law, to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt; or to levy on lands, as an execution.*NWAD EXTEND.10*

The execution was delivered to the sheriff, who extended the same on certain real estate.*NWAD EXTEND.11*

EXTEND, *v.i.* To stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth. The state of Massachusetts extends west to the border of the state of New York. Connecticut river extends from Canada to the sound. How far will your argument or proposition extend? Let our charities extend to the heathen.

EXTENDED, *pp.* Stretched; spread; expanded; enlarged; bestowed on; communicated; valued under a writ of extendi facias; levied.

EXTENDER, *n.* He or that which extends or stretches.

EXTENDIBLE, *a.* Capable of being extended; that may be stretched, extended, enlarged, widened or expanded.

1. That may be taken by a writ of extent and valued.*NWAD EXTENDIBLE.2*

EXTENDING, ***ppr.*** **Stretching; reaching; continuing in length; spreading; enlarging; valuing.**

EXTENDLESSNESS, ***n.*** **Unlimited extension. [Not used.]**

EXTENSIBILITY, ***a.*** **[from extensible.] The capacity of being extended, or of suffering extension; as the extensibility of a fiber, or of a plate of metal.**

EXTENSIBLE, ***a.*** **[from L. extensus.] That may be extended; capable of being stretched in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement.**

EXTENSIBLENESS, ***n.*** ***Extensibility*****, which see.**

EXTENSILE, ***a.*** **Capable of being extended.**

EXTENSION, ***n.*** **[L. extension.] The act of extending; a stretching.**

1. The state of being extended; enlargement in breadth, or continuation of length.*NWAD EXTENSION.2*

2. In philosophy, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.*NWAD EXTENSION.3*

EXTENSIONAL, ***a.*** **Having great extent. [Not used.]**

EXTENSIVE, ***a.*** **Wide; large; having great enlargement or extent; as an extensive farm; an extensive field; an extensive lake; and extensive sphere of operations; extensive benevolence.**

1. That may be extended. [Not used.]*NWAD EXTENSIVE.2*

EXTENSIVELY, ***adv.*** **Widely; largely; to a great extent; as, a story is extensively circulated.**

EXTENSIVENESS, *n.* Wideness; largeness; extent; as the extensiveness of the ocean.

1. Extent; diffusiveness; as the extensiveness of a man's charities or benevolence.*NWAD EXTENSIVENESS.2*

2. Capacity of being extended. [Little used.]*NWAD EXTENSIVENESS.3*

EXTENSOR, *n.* In anatomy, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger; opposed to flexor.

EXTENT, *a.* Extended.

EXTENT, *n.* [L. extentus. It is frequently accented on the first syllable.]

1. Space or degree to which a thing is extended; hence, compass; bulk; size; as a great extent of country, or of body.*NWAD EXTENT.3*

2. Length; as an extent of line.*NWAD EXTENT.4*

3. Communication; distribution.*NWAD EXTENT.5*

The extent of equal justice.*NWAD EXTENT.6*

4. In law, a writ of execution or extendi facias, commanding a sheriff to value the lands of a debtor; or extent is the act of the sheriff or commissioner in making the valuation.*NWAD EXTENT.7*

EXTENUATE, *v.t.* [L. extenuo; ex and tenuo, to make thin.]

1. To make thin, lean or slender. Sickness extenuates the body.*NWAD EXTENUATE.2*

2. To lessen; to diminish; as a crime or guilt.*NWAD EXTENUATE.3*

But fortune there extenuates the crime.*NWAD EXTENUATE.4*

3. To lessen in representation; to palliate; opposed to aggravate.*NWAD EXTENUATE.5*

4. To lessen or diminish in honor. [Little used.]*NWAD EXTENUATE.6*

5. To make thin or rare; opposed to condense. [Little used.]*NWAD EXTENUATE.7*

EXTENUATE, *a.* Thin; slender. [Not used.]

EXTENUATED, *pp.* Made thin, lean or slender; made smaller; lessened; diminished; palliated; made rare.

EXTENUATING, *ppr.* Making thin or slender; lessening; diminishing; palliating; making rare.

EXTENUATION, *n.* The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh.

1. The act representing any thing less wrong, faulty or criminal than it is in fact; palliation; opposed to aggravation; as the extenuation of faults, injuries or crimes.*NWAD EXTENUATION.2*

2. Mitigation; alleviation; as the extenuation of punishment.*NWAD EXTENUATION.3*

[Not common.]*NWAD EXTENUATION.4*

EXTERIOR, *a.* [L. from exterus, foreign.]

1. External; outward; applied to the outside or outer surface of a body, and opposed to interior. We speak of the exterior and interior surfaces of a concavo-convex lens.*NWAD EXTERIOR.2*

2. External; on the outside, with reference to a person; extrinsic. We speak of an object exterior to a man, as opposed to that which is within or in his mind.*NWAD EXTERIOR.3*

EXTERIOR, *n.* The outward surface; that which is external.

1. Outward or visible deportment; appearance.*NWAD EXTERIOR.5*

EXTERIORLY, *adv.* Outwardly; externally. [An ill formed word.]

EXTERIORS, *n. plu.* The outward parts of a thing.

1. Outward or external deportment, or forms and ceremonies; visible acts; as the exteriors of religion.*NWAD EXTERIORS.2*

EXTERMINATE, *v.t.* [L. extermino; ex and terminus, limit.]

Literally, to drive from within the limits or borders. Hence,*NWAD EXTERMINATE.2*

1. To destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate; as, to exterminate a colony, a tribe or a nation; to exterminate inhabitants or a race of men.*NWAD EXTERMINATE.3*

2. To eradicate; to root out; to extirpate; as, to exterminate error, heresy, infidelity or atheism; to exterminate vice.*NWAD EXTERMINATE.4*

3. To root out, as plants; to extirpate; as, to exterminate weeds.*NWAD EXTERMINATE.5*

4. In algebra, to take away; as, to exterminate surds or unknown quantities.*NWAD EXTERMINATE.6*

EXTERMINATED, *pp.* Utterly driven away or destroyed; eradicated; extirpated.

EXTERMINATING, *ppr.* Driving away or totally destroying; eradicating; extirpating.

EXTERMINATION, *n.* The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision; as the extermination of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.

1. In algebra, a taking away.*NWAD EXTERMINATION.2*

EXTERMINATOR, ***n.*** **He or that which exterminates.**

EXTERMINATORY, ***a.*** **Serving or tending to exterminate.**

EXTERMINE, ***v.t.*** **To exterminate. [Not used.]**

EXTERN, ***a.*** **[L. externus. External; outward; visible.]**

1. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic. [Little used.]*NWAD EXTERN.2*

EXTERNAL, ***a.*** **[L. externus.]**

1. Outward; exterior; as the external surface of a body; opposed to internal.*NWAD EXTERNAL.2*

2. Outward; not intrinsic; not being within; as external objects; external causes or effects.*NWAD EXTERNAL.3*

3. Exterior; visible; apparent; as external deportment.*NWAD EXTERNAL.4*

4. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations; as external trade or commerce; the external relations of a state or kingdom.*NWAD EXTERNAL.5*

External taxes, are duties or imposts laid on goods imported into a country.*NWAD EXTERNAL.6*

EXTERNALITY, ***n.*** **External perception.**

EXTERNALLY, ***adv.*** **Outwardly; on the outside.**

1. In appearance; visibly.*NWAD EXTERNALLY.2*

EXTERNALS, ***n. plu.*** **The outward parts; exterior form.**

Adam was no less glorious in his externals; he had a beautiful body, as well as an immortal soul.*NWAD EXTERNALS.2*

1. Outward rites and ceremonies; visible forms; as the externals of religion.*NWAD EXTERNALS.3*

EXTERRANEOUS, *a.* [L. exterraneus; ex and terra, a land.]

Foreign; belonging to or coming from abroad.*NWAD EXTERRANEOUS.2*

EXTERSION, *n.* [L. extersio, from extergeo; ex and tergeo, to wipe.] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

EXTILL, *v.i.* [L. extillo; ex and stillo, to drop.]

To drop or distil from.*NWAD EXTILL.2*

EXTILLATION, *n.* The act of distilling from, or falling from in drops.

EXTIMULATE. [Not in use.] [See *Stimulate*.]

EXTIMULATION. [See *Stimulation*.]

EXTINCT, *a.* [L. extinctus. See *Extinguish*.]

1. Extinguished; put out; quenched; as, fire, light or a lamp is extinct.*NWAD EXTINCT.2*

2. Being at an end; having no survivor; as, a family or race is extinct.*NWAD EXTINCT.3*

3. Being at an end; having ceased. The enmity between the families is extinct.*NWAD EXTINCT.4*

My days are extinct. *Job 17:1*.*NWAD EXTINCT.5*

4. Being at an end, by abolition or disuse; having no force; as, the law is extinct.*NWAD EXTINCT.6*

EXTINCTION, *n.* [L. extinctio. See *Extinguish*.]

1. The act of putting out or destroying light or fire, by quenching, suffocation or otherwise.*NWAD EXTINCTION.2*

2. The state of being extinguished, quenched or suffocated; as the extinction of fire or of a candle.*NWAD EXTINCTION.3*

3. Destruction; excision; as the extinction of nations.*NWAD EXTINCTION.4*

4. Destruction; suppression; a putting an end to; as the extinction of life, or of a family; the extinction of feuds, jealousies or enmity; the extinction of a claim.*NWAD EXTINCTION.5*

EXTINGUISH, *v.t.* [L. extinguo; ex and stingo, stinguo, or the latter may be a contraction; Gr. to prick, that is, to thrust; or more directly from tingo, to dip, to stain; both probably allied to tango, for tago, to touch.]

1. To put out; to quench; to suffocate; to destroy; as, to extinguish fire or flame.*NWAD EXTINGUISH.2*

2. To destroy; to put an end to; as, to extinguish love or hatred in the breast; to extinguish desire or hope; to extinguish a claim or title.*NWAD EXTINGUISH.3*

3. To cloud or obscure by superior splendor. *NWAD EXTINGUISH.4*

4. To put an end to, by union or consolidation. [See *Extinguishment*.]*NWAD EXTINGUISH.5*

EXTINGUISHABLE, *a.* That may be quenched, destroyed or suppressed.

EXTINGUISHED, *pp.* Put out; quenched; stifled; suppressed; destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, *n.* He or that which extinguishes.

1. A hollow conical utensil to be put on a candle to extinguish it.*NWAD EXTINGUISHER.2*

EXTINGUISHING, ***ppr.*** **Putting out; quenching; suppressing; destroying.**

EXTINGUISHMENT, ***n.*** **The act of putting out or quenching; extinction; suppression; destruction; as the extinguishment of fire or flame; of discord, enmity or jealousy; or of love or affection.**

1. Abolition; nullification.*NWAD EXTINGUISHMENT.2*

Divine laws of christian church policy may not be altered by extinguishment.*NWAD EXTINGUISHMENT.3*

2. Extinction; a putting an end to, or a coming to an end; termination; as the extinguishment of a race or tribe.*NWAD EXTINGUISHMENT.4*

3. The putting an end to a right or estate, by consolidation or union.*NWAD EXTINGUISHMENT.5*

If my tenant for life makes a lease to A for life, remainder to B and his heirs, and I release to A; this release operates as an extinguishment of my right to the reversion.*NWAD EXTINGUISHMENT.6*

EXTIRP, ***v.t.*** **To extirpate. [Not used.]**

EXTIRPABLE, ***a.*** **That may be eradicated.**

EXTIRPATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. extirpo; ex and stirps, root.]**

1. To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally; as, to extirpate weeds or noxious plants from a field.*NWAD EXTIRPATE.2*

2. To eradicate; to root out; to destroy wholly; as, to extirpate error or heresy; to extirpate a sect.*NWAD EXTIRPATE.3*

3. In surgery, to cut out; to cut off; to eat out; to remove; as, to extirpate a wen.*NWAD EXTIRPATE.4*

EXTIRPATED, ***pp.*** **Plucked up by the roots; rooted out; eradicated; totally destroyed.**

EXTIRPATING, ***ppr.*** **Pulling up or out by the roots; eradicating; totally destroying.**

EXTIRPATION, ***n.*** **The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction; as the extirpation of weeds from land; the extirpation of evil principles from the heart; the extirpation of a race of men; the extirpation of heresy.**

EXTIRPATOR, ***n.*** **One who roots out; a destroyer.**

EXTOL, ***v.t.*** **[L. extollo; ex and tollo, to raise.]**

To raise in words or eulogy; to praise; to exalt in commendation; to magnify. We extol virtues, noble exploits, and heroism. Men are too much disposed to extol the rich and despise the poor.*NWAD EXTOL.2*

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name Jah.*Psalm 68:4*.*NWAD EXTOL.3*

EXTOLLED, ***ppr.*** **Exalted in commendation; praised; magnified.**

EXTOLLER, ***n.*** **One who praises or magnifies; a praiser or magnifier.**

EXTOLLING, ***ppr.*** **Praising; exalting by praise or commendation; magnifying.**

EXTORSIVE, ***a.*** **[See *Extort*.] Serving to extort; tending to draw from by compulsion.**

EXTORSIVELY, ***adv.*** **In an extorsive manner; by extortion.**

EXTORT, ***v.t.*** **[L. extortus, from extorqueo, to wrest from; ex and torqueo, to twist.]**

1. To draw from by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring from by physical force, by menace, duress, violence, authority, or by an illegal means. Conquerors extort contributions from the vanquished; tyrannical princes extort money from their subjects; officers often extort illegal fees; confessions of guilt are extorted by the rack. A promise extorted by duress is not binding.*NWAD EXTORT.2*

2. To gain by violence or oppression.*NWAD EXTORT.3*

EXTORT, *v.i.* To practice extortion.

EXTORTED, *pp.* Drawn from by compulsion; wrested from.

EXTORTER, *n.* One who extorts, or practices extortion.

EXTORTING, *ppr.* Wresting from by force or undue exercise of power.

EXTORTION, *n.* The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting any thing from a person by force, duress, menaces, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; illegal exaction; illegal compulsion to pay money, or to do some other act. Extortion is an offense punishable at common law.

1. Force or illegal compulsion by which any thing is taken from a person.*NWAD EXTORTION.2*

EXTORTIONER, *n.* One who practices extortion.

Extortioners shall not inherit the kingdom of God. *1 Corinthians 6:10*.*NWAD EXTORTIONER.2*

EXTORTIOUS, *a.* Oppressive; violent; unjust.

EXTRA, A Latin preposition, denoting beyond or excess; as extra-work, extra-pay, work or pay beyond what is usual or agreed on.

EXTRACT, *v.t.* [L. extractus, from extraho; ex and traho, to

draw.]

1. To draw out; as, to extract a tooth.*NWAD EXTRACT.2*

2. To draw out, as the juices or essence of a substance, by distillation, solution or other means; as, to extract spirit from the juice of the cane; to extract salts from ashes.*NWAD EXTRACT.3*

3. To take out; to take from.*NWAD EXTRACT.4*

Woman is her name, of man*NWAD EXTRACT.5*

Extracted.*NWAD EXTRACT.6*

4. To take out or select a part; to take a passage or passages from a book or writing.*NWAD EXTRACT.7*

I have extracted from the pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods.*NWAD EXTRACT.8*

5. In a general sense, to draw from by any means or operation.*NWAD EXTRACT.9*

EXTRACT, *n.* That which is extracted or drawn from something.

1. In literature, a passage taken from a book or writing.*NWAD EXTRACT.11*

2. In pharmacy, any thing drawn from a substance, as essences, tinctures, etc.; or a solution of the purer parts of a mixed body inspissated by distillation or evaporation, nearly to the consistence of honey.*NWAD EXTRACT.12*

Any substance obtained by digesting vegetable substances in water, and evaporating them to a solid consistence.*NWAD EXTRACT.13*

3. In chimistry, a peculiar principle, supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts; called also the extractive principle.*NWAD EXTRACT.14*

4. Extraction; descent. [Not now used.]*NWAD EXTRACT.15*

EXTRACTED, *pp.* Drawn or taken out.

EXTRACTING, *ppr.* Drawing or taking out.

EXTRACTION, *n.* [L. extractio.] The act of drawing out; as the extraction of a tooth; the extraction of a bone or an arrow from the body; the extraction of a fetus or child in midwifery.

1. Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family. Hence, the stock or family from which one has descended. We say, a man is of a noble extraction.*NWAD EXTRACTION.2*

2. In pharmacy, the operation of drawing essences, tinctures, etc. from a substance.*NWAD EXTRACTION.3*

3. In arithmetic and algebra, the extraction of roots is the operation of finding the root of a given number of quantity; also, the method or rule by which the operation is performed.*NWAD EXTRACTION.4*

EXTRACTIVE, *a.* That may be extracted.

EXTRACTIVE, *n.* The proximate principle of vegetable extracts.

EXTRACTOR, *n.* In midwifery, a forceps or instrument for extracting children.

EXTRADICTIONARY, *a.* [L. extra and dictio.] Consisting not in words, but in realities. [Not used.]

EXTRA-DOTAL, *a.* Not belonging to dower paraphernal.

EXTRAFOLIACEOUS, *a.* [L. extra, on the outside, and folium, a leaf.]

In botany, growing on the outside of a leaf; as extrafoliaceous stipules.*NWAD EXTRAFOLIACEOUS.2*

EXTRAGENEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. extra and genus, kind.] Belonging to another kind.**

EXTRAJUDICIAL, ***a.*** **[extra, without, and judicial.] of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedures.**

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner out of the ordinary course of legal proceedings.**

EXTRALIMITARY, ***a.*** **[extra and limit.] Being beyond the limit or bounds; as extralimitary land.**

EXTRAMISSION, ***n.*** **[L. extra and mitto, to send.]**

A sending out; emission.*NWAD EXTRAMISSION.2*

EXTRAMUNDANE, ***a.*** **[L. extra and mundus, the world.]**

Beyond the limit of the material world.*NWAD EXTRAMUNDANE.2*

EXTRANEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. extraneus.] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic; as, to separate gold from extraneous matter.**

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but is extraneous and superinduced.*NWAD EXTRANEOUS.2*

Extraneous fossils, organic remains; exuviae of organized beings, imbedded in the strata of the earth.*NWAD EXTRANEOUS.3*

EXTRAORDINARIES, ***n. plu.*** **Things which exceed the usual order, kind or method. Rarely used in the singular.**

EXTRAORDINARILY, ***adv.*** **extror'dinarily. [See *Extraordinary*.]**

In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method; beyond the common course, limits or order; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; particularly; eminently.*NWAD EXTRAORDINARILY.2*

The temple of Solomon was extraordinarily magnificent.*NWAD EXTRAORDINARILY.3*

EXTRAORDINARINESS, *n.* Uncommonness; remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, *a.* extror'dinary. [L. extraordinarius; extra and ordinarius, usual, from ordo, order.]

1. Beyond or out of the common order or method; not in the usual, customary or regular course; not ordinary. Extraordinary evils require extraordinary remedies.*NWAD EXTRAORDINARY.2*

2. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful; as the extraordinary talents of Shakespeare; the extraordinary powers of Newton; an edifice of extraordinary grandeur.*NWAD EXTRAORDINARY.3*

3. Special; particular; sent for a special purpose, or on a particular occasion; as an extraordinary courier or messenger; an embassador extraordinary; a gazette extraordinary.*NWAD EXTRAORDINARY.4*

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, *a.* [extra and parochial.] Not within the limits of any parish.

EXTRAPROFESSIONAL, *a.* [extra and professional.] Foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty or business.

Molina was an ecclesiastic, and these studies were extraprofessional.*NWAD EXTRAPROFESSIONAL.2*

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, *a.* [extra and provincial.] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

EXTRAREGULAR, *a.* [extra and regular.] Not comprehended with a rule or rules.

EXTRATERRITORIAL, ***a.*** **Being beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction.**

EXTRAUGHT, old ***pp.*** **of extract.**

EXTRAVAGANCE, EXTRAVAGANCY, ***a.*** **[L. extra and vagans; vagor, to wander. See** ***Vague*****.]**

1. Literally, a wandering beyond a limit; an excursion or sally from the usual way, course or limit.*NWAD EXTRAVAGANCE.2*

2. In writing or discourse, a going beyond the limits of strict truth, or probability; as extravagance of expression or description.*NWAD EXTRAVAGANCE.3*

3. Excess of affection, passion or appetite; as extravagance of love, anger, hatred or hunger.*NWAD EXTRAVAGANCE.4*

4. Excess in expenditures of property; the expending of money without necessity, or beyond what is reasonable or proper; dissipation.*NWAD EXTRAVAGANCE.5*

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her extravagance.*NWAD EXTRAVAGANCE.6*

5. In general, any excess or wandering from prescribed limits; irregularity; wildness; as the extravagance of imagination; extravagance of claims or demands.*NWAD EXTRAVAGANCE.7*

EXTRAVAGANT, ***a.*** **Literally, wandering beyond limits.**

1. Excessive; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable. The wishes, demands, desires and passions of men are often extravagant.*NWAD EXTRAVAGANT.2*

2. Irregular; wild; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability, or other usual bounds; as extravagant flights of fancy.*NWAD EXTRAVAGANT.3*

There is something nobly wild and extravagant in great

geniuses.*NWAD EXTRAVAGANT.4*

3. Exceeding necessity or propriety; wasteful; prodigal; as extravagant expenses; an extravagant mode of living.*NWAD EXTRAVAGANT.5*

4. Prodigal; profuse in expenses; as an extravagant man.*NWAD EXTRAVAGANT.6*

He that is extravagant will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence, and invite corruption.*NWAD EXTRAVAGANT.7*

EXTRAVAGANT, *n.* One who is confined to no general rule.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, *adv.* In an extravagant manner; wildly; not within the limits of truth or probability. Men often write and talk extravagantly.

1. Unreasonably; excessively. It is prudent not to praise or censure extravagantly.*NWAD EXTRAVAGANTLY.2*

2. In a manner to use property without necessity or propriety, or to no good purpose; expensively, or profusely to an unjustifiable degree; as, to live, eat, drink, or dress extravagantly.*NWAD EXTRAVAGANTLY.3*

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance. [Little used.]

EXTRAVAGANTS, *n.* In church history, certain decretal epistles, or constitutions of the popes, which were published after the Clementines, and not at first arranged and digested with the other papal constitutions. They were afterward inserted in the body of the canon law.

EXTRAVAGATE, *v.i.* To wander beyond the limits. [Not used.]

EXTRAVAGATION, *n.* Excess; a wandering beyond limits.

EXTRAVASATED, *a.* [L. extra and vasa, vessels.] Forced or let

out of its proper vessels; as extravasated blood.

EXTRAVASATION, *n.* The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; the state of being forced or let out of its containing vessels; effusion; as an extravasation of blood after a rupture of the vessels.

EXTRAVENATE, *a.* [L. extra and vena, vein.]

Let out of the veins.*NWAD EXTRAVENATE.2*

EXTRAVERSION, *n.* [L. extra and versio, a turning.] The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [Little used.]

EXTREAT, *n.* Extraction.

EXTREME, *a.* [L. extremus, last.] Outermost; utmost; farthest; at the utmost point, edge or border; as the extreme verge or point of a thing.

1. Greatest; most violent; utmost; as extreme pain, grief, or suffering; extreme joy or pleasure.*NWAD EXTREME.2*

2. Last; beyond which there is none; as an extreme remedy.*NWAD EXTREME.3*

3. Utmost; worst or best that can exist or be supposed; as an extreme case.*NWAD EXTREME.4*

4. Most pressing; as extreme necessity.*NWAD EXTREME.5*

Extreme unction, among the Romanists, is the anointing of a sick person with oil, when decrepit with age or affected with some mortal disease, and usually just before death. It is applied to the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, hands, feet and reins of penitents, and is supposed to represent the grace of God poured into the soul.*NWAD EXTREME.6*

Extreme and mean proportion, in geometry, is when a line is so

divided, that the whole line is to the greater segment, as the segment is to the less; or when a line is so divided, that the rectangle under the whole line and the lesser segment is equal to the square of the greater segment.*NWAD EXTREME.7*

EXTREME, *n.* The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; extremity.

1. Utmost point; furthest degree; as the extremes of heat and cold; the extremes of virtue and vice. Avoid extremes. Extremes naturally beget each other.*NWAD EXTREME.9*

There is a natural progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny.*NWAD EXTREME.10*

2. In logic, the extremes or extreme terms of a syllogism are the predicate and subject. Thus, “man is an animal: Peter is a man, therefore Peter is an animal;” the word animal is the greater extreme, and man the medium.*NWAD EXTREME.11*

3. In mathematics, the extremes are the first and last terms of a proportion; as, when three magnitudes are proportional, the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal contained by the extremes is equal to the square of the mean.*NWAD EXTREME.12*

EXTREMELY, *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost point. It is extremely hot or cold; it is extremely painful.

1. In familiar language, very much; greatly.*NWAD EXTREMELY.2*

EXTREMITY, *n.* [L. extremitas.] The utmost point or side; the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing; as the extremities of a country.

1. The utmost parts. The extremities of the body, in painting and sculpture, are the head, hands and feet; but in anatomy, the term is applied to the limbs only.*NWAD EXTREMITY.2*

2. The utmost point; the highest or furthest degree; as the extremity of pain or suffering; the extremity of cruelty. Even charity and

forbearance may be carried to extremity.*NWAD EXTREMITY.3*

3. Extreme or utmost distress, straits or difficulties; as a city besieged and reduced to extremity.*NWAD EXTREMITY.4*

4. The utmost rigor or violence. The Greeks have endured oppression in its utmost extremity.*NWAD EXTREMITY.5*

5. The most aggravated state.*NWAD EXTREMITY.6*

The world is running after farce, the extremity of bad poetry.*NWAD EXTREMITY.7*

EXTRICABLE, *a.* [infra.] That can be extricated.

EXTRICATE, *v.t.* [L. extrico. The primary verb trico is not in the Latin. We probably see its affinities in the Gr. hair, or a bush of hair, from interweaving, entangling. I suspect that three is contracted from this root; three for threg, folded, or a plexus. The same word occurs in intricate and intrigue; Eng. trick.]

1. Properly, to disentangle; hence, to free from difficulties or perplexities; to disembarrass; as, to extricate one from complicated business, from troublesome alliances or other connections; to extricate one's self from debt.*NWAD EXTRICATE.2*

2. To set out; to cause to be emitted or evolved.*NWAD EXTRICATE.3*

EXTRICATED, *pp.* Disentangled; freed from difficulties and perplexities; disembarrassed; evolved.

EXTRICATING, *ppr.* Disentangling; disembarrassing; evolving.

EXTRICATION, *n.* The act of disentangling; a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement.

1. The act of sending out or evolving; as the extrication of heat or moisture from a substance.*NWAD EXTRICATION.2*

EXTRINSIC, EXTRINSICAL, ***a.*** **[L. extrinsecus.] External; outward; not contained in or belonging to a body. Mere matter cannot move without the impulse of an extrinsic agent. It is opposed to intrinsic.**

EXTRINSICALLY, ***adv.*** **From without; externally.**

EXTRUCT, ***v.t.*** **[L. extruo, extructus.] To build; to construct. [Not in use.]**

EXTRUCTION, ***n.*** **A building. [Not used.]**

EXTRUCTIVE, ***a.*** **Forming into a structure.**

EXTRUCTOR, ***n.*** **A builder; a fabricator; a contriver. [Not used.]**

EXTRUDE, ***v.t.*** **[L. extrudo; ex and trudo, to thrust.]**

1. To thrust out; to urge, force or press out; to expel; as, to extrude a fetus.*NWAD EXTRUDE.2*

2. To drive away; to drive off.*NWAD EXTRUDE.3*

EXTRUDED, ***pp.*** **Thrust out; driven out or away; expelled.**

EXTRUDING, ***ppr.*** **Thrusting out; driving out; expelling.**

EXTRUSION, ***n.*** **s as z. The act of thrusting or throwing out; a driving out; expulsion.**

EXTUBERANCE, EXTUBERANCY, ***n.*** **[L. extuberans, extubero; ev and tuber, a puff.]**

1. In medicine, a swelling or rising of the flesh; a protuberant part.*NWAD EXTUBERANCE.2*

2. A knob or swelling part of a body.*NWAD EXTUBERANCE.3*

EXTUBERANT, ***a.*** **Swelled; standing out.**

EXTUBERATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. extubero.] To swell. [Not in use.]**

EXTUMESCENCE, ***n.*** **[L. extumescens, extumesco; ex and tumesco, tumeo, to swell.] A swelling or rising. [Little used.]**

EXUBERANCE, EXUBERANCY, ***n.*** **[L. exuberans, exubero; ex and ubero, to fatten; uber, a pap or breast, that is, a swelling or mass.]**

1. An abundance; an overflowing quantity; richness; as an exuberance of fertility or fancy.*NWAD EXUBERANCE.2*

2. Superfluous abundance; luxuriance.*NWAD EXUBERANCE.3*

3. Overgrowth; superfluous shoots, as of trees.*NWAD EXUBERANCE.4*

EXUBERANT, ***a.*** **Abundant; plenteous; rich; as exuberant fertility; exuberant goodness.**

1. Over-abundant; superfluous; luxuriant.*NWAD EXUBERANT.2*

2. Pouring forth abundance; producing in plenty; as exuberant spring.*NWAD EXUBERANT.3*

EXUBERANTLY, ***adv.*** **Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree. The earth has produced exuberantly.**

EXUBERATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. exubero.] To abound; to be in great abundance. [Little used.]**

EXUDATE, EXUDE, ***v.t.*** **and** ***i.*** **[See *Exsude*, the preferable orthography.]**

EXUDATION, ***n.*** **[See *Exsudation*.]**

EXUDED, ***pp.*** **[See *Exsuded*.]**

EXUDING, ***ppr.*** **[See** ***Exsuding*****.]**

EXULCERATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. exulcero; ex and ulcero, to ulcerate, ulcus, an ulcer.]**

1. To cause or produce an ulcer or ulcers.*NWAD EXULCERATE.2*

2. To afflict; to corrode; to fret or anger.*NWAD EXULCERATE.3*

EXULCERATE, ***v.i.*** **To become an ulcer or ulcerous.**

EXULCERATED, ***pp.*** **Affected with ulcers; having become ulcerous.**

EXULCERATING, ***ppr.*** **Producing ulcers on; fretting; becoming ulcerous.**

EXULCERATION, ***n.*** **The act of causing ulcers on a body, or the process of becoming ulcerous; the beginning erosion which wears away the substance and forms an ulcer.**

1. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion.*NWAD EXULCERATION.2*

EXULCERATORY, ***a.*** **Having a tendency to form ulcers.**

EXULT, ***v.i.*** **egzult'. [L. exulto; ex and salto, salio, to leap.]**

Properly, to leap for joy; hence, to rejoice in triumph; to rejoice exceedingly, at success or victory; to be glad above measure; to triumph. It is natural to man to exult at the success of his schemes, and to exult over a fallen adversary.*NWAD EXULT.2*

EXULTANCE, EXULTANCY, ***n.*** **Exultation. [Not used.]**

EXULTANT, ***a.*** **Rejoicing triumphantly.**

EXULTATION, ***n.*** **The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph. Exultation usually springs from the**

gratification of our desire of some good; particularly of distinction or superiority, or of that which confers distinction. It often springs from the gratification of pride or ambition. But exultation may be a lively joy springing from laudable causes.

EXULTING, ***ppr.*** **Rejoicing greatly or in triumph.**

EXUNDATE, ***v.i.*** **To overflow. [Not used.]**

EXUNDATION, ***n.*** **[L. exundatio, from exundo, to overflow; ex and undo, to rise in waves, unda, a wave.]**

An overflowing abundance. [Little used.]*NWAD EXUNDATION.2*

EXUPERATE, ***v.t.*** **To excel; to surmount. [Not used, nor its derivatives.]**

EXUSTION, ***n.*** **[L. exustus.] The act or operation of burning up.**

EXUVLAE, ***n. plu.*** **[L.] Cast skins, shells or coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents and caterpillars, the shells of lobsters. etc.**

1. The spoils or remains of animals found in the earth, supposed to be deposited there at the deluge, or in some great convulsion or change which the earth has undergone, in past periods.*NWAD EXUVLAE.2*

EY, in old writers, Sax. ig, signifies an isle.

EYAS, ***n.*** **A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself.**

EYAS, ***a.*** **Unfledged. [Not used.]**

EYAS-MUSKET, ***n.*** **A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind or sparrow hawk.**

EYE, ***n.*** **pronounced as I. [L. oculus, a diminutive. The old**

English plural was eyen, or eyne.]

1. The organ of sight or vision; properly, the globe or ball movable in the orbit. The eye is nearly of a spherical figure, and composed of coats or tunics. But in the term eye, we often or usually include the ball and the parts adjacent.*NWAD EYE.2*

2. Sight; view; ocular knowledge; as, I have a man now in my eye. In this sense, the plural is more generally used.*NWAD EYE.3*

Before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you. *Galatians 3:1*.*NWAD EYE.4*

3. Look; countenance.*NWAD EYE.5*

I'll say yon gray is not the morning's eye.*NWAD EYE.6*

4. Front; face.*NWAD EYE.7*

Her shall you hear disproved to your eyes.*NWAD EYE.8*

5. Direct opposition; as, to sail in the wind's eye.*NWAD EYE.9*

6. Aspect; regard; respect; view.*NWAD EYE.10*

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an eye to their own advantage.*NWAD EYE.11*

7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch.*NWAD EYE.12*

After this jealousy, he kept a strict eye upon him.*NWAD EYE.13*

8. View of the mind; opinion formed by observation or contemplation.*NWAD EYE.14*

It hath, in their eye, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome.*NWAD EYE.15*

9. Sight; view, either in a literal or figurative sense.*NWAD EYE.16*

10. Something resembling the eye in form; as the eye of a peacock's feather.*NWAD EYE.17*

11. A small hole or aperture; a perforation; as the eye of a needle.*NWAD EYE.18*

12. A small catch for a hook; as we say, hooks and eyes. in nearly the same sense, the word is applied to certain fastenings in the cordage of ships.*NWAD EYE.19*

13. The bud of a plant; a shoot.*NWAD EYE.20*

14. A small shade of color. [Little used.]*NWAD EYE.21*

Red with an eye of blue makes a purple.*NWAD EYE.22*

15. The power of perception.*NWAD EYE.23*

The eyes of your understanding being enlightened. *Ephesians 1:18*.*NWAD EYE.24*

16. Oversight; inspection.*NWAD EYE.25*

The eye of the master will do more work than both his hands.*NWAD EYE.26*

The eyes of a ship, are the parts which lie near the hawse-holes, particularly in the lower apartments.*NWAD EYE.27*

To set the eyes on, is to see; to have a sight of.*NWAD EYE.28*

To find favor in the eyes, is to be graciously received and treated.*NWAD EYE.29*

EYE, *n.* A brood; as an eye of pheasants.

EYE, *v.t.* To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention.

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies.*NWAD EYE.32*

EYE, *v.i.* To appear; to have an appearance.

EYEBALL, *n.* The ball, globe or apple of the eye.

EYEBEAM, ***n.*** **A glance of the eye.**

EYEBOLT, ***n.*** **In ships, a bar or iron or bolt, with an eye, formed to be driven into the deck or sides, for the purpose of hooking tackles to.**

EYEBRIGHT, ***n.*** **A genus of plants, the Euphrasia, of several species.**

EYE-BRIGHTENING, ***n.*** **A clearing of the sight.**

EYEBROW, ***n.*** **The brow or hairy arch above the eye.**

EYED, ***pp.*** **Viewed; observed; watched.**

1. Having eyes; used in composition, as a dull-eyed man, ox-eyed Juno.*NWAD EYED.2*

EYEDROP, ***n.*** **A tear.**

EYEGLANCE, ***n.*** **A glance of the eye; a rapid look.**

EYEGLASS, ***n.*** **A glass to assist the sight; spectacles.**

In telescopes, the glass next the eye; and where there are several, all except the object glass are called eye-glasses.*NWAD EYEGLASS.2*

EYE-GLUTTNIG, ***n.*** **A feasting of the eyes. [Not in use.]**

EYELASH, ***n.*** **The line of hair that edges the eyelid.**

EYELESS, ***a.*** **Wanting eyes; destitute of sight.**

EYELET, ***n.*** **A small hole or perforation, to receive a lace or small rope or cord. We usually say, eyelet-hole.**

EYELIAD, ***n.*** **A glance of the eye.**

EYELID, *n.* The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball, or uncovers it, at pleasure.

EYE-OFFENDING, *a.* That hurts the eyes.

EYE-PLEASING, *a.* Pleasing the eye.

EYER, *n.* One who eyes another.

EYE-SALVE, *n.* Ointment for the eye.

EYE-SERVANT, *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer.

EYE-SERVICE, *n.* Service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer.

Not with eye-service, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God. *Colossians 3:22*.*NWAD EYE-SERVICE.2*

EYESHOT, *n.* Sight; view; glance of the eye.

EYESIGHT, *n.* The sight of the eye; view; observation. *Psalm 18:24*.

Josephus sets this down from his own eyesight.*NWAD EYESIGHT.2*

1. The sense of seeing. His eyesight fails.*NWAD EYESIGHT.3*

EYESORE, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

Mordecai was an eyesore to Haman.*NWAD EYESORE.2*

EYESPLICE, *n.* In seaman's language, a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope.

EYESPOTTED, *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

EYESTONE, *n.* A small calcarious stone used for taking substance from between the lid and ball of the eye.

EYESTRING, *n.* The tendon by which the eye is moved.

EYETOOTH, *n.* A tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders, called also a canine tooth; a fang.

EYEWINK, *n.* A wink, or motion of the eyelid; a hint or token.

EYE-WITNESS, *n.* One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of any thing.

We were eye-witnesses of his majesty. *2 Peter 1:16*.*NWAD EYE-WITNESS.2*

EYOT, *n.* A little isle.

EYRE, *n.* ire. [L. iter.] Literally, a journey or circuit. In England, the justices in eyre were itinerant judges, who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties.

1. A court of itinerant justices.*NWAD EYRE.2*

EYRY, *n.* The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch. It is written also eyrie. [See *Aerie*.]

The eagle and the stork*NWAD EYRY.2*

On cliffs and cedar-tops their eyries build.*NWAD EYRY.3*

F

F — FAIR-HAND

F, the sixth letter of the English Alphabet., is a labial articulation, formed by placing the upper teeth on the under lip, and accompanied with an emission of breath. Its kindred letter is v, which is chiefly distinguished from f by being more vocal, or accompanied with more sound, as may be perceived by pronouncing ef, ev. This letter may be derived from the Oriental vau. The Latins received the letter from the Eolians in Greece, who wrote it in the form of a double g, F,; whence it has been called most absurdly digamma. It corresponds in power to the Greek phi, and its proper name is ef.

As a Latin numeral, it signifies 40, and with a dash over the top, forty thousand.*NWAD F.2*

In the civil law, two of these letters together ff, signify the pandects.*NWAD F.3*

In English criminal law, this letter is branded on felons, when admitted to the benefit of clergy.*NWAD F.4*

In medical prescriptions, F stands for fiat, let it be made; F.S.A. fiat secundum artem.*NWAD F.5*

F stands also for Fellow; F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society*NWAD F.6*

F or fa, in music, is the fourth note rising in this order in the gamut, ut, re, mi, fa. It denotes also one of the Greek keys in music, destined for the base.*NWAD F.7*

F in English has one uniform sound, as in father, after.*NWAD F.8*

FABACEOUS, *a.* [Low L., a bean.] Having the nature of a bean; like a bean. [Little used.]

FABIAN, *a.* Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of Q.

Fabius Maximus, a Roman general who conducted military operations against Hannibal, by declining to risk a battle in the open field, but harassing the enemy by marches, countermarches and ambuscades.

FABLE, *n.* [L., Gr. The radical sense is that which is spoken or told.]

1. A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept.*NWAD FABLE.2*

Jothams fable of the trees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since.*NWAD FABLE.3*

2. Fiction in general; as, the story is all a fable.*NWAD FABLE.4*

3. An idle story; vicious or vulgar fictions.*NWAD FABLE.5*

But refuse profane and old wives fables. *1 Timothy 4:7*.*NWAD FABLE.6*

4. The plot, or connected series of events, in an epic or dramatic poem.*NWAD FABLE.7*

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or fable as may be most suitable to the moral.*NWAD FABLE.8*

5. Falsehood; a softer term for a lie.*NWAD FABLE.9*

FABLE, *v.i.*

1. To feign; to write fiction.*NWAD FABLE.11*

Vain now the tales which fabling poets tell.*NWAD FABLE.12*

2. To tell falsehoods; as, he fables not.*NWAD FABLE.13*

FABLE, *v.t.* To feign; to invent; to devise and speak of, as true or real.

The hell thou fablest.*NWAD FABLE.15*

FABLED, *pp.*

1. Feigned; invented, as stories.*NWAD FABLED.2*

2. *a.* Told or celebrated in fables.*NWAD FABLED.3*

Hail, fabled grotto.*NWAD FABLED.4*

FABLER, *n.* A writer of fables or fictions; a dealer in feigned stories.

FABLING, *ppr.* Feigning; devising, as stories; writing or uttering false stories.

FABRIC, *n.* [L., a frame, a workman.]

1. The structure of any thing; the manner in which the parts of a thing are untied by art and labor; workmanship; texture. This is cloth of a beautiful fabric.*NWAD FABRIC.2*

2. The frame or structure of a building; construction. More generally, the building itself; an edifice; a house; a temple; a church; a bridge, etc. The word is usually applied to a large building.*NWAD FABRIC.3*

3. Any system composed of connected parts; as the fabric of the universe.*NWAD FABRIC.4*

4. Cloth manufactured.*NWAD FABRIC.5*

Silks and other fine fabrics of the east.*NWAD FABRIC.6*

FABRIC, *v.t.* To frame; to build; to construct. [Little used.]

FABRICATE, *v.t.* [L., to frame, supra.]

1. To frame; to build; to construct; to form a whole by connecting its parts; as, to fabricate a bridge or ship.*NWAD FABRICATE.2*

2. To form by art and labor; to manufacture; as, to fabricate woolens.*NWAD FABRICATE.3*

3. To invent and form; to forge; to devise falsely; as, to fabricate a lie or story.*NWAD FABRICATE.4*

Our books were not fabricated with an accommodation to prevailing usages.*NWAD FABRICATE.5*

4. To coin; as, to fabricate money. [Unusual.]*NWAD FABRICATE.6*

FABRICATED, *pp.* Framed; constructed; built; manufactured; invented; devised falsely; forged.

FABRICATING, *ppr.* Framing; constructing; manufacturing; devising falsely; forging.

FABRICATION, *n.*

1. The act of framing or constructing construction; as the fabrication of a bridge or of a church.*NWAD FABRICATION.2*

2. The act of manufacturing.*NWAD FABRICATION.3*

3. The act of devising falsely; forgery.*NWAD FABRICATION.4*

4. That which is fabricated; a falsehood. The story is doubtless a fabrication.*NWAD FABRICATION.5*

FABRICATOR, *n.* One that constructs or makes.

FABRILE, *a.* [L.] Pertaining to handicrafts. [Not used.]

FABULIST, *n.* [from fable.] The inventor or writer of fables.

FABULIZE, *v.t.* To invent, compose or relate fables.

FABULOSITY, *n.* Fabulousness; fullness of fables. [Little used.]

FABULOUS, *a.*

1. Feigned, as a story; devised; fictitious; as a fabulous story; a fabulous description.*NWAD FABULOUS.2*

2. Related in fable; described or celebrated in fables; invented; not real; as a fabulous hero; the fabulous exploits of Hercules.*NWAD FABULOUS.3*

3. The fabulous age of Greece and Rome, was the early age of those countries, the accounts of which are mostly fabulous, or in which the fabulous achievements of their heroes were performed; called also the heroic age.*NWAD FABULOUS.4*

FABULOUSLY, *adv.* In a fable or fiction; in a fabulous manner.

FABULOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being fabulous or feigned.

FACADE, *n.* Front.

FACE, *n.* [L., to make.]

1. In a general sense, the surface of a thing, or the side which presents itself to the view of a spectator; as the face of the earth; the face of the waters.*NWAD FACE.2*

2. A part of the surface of a thing; or the plane surface of a solid. Thus, a cube or die has six faces an octahedron has eight faces.*NWAD FACE.3*

3. The surface of the fore part of an animals head, particularly of the human head; the visage.*NWAD FACE.4*

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. *Genesis 3:19*.*NWAD FACE.5*

Joseph bowed himself with his face to the earth. *Genesis 48:12*.*NWAD FACE.6*

4. Countenance; cast of features; look; air of the face.*NWAD*

FACE.7

We set the best face on it we could.*NWAD FACE.8*

5. The front of a thing; the forepart; the flat surface that presents itself first to view; as the face of a house. *Ezekiel 41:14*.*NWAD FACE.9*

6. Visible state; appearance.*NWAD FACE.10*

This would produce a new face of things in Europe.*NWAD FACE.11*

7. Appearance; look.*NWAD FACE.12*

Nor heaven, nor sea, their former face retained.*NWAD FACE.13*

His dialogue has the face of probability.*NWAD FACE.14*

8. State of confrontation. The witnesses were presented face to face.*NWAD FACE.15*

9. Confidence; boldness; impudence; a bold front.*NWAD FACE.16*

He has the face to charge others with false citations.*NWAD FACE.17*

10. Presence; sight; as in the phrases, before the face, in the face, to the face, from the face.*NWAD FACE.18*

11. The person.*NWAD FACE.19*

I had not thought to see thy face. *Genesis 48:11*.*NWAD FACE.20*

12. In scripture, face is used for anger or favor.*NWAD FACE.21*

Hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne. *Revelation 6:16*.*NWAD FACE.22*

Make thy face to shine on thy servant. *Psalm 31:16*.*NWAD FACE.23*

How long wilt thou hide thy face from me? *Psalm 13:1*.*NWAD*

FACE.24

Hence, to seek the face, that is, to pray to, to seek the favor of.*NWAD FACE.25*

To set the face against, is to oppose.*NWAD FACE.26*

To accept ones face, is to show him favor or grant his request. So, to entreat the face, is to ask favor; but these phrases are nearly obsolete.*NWAD FACE.27*

13. A distorted form of the face; as in the phrase, to make faces, or to make wry faces.*NWAD FACE.28*

Face to face*NWAD FACE.29*

1. When both parties are present; as, to have accusers face to face. *Acts 25:16*.*NWAD FACE.30*

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of any other body.*NWAD FACE.31*

Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face. *1 Corinthians 13:12*.*NWAD FACE.32*

FACE, *v.t.*

1. To meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; as, to face an enemy in the field of battle.*NWAD FACE.34*

I'll face this tempest, and deserve the name of king.*NWAD FACE.35*

2. To stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front towards. The colleges in New Haven face the public square.*NWAD FACE.36*

3. To cover with additional superficies; to cover in front; as a fortification faced with marble; to face a garment with silk.*NWAD FACE.37*

To face down, to oppose boldly or impudently.*NWAD FACE.38*

FACE, *v.i.*

1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.*NWAD FACE.40*

To lie, to face, to forge.*NWAD FACE.41*

2. To turn the face; as, to face to the right or left.*NWAD FACE.42*

FACECLOTH, *n.* [face and cloth.] A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

FACED, *pp.* Covered in front. In composition, denoting the kind of face; as full-faced.

FACELESS, *a.* Without a face.

FACEPAINTER, *n.* A painter of portraits; one who draws the likeness of the face.

FACEPAINTING, *n.* The act or art of painting portraits.

FACET, *n.*

A little face; a small surface; as the facets of a diamond.*NWAD FACET.2*

FACETE, *a.* [L. facetus.] Gay; cheerful. [Not in use.]

FACETENESS, *n.* Wit; pleasant representation. [Not used.]

FACETIOUS, *a.* [L. facetus; facetia, or *plu.*]

1. Merry; sportive; jocular; sprightly with wit and good humor; as a facetious companion.*NWAD FACETIOUS.2*

2. Witty; full of pleasantry playful; exciting laughter; as a facetious

story; a facetious reply.*NWAD FACETIOUS.3*

FACETIOUSLY, *adv.* Merrily; gaily; wittily; with pleasantry.

FACETIOUSNESS, *n.* Sportive humor; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humor.

FACIAL, *a.* [L. facies, face.] Pertaining to the face; as the facial artery, vein or nerve.

Facial angle, in anatomy, is the angle contained by a line drawn horizontally from the middle of the external entrance of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another from this latter point to the superciliary ridge of the frontal bone; serving to measure the elevation of the forehead.*NWAD FACIAL.2*

FACILE, *a.* [L. facilis, from facio, to make.]

1. Properly, easy to be done or performed; easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labor.*NWAD FACILE.2*

Order - will render the work facile and delightful.*NWAD FACILE.3*

2. Easy to be surmounted or removed; easily conquerable.*NWAD FACILE.4*

The facile gates of hell too slightly barred.*NWAD FACILE.5*

3. Easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere or distant.*NWAD FACILE.6*

I mean she should be courteous, facile, sweet.*NWAD FACILE.7*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault.*NWAD FACILE.8*

Since Adam, and his facile consort Eve,*NWAD FACILE.9*

Lost Paradise, deceived by me.*NWAD FACILE.10*

FACILELY, ***adv.*** **Easily. [Little used.]**

FACILENESS, ***n.*** **Easiness to be persuaded.**

FACILITATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. facilitas, from facilis, easy.]**

To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it; to lessen the labor of. Machinery facilitates manual labor and operations. Pioneers may facilitate the march of an army.*NWAD FACILITATE.2*

FACILITATED, ***pp.*** **Made easy or easier.**

FACILITATING, ***ppr.*** **Rendering easy or easier.**

FACILITATION, ***n.*** **The act of making easy.**

FACILITY, ***n.*** **[L. facilitas, from facilis, easy.]**

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease. He performed the work or operation with great facility.*NWAD FACILITY.2*

Though facility and hope of success might invite some other choice.*NWAD FACILITY.3*

2. Ease of performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. Practice gives a wonderful facility in executing works of art.*NWAD FACILITY.4*

3. Pliancy; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance, usually in a bad sense, implying a disposition to yield to solicitations to evil.*NWAD FACILITY.5*

It is a great error to take facility for good nature: tenderness without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly.*NWAD FACILITY.6*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.*NWAD FACILITY.7*

He offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility.*NWAD FACILITY.8*

FACILITIES, *n. plu.* The means by which the performance of anything is rendered easy; convenient opportunities or advantages.

FACING, *ppr.* [from face.]

1. Fronting; having the face towards; opposite.*NWAD FACING.2*

2. Covering the fore part.*NWAD FACING.3*

3. Turning the face.*NWAD FACING.4*

FACING, *n.* A covering in front for ornament or defense; as the facing of a fortification or of a garment.

FACINOROUS, *a.* [L. facinus.] Atrociously wicked. [Little used.]

FACINOROUSNESS, *n.* Extreme or astrocious wickedness.

FACSIMILE, *n.* [L. facio, to make, and similis, like. See *Simile*.]

An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.*NWAD FACSIMILE.2*

FACT, *n.* [L. factum, from facio, to make or do.]

1. Any thing done, or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event. Witnesses are introduced into court to prove a fact. Facts are stubborn things. To deny a fact knowingly is to lie.*NWAD FACT.2*

2. Reality; truth; as, in fact. So we say, indeed.*NWAD FACT.3*

FACTION, *n.* [L. factio, from facio, to make or do.]

1. A party, in political society, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the prince, government or state; usually applied to a

minority, but it may be applied to a majority. sometimes a state is divided into factions nearly equal. Rome was almost always disturbed by factions. Republics are proverbial for factions, and factions in monarchies have often effected revolutions.*NWAD FACTION.2*

A feeble government produces more factions than an oppressive one.*NWAD FACTION.3*

By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community.*NWAD FACTION.4*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.*NWAD FACTION.5*

FACTIONARY, *n.* A party man; one of a faction. [Little used.]

FACTIONER, *n.* One of a faction. [Not in use.]

FACTIONIST, *n.* One who promotes faction.

FACTIOUS, *a.* [L. factiosus.]

1. Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions, in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamor against public measures of men. No state is free from factious citizens.*NWAD FACTIOUS.2*

2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction; as factious tumults; factious quarrels.*NWAD FACTIOUS.3*

FACTIOUSLY, *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

FACTIOUSNESS, *n.* Inclination to form parties in opposition to the government, or to the public interest; disposition to clamor and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.

FACTITIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. factitius, from facio.]**

Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; as factitious cinnabar; factitious stones; factitious air.*NWAD FACTITIOUS.2*

FACTIVE, ***a.*** **Making; having power to make. [Not used.]**

FACTOR, ***n.*** **[L. factor; facio.]**

1. In commerce, an agent employed by merchants, residing in other places, to buy and sell, and to negotiate bills of exchange, or to transact other business on their account.*NWAD FACTOR.2*

2. an agent; a substitute.*NWAD FACTOR.3*

3. In arithmetic, the multiplier and multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds the product.*NWAD FACTOR.4*

FACTORAGE, ***n.*** **the allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services; called also a commission. This is sometimes a certain sum or rate by the cask or package; more generally it is a certain rate per cent. Of the value of the goods, purchased or sold.**

FACTORSHIP, ***n.*** **a factory; or the business of a factor.**

FACTORY, ***n.***

1. A house or place where factors reside, to transact business for their employers. The English merchants have factories in the East Indies, Turkey, Portugal, Hamburg, etc.*NWAD FACTORY.2*

2. The body of factors in any place; as a chaplain to a British factory.*NWAD FACTORY.3*

3. Contracted from manufactory, a building or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; the place where workmen are employed in fabricating goods, wares or utensils.*NWAD FACTORY.4*

FACTOTUM, *n.* [L. do every thing.] a servant employed to do all kinds of work.

FACTURE, *n.* The art or manner of making.

FACULTY, *n.* [L. facultas, from facio, to make.]

1. That power of the mind or intellect which enables it to receive, revive or modify perceptions; as the faculty of seeing, of hearing, of imagining, of remembering, etc.: or in general, the faculties may be called the powers or capacities of the mind.*NWAD FACULTY.2*

2. The power of doing any thing; ability. There is no faculty or power in creatures, which can rightly perform its functions, without the perpetual aid of the Supreme Being.*NWAD FACULTY.3*

3. The power of performing any action, natural, vital or animal.*NWAD FACULTY.4*

The vital faculty is that by which life is preserved.*NWAD FACULTY.5*

4. Facility of performance; the peculiar skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; habitual skill or ability; dexterity; adroitness; knack. One man has a remarkable faculty of telling a story; another, of inventing excuses for misconduct; a third, of reasoning; a fourth, of preaching.*NWAD FACULTY.6*

5. Personal quality; disposition or habit, good or ill.*NWAD FACULTY.7*

6. Power; authority.*NWAD FACULTY.8*

Hath borne his faculties so meek. [Hardly legitimate.]*NWAD FACULTY.9*

7. Mechanical power; as the faculty of the wedge. [Not used, nor legitimate.]*NWAD FACULTY.10*

8. Natural virtue; efficacy; as the faculty of simples. [Not used, nor legitimate.]*NWAD FACULTY.11*

9. Privilege; a right or power granted to a person by favor or indulgence, to do what by law he may not do; as the faculty of marrying without the bans being first published, or of ordaining a deacon under age. The archbishop of Canterbury has a court of faculties, for granting such privileges or dispensations.*NWAD FACULTY.12*

10. In colleges, the masters and professors of the several sciences.*NWAD FACULTY.13*

One of the members or departments of a university. In most universities there are four faculties; of art, including humanity and philosophy; of theology; of medicine; and of law.*NWAD FACULTY.14*

In America, the faculty of a college or university consists of the president, professors and tutors.*NWAD FACULTY.15*

The faculty of advocates, in Scotland, is a respectable body of lawyers who plead in all causes before the Courts of Session, Justiciary and Exchequer.*NWAD FACULTY.16*

FACUND, ***a.*** **[L. facundus, supposed to be from the root of for, fari, to speak. If so the original word was faco, or facor.]**

Eloquent. [Little used.]*NWAD FACUND.2*

FACUNDITY, ***n.*** **[L. facunditas.] Eloquence; readiness of speech.**

FADDLE, ***v.i.*** **To trifle; to toy; to play. [A low word.]**

FADE, ***a.*** **Weak; slight; faint. [Not in use.]**

FADE, ***v.i.***

1. To lose color; to tend from a stronger or brighter color to a more faint shade of the same color, or to lose a color entirely. A green leaf fades and becomes less green or yellow. Those colors are deemed the best, which are least apt to fade.*NWAD FADE.3*

2. To wither, as a plant; to decay.*NWAD FADE.4*

Ye shall be as an oak, whose leaf fadeth. *Isaiah 1:30*.*NWAD FADE.5*

3. To lose strength gradually; to vanish.*NWAD FADE.6*

When the memory is weak, ideas in the mind quickly fade.*NWAD FADE.7*

4. To lose luster; to grow dim.*NWAD FADE.8*

The stars shall fade away.*NWAD FADE.9*

5. To decay; to perish gradually.*NWAD FADE.10*

We all do fade as a leaf. *Isaiah 64:6*.*NWAD FADE.11*

An inheritance that fadeth not away. *1 Peter 1:4*.*NWAD FADE.12*

6. To decay; to decline; to become poor and miserable.*NWAD FADE.13*

The rich man shall fade away in his ways. *James 1:11*.*NWAD FADE.14*

7. To lose strength, health or vigor; to decline; to grow weaker.*NWAD FADE.15*

8. To disappear gradually; to vanish.*NWAD FADE.16*

FADE, *v.t.* To cause to wither; to wear away; to deprive of freshness or vigor.

No winter could his laurels fade.*NWAD FADE.18*

This is a man, old, wrinkled, faded, withered.*NWAD FADE.19*

FADED, *pp.* Become less vivid, as color; withered; decayed; vanished.

FADGE, *v.i.* [L. pango, pegi, pepegi, figo; Gr.]

1. To suit; to fit; to come close, as the parts of things united. Hence, to have one part consistent with another.*NWAD FADGE.2*

2. To agree; to live in amity.*NWAD FADGE.3*

3. To succeed; to hit.*NWAD FADGE.4*

[This word is now vulgar, and improper in elegant writing.]*NWAD FADGE.5*

FADING, *ppr.* [See *Fade*.]

1. Losing color; becoming less vivid; decaying; declining; withering.*NWAD FADING.2*

2. *a.* Subject to decay; liable to lose freshness and vigor; liable to perish; not durable; transient; as a fading flower.*NWAD FADING.3*

FADING, *n.* Decay; loss of color, freshness or vigor.

FADINGNESS, *n.* Decay; liableness to decay.

FADY, *a.* Wearing away; losing color or strength.

FAECAL, *a.* [See *Fecal*.]

FAECES, *n.* [L.] Excrement; also, settlings; sediment after infusion or distillation.

FAFFEL, *v.i.* To stammer. [Not in use.]

FAG, *v.t.* To beat. [Not in use.]

FAG, *n.* A slave; one who works hard. [Not in use.]

FAG, *v.i.* [Heb. to fail, to languish.]

To become weary; to fail in strength; to be faint with weariness.*NWAD FAG.4*

The Italian began to fag.*NWAD FAG.5*

[A vulgar word.]*NWAD FAG.6*

FAG, *n.* A knot in cloth. [Not in use.]

FAGEND, *n.* [fag and end. See *Fag*, v.i. supra.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials.*NWAD FAGEND.2*

2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.*NWAD FAGEND.3*

3. Among seamen, the untwisted end of a rope; hence, to fag out, is to become untwisted and loose.*NWAD FAGEND.4*

We observe that the use of this word among seamen leads to the true sense of the verb, as well as the noun. The sense is, to open by receding, or to yield and become lax, and hence weak.*NWAD FAGEND.5*

FAGOT, *n.* [Gr. See *Fadge*. The sense is a bundle or collection, like pack.]

1. A bundle of sticks, twigs or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification. The French use fascine, from the L. fascis, a bundle; a term now adopted in English.*NWAD FAGOT.2*

2. A person hired to appear at musters in a company not full and hide the deficiency.*NWAD FAGOT.3*

FAGOT, *v.t.* To tie together; to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously.

FAHLERZ, *n.* Gray copper, or gray copper ore, called by Jameson tetrahedral copper pyrite. This mineral is easily broken, and its fracture usually uneven, but sometimes a little conchoidal. it is found amorphous and in regular crystals.

FAHLUNITE, *n.*

Automalite, a subspecies of octahedral corundum.*NWAD FAHLUNITE.2*

FAIL, *v.i.* [L. fallo; Gr. whence; Eng. felony. It seems to be allied to fall, fallow, pale, and many other words.]

1. To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; or to be entirely wanting. We say, in a dry season, the springs and streams fail, or are failing, before they are entirely exhausted. We say also, the springs failed, when they entirely ceased to flow. Crops fail wholly or partially.*NWAD FAIL.2*

2. To decay; to decline; to sink; to be diminished. We say of a sick person, his strength fails daily.*NWAD FAIL.3*

3. To decline; to decay; to sink; to become weaker; as, the patient fails every hour.*NWAD FAIL.4*

4. To be extinct; to cease; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced.*NWAD FAIL.5*

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men. *Psalm 12:1*.*NWAD FAIL.6*

5. To be entirely exhausted; to be wanting; to cease from supply.*NWAD FAIL.7*

Money failed in the land of Egypt. *Genesis 47:15*.*NWAD FAIL.8*

6. To cease; to perish; to be lost.*NWAD FAIL.9*

Lest the remembrance of his grief should fail.*NWAD FAIL.10*

7. To die.*NWAD FAIL.11*

They shall all fail together. *Isaiah 31:3*.*NWAD FAIL.12*

8. To decay; to decline; as, the sight fails in old age.*NWAD FAIL.13*

9. To become deficient or wanting; as, the heart or the courage fails.*NWAD FAIL.14*

10. To miss; not to produce the effect. the experiment was made with care, but failed, or failed to produce the effect, or failed of the effect.*NWAD FAIL.15*

11. To be deficient in duty; to omit or neglect. the debtor failed to fulfil his promise.*NWAD FAIL.16*

12. To miss; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed. The enemy attacked the fort, but failed in his design, or failed of success.*NWAD FAIL.17*

13. To be neglected; to fall short; not to be executed. the promises of a man of probity seldom fail.*NWAD FAIL.18*

The soul or the spirit fails, when a person is discouraged. The eyes fail, when the desires and expectations are long delayed, and the person is disappointed.*NWAD FAIL.19*

14. To become insolvent or bankrupt. When merchants and traders fail, they are said to become bankrupt. When other men fail, they are said to become insolvent.*NWAD FAIL.20*

FAIL, *v.t.*

1. To desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid, supply or strength. it is said, fortune never fails the brave. Our friends sometimes fail us, when we most need them. The aged attempt to walk, when their limbs fail them. In bold enterprises, courage should never fail the hero.*NWAD FAIL.22*

2. to omit; not to perform.*NWAD FAIL.23*

The inventive God, who never fails his part.*NWAD FAIL.24*

3. to be wanting to.*NWAD FAIL.25*

There shall never fail thee a man on the throne. *1 Kings 2:4*.*NWAD FAIL.26*

[In the transitive use of this verb there is really an ellipsis of from or to, or other word. In strictness, the verb is not transitive, and the

passive particple is, I believe, never used.]*NWAD FAIL.27*

FAIL, *n.* Omission; non-performance.

1. He will without fail drive out from before you the Canaanites. *Joshua 3:10*.*NWAD FAIL.29*

2. Miscarriage; failure; deficience; want; death.*NWAD FAIL.30*

[In these senses little used.]*NWAD FAIL.31*

FAILANCE, *n.* fault; failure. *Obs.*

FAILING, *ppr.* Becoming deficient or insufficient; becoming weaker; decaying; declining; omitting; not executing or performing; miscarrying; neglecting; wanting; becoming bankrupt or insolvent.

FAILING, *n.*

1. The act of failing; deficiency; imperfection; lapse; fault. Failings, in a moral sense, are minor faults, proceeding rather from weakness of intellect or from carelessness, than from bad motives. But the word is often abusively applied to vices of a grosser kind.*NWAD FAILING.3*

2. The act of failing or becoming insolvent.*NWAD FAILING.4*

FAILURE, *n.* fa'ilyur.

1. A failing; deficience; cessation of supply, or total defect; as the failure of springs or streams; failure of rain; failure of crops.*NWAD FAILURE.2*

2. Omission; non-performance; as the failure of a promise; a man's failure in the execution of a trust.*NWAD FAILURE.3*

3. Decay, or defect from decay; as the failure of memory or of sight.*NWAD FAILURE.4*

4. A breaking, or becoming insolvent. At the close of a war, the prices of commodities fall, and innumerable failures secceed.*NWAD FAILURE.5*

5. A failing; a slight fault. [Little used.]*NWAD FAILURE.6*

FAIN, *a.*

1. Glad; pleased; rejoiced. but the appropriate sense of the word is, glad or pleased to do something under some kind of necessity; that is, glad to evade evil or secure good. Thus, says Locke, “The learned Castalio was fain to make trenches at Basil, to keep himself from starving.” this appropriation of the word, which is modern, led Dr. Johnson into a mistake in defining the word. The proper signification is glad, joyful.*NWAD FAIN.2*

FAIN, *adv.* Gladly; with joy or pleasure.

He would fain flee out of his hand. *Job 27:22*.*NWAD FAIN.4*

He would fain have filled his belly with husks. *Luke 15:16*.*NWAD FAIN.5*

FAIN, *v.i.* to wish or desire. [Not used.]

FAINING, *ppr.* wishing; desiring fondly.

In his faining eye.*NWAD FAINING.2*

FAINT, *a.* [L. vanus, whence to vanish. Eng. to wane.]

1. weak; languid; inclined to swoon; as, to be rendered faint by excessive evacuations.*NWAD FAINT.2*

2. Weak; feeble; languid; exhausted; as faint with fatigue, hunger or thirst.*NWAD FAINT.3*

3. Weak, as color; not bright or vivid; not strong; as a faint color; a faint red or blue; a faint light.*NWAD FAINT.4*

4. Feeble; weak, as sound; not loud; as a faint sound; a faint voice.*NWAD FAINT.5*

5. Imperfect; feeble; not striking; as a faint resemblance or image.*NWAD FAINT.6*

6. Cowardly; timorous. A faint heart never wins a fair lady.*NWAD FAINT.7*

7. Feeble; not vigorous; not active; as a faint resistance; a faint exertion.*NWAD FAINT.8*

8. Dejected; depressed; dispirited.*NWAD FAINT.9*

My heart is faint. *Lamentations 1:22*.*NWAD FAINT.10*

FAINT, *v.i.*

1. To lose the animal functions; to lose strength and color, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon; sometimes with away. he fainted for loss of blood.*NWAD FAINT.12*

On hearing the honor intended her, she fainted away.*NWAD FAINT.13*

2. To become feeble; to decline or fail in strength and vigor; to be weak.*NWAD FAINT.14*

If I send them away fasting to their own houses, they will faint by the way. *Mark 8:3*.*NWAD FAINT.15*

3. To sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit.*NWAD FAINT.16*

Let not your hearts faint. *Deuteronomy 20:3*.*NWAD FAINT.17*

If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. *Proverbs 24:10*.*NWAD FAINT.18*

4. To decay; to disappear; to vanish.*NWAD FAINT.19*

Gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, faint before the eye.*NWAD FAINT.20*

FAINT, *v.t.* To deject; to depress; to weaken. [Unusual.]

FAINTHEARTED, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed, or yielding to fear.

Fear not, neither be fainthearted. *Isaiah 7:4*.*NWAD FAINTHEARTED.2*

FAINTHEARTEDLY, *adv.* In a cowardly manner.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, *n.* Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

FAINTING, *ppr.* Falling into a swoon; failing; losing strength or courage; becoming feeble or timid.

FAINTING, *n.* A temporary loss of strength, color and respiration; syncope; deliquium; leipothymy; a swoon.

FAINTISH, *a.* Slightly faint.

FAINTISHNESS, *n.* A slight degree of faintness.

FAINTLING, *a.* Timorous; feeble-minded. [Not used.]

FAINTLY, *adv.*

1. In a feeble, languid manner; without vigor or activity; as, to attack or defend faintly.*NWAD FAINTLY.2*

2. With a feeble flame; as, a torch burns faintly.*NWAD FAINTLY.3*

3. With a feeble light; as, the candle burns faintly.*NWAD FAINTLY.4*

4. With little force; as, to breathe faintly.*NWAD FAINTLY.5*

5. Without force of representation; imperfectly; as, to describe faintly what we have seen.*NWAD FAINTLY.6*

6. In a low tone; with a feeble voice; as, to speak faintly.*NWAD*

FAINTLY.7

7. Without spirit or courage; timorously.*NWAD FAINTLY.8*

He faintly now declines the fatal strife.*NWAD FAINTLY.9*

FAINTNESS, *n.*

1. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.*NWAD FAINTNESS.2*

2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.*NWAD FAINTNESS.3*

3. Inactivity; want of vigor.*NWAD FAINTNESS.4*

4. Feebleness, as of color or light.*NWAD FAINTNESS.5*

5. Feebleness of representation; as faintness of description.*NWAD FAINTNESS.6*

6. Feebleness of mind; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.*NWAD FAINTNESS.7*

I will send a faintness into their hearts. *Leviticus 26:36*.*NWAD FAINTNESS.8*

FAINTS, *n. plu.* the gross fetid oil remaining after distillation, or a weak spirituous liquor that runs from the still in rectifying the low wines after the proof spirit is drawn off; also, the last runnings of all spirits distilled by the alembic.

FAINTY, *a.* weak; feeble; languid.

FAIR, *a.*

1. Clear; free from spots; free from a dark hue; white; as a fair skin; a fair complexion. hence,*NWAD FAIR.2*

2. Beautiful; handsome; properly, having a handsome face.*NWAD FAIR.3*

Thou art a fair woman to look upon. *Genesis 12:11*. Hence,*NWAD FAIR.4*

3. Pleasing to the eye; handsome or beautiful in general.*NWAD FAIR.5*

Thus was he fair in his greatness, in the length of his branches. *Ezekiel 31:7*.*NWAD FAIR.6*

4. Clear; pure; free from feculence or extraneous matter; as fair water.*NWAD FAIR.7*

5. Clear; not cloudy or overcast; as fair weather; a fair sky.*NWAD FAIR.8*

6. Favorable; prosperous; blowing in a direction towards the place of destination; as a fair wind at sea.*NWAD FAIR.9*

7. Open; direct, as a way or passage. You are in a fair way to promotion. hence, likely to succeed. he stands as fair to succeed as any man.*NWAD FAIR.10*

8. Open to attack or access; unobstructed; as a fair mark; a fair butt; fair in sight; in fair sight; a fair view.*NWAD FAIR.11*

9. Open; frank; hones; hence, equal; just; equitable. My friend is a fair man; his offer is fair; his propositions are fair and honorable.*NWAD FAIR.12*

10. Not effected by insidious or unlawful methods; not foul.*NWAD FAIR.13*

He died a fair and natural death.*NWAD FAIR.14*

11. Frank; candid; not sophistical or insidious; as a fair disputant.*NWAD FAIR.15*

12. Honest; honorable; mild; opposed to insidious and compulsory; as, to accomplish a thing by fair means.*NWAD FAIR.16*

13. Frank; civil; pleasing; not harsh.*NWAD FAIR.17*

When fair words and good counsel will not prevail on us, we must be frighted into our duty.*NWAD FAIR.18*

14. Equitable; just; erited.*NWAD FAIR.19*

His doom is fair,*NWAD FAIR.20*

That dust I am, and shall to dust return.*NWAD FAIR.21*

15. Liberal; not narrow; as a fair livelihood.*NWAD FAIR.22*

16. Plain; legible; as, the letter is written in a fair hand.*NWAD FAIR.23*

17. Free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished; as a fair character or fame.*NWAD FAIR.24*

FAIR, *adv.*

1. Openly; frankly; civilly; complaisantly.*NWAD FAIR.26*

One of the company spoke him fair.*NWAD FAIR.27*

2. Candidly; honestly; equitably; He promised fair.*NWAD FAIR.28*

3. Happily; successfully.*NWAD FAIR.29*

Now fair befall thee.*NWAD FAIR.30*

4. On good terms; as, to keep fair with the world; to stand fair with one's companions.*NWAD FAIR.31*

To bid fair, is to be likely, or to have a fair prospect.*NWAD FAIR.32*

Fair and square, just dealing; honesty.*NWAD FAIR.33*

FAIR, *n.*

1. Elliptically, a fair woman; a handsome female. The fair, the female sex.*NWAD FAIR.35*

2. Fairness; applied to things or persons. [Not used.]*NWAD*

FAIR, *n.* [L. forum, or feriae, a holiday, a day exempt from labor; Gr. to trade, whence, emporium, the primary sense of which is to pass.]

A stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade. A fair is annual or more frequent. The privilege of holding fairs is granted by the king or supreme power. Among the most celebrated fairs in Europe are those of Frankfort and Leipsic in Germany; of Novi in the Milanese; of Riga and Archangel in Russia; of Lyons and St. Germain in France. In Great Britain many towns enjoy this privilege.*NWAD FAIR.38*

FAIR-HAND, *a.* Having a fair appearance.

FAIRING, *n.* A present given at a fair.

FAIRLY, *adv.*

1. Beautifully; handsomely. [Little used.]*NWAD FAIRLY.2*

2. Commodiously; conveniently; as a town fairly situated for foreign trade.*NWAD FAIRLY.3*

3. Frankly; honestly; justly; equitably; without disguise, fraud or prevarication. The question was fairly stated and argued. Let us deal fairly with all men.*NWAD FAIRLY.4*

4. Openly; ingenuously; plainly. Let us deal fairly with ourselves or our own hearts.*NWAD FAIRLY.5*

5. Candidly.*NWAD FAIRLY.6*

I interpret fairly your design.*NWAD FAIRLY.7*

6. Without perversion or violence; as, an inference may be fairly deduced from the premises.*NWAD FAIRLY.8*

7. Without blots; in plain letters; plainly; legibly; as an instrument or record fairly written.*NWAD FAIRLY.9*

8. Completely; without deficience. His antagonist fought till he was fairly defeated.*NWAD FAIRLY.10*

9. Softly; gently.*NWAD FAIRLY.11*

FAIRNESS, *n.*

1. Clearness; freedom from spots or blemishes; whiteness; as the fairness of skin or complexion.*NWAD FAIRNESS.2*

2. Clearness; purity; as the fairness of water.*NWAD FAIRNESS.3*

3. Freedom from stain or blemish; as the fairness of character or

reputation.*NWAD FAIRNESS.4*

4. Beauty; elegance; as the fairness of form.*NWAD FAIRNESS.5*

5. Frankness; candor; hence, honesty; ingenuousness; as fairness in trade.*NWAD FAIRNESS.6*

6. Openness; candor; freedom from disguise, insidiousness or prevarication; as the fairness of an argument.*NWAD FAIRNESS.7*

7. Equality of terms; equity; as the fairness of a contract.*NWAD FAIRNESS.8*

8. Distinctness; freedom from blots or obscurity; as the fairness of hand-writing; the fairness of a copy.*NWAD FAIRNESS.9*

FAIR-SPOKEN, *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

Arius, a fair-spoken man.*NWAD FAIR-SPOKEN.2*

FAIRY, *n.*

[The origin of this word is not obvious, and the radical letters are uncertain. the conjectures of Baxter, Jamieson and others throw no satisfactory light on the subject.]*NWAD FAIRY.2*

1. A fay; an imaginary being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, dance in meadows, steal infants and play a variety of pranks. [See *Elf* and *Demon*.]*NWAD FAIRY.3*

2. An enchantress.*NWAD FAIRY.4*

Fairy of the mine, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines, wandering about in the drifts and chambers, always employed in cutting ore, turning the windlass, etc., yet effecting nothing. The Germans believe in two species; one fierce and malevolent; the other gentle. [See *Cobalt*.]*NWAD FAIRY.5*

Fairy ring or circle, a phenomenon observed in fields, vulgarly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances. This circle is of

two kinds; one about seven yards in diameter, containing a round bare path, a foot broad, with green grass in the middle; the other of different size, encompassed with grass.*NWAD FAIRY.6*

FAIRY, *a.*

1. Belonging to fairies; as fairy land*NWAD FAIRY.8*

2. Given by fairies; as fairy money or favors.*NWAD FAIRY.9*

FAIRYLIKE, *a.* Imitating the manner of fairies.

FAIRYSTONE, *n.* A stone found in gravel pits.

The fossil echinite, abundant in chalk pits.*NWAD FAIRYSTONE.2*

FAITH, *n.* [L. fides, fido, to trust; Gr. to persuade, to draw towards any thing, to conciliate; to believe, to obey. In the Greek Lexicon of Hederic it is said, the primitive signification of the verb is to bind and draw or lead, as signifies a rope or cable. But this remark is a little incorrect. The sense of the verb, from which that of rope and binding is derived, is to strain, to draw, and thus to bind or make fast. A rope or cable is that which makes fast. Heb.]

1. Belief; the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity, without other evidence; the judgment that what another states or testifies is the truth. I have strong faith or no faith in the testimony of a witness, or in what a historian narrates.*NWAD FAITH.2*

2. The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition advanced by another; belief, or probable evidence of any kind.*NWAD FAITH.3*

3. In theology, the assent of the mind or understanding to the truth of what God has revealed. Simple belief of the scriptures, of the being and perfections of God, and of the existence, character and doctrines of Christ, founded on the testimony of the sacred writers, is called historical or speculative faith; a faith little distinguished from the belief of the existence and achievements of Alexander or

of Cesar.*NWAD FAITH.4*

4. Evangelical, justifying, or saving faith, is the assent of the mind to the truth of divine revelation, on the authority of God's testimony, accompanied with a cordial assent of the will or approbation of the heart; an entire confidence or trust in God's character and declarations, and in the character and doctrines of Christ, with an unreserved surrender of the will to his guidance, and dependence on his merits for salvation. In other words, that firm belief of God's testimony, and of the truth of the gospel, which influences the will, and leads to an entire reliance on Christ for salvation.*NWAD FAITH.5*

Being justified by faith. *Romans 5:1*.*NWAD FAITH.6*

Without faith it is impossible to please God. *Hebrews 11:6*.*NWAD FAITH.7*

For we walk by faith, and not by sight. *2 Corinthians 5:7*.*NWAD FAITH.8*

With the heart man believeth to righteousness. *Romans 10:10*.*NWAD FAITH.9*

The faith of the gospel is that emotion of the mind, which is called trust or confidence, exercised towards the moral character of God, and particularly of the Savior.*NWAD FAITH.10*

Faith is an affectionate practical confidence in the testimony of God.*NWAD FAITH.11*

Faith is an affectionate practical confidence in the testimony of God.*NWAD FAITH.12*

Faith is a firm, cordial belief in the veracity of God, in all the declarations of his word; or a full and affectionate confidence in the certainty of those things which God has declared, and because he has declared them.*NWAD FAITH.13*

5. The object of belief; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; a system of revealed truths received by christians.*NWAD FAITH.14*

They heard only, that he who persecuted us in times past, now preacheth the faith which once he destroyed. *Galatians 1:23*.*NWAD FAITH.15*

6. The promises of God, or his truth and faithfulness.*NWAD FAITH.16*

Shall their unbelief make the faith of God without effect? *Romans 3:3*.*NWAD FAITH.17*

7. An open profession of gospel truth.*NWAD FAITH.18*

Your faith is spoken of throughout the whole world. *Romans 1:8*.*NWAD FAITH.19*

8. A persuasion or belief of the lawfulness of things indifferent.*NWAD FAITH.20*

Hast thou faith? Have it to thyself before God. *Romans 14:22*.*NWAD FAITH.21*

9. Faithfulness; fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises.*NWAD FAITH.22*

Her failing, while her faith to me remains, I would conceal.*NWAD FAITH.23*

Children in whom is no faith. *Deuteronomy 32:20*.*NWAD FAITH.24*

10. Word or honor pledged; promise given; fidelity. He violated his plighted faith.*NWAD FAITH.25*

For you alone I broke my faith with injured Palamon.*NWAD FAITH.26*

11. Sincerity; honesty; veracity; faithfulness. We ought in good faith, to fulfill all our engagements.*NWAD FAITH.27*

12. Credibility or truth. [Unusual.]*NWAD FAITH.28*

The faith of the foregoing narrative.*NWAD FAITH.29*

FAITH-BREACH, ***n.*** **Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.**

FAITHED, ***a.*** **Honest; sincere. [Not used.]**

FAITHFUL, ***a.***

1. Firm in adherence to the truth and to the duties of religion.*NWAD FAITHFUL.2*

Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. *Revelation 2:10*.*NWAD FAITHFUL.3*

2. Firmly adhering to duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance; as a faithful subject.*NWAD FAITHFUL.4*

3. constant in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands; as a faithful servant.*NWAD FAITHFUL.5*

4. Observant of compact, treaties, contracts, vows or other engagements; true to one's word. A government should be faithful to its treaties; individuals, to their word.*NWAD FAITHFUL.6*

5. True; exact; in conformity to the letter and spirit; as a faithful execution of a will.*NWAD FAITHFUL.7*

6. True to the marriage covenant; as a faithful wife or husband.*NWAD FAITHFUL.8*

7. Conformable to truth; as a faithful narrative or representation.*NWAD FAITHFUL.9*

8. Constant; not fickle; as a faithful lover or friend.*NWAD FAITHFUL.10*

9. True; worthy of belief. *2 Timothy 2:11*.*NWAD FAITHFUL.11*

FAITHFULLY, ***adv.***

1. In a faithful manner; with good faith.*NWAD FAITHFULLY.2*

2. With strict adherence to allegiance and duty; applied to

subjects.*NWAD FAITHFULLY.3*

3. With strict observance of promises, vows, covenants or duties; without failure of performance; honestly; exactly. The treaty or contract was faithfully executed.*NWAD FAITHFULLY.4*

4. Sincerely; with strong assurances; he faithfully promised.*NWAD FAITHFULLY.5*

5. Honestly; truly; without defect, fraud, trick or ambiguity. The battle was faithfully described or represented.*NWAD FAITHFULLY.6*

They suppose the nature of things to be faithfully signified by their names.*NWAD FAITHFULLY.7*

6. Confidently; steadily.*NWAD FAITHFULLY.8*

FAITHFULNESS, *n.*

1. Fidelity; loyalty; firm adherence to allegiance and duty; as the faithfulness of a subject.*NWAD FAITHFULNESS.2*

2. Truth; veracity; as the faithfulness of God.*NWAD FAITHFULNESS.3*

3. Strict adherence to injunctions, and to the duties of a station; as the faithfulness of servants or ministers.*NWAD FAITHFULNESS.4*

4. Strict performance of promises, vows or covenants; constancy in affection; as the faithfulness of a husband or wife.*NWAD FAITHFULNESS.5*

FAITHLESS, *a.*

1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unbelieving.*NWAD FAITHLESS.2*

O faithless generation. *Matthew 17:17*.*NWAD FAITHLESS.3*

2. Not believing; not giving credit to.*NWAD FAITHLESS.4*

3. Not adhering to allegiance or duty; disloyal; perfidious; treacherous; as a faithless subject.*NWAD FAITHLESS.5*

4. Not true to a master or employer; neglectful; as a faithless servant.*NWAD FAITHLESS.6*

5. Not true to the marriage covenant; false; as a faithless husband or wife.*NWAD FAITHLESS.7*

6. Not observant of promises.*NWAD FAITHLESS.8*

7. Deceptive.*NWAD FAITHLESS.9*

Yonder faithless phantom.*NWAD FAITHLESS.10*

FAITHLESSNESS, *n.*

1. Unbelief, as to revealed religion.*NWAD FAITHLESSNESS.2*

2. Perfidy; treachery; disloyalty; as in subjects.*NWAD FAITHLESSNESS.3*

3. Violation of promises or covenants; inconstancy; as of husband or wife.*NWAD FAITHLESSNESS.4*

FAITOUR, *n.* [L. factor.] An evildoer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow. *Obs.*

FAKE, *n.*

One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil; a single turn.*NWAD FAKE.2*

FAKIR, FAQUIR, *n.*

A monk in India. The fakirs subject themselves to severe austerities and mortifications. Some of them condemn themselves to a standing posture all their lives, supported only by a stick or rope under their arm-pits. Some mangle their bodies with scourges or knives. Others wander about in companies, telling fortunes, and

these are said to be arrant villains.*NWAD FAKIR.2*

FALCADE, *n.* [L. falx, a sickle or sythe.]

A horse is said to make a falcade, when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; that is a falcade is a bending very low.*NWAD FALCADE.2*

FALCATE, FALCATED, *a.* [L. falcatus, from faix, a sickly, sythe or reaping hook.]

Hooked; bent like a sickle or sythe; an epithet applied to the new moon.*NWAD FALCATE.2*

FALCATION, *n.* Crookedness; a bending in the form of a sickle.

FALCHION, *n.* fal'chun. a is pronounced as in fall. [L. falx, a reaping hook.]

A short crooked sword; a cimiter.*NWAD FALCHION.2*

FALCIFORM, *a.* [L. falx, a reaping hook, and form.]

In the shape of a sickle; resembling a reaping hook.*NWAD FALCIFORM.2*

FALCON, *n.* Sometimes *pron.* fawcon. [L. falco, a hawk. The falcon is probably so named from its curving beak or talons.]

1. A hawk; but appropriately, a hawk trained to sport, as in *falconry*, which see. It is said that this name is, by sportsmen, given to the female alone; for the male is smaller, weaker and less courageous, and is therefore called tircelet or tarsel.*NWAD FALCON.2*

This term, in ornithology, is applied to a division of the genus Falco, with a short hooked beak and very long wings, the strongest armed and most courageous species, and therefore used in falconry.*NWAD FALCON.3*

2. A sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, and carrying shot of two pounds and a half.*NWAD FALCON.4*

FALCONER, *n.* A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

FALCONET, *n.* A small cannon or piece of ordinance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, and carrying shot of one pound and a quarter.

FALCONRY, *n.* [L. falco, a hawk.]

1. The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking.*NWAD FALCONRY.2*

2. The practice of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.*NWAD FALCONRY.3*

FALDAGE, *n.* a as in all. [Low L. faldagium.]

In England, a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them.*NWAD FALDAGE.2*

FALDFEE, *n.* A fee or composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage.

FALDING, *n.* A kind of course cloth. *Obs.*

FALDSTOOL, *n.* [fald or fold and stool.]

1. A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.*NWAD FALDSTOOL.2*

2. The chair of a bishop inclosed by the railing of the altar.*NWAD FALDSTOOL.3*

3. An arm-chair or folding chair.*NWAD FALDSTOOL.4*

FALL, *v.i. pret.* fell; *pp.* fallen. [L. fallo, to fail, to deceive, Gr.; Heb. to fall. Fail agrees better with Heb., but these words may have had one primitive root, the sense of which was to move, to recede, to pass. See *Foul*.]

1. To drop from a higher place; to descend by the power of gravity alone. Rain falls from the clouds; a man falls from his horse; ripe fruits fall from trees; an ox falls into a pit.*NWAD FALL.2*

I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven. *Luke 10:18*.*NWAD FALL.3*

2. To drop from an erect posture.*NWAD FALL.4*

I fell at his feet to worship him. *Revelation 19:10*.*NWAD FALL.5*

3. To disembogue; to pass at the outlet; to flow out of its channel into a pond, lake or sea, as a river. The Rhone falls into the Mediterranean sea. The Danube falls into the Euxine. The Mississippi falls into the gulf of Mexico.*NWAD FALL.6*

4. To depart from the faith, or from rectitude; to apostatize. Adam fell by eating the forbidden fruit.*NWAD FALL.7*

Labor to enter into that rest, lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief. *Hebrews 4:11*.*NWAD FALL.8*

5. To die; particularly by violence.*NWAD FALL.9*

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall fall before you by the sword. *Leviticus 26:7*.*NWAD FALL.10*

A thousand shall fall at thy side. *Psalm 91:7*.*NWAD FALL.11*

6. To come to an end suddenly; to vanish; to perish.*NWAD FALL.12*

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly fell and vanished.*NWAD FALL.13*

7. To be degraded; to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to be plunged into misery; as, to fall from an elevated station, or from a prosperous state.*NWAD FALL.14*

8. To decline in power, wealth or glory; to sink into weakness; to be overthrown or ruined. This is the renowned Tyre; but oh, how fallen.*NWAD FALL.15*

Heaven and earth will witness, if Rome must fall, that we are innocent.*NWAD FALL.16*

9. To pass into a worse state than the former; to come; as, to fall into difficulties; to fall under censure of imputation; to fall into error or absurdity; to fall into a snare. In these and similar phrases, the sense of suddenness, accident or ignorance is often implied; but not always.*NWAD FALL.17*

10. To sink; to be lowered. The mercury in a thermometer rises and falls with the increase and diminution of heat. The water of a river rises and falls. The tide falls.*NWAD FALL.18*

11. To decrease; to be diminished in weight or value. The price of goods falls with plenty and rises with scarcity. Pliny tells us, the as fell from a pound to two ounces in the first Punic war.*NWAD FALL.19*

12. To sink; not to amount to the full.*NWAD FALL.20*

The greatness of finances and revenue doth fall under computation.*NWAD FALL.21*

13. To be rejected; to sink into disrepute.*NWAD FALL.22*

This book must stand or fall with thee.*NWAD FALL.23*

14. To decline from violence to calmness from intensity to remission. The wind falls and a calm succeeds.*NWAD FALL.24*

At length her fury fell.*NWAD FALL.25*

15. To pass into a new state of body or mind; to become; as, to fall asleep; to fall distracted; to fall sick; to fall into rage or passion; to

fall in love; to fall into temptation.*NWAD FALL.26*

16. To sink into an air of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow or shame; applied to the countenance or look.*NWAD FALL.27*

Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell. *Genesis 4:5*.*NWAD FALL.28*

I have observed of late thy looks are fallen.*NWAD FALL.29*

17. To happen; to befall; to come.*NWAD FALL.30*

Since this fortune falls to you.*NWAD FALL.31*

18. To light on; to come by chance.*NWAD FALL.32*

The Romans fell on this model by chance.*NWAD FALL.33*

19. To come; to rush on; to assail.*NWAD FALL.34*

Fear and dread shall fall on them. *Exodus 15:16*.*NWAD FALL.35*

And fear fell on them all. *Acts 19:17*.*NWAD FALL.36*

20. To come; to arrive.*NWAD FALL.37*

The vernal equinox, which at the Nicene council fell on the 21st of March, falls now about ten days sooner.*NWAD FALL.38*

21. To come unexpectedly.*NWAD FALL.39*

It happened this evening that we fell into a pleasing walk.*NWAD FALL.40*

22. To begin with haste, ardor or vehemence; to rush or hurry to. They fell to blows.*NWAD FALL.41*

The mixt multitude fell to lusting. *Numbers 11:4*.*NWAD FALL.42*

23. To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance or otherwise, as possession or property. The estate or the province fell to his brother. The kingdom fell into the hands of

his rival. A large estate fell to his heirs.*NWAD FALL.43*

24. To become the property of; to belong or appertain to.*NWAD FALL.44*

If to her share some female errors fall.*NWAD FALL.45*

Look in her face; and you'll forget them all.*NWAD FALL.46*

25. To be dropped or uttered carelessly. Some expressions fell from him. An unguarded expression fell from his lips. Not a word fell from him on the subject.*NWAD FALL.47*

26. To sink; to languish; to become feeble or faint. Our hopes and fears rise and fall with good or ill success.*NWAD FALL.48*

27. To be brought forth. Take care of lambs when they first fall.*NWAD FALL.49*

28. To issue; to terminate.*NWAD FALL.50*

Sit still, my daughter, till thou knowest how the matter will fall. *Ruth 3:18*.*NWAD FALL.51*

To fall aboard of, to strike against another ship.*NWAD FALL.52*

To fall astern, to move or be driven backward; or to remain behind. A ship falls astern by the force of a current, or when outsailed by another.*NWAD FALL.53*

1. To fall away, to lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine.*NWAD FALL.54*

2. To renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel.*NWAD FALL.55*

3. To renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize; to sink into wickedness.*NWAD FALL.56*

These for awhile believe, and in time of temptation fall away. *Luke 8:13*.*NWAD FALL.57*

4. To perish; to be ruined; to be lost.*NWAD FALL.58*

How can the soul - fall away into nothing.*NWAD FALL.59*

5. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish, or become faint.*NWAD FALL.60*

One color falls away by just degrees, and another rises insensibly.*NWAD FALL.61*

1. To fall back, to recede; to give way.*NWAD FALL.62*

2. To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfill.*NWAD FALL.63*

To fall calm, to cease to blow; to become calm.*NWAD FALL.64*

1. To fall down, to prostrate one's self in worship.*NWAD FALL.65*

All nations shall fall down before him. *Psalm 72:11*.*NWAD FALL.66*

2. To sink; to come to the ground.*NWAD FALL.67*

Down fell the beauteous youth.*NWAD FALL.68*

3. To bend or bow as a suppliant. *Isaiah 45:14*.*NWAD FALL.69*

4. To sail or pass towards the mouth of a river, or other outlet.*NWAD FALL.70*

To fall foul, to attack; to make an assault.*NWAD FALL.71*

1. To fall from, to recede from; to depart; not to adhere; as, to fall from an agreement or engagement.*NWAD FALL.72*

2. To depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt.*NWAD FALL.73*

1. To fall in, to concur; to agree with. The measure falls in with popular opinion.*NWAD FALL.74*

2. To comply; to yield to.*NWAD FALL.75*

You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to fall in with your projects.*NWAD FALL.76*

3. To come in; to join; to enter. Fall into the ranks; fall in on the right.*NWAD FALL.77*

To fall in with, to meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land.*NWAD FALL.78*

1. To fall off, to withdraw; to separate; to be broken or detached. friends fall off in adversity.*NWAD FALL.79*

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide.*NWAD FALL.80*

2. To perish; to die away. Words fall off by disuse.*NWAD FALL.81*

3. To apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw from the faith, or from allegiance or duty.*NWAD FALL.82*

Those captive tribes fell off from God to worship calves.*NWAD FALL.83*

4. To forsake; to abandon. His subscribers fell off.*NWAD FALL.84*

5. To drop. Fruits fall off when ripe.*NWAD FALL.85*

6. To depreciate; to depart from former excellence; to become less valuable or interesting. The magazine or the review falls off; it has fallen off.*NWAD FALL.86*

7. To deviate or depart from the course directed, or to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall to leeward.*NWAD FALL.87*

1. To fall on, to begin suddenly and eagerly.*NWAD FALL.88*

Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat.*NWAD FALL.89*

2. To begin an attack; to assault; to assail.*NWAD FALL.90*

Fall on, fall on and hear him not.*NWAD FALL.91*

3. To drop on; to descend on.*NWAD FALL.92*

1. To fall out, to quarrel; to begin to contend.*NWAD FALL.93*

A soul exasperated in ills, falls out with every thing, its friend, itself -*NWAD FALL.94*

2. To happen; to befall; to chance.*NWAD FALL.95*

There fell out a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice.*NWAD FALL.96*

1. To fall over, to revolt; to desert from one side to another. *NWAD FALL.97*

2. To fall beyond.*NWAD FALL.98*

To fall short, to be deficient. The corn falls short. We all fall short in duty.*NWAD FALL.99*

1. To fall to, to begin hastily and eagerly.*NWAD FALL.100*

Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food.*NWAD FALL.101*

2. To apply one's self to. He will never after fall to labor.*NWAD FALL.102*

They fell to raising money, under pretense of the relief of Ireland.*NWAD FALL.103*

1. To fall under, to come under, or within the limits of; to be subjected to. They fell under the jurisdiction of the emperor.*NWAD FALL.104*

2. To come under; to become the subject of. This point did not fall under the cognizance or deliberations of the court. These things do not fall under human sight or observation.*NWAD FALL.105*

3. To come within; to be ranged or reckoned with. These substances fall under a different class or order.*NWAD FALL.106*

1. To upon, to attack. [See to fall on.]*NWAD FALL.107*

2. To rush against.*NWAD FALL.108*

Fall primarily denotes descending motion, either in a perpendicular or inclined direction, and in most of its applications, implies literally or figuratively velocity, haste, suddenness or violence. Its use is so various and so much diversified by modifying words, that it is not easy to enumerate its senses in all its applications.*NWAD FALL.109*

FALL, *v.t.*

1. To let fall; to drop. And fall thy edgeless sword. I am willing to fall this argument.*NWAD FALL.111*

[This application is obsolete.]*NWAD FALL.112*

2. To sink; to depress; as, to raise or fall the voice.*NWAD FALL.113*

3. To diminish; to lessen or lower; as, to fall the price of commodities. [Little used.]*NWAD FALL.114*

4. To bring forth; as, to fall lambs. [Little used.]*NWAD FALL.115*

5. To fell; to cut down; as, to fall a tree. [This use is now common in America, and fell and fall are probably from a common root.]*NWAD FALL.116*

FALL, *n.*

1. The act of dropping or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent; as a fall from a horse or from the yard of a ship.*NWAD FALL.118*

2. The act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture. he was walking on ice and had a fall.*NWAD FALL.119*

3. Death; destruction; overthrow.*NWAD FALL.120*

Our fathers had a great fall before our enemies.*NWAD FALL.121*

4. Ruin; destruction.*NWAD FALL.122*

They conspire thy fall.*NWAD FALL.123*

5. Downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office; as the fall of Cardinal Wolsey.*NWAD FALL.124*

Behold thee glorious only in thy fall.*NWAD FALL.125*

6. Declension of greatness, power or dominion; ruin; as the fall of the Roman empire.*NWAD FALL.126*

7. Diminution; decrease of price or value; depreciation; as the fall of prices; the fall of rents; the fall of interest.*NWAD FALL.127*

8. Declination of sound; a sinking of tone; cadence; as the fall of the voice at the close of a sentence.*NWAD FALL.128*

9. Declivity; the descent of land or a hill; a slope.*NWAD FALL.129*

10. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep place; usually in the plural; sometimes in the singular; as the falls of Niagara, or the Mohawk; the fall of the Hoosatonuc at Canaan. Fall is applied to a perpendicular descent, or to one that is very steep. When the descent is moderate, we name it rapids. Custom, however, sometimes deviates from this rule, and the rapids of rivers are called falls.*NWAD FALL.130*

11. The outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; as the fall of the Po into the gulf of Venice.*NWAD FALL.131*

12. Extent of descent; the distance which any thing falls; as, the water of a pond has a fall of five feet.*NWAD FALL.132*

13. The fall of the leaf; the season when leaves fall from trees; autumn.*NWAD FALL.133*

14. That which falls; a falling; as a fall of rain or snow.*NWAD FALL.134*

15. The act of felling or cutting down; as the fall of timber.*NWAD FALL.135*

16. Fall, or the fall, by way of distinction, the apostasy; the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels.*NWAD FALL.136*

17. Formerly, a kind of vail.*NWAD FALL.137*

18. In seamen's language, the loose end of a tackle.*NWAD FALL.138*

19. In Great Britain, a term applied to several measures, linear, superficial and solid.*NWAD FALL.139*

FALLACIOUS, *a.* [L. fallax, from fallo, to deceive. See *Fail*.]

1. Deceptive; deceiving; deceitful; wearing a false appearance; misleading; producing error or mistake; sophistical; applied to things only; as a fallacious argument or proposition; a fallacious appearance.*NWAD FALLACIOUS.2*

2. Deceitful; false; not well founded; producing disappointment; mocking expectation; as a fallacious hope.*NWAD FALLACIOUS.3*

FALLACIOUSLY, *adv.* In a fallacious manner; deceitfully; sophistical; with purpose or in a manner to deceive.

We have seen how fallaciously the author has stated the cause.*NWAD FALLACIOUSLY.2*

FALLACIOUSNESS, *n.* Tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness; as the fallaciousness of an argument, or of appearances.

FALLACY, *n.* [L. fallacia.]

1. Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind. Detect the fallacy of the argument.*NWAD FALLACY.2*

2. Deception; mistake. This appearance may be all a fallacy.*NWAD FALLACY.3*

I'll entertain the favored fallacy.*NWAD FALLACY.4*

FALLEN, *pp.* or *a.* Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

FALLENCY, *n.* Mistake. *Obs.*

FALLER, *n.* One that falls.

FALLIBILITY, *n.* [See *Fallible*.]

1. Liableness to deceive; the quality of being fallible; uncertainty; possibility of being erroneous, or of leading to mistake; as the fallibility of an argument, of reasoning or of testimony.*NWAD FALLIBILITY.2*

2. Liableness to err or to be deceived in one's own judgment; as the fallibility of men.*NWAD FALLIBILITY.3*

FALLIBLE, *a.* [L. fallo, to deceive.]

1. Liable to fail or mistake; that may err or be deceived in judgment. All men are fallible.*NWAD FALLIBLE.2*

2. Liable to error; that may deceive. Our judgments, our faculties, our opinions are fallible; our hopes are fallible.*NWAD FALLIBLE.3*

FALLING, *ppr.* Descending; dropping; disemboguing; apostatizing; declining; decreasing; sinking; coming.

FALLING, FALLINGIN, *n.* An indenting or hollow; opposed to rising or prominence.

Falling away, apostasy.*NWAD FALLING.3*

Falling off, departure from the line or course; declension.*NWAD FALLING.4*

FALLING-SICKNESS, *n.* The epilepsy; a disease in which the

patient suddenly loses his senses and falls.

FALLING-STAR, *n.* A luminous meteor, suddenly appearing and darting through the air.

FALLING-STONE, *n.* A stone falling from the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aerolite.

FALLOW, *a.* [L. fulvus; qu. helvus, for felvus. This word may be from the root of fail, fallo; so called from the fading color of autumnal leaves, or from failure, withering. Hence also the sense of unoccupied, applied to land.]

1. Pale red or pale yellow; as a fallow deer.*NWAD FALLOW.2*

2. Unsowed; not tilled; left to rest after a year or more of tillage; as fallow ground; a fallow field.*NWAD FALLOW.3*

Break up your fallow ground. *Jeremiah 4:3*.*NWAD FALLOW.4*

3. Left unsowed after plowing. The word is applied to the land after plowing.*NWAD FALLOW.5*

4. Unplowed; uncultivated.*NWAD FALLOW.6*

5. Unoccupied; neglected. [Not in use.]*NWAD FALLOW.7*

Let the cause lie fallow.*NWAD FALLOW.8*

FALLOW, *n.*

1. Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded. It is also called fallow when plowed without being sowed.*NWAD FALLOW.10*

The plowing of fallows is a benefit to land.*NWAD FALLOW.11*

2. The plowing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season. Summer fallow, properly conducted, has ever been found a sure method of destroying weeds.*NWAD FALLOW.12*

By a complete summer fallow, land is rendered tender and mellow.

The fallow gives it a better tilth, than can be given by a fallow crop.*NWAD FALLOW.13*

A green fallow, in England, is that where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeks, by means of some green crop, as turnips, potatoes, etc.*NWAD FALLOW.14*

FALLOW, *v.i.* To fade; to become yellow. *Obs.*

FALLOW, *v.t.* To plow, harrow and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow. It is found for the interest of the farmer to fallow cold, strong, clayey land.

FALLOW-CROP, *n.* The crop taken from fallowed ground.

FALLOWED, *pp.* Plowed and harrowed for a season, without being sown.

FALLOW-FINCH, *n.* A small bird, the oenanthe or wheat-ear.

FALLOWING, *ppr.* Plowing and harrowing land without sowing it.

FALLOWING, *n.* The operation of plowing and harrowing land without sowing it. Fallowing is found to contribute to the destruction of snails and other vermin.

FALLOWIST, *n.* One who favors the practice of fallowing land.

On this subject, a controversy has arisen between two sects, the fallowists and the anti-fallowists. [Unusual.]*NWAD FALLOWIST.2*

FALLOWNESS, *n.* A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit.

FALSARY, *n.* [See *False*.] A falsifier of evidence. [Not in use.]

FALSE, *a.* [L. falsus, from fallo, to deceive. See *Fall* and *Fail*.]

1. Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to

that which exists, is done, said or thought. A false report communicates what is not done or said. A false accusation imputes to a person what he has not done or said. A false witness testifies what is not true. A false opinion is not according to truth or fact. The word is applicable to any subject, physical or moral.*NWAD FALSE.2*

2. Not well founded; as a false claim.*NWAD FALSE.3*

3. Not true; not according to the lawful standard; as a false weight or measure.*NWAD FALSE.4*

4. Substituted for another; succedaneous; supposititious; as a false bottom.*NWAD FALSE.5*

5. Counterfeit; forged; not genuine; as false coin; a false bill or note.*NWAD FALSE.6*

6. Not solid or sound; deceiving expectations; as a false foundation*NWAD FALSE.7*

False and slippery ground.*NWAD FALSE.8*

7. Not agreeable to rule or propriety; as false construction in language.*NWAD FALSE.9*

8. Not honest or just; not fair; as false play.*NWAD FALSE.10*

9. Not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. The king's subjects may prove false to him. So we say, a false heart.*NWAD FALSE.11*

10. Unfaithful; inconstant; as a false friend; a false lover; false to promises and vows.*NWAD FALSE.12*

The husband and wife proved false to each other.*NWAD FALSE.13*

11. Deceitful; treacherous; betraying secrets.*NWAD FALSE.14*

12. Counterfeit; not genuine or real; as a false diamond.*NWAD FALSE.15*

13. Hypocritical; feigned; made or assumed for the purpose of deception; as false tears; false modesty. The man appears in false colors. The advocate gave the subject a false coloring.*NWAD FALSE.16*

False fire, a blue flame, made by the burning of certain combustibles, in a wooden tube; used as a signal during the night.*NWAD FALSE.17*

False imprisonment, the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law; or the unlawful detaining of a person in custody.*NWAD FALSE.18*

FALSE, *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; falsely.

FALSE, *v.t.*

1. To violate by failure of veracity; to deceive. *Obs.*NWAD FALSE.21

2. To defeat; to balk; to evade. *Obs.*NWAD FALSE.22

FALSE-HEART, FALSE-HEARTED, *a.* Hollow; treacherous; deceitful; perfidious. [The former is not used.]

FALSE-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.

FALSEHOOD, *n.* fols'hood. [false and hood.]

1. Contrariety or inconformity to fact or truth; as the falsehood of a report.*NWAD FALSEHOOD.2*

2. Want of truth or veracity; a lie; an untrue assertion.*NWAD FALSEHOOD.3*

3. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.*NWAD FALSEHOOD.4*

But falsehood is properly applied to things only. [See *Falseness*.]*NWAD FALSEHOOD.5*

4. Counterfeit; false appearance; imposture.*NWAD FALSEHOOD.6*

FALSELY, *adv.* fols'ly.

1. In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly; as, to speak or swear falsely; to testify falsely.*NWAD FALSELY.2*

2. Treacherously; perfidiously.*NWAD FALSELY.3*

Swear to me - that thou wilt not deal falsely with me. *Genesis 21:23*.*NWAD FALSELY.4*

3. Erroneously; by mistake.*NWAD FALSELY.5*

FALSENESS, *n.* fols'ness.

1. Want of integrity and veracity, either in principle or in act; as the falseness of a man's heart, or his falseness to his word.*NWAD FALSENESS.2*

2. Duplicity; deceit; double-dealing.*NWAD FALSENESS.3*

3. Unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.*NWAD FALSENESS.4*

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the falseness, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant.*NWAD FALSENESS.5*

FALSER, *n.* A deceiver.

FALSETTO, *n.* A feigned voice.

FALSIFIABLE, *a.* [from falsify.] That may be falsified, counterfeited or corrupted.

FALSIFICATION, *n.*

1. The act of making false; a counterfeiting; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not; as the falsification of words.*NWAD FALSIFICATION.2*

2. Confutation.*NWAD FALSIFICATION.3*

FALSIFICATOR, *n.* A falsifier.

FALSIFIED, *pp.* Counterfeited.

FALSIFIER, *n.*

1. One who counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; or one who makes false coin.*NWAD FALSIFIER.2*

2. One who invents falsehood; a liar.*NWAD FALSIFIER.3*

3. One who proves a thing to be false.*NWAD FALSIFIER.4*

FALSIFY, *v.t.*

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to make something false, or in imitation of that which is true; as, to falsify coin.*NWAD FALSIFY.2*

The Irish bards use to falsify every thing.*NWAD FALSIFY.3*

2. To disprove; to prove to be false; as, to falsify a record.*NWAD FALSIFY.4*

3. To violate; to break by falsehood; as, to falsify one's faith or word.*NWAD FALSIFY.5*

4. To show to be unsound, insufficient or not proof. [Not in use.]*NWAD FALSIFY.6*

His ample shield is falsified.*NWAD FALSIFY.7*

FALSIFY, *v.i.* To tell lies; to violate the truth.

It is universally unlawful to lie and falsify.*NWAD FALSIFY.9*

FALSIFYING, *ppr.* Counterfeiting; forging; lying; proving to be false; violating.

FALSITY, *n.* [L. falsitas.]

1. Contrariety or inconformity to truth; the quality of being false.*NWAD FALSITY.2*

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or falsity of things.*NWAD FALSITY.3*

2. Falsehood; a lie; a false assertion. [This sense is less proper.]*NWAD FALSITY.4*

FALTER, *v.i.* [L. fallo, the primary sense of which is to fall short, or to err, to miss, to deviate.]

1. To hesitate, fail or break in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer. His tongue falters. He speaks with a faltering tongue. He falters at the question.*NWAD FALTER.2*

2. To fail, tremble or yield in exertion; not to be firm and steady. His legs falter.*NWAD FALTER.3*

3. To fail in the regular exercise of the understanding. We observe idiots to falter.*NWAD FALTER.4*

FALTER, *v.t.* To sift. [Not in use.]

FALTERING, *ppr.* Hesitating; speaking with a feeble, broken, trembling utterance; failing.

FALTERING, *n.* Feebleness; deficiency.

FALTERINGLY, *adv.* With hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.

FAME, *n.* [L. fama; Gr. from to speak.]

1. Public report or rumor.*NWAD FAME.2*

The fame thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house, saying, Joseph's

brethren are come. *Genesis 45:16*.*NWAD FAME.3*

2. Favorable report; report of good or great actions; report that exalts the character; celebrity; renown; as the fame of Howard or of Washington; the fame of Solomon.*NWAD FAME.4*

And the fame of Jesus went throughout all Syria.*Matthew 4:24*.*NWAD FAME.5*

FAME, *v.t.*

1. To make famous.*NWAD FAME.7*

2. To report.*NWAD FAME.8*

FAMED, *a.* Much talked of; renowned; celebrated; distinguished and exalted by favorable reports. Aristides was famed for learning and wisdom, and Cicero for eloquence.

He is famed for mildness, peace and prayer.*NWAD FAMED.2*

FAME-GIVING, *a.* Bestowing fame.

FAMELESS, *a.* Without renown.

FAMILIAR, *a.* famil'yar. [L. familiaris, familia, *family*, which see.]

1. Pertaining to a family; domestic.*NWAD FAMILIAR.2*

2. Accustomed by frequent converse; well acquainted with; intimate; close; as a familiar friend or companion.*NWAD FAMILIAR.3*

3. Affable; not formal or distant; easy in conversation.*NWAD FAMILIAR.4*

Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.*NWAD FAMILIAR.5*

4. Well acquainted with; knowing by frequent use. Be familiar with the scriptures.*NWAD FAMILIAR.6*

5. Well known; learned or well understood by frequent use. Let the scriptures be familiar to us.*NWAD FAMILIAR.7*

6. Unceremonious; free; unconstrained; easy. The emperor conversed with the gentleman in the most familiar manner.*NWAD FAMILIAR.8*

7. Common; frequent and intimate. By familiar intercourse, strong attachments are soon formed.*NWAD FAMILIAR.9*

8. Easy; unconstrained; not formal. His letters are written in a familiar style.*NWAD FAMILIAR.10*

He sports in loose familiar strains.*NWAD FAMILIAR.11*

9. Intimate in an unlawful degree.*NWAD FAMILIAR.12*

A poor man found a priest familiar with his wife.*NWAD FAMILIAR.13*

FAMILIAR, *n.*

1. An intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; one accustomed to another by free, unreserved converse.*NWAD FAMILIAR.15*

All my familiars watched for my halting. *Jeremiah 20:10*.*NWAD FAMILIAR.16*

2. A demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call. But in general we say, a familiar spirit.*NWAD FAMILIAR.17*

3. In the court of Inquisition, a person who assists in apprehending and imprisoning the accused.*NWAD FAMILIAR.18*

FAMILIARITY, *n.*

1. Intimate and frequent converse, or association in company. The gentlemen lived in remarkable familiarity. Hence,*NWAD FAMILIARITY.2*

2. Easiness of conversation; affability; freedom from ceremony.*NWAD FAMILIARITY.3*

3. Intimacy; intimate acquaintance; unconstrained intercourse.*NWAD FAMILIARITY.4*

FAMILIARIZE, *v.t.*

1. To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make well known, by practice or converse; as, to familiarize one's self to scenes of distress.*NWAD FAMILIARIZE.2*

2. To make easy by practice or customary use, or by intercourse.*NWAD FAMILIARIZE.3*

3. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.*NWAD FAMILIARIZE.4*

The genius smiled on me with a look of compassion and affability that familiarized him to my imagination.*NWAD FAMILIARIZE.5*

FAMILIARIZED, *pp.* Accustomed; habituated; made easy by practice, custom or use.

FAMILIARIZING, *ppr.* Accustoming; rendering easy by practice, custom or use.

FAMILIARLY, *adv.*

1. In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint; without formality.*NWAD FAMILIARLY.2*

2. Commonly; frequently; with the ease and unconcern that arises from long custom or acquaintance.*NWAD FAMILIARLY.3*

FAMILISM, *n.* The tenets of the familists.

FAMILIST, *n.* [from family.] One of the religious sect called the family of love.

FAMILY, *n.* [L. familia.]

1. The collective body of persons who live in one house and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children and servants, and as the case may be, lodgers or boarders.*NWAD FAMILY.2*

2. Those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. Thus the Israelites were a branch of the family of Abraham; and the descendants of Reuben, of Manasseh, etc., were called their families. The whole human race are the family of Adam, the human family.*NWAD FAMILY.3*

3. Course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors.*NWAD FAMILY.4*

Go and complain thy family is young.*NWAD FAMILY.5*

4. Honorable descent; noble or respectable stock. He is a man of family.*NWAD FAMILY.6*

5. A collection or union of nations or states.*NWAD FAMILY.7*

The states of Europe were, by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one family.*NWAD FAMILY.8*

6. In popular language, an order, class or genus of animals or of other natural productions, having something in common, by which they are distinguished from others; as, quadrupeds constitute a family of animals, and we speak of the family or families of plants.*NWAD FAMILY.9*

FAMINE, *n.* [L. fames.]

1. Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions sufficient for the inhabitants of a country or besieged place.*NWAD FAMINE.2*

There was a famine in the land. *Genesis 26:1*.*NWAD FAMINE.3*

2. Want; destitution; as a famine of the word of life.*NWAD FAMINE.4*

FAMISH, *v.t.* [L. fames.]

1. To starve; to kill or destroy with hunger.*NWAD FAMISH.2*

2. To exhaust the strength of, by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger.*NWAD FAMISH.3*

The pains of famished Tantalus he'll feel.*NWAD FAMISH.4*

3. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary for life.*NWAD FAMISH.5*

FAMISH, *v.i.*

1. To die of hunger. More generally,*NWAD FAMISH.7*

2. To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to be exhausted in strength, or to come near to perish, for want of food or drink.*NWAD FAMISH.8*

You are all resolved rather to die, than to famish.*NWAD FAMISH.9*

3. To be distressed with want; to come near to perish by destitution.*NWAD FAMISH.10*

The Lord will not suffer the righteous to famish. *Proverbs 10:3*.*NWAD FAMISH.11*

FAMISHED, *pp.* Starved; exhausted by want of sustenance.

FAMISHING, *ppr.* Starving; killing; perishing by want of food.

FAMISHMENT, *n.* The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance.

FAMOUS, *a.* [L. famosus. See *Fame*.]

1. Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; much talked of and praised; distinguished in story.*NWAD FAMOUS.2*

Two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, famous in the

congregation. *Numbers 16:2*.*NWAD FAMOUS.3*

It is followed by for. One man is famous for erudition; another, for eloquence; and another, for military skill.*NWAD FAMOUS.4*

2. sometimes in a bad sense; as a famous counterfeiter; a famous pirate.*NWAD FAMOUS.5*

FAMOUSED, *a.* Renowned. [An ill formed word.]

FAMOUSLY, *adv.* With great renown or celebration.

Then this land was famously enriched with politic grave counsel.*NWAD FAMOUSLY.2*

FAMOUSNESS, *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity.

FAN, *n.* [L. vannus.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face in warm weather. It is made of feathers, or of thin skin, paper or taffety mounted on sticks, etc.*NWAD FAN.2*

2. Something in the form of a woman's fan when spread, as a peacoc's tail, a window, etc.*NWAD FAN.3*

3. An instrument for winnowing grain, by moving which the grain is thrown up and agitated, and the chaff is separated and blown away.*NWAD FAN.4*

4. something by which the air is moved; a wing.*NWAD FAN.5*

5. An instrument to raise the fire or flame; as a fan to inflame love.*NWAD FAN.6*

FAN-LIGHT, *n.* A window in form of an open fan.

FAN, *v.t.*

1. To cool and refresh, by moving the air with a fan; to blow the air

on the face with a fan.*NWAD FAN.2*

2. To ventilate; to blow on; to affect by air put in motion.*NWAD FAN.3*

The fanning wind upon her bosom blows;*NWAD FAN.4*

To meet the fanning wind the bosom rose.*NWAD FAN.5*

Calm as the breath which fans our eastern groves.*NWAD FAN.6*

3. To move as with a fan.*NWAD FAN.7*

The air - fanned with plumes.*NWAD FAN.8*

4. To winnow; to ventilate; to separate chaff from grain and drive it away by a current of air; as, to fan wheat.*NWAD FAN.9*

FANATIC, FANATICAL, *a.* [L. fanaticus, phanaticus.]

Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; excessively enthusiastic; possessed by a kind of frenzy. Hence we say, fanatic zeal; fanatic notions or opinions.*NWAD FANATIC.2*

FANATIC, FANATICAL, *n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion, and sometimes exhibits strange motions and postures, and vehement vociferation in religious worship. Fanatics sometimes affect to be inspired or to have intercourse with superior beings.

FANATICALLY, *adv.* With wild enthusiasm.

FANATICALNESS, *n.* Fanaticism.

FANATICISM, *n.* Excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy.

FANATICIZE, ***v.t.*** **To make fanatic.**

FANCIED, ***pp.*** **[See** ***Fancy*****.] Imagined; conceived; liked.**

FANCIFUL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Fancy*****.]**

1. Guided by the imagination, rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical; applied to persons. A fanciful man forms visionary projects.*NWAD FANCIFUL.2*

2. Dictated by the imagination; full of wild images; chimerical; whimsical; ideal; visionary; applied to things; as a fanciful scheme; a fanciful theory.*NWAD FANCIFUL.3*

FANCIFULLY, ***adv.***

1. In a fanciful manner; wildly; whimsically.*NWAD FANCIFULLY.2*

2. According to fancy.*NWAD FANCIFULLY.3*

FANCIFULNESS, ***n.***

1. The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the imagination, rather than by reason and experience; the habit of following fancy; applied to persons.*NWAD FANCIFULNESS.2*

2. The quality of being dictated by imagination; applied to things.*NWAD FANCIFULNESS.3*

FANCY, ***n.*** **[contracted from fantasy, L. phantasia. Gr. from to cause to appear, to seem, to imagine, from to show, to appear, to shine. The primary sense seems to be to open, or to shoot forth.]**

1. The faculty by which the mind forms images or representations of things at pleasure. It is often used as synonymous with imagination;

but imagination is rather the power of combining and modifying our conceptions.*NWAD FANCY.2*

2. An opinion or notion.*NWAD FANCY.3*

I have always had a fancy, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children.*NWAD FANCY.4*

3. Taste; conception.*NWAD FANCY.5*

The little chapel called the salutation in very neat, and built with a pretty fancy.*NWAD FANCY.6*

4. Image; conception; thought.*NWAD FANCY.7*

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;*NWAD FANCY.8*

Of sorriest fancies your companions making?*NWAD FANCY.9*

5. Inclination; liking. Take that which suits your fancy. How does this strike your fancy?*NWAD FANCY.10*

His fancy lay to traveling.*NWAD FANCY.11*

6. Love.*NWAD FANCY.12*

Tell me where is fancy bred.*NWAD FANCY.13*

7. Caprice; humor; whim; as an odd or strange fancy.*NWAD FANCY.14*

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said,*NWAD FANCY.15*

Desert, not fancy, once a woman led.*NWAD FANCY.16*

8. False notion.*NWAD FANCY.17*

9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.*NWAD FANCY.18*

London-pride is a pretty fancy for borders.*NWAD FANCY.19*

FANCY, *v.i.* To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof. All may not be our enemies whom we fancy to be so.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather fancy than know.*NWAD FANCY.21*

FANCY, *v.t.*

1. To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine.*NWAD FANCY.23*

He whom I fancy, but can ne'er express.*NWAD FANCY.24*

2. To like; to be pleased with, particularly on account of external appearance or manners. We fancy a person for beauty and accomplishment. We sometimes fancy a lady at first sight, whom, on acquaintance, we cannot esteem.*NWAD FANCY.25*

FANCYFRAMED, *a.* Created by the fancy.

FANCYFREE, *a.* Free from the power of love.

FANCYING, *ppr.* Imagining; conceiving; liking.

FANCYMONGER, *n.* One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCYSICK, *a.* One whose imagination is unsound, or whose distemper is in his own mind.

FAND, old *pret.* of find. *Obs.*

FANDANGO, *n.* A lively dance.

FANE, *n.* [L. fanum.] a temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church; used in poetry.

From men their cities, and from gods their fanes.*NWAD FANE.2*

FANFARE, *n.* A coming into the lists with sound of trumpets; a

flourish of trumpets.

FANFARON, *n.* A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

FANFARONADE, *n.* A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; a bluster.

FANG, *v.t.* [See *Finger*.]

To catch; to seize; to lay hold; to gripe; to clutch. *Obs.*NWAD FANG.2

FANG, *n.*

1. The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a pointed tooth.NWAD FANG.4

2. A claw or talon.NWAD FANG.5

3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.NWAD FANG.6

The protuberant fangs of the Yuca.NWAD FANG.7

FANGED, *a.* Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something long and pointed; as a fanged adder.

Chariots fanged with sythes.NWAD FANGED.2

FANGLE, *n.* fang'gl.

A new attempt; a trifling scheme. [Not used.]NWAD FANGLE.2

FANGLED, *a.* Properly, begun, new made; hence, gaudy; showy; vainly decorated. [Seldom used, except with new. See *New-fangled*.]

FANGLESS, *a.* Having no fangs or tusks; toothless; as a fangless lion.

FANGOT, ***n.*** **A quantity of wares, as raw silk, etc., from one to two hundred weight and three quarters.**

FANION, ***n.*** **fan'yon. [L. pannus.]**

In armies, a small flag carried with the baggage.*NWAD FANION.2*

FANNED, ***pp.*** **Blown with a fan; winnowed; ventilated.**

FANNEL, FANON, ***n.*** **A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest, when he officiates.**

FANNER, ***n.*** **One who fans.**

FANNING, ***ppr.*** **Blowing; ventilating.**

FANTASIED, ***a.*** **[from fantasy, fancy.] Filled with fancies or imaginations; whimsical. [Not used.]**

FANTASM, ***n.*** **[Gr. from to appear. Usually written phantasm.]**

That which appears to the imagination; a phantom; something not real.*NWAD FANTASM.2*

FANTASTIC, FANTASTICAL, ***a.*** **[Gr. vision, fancy, from to appear.]**

1. Fanciful; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real; chimerical.*NWAD FANTASTIC.2*

2. Having the nature of phantom; apparent only.*NWAD FANTASTIC.3*

3. Unsteady; irregular.*NWAD FANTASTIC.4*

4. Whimsical; capricious; fanciful; indulging the vagaries of imagination; as fantastic minds; a fantastic mistress.*NWAD FANTASTIC.5*

5. Whimsical; odd.*NWAD FANTASTIC.6*

FANTASTICALLY, *adv.*

1. By the power of imagination.*NWAD FANTASTICALLY.2*

2. In a fantastic manner; capriciously; unsteadily.*NWAD FANTASTICALLY.3*

Her scepter so fantastically home.*NWAD FANTASTICALLY.4*

3. Whimsically; in compliance with fancy.*NWAD FANTASTICALLY.5*

FANTASTICALNESS, *n.* Compliance with fancy; humorousness; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice.

FANTASY, *n.* Now written *fancy*, which see.

Is not this something more than fantasy?*NWAD FANTASY.2*

FANTOM, *n.* [L. phantasma, from the Greek. See *Fancy*.]

Something that appears to the imagination; also, a specter; a ghost; an apparition. It is generally written *phantom*, which see.*NWAD FANTOM.2*

FAP, *a.* Fuddled. [Not in use.]

FAQUIR, [See *Fakir*.]

FAR, *a.* [L. porro; Gr. connected with, a way, a passing, to pass or go. See *Fare*.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is, or from any given place remote.*NWAD FAR.2*

They said, we are come from a far country. *Joshua 9:6*.*NWAD FAR.3*

The kingdom of heaven is as a man travelling into a far country. *Matthew 25:14*.*NWAD FAR.4*

The nation far and near contend in choice.*NWAD FAR.5*

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.*NWAD FAR.6*

3. Remote in affection or obedience; at enmity with; alienated; in a spiritual sense.*NWAD FAR.7*

They that are far from thee shall perish. *Psalm 73:27*.*NWAD FAR.8*

4. More or most distant of the two; as the far side of a horse. But the drivers of teams in New England generally use off; as the off side, or off horse or ox.*NWAD FAR.9*

FAR, ***adv.***

1. To a great extent or distance of space; as the far extended ocean; we are separated far from each other.*NWAD FAR.11*

Only ye shall not go very far away. *Exodus 8:28*.*NWAD FAR.12*

2. figuratively, distantly in time from any point; remotely. He pushed his researches very far into antiquity.*NWAD FAR.13*

3. In interrogatories, to what distance or extent. How far will such reasoning lead us?*NWAD FAR.14*

4. In great part; as, the day is far spent.*NWAD FAR.15*

5. In a great proportion; by many degrees; very much.*NWAD FAR.16*

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies. *Proverbs 31:10*.*NWAD FAR.17*

For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ, which is far better. *Philippians 1:23*.*NWAD FAR.18*

6. to a certain point, degree or distance. This argument is sound

and logical, as far as it goes.*NWAD FAR.19*

Answer them how far forth you do like their articles.*NWAD FAR.20*

From far, from a great distance; from a remote place.*NWAD FAR.21*

Far from, at a great distance; as far from home; far from hope.*NWAD FAR.22*

1. Far off, at a great distance.*NWAD FAR.23*

They tarried in a place that was far off. *2 Samuel 15:17*.*NWAD FAR.24*

2. To a great distance.*NWAD FAR.25*

Lo then would I wander far off, and remain in the wilderness. *Psalm 55:7*.*NWAD FAR.26*

3. In a spiritual sense, alienated; at enmity; in a state of ignorance and alienation.*NWAD FAR.27*

Ye, who were sometime far off, are made nigh by the blood of Christ. *Ephesians 2:13*.*NWAD FAR.28*

Far other, very different.*NWAD FAR.29*

FAR-ABOUT, *n.* A going out of the way. [Not in use.]

FAR-FAMED, *a.* Widely celebrated.

FAR-FETCH, *n.* A deep laid stratagem. [Little used.]

FAR-FETCHED, *a.*

1. Brought from a remote place.*NWAD FAR-FETCHED.2*

Whose pains have earned the far-fetched spoil.*NWAD FAR-FETCHED.3*

2. Studiously sought; not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained.*NWAD FAR-FETCHED.4*

York with all his far-fetched policy.*NWAD FAR-FETCHED.5*

So we say, far-fetched arguments; far-fetched rhymes; far-fetched analogy. [Far-fet, the same, is not used.]*NWAD FAR-FETCHED.6*

FAR-PIERCING, *a.* Striking or penetrating a great way; as a far-piercing eye.

FAR-SHOOTING, *a.* Shooting to a great distance.

Great love, he said, and the far-shooting god.*NWAD FAR-SHOOTING.2*

FAR, *n.* [See *Farrow*.]

The young of swine; or a littler of pigs. [Local.]*NWAD FAR.2*

FARCE, *v.t.* [L. farcio.]

1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. [Little used.]*NWAD FARCE.2*

The first principles of religion should not be forced with school points and private tenets.*NWAD FARCE.3*

2. To extend; to swell out; as the farced title. [Little used.]*NWAD FARCE.4*

FARCE, *n.* f'ars. [Literally, seasoning, stuffing or mixture, like the stuffing of a roasted fowl; force-meat.]

A dramatic composition, originally exhibited by charlatans or buffoons, in the open street, for the amusement of the crowd, but now introduced upon the stage. It is written without regularity, and filled with ludicrous conceits. The dialogue is usually low, the persons of inferior rank, and the fable or action trivial or ridiculous.*NWAD FARCE.6*

Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false.*NWAD FARCE.7*

FARCICAL, *a.*

1. Belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce.*NWAD FARCICAL.2*

They deny the characters to be farcical, because they are actually in nature.*NWAD FARCICAL.3*

2. Droll; ludicrous; ridiculous.*NWAD FARCICAL.4*

3. Illusory; deceptive.*NWAD FARCICAL.5*

FARCICALLY, *adv.* In a manner suited to farce; hence, ludicrously.

FARCILITE, *n.* [from farce.] Pudding-stone. The calcarious farcilite, called amenla, is formed of rounded calcarious pebbles, agglutinated by a calcarious cement.

FARCIN, FARCY, *n.* A disease of horses, sometimes of oxen, of the nature of a scabies or mange.

FARCING, *n.* Stuffing composed of mixed ingredients.

FARCTATE, *a.* [L. farctus, stuffed, from farcio.]

In botany, stuffed; crammed, or full; without vacuities; in opposition to tubular or hollow; as a farctate leaf, stem or pericarp.*NWAD FARCTATE.2*

FARD, *v.t.* To paint. [Not used.]

FARDEL, *n.* [Probably from the root of L. fero, to bear, or of farcio, to stuff.] A bundle or little pace.

FARDEL, *v.t.* To make up in bundles.

FARE, *v.i.* [This word may be connected in origin with the Heb. to go, to pass.]

1. To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel.*NWAD FARE.2*

So on he fares, and to the border comes of Eden.*NWAD FARE.3*

[In this literal sense the word is not in common use.]*NWAD FARE.4*

2. To be in any state, good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or train of events, fortunate or unfortunate.*NWAD FARE.5*

So fares the stag among th' enraged hounds.*NWAD FARE.6*

So fared the knight between two foes.*NWAD FARE.7*

He fared very well; he fared very ill.*NWAD FARE.8*

Go further and fare worse. The sense is taken from going, having a certain course; hence, being subjected to a certain train of incidents. The rich man fared sumptuously every day. He enjoyed all the pleasure which wealth and luxury could afford. *Luke 16:19*.*NWAD FARE.9*

3. To feed; to be entertained. We fared well; we had a good table, and courteous treatment.*NWAD FARE.10*

4. To proceed in a train of consequences, good or bad.*NWAD FARE.11*

So fares it when with truth falsehood contends.*NWAD FARE.12*

5. To happen well or ill; with it impersonally. We shall see how it will fare with him.*NWAD FARE.13*

FARE, *n.*

1. The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due, for conveying a person by land or water; as the fare for crossing a river, called also ferriage; the fare for conveyance in a coach; stage-

fare. The price of conveyance over the ocean is now usually called the passage, or passage money. Fare is never used for the price of conveying goods; this is called freight or transportation.*NWAD FARE.15*

2. Food; provisions of the table. We lived on coarse fare, or we had delicious fare.*NWAD FARE.16*

3. The person conveyed in a vehicle. [Not in use in United States.]*NWAD FARE.17*

FAREWELL, a compound of fare, in the imperative, and well. Go well; originally applied to a person departing, but by custom now applied both to those who depart and those who remain. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness to those who leave or those who are left.

The verb and adverb are often separated by the pronoun; fare you well; I wish you a happy departure; may you be well in your absence.*NWAD FAREWELL.2*

It is sometimes an expression of separation only. Farewell the year; farewell ye sweet groves; that is, I take my leave of you.*NWAD FAREWELL.3*

FAREWELL, *n.*

1. A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment; adieu.*NWAD FAREWELL.5*

2. Leave; act of departure.*NWAD FAREWELL.6*

And takes her farewell of the glorious sun.*NWAD FAREWELL.7*

Before I take my farewell of the subject.*NWAD FAREWELL.8*

FARIN, FARINA, *n.* [L. farina, meal.]

1. In botany, the pollen, fine dust or powder, contained in the anthers of plants, and which is supposed to fall on the stigma, and

fructify the plant.*NWAD FARIN.2*

2. In chimistry, starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables.*NWAD FARIN.3*

Fossil farina, a variety of carbonate of lime, in thin white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder.*NWAD FARIN.4*

FARINACEOUS, *a.* [from L. farina, meal.]

1. Consisting or made of meal or flour; as a farinaceous diet, which consists of the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain.*NWAD FARINACEOUS.2*

2. Containing meal; as farinaceous seeds.*NWAD FARINACEOUS.3*

3. Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal; as a farinaceous taste or smell.*NWAD FARINACEOUS.4*

FARM, *n.*

1. A tract of land leased on rent reserved; ground let to a tenant on condition of his paying a certain sum annually or otherwise for the use of it. A farm is usually such a portion of land as is cultivated by one man, and includes the buildings and fences. Rents were formerly pain in provisions, or the produce of land; but now they are generally paid in money.*NWAD FARM.2*

This is the signification of farm in Great Britain, where most of the land is leased to cultivators.*NWAD FARM.3*

2. In the United States, a portion or tract of land, consisting usually of grass land, meadow, pasture, tillage and woodland, cultivated by one man and usually owned by him in fee. A like tract of land under lease is called a farm; but most cultivators are proprietors of the land, and called farmers.*NWAD FARM.4*

A tract of new land, covered with forest, if intended to be cultivated by one man as owner, is also called a farm. A man goes into the new States, or into the unsettled country, to buy a farm, that is, land for a farm.*NWAD FARM.5*

3. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease.*NWAD FARM.6*

It is great wilfulness in landlords to make any longer farms to their tenants.*NWAD FARM.7*

FARM, *v.t.*

1. To lease, as land, on rent reserved; to let to a tenant on condition of paying rent.*NWAD FARM.9*

We are enforced to farm our royal realm.*NWAD FARM.10*

[In this sense, I believe, the word is not used in America.]*NWAD FARM.11*

2. To take at a certain rent or rate. [Not used in America.]*NWAD FARM.12*

3. To lease or let, as taxes, impost or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent. It is customary in many countries for the prince or government to farm the revenues, the taxes or rents, the imposts and excise, to individuals, who are to collect and pay them to the government at a certain percentage or rate per cent.*NWAD FARM.13*

4. To take or hire for a certain rate per cent.*NWAD FARM.14*

5. To cultivate land.*NWAD FARM.15*

To farm let, or let to farm, is to lease on rent.*NWAD FARM.16*

FARMHOUSE, *n.* A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

FARM-OFFICE, *n.* Farm-offices, are the out buildings pertaining to a farm.

FARMYARD, *n.* The yard or inclosure attached to a barn; or the inclosure surrounded by the farm buildings.

FARMABLE, ***a.*** **That may be farmed.**

FARMED, ***pp.*** **Leased on rent; let out at a certain rate or price.**

FARMER, ***n.***

1. In Great Britain, a tenant; a lessee; one who hires and cultivates a farm; a cultivator of leased ground.*NWAD FARMER.2*

2. One who takes taxes, customs, excise or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent; as a farmer of the revenues.*NWAD FARMER.3*

3. One who cultivates a farm; a husbandman; whether a tenant or the proprietor.*NWAD FARMER.4*

4. In mining, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the king.*NWAD FARMER.5*

FARMING, ***ppr.***

1. Letting or leasing land on rent reserved, or duties and imposts at a certain rate per cent.*NWAD FARMING.2*

2. Taking on lease.*NWAD FARMING.3*

3. Cultivating land; carrying on the business of agriculture.*NWAD FARMING.4*

FARMING, ***n.*** **The business of cultivating land.**

FARMOST, ***a.*** **[far and most.] Most distant or remote.**

FARNESS, ***n.*** **[from far.] Distance; remoteness.**

FARRAGINOUS, ***a.*** **[L. farrago, a mixture, from far, meal.]**

Formed of various materials; mixed; as a farraginous mountain.*NWAD FARRAGINOUS.2*

FARRAGO, *n.* [L. from far, meal.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FARREATION. [See *Confarreation*.]

FARRIER, *n.* [L. ferrarius, from ferrum, iron.]

1. A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses.*NWAD FARRIER.2*

2. One who professes to cure the diseases of horses.*NWAD FARRIER.3*

FARRIER, *v.i.* To practice as a farrier.

FARRIERY, *n.* The art of preventing, curing or mitigating the diseases of horses.

FARROW, *n.* A litter of pigs.

FARROW, *v.t.* To bring forth pigs. [Used of swine only.]

FARROW, *a.*

Not producing young in a particular season or year; applied to cows only. If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to be farrow, or to go farrow. Such a cow may give milk through the year.*NWAD FARROW.4*

FARTHER, *a.* comp.

1. More remote; more distant than something else.*NWAD FARTHER.2*

Let me add a farther truth.*NWAD FARTHER.3*

2. Longer; tending to a greater distance.*NWAD FARTHER.4*

Before our farther way the fates allow.*NWAD FARTHER.5*

FARTHER, *adv.*

1. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. Let us rest with what we have, without looking farther.*NWAD FARTHER.7*

2. Moreover; by way of progression in a subject. Farther, let us consider the probable event.*NWAD FARTHER.8*

FARTHER, *v.t.* To promote; to advance; to help forward. [little used.]

FARTHERANCE, *n.* A helping forward; promotion. [Not used.]

FARTHERMORE, *adv.* Besides; moreover. [Little used.]

FARTHEST, *a.* superl. [See *Furthest*.]

Most distant or remote; as the farthest degree.*NWAD FARTHEST.2*

FARTHEST, *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. [See *Furthest*.]

FARTHING, *n.*

1. The fourth of a penny; a small copper coin of Great Britain, being the fourth of a penny in value. In America we have no coin of this kind. We however use the word to denote the fourth part of a penny in value, but the penny is of different value from the English penny, and different in different states. It is becoming obsolete, with the old denominations of money.*NWAD FARTHING.2*

2. Farthings, in the plural, copper coin.*NWAD FARTHING.3*

3. Very small price or value. It is not worth a farthing, that is, it is of very little worth, or worth nothing.*NWAD FARTHING.4*

4. A division of land. [Not now used.]*NWAD FARTHING.5*

Thirty acres make a farthing-land; nine farthings a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee.*NWAD FARTHING.6*

FARTHINGALE, *n.* [This is a compound word, but it is not easy to analyze it.]

A hoop petticoat; or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, used to extend the petticoat.*NWAD FARTHINGALE.2*

FARTHINGSWORTH, *n.* As much as is sold for a farthing.

FASCES, *n. plu.* [L. fascis.]

In Roman antiquity, an ax tied with a bundle of rods, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.*NWAD FASCES.2*

FASCIA, *n.* fash'ia. [L. a band or sash.]

1. A band, sash or fillet. In architecture, any flat member with a small projecture, as the band of an architrave. Also, in brick buildings, the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows in the several stories except the highest.*NWAD FASCIA.2*

2. In astronomy, the belt of a planet.*NWAD FASCIA.3*

3. In surgery, a bandage, roller or ligature.*NWAD FASCIA.4*

4. In anatomy, a tendinous expansion or aponeurosis; a thin tendinous covering which surrounds the muscles of the limbs, and binds them in their places.*NWAD FASCIA.5*

FASCIAL, *a.* fash'ial. Belonging to the fasces.

FASCIATED, *a.* fash'iated. Bound with a fillet, sash or bandage.

FASCIATION, *n.* fashia'tion. The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; bandage.

FASCICLE, *n.* [L. fasciculus, from fascis, a bundle.]

In botany, a bundle, or little bundle; a species of inflorescence, or manner of flowering, in which several upright, parallel, fastigiate, approximating flowers are collected together.*NWAD FASCICLE.2*

FASCICULAR, ***a.*** **[L. fascicularis.] United in a bundle; as a fascicular root, a root of the tuberous kind, with the knobs collected in bundles, as in Paeonia.**

FASCICULARLY, ***adv.*** **In the form of bundles.**

FASCICULATE, FASCICULATED,

FASCICLED, ***a.*** **[from fasciculus, supra.]**

Growing in bundles or bunches from the same point, as the leaves of the Larix or larch.*NWAD FASCICLED.2*

FASCICULITE, ***n.*** **[supra.] A variety of fibrous hornblend, of a fascicular structure.**

FASCINATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. fascino; Gr.]**

1. To bewitch; to enchant; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence; to influence the passions or affections in an incontrollable manner.*NWAD FASCINATE.2*

None of the affections have been noted to fascinate and bewitch, but love and envy.*NWAD FASCINATE.3*

2. To charm; to captivate; to excite and allure irresistible or powerfully. The young are fascinated by love; female beauty fascinates the unguarded youth; gaming is a fascinating vice.*NWAD FASCINATE.4*

FASCINATED, ***pp.*** **Bewitched; enchanted; charmed.**

FASCINATING, ***ppr.*** **Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating.**

FASCINATION, ***n.*** **The act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; a powerful or irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen inexplicable influence. The ancients speak of two kinds of fascination; one by the look or**

eye; the other by words.

The Turks hang old rags on their fairest horses, to secure them against fascination.*NWAD FASCINATION.2*

FASCINE, *n.* [L. fascis, a bundle.] In fortification, a fagot, a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood, bound at both ends and in the middle; used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, in strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes being dipped in melted pitch or tar, they are used to set fire to the enemy's lodgments or other works.

FASCINOUS, *a.* Caused or acting by witchcraft. [Not used.]

FASHION, *n.* fash'on. [L. facio, facies.]

1. The make or form of any thing; the state of any thing with regard to its external appearance; shape; as the fashion of the ark, or of the tabernacle.*NWAD FASHION.2*

Or let me lose the fashion of a man.*NWAD FASHION.3*

The fashion of his countenance was altered. *Luke 9:29*.*NWAD FASHION.4*

2. Form; model to be imitated; pattern.*NWAD FASHION.5*

King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the fashion of the altar. *2 Kings 16:10*.*NWAD FASHION.6*

3. The form of a garment; the cut or shape of clothes; as the fashion of a coat or of a bonnet. Hence,*NWAD FASHION.7*

4. The prevailing mode of dress or ornament. We import fashions from England, as the English often import them from France. What so changeable as fashion!*NWAD FASHION.8*

5. Manner; sort; way; mode; applied to actions or behavior.*NWAD FASHION.9*

Pluck Casca by the sleeve,*NWAD FASHION.10*

And he will, after his sour fashion, tell you*NWAD FASHION.11*

What hath proceeded.*NWAD FASHION.12*

6. Custom; prevailing mode or practice. fashion is an inexorable tyrant, and most of the world its willing slaves.*NWAD FASHION.13*

It was the fashion of the age to call every thing in question.*NWAD FASHION.14*

Few enterprises are so hopeless as a contest with fashion.*NWAD FASHION.15*

7. Genteel life or good breeding; as men of fashion.*NWAD FASHION.16*

8. Any thing worn. [Not used.]*NWAD FASHION.17*

9. Genteel company.*NWAD FASHION.18*

10. Workmanship.*NWAD FASHION.19*

FASHION, *v.t.* fash'on.

1. To form; to give shape or figure to; to mold.*NWAD FASHION.21*

Here the loud hammer fashions female toys.*NWAD FASHION.22*

Aaron fashioned the calf with a graving tool. *Exodus 32:4*.*NWAD FASHION.23*

Shall the clay say to him that fashioneth it, what makes thou? *Isaiah 45:9*.*NWAD FASHION.24*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate; with to.*NWAD FASHION.25*

Laws ought to be fashioned to the manners and conditions of the people.*NWAD FASHION.26*

3. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.*NWAD FASHION.27*

Fashioned plate sells for more than its weight.*NWAD FASHION.28*

4. To forge or counterfeit. [Not used.]*NWAD FASHION.29*

FASHIONABLE, *a.*

1. Made according to the prevailing form or mode; as a fashionable dress.*NWAD FASHIONABLE.2*

2. Established by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time; as the fashionable philosophy; fashionable opinions.*NWAD FASHIONABLE.3*

3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; as a fashionable man. Hence,*NWAD FASHIONABLE.4*

4. Genteel; well bred; as fashionable company or society.*NWAD FASHIONABLE.5*

FASHIONABLENESS, *n.* The state of being fashionable; modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the prevailing custom.

FASHIONABLY, *adv.* In a manner according to fashion, custom or prevailing practice; with modish elegance; as, to dress fashionably.

FASHIONED, *pp.* Made; formed; shaped; fitted; adapted.

FASHIONER, *n.* One who forms or gives shape to.

FASHIONING, *ppr.* Forming; giving shape to; fitting; adapting.

FASHION-MONGER, *n.* One who studies the fashion; a fop.

Fashion-pieces, in ships, the hindmost timbers which terminate the breadth, and form the shape of the stern.*NWAD FASHION-MONGER.2*

FASSAITE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of augite, found in the valley of Fassa, in the Tyrol.

FAST, *a.*

1. Literally, set, stopped, fixed, or pressed close. Hence, close; tight; as, make fast the door; take fast hold.*NWAD FAST.2*

2. Firm; immovable.*NWAD FAST.3*

Who by his strength, setteth fast the mountains. *Psalm 65:6*.*NWAD FAST.4*

3. Close; strong.*NWAD FAST.5*

Robbers and outlaws - lurking in woods and fast places.*NWAD FAST.6*

4. Firmly fixed; closely adhering; as, to stick fast in more; to make fast a rope.*NWAD FAST.7*

5. Close, as sleep; deep; sound; as a fast sleep.*NWAD FAST.8*

6. Firm in adherence; as a fast friend.*NWAD FAST.9*

Fast and loose, variable; inconstant; as, to play fast and loose.*NWAD FAST.10*

FAST, *adv.* Firmly; immovably.

We will bind thee fast, and deliver thee into their hand. *Judges 15:13*.*NWAD FAST.12*

FAST, *a.* [L. festino. The sense is to press, drive, urge, and it may be from the same root as the preceding word, with a different application.]

Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion; as a fast horse.*NWAD FAST.14*

FAST, *adv.* Swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps or progression; as, to run fast; to move fast through the water, as a ship; the work goes on fast.

FAST, *v.i.*

1. To abstain from food, beyond the usual time; to omit to take the usual meals, for a time; as, to fast a day or a week.*NWAD FAST.17*

2. To abstain from food voluntarily, for the mortification of the body or appetites, or as a token of grief, sorrow and affliction.*NWAD FAST.18*

Thou didst fast and weep for the child. *2 Samuel 12:21*.*NWAD FAST.19*

When ye fast, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance. *Matthew 6:16*.*NWAD FAST.20*

3. To abstain from food partially, or from particular kinds of food; as, the Catholics fast in Lent.*NWAD FAST.21*

FAST, *n.*

1. Abstinence from food; properly a total abstinence, but it is used

also for an abstinence from particular kinds of food, for a certain time.*NWAD FAST.23*

Happy were our forefathers, who broke their fasts with herbs.*NWAD FAST.24*

2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation; either total or partial abstinence from customary food, with a view to mortify the appetites, or to express grief and affliction on account of some calamity, or to deprecate an expected evil.*NWAD FAST.25*

3. The time of fasting, whether a day, week or longer time. An annual fast is kept in New England, usually one day in the spring.*NWAD FAST.26*

The fast was now already past. *Acts 27:9*.*NWAD FAST.27*

FAST, *n.* That which fastens or holds.

FAST-DAY, *n.* The day on which fasting is observed.

FASTEN, *v.t.* f'asn.

1. To fix firmly; to make fast or close; as, to fasten a chain to the feet, or to fasten the feet with fetters.*NWAD FASTEN.2*

2. To lock, bolt or bar; to secure; as, to fasten a door or window.*NWAD FASTEN.3*

3. To hold together; to cement or to link; to unite closely in any manner and by any means, as by cement, hooks, pins, nails, cords, etc.*NWAD FASTEN.4*

4. To affix or conjoin.*NWAD FASTEN.5*

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with different ideas fastened to them. [Not common.]*NWAD FASTEN.6*

5. To fix; to impress.*NWAD FASTEN.7*

Thinking, by this face,*NWAD FASTEN.8*

To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage.*NWAD FASTEN.9*

6. To lay on with strength.*NWAD FASTEN.10*

Could he fasten a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach?*NWAD FASTEN.11*

FASTEN, *v.i.* To fasten on, is to fix one's self; to seize and hold on; to clinch.

The leech will hardly fasten on a fish.*NWAD FASTEN.13*

FASTENED, *pp.* Made firm or fast; fixed firmly; impressed.

FASTENER, *n.* One that makes fast or firm.

FASTENING, *ppr.* Making fast.

FASTENING, *n.* Any thing that binds and makes fast; or that which is intended for that purpose.

FASTER, *n.* One who abstains from food.

FAST-HANDED, *a.* Closehanded; covetous; closefisted; avaricious.

FASTIDIOSITY, *n.* Fastidiousness. [Not used.]

FASTIDIOUS, *a.* [L. fastidiousus, from fastidio, to disdain from fastus, haughtiness. See Heb.]

1. Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a fault; over nice; difficult to please; as a fastidious mind or taste.*NWAD FASTIDIOUS.2*

2. Squeamish; rejecting what is common or not very nice; suited with difficulty; as a fastidious appetite.*NWAD FASTIDIOUS.3*

FASTIDIOUSLY, *adv.* Disdainfully; squeamishly;

contemptuously. they look fastidiously and speak disdainfully.

FASTIDIOUSNESS, *n.* Disdainfulness; contemptuousness; squeamishness of mind, taste or appetite.

FASTIGIATE, FASTIGIATED, *a.* [L. fastigiatus, pointed, from fastigio, to point, fastigium, a top or peak.]

1. In botany, a fastigiate stem is one whose branches are of an equal height. Peduncles are fastigiate, when they elevate the fructifications in a bunch, so as to be equally high, or when they form an even surface at the top.*NWAD FASTIGIATE.2*

2. Roofed; narrowed to the top.*NWAD FASTIGIATE.3*

FASTING, *ppr.* Abstaining from food.

FASTING, *n.* The act of abstaining from food.

FASTING-DAY, *n.* A day of fasting; a fast-day; a day of religious mortification and humiliation.

FASTNESS, *n.*

1. The state of being fast and firm; firm adherence.*NWAD FASTNESS.2*

2. Strength; security.*NWAD FASTNESS.3*

The places of fastness are laid open.*NWAD FASTNESS.4*

3. A strong hold; a fortress or fort; a place fortified; a castle. The enemy retired to their fastnesses.*NWAD FASTNESS.5*

4. Closeness; conciseness of style. [Not used.]*NWAD FASTNESS.6*

FASTUOUS, *a.* [L. fastuosus, from fastus, haughtiness.]

Proud; haughty; disdainful.*NWAD FASTUOUS.2*

FAT, *a.*

1. Fleshy; plump; corpulent; abounding with an oily concrete substance, as an animal body; the contrary to lean; as a fat man; a fat ox.*NWAD FAT.2*

2. Coarse; gross.*NWAD FAT.3*

Nay, added fat pollutions of our own.*NWAD FAT.4*

3. Dull; heavy; stupid; unteachable.*NWAD FAT.5*

Make the heart of this people fat. *Isaiah 6:10*.*NWAD FAT.6*

4. Rich; wealthy; affluent.*NWAD FAT.7*

These are terrible alarms to persons grown fat and wealthy.*NWAD FAT.8*

5. Rich; producing a large income; as a fat benefice.*NWAD FAT.9*

6. Rich; fertile; as a fat soil; or rich; nourishing; as fat pasture.*NWAD FAT.10*

7. Abounding in spiritual grace and comfort.*NWAD FAT.11*

They [the righteous] shall be fat and flourishing. *Psalm 92:14*.*NWAD FAT.12*

FAT, *n.*

1. An oily concrete substance, deposited in the cells of the adipose or cellular membrane of animal bodies. In most parts of the body, the fat lies immediately under the skin. Fat is of various degrees of consistence, as in tallow, lard and oil. It has been recently ascertained to consist of two substances, stearine and elaine, the former of which is solid, the latter liquid, at common temperatures, and on the different proportions of which its degree of consistence depends.*NWAD FAT.14*

2. The best or richest part of a thing.*NWAD FAT.15*

Abel brought of the fat of his flock. *Genesis 4:4*.*NWAD FAT.16*

FAT, *v.t.* To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food; as, to fat fowls or sheep.

FAT, *v.i.* To grow fat, plump and fleshy.

An old ox fats as well, and is as good, as a young one.*NWAD FAT.19*

FAT, VAT, *n.*

A large tub, cistern or vessel used for various purposes, as by brewers to run their wort in, by tanners for holding their bark and hides, etc. It is also a wooden vessel containing a quarter or eight bushels of grain, and a pan for containing water in salt-works, a vessel for wine, etc.*NWAD FAT.21*

The fats shall overflow with wine and oil. *Joel 2:24*.*NWAD FAT.22*

FAT, *n.* A measure of capacity, but indefinite.

FATAL, *a.* [L. fatalis. See *Fate*.]

1. Proceeding from fate or destiny; necessary; inevitable.*NWAD FATAL.2*

These things are fatal and necessary.*NWAD FATAL.3*

2. Appointed by fate or destiny.*NWAD FATAL.4*

It was fatal to the king to fight for his money.*NWAD FATAL.5*

In the foregoing senses the word is now little used.*NWAD FATAL.6*

3. Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; as a fatal wound; a fatal disease.*NWAD FATAL.7*

4. Destructive; calamitous; as a fatal day; a fatal event.*NWAD FATAL.8*

FATALISM, *n.* The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity.

FATALIST, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

FATALITY, *n.*

1. A fixed unalterable course of things, independent of God or any controlling cause; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves; a doctrine of the Stoics.*NWAD FATALITY.2*

2. Decree of fate.*NWAD FATALITY.3*

3. Tendency to danger, or to some great or hazardous event.*NWAD FATALITY.4*

4. Mortality.*NWAD FATALITY.5*

FATALLY, *adv.*

1. By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable necessity or determination.*NWAD FATALLY.2*

2. Mortally; destructively; in death or ruin. This encounter ended fatally. The prince was fatally deceived.*NWAD FATALLY.3*

FATALNESS, *n.* Invincible necessity.

FATBRAINED, *a.* Dull of apprehension.

FATE, *n.* [L. fatum, from for, fari, to speak, whence fatus.]

1. Primarily, a decree or word pronounced by God; or a fixed sentence by which the order of things is prescribed. Hence, inevitable necessity; destiny depending on a superior cause and uncontrollable. According to the Stoics, every event is determined by fate.*NWAD FATE.2*

Necessity or chancenot me; and what I will is fate.*NWAD FATE.3*

2. Event predetermined; lot; destiny. It is our fate to meet with disappointments.*NWAD FATE.4*

It is the fate of mortals.*NWAD FATE.5*

Tell me what fates attend the duke of Suffolk?*NWAD FATE.6*

3. Final event; death; destruction.*NWAD FATE.7*

Yet still he chose the longest way to fate.*NWAD FATE.8*

The whizzing arrow sings,*NWAD FATE.9*

And bears thy fate, Antinous, on its wings.*NWAD FATE.10*

4. Cause of death. Dryden calls an arrow a feathered fate.*NWAD FATE.11*

Divine fate, the order or determination of God; providence.*NWAD FATE.12*

FATED, ***a.***

1. Decreed by fate; doomed; destined. He was fated to rule over a factious people.*NWAD FATED.2*

2. Modelled or regulated by fate.*NWAD FATED.3*

Her awkward love indeed was oddly fated.*NWAD FATED.4*

3. Endued with any quality by fate.*NWAD FATED.5*

4. Invested with the power of fatal determination.*NWAD FATED.6*

The fated sky gives us free scope.*NWAD FATED.7*

The two last senses are hardly legitimate.*NWAD FATED.8*

FATEFUL, ***a.*** **Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events.**

The fateful steel.*NWAD FATEFUL.2*

FATES, *n. plu.* In mythology, the destinies or parcae; goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos.

FATHER, *n.* [L. pater. The primary sense is obvious.]

1. He who begets a child; in L. genitor or generator.*NWAD FATHER.2*

The father of a fool hath no joy. *Proverbs 17:21*.*NWAD FATHER.3*

2. The first ancestor; the progenitor of a race or family. Adam was the father of the human race. Abraham was the father of the Israelites.*NWAD FATHER.4*

3. The appellation of an old man, and a term of respect.*NWAD FATHER.5*

The king of Israel said to Elisha, my father shall I smite them?*2 Kings 6:21*.*NWAD FATHER.6*

The servants of Naaman call him father. Elderly men are called fathers; as the fathers of a town or city. In the church, men venerable for age, learning and piety are called fathers, or reverend fathers.*NWAD FATHER.7*

4. The grandfather or more remote ancestor. Nebuchadnezzar is called the father of Belshazzar, though he was his grandfather. *Daniel 5:2, 18*.*NWAD FATHER.8*

5. One who feeds and supports or exercises paternal care over another. God is called the father of the fatherless. *Psalm 68:5*.*NWAD FATHER.9*

6. He who creates, invents, makes or composes any thing; the author, former or contriver; a founder, director or instructor. God as creator is the father of all men. *1 Corinthians 8:6*. Jabal was the father of such as dwell in tents; and Jubal of musicians. *Genesis 4:21*. God is the father of spirits and of lights. Homer is considered as the father of epic poetry. Washington, as a defender and an affectionate and wise counselor, is called the father of his country.

And see *1 Chronicles 2:51*; *1 Chronicles 4:14*; *1 Chronicles 9:35*. Satan is called the father of lies; he introduced sin, and instigates men to sin. *John 8:44*. Abraham is called the father of believers. He was an early believer, and a pattern of faith and obedience. *Romans 4:11*.*NWAD FATHER.10*

7. Fathers, in the plural, ancestors.*NWAD FATHER.11*

David slept with his fathers. *1 Kings 2:10*.*NWAD FATHER.12*

8. A father in law. So Heli is called the father of Joseph. *Luke 3:23*.*NWAD FATHER.13*

9. The appellation of the first person in the adorable Trinity.*NWAD FATHER.14*

Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. *Matthew 28:19*.*NWAD FATHER.15*

10. The title given to dignitaries of the church, superiors of convents, and to popish confessors.*NWAD FATHER.16*

11. The appellation of the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries, as Polycarp, Jerome, etc.*NWAD FATHER.17*

12. The title of a senator in ancient Rome; as conscript fathers.*NWAD FATHER.18*

Adoptive father, he who adopts the children of another, and acknowledges them as his own.*NWAD FATHER.19*

Natural father, the father of illegitimate children.*NWAD FATHER.20*

Putative father, one who is only reputed to be the father; the supposed father.*NWAD FATHER.21*

FATHER-IN-LAW, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife; and a man who marries a woman who has children by a former husband is called the father in law or step-father of those children.

FATHER, *v.t.*

1. To adopt; to take the child of another as one's own.*NWAD FATHER.2*

2. To adopt any thing as one's own; to profess to be the author.*NWAD FATHER.3*

Men of wit often father'd what he writ.*NWAD FATHER.4*

3. To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production; with on.*NWAD FATHER.5*

My name was made use of by several persons, one of whom was pleased to father on me a new set of productions.*NWAD FATHER.6*

FATHERED, *pp.*

1. Adopted; taken as one's own; ascribed to one as the author.*NWAD FATHERED.2*

2. Having had a father of particular qualities.*NWAD FATHERED.3*

I am no stronger than my sex, being so father'd and so husbanded. [Unusual.]*NWAD FATHERED.4*

FATHERHOOD, *n.* The state of being a father, or the character or authority of a father.

We might have had an entire notion of this fatherhood, or fatherly authority.*NWAD FATHERHOOD.2*

FATHERING, *ppr.* Adopting; taking or acknowledging as one's own; ascribing to the father or author.

FATHERLASHER, *n.* A fish of the genus Cottus or bull-head, called scorpius or scolping. The head is large and its spines formidable. It is found on the rocky coasts of Britain, and near Newfoundland and Greenland. In the latter country it is a great article of food.

FATHERLESS, *a.*

1. Destitute of a living father; as a fatherless child.*NWAD FATHERLESS.2*

3. Without a known author.*NWAD FATHERLESS.3*

FATHERLESSNESS, *n.* The state of being without a father.

FATHERLINESS, *n.* [See *Fatherly*.] The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care and tenderness.

FATHERLY, *a.* [father and like.]

1. Like a father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful; as fatherly care or affection.*NWAD FATHERLY.2*

2. Pertaining to a father.*NWAD FATHERLY.3*

FATHERLY, *adv.* In the manner of a father.

Thus Adam, fatherly displeased. [Not proper.]*NWAD FATHERLY.5*

FATHOM, *n.*

1. A measure of length containing six feet, the space to which a man may extend his arms; used chiefly at sea for measuring cables, cordage, and the depth of the sea is sounding by a line and lead.*NWAD FATHOM.2*

2. Reach; penetration; depth of thought or contrivance.*NWAD FATHOM.3*

FATHOM, *v.t.*

1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.*NWAD FATHOM.5*

2. To reach; to master; to comprehend.*NWAD FATHOM.6*

Leave to fathom such high points as these.*NWAD FATHOM.7*

3. To reach in depth; to sound; to try the depth.*NWAD FATHOM.8*

Our depths who fathoms.*NWAD FATHOM.9*

4. To penetrate; to find the bottom or extent. I cannot fathom his design.*NWAD FATHOM.10*

FATHOMED, *pp.* Encompassed with the arms; reached; comprehended.

FATHOMER, *n.* One who fathoms.

FATHOMING, *ppr.* Encompassing with the arms; reaching; comprehending; sounding; penetrating.

FATHOMLESS, *a.*

1. That of which no bottom can be found; bottomless.*NWAD FATHOMLESS.2*

2. That cannot be embraced, or encompassed with the arms.*NWAD FATHOMLESS.3*

3. Not to be penetrated or comprehended.*NWAD FATHOMLESS.4*

FATIDICAL, *a.* [L. fatidicus; fatum and dico.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

FATIFEROUS, *a.* [L. fatifer; futum and fero. Deadly; mortal, destructive.]

FATIGABLE, *a.* [See *Fatigue*.] That may be wearied; easily tired.

FATIGATE, *v.t.* [L. fatigo.] To weary; to tire. [Little used.]

FATIGATE, *a.* Wearied; tired. [Little used.]

FATIGATION, ***n.*** **Weariness**

FATIGUE, ***n.*** **fatee'g. [L. fatigo. it seems to be allied to fatisco; if so, the sense is a yielding or relaxing.]**

1. Weariness with bodily labor or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength. We suffer fatigue of the mind as well as of the body.*NWAD FATIGUE.2*

2. The cause of weariness; labor; toil; as the fatigues of war.*NWAD FATIGUE.3*

3. The labors of military men, distinct from the use of arms; as a party of men on fatigue.*NWAD FATIGUE.4*

FATIGUE, ***v.t.*** **fatee'g. [L. fatigo.]**

1. To tire; to weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by severe or long continued exertion.*NWAD FATIGUE.6*

2. To weary by importunity; to harass.*NWAD FATIGUE.7*

FATIGUED, ***pp.*** **fatee'ged. Wearied; tired; harassed.**

FATIGUING, ***ppr.*** **fatee'ging.**

1. Tiring; wearying; harassing.*NWAD FATIGUING.2*

2 . *a.* Inducing weariness or lassitude; as fatiguing services or labors.*NWAD FATIGUING.3*

FATISCENCE, ***n.*** **[L. fatisco, to open, to gape. A gaping or opining; a state of being chinky.]**

FATKIDNEYED, ***n.*** **[fat and kidney.] Fat; gross; a word used in contempt.**

FATLING, ***n.*** **[from fat.] A lamb, kid or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal; applied to quadrupeds**

whose flesh is used for food.

David sacrificed oxen and fatlings. *2 Samuel 6:13*.*NWAD FATLING.2*

FATLY, *adv.* Grossly; greasily.

FATNER, *n.* That which fattens; that which gives fatness or richness and fertility.

FATNESS, *n.* [from fat.]

1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full fed; corpulency; fullness of flesh.*NWAD FATNESS.2*

Their eyes stand out with fatness. *Psalm 73:7*.*NWAD FATNESS.3*

2. Unctuous or greasy matter.*NWAD FATNESS.4*

3. Unctuousness; sliminess; applied to earth: hence richness; fertility; fruitfulness.*NWAD FATNESS.5*

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Genesis 27:28*.*NWAD FATNESS.6*

4. That which gives fertility.*NWAD FATNESS.7*

Thy paths drop fatness. *Psalm 65:11*.*NWAD FATNESS.8*

The clouds drop fatness.*NWAD FATNESS.9*

5. The privileges and pleasures of religion; abundant blessings.*NWAD FATNESS.10*

Let your soul delight itself in fatness. *Isaiah 55:2*.*NWAD FATNESS.11*

FATTEN, *v.t.* fat'n.

1. To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy, or plump with fat.*NWAD FATTEN.2*

2. To make fertile and fruitful; to enrich; as, to fatten land; to fatten fields with blood.*NWAD FATTEN.3*

3. To feed grossly; to fill.*NWAD FATTEN.4*

FATTEN, *v.i.* fat'n. to grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick or fleshy; to be pampered.

And villains fatten with the brave man's labor.*NWAD FATTEN.6*

Tigers and wolves shall in the ocean breed.*NWAD FATTEN.7*

The whale and dolphin fatten on the mead.*NWAD FATTEN.8*

FATTENED, *pp.* fat'nd. Made fat, plump or fleshy.

FATTENER, *n.* [See *Fatner*.]

FATTENING, *ppr.* fat'ning. Making fat; growing fat; making or growing rich and fruitful.

FATTINESS, *n.* [from fatty.] The state of being fat; grossness; greasiness.

FATTISH, *a.* Somewhat fat.

FATTY, *a.* Having the qualities of fat; greasy; as a fatty substance.

FATUITY, *n.* [L. fatuitas.] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness.

FATUOUS, *a.* [L. fatuus.]

1. Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid; foolish.*NWAD FATUOUS.2*

2. Impotent; without force or fire; illusory; alluding to the ignis fatuus.*NWAD FATUOUS.3*

Thence fatuous fires and meteors take their birth.*NWAD*

FATUOUS.4

FATWITTED, *a.* [fat and wit.] Heavy; dull; stupid.

FAUCET, *n.* A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot. These are called tap and faucet.

FAUCHION. [See *Falchion*.]

FAUFEL, *n.* [said to be Sanscrit.] The fruit of a species of the palm tree.

FAULT, *n.* [See *Fail*.]

1. Properly, an erring or missing; a failing; hence, an error or mistake; a blunder; a defect; a blemish; whatever impairs excellence; applied to things.*NWAD FAULT.2*

2. In morals or deportment, any error or defect; an imperfection; any deviation from propriety; a slight offense; a neglect of duty or propriety, resulting from inattention or want of prudence, rather than from design to injure or offend, but liable to censure or objection.*NWAD FAULT.3*

I do remember my faults this day. *Genesis 41:9*.*NWAD FAULT.4*

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye who are spiritual, restore such as one in the spirit of meekness. *Galatians 6:1*.*NWAD FAULT.5*

Fault implies wrong, and often some degree of criminality.*NWAD FAULT.6*

3. Defect; want; absence. [Not now used. See *Default*.]*NWAD FAULT.7*

I could tell to thee, as to one if pleases me, for fault of a better to call my friend.*NWAD FAULT.8*

4. Puzzle; difficulty.*NWAD FAULT.9*

Among sportsmen, when dogs lose the scent, they are said to be at fault. Hence the phrase, the inquirer is at fault.*NWAD FAULT.10*

5. In mining, a fissure in strata, causing a dislocation of the same, and thus interrupting the course of veins.*NWAD FAULT.11*

To find fault, to express blame; to complain.*NWAD FAULT.12*

Thou wilt say then, why doth he yet find fault? *Romans 9:19*.*NWAD FAULT.13*

To find fault with, to blame; to censure; as, to find fault with the times, or with a neighbor's conduct.*NWAD FAULT.14*

FAULT, *v.i.* To fail; to be wrong. [Not used.]

FAULT, *v.t.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.

For that I will not fault thee.*NWAD FAULT.17*

FAULTED, *pp.* Charged with a fault; accused.

FAULTER, *n.* An offender; one who commits a fault.

FAULT-FINDER, *n.* One who censures or objects.

FAULTFUL, *a.* Full of faults or sins.

FAULTILY, *adv.* [from faulty.] Defectively; erroneously; imperfectly; improperly; wrongly.

FAULTINESS, *n.* [from faulty.]

1. The state of being faulty, defective or erroneous; defect.*NWAD FAULTINESS.2*

2. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition; as the faultiness of a person.*NWAD FAULTINESS.3*

3. Delinquency; actual offenses.*NWAD FAULTINESS.4*

FAULTING, ***ppr.*** **Accusing.**

FAULTLESS, ***a.***

1. Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish; free from incorrectness; perfect; as a faultless poem or picture.*NWAD FAULTLESS.2*

2. Free from vice or imperfection; as a faultless man.*NWAD FAULTLESS.3*

FAULTLESSNESS, ***n.*** **Freedom from faults or defects.**

FAULTY, ***a.***

1. Containing faults, blemishes or defects; defective; imperfect; as a faulty composition or book; a faulty plan or design; a faulty picture.*NWAD FAULTY.2*

2. Guilty of a fault or of faults; hence, blamable; worthy of censure.*NWAD FAULTY.3*

The king doth speak this thing as one who is faulty. *2 Samuel 14:13*.*NWAD FAULTY.4*

3. Wrong; erroneous; as a faulty polity.*NWAD FAULTY.5*

4. Defective; imperfect; bad; as a faulty helmet.*NWAD FAULTY.6*

FAUN, ***n.*** **[L. faunus.] Among the Romans, a kind of demigod, or rural deity, called also sylvan, and differing little from satyr. The fauns are represented as half goat and half man.**

FAUNIST, ***n.*** **One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist.**

FAUSEN, ***n.*** **A large eel.**

FAUTOR, ***n.*** **[L. See *Favor*.] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [Little used.]**

FAUTRESS, ***n.*** **A female favorer; a patroness.**

FAVILLOUS, ***a.*** **[L. favilla, ashes.]**

1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes.*NWAD FAVILLOUS.2*

2. Resembling ashes.*NWAD FAVILLOUS.3*

FAVOR, ***n.*** **[L. favor, faveo.]**

1. Kind regard; kindness; countenance; propitious aspect; friendly disposition.*NWAD FAVOR.2*

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,*NWAD FAVOR.3*

Gave him the fear and favor of mankind.*NWAD FAVOR.4*

The king's favor is as dew on the grass. *Proverbs 19:12*.*NWAD FAVOR.5*

God gave Joseph favor and wisdom in the sight of Pharaoh.*Acts 7:10*.*NWAD FAVOR.6*

Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain. *Proverbs 31:30*.*NWAD FAVOR.7*

2. Support; defense; vindication; or disposition to aid, befriend, support, promote or justify. To be in favor of a measure, is to have a disposition or inclination to support it or carry it into effect. To be in favor or a party, is to be disposed or inclined to support it, to justify its proceedings, and to promote its interests.*NWAD FAVOR.8*

3. A kind act or office; kindness done or granted; benevolence shown by word or deed; any act of grace or good will, as distinguished from acts of justice or renumeration. To pardon the guilty is a favor; to punish them is an act of justice.*NWAD FAVOR.9*

4. Lenity; mildness or mitigation of punishment.*NWAD FAVOR.10*

I could not discover the lenity and favor of this sentence.*NWAD FAVOR.11*

5. Leave; good will; a yielding or concession to another; pardon.*NWAD FAVOR.12*

But, with your favor, I will treat it here.*NWAD FAVOR.13*

6. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favored.*NWAD FAVOR.14*

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man.*NWAD FAVOR.15*

His chief delight and favor.*NWAD FAVOR.16*

7. A gift or present; something bestowed as an evidence of good will; a token of love; a knot of ribbons; something worn as a token of affection.*NWAD FAVOR.17*

8. A feature; countenance. [Not used.]*NWAD FAVOR.18*

9. Advantage; convenience afforded for success. The enemy approached under favor of the night.*NWAD FAVOR.19*

10. Partiality; bias. A challenge to the favor, in law, is the challenge of a juror on account of some supposed partiality, by reason of favor or malice, interest or connection.*NWAD FAVOR.20*

FAVOR, ***v.t.***

1. To regard with kindness; to support; to aid or have the disposition to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to befriend; to encourage. To favor the cause of a party, may be merely to wish success to it, or it may signify to give it aid, by counsel, or by active exertions. Sometimes men professedly favor one party and secretly favor another.*NWAD FAVOR.22*

The lords favor thee not. *1 Samuel 29:6*.*NWAD FAVOR.23*

Thou shalt arise, and have mercy on Zion; for the time to favor her, yea, the set time is come. *Psalm 102:13*.*NWAD FAVOR.24*

O happy youth! and favored of the skies.*NWAD FAVOR.25*

2. To afford advantages for success; to facilitate. A weak place in the fort favored the entrance of the enemy; the darkness of the night favored his approach. A fair wind favors a voyage.*NWAD FAVOR.26*

3. To resemble in features. The child favors his father.*NWAD FAVOR.27*

4. To ease; to spare. A man in walking favors a lame leg.*NWAD FAVOR.28*

FAVORABLE, ***a.*** **[L. favorabilis.]**

1. Kind; propitious; friendly; affectionate.*NWAD FAVORABLE.2*

Lend favorable ear to our request.*NWAD FAVORABLE.3*

Lord, thou hast been favorable to thy land. *Psalm 85:1*.*NWAD FAVORABLE.4*

2. Palliative; tender; averse to censure.*NWAD FAVORABLE.5*

None can have the favorable thought that to obey a tyrant's will they fought.*NWAD FAVORABLE.6*

3. Conducive to; contributing to; tending to promote. A salubrious climate and plenty of food are favorable to population.*NWAD FAVORABLE.7*

4. Convenient; advantageous; affording means to facilitate, or affording facilities. The low price of labor and provisions is favorable to the success of manufactures. The army was drawn up on favorable ground. The ship took a station favorable for attack.*NWAD FAVORABLE.8*

The place was favorable for making levies of men.*NWAD FAVORABLE.9*

5. Beautiful; well favored. *Obs.*NWAD FAVORABLE.10*

FAVORABLENESS, ***n.***

1. Kindness; kind disposition or regard.*NWAD FAVORABLENESS.2*

2. Convenience; suitableness; that state which affords advantages for success; conduciveness; as the favorableness of a season for crops; the favorableness of the times for the cultivation of the sciences.*NWAD FAVORABLENESS.3*

FAVORABLY, *adv.* Kindly; with friendly dispositions; with regard or affection; with an inclination to favor; as, to judge or think favorably of a measure; to think favorably of those we love.

FAVORED, *pp.*

1. Countenanced; supported; aided; supplied with advantages; eased; spared.*NWAD FAVORED.2*

2 . *a.* Regarded with kindness; as a favored friend.*NWAD FAVORED.3*

3. With well or ill prefixed, featured.*NWAD FAVORED.4*

Well-favored is well-looking, having a good countenance or appearance, fleshy, plump, handsome.*NWAD FAVORED.5*

Ill-favored is ill-looking, having an ugly appearance, lean. See *Genesis 39:6*; *Genesis 41:2-4, 18-21*. etc.*NWAD FAVORED.6*

Well-favoredly, with a good appearance. [Little used.]*NWAD FAVORED.7*

Ill-favoredly, with a bad appearance. [Little used.]*NWAD FAVORED.8*

FAVOREDNESS, *n.* Appearance.

FAVORER, *n.* One who favors; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a wellwisher; one who assists or promotes success or prosperity.

FAVORING, *ppr.* Regarding with friendly dispositions; countenancing; wishing well to; contributing to success; facilitating.

FAVORITE, *n.*

A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor, preference and affection; one greatly beloved. Select favorites from among the discrete and the virtuous. Princes are often misled, and sometimes ruined by favorites. Gaveston and the Spencers, the favorites of Edward II, fell a sacrifice to public indignation.*NWAD FAVORITE.2*

FAVORITE, *a.* Regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem or preference; as a favorite walk; a favorite author; a favorite child.

FAVORITISM, *n.*

1. The act or practice of favoring, or giving a preference to one over another.*NWAD FAVORITISM.2*

2. The disposition to favor, aid and promote the interest of a favorite, or of one person or family, or of one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims.*NWAD FAVORITISM.3*

It has been suggested that the proceeds of the foreign bills were calculated merely to indulge a spirit of favoritism to the bank of the United States.*NWAD FAVORITISM.4*

Which consideration imposes such a necessity on the crown, as hath, in a great measure, subdued the influence of favoritism.*NWAD FAVORITISM.5*

3. Exercise of power by favorites.*NWAD FAVORITISM.6*

FAVORLESS, *a.*

1. Unfavored; not regarded with favor; having no patronage or countenance.*NWAD FAVORLESS.2*

2. Not favoring; unpropitious.*NWAD FAVORLESS.3*

FAVOSITE, *n.* [L. favus, a honey-comb.] A genus of fossil zoophytes.

FAWN, *n.* A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

FAWN, *v.i.* To bring forth a fawn.

FAWN, *v.i.* [See *Fain*.]

1. To court favor, or show attachment to, by frisking about one; as, a dog fawns on his master.*NWAD FAWN.4*

2. To soothe; to flatter meanly; to blandish; to court servilely; to cringe and bow to gain favor; as a fawning favorite or minion.*NWAD FAWN.5*

My love, forbear to fawn upon their frowns.*NWAD FAWN.6*

FAWN, *n.* A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.

FAWNER, *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.

FAWNING, *ppr.* Courting servilely; flattering by cringing and meanness; bringing forth a fawn.

FAWNING, *n.* Gross flattery.

FAWNINGLY, *adv.* In a cringing servile way; with mean flattery.

FAXED, *a.* Hairy. [Not in use.]

FAY, *n.* A fairy; an elf.

FAY, *v.i.* [See *Fadge*.]

To fit; to suit; to unite closely with. [This is a contraction of the Teutonic word, and the same as *fadge*, which see. It is not an elegant word.]*NWAD FAY.3*

FEAGUE, *v.t.* feeg. To beat or whip. [Not in use.]

FEAL, *a.* Faithful. [Infra.]

FEALTY, *n.* [L. fidelis.]

Fidelity to a lord; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; loyalty. Under the feudal system of tenures, every vassal or tenant was bound to be true and faithful to his lord, and to defend him against all his enemies. This obligation was called his fidelity or fealty, and an oath of fealty was required to be taken by all tenants to their landlords. The tenant was called a liege man; the land, a liege fee; and the superior, liege lord. [See *Liege*.]*NWAD FEALTY.2*

FEAR, *n.* [See the Verb.]

1. A painful emotion or passion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger. Fear expresses less apprehension than dread, and dread less than terror and fright. The force of this passion, beginning with the most moderate degree, may be thus expressed, fear, dread, terror, fright. Fear is accompanied with a desire to avoid or ward off the expected evil. Fear is an uneasiness of mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us.*NWAD FEAR.2*

Fear is the passion of our nature which excites us to provide for our security, on the approach of evil.*NWAD FEAR.3*

2. Anxiety; solicitude.*NWAD FEAR.4*

The principal fear was for the holy temple.*NWAD FEAR.5*

3. The cause of fear.*NWAD FEAR.6*

Thy angel becomes a fear.*NWAD FEAR.7*

4. The object of fear.*NWAD FEAR.8*

Except the God of Abraham, and the fear of Isaac, had been with me. *Genesis 31:42*.*NWAD FEAR.9*

5. Something set or hung up to terrify wild animals, by its color or noise. *Isaiah 24:17, 18*; *Jeremiah 48:43, 44*.*NWAD FEAR.10*

6. In scripture, fear is used to express a filial or a slavish passion. In good men, the fear of God is a holy awe or reverence of God and his laws, which springs from a just view and real love of the divine character, leading the subjects of it to hate and shun every thing that can offend such a holy being, and inclining them to aim at perfect obedience. This is filial fear.*NWAD FEAR.11*

I will put my fear in their hearts. *Jeremiah 32:40*.*NWAD FEAR.12*

Slavish fear is the effect or consequence of guilt; it is the painful apprehension of merited punishment. *Romans 8:15*.*NWAD FEAR.13*

The love of God casteth out fear. *1 John 4:18*.*NWAD FEAR.14*

7. The worship of God.*NWAD FEAR.15*

I will teach you the fear of the Lord. *Psalm 34:11*.*NWAD FEAR.16*

8. The law and word of God.*NWAD FEAR.17*

The fear of the Lord is clean, enduring for ever. *Psalm 19:9*.*NWAD FEAR.18*

9. Reverence; respect; due regard.*NWAD FEAR.19*

Render to all their dues; fear to whom fear. *Romans 13:7*.*NWAD FEAR.20*

FEAR, *v.t.* [L. vereor.]

1. To feel a painful apprehension of some impending evil; to be afraid of; to consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude. We fear the approach of an enemy or of a storm. We have reason to fear the punishment of our sins.*NWAD FEAR.22*

I will fear no evil, for thou art with me. *Psalm 23:4*.*NWAD FEAR.23*

2. To reverence; to have a reverential awe; to venerate.*NWAD FEAR.24*

This do, and live: for I fear God. *Genesis 42:18*.*NWAD FEAR.25*

3. To affright; to terrify; to drive away or prevent approach by fear, or by a scarecrow. [This seems to be the primary meaning, but now obsolete.]*NWAD FEAR.26*

We must not make a scarecrow of the law, setting it up to fear the birds of prey.*NWAD FEAR.27*

FEAR, *v.i.* To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

But I fear, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtility, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ. *2 Corinthians 11:3*.*NWAD FEAR.29*

Fear not, Abram: I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward. *Genesis 15:1*.*NWAD FEAR.30*

FEAR, *n.* A companion. [Not in use. See *Peer*.]

FEARED, *pp.* Apprehended or expected with painful solicitude; reverenced.

FEARFUL, *a.*

1. Affected by fear; feeling pain in expectation of evil; apprehensive with solicitude; afraid. I am fearful of the consequences of rash conduct. Hence,*NWAD FEARFUL.2*

2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage.*NWAD FEARFUL.3*

What man is there that is fearful and fainthearted? *Deuteronomy 20:8*.*NWAD FEARFUL.4*

3. Terrible; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful.*NWAD FEARFUL.5*

It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Hebrews 10:31*.*NWAD FEARFUL.6*

4. Awful; to be reverenced.*NWAD FEARFUL.7*

O Lord, who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises? *Exodus 15:11*.*NWAD FEARFUL.8*

That thou mayest fear this glorious and fearful name, Jehovah, thy God. *Deuteronomy 28:58*.*NWAD FEARFUL.9*

FEARFULLY, ***adv.***

1. Timorously; in fear.*NWAD FEARFULLY.2*

In such a night did Thisbe fearfully o'ertrip the dew.*NWAD FEARFULLY.3*

2. Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror. *NWAD FEARFULLY.4*

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head looks fearfully on the confined deep.*NWAD FEARFULLY.5*

3. In a manner to impress admiration and astonishment.*NWAD FEARFULLY.6*

I am fearfully and wonderfully made. *Psalm 139:14*.*NWAD FEARFULLY.7*

FEARFULNESS, ***n.***

1. Timorousness; timidity.*NWAD FEARFULNESS.2*

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.*NWAD FEARFULNESS.3*

A thing that makes a government despised, is fearfulness of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders.*NWAD FEARFULNESS.4*

3. Terror; alarm; apprehension of evil.*NWAD FEARFULNESS.5*

Fearfulness hath surprised the hypocrites. *Isaiah 33:14*.*NWAD FEARFULNESS.6*

FEARLESS, *a.*

1. Free from fear; as fearless of death; fearless of consequences.*NWAD FEARLESS.2*

2. Bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted; as a fearless hero; a fearless foe.*NWAD FEARLESS.3*

FEARLESSLY, *adv.* Without fear; in a bold or courageous manner; intrepidly. Brave men fearlessly expose themselves to the most formidable dangers.

FEARLESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

He gave instances of an invincible courage and fearlessness in danger.*NWAD FEARLESSNESS.2*

FEASIBILITY, *n.* s as z. [See *Feasible*.] The quality of being capable of execution; practicability. Before we adopt a plan, let us consider its feasibility.

FEASIBLE, *a.* s as z. [L. facere.]

1. That may be done, performed, executed or effected; practicable. We say a thing is feasible, when it can be effected by human means or agency. A thing may be possible, but not feasible.*NWAD FEASIBLE.2*

2. That may be used or tilled, as land.*NWAD FEASIBLE.3*

FEASIBLE, *n.* That which is practicable; that which can be performed by human means.

FEASIBLENESS, *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

FEASIBLY, *adv.* Practicably.

FEAST, *n.* [L. festum.]

1. A sumptuous repast or entertainment, of which a number of guests partake; particularly, a rich or splendid public entertainment.*NWAD FEAST.2*

On Pharaoh's birth day, he made a feast to all his servants. *Genesis 40:20*.*NWAD FEAST.3*

2. A rich or delicious repast or meal; something delicious to the palate.*NWAD FEAST.4*

3. A ceremony of feasting; joy and thanksgiving on stated days, in commemoration of some great event, or in honor of some distinguished personage; an anniversary, periodical or stated celebration of some event; a festival; as on occasion of the games in Greece, and the feast of the passover, the feast of Pentecost, and the feast of tabernacles among the Jews.*NWAD FEAST.5*

4. Something delicious and entertaining to the mind or soul; as the dispensation of the gospel is called a feast of fat things. *Isaiah 25:6*.*NWAD FEAST.6*

5. That which delights and entertains.*NWAD FEAST.7*

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast. *Proverbs 15:15*.*NWAD FEAST.8*

In the English church, feasts are immovable or movable; immovable, when they occur on the same day of the year, as Christmas day, etc.; and movable, when they are not confined to the same day of the year, as Easter, which regulates many others.*NWAD FEAST.9*

FEAST, *v.i.*

1. To eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions; particularly in large companies, and on public festivals.*NWAD FEAST.11*

And his sons went and feasted in their houses. *Job 1:4*.*NWAD FEAST.12*

2. To be highly gratified or delighted.*NWAD FEAST.13*

FEAST, *v.t.*

1. To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to treat at the table magnificently; as, he was feasted by the king.*NWAD FEAST.15*

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously; as, to feast the soul.*NWAD FEAST.16*

Whose taste or smell can bless the feasted sense.*NWAD FEAST.17*

FEASTED, *pp.* Entertained sumptuously; delighted.

FEASTER, *n.*

1. One who fares deliciously.*NWAD FEASTER.2*

2. One who entertains magnificently.*NWAD FEASTER.3*

FEASTFUL, *a.*

1. Festive; joyful; as a feastful day or friend.*NWAD FEASTFUL.2*

2. Sumptuous, luxurious; as feastful rites.*NWAD FEASTFUL.3*

FEASTING, *ppr.*

1. Eating luxuriously; faring sumptuously.*NWAD FEASTING.2*

2. Delighting; gratifying.*NWAD FEASTING.3*

3. Entertaining with a sumptuous table.*NWAD FEASTING.4*

FEASTING, *n.* An entertainment.

FEASTRITE, *n.* Custom observed in entertainments.

FEAT, *n.* [L. factum, from facio, to perform.]

1. An act; a deed; an exploit; as a bold feat; a noble feat; feats of prowess.*NWAD FEAT.2*

2. In a subordinate sense, any extraordinary act of strength, skill or cunning, as feats of horsemanship, or of dexterity; a trick.*NWAD FEAT.3*

FEAT, *a.* Ready; skilful; ingenious.

Never master had a page - so feat.*NWAD FEAT.5*

FEAT, *v.t.* To form; to fashion.

FEATEOUS, *a.* Neat; dextrous.

FEATEOUSLY, *adv.* Neatly; dextrously. *Obs.*

FEATHER, FETHER, *n.*

1. A plume; a general name of the covering of fowls. The smaller fethers are used for the filling of beds; the larger ones, called quills, are used for ornaments of the head, for writing pens, etc. The fether consists of a shaft or stem, corneous, round, strong and hollow at the lower part, and at the upper part, filled with pith. On each side of the shaft are the vanes, broad on one side and narrow on the other, consisting of thin lamins. The fethers which cover the body are called the plumage; the fethers of the wings are adapted to flight.*NWAD FEATHER.2*

2. Kind; nature; species; from the proverbial phrase, “Birds of a fether,” that is, of the same species. [Unusual.]*NWAD FEATHER.3*

I am not of that feather to shake off my friend, when he most needs me.*NWAD FEATHER.4*

3. An ornament; an empty title.*NWAD FEATHER.5*

4. On a horse, a sort of natural frizzling of the hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of wheat.*NWAD FEATHER.6*

A fether in the cap, is an honor, or mark of distinction.*NWAD FEATHER.7*

FEATHER, FETHER, *v.t.*

1. To dress in fethers; to fit with fethers, or to cover with fethers.*NWAD FEATHER.9*

2. To tread as a cock.*NWAD FEATHER.10*

3. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.*NWAD FEATHER.11*

The king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to feather himself.*NWAD FEATHER.12*

To fether one's nest, to collect wealth, particularly from emoluments derived from agencies for others; a proverb taken from birds which collect fethers for their nests.*NWAD FEATHER.13*

FEATHER-BED, FETHER-BED, *n.* A bed filled with fethers; a soft bed.

FEATHER-DRIVER, FETHER-DRIVER, *n.* One who beats fethers to make them light or loose.

FEATHERED, FETHERED, *pp.*

1. Covered with fethers; enriched.*NWAD FEATHERED.2*

2. *a.* Clothed or covered with fethers. A fowl or bird is a fethered animal*NWAD FEATHERED.3*

Rise from the ground like feathered Mercury.*NWAD FEATHERED.4*

3. Fitted or furnished with fethers; as a fethered arrow.*NWAD FEATHERED.5*

4. Smoothed, like down or fethers.*NWAD FEATHERED.6*

5. Covered with things growing from the substance; as land fethered with trees.*NWAD FEATHERED.7*

FEATHEREDGE, FETHEREDGE, *n.* An edge like a fether.

A board that has one edge thinner than the other, is called featheredge stuff.*NWAD FEATHEREDGE.2*

FEATHEREDGED, FETHEREDGED, *a.* Having a thin edge.

FEATHER-FEW, A corruption of feverfew.

FEATHER-GRASS, FETHER-GRASS, *n.* A plant, gramen plumosum.

FEATHERLESS, FETHERLESS, *a.* Destitute of fethers; unfledged.

FEATHERLY, FETHERLY, *a.* Resembling fethers. [Not used.]

FEATHER-SELLER, FETHER-SELLER, *n.* One who sells fethers for beds.

FEATHERY, FETHERY, *a.*

1. Clothed or covered with fethers.*NWAD FEATHERY.2*

2. Resembling fethers.*NWAD FEATHERY.3*

FEATLY, *adv.* [from feat.] Neatly; dextrously; adroitly. [Little used.]

FEATNESS, ***n.*** **[from feat.] Dexterity; adroitness; skillfulness. [Little used.]**

FEATURE, ***n.*** **[L. factura, a making, from facio, to make.]**

1. The make, form or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament. We speak of large features or small features. We see a resemblance in the features of a parent and of a child.*NWAD FEATURE.2*

2. The make or cast of the face.*NWAD FEATURE.3*

Report the feature of Octavia, her years.*NWAD FEATURE.4*

3. The fashion; the make; the whole turn or cast of the body.*NWAD FEATURE.5*

4. The make or form of any part of the surface of a thing, as of a country or landscape.*NWAD FEATURE.6*

5. Lineament; outline; prominent parts; as the features of a treaty.*NWAD FEATURE.7*

FEATURED, ***a.*** **Having features or good features; resembling in features.**

FEAZE, ***v.t.*** **To untwist the end of a rope.**

FEBRIFACIENT, ***a.*** **[L. febris, a fever, and facio, to make.] Causing fever.**

FEBRIFACIENT, ***n.*** **That which produces fever.**

FEBRIFIC, ***a.*** **[L. febris, fever, and facio, to make.] Producing fever; feverish.**

FEBRIFUGE, ***n.*** **[L. febris, fever, and fugo, to drive away.]**

Any medicine that mitigates or removes fever.*NWAD FEBRIFUGE.2*

FEBRIFUGE, *a.* Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; antifebrile.

FEBRILE, *a.* [L. febrilis, from febris, fever.]

Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it; as febrile symptoms; febrile action.*NWAD FEBRILE.2*

FEBRUARY, *n.* [L. Februarius. The Latin word is said to be named from februo, to purify by sacrifice, and thus to signify the month of purification, as the people were, in this month, purified by sacrifices and oblations. The word februo is said to be a Sabine word, connected with ferveo, ferbeo, to boil, as boiling was used in purifications.]

This practice bears a resemblance to that of making atonement among the Jews; but the connection between ferveo and February is doubtful.*NWAD FEBRUARY.2*

The name of the second month in the year, introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa. In common years, this month contains 28 days; in the bissextile or leap year, 29 days.*NWAD FEBRUARY.3*

FEBRUATION, *n.* Purification. [See *February*.]

FECAL, *a.* [See *Feces*.] Containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment or excrement.

FECES, *n. plu.* [L. faces.]

1. Dregs; lees; sediment; the matter which subsides in casks of liquor.*NWAD FECES.2*

2. Excrement.*NWAD FECES.3*

FECIAL, *a.* [L. fecialis.] Pertaining to heralds and the denunciation of war to an enemy; as fecial law.

FECULA, ***n.***

1. The green matter of plants; chlorophyll.*NWAD FECULA.2*

2. Starch or farina; called also amylaceous fecula.*NWAD FECULA.3*

This term is applied to any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence. Hence its application to starch and the green fecula, though entirely different in chimical properties.*NWAD FECULA.4*

FECULENCE, FECULENCY, ***n.*** **[L. faeculentia, from facula, faces, fax, dregs.]**

1. Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul with extraneous matter or lees.*NWAD FECULENCE.2*

2. Lees; sediment; dregs; or rather the substances mixed with liquor, or floating in it, which, when separated and lying at the bottom, are called lees, dregs or sediment. The refining or fining of liquor is the separation of it from its feculencies.*NWAD FECULENCE.3*

FECULENT, ***a.*** **Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid; abounding with sediment or excrementitious matter.**

FECULUM, ***n.*** **[from faces, supra.] A dry, dusty, tasteless substance obtained from plants. [This should be fecula.]**

FECUND, ***a.*** **[L. facundus, from the root of faetus.] Fruitful in children; prolific.**

FECUNDATE, ***v.t.***

1. To make fruitful or prolific.*NWAD FECUNDATE.2*

2. To impregnate; as, the pollen of flowers fecundates the stigma.*NWAD FECUNDATE.3*

FECUNDATED, ***pp.*** **Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.**

FECUNDATING, ***ppr.*** **Rendering fruitful; impregnating.**

FECUNDATION, ***n.*** **The act of making fruitful or prolific; impregnation.**

FECUNDIFY, ***v.t.*** **To make fruitful; to fecundate. [Little used.]**

FECUNDITY, ***n.*** **[L. faecunditas.]**

1. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit; particularly, the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers.*NWAD FECUNDITY.2*

2. The power of producing or bringing forth. It is said that the seeds of some plants retain their fecundity forty years.*NWAD FECUNDITY.3*

3. Fertility; the power of bringing forth in abundance; richness of invention.*NWAD FECUNDITY.4*

FED, ***pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **of** ***feed*****, which see.**

FEDERAL, ***a.*** **[from L. faedus, a league, allied perhaps to Eng. wed. L. vas, vadis, vador, vadimonium. See Heb. to pledge.]**

1. Pertaining to a league or contract; derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, particularly between nations.*NWAD FEDERAL.2*

The Romans, contrary to federal right, compelled them to part with Sardinia.*NWAD FEDERAL.3*

2. Consisting in a compact between parties, particularly and chiefly between states or nations; founded on alliance by contract or mutual agreement; as a federal government, such as that of the United States.*NWAD FEDERAL.4*

3. Friendly to the constitution of the United States. [See the

Noun.]*NWAD FEDERAL.5*

FEDERAL, FEDERALIST, *n.* an appellation in America, given to the friends of the constitution of the United States, at its formation and adoption, and to the political party which favored the administration of President Washington.

FEDERARY, FEDARY, *n.* A partner; a confederate; an accomplice. [Not used.]

FEDERATE, *a.* [L. faederatus.] Leagued; united by compact, as sovereignties, states or nations; joined in confederacy; as federate nations or powers.

FEDERATION, *n.*

1. The act of uniting in a league.*NWAD FEDERATION.2*

2. A league; a confederacy.*NWAD FEDERATION.3*

FEDERATIVE, *a.* uniting; joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

FEDITY, *n.* [L. faditas.] Turpitude; vileness. [Not in use.]

FEE, *n.* [L. pecu, pecus. From the use of cattle in transferring property, or from barter and payments in cattle, the word came to signify money; it signified also goods, substance in general. The word belongs to Class Bg, but the primary sense is not obvious.]

A reward or compensation for services; recompense, either gratuitous, or established by law and claimed of right. It is applied particularly to the reward of professional services; as the fees of lawyers and physicians; the fees of office; clerk's fees; sheriff's fees; marriage fees, etc. Many of these are fixed by law; but gratuities to professional men are also called fees.*NWAD FEE.2*

FEE, *n.* [In English, is loan. This word, fee, inland, or an estate in trust, originated among the descendants of the northern conquerors of Italy, but

it originated in the south of Europe. See *Feud*.]

Primarily, a loan of land, an estate in trust, granted by a prince or lord, to be held by the grantee on condition of personal service, or other condition; and if the grantee or tenant failed to perform the conditions, the land reverted to the lord or donor, called the landlord, or lend-lord, the lord of the loan. A fee then is any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions. It is synonymous with fief and feud. All the land in England, except the crown land, is of this kind. Fees are absolute or limited. An absolute fee or fee-simple is land which a man holds to himself and his heirs forever, who are called tenants in fee simple. Hence in modern times, the term fee or fee simple denotes an estate of inheritance; and in America, where lands are not generally held of a superior, a fee or fee simple is an estate in which the owner has the whole property without any condition annexed to the tenure. A limited fee is an estate limited or clogged with certain conditions; as a qualified or base fee, which ceases with the existence of certain conditions; and a conditional fee, which is limited to particular heirs.*NWAD FEE.4*

In the United States, an estate in fee or fee simple is what is called in English law an allodial estate, an estate held by a person in his own right, and descendible to the heirs in general.*NWAD FEE.5*

FEE-FARM, *n.* [fee and farm.] A kind of tenure of estates without homage, fealty or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, which is usually the full rent. The nature of this tenure is, that if the rent is in arrear or unpaid for two years, the feoffer and his heirs may have an action for the recovery of the lands.

FEE-TAIL, *n.* An estate entailed; a conditional fee.

FEE, *v.t.*

1. To pay a fee to; to reward. Hence,*NWAD FEE.2*

2. To engage in one's service by advancing a fee or sum of money to; as, to fee a lawyer.*NWAD FEE.3*

3. To hire; to bribe.*NWAD FEE.4*

4. To keep in hire.*NWAD FEE.5*

FEEBLE, *a.* [I know not the origin of the first syllable.]

1. Weak; destitute of much physical strength; as, infants are feeble at their birth.*NWAD FEEBLE.2*

2. Infirm; sickly; debilitated by disease.*NWAD FEEBLE.3*

3. Debilitated by age or decline of life.*NWAD FEEBLE.4*

4. Not full or loud; as a feeble voice or sound.*NWAD FEEBLE.5*

5. Wanting force or vigor; as feeble efforts.*NWAD FEEBLE.6*

6. Not bright or strong; faint; imperfect; as feeble light; feeble colors.*NWAD FEEBLE.7*

7. Not strong or vigorous; as feeble powers of mind.*NWAD FEEBLE.8*

8. Not vehement or rapid; slow; as feeble motion.*NWAD FEEBLE.9*

FEEBLE, *v.t.* To weaken. [Not used. See *Enfeeble*.]

FEEBLE-MINDED, *a.* Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

Comfort the feeble-minded. *1 Thessalonians 5:14*.*NWAD FEEBLE-MINDED.2*

FEEBLENESS, *n.*

1. Weakness of body or mind, from any cause; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength, physical or intellectual; as feebleness of the body or limbs; feebleness of the mind or understanding.*NWAD FEEBLENESS.2*

2. Want of fullness or loudness; as feebleness of voice.*NWAD*

FEEBLENESS.3

3. Want of vigor or force; as feebleness of exertion, or of operation.*NWAD FEEBLENESS.4*

4. Defect of brightness; as feebleness of light or color.*NWAD FEEBLENESS.5*

FEEBLY, *adv.* Weakly; without strength; as, to move feebly.

Thy gentle numbers feebly creep.*NWAD FEEBLY.2*

FEED, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* [See *Father*.]

1. To give food to; as, to feed an infant; to feed horses and oxen.*NWAD FEED.2*

2. To supply with provisions. We have flour and meat enough to feed the army a month.*NWAD FEED.3*

3. To supply; to furnish with any thing of which there is constant consumption, waste or use. Springs, feed ponds, lakes and rivers; ponds and streams feed canals. Mills are fed from hoppers.*NWAD FEED.4*

4. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle If grain is too forward in autumn, feed it with sheep.*NWAD FEED.5*

5. To nourish; to cherish; to supply with nutriment; as, to feed hope or expectation; to feed vanity.*NWAD FEED.6*

6. To keep in hope or expectation; as, to feed one with hope.*NWAD FEED.7*

7. To supply fuel; as, to feed a fire.*NWAD FEED.8*

8. To delight; to supply with something desirable; to entertain; as, to feed the eye with the beauties of a landscape.*NWAD FEED.9*

9. To give food or fodder for fattening; to fatten. The county of

Hampshire, in Massachusetts, feeds a great number of cattle for slaughter.*NWAD FEED.10*

10. To supply with food, and to lead, guard and protect; a scriptural sense.*NWAD FEED.11*

He shall feed his flock like a shepherd. *Isaiah 40:11*.*NWAD FEED.12*

FEED, *v.i.*

1. To take food; to eat.*NWAD FEED.14*

2. To subsist by eating; to prey. Some birds feed on seeds and berries, others on flesh.*NWAD FEED.15*

3. To pasture; to graze; to place cattle to feed. *Exodus 22:5*.*NWAD FEED.16*

4. To grow fat.*NWAD FEED.17*

FEED, *n.*

1. Food; that which is eaten; pasture; fodder; applied to that which is eaten by beasts, not to the food of men. The hills of our country furnish the best feed for sheep.*NWAD FEED.19*

2. Meal, or act of eating.*NWAD FEED.20*

For such pleasure till that hour at feed or fountain never had I found.*NWAD FEED.21*

FEEDER, *n.*

1. One that gives food, or supplies nourishment.*NWAD FEEDER.2*

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager.*NWAD FEEDER.3*

The feeder of my riots.*NWAD FEEDER.4*

3. One that eats or subsists; as, small birds are feeders on grain or

seeds.*NWAD FEEDER.5*

4. One that fattens cattle for slaughter.*NWAD FEEDER.6*

5. A fountain, stream or channel that supplies a main canal with water.*NWAD FEEDER.7*

Feeder of a vein, in mining, a short cross vein.*NWAD FEEDER.8*

FEEDING, *ppr.* Giving food or nutriment; furnishing provisions; eating; taking food or nourishment; grazing; supplying water or that which is constantly consumed; nourishing; supplying fuel or incentives.

FEEDING, *n.* Rich pasture.

FEEL, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* felt. [L. palpo. the primary sense is to touch, to pat, to strike gently, or to press, as is evident from the L. palpito, and other derivatives of palp. If so, the word seems to be allied to L. pello.]

1. To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of a thing with the body or limbs.*NWAD FEEL.2*

Suffer me that I may feel the pillars. *Judges 16:26*.*NWAD FEEL.3*

Come near, I pray thee, that I may feel thee, my son. *Genesis 27:21*.*NWAD FEEL.4*

2. To have the sense of; to suffer or enjoy; as, to feel pain; to feel pleasure.*NWAD FEEL.5*

3. To experience; to suffer.*NWAD FEEL.6*

Whoso keepeth the commandments shall feel no evil thing. *Ecclesiastes 8:5*.*NWAD FEEL.7*

4. To be affected by; to perceive mentally; as, to feel grief or woe.*NWAD FEEL.8*

Would I had never trod this English earth, or felt the flatteies that

grow upon it.*NWAD FEEL.9*

5. To know; to be acquainted with; to have a real and just view of.*NWAD FEEL.10*

For then, and not till then, he felt himself.*NWAD FEEL.11*

6. To touch; to handle; with or without of.*NWAD FEEL.12*

Feel this piece of silk, or feel of it.*NWAD FEEL.13*

To feel, or to feel out, is to try; to sound; to search for; to explore; as, to feel or feel out one's opinions or designs.*NWAD FEEL.14*

To feel after, to search for; to seek to find; to seek as a person groping in the dark.*NWAD FEEL.15*

If haply they might feel after him, and find him. *Acts 17:27*.*NWAD FEEL.16*

FEEL, *v.i.*

1. To have perception by the touch, or by the contact of any substance with the body.*NWAD FEEL.18*

2. To have the sensibility or the passions moved or excited. The good man feels for the woes of others.*NWAD FEEL.19*

3. To give perception; to excite sensation.*NWAD FEEL.20*

Blind men say black feels rough, and white feels smooth.*NWAD FEEL.21*

So, we say, a thing feels soft or hard, or it feels hot or cold.*NWAD FEEL.22*

4. To have perception mentally; as, to feel hurt; to feel grieved; to feel unwilling.*NWAD FEEL.23*

FEEL, *n.* The sense of feeling, or the perception caused by the touch. The difference of tumors may be ascertained by the feel. Argillaceous stones may sometimes be known by the feel. [In America, feeling is more generally

used; but the use of feel is not uncommon.]

FEELER, *n.*

1. One who feels.*NWAD FEELER.2*

2. One of the palpi of insects. The feelers of insects are usually four or six, and situated near the mouth. They are filiform and resemble articulated, movable antennae. They are distinguished from antennae or horns, by being short, naked and placed near the mouth. They are used in searching for food.*NWAD FEELER.3*

This tern is also applied to the antennae or horns of insects.*NWAD FEELER.4*

FEELING, *ppr.*

1. Perceiving by the touch; having perception.*NWAD FEELING.2*

2. *a.* Expressive of great sensibility; affecting; tending to excite the passions. He made a feeling representation of his wrongs. He spoke with feeling eloquence.*NWAD FEELING.3*

3. Possessing great sensibility; easily affected or moved; as a feeling man; a feeling heart.*NWAD FEELING.4*

4. Sensibly or deeply affected; as, I had a feeling sense of his favors. [This use is not analogical, but common.]*NWAD FEELING.5*

FEELING, *n.*

1. The sense of touch; the sense by which we perceive external objects which come in contact with the body, and obtain ideas of their tangible qualities; one of the five senses. It is by feeling we know that a body is hard or soft, hot or cold, wet or dry, rough or smooth.*NWAD FEELING.7*

2. Sensation; the effect of perception.*NWAD FEELING.8*

The apprehension of the good gives but the greater feeling to the

worse.*NWAD FEELING.9*

3. Faculty or power of perception; sensibility.*NWAD FEELING.10*

Their king, out of a princely feeling, was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects.*NWAD FEELING.11*

4. Nice sensibility; as a man of feeling.*NWAD FEELING.12*

5. Excitement; emotion.*NWAD FEELING.13*

FEELINGLY, *adv.*

1. With expression of great sensibility; tenderly; as, to speak feelingly.*NWAD FEELINGLY.2*

2. So as to be sensibly felt.*NWAD FEELINGLY.3*

These are counselors, that feelingly persuade me what I am.*NWAD FEELINGLY.4*

FEESE, *n.* A race. [Not in use.]

FEET, *n.* plu of foot. [See *Foot*.]

FEETLESS, *a.* Destitute of feet; as feetless birds.

FEIGN, *v.t.* fane. [L. fingo. The Latin forms fictum, fictus, whence figura, figure, also fucus.]

1. To invent or imagine; to form an idea or conception of something not real.*NWAD FEIGN.2*

There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart. *Nehemiah 6:8*.*NWAD FEIGN.3*

2. To make a show of; to pretend; to assume a false appearance; to counterfeit.*NWAD FEIGN.4*

I pray thee, feign thyself to be a mourner. *2 Samuel 14:2*.*NWAD FEIGN.5*

She feigns a laugh.*NWAD FEIGN.6*

3. To represent falsely; to pretend; to form and relate a fictitious tale.*NWAD FEIGN.7*

The poet did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods.*NWAD FEIGN.8*

4. To dissemble; to conceal. *Obs.*NWAD FEIGN.9

FEIGNED, *pp.* Invented; devised; imagined; assumed.

FEIGNEDLY, *adv.* In fiction; in pretense; not really.

FEIGNEDNESS, *n.* Fiction; pretense; deceit.

FEIGNER, *n.* One who feigns; an inventor; a deviser of fiction.

FEIGNING, *ppr.* Imagining; inventing; pretending; making a false show.

FEIGNING, *n.* A false appearance; artful contrivance.

FEIGNINGLY, *adv.* With false appearance.

FEINT, *n.*

1. An assumed or false appearance; a pretense of doing something not intended to be done.*NWAD FEINT.2*

Courtley's letter is but a feint to get off.*NWAD FEINT.3*

2. A mock attack; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck. In fencing, a show of making a thrust at one part, to deceive an antagonist, when the intention is to strike another part.*NWAD FEINT.4*

FEINT, *a.* or *pp.* Counterfeit; seeming. [Not used.]

FELANDERS, *n.* [See *Filanders*.]

FELDSPAR, FELSPAR, FELDSPATH, FELSPATH, *n.* A mineral widely distributed and usually of a foliated structure. When in crystals or crystalline masses, it is very susceptible of mechanical division at natural joints. its hardness is a little inferior to that of quartz. There are several varieties, as common feldspar, the adularia, the siliceous, the glassy, the ice-spar, the opalescent, aventurine feldspar, petuntze, the granular, and the compact.

FELDSPATHIC, *a.* Pertaining to feldspar, or consisting of it.

FELICITATE, *v.t.* [L. felicito, from felix, happy.]

1. To make very happy.*NWAD FELICITATE.2*

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey.*NWAD FELICITATE.3*

More generally,*NWAD FELICITATE.4*

2. To congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to. We felicitate our friends on the acquisition of good, or an escape from evil.*NWAD FELICITATE.5*

FELICITATE, *a.* Made very happy.

FELICITATED, *pp.* Made very happy; congratulated.

FELICITATING, *ppr.* Making very happy; congratulating.

FELICITATION, *n.* Congratulation.

FELICITOUS, *a.* Very happy; prosperous; delightful.

FELICITOUSLY, *adv.* Happily.

FELICITY, *n.* [L. felicitas, from felix, happy.]

1. Happiness, or rather great happiness; blessedness; blissfulness; appropriately, the joys of heaven.*NWAD FELICITY.2*

2. Prosperity; blessing; enjoyment of good.*NWAD FELICITY.3*

The felicities of her wonderful reign may be complete.*NWAD FELICITY.4*

Females - who confer on life its finest felicities.*NWAD FELICITY.5*

FELINE, *a.* [L. felinus, from felis, a cat.]

Pertaining to cats, or to their species; like a cat; noting the cat kind or the genus Felis. We say, the feline race; feline rapacity.*NWAD FELINE.2*

FELL, *pret.* of fall.

FELL, *a.*

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.*NWAD FELL.3*

It seemed fury, discord, madness fell.*NWAD FELL.4*

2. Fierce; savage; ravenous; bloody.*NWAD FELL.5*

More fell than tigers on the Libyan plain.*NWAD FELL.6*

FELL, *n.* [L. pellis.] A skin or hide of a beast; used chiefly in composition, as wool-fell.

FELL, *n.* A barren or stony hill. [Local.]

FELL, *v.t.* To cause to fall; to prostrate; to bring to the ground, either by cutting, as to fell trees, or by striking, as to fell an ox.

FELLED, *pp.* Knocked or cut down.

FELLER, *n.* One who hews or knocks down. *Isaiah 14:8*.

FELLIFLUOUS, *a.* [L. fel, gall, and fluo, to flow.] Flowing with gall.

FELLING, *ppr.* Cutting or beating to the ground.

FELLMONGER, *n.* [fell and monger.] A dealer in hides.

FELLNESS, *n.* [See *Fell*, cruel.] Cruelty; fierce barbarity; rage.

FELLOE, [See *Felly*.]

FELLOW, *n.* [Heb. to tie or connect, to be joined or associated.]

1. A companion; an associate.*NWAD FELLOW.2*

In youth I had twelve fellows, like myself.*NWAD FELLOW.3*

Each on his fellow for assistance calls.*NWAD FELLOW.4*

2. One of the same kind.*NWAD FELLOW.5*

A shepherd had one favorite dog; he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his fellows.*NWAD FELLOW.6*

3. An equal.*NWAD FELLOW.7*

Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, and against the man that is my fellow, saith Jehovah of hosts. *Zechariah 13:7*.*NWAD FELLOW.8*

4. One of a pair, or of two things used together and suited to each other. Of a pair of gloves, we call one the fellow of the other.*NWAD FELLOW.9*

5. One equal or like another. Of an artist we say, this man has not his fellow, that is, one of like skill.*NWAD FELLOW.10*

6. An appellation of contempt; a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man; as a mean fellow.*NWAD FELLOW.11*

Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow.*NWAD FELLOW.12*

7. A member of a college that shares its revenues; or a member of any incorporated society.*NWAD FELLOW.13*

8. A member of a corporation; a trustee.*NWAD FELLOW.14*

[vow and fellow] One bound by the same vow. [Little used.]*NWAD FELLOW.15*

FELLOW, *v.t.* To suit with; to pair with; to match. [Little used.]

In composition, fellow denotes community of nature, station or employment.*NWAD FELLOW.17*

FELLOW-CITIZEN, *n.* A citizen of the same state or nation. *Ephesians 2:19*.

FELLOW-COMMONER, *n.*

1. One who has the same right of common.*NWAD FELLOW-COMMONER.2*

2. In Cambridge, England, one who dines with the fellows.*NWAD FELLOW-COMMONER.3*

FELLOW-COUNSELOR, *n.* An associate in council.

FELLOW-CREATURE, *n.* One of the same race or kind. Thus men are all called fellow-creatures. Watts uses the word for one made by the same creator. "Reason by which we are raised above our fellow-creatures, the brutes." But the word is not now used in this sense.

FELLOW-FEELING, *n.*

1. Sympathy; a like feeling.*NWAD FELLOW-FEELING.2*

2. Joint interest. [Not in use.]*NWAD FELLOW-FEELING.3*

FELLOW-HEIR, *n.* A co-heir, or joint-heir; one entitled to a share of the same inheritance.

That the Gentiles should be fellow-heirs. *Ephesians 3:6*.*NWAD FELLOW-HEIR.2*

FELLOW-HELPER, *n.* A co-adjutor; one who concurs or aids in the same business. *3 John 8*.

FELLOW-LABORER, *n.* One who labors in the same business or design.

FELLOWLIKE, *a.* Like a companion; companionable; on equal terms.

FELLOW-MAIDEN, *n.* A maiden who is an associate.

FELLOW-MEMBER, *n.* A member of the same body.

FELLOW-MINISTER, *n.* One who officiates in the same ministry or calling.

FELLOW-PEER, *n.* One who has the like privileges of nobility.

FELLOW-PRISONER, *n.* One imprisoned in the same place. ***Romans 16:7*.**

FELLOW-RAKE, *n.* An associate in vice and profligacy.

FELLOW-SCHOLAR, *n.* An associate in studies.

FELLOW-SERVANT, *n.* One who has the same master.

FELLOWSHIP, *n.*

1. Companionship; society; consort; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; familiar intercourse.*NWAD FELLOWSHIP.2*

Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness. *Ephesians 5:11*.*NWAD FELLOWSHIP.3*

Men are made for society and mutual fellowship.*NWAD FELLOWSHIP.4*

2. Association; confederacy; combination.*NWAD FELLOWSHIP.5*

Most of the other christian princes were drawn into the fellowship of that war. [Unusual.]*NWAD FELLOWSHIP.6*

3. Partnership; joint interest; as fellowship in pain.*NWAD FELLOWSHIP.7*

4. Company; a state of being together.*NWAD FELLOWSHIP.8*

The great contention of the sea and skies parted our fellowship.*NWAD FELLOWSHIP.9*

5. Frequency of intercourse.*NWAD FELLOWSHIP.10*

In a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not that fellowship which is in less neighborhoods.*NWAD FELLOWSHIP.11*

6. Fitness and fondness for festive entertainments; with good prefixed.*NWAD FELLOWSHIP.12*

He had by his good fellowship - made himself popular, with all the officers of the army.*NWAD FELLOWSHIP.13*

7. Communion; intimate familiarity. *1 John 1:3*.*NWAD FELLOWSHIP.14*

8. In arithmetic, the rule of proportions, by which the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that each partner may have a share of gain or sustain a share of loss, in proportion to his part of the stock.*NWAD FELLOWSHIP.15*

9. An establishment in colleges, for the maintenance of a fellow.*NWAD FELLOWSHIP.16*

FELLOW-SOLDIER, *n.* One who fights under the same commander, or is engaged in the same service. Officers often address their companions in arms by this appellation.

FELLOW-STREAM, *n.* A stream in the vicinity.

FELLOW-STUDENT, *n.* One who studies in the same company or class with another, or who belongs to the same school.

FELLOW-SUBJECT, *n.* One who is subject to the same government with another.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, *n.* One who shares in the same evil, or partakes of the same sufferings with another.

FELLOW-TRAVELER, *n.* One who travels in company with another.

FELLOW-WRITER, *n.* One who writes at the same time.

FELLOW-WORKER, *n.* One employed in the same occupation.

FELLY, *adv.* [See *Fell*, cruel.] Cruelly; fiercely; barbarously.

FELLY, *n.* The exterior part or rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes.

Felo de se, in law, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life.*NWAD FELLY.3*

FELON, *n.* [Low L. felo.]

1. In law, a person who has committed felony. [See *Felony*.]*NWAD FELON.2*

2. A whitlow; a painful swelling formed in the periosteum at the end of the finger.*NWAD FELON.3*

FELON, *a.*

1. Malignant; fierce; malicious; proceeding from a depraved heart.*NWAD FELON.5*

Vain shows of love to vail his felon hate.*NWAD FELON.6*

2. Traitorous; disloyal.*NWAD FELON.7*

FELONIOUS, *a.*

1. Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or evil purpose; villainous; traitorous; perfidious; as a felonious deed.*NWAD FELONIOUS.2*

2. In law, proceeding from an evil heart or purpose; done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime; as felonious homicide.*NWAD FELONIOUS.3*

FELONNIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a felonious manner; with the deliberate intention to commit a crime. Indictments for capital offenses must state the fact to be done feloniously.**

FELON-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Solanum.**

FELONY, ***n.*** **[See** ***Felon*****.] In common law, any crime which incurs the forfeiture of lands or goods. Treason was formerly comprised under the name of felony, but is now distinguished from crimes thus denominated, although it is really a felony. All offenses punishable with death are felonies; and so are some crimes not thus punished, as suicide, homicide by chance-medley, or in self-defense, and petty larceny. Capital punishment therefore does not necessarily enter into the true idea or definition of felony; the true criterion of felony being forfeiture of lands or goods. But the idea of felony has been so generally connected with that of capital punishment, that law and usage now confirm that connection. Thus if a statute makes any new offense a felony, it is understood to mean a crime punishable with death.**

FELSITE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Feldspar*****.] A species of compact feldspar, of an azure blue or green color, found amorphous associated with quartz and mica.**

FELT, ***pret.*** **of feel.**

FELT, ***n.*** **[L. pellis, Eng. fell, a skin from plucking or stripping, L. vello, vellus, Eng. wool.]**

1. A cloth or stuff made of wool, or wool and hair, fulled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure with lees or size.*NWAD FELT.3*

2. A hat made of wool.*NWAD FELT.4*

3. Skin.*NWAD FELT.5*

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the felt be loose.*NWAD FELT.6*

FELT, *v.t.* To make cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and hair, by fulling.

FELTER, *v.t.* To clot or meet together like felt.

FELTMAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make felt.

FELUCCA, *n.*

A boat or vessel, with oars and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean. It has this peculiarity, that the helm may be applied to the head or stern, as occasion requires.*NWAD FELUCCA.2*

FELWORT, *n.* A plant, a species of Gentian.

FEMALE, *n.* [L. femella. See *Feminine*.]

1. Among animals, one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young.*NWAD FEMALE.2*

2. Among plants, that which produces fruit; that which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers.*NWAD FEMALE.3*

FEMALE, *a.*

1. Noting the sex which produces young; not male; as a female bee.*NWAD FEMALE.5*

2. Pertaining to females; as a female hand or heart; female tenderness.*NWAD FEMALE.6*

To the generous decision of a female mind, we owe the discovery of America.*NWAD FEMALE.7*

3. Feminine; soft; delicate; weak.*NWAD FEMALE.8*

Female rhymes, double rhymes, so called from the French, in which language they end in e feminine.*NWAD FEMALE.9*

FEMALE-FLOWER, *n.* In botany, a flower which is furnished with the pistil, pointal, or female organs.

FEMALE-PLANT, ***n.*** **A plant which produces female flowers.**

FEMALE-SCREW, ***n.*** **A screw with grooves or channels.**

FEME-COVERT, FEMME-COVERT, ***n.*** **A married woman, who is under covert of her baron or husband.**

FEME-SOLE, FEMME-SOLE, ***n.*** **An unmarried woman.**

Femme-sole merchant, a woman who uses a trade alone, or without her husband.*NWAD FEME-SOLE.2*

FEMINALITY, ***n.*** **The female nature.**

FEMINATE, ***a.*** **Feminine. [Not in use.]**

FEMININE, ***a.*** **[L. femininus, from femina, woman. The first syllable may be and probably is from wemb or womb, by the use of f for w; the b not being radical. The last part of the word is probably from man, quasi, femman, womb-man.]**

1. Pertaining to a woman, or to women, or to females; as the female sex.*NWAD FEMININE.2*

2. soft; tender; delicate.*NWAD FEMININE.3*

Her heavenly form angelic, but more soft and feminine.*NWAD FEMININE.4*

3. Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities.*NWAD FEMININE.5*

4. In grammar, denoting the gender or words which signify females, or the terminations of such words. words are said to be of the feminine gender, when they denote females, or have the terminations proper to express females in any given language. Thus in L. dominus, a lord, is masculine; but domina, is mistress, a female.*NWAD FEMININE.6*

Milton uses feminine as a noun, for female.*NWAD FEMININE.7*

FEMINITY, ***n.*** **The quality of the female sex. [Not used.]**

FEMINIZE, ***v.t.*** **To make womanish. [Not used.]**

FEMORAL, ***a.*** **[L. femoralis, from femur, the thigh.]**

Belonging to the thigh; as the femoral artery.*NWAD FEMORAL.2*

FEN, ***n.*** **[L. fons, Eng. fountain.]**

Low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a moor or marsh.*NWAD FEN.2*

A long canal the muddy fen divides.*NWAD FEN.3*

FEN-BERRY, ***n.*** **A kind of blackberry.**

FEN-BORN, ***a.*** **Born or produced in a fen.**

FEN-CRESS, ***n.*** **Cress growing in fens.**

FEN-CRICKET, ***n.*** **an insect that digs for itself a little hole in the ground.**

FEN-DUCK, ***n.*** **a species of wild duck.**

FEN-FOWL, ***n.*** **any fowl that frequents fens.**

FEN-LAND, ***n.*** **Marshy land.**

FEN-SUCKED, ***a.*** **Sucked out of marshes; as fen-sucked fogs.**

FENCE, ***n.*** **fens. [See *Fend*.]**

1. A wall, hedge, ditch, bank, or line of posts and rails, or of boards or pickets, intended to confine beasts from straying, and to guard a field from being entered by cattle, or from other encroachment. A good farmer has good fences about his farm; an insufficient fence is

evidence of bad management. Broken windows and poor fences are evidences of idleness or poverty or of both.*NWAD FENCE.2*

2. A guard; any thing to restrain entrance; that which defends from attack, approach or injury; security; defense.*NWAD FENCE.3*

A fence betwixt us and the victor's wrath.*NWAD FENCE.4*

3. Fencing, or the art of fencing; defense.*NWAD FENCE.5*

4. Skill in fencing or defense.*NWAD FENCE.6*

FENCE, *v.t.* fens.

1. To inclose with a hedge, wall, or any thing that prevents the escape or entrance of cattle; to secure by an inclosure. In New England, farmers, for the most part, fence their lands with posts and rails, or with stone walls. In England, lands are usually fenced with hedges and ditches.*NWAD FENCE.8*

He hath fenced my way that I cannot pass. *Job 19:8*.*NWAD FENCE.9*

2. To guard; to fortify.*NWAD FENCE.10*

So much of adder's wisdom I have learnt, to fence my ear against thy sorceries.*NWAD FENCE.11*

FENCE, *v.i.*

1. To practice the art of fencing; to use a sword or foil, for the purpose of learning the art of attack and defense. To fence well is deemed a useful accomplishment for military gentlemen.*NWAD FENCE.13*

2. To fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts.*NWAD FENCE.14*

They fence and push, and pushing, loudly roar, their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore.*NWAD FENCE.15*

3. To raise a fence; to guard. It is difficult to fence against unruly cattle.*NWAD FENCE.16*

FENCED, *pp.* Inclosed with a fence; guarded; fortified.

FENCEFUL, *a.* fens'ful. Affording defense.

FENCELESS, *a.* fens'less.

1. Without a fence; uninclosed; unguarded.*NWAD FENCELESS.2*

2. Open; not inclosed; as the fenceless ocean.*NWAD FENCELESS.3*

FENCE-MONTH, *n.* The month in which hunting in any forest is prohibited.

FENCER, *n.* One who fences; one who teaches or practices the art of fencing with sword or foil.

FENCIBLE, *a.*

1. Capable of defense.*NWAD FENCIBLE.2*

2 . *n.* A soldier for defense of the country; as a regiment of fencibles.*NWAD FENCIBLE.3*

FENCING, *ppr.* Inclosing with fence; guarding; fortifying.

FENCING, *n.*

1. The art of using skillfully a sword or foil in attack or defense; an art taught in schools.*NWAD FENCING.3*

2. The materials of fences for farms.*NWAD FENCING.4*

FENCING-MASTER, *n.* One who teaches the art of attack and defense with sword or foil.

FENCING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the art of fencing is taught.

FEND, *v.t.* [The root of defend and offend. The primary sense is to fall on, or to strike, to repel.]

To keep off; to prevent from entering; to ward off; to shut out.*NWAD FEND.2*

With fern beneath to fend the bitter cold.*NWAD FEND.3*

It is usually followed by off; as, to fend off blows.*NWAD FEND.4*

To fend off a boat or vessel, is to prevent its running against another, or against a wharf, etc., with too much violence.*NWAD FEND.5*

FEND, *v.i.* To act in opposition; to resist; to parry; to shift off.

FENDED, *pp.* Kept off; warded off; shut out.

FENDER, *n.*

1. That which defends; an utensil employed to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor.*NWAD FENDER.2*

2. A piece of timber or other thing hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from striking or rubbing against a wharf, also to preserve a small vessel from being injured by a large one.*NWAD FENDER.3*

FENDING, *ppr.* Keeping or warding off.

FENERATE, *v.i.* [L. fenero.] To put to use; to lend on interest. [Not used.]

FENERATION, *n.* The act of lending on use; or the interest or gain of that which is lent.

FENESTRAL, *a.* [L. fenestralis, from fenestra, a window.] Pertaining to a window.

FENNEL, *n.* [L. faeiculum, from faenum, hay.]

A fragrant plant of the genus Anethum, cultivated in gardens.*NWAD FENNEL.2*

FENNEL-FLOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus Nigella.

FENNEL-GIANT, *n.* A plant of the genus Ferula.

FENNY, *a.* [from fen.]

1. Boggy; marshy; moorish.*NWAD FENNY.2*

2. Growing in fens; as fenny brake.*NWAD FENNY.3*

3. Inhabiting marshy ground; as a fenny snake.*NWAD FENNY.4*

FENNYSTONES, *n.* A plant.

FENOWED, *a.* Corrupted; decayed. [Not in use.]

FENUGREEK, *n.* [L. faenum graecum.] A plant of the genus Trigonella.

FEOD, *n.* A feud. So written by Blackstone and other authors; but more generally, *feud*, which see.

FEODAL, *a.* *Feudal*, which see.

FEODALITY, *n.* Feudal tenures; the feudal system.

FEODARY, *n.* One who holds lands of a superior, on condition of suit and service. [Little used. See *Feudatory*.]

FEODATORY. [See *Feudatory*.]

FEOFF, *v.t.* feff.

To invest with a fee or feud; to give or grant to one any corporeal hereditament. The compound infeoff is more generally used.*NWAD FEOFF.2*

FEOFF, *a.* fief. [See *Fief*.]

FEOFFEE, *n.* feffee'. A person who is infeoffed, that is, invested with a fee or corporeal hereditament.

FEOFFER, FEOFFOR, *n.* feff'er. One who infeoff's or grants a fee.

FEOFFMENT, *n.* feff'ment. [Law L. feoffamentum.] The gift or grant of a fee or corporeal hereditament, as land, castles, honors, or other immovable thing; a grant in fee simple, to a man and his heirs forever. When in writing, it is called a deed of feoffment. The primary sense is the grant of a feud or an estate in trust. [See *Feud*.]

FERACIOUS, *a.* [L. ferax, from fero, to bear.] Fruitful; producing abundantly.

FERACITY, *n.* [L. feracitas.] Fruitfulness. [Little used.]

FERAL, *a.* [L. feralis.] Funeral; pertaining to funerals; mournful.

FERE, *n.* A fellow; a mate; a peer. *Obs.*

FERETORY, *n.* [L. feretrum, a bier.] A place in a church for a bier.

FERIAL, *a.* [L. ferialis.] Pertaining to holidays, or to common days.

FERIATION, *n.* [L. feriatio, from feriae, vacant days, holidays.]

The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.*NWAD FERIATION.2*

FERINE, *a.* [L. ferinus, from ferus, wild.]

Wild; untamed; savage. Lions, tigers, wolves and bears are ferine beasts.*NWAD FERINE.2*

FERINENESS, *n.* Wildness; savageness.

FERITY, *n.* [L. feritas, from ferus, wild.]

Wildness, savageness; cruelty.*NWAD FERITY.2*

FERM, *n.* A farm or rent; a lodging-house. *Obs.* [See *Farm*.]

FERMENT, *n.* [L. fermentum, from fervo, to boil. See *Fervent*.]

1. A gentle boiling; or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid.*NWAD FERMENT.2*

[In this sense it is rarely used. See *Fermentation*.]*NWAD FERMENT.3*

2. Intestine motion; heat; tumult; agitation; as, to put the passions in a ferment; the state of people are in a ferment.*NWAD FERMENT.4*

Subdue and cool the ferment of desire.*NWAD FERMENT.5*

3. That which causes fermentation, as yeast, barm, or fermenting beer.*NWAD FERMENT.6*

FERMENT, *v.t.* [L. fermento.]

To set in motion; to excite internal motion; to heat; to raise by intestine motion.*NWAD FERMENT.8*

While youth ferments the blood.*NWAD FERMENT.9*

FERMENT, *v.i.* To work; to effervesce; to be in motion, or to be excited into sensible internal motion, as the constituent particles of an animal or vegetable fluid. To the vinous fermentation we apply the term, work. We say that new cider, beer or wine ferments or works. But work is not applied to

the other kinds of fermentation.

FERMENTABLE, *a.* Capable of fermentation; thus, cider, beer of all kinds, wine, and other vegetable liquors, are fermentable.

FERMENTATION, *n.* [L. fermentatio.] The sensible internal motion of the constituent particles of animal and vegetable substances, occasioned by a certain degree of heat and moisture, and accompanied by an extrication of gas and heat. Fermentation is followed by a change of properties in the substances fermented, arising from new combinations of their principles. It may be defined, in its most general sense, any spontaneous change which takes place in animal or vegetable substances, after life has ceased. It is of three kinds, vinous, acetous, and putrefactive. The term is also applied to other processes, as the panary fermentation, or the raising of bread; but it is limited, by some authors, to the vinous and acetous fermentations, which terminate in the production of alcohol or vinegar. Fermentation differs from effervescence. The former is confined to animal and vegetable substances; the latter is applicable to mineral substances. The former is spontaneous; the latter produced by the mixture of bodies.

FERMENTATIVE, *a.*

1. Causing or having power to cause fermentation; as fermentative heat.*NWAD FERMENTATIVE.2*

2. Consisting in fermentation; as fermentative process.*NWAD FERMENTATIVE.3*

FERMENTATIVENESS, *n.* The state of being fermentative.

FERMENTED, *pp.* Worked; having undergone the process of fermentation.

FERMENTING, *ppr.* Working; effervesing.

FERN, *n.*

A plant of several species constituting the tribe or family of Filices, which have their fructification on the back of the fronds or leaves, or in which the flowers are borne on footstalks which overtop the leaves. The stem is the common footstalk or rather the middle rib of the leaves, so that most ferns want the stem altogether. The ferns constitute the first order of cryptogams, in the sexual system.*NWAD FERN.2*

FERN-OWL, *n.* The goatsucker.

FERNY, *a.* Abounding or overgrown with fern.

FEROCIOUS, *a.* [L. ferox; allied to ferus, wild, fera, a wild animal.]

1. Fierce; savage; wild; indicating cruelty; as a ferocious look, countenance or features.*NWAD FEROCIOUS.2*

2. Ravenous; rapacious; as a ferocious lion.*NWAD FEROCIOUS.3*

3. Fierce; barbarous; cruel; as ferocious savages.*NWAD FEROCIOUS.4*

FERCIOUSLY, *adv.* Fiercely; with savage cruelty.

FEROCIOUSNESS, *n.* Savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.

FEROCITY, *n.* [L. ferocitas.]

1. Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; as the ferocity of barbarians.*NWAD FEROCITY.2*

2. Fierceness indicating a savage heart; as ferocity of countenance.*NWAD FEROCITY.3*

FERREOUS, *a.* [L. ferreus, from ferrum, iron.]

Partaking of iron; pertaining to iron; like iron; made of iron.*NWAD FERREOUS.2*

FERRET, ***n.***

1. An animal of the genus Mustela, or Weasel kind, about 14 inches in length, of a pale yellow color with red eyes. It is a native of Africa, but has been introduced into Europe. It cannot however bear cold, and cannot subsist even in France, except in a domestic state. Ferrets are used to catch rabbits.*NWAD FERRET.2*

2. A kind of narrow woolen tape.*NWAD FERRET.3*

3. Among glass makers, the iron used to try the melted matter, to see if it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.*NWAD FERRET.4*

FERRET, ***v.t.*** **To drive out of a lurking place, as a ferret does the coney.**

FERRETED, ***pp.*** **Driven from a burrow or lurking place.**

FERRETER, ***n.*** **One that hunts another in his private retreat.**

FERRETING, ***ppr.*** **Driving from a lurking place.**

FERRIAGE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Ferry*****.] The price or fare to be paid at a ferry; the compensation established or paid for conveyance over a river or lake in a boat.**

FERRIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or extracted from iron. Ferric acid is the acid of iron saturated with oxygen.**

FERRI-CALCITE, ***n.*** **[L. ferrum, iron, and calx, lime.]**

A species of calcarious earth or limestone combined with a large portion of iron, from 7 to 14 per cent.*NWAD FERRI-CALCITE.2*

FERRIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. ferrum and fer.] Producing or yielding iron.**

FERRILITE, ***n.*** **[L. ferrum, iron and Gr. a stone.]**

Rowley ragg; a variety of trap, containing iron in the state of oxyd.*NWAD FERRILITE.2*

FERRO-CYANATE, *n.* A compound of the ferro-cyanic acid with a base.

FERRO-CYANIC, *a.* [L. ferrum, *iron* and cyanic, which see.] The same as ferroprussic.

FERRO-PRUSSIATE, *n.* A compound of the ferro-silicic acid with a base, forming a substance analogous to a salt.

FERRO-PRUSSIC, *a.* [L. ferrum, iron, and prussic.] Designating a peculiar acid, formed of prussic acid and protoxyd of iron.

FERRO-SILICATE, *n.* A compound of ferro-silicic acid with a base, forming a substance analogous to a salt.

FERRO-SILICIC, *a.* [L. ferrum, iron, and silex.] Designating a compound of iron and silex.

FERRUGINATED, *a.* [infra.] Having the color or properties of the rust of iron.

FERRUGINOUS, *a.* [L. ferrugo, rust of iron, from ferrum, iron.]

1. Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron.*NWAD FERRUGINOUS.2*

2. Of the color of the rust or oxyd of iron. [Ferrugineous is less used.]*NWAD FERRUGINOUS.3*

FERRULE, *n.*

A ring of metal put round a cane or other thing to strengthen it.*NWAD FERRULE.2*

FERRY, *v.t.* [L. fero; allied to bear.]

To carry or transport over a river, strait or other water, in a boat. We ferry men, horses, carriages, over rivers, for a moderate fee or price called fare or ferriage.*NWAD FERRY.2*

FERRY, *v.i.* To pass over water in a boat.

FERRY, *n.*

1. A boat or small vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over rivers or other narrow waters; sometimes called a wherry. This application of the word is, I believe, entirely obsolete, at least in America.*NWAD FERRY.5*

2. The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers.*NWAD FERRY.6*

3. The right of transporting passengers over a lake or stream. A.B. owns the ferry at Windsor. [In New England, this word is used in the two latter senses.]*NWAD FERRY.7*

FERRYBOAT, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.

FERRYMAN, *n.* One who keeps a ferry, and transports passengers over a river.

FERTILE, *a.* [L. fertilis, from fero, to bear.]

1. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance; as fertile land, ground, soil, fields or meadows. This word in America is rarely applied to trees, or to animals, but to land. It formerly had of before the thing producing; as fertile of all kinds of grain: but in is now used; fertile in grain.*NWAD FERTILE.2*

2. Rich; having abundant resources; prolific; productive; inventive; able to produce abundantly; as a fertile genius, mind or imagination.*NWAD FERTILE.3*

FERTILENESS, *n.* [See *Fertility*.]

FERTILITY, *n.* [L. fertilitas.]

1. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit in abundance; as the fertility of land, ground, soil, fields and meadows.*NWAD FERTILITY.2*

2. Richness; abundant resources; fertile invention; as the fertility of genius, of fancy or imagination.*NWAD FERTILITY.3*

FERTILIZE, *v.t.* To enrich; to supply with the pabulum of plants; to make fruitful or productive; as, to fertilize land, soil, ground and meadows. [Fertilitate is not used.]

FERTILIZED, *pp.* Enriched; rendered fruitful.

FERTILIZING, *ppr.*

1. Enriching; making fruitful or productive. The Connecticut overflows the adjacent meadows, fertilizing them by depositing fine particles of earth or vegetable substances.*NWAD FERTILIZING.2*

2 . *a.* Enriching; furnishing the nutriment of plants.*NWAD FERTILIZING.3*

FERULACEOUS, *a.* [L. ferula.] Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed; or resembling the Ferula, as ferulaceous plants.

FERULE, *n.* [L. ferula, from ferio, to strike, or from the use of stalks of the Ferula.]

1. A little wooden pallet or slice, used to punish children in school, by striking them on the palm of the hand. [Ferular is not used.]*NWAD FERULE.2*

2. Under the Eastern empire, the ferula was the emperor's scepter. It was a long stem or shank, with a flat square head.*NWAD FERULE.3*

FERULE, *v.t.* To punish with a ferule.

FERVENCY, *n.* [See *Fervent*.]

1. Heat of mind; ardor; eagerness.*NWAD FERVENCY.2*

2. Pious ardor; animated zeal; warmth of devotion.*NWAD FERVENCY.3*

When you pray, let it be with attention, with fervency, and with perseverance.*NWAD FERVENCY.4*

FERVENT, *a.* [L. fervens, from ferveo, to be hot, to boil, to glow.]

1. Hot; boiling; as a fervent summer; fervent blood.*NWAD FERVENT.2*

2. Hot in temper; vehement.*NWAD FERVENT.3*

They are fervent to dispute.*NWAD FERVENT.4*

3. Ardent; very warm; earnest; excited; animated; glowing; as fervent zeal; fervent piety.*NWAD FERVENT.5*

Fervent in spirit. *Romans 12:11*.*NWAD FERVENT.6*

FERVENTLY, *adv.*

1. Earnestly; eagerly; vehemently; with great warmth.*NWAD FERVENTLY.2*

2. With pious ardor; with earnest zeal; ardently.*NWAD FERVENTLY.3*

Epaphras - saluteth you, laboring fervently for you in prayers. *Colossians 4:12*.*NWAD FERVENTLY.4*

FERVID, *a.* [L. fervidus.]

1. Very hot; burning; boiling; as fervid heat.*NWAD FERVID.2*

2. Very warm in zeal; vehement; eager; earnest; as fervid

zeal.*NWAD FERVID.3*

FERVIDLY, *adv.* Very hotly; with glowing warmth.

FERVIDNESS, *n.* Glowing heat; ardor of mind; warm zeal.

FERVOR, *n.* [L. fervor.]

1. Heat or warmth; as the fervor of a summer's day.*NWAD FERVOR.2*

2. Heat of mind; ardor; warm or animated zeal and earnestness in the duties of religion, particularly in prayer.*NWAD FERVOR.3*

FESCENNINE, *a.* Pertaining to Fescennium in Italy; licentious.

FESCENNINE, *n.* A nuptial song, or a licentious song.

FESCUE, *n.* [L. festuca, a shoot or stalk of a tree, a rod.]

A small wire used to point out letters to children when learning to read.*NWAD FESCUE.2*

FESCUE-GRASS, *n.* The Festuca, a genus of grasses.

FESELS, *n.* A kind of base grain.

FESSE, *n.* fess. [L. fascia, a band.] In heraldry, a bank or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon; one of the nine honorable ordinaries.

FESSE-POINT, *n.* The exact center of the escutcheon.

FESTAL, *a.* [L. festus, festive. See *Feast*.]

Pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.*NWAD FESTAL.2*

FESTER, *v.i.* [L. pestis, pus, or pustula.]

To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.*NWAD FESTER.2*

We say of a sore or wound, it festers.*NWAD FESTER.3*

Passion and unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery that makes it fester.*NWAD FESTER.4*

FESTERING, *ppr.* Rankling; growing virulent.

FESTINATE, *a.* [L. festino, festinatus.] Hasty; hurried. [Not in use.]

FESTINATION, *n.* Haste. [Not used.]

FESTIVAL, *a.* [L. festivus, from festus, or festum or fasti. See *Feast*.]

Pertaining to a feast; joyous; mirthful; as a festival entertainment.*NWAD FESTIVAL.2*

FESTIVAL, *n.* The time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.

The morning trumpets festival proclaimed.*NWAD FESTIVAL.4*

FESTIVE, *a.* [L. festivus.] Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

The glad circle round them yield their souls to festive mirth and wit that knows no gall.*NWAD FESTIVE.2*

FESTIVITY, *n.* [L. festivitas.]

1. Primarily, the mirth of a feast; hence, joyfulness; gaiety; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment.*NWAD FESTIVITY.2*

2. A festival. [Not in use.]*NWAD FESTIVITY.3*

FESTOON, *n.*

Something in imitation of a garland or wreath. In architecture and sculpture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath of flowers, fruits and leaves intermixed or twisted together. It is in the form of a string or collar, somewhat largest in the middle, where it falls down in an arch, being suspended by the ends, the extremities of which hang down perpendicularly.*NWAD FESTOON.2*

FESTUCINE, *a.* [L. festuca.] Being of a straw-color.

FESTUCOUS, *a.* Formed of straw.

FET, *n.* A piece. [Not used.]

FET, *v.t.* or *i.* To fetch; to come to. [Not used.]

FETAL, *a.* [from fetus.] Pertaining to a fetus.

FETCH, *v.t.*

1. To go and bring, or simply to bring, that is, to bear a thing towards or to a person.*NWAD FETCH.2*

We will take men to fetch victuals for the people. *Judges 20:10*.*NWAD FETCH.3*

Go to the flock, and fetch me from thence two kids of the goats. *Genesis 27:9*.*NWAD FETCH.4*

In the latter passage, fetch signifies only to bring.*NWAD FETCH.5*

2. To derive; to draw, as from a source.*NWAD FETCH.6*

On you noblest English, whose blood is fetched from fathers of war-proof.*NWAD FETCH.7*

[In this sense, the use is neither common nor elegant.]*NWAD FETCH.8*

3. To strike at a distance. [Not used.]*NWAD FETCH.9*

The conditions and improvements of weapons are the fetching afar off.*NWAD FETCH.10*

4. To bring back; to recall; to bring to any state. [Not used or vulgar.]*NWAD FETCH.11*

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in fetching men again, when they swoon.*NWAD FETCH.12*

5. To bring or draw; as, to fetch a thing within a certain compass.*NWAD FETCH.13*

6. To make; to perform; as, to fetch a turn; to fetch a leap or bound.*NWAD FETCH.14*

Fetch a compass behind them. *2 Samuel 5:23*.*NWAD FETCH.15*

7. To draw; to heave; as, to fetch a sigh.*NWAD FETCH.16*

8. To reach; to attain or come to; to arrive at.*NWAD FETCH.17*

We fetched the syren's isle.*NWAD FETCH.18*

9. To bring; to obtain its price. Wheat fetches only 75 cents the bushel. A commodity is worth what it will fetch.*NWAD FETCH.19*

To fetch out, to bring or draw out; to cause to appear.*NWAD FETCH.20*

To fetch to, to restore, to revive, as from a swoon.*NWAD FETCH.21*

To fetch up, to bring up; to cause to come up or forth.*NWAD FETCH.22*

To fetch a pump, to pour water into it to make it draw water.*NWAD FETCH.23*

FETCH, *v.i.* To move or turn; as, to fetch about.

FETCH, *n.* A stratagem, by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice; as a fetch of wit.

Straight cast about to over-reach*NWAD FETCH.26*

Th' unwary conqueror with a fetch.*NWAD FETCH.27*

FETCHER, *n.* One that brings.

FETCHING, *ppr.* Bringing; going and bringing; deriving; drawing; making; reaching; obtaining as price.

FETICHISM, FETICISM, *n.* The worship of idols among the negroes of Africa, among whom fetch is an idol, any tree, stone or other thing worshipped.

FETID, *a.* [L. faetidus, from faetco, to have an ill scent.]

Having an offensive smell; having a strong or rancid scent.*NWAD FETID.2*

Most putrefactions smell either fetid or moldy.*NWAD FETID.3*

FETIDNESS, *n.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid quality.

FETIFEROUS, *a.* [L. faetifer; faetus and fero, to bear.] Producing young, as animals.

FETLOCK, *n.* [foot or feet and lock.] A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of many horses. Horses of low size have scarce any such tuft.

FETOR, *n.* [L. faetor.] Any strong offensive smell; stench.

FETTER, *n.*

1. A chain for the feet; a chain by which an animal is confined by the foot, either made fast or fixed, as a prisoner, or impeded in motion and hindered from leaping, as a horse whose fore and hind feet are confined by a chain.*NWAD FETTER.2*

The Philistines bound Samson with fetters of brass.*Judges 16:21*.*NWAD FETTER.3*

2. Any thing that confines or restrains from motion.*NWAD FETTER.4*

Passions too fierce to be in fetters bound.*NWAD FETTER.5*

FETTER, *v.t.*

1. To put on fetters; to shackle or confine the feet with a

chain.*NWAD FETTER.7*

2. To bind; to enchain; to confine; to restrain motion; to impose restraints on.*NWAD FETTER.8*

Fetter strong madness in a silken thread.*NWAD FETTER.9*

FETTERED, *pp.* Bound or confined by fetters; enchained.

FETTERING, *ppr.* Binding or fastening by the feet with a chain; confining; restraining motion.

FETTERLESS, *a.* Free from fetters or restraint.

FETTSTEIN, *n.* A mineral of a greenish or bluish gray color or flesh red, called also elaolite.

FETUS, *n. plu.* fetuses. [L. faetus.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed; before which time it is called embryo. A young animal then is called a fetus from the time its parts are distinctly formed, till its birth.

Feu de joie, fire of joy, a French phrase for a bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy.*NWAD FETUS.2*

FEUD, *n.*

1. Primarily, a deadly quarrel; hatred and contention that was to be terminated only by death. Among our rude ancestors, these quarrels, though originating in the murder of an individual, involved the whole tribe or family of the injured and of the aggressing parties. Hence in modern usage,*NWAD FEUD.2*

2. A contention or quarrel; particularly, an inveterate quarrel between families or parties in a state; the discord and animosities which prevail among the citizens of a state or city, sometimes accompanied with civil war. In the north of Great Britain, the word is still used in its original sense; denoting a combination of kindred to revenge the death of any of their blood, on the offender and all his

race, or any other great enemy. We say, it is the policy of our enemies to raise and cherish intestine feuds.*NWAD FEUD.3*

The word is not strictly applicable to wars between different nations, but to intestine wars, and to quarrels and animosities between families or small tribes.*NWAD FEUD.4*

FEUD, *n.* [L. fides; Eng. loan.]

A fief; a fee; a right to lands or hereditaments held in trust, or on the terms of performing certain conditions; the right which a vassal or tenant has to the lands or other immovable thing of his lord, to use the same and take the profits thereof hereditarily, rendering to his superior such duties and services as belong to military tenure, etc., the property of the soil always remaining in the lord or superior.*NWAD FEUD.6*

From the foregoing explanation of the origin of the word, result very naturally the definition of the term, and the doctrine of forfeiture, upon non-performance of the conditions of the trust or loan.*NWAD FEUD.7*

FEUDAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs or fees; as feudal rights or services; feudal tenures.*NWAD FEUDAL.2*

2. Consisting of feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services; as the feudal system.*NWAD FEUDAL.3*

FEUDALITY, *n.* The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.

FEUDALISM, *n.* The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds, or lands held by military services.

FEUDARY, *a.* Holding land of a superior.

FEUDATARY, *n.* A *feudatory*, which see.

FEUDATORY, *n.*

A tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior, on condition of military service; the tenant of a feud or fief.*NWAD FEUDATORY.2*

FEUDIST, *n.* A writer on feuds.

FEUILLAGE, *n.* A bunch or row of leaves.

FEUILLEMORT, The color of a faded leaf.

FEUTER, *v.t.* To make ready. [Not in use.]

FEUTERER, *n.* A dog keeper. [Not used.]

FEVER, *n.* [L. febris, supposed to be so written by transposition for ferbis, or fervis, from ferbeo, ferveo, to be hot.]

1. A disease, characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with preternatural thirst. This order of diseases is called by Cullen pyrexy, Gr. Fevers are often or generally preceded by chills or rigors, called the cold stage of the disease. Fevers are of various kinds, but the principal division of fevers is into remitting fevers, which subside or abate at intervals; intermitting fevers, which intermit or entirely cease at intervals; and continued or continual fevers, which neither remit nor intermit.*NWAD FEVER.2*

2. Heat; agitation; excitement by any thing that strongly affects the passions. This news has given me a fever. This quarrel has set my blood in a fever .*NWAD FEVER.3*

FEVER, *v.t.* To put in a fever.

FEVER-COOLING, *a.* Allaying febrile heat.

FEVERET, *n.* A slight fever. [Not used.]

FEVERFEW, *n.* [L. febris and fugo.]

A plant, or rather a genus of plants, the Matricaria, so named from supposed febrifuge qualities. The common feverfew grows to the height of two or three feet with compound leaves and compound radiated white flowers, with a yellow disk.*NWAD FEVERFEW.2*

FEVERISH, *a.*

1. Having a slight fever; as the patient is feverish.*NWAD FEVERISH.2*

2. Diseased with fever or heat; as feverish nature.*NWAD FEVERISH.3*

3. Uncertain; inconstant; fickle; now hot, now cold.*NWAD FEVERISH.4*

We toss and turn about our feverish will.*NWAD FEVERISH.5*

4. Hot; sultry; burning; as the feverish north.*NWAD FEVERISH.6*

FEVERISHNESS, *n.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.

FEVEROUS, *a.*

1. Affected with fever or ague.*NWAD FEVEROUS.2*

2. Having the nature of fever.*NWAD FEVEROUS.3*

All feverous kinds.*NWAD FEVEROUS.4*

3. Having a tendency to produce fever; as a feverous disposition of the year. [This word is little used.]*NWAD FEVEROUS.5*

FEVER-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Triosteum.

FEVER-SICK, *a.* Diseased with fever.

FEVER-WEAKENED, ***a.*** **Debilitated by fever.**

FEVER-WEED, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Eryngium.**

FEVER-WORT, ***n.*** **[See** ***Fever-root*****.]**

FEVERY, ***a.*** **Affected with fever.**

FEW, ***a.*** **[L. pauci. The senses of few and small are often united.]**

Not many; small in number. Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few; but few men, in times of party, regard the maxim.*NWAD FEW.2*

FEWEL, ***n.*** **Combustible matter. [See** ***Fuel*****.]**

FEWNESS, ***n.***

1. Smallness of number; paucity.*NWAD FEWNESS.2*

2. Paucity of words; brevity. [Not used.]*NWAD FEWNESS.3*

FIANCE, ***v.t.*** **To betroth. [See** ***Affiance*****.]**

FIAT. [L. from fio.] Let it be done; a decree; a command to do something.

FIB, ***n.*** **[See** ***Fable*****.] A lie or falsehood; a word used among children and the vulgar, as a softer expression than lie.**

FIB, ***v.i.*** **To lie; to speak falsely.**

FIBBER, ***n.*** **One who tells lies or fibs.**

FIBBING, ***ppr.*** **Telling fibs; as a noun, the telling of fibs.**

FIBER, ***n.*** **[L. fibra.]**

1. A thread; a fine, slender body which constitutes a part of the frame of animals. Of fibers, some are soft and flexible; others more hard and elastic. Those that are soft are hollow, or spungy and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy. Some are so small as scarcely to be visible; others are larger and appear to be composed of still smaller fibers. These fibers constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles.*NWAD FIBER.2*

2. A filament or slender thread in plants or minerals; the small slender root of a plant.*NWAD FIBER.3*

3. Any fine, slender thread.*NWAD FIBER.4*

FIBRIL, *n.* A small fiber; the branch of a fiber; a very slender thread.

FIBRIN, *n.* [See *Fiber*.] A peculiar organic compound substance found in animals and vegetables. It is a soft solid, of a greasy appearance, which softens in air, becoming viscid, brown and semitransparent, but is insoluble in water. It is the chief constituent of muscular flesh.

FIBROLITE, *n.* [from L. fibra, and Gr.]

A mineral that occurs with corundum, of a white or gray color, composed of minute fibres some of which appear to be rhomboidal prisms.*NWAD FIBROLITE.2*

FIBROUS, *a.*

1. Composed or consisting of fibers; as a fibrous body or substance.*NWAD FIBROUS.2*

2. Containing fibers. In mineralogy, a fibrous fracture, is that which presents fine threads or slender lines, either straight or curved, parallel, diverging, or stellated, like the rays of a star.*NWAD FIBROUS.3*

FIBULA, *n.* [L.]

1. The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia.*NWAD FIBULA.2*

2. A clasp or buckle.*NWAD FIBULA.3*

FICKLE, *a.* [L. vacillo; Gr.; Heb. to stagger.]

1. Wavering; inconstant; unstable; of a changeable mind; irresolute; not firm in opinion or purpose; capricious.*NWAD FICKLE.2*

They know how fickle common lovers are.*NWAD FICKLE.3*

2. Not fixed or firm; liable to change or vicissitude; as a fickle state.*NWAD FICKLE.4*

FICKLENESS, *n.*

1. A wavering; wavering disposition; inconstancy; instability; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; as the fickleness of lovers.*NWAD FICKLENESS.2*

2. Instability; changeableness; as the fickleness of fortune.*NWAD FICKLENESS.3*

FICKLY, *adv.* Without firmness or steadiness.

FICO, *n.* An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing a fig for you.

FICTILE, *a.* [L. fictilis, from fictus, fingo, to feign.]

Molded into form by art; manufactured by the potter.*NWAD FICTILE.2*

Fictile earth is more fragile than crude earth.*NWAD FICTILE.3*

FICTION, *n.* [L. fictio, from fingo, to feign.]

1. The act of feigning, inventing or imagining; as, by the mere fiction of the mind.*NWAD FICTION.2*

2. That which is feigned, invented or imagined. The story is a fiction.*NWAD FICTION.3*

So also was the fiction of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent which tempted Eve.*NWAD FICTION.4*

FICTIOUS, for fictitious, not used.

FICTITIOUS, *a.* [L. fictifius, from fingo, to feign.]

1. Feigned; imaginary; not real.*NWAD FICTITIOUS.2*

The human persons are as fictitious as the airy ones.*NWAD FICTITIOUS.3*

2. Counterfeit; false; not genuine; as fictitious fame.*NWAD FICTITIOUS.4*

FICTITIOUSLY, *adv.* By fiction; falsely; counterfeitly.

FICTITIOUSNESS, *n.* Feigned representation.

FICTIVE, *a.* Feigned. [Not used.]

FID, *n.*

1. A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the top-mast, when erected at the head of the lower mast.*NWAD FID.2*

2. A pin of hard wood or iron, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.*NWAD FID.3*

FIDDLE, *n.* [L. fides, fidicula.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

FIDDLE, *v.i.*

1. To play on a fiddle or violin.*NWAD FIDDLE.3*

Themistocles said he could not fiddle, but he could make a small town a great city.*NWAD FIDDLE.4*

It is said that Nero fiddled, when Rome was in flames.*NWAD FIDDLE.5*

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often and do nothing, like a fellow that plays on a fiddle.*NWAD FIDDLE.6*

Good cooks cannot abide what they call fiddling work.*NWAD FIDDLE.7*

FIDDLE, *v.t.* To play a tune on a fiddle.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, *n.* Trifles. [A low cant word.]

FIDDLE-FADDLE, *a.* Trifling; making a bustle about nothing. [Vulgar.]

FIDDLER, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle or violin.

FIDDLE-STICK, *n.* The bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin.

FIDDLE-STRING, *n.* The string of a fiddle, fastened at the ends and elevated in the middle by a bridge.

FIDDLE-WOOD, *n.* A plant of the genus Citharexylon.

FIDDLING, *ppr.* Playing on a fiddle.

FIDDLING, *n.* The act of playing on a fiddle.

FIDEJUSSOR, *n.* [L.] A surety; one bound for another.

FIDELITY, *n.* [L. fidelitas, from fides, faith, fido, to trust. See *Faith*.]

1. Faithfulness; careful and exact observance of duty, or performance of obligations. We expect fidelity in a public minister, in

an agent or trustee, in a domestic servant, in a friend.*NWAD FIDELITY.2*

The best security for the fidelity of men, is to make interest coincide with duty.*NWAD FIDELITY.3*

2. Firm adherence to a person or party with which one is united, or to which one is bound; loyalty; as the fidelity of subjects to their king or government; the fidelity of a tenant or liege to his lord.*NWAD FIDELITY.4*

3. Observance of the marriage covenant; as the fidelity of a husband or wife.*NWAD FIDELITY.5*

4. Honesty; veracity; adherence to truth; as the fidelity of a witness.*NWAD FIDELITY.6*

FIDGE, FIDGET, *v.i.* [allied probably to fickle.] To move one way and the other; to move irregularly or in fits and starts. [A low word.]

FIDGET, *n.* Irregular motion; restlessness. [Vulgar.]

FIDGETY, *a.* Restless; uneasy. [Vulgar.]

FIDUCIAL, *a.* [from L. fiducia, from fido, to trust.]

1. Confident; undoubting; firm; as a fiducial reliance on the promises of the gospel.*NWAD FIDUCIAL.2*

2. Having the nature of a trust; as fiducial power.*NWAD FIDUCIAL.3*

FIDUCIALLY, *adv.* With confidence.

FIDUCIARY, *a.* [L. fiduciarius, from fido, to trust.]

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm.*NWAD FIDUCIARY.2*

2. Not to be doubted; as fiduciary obedience.*NWAD FIDUCIARY.3*

3. Held in trust.*NWAD FIDUCIARY.4*

FIDUCIARY, *n.*

1. One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.*NWAD FIDUCIARY.6*

2. One who depends on faith for salvation, without works; an antinomian.*NWAD FIDUCIARY.7*

FIE, pronounced fi, an exclamation denoting comtempt or dislike.

FIEF, *n.* [See *Fee*, *Feoff* and *Feud*.]

A fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military service.*NWAD FIEF.2*

FIELD, *n.*

1. A piece of land inclosed for tillage or pasture; any part of a farm, except the garden and appurtenances of the mansion; properly land not covered with wood, and more strictly applicable to tillage land than to mowing land, which is often called meadow. But we say, the master of the house is in the field with his laborers, when he is at a distance from his house on his farm. He is in the field, plowing, sowing, reaping or making hay.*NWAD FIELD.2*

2. Ground not inclosed.*NWAD FIELD.3*

3. The ground where a battle is fought.*NWAD FIELD.4*

We say, the field of battle; these veterans are excellent soldiers in the field.*NWAD FIELD.5*

4. A battle; action in the field.*NWAD FIELD.6*

What though the field be lost.*NWAD FIELD.7*

5. To keep the field, is to keep the campaign open; to live in tents, or to be in a state of active operations. At the approach of cold weather, the troops, unable to keep the field, were ordered into winter quarters.*NWAD FIELD.8*

6. A wide expanse.*NWAD FIELD.9*

Ask of yonder argent fields above.*NWAD FIELD.10*

7. Open space for action or operation; compass; extent. This subject opens a wide field for contemplation.*NWAD FIELD.11*

8. A piece or tract of land.*NWAD FIELD.12*

The field I give thee and the cave that is therein. *Genesis 23:11*.*NWAD FIELD.13*

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; as the field or ground of a picture.*NWAD FIELD.14*

10. In heraldry, the whole surface of the shield, or the continent.*NWAD FIELD.15*

11. In scripture, field often signifies the open country, ground not inclosed, as it may in some countries in modern times.*NWAD FIELD.16*

12. A field of ice, a large body of floating ice.*NWAD FIELD.17*

FIELDED, ***a.*** **Being in the field of battle; encamped.**

FIELD-BASIL, ***n.*** **A plant of several kinds.**

FIELD-BED, ***n.*** **A bed for the field.**

FIELD-BOOK, ***n.*** **A book used in surveying, in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, etc.**

FIELD-COLORS, ***n. plu.*** **In war, small flags of about a foot and half square, carried along with the quarter-master general, for marking out the ground for the squadrons and battalions.**

FIELD-DUCK, ***n.*** **A species of bustard, nearly as large as a pheasant; found chiefly in France.**

FIELDFARE, ***n.*** **[field and fare, wandering in the field.]**

A bird of the genus Turdus or thrush, about ten inches in length, the head ash-colored, the back and greater coverts of the wings, of a fine deep chestnut, and the tail black. These birds pass the summer in the northern parts of Europe, but visit Great Britain in winter.*NWAD FIELDFARE.2*

FIELD-MARSHAL, ***n.*** **The commander of an army; a military officer of high rank in France and Germany, and the highest military officer in England.**

FIELDMOUSE, ***n.*** **A species of mouse that lives in the field, burrowing in banks, etc.**

FIELD-OFFICER, ***n.*** **A military officer above the rank of captain, as a major or colonel.**

FIELD-PIECE, ***n.*** **A small cannon which is carried along with armies, and used in the field of battle.**

FIELD-PREACHER, ***n.*** **One who preaches in the open air.**

FIELD-PREACHING, ***n.*** **A preaching in the field or open air.**

FIELDROOM, ***n.*** **Open space. [Not in use.]**

FIELD-SPORTS, ***n. plu.*** **Diversions of the field, as shooting and hunting.**

FIELD-STAFF, ***n.*** **A weapon carried by gunners, about the length of a halbert, with a spear at the end; having on each side ears screwed on, like the cock of a match-lock, where the gunners screw in lighted matches, when they are on command.**

FIELD-WORKS, ***n.*** **In the military art, works thrown up by an army in besieging a fortress, or by the besieged to defend the place.**

FIELDY, ***a.*** **Open like a field. [Not in use.]**

FIEND, ***n.*** **[See** ***Feud*****, contention.]**

An enemy in the worst sense; an implacable or malicious foe; the devil; an infernal being.*NWAD FIEND.2*

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind is bent, all hell contains no fouler fiend.*NWAD FIEND.3*

FIENDFUL, ***a.*** **Full of evil or malignant practices.**

FIENDLIKE, ***a.*** **Resembling a field; maliciously wicked; diabolical.**

FIERCE, *n.* fers. [L. ferus, ferox, the primary sense of which is wild, running, rushing.]

1. Vehement; violent; furious; rushing; impetuous; as a fierce wind.*NWAD FIERCE.2*

2. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged; as a fierce lion.*NWAD FIERCE.3*

3. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief; as a fierce tyrant; a monster fierce for blood.*NWAD FIERCE.4*

4. Violent; outrageous; not to be restrained.*NWAD FIERCE.5*

Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce. *Genesis 49:7*.*NWAD FIERCE.6*

5. Passionate; angry; furious.*NWAD FIERCE.7*

6. Wild; staring; ferocious; as a fierce countenance.*NWAD FIERCE.8*

7. Very eager; ardent; vehement; as a man fierce for his party.*NWAD FIERCE.9*

FIERCELY, *adv.* fers'ly.

1. Violently; furiously; with rage; as, both sides fiercely fought.*NWAD FIERCELY.2*

2. With a wild aspect; as, to look fiercely.*NWAD FIERCELY.3*

FIERCE-MINDED, *a.* Vehement; of a furious temper.

FIERCENESS, *n.* fers'ness.

1. Ferocity; savageness.*NWAD FIERCENESS.2*

The defect of heat which gives fierceness to our natures.*NWAD FIERCENESS.3*

2. Eagerness for blood; fury; as the fierceness of a lion or bear.*NWAD FIERCENESS.4*

3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment.*NWAD FIERCENESS.5*

The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength,*NWAD FIERCENESS.6*

Fierce to their skill, and to their fierceness valiant.*NWAD FIERCENESS.7*

4. Violence; outrageous passion.*NWAD FIERCENESS.8*

His pride and brutal fierceness I abhor.*NWAD FIERCENESS.9*

5. Vehemence; fury; impetuosity; as the fierceness of a tempest.*NWAD FIERCENESS.10*

FIERI FACIAS, *n.* [L.] In law, a judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff to levy the same on the goods of him against whom the recovery was had.

FIERINESS, *n.* [See *Fiery*, *Fire*.]

1. The quality of being fiery; hear; acrimony; the quality of a substance that excites a sensation of heat.*NWAD FIERINESS.2*

2. Heat of temper; irritability; as fieriness of temper.*NWAD FIERINESS.3*

FIERY, *a.* [from fire.]

1. Consisting of fire; as the fiery gulf of Etna.*NWAD FIERY.2*

And fiery billows roll below.*NWAD FIERY.3*

2. Hot like fire; as a fiery heart.*NWAD FIERY.4*

3. Vehement; ardent; very active; impetuous; as a fiery spirit.*NWAD FIERY.5*

4. Passionate; easily provoked; irritable.*NWAD FIERY.6*

You know the fiery quality of the duke.*NWAD FIERY.7*

5. Unrestrained; fierce; as a fiery steed.*NWAD FIERY.8*

6. Heated by fire.*NWAD FIERY.9*

The sword which is made fiery.*NWAD FIERY.10*

7. Like fire; bright; glaring; as a fiery appearance.*NWAD FIERY.11*

FIFE, *n.* [L. pipio, to pip or peep, as a chicken. The word may have received its name from a hollow stalk, or from its sound.]

A small pipe, used as a wind instrument, chiefly in martial music with drums.*NWAD FIFE.2*

FIFE, *v.t.* To play on a fife.

FIFER, *n.* One who plays on a fife.

FIFTEEN, *a.* Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, *a.*

1. The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.*NWAD FIFTEENTH.2*

2. Containing one part in fifteen.*NWAD FIFTEENTH.3*

FIFTEENTH, *n.* A fifteenth part.

FIFTH, *a.* [See *Five*.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.*NWAD FIFTH.2*

2. Elliptically, a fifth part; or the word may be considered as a noun, as to give a fifth or two fifths.*NWAD FIFTH.3*

FIFTH, *n.* In music, an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone.

FIFTHLY, *adv.* In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, *a.*

The ordinal of fifty; as the fiftieth part of a foot. This may be used elliptically, as a fiftieth of his goods, part being understood; or in this case, the word may be treated in grammars as a noun, admitting a plural, as two fiftieths.*NWAD FIFTIETH.2*

FIFTY, *a.*

Five tens; five times ten; as fifty men. It may be used as a noun in the plural.*NWAD FIFTY.2*

And they sat down by fifties. *Mark 6:40*.*NWAD FIFTY.3*

FIG, *n.* [L. ficus; Heb.]

1. The fruit of the fig tree, which is of a round or oblong shape, and a dark purplish color, with a pulp of a sweet taste. But the varieties are numerous; some being blue, others red, and others of a dark brown color.*NWAD FIG.2*

2. The fig tree.*NWAD FIG.3*

FIG, *v.t.*

1. To insult with ficoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers. [Little used.]*NWAD FIG.5*

2. To put something useless into one's head. [Not used.]*NWAD FIG.6*

FIG-APPLE, *n.* A species of apple.

FIG-GNAT, *n.* An insect of the fly kind.

FIG-LEAF, *n.* The leaf of a fig tree; also, a thin covering in allusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve.

FIG-MARIGOLD, *n.* The Mesembryanthemum, a succulent plant, resembling houseleek; the leaves grow opposite by pairs.

FIG-PECKER, *n.* [L. ficedula.] A bird.

FIG-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Ficus, growing in warm climates. The receptacle is common, turbinated, carnous and connivent, inclosing the florets either in the same or in a distinct one. The male calyx is tripartite; no corol; three stamens. The female calyx is quinquepartite; no corol; one pistil; one seed.

To dwell under our vine and fig tree, is to live in peace and safety. *1 Kings 4:25*.*NWAD FIG-TREE.2*

FIG-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Scrophularia.

Figary, for vagary, is not English.*NWAD FIG-WORT.2*

FIGHT, *v.i.*

1. To strive or contend for victory, in battle or in single combat; to attempt to defeat, subdue or destroy an enemy, either by blows or weapons; to contend in arms.*NWAD FIGHT.2*

Come and be our captain, that we may fight with the children of Ammon. *Judges 11:6*.*NWAD FIGHT.3*

When two persons or parties contend in person, fight is usually followed by with. But when we speak of carrying on war, in any other form, we may say, to fight against.*NWAD FIGHT.4*

Saul took the kingdom over Israel, and fought against all his enemies on every side. *1 Samuel 14:47*.*NWAD FIGHT.5*

Hazael king of Syria went up, and fought against Gath. *2 Kings 12:17*.*NWAD FIGHT.6*

It is treason for a man to join an enemy to fight against his country.*NWAD FIGHT.7*

To fight against, is to act in opposition; to oppose; to strive to conquer or resist.*NWAD FIGHT.8*

The stars in their courses fought against Sisera. *Judges 5:20*.*NWAD FIGHT.9*

2. To contend; to strive; to struggle to resist or check.*NWAD FIGHT.10*

3. To act as a soldier.*NWAD FIGHT.11*

FIGHT, *v.t.*

1. To carry on contention; to maintain a struggle for victory over enemies.*NWAD FIGHT.13*

I have fought a good fight. *2 Timothy 4:7*.*NWAD FIGHT.14*

2. To contend with in battle; to war against. They fought the enemy in two pitched battles. The captain fought the frigate seven glasses. [Elliptical; with being understood.]*NWAD FIGHT.15*

FIGHT, *n.*

1. A battle; an engagement; a contest in arms; a struggle for victory, either between individuals, or between armies, ships or navies. A duel is called a single fight or combat.*NWAD FIGHT.17*

2. Something to screen the combatants in ships.*NWAD FIGHT.18*

Up with your fights and your nettings prepare.*NWAD FIGHT.19*

FIGHTER, *n.* One that fights; a combatant; a warrior.

FIGHTING, *ppr.*

1. Contending in battle; striving for victory or conquest.*NWAD FIGHTING.2*

2. *a.* Qualified for war; fit for battle.*NWAD FIGHTING.3*

A host of fighting men. *2 Chronicles 26:11*.*NWAD FIGHTING.4*

3. Occupied in war; being the scene of war; as a fighting field.*NWAD FIGHTING.5*

FIGHTING, *n.* Contention; strife; quarrel.

Without were fightings, within were fears. *2 Corinthians 7:5*.*NWAD FIGHTING.7*

FIGMENT, *n.* [L. figmentum, from fingo, to feign.]

An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined. These assertions are the figments of idle brains.*NWAD FIGMENT.2*

FIGULATE, *a.* [L. figulo, to fashion, from fingo, or rather figo, which appears to be the root of fingo.]

Made of potter's clay; molded; shaped. [Little used.]*NWAD FIGULATE.2*

FIGURABILITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of a certain fixed or stable form.

FIGURABLE, *a.* [from figure.] Capable of being brought to a certain fixed form or shape. Thus lead is figurable, but water is not.

FIGURAL, *a.* Represented by figure or delineation; as figural resemblances.

Figural numbers, in geometry, such numbers as do or may represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered, and are either lineary, superficial or solid.*NWAD FIGURAL.2*

FIGURATE, ***a.*** **[L. figuratus.]**

1. Of a certain determinate form.*NWAD FIGURATE.2*

Plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not.*NWAD FIGURATE.3*

2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form; as figurate stones, stones or fossils resembling shells.*NWAD FIGURATE.4*

3. Figurative. [Not used.]*NWAD FIGURATE.5*

Figurate counterpoint, in music, that wherein there is a mixture of discords with concords.*NWAD FIGURATE.6*

Figurate descant, that in which discords are concerned, though not so much as concords. It may be called the ornament or rhetorical part of music, containing all the varieties of points, figures, syncopes, and diversities of measure.*NWAD FIGURATE.7*

FIGURATED, ***a.*** **Having a determinate form.**

FIGURATION, ***n.***

1. The act of giving figure or determinate form.*NWAD FIGURATION.2*

2. Determination to a certain form.*NWAD FIGURATION.3*

3. Mixture of concords and discords in music.*NWAD FIGURATION.4*

FIGURATIVE, ***a.***

1. Representing something else; representing by resemblance;

typical.*NWAD FIGURATIVE.2*

This they will say, was figurative, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true glory of a more divine sanctity.*NWAD FIGURATIVE.3*

2. Representing by resemblance; not literal or direct. A figurative expression, is one in which the words are used in a sense different from that in which they are ordinarily used as,*NWAD FIGURATIVE.4*

Slander, whose edge is sharper than the sword.*NWAD FIGURATIVE.5*

3. Abounding with figures of speech; as a description highly figurative.*NWAD FIGURATIVE.6*

FIGURATIVELY, *adv.* By a figure; in a manner to exhibit ideas by resemblance; in a sense different from that which words originally imply. Words are used figuratively, when they express something different from their usual meaning.

FIGURE, *n.* fig'ur. [L. figura, from figo, to fix or set. See *Feign*.]

1. The form of any thing as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities. Flowers have exquisite figures. A triangle is a figure of three sides. A square is a figure of four equal sides and equal angles.*NWAD FIGURE.2*

2. Shape; form; person; as a lady of elegant figure.*NWAD FIGURE.3*

A good figure, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either.*NWAD FIGURE.4*

3. Distinguished appearance; eminence; distinction; remarkable character. Ames made a figure in Congress; Hamilton, in the cabinet.*NWAD FIGURE.5*

4. Appearance of any kind; as an ill figure; a mean figure.*NWAD FIGURE.6*

5. Magnificence; splendor; as, to live in figure and indulgence.*NWAD FIGURE.7*

6. A statue; an image; that which is formed in resemblance of something else; as the figure of a man in plaster.*NWAD FIGURE.8*

7. Representation in painting; the lines and colors which represent an animal, particularly a person; as the principal figures of a picture; a subordinate figure.*NWAD FIGURE.9*

8. In manufactures, a design or representation wrought on damask, velvet and other stuffs.*NWAD FIGURE.10*

9. In logic, the order or disposition of the middle term in a syllogism with the parts of the question.*NWAD FIGURE.11*

10. In arithmetic, a character denoting a number; as 2. 7. 9.*NWAD FIGURE.12*

11. In astrology, the horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.*NWAD FIGURE.13*

12. In theology, type; representative.*NWAD FIGURE.14*

Who was the figure of him that was to come. *Romans 5:14*.*NWAD FIGURE.15*

13. In rhetoric, a mode of speaking or writing in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification, or a mode more beautiful and emphatical than the ordinary way of expressing the sense; the language of the imagination and passions; as, knowledge is the light of the mind; the soul mounts on the wings of faith; youth is the morning of life. In strictness, the change of a word is a trope, and any affection of a sentence a figure; but these terms are often confounded.*NWAD FIGURE.16*

14. In grammar, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.*NWAD FIGURE.17*

15. In dancing, the several steps which the dancer makes in order and cadence, considered as they form certain figures on the

floor.*NWAD FIGURE.18*

FIGURE, *v.t.* fig'ur.

1. To form or mold into any determinate shape.*NWAD FIGURE.20*

Accept this goblet, rough with figured gold.*NWAD FIGURE.21*

2. To show by a corporeal resemblance, as in picture or statuary.*NWAD FIGURE.22*

3. To cover or adorn with figures or images; to mark with figures; to form figures in by art; as, to figure velvet or muslin.*NWAD FIGURE.23*

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms of matter. *NWAD FIGURE.24*

5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.*NWAD FIGURE.25*

The matter of the sacraments figureth their end.*NWAD FIGURE.26*

6. To imagine; to image in the mind.*NWAD FIGURE.27*

7. To prefigure; to foreshow.*NWAD FIGURE.28*

8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal; as figured expressions. [Little used.]*NWAD FIGURE.29*

9. To note by characters.*NWAD FIGURE.30*

As though a crystal glass the figured hours are seen.*NWAD FIGURE.31*

10. In music, to pass several notes for one; to form runnings or variations.*NWAD FIGURE.32*

FIGURE, *v.i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished. The envoy figured at the court of St. Cloud.

FIGURE-CASTER, FIGURE-FLINGER, *n.* A pretender to astrology.

FIGURE-STONE, *n.* A name of the agalmatolite, or bildstein.

FIGURED, *pp.*

1. Represented by resemblance; adorned with figures; formed into a determinate figure.*NWAD FIGURED.2*

2. In music, free and florid.*NWAD FIGURED.3*

FIGURING, *ppr.* Forming into determinate shape; representing by types or resemblances; adorning with figures; making a distinguished appearance.

FILACEOUS, *a.* [L. filum, a thread.] Composed or consisting of threads.

FILACER, *n.*

An officer in the English Court of Common Pleas, so called from filing the writs on which he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties. They make out all original processes, real, personal and mixed.*NWAD FILACER.2*

FILAMENT, *n.* [L. filamenta, threads, from filum.]

A thread; a fiber. In anatomy and natural history, a fine thread of which flesh, nerves, skin, plants, roots, etc., and also some minerals, are composed. So the spider's web is composed of filaments. The threadlike part of the stamens of plants, is called the filament.*NWAD FILAMENT.2*

FILAMENTOUS, *a.* Like a thread; consisting of fine filaments.

FILANDERS, *n.*

A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of coagulated blood;

also, small worms wrapped in a thin skin or net, near the reins of a hawk.*NWAD FILANDERS.2*

FILATORY, *n.* [from L. filum, a thread.] A machine which forms or spins threads.

This manufactory has three filatories, each of 640 reels, which are moved by a water wheel, and besides a small filatory turned by men.*NWAD FILATORY.2*

FILBERT, *n.* [L. avellana, with which the first syllable corresponds; fil, vel.]

The fruit of the Corylus or hazel; an egg shaped nut, containing a kernel, that has a mild, farinaceous, oily taste, which is agreeable to the palate. The oil is said to be little inferior to the oil of almonds.*NWAD FILBERT.2*

FILCH, *v.t.* [This word, like pilfer, is probably from the root of file, or peel, to strip or rub off. But I know not from what source we have received it.]

To steal something of little value; to pilfer; to steal; to pillage; to take wrongfully from another.*NWAD FILCH.2*

Fain would they filch that little food away.*NWAD FILCH.3*

But he that filches from me my good name,*NWAD FILCH.4*

Robs me of that which not enriches him,*NWAD FILCH.5*

And makes me poor indeed.*NWAD FILCH.6*

FILCHED, *pp.* Stolen; taken wrongfully from another; pillaged; pilfered.

FILCHER, *n.* A thief; one who is guilty of petty theft.

FILCHING, *ppr.* Stealing; taking from another wrongfully; pilfering.

FILCHINGLY, *adv.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.

FILE, *n.* [L. filum. The primary sense is probably to draw out or extend, or to twist.]

1. A thread, string of line; particularly, a line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation, and for conveniently finding them when wanted. Documents are kept on file.*NWAD FILE.2*

2. The whole number of papers strung on a line or wire; as a file of writs. A file is a record of court.*NWAD FILE.3*

3. A bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each indorsed; the mode of arranging and keeping papers being changed, without a change of names.*NWAD FILE.4*

4. A roll, list or catalogue.*NWAD FILE.5*

5. A row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear; the number of men constituting the depth of the battalion or squadron.*NWAD FILE.6*

FILE, *v.t.*

1. To string; to fasten, as papers, on a line or wire for preservation. Declarations and affidavits must be filed. An original writ may be filed after judgment.*NWAD FILE.8*

2. To arrange or insert in a bundle, as papers, indorsing the title on each paper. This is now the more common mode of filing papers in public and private offices.*NWAD FILE.9*

3. To present or exhibit officially, or for trial; as, to file a bill in chancery.*NWAD FILE.10*

FILE, *v.i.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.

FILE, *n.*

An instrument used in smoothing and polishing metals, formed of iron or steel, and cut in little furrows.*NWAD FILE.13*

FILE, *v.t.*

1. To rub and smooth with a file; to polish.*NWAD FILE.15*

2. To cut as with a file; to wear off or away by friction; as, to file off a tooth.*NWAD FILE.16*

3. [from defile.] To foul or defile. [Not used.]*NWAD FILE.17*

FILE-CUTTER, *n.* A maker of files.

FILED, *pp.* Placed on a line or wire; placed in a bundle and indorsed; smoothed or polished with a file.

FILE-LEADER, *n.* The soldier placed in the front of a file.

FILEMOT, *n.* A yellowish brown color; the color of a faded leaf.

FILER, *n.* One who uses a file in smoothing and polishing.

FILIAL, *a.* [L. filius, a son, flia, a daughter.]

1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents. Filial love is such an affection as a child naturally bears to his parents. Filial duty or obedience is such duty or obedience as the child owes to his parents.*NWAD FILIAL.2*

2. Bearing the relation of a son.*NWAD FILIAL.3*

Springs of like leaf erect their filial heads.*NWAD FILIAL.4*

FILIATION, *n.* [L. filius, a son.]

1. The relation of a son or child to a father; correlative to paternity.*NWAD FILIATION.2*

2. Adoption.*NWAD FILIATION.3*

FILIFORM, *n.* [L. filum, a thread, and form.]

Having the form of a thread or filament; of equal thickness from top to bottom; as a filiform style or peduncle.*NWAD FILIFORM.2*

FILIGRANE, *n.* sometimes written filigree. [L. filum, a thread, and granum, a grain.]

A kind of enrichment on gold and silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or of both intermixed.*NWAD FILIGRANE.2*

FILIGRANED, FILIGREED, *a.* Ornamented with filigrane.

FILING, *ppr.* Placing on a string or wire, or in a bundle of papers; presenting for trial; marching in a file; smoothing with a file.

FILINGS, *n. plu.* Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing; as filings of iron.

FILL, *v.t.* [Gr. allied perhaps to fold and felt; to stuff; L. pilus, pileus. We are told that the Gr. to approach, signified originally to thrust or drive, L. pello, and contracted, it is rendered to fill, and is full.]

1. Properly, to press; to crowd; to stuff. Hence, to put or pour in, till the thing will hold no more; as, to fill a basket, a bottle, a vessel.*NWAD FILL.2*

Fill the water pots with water: and they filled them to the brim. *John 2:7*.*NWAD FILL.3*

2. To store; to supply with abundance.*NWAD FILL.4*

Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas. *Genesis 1:22*.*NWAD FILL.5*

3. To cause to abound; to make universally prevalent.*NWAD FILL.6*

The earth was filled with violence. *Genesis 6:11*.*NWAD FILL.7*

4. To satisfy; to content.*NWAD FILL.8*

Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderness, as to fill so great a multitude? *Matthew 15:33*.*NWAD FILL.9*

5. To glut; to surfeit.*NWAD FILL.10*

Things that are sweet and fat are more filing.*NWAD FILL.11*

6. To make plump; as, in a good season the grain is well filled. In the summer of 1816, the driest and coldest which the oldest man remembered, the rye was so well filled, that the grain protruded beyond the husk, and a shock yielded a peck more than in common years.*NWAD FILL.12*

7. To press and dilate on all sides or to the extremities; as, the sails were filled.*NWAD FILL.13*

8. To supply with liquor; to pour into; as, to fill a glass for a guest.*NWAD FILL.14*

9. To supply with an incumbent; as, to fill an office or vacancy.*NWAD FILL.15*

10. To hold; to possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in, as an incumbent; as, a king fills a throne; the president fills the office of chief magistrate; the speaker of the house fills the chair.*NWAD FILL.16*

11. In seamanship, to brace the sails so that the wind will bear upon them and dilate them.*NWAD FILL.17*

To fill out, to extend or enlarge to the desired limit.*NWAD FILL.18*

1. To fill up, to make full.*NWAD FILL.19*

It pours the bliss that fills up all the mind.*NWAD FILL.20*

But in this and many other cases, the use of up weakens the force of the phrase.*NWAD FILL.21*

2. To occupy; to fill. Seek to fill up life with useful employments.*NWAD FILL.22*

3. To fill; to occupy the whole extent; as, to fill up a given space.*NWAD FILL.23*

4. To engage or employ; as, to fill up time.*NWAD FILL.24*

5. To complete; as, to fill up the measure of sin. *Matthew 23:32*.*NWAD FILL.25*

6. To complete; to accomplish.*NWAD FILL.26*

And fill up what is behind of the afflictions of Christ. *Colossians 1:24*.*NWAD FILL.27*

FILL, *v.i.*

1. To fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink.*NWAD FILL.29*

In the cup which she hath filled, fill to her double. *Revelation 18:6*.*NWAD FILL.30*

2. To grow or become full. corn fills well in a warm season. A mill pond fills during the night.*NWAD FILL.31*

3. To glut; to satiate.*NWAD FILL.32*

To fill up, to grow or become full. The channel of the river fills up with sand, every spring.*NWAD FILL.33*

FILL, *n.* Fullness; as much as supplies want; as much as gives complete satisfaction. Eat and drink to the fill. take your fill of joy.

The land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your fill, and dwell therein in safety. *Leviticus 25:19*.*NWAD FILL.35*

FILLAGREE. [See *Filigrane*.]

FILLED, *pp.* Made full; supplied with abundance.

FILLER, *n.*

1. One who fills; one whose employment is to fill vessels.*NWAD FILLER.2*

They have six diggers to four fillers, so as to keep the fillers always at work.*NWAD FILLER.3*

2. That which fills any space.*NWAD FILLER.4*

3. One that supplies abundantly.*NWAD FILLER.5*

FILLET, *n.* [L. filum.]

1. A little band to tie about the hair of the head.*NWAD FILLET.2*

A belt her waist, a fillet binds her hair.*NWAD FILLET.3*

2. The fleshy part of the thigh; applied to veal; as a fillet of veal.*NWAD FILLET.4*

3. Meat rolled together and tied round.*NWAD FILLET.5*

4. In architecture, a little square member or ornament used in divers places, but generally as a corona over a greater molding; called also listel.*NWAD FILLET.6*

5. In heraldry, a kind of orle or bordure, containing only the third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure. it runs quite round near the edge, as a lace over a cloke.*NWAD FILLET.7*

6. Among painters and gilders, a little rule or reglet of leaf-gold, drawn over certain moldings, or on the edges of frames, pannels, etc., especially when painted white, by way of enrichment.*NWAD FILLET.8*

7. In the manege, the loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.*NWAD FILLET.9*

FILLET, *v.t.*

1. to bind with a fillet or little band.*NWAD FILLET.11*

2. To adorn with an astragal. *Exodus 38:17*.*NWAD FILLET.12*

FILLIBEG, *n.* A little plaid; a dress reaching only to the knees, worn in the highlands of Scotland.

FILLING, *ppr.* Making full; supplying abundantly; growing full.

FILLING, *n.*

1. A making full; supply.*NWAD FILLING.3*

2. The woof in weaving.*NWAD FILLING.4*

FILLIP, *v.t.* [probably from the root of L. pello, like pelt. See *Filly*.]

To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with some violence.*NWAD FILLIP.2*

FILLIP, *n.* a jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb.

FILLY, *n.* [L. filia, Eng. foal, a shoot, issue.]

1. A female or mare colt; a young mare.*NWAD FILLY.2*

2. A young horse. [Not used.]*NWAD FILLY.3*

3. A wanton girl.*NWAD FILLY.4*

FILM, *n.* [L. velamen, or from L. pellis.]

A thin skin; a pellicle, as on the eye. In plants, it denotes the thin skin which separates the seeds in pods.*NWAD FILM.2*

FILM, *v.t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.

FILMY, *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

Whose filmy cord should bind the struggling fly.*NWAD FILMY.2*

FILTER, *n.*

A strainer; a piece of woolen cloth, paper or other substance, through which liquors are passed for defecation. A filter may be made in the form of a hollow inverted cone, or by a twist of thread or yarn, being wetted and one end put in the liquor and the other suffered to hand out below the surface of the liquor. Porous stone is often used as a filter.*NWAD FILTER.2*

FILTER, *v.t.* To purify or defecate liquor, by passing it through a filter, or causing it to pass through a porous substance that retains any feculent matter.

FILTER, *v.i.* To percolate; to pass through a filter.

FILTER, *n.* [See *Philter*.]

FILTERED, *pp.* Strained; defecated by a filter.

FILTERING, *ppr.* Straining; defecating.

FILTH, *n.* [See *Foul* and *Defile*.]

1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness.*NWAD FILTH.2*

2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that sullies or defiles the moral character.*NWAD FILTH.3*

To purify the soul from the dross and filth of sensual delights.*NWAD FILTH.4*

FILTHILY, *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

FILTHINESS, *n.*

1. The state of being filthy.*NWAD FILTHINESS.2*

2. Foulness; dirtiness; filth; nastiness.*NWAD FILTHINESS.3*

Carry forth the filthiness out of the holy place. *2 Chronicles 29:5*.*NWAD FILTHINESS.4*

3. Corruption; pollution; defilement by sin; impurity.*NWAD FILTHINESS.5*

Let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God. *2 Corinthians 7:1*.*NWAD FILTHINESS.6*

FILTHY, *a.*

1. Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty.*NWAD FILTHY.2*

2. Polluted; defiled by sinful practices; morally impure.*NWAD FILTHY.3*

He that is filthy, let him be filthy still. *Revelation 22:11*.*NWAD FILTHY.4*

3. Obtained by base and dishonest means; as filthy lucre. *Titus 1:7*.*NWAD FILTHY.5*

FILTRATE, *v.t.* [See *Filter*.]

To filter; to defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation.*NWAD FILTRATE.2*

FILTRATION, *n.* The act or process of filtering; defecation by passing liquors through woolen cloth, brown paper, or other porous substance, as certain kinds of stone, which permit the liquor to pass, but retain the foreign matter.

FIMBLE-HEMP, *n.* [Female-hemp.] Light summer hemp that bears no seed.

FIMBRIATE, *a.* [L. fimbria, a border or fringe.]

In botany, fringed; having the edge surrounded by hairs or bristles.*NWAD FIMBRIATE.2*

FIMBRIATE, *v.t.* To hem; to fringe.

FIMBRIATED, *a.* In heraldry, ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border or hem of another tincture.

FIN, *n.* [L. pinna or penna. The sense is probably a shoot, or it is from diminishing. See *Fine*.]

The fin of a fish consists of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles. The fins of fish serve to keep their bodies upright, and to prevent wavering or vacillation. The fins, except the caudal, do not assist in progressive motion; the tail being the instrument of swimming.*NWAD FIN.2*

FIN, *v.t.* To carve or cut up a chub.

FINABLE, *a.* [See *Fine*.]

1. That admits a fine.*NWAD FINABLE.2*

2. Subject to a fine or penalty; as a finable person or offense.*NWAD FINABLE.3*

FINAL, *a.* [L. finalis. See *Fine*.]

1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last ultimate; as the final issue or event of things; final hope; final salvation.*NWAD FINAL.2*

2. Conclusive; decisive; ultimate; as a final judgment. The battle of Waterloo was final to the power of Buonaparte; it brought the contest to a final issue.*NWAD FINAL.3*

3. Respecting the end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view. The efficient cause is that which

produces the event or effect; the final cause is that for which any thing is done.*NWAD FINAL.4*

FINALLY, *adv.*

1. At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly. The cause is expensive, but we shall finally recover. The contest was long, but the Romans finally conquered.*NWAD FINALLY.2*

2. Completely; beyond recovery.*NWAD FINALLY.3*

The enemy was finally exterminated.*NWAD FINALLY.4*

FINANCE, *n.* finans'. [See *Fine*.]

Revenue; income of a king or state.*NWAD FINANCE.2*

The United States, near the close of the revolution, appointed a superintendent of finance.*NWAD FINANCE.3*

[It is more generally used in the plural.]*NWAD FINANCE.4*

FINANCES, *n. plu.*

1. Revenue; funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money. The finances of the king or government were in a low condition. The finances were exhausted.*NWAD FINANCES.2*

2. The income or resources of individuals.*NWAD FINANCES.3*

[But the word is most properly applicable to public revenue.]*NWAD FINANCES.4*

FINANCIAL, *a.* Pertaining to public revenue; as financial concerns or operations.

FINANCIALLY, *adv.* In relation to finances or public revenue; in a manner to produce revenue.

We should be careful not to consider as financially effective exports, all the goods and produce which have been sent abroad.*NWAD FINANCIALLY.2*

FINANCIER, *n.*

1. An officer who receives and manages the public revenues; a treasurer.*NWAD FINANCIER.2*

2. One who is skilled in the principles or system of public revenue; one who understands the mode of raising money by imposts, excise or taxes, and the economical management and application of public money.*NWAD FINANCIER.3*

3. One who is entrusted with the collection and management of the revenues of a corporation.*NWAD FINANCIER.4*

4. One skilled in banking operations.*NWAD FINANCIER.5*

FINARY, *n.* [from fine, refine.] In iron works, the second forge at the iron mill. [See *Finery*.]

FINCH, *n.*

A bird. But finch is used chiefly in composition; as chaffinch, goldfinch. These belong to the genus Fringilla.*NWAD FINCH.2*

FIND, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* found. [L. venio; but in sense, with invenio. The primary sense is to come to, to rush, to fall on, to meet, to set on.]

1. Literally, to come to; to meet; hence, to discover by the eye; to gain first sight or knowledge of something lost; to recover either by searching for it or by accident.*NWAD FIND.2*

Doth she not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it? and when she hath found it - *Luke 15:8, 9*.*NWAD FIND.3*

2. To meet; to discover something not before seen or known.*NWAD*

FIND.4

He saith to him, we have found the Messiah. *John 1:41*.*NWAD FIND.5*

3. To obtain by seeking.*NWAD FIND.6*

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find. *Matthew 7:7*.*NWAD FIND.7*

4. To meet with.*NWAD FIND.8*

In woods and forests thou art found.*NWAD FIND.9*

5. To discover or know by experience.*NWAD FIND.10*

The torrid zone is now found habitable.*NWAD FIND.11*

6. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at.*NWAD FIND.12*

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth to life, and few there be that find it. *Matthew 7:14*.*NWAD FIND.13*

7. To discover by study, experiment or trial. Air and water are found to be compound substances. Alchimists long attempted to find the philosopher's stone, but it is not yet found.*NWAD FIND.14*

8. To gain; to have; as, to find leisure for a visit.*NWAD FIND.15*

9. To perceive; to observe; to learn. I found his opinions to accord with my own.*NWAD FIND.16*

10. To catch; to detect.*NWAD FIND.17*

When first found in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange monstrous matter.*NWAD FIND.18*

In this sense find is usually followed by out.*NWAD FIND.19*

11. To meet.*NWAD FIND.20*

In ills their business and their glory find.*NWAD FIND.21*

12. To have; to experience; to enjoy.*NWAD FIND.22*

Behold, in the day of your fast ye find pleasure. *Isaiah 58:3*.*NWAD FIND.23*

13. To select; to choose; to designate.*NWAD FIND.24*

I have found David my servant. *Psalm 89:20*.*NWAD FIND.25*

14. To discover and declare the truth of disputed facts; to come to a conclusion and decide between parties, as a jury. The jury find a verdict for the plaintiff or defendant. They find the accused to be guilty.*NWAD FIND.26*

15. To determine and declare by verdict. The jury have found a large sum in damages for the plaintiff.*NWAD FIND.27*

16. To establish or pronounce charges alleged to be true. The grand jury have found a bill against the accused, or they find a true bill.*NWAD FIND.28*

17. To supply; to furnish. Who will find the money or provisions for this expedition? We will find ourselves with provisions and clothing.*NWAD FIND.29*

18. To discover or gain knowledge of by touching or by sounding. We first sounded and found bottom at the depth of ninety five fathoms on the Sole bank.*NWAD FIND.30*

To find one's self, to be; to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness. Pray, sir, how do you find yourself this morning.*NWAD FIND.31*

To find in, to supply; to furnish; to provide.*NWAD FIND.32*

He finds his nephew in money, victuals and clothes.*NWAD FIND.33*

1. To find out. To invent; to discover something before unknown.*NWAD FIND.34*

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold - and to find out every device. *2 Chronicles 2:14*.*NWAD FIND.35*

2. To unriddle; to solve; as, to find out the meaning of a parable of an enigma.*NWAD FIND.36*

3. To discover; to obtain knowledge of what is hidden; as, to find out a secret.*NWAD FIND.37*

4. To understand; to comprehend.*NWAD FIND.38*

Canst thou by searching find out God? *Job 11:7*.*NWAD FIND.39*

5. To detect; to discover; to bring to light; as, to find out a thief or a theft; to find out a trick.*NWAD FIND.40*

To find fault with, to blame; to censure.*NWAD FIND.41*

FINDER, ***n.*** **One who meets or falls on any thing; one that discovers what is lost or is unknown; one who discovers by searching, or by accident.**

FINDFAULT, ***n.*** **A censurer; a caviller.**

FINDFAULTING, ***a.*** **Apt to censure; captious.**

FINDING, ***ppr.*** **Discovering.**

FINDING, ***n.***

1. Discovery; the act of discovering.*NWAD FINDING.3*

2. In law, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.*NWAD FINDING.4*

FINDY, ***a.*** **Full; heavy; or firm, solid, substantial.** ***Obs.***

A cold May and a windy,*NWAD FINDY.2*

Makes the barn fat and findy.*NWAD FINDY.3*

FINE, ***a.***

1. Small; thin; slender; minute; of very small diameter; as a fine thread; fine silk; a fine hair. We say also, fine sand, fine particles.*NWAD FINE.2*

2. Subtil; thin; tenuous; as, fine spirits evaporate; a finer medium opposed to a grosser.*NWAD FINE.3*

3. Thin; keep; smoothly sharp; as the fine edge of a razor.*NWAD FINE.4*

4. Made of fine threads; not coarse; as fine linen or cambric.*NWAD FINE.5*

5. Clear; pure; free from feculence or foreign matter; as fine gold or

silver; wine is not good till fine.*NWAD FINE.6*

6. Refined.*NWAD FINE.7*

Those things were too fine to be fortunate, and succeed in all parts.*NWAD FINE.8*

7. Nice; delicate; perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities; as a fine taste; a fine sense.*NWAD FINE.9*

8. Subtil; artful; dextrous. [See *Finess*.]*NWAD FINE.10*

9. Subtil; sly; fraudulent.*NWAD FINE.11*

10. Elegant; beautiful in thought.*NWAD FINE.12*

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was fine.*NWAD FINE.13*

11. Very handsome; beautiful with dignity.*NWAD FINE.14*

The lady has a fine person, or a fine face.*NWAD FINE.15*

12. Accomplished; elegant in manners. He was one of the finest gentlemen of his age.*NWAD FINE.16*

13. Accomplished in learning; excellent; as a fine scholar.*NWAD FINE.17*

14. Excellent; superior; brilliant or acute; as a man of fine genius.*NWAD FINE.18*

15. Amiable; noble; ingenuous; excellent; as a man of a fine mind.*NWAD FINE.19*

16. Showy; splendid; elegant; as a range of fine buildings; a fine house or garden; a fine view.*NWAD FINE.20*

17. Ironically, worthy of contemptuous notice; eminent for bad qualities.*NWAD FINE.21*

That same knave, Ford, her husband, has the finest mad devil of

jealousy in him, Master Brook, that ever governed frenzy.*NWAD FINE.22*

Fine Arts or polite arts, are the arts which depend chiefly on the labors of the mind or imagination, and whose object is pleasure; as poetry, music, painting and sculpture.*NWAD FINE.23*

The uses of this word are so numerous and indefinite, as to preclude a particular definition of each. In general, fine, in popular language, expresses whatever is excellent, showy or magnificent.*NWAD FINE.24*

FINE, *n.* [This word is the basis of finance, but I have not found it, in its simple form, in any modern language, except the English. The word seems to be the L. finis, and the application of it to pecuniary compensation seems to have proceeded from its feudal use, in the transfer of lands, in which a final agreement or concord was made between the lord and his vassal.]

1. In a feudal sense, a final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal, prescribing the conditions on which the latter should hold his lands.*NWAD FINE.26*

2. A sum of money paid to the lord by his tenant, for permission to alienate or transfer his lands to another. This in England was exacted only from the king's tenants in capite.*NWAD FINE.27*

3. A sum of money paid to the king or state by way of penalty for an offense; a mulet; a pecuniary punishment. Fines are usually prescribed by statute, for the several violations of law; or the limit is prescribed, beyond which the judge cannot impose a fine for a particular offense.*NWAD FINE.28*

In fine. [L. in and finis.] In the end or conclusion; to conclude; to sum up all.*NWAD FINE.29*

FINE, *v.t.* [See Fine, the adjective.]

1. To clarify; to refine; to purify; to defecate; to free from feculence or foreign matter; as, to fine wine.*NWAD FINE.31*

[This is the most general use of this word.]*NWAD FINE.32*

2. To purify, as a metal; as, to fine gold or silver. In this sense, we now generally use refine; but fine is proper. *Job 28:1*; *Proverbs 17:3*.*NWAD FINE.33*

3. To make less coarse; as, to fine grass. [Not used.]*NWAD FINE.34*

4. To decorate; to adorn. [Not in use.]*NWAD FINE.35*

FINE, *v.t.* [See Fine, the noun.]

1. To impose on one a pecuniary penalty, payable to the government, for a crime or breach of law; to set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine. The trespassers were fined ten dollars and imprisoned a month.*NWAD FINE.37*

2. *v.i.* To pay a fine. [Not used.]*NWAD FINE.38*

FINEDRAW, *v.t.* [find and draw.] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER, *n.* One who finedraws.

FINEDDRAWING, *n.* Rentering; a dextrous or nice sewing up the rents of cloths or stuffs.

FINEFINGERED, *a.* Nice in workmanship; dextrous at fine work.

FNESPOKEN, *a.* Using fine phrases.

FINESPUN, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtle.

FINESTILL, *v.t.* To distill spirit from molasses, treacle or some preparation of saccharine matter.

FINESTILLER, *n.* One who distills spirit from treacle or molasses.

FINESTILLING, *n.* The operation of distilling spirit from

molasses or treacle.

FINED, *pp.*

1. Refined; purified; defecated.*NWAD FINED.2*

2. Subjected to a pecuniary penalty.*NWAD FINED.3*

FINELESS, *a.* Endless; boundless. [Not used.]

FINELY, *adv.*

1. In minute parts; as a substance finely pulverized.*NWAD FINELY.2*

2. To a thin or sharp edge; as an instrument finely sharpened.*NWAD FINELY.3*

3. Gaily; handsomely; beautifully; with elegance and taste. she was finely attired.*NWAD FINELY.4*

4. With elegance or beauty.*NWAD FINELY.5*

Plutarch says very finely, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; for it you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others.*NWAD FINELY.6*

5. With advantage; very favorably; as a house or garden finely situated.*NWAD FINELY.7*

6. Nicely; delicately; as a stuff finely wrought.*NWAD FINELY.8*

7. Purely; completely.*NWAD FINELY.9*

8. By way of irony, wretchedly; in a manner deserving of contemptuous notice. He is finely caught in his own snare.*NWAD FINELY.10*

FINENESS, *n.*

1. Thinness; smallness; slenderness; as the finances of a thread or

silk. Hence.*NWAD FINENESS.2*

2. Consisting of fine threads; as fine linen.*NWAD FINENESS.3*

3. Smallness; minuteness; as the fineness of sand or particles; the fineness of soil or mold.*NWAD FINENESS.4*

4. Clearness; purity; freedom from foreign matter; as the fineness of wine or other liquor; the fineness of gold.*NWAD FINENESS.5*

5. Niceness; delicacy; as the fineness of taste.*NWAD FINENESS.6*

6. Keenness; sharpness; thinness; as the finances of an edge.*NWAD FINENESS.7*

7. Elegance; beauty; as fineness of person.*NWAD FINENESS.8*

8. Capacity for delicate or refined conceptions; as the fineness of genius.*NWAD FINENESS.9*

9. Show; splendor; gayety of appearance; elegance; as the fineness of clothes or dress.*NWAD FINENESS.10*

10. Clearness; as the fineness of complexion.*NWAD FINENESS.11*

11. Subtility; artfulness; ingenuity; as the fineness of wit.*NWAD FINENESS.12*

12. Smoothness.*NWAD FINENESS.13*

FINER, *n.*

1. One who refines or purifies. *Proverbs 25:4*.*NWAD FINER.2*

2. *a.* Comparative of fine.*NWAD FINER.3*

FINERY, *n.*

1. Show; splendor; gaiety of colors or appearance; as the finery of a dress.*NWAD FINERY.2*

2. Showy articles of dress; gay clothes, jewels, trinkets, etc.*NWAD FINERY.3*

3. In iron-works, the second forge at the iron-mills. [See *Finary*.]*NWAD FINERY.4*

FINESS, FINESSE, *n.* Artifice; stratagem; subtilty of contrivance to gain a point.

FINESS, *v.i.* To use artifice or stratagem.

FINESSING, *ppr.* Practicing artifice to accomplish a purpose.

FINFISH, *n.* A species of slender whale.

FINFOOTED, *a.* Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane.

FINGER, *n.* fing'ger.

1. One of the extreme parts of the hand, a small member shooting to a point. The fingers have joints which peculiarly fit them to be the instruments of catching, seizing and holding. When we speak of the fingers generally, we include the thumb; as the five fingers. But we often make a distinction. The fingers and thumb consist of fifteen bones; three to each. The word is applied to some other animals as well as to man.*NWAD FINGER.2*

2. A certain measure. We say a finger's breadth, or the breadth of the four fingers, or of three fingers.*NWAD FINGER.3*

3. The hand.*NWAD FINGER.4*

Who teacheth my fingers to fight. *Psalm 144:1*.*NWAD FINGER.5*

4. The finger or fingers of God, in scripture, signify his power, strength or operation.*NWAD FINGER.6*

The magicians said to Pharaoh, this is the finger of God. *Exodus 8:19*.*NWAD FINGER.7*

5. In music, ability; skill in playing on a keyed instrument. She has a good finger.*NWAD FINGER.8*

FINGER, *v.t.*

1. To handle with the fingers; to touch lightly; to toy. The covetous man delights to finger money.*NWAD FINGER.10*

2. To touch or take thievishly; to pilfer.*NWAD FINGER.11*

3. To touch an instrument of music; to play on an instrument.*NWAD FINGER.12*

4. To perform work with the fingers; to execute delicate work.*NWAD FINGER.13*

5. To handle without violence.*NWAD FINGER.14*

FINGER, *v.i.* To dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument.

FINGER-BOARD, *n.* The board at the neck of a violin, guitar or the like, where the fingers act on the strings.

FINGERED, *pp.*

1. Played on; handled; touched.*NWAD FINGERED.2*

2 . *a.* Having fingers. In botany, digitate; having leaflets like fingers.*NWAD FINGERED.3*

FINGER-FERN, *n.* A plant, asplenium.

FINGERING, *ppr.* Handling; touching lightly.

FINGERING, *n.*

1. The act of touching lightly or handling.*NWAD FINGERING.3*

2. The manner of touching an instrument of music.*NWAD FINGERING.4*

3. Delicate work made with the fingers.*NWAD FINGERING.5*

FINGER-SHELL, *n.* A marine shell resembling a finger.

FINGER-STONE, *n.* A fossil resembling an arrow.

FINGLE-FANGLE, *n.* A trifle. [Vulgar.]

FINGRIGO, *n.* A plant, of the genus Pisonia. The fruit is a kind of berry or plum.

FINICAL, *a.* [from fine.]

1. Nice; spruce; foppish; pretending to a great nicety or superfluous elegance; as a finical fellow.*NWAD FINICAL.2*

2. Affectedly nice or showy; as a finical dress.*NWAD FINICAL.3*

FINICALLY, *adv.* With great nicety or spruceness; foppishly.

FINICALNESS, *n.* Extreme nicety in dress or manners; foppishness.

FINING, *ppr.* [See *Fine*, the verb.]

1. Clarifying; refining; purifying; defecating; separating from extraneous matter.*NWAD FINING.2*

2. [See *Fine*, the noun.] Imposing a fine or pecuniary penalty.*NWAD FINING.3*

FINING-POT, *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.

FINIS, *n.* [L.] An end; conclusion.

FINISH, *v.t.* [L. finio, from finis, an end.]

1. To arrive at the end of, in performance; to complete; as, to finish a house; to finish a journey.*NWAD FINISH.2*

Thus the heavens and the earth were finished. *Genesis 2:1*.*NWAD FINISH.3*

2. To make perfect.*NWAD FINISH.4*

Episodes, taken separately, finish nothing.*NWAD FINISH.5*

3. To bring to an end; to end; to put an end to.*NWAD FINISH.6*

Seventy weeks are determined on thy people, and on thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and make an end of sins. *Daniel 9:24*.*NWAD FINISH.7*

4. To perfect; to accomplish; to polish to the degree of excellence intended. In this sense it is frequently used in the participle of the perfect tense as an adjective. It is a finished performance. He is a finished scholar.*NWAD FINISH.8*

FINISH, *n.* [See *Finishing*.]

FINISHED, *pp.*

1. Completed; ended; done; perfected.*NWAD FINISHED.2*

2 . *a.* Complete; perfect; polished to the highest degree of excellence; as a finished poem; a finished education.*NWAD FINISHED.3*

FINISHER, *n.*

1. One who finishes; one who completely performs.*NWAD FINISHER.2*

2. One who puts an end to.*NWAD FINISHER.3*

3. One who completes or perfects.*NWAD FINISHER.4*

Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith. *Hebrews 12:2*.*NWAD FINISHER.5*

FINISHING, *ppr.* Completing; perfecting; bringing to an end.

FINISHING, FINISH, *n.* Completion; completeness; perfection; last polish.

FINITE, *a.* [L. finitus, from finio, to finish, from finis, limit.]

Having a limit; limited; bounded; opposed to infinite, as finite number, finite existence; applied to this life, we say, a finite being, finite duration.*NWAD FINITE.2*

FINITELY, *adv.* Within limits; to a certain degree only.

FINITENESS, *n.* Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries; as the finiteness of our natural powers.

FINITUDE, *n.* Limitation. [Not used.]

FINLESS, *a.* [from fin.] Destitute of fins; as finless fish.

FINLIKE, *a.* Resembling a fin; as a finlike oar.

FINN, *n.* A native of Finland, in Europe.

FINNED, *a.* Having broad edges on either side; applied to a plow.

FINNIKIN, *n.* A sort of pigeon, with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

FINNY, *a.* Furnished with fins; as finny fish; finny tribes; finny prey.

FIN-TOED, *a.* [fin and toe.] Palmiped; palmated; having toes connected by a membrane, as aquatic fowls.

FINOCHIO, *n.* A variety of fennel.

FINSCALE, *n.* A river fish, called the rudd.

FIPPLE, *n.* [L. fibula.] A stopper. [Not in use.]

FIR, *n.*

The name of several species of the genus Pinus; as the Scotch fir, the silver fir, spruce fir, hemlock fir, and oriental fir.*NWAD FIR.2*

FIR-TREE. [See *Fir*.]

FIRE, *n.* [The radical sense of fire is usually, to rush, to rage, to be violently agitated; and if this is the sense of fire, in coincides with L. furo. It may be from shining or consuming.]

1. Heat and light emanating visibly, perceptibly and simultaneously from any body; caloric; the unknown cause of the sensation of heat and of the retrocession of the homogeneous particles of bodies from one another, producing expansion, and thus enlarging all their dimensions; one of the causes of magnetism, as evinced by Dr. Hare's calorimotor.*NWAD FIRE.2*

In the popular acceptation of the word, fire is the effect of combustion. The combustible body ignited or heated to redness we call fire; and when ascending in a stream or body, we call it flame. A piece of charcoal in combustion, is of a red color and very hot. In this state it is said to be on fire, or to contain fire. When combustion ceases, it loses its redness and extreme heat, and we say, the fire is extinct.*NWAD FIRE.3*

2. The burning of fuel on a hearth, or in any other place. We kindle a fire in the morning, and at night we rake up the fire. Anthracite will maintain fire during the night.*NWAD FIRE.4*

3. The burning of a house or town; a conflagration. Newburyport and Savannah have suffered immense losses by fire. The great fire in Boston in 1711 consumed a large part of the town.*NWAD FIRE.5*

4. Light; luster; splendor.*NWAD FIRE.6*

Stars, hide your fires!*NWAD FIRE.7*

5. Torture by burning.*NWAD FIRE.8*

6. The instrument of punishment; or the punishment of the

impenitent in another state.*NWAD FIRE.9*

Who among us shall dwell with the devouring fire? *Isaiah 33:14*.*NWAD FIRE.10*

7. That which inflames or irritates the passions.*NWAD FIRE.11*

What fire is in my ears?*NWAD FIRE.12*

8. Ardor of temper; violence of passion.*NWAD FIRE.13*

He had fire in his temper.*NWAD FIRE.14*

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigor of fancy; intellectual activity; animation; force of sentiment or expression.*NWAD FIRE.15*

And warm the critic with a poet's fire.*NWAD FIRE.16*

10. The passion of love; ardent affection.*NWAD FIRE.17*

The God of love retires; dim are his torches, and extinct his fires.*NWAD FIRE.18*

11. Ardor; heat; as the fire of zeal or of love.*NWAD FIRE.19*

12. Combustion; tumult; rage; contention.*NWAD FIRE.20*

13. Trouble; affliction.*NWAD FIRE.21*

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt. *Isaiah 43:2*.*NWAD FIRE.22*

To set on fire, to kindle; to inflame; to excite violent action.*NWAD FIRE.23*

St. Anthony's fire, a disease marked by an eruption on the skin, or a diffused inflammation, with fever; the Erysipelas.*NWAD FIRE.24*

Wild fire, an artificial or factitious fire, which burns even under water. it is made by a composition of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gum and bitumen. It is called also Greek fire.*NWAD FIRE.25*

FIRE, *v.t.*

1. To set on fire; to kindle; as, to fire a house or chimney; to fire a pile.*NWAD FIRE.27*

2. To inflame; to irritate the passions; as, to fire with anger or revenge.*NWAD FIRE.28*

3. To animate; to give life or spirit; as, to fire the genius.*NWAD FIRE.29*

4. To drive by fire. [Little used.]*NWAD FIRE.30*

5. To cause to explode; to discharge; as, to fire a musket or cannon.*NWAD FIRE.31*

6. To cauterize; a term in farriery.*NWAD FIRE.32*

FIRE, *v.i.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.*NWAD FIRE.34*

2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion.*NWAD FIRE.35*

3. To discharge artillery or firearms. They fired on the town.*NWAD FIRE.36*

FIREARMS, *n. plu.* Arms or weapons which expel their charge by the combustion of powder, as pistols, muskets, etc.

FIRE-ARROW, *n.* A small iron dart, furnished with a match impregnated with powder and sulphur, used to fire the sails of ships.

FIREBALL, *n.*

1. A grenade; a ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, and to injure by explosion.*NWAD FIREBALL.2*

2. A meteor which passes rapidly through the air and

displodes.*NWAD FIREBALL.3*

FIREBARE, *n.* In old writers, a beacon.

FIREBARREL, *n.* A hollow cylinder used in fireships, to convey the fire to the shrouds.

FIREBAVIN, *n.* A bundle of brush-wood, used in fireships.

FIREBLAST, *n.* A disease in hops, chiefly towards the later periods of their growth.

FIREBOTE, *n.* Allowance of fuel, to which a tenant is entitled.

FIREBRAND, *n.*

1. A piece of wood kindled or on fire.*NWAD FIREBRAND.2*

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.*NWAD FIREBRAND.3*

FIREBRICK, *n.* A brick that will sustain intense heat without fusion.

FIREBRUSH, *n.* A brush used to sweep the hearth.

FIREBUCKET, *n.* A bucket to convey water to engines for extinguishing fire.

FIRECLAY, *n.* A kind of clay that will sustain intense heat, used in making firebricks.

FIRECOCK, *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

FIRE-COMPANY, *n.* A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.

FIRECROSS, *n.* Something used in Scotland as a signal to take

arms; the ends being burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood.

FIRED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; kindled; animated; irritated.

FIREDAMP. [See *Damp*.]

FIREDRAKE, *n.*

1. A fiery serpent.*NWAD FIREDRAKE.2*

2. An ignis fatuus.*NWAD FIREDRAKE.3*

FIRE-ENGINE, *n.* An engine for throwing water to extinguish fire and save buildings.

FIRE-ESCAPE, *n.* A machine for escaping from windows, when houses are on fire.

FIREFLAIR, *n.* A species of ray-fish or Raja.

FIREFLY, *n.* A species of fly which has on its belly a spot which shines; and another species which emits light from under its wings, as it flies.

FIREHOOK, *n.* A large hook for pulling down building in conflagrations.

FIRELOCK, *n.* A musket, or other gun, with a lock, which is discharged by striking fire with flint and steel.

FIREMAN, *n.*

1. A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns.*NWAD FIREMAN.2*

2. A man of violent passions. [Not used.]*NWAD FIREMAN.3*

FIREMASTER, *n.* An officer of artillery who superintends the

composition of fireworks.

FIRENEW, *a.* Fresh from the forge; bright.

FIRE-OFFICE, *n.* An office for making insurance against fire.

FIRE-ORDEAL, *n.* [See *Ordeal*.]

FIREPAN, *n.* A pan for holding or conveying fire. *Exodus 27:3*.

FIREPLACE, *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.

FIREPLUG, *n.* A plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire.

FIREPOT, *n.* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations.

FIRER, *n.* One who sets fire to any thing; an incendiary.

FIRESHIP, *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles and furnished with grappling irons to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships.

FIRESHOVEL, *n.* A shovel or instrument for taking up or removing coals of fire.

FIRESIDE, *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life or retirement.

FIRESTICK, *n.* A lighted stick or brand.

FIRESTONE, *n.*

1. A fossil, the pyrite. [See *Pyrite*.]*NWAD FIRESTONE.2*

2. A kind of freestone which bears a high degree of heat.*NWAD FIRESTONE.3*

FIREWARD, FIREWARDEN, *n.* An officer who has authority to direct others in the extinguishing of fires.

FIREWOOD, *n.* Wood for fuel.

FIREWORK, *n.* Usually in the plural, fireworks.

Preparations of gun-powder, sulphur and other inflammable materials, used for making explosions in the air, on occasions of public rejoicing; pyrotechnical exhibitions. This word is applied also to various combustible preparations used in war.*NWAD FIREWORK.2*

FIREWORKER, *n.* An officer of artillery subordinate to the firemaster.

FIRING, *ppr.* Setting fire to; kindling; animating; exciting; inflaming; discharging firearms.

FIRING, *n.*

1. The act of discharging firearms.*NWAD FIRING.3*

2. Fuel; firewood or coal.*NWAD FIRING.4*

FIRING-IRON, *n.* An instrument used in farriery to discuss swellings and knots.

FIRK, *v.t.* To beat; to whip; to chastise. [Not used.]

FIRKIN, *n.* fur'kin.

A measure of capacity, being the fourth part of a barrel. It is nine gallons of beer, or eight gallons of ale, soap or herrings. In America, the firkin is rarely used, except for butter or lard, and signifies a small vessel or cask of indeterminate size, or of different sizes, regulated by the statutes of the different states.*NWAD FIRKIN.2*

FIRLOT, *n.* A dry measure used in Scotland. The oat firlot contains 21 1/4 pints of that country; the wheat firlot 224 cubic inches; the barley firlot 21 standard pints.

FIRM, *a.* ferm. [L. firmus. This is the root of L. ferrum, iron.]

1. Properly, fixed; hence, applied to the matter of bodies, it signifies closely compressed; compact; hard; solid; as firm flesh; firm muscles; some species of wood are more firm than others; a cloth of firm texture.*NWAD FIRM.2*

2. Fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily moved; as a firm believer; a firm friend; a firm adherent or supporter; a firm man, or a man of firm resolution.*NWAD FIRM.3*

3. Solid; not giving way; opposed to fluid; as firm land.*NWAD FIRM.4*

FIRM, *n.* ferm. A partnership or house; or the name or title under which a company transact business; as the firm of Hope & Co.

FIRM, *v.t.* ferm. [L. firmo.] To fix; to settle; to confirm; to establish.

And Jove has firm'd it with an awful nod.*NWAD FIRM.7*

This word is rarely used, except in poetry. In prose, we use confirm.*NWAD FIRM.8*

FIRMAMENT, *n.* ferm'ament. [L. firmamentum, from firmus, firmo.]

The region of the air; the sky or heavens. In scripture, the word denotes an expanse, a wide extent; for such is the signification of the Hebrew word, coinciding with regio, region, and reach. The original therefore does not convey the sense of solidity, but of stretching, extension; the great arch or expanse over our heads, in which are placed the atmosphere and the clouds, and in which the stars appear to be placed, and are really seen.*NWAD FIRMAMENT.2*

And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. *Genesis 1:6*.*NWAD FIRMAMENT.3*

And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament. *Genesis 1:14*.*NWAD FIRMAMENT.4*

FIRMAMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

FIRMAN, *n.* An Asiatic word, denoting a passport, permit, license, or grant of privileges.

FIRMED, *pp.* ferm'ed. Established; confirmed.

FIRMING, *ppr.* ferm'ing, Settling; making firm and stable.

FIRMITUDE, *n.* ferm'itude. Strength; solidity. [Not in use.]

FIRMITY, *n.* ferm'ity. Strength; firmness. [Not used.]

FIRMLESS, *a.* ferm'less. Detached from substance.

Does passion still the firmless mind control.*NWAD FIRMLESS.2*

FIRMLY, ad. ferm'ly.

1. Solidly; compactly; closely; as particles of matter firmly cohering.*NWAD FIRMLY.2*

2. Steadily; with constancy or fixedness; immovably; steadfastly. He firmly believes in the divine origin of the scriptures. His resolution is firmly fixed. He firmly adheres to his party.*NWAD FIRMLY.3*

FIRMNESS, *n.* ferm'ness.

1. Closeness or denseness of texture or structure; compactness; hardness; solidity; as the firmness of wood, stone, cloth or other substance.*NWAD FIRMNESS.2*

2. Stability; strength; as the firmness of a union, or of a confederacy.*NWAD FIRMNESS.3*

3. Steadfastness; constancy; fixedness; as the firmness of a purpose or resolution; the firmness of a man, or of his courage; firmness of mind or soul.*NWAD FIRMNESS.4*

4. Certainty; soundness; as the firmness of notions or opinions.*NWAD FIRMNESS.5*

FIRST, *a.* furst. [See *Fare* and *For*.]

1. Advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in place; as the first man in a marching company or troop is the man that precedes all the rest. Hence,*NWAD FIRST.2*

2. Preceding all others in the order of time. Adam was the first man. Cain was the first murderer. Monday was the first day of January.*NWAD FIRST.3*

3. Preceding all others in numbers or a progressive series; the ordinal of one; as, 1 is the first number.*NWAD FIRST.4*

4. Preceding all others in rank, dignity or excellence. Demosthenes was the first orator of Greece. Burke was one of the first geniuses of his age. Give God the first place in your affections.*NWAD FIRST.5*

FIRST, *adv.* furst.

1. Before any thing else in the order of time.*NWAD FIRST.7*

Adam was first formed, then Eve. *1 Timothy 2:13*.*NWAD FIRST.8*

2. Before all others in place or progression.*NWAD FIRST.9*

Let the officers enter the gate first.*NWAD FIRST.10*

3. Before any thing else in order of proceeding or consideration. First, let us attend to the examination of the witnesses.*NWAD FIRST.11*

4. Before all others in rank. He stands or ranks first in public estimation.*NWAD FIRST.12*

At first, at the first, as the beginning or origin.*NWAD FIRST.13*

First or last, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.*NWAD FIRST.14*

And all fools and lovers first or last.*NWAD FIRST.15*

FIRST-BEGOTTEN, *a.* First produced; the eldest of children.

FIRST-BORN, *a.*

1. First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest; as the first-born son.*NWAD FIRST-BORN.2*

2. Most excellent; most distinguished or exalted. Christ is called the first-born of every creature. *Colossians 1:15*.*NWAD FIRST-BORN.3*

FIRST-BORN, *n.* The eldest child; the first in the order of birth.

The first-born of the poor are the most wretched. *Isaiah 14:30*.*NWAD FIRST-BORN.5*

The first-born of death is the most terrible death. *Job 18:13*.*NWAD FIRST-BORN.6*

FIRST-CREATED, *a.* Created before any other.

FIRST-FRUIT, FIRST-FRUITS, *n.*

1. The fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season. Of these the Jews made an oblation to God, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion.*NWAD FIRST-FRUIT.2*

2. The first profits of any thing. In the church of England, the profits of every spiritual benefice for the first year.*NWAD FIRST-FRUIT.3*

3. The first or earliest effect of any thing, in a good or bad sense; as

the first-fruits of grace in the heart, or the first-fruits of vice.*NWAD FIRST-FRUIT.4*

FIRSTLING, *a.* First produced; as firstling males. *Deuteronomy 15:19*.

FIRSTLING, *n.*

1. The first produce or offspring; applied to beasts; as the firstlings of cattle.*NWAD FIRSTLING.3*

2. The thing first thought or done. [Not used.]*NWAD FIRSTLING.4*

The very firstlings of my heart shall be the firstlings of my hand.*NWAD FIRSTLING.5*

FIRST-RATE, *a.*

1. Of the highest excellence; preeminent; as a first-rate scholar or painter.*NWAD FIRST-RATE.2*

2. Being of the largest size; as a first-rate ship.*NWAD FIRST-RATE.3*

FISC, *n.* [L. fiscus. Fiscus, signifies a basket or hanaper, probably from the twigs which composed the first baskets. Eng. whisk. The word coincides in elements with basket, and L. fascia, twigs being the primitive bands.]

The treasury of a prince or state; hence to confiscate to take the good of a criminal and appropriate then to the public treasure.*NWAD FISC.2*

FISCAL, *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.

The fiscal arrangement of government.*NWAD FISCAL.2*

FISCAL, *n.*

1. Revenue; the income of a prince or state.*NWAD FISCAL.4*

2. A treasurer.*NWAD FISCAL.5*

FISH, *n.* [L. piscis.]

1. An animal that lives in water. Fish is a general name for a class of animals subsisting in water, which were distributed by Linne into six orders. They breathe by means of gills, swim by the aid of fins, and are oviparous. Some of them have the skeleton bony, and others cartilaginous. Most of the former have the opening of the gills closed by a peculiar covering, called the gill-lid; many of the latter have no gill-lid, and are hence said to breathe through apertures. Cetaceous animals, as the whale and dolphin, are, in popular language, called fishes, and have been so classed by some naturalists; but they breathe by lungs, and are viviparous, like quadrupeds. The term fish has been also extended to other aquatic animals, such as shell-fish, lobsters, etc. We use fish, in the singular, for fishes in general or the whole race.*NWAD FISH.2*

2. The flesh of fish, used as food. But we usually apply flesh to land animals.*NWAD FISH.3*

FISH, *v.i.*

1. To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish, by any means, as by angling or drawing nets.*NWAD FISH.5*

2. To attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth; as, to fish for compliments.*NWAD FISH.6*

FISH, *v.t.*

1. To search by raking or sweeping; as, to fish the jakes for papers.*NWAD FISH.8*

2. In seamanship, to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber.*NWAD FISH.9*

3. To catch; draw out or up; as, to fish up a human body when sunk;

to fish an anchor.*NWAD FISH.10*

FISH, *n.*

1. In ships, a machine to hoist and draw up the flukes of an anchor, towards the top of the bow.*NWAD FISH.12*

2. A long piece of timber, used to strengthen a lower mast or a yard, when sprung or damaged.*NWAD FISH.13*

FISHER, *n.*

1. One who is employed in catching fish.*NWAD FISHER.2*

2. A species of weasel.*NWAD FISHER.3*

FISHERBOAT, *n.* A boat employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN, *n.*

1. One whose occupation is to catch fish.*NWAD FISHERMAN.2*

2. A ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish, as in the cod and whale fishery.*NWAD FISHERMAN.3*

FISHERTOWN, *n.* A town inhabited by fishermen.

FISHERY, *n.*

1. The business of catching fish.*NWAD FISHERY.2*

2. A place for catching fish with nets or hooks, as the banks of Newfoundland, the coast of England or Scotland, or on the banks of rivers.*NWAD FISHERY.3*

FISHFUL, *a.* Abounding with fish; as a fishful pond.

FISHGIG, FIZGIG, *n.* An instrument used for striking fish at sea, consisting of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened

just above the prongs.

FISHHOOK, *n.* A hook for catching fish.

FISHING, *ppr.* Attempting to catch fish; searching; seeking to draw forth by artifice or indirectly; adding a piece of timber to a mast or spar to strengthen it.

FISHING, *n.*

1. The art or practice of catching fish.*NWAD FISHING.3*

2. A fishery.*NWAD FISHING.4*

FISHING-FROG, *n.* The toad-fish, or Lophius, whose head is larger than the body.

FISHING-PLACE, *n.* A place where fishes are caught with seines; a convenient place for fishing; a fishery.

FISHKETTLE, *n.* A kettle made long for boiling fish whole.

FISHLIKE, *a.* Resembling fish.

FISHMARKET, *n.* A place where fish are exposed for sale.

FISHMEAL, *n.* A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.

FISHMONGER, *n.* A seller of fish; a dealer in fish.

FISHPOND, *n.* A pond in which fishes are bred and kept.

FISHROOM, *n.* An apartment in a ship between the after-hold and the spirit room.

FISHSPEAR, *n.* A spear for taking fish by stabbing them.

FISHWIFE, *n.* A woman that cries fish for sale.

FISHWOMAN, *n.* A woman who sells fish.

FISHY, *a.*

1. Consisting of fish.*NWAD FISHY.2*

2. Inhabited by fish; as the fishy flood.*NWAD FISHY.3*

3. Having the qualities of fish; like fish; as a fishy form; a fishy taste or smell.*NWAD FISHY.4*

FISSILE, *a.* [L. fissilis, from fissus, divided, from findo, to split.]

That may be split, cleft or divided in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints.*NWAD FISSILE.2*

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone.*NWAD FISSILE.3*

FISSILITY, *n.* The quality of admitting to be cleft.

FISSIPED, *a.* [L. fissus, divided, and pes, foot.] Having separate toes.

FISSIPED, *n.* An animal whose toes are separate, or not connected by a membrane.

FISSURE, *n.* fish'ure. [L. fissura, from findo, to split.]

1. A cleft; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance; a longitudinal opening; as the fissure of a rock.*NWAD FISSURE.2*

2. In surgery, a crack or slit in a bone, either transversely or longitudinally, by means of external force.*NWAD FISSURE.3*

3. In anatomy, a deep, narrow sulcus, or depression, dividing the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side.*NWAD FISSURE.4*

FISSURE, *v.t.* To cleave; to divide; to crack or fracture.

FISSURED, *pp.* Cleft; divided; cracked.

FIST, *n.*

The hand clinched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.*NWAD FIST.2*

FIST, *v.t.*

1. To strike with the fist.*NWAD FIST.4*

2. To gripe with the fist.*NWAD FIST.5*

FISTICUFFS, *n.* [fist and cuff.] Blows or a combat with the fist; a boxing.

FISTULA, *n.* [L.; Eng. whistle.]

1. Properly, a pipe; a wind instrument of music, originally a reed.*NWAD FISTULA.2*

2. A surgery, a deep, narrow and callous ulcer, generally arising from abscesses. It differs from a sinus, in being callous.*NWAD FISTULA.3*

Fistula lachrymalis, a fistula of the lachrymal sac, a disorder accompanied with a flowing of tears.*NWAD FISTULA.4*

FISTULAR, *a.* Hollow, like a pipe or reed.

FISTULATE, *v.i.* To become a pipe or fistula.

FISTULATE, *v.t.* To make hollow like a pipe. [Little used.]

FISTULIFORM, *a.* [fistula and form.] Being in round hollow columns, as a mineral.

Stalactite often occurs fistuliform.*NWAD FISTULIFORM.2*

FISTULOUS, ***a.*** **Having the form or nature of a fistula; as a fistulous ulcer.**

FIT, ***n.*** **[L. peto, impeto, to assult, or to Eng. pet, and primarily to denote a rushing on or attach, or a start. See fit, suitable.]**

1. The invasion, exacerbation or paroxysm of a disease. We apply the word to the return of an ague, after intermission, as a cold fit. We apply it to the first attack, or to the return of other diseases, as a fit of the gout or stone; and in general, to a disease however continued, as a fit of sickness.*NWAD FIT.2*

2. A sudden and violent attack of disorder, in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless; as a fit of apoplexy or epilepsy; hysteric fits.*NWAD FIT.3*

3. Any short return after intermission; a turn; a period or interval. He moves by fits and starts.*NWAD FIT.4*

By fits my swelling grief appears.*NWAD FIT.5*

4. A temporary affection or attack; as a fit of melancholy, or of grief; a fit of pleasure.*NWAD FIT.6*

5. Disorder; distemperature.*NWAD FIT.7*

6. Anciently, a song, or part of a song; a strain; a canto.*NWAD FIT.8*

FIT, ***a.*** **[This is from the root of Eng. pass; pat. In L. competo, whence compatible, signifies properly to meet or to fall on, hence to suit or be fit, from peto. This is probably the same word. The primary sense is to come to, to fall on, hence to meet, to extend to, to be close, to suit. To come or fall, is the primary sense of time or season.]**

1. Suitable; convenient; meet; becoming.*NWAD FIT.10*

Is it fit to say to a king, thou art wicked? *Job 34:18*.*NWAD FIT.11*

Wives, submit yourselves to your husbands, as it is fit in the Lord. *Colossians 3:18*.*NWAD FIT.12*

2. Qualified; as men of valor fit for war.*NWAD FIT.13*

No man having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *Luke 9:62*.*NWAD FIT.14*

FIT, *v.t.*

1. To adapt; to suit; to make suitable.*NWAD FIT.16*

The carpenter - marketh it out like a line, he fitteth it with planes. *Isaiah 44:13*.*NWAD FIT.17*

2. To accommodate a person with any thing; as, the tailor fits his customer with a coat. The original phrase is, he fits a coat to his customer. But the phrase implies also furnishing, providing a thing suitable for another.*NWAD FIT.18*

3. To prepare; to put in order for; to furnish with things proper or necessary; as, to fit a ship for a long voyage. Fit yourself for action or defense.*NWAD FIT.19*

4. To qualify; to prepare; as, to fit a student for college.*NWAD FIT.20*

To fit out, to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or means; as, to fit out a privateer.*NWAD FIT.21*

To fit up, to prepare; to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person; as, to fit up a house for a guest.*NWAD FIT.22*

FIT, *v.i.*

1. To be proper or becoming.*NWAD FIT.24*

Nor fits it to prolong the feast.*NWAD FIT.25*

2. To suit or be suitable; to be adapted. His coat fits very well. But this is an elliptical phrase.*NWAD FIT.26*

FITCH, *n.* A chick-pea.

FITCHET, FITCHEW, *n.* A polecat; a foumart.

FITFUL, *a.* Varied by paroxysms; full of fits.

FITLY, *adv.*

1. Suitably; properly; with propriety. A maxim fitly applied.*NWAD FITLY.2*

2. Commodiously; conveniently.*NWAD FITLY.3*

FITMENT, *n.* Something adapted to a purpose. [Not used.]

FITNESS, *n.*

1. Suitableness; adaptedness; adaptation; as the fitness of things to their use.*NWAD FITNESS.2*

2. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness; as the fitness of measures or laws.*NWAD FITNESS.3*

3. Preparation; qualification; as a student's fitness for college.*NWAD FITNESS.4*

4. Convenience; the state of being fit.*NWAD FITNESS.5*

FITTED, *pp.* Made suitable; adapted; prepared; qualified.

FITTER, *n.* One who makes fit or suitable; one who adapts; one who prepares.

FITTING, *ppr.* Making suitable; adapting; preparing; qualifying; providing with.

FITTINGLY, *adv.* Suitably.

FITZ, Norm. fites, fuz or fiz, a son, is used in names, as in Fitzherbert, Fitzroy, Carlovitz.

FIVE, ***a.***

Four and one added; the half of ten; as five men; five loaves. Like other adjectives, it is often used as a noun.*NWAD FIVE.2*

Five of them were wise, and five were foolish. *Matthew 25:2*.*NWAD FIVE.3*

FIVEBAR, FIVEBARRED, ***a.*** **Having five bars; as a fivebarred gate.**

FIVECLEFT, ***a.*** **Quinquefid; divided into five segments.**

FIVEFOLD, ***a.*** **In fives; consisting of five in one; five-double; five times repeated.**

FIVELEAF, ***n.*** **Cinquefoil.**

FIVELEAFED, ***a.*** **Having five leaves; as fiveleafed clover, or cinquefoil.**

FIVELOBED, ***a.*** **Consisting of five lobes.**

FIVEPARTED, ***a.*** **Divided into five parts.**

FIVES, ***n.*** **A kind of play with a ball.**

FIVES, VIVES, ***n.*** **A disease of horses, resembling the strangles.**

FIVETOOTHED, ***a.*** **Having five teeth.**

FIVEVALVED, ***a.*** **Having five valves.**

FIX, ***v.t.*** **[L. firus, figo.]**

1. To make stable; to set or establish immovably. The universe is governed by fixed laws.*NWAD FIX.2*

2. To set or place permanently; to establish. The prince fixed his

residence at York. The seat of our government is fixed at Washington in the district of Columbia. Some men have no fixed opinions.*NWAD FIX.3*

3. To make fast; to fasten; to attach firmly; as, to fix a cord or line to a hook.*NWAD FIX.4*

4. To set or place steadily; to direct, as the eye, without moving it; to fasten. The gentleman fixed his eyes on the speaker, and addressed him with firmness.*NWAD FIX.5*

5. To set or direct steadily, without wandering; as, to fix the attention. The preacher fixes the attention of his audience, or the hearers fix their attention on the preacher.*NWAD FIX.6*

6. To set or make firm, so as to bear a high degree of heat without evaporating; to deprive of volatility. Gold, diamonds, silver, platina, are among the most fixed bodies.*NWAD FIX.7*

7. To transfix; to pierce. [Little used.]*NWAD FIX.8*

8. To withhold from motion.*NWAD FIX.9*

9. In popular use, to put in order; to prepare; to adjust; to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable; as, to fix clothes or dress; to fix the furniture of a room. this use is analogous to that of set, in the phrase, to set a razor.*NWAD FIX.10*

FIX, ***v.i.***

1. To rest; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering.*NWAD FIX.12*

Your kindness banishes your fear, resolved to fix forever here.*NWAD FIX.13*

2. To become firm, so as to resist volatilization.*NWAD FIX.14*

3. To cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal; to become hard and malleable; as a metallic substance.*NWAD FIX.15*

To fix on, to settle the opinion or resolution on any thing; to determine on. The contracting parties have fixed on certain leading points. the legislature fixed on Wethersfield as the place for a State Prison.*NWAD FIX.16*

FIXABLE, *a.* That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm.

FIXATION, *n.*

1. The act of fixing.*NWAD FIXATION.2*

2. Stability; firmness; steadiness; a state of being established; as fixation in matters of religion.*NWAD FIXATION.3*

3. Residence in a certain place; or a place of residence. [Little used.]*NWAD FIXATION.4*

To light, created in the first day, God gave no certain place or fixation.*NWAD FIXATION.5*

4. That firm state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; as the fixation of gold or other metals.*NWAD FIXATION.6*

5. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm; state of being fixed.*NWAD FIXATION.7*

FIXED, *pp.* Settled; established; firm; fast; stable.

Fixed air, an invisible and permanently elastic fluid, heavier than common air and fatal to animal life, produced from the combustion of carbonaceous bodies, as wood or charcoal, and by artificial processes; called also aerial acid, cretaceous acid, and more generally, carbonic acid.*NWAD FIXED.2*

Fixed bodies, are those which bear a high heat without evaporation or volatilization.*NWAD FIXED.3*

Fixed stars, are such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus

distinguished from planets and comets, which are revolving bodies.*NWAD FIXED.4*

Fixed oils, such as are obtained by simple pressure, and are not readily volatilized; so called in distinction from volatile or essential oils.*NWAD FIXED.5*

FIXEDLY, *adv.* Firmly; in a settled or established manner; steadfastly.

FIXEDNESS, *n.*

1. A state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness; as a fixedness in religion or politics; fixedness of opinion on any subject.*NWAD FIXEDNESS.2*

2. The state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; as the fixedness of gold.*NWAD FIXEDNESS.3*

3. Firm coherence of parts; solidity.*NWAD FIXEDNESS.4*

FIXIDITY, *n.* Fixedness. [Not used.]

FIXITY, *n.* Fixedness; coherence of parts; that property of bodies by which they resist dissipation by heat.

FIXTURE, *n.*

1. Position.*NWAD FIXTURE.2*

2. Fixedness; firm pressure; as the fixture of the foot.*NWAD FIXTURE.3*

3. Firmness; stable state.*NWAD FIXTURE.4*

4. That which is fixed to a building; any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws, etc., and which the tenant cannot legally take away, when he removes to another house.*NWAD FIXTURE.5*

FIXURE, *n.* Position; stable pressure; firmness. [Little used.]

FIZGIG, *n.*

1. A *fishgig*, which see.*NWAD FIZGIG.2*

2. A gadding flirting girl.*NWAD FIZGIG.3*

3. A fire-work, made of powder rolled up in a paper.*NWAD FIZGIG.4*

FIZZ, FIZZLE, *v.i.* To make a hissing sound.

FLABBINESS, *n.* [See *Flabby*.] A soft, flexible state of a substance, which renders it easily movable and yielding to pressure.

FLABBY, *a.*

Soft; yielding to the touch and easily moved or shaken; easily bent; hanging loose by its own weight; as flabby flesh.*NWAD FLABBY.2*

FLACCID, *a.* [L. flaccidus, from flacceo, to hand down, to flag.]

Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight; yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; as a flaccid muscle; flaccid flesh.*NWAD FLACCID.2*

FLACCIDNESS, FLACCIDITY, *n.* Laxity; limberness: want of firmness or stiffness.

FLAG, *v.i.* [L. flacceo. See *Flaccid*. The sense is primarily to bend, or rather to recede, to lag.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down as flexible bodies; to be loose and yielding; as the flagging sails.*NWAD FLAG.2*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected; to droop; to grow languid; as, the spirits flag.*NWAD FLAG.3*

3. To grow weak; to lose vigor; as, the strength flags.*NWAD FLAG.4*

4. To become dull or languid.*NWAD FLAG.5*

The pleasures of the town begin to flag.*NWAD FLAG.6*

FLAG, *v.t.* To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to drop; as, to flag the wings.

FLAG, *n.* A flat stone, or a pavement of flat stones.

FLAG, *v.t.* To lay with flat stones.

The sides and floor were all flagged with excellent marble.*NWAD FLAG.10*

FLAG, *n.* An aquatic plant, with a bladed leaf, probably so called from its bending or yielding to the wind.

FLAG, *n.*

An ensign or colors; a cloth on which are usually painted or wrought certain figures, and borne on a staff. In the army, a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another. In the marine, a banner or standard by which the ships of one nation are distinguished from those of another, or by which an admiral is distinguished from other ships of his squadron. In the British navy, an admiral's flag is displayed at the main-top-gallant-mast-head, a vice-admiral's at the fore-top-gallant-mast-head, and a rear-admiral's at the mizen-top-gallant-mast-head.*NWAD FLAG.13*

To strike or lower the flag, is to pull it down upon the cap in token of respect or submission. To strike the flag in an engagement, is the sign of surrendering.*NWAD FLAG.14*

To hang out the white flag, is to ask quarter; or in some cases, to manifest a friendly design. The red flag, is a sign of defiance or battle.*NWAD FLAG.15*

To hang the flag half mast high, is a token or signal of mourning.*NWAD FLAG.16*

Flag-officer, an admiral; the commander of a squadron.*NWAD FLAG.17*

Flag-ship, the ship which bears the admiral, and in which his flag is displayed.*NWAD FLAG.18*

Flag-staff, the staff that elevates the flag.*NWAD FLAG.19*

FLAGBROOM, *n.* A broom for sweeping flags.

FLAGSTONE, *n.* A flat stone for pavement.

FLAGWORM, *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge.

FLAGELET, *n.* [L. flatus, by corruption or Gr. oblique, and a flute.]

A small flute; a small wind instrument of music.*NWAD FLAGELET.2*

FLAGELLANT, ***n.*** **[L. flagellans, from flagello, to flog.]**

One who whips himself in religious discipline. The flagellants were a fanatical sect which arose in Italy, AD. 1260, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the sacrament. They walked in procession with shoulders bare, and whipped themselves till the blood ran down their bodies, to obtain the mercy of God, and appease his wrath against the vices of the age.*NWAD FLAGELLANT.2*

FLAGELLATE, ***v.t.*** **To whip; to scourge.**

FLAGELLATION, ***n.*** **[L. flagello, to beat or whip, to flog, from flagellum, a whip, scourge or flail. See *Flail* and *Flog*.]**

A beating or whipping; a flogging; the discipline of the scourge.*NWAD FLAGELLATION.2*

FLAGGED, ***pp.*** **Laid with flat stones.**

FLAGGINESS, ***n.*** **Laxity; limberness; want of tension.**

FLAGGING, ***ppr.*** **Growing weak; drooping; laying with flat stones.**

FLAGGY, ***a.***

1. Weak; flexible; limber; not stiff.*NWAD FLAGGY.2*

2. Weak in taste; insipid; as a flaggy apple.*NWAD FLAGGY.3*

3. Abounding with flags, the plant.*NWAD FLAGGY.4*

FLAGITIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. flagitium, a scandalous crime, probably from the root of flagrant.]**

1. Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; villainous; atrocious; scandalous; as a flagitious action or crime.*NWAD FLAGITIOUS.2*

2. Guilty of enormous crimes; corrupt; wicked; as a flagitious person.*NWAD FLAGITIOUS.3*

3. Marked or infected with scandalous crimes or vices; as flagitious times.*NWAD FLAGITIOUS.4*

FLAGITIOUSLY, *adv.* With extreme wickedness.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, *n.* Extreme wickedness; villainy.

FLAGON, *n.* [L. lagena; Gr.]

A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.*NWAD FLAGON.2*

Stay me with flagons, comfort me with apples; for I am sick of love.*NWAD FLAGON.3*

FLAGRANCY, *n.* [See *Flagrant*.]

1. A burning; great heat; inflammation. *Obs.*NWAD FLAGRANCY.2

Lust causeth a flagrancy in the eyes.*NWAD FLAGRANCY.3*

2. Excess; enormity; as the flagrancy of a crime.*NWAD FLAGRANCY.4*

FLAGRANT, *a.* [L. flagrans, from flagro, to burn; Gr.]

1. Burning; ardent; eager; as flagrant desires.*NWAD FLAGRANT.2*

2. Glowing; red; flushed.*NWAD FLAGRANT.3*

See Sapho, at her toilet's greasy task,*NWAD FLAGRANT.4*

Then issuing flagrant to an evening mask.*NWAD FLAGRANT.5*

3. Red; inflamed.*NWAD FLAGRANT.6*

The beadle's lash still flagrant on their back.*NWAD FLAGRANT.7*

[The foregoing senses are unusual.]*NWAD FLAGRANT.8*

4. Flaming in notice; glaring; notorious; enormous; as a flagrant crime.*NWAD FLAGRANT.9*

FLAGRANTLY, *adv.* Ardently; notoriously.

FLAGRATE, *v.t.* To burn. [Little used.]

FLAGRATION, *n.* A burning. [Little used.]

FLAIL, *n.* [L. flagellum. We retain the original verb in flog, to strike, to lay on, L. fligo, whence affligo, to afflict; plaga, a stroke, or perhaps from the same root as lick and lay. Gr. See *Lick*.]

An instrument for thrashing or beating corn from the ear.*NWAD FLAIL.2*

FLAKE, *n.* [L. floccus; Gr. Flake and flock are doubtless the same word, varied in orthography, and connected perhaps with L. plico, Gr. The sense is a complication, a crowd, or a lay.]

1. A small collection of snow, as it falls from the clouds or from the air; a little bunch or cluster of snowy crystals, such as fall in still moderate weather. This is a flake, lock or flock of snow.*NWAD FLAKE.2*

2. A platform of hurdles, or small sticks made fast or interwoven, supported by stanchions, on which cod-fish is dried.*NWAD FLAKE.3*

3. A layer or stratum; as a flake of flesh or tallow. *Job 41:23*.*NWAD FLAKE.4*

4. A collection or little particle of fire, or of combustible matter on fire, separated and flying off.*NWAD FLAKE.5*

5. Any scaly matter in layers; any mass cleaving off in

scales.*NWAD FLAKE.6*

Little flakes of scurf.*NWAD FLAKE.7*

6. A sort of carnations of two colors only, having large stripes going through the leaves.*NWAD FLAKE.8*

White-flake, in painting, is lead corroded by means of the pressing of grapes, or a ceruse prepared by the acid of grapes. It is brought from Italy, and of a quality superior to common white lead. It is used in oil and varnished painting, when a clean white is required.*NWAD FLAKE.9*

FLAKE, *v.t.* To form into flakes.

FLAKE, *v.i.* To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off. We more usually say, to flake off.

FLAKE-WHITE, *n.* Oxyd of bismuth.

FLAKY, *a.*

1. Consisting of flakes or locks; consisting of small loose masses.*NWAD FLAKY.2*

2. Lying in flakes; consisting of layers, or cleaving off in layers.*NWAD FLAKY.3*

FLAM, *n.* A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion.

Lies immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and flam upon posterity.*NWAD FLAM.2*

FLAM, *v.t.* To deceive with falsehood; to delude.

FLAMBEAU, *n.* flam’bo. [L. flamma, flame.]

A light or luminary made of thick wicks covered with wax, and used in the streets at night, at illuminations, and in processions.

Flambeaus are made square, and usually consist of four wicks or branches, near an inch thick, and about three feet long, composed of coarse hempen yarn, half twisted.*NWAD FLAMBEAU.2*

FLAME, *n.* [L. flamma.]

1. A blaze; burning vapor; vapor in combustion; or according to modern chimistry, hydrogen or any inflammable gas, in a state of combustion, and naturally ascending in a stream from burning bodies being specifically lighter than common air.*NWAD FLAME.2*

2. Fire in general.*NWAD FLAME.3*

3. Heat of passion; tumult; combustion; blaze; violent contention. One jealous, tattling mischief-maker will set a whole village in a flame.*NWAD FLAME.4*

4. Ardor of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigor of thought.*NWAD FLAME.5*

Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame.*NWAD FLAME.6*

5. Ardor of inclination; warmth of affection.*NWAD FLAME.7*

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,*NWAD FLAME.8*

And met congenial, mingling flame with flame.*NWAD FLAME.9*

6. The passion of love; ardent love.*NWAD FLAME.10*

My heart's on flame.*NWAD FLAME.11*

7. Rage; violence; as the flames of war.*NWAD FLAME.12*

FLAME, *v.t.* To inflame; to excite.

FLAME, *v.i.*

1. To blaze; to burn in vapor, or in a current; to burn as gas emitted from bodies in combustion.*NWAD FLAME.15*

2. To shine like burning gas.*NWAD FLAME.16*

In flaming yellow bright.*NWAD FLAME.17*

3. To break out in violence of passion.*NWAD FLAME.18*

FLAMECOLOR, *n.* Bright color, as that of flame.

FLAMECOLORED, *a.* Of the color of flame; of a bright yellow color.

FLAMEEYED, *a.* Having eyes like a flame.

FLAMELESS, *a.* Destitute of flame; without incense.

FLAMEN, *n.* [L.]

1. In ancient Rome, a priest. Originally there were three priests so called; the Flamen Dialis, consecrated to Jupiter; Flamen Martialis, sacred to Mars; and Flamen Quirinalis, who superintended the rites of Quirinus or Romulus.*NWAD FLAMEN.2*

2. A priest.*NWAD FLAMEN.3*

FLAMING, *ppr.*

1. Burning in flame.*NWAD FLAMING.2*

2 . *a.* Bright; red. Also, violent; vehement; as a flaming harangue.*NWAD FLAMING.3*

FLAMING, *n.* A bursting out in a flame.

FLAMINGLY, *adv.* Most brightly; with great show or vehemence.

FLAMINGO, *n.*

A fowl constituting the genus Phoenicopterus, of the grallic order.

The beak is naked, toothed, and bent as if broken; the feet palmated and four-toed. This fowl resembles the heron in shape, but is entirely red, except the quill-fethers. It is a native of Africa and America.*NWAD FLAMINGO.2*

FLAMINICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a Roman flamen.**

FLAMMABILITY, ***n.*** **The quality of admitting to be set on fire, or enkindled into a flame or blaze; inflammability.**

FLAMMABLE, ***a.*** **Capable of being enkindled into flame.**

FLAMMATION, ***n.*** **The act of setting on flame.**

The three last words are little used. Instead of them are used the compounds, inflammable, inflammability, inflammation.*NWAD FLAMMATION.2*

FLAMMEOUS, ***a.*** **Consisting of flame; like flame.**

FLAMMIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. flamma and fero, to bring.] Producing flame.**

FLAMMIVOMOUS, ***a.*** **[L. flamma and vomo, to vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano.**

FLAMY, ***a.*** **[from flame.]**

1. Blazing; burning; as flamy breath.*NWAD FLAMY.2*

2. Having the nature of flame; as flamy matter.*NWAD FLAMY.3*

3. Having the color of flame.*NWAD FLAMY.4*

FLANK, ***n.*** **[Eng. flag. Gr. probably connected with lank, and so called from its laxity, or from breadth.]**

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. Hence,*NWAD FLANK.2*

2. The side of an army, or of any division of an army, as of a brigade, regiment or battalion. To attack an enemy in flank, is to attack them on the side.*NWAD FLANK.3*

3. In fortification, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain; or it is a line drawn from the extremity of the face towards the inside of the work.*NWAD FLANK.4*

FLANK, *v.t.*

1. To attack the side or flank of an army or body of troops; or to place troops so as to command or attack the flank.*NWAD FLANK.6*

2. To post so as to overlook or command on the side; as, to flank a passage.*NWAD FLANK.7*

3. To secure or guard on the side; as flanked with rocks.*NWAD FLANK.8*

FLANK, *v.i.*

1. To border; to touch.*NWAD FLANK.10*

2. To be posted on the side.*NWAD FLANK.11*

FLANKED, *pp.* Attacked on the side; covered or commanded on the flank.

FLANKER, *n.* A fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.

FLANKER, *v.t.*

1. To defend by lateral fortifications.*NWAD FLANKER.3*

2. To attack sideways.*NWAD FLANKER.4*

FLANNEL, *n.* [L. lana.]

A soft nappy woolen cloth of loose texture.*NWAD FLANNEL.2*

FLAP, *n.* [L. alapa, a slap. It seems difficult to separate flap from clap, slap, flabby, lap, etc.]

1. Any thing broad and limber that hangs loose, or is easily moved.*NWAD FLAP.2*

A cartilaginous flap on the opening of the larynx.*NWAD FLAP.3*

We say, the flap of a garment, the flap of the ear, the flap of a hat.*NWAD FLAP.4*

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose, or a stroke with it.*NWAD FLAP.5*

3. The flaps, a disease in the lips of horses.*NWAD FLAP.6*

FLAP, *v.t.*

1. To beat with a flap.*NWAD FLAP.8*

Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings.*NWAD FLAP.9*

2. To move something broad; as, to flap the wings.*NWAD FLAP.10*

3. To let fall, as the brim of a hat. [This sense seems to indicate a connection with lap.]*NWAD FLAP.11*

FLAP, *v.i.*

1. To move as wings, or as something broad or loose.*NWAD FLAP.13*

2. To fall, as the brim of a hat, or other broad thing.*NWAD FLAP.14*

FLAPDRAGON, *n.*

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.*NWAD*

FLAPDRAGON.2

2. The thing eaten.*NWAD FLAPDRAGON.3*

FLAPDRAGON, *v.t.* To swallow or devour.

FLAPEARED, *a.* Having broad loose ears.

FLAPJACK, *n.* An apple-puff.

FLAPMOUTHED, *a.* Having loose hanging lips.

FLAPPED, *pp.* Struck with something broad, let down; having the brim fallen, as a flapped hat.

FLAPPER, *n.* One who flaps another.

FLAPPING, *ppr.* Striking; beating; moving something broad; as flapping wings. The ducks run flapping and fluttering.

FLARE, *v.i.* [If this word is not contracted, it may be allied to clear, glare, glory, L. floreo, Eng. floor, the primary sense of which is to open, to spread, from parting, departing, or driving apart.]

1. To waver; to flutter; to burn with an unsteady light; as, the candle flares, that is the light wanders from its natural course.*NWAD FLARE.2*

2. To flutter with splendid show; to be loose and waving as a showy thing.*NWAD FLARE.3*

With ribbons pendant flaring ‘bout her head.*NWAD FLARE.4*

3. To glitter with transient luster.*NWAD FLARE.5*

But speech alone doth vanish like a flaring thing.*NWAD FLARE.6*

4. To glitter with painful splendor.*NWAD FLARE.7*

When the sun begins to fling his flaring beams.*NWAD FLARE.8*

5. To be exposed to too much light.*NWAD FLARE.9*

I cannot stay flaring in sunshine all the day.*NWAD FLARE.10*

6. To open or spread outward.*NWAD FLARE.11*

FLARING, *ppr.* or *a.*

1. Burning with a wavering light; fluttering; glittering; showy.*NWAD FLARING.2*

2. Opening; widening outward; as a flaring fireplace.*NWAD FLARING.3*

FLASH, *n.*

1. A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; as a flash of lightning.*NWAD FLASH.2*

2. A sudden burst of flame and light; as instantaneous blaze; as the flash of a gun.*NWAD FLASH.3*

3. A sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; as a flash of wit; a flash of joy or mirth.*NWAD FLASH.4*

His companions recollect no instance of premature wit, no striking sentiment, no flash of fancy -*NWAD FLASH.5*

4. A short, transient state.*NWAD FLASH.6*

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a flash.*NWAD FLASH.7*

5. A body of water driven by violence. [Local.]*NWAD FLASH.8*

6. A little pool. [Local.]*NWAD FLASH.9*

FLASH, *v.i.*

1. To break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to burst or open

instantly on the sight, as splendor. It differs from glitter, glisten and gleam in denoting a flood or wide extent of light. The latter words may express the issuing of light from a small object, or from a pencil of rays. A diamond may glitter or glisten, but it does not flash. Flash differs from other words also in denoting suddenness of appearance and disappearance.*NWAD FLASH.11*

2. To burst or break forth with a flood of flame and light; as, the powder flashed in the pan. Flashing differs from exploding or disploding, in not being accompanied with a loud report.*NWAD FLASH.12*

3. To burst out into any kind of violence.*NWAD FLASH.13*

Every hour he flashes into one gross crime or other.*NWAD FLASH.14*

4. To break out, as a sudden expression of wit, merriment or bright thought.*NWAD FLASH.15*

FLASH, *v.t.*

1. To strike up a body of water from the surface.*NWAD FLASH.17*

He rudely flashed the waves.*NWAD FLASH.18*

[In this sense I believe this word is not used in America.]*NWAD FLASH.19*

2. To strike or to throw like a burst of light; as, to flash conviction on the mind.*NWAD FLASH.20*

FLASHER, *n.*

1. A man of more appearance of wit than reality.*NWAD FLASHER.2*

2. A rower. [Not in use.]*NWAD FLASHER.3*

FLASHILY, *adv.* With empty show; with a sudden glare; without solidity of wit or thought.

FLASHING, *ppr.* Bursting forth as a flood of light, or of flame and light, or as wit, mirth or joy.

FLASHY, *a.*

1. Showy, but empty; dazzling for a moment, but not solid; as flashy wit.*NWAD FLASHY.2*

2. Showy; gay; as a flashy dress.*NWAD FLASHY.3*

3. Insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit; as food or drink.*NWAD FLASHY.4*

4. Washy; plashy. [See *Plash*.]*NWAD FLASHY.5*

FLASK, *n.*

1. A kind of bottle; as a flask of wine or oil.*NWAD FLASK.2*

2. A vessel for powder.*NWAD FLASK.3*

3. A bed in a gun-carriage.*NWAD FLASK.4*

FLASKET, *n.*

1. A vessel in which viands are served up.*NWAD FLASKET.2*

2. A long shallow basket.*NWAD FLASKET.3*

FLAT, *a.* [L. latus, broad; Gr.; Eng. blade.]

1. Having an even surface, without risings or indentures, hills or valleys; as flat land.*NWAD FLAT.2*

2. Horizontal; level; without inclination; as a flat roof; or with a moderate inclination or slope; for we often apply the word to the roof of a house that is not steep, though inclined.*NWAD FLAT.3*

3. Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground. He fell or lay flat on the ground.*NWAD FLAT.4*

4. Not elevated or erect; fallen.*NWAD FLAT.5*

Cease t'admire, and beauty's plumes fall flat.*NWAD FLAT.6*

5. Level with the ground; totally fallen.*NWAD FLAT.7*

What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities flat.*NWAD FLAT.8*

6. In painting, wanting relief or prominence of the figures.*NWAD FLAT.9*

7. Tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead; as fruit flat to the taste.*NWAD FLAT.10*

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid; without point or spirit; applied to discourses and compositions. The sermon was very flat.*NWAD FLAT.11*

9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.*NWAD FLAT.12*

I feel - my hopes all flat.*NWAD FLAT.13*

10. Unpleasing; not affording gratification.*NWAD FLAT.14*

How flat and insipid are all the pleasures of this life!*NWAD FLAT.15*

11. Peremptory; absolute; positive; downright. He gave the petitioner a flat denial.*NWAD FLAT.16*

Thus repulsed, our final hope is flat despair.*NWAD FLAT.17*

12. Not sharp or shrill; not acute; as a flat sound.*NWAD FLAT.18*

13. Low, as the prices of goods; or dull, as sales.*NWAD FLAT.19*

FLAT, *n.*

1. A level or extended plain. In America, it is applied particularly to low ground or meadow that is level, but it denotes any land of even surface and of some extent.*NWAD FLAT.21*

2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water;

a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand bank under water.*NWAD FLAT.22*

3. The broad side of a blade.*NWAD FLAT.23*

4. Depression of thought or language.*NWAD FLAT.24*

5. A surface without relief or prominences.*NWAD FLAT.25*

6. In music, a mark of depression in sound. A flat denotes a fall or depression of half a tone.*NWAD FLAT.26*

7. A boat, broad and flat-bottomed. A flat-bottomed boat is constructed for conveying passengers or troops, horses, carriages and baggage.*NWAD FLAT.27*

FLAT, *v.t.*

1. To level; to depress; to lay smooth or even; to make broad and smooth; to flatten.*NWAD FLAT.29*

2. To make vapid or tasteless.*NWAD FLAT.30*

3. To make dull or unanimated.*NWAD FLAT.31*

FLAT, *v.i.*

1. To grow flat; to fall to an even surface.*NWAD FLAT.33*

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.*NWAD FLAT.34*

FLAT-BOTTOMED, *a.* Having a flat bottom, as a boat, or a moat in fortification.

FLATIVE, *a.* [L. flatus, from flo, to blow.] Producing wind; flatulent. [Not in use.]

FLATLONG, *adv.* With the flat side downward; not edgewise.

FLATLY, *adv.*

1. Horizontally; without inclination.*NWAD FLATLY.2*

2. Evenly; without elevations and depressions.*NWAD FLATLY.3*

3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.*NWAD FLATLY.4*

4. Peremptorily; positively; downright.*NWAD FLATLY.5*

He flatly refused his aid.*NWAD FLATLY.6*

FLATNESS, *n.*

1. Evenness of surface; levelness; equality of surface.*NWAD FLATNESS.2*

2. Want of relief or prominence; as the flatness of a figure in sculpture.*NWAD FLATNESS.3*

3. Deadness; vapidness; insipidity; as the flatness of cider or beer.*NWAD FLATNESS.4*

4. Dejection of fortune; low state.*NWAD FLATNESS.5*

The flatness of my misery.*NWAD FLATNESS.6*

5. Dejection of mind; a low state of the spirits; depression; want of life.*NWAD FLATNESS.7*

6. Dullness; want of point; insipidity; frigidity.*NWAD FLATNESS.8*

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into flatness.*NWAD FLATNESS.9*

7. Gravity of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness or shrillness.*NWAD FLATNESS.10*

Flatness of sound - joined with a harshness.*NWAD FLATNESS.11*

FLAT-NOSED, *a.* Having a flat nose.

FLATTED, *pp.* Made flat; rendered even on the surface; also,

rendered vapid or insipid.

FLATTEN, *v.t.* flat'n.

1. To make flat; to reduce to an equal or even surface; to level.*NWAD FLATTEN.2*

2. To beat down to the ground; to lay flat.*NWAD FLATTEN.3*

3. To make vapid or insipid; to render stale.*NWAD FLATTEN.4*

4. To depress; to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit.*NWAD FLATTEN.5*

5. In music, to reduce, as sound; to render less acute or sharp.*NWAD FLATTEN.6*

FLATTEN, *v.i.* flat'n.

1. To grow or become even on the surface.*NWAD FLATTEN.8*

2. To become dead, stale, vapid or tasteless.*NWAD FLATTEN.9*

3. To become dull or spiritless.*NWAD FLATTEN.10*

FLATTENING, *ppr.* Making flat.

FLATTER, *n.* The person or thing by which any thing is flattened.

FLATTER, *v.t.* [Flatter may be from the root of flat, that is, to make smooth, to appease, to soothe. L. plaudo. Perhaps flat and plaudo are from one root, the radical sense of which must be to extend, strain, stretch.]

1. To soothe by praise; to gratify self-love by praise or obsequiousness; to please a person by applause or favorable notice, by respectful attention, or by any thing that exalts him in his own estimation, or confirms his good opinion of himself. We flatter a woman when we praise her children.*NWAD FLATTER.3*

A man that flattereth his neighbor, spreadeth a net for his feet. *Proverbs 29:5*.*NWAD FLATTER.4*

2. To please; to gratify; as, to flatter one's vanity or pride.*NWAD FLATTER.5*

3. To praise falsely; to encourage by favorable notice; as, to flatter vices or crimes.*NWAD FLATTER.6*

4. To encourage by favorable representations or indications; as, to flatter hopes. We are flattered with the prospect of peace.*NWAD FLATTER.7*

5. To raise false hopes by representations not well founded; as, to flatter one with a prospect of success; to flatter a patient with the expectation of recovery when his case is desperate.*NWAD FLATTER.8*

6. To please; to soothe.*NWAD FLATTER.9*

A concert of voices - makes a harmony that flatters the ears.*NWAD FLATTER.10*

7. To wheedle; to coax; to attempt to win by blandishments, praise or enticements. How many young and credulous persons are flattered out of their innocence and their property, by seducing arts!*NWAD FLATTER.11*

FLATTERED, *pp.* Soothed by praise; pleased by commendation; gratified with hopes, false or well founded; wheedled.

FLATTERER, *n.* One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who praises another, with a view to please him, to gain his favor, or to accomplish some purpose.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,*NWAD FLATTERER.2*

He says he does; being then most flattered.*NWAD FLATTERER.3*

The most abject flatterers degenerate into the greatest tyrants.*NWAD FLATTERER.4*

FLATTERING, *ppr.*

1. Gratifying with praise; pleasing by applause; wheedling; coaxing.*NWAD FLATTERING.2*

2. *a.* Pleasing to pride or vanity; gratifying to self-love; as a flattering eulogy. The minister gives a flattering account of his reception at court.*NWAD FLATTERING.3*

3. Pleasing; favorable; encouraging hope. We have a flattering prospect of an abundant harvest. The symptoms of the disease are flattering.*NWAD FLATTERING.4*

4. Practicing adulation; uttering false praise; as a flattering tongue.*NWAD FLATTERING.5*

FLATTERINGLY, ***adv.***

1. In a flattering manner; in a manner to flatter.*NWAD FLATTERINGLY.2*

2. In a manner to favor; with partiality.*NWAD FLATTERINGLY.3*

FLATTERY, ***n.***

1. False praise; commendation bestowed for the purpose of gaining favor and influence, or to accomplish some purpose. Direct flattery consists in praising a person himself; indirect flattery consists in praising a person through his works or his connections.*NWAD FLATTERY.2*

Simple pride for flattery makes demands.*NWAD FLATTERY.3*

Just praise is only a debt, but flattery is a present.*NWAD FLATTERY.4*

2. Adulation; obsequiousness; wheedling.*NWAD FLATTERY.5*

3. Just commendation which gratifies self-love.*NWAD FLATTERY.6*

FLATTISH, ***a.*** **[from flat.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.**

FLATULENCE, FLATULENCY, *n.* [See *Flatulent*.]

1. Windiness in the stomach; air generated in a weak stomach and intestines by imperfect digestion, occasioning distension, uneasiness, pain, and often belchings.*NWAD FLATULENCE.2*

2. Airiness; emptiness; vanity.*NWAD FLATULENCE.3*

FLATULENT, *a.* [L. flatulentus, flatus, from flo, to blow.]

1. Windy; affected with air generated in the stomach and intestines.*NWAD FLATULENT.2*

2. Turgid with air; windy; as a flatulent tumor.*NWAD FLATULENT.3*

3. Generating or apt to a generate wind in the stomach. Pease are a flatulent vegetable.*NWAD FLATULENT.4*

4. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy; as a flatulent writer; flatulent vanity.*NWAD FLATULENT.5*

FLATUOSITY, *n.* Windiness; fullness of air; flatulence. [Not used.]

FLATUOUS, *a.* [L. flatuosus.] Windy; generating wind. [Not used.]

FLATUS, *n.* [L. from flo, to blow.]

1. A breath; a puff of wind.*NWAD FLATUS.2*

2. Wind generated in the stomach or other cavities of the body; flatulence.*NWAD FLATUS.3*

FLATWISE, *a.* or *adv.* [from flat.] With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise.

FLAUNT, *v.i.* [I know not whence we have this word. From the root L. bearing the sense of throwing out, or spreading. See *Flounce*.]

1. To throw or spread out; to flutter; to display ostentatiously; as a flaunting show.*NWAD FLAUNT.2*

You flaunt about the streets in your new gilt chariot.*NWAD FLAUNT.3*

One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade.*NWAD FLAUNT.4*

[This correctly expresses the author's meaning, which is, that the proud often attempt to make a show and parade of their importance, even in poverty. Johnson's remark on the use of the word seems therefore to be unfounded.]*NWAD FLAUNT.5*

2. To carry a pert or saucy appearance.*NWAD FLAUNT.6*

FLAUNT, *n.* Any thing displayed for show.

FLAUNTING, *ppr.* Making an ostentatious display.

FLAVOR, *n.*

The quality of a substance which affects the taste or smell, in any manner. We say, the wine has a fine flavor, or a disagreeable flavor; the fruit has a bad flavor; a rose has a sweet flavor. The word then signifies the quality which is tasted or smelled; taste, odor, fragrance, smell.*NWAD FLAVOR.2*

FLAVOR, *v.t.* To communicate some quality to a thing, that may affect the taste or smell.

FLAVORED, *a.* Having a quality that affects the sense of tasting or smelling; as high-flavored wine, having the quality in a high degree.

FLAVORLESS, *a.* Without flavor; tasteless; having no smell or taste.

FLAVOROUS, *a.* Pleasant to the taste or smell

FLAVOUS, *a.* [L. flavus.] Yellow. [Not used.]

FLAW, *n.* [Gr. seems to be contracted.]

1. A breach; a crack; a defect made by breaking or splitting; a gap or fissure; as a flaw in a scythe, knife or razor; a flaw in a china dish, or in a glass; a flaw in a wall.*NWAD FLAW.2*

2. A defect; a fault; any defect made by violence, or occasioned by neglect; as a flaw in reputation; a flaw in a will, or in a deed, or in a statute.*NWAD FLAW.3*

3. A sudden burst of wind; a sudden gust or blast of short duration; a word of common use among seamen. [This proves the primary sense to be, to burst or rush.]*NWAD FLAW.4*

4. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; uproar.*NWAD FLAW.5*

And deluges of armies from the town*NWAD FLAW.6*

Came pouring in; I heard the mighty flaw.*NWAD FLAW.7*

[In this sense, the word is not used in the United States.]*NWAD FLAW.8*

5. A sudden commotion of mind. [Not used.]*NWAD FLAW.9*

FLAW, *v.t.*

1. To break; to crack.*NWAD FLAW.11*

The brazen cauldrons with the frosts are flawed.*NWAD FLAW.12*

2. To break; to violate; as, to flaw a league. [Little used.]*NWAD FLAW.13*

FLAWED, *pp.* Broken; cracked.

FLAWING, *ppr.* Breaking; cracking.

FLAWLESS, *a.* Without cracks; without defect.

FLAWN, ***n.*** **A sort of custard or pie. [Obs.]**

FLAWTER, ***v.t.*** **To scrape or pare a skin. [Not used.]**

FLAWY, ***a.***

1. Full of flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty.*NWAD FLAWY.2*

2. Subject to sudden gusts of wind.*NWAD FLAWY.3*

FLAX, ***n.***

1. A plant of the genus Linum, consisting of a single slender stalk, the skin or herl of which is used for making thread and cloth, called linen, cambric, lawn, lace, etc. The skin consists of fine fibers, which may be so separated as to be spun into threads as fine as silk.*NWAD FLAX.2*

2. The skin or fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned by hatcheling or combing.*NWAD FLAX.3*

FLAXCOMB, ***n.*** **An instrument with teeth through which flax is drawn for separating from it the tow or coarser part and the shives. In America, we call it a hatchel.**

FLAXDRESSER, ***n.*** **One who breaks and swingles flax.**

FLAXPLANT, ***n.*** **The Phormium, a plant in New Zealand that serves the inhabitants for flax.**

FLAXRAISER, ***n.*** **One who raises flax.**

FLAXSEED, ***n.*** **The seed of flax.**

FLAXEN, ***a.***

1. Made of flax; as flaxen thread.*NWAD FLAXEN.2*

2. Resembling flax; of the color of flax; fair, long, and flowing; as flaxen hair.*NWAD FLAXEN.3*

FLAXY, *a.* Like flax; being of a light color; fair.

FLAY, *v.t.* [Gr. whence bark, rind; probably a contracted word.]

1. To skin; to strip off the skin of an animal; as, to flay an ox.*NWAD FLAY.2*

2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing. [Not used.]*NWAD FLAY.3*

FLAYED, *pp.* Skinned; stripped of the skin.

FLAYER, *n.* One who strips off the skin.

FLAYING, *ppr.* Stripping off the skin.

FLEA, *n.* [See *Flee* and *Fly*.]

An insect of the genus Pulex. It has two eyes and six feet; the feelers are like threads; the rostrum is inflected, setaceous, and armed with a string. The flea is remarkable for its agility, leaping to a surprising distance, and its bite is very troublesome.*NWAD FLEA.2*

FLEABANE, *n.* A plant of the genus Conyza.

FLEABITE, FLEABITING, *n.*

1. The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite.*NWAD FLEABITE.2*

2. A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea.*NWAD FLEABITE.3*

FLEABITTEN, *a.*

1. Bitten or stung by a flea.*NWAD FLEABITTEN.2*

2. Mean; worthless; of low birth or station.*NWAD FLEABITTEN.3*

FLEAWORT, *n.* A plant.

FLEAK, A lock. [See *Flake*.]

FLEAM, *n.*

In surgery and farriery, a sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood.*NWAD FLEAM.2*

FLECK, FLECKER, *v.t.*

To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple.*NWAD FLECK.2*

Both flecked with white, the true Arcadian strain.*NWAD FLECK.3*

[These words are obsolete or used only in poetry.]*NWAD FLECK.4*

FLECTION, *n.* [L. flectio.] The act of bending, or state of being bent.

FLECTOR, *n.* A *flexor*, which see.

FLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of flee; as, truth has fled.

FLEDGE, *a.* flej.

Feathered; furnished with fethers or wings; able to fly.*NWAD FLEDGE.2*

His locks behind, illustrious on his shoulders, fledge with wings, lay waving round.*NWAD FLEDGE.3*

FLEDGE, *v.t.* To furnish with fethers; to supply with the fethers necessary for flight.

The birds were not yet fledged enough to shift for themselves.*NWAD FLEDGE.5*

FLEDGED, *pp.* Furnished with fethers for flight; covered with fethers.

FLEDGING, *ppr.* Furnishing with fethers for flight.

FLEE, *v.i.*

1. To run with rapidity, as from danger; to attempt to escape; to hasten from danger or expected evil. The enemy fled at the first fire.*NWAD FLEE.2*

Arise, take the young child and his mother, and flee into Egypt. *Matthew 2:13*.*NWAD FLEE.3*

2. To depart; to leave; to hasten away.*NWAD FLEE.4*

Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. *James 4:7*.*NWAD FLEE.5*

3. To avoid; to keep at a distance from.*NWAD FLEE.6*

Flee fornication; flee from idolatry. *1 Corinthians 6:10*.*NWAD FLEE.7*

To flee the question or from the question, in legislation, is said of a legislator who, when a question is to be put to the house, leaves his seat to avoid the dilemma of voting against his conscience, or giving an unpopular vote. In the phrases in which this verb appears to be transitive, there is really an ellipsis.*NWAD FLEE.8*

FLEECE, *n.* flees. [L. vellus, from vello, to pluck or tear off.]

The coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.*NWAD FLEECE.2*

FLEECE, *v.t.*

1. To shear off a covering or growth of wool.*NWAD FLEECE.4*

2. To strip of money or property; to take from, by severe exactions, under color of law or justice, or pretext of necessity, or by virtue of authority. Arbitrary princes fleece their subjects; and clients complain that they are sometimes fleeced by their lawyers.*NWAD FLEECE.5*

This word is rarely or never used for plundering in war by a licentious soldiery; but is properly used to express a stripping by contributions levied on a conquered people.*NWAD FLEECE.6*

3. To spread over as with wool; to make white.*NWAD FLEECE.7*

FLEECED, *pp.* Stripped by severe exactions.

FLEECED, *a.* Furnished with a fleece or with fleeces; as, a sheep is well fleeced.

FLEECER, *n.* One who strips or takes by severe exactions.

FLEECING, *ppr.* Stripping of money or property by severe demands of fees, taxes or contributions.

FLEECY, *a.*

1. Covered with wool; woolly; as a fleecy flock.*NWAD FLEECY.2*

2. Resembling wool or a fleece; soft; complicated; as fleecy snow; fleecy locks; fleecy hosiery.*NWAD FLEECY.3*

FLEER, *v.i.*

1. To deride; to sneer; to mock; to gibe; to make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn; as, to fleer and flout.*NWAD FLEER.2*

Covered with an antic face,*NWAD FLEER.3*

To fleer and scorn at our soleminity.*NWAD FLEER.4*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.*NWAD FLEER.5*

A teacherous fleer on the face of deceivers.*NWAD FLEER.6*

FLEER, *v.t.* to mock; to flout at.

FLEER, *n.*

1. Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks.*NWAD FLEER.9*

And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns.*NWAD FLEER.10*

2. A grin of civility.*NWAD FLEER.11*

A treacherous fleer on the face of deceivers.*NWAD FLEER.12*

FLEERER, *n.* a mocker; a fawner.

FLEERING, *ppr.* Deriding; mocking; counterfeiting an air of civility.

FLEET, in English names, denotes a flood, a creek or inlet, a bay or estuary, or a river; as in Fleet-street, North-flete, Fleet-prison.

FLEET, *n.* [Fleet and float seem to be allied. But whether they are formed from the root of flow, or whether the last consonant is radical, is not obvious. See *Float*.]

A navy or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company, whether ships of war, or of commerce. It more generally signifies ships of war.*NWAD FLEET.3*

FLEET, *a.* [Eng. to flit.]

1. Swift of pace; moving or able to move with rapidity; nimble; light and quick in motion, or moving with lightness and celerity; as a fleet horse or dog.*NWAD FLEET.5*

2. Moving with velocity; as fleet winds.*NWAD FLEET.6*

3. Light; superficially fruitful; or thin; not penetrating deep; as soil.*NWAD FLEET.7*

4. Skimming the surface.*NWAD FLEET.8*

FLEET, *v.i.*

1. To fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit as a light substance. To fleet away is to vanish.*NWAD FLEET.10*

How all the other passions fleet to air.*NWAD FLEET.11*

2. To be in a transient state.*NWAD FLEET.12*

3. to float.*NWAD FLEET.13*

FLEET, *v.t.*

1. to skim the surface; to pass over rapidly; as a ship that fleets the gulf.*NWAD FLEET.15*

2. To pass lightly, or in mirth and joy; as, to fleet away time. [Not used.]*NWAD FLEET.16*

3. To skim milk. [Local, in England.]*NWAD FLEET.17*

The verb in the transitive form is rarely or never used in America.*NWAD FLEET.18*

FLEETFOOT, *a.* Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity.

FLEETING, *ppr.*

1. Passing rapidly; flying with velocity.*NWAD FLEETING.2*

2 . *a.* Transient; not durable; as the fleeting hours or moments.*NWAD FLEETING.3*

FLEETING-DISH, *n.* A skimming bowl. [Local.]

FLEETLY, ***adv.*** **Rapidly; lightly and nimbly; swiftly.**

FLEETNESS, ***n.*** **Swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed; as the fleetness of a horse or a deer.**

FLEMING, ***n.*** **A native of Flanders, or the Low Countries in Europe.**

FLEMISH, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Flanders.**

FLESH, ***n.*** **[I know not the primary sense; it may be soft.]**

1. A compound substance forming a large part of an animal, consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones and the fluids. Under the general appellation of flesh, we include the muscles, fat, glands etc., which invest the bones and are covered with the skin. It is sometimes restricted to the muscles.*NWAD FLESH.2*

2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable.*NWAD FLESH.3*

Flesh without being qualified with acids, is too alkalescent a diet.*NWAD FLESH.4*

3. The body of beasts and fowls used as food, distinct from fish. In Lent, the Catholics abstain from flesh, but eat fish.*NWAD FLESH.5*

4. The body, as distinguished from the soul.*NWAD FLESH.6*

As if this flesh, which walls about our life,*NWAD FLESH.7*

Were brass impregnable.*NWAD FLESH.8*

5. Animal nature; animals of all kinds.*NWAD FLESH.9*

The end of all flesh is come before me. *Genesis 6:13*.*NWAD FLESH.10*

6. Men in general; mankind.*NWAD FLESH.11*

My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh.

Genesis 6:3.*NWAD FLESH.12*

7. Human nature.*NWAD FLESH.13*

The word was made flesh, and dwelt among us. *John 1:14*.*NWAD FLESH.14*

8. Carnality; corporeal appetites.*NWAD FLESH.15*

Fasting serves to mortify the flesh.*NWAD FLESH.16*

The flesh lusteth against the spirit. *Galatians 5:17*.*NWAD FLESH.17*

9. A carnal state; a state of unrenewed nature.*NWAD FLESH.18*

They that are in the flesh cannot please God. *Romans 8:8*.*NWAD FLESH.19*

10. The corruptible body of man, or corrupt nature.*NWAD FLESH.20*

Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God. *1 Corinthians 15:50*.*NWAD FLESH.21*

11. The present life; the state of existence in this world.*NWAD FLESH.22*

To abide in the flesh is more needful for you. *Philippians 1:24*.*NWAD FLESH.23*

12. Legal righteousness, and ceremonial services.*NWAD FLESH.24*

What shall we then say that Abraham, our father as pertaining to the flesh, hath found? *Romans 4:1*; *Galatians 3:3*.*NWAD FLESH.25*

13. Kindred; stock; family.*NWAD FLESH.26*

He is our brother, and our flesh. *Genesis 37:27*.*NWAD FLESH.27*

14. In botany, the soft pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a

root, fruit, etc., which is fit to be eaten.*NWAD FLESH.28*

One flesh, denotes intimate relation. To be one flesh is to be closely united, as in marriage. *Genesis 2:24*; *Ephesians 5:31*.*NWAD FLESH.29*

After the flesh, according to outward appearances, *John 8:15NWAD FLESH.30*

Or according to the common powers of nature. *Galatians 4:23*.*NWAD FLESH.31*

Or according to sinful lusts and inclinations. *Romans 8:4, 5*.*NWAD FLESH.32*

An arm of flesh, human strength or aid.*NWAD FLESH.33*

FLESH, *v.t.*

1. To initiate; a sportsman's use of the word, from the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take or other flesh.*NWAD FLESH.35*

2. To harden; to accustom; to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing. Men fleshed in cruelty; women fleshed in malice.*NWAD FLESH.36*

3. To glut; to satiate.*NWAD FLESH.37*

The wild dog*NWAD FLESH.38*

Shall flesh his tooth on every innocent.*NWAD FLESH.39*

FLESHBROTH, *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

FLESHBRUSH, *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

FLESHCOLOR, *n.* The color of flesh; carnation.

FLESHCOLORED, *a.* Being of the color of flesh.

FLESHDIET, *n.* Food consisting of flesh.

FLESHED, *pp.*

1. Initiated; accustomed; glutted.*NWAD FLESHED.2*

2. Fat; fleshy.*NWAD FLESHED.3*

FLESHFLY, *n.* A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

FLESHHOOK, *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot or caldron. *1 Samuel 2:13, 14*.

FLESHINESS, *n.* [from fleshy.] Abundance of flesh or fat in animals; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

FLESHING, *ppr.* Initiating; making familiar; glutting.

FLESHLESS, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.

FLESHLINESS, *n.* Carnal passions and appetites.

FLESHLY, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal.*NWAD FLESHLY.2*

2. Carnal; worldly; lascivious.*NWAD FLESHLY.3*

Abstain from fleshly lusts. *1 Peter 2:11*.*NWAD FLESHLY.4*

3. Animal; not vegetable.*NWAD FLESHLY.5*

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.*NWAD FLESHLY.6*

Vain of fleshly arm.*NWAD FLESHLY.7*

Fleshly wisdom. *2 Corinthians 1:12*.*NWAD FLESHLY.8*

FLESHMEAT, *n.* Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or

used for food.

FLESHMENT, *n.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

FLESHMONGER, *n.* One who deals in flesh; a procurer; a pimp. [Little used.]

FLESHPOT, A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, plenty of provisions. *Exodus 16:3*.

FLESHQUAKE, *n.* A trembling of the flesh. [Not used.]

FLESHY, *a.*

1. Full of flesh; plump; musculous.*NWAD FLESHY.2*

The sole of his foot is fleshy.*NWAD FLESHY.3*

2. Fat; gross; corpulent; as a fleshy man.*NWAD FLESHY.4*

3. Corporeal.*NWAD FLESHY.5*

4. Full of pulp; pulpous; plump; as fruit.*NWAD FLESHY.6*

FLET, *pp.* of fleet. Skimmed. [Not used.]

FLETCH, *v.t.* To fether an arrow.

FLETCHER, *n.* An arrow-maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows. hence the name of Fletcher.

But the use of the word as an appellative has ceased with the practice of archery.*NWAD FLETCHER.2*

FLETZ, *a.* In geology, the fletz formations, so called, consist of rocks which lie immediately over the transition rocks. These formations are so called because the rocks usually appear in beds more nearly horizontal than the transition class. These formations consist of sandstone, limestone, gypsum,

calamine, chalk, coal and trap. They contain abundance of petrifactions, both of animal and vegetable origin.

FLEW, *pret.* of fly.

The people flew upon the spoil. *1 Samuel 14:32*.*NWAD FLEW.2*

FLEW, *n.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

FLEWED, *a.* Chapped; mouthed; deep-mouthed.

FLEXANIMOUS, *a.* [from L.] Having power to change the mind. [Not used.]

FLEXIBILITY, *n.* [See *Flexible*.]

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibleness; as the flexibility of rays of light.*NWAD FLEXIBILITY.2*

2. Easiness to be persuaded; the quality of yielding to arguments, persuasion or circumstances; ductility of mind; readiness to comply; facility; as flexibility of temper.*NWAD FLEXIBILITY.3*

FLEXIBLE, *a.* [L. flexibilis, from flecto, flexi, to bend, plico.]

1. That may be bent; capable of being turned or forced from a straight line or form without breaking; pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; as a flexible rod; a flexible plant.*NWAD FLEXIBLE.2*

2. Capable of yielding to intreaties, arguments or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid; or obstinate; not inexorable.*NWAD FLEXIBLE.3*

Phocion was a man of great severity, and no ways flexible to the will of the people.*NWAD FLEXIBLE.4*

It often denotes, easy or too easy to yield or comply; wavering; inconstant; not firm.*NWAD FLEXIBLE.5*

3. Ductile; manageable; tractable; as the tender and flexible minds

of youth. Flexible years or time of life, the time when the mind is tractable.*NWAD FLEXIBLE.6*

4. That may be turned or accommodated.*NWAD FLEXIBLE.7*

This was a principle more flexible to their purpose.*NWAD FLEXIBLE.8*

FLEXIBLENESS, *n.*

1. Possibility to be bent or turned from a straight line or form without breaking; easiness to be bent; pliantness; pliancy; flexibility.*NWAD FLEXIBLENESS.2*

2. Facility of mind; readiness to comply or yield; obsequiousness; as the flexibleness of a courtier.*NWAD FLEXIBLENESS.3*

FLEXILE, *a.* [L. flexilis.] Pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse or moral force.

FLEXION, *n.* [L. flexio.]

1. The act of bending.*NWAD FLEXION.2*

2. A bending; a part bent; a fold.*NWAD FLEXION.3*

3. A turn; a cast; as a flexion of the eye.*NWAD FLEXION.4*

FLEXOR, *n.* In anatomy, a muscle whose office is to bend the part to which it belongs, in opposition to the extensors.

FLEXUOUS, *a.* [L. flexuosus.]

1. Winding; having turns or windings; as a flexuous rivulet.*NWAD FLEXUOUS.2*

2. Bending; winding; wavering; not steady; as a flexuous flame.*NWAD FLEXUOUS.3*

3. In botany, bending or bent; changing its direction in a curve, from

joint to joint, from bud to bud, or from flower to flower.*NWAD FLEXUOUS.4*

FLEXURE, *n.* [L. flexura.]

1. A winding or bending; the form of bending; as the flexure of a joint.*NWAD FLEXURE.2*

2. The act of bending.*NWAD FLEXURE.3*

3. The part bent; a joint.*NWAD FLEXURE.4*

4. The bending of the body; obsequious or servile cringe.*NWAD FLEXURE.5*

FLICKER, *v.i.*

1. To flutter; to flap the wings without flying; to strike rapidly with the wings.*NWAD FLICKER.2*

And flickering on her nest made short essays to sing.*NWAD FLICKER.3*

2. To fluctuate.*NWAD FLICKER.4*

FLICKERING, *ppr.*

1. Fluttering; flapping the wings without flight.*NWAD FLICKERING.2*

2. *a.* With amorous motions of the eye.*NWAD FLICKERING.3*

The fair Lavinia - looks a little flickering after Turnus.*NWAD FLICKERING.4*

FLICKERING, *n.* A fluttering; short irregular movements.

FLICKERMOUSE, *n.* The bat.

FLIER, *n.* [See *Fly*. It ought to be flyer.]

1. One that flies or flees.*NWAD FLIER.2*

2. A runaway; a fugitive.*NWAD FLIER.3*

3. A part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole; as the flier of a jack.*NWAD FLIER.4*

FLIGHT, *n.* [See *Fly*.]

1. The act of fleeing; the act of running away, to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure.*NWAD FLIGHT.2*

Pray ye that your flight be not in winter. *Matthew 24:20*.*NWAD FLIGHT.3*

To put to flight, to turn to flight, is to compel to run away; to force to escape.*NWAD FLIGHT.4*

2. The act of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volation; as the flight of birds and insects.*NWAD FLIGHT.5*

3. The manner of flying. Every fowl has its particular flight; the flight of the eagle is high; the flight of the swallow is rapid, with sudden turns.*NWAD FLIGHT.6*

4. Removal from place to place by flying.*NWAD FLIGHT.7*

5. A flock of birds flying in company; as a flight of pigeons or wild geese.*NWAD FLIGHT.8*

6. A number of beings flying or moving through the air together; as a flight of angels.*NWAD FLIGHT.9*

7. A number of things passing through the air together; a volley; as a flight of arrows.*NWAD FLIGHT.10*

8. A periodical flying of birds in flocks; as the spring flight or autumnal flight of ducks or pigeons.*NWAD FLIGHT.11*

9. In England, the birds produced in the same season.*NWAD*

FLIGHT.12

10. The space passed by flying.*NWAD FLIGHT.13*

11. A mounting; a soaring; lofty elevation and excursion; as a flight of imagination or fancy; a flight of ambition.*NWAD FLIGHT.14*

12. Excursion; wandering; extravagant sally; as a flight of folly.*NWAD FLIGHT.15*

13. The power of flying.*NWAD FLIGHT.16*

14. In certain lead works, a substance that flies off in smoke.*NWAD FLIGHT.17*

Flight of stairs, the series of stairs from the floor, or from one platform to another.*NWAD FLIGHT.18*

FLIGHTNESS, *n.* The state of being flighty; wildness; slight delirium.

FLIGHT-SHOT, *n.* The distance which an arrow flies.

FLIGHTY, *a.*

1. Fleeting; swift.*NWAD FLIGHTY.2*

The flighty purpose never is o'ertook.*NWAD FLIGHTY.3*

2. Wild; indulging the sallies of imagination.*NWAD FLIGHTY.4*

3. Disordered in mind; somewhat delirious.*NWAD FLIGHTY.5*

FLIMFLAM, *n.* A freak; a trick.

FLIMSINESS, *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of substance or solidity.

FLIMSY, *a.* s as z. [The word is retained by the common people in New England in limsy, weak, limber, easily bending.]

1. Weak; feeble; slight; vain; without strength or solid substance; as a flimsy pretext; a flimsy excuse; flimsy objections.*NWAD FLIMSY.2*

2. Without strength or force; spiritless.*NWAD FLIMSY.3*

Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines.*NWAD FLIMSY.4*

3. Thin; of loose texture; as flimsy cloth or stuff. [Little used.]*NWAD FLIMSY.5*

FLINCH, *v.i.* [I have not found this word in any other language; but the sense of it occurs in blench, and not improbably it is from the same root, with a different prefix.]

1. To shrink; to withdraw from any suffering or undertaking, from pain or danger; to fail of proceeding, or of performing any thing. Never flinch from duty. One of the parties flinched from the combat.*NWAD FLINCH.2*

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without flinching or complaining.*NWAD FLINCH.3*

2. To fail.*NWAD FLINCH.4*

FLINCHER, *n.* One who flinches or fails.

FLINCHING, *ppr.* Failing to undertake, perform or proceed; shrinking; withdrawing.

FLINDER, *n.* A small piece or splinter; a fragment.

[This seems to be splinter, without the prefix.]*NWAD FLINDER.2*

FLING, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* flung. [L. lego legare.]

1. To cast, send or throw from the hand; to hurl; as, to fling a stone at a bird.*NWAD FLING.2*

Tis fate that flings the dice; and as she flings,*NWAD FLING.3*

Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants, kings.*NWAD FLING.4*

2. To dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.*NWAD FLING.5*

He - like Jove, his lightning flung.*NWAD FLING.6*

3. To send forth; to emit; to scatter.*NWAD FLING.7*

Every beam new transient colors flings.*NWAD FLING.8*

4. To throw; to drive by violence.*NWAD FLING.9*

5. To throw to the ground; to prostrate.*NWAD FLING.10*

The wrestler flung his antagonist.*NWAD FLING.11*

6. To baffle; to defeat; as, to fling a party in litigation.*NWAD FLING.12*

To fling away, to reject; to discard.*NWAD FLING.13*

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition.*NWAD FLING.14*

1. To fling down, to demolish; to ruin.*NWAD FLING.15*

2. To throw to the ground.*NWAD FLING.16*

To fling out, to utter; to speak; as, to fling out hard words against another.*NWAD FLING.17*

To fling off, to baffle in the chase, to defeat of prey.*NWAD FLING.18*

To fling in, to throw in; to make an allowance or deduction, or not to charge in an account. In settling accounts, one party flings in a small sum, or a few days work.*NWAD FLING.19*

To fling open, to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence; as, to fling open a door.*NWAD FLING.20*

To fling up, to relinquish; to abandon; as, to fling up a design.*NWAD FLING.21*

FLING, *v.i.*

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions. The horse began to kick and fling.*NWAD FLING.23*

2. To cast in the teeth; to utter harsh language; to sneer; to upbraid. The scold began to flout and fling.*NWAD FLING.24*

To fling out, to grow unruly or outrageous.*NWAD FLING.25*

FLING, *n.*

1. A throw; a cast from the hand.*NWAD FLING.27*

2. A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.*NWAD FLING.28*

I, who love to have a fling,*NWAD FLING.29*

Both at senate house and king.*NWAD FLING.30*

FLINGER, *n.* One who flings; one who jeers.

FLINGING, *ppr.* Throwing; casting; jeering.

FLINT, *n.*

1. In natural history, a sub-species of quartz, of a yellowish or bluish gray, or grayish black color. It is amorphous, interspersed in other stones, or in nodules or rounded lumps. Its surface is generally uneven, and covered with a rind or crust, either calcarious or argillaceous. It is very hard, strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient in glass.*NWAD FLINT.2*

2. A piece of the above described stone used in firearms to strike fire.*NWAD FLINT.3*

3. Any thing proverbially hard; as a heart of flint.*NWAD FLINT.4*

FLINTHEART, FLINTHEARTED, *a.* Having a hard, unfeeling

heart.

FLINTY, *a.*

1. Consisting of flint; as a flinty rock.*NWAD FLINTY.2*

2. Like flint; very hard, not impressible; as a flinty heart.*NWAD FLINTY.3*

3. Cruel; unmerciful; inexorable.*NWAD FLINTY.4*

4. Full of flint stones, as flinty ground.*NWAD FLINTY.5*

Flinty-slate, a mineral of two kinds, the common and the Lydian stone.*NWAD FLINTY.6*

FLIP, *n.* A mixed liquor consisting of beer and spirit sweetened.

FLIPDOG, *n.* An iron used, when heated, to warm flip.

FLIPPANCY, *n.* [See *Flippant*.] Smoothness and rapidity of speech; volubility of tongue; fluency of speech.

FLIPPANT, *a.* [L. labor, to slide or slip, and to liber, free.]

1. Of smoother, fluent and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative.*NWAD FLIPPANT.2*

2. Pert; petulant; waggish.*NWAD FLIPPANT.3*

Away with flippant epilogues.*NWAD FLIPPANT.4*

FLIPPANTLY, *adv.* Fluently; with ease and volubility of speech.

FLIPPANTNESS, *n.* fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; flippancy.

[This is not a low, vulgar word, but well authorized and peculiarly expressive.]*NWAD FLIPPANTNESS.2*

FLIRT, *v.t.* flurt. [This word evidently belongs to the root of L. floreo, or ploro, signifying to throw, and coinciding with blurt.]

1. To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion. The boys flirt water in each other's faces. He flirted a glove or a handkerchief.*NWAD FLIRT.2*

2. To toss or throw; to move suddenly; as, to flirt a fan.*NWAD FLIRT.3*

FLIRT, *v.i.*

1. To jeer or gibe; to throw harsh or sarcastic words; to utter contemptuous language, with an air of disdain.*NWAD FLIRT.5*

2. To run and dart about; to be moving hastily from place to place; to be unsteady or fluttering. The girls flirt about the room or the street.*NWAD FLIRT.6*

FLIRT, *n.*

1. A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion.*NWAD FLIRT.8*

In unfurling the fan are several little flirts and vibrations.*NWAD FLIRT.9*

2. A young girl who moves hastily or frequently from place to place; a pert girl.*NWAD FLIRT.10*

Several young flirts about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world.*NWAD FLIRT.11*

FLIRT, *a.* Pert; wanton.

FLIRTATION, *n.*

1. A flirting; a quick sprightly motion.*NWAD FLIRTATION.2*

2. Desire of attracting notice. [A cant word.]*NWAD FLIRTATION.3*

FLIRTED, *pp.* Thrown with a sudden jerk.

FLIRTING, *ppr.* Throwing; jerking; tossing; darting about; rambling and changing place hastily.

FLIT, *v.i.* [Heb. It is undoubtedly from the same root as *fleet*, which see.]

1. To fly away with a rapid motion; to dart along; to move with celerity through the air. We say, a bird flits away, or flits in air; a cloud flits along.*NWAD FLIT.2*

2. To flutter; to rove on the wing.*NWAD FLIT.3*

3. To remove; to migrate; to pass rapidly, as a light substance, from one place to another.*NWAD FLIT.4*

It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did flit out of one body into some other.*NWAD FLIT.5*

4. In Scotland, to remove from one habitation to another.*NWAD FLIT.6*

5. To be unstable; to easily or often moved.*NWAD FLIT.7*

An the free soul to flitting air resigned.*NWAD FLIT.8*

FLIT, *a.* Nimble; quick; swift. *Obs.* [See *Fleet*.]

FLITCH, *n.*

The side of a hog salted and cured.*NWAD FLITCH.2*

FLITTER, *v.i.* To *flutter*, which see.

FLITTER, *n.* A rag; a tatter. [See *Fritter*.]

FLITTERMOUSE, *n.* [Flit, flitter and mouse.]

A bat; an animal that has the fur of a mouse, and membranes which

answer the purpose of wings, and enable the animal to sustain itself in a fluttering flight.*NWAD FLITTERMOUSE.2*

FLITTINESS, *n.* [from flit.] Unsteadiness; levity; lightness.

FLITTING, *ppr.* Flying rapidly; fluttering; moving swiftly.

FLITTING, *n.* A flying with lightness and celerity; a fluttering.

FLITTY, *a.* Unstable; fluttering.

FLIX, *n.* Down; fur. [Not used.]

FLIXWEED, *n.* The Sisymbrium sophia, a species of water-cresses, growing on walls and waste grounds.

FLO, *n.* An arrow. [Not in use.]

FLOAT, *n.*

1. That which swims or is borne on water; as a float of weeds and rushes. But particularly, a body or collection of timber, boards or planks fastened together and conveyed down a stream; a raft. [The latter word is more generally used in the United States.]*NWAD FLOAT.2*

2. The cork or quill used on an angling line, to support it and discover the bite of a fish.*NWAD FLOAT.3*

3. The act of flowing; flux; flood; the primary sense, but obsolete.*NWAD FLOAT.4*

4. A quantity of earth, eighteen feet square and one deep.*NWAD FLOAT.5*

5. A wave. [L. fuctus.]*NWAD FLOAT.6*

FLOAT, *v.i.* [L. fluo, to flow.]

1. To be borne or sustained on the surface of a fluid; to swim; to be

buoyed up; not to sink; not to be aground. We say, the water is so shallow, the ship will not float.*NWAD FLOAT.8*

2. To move or be conveyed on water; to swim. The raft floats down the river.*NWAD FLOAT.9*

Three blustering nights, borne by the southern blast, I floated.*NWAD FLOAT.10*

3. To be buoyed up and moved or conveyed in a fluid, as in air.*NWAD FLOAT.11*

They stretch their plumes and float upon the wind.*NWAD FLOAT.12*

4. To move with a light irregular course.*NWAD FLOAT.13*

FLOAT, *v.t.*

1. To cause to pass by swimming; to cause to be conveyed on water. The tide floated the ship into the harbor.*NWAD FLOAT.15*

2. To flood; to inundate; to overflow; to cover with water.*NWAD FLOAT.16*

Proud Pactolus floats the fruitful lands.*NWAD FLOAT.17*

FLOATAGE, *n.* Any thing that floats on the water.

FLOAT-BOARD, *n.* A board of the water-wheel of undershot mills, which receives the impulse of the stream, by which the wheel is driven.

FLOATED, *pp.*

1. Flooded; overflowed.*NWAD FLOATED.2*

2. Borne on water.*NWAD FLOATED.3*

FLOATER, *n.* One that floats or swims.

FLOATING, ***ppr.***

1. Swimming; conveying on water; overflowing.*NWAD FLOATING.2*

2. Lying flat on the surface of the water; as a floating leaf.*NWAD FLOATING.3*

FLOATING-BRIDGE, ***n.***

1. In the United States, a bridge, consisting of logs or timber with a floor of plank, supported wholly by the water.*NWAD FLOATING-BRIDGE.2*

2. In war, a kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys, used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort.*NWAD FLOATING-BRIDGE.3*

FLOATSTONE, ***n.*** **Swimming flint, spungiform quartz, a mineral of a spungy texture, of a whitish gray color, often with a tinge of yellow. It frequently contains a nucleus of common flint.**

FLOATY, ***a.*** **Buoyant; swimming on the surface; light.**

FLOCCULENCE, ***n.*** **[L. flocculus, floccus. See *Flock*.]**

The state of being in locks or flocks; adhesion in small flakes.*NWAD FLOCCULENCE.2*

FLOCCULENT, ***a.*** **Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes.**

I say the liquor is broken to flocculence, when the particles of herbaceous matter, seized by those of the lime, and coalescing, appear large and flocculent.*NWAD FLOCCULENT.2*

FLOCK, ***n.*** **[L. floccus. It is the same radically as flake, and applied to wool or hair, we write it lock. See *Flake*.]**

1. A company or collection; applied to sheep and other small

animals. A flock of sheep answers to a herd of larger cattle. But the word may sometimes perhaps be applied to larger beasts, and in the plural, flocks may include all kinds of domesticated animals.*NWAD FLOCK.2*

2. A company or collection of fowls of any kind, and when applied to birds on the wing, a flight; as a flock of wild-geese; a flock of ducks; a flock of blackbirds. in the United States, flocks of wild-pigeons sometimes darken the air.*NWAD FLOCK.3*

3. A body or crowd of people. [little used. Gr. a troop.]*NWAD FLOCK.4*

4. A lock of wool or hair. Hence, a flockbed.*NWAD FLOCK.5*

FLOCK, *v.i.* To gather in companies or crowds; applied to men or other animals. People flock together. They flock to the play-house.

Friends daily flock.*NWAD FLOCK.7*

FLOCKING, *ppr.* Collecting or running together in a crowd.

FLOG, *v.t.* [L. figo, to strike, that is, to lay on; L. flagrum, flagellum, Eng. flail; Gr.; L. plaga, a stroke, Eng. plague, slay.]

To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash; to chastise with repeated blows; a colloquial word, applied to whipping or beating for punishment; as, to flog a schoolboy or a sailor.*NWAD FLOG.2*

FLOGGED, *pp.* Whipped or scourged for punishment; chastised.

FLOGGING, *ppr.* Whipping for punishment; chastising.

FLOGGING, *n.* A whipping for punishment.

FLOOD, *n.* flud.

1. A great flow of water; a body of moving water; particularly, a body of water, rising, swelling and overflowing land not usually covered

with water. Thus there is a flood, every spring, in the Connecticut, which inundates the adjacent meadows. There is an annual flood in the Nile, and in the Mississippi.*NWAD FLOOD.2*

2. The flood, by way of eminence, the deluge; the great body of water which inundated the earth in the days of Noah. Before the flood, men live to a great age.*NWAD FLOOD.3*

3. A river; a sense chiefly poetical.*NWAD FLOOD.4*

4. The flowing of the tide; the semi-diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean; opposed to ebb. The ship entered the harbor on the flood. Hence flood-tide; young flood; high flood.*NWAD FLOOD.5*

5. A great quantity; an inundation; an overflowing; abundance; superabundance; as a flood of bank notes; a flood of paper currency.*NWAD FLOOD.6*

6. A great body or stream of any fluid substance; as a flood of light; a flood of lava. Hence, figuratively, a flood of vice.*NWAD FLOOD.7*

7. Menstrual discharge.*NWAD FLOOD.8*

FLOOD, *v.t.* To overflow; to inundate; to deluge; as, to flood a meadow.

FLOODED, *pp.* Overflowed inundated.

FLOODGATE, *n.*

1. A gate to be opened for letter water flow through, or to be shut to prevent it.*NWAD FLOODGATE.2*

2. An opening or passage; an avenue for a flood or great body.*NWAD FLOODGATE.3*

FLOODING, *ppr.* Overflowing; inundating.

FLOODING, *n.* Any preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus.

FLOOD-MARK, *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high

water mark.

FLOOK. [See *Fluke*, the usual orthography.]

FLOOKING, *n.* In mining, an interruption or shifting of a load of ore, by a cross vein or fissure.

FLOOR, *n.* flore. [In early ages, the inhabitants of Europe had no floor in their huts, but the ground. The sense of the word is probably that which is laid or spread.]

1. That part of a building or room on which we walk; the bottom or lower part, consisting, in modern houses, of boards, plands or pavement; as the floor of a house, room, bar, stable or outhouse.*NWAD FLOOR.2*

2. A platform of boards or plans laid on timbers, as in a bridge; any similar platform.*NWAD FLOOR.3*

3. A story in a building; as the first or second floor.*NWAD FLOOR.4*

4. A floor or earthen floor is still used in some kinds of business, made of loam, or of lime, sand and iron dust, as in malting.*NWAD FLOOR.5*

5. The bottom of a ship, or that part which is nearly horizontal.*NWAD FLOOR.6*

FLOOR, *v.t.* To lay a floor; to cover timbers with a floor; to furnish with a floor; as, to floor a house with pine boards.

FLOORED, Covered with boards, plank or pavement; furnished with a floor.

FLOORING, *ppr.* Laying a floor; furnishing with a floor.

FLOORING, *n.*

1. A platform; the bottom of a room or building; pavement.*NWAD FLOORING.3*

2. Materials for floors.*NWAD FLOORING.4*

FLOOR-TIMBERS, *n.* The timbers on which a floor is laid.

FLOP, *v.t.* [A different spelling of flap.]

1. To clap or strike the wings.*NWAD FLOP.2*

2. To let down the brim of a hat.*NWAD FLOP.3*

FLORA, *n.* [See *Floral*.]

1. In antiquity, the goddess of flowers.*NWAD FLORA.2*

2. In modern usage, a catalogue or account of flowers or plants.*NWAD FLORA.3*

FLORAL, *a.* [L. floralis, from flos, a *flower*, which see.]

1. Containing the flower, as a floral bud; immediately attending the flower, as a floral leaf.*NWAD FLORAL.2*

2. Pertaining to Flora or to flowers; as floral games; floral play.*NWAD FLORAL.3*

FLOREN, FLORENCE, *n.* An ancient gold coin of Edward III of six shillings sterling value, about 134 cents.

FLORENCE, *n.*

1. A kind of cloth.*NWAD FLORENCE.2*

2. A kind of wine from Florence in Italy.*NWAD FLORENCE.3*

FLORENTINE, *n.*

1. A native of Florence.*NWAD FLORENTINE.2*

2. A kind of silk cloth, so called.*NWAD FLORENTINE.3*

FLORESCENCE, *n.* [L. florescens, floresco. See *Flower*.]

In botany, the season when plants expand their flowers.*NWAD FLORESCENCE.2*

FLORET, *n.* A little flower; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower.

FLORID, *a.* [L. floridus, from floreo, to flower.]

1. Literally, flowery; covered or abounding with flowers; but in this sense little used.*NWAD FLORID.2*

2. Bright in color; flushed with red; of a lively red color; as a florid countenance; a florid cheek.*NWAD FLORID.3*

3. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; splendid; brilliant; as a florid style; florid eloquence.*NWAD FLORID.4*

FLORIDITY, *n.* Freshness or brightness of color; floridness.

FLORIDNESS, *n.*

1. Brightness or freshness of color or complexion.*NWAD FLORIDNESS.2*

2. Vigor; spirit. [Unusual.]*NWAD FLORIDNESS.3*

3. Embellishment; brilliant ornaments; ambitious elegance; applied to style.*NWAD FLORIDNESS.4*

FLORIFEROUS, *a.* [L. florifer, from flos, a flower, and fero, to bear.] Producing flowers.

FLORIFICATION, *n.* The act, process or time of flowering.

FLORIN, *n.* A coin, originally made at Florence. The name is given to different coins of gold or silver, and of different values in different countries. It is also used as a money of account.

FLORIST, ***n.***

1. A cultivator of flowers; one skilled in flowers.*NWAD FLORIST.2*

2. One who writes a flora, or an account of plants.*NWAD FLORIST.3*

FLORULENT, ***a.*** **Flowery; blossoming. [Not in use.]**

FLOSCULAR, FLOSCULOUS, ***a.*** **[infra.] In botany, a flosculous flower is a compound flower, composed entirely of florets with funnel-shaped petals, as in burdock, thistle and artichoke. This is the term used by Tournefort. For this Linne used tubulous.**

FLOSCULE, ***n.*** **[L. flosculus.] In botany, a partial or lesser floret of an aggregate flower.**

FLOS FERRI, ***n.*** **[L. flower of iron.] A mineral, a variety of arragonite, called by Jameson, after Hauy, coralloidal arragonite. It occurs in little cylinders, sometimes diverging and ending in a point, and sometimes branched, like coral. Its structure is fibrous, and the surface, which is smooth, or garnished with little crystalline points, is often very white, with a silken luster. It takes this name from its being often found in cavities in veins of sparry iron.**

FLOSS, ***n.*** **[L. flos.] A downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants.**

FLOSSIFICATION, ***n.*** **A flowering; expansion of flowers. [Novel.]**

FLOTA, ***n.*** **[See *Fleet*.] A fleet; but appropriately a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Crus, in Mexico, to transport to Spain the production of Spanish America.**

FLOTAGE, ***n.*** **That which floats on the sea, or on rivers. [Little used.]**

FLOTE, *v.t.* To skim. [Not used or local.]

FLOTILLA, *n.* [dim. of flota.] A little fleet, or fleet of small vessels.

FLOTSAM, FLOTSON, *n.* [from float.] Goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea. When such goods are cast on shore or found, the owner being unknown, they belong to the king.

FLOTTEN, *pp.* Skimmed. [Not in use.]

FLOUNCE, *v.i.* flouns. [See *Flounder*.]

1. To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to spring, turn or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle as a horse in mire.*NWAD FLOUNCE.2*

You neither fume, not fret, not flounce.*NWAD FLOUNCE.3*

2. To move with jerks or agitation.*NWAD FLOUNCE.4*

FLOUNCE, *v.t.* To deck with a flounce; as, to flounce a petticoat or frock.

FLOUNCE, *n.* A narrow piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat, frock or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading. The present is the age of flounces. 1827.

FLOUNDER, *n.* A flat fish of the genus Pleuronectes.

FLOUNDER, *v.i.* [This seems to be allied to flaunt and flounce.]

To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to struggle as a horse in the mire; to roll, toss and tumble.*NWAD FLOUNDER.3*

FLOUNDERING, *ppr.* Making irregular motions; struggling with violence.

FLOUR, *n.* [originally flower; L. flos, floris, from floreo, to flourish.]

The edible part of corn; meal. In the United States, the modern practice is to make a distinction between flour and meal; the word flour being more usually applied to the finer part of meal, separated from the bran, as wheat flour, rye flour. This is a just and useful distinction.*NWAD FLOUR.2*

FLOUR, *v.t.*

1. To grind and bolt; to convert into flour. Wheat used formerly to be sent to market; but now great quantities of it are floured in the interior country.*NWAD FLOUR.4*

2. To sprinkle with flour.*NWAD FLOUR.5*

FLOURED, *pp.* Converted into flour; sprinkled with flour.

FLOURING, *ppr.* Converting into flour; sprinkling with flour.

FLOURISH, *v.i.* flur'ish. [L. floresco, from floreo. The primary sense is to open, expand, enlarge, or to shoot out, as in glory, L. ploro.]

1. To thrive; to grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge, as a healthy growing plant. The beech and the maple flourish best in a deep, rich and moist loam.*NWAD FLOURISH.2*

2. To be prosperous; to increase in wealth or honor.*NWAD FLOURISH.3*

Bad men as frequently prosper and flourish, and that by the means of their wickedness.*NWAD FLOURISH.4*

When all the workers of iniquity do flourish. *Psalm 92:7*.*NWAD FLOURISH.5*

3. To grow in grace and in good works; to abound in the consolations of religion.*NWAD FLOURISH.6*

The righteous shall flourish like the palmtree. *Psalm 92:12*.*NWAD FLOURISH.7*

4. To be in a prosperous state; to grow or be augmented. We say agriculture flourishes, commerce flourishes, manufactures flourish.*NWAD FLOURISH.8*

5. To use florid language; to make a display of figures and lofty expressions; to be copious and flowery.*NWAD FLOURISH.9*

They dilate and flourish long on little incidents.*NWAD FLOURISH.10*

6. To make bold strokes in writing; to make large and irregular lines; as, to flourish with the pen.*NWAD FLOURISH.11*

7. To move or play in bold and irregular figures.*NWAD FLOURISH.12*

Impetuous spread the stream, and smoking, flourished o’re his head.*NWAD FLOURISH.13*

8. In music, to play with bold and irregular notes, or without settled form; as, to flourish on an organ or violin.*NWAD FLOURISH.14*

9. To boast; to vaunt; to brag.*NWAD FLOURISH.15*

FLOURISH, *v.t.* flur’ish.

1. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament with any thing showy.*NWAD FLOURISH.17*

2. To spread out; to enlarge into figures.*NWAD FLOURISH.18*

3. To move in bold or irregular figures; to move in circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph; to brandish; as, to flourish a sword.*NWAD FLOURISH.19*

4. To embellish with the flowers of diction; to adorn with rhetorical figures; to grace with ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words.*NWAD FLOURISH.20*

5. To adorn; to embellish.*NWAD FLOURISH.21*

6. To mark with a flourish or irregular stroke.*NWAD FLOURISH.22*

The day book and inventory book shall be flourished.*NWAD FLOURISH.23*

FLOURISH, *n.* flur'ish.

1. Beauty; showy splendor.*NWAD FLOURISH.25*

The flourish of his sober youth.*NWAD FLOURISH.26*

2. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of words and figures; show; as a flourish of rhetoric; a flourish of wit.*NWAD FLOURISH.27*

He lards with flourishes his long harangue.*NWAD FLOURISH.28*

3. Figures formed by bold, irregular lines, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver; as the flourishes about a great letter.*NWAD FLOURISH.29*

4. A brandishing; the waving of a weapon or other thing; as the flourish of a sword.*NWAD FLOURISH.30*

FLOURISHED, *pp.* flur'ished. Embellished; adorned with bold and irregular figures or lines; brandished.

FLOURISHER, *n.* flur'isher.

1. One who flourishes; one who thrives or prospers.*NWAD FLOURISHER.2*

2. One who brandishes.*NWAD FLOURISHER.3*

3. One who adorns with fanciful figures.*NWAD FLOURISHER.4*

FLOURISHING, *ppr.* or *a.* flur'ishing. Thriving; prosperous; increasing; making a show.

FLOURISHINGLY, *adv.* flur'ishingly. With flourishes;

ostentatiously.

FLOUT, *v.t.* To mock or insult; to treat with contempt.

Phillida flouts me.*NWAD FLOUT.2*

He flouted us downright.*NWAD FLOUT.3*

FLOUT, *v.i.* To practice mocking; to sneer; to behave with contempt.

Fleer and gibe, and laugh and flout.*NWAD FLOUT.5*

FLOUT, *n.* A mock; an insult.

FLOUTED, *pp.* Mocked; treated with contempt.

FLOUTER, *n.* One who flouts and flings; a mocker.

FLOUTING, *ppr.* Mocking; insulting; fleering.

FLOUTINGLY, *adv.* With flouting; insultingly.

FLOW, *v.i.* [L. fluo, contracted from fugo, for it forms fluri, fuctum. In one case, the word would agree with the root of blow, L. flo; in the other, with the root of fly.]

1. To move along an inclined plane, or on descending ground, by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid. A solid body descends or moves in mass, as a ball or a wheel; but in the flowing of liquid substances, and others consisting of very fine particles, there is a constant change of the relative position of some parts of the substance, as in the case with a stream of water, of quicksilver, and of sand. Particles at the bottom and sides of the stream, being somewhat checked by friction, move slower than those in the middle and near the surface of the current. Rivers flow from springs and lakes; tears flow from the eyes.*NWAD FLOW.2*

2. To melt; to become liquid.*NWAD FLOW.3*

That the mountains might flow down at they presence. *Isaiah 64:1*.*NWAD FLOW.4*

3. To proceed; to issue. Evils flow from different sources. Wealth flows from industry and economy. All our blessings flow from divine bounty*NWAD FLOW.5*

4. To abound; to have in abundance.*NWAD FLOW.6*

In that day the mountains shall drop down new wine, and the hills shall flow with milk. *Joel 3:18*.*NWAD FLOW.7*

5. To be full; to be copious; as flowing cups or goblets.*NWAD FLOW.8*

6. To glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperity; as a flowing period; flowing numbers.*NWAD FLOW.9*

7. To be smooth, as composition or utterance. The orator has a flowing tongue.*NWAD FLOW.10*

Virgil is sweet and flowing in his hexameters.*NWAD FLOW.11*

8. To hang loose and waving; as a flowing mantle; flowing locks.*NWAD FLOW.12*

The imperial purple flowing in his train.*NWAD FLOW.13*

9. To rise, as the tide; opposed to ebb. The tide flows twice in twenty four hours.*NWAD FLOW.14*

10. To move in the arteries and veins of the body; to circulate, as blood.*NWAD FLOW.15*

11. To issue, as rays or beams of light.*NWAD FLOW.16*

Light flows from the sun.*NWAD FLOW.17*

12. To move in a stream, as air.*NWAD FLOW.18*

FLOW, *v.t.* To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate. The low grounds along the river are annually flowed.

FLOW, *n.*

1. A stream of water or other fluid; a current; as a flow of water; a flow of blood.*NWAD FLOW.21*

2. A current of water with a swell or rise; as the flow and ebb of tides.*NWAD FLOW.22*

3. A stream of any thing; as a flow of wealth into the country.*NWAD FLOW.23*

4. Abundance; copiousness with action; as a flow of spirits.*NWAD FLOW.24*

5. A stream of diction, denoting abundance of words at command and facility of speaking; volubility.*NWAD FLOW.25*

6. Free expression or communication of generous feelings and sentiments.*NWAD FLOW.26*

The feast of reason, and the flow of soul.*NWAD FLOW.27*

FLOWED, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated.

FLOWER, *n.* [L. flos, floris, a flower; floreo, to blossom. See *Flourish*.]

1. In botany, that part of a plant which contains the organs of fructification, with their coverings. A flower, when complete, consists of a calyx, corol, stamen and pistil; but the essential parts are the anther and stigma, which are sufficient to constitute a flower, either together in hermaphrodite flowers, or separate in male and female flowers.*NWAD FLOWER.2*

2. In vulgar acceptation, a blossom or flower is the flower bud of a plant, when the petals are expanded; open petals being considered as the principal thing in constituting a flower. But in botany, the petals are now considered as a finer sort of covering, and not at all necessary to constitute a flower.*NWAD FLOWER.3*

3. The early part of life, or rather of manhood; the prime; youthful

vigor; youth; as the flower of age or of life.*NWAD FLOWER.4*

4. The best or finest part of a thing; the most valuable part. The most active and vigorous part of an army are called the flower of the troops. Young, vigorous and brave men are called the flower of a nation.*NWAD FLOWER.5*

5. The finest part; the essence.*NWAD FLOWER.6*

The choice and flower of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain.*NWAD FLOWER.7*

6. He or that which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. We say, the youth are the flower of the country.*NWAD FLOWER.8*

7. The finest part of grain pulverized. In this sense, it is now always written *flour*, which see.*NWAD FLOWER.9*

1. Flowers, in chimistry, fine particles of bodies, especially when raised by fire in sublimation, and adhering to the heads of vessels in the form of a powder or mealy substance; as the flowers of sulphur.*NWAD FLOWER.10*

A substance, somewhat similar, formed spontaneously, is called efforescence.*NWAD FLOWER.11*

2. In rhetoric, figures and ornaments of discourse or composition.*NWAD FLOWER.12*

3. Menstrual discharges.*NWAD FLOWER.13*

FLOWER, *v.i.* [from the noun. The corresponding word in L. is floreo.]

1. To blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals, as a plant. In New England peach trees usually flower in April, and apple trees in May.*NWAD FLOWER.15*

2. To be in the prime and spring of life; to flourish; to be youthful, fresh and vigorous.*NWAD FLOWER.16*

When flowered my youthful spring.*NWAD FLOWER.17*

3. To froth; to ferment gently; to mantle, as new beer.*NWAD FLOWER.18*

The beer did flower a little.*NWAD FLOWER.19*

4. To come as cream from the surface.*NWAD FLOWER.20*

FLOWER, *v.t.* To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers.

FLOWER-DE-LIS, *n.*

1. In heraldry, a bearing representing a lily, the hieroglyphic of royal majesty.*NWAD FLOWER-DE-LIS.2*

2. In botany, the Iris, a genus of monogynian trianders, called also flag-flower, and often written incorrectly flower-de-luce. The species are numerous.*NWAD FLOWER-DE-LIS.3*

FLOWERED, *pp.* Embellished with figures of flowers.

FLOWERET, *n.* A small flower; a floret.

[In botany, floret is solely used.]*NWAD FLOWERET.2*

FLOWER-FENCE, *n.* The name of certain plants. The flower-fence of Barbados is of the genus Poinciana. The bastard flower-fence is the Adenanthera.

FLOWER-GARDEN, *n.* A garden in which flowers are chiefly cultivated.

FLOWER-GENTLE, *n.* A plant, the amaranth.

FLOWERINESS, *n.* [from flowery.]

1. The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers.*NWAD FLOWERINESS.2*

2. Floridness of speech; abundance of figures.*NWAD*

FLOWERING, *ppr.*

1. Blossoming; blooming; expanding the petals, as plants.*NWAD FLOWERING.2*

2. Adorning with artificial flowers, or figures of blossoms.*NWAD FLOWERING.3*

FLOWERING, *n.*

1. The season when plants blossom.*NWAD FLOWERING.5*

2. The act of adorning with flowers.*NWAD FLOWERING.6*

FLOWER-INWOVEN, *a.* Adorned with flowers.

FLOWER-KIRTLED, *a.* Dressed with garlands of flowers.

FLOWERLESS, *a.* Having no flower.

FLOWER-STALK, *n.* In botany, the peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower or fructification.

FLOWERY, *a.*

1. Full of flowers; abounding with blossoms; as a flowery field.*NWAD FLOWERY.2*

2. Adorned with artificial flowers, or the figures of blossoms.*NWAD FLOWERY.3*

3. Richly embellished with figurative language; florid; as a flowery style.*NWAD FLOWERY.4*

FLOWING, *ppr.* Moving as a fluid; issuing; proceeding; abounding; smooth, as style; inundating.

FLOWING, *n.* The act of running or moving as a fluid; an issuing; an overflowing; rise of water.

FLOWINGLY, *adv.* With volubility; with abundance.

FLOWINGNESS, *n.* Smoothness of diction; stream of diction.

FLOWK, FLUKE, *n.* A flounder.

FLOWN, had fled, in the following phrases, is not good English.

Was reason flown.*NWAD FLOWN.2*

Sons of Belial, flown with insolence and wine.*NWAD FLOWN.3*

In the former passage, flown is used as the participle of fly or flee, both intransitive verbs, and the phrase should have been, had reason flown or fled. In the latter passage, flown is used for blown, inflated, but most improperly. Flown is the participle of the perfect or past tense of fly, but cannot regularly be used in a passive sense.*NWAD FLOWN.4*

FLUATE, *n.* [from *fluor*, which see.] In chimistry, a salt formed by the fluoric acid combined with a base; as fluate of alumin, or of soda.

FLUCTUANT, *a.* [L. fluctuans. See *Fluctuate*.] Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady.

FLUCTUATE, *v.i.* [L. fluctuo, from fluctus, a wave, from fluo, to flow.]

1. To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither; to wave; as a fluctuating field of air.*NWAD FLUCTUATE.2*

2. To float backward and forward, as on waves.*NWAD FLUCTUATE.3*

3. To move now in one direction and now in another; to be wavering

or unsteady. Public opinion often fluctuates. Men often fluctuate between different parties and opinions. Hence,*NWAD FLUCTUATE.4*

4. To be irresolute or undetermined.*NWAD FLUCTUATE.5*

5. To rise and fall; to be in an unsettled state; to experience sudden vicissitudes. The funds or the prices of stocks fluctuate with the events of the day.*NWAD FLUCTUATE.6*

FLUCTUATING, *ppr.*

1. Wavering; rolling as a wave; moving in this and that direction; rising and falling.*NWAD FLUCTUATING.2*

2. *a.* Unsteady; wavering; changeable. We have little confidence in fluctuating opinions.*NWAD FLUCTUATING.3*

3. A rising and falling suddenly; as fluctuations of prices or of the funds.*NWAD FLUCTUATING.4*

FLUCTUATION, *n.* [L. fluctuatio.]

1. A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction; as the fluctuations of the sea.*NWAD FLUCTUATION.2*

2. A wavering; unsteadiness; as fluctuations of opinion.*NWAD FLUCTUATION.3*

3. A rising and falling suddenly; as fluctuations of prices or of the funds.*NWAD FLUCTUATION.4*

FLUDER, FLUDDER, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the diver kind, nearly as large as a goose.

FLUE, *n.* [probably contracted from flume, L. flumen, from fluo.]

A passage for smoke in a chimney, leading from the fireplace to the top of the chinmey, or into another passage; as a chinmey with four

flues.*NWAD FLUE.2*

FLUE, *n.* [L. pluma.] Soft down or fur; very fine hair. [Local.]

FLUELLEN, *n.* The female speedwell, a plant of the genus Antirrhinum, or snapdragon.

FLUENCE, for fluency, is not used.

FLUENCY, *n.* [L. fluens, from flue, to flow.]

1. The quality of flowing, applied to speech or language; smoothness; freedom from harshness; as fluency of numbers.*NWAD FLUENCY.2*

2. Readiness of utterance; facility of words; volubility; as fluency of speech; a speaker of remarkable fluency.*NWAD FLUENCY.3*

3. Affluence; abundance. *Obs.*NWAD FLUENCY.4

FLUENT, *a.* [See *Fluency*.]

1. Liquid; flowing.*NWAD FLUENT.2*

2. Flowing; passing.*NWAD FLUENT.3*

Motion being a fluent thing.*NWAD FLUENT.4*

3. Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command and uttering them with facility and smoothness; as a fluent speaker.*NWAD FLUENT.5*

4. Flowing; voluble; smooth; as fluent speech.*NWAD FLUENT.6*

FLUENT, *n.*

1. A stream; a current of water. [Little used.]*NWAD FLUENT.8*

2. The variable or flowing quantity in fluxions.*NWAD FLUENT.9*

FLUENTLY, ***adv.*** **With ready flow; volubly; without hesitation or obstruction; as, to speak fluently.**

FLUGELMAN, ***n.***

In German, the leader of a file. But with us, a soldier who stands on the wing of a body of men, and marks time for the motions.*NWAD FLUGELMAN.2*

FLUID, ***a.*** **[L. fluidus, from fluo, to flow.] Having parts which easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which easily yield to pressure; that may flow; liquid. Water, spirit, air, are fluid substances. All bodies may be rendered fluid by heat or caloric.**

FLUID, ***n.*** **Any substance whose parts easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which yields to the slightest pressure; a substance which flows, or which moves spontaneously on a plane with the least inclination; a liquid; liquor; opposed to a solid. Water, blood, chyle, are fluids.**

FLUIDITY, ***n.*** **The quality of being capable of flowing; that quality of bodies which renders them impressible to the slightest force, and by which the parts easily move or change their relative position without a separation of the mass; a liquid state; opposed to solidity. Fluidity is the effect of heat.**

FLUIDNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being fluid;** ***fluidity*****, which see.**

FLUKE, ***n.***

The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.*NWAD FLUKE.2*

FLUKE, FLOWK, ***n.*** **A flounder.**

FLUKE-WORM, ***n.*** **The guard-worm, a species of Fasciola.**

FLUME, ***n.*** **[L. flumen, from fluo, to flow.]**

Literally, a flowing; hence, the passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel.*NWAD FLUME.2*

FLUMMERY, *n.* [See *Lumber*.]

1. A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap.*NWAD FLUMMERY.2*

Milk and flummery are very fit for children.*NWAD FLUMMERY.3*

2. In vulgar use, any thing insipid or nothing to the purpose; flattery.*NWAD FLUMMERY.4*

FLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of fling.

Several statues the Romans themselves flung into the river.*NWAD FLUNG.2*

FLUOBORATE, *n.* A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.

FLUOBORIC, *a.* The fluoboric acid or gas is a compound of fluorine and boron.

FLUOR, *n.* [Low L. from fluo, to flow.]

1. A fluid state.*NWAD FLUOR.2*

2. Menstrual flux. [Little used in either sense.]*NWAD FLUOR.3*

3. In mineralogy, fluate of lime. Fluor spar is the foliated fluate of lime. This mineral, though sometimes massive, is almost always regularly crystallized. Its crystals present most frequently the form of a cube, often perfect, sometimes truncated on all its edges by planes, which form with the sides of the cube an angle of 135 degrees. The colors are very numerous and beautiful.*NWAD FLUOR.4*

The flutate of lime, fluor, was so named from its use as a flux for certain ores.*NWAD FLUOR.5*

FLUOR-ACID, *n.* The acid of fluor.

FLUORATED, ***a.*** **Combined with fluoric acid.**

FLUORIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to fluor; obtained from fluor; as fluoric acid.**

FLUORIN, FLUORINE, ***n.*** **The supposed basis of fluoric acid.**

FLUOROUS, ***a.*** **The fluorous acid is the acid of fluor in its first degree of oxygenation.**

FLUOSILICATE, ***n.*** **[fluor and silex or silica.]**

In chiminstry, a compound of fluoric acid, containing silex, with some other substance.*NWAD FLUOSILICATE.2*

FLUOSILICIC, ***a.*** **Composed of or containing fluoric acid with silex.**

FLURRY, ***n.***

1. A sudden blast or gust, or a light temporary breeze; as a flurry of wind. It is never with us applied to a storm of duration.*NWAD FLURRY.2*

2. A sudden shower of short duration; as a flurry of snow.*NWAD FLURRY.3*

3. Agitation; commotion; bustle; hurry.*NWAD FLURRY.4*

FLURRY, ***v.t.*** **To put in agitation; to excite or alarm.**

FLUSH, ***v.i.***

1. To flow and spread suddenly; to rush; as, blood flushes into the face.*NWAD FLUSH.2*

2. To come in haste; to start.*NWAD FLUSH.3*

3. To appear suddenly, as redness or a blush.*NWAD FLUSH.4*

A blush rose on their cheeks, flushing and fading like the changeful play of colors on a dolphin.*NWAD FLUSH.5*

4. To become suddenly red; to glow; as, the cheeks flush.*NWAD FLUSH.6*

5. To be gay, splendid or beautiful.*NWAD FLUSH.7*

At once, arrayed in all the colors of the flushing year, the garden glows.*NWAD FLUSH.8*

FLUSH, *v.t.*

1. To redden suddenly; to cause the blood to rush suddenly into the face.*NWAD FLUSH.10*

Nor flush with shame the passing virgin's cheek.*NWAD FLUSH.11*

2. To elate; to elevate; to excite the spirits; to animate with joy; as, to flush with victory.*NWAD FLUSH.12*

FLUSH, *a.*

1. Fresh, full of vigor; glowing; bright.*NWAD FLUSH.14*

Flush as May.*NWAD FLUSH.15*

2. Affluent; abounding; well furnished.*NWAD FLUSH.16*

Lord Strut was not very flush in ready.*NWAD FLUSH.17*

3. Free to spend; liberal; prodigal. He is very flush with his money. This is a popular use of the word in America.*NWAD FLUSH.18*

A flush deck, in seamen's language, is a deck without a half-deck or forecastle.*NWAD FLUSH.19*

FLUSH, *n.*

1. A sudden flow of blood to the face; or more generally, the redness of face which proceeds from such an afflux of blood. Hectic

constitutions are often known by a frequent flush in the cheeks.*NWAD FLUSH.21*

2. Sudden impulse or excitement; sudden flow; as a flush of joy.*NWAD FLUSH.22*

3. Bloom; growth; abundance.*NWAD FLUSH.23*

4. A run of cards of the same suit.*NWAD FLUSH.24*

5. A term for a number of ducks.*NWAD FLUSH.25*

FLUSHED, *pp.*

1. Overspread or tinged with a red color from the flowing of blood to the face. We say, the skin, face or cheek is flushed.*NWAD FLUSHED.2*

2. Elated; excited; animated; as flushed with joy or success.*NWAD FLUSHED.3*

FLUSHER, *n.* The lesser butcher-bird.

FLUSHING, *ppr.* Overspreading with red; glowing.

FLUSHING, *n.* A glow of red in the face.

FLUSTER, *v.t.* To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to heat; to hurry; to agitate; to confuse.

FLUSTER, *v.i.* To be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated.

FLUSTER, *n.* Heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.

FLUSTERED, *pp.* Heated with liquor; agitated; confused.

FLUTE, *n.* [L. flo, flatus, to blow, or L. fluta, a lamprey, with the same number of holes.]

1. A small wind instrument; a pipe with lateral holes or stops, played

by blowing with the mouth, and by stopping and opening the holes with the fingers.*NWAD FLUTE.2*

2. A channel in a column or pillar; a perpendicular furrow or cavity, cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster; so called from its resemblance to a flute. It is used chiefly in the Ionic order; sometimes in the Composite and Corinthian; rarely in the Doric and Tuscan. It is called also a reed.*NWAD FLUTE.3*

3. A long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor timbers, round behind, and swelled in the middle; a different orthography of float, flota.*NWAD FLUTE.4*

Armed in flute. An armed ship, with her guns of the lower tier and part of those of the upper tier removed, used as a transport, is said to be armed in flute.*NWAD FLUTE.5*

FLUTE, *v.i.* To play on a flute.

FLUTE, *v.t.* To form flutes or channels in a column.

FLUTED, *pp.* or *a.*

1. Channeled; furrowed; as a column.*NWAD FLUTED.2*

2. In music, thin; fine; flutelike; as fluted notes.*NWAD FLUTED.3*

FLUTING, *ppr.* Channeling; cutting furrows; as in a column.

FLUTING, *n.* A channel or furrow in a column; fluted work.

FLUTIST, *n.* A performer on the flute.

FLUTTER, *v.i.*

1. To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to hover.*NWAD FLUTTER.2*

As an eagle stirreth up her next, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings - *Deuteronomy 32:11*.*NWAD*

FLUTTER.3

2. To move about briskly, irregularly or with great bustle and show, without consequence.*NWAD FLUTTER.4*

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit, that once so fluttered, and that once so writ.*NWAD FLUTTER.5*

3. To move with quick vibrations or undulations; as a fluttering fan; a fluttering sail.*NWAD FLUTTER.6*

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to fluctuate; to be in uncertainty.*NWAD FLUTTER.7*

How long we fluttered on the wings of doubtful success.*NWAD FLUTTER.8*

His thoughts are very fluttering and wandering.*NWAD FLUTTER.9*

FLUTTER, *v.t.*

1. To drive in disorder. [Little used.]*NWAD FLUTTER.11*

2. To hurry the mind; to agitate.*NWAD FLUTTER.12*

3. To disorder; to throw into confusion.*NWAD FLUTTER.13*

FLUTTER, *n.*

1. Quick and irregular motion; vibration; undulation; as the flutter of a fan.*NWAD FLUTTER.15*

2. Hurry; tumult; agitation of the mind.*NWAD FLUTTER.16*

3. Confusion; disorder; irregularity in position.*NWAD FLUTTER.17*

FLUTTERED, *pp.* Agitated; confused; disordered.

FLUTTERING, *ppr.* Flapping the wings without flight or with short flights; hovering; fluctuating; agitating; throwing into confusion.

FLUTTERING, *n.* The act of hovering, or flapping the wings without flight; a wavering agitation.

FLUVIATIC, FLUVIAL, *a.* [L. fluviaticus, from fluvius, a river; fluo, to flow.]

Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds; as a fluviatic plant.*NWAD FLUVIATIC.2*

FLUVIATILE, *a.* [L. fluviatilis.] Belonging to rivers.

[Fluviatic is the preferable word.]*NWAD FLUVIATILE.2*

FLUX, *n.* [L. fluxus, fluo, fluxi.]

1. The act of flowing; the motion or passing of a fluid.*NWAD FLUX.2*

2. The moving or passing of any thing in continued succession. Things in this life, are in a continual flux.*NWAD FLUX.3*

3. Any flow or issue of matter. In medicine, an extraordinary issue or evacuation from the bowels or other part; as the bloody flux or dysentery, hepatic flux, etc.*NWAD FLUX.4*

4. In hydrography, the flow of the tide. The ebb is called reflux.*NWAD FLUX.5*

5. In metallurgy, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalies, borax, tartar and other saline matter, or in large operations limestone or fluor. Alkaline fluxes are either the crude, the white or the black flux.*NWAD FLUX.6*

6. Fusion; a liquid state from the operation of heat.*NWAD FLUX.7*

7. That which flows or is discharged.*NWAD FLUX.8*

8. Concourse; confluence. [Little used.]*NWAD FLUX.9*

FLUX, *a.* Flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of parts;

inconstant; variable. [Not well authorized.]

FLUX, *v.t.*

1. To melt; to fuse; to make fluid.*NWAD FLUX.12*

One part of mineral alkali will flux two of siliceous earth with effervescence.*NWAD FLUX.13*

2. To salivate. [Little used.]*NWAD FLUX.14*

FLUXATION, *n.* A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others.

FLUXED, *pp.* Melted; fused; reduced to a flowing state.

FLUXIBILITY, *n.* The quality of admitting fusion.

FLUXIBLE, *a.* [from Low L.] Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral.

FLUXILITY, *n.* [Low L. fluxilis.] The quality of admitting fusion; possibility of being fused or liquified.

FLUXION, *n.* [L. fluxio, from fluo, to flow.]

1. The act of flowing.*NWAD FLUXION.2*

2. The matter that flows.*NWAD FLUXION.3*

3. Fluxions, in mathematics, the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities, or a method of finding an infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given.*NWAD FLUXION.4*

In fluxions, magnitudes are supposed to be generated by motion; a line by the motion of a point, a surface by the motion of a line, and a solid by the motion of a surface. And some part of a figure is supposed to be generated by a uniform motion, in consequence of which the other parts may increase uniformly, or with an

accelerated or retarded motion, or may decrease in any of these ways, and the computations are made by tracing the comparative velocities with which the parts flow.*NWAD FLUXION.5*

A fluxion is an infinitely small quantity, an increment; the infinitely small increase of the fluent or flowing quantity.*NWAD FLUXION.6*

FLUXIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to mathematical fluxions.

FLUXIONIST, *n.* One skilled in fluxions.

FLUXIVE, *a.* Flowing; wanting solidity. [Not used.]

FLUXURE, *n.* A flowing or fluid matter. [Not used.]

FLY, *v.i.*

1. To move through air by the aid of wings, as fowls.*NWAD FLY.2*

2. To pass or move in air, by the force of wind or other impulse; as, clouds and vapors fly before the wind. A ball flies from a cannon, an arrow from a bow.*NWAD FLY.3*

3. To rise in air, as light substances, by means of a current of air or by having less specific gravity than air, as smoke.*NWAD FLY.4*

Man is born to trouble, as the sparks fly upward. *Job 5:7*.*NWAD FLY.5*

4. To move or pass with velocity or celerity, either on land or water. He flew to the relief of his distressed friend. The ship flies upon the main.*NWAD FLY.6*

5. To move rapidly, in any manner; as, a top flies about.*NWAD FLY.7*

6. To pass away; to depart; with the idea of haste, swiftness or escape. The bird has flown.*NWAD FLY.8*

7. To pass rapidly, as time. Swift fly the fleeting hours.*NWAD FLY.9*

8. To part suddenly or with violence; to burst, as a bottle.*NWAD FLY.10*

9. To spring by an elastic force.*NWAD FLY.11*

10. To pass swiftly, as rumor or report.*NWAD FLY.12*

11. To flee; to run away; to attempt to escape; to escape.*NWAD FLY.13*

I'll fly from shepherds, flocks, and flowery plains.*NWAD FLY.14*

12. To flutter; to vibrate or play; as a flag in the wind.*NWAD FLY.15*

To fly at, to spring towards; to rush on; to fall on suddenly. A hen flies at a dog or cat; a dog flies at a man.*NWAD FLY.16*

1. To fly in the face, to insult.*NWAD FLY.17*

2. To assail; to resist; to set at defiance; to oppose with violence; to act in direct opposition.*NWAD FLY.18*

1. To fly off, to separate or depart suddenly.*NWAD FLY.19*

2. To revolt.*NWAD FLY.20*

To fly open, to open suddenly or with violence; as, the doors flew open.*NWAD FLY.21*

1. To fly out, to rush out; also, to burst into a passion.*NWAD FLY.22*

2. To break out into license.*NWAD FLY.23*

3. To start or issue with violence from any direction.*NWAD FLY.24*

1. To let fly, to discharge; to throw or drive with violence; as, to let fly a shower of darts.*NWAD FLY.25*

2. In seamanship, to let go suddenly. Let fly the sheets.*NWAD FLY.26*

FLY, *v.t.* [This is used for flee, and from is understood after fly, so that it

can hardly be called a transitive verb.]

1. To shun; to avoid; to decline; as, to fly the sight of one we hate. That is, primarily, to flee from*NWAD FLY.28*

Sleep flies the wretch.*NWAD FLY.29*

2. To quit by flight.*NWAD FLY.30*

3. To attack by a bird of prey. [Not used.]*NWAD FLY.31*

4. To cause to float in the air.*NWAD FLY.32*

FLY, *n.*

1. In zoology, a winged insect of various species, whose distinguishing characteristic is that the wings are transparent. By this flies are distinguished from beetles, butterflies, grasshoppers, etc. Of flies, some have two wings and others four.*NWAD FLY.34*

In common language, fly is the house fly, of the genus Musca.*NWAD FLY.35*

2. In mechanics, a cross with leaden weights at the ends, or a heavy wheel at right angles with the axis of a windlass, jack or the like. The use of this is, to regulate and equalize the motion in all parts of the revolution of the machine.*NWAD FLY.36*

3. That part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows.*NWAD FLY.37*

4. The extent of an ensign, flag or pendant from the staff to the end that flutters loose in the wind.*NWAD FLY.38*

FLYBANE, *n.* A plant called catch-fly, of the genus Silene.

FLYBITTEN, *a.* Marked by the bite of flies.

FLYBLOW, *v.t.* To deposit an egg in any thing, as a fly; to taint with the eggs which produce maggots.

Like a flyblown cake of tallow.*NWAD FLYBLOW.2*

FLYBLOW, *n.* The egg of a fly.

FLYBOAT, *n.* A large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel, whose burden is from 600 to 1200 tons, with a stern remarkably high, resembling a Gothic turret, and very broad buttocks below.

FLYCATCHER, *n.*

1. One that hunts flies.*NWAD FLYCATCHER.2*

2. In zoology, a genus of birds, the Muscicapa, with a bill flatted at the base, almost triangular, notched at the upper mandible, and beset with bristles. These birds are of the order of Passers, and the species are very numerous.*NWAD FLYCATCHER.3*

FLYER, *n.*

1. One that flies or flees; usually written flier.*NWAD FLYER.2*

2. One that uses wings.*NWAD FLYER.3*

3. The fly of a jack.*NWAD FLYER.4*

4. In architecture, stairs that do not wind, but are made of an oblong square figure, and whose fore and back sides are parallel to each other, and so are their ends. The second of these flyers stands parallel behind the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off from one another.*NWAD FLYER.5*

5. A performer in Mexico, who flies round an elevated post.*NWAD FLYER.6*

FLYFISH, *v.i.* To angle with flies for bait.

FLYFISHING, *n.* Angling; the art or practice of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, for bait.

FLYFLAP, *n.* Something to drive away flies.

FLY-HONEYSUCKLE, *n.* A plant, the Lonicera. The African fly-honeysuckle is the Halleria.

FLYING, *ppr.*

1. Moving in air by means of wings; passing rapidly; springing; bursting; avoiding.*NWAD FLYING.2*

2. *a.* Floating; waving; as flying colors.*NWAD FLYING.3*

3 . *a.* Moving; light, and suited for prompt motion; as a flying camp.*NWAD FLYING.4*

Flying colors, a phrase expressing triumph.*NWAD FLYING.5*

FLYING-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge of pontoons; also, a bridge composed of two boats.

FLYING-FISH, *n.* A small fish which flies by means of its pectoral fins. It is of the genus Exocoetus.

FLYING-PARTY, *n.* In military affairs, a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy.

FLYING-PINION, *n.* The part of a clock, having a fly or fan, by which it fathers air, and checks the rapidity of the clock's motion, when the weight descends in the striking part.

FLYTRAP, *n.* In botany, a species of sensitive plant, called Venus' Fly-trap, the Dionaea Muscipula; a plant that has the power of seizing insects that light on it.

FLYTREE, *n.* A tree whose leaves are said to produce flies, from a little bag on the surface.

FOAL, *n.* [L. pullus; Gr. The primary sense of the verb is to shoot, to cast or throw, to fall. The same verb in Heb. signifies to unite, to fasten. The verb belongs probably to the root of Eng. fall and foul with a different prefix. Foal is literally a shoot,

issue, or that which is cast, or which falls.]

The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds and of either sex; a colt; a filly.*NWAD FOAL.2*

FOAL, *v.t.* To bring forth a colt or filly; to bring forth young as a mare or a she-ass.

FOAL, *v.i.* To bring forth young, as a mare and certain other beasts.

FOALBIT, *n.* A plant.

FOALFOOT, *n.* The colt's-foot, Tussilago.

FOAM, *n.* [L. fumo, to smoke, to foam.]

Froth; spume; the substance which is formed on the surface of liquors by fermentation or violent agitation, consisting of bubbles.*NWAD FOAM.2*

FOAM, *v.i.*

1. To froth; to gather foam. The billows foam. A horse foams at the mouth when violently heated.*NWAD FOAM.4*

2. To be in a rage; to be violently agitated.*NWAD FOAM.5*

He foameth and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mark 9:18*.*NWAD FOAM.6*

FOAM, *v.t.* To throw out with rage or violence; with out.

Foaming out their own shame. *Jude 13*.*NWAD FOAM.8*

FOAMING, *ppr.* Frothing; fuming.

FOAMINGLY, *adv.* Frothily.

FOAMY, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.

Behold how high the foamy billows ride!*NWAD FOAMY.2*

FOB, *n.* A little pocket for a watch.

FOB, *v.t.* To cheat; to trick; to impose on.

To fob off, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to delude with a trick. [A low word.]*NWAD FOB.3*

FOBBED, *pp.* Cheated; imposed on.

FOBBING, *ppr.* Cheating; imposing on.

FOCAL, *a.* [from L. focus.] Belonging to a focus; as a focal point; focal distance.

FOCIL, *n.* The greater focil is the ulna or tibia, the greater bone of the fore-arm or leg. The lesser focil is the radius or fibula, the lesser bone of the fore-arm or leg.

FOCUS, *n. plu.* focuses, or foci. [L. focus, a fire, the hearth.]

1. In optics, a point in which any number of rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted; as the focus of a lens.*NWAD FOCUS.2*

2. In geometry and conic sections, a certain point in the parabola, ellipsis and hyperbola, where rays reflected from all parts of these curves, concur or meet.*NWAD FOCUS.3*

The focus of an ellipsis, is a point towards each end of the longer axis, from which two right lines drawn to any point in the circumference, shall together be equal to the longer axis.*NWAD FOCUS.4*

The focus of a parabola, is a point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by the fourth part of the parameter.*NWAD FOCUS.5*

The focus of a hyperbola, is a point in the principal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas, from which if any two lines are drawn, meeting

in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis.*NWAD FOCUS.6*

3. A central point; point of concentration.*NWAD FOCUS.7*

FODDER, *n.*

1. Food or dry food for cattle, horses and sheep, as hay, straw and other kinds of vegetables. The word is never applied to pasture.*NWAD FODDER.2*

2. In mining, a measure containing 20 hundred, or 22 1/2 hundred.*NWAD FODDER.3*

FODDER, *v.t.* To feed with dry food, or cut grass, etc.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, etc. Farmers fodder their cattle twice or thrice in a day.

FODDERED, ***pp.*** **Fed with dry food, or cut grass, etc.; as, to fodder cows.**

FODDERER, ***n.*** **He who fodders cattle.**

FODDERING, ***ppr.*** **Feeding with dry food, etc.**

FODIENT, ***a.*** **[L. fodio, to dig.] Digging; throwing up with a spade. [Little used.]**

FOE, ***n.*** **fo. [See** ***Fiend*****.]**

1. An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge or malice against another.*NWAD FOE.2*

A man's foes shall be they of his own household. *Matthew 10:36*.*NWAD FOE.3*

2. An enemy in war; one of a nation at war with another, whether he entertains enmity against the opposing nation or not; an adversary.*NWAD FOE.4*

Either three years famine, or three months to be destroyed before they foes. *1 Chronicles 21:12*.*NWAD FOE.5*

3. Foe, like enemy, in the singular, is used to denote an opposing army, or nation at war.*NWAD FOE.6*

4. An opponent; an enemy; one who opposes any thing in principle; an ill-wisher; as a foe to religion; a foe to virtue; a foe to the measures of the administration.*NWAD FOE.7*

FOE, ***v.t.*** **To treat as an enemy.** ***Obs.***

FOEHOOD, ***n.*** **Enmity. [Not in use.]**

FOELIKE, ***a.*** **Like an enemy.**

FOEMAN, *n.* An enemy in war. *Obs.*

FOETUS. [See *Fetus*.]

FOG, *n.*

1. A dense watery vapor, exhaled from the earth, or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. it differs from mist, which is rain in very small drops.*NWAD FOG.2*

2. A cloud of dust or smoke.*NWAD FOG.3*

FOG, *n.*

After-grass; a second growth of grass; but it signifies also long grass that remains on land.*NWAD FOG.5*

Dead grass, remaining on land during winter, is called in New England, the old tore.*NWAD FOG.6*

FOGBANK, *n.* At sea, an appearance in hazy weather sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.

FOGGAGE, *n.* Rank grass not consumed or mowed in summer.

FOGGINESS, *n.* [from foggy.] The state of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

FOGGY, *a.* [from fog.]

1. Filled or abounding with fog or watery exhalations; as a foggy atmosphere; a foggy morning.*NWAD FOGGY.2*

2. Cloudy; misty; damp with humid vapors.*NWAD FOGGY.3*

3. Producing frequent fogs; as a foggy climate.*NWAD FOGGY.4*

4. Dull; stupid; clouded in understanding.*NWAD FOGGY.5*

FOH, an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt, the same as poh and fy.

FOIBLE, *a.* Weak. [Not used.]

FOIBLE, *n.* [See *Feeble*.] A particular moral weakness; a failing. When we speak of a man's foible, in the singular, which is also called his weak side, we refer to a predominant failing. We use also the plural, foibles, to denote moral failings or defects. It is wise in every man to know his own foibles.

FOIL, *v.t.*

1. To frustrate; to defeat; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt. The enemy attempted to pass the river, but was foiled. He foiled his adversaries.*NWAD FOIL.2*

And by a mortal man at length am foiled.*NWAD FOIL.3*

2. To blunt; to dull.*NWAD FOIL.4*

When light wing'd toys of feathered cupid foil -*NWAD FOIL.5*

3. To defeat; to interrupt, or to render imperceptible; as, to foil the scent in a chase.*NWAD FOIL.6*

FOIL, *n.* Defeat; frustration; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; miscarriage.

Death never won a stake with greater toil, nor e'er was fate to near a foil.*NWAD FOIL.8*

FOIL, *n.* A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end covered with leather; used in fencing.

Isocrates contended with a foil, against Demosthenes with a sword.*NWAD FOIL.10*

FOIL, *n.* [L. folium. Gr.]

1. A leaf or thin plate of metal used in gilding.*NWAD FOIL.12*

2. Among jewelers, a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones, to make them appear transparent, and to give them a particular color, as the stone appears to be of the color of the foil. Hence,*NWAD FOIL.13*

3. Any thing of another color, or of different qualities, which serves to adorn, or set off another thing to advantage.*NWAD FOIL.14*

Hector has a foil to set him off.*NWAD FOIL.15*

4. A thin coat of tin, with quicksilver, laid on the back of a locking glass, to cause reflection.*NWAD FOIL.16*

FOILED, *pp.* Frustrated; defeated.

FOILER, *n.* One who frustrates another, and gains an advantage himself.

FOILING, *ppr.* Defeating; frustrating; disappointing of success.

FOILING, *n.* Among hunters, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass.

FOIN, *v.t.* [L. pungo. The sense is to push, thrust, shoot.]

1. To push in fencing.*NWAD FOIN.2*

2. To prick; to sting. [Not in use.]*NWAD FOIN.3*

FOIN, *n.* A push; a thrust.

FOINING, *ppr.* Pushing; thrusting.

FOININGLY, *adv.* In a pushing manner.

FOISON, *n.* [L. fusio.] Plenty; abundance. [Not used.]

FOIST, *v.t.*

To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant. *NWAD*

FOIST.2

Lest negligence or partiality might admit or foist in abuses and corruption.*NWAD FOIST.3*

FOIST, *n.* A light and fast sailing ship. *Obs.*

FOISTED, *pp.* Inserted wrongfully.

FOISTER, *n.* One who inserts without authority.

FOISTIED, *a.* Mustied. [See *Fusty*.]

FOISTINESS, *n.* *Fustiness*, which see.

FOISTING, *ppr.* Inserting surreptitiously or without authority.

FOISTY, *a.* *Fusty*, which see.

FOLD, *n.* [See the verb, to fold.]

1. A pen or inclosure for sheep; a place where a flock of sheep is kept, whether in the field or under shelter.*NWAD FOLD.2*

2. A flock of sheep. Hence in a scriptural sense, the church, the flock of the Shepherd of Israel.*NWAD FOLD.3*

Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold. *John 10:16*.*NWAD FOLD.4*

3. A limit. [Not in use.]*NWAD FOLD.5*

FOLD, *n.*

1. The doubling of any flexible substance, as cloth; complication; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another; as a fold of linen.*NWAD FOLD.7*

2. In composition, the same quantity added; as two fold, four fold, ten fold, that is, twice as much, four times as much, ten times as

much.*NWAD FOLD.8*

FOLD, *v.t.* [Heb. The primary sense is to fall, or to lay, to set, throw or press together.]

1. To double; to lap or lay in plaits; as, to fold a piece of cloth.*NWAD FOLD.10*

2. To double and insert one part in another; as, to fold a letter.*NWAD FOLD.11*

3. To double or lay together, as the arms. He folds his arms in despair.*NWAD FOLD.12*

4. To confine sheep in a fold.*NWAD FOLD.13*

FOLD, *v.i.* To close over another of the same kind; as, the leaves of the door fold.

FOLDAGE, *n.* The right of folding sheep.

FOLDED, *pp.* Doubled; laid in plaits; complicated; kept in a fold.

FOLDER, *n.*

1. An instrument used in folding paper.*NWAD FOLDER.2*

2. One that folds.*NWAD FOLDER.3*

FOLDING, *ppr.*

1. Doubling; laying in plaits; keeping in a fold.*NWAD FOLDING.2*

2 . *a.* Doubling; that may close over another, or that consists of leaves which may close one over another; as a folding door.*NWAD FOLDING.3*

FOLDING, *n.*

1. A fold; a doubling.*NWAD FOLDING.5*

2. Among farmers, the keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land, etc.*NWAD FOLDING.6*

FOLIACEOUS, *a.* [L. foliaceus, from folium, a leaf. See *Foil*.]

1. Leafy; having leaves intermixed with flowers; as a foliaceous spike. Foliaceous glands are those situated on leaves.*NWAD FOLIACEOUS.2*

2. Consisting of leaves or thin lamins; having the form of a leaf or plate; as foliaceous spar.*NWAD FOLIACEOUS.3*

FOLIAGE, *n.* [L. folium, a leaf. See *Foil*.]

1. Leaves in general; as a tree of beautiful foliage.*NWAD FOLIAGE.2*

2. A cluster of leaves, flowers and branches; particularly, the representation of leaves, flowers and branches, in architecture, intended to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, etc.*NWAD FOLIAGE.3*

FOLIAGE, *v.t.* To work or to form into the representation of leaves.

FOLIAGED, *a.* Furnished with foliage.

FOLIATE, *v.t.* [L. foliatus, from folium, a leaf. Gr.]

1. To beat into a leaf, or thin plate or lamin.*NWAD FOLIATE.2*

2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, etc.; as, to foliate a looking-glass.*NWAD FOLIATE.3*

FOLIATE, *a.* In botany, leafy; furnished with leaves; as a foliate stalk.

FOLIATED, *pp.*

1. Spread or covered with a thin plate or foil.*NWAD FOLIATED.2*

2. In mineralogy, consisting of plates; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar; as a foliated fracture.*NWAD FOLIATED.3*

Minerals that consist of grains, and are at the same time foliated, are called granularly foliated.*NWAD FOLIATED.4*

FOLIATING, *ppr.* Covering with a leaf or foil.

FOLIATION, *n.* [L. foliatio.]

1. In botany, the leafing of plants; vernation; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud.*NWAD FOLIATION.2*

2. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf or foil*NWAD FOLIATION.3*

3. The act or operation of spreading foil over the back side of a mirror or looking-glass.*NWAD FOLIATION.4*

FOLIATURE, *n.* The state of being beaten into foil.

FOLIER, *n.* Goldsmith's foil.

FOLIFEROUS, *a.* [L. folium, leaf, and fero, to bear.] Producing leaves.

FOLIO, *n.* [L. folium, a leaf, in folio.]

1. A book of the largest size, formed by once doubling a sheet of paper.*NWAD FOLIO.2*

2. Among merchants, a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages of an account book, expressed by the same figure.*NWAD FOLIO.3*

FOLIOLE, *n.* [from L. folium, a leaf.] A leaflet; one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf.

FOLIOMORT, *a.* [L. folium mortuum.] Of a dark yellow color, or that of a faded leaf; filemot.

FOLIOUS, *a.*

1. Leafy; thin; unsubstantial.*NWAD FOLIOUS.2*

2. In botany, having leaves intermixed with the flowers.*NWAD FOLIOUS.3*

FOLK, *n.* foke. [L. vulgus. The sense is a crowd, from collecting or pressing, not from following, but from the same root, as to follow is to press toward. Gr. Originally and properly it had no plural, being a collective noun; but in modern use, in America, it has lost its singular number, and we hear it only in the plural. It is a colloquial word, not admissible into elegant style.]

1. People in general, or any part of them without distinction. What do folks say respecting the war? Men love to talk about the affairs of other folks.*NWAD FOLK.2*

2. Certain people, discriminated from others; as old folks, and young folks. Children sometimes call their parents, the old folks. So we say sick folks; poor folks; proud folks.*NWAD FOLK.3*

3. In scripture, the singular number is used; as a few sick folk; impotent folk. *Mark 6:5*; *John 5:3*.*NWAD FOLK.4*

4. Animals.*NWAD FOLK.5*

The coneys are but a feeble folk. *Proverbs 30:26*.*NWAD FOLK.6*

FOLKLAND, *n.* In English law, copyhold land; land held by the common people, at the will of the lord.

FOLKMOTE, *n.*

An assembly of the people, or of bishops, thanes, aldermen and freemen, to consult respecting public affairs; an annual convention of the people, answering in some measure, to a modern parliament; a word used in England before the Norman conquest, after which, the national Council was called a parliament.*NWAD FOLKMOTE.2*

But some authors allege that the folkmote was an inferior meeting or court.*NWAD FOLKMOTE.3*

FOLLICLE, *n.* [L. folliculus, from follis, a bag or bellows.]

1. In botany, a univalvular pericarp; a seed vessel opening on one side longitudinally, and having the seeds loose in it.*NWAD FOLLICLE.2*

2. An air bag; a vessel distended with air; as at the root in Utricularia, and on the leaves in Aldrovanda.*NWAD FOLLICLE.3*

3. A little bag, in animal bodies; a gland; a folding; a cavity.*NWAD FOLLICLE.4*

FOLLICULOUS, *a.* Having or producing follicles.

FOLLIFUL, *a.* Full of folly. [Not used.]

FOLLOW, *v.t.*

1. To go after or behind; to walk, ride or move behind, but in the same direction. Soldiers will usually follow a brave officer.*NWAD FOLLOW.2*

2. To pursue; to chase; as an enemy, or as game.*NWAD FOLLOW.3*

3. To accompany; to attend in a journey.*NWAD FOLLOW.4*

And Rebekah arose, and her damsels, and they rode on the camels, and followed the man. *Genesis 24:61*.*NWAD FOLLOW.5*

4. To accompany; to be of the same company; to attend, for any purpose. *Luke 5:27, 28*.*NWAD FOLLOW.6*

5. To succeed in order of time; to come after; as a storm is followed by a calm.*NWAD FOLLOW.7*

Signs following signs lead on the mighty year.*NWAD FOLLOW.8*

6. To be consequential; to result from, as effect from a cause. Intemperance is often followed by disease or poverty, or by both.*NWAD FOLLOW.9*

7. To result from, as an inference or deduction. It follows from these facts that the accused is guilty.*NWAD FOLLOW.10*

8. To pursue with the eye; to keep the eyes fixed on a moving body. He followed or his eyes followed the ship, till it was beyond sight.*NWAD FOLLOW.11*

He followed with his eyes the fleeting shade.*NWAD FOLLOW.12*

9. To imitate; to copy; as, to follow a pattern or model; to follow fashion.*NWAD FOLLOW.13*

10. To embrace; to adopt and maintain; to have or entertain like opinions; to think or believe like another; as, to follow the opinions and tenets of a philsophic sect; to follow Plato.*NWAD FOLLOW.14*

11. To obey; to observe; to practice; to act in conformity to. It is our duty to follow the commands of Christ. Good soldiers follow the orders of their general; good servants follow the directions of their master.*NWAD FOLLOW.15*

12. To pursue as an object of desire; to endeavor to obtain.*NWAD FOLLOW.16*

Follow peace with all men. *Hebrews 12:14*.*NWAD FOLLOW.17*

13. To use; to practice; to make the chief business; as, to follow the trade of a carpenter; to follow the profession of law.*NWAD FOLLOW.18*

14. To adhere to; to side with.*NWAD FOLLOW.19*

The house of Judah followed David.*2 Samuel 2:10*.*NWAD FOLLOW.20*

15. To adhere to; to honor; to worship; to serve.*NWAD FOLLOW.21*

If the Lord be God, follow him. *1 Kings 18:21*.*NWAD FOLLOW.22*

16. To be led or guided by.*NWAD FOLLOW.23*

Wo to the foolish prophets, who follow their own spirit, and have seen nothing. *Ezekiel 13:3*.*NWAD FOLLOW.24*

17. To move on in the same course or direction; to be guided by; as, to follow a track or course.*NWAD FOLLOW.25*

FOLLOW, *v.i.*

1. To come after another.*NWAD FOLLOW.27*

The famine - shall follow close after you. *Jeremiah 42:16*.*NWAD FOLLOW.28*

2. To attend; to accompany.*NWAD FOLLOW.29*

3. To be posterior in time; as following ages.*NWAD FOLLOW.30*

4. To be consequential, as effect to cause. From such measures, great mischiefs must follow.*NWAD FOLLOW.31*

5. To result, as an inference. The facts may be admitted, but the inference drawn from them does not follow.*NWAD FOLLOW.32*

To follow on, to continue pursuit or endeavor; to persevere.*NWAD FOLLOW.33*

Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord. *Hosea 6:3*.*NWAD FOLLOW.34*

FOLLOWED, *pp.* Pursued; succeeded; accompanied; attended; imitated; obeyed; observed; practiced; adhered to.

FOLLOWER, *n.*

1. One who comes, goes or moves after another, in the same course.*NWAD FOLLOWER.2*

2. One that takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinions or example; one who receives the opinions, and imitates the example

of another; an adherent; an imitator.*NWAD FOLLOWER.3*

That ye be not slothful, but followers of them who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises. *Hebrews 6:12*.*NWAD FOLLOWER.4*

3. One who obeys, worships and honors.*NWAD FOLLOWER.5*

Be ye followers of God, as dear children. *Ephesians 5:1*.*NWAD FOLLOWER.6*

4. An adherent; a disciple; one who embraces the same system; as a follower of Plato.*NWAD FOLLOWER.7*

5. An attendant; a companion; an associate or a dependent. The warrior distributed the plunder among his followers.*NWAD FOLLOWER.8*

No follower, but a friend.*NWAD FOLLOWER.9*

6. One under the command of another.*NWAD FOLLOWER.10*

7. One of the same faction or party.*NWAD FOLLOWER.11*

FOLLOWING, *ppr.* Coming or going after or behind; pursuing; attending; imitating; succeeding in time; resulting from as an effect or an inference; adhering to; obeying, observing; using, practicing; proceeding in the same course.

FOLLY, *n.* [See *Fool*.]

1. Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind. want of understanding.*NWAD FOLLY.2*

A fool layeth open his folly. *Proverbs 13:16*.*NWAD FOLLY.3*

2. A weak or absurd act not highly criminal; an act which is inconsistent with the dictates of reason, or with the ordinary rules of prudence. In this sense it may be used in the singular, but is generally in the plural. Hence we speak of the follies of youth.*NWAD FOLLY.4*

3. An absurd act which is highly sinful; any conduct contrary to the laws of God or man; sin; scandalous crimes; that which violates moral precepts and dishonors the offender. Shechem wrought folly in Israel. Achan wrought folly in Israel. *Genesis 34:7*; *Joshua 7:15*.*NWAD FOLLY.5*

4. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.*NWAD FOLLY.6*

FOMAHANT, *n.* A star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Aquarius.

FOMENT, *v.t.* [L. fomento, from foveo, to warm.]

1. To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm medicated liquors, or with flannel dipped in warm water.*NWAD FOMENT.2*

2. To cherish with heat; to encourage growth. [Not usual.]*NWAD FOMENT.3*

3. To encourage; to abet; to cherish and promote by excitements; in a bad sense; as, to foment ill humors.*NWAD FOMENT.4*

So we say, to foment troubles or disturbances; to foment intestine broils.*NWAD FOMENT.5*

FOMENTATION, *n.*

1. The act of applying warm liquors to a part of the body, by means of flannels dipped in hot water or medicated decoctions, for the purpose of easing pain, by relaxing the skin, or of discussing tumors.*NWAD FOMENTATION.2*

2. The lotion applied, or to be applied to a diseased part.*NWAD FOMENTATION.3*

3. Excitation; instigation, encouragement.*NWAD FOMENTATION.4*

FOMENTED, *pp.* Bathed with warm lotions; encouraged.

FOMENTER, *n.* One who foments; one who encourages or

instigates; as a fomenter of sedition.

FOMENTING, *ppr.*

1. Applying warm lotions.*NWAD FOMENTING.2*

2. Encouraging; abetting; promoting.*NWAD FOMENTING.3*

FON, *n.* A fool; an idiot. *Obs.*

FOND, *a.*

1. Foolish; silly; weak; indiscreet; imprudent;*NWAD FOND.2*

Grant I may never prove so fond*NWAD FOND.3*

To trust man on his oath or bond.*NWAD FOND.4*

Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain.*NWAD FOND.5*

2. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; as a fond mother or wife.*NWAD FOND.6*

3. Much pleased; loving ardently; delighted with. A child is fond of play; a gentleman is fond of his sports, or of his country seat. In present usage, fond does not always imply weakness or folly.*NWAD FOND.7*

4. Relishing highly. The epicure is fond of high seasoned food. Multitudes of men are too fond of strong drink.*NWAD FOND.8*

5. Trifling; valued by folly. [Little used.]*NWAD FOND.9*

FOND, *v.t.* To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress; to cocker.

The Tyrian hugs and fonds thee on her breast.*NWAD FOND.11*

Fond is thus used by the poets only. We now use fondle.*NWAD FOND.12*

FOND, ***v.i.*** **To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on. [Little used.]**

FONDLE, ***v.t.*** **To treat with tenderness; to caress; as, a nurse fondles a child.**

FONDLED, ***pp.*** **Treated with affection; caressed.**

FONDLER, ***n.*** **One who fondles.**

FONDLING, ***ppr.*** **Caressing; treating with tenderness.**

FONDLING, ***n.*** **A person or thing fondled or caressed.**

FONDLY, ***adv.***

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; with indiscreet affection.*NWAD FONDLY.2*

Fondly we think we merit honor then,*NWAD FONDLY.3*

When we but praise ourselves in other men.*NWAD FONDLY.4*

2. With great or extreme affection. We fondly embrace those who are dear to us.*NWAD FONDLY.5*

FONDNESS, ***n.***

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment. *Obs.*NWAD FONDNESS.2*

2. Foolish tenderness.*NWAD FONDNESS.3*

3. Tender passion; warm affection.*NWAD FONDNESS.4*

Her fondness for a certain earl began when I was but a girl.*NWAD FONDNESS.5*

4. Strong inclination or propensity; as a fondness for vice or sin.*NWAD FONDNESS.6*

5. Strong appetite or relish; as fondness for ardent spirit, or for a particular kind of food.*NWAD FONDNESS.7*

[It is now used chiefly in the three latter senses.]*NWAD FONDNESS.8*

FONT, *n.* [L. fundo, to pour out.]

A large basin or stone vessel in which water is contained for baptizing children or other persons in the church.*NWAD FONT.2*

FONT, *n.* [L. fundo, to pour out.]

A complete assortment of printing types of one size, including a due proportion of all the letters in the alphabet, large and small, points, accents, and whatever else is necessary for printing with that letter.*NWAD FONT.4*

FONTAL, *a.* Pertaining to a fount, fountain, source or origin.

FONTANEL, *n.*

1. An issue for the discharge of humors from the body.*NWAD FONTANEL.2*

2. A vacancy in the infant cranium, between the frontal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital, at the two extremities of the sagittal suture.*NWAD FONTANEL.3*

FONTANGE, *n.* fontanj'.

A knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress.*NWAD FONTANGE.2*

FOOD, *n.* [See *Feed*.]

1. In a general sense, whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment, and whatever supplies nutriment to plants.*NWAD FOOD.2*

2. Meat; aliment; flesh or vegetables eaten for sustaining human life; victuals; provisions; whatever is or may be eaten for nourishment.*NWAD FOOD.3*

Feed me with food convenient for me. *Proverbs 30:8*.*NWAD FOOD.4*

3. Whatever supplies nourishment and growth to plants, as water, carbonic acid gas, etc. Manuring substances furnish plants with food.*NWAD FOOD.5*

4. Something that sustains, nourishes and augments. Flattery is the food of vanity.*NWAD FOOD.6*

FOOD, *v.t.* To feed. [Not in use.]

FOODFUL, *a.* Supplying food; full of food.

FOODLESS, *a.* Without food; destitute of provisions; barren.

FOODY, *a.* Eatable; fit for food. [Not used.]

FOOL, *n.* [Heb.]

1. One who is destitute of reason, or the common powers of understanding; an idiot. Some persons are born fools, and are called natural fools; others may become fools by some injury done to the brain.*NWAD FOOL.2*

2. In common language, a person who is somewhat deficient in intellect, but not an idiot; or a person who acts absurdly; one who does not exercise his reason; one who pursues a course contrary to the dictates of wisdom.*NWAD FOOL.3*

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.*NWAD FOOL.4*

3. In scripture, fool is often used for a wicked or depraved person; one who acts contrary to sound wisdom in his moral deportment; one who follows his own inclinations, who prefers trifling and

temporary pleasures to the service of God and eternal happiness.*NWAD FOOL.5*

The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God. *Psalm 14:1*.*NWAD FOOL.6*

4. A weak christian; a godly person who has much remaining sin and unbelief.*NWAD FOOL.7*

O fools, and slow of heart to believe all the prophets have written. *Luke 24:25*.*NWAD FOOL.8*

Also, one who is accounted or called a food by ungodly men. *1 Corinthians 4:10*.*NWAD FOOL.9*

5. A term of indignity and reproach.*NWAD FOOL.10*

To be thought knowing, you must first put the fool upon all mankind.*NWAD FOOL.11*

6. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; as a king's fool.*NWAD FOOL.12*

I scorn, although their drudge, to be their fool or jester.*NWAD FOOL.13*

1. To play the fool, to act the buffoon; to jest; to make sport.*NWAD FOOL.14*

2. To act like one void of understanding.*NWAD FOOL.15*

To put the fool on, to impose on; to delude.*NWAD FOOL.16*

To make a fool of, to frustrate; to defeat; to disappoint.*NWAD FOOL.17*

FOOL, *v.i.* To trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport or mirth.

Is this a time for fooling?*NWAD FOOL.19*

FOOL, *v.t.*

1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to defeat; to frustrate; to deceive; to impose on.*NWAD FOOL.21*

When I consider life, ‘tis all a cheat; for fooled with hope, men favor the deceit.*NWAD FOOL.22*

2. To infatuate; to make foolish.*NWAD FOOL.23*

3. To cheat; as, to fool one out of his money.*NWAD FOOL.24*

1. To fool away, to spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage; as, to fool away time.*NWAD FOOL.25*

2. To spend for things of no value or use; to expend improvidently; as, to fool away money.*NWAD FOOL.26*

FOOL, *n.* A liquid made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, with cream.

FOOLBORN, *a.* Foolish from the birth.

FOOLED, *pp.* Disappointed; defeated; deceived; imposed on.

FOOLERY, *n.*

1. The practice of folly; habitual folly; attention to trifles.*NWAD FOOLERY.2*

2. An act of folly or weakness.*NWAD FOOLERY.3*

3. Object of folly.*NWAD FOOLERY.4*

FOOLHAPPY, *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance.

FOOLHARDINESS, *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness.

FOOLHARDISE, *n.* Foolhardiness. [Not in use.]

FOOLHARDY, *a.* [fool and hardy.] Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold.

FOOLING, ***ppr.*** **Defeating; disappointing; deceiving.**

FOOLISH, ***a.***

1. Void of understanding or sound judgment; weak in intellect; applied to general character.*NWAD FOOLISH.2*

2. Unwise; imprudent; acting without judgment or discretion in particular things.*NWAD FOOLISH.3*

3. Proceeding from folly, or marked with folly; silly; vain; trifling.*NWAD FOOLISH.4*

But foolish questions avoid. *2 Timothy 2:23*.*NWAD FOOLISH.5*

4. Ridiculous; despicable.*NWAD FOOLISH.6*

A foolish figure he must make.*NWAD FOOLISH.7*

5. In scripture, wicked; sinful; acting without regard to the divine law and glory, or to one's own eternal happiness.*NWAD FOOLISH.8*

O foolish Galatians - *Galatians 3:1*.*NWAD FOOLISH.9*

6. Proceeding from depravity; sinful; as foolish lusts. *1 Timothy 6:9*.*NWAD FOOLISH.10*

FOOLISHLY, ***adv.***

1. Weakly; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly.*NWAD FOOLISHLY.2*

2. Wickedly; sinfully.*NWAD FOOLISHLY.3*

I have done very foolishly. *2 Samuel 24:10*.*NWAD FOOLISHLY.4*

FOOLISHNESS, ***n.***

1. Folly; want of understanding.*NWAD FOOLISHNESS.2*

2. Foolish practice; want of wisdom or good judgment.*NWAD*

FOOLISHNESS.3

3. In a scriptural sense, absurdity; folly.*NWAD FOOLISHNESS.4*

The preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness. *1 Corinthians 1:18*.*NWAD FOOLISHNESS.5*

FOOLSCAP, *n.* [L. scapus, or folio and shape.] A kind of paper of small size.

FOOL'S-PARSLEY, *n.* A plant, of the genus Aethusa.

FOOLSTONES, *n.* A plant, the Orchis.

FOOLTRAP, *n.* A trap to catch fools; as a fly trap.

FOOT, *n. plu.* feet. [L. pes, pedis. Probably this word is allied to the Gr. to walk, to tread. Eng. verb, to tread.]

1. In animal bodies, the lower extremity of the leg; the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking, and by which the animal is sustained and enabled to step.*NWAD FOOT.2*

2. That which bears some resemblance to an animal's foot in shape or office; the lower end of any thing that supports a body; as the foot of a table.*NWAD FOOT.3*

3. The lower part; the base; as the foot of a column or of a mountain.*NWAD FOOT.4*

4. The lower part; the bottom; as the foot of an account; the foot of a sail.*NWAD FOOT.5*

5. Foundation; condition; state. We are not on the same foot with our fellow citizens. In this sense, it is more common, in America, to use footing; and in this sense the plural is not used.*NWAD FOOT.6*

6. Plan of establishment; fundamental principles. Our constitution may hereafter be placed on a better foot.*NWAD FOOT.7*

[In this sense the plural is not used.]*NWAD FOOT.8*

7. In military language, soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry, as distinguished from cavalry.*NWAD FOOT.9*

[In this sense the plural is not used.]*NWAD FOOT.10*

8. A measure consisting of twelve inches; supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot. Geometricians divide the foot into 10 digits, and the digit into 10 lines.*NWAD FOOT.11*

9. In poetry, a certain number of syllables, constituting part of a verse; as the iambus, the dactyl, and the spondee.*NWAD FOOT.12*

10. Step; pace.*NWAD FOOT.13*

11. Level; par. *Obs.*NWAD FOOT.14*

12. The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot.*NWAD FOOT.15*

By foot, or rather, on foot, by walking, as to go or pass on foot; or by fording, as to pass a stream on foot. See the next definition.*NWAD FOOT.16*

To set on foot, to originate; to begin; to put in motion; as, to set on foot a subscription. Hence, to be on foot, is to be in motion, action or process of execution.*NWAD FOOT.17*

FOOT, ***v.i.***

1. To dance; to tread to measure or music; to skip.*NWAD FOOT.19*

2. To walk; opposed to ride or fly. In this sense, the word is commonly followed by it.*NWAD FOOT.20*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can foot it farthest.*NWAD FOOT.21*

FOOT, ***v.t.***

1. To kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn.*NWAD FOOT.23*

2. To settle; to begin to fix. [Little used.]*NWAD FOOT.24*

3. To tread; as, to foot the green.*NWAD FOOT.25*

4. To add the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot; as, to foot an account.*NWAD FOOT.26*

5. To seize and hold with the foot. [Not used.]*NWAD FOOT.27*

6. To add or make a foot; as, to foot a stocking or boot.*NWAD FOOT.28*

FOOTBALL, *n.*

1. A ball consisting of an inflated bladder, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot.*NWAD FOOTBALL.2*

2. The sport or practice of kicking the football.*NWAD FOOTBALL.3*

FOOTBAND, ***n.*** **A band of infantry.**

FOOTBOY, ***n.*** **A menial; an attendant in livery.**

FOOTBREADTH, ***n.*** **The breadth of the foot.** ***Deuteronomy 2:5*****.**

FOOTBRIDGE, ***n.*** **A narrow bridge for foot passengers.**

FOOTCLOTH, ***n.*** **A sumpter cloth.**

FOOTED, ***pp.*** **Kicked; trod; summed up; furnished with a foot, as a stocking.**

FOOTED, ***a.*** **Shaped in the foot; as footed like a goat.**

FOOTFALL, ***n.*** **A trip or stumble.**

FOOTFIGHT, ***n.*** **A conflict by persons on foot, in opposition to a fight on horseback.**

FOOTGUARDS, ***n. plu.*** **Guards of infantry.**

FOOTHALT, ***n.*** **A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm, which enters between the claws.**

FOOTHOLD, ***n.*** **That which sustains the feet firmly and prevents them from slipping of moving; that on which one may tread or rest securely.**

FOOTHOT, ***adv.*** **Immediately; a word borrowed from hunting.**

FOOTING, ***ppr.*** **Dancing; treading; settling; adding a new foot.**

FOOTING, ***n.***

1. Ground for the foot; that which sustains; firm foundation to stand

on*NWAD FOOTING.3*

In ascents, every step gained is a footing and help to the next.*NWAD FOOTING.4*

2. Support; root.*NWAD FOOTING.5*

3. Basis; foundation.*NWAD FOOTING.6*

4. Place; stable position.*NWAD FOOTING.7*

5. Permanent settlement. Let not these evils gain footing.*NWAD FOOTING.8*

6. Tread; step; walk.*NWAD FOOTING.9*

7. Dance; tread to measure.*NWAD FOOTING.10*

8. Steps; road; track. [Little used.]*NWAD FOOTING.11*

9. State; condition; settlement. Place both parties on an equal footing.*NWAD FOOTING.12*

FOOTLICKER, *n.* A mean flatterer; a sycophant; a fawner.

FOOTMAN, *n.*

1. A soldier who marches and fights on foot.*NWAD FOOTMAN.2*

2. A menial servant; a runner; a servant in livery.*NWAD FOOTMAN.3*

FOOTMANSHIP, *n.* The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOTMANTLE, *n.* A garment to keep the gown clean in riding.

FOOTPACE, *n.* A slow step, as in walking; a broad stair.

FOOTPAD, *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

FOOTPATH, *n.* A narrow path or way for foot passengers only.

FOOTPLOW, *n.* A kind of swing-plow.

FOOTPOST, *n.* A post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOOTROPE, *n.* The lower boltrope, to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. Also, a horse or rope to support men when reefing, etc.

FOOTROT, *n.* An ulcer in the feet of sheep.

FOOTSOLDIER, *n.* A soldier that serves on foot.

FOOTSTALK, *n.* [foot and stalk.] In botany, a petiole; a partial stem supporting the leaf, or connecting it with the stem or branch. Sometimes, but rarely, the same footstalk supports both the leaf and fructification, as in Turnera and Hibiscus.

FOOTSTALL, *n.* A woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP, *n.*

1. A track; the mark or impression of the foot.*NWAD FOOTSTEP.2*

2. Token; mark; visible sign of a course pursued; as the footsteps of divine wisdom.*NWAD FOOTSTEP.3*

1. Footsteps, plural, example; as, follow the footsteps of good men.*NWAD FOOTSTEP.4*

2. Way; course. *Psalm 77:19*.*NWAD FOOTSTEP.5*

FOOTSTOOL, *n.* A stool for the feet; that which supports the feet of one when sitting.

To make enemies a footstool, is to reduce them to entire subjection. *Psalm 110:1*.*NWAD FOOTSTOOL.2*

FOOTWALING, *n.* The whole inside planks or lining of a ship.

FOP, *n.* [The Latin voppa, a senseless fellow, is evidently from the same root, with the sense of emptiness or lightness.]

A vain man of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and pertness; a gay trifling man; a coxcomb.*NWAD FOP.2*

FOPDOODLE, *n.* An insignificant fellow. [Vulgar and not used.]

FOPLING, *n.* A petty fop.

FOPPERY, *n.*

1. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly; as the foppery of dress or of manners.*NWAD FOPPERY.2*

2. Folly; impertinence.*NWAD FOPPERY.3*

Let not the sound of shallow foppery enter my sober house.*NWAD FOPPERY.4*

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.*NWAD FOPPERY.5*

FOPPISH, *a.*

1. Vain of dress; making an ostentatious display of gay clothing; dressing in the extreme of fashion.*NWAD FOPPISH.2*

2. Vain; trifling; affected in manners.*NWAD FOPPISH.3*

FOPPISHLY, *adv.* With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner.

FOPPISHNESS, *n.* Vanity and extravagance in dress; showy vanity.

FOR, *prep.* [L. per.; The English, for; to forbid. For corresponds in sense with the L. pro, as fore does with proe, but pro and proe are probably contracted from prod, proed. The Latin por, in composition, as in porrigo, is probably contracted from

porro, Gr. which is the English far. The Gr. are from the same root. The radical sense of for is to go, to pass, to advance, to reach or stretch.]

1. Against; in the place of; as a substitute or equivalent, noting equal value or satisfactory compensation, either in barter and sale, in contract, or in punishment. “And Joseph gave them bread in exchange for horses, and for flocks, and for the cattle of the herds;” that is, according to the original, he gave them bread against horses like the Gr. *Genesis 48:17*.*NWAD FOR.2*

Buy us and our land for bread. *Genesis 47:19*.*NWAD FOR.3*

And if any mischief follow, then thou shalt give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot. *Exodus 21:23, 24*.*NWAD FOR.4*

2. In the place of; instead of; noting substitution of persons, or agency of one in the place of another with equivalent authority. An attorney is empowered to act for his principal. Will you take a letter and deliver it for me at the post office? that is, in my place, or for my benefit.*NWAD FOR.5*

3. In exchange of; noting one thing taken or given in place of another; as, to quit the profession of law for that of a clergyman.*NWAD FOR.6*

4. In the place of; instead of; as, to translate a poem line for line.*NWAD FOR.7*

5. In the character of; noting resemblance; a sense derived from substitution or standing in the place of, like in the Greek.*NWAD FOR.8*

If a man can be fully assured of any thing for a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth?*NWAD FOR.9*

But let her go for an ungrateful woman.*NWAD FOR.10*

I hear for certain, and do speak the truth.*NWAD FOR.11*

He quivered with his feet and lay for dead.*NWAD FOR.12*

6. Towards; with the intention of going to.*NWAD FOR.13*

We sailed directly for Genoa, and had a fair wind.*NWAD FOR.14*

So we say, a ship is bound for or to France.*NWAD FOR.15*

7. In advantage of; for the sake of; on account of; that is, towards, noting use, benefit or purpose.*NWAD FOR.16*

An ant is a wise creature for itself. Shall I think the world was made for one, and men are born for kings, as beasts for men, not for protection, but to be devoured.*NWAD FOR.17*

8. Conducive to; beneficial to; in favor of.*NWAD FOR.18*

It is for the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is for men's health to be temperate.*NWAD FOR.19*

9. Leading or inducing to, as a motive.*NWAD FOR.20*

There is a natural immutable, and eternal reason for that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice.*NWAD FOR.21*

10. Noting arrival, meeting, coming or possession. Wait patiently for an expected good. So in the phrases, looking for, staying for.*NWAD FOR.22*

11. Towards the obtaining of; in order to the arrival at or possession of. After all our exertions, we depend on divine aid for success.*NWAD FOR.23*

12. Against; in opposition to; with a tendency to resist and destroy; as a remedy for the headache or toothache. Alkalies are good for the heartburn. So we say, to provide clothes or stores for winter, or against winter.*NWAD FOR.24*

13. Against or on account of; in prevention of.*NWAD FOR.25*

She wrapped him close for catching cold.*NWAD FOR.26*

And, for the time shall not seem tedious -*NWAD FOR.27*

This use is nearly obsolete. The sense however is derived from meeting, opposing, as in number 12.*NWAD FOR.28*

14. Because; on account of; by reason of. He cried out for anguish. I cannot go for want of time. For this cause, I cannot believe the report.*NWAD FOR.29*

That which we for our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God for the worthiness of his son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant.*NWAD FOR.30*

Edward and Richard, with fiery eyes sparkling for very wrath, are at our backs.*NWAD FOR.31*

How to choose dogs for scent or speed.*NWAD FOR.32*

For as much as it is a fundamental law -*NWAD FOR.33*

15. With respect or regard to; on the part of.*NWAD FOR.34*

It was young counsel for the persons, and violent counsel for the matters.*NWAD FOR.35*

Thus much for the beginning and progress of the deluge.*NWAD FOR.36*

So we say, for me, for myself, or as for me, I have no anxiety, but for you I have apprehensions; all implying towards or on the side of.*NWAD FOR.37*

16. Through a certain space; during a certain time; as, to travel for three days; to sail for seven weeks; he holds his office for life; he traveled on sand for ten miles together. These senses seem to imply passing, the proper sense of for.*NWAD FOR.38*

17. In quest of; in order to obtain; as, to search for arguments; to recur to antiquity for examples. See number 11.*NWAD FOR.39*

18. According to; as far as.*NWAD FOR.40*

Chimists have not been able, for aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony.*NWAD FOR.41*

19. Noting meeting, coming together, or reception. I am ready for you; that is, I am ready to meet or receive you.*NWAD FOR.42*

20. Towards; of tendency to; as an inclination for drink.*NWAD FOR.43*

21. In favor of; on the part or side of; that is, towards or inclined to. One is for a free government; another is for a limited monarchy.*NWAD FOR.44*

Aristotle is for poetical justice.*NWAD FOR.45*

22. With a view to obtain; in order to possess. He writes for money, or for fame; that is, towards meeting, or to have in return, as a reward.*NWAD FOR.46*

23. Towards; with tendency to, or in favor of. It is for his honor to retire from office. It is for our quiet to have few intimate connections.*NWAD FOR.47*

24. Notwithstanding; against; in opposition to. The fact may be so, for any thing that has yet appeared. The task is great, but for all that, I shall not be deterred from undertaking it. This is a different application of the sense of numbers 1, 2, 3, 4.*NWAD FOR.48*

The writer will do what she pleases for all me.*NWAD FOR.49*

25. For the use of; to be used in; that is, towards, noting advantage.*NWAD FOR.50*

The oak for nothing ill, the osier good for twigs, the poplar for the mill.*NWAD FOR.51*

26. In recompense of; in return of.*NWAD FOR.52*

Now, for so many glorious actions done, for peace at home, and for the public wealth, I mean to crown a bowl for Caesar's health. [See Number 1.]*NWAD FOR.53*

27. In proportion to; or rather, looking towards, regarding. He is tall for one of his years, or tall for his age.*NWAD FOR.54*

28. By means of.*NWAD FOR.55*

Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite, were it not for the will.*NWAD FOR.56*

29. By the want of.*NWAD FOR.57*

The inhabitants suffered severely both for provisions and fuel.*NWAD FOR.58*

30. For my life or heart, though my life were to be given in exchange, or as the price of purchase. I cannot, for my life, understand the man. Number 1.*NWAD FOR.59*

31. For to, denoting purpose. For was anciently placed before the infinitives of verbs, and the use is correct, but now obsolete except in vulgar language. I came for to see you; pour vous voir.*NWAD FOR.60*

FOR, con.

1. The word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced. “That ye may be the children of your father who is in heaven; for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good.” In such sentences, for has the sense of because, by reason that, as in Number 14; with this difference that in Number 14, the word precedes a single noun, and here it precedes a sentence or clause; but the phrase seems to be elliptical, for this cause or reason, which follows, he maketh his sun to rise, etc. In *Romans 13:6*, we find the word in both its applications, “For, for this cause ye pay tribute also -;” the first for referring to the sentence following; the latter to the noun cause.*NWAD FOR.62*

2. Because; on this account that; properly, for that.*NWAD FOR.63*

For as much, compounded, forasmuch, is equivalent to, in regard to that, in consideration of. Forasmuch as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged in a little drink.*NWAD FOR.64*

FORAGE, *n.* [L. voro.]

1. Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass; pasture, hay, corn and oats.*NWAD FORAGE.2*

2. The act of providing forage.*NWAD FORAGE.3*

Col. Mawhood completed his forage unmolested.*NWAD FORAGE.4*

If the forage is to be made at a distance from the camp -*NWAD FORAGE.5*

3. Search for provisions; the act of feeding abroad.*NWAD FORAGE.6*

FORAGE, *v.i.*

1. To collect food for horses and cattle, by wandering about and feeding or stripping the country.*NWAD FORAGE.8*

2. To wander far; to rove. *Obs.*NWAD FORAGE.9*

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.*NWAD FORAGE.10*

FORAGE, *v.t.* To strip of provisions for horses, etc.

FORAGER, *n.* One that goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

FORAGING, *ppr.* or *a.* Collecting provisions for horses and cattle, or wandering in search of food; ravaging; stripping. The general sent out a foraging party, with a guard.

FORAGING, *n.* An inroad or incursion for forage or plunder.

FORAMINOUS, *a.* [L. foramen, a hole, from foro, to bore.]

Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous. [Little used.]*NWAD FORAMINOUS.2*

FOR, as a prefix to verbs, has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting against, that is, before, or away, aside.

FORBAD, ***pret.*** **of forbid.**

FORBATHE, ***v.t.*** **To bathe. [Not in use.]**

FORBEAR, ***v.i. pret.*** **forbore;** ***pp.*** **forborne.**

1. To stop; to cease; to hold from proceeding; as, forbear to repeat these reproachful words.*NWAD FORBEAR.2*

2. To pause; to delay; as, forbear a while.*NWAD FORBEAR.3*

3. To abstain; to omit; to hold one's self from motion or entering on an affair.*NWAD FORBEAR.4*

Shall I go against Ramoth Gilead to battle, or shall I forbear?*1 Kings 22:6*.*NWAD FORBEAR.5*

4. To refuse; to decline.*NWAD FORBEAR.6*

Whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear. *Ezekiel 2:5, 7*.*NWAD FORBEAR.7*

5. To be patient; to restrain from action or violence. *Proverbs 25:15*.*NWAD FORBEAR.8*

FORBEAR, ***v.t.***

1. To avoid voluntarily; to decline.*NWAD FORBEAR.10*

Forbear his presence.*NWAD FORBEAR.11*

2. To abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing. Learn from the scriptures what you ought to do and what to forbear.*NWAD FORBEAR.12*

Have we not power to forbear working? *1 Corinthians 9:6*.*NWAD FORBEAR.13*

3. To spare; to treat with indulgence and patience.*NWAD*

FORBEAR.14

Forbearing one another in love. *Ephesians 4:2*.*NWAD FORBEAR.15*

4. To withhold.*NWAD FORBEAR.16*

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not. *2 Chronicles 35:21*.*NWAD FORBEAR.17*

FORBEARANCE, *n.*

1. The act of avoiding, shunning or omitting; either the cessation or intermission of an act commenced, or a withholding from beginning an act. Liberty is the power of doing or forbearing an action, according as the doing or forbearance has a preference in the mind. The forbearance of sin is followed with satisfaction of mind.*NWAD FORBEARANCE.2*

2. Command of temper; restraint of passions.*NWAD FORBEARANCE.3*

3. The exercise of patience; long suffering; indulgence towards those who injure us; lenity; delay of resentment or punishment.*NWAD FORBEARANCE.4*

Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and forbearance, and long suffering? *Romans 2:4*.*NWAD FORBEARANCE.5*

FORBEARER, *n.* One that intermits or intercepts.

FORBEARING, *ppr.*

1. Ceasing; pausing; withholding from action; exercising patience and indulgence.*NWAD FORBEARING.2*

2. *a.* Patient; long suffering.*NWAD FORBEARING.3*

FORBEARING, *n.* A ceasing or restraining from action; patience; long suffering.

FORBID, *v.t. pret.* forbad; *pp.* forbid, forbidden. Literally, to bid or command against. Hence,

1. To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not to do. The laws of God forbid us to swear. Good manners also forbid us to use profane language. All servile labor and idle amusements on the sabbath are forbidden.*NWAD FORBID.2*

2. To command not to enter; as, I have forbid him my house or presence. This phrase seems to be elliptical; to forbid from entering or approaching.*NWAD FORBID.3*

3. To oppose; to hinder; to obstruct. An impassable river forbids the approach of the army.*NWAD FORBID.4*

A blaze of glory that forbids the sight.*NWAD FORBID.5*

4. To accurse; to blast. *Obs.*NWAD FORBID.6*

FORBID, *v.i.* To utter a prohibition; but in the intransitive form, there is always an ellipsis. I would go, but my state of health forbids, that is, forbids me to go, or my going.

FORBID, FORBIDDEN, *pp.*

1. Prohibited; as the forbidden fruit.*NWAD FORBID.9*

2. Hindered; obstructed.*NWAD FORBID.10*

FORBIDDANCE, *n.* Prohibition; command or edict against a thing. [Little used.]

FORBIDDENLY, *adv.* In an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDENNESS, *n.* A state of being prohibited. [Not used.]

FORBIDDER, *n.* He or that which forbids or enacts a prohibition.

FORBIDDING, *ppr.*

1. Prohibiting; hindering.*NWAD FORBIDDING.2*

2. *a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; raising abhorrence, aversion or dislike; disagreeable; as a forbidding aspect; a forbidding formality; a forbidding air.*NWAD FORBIDDING.3*

FORBIDDING, *n.* Hindrance; opposition.

FORBORE, *pret.* of forebear.

FORBORNE, *pp.* of forbear.

Few ever repented of having forborne to speak.*NWAD FORBORNE.2*

FORCE, *n.* [L. fortis. All words denoting force, power, strength, are from verbs which express straining, or driving, rushing, and this word has the elements of L. vireo.]

1. Strength; active power; vigor; might; energy that may be exerted; that physical property in a body which may produce action or motion in another body, or may counteract such motion. By the force of the muscles we raise a weight, or resist an assault.*NWAD FORCE.2*

2. Momentum; the quantity of power produced by motion or the action of one body on another; as the force of a cannon ball.*NWAD FORCE.3*

3. That which causes an operation or moral effect; strength; energy; as the force of the mind, will or understanding.*NWAD FORCE.4*

4. Violence; power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power. Let conquerors consider that force alone can keep what force as obtained.*NWAD FORCE.5*

5. Strength; moral power to convince the mind. There is great force in an argument.*NWAD FORCE.6*

6. Virtue; efficacy. No presumption or hypothesis can be of force

enough to overthrow constant experience.*NWAD FORCE.7*

7. Validity; power to bind or hold. If the conditions of a covenant are not fulfilled, the contract is of no force. A testament is of force after the testator is dead. *Hebrews 9:17*.*NWAD FORCE.8*

8. Strength or power for war; armament; troops; an army or navy; as a military or naval force: sometimes in the plural; as military forces.*NWAD FORCE.9*

9. Destiny; necessity; compulsion; any extraneous power to which men are subject; as the force of fate or of divine decrees.*NWAD FORCE.10*

10. Internal power; as the force of habit.*NWAD FORCE.11*

11. In law, any unlawful violence to person or property. This is simple, when no other crime attends it, as the entering into another's possession, without committing any other unlawful act. It is compound, when some other violence or unlawful act is committed. The law also implies force, as when a person enters a house or inclosure lawfully, but afterwards does an unlawful act. In this case, the law supposes the first entrance to be for that purpose, and therefore by force.*NWAD FORCE.12*

Physical force, is the force of material bodies.*NWAD FORCE.13*

Moral force, is the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining.*NWAD FORCE.14*

Mechanical force, is the power that belongs to bodies at rest or in motion. The pressure or tension of bodies at rest is called a mechanical force, and so is the power of a body in motion. There is also the force of gravity or attraction, centrifugal and centripetal forces, expansive force, etc.*NWAD FORCE.15*

FORCE, *v.t.*

1. To compel; to constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible. Men are forced to submit to conquerors. Masters force their slaves to labor.*NWAD FORCE.17*

2. To overpower by strength.*NWAD FORCE.18*

I should have forced thee soon with other arms.*NWAD FORCE.19*

3. To impel; to press; to drive; to draw or push by main strength; a sense of very extensive use; as, to force along a wagon or a ship; to force away a man's arms; water forces its way through a narrow channel; a man may be forced out of his possessions.*NWAD FORCE.20*

4. To enforce; to urge; to press.*NWAD FORCE.21*

Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore.*NWAD FORCE.22*

5. To compel by strength of evidence; as, to force conviction on the mind; to force one to acknowledge the truth of a proposition.*NWAD FORCE.23*

6. To storm; to assault and take by violence; as, to force a town or fort.*NWAD FORCE.24*

7. To ravish; to violate by force, as a female.*NWAD FORCE.25*

8. To overstrain; to distort; as a forced conceit.*NWAD FORCE.26*

9. To cause to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree; or to cause to ripen prematurely, as fruit.*NWAD FORCE.27*

10. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. *Obs.*NWAD FORCE.28*

To force from, to wrest from; to extort.*NWAD FORCE.29*

To force out, to drive out; to compel to issue out or to leave; also, to extort.*NWAD FORCE.30*

To force wine, is to fine it by a short process, or in a short time.*NWAD FORCE.31*

To force plants, is to urge the growth of plants by artificial heat.*NWAD FORCE.32*

To force meat, is to stuff it.*NWAD FORCE.33*

FORCE, *v.i.*

1. To lay stress on. *Obs.*NWAD FORCE.35

2. To strive. *Obs.*NWAD FORCE.36

3. To use violence.*NWAD FORCE.37*

FORCED, *pp.*

1. Compelled; impelled; driven by violence; urged; stormed; ravished.*NWAD FORCED.2*

2 . *a.* Affected; overstrained; unnatural; as a forced style.*NWAD FORCED.3*

FORCEDLY, *adv.* Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally. [Little used.]

FORCEDNESS, *n.* The state of being forced; distortion.

FORCEFUL, *a.*

1. Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power.*NWAD FORCEFUL.2*

Against the steed he threw his forceful spear.*NWAD FORCEFUL.3*

2. Violent; impetuous.*NWAD FORCEFUL.4*

FORCEFULLY, *adv.* Violently; impetuously.

FORCELESS, *a.* Having little or not force; feeble; impotent.

FORCEMEAT, *n.* A kind of stuffing in cookery.

FORCEPS, *n.* [L.] Literally, a pair of pinchers or tongs.

In surgery, an instrument for extracting any thing from a wound, and for like purposes.*NWAD FORCEPS.2*

A pair of scissors for cutting off or dividing the fleshy membranous parts of the body.*NWAD FORCEPS.3*

FORCER, *n.*

1. He or that which forces, drives or constrains.*NWAD FORCER.2*

2. The embolus of a pump; the instrument by which water is driven up a pump.*NWAD FORCER.3*

FORCIBLE, *a.*

1. Powerful; strong; mighty; as a punishment forcible to bridle sin.*NWAD FORCIBLE.2*

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.*NWAD FORCIBLE.3*

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.*NWAD FORCIBLE.4*

Sweet smells are most forcible in dry substances when broken.*NWAD FORCIBLE.5*

4. Powerful; acting with force; impressive; as forcible words or arguments.*NWAD FORCIBLE.6*

5. Containing force; acting by violence; as forcible means.*NWAD FORCIBLE.7*

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to have been forcible.*NWAD FORCIBLE.8*

7. Valid; binding; obligatory. [Not used.]*NWAD FORCIBLE.9*

8. In law, forcible entry is an actual violent entry into houses or lands.*NWAD FORCIBLE.10*

Forcible detainer, is a violent withholding of the lands, etc. of

another from his possession.*NWAD FORCIBLE.11*

Forcible abduction, is the act of taking away wrongfully, as a child without the consent of the father, a ward without the consent of the guardian, or any person contrary to his or her will.*NWAD FORCIBLE.12*

FORCIBLENESS, *n.* Force; violence.

FORCIBLY, *adv.*

1. By violence or force.*NWAD FORCIBLY.2*

2. Strongly; powerfully; with power or energy; impressively.*NWAD FORCIBLY.3*

The gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very forcibly on our hopes and fears.*NWAD FORCIBLY.4*

3. Impetuously; violently; with great strength; as a stream rushing forcibly down a precipice.*NWAD FORCIBLY.5*

FORCING, *ppr.*

1. Compelling; impelling; driving; storming; ravishing.*NWAD FORCING.2*

2. Causing to ripen before the natural season, as fruit; or causing to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree.*NWAD FORCING.3*

3. Fining wine by a speedy process.*NWAD FORCING.4*

FORCING, *n.*

1. In gardening, the art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits, at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial heat.*NWAD FORCING.6*

2. The operation of fining wines by a speedy process.*NWAD FORCING.7*

FORCIPATED, *a.* [from forceps.] Formed like a pair of pinchers to open and inclose; as a forcipated mouth.

FORD, *n.*

1. A place in a river or other water, where it may be passed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.*NWAD FORD.2*

2. A stream; a current.*NWAD FORD.3*

Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford.*NWAD FORD.4*

FORD, *v.t.* To pass or cross a river or other water by treading or walking on the bottom; to pass through water by wading; to wade through.

FORDABLE, *a.* That may be waded or passed through on foot, as water.

FORDED, *pp.* Passed through on foot; waded.

FORDING, *ppr.* Wading; passing through on foot as water.

FORDO, *v.t.* To destroy; to undo; to ruin; to weary. [Not in use.]

FORE, *a.*

1. Properly, advanced, or being in advance of something in motion or progression; as the fore end of a chain carried in measuring land; the fore oxen or horses in a team.*NWAD FORE.2*

2. Advanced in time; coming in advance of something; coming first; anterior; preceding; prior; as the fore part of the last century; the fore part of the day, week or year.*NWAD FORE.3*

3. Advanced in order or series; antecedent; as the fore part of a writing or bill.*NWAD FORE.4*

4. Being in front or towards the face; opposed to back or behind; as the fore part of a garment.*NWAD FORE.5*

5. Going first; usually preceding the other part; as the fore part of a ship, or of a coach.*NWAD FORE.6*

FORE, *adv.* In the part that precedes or goes first.

In seamen's language, fore and aft signifies the whole length of the ship, or from end to end, from stem to stern.*NWAD FORE.8*

Fore, in composition, denotes, for the most part, priority of time; sometimes, advance in place.*NWAD FORE.9*

For the etymologies of the compounds of fore, see the principal word.*NWAD FORE.10*

FOREADMONISH, *v.t.* To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event.

FOREADVISE, *v.t.* s as z To advise or counsel before the time of action or before the event; to preadmonish.

FOREALLEDGE, *v.t.* foreallej'. To alledge or cite before.

FOREAPPOINT, *v.t.* To set, order or appoint beforehand.

FOREAPPOINTMENT, *n.* Previous appointment; preordination.

FOREARM, *v.t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

FOREBODE, *v.t.*

1. To foretell; to prognosticate.*NWAD FOREBODE.2*

2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of something future; as, my heart forebodes a sad reverse.*NWAD FOREBODE.3*

FOREBODEMENT, *n.* A presaging; presagement.

FOREBODER, *n.*

1. One who forebodes; a prognosticator; a soothsayer.*NWAD FOREBODER.2*

2. A foreknower.*NWAD FOREBODER.3*

FOREBODING, *ppr.* Prognosticating; foretelling; foreknowing.

FOREBODING, *n.* Prognostication.

FOREBRACE, *n.* A rope applied to the fore yard-arm to change the position of the foresail.

FOREBY, *prep.* [fore and by.] Near; hard by; fast by. *Obs.*

FORECAST, *v.t.*

1. To foresee; to provide against.*NWAD FORECAST.2*

It is wisdom to forecast consequences.*NWAD FORECAST.3*

2. To scheme; to plan before execution.*NWAD FORECAST.4*

He shall forecast his devices against the strong holds. *Daniel 11:24*.*NWAD FORECAST.5*

3. To adjust; contrive or appoint beforehand*NWAD FORECAST.6*

The time so well forecast.*NWAD FORECAST.7*

FORECAST, *v.i.* To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand.

Forecasting how his foe he might annoy.*NWAD FORECAST.9*

FORECAST, *n.* Previous contrivance; foresight, or the antecedent determination proceeding from it; as a man of little forecast.

FORECASTER, *n.* One who foresees or contrives beforehand.

FORECASTING, ***ppr.*** **Contriving previously.**

FORECASTLE, ***n.*** **A short deck in the forepart of a ship above the upper deck usually terminated in ships of war with a breast-work; the foremost part forming the top of the beak-head, and the hind part reaching to the after part of the fore chains.**

FORECHOSEN, ***a.*** **forcho'zn. Preelected; chosen beforehand.**

FORECITED, ***a.*** **Cited or quoted before or above.**

FORECLOSE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. To shut up; to preclude; to stop; to prevent.**

The embargo with Spain foreclosed this trade.*NWAD FORECLOSE.2*

To foreclose a mortgager, in law, is to cut him off from his equity of redemption, or the power of redeeming the mortgaged premises, by a judgment of court.*NWAD FORECLOSE.3*

[To foreclose a mortgage is not technically correct, but is often used.]*NWAD FORECLOSE.4*

FORECLOSURE, ***n.*** **s as z.**

1. Prevention.*NWAD FORECLOSURE.2*

2. The act of foreclosing, or depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.*NWAD FORECLOSURE.3*

FORECONCEIVE, ***v.t.*** **To preconceive.**

FOREDATE, ***v.t.*** **To date before the true time.**

FOREDATED, ***pp.*** **Dated before the true time.**

FOREDECK, ***n.*** **The forepart of a deck, or of a ship.**

FOREDESIGN, ***v.t.*** **To plan beforehand; to intend previously.**

FOREDETERMINE, ***v.t.*** **To decree beforehand.**

FOREDOOM, ***v.t.*** **To doom beforehand; to predestinate.**

Thou art foredoomed to view the Stygian state.*NWAD FOREDOOM.2*

FOREDOOM, ***n.*** **Previous doom or sentence.**

FOREDOOR, ***n.*** **The door in the front of a house.**

FORE-END, ***n.*** **The end which precedes; the anterior part.**

FOREFATHER, ***n.*** **An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy, in any degree; usually in a remote degree.**

FOREFEND, ***v.t.***

1. To hinder; to fend off; to avert; to prevent approach; to forbid or prohibit.*NWAD FOREFEND.2*

2. To defend; to guard; to secure.*NWAD FOREFEND.3*

This word, like the L. arceo, is applied to the thing assailing, and to the thing assailed. To drive back or resist that which assails, is to hinder its approach, to forbid or avert, and this act defends the thing threatened or assailed.*NWAD FOREFEND.4*

FOREFINGER, ***n.*** **The finger next to the thumb; the index; called by our Saxon ancestors, the shoot-finger, from its use in archery.**

FOREFLOW, ***v.t.*** **To flow before.**

FOREFOOT, ***n.***

1. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped.*NWAD FOREFOOT.2*

2. A hand, in contempt.*NWAD FOREFOOT.3*

3. In a ship, a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end.*NWAD FOREFOOT.4*

FOREFRONT, ***n.*** **The foremost part. The forefront of the battle, is the part where the contest is most warm, and where a soldier is most exposed.** ***2 Samuel 11:15*****.**

FOREGAME, ***n.*** **A first game; first plan.**

FOREGO, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Go*****.]**

1. To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of good. Let us forego the pleasures of sense, to secure immortal bliss.*NWAD FOREGO.2*

2. To give up; to renounce; to resign. But this word is usually applied to things not possessed or enjoyed, and which cannot be resigned.*NWAD FOREGO.3*

3. To lose.*NWAD FOREGO.4*

4. To go before; to precede. *Obs.*NWAD FOREGO.5*

FOREGOER, ***n.***

1. An ancestor; a progenitor. [Not used.]*NWAD FOREGOER.2*

2. One who goes before another.*NWAD FOREGOER.3*

3. One who forbears to enjoy.*NWAD FOREGOER.4*

FOREGOING, *ppr.*

1. Forbearing to have, possess or enjoy.*NWAD FOREGOING.2*

2. *a.* Preceding; going before, in time or place; antecedent; as a foregoing period of time; a foregoing clause in a writing.*NWAD FOREGOING.3*

FOREGONE, *pp.* foregawn'.

1. Forborne to be possessed or enjoyed.*NWAD FOREGONE.2*

2. Gone before; past. *Obs.*NWAD FOREGONE.3*

FOREGROUND, *n.* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

FOREGUESS, *v.t.* To conjecture. [Bad.]

FOREHAND, *n.*

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.*NWAD FOREHAND.2*

2. The chief part.*NWAD FOREHAND.3*

FOREHAND, *a.* Done sooner than is regular.

And so extenuate the forehand sin.*NWAD FOREHAND.5*

FOREHANDED, *a.*

1. Early; timely; seasonable; as a forehanded care.*NWAD FOREHANDED.2*

2. In America, in good circumstances as to property; free from debt and possessed of property; as a forehanded farmer.*NWAD FOREHANDED.3*

3. Formed in the foreparts.*NWAD FOREHANDED.4*

A substantial true-bred beast, bravely forehanded.*NWAD FOREHANDED.5*

FOREHEAD, *n.* for'hed, or rather for'ed.

1. The part of the face which extends from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes.*NWAD FOREHEAD.2*

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness.*NWAD FOREHEAD.3*

FORHEAD-BALD, *a.* Bald above the forehead. *Leviticus 13:47*.

FOREHEAR, *v.i.* To be informed before.

FOREHEND, *v.t.* To seize. [Not in use.]

FOREHEW, *v.t.* To hew or cut in front.

FOREHOLDING, *n.* Predictions; ominous forebodings; superstitious prognostications. [Not used.]

FOREHOOK, *n.* In ships, a breast-hook; a piece of timber placed across the stem to unite the bows and strengthen the forepart of the ship.

FOREHORSE, *n.* The horse in a team which goes foremost.

FOREIGN, *a.* for'an. [L. foris, foras.]

1. Belonging to another nation or country; alien; not of the country in which one resides; extraneous. We call every country foreign, which is not within the jurisdiction of our own government. In this sense, Scotland before the union was foreign to England, and Canada is now foreign to the United States. More generally foreign is applied to countries more remote than an adjacent territory; as a foreign market; a foreign prince. In the United States, all transatlantic countries are foreign.*NWAD FOREIGN.2*

2. Produced in a distant country or jurisdiction; coming from another country; as foreign goods; goods of foreign manufacture; a foreign minister.*NWAD FOREIGN.3*

3. Remote; not belonging; not connected; with to or from. You dissemble; the sentiments you express are foreign to your heart. This design is foreign from my thoughts. [The use of from is preferable and best authorized.]*NWAD FOREIGN.4*

4. Impertinent; not pertaining; not to the purpose. The observation is foreign from the subject under consideration.*NWAD FOREIGN.5*

5. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.*NWAD FOREIGN.6*

6. Extraneous; adventitious; not native or natural.*NWAD FOREIGN.7*

7. In law, a foreign attachment is an attachment of the goods of a foreigner within a city or liberty, for the satisfaction of a debt due from the foreigner to a citizen; or an attachment of the money or goods of a debtor, in the hands of another person.*NWAD FOREIGN.8*

A foreign bill of exchange, is a bill drawn by a person in one country, on his correspondent or agent in another, as distinguished from an inland bill, which is drawn by one person or another in the same jurisdiction or country.*NWAD FOREIGN.9*

Foreign plea, a plea or objection to a judge as incompetent to try the question, on the ground that it is not within his jurisdiction.*NWAD FOREIGN.10*

FOREIGNER, *n.* for'aner. A person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks. A Spaniard is a foreigner in France and England. All men not born in the United States are to them foreigners, and they are aliens till naturalized. A naturalized person is a citizen; but we still call him a foreigner by birth.

FOREIGNNESS, *n.* for'anness. Remoteness; want of relation; as the foreignness of a subject from the main business.

FORE-IMAGINE, *v.t.* To conceive or fancy before proof, or beforehand.

FOREJUDGE, *v.t.* forjuj'.

1. To prejudge; to judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof.*NWAD FOREJUDGE.2*

2. In law, to expel from a court, for malpractice or non-appearance. When an attorney is sued, and called to appear in court, if he declines, he is forejudged, and his name is struck from the rolls.*NWAD FOREJUDGE.3*

FOREJUDGMENT, *n.* Judgment previously formed.

FOREKNOW, *v.t.* [See *Know*.] To have previous knowledge of; to foresee.

Who would the miseries of man foreknow?*NWAD FOREKNOW.2*

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Romans 8:29*.*NWAD FOREKNOW.3*

FOREKNOWABLE, *a.* That may be foreknown.

FOREKNOWER, *n.* One that foreknows.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

If I foreknew, foreknowledge had no influence on their fault.*NWAD FOREKNOWLEDGE.2*

FOREL, *n.* A kind of parchment for the cover of books.

FORELAND, *n.* A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the sea some distance from the line of the shore; a head land; as the North and South Foreland in Kent, in

England.

FORELAY, *v.t.*

1. To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush.*NWAD FORELAY.2*

2. To contrive antecedently.*NWAD FORELAY.3*

FORELEADER, *n.* One who leads others by his example.

FORELEND, *v.t.* To lend or give beforehand.

FORELOCK, *n.*

1. The lock or hair that grows from the forepart of the head.*NWAD FORELOCK.2*

Take time by the forelock.*NWAD FORELOCK.3*

2. In sea language, a little flat pointed wedge of iron, used at the end of a bolt, to retain it firmly in its place.*NWAD FORELOCK.4*

FORELOOK, *v.t.* To look beforehand or forward.

FOREMAN, *n.*

1. The first or chief man; particularly, the chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker.*NWAD FOREMAN.2*

2. The chief man in a printing office or other establishment, who conducts the whole work.*NWAD FOREMAN.3*

FOREMAST, *n.* The mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed in the forepart or forecastle, and carries the foresail and foretop-sail yards.

Foremast-men, on board of ships, the men who take in the top-sails, sling the yards, furl the sails, etc.*NWAD FOREMAST.2*

FOREMEANT, ***a.*** **forement'. Intended beforehand.**

FOREMENTIONED, ***a.*** **Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same writing or discourse.**

FOREMOST, ***a.***

1. First in place; most advanced; as the foremost troops of an army.*NWAD FOREMOST.2*

2. First in dignity. In honor he held the foremost rank.*NWAD FOREMOST.3*

FOREMOTHER, ***n.*** **A female ancestor.**

FORENAMED, ***a.***

1. Named or nominated before.*NWAD FORENAMED.2*

2. Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.*NWAD FORENAMED.3*

FORENOON, ***n.*** **The former part of the day, from the morning to meridian or noon. We usually call the first part of the day, from the dawn to the time of breakfast, or the hour of business, the morning, and from this period to noon, the forenoon. But the limits are not precisely defined by custom.**

FORENOTICE, ***n.*** **Notice or information of an event before it happens.**

FORENSIC, ***a.*** **[from L. forensis, from forum, a court.]**

Belonging to courts of judicature; used in courts or legal proceedings; as a forensic term; forensic eloquence or disputes.*NWAD FORENSIC.2*

FOREORDAIN, ***v.t.*** **To ordain or appoint before; to preordain; to predestinate; to predetermine.**

FOREORDINATION, ***n.*** **Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.**

FOREPART, ***n.***

1. The part first in time; as the forepart of the day or week.*NWAD FOREPART.2*

2. The part most advanced in place; the anterior part; as the forepart of any moving body.*NWAD FOREPART.3*

3. The beginning; as the forepart of a series.*NWAD FOREPART.4*

FOREPAST, ***a.*** **Past before a certain time; as forepast sins. [Little used.]**

FOREPOSSESSED, ***a.*** **Holding formerly in possession; also, preoccupied; prepossessed; preengaged.**

FOREPRIZE, ***v.t.*** **To prize or rate beforehand.**

FOREPROMISED, ***a.*** **Promised beforehand; preengaged.**

FOREQUOTED, ***a.*** **Cited before; quoted in a foregoing part of the work.**

FORERANK, ***n.*** **The first rank; the front.**

FOREREACH, upon, ***v.t.*** **In navigation, to gain or advance upon in progression or motion.**

FOREREAD, ***v.t.*** **To signify by tokens.** ***Obs.***

FOREREADING, ***n.*** **Previous perusal.**

FORERECITED, ***a.*** **Named or recited before.**

FOREMEMBERED, ***a.*** **Called to mind previously.**

FORERIGHT, ***a.*** **Ready; forward; quick.**

FORERIGHT, ***adv.*** **Right forward; onward.**

FORERUN, ***v.t.***

1. To advance before; to come before as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger.*NWAD FORERUN.2*

Heaviness foreruns the good event.*NWAD FORERUN.3*

2. To precede; to have the start of.*NWAD FORERUN.4*

FORERUNNER, ***n.***

1. A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger.*NWAD FORERUNNER.2*

My elder brothers, my forerunners came.*NWAD FORERUNNER.3*

2. An ancestor or predecessor. *Obs.*NWAD FORERUNNER.4*

3. A prognostic; a sign foreshowing something to follow. Certain pains in the head, back and limbs are the forerunners of a fever.*NWAD FORERUNNER.5*

FORESAID, ***a.*** **Spoken before. [See *Aforesaid*.]**

FORESAIL, ***n.*** **A sail extended on the foreyard, which is supported by the foremast.**

FORESAY, ***v.t.*** **To predict; to foretell.**

FORESAYING, ***n.*** **A prediction.**

FORESEE, ***v.t.*** **To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.**

A prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself. *Proverbs 22:3*.*NWAD FORESEE.2*

FORESEEING, ***ppr.*** **Seeing before the event.**

FORESEEN, ***pp.*** **Seen beforehand.**

FORESEER, ***n.*** **One who foresees or foreknows.**

FORESEIZE, ***v.t.*** **To seize beforehand.**

FORESHADOW, ***v.t.*** **To shadow or typify beforehand.**

FORESHAME, ***v.t.*** **To shame; to bring reproach on.**

FORESHEW. [See ***Foreshow*****.]**

FORESHIP, ***n.*** **The forepart of a ship.** ***Acts 27:30*****.**

FORESHORTEN, ***v.t.*** **In painting; to shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind.**

FORESHORTENING, ***n.*** **In painting, the act of shortening figures for the sake of showing those behind.**

The art of conveying to the mind the impression of the entire length of an object, when represented as viewed in an oblique or receding position.*NWAD FORESHORTENING.2*

FORESHOW, ***v.t.***

1. To show beforehand; to prognosticate.*NWAD FORESHOW.2*

Next, like aurora, Spenser rose, whose purple blush the day foreshows.*NWAD FORESHOW.3*

2. To predict; to foretell*NWAD FORESHOW.4*

3. To represent beforehand, or before it comes.*NWAD FORESHOW.5*

FORESHOWER, ***n.*** **One who predicts.**

FORESHROUDS, ***n.*** **The shrouds of a ship attached to the foremast.**

FORESIDE, ***n.*** **The front side; also, a specious outside.**

FORESIGHT, ***n.***

1. Prescience; foreknowledge; prognostication; the act of foreseeing.*NWAD FORESIGHT.2*

2. Provident care of futurity; foreknowledge accompanied with prudence in guarding against evil.*NWAD FORESIGHT.3*

FORESIGHTFUL, ***a.*** **Prescient; provident. [Little used.]**

FORESIGNIFY, ***v.t.*** **To signify beforehand; to betoken previously; to foreshow; to typify.**

FORESKIN, ***n.*** **The skin that covers the glans penis; the prepuce.**

FORESKIRT, ***n.*** **The loose and pendulous part of a coat before.**

FORESLACK, ***v.t.*** **To neglect by idleness. [Not used.]**

FORESLOW, ***v.t.***

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct. [Not used.]*NWAD FORESLOW.2*

No stream, no wood, no mountain could foreshow their hasty pace.*NWAD FORESLOW.3*

2. To neglect; to omit. [Not used.]*NWAD FORESLOW.4*

FORESLOW, ***v.i.*** **To be dilatory; to loiter. [Not used.]**

FORESPEAK, ***v.t.***

1. To foresay; to foreshow; to foretell or predict.*NWAD FORESPEAK.2*

2. To forbid. [Not used.]*NWAD FORESPEAK.3*

3. To bewitch. [Not used.]*NWAD FORESPEAK.4*

FORESPEAKING, *n.* A prediction; also, a preface. [Not used.]

FORESPEECH, ***n.*** **A preface. [Not used.]**

FORESPENT, ***a.***

1. Wasted in strength; tired; exhausted.*NWAD FORESPENT.2*

2. Past; as life forespent. [Little used.]*NWAD FORESPENT.3*

FORESPURRER, ***n.*** **One that rides before. [Not used.]**

FOREST, ***n.*** **[L. foris.]**

1. An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees. In America, the word is usually applied to a wood of native growth, or a tract of woodland which has never been cultivated. It differs from wood or woods chiefly in extent. We read of the Hercynian forest, in Germany, and the forest of Ardennes, in France or Gaul.*NWAD FOREST.2*

2. In law, in Great Britain, a certain territory of woody grounds and pastures, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase and warren, to rest and abide in, under the protection of the king, for his pleasure. In this sense, the word has no application in America.*NWAD FOREST.3*

Forest laws, laws for governing and regulating forests, and preserving game.*NWAD FOREST.4*

FOREST, ***v.t.*** **To cover with trees or wood.**

FORESTAFF, ***n.*** **An instrument used at sea, for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies; called also cross-staff.**

FORESTAGE, ***n.*** **An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters.**

FORESTALL, ***v.t.*** **[See *Stall*.]**

1. To anticipate; to take beforehand.*NWAD FORESTALL.2*

Why need a man forestall his date of grief, and run to meet what he would most avoid?*NWAD FORESTALL.3*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.*NWAD FORESTALL.4*

I will not forestall your judgment of the rest.*NWAD FORESTALL.5*

3. In law, to buy or bargain for corn, or provisions of any kind, before they arrive at the market or fair, with intent to sell them at higher prices. This is a penal offense.*NWAD FORESTALL.6*

4. To deprive by something prior. [Not in use.]*NWAD FORESTALL.7*

FORESTALLED, *pp.* Anticipated; hindered; purchased before arrival in market.

FORESTALLER, *n.* One who forestalls; a person who purchases provisions before they come to the fair or market, with a view to raise the price.

FORESTALLING, *ppr.* Anticipating; hindering; buying provisions before they arrive in market, with intent to sell them at high prices.

FORESTALLING, *n.* Anticipation; prevention; the act of buying provisions before they are offered in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.

FORESTAY, *n.* In a ship's rigging, a large strong rope reaching from the foremast head towards the bowsprit end, to support the mast.

FORESTED, *pp.* Covered with trees; wooded.

FORESTER, *n.*

1. In England, an officer appointed to watch a forest, preserve the game, and institute suits for trespasses.*NWAD FORESTER.2*

2. An inhabitant of a forest.*NWAD FORESTER.3*

3. A forest tree.*NWAD FORESTER.4*

FORESWAT, ***a.*** **[See** ***Sweat*****.] Exhausted by heat.** ***Obs.***

FORETACKLE, ***n.*** **The tackle on the foremast.**

FORETASTE, ***n.*** **A taste beforehand; anticipation. The pleasures of piety are a foretaste of heaven.**

FORETASTE, ***v.t.***

1. To taste before possession; to have previous enjoyment or experience of something; to anticipate.*NWAD FORETASTE.3*

2. To taste before another.*NWAD FORETASTE.4*

FORETASTED, ***pp.*** **Tasted beforehand or before another.**

FORETASTER, ***n.*** **One that tastes beforehand or before another.**

FORETASTING, ***ppr.*** **Tasting before.**

FORETEACH, ***v.t.*** **To teach beforehand.**

FORETELL, ***v.t.***

1. To predict; to tell before an event happens; to prophesy.*NWAD FORETELL.2*

2. To foretoken; to foreshow.*NWAD FORETELL.3*

FORETELL, ***v.i.*** **To utter prediction or prophecy.**

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise foretold of these days. *Acts 3:24*.*NWAD FORETELL.5*

FORETELLER, *n.* One who predicts or prophesies; a foreshower.

FORETELLING, *n.* Prediction.

FORETHINK, *v.t.*

1. To think beforehand; to anticipate in the mind.*NWAD FORETHINK.2*

The soul of every man perpetually does forethink thy fall.*NWAD FORETHINK.3*

2. To contrive beforehand.*NWAD FORETHINK.4*

FORETHINK, *v.i.* To contrive beforehand.

FORETHOUGHT, forethaut'. *pret.* of forething.

FORETHOUGHT, *n.* fo'rethaut.

1. A thinking beforehand; anticipation; prescience; premeditation.*NWAD FORETHOUGHT.3*

2. Provident care.*NWAD FORETHOUGHT.4*

FORETOKEN, *v.t.* To foreshew; to presignify; to prognosticate.

Whilst strange prodigious signs foretoken blood.*NWAD FORETOKEN.2*

FORETOKEN, *n.* Prognostic; previous sign.

FORETOOTH, *n. plu.* foreteeth. One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

FORETOP, *n.*

1. The hair on the forepart of the head.*NWAD FORETOP.2*

2. That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.*NWAD FORETOP.3*

3. In ships, the platform erected at the head of the foremast. In this sense, the accent on the two syllables is nearly equal.*NWAD FORETOP.4*

FORETOP-MAST, *n.* The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the foretop-gallant-mast.

FOREVOUCHED, *pp.* Affirmed before; formerly told.

FOREWORD, *n.* The van; the front.

FOREWARN, *v.t.* forewaurn'.

1. To admonish beforehand.*NWAD FOREWARN.2*

I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear. *Luke 12:5*.*NWAD FOREWARN.3*

2. To inform previously; to give previous notice.*NWAD FOREWARN.4*

3. To caution beforehand.*NWAD FOREWARN.5*

FOREWARNED, *pp.* Admonished, cautioned or informed beforehand.

FOREWARNING, *ppr.* Previously admonishing or informing.

FOREWARNING, *n.* Previous admonition, caution or notice.

FOREWEND, *v.t.* To go before. *Obs.*

FOREWISH, *v.t.* To wish beforehand.

FOREWOMAN, *n.* A woman who is chief; the head woman.

FOREWORN, ***pp.*** **[See** ***Wear*****.] Worn out; wasted or obliterated by time or use.**

FORFEIT, ***v.t.*** **for'fit. [Low L. forisfacere, from L. foris, out or abroad, and facio, to make.]**

To lose or render confiscable, by some fault, offense or crime; to lose the right to some species of property or that which belongs to one; to alienate the right to possess by some neglect or crime; as, to forfeit an estate by a breach of the condition of tenure or by treason. By the ancient laws of England, a man forfeited his estate by neglecting or refusing to fulfill the conditions on which it was granted to him, or by a breach of fealty. A man now forfeits his estate by committing treason. A man forfeits his honor or reputation by a breach of promise, and by any criminal or disgraceful act. Statutes declare that by certain acts a man shall forfeit a certain sum of money. Under the feudal system, the right to the land forfeited, vested in the lord or superior. In modern times, the right to things forfeited is generally regulated by statutes; it is vested in the state, in corporations, or in prosecutors or informers, or partly in the state or a corporation, and partly in an individual.*NWAD FORFEIT.2*

The duelist, to secure the reputation of bravery, forfeits the esteem of good men, and the favor of heaven.*NWAD FORFEIT.3*

FORFEIT, ***n.*** **for'fit. [Low L. forisfactura.]**

1. That which is forfeited or lost, or the right to which is alienated by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulet; a penalty. He that murders pays the forfeit of his life. When a statute creates a penalty for a transgression, either in money or in corporal punishment, the offender who, on conviction, pays the money or suffers the punishment, pays the forfeit.*NWAD FORFEIT.5*

2. One whose life is forfeited. [Not in use.]*NWAD FORFEIT.6*

FORFEIT, ***part. a.*** **used for forfeited. Lost or alienated for an offense or crime; liable to penal seizure.**

And his long toils were forfeit for a look.*NWAD FORFEIT.8*

FORFEITABLE, *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

For the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and forfeitable like the lands themselves.*NWAD FORFEITABLE.2*

FORFEITED, *pp.* Lost or alienated by an offense, crime or breach of condition.

FORFEITING, *ppr.* Alienating or losing, as a right by an offense, crime or breach of condition.

FORFEITURE, *n.*

1. The act of forfeiting; the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honor, office or effects, by an offense, crime, breach of condition or other act. In regard to property, forfeiture is a loss of the right to possess, but not generally the actual possession, which is to be transferred by some subsequent process. In the feudal system, a forfeiture of lands gave him in reversion or remainder a right to enter.*NWAD FORFEITURE.2*

2. That which is forfeited; an estate forfeited; a fine or mulet. The prince enriched his treasury by fines and forfeitures.*NWAD FORFEITURE.3*

FORFEX, *n.* [L.] A pair of scissors.

FORGAVE, *pret.* of *forgive*, which see.

FORGE, *n.* [L. ferrum, iron.]

1. A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form. A larger forge is called with us iron-works. Smaller forges consisting of a bellows so placed as to cast a stream of air upon ignited coals, are of various forms and users. Armies have travelling forges, for repairing gun-carriages, etc.*NWAD FORGE.2*

2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.*NWAD FORGE.3*

3. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metalline bodies.*NWAD FORGE.4*

In the greater bodies the forge was easy.*NWAD FORGE.5*

FORGE, *v.t.*

1. To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal.*NWAD FORGE.7*

2. To make by any means.*NWAD FORGE.8*

Names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of scholars.*NWAD FORGE.9*

3. To make falsely; to falsify; to counterfeit; to make in the likeness of something else; as, to forge coin; to forge a bill of exchange or a receipt.*NWAD FORGE.10*

FORGED, *pp.* Hammered; beaten into shape; made; counterfeited.

FORGER, *n.*

1. One that makes or forms.*NWAD FORGER.2*

2. One who counterfeits; a falsifier.*NWAD FORGER.3*

FORGERY, *n.*

1. The act of forging or working metal into shape. In this sense, rarely or never now used.*NWAD FORGERY.2*

2. The act of falsifying; the crime of counterfeiting; as the forgery of coin, or of bank notes, or of a bond. Forgery may consist in counterfeiting a writing, or in setting a false name to it, to the prejudice of another person.*NWAD FORGERY.3*

3. That which is forged or counterfeited. Certain letters, purporting to be written by Gen. Washington, during the revolution, were forgeries.*NWAD FORGERY.4*

FORGET, ***v.t. pret.*** **forgot. [forgat,** ***Obs.*****]**

1. To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory.*NWAD FORGET.2*

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.*Psalm 103:2*.*NWAD FORGET.3*

2. To slight; to neglect.*NWAD FORGET.4*

Can a woman forget her sucking child? Yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee. *Isaiah 49:15*.*NWAD FORGET.5*

FORGETFUL, ***a.***

1. Apt to forget; easily losing the remembrance of. A forgetful man should use helps to strengthen his memory.*NWAD FORGETFUL.2*

2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive.*NWAD FORGETFUL.3*

Be not forgetful to entertain strangers. *Hebrews 13:2*.*NWAD FORGETFUL.4*

3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious; as forgetful draughts.*NWAD FORGETFUL.5*

FORGETFULNESS, ***n.***

1. The quality of losing the remembrance or recollection of a thing; or rather, the quality of being apt to let any thing slip from the mind.*NWAD FORGETFULNESS.2*

2. Loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; oblivion.*NWAD FORGETFULNESS.3*

A sweet forgetfulness of human care.*NWAD FORGETFULNESS.4*

3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention; as forgetfulness of duty.*NWAD FORGETFULNESS.5*

FORGETTER, *n.* One that forgets; a heedless person.

FORGETTING, *ppr.* Losing the remembrance of.

FORGETTING, *n.* The act of forgetting; forgetfulness; inattention.

FORGETTINGLY, *adv.* By forgetting or forgetfulness.

FORGIVABLE, *a.* [See *Forgive*.] That may be pardoned.

FORGIVE, *v.t.* forgiv'. *pret.* forgave; *pp.* forgiven. [L. remitto. See *Give*.]

1. To pardon; to remit, as an offense or debt; to overlook an offense, and treat the offender as not guilty. The original and proper phrase is to forgive the offense, to send it away, to reject it, that is, not to impute it, [put it to] the offender. But by an easy transition, we also use the phrase, to forgive the person offending.*NWAD FORGIVE.2*

Forgive us our debts.*NWAD FORGIVE.3*

If we forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly father will also forgive you. *Matthew 6:14*.*NWAD FORGIVE.4*

As savages never forget a favor, so they never forgive an injury.*NWAD FORGIVE.5*

It is to be noted that pardon, like forgive, may be followed by the name or person, and by the offense; but remit can be followed by the offense only. We forgive or pardon the man, but we do not remit him.*NWAD FORGIVE.6*

2. To remit as a debt, fine or penalty.*NWAD FORGIVE.7*

FORGIVEN, *pp.* Pardoned remitted.

FORGIVENESS, *n.* forgiv'ness.

1. The act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender, by which he is considered and treated as not guilty. The forgiveness of enemies is a christian duty.*NWAD FORGIVENESS.2*

2. The pardon or remission of an offense or crime; as the forgiveness of sin or of injuries.*NWAD FORGIVENESS.3*

3. Disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive.*NWAD FORGIVENESS.4*

And mild forgiveness intercede to stop the coming blow.*NWAD FORGIVENESS.5*

4. Remission of a debt, fine or penalty.*NWAD FORGIVENESS.6*

FORGIVER, *n.* One who pardons or remits.

FORGIVING, *ppr.*

1. Pardoning; remitting.*NWAD FORGIVING.2*

2 . *a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offenses; mild; merciful; compassionate; as a forgiving temper.*NWAD FORGIVING.3*

FORGOT, FORGOTTEN, *pp.* of forget.

FORHAIL, *v.t.* To draw or distress. [Not used.]

FORINSECAL, *a.* [L. forinsecus.] foreign; alien. [Little used.]

FORISFAMILIATE, *v.t.* [L. foris, without, and familia, family.]

To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance. Literally, to put one's self out of the family.*NWAD FORISFAMILIATE.2*

FORISFAMILIATION, *n.* When a child has received a portion of

his father's estate, and renounces all title to a further shar, his act is called forisfamiliation, and he is said to be forisfamiliated.

FORK, *n.* [L. furca.]

1. an instrument consisting of a handle, and a blade of metal, divided into two or more points or prongs, used for lifting or pitching any thing; as a tablefork for feeding; a pitchfork; a dungfork, etc. forks are also made of ivory, wood or other material.*NWAD FORK.2*

2. A point; as a thunderbolt with three forks. Shakespeare uses it for the point of an arrow.*NWAD FORK.3*

3. Forks, in the plural, the point where a road parts into two; and the point where a river divides, or rather where two rivers meet and unite in one stream. Each branch is called a fork.*NWAD FORK.4*

FORK, *v.i.*

1. To shoot into blades, as corn.*NWAD FORK.6*

2. to divide into two; as, a road forks.*NWAD FORK.7*

FORK, *v.t.*

1. to raise or pitch with a fork, as hay.*NWAD FORK.9*

2. To dig and break ground with a fork.*NWAD FORK.10*

3. To make sharp; to point.*NWAD FORK.11*

FORKED, *pp.*

1. Raised, pitched or dug with a fork.*NWAD FORKED.2*

2. *a.* Opening into two or more parts, points or shoots; as a forked tongue; the forked lightning.*NWAD FORKED.3*

3. Having two or more meanings. [Not in use.]*NWAD FORKED.4*

FORKEDLY, ***adv.*** **In a forked form.**

FORKEDNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of opening into two or more parts.**

FORKHEAD, ***n.*** **the point of an arrow.**

FORKTAIL, ***n.*** **A salmon, in his fourth year's growth. [Local.]**

FORKY, ***a.*** **Forked; furcated; opening into two or more parts, shoots or points; as a forky tongue.**

FORLORE, ***a.*** **Forlorn. [Not in use.]**

FORLORN, ***a.***

1. Deserted; destitute; stripped or deprived; forsaken. Hence, lost; helpless; wretched; solitary.*NWAD FORLORN.2*

Of fortune and of hope at once forlorn.*NWAD FORLORN.3*

To live again in these wild woods forlorn.*NWAD FORLORN.4*

For here forlorn and lost I tread.*NWAD FORLORN.5*

2. Taken away. *Obs.*NWAD FORLORN.6*

When as night hath us of light forlorn.*NWAD FORLORN.7*

3. Small; despicable; in a ludicrous sense.*NWAD FORLORN.8*

Forlorn hope, properly, a desperate case; hence in military affairs, a detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a counterscarp, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.*NWAD FORLORN.9*

FORLORN, ***n.*** **A lost, forsaken, solitary person.**

FORLORNNESS, ***n.*** **Destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition.**

FORLYE, ***v.i.*** **To lye before. [Not used.]**

FORM, ***n.*** **[L. forma.]**

1. The shape or external appearance of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and angles; that manner of being peculiar to each body, which exhibits it to the eye as distinct from every other body. Thus we speak of the form of a circle, the form of a square or triangle, a circular form, the form of the head or of the human body, a handsome form, an ugly form, a frightful form.*NWAD FORM.2*

Matter is the basis or substratum of bodies, form is the particular disposition of matter in each body which distinguishes its appearance from that of every other body.*NWAD FORM.3*

The form of his visage was changed. *Daniel 3:19*.*NWAD FORM.4*

After that he appeared in another form to two of them, as they walked. *Mark 16:12*.*NWAD FORM.5*

2. Manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things; as a form of words or expressions.*NWAD FORM.6*

3. Model; draught; pattern.*NWAD FORM.7*

Hold fast the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of me. *2 Timothy 1:13*.*NWAD FORM.8*

4. Beauty; elegance; splendor; dignity.*NWAD FORM.9*

He hath no form nor comeliness. *Isaiah 53:2*.*NWAD FORM.10*

5. Regularity; method; order. This is a rough draught to be reduced to form.*NWAD FORM.11*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.*NWAD FORM.12*

7. Stated method; established practice; ritual or prescribed mode; as the forms of public worship; the forms of judicial proceeding; forms of civility.*NWAD FORM.13*

8. Ceremony; as, it is a mere matter of form.*NWAD FORM.14*

9. Determinate shape.*NWAD FORM.15*

The earth was without form, and void. *Genesis 1:2*.*NWAD FORM.16*

10. Likeness; image.*NWAD FORM.17*

Who, being in the form of God - *Philippians 2:6*.*NWAD FORM.18*

He took on him the form of a servant.*NWAD FORM.19*

11. Manner; system; as a form of government; a monarchical or republican form.*NWAD FORM.20*

12. Manner of arrangement; disposition of component parts; as the interior form or structure of the flesh or bones, or of other bodies.*NWAD FORM.21*

13. A long seat; a bench without a back.*NWAD FORM.22*

14. In schools, a class; a rank of students.*NWAD FORM.23*

15. The seat or bed of a hare.*NWAD FORM.24*

16. A mold; something to give shape, or on which things are fashioned.*NWAD FORM.25*

17. In printing, an assemblage of types, composed and arranged in order, disposed into pages or columns, and inclosed and locked in a chase, to receive an impression.*NWAD FORM.26*

18. Essential form, is that mode of existence which constitutes a thing what it is, and without which it could not exist. Thus water and light have each its particular form of existence, and the parts of water being decomposed, it ceases to be water. Accidental form is not necessary to the existence of a body. Earth is earth still, whatever may be its color.*NWAD FORM.27*

FORM, *v.t.* [L. formo.]

1. To make or cause to exist.*NWAD FORM.29*

And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground. *Genesis 2:7*.*NWAD FORM.30*

2. To shape; to mold or fashion into a particular shape or state; as, to form an image of stone or clay.*NWAD FORM.31*

3. To plan; to scheme; to modify.*NWAD FORM.32*

4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner; as, to form a line or square of troops.*NWAD FORM.33*

5. To adjust; to settle.*NWAD FORM.34*

Our differences with the Romanists are thus formed into an interest -*NWAD FORM.35*

6. To contrive; to invent; as, to form a design or scheme.*NWAD FORM.36*

7. To make; up; to frame; to settle by deductions of reason; as, to form an opinion or judgment; to form an estimate.*NWAD FORM.37*

8. To mold; to model by instruction and discipline; as, to form the mind to virtuous habits by education.*NWAD FORM.38*

9. To combine; to unite individuals into a collective body; as, to form a society for missions.*NWAD FORM.39*

10. To make; to establish. The subscribers are formed by law into a corporation. They have formed regulations for their government.*NWAD FORM.40*

11. To compile; as, to form a body of laws or customs; to form a digest.*NWAD FORM.41*

12. To constitute; to make. Duplicity forms no part of his character. These facts form a safe foundation for our conclusions. The senate and house of representatives form the legislative body.*NWAD FORM.42*

13. In grammar, to make by derivation, or by affixes or prefixes. L. do, in the preterit, forms dedi.*NWAD FORM.43*

14. To enact; to make; to ordain; as, to form a law or an edict.*NWAD FORM.44*

FORM, *v.i.* To take a form.

FORMAL, *a.*

1. According to form; agreeable to established mode; regular; methodical.*NWAD FORMAL.2*

2. Strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation; as a man formal in his dress, his gait or deportment.*NWAD FORMAL.3*

3. Done in due form, or with solemnity; express; according to regular method; not incidental, sudden or irregular. He gave his formal consent to the treaty.*NWAD FORMAL.4*

4. Regular; methodical; as the formal stars.*NWAD FORMAL.5*

5. Having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; as formal duty; formal worship.*NWAD FORMAL.6*

6. Depending on customary forms.*NWAD FORMAL.7*

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains, or bound in formal or in real chains.*NWAD FORMAL.8*

7. Having the power of making a thing what it is; constituent; essential.*NWAD FORMAL.9*

Of letters the material part is breath and voice; the formal is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech.*NWAD FORMAL.10*

8. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic; regular; proper.*NWAD FORMAL.11*

To make of him a formal man again.*NWAD FORMAL.12*

FORMALISM, *n.* Formality. [The latter is generally used.]

FORMALIST, *n.*

1. One who observes forms, or practices external ceremonies. More generally,*NWAD FORMALIST.2*

2. One who regards appearances only, or observes the forms of worship, without possessing the life and spirit of religion; a hypocrite. A grave face and the regular practice of ceremonies have often gained to a formalist the reputation of piety.*NWAD FORMALIST.3*

FORMALITY, *n.*

1. The practice or observance of forms.*NWAD FORMALITY.2*

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate then in desperate designs.*NWAD FORMALITY.3*

2. Ceremony; mere conformity to customary modes.*NWAD FORMALITY.4*

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of formality and custom, but of conscience.*NWAD FORMALITY.5*

3. Established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method; as the formalities of judicial process; formalities of law.*NWAD FORMALITY.6*

4. Order; decorum to be observed; customary mode of behavior.*NWAD FORMALITY.7*

5. Customary mode of dress; habit; robe.*NWAD FORMALITY.8*

6. External appearance.*NWAD FORMALITY.9*

7. Essence; the quality which constitutes a thing what it is.*NWAD FORMALITY.10*

The formality of the vow lies in the promise made to God.*NWAD FORMALITY.11*

8. In the schools, the manner in which a thing is conceived; or a manner in an object, importing a relation to the understanding, by which it may be distinguished from another object. Thus animality and rationality are formalities.*NWAD FORMALITY.12*

FORMALIZE, *v.t.* To model. [Not used.]

FORMALIZE, *v.i.* To affect formality. [Little used.]

FORMALLY, *adv.*

1. According to established form, rule, order, rite or ceremony. A treaty was concluded and formally ratified by both parties.*NWAD FORMALLY.2*

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely; as, to be stiff and formally reserved.*NWAD FORMALLY.3*

3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.*NWAD FORMALLY.4*

You and your followers do stand formally divided against the authorized guides of the church, and the rest of the people.*NWAD FORMALLY.5*

4. Essentially; characteristically.*NWAD FORMALLY.6*

That which formally makes this [charity] a christian grace, is the spring from which it flows.*NWAD FORMALLY.7*

FORMATION, *n.* [L. formatio.]

1. The act of forming or making; the act of creating or causing to exist; or more generally, the operation of composing, by bringing materials together, or of shaping and giving form; as the formation of the earth; the formation of a state or constitution.*NWAD FORMATION.2*

2. Generation; production; as the formation of ideas.*NWAD FORMATION.3*

3. The manner in which a thing is formed. Examine the peculiar formation of the heart.*NWAD FORMATION.4*

4. In grammar, the act or manner of forming one word from another, as controller from control.*NWAD FORMATION.5*

5. In geology, formation may signify a single mass of one kind of rock, more or less extensive, or a collection of mineral substances, formed by the same agent, under the same or similar circumstances; or it may convey the idea, that certain masses or collections of minerals were formed not only by the same agent, but also at the same time. In this latter sense the term is almost always employed.*NWAD FORMATION.6*

FORMATIVE, ***a.***

1. Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic.*NWAD FORMATIVE.2*

The meanest plant cannot be raised without seeds, by any formative power residing in the soil.*NWAD FORMATIVE.3*

2. In grammar, serving to form; derivative; not radical; as a termination merely formative.*NWAD FORMATIVE.4*

FORMED, ***pp.*** **Made; shaped; molded; planned; arranged; combined; enacted; constituted.**

FORMEDON, ***n.*** **[forma doni.] A writ for the recovery of lands by statute of Westminister.**

FORMER, ***n.*** **He that forms; a maker; an author.**

FORMER, ***a.*** **comp. deg.**

1. Before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time; opposed to latter.*NWAD FORMER.3*

Her former husband, who sent her away, may not take her again to be his wife, after that she is defiled. *Deuteronomy 24:4*.*NWAD FORMER.4*

2. Past, and frequently ancient, long past.*NWAD FORMER.5*

For inquire, I pray thee, of the former age. *Job 8:8*.*NWAD FORMER.6*

3. Near the beginning; preceding; as the former part of a discourse or argument.*NWAD FORMER.7*

4. Mentioned before another.*NWAD FORMER.8*

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic; a man may be the former merely through the misfortune of want of judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper.*NWAD FORMER.9*

FORMERLY, *adv.* In time past, either in time immediately preceding, or at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore. We formerly imported slaves from Africa. Nations formerly made slaves of prisoners taken in war.

FORMFUL, *a.* Ready to form; creative; imaginative.

FORMIATE, *n.* [from L. formica, an ant.] A neutral salt, composed of the formic acid and a base.

FORMIC, *a.* [L. formica, an ant.] Pertaining to ants; as the formic acid, the acid of ants.

FORMICATION, *n.* [L. formicatio, from formico, or formica, an ant.]

A sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.*NWAD FORMICATION.2*

FORMIDABLE, *a.* [L. formidabilis, from formido, fear.]

Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to excite fear and deter from approach, encounter or undertaking. It expresses less than terrible, terrific, tremendous, horrible, and frightful.*NWAD FORMIDABLE.2*

They seemed to fear the formidable sight.*NWAD FORMIDABLE.3*

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it formidable, when you see so many pages behind.*NWAD FORMIDABLE.4*

FORMIDABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

FORMIDABLY, *adv.* In a manner to impress fear.

FORMLESS, *a.* [from form.] Shapeless; without a determinate form; wanting regularity of shape.

FORMULA, FORMULE, *n.* [L.]

1. A prescribed form; a rule or model.*NWAD FORMULA.2*

2. In medicine, a prescription.*NWAD FORMULA.3*

3. In church affairs, a confession of faith.*NWAD FORMULA.4*

4. In mathematics, a general expression for resolving certain cases or problems.*NWAD FORMULA.5*

FORMULARY, *n.* [from L. formula.]

1. A book containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers and the like; a book of precedents.*NWAD FORMULARY.2*

2. Prescribed form.*NWAD FORMULARY.3*

FORMULARY, *a.* Stated; prescribed; ritual.

FORNICATE, FORNICATED, *a.* [L. fornicatus, from fornix, an

arch.] Arched; vaulted like an oven or furnace.

FORNICATE, *v.i.* [L. fornicor, from fornix, a brothel.]

To commit lewdness, as an unmarried man or woman, or as a married man with an unmarried woman.*NWAD FORNICATE.3*

If a brahman fornicate with a Nayr woman, he shall not thereby lose his cast.*NWAD FORNICATE.4*

FORNICATION, *n.* [L. fornicatio.]

1. The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female; also, the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman.*NWAD FORNICATION.2*

2. Adultery. *Matthew 5:32*.*NWAD FORNICATION.3*

3. Incest. *1 Corinthians 5:1*.*NWAD FORNICATION.4*

4. Idolatry; a forsaking of the true God, and worshipping of idols. *2 Chronicles 21:11*; *Revelation 19:2*.*NWAD FORNICATION.5*

FORNICATOR, *n.*

1. An unmarried person, male or female, who has criminal conversation with the other sex; also, a married man who has sexual commerce with an unmarried woman. [See *Adultery*.]*NWAD FORNICATOR.2*

2. A lewd person.*NWAD FORNICATOR.3*

3. An idolater.*NWAD FORNICATOR.4*

FORNICATRESS, *n.* An unmarried female guilty lewdness.

FORPASS, *v.i.* To go by; to pass unnoticed. *Obs.*

FORPINE, *v.i.* To pine or waste away. *Obs.*

FORRAY, *v.t.* To ravage. *Obs.*

FORRAY, *n.* The act of ravaging. *Obs.*

FORSAKE, *v.t. pret.* forsook; *pp.* forsaken. [See *Seek*.]

1. To quit or leave entirely; to desert; to abandon; to depart from.

Friends and flatterers forsake us in adversity.*NWAD FORSAKE.2*

Forsake the foolish, and live. *Proverbs 9:6*.*NWAD FORSAKE.3*

2. To abandon; to renounce; to reject.*NWAD FORSAKE.4*

If his children forsake my law, and walk not in my judgments - *Psalm 89:30*.*NWAD FORSAKE.5*

Cease from anger, and forsake wrath. *Psalm 37:8*.*NWAD FORSAKE.6*

3. To leave; to withdraw from; to fail. In anger, the color forsakes the cheeks. In severe trials, let not fortitude forsake you.*NWAD FORSAKE.7*

4. In scripture, God forsakes his people, when he withdraws his aid, or the light of his countenance.*NWAD FORSAKE.8*

FORSAKER, *n.* One that forsakes or deserts.

FORSAKEN, *pp.* Deserted; left; abandoned.

FORSAKING, *ppr.* Leaving or deserting.

FORSAKING, *n.* The act of deserting; dereliction.

FORSAY, *v.t.* To forbid; to renounce. *Obs.*

FORSLACK, *v.t.* To delay. *Obs.*

FORSOOTH, *adv.*

In truth; in fact; certainly; very well.*NWAD FORSOOTH.2*

A fit man, forsooth, to govern a realm.*NWAD FORSOOTH.3*

It is generally used in an ironical or contemptuous sense.*NWAD FORSOOTH.4*

FORSTER, ***n.*** **A forester.**

FORSWEAR, ***v.t. pret.*** **forswore;** ***pp.*** **forsworn. [See** ***Swear*** **and** ***Answer*****.]**

1. To reject or renounce upon oath.*NWAD FORSWEAR.2*

2. To deny upon oath.*NWAD FORSWEAR.3*

Like innocence, and as serenely bold as truth, how loudly he forswears thy gold.*NWAD FORSWEAR.4*

To forswear one's self, is to swear falsely; to perjure one's self.*NWAD FORSWEAR.5*

Thou shalt not forswear thyself. *Matthew 5:33*.*NWAD FORSWEAR.6*

FORSWEAR, ***v.i.*** **To swear falsely; to commit perjury.**

FORSWEARER, ***n.*** **One who rejects on oath; one who is perjured; one that swears a false oath.**

FORSWEARING, ***ppr.*** **Denying on oath; swearing falsely.**

FORSWONK, ***a.*** **Overlabored.** ***Obs.***

FORSWORE, ***pret.*** **of forswear.**

FORSWORN, ***pp.*** **of forswear. Renounced on oath; perjured.**

FORSWORNNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being forsworn.**

FORT, ***n.*** **[L. fortis, strong.]**

1. A fortified place; usually, a small fortified place; a place surrounded with a ditch, rampart, and parapet, or with palisades, stockades, or other means of defense; also, any building or place fortified for security against an enemy; a castle.*NWAD FORT.2*

2. A strong side, opposed to weak side or foible.*NWAD FORT.3*

FORTE, *adv.* A direction to sign with strength of voice.

FORTED, *a.* Furnished with forts; guarded by forts.

FORTH, *adv.*

1. Forward; onward in time; in advance; as from that day forth; from that time forth.*NWAD FORTH.2*

2. Forward in place or order; as one, two, three, and so forth.*NWAD FORTH.3*

3. Out; aboard; noting progression or advance from a state of confinement; as, the plants in spring put forth leaves.*NWAD FORTH.4*

When winter past, and summer scarce begun, invites them forth to labor in the sun.*NWAD FORTH.5*

4. Out; away; beyond the boundary of a place; as, send him forth of France. [Little used.]*NWAD FORTH.6*

5. Out into public view, or public character. Your country calls you forth into its service.*NWAD FORTH.7*

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. *Obs.*NWAD FORTH.8*

7. On to the end. *Obs.*NWAD FORTH.9*

FORTH, *prep.* Out of.

From forth the streets of Pomfret.*NWAD FORTH.11*

Some forth their cabins peep.*NWAD FORTH.12*

FORTH-COMING, *a.* [See *Come*.] Ready to appear; making appearance. Let the prisoner be forth-coming.

FORTHINK, ***v.t.*** **To repent of. [Not in use.]**

FORTH-ISSUING, ***a.*** **[See** ***Issue*****.] Issuing; coming out; coming forward as from a covert.**

FORTHRIGHT, ***adv.*** **[See** ***Right*****.] Straight forward; in a straight direction.** ***Obs.***

FORTHRIGHT, ***n.*** **A straight path.** ***Obs.***

FORTHWARD, ***adv.*** **Forward.**

FORTHWITH, ***adv.*** **[forth and with.] Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received his sight forthwith.** ***Acts 9:18*****.**

FORTHY, ***adv.*** **Therefore. [Not used.]**

FORTIETH, ***a.*** **[See** ***Forty*****.] The fourth tenth; noting the number next after the thirty ninth.**

FORTIFIABLE, ***a.*** **That may be fortified. [Little used.]**

FORTIFICATION, ***n.*** **[See** ***Fortify*****.]**

1. The act of fortifying.*NWAD FORTIFICATION.2*

2. The art or science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy, by means of moats, ramparts, parapets and other bulwarks.*NWAD FORTIFICATION.3*

3. The works erected to defend a place against attack.*NWAD FORTIFICATION.4*

4. A fortified place; a fort; a castle.*NWAD FORTIFICATION.5*

5. Additional strength.*NWAD FORTIFICATION.6*

FORTIFIER, ***n.***

1. One who erects works for defense.*NWAD FORTIFIER.2*

2. One who strengthens, supports and upholds; that which strengthens.*NWAD FORTIFIER.3*

FORTIFY, *v.t.*

1. To surround with a wall, ditch, palisades or other works, with a view to defend against the attacks of an enemy; to strengthen and secure by forts, batteries and other works of art; as, to fortify a city, town or harbor.*NWAD FORTIFY.2*

2. To strengthen against any attack; as, to fortify the mind against sudden calamity.*NWAD FORTIFY.3*

3. To confirm; to add strength and firmness to; as, to fortify an opinion or resolution; to fortify hope or desire.*NWAD FORTIFY.4*

4. To furnish with strength or means of resisting force, violence or assault.*NWAD FORTIFY.5*

FORTIFY, *v.i.* To raise strong places.

FORTILAGE, *n.* A little fort; a blockhouse. [Not used.]

FORTIN, *n.* A little fort; a field fort; a sconce.

FORTITUDE, *n.* [L. fortitudo, from fortis, strong.]

That strength or firmness of mind or soul which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression or despondency. Fortitude is the basis or source of genuine courage or intrepidity in danger, of patience in suffering, of forbearance under injuries, and of magnanimity in all conditions of life. We sometimes confound the effect with the cause, and use fortitude as synonymous with courage or patience; but courage is an active virtue or vice, and patience is the effect of fortitude.*NWAD FORTITUDE.2*

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues.*NWAD*

FORTITUDE.3

FORTLET, *n.* A little fort.

FORTNIGHT, *n.* fort'nit. The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

FORTRESS, *n.*

1. Any fortified place; a fort; a castle; a strong hold; a place of defense or security. The English have a strong fortress on the rock of Gibraltar, or that rock is a fortress.*NWAD FORTRESS.2*

2. Defense; safety; security;*NWAD FORTRESS.3*

The Lord is my rock, and my fortress. *Psalm 18:2*.*NWAD FORTRESS.4*

FORTRESS, *v.t.* To furnish with fortresses; to guard; to fortify.

FORTRESSED, *a.* Defended by a fortress; protected; secured.

FORTUITOUS, *a.* [L. fortuitus, from the root of fors, forte, fortuna. The primary sense is to come, to fall, to happen. See *Fare*.]

Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause. We speak of fortuitous events, when they occur without our foreseeing or expecting them, and of a fortuitous concourse of atoms, when we suppose the concourse not to result from the design and power of a controlling agent. But an event cannot be in fact fortuitous. [See *Accidental* and *Casual*.]*NWAD FORTUITOUS.2*

FORTUITOUSLY, *adv.* Accidentally; casually; by chance.

FORTUITOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being accidental; accident; chance.

FORTUNATE, *a.* [L. fortunatus. See *Fortune*.]

1. Coming by good luck or favorable chance; bringing some unexpected good; as a fortunate event; a fortunate concurrence of circumstances; a fortunate ticket in a lottery.*NWAD FORTUNATE.2*

2. Lucky; successful; receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good, or some good which was not dependent on one's own skill or efforts; as a fortunate adventurer in a lottery. I was most fortunate thus unexpectedly to meet my friend.*NWAD FORTUNATE.3*

3. Successful; happy; prosperous; receiving or enjoying some good in consequence of efforts, but where the event was uncertain, and not absolutely in one's power. The brave man is usually fortunate. We say, a fortunate competitor for a fair lady, or for a crown. *NWAD FORTUNATE.4*

FORTUNATELY, *adv.* Luckily; successfully; happily; by good fortune, or favorable chance or issue.

FORTUNATENESS, *n.* Good luck; success; happiness.

FORTUNE, *n.* [L. fortuna, fero or porto, tempestivus. See *Hour* and *Time*.]

1. Properly, chance; accident; luck; the arrival of something in a sudden or unexpected manner. Hence the heathens deified chance, and consecrated temples and altars to the goddess. Hence the modern use of the word, for a power supposed to distribute the lots of life, according to her own humor.*NWAD FORTUNE.2*

Though fortune's malice overthrow my state.*NWAD FORTUNE.3*

2. The good or ill that befalls man.*NWAD FORTUNE.4*

In you the fortune of Great Britain lies.*NWAD FORTUNE.5*

3. Success, good or bad; event.*NWAD FORTUNE.6*

Our equal crimes shall equal fortune give.*NWAD FORTUNE.7*

4. The chance of life; means of living; wealth.*NWAD FORTUNE.8*

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his fortune.*NWAD FORTUNE.9*

5. Estate; possessions, as a gentleman of small fortune.*NWAD FORTUNE.10*

6. A large estate; great wealth. This is often the sense of the word standing alone or unqualified; as a gentleman or lady of fortune. To the ladies we say, beware of fortune-hunters.*NWAD FORTUNE.11*

7. The portion of a man or woman; generally of a woman.*NWAD FORTUNE.12*

8. Futurity; future state or events; destiny. The young are anxious to have their fortunes told.*NWAD FORTUNE.13*

You who men's fortunes in their faces read.*NWAD FORTUNE.14*

FORTUNE, *v.t.*

1. To make fortunate. [Not used.]*NWAD FORTUNE.16*

2. To dispose fortunately or not; also, to presage. *Obs.*NWAD FORTUNE.17*

FORTUNE, *v.i.* To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.

It fortuned the same night that a christian serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning.*NWAD FORTUNE.19*

FORTUNEBOOK, *n.* A book to be consulted to discover future events.

FORTUNED, *a.* Supplied by fortune.

FORTUNE-HUNTER, *n.* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself.

FORTUNELESS, *a.* Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion.

FORTUNETELL, *v.t.* To tell or pretend to tell the future events of one's life; to reveal futurity.

FORTUNETELLER, *n.* One who tells or pretends to foretell the events of one's life; an impostor who deceives people by pretending to a knowledge of future events.

FORTUNETELLING, *ppr.* Telling the future events of one's life.

FORTUNETELLING, *n.* The act or practice of foretelling the future fortune or events of one's life, which is a punishable crime.

FORTUNIZE, *v.t.* To regulate the fortune of. [Not in use.]

FORTY, *a.* [See *Four*.]

1. Four times ten.*NWAD FORTY.2*

2. An indefinite number; a colloquial use. A, B and C, and forty more.*NWAD FORTY.3*

FORUM, *n.* [L. See *Fair*.]

1. In Rome, a public place, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered to the people; also, a market place. Hence,*NWAD FORUM.2*

2. A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes; also, jurisdiction.*NWAD FORUM.3*

FORWANDER, *v.i.* To wander away; to rove wildly. [Not used.]

FORWARD, *adv.* [L. versus; directed to the forepart. Forwards is also used, but it is a corruption.]

Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively;

opposed to backward. Go forward; move forward. He ran backward and forward.*NWAD FORWARD.2*

In a ship, forward denotes toward the forepart.*NWAD FORWARD.3*

FORWARD, ***a.***

1. Near or at the forepart; in advance of something else; as the forward gun in a ship, or the forward ship in a fleet; the forward horse in a team.*NWAD FORWARD.5*

2. Ready; prompt; strongly inclined.*NWAD FORWARD.6*

Only they would that we should remember the poor; the same which I also was forward to do. *Galatians 2:10*.*NWAD FORWARD.7*

3. Ardent; eager; earnest; violent.*NWAD FORWARD.8*

Or lead the forward youth to noble war.*NWAD FORWARD.9*

4. Bold; confident; less reserved or modest than is proper; in an ill sense; as, the boy is too forward for his years.*NWAD FORWARD.10*

5. Advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season. The grass or the grain is forward, or forward for the season; we have a forward spring.*NWAD FORWARD.11*

6. Quick; hasty; too ready. Be not forward to speak in public. Prudence directs that we be not too forward to believe current reports.*NWAD FORWARD.12*

7. Anterior; fore.*NWAD FORWARD.13*

Let us take the instant by the forward top.*NWAD FORWARD.14*

8. Advanced; not behindhand.*NWAD FORWARD.15*

FORWARD, ***v.t.***

1. To advance; to help onward; to promote; as, to forward a good

design.*NWAD FORWARD.17*

2. To accelerate; to quicken; to hasten; as, to forward the growth of a plant; to forward one in improvement.*NWAD FORWARD.18*

3. To send forward; to send towards the place of destination; to transmit; as, to forward a letter or dispatches.*NWAD FORWARD.19*

FORWARDED, *pp.* Advanced; promoted; aided in progress; quickened; sent onward; transmitted.

FORWARDER, *n.* He that promotes, or advanced in progress.

FORWARDING, *ppr.* Advancing; promoting; aiding in progress; accelerating in growth; sending onwards; transmitting.

FORWARDLY, *adv.* Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

FORWARDNESS, *n.*

1. Cheerful readiness; promptness. It expresses more than willingness. We admire the forwardness of christians in propagating the gospel.*NWAD FORWARDNESS.2*

2. Eagerness; ardor. It is sometimes difficult to restrain the forwardness of youth.*NWAD FORWARDNESS.3*

3. Boldness; confidence; assurance; want of due reserve or modesty.*NWAD FORWARDNESS.4*

In France it is usual to bring children into company, and cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of forwardness and assurance.*NWAD FORWARDNESS.5*

4. A state of advance beyond the usual degree; as the forwardness of spring or of corn.*NWAD FORWARDNESS.6*

FORWASTE, *v.t.* To waste; to desolate. [Not in use.]

FORWEARY, *v.t.* To dispirit. [Not in use.]

FORWEEP, ***v.i.*** **To weep much.**

FORWORD, ***n.*** **[fore and word.] A promise. [Not in use.]**

FOSS, ***n.*** **[L. fossa; from fossus, fodio, to dig.]**

1. A ditch or moat; a word used in fortification.*NWAD FOSS.2*

2. In anatomy, a kind of cavity in a bone, with a large aperture.*NWAD FOSS.3*

FOSSIL, ***a.*** **[L. fossitis, from fodio, fossius, to dig.]**

1. Dug out of the earth; as fossil coal; fossil salt. The term fossil is now usually appropriated to those inorganic substances, which have become penetrated by earthy or metallic particles. Thus we say, fossil shells, fossil bones, fossil wood.*NWAD FOSSIL.2*

2. That may be taken from the earth by digging.*NWAD FOSSIL.3*

FOSSIL, ***n.*** **A substance dug from the earth, or penetrated with earthy or metallic particles.**

Fossils are native or extraneous. Native fossils are minerals, properly so called, as earth, salts, combustibles and metallic bodies. Extraneous fossils are bodies of vegetable or animal origin accidentally buried in the early, as plants, shells, bones and other substances, many of which are petrified.*NWAD FOSSIL.5*

FOSSIL-COPAL, ***n.*** **Highgate resin; a resinous substance found in perforating the bed of blue clay at Highgate, near London. It appears to be a true vegetable gum or resin, partly changed by remaining in the earth.**

FOSSILIST, ***n.*** **One who studies the nature and properties of fossils; one who is versed in the science of fossils.**

FOSSILIZATION, ***n.*** **The act or process of converting into a fossil or petrification.**

FOSSILIZE, *v.t.* To convert into a fossil; as, to fossilize bones or wood.

FOSSILIZE, *v.i.* To become or be changed into a fossil.

FOSSILIZED, *pp.* Converted into a fossil.

FOSSILIZING, *ppr.* Changing into a fossil.

FOSSILOGY, *n.* [fossil, and Gr. discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on fossils; also, the science of fossils.*NWAD FOSSILOGY.2*

FOSSROAD, FOSSWAY, *n.* A Roman military way in England, leading from Totness through Exeter to Barton on the Humber; so called from the ditches on each side.

FOSTER, *v.t.*

1. To feed; to nourish; to support; to being up.*NWAD FOSTER.2*

Some say that ravens foster forlorn children.*NWAD FOSTER.3*

2. To cherish; to forward; to promote growth. The genial warmth of spring fosters the plants.*NWAD FOSTER.4*

3. To cherish; to encourage; to sustain and promote; as, to foster passion or genius.*NWAD FOSTER.5*

FOSTER, *v.i.* To be nourished or trained up together.

FOSTERAGE, *n.* The charge of nursing.

FOSTER-BROTHER, *n.* A male nursed as the same breast, or fed by the same nurse.

FOSTER-CHILD, *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

FOSTER-DAM, ***n.*** **A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a child.**

FOSTER-EARTH, ***n.*** **Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil.**

FOSTERED, ***pp.*** **Nourished; cherished; promoted.**

FOSTERER, ***n.*** **A nurse; one that feeds and nourishes in the place of parents.**

FOSTER-FATHER, ***n.*** **One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child.**

FOSTERING, ***ppr.*** **Nursing; cherishing; bringing up.**

FOSTERING, ***n.***

1. The act of nursing, nourishing and cherishing.*NWAD FOSTERING.3*

2. Nourishment.*NWAD FOSTERING.4*

FOSTERLING, ***n.*** **A fosterchild.**

FOSTERMENT, ***n.*** **Food; nourishment. [Not used.]**

FOSTER-MOTHER, ***n.*** **A nurse.**

FOSTER-NURSE, ***n.*** **A nurse.**

FOSTER-SISTER, ***n.*** **A female nursed by the same person.**

FOSTER-SON, ***n.*** **One fed and educated, like a son, though not a son by birth.**

FOSTRESS, ***n.*** **A female who feeds and cherishes; a nurse.**

FOTHER, ***n.*** **[See *Food*.]**

A weight of lead containing eight pigs, and every pig twenty one stone and a half. But the fother is of different weights. With the plumbers in London it is nineteen hundred and a half, and at the mines, it is twenty two hundred and a half.*NWAD FOTHER.2*

FOTHER, *v.t.* [from stuffing. See the preceding word.]

To endeavor to stop a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat, by letting down a sail by the corners, and putting chopped yarn, oakum, wool, cotton, etc. Between it and the ship's sides. These substances are sometimes sucked into the cracks and the leak stopped.*NWAD FOTHER.4*

FOTHERING, *ppr.* Stopping leaks, as above.

FOTHERING, *n.* The operation of stopping leaks in a ship, as above.

FOUGADE, *n.* [L. focus.]

In the art of war, a little mine, in the form of a well, 8 or 10 feet wide, and 10 or 12 deep, dug under some work, fortification or post, charged with sacks of powder and covered with stones or earth, for destroying the works by explosion.*NWAD FOUGADE.2*

FOUGHT, pret, and *pp.* of fight; *pron.* faut. [See *Fight*.]

FOUGHTEN, for fought. *Obs.*

FOUL, *a.*

1. Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious or offensive; filthy; dirty; not clean; as a foul cloth; foul hands; a foul chimney.*NWAD FOUL.2*

My face is foul with weeping. *Job 16:16*.*NWAD FOUL.3*

2. Turbid; thick; muddy; as foul water; a foul stream.*NWAD FOUL.4*

3. Impure; polluted; as a foul mouth.*NWAD FOUL.5*

4. Impure; scurrilous; obscene or profane; as foul words; foul language.*NWAD FOUL.6*

5. Cloudy and stormy; rainy or tempestuous; as foul weather.*NWAD FOUL.7*

6. Impure; defiling; as a foul disease.*NWAD FOUL.8*

7. Wicked; detestable; abominable; as a foul deed; a foul spirit.*NWAD FOUL.9*

Babylon - the hold of every foul spirit. *Revelation 18:2*.*NWAD FOUL.10*

8. Unfair; not honest; not lawful or according to established rules or

customs; as foul play.*NWAD FOUL.11*

9. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.*NWAD FOUL.12*

Hast thou forgot the foul witch Sycorax.*NWAD FOUL.13*

10. Disgraceful; shameful; as a foul defeat.*NWAD FOUL.14*

Who first seduced them to that foul revolt?*NWAD FOUL.15*

11. Coarse; gross.*NWAD FOUL.16*

They are all for rank and foul feeding.*NWAD FOUL.17*

12. Full of gross humors or impurities.*NWAD FOUL.18*

You perceive the body of our kingdom, how foul it is.*NWAD FOUL.19*

13. Full of weeds; as, the garden is very foul.*NWAD FOUL.20*

14. Among seamen, entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to clear; as, a rope is foul.*NWAD FOUL.21*

15. Covered with weeds or barnacles; as, the ship has a foul bottom.*NWAD FOUL.22*

16. Not fair; contrary; as a foul wind.*NWAD FOUL.23*

17. Not favorable or safe; dangerous; as a foul road or bay.*NWAD FOUL.24*

1. To fall foul, is to rush on with haste, rough force and unseasonable violence.*NWAD FOUL.25*

2. To run against; as, the ship fell foul of her consort.*NWAD FOUL.26*

FOUL, *v.t.* To make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to bemire; to soil; as, to foul the clothes; to foul the face or hands. *Ezekiel 34:18*.

FOULDER, *v.i.* To emit great heat. [Not used.]

FOULED, *pp.* Defiled; dirtied.

FOULFACED, *a.* Having an ugly or hateful visage.

FOULFEEDING, *a.* Gross; feeding grossly.

FOULING, *ppr.* Making foul; defiling.

FOULLY, *adv.*

1. Filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.*NWAD FOULLY.2*

I foully wronged him; do, forgive me, do.*NWAD FOULLY.3*

2. Unfairly; not honestly.*NWAD FOULLY.4*

Thou play'dst most foully for it.*NWAD FOULLY.5*

FOULMOUTHED, *a.* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene or profane; uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words; accustomed to use bad language.

So foulmouthed a witness never appeared in any cause.*NWAD FOULMOUTHED.2*

FOULNESS, *n.*

1. The quality of being foul or filthy; filthiness; defilement.*NWAD FOULNESS.2*

2. The quality or state of containing or being covered with any thing extraneous which is noxious or offensive; as the foulness of a cellar, or of a well; the foulness of a musket; the foulness of a ship's bottom.*NWAD FOULNESS.3*

3. Pollution; impurity.*NWAD FOULNESS.4*

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or foulness.*NWAD FOULNESS.5*

4. Hatefulness; atrociousness; as the foulness of a deed.*NWAD FOULNESS.6*

5. Ugliness; deformity.*NWAD FOULNESS.7*

The foulness of the' infernal form to hide.*NWAD FOULNESS.8*

6. Unfairness; dishonesty; want of candor.*NWAD FOULNESS.9*

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falseness or foulness of intentions.*NWAD FOULNESS.10*

FOULSPOKEN, *a.*

1. Slanderous.*NWAD FOULSPOKEN.2*

2. Using profane, scurrilous or obscene language.*NWAD FOULSPOKEN.3*

FOUMART, *n.* The polecat.

FOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of find.

I am found of them that sought me not. *Isaiah 65:1*.*NWAD FOUND.2*

FOUND, *v.t.* [L. fundo, fundare; Heb. to build, that is, to set, found, erect.]

1. To lay the basis of any thing; to set, or place, as on something solid for support.*NWAD FOUND.4*

It fell not, for it was founded on a rock. *Matthew 7:25*.*NWAD FOUND.5*

2. To begin and build; to lay the foundation, and raise a superstructure; as, to found a city.*NWAD FOUND.6*

3. To set or place; to establish, as on something solid or durable; as, to found a government on principles of liberty.*NWAD FOUND.7*

4. To begin; to form or lay the basis; as, to found a college or a

library. Sometimes to endow is equivalent to found.*NWAD FOUND.8*

5. To give birth to; to originate; as, to found an art or a family.*NWAD FOUND.9*

6. To set; to place; to establish on a basis. Christianity is founded on the rock of ages. Dominion is sometimes founded on conquest; sometimes on choice or voluntary consent.*NWAD FOUND.10*

Power, founded on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract.*NWAD FOUND.11*

7. To fix firmly.*NWAD FOUND.12*

I had else been perfect, whole as the marble, founded as the rock.*NWAD FOUND.13*

FOUND, *v.t.* [L. fundo, fudi, fusum.]

To cast; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold.*NWAD FOUND.15*

[This verb is seldom used, but the derivative foundry is in common use. for found we use cast.]*NWAD FOUND.16*

FOUNDATION, *n.* [L. fundatio, fundo.]

1. The basis of an edifice; that part of a building which lies on the ground; usually a wall of stone which supports the edifice.*NWAD FOUNDATION.2*

2. The act of fixing the basis.*NWAD FOUNDATION.3*

3. The basis or ground work, or any thing; that on which any thing stands, and by which it is supported. A free government has its foundation in the choice and consent of the people to be governed. Christ is the foundation of the church.*NWAD FOUNDATION.4*

Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone - a precious cornerstone. *Isaiah 28:16*.*NWAD FOUNDATION.5*

Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ. *1 Corinthians 3:11*.*NWAD FOUNDATION.6*

4. Original; rise; as the foundation of the world.*NWAD FOUNDATION.7*

5. Endowment; a donation or legacy appropriated to support an institution, and constituting a permanent fund, usually for a charitable purpose.*NWAD FOUNDATION.8*

6. Establishment; settlement.*NWAD FOUNDATION.9*

FOUNDATIONLESS, *a.* Having no foundation.

FOUNDED, *pp.* Set; fixed; established on a basis; begun and built.

FOUNDER, *n.*

1. One that founds, establishes and erects; one that lays a foundation; as the founder of a temple or city.*NWAD FOUNDER.2*

2. One who begins; an author; one from whom any thing originates; as the founder of a sect of philosophers; the founder of a family or race.*NWAD FOUNDER.3*

3. One who endows; one who furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution; as the founder of a college or hospital.*NWAD FOUNDER.4*

4. A caster; one who casts metals in various forms; as a founder of cannon, belles, hardware, printing types, etc.*NWAD FOUNDER.5*

FOUNDER, *v.i.*

1. In seamen's language, to fill or be filled and sink, as a ship.*NWAD FOUNDER.7*

2. To fail; to miscarry.*NWAD FOUNDER.8*

3. To trip; to fell.*NWAD FOUNDER.9*

FOUNDER, *v.t.* To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse, so as to disable or lame him.

FOUNDERED, *pp.* Made lame in the feet by inflammation and extreme tenderness.

FOUNDEROUS, *a.* Failing; liable to perish; ruinous. [Not in use.]

FOUNDERY, *n.*

1. The art of casting metals into various forms for use; the casting of statues.*NWAD FOUNDERY.2*

2. The house and works occupied in casting metals; as a foundery of bells, of hollow ware, of cannon, of types, etc.*NWAD FOUNDERY.3*

FOUNDLING, *n.* [from found, find.] A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner. A hospital for such children is called a foundling hospital.

FOUNDRESS, *n.* A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund.

FOUNT, FOUNTAIN, *n.* [L. fons.]

1. A spring, or source of water; properly, a spring or issuing of water from the earth. This word accords in sense with well, in our mother tongue; but we now distinguish the, applying fountain to a natural spring of water, and well to an artificial pit of water, issuing from the interior of the earth.*NWAD FOUNT.2*

2. A small basin of springing water.*NWAD FOUNT.3*

3. A jet; a spouting of water; an artificial spring.*NWAD FOUNT.4*

4. The head or source of a river.*NWAD FOUNT.5*

5. Original; first principle or cause; the source of any thing.*NWAD*

FOUNT.6

Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness.*NWAD FOUNT.7*

Fount of types. [See *Font*.]*NWAD FOUNT.8*

FOUNTAIN-HEAD, *n.* Primary source; original; first principle.

FOUNTAINLESS, *a.* Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

A barren desert fountainless and dry.*NWAD FOUNTAINLESS.2*

FOUNTAIN-TREE, *n.* In the Canary isles, a tree which distills water from its leaves, in sufficient abundance for the inhabitants near it.

FOUNTFUL, *a.* Full of springs; as fountful Ida.

FOUR, *a.* [L. petoritum, petorritum, a carriage with four wheels, petor-rota.]

Twice two; denoting the sum or two and two.*NWAD FOUR.2*

FOURBE, *n.* A tricking fellow; a cheat. [Not English.]

FOURFOLD, *a.* Four double; quadruple; four times told; as a fourfold division.

He shall restore the lamb fourfold. *2 Samuel 12:6*.*NWAD FOURFOLD.2*

FOURFOLD, *n.* Four times as much.

FOURFOOTED, *a.* Quadruped; having four feet; as the horse and the ox.

FOURRIER, *n.* A harbinger. [Not English.]

FOURSCORE, *a.* [See *Score*.] Four times twenty; eighty. It is

used elliptically for fourscore years; as a man of fourscore.

FOURSQUARE, *a.* Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular.

FOURTEEN, *a.* [four and ten.] Four and ten; twice seven.

FOURTEENTH, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH, *a.* The ordinal of four; the next after the third.

FOURTH, *n.* In music, an interval composed of two tones and a semitone. Three full tones compose a triton, or fourth redundant.

FOURTHLY, *adv.* In the fourth place.

FOURWHEELED, *a.* Having or running on four wheels.

FOVILLA, *n.* [L. foveo.] A fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, emitted from the pollen of flowers.

FOWL, *n.* [L. fugio, fugo, Gr. and signifying the flying animal.]

A flying or winged animal; the generic name of certain animals that move through the air by the aid of wings. Fowls have two feet, are covered with feathers, and have wings for flight. Bird is a young fowl or chicken, and may well be applied to the smaller species of fowls. But it has usurped the place of fowl, and is used improperly as the generic term.*NWAD FOWL.2*

Fowl is used as a collective noun. We dined on fish and fowl.*NWAD FOWL.3*

Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air. *Genesis 1:26*.*NWAD FOWL.4*

But this use in America is not frequent. We generally use the plural, fowls. The word is colloquially used for poultry, or rather, in a more limited sense, for barn door fowls.*NWAD FOWL.5*

FOWL, *v.i.* To catch or kill wild fowls for game or food; as by means of bird-lime, decoys, nets and snares, or by pursuing them with hawks, or by shooting.

FOWLER, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.

FOWLING, *ppr.* Pursuing or taking wild fowls.

FOWLING, *n.* The art or practice of catching or shooting fowls; also, falconry.

FOWLINGPIECE, *n.* A light gun for shooting fowls.

FOX, *n.*

1. An animal of the genus Canis, with a straight tail, yellowish or straw-colored hair, and erect ears. This animal burrows in the earth, is remarkable for his cunning, and preys on lambs, geese, hens or other small animals.*NWAD FOX.2*

2. A sly, cunning fellow.*NWAD FOX.3*

3. In seaman's language, a seizing made by twisting several rope-yarns together.*NWAD FOX.4*

4. Formerly, a cant expression for a sword.*NWAD FOX.5*

FOX, *v.t.* To intoxicate; to stupefy. [Not used.]

FOXCASE, *n.* The skin of a fox. [Not used.]

FOXCHASE, *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

FOXERY, *n.* Behavior like that of a fox. [Not in use.]

FOXEVIL, *n.* A kind of disease in which the fair falls off.

FOXGLOVE, *n.* The name of a plant, the Digitalis.

FOXHOUND, ***n.*** **A hound for chasing foxes.**

FOXHUNT, ***n.*** **The chase or hunting of a fox.**

FOXHUNTER, ***n.*** **One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.**

FOXISH, FOXLIKE, ***a.*** **Resembling a fox in qualities; cunning.**

FOXSHIP, ***n.*** **The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.**

FOXTAIL, ***n.*** **A species of grass, the Alopecurus.**

FOXTRAP, ***n.*** **A trap, or a gin or snare to catch foxes.**

FOXY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to foxes; wily. [Not used.]**

FOY, ***n.*** **Faith. [Not used.]**

FRACAS, ***n.*** **An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.**

FRACT, ***v.t.*** **To break. [Not used.]**

FRACTION, ***n.*** **[L. fractio, frango, fractus, to break. See *Break*.]**

1. The act of breaking or state of being broken, especially by violence.*NWAD FRACTION.2*

2. In arithmetic and algebra, a broken part of an integral or integer; any division of a whole number or unit, as 2/5, two fifths, 1/4, one fourth, which are called vulgar fractions. In these, the figure above the line is called the numerator, and the figure below the line the denominator. In decimal fractions, the denominator is a unit, or 1, with as many cyphers annexed, as the numerator has places. They are commonly expressed by writing the numerator only, with a point before it by which it is separated from the whole number; thus .5, which denotes five tenths, 5/10, or half the whole number; .25, that is 25/100, or a fourth part of the whole number.*NWAD FRACTION.3*

FRACTIONAL, ***a.*** **Belonging to a broken number; comprising a**

part or the parts of a unit; as fractional numbers.

FRACTIOUS, *a.* Apt to break out into a passion; apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; as a fractious man.

FRACTIOUSLY, *adv.* Passionately; snappishly.

FRACTIOUSNESS, *n.* A cross or snappish temper.

FRACTURE, *n.* [L. fractura. See *Break*.]

1. A breach in any body, especially a breach caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body.*NWAD FRACTURE.2*

2. In surgery, the rupture or disruption of a bone. A fracture is simple or compound; simple, when the bone only is divided; compound, when the bone is broken, with a laceration of the integuments.*NWAD FRACTURE.3*

3. In mineralogy, the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed; as a compact fracture; a fibrous fracture; foliated, striated or conchoidal fracture, etc.*NWAD FRACTURE.4*

FRACTURE, *v.t.* To break; to burst asunder; to crack; to separate continuous parts; as, to fracture a bone; to fracture the skull.

FRACTURED, *pp.* Broken; cracked.

FRACTURING, *ppr.* Breaking; bursting asunder; cracking.

FRAGILE, *a.* [L. fragilis, from frango, to break.]

1. Brittle; easily broken.*NWAD FRAGILE.2*

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not fragile.*NWAD FRAGILE.3*

2. Weak; liable to fail; easily destroyed; as fragile arms.*NWAD FRAGILE.4*

FRAGILITY, *n.*

1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.*NWAD FRAGILITY.2*

2. Weakness; liableness to fail.*NWAD FRAGILITY.3*

3. Frailty; liableness to fault.*NWAD FRAGILITY.4*

FRAGMENT, *n.* [L. fragmentum, from frango, to break.]

1. A part broken off; a piece separated from any thing by breaking.*NWAD FRAGMENT.2*

Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing is lost. *John 6:12*.*NWAD FRAGMENT.3*

2. A part separated from the rest; an imperfect part; as fragments of ancient writings.*NWAD FRAGMENT.4*

3. A small detached portion; as fragments of time.*NWAD FRAGMENT.5*

FRAGMENTARY, *a.* Composed of fragments.

FRAGOR, *n.* [L. See *Break*.]

1. A loud and sudden sound; the report of any thing bursting; a loud harsh sound; a crash.*NWAD FRAGOR.2*

2. A strong or sweet scent. *Obs.*NWAD FRAGOR.3*

FRAGRANCE, FRAGRANCY, *n.* [L. fragrantia, from fragro, to smell strong.]

Sweetness of smell; that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; pleasing scent; grateful odor.*NWAD FRAGRANCE.2*

Eve separate he spies, vailed in a cloud of fragrance -*NWAD FRAGRANCE.3*

The goblet crown'd, breathed aromatic fragrances around.*NWAD FRAGRANCE.4*

FRAGRANT, *a.* Sweet of smell; odorous.

Fragrant the fertile earth after soft showers.*NWAD FRAGRANT.2*

FRAGRANTLY, *adv.* With sweet scent.

FRAIL, *a.* [L. fragilis, or from a different root.]

1. Weak; infirm; liable to fail and decay; subject to casualties; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or durable.*NWAD FRAIL.2*

That I may know how frail I am. *Psalm 39:4*.*NWAD FRAIL.3*

2. Weak in mind or resolution; liable to error deception.*NWAD FRAIL.4*

Man is frail, and prone to evil.*NWAD FRAIL.5*

3. Weak; easily broken or overset; as a frail bark.*NWAD FRAIL.6*

FRAIL, *n.*

1. A basket made of rushes.*NWAD FRAIL.8*

2. A rush for weaving baskets.*NWAD FRAIL.9*

3. A certain quantity of raisins, about 75 pounds.*NWAD FRAIL.10*

FRAILNESS, *n.* Weakness; infirmity; as the frailness of the body.

FRAILTY, *n.*

1. Weakness of resolution; infirmity; liableness to be deceived or seduced.*NWAD FRAILTY.2*

God knows our frailty, and pities our weakness.*NWAD FRAILTY.3*

2. Frailness; infirmity of body.*NWAD FRAILTY.4*

3. Fault proceeding from weakness; foible; sin of infirmity; in this sense it has a plural.*NWAD FRAILTY.5*

FRAISCHEUR, *n.* Freshness; coolness. [Not English.]

FRAISE, *n.*

1. In fortification, a defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the retrenchments, parallel to the horizon.*NWAD FRAISE.2*

2. A pancake with bacon in it. *Obs.*NWAD FRAISE.3*

FRAME, *v.t.* [L. armus, Eng. arm.]

1. To fit or prepare and unite several parts in a regular structure or entire thing; to fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts; as, to frame a house or other building.*NWAD FRAME.2*

2. To fit one thing to another; to adjust; to make suitable.*NWAD FRAME.3*

3. To make; to compose; as, to frame a law.*NWAD FRAME.4*

For thou art framed of the firm truth of valor.*NWAD FRAME.5*

4. To regulate; to adjust; to shape; to conform; as, to frame our lives according to the rules of the gospel.*NWAD FRAME.6*

5. To form and digest by thought; as, to frame ideas in the mind.*NWAD FRAME.7*

How many excellent reasonings are framed in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years!*NWAD FRAME.8*

6. To contrive; to plan; to devise; as, to frame a project or design.*NWAD FRAME.9*

7. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense; as, to frame a story or lie.*NWAD FRAME.10*

FRAME, *v.i.* To contrive. *Judges 12:6*.

FRAME, *n.*

1. The timbers of an edifice fitted and joined in the form proposed, for the purpose of supporting the covering; as the frame of a house, barn, bridge or ship.*NWAD FRAME.13*

2. Any fabric or structure composed of parts united; as the frame of an ox or horse. So we say, the frame of the heavenly arch; the frame of the world.*NWAD FRAME.14*

3. Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing or supporting things; as the frame of a window, door, picture or looking glass.*NWAD FRAME.15*

4. Among printers, a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed.*NWAD FRAME.16*

5. Among founders, a kind of ledge, inclosing a board, which being filled with wet sand, serves as a mold for castings.*NWAD FRAME.17*

6. A sort of loom on which linen, silk, etc. is stretched for quilting or embroidering.*NWAD FRAME.18*

7. Order; regularity; adjusted series or composition of parts. We say, a person is out of frame; the mind is not in a good frame.*NWAD FRAME.19*

Your steady soul preserves her frame.*NWAD FRAME.20*

8. Form; scheme; structure; constitution; system; as a frame of government.*NWAD FRAME.21*

9. Contrivance; projection.*NWAD FRAME.22*

John the bastard, whose spirits toil in frame of villainies.*NWAD FRAME.23*

10. Shape; form; proportion.*NWAD FRAME.24*

FRAMEWORK, *n.* Work done in a frame.

FRAMED, *pp.* Fitted and united in due form; made; composed; devised; adjusted.

FRAMER, *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

FRAMING, *ppr.* Fitting and joining in due construction; making; fabricating; composing; adjusting; inventing; contriving.

FRAMPOLD, *a.* Peevish; rugged. [Low and not in use.]

FRANCHISE, *n.* fran'chiz. [See *Frank*.] Properly, liberty, freedom. Hence,

1. A particular privilege or right granted by a prince or sovereign to an individual or to a number of persons; as the right to be a body corporate with perpetual succession; the right to hold a court leet or other court; to have waifs, wrecks, treasure-treve, or forfeitures. So the right to vote for governor, senators and representatives, is a franchise belonging to citizens, and not enjoyed by aliens. The right to establish a bank, is a franchise.*NWAD FRANCHISE.2*

2. Exemption from a burden or duty to which others are subject.*NWAD FRANCHISE.3*

3. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends; the limits of an immunity.*NWAD FRANCHISE.4*

4. An asylum or sanctuary, where persons are secure from arrest.*NWAD FRANCHISE.5*

Churches and monasteries in Spain are franchises for criminals.*NWAD FRANCHISE.6*

FRANCHISE, *v.t.* To make free; but enfranchise is more generally used.

FRANCHISEMENT, *n.* Release from burden or restriction; freedom.

FRANCIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the Franks or French.**

FRANCISCAN, ***a.*** **Belonging to the order of St. Francis.**

FRANCISCAN, ***n.*** **One of the order of St. Francis; an order of monks founded by him in 1209. They are called also Gray Friars.**

FRANGIBILITY, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being frangible.**

FRANGIBLE, ***a.*** **[from L. frango, to break.] That may be broken; brittle; fragile; easily broken.**

FRANION, ***n.*** **A paramour, or a boon companion. [Not used.]**

FRANK, ***a.***

1. Open; ingenuous; candid; free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise. Young persons are usually frank; old persons are more reserved.*NWAD FRANK.2*

2. Open; ingenuous; as a frank disposition or heart.*NWAD FRANK.3*

3. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. [This sense is now rare.]*NWAD FRANK.4*

4. Free; without conditions or compensation; as a frank gift.*NWAD FRANK.5*

5. Licentious; unrestrained. [Not used.]*NWAD FRANK.6*

FRANK, FRANC, ***n.***

1. An ancient coin of France. The value of the gold frank was something more than that of the gold crown. The silver franc was in value a third of the gold one. The gold coin is no longer in circulation. The present franc or frank, is a silver coin of the value nearly of nineteen cents, or ten pence sterling.*NWAD FRANK.8*

2. A letter which is exempted from postage; or the writing which

renders it free.*NWAD FRANK.9*

3. A sty for swine. [Not used.]*NWAD FRANK.10*

FRANK, *n.*

1. A name given by the Turks, Greeks and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of the western parts of Europe, English, French, Italians, etc.*NWAD FRANK.12*

2. The people of Franconia in German.*NWAD FRANK.13*

FRANK, *v.t.*

1. To exempt, as a letter from the charge of postage.*NWAD FRANK.15*

2. To shut up in a sty or frank. [Not used.]*NWAD FRANK.16*

3. To feel high; to cram; to fatten. [Not used.]*NWAD FRANK.17*

FRANKALMOIGNE, *n.* frankalmoin'.

Free alms; in English law, a tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands to them and their successors forever, on condition of praying for the souls of the donor.*NWAD FRANKALMOIGNE.2*

FRANKCHASE, *n.* A liberty of free chase, whereby persons having lands within the compass of the same, are prohibited to cut down any wood, etc. out of the view of the forester.

Free chase, is the liberty of keeping beasts of chase or royal game therein, protected even from the owner of the land himself, with a power of hunting them thereon.*NWAD FRANKCHASE.2*

FRANKED, *pp.* Exempted from postage.

FRANKFEE, *n.* Freehold; a holding of lands in fee simple.

FRANKINCENSE, *n.* [frank and incense.] A dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white color, of a bitterish acrid taste, and very inflammable; used as a perfume.

FRANKING, *ppr.* Exempting from postage.

FRANKLAW, *n.* Free or common law, or the benefit a person has by it.

FRANKLIN, *n.* A freeholder. *Obs.*

FRANKLINITE, *n.* A mineral compound of iron, zinc and manganese, found in New Jersey, and named from Dr. Franklin.

FRANKLY, *adv.*

1. Openly; freely; ingenuously; without reserve, constraint or disguise; as, to confess one's faults frankly.*NWAD FRANKLY.2*

2. Liberally; freely; readily. *Luke 7:42*.*NWAD FRANKLY.3*

FRANKMARRIAGE, *n.* A tenure in tail special; or an estate of inheritance given to a person, together with a wife, and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten.

FRANKNESS, *n.*

1. Plainness of speech; candor; freedom in communication; openness; ingenuousness. He told me his opinions with frankness.*NWAD FRANKNESS.2*

2. Fairness; freedom from art or craft; as frankness of dealing.*NWAD FRANKNESS.3*

3. Liberality; bounteousness. [Little used.]*NWAD FRANKNESS.4*

FRANKPLEDGE, *n.* A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen. Anciently in England, a number of neighbors who were bound for each other's good behavior.

FRANKTENEMENT, *n.* An estate of freehold; the possession of the soil by a freeman.

FRANTIC, *a.* [L. phreneticus; Gr. from delirium or raving, from mind, the radical sense of which is to rush, to drive forward.]

1. Mad; raving; furious; outrageous; wild and disorderly; distracted; as a frantic person; frantic with fear or grief.*NWAD FRANTIC.2*

2. Characterized by violence, fury and disorder; noisy; mad; wild; irregular; as the frantic rites of Bacchus.*NWAD FRANTIC.3*

FRANTICLY, *adv.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

FRANTICNESS, *n.* Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

FRAP, *v.t.* In seamen's language, to cross and draw together the several parts of a tackle to increase the tension.

FRATERNAL, *a.* [L. fraternus, from frater, brother.]

Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers; as fraternal love or affection; a fraternal embrace.*NWAD FRATERNAL.2*

FRATERNALLY, *adv.* In a brotherly manner.

FRATERNITY, *n.* [L. fraternitas.]

1. The state or quality of a brother; brotherhood.*NWAD FRATERNITY.2*

2. A body of men associated for their common interest or pleasure; a company; a brotherhood; a society; as the fraternity of free

masons.*NWAD FRATERNITY.3*

3. Men of the same class, profession, occupation or character.*NWAD FRATERNITY.4*

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own fraternity.*NWAD FRATERNITY.5*

FRATERNIZATION, *n.* The act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren.

FRATERNIZE, *v.i.* To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character.

FRATRICIDE, *n.* [L. fratricidium; frater, brother, and caedo, to kill.]

1. The crime of murdering a brother.*NWAD FRATRICIDE.2*

2. One who murders or kills a brother.*NWAD FRATRICIDE.3*

FRAUD, *n.* [L. fraus.]

Deceit; deception; trick; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; a stratagem intended to obtain some undue advantage; an attempt to gain or the obtaining of an advantage over another by imposition or immoral means, particularly deception in contracts, or bargain and sale, either by stating falsehoods, or suppressing truth.*NWAD FRAUD.2*

If success a lover's toil attends, who asks if force or fraud obtained his ends.*NWAD FRAUD.3*

FRAUDFUL, *a.*

1. Deceitful in making bargains; trickish; treacherous; applied to persons.*NWAD FRAUDFUL.2*

2. Containing fraud or deceit; applied to things.*NWAD FRAUDFUL.3*

FRAUDFULLY, *adv.* Deceitfully; with intention to deceive and gain an undue advantage; trickishly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRAUDULENCE, FRAUDULENCY, *n.* Deceitfulness; trickishness in making bargains, or in social concerns.

FRAUDULENT, *a.*

1. Deceitful in making contracts; trickish; applied to persons.*NWAD FRAUDULENT.2*

2. Containing fraud; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud; as a fraudulent bargain.*NWAD FRAUDULENT.3*

3. Deceitful; treacherous; obtained or performed by artifice.*NWAD FRAUDULENT.4*

FRAUDULENTLY, *adv.* By fraud; by deceit; by artifice or imposition.

FRAUGHT, *a.* fraut.

1. Laden; loaded; charged; as a vessel richly fraught with goods from India. This sense is used in poetry; but in common business, freighted only is used.*NWAD FRAUGHT.2*

2. Filled; stored; full; as a scheme fraught with mischief; the scriptures are fraught with excellent precepts.*NWAD FRAUGHT.3*

FRAUGHT, *n.* A freight; a cargo. [Not now used.]

FRAUGHT, *v.t.* To load; to fill; to crowd. *Obs.*

FRAUGHTAGE, *n.* Loading; cargo. [Not used.]

FRAY, *n.* [L. fractura, from frango, frico.]

1. A boil, quarrel or violent riot, that puts men in fear. This is the

vulgar word for affray, and the sense seems to refer the word to Fr. effrayer.*NWAD FRAY.2*

2. A combat; a battle; also, a single combat or duel.*NWAD FRAY.3*

3. A contest; contention.*NWAD FRAY.4*

4. A rub; a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by rubbing.*NWAD FRAY.5*

FRAY, *v.t.* To fright; to terrify. *Obs.*

FRAY, *v.t.* [L. frico, to rub.]

1. To rub; to fret, as cloth by wearing.*NWAD FRAY.8*

2. To rub; as, a deer frays his head.*NWAD FRAY.9*

FRAYED, *pp.* Frightened; rubbed; worn.

FRAYING, *ppr.* Frightening; terrifying; rubbing.

FRAYING, *n.* Peel of a deer's horn.

FREAK, *n.*

1. Literally, a sudden starting or change of place. Hence,*NWAD FREAK.2*

2. A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank.*NWAD FREAK.3*

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a freak will instantly change her habitation.*NWAD FREAK.4*

FREAK, *v.t.* [Heb. to divide.]

To variegate; to checker.*NWAD FREAK.6*

Freaked with many a mingled hue.*NWAD FREAK.7*

FREAKISH, *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.

It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was the more freakish of the two.*NWAD FREAKISH.2*

FREAKISHLY, *adv.* Capriciously; with sudden change of mind, without cause.

FREAKISHNESS, *n.* Capriciousness; whimsicalness.

FRECKLE, *n.*

1. A spot of a yellowish color in the skin, particularly on the face, neck and hands. Freckles may be natural or produced by the action of the sun on the skin, or from the jaundice.*NWAD FRECKLE.2*

2. Any small spot or discoloration.*NWAD FRECKLE.3*

FRECKLED, *a.*

1. Spotted; having small yellowish spots on the skin or surface; as a freckled face or neck.*NWAD FRECKLED.2*

2. Spotted; as a freckled cowslip.*NWAD FRECKLED.3*

FRECKLEDNESS, *n.* The state or being freckled.

FRECKLEFACED, *a.* Having a face full of freckles.

FRECKLY, *a.* Full of freckles; sprinkled with spots.

FRED, Victorious peace. Our ancestors called a sanctuary, fredstole, a seat of peace.

FREE, *n.* [Heb. See *Frank*.]

1. Being at liberty; not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral; a word of general application to the body, the will or mind,

and to corporations.*NWAD FREE.2*

2. In government, not enslaved; not in a state of vassalage or dependence; subject only to fixed laws, made by consent, and to a regular administration of such laws; not subject to the arbitrary will of a sovereign or lord; as a free state, nation or people.*NWAD FREE.3*

3. Instituted by a free people, or by consent or choice of those who are to be subjects, and securing private rights and privileges by fixed laws and principles; not arbitrary or despotic; as a free constitution or government.*NWAD FREE.4*

There can be no free government without a democratical branch in the constitution.*NWAD FREE.5*

4. Not imprisoned, confined or under arrest; as, the prisoner is set free.*NWAD FREE.6*

5. Unconstrained; unrestrained; not under compulsion or control. A man is free to pursue his own choice; he enjoys free will.*NWAD FREE.7*

6. Permitted; allowed; open; not appropriated; as, places of honor and confidence are free to all; we seldom hear of a commerce perfectly free.*NWAD FREE.8*

7. Not obstructed; as, the water has a free passage or channel; the house is open to a free current of air.*NWAD FREE.9*

8. Licentious; unrestrained. The reviewer is very free in his censures.*NWAD FREE.10*

9. Open; candid; frank; ingenuous; unreserved; as, we had a free conversation together.*NWAD FREE.11*

Will you be free and candid to your friend?*NWAD FREE.12*

10. Liberal in expenses; not parsimonious; as a free purse; a man is free to give to all useful institutions.*NWAD FREE.13*

11. Gratuitous; not gained by importunity or purchase. He made him

a free offer of his services. It is a free gift. The salvation of men is of free grace.*NWAD FREE.14*

12. Clear of crime or offense; guiltless; innocent.*NWAD FREE.15*

My hands are guilty, but my heart is free.*NWAD FREE.16*

13. Not having feeling or suffering; clear; exempt; with from; as free from pain or disease; free from remorse.*NWAD FREE.17*

14. Not encumbered with; as free from a burden.*NWAD FREE.18*

15. Open to all, without restriction or without expense; as a free school.*NWAD FREE.19*

16. Invested with franchises; enjoying certain immunities; with of; as a man free of the city of London.*NWAD FREE.20*

17. Possessing without vassalage or slavish conditions; as free of his farm.*NWAD FREE.21*

18. Liberated from the government or control of parents, or of a guardian or master. A son or an apprentice, when of age, is free.*NWAD FREE.22*

19. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without spurring or shipping; as a free horse.*NWAD FREE.23*

20. Genteel; charming. [Not in use.]*NWAD FREE.24*

FREE, *v.t.*

1. To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disengage from; to rid; to strip; to clear; as, to free the body from clothes; to free the feet from fetters; to free a channel from sand.*NWAD FREE.26*

2. To set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity or confinement; to loose. The prisoner is freed from arrest.*NWAD FREE.27*

3. To disentangle; to disengage.*NWAD FREE.28*

4. To exempt.*NWAD FREE.29*

He that is dead is freed from sin. *Romans 6:7*.*NWAD FREE.30*

5. To manumit; to release from bondage; as, to free a slave.*NWAD FREE.31*

6. To clear from water, as a ship by pumping.*NWAD FREE.32*

7. To release from obligation or duty.*NWAD FREE.33*

To free from or free of, is to rid of, by removing, in any manner.*NWAD FREE.34*

FREEBENCH, *n.* A widow's dower in a copyhold.

FREEBOOTER, *n.* [See *Booty*.]

One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.*NWAD FREEBOOTER.2*

FREEBOOTING, *n.* Robbery; plunder; a pillaging.

FREEBORN, *a.* Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty.

FREECHAPEL, *n.* In England, a chapel founded by the king and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The kind may also grant license to a subject to found such a chapel.

Free city, in Germany, an imperial city, not subject to a prince, but governed by its own magistrates.*NWAD FREECHAPEL.2*

FREECOST, *n.* Without expense; freedom from charges.

FREED, *pp.* Set at liberty; loosed; delivered from restraint; cleared of hinderance or obstruction.

FREEDENIZEN, *n.* A citizen.

FREEDMAN, *n.* A man who has been a slave and is manumitted.

FREEDOM, *n.*

1. A state of exemption from the power or control of another; liberty; exemption from slavery, servitude or confinement. Freedom is personal, civil, political, and religious. [See *Liberty*.]*NWAD FREEDOM.2*

2. Particular privileges; franchise; immunity; as the freedom of a city.*NWAD FREEDOM.3*

3. Power of enjoying franchises.*NWAD FREEDOM.4*

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or any constraint in consequence of predetermination or otherwise; as the freedom of the will.*NWAD FREEDOM.5*

5. Any exemption from constraint or control.*NWAD FREEDOM.6*

6. Ease or facility of doing any thing. He speaks or acts with freedom.*NWAD FREEDOM.7*

7. Frankness; boldness. He addressed his audience with freedom.*NWAD FREEDOM.8*

8. License; improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum; with a plural. Beware of what are called innocent freedoms.*NWAD FREEDOM.9*

FREEFISHERY, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river.

FREEFOOTED, *a.* Not restrained in marching. [Not used.]

FREEHEARTED, *a.* [See *Heart*.]

1. Open; frank; unreserved.*NWAD FREEHEARTED.2*

2. Liberal; charitable; generous.*NWAD FREEHEARTED.3*

FREEHEARTEDNESS, *n.* Frankness; openness of heart; liberality.

FREEHOLD, *a.* That land or tenement which is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life. It is of two kinds; in deed, and in law. The first is the real possession of such land or tenement; the last is the right a man has to such land or tenement, before his entry or seizure.

Freehold is also extended to such offices as a man holds in fee or for life. It is also taken in opposition to villenage.*NWAD FREEHOLD.2*

In the United States, a freehold is an estate which a man holds in his own right, subject to no superior nor to conditions.*NWAD FREEHOLD.3*

FREEHOLDER, *n.* One who owns an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail or for life; the possessor of a freehold. Every juryman must be a freeholder.

FREEING, *ppr.* Delivering from restraint; releasing from confinement; removing incumbrances or hinderances from any thing; clearing.

FREELY, *adv.*

1. At liberty; without vassalage, slavery or dependence.*NWAD FREELY.2*

2. Without restraint, constraint or compulsion; voluntarily. To render a moral agent accountable, he must act freely.*NWAD FREELY.3*

3. Plentifully; in abundance; as, to eat or drink freely.*NWAD FREELY.4*

4. Without scruple or reserve; as, to censure freely.*NWAD FREELY.5*

5. Without impediment or hinderance.*NWAD FREELY.6*

Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat. *Genesis 2:16*.*NWAD FREELY.7*

6. Without necessity, or compulsion from divine predetermination.*NWAD FREELY.8*

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell.*NWAD FREELY.9*

7. Without obstruction; largely; copiously. The patient bled freely.*NWAD FREELY.10*

8. Spontaneously; without constraint or persuasion.*NWAD FREELY.11*

9. Liberally; generously; as, to give freely to the poor.*NWAD FREELY.12*

10. Gratuitously; of free will or grace, with out purchase or consideration.*NWAD FREELY.13*

Freely ye have received, freely give. *Matthew 10:8*.*NWAD FREELY.14*

FREEMAN, *n.* [free and man.]

1. One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal.*NWAD FREEMAN.2*

2. One who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege; as the freemen of a city or state.*NWAD FREEMAN.3*

FREEMASON, *n.* One of the fraternity of masons.

FREEMINDED, *a.* Not perplexed; free from care.

FREENESS, *n.*

1. The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, unconfined, unincumbered, or unobstructed.*NWAD FREENESS.2*

2. Openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor; as the freeness of a confession.*NWAD FREENESS.3*

3. Liberality; generosity; as freeness in giving.*NWAD FREENESS.4*

4. Gratuitousness; as the freeness of divine grace.*NWAD FREENESS.5*

FREESCHOOL, *n.*

1. A school supported by funds, etc., in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition.*NWAD FREESCHOOL.2*

2. A school open to admit pupils without restriction.*NWAD FREESCHOOL.3*

FREESPOKEN, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREESTONE, *n.* Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

FREETHINKER, *n.* A softer name for a deist; an unbeliever; one who discards revelation.

FREETHINKING, *n.* Unbelief.

FREETONGUED, *a.* Speaking without reserve.

FREEWARREN, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

FREEWILL, *n.*

1. The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate.*NWAD FREEWILL.2*

2. Voluntariness; spontaneousness.*NWAD FREEWILL.3*

FREEWOMAN, *n.* A woman not a slave.

FREEZE, ***v.i. pret.*** **froze;** ***pp.*** **frozen, or froze. [Gr. had for its radical letters.]**

1. To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body. Water freezes at the temperature of 32 degrees above zero by Fahrenheit's thermometer. Mercury freezes at 40 degrees below zero.*NWAD FREEZE.2*

2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals.*NWAD FREEZE.3*

3. To chill; to stagnate, or to retire from the extreme vessels; as, the blood freezes in the veins.*NWAD FREEZE.4*

4. To be chilled; to shiver with cold.*NWAD FREEZE.5*

5. To die by means of cold. We say a man freezes to death.*NWAD FREEZE.6*

FREEZE, ***v.t.***

1. To congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat. This weather will freeze the rivers and lakes.*NWAD FREEZE.8*

2. To kill by cold; but we often add the words to death. this air will freeze you, or freeze you to death.*NWAD FREEZE.9*

3. To chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering. This horrid tale freezes my blood.*NWAD FREEZE.10*

FREEZE, in architecture. [See ***Frieze*****.]**

FREIGHT, ***n.*** **frate. [L. fero; formed like bright.]**

1. The cargo, or any part of the cargo of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water. The freight of a ship consists of cotton; the ship has not a full freight; the owners have advertised for freight; freight will be paid for by the ton.*NWAD FREIGHT.2*

2. Transportation of goods. We paid four dollars a ton for the freight from London to Barcelona.*NWAD FREIGHT.3*

3. The hire of a ship, or money charged or paid for the transportation of goods. After paying freight and charges, the profit is trifling.*NWAD FREIGHT.4*

FREIGHT, *v.t.*

1. To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another. We freighted the ship for Amsterdam; the ship was freighted with flour for Havana.*NWAD FREIGHT.6*

2. To load as the burden.*NWAD FREIGHT.7*

FREIGHTED, *pp.* Loaded, as a ship or vessel.

FREIGHTER, *n.* One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship.

FREIGHTING, *ppr.* Loading, as a ship or vessel.

FREISLEBEN, *n.* A mineral of a blue or bluish gray color, brittle and soft to the touch.

FREN, *n.* A stranger. [Not used.]

FRENCH, *a.* Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.

French Chalk, scaly talc, a variety of indurated talc, in masses composed of small scales; its color is pearly white or grayish.*NWAD FRENCH.2*

FRENCH, *n.* The language spoken by the people of France.

FRENCH-HORN, *n.* A wind instrument of music made of metal.

FRENCHIFY, *v.t.* To make French; to infect with the manner of

the French.

FRENCHLIKE, *a.* Resembling the French.

FRENETIC, *a.* [See *Frantic* and *Phrenetic*.]

FRENZIED, *part. a.* Affected with madness.

FRENZY, *n.* [L. phrenitis, Gr. from mind, which is from moving, rushing. See *Frantic*.]

Madness; distraction; rage; or any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction.*NWAD FRENZY.2*

All else is towering frenzy and distraction.*NWAD FRENZY.3*

FREQUENCE, *n.* [L. frequentia.] A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly. [Little used.]

FREQUENCY, *n.*

1. A return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intervals. The frequency of crimes abates our horror at the commission; the frequency of capital punishments tends to destroy their proper effect.*NWAD FREQUENCY.2*

2. A crowd; a throng. [Not used.]*NWAD FREQUENCY.3*

FREQUENT, *a.* [L. frequens.]

1. Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring. We made frequent visits to the hospital.*NWAD FREQUENT.2*

2. Used often to practice any thing. He was frequent and loud in his declamations against the revolution.*NWAD FREQUENT.3*

3. Full; crowded; thronged. [Not used.]*NWAD FREQUENT.4*

FREQUENT, *v.t.* [L. frequento.]

To visit often; to resort to often or habitually. The man who frequents a dram-shop, an ale house, or a gaming table, is in the road to poverty, disgrace and ruin.*NWAD FREQUENT.6*

He frequented the court of Augustus.*NWAD FREQUENT.7*

FREQUENTABLE, *a.* Accessible. [Not used.]

FREQUENTATION, *n.*

1. The act of frequenting.*NWAD FREQUENTATION.2*

2. The habit of visiting often.*NWAD FREQUENTATION.3*

FREQUENTATIVE, *a.*

In grammar, signifying the frequent repetition of an action; as a frequentative verb.*NWAD FREQUENTATIVE.2*

FREQUENTED, *pp.* Often visited.

FREQUENTER, *n.* One who often visits or resorts to customarily.

FREQUENTLY, *adv.* Often; many times; at short intervals; commonly.

FREQUENTNESS, *n.* The quality of being frequent or often repeated.

FRESCO, *n.*

1. Coolness; shade; a cool refreshing state of the air; duskiness.*NWAD FRESCO.2*

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.*NWAD FRESCO.3*

3. A method of painting in relief on walls, performed with water-

colors on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry. the colors, incorporating with the mortar, and drying with it, become very durable. It is called fesco, either because it is done on fresh plaster, or because it is used on walls and buildings in the open air.*NWAD FRESCO.4*

4. A cool refreshing liquor.*NWAD FRESCO.5*

FRESH, *a.* [Eng. rush, which gives the radical sense, though it may not be the same word.]

1. Moving with celerity; brisk; strong; somewhat vehement; as a fresh breeze; fresh wind; the primary sense.*NWAD FRESH.2*

2. Having the color and appearance of young thrifty plants; lively; not impaired or faded; as when we say, the fields look fresh and green.*NWAD FRESH.3*

3. Having the appearance of a healthy youth; florid; ruddy; as a fresh-colored young man.*NWAD FRESH.4*

4. New; recently grown; as fresh vegetables.*NWAD FRESH.5*

5. New; recently made or obtained. We have a fresh supply of goods from the manufactory, or from India; fresh tea; fresh raisins.*NWAD FRESH.6*

6. Not impaired by time; not forgotten or obliterated. The story is fresh in my mind; the ideas are fresh in my recollection.*NWAD FRESH.7*

7. Not salt; as fresh water; fresh meat.*NWAD FRESH.8*

8. Recently from the well or spring; pure and cool; not warm or vapid. Bring a glass of fresh water.*NWAD FRESH.9*

9. In a state like that of recent growth or recentness; as, to preserve flowers and fruit fresh.*NWAD FRESH.10*

Fresh as April, sweet as May.*NWAD FRESH.11*

10. Repaired from loss or diminution; having new vigor. He rose fresh for the combat.*NWAD FRESH.12*

11. New; that has lately come or arrived; as fresh news; fresh dispatches.*NWAD FRESH.13*

12. Sweet; in a good state; not stale.*NWAD FRESH.14*

13. Unpracticed; unused; not before employed; as a fresh hand on board of a ship.*NWAD FRESH.15*

14. Moderately rapid; as, the ship makes fresh way.*NWAD FRESH.16*

FRESH, *n.* A freshet.

FRESHEN, *v.t.* fresh'n.

1. To make fresh; to dulcify; to separate, as water from saline particles; to take saltiness from any thing; as, to freshen water, fish or flesh.*NWAD FRESHEN.2*

2. To refresh; to revive. [Not used.]*NWAD FRESHEN.3*

3. In seaman's language, to apply new service to a cable; as, to freshen hawse.*NWAD FRESHEN.4*

FRESHEN, *v.i.*

1. To grow fresh; to lose salt or saltiness.*NWAD FRESHEN.6*

2. To grow brisk or strong; as, the wind freshens.*NWAD FRESHEN.7*

FRESHENED, *pp.* Deprived of saltiness; sweetened.

FRESHES, *n.*

1. The mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays, or the increased current of an ebb tide by means of a flood of fresh water, flowing towards or into the sea, and discoloring the water.*NWAD FRESHES.2*

2. A flood; an overflowing; an inundation; a freshet.*NWAD FRESHES.3*

FRESHET, *n.*

1. A flood or overflowing of a river, by means of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation.*NWAD FRESHET.2*

2. A stream of fresh water.*NWAD FRESHET.3*

FRESHLY, *adv.*

1. Newly; in the former state renewed; in a new or fresh state.*NWAD FRESHLY.2*

2. With a healthy look; ruddily.*NWAD FRESHLY.3*

3. Briskly; strongly.*NWAD FRESHLY.4*

4. Coolly.*NWAD FRESHLY.5*

FRESHMAN, *n.*

1. A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.*NWAD FRESHMAN.2*

2. In colleges, one of the youngest class of students.*NWAD FRESHMAN.3*

FRESHMANSHIP, *n.* The state of a freshman.

FRESHNESS, *n.*

1. Newness; vigor; spirit; the contrary to vapidness; as the freshness of liquors or odors.*NWAD FRESHNESS.2*

2. Vigor; liveliness; the contrary to a faded state; as the freshness of plants or of green fields.*NWAD FRESHNESS.3*

3. Newness of strength; renewed vigor; opposed to weariness or fatigue.*NWAD FRESHNESS.4*

The Scots had the advantage both for number and freshness of men.*NWAD FRESHNESS.5*

4. Coolness; invigorating quality or state.*NWAD FRESHNESS.6*

And breathe the freshness of the open air.*NWAD FRESHNESS.7*

5. Color of youth and health; ruddiness.*NWAD FRESHNESS.8*

Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace.*NWAD FRESHNESS.9*

6. Freedom from saltiness; as the freshness of water or flesh.*NWAD FRESHNESS.10*

7. A new or recent state or quality; rawness.*NWAD FRESHNESS.11*

8. Briskness, as of wind.*NWAD FRESHNESS.12*

FRESHNEW, *a.* Unpracticed. [Not used.]

FRESHWATER, *a.*

1. Accustomed to sail on freshwater only, or in the coasting trade; as a freshwater sailor.*NWAD FRESHWATER.2*

2. Raw; unskilled.*NWAD FRESHWATER.3*

FRESHWATERED, ***a.*** **Newly watered; supplied with fresh water.**

FRET, ***v.t.*** **[L. rodo, rosi, rado, to scrape. To fret or gnaw gives the sense of unevenness, roughness, in substances; the like appearance is given to fluids by agitation.]**

1. To rub; to wear away a substance by friction; as, to fret cloth; to fret a piece of gold or other metal.*NWAD FRET.2*

2. To corrode; to gnaw; to ear away; as, a worm frets the planks of a ship.*NWAD FRET.3*

3. To impair; to wear away.*NWAD FRET.4*

By starts, his fretted fortunes give him hope and fear.*NWAD FRET.5*

4. To form into raised work.*NWAD FRET.6*

5. To variegate; to diversify.*NWAD FRET.7*

Yon gray lines that fret the clouds are messengers of day.*NWAD FRET.8*

6. To agitate violently.*NWAD FRET.9*

7. To agitate; to disturb; to make rough; to cause to ripple; as, to fret the surface of water.*NWAD FRET.10*

8. To tease; to irritate; to vex; to make angry.*NWAD FRET.11*

Fret not thyself because of evil doers. *Psalm 37:1*.*NWAD FRET.12*

9. To wear away; to chafe; to gall. Let not a saddle or harness fret the skin of your horse.*NWAD FRET.13*

FRET, ***v.i.***

1. To be worn away; to be corroded. Any substance will in time fret away by friction.*NWAD FRET.15*

2. To eat or wear in; to make way of attrition or corrosion.*NWAD FRET.16*

Many wheels arose, and fretted one into another with great excoriation.*NWAD FRET.17*

3. To be agitated; to be in violent commotion; as the rancor that frets in the malignant breast.*NWAD FRET.18*

4. To be vexed; to be chafed or irritated; to be angry; to utter peevish expressions.*NWAD FRET.19*

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground.*NWAD FRET.20*

FRET, *n.*

1. The agitation of the surface of a fluid by fermentation or other cause; a rippling on the surface of water; small undulations continually repeated.*NWAD FRET.22*

2. Work raised in protuberances; or a kind of knot consisting of two lists or small fillets interlaced, used as an ornament in architecture.*NWAD FRET.23*

3. Agitation of mind; commotion of temper; irritation; as, he keeps his mind in a continual fret.*NWAD FRET.24*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious fret.*NWAD FRET.25*

4. A short piece of wire fixed on the fingerboard of a guitar, etc., which being pressed against the strings varies the tone.*NWAD FRET.26*

5. In heraldry, a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.*NWAD FRET.27*

FRET, *v.t.* To furnish with frets, as an instrument of music.

FRET, *n.* [L. fretum.] A *frith*, which see.

FRETFUL, ***a.*** **Disposed to fret; ill-humored; peevish; angry; in a state of vexation; as a fretful temper.**

FRETFULLY, ***adv.*** **Peevishly; angrily.**

FRETFULNESS, ***n.*** **Peevishness; ill-humor; disposition to fret and complain.**

FRETT, ***n.*** **With miners, the worn side of the bank of a river.**

FRETTED, ***pp.*** **Eaten; corroded; rubbed or worn away; agitated; vexed; made rough on the surface; variegated; ornamented with fretwork; furnished with frets.**

FRETTER, ***n.*** **That which frets.**

FRETTING, ***ppr.*** **Corroding; wearing away; agitating; vexing; making rough on the surface; variegating.**

FRETTING, ***n.*** **Agitation; commotion.**

FRETTY, ***a.*** **Adorned with fretwork.**

FRETUM, ***n.*** **[L.] An arm of the sea.**

FRETWORK, ***n.*** **Raised work; work adorned with frets.**

FRIABILITY, FRIABLENESS, ***n.*** **[See *Friable*.] The quality of being easily broken, crumbled and reduced to powder.**

FRIABLE, ***a.*** **[L. friabilis, from frio, to break or crumble. Heb. to break.]**

Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder. Pumice and calcined stones are very friable.*NWAD FRIABLE.2*

FRIAR, ***n.*** **[L. frater. See *Brother*.]**

1. An appellation common to the monks of all orders; those who

enter religious orders considering themselves as a fraternity or brotherhood. Friars are generally distinguished into four principal branches, viz: 1. Minors, gray friars or Franciscans; 2. Augustines; 3. Dominicans or black friars; 4. White Friars or Carmelites.*NWAD FRIAR.2*

2. In a restricted sense, a monk who is not a priest; those friars who are in orders being called fathers.*NWAD FRIAR.3*

FRIARLIKE, ***a.*** **Like a friar; monastic; unskilled in the world.**

FRIARLY, ***a.*** **Like a friar; untaught in the affairs of life.**

FRIAR'S-COWL, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Arum, with a flower resembling a cowl.**

FRIAR'S-LANTERN, ***n.*** **The ignis fatuus.**

FRIARY, ***n.*** **A monastery; a convent of friars.**

FRIARY, ***a.*** **Like a friar; pertaining to friars.**

FRIBBLE, ***a.*** **[L. frivolus.] Frivolous; trifling; silly.**

FRIBBLE, ***n.*** **A frivolous, trifling, contemptible fellow.**

FRIBBLE, ***v.i.*** **To trifle; also, to totter.**

FRIBBLER, ***n.*** **A trifler.**

FRIBORG, ***n.*** **[free and burg.] The same as frankpledge.**

FRICACE, ***n.*** **[See *Fricassee*.] Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce; also, an unguent prepared by frying things together.** ***Obs.***

FRICASSEE, ***n.*** **[L. frigo.]**

A dish of food made by cutting chickens, rabbits or other small

animals into pieces, and dressing them in a frying pan, or a like utensil.*NWAD FRICASSEE.2*

FRICASSEE, *v.t.* To dress in fricassee.

FRICATION, *n.* [L. fricatio, from frico, to rub.] The act of rubbing; friction. [Little used.]

FRICTION, *n.* [L. frictio, frico, to rub.]

1. The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition. Many bodies by friction emit light, and friction generates or evolves heat.*NWAD FRICTION.2*

2. In mechanics, the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.*NWAD FRICTION.3*

3. In medicine, the rubbing of the body with the hand, or with a brush, flannel, etc.; or the rubbing of a diseased part with oil, unguent or other medicament.*NWAD FRICTION.4*

FRIDAY, *n.*

The sixth day of the week, formerly consecrated to Frigga.*NWAD FRIDAY.2*

FRIDGE, *v.t.* To move hastily. [Not in use.]

FRID-STOLE. [See *Fred*.]

FRIEND, *n.* frend.

1. One who is attached to another by affection; one who entertains for another sentiments of esteem, respect and affection, which lead him to desire his company, and to seek to promote his happiness and prosperity; opposed to foe or enemy.*NWAD FRIEND.2*

A friend loveth at all times. *Proverbs 17:17*.*NWAD FRIEND.3*

2. One not hostile; opposed to an enemy in war.*NWAD FRIEND.4*

3. One reconciled after enmity. Let us be friends again.*NWAD FRIEND.5*

4. An attendant; a companion.*NWAD FRIEND.6*

5. A favorer; one who is propitious; as a friend to commerce; a friend to poetry; a friend to charitable institution.*NWAD FRIEND.7*

6. A favorite. Hushai was David's friend.*NWAD FRIEND.8*

7. A term of salutation; a familiar compellation.*NWAD FRIEND.9*

Friend, how camest thou in hither? *Matthew 22:12*.*NWAD FRIEND.10*

So Christ calls Judas his friend, though a traitor. *Matthew 26:50*.*NWAD FRIEND.11*

8. Formerly, a paramour.*NWAD FRIEND.12*

9. A friend at court, one who has sufficient interest to serve another.*NWAD FRIEND.13*

FRIEND, *v.t.* frend. To favor; to countenance; to befriend; to support or aid. [But we now use befriend.]

FRIENDED, *pp.* frend'ed.

1. Favored; befriended.*NWAD FRIENDED.2*

2. *a.* Inclined to love; well disposed.*NWAD FRIENDED.3*

FRIENDLESS, *a.* frend'less. Destitute of friends; wanting countenance or support; forlorn.

FRIENDLIKE, *a.* frend'like. Having the dispositions of a friend.

FRIENDLINESS, *n.* frend'liness.

1. A disposition to friendship; friendly disposition.*NWAD FRIENDLINESS.2*

2. Exertion of benevolence or kindness.*NWAD FRIENDLINESS.3*

FRIENDLY, *a.* frend'ly.

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favorable; disposed to promote the good of another.*NWAD FRIENDLY.2*

Thou to mankind be good and friendly still, and oft return.*NWAD FRIENDLY.3*

2. Disposed to peace.*NWAD FRIENDLY.4*

3. Amicable. We are on friendly terms.*NWAD FRIENDLY.5*

4. Not hostile; as a friendly power or state.*NWAD FRIENDLY.6*

5. Favorable; propitious; salutary; promoting the good of; as a friendly breeze or gale. Excessive rains are not friendly to the ripening fruits. Temperance is friendly to longevity.*NWAD FRIENDLY.7*

FRIENDLY, *adv.* frend'ly. In the manner of friends; amicably. [Not much used.]

FRIENDSHIP, *n.* frend'ship.

1. An attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance, and a reciprocation of kind offices, or from a favorable opinion of the amiable and respectable qualities of his mind. Friendship differs from benevolence, which is good will to mankind in general, and from that love which springs from animal appetite. True friendship is a noble and virtuous attachment, springing from a pure source, a respect for worth or amiable qualities. False friendship may subsist between bad men, as between thieves and pirates. This is a temporary attachment springing from interest, and may change in a moment to enmity and rancor.*NWAD FRIENDSHIP.2*

There can be no friendship without confidence, and no confidence without integrity.*NWAD FRIENDSHIP.3*

There is little friendship in the world.*NWAD FRIENDSHIP.4*

The first law of friendship is sincerity.*NWAD FRIENDSHIP.5*

2. Mutual attachment; intimacy.*NWAD FRIENDSHIP.6*

If not in friendship, live at least in peace.*NWAD FRIENDSHIP.7*

3. Favor; personal kindness.*NWAD FRIENDSHIP.8*

His friendships, still a few confined, were always of the middling kind.*NWAD FRIENDSHIP.9*

4. Friendly aid; help; assistance.*NWAD FRIENDSHIP.10*

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.*NWAD FRIENDSHIP.11*

We know those colors which have a friendship with each other.*NWAD FRIENDSHIP.12*

[Not common and hardly legitimate.]*NWAD FRIENDSHIP.13*

FRIEZE, *n.* freez. [Gr. to shiver or tremble with fear, whose elements are frg or frk.]

1. Properly, the nap on woolen cloth; hence, a kind of coarse woolen cloth or stuff, with a nap on one side.*NWAD FRIEZE.2*

2. In architecture, that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice. It is a flat member or face, usually enriched with figures of animals or other ornaments of sculpture, whence its name.*NWAD FRIEZE.3*

Cornice or frieze with bossy sculptures graven.*NWAD FRIEZE.4*

FRIEZED, *a.* Napped; shaggy with nap or frieze.

FRIEZELIKE, ***a.*** **Resembling frieze.**

FRIGATE, ***n.*** **[Gr. signifies not fortified. L. aphractum, an open ship or vessel.]**

1. A ship of war, of a size larger than a sloop or brig, and less than a ship of the line; usually having two decks and carrying from thirty to forty four guns. But ships mounting a less number than thirty guns are sometimes called frigates; as are ships carrying a larger number.*NWAD FRIGATE.2*

2. Any small vessel on the water. [Not used.]*NWAD FRIGATE.3*

FRIGATE-BUILT, ***a.*** **Having a quarter deck and forecastle raised above the main deck.**

FRIGATOON, ***n.*** **A Venetian vessel with a square stern, without a foremast, having only a mainmast and mizenmast.**

FRIGEFACTION, ***n.*** **[L. frigus, cold, and facio, to make.] The act of making cold. [Little used.]**

FRIGHT, ***n.*** **frite. [Gr. to fear, that is, to shrink or shiver.]**

Sudden and violent fear; terror; a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger. It expresses more than fear, and is distinguished from fear and dread, by its sudden invasion and temporary existence; fright being usually of short duration, whereas fear and dread may be long continued.*NWAD FRIGHT.2*

FRIGHT, FRIGHTEN, ***v.t.*** **To terrify; to scare; to alarm suddenly with danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil; to daunt; to dismay.**

Nor exile or danger can fright a brave spirit.*NWAD FRIGHT.4*

FRIGHTED, FRIGHTENED, ***pp.*** **Terrified; suddenly alarmed with danger.**

FRIGHTFUL, ***a.*** **Terrible; dreadful; exciting alarm; impressing**

terror; as a frightful chasm or precipice; a frightful tempest.

FRIGHTFULLY, ***adv.***

1. Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror and alarm; horribly.*NWAD FRIGHTFULLY.2*

2. Very disagreeably; shockingly. She looks frightfully to day.*NWAD FRIGHTFULLY.3*

FRIGHTFULNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of impressing terror.**

FRIGID, ***a.*** **[L. frigidus, from frigeo, to be or to grow cold; rigeo, to be stiff or frozen. Gr.]**

1. Cold; wanting heat or warmth; as the frigid zone.*NWAD FRIGID.2*

2. Wanting warmth of affection; unfeeling; as a frigid temper or constitution.*NWAD FRIGID.3*

3. Wanting natural heat or vigor sufficient to excite the generative power; impotent.*NWAD FRIGID.4*

4. Dull; jejune; unanimated; wanting the fire of genius or fancy; as a frigid style; frigid rhymes.*NWAD FRIGID.5*

5. Stiff; formal; forbidding; as a frigid look or manner.*NWAD FRIGID.6*

6. Wanting zeal; dull; formal; lifeless; as frigid services.*NWAD FRIGID.7*

FRIGIDITY, ***n.***

1. Coldness; want of warmth. But not applied to the air or weather.*NWAD FRIGIDITY.2*

2. Want of natural heat, life and vigor of body; impotency; imbecility; as the frigidity of old age.*NWAD FRIGIDITY.3*

3. Coldness of affection.*NWAD FRIGIDITY.4*

4. Dullness; want of animation or intellectual fire; as the frigidity of sentiments or style.*NWAD FRIGIDITY.5*

FRIGIDLY, *adv.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRIGIDNESS, *n.* Coldness; dullness; want of heat or vigor; want of affection. [See *Frigidity*.]

FRIGORIFIC, *a.* [L. frigorificus; frigus, cold, and facio, to make.]

Causing cold; producing or generating cold.*NWAD FRIGORIFIC.2*

FRILL, *n.* [infra.] An edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle.

FRILL, *v.i.*

To shake; to quake; to shiver as with cold; as, the hawk frills.*NWAD FRILL.3*

FRIM, *a.* Flourishing. [Not in use.]

FRINGE, *n.* frinj. [L. frango, to break.]

1. An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads.*NWAD FRINGE.2*

The golden fringe ev'n set the ground on flame.*NWAD FRINGE.3*

2. Something resembling fringe; an open broken border.*NWAD FRINGE.4*

FRINGE, *v.t.* To adorn or border with fringe or a loose edging.

FRINGED, *pp.* Bordered with fringe.

FRINGEMAKER, *n.* One who makes fringe.

FRINGING, ***ppr.*** **Bordering with fringe.**

FRINGY, ***a.*** **Adorned with fringes.**

FRIPPERER, ***n.*** **[See** ***Frippery*****.] One who deals in old cloths.**

FRIPPERY, ***n.***

1. Old clothes; cast dresses; clothes thrown aside, after wearing. Hence, waste matter; useless things; trifles; as the frippery of wit.*NWAD FRIPPERY.2*

2. The place where old clothes are sold.*NWAD FRIPPERY.3*

3. The trade or traffic in old clothes.*NWAD FRIPPERY.4*

FRISEUR, ***n.*** **A hair dresser.**

FRISK, ***v.i.***

1. To leap; to skip; to spring suddenly one way and the other.*NWAD FRISK.2*

The fish fell a frisking in the net.*NWAD FRISK.3*

2. To dance, skip and gambol in frolic and gaiety.*NWAD FRISK.4*

The frisking satyrs on the summits danced.*NWAD FRISK.5*

In vain to frisk or climb he tries.*NWAD FRISK.6*

FRISK, ***a.*** **Lively; brisk; blithe.**

FRISK, ***n.*** **A frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.**

FRISKAL, ***n.*** **A leap or caper. [Not in use.]**

FRISKER, ***n.*** **One who leaps or dances in gaiety; a wanton; an inconstant or unsettled person.**

FRISKET, *n.* [See *Frisk*.]

In printing, the light frame in which a sheet of paper is confined to be laid on the form for impression.*NWAD FRISKET.2*

FRISKFUL, *a.* Brisk; lively.

FRISKINESS, *n.* Briskness and frequency of motion; gaiety; liveliness; a dancing or leaping in frolic.

FRISKING, *ppr.* Leaping; skipping; dancing about; moving with life and gaiety.

FRISKY, *a.* Gay; lively.

FRIT, *n.* [L. frictus, frigo, Eng. to fry.]

In the manufacture of glass, the matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace. It is a composition of silex and fixed alkali, occasionally with other ingredients.*NWAD FRIT.2*

FRITH, *n.* [L. freetum; Gr. from to pass over, or to pass; properly, a passage, a narrow channel that is passable or passed.]

1. A narrow passage of the sea; a strait. It is used for the opening of a river into the sea; as the frith of Forth, or of Clyde.*NWAD FRITH.2*

2. A kind of wear for catching fish.*NWAD FRITH.3*

FRITH, *n.*

1. A forest; a woody place.*NWAD FRITH.5*

2. A small field taken out of a common.*NWAD FRITH.6*

[Not used in America.]*NWAD FRITH.7*

FRITHY, ***a.*** **Woody. [Not in use.]**

FRITILLARY, ***n.*** **[L. fritillus, a dice-box.]**

The crown imperial, a genus of plants, called in the Spanish dictionary checkered lily.*NWAD FRITILLARY.2*

FRITTER, ***n.*** **[L. frictus, fried.]**

1. A small pancake; also, a small piece of meat fried.*NWAD FRITTER.2*

2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.*NWAD FRITTER.3*

And cut whole giants into fritters.*NWAD FRITTER.4*

FRITTER, ***v.t.***

1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.*NWAD FRITTER.6*

2. To break into small pieces or fragments.*NWAD FRITTER.7*

Break all their nerves, and fritter all their sense.*NWAD FRITTER.8*

To fritter away, is to diminish; to pare off; to reduce to nothing by taking away a little at a time.*NWAD FRITTER.9*

FRIVOLITY, ***n.*** **[See** ***Frivolousness*****.]**

FRIVOLOUS, ***a.*** **[L. frivlus, from the root of frio, to break into small pieces, to crumble; tero, trivi, to rub or wear out.]**

Slight; trifling; trivial; of little weight, worth or importance; not worth notice; as a frivolous argument; a frivolous objection or pretext.*NWAD FRIVOLOUS.2*

FRIVOLOUSNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being trifling or of very little worth or importance; want of consequence.**

FRIVOLOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a trifling manner.**

FRIZ, *v.t.* [See *Frieze*.]

1. To curl; to crisp to form into small curls with a crisping-pin.*NWAD FRIZ.2*

2. To form the nap of cloth into little hard burs, prominences or knobs.*NWAD FRIZ.3*

FRIZED, *pp.* Curled; formed into little burs on cloth.

FRIZING, *ppr.* Curling; forming little hard burs on cloth.

FRIZZLE, *v.t.* To curl; to crisp; as hair.

FRIZZLED, *pp.* Curled; crisped.

FRIZZLER, *n.* One who makes short curls.

FRIZZLING, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.

FRO, *adv.* [In some languages it is a prefix, having the force of a negative.]

From; away; back or backward; as in the phrase, to and fro, that is, to and from, forward or toward and backward, hither and thither.*NWAD FRO.2*

FROCK, *n.*

An upper coat, or an outer garment. The word is now used for a loose garment or shirt worn by men over their other clothes, and for a kind of gown open behind, worn by females. The frock was formerly a garment worn by monks.*NWAD FROCK.2*

FROG, *n.* [L. rana, from the root of rend, from its broken shape, or from leaping, or its fragor or hoarse voice.]

1. An amphibious animal of the genus Rana, with four feet, a naked body, and without a tail. It is remarkable for swimming with rapidity,

and for taking large leaps on land. Frogs lie torpid during winter.*NWAD FROG.2*

2. In farriery. [See *Frush*.]*NWAD FROG.3*

FROGBIT, *n.* A plant, the Hydrocharis.

FROGFISH, *n.*

1. An animal of surinam, which is said to change from a fish to a frog and then to a fish again. It is cartilaginous, and exquisite food.*NWAD FROGFISH.2*

2. The Lophius, or fishing frog.*NWAD FROGFISH.3*

FROGGRASS, *n.* A plant.

FROGGY, *a.* Having frogs.

FROISE, *n.* A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake.

FROLICK, *a.*

Gay; merry; full of levity; dancing, playing or frisking about; full of pranks.*NWAD FROLICK.2*

The frolick wind that breathes the spring.*NWAD FROLICK.3*

The gay, the frolick, and the loud.*NWAD FROLICK.4*

[This adjective is seldom used except in poetry. As a noun and a verb, its use is common.]*NWAD FROLICK.5*

FROLICK, *n.*

1. A wild prank; a flight of levity, or gaiety and mirth.*NWAD FROLICK.7*

He would be at his frolick once again.*NWAD FROLICK.8*

2. A scene of gaiety and mirth, as in dancing or play. [This is a popular use of the word in America.]*NWAD FROLICK.9*

FROLICK, *v.i.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth and gaiety.

The buzzing insects frolick in the air.*NWAD FROLICK.11*

FROLICKLY, ***adv.*** **With mirth and gaiety.** ***Obs.***

FROLICKSOME, ***a.*** **Full of gaiety and mirth; given to pranks.**

FROLICKSOMENESS, ***n.*** **Gaiety; wild pranks.**

FROM, ***prep.***

The sense of from may be expressed by the noun distance, or by the adjective distant, or by the participles, departing, removing to a distance. Thus it is one hundred miles from Boston to Hartford. He took his sword from his side. Light proceeds from the sun. Water issues from the earth in springs. Separate the coarse wool from the fine. Men have all sprung from Adam. Men often go from good to bad, and from bad to worse. The merit of an action depends on the principle from which it proceeds. Men judge of facts from personal knowledge, or from testimony. We should aim to judge from undeniable premises.*NWAD FROM.2*

The sense of from is literal or figurative, but it is uniformly the same.*NWAD FROM.3*

In certain phrases, generally or always elliptical, from is followed by certain adverbs, denoting place, region or position, indefinitely, no precise point being expressed; as,*NWAD FROM.4*

From above, from the upper regions.*NWAD FROM.5*

From afar, from a distance.*NWAD FROM.6*

From beneath, from a place or region below.*NWAD FROM.7*

From below, from a lower place.*NWAD FROM.8*

From behind, from a place or position in the rear.*NWAD FROM.9*

From far, from a distant place.*NWAD FROM.10*

From high, from on high, from a high place, from an upper region,

or from heaven.*NWAD FROM.11*

From hence, from this place; but from is superfluous before hence. The phrase however is common.*NWAD FROM.12*

From thence, from that place; from being superfluous.*NWAD FROM.13*

From whence, from which place; from being superfluous.*NWAD FROM.14*

From where, from which place.*NWAD FROM.15*

From within, from the interior or inside.*NWAD FROM.16*

From without, from the outside, from abroad.*NWAD FROM.17*

From precedes another preposition, followed by its proper object or case.*NWAD FROM.18*

From amidst, as from amidst the waves.*NWAD FROM.19*

From among, as from among the trees.*NWAD FROM.20*

From beneath, as from beneath my head.*NWAD FROM.21*

From beyond, as from beyond the river.*NWAD FROM.22*

From forth, as from forth his bridal bower. But this is an inverted order of the words; forth from his bower.*NWAD FROM.23*

From off, as from off the mercy seat, that is, from the top or surface.*NWAD FROM.24*

From out, as from out a window, that is, through an opening or from the inside.*NWAD FROM.25*

From out of, is an ill combination of words and not to be used.*NWAD FROM.26*

From under, as from under the bed, from under the ashes, that is, from beneath or the lower side.*NWAD FROM.27*

From within, as from within the house, that is, from the inner part or interior.*NWAD FROM.28*

FROMWARD, *adv.* Away from; the contrary of toward.

FROND, *n.* [L. frons, frondis. the sense is a shoot or shooting forward, as in frons, frontis.]

In botany, a term which Linne applies to the peculiar leafing of palms and ferns. He defines it, a kind of stem which has the branch united with the leaf and frequently with the fructification. The term seems to import the union of a leaf and a branch.*NWAD FROND.2*

FRONDATION, *n.* A lopping of trees.

FRONDESCENCE, *n.* [L. frondesco, from frons.]

In botany, the precise time of the year and month in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves.*NWAD FRONDESCENCE.2*

FRONDIFEROUS, *a.* [L. frons, and fero, to bear.] Producing fronds.

FRONDOUS, *a.* A frondous flower is one which is leafy, one which produces branches charged with both leaves and flowers. Instances of this luxuriance sometimes occur in the rose and anemone.

FRONT, *n.* [L. frons, frontis; Gr. the nose.]

1. Properly, the forehead, or part of the face above the eyes; hence, the whole face.*NWAD FRONT.2*

His front yet threatens, and his frowns command.*NWAD FRONT.3*

2. The forehead or face, as expressive of the temper or disposition; as a fold front, equivalent to boldness or impudence. So a hardened front is shamelessness.*NWAD FRONT.4*

3. The forepart of any thing; as the front of a house, the principal face or side.*NWAD FRONT.5*

4. The forepart or van of an army or a body of troops.*NWAD FRONT.6*

5. The part or place before the face, or opposed to it, or to the forepart of a thing. He stood in front of his troops. The road passes in front of his house.*NWAD FRONT.7*

6. The most conspicuous part or particular.*NWAD FRONT.8*

7. Impudence; as men of front.*NWAD FRONT.9*

FRONT, *v.t.*

1. To oppose face to face; to oppose directly.*NWAD FRONT.11*

I shall front thee, like some staring ghost, with all my wrongs about me.*NWAD FRONT.12*

2. To stand opposed or opposite, or over against any thing; as, his house fronts the church.*NWAD FRONT.13*

FRONT, *v.i.*

1. To stand foremost.*NWAD FRONT.15*

2. To have the face or front towards any point of compass.*NWAD FRONT.16*

FRONTAL, *n.* [L. frontale., frons.]

1. In medicine, a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead.*NWAD FRONTAL.2*

2. In architecture, a little pediment or frontpiece, over a small door or window.*NWAD FRONTAL.3*

3. In Jewish ceremonies, a frontlet or browband, consisting of four pieces of vellum, laid on leather, and tied round the forehead in the

synagogue; each piece containing some text of scripture.*NWAD FRONTAL.4*

FRONTBOX, *n.* The box in a playhouse before the rest.

FRONTED, *a.* Formed with a front.

FRONTIER, *n.*

The marches; the border, confine, or extreme part of a country, bordering on another country; that is, the part furthest advanced, or the part that fronts an enemy, or which an invading enemy meets in front, or which fronts another country.*NWAD FRONTIER.2*

FRONTIER, *a.* Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous; as a frontier town.

FRONTIERED, *a.* Guarded on the frontiers.

FRONTINAC, FRONTINIAC, *n.* A species of French wine, named from the place in Languedoc where it is produced.

FRONTISPIECE, *n.* [L. frontispicium; frons and specio, to view.]

1. In architecture, the principal face of a building; the face that directly presents itself to the eye.*NWAD FRONTISPIECE.2*

2. An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book, or at the beginning.*NWAD FRONTISPIECE.3*

FRONTLESS, *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; not diffident; as frontless vice; frontless flattery.

FRONTLET, *n.* [from front.] A frontal or browband; a fillet or band worn on the forehead. *Deuteronomy 6:8*.

FRONTROOM, *n.* a room or apartment in the forepart of a house.

FROPPISH, ***a.*** **Peevish; froward. [Not in use.]**

FRORE, ***a.*** **Frozen**

FRORNE, ***a.*** **Frozen**

FRORY, ***a.***

1. Frozen.*NWAD FRORY.2*

2. Covered with a froth resembling hoarfrost. [Not in use.]*NWAD FRORY.3*

FROST, ***n.***

1. A fluid congealed by cold into ice or crystals; as hoar-frost, which is dew or vapor congealed.*NWAD FROST.2*

He scattereth the hoar-frost like ashes. *Psalm 147:16*.*NWAD FROST.3*

2. The act of freezing; congelation of fluids.*NWAD FROST.4*

The third day comes a frost, a killing frost.*NWAD FROST.5*

3. In physiology, that state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the coagelation of water.*NWAD FROST.6*

4. The appearance of plants sparkling with icy crystals.*NWAD FROST.7*

FROST, ***v.t.***

1. In cookery, to cover or sprinkle with a composition of sugar, resembling hoar-frost; as, to frost cake.*NWAD FROST.9*

2. To cover with any thing resembling hoarfrost.*NWAD FROST.10*

FROSTBITTEN, ***a.*** **Nipped, withered or affected by frost.**

FROSTED, ***pp.***

1. Covered with a composition like white frost.*NWAD FROSTED.2*

2. *a.* Having hair changed to a gray or white color, as if covered with hoar-frost; as a head frosted by age.*NWAD FROSTED.3*

FROSTILY, ***adv.***

1. With frost or excessive cold.*NWAD FROSTILY.2*

2. Without warmth of affection; coldly.*NWAD FROSTILY.3*

FROSTINESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.**

FROSTING, ***ppr.*** **covering with something resembling hoar-frost.**

FROSTING, ***n.*** **the composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, etc.**

FROSTLESS, ***a.*** **Free from frost; as a frostless winter.**

FROSTNAIL, ***n.*** **a nail driven into a horse-shoe, to prevent the horse from slipping on ice. In some of the United States, the ends of the shoe are pointed for this purpose, and these points are called calks.**

FROSTWORK, ***n.*** **Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs.**

FROSTY, ***a.***

1. Producing frost; having power to congeal water; as a frosty night; frosty weather.*NWAD FROSTY.2*

2. Containing frost; as, the grass is frosty.*NWAD FROSTY.3*

3. Chill in affection; without warmth of affection or courage.*NWAD FROSTY.4*

4. Resembling hoar-frost; white gray-haired; as a frosty head.*NWAD FROSTY.5*

FROTH, *n.* frauth. [Gr.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles causes in liquors by fermentation or agitation.*NWAD FROTH.2*

2. Any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence.*NWAD FROTH.3*

3. Light, unsubstantial matter.*NWAD FROTH.4*

FROTH, *v.t.* To cause to foam.

FROTH, *v.i.* To foam; to throw up spume; to throw out foam or bubbles. Beer froths in fermentation. The sea froths when violently agitated. A horse froths at the mouth when heated.

FROTHILY, *adv.*

1. With foam or spume.*NWAD FROTHILY.2*

2. In an empty trifling manner.*NWAD FROTHILY.3*

FROTHINESS, *n.* The state of being frothy; emptiness; senseless matter.

FROTHY, *a.*

1. Full of foam or froth, or consisting of froth or light bubbles.*NWAD FROTHY.2*

2. Soft; not firm or solid.*NWAD FROTHY.3*

3. Vain; light; empty; unsubstantial; as a vain frothy speaker; a frothy harangue.*NWAD FROTHY.4*

FROUNCE, *n.* A distemper of hawks, in which white spittle gathers about the bill. [See the Verb.]

FROUNCE, *v.t.*

To curl or frizzle the hair about the face.*NWAD FROUNCE.3*

Not tricked and frounced as she was wont.*NWAD FROUNCE.4*

FROUNCE, *n.* A wrinkle, plait or curl; an ornament of dress.

FROUNCED, *pp.* Curled; frizzled.

FROUNCELESS, *a.* Having no plait or wrinkle.

FROUNCING, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.

FROUZY, *a.* Fetid; musty; rank; dim; cloudy.

FROW, *n.* A woman. [Not used.]

FROWARD, *a.* [L. versus: turned or looking from.]

Perverse, that is, turning from, with aversion or reluctance; not willing to yield or comply with what is required; unyielding; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; peevish; as a froward child.*NWAD FROWARD.2*

They are a very froward generation, children in whom is no fair. *Deuteronomy 32:20*.*NWAD FROWARD.3*

FROWARDLY, *adv.* Perversely; in a peevish manner.

FROWARDNESS, *n.* Perverseness; reluctance to yield or comply; disobedience; peevishness.

FROWER, *n.* A sharp edged tool to cleave laths.

FROWN, *v.i.*

1. To express displeasure by contracting the brow, and looking grim or surly; to look stern; followed by on or at; as, to frown on a

profligate man, or to frown at his vices.*NWAD FROWN.2*

Heroes in animated marble frown.*NWAD FROWN.3*

2. To manifest, displeasure in any manner. When providence frowns on our labors, let us be humble and submissive.*NWAD FROWN.4*

3. To lower; to look threatening.*NWAD FROWN.5*

FROWN, *v.t.* To repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke. Frown the impudent fellow into silence.

FROWN, *n.*

1. A wrinkled look, particularly expressing dislike; a sour, severe or stern look, expressive of displeasure.*NWAD FROWN.8*

His front yet threatens and his frowns command.*NWAD FROWN.9*

2. Any expression of displeasure; as the frowns of providence; the frown of fortune.*NWAD FROWN.10*

FROWNING, *ppr.* Knitting the brow in anger or displeasure; expressing displeasure by a surly, stern or angry look; lowering; threatening.

FROWNINGLY, *adv.* Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

FROWY, *a.* [The same as frouzy; perhaps a contracted word.] Musty; rancid; rank; as frowy butter.

FROZEN, *pp.* of freeze.

1. Congealed by cold.*NWAD FROZEN.2*

2. Cold; frosty; chill; as the frozen climates of the north.*NWAD FROZEN.3*

3. Chill or cold in affection.*NWAD FROZEN.4*

4. Void of natural heat or vigor.*NWAD FROZEN.5*

F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

FRUBISH, for furbish, is not used.

FRUCTED, *a.* [L. fructus, fruit.] In heraldry, bearing fruit.

FRUCTESCENCE, *n.* [from L. fructus, fruit. See *Fruit*.]

In botany, the precise time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity, and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season.*NWAD FRUCTESCENCE.2*

FRUCTIFEROUS, *a.* [L. fructus, fruit, and fero, to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, *n.* [See *Fructify*.]

1. The act of fructifying, or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation.*NWAD FRUCTIFICATION.2*

2. In botany, the temporary part of a plant appropriated to generation, terminating the old vegetable and beginning the new. It consists of seven parts, the calyx, impalement or flower-cup, the corol or petals, the stamens, and the pistil, which belong to the flower, the pericarp and seed, which pertain to the fruit, and the receptacle or base, on which the other parts are seated. The receptacle belongs both to the flower and fruit.*NWAD FRUCTIFICATION.3*

FRUCTIFY, *v.t.* [Low L. fructifico.]

To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize; as, to fructify the earth.*NWAD FRUCTIFY.2*

FRUCTIFY, *v.i.* To bear fruit. [Unusual.]

FRUCTUATION, *n.* Produce; fruit. [Not used.]

FRUCTUOUS, ***a.*** **Fruitful; fertile; also, impregnating with fertility.**

FRUCTURE, ***n.*** **Use; fruition; enjoyment. [Not used.]**

FRUGAL, ***a.*** **[L. frugalis. See** ***Fruit*****.]**

Economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods or provisions of any kind; saving unnecessary expense, either of money or of any thing else which is to be used or consumed; sparing; not profuse, prodigal or lavish. We ought to be frugal not only in the expenditure of money and of goods, but in the employment of time. It is followed by of, before the thing saved; as frugal of time. It is not synonymous with parsimonious, nor with thrifty, as now used.*NWAD FRUGAL.2*

FRUGALITY, ***n.***

1. Prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery; a sparing use or appropriation of money or commodities; a judicious use of any thing to be expended or employed; that careful management of money or goods which expends nothing unnecessarily, and applies what is used to a profitable purpose; that use in which nothing is wasted. It is not equivalent to parsimony, the latter being an excess of frugality, and a fault. Frugality is always a virtue. Nor is it synonymous with thrift, in its proper sense; for thrift is the effect of frugality.*NWAD FRUGALITY.2*

Without frugality none can become rich, and with it few would be poor.*NWAD FRUGALITY.3*

2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of any thing; as frugality of praise.*NWAD FRUGALITY.4*

FRUGALLY, ***adv.*** **With economy; with good management; in a saving manner. He seldom lives frugally, that lives by chance.**

FRUGIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. frugifer; fruges, corn and fero, to bear.] Producing fruit or corn.**

FRUGIVOROUS, *a.* [L. fruges, corn and voro, to eat.]

Feeding on fruits, seeds or corn, as birds and other animals.*NWAD FRUGIVOROUS.2*

FRUIT, *n.* [L. fructus. The Latin word is the participle of fruor, contracted from frugor, or frucor, to use, to take the profit of.]

1. In a general sense, whatever the earth produces for the nourishment of animals, or for clothing or profit. Among the fruits of the earth are included not only corn of all kinds, but grass, cotton, flax, grapes and all cultivated plants. In this comprehensive sense, the word is generally used in the plural.*NWAD FRUIT.2*

2. In a more limited sense, the produce of a tree or other plant; the last production for the propagation or multiplication of its kind; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds; as wheat, rye, oats, apples, quinces, pears, cherries, acorns, melons, etc.*NWAD FRUIT.3*

3. In botany, the seed of a plant, or the seed with the pericarp.*NWAD FRUIT.4*

4. Production; that which is produced.*NWAD FRUIT.5*

The fruit of the spirit is in all goodness, and righteousness, and truth. *Ephesians 5:9*.*NWAD FRUIT.6*

5. The produce of animals; offspring; young; as the fruit of the womb, of the loins, of the body.*NWAD FRUIT.7*

6. Effect or consequence.*NWAD FRUIT.8*

They shall eat the fruit of their doings. *Isaiah 3:10*.*NWAD FRUIT.9*

7. Advantage; profit; good derived.*NWAD FRUIT.10*

What fruit had ye then in those things whereof ye are now ashamed? *Romans 6:21*.*NWAD FRUIT.11*

8. Production, effect or consequence; in an ill sense; as the fruits of

sin; the fruits of intemperance.*NWAD FRUIT.12*

FRUIT, *v.i.* To produce fruit. [Not well authorized.]

FRUITAGE, *n.* Fruit collectively; various fruits.

FRUITBEARER, *n.* That which produces fruit.

FRUITBEARING, *a.* Producing fruit; having the quality of bearing fruit.

FRUITERER, *n.* One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

FRUITERY, *n.*

1. Fruit collectively taken.*NWAD FRUITERY.2*

2. A fruitloft; a repository for fruit.*NWAD FRUITERY.3*

FRUITFUL, *a.*

1. Very productive; producing fruit in abundance; as fruitful soil; a fruitful tree; a fruitful season.*NWAD FRUITFUL.2*

2. Prolific; bearing children; not barren.*NWAD FRUITFUL.3*

Be fruitful, and multiply - *Genesis 1:22, 28*.*NWAD FRUITFUL.4*

3. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.*NWAD FRUITFUL.5*

4. Productive of any thing; fertile; as fruitful in expedients.*NWAD FRUITFUL.6*

5. Producing in abundance; generating; as fruitful in crimes.*NWAD FRUITFUL.7*

FRUITFULLY, *adv.*

1. In such a manner as to be prolific.*NWAD FRUITFULLY.2*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.*NWAD FRUITFULLY.3*

FRUITFULNESS, *n.*

1. The quality of producing fruit in abundance; productiveness; fertility; as the fruitfulness of land.*NWAD FRUITFULNESS.2*

2. Fecundity; the quality of being prolific, or producing many young; applied to animals.*NWAD FRUITFULNESS.3*

3. Productiveness of the intellect; as the fruitfulness of the brain.*NWAD FRUITFULNESS.4*

4. Exuberant abundance.*NWAD FRUITFULNESS.5*

FRUIT-GROVE, *n.* A grove or close plantation of fruit trees.

FRUITION, *n.* [from L. fruor, to use or enjoy.]

Use accompanied with pleasure, corporeal or intellectual; enjoyment; the pleasure derived from use or possession.*NWAD FRUITION.2*

If the affliction is on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of fruition destroyed.*NWAD FRUITION.3*

FRUITIVE, *a.* Enjoying.

FRUITLESS, *a.*

1. Not bearing fruit; barren; destitute of fruit; as a fruitless plant.*NWAD FRUITLESS.2*

2. Productive of no advantage or good effect; vain; idle; useless; unprofitable; as a fruitless attempt; a fruitless controversy.*NWAD FRUITLESS.3*

3. Having no offspring.*NWAD FRUITLESS.4*

FRUITLESSLY, *a.* [from fruitless.] Without any valuable effect;

idly; vainly; unprofitably.

FRUITLESSNESS, *n.* The quality of being vain or unprofitable.

FRUIT-LOFT, *n.* A place for the preservation of fruit.

FRUIT-TIME, *n.* The time for gathering fruit.

FRUIT-TREE, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or a tree whose principal value consists in the fruit it produces, as the cherry tree, apple tree, pear tree. The oak and beech produce valuable fruit, but the fruit is not their principal value.

FRUMENTACEOUS, *a.* [L. frumentaceus.]

1. Made of wheat, or like grain.*NWAD FRUMENTACEOUS.2*

2. Resembling wheat, in respect to leaves, ears, fruit, and the like.*NWAD FRUMENTACEOUS.3*

FRUMENTARIOUS, *a.* [L. frumentarius, from frumentum, corn.] Pertaining to wheat or grain.

FRUMENTATION, *n.* [L. frumentatio.] Among the Romans, a largess of grain bestowed on the people to quiet them when uneasy or turbulent.

FRUMENTY, *n.* [L. frumentum, wheat or grain.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

FRUMP, *n.* A joke, jeer or flout. [Not used.]

FRUMP, *v.t.* To insult. [Not in use.]

FRUSH, *v.t.* To bruise; to crush. *Obs.*

FRUSH, *n.* In farriery, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse, at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork.

FRUSTRABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Frustrate*****.] That may be frustrated or defeated.**

FRUSTRANEOUS, ***a.*** **[See** ***Frustrate*****.] Vain; useless; unprofitable. [Little used.]**

FRUSTRATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. frustro.]**

1. Literally, to break or interrupt; hence, to defeat; to disappoint; to balk; to bring to nothing; as, to frustrate a plan, design or attempt; to frustrate the will or purpose.*NWAD FRUSTRATE.2*

2. To disappoint; applied to persons.*NWAD FRUSTRATE.3*

3. To make null; to nullify; to render of no effect; as, to frustrate a conveyance or deed.*NWAD FRUSTRATE.4*

FRUSTRATE, ***part. a.*** **Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect.**

FRUSTRATED, ***pp.*** **Defeated; disappointed; rendered vain or null.**

FRUSTRATING, ***ppr.*** **Defeating; disappointing; making vain or of no effect.**

FRUSTRATION, ***n.*** **The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat; as the frustration of one's attempt or design.**

FRUSTRATIVE, ***a.*** **Tending to defeat; fallacious.**

FRUSTRATORY, ***a.*** **That makes void; that vacates or renders null; as a frustatory appeal.**

FRUSTUM, ***n.*** **[L. See** ***Frustrate*****.] a piece or part of a solid body separated from the rest. The frustum of a cone, is the part that remains after the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base; called otherwise a truncated cone.**

FRUTESCENT, ***a.*** **[L. frutex, a shrub.] In botany, from herbaceous becoming shrubby; as a frutescent stem.**

FRUTEX, ***n.*** **[L.] In botany, a shrub; a plant having a woody, durable stem, but less than a tree.**

FRUTICANT, ***a.*** **Full of shoots.**

FRUTICOUS, ***a.*** **[L. fruiticosus.] Shrubby; as a fruticous stem.**

FRY, ***v.t.*** **[L. frigo. Gr.]**

To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire; to cook and prepare for eating in a fryingpan; as, to fry meat or vegetables.*NWAD FRY.2*

FRY, ***v.i.***

1. To be heated and agitated; to suffer the action of fire or extreme heat.*NWAD FRY.4*

2. To ferment, as in the stomach.*NWAD FRY.5*

3. To be agitated; to boil.*NWAD FRY.6*

FRY, *n.*

1. A swarm or crowd of little fish; so called from their crowding, tumbling and agitation. [L. ferveo.]*NWAD FRY.8*

2. A dish of any thing fried.*NWAD FRY.9*

3. A kind of sieve. [Not used in America.]*NWAD FRY.10*

FRYING, *ppr.* Dressing in a fryingpan; heating; agitating.

FRYINGPAN, *n.* a pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

FUB, *n.* a plump boy; a woman. [Not in use.]

FUB, *v.t.* to put off; to delay; to cheat. [See *Fob*.]

FUCATE, FUCATED, *a.* [L. fucatus, from fuco, to stain.]

Painted; disguised with paint; also, disguised with false show.*NWAD FUCATE.2*

FUCUS, *n.* [L. See *Feign*.]

1. A paint; a dye; also, false show.*NWAD FUCUS.2*

2. *plu.* fucuses. In botany, a genus of Algae, or seaweed; the sea-wrack, etc.*NWAD FUCUS.3*

FUDDER, of lead. [See *Fother*.]

FUDDLE, *v.t.* To make drunk; to intoxicate.

FUDDLE, *v.i.* To drink to excess.

FUDDLED, *pp.* Drunk; intoxicated.

FUDDLING, *ppr.* Intoxicating; drinking to excess.

FUDGE, a word of contempt.

FUEL, *n.* [L. focus.]

1. Any matter which serves as aliment to fire; that which feeds fire; combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, etc.*NWAD FUEL.2*

2. Any thing that serves to feed or increase flame, heat or excitement.*NWAD FUEL.3*

FUEL, *v.t.*

1. To feed with combustible matter.*NWAD FUEL.5*

Never, alas! the dreadful name, that fuels the infernal flame.*NWAD FUEL.6*

2. To store with fuel or firing.*NWAD FUEL.7*

FUELED, *pp.* Fed with combustible matter; stored with firing.

FUELER, *n.* He or that which supplies fuel.

FUELING, *ppr.* Feeding with fuel; supplying with fuel.

FUGACIOUS, *a.* [L. fugax, from fugo, to chase, or fugio, to flee.] Flying or fleeing away; volatile.

FUGACIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of flying away; volatility.

FUGACITY, *n.* [L. fugax, supra.]

1. Volatility; the quality of flying away; as the fugacity of

spires.*NWAD FUGACITY.2*

2. Uncertainty; instability.*NWAD FUGACITY.3*

FUGH, FOH, an exclamation expressing abhorrence.

FUGITIVE, *a.* [L. fugitivus, from fugio, to flee. Gr.]

1. Volatile; apt to flee away; readily wafted by the wind.*NWAD FUGITIVE.2*

The more tender and fugitive parts -*NWAD FUGITIVE.3*

2. Not tenable; not to be held or detained; readily escaping; as a fugitive idea.*NWAD FUGITIVE.4*

3. Unstable; unsteady; fleeting; not fixed or durable.*NWAD FUGITIVE.5*

4. Fleeing; running from danger or pursuit.*NWAD FUGITIVE.6*

5. Fleeing from duty; eloping; escaping.*NWAD FUGITIVE.7*

Can a fugitive daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears?*NWAD FUGITIVE.8*

6. Wandering; vagabond; as a fugitive physician.*NWAD FUGITIVE.9*

7. In literature, fugitive compositions are such as are short and occasional, written in haste or at intervals, and considered to be fleeting and temporary.*NWAD FUGITIVE.10*

FUGITIVE, *n.*

1. One who fees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger.*NWAD FUGITIVE.12*

2. One who has fled or deserted and taken refuge under another power, or one who has fled from punishment.*NWAD FUGITIVE.13*

3. One hard to be caught or detained.*NWAD FUGITIVE.14*

Or catch that airy fugitive, called wit.*NWAD FUGITIVE.15*

FUGITIVENESS, *n.*

1. Volatility; fugacity; an aptness to fly away.*NWAD FUGITIVENESS.2*

2. Instability; unsteadiness.*NWAD FUGITIVENESS.3*

FUGUE, *n.* [L. fuga.]

In music, a chase or succession in the parts; that which expresses the capital thought or sentiment of the piece, in causing it to pass successively and alternately from one part to another.*NWAD FUGUE.2*

FUGUIST, *n.* A musician who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously.

FULCIMENT, *n.* [L. fulcimentum, from fulcio, to prop.]

A prop; a fulcrum; that on which a balance or lever rests. [Little used.]*NWAD FULCIMENT.2*

FULCRATE, *a.* [from L. fulcrum, a prop.]

1. In botany, a fulcrate stem is one whose branches descend to the earth, as in Ficus.*NWAD FULCRATE.2*

2. Furnished with fulcres.*NWAD FULCRATE.3*

FULCRUM, FULCRE, *n.* [L.]

1. A prop or support.*NWAD FULCRUM.2*

2. In mechanics, that by which a lever is sustained.*NWAD FULCRUM.3*

3. In botany, the part of a plant which serves to support or defend it, or to facilitate some necessary secretion, as a stipule, a bracte, a tendril, a gland, etc.*NWAD FULCRUM.4*

FULFILL, *v.t.* [A tautological compound of full and fill.]

1. To accomplish; to perform; to complete; to answer in execution or event what has been foretold or promised; as, to fulfill a prophecy or prediction; to fulfill a promise.*NWAD FULFILL.2*

2. To accomplish what was intended; to answer a design by execution.*NWAD FULFILL.3*

Here nature seems fulfilled in all her ends.*NWAD FULFILL.4*

3. To accomplish or perform what was desired; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification.*NWAD FULFILL.5*

He will fulfill the desire of them that fear him. *Psalm 145:19*.*NWAD FULFILL.6*

4. To perform what is required; to answer a law by obedience.*NWAD FULFILL.7*

If ye fulfill the royal law according to the scripture, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, ye do well. *James 2:8*.*NWAD FULFILL.8*

5. To complete in time.*NWAD FULFILL.9*

Fulfill her week. *Genesis 29:27*.*NWAD FULFILL.10*

6. In general, to accomplish; to complete; to carry into effect.*NWAD FULFILL.11*

FULFILLED, *pp.* Accomplished; performed; completed; executed.

FULFILLER, *n.* One that fulfills or accomplishes.

FULFILLING, *ppr.* Accomplishing; performing; completing.

FULFILLMENT, FULFILLING, *n.*

1. Accomplishment; completion; as the fulfillment of prophecy.*NWAD FULFILLMENT.2*

2. Execution; performance; as the fulfillment of a promise.*NWAD FULFILLMENT.3*

FULFRAUGHT, *a.* [full and fraught.] Full-stored.

FULGENCY, *n.* [L. fulgens, from fulgeo, to shine. See *Effulgence*.] Brightness; splendor; glitter.

FULGENT, *a.* Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

FULGID, *a.* [L. fulgidus, from fulgeo, to shine.] Shining; glittering; dazzling. [Not in use.]

FULGOR, *n.* [L.] Splendor; dazzling brightness. [Little used.]

FULGURANT, *a.* Lightening. [Not used.]

FULGURATE, *v.i.* To flash as lightning. [Not used.]

FULGURATION, *n.* [L. fulguratio, from fulgur, lightning.]

Lightning; the act of lightening. [Little used or not at all.]*NWAD FULGURATION.2*

FULIGINOSITY, *n.* [L. fuligo, soot, probably from the root of foul.]

Sootiness; matter deposited by smoke.*NWAD FULIGINOSITY.2*

FULIGINOUS, *a.* [L. fuligineus, fuliginosus, from fuligo, soot.]

1. Pertaining to soot; sooty; dark; dusky.*NWAD FULIGINOUS.2*

2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke; dusky.*NWAD*

FULIGINOUS.3

FULIGINOUSLY, *a.* By being sooty.

FULIMART, [See *Foumart*.]

FULL, *a.*

1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain; as a vessel full of liquor.*NWAD FULL.2*

2. Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance; as a house full of furniture; life is full of cares and perplexities.*NWAD FULL.3*

3. Supplied; not vacant.*NWAD FULL.4*

Had the throne been full, their meeting would not have been regular.*NWAD FULL.5*

4. Plump; fat; as a full body.*NWAD FULL.6*

5. Saturated; sated.*NWAD FULL.7*

I am full of the burnt offerings of rams. *Isaiah 1:11*.*NWAD FULL.8*

6. Crowded, with regard to the imagination or memory.*NWAD FULL.9*

Every one is full of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions.*NWAD FULL.10*

7. Large; entire; not partial; that fills; as a full meal.*NWAD FULL.11*

8. Complete; entire; not defective or partial; as the full accomplishment of a prophecy.*NWAD FULL.12*

9. Complete; entire; without abatement.*NWAD FULL.13*

It came to pass, at the end of two full years, that Pharoah dreamed - *Genesis 41:1*.*NWAD FULL.14*

10. Containing the whole matter; expressing the whole; as a full narration or description.*NWAD FULL.15*

11. Strong; not faint or attenuated; loud; clear; distinct; as a full voice or sound.*NWAD FULL.16*

12. Mature; perfect; as a person of full age.*NWAD FULL.17*

13. Entire; complete; denoting the completion of a sentence; as a full stop or point.*NWAD FULL.18*

14. Spread to view in all dimensions; as a head drawn with a full face.*NWAD FULL.19*

15. Exhibiting the whole disk or surface illuminated; as the full moon.*NWAD FULL.20*

16. Abundant; plenteous; sufficient. We have a full supply of provisions for the year.*NWAD FULL.21*

17. Adequate; equal; as a full compensation or reward for labor.*NWAD FULL.22*

18. Well fed.*NWAD FULL.23*

19. Well supplied or furnished; abounding.*NWAD FULL.24*

20. Copious; ample. The speaker or the writer was full upon that point.*NWAD FULL.25*

A full band, in music, is when all the voices and instruments are employed.*NWAD FULL.26*

A full organ, is when all or most of the stops are out.*NWAD FULL.27*

FULL, ***n.***

1. Complete measure; utmost extent. this instrument answers to the full.*NWAD FULL.29*

2. The highest state or degree.*NWAD FULL.30*

The swan's down feather, that stands upon the swell at full of tide -*NWAD FULL.31*

3. The whole; the total; in the phrase, at full.*NWAD FULL.32*

4. The state of satiety; as fed to the full.*NWAD FULL.33*

The full of the moon, is the time when it presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated, as it always does when in opposition to the sun.*NWAD FULL.34*

FULL, ***adv.***

1. Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution.*NWAD FULL.36*

The pawn I proffer shall be full as good.*NWAD FULL.37*

2. With the whole effect.*NWAD FULL.38*

The diapason closing full in man.*NWAD FULL.39*

3. Exactly.*NWAD FULL.40*

Full in the center of the sacred wood.*NWAD FULL.41*

4. Directly; as, he looked him full in the face.*NWAD FULL.42*

It is placed before adjectives and adverbs to heighten or strengthen their signification; as full sad.*NWAD FULL.43*

Full well ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition. *Mark 7:9*.*NWAD FULL.44*

Full is prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express utmost extent or degree.*NWAD FULL.45*

FULL-ACORNED, ***a.*** **Fed to the full with acorns.**

FULL-BLOOMED, ***a.*** **Having perfect bloom.**

FULL-BLOWN, ***a.***

1. Fully expanded, as a blossom.*NWAD FULL-BLOWN.2*

2. Fully distended with wind.*NWAD FULL-BLOWN.3*

FULL-BOTTOM, ***n.*** **A wig with a large bottom.**

FULL-BOTTOMED, ***a.*** **Having a large bottom, as a wig.**

FULL-BUTT, ***adv.*** **Meeting directly and with violence. [Vulgar.]**

FULL-CHARGED, ***a.*** **Charged to fullness.**

FULL-CRAMMED, ***a.*** **Crammed to fullness.**

FULL-DRESSED, ***a.*** **Dressed in form or costume.**

FULL-DRIVE, ***a.*** **Driving with full speed.**

FULL-EARED, ***a.*** **Having the ears or heads full of grain.**

FULL-EYED, ***a.*** **Having large prominent eyes.**

FULL-FACED, ***a.*** **Having a broad face.**

FULL-FED, ***a.*** **Fed to fullness; plump with fat.**

FULL-FRAUGHT, ***a.*** **Laden or stored to fullness.**

FULL-GORGED, ***a.*** **Over fed; a term of hawking.**

FULL-GROWN, ***a.*** **Grown to full size.**

FULL-HEARTED, ***a.*** **Full of courage or confidence.**

FULL-HOT, ***a.***

1. Heated to the utmost.*NWAD FULL-HOT.2*

2. Quite as hot as it ought to be.*NWAD FULL-HOT.3*

FULL-LADEN, *a.* Laden to the full.

FULL-MANNED, *a.* Completely furnished with men.

FULL-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a full or strong voice.

FULL-ORBED, *a.* Having the orb complete or fully illuminated as the moon; like the full moon.

FULL-SPREAD, *a.* Extended to the utmost.

FULL-STOMACHED, *a.* Having the stomach crammed.

FULL-STUFFED, *a.* Filled to the utmost extent.

FULL-SUMMED, *a.* Complete in all its parts.

FULL-WINGED, *a.*

1. Having complete wings or large strong wings.*NWAD FULL-WINGED.2*

2. Ready for flight; eager.*NWAD FULL-WINGED.3*

FULL, *v.t.* [L. fullo. Gr. that is, a crowd, a throng. foul and defile are probably of the same family.]

To thicken cloth in a mill. This is the primary sense: but in practice, to full is to mill; to make compact; or to scour, cleanse and thicken in a mill.*NWAD FULL.2*

FULLAGE, *n.* Money paid for fulling cloth.

FULLED, *pp.* Cleansed; thickened; made dense and firm in a mill.

FULLER, ***n.*** **One whose occupation is to full cloth.**

FULLER'S-EARTH, ***n.*** **A variety of clay, compact, but friable, unctuous to the touch, and of various colors, usually with a shade of green. It is useful in scouring and cleansing cloth, as it imbibes the grease and oil used in preparing wool.**

FULLER'S-THISTLE, FULLER'S-WEED, ***n.*** **Teasel, a plant of the genus Dipsacus. The burs are used in dressing cloth.**

FULLERY, ***n.*** **The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.**

FULLING, ***ppr.*** **Thickening cloth in a mill; making compact.**

FULLING, ***n.*** **The art or practice of thickening cloth and making it compact and firm in a mill, at the same time the cloth is cleansed of oily matter.**

FULLINGMILL, ***n.*** **A mill for fulling cloth by means of pestles or stampers, which beat and press it to a close or compact state and cleanse it.**

FULLNESS, ***n.*** **[from full.]**

1. The state of being filled, so as to leave no part vacant.*NWAD FULLNESS.2*

2. The state of abounding or being in great plenty; abundance.*NWAD FULLNESS.3*

3. Completeness; the state of a thing in which nothing is wanted; perfection.*NWAD FULLNESS.4*

In thy presence is fullness of joy. *Psalm 16:11*.*NWAD FULLNESS.5*

4. Repletion; satiety; as from intemperance.*NWAD FULLNESS.6*

5. Repletion of vessels; as fullness of blood.*NWAD FULLNESS.7*

6. Plenty; wealth; affluence.*NWAD FULLNESS.8*

7. Struggling perturbation; swelling; as the fullness of the heart.*NWAD FULLNESS.9*

8. Largeness; extent.*NWAD FULLNESS.10*

There wanted the fullness of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought.*NWAD FULLNESS.11*

9. Loudness; force of sound, such as fills the ear.*NWAD FULLNESS.12*

FULLSOME, *a.* Gross; disgusting by plainness, grossness or excess; as fullsome flattery or praise.

FULLSOMELY, *adv.* Grossly; with disgusting plainness or excess.

FULLSOMENESS, *n.* Offensive grossness, as of praise.

[These are the senses of this word and the only senses used in New England, as far as my knowledge extends.]*NWAD FULLSOMENESS.2*

FULLY, *adv.*

1. Completely; entirely; without lack or defect; in a manner to give satisfaction; to the extent desired; as, to be fully persuaded of the truth of a proposition.*NWAD FULLY.2*

2. Completely; perfectly. Things partially known in this life will be hereafter fully disclosed.*NWAD FULLY.3*

FULMAR, *n.*

1. A fowl of the genus Procellaria, or petrel kind, larger than a gull, possessing the singular faculty of spouting from its bill a quantity of pure oil against its adversary. It is an inhabitant of the Hebrides; it feeds on the fat of whales, and when one of them is taken, will perch on it even when alive and pick out pieces of flesh.*NWAD FULMAR.2*

2. The foulemart or fulimart. [See *Foumart*.]*NWAD FULMAR.3*

FULMINANT, *a.* [L. fulminans.] Thundering.

FULMINATE, *v.i.* [L. fulmino, from fulmen, thunder, from a root in Bl, which signifies to throw or to burst forth.]

1. To thunder.*NWAD FULMINATE.2*

2. To make a loud sudden noise, or a sudden sharp crack; to detonate; as fulminating gold.*NWAD FULMINATE.3*

3. To hurl papal thunder; to issue forth ecclesiastical censures, as the pope.*NWAD FULMINATE.4*

FULMINATE, *v.t.*

1. To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; to send out, as a menace or censure by ecclesiastical authority.*NWAD FULMINATE.6*

2. To cause to explode.*NWAD FULMINATE.7*

FLUMINATING, *ppr.*

1. Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating.*NWAD FLUMINATING.2*

2. Hurling papal denunciations, menaces or censures.*NWAD FLUMINATING.3*

Fulminating powder, a detonating compound of sulphur, carbonate of potash and niter.*NWAD FLUMINATING.4*

FULMINATION, *n.*

1. A thundering.*NWAD FULMINATION.2*

2. Denunciation of censure or threats, as by papal authority.*NWAD FULMINATION.3*

The fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule.*NWAD FULMINATION.4*

3. The explosion of certain chimical preparations; detonation.*NWAD FULMINATION.5*

FULMINATORY, *a.* Thundering; striking terror.

FULMINE, *v.t.* To thunder. [Not in use.]

FULMINIC, *a.* Fulminic acid, in chimistry, is a peculiar acid contained in fulminating silver.

FULSOME, *a.*

1. Nauseous; offensive.*NWAD FULSOME.2*

He that brings fulsome objects to my view, with nauseous images my fancy fills.*NWAD FULSOME.3*

2. Rank; offensive to the smell; as a rank and fulsome smell.*NWAD FULSOME.4*

3. Lustful; as fulsome ewes.*NWAD FULSOME.5*

4. Tending to obscenity; as a fulsome epigram.*NWAD FULSOME.6*

These are the English definitions of fulsome, but I have never witnessed such applications of the word in the United States. It seems then that full and foul are radically the same word, the primary sense of which is stuffed, crowded, from the sense of putting on or in. In the United States, the compound fullsome takes its signification from full, in the sense of cloying or satiating, and in England, fulsome takes its predominant sense from foulness.*NWAD FULSOME.7*

FULSOMELY, *adv.* Rankly; nauseously; obscenely.

FULSOMENESS, *n.* Nauseousness; rank smell; obscenity.

FULVID, *a.* [See *Fulvous*, which is generally used.]

FULVOUS, *a.* [L. fulvus.] Yellow; tawny; saffron-colored.

FUMADO, *n.* [L. fumus, smoke.] A smoked fish.

FUMATORY, *n.* [L. fumaria herba.]

A plant or genus of plants, called Fumaria, of several species.*NWAD FUMATORY.2*

FUMBLE, *v.i.*

1. To feel or grope about; to attempt awkwardly.*NWAD FUMBLE.2*

2. To grope about in perplexity; to seek awkwardly; as, to fumble for an excuse.*NWAD FUMBLE.3*

3. To handle much; to play childishly; to turn over and over.*NWAD FUMBLE.4*

I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers.*NWAD FUMBLE.5*

FUMBLE, *v.t.* To manage awkwardly; to crowd or tumble together.

FUMBLER, *n.* One who gropes or manages awkwardly.

FUMBLING, *ppr.* Groping; managing awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY, *adv.* In an awkward manner.

FUME, *n.* [L. fumus.]

1. Smoke; vapor from combustion, as from burning wood or tobacco.*NWAD FUME.2*

2. Vapor; volatile matter ascending in a dense body.*NWAD FUME.3*

3. Exhalation from the stomach; as the fumes of wine.*NWAD FUME.4*

4. Rage; heat; as the fumes of passion.*NWAD FUME.5*

5. Any thing unsubstantial or fleeting.*NWAD FUME.6*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.*NWAD FUME.7*

FUME, *v.i.* [L. fumo.]

1. To smoke; to throw off vapor, as in combustion.*NWAD FUME.9*

Where the golden altar fumed.*NWAD FUME.10*

2. To yield vapor or visible exhalations.*NWAD FUME.11*

Silenus lay, whose constant cups lay fuming to his brain.*NWAD FUME.12*

3. To pass off in vapors.*NWAD FUME.13*

Their parts are kept from fuming away by their fixity.*NWAD FUME.14*

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.*NWAD FUME.15*

He fret, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground.*NWAD FUME.16*

FUME, *v.t.*

1. To smoke; to dry in smoke.*NWAD FUME.18*

2. To perfume,*NWAD FUME.19*

She fumed the temples with an od'rous flame.*NWAD FUME.20*

3. To disperse or drive away in vapors.*NWAD FUME.21*

The heat will fume away most of the scent.*NWAD FUME.22*

FUMET, *n.* The dung of deer.

FUMID, *a.* [L. fumidus.] Smoky; vaporous.

FUMIGATE, *v.t.* [L. fumigo.]

1. To smoke; to perfume.*NWAD FUMIGATE.2*

2. To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke; as in chimistry, or in medicine by inhaling it, or in cleansing infected apartments.*NWAD FUMIGATE.3*

FUMIGATED, *pp.* Smoked; exposed to smoke.

FUMIGATING, *ppr.* Smoking; applying smoke to.

FUMIGATION, *n.* [L. fumigatio.]

1. The act of smoking or applying smoke, as in chimistry for softening a metal, or in the healing art by inhaling the smoke of certain substances. Expectoration is often assisted and sometimes ulcers of the lungs healed by fumigation. Fumigation is also used in cleansing infected rooms.*NWAD FUMIGATION.2*

2. Vapors; scent raised by fire.*NWAD FUMIGATION.3*

FUMING, *ppr.* Smoking; emitting vapors; raging; fretting.

FUMINGLY, *adv.* Angrily; in a rage.

FUMISH, *a.* Smoky; hot; choleric. [Little used.]

FUMITER, *n.* A plant.

FUMOUS, FUMY, *a.* Producing fume; full of vapor.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest, and puffed the funny god from out his breast.*NWAD FUMOUS.2*

FUN, *n.* Sport; vulgar merriment. A low word.

FUNAMBULATORY, *a.* Performing like a rope dancer; narrow like the walk of a rope dancer.

FUNAMBULIST, ***n.*** **[L. funis, rope, and ambulo, to walk.] A rope walker or dancer.**

FUNCTION, ***n.*** **[L. functio, from fungor, to perform.]**

1. In a general sense, the doing, executing or performing of any thing; discharge; performance; as the function of a calling or office. More generally,*NWAD FUNCTION.2*

2. Office or employment, or any duty or business belonging to a particular station or character, or required of a person in the station or character. Thus we speak of the functions of a chancellor, judge or bishop; the functions of a parent or guardian.*NWAD FUNCTION.3*

3. Trade; occupation. [Less proper.]*NWAD FUNCTION.4*

4. The office of any particular part of animal bodies; the peculiar or appropriate action of a member or part of the body, by which the animal economy is carried on. Thus we speak of the functions of the brain and nerves, of the heart, of the liver, of the muscles, etc.*NWAD FUNCTION.5*

5. Power; faculty, animal or intellectual.*NWAD FUNCTION.6*

As the mind opens, and its functions spread.*NWAD FUNCTION.7*

6. In mathematics, the function of a variable quantity, is any algebraic expression into which that quantity enters, mixed with other quantities that have invariable values.*NWAD FUNCTION.8*

FUNCTIONALLY, ***adv.*** **By means of the functions.**

FUNCTIONARY, ***n.*** **One who holds an office or trust; as a public functionary; secular functionaries.**

FUND, ***n.*** **[L. fundus, ground bottom, foundation; connected with L. fundo, to found, the sense of which is to throw down, to set, to lay. Heb. to build. L. funda, a sling, a casting net or purse.]**

1. A stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation, undertaken with a view to profit, and by means of which expenses and credit are supported. Thus the capital stock of a banking institution is called its fund; the joint stock of a commercial or manufacturing house constitutes its fund or funds; and hence the word is applied to the money which an individual may possess, or the means he can employ for carrying on any enterprise or operation. No prudent man undertakes an expensive business without funds.*NWAD FUND.2*

2. Money lent to government, constituting a national debt; or the stock of a national debt. Thus we say, a man is interested in the funds or public funds, when he owns the stock or the evidences of the public debt; and the funds are said to rise or fall, when a given amount of that debt sells for more or less in the market.*NWAD FUND.3*

3. Money or income destined to the payment of the interest of a debt.*NWAD FUND.4*

4. A sinking fund is a sum of money appropriated to the purchase of the public stocks or the payment of the public debt.*NWAD FUND.5*

5. A stock or capital to afford supplies of any kind; as a fund of wisdom or good sense; a fund of wit. Hence.*NWAD FUND.6*

6. Abundance; ample stock or store.*NWAD FUND.7*

FUND, *v.t.*

1. To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of; to make permanent provision of resources for discharging the annual interest of; as, to fund exchequer bills or government notes; to fund a national debt.*NWAD FUND.9*

2. To place money in a fund.*NWAD FUND.10*

FUNDAMENT, *n.* [L. fundamentum, from fundo, to set.]

1. The seat; the lower part of the body or of the intestinum rectum.*NWAD FUNDAMENT.2*

2. Foundation. [Not in use.]*NWAD FUNDAMENT.3*

FUNDAMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation. Hence, essential; important; as a fundamental truth or principle; a fundamental law; a fundamental sound or chord in music.

FUNDAMENTAL, *n.* A leading or primary principle, rule, law or article, which serves as the ground work of a system; essential part; as the fundamentals of the christian faith.

FUNDAMENTALLY, *n.* Primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation. All power is fundamentally in the citizens of a state.

FUNDED, *pp.* Furnished with funds for regular payment of the interest of.

FUNDING, *ppr.* Providing funds for the payment of the interest of.

FUNEBRIAL, *a.* [L. funebris.] Pertaining to funerals.

FUNERAL, *n.* [L. funus, from funale, a cord, a torch, from funis, a rope or cord, as torches were made of cords, and were used in burials among the Romans.]

1. Burial; the ceremony of buying a dead body; the solemnization of interment; obsequies.*NWAD FUNERAL.2*

2. The procession of persons attending the burial of the dead.*NWAD FUNERAL.3*

3. Burial; interment.*NWAD FUNERAL.4*

FUNERAL, *a.* Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead; as funeral rites, honors or ceremonies; a funeral torch; funeral feast or games;

funeral oration.

FUNERATION, ***n.*** **Solemnization of a funeral. [Not used.]**

FUNEREAL, ***a.***

1. Suiting a funeral; pertaining to burial.*NWAD FUNEREAL.2*

2. Dark; dismal; mournful.*NWAD FUNEREAL.3*

FUNGATE, ***n.*** **[from fungus.] A compound of fungic acid and a base.**

FUNGIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or obtained from mushrooms; as fungic acid.**

FUNGIFORM, ***a.*** **[fungus and form.] In mineralogy, having a termination similar to the head of a fungus.**

FUN-GIN, ***n.*** **The fleshy part of mushrooms, now considered as a peculiar vegetable principle.**

FUNGITE, ***n.*** **[from fungus.] A kind of fossil coral.**

FUNGOSITY, ***n.*** **Soft excrescence.**

FUNGOUS, ***a.*** **[See *Fungus*.]**

1. Like fungus or a mushroom; excrescent; spungy; soft.*NWAD FUNGOUS.2*

2. Growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable.*NWAD FUNGOUS.3*

FUNGUS, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. A mushroom, vulgarly called a toadstool. The Fungi constitute an order of plants of a peculiar organization and manner of growth. The word is also applied to excrescences on plants.*NWAD*

FUNGUS.2

2. A spungy excrescence in animal bodies as proud flesh formed in wounds.*NWAD FUNGUS.3*

The term is particularly applied to any morbid excrescence, whether in wounds or arising spontaneously.*NWAD FUNGUS.4*

FUNICLE, *n.* [L. faniculus, dim of funis, a cord.]

A small cord; a small ligature; a fiber.*NWAD FUNICLE.2*

FUNICULAR, *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fiber.

FUNK, *n.* An offensive smell. [Vulgar.]

FUNNEL, *n.*

1. A passage or avenue for a fluid or flowing substance, particularly the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends.*NWAD FUNNEL.2*

2. A vessel for conveying fluids into close vessels; a kind of hollow cone with a pipe; a tunnel.*NWAD FUNNEL.3*

FUNNELFORM, FUNNELSHAPED, *a.* Having the form of a funnel or inverted hollow cone.

FUNNY, *a.* [from fun.] Droll; comical.

FUNNY, *n.* A light boat.

FUR, *n.*

1. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser. Fur is one of the most perfect non-conductors of heat, and serves to keep animals warm in cold climates.*NWAD FUR.2*

2. The skins of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry; as a cargo of furs.*NWAD FUR.3*

3. Strips of skin with fur, used on garments for lining or for ornament. Garments are lined or faced with fur.*NWAD FUR.4*

4. Hair in general; a loose application of the word.*NWAD FUR.5*

5. A coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever.*NWAD FUR.6*

FUR, *v.t.*

1. To line, face or cover with fur; as a furred robe.*NWAD FUR.8*

2. To cover with morbid matter, as the tongue.*NWAD FUR.9*

3. To line with a board, as in carpentry.*NWAD FUR.10*

FURWROUGHT, *a.* fur'raut. Made of fur.

FURACIOUS, *a.* [L. furax, from furer, to steal.]

Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish. [Little used.]*NWAD FURACIOUS.2*

FURACITY, *n.* Thievishness. [Little used.]

FURBELOW, *n.* A piece of stuff plaited and puckered, on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.

FURBELOW, *v.t.* To put on a furbelow; to furnish with an ornamental appendage of dress.

FURBISH, *v.t.*

To rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish; as, to furbish a sword or spear; to furbish arms.*NWAD FURBISH.2*

FURBISHED, ***pp.*** **Scoured to brightness; polished; burnished.**

FURBISHER, ***n.*** **One who polishes or makes bright by rubbing; one who cleans.**

FURBISHING, ***ppr.*** **Rubbing to brightness; polishing.**

FURCATE, ***a.*** **[L. furca, a fork.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.**

FURCATION, ***n.*** **A forking; a branching like the times of a fork.**

FURDLE, ***v.t.*** **To draw up into a bundle. [Not used.]**

FURFUR, ***n.*** **[L.] Dandruff; scurf; scales like bran.**

FURFURACEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. furfuraceus.] Scaly; branny; scurfy; like bran.**

FURIOUS, ***a.*** **[See *Fury*.]**

1. Rushing with impetuosity; moving with violence; as a furious stream; a furious wind or storm.*NWAD FURIOUS.2*

2. Raging; violent; transported with passion; as a furious animal.*NWAD FURIOUS.3*

3. Mad; phrenetic.*NWAD FURIOUS.4*

FURIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently; as, to run furiously; to attack one furiously.**

FURIOUSNESS, ***n.***

1. Impetuous motion or rushing; violent agitation.*NWAD FURIOUSNESS.2*

2. Madness; phrensy; rage.*NWAD FURIOUSNESS.3*

FURL, ***v.t.***

To draw up; to contract; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay or mast, and fasten it by a gasket or cord.*NWAD FURL.2*

FURLED, ***pp.*** **Wrapped and fastened to a yard, etc.**

FURLING, ***ppr.*** **Wrapping or rolling and fastening to a yard, etc.**

FURLONG, ***n.***

A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles or perches.*NWAD FURLONG.2*

FURLOW, ***n.*** **[See *Fare* and *Leave*.]**

Leave of absence; a word used only in military affairs. Leave or license given by a commanding officer to an officer or soldier to be absent from service for a certain time.*NWAD FURLOW.2*

FURLOW, ***v.t.*** **To furnish with a furlow; to grant leave of absence to an officer or soldier.**

FURMENTY, ***n.*** **[See *Frumenty*.]**

FURNACE, ***n.*** **[L. fornax, furnus, either from burning, or the sense is an arch.]**

1. A place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained, for melting ores or metals, etc. A furnace for casting cannon and other large operations is inclosed with walls through which a current of air is blown from a large bellows. In smaller operations a vessel is constructed with a chamber or cavity, with a door and a grate.*NWAD FURNACE.2*

2. In scripture, a place of cruel bondage and affliction. *Deuteronomy 4:20*.*NWAD FURNACE.3*

3. Grievous afflictions by which men are tried. *Ezekiel 22:20-*

22.NWAD FURNACE.4

4. A place of temporal torment. *Daniel 3:6, 11, 15.NWAD FURNACE.5*

5. Hell; the place of endless torment. *Matthew 13:42, 50.NWAD FURNACE.6*

FURNACE, *v.t.* To throw out sparks as a furnace.

FURNIMENT, *n.* Furniture. [Not in use.]

FURNISH, *v.t.* [There is a close affinity, in sense and elements, between furnish, garnish, and the L. orno, which may have been forno or horno. We see in furlow, above the f is lost in three of the languages, and it may be so in orno. The primary sense is to put on, or to set on.]

1. To supply with any thing wanted or necessary; as, to furnish a family with provisions; to furnish arms for defense; to furnish a table; to furnish a library; to furnish one with money or implements.*NWAD FURNISH.2*

2. To supply; to store; as, to furnish the mind with ideas; to furnish one with knowledge or principles.*NWAD FURNISH.3*

3. To fit up; to supply with the proper goods, vessels or ornamental appendages; as, to furnish a house or a room.*NWAD FURNISH.4*

4. To equip; to fit for an expedition; to supply.*NWAD FURNISH.5*

FURNISHED, *a.* Supplied; garnished; fitted with necessaries.

FURNISHER, *n.* One who supplies or fits out.

FURNISHING, *ppr.* Supplying; fitting; garnishing.

FURNITURE, *n.*

1. Goods, vessels, utensils and other appendages necessary or

convenient for housekeeping; whatever is added to the interior of a house or apartment, for use or convenience.*NWAD FURNITURE.2*

2. Appendages; that which is added for use or ornament; as the earth with all its furniture.*NWAD FURNITURE.3*

3. Equipage; ornaments; decorations; in a very general sense.*NWAD FURNITURE.4*

FURRED, *pp.* Lined or ornamented with fur; thickened by the addition of a board.

FURRIER, *n.* A dealer in furs; one who makes or sells muffs, tippets, etc.

FURRIERY, *n.* Furs in general.

FURRING, *ppr.* Lining or ornamenting with fur; lining with a board.

FURROW, *n.* [Gr. to plow.]

1. A trench in the earth made by a plow.*NWAD FURROW.2*

2. A long narrow trench or channel in wood or metal; a groove.*NWAD FURROW.3*

3. A hollow made by wrinkles in the face.*NWAD FURROW.4*

FURROW, *v.t.*

1. To cut a furrow; to make furrows in; to plow.*NWAD FURROW.6*

2. To make long narrow channels or grooves in.*NWAD FURROW.7*

3. To cut; to make channels in; to plow; as, to furrow the deep.*NWAD FURROW.8*

4. To make hollows in by wrinkles. Sorrow furrows the brow.*NWAD FURROW.9*

FURROWFACED, ***a.*** **Having a wrinkled or furrowed face.**

FURROWWEED, ***n.*** **A weed growing on plowed land.**

FURRY, ***a.*** **[from fur.]**

1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.*NWAD FURRY.2*

2. Consisting of fur or skins; as furry spoils.*NWAD FURRY.3*

FURTHER, ***a.***

1. More or most distant; as the further end of the field.*NWAD FURTHER.2*

2. Additional. We have a further reason for this opinion. We have nothing further to suggest.*NWAD FURTHER.3*

What further need have we of witnesses? *Matthew 26:65*.*NWAD FURTHER.4*

FURTHER, ***adv.*** **To a greater distance. He went further.**

FURTHER, ***v.t.***

To help forward; to promote; to advance onward; to forward; hence, to help or assist.*NWAD FURTHER.7*

This binds thee then to further my design.*NWAD FURTHER.8*

FURTHERANCE, ***n.*** **A helping forward; promotion; advancement.**

I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for your furtherance and joy of faith. *Philippians 1:25*.*NWAD FURTHERANCE.2*

FURTHERED, ***pp.*** **Promoted; advanced.**

FURTHERER, ***n.*** **One who helps to advance; a promoter.**

FURTHERMORE, ***adv.*** **Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.**

FURTHEST, ***a.*** **Most distant either in time or place.**

FURTHEST, ***adv.*** **At the greatest distance.**

FURTIVE, ***a.*** **[L. furtivus.]**

Stolen; obtained by theft.*NWAD FURTIVE.2*

FURUNCLE, *n.* [L. furunculus, furia, furo.]

A small tumor or boil, with inflammation and pain, arising under the skin in the adipose membrane.*NWAD FURUNCLE.2*

FURY, *n.* [L. furor, furia, furo, to rage.]

1. A violent rushing; impetuous motion; as the fury of the winds.*NWAD FURY.2*

2. Rage; a storm of anger; madness; turbulence.*NWAD FURY.3*

I do oppose my patience to his fury.*NWAD FURY.4*

3. Enthusiasm; heat of the mind.*NWAD FURY.5*

4. In mythology, a deity; a goddess of vengeance; hence, a stormy turbulent, violent woman.*NWAD FURY.6*

FURYLIKE, *a.* Raging; furious; violent.

FURZ, *n.*

Gorse; whin; a thorny plant of the genus Ulex.*NWAD FURZ.2*

FURZY, *a.* Overgrown with furz; full of gorse.

FUSCITE, *n.* A mineral of a grayish or greenish black color, found in Norway.

FUSCOUS, *a.* [L. fuscus.] Brown; of a dark color.

FUSE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. fundo, fusum, to pour out.]

To melt; to liquefy by heat; to render fluid; to dissolve.*NWAD FUSE.2*

FUSE, *v.i.* To be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

FUSED, *pp.* Melted; liquefied.

FUSEE, *n.* s as z. [L. fusus, a spindle, from fundo, fudi, fusum.]

The cone or conical part of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord.*NWAD FUSEE.2*

FUSEE, *n.* s as z.

1. A small neat musket or firelock. But we now use fusil.*NWAD FUSEE.4*

2. Fusee or fuse of a bomb or granade, a small pipe filled with combustible matter by which fire is communicated to the powder in the bomb; but as the matter burns slowly, time is given before the charge takes fire, for the bomb to reach its destination.*NWAD FUSEE.5*

3. The track of a buck.*NWAD FUSEE.6*

FUSIBILITY, *n.* [See *Fusible*.] The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

FUSIBLE, *a.* s as z. [L. fusus, from fundo.]

That may be melted or liquefied. The earths are found to be fusible.*NWAD FUSIBLE.2*

FUSIFORM, *a.* [L. fusus, a spindle, and form.]

Shaped like a spindle.*NWAD FUSIFORM.2*

FUSIL, a, s as z. [L. fusilis, from fusus, fundo.]

1. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat.*NWAD FUSIL.2*

2. Running; flowing, as a liquid.*NWAD FUSIL.3*

FUSIL, *n.* s as z. [L. fusus, fundo.]

1. A light musket or firelock.*NWAD FUSIL.5*

2. A bearing in heraldry of a rhomboidal figure, named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle.*NWAD FUSIL.6*

FUSILEER, *n.* [from fusil.] Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; but in modern times, a soldier armed like others of the infantry, and distinguished by wearing a cap like a grenadier, but somewhat shorter.

FUSION, *n.* s as z. [L. fusio, from fundo, fusum.]

1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent; as the fusion of ice or of metals.*NWAD FUSION.2*

2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat; as metals in fusion.*NWAD FUSION.3*

Watery fusion, the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.*NWAD FUSION.4*

FUSS, *n.* [allied perhaps to Gr. to blow or puff.]

A tumult; a bustle; but the word is vulgar.*NWAD FUSS.2*

FUST, *n.* [L. fustis, a staff.] The shaft of a column.

FUST, *n.* A strong musty smell.

FUST, *v.i.* To become moldy; to smell ill.

FUSTED, *a.* Moldy; ill smelling.

FUSTET, *n.* The wood of the Rhus cotinus, which yields a fine orange color.

FUSTIAN, *n.*

1. A kind of cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen.*NWAD FUSTIAN.2*

2. An inflated style of writing; a kind of writing in which high sounding words are used, above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; a swelling style; bombast.*NWAD FUSTIAN.3*

Fustian is thoughts and words ill sorted.*NWAD FUSTIAN.4*

FUSTIAN, *a.* Made of fustian.

1. In style, swelling above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; too pompous; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.*NWAD FUSTIAN.6*

FUSTIANIST, *n.* One who writes bombast.

FUSTIC, *n.* [L. fustis.] The wood of the Morus tinctoria, a tree growing in the West Indies, imported and used in dyeing yellow.

FUSTIGATION, *n.* [L. fustigatio, from fustigo, to beat with a cudgel, from fustis, a stick or club.] Among the Ancient Romans, a punishment by beating with a stick or club, inflicted on freemen.

FUSTINESS, *n.* A fusty state or quality; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.

FUSTY, *a.* [See *Fust*.] Moldy; musty; ill smelling; rank; rancid.

FUTILE, *a.* [L. futilis, from futio, to pour out; effutio, to prate or babble; Heb. to utter rashly or foolishly.]

1. Talkative; loquacious; tattling.*NWAD FUTILE.2*

2. Trifling; of no weight or importance; answering no valuable purpose; worthless.*NWAD FUTILE.3*

3. Of no effect.*NWAD FUTILE.4*

FUTILITY, *n.* Talkativeness; loquaciousness; loquacity. [In this sense, not now used.]

1. Triflingness; unimportance; want of weight or effect; as, to expose the futility of arguments.*NWAD FUTILITY.2*

2. The quality of producing no valuable effect, or of coming to nothing; as the futility of measures or schemes.*NWAD FUTILITY.3*

FUTILOUS, *a.* Worthless; trifling. [Not used.]

FUTTOCK, *n.* [It is more probably corrupted from foot-lock.]

In a ship, the futtocks are the middle timbers, between the floor and the upper timbers, or the timbers raised over the keel which form the breadth of the ship.*NWAD FUTTOCK.2*

FUTURE, *a.* [L. futurus.] That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present, indefinitely. The next moment is future to the present.

1. The future tense, in grammar, is the modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event.*NWAD FUTURE.2*

FUTURE, *n.* Time to come; a time subsequent to the present; as, the future shall be as the present; in future; for the future. In such phrases, time or season is implied.

FUTURELY, *adv.* In time to come. [Not used.]

FUTURITION, *n.* The state of being to come or exist hereafter.

FUTURITY, *n.* Future time; time to come.

1. Event to come.*NWAD FUTURITY.2*

All futurities are naked before the all-seeing eye.*NWAD FUTURITY.3*

2. The state of being yet to come, or to come hereafter.*NWAD FUTURITY.4*

FUZZ, *v.i.* To fly off in minute particles.

FUZZ, *n.* Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

FUZZBALL, *n.* A kind of fungus or mushroom, which when pressed bursts and scatters a fine dust.

1. A puff.*NWAD FUZZBALL.2*

FUZZLE, *v.t.* To intoxicate.

FY, exclam. A word which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence or contempt.

Fy, my lord, fy! a solider, and afraid!*NWAD FY.2*

G

G — GALLICAN

G, the seventh letter and the fifth articulation of the English Alphabet, is derived to us, through the Latin and Greek, from the Assyrian languages; it being found in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, Phenician, Ethiopic and Arabic. In the latter language, it is called giim or jim; ;but in the others, gimel, gomal or gamal, that is camel, from its shape. which resembles the neck of that animal, at least in the Chaldee and Hebrew. It is the third letter in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan and Greek; the fifth in the Arabic, and the twentieth in the Ethiopic. The early Latins used C for the Greek gamma, and hence C came to hold the third place in the order of the Alphabet; the place which gimel holds in the oriental languages. The two letters are primarily palatals, and so nearly allied in sound that they are easily convertible; and they have been reciprocally used the one for the other. But in the Assyrian languages; gimel had two sounds; one hard or close, as we pronounce the letter in gave, good; the other soft, or rather compound, as the English j or as ch in chase. In the Arabic, this letter has the sound of the English j or dzh, and this sound it has in many English words, as in genius, gem, ginger. It retains its hard sound in all cases, before a, o and u; but before e, i and y, its sound is hard or soft, as custom has dictated, and its different sounds are not reducible to rules. It is silent in some words before n, as in benign, condign, malign, campaign; but it resumes its sound inbenignityand malignity. G is mute before n in gnash; it is silent also in many words when united with h, as in bright, might, night, nigh, high. The Saxon g has in many words been softened or liquefied into y or ow; as Sax. daeg, gear, Eng. day, year; Sax. bugan, Eng. to Bow.

The Celtic nations had a peculiar manner of beginning the sound of u or w with the articulation g, or rather prefixing this articulation to that vowel. Thus guard for ward, gwain for wain, guerre for war, gwell for well. Whether this g has been added by the Celtic races,

or whether the Teutonic nations have lost it, is a question I have not examined with particular attention. As a numeral G was anciently used to denote 400, and with a dash over it G, 40,000. As an abbreviation, it stands for Gaius, Geelius, etc. In music, it is the mark of the treble cliff, and from its being placed at the head or marking the first sound in Guido's scale, the whole scale took the name, Gammut, from the Greek name of the letter.*NWAD G.2*

GA, in Gothic, is a prefix, answering to ge in Saxon and other Teutonic languages. It sometimes has the force of the Latin cum or con, as in gawithan, to conjoin. But in most words it appears to have no use, and in modern English it is entirely lost. Y-cleped, in which ge is changed into y, is the last word in which the English retained this prefix.

GAB, *n.* The mouth; as in the phrase, the gift of the gab, that is, loquaciousness. But the word is so vulgar as rarely to be used.

GABARDINE, *n.* A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress.

GABBLE, *v.i.* [Eng. to gibe.]

1. To prate; to talk fast, or to talk without meaning.*NWAD GABBLE.2*

Such a rout, and such a rabble,*NWAD GABBLE.3*

Run to hear Jack Pudding gabble.*NWAD GABBLE.4*

2. To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity; as gabbling fowls.*NWAD GABBLE.5*

GABBLE, *n.* Loud or rapid talk with meaning.

1. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.*NWAD GABBLE.7*

GABBLER, *n.* A prater; a noisy talker; one that utters inarticulate sounds.

GABBLING, ***ppr.*** **Prating; chattering; uttering unmeaning or inarticulate sounds.**

GABBRO, ***n.*** **In mineralogy, the name given by the Italians to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite. It is the euphotide of the French, and the verde di Corcisa duro of artists.**

GABEL, ***n.*** **A tax, import or duty; usually an excise.**

GABELER, ***n.*** **A collector of the gabel or of taxes.**

GABION, ***n.*** **In fortification, a large basket of wickerwork, of a cylindrical form; filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire.**

GABLE, ***n.*** **The triangular end of a house or other building, from the cornice or eaves to the top. In America, it is usually called the gable-end.**

GABRIELITES, ***n.*** **In ecclesiastical history, a sect of anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from one Gabriel Scherling.**

GABRONITE, ***n.*** **A mineral, supposed to be a variety of fettstein. It occurs in masses, whose structure is more or less foliated, or sometimes compact. Its colors are gray, bluish or greenish gray, and sometimes red.**

GAD, ***n.***

1. A wedge or ingot of steel.*NWAD GAD.2*

2. A style or graver.*NWAD GAD.3*

3. A punch of iron with a wooden handle, used by miners.*NWAD GAD.4*

GAD, ***v.i.***

1. To walk about; to rove or ramble idly or without any fixed purpose.*NWAD GAD.6*

Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to gad abroad.*NWAD GAD.7*

2. To ramble in growth; as the gadding vine.*NWAD GAD.8*

GADDER, *n.* A rambler; one that roves about idly.

GADDING, *ppr.* Rambling; roving; walking about.

GADFLY, *n.* An insect of the genus Oestrus, which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin; called also the breeze.

GADOLINITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from Professor Gadolin, usually in amorphous masses of a blackish color, and having the appearance of vitreous lava. It contains a new earth called yttria.

GADWALL, *n.* A fowl of the genus Anas, inhabiting the north of Europe.

GAELIC, GALIC, *a.* [from Gael, Gaul, Gallia.] An epithet denoting what belongs to the Gaels, tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the highlands of Scotland; as the Gaelic language.

GAELIC, *n.* The language of the highlanders of Scotland.

GAFF, *n.*

1. A harpoon.*NWAD GAFF.2*

2. A sort of boom or pole, used in small ships, to extend the upper edge of the mizen, and of those sails whose foremost edge is joined to the mast by hoops or lacings, and which are extended by a boom below, as the main-sail of a sloop.*NWAD GAFF.3*

GAFFER, *n.* [Heb. gebar, a man, vir.] A word of respect, which seems to have degenerated into a term of familiarity or contempt. [Little used.]

GAFFLE, *n.*

1. An artificial spur put on cocks when the are set to fight.*NWAD GAFFLE.2*

2. A steel lever to bend cross-bows.*NWAD GAFFLE.3*

GAG, *v.t.*

1. To stop the mouth by thrusting something into the throat, so as to hinder speaking.*NWAD GAG.2*

2. To keck; to heave with nausea.*NWAD GAG.3*

GAG, *n.* Something thrust into the mouth and throat to hinder speaking.

GAGE, *n.* [Eng. to wage.]

1. A pledge or pawn; something laid down or given as a security for the performance of some act to be done by the person depositing the thing, and which is to be forfeited by non-performance. It is used of a movable thing; not of land or other immovable.*NWAD GAGE.2*

There I throw my gage.*NWAD GAGE.3*

2. A challenge to combat; that is, a glove, a cap, a gauntlet, or the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the accepter of the challenge.*NWAD GAGE.4*

3. A measure, or rule of measuring; a standard. [See *Gauge*.]*NWAD GAGE.5*

4. The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.*NWAD GAGE.6*

5. Among letter-founders, a piece of hard wood variously notched,

used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, etc. of the various sorts of letters.*NWAD GAGE.7*

6. An instrument in joinery made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board.*NWAD GAGE.8*

A sliding-gage, a tool used by mathematical instrument makers for measuring and setting off distances.*NWAD GAGE.9*

Sea-gage, an instrument for finding the depth of the sea.*NWAD GAGE.10*

Tide-gage, an instrument for determining the highth of the tides.*NWAD GAGE.11*

Wind-gage, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface.*NWAD GAGE.12*

Weather-gage, the windward side of a ship.*NWAD GAGE.13*

GAGE, *v.t.* To pledge; to pawn; to give or deposit as a pledge or security for some other act; to wage or wager.

1. To bind by pledge, caution or security; to engage.*NWAD GAGE.15*

2. To measure; to take or ascertain the contents of a vessel, cask or ship; written also gauge.*NWAD GAGE.16*

GAGED, *pp.* Pledged; measured.

GAGER, *n.* One who gages or measures the contents.

GAGGER, *n.* One that gags.

GAGGLE, *v.i.* To make a noise like a goose.

GAGGLING, *n.* The noise of geese.

GAGING, *ppr.* Pledging; measuring the contents.

GAHNITE, *n.* [from Gahn, the discoverer.] A mineral, called also automalite and octahedral corundum. It is always crystallized in regular octahedrons, or in tetrahedrons with truncated angles.

GAILY, *adv.* [from gay, and better written gayly.]

1. Splendidly; with finery or showiness.*NWAD GAILY.2*

2. Joyfully; merrily.*NWAD GAILY.3*

GAIN, *v.t.* [Heb. to gain, to possess.]

1. To obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to get as profit or advantage; to acquire. Any industrious person may gain a good living in America; but it is less difficult to gain property, than it is to use it with prudence. Money at interest may gain five, six, or seven per cent.*NWAD GAIN.2*

What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? *Matthew 16:26*.*NWAD GAIN.3*

2. To win; to obtain by superiority or success; as, to gain a battle or a victory; to gain a prize; to gain a cause in law.*NWAD GAIN.4*

3. To obtain; to acquire; to procure; to receive; as, to gain favor; to gain reputation.*NWAD GAIN.5*

For fame with toil we gain, but lose with ease.*NWAD GAIN.6*

4. To obtain an increase of anything; as, to gain time.*NWAD GAIN.7*

5. To obtain or receive anything, good or bad; as, to gain harm and loss. *Acts 27:21*.*NWAD GAIN.8*

6. To draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate.*NWAD GAIN.9*

To gratify the queen, and gain the court.*NWAD GAIN.10*

If he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. *Matthew 18:15*.*NWAD GAIN.11*

7. To obtain as a suitor.*NWAD GAIN.12*

8. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at; as, to gain the top of a mountain; to gain a good harbor.*NWAD GAIN.13*

To gain into, to draw or persuade to join in.*NWAD GAIN.14*

He gained Lepidus into his measures.*NWAD GAIN.15*

To gain over, to draw to another party or interest; to win over.*NWAD GAIN.16*

To gain ground, to advance in any undertaking; to prevail; to acquire strength or extent; to increase.*NWAD GAIN.17*

GAIN, *v.i.* To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness.

Thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbors by extortion. *Ezekiel 22:12*.*NWAD GAIN.19*

1. To encroach; to advance on; to come forward by degrees; with on; as, the ocean or river gains on the land.*NWAD GAIN.20*

2. To advance nearer; to gain ground on; with on; as, a fleet horse gains on his competitor.*NWAD GAIN.21*

3. To get ground; to prevail against or have the advantage.*NWAD GAIN.22*

The English have not only gained upon the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself.*NWAD GAIN.23*

4. To obtain influence with.*NWAD GAIN.24*

My good behavior had so far gained on the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty.*NWAD GAIN.25*

To gain the wind, in sea language, is to arrive on the windward side

of another ship.*NWAD GAIN.26*

GAIN, *n.* Profit; interest; something obtained as an advantage.

But what things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ. *Philippians 3:7*.*NWAD GAIN.28*

1. Unlawful advantage. *2 Corinthians 12:17-18*.*NWAD GAIN.29*

2. Overplus in computation; any thing opposed to loss.*NWAD GAIN.30*

GAIN, *n.* In architecture, a beveling shoulder; a lapping of timbers, or the cut that is made for receiving a timber.

GAIN, *a.* Handy; dexterous.

GAINABLE, *a.* That may be obtained or reached.

GAINAGE, *n.* In old laws, the same as wainage, that is, guainage; the horses, oxen and furniture of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage, which, when a villain was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. The word signifies also the land itself, or the profit made by cultivation.

GAINED, *pp.* Obtained as profit or advantage; won; drawn over to a party; reached.

GAINER, *n.* One that gains or obtains profit, interest or advantage.

GAINFUL, *a.* Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness.

1. Lucrative; productive of money; adding to the wealth or estate.*NWAD GAINFUL.2*

GAINFULLY, *adv.* With increase of wealth; profitably;

advantageously.

GAINFULNESS, *n.* Profit; advantage.

GAINGIVING, *n.* [from the root of again, against, and give. See *Gainsay*.] A misgiving; a giving against or away. [Not used.]

GAINLESS, *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable; not bringing advantage.

GAINLESSNESS, *n.* Unprofitableness; want of advantage.

GAINLY, *adv.* Handily; readily; dextrously.

GAINSAY, *v.t.* [Eng. against.] To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare not to be true what another says; to controvert; to dispute; applied to persons, or to propositions, declarations or facts.

I will give you a mouth and wisdom, which all your adversaries shall not be able to gainsay nor resist. *Luke 21:15*.*NWAD GAINSAY.2*

GAINSAYER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer. *Titus 1:9*.

GAINSAYING, *ppr.* Contradicting; denying; opposing.

GAINST. [See *Against*.]

GAINSTAND, *v.t.* To withstand; to oppose; to resist.

GAINSTRIVE, *v.i.* To make resistance.

GAINSTRIVE, *v.t.* To withstand.

GAIRISH, *a.* [Gr. proud, boasting.]

1. Gaudy; showy; fine; affectedly fine; tawdry.*NWAD GAIRISH.2*

Monstrous hats and gairish colors.*NWAD GAIRISH.3*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.*NWAD GAIRISH.4*

Fame and glory transport a man out of himself; it makes the mind loose and gairish.*NWAD GAIRISH.5*

GAIRISHNESS, *n.* Gaudiness; finery; affected or ostentatious show.

1. Flighty or extravagant joy, or ostentation.*NWAD GAIRISHNESS.2*

GAIT, *n.* [This word is probably connected with go or gad.]

1. A going; a walk; a march; a way.*NWAD GAIT.2*

2. Manner of walking or stepping. Every man has his peculiar gait.*NWAD GAIT.3*

GAITER, *n.* A covering of cloth for the leg.

GALA, *n.* A gala day is a day of pomp, show or festivity, when persons appear in their best apparel.

GALACTITE, *n.* [Gr. milk.] A fossil substance resembling the morochthus or French chalk in many respects, but different in color. Immersed or triturated in water, it gives it the color of milk.

GALAGE, *n.* A wooden shoe.

GALANGA, *n.* A plant, species of the Maranta or Indian Arrow-Root, so called because the root is used to extract the virus communicated by poisoned arrows. This plant has thick, knotty, creeping roots, crowned with long, broad, arundinaceous leaves, with stalks half a yard high, terminated by bunches of monopetalous, ringent flowers.

GALANGAL, *n.* Zedoary, a species of Kaempferia. It has tuberous, thick, oblong, fleshy roots, crowned with oval close-sitting leaves, by pairs, without footstalks.

GALATIANS, *n.* Inhabitants of Galatia, in the Lesser Asia, said to be descendants of the Gauls. [See Paul's epistle to them.]

GALAXY, *n.* [Gr. milk; fair.]

1. The milky way; that long, white, luminous track which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle. This luminous appearance is found by the telescope to be occasioned by a multitude of stars, so small as not to be distinguished by the naked eye.*NWAD GALAXY.2*

2. An assemblage of splendid persons or things.*NWAD GALAXY.3*

GALBAN, GALBANUM, *n.* [Heb. varied in orthography, from to milk.]

The concrete gummy resinous juice of an umbelliferous plant, called Ferula Africana, etc., and by Linne, Bubon galbanum, which grows in Syria, the East Indies and Ethiopia. This gum comes in pale-colored, semitransparent, soft, tenacious masses, of different shades, from white to brown. It is rather resinous than gummy, and has a strong unpleasant smell, with a bitterish warm taste. It is unctuous to the touch, and softens between the fingers. When distilled with water or spirit, it yields an essential oil, and by distillation in a retort without mixture, it yields an empyreumatic oil of a fine blue color, but this is changed in the air to a purple.*NWAD GALBAN.2*

GALE, *n.* A current of air; a strong wind. The sense of this word is very indefinite. The poets use it in the sense of a moderate breeze of current of air, as a gentle gale. A stronger wind is called a fresh gale.

In the language of seamen, the word gale, unaccompanied by an epithet, signifies a vehement wind, a storm or tempest. They say,

the ship carried away her top-mast in a gale, or gale of wind; the ship rode out the gale. But the word is often qualified, as a hard or strong gale, a violent gale. A current of wind somewhat less violent is denominated a stiff gale. A less vehement wind is called a fresh gale, which is a wind not too strong for a ship to carry single reefed top-sails, when close hauled. When the wind is not so violent but that a ship will carry her top-sails a-trip or full spread, it is called a loom-gale.*NWAD GALE.2*

GALE, *v.i.* In seamen's language, to sail, or sail fast.

GALEA, *n.* [L. galea, a helmet.] A genus of sea hedge-hogs.

GALEAS, *n.* A Venetian ship, large, but low built, and moved both by oars and sails.

GALEATED, *a.* [L. galeatus, from galea, a helmet.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.*NWAD GALEATED.2*

2. In botany, having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's-hood.*NWAD GALEATED.3*

GALEETO, *n.* A fish of the genus Blennius, of a greenish color, sometimes variegated with blue transverse lines, and like the eel, living many hours after being taken from the water.

GALENA, *n.* [Gr. tranquillity, so named from its supposed effects in mitigating the violence of disease.] Originally, the name of the theriaca.

1. Sulphuret of lead; its common color is that shining bluish gray, usually called lead gray; sometimes it is nearly steel gray. Its streak has a metallic luster, but its fine powder is nearly black. Its structure is commonly foliated, sometimes granular or compact, and sometimes striated or fibrous. It occurs in regular crystals, or more frequently massive.*NWAD GALENA.2*

GALENIC, GALENICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or containing galena.

1. [from Galen, the physician.] Relating to Galen or his principles and method of treating diseases. The galenic remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots, by infusion, decoction, etc. The chimical remedies consist of preparations by means of calcination, digestion, fermentation, etc.*NWAD GALENIC.2*

GALENISM, GALENIST, *n.* A follower of Galen in the preparation of medicine and modes of treating diseases; opposed to the chimists.

GALERITE, *n.* [L. galerus, a hat or cap.] A genus of fossil shells.

GALILEAN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee, in Judea. Also, one of a sect among the Jews, who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans.

GALIMATIA, *n.* Nonsense.

GALIOT, *n.* [L. galea.]

1. A small galley, or sort of brigantine, built for chase. It is moved both by sails and oars, having one mast and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers.*NWAD GALIOT.2*

2. Galiot or galliott, a Dutch vessel, carrying a main-mast and a mizen-mast, and a large gaff main-sail.*NWAD GALIOT.3*

GALIPOT, *n.* A white resin or resinous juice which flows by incision from the pine tree, especially the maritime pine. Galipot encrusts the wounds of fir trees during winter. It consists of resin and oil.

GALL, *n.* [Gr. probably from its color.]

1. In the animal economy, the bile, a bitter, a yellowish green fluid, secreted in the glandular substance of the liver. It is glutinous or imperfectly fluid, like oil.*NWAD GALL.2*

2. Any thing extremely bitter.*NWAD GALL.3*

3. Rancor; malignity.*NWAD GALL.4*

4. Anger; bitterness of mind.*NWAD GALL.5*

GALLBLADDER, *n.* A small membranous sack, shaped like a pear, which receives the bile from the liver by the cystic duct.

GALLSICKNESS, *n.* A remitting bilious fever in the Netherlands.

GALLSTONE, *n.* A concretion formed in the gallbladder.

GALL, *n.* [L. galla.] A hard round excrescence on the oak tree in certain warm climates, said to be the nest of an insect called cynips. It is formed from the tear issuing from a puncture made by the insect, and gradually increased by accessions of fresh matter, till it forms a covering to the eggs and succeeding insects. Galls are used in making ink; the best are from Aleppo.

GALL, *v.t.*

1. To fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin by rubbing; as, a saddle galls the back of a horse, or a collar his breast.*NWAD GALL.3*

Tyrant, I well deserve thy galling chain.*NWAD GALL.4*

2. To impair; to wear away; as, a stream galls the ground.*NWAD GALL.5*

3. To tease; to fret; to vex; to chagrin; as, to be galled by sarcasm.*NWAD GALL.6*

4. To wound; to break the surface of any thing by rubbing; as, to gall a mast or a cable.*NWAD GALL.7*

5. To injure; to harass; to annoy. The troops were galled by the shot

of the enemy.*NWAD GALL.8*

In our wars against the French of old, we used to gall them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows.*NWAD GALL.9*

GALL, *v.i.* To fret; to be teased.

GALL, *n.* A wound in the skin by rubbing.

GALLANT, *a.* [Eng. could; L. gallus, a cock.]

1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.*NWAD GALLANT.2*

Neither shall gallant ships pass thereby. *Isaiah 33:21*.*NWAD GALLANT.3*

The gay, the wise, the gallant, and the grave.*NWAD GALLANT.4*

[This sense is obsolete.]*NWAD GALLANT.5*

2. Brave; high-spirited; courageous; heroic; magnanimous; as a gallant youth; a gallant officer.*NWAD GALLANT.6*

3. Fine; noble.*NWAD GALLANT.7*

4. Courtly; civil; polite and attentive to ladies; courteous.*NWAD GALLANT.8*

GALLANT, *n.* A gay, sprightly man; a courtly or fashionable man.

1. A man who is polite and attentive to ladies; one who attends upon ladies at parties, or to places of amusement.*NWAD GALLANT.10*

2. A wooer; a lover; a suitor.*NWAD GALLANT.11*

3. In an ill sense, one who caresses a woman for lewd purposes.*NWAD GALLANT.12*

GALLANT, *v.t.* To attend or wait on, as a lady.

1. To handle with grace or in a modish manner; as, to gallant a fan.*NWAD GALLANT.14*

GALLANTLY, *adv.* Gaily; splendidly.

1. Bravely; nobly; heroically; generously; as, to fight gallantly; to defend a place gallantly.*NWAD GALLANTLY.2*

GALLANTNESS, *n.* Elegance or completeness of an acquired qualification.

GALLANTRY, *n.*

1. Splendor of appearance; show; magnificence; ostentatious finery. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]*NWAD GALLANTRY.2*

2. Bravery; courageousness; heroism; intrepidity. The troops entered the fort with great gallantry.*NWAD GALLANTRY.3*

3. Nobleness; generosity.*NWAD GALLANTRY.4*

4. Civility or polite attentions to ladies.*NWAD GALLANTRY.5*

5. Vicious love or pretensions to love; civilities paid to females for the purpose of winning favors; hence, lewdness; debauchery.*NWAD GALLANTRY.6*

GALLATE, *n.* [from gall.] A neutral salt formed by the gallic acid combined with a base.

GALLEASS. [See *Galeas*.]

GALLED, *pp.* [See *Gall*, the verb.] Having the skin or surface worn or torn by wearing or rubbing; fretted; teased; injured; vexed.

GALLEON, *n.* A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards, in their commerce with South America, usually furnished with

four decks.

GALLERY, *n.*

1. In architecture, a covered part of a building, commonly in the wings, used as an ambulatory or place for walking.*NWAD GALLERY.2*

2. An ornamental walk or apartment in gardens, formed by trees.*NWAD GALLERY.3*

3. In churches, a floor elevated on columns and furnished with pews or seats; usually ranged on three sides of the edifice. A similar structure in a play-house.*NWAD GALLERY.4*

4. In fortification, a covered walk across the ditch of a town, made of beams covered with planks and loaded with earth.*NWAD GALLERY.5*

5. In a mine, a narrow passage or branch of the mine carried under ground to a work designed to be blown up.*NWAD GALLERY.6*

6. In a ship, a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern or quarter of a ship of war or of a large merchantman. That part at the stern, is called the stern-gallery; that at the quarters, the quarter-gallery.*NWAD GALLERY.7*

GALLETYLE, *n.* Gallipot.

GALLEY, *n. plu.* galleys. [L. galea. The Latin word signifies a helmet, the top of a mast, and a galley; and the name of this vessel seems to have been derived from the head-piece, or kind of basket-work, at mast-head.]

1. A low flat-built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars; used in the Mediterranean. The largest sort of galleys, employed by the Venetians, are 162 feet in length, or 133 feet keel. They have three masts and thirty two banks of oars; each bank containing two oars, and each oar managed by six or seven slaves. In the fore-part they carry three small batteries of cannon.*NWAD*

GALLEY.2

2. A place of toil and misery.*NWAD GALLEY.3*

3. An open boat used on the Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, and for pleasure.*NWAD GALLEY.4*

4. The cook room or kitchen of a ship of war; answering to the caboose of a merchantman.*NWAD GALLEY.5*

5. An oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts whose necks protrude through lateral openings.*NWAD GALLEY.6*

GALLEYFOIST, *n.* A barge of state.

GALLEY-SLAVE, *n.* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

GALLFLY, *n.* The insect that punctures plants and occasions galls; the cynips.

GALLIARD, *a.* Gay; brisk; active.

GALLIARD, *n.* A brisk, gay man; also, a lively dance.

GALLIARDISE, *n.* Merriment; excessive gayety.

GALLIARDNESS, *n.* Gayety.

GALLIC, *a.* [From Gallia, Gaul.] Now pertaining to Gaul or France.

GALLIC, *a.* [from gall.] Belonging to galls or oak apples; derived from galls; as the gallic acid.

GALLICAN, *a.* [L. gallicus, from Gallia, Gaul.] Pertaining to Gaul or France; as the Gallican church or clergy.

GALLICISM, *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation; an idiomatic manner of using words in the French language.

GALLIGASKINS, *n.* Large open hose; used only in ludicrous language.

GALLIMAUFRY, *n.* A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge. [Little used.]

1. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.*NWAD GALLIMAUFRY.2*

2. A woman. [Not in used.]*NWAD GALLIMAUFRY.3*

GALLINACEOUS, *a.* [L. gallinaceus, from gallina, a hen, gallus, a cock, whose name is from crowing; Eng. to call.]

1. Designating that order of fowls called gallinoe, including the domestic fowls or those of the pheasant kind.*NWAD GALLINACEOUS.2*

Gallinaceus Lapis, a glossy substance produced by volcanic fires; the lapis obsidianus of the ancients. A kind of it brought from Peru is of a beautiful black, or crow-color, like the gallinaco.*NWAD GALLINACEOUS.3*

GALLING, *ppr.* [See *Gall*, the verb.]

1. Fretting the skin; excoriating.*NWAD GALLING.2*

2. Adapted to fret or chagrin; vexing.*NWAD GALLING.3*

GALLINULE, *n.* [L. gallinula, dim. of gallina, a hen.]

A tribe of fowls of the grallic order, included under the genus Fulica, with the coot.*NWAD GALLINULE.2*

GALLIOT, GALLEOT, [See *Galiot*.]

GALLIPOT, *n.* A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines.

GALLITZINITE, *n.* Rutile, an ore of titanium.

GALLIVAT, *n.* A small vessel used on the Malabar coast.

GALLLESS, *a.* [from gall.] Free from gall or bitterness.

GALLON, *n.* [Law L. galona.] A measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, containing four quarts. But the gallon is not in all cases of uniform contents or dimensions. The gallon of wine contains 231 cubic inches, or eight pounds avordupois of pure water. The gallon of beer and ale contains 281 cubic inches, or ten pounds three ounces and a quarter avordupois of water; and the gallon of corn, meal, etc., 272 1/4 cubic inches, or nine pounds thirteen ounces of pure water.

GALLOON, *n.* A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk only.

GALLOP, *v.i.*

1. To move or run with leaps, as a horse to run or move with speed.*NWAD GALLOP.2*

But gallop lively down the western hill.*NWAD GALLOP.3*

2. To ride with a galloping pace.*NWAD GALLOP.4*

We galloped towards the enemy.*NWAD GALLOP.5*

3. To move very fast; to run over.*NWAD GALLOP.6*

Such superficial ideas he may collect in galloping over it.*NWAD GALLOP.7*

GALLOP, *n.* The movement or pace of a quadruped, particularly of a horse, by springs, reaches or leaps. The animal lifts his fore feet nearly at the same time, and as these descend and are just ready to touch the ground, the hind feet are lifted at once. The gallop is the swiftest pace of a horse, but it is also a moderate pace, at the pleasure of a rider.

GALLOPER, *n.* A horse that gallops; also, a man that gallops or makes haste.

1. In artillery, a carriage which bears a gun of a pound and a half ball. It has shafts so as to be drawn without a limbon, and it may serve for light three and six pounders.*NWAD GALLOPER.2*

GALLOPIN, *n.* A servant for the kitchen.

GALLOW, *v.t.* To fright or terrify.

GALLOWAY, *n.* A horse or species of horses of a small size, bred in Galloway in Scotland.

GALLOWGLASS, *n.* An ancient Irish foot soldier.

GALLOWS, *n.* singular. [Gallows is in the singular number and should be preceded by a, a gallows. The plural is gallowses.]

1. An instrument of punishment whereon criminals are executed by hanging. It consists of two posts and a cross beam on the top, to which the criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck.*NWAD GALLOWS.2*

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows. [Not used.]*NWAD GALLOWS.3*

GALLOWSFREE, *a.* Free from danger of the gallows.

GALLOWTREE, *n.* The tree of execution.

GALLY, *a.* Like gall; bitter as gall.

GALLY, *n.* A printer's frame or oblong square board with a ledge on three

sides, into which types are emptied from the composing stick. It has a groove to admit a false bottom, called a gally-slice.

GALLY-WORM, *n.* An insect of the centiped kind, of several species.

GALOCHE, *n.* A patten, clog or wooden shoe, or a shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry. It is written also galoshe.

GALSOME, *a.* gaul'som. [from gall.] Angry; malignant.

GALVANIC, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting it.

GALVANISM, *n.* [from Galvani of Bologna, the discover.]

Electrical phenomena in which the electricity is developed without the aid of friction, and in which a chimical action takes place between certain bodies.*NWAD GALVANISM.2*

Galvanism is heat, light, electricity and magnetism, united in combination or in simultaneous action; sometimes one and sometimes another of them predominating, and thus producing more or less all the effects of each: usual means of excitement, contact of dissimilar bodies, especially of metals and fluids.*NWAD GALVANISM.3*

GALVANIST, *n.* One who believes in galvanism; one versed in galvanism.

GALVANIZE, *v.t.* To affect with galvanism.

GALVANOLOGIST, *n.* One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

GALVANOLOGY, *n.* [galvanism, and Gr. discourse.]

A treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena.*NWAD*

GALVANOLOGY.2

GALVANOMETER, *n.* [galvanism, and Gr. measure.]

An instrument or apparatus for measuring minute quantities of electricity, or the operations of galvanism.*NWAD GALVANOMETER.2*

GAMASHES, *n.* Short spatterdashes worn by plowmen.

GAMBADOES, *n.* Spatterdashes.

GAMBET, *n.* A bird of the size of the greenshank, found in the Arctic sea, and in Scandinavia and Iceland.

GAMBLE, *v.i.* [from game.] To play or game for money or other stake.

GAMBLE, *v.t.* To gamble away, is to squander by gaming.

Bankrupts or sots who have gambled or slept away their estates.*NWAD GAMBLE.3*

GAMBLER, *n.* One who games or plays for money or other stake. Gamblers often or usually become cheats and knaves.

GAMBLING, *ppr.* Gaming for money.

GAMBOGE, *n.* A concrete vegetable juice or gum-resin. It is brought in orbicular masses or cylindrical rolls, from Cambaja, Cambodja, or Cambogia, in the E. Indies, whence its name. It is of a dense, compact texture, and of a beautiful reddish yellow. It is used chiefly as a pigment. Taken internally, it is a strong and harsh cathartic and emetic.

GAMBOL, *v.i.*

1. To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to play in frolic, like boys and lambs.*NWAD GAMBOL.2*

2. To leap; to start.*NWAD GAMBOL.3*

GAMBOL, *n.* A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sportive prank.

GAMBOLING, *ppr.* Leaping; frisking; playing pranks.

GAMBREL, *n.* The hind leg of a horse. Hence, in America, a crooked stick used by butchers. A hipped roof is called a gambrel-roof.

GAMBREL, *v.t.* To tie by the leg.

GAME, *n.*

1. Sport of any kind.*NWAD GAME.2*

2. Jest; opposed to earnest; as, betwixt earnest and game. [Not used.]*NWAD GAME.3*

3. An exercise or play for amusement or winning a stake; as a game of cricket; a game of chess; a game of whist. Some games depend on skill; others on hazard.*NWAD GAME.4*

4. A single match at play.*NWAD GAME.5*

5. Advantage in play; as, to play the game into another's hand.*NWAD GAME.6*

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.*NWAD GAME.7*

This seems to be the present game of that crown.*NWAD GAME.8*

7. Field sports; the chase, falconry, etc.*NWAD GAME.9*

8. Animals pursued or taken in the chase, or in the sports of the field; animals appropriated in England to legal sportsmen; as deer, hares, etc.*NWAD GAME.10*

9. In antiquity, games were public diversions or contests exhibited as spectacles for the gratification of the people. These games

consisted of running, leaping, wrestling, riding, etc. Such were the Olympic games, the Pythian, the Isthmian, the Nemean, etc., among the Greeks; and among the Romans, the Apollinarian, the Circensian, the Capitoline, etc.*NWAD GAME.11*

10. Mockery; sport; derision; as, to make game of a person.*NWAD GAME.12*

GAME, *v.i.* To play at any sport or diversion.

1. To play for a stake or prize; to use cards, dice, billiards or other instruments, according to certain rules, with a view to win money or other thing waged upon the issue of the contest.*NWAD GAME.14*

2. To practice gaming.*NWAD GAME.15*

GAMECOCK, *n.* A cock bred or used to fight; a cock kept for barbarous sport.

GAME-EGG, *n.* An egg from which a fighting cock is bred.

GAMEKEEPER, *n.* One who has the care of game; one who is authorized to preserve beasts of the chase, or animals kept for sport.

GAMESOME, *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome.

This gamesome humor of children.*NWAD GAMESOME.2*

GAMESOMENESS, *n.* Sportiveness; merriment.

GAMESOMELY, *adv.* Merrily; playfully.

GAMESTER, *n.*

1. A person addicted to gaming; one who is accustomed to play for money or other stake, at cards, dice, billiards and the like; a gambler; one skilled in games.*NWAD GAMESTER.2*

It is as easy to be a scholar as a gamester.*NWAD GAMESTER.3*

2. One engaged at play.*NWAD GAMESTER.4*

3. A merry, frolicsome person. [Not used.]*NWAD GAMESTER.5*

4. A prostitute. [Not in use.]*NWAD GAMESTER.6*

GAMING, *ppr.* Playing; sporting; playing for money.

GAMING, *n.* The act or art of playing any game in a context for a victory, or for a prize or stake.

1. The practice of using cards, dice, billiards and the like, according to certain rules, for winning money, etc.*NWAD GAMING.3*

GAMING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where gaming is practiced.

GAMING-TABLE, *n.* A table appropriated to gaming.

GAMMER, *n.* The compellation of an old woman, answering to gaffer, applied to an old man.

GAMMON, *n.*

1. The buttock or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham.*NWAD GAMMON.2*

2. A game, called usually *back-gammon*, which see.*NWAD GAMMON.3*

GAMMON, *v.t.* To make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke.

1. To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope.*NWAD GAMMON.5*

GAMMON, *v.t.* In the game of back-gammon, the party that, by fortunate throws of the dice or by superior skill in moving, withdraws all his men from the board, before his antagonist has been able to get his men home and withdraw any of them from his table, gammons his antagonist.

GAMMUT, *n.* [from the Greek letter so named.]

1. A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces, which are named after the seven first letters of the alphabet.*NWAD GAMMUT.2*

2. The first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music, the modern scale.*NWAD GAMMUT.3*

GAN, a contraction of began, or rather the original simple word, Sax. gynnan, to begin.

GANCH, *v.t.* To drop from a high place on hooks, as the Turks do malefactors, by way of punishment.

GANDER, *n.* [L. anser.] The male of fowls of the goose kind.

GANG, *v.i.* To go; to walk. [Local, or used only in ludicrous language.]

GANG, *n.* [G., a metallic vein, a streak in a mine.]

1. Properly, a going; hence, a number of going in company; hence, a company, or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; as a gang of thieves.*NWAD GANG.3*

2. In seamen's language, a select number of a ship's crew appointed on a particular service, under a suitable officer.*NWAD GANG.4*

3. In mining, literally a course or vein, but appropriately the earthy, stony, saline or combustible substance which contains the ore of metals, or is only mingled with it, without being chemically combined. This is called the gang or matrix of the ore. It differs from a mineralizer, in not being combined with the metal.*NWAD GANG.5*

[This word, in the latter sense, is most unwarrantably and erroneously written gangue.]*NWAD GANG.6*

GANGBOARD, *n.* A board or plank with cleats for steps, used

for walking into or out of a boat.

GANGDAYS, *n.* Days or perambulation.

GANGHON, *n.* A flower.

GANGLION, *n.* In anatomy, a small circumscribed tumor, found in certain parts of the nervous system.

1. In surgery, a movable tumor formed on the tendons, generally about the wrist.*NWAD GANGLION.2*

GANGRENATE, *v.t.* To produce a gangrene.

GANGRENE, *n.* [L. gangroena.] A mortification of living flesh, or of some part of a living animal body. It is particularly applied to the first state of mortification, before the life of the part is completely extinct. When the part is completely dead, it is called sphacelus.

GANGRENE, *v.t.* To mortify, or to begin mortification in.

GANGRENE, *v.i.* To become mortified.

GANGRENESCENT, *a.* Tending to mortification; beginning to corrupt or putrefy, as living flesh.

GANGRENOUS, *a.* Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

GANGUE, *n.* gang. [See *Gang*.] In mining, the earthy, stony, saline, or combustible substance, which contains the ore of metals, or is only mingled with it without being chimically combined, is called the gangue or matrix of the ore. It differs from a mineralizer, in not being combined with the metal.

GANGWAY, *n.* A passage, way or avenue into or out of any inclosed place, especially a passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; also, a narrow platform of

planks laid horizontally along the upper part of a ship's side, from the quarter deck to the forecastle.

To bring to the gangway, in the discipline of ships, is to punish a seaman by seizing him up and flogging him.*NWAD GANGWAY.2*

GANGWEEK, *n.* Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate or survey the bounds of parishes.

GANIL, *n.* A kind of brittle limestone.

GANNET, *n.* The Solan Goose, a fowl of the genus Pelicanus, about seven pounds in weight, with a straight bill, six inches long, and palmated feet. These fowls frequent the isles of Scotland in summer, and feed chiefly on herrings.

GANTLET, GAUNTLET, *n.* A large iron glove with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers, armed at all points.

To throw the gantlet, is to challenge; and*NWAD GANTLET.2*

To take up the gantlet, is to accept the challenge.*NWAD GANTLET.3*

GANTLOPE, *n.* A military punishment inflicted on criminals for some heinous offense. It is executed in this manner; soldiers are arranged in two rows, face to face, each armed with a switch or instrument of punishment; between these rows, the offender, stripped to his waist, is compelled to pass a certain number of times, and each man gives him a stroke. A similar punishment is used on board of ships. Hence this word is chiefly used in the phrase, to run the gantlet or gantlope.

GANZA, *n.* A kind of wold goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

GAOL, *n.* A prison; a place for the confinement of debtors and criminals.

GAOL, *v.t.* To imprison; to confine in prison.

GAOLDELIVERY, *n.* A judicial process for clearing jails of criminals, by trial and condemnation or acquittal.

GAOLER, *n.* The keeper of a gaol or prisoner; a jailor.

GAP, *n.* [See *Gape* and *Gab*.]

1. An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting; as a gap in a fence or wall.*NWAD GAP.2*

2. A breach.*NWAD GAP.3*

Manifold miseries ensued by the opening of that gap to all that side of christendom.*NWAD GAP.4*

3. Any avenue or passage; way of entrance or departure.*NWAD GAP.5*

4. A breach; a defect; a flaw; as a gap in honor or reputation.*NWAD GAP.6*

5. An interstice; a vacuity.*NWAD GAP.7*

A third can fill the gap with laughing.*NWAD GAP.8*

6. A hiatus; a chasm; as a gap between words.*NWAD GAP.9*

To stop a gap, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect.*NWAD GAP.10*

To stand in the gap, to expose one's self for the protection of something; to make defense against any assailing danger. *Ezekiel 22:30*.*NWAD GAP.11*

GAPE, *v.i.*

1. To open the mouth wide, from sleepiness, drowsiness or dullness; to yawn.*NWAD GAPE.2*

2. To open the mouth for food, as young birds.*NWAD GAPE.3*

3. To gape for or after, to desire earnestly; to crave; to look and long for; as, men often gape after court favor.*NWAD GAPE.4*

The hungry grave for her due tribute gapes.*NWAD GAPE.5*

To gape at, in a like sense, is hardly correct.*NWAD GAPE.6*

4. To open in fissures or crevices; as a gaping rock.*NWAD GAPE.7*

May that ground gape, and swallow me alive.*NWAD GAPE.8*

5. To have a hiatus; as one vowel gaping on another.*NWAD GAPE.9*

6. To open the mouth in wonder or surprise; as the gaping fool; the gaping crowd.*NWAD GAPE.10*

7. To utter sound with open throat.*NWAD GAPE.11*

8. To open the mouth with hope or expectation.*NWAD GAPE.12*

9. To open the mouth with a desire to injure or devour.*NWAD GAPE.13*

They have gaped upon me with their mouth. *Job 16:10*.*NWAD GAPE.14*

G`APE, *n.* A gaping.

GAPER, *n.* One who gapes; a yawner.

1. One who opens his mouth for wonder and stares foolishly.*NWAD GAPER.2*

2. One who longs or craves.*NWAD GAPER.3*

3. A fish with six or seven bands and tail undivided.*NWAD GAPER.4*

GAPING, ***ppr.*** **Opening the mouth wide from sleepiness, dullness, wonder or admiration; yawning; opening in fissures; craving.**

GAPTOOTHED, ***a.*** **Having interstices between the teeth.**

GAR, in Saxon, a dart, a weapon; as in Edgar, or Eadgar, a happy weapon; Ethelgar, noble weapon.

GARAGAY, ***n.*** **A rapacious fowl of Mexico, of the size of the kite.**

GARB, ***n.***

1. Dress; clothes; habit; as the garb of a clergyman or judge.*NWAD GARB.2*

2. Fashion or mode of dress.*NWAD GARB.3*

3. Exterior appearance; looks.*NWAD GARB.4*

4. In heraldry, a sheaf of corn.*NWAD GARB.5*

GARBAGE, ***n.*** **[I know not the component parts of this word.] The bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal.**

GARBAGED, ***a.*** **Stripped of the bowels.**

GARBEL, ***n.*** **The plank next the keel of a ship. [See *Garboard-streak*.]**

GARBLE, ***v.t.*** **[L. cribro, cribello.]**

1. Properly, to sift or bolt; to separate the fine or valuabale parts of a substance from the coarse and useless parts, or from dross or dirt; as, to garble spices.*NWAD GARBLE.2*

2. To separate; to pick; to cull out.*NWAD GARBLE.3*

GARBLED, ***pp.*** **Sifted; bolted; separated; culled out.**

GARBLER, ***n.*** **One who garbles, sifts or separates. A garbler of spices, is an officer of great antiquity in London.**

1. One who picks out, culls or selects.*NWAD GARBLER.2*

GARBLES, ***n. plu.*** **The dust, soil or filth, severed from good spices, drugs, etc.**

GARBLING, ***ppr.*** **Sifting; separating; sorting; culling.**

GARBOARD, ***n.*** **The garboard plank, in a ship, is the first plank fastened on the keel on the outside.**

Garboard-streak, in a ship, is the first range or streak of planks laid on a ship's bottom, next the keel.*NWAD GARBOARD.2*

GARBOIL, ***n.*** **Tumult; uproar. [Not used.]**

GARD. [See ***Guard*** **and** ***Ward*****.]**

GARDEN, ***n.*** **[Eng. yard, an inclosed place; L. hortus.]**

1. A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, or plants, fruits and flowers; usually near a mansion-house. Land appropriated to the raising of culinary herbs and roots for domestic use, is called a kitchen-garden; that appropriated to flowers and shrubs is called a flower garden; and that to fruits, is called a fruit garden. But these uses are sometimes blended.*NWAD GARDEN.2*

2. A rich, well cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot. The intervals on the river Connecticut are all a garden. Lombardy is the garden of Italy.*NWAD GARDEN.3*

Garden, in composition, is used adjectively, as garden-mold, a rich fine mold or soil; garden-tillage, the tillage used in cultivating gardens.*NWAD GARDEN.4*

G`ARDEN, *v.i.* To layout and to cultivate a garden; to prepare ground to plant and till it, for the purpose of producing plants, shrubs, flowers and fruits.

GARDENER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, tend and dress a garden.

GARDENING, ***ppr.*** **Cultivating or tilling a garden.**

G`ARDENING, ***n.*** **The act of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture.**

GARDEN-PLOT, ***n.*** **The plot or plantation of a garden.**

GARDEN-STUFF, ***n.*** **Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table. [A word in popular use.]**

GARDEN-WARE, ***n.*** **The produce of gardens. [Not in use.]**

GARDON, ***n.*** **A fish of the roach kind.**

GARE, ***n.*** **Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.**

GARGARISM, ***n.*** **[L. gargarismus; Gr. to wash the mouth; allied probably to gorge, the throat.]**

A gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat, to cure inflammations or ulcers, etc.*NWAD GARGARISM.2*

GARGARIZE, ***v.t.*** **[L. gargarizo.] To wash or rinse the mouth with any medicated liquor.**

GARGET, ***n.*** **[See *Gorge*.] A distemper in cattle, consisting in a swelling of the throat and the neighboring parts.**

GARGIL, ***n.*** **A distemper in geese, which stops the head and often proves fatal.**

GARGLE, ***v.t.*** **[Eng. to gurgle.]**

1. To wash the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air.*NWAD GARGLE.2*

2. To warble; to play in the throat. [Unusual.]*NWAD GARGLE.3*

GARGLE, *n.* Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.

GARGLION, *n.* An exsudation of nervous juice from a bruise, which indurates into a tumor.

GARGOL, *n.* A distemper in swine.

GARISH. [See *Gairish*.]

GARLAND, *n.* [L. gyrus. It seems to denote something round or twisted, for in Spanish it is used for a wreath or cordage or puddening.]

1. A wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, fethers and sometimes of precious stones, to be worn on the head like a crown.*NWAD GARLAND.2*

2. A ornament of flowers, fruits and leaves intermixed, anciently used at the gates of temples where feasts and solemn rejoicings were held.*NWAD GARLAND.3*

3. The top; the principal thing, or thing most prized.*NWAD GARLAND.4*

4. A collection of little printed pieces.*NWAD GARLAND.5*

5. In ships, a sort of net used by sailors instead of a locker or cupboard.*NWAD GARLAND.6*

GARLAND, *v.t.* To deck with a garland.

GARLIC, *n.* A plant of the genus Allium, having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste. Each root is composed of several lesser bulbs, called cloves of garlic, inclosed in a common membranous coat and easily separable.

GARLICEATER, *n.* A low fellow.

GARLICPEAR-TREE, *n.* A tree in Jamaica, the Crateva, bearing a fruit which has a strong scent of garlic.

GARMENT, *n.* Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, etc. Garments, in the plural, denotes clothing in general; dress.

No man putteth a piece of new cloth to an old garment. *Matthew 9:16*.*NWAD GARMENT.2*

GARNER, *n.* A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation.

GARNER, *v.t.* To store in a granary.

GARNET, *n.* [L. granatus, from granum, or granatum, the pomegranate.]

1. A mineral usually occurring in crystals more or less regular. The crystals have numerous sides, from twelve to sixty or even eighty four. Its prevailing color is red of various shades, but often brown, and sometimes green, yellow or black. It sometimes resembles the hyacinth, the leucite, and the idocrase. Of this gem there are several varieties, as the precious or oriental, the pyrope, the topazolite, the succinite, the common garnet, the melanite, the pyreneite, the grossular, the allochroite, and the colophonite.*NWAD GARNET.2*

2. In ships, a sort of tackle fixed to the main stay, and used to hoist in and out the cargo.*NWAD GARNET.3*

GARNISH, *v.t.*

1. To adorn; to decorate with appendages; to set off.*NWAD GARNISH.2*

All within with flowers was garnished.*NWAD GARNISH.3*

2. To fit with fetters; a cant term.*NWAD GARNISH.4*

3. To furnish; to supply; as a fort garnished with troops.*NWAD GARNISH.5*

4. In law, to warn; to give notice. [See *Garnishee*.]*NWAD*

GARNISH.6

GARNISH, *n.* Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration.

Matter and figure they produce;*NWAD GARNISH.8*

For garnish this, and that for use.*NWAD GARNISH.9*

1. In jails, fetters; a cant term.*NWAD GARNISH.10*

2. Pensiuncula carceraria; a fee; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes to jail.*NWAD GARNISH.11*

GARNISHED, *pp.* Adorned; decorated; embellished.

1. Furnished.*NWAD GARNISHED.2*

2. Warned; notified.*NWAD GARNISHED.3*

GARNISHEE, *n.* In law, one in whose hands the property of an absconding or absent debtor is attached, who is warned or notified of the demand or suit, and who may appear and defend in the suit, in the place of the principal.

GARNISHING, *ppr.* Adorning; decorating; warning.

GARNISHMENT, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.

1. Warning; legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor.*NWAD GARNISHMENT.2*

2. A fee.*NWAD GARNISHMENT.3*

GARNITURE, *n.* Ornamental appendages; embellishment; furniture; dress.

GAROUS, *a.* [L. garum, pickle.] Resembling pickle made of fish.

GARRAN, GARRON, *n.* A small horse; a highland horse; a

hack; a jade; a galloway. [Not used in America.]

GARRET, *n.*

1. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof.*NWAD GARRET.2*

2. Rotten wood. [Not in use.]*NWAD GARRET.3*

GARRETED, *a.* Protected by turrets.

GARRETEER, *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author.

GARRISON, *n.* [English, garnish; warren, and from this root we have warrant and guaranty, as well as guard and regard, all from one source.]

1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.*NWAD GARRISON.2*

2. A fort, castle or fortified town, furnished with troops to defend it.*NWAD GARRISON.3*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defense; as troops laid in garrison.*NWAD GARRISON.4*

GARRISON, *v.t.* To place troops in a fortress for its defense; to furnish with soldiers; as, to garrison a fort or town.

1. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops; as, to garrison a conquered territory.*NWAD GARRISON.6*

GARRULITY, *n.* [L. garrulitas, from garrio, to prate.]

Talkativeness; loquacity; the practice or habit of talking much; a babbling or tattling.*NWAD GARRULITY.2*

GARRULOUS, *a.* Talkative; prating; as garrulous old age.

GARTER, *n.*

1. A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg.*NWAD GARTER.2*

2. The badge of an order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the order of the garter, instituted by Edward III. This order is a college or corporation.*NWAD GARTER.3*

3. The principal king at arms.*NWAD GARTER.4*

4. The term in heraldry, signifying the half of a bend.*NWAD GARTER.5*

G`ARTER, *v.t.* To bind with a garter.

1. To invest with the order of the garter.*NWAD GARTER.7*

GARTERFISH, *n.* A fish having a long depressed body, like the blade of a sword; the Lepidopus.

GARTH, *n.*

1. A dam or wear for catching fish.*NWAD GARTH.2*

2. A close; a little backside; a yard; a croft; a garden. [Not used.]*NWAD GARTH.3*

GAS, *n.*

In chimistry, a permanently elastic aeriform fluid, or a substance reduced to the state of an aeriform fluid by its permanent combination with caloric.*NWAD GAS.2*

Gases are invisible except when colored, which happens in two or three instances.*NWAD GAS.3*

GASCON, *n.* A native of Gascony in France.

GASCONADE, *n.* A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a

bragging.

GASCONADE, *v.i.* To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.

GASEOUS, *a.* In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid.

GASH, *n.* [I know not through what channel we have received this word. It may be allied to chisel.]

A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh.*NWAD GASH.2*

GASH, *v.i.* To make a gash, or long, deep incision; applied chiefly to incisions in flesh.

GASHED, *pp.* Cut with a long, deep incision.

GASHFUL, *a.* Full of gashes; hideous.

GASHING, *ppr.* Cutting long, deep incision.

GASIFICATION, *n.* [See *Gasify*.] The act or process of converting into gas.

GASIFIED, *pp.* Converted into an aeriform fluid.

GASIFY, *v.t.* [gas and L. facio, to make.] To convert into gas or an aeriform fluid by combination with caloric.

GASIFYING, *ppr.* Converting into gas.

GASKET, *n.* A plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard.

GASKINS, *n. plu.* Galligaskins; wide open hose. [See *Galligaskins*.]

GASLIGHT, *n.* Light produced by the combustion of carbureted hydrogen gas. Gaslights are now substituted for oil lights, in

illuminating streets and apartments in houses.

GASOMETER, *n.* [gas] In chimistry, an instrument or apparatus, intended to measure, collect, preserve or mix different gases.

An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in an experiment; also, the place where gas is prepared for lighting streets.*NWAD GASOMETER.2*

GASOMETRY, *n.* The science, art or practice of measuring gases. It teaches also the nature and properties of these elastic fluids.

GASP, *v.i.*

1. To open the mouth wide in catching the breath or in laborious respiration; particularly in dying.*NWAD GASP.2*

2. To long for. [Not in use.]*NWAD GASP.3*

G`ASP, *v.t.* To emit breath by opening wide the mouth.

And with short sobs he gasps away his breath.*NWAD GASP.5*

G`ASP, *n.* The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath.

1. The short catch of the breath in the agonies of death.*NWAD GASP.7*

GASPING, *ppr.* Opening the mouth to catch the breath.

GAST, GASTER, *v.t.* To make aghast; to frighten. [Not used.]

GASTNESS, *n.* Amazement; fright. [Not used.]

GASTRIC, *a.* [from Gr. the belly or stomach.]

Belonging to the belly, or rather to the stomach. The gastric juice is

a thin, pellucid liquor, separated by the capillary exhaling arteries of the stomach, which open upon its internal tunic. It is the principal agent in digestion.*NWAD GASTRIC.2*

GASTRILOQUIST, *n.* [Gr. belly, and L. loquor, to speak.]

Literally, one who speaks from his belly or stomach; hence, one who so modified his voice that it seems to come from another person or place.*NWAD GASTRILOQUIST.2*

GASTROCELE, [Gr. the stomach, and a tumor.] A rupture of the stomach.

GASTROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. belly, and divination.]

A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly.*NWAD GASTROMANCY.2*

GASTRORAPHY, *n.* [Gr. belly, and a sewing or suture.]

The operation of sewing of wounds of the abdomen.*NWAD GASTRORAPHY.2*

GASTROTOMY, *n.* [Gr. belly, and to cut.]

The operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen.*NWAD GASTROTOMY.2*

GAT, *pret.* of get.

GATE, *n.*

1. A large door which gives entrance into a walled city, a castle, a temple, palace or other large edifice. It differs from door chiefly in being larger. Gate signifies both the opening or passage, and the frame of boards, planks or timber which closes the passage.*NWAD GATE.2*

2. A frame of timber which opens or closes a passage into any

court, garden or other inclosed ground; also, the passage.*NWAD GATE.3*

3. The frame which shuts or stops the passage of water through a dam into a flume.*NWAD GATE.4*

4. An avenue; an opening; a way.*NWAD GATE.5*

In scripture, figuratively, power, dominion. “Thy seed shall possess the gate of his enemies;” that is, towns and fortresses. *Genesis 22:17*.*NWAD GATE.6*

The gates of hell, are the power and dominion of the devil and his instruments. *Matthew 16:18*.*NWAD GATE.7*

The gates of death, are the brink of the grave. *Psalm 9:13*.*NWAD GATE.8*

GATED, *a.* Having gates.

GATEVEIN, *n.* The vena portae, a large vein which conveys the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver.

GATEWAY, *n.* A way through the gate of some inclosure.

1. A building to be passed at the entrance of the area before a mansion.*NWAD GATEWAY.2*

GATHER, *v.t.*

1. To bring together; to collect a number of separate things into one place or into one aggregate body.*NWAD GATHER.2*

Gather stones; and they took stones, and made a heap. *Genesis 31:46*.*NWAD GATHER.3*

2. To get in harvest; to reap or cut and bring into barns or stores. *Leviticus 25:3-20*.*NWAD GATHER.4*

3. To pick up; to glean; to get in small parcels and bring

together.*NWAD GATHER.5*

Gather out the stones. *Isaiah 62:10*.*NWAD GATHER.6*

He must gather up money by degrees.*NWAD GATHER.7*

4. To pluck; to collect by cropping, picking or plucking.*NWAD GATHER.8*

Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? *Matthew 7:16*.*NWAD GATHER.9*

5. To assemble; to congregate; to bring persons into one place. *Ezekiel 22:19*.*NWAD GATHER.10*

6. To collect in abundance; to accumulate; to amass.*NWAD GATHER.11*

I gathered me also silver and gold, and the peculiar treasure of kings. *Ecclesiastes 2:8*.*NWAD GATHER.12*

7. To select and take; to separate from others and bring together.*NWAD GATHER.13*

Save us, O Lord our God, and gather us from among the heathen. *Psalm 106:47*.*NWAD GATHER.14*

8. To sweep together.*NWAD GATHER.15*

The kingdom of heaven is like a net that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind. *Matthew 13:47*.*NWAD GATHER.16*

9. To bring into one body or interest.*NWAD GATHER.17*

Yet will I gather others to him. *Isaiah 56:8*.*NWAD GATHER.18*

10. To draw together from a state of expansion or diffusion; to contract.*NWAD GATHER.19*

Gathering his flowing robe he seemed to stand,*NWAD GATHER.20*

In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand.*NWAD GATHER.21*

11. To gain.*NWAD GATHER.22*

He gathers ground upon her in the chase.*NWAD GATHER.23*

12. To pucker; to plait.*NWAD GATHER.24*

13. To deduce by inference; to collect or learn by reasoning. From what I hear I gather that he was present.*NWAD GATHER.25*

After he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us to preach the gospel to them. *Acts 16:10*.*NWAD GATHER.26*

14. To coil as a serpent.*NWAD GATHER.27*

To gather breath, to have respite.*NWAD GATHER.28*

GATHER, *v.i.* To collect; to unite; to increase; to be condensed. The clouds gather in the west.

1. To increase; to grow larger by accretion of like matter.*NWAD GATHER.30*

Their snow ball did not gather as it went.*NWAD GATHER.31*

2. To assemble. The people gather fast.*NWAD GATHER.32*

3. To generate pus or matter. [See *Gathering*.]*NWAD GATHER.33*

GATHERABLE, *a.* That may be collected; that may be deduced. [Unusual.]

GATHERED, *pp.* Collected; assembled; contracted; plaited; drawn by inference.

GATHERER, *n.* One who gathers or collects; one who gets in a crop.

GATHERING, *ppr.* Collecting; assembling; drawing together; plaiting; wrinkling.

GATHERING, *n.* The act of collecting or assembling.

1. Collection; a crowd; an assembly.*NWAD GATHERING.3*

2. Charitable contribution. *1 Corinthians 16:2*.*NWAD GATHERING.4*

3. A tumor suppurated or maturated; a collection of pus; an abscess.*NWAD GATHERING.5*

GATHERS, *n.* Plaits; folds; puckers; wrinkles in cloth.

GATTERTREE, *n.* A species of Cornus or Cornelian cherry.

GAT-TOOTHED, *a.* Goat-toothed; having a lickerish tooth.

GAUD, *v.i.* [L. gaudeo, to rejoice.] To exult; to rejoice.

GAUD, *n.* [L. gaudium.] An ornament; something worn for adorning the person; a fine thing.

GAUDED, *a.* Adorned with trinkets; colored.

GAUDERY, *n.* Finery; fine things; ornaments.

GAUDILY, *adv.* Showily; with ostentation of fine dress.

GAUDINESS, *n.* Showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentatious finery.

GAUDY, *a.* Showy; splendid; gay.

A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride*NWAD GAUDY.2*

Of painted plumes--*NWAD GAUDY.3*

1. Ostentatiously fine; gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste.*NWAD GAUDY.4*

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,*NWAD GAUDY.5*

But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy.*NWAD GAUDY.6*

GAUDY, *n.* A feast or festival; a word in the university.

GAUGE, *v.t.* gage.

1. To measure or to ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel, as a pipe, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, tierce or keg.*NWAD GAUGE.2*

2. To measure in respect to proportion.*NWAD GAUGE.3*

The vanes nicely gauged on each side--*NWAD GAUGE.4*

GAUGE, *n.* gage. A measure; a standard of measure.

1. Measure; dimensions.*NWAD GAUGE.6*

GAUGED, *pp.* Measured.

GAUGER, *n.* One who gauges; an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.

GAUGING, *ppr.* Measuring a cask; ascertaining dimensions or proportions of quantity.

GAUGING, *n.* The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels of any form.

GAUGING-ROD, *n.* An instrument to be used in measuring the contents of casks or vessels.

GAUL, *n.* [L. Gallia.] A name of ancient France; also, an inhabitant of Gaul.

GAULISH, *a.* Pertaining to ancient France or Gaul.

GAUNT, GANT, *a.* gant. Vacant; hollow; empty, as an animal after long fasting; hence, lean; meager; thin; slender.

GAUNTLY, ***adv.*** **gant'ly. Leanly; meagerly.**

GAUNTLET, ***n.*** **[See** ***Gantlet*****.]**

GAUZE, ***n.*** **[L. gausape, or gossipium.]**

A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk or linen.*NWAD GAUZE.2*

GAUZELOOM, ***n.*** **A loom in which gauze is wove.**

GAUZY, ***a.*** **Like gauze; thin as gauze.**

GAVE, ***pret.*** **of give.**

GAVEL, ***n.*** **In law, tribute; toll; custom. [See** ***Gable*****.]**

GAVEL, ***n.***

1. A small parcel of wheat, rye or other grain, laid together by reapers, consisting of two, three or more handfuls.*NWAD GAVEL.3*

2. In England, a provincial word for ground.*NWAD GAVEL.4*

GAVEL, for gable or gable-end. [See ***Gable*****.]**

GAVELET, ***n.*** **An ancient and special cessavit in Kent, in England, where the custom of gavelkind continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraws his rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements.**

1. In London, a writ used in the hustings, given to lords or rents in the city.*NWAD GAVELET.2*

GAVELKIND, ***n.*** **A tenure in England, by which land descended from the father to all his sons in equal portions, and the land of a brother, dying without issue, descended equally to his brothers. This species of tenure prevailed in England before the Norman conquest, in many parts of the kingdom, perhaps in the whole realm; but particularly in Kent, where it still exists.**

GAVELOCK, *n.* An iron crow.

GAVILAN, *n.* A species of hawk in the Philippine isles; the back and wings yellow; the belly white.

GAVOT, *n.* A kind of dance, the air of which has two brisk and lively strains in common time, each of which is played twice over. The first has usually four or eight bars, and the second contains eight, twelve or more.

GAWBY, *n.* A dunce. [Not in use.]

GAWK, *n.*

1. A cuckoo.*NWAD GAWK.2*

2. A fool; a simpleton. [In both senses, it is retained in Scotland.]*NWAD GAWK.3*

GAWKY, *a.* Foolish; awkward; clumsy; clownish. [In this sense it is retained in vulgar use in America.]

GAWKY, *n.* A stupid, ignorant, awkward fellow.

GAY, *a.*

1. Merry; airy; jovial; sportive; frolicksome. It denotes more life and animation than cheerful.*NWAD GAY.2*

Belinda smiled, and all the world was gay.*NWAD GAY.3*

2. Fine; showy; as a gay dress.*NWAD GAY.4*

3. Inflamed or merry with liquor; intoxicated; a vulgar use of the word in America.*NWAD GAY.5*

GAY, *n.* An ornament. [Not used.]

GAYETY, *n.*

1. Merriment; mirth; airiness; as a company full of gayety.*NWAD GAYETY.2*

2. Act of juvenile pleasure; the gayeties of youth.*NWAD GAYETY.3*

3. Finery; show; as the gayety of dress.*NWAD GAYETY.4*

GAYLY, *adv.* Merrily; with mirth and frolick.

1. Finely; splendidly; pompously; as ladies gayly dressed; a flower gayly blooming.*NWAD GAYLY.2*

GAYNESS, *n.* Gayety; finery.

GAYSOME, *a.* Full of gayety. [Little used.]

GAZE, *v.i.* [Gr. to be astonished, and Heb. to see or look, that is, to fix the eye or to reach with the eye.]

To fix the eyes and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity; as in admiration, astonishment, or in study.*NWAD GAZE.2*

A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind.*NWAD GAZE.3*

Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? *Acts 1:11*.*NWAD GAZE.4*

GAZE, *v.t.* To view with fixed attention.

And gazed awhile the ample sky.*NWAD GAZE.6*

[It is little used as a transitive verb.]*NWAD GAZE.7*

GAZE, *n.* A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder or admiration; a continued look of attention.

With secret gaze,*NWAD GAZE.9*

Or open admiration, him behold--*NWAD GAZE.10*

1. The object gazed on; that which causes one to gaze.*NWAD GAZE.11*

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze.*NWAD GAZE.12*

GAZEFUL, *a.* Looking with a gaze; looking intently.

GAZEHOUND, *n.* A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent.

GAZEL, *n.* An animal of Africa and India, of the genus Antilope. It partakes of the nature of the goat and the deer. Like the goat, the gazel has hollow permanent horns, and it feeds on shrubs; but in size and delicacy, and in the nature and color of its hair, it resembles the roe-buck. It has cylindrical horns, most frequently annulated at the base, and bunches of hair on its fore legs. It has a most brilliant, beautiful eye.

GAZEMENT, *n.* View. [Not in use.]

GAZER, *n.* One who gazes; one who looks steadily and intently, from delight, admiration or study.

GAZETTE, *n.* gazet'. A newspaper; a sheet or half sheet of paper containing an account of transactions and events of public or private concern, which are deemed important and interesting. The first gazette in England was published at Oxford in 1665. On the removal of the court to London, the title was changed to the London Gazette. It is now the official newspaper, and published on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

GAZETTE, *v.t.* gazet'. To insert in a gazette; to announce or publish in a gazette.

GAZETTED, *pp.* Published in a gazette.

GAZETTEER, *n.* A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority.

1. The title of a newspaper.*NWAD GAZETTEER.2*

2. A book containing a brief description of empires, kingdoms, cities, towns and rivers, in a country or in the whole world, alphabetically arranged; a book of topographical descriptions.*NWAD GAZETTEER.3*

GAZING, *ppr.* [See *Gaze*.] Looking with fixed attention.

GAZINGSTOCK, *n.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity or contempt.

GAZON, *n.* In fortification, pieces of turf used to line parapets and the traverses of galleries.

GEAD, [See *Yead*.]

GEAL, *v.i.* [L. gelo.] To congeal.

GEAR, *n.*

1. Apparatus; whatever is prepared; hence, habit; dress; ornaments.*NWAD GEAR.2*

Array thyself in her most gorgeous gear.*NWAD GEAR.3*

2. More generally, the harness or furniture of beasts; whatever is used in equipping horses or cattle for draught; tackle.*NWAD GEAR.4*

3. In Scotland, warlike accouterments; also, goods, riches.*NWAD GEAR.5*

4. Business; matters.*NWAD GEAR.6*

5. By seamen pronounced *jears*, which see.*NWAD GEAR.7*

GEAR, *v.t.* To dress; to put on gear; to harness.

GEARED, *pp.* Dressed; harnessed.

GEARING, ***ppr.*** **Dressing; harnessing.**

GEASON, ***n.*** **s as z. Rare; uncommon; wonderful.**

GEAT, ***n.*** **The hole through which metal runs into a mold in castings.**

GECK, ***n.*** **A dupe.**

GECK, ***v.t.*** **To cheat, trick or gull.**

GEE, JEE. A word used by teamsters, directing their teams to pass further to the right, or from the driver, when on the near side; opposed to hoi or haw.

GEESE, ***n. plu.*** **of goose.**

GEEST, ***n.*** **Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin.**

GEHENNA, ***n.*** **[Heb. ge-hinom, the valley of Hinom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch.** ***2 Kings 23:10*****.]**

This word has been used by the Jews as equivalent to hell, place of fire or torment and punishment, and the Greek word is rendered by our translators by hell and hell-fire. *Matthew 18:9*; *Matthew 23:15*.*NWAD GEHENNA.2*

GEHLENITE, ***n.*** **[from Gehlen, the chimist.]**

A mineral recently discovered, in the description of which authors are not perfectly agreed. According to the description and analysis of Fuchs, it appears to be a variety of idocrase; but according to the observations of Prof. Clarke, it is probably a new species.*NWAD GEHLENITE.2*

GELABLE, ***a.*** **[from L. gelu, frost, or gelo, to congeal.]**

That may or can be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.*NWAD GELABLE.2*

GELATIN, *n.* [L. gelo, to congeal, to freeze.]

A concrete animal substance, transparent, and soluble slowly in cold water, but rapidly in warm water. With tannin, a yellowish white precipitate is thrown down from a solution of gelatin, which forms and elastic adhesive mass, not unlike vegetable gluten, and is a compound of tannin and gelatin.*NWAD GELATIN.2*

GELATIN, GELATINOUS, *a.* Of the nature and consistence of gelatin; resembling jelly; viscous; moderately stiff and cohesive.

GELATINATE, *v.i.* To be converted into gelatin or into a substance like jelly.

Lapis lazuli, if calcined, does not effervesce, but gelatinates with the mineral acids.*NWAD GELATINATE.2*

GELATINATE, *v.t.* To convert into gelatin or into a substance resembling jelly.

GELATINATION, *n.* The act or process of converting or being turned into gelatin, or into a substance like jelly.

GELATINIZE, *v.i.* The same as gelatinate.

GELD, *n.* Money; tribute; compensation. This word is obsolete in English, but it occurs in old laws and law books in composition; as in Danegeld, or Danegelt, a tax imposed by the Danes; Weregeld, compensation for the life of a man, etc.

GELD, *v.t. pret.* gelded or gelt; *pp.* gelded or gelt.

1. To castrate; to emasculate.*NWAD GELD.3*

2. To deprive of any essential part.*NWAD GELD.4*

3. To deprive of any thing immodest or exceptionable.*NWAD*

GELDED, GELT, *pp.* Castrated; emasculated.

GELDER, *n.* One who castrates.

GELDER-ROSE. A plant, a species of Viburnum; also, a species of Spiraea.

GELDING, *ppr.* Castrating.

GELDING, *n.* A castrated animal, but chiefly a horse.

GELID, *a.* [L. gelidus, from gelo, to freeze.] Cold; very cold.

GELIDNESS, *n.* Coldness.

GELLY, *n.* [L. gelo, gelatus. It is now more generally written jelly.]

1. The inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar.NWAD GELLY.2

2. A viscous or glutinous substance; a gluey substance, soft, but cohesive. [See *Jelly*.]NWAD GELLY.3

GELT, *pp.* Of geld.

GELT, *n.* For gelding. [Not used.]

GELT, for gilt. Tinsel, or gilt surface. [Not used.]

GEM, *n.* [L. gemma.]

1. A bud. In botany, the bud or compendium of a plant, covered with scales to protect the rudiments from the cold of winter and other injuries; called the hybernacle or winter quarters of a plant.NWAD GEM.2

2. A precious stone of any kind, as the ruby, topaz, emerald,

etc.*NWAD GEM.3*

GEM, *v.t.* To adorn with gems, jewels or precious stones.

1. To bespangle; as foliage gemmed with dew drops.*NWAD GEM.5*

2. To embellish with detached beauties.*NWAD GEM.6*

England is studded and gemmed with castles and palaces.*NWAD GEM.7*

GEM, *v.i.* To bud; to germinate.

GEMARA, *n.* The second part of the Talmud or commentary on the Jewish laws.

GEMARIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Gemara.

GEMEL, *n.* [L. gemellus.] A pair; a term inheraldry.

GEMELLIPAROUS, *a.* [L. gemellus and pario.] Producing twins.

GEMINATE, *v.t.* [L. gemino.] To double. [Little used.]

GEMINATION, *n.* A doubling; duplication; repetition.

GEMINI, *n. plu.* [L.] Twins. In astronomy, a constellation or sign of the zodiac, representing Castor and Pollux. In the Britannic catalogue, it contains 85 stars.

GEMINOUS, *a.* [L. geminus.] Double; in pairs.

GEMINY, *n.* [supra.] Twins; a pair; a couple.

GEMMARY, *a.* [from gem.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEMMATION, *n.* [L. gemmatio, from gemma.]

In botany, budding; the state, form or construction of the bud of

plants, of the leaves, stipules, petioles or scales.*NWAD GEMMATION.2*

GEMMEOUS, *a.* [L. gemmeus.] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems; resembling gems.

GEMMIPAROUS, *a.* [L. gemma, a bud, and pario, to bear.]

Producing buds or gems.*NWAD GEMMIPAROUS.2*

GEMMULE, *n.* A little gem or bud.

GEMMY, *a.* Bright; glittering; full of gems.

1. Neat; spruce; smart.*NWAD GEMMY.2*

GEMOTE, *n.* A meeting. [See *Meet*.]

GEMSBOK, *n.* The name given to a variety of the antelope.

GENDARM, *n.* In France, gens d`armes is the denomination given to a select body of troops, destined to watch over the interior public safety. In the singular, gendarme, as written by Lunier, is properly anglicized gendarm.

GENDARMERY, *n.* [supra.] The body of gendarms.

GENDER, *n.* [L. genus, from geno, gigno; Gr. to beget, or to be born; Eng. kind. Gr. a woman, a wife; Sans. gena, a wife, and genaga, a father. We have begin from the same root. See *Begin* and *Can*.]

1. Properly, kind; sort.*NWAD GENDER.2*

2. A sex, male or female. Hence,*NWAD GENDER.3*

3. In grammar, a difference in words to express distinction of sex; usually a difference of termination in nouns, adjectives and participles, to express the distinction of male and female. But

although this was the original design of different terminations, yet in the progress of language, other words having no relation to one sex or the other, came to have genders assigned them by custom. Words expressing males are said to be of the masculine gender; those expressing females, of the feminine gender; and in some languages, words expressing things having no sex, are of the neuter or neither gender.*NWAD GENDER.4*

GENDER, *v.t.* To beget; but engender is more generally used.

GENDER, *v.i.* To copulate; to breed. *Leviticus 19:19*.

GENEALOGICAL, *a.* [from genealogy.]

1. Pertaining to the descent of persons or families; exhibiting the succession of families from a progenitor; as a genealogical table.*NWAD GENEALOGICAL.2*

2. According to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; as genealogical order.*NWAD GENEALOGICAL.3*

GENEALOGIST, *n.* He who traces descents of persons or families.

GENEALOGIZE, *v.i.* To relate the history of descents.

GENEALOGY, *n.* [L. genealogia; Gr. race, and discourse; Eng. kind.]

1. An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession.*NWAD GENEALOGY.2*

2. Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.*NWAD GENEALOGY.3*

GENERABLE, *a.* That may be engendered, begotten or produced.

GENERAL, ***a.*** **[L. generalis, from genus, a kind.]**

1. Properly, relating to a whole genus or kind; and hence, relating to a whole class or order. Thus we speak of a general law of the animal or vegetable economy. This word, though from genus, kind, is used to express whatever is common to an order, class, kind, sort or species, or to any company or association of individuals.*NWAD GENERAL.2*

2. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special or particular; as, it is not logical to draw a general inference or conclusion from a particular fact.*NWAD GENERAL.3*

3. Lax in signification; not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific; as a loose and general expression.*NWAD GENERAL.4*

4. Public; common; relating to or comprehending the whole community; as the general interest or safety of a nation.*NWAD GENERAL.5*

5. Common to many or the greatest number; as a general opinion; a general custom.*NWAD GENERAL.6*

6. Not directed to a single object.*NWAD GENERAL.7*

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that general aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it.*NWAD GENERAL.8*

7. Having a relation to all; common to the whole. Adam, our general sire.*NWAD GENERAL.9*

8. Extensive, though not universal; common; usual.*NWAD GENERAL.10*

This word is prefixed or annexed to words, to express the extent of their application. Thus a general assembly is an assembly of a whole body, in fact or by representation. In Scotland, it is the whole church convened by its representatives. In America, a legislature is sometimes called a general assembly.*NWAD GENERAL.11*

In logic, a general term is a term which is the sign of a general

idea.*NWAD GENERAL.12*

An attorney general, and a solicitor general, is an officer who conducts suits and prosecutions for the king or for a nation or state, and whose authority is general in the state or kingdom.*NWAD GENERAL.13*

A vicar general has authority as vicar or substitute over a whole territory or jurisdiction.*NWAD GENERAL.14*

An adjutant general assists the general of an army, distributes orders, receives returns, etc.*NWAD GENERAL.15*

The word general thus annexed to a name of office, denotes chief or superior; as a commissary general, quarter-master general.*NWAD GENERAL.16*

In the line, a general officer is one who commands an army, a division or a brigade.*NWAD GENERAL.17*

GENERAL, *n.* The whole; the total; that which comprehends all or the chief part; opposed to particular.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to generals.*NWAD GENERAL.19*

A history painter paints man in general.*NWAD GENERAL.20*

1. In general, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally.*NWAD GENERAL.21*

I have shown that he excels, in general, under each of these heads.*NWAD GENERAL.22*

2. The chief commander of an army. But to distinguish this officer from other generals, he is often called general in chief. The officer second in rank is called lieutenant general.*NWAD GENERAL.23*

3. The commander of a division of an army or militia, usually called a major general.*NWAD GENERAL.24*

4. The commander of a brigade, called a brigadier general.*NWAD GENERAL.25*

5. A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice for the infantry to be in readiness to march.*NWAD GENERAL.26*

6. The chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule.*NWAD GENERAL.27*

7. The public; the interest of the whole; the vulgar. [Not in use.]*NWAD GENERAL.28*

GENERALISSIMO, *n.* The chief commander of an army or military force.

1. The supreme commander; sometimes a title of honor; as Alexander generalissimo of Greece.*NWAD GENERALISSIMO.2*

GENERALITY, *n.*

1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.*NWAD GENERALITY.2*

2. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; as the generality of a nation or of mankind.*NWAD GENERALITY.3*

GENERALIZATION, *n.* The act of extending from particulars to generals; the act of making general.

GENERALIZE, *v.t.* To extend from particulars or species to genera, or to whole kinds or classes; to make general, or common to a number.

Copernicus generalized the celestial motions, by merely referring them to the moon’s motion. Newton generalized them still more, by referring this last to the motion of a stone through the air.*NWAD GENERALIZE.2*

1. To reduce to a genus.*NWAD GENERALIZE.3*

GENERALLY, *adv.* In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally; most frequently, but not without exceptions. A hot summer generally follows a cold winter. Men are generally more disposed to censure than to praise, as they generally suppose it easier to depress excellence in others than to equal or surpass it by elevating themselves.

1. In the main; without detail; in the whole taken together.*NWAD GENERALLY.2*

Generally speaking, they live very quietly.*NWAD GENERALLY.3*

GENERALNESS, *n.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

GENERALSHIP, *n.* The skill and conduct of a general officer; military skill in a commander, exhibited in the judicious arrangements of troops, or the operations of war.

GENERALTY, *n.* The whole; the totality. [Little used.]

GENERANT, *n.* [L. generans.] The power that generates; the power or principle that produces.

GENERATE, *v.t.* [L. genero. See *Gender*.]

1. To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to produce a being similar to the parent. Every animal generates his own species.*NWAD GENERATE.2*

2. To produce; to cause to be; to bring into life; as great whales which the waters generated.*NWAD GENERATE.3*

3. To cause; to produce; to form.*NWAD GENERATE.4*

Sounds are generated where there is no air at all.*NWAD GENERATE.5*

Whatever generates a quantity of good chyle, must likewise generate milk.*NWAD GENERATE.6*

In music, any given sound generates with itself its octave and two other sounds extremely sharp, viz, its twelfth above or the octave of its fifth, and the seventeenth above.*NWAD GENERATE.7*

GENERATED, *pp.* Begotten; engendered; procreated; produced; formed.

GENERATING, *ppr.* Begetting; procreating; producing; forming.

GENERATION, *n.* The act of begetting; procreation, as of animals.

1. Production; formation; as the generation of sounds or of curves or equations.*NWAD GENERATION.2*

2. A single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; hence, an age. Thus we say, the third, the fourth, or the tenth generation. *Genesis 15:16*.*NWAD GENERATION.3*

3. The people of the same period, or living at the same time.*NWAD GENERATION.4*

O faithless and perverse generation. *Luke 9:41*.*NWAD GENERATION.5*

4. Genealogy; a series of children or descendants from the same stock.*NWAD GENERATION.6*

This is the book of the generations of Adam. *Genesis 5:1*.*NWAD GENERATION.7*

5. A family; a race.*NWAD GENERATION.8*

6. Progeny; offspring.*NWAD GENERATION.9*

GENERATIVE, *a.* Having the power of generating or propagating its own species.

1. Having the power of producing.*NWAD GENERATIVE.2*

2. Prolific.*NWAD GENERATIVE.3*

GENERATOR, *n.* He or that which begets, causes or produces.

1. In music, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced. Thus the lowest C for the treble of the harpsichord, besides its octave, will strike an attentive ear with its twelfth above, or G in alt., and with its seventeenth above, or E in alt. Hence C is called their generator, the G and E its products or harmonics.*NWAD GENERATOR.2*

2. A vessel in which steam is generated.*NWAD GENERATOR.3*

GENERIC, GENERICAL, *a.* [L. genus.] Pertaining to a genus or kind; comprehending the genus, as distinct from species, or from another genus. A generic description is a description of a genus; a generic difference is a difference in genus; a generic name is the denomination which comprehends all the species, as of animals, plants or fossils, which have certain essential and peculiar characters in common. Thus Canis is the generic name of animals of the dog kind; Felis, of the cat kind; Cervus, of the deer kind.

GENERICALLY, *adv.* With regard to genus; as an animal generically distinct from another, or two animals generically allied.

GENEROSITY, *n.* [L. generositas, from genus, race, kind, with reference to birth, blood, family.]

1. The quality of being generous; liberality in principle; a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favors; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to meanness or parsimony.*NWAD GENEROSITY.2*

2. Liberality in act; bounty.*NWAD GENEROSITY.3*

3. Nobleness of soul; magnanimity. [This is the primary sense, but is now little used.]*NWAD GENEROSITY.4*

GENEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. generosus. See** ***Gender*****.]**

1. Primarily, being of honorable birth or origin; hence, noble; honorable; magnanimous; applied to persons; as a generous foe; a generous critic.*NWAD GENEROUS.2*

2. Noble; honorable; applied to things; as a generous virtue; generous boldness. It is used also to denote like qualities in irrational animals; as a generous pack of hounds.*NWAD GENEROUS.3*

3. Liberal; bountiful; munificent; free to give; as a generous friend; a generous father.*NWAD GENEROUS.4*

4. Strong; full of spirit; as generous wine.*NWAD GENEROUS.5*

5. Full; overflowing; abundant; as a generous cup; a generous table.*NWAD GENEROUS.6*

6. Sprightly; courageous; as a generous steed.*NWAD GENEROUS.7*

GENEROUSLY, ***adv.*** **Honorable; not meanly.**

1. Nobly; magnanimously.*NWAD GENEROUSLY.2*

2. Liberally; munificently.*NWAD GENEROUSLY.3*

GENEROUSNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.**

1. Liberality; munificence; generosity.*NWAD GENEROUSNESS.2*

GENESIS, ***n.*** **[See** ***Gender*****.]**

1. The first book of the sacred scriptures of the Old Testament, containing the history of the creation, of the apostasy of man, of the deluge, and of the first patriarchs, to the death of Joseph. In the original Hebrew, this book has no title; the present title was prefixed to it by those who translated it into Greek.*NWAD GENESIS.2*

2. In geometry, the formation of a line, plane or solid, by the motion or flux of a point, line or surface.*NWAD GENESIS.3*

GENET, *n.* A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse.

1. An animal of the weasel kind, less than the martin.*NWAD GENET.2*

GENETHLIACAL, GENETHLIAC, *a.* [Gr. to be born.]

Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any person. [Little used.]*NWAD GENETHLIACAL.2*

GENETHLIACS, *n.* The science of calculating nativities or predicting the future events of life from the stars which preside at the birth of persons. [Little used.]

GENETHLIATIC, *n.* He who calculates nativities. [Little used.]

GENEVA, *n.* A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper berries. But instead of these berries, the spirit is now flavored with the oil of turpentine. The word is usually contracted and pronounced gin.

GENEVANISM, *n.* [from Geneva, where Calvin resided.] Calvinism.

GENEVOIS, *n. plu.* jeneva'y. People of Geneva.

GENIAL, *a.* [L. genialis, from geno, gigno,]

1. Contributing to propagation or production; that causes to produce.*NWAD GENIAL.2*

Creator, Venus, genial power of love.*NWAD GENIAL.3*

2. Gay; merry.*NWAD GENIAL.4*

3. Enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life.*NWAD GENIAL.5*

So much I feel my genial spirits droop.*NWAD GENIAL.6*

4. Native; natural. [Not usual.]*NWAD GENIAL.7*

The genial gods, in pagan antiquity, were supposed to preside over generation, as earth, air, fire and water.*NWAD GENIAL.8*

GENIALLY, *adv.* By genius or nature; naturally. [Little used.]

1. Gayly; cheerfully.*NWAD GENIALLY.2*

GENICULATED, ***a.*** **[L. geniculatus, from geniculum, a knot or joint, from the root of genu, the knee. See** ***Knee*****.]**

Kneed; knee-jointed; having joints like the knee a little bent; as a geniculated stem or peduncle.*NWAD GENICULATED.2*

GENICULATION, ***n.*** **Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee.**

GENII, ***n.*** **[L.** ***plu.*****] A sort of imaginary intermediate beings between men and angels; some good and some bad.**

GENIO, ***n.*** **[L. genius.] A man of a particular turn of mind.**

GENITAL, ***a.*** **[L. genitalis, from the root of gigno; Gr. to beget.]**

Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.*NWAD GENITAL.2*

GENITALS, ***n. plu.*** **The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation.**

GENITING, ***n.*** **A species of apple that ripens very early.**

GENITIVE, ***a.*** **[L. genitivus, from the root of gender.]**

In grammar, an epithet given to a case in the declension of nouns, expressing primarily the thing from which something else proceeds; as filius patris, the son of a father; aqua fontis, the water of a fountain. But by custom this case expresses other relations, particularly possession or ownership; as animi magnitudo, greatness of mind, greatness possessed by or inherent in the mind. This case often expresses also that which proceeds from something else; as pater septem filiorum, the father of seven sons.*NWAD GENITIVE.2*

GENITOR, ***n.*** **One who procreates; a sire; a father.**

GENITURE, ***n.*** **Generation; procreation; birth.**

GENIUS, *n.* [L. from the root of gigno; Gr. to beget.]

1. Among the ancients, a good or evil spirit or demon supposed to preside over a man's destiny in life, that is, to direct his birth and actions and be his guard and guide; a tutelary deity; the ruling and protecting power of men, places or things. This seems to be merely a personification or deification of the particular structure or bent of mind which a man receives from nature, which is the primary signification of the word.*NWAD GENIUS.2*

2. The peculiar structure of mind which is given by nature to an individual, or that disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life; as a genius for history, for poetry or painting.*NWAD GENIUS.3*

3. Strength of mind; uncommon powers of intellect, particularly the power of invention. In this sense we say, Homer was a man of genius. Hence,*NWAD GENIUS.4*

4. A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind; a man of superior intellectual faculties. Shakespeare was a rare-genius.*NWAD GENIUS.5*

5. Mental powers or faculties. [See No. 2.]*NWAD GENIUS.6*

6. Nature; disposition; peculiar character; as the genius of the times.*NWAD GENIUS.7*

GENT, *a.* Elegant; pretty; gentle. [Not in use.]

GENTEEL, *a.* [L. gentilis, from gens, race, stock, family, and with the sense of noble or at least respectable birth, as we use birth and family.]

1. Polite; well bred; easy and graceful in manners or behavior; having the manners of well bred people; as genteel company; genteel guests.*NWAD GENTEEL.2*

2. Polite; easy and graceful; becoming well bred persons; as genteel manners or behavior; a genteel address.*NWAD GENTEEL.3*

3. Graceful in mein or form; elegant; as the lady has a genteel person.*NWAD GENTEEL.4*

4. Elegantly dressed.*NWAD GENTEEL.5*

5. Decorous; refined; free from any thing low or vulgar; as genteel comedy.*NWAD GENTEEL.6*

GENTEELLY, *adv.* Politely; gracefully; elegantly; in the manner of well bred people.

GENTEELNESS, *a.* Gracefulness of manners or person; elegance; politeness. We speak of the genteelness of a person or of his deportment.

1. Qualities befitting a person of rank.*NWAD GENTEELNESS.2*

GENTIAN, *n.* [L. gentiana.] A genus of plants, of many species. The common gentian is a native of the mountainous parts of Germany. The root, the only part used, has a yellowish brown color and a very bitter taste, and is used as an ingredient in stomachic bitters. It is sometimes called felwort.

GENTIL, *n.* A species of falcon or hawk.

GENTILE, *n.* [L. gentilis; from L. gens, nation, race; applied to pagans.]

In the scriptures, a pagan; a worshipper of false gods; any person not a Jew or a christian; a heathen. The Hebrews included in the term goim or nations, all the tribes of men who had not received the true faith, and were not circumcised. The christians translated goim by the L. gentes, and imitated the Jews in giving the name gentiles to all nations who were not Jews nor christians. In civil affairs, the denomination was given to all nations who were not Romans.*NWAD GENTILE.2*

GENTILE, *a.* Pertaining to pagans or heathens.

GENTILESSE, *n.* Complaisance. [Not in use.]

GENTILISH, *a.* Heathenish; pagan.

GENTILISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; the worship of false gods.

GENTILITIOUS, *a.* [L. gentilitius, from gens.]

1. Peculiar to a people or nation; national.*NWAD GENTILITIOUS.2*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.*NWAD GENTILITIOUS.3*

GENTILITY, *n.*

1. Politeness of manners; easy, graceful behavior; the manners of well bred people; genteelness.*NWAD GENTILITY.2*

2. Good extraction; dignity of birth.*NWAD GENTILITY.3*

3. Gracefulness of mien.*NWAD GENTILITY.4*

4. Gentry. [Not in use.]*NWAD GENTILITY.5*

5. Paganism; heathenism. [Not in use.]*NWAD GENTILITY.6*

GENTILIZE, *v.i.* To live like a heathen.

GENTLE, *a.* [See *Genteel*.] Well born; of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble; as the studies of noble and gentle youth; gentle blood.

1. Mild; meek; soft; bland; not rough, harsh or severe; as a gentle nature, temper or disposition; a gentle manner; a gentle address; a gentle voice. *1 Thessalonians 2:7*; *2 Timothy 2:24*.*NWAD GENTLE.2*

2. Tame; peaceable; not wild, turbulent or refractory; as a gentle

horse or beast.*NWAD GENTLE.3*

3. Soothing; pacific.*NWAD GENTLE.4*

4. Treating with mildness; not violent.*NWAD GENTLE.5*

A gentle hand may lead the elephant with a hair.*NWAD GENTLE.6*

GENTLE, *n.* A gentleman.

1. A kind of worm.*NWAD GENTLE.8*

GENTLE, *v.t.* To make genteel; to raise from the vulgar.

GENTLEFOLK, *n.* [gentle and folk.] Persons of good breeding and family. It is now used only in the plural, gentlefolks, and this use is vulgar.

GENTLEMAN, *a.* [gentle, that is, genteel, and man. See *Genteel*.]

1. In its most extensive sense, in Great Britain, every man above the rank of yeomen, comprehending noblemen. In a more limited sense, a man, who without a title, bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen. In this sense, gentlemen hold a middle rank between the nobility and yeomanry.*NWAD GENTLEMAN.2*

2. In the United States, where titles and distinctions of rank do not exist, the term is applied to men of education and of good breeding, of every occupation. Indeed this is also the popular practice in Great Britain. Hence,*NWAD GENTLEMAN.3*

3. A man of good breeding, politeness, and civil manners, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish.*NWAD GENTLEMAN.4*

A plowman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.*NWAD GENTLEMAN.5*

4. A term of complaisance. In the plural, the appellation by which

men are addressed in popular assemblies, whatever may be their condition or character.*NWAD GENTLEMAN.6*

5. In Great Britain, the servant of a man of rank, who attends his person.*NWAD GENTLEMAN.7*

GENTLEMANLIKE, GENTLEMANLY, *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman, or a man of good family and breeding; polite; complaisant; as gentlemanly manners.

1. Like a man of birth and good breeding; as a gentlemanly officer.*NWAD GENTLEMANLIKE.2*

GENTLEMANLINESS, *n.* Behavior of a well bred man.

GENTLENESS, *n.* [See *Gentle*.] Dignity of birth. [Little used.]

1. Genteel behavior.*NWAD GENTLENESS.2*

2. Softness of manners; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; meekness.*NWAD GENTLENESS.3*

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith. *Galatians 5:22*.*NWAD GENTLENESS.4*

3. Kindness; benevolence.*NWAD GENTLENESS.5*

4. Tenderness; mild treatment.*NWAD GENTLENESS.6*

GENTLESHIP, *n.* The deportment of a gentleman.

GENTLEWOMAN, *n.* [gentle and woman.] A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar.

1. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.*NWAD GENTLEWOMAN.2*

2. A term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical.*NWAD GENTLEWOMAN.3*

GENTLY, *adv.* Softly; meekly; mildly; with tenderness.

My mistress gently chides the fault I made.*NWAD GENTLY.2*

1. Without violence, roughness or asperity.*NWAD GENTLY.3*

GENTOO, *n.* A native of India or Hindoostan; one who follows the religion of the Bramins.

GENTRY, *n.* Birth; condition; rank by birth.

1. People of education and good breeding. In Great Britain, the classes of people between the nobility and the vulgar.*NWAD GENTRY.2*

2. A term of civility; civility; complaisance.*NWAD GENTRY.3*

GENUFLECTION, *n.* [L. genu, the knee, and flectio, a bending.]

The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.*NWAD GENUFLECTION.2*

GENUINE, *a.* [L. genuinus, from enus, or its root. See *Gender*.]

Native; belonging to the original stock; hence, real; natural; true; pure; not spurious, false or adulterated. The Gaels are supposed to be genuine descendants of the Celts. Vices and crimes are the genuine effects of depravity, as virtue and piety are the genuine fruits of holiness. It is supposed we have the genuine text of Homer.*NWAD GENUINE.2*

GENUINELY, *adv.* Without adulteration or foreign admixture; naturally.

GENUINENESS, *n.* The state of being native, or of the true original; hence, freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from any thing false or counterfeit; purity; reality; as the genuineness of Livy's history; the genuineness of faith or repentance.

GENUS, ***n. plu.*** **genuses or genera. [L. genus. See** ***Gender*****.]**

1. In logic, that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than species; a universal which is predicable of several things of different species.*NWAD GENUS.2*

2. In natural history, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others. It is subordinate to class and order, and some arrangements, to tribe and family. A single species, possessing certain peculiar characters, which belong to no other species, may also constitute a genus; as the camelopard, and the flamingo.*NWAD GENUS.3*

3. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fructification.*NWAD GENUS.4*

GEOCENTRIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. earth, and center.] Having the earth for its center, or the same center with the earth. The word is applied to a planet or its orbit.**

GEODE, ***n.*** **[Gr. earth.] In mineralogy, a round or roundish lump of agate or other mineral, or a mere incrustation. Its interior is sometimes empty, and in this case the sides of its cavity are lined with crystals, as in agate balls. Sometimes it contains a solid movable nucleus; and sometimes it is filled with an earthy matter different from the envelop.**

GEODESY, ***n.*** **[Gr. the earth, and to divide.] That part of geometry which respects the doctrine of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures.**

GEODETIC, GEODETICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the art of measuring surfaces.**

GEODIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L.] Producing geodes.**

GEOGNOST, ***n.*** **[See** ***Geognosy*****.] One versed in geognosy; a geologist.**

GEOGNOSTIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological.**

GEOGNOSY, ***n.*** **[Gr. the earth, and knowledge.] That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth. It is the science of the substances which compose the earth or its crust, their structure, position, relative situation, and properties.**

[This word originated among the German mineralogists, and is nearly synonymous with geology. But some writers consider geognosy as only a branch of geology; including in the latter, hydrography, geogony, meteorology and even geography.] *NWAD GEOGNOSY.2*

GEOGONIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to geogony, or the formation of the earth.**

GEOGONY, ***n.*** **[Gr. the earth, and generation.] The doctrine of the formation of the earth.**

GEOGRAPHER, ***n.*** **[See *Geography*.] One who describes that part of this globe or earth, which is exhibited upon the surface, as the continents, isles, ocean, seas, lakes, rivers, mountains, countries, etc. One who is versed in geography, or one who compiles a treatise on the subject.**

GEOGRAPHIC, GEOGRAPHICAL, ***a.*** **Relating to or containing a description of the terraqueous globe; pertaining to geography.**

GEOGRAPHICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a geographical manner; according to the usual practice of describing the surface of the earth.**

GEOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. the earth, and to write, to describe.]**

1. Properly, a description of the earth or terrestrial globe, particularly of the divisions of its surface, natural and artificial, and of the position of the several countries, kingdoms, states, cities, etc. As a science, geography includes the doctrine or knowledge of the

astronomical circles or divisions of the sphere, by which the relative position of places on the globe may be ascertained, and usually treatises of geography contain some account of the inhabitants of the earth, of their government, manners, etc., and an account of the principal animals, plants and minerals.*NWAD GEOGRAPHY.2*

2. A book containing a description of the earth.*NWAD GEOGRAPHY.3*

GEOLOGICAL, ***a.*** **[See *Geology*.] Pertaining to geology; relating to the science of the earth or terraqueous globe.**

GEOLOGIST, ***n.*** **One versed in the science of geology.**

GEOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. the earth, and discourse.]**

The doctrine or science of the structure of the earth or terraqueous globe, and of the substances which compose it; or the science of the compound minerals or aggregate substances which compose the earth, the relations which the several constituent masses bear to each other, their formation, structure, position and direction: it extends also to the various alterations and decompositions to which minerals are subject.*NWAD GEOLOGY.2*

GEOMANCER, ***n.*** **[See *Geomancy*.] One who foretells or divines, by means of lines, figures or points on the ground or on paper.**

GEOMANCY, ***n.*** **[Gr. the earth, and divination.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines, formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth and afterwards on paper.**

GEOMANTIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to geomancy.**

GEOMETER, ***n.*** **[See *Geometry*.] One skilled in geometry. [See *Geometrician*, which is generally used.]**

GEOMETRAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to geometry.**

GEOMETRIC, GEOMETRICAL, ***a.*** **[Gr.] Pertaining to geometry.**

1. According to the rules or principles of geometry; done by geometry.*NWAD GEOMETRIC.2*

2. Disposed according to geometry.*NWAD GEOMETRIC.3*

Geometrical progression, is when the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios; as 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 32, 16, 8, 4, 2.*NWAD GEOMETRIC.4*

GEOMETRICALLY, ***adv.*** **According to the rules or laws of geometry.**

GEOMETRICIAN, ***n.*** **One skilled in geometry; a geometer.**

GEOMETRIZE, ***v.t.*** **To act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically.**

GEOMETRY, ***n.*** **[Gr. the earth, and measure.] Originally and properly, the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on it. But geometry now denotes the science of magnitude in general, comprehending the doctrine and relations of whatever is susceptible of augmentation and diminution; as the mensuration of lines, surfaces, solids, velocity, weight, etc., with their various relations.**

GEOPONIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. the earth, and labor.] Pertaining to tillage of the earth, or agriculture. [Not little used.]**

GEOPONICS, ***n.*** **The art or science of cultivating the earth.**

GEORAMA, ***n.*** **[Gr. the earth, and view.] An instrument or machine which exhibits a very complete view of the earth, lately invented in Paris. It is a hollow sphere of forty feet diameter, formed by thirty six bars of iron representing the parallels and meridians, and covered with a bluish cloth, intended to represent seas and lakes. The land, mountains and rivers are painted on paper and pasted on this cover.**

GEORGE, *n.* A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by knights of the garter.

1. A brown loaf.*NWAD GEORGE.2*

GEORGE-NOBLE, *n.* A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII of the value of 6s. 8d. sterling.

GEORGIC, *n.* [Gr. rustic; and labor.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, in a poetical dress; as the Georgics of Virgil.

GEORGIC, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture and rural affairs.

GEORGIUM SIDUS. [See *Herschel*.]

GEOSCOPY, *n.* [Gr.] Knowledge of the earth, ground or soil, obtained by inspection.

GERANIUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. a crane.] Crane's-bill, a genus of plants, of numerous species, some of which are cultivated for their fragrance or the beauty of their flowers.

GERENT, *a.* [L. gerens.] Bearing; used in Vicegerent.

GERFALCON. [See *Gyrfalcon*.]

GERM, *n.* [L. germen.] In botany, the ovary or seed-bud of a plant, the rudiment of fruit yet in embryo. It is the base or lower part of the pistil, which, in the progress of vegetation, swells and becomes the seed-vessel.

1. Origin; first principle; that from which any thing springs; as the germ of civil liberty, or of prosperity.*NWAD GERM.2*

GERMAN, *a.* [L. germanus, a brother.]

1. Cousins german, are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; first cousins.*NWAD GERMAN.2*

2. Related.*NWAD GERMAN.3*

GERMAN, *a.* Belonging to Germany.

GERMAN, *n.* A native of Germany; and by ellipsis, the German language.

GERMANDER, *n.* A plant, or rather the name of several plants, as the rock germander, of the genus Veronica, and the common and water germander, of the genus Teucrium.

GERMANIC, *a.* Pertaining to Germany; as the Germanic body or confederacy.

GERMANISM, *n.* An idiom of the German language.

GERMEN, *n. plu.* germens. Now contracted to *germ*, which see.

GERMINAL, *a.* [from germen. See *Germ*.] Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

GERMINANT, *a.* Sprouting.

GERMINATE, *v.i.* [L. germino, from germen.] To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed.

GERMINATE, *v.t.* To cause to sprout. [Unusual.]

GERMINATION, *n.* The act of sprouting; the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant.

1. The time in which seeds vegetate, after being planted or sown.*NWAD GERMINATION.2*

GEROCOMICAL, *a.* Pertaining to gerocomy. [Little used.]

GEROCOMY, *n.* [Gr.] That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

GERUND, *n.* [L. gerundium, from gero, to bear.] In the Latin

grammar, a kind of verbal noun, partaking of the nature of a participle.

GESLING, for gosling. [Not in use.]

GEST, *n.* [L. gestum, from gero, to carry, to do.]

1. A deed, action or achievement.*NWAD GEST.2*

2. Show; representation.*NWAD GEST.3*

3. A state in travelling; so much of a journey as is made without resting; or properly, a rest; a stop.*NWAD GEST.4*

4. A roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed, in the journeys of the English kings, many of which are extant in the herald's office.*NWAD GEST.5*

GESTATION, *n.* [L. gestatio, from gero, to carry.]

1. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy.*NWAD GESTATION.2*

2. The act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments.*NWAD GESTATION.3*

3. The act of carrying sick persons in carriages, as a salutary exercise, by which fevers have often been cured.*NWAD GESTATION.4*

GESTATORY, *a.* That may be carried or worn.

GESTIC, *a.* Pertaining to deeds; legendary.

GESTICULATE, *v.i.* [L. gesticulor, from gestum, gero, to bear or carry, or gestio.]

To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures.*NWAD GESTICULATE.2*

GESTICULATE, *v.t.* To imitate; to act.

GESTICULATION, *n.* [L. gesticulatio.]

1. The act of making gestures, to express passion or enforce sentiments.*NWAD GESTICULATION.2*

2. Gesture; a motion of the body or limbs in speaking, or in representing action or passion, and enforcing arguments and sentiments.*NWAD GESTICULATION.3*

3. Antic tricks or motions.*NWAD GESTICULATION.4*

GESTICULATOR, *n.* One that shows postures, or makes gestures.

GESTICULATORY, *a.* Representing in gestures.

GESTURE, *n.* [L. gestus, from gero, to bear, to do.]

1. A motion of the body or limbs, expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion. It consists chiefly in the actions or movements of the hands and face, and should be suited to the subject.*NWAD GESTURE.2*

2. Movement of the body or limbs.*NWAD GESTURE.3*

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,*NWAD GESTURE.4*

In every gesture dignity and love.*NWAD GESTURE.5*

GESTURE, *v.t.* To accompany with gesture or action.

GET, *v.t. pret.* got. [gat, *Obs.*] *pp.* got, gotten.

1. To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of, by almost any means. We get favor by kindness; we get wealth by industry and economy; we get land by purchase; we get praise by good conduct; and we get blame by doing injustice. The merchant should get a profit on his goods; the laborer should get a due reward for his labor; most men get what they can for their goods or for their services. Get differs from acquire, as it does not always express permanence of possession, which is the appropriate sense of acquire. We get a book or a loaf of bread by borrowing, we do not acquire it; but we get or acquire an estate.*NWAD GET.2*

2. To have.*NWAD GET.3*

Thou hast got the face of a man.*NWAD GET.4*

This is a most common, but gross abuse of this word. We constantly hear it said, I have got no corn, I have got no money, she has got a fair complexion, when the person means only, I have no corn, I have no money, she has a fair complexion.*NWAD GET.5*

3. To beget; to procreate; to generate.*NWAD GET.6*

4. To learn; as, to get a lesson.*NWAD GET.7*

5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade.*NWAD GET.8*

Though the king could not get him to engage in a life of business. [This is not elegant.]*NWAD GET.9*

6. To procure to be. We could not get the work done. [Not elegant.]*NWAD GET.10*

To get off, to put off; to take or pull off; as, to get off a garment:

also, to remove; as, to get off a ship from shoals.*NWAD GET.11*

To sell; to dispose of; as, to get off goods.*NWAD GET.12*

To get on, to put on; to draw or pull on; as, to get on a coat; to get on boots.*NWAD GET.13*

To get in, to collect and shelter; to bring under cover; as, to get in corn.*NWAD GET.14*

To get out, to draw forth; as, to get out a secret.*NWAD GET.15*

To draw out; to disengage.*NWAD GET.16*

To get the day, to win; to conquer; to gain the victory. *NWAD GET.17*

To get together, to collect; to amass.*NWAD GET.18*

To get over, to surmount; to conquer; to pass without being obstructed; as, to get over difficulties: also, to recover; as, to get over sickness.*NWAD GET.19*

To get above, to surmount; to surpass.*NWAD GET.20*

To get up, to prepare and introduce upon the stage; to bring forward.*NWAD GET.21*

With a pronoun following, it signifies to betake; to remove; to go; as, get you to bed; get thee out of the land. But this mode of expression can hardly be deemed elegant.*NWAD GET.22*

GET, *v.i.* To arrive at any place or state; followed by some modifying word, and sometimes implying difficulty or labor; as,

To get away or away from, to depart; to quit; to leave; or to disengage one's self from.*NWAD GET.24*

To get among, to arrive in the midst of; to become one of a number.*NWAD GET.25*

To get before, to arrive in front, or more forward.*NWAD GET.26*

To get behind, to fall in the rear; to lag.*NWAD GET.27*

To get back, to arrive at the place from which one departed; to return.*NWAD GET.28*

To get clear, to disengage one's self; to be released, as from confinement, obligation or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment.*NWAD GET.29*

To get down, to descend; to come from an elevation.*NWAD GET.30*

To get home, to arrive at one's dwelling.*NWAD GET.31*

To get in or into, to arrive within an inclosure, or a mixed body; to pass in; to insinuate one's self.*NWAD GET.32*

To get loose or free, to disengage one's self; to be released from confinement.*NWAD GET.33*

To get off, to escape; to depart; to get clear; also, to alight; to descend from.*NWAD GET.34*

To get out, to depart from an inclosed place or from confinement; to escape; to free one's self from embarrassment.*NWAD GET.35*

To get along, to proceed; to advance.*NWAD GET.36*

To get rid of, to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off; to remove.*NWAD GET.37*

To get together, to meet; to assemble; to convene.*NWAD GET.38*

To get up, to arise; to rise from a bed or a seat; also, to ascend; to climb.*NWAD GET.39*

To get through, to pass through and reach a point beyond any thing; also, to finish; to accomplish.*NWAD GET.40*

To get quit of, to get rid of; to shift off, or to disengage one's self from.*NWAD GET.41*

To get forward, to proceed; to advance; also, to prosper; to advance

in wealth.*NWAD GET.42*

To get near, to approach within a small distance.*NWAD GET.43*

To get ahead, to advance; to prosper.*NWAD GET.44*

To get on, to proceed; to advance.*NWAD GET.45*

To get a mile or other distance, to pass over it in traveling.*NWAD GET.46*

To get at, to reach; to make way to.*NWAD GET.47*

To get asleep, to fall asleep.*NWAD GET.48*

To get drunk, to become intoxicated.*NWAD GET.49*

To get between, to arrive between.*NWAD GET.50*

To get to, to reach; to arrive.*NWAD GET.51*

GETTER, *n.* One who gets, gains, obtains or acquires.

1. One who begets or procreates.*NWAD GETTER.2*

GETTING, *ppr.* Obtaining; procuring; gaining; winning; begetting.

GETTING, *n.* The act of obtaining, gaining or acquiring; acquisition.

Get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding. *Proverbs 4:7*.*NWAD GETTING.3*

1. Gain; profit.*NWAD GETTING.4*

GEWGAW, *n.* A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

A heavy gewgaw, called a crown.*NWAD GEWGAW.2*

GEWGAW, *a.* Showy without value.

GHASTFUL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Ghastly*****.] Dreary; dismal; fit for walking ghosts.**

GHASTFULLY, ***adv.*** **Frightfully.**

GHASTLINESS, ***n.*** **[from ghastly.] Horror of countenance; a deathlike look; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.**

GHASTLY, ***a.*** **[Eng. gush, gust.]**

1. Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike; pale; dismal; as a ghastly face; ghastly smiles.*NWAD GHASTLY.2*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.*NWAD GHASTLY.3*

Mangled with ghastly wounds.*NWAD GHASTLY.4*

GHASTNESS, ***n.*** **Ghastliness. [Not used.]**

GHERKIN, ***n.*** **A small pickled cucumber.**

GHESS, for guess. [Not used.]

GHOST, ***n.*** **[See** ***Ghastly*****.]**

1. Spirit; the soul of man.*NWAD GHOST.2*

In this sense seldom used. But hence,*NWAD GHOST.3*

2. The soul of a deceased person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; an apparition.*NWAD GHOST.4*

The mighty ghosts of our great Harrys rose.*NWAD GHOST.5*

To give up the ghost, is to die; to yield up the breath or spirit; to expire.*NWAD GHOST.6*

The Holy Ghost, is the third person in the adorable Trinity.*NWAD GHOST.7*

GHOST, *v.i.* To die; to expire.

GHOST, *v.t.* To haunt with an apparition.

GHOSTLIKE, *a.* Withered; having sunken eyes; ghastly.

GHOSTLINESS, *n.* Spiritual tendency. [Little used.]

GHOSTLY, *a.* Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal or secular.

Save and defend us from our ghostly enemies.*NWAD GHOSTLY.2*

1. Spiritual; having a character from religion; as a ghostly father.*NWAD GHOSTLY.3*

2. Pertaining to apparitions.*NWAD GHOSTLY.4*

GIALLOLINO, *n.* [Eng. yellow.] A fine yellow pigment much used under the name of Naples Yellow.

GIAMBEAUX, *n.* Greaves; armor for the legs.

GIANT, *n.* [L. gigas; Gr. probably from the earth. The word originally signified earth-born, terrigena. The ancients believed the first inhabitants of the earth to be produced from the ground and to be of enormous size.]

1. A man of extraordinary bulk and stature.*NWAD GIANT.2*

Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise.*NWAD GIANT.3*

2. A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual. The judge is a giant in his profession.*NWAD GIANT.4*

Giants-causey, a vast collection of basaltic pillars in the county of Antrim, in Ireland.*NWAD GIANT.5*

GIANT, *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength; as giant brothers; a giant son.

GIANTESS, ***n.*** **A female giant; a female of extraordinary size and stature.**

GIANTIZE, ***v.i.*** **To play the giant.**

GIANT-KILLING, ***a.*** **Killing or destroying giants.**

GIANTLIKE, GIANTLY, ***a.*** **Of unusual size; resembling a giant in bulk or stature; gigantic; huge.**

[Giantly is not much used.]*NWAD GIANTLIKE.2*

GIANTRY, ***n.*** **The race of giants. [Little used.]**

GIANTSHIP, ***n.*** **The state, quality or character of a giant.**

His giantship is gone somewhat crestfallen.*NWAD GIANTSHIP.2*

GIB, ***n.*** **A cat. [Not in use.]**

GIB, ***v.i.*** **To act like a cat. [Not in use.]**

GIBBE, ***n.*** **An old worn-out animal. [Not used.]**

GIBBER, ***v.i.*** **[See *Gabble*. It is probably allied to gabble, and to jabber.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately. [Not used.]**

GIBBERISH, ***n.*** **[from gibber.] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words.**

GIBBERISH, ***a.*** **Unmeaning, as words.**

GIBBET, ***n.*** **A gallows; a post or machine in form of a gallows, on which notorious malefactors are hanged in chains, and on which their bodies are suffered to remain, as spectacles in terrorem.**

1. Any traverse beam.*NWAD GIBBET.2*

GIBBET, *v.t.* To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows.

1. To hang or expose on anything going travers, as the beam of a gibbet.*NWAD GIBBET.4*

GIBBETED, *pp.* Hanged and exposed on a gibbet.

GIBBETING, *ppr.* Hanging and exposing on a gibbet.

GIBBIER, *n.* Wild fowl; game. [Not used.]

GIBBOSITY, *n.* [L. gibbosus. See *Gibbous*.]

Protuberance; a round or swelling prominence; convexity.*NWAD GIBBOSITY.2*

GIBBOUS, *a.* [L. gibbus; Gr. to bend.]

1. Swelling; protuberant; convex. The moon is gibbous between the quarters and the full moon; the enlightened part being then convex.*NWAD GIBBOUS.2*

The bones will rise, and make a gibbous member.*NWAD GIBBOUS.3*

2. Hunched; hump-backed; crook-backed.*NWAD GIBBOUS.4*

GIBBOUSLY, *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form.

GIBBOUSNESS, *n.* Protuberance; a round prominence; convexity. [This word is preferable to gibbosity.]

GIBBSITE, *n.* A mineral found at Richmond, in Massachusetts, and named in honor of George Gibbs, Esq. It occurs in irregular stalactical masses, which present an aggregation of elongated, tuberous branches, parallel and united. Its structure is fibrous, the fibers radiating from an axis. Its colors are a dirty white, greenish white and grayish.

GIBCAT, *n.* A he-cat, or an old worn-out cat.

GIBE, *v.i.* To cast reproaches and sneering expressions; to rail at; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to fleer; to scoff.

Fleer and gibe, and laugh and flout.*NWAD GIBE.2*

GIBE, *v.t.* To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt.

Draw the beasts as I describe them,*NWAD GIBE.4*

From their features, while I gibe them.*NWAD GIBE.5*

GIBE, *n.* An expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a railing; an expression of sarcastic scorn.

Mark the fleers, the gibes, and the notable scorns,*NWAD GIBE.7*

That dwell in every region of his face.*NWAD GIBE.8*

GIBELINE, *n.* The Gibelines were a faction in Italy, that opposed another faction called Guelfs, in the 13th century.

GIBER, *n.* One who utters reproachful, censorious and contemptuous expressions, or who casts cutting, sarcastic reflections; one who derides; a scoffer.

GIBING, *ppr.* Uttering reproachful, contemptuous and censorious words; scoffing.

GIBINGLY, *adv.* With censorious, sarcastic and contemptuous expressions; scornfully.

GIBLETS, *n.* The entrails of a goose or other fowl, as the heart, liver, gizzard, etc.; a considerable article in cookery; as, to boil or stew giblets. It is used only in the plural, except in composition; as a giblet-pie.

GIBSTAFF, *n.* A staff to gauge water or to push a boat; formerly, a staff used in fighting beasts on the stage.

GIDDILY, *adv.* [See *Giddy*.] With the head seeming to turn or reel.

1. Inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turnings; as, to roam about giddily.*NWAD GIDDILY.2*

2. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.*NWAD GIDDILY.3*

GIDDINESS, *n.* The state of being giddy or vertiginous; vertigo; a sensation of reeling or whirling, when the body loses the power of preserving its balance or a steady attitude, or when objects at rest appear to reel, tremble or whirl; a swimming of the head.

1. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability.*NWAD GIDDINESS.2*

2. Frolic; wantonness; levity.*NWAD GIDDINESS.3*

GIDDY, *a.* Vertiginous; reeling; whirling; having in the head a sensation of a circular motion or swimming; or having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body, and therefore wavering and inclined to fall, as in the case of some diseases and of drunkenness. In walking on timber aloft, or looking down a precipice, we are apt to be giddy.

1. That renders giddy; that induces giddiness; as a giddy highth; a giddy precipice.*NWAD GIDDY.2*

2. Rotary; whirling; running round with celerity.*NWAD GIDDY.3*

The giddy motion of the whirling mill.*NWAD GIDDY.4*

3. Inconstant; unstable; changeable.*NWAD GIDDY.5*

You are as giddy and volatile as ever.*NWAD GIDDY.6*

4. Heedless; thoughtless; wild; roving.*NWAD GIDDY.7*

5. Tottering; unfixed.*NWAD GIDDY.8*

As we have paced along*NWAD GIDDY.9*

Upon the giddy footing of the hatches.*NWAD GIDDY.10*

6. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; rendered wild by excitement or joy.*NWAD GIDDY.11*

Art thou not giddy with the fashion too?*NWAD GIDDY.12*

GIDDY, *v.i.* To turn quick.

GIDDY, *v.t.* To make reeling or unsteady.

GIDDY-BRAINED, *a.* Careless; thoughtless; unsteady.

GIDDY-HEAD, *n.* A person without thought or judgment.

GIDDY-HEADED, *a.* Heedless; unsteady; volatile; incautious.

GIDDY-PACED, *a.* Moving irregularly.

GIE, a contraction of guide. [Not in use.]

GIER-EAGLE, *n.* A fowl of the eagle kind, mentioned in *Leviticus 11:18*.

GIESECKITE, *n.* A mineral of a rhomboidal form and compact texture, of a gray or brown color, and nearly as hard as calcarious spar.

GIF, *v.t.* The old but true spelling of if.

GIFT, *n.* [from give.] A present; any thing given or bestowed; any thing, the property of which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a donation. It is applicable to any thing movable or immovable.

1. The act of giving or conferring.*NWAD GIFT.2*

2. The right or power of giving or bestowing. The prince has the gift of many lucrative offices.*NWAD GIFT.3*

3. An offering or oblation.*NWAD GIFT.4*

If thou bring thy gift to the altar. *Matthew 5:23*.*NWAD GIFT.5*

4. A reward.*NWAD GIFT.6*

Let thy gifts be to thyself. *Daniel 5:17*.*NWAD GIFT.7*

5. A bribe; any thing given to corrupt the judgment.*NWAD GIFT.8*

Neither take a gift; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deuteronomy 16:19*.*NWAD GIFT.9*

6. Power; faculty; some quality or endowment conferred by the author of our nature; as the gift of wit; the gift of ridicule.*NWAD GIFT.10*

GIFT, *v.t.* To endow with any power or faculty.

GIFTED, *pp.* or *a.* Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent.

GIFTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being gifted.

GIFTING, *ppr.* Endowing with any power or faculty.

GIG, *v.t.* [L. gigno.] To engender. [Not in use.]

1. To fish with a gig or fishgig.*NWAD GIG.2*

GIG, *n.*

1. Any little thing that is whirled round in play.*NWAD GIG.4*

2. A light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse; a chair or chaise.*NWAD GIG.5*

3. A fiddle.*NWAD GIG.6*

4. A dart or harpoon. [See *Fishgig*.]*NWAD GIG.7*

5. A ship's boat.*NWAD GIG.8*

6. A wanton girl.*NWAD GIG.9*

GIGANTEAN, *a.* [L. giganteus. See *Giant*.] Like a giant; mighty.

GIGANTIC, *a.* [L. giganticus.] Of extraordinary size; very large; huge; like a giant. A man of gigantic stature.

1. Enormous; very great or mighty; as gigantic deeds; gigantic wickedness.*NWAD GIGANTIC.2*

Gigantical and gigantine, for gigantic, rarely or never used.*NWAD GIGANTIC.3*

GIGANTOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. a giant, and discourse.] An account or description of giants.

GIGGLE, *n.* A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath.

GIGGLE, *v.i.* To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in a silly, puerile manner; to titter; to grin with childish levity or mirth.

GIGGLER, *n.* One that giggles or titters.

GIGLET, GIGLOT, *n.* A wanton; a lascivious girl.

GIGLOT, *a.* Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton.

GIGOT, *n.* The hip-joint; also, a slice. [Not English.]

GILBERTINE, *n.* One of a religious order, so named from Gilbert, lord of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, England.

GILBERTINE, *a.* Belonging to the monastic order, mentioned above.

GILD, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* gilded or gilt.

1. To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder, or in amalgam with quicksilver; to overspread with a thin covering of gold; as the gilt frame of a mirror.*NWAD GILD.2*

Her joy in gilded chariots when alive,*NWAD GILD.3*

And love of ombre after death survive.*NWAD GILD.4*

2. To cover with any yellow matter.*NWAD GILD.5*

3. To adorn with luster; to render bright.*NWAD GILD.6*

No more the rising sun shall gild the morn.*NWAD GILD.7*

4. To illuminate; to brighten.*NWAD GILD.8*

Let oft good humor, mild and gay,*NWAD GILD.9*

Gild the calm evening of your day.*NWAD GILD.10*

5. To give a fair and agreeable external appearance; to recommend to favor and reception by superficial decoration; as, to gild flattery or falsehood.*NWAD GILD.11*

GILDED, *pp.* Overlaid with gold leaf or liquid; illuminated.

GILDER, *n.* One who gilds; one whose occupation is to overlay things with gold.

1. A Dutch coin of the value of 20 stivers, about 38 cents, or one shilling and ninepence sterling. It is usually written guilder.*NWAD GILDER.2*

GILDING, *ppr.* Overlaying with gold; giving a fair external appearance.

GILDING, *n.* The art or practice of overlaying things with gold leaf or liquid.

1. That which is laid on in overlaying with gold.*NWAD GILDING.3*

GILL, *n.*

1. The organ of respiration in fishes, consisting of a cartilaginous or bony arch, attached to the bones of the head, and furnished on the exterior convex side with a multitude of fleshy leaves, or fringed vascular fibrils, resembling plumes, and of a red color in a healthy state. The water is admitted by the gill-opening, and acts upon the blood as it circulates in the fibrils. Other animals also breathe by gills, as frogs in their tadpole state, lobsters, etc.*NWAD GILL.2*

Fishes perform respiration under water by the gills.*NWAD GILL.3*

2. The flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl.*NWAD GILL.4*

3. The flesh under the chin.*NWAD GILL.5*

4. In England, a pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is conveyed. [Local.]*NWAD GILL.6*

GILL-FLAP, *n.* A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening.

GILL-LID, *n.* The covering of the gills.

GILL-OPENING, *n.* The aperture of a fish or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills.

GILL, *n.* [Low L. gilla, gillo or gello, a drinking glass, a gill. This word has the same elementary letters as Gr. a pail or bucket, and Eng. gallon, probably from one of the roots in Gl, which signify to hold or contain.]

1. A measure of capacity, containing the fourth part of a pint. It is said to be in some places in England, half a pint.*NWAD GILL.2*

2. A measure among miners, equal to a pint.*NWAD GILL.3*

GILL, *n.* A plant, ground-ivy, of the genus Gleehoma.

1. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.*NWAD GILL.5*

GILL, *n.*

1. In ludicrous language, a female; a wanton girl.*NWAD GILL.7*

Each Jack with his Gill.*NWAD GILL.8*

2. A fissure in a hill; also, a place between steep banks and a rivulet flowing through it; a brook.*NWAD GILL.9*

GILLHOUSE, *n.* A place where gill is sold.

GILLIAN, *n.* A wanton girl.

GILLYFLOWER, *n.* [supposed to be a corruption of July-flower.]

The name of certain plants. The clove gilly-flower is of the genus Dianthus, or carnation pink; the stock gillyflower is the Cheiranthus; the queen's gillyflower is the Hesperis.*NWAD GILLYFLOWER.2*

GILSE, *n.* A young salmon.

GILT, *pp.* of gild. Overlaid with gold leaf, or washed with gold; illuminated; adorned.

GILT, *n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.

1. In England, a young female pig.*NWAD GILT.3*

GILTHEAD, *n.* [gilt and head.] In ichthyology, a fish or a genus of fishes, the Sparus, of many species; so named from their color, or from a golden spot between the eyes.

1. A bird.*NWAD GILTHEAD.2*

GILTTAIL, *n.* A worm so called from its yellow tail.

GIM, *a.* [contracted from gemmy.] Neat; spruce; well dressed.

GIMBAL, ***n.*** **A brass ring by which a sea compass is suspended in its box, by means of which the card is kept in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship.**

GIMBLET, ***n.*** **A borer; small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning. It is applied only to small instruments; a large instrument of the like kind is called an auger.**

GIMBLET, ***v.t.*** **In seamen's language, to turn round an anchor by the stock; a motion resembling that of the turning of a gimblet.**

GIMCRACK, ***n.*** **A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing.**

GIMMAL, ***n.*** **Some device or machinery.**

GIMMAL, ***a.*** **Consisting of links.**

GIMMER, ***n.*** **Movement or machinery.**

GIMP, ***n.*** **[Eng. to whip.] A kind of silk twist or edging.**

GIMP, ***a.*** **Smart; spruce; trim; nice. [Not in use.]**

GIN, ***n.*** **A contraction of Geneva, a distilled spirit. [See *Geneva*.]**

GIN, ***n.*** **[A contraction of engine.] A machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength. The word is applied to various engines, as a machine for driving piles, another for raising weights, etc., and a machine for separating the seeds from cotton, invented by E. Whitney, is called a cotton-gin. It is also the name given to an engine of torture, and to a pump moved by rotary sails.**

1. A trap; a snare.*NWAD GIN.3*

GIN, ***v.t.*** **To clear cotton of its seeds by a machine which separates them with expedition.**

1. To catch in a trap.*NWAD GIN.5*

GIN, *v.i.* To begin.

GINGER, ***n.*** **[L. zinziber.] A plant, or the root of a species of Amomum, a native of the East and West Indies. The roots are jointed, and the stalks rise two or three feet, with narrow leaves. The flower stems arise by the side of these, immediately from the root, naked and ending in an oblong scaly spike. The dried roots are used for various purposes, in the kitchen and in medicine.**

GINGERBREAAD, ***n.*** **[ginger and bread.] A kind or cake, composed of flour with an admixture of butter, pearlash and ginger, sweetened.**

GINGERLY, ***adv.*** **Nicely; cautiously. [Not used.]**

GINGERNESS, ***n.*** **Niceness; tenderness. [Not used.]**

GINGHAM, ***n.*** **A kind or striped cotton cloth.**

GINGING, ***n.*** **In mining, the lining of a mine-shaft with stones or bricks for its support, called steining or staining, which I suppose is from Sax. stan, stone.**

GINGIVAL, ***a.*** **[L. gingiva, the gum.] Pertaining to the gums.**

GINGLE, JINGLE, ***v.i.***

1. To make a sharp clattering sound; to ring as a little bell, or as small pieces of sonorous metal; as gingling halfpence.*NWAD GINGLE.2*

2. To utter affected or chiming sounds in periods or cadence.*NWAD GINGLE.3*

GINGLE, ***v.t.*** **To shake so as to make clattering sounds in quick succession; to ring, as a little bell, or as small coins.**

The bells she gingled, and the whistle blew.*NWAD GINGLE.5*

GINGLE, *n.* A shrill clattering sound, or a succession of sharp sounds, as those made by a little bell or by small coins.

1. Affection in the sounds of periods in reading or speaking, or rather chiming sounds.*NWAD GINGLE.7*

GINGLYMOID, *a.* [Gr. a hinge, and form.] Pertaining to or resembling a ginglymus.

GINGLYMUS, *n.* [Gr.] In anatomy, a species of articulation resembling a hinge. That species of articulation in which each bone partly receives and is partly received by the other, so as to admit only of flexion and extension, is called angular ginglymus.

GINNET, *n.* A nag. [See *Jennet*.]

GINSENG, *n.* [This word is probably Chinese, and it is said by Grosier, to signify the resemblance of a man, or man's thigh. He observes also that the root in the language of the Iroquois is called garentoquen, which signifies legs and thighs separated.]

A plant, of the genus Panax, the root of which is in great demand among the Chinese. It is found in the Northern parts of Asia and America, and is an article of export from America to China. It has a jointed, fleshy, taper root, as large as a man's finger, which when dry is of a yellowish white color, with a mucilaginous sweetness in the taste, somewhat resembling that of liquorice, accompanied with a slight bitterness.*NWAD GINSENG.2*

GIP, *v.t.* To take out the entrails of herrings.

GIPSEY, *n.* The Gipseys are a race of vagabonds which infest Europe, Africa and Asia, strolling about and subsisting mostly by theft, robbery and fortune-telling. The name is supposed to be corrupted from Egyptian, as they were thought to have come from Egypt. But their language indicates that they originated in Hindoostan.

1. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.*NWAD GIPSEY.2*

2. A name of slight reproach to a woman; sometimes implying artifice or cunning.*NWAD GIPSEY.3*

A slave I am to Clara's eyes:*NWAD GIPSEY.4*

The gipsey knows her power and flies.*NWAD GIPSEY.5*

GIPSEY, *n.* The language of the gipseys.

GIPSEYISM, *n.* The arts and practices of gipseys; deception; cheating; flattery.

1. The state of a gipsey.*NWAD GIPSEYISM.2*

GIRAFF, *n.* The camelopard, a quadruped. [See *Camelopard*.]

GIRANDOLE, *n.* A chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick.

GIRASOL, *n.* [L. gyrus, a turn; L. sol, the sun.]

1. The turnsole, a plant of the genus Heliotropium.*NWAD GIRASOL.2*

2. A mineral usually milk white, bluish white or sky blue, but when turned towards the sun or any bright light, it constantly reflects a reddish color; hence its name. It sometimes resembles a translucid jelly.*NWAD GIRASOL.3*

GIRD, *n.* gurd. [Eng. a yard.]

1. A twitch or pang; a sudden spasm, which resembles the stroke of a rod or the pressure of a band.*NWAD GIRD.2*

2. In popular language, a severe stroke of a stick or whip.*NWAD GIRD.3*

GIRD, *v.t.* gurd. *pret.* and *pp.* girded or girt.

1. To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance, as with a twig, a cord, bandage or cloth; as, to gird the loins with sackcloth.*NWAD GIRD.5*

2. To make fast by binding; to put on; usually with on; as, to gird on a harness; to gird on a sword.*NWAD GIRD.6*

3. To invest; to surround.*NWAD GIRD.7*

The Son appeared,*NWAD GIRD.8*

Girt with omnipotence.*NWAD GIRD.9*

4. To clothe; to dress; to habit.*NWAD GIRD.10*

I girded thee about with fine linen. *Ezekiel 16:10*.*NWAD GIRD.11*

5. To furnish; to equip.*NWAD GIRD.12*

Girded with snaky wiles.*NWAD GIRD.13*

6. To surround; to encircle; to inclose; to encompass.*NWAD GIRD.14*

The Nyseian isle,*NWAD GIRD.15*

Girt with the river Triton.*NWAD GIRD.16*

7. To gibe; to reproach severly; to lash.*NWAD GIRD.17*

GIRD, *v.i.* To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.

Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me.*NWAD GIRD.19*

GIRDED, *pp.* Bound; surrounded; invested; put on.

GIRDER, *n.* In architecture, the principal piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the summers or breast summers, and the joists are framed in it at one end. In buildings entirely of timber, the girder is fastened by tenons

into the posts.

1. A satirist.*NWAD GIRDER.2*

GIRDING, *ppr.* Binding; surrounding; investing.

GIRDING, *n.* A covering. *Isaiah 3:24*.

GIRDLE, *n.*

1. A band or belt; something drawn round the waist of a person, and tied or buckled; as a girdle of fine lines; a leathern girdle.*NWAD GIRDLE.2*

2. Inclosure; circumference.*NWAD GIRDLE.3*

3. The zodiac.*NWAD GIRDLE.4*

4. A round iron plate for baking.*NWAD GIRDLE.5*

5. Among jewelers, the line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon.*NWAD GIRDLE.6*

GIRDLE, *v.t.* To bind with a belt or sash; to gird.

1. To inclose; to enrivon; to shut in.*NWAD GIRDLE.8*

2. In America, to make a circular incision, like a belt, through the bark and alburnum of a tree to kill it.*NWAD GIRDLE.9*

GIRDLE-BELT, *n.* A belt that encircles the waist.

GIRDLER, *n.* One who girdles; a maker of girdles.

GIRDLE-STEAD, *n.* The part of the body where the girdle is worn.

GIRE, *n.* [L. gyrus.] A circle, or circular motion. [See *Gyre*.]

GIRL, *n.* gerl. [Low L. gerula, a young woman employed in

tending children and carrying them about, from gero, to carry; a word probably received from the Romans while in England.]

1. A female child, or young woman. In familiar language, any young unmarried woman.*NWAD GIRL.2*

2. Among sportsmen, a roebuck of two years old.*NWAD GIRL.3*

GIRLHOOD, *n.* The state of a girl. [Little used.]

GIRLISH, *a.* Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl.

1. Pertaining to the youth of a female.*NWAD GIRLISH.2*

GIRLISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of a girl.

GIRROCK, *n.* A species of gar-fish, the lacertus.

GIRT, *pret.* and *pp.* of gird.

GIRT, *v.t.* To gird; to surround.

[This verb, if derived from the noun, girt, may be proper.]*NWAD GIRT.3*

GIRT, GIRTH, *n.* The band or strap by which a saddle or any burden on a horse's back is made fast, by passing under his belly.

1. A circular bandage.*NWAD GIRT.5*

2. The compass measured by a firth or inclosing bandage.*NWAD GIRT.6*

He's a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the girth.*NWAD GIRT.7*

GIRTH, *v.t.* To bind with a girth.

GISE, *v.t.* To feed or pasture. [See *Agist*.]

GISLE, *n.* A pledge. [Not in use.]

GIST, *n.* In law, the main point of a question; the point on which an action rests.

GITH, *n.* Guinea pepper.

GITTERN, *n.* [L. cithara.] A guitar. [See *Guitar*.]

GITTERN, *v.i.* To play on a gittern.

GIVE, *v.t. pret.* gave; *pp.* given. [Heb. to give. The sense of give is generally to pass, or to transfer, that is, to send or throw.]

1. To bestow; to confer; to pass or transfer the title or property of a thing to another person without an equivalent or compensation.*NWAD GIVE.2*

For generous lords had rather give than pay.*NWAD GIVE.3*

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech or writing; to deliver.*NWAD GIVE.4*

The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat. *Genesis 3:12*.*NWAD GIVE.5*

3. To import; to bestow.*NWAD GIVE.6*

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. *Matthew 25:8*.*NWAD GIVE.7*

4. To communicate; as, to give an opinion; to give counsel or advice; to give notice.*NWAD GIVE.8*

5. To pass or deliver the property of a thing to another for an equivalent; to pay. We give the full value of all we purchase. A dollar is given for a day's labor.*NWAD GIVE.9*

What shall a man give in exchange for this soul? *Matthew 16:26*.*NWAD GIVE.10*

6. To yield; to lend; in the phrase to give ear, which signifies to listen; to hear.*NWAD GIVE.11*

7. To quit; in the phrase to give place, which signifies to withdraw, or retire to make room for another.*NWAD GIVE.12*

8. To confer; to grant.*NWAD GIVE.13*

What wilt thou give me, seeing I go childless? *Genesis 15:2*.*NWAD GIVE.14*

9. To expose; to yield to the power of.*NWAD GIVE.15*

Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair.*NWAD GIVE.16*

10. To grant; to allow; to permit.*NWAD GIVE.17*

It is given me once again to behold my friend.*NWAD GIVE.18*

11. To afford; to supply; to furnish.*NWAD GIVE.19*

Thou must give us also sacrifices and burnt offerings. *Exodus 10:25*.*NWAD GIVE.20*

12. To empower; to license; to commission.*NWAD GIVE.21*

Then give thy friend to shed the sacred wine.*NWAD GIVE.22*

But this and similar phrases are probably elliptical; give for give power or license. So in the phrases, give me to understand, give me to know, give the flowers to blow, that is, to give power, to enable.*NWAD GIVE.23*

13. To pay or render; as, to give praise, applause or approbation.*NWAD GIVE.24*

14. To render; to pronounce; as, to give sentence or judgment; to give the word of command.*NWAD GIVE.25*

15. To utter; to vent; as, to give a shout.*NWAD GIVE.26*

16. To produce; to show; to exhibit as a product or result; as, the

number of men divided by the number of ships, gives four hundred to each ship.*NWAD GIVE.27*

17. To cause to exist; to excite in another; as, to give offense or umbrage; to give pleasure.*NWAD GIVE.28*

18. To send forth; to emit; as, a stone gives sparks with steel.*NWAD GIVE.29*

19. To addict; to apply; to devote one's self, followed by the reciprocal pronoun. The soldiers give themselves to plunder. The passive participle is much used in this sense; as, the people are given to luxury and pleasure; the youth is given to study.*NWAD GIVE.30*

Give thyself wholly to them. *1 Timothy 4:15*.*NWAD GIVE.31*

20. To resign; to yield up; often followed by up.*NWAD GIVE.32*

Who say, I care not, those I give for lost.*NWAD GIVE.33*

21. To pledge; as, I give my word that the debt shall be paid.*NWAD GIVE.34*

22. To present for taking or acceptance; as, I give you my hand.*NWAD GIVE.35*

23. To allow or admit by way of supposition.*NWAD GIVE.36*

To give away, to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer.*NWAD GIVE.37*

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives, is given away from ourselves.*NWAD GIVE.38*

To give back, to return; to restore.*NWAD GIVE.39*

To give forth, to publish; to tell; to report publicly.*NWAD GIVE.40*

To give the hand, to yield preeminence, as being subordinate or inferior.*NWAD GIVE.41*

To give in, to allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim; to yield what may be justly demanded.*NWAD GIVE.42*

To give over, to leave; to quit; to cease; to abandon; as, to give over a pursuit.*NWAD GIVE.43*

1. To addict; to attach to; to abandon.*NWAD GIVE.44*

When the Babylonians had given themselves over to all manner of vice.*NWAD GIVE.45*

2. To despair of recovery; to believe to be lost, or past recovery. The physician had given over the patient, or given the patient over.*NWAD GIVE.46*

3. To abandon.*NWAD GIVE.47*

To give out, to utter publicly; to report; to proclaim; to publish. It was given out that parliament would assemble in November.*NWAD GIVE.48*

1. To issue; to send forth; to publish.*NWAD GIVE.49*

The night was distinguished by the orders which he gave out to his army.*NWAD GIVE.50*

2. To show; to exhibit in false appearance.*NWAD GIVE.51*

3. To send out; to emit; as, a substance gives out steam or odors.*NWAD GIVE.52*

To give up, to resign; to quit; to yield as hopeless; as, to give up a cause; to give up the argument.*NWAD GIVE.53*

1. To surrender; as, to give up a fortress to an enemy.*NWAD GIVE.54*

2. To relinquish, to cede. In this treaty the Spaniards gave up Louisiana.*NWAD GIVE.55*

3. To abandon; as, to give up all hope. They are given up to believe a lie.*NWAD GIVE.56*

4. To deliver.*NWAD GIVE.57*

And Joab gave up the sum of the number of the people to the king. *2 Samuel 24:9*.*NWAD GIVE.58*

To give one's self up, to despair of one's recovery; to conclude to be lost.*NWAD GIVE.59*

1. To resign or devote.*NWAD GIVE.60*

Let us give ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire.*NWAD GIVE.61*

2. To addict; to abandon. He gave himself up to intemperance.*NWAD GIVE.62*

To give way, to yield; to withdraw to make room for. Inferiors should give way to superiors.*NWAD GIVE.63*

1. To fail; to yield or force; to break or fall. The ice gave way and the horses were drowned. The scaffolding gave way. The wheels or axletree gave way.*NWAD GIVE.64*

2. To recede; to make room for.*NWAD GIVE.65*

3. In seamen's language, give way is an order to a boat's crew to row after ceasing, or to increase their exertions.*NWAD GIVE.66*

GIVE, *v.i.* giv. To yield to pressure. The earth gives under the feet.

1. To begin to melt; to thaw; to grow soft, so as to yield to pressure.*NWAD GIVE.68*

2. To move; to recede.*NWAD GIVE.69*

Now back he gives, then rushes on amain.*NWAD GIVE.70*

To give in, to be back; to give way. [Not in use.]*NWAD GIVE.71*

To give into, to yield assent; to adopt.*NWAD GIVE.72*

This consideration may induce a translator to give in to those

general phrases.*NWAD GIVE.73*

To give off, to cease; to forbear. [Little used.]*NWAD GIVE.74*

To give on, to rush; to fall on. [Not in use.]*NWAD GIVE.75*

To give out, to publish; to proclaim.*NWAD GIVE.76*

1. To cease from exertion; to yield; applied to persons. He labored hard, but gave out at last.*NWAD GIVE.77*

To give over, to cease; to act no more; to desert.*NWAD GIVE.78*

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to give over, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame.*NWAD GIVE.79*

GIVEN, *pp.* giv'n. Bestowed; granted; conferred; imparted; admitted or supposed.

GIVER, *n.* One who gives a donor; a bestower; a grantor; one who imparts or distributes.

It is the giver, and not the gift, that engrosses the heart of the christian.*NWAD GIVER.2*

GIVES, *n. plu.* Fetters or shackles for the feet. [See *Gyve*.]

GIVING, *ppr.* Bestowing; conferring; imparting; granting; delivering.

GIVING, *n.* The act of conferring.

1. An alleging of what is not real.*NWAD GIVING.3*

GIZZARD, *n.* The strong musculus stomach of a fowl.

To fret the gizzard, to harass; to vex one's self, or to be vexed.*NWAD GIZZARD.2*

GLABRIATE, *v.t.* [L. glabro.] To make smooth. [Not used.]

GLABRITY, ***n.*** **Smoothness. [Not used.]**

GLABROUS, ***a.*** **[L. glaber, allied to Eng. glib.]**

Smooth; having an even surface.*NWAD GLABROUS.2*

GLACIAL, ***a.*** **[L. glacialis, from glacies, ice.]**

Icy; consisting of ice; frozen.*NWAD GLACIAL.2*

GLACIATE, ***v.i.*** **To turn to ice.**

GLACIATION, ***n.*** **[supra.] The act of freezing; ice formed.**

GLACIER, ***n.*** **A field or immense mass of ice, formed in deep but elevated valleys, or on the sides of the Alps or other mountains. These masses of ice extend many miles in length and breadth, and remain undissolved by the heat of summer.**

GLACIOUS, ***a.*** **Like ice; icy.**

GLACIS, ***n.*** **In building, or gardening, an easy, insensible slope.**

1. In fortification, a sloping bank; that mass of earth which serves as a parapet to the covered way, having an easy slope or declivity towards the champaign or field.*NWAD GLACIS.2*

GLAD, ***a.*** **[L. loetus, without a prefix.]**

1. Pleased; affected with pleasure or moderate joy; moderately happy.*NWAD GLAD.2*

A wise son maketh a glad father. *Proverbs 10:1*.*NWAD GLAD.3*

It is usually followed by of. I am glad of an opportunity to oblige my friend.*NWAD GLAD.4*

It is sometimes followed by at.*NWAD GLAD.5*

He that is glad at calamities shall not be unpunished. *Proverbs 17:5*.*NWAD GLAD.6*

It is sometimes followed by with.*NWAD GLAD.7*

The Trojan, glad with sight of hostile blood--*NWAD GLAD.8*

With, after glad, is unusual, and in this passage at would have been preferable.*NWAD GLAD.9*

2. Cheerful; joyous.*NWAD GLAD.10*

They blessed the king, and went to their tents, joyful and glad of heart. *1 Kings 8:66*.*NWAD GLAD.11*

3. Cheerful; wearing the appearance of joy; as a glad countenance.*NWAD GLAD.12*

4. Wearing a gay appearance; showy; bright.*NWAD GLAD.13*

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them. *Isaiah 35:1*.*NWAD GLAD.14*

Glad evening and glad morn crown'd the fourth day.*NWAD GLAD.15*

5. Pleasing; exhilarating.*NWAD GLAD.16*

Her conversation*NWAD GLAD.17*

More glad to me than to a miser money is.*NWAD GLAD.18*

6. Expressing gladness or joy; exciting joy.*NWAD GLAD.19*

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers.*NWAD GLAD.20*

GLAD, *v.t.* [The *pret.* and *pp.* gladed is not used. See *Gladden*.]

To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden; to exhilarate.*NWAD GLAD.22*

Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man.*NWAD GLAD.23*

GLADDEN, *v.t.* glad'n. To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate. The news of peace gladdens our hearts.

Churches will every where gladden his eye,*NWAD GLADDEN.2*

and hymns of praise vibrate upon his ear.*NWAD GLADDEN.3*

GLADDEN, *v.i.* glad'n. To become glad; to rejoice.

So shall your country ever gladden at the sound of your voice.*NWAD GLADDEN.5*

GLADDER, *n.* One that makes glad, or gives joy.

GLADDING, *ppr.* Making glad; cheering; giving joy.

GLADE, *n.* An opening or passage made through a wood by lopping off the branches of the trees. Locally, in the U. States, a natural opening or open place in a forest.

There interspersed in lawns and opening glades.*NWAD GLADE.2*

1. In New England, an opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen.*NWAD GLADE.3*

GLADE, *n.* Smooth ice.

GLADEN, GLADER, *n.* [L. glaldius, a sword.] Swordgrass; the general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge.

GLADFUL, *a.* Full of gladness.

GLADFULNESS, *n.* Joy; gladness.

GLADIATE, *a.* [L. gladius, a sword.] Sword-shaped; resembling the form of a sword; as the legume of a plant.

GLADIATOR, *n.* [L. from gladius, a sword.]

A sword-player; a prize-fighter. The gladiators, in Rome, were men who fought in the arena, for the entertainment of the people.*NWAD GLADIATOR.2*

GLADIATORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to gladiators, or to combats for the entertainment of the Roman people.

GLADIATORY, *a.* Relating to gladiators.

GLADIATURE, *n.* Sword-play; fencing. [Not in use.]

GLADIOLE, *n.* [L. gladiolus, a dagger.] A plant, the sword-lily, of the genus Gladiolus. The water gladiole is of the genus Butomus or flowering rush, and also of the genus Lobelia or cardinal flower.

GLADLY, *adv.* [See *Glad*.] With pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

The common people heard him gladly. *Mark 12:37*.*NWAD GLADLY.2*

GLADNESS, *n.* [See *Glad*.] Joy, or a moderate degree of joy and exhilaration; pleasure of mind; cheerfulness.

They--did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart. *Acts 2:46*.*NWAD GLADNESS.2*

[Gladness is rarely or never equivalent to mirth, merriment, gayety and triumph, and it usually expresses less than delight. It sometimes expresses great joy. *Esther 8:15-17*; *Esther 9:17-19*.]*NWAD GLADNESS.3*

GLADSOME, *a.* Pleased; joyful; cheerful.

1. Causing joy, pleasure or cheerfulness; having the appearance of gayety; pleasing.*NWAD GLADSOME.2*

Of opening heaven they sung, and gladsome day.*NWAD GLADSOME.3*

GLADSOMELY, ***adv.*** **With joy; with pleasure of mind.**

GLADSOMENESS, ***n.*** **Joy, or moderate joy; pleasure of mind.**

1. Showiness.*NWAD GLADSOMENESS.2*

GLADWIN, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Iris.**

GLAIR, ***n.*** **[Eng. clear, L. clarus, and with Eng. glare, and L. gloria; perhaps with L. glarea, gravel, or pieces of quartz.]**

1. The white of an egg. It is used as a varnish for preserving paintings.*NWAD GLAIR.2*

2. Any viscous transparent substance, resembling the white of an egg.*NWAD GLAIR.3*

3. A kind of halbert.*NWAD GLAIR.4*

GLAIR, ***v.t.*** **To smear with the white of an egg; to varnish.**

GLAIRY, ***a.*** **Like glair, or partaking of its qualities.**

GLANCE, ***n.*** **[The primary sense is to shoot, to throw, to dart.]**

1. A sudden shoot of light or splendor.*NWAD GLANCE.2*

2. A shoot or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view or cast; a snatch of sight; as a sudden glance; a glance of the eye.*NWAD GLANCE.3*

GL`ANCE, ***v.i.*** **To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendor.**

When through the gloom the glancing lightnings fly.*NWAD GLANCE.5*

1. To fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside. The arrow struck the shield and glanced. So we say, a glancing ball or shot.*NWAD GLANCE.6*

2. To look with a sudden rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view.*NWAD GLANCE.7*

Then sit again, and sigh and glance.*NWAD GLANCE.8*

3. To hint; to cast a word or reflection; as to glance at a different subject.*NWAD GLANCE.9*

4. To censure by oblique hints.*NWAD GLANCE.10*

GL`ANCE, *v.t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment; as, to glance the eye.

GLANCE-COAL, *n.* Anthracite; a mineral composed chiefly of carbon. [See *Anthracite*.]

GLANCING, *pp.* Shooting; darting; casting suddenly; flying off obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, *adv.* By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently.

GLAND, *n.* [L. glans, a nut; glandula, a gland.]

1. In anatomy, a distinct soft body, formed by the convolution of a great number of vessels, either constituting a part of the lymphatic system, or destined to secrete some fluid from the blood. Glands have been divided into conglobate and conglomerate, from their structure; but a more proper division is into lymphatic and secretory. The former are found in the course of the lymphatic vessels, and are conglobate. The latter are of various structure. They include the mucous follicles, the conglomerate glands, properly so called, such as the parotid glands and the pancreas, the liver, kidneys, etc. The term has also been applied to other bodies of a similar appearance, neither lymphatic nor secretory; such as the thymus and thyroid glands, whose use is not certainly known, certain portions of the brain, as the pineal and pituitary glands, etc. [See *Conglobate* and *Conglomerate*.]*NWAD GLAND.2*

2. In botany, a gland or glandule is an excretory or secretory duct or

vessel in a plant. Glands are found on the leaves, petioles, peduncles and stipules.*NWAD GLAND.3*

GLANDERED, ***a.*** **Affected with glanders.**

GLANDERS, ***n.*** **[from gland.] In farriery, the running of corrupt slimy matter from the nose of a horse.**

GLANDIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. glandifer; glans, an acorn, and fero, to bear.]**

Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing nuts or mast. The beech and the oak are glandiferous trees.*NWAD GLANDIFEROUS.2*

GLANDIFORM, ***a.*** **[L. glans and forma, form.]**

In the shape of a gland or nut; resembling a gland.*NWAD GLANDIFORM.2*

GLANDULAR, ***a.*** **Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.**

GLANDULATION, ***n.*** **In botany, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.**

Glandulation respects the secretory vessels, which are either glandules, follicles or utricles.*NWAD GLANDULATION.2*

GLANDULE, ***n.*** **[L. glandula.] A small gland or secreting vessel.**

GLANDULIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. glandula and fero, to bear.]**

Bearing glands.*NWAD GLANDULIFEROUS.2*

GLANDULOSITY, ***n.*** **A collection of glands. [Little used.]**

GLANDULOUS, ***a.*** **[L. glandulosus.] Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands; resembling glands.**

GLARE, *n.*

1. A bright dazzling light; clear, brilliant luster or splendor, that dazzles the eyes.*NWAD GLARE.2*

The frame of burnished steel that cast a glare.*NWAD GLARE.3*

2. A fierce, piercing look.*NWAD GLARE.4*

--About them round,*NWAD GLARE.5*

A lion now he stalks with fiery glare.*NWAD GLARE.6*

3. A viscous transparent substance. [See *Glair*.]*NWAD GLARE.7*

GLARE, *v.i.* To shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light; as glaring light.

The cavern glares with new admitted light.*NWAD GLARE.9*

1. To look with fierce, piercing eyes.*NWAD GLARE.10*

They glared, like angry lions.*NWAD GLARE.11*

2. To shine with excessive luster; to be ostentatiously splendid; as a glaring dress.*NWAD GLARE.12*

She glares in balls, front boxes and the ring.*NWAD GLARE.13*

GLARE, *v.t.* To shoot a dazzling light.

GLAREOUS, *a.* Resembling the white of an egg; viscous and transparent or white.

GLARING, *ppr.* Emitting a clear and brilliant light; shining with dazzling luster.

1. Clear; notorious; open and bold; barefaced; as a glaring crime.*NWAD GLARING.2*

GLARINGLY, *adv.* Openly; clearly; notoriously.

GLASS, *n.* [L. glastum; glesid, blueness. Greenness is usually named from vegetation or growing, as L. viridis, from vireo.]

1. A hard, brittle, transparent, factitious substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalies.*NWAD GLASS.2*

In chimistry, a substance or mixture, earthy, saline or metallic, brought by fusion to the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, whose fracture is conchoidal.*NWAD GLASS.3*

2. A glass vessel of any kind; as a drinking glass.*NWAD GLASS.4*

3. A mirror; a looking-glass.*NWAD GLASS.5*

4. A vessel to be filled with sand for measuring time; as an hour-glass.*NWAD GLASS.6*

5. The destined time of man's life. His glass is run.*NWAD GLASS.7*

6. The quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains. Drink a glass of wine with me.*NWAD GLASS.8*

7. A vessel that shows the weight of the air.*NWAD GLASS.9*

8. A perspective glass; as an optic glass.*NWAD GLASS.10*

9. The time which a glass runs, or in which it is exhausted of sand. The seamen's watch-glass is half an hour. We say, a ship fought three glasses.*NWAD GLASS.11*

10. Glasses, in the plural, spectacles.*NWAD GLASS.12*

GL`ASS, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; as a glass bottle.

GL`ASS, *v.t.* To see as in a glass. [Not used.]

1. To case in glass. [Little used.]*NWAD GLASS.15*

2. To cover with glass; to glaze.*NWAD GLASS.16*

[In the latter sense, glaze is generally used.]*NWAD GLASS.17*

GLASSBLOWER, ***n.*** **One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.**

GLASSFULL, ***n.*** **As much as a glass holds.**

GLASSFURNACE, ***n.*** **A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted.**

GLASS-GAZING, ***a.*** **Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror; finical.**

GLASSGRINDER, ***n.*** **One whose occupation is to grind and polish glass.**

GLASSHOUSE, ***n.*** **A house where glass is made.**

GLASSINESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being glassy or smooth; a vitreous appearance.**

GLASSLIKE, ***a.*** **Resembling glass.**

GLASSMAN, ***n.*** **One who sells glass.**

GLASSMETAL, ***n.*** **Glass in fusion.**

GLASSPOT, ***n.*** **A vessel used for melting glass in manufactories.**

GLASSWORK, ***n.*** **Manufacture of glass.**

GLASSWORKS, ***n. plu.*** **The place or buildings where glass is made.**

GLASSWORT, ***n.*** **A plant, the Salsola, of several species, all which may be used in the manufacture of glass. The Barilla of commerce, is the semifused ashes of the Salsola soda, which is largely cultivated on the Mediterranean in Spain.**

GLASSY, ***a.*** **Made of glass; vitreous; as a glassy substance.**

1. Resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency; as a glassy stream; a glassy surface; the glassy deep.*NWAD GLASSY.2*

GLAUBERITE, ***n.*** **A mineral of a grayish white or yellowish color, consisting of dry sulphate of lime and dry sulphate of soda.**

GLAUBER-SALT, ***n.*** **Sulphate of soda, a well known cathartic.**

GLAUCOMA, *n.* [Gr.] A fault in the eye, in which the crystalline humor becomes gray, but without injury to the sight.

A disease in the eye, in which the crystalline humor becomes of a bluish or greenish color, and its transparency is diminished.*NWAD GLAUCOMA.2*

An opacity of the vitreous humor.*NWAD GLAUCOMA.3*

According to Sharp, the glaucoma of the Greeks is the same as the cataract; and according to St. Yves and others, it is a cataract with amaurosis.*NWAD GLAUCOMA.4*

GLAUCOUS, *a.* [L. glaucus.] Of a sea green color; of a light green.

GLAVE, *n.* A broadsword; a falchion. [Not used.]

GLAVER, *v.i.* [L. glaber, lavis, or lubricus; Eng. glib.]

To flatter; to wheedle. [Little used and vulgar.]*NWAD GLAVER.2*

GLAVERER, *n.* A flatterer. [supra.]

GLAZE, *v.t.* [from glass.] To furnish with windows of glass; as, to glaze a house.

1. To incrust with a vitreous substance, the basis of which is lead, but combined with silex, pearl-ashes and common salt; as, to glaze earthen ware.*NWAD GLAZE.2*

2. To cover with any thing smooth and shining; or to render the exterior of a thing smooth, bright and showy.*NWAD GLAZE.3*

Though with other ornaments he may glaze and brandish the weapons.*NWAD GLAZE.4*

3. To give a glass surface; to make glossy; as, to glaze cloth.*NWAD GLAZE.5*

GLAZED, *pp.* Furnished with glass windows; incrusted with a substance resembling glass; rendered smooth and shining.

GLAZIER, *n.* gla'zhur. [from glaze or glass.]

One whose business is to set window glass, or to fix panes of glass to the sashes of windows, to pictures, etc.*NWAD GLAZIER.2*

GLAZING, *ppr.* Furnishing with window glass.

1. Crusting with a vitreous substance, as potter's ware.*NWAD GLAZING.2*

2. Giving a smooth, glossy, shining surface, as to cloth.*NWAD GLAZING.3*

GLAZING, *n.* The vitreous substance with which potter's ware is incrusted.

GLEAM, *n.* [L. flamma.] The radical sense is to throw, to shoot or dart, and it may be of the same family as clamo, clamor, a shoot of the voice.

1. A shoot of light; a beam; a ray; a small stream of light. A gleam of dawning light, metaphorically, a gleam of hope.*NWAD GLEAM.2*

2. Brightness; splendor.*NWAD GLEAM.3*

In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen.*NWAD GLEAM.4*

GLEAM, *v.i.* To shoot or dart, as rays of light. At the dawn light gleams in the east.

1. To shine; to cast light.*NWAD GLEAM.6*

2. To flash; to spread a flood of light. [Less common.]*NWAD GLEAM.7*

3. Among falconers, to disgorge filth, as a hawk.*NWAD GLEAM.8*

GLEAMING, *ppr.* Shooting as rays of light; shining.

GLEAMING, *n.* A shoot or shooting of light.

GLEAMY, *a.* Darting beams of light; casting light in rays.

In brazen arms, that cast a gleamy ray,*NWAD GLEAMY.2*

Swift through the town the warrior bends his way.*NWAD GLEAMY.3*

GLEAN, *v.t.*

1. To gather the stalks and ears of grain which reapers leave behind them.*NWAD GLEAN.2*

Let me now go to the field, and glean ears of corn *Ruth 2:2*.*NWAD GLEAN.3*

2. To collect things thinly scattered; to gather what is left in small parcels or numbers, or what is found in detached parcels; as, to glean a few passages from an author.*NWAD GLEAN.4*

They gleaned of them in the highways five thousand men. *Judges 20:45*.*NWAD GLEAN.5*

GLEAN, *v.i.* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.

And she went, and came and gleaned in the field after the reapers. *Ruth 2:3*.*NWAD GLEAN.7*

GLEAN, *n.* A collection made by gleaning, or by gathering here and there a little.

The gleans of yellow thyme distend his thighs.*NWAD GLEAN.9*

GLEANED, *pp.* Gathered after reapers; collected from small detached parcels; as grain gleaned from the field.

1. Cleared of what is left; as, the field is gleaned.*NWAD GLEANED.2*

2. Having suffered a gleaning. The public prints have been gleaned.*NWAD GLEANED.3*

GLEANER, *n.* One who gathers after reapers.

1. One who collects detached parts or numbers, or who gathers slowly with labor.*NWAD GLEANER.2*

GLEANING, *ppr.* Gathering what reapers leave; collecting in small detached parcels.

GLEANING, *n.* The act of gathering after reapers.

1. That which is collected by gleaning.*NWAD GLEANING.3*

GLEBE, *n.* [L. gleba, a clod or clump of earth.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.*NWAD GLEBE.2*

Till the glad summons of a genial ray*NWAD GLEBE.3*

Unbinds the glebe---*NWAD GLEBE.4*

2. The land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.*NWAD GLEBE.5*

3. A crystal.*NWAD GLEBE.6*

4. Among miners, a piece of earth in which is contained some mineral ore.*NWAD GLEBE.7*

GLEBOUS, *a.* Gleby; turfy.

GLEBY, *a.* Turfy; cloddy.

GLEDE, *n.* A fowl of the rapacious kind, the kite, a species of Falco. The word is used in *Deuteronomy 14:13*. but the same Hebrew word, *Leviticus 11:14*. is rendered a vulture.

GLEE, *n.*

1. Joy; merriment; mirth; gayety; particularly, the mirth enjoyed at a feast.*NWAD GLEE.2*

2. A sort of catch or song sung in parts.*NWAD GLEE.3*

GLEED, *n.* A glowing coal.

GLEEFUL, *a.* Merry; gay; joyous.

GLEEK, *n.* [See *Glee*.] Music, or a musician.

1. A scoff; a game at cards.*NWAD GLEEK.2*

GLEEK, *v.i.* To make sport of; to gibe; to sneer; to spend time idly.

GLEEMAN, *n.* A musician.

GLEEN, *v.i.* To shine; to glisten. [Not used.]

GLEESOME, *a.* Merry; joyous.

GLEET, *n.* The flux of a thin humor from the urethra; a thin ichor running from a sore.

GLEET, *v.i.* To flow in a thin limpid humor; to ooze.

1. To flow slowly, as water.*NWAD GLEET.3*

GLEETY, *a.* Ichorous; thin; limpid.

GLEN, *n.* A valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills.

GLENE, *n.* [Gr.] In anatomy, the cavity or socket of the eye, and the pupil; any slight depression or cavity receiving a bone in articulation.

GLEW. [See *Glue*.]

GLIADINE, *n.* [Gr. glue.] One of the constituents of gluten, a

slightly transparent, brittle substance, of a straw-yellow color, having a slight smell, similar to that of honeycomb.

GLIB, *a.* [L. glaber, smooth; labor, to slide. This word contains the elements of slip. Qu. L. glubo.]

1. Smooth; slippery; admitting a body to slide easily on the surface; as, ice is glib.*NWAD GLIB.2*

2. Smooth; voluble; easily moving; as a glib tongue.*NWAD GLIB.3*

GLIB, *n.* A thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes. [Not in use.]

GLIB, *v.t.* To castrate.

1. To make smooth.*NWAD GLIB.6*

GLIBLY, *adv.* Smoothly; volubly; as, to slide glibly; to speak glibly.

GLIBNESS, *n.* Smoothness; slipperiness; as a polished ice-like glibness.

1. Volubility of the tongue.*NWAD GLIBNESS.2*

GLIDE, *v.i.*

1. To flow gently; to move without noise or violence; as a river.*NWAD GLIDE.2*

By east, among the dusty vallies glide*NWAD GLIDE.3*

The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood.*NWAD GLIDE.4*

2. To move silently and smoothly; to pass along without apparent effort; as a hawk or an eagle gliding through the air.*NWAD GLIDE.5*

3. To move or pass rapidly and with apparent ease; as, a ship glides through the water.*NWAD GLIDE.6*

4. In a general sense, to move or slip along with ease as on a smooth surface, or to pass along rapidly without apparent effort, and without obstruction.*NWAD GLIDE.7*

GLIDE, *n.* The act or manner of moving smoothly, swiftly and without labor or obstruction.

GLIDER, *n.* He or that which glides.

GLIDING, *ppr.* Passing along gently and smoothly; moving rapidly, or with ease.

GLIMMER, *v.i.*

1. To shoot feeble or scattered rays of light; as the glimmering dawn; a glimmering lamp.*NWAD GLIMMER.2*

When rosy morning glimmer'd o'er the dales.*NWAD GLIMMER.3*

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day.*NWAD GLIMMER.4*

2. To shine faintly; to give a feeble light.*NWAD GLIMMER.5*

Mild evening glimmered on the lawn.*NWAD GLIMMER.6*

GLIMMER, *n.* A faint light; feeble scattered rays of light.

1. In mineralogy, mica, glist, muscovy-glass; a mineral resulting from crystallization, but rarely found in regular crystals. usually it appears in thin, flexible, elastic lamins, which exhibit a high polish and strong luster. It is an essential ingredient in granite, gneiss, and mica slate.*NWAD GLIMMER.8*

GLIMMERING, *ppr.* Shining faintly; shooting feeble scattered rays of light.

GLIMMERING, *n.* A faint beaming of light.

1. A faint view.*NWAD GLIMMERING.3*

GLIMPSE, *n.* glims.

1. A weak faint light.*NWAD GLIMPSE.2*

Such vast room in Nature,*NWAD GLIMPSE.3*

Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute*NWAD GLIMPSE.4*

Each orb a glimpse of light.*NWAD GLIMPSE.5*

2. A flash of light; as the lightning's glimpse.*NWAD GLIMPSE.6*

3. Transient luster.*NWAD GLIMPSE.7*

One glimpse of glory to my issue give.*NWAD GLIMPSE.8*

4. A short transitory view. He saw at a glimpse the design of the enemy.*NWAD GLIMPSE.9*

5. Short fleeting enjoyment; as a glimpse of delight.*NWAD GLIMPSE.10*

6. Exhibition of a faint resemblance.*NWAD GLIMPSE.11*

GLIMPSE, *v.i.* To appear by glimpses.

GLISSA, *n.* A fish of the tunny kind, without scales.

GLIST, *n.* [from glisten.] Glimmer; mica. [See *Glimmer*.]

GLISTEN, *v.i.* glis'n. [Heb. to shine; L. glisco; Eng. gloss.]

To shine; to sparkle with light; as the glistening stars.*NWAD GLISTEN.2*

The ladies' eyes glistened with pleasure.*NWAD GLISTEN.3*

GLISTENING, *ppr.* Shining; sparkling; emitting rays of light.

GLISTER, *v.i.* [See *Glisten*.] To shine; to be bright; to sparkle; to be brilliant.

All that glistens is not gold.*NWAD GLISTER.2*

GLISTER. [See *Clyster*.]

GLISTERING, *ppr.* Shining; sparkling with light.

GLISTERINGLY, *adv.* With shining luster.

GLITTER, *v.i.*

1. To shine; to sparkle with light; to gleam; to be splendid; as a glittering sword.*NWAD GLITTER.2*

The field yet glitters with the pomp of war.*NWAD GLITTER.3*

2. To be showing, specious or striking, and hence attractive; as the glittering scenes of a court.*NWAD GLITTER.4*

GLITTER, *n.* Brightness; brilliancy; splendor; luster; as the glitter of arms; the glitter of royal equipage; the glitter of dress.

GLITTERAND, *ppr.* or *a.* Sparkling. [Not in use.]

GLITTERING, *ppr.* Shining; splendid; brilliant.

GLITTERINGLY, *adv.* With sparkling luster.

GLOAM, *v.i.* To be sullen. [See *Glum*.]

GLOAR, *v.i.* To squint; to stare.

GLOAT, *v.i.* To cast side glances; to stare with eagerness or admiration.

GLOBATE, GLOBATED, *a.* [L. globatus.] Having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

GLOBE, *n.* [L. globus; Eng. clew. See *Clew*.]

1. A round or spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the center.*NWAD GLOBE.2*

2. The earth; the terraqueous ball; so called, though not perfectly spherical.*NWAD GLOBE.3*

3. An artificial sphere of metal, paper or other matter, on whose convex surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens. That on which the several oceans, seas, continents, isles and countries of the earth are represented, is called a terrestrial globe. That which exhibits a delineation of the constellations in the heavens, is called a celestial globe.*NWAD GLOBE.4*

4. A body of soldiers formed into a circle.*NWAD GLOBE.5*

GLOBE, *v.t.* To gather round or into a circle.

GLOBE-AMARANTH, *n.* A plant of the genus Gomphrena. [See *Amaranth*.]

GLOBE-ANIMAL, *n.* A species of animalcule of a globular form.

GLOBE-DAISY, *n.* A plant or flower of the genus Globularia.

GLOBE-FISH, *n.* A fish of a globular shape, the Ostracion.

GLOBE-FLOWER, *n.* A plant or flower of the genus Sphaeranthus.

GLOBE-RANUNCULUS, *n.* A plant, the Trollius europaeus.

GLOBE-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Echinops.

GLOBOSE, *a.* [L. globosus, from globe.]

Round; spherical; globular.*NWAD GLOBOSE.2*

GLOBOSITY, *n.* The quality of being round; sphericity.

GLOBOUS, ***a.*** **[L. globosus.] Round; spherical.**

GLOBULAR, ***a.*** **[from globe.] Round; spherical; having the form of a small ball or sphere; as globular atoms.**

GLOBULARIA, ***n.*** **A flosculous flower.**

GLOBULE, ***n.*** **[L. globulus, dim. of globus.]**

A little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form; a word particularly applied to the red particles of blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and may be discovered by the microscope.*NWAD GLOBULE.2*

Hail stones have opake globules of snow in their center.*NWAD GLOBULE.3*

GLOBULOUS, ***a.*** **Round; globular; having the form of a small sphere.**

GLOBY, ***a.*** **Round; orbicular.**

GLODE, old ***pret.*** **of glide.**

GLOME, ***n.*** **[L. glomus; Heb. to wind, convolve, or collect into a mass.] In botany, a roundish head of flowers.**

GLOMERATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. glomero, from glomus, supra.]**

To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass, as threads.*NWAD GLOMERATE.2*

GLOMERATED, ***pp.*** **Gathered into a ball or round mass.**

GLOMERATING, ***ppr.*** **Collecting or winding into a ball or round mass.**

GLOMERATION, ***n.*** **[L. glomertio.] The act of gathering, winding or forming into a ball or spherical body.**

1. A body formed into a ball.*NWAD GLOMERATION.2*

GLOMEROUS, *a.* [L. glomerosus.] Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass.

GLOOM, *n.*

1. Obscurity; partial or total darkness; thick shade; as the gloom of a forest, or the gloom of midnight.*NWAD GLOOM.2*

2. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; aspect of sorrow. We say, the mind is sunk into gloom; a gloom overspreads the mind.*NWAD GLOOM.3*

3. Darkness of prospect or aspect.*NWAD GLOOM.4*

4. Sullenness.*NWAD GLOOM.5*

GLOOM, *v.i.* To shine obscurely or imperfectly.

1. To be cloudy, dark or obscure.*NWAD GLOOM.7*

2. To be melancholy or dejected.*NWAD GLOOM.8*

GLOOM, *v.t.* To obscure; to fill with gloom; to darken; to make dismal.

GLOOMILY, *adv.* [from gloomy.] Obscurely; dimly; darkly; dismally.

1. With melancholy aspect; sullenly; not cheerfully.*NWAD GLOOMILY.2*

GLOOMINESS, *n.* Want of light; obscurity; darkness; dismalness.

1. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy; as, to involve the mind in gloominess.*NWAD GLOOMINESS.2*

GLOOMY, *a.* [from gloom.] Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; or

dark; dismal; as the gloomy cells of a convent; the gloomy shades of night.

1. Wearing the aspect of sorrow; melancholy; clouded; dejected; depressed; heavy of heart; as a gloomy countenance or state of mind; a gloomy temper.*NWAD GLOOMY.2*

2. Of a dark complexion. [Little used.]*NWAD GLOOMY.3*

GLORIATION, *n.* [L. gloriatio.] Boast; a triumphing. [Not used.]

GLORIED, *a.* [See *Glory*.] Illustrious; honorable. [Not used.]

GLORIFICATION, *n.* [See *Glorify*.] The act of giving glory or of ascribing honors to.

1. Exaltation to honor and dignity; elevation to glory; as the glorification of Christ after his resurrection.*NWAD GLORIFICATION.2*

GLORIFIED, *pp.* Honored; dignified; exalted to glory.

GLORIFY, *v.t.* [L. gloria and facio, to make.]

1. To praise; to magnify and honor in worship; to ascribe honor to, in thought or words. *Psalm 86:9NWAD GLORIFY.2*

God is glorified, when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged.*NWAD GLORIFY.3*

2. To make glorious; to exalt to glory, or to celestial happiness.*NWAD GLORIFY.4*

Whom he justified, them he also glorified. *Romans 8:30*.*NWAD GLORIFY.5*

The God of our fathers hath glorified his son Jesus.*Acts 3:13*.*NWAD GLORIFY.6*

3. To praise; to honor; to extol.*NWAD GLORIFY.7*

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life--him they set up and glorify.*NWAD GLORIFY.8*

4. To procure honor or praise to.*NWAD GLORIFY.9*

GLORIFYING, *ppr.* Praising; honoring in worship; exalting to glory; honoring; extolling.

GLORIOUS, *a.* [L. gloriosus. See *Glory*.]

1. Illustrious; of exalted excellence and splendor; resplendent in majesty and divine attributes; applied to God. *Exodus 15:11*.*NWAD GLORIOUS.2*

2. Noble; excellent; renowned; celebrated; illustrious; very honorable; applied to men, their achievements, titles, etc.*NWAD GLORIOUS.3*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,*NWAD GLORIOUS.4*

And act like men who claim that glorious title.*NWAD GLORIOUS.5*

3. Boastful; self-exulting; haughty; ostentatious.*NWAD GLORIOUS.6*

GLORIOUSLY, *adv.* Splendidly; illustriously; with great renown or dignity.

Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously. *Exodus 15:21*.*NWAD GLORIOUSLY.2*

GLORY, *n.* [L. gloria; planus; hence, bright, shining. Glory, then, is brightness, splendor. The L. floreo, to blossom, to flower, to flourish, is probably of the same family.]

1. Brightness; luster; splendor.*NWAD GLORY.2*

The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky.*NWAD GLORY.3*

For he received from God the Father honor and glory, when there came such a voice to him from the excellent glory. *2 Peter 1:17*.*NWAD GLORY.4*

In this passage of Peter, the latter word glory refers to the visible splendor or bright cloud that overshadowed Christ at his transfiguration. The former word glory, though the same in the original, is to be understood in a figurative sense.*NWAD GLORY.5*

2. Splendor; magnificence.*NWAD GLORY.6*

Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. *Matthew 6:29*.*NWAD GLORY.7*

3. The circle of rays surrounding the head of a figure in painting.*NWAD GLORY.8*

4. Praise ascribed in adoration; honor.*NWAD GLORY.9*

Glory to God in the highest. *Luke 2:14*.*NWAD GLORY.10*

5. Honor; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. The hero pants for glory in the field. It was the glory of Howard to relieve the wretched.*NWAD GLORY.11*

6. The felicity of heaven prepared for the children of God; celestial bliss.*NWAD GLORY.12*

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me to glory. *Psalm 73:24*.*NWAD GLORY.13*

7. In scripture, the divine presence; or the ark, the manifestation of it.*NWAD GLORY.14*

The glory is departed from Israel. *1 Samuel 4:21-22*.*NWAD GLORY.15*

8. The divine perfections or excellence.*NWAD GLORY.16*

The heavens declare the glory of God. *Psalm 19:1*.*NWAD GLORY.17*

9. Honorable representation of God. *1 Corinthians 11:7*.*NWAD GLORY.18*

10. Distinguished honor or ornament; that which honors or makes

renowned; that of which one may boast.*NWAD GLORY.19*

Babylon, the glory of kingdoms. *Isaiah 13:19*.*NWAD GLORY.20*

11. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance; as vain glory.*NWAD GLORY.21*

12. Generous pride.*NWAD GLORY.22*

GLORY, *v.i.* [L. glorior, from gloria.]

To exult with joy; to rejoice.*NWAD GLORY.24*

Glory ye in his holy name. *Psalm 105:3*; *1 Chronicles 16:10*.*NWAD GLORY.25*

1. To boast; to be proud of.*NWAD GLORY.26*

No one should glory in his prosperity.*NWAD GLORY.27*

GLORYING, *ppr.* Exulting with joy; boasting.

GLORYING, *n.* The act of exulting; exultation; boasting; display of pride.

Your glorying is not good. *1 Corinthians 5:6*.*NWAD GLORYING.3*

GLOSE, GLOSER. [See *Gloze*.]

GLOSS, *n.* [Gr. the tongue, and a strap. L. has glossa, a tongue, and interpretation. In Heb. signifies to shine, but from the sense of smoothness. L. lustro; Eng. luster.]

1. Brightness or luster of a body proceeding from a smooth surface; as the gloss of silk; cloth is calendared to give it a gloss.*NWAD GLOSS.2*

2. A specious appearance or representation; external show that may mislead opinion.*NWAD GLOSS.3*

It is no part of my secret meaning to set on the face of this cause any fairer gloss than the naked truth doth afford.*NWAD GLOSS.4*

3. An interpretation artfully specious.*NWAD GLOSS.5*

4. Interpretation; comment; explanation; remark intended to illustrate a subject.*NWAD GLOSS.6*

All this, without a gloss or comment,*NWAD GLOSS.7*

He would unriddle in a moment.*NWAD GLOSS.8*

Explaining the text in short glosses.*NWAD GLOSS.9*

5. A literal translation.*NWAD GLOSS.10*

GLOSS, *v.t.* To give a superficial luster to; to make smooth and shining; as, to gloss cloth by the calendar; to gloss mahogany.

1. To explain; to render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate.*NWAD GLOSS.12*

2. To give a specious appearance to; to render specious and plausible; to palliate by specious representation.*NWAD GLOSS.13*

You have the art to gloss the foulest cause.*NWAD GLOSS.14*

GLOSS, *v.i.* To comment; to write or make explanatory remarks.

1. To make sly remarks.*NWAD GLOSS.16*

GLOSSARIAL, *a.* Containing explanation.

GLOSSARIST, *n.* A writer of glosses or comments.

GLOSSARY, *n.* [Low L. glossarium.]

A dictionary or vocabulary, explaining obscure or antiquated words found in old authors; such as Du Canage's Glossary; Spelman's Glossary.*NWAD GLOSSARY.2*

GLOSSATOR, *n.* A writer of comments; a commentator. [Not used.]

GLOSSED, ***pp.*** **Made smooth and shining; explained.**

GLOSSER, ***n.*** **A writer of glosses; a scholiast; a commentator.**

1. A polisher; one who gives a luster.*NWAD GLOSSER.2*

GLOSSINESS, ***n.*** **[from glossy.] The luster or brightness of a smooth surface.**

GLOSSING, ***ppr.*** **Giving luster to; polishing; explaining by comments; giving a specious appearance.**

GLOSSIST, ***n.*** **A writer of comments. [Not in use.]**

GLOSSOGRAPHER, ***n.*** **[gloss and Gr. to write.]**

A writer of glosses; a commentator; a scholiast.*NWAD GLOSSOGRAPHER.2*

GLOSSOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **The writing of comments for illustrating an author.**

GLOSSOLOGIST, ***n.*** **[gloss.] One who writes glosses; a commentator.**

GLOSSOLOGY, ***n.*** **[gloss and Gr. discourse.]**

Glosses or commentaries; explanatory notes for illustrating an author.*NWAD GLOSSOLOGY.2*

GLOSSY, ***a.*** **Smooth and shining; reflecting luster from a smooth surface; highly polished; as glossy silk; a glossy raven; a glossy plum.**

GLOTTIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. the tongue.] The narrow opening at the upper part of the aspera arteria or windpipe, which, by its dilatation and contraction, contributes to the modulation of the voice.**

GLOUT, ***v.i.*** **To pout; to look sullen. [Not used.]**

GLOUT, *v.t.* To view attentively. [Not in use.]

GLOVE, *n.* A cover for the hand, or for the hand and arm, with a separate sheath for each finger. The latter circumstance distinguishes the glove from the mitten.

To throw the glove, with our ancestors, was to challenge to single combat.*NWAD GLOVE.2*

GLOVE, *v.t.* To cover with a glove.

GLOVER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell gloves.

GLOW, *v.i.*

1. To shine with intense heat; or perhaps more correctly, to shine with a white heat; to exhibit incandescence. Hence, in a more general sense, to shine with a bright luster.*NWAD GLOW.2*

Glows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees.*NWAD GLOW.3*

2. To burn with vehement heat.*NWAD GLOW.4*

The scorching fire that in their entrails glows.*NWAD GLOW.5*

3. To feel great heat of body; to be hot.*NWAD GLOW.6*

Did not his temples glow*NWAD GLOW.7*

In the same sultry winds and scorching heats?*NWAD GLOW.8*

4. To exhibit a strong bright color; to be red.*NWAD GLOW.9*

Clad in a gown that glows with Tyrian rays.*NWAD GLOW.10*

Fair ideas flow,*NWAD GLOW.11*

Strike in the sketch, or in the picture glow.*NWAD GLOW.12*

5. To be bright or red with heat or animation, or with blushes; as glowing cheeks.*NWAD GLOW.13*

6. To feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to be animated, as by intense love, zeal, anger, etc.*NWAD GLOW.14*

We say, the heart glows with love or zeal; the glowing breast.*NWAD GLOW.15*

When real virtue fires the glowing bard.*NWAD GLOW.16*

If you have never glowed with gratitude to the author of the christian revelation, you know nothing of christianity.*NWAD GLOW.17*

7. To burn with intense heat; to rage; as passion.*NWAD GLOW.18*

With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows.*NWAD GLOW.19*

GLOW, *v.i.* To heat so as to shine. [Not used.]

GLOW, *n.* Shining heat, or white heat.

1. Brightness of color; redness; as the glow of health in the cheeks.*NWAD GLOW.22*

A waving glow his bloomy beds display,*NWAD GLOW.23*

Blushing in bright diversities of day.*NWAD GLOW.24*

2. Vehemence of passion.*NWAD GLOW.25*

GLOWING, *ppr.* Shining with intense heat; white with heat.

1. Burning with vehement heat.*NWAD GLOWING.2*

2. Exhibiting a bright color; red; as a glowing color; glowing cheeks.*NWAD GLOWING.3*

3. Ardent; vehement; animated; as glowing zeal.*NWAD GLOWING.4*

4. Inflamed; as a glowing breast.*NWAD GLOWING.5*

GLOWINGLY, *adv.* With great brightness; with ardent heat or

passion.

GLOWWORM, *n.* The female of the Lampyris noctiluca, an insect of the order of Coleopters. It is without wings and resembles a caterpillar. It emits a shining green light from the extremity of the abdomen. The male is winged and flies about in the evening, when it is attracted by the light of the female.

GLOZE, *v.i.* To flatter; to wheedle; to fawn; that is, to smooth, or to talk smoothly.

So glozed the tempter, and his proem tun'd.*NWAD GLOZE.2*

A false glozing parasite.*NWAD GLOZE.3*

GLOZE, *n.* Flattery; adulation.

1. Specious show; gloss. [Not used. See *Gloss*.]*NWAD GLOZE.5*

GLOZER, *n.* A flatterer.

GLOZING, *ppr.* Flattering; wheedling.

GLOZING, *n.* Specious representation.

GLUCIN, *n.* [Gr.] A soft white earth or powder obtained from the beryl and emerald; so named from its forming, with acids, salts that are sweet to the taste.

Glucin is a compound, of which glucinum is the base.*NWAD GLUCIN.2*

GLUE, *n.* glu. [L. gluten.]

Inspissated animal gluten; a tenacious, viscid matter, which serves as a cement to unite other substances. It is made of the skins, parings, etc. of animals, as of oxen, calves or sheep, by boiling them to a jelly.*NWAD GLUE.2*

GLUE, ***v.t.*** **To join with glue or a viscous substance. Cabinet makers glue together some parts of furniture.**

1. To unite; to hold together.*NWAD GLUE.4*

[This word is now seldom used in a figurative sense. The phrases, to glue friends together, vices glue us to low pursuits or pleasures, found in writers of the last century, are not now used, or are deemed inelegant.]*NWAD GLUE.5*

GLUEBOILER, ***n.*** **[glue and boil.] One whose occupation is to make glue.**

GLUED, ***pp.*** **United or cemented with glue.**

GLUER, ***n.*** **One who cements with glue.**

GLUEY, ***a.*** **Viscous; glutinous.**

GLUEYNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being gluey.**

GLUING, ***ppr.*** **Cementing with glue.**

GLUISH, ***a.*** **Having the nature of glue.**

GLUM, ***a.*** **Frowning; sullen. [Little used.]**

GLUM, ***n.*** **Sullenness; and, as a verb, to look sullen. [Not in use.]**

GLUMACEOUS, ***a.*** **Having glumes; consisting of glumes.**

GLUME, ***n.*** **[L. gluma, from glubo, to bark or peel.]**

In botany, the calyx or corol of corn and grasses, formed of valves embracing the seed, often terminated by the arista or beard; the husk or chaff.*NWAD GLUME.2*

GLUMMY, ***a.*** **Dark; gloomy; dismal.**

GLUMOUS, *a.* A glumous flower is a kind of aggregate flower, having a filiform receptacle, with a common glume at the base.

GLUT, *v.i.* [L. glutio, Low L. gluto, a glutton.]

1. To swallow, or to swallow greedily; to gorge.*NWAD GLUT.2*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust; as, to glut the appetites.*NWAD GLUT.3*

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.*NWAD GLUT.4*

His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,*NWAD GLUT.5*

Torn from his breast, to glut the tyrant's eyes.*NWAD GLUT.6*

4. To fill or furnish beyond sufficiency; as, to glut the market.*NWAD GLUT.7*

5. To saturate.*NWAD GLUT.8*

GLUT, *n.* That which is swallowed.

1. Plenty even to loathing.*NWAD GLUT.10*

He shall find himself miserable, even in the very glut of his delights.*NWAD GLUT.11*

A glut of study and retirement.*NWAD GLUT.12*

2. More than enough; superabundance.*NWAD GLUT.13*

3. Any thing that fills or obstructs the passage.*NWAD GLUT.14*

4. A wooden wedge.*NWAD GLUT.15*

GLUTEAL, *a.* [Gr. nates.] The gluteal artery, is a branch of the hypogastric or internal iliac artery, which supplies the gluteal muscles.

The gluteal muscles, are three large muscles on each side, which

make up the fleshy part of the buttocks.*NWAD GLUTEAL.2*

GLUTEN, *n.* [L. See *Glue*.] A tough elastic substance, of a grayish color, which becomes brown and brittle by drying; found in the flour of wheat and other grain. It contributes much to the nutritive quality of flour, and gives tenacity to its paste. A similar substance is found in the juices of certain plants.

1. That part of the blood which gives firmness to its texture.*NWAD GLUTEN.2*

GLUTINATE, *v.t.* To unite with glue; to cement.

GLUTINATION, *n.* The act of uniting with glue.

GLUTINATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of cementing; tenacious.

GLUTINOSITY, *n.* The quality of being glutinous; viscousness.

GLUTINOUS, *n.* [L. glutinosus.] Viscous; viscid; tenacious; having the quality of glue; resembling glue. Starch is glutinous.

1. In botany, besmeared with a slippery moisture; as a glutinous leaf.*NWAD GLUTINOUS.2*

GLUTINOUSNESS, *n.* Viscosity; viscidity; the quality of glue, tenacity.

GLUTTON, *n.* glut'n. [Low L. gluto.] One who indulges to excess in eating.

1. One eager of any thing to excess.*NWAD GLUTTON.2*

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy.*NWAD GLUTTON.3*

2. In zoology, an animal of the genus Ursus, found in the N. of Europe and Siberia. It grows to the length of three feet, but has short legs and moves slowly. It is a carnivorous animal, and in order

to catch its prey, it climbs a tree and from that darts down upon a deer or other animal. It is names from its voracious appetite.*NWAD GLUTTON.4*

GLUTTONIZE, *v.i.* To eat to excess; to eat voraciously; to indulge the appetite to excess; to be luxurious.

GLUTTONOUS, *a.* Given to excessive eating; indulging the appetite for food to excess; as a gluttonous age.

1. Consisting in excessive eating; as gluttonous delight.*NWAD GLUTTONOUS.2*

GLUTTONOUSLY, *adv.* With the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

GLUTTONY, *n.* Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food.

1. Luxury of the table.*NWAD GLUTTONY.2*

Their sumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous feasts.*NWAD GLUTTONY.3*

2. Voracity of appetite.*NWAD GLUTTONY.4*

GLYCONIAN, GLYCONIC, *a.* [Low L. glyconium.] Denoting a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of three feet, a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic; as Glyconic measure.

GLYN. [See *Glen*.]

GLYPH, *n.* [Gr. to carve.] In sculpture and architecture, a canal, channel or cavity intended as an ornament.

GLYPHIC, *n.* A picture or figure by which a word is implied. [See *Hieroglyphic*.]

GLYPTIC, *n.* [supra.] The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYPTOGRAPHIC, *a.* [Gr.] Describing the methods of engraving on precious stones.

GLYPTOGRAPNY, *n.* [supra.] A description of the art of engraving on precious stones.

GNAR, GNARL, *v.i.* n`ar and n`arl. To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

And wolves are gnarling which shall gnaw thee first.*NWAD GNAR.2*

[Gnar is nearly obsolete.]*NWAD GNAR.3*

GNARLED, *a.* n`arled. Knotty; full of knots; as the gnarled oak.

GNASH, *v.t.* nash. To strike the teeth together, as in anger or pain; as, to gnash the teeth in rage.

GNASH, *v.i.* nash. To grind the teeth.

He shall gnash with his teeth and melt away. *Psalm 112:10*.*NWAD GNASH.3*

1. To rage even to collision with the teeth; to growl.*NWAD GNASH.4*

They gnashed on me with their teeth. *Psalm 35:16*.*NWAD GNASH.5*

GNASHING, *ppr.* nash'ing. Striking the teeth together, as in anger, rage or pain.

GNASHING, *n.* nash'ing. A grinding or striking of the teeth in rage or anguish.

There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. *Matthew 8:12*.*NWAD GNASHING.3*

GNAT, *n.* nat. A small insect, or rather a genus of insects, the Culex, whose long cylindric body is composed of eight rings. They have six legs and their mouth is formed by a flexible sheath, inclosing bristles pointed like stings. The sting is a tube containing five or six spicula of exquisite fineness, dentated or edged. The most troublesome of this genus is the musketoe.

1. Any thing proverbially small.*NWAD GNAT.2*

Ye blind guides, who strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel. *Matthew 23:24*.*NWAD GNAT.3*

GNATFLOWER, *n.* A flower, called also bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER, *n.* A bird that catches gnats.

GNATWORM, *n.* A small water insect produced by a gnat, and which after its several changes is transformed into a gnat; the larva of a gnat.

GNAW, *v.t.* naw. [Gr. to scrape.]

1. To bite off by little and little; to bite or scrape off with the fore teeth; to wear away by biting. The rats gnaw a board or plank; a worm gnaws the wood of a tree or the plank of a ship.*NWAD GNAW.2*

2. To eat by biting off small portions of food with the fore teeth.*NWAD GNAW.3*

3. To bite in agony or rage.*NWAD GNAW.4*

They gnawed their tongues for pain. *Revelation 16:10*.*NWAD GNAW.5*

4. To waste; to fret; to corrode.*NWAD GNAW.6*

5. To pick with the teeth.*NWAD GNAW.7*

His bones clean picked; his very bones they gnaw.*NWAD GNAW.8*

GNAW, *v.i.* naw. To use the teeth in biting.

I might well, like the spaniel, gnaw upon the chain that ties me.*NWAD GNAW.10*

GNAWED, *pp.* naw'ed. Bit; corroded.

GNAWER, *n.* naw'er. He or that which gnaws or corrodes.

GNAWING, *ppr.* naw'ing. Biting off by little and little; corroding; eating by slow degrees.

GNEISS, *n.* ne'is. In mineralogy, a species of aggregated rock, composed of quartz, feldspar and mica, of a structure more or less distinctly slaty. The layers, whether straight or curved, are frequently thick, but often vary considerably in the same specimen. It passes on one side into granite, from which it differs in its slaty structure, and on the other into mica slate. It is rich in metalic ores.

GNOFF, *n.* nof. A miser. [Not in use.]

GNOME, *n.* nome. An imaginary being, supposed by the cabalists, to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries. etc.

1. A brief reflection or maxim. [Not used.]*NWAD GNOME.2*

GNOMICAL, *a.* nomical. Sententious; containing maxims. [Little used.]

GNOMIOMETRICAL, *a.* [Gr. an index, and to measure.]

The gnomiometrical telescope and microscope is an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection, and for ascertaining the inclination of strata, and the apparaent magnitude of angles when the eye is not placed at the vertex.*NWAD*

GNOMIOMETRICAL.2

GNOMOLOGIC, GNOMOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to gnomology.

GNOMOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. a maxim or sentence, and discourse.]

A collection of maxims, grave sentences or reflections. [Little used.]*NWAD GNOMOLOGY.2*

GNOMON, *n.* no'mon. [Gr. an index, to know.]

1. In dialling, the style or pin, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day. It represents the axis of the earth.*NWAD GNOMON.2*

2. In astronomy, a style erected perpendicular to the horizon, in order to find the altitude of the sun.*NWAD GNOMON.3*

3. The gnomon of a globe, is the index of the hour-circle.*NWAD GNOMON.4*

GNOMONIC, GNOMONICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialling.

GNOMONICS, *n.* The art or science of dialling, or of constructing the dials to show the hour of the day by the shadow of a gnomon.

GNOSTIC, *n.* nostic. [L. gnosticus; Gr. to know.]

The Gnostics were a sect of philosophers that arose in the first ages of christianity, who pretended they were the only men who had a true knowledge of the christian religion. They formed for themselves a system of theology, agreeable to the philosophy of Pythagoras and Plato, to which they accommodated their interpretations of scripture. They held that all natures, intelligible, intellectual and material, are derived by successive emanations from the infinite fountain of deity. These emanations they called oeons. These doctrines were derived from the oriental philosophy.*NWAD GNOSTIC.2*

GNOSTIC, ***a.*** **nostic. Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines.**

GNOSTICISM, ***n.*** **nos'ticism. The doctrines, principles or systems of philosophy taught by the Gnostics.**

GNU, ***n.*** **A species of Antelope, in Southern Africa, whose form partakes of that of the horse, the ox, and the deer.**

GO, ***v.i. pret.*** **went;** ***pp.*** **gone.**

1. In a general sense, to move; to pass; to proceed from one place, state or station to another; opposed to resting. A mill goes by water or by steam; a ship goes at the rate of five knots an hour; a clock goes fast or slow; a horse goes lame; a fowl or a ball goes with velocity through the air.*NWAD GO.2*

The mourners go about the streets. *Ecclesiastes 12:5*.*NWAD GO.3*

2. To walk; to move on the feet or step by step. The child begins to go alone at a year old.*NWAD GO.4*

You know that love*NWAD GO.5*

Will creep in service where it cannot go.*NWAD GO.6*

3. To walk leisurely; not to run.*NWAD GO.7*

Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long that going will scarce serve the turn.*NWAD GO.8*

4. To travel; to journey by land or water. I must go to Boston. He has gone to Philadelphia. The minister is going to France.*NWAD GO.9*

5. To depart; to move from a place; opposed to come. The mail goes and comes every day, or twice a week.*NWAD GO.10*

I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice. *Exodus 8:28*.*NWAD GO.11*

6. To proceed; to pass.*NWAD GO.12*

And so the jest goes round.*NWAD GO.13*

7. To move; to pass in any manner or to any end; as, to go to bed; to go to dinner; to go to war.*NWAD GO.14*

8. To move or pass customarily from place to place, denoting custom or practice. The child goes to school. A ship goes regularly to London. We go to church.*NWAD GO.15*

9. To proceed from one state or opinion to another; to change. He goes from one opinion to another. His estate is going to ruin.*NWAD GO.16*

10. To proceed in mental operations; to advance; to penetrate. We can go but a very little way in developing the causes of things.*NWAD GO.17*

11. To proceed or advance in accomplishing an end. This sun will not go far towards full payment of the debt.*NWAD GO.18*

12. To apply; to be applicable. The argument goes to this point only; it goes to prove too much.*NWAD GO.19*

13. To apply one's self.*NWAD GO.20*

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood.*NWAD GO.21*

14. To have recourse to; as, to go to law.*NWAD GO.22*

15. To be about to do; as, I was going to say. I am going to begin harvest. [This use is chiefly confined to the participle.]*NWAD GO.23*

16. To pass; to be accounted in value. All this goes for nothing. This coin goes for a crown.*NWAD GO.24*

17. To circulate; to pass in report. The story goes.*NWAD GO.25*

18. To pass; to be received; to be accounted or understood to be.*NWAD GO.26*

And the man went among men for an old man in the days of Saul. *1*

Samuel 17:12.*NWAD GO.27*

19. To move, or be in motion; as a machine. [See No. 1.]*NWAD GO.28*

20. To move as fluid; to flow.*NWAD GO.29*

The god I am, whose yellow water flows*NWAD GO.30*

Around these fields, and fattens as it goes,*NWAD GO.31*

Tiber my name.*NWAD GO.32*

21. To have a tendency.*NWAD GO.33*

Against right reason all your counsels go.*NWAD GO.34*

22. To be in compact or partnership.*NWAD GO.35*

They were to go equal shares in the booty.*NWAD GO.36*

23. To be guided or regulated; to proceed by some principle or rule. We are to go by the rules of law, or according to the precepts of scripture.*NWAD GO.37*

We are to go by another measure.*NWAD GO.38*

24. To be pregnant. The females of different animals go some a longer, some a shorter time.*NWAD GO.39*

25. To pass; to be alienated in payment or exchange. If our exports are of less value than our imports, our money must go to pay the balance.*NWAD GO.40*

26. To be loosed or released; to be freed from restraint. Let me go; let go the hand.*NWAD GO.41*

27. To be expended. His estate goes or has gone for spirituous liquors. [See No. 24.]*NWAD GO.42*

28. To extend; to reach. The line goes from one end to the other. His land goes to the bank of the Hudson.*NWAD GO.43*

29. to extend or lead in any direction. This road goes to Albany.*NWAD GO.44*

30. To proceed; to extend. This argument goes far towards proving the point. It goes a great way towards establishing the innocence of the accused.*NWAD GO.45*

31. To have effect; to extend in effect; to avail; to be of force or value. Money goes farther now than it did during the war.*NWAD GO.46*

32. To extend in meaning or purport.*NWAD GO.47*

His amorous expressions go no further than virtue may allow.*NWAD GO.48*

[In the three last examples, the sense of go depends on far, farther, further.]*NWAD GO.49*

33. To have a currency or use, as custom, opinion or manners.*NWAD GO.50*

I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough.*NWAD GO.51*

34. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient; with to or into. The substances which go into this composition. Many qualifications go to make up the well bred man.*NWAD GO.52*

35. To proceed; to be carried on. The business goes on well.*NWAD GO.53*

36. To proceed to final issue; to terminate; to succeed.*NWAD GO.54*

Whether the cause goes for me or against me, you must pay me the reward.*NWAD GO.55*

37. To proceed in a train, or in consequences.*NWAD GO.56*

How goes the night, boy?*NWAD GO.57*

38. To fare; to be in a good or ill state.*NWAD GO.58*

How goes it, comrade?*NWAD GO.59*

39. To have a tendency or effect; to operate.*NWAD GO.60*

These cases go to show that the court will vary the construction of instruments.*NWAD GO.61*

To go about, to set one's self to a business; to attempt; to endeavor.*NWAD GO.62*

They never go about to hide or palliate their vices.*NWAD GO.63*

1. In seamen's language, to tack; to turn the head of a ship.*NWAD GO.64*

To go abroad, to walk out of a house.*NWAD GO.65*

1. To be uttered, disclosed or published.*NWAD GO.66*

To go against, to invade; to march to attack.*NWAD GO.67*

1. To be in opposition; to be disagreeable.*NWAD GO.68*

To go aside, to withdraw; to retire into a private situation.*NWAD GO.69*

1. To err; to deviate from the right way.*NWAD GO.70*

To go astray, to wander; to break from an inclosure; also, to leave the right course; to depart from law or rule; to sin; to transgress.*NWAD GO.71*

To go away, to depart; to go to a distance.*NWAD GO.72*

To go between, to interpose; to mediate; to attempt to reconcile or to adjust differences.*NWAD GO.73*

To go by, to pass near and beyond.*NWAD GO.74*

1. To pass away unnoticed; to omit.*NWAD GO.75*

2. To fine or get in the conclusion.*NWAD GO.76*

In argument with men, a woman ever*NWAD GO.77*

Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause.*NWAD GO.78*

[A phrase now little used.]*NWAD GO.79*

To go down, to descend in any manner.*NWAD GO.80*

1. To fail; to come to nothing.*NWAD GO.81*

2. To be swallowed or received, not rejected. The doctrine of the divine right of kings will not go down in this period of the world.*NWAD GO.82*

To go forth to issue or depart out of a place.*NWAD GO.83*

To go forward, to advance.*NWAD GO.84*

To go hard with, to be in danger of a fatal issue; to have difficulty to escape.*NWAD GO.85*

To go in, to enter.*NWAD GO.86*

To go in to, to have sexual commerce with.*NWAD GO.87*

To go in and out, to do the business of life.*NWAD GO.88*

1. To go freely; to be at liberty. *John 10:9*.*NWAD GO.89*

To go off, to depart to a distance; to leave a place or station.*NWAD GO.90*

1. To die; to decease.*NWAD GO.91*

2. To be discharged, as fire arms; to explode.*NWAD GO.92*

To go on, to proceed; to advance forward.*NWAD GO.93*

1. To be put on, as a garment. The coat will not go on.*NWAD GO.94*

To go out, to issue forth; to depart from.*NWAD GO.95*

1. To go on an expedition.*NWAD GO.96*

2. To become extinct, as light or life; to expire. A candle goes out; fire goes out.*NWAD GO.97*

And life itself goes out at thy displeasure.*NWAD GO.98*

3. To become public. This story goes out to the world.*NWAD GO.99*

To go over, to read; to peruse; to study.*NWAD GO.100*

1. To examine; to view or review; as, to go over an account.*NWAD GO.101*

If we go over the laws of christianity--*NWAD GO.102*

2. To think over; to proceed or pass in mental operation.*NWAD GO.103*

3. To change sides; to pass from one party to another.*NWAD GO.104*

4. To revolt.*NWAD GO.105*

5. To pass from one side to the other, as of a river.*NWAD GO.106*

To go through, to pass in a substance; as, to go through water.*NWAD GO.107*

1. To execute; to accomplish; to perform thoroughly; to finish; as, to go through an undertaking.*NWAD GO.108*

2. To suffer; to bear; to undergo; to sustain to the end; as, to go through a long sickness; to go through an operation.*NWAD GO.109*

To go through with, to execute effectually.*NWAD GO.110*

To go under, to be talked of or known, as by a title or name; as, to go under the name of reformers.*NWAD GO.111*

To go up, to ascend; to rise.*NWAD GO.112*

To go upon, to proceed as on a foundation; to take as a principle supposed or settled; as, to go upon a supposition.*NWAD GO.113*

To go with, to accompany; to pass with others.*NWAD GO.114*

1. To side with; to be in party or design with.*NWAD GO.115*

To go ill with, to have ill fortune; not to prosper.*NWAD GO.116*

To go well with, to have good fortune; to prosper.*NWAD GO.117*

To go without, to be or remain destitute.*NWAD GO.118*

Go to, come, move, begin; a phrase of exhortation; also a phrase of scornful exhortation.*NWAD GO.119*

GO-BETWEEN, *n.* [go and between.] An interposer; one who transacts business between parties.

GO-BY, [go and by.] Evasion; escape by artifice.

1. A passing without notice; a thrusting away; a shifting off.*NWAD GO-BY.2*

GO-CART, *n.* [go and cart.] A machine with wheels, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

GOAD, *n.* A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster.

GOAD, *v.t.* To prick; to drive with a goad.

1. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to urge forward, or to rouse by any thing pungent, severe, irritating or inflaming. He was goaded by sarcastic remarks or by abuse; goaded by desire or other passion.*NWAD GOAD.3*

GOADED, *pp.* Pricked; pushed on by a goad; instigated.

GOADING, *ppr.* Pricking; driving with a goad; inciting; urging on; rousing.

GOAL, *n.*

1. The point set to bound a race, and to which they run; the mark.*NWAD GOAL.2*

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal*NWAD GOAL.3*

With rapid wheels.*NWAD GOAL.4*

2. Any starting post.*NWAD GOAL.5*

3. The end or final purpose; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish.*NWAD GOAL.6*

Each individual seeks a several goal.*NWAD GOAL.7*

GOAR, *n.* More usually *gore*, which see.

GOARISH, ***a.*** **Patched; mean.**

GOAT, ***n.*** **An animal or quadruped of the genus Capra. The horns are hollow, turned upwards, erect and scabrous. Goats are nearly of the size of sheep, but stronger, less timid and more agile. They delight to frequent rocks and mountains, and subsist on scanty coarse food. The milk of the goat is sweet, nourishing and medicinal, and the flesh furnishes provisions to the inhabitants of countries where they abound.**

GOAT-CHAFFER, ***n.*** **An insect, a kind of beetle.**

GOATFISH, ***n.*** **A fish of the Mediterranean.**

GOATHERD, ***n.*** **One whose occupation is to tend goats.**

GOATISH, ***a.*** **Resembling a goat in any quality; of a rank smell.**

1. Lustful.*NWAD GOATISH.2*

GOAT-MILKER, ***n.*** **A kind or owl, so called from sucking goats.**

GOAT'S-BEARD, ***n.*** **In botany, a plant of the genus Tragopogon.**

GOATSKIN, ***n.*** **The skin of a goat.**

GOAT'S-RUE, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Galega.**

GOAT'S-STONES, ***n.*** **The greater goat's stones is the Satyrium; the lesser, the Orchis.**

GOAT'S-THORN, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Astragalus.**

GOAT-SUCKER, ***n.*** **In ornithology, a fowl of the genus Caprimulgus, so called from the opinion that it would suck**

goats. It is called also the fern-owl. In Bailey, it is called a goat-milker.

GOB, *n.* [Heb. a hill, a boss.] A little mass or collection; a mouthful. [A low word.]

GOBBET, *n.* A mouthful; a lump.

GOBBET, *v.t.* To swallow in large masses or mouthfuls. [A low word.]

GOBBLE, *v.t.* To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily.

GOBBLE, *v.i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.

GOBBLER, *n.* One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer.

1. A name sometimes given to the turkey cock.*NWAD GOBBLER.2*

GOBLET, *n.* A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.

We love not loaded boards, and goblets crown'd.*NWAD GOBLET.2*

GOBLIN, *n.*

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.*NWAD GOBLIN.2*

To whom the goblin, full of wrath, replied.*NWAD GOBLIN.3*

2. A fairy; an elf.*NWAD GOBLIN.4*

GOD, *n.*

1. The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the eternal and infinite spirit, the creator, and the sovereign of the universe.*NWAD GOD.2*

God is a spirit; and they that worship him, must worship him in spirit and in truth. *John 4:24*.*NWAD GOD.3*

2. A false god; a heathen deity; an idol.*NWAD GOD.4*

Fear not the gods of the Amorites. *Judges 6:10*.*NWAD GOD.5*

3. A prince; a ruler; a magistrate or judge; an angel.*NWAD GOD.6*

Thou shalt not revile the gods, nor curse the ruler of thy people. *Exodus 22:28*; *Psalm 97:7, 9*.*NWAD GOD.7*

[Gods here is a bad translation.]*NWAD GOD.8*

4. Any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honored as the chief good.*NWAD GOD.9*

Whose god is their belly. *Philippians 3:19*.*NWAD GOD.10*

GOD, *v.t.* To deify. [Not used.]

GODCHILD, *n.* [god and child.] One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and promises to see educated as a christian.

GODDAUGHTER, *n.* [god and daughter.] A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism. [See *Godfather*.]

GODDESS, *n.* A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex.

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of goddesses, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty.*NWAD GODDESS.2*

1. In the language of love, a woman of superior charms or excellence.*NWAD GODDESS.3*

GODDESSLIKE, *a.* Resembling a goddess.

GODFATHER, *n.* The man who is sponsor for a child at baptism, who promises to answer for his future conduct and that he shall follow a life of piety, by this means laying himself under an indispensable obligation to instruct the child and

watch over his conduct. This practice is of high antiquity in the christian church, and was probably intended to prevent children from being brought up in idolatry, in case the parents died before the children had arrived to years of discretion. In the catholic church the number of godfathers and godmothers is reduced to two; in the church of England, to three; but formerly the number was not limited.

GODF`ATHER, *v.t.* To act as godfather; to take under one's fostering care.

GODHEAD, *n.* god'hed.

1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence; applied to the true God, and to heathen deities.*NWAD GODHEAD.2*

2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.*NWAD GODHEAD.3*

GODLESS, *a.* Having no reverence for God; impious; ungodly; irreligious; wicked.

1. Atheistical; having no belief in the existence of God.*NWAD GODLESS.2*

GODLESSNESS, *n.* The state of being impious or irreligious.

GODLIKE, *a.* Resembling God; divine.

1. Resembling a deity, or heathen divinity.*NWAD GODLIKE.2*

2. Of superior excellence; as godlike virtue; a godlike prince.*NWAD GODLIKE.3*

GODLILY, *adv.* Piously; righteously.

GODLINESS, *n.* [from godly.] Piety; belief in God, and reverence for his character and laws.

1. A religious life; a careful observance of the laws of God and performance of religious duties, proceeding from love and

reverence for the divine character and commands; christian obedience.*NWAD GODLINESS.2*

Godliness is profitable unto all things. *1 Timothy 4:8*.*NWAD GODLINESS.3*

2. Revelation; the system of christianity.*NWAD GODLINESS.4*

Without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness;*NWAD GODLINESS.5*

God was manifest in the flesh. *1 Timothy 3:16*.*NWAD GODLINESS.6*

GODLING, *n.* A little deity; a diminutive god; as a puny godling.

GODLY, *a.* [god-like] Pious; reverencing God, and his character and laws.

1. Living in obedience to God's commands, from a principle of love to him and reverence of his character and precepts; religious; righteous; as a godly person.*NWAD GODLY.2*

2. Pious; conformed to God's law; as a godly life.*NWAD GODLY.3*

GODLY, *adv.* Piously; righteously.

All that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. *2 Timothy 3:12*.*NWAD GODLY.5*

GODLYHEAD, *n.* Goodness.

GODMOTHER, *n.* [god and mother.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

GODSHIP, *n.* Deity; divinity; the rank or character of a god.

O'er hills and dales their godships came.*NWAD GODSHIP.2*

GODSMITH, *n.* A maker of idols.

GODSON, ***n.*** **One for whom another has been sponsor at the font.**

GOD SPEED, ***n.*** **God speed, that is success.** ***2 John 10*****.**

GOD'S-PENNY, ***n.*** **An earnest-penny.**

GODWARD. Toward God. [An ill-formed word.]

GODWIT, ***n.*** **A fowl of the grallic order and genus Scolopax. It has a bill four inches long; the feathers on the head, neck and back are of a light reddish brown; those on the belly white, and the tail is regularly barred with black and white. This fowl frequents fens and the banks of rivers, and its flesh is esteemed a great delicacy.**

GODYELD, GODYIELD, ***adv.*** **[Supposed to be contracted from good or god, and shield.] A term of thanks.**

GOEL, ***a.*** **Yellow.**

GOER, ***n.*** **[from go.] One that goes; a runner or walker; one that has a gait good or bad.**

1. One that transacts business between parties; in an ill sense.*NWAD GOER.2*

2. A foot.*NWAD GOER.3*

3. A term applied to a horse; as a good goer; a safe goer. [Unusual in the U. States.]*NWAD GOER.4*

GOETY, ***n.*** **Invocation of evil spirits. [Not in use.]**

GOFF, ***n.*** **A foolish clown; also, a game. [See** ***Golf*****.]**

GOFFISH, ***a.*** **Foolish; stupid.**

GOG, ***n.*** **Haste; ardent desire to go.**

GOGGLE, *v.i.* [L. celo; or from gog.]

To strain or roll the eyes.*NWAD GOGGLE.2*

And wink and goggle like an owl.*NWAD GOGGLE.3*

GOGGLE, *a.* Having full eyes; staring.

GOGGLE, *n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye.

GOGGLED, *a.* Prominent; staring, as the eye.

GOGGLE-EYE, *n.* A rolling or staring eye.

GOGGLE-EYED, *a.* Having prominent, distorted or rolling eyes.

GOGGLES, *n. plu.*

1. In surgery, instruments used to cure squinting, or the distortion of the eyes which occasions it.*NWAD GOGGLES.2*

2. Cylindrical tubes, in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, etc. and sometimes with colored glasses to abate the intensity of light.*NWAD GOGGLES.3*

3. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.*NWAD GOGGLES.4*

GOING, *ppr.* [from go.] Moving; walking; traveling; turning; rolling; flying; sailing, etc.

GOING, *n.* The act of moving in any manner.

1. The act of walking.*NWAD GOING.3*

2. Departure.*NWAD GOING.4*

3. Pregnancy.*NWAD GOING.5*

4. Procedure; way; course of life; behavior; deportment; used chiefly in the plural.*NWAD GOING.6*

His eyes are on the ways of man, and he seeeth all his goings. *Job 34:21*.*NWAD GOING.7*

5. Procedure; course of providential agency or government.*NWAD GOING.8*

They have seen thy goings, O God; even the goings of my God, my King, in the sanctuary. *Psalm 68:24*.*NWAD GOING.9*

Going out,*NWAD GOING.10*

Goings out, In scripture, utmost extremity or limit; the point where an extended body terminates. *Numbers 34:5, 9*.*NWAD GOING.11*

1. Departure or journeying. *Numbers 33:2*.*NWAD GOING.12*

GOITER, *n.* The bronchocele; a large tumor that forms gradually on the human throat between the trachea and the skin.

The inhabitants of this part of the Valais are subject to goiters.*NWAD GOITER.2*

GOITROUS, *a.* Pertaining to the goiter; partaking of the nature of bronchocele.

1. Affected with bronchocele.*NWAD GOITROUS.2*

Let me not be understood as insinuating that the inhabitants in general are either goitrous or idiots.*NWAD GOITROUS.3*

GOLA, *n.* In architecture, the same as cymatium.

GOLD, *n.*

1. A precious metal of a bright yellow color, and the most ductile and malleable of all the metals. It is the heaviest metal except platina; and being a very dense, fixed substance, and not liable to be injured by air, it is well fitted to be used as coin, or a representative of commodities in commerce. Its ductility and

malleability render it the most suitable metal for gilding. It is often found native in solid masses, as in Hungary and Peru; though generally in combination with silver, copper or iron.*NWAD GOLD.2*

2. Money.*NWAD GOLD.3*

For me, the gold of France did not seduce--*NWAD GOLD.4*

3. Something pleasing or valuable; as a heart of gold.*NWAD GOLD.5*

4. A bright yellow color; as a flower edged with gold.*NWAD GOLD.6*

5. Riches; wealth.*NWAD GOLD.7*

Gold of pleasure, a plant of the genus Myagrum.*NWAD GOLD.8*

GOLD, *a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold; as a gold chain.

GOLDBEATEN, *a.* Gilded. [Little used.]

GOLDBEATER, *n.* One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding.

Goldbeater's skin, the intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced very thin, and made fit to be applied to cuts and fresh wounds.*NWAD GOLDBEATER.2*

GOLDBOUND, *a.* Encompassed with gold.

GOLD COAST, *n.* In geography, the coast of Africa where gold is found; being a part of the coast of Guinea.

GOLDEN, *a.* goldn. Made of gold; consisting of gold.

1. Bright; shining; splendid; as the golden sun.*NWAD GOLDEN.2*

Reclining soft on many a golden cloud.*NWAD GOLDEN.3*

2. Yellow; of a gold color; as a golden harvest; golden fruit.*NWAD GOLDEN.4*

3. Excellent; most valuable; as the golden rule.*NWAD GOLDEN.5*

4. Happy; pure; as the golden age, the age of simplicity and purity of manners.*NWAD GOLDEN.6*

5. Preeminently favorable or auspicious.*NWAD GOLDEN.7*

Let not slip the golden opportunity.*NWAD GOLDEN.8*

Golden number, in chronology, a number showing the year of the moon's cycle.*NWAD GOLDEN.9*

Golden rule, in arithmetic, the rule of three or rule of proportion.*NWAD GOLDEN.10*

GOLDEN-CUPS, *n.* A plant, the Ranunculus.

GOLDEN-LUNGWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Hieracium.

GOLDENLY, *adv.* Splendidly; delightfully. [Not used.]

GOLDENMAIDENHAIR, *n.* A plant of the genus Polytrichum.

GOLDEN-MOUSEEAR, *n.* A plant of the genus Hieracium.

GOLDENROD, *n.* A plant, the Solidago.

GOLDENROD-TREE, *n.* A plant, the Bosea.

GOLDEN-SAMPHIRE, *n.* A plant, the Inula crithmifolia.

GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE, *n.* A plant, the Chrysosplenium.

GOLDEN-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Scolymus.

GOLDFINCH, *n.* The Fringilla carduelis, a bird so named from the color of its wings.

GOLD-FINDER, ***n.*** **One who finds gold; one who empties jakes. [Not much used.]**

GOLDFISH, GOLDENFISH, ***n.*** **A fish of the genus Cyprinus, of the size of a pilchard, so named from its bright color. These fishes are bred by the Chinese, in small ponds, in basons or porcelain vessels, and kept for ornament.**

GOLD-HAMMER, ***n.*** **A kind of bird.**

GOLD-HILTED, ***a.*** **Having a golden hilt.**

GOLDING, ***n.*** **A sort of apple.**

GOLDLACE, ***n.*** **A lace wrought with gold.**

GOLDLACED, ***a.*** **Trimmed with gold lace.**

GOLDLEAF, ***n.*** **Gold foliated or beaten into a thin leaf.**

GOLDNEY, ***n.*** **A fish, the gilthead.**

GOLD-PLEASURE, for gold of pleasure, a plant of the genus Myagrum.

GOLD-PROOF, ***a.*** **Proof against bribery or temptation by money.**

GOLD-SIZE, ***n.*** **A size or glue for burnishing gilding.**

GOLDSMITH, ***n.*** **An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold and silver.**

1. A banker; one who manages the pecuniary concerns of others. [Goldsmiths were formerly bankers in England, but in America the practice does not exist, nor is the word used in this sense.]*NWAD GOLDSMITH.2*

GOLDTHREAD, ***n.*** **A thread formed of flatted gold laid over a**

thread of silk, by twisting it with a wheel and iron bobbins.

1. A plant, the Helleborus trifolius; so called from its fibrous yellow roots.*NWAD GOLDTHREAD.2*

GOLDWIRE, *n.* An ingot of silver, superficially covered with gold and drawn through small round holes.

GOLDYLOCKS, *n.* A name given to certain plants of the genera Chrysocoma and Gnaphalium.

GOLF, *n.* A game with ball and bat, in which he who drives the ball into a hole with the fewest strokes is the winner.

GOLL, *n.* [Gr. a cavity, and the hollow of the hand.]

Hands; paws; claws. [Not in use or local.]*NWAD GOLL.2*

GOLOE-SHOE, *n.* An over-shoe; a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry.

GOM, *n.* A man.

GONDOLA, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, used at Venice in Italy on the canals. A gondola of middle size is about thirty feet long and four broad, terminating at each end in a sharp point or peak rising to the highth of a man. It is usually rowed by two men, called gondoliers, who propel the boat by pushing the oars. The gondola is also used in other parts of Italy for a passage boat.

GONDOLIER, *n.* A man who rows a gondola.

GONE, *pp.* of go; pronounced nearly gawn.

1. Departed.*NWAD GONE.2*

It was told Solomon that Shimei had gone from Jerusalem to Gath. *1 Kings 2:41*.*NWAD GONE.3*

2. Advanced; forward in progress; with far, farther, or further; as a man far gone in intemperance.*NWAD GONE.4*

3. Ruined; undone. Exert yourselves, or we are gone.*NWAD GONE.5*

4. Past; as, these happy days are gone; sometimes with by. Those times are gone by.*NWAD GONE.6*

5. Lost.*NWAD GONE.7*

When her masters saw that the hope of their gains were gone, -*Acts 16:19*.*NWAD GONE.8*

6. Departed from life; deceased; dead.*NWAD GONE.9*

GONFALON, GONFANON, *n.* [L. pannus, cloth.] An ensign or standard; colors.

GONFALONIER, *n.* A chief standard bearer.

GONG, *n.* A privy or jakes.

1. An instrument made of brass, of a circular form, which the Asiatics strike with a wooden mallet.*NWAD GONG.2*

GONIOMETER, *n.* [Gr. angle, and measure.] An instrument for measuring solid angles, or the inclination of planes.

GONIOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a goniometer. Goniometrical lines are used for measuring the quantity of angles.

GONORRHEA, *n.* [Gr. semen, and to flow.] A morbid discharge in venereal complaints.

GOOD, *a.*

1. Valid; legally firm; not weak or defective; having strength adequate to its support; as a good title; a good deed; a good claim.*NWAD GOOD.2*

2. Valid; sound; not weak, false or fallacious; as a good argument.*NWAD GOOD.3*

3. Complete or sufficiently perfect in its kind; having the physical qualities best adapted to its design and use; opposed to bad, imperfect, corrupted, impaired. We say, good timber, good cloth, a good soil, a good color.*NWAD GOOD.4*

And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good. *Genesis 1:31*.*NWAD GOOD.5*

4. Having moral qualities best adapted to its design and use, or the qualities which God's law requires; virtuous; pious; religious; applied to persons, and opposed to bad, vitious, wicked, evil.*NWAD GOOD.6*

Yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die. *Romans 5:7*.*NWAD GOOD.7*

5. Conformable to the moral law; virtuous; applied to actions.*NWAD GOOD.8*

In all things showing thyself a pattern of good works. *Titus 2:7*.*NWAD GOOD.9*

6. Proper; fit; convenient; seasonable; well adapted to the end. It was a good time to commence operations. He arrived in good time.*NWAD GOOD.10*

7. Convenient; useful; expedient; conducive to happiness.*NWAD GOOD.11*

It is not good that the man should be alone. *Genesis 2:18*.*NWAD GOOD.12*

8. Sound; perfect; uncorrupted; undamaged. This fruit will keep good the whole year.*NWAD GOOD.13*

9. Suitable to the taste or to health; wholesome; salubrious; palatable; not disagreeable or noxious; as fruit good to eat; a tree good for food. *Genesis 2:9*.*NWAD GOOD.14*

10. Suited to produce a salutary effect; adapted to abate or cure; medicinal; salutary; beneficial; as, fresh vegetables are good for scorbutic diseases.*NWAD GOOD.15*

11. Suited to strengthen or assist the healthful functions; as, a little wine is good for a weak stomach.*NWAD GOOD.16*

12. Pleasant to the taste; as a good apple.*NWAD GOOD.17*

My son, eat thou honey, because it is good, and the honeycomb, which is sweet to thy taste. *Proverbs 24:13*.*NWAD GOOD.18*

13. Full; complete.*NWAD GOOD.19*

The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a good third of its people.*NWAD GOOD.20*

14. Useful; valuable; having qualities or a tendency to produce a good effect.*NWAD GOOD.21*

All quality, that is good for any thing, is originally founded on merit.*NWAD GOOD.22*

15. Equal; adequate; competent. His security is good for the amount of the debt; applied to persons able to fulfill contracts.*NWAD GOOD.23*

Antonio is a good man.*NWAD GOOD.24*

16. Favorable; convenient for any purpose; as a good stand for business; a good station for a camp.*NWAD GOOD.25*

17. Convenient; suitable; safe; as a good harbor for ships.*NWAD GOOD.26*

18. Well qualified; able; skillful; or performing duties with skill and fidelity; as a good prince; a good commander; a good officer; a good physician.*NWAD GOOD.27*

19. Ready; dexterous.*NWAD GOOD.28*

Those are generally good at flattering who are good for nothing else.*NWAD GOOD.29*

20. Kind; benevolent; affectionate; as a good father; good will.*NWAD GOOD.30*

21. Kind; affectionate; faithful; as a good friend.*NWAD GOOD.31*

22. Promotive of happiness; pleasant; agreeable; cheering; gratifying.*NWAD GOOD.32*

Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. *Psalm 133:1*.*NWAD GOOD.33*

23. Pleasant or prosperous; as, good morrow, Sir; good morning.*NWAD GOOD.34*

24. Honorable; fair; unblemished; unimpeached; as a man of good fame or report.*NWAD GOOD.35*

A good name is better than precious ointment. *Ecclesiastes 7:1*.*NWAD GOOD.36*

25. Cheerful; favorable to happiness. Be of good comfort.*NWAD*

GOOD.37

26. Great or considerable; not small nor very great; as a good while ago; he is a good way off, or at a good distance; he has a good deal of leisure; I had a good share of the trouble. Here we see the primary sense of extending, advancing.*NWAD GOOD.38*

27. Elegant; polite; as good breeding.*NWAD GOOD.39*

28. Real; serious; not feigned.*NWAD GOOD.40*

Love not in good earnest.*NWAD GOOD.41*

29. Kind; favorable; benevolent; humane.*NWAD GOOD.42*

The men were very good to us. *1 Samuel 25:15*.*NWAD GOOD.43*

30. Benevolent; merciful; gracious.*NWAD GOOD.44*

Truly God is good to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart. *Psalm 73:1*.*NWAD GOOD.45*

31. Seasonable; commendable; proper.*NWAD GOOD.46*

Why trouble ye the woman, for she hath wrought a good work on me. *Matthew 26:10*.*NWAD GOOD.47*

32. Pleasant; cheerful; festive.*NWAD GOOD.48*

We come in a good day. *1 Samuel 25:8*.*NWAD GOOD.49*

33. Companionable; social; merry.*NWAD GOOD.50*

It is well known, that Sir Roger had been a good fellow in his youth.*NWAD GOOD.51*

34. Brave; in familiar language. You are a good fellow.*NWAD GOOD.52*

35. In the phrases, the good man, applied to the master of the house, and good woman, applied to the mistress, good sometimes expresses a moderate degree of respect, and sometimes slight

contempt. Among the first settlers of New England, it was used as a title instead of Mr.; as Goodman Jones; Goodman Wells.*NWAD GOOD.53*

36. The phrase good will is equivalent to benevolence; but it signifies also an earnest desire, a hearty wish, entire willingness or fervent zeal; as, we entered into the service with a good will; he laid on stripes with a good will.*NWAD GOOD.54*

37. Comely; handsome; well formed; as a good person or shape.*NWAD GOOD.55*

38. Mild; pleasant; expressing benignity or other estimable qualities; as a good countenance.*NWAD GOOD.56*

39. Mild; calm; not irritable or fractious; as a good temper.*NWAD GOOD.57*

40. Kind; friendly; humane; as a good heart or disposition.*NWAD GOOD.58*

Good advice, wise and prudent counsel.*NWAD GOOD.59*

Good heed, great care; due caution.*NWAD GOOD.60*

In good south, in good truth; in reality.*NWAD GOOD.61*

To make good, to perform; to fulfill; as, to make good one's word or promise; that is to make it entire or unbroken.*NWAD GOOD.62*

1. To confirm or establish; to prove; to verify; as, to make good a charge or accusation.*NWAD GOOD.63*

2. To supply deficiency; to make up a defect or loss. I will make good what is wanting.*NWAD GOOD.64*

3. To indemnify; to give an equivalent for damages. If you suffer loss, I will make it good to you.*NWAD GOOD.65*

4. To maintain; to carry into effect; as, to make good a retreat.*NWAD GOOD.66*

To stand good, to be firm or valid. His word or promise stands good.*NWAD GOOD.67*

To think good, to see good, is to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient.*NWAD GOOD.68*

If ye think good, give me my price. *Zechariah 11:12*.*NWAD GOOD.69*

As good as, equally; no better than; the same as. We say, one is as good as dead. *Hebrews 11:12*.*NWAD GOOD.70*

As good as his word, equaling in fulfillment what was promised; performing to the extent.*NWAD GOOD.71*

GOOD, *n.* That which contributes to diminish or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; benefit; advantage; opposed to evil or misery. The medicine will do neither good nor harm. It does my heart good to see you so happy.

There are many that say, who will show us any good. *Psalm 4:6*.*NWAD GOOD.73*

1. Welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness. He labored for the good of the state.*NWAD GOOD.74*

The good of the whole community can be promoted only by advancing the good of each of the members composing it.*NWAD GOOD.75*

2. Spiritual advantage or improvement; as the good of souls.*NWAD GOOD.76*

3. Earnest; not jest.*NWAD GOOD.77*

The good woman never died after this, till she came to die for good and all.*NWAD GOOD.78*

The phrase, for good and all, signifies, finally; to close the whole business; for the last time.*NWAD GOOD.79*

4. Moral works; actions which are just and in conformity to the moral

law or divine precepts.*NWAD GOOD.80*

Depart from evil, and do good. *Psalm 34:14*.*NWAD GOOD.81*

5. Moral qualities; virtue; righteousness.*NWAD GOOD.82*

I find no good in this man.*NWAD GOOD.83*

6. The best fruits; richness; abundance.*NWAD GOOD.84*

I will give you the good of the land. *Genesis 45:18*.*NWAD GOOD.85*

GOOD, *v.t.* To manure. [Not in use.]

GOOD, *adv.* As good, as well; with equal advantage. Had you not as good go with me? In America we use goods, the Gothic word. Had you not as goods go?

In replies, good signifies well; right; it is satisfactory; I am satisfied. I will be with you to morrow; answer, good, very good. So we use well, from the root of L. valeo, to be strong.*NWAD GOOD.88*

GOOD-BREEDING, *n.* Polite manners, formed by a good education; a polite education.

GOOD-BY. [See *By*.]

GOOD-CONDITIONED, *a.* Being in a good state; having good qualities or favorable symptoms.

GOOD-FELLOW, *n.* A jolly companion. [This is hardly to be admitted as a compound word.]

GOOD-FELLOW, *v.t.* To make a jolly companion; to besot. [Little used.]

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP, *n.* Merry society.

GOOD-FRIDAY, *n.* A fast of the christian church, in memory of our Savior's sufferings, kept in passion week.

GOOD-HUMOR, ***n.*** **A cheerful temper or state of mind.**

GOOD-HUMORED, ***a.*** **Being of a cheerful temper.**

GOOD-HUMOREDLY, ***adv.*** **With a cheerful temper; in a cheerful way.**

GOOD-MANNERS, ***n.*** **Propriety of behavior; politeness; decorum.**

GOOD-NATURE, ***n.*** **Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.**

GOOD-NATURED, ***a.*** **Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.**

GOOD-NATUREDLY, ***adv.*** **With mildness of temper.**

GOOD-NOW. An exclamation of wonder or surprise.

1. An exclamation of entreaty. [Not used.]*NWAD GOOD-NOW.2*

GOOD-SPEED, ***n.*** **Good success; an old form of wishing success. [See *Speed*.]**

GOOD-WIFE, ***n.*** **The mistress of a family.**

GOOD-WILL, ***n.*** **Benevolence.**

GOOD-WOMAN, ***n.*** **The mistress of a family.**

GOODLESS, ***a.*** **Having no goods.**

GOODLINESS, ***n.*** **[from goodly.] Beauty of form; grace; elegance.**

Her goodliness was full of harmony to his eyes.*NWAD GOODLINESS.2*

GOODLY, *adv.* Excellently.

GOODLY, *a.* Being of a handsome form; beautiful; graceful; as a goodly person; goodly raiment; goodly houses.

1. Pleasant; agreeable; desirable; as goodly days.*NWAD GOODLY.3*

2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid.*NWAD GOODLY.4*

GOODLYHEAD, *n.* Goodness, grace. [Not in use.]

GOODMAN, *n.* A familiar appellation of civility; sometimes used ironically.

With you, goodman boy, if you please.*NWAD GOODMAN.2*

1. A rustic term of compliment; as old goodman Dobson.*NWAD GOODMAN.3*

2. A familiar appellation of a husband; also, the master of a family. *Proverbs 7:19*; *Matthew 24:43*.*NWAD GOODMAN.4*

GOODNESS, *n.* The state of being good; the physical qualities which constitute value, excellence or perfection; as the goodness of timber; the goodness of a soil.

1. The moral qualities which constitute christian excellence; moral virtue; religion.*NWAD GOODNESS.2*

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith. *Galatians 5:22*.*NWAD GOODNESS.3*

2. Kindness; benevolence; benignity of heart; but more generally, acts of kindness; charity; humanity exercised. I shall remember his goodness to me with gratitude.*NWAD GOODNESS.4*

3. Kindness; benevolence of nature; mercy.*NWAD GOODNESS.5*

The Lord God--abundant in goodness and truth.*Exodus*

34:6.*NWAD GOODNESS.6*

4. Kindness; favor shown; acts of benevolence, compassion or mercy.*NWAD GOODNESS.7*

Jethro rejoiced for all the goodness which Jehovah had done to Israel. *Exodus 18:9*.*NWAD GOODNESS.8*

GOODS, *n. plu.* Movables; household furniture.

1. Personal or movable estate; as horses, cattle, utensils, etc.*NWAD GOODS.2*

2. Wares; merchandize; commodities bought and sold by merchants and traders.*NWAD GOODS.3*

GOODSHIP, *n.* Favor; grace. [Not in use.]

GOODY, *n.* A low term of civility; as goody Dobson.

GOODYSHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a goody. [Ludicrous.]

GOOGINGS, GOODINGS, *n.* In seamen's language, clamps of iron bolted on the stern-post of a ship, whereon to hang the rudder.

GOOM, *n.* A man recently married, or who is attending his proposed spouse for the purpose of marriage; used in composition, as in bridegoom. It has been corrupted into groom.

GOOSANDER, *n.* A migratory fowl of the genus Mergus, the diver or plunger; called also merganser.

GOOSE, *n.* goos. *plu.* geese.

1. A well known aquatic fowl of the genus Anas; but the domestic goose lives chiefly on land, and feeds on grass. The soft feathers are used for beds, and the quills for pens. The wild goose is

migratory.*NWAD GOOSE.2*

2. A tailor's smoothing iron, so called from its handle which resembles the neck of a goose.*NWAD GOOSE.3*

GOOSEBERRY, *n.* goos'berry. [L. grossula. The English word is undoubtedly corrupted from crossberry, grossberry, or gorseberry; a name taken from the roughness of the shrub. See *Cross* and *Gross*.]

The fruit of a shrub, and the shrub itself, the Ribes grossularia. The shrub is armed with spines. Of the fruit there are several varieties.*NWAD GOOSEBERRY.2*

The American gooseberry belongs to the genus Melastoma, and the West Indian, gooseberry to the genus Cactus.*NWAD GOOSEBERRY.3*

GOOSECAP, *n.* goos'cap. A silly person.

GOOSEFOOT, *n.* goos'foot. A plant, the Chenopodium.

GOOSEGRASS, *n.* goos'grass. A plant of the genus Galium. Also, the name of certain plants of the genera Potentilla and Asperugo.

GOOSENECK, *n.* goos'neck. In a ship, a piece of iron fixed on one end of the tiller, to which the laniard of the whip-staff or wheel-rope comes, for steering the ship; also, an iron hook on the inner end of a boom.

GOOSEQUILL, *n.* goos'quill. The large feather or quill of a goose; or a pen made with it.

GOOSETONGUE, *n.* goos'tung. A plant of the genus Achillea.

GOOSEWING, *n.* goos'wing. In seamen's language, a sail set on a boom on the lee side of a ship; also, the clues or lower corners of a ship's main-sail or fore-sail, when the middle part

is furled.

GOPPISH, *a.* Proud; pettish. [Not in use.]

GOR-BELLIED, *a.* Big-bellied.

GOR-BELLY, *n.* A prominent belly. [Not in use.]

GOR-COCK, *n.* The moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game; a fowl of the gallinaceous kind.

GOR-CROW, *n.* The carrion-crow.

GORD, *n.* An instrument of gaming.

GORDIAN, *a.* Intricate. [See the next word.]

Gordian knot, in antiquity, a knot in the leather or harness of Gordius, a king of Phrygia, so very intricate, that there was no finding where it began or ended. An oracle declared that he who should untie this knot should be master of Asia. Alexander, fearing that his inability to untie it should prove an ill augury, cut it asunder with his sword. Hence, in modern language, a Gordian knot is an inextricable difficulty; and to cut the Gordian knot, is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures.*NWAD GORDIAN.2*

GORE, *n.* [Gr. from issuing.]

1. Blood; but generally, thick or clotted blood; blood that after effusion becomes inspissated.*NWAD GORE.2*

2. Dirt; mud. [Unusual.]*NWAD GORE.3*

GORE, *n.*

1. A wedge-shaped or triangular piece of cloth sewed into a garment to widen it in any part.*NWAD GORE.5*

2. A slip or triangular piece of land.*NWAD GORE.6*

3. In heraldry, an abatement denoting a coward. It consists of two arch lines, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fess point.*NWAD GORE.7*

GORE, *v.t.*

1. To stab; to pierce; to penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear.*NWAD GORE.9*

2. To pierce with the point of a horn.*NWAD GORE.10*

If an ox gore a man or a woman-- *Exodus 21:28*.*NWAD GORE.11*

GORED, *pp.* Stabbed; pierced with a pointed instrument.

GORGE, *n.* gorj. [L. gurges.]

1. The throat; the gullet; the canal of the neck by which food passes to the stomach.*NWAD GORGE.2*

2. In architecture, the narrowest part of the Tuscan and Doric capitals, between the astragal, above the shaft of the column, and the annulets.*NWAD GORGE.3*

3. In fortification, the entrance of the platform of any work.*NWAD GORGE.4*

4. That which is gorged or swallowed, especially by a hawk or other fowl.*NWAD GORGE.5*

GORGE, *v.t.* gorj. To swallow; especially, to swallow with greediness, or in large mouthfuls or quantities. Hence,

1. To glut; to fill the throat or stomach; to satiate.*NWAD GORGE.7*

The giant, gorged with flesh---*NWAD GORGE.8*

GORGE, *v.i.* To feed.

GORGED, *pp.* Swallowed; glutted.

GORGED, *a.* Having a gorge or throat.

1. In heraldry, bearing a crown or the like about the neck.*NWAD GORGED.3*

GORGEOUS, *a.* Showy; fine; splendid; glittering with gay colors.

With gorgeous wings, the marks of sovereign sway.*NWAD GORGEOUS.2*

A gorgeous robe. *Luke 23:11*.*NWAD GORGEOUS.3*

GORGEOUSLY, *adv.* With showy magnificence; splendidly; finely. The prince was gorgeously arrayed.

GORGEOUSNESS, *n.* Show of dress or ornament; splendor of raiment.

GORGET, *n.* A piece of armor for defending the throat or neck; a kind of breast-plate like a half-moon; also, a small convex ornament worn by officers on the breast.

1. Formerly, a ruff worn by females.*NWAD GORGET.2*

2. In surgery, gorget, or gorgeret, is a cutting instrument used in lithotomy; also, a concave or cannulated conductor, called a blunt gorget.*NWAD GORGET.3*

GORGING, *ppr.* Swallowing; eating greedily; glutting.

GORGON, *n.* [Gr.] A fabled monster of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. The poets represent the Gorgons as three sisters, Stheno, Euryale and Medusa; but authors are not agreed in the description of them.

1. Any thing very ugly or horrid.*NWAD GORGON.2*

GORGON, *a.* Like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific; as a gorgon face.

GORGONEAN, GORGONIAN, *a.* Like a gorgon; pertaining to gorgons.

Gorgonia nobilis, in natural history, red coral.*NWAD GORGONEAN.2*

GOR-HEN, *n.* The female of the gor-cock.

GORING, *ppr.* [from gore.] Stabbing; piercing.

GORING, *n.* A pricking; puncture.

GORMAND, GORMANDER, *n.* A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton.

GORMANDIZE, *v.i.* To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously.

GORMANDIZER, *n.* A greedy voracious eater.

GORMANDIZING, *ppr.* Eating greedily and voraciously.

GORSE, GORSS, *n.* gors. [L. crassus.] Furz, or whin, a thick prickly shrub, of the genus Ulex, bearing yellow flowers in winter.

GORY, *a.* [from gore.] Covered with congealed or clotted blood; as gory locks.

1. Bloody; murderous.*NWAD GORY.2*

GOSHAWK, *n.* A voracious fowl of the genus Falco, or hawk kind, larger than the common buzzard, but of a more slender shape. The general color of the plumage is a deep brown; the breast and belly white.

GOSLING, *n.* A young goose; a goose not full grown.

1. A catkin on nut trees and pines.*NWAD GOSLING.2*

GOSPEL, *n.* [L. evangelium, a good or joyful message.]

The history of the birth, life, actions, death, resurrection, ascension and doctrines of Jesus Christ; or a revelation of the grace of God to fallen man through a mediator, including the character, actions, and doctrines of Christ, with the whole scheme of salvation, as revealed by Christ and his apostles. This gospel is said to have been preached to Abraham, by the promise, “in thee shall all nations be blessed.” *Galatians 3:8*.*NWAD GOSPEL.2*

It is called the gospel of God. *Romans 1:1*.*NWAD GOSPEL.3*

It is called the gospel of Christ. *Romans 1:16*.*NWAD GOSPEL.4*

It is called the gospel of salvation. *Ephesians 1:13*.*NWAD GOSPEL.5*

1. God’s word.*NWAD GOSPEL.6*

2. Divinity; theology.*NWAD GOSPEL.7*

3. Any general doctrine.*NWAD GOSPEL.8*

GOSPEL, *v.t.* To instruct in the gospel; or to fill with sentiments of religion.

GOSPEL-GOSSIP, *n.* One who is over zealous in running about among his neighbors to lecture on religious subjects.

GOSPELIZE, *v.t.* To form according to the gospel.

1. To instruct in the gospel; to evangelize; as, to gospelize the savages.*NWAD GOSPELIZE.2*

GOSPELIZED, *pp.* Instructed in the christian religion.

GOSPELIZING, *ppr.* Evangelizing; instructing in the christian religion.

GOSPELLER, *n.* An evangelist; also, a follower of Wickliffe, the first Englishman who attempted a reformation from popery.

[Not much used.]

1. He who reads the gospel at the altar.*NWAD GOSPELLER.2*

GOSS, *n.* A kind of low furz or gorse.

GOSSAMER, *n.* [L. gossipium, cotton.] A fine filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm clear weather, especially in autumn. It is seen in stubble fields and on furz or low bushes, and is probably formed by a species of spider.

GOSSAMERY, *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial.

GOSSIP, *n.*

1. A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism; a godfather.*NWAD GOSSIP.2*

2. A tippling companion.*NWAD GOSSIP.3*

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl.*NWAD GOSSIP.4*

3. One who runs from house to house, tattling and telling news; an idle tattler. [This is the sense in which the word is now used.]*NWAD GOSSIP.5*

4. A friend or neighbor.*NWAD GOSSIP.6*

5. Mere tattle; idle talk.*NWAD GOSSIP.7*

GOSSIP, *v.i.* To prate; to chat; to talk much.

1. To be a pot-companion.*NWAD GOSSIP.9*

2. To run about and tattle; to tell idle tales.*NWAD GOSSIP.10*

GOSSIPING, *ppr.* Prating; chatting; running from place to place and tattling.

GOSSIPING, *n.* A prating; a running about to collect tales and tattle.

GOSSIPRED, *n.* Compaternity; spiritual affinity, for which a juror might be challenged. [Not used.]

GOSSOON, *n.* A boy; a servant. [Not in use.]

GOSTING, *n.* An herb.

GOT, *pret.* of get. The old preterit gat, pronounced got, is nearly obsolete.

GOT, and GOTTEN, *pp.* of get.

GOTH, *n.* One of an ancient and distinguished tribe or nation, which inhabited Scandinavia, now Sweden and Norway, whose language is now retained in those countries, and a large portion of it is found in English.

1. One rude or uncivilized; a barbarian.*NWAD GOTH.2*

2. A rude ignorant person.*NWAD GOTH.3*

GOTHAMIST, *n.* A person deficient in wisdom, so called from Gotham in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant blunders.

GOTHIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; as Gothic customs; Gothic architecture; Gothic barbarity.

1. Rude; ancient.*NWAD GOTHIC.2*

2. Barbarous.*NWAD GOTHIC.3*

GOTHIC, *n.* The language of the Goths.

GOTHICISM, *n.* Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

1. A Gothic idiom.*NWAD GOTHICISM.2*

2. Conformity to the Gothic style of building.*NWAD GOTHICISM.3*

GOTHICIZE, *v.t.* To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism.

GOUD, *n.* Woad. [Not used.]

GOUGE, *n.* gouj. A round hollow chisel, used to cut holes, channels or grooves in wood or stone.

GOUGE, *v.t.* gouj. To scoop out with a gouge.

1. To force out the eye of a person with the thumb or finger; a barbarous practice.*NWAD GOUGE.3*

GOULAND, *n.* A plant or flower.

Goulard's Extract, so called from the inventor, a saturated solution of the subacetate of lead, used as a remedy for inflammation.*NWAD GOULAND.2*

GOURD, *n.* A plant and its fruit, of the genus Cucurbita. There are several species, as the bottle-gourd, the shell-gourd or calabash, the warted gourd, etc. The shell is sometimes used for a piggin or for a bottle.

GOURDINESS, *n.* A swelling on a horse's leg after a journey.

GOURDY, *a.* Swelled in the legs.

GOURD-TREE, *n.* A tree, the Crescentia, found in the W. Indies.

GOURMAND. [See *Gormand*.]

GOUT, *n.* [L. gutta.]

1. The arthritis, a painful disease of the small joints, but sometimes affecting the stomach. It is often periodical or intermitting.*NWAD GOUT.2*

2. A drop. [Not used.]*NWAD GOUT.3*

GOUT, ***n.*** **goo. [L. gustus, taste.] Taste; relish.**

GOUTINESS, *n.* The state of being subject to the gout; gouty affections.

GOUTSWELLED, *a.* Swelled with the gout.

GOUTWORT, *n.* A plant, the Aegopodium.

GOUTY, *a.* Diseased with the gout, or subject to the gout; as a gouty person; a gouty joint; a gouty constitution.

1. Pertaining to the gout; as gouty matter.*NWAD GOUTY.2*

2. Swelled; boggy; as gouty land. [Not in use.]*NWAD GOUTY.3*

GOVERN, *v.t.* [L. guberno. The L. guberno seems to be a compound.]

1. To direct and control, as the actions or conduct of men, either by established laws or by arbitrary will; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed by law or sovereign will. Thus in free states, men are governed by the constitution and laws; in despotic states, men are governed by the edicts or commands of a monarch. Every man should govern well his own family.*NWAD GOVERN.2*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. This is the chief point by which he is to govern all his counsels and actions.*NWAD GOVERN.3*

3. To control; to restrain; to keep in due subjection; as, to govern the passions or temper.*NWAD GOVERN.4*

4. To direct; to steer; to regulate the course or motion of a ship. The helm or the helmsman governs the ship.*NWAD GOVERN.5*

5. In grammar, to require to be in a particular case; as, a verb transitive governs a word in the accusative case; or to require a particular case; as, a verb governs the accusative case.*NWAD GOVERN.6*

GOVERN, *v.i.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws. The chief magistrate should govern with impartiality.

1. To maintain the superiority; to have the control.*NWAD GOVERN.8*

GOVERNABLE, *a.* That may be governerned, or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; obedient; submissive to law or rule.

GOVERNANCE, *n.* Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management, either of a public officer, or of a private guardian or tutor.

GOVERNANT, *n.* A lady who has the care and management of young females; a governess. [The latter is more generally used.]

GOVERNED, *pp.* Directed; regulated by authority; controlled; managed; influenced; restrained.

GOVERNESS, *n.* A female invested with authority to control and direct; a tutoress; an instructress; a woman who has the care of instructing and directing young ladies.

GOVERNING, pr. Directing; controlling; regulating by laws or edicts; managing; influencing; restraining.

1. Holding the superiority; prevalent; as a governing wind; a governing party n a state.*NWAD GOVERNING.2*

2. Directing; controlling; as a governing motive.*NWAD GOVERNING.3*

GOVERNMENT, *n.* Direction; regulation. These precepts will serve for the government of our conduct.

1. Control; restraint. Men are apt to neglect the government of their temper and passions.*NWAD GOVERNMENT.2*

2. The exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies or states; the administration of public affairs, according to established constitution, laws and usages, or by arbitrary edicts. Prussia rose to importance under the government of Frederick II.*NWAD GOVERNMENT.3*

3. The exercise of authority by a parent or householder. Children are often ruined by a neglect of government in parents.*NWAD GOVERNMENT.4*

Let family government be like that of our heavenly Father, mild, gentle and affectionate.*NWAD GOVERNMENT.5*

4. The system of polity in a state; that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed, or by which individual members of a body politic are to regulate their social actions; a constitution, either written or unwritten, by which the rights and duties of citizens and public officers are prescribed and defined; as a monarchial government, or a republican government.*NWAD GOVERNMENT.6*

Thirteen governments thus founded on the natural authority of the people alone, without the pretence of miracle or mystery, are a great point gained in favor of the rights of mankind.*NWAD GOVERNMENT.7*

5. An empire, kingdom or state; any territory over which the right of sovereignty is extended.*NWAD GOVERNMENT.8*

6. The right of governing or administering the laws. The king of England vested the government of Ireland in the lord lieutenant.*NWAD GOVERNMENT.9*

7. The persons or council which administer the laws of a kingdom or state; executive power.*NWAD GOVERNMENT.10*

8. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.*NWAD GOVERNMENT.11*

9. Regularity of behavior. [Not in use.]*NWAD GOVERNMENT.12*

10. Management of the limbs or body. [Not in use.]*NWAD GOVERNMENT.13*

11. In grammar, the influence of a word in regard to construction, as when established usage required that one word should cause another to be in a particular case or mode.*NWAD GOVERNMENT.14*

GOVERNMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government.

GOVERNOR, *n.* He that governs, rules or directs; one invested with supreme authority. The Creator is the rightful governor of all his creatures.

1. One who is invested with supreme authority to administer or enforce the laws; the supreme executive magistrate of a state, commmunity, corporation or post. Thus, in America, each state has its governor; Canada has its governor.*NWAD GOVERNOR.2*

2. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man; one who instructs him and forms his manners.*NWAD GOVERNOR.3*

3. A pilot; one who steers a ship. *James 3:4*.*NWAD GOVERNOR.4*

4. One possessing delegated authority. Joseph was governor over the land of Egypt. Obadiah was governor over Ahab's house. Damascus had a governor under Aretas the king.*NWAD GOVERNOR.5*

GOVERNORSHIP, *n.* The office of a governor.

GOWAN, *n.* A plant, a species of Bellis or daisy.

GOWK, *n.* [See *Gawk*.]

GOWN, *n.*

1. A woman's upper garment.*NWAD GOWN.2*

2. A long loose upper garment or robe, worn by professional men, as divines, lawyers, students, etc., who are called men of the gown or gownmen. It is made of any kind of cloth worn over ordinary clothes, and hangs down to the ankles or nearly so.*NWAD GOWN.3*

4. The dress of peace, or the civil magistracy; cedant arma togoe.*NWAD GOWN.4*

He Mars deposed, and arms to gowns made yield.*NWAD GOWN.5*

GOWNED, *a.* Dressed in a gown.

GOWNMAN, *n.* One whose professional habit is a gown.

The gownman learn'ed.*NWAD GOWNMAN.2*

1. One devoted to the arts of peace.*NWAD GOWNMAN.3*

GRAB, *n.* A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts.

GRAB, *v.t.* To seize; to gripe suddenly. [Vulgar.]

GRABBLE, *v.i.* [Eng. scrabble; allied to rub, or L. rapio, or to both.]

1. To grope; to feel with the hands.*NWAD GRABBLE.2*

2. To lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl.*NWAD GRABBLE.3*

GRABBLING, *ppr.* Groping; feeling along; sprawling.

GRACE, *n.* [L. gratia, which is formed on the Celtic; Eng. agree, congruous, and ready. The primary sense of gratus, is free, ready, quick, willing, prompt, from advancing.]

1. Favor; good will; kindness; disposition to oblige another; as a grant made as an act of grace.*NWAD GRACE.2*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's grace.*NWAD GRACE.3*

2. Appropriately, the free unmerited love and favor of God, the spring and source of all the benefits men receive from him.*NWAD GRACE.4*

And if by grace, then it is no more of works. *Romans 11:6*.*NWAD GRACE.5*

3. Favorable influence of God; divine influence or the influence of the spirit, in renewing the heart and restraining from sin.*NWAD GRACE.6*

My grace is sufficient for thee. *2 Corinthians 12:9*.*NWAD GRACE.7*

4. The application of Christ's righteousness to the sinner.*NWAD GRACE.8*

Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound. *Romans 5:20*.*NWAD GRACE.9*

5. A state of reconciliation to God. *Romans 5:2*.*NWAD GRACE.10*

6. Virtuous or religious affection or disposition, as a liberal disposition, faith, meekness, humility, patience, etc. proceeding from divine influence.*NWAD GRACE.11*

7. Spiritual instruction, improvement and edification. *Ephesians 4:29*.*NWAD GRACE.12*

8. Apostleship, or the qualifications of an apostle. *Ephesians 3:8*.*NWAD GRACE.13*

9. Eternal life; final salvation. *1 Peter 1:13*.*NWAD GRACE.14*

10. Favor; mercy; pardon.*NWAD GRACE.15*

Bow and sue for grace*NWAD GRACE.16*

With suppliant knee.*NWAD GRACE.17*

11. Favor conferred.*NWAD GRACE.18*

I should therefore esteem it a great favor and grace.*NWAD GRACE.19*

12. Privilege.*NWAD GRACE.20*

To few great Jupiter imparts this grace.*NWAD GRACE.21*

13. That in manner, deportment or language which renders it appropriate and agreeable; suitableness; elegance with appropriate dignity. We say, a speaker delivers his address with grace; a man performs his part with grace.*NWAD GRACE.22*

Grace was in all her steps.*NWAD GRACE.23*

Her purple habit sits with such a grace*NWAD GRACE.24*

On her smooth shoulders.*NWAD GRACE.25*

14. Natural or acquired excellence; any endowment that recommends the possessor to others; as the graces of wit and learning.*NWAD GRACE.26*

15. Beauty; embellishment; in general, whatever adorns and recommends to favor; sometimes, a single beauty.*NWAD GRACE.27*

I pass their form and every charming grace.*NWAD GRACE.28*

16. Beauty deified; among pagans, a goddess. The graces were three in number, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, the constant attendants of Venus.*NWAD GRACE.29*

The loves delighted, and the graces played.*NWAD GRACE.30*

17. Virtue physical; as the grace of plants. [Not used.]*NWAD GRACE.31*

18. The title of a duke or an archbishop, and formerly of the king of England, meaning your goodness or clemency. His Grace the Duke of York. Your Grace will please to accept my thanks.*NWAD GRACE.32*

19. A short prayer before or after meat; a blessing asked, or thanks rendered.*NWAD GRACE.33*

20. In music, graces signifies turns, trills and shakes introduced for embellishment.*NWAD GRACE.34*

Day in grace, in theology, time of probation, when an offer is made to sinners.*NWAD GRACE.35*

Days in grace, in commerce, the days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payor to make payment in. In Great Britain and the United States the days of grace are three, but in other countries more; the usages of merchants being different.*NWAD GRACE.36*

GRACE, *v.t.* To adorn; to decorate; to embellish and dignify.

Great Jove and Phoebus graced his noble line.*NWAD GRACE.38*

And hail, ye fair, of every charm possess'd,*NWAD GRACE.39*

Who grace this rising empire of the west.*NWAD GRACE.40*

1. To dignify or raise by act of favor; to honor.*NWAD GRACE.41*

He might at his pleasure grace or disgrace whom he would in court.*NWAD GRACE.42*

2. To favor; to honor.*NWAD GRACE.43*

3. To supply with heavenly grace.*NWAD GRACE.44*

GRACE-CUP, *n.* The cup or health drank after grace.

GRACED, *pp.* Adorned; embellished; exalted; dignifies; honored.

1. Beautiful; graceful. [Not in use.]*NWAD GRACED.2*

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste. [Not in use.]*NWAD GRACED.3*

GRACEFUL, ***a.*** **Beautiful with dignity; elegant; agreeable in appearance, with an expression of dignity or elevation of mind or manner; used particularly of motion, looks and speech; as a graceful walk; a graceful deportment; a graceful speaker; a graceful air.**

High o'er the rest in arms the graceful Turnus rode.*NWAD GRACEFUL.2*

GRACEFULLY, ***adv.*** **With a pleasing dignity; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety; as, to walk or speak gracefully.**

GRACEFULNESS, ***n.*** **Elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion or countenance. Gracefulness consists in the natural ease and propriety of an action, accompanied with a countenance expressive of dignity or elevation of mind. Happy is the man who can add the gracefulness of ease to the dignity of merit.**

GRACELESS, ***a.*** **Void of grace; corrupt; depraved; unregenerate; unsanctified.**

GRACELESSLY, ***adv.*** **Without grace.**

GRACES, ***n.*** **Good graces, favor; friendship.**

GRACILE, ***a.*** **[L. gracilis.] Slender. [Not in use.]**

GRACILITY, ***n.*** **Slenderness. [Not in use.]**

GRACIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. gratiosus.]**

1. Favorable; kind; friendly; as, the envoy met with a gracious reception.*NWAD GRACIOUS.2*

2. Favorable; kind; benevolent; merciful; disposed to forgive offenses and impart unmerited blessings.*NWAD GRACIOUS.3*

Thou are a God ready to pardon, gracious and merciful. *Nehemiah*

9:17.*NWAD GRACIOUS.4*

3. Favorable; expressing kindness and favor.*NWAD GRACIOUS.5*

All bore him witness, and wondered at the gracious words which proceeded from his mouth. *Luke 4:22*.*NWAD GRACIOUS.6*

4. Proceeding from divine grace; as a person in a gracious state.*NWAD GRACIOUS.7*

5. Acceptable; favored.*NWAD GRACIOUS.8*

He made us gracious before the kings of Persia. [Little used.] 1 Esdras 8:80.*NWAD GRACIOUS.9*

6. Renewed or implanted by grace; as gracious affections.*NWAD GRACIOUS.10*

7. Virtuous; good.*NWAD GRACIOUS.11*

8. Excellent; graceful; becoming.*NWAD GRACIOUS.12*

GRACIOUSLY, *adv.* Kindly; favorably; in a friendly manner; with kind condescension.

His testimony he graciously confirmed.*NWAD GRACIOUSLY.2*

1. In a pleasing manner.*NWAD GRACIOUSLY.3*

GRACIOUSNESS, *n.* Kind condescension.

1. Possession of graces or good qualities.*NWAD GRACIOUSNESS.2*

2. Pleasing manner.*NWAD GRACIOUSNESS.3*

3. Mercifulness.*NWAD GRACIOUSNESS.4*

GRACKLE, *n.* [L. graculus.]

A genus of birds, the Gracula, of which the crow-blackbird is a

species.*NWAD GRACKLE.2*

GRADATION, *n.* [L. gradatio.]

1. A series of ascending steps or degrees, or a proceeding step by step; hence, progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step. We observe a gradation in the progress of society from a rude to civilized life. Men may arrive by several gradations to the most horrid impiety.*NWAD GRADATION.2*

2. A degree in any order or series; we observe a gradation in the scale of being, from brute to mane, from man to angels.*NWAD GRADATION.3*

3. Order; series; regular process by degrees or steps; as a gradation in argument or description.*NWAD GRADATION.4*

GRADATORY, *a.* Proceeding step by step.

GRADATORY, *n.* Steps from the cloisters into the church.

GRADE, *n.* [L. gradus, a step. gradior, to step to go, rota. We observe further that the Latin gradior forms gressus, by a common change of d to s; Heb. to descend.]

1. A degree or rank in order or dignity, civil, military or ecclesiastical.*NWAD GRADE.2*

While questions, periods, and grades and privileges are never once formally discussed.*NWAD GRADE.3*

2. A step or degree in any ascending series; as crimes of every grade.*NWAD GRADE.4*

When we come to examine the intermediate grades.*NWAD GRADE.5*

GRADIENT, *a.* [L. gradiens, gradior.] Moving by steps; walking; as gradient automata.

GRADUAL, ***a.*** **Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; passing from one step to another; regular and slow; as a gradual increase of knowledge; a gradual increase of light in the morning is favorable to the eyes.**

1. Proceeding by degrees in a descending line or progress; as a gradual decline.*NWAD GRADUAL.2*

GRADAUL, ***n.*** **An order of steps.**

1. A grail; an ancient book of hymns and prayers.*NWAD GRADAUL.2*

GRADUALLY, ***adv.*** **By degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly. At evening the light vanishes gradually.**

1. In degree. [Not used.]*NWAD GRADUALLY.2*

Human reason doth not only gradually, but specifically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes.*NWAD GRADUALLY.3*

GRADUATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. gradus, a degree.]**

1. To honor with a degree or diploma, in a college or university; to confer a degree on; as, to graduate a master of arts.*NWAD GRADUATE.2*

2. To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or division; as, to graduate a thermometer.*NWAD GRADUATE.3*

3. To form shades or nice differences.*NWAD GRADUATE.4*

4. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals.*NWAD GRADUATE.5*

5. To advance by degrees; to improve.*NWAD GRADUATE.6*

Dyers advance and graduate their colors with salts.*NWAD GRADUATE.7*

6. To temper; to prepare.*NWAD GRADUATE.8*

Diseases originating in the atmosphere act exclusively on bodies graduated to receive their impressions.*NWAD GRADUATE.9*

7. To mark degrees or differences of any kind; as, to graduate punishment.*NWAD GRADUATE.10*

8. In chimistry, to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency.*NWAD GRADUATE.11*

GRADUATE, *v.i.* To receive a degree from a college or university.

1. To pass by degrees; to change gradually. Sandstone which graduates into gneiss, Carnelian sometimes graduates into quartz.*NWAD GRADUATE.13*

GRADUATE, *n.* One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society.

GRADUATED, *pp.* Honored with a degree or diploma from some learned society or college.

1. Marked with degrees or regular intervals; tempered.*NWAD GRADUATED.2*

GRADUATESHIP, *n.* The state of a graduate.

GRADUATING, *ppr.* Honoring with a degree; marking with degrees.

GRADUATION, *n.* Regular progression by succession of degrees.

1. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.*NWAD GRADUATION.2*

2. The act of conferring or receiving academical degrees.*NWAD GRADUATION.3*

3. The act of marking with degrees.*NWAD GRADUATION.4*

4. The process of bringing a liquid to a certain consistence by evaporation.*NWAD GRADUATION.5*

GRADUATOR, *n.* An instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into equal parts.

GRAFF, *n.* [See *Grave*.] A ditch or moat.

GRAFF, for graft.

GRAFT, *n.* [L. scribo, the sense of which is to scrape or to dig.]

A small shoot or cion of a tree, inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it. These unite and become one tree, but the graft determines the kind of fruit.*NWAD GRAFT.2*

GR`AFT, *v.t.* To insert a cion or shoot, or a small cutting of it, into another tree.

1. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.*NWAD GRAFT.4*

2. To insert in a body to which it did not originally belong. *Romans 11:17*.*NWAD GRAFT.5*

3. To impregnate with a foreign branch.*NWAD GRAFT.6*

4. To join one thing to another so as to receive support from it.*NWAD GRAFT.7*

And graft my love immortal on thy fame.*NWAD GRAFT.8*

GR`AFT, *v.i.* To practice the insertion of foreign cions on a stock.

GRAFTED, *pp.* Inserted on a foreign stock.

GRAFTER, *n.* One who inserts cions on foreign stocks, or propagates fruit by ingrafting.

GRAFTING, *ppr.* Inserting cions on different stocks.

Note. The true original orthography of this word is graff; but graft has superseded the original word, as it has in the compound ingraft.*NWAD GRAFTING.2*

GRAIL, *n.* [L. graduale.] A book of offices in the Romish church.

GRAIL, *n.* Small particles of any kind.

GRAIN, *n.* [L. granum.]

1. Any small hard mass; as a grain of sand or gravel. Hence,*NWAD GRAIN.2*

2. A single seed or hard seed of a plant, particularly of those kinds whose seeds are used for food of man or beast. This is usually inclosed in a proper shell or covered with a husk, and contains the embryo of a new plant. Hence,*NWAD GRAIN.3*

3. Grain, without a definitive, signifies corn in general, or the fruit of certain plants which constitutes the chief food of man and beast, as wheat, rye, barley, oats and maiz.*NWAD GRAIN.4*

4. A minute particle.*NWAD GRAIN.5*

5. A small weight, or the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty fourth of a pennyweight troy.*NWAD GRAIN.6*

6. A component part of stones and metals.*NWAD GRAIN.7*

7. The veins or fibers of wood or other fibrous substance; whence, cross-grained, and against the grain.*NWAD GRAIN.8*

8. The body or substance of wood as modified by the fibers.*NWAD GRAIN.9*

Hard box, and linden of a softer grain.*NWAD GRAIN.10*

9. The body or substance of a thing considered with respect to the size, form or direction of the constituent particles; as stones of a

fine grain.*NWAD GRAIN.11*

The tooth of a sea-horse, contains a curdled grain.*NWAD GRAIN.12*

10. Any thing proverbially small; a very small particle or portion; as a grain of wit or of common sense.*NWAD GRAIN.13*

Neglect not to make use of any grain of grace.*NWAD GRAIN.14*

11. Dyed or stained substance.*NWAD GRAIN.15*

All in a robe of darkest grain.*NWAD GRAIN.16*

12. The direction of the fibers of wood or other fibrous substance; hence the phrase, against the grain, applied to animals, that is, against their natural tempers.*NWAD GRAIN.17*

13. The heart or temper; as brothers not united in grain.*NWAD GRAIN.18*

14. The form of the surface of any thing with respect to smoothness or roughness; state of the grit of any body composed of grains; as sandstone of a fine grain.*NWAD GRAIN.19*

15. A tine, prong or spike.*NWAD GRAIN.20*

A grain of allowance, a small allowance or indulgence; a small portion to be remitted; something above or below just weight.*NWAD GRAIN.21*

To dye in grain, is to dye in the raw material, as wool or silk before it is manufactured.*NWAD GRAIN.22*

GRAIN, *v.i.* To yield fruit.

GRAIN, GRANE, for groan. [Not in use.]

GRAINED, *a.* Rough; made less smooth.

1. Dyed in grain; ingrained.*NWAD GRAINED.2*

GRAINER, *n.* A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeon's dung in water; used by tanners to give flexibility to skins.

GRAINING, *n.* Indentation.

1. A fish of the dace kind.*NWAD GRAINING.2*

GRAINS, *n.* [in the plural.] The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation.

Grains of paradise, an Indian spice, the seeds of a species of Amomum.*NWAD GRAINS.2*

GRAINSTAFF, *n.* A quarter-staff.

GRAINY, *a.* Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.

GRAITH, *v.t.* To prepare. [See *Greith* and *Ready*.]

GRALLIC, *a.* [L. gralloe, stilts, crutches.] Stilted; an epithet given to an order of fowls having long legs, naked above the knees, which fit them for wading in water.

GRAM, *a.* Angry.

GRAM, *n.* [Gr. the twenty fourth part of an ounce.]

In the new system of French weights, the unity of weights. It is the weight of a quantity of distilled water equal to a cubic centimeter, or 18 grains French, or du poids de marc, equal to 15.444 grains troy.*NWAD GRAM.3*

GRAMERCY, for Fr. grand-merci, is not in use. It formerly was used to express obligation.

GRAMINEAL, GRAMINEOUS, *a.* [L. gramineus, from gramen, grass.]

Grassy; like or pertaining to grass. Gramineous plants are those

which have simple leaves, a jointed stem, a husky calyx, termed glume, and a single seed. This description however includes several sorts of corn, as well as grass.*NWAD GRAMINEAL.2*

GRAMINIVOROUS, *a.* [L. gramen, grass, and voro, to eat.]

Feeding or subsisting on grass. The ox and all the bovine genus of quadrupeds are graminivorous animals; so also the horse or equine genus.*NWAD GRAMINIVOROUS.2*

GRAMMAR, *n.* [L. grammatica; Gr. a letter, to write.]

1. In practice, the art of speaking or writing a language with propriety or correctness, according to established usage.*NWAD GRAMMAR.2*

As a science, grammar treats of the natural connection between ideas and words, and develops the principles which are common to all languages.*NWAD GRAMMAR.3*

2. A system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; or digested compilation of customary forms of speech in a nation; also, a book containing such principles and rules.*NWAD GRAMMAR.4*

3. Propriety of speech. To write grammar, we must write according to the practice of good writers and speakers.*NWAD GRAMMAR.5*

GRAMMAR, *v.i.* To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

GRAMMAR, *a.* Belonging to or contained in grammar; as a grammar rule.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the learned languages are taught. By learned languages, we usually mean the Latin and Greek; but others may be included.

GRAMMARIAN, *n.* One versed in grammar, or the construction of languages; a philologist.

1. One who teaches grammar.*NWAD GRAMMARIAN.2*

GRAMMATICAL, ***a.*** **Belonging to grammar; as a grammatical rule.**

1. According to the rules of grammar. We say, a sentence is not grammatical; the construction is not grammatical.*NWAD GRAMMATICAL.2*

GRAMMATICALLY, ***adv.*** **According to the principles and rules of grammar; as, to write or speak grammatically.**

GRAMMATICASTER, ***n.*** **[L.] A low grammarian; a pretender to a knowledge of grammar; a pedant.**

GRAMMATICIZE, ***v.t.*** **To render grammatical.**

GRAMMATIST, ***n.*** **A pretender to a knowledge of grammar.**

GRAMMATITE, ***n.*** **[See *Tremolite*.]**

GRAMPLE, ***n.*** **A crab-fish.**

GRAMPUS, ***n.*** **A fish of the cetaceous order, and genus Delphinus. This fish grows to the length of twenty five feet, and is remarkably thick in proportion to its length. The nose is flat and turns up at the end. It has 30 teeth in each jaw. The spout-hole is on the top of the neck. The color of the back is black; the belly is of a snowy whiteness; and on each shoulder is a large white spot. This fist is remarkably voracious.**

GRANADILLA, ***n.*** **A plant; the fruit of the Passiflora quadrangulata.**

GRANADE, GRANADO. [See *Grenade*.]

GRANARY, ***n.*** **[L. granarium, from granum, grain.]**

A store house or repository of grain after it is thrashed; a corn-house.*NWAD GRANARY.2*

GRANATE, *n.* Usually written *garnet*, which see.

GRANATITE, *n.* [See *Grenatite*.]

GRAND, *a.* [L. grandis.]

1. Great; but mostly in a figurative sense; illustrious; high in power or dignity; as a grand lord.*NWAD GRAND.2*

2. Great; splendid; magnificent; as a grand design; a grand parade; a grand view or prospect.*NWAD GRAND.3*

3. Great; principal; chief; as Satan our grand foe.*NWAD GRAND.4*

4. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity; as a grand conception.*NWAD GRAND.5*

In general, we apply the epithet grand to that which is great and elevated, or which elevates and expands our ideas. The ocean, the sky, a lofty tower are grand objects. But to constitute a thing grand, it seems necessary that it should be distinguished by some degree of beauty.*NWAD GRAND.6*

5. Old; more advanced; as in grandfather, grandmother, that is, old-father; and to correspond with this relation, we use grandson, granddaughter, grandchild.*NWAD GRAND.7*

GRANDAM, *n.* [grand and dame.] Grandmother.

1. An old woman.*NWAD GRANDAM.2*

GRANDCHILD, *n.* A son's or daughter's child; a child in the second degree of descent.

GRANDDAUGHTER, *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE, *n.* A nobleman; a man of elevated rank or station. In Spain, a nobleman of the first rank, who has the king's leave to be covered in his presence.

GRANDEESHIP, ***n.*** **The rank or estate of a grandee.**

GRANDEUR, ***n.*** **In a general sense, greatness; that quality or combination of qualities in an object, which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions in him who views or contemplates it. Thus the extent and uniformity of surface in the ocean constitute grandeur; as do the extent, the elevation, and the concave appearance or vault of the sky. So we speak of the grandeur of a large and well proportioned edifice, of an extensive range of lofty mountains, of a large cataract, of a pyramid. etc.**

1. Splendor of appearance; state; magnificence; as the grandeur of a court, of a procession. etc.*NWAD GRANDEUR.2*

2. Elevation of thought, sentiment or expression. We speak of the grandeur of conceptions, and of style or diction.*NWAD GRANDEUR.3*

3. Elevation of mien or air and deportment.*NWAD GRANDEUR.4*

GRANDEVITY, ***n.*** **Great age. [Not used.]**

GRANDEVOUS, ***a.*** **Of great age. [Not used.]**

GRANDFATHER, ***n.*** **A father's or mother's father; the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent.**

GRANDILOQUENCE, ***n.*** **Lofty speaking; lofty expressions.**

GRANDILOQUOUS, ***a.*** **[L. grandiloquus; grandis and loquor, to speak.] Speaking in a lofty style.**

GRANDINOUS, ***a.*** **[L. grando.] Consisting of hail.**

GRANDITY, ***n.*** **Greatness; magnificence. [Not used.]**

GRANDJUROR, ***n.*** **One of a grand jury. In Connecticut, a peace-officer.**

GRAND JURY, ***n.*** **[grand and jury.] A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them to be presented to the court.**

GRANDLY, ***adv.*** **In a lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.**

GRANDMOTHER, ***n.*** **The mother of one's father or mother.**

GRANDNESS, ***n.*** **Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence.**

GRANDSIRE, ***n.*** **A grandfather.**

1. In poetry and rhetoric, any ancestor.*NWAD GRANDSIRE.2*

GRANDSON, ***n.*** **The son of a son or daughter.**

GRANGE, ***n.*** **granj. A farm, with the buildings, stables, etc.**

GRANILITE, ***n.*** **[See *Granit*.] Indeterminate granit; granit that contains more than three constituent parts.**

GRANIT, GRANITE, ***n.*** **In mineralogy, an aggregate stone or rock, composed of crystalline grains of quartz, feldspar and mica, or at least of two of these minerals, united without a cement, or confusedly crystallized. The grains very in size from that of a pin's head, to a mass of two or three feet; but usually the largest size is that of a nut. The color of granit is greatly diversified by the different colors and proportions of the component parts, and in general these stones are very hard.**

GRANITEL, ***n.*** **[dim. of granit.] A binary aggregate of minerals; a granitic compound containing two constituent parts, as quartz and feldspar, or quartz and shorl or hornblend.**

Italian workmen give this name to a variety of gray granit consisting of small grains.*NWAD GRANITEL.2*

GRANITIC, *a.* Pertaining to granit; like granit; having the nature of granitic; as granitic texture.

1. Consisting of granit; as granitic mountains.*NWAD GRANITIC.2*

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and shorl, etc. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.*NWAD GRANITIC.3*

GRANITIN, *n.* A granitic aggregate of three species of minerals, some of which differ from the species which compose granit; as quartz, feldspar, and jade or shorl.

GRANIVOROUS, *a.* [L. granum, grain, and voro, to eat.]

Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds; as granivorous birds.*NWAD GRANIVOROUS.2*

Grannam, for grandam, a grandmother. [Vulgar.]*NWAD GRANIVOROUS.3*

GRANT, *v.t.*

1. To admit as true what is not proved; to allow; to yield; to concede. We take that for granted which is supposed to be true.*NWAD GRANT.2*

Grant that the fates have firmed, by their decree--*NWAD GRANT.3*

2. To give; to bestow or confer on without compensation, particularly in answer to prayer or request.*NWAD GRANT.4*

Thou hast granted me life and favor. *Job 10:12*.*NWAD GRANT.5*

God granted him that which he requested. *1 Chronicles 4:10*.*NWAD*

GRANT.6

3. To transfer the title of a thing to another, for a good or valuable consideration; to convey by deed or writing. The legislature have granted all the new land.*NWAD GRANT.7*

Grant me the place of this threshing floor. *1 Chronicles 21:22*.*NWAD GRANT.8*

GR`ANT, *n.* The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring.

1. The thing granted or bestowed; a gift; a boon.*NWAD GRANT.10*

2. In law, a conveyance in writing, of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, rents, reversions, tithes, etc.*NWAD GRANT.11*

A grant is an executed contract.*NWAD GRANT.12*

3. Concession; admission of something as true.*NWAD GRANT.13*

4. The thing conveyed by deed or patent.*NWAD GRANT.14*

GRANTABLE, *a.* That may be granted or conveyed.

GRANTED, *pp.* Admitted as true; conceded; yielded; bestowed; conveyed.

GRANTEE, *n.* The person to whom a conveyance is made.

GRANTING, *ppr.* Admitting; conceding; bestowing; conveying.

GRANTOR, *n.* The person who grants; one who conveys lands, rents, etc.

GRANULAR, *a.* [from L. granum, grain.]

1. Consisting of grains; as a granular substance.*NWAD GRANULAR.2*

2. Resembling grains; as a stone of granular appearance.*NWAD GRANULAR.3*

GRANULATE, *v.t.* [L. granum.]

1. To form into grains or small masses; as, to granulate powder or sugar.*NWAD GRANULATE.2*

2. To raise into small asperities; to make rough on the surface.*NWAD GRANULATE.3*

GRANULATE, *v.i.* To collect or be formed into grains; as cane-juice granulates into sugar; melted metals granulate when poured into water.

GRANULATED, *pp.* Formed into grains.

1. Consisting of grains; resembling grains.*NWAD GRANULATED.2*

GRANULATING, *ppr.* Forming into grains.

GRANULATION, *n.* The act of forming into grains; as the granulation of powder and sugar. In chimistry, the granulation of metallic substances is performed by pouring the melted substances slowly into water, which is, at the same time, agitated with a broom.

GRANULE, *n.* [L. granum.] A little grain; a small particle.

GRANULOUS, *a.* Full of grains; abounding with granular substances.

GRAPE, *n.* [This word is from the root of grab, gripe, and signifies primarily a cluster or bunch.]

1. Properly, a cluster of the fruit of the vine; but with us, a single berry of the vine; the fruit from which wine is made by expression and fermentation.*NWAD GRAPE.2*

2. In the manege, grapes signifies mangy tumors on the legs of a

horse.*NWAD GRAPE.3*

GRAPE-HYACINTH, *n.* A plant or flower, a species of Hyacinthus.

GRAPELESS, *a.* Wanting the strength and flavor of the grape.

GRAPESHOT, *n.* A cluster of small shot, confined in a canvas bag, forming a kind of cylinder, whose diameter is equal to that of the ball adapted to the cannon.

GRAPESTONE, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

GRAPHIC, GRAPHICAL, *a.* [L. graphicus; Gr. to write.]

1. Pertaining to the art of writing or delineating.*NWAD GRAPHIC.2*

2. Well delineated.*NWAD GRAPHIC.3*

3. Describing with accuracy.*NWAD GRAPHIC.4*

GRAPHICALLY, *adv.* With good delineation; in a picturesque manner.

GRAPHITE, *n.* [Gr. to write.] Carburet of iron, a substance used for pencils, and very improperly called black-lead.

GRAPHOLITE, *n.* [supra.] A species of slate proper for writing on.

GRAPHOMETER, *n.* [Gr. to describe, measure.] A mathematical instrument, called also a semicircle, whose use is to observe any angle whose vertex is at the center of the instrument in any plane, and to find how many degrees it contains.

GRAPHOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.

GRAPNEL, GRAPLING, *n.*

1. A small anchor fitted with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels.*NWAD GRAPNEL.2*

2. A grappling iron, used to seize and hold one ship to another in engagements. This is called a fire grapling.*NWAD GRAPNEL.3*

GRAPPLE, *v.t.*

1. To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks. We say, a man grapples his antagonist, or a ship grapples another ship.*NWAD GRAPPLE.2*

2. To fasten; to fix, as the mind or heart. [Not in use.]*NWAD GRAPPLE.3*

GRAPPLE, *v.i.* To seize; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers.

To grapple with, to contend with, to struggle with successfully.*NWAD GRAPPLE.5*

GRAPPLE, *n.* A seizing; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold.

1. Close fight.*NWAD GRAPPLE.7*

2. A hook or iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.*NWAD GRAPPLE.8*

GRAPPLEMENT, *n.* A grappling; close fight or embrace.

GRAPY, *a.* Like grapes; full of clusters of grapes.

1. Made of grapes.*NWAD GRAPY.2*

GRASP, *v.t.* To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms. We say, to grasp with the hand, or with the arms.

1. To catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to take possession of. Kings often grasp more than they can hold.*NWAD GRASP.2*

GR`ASP, *v.i.* To catch or seize; to gripe.

1. To struggle; to strive. [Not in use.]*NWAD GRASP.4*

2. To encroach.*NWAD GRASP.5*

To grasp at, to catch at; to try to seize.*NWAD GRASP.6*

Alexander grasped at universal empire.*NWAD GRASP.7*

GR`ASP, *n.* The gripe or seizure of the hand. This seems to be its proper sense; but it denotes also a seizure by embrace, or infolding in the arms.

1. Possession; hold.*NWAD GRASP.9*

2. Reach of the arms; and figuratively, the power of seizing. Bonaparte seemed to think he had the Russian empire within his grasp.*NWAD GRASP.10*

GRASPED, *pp.* Seized with the hands or arms, embraced; held; possessed.

GRASPER, *n.* One who grasps or seizes; one who catches at; one who holds.

GRASPING, *ppr.* Seizing; embracing; catching; holding.

GRASS, *n.*

1. In common usage, herbage; the plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts.*NWAD GRASS.2*

2. In botany, a plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, called glume, and the seed single. This definition includes wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc., and excludes clover and some other plants which are commonly called by the name of grass. The grasses form a numerous family of plants.*NWAD GRASS.3*

Grass of Parnassus, a plant, the Parnassia.*NWAD GRASS.4*

GR`ASS, ***v.t.*** **To cover with grass or with turf.**

GR`ASS, ***v.i.*** **To breed grass; to be covered with grass.**

GRASSATION, ***n.*** **[L. grassatio.] A wandering about. [Little used.]**

GRASS-GREEN, ***a.*** **Green with grass.**

1. Dark green, like the color of grass.*NWAD GRASS-GREEN.2*

GRASS-GROWN, ***a.*** **Overgrown with grass.**

GRASSHOPPER, ***n.*** **[grass and hop.] An animal that lives among grass, a species of Gryllus.**

GRASSINESS, ***n.*** **[from grassy.] The state of abounding with grass; a grassy state.**

GRASSLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of grass.**

GRASSPLOT, ***n.*** **A plat or level spot covered with grass.**

GRASSPOLY, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Lythrum or willow-wort.**

GRASSVETCH, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Lathyrus.**

GRASSWRACK, ***n.*** **A plant, the Zostera.**

GRASSY, ***a.*** **Covered with grass; abounding with grass.**

1. Resembling grass; green.*NWAD GRASSY.2*

GRATE, ***n.*** **[L. crates, a grate, a hurdle.]**

1. A work or frame, composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work, such as is used in the windows of prisons and cloisters.*NWAD GRATE.2*

2. An instrument or frame of iron bars for holding coals, used as fuel, in houses, stores, shops, etc.*NWAD GRATE.3*

GRATE, *v.t.* To furnish with grates; to make fast with cross bars.

GRATE, *v.t.* [L. rado.]

1. To rub, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to rub one thing against another, so as to produce a harsh sound; as, to grate the teeth.*NWAD GRATE.6*

2. To wear away in small particles, by rubbing with any thing rough or indented; as, to grate a nutmeg.*NWAD GRATE.7*

3. To offend; to fret; to vex; to irritate; to mortify; as, harsh words grate the heart; they are grating to the feeling; harsh sounds grate the ear.*NWAD GRATE.8*

4. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or the friction of rough bodies.*NWAD GRATE.9*

GRATE, *v.i.* To rub hard, so as to offend; to offend by oppression or importunity.

This grated harder upon the hearts of men.*NWAD GRATE.11*

1. To make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies.*NWAD GRATE.12*

GRATE, *a.* [L. gratus.] Agreeable. [Not in use.]

GRATED, *pp.* Rubbed harshly; worn off by rubbing.

1. Furnished with a grate; as grated windows.*NWAD GRATED.2*

GRATEFUL, *a.* [from L. gratus. See *Grace*.]

1. Having a due sense of benefits; kindly disposed towards one from whom a favor has been received; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; as a grateful heart.*NWAD GRATEFUL.2*

2. Agreeable; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; as a grateful present; a grateful offering.*NWAD GRATEFUL.3*

3. Pleasing to the taste; delicious; affording pleasure; as food or drink grateful offering.*NWAD GRATEFUL.4*

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,*NWAD GRATEFUL.5*

And grateful clusters swell with floods of wine.*NWAD GRATEFUL.6*

GRATEFULLY, *adv.* With a due sense of benefits or favors; in a manner that disposes to kindness, in return for favors. The gift was gratefully received.

1. In a pleasing manner. Study continually furnishes something new, which may strike the imagination gratefully.*NWAD GRATEFULLY.2*

GRATEFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being grateful; gratitude.

1. The quality of being agreeable or pleasant to the mind or to the taste.*NWAD GRATEFULNESS.2*

GRATER, *n.* [See *Grate*.] An instrument or utensil with a rough indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of a body; as a grater for nutmegs.

GRATIFICATION, *n.* [L. gratificatio, from gratificor; gratus and facio, to make.]

1. The act of pleasing, either the mind, the taste or the appetite. We speak of the gratification of the taste or the palate, of the appetites, of the senses, of the desires, of the mind, soul or heart.*NWAD GRATIFICATION.2*

2. That which affords pleasure; satisfaction; delight. It is not easy to renounce gratifications to which we are accustomed.*NWAD GRATIFICATION.3*

3. Reward; recompense.*NWAD GRATIFICATION.4*

GRATIFIED, *pp.* Pleased; indulged according to desire.

GRATIFIER, *n.* One who gratifies or pleases.

GRATIFY, *v.t.* [L. gratificor; gratus, agreeable, and facio, to make.]

1. To please; to give pleasure to; to indulge; as, to gratify the taste, the appetite, the senses, the desires, the mind, etc.*NWAD GRATIFY.2*

2. To delight; to please; to humor; to soothe; to satisfy; to indulge to satisfaction.*NWAD GRATIFY.3*

For who would die to gratify a foe?*NWAD GRATIFY.4*

3. To requite; to recompense.*NWAD GRATIFY.5*

GRATIFYING, *ppr.* Pleasing; indulging to satisfaction.

1. Giving pleasure; affording satisfaction.*NWAD GRATIFYING.2*

GRATING, *ppr.* [See *Grate*.] Rubbing; wearing off in particles.

1. Fretting; irritating; harsh; as grating sounds, or a grating reflection.*NWAD GRATING.2*

GRATING, GRATINGS, *n.* [See *Grate*.] A partition of bars; an open cover for the hatches of a ship, resembling lattice-work.

GRATINGLY, *adv.* Harshly; offensively; in a manner to irritate.

GRATIS, *adv.* [L.] For nothing; freely; without recompense; as, to give a thing gratis; to perform service gratis.

GRATITUDE, *n.* [L. gratitudo, from gratus, pleasing. See *Grace*.]

An emotion of the heart, excited by a favor or benefit received; a

sentiment of kindness or good will towards a benefactor; thankfulness. Gratitude is an agreeable emotion, consisting in or accompanied with good will to a benefactor, and a disposition to make a suitable return of benefits or services, or when no return can be made, with a desire to see the benefactor prosperous and happy. Gratitude is a virtue of the highest excellence, as it implies a feeling and generous heart, and a proper sense of duty.*NWAD GRATITUDE.2*

The love of God is the sublimest gratitude.*NWAD GRATITUDE.3*

GRATUITOUS, *a.* [L. gratuitus, from gratus.]

1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.*NWAD GRATUITOUS.2*

We mistake the gratuitous blessings of heaven for the fruits of our own industry.*NWAD GRATUITOUS.3*

2. Asserted or taken without proof; as a gratuitous argument or affirmation.*NWAD GRATUITOUS.4*

GRATUITOUSLY, *adv.* Freely; voluntarily; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation; as labor or services gratuitously bestowed.

1. Without proof; as a principle gratuitously assumed.*NWAD GRATUITOUSLY.2*

GRATUITY, *n.*

1. A free gift; a present; a donation; that which is given without a compensation or equivalent.*NWAD GRATUITY.2*

2. Something given in return for a favor; an acknowledgment.*NWAD GRATUITY.3*

GRATULATE, *v.t.* [L. gratulor, from gratus, pleasing, grateful.]

1. To express joy or pleasure to a person, on account of his

success, or the reception of some good; to salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate. [The latter word is more generally used.]*NWAD GRATULATE.2*

To gratulate the gentle princes there.*NWAD GRATULATE.3*

2. To wish or express joy to.*NWAD GRATULATE.4*

3. To declare joy for; to mention with joy.*NWAD GRATULATE.5*

GRATULATED, *pp.* Addressed with expressions of joy.

GRATULATING, *ppr.* Addressing with expressions of joy, on account of some good received.

GRATULATION, *n.* [L. gratulatio.] An address or expression ofjoy to a person, on account of some good received by him; congratulation.

I shall turn my wishes into gratulations.*NWAD GRATULATION.2*

GRATULATORY, *a.* Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.

GRAVE, a final syllable, is a grove.

GRAVE, *v.t. pret.* graved; *pp.* graven or graved. [Gr. to write; originally all writing was graving; Eng. to scrape.]

1. To carve or cut letters or figures on stone or other hard substance, with a chisel or edged tool; to engrave. [The latter word is now more generally used.]*NWAD GRAVE.3*

Thou shalt take two onyx-stones and grave on them the names of the children of Israel. *Exodus 28:9*.*NWAD GRAVE.4*

2. To carve; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel; as, to grave an image.*NWAD GRAVE.5*

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image. *Exodus 20:4*.*NWAD GRAVE.6*

3. To clean a ship's bottom by burning off filth, grass or other foreign matter, and paying it over with pitch.*NWAD GRAVE.7*

4. To entomb. [Unusual.]*NWAD GRAVE.8*

GRAVE, *v.i.* To carve; to write or delineate on hard substances; to practice engraving.

GRAVE, *n.* [L. scrobs.]

1. The ditch, pit or excavated place in which a dead human body is deposited; a place for the corpse of a human being; a sepulcher.*NWAD GRAVE.11*

2. A tomb.*NWAD GRAVE.12*

3. Any place where the dead are reposited; a place of great slaughter or mortality. Flanders was formerly the grave of English armies. Russia proved to be the grave of the French army under Bonaparte. The tropical climates are the grave of American seamen and of British soldiers.*NWAD GRAVE.13*

4. Graves, in the plural, sediment of tallow melted. [Not in use or local.]*NWAD GRAVE.14*

GRAVE, *a.* [L. gravis, heavy, whence L. gravo, and aggravo, to aggravate.]

1. In music, low; depressed; solemn; opposed to sharp, acute, or high; as a grave tone or sound. Sometimes grave denotes slow.*NWAD GRAVE.16*

2. Solemn; sober; serious; opposed to gay, light or jovial; as a man of a grave deportment; a grave character.*NWAD GRAVE.17*

Youth on silent wings is flown;*NWAD GRAVE.18*

Graver years come rolling on.*NWAD GRAVE.19*

3. Plain; not gay; not showy or tawdry; as a grave suit of clothes.*NWAD GRAVE.20*

4. Being of weight; of a serious character; as a grave writer.*NWAD GRAVE.21*

5. Important; momentous; having a serious and interesting import.*NWAD GRAVE.22*

GRAVE-CLOTHES, *n.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

GRAVE-DIGGER, *n.* One whose occupation is to dig graves.

GRAVE-MAKER, *n.* A grave-digger.

GRAVE-STONE, *n.* A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it, as a monument to preserve the memory of the dead.

GRAVED, *pp.* [See the Verb.] Carved; engraved; cleaned, as a ship.

GRAVEL, *n.*

1. Small stones or fragments of stone, or very small pebbles, larger than the particles of sand, but often intermixed with them.*NWAD GRAVEL.2*

2. In medicine, small calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder.*NWAD GRAVEL.3*

GRAVEL, *v.t.* To cover with gravel; as, to gravel a walk.

1. To stick in the sand.*NWAD GRAVEL.5*

2. To puzzle; to stop; to embarrass.*NWAD GRAVEL.6*

3. To hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.*NWAD GRAVEL.7*

GRAVELED, *pp.* Covered with gravel; stopped; embarrassed; injured by gravel.

GRAVELESS, ***a.*** **[from grave.] Without a grave or tomb; unburied.**

GRAVELLY, ***a.*** **[from gravel.] Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel; as a gravelly soil or land.**

GRAVEL-WALK, ***n.*** **A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a hard and dry bottom; used in gardens and malls.**

GRAVELY, ***adv.*** **[from grave.] In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously.**

The queen of learning gravely smiles.*NWAD GRAVELY.2*

1. Without gaudiness or show; as, to be dressed gravely.*NWAD GRAVELY.3*

GRAVENESS, ***n.*** **Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse.**

GRAVER, ***n.*** **[See *Grave*.] One who carves or engraves; one whose profession is to cut letters or figures in stone, etc.; a sculptor.**

1. An engraving tool; an instrument for graving on hard substances.*NWAD GRAVER.2*

GRAVID, ***a.*** **[L. gravidus, from gravis, heavy.]**

Pregnant; being with child.*NWAD GRAVID.2*

GRAVIDATED, ***a.*** **Made pregnant; big. [Not in use.]**

GRAVIDATION, ***n.*** **Pregnancy. [Not in use.]**

GRAVIDITY, ***n.*** **Pregnancy. [Not in use.]**

GRAVING, ***ppr.*** **Engraving; carving; cutting figures on stone, copper or other hard substance.**

GRAVING, *n.* Carved work. *2 Chronicles 2:14*.

1. Impression.*NWAD GRAVING.3*

GRAVITATE, *v.i.* [L. gravitas, from gravis, heavy.]

To tend to the center of a body, or the central point of attraction. Thus a body elevated above the earth tends to fall, that is, it gravitates towards the center of the earth; and the planets are supposed to gravitate towards the sun, or center of the solar system.*NWAD GRAVITATE.2*

GRAVITATING, *ppr.* Tending to the center of a body or system of bodies.

GRAVITATION, *n.* The act of tending to the center.

1. The force by which bodies are pressed or drawn, or by which they tend towards the center of the earth or other center, or the effect of that force. Thus the falling of a body to the earth is ascribed to gravitation.*NWAD GRAVITATION.2*

GRAVITY, *n.* [L. gravitas, from gravis, heavy. See *Grave*.]

1. Weight; heaviness.*NWAD GRAVITY.2*

2. In philosophy, that force by which bodies tend or are pressed or drawn towards the center of the earth, or towards some other center, or the effect of that force; in which last sense gravity is synonymous with weight.*NWAD GRAVITY.3*

Gravity is the tendency of great bodies to a center, or the sum or results of all the attractions of all the molecules composing a great body.*NWAD GRAVITY.4*

3. Specific gravity, the weight belonging to an equal bulk of every different substance. Thus the exact weight of a cubic inch of gold, compared with that of a cubic inch of gold, compared with that of a cubic inch of water or tin, is called its specific gravity. The specific gravity of bodies is usually ascertained by weighing them in distilled water.*NWAD GRAVITY.5*

4. Seriousness; sobriety of manners; solemnity of deportment or character.*NWAD GRAVITY.6*

Great Cato there, for gravity renowned.*NWAD GRAVITY.7*

5. Weight; enormity; atrociousness; as the gravity of an injury. [Not used.]*NWAD GRAVITY.8*

6. In music, lowness of sound.*NWAD GRAVITY.9*

GRAVY, *n.* The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh

in roasting, or when roasted or baked, or a mixture of that juice with flour.

GRAY, *a.* [This is probably the name given to the Greeks, on account of their fair complexion compared with the Asiatics and Africans. [See *Europe*.] "Keto bore to Phorcus the Graiae with fair cheeks, white from their birth, and hence they were called Graiae." The Greek word is rendered an old woman, and in this passage of Hesiod, is supposed to mean certain deities. The probability is, that it is applied to an old woman, because she is gray. But the fable of Hesiod is easily explained by supposing the author to have had in his mind some imperfect account of the origin of the Greeks.]

1. White, with a mixture of black.*NWAD GRAY.2*

These gray and dun colors may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks.*NWAD GRAY.3*

2. White; hoary; as gray hair. We apply the word to hair that is partially or wholly white.*NWAD GRAY.4*

3. Dark; of a mixed color; of the color of ashes; as gray eyes; the gray-eyed morn.*NWAD GRAY.5*

4. Old; mature; as gray experience.*NWAD GRAY.6*

GRAY, *n.* A gray color.

1. A badger.*NWAD GRAY.8*

GRAY-BEARD, *n.* An old man.

GRAY-EYED, *a.* Having gray eyes.

GRAYFLY, *n.* The trumpet-fly.

GRAY-HAIRED, *a.* Having gray hair.

GRAY-HEADED, *a.* Having a gray head or gray hair.

GRAYHOUND, ***n.*** **A tall fleet dog, used in the chase.**

GRAYISH, ***a.*** **Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.**

GRAYLING, ***n.*** **A fish of the genus Salmo, called also umber, a voracious fish, about sixteen or eighteen inches in length, of a more elegant figure than the trout; the back and sides of a silvery gray color. It is found in clear rapid streams in the north of Europe, and is excellent food.**

GRAYNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being gray.**

GRAYWACKE, ***n.*** **A rock somewhat remarkable in its structure and geological relations; a kind of sandstone, composed of grains or fragments of different minerals, chiefly of quartz, feldspar, siliceous slate and argillite. These fragments are sometimes angular, and sometimes their edges and angles are rounded, thus forming nodules or globular masses. The size is very variable, passing from grains to nodules of a foot in diameter. The several ingredients are united by an indurated argillaceous substance, or the interstices between the larger fragments are filled by the same materials which compose the larger parts of the rock, but in grains so comminuted as to resemble a homogeneous cement. The colors are some shade of gray or brown, as bluish gray, reddish brown. etc.**

GRAZE, ***v.t.*** **[L. rado, rasi, or rodo, rosi.]**

1. To rub or touch lightly in passing; to brush lightly in passing; as, the bullet grazed the wall or the earth.*NWAD GRAZE.2*

2. To feed or supply cattle with grass; to furnish pasture for; as, the farmer grazes large herds of cattle.*NWAD GRAZE.3*

3. To feed on; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage.*NWAD GRAZE.4*

The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant mead.*NWAD GRAZE.5*

4. To tend grazing cattle; as, Jacob grazed Laban's sheep.*NWAD GRAZE.6*

GRAZE, *v.i.* To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; as, cattle graze on the meadows.

1. To supply grass; as, the ground will not graze well.*NWAD GRAZE.8*

2. To move on devouring.*NWAD GRAZE.9*

GRAZED, *pp.* Touched lightly by a passing body; brushed.

1. Fed by growing grass; as, cattle are grazed.*NWAD GRAZED.2*

2. Eaten, as growing herbage; as, the fields were grazed.*NWAD GRAZED.3*

GRAZER, *n.* One that grazes or feeds on growing herbage.

GRAZIER, *n.* gra'zhur. One who feeds cattle with grass, or supplies them with pasture.

GRAZING, *ppr.* Touching lightly, as a moving body.

1. Feeding on growing herbage; as grazing cattle.*NWAD GRAZING.2*

2. Supplying pasture; as a grazing farm.*NWAD GRAZING.3*

GREASE, *n.*

1. Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous matter of any kind, as tallow, lard; but particularly the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.*NWAD GREASE.2*

2. A swelling and gourdiness of a horse's legs, occasioned by traveling or by standing long in a stable.*NWAD GREASE.3*

GREASE, *v.t.* greez. To smear, anoint or daub with grease or fat.

1. To bribe; to corrupt with presents. [Not elegant.]*NWAD GREASE.5*

GREASED, *pp.* Smeared with oily matter; bribed.

GREASILY, *adv.* With grease or an appearance of it; grossly.

GREASINESS, *n.* The state of being greasy; oiliness; unctuousness.

GREASING, *ppr.* Smearing with fat or oily matter; bribing.

GREASY, *a.* greez'y. Oily; fat; unctuous.

1. Smeared or defiled with grease.*NWAD GREASY.2*

2. Like grease or oil; smooth; as a fossil that has a greasy feel.*NWAD GREASY.3*

3. Fat of body; bulky. [Little used.]*NWAD GREASY.4*

4. Gross; indelicate; indecent.*NWAD GREASY.5*

GREAT, *a.* [L. crassus.]

1. Large in bulk or dimensions; a term of comparison, denoting more magnitude or extension than something else, or beyond what is usual; as a great body; a great house; a great farm.*NWAD GREAT.2*

2. Being of extended length or breadth; as a great distance; a great lake.*NWAD GREAT.3*

3. Large in number; as a great many; a great multitude.*NWAD GREAT.4*

4. Expressing a large, extensive or unusual degree of any thing; as great fear; great love; great strength; great wealth; great power;

great influence; great folly.*NWAD GREAT.5*

5. Long continued; as a great while.*NWAD GREAT.6*

6. Important; weighty; as a great argument; a great truth; a great event; a thing of no great consequence; it is no great matter.*NWAD GREAT.7*

7. Chief; principal; as the great seal of England.*NWAD GREAT.8*

8. Chief; of vast power and excellence; supreme; illustrious; as the great God; the great Creator.*NWAD GREAT.9*

9. Vast; extensive; wonderful; admirable.*NWAD GREAT.10*

Great are thy works. Jehovah.*NWAD GREAT.11*

10. Possessing large or strong powers of mind; as a great genius.*NWAD GREAT.12*

11. Having made extensive or unusual acquisitions of science or knowledge; as a great philosopher or botanist; a great scholar.*NWAD GREAT.13*

12. Distinguished by rank, office or power; elevated; eminent; as a great lord; the great men of the nation; the great Mogul; Alexander the great.*NWAD GREAT.14*

13. Dignified in aspect, mien or manner.*NWAD GREAT.15*

Amidst the crowd she walks serenely great.*NWAD GREAT.16*

14. Magnanimous; generous; of elevated sentiments; high-minded. He has a great soul.*NWAD GREAT.17*

15. Rich; sumptuous; magnificent. He disdained not to appear at great tables. A great feast or entertainment.*NWAD GREAT.18*

16. Vast; sublime; as a great conception or idea.*NWAD GREAT.19*

17. Dignified; noble.*NWAD GREAT.20*

Nothing can be great which is not right.*NWAD GREAT.21*

18. Swelling; proud; as, he was not disheartened by great looks.*NWAD GREAT.22*

19. Chief; principal; much traveled; as a great road. The ocean is called the great highway of nations.*NWAD GREAT.23*

20. Pregnant; teeming; as great with young.*NWAD GREAT.24*

21. Hard; difficult. It is no great matter to live in peace with meek people.*NWAD GREAT.25*

22. Familiar; intimate. [Vulgar.]*NWAD GREAT.26*

23. Distinguished by extraordinary events, or unusual importance. *Jude 6*.*NWAD GREAT.27*

24. Denoting a degree of consanguinity, in the ascending or descending line, as great grandfather, the father of a grandfather; great great grandfather, the father of a great grandfather, and so on indefinitely; and great grandson, great great grandson. etc.*NWAD GREAT.28*

25. Superior; preeminent; as great chamberlain; great marshal.*NWAD GREAT.29*

The sense of great is to be understood by the things it is intended to qualify. Great pain or wrath is violent pain or wrath; great love is ardent love; great peace is entire peace; a great name is extensive renown; a great evil or sin, is a sin of deep malignity, etc.*NWAD GREAT.30*

GREAT, *n.* The whole; the gross; the lump or mass; as, a carpenter contracts to build a ship by the great.

1. People of rank or distinction. The poor envy the great, and the great despise the poor.*NWAD GREAT.32*

GREAT-BELLIED, *a.* Pregnant; teeming.

GREATEN, *v.t.* To enlarge.

GREAT-HEARTED, *a.* High-spirited; undejected.

GREATLY, *adv.* In a great degree; much.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow. *Genesis 3:16*.*NWAD GREATLY.2*

1. Nobly; illustriously.*NWAD GREATLY.3*

By a high fate, thou greatly didst expire.*NWAD GREATLY.4*

2. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.*NWAD GREATLY.5*

He greatly scorned to turn his back on his foe. He greatly spurned the offered boon.*NWAD GREATLY.6*

GREATNESS, *n.* Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number or quantity; as the greatness of a mountain, of an edifice, of a multitude, or of a sum of money. With reference to solid bodies, however, we more generally use bulk, size, extent or magnitude than greatness; as the bulk or size of the body; the extent of the ocean; the magnitude of the sun or of the earth.

1. Large amount; extent; as the greatness of a reward.*NWAD GREATNESS.2*

2. High degree; as the greatness of virtue or vice.*NWAD GREATNESS.3*

3. High rank or place; elevation; dignity; distinction; eminence; power; command.*NWAD GREATNESS.4*

4. Swelling pride; affected state.*NWAD GREATNESS.5*

It is not of pride or greatness that he cometh not aboard your ships.*NWAD GREATNESS.6*

5. Magnanimity; elevation of sentiment; nobleness; as greatness of mind.*NWAD GREATNESS.7*

Virtue is the only solid basis of greatness.*NWAD GREATNESS.8*

6. Strength or extent of intellectual faculties; as the greatness of genius.*NWAD GREATNESS.9*

7. Large extent or variety; as the greatness of a man's acquisitions.*NWAD GREATNESS.10*

8. Grandeur; pomp; magnificence.*NWAD GREATNESS.11*

Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,*NWAD GREATNESS.12*

As brings all Brobdignag before your thought.*NWAD GREATNESS.13*

9. Force; intensity; as the greatness of sound, of passion, heat, etc.*NWAD GREATNESS.14*

GREAVE, for grove and groove. [See *Grove* and *Groove*.]

GREAVES, *n. plu.* greevz. Armor for the legs; a sort of boots. *1 Samuel 17:6*.

GREBE, *n.* A fowl of the genus Colymbus and order of ansers, of several species; as the tippet-grebe, the horned grebe, the eared grebe or dob-chick.

GRECIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Greece.

GRECIAN, *n.* A native of Greece. Also, a Jew who understood Greek. *Acts 6:1*.

1. One well versed in the Greek language.*NWAD GRECIAN.3*

GRECISM, *n.* [L. groecismus.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GRECIZE, *v.t.* To render Grecian.

1. To translate into Greek.*NWAD GRECIZE.2*

GRECIZE, *v.i.* To speak the Greek language.

GREE, *n.* Good will.

1. Step; rank; degree. [See *Degree*.]*NWAD GREE.2*

GREE, *v.i.* To agree. [See *Agree*.]

GREECE, *n.* [L. gressus. It ought to be written grese, but it is entirely obsolete.] A flight of steps.

GREED, *n.* Greediness.

GREEDILY, *adv.* [See *Greedy*.] With a keen appetite for food or drink; voraciously; ravenously; as, to eat or swallow greedily.

1. With keen or ardent desire; eagerly. *Jude 11*.*NWAD GREEDILY.2*

GREEDINESS, *n.* Keenness of appetite for food or drink; ravenousness; voracity.

Fox in stealth, wolf in greediness.*NWAD GREEDINESS.2*

1. Ardent desire.*NWAD GREEDINESS.3*

GREEDY, *a.* [L. gradior, and probably signifies reaching forward.]

1. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry; followed by of; as a lion that is greedy of his prey. *Psalm 17:12*.*NWAD GREEDY.2*

2. Having a keen desire of any thing; eager to obtain; as greedy of gain.*NWAD GREEDY.3*

GREEK, *a.* Pertaining to Greece. [See *Gray*.]

GREEK, *n.* A native of Greece.

1. The language of Greece.*NWAD GREEK.3*

Greek-fire, a combustible composition, the constituents of which are supposed to be asphalt, with niter and sulphur.*NWAD GREEK.4*

GREEKISH, *a.* Peculiar to Greece.

GREEKLING, *n.* An inferior Greek writer.

GREEKROSE, *n.* The flower campion.

GREEN, *a.*

1. Properly, growing, flourishing, as plants; hence, of the color of herbage and plants when growing, a color composed of blue and yellow rays, one of blue and yellow rays, one of the original prismatic colors; verdant.*NWAD GREEN.2*

2. New; fresh; recent; as a green wound.*NWAD GREEN.3*

The greenest usurpation.*NWAD GREEN.4*

3. Fresh; flourishing; undecayed; as green old age.*NWAD GREEN.5*

4. Containing its natural juices; not dry; not seasoned; as green wood; green timber.*NWAD GREEN.6*

5. Not roasted; half raw.*NWAD GREEN.7*

We say the meat is green, when half-roasted.*NWAD GREEN.8*

[Rarely, if ever used in America.]*NWAD GREEN.9*

6. Unripe; immature; not arrived to perfection; as green fruit. Hence,*NWAD GREEN.10*

7. Immature in age; young; as green in age or judgment.*NWAD GREEN.11*

8. Pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish pale color.*NWAD GREEN.12*

GREEN, *n.* The color of growing plants; a color composed of blue and yellow rays, which, mixed in different proportions, exhibit a variety of shades; as apple green, meadow green, leek green, etc.

1. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage.*NWAD GREEN.14*

O'er the smooth enameled green.*NWAD GREEN.15*

2. Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths; usually in the plural.*NWAD GREEN.16*

The fragrant greens I seek, my brows to bind.*NWAD GREEN.17*

3. The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food in the spring; in the plural.*NWAD GREEN.18*

GREEN, *v.t.* To make green. This is used by Thomson and by Barlow, but is not an elegant word, nor indeed hardly legitimate, in the sense in which these writers use it. "Spring greens the year." "God greens the groves." The only legitimate sense of this verb, if used, would be, to dye green, or to change to a green color. A plant growing in a dark room is yellow; let this plant be carried into the open air, and the rays of the sun will green it. This use would correspond with the use of whiten, blacken, redden.

GREENBROOM, GREENWEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Genista.

GREENCLOTH, *n.* A board or court of justice held in the counting house of the British king's household, composed of the lord steward and the officers under him. This court has the charge and cognizance of all matters of justice in the king's household, with power to correct offenders and keep the peace of the verge, or jurisdiction of the court-royal, which extends every way two hundred yards from the gate of the palace.

GREEN-CROP, *n.* A crop of green vegetables, such as artificial grasses, turnips, etc.

GREEN-EARTH, *n.* A species of earth or mineral, so called; the mountain green of artists.

GREEN-EYED, ***a.*** **Having green eyes; as green-eyed jealousy.**

GREENFINCH, ***n.*** **A bird of the genus Fringilla.**

GREENFISH, ***n.*** **A fish so called.**

GREENGAGE, ***n.*** **A species of plum.**

GREEN-GROCER, ***n.*** **A retailer of greens.**

GREENHAIRED, ***a.*** **Having green locks or hair.**

GREENHOOD, ***n.*** **A state of greenness.**

GREENHORN, ***n.*** **A raw youth.**

GREEN-HOUSE, ***n.*** **A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather, and preserved green during the winter or cold weather.**

GREENISH, ***a.*** **Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; as a greenish yellow.**

GREENISHNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being greenish.**

GREENLY, ***adv.*** **With a green color; newly; freshly; immaturely.**

GREENNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being green; viridity; as the greenness of grass or of a meadow.**

1. Immaturity; unripeness; in a literal or figurative sense; as the greenness of fruit; the greenness of youth.*NWAD GREENNESS.2*

2. Freshness; vigor.*NWAD GREENNESS.3*

3. Newness.*NWAD GREENNESS.4*

GREEN-SICKNESS, ***n.*** **The chlorosis, a disease of maids, so called from the color it occasions in the face.**

GREEN-STALL, *n.* A stall on which greens are exposed to sale.

GREENSTONE, *n.* [so called from a tinge of green in the color.]

A rock of the trap formation, consisting of hornblend and feldspar in the state of grains or small crystals.*NWAD GREENSTONE.2*

GREEN-SWARD, *n.* Turf green with grass.

GREEN-WEED, *n.* Dyer's weed.

GREENWOOD, *n.* Wood when green, as in summer.

GREENWOOD, *a.* Pertaining to a greenwood; as a greenwood shade.

GREET, *v.t.* [L. rudo, to bray, to roar.]

1. To address with expressions of kind wishes; to salute in kindness and respect.*NWAD GREET.2*

My lord, the Mayor if London comes to greet you.*NWAD GREET.3*

2. To address at meeting; to address in any manner.*NWAD GREET.4*

3. To congratulate.*NWAD GREET.5*

4. To pay compliments at a distance; to send kind wishes to. *Colossians 4:14*; *2 Timothy 4:21*.*NWAD GREET.6*

5. To meet and address with kindness; or to express kind wishes accompanied with an embrace. *1 Thessalonians 5:26*.*NWAD GREET.7*

6. To meet.*NWAD GREET.8*

GREET, *v.i.* To meet and salute.

There greet in silence, as the dead are wont,*NWAD GREET.10*

And sleep in peace.*NWAD GREET.11*

1. To weep; written by Spenser greit.*NWAD GREET.12*

GREETED, *pp.* Addressed with kind wishes; complimented.

GREETER, *n.* One who greets.

GREETING, *ppr.* Addressing with kind wishes or expressions of joy; complimenting; congratulating; saluting.

GREETING, *n.* Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

GREEZE, *n.* [L. gressus.] A step, or flight of steps. [See *Greece*.]

GREFFIER, *n.* A registrar, or recorder.

GREGAL, *a.* [L. grex.] Pertaining to a flock.

GREGARIAN, *a.* [See *Gregarious*.] Belonging to the herd or common sort.

GREGARIOUS, *a.* [L. gregarius, from grex, a herd.]

Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not habitually solitary or living alone. Cattle and sheep are gregarious animals. Many species of birds are gregarious. Rapacious animals are generally not gregarious.*NWAD GREGARIOUS.2*

GREGARIOUSLY, *adv.* In a flock or herd; in a company.

GREGARIOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of living in flocks or herds.

GREGORIAN, *a.* Denoting what belongs to Gregory. The Gregorian calendar, is one which shows the new and full moon, with the time of Easter, and the movable feasts

depending thereon, by means of epacts. The Gregorian year, is the present year, as reformed by pope Gregory XIII, in 1582; consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 47 seconds, with an additional day every fourth year.

GREIT, *v.i.* To lament.

GREITH, *v.t.* To make ready.

GREITH, *n.* Goods; furniture.

GREMIAL, *a.* [L. gremium.] Belonging to the lap or bosom.

GRENADE, *n.* In the art of war, a hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, to be filled with powder which is to be fired by means of a fusee, and thrown by hand among enemies. This, bursting into many pieces, does great injury, and is particularly useful in annoying an enemy in trenches and other lodgments.

GRENADIER, *n.*

1. A foot soldier, wearing a high cap. Grenadiers are usually tall, active soldiers, distinguished from others chiefly by their dress and arms; a company of them is usually attached to each battalion.*NWAD GRENADIER.2*

2. A fowl found in Angola, in Africa.*NWAD GRENADIER.3*

GRENATITE, *n.* Staurotide or staurolite, a mineral of a dark reddish brown. It occurs imbedded in mica slate, and in talc, and is infusible by the blowpipe. It is called also prismatic garnet.

GREW, *pret.* of grow.

GREY. [See *Gray*.]

GREYHOUND, *n.* A tall fleet dog, kept for the chase.

GRICE, *n.* A little pig.

GRIDDLE, *n.* A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes.

GRIDE, *v.t.* [Eng. to cry.] To grate, or to cut with a grating sound; to cut; to penetrate or pierce harshly; as the griding sword.

That through his thigh the mortal steel did gride.*NWAD GRIDE.2*

GRIDELIN, *n.* A color mixed of white and red, or a gray violet.

GRIDIRON, *n.* A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals.

GRIEF ,n. [L. gravis.]

1. The pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury or evils of any kind; sorrow; regret. We experience grief when we lose a friend, when we incur loss, when we consider ourselves injured, and by sympathy, we feel grief at the misfortunes of others.*NWAD GRIEF.2*

2. The pain of mind occasioned by our own misconduct; sorrow or regret that we have done wrong; pain accompanying repentance. We feel grief when we have offended or injured a friend, and the consciousness of having offended the Supreme Being, fills the penitent heart with the most poignant grief.*NWAD GRIEF.3*

3. Cause of sorrow; that which afflicts.*NWAD GRIEF.4*

Who were a grief of mind to Isaac and Rebekah. *Genesis 26:35*.*NWAD GRIEF.5*

A foolish son is a grief to his father. *Proverbs 17:25*.*NWAD GRIEF.6*

GRIEFFUL, *a.* Full of grief or sorrow.

GRIEFSHOT, *a.* Pierced with grief.

GRIEVABLE, *a.* Lamentable.

GRIEVANCE, *n.* [from grief.] That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses or injures, implying a sense of wrong done, or a continued injury, and therefore applied only to the effects of human conduct; never to providential evils. The oppressed subject has the right to petition for a redress of grievances.

GRIEVE, *v.t.* [L. gravo, from gravis.]

1. To give pain of mind to; to afflict; to wound the feelings. Nothing grieves a parent like the conduct of a profligate child.*NWAD GRIEVE.2*

2. To afflict; to inflict pain on.*NWAD GRIEVE.3*

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men. *Lamentations 3:33*.*NWAD GRIEVE.4*

3. To make sorrowful; to excite regret in.*NWAD GRIEVE.5*

4. To offend; to displease; to provoke.*NWAD GRIEVE.6*

Grieve not the holy Spirit of God. *Ephesians 4:30*.*NWAD GRIEVE.7*

GRIEVE, *v.i.* To feel pain of mind or heart; to be in pain on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn. We grieve at the loss of friends or property. We grieve at the misfortunes of others. We grieve for our own misfortunes, follies and vices, as well as for those of our children. It is followed by at or for.

GRIEVED, *pp.* Pained; afflicted; suffering sorrow.

GRIEVER, *n.* He or that which grieves.

GRIEVING, *ppr.* Giving pain; afflicting.

1. Sorrowing; exercised with grief; mourning.*NWAD GRIEVING.2*

GRIEVINGLY, *adv.* In sorrow; sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, *a.* [from grieve, or grief.] Heavy; oppressive; burdensome; as a grievous load of taxes.

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne.*NWAD GRIEVOUS.2*

Correction is grievous to him that forsaketh the way. *Proverbs 15:10*.*NWAD GRIEVOUS.3*

2. Causing grief or sorrow.*NWAD GRIEVOUS.4*

The thing was very grievous in Abraham's sight, because of his son. *Genesis 21:11*.*NWAD GRIEVOUS.5*

3. Distressing.*NWAD GRIEVOUS.6*

The famine was very grievous in the land. *Genesis 12:10*.*NWAD GRIEVOUS.7*

4. Great; atrocious.*NWAD GRIEVOUS.8*

Because their sin is very grievous. *Genesis 18:20*.*NWAD GRIEVOUS.9*

5. Expressing great uneasiness; as a grievous complaint.*NWAD GRIEVOUS.10*

6. Provoking; offensive; tending to irritate; as grievous words. *Proverbs 15:1*.*NWAD GRIEVOUS.11*

7. Hurtful; destructive; causing mischief; as grievous wolves. *Acts 20:29*.*NWAD GRIEVOUS.12*

GRIEVOUSLY, *adv.* With pain; painfully; with great pain or distress; as, to be grievously afflicted.

1. With discontent, ill will or grief.*NWAD GRIEVOUSLY.2*

2. Calamitously; miserably; greatly; with great uneasiness, distress or grief.*NWAD GRIEVOUSLY.3*

3. Atrociously; as, to sin or offend grievously.*NWAD GRIEVOUSLY.4*

GRIEVOUSNESS, *n.* Oppressiveness; weight that gives pain or distress; as the grievousness of a burden.

1. Pain; affliction; calamity; distress; as the grievousness of sickness, war or famine.*NWAD GRIEVOUSNESS.2*

2. Greatness; enormity; atrociousness; as the grievousness of sin or offenses.*NWAD GRIEVOUSNESS.3*

GRIFFON, *n.* [L. gryps, gryphus.]

In the natural history of the ancients, an imaginary animal said to be generated between the lion and eagle. It is represented with four legs, wings and a beak, the upper part resembling an eagle, and the lower part a lion. This animal was supposed to watch over mines of gold and hidden treasures, and was consecrated to the sun. The figure of the griffon is seen on ancient medals, and is still borne in coat-armor. It is also an ornament of Greek architecture.*NWAD GRIFFON.2*

GRIFFON-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a griffon.

GRIG, *n.* A small eel; the sand ell.

1. A merry creature.*NWAD GRIG.2*

2. Health.*NWAD GRIG.3*

GRILL, *v.t.* To broil. [Not in use.]

GRILL, *a.* Shaking with cold.

GRILLY, *v.t.* To harass. [Not in use.]

GRIM, *a.* [L. fremo; Eng. grumble, rumble.]

1. Fierce; ferocious; impressing terror; frightful; horrible; as a grim look; a grim face; grim war.*NWAD GRIM.2*

2. Ugly; ill looking.*NWAD GRIM.3*

3. Sour; crabbed peevish; surly.*NWAD GRIM.4*

GRIM-FACED, *a.* Having a stern countenance.

GRIM-GRINNING, *a.* Grinning with a fierce countenance.

GRIM-VISAGED, *a.* Grim-faced.

GRIMACE, *n.*

1. A distortion of the countenance, from habit, affectation or insolence.*NWAD GRIMACE.2*

2. An air of affection.*NWAD GRIMACE.3*

GRIMACED, *a.* Distorted; having a crabbed look.

GRIMALKIN, *n.* The name of an old cat.

GRIME, *n.* Foul matter; dirt; sullying blackness, deeply insinuated.

GRIME, *v.t.* To sully or soil deeply; to dirt.

GRIMLY, *a.* Having a hideous or stern look.

GRIMLY, *adv.* Fiercely; ferociously; with a look of fury or ferocity.

1. Sourly; sullenly.*NWAD GRIMLY.3*

GRIMNESS, *n.* Fierceness of look; sternness; crabbedness.

GRIMY, *a.* Full of grime; foul.

GRIN, *v.i.*

1. To set the teeth together and open the lips, or to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as in laughter or scorn.*NWAD GRIN.2*

Fools grin on fools.*NWAD GRIN.3*

2. To fix the teeth, as in anguish.*NWAD GRIN.4*

GRIN, *n.* The act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth.

GRIN, *n.* A snare or trap. [Not in use.]

GRIN, *v.t.* To express by grinning.

He grinned horribly a ghastly smile.*NWAD GRIN.8*

GRIND, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* ground. [This word, if n is radical, may be allied to rend; if not, it coincides with grate; to make smooth, as mollis in L., allied to molo.]

1. To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction; to comminute by attrition; to triturate.*NWAD GRIND.2*

Take the millstones and grind meal. *Isaiah 47:2*.*NWAD GRIND.3*

We say, to grind meal, but this is an elliptical phrase. The true phrase is, to grind corn to meal.*NWAD GRIND.4*

2. To break and reduce to small pieces by the teeth.*NWAD GRIND.5*

3. To sharpen by rubbing or friction; to wear off the substance of a metallic instrument, and reduce it to a sharp edge by the friction of a stone; as, to grind an ax or scythe.*NWAD GRIND.6*

4. To make smooth; to polish by friction; as, to grind glass.*NWAD GRIND.7*

5. To rub one against another.*NWAD GRIND.8*

Harsh sounds--and the grinding of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror in the body and set the teeth on edge.*NWAD GRIND.9*

6. To oppress by severe exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass; as, to grind the faces of the poor *Isaiah 3:15*.*NWAD GRIND.10*

7. To crush in pieces; to ruin. *Matthew 21:44*.*NWAD GRIND.11*

8. To grate; as grinding pains.*NWAD GRIND.12*

GRIND, *v.i.* To perform the operation of grinding; to move a mill.

1. To be moved or rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding; as the grinding jaws.*NWAD GRIND.14*

2. To be ground or pulverized by friction.*NWAD GRIND.15*

Corn will not grind well before it is dry.*NWAD GRIND.16*

3. To be polished and made smooth by friction. Glass grinds smooth.*NWAD GRIND.17*

4. To be sharpened by grinding. Steel grinds to a fine edge.*NWAD GRIND.18*

GRINDER, *n.* One that grinds, or moves a mill.

1. The instrument of grinding.*NWAD GRINDER.2*

2. A tooth that grinds or chews food; a double tooth; a jaw-tooth.*NWAD GRINDER.3*

3. The teeth in general.*NWAD GRINDER.4*

GRINDING, *ppr.* Reducing to powder by friction; triturating; levitating; chewing.

1. Making sharp; making smooth or polishing by friction.*NWAD*

GRINDING.2

GRINDSTONE, *n.* A sandstone used for grinding or sharpening tools.

Stone, used by old writers, is obsolete.*NWAD GRINDSTONE.2*

GRINNER, *n.* [See *Grin*.] One that grins.

GRINNING, *ppr.* Closing the teeth and showing them, as in laughter; a showing of the teeth.

GRINNINGLY, *adv.* With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, *n.* The griffon. [Not in use.]

GRIP, *n.* A grasp; a holding fast.

GRIP, *n.* A small ditch or furrow. [Not used in America.]

GRIP, *v.t.* To trench; to drain. [Not used.]

GRIPE, *v.t.* [L. rapio.]

1. To seize; to grasp; to catch with the hand, and to clasp closely with the fingers.*NWAD GRIPE.2*

2. To hold fast; to hold with the fingers closely pressed.*NWAD GRIPE.3*

3. To seize and hold fast in the arms; to embrace closely.*NWAD GRIPE.4*

4. To close the fingers; to clutch.*NWAD GRIPE.5*

5. To pinch; to press; to compress.*NWAD GRIPE.6*

6. To give pain to the bowels, as if by pressure or contraction.*NWAD GRIPE.7*

7. To pinch; to straiten; to distress; as griping poverty.*NWAD GRIPE.8*

GRIPE, *v.i.* To seize or catch by pinching; to get money by hard bargains or mean exactions; as a griping miser.

1. To feel the colic.*NWAD GRIPE.10*

2. To lie too close to the wind, as a ship.*NWAD GRIPE.11*

GRIPE, *n.* Grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw, or with the arms.

1. Squeeze; pressure.*NWAD GRIPE.13*

2. Oppression; cruel exactions.*NWAD GRIPE.14*

3. Affliction; pinching distress; as the gripe of poverty.*NWAD GRIPE.15*

4. In seamen's language, the fore-foot or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end.*NWAD GRIPE.16*

5. Gripes, in the plural, distress of the bowels; colic.*NWAD GRIPE.17*

6. Gripes, in seamen's language, an assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck to secure the boats.*NWAD GRIPE.18*

GRIPER, *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner.

GRIPING, *ppr.* Grasping; seizing; holding fast; pinching; oppressing; distressing the bowels.

GRIPING, *n.* A pinching or grasp; a distressing pain of the bowels; colic.

1. In seamen's language, the inclination of a ship to run to the windward of her course.*NWAD GRIPING.3*

GRIPINGLY, *adv.* With a pain in the bowels.

GRIPPLE, *a.* [from gripe.] Griping; greedy; covetous; unfeeling.

1. Grasping fast; tenacious.*NWAD GRIPPLE.2*

GRIPPLENESS, *n.* Covetousness.

GRIS, *n.* A kind of fur.

GRISAMBER, used by Milton for ambergris.

GRISE, *n.* [L. gressus.] A step, or scale of steps.

1. A swine.*NWAD GRISE.2*

GRISETTE, *n.* griset'. A tradesman's wife or daughter. [Not used.]

GRISKIN, *n.* [See *Grise*.] The spine of a hog. [Not in use.]

GRISLY, *a.* s as z. Frightful; horrible; terrible; as grisly locks; a grisly countenance; a grisly face; a grisly specter; a grisly bear.

GRISONS, *n.* Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss alps.

GRIST, *n.*

1. Properly, that which is ground; hence, corn ground; but in common usage, it signifies corn for grinding, or that which is ground at one time; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time or the meal it produces.*NWAD GRIST.2*

Get grist to the mill to have plenty in store.*NWAD GRIST.3*

2. Supply; provision.*NWAD GRIST.4*

3. Profit; gain; [as in Latin emolumentum, from molo, to grind;] in the phrase, it brings grist to the mill.*NWAD GRIST.5*

GRISTLE, *n.* gris'l. [L. cartil, in cartilago; cartil for cratil; Gr. strong.] A cartilage; a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies, chiefly in those parts where a small easy motion is required, as in the nose, ear, larynx, trachea and sternum. It covers the ends of all bones which are united by movable articulations.

GRISTLY, *a.* Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous; as the gristly rays of fins connected by membranes.

GRISTMILL, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

GRIT, *n.*

1. The coarse part of meal.*NWAD GRIT.2*

2. Oats hulled, or coarsely ground; written also groats.*NWAD GRIT.3*

3. Sand or gravel; rough hard particles.*NWAD GRIT.4*

4. Sandstone; stone composed of particles of sand agglutinated.*NWAD GRIT.5*

GRITH, *n.* Agreement. [Not in use.]

GRITSTONE, *n.* [See *Grit*.]

GRITTINESS, *n.* The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRITTY, *a.* Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles; sandy.

GRIZELIN. [See *Gridelin*.]

GRIZZLE, *n.* Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black.

GRIZZLED, *a.* Gray; of a mixed color. *Genesis 31:10, 12*.

GRIZZLY, *a.* Somewhat gray.

GROAN, *v.i.* [L. grunnio; Heb. to cry out, to groan; L. rana, a frog.]

1. To breathe with a deep murmuring sound; to utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow.*NWAD GROAN.2*

For we that are in this tabernacle, do groan, being burdened. *2 Corinthians 5:4*.*NWAD GROAN.3*

2. To sigh; to be oppressed or afflicted; or to complain of oppression. A nation groans under the weight of taxes.*NWAD GROAN.4*

GROAN, *n.* A deep mournful sound, uttered in pain, sorrow or anguish.

1. Any low, rumbling sound; as the groans of roaring wind.*NWAD GROAN.6*

GROANFUL, *a.* Sad; inducing groans.

GROANING, *ppr.* Uttering a low mournful sound.

GROANING, *n.* The act of groaning; lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow.

I have heard the groaning of the children of Israel. *Exodus 6:5*.*NWAD GROANING.3*

1. In hunting, the cry or noise of the buck.*NWAD GROANING.4*

GROAT, *n.* grawt.

1. An English money of account, equal to four pence.*NWAD GROAT.2*

2. A proverbial name for a small sum.*NWAD GROAT.3*

GROATS, *n.* [See *Grit*.] Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROATS-WORTH, *n.* The value of a groat.

GROCER, *n.* A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, etc.

GROCERY, *n.* A grocer's store.

1. The commodities sold by grocers; usually in the plural.*NWAD GROCERY.2*

GROG, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened.

GROG-BLOSSOM, *n.* A rum bud; a redness on the nose or face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess; a deformity that marks the beastly vice of intemperance.

GROGDRINKER, *n.* One addicted to drinking grog.

GROGGY, *a.* A groggy horse is one that bears wholly on his heels in trotting.

1. In vulgar language, tipsy; intoxicated.*NWAD GROGGY.2*

GROGRAM, GROGRAN, *n.* A kind of stuff made of silk and mohair.

GROIN, *n.*

1. The depressed part of the human body between the belly and the thigh.*NWAD GROIN.2*

2. Among builders, the angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches.*NWAD GROIN.3*

3. The snout or nose of a swine.*NWAD GROIN.4*

GROIN, *v.i.* To groan.

GROMWELL, GROMIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Lithospermum.

The German gromwell is the Stellera.

GROMET, GROMMET, *n.* Among seamen, a ring formed of a strand of rope laid in three times round; used to fasten the upper edge of a sail to its stay.

GROOM, *n.*

1. A boy or young man; a waiter; a servant.*NWAD GROOM.2*

2. A man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable.*NWAD GROOM.3*

3. In England, an officer of the king's household; as the groom of the chamber; groom of the stole or wardrobe.*NWAD GROOM.4*

4. Groom for goom, in bridegroom, is a palpable mistake.*NWAD GROOM.5*

GROOVE, *n.* groov.

1. A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool. Among joiners, a channel in the edge of a molding, style or rail.*NWAD GROOVE.2*

2. Among miners, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth.*NWAD GROOVE.3*

GROOVE, *v.t.* To cut a channel with an edged tool; to furrow.

GROOVER, *n.* A miner.

GROOVING, *ppr.* Cutting in channels.

GROPE, *v.i.*

1. To feel along; to search or attempt to find in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling.*NWAD GROPE.2*

We grope for the wall like the blind. *Isaiah 59:10*.*NWAD GROPE.3*

The dying believer leaves the weeping children of mortality to grope a little longer among the miseries and sensualities of a worldly life.*NWAD GROPE.4*

2. To seek blindly in intellectual darkness, without a certain guide or means of knowledge.*NWAD GROPE.5*

GROPE, *v.t.* To search by feeling in the dark.

We groped our way at midnight.*NWAD GROPE.7*

But Strephon, cautious, never meant*NWAD GROPE.8*

The bottom of the pan to grope.*NWAD GROPE.9*

GROPER, *n.* One who gropes; one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling.

GROPING, *ppr.* Feeling for something in darkness; searching by feeling.

GROSS, *a.* [L. crassus.]

1. Thick; bulky; particularly applied to animals; fat; corpulent; as a gross man; a gross body.*NWAD GROSS.2*

2. Coarse; rude; rough; not delicate; as gross sculpture.*NWAD GROSS.3*

3. Coarse, in a figurative sense; rough; mean; particularly, vulgar; obscene; indelicate; as gross language; gross jests.*NWAD GROSS.4*

4. Thick; large; opposed to fine; as wood or stone of a gross grain.*NWAD GROSS.5*

5. Impure; unrefined; as gross sensuality.*NWAD GROSS.6*

6. Great; palpable; as a gross mistake; gross injustice.*NWAD GROSS.7*

7. Coarse; large; not delicate; as gross features.*NWAD GROSS.8*

8. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not refined or pure; as a gross medium of sight; gross air; gross elements.*NWAD GROSS.9*

9. Unseemly; enormous; shameful; great; as gross corruptions; gross vices.*NWAD GROSS.10*

10. Stupid; dull.*NWAD GROSS.11*

Tell her of things that no gross ear can hear.*NWAD GROSS.12*

11. Whole; entire; as the gross sum, or gross amount, as opposed to a sum consisting of separate or specified parts.*NWAD GROSS.13*

GROSS, *n.* The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass; as the gross of the people. [We now use bulk.]

1. The number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve; as a gross of bottles. It never has the plural form. We say, five gross or ten gross.*NWAD GROSS.15*

In the gross, in gross, in the bulk, or the whole undivided; all parts taken together.*NWAD GROSS.16*

By the gross, in a like sense.*NWAD GROSS.17*

Gross weight, is the weight of merchandize or goods, with the dust and dross, the bag, cask, chest, etc., in which they are contained, for which an allowance is to be made of tare and tret. This being deducted, the remainder or real weight is denominated neat or net weight. Gross weight has lately been abolished in Connecticut by statute, May, 1827.*NWAD GROSS.18*

In English law, a villain in gross, was one who did not belong to the land, but immediately to the person of the lord, and was transferrable by deed, like chattels, from one owner to another.*NWAD GROSS.19*

Advowson in gross, an advowson separated from the property of a

manor, and annexed to the person of its owner.*NWAD GROSS.20*

Common in gross, is common annexed to a man's person, and not appurtenant to land.*NWAD GROSS.21*

GROSSBEAK, *n.* A fowl of the genus Loxia, of several species. The bill is convex above and very thick at the base, from which circumstance it takes its name.

GROSS-HEADED, *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid.

GROSSLY, *adv.* In bulky or large parts; coarsely. This matter is grossly pulverized.

1. Greatly; palpably; enormously; as, this affair has been grossly misrepresented.*NWAD GROSSLY.2*

2. Greatly; shamefully; as grossly criminal.*NWAD GROSSLY.3*

3. Coarsely; without refinement or delicacy; as language grossly vulgar.*NWAD GROSSLY.4*

4. Without art or skill.*NWAD GROSSLY.5*

GROSSNESS, *n.* Thickness; bulkiness; corpulence; fatness; applied to animal bodies.

1. Thickness; spissitude; density; as the grossness of vapors.*NWAD GROSSNESS.2*

2. Coarseness; rudeness; want of refinement or delicacy; vulgarity; as the grossness of language; the grossness of wit.*NWAD GROSSNESS.3*

Abhor the swinish grossness that delights to wound the ear of delicacy.*NWAD GROSSNESS.4*

3. Greatness; enormity; as the grossness of vice.*NWAD GROSSNESS.5*

GROSSULAR, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a gooseberry; as grossular garnet.

GROSSULAR, *n.* A rare mineral of the garnet kind, so named from its green color.

GROT, GROTTO, *n.*

1. A large cave or den; a subterraneous cavern, and primarily a natural cave or rent in the earth, or such as is formed by a current of water, or an earthquake.*NWAD GROT.2*

2. A cave for coolness and refreshment.*NWAD GROT.3*

GROTESQUE, GROTESK, *a.* Wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic; resembling the figure found in the subterraneous apartments in the ancient ruins at Rome; applied to pieces of sculpture and painting, and to natural scenery; as grotesque painting; grotesque design.

GROTESQUE, GROTESK, *n.* Whimsical figures or scenery.

GROTESQUELY, GROTESKLY, *a.* In a fantastical manner.

GROUND, *n.*

1. The surface of land or upper part of the earth, without reference to the materials which compose it. We apply ground to soil, sand or gravel indifferently, but never apply it to the whole mass of the earth or globe, nor to any portion of it when removed. We never say a shovel full or a load of ground. We say under ground, but not under earth; and we speak of the globe as divided into land and water, not into ground and water. Yet ground, earth and land are often used synonymously. We say, the produce or fruits of the ground, of the earth, or of land. The water overflows the low ground, or the low land.*NWAD GROUND.2*

There was not a man to till the ground. *Genesis 2:5.NWAD GROUND.3*

The ground shall give its increase. *Zechariah 8:12*.*NWAD GROUND.4*

The fire ran along on the ground. *Exodus 9:23*.*NWAD GROUND.5*

2. Region; territory; as Egyptian ground; British ground; heavenly ground.*NWAD GROUND.6*

3. Land; estate; possession.*NWAD GROUND.7*

Thy next design is on thy neighbor's grounds.*NWAD GROUND.8*

4. The surface of the earth, or a floor or pavement.*NWAD GROUND.9*

Dagon had fallen on his face to the ground. *1 Samuel 5:4*.*NWAD GROUND.10*

5. Foundation; that which supports any thing. This argument stands on defensible ground. Hence,*NWAD GROUND.11*

6. Fundamental cause; primary reason or original principle. He stated the grounds of his complaint.*NWAD GROUND.12*

Making happiness the ground of his unhappiness.*NWAD GROUND.13*

7. First principles; as the grounds of religion.*NWAD GROUND.14*

8. In painting, the surface on which a figure or object is represented; that surface or substance which retains the original color, and to which the other colors are applied to make the representation; as crimson on a white ground.*NWAD GROUND.15*

9. In manufactures, the principal color, to which others are considered as ornamental.*NWAD GROUND.16*

10. Grounds, plural, the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees; feces; as coffee grounds; the grounds of strong beer.*NWAD GROUND.17*

11. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.*NWAD GROUND.18*

On that ground, I'll build a holy descant.*NWAD GROUND.19*

12. In etching, a gummous composition spread over the surface of the metal to be etched, to prevent the nitric acid from eating, except where the ground is opened with the point of a needle.*NWAD GROUND.20*

13. Field or place of action. He fought with fury, and would not quit the ground.*NWAD GROUND.21*

14. In music, the name given to a composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody.*NWAD GROUND.22*

15. The foil to set a thing off.*NWAD GROUND.23*

16. Formerly, the pit of a play house.*NWAD GROUND.24*

To gain ground, to advance; to proceed forward in conflict; as, an army in battle gains ground. Hence, to obtain an advantage; to have some success; as, the army gains ground on the enemy. Hence,*NWAD GROUND.25*

1. To gain credit; to prevail; to become more general or extensive; as, the opinion gains ground.*NWAD GROUND.26*

To lose ground, to retire; to retreat; to withdraw from the position taken. Hence, to lose advantage. Hence,*NWAD GROUND.27*

1. To lose credit; to decline; to become less in force or extent.*NWAD GROUND.28*

To give ground, to recede; to yield advantage.*NWAD GROUND.29*

Get ground, and to gather ground, are seldom used.*NWAD GROUND.30*

GROUND, *v.t.* To lay or set on the ground.

1. To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, cause, reason or principle; as arguments grounded on reason; faith grounded on

scriptural evidence.*NWAD GROUND.32*

2. To settle in first principles; to fix firmly.*NWAD GROUND.33*

Being rooted and grounded in love *Ephesians 3:17*.*NWAD GROUND.34*

GROUND, *v.i.* To run aground; to strike the bottom and remain fixed; as, the ship grounded in two fathoms of water.

GROUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of grind.

GROUNDAGE, *n.* A tax paid by a ship for standing in port.

GROUND-ANGLING, *n.* Fishing without a float, with a bullet placed a few inches from the hook.

GROUND-ASH, *n.* A sapling of ash; a young shoot from the stump of an ash.

GROUND-BAIT, *n.* Bait for fish which sinks to the bottom of the water.

GROUND-FLOOR, *n.* The first or lower floor of a house. But the English call the second floor from the ground the first floor.

GROUND-IVY, *n.* A well known plant, the Glechoma hederacea; called also alehoof and gill.

GROUNDLESS, *a.* Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; as groundless fear.

1. Not authorized; false; as a groundless report or assertion.*NWAD GROUNDLESS.2*

GROUNDLESSLY, *a.* Without reason or cause; without authority for support.

GROUNDLESSNESS, ***n.*** **Want of just cause, reason or authority for support.**

GROUNDLING, ***n.*** **A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; hence, a low vulgar person.**

GROUNDLY, ***adv.*** **Upon principles; solidly. [A bad word and not used.]**

GROUND-NUT, ***n.*** **A plant, the Arachis, a native of South America.**

GROUND-OAK, ***n.*** **A sapling of oak.**

GROUND-PINE, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Teucrium or germander; said to be so called from its resinous smell.**

GROUND-PLATE, ***n.*** **In architecture, the ground-plates are the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, framed into one another with mortises and tenons.**

GROUND-PLOT, ***n.*** **The ground on which a building is placed.**

1. The ichnography of a building.*NWAD GROUND-PLOT.2*

GROUND-RENT, ***n.*** **Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.**

GROUND-ROOM, ***n.*** **A room on the ground; a lower room.**

GROUNDSEL, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Senecio, of several species.**

GROUNDSEL, GROUND-SILL, ***n.*** **[L. sella, that which is set.]**

The timber of a building which lies next to the ground; commonly

called a sill.*NWAD GROUNDSEL.3*

GROUND-TACKLE, *n.* In ships, the ropes and furniture belonging to anchors.

GROUNDWORK, *n.* The work which forms the foundation or support of any thing; the basis; the fundamentals.

1. The ground; that to which the rest are additional.*NWAD GROUNDWORK.2*

2. First principle; original reason.*NWAD GROUNDWORK.3*

GROUP, GROOP, *n.*

1. A cluster, crowd or throng; an assemblage, either of persons or things; a number collected without any regular form or arrangement; as a group of men or of trees; a group of isles.*NWAD GROUP.2*

2. In painting and sculpture, an assemblage of two or more figures of men, beasts or other things which have some relation to each other.*NWAD GROUP.3*

GROUP, GROOP, *v.t.* To form a group; to bring or place together in a cluster or knot; to form an assemblage.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or as the painters term it, in grouping such a multitude of different objects.*NWAD GROUP.5*

GROUPED, GROOPED, *pp.* Formed or placed in a crowd.

GROUPING, GROOPING, *ppr.* Bringing together in a cluster or assemblage.

GROUPING, *n.* The art of composing or combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture.

GROUSE, *n.* grous. A heath-cock or cock of the wood, a fowl of the genus Tetrao. The name is given to several species,

forming a particular division of the genus; such as the black game, the red game, the ptarmigan, the ruffed grouse, etc.

GROUT, *n.* Coarse meal; pollard.

1. A kind of wild apple.*NWAD GROUT.2*

2. A thin coarse mortar.*NWAD GROUT.3*

3. That which purges off.*NWAD GROUT.4*

GROVE, *n.*

1. In gardening, a small wood or cluster of trees with a shaded avenue, or a wood impervious to the rays of the sun. A grove is either open or close; open, when consisting of large trees whose branches shade the ground below; close, when consisting of trees and underwood, which defend the avenues from the rays of the sun and from violent winds.*NWAD GROVE.2*

2. A wood of small extent. In America, the word is applied to a wood of natural growth in the field, as well as to planted trees in a garden, but only to a wood of small extent and not to a forest.*NWAD GROVE.3*

3. Something resembling a wood or trees in a wood.*NWAD GROVE.4*

Tall groves of masts arose in beauteous pride.*NWAD GROVE.5*

GROVEL, *v.i.* grov'l.

1. To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture.*NWAD GROVEL.2*

Gaze on and grovel on thy face.*NWAD GROVEL.3*

To creep and grovel on the ground.*NWAD GROVEL.4*

2. To be low or mean; a groveling sense; groveling thoughts.*NWAD GROVEL.5*

GROVELER, *n.* One who grovels; an abject wretch.

GROVELING, *ppr.* Creeping; moving on the ground.

1. Mean; without dignity or elevation.*NWAD GROVELING.2*

GROVY, *a.* Pertaining to a grove; frequenting groves.

GROW, *v.i. pret.* grew; *pp.* grown. [L. cresco.]

1. To enlarge in bulk or stature, by a natural, imperceptible addition of matter, through ducts and secreting organs, as animal and vegetable bodies; to vegetate as plants, or to be augmented by natural process, as animals. Thus, a plant grows from a seed to a shrub or tree, and a human being grows from a fetus to a man.*NWAD GROW.2*

He causeth the grass to grow for cattle. *Psalm 104:14*.*NWAD GROW.3*

2. To be produced by vegetation; as, wheat grows in most parts of the world; rice grows only in warm climates.*NWAD GROW.4*

3. To increase; to be augmented; to wax; as, a body grows larger by inflation or distension; intemperance is a growing evil.*NWAD GROW.5*

4. To advance; to improve; to make progress; as, to grow in grace, in knowledge, in piety. The young man is growing in reputation.*NWAD GROW.6*

5. To advance; to extend. His reputation is growing.*NWAD GROW.7*

6. To come by degrees; to become; to reach any state; as, he grows more skillful, or more prudent. Let not vice grow to a habit, or into a habit.*NWAD GROW.8*

7. To come forward; to advance. [Not much used.]*NWAD GROW.9*

Winter began to grow fast on.*NWAD GROW.10*

8. To be changed from one state to another; to become; as, to grow pale; to grow poor; to grow rich.*NWAD GROW.11*

9. To proceed, as from a cause or reason. Lax morals may grow from errors in opinion.*NWAD GROW.12*

10. To accrue; to come.*NWAD GROW.13*

Why should damage grow to the hurt of the kings. *Ezra 4:22*.*NWAD GROW.14*

11. To swell; to increase; as, the wind grew to a tempest.*NWAD GROW.15*

To grow out of, to issue from; as plants from the soil, or as a branch from the main stem.*NWAD GROW.16*

These wars have grown out of commercial considerations.*NWAD GROW.17*

To grow up, to arrive at manhood, or to advance to full stature or maturity.*NWAD GROW.18*

To grow up,*NWAD GROW.19*

To grow together, To close and adhere; to become united by growth; as flesh or the bark of a tree severed.*NWAD GROW.20*

Grow, signifies properly to shoot out, to enlarge; but it is often used to denote a passing from one state to another, and from greater to less.*NWAD GROW.21*

Marriages grow less frequent.*NWAD GROW.22*

[To grow less, is an abuse of this word; the phrase should be to become less.]*NWAD GROW.23*

GROW, *v.t.* To produce; to raise; as, a farmer grows large quantities of

wheat. [This is a modern abusive use of grow, but prevalent in Great Britain, and the British use begins to be imitated in America. Until within a few years, we never heard grow used as a transitive verb in New England, and the ear revolts at the practice.]

GROWER, *n.* One who grows; that which increases.

1. In English use, one who raises or produces.*NWAD GROWER.2*

GROWING, *ppr.* Increasing; advancing in size or extent; becoming; accruing; swelling; thriving.

GROWL, *v.i.* [Gr. a grunting.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound.

GROWL, *v.t.* To express by growling.

GROWL, *n.* The murmur of a cross dog.

GROWLER, *n.* A snarling cur; a grumbler.

GROWLING, *ppr.* Grumbling; snarling.

GROWN, *pp.* of grow. Advanced; increased in growth.

1. Having arrived at full size or stature; as a grown woman.*NWAD GROWN.2*

Grown over, covered by the growth of any thing; overgrown.*NWAD GROWN.3*

GROWSE, *v.i.* To shiver; to have chills. [Not used.]

GROWTH, *n.* The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; the process of springing from a germ, seed or root, and proceeding to full size, by the addition of matter, through ducts and secretory vessels. In plants, vegetation. We speak of slow growth and rapid growth; of early growth; late growth and full growth.

1. Product; produce; that which has grown; as a fine growth of wood.*NWAD GROWTH.2*

2. Production; any thing produced; as a poem of English growth.*NWAD GROWTH.3*

3. Increase in number, bulk or frequency.*NWAD GROWTH.4*

4. Increase in extent or prevalence; as the growth of trade; the growth of vice.*NWAD GROWTH.5*

5. Advancement; progress; improvement; as growth in grace or piety.*NWAD GROWTH.6*

GROWTHEAD, GROWTNOL, *n.*

1. A kind of fish.*NWAD GROWTHEAD.2*

2. A lazy person; a lubber.*NWAD GROWTHEAD.3*

GRUB, *v.i.* To dig; to be occupied in digging.

GRUB, *v.t.* To dig; mostly followed by up. To grub up, is to dig up by the roots with an instrument; to root out by digging, or throwing out the soil; as, to grub up trees, rushes or sedge.

GRUB, *n.* [from the Verb.] A small worm; particularly, a hexapod or six-footed worm, produced from the egg of the beetle, which is transformed into a winged insect.

1. A short thick man; a dwarf, in contempt.*NWAD GRUB.4*

GRUBBER, *n.* One who grubs up shrubs, etc.

GRUBBING-HOE, *n.* An instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, etc. by the roots; a mattoc; called also a grub-ax.

GRUBBLE, *v.i.* To feel in the dark; to grovel. [Not much used.]

GRUBSTREET, *n.* Originally, the name of a street near

Moorfields, in London, much inhabited by mean writers; hence applied to mean writings; as a Grubstreet poem.

GRUDGE, *v.t.* [L. rugio.]

1. To be discontented at another's enjoyments or advantages; to envy one the possession or happiness which we desire for ourselves.*NWAD GRUDGE.2*

'Tis not in thee*NWAD GRUDGE.3*

To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train.*NWAD GRUDGE.4*

I have often heard the presbyterians say, they did not grudge us our employments.*NWAD GRUDGE.5*

It is followed by two objects, but probably by ellipsis; as, grudge us for grudge to us.*NWAD GRUDGE.6*

2. To give or take unwillingly.*NWAD GRUDGE.7*

Nor grudge my cold embraces in the grave.*NWAD GRUDGE.8*

They have grudged those contributions, which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe.*NWAD GRUDGE.9*

GRUDGE, *v.i.* To murmur; to repine; to complain; as, to grudge or complain of injustice.

1. To be unwilling or reluctant. Not to serve your country.*NWAD GRUDGE.11*

2. To be envious.*NWAD GRUDGE.12*

Grudge not one against another. *James 5:9*.*NWAD GRUDGE.13*

3. To wish in secret. [Not used nor proper.]*NWAD GRUDGE.14*

4. To feel compunction; to grieve. [Not in use.]*NWAD GRUDGE.15*

GRUDGE, *n.* Sullen malice or malevolence; ill will; secret enmity; hatred; as

an old grudge.

1. Unwillingness to benefit.*NWAD GRUDGE.17*

2. Remorse of conscience.*NWAD GRUDGE.18*

GRUDGEONS, *n. plu.* Coarse meal. [Not in use.]

GRUDGER, *n.* One that grudges; a murmurer.

GRUDGING, *pp.* Envying; being uneasy at another's possession of something which we have a desire to possess.

GRUDGING, *n.* Uneasiness at the possession of something by another.

1. Reluctance; also, a secret wish or desire.*NWAD GRUDGING.3*

He had a grudging still to be a knave.*NWAD GRUDGING.4*

2. A symptom of disease. [Not in use.]*NWAD GRUDGING.5*

GRUDGINGLY, *adv.* Unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent; as, to give grudgingly.

GRUEL, *n.* A kind of light food made by boiling meal in water. It is usually made of the meal of oats or maiz.

GRUFF, *a.* Of a rough or stern countenance; sour; surly; severe; rugged; harsh.

GRUFFLY, *adv.* Roughly; sternly; ruggedly; harshly.

--And gruffly looked the god.*NWAD GRUFFLY.2*

GRUFFNESS, *n.* Roughness of countenance; sternness.

GRUM, *a.*

1. Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly.*NWAD GRUM.2*

2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural; rumbling; as a grum voice.*NWAD GRUM.3*

GRUMBLE, *v.i.* [Heb. to roar, murmur, thunder.]

1. To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint.*NWAD GRUMBLE.2*

L'Avare, not using half his store,*NWAD GRUMBLE.3*

Still grumbles that he has no more.*NWAD GRUMBLE.4*

2. To growl; to snarl; as a lion grumbling over his prey.*NWAD GRUMBLE.5*

3. To rumble; to roar; to make a harsh and heavy sound; as grumbling thunder; a grumbling storm. [In this sense, rumble is generally used.]*NWAD GRUMBLE.6*

GRUMBLER, *n.* One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains; a discontented man.

GRUMBLING, *ppr.* Murmuring through discontent; rumbling; growling.

GRUMBLING, *n.* A murmuring through discontent; a rumbling.

GRUMBLINGLY, *adv.* With grumbling or complaint.

GRUME, *n.* [L. grumus.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot, as of blood, etc.

GRUMLY, *adv.* Morosely; with a sullen countenance.

GRUMOUS, *a.* Thick; concreted; clotted; as grumous blood.

GRUMOUSNESS, *n.* A state of being clotted or concreted.

GRUNDSEL, *n.* [See *Groundsel*.]

GRUNT, *v.i.* [L. grunnio; Heb. to cry out, to murmur.]

To murmur like a hog; to utter a short groan or a deep guttural sound.*NWAD GRUNT.2*

GRUNT, *n.* A deep guttural sound, as a hog.

GRUNTER, *n.* One that grunts.

1. A fish of the gurnard king.*NWAD GRUNTER.2*

GRUNTING, *ppr.* Uttering the murmuring or guttural sound of swine or other animals.

GRUNTING, *n.* The guttural sound of swine and other animals.

GRUNTLE, *v.i.* To grunt. [Not much used.]

GRUNTLING, *n.* A young hog.

GRUTCH, for grudge, is now vulgar, and not to be used.

GRY, *n.* A measure containing one tenth of a line.

1. Any thing very small or of little value. [Not much used.]*NWAD GRY.2*

GRYPHITE, *n.* [L. gryphites; Gr. hooked.]

Crowstone, an oblong fossil shell, narrow at the head, and wider towards the extremity, where it ends in a circular limb; the head or beak is very hooked.*NWAD GRYPHITE.2*

GUAIACUM, *n.* gua'cum. Lignum vitae, or pock wood; a tree produced in the warm climates of America. The wood is very hard, ponderous and resinous. The resin of this tree, or gum guaiacum, is of a greenish cast, and much used in medicine as a stimulant.

GUANA, *n.* A species of lizard, found in the warmer parts of America.

GUANACO, *n.* The lama, or camel of South America, in a wild state.

GUANO, *n.* A substance found on many isles in the Pacific, which are frequented by fowls; used as a manure.

GUARA, *n.* A bird of Brazil, the Tantalus ruber, about the size of a spoonbill. When first hatched, it is black; it afterward changes to gray, and then to vivid red.

GUARANTEE, *n.* A warrantor. [See *Guaranty*, the noun.]

GUARANTIED, *pp.* gar'antied. Warranted. [See the Verb.]

GUARANTOR, *n.* gar'antor. A warrantor; one who engages to see that the stipulations of another are performed; also, one who engages to secure another in any right or possession.

GUARANTY, *v.t.* gar'anty. [Eng. to ward; allied to warren, etc. See *Warrant*.]

1. To warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated; to oblige one's self to see that another's engagements are performed; to secure the performance of; as, to guaranty the execution of a treaty.*NWAD GUARANTY.2*

2. To undertake to secure to another, at all events, as claims, rights or possessions. Thus in the treaty of 1778, France guarantied to the United States their liberty, sovereignty and independence, and their possessions; and the United States guarantied to France its possessions in America.*NWAD GUARANTY.3*

The United States shall guaranty to every state in the Union a republican form of government.*NWAD GUARANTY.4*

3. To indemnify; to save harmless.*NWAD GUARANTY.5*

[Note. This verb, whether written guaranty or guarantee, forms an awkward participle of the present tense; and we cannot relish either guarantying or guaranteeing. With the accent on the first syllable, as now pronounced, it seems expedient to drop the y in the participle, and write guaranting.]*NWAD GUARANTY.6*

GUARANTY, *n.*

1. An undertaking or engagement by a third person or party, that the stipulations of a treaty shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them; an undertaking that the engagement or promise of another shall be performed.*NWAD GUARANTY.8*

2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed; written also guarantee.*NWAD GUARANTY.9*

GUARD, *v.t.* gard. [L. verus; wahren, to keep, to last, to hold out; bewahren, to keep or preserve; bewahren, to verify, to confirm; Eng. ware, aware;]

1. To secure against injury, loss or attack; to protect; to defend; to keep in safety. We guard a city by walls and forts. A harbor is guarded by ships, booms or batteries. Innocence should be guarded by prudence and piety. Let observation and experience guard us against temptations to vice.*NWAD GUARD.2*

2. To secure against objections or the attacks of malevolence.*NWAD GUARD.3*

Homer has guarded every circumstance with caution.*NWAD GUARD.4*

3. To accompany and protect; to accompany for protection; as, to guard a general on a journey; to guard the baggage of an army.*NWAD GUARD.5*

4. To adorn with lists, laces or ornaments.*NWAD GUARD.6*

5. To gird; to fasten by binding.*NWAD GUARD.7*

GUARD, *v.i.* To watch by way of caution or defense; to be cautions; to be in a state of defense or safety. Guard against mistakes, or against temptations.

GUARD, *n.* [Eng. ward.]

1. Defense; preservation or security against injury, loss or attack.*NWAD GUARD.10*

2. That which secures against attack or injury; that which defends. Modesty is the guard of innocence.*NWAD GUARD.11*

3. A man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury; he or they whose business is to defend, or to prevent attack or surprise. Kings have their guards to secure their persons. Joseph was sold to Potiphar, a captain of Pharaoh's guard.*NWAD GUARD.12*

4. A state of caution or vigilance; or the act of observing what passes in order to prevent surprise or attack; care; attention; watch; heed. Be on your guard. Temerity puts a man off his guard.*NWAD GUARD.13*

5. That which secures against objections or censure; caution of expression.*NWAD GUARD.14*

They have expressed themselves with as few guards and restrictions as I.*NWAD GUARD.15*

6. Part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand.*NWAD GUARD.16*

7. In fencing, a posture of defense.*NWAD GUARD.17*

8. An ornamental lace, hem or boarder.*NWAD GUARD.18*

Advanced guard,*NWAD GUARD.19*

Van guard, In military affairs, a body of troops, either horse or foot, that march before an army or division, to prevent surprise, or give notice of danger.*NWAD GUARD.20*

Rear guard, a body of troops that march in the rear of an army or division, for its protection.*NWAD GUARD.21*

Life guard, a body of select troops, whose duty is to defend the person of a prince or other officer.*NWAD GUARD.22*

GUARD-BOAT, *n.* A boat appointed to row the rounds among ships of war in a harbor, to observe that their officers keep a good look-out.

GUARD-CHAMBER, *n.* A guard-room. *1 Kings 14:28*.

GUARD-ROOM, *n.* A room for the accommodation of guards.

GUARD-SHIP, *n.* A vessel of war appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbor or river, and to receive impressed seamen.

GUARDABLE, *a.* That may be protected.

GUARDAGE, *n.* Wardship.

GUARDANT, *a.* Acting as guardian.

1. In heraldry, having the face turned toward the spectator.*NWAD GUARDANT.2*

GUARDED, *pp.* Defended; protected; accompanied by a guard; provided with means of defense.

1. Cautions; circumspect. He was guarded in his expressions.*NWAD GUARDED.2*

2. Framed or uttered with caution; as, his expressions were guarded.*NWAD GUARDED.3*

GUARDEDLY, *adv.* With circumspection.

GUARDEDNESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection.

GUARDER, ***n.*** **One that guards.**

GUARDFUL, ***a.*** **Wary; cautious.**

GUARDIAN, ***n.***

1. A warden; one who guards, preserves or secures; one to whom any thing is committed for preservation from injury.*NWAD GUARDIAN.2*

2. In law, one who is chosen or appointed to take charge of the estate and education of an orphan who is a minor, or of any person who is not of sufficient discretion to manage his own concerns. The person committed to the care of a guardian is called his ward.*NWAD GUARDIAN.3*

Guardian of the spiritualities, the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is entrusted, during the vacancy of the see.*NWAD GUARDIAN.4*

GUARDIAN, ***a.*** **Protection; performing the office of a protector; as a guardian angel; guardian care.**

GUARDIANESS, ***n.*** **A female guardian. [Not in use.]**

GUARDIANSHIP, ***n.*** **The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.**

GUARDING, ***ppr.*** **Defending; protecting; securing; attending for protection.**

GUARDLESS, ***a.*** **Without a guard or defense.**

GUARDSHIP, ***n.*** **Care; protection. [Little used.]**

GUARISH, ***v.t.*** **To heal.**

GUAVA, ***n.*** **An American tree, and its fruit, of the genus Psidium. It is of two species, or rather varieties, the pyriferum**

or white guava, and pomiferum or red guava. The fruit or berry is large and oval-shaped, like a pomegranate, which it resembles in its astringent quality. The pulp is of an agreeable flavor, and of this fruit is made a delicious jelly.

GUBERNATE, *v.t.* [L. guberno.] To govern. [Not used.]

GUBERNATION, *n.* [L. gubernatio. See *Govern*.]

Government; rule; direction. [Little used.]*NWAD GUBERNATION.2*

GUBERNATIVE, *a.* Governing.

GUBERNATORIAL, *a.* [L. gubernator.] Pertaining to government, or to a governor.

GUDGEON, *n.* gud'jin. A small fish of the genus Cyprinus, a fish easily caught, and hence,

1. A person easily cheated or ensnared.*NWAD GUDGEON.2*

2. A bait; allurement; something to be caught to a man's disadvantage.*NWAD GUDGEON.3*

3. An iron pin on which a wheel turns.*NWAD GUDGEON.4*

Sea-gudgeon, the black goby or rock fish.*NWAD GUDGEON.5*

GUELF, GUELPH, *n.* The Guelfs, so called from the name of a family, composed a faction formerly in Italy, opposed to the Gibelines.

GUERDON, ***n.*** **ger'don. A reward; requital; recompense; in a good or bad sense.**

GUERDON, ***v.t.*** **To reward.**

GUERDONLESS, ***a.*** **Unrecompensed.**

GUESS, ***v.t.*** **ges. [L. conjicio; Eng. to gush.]**

1. To conjecture; to form an opinion without certain principles or means of knowledge; to judge at random, either of a present unknown fact, or of a future fact.*NWAD GUESS.2*

First, if thou canst, the harder reason guess.*NWAD GUESS.3*

2. To judge or form an opinion from some reasons that render a thing probable, but fall short of sufficient evidence. From slight circumstances or occasional expressions, we guess an author's meaning.*NWAD GUESS.4*

3. To hit upon by accident.*NWAD GUESS.5*

GUESS, ***v.i.*** **To conjecture; to judge at random. We do not know which road to take, but we must guess at it.**

GUESS, ***n.*** **Conjecture; judgment without any certain evidence or grounds.**

A poet must confess*NWAD GUESS.8*

His arts like physic, but a happy guess.*NWAD GUESS.9*

GUESSED, ***pp.*** **Conjectured; divined.**

GUESSER, ***n.*** **One who guesses; a conjecturer; one who judges or gives an opinion without certain means of knowing.**

GUESSING, ***ppr.*** **Conjecturing; judging without certain evidence, or grounds of opinion.**

GUESSINGLY, ***adv.*** **By way of conjecture.**

GUEST, ***n.*** **gest. [L. visito; Eng. visit.]**

1. A stranger; one who comes from a distance, and takes lodgings at a place, either for a night or for a longer time.*NWAD GUEST.2*

2. A visitor; a stranger or friend, entertained in the house or at the table of another, whether by invitation or otherwise.*NWAD GUEST.3*

The wedding was furnished with guests. *Matthew 22:10*.*NWAD GUEST.4*

GUEST-CHAMBER, ***n.*** **An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests.** ***Mark 14:14*****.**

GUEST-RITE, ***n.*** **Office due to a guest.**

GUEST-ROPE, GUESS-ROPE, ***n.*** **A rope to tow with, or to make fast a boat.**

GUESTWISE, ***adv.*** **In the manner of a guest.**

GUGGLE. [See ***Gurgle*****.]**

GUHR, ***n.*** **A loose, earthy deposit from water, found in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ocher.**

GUIDABLE, ***a.*** **That may be guided or governed by counsel.**

GUIDAGE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Guide*****.] The reward given to a guide for services. [Little used.]**

GUIDANCE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Guide*****.] The act of guiding; direction; government; a leading. Submit to the guidance of age and wisdom.**

GUIDE, *v.t.* gide.

1. To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path; as, to guide an enemy or a traveler, who is not acquainted with the road or course.*NWAD GUIDE.2*

The meek will he guide in judgment. *Psalm 25:9*.*NWAD GUIDE.3*

2. To direct; to order.*NWAD GUIDE.4*

He will guide his affairs with discretion. *Psalm 112:5*.*NWAD GUIDE.5*

3. To influence; to give direction to. Men are guided by their interest, or supposed interest.*NWAD GUIDE.6*

4. To instruct and direct. Let parents guide their children to virtue, dignity and happiness.*NWAD GUIDE.7*

5. To direct; to regulate and manage; to superintend.*NWAD GUIDE.8*

I will that the younger women marry, bear children, and guide the house. *1 Timothy 5:14*.*NWAD GUIDE.9*

GUIDE, *n.*

1. A person who leads or directs another in his way or course; a conductor. The army followed the guide. The traveler may be deceived by his guide.*NWAD GUIDE.11*

2. One who directs another in his conduct or course of life.*NWAD GUIDE.12*

He will be our guide, even unto death. *Psalm 48:14*.*NWAD GUIDE.13*

3. A director; a regulator; that which leads or conducts. Experience is one of our best guides.*NWAD GUIDE.14*

GUIDED, *pp.* Led; conducted; directed in the way; instructed

and directed.

GUIDELESS, *a.* Destitute of a guide; wanting a director.

GUIDEPOST, *n.* A post at the forks of a road, for directing travelers the way.

GUIDER, *n.* A guide; one who guides or directs.

GUIDING, *ppr.* Leading; conducting; directing; superintending.

GUIDON, *n.* The flag or standard of a troop of cavalry; or the standard-bearer.

GUILD, *n.* gild. In England, a society, fraternity or company, associated for some purpose, particularly for carrying on commerce. The merchant-guilds of our ancestors, answer to our modern corporations. They were licensed by the king, and governed by laws and orders of their own. Hence the name Guild-hall, the great court of judicature in London.

GUILDABLE, *a.* Liable to a tax.

GUILDER, *n.* [See *Gilder*.]

GUILE, *n.* gile. Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit; usually in a bad sense.

We may, with more successful hope, resolve*NWAD GUILE.2*

To wage by force or guile eternal war.*NWAD GUILE.3*

Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile. *John 1:47*.*NWAD GUILE.4*

GUILE, *v.t.* To disguise craftily.

GUILEFUL, *a.* Cunning; drafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious; as a guileful person.

1. Treacherous; deceitful.*NWAD GUILEFUL.2*

2. Intended to deceive; as guileful words.*NWAD GUILEFUL.3*

GUILEFULLY, *adv.* Artfully; insidiously; treacherously.

GUILEFULNESS, *n.* Deceit, secret treachery.

GUILDLESS, *a.* Free from guile or deceit; artless; frank; sincere; honest.

GUILELESSNESS, *n.* Simplicity; freedom from guile.

GUILER, *n.* One who betrays into danger by insidious arts. [Not used.]

GUILLEMOT, *n.* A water fowl of the genus Colymbus, and order of ansers. It is found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

GUILLOTIN, *n.* An engine or machine for beheading persons at a stroke.

GUILLOTIN, *v.t.* To behead with the guillotin.

GUILLS, *n.* A plant, the corn marigold.

GUILT, *n.* gilt.

1. Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his actual commission of a crime or offense, knowing it to be a crime, or violation of law. To constitute guilt there must be a moral agent enjoying freedom of will, and capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and a wilful or intentional violation of a known law, or rule of duty. The guilt of a person exists, as soon as the crime is committed; but to evince it to others, it must be proved by confession, or conviction in due course of law. Guilt renders a person a debtor to the law, as it binds him to pay a penalty in money or suffering. Guilt therefore implies both criminality and

liableness to punishment. Guilt may proceed either from a positive act or breach of law, or from voluntary neglect of known duty.*NWAD GUILT.2*

2. Criminality in a political or civil view; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty.*NWAD GUILT.3*

A ship incurs guilt by the violation of a blockade.*NWAD GUILT.4*

3. Crime; offense.*NWAD GUILT.5*

GUILTILY, *adv.* In a manner to incur guilt, not innocently.

GUILTINESS, *n.* The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt.

GUILTLESS, *a.* Free from guilt, crime or offense; innocent.

The Lord will not hold him guiltless, that taketh his name in vain. *Exodus 20:7*.*NWAD GUILTLESS.2*

1. Not produced by the slaughter of animals.*NWAD GUILTLESS.3*

But from the mountain's grassy side*NWAD GUILTLESS.4*

A guiltless feast I bring.*NWAD GUILTLESS.5*

GUILTLESSLY, *adv.* Without guilt; innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS, *n.* Innocence; freedom from guilt or crime.

GUILT-SICK, *a.* Diseased in consequence of guilt.

GUILTY, *a.* gilt'y. Criminal; having knowingly committed a crime or offense, or having violated a law by an overt act or by neglect, and by that act or neglect, being liable to punishment; not innocent. It may be followed by of; as, to be guilty of theft or arson.

Nor he, nor you, were guilty of the strife.*NWAD GUILTY.2*

1. Wicked; corrupt; sinful; as a guilty world.*NWAD GUILTY.3*

2. Conscious.*NWAD GUILTY.4*

In Scripture, to be guilty of death, is to have committed a crime which deserves death. *Matthew 26:66*.*NWAD GUILTY.5*

To be guilty of the body and blood of Christ, is to be chargeable with the crime of crucifying Christ afresh, and offering indignity to his person and righteousness, represented by the symbols of the Lord's supper. *1 Corinthians 11:27*.*NWAD GUILTY.6*

GUINEA, *n.* gin'ny. Formerly, a gold coin in Great Britain of the value of twenty one shillings sterling, equal to $4.66 2/3rds, American money.

GUINEA-DROPPER, *n.* One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUINEA-HEN, *n.* The Numida meleagris, a fowl of the gallinaceous order, a native of Africa. It is larger than the common domestic hen, and has a kind of colored fleshy horn on each side of the head. Its color is a dark gray, beautifully variegated with small white spots.

GUINEA-PEPPER, *n.* A plant, the Capsicum. The pods of some species are used for pickles.

GUINEA-PIG, *n.* In zoology, a quadruped of the genus Cavia or cavy, found in Brazil. It is about seven inches in length, and of a white color, variegated with spots of orange and black.

GUINIAD, GWINIAD, *n.* The whiting, a fish of the salmon or trout kind, found in many lakes in Europe and in Hudson's bay. It is gregarious, and may be taken in vast numbers at a draught.

GUISE, *n.* gize.

1. External appearance; dress; garb. He appeared in the guise of a shepherd. The hypocrite wears the guise of religion.*NWAD*

GUISE.2

That love which is without dissimulation, wears not the guise of modern liberality.*NWAD GUISE.3*

2. Manner; mien; cast of behavior.*NWAD GUISE.4*

By their guise*NWAD GUISE.5*

Just men they seem.*NWAD GUISE.6*

3. Custom; mode; practice.*NWAD GUISE.7*

The swain replied, it never was our guise,*NWAD GUISE.8*

To slight the poor, or aught humane despise.*NWAD GUISE.9*

GUISER, *n.* gi'zer. A person in disguise; a mummer who goes about at Christmas.

GUITAR, *n.* git`ar. [L. cithara.] A stringed instrument of music; in England and the United States, used chiefly by ladies, but in Spain and Italy, much used by men.

GULA, GOLA, *n.* An ogee or wavy member in a building; the cymatium.

GULAUND, *n.* An aquatic fowl of a size between a duck and a goose; the breast and belly white; the head mallard green. It inhabits Iceland.

GULCH, *n.* A glutton; a swallowing or devouring. [Not used.]

GULCH, *v.t.* To swallow greedily. [Not used.]

GULES, *n.* In heraldry, a term denoting red, intended perhaps to represent courage, animation or hardihood.

GULF, *n.*

1. A recess in the ocean from the general line of the shore into the land, or a tract of water extending from the ocean or a sea into the land, between two points or promontories; a large bay; as the gulf of Mexico; the gulf of Venice; the gulf of Finland. A gulf and a bay differ only in extent. We apply bay to a large or small recess of the sea, as the bay of Biscay, the bay of Fundy; but gulf is applied only to a large extent of water.*NWAD GULF.2*

2. An abyss; a deep place in the earth; as the gulf of Avernus.*NWAD GULF.3*

3. A whirlpool; an absorbing eddy.*NWAD GULF.4*

4. Any thing insatiable.*NWAD GULF.5*

GULF-INDENTED, *a.* Indented with gulfs or bays.

GULFY, *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs; as a gulfy sea.

GULL, *v.t.* To deceive; to cheat; to mislead by deception; to trick; to defraud.

The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, armed.*NWAD GULL.2*

GULL, *n.* A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud.

1. One easily cheated.*NWAD GULL.4*

GULL, *n.* A marine fowl of the genus Larus, and order of ansers. There are several species.

GULLCATCHER, *n.* A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people.

GULLED, *pp.* Cheated; deceived; defrauded.

GULLER, *n.* A cheat; an imposter.

GULLERY, *n.* Cheat. [Not used.]

GULLET, *n.* [L. gula.] The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the esophagus.

1. A stream or lake. [Not used.]*NWAD GULLET.2*

GULLIED, *pp.* Having a hollow worn by water.

GULLISH, *n.* Foolish; stupid. [Not in use.]

GULLISHNESS, *n.* Foolishness; stupidity. [Not in use.]

GULLY, *n.* A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water.

GULLY, *v.t.* To wear a hollow channel in the earth.

GULLY, *v.i.* To run with noise. [Not in use.]

GULLYHOLE, *n.* An opening where gutters empty their contents into the subterraneous sewer.

GULOSITY, *n.* [L. gulosus, from gula, the gullet.]

Greediness; voracity; excessive appetite for food. [Little used.]*NWAD GULOSITY.2*

GULP, *v.t.* To swallow eagerly, or in large draughts.

To gulp up, to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge.*NWAD GULP.2*

GULP, *n.* A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.

1. A disgorging.*NWAD GULP.4*

GULPH. [See *Gulf*.]

GUM, *n.* The hard fleshy substance of the jaws which invests

the teeth.

GUM, *n.* [L. gummi.] The mucilage of vegetables; a concrete juice which exudes through the bark of trees, and thickens on the surface. It is soluble in water, to which it gives a viscous and adhesive quality. It is insoluble in alcohol, and coagulates in weak acids. When dry, it is transparent and brittle, not easily pulverized, and of an insipid or slightly saccharine taste. Gum differs from resin in several particulars, but custom has inaccurately given the name of gum to several resins and gum-resins, as gum-copal. gum-sandarach, gum-ammoniac, and others. The true gums are gumarabic, gum-senegal, gum-tragacanth, and the gums of the peach, plum and cherry trees, etc.

Gum-elastic, or Elastic-gum, [caoutchouc,] is a singular substance, obtained from a tree in America by incision. It is a white juice, which, when dry, becomes very tough and elastic, and is used for bottles, surgical instruments, etc.*NWAD GUM.3*

GUM, *v.t.* To smear with gum.

1. To unite by a viscous substance.*NWAD GUM.5*

GUM-ARABIC, *n.* A gum which flows from the acacia, in Arabia, Egypt, etc.

GUM-BOIL, *n.* A boil on the gum.

GUMLAC, *n.* The produce of an insect which deposits its eggs on the branches of a tree called bihar, in Assam, a country bordering on Tibet, and elsewhere in Asia. [See *Lac*.]

GUM-RESIN, *n.* [See *Resin*.] A mixed juice of plants, consisting of resin and an extractive matter, which has been taken for a gummy substance. The gum-resins do not flow naturally from plants, but are mostly extracted by incision, in the form of white, yellow or red emulsive fluids, which dry and consolidate. The most important species are olibanum, galbanum, scammony, gamboge, euphorbium, assafetida, aloes, myrrh, and gum-ammoniac.

Gum-resins are natural combinations of gum and resin.*NWAD GUM-RESIN.2*

Gum-resins are composed of a gum or extractive matter, and a body intermediate between oil and resin; to which last they owe their peculiar properties.*NWAD GUM-RESIN.3*

GUM-SENEGAL, *n.* A gum resembling gum-arabic, brought from the country of the river Senegal in Africa.

GUM-TRAGACANTH, *n.* The gum of a thorny shrub of that name, in Crete, Asia and Greece.

GUMMINESS, *n.* The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness.

1. Accumulation of gum.*NWAD GUMMINESS.2*

GUMMOSITY, *n.* The nature of gum; gumminess; a viscous or adhesive quality.

GUMMOUS, *a.* Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive.

GUMMY, *a.* Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive.

1. Productive of gum.*NWAD GUMMY.2*

2. Covered with gum or viscous matter.*NWAD GUMMY.3*

GUMP, *n.* A foolish person; a dolt. [Vulgar.]

GUMPTION, *n.* Care; skill; understanding. [Vulgar.]

GUN, *n.* An instrument consisting of a barrel or tube of iron or other metal fixed in a stock, from which balls, shot or other deadly weapons are discharged by the explosion of gunpowder. The larger species of guns are called cannon; and

the smaller species are called muskets, carbines, fowling pieces, etc. But one species of fire-arms, the pistol, is never called a gun.

GUN, *v.i.* To shoot.

GUN-BARREL, *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.

GUNBOAT, *n.* A boat or small vessel fitted to carry a gun or two at the bow.

GUN-CARRIAGE, *n.* A wheel carriage for bearing and moving cannon.

GUNNEL. [See *Gunwale*.]

GUNNER, *n.* One skilled in the use of guns; a cannoneer; an officer appointed to manage artillery. The gunner of a ship of war has the charge of the ammunition and artillery, and his duty is to keep the latter in good order, and to teach the men the exercise of the guns.

GUNNERY, *n.* The act of charging, directing and firing guns, as cannon, mortars and the like. Gunnery is founded on the science of projectiles.

GUNNING, *n.* The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

GUNPOWDER, *n.* A composition of saltpeter, sulphur and charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried. It is used in artillery, in shooting game, in blasting rocks, etc.

GUNROOM, *n.* In ships, an apartment on the after end of the lower gun-deck, occupied by the gunner, or by the lieutenants as a mess-room.

GUNSHOT, *n.* The distance of the point blank range of a cannon-shot.

GUNSHOT, *a.* **Made by the shot of a gun; as a gunshot wound.**

GUNSMITH, *n.* **A maker of small arms; one whose occupation is to make or repair small fire-arms.**

GUNSMITHERY, *n.* **The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small firearms.**

GUNSTICK, ***n.*** **A rammer, or ramrod; a stick or rod to ram down the charge of a musket, etc.**

GUNSTOCK, ***n.*** **The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.**

GUNSTONE, ***n.*** **A stone used for the shot of cannon. Before the invention of iron balls, stones were used for shot.**

GUNTACKLE, ***n.*** **The tackle used on board of ships to run the guns out of the ports, and to secure them at sea. The tackles are pulleys affixed to the sides of a gun-carriage.**

GUNWALE, GUNNEL, ***n.*** **The upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship, or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle, being the uppermost bend which finishes the upper works of the hull.**

GURGE, ***n.*** **[L. gurges.] A whirlpool. [Little used.]**

GURGE, ***v.t.*** **To swallow. [Not in use.]**

GURGION, ***n.*** **The coarser part of meal separated from the bran. [Not used.]**

GURGLE, ***v.i.*** **[L. gurges. See** ***Gargle*****, which seems to be of the same family, or the same word differently applied.]**

To run as liquor with a purling noise; to run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream on a stony bottom.*NWAD GURGLE.2*

Pure gurgling rills the lonely desert trace.*NWAD GURGLE.3*

GURGLING, ***ppr.*** **Running or flowing with a purling sound.**

GURHOFITE, *n.* A subvariety of magnesian carbonate of lime, found near Gurhof, in Lower Austria. It is snow white, and has a dull, slightly conchoidal, or even fracture.

GURNARD, *n.* A fish of several species of the genus Trigla. The head is loricated with rough lines, or bony plates, and there are seven rays in the membranes of the gills.

GURRAH, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse India muslin.

GUSH, *v.i.*

1. To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement; as, blood gushes from a vein in venesection.*NWAD GUSH.2*

Behold, he smote the rock, that the waters gushed out. *Psalm 78:20*.*NWAD GUSH.3*

2. To flow copiously. Tears gushed from her eyes.*NWAD GUSH.4*

GUSH, *v.t.* To emit in copious effusion.

The gaping wound gushed out a crimson flood. [Unusual.]*NWAD GUSH.6*

GUSH, *n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; an emission of liquor in a large quantity and with force; the fluid thus emitted.

GUSHING, *ppr.* Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously; as gushing waters.

1. Emitting copiously; as gushing eyes.*NWAD GUSHING.2*

GUSSET, *n.* A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment, for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part.

GUST, *n.* [L. gustus, gusto; Gr. a contracted word, for it has taste.]

1. Taste; tasting, or the sense of tasting. More generally, the pleasure of tasting; relish.*NWAD GUST.2*

2. Sensual enjoyment.*NWAD GUST.3*

Where love is duty on the female side,*NWAD GUST.4*

On theirs, mere sensual gust, and sought with surly pride.*NWAD GUST.5*

3. Pleasure; amusement; gratification.*NWAD GUST.6*

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or gust.*NWAD GUST.7*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.*NWAD GUST.8*

A choice of it may be made according to the gust and manner of the ancients. [Taste is now generally used.]*NWAD GUST.9*

GUST, *v.t.* To taste; to have a relish. [Little used.]

GUST, *n.*

1. A sudden squall; a violent blast of wind; a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration.*NWAD GUST.12*

2. A sudden, violent burst of passion.*NWAD GUST.13*

GUSTABLE, *a.* That may be tasted; tastable.

1. Pleasant to the taste. [Little used.]*NWAD GUSTABLE.2*

GUSTATION, *n.* The act of tasting. [Little used.]

GUSTFUL, *a.* Tasteful; well-tasted; that relishes.

GUSTFULNESS, *n.* Relish; pleasantness to the taste.

GUSTLESS, *a.* Tasteless.

GUSTO, *n.* Relish; that which excites pleasant sensations in the palate or tongue.

1. Intellectual taste. [Little used.]*NWAD GUSTO.2*

GUSTY, *a.* Subject to sudden blasts of wind; stormy; tempestuous.

Once upon a raw and gusty day,*NWAD GUSTY.2*

The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores--*NWAD GUSTY.3*

GUT, *n.* The intestinal canal of an animal; a pipe or tube extending, with many circumvolutions, from the pylorus to the vent. This pipe is composed of three coats, and is attached to the body by a membrane called the mesentery. This canal is of different sizes in different parts, and takes different names. The thin and small parts are called the duodenum, the ilium, and the jejunum; the large and thick parts are called the eaecum, the colon, the rectum. By this pipe, the undigested and unabsorbed parts of food are conveyed from the stomach and discharged. This word in the plural is applied to the whole mass formed by its natural convolutions in the abdomen.

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food.*NWAD GUT.2*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.*NWAD GUT.3*

GUT, *v.t.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate.

1. To plunder of contents.*NWAD GUT.5*

GUTTA SERENA, *n.* In medicine, amaurosis; blindness occasioned by a diseased retina.

GUTTED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels; eviscerated; deprived of contents.

GUTTER, *n.* [L. gutta, a drop.]

1. A channel for water; a hollow piece of timber, or a pipe, for catching and conveying off the water which drops from the eaves of a building.*NWAD GUTTER.2*

2. A channel or passage for water; a hollow in the earth for conveying water; and, in popular usage, a channel worn in the earth by a current of water.*NWAD GUTTER.3*

GUTTER, *v.t.* To cut or form into small hollows.

GUTTER, *v.i.* To be hollowed or channeled.

1. To run or sweat as a candle.*NWAD GUTTER.6*

GUTTLE, *v.t.* To swallow. [Not used.]

GUTTLE, *v.i.* To swallow greedily. [Not used.]

GUTTULOUS, *a.* [from L. guttula, a little drop.]

In the form of a small drop, or of small drops. [Little used.]*NWAD GUTTULOUS.2*

GUTTURAL, *a.* [L. guttur, the throat.] Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat; as a guttural letter or sound; a guttural voice.

GUTTURAL, *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat; as the Gr. x.

GUTTURALLY, *adv.* In a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUTTURALNESS, *n.* The quality of being guttural.

GUTTURINE, *a.* Pertaining to the throat. [Not in use.]

GUTTY, *a.* [from L. gutta, a drop.] In heraldry, charged or sprinkled with drops.

GUTWORT, *n.* A plant.

GUY, *n.* gi. In marine affairs, a rope used to keep a heavy body steady while hoisting or lowering; also, a tackle to confine a boom forwards, when a vessel is going large, and to prevent the sail from gybing. Guy is also a large slack rope, extending from the head of the main-mast to that of the fore-mast, to sustain a tackle for loading or unloading.

GUZZLE, *v.i.* To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

Well seasoned bowls the gossip's spirits raise,*NWAD GUZZLE.2*

Who, while she guzzles, chats the Doctor's praise.*NWAD GUZZLE.3*

GUZZLE, *v.t.* To swallow much or often; to swallow with immoderate gust.

--Still guzzling must of wine.*NWAD GUZZLE.5*

GUZZLE, *n.* An insatiable thing or person.

GUZZLER, *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

GYBE, *n.* A sneer. [See *Gibe*.]

GYBE, *v.t.* In seamen's language, to shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.

GYBING, *ppr.* Shifting a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.

GYE, *v.t.* To guide.

GYMNASIUM, *n.* [Gr. from naked.]

In Greece, a place where athletic exercises were performed. Hence, a place of exercise; a school.*NWAD GYMNASIUM.2*

GYMNASTIC, *a.* [L. gymnasticus; Gr. to exercise, from naked;

the ancients being naked in their exercises.]

Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defense or diversion, as running, leaping, wrestling, throwing the discus, the javelin or the hoop, playing with balls, etc. The modern gymnastic exercises are intended chiefly for the preservation and promotion of health.*NWAD GYMNASTIC.2*

GYMNASTIC, *n.* Athletic exercise.

GYMNASTICALLY, *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically.

GYMNASTICS, *n.* The gymnastic art; the art of performing athletic exercises.

GYMNIC, *a.* [L. gymnicus.]

1. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body.*NWAD GYMNIC.2*

2. Performing athletic exercises.*NWAD GYMNIC.3*

GYMNIC, *n.* Athletic exercise.

GYMNOSOPHIST, *n.* [Gr. naked, and a philosopher.]

A philosopher of India, so called from his going with bare feet, or with little clothing. The Gymnosophists in India lived in the woods and on mountains, subsisting on wild productions of the earth. They never drank wine nor married. Some of them traveled about, and practiced physic. They believed the immortality and transmigration of the soul. They placed the chief happiness of man in a contempt of the goods of fortune, and of the pleasures of sense.*NWAD GYMNOSOPHIST.2*

GYMNOSOPHY, *n.* The doctrines of the Gymnosophists.

GYMNOSPERM, *n.* [Gr. naked, and seed.] In botany, a plant that bears naked seeds.

GYMNOSPERMOUS, ***a.*** **Having naked seeds, or seeds not inclosed in a capsule or other vessel.**

GYN, ***v.t.*** **To begin.**

GYNANDER, ***n.*** **[Gr. a female, and a male.] In botany, a plant whose stamens are inserted in the pistil.**

GYNANDRIAN, ***a.*** **Having stamens inserted in the pistil.**

GYNARCHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a woman, and rule.] Government by a female.**

GYPSEOUS, ***a.*** **[See** ***Gypsum*****.] Of the nature of gypsum; partaking of the qualities of gypsum.**

GYPSUM, ***n.*** **Plaster stone; sulphate of lime; a mineral not infrequently found in crystals, often in amorphous masses. There are several subspecies and varieties; as the foliated, compact, earthy, granular, snowy and branchy. Gypsum is of great use in agriculture and the arts. As a manure, it is invaluable.**

GYPSEY, GYPSY, ***n.*** **[See** ***Gipsey*****.]**

GYRAL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Gyre*****.] Whirling; moving in a circular form.**

GYRATION, ***n.*** **[L. gyratio. See** ***Gyre*****.] A turning or whirling round; a circular motion.**

GYRE, ***n.*** **[L. gyrus.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn.**

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy gyres.*NWAD GYRE.2*

GYRED, ***a.*** **Falling in rings.**

GYRFALCON, ***n.*** **[L. hierofalco, from Gr. sacred, and falco, and so named from the veneration of the Egyptians for hawks.]**

A species of Falco, or hawk.*NWAD GYRFALCON.2*

GYROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. a circuit, and divination.] A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring.

GYVE, *n.* Gyves are fetters or shackles for the legs.

Gyves and the mill had tamed thee.*NWAD GYVE.2*

GYVE, *v.t.* To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

H

H — HALFBLOOD

H, is the eighth letter of the English Alphabet. It is properly the representative of the Chaldee, Syriac and Hebrew, which is the eighth letter in those alphabets. Its form is the same as the Greek H eta. It is not strictly a vowel, nor an articulation; but the mark of a stronger breathing, than that which precedes the utterance of any other letter. It is pronounced with an expiration of breath, which, preceding a vowel, is perceptible by the ear at a considerable distance. Thus, harm and arm, hear and ear, heat and eat, are distinguished at almost any distance at which the voice can be heard. H is a letter sui generis, but as useful in forming and distinguishing words as any other.

In our mother tongue, the Anglo-Saxon, and other Teutonic dialects, h sometimes represents the L. c, and the Gr. x; as in horn, L. cornu, Gr. to hide; G. haut, Sw. hud, D. huid, Dan. hud, L. cutis; Sax. hlinian, L. clino, Gr. to lean; L. celo, to conceal, Sax. helan. G. hehlen, Dan. haeler. In Latin h sometimes represents the Greek x; as in halo, Gr. hio. In the modern European languages, it represents other guttural letters.*NWAD H.2*

In English, h is sometimes mute, as in honor, honest; also when united with g, as in right, fight, brought. In which, what, who, whom, and some other words in which it follows w, it is pronounced before it, hwich, hwat, etc. As a numeral in Latin, H denotes 200, and with a dash over it 200,000. As an abbreviation in Latin, H stands for homo, haeres, hora, etc.*NWAD H.3*

HA, an exclamation, denoting surprise, joy or grief. With the first or long sound of a, it is used as a question, and is equivalent to “What do you say?” When repeated, ha, ha, it is an expression of laughter, or sometimes it is equivalent to “Well! it is so.”

HAAK, *n.* A fish.

Habeas Corpus, [L. have the body.] A writ for delivering a person from false imprisonment, or for removing a person from one court to another, etc.*NWAD HAAK.2*

HABERDASHER, *n.* A seller of small wares; a word little used or not at all in the U. States.

HABERDASHERY, *n.* The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.

HABERDINE, *n.* A dried salt cod.

HABERGEON, *n.* A coat of mail or armor to defend the neck and breast. It was formed of little iron rings united, and descended from the neck to the middle of the body.

HABILE, *a.* Fit; proper. [Not in use.]

HABILIMENT, *n.* [L. habeo, to have.] A garment; clothing; usually in the plural, habiliments, denoting garments, clothing or dress in general.

HABILITATE, *v.t.* To qualify. [Not used.]

HABILITATION, *n.* Qualification. [Not in use.]

HABILITY. [See *Ability*.]

HABIT, *n.* [L. habitus, from habeo, to have to hold. See *Have*.]

1. Garb; dress; clothes or garments in general.*NWAD HABIT.2*

The scenes are old, the habits are the same,*NWAD HABIT.3*

We wore last year.*NWAD HABIT.4*

There are among the statues, several of Venus, in different habits.*NWAD HABIT.5*

2. A coat worn by ladies over other garments.*NWAD HABIT.6*

3. State of any thing; implying some continuance or permanence; temperament or particular state of a body, formed by nature or induced by extraneous circumstances; as a costive or lax habit of body; a sanguine habit.*NWAD HABIT.7*

4. A disposition or condition of the mind or body acquired by custom or a frequent repetition of the same act. Habit is that which is held or retained, the effect of custom or frequent repetition. Hence we speak of good habits and bad habits.*NWAD HABIT.8*

Frequent drinking of spirits leads to a habit of intemperance. We should endeavor to correct evil habits by a change of practice. A great point in the education of children, is to prevent the formation of bad habits.*NWAD HABIT.9*

Habit of plants, the general form or appearance, or the conformity of plants of the same kind in structure and growth.*NWAD HABIT.10*

HABIT, *v.t.* To dress; to clothe; to array.

They habited themselves like rural deities.*NWAD HABIT.12*

HABIT, *v.t.* To dwell; to inhabit.

HABITABLE, *a.* [L. habitabilis, from habito, to dwell.]

That may be inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings; as the habitable world. Some climates are scarcely habitable.*NWAD HABITABLE.2*

HABITABLENESS, *n.* Capacity of being inhabited.

HABITABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to habitable.

HABITANCE, *n.* Dwelling; abode; residence. [Not now used.]

HABITANCY, *n.* Legal settlement or inhabitancy. [See *Inhabitancy*.]

HABITANT, ***n.*** **[L. habitans.] An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place.**

HABITAT, ***n.*** **Habitation.**

HABITATION, ***n.*** **[L. habitatio, from habito, to dwell, from habeo, to hold, or as we say in English, to keep.]**

1. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling.*NWAD HABITATION.2*

2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells.*NWAD HABITATION.3*

The stars may be the habitations of numerous races of beings.*NWAD HABITATION.4*

The Lord blesseth the habitation of the just. *Proverbs 3:33*.*NWAD HABITATION.5*

HABITATOR, ***n.*** **[L.] A dweller; an inhabitant. [Not used.]**

HABITED, ***a.*** **Clothed; dressed. He was habited like a shepherd.**

1. Accustomed. [Not usual.]*NWAD HABITED.2*

HABITUAL, ***a.*** **Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use or custom.**

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims.*NWAD HABITUAL.2*

1. Customary; according to habit; as the habitual practice of sin; the habitual exercise of holy affections.*NWAD HABITUAL.3*

It is the distinguishing mark of habitual piety to be grateful for the most common blessings.*NWAD HABITUAL.4*

2. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes; as an habitual color of the skin.*NWAD HABITUAL.5*

HABITUALLY, *adv.* By habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use; as habitually profane; habitually kind and benevolent.

HABITUATE, *v.t.*

1. To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice. Men may habituate themselves to the taste of oil or tobacco. They habituate themselves to vice. Let us habituate ourselves and our children to the exercise of charity.*NWAD HABITUATE.2*

2. To settle as an inhabitant in a place.*NWAD HABITUATE.3*

HABITUATE, *a.* Inveterate by custom.

1. Formed by habit.*NWAD HABITUATE.5*

HABITUATED, *pp.* Accustomed; made familiar by use.

HABITUATING, *ppr.* Accustoming; making easy and familiar by practice.

HABITUDE, *n.* [L. habitudo, from habitus.]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else. [Little used.]*NWAD HABITUDE.2*

2. Frequent intercourse; familiarity. [Not usual.]*NWAD HABITUDE.3*

To write well, one must have frequent habitudes with the best company.*NWAD HABITUDE.4*

3. Customary manner or mode of life; repetition of the same acts; as the habitudes of fowls or insects.*NWAD HABITUDE.5*

4. Custom; habit.*NWAD HABITUDE.6*

HABNAB, *adv.* [hap ne hap, let it happen or not.]

At random; by chance; without order or rule.*NWAD HABNAB.2*

HACK, *v.t.*

1. To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument.*NWAD HACK.2*

2. To speak with stops or catches; to speak with hesitation.*NWAD HACK.3*

HACK, *n.* A notch; a cut.

HACK, *n.* A horse kept for hire; a horse much used in draught, or in hard service; any thing exposed to hire, or used in common. [from hackney.]

1. A coach or other carriage kept for hire. [from hackney.]*NWAD HACK.6*

2. Hesitating or faltering speech.*NWAD HACK.7*

3. A rack for feeding cattle.*NWAD HACK.8*

HACK, *a.* Hired.

HACK, *v.i.* To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; to turn prostitute.

1. To make an effort to raise phlegm. [See *Hawk*.]*NWAD HACK.11*

HACKED, *pp.* Chopped; mangled.

HACKING, *ppr.* Chopping into small pieces; mangling; mauling.

HACKLE, *v.t.*

1. To comb flax or hemp; to separate the coarse part of these substances from the fine, by drawing them through the teeth of a hatchel.*NWAD HACKLE.2*

2. To tear asunder.*NWAD HACKLE.3*

HACKLE, *n.* A hatchel. The latter word is used in the U. States.

1. Raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun.*NWAD HACKLE.5*

2. A fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk.*NWAD HACKLE.6*

HACKLY, *a.* [from hack.] Rough; broken as if hacked.

In mineralogy, having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface; as a hackly fracture.*NWAD HACKLY.2*

HACKMATACK, *n.* The popular name of the red larch, the Pinus microcarpa.

HACKNEY, *n.*

1. A pad; a nag; a pony.*NWAD HACKNEY.2*

2. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used.*NWAD HACKNEY.3*

3. A coach or other carriage kept for hire, and often exposed in the streets of cities. The word is sometimes contracted to hack.*NWAD HACKNEY.4*

4. Any thing much used or used in common; a hireling; a prostitute.*NWAD HACKNEY.5*

HACKNEY, *a.* Let out for hire; devoted to common use; as a hackney-coach.

1. Prostitute; vicious for hire.*NWAD HACKNEY.7*

2. Much used; common; trite; as a hackney author or remark.*NWAD HACKNEY.8*

HACKNEY, *v.t.* To use much; to practice in one thing; to make trite.

1. To carry in a hackney-coach.*NWAD HACKNEY.10*

HACKNEY-COACH. [See *Hackney*.]

HACKNEY-COACHMAN, *n.* A man who drives a hackney-coach.

HACKNEYED, *pp.* Used much or in common.

1. Practiced; accustomed.*NWAD HACKNEYED.2*

He is long hackneyed in the ways of men.*NWAD HACKNEYED.3*

HACKNEYING, *ppr.* Using much; accustoming.

HACKNEYMAN, *n.* A man who lets horses and carriages for hire.

HACKSTER, *n.* A bully; a ruffian or assassin.

HACQUETON, *n.* A stuffed jacket formerly worn under armor, sometimes made of leather. [Not used.]

HAD, *pret.* and *pp.* of have; contracted from Sax. haefd, that is, haved; as, I had; I have had. In the phrase, "I had better go," it is supposed that had is used for would; "I'd better go." The sense of the phrase is, "it would be better for me to go."

HADDER, *n.* Heath. [Not in use. See *Heath*.]

HADDOCK, *n.* A fish of the genus Gadus or cod, and order of Jugulars. It has a long body, the upper part of a dusky brown color, and the belly of a silvery hue; the lateral line is black. This fish breeds in immense numbers in the northern seas, and constitutes a considerable article of food.

HADE, *n.* Among miners, the steep descent of a shaft; also, the descent of a hill.

In mining, the inclination or deviation from the vertical of a mineral vein.*NWAD HADE.2*

HAFT, *n.* [L. capio.] A handle; that part of an instrument or

vessel which is taken into the hand, and by which it is held and used. It is used chiefly for the part of a sword or dagger by which it is held; the hilt.

H`AFT, *v.t.* To set in a haft; to furnish with a handle.

HAFTER, *n.* A caviller; a wrangler. [Not in use.]

HAG, *n.*

1. An ugly old woman; as an old hag of threescore.*NWAD HAG.2*

2. A witch; a sorceress; an enchantress.*NWAD HAG.3*

3. A fury; a she-monster.*NWAD HAG.4*

4. A cartilaginous fish, the Gastrobranchus, which enters other fishes and devours them. It is about five or six inches long, and resembles a small eel. It is allied to the lamprey.*NWAD HAG.5*

5. Appearances of light and fire on horses' manes or men's hair, were formerly called hags.*NWAD HAG.6*

HAG, *v.t.* To harass; to torment.

1. To tire; to weary with vexation.*NWAD HAG.8*

HAGARD, *a.*

1. Literally, having a ragged look, as if hacked or gashed. Hence, lean; meager; rough; having eyes sunk in their orbits; ugly.*NWAD HAGARD.2*

2. Wild; fierce; intractable; as a hagard hawk.*NWAD HAGARD.3*

HAGARD, *n.*

1. Any thing wild and intractable.*NWAD HAGARD.5*

2. A species of hawk.*NWAD HAGARD.6*

3. A hag.*NWAD HAGARD.7*

HAGARDLY, *adv.* In a hagard or ugly manner; with deformity.

HAGBORN, *n.* Born of a hag or witch.

HAGGARD, *n.* A stack-yard.

HAGGESS, *n.* [from hack.] A mess of meat, generally pork, chopped and inclosed in a membrane.

1. A sheep's head and pluck minced.*NWAD HAGGESS.2*

HAGGLE, *v.t.* To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskillful manner; to make rough by cutting; to mangle; as, a boy haggles a stick of wood.

Suffolk first died, and York all haggled o'er,*NWAD HAGGLE.2*

Comes to him where in gore he lay insteep'd.*NWAD HAGGLE.3*

HAGGLE, *v.i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate and cavil. [See *Higgle*.]

HAGGLED, *pp.* Cut irregularly into notches; made rough by cutting; mangled.

HAGGLER, *n.* One who haggles.

1. One who cavils, hesitates and makes difficulty in bargaining.*NWAD HAGGLER.2*

HAGGLING, *ppr.* Hacking; mangling; caviling and hesitating in bargaining.

HAGIOGRAPHAL, *n.* Pertaining to *hagiography*, which see.

HAGIOGRAPHER, *n.* [See the next word.] A writer of holy or sacred books.

HAGIOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. holy, and a writing.]**

Sacred writings. The Jews divide the books of the Scriptures into three parts; the Law, which is contained in the five first books of the Old Testament; the Prophets, or Nevim; and the Cetuvim, or writings, by way of eminence. The latter class is called by the Greeks Hagiographa, comprehending the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes.*NWAD HAGIOGRAPHY.2*

HAGISH, ***a.*** **Of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid.**

HAG-RIDDEN, ***a.*** **Afflicted with the nightmare.**

HAGSHIP, ***n.*** **The state or title of a hag or witch.**

HAGUEBUT. [See ***Arquebuse*****.]**

HAH, an exclamation expressing surprise or effort.

HAIL, ***n.*** **Masses of ice or frozen vapor, falling from the clouds in showers or storms. These masses consist of little spherules united, but not all of the same consistence; some being as hard and solid as perfect ice; others soft, like frozen snow. Hailstones assume various figures; some are round, others angular, others pyramidical, others flat, and sometimes they are stellated with six radii, like crystals of snow.**

HAIL, ***v.i.*** **To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapors.**

HAIL, ***v.t.*** **To pour.**

HAIL, ***a.*** **[Gr. whole.] Sound; whole; healthy; not impaired by disease; as a hail body; hail corn. [In this sense, it is usually written hale.]**

HAIL, an exclamation, or rather a verb in the imperative mode, being the adjective hail, used as a verb. Hail, be well; be in health; health to you; a term of salutation, equivalent to L. salve, salvete.

Hail, hail, brave friend.*NWAD HAIL.6*

HAIL, *n.* A wish of health; a salutation. This word is sometimes used as a noun; as, the angel hail bestowed.

HAIL, *v.t.* [L. calo. See *Call* and *Heal*.] To call; to call to a person at a distance, to arrest his attention. It is properly used in any case where the person accosted is distant, but is appropriately used by seamen. Hoa or hoi, the ship ahoay, is the usual manner of hailing; to which the answer is holloa, or hollo. Then follow the usual questions, whence came ye? where are you bound? etc.

HAILED, *pp.* Called to from a distance; accosted.

HAILING, *ppr.* Saluting; calling to from a distance.

1. Pouring down hail.*NWAD HAILING.2*

HAILSHOT, *n.* Small shot which scatter like hailstones. [Not used.]

HAILSTONE, *n.* A single mass of ice falling from a cloud.

HAILY, *a.* Consisting of hail; as haily showers.

HAINOUS, *a.* Properly, hateful; odious. Hence, great, enormous, aggravated; as a hainous sin or crime.

HAINOUSLY, *adv.* Hatefully; abominably; enormously.

HAINOUSNESS, *n.* Odiousness; enormity; as the hainousness of theft or robbery of any crime.

HAIR, *n.*

1. A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root. Each filament contains a tube or hollow within, occupied by a pulp or pith, which is intended for its nutrition, and extends only to that part which is in a state of growth.*NWAD HAIR.2*

When hair means a single filament, it has a plural, hairs.*NWAD HAIR.3*

2. The collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal, and forming an integument or covering; as the hair of the head. Hair is the common covering of many beasts. When the filaments are very fine and short, the collection of them is called fur. Wool, also, is a kind of hair. When hair signifies a collection of these animal filaments, it has no plural.*NWAD HAIR.4*

3. Any thing very small or fine; or a very small distance; the breadth of a hair. He judges to a hair, that is, very exactly.*NWAD HAIR.5*

4. A trifling value. It is not worth a hair.*NWAD HAIR.6*

5. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction. [Not used.]*NWAD HAIR.7*

You go against the hair of your profession.*NWAD HAIR.8*

6. Long, straight and distinct filaments on the surface of plants; a species of down or pubescence.*NWAD HAIR.9*

HAIRBELL, *n.* A plant, a species of hyacinth.

HAIR-BRAINED. [See *Hare-brained*.]

HAIR-BREADTH, *n.* [See *Breadth*.] The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance.

--Seven hundred chosen men left-handed; every one could sling stones to a hair-breadth. *Judges 20:16*.*NWAD HAIR-BREADTH.2*

It is used as an adjective; as a hair-breadth escape. But in New England, it is generally hair's breadth.*NWAD HAIR-BREADTH.3*

HAIRCLOTH, *n.* Stuff or cloth made of hair, or in part with hair. In military affairs, pieces of this cloth are used for covering the powder in wagons, or on batteries, or for covering charged bombs, etc.

HAIRHUNG, ***a.*** **Hanging by a hair.**

HAIRLACE, ***n.*** **A fillet for tying up the hair of the head.**

HAIRLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of hair; bald; as hairless scalps.**

HAIRINESS, ***n.*** **[from hairy.] The state of abounding or being covered with hair.**

HAIRPIN, ***n.*** **A pin used in dressing the hair.**

HAIRPOWDER, ***n.*** **A fine powder of flour for sprinkling the hair of the head.**

HAIR-SALT, ***n.*** **A mixture of the sulphates of magnesia and iron; its taste resembles that of alum.**

HAIRWORM, ***n.*** **A genus of worms [vermes,] called Gordius; a filiform animal found in fresh water or in the earth. There are several species.**

HAIRY, ***a.*** **[from hair.] Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; abounding with hair.**

Esau, my brother, is a hairy man. *Genesis 27:11*.*NWAD HAIRY.2*

1. Consisting of hair; as hairy honors.*NWAD HAIRY.3*

2. Resembling hair; of the nature of hair.*NWAD HAIRY.4*

HAKE, ***n.*** **A kind of fish, the Gadus merlucius; called by some authors lucius marinus. It was formerly salted and dried.**

HAKOT, ***n.*** **A fish.**

HAL, in some names, signifies hall.

HALBERD, ***n.*** **A military weapon, consisting of a pole or shaft of wood, with a head armed with a steel point, with a cross**

piece of steel, flat and pointed at both ends, or with a cutting edge at one end, and a bent point at the other. It is carried by sergeants of foot and dragoons.

HALBERDIER, *n.* One who is armed with a halberd.

HALCYON, *n.* hal'shon. [L. halcyon; Gr. a king-fisher.]

The name anciently given to the king-fisher, otherwise called alcedo; a bird that was said to lay her eggs in nests, on rocks near the sea, during the calm weather about the winter solstice. Hence,*NWAD HALCYON.2*

HALCYON, *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy. Halcyon days were seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the weather was calm. Hence by halcyon days are now understood days of peace and tranquility.

HALCYONIAN, *a.* Halcyon; calm.

HALE, *a.* Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired; as a hale body.

HALE, *n.* Welfare. [Not in use.]

HALE, *v.t.* To pull or draw with force; to drag. This is now more generally written and pronounced *haul*, which see. It is always to be pronounced haul.

HALF, *n.* haf. *plu.* halves, *pron.* h`avz.

One equal part of a thing which is divided into two parts, either in fact or in contemplation; a moiety; as half a pound; half a tract of land; half an orange; half the miseries or pleasures of life. It is applied to quantity, number, length, and every thing susceptible of division. In practice, of is often or usually omitted after half. We say, half a pound; half a mile; half the number.*NWAD HALF.2*

Half the misery of life.*NWAD HALF.3*

H`ALF, ***v.t.*** **To divide into halves. [See** ***Halve*****.]**

H`ALF, ***adv.*** **In part, or in an equal part of degree.**

Half loth, and half consenting.*NWAD HALF.6*

In composition, half denotes an equal part; or indefinitely, a part, and hence, imperfect.*NWAD HALF.7*

HALFBLOOD, ***n.*** **Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both; as a brother or sister of the halfblood. The word is sometimes used as an adjective.**

HALF-BLOODED, ***a.*** **Mean; degenerate. [Little used.]**

1. Proceeding from a male and female, each of full blood, but of different breeds; as a half-blooded sheep.*NWAD HALF-BLOODED.2*

HALF-BRED, ***a.*** **Mixed; mongrel; mean.**

HALF-CAP, ***n.*** **A cap not wholly put on.**

HALF-DEAD, ***a.*** **Almost dead; nearly exhausted.**

HALFEN, ***a.*** **Wanting half its due qualities. [Not used.]**

HALFER, ***n.*** **One that possesses half only.**

1. A male fallow deer gelded.*NWAD HALFER.2*

HALF-FACED, ***a.*** **Showing only part of the face.**

HALF-HATCHED, ***a.*** **Imperfectly hatched; as half-hatched eggs.**

HALF-HEARD, ***a.*** **Imperfectly heard; not heard to the end.**

And leave half-heard the melancholy tale.*NWAD HALF-HEARD.2*

HALF-LEARNED, ***a.*** **Imperfectly learned.**

HALF-LOST, ***a.*** **Nearly lost.**

HALF-MARK, ***n.*** **A coin; a noble, or 6s. 8d. sterling.**

HALF-MOON, ***n.*** **The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated.**

1. Any thing in the shape of a half-moon. In fortification, an outwork

composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose gorge is in the form of a crescent or half-moon.*NWAD HALF-MOON.2*

HALF-PART, *n.* An equal part.

HALF-PAY, *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; as, an officer retires on half-pay.

H`ALF-PAY, *a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay; as half-pay officer.

HALF-PENNY, *n.* hap'penny or ha'penny. A copper coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny. It is used in the plural.

He cheats for half-pence.*NWAD HALF-PENNY.2*

[This coin is not current in America.]*NWAD HALF-PENNY.3*

H`ALF-PENNY, *a.* Of the price or value of half a penny; as a half-penny loaf.

HALF-PENNY-WORTH, *n.* The value of a half-penny.

HALF-PIKE, *n.* A small pike carried by officers.

1. A small pike used in boarding ships.*NWAD HALF-PIKE.2*

HALF-PINT, *n.* The half of a pint, or fourth of a quart.

HALF-READ, *a.* Superficially informed by reading.

HALF-SCHOLAR, *n.* One imperfectly learned.

Half-seas over, a low expression denoting half drunk.*NWAD HALF-SCHOLAR.2*

HALF-SIGHTED, *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

HALF-SPHERE, *n.* Hemisphere.

HALF-STARVED, ***a.*** **Almost starved.**

HALF-STRAINED, ***a.*** **Half-bred; imperfect.**

HALF-SWORD, ***n.*** **Within half the length of a sword; close fight.**

HALF-WAY, ***adv.*** **In the middle; at half the distance.**

H`ALF-WAY, ***a.*** **Equally distant from the extremes; as a half-way house.**

HALF-WIT, ***n.*** **A foolish person; a dolt; a blockhead.**

HALF-WITTED, ***a.*** **Weak in intellect; silly; foolish.**

HALIBUT, ***n.*** **A fish of the genus Pleuronectes, and order of Thoracics. This fish has a compressed body, one side resembling the back, the other the belly; and both eyes on the same side of the head. It grows to a great size; some to the weight of 300 or 400 pounds. It forms an article of food, and some parts of the body are fat, tender and delicious. This fish swims on its side, and hence the name of the genus.**

HALIDOM, ***n.*** **Adjuration by what is holy.**

HALING. [See ***Hauling*****.]**

HALITUOUS, ***a.*** **[L. halitus, breath.] Like breath; vaporous.**

HALL, ***n.*** **[L. aula; Heb. a tent, a palace.]**

1. In architecture, a large room at the entrance of a house or palace. In the houses of ministers of state, magistrates, etc., it is the place where they give audience and dispatch business.*NWAD HALL.2*

2. An edifice in which courts of justice are held; as Westminster Hall, which was originally a royal palace, the kings of England formerly holding their parliaments and courts of judicature in their own dwellings, as is still the practice in Spain.*NWAD HALL.3*

3. A manor-house, in which courts were formerly held.*NWAD HALL.4*

4. A college, or large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution.*NWAD HALL.5*

5. A room for a corporation or public assembly; as a town-hall; Fanueil Hall in Boston, etc.*NWAD HALL.6*

6. A collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.*NWAD HALL.7*

HALLELUIAH, *n.* [Heb. praise ye Jah or Jehovah, to praise, that is, to throw, or raise the voice, to utter a loud sound; L. ululo.]

Praise ye Jehovah; give praise to God; a word used in songs or praise, or a term of rejoicing in solemn ascriptions of thanksgiving to God. It is used as a noun, or as an exclamation.*NWAD HALLELUIAH.2*

HALLIARD, *n.* [from hale, haul.] A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering a sail.

HALLIER, *n.* A particular kind of net for catching birds.

HALLOO, *v.i.* To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to call to by name, or by the word halloo.

Country folks hallooed and hooted after me.*NWAD HALLOO.2*

HALLOO, *v.t.* To encourage with shouts.

Old John hallooes his hounds again.*NWAD HALLOO.4*

1. To chase with shouts.*NWAD HALLOO.5*

2. To call or shout to.*NWAD HALLOO.6*

[This verb is regular, and pronounced with the accent on the first syllable.]*NWAD HALLOO.7*

HALLOO, an exclamation, used as a call to invite attention.

HALLOOING, *ppr.* Crying out; as a noun, a loud outcry.

HALLOW, *v.t.* [L. calleo, to be able.]

1. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use. *Exodus 28:38*; *Exodus 29:1*; *1 Kings 8:64*.*NWAD HALLOW.2*

2. To devote to holy or religious exercises; to treat as sacred.*NWAD HALLOW.3*

Hallow the sabbath day, to do no work therein. *Jeremiah 17:24*.*NWAD HALLOW.4*

3. To reverence; to honor as sacred.*NWAD HALLOW.5*

Hallowed be thy name.*NWAD HALLOW.6*

HALLOWED, *pp.* Consecrated to a sacred use, or to religious exercises; treated as sacred; reverenced.

HALLOWING, *ppr.* Setting apart for sacred purposes; consecrating; devoting to religious exercises; reverencing.

HALLOWMAS, *n.* [See *Mass*.] The feast of All Souls.

HALLUCINATION, *n.* [L. hallucinatio, from hallucinor, to blunder.]

1. Error; blunder; mistake. [Little used.]*NWAD HALLUCINATION.2*

2. In medicine, faulty sense [dysaesthesia,] or erroneous imagination. Hallucinations of the senses, arise from some defect in the organs of sense, or from some unusual circumstances attending the object, as when it is seen by moonlight; and they are sometimes symptoms of general disease, as in fevers. Maniacal hallucinations arise from some imaginary or mistaken idea. Similar hallucinations occur in revery.*NWAD HALLUCINATION.3*

HALM, *n.* haum. [L. culmus.] Straw. [See *Haum*.]

HALO, *n.* A circle appearing round the body of the sun, moon or stars, called also Corona, or crown. Halos are sometimes white and sometimes colored. Sometimes one only appears, and sometimes several concentric circles appear at the same time.

HALSE, *n.* The neck or throat.

HALSE, *v.i.* hals. To embrace about the neck; to adjure; to greet.

HALSENING, *a.* Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue.

HALSER, *n.* hawz'er. A large rope of a size between the cable and the tow-line. [See *Hawser*.]

HALT, *v.i.*

1. To stop in walking; to hold. In military affairs, the true sense is retained, to stop in a march. The army halted at noon.*NWAD HALT.2*

2. To limp; that is, to stop with lameness.*NWAD HALT.3*

3. To hesitate; to stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do.*NWAD HALT.4*

How long halt ye between two opinions? *1 Kings 18:21*.*NWAD HALT.5*

4. To fail; to falter; as a halting sonnet.*NWAD HALT.6*

HALT, *v.t.* To stop; to cause to cease marching; a military term. The general halted his troops for refreshment.

HALT, *a.* Lame; that is, holding or stopping in walking.

Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind. *Luke 14:21*.*NWAD HALT.9*

HALT, *n.* A stopping; a stop in marching.

The troops made a halt at the bridge.*NWAD HALT.11*

1. The act of limping.*NWAD HALT.12*

HALTER, *n.* One who halts or limps.

HALTER, *n.*

1. A rope or strap and head-stall for leading or confining a horse.*NWAD HALTER.3*

2. A rope for hanging malefactors.*NWAD HALTER.4*

3. A strong cord or string.*NWAD HALTER.5*

HALTER, *v.t.* To put a halter on; as, to halter a horse.

1. To catch and hold, or to bind with a rope or cord.*NWAD HALTER.7*

HALTING, *ppr.* Stopping; limping.

HALTINGLY, *adv.* With limping; slowly.

HALVE, *v.t.* h`av. [from half.] To divide into two equal parts; as, to halve an apple.

HALVED, *a.* In botany, hemispherical; covering one side; placed on one side.

HALVES, *n. plu.* of half. Two equal parts of a thing. To cry halves, is to claim an equal share. To go halves, is to have an equal share.

HAM, Sax. ham, a house, is our modern word home, G. heim. It is used in hamlet, and in the names of places, as in Walt-ham, wood-house, walt, a wood, and ham, a house, [not Wal-tham,

as it is often pronounced,] Bucking-ham, Notting-ham, Wrent-ham, Dur-ham, etc.

HAM, *n.* The inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal. Hence,

1. The thigh of a beast, particularly of a hog, whether salted and cured or not. But the word is more generally understood to mean the thigh of a hog salted and dried in smoke.*NWAD HAM.3*

HAMA. [See *Ama*.]

HAMADRYAD, *n.* [Gr. together, and a tree.] A wood nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which it was attached.

HAMATE, *a.* [L. hamatus.] Hooked; entangled.

HAMATED, *a.* [L. hamatus, from hama, a hook.]

Hooked or set with hooks.*NWAD HAMATED.2*

HAMBLE, *v.t.* To hamstring. [Not used.]

HAME, *n. plu.* hames. A kind or collar for a draught horse, consisting of two bending pieces of wood or bows, and these placed on curving pads or stuffed leather, made to conform to the shape of the neck.

HAMITE, *n.* The fossil remains of a curved shell.

HAMLET, *n.* A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.

This word seems originally to have signified the seat of a freeholder, comprehending the mansion house and adjacent buildings. It now denotes a small collection of houses in the country, in distinction from a city, a large town or township.*NWAD HAMLET.2*

The country wasted and the hamlets burned.*NWAD HAMLET.3*

HAMLETED, *a.* Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life.

HAMMER, *n.* An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like. It consists of an iron head, fixed crosswise to a handle. Hammers are of various sizes; a large hammer used by smiths is called a sledge.

HAMMER, *v.t.* To beat with a hammer; as, to hammer iron or steel.

1. To form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating.*NWAD HAMMER.3*

2. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labor; usually with out; as, to hammer out a scheme.*NWAD HAMMER.4*

HAMMER, *v.i.* To work; to be busy; to labor in contrivance.

1. To be working or in agitation.*NWAD HAMMER.6*

HAMMERABLE, *a.* That may be shaped by a hammer.

HAMMERCLOTH, *n.* The cloth which covers a coach-box, so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, etc. in a little pocket hid by this cloth.

HAMMERED, *pp.* Beaten with a hammer.

HAMMERER, *n.* One who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD, *n.* Iron or steel hardened by hammering.

HAMMERING, *ppr.* Beating with a hammer; working; contriving.

HAMMER-MAN, *n.* One who beats or works with a hammer.

HAMMER-WORT, *n.* An herb.

HAMMITE. [See *Ammite*.]

HAMMOC, *n.* A kind of hanging bed, suspended between trees or posts, or by hooks. It consists of a piece of hempen cloth about six feet long and three feet wide, gathered at the ends and suspended by cords. It forms a bed, or a receptacle for a bed, on board of ships.

HAMOUS, [L. hamus, a hook.] Hooked; having the end hooked or curved; a term of botany.

HAMPER, *n.* [contracted form hanaper, or from hand pannier.]

1. A large basket for conveying things to market, etc.*NWAD HAMPER.2*

2. Fetters, or some instrument that shackles.*NWAD HAMPER.3*

[This signification and that of the verb following indicate that this word is from hanaper, and that the latter is from the sense of interweaving twigs.]*NWAD HAMPER.4*

HAMPER, *v.t.* [See the Noun.] To shackle; to entangle; hence, to impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult.

A lion hampered in a net.*NWAD HAMPER.6*

1. To ensnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.*NWAD HAMPER.7*

2. To tangle; to render complicated.*NWAD HAMPER.8*

3. To perplex; to embarrass.*NWAD HAMPER.9*

Hampered by the laws.*NWAD HAMPER.10*

HAMPERED, *pp.* Shackled; entangled; ensnared; perplexed.

HAMPERING, *ppr.* Shackling; entangling; perplexing.

HAMSTER, *n.* A species of rat, the Mus cricetus, or German marmot. This rat is of the size of the water rat, but is of a browner color, and its belly and legs of a dirty yellow. It is remarkable for two bags, like those of a baboon, on each side of the jaw, under the skin, in which it conveys grain, peas and acorns to its winter residence.

HAMSTRING, *n.* The tendons of the ham.

HAMSTRING, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* hamstrung or hamstringed.

To cut the tendons of the ham, and this to lame or disable.*NWAD HAMSTRING.3*

HAN, for have, in the plural.

HANAPER, *n.* The hanaper was used in early days by the kings of England, for holding and carrying with them their money, as they journeyed from place to place. It was a kind of basket, like the fiscus, and hence came to be considered as the king's treasury. Hence, the clerk or warden of the hanaper, is an officer who receives the fees due to the king for seals of charters, patents, commissions, and writs. There is also an officer who is controller of the hanaper. This word therefore answered to the modern exchequer.

HANCE, HAUNCE, for enhance. [See *Enhance*.]

HANCES, *n. plu.* [L. ansa.] In architecture, the ends of elliptical arches, which are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme or middle part of the arch.

1. In a ship, falls of the fife-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.*NWAD HANCES.2*

HAND, *n.* [L. hendo, in prehendo.]

1. In man, the extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist; the part with which we

hold and use any instrument.*NWAD HAND.2*

2. In falconry, the foot of a hawk; and in the manege, the fore-foot of a horse.*NWAD HAND.3*

3. A measure of four inches; a palm applied chiefly to horses; as a horse 14 hands high.*NWAD HAND.4*

4. Side; part; right or left; as on the one hand or the other. This is admitted on all hands, that is, on all sides, or by all parties.*NWAD HAND.5*

5. Act; deed; performance; external action; that is, the effect for the cause, the hand being the instrument of action.*NWAD HAND.6*

Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and hand.*NWAD HAND.7*

6. Power of performance; skill.*NWAD HAND.8*

A friend of mine has a very fine hand on the violin.*NWAD HAND.9*

He had a mind to try his hand at a Spectator.*NWAD HAND.10*

7. Power of making or producing.*NWAD HAND.11*

An intelligent being coming out of the hands of infinite perfection.*NWAD HAND.12*

8. Manner of acting or performance; as, he changed his hand.*NWAD HAND.13*

9. Agency; part in performing or executing. Punish every man who had a hand in the mischief. We see the hand of God in this event.*NWAD HAND.14*

10. Conveyance; agency in transmitting.*NWAD HAND.15*

11. Possession; power. The estate is in the hands of the owner. The papers are in my hands.*NWAD HAND.16*

12. The cards held at a game; hence, a game.*NWAD HAND.17*

13. That which performs the office of the hand or of a finger in pointing; as the hand of a clock; the hour hand, and the minute hand.*NWAD HAND.18*

14. A person; an agent; a man employed in agency or service. The mason employs twenty hands.*NWAD HAND.19*

15. Form of writing; style of penmanship; as a good hand; a bad hand; a fine hand.*NWAD HAND.20*

16. Agency; service; ministry. *Exodus 4:13*; *Leviticus 8:36*.*NWAD HAND.21*

17. In Scripture, the hand of God, is his eternal purpose and executive power. *Acts 4:28*.*NWAD HAND.22*

18. The providential bounty of God. *Psalm 104:28*.*NWAD HAND.23*

19. The power of God exerted in judgments or mercies, in punishing or defending. *Judges 2:15*; *Psalm 32:4*.*NWAD HAND.24*

20. The spirit of God; divine influence. *1 Kings 18:46*.*NWAD HAND.25*

21. The favor of God, or his support. *Nehemiah 2:8, 18*; *Luke 1:66*.*NWAD HAND.26*

At hand, near; either present and within reach, or not far distant.*NWAD HAND.27*

Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet.*NWAD HAND.28*

1. Near in time; not distant.*NWAD HAND.29*

The day of Christ is at hand. *2 Thessalonians 2:2*.*NWAD HAND.30*

By hand, with the hands, in distinction from the instrumentality of tools, engines or animals; as, to weed a garden by hand; to lift, draw or carry by hand.*NWAD HAND.31*

In hand, present payment; in respect to the receiver.*NWAD HAND.32*

Receiving in hand one year's tribute.*NWAD HAND.33*

1. In a state of execution. I have a great work in hand.*NWAD HAND.34*

At my hand, at his hand, etc., denote from the person or being.*NWAD HAND.35*

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil? *Job 2:10*.*NWAD HAND.36*

Of hand, in present possession; as, he has a supply of goods on hand.*NWAD HAND.37*

1. Under one's care or management.*NWAD HAND.38*

Jupiter had a farm on his hands.*NWAD HAND.39*

Off hand, without delay, hesitation or difficulty; immediately; dexterously; without previous preparation.*NWAD HAND.40*

Out of hand, ready payment; with regard to the payer.*NWAD HAND.41*

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee; but give it him out of hand.*NWAD HAND.42*

To his hand, to my hand, etc., in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received.*NWAD HAND.43*

The work is made to his hands.*NWAD HAND.44*

Under his hand, under her hand, etc., with the proper writing or signature of the name.*NWAD HAND.45*

This deed is executed under the hand and seal of the owner.*NWAD HAND.46*

Hand over head, negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. [Little used.]*NWAD HAND.47*

Hand over hand, by passing the hands alternately one before or

above another, as to climb hand over hand; also, rapidly, as to come up with a chase hand over hand; ;used by seamen.*NWAD HAND.48*

Hand to hand, in close union; close fight.*NWAD HAND.49*

But from hand to hand is from one person to another.*NWAD HAND.50*

Hand in hand, in union; conjointly; unitedly.*NWAD HAND.51*

To join hand in hand, is to unite efforts and act in concert.*NWAD HAND.52*

Hand in hand, fit; pat; suitable.*NWAD HAND.53*

Hand to mouth. To live from hand to mouth, is to obtain food and other necessaries, as want requires, without making previous provision, or having an abundant previous supply.*NWAD HAND.54*

To bear in hand, to keep in expectation; to elude. [Not used.]*NWAD HAND.55*

To bear a hand, to hasten; a seaman's phrase.*NWAD HAND.56*

To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar, as friends or associates.*NWAD HAND.57*

To set the hand to, to engage in; to undertake.*NWAD HAND.58*

That the Lord thy God may bless thee, in all thou settest thine hand to. *Deuteronomy 23:20*.*NWAD HAND.59*

To take in hand, to attempt; to undertake. *Luke 1:1*. Also, to seize and deal with.*NWAD HAND.60*

To have a hand in, to be concerned in; to have a part or concern in doing; to have an agency in.*NWAD HAND.61*

To put the last hand or finishing hand to, to complete; to perfect; to make the last corrections, or give the final polish.*NWAD HAND.62*

To change hands, to change sides; to shift.*NWAD HAND.63*

Hand, in the sense of rate, price, terms, conditions, as used by Bacon, Taylor, etc., is obsolete; as, “to buy at a dear hand;” “accept the mystery, but at no hand wrest it by pride or ignorance.” So in the sense of advantage, gain, superiority, as used by Hayward; and in that of competition, content, as used by Shakespeare.*NWAD HAND.64*

To get hand, to gain influence, is obsolete.*NWAD HAND.65*

A heavy hand, severity or oppression.*NWAD HAND.66*

A light hand, gentleness; moderation.*NWAD HAND.67*

A strict hand, severe discipline; rigorous government.*NWAD HAND.68*

Hands off, a vulgar phrase for keep off, forbear.*NWAD HAND.69*

To pour water on the hands, in the phraseology of the Scriptures, is to serve or minister to. *2 Kings 3:11*.*NWAD HAND.70*

To wash the hands, to profess in innocence. *Matthew 27:24*.*NWAD HAND.71*

To kiss the hand, imports adoration. *Job 31:27*.*NWAD HAND.72*

To lean on the hand, imports familiarity. *2 Kings 5:18*.*NWAD HAND.73*

To strike hands, to make a contract, or to become surety for another’s debt or good behavior. *Proverbs 17:18*.*NWAD HAND.74*

Putting the hand under the thigh, was an ancient ceremony used in swearing.*NWAD HAND.75*

To give the hand, is to make a covenant with one, or to unite with him in design. *2 Kings 10:15*.*NWAD HAND.76*

The stretching out of the hand, denotes an exertion of power. But,*NWAD HAND.77*

The stretching out of the hand to God, imports earnest prayer or solemn dedication of one's self to him. *Psalms 68:31*; *Psalms 143:6*.*NWAD HAND.78*

The lifting of the hand, was used in affirmation and swearing, and in prayer imported a solemn wishing of blessings from God. *Genesis 14:22*; *Leviticus 19:22*.*NWAD HAND.79*

To lift the hand against a superior, to rebel. *2 Samuel 20:21*.*NWAD HAND.80*

To put forth the hand against one, to kill him. *1 Samuel 24:6, 10*.*NWAD HAND.81*

To put one's hand to a neighbor's goods, to steal them. *Exodus 22:8, 11*.*NWAD HAND.82*

To lay hands on in anger, to assault or seize, or to smite. *Exodus 24:11*; *Isaiah 11:14*.*NWAD HAND.83*

To lay the hand on the mouth, imports silence. *Job 40:4*.*NWAD HAND.84*

The laying on of hands, was also a ceremony used in consecrating one to office. *Numbers 27:18, 23*; *1 Timothy 4:14*.*NWAD HAND.85*

It was also used in blessing persons. *Mark 10:16*.*NWAD HAND.86*

Hiding the hand in the bosom, denotes idleness; inactivity; sluggishness. *Proverbs 19:24*.*NWAD HAND.87*

The clapping of hands, denotes joy and rejoicing. But in some instances, contempt or derision, or joy at the calamities of others. *Psalm 47:1*; *Ezekiel 25:6*.*NWAD HAND.88*

A station at the right hand is honorable, and denotes favor, approbation or honor. A station on the left hand is less honorable. *Matthew 20:21*.*NWAD HAND.89*

God's standing at the right hand of men, imports his regard for them, and his readiness to defend and assist them. *Psalm 16:8*.*NWAD HAND.90*

Satan's standing at the right hand of men, imports his readiness to accuse them, or to hinder or torment them. *Zechariah 3:1*.*NWAD HAND.91*

Clean hands, denotes innocence and a blameless and holy life. *Psalm 24:4*.*NWAD HAND.92*

A slack hand, denotes idleness; carelessness; sloth. *Proverbs 10:4*.*NWAD HAND.93*

The right hand, denotes power; strength. *Exodus 15:6*.*NWAD HAND.94*

HAND, *v.t.* To give or transmit with the hand.

Hand me a book.*NWAD HAND.96*

1. To lead, guide and lift with the hand; to conduct.*NWAD HAND.97*

2. To manage; as, I hand my oar.*NWAD HAND.98*

3. To seize; to lay hands on. [Not used.]*NWAD HAND.99*

4. In seamanship, to furl; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay or mast, and fasten it with gaskets.*NWAD HAND.100*

To hand down, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor. Fables are handed down from age to age.*NWAD HAND.101*

HANDBALL, *n.* An ancient game with a ball.

HANDBARROW, *n.* A barrow or vehicle borne by the hands of men, and without a wheel.

HANDBASKET, *n.* A small or portable basket.

HANDBELL, *n.* A small bell rung by the hand; a table bell.

HANDBREADTH, *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a

palm. *Exodus 25:25*.

HANDCLOTH, ***n.*** **A handkerchief.**

HANDCUFF, ***n.*** **A manacle, consisting of iron rings for the wrists, and a connecting chain to confine the hands.**

HANDCUFF, ***v.t.*** **To manacle; to confine the hands with handcuffs.**

HANDCRAFT, ***n.*** **Work performed by the hands; usually written handicraft.**

HANDED, ***pp.*** **Given or transmitted by the hands; conducted; furled.**

HANDED, ***a.*** **With hands joined.**

1. In composition, as right-handed, most dextrous or strong with the right hand; having the right hand most able and ready.*NWAD HANDED.3*

Left-handed, having the left hand most strong and convenient for principal use.*NWAD HANDED.4*

HANDER, ***n.*** **One who hands or transmits; a conveyer in succession.**

HANDFAST, ***n.*** **Hold; custody; power of confining or keeping.**

HANDF`AST, ***a.*** **Fast by contract; firm.**

HANDF`AST, ***v.t.*** **To pledge; to betroth; to bind; to join solemnly by the hand.**

HANDFASTING, ***n.*** **A kind of betrothing, or marriage contract.**

HAND-FETTER, ***n.*** **A fetter for the hand; a manacle.**

HANDFUL, ***n.*** **As much as the hand will grasp or contain.**

1. As much as the arms will embrace.*NWAD HANDFUL.2*

2. A palm; four inches.*NWAD HANDFUL.3*

3. A small quantity or number. A handful of men. *NWAD HANDFUL.4*

4. As much as can be done; full employment.*NWAD HANDFUL.5*

In America, the phrase is, he has his hands full.*NWAD HANDFUL.6*

HANDGALLOP, ***n.*** **A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.**

HANDGLASS, ***n.*** **In gardening, a glass used for placing over, protecting and forwarding various plants, in winter.**

HAND-GRENADE, ***n.*** **A grenade to be thrown by the hand.**

HANDGUN, ***n.*** **A gun to be used by the hand.**

HANDICRAFT, ***n.*** **Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.**

1. A man who obtains his living by manual labor; one skilled in some mechanical art.*NWAD HANDICRAFT.2*

HANDICRAFTSMAN, ***n.*** **A man skilled or employed in manual occupation; a manufacturer.**

HANDILY, ***adv.*** **[See *Handy*.] With dexterity or skill; dexterously; adroitly.**

1. With ease or convenience.*NWAD HANDILY.2*

HANDINESS, *n.* The ease of performance derived from practice; dexterity; adroitness.

HANDIWORK, *n.* [for hand-work.] Work of the hands; product of manual labor; manufacture.

1. Work performed by power and wisdom. *Psalm 19:1*.*NWAD HANDIWORK.2*

HANDKERCHIEF, *n.* [hand and kerchief. See *Kerchief*.]

1. A piece of cloth, usually silk or linen, carried about the person for the purpose of cleaning the face or hands, as occasion requires.*NWAD HANDKERCHIEF.2*

2. A piece of cloth to be worn about the neck, and sometimes called a neckerchief.*NWAD HANDKERCHIEF.3*

HANDLANGUAGE, *n.* The art of conversing by the hands. [Not in use.]

HANDLE, *v.t.* [L. manus.]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand; to use or hold with the hand.*NWAD HANDLE.2*

The bodies we daily handle--hinder the approach of the part of our hands that press them.*NWAD HANDLE.3*

2. To manage; to use; to wield.*NWAD HANDLE.4*

That fellow handles a bow like a crow-keeper.*NWAD HANDLE.5*

3. To make familiar by frequent touching.*NWAD HANDLE.6*

The breeders in Flanders--handle their colts six months every year.*NWAD HANDLE.7*

4. To treat; to discourse on; to discuss; to use or manage in writing or speaking. The author handled the subject with address. The

speaker handled the arguments to the best advantage.*NWAD HANDLE.8*

5. To use; to deal with; to practice.*NWAD HANDLE.9*

They that handle the law knew me not. *Jeremiah 2:8*.*NWAD HANDLE.10*

6. To treat; to use well or ill.*NWAD HANDLE.11*

How wert thou handled?*NWAD HANDLE.12*

7. To manage; to practice on; to transact with.*NWAD HANDLE.13*

You shall see how I will handle her.*NWAD HANDLE.14*

HANDLE, *n.* [L. ansa.]

1. That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used, as the haft of a sword, the bail of a kettle, etc.*NWAD HANDLE.16*

2. That of which use is made; the instrument of effecting a purpose.*NWAD HANDLE.17*

HANDLEAD, *n.* A lead for sounding.

HANDLED, *pp.* Touched; treated; managed.

HANDLESS, *a.* Without a hand.

HANDLING, *ppr.* Touching; feeling; treating; managing.

HANDMAID, HANDMAIDEN, *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.

HANDMILL, *n.* A mill moved by the hand.

HANDSAILS, *n.* Sails managed by the hand.

HANDSAW, ***n.*** **A saw to be used with the hand.**

HANDSCREW, ***n.*** **An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack.**

HANDSEL, ***n.***

1. The first act of using any thing; the first sale.*NWAD HANDSEL.2*

2. An earnest; money for the first sale. [Little used.]*NWAD HANDSEL.3*

HANDSEL, ***v.t.*** **To use or do any thing the first time.**

HANDSOME, ***a.***

1. Properly, dexterous; ready; convenient.*NWAD HANDSOME.2*

For a thief it is so handsome, as it may seem it was first invented for him.*NWAD HANDSOME.3*

This sense is either from the original meaning of hand, or from the use of the hand, or rather of the right hand. In this sense the word is still used. We say of a well fought combat and victory, it is a handsome affair, an affair well performed, done with dexterity or skill. [See *Handy*.]*NWAD HANDSOME.4*

2. Moderately beautiful, as the person or other thing; well made; having symmetry of parts; well formed. It expresses less than beautiful or elegant; as a handsome woman or man; she has a handsome person or face. So we say, a handsome house; a handsome type.*NWAD HANDSOME.5*

3. Graceful in manner; marked with propriety and ease; as a handsome address.*NWAD HANDSOME.6*

4. Ample; large; as handsome fortune.*NWAD HANDSOME.7*

5. Neat; correct; moderately elegant; as a handsome style or composition.*NWAD HANDSOME.8*

6. Liberal; generous; as a handsome present.*NWAD HANDSOME.9*

The applications of this word in popular language are various and somewhat indefinite. In general, when applied to things, it imports that the form is agreeable to the eye, or to just taste; and when applied to manner, it conveys the idea of suitableness or propriety with grace.*NWAD HANDSOME.10*

HANDSOME, as a verb, to render neat or beautiful, is not an authorized word.

HANDSOMELY, *adv.* Dexterously; cleverly; with skill.

1. Gracefully; with propriety and ease.*NWAD HANDSOMELY.2*

2. Neatly; with due symmetry or proportions; as, a thing is handsomely made or finished.*NWAD HANDSOMELY.3*

3. With a degree of beauty; as a room handsomely furnished or ornamented.*NWAD HANDSOMELY.4*

4. Amply; generously; liberally.*NWAD HANDSOMELY.5*

She is handsomely endowed.*NWAD HANDSOMELY.6*

HANDSOMENESS, *n.* A moderate degree of beauty or elegance; as the handsomeness of the person or of an edifice.

1. Grace; gracefulness; ease and propriety in manner.*NWAD HANDSOMENESS.2*

HANDSPIKE, *n.* A wooden bar, used with the hand as a lever, for various purposes, as in raising weights, heaving about a windlass, etc.

HANDSTAFF, *n.* A javelin; *plu.* handstaves. *Ezekiel 39:9*.

HANDVISE, *n.* A vise used by hand, or for small work.

HANDWEAPON, *n.* Any weapon to be wielded by the hand.

Numbers 35:18.

HANDWRITING, *n.* The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person.

1. Any writing.*NWAD HANDWRITING.2*

HANDY, *a.*

1. Performed by the hand.*NWAD HANDY.2*

They came to handy blows.*NWAD HANDY.3*

2. Dexterous; ready; adroit; skilled to use the hands with ease in performance; applied to persons. He is handy with the saw or the place. Each is handy in his way.*NWAD HANDY.4*

3. Ingenious; performing with skill and readiness.*NWAD HANDY.5*

4. Ready to the hand; near. My books are very handy.*NWAD HANDY.6*

5. Convenient; suited to the use of the hand.*NWAD HANDY.7*

6. Near; that may be used without difficulty or going to a distance. We have a spring or pasture that is handy.*NWAD HANDY.8*

HANDYBLOW, *n.* A blow with the hand; an act of hostility.

HANDY-DANDY, *n.* A play in which children change hands and places.

HANDYGRIPE, *n.* Seizure by the hand.

HANDYSTROKE, *n.* A blow inflicted by the hand.

HANG, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* hanged or hung.

1. To suspend; to fasten to some fixed object above, in such a manner as to swing or move; as, to hang a thief. Pharaoh hanged

the chief baker. Hence,*NWAD HANG.2*

2. To put to death by suspending by the neck.*NWAD HANG.3*

Many men would rebel, rather than be ruined; but they would rather not rebel than be hanged.*NWAD HANG.4*

3. To place without any solid support or foundation.*NWAD HANG.5*

He hangeth the earth upon nothing. *Job 26:7*.*NWAD HANG.6*

4. To fix in such a manner as to be movable; as, to hang a door or grate on hooks or by butts.*NWAD HANG.7*

5. To cover or furnish by any thing suspended or fastened to the walls; as, to hang an apartment with curtains or with pictures.*NWAD HANG.8*

Hung by the heavens with black--*NWAD HANG.9*

And hung thy holy roofs with savage spoils.*NWAD HANG.10*

To hang out, to suspend in open view; to display; to exhibit to notice; as, to hang out false colors.*NWAD HANG.11*

1. To hang abroad; to suspend in the open air.*NWAD HANG.12*

To hang over, to project or cause to project above. *NWAD HANG.13*

To hang down, to let fall below the proper situation; to bend down; to decline; as, to hand down the head, and elliptically, to hang the head.*NWAD HANG.14*

To hang up, to suspend; to place on something fixed on high.*NWAD HANG.15*

1. To suspend; to keep or suffer to remain undecided; as, to hang up a question in debate.*NWAD HANG.16*

HANG, *v.i.* To be suspended; to be sustained by something above, so as to swing or be movable below.

1. To dangle; to be loose and flowing below.*NWAD HANG.18*

2. To bend forward or downward; to lean or incline.*NWAD HANG.19*

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulder hung.*NWAD HANG.20*

3. To float; to play.*NWAD HANG.21*

And fall those sayings from that gentle tongue,*NWAD HANG.22*

Where civil speech and soft persuasion hung.*NWAD HANG.23*

4. To be supported by something raised above the ground; as a hanging garden on the top of a house.*NWAD HANG.24*

5. To depend; to rest on something for support. This question hangs on a single point.*NWAD HANG.25*

6. To rest on by embracing; to cling to; as, to hang on the neck of a person.*NWAD HANG.26*

Two infants hanging on her neck.*NWAD HANG.27*

7. To hover; to impend; with over.*NWAD HANG.28*

View the dangers that hang over the country.*NWAD HANG.29*

8. To be delayed; to linger.*NWAD HANG.30*

A noble stroke he lifted high,*NWAD HANG.31*

Which hung not.*NWAD HANG.32*

9. To incline; to have a steep declivity; as hanging grounds.*NWAD HANG.33*

10. To be executed by the halter.*NWAD HANG.34*

Sir Balaam hangs.*NWAD HANG.35*

To hang fire, in the military art, is to be slow in communicating, as

fire in the pan of a gun to the charge.*NWAD HANG.36*

To hang on, to adhere to, often as something troublesome and unwelcome.*NWAD HANG.37*

A cheerful temper dissipates the apprehensions which hang on the timorous.*NWAD HANG.38*

1. To adhere obstinately; to be importunate.*NWAD HANG.39*

2. To rest; to reside; to continue.*NWAD HANG.40*

3. To be dependent on.*NWAD HANG.41*

How wretched*NWAD HANG.42*

Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favors!*NWAD HANG.43*

4. In seamen's language, to hold fast without belaying; to pull forcibly.*NWAD HANG.44*

To hang in doubt, to be in suspense, or in a state of uncertainty.*NWAD HANG.45*

Thy life shall hang in doubt before thee. *Deuteronomy 28:66*.*NWAD HANG.46*

To hang together, to be closely united; to cling.*NWAD HANG.47*

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we hang together.*NWAD HANG.48*

1. To be just united, so as barely to hold together.*NWAD HANG.49*

To hang on or upon, to drag; to be incommodiously jointed.*NWAD HANG.50*

Life hangs upon me and becomes a burden.*NWAD HANG.51*

To hang to, to adhere closely; to cling.*NWAD HANG.52*

HANG, *n.* A sharp declivity.

HANGBY, *n.* A dependent, in contempt.

HANGED, *pp.* Suspended; put to death by being suspended by the neck.

HANGER, *n.* That by which a thing is suspended.

1. A short broad sword, incurvated towards the point.*NWAD HANGER.2*

2. One that hangs, or causes to be hanged.*NWAD HANGER.3*

HANGER-ON, *n.* One who besets another importunately in soliciting favors.

1. A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.*NWAD HANGER-ON.2*

HANGING, *ppr.* Suspending to something above.

1. Being suspended; dangling; swinging.*NWAD HANGING.2*

2. Foreboding death by the halter.*NWAD HANGING.3*

What a hanging face!*NWAD HANGING.4*

3. Requiring punishment by the halter; as a hanging matter.*NWAD HANGING.5*

HANGING, *n.* Any kind of drapery hung or fastened to the walls or a room, by way of ornament.

No purple hangings clothe the palace walls.*NWAD HANGING.7*

1. Death by the halter; as hard words or hanging.*NWAD HANGING.8*

2. Display; exhibition.*NWAD HANGING.9*

HANGING-SLEEVES, *n.* Strips of the same stuff with the gown,

hanging down the back from the shoulders.

HANGING-SIDE, *n.* In mining, the overhanging side of an inclined or hading vein.

HANGMAN, *n.* One who hangs another; a public executioner; also, a term of reproach.

HANGNEST, *n.* The name of certain species of birds, which build nests suspended from the branches of trees, such as the Baltimore oriole or red-bird; also, the nest so suspended.

HANK, *n.*

1. A skein of thread; as much thread as is tied together; a tie.*NWAD HANK.2*

2. In ships. a wooden ring fixed to a stay, to confine the stay-sails; used in the place of a grommet.*NWAD HANK.3*

3. A rope or withy for fastening a gate.*NWAD HANK.4*

HANK, *v.t.* To form into hanks.

HANKER, *v.i.*

1. To long for with a keen appetite and uneasiness; in a literal sense; as, to hanker for fruit, or after fruit.*NWAD HANKER.2*

2. To have a vehement desire of something, accompanied with uneasiness; as, to hanker after the diversions of the town.*NWAD HANKER.3*

It is usually followed by after. It is a familiar, but not a low word.*NWAD HANKER.4*

HANKERING, *ppr.* Longing for with keen appetite or ardent desire.

HANKERING, *n.* A keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified;

vehement desire to possess or enjoy.

HANKLE, *v.t.* [See *Hank*.] To twist. [Not in use.]

HANT, a contraction of have not, or has not; as, I ha'nt, he ha'nt, we ha'nt.

Hanse Towns. Hanse signifies a society; Goth. hansa, a multitude. The Hanse towns in Germany were certain commercial cities which associated for the protection of commerce as early as the twelfth century. To this confederacy acceded certain commercial cities in Holland, England, France, Spain and Italy, until they amounted to seventy two, and for centuries, this confederacy commanded the respect and defied the power of kings. This confederacy at present consists of the cities of Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen.*NWAD HANT.2*

HANSEATIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse towns, or to their confederacy.

HAP, *n.* [L. capio.]

1. That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event. [See *Chance* and *Casual*.]*NWAD HAP.2*

Whether art it was or heedless hap.*NWAD HAP.3*

Curs'd by good haps, and curs'd be they that build*NWAD HAP.4*

Their hopes on haps.*NWAD HAP.5*

2. Misfortune. [But this word is obsolete or obsolescent, except in compounds and derivatives.]*NWAD HAP.6*

HAP, *v.i.* To happen; to befall; to come by chance.

HAP-HAZARD, *n.* [This is tautological. See *Hazard*.]

Chance; accident.*NWAD HAP-HAZARD.2*

We take our principles at hap-hazard on trust.*NWAD HAP-HAZARD.3*

HAPLESS, *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy; as hapless youth; hapless maid.

HAPLY, *adv.* By chance; perhaps; it may be.

Lest haply ye be found to fight against God. *Acts 5:39*.*NWAD HAPLY.2*

1. By accident; casually.*NWAD HAPLY.3*

HAPPEN, *v.i.* hap'n.

1. To come by chance; to come without one's previous expectation; to fall out.*NWAD HAPPEN.2*

There shall no evil happen to the just. *Proverbs 12:21*.*NWAD HAPPEN.3*

2. To come; to befall.*NWAD HAPPEN.4*

They talked together of all those things which had happened. *Luke 24:14*.*NWAD HAPPEN.5*

3. To light; to fall or come unexpectedly.*NWAD HAPPEN.6*

I have happened on some other accounts relating to mortalities.*NWAD HAPPEN.7*

HAPPILY, *adv.* [See *Happy*.] By good fortune; fortunately; luckily; with success.

Preferr'd by conquest, happily o'erthrown.*NWAD HAPPILY.2*

1. In a happy state; in a state of felicity.*NWAD HAPPILY.3*

He lived happily with his consort.*NWAD HAPPILY.4*

2. With address or dexterity; gracefully; in a manner to ensure

success.*NWAD HAPPILY.5*

Formed by thy converse, happily to steer*NWAD HAPPILY.6*

From grave to gay, from lively to severe.*NWAD HAPPILY.7*

3. By chance. [See *Haply*.]*NWAD HAPPILY.8*

HAPPINESS, *n.* [from happy.] The agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified, by the enjoyment of pleasure without pain; felicity; but happiness usually expresses less than felicity, and felicity less than bliss. Happiness is comparative. To a person distressed with pain, relief from that pain affords happiness; in other cases we give the name happiness to positive pleasure or an excitement of agreeable sensations. Happiness therefore admits of indefinite degrees of increase in enjoyment, or gratification of desires. Perfect happiness, or pleasure unalloyed with pain, is not attainable in this life.

2. Good luck; good fortune.*NWAD HAPPINESS.2*

3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.*NWAD HAPPINESS.3*

For there's a happiness as well as care.*NWAD HAPPINESS.4*

HAPPY, *a.* [from hap.]

1. Lucky; fortunate; successful.*NWAD HAPPY.2*

Chimists have been more happy in finding experiments, than the causes of them.*NWAD HAPPY.3*

So we say, a happy thought; a happy expedient.*NWAD HAPPY.4*

2. Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; enjoying pleasure from the gratification of appetites or desires. The pleasurable sensations derived from the gratification of sensual appetites render a person temporarily happy; but he only can be esteemed really and permanently happy,

who enjoys peace of mind in the favor of God. To be in any degree happy, we must be free from pain both of body and of mind; to be very happy, we must be in the enjoyment of lively sensations of pleasure, either of body or mind.*NWAD HAPPY.5*

Happy am I, for the daughters will call me blessed. *Genesis 30:13*.*NWAD HAPPY.6*

He found himself happiest, in communicating happiness to others.*NWAD HAPPY.7*

3. Prosperous; having secure possession of good.*NWAD HAPPY.8*

Happy is that people whose God is Jehovah. *Psalm 144:15*.*NWAD HAPPY.9*

4. That supplies pleasure; that furnishes enjoyment; agreeable; applied to things; as a happy condition.*NWAD HAPPY.10*

5. Dexterous; ready; able.*NWAD HAPPY.11*

One gentleman is happy at a reply, another excels in a rejoinder.*NWAD HAPPY.12*

6. Blessed; enjoying the presence and favor of God, in a future life.*NWAD HAPPY.13*

7. Harmonious; living in concord; enjoying the pleasures of friendship; as a happy family.*NWAD HAPPY.14*

8. Propitious; favorable.*NWAD HAPPY.15*

HARANGUE, *n.* harang'. har'ang.

1. A speech addressed to an assembly or an army; a popular oration; a public address. This word seems to imply loudness or declamation, and is therefore appropriated generally to an address made to a popular assembly or to an army, and not to a sermon, or to an argument at the bar of a court, or to a speech in a deliberative council, unless in contempt.*NWAD HARANGUE.2*

2. Declamation; a noisy, pompous or irregular address.*NWAD HARANGUE.3*

HARANGUE, *v.i.* harang'. To make an address or speech to a large assembly; to make a noisy speech.

HARANGUE, *v.t.* harang'. To address by oration; as, the general harangued the troops.

HARANGUER, *n.* harang'er. An orator; one who addresses an assembly or army; a noisy declaimer.

HARANGUING, *ppr.* Declaiming; addressing with noisy eloquence.

HARASS, *v.t.*

1. To weary; to fatigue to excess; to tire with bodily labor; as, to harass an army by a long march.*NWAD HARASS.2*

2. To weary with importunity, care, or perplexity; to tease; to perplex.*NWAD HARASS.3*

Nature oppress'd and harrass'd out with care.*NWAD HARASS.4*

3. To waste or desolate.*NWAD HARASS.5*

HARASS, *n.* Waste; disturbance; devastation. [Little used.]

HARASSED, *pp.* Wearied; tired; teased.

HARASSER, *n.* One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.

HARASSING, *ppr.* Tiring; fatiguing; teasing.

HARBINGER, *n.* [See *Harbor*. Harbinger is properly a person who goes to provide harbor or lodgings for those that follow.]

1. In England, an officer of the king's household who rides a day's journey before the court when traveling, to provide lodgings and

other accommodations.*NWAD HARBINGER.2*

2. A forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else.*NWAD HARBINGER.3*

HARBOR, *n.*

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment and rest.*NWAD HARBOR.2*

For harbor at a thousand doors they knocked.*NWAD HARBOR.3*

2. A port or haven for ships; a bay or inlet of the sea, in which ships can moor, and be sheltered from the fury of winds and a heavy sea; any navigable water where ships can ride in safety.*NWAD HARBOR.4*

3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of safety from storms or danger.*NWAD HARBOR.5*

H`ARBOR, *v.t.* To shelter; to secure; to secrete; as, to harbor a thief.

1. To entertain; to permit to lodge, rest or reside; as, to harbor malice or revenge.*NWAD HARBOR.7*

Harbor not a thought of revenge.*NWAD HARBOR.8*

H`ARBOR, *v.i.* To lodge or abide for a time; to receive entertainment.

This night let's harbor here in York.*NWAD HARBOR.10*

1. To take shelter.*NWAD HARBOR.11*

HARBORAGE, *n.* Shelter; entertainment. [Not used.]

HARBORED, *pp.* Entertained; sheltered.

HARBORER, *n.* One who entertains or shelters another.

HARBORING, *ppr.* Entertaining; sheltering.

HARBORLESS, *a.* Without a harbor; destitute of shelter or a lodging.

HARBOR-MASTER, *n.* An officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, and executes the regulations respecting harbors.

HARBOROUGH, *n.* A harbor or lodging. [Not in use.]

HARBOROUS, *a.* Hospitable. [Not in use.]

HARD, *a.*

1. Firm; solid; compact; not easily penetrated, or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure; applied to material bodies, and opposed to soft; as hard wood; hard flesh; a hard apple.*NWAD HARD.2*

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.*NWAD HARD.3*

In which are some things hard to be understood. *2 Peter 3:16*.*NWAD HARD.4*

The hard causes they brought to Moses. *Exodus 18:26*.*NWAD HARD.5*

3. Difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done or executed. A hard task; a disease hard to cure.*NWAD HARD.6*

Is any thing too hard for the Lord? *Genesis 18:14*.*NWAD HARD.7*

4. Full of difficulties or obstacles; not easy to be traveled; as a hard way.*NWAD HARD.8*

5. Painful; difficult; distressing.*NWAD HARD.9*

Rachel travailed, and she had hard labor. *Genesis 35:16*.*NWAD HARD.10*

6. Laborious; fatiguing; attended with difficulty or pain, or both; as hard work or labor; hard duty; hard service.*NWAD HARD.11*

7. Oppressive; rigorous; severe; cruel; as hard bondage; a hard master. *Exodus 1:14*; *Isaiah 14:3*.*NWAD HARD.12*

8. Unfeeling; insensible; not easily moved by pity; not susceptible of kindness, mercy or other tender affections; as a hard heart.*NWAD HARD.13*

9. Severe; harsh; rough; abusive.*NWAD HARD.14*

Have you given him any hard words of late?*NWAD HARD.15*

10. Unfavorable; unkind; implying blame of another; as hard thoughts.*NWAD HARD.16*

11. Severe; rigorous; oppressive. The enemy was compelled to submit to hard terms. So we say, a hard bargain; hard conditions.*NWAD HARD.17*

12. Unreasonable; unjust. It is hard to punish a man for speculative opinions. It is a hard case.*NWAD HARD.18*

13. Severe; pinching with cold; rigorous; tempestuous; as a hard winter; hard weather.*NWAD HARD.19*

14. Powerful; forcible; urging; pressing close on.*NWAD HARD.20*

The stag was too hard for the horse.*NWAD HARD.21*

The disputant was too hard for his antagonist.*NWAD HARD.22*

15. Austere; rough; acid; sour; as liquors.*NWAD HARD.23*

The cider is hard.*NWAD HARD.24*

16. Harsh; stiff; forced; constrained; unnatural.*NWAD HARD.25*

Others--make the figures harder than the marble itself.*NWAD HARD.26*

His diction is hard, his figures too bold.*NWAD HARD.27*

17. Not plentiful; not prosperous; pressing; distressing; as hard

times, when markets are bad, and money of course scarce.*NWAD HARD.28*

18. Avaricious; difficult in making bargains; close. *Matthew 25:24*.*NWAD HARD.29*

19. Rough; of coarse features; as a hard face or countenance.*NWAD HARD.30*

20. Austere; severe; rigorous.*NWAD HARD.31*

21. Rude; unpolished or unintelligible.*NWAD HARD.32*

A people of hard language. *Ezekiel 3:5-6*.*NWAD HARD.33*

22. Coarse; unpalatable or scanty; as hard fare.*NWAD HARD.34*

H`ARD, *adv.* Close; near; as in the phrase, hard by. In this phrase, the word retains its original sense of pressed, or pressing.

[L. pressus.]*NWAD HARD.36*

1. With pressure; with urgency; hence, diligently; laboriously; earnestly; vehemently; importunately; as, to work hard for a living.*NWAD HARD.37*

And pray'd so hard for mercy from the prince.*NWAD HARD.38*

2. With difficulty; as, the vehicle moves hard.*NWAD HARD.39*

3. Uneasily; vexatiously.*NWAD HARD.40*

4. Closely; so as to raise difficulties.*NWAD HARD.41*

The question is hard set.*NWAD HARD.42*

5. Fast; nimbly; rapidly; vehemently; as, to run hard, that is, with pressure or urgency.*NWAD HARD.43*

6. Violently; with great force; tempestuously; as, the wind blows hard, or it blows hard.*NWAD HARD.44*

7. With violence; with a copious descent of water; as, it rains hard.*NWAD HARD.45*

8. With force; as, to press hard.*NWAD HARD.46*

Hard-a-lee, in seamen's language, an order to put the helm close to the lee side of the ship, to tack or keep her head to the wind; also, that situation of the helm.*NWAD HARD.47*

Hard-a-weather, an order to put the helm close to the weather or windward side of the ship; also, that position of the helm.*NWAD HARD.48*

Hard-a-port, an order to put the helm close to the larboard side of a ship.*NWAD HARD.49*

Hard-a-starboard, an order to put the helm close to the starboard side of a ship.*NWAD HARD.50*

HARD-BESETTING, ***a.*** **Closely besetting or besieging.**

HARDBOUND, ***a.*** **Costive; fast or tight; as hardbound brains.**

HARDEARNED, ***a.*** **Earned with toil and difficulty.**

HARDEN, ***v.t.*** **h`ardn. To make hard or more hard; to make firm or compact; to indurate; as, to harden iron or steel; to harden clay.**

1. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent; as, to harden the face.*NWAD HARDEN.2*

2. To make obstinate, unyielding or refractory; as, to harden the neck. *Jeremiah 19:15*.*NWAD HARDEN.3*

3. To confirm in wickedness, opposition or enmity; to make obdurate.*NWAD HARDEN.4*

Why then do ye harden your hearts, as Pharaoh and the Egyptians hardened their hearts? *1 Samuel 6:6*.*NWAD HARDEN.5*

So God is said to harden the heart, when he withdraws the influences of his spirit from men, and leaves them to pursue their own corrupt inclinations.*NWAD HARDEN.6*

4. To make insensible or unfeeling; as, to harden one against impressions of pity or tenderness.*NWAD HARDEN.7*

5. To make firm; to endure with constancy.*NWAD HARDEN.8*

I would harden myself in sorrow. *Job 6:10*.*NWAD HARDEN.9*

6. To inure; to render firm or less liable to injury, by exposure or use; as, to harden to a climate or to labor.*NWAD HARDEN.10*

H`ARDEN, *v.i.* h`ardn. To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or more compactness. Mortar hardens by drying.

1. To become unfeeling.*NWAD HARDEN.12*

2. To become inured.*NWAD HARDEN.13*

3. To indurate, as flesh.*NWAD HARDEN.14*

HARDENED, *pp.* Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obstinate; confirmed in error or vice.

HARDENER, *n.* He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.

HARDENING, *ppr.* Making hard or more compact; making obdurate or unfeeling; confirming; becoming more hard.

H`ARDENING, *n.* The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before.

HARDFAVORED, *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance.

HARDFAVOREDNESS, *n.* Coarseness of features.

HARDFEATURED, ***a.*** **Having coarse features.**

HARDFISTED, ***a.*** **Close fisted; covetous.**

HARDFOUGHT, ***a.*** **Vigorously contested; as a hard-fought battle.**

HARDGOTTEN, ***a.*** **Obtained with difficulty.**

HARDHANDED, ***a.*** **Having hard hands, as a laborer.**

HARDHEAD, ***n.*** **Clash or collision of heads in contest.**

HARDHEARTED, ***a.*** **Cruel; pitiless; merciless; unfeeling; inhuman; inexorable.**

HARDHEARTEDNESS, ***n.*** **Want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity.**

HARDIHOOD, ***n.*** **[See *Hardy* and *Hood*.] Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind; dauntless bravery; intrepidity.**

It is the society of numbers which gives hardihood to iniquity.*NWAD HARDIHOOD.2*

Hardihead and hardiment, in the sense of hardihood, are obsolete.*NWAD HARDIHOOD.3*

HARDILY, ***adv.*** **With great boldness; stoutly.**

1. With hardship; not tenderly.*NWAD HARDILY.2*

HARDINESS, ***n.***

1. Boldness; firm courage; intrepidity; stoutness; bravery; applied to the mind, it is synonymous with hardihood.*NWAD HARDINESS.2*

2. Firmness of body derived from laborious exercises.*NWAD*

HARDINESS.3

3. Hardship; fatigue.*NWAD HARDINESS.4*

4. Excess of confidence; assurance; effrontery.*NWAD HARDINESS.5*

HARD-LABORED, *a.* Wrought with severe labor; elaborate; studies; as a hard-labored poem.

HARDLY, *adv.* [See *Hard*.] With difficulty; with great labor.

Recovering hardly what he lost before.*NWAD HARDLY.2*

1. Scarcely; barely; almost not.*NWAD HARDLY.3*

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good.*NWAD HARDLY.4*

2. Not quite or wholly. The object is so distant we can hardly see it. The veal is hardly done. The writing is hardly completed.*NWAD HARDLY.5*

3. Grudgingly, as an injury.*NWAD HARDLY.6*

4. Severely; unfavorably; as, to think hardly of public measures.*NWAD HARDLY.7*

5. Rigorously; oppressively. The prisoners were hardly used or treated.*NWAD HARDLY.8*

6. Unwelcomely; harshly.*NWAD HARDLY.9*

Such information comes very hardly and harshly to a grown man.*NWAD HARDLY.10*

7. Coarsely; roughly; not softly.*NWAD HARDLY.11*

Heaven was her canopy, bare earth her bed;*NWAD HARDLY.12*

So hardly lodged.*NWAD HARDLY.13*

HARD-MOUTHED, ***a.*** **Not sensible to the bit; not easily governed; as a hard-mouthed horse.**

HARDNESS, *n.* [See *Hard*.] Firmness; close union of the component parts; compactness; solidity; the quality of bodies which resists impression; opposed to softness and fluidity.

1. Difficulty to be understood.*NWAD HARDNESS.2*

2. Difficulty to be executed or accomplished; as the hardness of an enterprise.*NWAD HARDNESS.3*

3. Scarcity; penury; difficulty of obtaining money; as the hardness of the times.*NWAD HARDNESS.4*

4. Obduracy; impenitence; confirmed state of wickedness; as hardness of heart.*NWAD HARDNESS.5*

5. Coarseness of features; harshness of look; as hardness of favor.*NWAD HARDNESS.6*

6. Severity of cold; rigor; as the hardness of winter.*NWAD HARDNESS.7*

7. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness.*NWAD HARDNESS.8*

The blame*NWAD HARDNESS.9*

May hang upon your hardness.*NWAD HARDNESS.10*

8. Stiffness; harshness; roughness; as the hardnesses of sculpture.*NWAD HARDNESS.11*

9. Closeness; niggardliness; stinginess.*NWAD HARDNESS.12*

10. Hardship; severe labor, trials or sufferings.*NWAD HARDNESS.13*

Endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. *2 Timothy 2:3*.*NWAD HARDNESS.14*

HARDNIBBED, *a.* Having a hard nib or point.

HARDOCK, *n.* Probably hoardock, dock with whitish leaves.

HARDS, *n.* The refuse or coarse part of flax; tow.

HARDSHIP, *n.* Toil; fatigue; severe labor or want; whatever oppresses the body.

1. Injury; oppression; injustice.*NWAD HARDSHIP.2*

HARDVISAGED, *a.* Having coarse features; of a harsh countenance.

HARDWARE, *n.* Wares made of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, etc.

HARDWAREMAN, *n.* A maker or seller of hardwares.

HARDY, *a.*

1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid.*NWAD HARDY.2*

Who is hardy enough to encounter contempt?*NWAD HARDY.3*

2. Strong; firm; compact.*NWAD HARDY.4*

An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his hardy fabric.*NWAD HARDY.5*

3. Confident; full of assurance; impudent; stubborn to excess.*NWAD HARDY.6*

4. Inured to fatigue; rendered firm by exercise, as a veteran soldier.*NWAD HARDY.7*

HAR, HARE, HERE, in composition, signify an army, Sax. here, G. heer, D. heir. So Harold is a general of an army; Herwin, a victorious army.

HARE, *n.* A quadruped of the genus Lepus, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, and a divided upper lip. It is a timid animal,

often hunted for sport or for its flesh, which is excellent food. It moves by leaps, and is remarkable for its fecundity.

1. A constellation.*NWAD HARE.2*

HARE, *v.t.* To fright, or to excite, tease and harass, or worry. [Not used. See *Harry*.]

HAREBELL, *n.* A plant of the genus Hyacinthus, with campaniform or bell-shaped flowers.

HAREBRAINED, *a.* [hare and brain.] Wild; giddy; volatile; heedless.

HAREFOOT, *n.* A bird; a plant.

HAREHEARTED, *a.* Timorous; easily frightened.

HAREHOUND, *n.* A hound for hunting hares.

HAREHUNTER, *n.* One who hunts or is used to hunting hares.

HAREHUNTING, *n.* The hunting of hares.

HARELIP, *n.* A divided upper lip, like that of a hare.

HARELIPPED, *a.* Having a harelip.

HAREMINT, *n.* A plant.

HAREPIPE, *n.* A snare for catching hares.

HARE'S-EAR, *n.* A plant of the genus Bupleurum. The Bastard Hare's Ear is of the genus Phyllis.

HARE'S-LETTUCE, *n.* A plant of the genus Sonchus.

HAREWORT, *n.* A plant.

HAREM, *n.* A seraglio; a place where Eastern princes confine their women, who are prohibited from the society of others.

HARENGIFORM, *a.* [See *Herring*.] Shaped like a herring.

HARICOT, *n.* A kind of ragout of meat and roots.

1. In French, beans.*NWAD HARICOT.2*

HARIER, HARRIER, *n.* [from hare.] A dog for hunting hares; a kind of hound with an acute sense of smelling.

HARIOLATION, *n.* [L. harioltio.] Sooth-saying. [Not in use. See *Ariolation*.]

HARK, *v.t.* [contracted from *hearken*, which see.]

To listen; to lend the ear.*NWAD HARK.2*

This word is rarely or never used, except in the imperative mode, hark, that is, listen, hear.*NWAD HARK.3*

HARL, HERL, *n.* The skin of flax; the filaments of flax or hemp.

1. A filamentous substance.*NWAD HARL.2*

[In New England, I have heard this word pronounced herl.]*NWAD HARL.3*

HARLEQUIN, *n.* A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes, who plays tricks, like a merry-andrew, to divert the populace. This character was first introduced into Italian comedy, but is now a standing character in English pantomime entertainments.

H`ARLEQUIN, *v.i.* To play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

HARLOCK, *n.* A plant.

HARLOT, *n.*

1. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman.*NWAD HARLOT.2*

2. In Scripture, one who forsakes the true God and worships idols. *Isaiah 1:21*.*NWAD HARLOT.3*

3. A servant; a rogue; a cheat.*NWAD HARLOT.4*

H`ARLOT, *a.* Wanton; lewd; low; base.

H`ARLOT, *v.i.* To practice lewdness.

HARLOTRY, *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness.

HARM, *n.*

1. Injury; hurt; damage; detriment.*NWAD HARM.2*

Do thyself no harm. *Acts 16:28*.*NWAD HARM.3*

He shall make amends for the harm he hath done in the holy thing. *Leviticus 5:16*.*NWAD HARM.4*

2. Moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness; a popular sense of the word.*NWAD HARM.5*

H`ARM, *v.t.* To hurt; to injure; to damage; to impair soundness of body, either animal or vegetable.

HARMATTAN, *n.* A dry easterly wind in Africa, which destroys vegetation.

HARMED, *pp.* Injured; hurt; damaged.

HARMEL, *n.* The wild African rue.

HARMFUL, *a.* Hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental;

mischievous.

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of harmful quality.*NWAD HARMFUL.2*

HARMFULLY, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously; with damage.

HARMFULNESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; noxiousness.

HARMING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.

HARMLESS, *a.* Not hurtful or injurious; innoxious. Ceremonies are harmless in themselves.

1. Unhurt; undamaged; uninjured; as, to give bond to save another harmless.*NWAD HARMLESS.2*

2. Innocent; not guilty.*NWAD HARMLESS.3*

Who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners. *Hebrews 7:26*.*NWAD HARMLESS.4*

HARMLESSLY, *adv.* Innocently; without fault or crime; as, to pass the time harmlessly in recreations.

1. Without hurt or damage.*NWAD HARMLESSLY.2*

Bullets fall harmlessly into wood or feathers.*NWAD HARMLESSLY.3*

HARMLESSNESS, *n.* The quality of being innoxious; freedom from a tendency to injure.

1. Innocence.*NWAD HARMLESSNESS.2*

HARMONIC, HARMONICAL, *a.* [See *Harmony*.] Relating to harmony or music; as harmonical use.

1. Concordant; musical; consonant; as harmonic sounds.*NWAD*

HARMONIC.2

Harmonic twang of leather, horn and brass.*NWAD HARMONIC.3*

The basis of an harmonic system.*NWAD HARMONIC.4*

The harmonic elements are the three smallest concords.*NWAD HARMONIC.5*

2. An epithet applied to the accessary sounds which accompany the predominant and apparently simple tone of any chord or string.*NWAD HARMONIC.6*

Harmonical mean, in arithmetic and algebra, a term used to express certain relations of numbers and quantities, which are supposed to bear an analogy to musical consonances.*NWAD HARMONIC.7*

Harmonical proportion, in arithmetic and algebra, is said to obtain between three quantities, or four quantities, in certain cases.*NWAD HARMONIC.8*

Harmonical series, a series of many numbers in continued harmonical proportion.*NWAD HARMONIC.9*

HARMONICA, *n.* A collection of musical glasses of a particular form, so arranged as to produce exquisite music.

HARMONICS, *n.* Harmonious sounds; consonances.

1. The doctrine or science of musical sounds.*NWAD HARMONICS.2*

2. Derivative sounds, generated with predominant sounds, and produced by subordinate vibrations of a chord or string, when its whole length vibrates. These shorter vibrations produce more acute sounds, and are called acute harmonics.*NWAD HARMONICS.3*

3. Grave harmonics are low sounds which accompany every perfect consonance of two sounds.*NWAD HARMONICS.4*

HARMONIOUS, *a.* Adapted to each other; having the parts

proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

God hath made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us.*NWAD HARMONIOUS.2*

1. Concordant; consonant; symphonious; musical. Harmonious sounds are such as accord, and are agreeable to the ear.*NWAD HARMONIOUS.3*

2. Agreeing; living in peace and friendship; as a harmonious family or society.*NWAD HARMONIOUS.4*

HARMONIOUSLY, *adv.* With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Distances, motions, and quantities of matter harmoniously adjusted in this great variety of our system.*NWAD HARMONIOUSLY.2*

1. With accordance of sound; musically; in concord.*NWAD HARMONIOUSLY.3*

2. In agreement; in peace and friendship.*NWAD HARMONIOUSLY.4*

HARMONIOUSNESS, *n.* Proportion and adaption of parts; musicalness.

1. Agreement; concord.*NWAD HARMONIOUSNESS.2*

HARMONIST, *n.* A musician; a composer of music.

1. One who brings together corresponding passages, to show their agreement.*NWAD HARMONIST.2*

HARMONIZE, *v.i.* To be in concord; to agree in sounds.

1. To agree; to be in peace and friendship; as individuals or families.*NWAD HARMONIZE.2*

2. To agree in sense or purport; as, the arguments harmonize; the

facts stated by different witnesses harmonize.*NWAD HARMONIZE.3*

H`ARMONIZE, *v.t.* To adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree.

1. To make musical; to combine according to the laws of counterpoint.*NWAD HARMONIZE.5*

HARMONIZED, *pp.* Made to be accordant.

HARMONIZER, *n.* One that brings together or reconciles.

1. In music, a practical harmonist.*NWAD HARMONIZER.2*

HARMONIZING, *ppr.* Causing to agree.

HARMONOMETER, *n.* An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.

HARMONY, *n.* [L. harmonia; Gr. a setting together, a closure or seam, agreement, concert, to fit or adapt, to square.]

1. The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or composition of things, intended to form a connected whole; as the harmony of the universe.*NWAD HARMONY.2*

Equality and correspondence are the causes of harmony.*NWAD HARMONY.3*

All discord, harmony not understood.*NWAD HARMONY.4*

2. Just proportion of sound; consonance; musical concord; the accordance of two or more intervals or sounds, or that union of different sounds which pleases the ear; or a succession of such sounds, called chords.*NWAD HARMONY.5*

Ten thousand harps that tuned Angelic harmonies.*NWAD HARMONY.6*

3. Concord; agreement; accordance in facts; as the harmony of the

gospels.*NWAD HARMONY.7*

4. Concord or agreement in views, sentiments or manners, interests, etc., good correspondence; peace and friendship.*NWAD HARMONY.8*

The citizens live in harmony.*NWAD HARMONY.9*

5. Natural harmony, in music, consists of the harmonic triad or common chord. Artificial harmony, is a mixture of concords and discords. Figured harmony, is when one or more of the parts move, during the continuance of a chord, through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord.*NWAD HARMONY.10*

6. Perfect harmony implies the use of untempered concords only. Tempered harmony is when the notes are varied by temperament. [See *Temperament*.]*NWAD HARMONY.11*

HARMOST, *n.* [Gr. to regulate.] In ancient Greece, a Spartan governor, regulator or perfect.

HARMOTOME, *n.* [Gr. a joint, and to cut.] In mineralogy, cross-stone, or staurolite, called also pyramidical zeolite. [See *Cross-stone*.]

HARNESS, *n.*

1. Armor; the whole accouterments or equipments of a knight or horseman; originally perhaps defensive armor, but in a more modern and enlarged sense, the furniture of a military man, or offensive, as a casque, cuirass, helmet, girdle, sword, buckler, etc.*NWAD HARNESS.2*

2. The furniture of a draught horse, whether for a wagon, coach, gig, chaise, etc., called in some of the American states, tackle or tackling, with which, in its primary sense, it is synonymous.*NWAD HARNESS.3*

H`ARNESS, *v.t.* To dress in armor; to equip with armor for war, as a

horseman.

Harnessed in rugged steel.*NWAD HARNESS.5*

1. To put on the furniture of a horse for draught.*NWAD HARNESS.6*

Harness the horses. *Jeremiah 46:4*.*NWAD HARNESS.7*

2. To defend; to equip or furnish for defense. 1 Maccabees 4:7.*NWAD HARNESS.8*

HARNESSED, *pp.* Equipped with armor; furnished with the dress for draught; defended.

HARNESSER, *n.* One who puts on the harness of a horse.

HARNESSING, *ppr.* Putting on armor or furniture for draught.

HARP, *n.*

1. An instrument of music of the stringed kind, of a triangular figure, held upright and commonly touched with the fingers.*NWAD HARP.2*

2. A constellation.*NWAD HARP.3*

H`ARP, *v.i.* To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers, harping with their harps. *Revelation 14:2*.*NWAD HARP.5*

1. To dwell on, in speaking or writing; to continue sounding.*NWAD HARP.6*

He seems*NWAD HARP.7*

Proud and disdainful, harping on what I am--*NWAD HARP.8*

Not what he knew I was.*NWAD HARP.9*

2. To touch as a passion; to affect.*NWAD HARP.10*

HARPER, *n.* A player on the harp.

HARPING, *ppr.* Playing on a harp; dwelling on continually.

H`ARPING, *n.* A continual dwelling on.

Making infinite merriment by harpings upon old themes.*NWAD HARPING.3*

H`ARPING, *n. plu.* harpings. In ships, harpings are the fore-parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship, and are fastened to the stem. Their use is to strengthen the ship, in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the sea.

Cat-harpings, are ropes which serve to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts, behind their respective yards.*NWAD HARPING.5*

HARPING-IRON, *n.* A *harpoon*, which see.

HARPIST, *n.* A harper.

HARPOON, *n.* [Gr. to seize with the claws; probably L. rapio, by transposition of letters.]

A harping-iron; a spear or javelin, used to strike whales for killing them. It consists of a long shank, with a broad flat triangular head, sharpened at both edges for penetrating the whale with facility. It is generally thrown by hand.*NWAD HARPOON.2*

HARPOON, *v.t.* To strike, catch or kill with a harpoon.

The beluga is usually caught in nets, but is sometimes harpooned.*NWAD HARPOON.4*

HARPOONED, *pp.* Struck, caught or killed with a harpoon.

HARPOONER, *n.* One who uses a harpoon; the man in a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.

HARPOONING, ***ppr.*** **Striking with a harpoon.**

HARPSICHORD, ***n.*** **[harp and chord.] An instrument of music with strings of wire, played by the fingers, by means of keys. The striking of these keys moves certain little jacks, which move a double row of chords or strings, stretched over four bridges on the table of the instrument.**

HARPY, ***n.*** **[L. harpyia; Gr. to seize or claw.]**

1. In antiquity, the harpies were fabulous winged monsters, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture, with their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws. They were three in number, Aello, Ocypete, and Celeno. They were sent by Juno to plunder the table of Phineus. They are represented as rapacious and filthy animals.*NWAD HARPY.2*

2. Any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.*NWAD HARPY.3*

HARQUEBUSE. [See ***Arquebuse*****.]**

HARRATEEN, ***n.*** **A kind of stuff or cloth.**

HARRIDAN, ***n.*** **A decayed strumpet.**

HARRIER, ***n.*** **A hunting hound with a nice sense of smelling.**

HARROW, ***n.*** **An instrument of agriculture, formed of pieces of timber sometimes crossing each other, and set with iron teeth. It is drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown.**

HARROW, ***v.t.*** **To draw a harrow over, for the purpose of breaking clods and leveling the surface, or for covering seed sown; as, to harrow land or ground.**

1. To break or tear with a harrow.*NWAD HARROW.3*

Will he harrow the valleys after thee? *Job 39:10*.*NWAD HARROW.4*

2. To tear; to lacerate; to torment.*NWAD HARROW.5*

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word*NWAD HARROW.6*

Would harrow up thy soul--*NWAD HARROW.7*

3. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste by violence. [Not used.]*NWAD HARROW.8*

4. To disturb; to agitate.*NWAD HARROW.9*

HARROWED, *pp.* Broken or smoothed by a harrow.

HARROWER, *n.* One who harrows.

1. A hawk.*NWAD HARROWER.2*

HARROWING, *ppr.* Breaking or leveling with a harrow.

HARRY, *v.t.*

1. To strip; to pillage. [See *Harrow*.]*NWAD HARRY.2*

2. To harass; to agitate; to tease.*NWAD HARRY.3*

HARRY, *v.i.* To make harassing incursions.

HARSH, *a.*

1. Rough to the touch; rugged; grating; as harsh sand; harsh cloth; opposed to smooth.*NWAD HARSH.2*

2. Sour; rough to the taste; as harsh fruit.*NWAD HARSH.3*

3. Rough to the ear; grating; discordant; jarring; as a harsh sound; harsh notes; a harsh voice.*NWAD HARSH.4*

4. Austere; crabbed; morose; peevish. Civilization softens the harsh temper or nature of man.*NWAD HARSH.5*

5. Rough; rude; abusive; as harsh words; a harsh reflection.*NWAD HARSH.6*

6. Rigorous; severe.*NWAD HARSH.7*

Though harsh the precept, yet the preacher charm'd.*NWAD HARSH.8*

HARSHLY, *adv.* Roughly; in a harsh manner.

1. Sourly; austerely.*NWAD HARSHLY.2*

2. Severely; morosely; crabbedly; as, to speak or answer harshly.*NWAD HARSHLY.3*

3. Roughly; rudely; with violence; as, to treat a person harshly.*NWAD HARSHLY.4*

4. Roughly; with a grating sound; unpleasantly.*NWAD HARSHLY.5*

It would sound harshly in her ears.*NWAD HARSHLY.6*

HARSHNESS, *n.* Roughness to the touch; opposed to softness and smoothness.

1. Sourness; austereness; as the harshness of fruit.*NWAD HARSHNESS.2*

2. Roughness to the ear; as the harshness of sound or of a voice, or of verse.*NWAD HARSHNESS.3*

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offense,*NWAD HARSHNESS.4*

The sound must seem an echo to the sense.*NWAD HARSHNESS.5*

3. Roughness of temper; moroseness; crabbedness; peevishness.*NWAD HARSHNESS.6*

4. Roughness in manner or words; severity; as the harshness of reproof.*NWAD HARSHNESS.7*

HARSLET, HASLET, *n.* The heart, liver, lights, etc. of a hog.

HART, *n.* A stag or male deer, an animal of the cervine genus.

HARTBEEST, *n.* The quanga, or cervine antelope of Africa.

HARTROYAL, *n.* A plant.

HARTSHORN, *n.* The horn of the hart or male deer. The scrapings or raspings of this horn are medicinal, and used in decoctions, ptisans, etc. Hartshorn jelly is nutritive and strengthening. Hartshorn calcined by a strong and long continued heat, is changed into a white earth, which is employed in medicine as an absorbent. The salt of hartshorn is powerful sudorific, and hartshorn yields also a pungent volatile spirit.

The jelly of hartshorn is simply gelatine; the earth remaining after calcination, is phosphate of lime; the salt and spirit of hartshorn are muriate of ammonia, with a little animal oil.*NWAD HARTSHORN.2*

Hartshorn plantain, a species of Plantago.*NWAD HARTSHORN.3*

HARTSTONGUE, *n.* [See *Tongue*.] A plant, a species of Asplenium.

HARTWORT, *n.* The name of certain plants of the genera, Seseli, Tordylium, and Buplerum.

HARUSPICE, *n.* [L. haruspex, from specio, to view.]

In Roman history, a person who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of beasts sacrificed, or watching the circumstances attending their slaughter, or their manner of burning and the ascent of the smoke.*NWAD HARUSPICE.2*

HARUSPICY, *n.* Divination by the inspection of victims.

HARVEST, *n.* [L. acerbus.]

1. The season of reaping and gathering in corn or other crops. It especially refers to the time of collecting corn or grain, which is the chief food of men, as wheat and rye. In Egypt and Syria, the wheat harvest is in April and May; in the south of Europe and of the United States, in June; in the Northern states of America, in July; and in the north of Europe, in August and September. In the United States, the harvest of maiz is mostly in October.*NWAD HARVEST.2*

2. The ripe corn or grain collected and secured in barns or stacks. The harvest this year is abundant.*NWAD HARVEST.3*

3. The product of labor; fruit or fruits.*NWAD HARVEST.4*

Let us the harvest of our labor eat.*NWAD HARVEST.5*

4. Fruit or fruits; effects; consequences.*NWAD HARVEST.6*

He that sows iniquity will reap a harvest of woe.*NWAD HARVEST.7*

5. In Scripture, harvest signifies figuratively the proper season for business.*NWAD HARVEST.8*

He that sleepeth in harvest, is a son that causeth shame. *Proverbs 10:5*.*NWAD HARVEST.9*

Also, a people whose sins have ripened them for judgment. *Joel 3:13*.*NWAD HARVEST.10*

Also, the end of the world. *Matthew 13:39*.*NWAD HARVEST.11*

Also, a seasonable time for instructing men in the gospel. *Matthew 9:37-38*.*NWAD HARVEST.12*

H`ARVEST, *v.t.* To reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits for the use of man and beast.

HARVESTED, *pp.* Reaped and collected, as ripe corn and fruits.

HARVESTER, *n.* A reaper; a laborer in gathering grain.

HARVEST-FLY, *n.* A large four-winged insect of the cicada kind, common in Italy.

HARVEST-HOME, *n.* The time of harvest.

1. The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself.*NWAD HARVEST-HOME.2*

2. The opportunity of gathering treasure.*NWAD HARVEST-HOME.3*

HARVESTING, *ppr.* Reaping and collecting, as ripe corn and other fruits.

HARVEST-LORD, *n.* The head-reaper at the harvest.

HARVEST-MAN, *n.* A laborer in harvest.

HARVEST-QUEEN, *n.* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

HASH, *v.t.* [Eng. to hack. See *Hack*.] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix; as, to hash meat.

HASH, *n.* Minced meat, or a dish of meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed.

HASK, *n.* A case made of rushes or flags. [Not used.]

HASLET, *n.* [See *Harslet*.]

HASP, *n.*

1. A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock.*NWAD HASP.2*

2. A spindle to wind thread or silk on.*NWAD HASP.3*

H`ASP, *v.t.* To shut or fasten with a hasp.

HASSOC, *n.* A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church.

And knees and hassocs are well nigh divorc'd.*NWAD HASSOC.2*

HAST, the second person singular of have, I have, thou hast, contracted from havest. It is used only in the solemn style.

HASTATE, HASTATED, *a.* [L. hastatus, from hasta, a spear.] In botany, spear-shaped; resembling the head of a halberd; triangular, hollowed at the base and on the sides, with the angles spreading; as a hastate leaf.

HASTE, *n.*

1. Celerity of motion; speed; swiftness; dispatch; expedition; applied only to voluntary beings, as men and other animals; never to other bodies. We never say, a ball flies with haste.*NWAD HASTE.2*

The king's business required haste. *1 Samuel 21:8*.*NWAD HASTE.3*

2. Sudden excitement of passion; quickness; precipitance; vehemence.*NWAD HASTE.4*

I said in my haste, all men are liars. *Psalm 116:11*.*NWAD HASTE.5*

3. The state of being urged or pressed by business; as, I am in great haste.*NWAD HASTE.6*

HASTE, HASTEN, *v.t.* To press; to drive or urge forward; to push on; to precipitate; to accelerate movement.

I would hasten my escape from the windy storm. *Psalm 55:8*.*NWAD HASTE.8*

HASTE, HASTEN, *v.i.* To move with celerity; to be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick.

They were troubled and hasted away. *Psalm 48:5*.*NWAD HASTE.10*

HASTED, HASTENED, *pp.* Moved rapidly; accelerated; urged with speed.

HASTENER, *n.* One that hastens or urges forward.

HASTING, HASTENING, *ppr.* Urging forward; pushing on; proceeding rapidly.

That state is hastening to ruin, in which no difference is made between good and bad men.*NWAD HASTING.2*

HASTILY, *adv.* [See *Hasty*.] In haste; with speed or quickness; speedily; nimbly.

Half clothed, half naked, hastily retire.*NWAD HASTILY.2*

1. Rashly; precipitately; without due reflection.*NWAD HASTILY.3*

We hastily engaged in the war.*NWAD HASTILY.4*

2. Passionately; under sudden excitement of passion.*NWAD HASTILY.5*

HASTINESS, *n.* Haste; speed; quickness or celerity in motion or action, as of animals.

1. Rashness; heedless eagerness; precipitation. Our hastiness to engage in the war caused deep regret.*NWAD HASTINESS.2*

2. Irritability; susceptibility of anger, warmth or temper.*NWAD HASTINESS.3*

HASTING-PEAR, *n.* An early pear, called also green chissel.

HASTINGS, *n.* [from hasty.] Peas that come early.

HASTIVE, *a.* Forward; early; as fruit. [Not much used.]

HASTY, *a.* Quick; speedy; opposed to slow.

Be not hasty to go out of his sight. *Ecclesiastes 8:3*.*NWAD HASTY.2*

1. Eager precipitate; rash; opposed to deliberate.*NWAD HASTY.3*

Seest thou a man that is hasty in his words?*NWAD HASTY.4*

There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Proverbs 29:20*.*NWAD HASTY.5*

2. Irritable; easily excited to wrath; passionate.*NWAD HASTY.6*

He that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly. *Proverbs 14:29*.*NWAD HASTY.7*

3. Early ripe; forward; as hasty fruit. *Isaiah 28:4*.*NWAD HASTY.8*

HASTYPUDDING, *n.* A pudding made of the meal of maiz moistened with water and boiled, or of milk and flour boiled.

HAT, *n.*

1. A covering for the head; a garment made of different materials, and worn by men or women for defending the head from rain or heat, or for ornament. Hats for men are usually made of fur or wool, and formed with a crown and brim. Hats for females are made of straw or grass braid, and various other materials. Of these the ever varying forms admit of no description that can long be correct.*NWAD HAT.2*

2. The dignity of a cardinal.*NWAD HAT.3*

HAT-BAND, *n.* A band round the crown of a hat.

HAT-BOX, HAT-CASE, *n.* A box for a hat. But a case for a lady's hat is called a band-box.

HATABLE, ***a.*** **[from hate.] That may be hated; odious.**

HATCH, ***v.t.***

1. To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat. In Egypt, chickens are hatched by artificial heat.*NWAD HATCH.2*

The partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not. *Jeremiah 17:11*.*NWAD HATCH.3*

2. To contrive or plot; to form by meditation, and bring into being; to originate and produce in silence; as, to hatch mischief; to hatch heresy.*NWAD HATCH.4*

HATCH, ***v.t.*** **To shade by lines in drawing and engraving.**

Those hatching strokes of the pencil.*NWAD HATCH.6*

1. To steep.*NWAD HATCH.7*

HATCH, ***v.i.*** **To produce young; to bring the young to maturity. Eggs will not hatch without a due degree and continuance of heat.**

HATCH, ***n.*** **A brood; as many chickens as are produced at once, or by one incubation.**

1. The act of exclusion from the egg.*NWAD HATCH.10*

2. Disclosure; discovery.*NWAD HATCH.11*

HATCH, HATCHES, ***n.***

1. Properly, the grate or frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck, now called hatch-bars. The lid or cover of a hatchway is also called hatches.*NWAD HATCH.13*

2. The opening in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another, the name of the grate itself being used for the opening; but this is more properly called the hatchway.*NWAD HATCH.14*

3. A half-door, or door with an opening over it.*NWAD HATCH.15*

4. Floodgates.*NWAD HATCH.16*

5. In Cornwall, Eng. openings into mines, or in search of them.*NWAD HATCH.17*

6. To be under the hatches, to be confined, or to be in distress, depression or slavery.*NWAD HATCH.18*

HATCHEL, *n.* An instrument formed with long iron teeth set in a board, for cleaning flax or hemp from the tow, hards or coarse part. The hatchel is a large species of comb.

HATCHEL, *v.t.* To draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel, for separating the coarse part and broken pieces of the stalk from the fine fibrous parts.

1. To tease or vex, by sarcasms or reproaches; a vulgar use of the word.*NWAD HATCHEL.3*

HATCHELED, *pp.* Cleansed by a hatchel; combed.

HATCHELER, *n.* One who uses a hatchel.

HATCHELING, *ppr.* Drawing through the teeth of a hatchel.

HATCHET, *n.* A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand.

To take up the hatchet, a phrase borrowed from the natives of America, is to make war.*NWAD HATCHET.2*

To bury the hatchet, is to make peace.*NWAD HATCHET.3*

HATCHET-FACE, *n.* A prominent face, like the edge of a hatchet.

HATCHETINE, *n.* A substance of the hardness of soft tallow, of a yellowish white or greenish yellow color, found in South

Wales.

HATCHMENT, *n.* [corrupted from achievement.] An armorial escutcheon on a herse at funerals, or in a church.

HATCHWAY, *n.* In ships, a square or oblong opening in the deck, affording a passage from one deck, affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments.

HATE, *v.t.* [L. odi, for hodi.]

1. To dislike greatly; to have a great aversion to. It expresses less than abhor, detest, and abominate, unless pronounced with a peculiar emphasis.*NWAD HATE.2*

How long will fools hate knowledge? *Proverbs 1:22*.*NWAD HATE.3*

Blessed are ye when men shall hate you. *Luke 6:22*.*NWAD HATE.4*

The Roman tyrant was contented to be hated, if he was but feared.*NWAD HATE.5*

2. In Scripture, it signifies to love less.*NWAD HATE.6*

If any man come to me, and hate not father and mother, etc. *Luke 14:26*.*NWAD HATE.7*

He that spareth the rod, hateth his son. *Proverbs 13:24*.*NWAD HATE.8*

HATE, *n.* Great dislike or aversion; hatred.

HATED, *pp.* Greatly disliked.

HATEFUL, *a.* Odious; exciting great dislike, aversion or disgust. All sin is hateful in the sight of God and of good men.

1. That feels hatred; malignant; malevolent.*NWAD HATEFUL.2*

And, worse than death, to view with hateful eyes*NWAD*

HATEFUL.3

His rival's conquest.*NWAD HATEFUL.4*

HATEFULLY, *adv.* Odiously; with great dislike.

1. Malignantly; maliciously. *Ezekiel 23:29*.*NWAD HATEFULLY.2*

HATEFULNESS, *n.* Odiousness; the quality of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgust.

HATER, *n.* One that hates.

An enemy to God, and hater of all good.*NWAD HATER.2*

HATING, *ppr.* Disliking extremely; entertaining a great aversion for.

HATRED, *n.* Great dislike or aversion; hate; enmity. Hatred is an aversion to evil, and may spring from utter disapprobation, as the hatred of vice or meanness; or it may spring from offenses or injuries done by fellow men, or from envy or jealousy, in which case it is usually accompanied with malevolence or malignity. Extreme hatred is abhorrence or detestation.

HATTED, *a.* [from hat.] Covered with a hat; wearing a hat.

HATTER, *v.t.* To harass. [Not in use.]

HATTOCK, *n.* [Erse, attock.] A shock of corn. [Not in use.]

HAUBERK, *n.* A coat of mail without sleeves.

HAUGHT, *a.* haut. [L. altus, that is, haltus, changed to haut.]

High; elevated; hence, proud; insolent.*NWAD HAUGHT.2*

HAUGHTILY, *adv.* hau'tily. [See *Haught* and *Haughty*.]

Proudly; arrogantly; with contempt or disdain; as, to speak or behave haughtily.*NWAD HAUGHTILY.2*

Her heavenly form too haughtily she prized.*NWAD HAUGHTILY.3*

HAUGHTINESS, *n.* hau'tiness. The quality of being haughty; pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.

I will lay low the haughtiness of the terrible. *Isaiah 13:11*.*NWAD HAUGHTINESS.2*

HAUGHTY, *a.* hau'ty. [from haught.]

1. Proud and disdainful; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others; lofty and arrogant; supercilious.*NWAD HAUGHTY.2*

His wife was a woman of a haughty and imperious nature.*NWAD HAUGHTY.3*

A haughty spirit goeth before a fall. *Proverbs 16:18*.*NWAD HAUGHTY.4*

2. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting pride and disdain; as a haughty air or walk.*NWAD HAUGHTY.5*

3. Proud and imperious; as a haughty nation.*NWAD HAUGHTY.6*

4. Lofty; bold; of high hazard; as a haughty enterprise.*NWAD HAUGHTY.7*

HAUL, *v.t.*

1. To pull or draw with force; to drag; as, to haul a heavy body along on the ground; to haul a boat on shore. Haul is equivalent to drag, and differs sometimes from pull and draw, in expressing more force and labor. It is much used by seamen; as, to haul down the sails; haul in the boom; haul aft, etc.*NWAD HAUL.2*

2. To drag; to compel to go.*NWAD HAUL.3*

Lest he haul thee to the judge. *Luke 12:58*.*NWAD HAUL.4*

When applied to persons, haul implies compulsion or rudeness, or both.*NWAD HAUL.5*

To haul the wind, in seamanship, is to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, hauling the sheets more aft, etc.*NWAD HAUL.6*

HAUL, *n.* A pulling with force; a violent pull.

1. A draft of a net; as, to catch a hundred fish at a haul.*NWAD HAUL.8*

HAULED, *pp.* Pulled with force; dragged; compelled to move.

HAULING, *ppr.* Drawing by force or violence; dragging.

HAULM, HAUM, *n.* [L. culmus, the stalk of corn.]

1. The stem or stalk of grain, of all kinds, or of peas, beans, hops, etc.*NWAD HAULM.2*

2. Straw; the dry stalks of corn, etc. in general.*NWAD HAULM.3*

HAUNCH, *n.*

1. The hip; that part of the body of man and of quadrupeds, which lies between the last ribs and the thigh.*NWAD HAUNCH.2*

2. The rear; the hind part. [Not used.]*NWAD HAUNCH.3*

HAUNT, *v.t.*

1. To frequent; to resort to much or often, or to be much about; to visit customarily.*NWAD HAUNT.2*

Celestial Venus haunts Idalia's groves.*NWAD HAUNT.3*

2. To come to frequently; to intrude on; to trouble with frequent visits; to follow importunately.*NWAD HAUNT.4*

You wrong me, Sir, thus still to haunt my house.*NWAD HAUNT.5*

Those cares that haunt the court and town.*NWAD HAUNT.6*

3. It is particularly applied to specters or apparitions, which are represented by fear and credulity as frequenting or inhabiting old, decayed and deserted houses.*NWAD HAUNT.7*

Foul spirits haunt my resting place.*NWAD HAUNT.8*

H`AUNT, *v.i.* To be much about; to visit or be present often.

I've charged thee not to haunt about my door.*NWAD HAUNT.10*

H`AUNT, *n.* A place to which one frequently resorts. Taverns are often the haunts of tipplers. A den is the haunt of wild beasts.

1. The habit or custom of resorting to a place. [Not used.]*NWAD HAUNT.12*

2. Custom; practice.*NWAD HAUNT.13*

HAUNTED, *pp.* Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions.

1. Troubled by frequent visits.*NWAD HAUNTED.2*

HAUNTER, *n.* One who frequents a particular place, or is often about it.

HAUNTING, *ppr.* Frequenting; visiting often; troubling with frequent visits.

HAUST, *n.* A dry cough.

HAUTBOY, *n.* ho'boy. A wind instrument, somewhat resembling a flute, but widening towards the bottom, and sounded through a reed. The treble is two feet long. The tenor goes a fifth lower, when blown open. It has only eight holes; but the base, which is five feet long, has eleven.

HAUTEUR, *n.* Pride, haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit.

HAUYNE, *n.* A mineral, called by Hauy latialite, occurring in grains or small masses, and also in groups of minute, shining crystals. Its color is blue, of various shades. It is found imbedded in volcanic rocks, basalt, clinkstone, etc.

HAVE, *v.t.* hav. *pret.* and *pp.* had. Present, I have, thou hast, he has; we, ye, they, have. [L. habeo.]

1. To possess; to hold in possession or power.*NWAD HAVE.2*

How many loaves have ye? *Matthew 15:34*.*NWAD HAVE.3*

He that gathered much had nothing over. *Exodus 16:18*.*NWAD HAVE.4*

I have a Levite to my priest. *Judges 17:13*.*NWAD HAVE.5*

To have and to hold, terms in a deed of conveyance.*NWAD HAVE.6*

2. To possess, as something that is connected with, or belongs to one.*NWAD HAVE.7*

Have ye a father? Have ye another brother? *Genesis 43:7*, and *Genesis 44:19*.*NWAD HAVE.8*

--Sheep that have no shepherd. *1 Kings 22:17*.*NWAD HAVE.9*

3. To marry; to take for a wife or husband.*NWAD HAVE.10*

In the resurrection, whose wife shall she be of the seven? for they all had her. *Matthew 22:28*.*NWAD HAVE.11*

4. To hold; to regard. Thus, to have in honor, is to hold in esteem; to esteem; to honor.*NWAD HAVE.12*

To have in derision or contempt, to hold in derision or contempt; to deride; to despise.*NWAD HAVE.13*

5. To maintain; to hold in opinion.*NWAD HAVE.14*

Sometimes they will have them to be the natural heat; sometimes they will have them to be the qualities of the tangible parts.*NWAD HAVE.15*

6. To be urged by necessity or obligation; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty.*NWAD HAVE.16*

I have to visit twenty patients every day.*NWAD HAVE.17*

We have to strive against temptations.*NWAD HAVE.18*

We have to encounter strong prejudices.*NWAD HAVE.19*

The nation has to pay the interest of an immense debt.*NWAD HAVE.20*

7. To seize and hold; to catch. The hound has him. [The original, but now a vulgar use of the word.]*NWAD HAVE.21*

8. To contain. The work has many beauties and many faults.*NWAD HAVE.22*

9. To gain; to procure; to receive; to obtain; to purchase. I had this cloth very cheap.*NWAD HAVE.23*

He has a guinea a month.*NWAD HAVE.24*

He has high wages for his services.*NWAD HAVE.25*

Had rather, denotes wish or preference.*NWAD HAVE.26*

I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than dwell in the tents of wickedness. *Psalm 84:10*.*NWAD HAVE.27*

Is not this phrase a corruption of would rather?*NWAD HAVE.28*

To have after, to pursue. [Not much used, nor elegant.]*NWAD HAVE.29*

To have away, to remove; to take away.*NWAD HAVE.30*

To have at, to encounter; to assail; as, to have at him; to have at you. [Legitimate, but vulgar.]*NWAD HAVE.31*

To enter into competition with; to make trial with.*NWAD HAVE.32*

Dryden uses in a like sense, have with you; but these uses are inelegant.*NWAD HAVE.33*

To have in, to contain.*NWAD HAVE.34*

To have on, to wear; to carry; as raiment or weapons.*NWAD HAVE.35*

He saw a man who had not on a wedding garment. *Matthew 22:11*.*NWAD HAVE.36*

To have out, to cause to depart. *2 Samuel 13:9*.*NWAD HAVE.37*

To have a care, to take care; to be on the guard, or to guard.*NWAD HAVE.38*

To have pleasure, to enjoy.*NWAD HAVE.39*

To have pain, to suffer.*NWAD HAVE.40*

To have sorrow, to be grieved or afflicted.*NWAD HAVE.41*

With would and should.*NWAD HAVE.42*

He would have, he desires to have, or he requires.*NWAD HAVE.43*

He should have, he ought to have.*NWAD HAVE.44*

But the various uses of have in such phrases, and its uses as an auxiliary verb, are fully explained in grammars. As an auxiliary, it

assists in forming the perfect tense, as I have formed, thou hast formed, he hath or has formed, we have formed, and the prior-past tense, as I had seen, thou hadst seen, he had seen.*NWAD HAVE.45*

HAVELESS, *a.* hav'les. Having little or nothing. [Not in use.]

HAVEN, *n.* ha'vn.

1. A harbor; a port; a bay, recess or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships; any place in which ships can be sheltered by the land from the force of tempests and a violent sea.*NWAD HAVEN.2*

2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.*NWAD HAVEN.3*

HAVENER, *n.* The overseer of a port; a harbor-master. [Not used.]

HAVER, *n.* One who has or possesses; a possessor; a holder. [Little used.]

HAVER, *n.* [L. avena.] Oats; a word of local use in the north of England; as haverbread, oaten bread.

HAVERSACK, *n.* A soldier's knapsack.

HAVING, *ppr.* [from have.] Possessing; holding in power or possession; containing; gaining; receiving; taking.

HAVING, *n.* Possession; goods; estate. [Not in use.]

1. The act or state of possessing.*NWAD HAVING.3*

HAVOCK, *n.* Waste; devastation; wide and general destruction.

Ye gods! what havock does ambition make*NWAD HAVOCK.2*

Among your works.*NWAD HAVOCK.3*

As for Saul, he made havock of the church. *Acts 8:3.NWAD HAVOCK.4*

HAVOCK, *v.t.* To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

To waste and havock yonder world.*NWAD HAVOCK.6*

HAW, *n.*

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn, that is, hedge-thorn.*NWAD HAW.2*

2. A small piece of ground adjoining a house; a small field; properly, an inclosed piece of land, from hedge, like garden, which also signifies an inclosure.*NWAD HAW.3*

3. In farriery, an excrescence resembling a gristle, growing under the nether eyelid and eye of a horse.*NWAD HAW.4*

4. A dale.*NWAD HAW.5*

HAW, *v.i.* [corrupted from hawk, or hack.] To stop in speaking with a haw, or to speak with interruption and hesitation; as, to hem and haw.

HAWFINCH, *n.* A bird, a species of Loxia.

HAWHAW, *n.* [duplication of haw, a hedge.] A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between slopes and not perceived till approached.

HAWING, *ppr.* Speaking with a haw, or with hesitation.

HAWK, *n.* A genus of fowls, the Falco, of many species, having a crooked beak, furnished with a cere at the base, a cloven tongue, and the head thick set with feathers. Most of the species are rapacious, feeding on birds or other small animals. Hawks were formerly trained for sport or catching small birds.

HAWK, *v.i.* To catch or attempt to catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose, and let loose on the prey; to practice falconry.

He that hawks at larks and sparrows.*NWAD HAWK.3*

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks.*NWAD HAWK.4*

1. To fly at; to attack on the wing; with at.*NWAD HAWK.5*

To hawk at flies.*NWAD HAWK.6*

HAWK, *v.i.* To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise; as, to hawk and spit.

To hawk up, transitively; as, to hawk up phlegm.*NWAD HAWK.8*

HAWK, *n.* An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

HAWK, *v.t.* [L. auctio, auction, a sale by outcry.] To cry; to offer for sale by outcry in the street, or to sell by outcry; as, to hawk goods or pamphlets.

HAWKED, *pp.* Offered for sale by outcry in the street.

1. Crooked; curving like a hawk's bill.*NWAD HAWKED.2*

HAWKER, *n.* One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; a peddlar.

1. A falconer.*NWAD HAWKER.2*

HAWKEYED, *a.* Having acute sight; discerning.

HAWKING, *ppr.* Catching wild birds by hawks.

1. Making an effort to discharge phlegm.*NWAD HAWKING.2*

2. Offering for sale in the street by outcry.*NWAD HAWKING.3*

HAWKING, *n.* The exercise of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

HAWKNOSED, *a.* Having an aquiline nose.

HAWKWEED, ***n.*** **The vulgar name of several species of plants, of the genera, Hieracium, Crepis, Hyoseris, and Andryala.**

HAWSE, ***n.*** **hawz. [See** ***Halser*****.] The situation of a ship moored with two anchors from the bows, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow; as, the ship has a clear hawse, or a foul hawse. A foul hawse is when the cables cross each other or are twisted together.**

HAWSE-HOLE, ***n.*** **A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable passes.**

HAWSE-PIECE, ***n.*** **One of the foremost timbers of a ship.**

HAWSER, ***n.*** **[See** ***Halser*****.] A small cable; or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.**

HAWTHORN, ***n.*** **A shrub or tree which bears the haw, of the genus Crataegus; the white-thorn. The hawthorn is much used for hedges, and for standards in gardens. It grows naturally in all parts of Europe.**

HAWTHORN-FLY, ***n.*** **An insect so called.**

HAY, ***n.*** **Grass cut and dried for fodder; grass prepared for preservation.**

Make hay while the sun shines.*NWAD HAY.2*

To dance the hay, to dance in a ring.*NWAD HAY.3*

HAY, ***v.t.*** **To dry or cure grass for preservation.**

HAY, ***n.*** **A hedge.**

1. A net which incloses the haunt of an animal.*NWAD HAY.6*

HAY, ***v.t.*** **To lay snares for rabbits.**

HAYBOTE, ***n.*** **Hedge-bote. In English law, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences.**

HAYCOCK, ***n.*** **A conical pile or heap of hay, in the field.**

HAYKNIFE, ***n.*** **A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.**

HAYLOFT, ***n.*** **A loft or scaffold for hay, particularly in a barn.**

HAYMAKER, ***n.*** **One who cuts and dries grass for fodder.**

HAYMAKING, ***n.*** **The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.**

HAYMARKET, ***n.*** **A place for the sale of hay.**

HAYMOW, ***n.*** **A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation.**

HAYRICK, ***n.*** **A rick of hay; usually a long pile for preservation in the open air.**

HAYSTACK, ***n.*** **A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.**

HAYWARD, ***n.*** **[hay and ward, hedgeward.] A person who keeps the common herd or cattle of a town, and guards hedges or fences. In New England, the hayward is a town officer whose duty it to impound cattle, and particularly swine which are found running at large in the highways, contrary to law.**

HAYDENITE, ***n.*** **A mineral discovered by Dr. Hayden, near Baltimore. It occurs in garnet colored crystals.**

HAZARD, ***n.*** **[L. casus, a fall, and ard, the common termination.]**

1. Chance; accident; casualty; a fortuitous event; that which falls or comes suddenly or unexpectedly, the cause of which is unknown, or whose operation is unforeseen or unexpected.*NWAD HAZARD.2*

I will stand the hazard of the die.*NWAD HAZARD.3*

2. Danger; peril; risk. He encountered the enemy at the hazard of his reputation and life.*NWAD HAZARD.4*

Men are led on from one stage of life to another, in a condition of the utmost hazard.*NWAD HAZARD.5*

3. A game at dice.*NWAD HAZARD.6*

To run the hazard, to risk; to take the chance; to do or neglect to do something, when the consequences are not foreseen, and not within the powers of calculation.*NWAD HAZARD.7*

HAZARD, ***v.t.*** **To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk; as, to hazard life to save a friend; to hazard an estate on the**

throw of a dice; to hazard salvation for temporal pleasure.

Men hazard nothing by a course of evangelical obedience.*NWAD HAZARD.9*

1. To venture to incur, or bring on; as, to hazard the loss or reputation.*NWAD HAZARD.10*

HAZARD, *v.i.* To try the chance; to adventure; to run the risk or danger.

Pause a day or two, before you hazard--*NWAD HAZARD.12*

HAZARDABLE, *a.* That is liable to hazard or chance.

HAZARDED, *pp.* Put at risk or in danger; ventured.

HAZARDER, *n.* One who ventures or puts at stake.

HAZARDING, *ppr.* Exposing to danger or peril; venturing to bring on.

HAZARDOUS, *a.* Dangerous; that exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil; as a hazardous attempt or experiment.

HAZARDOUSLY, *adv.* With danger of loss or evil; with peril.

HAZARDRY, *n.* Rashness; temerity.

1. Gaming in general.*NWAD HAZARDRY.2*

HAZE, *n.* [The primary sense of this word is probably to mix, or to turn, stir and make thick.]

Fog; a watery vapor in the air, or a dry vapor like smoke, which renders the air thick.*NWAD HAZE.2*

HAZE, *v.i.* To be foggy. [A local word.]

HAZE, *v.t.* To frighten. [Not used.]

HAZEL, *n.* ha'zl. A shrub of the genus Corylus, bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild farinaceous taste.

HAZEL, *a.* ha'zl. Pertaining to the hazel or like it; of a light brown color, like the hazel-nut.

HAZEL-EARTH, *n.* A kind of red loam.

HAZEL-NUT, *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.

HAZELLY, *a.* Of the color of the hazelnut; of a light brown.

HAZY, *a.* [See *Haze*.] Foggy; misty; thick with vapor; as hazy weather; the hazy north.

HE, pronoun of the third person; nom. he; poss. his; obj. him. [L. id, for hid; hic.]

1. A pronoun, a substitute for the third person, masculine gender, representing the man or male person named before.*NWAD HE.2*

Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. *Genesis 3:16*.*NWAD HE.3*

Thou shalt fear Jehovah thy God; him shalt thou serve. *Deuteronomy 10:20*.*NWAD HE.4*

2. It often has reference to a person that is named in the subsequent part of the sentence. He is the man.*NWAD HE.5*

3. He is often used without reference to any particular person, and may be referred to any person indefinitely that answers the description. It is then synonymous with any man.*NWAD HE.6*

He that walketh with wise men, shall be wise. *Proverbs 13:20*.*NWAD HE.7*

4. He, when a substitute for man in its general sense, expressing mankind, is of common gender, representing, like its antecedent, the whole human race.*NWAD HE.8*

My Spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh. *Genesis 6:3*.*NWAD HE.9*

5. Man; a male.*NWAD HE.10*

I stand to answer thee, or any he the proudest of thy sort.*NWAD HE.11*

In this use of he, in the ludicrous style, the word has no variation of case. In the foregoing sentence, he is in the objective case, or position, and the word is to be considered as a noun.*NWAD HE.12*

6. He is sometimes prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind, as a he-goat, a he-bear. In such cases, he is to be considered as an adjective, or the two words as forming a compound.*NWAD HE.13*

HEAD, *n.* hed.

1. The uppermost part of the human body, or the foremost part of the body of prone and creeping animals. This part of the human body contains the organs of hearing, seeing, tasting and smelling; it contains also the brain, which is supposed to be the seat of the intellectual powers, and of sensation. Hence the head is the chief or more important part, and is used for the whole person, in the phrase, let the evil fall on my head.*NWAD HEAD.2*

2. An animal; an individual; as, the tax was raised by a certain rate per head. And we use the singular number to express many. The herd contains twenty head of oxen.*NWAD HEAD.3*

Thirty thousand head of swine.*NWAD HEAD.4*

3. A chief; a principal person; a leader; a commander; one who has the first rank or place, and to whom others are subordinate; as the head of an army; the head of a sect or party. *Ephesians 5:23*.*NWAD HEAD.5*

4. The first place; the place of honor, or of command. The lord mayor sat at the head of the table. The general marched at the head of his troops.*NWAD HEAD.6*

5. Countenance; presence; in the phrases, to hide the head, to show the head.*NWAD HEAD.7*

6. Understanding; faculties of the mind; sometimes in a ludicrous sense; as, a man has a good head, or a strong head. These men laid their heads together to form the scheme. Never trouble your head about this affair. So we say, to beat the head; to break the head; that is, to study hard, to exercise the understanding or mental faculties.*NWAD HEAD.8*

7. Face; front; forepart.*NWAD HEAD.9*

The ravishers turn head, the fight renews. [Unusual.]*NWAD HEAD.10*

8. Resistance; successful opposition; in the phrase, to make head against, that is, to advance, or resist with success.*NWAD HEAD.11*

9. Spontaneous will or resolution; in the phrases, of his own head, on their own head. But of is more usual than on.*NWAD HEAD.12*

10. State of a deer's horns by which his age is known. The buck is called, the fifth year, a buck of the first head.*NWAD HEAD.13*

11. The top of a thing, especially when larger than the rest of the thing; as the head of a spear; the head of a cabbage; the head of a nail; the head of a mast.*NWAD HEAD.14*

12. The forepart of a thing, as the head of a ship, which includes the bows on both sides; also, the ornamental figure or image erected on or before the stem of a ship.*NWAD HEAD.15*

13. The blade or cutting part of an ax, distinct from the helve.*NWAD HEAD.16*

14. That which rises on the top; as the head or yeast of beer.*NWAD HEAD.17*

15. The upper part of a bed, or bed-stead.*NWAD HEAD.18*

16. The brain.*NWAD HEAD.19*

They turn their heads to imitate the sun.*NWAD HEAD.20*

17. The dress of the head; as a laced head. [Unusual.]*NWAD HEAD.21*

18. The principal source of a stream; as the head of the Nile.*NWAD HEAD.22*

19. Altitude of water in ponds, as applicable to the driving of mill-wheels. The mill has a good head of water.*NWAD HEAD.23*

20. Topic of discourse; chief point or subject; a summary; as the heads of a discourse or treatise.*NWAD HEAD.24*

21. Crisis; pitch; highth. The disease has grown to such a head as to threaten life.*NWAD HEAD.25*

22. Influence; force; strength; pitch. The sedition got to such a head as not to be easily quelled.*NWAD HEAD.26*

23. Body; conflux.*NWAD HEAD.27*

24. Power; armed force.*NWAD HEAD.28*

My lord, my lord, the French have gathered head.*NWAD HEAD.29*

25. Liberty; freedom from restrain; as, to give a horse the head. Hence,*NWAD HEAD.30*

26. License; freedom from check, control or restraint. Children should not have their heads.*NWAD HEAD.31*

He has too long given his unruly passions the head.*NWAD HEAD.32*

27. The hair of the head; as a head of hair.*NWAD HEAD.33*

28. The top of corn or other plant; the part on which the seed grows.*NWAD HEAD.34*

29. The end, or the boards that form the end; as the head of a cask.*NWAD HEAD.35*

30. The part most remote from the mouth or opening into the sea; as the head of a bay, gulf or creek.*NWAD HEAD.36*

31. The maturated part of an ulcer or boil; hence, to come to a head, is to suppurate.*NWAD HEAD.37*

Head and ears, a phrase denoting the whole person, especially when referring to immersion. He plunged head and ears into the water. He was head and ears in debt, that is, completely overwhelmed.*NWAD HEAD.38*

Head and shoulders, by force; violently; as, to drag one head and shoulders.*NWAD HEAD.39*

They bring in every figure of speech, head and shoulders.*NWAD HEAD.40*

Head or tail, or head nor tail, uncertain; not reducible to certainty.*NWAD HEAD.41*

Head, as an adj. or in composition, chief; principal; as a head workman.*NWAD HEAD.42*

By the head, in seamen's language, denotes the state of a ship laden too deeply at the fore-end.*NWAD HEAD.43*

HEAD, *v.t.* hed. To lead; to direct; to act as leader to; as, to head an army; to head an expedition; to head a riot.

1. To behead; to decapitate. [Unusual.]*NWAD HEAD.45*

2. To form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head; as, to head a nail.*NWAD HEAD.46*

3. To lop; as, to head trees.*NWAD HEAD.47*

4. To go in front of; to get into the front; as, to head a drove of cattle.*NWAD HEAD.48*

5. To set on the head; as, to head a cask.*NWAD HEAD.49*

6. To oppose; to veer round and blow in opposition to the course of

a ship; as, the wind heads us.*NWAD HEAD.50*

HEAD, *v.i.* hed. To originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river.

A broad river that heads in the great Blue Ridge of mountains.*NWAD HEAD.52*

HEADACH, *n.* hed'ake. Pain in the head.

HEADBAND, *n.* hed'band. A fillet; a band for the head; also, the band at each end of a book. *Isaiah 3:20*.

HEADBOROUGH, *n.* hed'burro. In England, formerly, the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing or decennary, consisting of ten families; called in some counties, borsholder, that is, borough's elder, and sometimes tithing man.

HEADDRESS, *n.* hed'dress. The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head.

1. The crest, or tuft of feathers on a fowl's head.*NWAD HEADDRESS.2*

HEADED, *pp.* hed'ed. Led; directed; furnished with a head; having a top. This is used in composition, as clear-headed, long-headed, thick-headed, etc.

HEADER, *n.* hed'er. One who heads nails or pins.

1. One who leads a mob or party.*NWAD HEADER.2*

2. The first brick in the angle of a wall.*NWAD HEADER.3*

HEADFAST, *n.* hed'fast. A rope at the head of a ship to fasten it to a wharf or other object.

HEADFIRST, *adv.* hedfurst. With the head foremost.

HEADGARGLE, *n.* hed'gargle. A disease of cattle.

HEADGEAR, *n.* hed'gear. The dress of a woman's head.

HEADINESS, *n.* hed'iness. [See *Heady*.] Rashness; precipitation; a disposition to rush forward without due deliberation or prudence.

1. Stubbornness; obstinacy.*NWAD HEADINESS.2*

HEADING, *n.* hed'ing. Timber for the heads of casks.

HEADLAND, *n.* hed'land. A cape; a promontory; a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea, or other expanse of water.

1. A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence.*NWAD HEADLAND.2*

HEADLESS, *a.* hed'less. Having no head; beheaded; as a headless body, neck or carcass.

1. Destitute of a chief or leader.*NWAD HEADLESS.2*

2. Destitute of understanding or prudence; rash; obstinate.*NWAD HEADLESS.3*

HEADLONG, *adv.* hed'long. With the head foremost; as, to fall headlong.

1. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.*NWAD HEADLONG.2*

--He hurries headlong to his fate.*NWAD HEADLONG.3*

2. Hastily; without delay or respite.*NWAD HEADLONG.4*

HEADLONG, *a.* hed'long. Steep; precipitous.

1. Rash; precipitate; as headlong folly.*NWAD HEADLONG.6*

HEADMAN, *n.* hed'man. A chief; a leader.

HEADMOLD-SHOT, ***n.*** **A disease in children, in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal, ride, that is, when their edges shoot over one another, and are so close-locked as to compress the brain; often occasioning convulsions and death.**

HEADMONEY, ***n.*** **hed'munny. A capitation-tax.**

HEADMOST, ***a.*** **hed'most. Most advanced; most forward; first in a line or order of progression; as the headmost ship in a fleet.**

HEAD-PAN, ***n.*** **hed'-pan. The brain-pan. [Not in use.]**

HEAD-PIECE, ***n.*** **hed'-pece. Armor for the head; a helmet; a morion.**

1. Understanding; force of mind. [Not common.]*NWAD HEAD-PIECE.2*

HEADQUARTERS, ***n. plu.*** **The quarters or place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army.**

1. The residence of any chief, or place from which orders are issued.*NWAD HEADQUARTERS.2*

HEAD-ROPE, ***n.*** **hed'-rope. That part of a bolt-rope which terminates any sail on the upper edge, and to which it is sewed.**

HEAD-SAIL, ***n.*** **hed'-sail. The head-sails of a ship are the sails which are extended on the fore-mast and bowsprit, as the foresail, foretop-sail, jib, etc.**

HEAD-SEA, ***n.*** **hed'-sea. Waves that meet the head of a ship or roll against her course.**

HEADSHAKE, ***n.*** **hed'shake. A significant shake of the head.**

HEADSHIP, ***n.*** **hed'ship. Authority; chief place.**

HEADSMAN, ***n.*** **hed'sman. One that cuts off heads; an executioner. [Unusual.]**

HEADSPRING, ***n.*** **hed'spring. Fountain; source; origin.**

HEADSTALL, ***n.*** **hed'stall. That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.**

HEADSTONE, ***n.*** **hed'stone. The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone.**

1. The stone at the head of a grave.*NWAD HEADSTONE.2*

HEADSTRONG, ***a.*** **hed'strong. Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way; bent on pursuing his own will; not easily restrained.**

Now let the headstrong boy my will control.*NWAD HEADSTRONG.2*

1. Directed by ungovernable will or proceeding from obstinacy; as a headstrong course.*NWAD HEADSTRONG.3*

HEADSTRONGNESS, ***n.*** **Obstinacy. [Not in use.]**

HEADTIRE, ***n.*** **hed'tire. Dress or attire for the head. 1 Esdras 3:6.**

HEADWAY, ***n.*** **hed'way. The motion of an advancing ship. A ship makes headway, when she advances, as from a state of rest.**

HEAD-WIND, ***n.*** **hed'-wind. A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.**

HEAD-WORKMAN, ***n.*** **The chief workman of a party; a foreman in a manufactory.**

HEADY, *a.* hed'y. [See *Head*.] Rash; hasty; precipitate; violent; disposed to rush forward in an enterprise without thought or deliberation; hurried on by will or passion; ungovernable.

All the talent required, is to be heady, to be violent on one side or the other.*NWAD HEADY.2*

1. Apt to affect the head; inflaming; intoxicating; strong; as spirituous liquors.*NWAD HEADY.3*

Champagne is a heady wine.*NWAD HEADY.4*

2. Violent; ;impetuous; as a heady current. [Not usual.]*NWAD HEADY.5*

HEAL, *v.t.* [L. celo; Heb. to be whole or entire, all.]

1. To cure of a disease or wound and restore to soundness, or to that state of body in which the natural functions are regularly performed; as, to heal the sick.*NWAD HEAL.2*

Speak, and my servant shall be healed. *Matthew 8:8*.*NWAD HEAL.3*

2. To cure; to remove or subdue; as, to heal a disease.*NWAD HEAL.4*

3. To cause to cicatrize; as, to heal a sore or wound.*NWAD HEAL.5*

4. To restore to soundness; as, to heal a wounded limb.*NWAD HEAL.6*

5. To restore purity to; to remove feculence or foreign matter.*NWAD HEAL.7*

Thus saith the Lord, I have healed these waters. *2 Kings 2:21*.*NWAD HEAL.8*

6. To remove, as differences or dissension; to reconcile, as parties at variance; as, to heal a breach or difference.*NWAD HEAL.9*

7. In Scripture, to forgive; to cure moral disease and restore soundness.*NWAD HEAL.10*

I will heal their backsliding. *Hosea 14:4*.*NWAD HEAL.11*

8. To purify from corruptions, redress grievances and restore to prosperity. *Jeremiah 14:19*.*NWAD HEAL.12*

9. To cover, as a roof with tiles, slate, lead, etc.*NWAD HEAL.13*

HEAL, *v.i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state; as, the limb heals, or the wound heals; sometimes with up or over; it will heal up or over.

HEALABLE, *a.* That may be healed.

HEALED, *pp.* Restored to a sound state.

HEALER, *n.* He or that which cures, or restores to soundness.

HEALING, *ppr.* Curing; restoring to a sound state.

1. Tending to cure; mild; mollifying.*NWAD HEALING.2*

HEALING, *n.* The act of curing.

1. The act of covering.*NWAD HEALING.4*

HEALTH, *n.* helth. [from heal.] That state of an animal or living body, in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which they all perform freely their natural functions. In this state the animal feels no pain. This word is applied also to plants.

1. Sound state of the mind; natural vigor of faculties.*NWAD HEALTH.2*

2. Sound state of the mind, in a moral sense; purity; goodness.*NWAD HEALTH.3*

There is no health in us.*NWAD HEALTH.4*

3. Salvation or divine favor, or grace which cheers God's people. *Psalm 43:5*.*NWAD HEALTH.5*

4. Wish of health and happiness; used in drinking. Come, love and health to all; an elliptical phrase, for, I wish health to you.*NWAD HEALTH.6*

HEATHFUL, *a.* helth'ful. Being in a sound state, as a living or organized being; having the parts or organs entire, and their functions in a free, active and undisturbed operation; free from disease. We speak of a healthful body, a healthful person, a healthful plant.

1. Serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious; as a healthful air or climate; a healthful diet.*NWAD HEATHFUL.2*

2. Indicating health or soundness; as a healthful condition.*NWAD HEATHFUL.3*

3. Salutary; promoting spiritual health.*NWAD HEATHFUL.4*

4. Well disposed; favorable.*NWAD HEATHFUL.5*

A healthful ear to hear. [Unusual.]*NWAD HEATHFUL.6*

HEALTHFULLY, *adv.* In health; wholesomely.

HEALTHFULNESS, *n.* A state of being well; a state in which the parts of a living body are sound, and regularly perform their functions.

1. Wholesomeness; salubrity; state or qualities that promote health; as the healthfulness of the air, or of climate, or of diet, or of exercises.*NWAD HEALTHFULNESS.2*

HEALTHILY, *a.* [See *Health*.] Without disease.

HEALTHINESS, *n.* The state of health; soundness; freedom from disease; as the healthiness of an animal or plant.

HEALTHLESS, ***a.*** **Infirm; sickly.**

1. Not conducive to health. [Little used.]*NWAD HEALTHLESS.2*

HEALTHSOME, ***a.*** **Wholesome. [Not used.]**

HEALTHY, ***a.*** **Being in a sound state; enjoying health; hale; sound; as a healthy body or constitution.**

1. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; as a healthy exercise; a healthy climate; healthy recreations.*NWAD HEALTHY.2*

HEAM, ***n.*** **In beasts, the same as afterbirth in women.**

HEAP, ***n.***

1. A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation; as a heap of earth or stones.*NWAD HEAP.2*

Huge heaps of slain around the body rise.*NWAD HEAP.3*

2. A crowd; a throng; a cluster; applied to living persons. [Inelegant and not in use.]*NWAD HEAP.4*

3. A mass of ruins.*NWAD HEAP.5*

Thou hast made of a city a heap. *Isaiah 25:2*.*NWAD HEAP.6*

HEAP, ***v.t.***

1. To throw or lay in a heap; to pile; as, to heap stones; often with up; as, to heap up earth; or with on; as, to heap on wood or coal.*NWAD HEAP.8*

2. To amass; to accumulate; to lay up; to collect in great quantity; with up; as, to heap up treasures.*NWAD HEAP.9*

Though the wicked heap up silver as the dust-- *Job 27:16*.*NWAD HEAP.10*

3. To add something else, in large quantities.*NWAD HEAP.11*

4. To pile; to add till the mass takes a roundish form, or till it rises above the measure; as, to heap any thing in measuring.*NWAD HEAP.12*

HEAPED, *pp.* Piled; amassed; accumulated.

HEAPER, *n.* One who heaps, piles or amasses.

HEAPING, *ppr.* Piling; collecting into a mass.

HEAPY, *a.* Lying in heaps; as heapy rubbish.

HEAR, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* heard, but more correctly heared.

[L. audio; auris.]*NWAD HEAR.2*

1. To perceive by the ear; to feel an impression of sound by the proper organs; as, to hear sound; to hear a voice; to hear words.*NWAD HEAR.3*

2. To give audience or allowance to speak.*NWAD HEAR.4*

He sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the faith in Christ. *Acts 24:24*.*NWAD HEAR.5*

3. To attend; to listen; to obey.*NWAD HEAR.6*

Today, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your heart. *Psalm 95:7-8*.*NWAD HEAR.7*

4. To attend favorably; to regard.*NWAD HEAR.8*

They think they shall be heard for their much speaking. *Matthew 6:7*.*NWAD HEAR.9*

5. To grant an answer to prayer.*NWAD HEAR.10*

I love the Lord, because he hath heard my voice. *Psalm 116:1*.*NWAD HEAR.11*

6. To attend to the facts, evidence, and arguments in a cause between parties; to try in a court of law or equity. The cause was heard and determined at the last term; or, it was heard at the last term, and will be determined at the next. So *2 Samuel 15:3*.*NWAD HEAR.12*

7. To acknowledge a title; a Latin phrase.*NWAD HEAR.13*

Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth.*NWAD HEAR.14*

8. To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; as, what minister do you hear? [A colloquial use of the word.]*NWAD HEAR.15*

9. To learn.*NWAD HEAR.16*

I speak to the world those things which I have heard of him. *John 8:26*.*NWAD HEAR.17*

10. To approve and embrace.*NWAD HEAR.18*

They speak of the world, and the world heareth them. *1 John 4:5*.*NWAD HEAR.19*

To hear a bird sing, to receive private communication.*NWAD HEAR.20*

HEAR, *v.i.* To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. He is deaf, he cannot hear.

1. To listen; to hearken; to attend.*NWAD HEAR.22*

He hears with solicitude.*NWAD HEAR.23*

2. To be told; to receive by report.*NWAD HEAR.24*

I hear there are divisions among you, and I partly believe it. *1 Corinthians 11:18*.*NWAD HEAR.25*

HEARD, HEARED, *pp.* Perceived by the ear. [In pronunciation, this word should not be confounded with herd.]

HEARER, *n.* One who hears; one who attends to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

HEARING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the ear, as sound.

1. Listening to; attending to; obeying; observing what is commanded.*NWAD HEARING.2*

2. Attending to witnesses or advocates in a judicial trial; trying.*NWAD HEARING.3*

HEARING, *n.* The faculty or sense by which sound is perceived.

1. Audience; attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard. I waited on the minister, but could not obtain a hearing.*NWAD HEARING.5*

2. Judicial trial; attention to the facts, testimony and arguments in a cause between parties, with a view to a just decision.*NWAD HEARING.6*

3. The act of perceiving sounds; sensation or perception of sound.*NWAD HEARING.7*

I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear. *Job 42:5*.*NWAD HEARING.8*

And to the others he said in my hearing. *Ezekiel 9:5*.*NWAD HEARING.9*

4. Reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard. He was not within hearing.*NWAD HEARING.10*

HEARKEN, *v.i.* h`arken.

1. To listen; to lend the ear; to attend to what is uttered, with eagerness or curiosity.*NWAD HEARKEN.2*

The furies hearken, and their snakes uncurl.*NWAD HEARKEN.3*

2. To attend; to regard; to give heed to what is uttered; to observe

or obey.*NWAD HEARKEN.4*

Hearken, O Israel, to the statutes and the judgments which I teach you. *Deuteronomy 4:1*.*NWAD HEARKEN.5*

3. To listen;; to attend; to grant or comply with.*NWAD HEARKEN.6*

Hearken thou to the supplication of thy servant. *1 Kings 8:30*.*NWAD HEARKEN.7*

HE`ARKEN, *v.t.* h`arken. To hear by listening. [Little used.]

HEARKENER, *n.* h`arkener. A listener; one who hearkens.

HEARKENING, *ppr.* h`arkening. Listening; attending; observing.

HEARSAL, for Rehearsal. [Not in use.]

HEARSAY, *n.* [hear and say.] Report; rumor; fame; common talk. He affirms without any authority except hearsay. The account we have depends on hearsay. It is sometimes used as an adjective; as hearsay evidence.

HEARSE, *n.* hers. [See *Herse*.] A temporary monument set over a grave.

1. The case or place in which a corpse is deposited.*NWAD HEARSE.2*

2. A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave. [See *Herse*.]*NWAD HEARSE.3*

3. A hind in the second year of her age.*NWAD HEARSE.4*

HEARSE, *v.t.* hers. To inclose in a hearse.

HEARSECLOTH, *n.* hers'cloth. A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse.

HEARSELIKE, *a.* hers'like. Suitable to a funeral.

HEART, *n.* [L. cor, cordis, and allied to Eng. core, or named from motion, pulsation.]

1. A muscular viscus, which is the primary organ of the blood's motion in an animal body, situated in the thorax. From this organ all the arteries arise, and in it all the veins terminate. By its alternate dilatation and contraction, the blood is received from the veins, and returned through the arteries, by which means the circulation is carried on and life preserved.*NWAD HEART.2*

2. The inner part of any thing; the middle part or interior; as the heart of a country, kingdom or empire; the heart of a town; the heart of a tree.*NWAD HEART.3*

3. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part.*NWAD HEART.4*

4. The seat of the affections and passions, as of love, joy, grief, enmity, courage, pleasure etc.*NWAD HEART.5*

The heart is deceitful above all things. Every imagination of the thoughts of the heart is evil continually. We read of an honest and good heart, and an evil heart of unbelief, a willing heart, a heavy heart, sorrow of heart, a hard heart, a proud heart, a pure heart. The heart faints in adversity, or under discouragement, that is, courage fails; the heart is deceived, enlarged, reproved, lifted up, fixed, established, moved, etc.*NWAD HEART.6*

5. By a metonymy, heart is used for an affection or passion, and particularly for love.*NWAD HEART.7*

The king's heart was towards Absalom. *2 Samuel 14:1*.*NWAD HEART.8*

6. The seat of the understanding; as an understanding heart. We read of men wise in heart, and slow of heart.*NWAD HEART.9*

7. The seat of the will; hence, secret purposes, intentions or designs. There are many devices in a man's heart. The heart of kings is unsearchable. The Lord tries and searches the heart. David had it in his heart to build a house of rest for the ark.*NWAD*

HEART.10

Sometimes heart is used for the will, or determined purpose.*NWAD HEART.11*

The heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil. *Ecclesiastes 8:11*.*NWAD HEART.12*

8. Person; character; used with respect to courage or kindess.*NWAD HEART.13*

Cheerly, my hearts.*NWAD HEART.14*

9. Courage; spirit; as, to take heart; to give heart; to recover heart.*NWAD HEART.15*

10. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.*NWAD HEART.16*

Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her heart. *2 Samuel 6:16*.*NWAD HEART.17*

11. Disposition of mind.*NWAD HEART.18*

He had a heart to do well.*NWAD HEART.19*

12. Secret meaning; real intention.*NWAD HEART.20*

And then show you the heart of my message.*NWAD HEART.21*

13. Conscience, or sense of good or ill.*NWAD HEART.22*

Every man's heart and conscience--doth either like or disallow it.*NWAD HEART.23*

14. Strength; power of producing; vigor; fertility. Keep the land in heart.*NWAD HEART.24*

That the spent earth may gather heart again.*NWAD HEART.25*

15. The utmost degree.*NWAD HEART.26*

This gay charm--hath beguiled me*NWAD HEART.27*

To the very heart of loss.*NWAD HEART.28*

To get or learn by heart, to commit to memory; to learn so perfectly as to be able to repeat without a copy.*NWAD HEART.29*

To take to heart, to be much affected; also, to be zealous, ardent or solicitous about a thing; to have concern.*NWAD HEART.30*

To lay to heart, is used nearly in the sense of the foregoing.*NWAD HEART.31*

To set the heart on, to fix the desires on; to be very desirous of obtaining or keeping; to be very fond of.*NWAD HEART.32*

To set the heart at rest, to make one's self quiet; to be tranquil or easy in mind.*NWAD HEART.33*

To find in the heart, to be willing or disposed.*NWAD HEART.34*

I find it in my heart to ask your pardon.*NWAD HEART.35*

For my heart, for tenderness or affection.*NWAD HEART.36*

I could not for my heart refuse his request.*NWAD HEART.37*

Or, this phrase may signify, for my life; if my life was at stake.*NWAD HEART.38*

I could not get him for my heart to do it.*NWAD HEART.39*

To speak to one's heart, in Scripture, to speak kindly to; to comfort; to encourage.*NWAD HEART.40*

To have in the heart, to purpose; to have design or intention.*NWAD HEART.41*

A hard heart, cruelty; want of sensibility.*NWAD HEART.42*

HEART, *v.i.* To encourage. [Not much used.]

HEART-ACH, *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind.

HEART-ALLURING, ***a.*** **Suited to allure the affections.**

HEART-APPALLING, ***a.*** **Dismaying the heart.**

HEART-BREAK, ***n.*** **Overwhelming sorrow or grief.**

HEART-BREAKER, ***a.*** **A lady's curl; a love-lock.**

HEART-BREAKING, ***a.*** **Breaking the heart; overpowering with grief or sorrow.**

HEART-BREAKING, ***n.*** **Overpowering grief; deep affliction.**

HEART-BRED, ***a.*** **Bred in the heart.**

HEART-BROKEN, ***a.*** **Deeply afflicted or grieved.**

HEART-BURIED, ***a.*** **Deeply immersed.**

HEART-BURN, ***n.*** **Cardialgy; a disease or affection of the stomach, attended with a sensation of heat and uneasiness, and occasioned by indigestion, surfeit or acidity.**

HEART-BURNED, ***a.*** **Having the heart inflamed.**

HEART-BURNING, ***a.*** **Causing discontent.**

HEART-BURNING, ***n.*** ***Heart-burn*****, which see.**

1. Discontent; secret enmity.*NWAD HEART-BURNING.3*

HEART-CHILLED, ***a.*** **Having the heart chilled.**

HEART-CONSUMING, ***a.*** **Destroying peace of mind.**

HEART-CORRODING, ***a.*** **Preying on the heart.**

HEART-DEAR, ***a.*** **Sincerely beloved.**

HEART-DEEP, ***a.*** **Rooted in the heart.**

HEART-DISCOURAGING, ***a.*** **[See** ***Courage*****.] Depressing the spirits.**

HEART-EASE, ***n.*** **Quiet; tranquillity of mind.**

HEART-EASING, ***a.*** **Giving quiet to the mind.**

HEART-EATING, ***a.*** **Preying on the heart.**

HEART-EXPANDING, ***a.*** **Enlarging the heart; opening the feelings.**

HEART-FELT, ***a.*** **Deeply felt; deeply affecting, either as joy or sorrow.**

HEART-GRIEF, ***n.*** **Affliction of the heart.**

HEART-HARDENED, ***a.*** **Obdurate; impenitent; unfeeling.**

HEART-HARDENING, ***a.*** **Rendering cruel or obdurate.**

HEART-HEAVINESS, ***n.*** **Depression of spirits.**

HEART-OFFENDING, ***a.*** **Wounding the heart.**

HEART-PEA, ***n.*** **A plant, the Cardiospermum, with black seeds, having the figure of a heart of a white color on each.**

HEART-QUELLING, ***a.*** **Conquering the affection.**

HEART-RENDING, ***a.*** **Breaking the heart; overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive.**

HEART-ROBBING, ***a.*** **Depriving of thought; ecstatic.**

1. Stealing the heart; winning.*NWAD HEART-ROBBING.2*

HEART'S-BLOOD, HEART-BLOOD, ***n.*** **The blood of the heart; life; essence.**

HEART'S-EASE, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Viola.**

HEART-SEARCHING, ***a.*** **Searching the secret thoughts and purposes.**

HEART-SICK, ***a.*** **Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply afflicted or depressed.**

HEART-SORE, ***n.*** **That which pains the heart.**

HE`ART-SORE, ***a.*** **Deeply wounded.**

HEART-SORROWING, ***a.*** **Sorrowing deeply in heart.**

HEART-STRING, ***n.*** **A nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart.**

HEART-STRUCK, ***a.*** **Driven to the heart; infixed in the mind.**

1. Shocked with fear; dismayed.*NWAD HEART-STRUCK.2*

HEART-SWELLING, ***a.*** **Rankling in the heart.**

HEART-WHOLE, ***a.*** **[See *Whole*.] Not affected with love; not in love, or not deeply affected.**

1. Having unbroken spirits, or good courage.*NWAD HEART-WHOLE.2*

HEART-WOUNDED, ***a.*** **Wounded with love or grief; deeply affected with some passion.**

HEART-WOUNDING, ***a.*** **Piercing with grief.**

HEARTED, ***a.*** **Taken to heart. [Not used.]**

1. Composed of hearts. [Not used.]*NWAD HEARTED.2*

2. Laid up in the heart.*NWAD HEARTED.3*

This word is chiefly used in composition, as hard-hearted, faint-hearted, stout-hearted, etc.*NWAD HEARTED.4*

HEARTEN, ***v.t.*** **h`artn. To encourage; to animate; to incite or stimulate courage.**

1. To restore fertility or strength to; as, to hearten land. [Little used.]*NWAD HEARTEN.2*

HEARTENER, ***n.*** **He or that which gives courage or animation.**

HEARTH, ***n.*** **harth. A pavement or floor of brick or stone in a chimney, on which a fire is made to warm a room, and from which there is a passage for the smoke to ascend.**

HEARTH-MONEY, HEARTH-PENNY, ***n.*** **A tax on hearths.**

HEARTILY, ***adv.*** **[from hearty.] From the heart; with all the heart; with sincerity; really.**

I heartily forgive them.*NWAD HEARTILY.2*

1. With zeal; actively; vigorously. He heartily assisted the prince.*NWAD HEARTILY.3*

2. Eagerly; freely; largely; as, to eat heartily.*NWAD HEARTILY.4*

HEARTINESS, ***n.*** **Sincerity; zeal; ardor; earnestness.**

1. Eagerness of appetite.*NWAD HEARTINESS.2*

HEARTLESS, ***a.*** **Without courage; spiritless; faint-hearted.**

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground.*NWAD HEARTLESS.2*

HEARTLESSLY, ***adv.*** **Without courage or spirit; faintly; timidly; feebly.**

HEARTLESSNESS, ***n.*** **Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind; feebleness.**

HEARTY, ***a.*** **Having the heart engaged in any thing; sincere; warm; zealous; as, to be hearty in support of government.**

1. Proceeding from the heart; sincere; warm; as a hearty welcome.*NWAD HEARTY.2*

2. Being full of health; sound; strong; healthy; as a hearty man.*NWAD HEARTY.3*

3. Strong; durable; as hearty timber. [Not used in America.]*NWAD HEARTY.4*

4. Having a keen appetite; eating much; as a hearty eater.*NWAD HEARTY.5*

5. Strong; nourishing; as hearty food.*NWAD HEARTY.6*

HEARTY-HALE, *a.* Good for the heart.

HEAT, *n.* [L. aestus, for haestus, or caestus.]

1. Heat, as a cause of sensation, that is, the matter of heat, is considered to be a subtil fluid, contained in a greater or less degree in all bodies. In modern chimistry, it is called caloric. It expands all bodies in different proportions, and is the cause of fluidity and evaporation. A certain degree of it is also essential to animal and vegetable life. Heat is latent, when so combined with other matter as not to be perceptible. It is sensible, when it is evolved and perceptible.*NWAD HEAT.2*

2. Heat, as a sensation, is the effect produced on the sentient organs of animals, by the passage of caloric, disengaged from surrounding bodies, to the organs. When we touch or approach a hot body, the caloric or heat passes from that body to our organs of feeling, and gives the sensation of heat. On the contrary, when we touch a cold body, the caloric passes from the hand to that body, and causes a sensation of cold.*NWAD HEAT.3*

Note. This theory of heat seems not to be fully settled.*NWAD HEAT.4*

3. Hot air; hot weather; as the heat of the tropical climates.*NWAD HEAT.5*

4. Any accumulation or concentration of the matter of heat or caloric; as the heat of the body; the heat of a furnace; a red heat; a white heat; a welding heat.*NWAD HEAT.6*

5. The state of being once heated or hot.*NWAD HEAT.7*

Give the iron another heat.*NWAD HEAT.8*

6. A violent action unintermitted; a single effort.*NWAD HEAT.9*

Many causes are required for refreshment between the heats.*NWAD HEAT.10*

7. A single effort in running; a course at a race. Hector won at the first heat.*NWAD HEAT.11*

8. Redness of the face; flush.*NWAD HEAT.12*

9. Animal excitement; violent action or agitation of the system. The body is all in a heat.*NWAD HEAT.13*

10. Utmost violence; rage; vehemence; as the heat of battle.*NWAD HEAT.14*

11. Violence; ardor; as the heat of party.*NWAD HEAT.15*

12. Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation; as the heat of passion.*NWAD HEAT.16*

13. Ardor; fervency; animation in thought or discourse.*NWAD HEAT.17*

With all the strength and heat of eloquence.*NWAD HEAT.18*

14. Fermentation.*NWAD HEAT.19*

HEAT, *v.t.* [L. odi, osus, for hodi, hosus; L aestus, for haestus, heat, tide; Gr. to burn, and the English haste and hoist are probably of the same family.]

1. To make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to be hot; as, to heat an oven or a furnace; to heat iron.*NWAD HEAT.21*

2. To make feverish; as, to heat the blood.*NWAD HEAT.22*

3. To warm with passion or desire; to excite; to rouse into action.*NWAD HEAT.23*

A noble emulation heats your breast.*NWAD HEAT.24*

4. To agitate the blood and spirits with action; to excite animal action.*NWAD HEAT.25*

HEAT, *v.i.* To grow warm or hot by fermentation, or extrication of latent heat.

Green hay heats in a mow, and green corn in a bin.*NWAD HEAT.27*

1. To grow warm or hot. The iron or the water heats slowly.*NWAD HEAT.28*

HEAT, for heated, is in popular use and pronounced het; but it is not elegant.

HEATED, *pp.* Made hot; inflamed; exasperated.

HEATER, *n.* He or that which eats.

1. A triangular mass of iron, which is heated and put into a box-iron to heat it and keep it hot, for ironing or smoothing clothes. [This utensil is going into disuse.]*NWAD HEATER.2*

HEATH, *n.*

1. A plant of the genus Erica, of many species. It is a shrub which is used in Great Britain for brooms, thatch, beds for the poor, and for heating ovens. Its leaves are small and continue green all the year. It is called also ling.*NWAD HEATH.2*

2. A place overgrown with heath.*NWAD HEATH.3*

3. A place overgrown with shrubs of any kind.*NWAD HEATH.4*

HEATHCOCK, *n.* A large fowl which frequents heaths, a species of grouse.

HEATHPEA, *n.* A species of bitter vetch, Orobus.

HEATHPOUT, *n.* A bird, the same as the heath-cock.

HEATHROSE, *n.* A plant.

HEATHEN, *n.* [Gr. from heath, that is, one who lives in the country or woods, as pagan from pagus, a village.]

1. A pagan; a Gentile; one who worships idols, or is unacquainted with the true God. In the Scriptures, the word seems to comprehend all nations except the Jews or Israelites, as they were all strangers to the true religion, and all addicted to idolatry. The word may now be applied perhaps to all nations, except to Christians and Mohammedans.*NWAD HEATHEN.2*

Heathen, without the plural termination, is used plurally or collectively, for Gentiles or heathen nations.*NWAD HEATHEN.3*

Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance. *Psalm 2:8*.*NWAD HEATHEN.4*

Heathen, however, has a plural, expressing two or more individuals.*NWAD HEATHEN.5*

If men have reason to be heathens in Japan--*NWAD HEATHEN.6*

The precepts and examples of the ancient heathens.*NWAD HEATHEN.7*

2. A rude, illiterate, barbarous person.*NWAD HEATHEN.8*

HEATHEN, *a.* Gentile, pagan; as a heathen author.

HEATHENISH, *a.* Belonging to Gentiles or pagans; as heathenish rites.

1. Rude; illiterate; wild; uncivilized.*NWAD HEATHENISH.2*

2. Barbarous; savage; cruel; rapacious.*NWAD HEATHENISH.3*

HEATHENISHLY, *adv.* After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM, *n.* Gentilism; paganism; ignorance of the true God; idolatry; the rites or system of religion of a pagan nation.

1. Rudeness; barbarism; ignorance.*NWAD HEATHENISM.2*

HEATHENIZE, *v.t.* To render heathen or heathenish.

HEATHER, *n.* Heath.

HEATHY, *a.* [from heath.] Full of heath; abounding with heath; as heathy land.

HEATING, *ppr.* Making warm or hot; inflaming; rousing the passions; exasperating.

1. Tending to impart heat to; promoting warmth or heat; exciting action; stimulating; as heating medicines or applications.*NWAD HEATING.2*

HEATLESS, *a.* Destitute of heat; cold.

HEAVE, *v.t.* heev. *pret.* heaved, or hove; *pp.* heaved, hove, formerly hoven. [Gr. to breathe.]

1. To lift; to raise; to move upward.*NWAD HEAVE.2*

So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay,*NWAD HEAVE.3*

Chain'd on the burning lake, nor ever hence*NWAD HEAVE.4*

Had ris'n, or heaved his head.*NWAD HEAVE.5*

2. To cause to swell.*NWAD HEAVE.6*

The glittering finny swarms*NWAD HEAVE.7*

That heave our friths and crowd upon our shores.*NWAD HEAVE.8*

3. To raise or force from the breast; as, to heave a sigh or groan, which is accompanied with a swelling or expansion of the thorax.*NWAD HEAVE.9*

4. To raise; to elevate; with high.*NWAD HEAVE.10*

One heaved on high.*NWAD HEAVE.11*

5. To puff; to elate.*NWAD HEAVE.12*

6. To throw; to cast; to send; as, to heave a stone. This is a common use of the word in popular language, and among seamen; as, to heave the lead.*NWAD HEAVE.13*

7. To raise by turning a windlass; with up; as, to heave up the anchor. Hence,*NWAD HEAVE.14*

8. To turn a windlass or capstern with bars or levers. Hence the order, to heave away.*NWAD HEAVE.15*

To heave ahead, to draw ship forwards.*NWAD HEAVE.16*

To heave astern, to cause to recede; to draw back.*NWAD HEAVE.17*

To heave down, to throw or lay down on one side; to careen.*NWAD HEAVE.18*

To heave out, to throw out. With seamen, to loose or unfurl a sail, particularly the stay-sails.*NWAD HEAVE.19*

To heave in stays, in tacking, to bring a ship's head to the wind.*NWAD HEAVE.20*

To heave short, to draw so much of a cable into the ship, as that she is almost perpendicularly above the anchor.*NWAD HEAVE.21*

To heave a strain, to work at the windlass with unusual exertion.*NWAD HEAVE.22*

To heave taught, to turn a capstern, etc. till the rope becomes straight. [See *Taught* and *Tight*.]*NWAD HEAVE.23*

To heave to, to bring the ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion.*NWAD HEAVE.24*

To heave up, to relinquish; [so to throw up;] as, to heave up a design. [Vulgar.]*NWAD HEAVE.25*

HEAVE, *v.i.* heev. To swell, distend or dilate; as, a horse heaves in panting. Hence,

1. To pant; to breathe with labor or pain; as, he heaves for breath.*NWAD HEAVE.27*

2. To keck; to make an effort to vomit.*NWAD HEAVE.28*

3. To rise in billows, as the sea; to swell.*NWAD HEAVE.29*

4. To rise; to be lifted; as, a ship heaves.*NWAD HEAVE.30*

5. To rise or swell, as the earth at the breaking up of frost.*NWAD HEAVE.31*

To heave in sight, to appear; to make its first appearance; as a ship at sea, or as a distant object approaching or being approached.*NWAD HEAVE.32*

We observe that this verb has often the sense of raising or rising in an arch or circular form, as in throwing and in distention, and from this sense is derived its application to the apparent arch over our heads, heaven.*NWAD HEAVE.33*

HEAVE, *n.* heev. A rising or swell; an exertion or effort upward.

None could guess whether the next heave of the earthquake would settle or swallow them.*NWAD HEAVE.35*

1. A rising swell, or distention, as of the breast.*NWAD HEAVE.36*

These profound heaves.*NWAD HEAVE.37*

2. An effort to vomit.*NWAD HEAVE.38*

3. An effort to rise.*NWAD HEAVE.39*

HEAVEN, *n.* hev'n.

1. The region or expanse which surrounds the earth, and which appears above and around us, like an immense arch or vault, in which are seen the sun, moon and stars.*NWAD HEAVEN.2*

2. Among christians, the part of space in which the omnipresent

Jehovah is supposed to afford more sensible manifestations of his glory. Hence this is called the habitation of God, and is represented as the residence of angels and blessed spirits. *Deuteronomy 26:15*.*NWAD HEAVEN.3*

The sanctified heart loves heaven for its purity, and God for his goodness.*NWAD HEAVEN.4*

3. Among pagans, the residence of the celestial gods.*NWAD HEAVEN.5*

4. The sky or air; the region of the atmosphere; or an elevated place; in a very indefinite sense. Thus we speak of a mountain reaching to heaven; the fowls of heaven; the clouds of heaven; hail or rain from heaven. *Jeremiah 9:10*; *Job 35:5, 11*.*NWAD HEAVEN.6*

Their cities are walled to heaven. *Deuteronomy 1:28*.*NWAD HEAVEN.7*

5. The Hebrews acknowledged three heavens; the air or aerial heavens; the firmament in which the stars are supposed to be placed; and the heaven of heavens, or third heaven, the residence of Jehovah.*NWAD HEAVEN.8*

6. Modern philosophers divide the expanse above and around the earth into two parts, the atmosphere or aerial heaven, and the etherial heaven beyond the region of the air, in which there is supposed to be a thin, unresisting medium called ether.*NWAD HEAVEN.9*

7. The Supreme Power; the Sovereign of heaven; god; as prophets sent by heaven.*NWAD HEAVEN.10*

I have sinned against heaven. *Luke 15:18, 21*.*NWAD HEAVEN.11*

Shun the impious profaneness which scoffs at the institution of heaven.*NWAD HEAVEN.12*

8. The pagan deities; celestials.*NWAD HEAVEN.13*

And show the heavens more just.*NWAD HEAVEN.14*

9. Elevation; sublimity.*NWAD HEAVEN.15*

O! for a muse of fire, that would ascend*NWAD HEAVEN.16*

The brightest heaven of invention.*NWAD HEAVEN.17*

10. Supreme felicity; great happiness.*NWAD HEAVEN.18*

HEAVEN-ASPIRING, *a.* Aspiring to heaven.

HEAVEN-BANISHED, *a.* Banished from heaven.

HEAVEN-BEGOT, *a.* Begot by a celestial being.

HEAVEN-BORN, *a.* Born from heaven; native of heaven, or of the celestial regions; as heaven-born sisters.

HEAVEN-BRED, *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven; as heaven-bred poesy.

HEAVEN-BUILT, *a.* Built by the agency or favor of the gods; as a heaven-built wall.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, *a.* Pointing to the sky; as a heaven-directed spire.

1. Taught or directed by the celestial powers; as heaven-directed hands.*NWAD HEAVEN-DIRECTED.2*

HEAVEN-FALLEN, *a.* Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God.

HEAVEN-GIFTED, *a.* Bestowed by heaven.

HEAVEN-INSPIRED, *a.* Inspired by heaven.

HEAVEN-INSTRUCTED, *a.* Taught by heaven.

HEAVENIZE, ***v.t.*** **hev'nize. To render like heaven. [Unauthorized.]**

HEAVEN-KISSING, ***a.*** **Touching as it were the sky.**

HEAVENLINESS, ***n.*** **[from heavenly.] Supreme excellence.**

HEAVEN-LOVED, ***a.*** **Beloved by heaven.**

HEAVENLY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to heaven; celestial; as heavenly regions; heavenly bliss.**

1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent; as a heavenly lyre; a heavenly temper.*NWAD HEAVENLY.2*

The love of heaven makes one heavenly.*NWAD HEAVENLY.3*

2. Inhabiting heaven; as a heavenly race; the heavenly throng.*NWAD HEAVENLY.4*

HEAVNELY, ***adv.*** **In a manner resembling that of heaven.**

Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells.*NWAD HEAVNELY.2*

1. By the influence or agency of heaven.*NWAD HEAVNELY.3*

Our heavenly guided soul shall climb.*NWAD HEAVNELY.4*

HEAVENLY-MINDED, ***a.*** **Having the affections place on heaven, and on spiritual things.**

HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS, ***n.*** **The state of having the affections placed on heavenly things and spiritual objects.**

HEAVEN-SALUTING, ***a.*** **Touching the sky.**

HEAVENWARD, ***adv.*** **Toward heaven.**

HEAVEN-WARRING, *a.* Warring against heaven.

HEAVE-OFFERING, *n.* Among the Jews, an offering consisting of the tenth of the tithes which the Levites received, or of the first of the dough, etc. which was to be heaved or elevated. *Numbers 15:19-21* **and** *Numbers 18:8-29***.**

HEAVER, *n.* One who heaves or lifts.

Among seamen, a staff for a lever.*NWAD HEAVER.2*

HEAVES, *n.* heevz. A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.

HEAVILY, *adv.* hev'ily. [from heavy.] With great weight; as, to bear heavily on a thing; to be heavily loaded.

1. With great weight of grief; grievously; afflictively. When calamities fall heavily on the christian, he finds consolation in Christ.*NWAD HEAVILY.2*

2. Sorrowfully; with grief.*NWAD HEAVILY.3*

I came hither to transport the tidings,*NWAD HEAVILY.4*

Which I have heavily borne.*NWAD HEAVILY.5*

3. With an air of sorrow or dejection.*NWAD HEAVILY.6*

Why looks your Grace so heavily to day?*NWAD HEAVILY.7*

4. With weight; oppressively. Taxes sometimes bear heavily on the people.*NWAD HEAVILY.8*

5. Slowly and laboriously; with difficulty; as, to move heavily.*NWAD HEAVILY.9*

So they drove them heavily. *Exodus 14:25*.*NWAD HEAVILY.10*

HEAVINESS, *n.* hev'iness. Weight; ponderousness; gravity; the

quality of being heavy; as the heaviness of a body.

1. Sadness; sorrow; dejection of mind; depression of spirits.*NWAD HEAVINESS.2*

Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop. *Proverbs 12:25*.*NWAD HEAVINESS.3*

Ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season ye are in heaviness, through manifold temptations. *1 Peter 1:6*.*NWAD HEAVINESS.4*

2. Sluggishness; torpidness; dullness of spirit; languidness; languor; lassitude.*NWAD HEAVINESS.5*

What means this heaviness that hangs upon me?*NWAD HEAVINESS.6*

3. Weight; burden; oppression; as, the heaviness of taxes.*NWAD HEAVINESS.7*

4. That which it requires great strength to move or overcome; that which creates labor and difficulty; as the heaviness of a draught.*NWAD HEAVINESS.8*

5. Thickness; moistness; deepness; as the heaviness of ground or soil.*NWAD HEAVINESS.9*

6. Thickness; moistness; as of air.*NWAD HEAVINESS.10*

HEAVING, *ppr.* Lifting; swelling; throwing; panting; making an effort to vomit.

HEAVING, *n.* A rising or swell; a panting.

HEAVY, *a.* hev'y.

1. Weighty; ponderous; having great weight; tending strongly to the center of attraction; contrary to light; applied to material bodies; as a heavy stone; a heavy load.*NWAD HEAVY.2*

2. Sad; sorrowful; dejected; depressed in mind.*NWAD HEAVY.3*

A light wife makes a heavy husband.*NWAD HEAVY.4*

So is he that singeth songs to a heavy heart. *Proverbs 25:20*.*NWAD HEAVY.5*

3. Grievous; afflictive; depressing to the spirits; as heavy news; a heavy calamity.*NWAD HEAVY.6*

4. Burdensome; oppressive; as heavy taxes.*NWAD HEAVY.7*

Make thy father's heavy yoke--lighter. *1 Kings 12:4*.*NWAD HEAVY.8*

5. Wanting life and animation; dull.*NWAD HEAVY.9*

My heavy eyes you say confess*NWAD HEAVY.10*

A heart to love and grief inclined.*NWAD HEAVY.11*

6. Drowsy; dull.*NWAD HEAVY.12*

Their eyes were heavy. *Matthew 26:43*; *Luke 9:32*.*NWAD HEAVY.13*

7. Wanting spirit or animation; destitute of life or rapidity of sentiment; dull; as a heavy writer; a heavy style.*NWAD HEAVY.14*

8. Wanting activity or vivacity; indolent.*NWAD HEAVY.15*

But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind.*NWAD HEAVY.16*

9. Slow; sluggish.*NWAD HEAVY.17*

He walks with a heavy gait.*NWAD HEAVY.18*

10. Burdensome; tedious; as heavy hours.*NWAD HEAVY.19*

Time lies heavy on him who has no employment.*NWAD HEAVY.20*

11. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.*NWAD HEAVY.21*

He found his men heavy, and laden with booty.*NWAD HEAVY.22*

12. Lying with weight on the stomach; not easily digested; as, oily food is heavy to the stomach.*NWAD HEAVY.23*

13. Moist; deep; soft; miry; as heavy land; a heavy soil. We apply heavy to soft loamy or clayey land, which makes the draught of a plow or wagon difficult and laborious. So we say, a heavy road.*NWAD HEAVY.24*

14. Difficult; laborious; as a heavy draught.*NWAD HEAVY.25*

15. Weary; supported with pain or difficulty.*NWAD HEAVY.26*

And the hands of Moses were heavy. *Exodus 17:12*.*NWAD HEAVY.27*

16. Inflicting severe evils, punishments or judgments.*NWAD HEAVY.28*

The hand of the Lord was heavy on them of Ashdod. *1 Samuel 5:6*.*NWAD HEAVY.29*

17. Burdensome; occasioning great care.*NWAD HEAVY.30*

This thing is too heavy for thee. *Exodus 18:18*.*NWAD HEAVY.31*

18. Dull; not hearing; inattentive.*NWAD HEAVY.32*

Neither his ears heavy, that he cannot hear. *Isaiah 59:1*.*NWAD HEAVY.33*

19. Large, as billows; swelling and rolling with great force; as a heavy sea.*NWAD HEAVY.34*

20. Large in amount; as a heavy expense; a heavy debt.*NWAD HEAVY.35*

21. Thick; dense; black; as a heavy cloud.*NWAD HEAVY.36*

22. Violent; tempestuous; as a heavy wind or gale.*NWAD HEAVY.37*

23. Large; abundant; as a heavy fall of snow or rain.*NWAD*

HEAVY.38

24. Great; violent; forcible; as a heavy fire of cannon or small arms.*NWAD HEAVY.39*

25. Not raised by leaven or fermentation; not light; clammy; as heavy bread.*NWAD HEAVY.40*

26. Requiring much labor or much expense; as a heavy undertaking.*NWAD HEAVY.41*

27. Loud; as heavy thunder.*NWAD HEAVY.42*

Heavy metal, in military affairs, signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size, or it is applied to large balls themselves.*NWAD HEAVY.43*

HEAVY, *adv.* hev'y. With great weight; used in composition.

HEAVY, *v.t.* hev'y. To make heavy. [Not in use.]

HEAVY-HANDED, *a.* Clumsy; not active or dexterous.

HEAVY-LADEN, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.

HEAVY SPAR, *n.* [See *Baryte*.] A genus of minerals of four species, viz. rhomboidal, prismatic, di-prismatic and axifrangible.

HEBDOMAD, *n.* [Gr. seven days; L. hebdomada.]

A week; a period of seven days. [Not used.]*NWAD HEBDOMAD.2*

HEBDOMADAL, HEBDOMADARY, *a.* Weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days.

HEBDOMADARY, *n.* A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems and prayers, and perform other services, which on extraordinary occasions are performed by the superiors.

HEBDOMATICAL, ***a.*** **Weekly.**

HEBEN, ***n.*** **Ebony.**

HEBETATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. hebeto, from hebes, dull, blunt, heavy.]**

To dull; to blunt; to stupefy; as, to hebetate the intellectual faculties.*NWAD HEBETATE.2*

HEBETATED, ***ppr.*** **Made blunt, dull or stupid.**

HEBETATING, ***pp.*** **Rendering blunt, dull or stupid.**

HEBETATION, ***n.*** **The act of making blunt, dull or stupid.**

1. The state of being dulled.*NWAD HEBETATION.2*

HEBETE, ***a.*** **Dull; stupid.**

HEBETUDE, ***n.*** **[L. hebetudo.] Dullness; stupidity.**

HEBRAIC, ***a.*** **[from Hebrew.] Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.**

HEBRAICALLY, ***adv.*** **After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left.**

HEBRAISM, ***n.*** **A Hebrew idiom; a peculiar expression or manner of speaking in the Hebrew language.**

HEBRAIST, ***n.*** **One versed in the Hebrew language.**

HEBRAIZE, ***v.t.*** **To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew.**

HEBRAIZE, ***v.i.*** **To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrews.**

HEBREW, ***n.*** **[Heb. Eber, either a proper name, or a name**

denoting passage, pilgrimage, or coming from beyond the Euphrates.]

One of the descendants of Eber, or Heber; but particularly, a descendant of Jacob, who was a descendant of Eber; an Israelite; a Jew.*NWAD HEBREW.2*

1. The Hebrew language.*NWAD HEBREW.3*

HEBREW, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews; as the Hebrew language or rites.

HEBREWESS, *n.* An Israelitish woman.

HEBRICIAN, *n.* One skilled in the Hebrew language.

HEBRIDIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the isles called Hebrides, west of Scotland.

HECATOMB, *n.* [L. hecatombe; Gr. a hundred, and an ox.]

In antiquity, a sacrifice of a hundred altars, and by a hundred priests.*NWAD HECATOMB.2*

HECK, *n.* [See *Hatch*.] An engine or instrument for catching fish; as a salmon heck.

1. A rack for holding fodder for cattle.*NWAD HECK.2*

2. A bend in a stream.*NWAD HECK.3*

3. A hatch or latch of a door.*NWAD HECK.4*

HECKLE, *v.t.* A different orthography of hackle, or hetchel.

HECTARE, *n.* [Gr. a hundred, and L. area.] A French measure containing a hundred ares, or ten thousand square meters.

HECTIC, HECTICAL, *a.* [Gr. habit of body, to have.] Habitual; denoting a slow, continual fever, marked by preternatural,

though remitting heat, which precedes and accompanies the consumption or phthisis; as a hectic fever.

1. Affected with hectic fevers; as a hectic patient.*NWAD HECTIC.2*

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.*NWAD HECTIC.3*

No hectic student scares the gentle maid.*NWAD HECTIC.4*

HECTIC, *n.* A hectic; or habitual fever.

HECTICALLY, *adv.* Constitutionally.

HECTOGRAM, *n.* [Gr. a hundred; and a gram.] In the French system of weights and measures, a weight containing a hundred grams; equal to 3 ounces, 2 gros, and 12 grains, French.

HECTOLITER, *n.* [Gr. a hundred, and a pound.] A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred liters; equal to a tenth of a cubic meter, or 107 Paris pints. As a dry measure, it is called a setier, and contains 10 decaliters or bushels [boisseaux.]

HECTOMETER, *n.* [Gr. a hundred, and measure.] A French measure equal to a hundred meters; the meter being the unit of lineal measure. It is equivalent nearly to 308 French feet.

HECTOR, *n.* [from Hector, the son of Priam, a brave Trojan warrior.]

1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.*NWAD HECTOR.2*

2. One who teases or vexes.*NWAD HECTOR.3*

HECTOR, *v.t.* To threaten; to bully; to treat with insolence.

1. To tease; to vex; to torment by words.*NWAD HECTOR.5*

HECTOR, ***v.i.*** **To play the bully; to bluster; to be turbulent or insolent.**

HECTORED, ***pp.*** **Bullied; teased.**

HECTORING, ***ppr.*** **Bullying; blustering; vexing.**

HECTORISM, ***n.*** **The disposition or practice of a hector; a bullying.**

HECTORLY, ***a.*** **Blustering; insolent.**

HEDENBERGITE, ***n.*** **[from Hedenberg, who first analyzed it.]**

A mineral, or ore of iron, in masses, composed of shining plates, which break into rhombic fragments; found at Tunaberg, in Sweden.*NWAD HEDENBERGITE.2*

HEDERACEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. hederaceus, from hedera, ivy.]**

1. Pertaining to ivy.*NWAD HEDERACEOUS.2*

2. Producing ivy.*NWAD HEDERACEOUS.3*

HEDERAL, ***a.*** **Composed of ivy; belonging to ivy.**

HEDERIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. hedera, ivy, and fero, to bear.]**

Producing ivy.*NWAD HEDERIFEROUS.2*

HEDGE, ***n.*** **hej. [Eng. haw] Properly, a thicket of thorn-bushes or other shrubs or small trees; but appropriately, such a thicket planted round a field to fence it, or in rows, to separate the parts of a garden.**

Hedge, prefixed to another word, or in composition, denotes something mean, as a hedge-priest, a hedge-press, a hedge-vicar, that is, born in or belonging to the hedges or woods, low, outlandish. [Not used in American.]*NWAD HEDGE.2*

HEDGE, *v.t.* hej. To inclose with a hedge; to fence with a thicket of shrubs or small trees; to separate by a hedge; as, to hedge a field or garden.

1. To obstruct with a hedge, or to obstruct in any manner. *NWAD HEDGE.4*

I will hedge up thy way with thorns. *Hosea 2:6*.*NWAD HEDGE.5*

2. To surround for defense; to fortify.*NWAD HEDGE.6*

England hedged in with the main.*NWAD HEDGE.7*

3. To inclose for preventing escape.*NWAD HEDGE.8*

That is a law to hedge in the cuckow.*NWAD HEDGE.9*

Dryden, Swift and Shakespeare have written hedge, for edge, to edge in, but improperly.*NWAD HEDGE.10*

HEDGE, *v.i.* hej. To hide, as in a hedge; to hide; to skulk.

HEDGE-BILL, HEDGING-BILL, *n.* A cutting hook used in dressing hedges.

HEDGE-BORN, *a.* Of low birth, as if born in the woods; outlandish; obscure.

HEDGE-BOTE, *n.* Wood for repairing hedges.

HEDGE-CREEPER, *n.* One who skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-FUMITORY, *n.* A plant.

HEDGEHOG, *n.* A quadruped, or genus of quadrupeds, the Erinaceus. The common hedgehog has round ears, and crested nostrils; his body is about nine inches long, and the upper part is covered with prickles or spines, and the under part with hair. When attacked, this animal erects his prickles and rolls himself into a round form, which presents the points

of the prickles on all sides to an assailant.

1. A term of reproach.*NWAD HEDGEHOG.2*

2. A plant of the genus Medicago, or snail-trefoil. The seeds are shaped like a snail, downy, and armed with a few short spines.*NWAD HEDGEHOG.3*

3. The globe-fish, orbis echinatus.*NWAD HEDGEHOG.4*

This fish belongs to the genus Diodon. It is covered with long spines, and has the power of inflating its body, whence the name globe-fish.*NWAD HEDGEHOG.5*

The Sea-hedgehog, is the Echinus, a genus of Zoophytes, generally of a spheroidal or oval form, and covered with movable spines.*NWAD HEDGEHOG.6*

HEDGEHOG-THISTLE, *n.* A plant, the Cactus.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, *n.* A plant, the Gratiola.

HEDGE-MUSTARD, *n.* A plant, the Erysimum.

HEDGE-NETTLE, *n.* A plant, the Galeopsis. The shrubby hedge-nettle is of the genus Prasium.

HEDGE-NOTE, *a.* A term of contempt for low writing.

HEDGEPIG, *n.* A young hedgehog.

HEDGEROW, *n.* A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or separation of fields.

HEDGE-SPARROW, *n.* A bird of the genus Motacilla, frequenting hedges; distinguished from the sparrow that builds in thatch.

HEDGE-WRITER, *n.* A Grub-street writer or low author.

HEDGER, *n.* One who makes hedges.

HEDGING, *ppr.* Inclosing with a hedge; obstructing; confining.

HEED, *v.t.* To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.

With pleasure Argus the musician heeds.*NWAD HEED.2*

HEED, *n.* Care; attention.

With wanton heed and giddy cunning.*NWAD HEED.4*

1. Caution; care; watch for danger; notice; circumspection; usually preceded by take.*NWAD HEED.5*

Take heed of evil company. Take heed to your ways. *NWAD HEED.6*

Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand. *2 Samuel 20:10*.*NWAD HEED.7*

2. Notice; observation; regard; attention; often preceded by give.*NWAD HEED.8*

The preacher gave good heed. *Ecclesiastes 12:9*.*NWAD HEED.9*

Neither give heed to fables. *1 Timothy 1:4*.*NWAD HEED.10*

Therefore we ought to give the more earnest heed. *Hebrews 2:1*.*NWAD HEED.11*

3. Seriousness; a steady look.*NWAD HEED.12*

A heed.*NWAD HEED.13*

Was in his countenance. [Unusual.]*NWAD HEED.14*

HEEDED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; regarded.

HEEDFUL, *a.* Attentive; observing; giving heed; as heedful of

advice.

1. Watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.*NWAD HEEDFUL.2*

HEEDFULLY, *adv.* Attentively; carefully; cautiously. Listen heedfully to good advice.

1. Watchfully.*NWAD HEEDFULLY.2*

HEEDFULNESS, *n.* Attention; caution; vigilance; circumspection; care to guard against danger, or to perform duty.

HEEDLESS, *a.* Inattentive; careless; negligent of the means of safety; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving. We say, heedless children; heedless of danger or surprise.

The heedless lover does not know,*NWAD HEEDLESS.2*

Whose eyes they are that wound him so.*NWAD HEEDLESS.3*

HEEDLESSLY, *adv.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively; without care or circumspection.

HEEDLESSNESS, *n.* Inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence.

HEEL, *n.* [L. calx; Gr. a tumor.]

1. The hind part of the foot, particularly of man; but it is applied also to the corresponding part of the feet of quadrupeds.*NWAD HEEL.2*

2. The whole foot.*NWAD HEEL.3*

The stag recalls his strength, his speed,*NWAD HEEL.4*

His winged heels--*NWAD HEEL.5*

3. The hind part of a shoe, either for man or beast.*NWAD HEEL.6*

4. The part of a stocking intended for the heel.*NWAD HEEL.7*

To be out at the heels, is to have on stockings that are worn out.*NWAD HEEL.8*

5. Something shaped like the human heel; a protuberance or knob.*NWAD HEEL.9*

6. The latter part; as, a bill was introduced into the legislature at the heel of the session.*NWAD HEEL.10*

7. A spur.*NWAD HEEL.11*

This horse understands the heel well.*NWAD HEEL.12*

8. The after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of the stern-post to which it is connected; also, the lower end of a mast.*NWAD HEEL.13*

To be at the heels, to pursue closely; to follow hard; also, to attend closely.*NWAD HEEL.14*

Hungry want is at my heels.*NWAD HEEL.15*

To show the heels, to flee; to run from.*NWAD HEEL.16*

To take to the heels, to flee; to betake to flight.*NWAD HEEL.17*

To lay by the heels, to fetter; to shackle; to confine.*NWAD HEEL.18*

To have the heels of, to outrun.*NWAD HEEL.19*

Neck and heels, the whole length of the body.*NWAD HEEL.20*

HEEL, *v.i.* To dance.

HEEL, *v.t.* To arm a cock.

1. To add a heel to; as, to heel a shoe.*NWAD HEEL.23*

HEEL, *v.i.* To incline; to lean; as a ship; as, the ship heels a-port, or a star-board.

HEELER, *n.* A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE, *n.* Armor for the heels.

1. A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.*NWAD HEEL-PIECE.2*

HEFT, *n.*

1. Heaving; effort.*NWAD HEFT.2*

He cracks his gorge, his sides.*NWAD HEFT.3*

With violent hefts. [Not used.]*NWAD HEFT.4*

2. Weight; ponderousness. [This use is common in popular language in America. And we sometimes hear it used as a verb, as, to heft, to lift for the purpose of feeling or judging of the weight.]*NWAD HEFT.5*

3. A handle; a haft. [Not used.]*NWAD HEFT.6*

HEFTED, *a.* Heaved; expressing agitation.

HEGIRA, *n.* In chronology, an epoch among the Mohammedans, from which they compute time. The event which gave rise to it was the flight of Mohammed from Mecca; from which the magistrates, fearing his impostures might raise a sedition, expelled him, July 10, A.D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius.

HEIFER, *n.* hef'er. A young cow.

HEIGH-HO. hi-ho. An exclamation expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness. Dryden has used it for the voice of exultation.

HEIGHT, HIGHTH, HIGHT, *n.* hite, or hith.

1. Elevation above the ground; any indefinite distance above the earth. The eagle flies at a great hight, or highth.*NWAD HEIGHT.2*

2. The altitude of an object; the distance which any thing rises above its foot, basis or foundation; as the hight, or highth of a tower or steeple.*NWAD HEIGHT.3*

3. Elevation of a star or other celestial luminary above the horizon.*NWAD HEIGHT.4*

4. Degree of latitude either north or south. In this application, the distance from the equator is considered as elevation. Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole.*NWAD HEIGHT.5*

Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the same height as Peru to the south.*NWAD HEIGHT.6*

5. Distance of one thing above another.*NWAD HEIGHT.7*

6. An eminence; a summit; an elevated part of any thing.*NWAD HEIGHT.8*

7. A hill or mountain; any elevated ground; as the hights of Dorchester.*NWAD HEIGHT.9*

8. Elevation of rank; station of dignity or office.*NWAD HEIGHT.10*

By him that raised me to this careful height.*NWAD HEIGHT.11*

9. Elevation in excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts.*NWAD HEIGHT.12*

10. Elevation in fame or reputation.*NWAD HEIGHT.13*

11. Utmost degree in extent or violence; as the highth or hight of a fever, of passion, of madness, of folly, of happiness, of good breeding. So we say, the hight of a tempest.*NWAD HEIGHT.14*

12. Utmost exertion.*NWAD HEIGHT.15*

I shall now put you to the height of your breeding.*NWAD HEIGHT.16*

13. Advance; degree; progress towards perfection or elevation; speaking comparatively.*NWAD HEIGHT.17*

Social duties are carried to a greater height--by the principles of our religion.*NWAD HEIGHT.18*

HEIGHTEN, *v.t.* hitn. To raise higher; but not often used in this literal sense.

1. To advance in progress towards a better state; to improve; to meliorate; to increase in excellence or good qualities; as, to highten virtue; to highten the beauties of description, or of poetry.*NWAD HEIGHTEN.2*

2. To aggravate; to advance towards a worse state; to augment in violence.*NWAD HEIGHTEN.3*

3. To increase; as, to highten our relish for intellectual pleasure.*NWAD HEIGHTEN.4*

HEIGHTENED, *pp.* hitnd. Raised higher; elevated; exalted; advanced; improved; aggravated; increased.

HEIGHTENING, *ppr.* hitning. Raising; elevating; exalting; improving; increasing; aggravating.

HEIGHTENING, *n.* hitning. The act of elevating; increase of excellence; improvement.

1. Aggravation; augmentation.*NWAD HEIGHTENING.3*

HEINOUS, *a.* An incorrect orthography. [See *Hainous*.]

HEIR, *n.* are. [L. haeres, haeredis.]

1. The man who succeeds, or is to succeed another in the possession of lands, tenements and hereditaments, by descent; the man on whom the law casts an estate of inheritance by the death of the ancestor or former possessor; or the man in whom the title to an estate of inheritance is vested by the operation of law, on the death of a former owner.*NWAD HEIR.2*

We give the title to a person who is to inherit after the death of an

ancestor, and during his life, as well as to the person who has actually come into possession. A man's children are his heirs. In most monarchies, the king's eldest son is heir to the throne; and a nobleman's eldest son is heir to his title.*NWAD HEIR.3*

Lo, one born in my house is my heir. *Genesis 15:3*.*NWAD HEIR.4*

2. One who inherits, or takes from an ancestor. The son is often heir to the disease, or to the miseries of the father.*NWAD HEIR.5*

3. One who succeeds to the estate of a former possessor. *Jeremiah 49:1*; *Micah 1:15*.*NWAD HEIR.6*

4. One who is entitled to possess. In Scripture, saints are called heirs of the promise, heirs of righteousness, heirs of salvation, etc., by virtue of the death of Christ, or of God's gracious promises.*NWAD HEIR.7*

Heir-presumptive, one who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by any contingency, as by the birth of a nearer relative.*NWAD HEIR.8*

HEIR, *v.t.* are. To inherit; to take possession of an estate of inheritance, after the death of the ancestor.

HEIR-APPARENT, *n.* The man who, during the life of his ancestor, is entitled to succeed to his estate or crown.

HEIRDOM, *n.* aredom. Succession by inheritance.

HEIRESS, *n.* aress. A female heir; a female that inherits, or is entitled to inherit an estate; an inheritrix.

HEIRLESS, *a.* areless. Destitute of an heir.

HEIR-LOOM, *n.* are-loom. Any furniture, movable, or personal chattel, which by law descends to the heir with the house or freehold; as tables, cupboards, bedsteads, etc.

HEIRSHIP, *n.* areship. The state, character or privileges of an

heir; right of inheriting.

1. Heirship movables, in Scotland, the best of certain kinds of movables which the heir is entitled to take, besides the heritable estate.*NWAD HEIRSHIP.2*

HELD, *pret.* and *pp.* of hold. A court was held in Westminster hall. At a council held on the first of January.

HELE, *v.t.* [L. celo.] To hide.

HELIACAL, *a.* [L. heliacus; Gr. the sun.]

Emerging from the light of the sun, or passing into it. The heliacal rising of a star, is when, after being in conjunction with it and invisible, it emerges from the light so as to be visible in the morning before sunrising. On the contrary, the heliacal setting of a star, is when the sun approaches so near as to render it invisible by its superior splendor.*NWAD HELIACAL.2*

HELIACALLY, *adv.* A star rises heliacally, when it emerges from the sun's light, so as to be visible. [See the preceding word.]

HELICAL, *a.* [Gr. a scroll, or spiral body.]

Spiral; winding; moving round.*NWAD HELICAL.2*

HELICITE, *n.* [See *Helix*.] Fossil remains of the helix, a shell.

HELING, *n.* [from hele, *Obs.*; L. celo.] The covering of the roof of a building; written also hilling. [Not used in the U. States.]

HELIOCENTRIC, *a.* [Gr. the sun, and center.]

The heliocentric place of a planet, is the place of the ecliptic in which the planet would appear to a spectator at the center of the sun.*NWAD HELIOCENTRIC.2*

The heliocentric latitude of a planet, is the inclination of a line drawn between the center of the sun and the center of a planet to the plane of the ecliptic.*NWAD HELIOCENTRIC.3*

Helioid parabola, in mathematics, the parabolic spiral, a curve which arises from the supposition that the axis of the common Apollonian parabola is bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which now converge towards the center of the said circle.*NWAD HELIOCENTRIC.4*

HELIOLATER, *n.* [Gr. the sun, and to worship.]

A worship of the sun.*NWAD HELIOLATER.2*

HELIOLATRY, *n.* [Gr. the sun, and service, worship.]

The worship of the sun, a branch of Sabianism.*NWAD HELIOLATRY.2*

HELIOMETER, *n.* [Gr. the sun, and to measure.] An instrument for measuring with exactness the diameter of the heavenly bodies. It is called also astrometer.

HELIOSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. the sun, and to view.] A sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as when made with colored glasses, or glasses blackened with smoke.

HELIOSTATE, *n.* [Gr. the sun.] An instrument by which a sunbeam may be steadily directed to one spot.

HELIOTROPE, *n.* [Gr. the sun, and to turn.]

1. Among the ancients, an instrument or machine for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the equinoctial line.*NWAD HELIOTROPE.2*

2. A genus or plants, the turnsole.*NWAD HELIOTROPE.3*

3. A mineral, a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz, of a deep green color, peculiarly pleasant to the eye. It is usually variegated with blood red or yellowish dots, and is more or less translucent. Before the blowpipe, it loses its color. It is generally supposed to be chalcedony, colored by green earth or chlorite.*NWAD HELIOTROPE.4*

HELISPHERIC, HELISPHERICAL, *a.* [helix and sphere.] Spiral. The helispherical line is the rhomb line in navigation, so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, coming nearer and nearer to it, but never terminating in it.

HELIX, *n.* [Gr. a winding.] A spiral line; a winding; or something that is spiral; as a winding staircase in architecture, or a caulicule or little volute under the flowers of the Corinthian capital. In anatomy, the whole circuit or extent of the auricle, or external border of the ear.

1. In zoology, the snail-shell.*NWAD HELIX.2*

HELL, *n.*

1. The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death. *Matthew 10:28*; *Luke 12:5*.*NWAD HELL.2*

Sin is hell begun, as religion is heaven anticipated.*NWAD HELL.3*

2. The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the lower regions, or the grave; called in Hebrew, sheol, and by the Greeks, hades. *Psalm 16:10*; *Jonah 2:2*.*NWAD HELL.4*

3. The pains of hell, temporal death, or agonies that dying persons feel, or which bring to the brink of the grave. *Psalm 18:5*.*NWAD HELL.5*

4. The gates of hell, the power and policy of Satan and his instruments. *Matthew 16:18*.*NWAD HELL.6*

5. The infernal powers.*NWAD HELL.7*

While Saul and hell cross'd his strong fate in vain.*NWAD HELL.8*

6. The place at a running play to which are carried those who are caught.*NWAD HELL.9*

7. A place into which a tailor throws his shreds.*NWAD HELL.10*

8. A dungeon or prison.*NWAD HELL.11*

HELLBLACK, *a.* Black as hell.

HELL-BORN, *a.* Born in hell.

HELL-BRED, *a.* Produced in hell.

HELL-BREWED, *a.* Prepared in hell.

HELL-BROTH, ***n.*** **A composition for infernal purposes.**

HELL-CAT, ***n.*** **A witch; a hag.**

HELL-CONFOUNDING, ***a.*** **Defeating the infernal powers.**

HELL-DOOMED, ***a.*** **Doomed or consigned to hell.**

HELL-GOVERNED, ***a.*** **Directed by hell.**

HELL-HAG, ***n.*** **A hag of hell.**

HELL-HATED, ***a.*** **Abhorred as hell.**

HELL-HAUNTED, ***a.*** **Haunted by the devil.**

HELL-HOUND, ***n.*** **A dog of hell; an agent of hell.**

HELL-KITE, ***n.*** **A kite of an infernal breed.**

HELLEBORE, ***n.*** **[L. helleborus.] The name of several plants of different genera, the most important of which are the black hellebore, Christmas rose, or Christmas flower, of the genus Helleborus, and the white hellebore, of the genus Veratrum. Both are acrid and poisonous, and are used in medicine as evacuants and alternatives.**

HELLEBORISM, ***n.*** **A medicinal preparation of hellebore.**

HELLENIAN, HELLENIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece, so called from Hellas in Greece, or form Hellen.**

HELLENISM, ***n.*** **A phrase in the idiom, genius or construction of the Greek language.**

HELLENIST, *n.* A Grecian Jew; a Jew who used the Greek language.

1. One skilled in the Greek language.*NWAD HELLENIST.2*

HELLENISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenists. The Hellenistic language was the Greek spoken or used by the Jews who lived in Egypt and other countries, where the Greek language prevailed.

HELLENISTICALLY, *adv.* According to the Hellenistic dialect.

HELLENIZE, *v.i.* To use the Greek language.

HELLESPONT, *n.* A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the Dardanelles; a part of the passage between the Euxine and the Egean sea.

HELLESPONTINE, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellespont.

HELLIER, *n.* A tiler or slater. [See *Hele*.] [Not in use.]

HELLISH, *a.* Pertaining to hell.

1. Like hell in qualities; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.*NWAD HELLISH.2*

HELLISHLY, *adv.* Infernally; with extreme malignity; wickedly; detestably.

HELLISHNESS, *n.* The qualities of hell or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity or impiety.

HELLWARD, *adv.* Towards hell.

HELLY, *a.* Having the qualities of hell.

HELM, a termination, denotes defense; as in Sighelm, victorious defense. [See *Helmet*.]

HELM, *n.*

1. The instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and in large vessels, a wheel. [See *Rudder*.]*NWAD HELM.3*

2. Station of government; the place of direction or management; as, to be at the helm in the administration.*NWAD HELM.4*

HELM, *v.t.* To steer; to guide; to direct. [Little used.]

1. To cover with a helmet.*NWAD HELM.6*

HELM, HELMET, *n.* Defensive armor for the head; a head-piece; a morion. The helmet is worn by horsemen to defend the head against the broad sword.

1. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.*NWAD HELM.8*

2. The upper part of a retort.*NWAD HELM.9*

3. In botany, the upper lip of a ringent corol.*NWAD HELM.10*

HELMED, HELMETED, *a.* Furnished with a helmet.

HELMINTHIC, *a.* [Gr. a worm.] Expelling worms.

HELMINTHIC, *n.* A medicine for expelling worms.

HELMINTHOLOGIC, HELMINTHOLOGICAL, *n.* [See *Helminthology*.] Pertaining to worms or vermes, or to their history.

HELMINTHOLOGIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of vermes.

HELMINTHOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. a worm, and discourse.] The science or knowledge of vermes; the description and natural history of vermes.

HELMLESS, *a.* Destitute of a helmet.

1. Without a helm.*NWAD HELMLESS.2*

HELMSMAN, *n.* The man at the helm.

HELMWIND, *n.* A wind in the mountainous parts of England, so called.

HELOTISM, *n.* Slavery; the condition of the Helots, slaves in Sparta.

HELP, *v.t.* A regular verb; the old past tense and participle holp and holpen being obsolete.

1. To aid; to assist; to lend strength or means towards effecting a purpose; as, to help a man in his work; to help another in raising a building; to help one to pay his debts; to help the memory or the understanding.*NWAD HELP.2*

2. To assist; to succor; to lend means of deliverance; as, to help one in distress; to help one out of prison.*NWAD HELP.3*

3. To relieve; to cure, or to mitigate pain or disease.*NWAD HELP.4*

Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them.*NWAD HELP.5*

The true calamus helps a cough.*NWAD HELP.6*

Sometimes with of; as, to help one of blindness.*NWAD HELP.7*

4. To remedy; to change for the better.*NWAD HELP.8*

Cease to lament for what thou cans't not help.*NWAD HELP.9*

5. To prevent; to hinder. The evil approached, and who can help it?*NWAD HELP.10*

6. To forbear; to avoid.*NWAD HELP.11*

I cannot help remarking the resemblance between him and our author--*NWAD HELP.12*

To help forward, to advance by assistance.*NWAD HELP.13*

To help on, to forward; to promote by aid.*NWAD HELP.14*

To help out, to aid in delivering from difficulty, or to aid in completing a design.*NWAD HELP.15*

The god of learning and of light,*NWAD HELP.16*

Would want a god himself to help him out.*NWAD HELP.17*

To help over, to enable to surmount; as, to help one over a difficulty.*NWAD HELP.18*

To help off, to remove by help; as, to help off time. [Unusual.]*NWAD HELP.19*

To help to, to supply with; to furnish with.*NWAD HELP.20*

Whom they would help to a kingdom. 1 Maccabees 8:13.*NWAD HELP.21*

Also, to present to at table; as, to help one to a glass of wine.*NWAD HELP.22*

HELP, *v.i.* To lend aid; to contribute strength or means.

A generous present helps to persuade, as well as an agreeable person.*NWAD HELP.24*

To help out, to lend aid; to bring a supply.*NWAD HELP.25*

HELP, *n.* Aid; assistance; strength or means furnished towards promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress.

Give us help from trouble; for vain is the help of man. *Psalm 60:11*.*NWAD HELP.27*

1. That which gives assistance; he or that which contributes to advance a purpose.*NWAD HELP.28*

Virtue is a friend and a help to nature.*NWAD HELP.29*

God is a very present help in time of trouble. *Psalm 46:1*.*NWAD HELP.30*

2. Remedy; relief. The evil is done; there is no help for it. There is no help for the man; his disease is incurable.*NWAD HELP.31*

3. A hired man or woman; a servant.*NWAD HELP.32*

HELPER, *n.* One that helps, aids or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary.

1. One that furnishes or administers a remedy.*NWAD HELPER.2*

Compassion--is oftentimes a helper of evils.*NWAD HELPER.3*

2. One that supplies with any thing wanted; with to.*NWAD HELPER.4*

A helper to a husband.*NWAD HELPER.5*

3. A supernumerary servant.*NWAD HELPER.6*

HELPFUL, *a.* That gives aid or assistance; that furnishes means of promoting an object; useful.

1. Wholesome; salutary; as helpful medicines.*NWAD HELPFUL.2*

HELPFULNESS, *n.* Assistance; usefulness.

HELPLESS, *a.* Without help in one's self; destitute of the power or means to succor or relieve one's self. A person is rendered helpless by weakness, or want of means.

An infant is helpless.*NWAD HELPLESS.2*

1. Destitute of support or assistance.*NWAD HELPLESS.3*

How shall I then your helpless fame defend?*NWAD HELPLESS.4*

2. Admitting no help; irremediable. [Not used.]*NWAD HELPLESS.5*

3. Unsupplied; destitute.*NWAD HELPLESS.6*

Helpless of all that human wants require. [Not used.]*NWAD HELPLESS.7*

HELPLESSLY, *adv.* Without succor.

HELPLESSNESS, *n.* Want of strength or ability; inability; want of means in one's self to obtain relief in trouble, or to accomplish one's purposes or desires.

It is the tendency of sickness to reduce our extravagant self-estimation, by exhibiting our solitary helplessness.*NWAD HELPLESSNESS.2*

HELTER-SKELTER, cant words denoting hurry and confusion. [L. hilariter and celeriter.]

HELVE, *n.* helv. The handle of an ax or hatchet.

HELVE, *v.t.* helv. To furnish with a helve, as an ax.

HELVETIC, *a.* Designating what pertains to the Helvetii, the inhabitants of the Alps, now Swisserland, or what pertains to the modern states and inhabitants of the Alpine regions; as the Helvetic confederacy; Helvetic states.

HELVIN, *n.* [From Gr. the sun.] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring in regular tetrahedrons, with truncated angles.

HEM, *n.*

1. The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it and prevent the raveling of the threads.*NWAD HEM.2*

2. Edge; border. *Matthew 9:20*.*NWAD HEM.3*

3. A particular sound of the human voice, expressed by the word

hem.*NWAD HEM.4*

HEM, *v.t.* To form a hem or border; to fold and sew down the edge of cloth to strengthen it.

1. To border; to edge.*NWAD HEM.6*

All the skirt about*NWAD HEM.7*

Was hemm'd with golden fringe.*NWAD HEM.8*

To hem in, to inclose and confine; to surround; to environ. The troops were hemmed in by the enemy. Sometimes perhaps to hem about or round, may be used in a like sense.*NWAD HEM.9*

HEM, *v.i.* To make the sound expressed by the word hem.

HEMACHATE, *n.* [Gr. blood, and agate.] A species of agate, of a blood color.

HEMATIN, *n.* [Gr. blood.] The coloring principle of logwood, of a red color and bitterish taste.

HEMATITE, *n.* [Gr. from blood.] The name of two ores of iron, the red hematite, and the brown hematite. They are both of a fibrous structure, and the fibers, though sometimes nearly parallel, usually diverge, or even radiate from a center. They rarely occur amorphous, but almost always in concretions, reniform, globular, botryoidal, stalactitic, etc. The red hematite is a variety of the red oxyd; its streak and powder are always nearly blood red. The brown hematite is a variety of the brown oxyd or hydrate of iron; its streak and powder are always of a brownish yellow. The red hematite is also called blood-stone.

HEMATITIC, *a.* Pertaining to hematite, or resembling it.

HEMATOPE, *n.* The sea-pye, a fowl of the grallic order, that feeds on shell-fish.

HEMEROBAPTIST, *n.* [Gr. day, and to wash.] One of a sect

among the Jews who bathed every day.

HEMI, in composition, from Gr. which signifies half, like demi and semi.

HEMICRANY, *n.* [Gr. half and the skull.] A pain that affects only one side of the head.

HEMICYCLE, *n.* [Gr.] A half circle; more generally called a semicircle.

HEMIDITONE, *n.* In Greek music, the lesser third.

HEMINA, *n.* [L.] In Roman antiquity, a measure containing half a sextary, and according to Arbuthnot, about half a pint English wine measure.

1. In medicine, a measure equal to about ten ounces.*NWAD HEMINA.2*

HEMIPLEGY, *n.* [Gr. half, and a stroke, to strike.] A palsy that affects one half of the body; a paralytic affection on one side of the human frame.

HEMIPTER, HEMIPTERA, *n.* [Gr. half, and a wing.] The hemipters form an order of insects with the upper wings usually half crustaceous, and half membranaceous, and incumbent on each other; as the cimex.

HEMIPTERAL, *a.* Having the upper wings half crustaceous and half membranaceous.

HEMISPHERE, *n.* [Gr.] A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its center. In astronomy, one half the mundane sphere. The equator divides the sphere into two equal parts. That on the north is called the northern hemisphere; the other, the southern. So the horizon divides the sphere into the upper and lower hemispheres. Hemisphere is also used for a map or projection of half the

terrestrial or celestial sphere, and is then often called planisphere.

1. A map or projection of half the terrestrial globe.*NWAD HEMISPHERE.2*

HEMISPHERICICAL, ***a.*** **Containing half a sphere or globe; as a hemispheric figure or form; a hemispherical body.**

HEMISTICH, ***n.*** **[Gr.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.**

HEMISTICHAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a hemistich; denoting a division of the verse.**

HEMITONE, ***n.*** **[Gr.] A half tone in music; now called a semitone.**

HEMITROPE, ***a.*** **[Gr. half, and to turn.] Half-turned; a hemitrope crystal is one in which one segment is turned through half the circumference of a circle. The word is used also as a noun.**

HEMLOCK, ***n.***

1. A plant of the genus Conium, whose leaves and root are poisonous. Also, the Cicuta maculata.*NWAD HEMLOCK.2*

2. A tree of the genus Pinus, an evergreen.*NWAD HEMLOCK.3*

3. A poison, an infusion or decoction of the poisonous plant.*NWAD HEMLOCK.4*

Popular liberty might then have escaped the indelible reproach of decreeing to the same citizens the hemlock on one day, and statues on the next.*NWAD HEMLOCK.5*

HEMOPTYSIS, HEMOPTOE, ***a.*** **[Gr. blood, and a spitting.] A spitting of blood.**

HEMORRHAGE, HEMORRHAGY, *n.* [Gr. blood, and to burst.] A flux of blood, proceeding from the rupture of a blood-vessel, or some other cause. The ancients confined the word to a discharge of blood from the nose; but in modern use, it is applied to a flux from the nose, lungs, intestines, etc.

HEMORRHAGIC, *a.* Pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage.

HEMORRHOIDS, *n.* [Gr. blood, and a flowing.] A discharge of blood from the vessels of the anus; the piles; in Scripture, emerods.

The term is also applied to tumors formed by a morbid dilatation of the hemorrhoidal veins. When they do not discharge blood, they are called blind piles; when they occasionally emit blood, bleeding or open piles.*NWAD HEMORRHOIDS.2*

HEMORRHOIDAL, *a.* Pertaining to the hemorrhoids; as the hemorrhoidal vessels.

1. Consisting in a flux of blood from the vessels of the anus.*NWAD HEMORRHOIDAL.2*

HEMP, *n.* [L. cannabis.]

1. A fibrous plant constituting the genus Cannabis, whose skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage. Hence canvas, the coarse strong cloth used for sails.*NWAD HEMP.2*

2. The skin or rind of the plant, prepared for spinning. Large quantities of hemp are exported from Russia.*NWAD HEMP.3*

HEMP-AGRIMONY, *n.* A plant, a species of Eupatorium.

HEMPEN, *a.* hemp'n. Made of hemp; as a hempen cord.

HEMPY, *a.* Like hemp. [Unusual.]

HEN, ***n.*** **The female of any kind of fowl; but it is particularly applied to the female of the domestic fowl of the gallinaceous kind, or as sometimes called, the barn-door fowl.**

HENBANE, ***n.*** **[hen and bane.] A plant, the Hyoscyamus, of several species. The roots, leaves and seeds are poisonous.**

HENBIT, ***n.*** **A plant, the ivy-leaved speedwell.**

HEN-COOP, ***n.*** **A coop or cage for fowls.**

HEN-DRIVER, ***n.*** **A kind of hawk.**

HEN-HARM, HEN-HARRIER, ***n.*** **A species of kite, pygargus.**

HEN-HEARTED, ***a.*** **Cowardly; timid; dastardly.**

HENHOUSE, ***n.*** **A house or shelter for fowls.**

HENPECKED, ***a.*** **Governed by the wife.**

HENROOST, ***n.*** **A place where poultry rest at night.**

HENSFEET, ***n.*** **A plant, hedge-fumitory.**

HENCE, ***adv.*** **hens.**

1. From this place.*NWAD HENCE.2*

Arise, let us go hence. *John 14:31*.*NWAD HENCE.3*

I will send thee far hence to the Gentiles. *Acts 22:21*.*NWAD HENCE.4*

2. From this time; in the future; as a week hence; a year hence.*NWAD HENCE.5*

3. From this cause or reason, noting a consequence, inference or deduction from something just before stated.*NWAD HENCE.6*

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord, the beginning of wisdom.*NWAD HENCE.7*

It sometimes denotes an inference or consequence, resulting from something that follows.*NWAD HENCE.8*

Whence come wars and fightings among you?*NWAD HENCE.9*

Come they not hence, even from your lusts-- *James 4:1*.*NWAD HENCE.10*

4. From this source or original.*NWAD HENCE.11*

All other faces borrowed hence--*NWAD HENCE.12*

Hence signifies from this, and from before hence is not strictly correct. But from hence is so well established by custom, that it may not be practicable to correct the use of the phrase.*NWAD HENCE.13*

Hence is used elliptically and imperatively, for go hence; depart hence; away; be gone.*NWAD HENCE.14*

Hence, with your little ones.*NWAD HENCE.15*

Hence, as a verb, to send off, as used by Sidney, is improper.*NWAD HENCE.16*

HENCEFORTH, *adv.* hens'forth. From this time forward.

I never from thy side henceforth will stray.*NWAD HENCEFORTH.2*

HENCEFORWARD, *adv.* hensfor'ward. From this time forward; henceforth.

HENCHMAN, HENCHBOY, *n.* A page; a servant.

HEND, HENT, *v.t.* To seize; to lay hold on.

1. To crowd; to press on.*NWAD HEND.2*

HEND, HENDY, *a.* Gentle.

HENDECAGON, *n.* [Gr. eleven, and an angle.] In geometry, a figure of eleven sides, and as many angles.

HENDECASYLLABLE, *n.* [Gr.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.

HENDIADIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure, when two nouns are used instead of a noun and an adjective.

HEPAR, *n.* [L. hepar, the liver.] A combination of sulphur with an alkali was formerly called by chimists hepar sulphuris, liver of sulphur, from its brown red color. The term has been applied to all combinations of alkali or earth with sulphur or phosphorus.

The hepars are by modern chimists called sulphurets.*NWAD HEPAR.2*

HEPATIC, HEPATICAL, *a.* [L. hepaticus; Gr. the liver.] Pertaining to the liver; as hepatic gall; hepatic pain; hepatic artery; hepatic flux.

Hepatic air or gas, is a fetid vapor or elastic fluid emitted from combinations of sulphur with alkalies, earths and metals.*NWAD HEPATIC.2*

This species of air is now called sulphurated hydrogen gas.*NWAD HEPATIC.3*

Hepatic mercurial ore, a mineral of a reddish, or reddish brown, or dark red color. Its streak is dark red, and has some luster. It occurs in compact masses, with an even or fine grained fracture.*NWAD HEPATIC.4*

Hepatic pyrite, hepatic sulphuret of iron. During the process of decomposition of this ore, by which the sulphur is more or less disengaged, the pyrite is converted, either wholly or in part, into a compact oxyd of iron of a liver brown color; hence its name.*NWAD*

HEPATITE, *n.* A gem or mineral that takes its name from the liver. Plin. L. 37.11.

Hepatite is a name given to the fetid sulphate of baryte. It sometimes occurs in globular masses, and is either compact or of a foliated structure. By friction or the application of heat, it exhales a fetid odor, like that of sulphurated hydrogen.*NWAD HEPATITE.2*

HEPATIZE, *v.t.* To impregnate with sulphurated hydrogen gas.

HEPATIZED, ***pp.*** **Impregnated or combined with sulphurated hydrogen gas.**

On the right of the river were two wells of hepatized water.*NWAD HEPATIZED.2*

HEPATOSCOPY, ***n.*** **[Gr. the liver, and to view.] The art or practice of divination by inspecting the liver of animals.**

HEPS, ***n.*** **The berries of the hep-tree, or wild dog-rose.**

HEPTACAPSULAR, ***a.*** **[Gr. seven, and L. capsula, a cell.]**

Having seven cells or cavities for seeds; a term in botany.*NWAD HEPTACAPSULAR.2*

HEPTACHORD, ***n.*** **[Gr. seven, and chord.] A system of seven sounds. In ancient poetry, verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes. In this sense the word was applied to the lyre, when it had but seven strings. One of the intervals is also called a heptachord, as containing the same number of degrees between the extremes.**

HEPTAGON, ***n.*** **[Gr. seven, and an angle.]**

In geometry, a figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.*NWAD HEPTAGON.2*

In fortification, a place that has seven bastions for defense.*NWAD HEPTAGON.3*

HEPTAGONAL, ***a.*** **Having seven angles or sides. Heptagonal numbers, in arithmetic, a sort of polygonal numbers, wherein the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is 5. One of the properties of these numbers is, that if they are multiplied by 40, and 9 is added to the product, the sum will be a square number.**

HEPTAGYN, ***n.*** **[Gr. seven, and a female.] In botany, a plant that has seven pistils.**

HEPTAGYNIAN, ***a.*** **Having seven pistils.**

HEPTAHEXAHEDRAL, ***a.*** **[Gr. seven, and hexahedral.] Presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.**

HEPTAMEREDE, ***n.*** **[Gr. seven, and part.]**

That which divides into seven parts.*NWAD HEPTAMEREDE.2*

HEPTANDER, ***n.*** **[Gr. seven, and a male.] In botany, a plant having seven stamens.**

HEPTANDRIAN, ***a.*** **Having seven stamens.**

HEPTANGULAR, ***a.*** **[Gr. seven, and angular.] Having seven angles.**

HEPTAPHYLLOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. seven, and a leaf.] Having seven leaves.**

HEPTARCHIC, ***a.*** **Denoting a sevenfold government.**

HEPTARCHIST, ***n.*** **A ruler of one division of a heptarchy.**

HEPTARCHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. seven and rule.] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons. But the word is usually applied to England, when under the government of seven kings, or divided into seven kingdoms; as the Saxon heptarchy, which comprehended the whole of England, when subject to seven independent princes. These petty kingdoms were those of Kent, the South Saxons [Sussex,] West Saxons, East Saxons [Essex,] the East Angles, Mercia, and Northumberland.**

HEPTATEUCH, ***n.*** **[Gr. seven, and book.] The first seven books**

of the Old Testament. [Little used.]

HEP-TREE, *n.* The wild dog-rose, a species of Rosa.

HER, pronounced hur, an adjective, or pronominal adjective of the third person. [L. suus.]

1. Belonging to a female; as her face; her head.*NWAD HER.2*

2. It is used before neuter nouns in personification.*NWAD HER.3*

Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. *Proverbs 3:17*.*NWAD HER.4*

Her is also used as a pronoun or substitute for a female in the objective case, after a verb or preposition.*NWAD HER.5*

She gave also to her husband with her, and he did eat. *Genesis 3:6*.*NWAD HER.6*

Hers is primarily the objective or genitive case, denoting something that belongs to a female. But it stands as a substitute in the nominative or objective case.*NWAD HER.7*

And what his fortune wanted, hers could mend.*NWAD HER.8*

Here hers stands for her fortune, but it must be considered as the nominative to could mend. I will take back my own book and give you hers. Here hers is the object after give.*NWAD HER.9*

HERALD, *n.*

1. An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army. Hence,*NWAD HERALD.2*

2. A proclaimer; a publisher; as the herald of another's fame.*NWAD HERALD.3*

3. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger.*NWAD HERALD.4*

It was the lark, the herald of the morn.*NWAD HERALD.5*

4. An officer in Great Britain, whose business is to marshal, order and conduct royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of dukes and other nobles, embassies, funeral processions, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, etc.; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein.*NWAD HERALD.6*

5. Formerly applied by the French to a minstrel.*NWAD HERALD.7*

HERALD, *v.t.* To introduce, as by a herald.

HERALDIC, *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry; as heraldic delineations.

HERALDRY, *n.* The art or office of a herald. Heraldry is the art, practice or science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial. It also teaches whatever relates to the marshaling of cavalcades, processions and other public ceremonies.

HERALDSHIP, *n.* The office of a herald.

HERB, *n.* erb. [L. herba.]

1. A plant or vegetable with a soft or succulent stalk or stem, which dies to the root every year, and is thus distinguished from a tree and a shrub, which have ligneous or hard woody stems.*NWAD HERB.2*

2. In the Linnean botany, that part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification, including the stem or stalk, the leaves, the fulcra or props, and the hibernacle.*NWAD HERB.3*

The word herb comprehends all the grasses, and numerous plants used for culinary purposes.*NWAD HERB.4*

HERB-CHRISTOPHER, *n.* A plant, of the genus Actaea.

HERB-ROBERT, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Geranium. [See also** ***Robert*****.]**

HERBACEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. herbaceus.] Pertaining to herbs. Herbaceous plants are such as perish annually down to the root; soft, succulent vegetables. So, a herbaceous stem is one which is soft, not woody. Herbaceous, applied to animals by Derham, is not authorized. [See** ***Herbivorous*****.]**

HERBAGE, ***n.*** **Herbs collectively; grass; pasture; green food for beasts.**

The influence of true religion is mild, soft and noiseless, and constant, as the descent of the evening dew on the tender herbage.*NWAD HERBAGE.2*

1. In law, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man.*NWAD HERBAGE.3*

HERBAGED, ***a.*** **Covered with grass.**

HERBAL, ***n.*** **A book that contains the names and descriptions of plants, or the classes, genera, species and qualities of vegetables.**

1. A hortus siccus, or dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved.*NWAD HERBAL.2*

HERBAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to herbs.**

HERBALIST, ***n.*** **A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants.**

HERBAR, ***n.*** **An herb.**

HERBARIST, ***n.*** **A herbalist. [Little used.]**

HERBARIUM, ***n.*** **A collection of dried plants.**

HERBARIZE. [See *Herborize*.]

HERBARY, *n.* A garden of plants.

HERBELET, *n.* A small herb.

HERBESCENT, *a.* [L. herbescens.] Growing into herbs.

HERBID, *a.* [L. herbidus.] Covered with herbs. [Little used.]

HERBIVOROUS, *a.* [L. herba and voro, to eat.] Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants; feeding on vegetables. The ox and the horse are herbivorous animals.

HERBLESS, *a.* Destitute of herbs.

HERBORIST. [See *Herbalist*.]

HERBORIZATION, *n.* [from herborize.]

1. The act of seeking plants in the field; botanical research.*NWAD HERBORIZATION.2*

2. The figure of plants in mineral substances. [See *Arborization*.]*NWAD HERBORIZATION.3*

HERBORIZE, *v.i.* To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters and to class them.

He herborized as he traveled, and enriched the Flora Suecica with new discoveries.*NWAD HERBORIZE.2*

HERBORIZE, *v.t.* To figure; to form the figures of plants in minerals. [See *Arborize*.]

HERBORIZED, *pp.* Figured; containing the figure of a plant; as a mineral body.

Daubenton has shown that herborized stones contain very fine mosses.*NWAD HERBORIZED.2*

HERBORIZING, *ppr.* Searching for plants.

1. Forming the figures of plants in minerals.*NWAD HERBORIZING.2*

HERBOUS, *a.* [L. herbosus.] Abounding with herbs.

HERBWOMAN, *n.* erb'woman. A woman that sells herbs.

HERBY, *a.* Having the nature of herbs. [Little used.]

HERCULEAN, *a.* [from Hercules.] Very great, difficult or dangerous; such as it would require the strength or courage of Hercules to encounter or accomplish; as Herculean labor or task.

1. Having extraordinary strength and size; as Herculean limbs.*NWAD HERCULEAN.2*

2. Of extraordinary strength, force or power.*NWAD HERCULEAN.3*

HERCULES, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing 113 stars.

HERCYNIAN, *a.* [from Hercynia.] Denoting an extensive forest in Germany, the remains of which are now in Swabia.

HERD, *n.*

1. A collection or assemblage; applied to beasts when feeding or driven together. We say, a herd of horses, oxen, cattle, camels, elephants, bucks, harts, and in Scripture, a herd of swine. But we say, a flock of sheep, goats, or birds. A number of cattle going to market is called a drove.*NWAD HERD.2*

2. A company of men or people, in contempt or detestation; a

crowd; a rabble; as a vulgar herd.*NWAD HERD.3*

HERD, *n.* A keeper of cattle; used by Spenser, and still used in Scotland, but in English now seldom or never used, except in composition, as a shepherd, a goatherd, a swineherd.

HERD, *v.i.* To unite or associate, as beasts; to feed or run in collections. Most kinds of beasts manifest a disposition to herd.

1. To associate; to unite in companies customarily.*NWAD HERD.6*

2. To associate; to become one of a number or party.*NWAD HERD.7*

HERD, *v.t.* To form or put into a herd.

HERDLESS, *n.* A shepherdess.

HERDGROOM, *n.* A keeper of a herd.

HERDING, *ppr.* Associating in companies.

HERDMAN, HERDSMAN, *n.* A keeper of herds; one employed intending herds of cattle.

1. Formerly, the owner of a herd.*NWAD HERDMAN.2*

HERE, *adv.* [See also *Har*.]

1. In this place; in the place where the speaker is present; opposed to there. Behold, here am I. Lodge here this night. Build here seven altars.*NWAD HERE.2*

2. In the present life or state.*NWAD HERE.3*

Thus shall you be happy here, and more happy hereafter.*NWAD HERE.4*

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.*NWAD HERE.5*

Then here's for earnest.*NWAD HERE.6*

4. In drinking health.*NWAD HERE.7*

Here's to thee, Dick.*NWAD HERE.8*

It is neither here nor there, it is neither in this place nor in that; neither in one place nor in another.*NWAD HERE.9*

Here and there, in one place and another; in a dispersed manner or condition; thinly; or irregularly.*NWAD HERE.10*

HEREABOUTREABOUTS, *adv.* About this place.

HEREAFTER, *adv.* In time to come; in some future time.

1. In a future state.*NWAD HEREAFTER.2*

HERE`AFTER, *n.* A future state.

'Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter.*NWAD HEREAFTER.4*

HEREAT, *adv.* At this. He was offended hereat, that is, at this saying, that fact, etc.

HEREBY, *adv.* By this.

Hereby we became acquainted with the nature of things.*NWAD HEREBY.2*

HEREIN, *adv.* In this.

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit. *John 15:8*.*NWAD HEREIN.2*

HEREINTO, *adv.* Into this.

HEREOF, *adv.* Of this; from this.

Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant.*NWAD HEREOF.2*

HEREON, *adv.* On this.

HEREOUT, *adv.* Out of this place.

HERETOFORE, *adv.* In times before the present; formerly.

HEREUNTO, *adv.* To this.

HEREUPON, *adv.* On this.

HEREWITH, *adv.* With this.

Most of the compounds of here and a preposition, are obsolete or obsolescent, or at least are deemed inelegant. But hereafter and heretofore are in elegant use. Herein and hereby are frequently used in the present version of the Scriptures, and ought not perhaps to be discarded. Indeed some of these words seem to be almost indispensable in technical law language.*NWAD HEREWITH.2*

HEREDITABLE, *a.* [from the root of heir; L. haereditas.]

That may be inherited. [Not much used. See *Inheritable*.]*NWAD HEREDITABLE.2*

HEREDITABLY, *adv.* By inheritance; by right of descent.

The one-house-owners belong hereditably to no private person.*NWAD HEREDITABLY.2*

HEREDITAMENT, *n.* [L. haeres, haeredium. See *Heir*.]

Any species of property that may be inherited; lands, tenements, any thing corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal or mixed, that may descend to an heir.*NWAD HEREDITAMENT.2*

A corporeal hereditament is visible and tangible; an incorporeal

hereditament is an ideal right, existing in contemplation of law, issuing out of substantial corporeal property.*NWAD HEREDITAMENT.3*

HEREDITARILY, *adv.* By inheritance; by descent from an ancestor.

HEREDITARY, *a.*

1. That has descended from an ancestor. He is in possession of a large hereditary estate.*NWAD HEREDITARY.2*

2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir; descendible to an heir at law. The crown of Great Britain is hereditary.*NWAD HEREDITARY.3*

3. That is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child; as hereditary pride; hereditary bravery; hereditary disease.*NWAD HEREDITARY.4*

HEREMIT, *n.* A hermit.

HEREMITICAL, *a.* [It should rather be written hermitical.]

Solitary; secluded from society.*NWAD HEREMITICAL.2*

HERESIARCH, *n.* s as z. [Gr. heresy, and chief.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.

HERESIARCHY, *n.* Chief heresy.

HERESY, *n.* [Gr. to take, to hold; L. haeresis.]

1. A fundamental error in religion, or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion. But in countries where there is an established church, an opinion is deemed heresy, when it differs from that of the church. The Scriptures being the standard of faith, any opinion that is repugnant to its doctrines, is heresy; but as men differ in the interpretation of Scripture, an opinion deemed

heretical by one body of christians, may be deemed orthodox by another. In Scripture and primitive usage, heresy meant merely sect, party, or the doctrines of a sect, as we now use denomination or persuasion, implying no reproach.*NWAD HERESY.2*

2. Heresy, in law, is an offense against christianity, consisting in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed and obstinately maintained.*NWAD HERESY.3*

3. An untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine in politics.*NWAD HERESY.4*

HERETIC, *n.*

1. A person under any religion, but particularly the christian, who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith, or that which is made the standard of orthodoxy. In strictness, among christians, a person who holds and avows religious opinions contrary to the doctrines of Scripture, the only rule of faith and practice.*NWAD HERETIC.2*

2. Any one who maintains erroneous opinions.*NWAD HERETIC.3*

HERETICAL, *a.* Containing heresy; contrary to the established faith, or to the true faith.

HERETICALLY, *adv.* In an heretical manner; with heresy.

HERETOG, HERETOCH, *n.* [L. duco, dux; Eng. to tug.] Among our Saxon ancestors, the leader or commander of an army, or the commander of the militia in a county or district. This officer was elected by the people in folkmote.

HERIOT, *n.* In English law, a tribute or fine payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal. Originally this tribute consisted of military furniture, or of horses and arms, as appears by the laws of Canute, C. 69. But as defined by modern writers, a heriot is a customary tribute of goods and chattels, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner of the land; or a render of the best beast

or other movables to the lord on the death of the tenant. Heriots were of two sorts; heriot service, which was due by reservation in a grant or lease of lands; and heriot custom, which depended solely on immemorial usage.

HERIOTABLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of a heriot.

HERISSON, *n.* In fortification, a beam or bar armed with iron spikes pointing outwards, and a turning on a pivot; used to block up a passage.

HERITABLE, *a.* [from the root of heir, L. haeres.]

1. Capable of inheriting, or taking by descent.*NWAD HERITABLE.2*

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and heritable.*NWAD HERITABLE.3*

2. That may be inherited. [This is the true sense.]*NWAD HERITABLE.4*

3. Annexed to estates of inheritance. In Scot's law, heritable rights are all rights that affect lands or other immovables.*NWAD HERITABLE.5*

HERITAGE, *n.*

1. Inheritance; an estate that passes from an ancestor to an heir by descent or course of law; that which is inherited. In Scot's law, it sometimes signifies immovable estate, in distinction from movable.*NWAD HERITAGE.2*

2. In Scripture, the saints or people of God are called his heritage, as being claimed by him, and the objects of his special care. *1 Peter 5:3*.*NWAD HERITAGE.3*

HERMAPHRODEITY, *n.* Hermaphrodism.

HERMAPHRODISM, *n.* [infra.] The union of the two sexes in the same individual.

HERMAPHRODITE, *n.* [Gr. Mercury, and Venus.]

1. A human being, having the parts of generation both of male and female. The term is applied also to other animals characterized by a similar formation.*NWAD HERMAPHRODITE.2*

2. In botany, a flower that contains both the anther and the stigma, or the supposed male and female organs of generation, within the same calyx or on the same receptacle.*NWAD HERMAPHRODITE.3*

3. A plant that has only hermaphrodite flowers.*NWAD HERMAPHRODITE.4*

HERMAPHRODITE, *a.* Designating both sexes in the same animal, flower or plant.

HERMAPHRODITIC, *a.* Partaking of both sexes.

HERMAPHRODITICALLY, *adv.* After the manner of hermaphrodites.

HERMENEUTIC, HERMENEUTICAL, *a.* [Gr. an interpreter, from Mercury.]

Interpreting; explaining; unfolding the signification; as hermeneutic theology, the art of expounding the Scriptures.*NWAD HERMENEUTIC.2*

HERMENEUTICALLY, *adv.* According to the true art of interpreting words.

HERMENEUTICS, *n.* The art of finding the meaning of an author's words and phrases, and of explaining it to others.

HERMETIC, HERMETICAL, *a.* [Gr. Mercury, the fabled inventor of chimistry.]

1. Designating chimistry; chimical; as the hermetic art.*NWAD HERMETIC.2*

2. Designating that species of philosophy which pretends to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chimical principles, salt, sulphur and mercury; as the hermetic philosophy.*NWAD HERMETIC.3*

3. Designating the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine, on the principles of the hermetical philosophy, and particularly on the system of an alkali and acid; as hermetical physic or medicine.*NWAD HERMETIC.4*

4. Perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape; as a hermetic seal. The hermetic seal is formed by heating the neck of a vessel till it is soft, and then twisting it, till the aperture or passage is accurately closed.*NWAD HERMETIC.5*

Hermetic books, books of the Egyptians which treat of astrology.*NWAD HERMETIC.6*

Books which treat of universal principles, of the nature and orders of celestial beings, of medicine and other topics.*NWAD HERMETIC.7*

HERMETICALLY, *adv.* According to the hermetic art; chimically; closely; accurately; as a vessel hermetically sealed or closed.

HERMIT, *n.* [Gr. solitary, destitute.]

1. A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an anchoret. The word is usually applied to a person who lives in solitude, disengaged from the cares and interruptions of society, for the purpose of religious contemplation and devotion.*NWAD HERMIT.2*

2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another.*NWAD HERMIT.3*

HERMITAGE, *n.* The habitation of a hermit; a house or hut with its appendages, in a solidary place, where a hermit dwells.

1. A cell in a recluse place, but annexed to an abbey.*NWAD HERMITAGE.2*

2. A kind of wine.*NWAD HERMITAGE.3*

HERMITARY, *n.* A cell for the religious annexed to some abbey.

HERMITESS, *n.* A female hermit.

HERMITICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a hermit, or to retired life.

1. Suited to a hermit.*NWAD HERMITICAL.2*

HERMODACTYL, *n.* [Gr. Mercury, and a finger; Mercury's finger.]

In the Materia Medic, a root brought from Turkey. It is in the shape of a heart flatted, of a white color, compact, but easy to be cut or pulverized, of a viscous sweetish taste, with a slight degree of acrimony. Some suppose it to be the root of the Colchicum

variegatum; others, the root of the Iris tuberosa. It was anciently in great repute as a cathartic; but that which is now furnished has little or no cathartic quality.*NWAD HERMODACTYL.2*

HERMOGENIANS, *n.* A sect of ancient heretics, so called from their leader Hermogenes, who lived near the close of the second century. He held matter to be the fountain of all evil, and that souls are formed of corrupt matter.

HERN, *n.* A *heron*, which see.

HERNHILL, *n.* A plant.

HERNIA, *n.* [L.] In surgery, a rupture; a descent of the intestines or omentum from their natural place; an unnatural protrusion of the intestines. Hernia is of various kinds.

HERNSHAW, *n.* A heron.

HERO, *n.* [L. heros; Gr. a demigod.]

1. A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity or enterprise in danger; as a hero in arms.*NWAD HERO.2*

2. A great, illustrious or extraordinary person; as a hero in learning. [Little used.]*NWAD HERO.3*

3. In a poem, or romance, the principal personage, or the person who has the principal share in the transactions related; as Achilles in the Iliad, Ulysses in the Odyssey, and Aeneas in the Aeneid.*NWAD HERO.4*

4. In pagan mythology, a hero was an illustrious person, mortal indeed, but supposed by the populace to partake of immortality, and after his death to be placed among the gods.*NWAD HERO.5*

HERODIANS, *n.* A sect among the Jews, which took this name from Herod; but authors are not agreed as to their peculiar notions.

HEROIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a hero or heroes; as heroic valor.**

1. Becoming a hero; bold; daring; illustrious; as heroic action; heroic enterprises.*NWAD HEROIC.2*

2. Brave; intrepid; magnanimous; enterprising; illustrious for valor; as Hector, the heroic son of Priam; a heroic race.*NWAD HEROIC.3*

3. Productive of heroes; as a heroic line in pedigree.*NWAD HEROIC.4*

4. Reciting the achievements of heroes; as a heroic poem.*NWAD HEROIC.5*

5. Used in heroic poetry or hexameter; as heroic verse; a heroic foot.*NWAD HEROIC.6*

Heroic age, the age when the heroes, or those called the children of the gods, are supposed to have lived.*NWAD HEROIC.7*

HEROICAL, ***a.*** **The same as heroic. [Little used.]**

HEROICALLY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of a hero; with valor; bravely; courageously; intrepidly. The wall was heroically defended.**

HEROI-COMIC, ***a.*** **[See** ***Hero*** **and** ***Comic*****.] Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque; as a heroicomic poem.**

HEROINE, ***n.*** **her'oin. A female hero; a woman of a brave spirit. [Heroess is not in use.]**

HEROISM, ***n.*** **The qualities of a hero; bravery; courage; intrepidity; particularly in war.**

HERON, ***n.*** **A large fowl of the genus Ardea, a great devourer of fish.**

HERONRY, HERONSHAW, ***n.*** **A place where herons breed.**

HEROSHIP, ***n.*** **The character of a hero.**

HERPES, ***n.*** **[Gr. to creep.] Tetters; an eruption on the skin; erysipelas; ringworm, etc. This disease takes various names according to its form or the part affected.**

A term applied to several cutaneous eruptions, from their tendency to spread or creep from one part of the skin to another.*NWAD HERPES.2*

An eruption of vesicles in small distinct clusters, accompanied with itching or tingling; including the shingles, ringworm, etc.*NWAD HERPES.3*

HERPETIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the herpes or cutaneous eruptions; resembling the herpes, or partaking of its nature; as herpetic eruptions.**

HERPETOLOGIC, HERPETOLOGICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to herpetology.**

HERPETOLOGIST, ***n.*** **A person versed in herpetology, or the natural history of reptiles.**

HERPETOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a reptile, and discourse.] A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles, including oviparous quadrupeds, as the crocodile, frog and tortoise, and serpents. The history of the latter is called ophiology.**

HERRING, ***n.*** **A fish of the genus Clupea. Herrings, when they migrate, move in vast shoals, and it is said that the name is formed from the Teutonic here, heer, an army or multitude. They come from high northern latitudes in the spring, and visit the shores of Europe and America, where they are taken and salted in great quantities.**

HERRING-FISHERY, ***n.*** **The fishing for herrings, which constitutes an important branch of business with the English, Dutch and Americans.**

HERS, *pron.* hurz, *pron.* fem. possessive; as, this house is hers, that is, this is the house of her. But perhaps it would be more correct to consider hers as a substitute for the noun and adjective, in the nominative case. Of the two houses, hers is the best, that is, her house is the best.

HERSCHEL, *n.* her'shel. A planet discovered by Dr. Herschel, in 1781.

HERSE, *n.* hers.

1. In fortification, a lattice or portcullis in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes. It is hung by a rope fastened to a moulinet, and when a gate is broken, it is let down to obstruct the passage. It is called also a sarrasin or cataract, and when it consists of straight stakes without cross-pieces, it is called orgues.*NWAD HERSE.2*

Herse is also a harrow, used for a chevaux de frise, and laid in the way or in breaches, with the points up, to obstruct or incommode the march of an enemy.*NWAD HERSE.3*

1. A carriage for bearing corpses to the grave. It is a frame only, or a box, as in England, borne on wheels.*NWAD HERSE.4*

2. A temporary monument set over a grave. [Unusual and not legitimate.]*NWAD HERSE.5*

3. A funeral eulogy. [Not used.]*NWAD HERSE.6*

HERSE, *v.t.* hers. To put on or in a herse.

1. To carry to the grave.*NWAD HERSE.8*

HERSELF, *pron.* [her and self.] This denotes a female, the subject of discourse before mentioned, and is either in the nominative or objective case. In the nominative it usually follows she, and is added for the sake of emphasis, or emphatical distinction; as, she herself will bear the blame.

The daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash herself. *Exodus*

2:5.NWAD HERSELF.2

1. Having the command of herself; mistress of her rational powers, judgment or temper. The woman was deranged, but she is now herself again. She has come to herself.*NWAD HERSELF.3*

2. In her true character; as, the woman acts like herself.*NWAD HERSELF.4*

HERSELIKE, *a.* hers'like. Funereal; suitable to funerals.

HERSILLON, *n.* [from herse.] In the military art, a plank or beam, whose sides are set with spikes or nails, to incommode and retard the march of an enemy.

HERY, *v.t.* To regard as holy.

HESITANCY, *n.* [See *Hesitate*.] A doubting; literally, a stopping of the mind; a pausing to consider; dubiousness; suspense.

The reason of my hesitancy about the air is--*NWAD HESITANCY.2*

HESITANT, *a.* Hesitating; pausing; wanting volubility of speech.

HESITATE, *v.i.* s as z. [L. haesito, haereo, to hang.]

1. To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be doubtful as to fact, principle or determination; to be in suspense or uncertainty; as, he hesitated whether to accept the offer or not. We often hesitate what judgment to form.*NWAD HESITATE.2*

It is never transitive, unless by poetic license.*NWAD HESITATE.3*

Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike.*NWAD HESITATE.4*

2. To stammer; to stop in speaking.*NWAD HESITATE.5*

HESITATING, *ppr.* Doubting; pausing; stammering.

HESITATINGLY, ***adv.*** **With hesitation or doubt.**

HESITATION, ***n.*** **A pausing or delay in forming an opinion or commencing action; doubt; suspension of opinion or decision, from uncertainty what is proper to be decided. When evidence is clear, we may decide without hesitation.**

1. A stopping in speech; intermission between words; stammering.*NWAD HESITATION.2*

HEST, ***n.*** **Command; precept; injunction; order. [Now obsolete, but it is retained in the compound, behest.]**

HESPERIAN. [L. hesperius, western, from hesperus, vesper, the evening star, Venus.]

Western; situated at the west.*NWAD HESPERIAN.2*

HESPERIAN, ***n.*** **An inhabitant of a western country.**

HETERARCHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. another, and rule.] The government of an alien.**

HETEROCLITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. another, or different, to incline, to lean.]**

1. In grammar, a word which is irregular or anomalous either in declension or conjugation, or which deviates from the ordinary forms of inflection in words of a like kind. It is particularly applied to nouns irregular in declension.*NWAD HETEROCLITE.2*

2. Any thing or person deviating from common forms.*NWAD HETEROCLITE.3*

HETEROCLITE, HETEROCLITIC, HETEROCLITICAL, ***a.*** **Irregular; anomalous; deviating from ordinary forms or rules.**

HETEROCLITOUS, ***a.*** **Heteroclitic. [Not in use.]**

HETERODOX, ***a.*** **[Gr. another, different, and opinion.]**

1. In theology, heretical; contrary to the faith and doctrines of the true church; or more precisely, contrary to the real doctrines of the Scriptures; as a heterodox opinion; opposed to orthodox.*NWAD HETERODOX.2*

2. Repugnant to the doctrines or tenets of any established church.*NWAD HETERODOX.3*

3. Holding opinions repugnant to the doctrines of the Scriptures, as a heterodox divine; or holding opinions contrary to those of an established church.*NWAD HETERODOX.4*

HETERODOXY, *n.* Heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church.

HETEROGENE, *a.* [See the next word.]

HETEROGENEAL, HETEROGENEOUS, *a.* [Gr. other, and kind.] Of a different kind or nature; unlike or dissimilar in kind; opposed to homogeneous.

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneal and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal and dissimilar.*NWAD HETEROGENEAL.2*

Heterogeneous nouns, are such as are of different genders in the singular and plural numbers; as hic locus, of the masculine gender in the singular, and hi loci and haec loca, both masculine and neuter in the plural. Hoc coelum, neuter in the singular; hi coeli, masculine in the plural.*NWAD HETEROGENEAL.3*

Heterogeneous quantities, are those which are of such different kind and consideration, that one of them, taken any number of times, never equals or exceeds the other.*NWAD HETEROGENEAL.4*

Heterogeneous surds, are such as have different radical signs.*NWAD HETEROGENEAL.5*

HETEROGENEITY, *n.* Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities. [Ill formed.]

1. Dissimilar part; something of a different kind.*NWAD HETEROGENEITY.2*

HETEROGENEOUSNESS, *n.* Difference of nature and quality; dissimilitude or contrariety in kind, nature or qualities.

HETEROPHYLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. diverse, and leaf.]

Producing a diversity of leaves; as a heterophyllous violet.*NWAD HETEROPHYLLOUS.2*

HETEROPTICS, *n.* [See *Optics*.] False optics.

HETEROSCIAN, *n.* [Gr. other, and shadow.]

Those inhabitants of the earth are called Heteroscians, whose shadows fall one way only. Such are those who live between the tropics and the polar circles. The shadows of those who live north of the tropic of Cancer, fall northward; those of the inhabitants south of the tropic of Capricorn, fall southward; whereas the shadows of those who dwell between the tropics fall sometimes to the north and sometimes to the south.*NWAD HETEROSCIAN.2*

HETEROSCIAN, *a.* Having the shadow fall one way only.

HEULANDITE, *a.* [from M. Heuland.] A mineral, occurring massive, frequently globular, or crystallized in the form of a right oblique-angled prism. It has been ranked among the zeolites, but is now considered as distinct.

HEW, *v.t. pret.* hewed; *pp.* hewed or hewn.

1. To cut with an ax, or other like instrument, for the purpose of making an even surface or side; as, to hew timber.*NWAD HEW.2*

2. To chop; to cut; to hack; as, to hew in pieces.*NWAD HEW.3*

3. To cut with a chisel; to make smooth; as, to hew stone.*NWAD HEW.4*

4. To form or shape with an edged instrument; with out; as, to hew out a sepulcher. *Isaiah 22:16*.*NWAD HEW.5*

5. To form laboriously.*NWAD HEW.6*

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than hewing out new ones. [Unusual.]*NWAD HEW.7*

To hew down, to cut down; to fell by cutting.*NWAD HEW.8*

To hew off, to cut off; to separate by a cutting instrument.*NWAD HEW.9*

HEWED, *pp.* Cut and made smooth or even; chopped; hacked; shaped by cutting or by a chisel.

HEWER, *n.* One who hews wood or stone.

HEWING, *ppr.* Cutting and making smooth or even; chopping; hacking; forming by the chisel.

HEWN, *pp.* The same as hewed.

HEXADE, *n.* [Gr. six.] A series of six numbers.

HEXACHORD, *n.* [Gr. six and a chord.] In ancient music, an imperfect chord called a sixth. Also, an instrument of six chords, or system of six sounds.

HEXADACTYLOUS, *a.* [Gr.] Having six toes.

HEXAGON, *n.* [Gr. six and an angle.] In geometry, a figure of six sides and six angles. If the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular hexagon. The cells of honeycomb are hexagons, and it is remarkable that bees instinctively form their cells of this figure which fills any given space without any interstice or loss or room.

HEXAGONAL, ***a.*** **Having six sides and six angles.**

HEXAGONY, for hexagon, is not used.

HEXAGYN, ***n.*** **[Gr. six, and a female.] In botany, a plant that has six pistils.**

HEXAGYNIAN, ***a.*** **Having six pistils.**

HEXAHEDRAL, ***a.*** **Of the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal sides.**

HEXAHEDRON, ***n.*** **[Gr. six, and a base or seat.] A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.**

HEXAHEMERON, ***n.*** **[Gr. six, and day.] The term of six days.**

HEXAMETER, ***n.*** **[Gr. six, and measure.] In ancient poetry, a verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth must regularly be a dactyl, and the sixth always a spondee. In this species of verse are composed the Illiad of Homer and the Aeneid of Virgil.**

HEXAMETER, ***a.*** **Having six metrical feet.**

HEXAMETRIC, HEXAMETRICAL, ***a.*** **Consisting of six metrical feet.**

HEXANDER, ***n.*** **[Gr. six and male.] In botany, a plant having six stamens.**

HEXANDRIAN, ***a.*** **Having six stamens.**

HEXANGULAR, ***a.*** **[Gr. six, and angular.]**

Having six angles or corners.*NWAD HEXANGULAR.2*

HEXAPED, ***a.*** **[Gr. six; L. pes, pedis, the foot.]**

Having six feet.*NWAD HEXAPED.2*

HEXAPED, *n.* An animal having six feet. [Ray, and Johnson after him write this hexapod; but it is better to pursue uniformity, as in quadruped, centiped.]

1. A fathom. [Not in use.]*NWAD HEXAPED.4*

HEXAPETALOUS, *a.* [Gr. six, and a leaf, a petal.] Having six petals or flower-leaves.

HEXAPHYLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. six, and a leaf.]

Having six leaves.*NWAD HEXAPHYLLOUS.2*

HEXAPLAR, *a.* [Gr. six, and to unfold.] Sextuple; containing six columns; from Hexapla, the work of Origen, or an edition of the Bible, containing the original Hebrew, and several Greek versions.

HEXASTICH, *n.* [Gr. six, and a verse.]

A poem consisting of six verses.*NWAD HEXASTICH.2*

HEXASTYLE, *n.* [Gr. six, and a column.]

A building with six columns in front.*NWAD HEXASTYLE.2*

HEY. An exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation, the contrary to the L. hei.

HEYDAY, exclam. An expression of frolick and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

HEYDAY, *n.* A frolick; wildness.

HIATION, *n.* [L. hio, to gape.] The act of gaping. [Not used.]

HIATUS, *n.* [L. from hio, to open or gape.]

1. An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm.*NWAD HIATUS.2*

2. The opening of the mouth in reading or speaking, when a word ends with a vowel, and the following word begins with a vowel.*NWAD HIATUS.3*

3. A defect; a chasm in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced.*NWAD HIATUS.4*

HIBERNACLE, *n.* [L. hibernacula, winter-quarters.]

1. In botany, the winter-quarters of a plant, that is, a bulb or a bud, in which the embryo of a future plant is inclosed by a scaly covering and protected from injuries during winter.*NWAD HIBERNACLE.2*

2. The winter-lodge of a wild animal.*NWAD HIBERNACLE.3*

HIBERNAL, *a.* [L. hibernus.] Belonging or relating to winter.

HIBERNATE, *v.i.* [L. hiberno.] To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion, as birds or beasts.

HIBERNATION, *n.* The passing of winter in a close lodge, as beasts and fowls that retire in cold weather.

HIBERNIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland.

HIBERNIAN, *n.* A native of Ireland.

HIBERNICISM, *n.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish.

HIBERNO-CELTIC, *n.* The native language of the Irish; the Gaelic.

Hiccius Doccius. A cant word for a juggler.*NWAD HIBERNO-CELTIC.2*

HICCOUGH, HICKUP, *n.* [The English is a compound of hic and

cough; and hic may be allied to hitch, to catch. The word is generally pronounced hick-up.]

A spasmodic affection of the stomach, esophagus, and muscles subservient to deglutition.*NWAD HICCOUGH.2*

Convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles, with sonorous inspiration; repeated at short intervals.*NWAD HICCOUGH.3*

HICCOUGH, HICKUP, *v.i.* To have a spasmodic affection of the stomach from repletion or other cause.

HICKORY, *n.* A tree, a species of Juglans or walnut. Its nut is called hickory-nut.

HICKWALL, HICKWAY, *n.* A small species of woodpecker.

HID, HIDDEN, *pp.* of hide. Concealed; placed in secrecy.

1. Secret; unseen.*NWAD HID.2*

2. Mysterious.*NWAD HID.3*

HIDAGE, *n.* [from hide, a quantity of land.] An extraordinary tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

HIDALGO, *n.* In Spain, a man of noble birth.

HIDDENLY, *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner.

HIDE, *v.t. pret.* hid; *pp.* hid, hidden.

1. To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight; to place in any state or position in which the view is intercepted from the object. The intervention of the moon between the earth and the sun hides the latter from our sight. The people in Turkey hide their grain in the earth. No human being can hide his crimes or his neglect of duty from his Maker.*NWAD HIDE.2*

2. To conceal from knowledge; to keep secret.*NWAD HIDE.3*

Depart to the mountains; hide yourselves there three days. *Joshua 2:16*.*NWAD HIDE.4*

Tell me now what thou hast done--hide it not from me. *Joshua 7:19*.*NWAD HIDE.5*

3. In Scripture, not to confess or disclose; or to excuse and extenuate.*NWAD HIDE.6*

I acknowledged my sin to thee, and my iniquity have I not hid. *Psalm 32:5*.*NWAD HIDE.7*

4. To protect; to keep in safety.*NWAD HIDE.8*

In the time of trouble, he shall hide me in his pavilion. *Psalm 27:5*.*NWAD HIDE.9*

To hide the face from, to overlook; to pardon.*NWAD HIDE.10*

Hide thy face from my sins. *Psalm 51:9*.*NWAD HIDE.11*

To hide the face, to withdraw spiritual presence, support and consolation.*NWAD HIDE.12*

Thou didst hide thy face, and I was troubled. *Psalm 30:7*.*NWAD HIDE.13*

To hide one's self, to put one's self in a condition to be safe; to secure protection.*NWAD HIDE.14*

The prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself. *Proverbs 22:3*.*NWAD HIDE.15*

HIDE, *v.i.* To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from sight.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you hide.*NWAD HIDE.17*

Hide and seek, a play of boys, in which some hide themselves and another seeks them.*NWAD HIDE.18*

HIDE, *n.* In the ancient laws of England, a certain portion of land, the quantity of which however is not well ascertained. Some authors consider it as the quantity that could be tilled with one plow; others, as much as would maintain a family. Some suppose it to be 60, some 80, and others 100 acres.

HIDE, *n.* [L. cutis; Gr. either a peel, from stripping, separating, or a cover.]

1. The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed; more generally applied to the undressed skins of the larger domestic animals, as oxen, horses, etc.*NWAD HIDE.21*

2. The human skin; in contempt.*NWAD HIDE.22*

HIDEBOUND, *a.* A horse is hidebound, when his skin sticks so closely to his ribs and back, as not to be easily loosened or raised.

Trees are said to be hidebound, when the bark is so close or firm that it impedes the growth.*NWAD HIDEBOUND.2*

1. Harsh; untractable. [Not used.]*NWAD HIDEBOUND.3*

2. Niggardly; penurious. [Not used.]*NWAD HIDEBOUND.4*

HIDEOUS, *a.*

1. Frightful to the sight; dreadful; shocking to the eye; applied to deformity; as a hideous monster; a hideous spectacle; hideous looks.*NWAD HIDEOUS.2*

2. Shocking to the ear; exciting terror; as a hideous noise.*NWAD HIDEOUS.3*

3. Detestable.*NWAD HIDEOUS.4*

HIDEOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to frighten; dreadfully; shockingly.

HIDEOUSNESS, *n.* Frightfulness to the eye; dreadfulness; horribleness.

HIDER, *n.* [from hide.] One who hides or conceals.

HIDING, *ppr.* Concealing; covering or withdrawing from view; keeping close or secret.

HIDING, *n.* Concealment. *Habakkuk 3:4*.

1. Withdrawment; a withholding; as the hidings of God's face.*NWAD HIDING.3*

HIDING-PLACE, *n.* A place of concealment.

HIE, *v.i.*

1. To hasten; to move or run with haste; to go in haste; a word chiefly used in poetry.*NWAD HIE.2*

The youth, returning to his mistress, hies.*NWAD HIE.3*

2. With the reciprocal pronoun; as, hie thee home.*NWAD HIE.4*

HIE, *n.* Haste; diligence.

HIERARCH, *n.* [Gr. sacred, and a ruler or prince.]

The chief of a sacred order; particularly, the chief of an order of angels.*NWAD HIERARCH.2*

HIERARCHAL, *a.* Belonging to a hierarch.

HIERARCHICAL, *a.* Belonging to a sacred order, or to ecclesiastical government.

HIERARCHY, *n.* An order or rank of angels or celestial beings; or a subordination of holy beings. Some of the Rabbins reckon four, and others ten hierarchies, or orders of angels.

1. Constitution and government of the christian church, or ecclesiastical polity, comprehending different orders of clergy; as the hierarchy of England.*NWAD HIERARCHY.2*

HIEROGLYPH, HIEROGLYPHIC, *n.* [Gr. sacred, and to carve.]

1. In antiquity, a sacred character; a mystical character or symbol, used in writings and inscriptions, particularly by the Egyptians, as signs of sacred, divine, or supernatural things. The hieroglyphics were figures of animals, parts of the human body, mechanical instruments, etc., which contained a meaning known only to kings and priests. It is supposed they were used to vail morality, politics, etc., from vulgar eves.*NWAD HIEROGLYPH.2*

2. Pictures intended to express historical facts; supposed to be the primitive mode of writing.*NWAD HIEROGLYPH.3*

3. The art of writing in picture.*NWAD HIEROGLYPH.4*

HIEROGLYPHIC, HIEROGLYPHICAL, *a.* Emblematic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures or figures, as hieroglyphic writing; a hieroglyphic obelisk.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY, *adv.* Emblematically; by characters or pictures expressive of facts or moral qualities. The Mexicans

wrote history hieroglyphically.

HIEROGRAM, *n.* [Gr. sacred, and letter.]

A species of sacred writing.*NWAD HIEROGRAM.2*

HIEROGRAMMATIC, *a.* [Gr. sacred, and letter.] Denoting a kind of writing in sacred or sacerdotal characters, used only by the priests in Egypt.

HIEROGRAMMATIST, *n.* A writer of hieroglyphics.

HIEROGRAPHIIC, HIEROGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to sacred writing.

HIEROGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. holy, and to write.]

Sacred writing. [Little used.]*NWAD HIEROGRAPHY.2*

HIEROLOGY, *n.* [Gr.] A discourse on sacred things.

HIEROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. sacred, and divination.] Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice.

HIEROMNEMON, *n.* [Gr. sacred, and preserving memory.]

In ancient Greece, a magistrate who presided over the sacred rites and solemnities, etc.*NWAD HIEROMNEMON.2*

HIEROPHANT, *n.* [Gr. sacred, and to show.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

HIGGLE, *v.i.* [L. cocio.]

1. To carry provisions about and offer them for sale.*NWAD HIGGLE.2*

2. To chaffer; to be difficult in making a bargain.*NWAD HIGGLE.3*

It argues an ignorant mind, where we have wronged to higgle and dodge in the amends.*NWAD HIGGLE.4*

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, *adv.* In confusion; a low word.

HIGGLER, *n.* One who carries about provisions for sale.

1. One who chaffers in bargaining.*NWAD HIGGLER.2*

HIGH, *a.* hi.

1. Extending a great distance above the surface of the earth; elevated; lofty; of great altitude; as a high mountain; a high tower.*NWAD HIGH.2*

2. Rising, or having risen, or being far above the earth; elevated; lofty; as a high flight; the clouds are high in the atmosphere.*NWAD HIGH.3*

3. Elevated above the horizon; as, how high is the sun? It is an hour high.*NWAD HIGH.4*

4. Raised above any object.*NWAD HIGH.5*

High o'er their heads a moldering rock is placed.*NWAD HIGH.6*

5. Exalted in nature or dignity.*NWAD HIGH.7*

The highest faculty of the soul.*NWAD HIGH.8*

6. Elevated in rank, condition or office. We speak of high and low; of a high office; high rank; high station; a high court.*NWAD HIGH.9*

7. Possessing or governed by honorable pride; noble; exalted; magnanimous; dignified; as a man of a high mind.*NWAD HIGH.10*

8. Exalted in excellence or extent.*NWAD HIGH.11*

Solomon lived at ease, nor aimed beyond*NWAD HIGH.12*

Higher design than to enjoy his state.*NWAD HIGH.13*

9. Difficult; abstruse.*NWAD HIGH.14*

They meet to hear, and answer such high things.*NWAD HIGH.15*

10. Boastful; ostentatious.*NWAD HIGH.16*

His forces, after all the high discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot.*NWAD HIGH.17*

11. Arrogant; proud; lofty; loud.*NWAD HIGH.18*

The governor made himself merry with his high and threatening language.*NWAD HIGH.19*

12. Loud; boisterous; threatening or angry. The parties had very high words.*NWAD HIGH.20*

13. Violent; severe; oppressive.*NWAD HIGH.21*

When there appeareth on either side a high hand, violent persecution. etc.*NWAD HIGH.22*

14. Public; powerful; triumphant; glorious; or under divine protection.*NWAD HIGH.23*

The children of Israel went out of Egypt with a high hand. *Exodus 14:8*.*NWAD HIGH.24*

15. Noble; illustrious; honorable; as a man of high birth.*NWAD HIGH.25*

16. Expressive of pride and haughtiness; as high looks. *Isaiah 10:12*.*NWAD HIGH.26*

17. Powerful; mighty.*NWAD HIGH.27*

Strong is thy hand, high is thy right hand. *Psalm 89:13*.*NWAD HIGH.28*

18. Possessed of supreme power, dominion or excellence.*NWAD HIGH.29*

Thou, Lord, art high above all the earth. *Psalm 97:9*.*NWAD HIGH.30*

19. Great; important; solemn; held in veneration.*NWAD HIGH.31*

For that sabbath-day was a high day. *John 19:31*.*NWAD HIGH.32*

20. Violent; rushing with velocity; tempestuous; as a high wind.*NWAD HIGH.33*

21. Tumultuous; turbulent; inflamed; violent; as high passions.*NWAD HIGH.34*

22. Full; complete. It is high time to retire.*NWAD HIGH.35*

It is high time to awake from sleep. *Romans 13:11*.*NWAD HIGH.36*

23. Raised; accompanied by, or proceeding from great excitement of the feelings; as high pleasure of body or mind.*NWAD HIGH.37*

24. Rich; luxurious; well seasoned; as high fare; high living; high sauces.*NWAD HIGH.38*

25. Strong; vivid; deep; as a high color.*NWAD HIGH.39*

26. Dear; of a great price, or greater price than usual; as, to purchase at a high rate; goods are high.*NWAD HIGH.40*

27. Remote from the equator north or south; as a high latitude.*NWAD HIGH.41*

28. Remote in past time; early in former time; as high antiquity.*NWAD HIGH.42*

29. Extreme; intense; as a high heat.*NWAD HIGH.43*

30. Loud; as a high sound. but more generally,*NWAD HIGH.44*

31. In music, acute; sharp; as a high note; a high voice; opposed to low or grave.*NWAD HIGH.45*

32. Much raised; as high relief [alto relievo.]*NWAD HIGH.46*

33. Far advanced in art or science; as high attainments.*NWAD HIGH.47*

34. Great; capital; committed against the king, sovereign or state; as high treason, distinguished from petty treason, which is committed against a master or other superior.*NWAD HIGH.48*

35. Great; exalted; as a high opinion of one's integrity.*NWAD HIGH.49*

High church and low church, in Great Britain, a distinction introduced after the revolution. The high church were supposed to favor the papists, or at least to support the high claims to prerogative, which were maintained by the Stuarts. The low church entertained more moderate notions, manifested great enmity to popery, and were inclined to circumscribe the royal prerogatives. This distinction is now less marked, but not wholly obliterated.*NWAD HIGH.50*

High day, high noon, the time when the sun is in the meridian.*NWAD HIGH.51*

High Dutch, is the German language, as distinguished from Low Dutch or Belgic, or the cultivated German, as opposed to the vulgar dialects.*NWAD HIGH.52*

HIGH, *n.* An elevated place; superior region; as on high; from on high.

On high, aloud.*NWAD HIGH.54*

1. Aloft.*NWAD HIGH.55*

HIGH-AIMED, *a.* Having grand or lofty designs.

HIGH-ARCHED, *a.* Having elevated arches.

HIGH-ASPIRING, *a.* Having elevated views; aiming at elevated objects.

HIGH-BLEST, *a.* Supremely happy.

HIGH-BLOWN, ***a.*** **Swelled much with wind; inflated, as with pride or conceit.**

HIGH-BORN, ***a.*** **Being of noble birth or extraction.**

HIGH-BUILT, ***a.*** **Of lofty structure.**

1. Covered with lofty buildings.*NWAD HIGH-BUILT.2*

The high-built elephant his castle rears.*NWAD HIGH-BUILT.3*

HIGH-CLIMBING, ***a.*** **Climbing to a great height.**

1. Difficult to be ascended.*NWAD HIGH-CLIMBING.2*

HIGH-COLORED, ***a.*** **Having a strong, deep or glaring color.**

1. Vivid; strong or forcible in representation; as a high-colored description.*NWAD HIGH-COLORED.2*

HIGH-DAY, ***a.*** **Fine; befitting a holiday.**

HIGH-DESIGNING, ***a.*** **Forming great schemes.**

HIGH-EMBOWED, ***a.*** **Having lofty arches.**

HIGH-ENGENDERED, ***a.*** **Engendered aloft, or in the air.**

HIGH-FED, ***a.*** **Pampered; fed luxuriously.**

HIGH-FLAMING, ***a.*** **Throwing flame to a great highth.**

HIGH-FLIER, ***n.*** **One that carries his opinions to extravagance.**

HIGH-FLOWN, ***a.*** **Elevated; swelled; proud; as high-flown hopes.**

1. Turgid; swelled; extravagant; as a high-flown hyperbole.*NWAD HIGH-FLOWN.2*

HIGH-FLUSHED, ***a.*** **Much elated.**

HIGH-FLYING, ***a.*** **Extravagant in claims or opinions; as high-flying, arbitrary kings.**

Highgate Resin. [See ***Fossil Copal*****.]**

HIGH-GAZING, ***a.*** **Looking upwards.**

HIGH-GOING, ***a.*** **Moving rapidly.**

HIGH-GROWN, ***a.*** **Having the crop considerably grown.**

HIGH-HEAPED, ***a.*** **Covered with high piles; as a high-heaped table.**

1. Raised in high piles.*NWAD HIGH-HEAPED.2*

HIGH-HEARTED, ***a.*** **Full of courage.**

HIGH-HEELED, ***a.*** **Having high heels.**

HIGH-HUNG, ***a.*** **Hung aloft; elevated.**

HIGH-LIVED, ***a.*** **Pertaining to high life.**

HIGH-METTLED, ***a.*** **Having high spirit; ardent; full of fire; as a high-mettled steed.**

HIGH-MINDED, ***a.*** **Proud; arrogant.**

Be not high-minded, but fear. *Romans 11:20*.*NWAD HIGH-MINDED.2*

1. Having honorable pride; magnanimous; opposed to mean.*NWAD HIGH-MINDED.3*

HIGH-OPERATION, ***n.*** **In surgery, a method of extracting the stone from the human bladder, by cutting the upper part of it.**

HIGH-PLACE, ***n.*** **In Scripture, an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered. Before the temple was built in Jerusalem, sacrifices were offered to Jehovah by his worshipers, on high places; but afterwards such mounds were devoted to idolatrous sacrifices.**

HIGH-PLACED, ***a.*** **Elevated in situation or rank.**

HIGH-PRIEST, ***n.*** **A chief priest.**

HIGH-PRINCIPLED, ***a.*** **Extravagant in notions of politics.**

HIGH-RAISED, ***a.*** **Elevated; raised aloft.**

1. Raised with great expectations or conceptions.*NWAD HIGH-RAISED.2*

HIGH-REACHING, ***a.*** **Reaching to a great highth.**

1. Reaching upwards.*NWAD HIGH-REACHING.2*

2. Ambitious; aspiring.*NWAD HIGH-REACHING.3*

HIGH-REARED, ***a.*** **Raised high; of lofty structure.**

HIGH-RED, ***a.*** **Having a strong red color; deeply red.**

HIGH-REPENTED, ***a.*** **Deeply repented.**

HIGH-RESOLVED, ***a.*** **Very resolute.**

HIGH-ROOFED, ***a.*** **Having a lofty or sharp roof.**

HIGH-SEASONED, ***a.*** **Enriched with spices or other seasoning.**

HIGH-SEATED, ***a.*** **Fixed on high; seated in an elevated place.**

HIGH-SIGHTED, ***a.*** **Always looking upward.**

HIGH-SOUNDING, *a.* Pompous; noisy; ostentatious; as high-sounding words or titles.

HIGH-SPIRITED, *a.* Full of spirit or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible.

1. Full of spirit; bold; daring.*NWAD HIGH-SPIRITED.2*

HIGH-STOMACHED, *a.* Having a lofty spirit; proud; obstinate.

HIGH-SWELLING, *a.* Swelling greatly; inflated; boastful.

HIGH-SWOLN, *a.* Greatly swelled.

HIGH-TAPER, *n.* A plant of the genus Verbascum.

HIGH-TASTED, *a.* Having a strong relish; piquant.

HIGH-TOWERED, *a.* Having lofty towers.

HIGH-VICED, *a.* Enormously wicked.

HIGH-WROUGHT, *a.* Wrought with exquisite art or skill; accurately finished.

1. Inflamed to a high degree; as high-wrought passion.*NWAD HIGH-WROUGHT.2*

HIGHLAND, *n.* Elevated land; a mountainous region.

Highlands of Scotland, mountainous regions inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Celts, who retain their primitive language.*NWAD HIGHLAND.2*

Highlands on the Hudson, sixty miles from New York. These afford most sublime and romantic scenery, and here is West Point, a fortified post during the revolution, and now the seat of one of the best military schools of the age.*NWAD HIGHLAND.3*

HIGHLANDER, *n.* An inhabitant of the mountains; as the Highlanders of Scotland.

HIGHLANDISH, *a.* Denoting high or mountainous land.

HIGHLY, *adv.* hi'ly. With elevation in place.

1. In a great degree.*NWAD HIGHLY.2*

We are highly favored.*NWAD HIGHLY.3*

Exercise is highly requisite to health.*NWAD HIGHLY.4*

2. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.*NWAD HIGHLY.5*

3. With elevation of mind or opinion; with great estimation; as, to think highly of one's performances.*NWAD HIGHLY.6*

HIGHMOST, *a.* Highest. [Not used.]

HIGHNESS, *n.* hi'ness. Elevation above the surface; loftiness; altitude; highth.

1. Dignity; elevation in rank, character or power.*NWAD HIGHNESS.2*

2. Excellence; value.*NWAD HIGHNESS.3*

3. Violence; as the highness of wind.*NWAD HIGHNESS.4*

4. Great amount; as the highness of price.*NWAD HIGHNESS.5*

5. Acuteness; as the highness of a note or voice.*NWAD HIGHNESS.6*

6. Intenseness, as of heat.*NWAD HIGHNESS.7*

7. A title of honor given to princes or other men of rank.*NWAD HIGHNESS.8*

HIGHTH, HIGHT, *n.* [See *Height*.] Elevation; altitude; loftiness.

[It is very desirable that this noun should be regularly formed from the adjective.]

Hight, to call, to promise, to command, etc., is a false orthography, from Saxon, hatan. It is obsolete. [See *Heat*.]*NWAD HIGHTH.2*

HIGHWATER, *n.* The utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time of such elevation.

HIGHWATER-MARK, *n.* The line made on the shore by the tide at its utmost highth.

HIGHWAY, *n.* A public road; a way open to all passengers; so called, either because it is a great or public road, or because the earth was raised to form a dry path. Highways open a communication from one city or town to another.

1. Course; road; train of action.*NWAD HIGHWAY.2*

HIGHWAYMAN, *n.* One who robs on the public road, or lurks in the highway for the purpose of robbing.

HILARATE, is not in use. [See *Exhilarate*.]

HILARITY, *n.* [L. hilaritas; Gr. joyful, merry.]

Mirth; merriment; gayety. Hilarity differs from joy; the latter, excited by good news or prosperity, is an affection of the mind; the former, by social pleasure, drinking, etc., which rouse the animal spirits.*NWAD HILARITY.2*

HILARY-TERM, *n.* The term of courts, etc., which begins January 23.

HILD, G. and D. held, Dan. heldt, a hero, is retained in names, as Hildebert, a bright hero; Mathild, Matilda, a heroic lady.

HILDING, *n.* A mean, sorry, paltry man or woman.

HILL, *n.* [L. collis.]

1. A natural elevation of land, or a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land; an eminence. A hill is less than a mountain, but of no definite magnitude, and is sometimes applied to a mountain. Jerusalem is seated on two hills. Rome stood on seven hills.*NWAD HILL.2*

2. A cluster of plants, and the earth raised about them; as a hill of maiz or potatoes.*NWAD HILL.3*

HILL, *v.t.* To raise earth about plants; to raise a little mass of earth. Farmers in New England hill their maiz in July.

Hilling is generally the third hoeing.*NWAD HILL.5*

1. To cover. [L. celo.]*NWAD HILL.6*

HILLED, *pp.* or *a.* Having hills.

HILLING, *n.* A covering.

1. The act of raising the earth around plants.*NWAD HILLING.2*

HILLOCK, *n.* A small hill.

HILLSIDE, *n.* The side or declivity of a hill.

HILLY, *a.* Abounding with hills; as a hilly country.

HILT, *n.* The handle of any thing; but chiefly applied to the handle of a sword.

HILTED, *a.* Having a hilt.

HILUM, *n.* The eye of a bean or other seed; the mark or scar of the umbilical chord, by which the seed adheres to the pericarp.

HIM, *pron.* The objective case of he, L. eum, anciently em or im.

Him that is weak in the faith receive. *Romans 14:1*.*NWAD HIM.2*

Him and his were formerly used for nouns of the neuter gender, but the practice is obsolete.*NWAD HIM.3*

HIMSELF, *pron.* In the nominative or objective case. [him and self.]

1. He; but himself is more emphatical, or more expressive of distinct personality than he.*NWAD HIMSELF.2*

With shame remembers, while himself was one*NWAD HIMSELF.3*

Of the same herd, himself the same had done.*NWAD HIMSELF.4*

2. When himself is added to he, or to a noun, it expresses discrimination of person with particular emphasis.*NWAD HIMSELF.5*

But he himself returned from the quarries. *Judges 3:19*.*NWAD HIMSELF.6*

But God himself is with us for our captain. *2 Chronicles 13:12*.*NWAD HIMSELF.7*

3. When used as the reciprocal pronoun, it is not usually emphatical.*NWAD HIMSELF.8*

David hid himself in the field. *1 Samuel 20:24*.*NWAD HIMSELF.9*

4. It was formerly used as a substitute for neuter nouns; as high as heaven himself. [This use is now improper.]*NWAD HIMSELF.10*

5. It is sometimes separated from he; as, he could not go himself, for he himself could not go.*NWAD HIMSELF.11*

6. Himself is used to express the proper character, or natural temper and disposition of a person, after or in opposition to wandering of mind, irregularity, or devious conduct from derangement, passion or extraneous influence. We say, a man has come to himself, after delirious or extravagant behavior. Let the man alone; let him act himself.*NWAD HIMSELF.12*

By himself, alone; unaccompanied; sequestered.*NWAD HIMSELF.13*

He sits or studies by himself.*NWAD HIMSELF.14*

Ahab went one way by himself, and Obadiah went another way by himself. *1 Kings 18:6*.*NWAD HIMSELF.15*

HIN, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure of capacity containing the sixth part of an ephah, or about five quarts English measure.

HIND, *n.* The female of the red deer or stag.

HIND, *n.* A domestic; a servant.

1. A peasant; a rustic; or a husbandman's servant.*NWAD HIND.3*

HIND, *a.* Backward; pertaining to the part which follows; in opposition to the fore part; as the hind legs of a quadruped; the hind toes; the hind shoes of a horse; the hind part of an animal.

HINDBERRY, *n.* A species of Rubus.

HINDER, *a.* comp. of hind. That is in a position contrary to that of the head or fore part; designating the part which follows; as the hinder part of a wagon; the hinder part of a ship, or the stern. *Acts 27:41*.

HINDER, *v.t.* [L. cunctor.]

1. To stop; to interrupt; to obstruct; to impede or prevent from moving forward by any means. It is applicable to any subject, physical, moral or intellectual.*NWAD HINDER.3*

Them that were entering in, ye hindered. *Luke 11:52*.*NWAD HINDER.4*

2. To retard; to check in progression or motion; to obstruct for a time, or to render slow in motion. Cold weather hinders the growth of plants, or hinders them from coming to maturity in due season. Let no obstacle hinder daily improvement.*NWAD HINDER.5*

3. To prevent.*NWAD HINDER.6*

What hinders younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right?*NWAD HINDER.7*

HINDER, *v.i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.

This objection hinders not but that the heroic action of some commander--may be written.*NWAD HINDER.9*

HINDERANCE, *n.* The act of impeding or restraining motion.

1. Impediment; that which stops progression or advance; obstruction.*NWAD HINDERANCE.2*

He must remove all these hinderances out of the way.*NWAD HINDERANCE.3*

HINDERED, *pp.* Stopped; impeded; obstructed; retarded.

HINDERER, *n.* One who stops or retards; that which hinders.

HINDERING, *ppr.* Stopping; impeding; obstructing; retarding.

HINDERMOST, *a.* That which is behind all others; the last. [but we now use hindmost.]

HINDMOST, *a.* The last; that is in the rear of all others.

He met thee in the way, and smote the hindmost of thee. *Deuteronomy 25:18*.*NWAD HINDMOST.2*

HINDOO, *n.* An aboriginal of Hindoostan, or Hindostan.

HINGE, *n.* hinj. [This word appears to be connected with hang, and with angle, the verb.]

1. The hook or joint on which a door or gate turns.*NWAD HINGE.2*

The gate self-opened wide*NWAD HINGE.3*

On golden hinges turning.*NWAD HINGE.4*

2. That on which any thing depends or turns; a governing principle, rule or point. This argument was the hinge on which the question turned.*NWAD HINGE.5*

3. A cardinal point; as east, west, north or south. [Little used.]*NWAD HINGE.6*

To be off the hinges, is to be in a state of disorder or irregularity.*NWAD HINGE.7*

HINGE, *v.t.* To furnish with hinges.

1. To bend. [Little used.]*NWAD HINGE.9*

HINGE, *v.i.* To stand, depend or turn, as on a hinge. The question hinges on this single point.

HINGING, *ppr.* Depending; turning.

HINT, *v.t.* To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to; to suggest by a slight intimation.

Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike.*NWAD HINT.2*

HINT, *v.i.* To hint at, is to allude to; to mention slightly.

HINT, *n.* A distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; a word or two intended to give notice, or remind one of something without a full declaration or explanation.

1. Suggestion.*NWAD HINT.5*

HIP, *n.* The projecting part of an animal formed by the osilium or haunch bone; the haunch, or the flesh that covers the bone and the adjacent parts; the joint of the thigh.

To have on the hip, to have the advantage over one; a low phrase borrowed probably from wrestlers.*NWAD HIP.2*

Hip and thigh, complete overthrow or defeat. *Judges 15:8*.*NWAD HIP.3*

HIP, *v.t.* To sprain or dislocate the hip.

HIP, HOP, *n.* The fruit of the dog-rose, or wild brier.

HIP, HIPPED, HIPPISH. [See *Hyp*.]

HIPPELAPH, *n.* An animal of the deer kind, in Norway, about the size of the elk, and partaking of the nature of the horse and the stag.

HIPHALT, *a.* [hip and halt.] Lame; limping.

HIPPOCAMP, *n.* [Gr. a horse, and to bend.] A name given to the sea-horse.

HIPPOCENTAUR, *n.* [Gr. a horse, to spur, and a bull.]

In ancient fable, a supposed monster, half man and half horse. The hippocentaur differed from the centaur in this, that the latter rode on an ox, and the former on a horse, as the name imports.*NWAD HIPPOCENTAUR.2*

HIPPOCRAS, *n.* A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients; used as a cordial. That directed by the late London Dispensary, is to be made of cloves, ginger, cinnamon and nutmegs, beat and infused in canary with sugar; to the infusion, milk, a lemon, and some

slips of rosemary are to be added, and the whole strained through flannel.

Hippocrates'sleeve, a kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used for straining syrups and decoctions.*NWAD HIPPOCRAS.2*

Hippocratic face, [L. facies hippocratica,] pale, sunken, and contracted features, considered as a fatal symptom in diseases.*NWAD HIPPOCRAS.3*

HIPPOCRATISM, *n.* The philosophy of Hippocrates, as it regards medicine.

HIPPODAME, *n.* A sea-horse.

HIPPODROME, *n.* [Gr. a horse, and a course, to run.] Anciently, a circus, or place in which horse races and chariot races were performed, and horses exercised.

HIPPOGRIFF, *n.* [Gr. a horse, and a griffon.] A fabulous animal or monster, half horse and half griffon; a winged horse, imagined by Ariosto.

HIPPOLITH, *n.* [Gr. a horse, and a stone.] A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

HIPPOMANE, *n.* [Gr. a horse, and madness.]

1. A sort of poisonous substance, used anciently as a philter or love-charm.*NWAD HIPPOMANE.2*

2. In botany, the manchineel-tree, which abounds with a milky juice which is acrid, caustic and poisonous.*NWAD HIPPOMANE.3*

HIPPOPHAGOUS, *a.* Feeding on horses, as the Tartars.

HIPPOPHAGY, *n.* [Gr. a horse, and to eat.] The act or practice of feeding on horses.

HIPPOPOTAMY, HIPPOPOTAMUS, *n.* [Gr. a horse, and a river.] The river-horse, an animal that inhabits the Nile and other rivers in Africa. This animal resembles a hog rather than a horse, and was named perhaps from his neighing voice. He has been found of the length of 17 feet. He delights in the water, but feeds on herbage on land.

HIPROOF, *n.* [hip and roof.] A roof that has an angle.

HIPSHOT, *a.* [hip and shot.] Having the hip dislocated.

HIPWORT, *n.* A plant.

HIRE, *v.t.*

1. To procure from another person and for temporary use, at a certain price, or for a stipulated or reasonable equivalent; as, to hire a farm for a year; to hire a horse for a day; to hire money at legal interest.*NWAD HIRE.2*

2. To engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation; as, to hire a servant for a year; to hire laborers by the day or month.*NWAD HIRE.3*

3. To bribe; to engage in immoral or illegal service for a reward.*NWAD HIRE.4*

To hire out one's self, to let; to engage one's service to another for a reward.*NWAD HIRE.5*

They have hired out themselves for bread. *1 Samuel 2:5*.*NWAD HIRE.6*

To hire, or to hire out, to let; to lease; to grant the temporary use of a thing for a compensation. He has hired out his house or his farm.*NWAD HIRE.7*

HIRE, *n.*

1. The price, reward or compensation paid or contracted to be given

for the temporary use of any thing.*NWAD HIRE.9*

2. Wages; the reward or recompense paid for personal service.*NWAD HIRE.10*

The laborer is worthy of his hire. *Luke 10:7*.*NWAD HIRE.11*

HIRED, *pp.* Procured or taken for use, at a stipulated or reasonable price; as a hired farm.

1. Employed in service for a compensation; as a hired man; a hired servant.*NWAD HIRED.2*

HIRELING, *n.* One who is hired, or who serves for wages.

1. A mercenary; a prostitute.*NWAD HIRELING.2*

HIRELING, *a.* Serving for wages; venal; mercenary; employed for money or other compensation.

A tedious crew*NWAD HIRELING.4*

Of hireling mourners.*NWAD HIRELING.5*

HIRER, *n.* One that hires; one that procures the use of any thing for a compensation; one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service.

HIRING, *ppr.* Procuring the use of for a compensation.

HIRSUTE, *a.* [L. hirsutus.]

1. Hairy; rough with hair; shaggy; set with bristles.*NWAD HIRSUTE.2*

2. In botany, it is nearly synonymous with hispid, but it denotes having more hairs or bristles, and less stiff.*NWAD HIRSUTE.3*

HIRSUTENESS, *n.* Hairiness.

HIS, *pron.* possessive of he, and pronounced hiz.

1. Of him. Thus in Alfred's Orosius, "Sume for his ege ne dorstan." Some for fear of his durst not; literally, for his awe, for awe of him. Lib. 3.8. In this instance, his does not express what belongs to the antecedent of his, [Philip,] but the fear which others entertained of him.*NWAD HIS.2*

2. The present use of his is as a pronominal adjective, in any case indifferently, corresponding to the L. suus. Thus, tell John his papers are ready. I will deliver his papers to his messenger. He may take his son's books. When the noun is omitted, his stands as its substitute, either in the nominative or objective case. Tell John this book is his. He may take mine and I will take his.*NWAD HIS.3*

3. His was formerly used for its, but improperly, and the use has ceased.*NWAD HIS.4*

4. It was formerly used as the sign of the possessive. The man his ground, for the man's ground. This use has also ceased.*NWAD HIS.5*

5. His is still used as a substitute for a noun, preceded by of; as all ye saints of his; he ministers of his.*NWAD HIS.6*

Hisself is no longer used.*NWAD HIS.7*

HISINGERITE, *n.* A mineral found in the cavities of calcarious spar, in Sudermanland.

HISPID, *a.* [L. hispidus.] Rough.

1. In botany, having strong hairs or bristles; beset with stiff bristles.*NWAD HISPID.2*

HISS, *v.i.*

1. To make a sound by driving the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth; to give a strong aspiration, resembling the noise made by a serpent and some other animals, or that of water thrown

on hot iron. Hissing is an expression of contempt.*NWAD HISS.2*

The merchants among the people shall hiss at thee. *Ezekiel 27:36*.*NWAD HISS.3*

2. To express contempt or disapprobation by hissing.*NWAD HISS.4*

3. To whiz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight.*NWAD HISS.5*

HISS, *v.t.* To condemn by hissing; to explode. The spectators hissed him off the stage.

1. To procure hisses or disgrace.*NWAD HISS.7*

--That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker.*NWAD HISS.8*

HISS, *n.* The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth; the noise of a serpent, a goose, etc.

He hiss for hiss returned.*NWAD HISS.10*

1. An expression of contempt or disapprobation, used in places of public exhibition.*NWAD HISS.11*

HISSING, *ppr.* Making the noise of serpents.

HISSING, *n.* A hissing sound; an expression of scorn or contempt.

1. The occasion of contempt; the object of scorn and derision.*NWAD HISSING.3*

I will make this city desolate, and a hissing. *Jeremiah 19:8*.*NWAD HISSING.4*

HISSINGLY, *adv.* With a whistling sound.

HIST, exclam. A word commanding silence; equivalent to hush, be silent.

HISTORIAL, *a.* Historical.

HISTORIAN, ***n.*** **[L. historicus.] A writer or compiler of history; one who collects and relates facts and events in writing, particularly respecting nations.**

Hume is called an elegant historian.*NWAD HISTORIAN.2*

HISTORIC, HISTORICAL, ***a.*** **[L. historicus.] Containing history, or the relation of facts; as a historical poem; the historic page; historic brass.**

1. Pertaining to history; as historic care or fidelity.*NWAD HISTORIC.2*

2. Contained in history; deduced from history; as historical evidence.*NWAD HISTORIC.3*

3. Representing history; as a historical chart; historical painting.*NWAD HISTORIC.4*

HISTORICALLY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of history; by way of narration.**

The Gospels declare historically something which our Lord Jesus Christ did, spoke or suffered.*NWAD HISTORICALLY.2*

HISTORIED, ***a.*** **Recorded in history. [Not much in use.]**

HISTORIER, ***n.*** **A historian.**

HISTORIFY, ***v.t.*** **To relate; to record in history. [Not used.]**

HISTORIOGRAPHER, ***n.*** **[Gr. history, and to write.] A historian; a writer of history; particularly, a professed historian; an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state; as the historiographer of his Britannic majesty.**

HISTORIOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **The art or employment of a historian.**

HISTORIOLOGY, ***n.*** **A discourse on history, or the knowledge**

of history. [Not in use.]

HISTORY, *n.* [L. historia; Gr. knowing, learned, and to inquire, to explore, to learn by inspection or inquiry.]

1. An account of facts, particularly of facts respecting nations or states; a narration of events in the order in which they happened, with their causes and effects. History differs from annals. Annals relate simply the facts and events of each year, in strict chronological order, without any observations of the annalist. History regards less strictly the arrangement of events under each year, and admits the observations of the writer. This distinction however is not always regarded with strictness.*NWAD HISTORY.2*

History is of different kinds, or treats of different subjects; as a history of government or political history; history of the christian church, or ecclesiastical history; history of war and conquests, or military history; history of law; history of commerce; history of the crusades, etc. In these and similar examples, history is written narrative or relation. What is the history of nations, but a narrative of the follies, crimes and miseries of man?*NWAD HISTORY.3*

1. Narration; verbal relation of facts or events; story. We listen with pleasure to the soldier or the seaman, giving a history of his adventures.*NWAD HISTORY.4*

What histories of toil could I declare?*NWAD HISTORY.5*

2. Knowledge of facts and events.*NWAD HISTORY.6*

History--is necessary to divines.*NWAD HISTORY.7*

3. Description; an account of things that exist; as natural history, which comprehends a description of the works of nature, particularly of animals, plants and minerals; a history of animals, or zoology; a history of plants.*NWAD HISTORY.8*

4. An account of the origin, life and actions of an individual person. We say, we have a concise history of the prisoner in the testimony offered to the court.*NWAD HISTORY.9*

A formal written account of an individual's life, is called biography.*NWAD HISTORY.10*

HISTORY-PIECE, *n.* A representative of any remarkable event in painting, which exhibits the actors, their actions, and the attending events to the eye, by figures drawn to the life. This species of painting is called historical painting.

HISTRION, *n.* A player. [Not in use.]

HISTRIONIC, HISTRIONICAL, *a.* [L. histrionicus, from histrio, a buffoon, an actor, or stage player.]

Pertaining to a buffoon or comedian, or to a pantomime, who represents events or characters by gestures and dancing; belonging to stage-playing; befitting a theater; theatrical.*NWAD HISTRIONIC.2*

HISTRIONICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a buffoon or pantomime; theatrically.

HISTRIONISM, *n.* The acts or practice of buffoons or pantomimes; stage-playing.

HIT, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* hit.

1. To strike or touch, either with or without force. We hit a thing with the finger, or with the head; a cannon ball hits a mast, or a wall.*NWAD HIT.2*

2. To strike or touch, either with or without force. We hit a thing with the finger, or with the head; a cannon ball hits a mast, or a wall.*NWAD HIT.3*

The archers hit him. *1 Samuel 31:3*.*NWAD HIT.4*

3. To reach; to attain to.*NWAD HIT.5*

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavors to hit the notes right--*NWAD HIT.6*

4. To suit; to be conformable.*NWAD HIT.7*

--Melancholy,*NWAD HIT.8*

Whose saintly visage is too bright*NWAD HIT.9*

To hit the sense of human sight.*NWAD HIT.10*

5. To strike; to touch properly; to offer the right bait.*NWAD HIT.11*

There you hit him--that argument never fails with him.*NWAD HIT.12*

To hit off, to strike out; to determine luckily.*NWAD HIT.13*

1. To represent or describe exactly.*NWAD HIT.14*

To hit out, to perform by good luck. [Little used.]*NWAD HIT.15*

HIT, *v.i.* To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash; followed by against or on.

If bodies be mere extension, how can they move and hit one against another.*NWAD HIT.17*

Corpuscles meeting with or hitting on those bodies, become conjoined with them.*NWAD HIT.18*

1. To meet or fall on by good luck; to succeed by accident; not to miss.*NWAD HIT.19*

And oft it hits*NWAD HIT.20*

Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits.*NWAD HIT.21*

2. To strike or reach the intended point; to succeed.*NWAD HIT.22*

And millions miss for one that hits.*NWAD HIT.23*

To hit on or upon, to light on; to come to or fall on by chance; to meet or find, as by accident.*NWAD HIT.24*

None of them hit upon the art.*NWAD HIT.25*

HIT, *n.* A striking against; the collision of one body against another; the stroke or blow that touches any thing.

So he the famed Cilician fencer prais'd,*NWAD HIT.27*

And at each hit with wonder seems amaz'd.*NWAD HIT.28*

1. A chance; a casual event; as a lucky hit.*NWAD HIT.29*

2. A lucky chance; a fortunate event.*NWAD HIT.30*

3. A term in back-gammon. Three hits are equal to a gammon.*NWAD HIT.31*

HIT, *v.i.*

1. To move by jerks, or with stops; as, in colloquial language, to hitch along.*NWAD HIT.33*

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time*NWAD HIT.34*

Slides in a verse, or hitches in a rhyme.*NWAD HIT.35*

2. To become entangled; to be caught or hooked.*NWAD HIT.36*

3. To hit the legs together in going, as horses. [Not used in the U. States.]*NWAD HIT.37*

4. To hop; to spring on one leg. [Local.]*NWAD HIT.38*

5. To move or walk.*NWAD HIT.39*

HITCH, *v.t.* To hook; to catch by a hook; as, to hitch a bridle.

1. To fasten by hitching; as, to hitch a horse by a bridle, or to hitch him to a post.*NWAD HITCH.2*

HITCH, *n.* A catch; any thing that holds, as a hook; an impediment.

1. The act of catching, as on a hook, etc.*NWAD HITCH.4*

2. In seamen's language, a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object; as a clove hitch; a timber hitch, etc.*NWAD HITCH.5*

3. A stop or sudden halt in walking or moving.*NWAD HITCH.6*

HITCHED, *pp.* Caught; hooked; fastened.

HITCHEL, *v.t.* To hatchel. [Not used. See *Hatchel*.]

HITHE, *n.* A port or small haven; as in Queenhithe, and Lambhithe, now Lambeth.

HITHER, *adv.*

1. To this place; used with verbs signifying motion; as, to come hither; to proceed hither; to bring hither.*NWAD HITHER.2*

2. Hither and thither, to this place and that.*NWAD HITHER.3*

3. To this point; to this argument or topic; to this end. [Little used and not to be encouraged.]*NWAD HITHER.4*

Hither we refer whatever belongs to the highest perfection of man.*NWAD HITHER.5*

HITHER, *a.* Nearest; towards the person speaking; as on the hither side of a hill; the hither end of the building.

HITHERMOST, *a.* Nearest on this side.

HITHERTO, *adv.* To this time; yet.

The Lord hath blessed me hitherto. *Joshua 17:14*.*NWAD HITHERTO.2*

1. In any time, or every time till now; in time preceding the present.*NWAD HITHERTO.3*

2. To this place; to a prescribed limit.*NWAD HITHERTO.4*

Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further. *Job 38:11*.*NWAD HITHERTO.5*

HITHERWARD, HITHERWARDS, *adv.* This way; towards this place.

A puissant and mighty power--*NWAD HITHERWARD.2*

Is marching hitherward in proud array.*NWAD HITHERWARD.3*

HIVE, *n.*

1. A box, chest or kind of basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of honey-bees. It is made of boards, straw or other materials.*NWAD HIVE.2*

2. A swarm of bees; or the bees inhabiting a hive.*NWAD HIVE.3*

3. A company or society together, or closely connected. [Unusual.]*NWAD HIVE.4*

HIVE, *v.t.* To collect into a hive; to cause, to enter a hive; as, to hive bees.

1. To contain; to receive, as a habitation, or place of deposit.*NWAD HIVE.6*

Where all delicious sweets are hived.*NWAD HIVE.7*

HIVE, *v.i.* To take shelter or lodging together; to reside in a collective body.

HIVED, *pp.* Lodged in a hive or shelter.

HIVER, *n.* One that collects bees into a hive.

HIVES, *n.* A disease, the croup, or cynanche trachealis; rattles.

HO, exclam. A word used by teamsters, to stop their teams. It has been used as a noun, for stop, moderation, bounds.

There is no ho with them. The word is pronounced also who, or hwo.*NWAD HO.2*

HO, HOA, exclam. [L. eho.] A call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach.

What noise there, ho?*NWAD HO.4*

Hoa, who's within?*NWAD HO.5*

HOAR, *a.*

1. White; as hoar frost; hoar cliffs.*NWAD HOAR.2*

2. Gray; white with age; hoary; as a matron grave and hoar.*NWAD HOAR.3*

HOAR, *n.* Hoariness; antiquity.

HOAR, *v.i.* To become moldy or musty. [Little used.]

HOAR-FROST, *n.* The white particles of ice formed by the congelation of dew or watery vapors.

HOARD, *n.* A store, stock or large quantity of any thing accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure; as a hoard of provisions for winter; a hoard of money.

HOARD, *v.t.* To collect and lay up a large quantity of any thing; to amass and deposit in secret; to store secretly; as, to hoard grain or provisions; to hoard silver and gold.

It is sometimes followed by up, but without use; as, to hoard up provisions.*NWAD HOARD.3*

HOARD, *v.i.* To collect and form a hoard; to lay up store.

Nor cared to hoard for those whom he did breed.*NWAD HOARD.5*

HOARDED, *pp.* Collected and laid up in store.

HOARDER, *n.* One who lays up in store; one who accumulates and keeps in secret.

HOARDING, *ppr.* Laying up in store.

1. Instinctively collecting and laying up provisions for winter; as, the squirrel is a hoarding animal.*NWAD HOARDING.2*

HOARED, *a.* Moldy; musty. [Not in use.]

HOARHOUND. [See *Horehound*.]

HOARINESS, *n.* [from hoary.] The state of being white, whitish or gray; as the hoariness of the hair or head of old men.

HOARSE, *a.* hors.

1. Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold.*NWAD HOARSE.2*

2. Rough; grating; discordant; as the voice, or as any sound. We say, the hoarse raven; the hoarse resounding shore.*NWAD HOARSE.3*

HOARSELY, *adv.* With a rough, harsh, grating voice or sound.

HOARSENESS, *n.* Harshness or roughness of voice or sound; preternatural asperity of voice.

HOARY, *n.* [See *Hoar*.] White or whitish; as the hoary willows.

1. White or gray with age; as hoary hairs; a hoary head.*NWAD HOARY.2*

Reverence the hoary head.*NWAD HOARY.3*

2. Moldy; mossy, or covered with a white pubescence.*NWAD HOARY.4*

HOAX, *n.* Something done for deception or mockery; a trick played off in sport.

HOAX, *v.t.* To deceive; to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice. [A colloquial word, but not elegant.]

HOB, HUB, *n.* The nave of a wheel; a solid piece of timber in which the spokes are inserted.

HOB, *n.* A clown; a fairy.

HOBBISM, *n.* The principles of the sceptical Thomas Hobbes.

HOBBIST, *n.* A follower of Hobbes.

HOBBLE, *v.i.*

1. To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp; to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches.*NWAD HOBBLE.2*

The friar was hobbling the same way too.*NWAD HOBBLE.3*

2. To walk awkwardly, as when the feet are encumbered with a clog, or with fetters.*NWAD HOBBLE.4*

3. To move roughly or irregularly, as verse.*NWAD HOBBLE.5*

While you Pindaric truths rehearse,*NWAD HOBBLE.6*

She hobbles in alternate verse.*NWAD HOBBLE.7*

HOBBLE, *v.t.* To perplex. [Not in use.]

HOBBLE, *n.* An unequal halting gait; an encumbered awkward step.

He has a hobble in his gait.*NWAD HOBBLE.10*

1. Difficulty; perplexity.*NWAD HOBBLE.11*

HOBBLEDEHOY, *n.* A cant phrase for a boy at the age of puberty.

HOBBLER, *n.* One that hobbles.

HOBBLER, *n.* [from hobby.] One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service; or one who served as a soldier on a hobby with light armor.

HOBBLING, *ppr.* Walking with a halting or interrupted step.

HOBBLINGLY, *adv.* With a limping or interrupted step.

HOBBY, *n.* A kind of hawk; a hawk of the lure.

HOBBY, *n.*

1. A strong active horse, of a middle size, said to have been originally from Ireland; a nag; a pacing horse; a garran.*NWAD HOBBY.3*

2. A stick, or figure of a horse, on which boys ride.*NWAD HOBBY.4*

3. Any favorite object; that which a person pursues with zeal or delight.*NWAD HOBBY.5*

4. A stupid fellow.*NWAD HOBBY.6*

HOBBYHORSE, *n.* [tautological.] A hobby; a wooden horse on which boys ride.

1. A character in the old May games.*NWAD HOBBYHORSE.2*

2. A stupid or foolish person.*NWAD HOBBYHORSE.3*

3. The favorite object of pursuit.*NWAD HOBBYHORSE.4*

HOBGOBLIN, *n.* A fairy; a frightful apparition.

HOBIT, *n.* A small mortar, or short gun for throwing bombs.

[See *Howitzer*, the common orthography.]

HOBLIKE, *a.* Clownish; boorish.

HOBNAIL, *n.* A nail with a thick strong head, for shoeing horses.

1. A clownish person; in contempt.*NWAD HOBNAIL.2*

HOBNAILED, *a.* Set with hobnails; rough.

HOBNOB, *adv.* Take, or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking.

Hobson's choice, a vulgar proverbial expression, denoting without an alternative. It is said to have had its origin in the name of a person who let horses and coaches, and obliged every customer to take in his turn that horse which stood next the stable door.*NWAD HOBNOB.2*

HOBOY. [See *Hautboy*.]

HOCK, *n.* The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock.

1. A part of the thigh.*NWAD HOCK.2*

HOCK, HOCKLE, *v.t.* To hamstring; to hough; to disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

HOCK, *n.* A sort of Rhenish wine; sometimes called hockamore.

HOCKDAY, HOKEDAY, *n.* High day; a day of feasting and mirth, formerly held in England the second Tuesday after Easter, to commemorate the destruction of the Danes in the time of Ethelred.

HOCKEY, *n.* Harvest-home. [Not used.]

HOCKHERB, ***n.*** **A plant, the mallows.**

HOCKLE, ***v.t.*** **To hamstring.**

1. To mow.*NWAD HOCKLE.2*

HOCUS POCUS, ***a.*** **A juggler; a juggler's trick; a cheat used by conjurers.**

HOCUSPOCUS, ***v.t.*** **To cheat.**

HOD, ***n.*** **A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick, used in bricklaying. It is fitted with a handle and borne on the shoulder.**

HODDY-DODDY, ***n.*** **An awkward or foolish person.**

HODGE-PODGE, HOTCH-POTCH, ***n.*** **A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. [Vulgar.] [See *Hotchpot*.]**

HODIERNAL, ***a.*** **[L. hodiernus, from hodie, hoc die, this day.]**

Of this day; belonging to the present day.*NWAD HODIERNAL.2*

HODMAN, ***n.*** **A man who carries a hod; a mason's tender.**

HODMANDOD, ***n.*** **A shell-fish, otherwise called dodman.**

1. A shell-snail.*NWAD HODMANDOD.2*

HOE, ***n.*** **ho. A farmer's instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens. It is in shape something like an adz, being a plate of iron, with an eye for a handle, which is set at an acute angle with the plate.**

HOE, ***v.t.*** **To cut, dig, scrape or clean with a hoe; as, to hoe the earth in a garden; to hoe the beds.**

1. To clear from weeds; as, to hoe maiz; to hoe cabbages.*NWAD HOE.3*

HOE, *v.i.* To use a hoe.

HOED, *pp.* Cleared from weeds, or loosened by the hoe.

HOEING, *ppr.* Cutting, scraping or digging with a hoe.

1. Clearing of weeds with a hoe.*NWAD HOEING.2*

HOFUL, *a.* Careful.

HOG, *n.*

1. A swine; a general name of that species of animal.*NWAD HOG.2*

2. In England, a castrated sheep of a year old.*NWAD HOG.3*

3. A bullock of a year old.*NWAD HOG.4*

4. A brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy.*NWAD HOG.5*

5. Among seamen, a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water.*NWAD HOG.6*

HOG, *v.t.* To scrape a ship's bottom under water.

1. To carry on the back. [Local.]*NWAD HOG.8*

2. To cut the hair short, like the bristles of a hog. [Local.]*NWAD HOG.9*

HOG, *v.i.* To bend, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back; as, a ship hogs in lanching.

HOGCOTE, *n.* [hog and cote.] A shed or house for swine; a sty.

HOGGED, *pp.* Scraped under water.

1. Curving; having the ends lower than the middle.*NWAD HOGGED.2*

HOGGEREL, *n.* A sheep of the second year.

A two year old ewe.*NWAD HOGGEREL.2*

HOGGET, *n.* A sheep two years old.

1. A colt of a year old, called also hog-colt. [Local.]*NWAD HOGGET.2*

2. A young boar of the second year.*NWAD HOGGET.3*

HOGGISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; meanly selfish.

HOGGISHLY, *adv.* In a brutish, gluttonous or filthy manner.

HOGGISHNESS, *n.* Brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

HOGH, *n.* [See *High*.] A hill; a cliff.

HOGHERD, *n.* [hog and herd.] A keeper of swine.

HOGPEN, *n.* [hog and pen.] A hogsty.

HOG-PLUMBTREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Spondias.

HOG-RINGER, *n.* One whose business is to put rings in the snouts of swine.

HOG'S-BEANS, *n.* A plant.

HOG'S-FENNEL, *n.* A plant of the genus Peucedanum.

HOG'S-MUSHROOMS, *n.* A plant.

HOGSHEAD, *n.* [the English orthography is grossly corrupt.]

1. A measure of capacity, containing 63 gallons.*NWAD*

HOGSHEAD.2

2. In America, this name is often given to a butt, a cask containing from 110 to 120 gallons; as a hogshead of spirit or molasses.*NWAD HOGSHEAD.3*

3. A large cask, of indefinite contents.*NWAD HOGSHEAD.4*

HOGSTY, *n.* [hog and sty.] A pen or inclosure for hogs.

HOGWASH, *n.* [hog and wash.] Swill; the refuse matters of a kitchen or brewery, or like matter for swine.

HOHLSPATH, *n.* The mineral otherwise called macle, and chiastolite.

HOIDEN, *n.* A rude, bold girl; a romp.

1. A rude, bold man. [Not used in the United States.]*NWAD HOIDEN.2*

HOIDEN, *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.

HOIDEN, *v.i.* To romp rudely or indecently.

HOIST, *v.t.* [originally hoise; but corrupted, perhaps beyond remedy.]

1. To raise; to lift.*NWAD HOIST.2*

We'll quickly hoist duke Humphrey from his seat.*NWAD HOIST.3*

In popular language, it is a word of general application. But the word has two appropriate uses, one by seamen, and the other by milkmaids, viz.*NWAD HOIST.4*

2. To raise, to lift or bear upwards by means of tackle; and to draw up or raise, as a sail along the masts or stays, or as a flag, though by a single block only. Hoist the main-sail. Hoist the flag.*NWAD HOIST.5*

3. To lift and move the leg backwards; a word of command used by milkmaids to cows, when they wish them to lift and set back the right leg.*NWAD HOIST.6*

HOIST, *n.* In marine language, the perpendicular highth of a flag or ensign, as opposed to the fly, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge.

HOISTED, *pp.* Raised; lifted; drawn up.

HOISTING, *ppr.* Raising; lifting.

HOITY TOITY, an exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

Hoity toity, what have I to do with dreams?*NWAD HOITY_TOITY.2*

HOLCAD, *n.* [Gr.] In ancient Greece, a large ship of burden.

HOLD, *v.t. pret.* held; *pp.* held. Holden is obsolete in elegant writing. [Gr. to hold or restrain; Heb. to hold or contain.]

1. To stop; to confine; to restrain from escape; to keep fast; to retain. It rarely or never signifies the first act of seizing or falling on, but the act of retaining a thing when seized or confined. To grasp, is to seize, or to keep fast in the hand; hold coincides with grasp in the latter sense, but not in the former. We hold a horse by means of a bridle. An anchor holds a ship in her station.*NWAD HOLD.2*

2. To embrace and confine, with bearing or lifting. We hold an orange in the hand, or a child in the arms.*NWAD HOLD.3*

3. To connect; to keep from separation.*NWAD HOLD.4*

The loops held one curtain to another. *Exodus 36:12*.*NWAD HOLD.5*

4. To maintain, as an opinion. He holds the doctrine of justification by free grace.*NWAD HOLD.6*

5. To consider; to regard; to think; to judge, that is, to have in the

mind.*NWAD HOLD.7*

I hold him but a fool.*NWAD HOLD.8*

The Lord will not hold him guiltless, that taketh his name in vain. *Exodus 20:7*.*NWAD HOLD.9*

6. To contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain. Here is an empty basket that holds two bushels. This empty cask holds thirty gallons. The church holds two thousand people.*NWAD HOLD.10*

7. To retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out. A vessel with holes in its bottom will not hold fluids.*NWAD HOLD.11*

They have hewed them out broken cisterns that can hold no water. *Jeremiah 2:13*.*NWAD HOLD.12*

8. To defend; to keep possession; to maintain.*NWAD HOLD.13*

We mean to hold what anciently we claim*NWAD HOLD.14*

Of empire.*NWAD HOLD.15*

9. To have; as, to hold a place, office or title.*NWAD HOLD.16*

10. To have or possess by title; as, he held his lands of the king. The estate is held by copy of court-roll.*NWAD HOLD.17*

11. To refrain; to stop; to restrain; to withhold. Hold your laughter. Hold your tongue.*NWAD HOLD.18*

Death! what do’st? O, hold thy blow.*NWAD HOLD.19*

12. To keep; as, hold your peace.*NWAD HOLD.20*

13. To fix; to confine; to compel to observe or fulfill; as, to hold one to his promise.*NWAD HOLD.21*

14. To confine; to restrain from motion.*NWAD HOLD.22*

The Most High--held still the flood till they had passed. 2 Esdras 13:44.*NWAD HOLD.23*

15. To confine; to bind; in a legal or moral sense. He is held to perform his covenants.*NWAD HOLD.24*

16. To maintain; to retain; to continue.*NWAD HOLD.25*

But still he held his purpose to depart.*NWAD HOLD.26*

17. To keep in continuance or practice.*NWAD HOLD.27*

And Night and Chaos, ancestors of nature, hold Eternal anarchy.*NWAD HOLD.28*

18. To continue; to keep; to prosecute or carry on.*NWAD HOLD.29*

Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary-frost,*NWAD HOLD.30*

Shall hold their course.*NWAD HOLD.31*

19. To have in session; as, to hold a court or parliament; to hold a council.*NWAD HOLD.32*

20. To celebrate; to solemnize; as, to hold a feast.*NWAD HOLD.33*

21. To maintain; to sustain; to have in use or exercise; as, to hold an argument or debate.*NWAD HOLD.34*

22. To sustain; to support.*NWAD HOLD.35*

Thy right hand shall hold me. *Psalm 139:10*.*NWAD HOLD.36*

23. To carry; to wield.*NWAD HOLD.37*

They all hold swords, being expert in war. *Song of Solomon 3:8*.*NWAD HOLD.38*

24. To maintain; to observe in practice.*NWAD HOLD.39*

Ye hold the traditions of men. *Mark 7:8*.*NWAD HOLD.40*

25. To last; to endure. The provisions will hold us, till we arrive in port. So we say, the provisions will last us; but the phrase is elliptical for will hold or last for us, the verb being intransitive.*NWAD*

HOLD.41

To hold forth, to offer; to exhibit; to propose.*NWAD HOLD.42*

Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions which books hold forth and pretend to teach.*NWAD HOLD.43*

1. To reach forth; to put forward to view.*NWAD HOLD.44*

To hold in, to restrain; to curb; to govern by the bridle.*NWAD HOLD.45*

1. To restrain in general; to check; to repress.*NWAD HOLD.46*

To hold off, to keep at a distance.*NWAD HOLD.47*

To hold on, to continue or proceed in; as, to hold on a course.*NWAD HOLD.48*

To hold out, to extend; to stretch forth.*NWAD HOLD.49*

The king held out to Esther the golden scepter. *Esther 5:2*.*NWAD HOLD.50*

1. To propose; to offer.*NWAD HOLD.51*

Fortune holds out these to you as rewards.*NWAD HOLD.52*

2. To continue to do or suffer.*NWAD HOLD.53*

He cannot long hold out these pangs. [Not used.]*NWAD HOLD.54*

To hold up, to raise; as, hold up your head.*NWAD HOLD.55*

1. To sustain; to support.*NWAD HOLD.56*

He holds himself up in virtue.*NWAD HOLD.57*

2. To retain; to withhold.*NWAD HOLD.58*

3. To offer; to exhibit. He held up to view the prospect of gain.*NWAD HOLD.59*

4. To sustain; to keep from falling.*NWAD HOLD.60*

To hold one's own, to keep good one's present condition; not to fall off, or to lose ground. In seamen's language, a ship holds her own, when she sails as fast as another ship, or keeps her course.*NWAD HOLD.61*

To hold, is used by the Irish, for to lay, as a bet, to wager. I hold a crown, or a dollar; but this is a vulgar use of the word.*NWAD HOLD.62*

HOLD, *v.i.* To be true; not to fail; to stand, as a fact or truth. This is a sound argument in many cases, but does not hold in the case under consideration.

The rule holds in lands as well as in other things.*NWAD HOLD.64*

In this application, we often say, to hold true, to hold good. The argument holds good in both cases. This holds true in most cases.*NWAD HOLD.65*

1. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.*NWAD HOLD.66*

Our force by land hath nobly held. [Little used.]*NWAD HOLD.67*

2. To last; to endure.*NWAD HOLD.68*

We now say, to hold out.*NWAD HOLD.69*

3. To continue.*NWAD HOLD.70*

While our obedience holds.*NWAD HOLD.71*

4. To be fast; to be firm; not to give way, or part. The rope is strong; I believe it will hold. The anchor holds well.*NWAD HOLD.72*

5. To refrain.*NWAD HOLD.73*

His dauntless heart would fain have held*NWAD HOLD.74*

From weeping.*NWAD HOLD.75*

6. To stick or adhere. The plaster will not hold.*NWAD HOLD.76*

To hold forth, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim.*NWAD HOLD.77*

To hold in, to restrain one's self. He was tempted to laugh; he could hardly hold in.*NWAD HOLD.78*

1. To continue in good luck. [Unusual.]*NWAD HOLD.79*

To hold off, to keep at a distance; to avoid connection.*NWAD HOLD.80*

To hold of, to be dependent on; to derive title from.*NWAD HOLD.81*

My crown is absolute and holds of none.*NWAD HOLD.82*

To hold on, to continue; not to be interrupted.*NWAD HOLD.83*

The trade held on many years.*NWAD HOLD.84*

1. To keep fast hold; to cling to.*NWAD HOLD.85*

2. To proceed in a course. *Job 17:9*.*NWAD HOLD.86*

To hold out, to last; to endure; to continue.*NWAD HOLD.87*

A consumptive constitution may hold out a few years. He will accomplish the work, if his strength holds out.*NWAD HOLD.88*

1. Not to yield; not to surrender; not to be subdued.*NWAD HOLD.89*

The garrison still held out.*NWAD HOLD.90*

To hold to, to cling or cleave to; to adhere.*NWAD HOLD.91*

Else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. *Matthew 6:24*.*NWAD HOLD.92*

To hold under, or from, to have title from; as petty barons holding under the greater barons.*NWAD HOLD.93*

To hold with, to adhere to; to side with; to stand up for.*NWAD HOLD.94*

To hold plow, to direct or steer a plow by the hands, in tillage.*NWAD HOLD.95*

To hold together, to be joined; not to separate; to remain in union.*NWAD HOLD.96*

To hold up, to support one's self; as, to hold up under misfortunes.*NWAD HOLD.97*

1. To cease raining; to cease, as falling weather; used impersonally. It holds up; it will hold up.*NWAD HOLD.98*

2. To continue the same speed; to run or move fast.*NWAD HOLD.99*

But we now say, to keep up.*NWAD HOLD.100*

To hold a wager, to lay, to stake or to hazard a wager. *NWAD HOLD.101*

Hold, used imperatively, signifies stop; cease; forbear; be still.*NWAD HOLD.102*

HOLD, *n.* A grasp with the hand; an embrace with the arms; any act or exertion of the strength or limbs which keeps a thing fast and prevents escape. Keep your hold; never quit your hold.

It is much used after the verbs to take, and to lay; to take hold, or to lay hold, is to seize. It is used in a literal sense; as to take hold with the hands, with the arms, or with the teeth; or in a figurative sense.*NWAD HOLD.104*

Sorrow shall take hold on the inhabitants of Palestine. *Exodus 15:14*.*NWAD HOLD.105*

Take fast hold of instruction. *Proverbs 4:13*.*NWAD HOLD.106*

My soul took hold on thee.*NWAD HOLD.107*

1. Something which may be seized for support; that which supports.*NWAD HOLD.108*

If a man be upon a high place, without a good hold, he is ready to fall.*NWAD HOLD.109*

2. Power of keeping.*NWAD HOLD.110*

On your vigor now,*NWAD HOLD.111*

My hold of this new kingdom all depends.*NWAD HOLD.112*

3. Power of seizing.*NWAD HOLD.113*

The law hath yet another hold on you.*NWAD HOLD.114*

4. A prison; a place of confinement.*NWAD HOLD.115*

They laid hands on them, and put them in hold till the next day. *Acts 4:3*.*NWAD HOLD.116*

5. Custody; safe keeping.*NWAD HOLD.117*

King Richard, he is in the mighty hold*NWAD HOLD.118*

Of Bolingbroke.*NWAD HOLD.119*

6. Power or influence operating on the mind; advantage that may be employed in directing or persuading another, or in governing his conduct.*NWAD HOLD.120*

Fear--by which God and his laws take the surest hold of us.*NWAD HOLD.121*

--Gives fortune no more hold of him than is necessary.*NWAD HOLD.122*

7. Lurking place; a place of security; as the hold of a wild beast.*NWAD HOLD.123*

8. A fortified place; a fort; a castle; often called a strong hold. *Jeremiah 51:30*.*NWAD HOLD.124*

9. The whole interior cavity of a ship, between the floor and the lower deck. In a vessel of one deck, the whole interior space from

the keel or floor to the deck. That part of the hold which lies abaft the main-mast is called the after-hold; that part immediately before the main-mast, the main-hold; that part about the fore-hatchway, the fore-hold.*NWAD HOLD.125*

10. In music, a mark directing the performer to rest on the note over which it is placed. It is called also a pause.*NWAD HOLD.126*

HOLDBACK, *n.* Hinderance; restraint.

HOLDER, *n.* One who holds or grasps in his hand, or embraces with his arms.

1. A tenant; one who holds land under another.*NWAD HOLDER.2*

2. Something by which a thing is held.*NWAD HOLDER.3*

3. One who owns or possesses; as a holder of stock, or shares in a joint concern.*NWAD HOLDER.4*

4. In ships, one who is employed in the hold.*NWAD HOLDER.5*

HOLDERFORTH, *n.* A haranguer; a preacher.

HOLDFAST, *n.* A thing that takes hold; a catch; a hook.

HOLDING, *ppr.* Stopping; confining; restraining; keeping; retaining; adhering; maintaining, etc.

HOLDING, *n.* A tenure; a farm held of a superior.

1. The burden or chorus of a song.*NWAD HOLDING.3*

2. Hold; influence; power over.*NWAD HOLDING.4*

HOLE, *n.*

1. A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, of any shape or dimensions, natural or artificial. It may differ from a rent or fissure in being wider. A cell; a den; a cave or cavern in the earth; an

excavation in a rock or tree; a pit, etc. *Isaiah 11:8*; *Ezekiel 8:7*; *Nahum 2:12*; *Matthew 8:20*.*NWAD HOLE.2*

2. A perforation; an aperture; an opening in or through a solid body, left in the work or made by an instrument.*NWAD HOLE.3*

Jehoida took a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it. *2 Kings 12:9*.*NWAD HOLE.4*

3. A mean habitation; a narrow or dark lodging.*NWAD HOLE.5*

4. An opening or means of escape; a subterfuge; in the vulgar phrase, he has a hole to creep out at.*NWAD HOLE.6*

Arm-hole, the arm-pit; the cavity under the shoulder of a person.*NWAD HOLE.7*

1. An opening in a garment for the arm.*NWAD HOLE.8*

HOLE, *v.i.* To go into a hole.

HOLE, *v.t.* To cut, dig or make a hole or holes in; as, to hole a post for the insertion of rails or bars.

1. To drive into a bag, as in billiards.*NWAD HOLE.11*

HOLIBUT. [See *Halibut*.]

HOLIDAM, *n.* [holy and dame.] Blessed lady; an ancient oath.

HOLIDAY. [See *Holyday*.]

HOLILY, *adv.* [from holy.] Piously; with sanctity.

1. Sacredly; inviolably; without breach. [Little used.]*NWAD HOLILY.2*

HOLINESS, *n.* [from holy.] The state of being holy; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity. Applied to the Supreme Being, holiness denotes perfect purity

or integrity of moral character, one of his essential attributes.

Who is like thee, glorious in holiness? *Exodus 15:11*.*NWAD HOLINESS.2*

1. Applied to human beings, holiness is purity of heart or dispositions; sanctified affections; piety; moral goodness, but not perfect.*NWAD HOLINESS.3*

We see piety and holiness ridiculed as morose singularities.*NWAD HOLINESS.4*

2. Sacredness; the state of any thing hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; applied to churches or temples.*NWAD HOLINESS.5*

3. That which is separated to the service of God.*NWAD HOLINESS.6*

Israel was holiness unto the Lord. *Jeremiah 2:3*.*NWAD HOLINESS.7*

4. A title of the pope, and formerly of the Greek emperors.*NWAD HOLINESS.8*

HOLING-AX, *n.* A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts.

HOLLA, HOLLOA, exclam. A word used in calling. Among seamen, it is the answer to one that hails, equivalent to, I hear, and am ready.

HOLLA, HOLLO, *v.i.* To call out or exclaim. [See *Halloo*.]

HOLLAND, *n.* Fine linen manufactured in Holland.

HOLLANDER, *n.* A native of Holland.

HOLLEN, *n.* [See *Holly*.]

HOLLOW, *a.*

1. Containing an empty space, natural or artificial, within a solid substance; not solid; as a hollow tree; a hollow rock; a hollow sphere.*NWAD HOLLOW.2*

Hollow with boards shalt thou make it. *Exodus 27:8*.*NWAD HOLLOW.3*

2. Sunk deep in the orbit; as a hollow eye.*NWAD HOLLOW.4*

3. Deep; low; resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or designating such a sound; as a hollow roar.*NWAD HOLLOW.5*

4. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound; as a hollow heart; a hollow friend.*NWAD HOLLOW.6*

Hollow spar, the mineral called also chiastolite.*NWAD HOLLOW.7*

HOLLOW, *n.* A cavity, natural or artificial; any depression of surface in a body; concavity; as the hollow of the hand.

1. A place excavated; as the hollow of a tree.*NWAD HOLLOW.9*

2. A cave or cavern; a den; a hole; a broad open space in any thing.*NWAD HOLLOW.10*

3. A pit.*NWAD HOLLOW.11*

4. Open space of any thing; a groove; a channel; a canal.*NWAD HOLLOW.12*

HOLLOW, *v.t.* To make hollow, as by digging, cutting, or engraving; to excavate.

Trees rudely hollowed did the waves sustain.*NWAD HOLLOW.14*

HOLLOW, *v.i.* To shout. [See *Holla* and *Hollo*.]

HOLLOWED, *pp.* Made hollow; excavated.

HOLLOW-EYED, *a.* Having sunken eyes.

HOLLOW-HEARTED, ***a.*** **Insincere; deceitful; not sound and true; of practice or sentiment different from profession.**

HOLLOWING, ***ppr.*** **Making hollow; excavating.**

HOLLOWLY, ***adv.*** **Insincerely; deceitfully.**

HOLLOWNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation.**

1. Insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery.*NWAD HOLLOWNESS.2*

HOLLOW-ROOT, ***n.*** **A plant, tuberous moschatel, or inglorious, constituting the genus Adoxa; a low plant, whose leaves and flowers smell like musk; hence it is sometimes called musk-crowfoot.**

HOLLY, ***n.*** **[perhaps L. ilex, for hilex; L. celo.]**

The holm tree, of the genus Ilex, of several species. The common holly grows from 20 to 30 feet high; the stem by age becomes large, and is covered with a grayish smooth bark, and set with branches which form a sort of cone. The leaves are oblong oval, of a lucid green on the upper surface, but pale on the under surface; the edges are indented and waved, with sharp thorns terminating each of the points. The flowers grow in clusters and are succeeded by roundish berries, which turn to a beautiful red about Michaelmas. This tree is a beautiful evergreen.*NWAD HOLLY.2*

Knee-Holly, a plant, the butcher's broom, of the genus Ruscus.*NWAD HOLLY.3*

Sea-Holly, a plant, of the genus Eryngium.*NWAD HOLLY.4*

HOLLYHOCK, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Alcea, bearing flowers of various colors. It is called also rose-mallow.**

HOLLYROSE, ***n.*** **A plant.**

HOLM, *n.* The evergreen oak; the ilex.

1. An islet, or river isle.*NWAD HOLM.2*

2. A low flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river.*NWAD HOLM.3*

HOLMITE, *n.* A variety of carbonate of lime; so called from Mr. Holme, who analyzed it.

HOLOCAUST, *n.* [Gr. whole, and burnt, to burn.] A burnt-sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire; a species of sacrifice in use among the Jews and some pagan nations.

HOLOGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. whole, and to write.] A deed or testament written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand.

HOLOGRAPHIIC, *a.* Written wholly by the grantor or testator himself.

HOLOMETER, *n.* [Gr. all, and to measure.] An instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens; a pentameter.

HOLP, HOLPEN, the antiquated *pret.* and *pp.* of help.

HOLSTER, *n.* [L. celo.] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the fore part of his saddle.

HOLSTERED, *a.* Bearing holsters; as a holstered steed.

HOLT, *n.* [L. celo.] A wood or woodland; obsolete, except in poetry.

HOLY, *a.*

1. Properly, whole, entire or perfect, in a moral sense. Hence, pure in heart, temper or dispositions; free from sin and sinful affections. Applied to the Supreme Being, holy signifies perfectly pure,

immaculate and complete in moral character; and man is more or less holy, as his heart is more or less sanctified, or purified from evil dispositions. We call a man holy, when his heart is conformed in some degree to the image of God, and his life is regulated by the divine precepts. Hence, holy is used as nearly synonymous with good, pious, godly.*NWAD HOLY.2*

Be ye holy; for I am holy. *1 Peter 1:16*.*NWAD HOLY.3*

2. Hallowed; consecrated or set apart to a sacred use, or to the service or worship of God; a sense frequent in Scripture; as the holy sabbath; holy oil; holy vessels; a holy nation; the holy temple; a holy priesthood.*NWAD HOLY.4*

3. Proceeding from pious principles, or directed to pious purposes; as holy zeal.*NWAD HOLY.5*

4. Perfectly just and good; as the holy law of God.*NWAD HOLY.6*

5. Sacred; as a holy witness.*NWAD HOLY.7*

Holy of holies, in Scripture, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept, and where no person entered, except the high priest, once a year.*NWAD HOLY.8*

Holy Ghost, or Holy Spirit, the Divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity; the sanctifier of souls.*NWAD HOLY.9*

Holy war, a war undertaken to rescue the holy land, the ancient Judea, from the infidels; a crusade; an expedition carried on by christians against the Saracens in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries; a war carried on in a most unholy manner.*NWAD HOLY.10*

HOLY-CROSS DAY, *n.* The fourteenth of September.

HOLYDAY, *n.* A day set apart for commemorating some important event in history; a festival intended to celebrate some event deemed auspicious to the welfare of a nation; particularly an anniversary festival, devoted to religious solemnities; as christmas holydays.

1. A day of joy and gayety.*NWAD HOLYDAY.2*

2. A day of exemption from labor; a day of amusement.*NWAD HOLYDAY.3*

HOLYDAY, *a.* Pertaining to a festival; as a holyday suit of clothes.

HOLY-ONE, *n.* An appellation of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis.

1. An appellation of Christ. *Isaiah 43:3, 14-15*.*NWAD HOLY-ONE.2*

2. One separated to the service of God. *Deuteronomy 33:8*.*NWAD HOLY-ONE.3*

HOLY-ROOD DAY, *n.* A festival observed by Roman Catholics in memory of the exaltation of our Savior's cross.

HOLY SPIRIT [See *Spirit*.]

HOLY-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cnicus.

The blessed thistle, Centaurea benedicta.*NWAD HOLY-THISTLE.2*

HOLY-THURSDAY, *n.* The day on which the ascension of our Savior is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HOLY-WEEK, *n.* The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Savior is commemorated.

HOMAGE, *n.* [L. homo, man.]

1. In feudal law, the submission, loyalty and service which a tenant promised to his lord or superior, when first admitted to the land which he held of him in fee; or rather the act of the tenant in making this submission, on being invested with the fee. The ceremony of doing homage was thus performed. The tenant, being ungirt and uncovered, kneeled and held up both his hands between those of the lord, who sat before him, and there professed that “he did become his man, from that day forth, of life and limb and earthly honor,” and then received a kiss from his lord.*NWAD HOMAGE.2*

2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action.*NWAD HOMAGE.3*

Go, go, with homage yon proud victors meet.*NWAD HOMAGE.4*

3. Reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.*NWAD HOMAGE.5*

HOMAGE, *v.t.* To pay respect to by external action; to give reverence to; to profess fealty.

HOMAGEABLE, *a.* Subject to homage.

HOMAGER, *n.* One who does homage, or holds land of another by homage.‘s Pyrophorus, ignited muriate of lime.

HOME, *n.* [Gr. a house, a close place, or place or rest.]

1. A dwelling house; the house or place in which one resides. He was not at home.*NWAD HOME.2*

Then the disciples went away again to their own home. *John 20:10*.*NWAD HOME.3*

Home is the sacred refuge of our life.*NWAD HOME.4*

2. One’s own country. Let affairs at home be well managed by the administration.*NWAD HOME.5*

3. The place of constant residence; the seat.*NWAD HOME.6*

Flandria, by plenty, made the home of war.*NWAD HOME.7*

4. The grave; death; or a future state.*NWAD HOME.8*

Man goeth to his long home. *Ecclesiastes 12:5*.*NWAD HOME.9*

5. The present state of existence.*NWAD HOME.10*

Whilst we are at home in the body, we are absent from the Lord. *2 Corinthians 5:6*.*NWAD HOME.11*

HOME, *a.* Close; severe; poignant; as a home thrust.

HOME, *adv.* [This is merely elliptical; to being omitted.]

1. To one's own habitation; as in the phrases, go home, come home, bring home, carry home.*NWAD HOME.14*

2. To one's own country. Home is opposed to abroad, or in a foreign country. My brother will return home in the first ship from India.*NWAD HOME.15*

3. Close; closely; to the point; as, this consideration comes home to our interest, that is, it nearly affects it. Drive the nail home, that is, drive it close.*NWAD HOME.16*

To haul home the top-sail sheets, in seamen's language, is to draw the bottom of the top-sail close to the yard-arm by means of the sheets.*NWAD HOME.17*

An anchor is said to come home, when it loosens from the ground by the violence of the wind or current, etc.*NWAD HOME.18*

HOMEBORN, *a.* Native; natural.

1. Domestic; not foreign.*NWAD HOMEBORN.2*

HOMEBRED, *a.* Native; natural; as homebred lusts.

1. Domestic; originating at home; not foreign; as homebred evil.*NWAD HOMEBRED.2*

2. Plain, rude; artless; uncultivated; not polished by travel.*NWAD*

HOMEBRED.3

Only to me two homebred youths belong.*NWAD HOMEBRED.4*

HOMEFELT, *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private; as homefelt joys or delight.

HOMEKEEPING, *a.* Staying at home.

HOMELESS, *a.* Destitute of a home.

HOMELINESS, *n.* [from homely.] Plainness of features; want of beauty. It expresses less than ugliness.

1. Rudeness; coarseness; as the homeliness of dress or of sentiments.*NWAD HOMELINESS.2*

HOMELOT, *n.* An inclosure on or near which the mansion house stands.

HOMELY, *a.* [from home.] Of plain features; not handsome; as a homely face. It expresses less than ugly.

Let time, which makes you homely, make you wise.*NWAD HOMELY.2*

1. Plain, like that which is made for common domestic use; rude; coarse; not fine or elegant; as a homely garment; a homely house; homely are.*NWAD HOMELY.3*

Now Strephon daily entertains*NWAD HOMELY.4*

His Chloe in the homeliest strains.*NWAD HOMELY.5*

HOMELY, *adv.* Plainly; rudely; coarsely; as homely dressed. [Little used.]

HOMELYN, *n.* A fish.

HOMEMADE, *a.* Made at home; being of domestic manufacture;

made either in private families, or in one's own country.

HOMER, OMER, CHOMER, *n.* A Hebrew measure containing the tenth part of an epha, or about six pints.

HOMERIC, *a.* Pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse.

HOMESPEAKING, *n.* Forcible and efficacious speaking.

HOMESPUN, *a.* Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture.

1. Not made in foreign countries.*NWAD HOMESPUN.2*

2. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; not elegant; as a homespun English proverb; a homespun author.*NWAD HOMESPUN.3*

HOMESPUN, *n.* A coarse, unpolished, rustic person.

HOMESTALL, HOMESTEAD, *n.* The place of a mansion house; the inclosure or ground immediately connected with the mansion.

1. Native seat; original station or place of residence.*NWAD HOMESTALL.2*

We can trace them back to a homestead on the rivers Volga and Ural. [In the U. States, homestead is the word used.]*NWAD HOMESTALL.3*

HOMEWARD, HOMEWARDS, *adv.* Toward home; toward one's habitation, or toward one's native country.

HOMEWARD-BOUND, *a.* Destined for home; returning from a foreign country to the place where the owner resides; as the homeward-bound fleet. We spoke a brig homeward-bound.

HOMICIDAL, *a.* [from homicide.] Pertaining to homicide;

murderous bloody.

HOMICIDE, *n.* [L. homicidium; homo, man, and caedo, to strike, to kill.]

1. The killing of one man or human being by another. Homicide is of three kinds, justifiable, excusable, and felonious; justifiable, when it proceeds from unavoidable necessity, without an intention to kill, and without negligence; excusable, when it happens from misadventure, or in self-defense; felonious, when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act, or in a sudden passion. Homicide committed with premeditated malice, is murder. Suicide also, or self-murder, is felonious homicide. Homicide comprehends murder and manslaughter.*NWAD HOMICIDE.2*

1. A person who kills another; a manslayer.*NWAD HOMICIDE.3*

HOMILETIC, HOMILETICAL, *a.* [Gr. to converse in company.]

1. Pertaining to familiar intercourse; social; conversable; companionable.*NWAD HOMILETIC.2*

2. Homiletic theology, a branch of practical theology, which teaches the manner in which ministers of the gospel should adapt their discourses to the capacities of their hearers, and pursue the best methods of instructing them by their doctrines and examples. It is also called pastoral theology.*NWAD HOMILETIC.3*

HOMILIST, *n.* One that preaches to a congregation.

HOMILY, *n.* [Gr. to converse in company, a company or assembly.]

A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience; or a plain, familiar discourse on some subject of religion, such as an instructor would deliver to his pupils, or a father to his children.*NWAD HOMILY.2*

HOMMOC, ***n.*** **[I suppose this to be an Indian word.]**

A hillock or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees.*NWAD HOMMOC.2*

HOMMONY, ***n.*** **[Indian.] In America, maiz hulled and broken, but coarse, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.**

HOMOGENEAL, HOMOGENEOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. like, and kind.] Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature. Thus we say, homogeneous particles, elements or principles; homogeneous bodies.**

HOMOGENEALNESS, HOMOGENEITY, Words not to be encouraged; equivalent to.

HOMOGENEOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Sameness of kind or nature.**

HOMOGENY, ***n.*** **Joint nature.**

HOMOLOGATE, ***v.t.*** **[Gr. like, and to speak.] To approve; to allow.**

HOMOLOGOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. similar, and proportion.] Proportional to each other; a term in geometry, applied to the corresponding sides and angles of similar figures; as, homologous angles.**

HOMONYMOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. like, and name.] Equivocal; ambiguous; that has different significations, or may be applied to different things.**

HOMONYMOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In an equivocal manner.**

HOMONYMY, ***n.*** **[Gr. See supra.] Ambiguity; equivocation.**

HOMOPHONY, ***n.*** **[Gr. like, sound.] Likeness of sound. Among the Greeks, a kind of music performed in unison, in opposition**

to antiphony.

HOMOTONOUS, *a.* [Gr. like, and tone.] Equable; of the same tenor; applied to diseases which have a uniform tenor of rise, state, or declension.

HONE, *n.* A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge, and particularly for setting razors. [We never, I believe, call a hone, a *whet-stone*. The latter is a stone of coarse grit. See the word.]

HONE, *v.t.* To rub and sharpen on a bone; as, to hone a razor.

HONE, *v.i.* To pine; to long.

HONE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Sison.

HONEST, *a.* on'est. [L. honestus, from honos, honor.]

1. Upright; just; fair in dealing with others; free from trickishness and fraud; acting and having the disposition to act at all times according to justice or correct moral principles; applied to persons.*NWAD HONEST.2*

An honest man's the noblest work of God.*NWAD HONEST.3*

An honest physician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no farther to his health.*NWAD HONEST.4*

2. Fair; just; equitable; free from fraud; as an honest transaction; an honest transfer of property.*NWAD HONEST.5*

3. Frank; sincere; unreserved; according to truth; as an honest confession.*NWAD HONEST.6*

4. Sincere; proceeding from pure or just principles, or directed to a good object; as an honest inquiry after truth; an honest endeavor; honest views or motives.*NWAD HONEST.7*

5. Fair; good; unimpeached.*NWAD HONEST.8*

Seek seven men of honest report. *Acts 6:3*.*NWAD HONEST.9*

6. Decent; honorable; or suitable.*NWAD HONEST.10*

Provide things honest in the sight of all men. *Romans 12:17*.*NWAD HONEST.11*

7. Chaste; faithful.*NWAD HONEST.12*

Wives may be merry, and yet honest too.*NWAD HONEST.13*

HONEST, *v.t.* on'est. To adorn; to grace. [Not used.]

HONESTATION, *n.* Adornment; grace. [Not used.]

HONESTLY, *adv.* on'estly. Uprightly; justly; with integrity and fairness; as a contract honestly made.

1. With frank sincerity; without fraud or disguise; according to truth; as, to confess honestly one's real design.*NWAD HONESTLY.2*

2. By upright means; with upright conduct; as, to live honestly.*NWAD HONESTLY.3*

3. Chastely; with conjugal loyalty and fidelity.*NWAD HONESTLY.4*

HONESTY, *n.* on'esty. [L. honestas.]

1. In principle, an upright disposition; moral rectitude of heart; a disposition to conform to justice and correct moral principles, in all social transactions. In fact, upright conduct; an actual conformity to justice and moral rectitude.*NWAD HONESTY.2*

2. Fairness; candor; truth; as the honesty of a narrative.*NWAD HONESTY.3*

3. Frank sincerity.*NWAD HONESTY.4*

Honesty is chiefly applicable to social transactions, or mutual dealings in the exchange of property.*NWAD HONESTY.5*

HONEY, *n.* hun'y.

1. A sweet vegetable juice, collected by bees from the flowers of plants, and deposited in cells of the comb in hives. Honey, when pure, is of a moderate consistence, of a whitish color, tinged with yellow, sweet to the taste, of an agreeable smell, soluble in water, and becoming vinous by fermentation. In medicine, it is useful as a detergent and aperient. It is supposed to consist of sugar, mucilage, and an acid.*NWAD HONEY.2*

2. Sweetness; lusciousness.*NWAD HONEY.3*

The king hath found*NWAD HONEY.4*

Matter against him, that forever mars*NWAD HONEY.5*

The honey of his language.*NWAD HONEY.6*

3. A word of tenderness; sweetness; sweet one.*NWAD HONEY.7*

HONEY, *v.t.* To talk fondly. [Little used.]

1. To sweeten.*NWAD HONEY.9*

HONEY-BAG, *n.* The stomach of a honey-bee.

HONEY-COMB, *n.* A substance of a firm, close texture, formed by bees into hexagonal cells for repositories of honey, and for the eggs which produce their young.

HONEY-COMBED, *a.* Having little flaws or cells.

HONEY-DEW, *n.* A sweet saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew. It is said there are two species; one secreted from the plants, and the other deposited by a small insect called the aphis, or vine-fretter. Bees and ants are said to be fond of honey-dew.

HONEYED, *a.* Covered with honey.

1. Sweet; as honeyed words.*NWAD HONEYED.2*

HONEY-FLOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus Melianthus.

HONEY-GNAT, *n.* An insect.

HONEY-GUIDE, *n.* A species of Cuckoo, found in Africa, which will conduct persons to hives of wild honey.

HONEY-HARVEST, *n.* Honey collected.

HONEYLESS, *a.* Destitute of honey.

HONEY-LOCUST, *n.* A plant, the three-thorned Acacia, of the genus Gleditsia.

HONEY-MOON, HONEY-MONTH, *n.* The first month after marriage.

HONEY-MOUTHED, *a.* Soft or smooth in speech.

HONEY-STALK, *n.* Clover-flower.

HONEY-STONE, *n.* [See *Mellite*.]

HONEY-SUCKLE, *n.* A genus of plants, the Lonicera, of many species, one of which is called woodbine.

HONEY-SWEET, *a.* Sweet as honey.

HONEY-TONGUED, *a.* Using soft speech.

HONEY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Cerinthe.

HONIED, *a.* [See *Honeyed*.]

HONOR, *n.* on'or. [L. honor, honos.]

1. The esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation.*NWAD HONOR.2*

A prophet is not without honor, except in his own country. *Matthew 13:57*.*NWAD HONOR.3*

2. A testimony of esteem; any expression of respect or of high estimation by words or actions; as the honors of war; military honors; funeral honors; civil honors.*NWAD HONOR.4*

3. Dignity; exalted rank or place; distinction.*NWAD HONOR.5*

I have given thee riches and honor. *1 Kings 3:13*.*NWAD HONOR.6*

Thou art clothed with honor and majesty. *Psalm 104:1*.*NWAD HONOR.7*

In doing a good thing, there is both honor and pleasure.*NWAD HONOR.8*

4. Reverence; veneration; or any act by which reverence and submission are expressed, as worship paid to the Supreme Being.*NWAD HONOR.9*

5. Reputation; good name; as, his honor is unsullied.*NWAD HONOR.10*

6. True nobleness of mind; magnanimity; dignified respect for character, springing from probity, principle or moral rectitude; a distinguishing trait in the character of good men.*NWAD HONOR.11*

7. An assumed appearance of nobleness; scorn of meanness, springing from the fear of reproach, without regard to principle; as, shall I violate my trust? Forbid it, honor.*NWAD HONOR.12*

8. Any particular virtue much valued; as bravery in men, and chastity in females.*NWAD HONOR.13*

9. Dignity of mien; noble appearance.*NWAD HONOR.14*

Godlike erect, with native honor clad.*NWAD HONOR.15*

10. That which honors; he or that which confers dignity; as, the chancellor is an honor to his profession.*NWAD HONOR.16*

11. Privileges of rank or birth; in the plural.*NWAD HONOR.17*

Restore me to my honors.*NWAD HONOR.18*

12. Civilities paid.*NWAD HONOR.19*

Then here a slave, or if you will, a lord,*NWAD HONOR.20*

To do the honors, and to give the word.*NWAD HONOR.21*

13. That which adorns; ornament; decoration.*NWAD HONOR.22*

The sire then shook the honors of his head.*NWAD HONOR.23*

14. A noble kind of seignory or lordship, held of the king in capite.*NWAD HONOR.24*

On or upon my honor, words accompanying a declaration which pledge one's honor or reputation for the truth of it. The members of the house of lords in Great Britain are not under oath, but give their opinions on their honor.*NWAD HONOR.25*

Laws of honor, among persons of fashion, signify certain rules by which their social intercourse is regulated, and which are founded on a regard to reputation. These laws require a punctilious attention to decorum in external deportment, but admit of the foulest violations of moral duty.*NWAD HONOR.26*

Court of honor, a court of chivalry; a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, having power to redress injuries of honor, and to hold pleas respecting matters of arms and deeds of war.*NWAD HONOR.27*

HONOR, *v.t.* on'or. [L. honoro.]

1. To revere; to respect; to treat with deference and submission, and perform relative duties to.*NWAD HONOR.29*

Honor thy father and thy mother. *Exodus 20:12*.*NWAD HONOR.30*

2. To reverence; to manifest the highest veneration for, in words and actions; to entertain the most exalted thoughts of; to worship; to adore.*NWAD HONOR.31*

That all men should honor the Son, even as they honor the Father. *John 5:23*.*NWAD HONOR.32*

3. To dignify; to raise to distinction or notice; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt. Men are sometimes honored with titles and offices, which they do not merit.*NWAD HONOR.33*

Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honor. *Esther 6:9*.*NWAD HONOR.34*

4. To glorify; to render illustrious.*NWAD HONOR.35*

I will be honored upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host. *Exodus 14:4*.*NWAD HONOR.36*

5. To treat with due civility and respect in the ordinary intercourse of life. The troops honored the governor with a salute.*NWAD HONOR.37*

6. In commerce, to accept and pay when due; as, to honor a bill of exchange.*NWAD HONOR.38*

HONORABLE, *a.* [L. honorabilis.]

1. Holding a distinguished rank in society; illustrious or noble.*NWAD HONORABLE.2*

Sheehem was more honorable than all the house of his father. *Genesis 34:19*.*NWAD HONORABLE.3*

Many of them believed; also of honorable women who were Greeks--not a few. *Acts 17:12*.*NWAD HONORABLE.4*

2. Possessing a high mind; actuated by principles of honor, or a scrupulous regard to probity, rectitude or reputation. He is an

honorable man.*NWAD HONORABLE.5*

3. Conferring honor, or procured by noble deeds; as honorable wounds.*NWAD HONORABLE.6*

4. Consistent with honor or reputation. It is not honorable to oppress the weak, or to insult the vanquished.*NWAD HONORABLE.7*

5. Respected; worthy of respect; regarded with esteem.*NWAD HONORABLE.8*

Marriage is honorable in all. *Hebrews 13:4*.*NWAD HONORABLE.9*

6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor, or with testimonies of esteem; as an honorable burial.*NWAD HONORABLE.10*

7. Proceeding from an upright and laudable cause, or directed to a just and proper end; not base; not reproachful; as an honorable motive. Nothing can be honorable which is immoral.*NWAD HONORABLE.11*

8. Not to be disgraced.*NWAD HONORABLE.12*

Let her descend; my chambers are honorable.*NWAD HONORABLE.13*

9. Honest; without hypocrisy or deceit; fair.*NWAD HONORABLE.14*

His intentions appear to be honorable.*NWAD HONORABLE.15*

10. An epithet of respect or distinction; as the honorable senate; the honorable gentleman.*NWAD HONORABLE.16*

11. Becoming men of rank and character, or suited to support men in a station of dignity; as an honorable salary.*NWAD HONORABLE.17*

HONORABLENESS, *n.* The state of being honorable; eminence; distinction.

1. Conformity to the principles of honor, probity or moral rectitude; fairness; applied to disposition or to conduct.*NWAD HONORABLENESS.2*

HONORABLY, *adv.* With tokens of honor or respect. The man was honorably received at court.

1. Magnanimously; generously; with a noble spirit or purpose. The prince honorably interposed to prevent a rupture between the nations.*NWAD HONORABLY.2*

2. Reputably; without reproach.*NWAD HONORABLY.3*

Why did I not more honorably starve?*NWAD HONORABLY.4*

HONORARY, *a.* Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor; as an honorary degree; an honorary crown.

1. Possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward; as an honorary member of a society.*NWAD HONORARY.2*

HONORARY, *n.* A lawyer's fee.

1. The salary of a professor in any art or science.*NWAD HONORARY.4*

HONORED, *pp.* Respected; revered; reverenced; elevated to rank or office; dignified; exalted; glorified; accepted and paid, as a bill of exchange.

HONORER, *n.* One that honors; one that reveres, reverences or regards with respect.

1. One who exalts, or who confers honors.*NWAD HONORER.2*

HONORING, *ppr.* Respecting highly; reverencing; exalting; dignifying; conferring marks of esteem; accepting and paying, as a bill.

HONORLESS, *a.* Destitute of honor; not honored.

HOOD. [L. fraternitas.]

HOOD, *n.*

1. A covering for the head used by females, and deeper than a bonnet.*NWAD HOOD.3*

2. A covering for the head and shoulders used by monks; a cowl.*NWAD HOOD.4*

3. A covering for a hawk's head or eyes; used in falconry.*NWAD HOOD.5*

4. Any thing to be drawn over the head to cover it.*NWAD HOOD.6*

5. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree.*NWAD HOOD.7*

6. A low wooden porch over the ladder which leads to the steerage of a ship; the upper part of a galley-chimney; the cover of a pump.*NWAD HOOD.8*

HOOD, *v.t.* To dress in a hood or cowl; to put on a hood.

The friar hooded, and the monarch crowned.*NWAD HOOD.10*

1. To cover; to blind.*NWAD HOOD.11*

I'll hood my eyes.*NWAD HOOD.12*

2. To cover.*NWAD HOOD.13*

And hood the flames.*NWAD HOOD.14*

HOODMAN BLIND, *n.* A play in which a person blinded is to catch another and tell his name; blindman's bluff.

HOODED, *pp.* Covered with a hood; blinded.

HOOD-WINK, *v.t.* [hood and wink.] To blind by covering the eyes.

We will blind and hood-wink him.*NWAD HOOD-WINK.2*

1. To cover; to hide.*NWAD HOOD-WINK.3*

For the prize I'll bring thee to,*NWAD HOOD-WINK.4*

Shall hood-wink this mischance.*NWAD HOOD-WINK.5*

2. To deceive by external appearances of disguise; to impose on.*NWAD HOOD-WINK.6*

HOOD-WINKED, *pp.* Blinded; deceived.

HOOD-WINKING, *ppr.* Blinding the eyes; covering; hiding; deceiving.

HOOF, *n.*

1. The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, etc.*NWAD HOOF.2*

2. An animal; a beast.*NWAD HOOF.3*

He had not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter.*NWAD HOOF.4*

HOOF, *v.i.* To walk, as cattle. [Little used.]

HOOF-BOUND, *a.* A horse is said to be hoof-bound when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straightens the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame.

HOOFED, *a.* Furnished with of hoofs.

Of all the hoofed quadrupeds, the horse is the most beautiful.*NWAD HOOFED.2*

HOOK, *n.*

1. A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding and sustaining any thing; as a hook for catching fish; a teeter-hook; a chimney-hook; a pot-hook, etc.*NWAD HOOK.2*

2. A snare; a trap.*NWAD HOOK.3*

3. A curving instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; an instrument for cutting or lopping.*NWAD HOOK.4*

4. That part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post. Whence the phrase, to be off the hooks, to be unhinged, to be disturbed or disordered.*NWAD HOOK.5*

5. A forked timber in a ship, placed on the keel.*NWAD HOOK.6*

6. A catch; an advantage. [Vulgar.]*NWAD HOOK.7*

7. In husbandry, a field sown two years running. [Local.]*NWAD HOOK.8*

By hook and by crook, one way or other; by any means, direct or indirect.*NWAD HOOK.9*

HOOK, *v.t.* To catch with a hook; as, to hook a fish.

1. To seize and draw, as with a hook.*NWAD HOOK.11*

2. To fasten with a hook.*NWAD HOOK.12*

3. To entrap; to ensnare.*NWAD HOOK.13*

4. To draw by force or artifice.*NWAD HOOK.14*

To hook on, to apply a hook.*NWAD HOOK.15*

HOOK, *v.i.* To bend; to be curving.

HOOKED, *a.* Bent into the form of a hook; curvated. The claws of a beast are hooked.

1. Bent; curvated; aquiline; as a hooked nose.*NWAD HOOKED.2*

HOOKED, *pp.* Caught with a hook; fastened with a hook.

HOOKEDNESS, *n.* A state of being bent like a hook.

HOOKING, *ppr.* Catching with a hook; fastening with a hook.

HOOKNOSED, *a.* Having a curvated or aquiline nose.

HOOKY, *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

HOOP, *n.* A band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, etc. or for other similar purposes. Wooden hoops are usually made by splitting an oak or hickory sapling into two parts; but sometimes they are made of thin splints and of other species of wood.

1. A piece of whalebone in the form of a circle or ellipsis, used formerly by females to extend their petticoats; a farthingale.*NWAD HOOP.2*

2. Something resembling a hoop; a ring; any thing circular.*NWAD HOOP.3*

HOOP, *v.t.* To bind or fasten with hoops; as, to hoop a barrel or puncheon.

1. To clasp; to encircle; to surround.*NWAD HOOP.5*

HOOP, *v.i.* to shout; to utter a loud cry, or a particular sound by way of call or pursuit.

HOOP, *v.t.* To drive with a shout or outcry.

1. To call by a shout or hoop.*NWAD HOOP.8*

HOOP, *n.* A shout; also, a measure, equal to a peck.

1. The hoopoe.*NWAD HOOP.10*

HOOPER, ***n.*** **One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.**

HOOPING, ***ppr.*** **Fastening with hoops.**

HOOPING, ***ppr.*** **Crying out; shouting.**

HOOPING-COUGH, ***n.*** **A cough in which the patient hoops or whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath.**

HOOPOE, HOOPOO, *n.* [L. upupa, epops.] A bird of the genus Upupa, whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure.

HOORA, HOORAW, exclam. A shout of joy or exultation. [This is the genuine English word, for which we find in books most absurdly written, huzza, a foreign word never or rarely used.]

HOOT, *v.i.*

1. To cry out or shout in contempt.*NWAD HOOT.2*

Matrons and girls shall hoot at thee no more.*NWAD HOOT.3*

2. To cry, as an owl.*NWAD HOOT.4*

The clamorous owl, that nightly hoots.*NWAD HOOT.5*

HOOT, *v.t.* To drive with cries or shouts uttered in contempt.

Partridge and his clan may hoot me for a cheat.*NWAD HOOT.7*

HOOT, *n.* A cry or shout in contempt.

HOOTING, *n.* A shouting; clamor.

HOP, *v.i.*

1. To leap, or spring on one leg; applied to persons.*NWAD HOP.2*

2. To leap; to spring forward by leaps; to skip, as birds.*NWAD HOP.3*

Hopping from spray to spray.*NWAD HOP.4*

3. To walk lame; to limp; to halt. [We generally use hobble.]*NWAD HOP.5*

4. To move by leaps or starts, as the blood in the veins. [Not used.]*NWAD HOP.6*

5. To spring; to leap; to frisk about.*NWAD HOP.7*

6. To dance.*NWAD HOP.8*

HOP, *n.* A leap on one leg; a leap; a jump; a spring.

1. A dance.*NWAD HOP.10*

HOP, *n.* A plant constituting the genus Humulus. The stalk or vine, which grows to a great length, is weak and requires to be supported. In growing, it climbs or winds round a pole or other support. This plant is of great importance in brewing, as it tends to preserve malt liquors, and renders them more aperient, diuretic and salubrious.

HOP, *v.t.* To impregnate with hops.

HOPBIND, *n.* The stalk or vine on which hops grow.

HOPOAST, *n.* In Kent, a kiln for drying hops.

HOPPOLE, *n.* A pole used to support hops.

HOP-PICKER, *n.* One that picks hops.

HOPVINE, *n.* The stalk of hops.

HOP-YARD, HOP-GARDEN, *n.* A field or inclosure where hops are raised.

HOPE, *n.* [L. cupio.]

1. A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. Hope differs from wish and desire in this, that it implies some expectation of obtaining the good desired, or the possibility of possessing it. Hope therefore always gives pleasure or joy; whereas wish and desire may produce or be accompanied with pain and

anxiety.*NWAD HOPE.2*

The hypocrite's hope shall perish. *Job 8:13*.*NWAD HOPE.3*

He wish'ed, but not with hope--*NWAD HOPE.4*

Sweet hope! kind cheat!*NWAD HOPE.5*

He that lives upon hope, will die fasting.*NWAD HOPE.6*

2. Confidence in a future event; the highest degree of well founded expectation of good; as a hope founded on God's gracious promises; a scriptural sense.*NWAD HOPE.7*

A well founded scriptural hope, is, in our religion, the source of ineffable happiness.*NWAD HOPE.8*

3. That which gives hope; he or that which furnishes ground of expectation, or promises desired good. The hope of Israel is the Messiah.*NWAD HOPE.9*

The Lord will be the hope of his people. *Joel 3:16*.*NWAD HOPE.10*

4. An opinion or belief not amounting to certainty, but grounded on substantial evidence. The christian indulges a hope, that his sins are pardoned.*NWAD HOPE.11*

HOPE, *v.i.*

1. To cherish a desire of food, with some expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable.*NWAD HOPE.13*

Hope for good success.*NWAD HOPE.14*

Be sober and hope to the end. *1 Peter 1:13*.*NWAD HOPE.15*

Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar.*NWAD HOPE.16*

2. To place confidence in; to trust in with confident expectation of good.*NWAD HOPE.17*

Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted

within me? Hope thou in God. *Psalm 43:5*.*NWAD HOPE.18*

HOPE, *v.t.* To desire with expectation of good, or a belief that it may be obtained. But as a transitive verb, it is seldom used, and the phrases in which it is so used are elliptical, for being understood.

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear,*NWAD HOPE.20*

Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear.*NWAD HOPE.21*

HOPE, *n.* A sloping plain between ridges of mountains. [Not in use.]

HOPED, *pp.* Desired with expectation.

HOPEFUL, *a.* Having qualities which excite hope; promising or giving ground to expect good or success; as a hopeful youth; a hopeful prospect.

1. Full of hope or desire, with expectation.*NWAD HOPEFUL.2*

I was hopeful the success of your first attempts would encourage you to the trial of more nice and difficult experiments.*NWAD HOPEFUL.3*

HOPEFULLY, *adv.* In a manner to raise hope; in a way promising good. He prosecutes his scheme hopefully.

1. In a manner to produce a favorable opinion respecting some good at the present time. The young man is hopefully pious.*NWAD HOPEFULLY.2*

2. With hope; with ground to expect.*NWAD HOPEFULLY.3*

HOPEFULNESS, *n.* Promise of good; ground to expect what is desirable.

HOPELESS, *a.* Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, hopeless.*NWAD HOPELESS.2*

1. Giving no ground of hope or expectation of good; promising nothing desirable; desperate; as a hopeless condition.*NWAD HOPELESS.3*

HOPELESSLY, *adv.* Without hope.

HOPELESSNESS, *n.* A state of being desperate, or affording no hope.

HOPER, *n.* One that hopes.

HOPING, *ppr.* Having hope; indulging desire of good with the expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable.

1. Confiding in.*NWAD HOPING.2*

HOPINGLY, *adv.* With hope or desire of good, and expectation of obtaining it.

HOPLITE, *n.* [Gr. a weapon.] In ancient Greece, a heavy-armed soldier.

HOPPER, *n.* [See *Hop*.] One who hops, or leaps on one leg.

1. Properly, a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill; so named from its moving or shaking. But we give the name to a box or frame of boards, which receives the grain before it passes into the trough, and also to a similar box which receives apples for conducting them into a mill.*NWAD HOPPER.2*

1. A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.*NWAD HOPPER.3*

HOPPERS, *n.* A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg.

HOPPING, *ppr.* Leaping on one leg; dancing.

HOPPING, *n.* A dancing; a meeting for dancing.

HOPPLE, ***v.t.*** **To tie the feet near together to prevent leaping; as, to hopple an unruly horse.**

HORAL, ***a.*** **[L. hora, an hour. See** ***Hour*****.]**

Relating to an hour, or to hours.*NWAD HORAL.2*

HORALLY, ***adv.*** **Hourly. [Not in use.]**

HORARY, ***a.*** **[L. horarius; L. hora hour.]**

1. Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours; as the horary circle.*NWAD HORARY.2*

2. Continuing an hour.*NWAD HORARY.3*

HORD, HORDE, ***n.*** **A company of wandering people dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place to procure pasturage for their cattle. Such are some tribes of the Tartars in the north of Asia. A hord usually consists of fifty or sixty tents.**

HORE, ***n.*** **A woman, married or single, who indulges unlawful sexual intercourse; also, a prostitute; a common woman; a harlot; a woman of ill fame. [This word comprehends adultress and fornicatrix, and all lewd women whether paid for prostitution or not.]**

HORE, ***v.i.*** **To indulge unlawful sexual commerce, as a male or female; to be habitually lewd.**

HOREDOM, ***n.*** **The practice of unlawful sexual commerce; habitual or customary lewdness of males or females.**

1. In Scripture, idolatry.*NWAD HOREDOM.2*

HOREMASTER, HOREMONGER, ***n.*** **A man who is addicted to lewdness, or frequently indulges in unlawful sexual intercourse.**

HORESON, ***n.*** **[hore and son.] A bastard; the son of a hore; a term of reproach or contempt, sometimes used in a ludicrous sense expressing dislike.**

HORISH, ***a.*** **Lewd, unchaste; loose; given to unlawful sexual intercourse; applied to females only.**

HORISHLY, ***adv.*** **Lewdly; unchastely.**

HOREHOUND, ***n.*** **The name of several plants of different genera. The common horehound is the Marrubium vulgare. It has a bitter taste, and is used as an attenuant.**

HORIZON, ***n.*** **[Gr. to bound, a limit.] The line that terminates the view, when extended on the surface of the earth; or a great circle of the sphere, dividing the world into two parts or hemispheres; the upper hemisphere which is visible, and the lower which is hid. The horizon is sensible, and rational or real. The sensible, apparent, or visible horizon, is a lesser circle of the sphere, which divides the visible part of the sphere from the invisible. It is eastern or western; the eastern is that wherein the sun and stars rise; the western, that wherein they set. The rational, true, or astronomical horizon, is a great circle whose plane passes through the center of the earth, and whose poles are the zenith and nadir. This horizon would bound the sight, if the eye could take in the whole hemisphere.**

HORIZONTAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the horizon, or relating to it.**

1. Parallel to the horizon; on a level; as a horizontal line or surface.*NWAD HORIZONTAL.2*

2. Near the horizon; as horizontal misty air.*NWAD HORIZONTAL.3*

HORIZONTALLY, ***adv.*** **In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level; as a ball carried horizontally.**

HORIZONTALITY, ***n.*** **The state of being horizontal.**

HORN, *n.* [L. cornu]

1. A hard substance growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-footed quadrupeds; usually projecting to some length and terminating in a point. Horns are generally bent or curving, and those of some animals are spiral. They serve for weapons of offense and defense. The substance of horns is gelatinous, and in Papin's digester it may be converted into jelly.*NWAD HORN.2*

Horn is an animal substance, chiefly membranous, consisting of coagulated albumen, with a little gelatin and phosphate of lime.*NWAD HORN.3*

The horns of deer possess exactly the properties of bone, and are composed of the same constituents, only the proportion of cartilage is greater.*NWAD HORN.4*

2. A wind instrument of music, made of horn; a trumpet. Such were used by the Israelites.*NWAD HORN.5*

3. In modern times, a wind instrument made of metal.*NWAD HORN.6*

4. An extremity of the moon, when it is waxing or waning, and forming a crescent.*NWAD HORN.7*

5. The feeler or antenna of an insect.*NWAD HORN.8*

6. The feeler of a snail, which may be withdrawn; hence, to pull or draw in the horns, is to repress one's ardor, or to restrain pride.*NWAD HORN.9*

7. A drinking cup; horns being used anciently for cups.*NWAD HORN.10*

8. A winding stream.*NWAD HORN.11*

9. Horns, in the plural, is used to characterize a cuckold. He wears the horns.*NWAD HORN.12*

10. In Scripture, horn is a symbol of strength or power.*NWAD HORN.13*

The horn of Moab is cut off. *Jeremiah 48:25*.*NWAD HORN.14*

Horn is also an emblem of glory, honor, dignity.*NWAD HORN.15*

My horn is exalted in the Lord. *1 Samuel 2:1*.*NWAD HORN.16*

In Daniel, horn represents a kingdom or state.*NWAD HORN.17*

HORNBEAK, *n.* A fish. [See *Hornfish*.]

HORNBEAM, *n.* [See *Beam*.] A genus of trees, the Carpinus, so named from the hardness of the wood.

HORNBILL, *n.* A fowl of the genus Buceros, which has a flat bony forehead with two horns; a native of the E. Indies.

HORNBLEND, *n.* A mineral of several varieties, called by Hauy amphibole. It is sometimes in regular distinct crystals; more generally the result of confused crystallization, appearing in masses, composed of lamins, acicular crystals or fibers, variously aggregated. Its prevailing colors are black and green.

HORNBLOWER, *n.* One that blows a horn.

HORNBOOK, *n.* The first book of children, or that in which they learn their letters and rudiments; so called from its cover of horn. [Now little used.]

HORN-DISTEMPER, *n.* A disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn.

HORNED, *a.* Furnished with horns; as horned cattle.

1. Shaped like a crescent, or the new moon.*NWAD HORNED.2*

HORNEDNESS, *n.* The appearance of horns.

HORNER, ***n.*** **One who works or deals in horns.**

1. One who winds or blows the horn.*NWAD HORNER.2*

HORNET, ***n.*** **An insect of the genus Vespa or wasp, the Vespa crabro. It is much larger and stronger than the wasp, and its sting gives severe pain. This insect constructs a nest of leaves or other substance which resembles brown paper of a light color. This is attached to the branches of trees, and often of the size of a half-peck measure.**

HORNFISH, ***n.*** **The garfish or sea-needle, of the genus Esox.**

HORNFOOT, ***a.*** **Having a hoof; hoofed.**

HORNIFY, ***v.t.*** **To bestow horns upon. [Not used or vulgar.]**

HORNING, ***n.*** **Appearance of the moon when increasing, or in the form of a crescent.**

HORNISH, ***a.*** **Somewhat like horn; hard.**

HORNLESS, ***a.*** **Having no horns.**

HORNMERCURY, ***n.*** **Muriate of mercury.**

HORNOWL, ***n.*** **A species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head like horns.**

HORNPIPE, ***n.*** **An instrument of music in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe with horns at the ends; one to collect the wind blown from the mouth; the other to carry off the sounds as modulated by the performer.**

1. An air or tune of triple time, with six crotchets in a bar; four to the descending beat, and two to the ascending.*NWAD HORNPIPE.2*

HORNSHAVINGS, ***n.*** **Scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer.**

HORNSILVER, ***n.*** **Muriate of silver, or chlorid of silver.**

HORNSPOON, ***n.*** **A spoon made of horn.**

HORNSLATE, ***n.*** **A gray siliceous stone.**

HORNSTONE, ***n.*** **A siliceous stone, a subspecies of quartz. It is divided by Jameson into splintery, conchoidal, and wood-stone. [See** ***Chert*****.]**

HORNWORK, ***n.*** **In fortification, an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.**

HORNY, ***a.*** **Consisting of horn or horns.**

1. Resembling horn.*NWAD HORNY.2*

2. Hard; callous.*NWAD HORNY.3*

HOROGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. hour, and to write.]**

1. An account of hours.*NWAD HOROGRAPHY.2*

2. The art of constructing dials.*NWAD HOROGRAPHY.3*

HOROLOGE, ***n.*** **[L. horologium; Gr. hour, and to tell.]**

An instrument that indicates the hour of the day. But chronometer is now generally used.*NWAD HOROLOGE.2*

HOROLOGICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the horologe, or to horology.**

HOROLOGIOGRAPHIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the art of dialling.**

HOROLOGIOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. hour, discourse, and to describe.]**

An account of instruments that show the hour of the day; also, of the art of constructing dials.*NWAD HOROLOGIOGRAPHY.2*

HOROLOGY, *n.* [Gr. hour, and to indicate. See *Horologe*.]

The art of constructing machines for measuring and indicating portions of time, as clocks, watches, etc.*NWAD HOROLOGY.2*

HOROMETRICAL, *a.* [from horometry.] Belonging to horometry, or to the measurement of time by hours and subordinate divisions.

HOROMETRY, *n.* [Gr. hour, and measure.]

The art or practice of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.*NWAD HOROMETRY.2*

HOROSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. hour, and to view or consider.]

1. In astrology, a scheme or figure of the twelve houses, or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a given time, and by which astrologers formerly told the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth.*NWAD HOROSCOPE.2*

2. The degree or point of the heavens arising above the eastern point of the horizon at any given time when a prediction is to be made of a future event.*NWAD HOROSCOPE.3*

HOROSCOPY, *n.* The art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets.

HORRENT, *a.* [L. horrens. See *Horror*.] Bristled; standing erect as bristles; pointing outward.

With bright emblazonry and horrent arms.*NWAD HORRENT.2*

HORRIBLE, *a.* [L. horribilis. See *Horror*.] Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; as a horrible figure or sight; a horrible story.

A dungeon horrible on all sides round.*NWAD HORRIBLE.2*

HORRIBLENESS, *n.* The state or qualities that may excite horror; dreadfulness; terribleness; hideousness.

HORRIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; terribly; as horribly loud; horribly afraid.

HORRID, *a.* [L. horridus. See *Horror*.]

1. That does or may excite horror; dreadful; hideous; shocking; as a horrid spectacle or sight; horrid sympathy.*NWAD HORRID.2*

2. Rough; rugged. This is the literal and primary sense.*NWAD HORRID.3*

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn.*NWAD HORRID.4*

3. Shocking; very offensive; a colloquial sense.*NWAD HORRID.5*

HORRIDLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly.

HORRIDNESS, *n.* The qualities that do or may excite horror; hideousness; enormity.

HORRIFIC, *a.* [L. horrificus.] Causing horror.

HORRISONOUS, *a.* [L. horrisonus; horreo, to shake, and sonus, sound.] Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound.

HORROR, *n.* [L. from horreo, to shake or shiver, or to set up the bristles, to be rough.]

1. A shaking, shivering or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever. This ague is usually accompanied with a contraction of the skin into small wrinkles, giving it a kind of roughness.*NWAD HORROR.2*

2. An excessive degree of fear, or a painful emotion which makes a person tremble; terror; a shuddering with fear; but appropriately, terror or a sensation approaching it, accompanied with hatred or

detestation. Horror is often a passion compounded of fear and hatred or disgust. The recital of a bloody deed fills us with horror.*NWAD HORROR.3*

A horror of great darkness fell on Abram. *Genesis 15:12*.*NWAD HORROR.4*

Horror hath taken hold on me, because of the wicked that forsake thy law. *Psalm 119:53*.*NWAD HORROR.5*

3. That which may excite horror or dread; gloom; dreariness.*NWAD HORROR.6*

And breathes a browner horror on the woods.*NWAD HORROR.7*

4. Dreadful thoughts.*NWAD HORROR.8*

5. Distressing scenes; as the horrors of war or famine.*NWAD HORROR.9*

HORSE, *n.* hors.

1. A species of quadrupeds of the genus Equus, having six erect and parallel fore-teeth in the upper jaw, and six somewhat prominent in the under jaw; the dog teeth are solitary, and the feet consist of an undivided hoof. The horse is a beautiful animal, and of great use for draught or conveyance on his back. Horse, in English, is of common gender, and may comprehend the male and female.*NWAD HORSE.2*

2. A constellation.*NWAD HORSE.3*

3. Cavalry; a body of troops serving on horseback. In this sense, it has no plural termination. We say, a thousand horse, a regiment of horse.*NWAD HORSE.4*

4. A machine by which something is supported; usually a wooden frame with legs. Various machines used in the arts are thus called.*NWAD HORSE.5*

5. A wooden machine on which soldiers ride by way of punishment;

sometimes called a timber-mare.*NWAD HORSE.6*

6. In seamen's language, a rope extending from the middle of a yard to its extremity, to support the sailors while they loose, reef or furl the sails, also, a thick rope extended near the mast for hoisting a yard or extending a sail on it.*NWAD HORSE.7*

To take horse to set out to ride on horseback.*NWAD HORSE.8*

1. To be covered, as a mare.*NWAD HORSE.9*

HORSE, *v.t.* To mount on a horse.

1. To carry on the back.*NWAD HORSE.11*

The keeper, horsing a deer.*NWAD HORSE.12*

2. To ride astride; as ridges horsed.*NWAD HORSE.13*

3. To cover a mare, as the male.*NWAD HORSE.14*

HORSEBACK, *n.* hors'back. The state of being on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse.

I saw them salute on horseback.*NWAD HORSEBACK.2*

HORSEBEAN, *n.* A small bean usually given to horses.

HORSEBLOCK, *n.* A block or state that assists persons in mounting and dismounting from a horse.

HORSEBOAT, *n.* A boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water.

1. A boat moved by horses; a new species of ferry-boat.*NWAD HORSEBOAT.2*

HORSEBOY, *n.* A boy employed in dressing and tending horses; a stable boy.

HORSEBREAKER, ***n.*** **One whose employment is to break horses, or to teach them to draw or carry.**

HORSE-CHESTNUT, ***n.*** **A large nut, the fruit of a species of Aesculus; or the tree that produces it. The tree is much cultivated for shade.**

HORSECLOTH, ***n.*** **A cloth to cover a horse.**

HORSECOURSER, ***n.*** **One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.**

1. A dealer in horses.*NWAD HORSECOURSER.2*

HORSECRAB, ***n.*** **A crustaceous fish.**

HORSE-CUCUMBER, ***n.*** **A large green cucumber.**

HORSEDEALER, ***n.*** **One who buys and sells horses.**

HORSEDRENCH, ***n.*** **A dose of physic for a horse.**

HORSEDUNG, ***n.*** **The dung of horses.**

HORSE-EMMET, ***n.*** **A species of large ant.**

HORSEFACED, ***a.*** **Having a long coarse face; ugly.**

HORSEFLESH, ***n.*** **The flesh of a horse.**

HORSEFLY, ***n.*** **A large fly that stings horses.**

HORSEFOOT, ***n.*** **A plant, called also coltsfoot.**

HORSEGUARDS, ***n.*** **A body of cavalry for guards.**

HORSEHAIR, ***n.*** **The hair of horses.**

HORSEHOE, ***v.t.*** **To hoe or clean a field by means of horses.**

HORSEKNAVE, ***n.*** **A groom.**

HORSE-KEEPER, ***n.*** **One who keeps or takes care of horses.**

HORSELAUGH, ***n.*** **A loud, boisterous laugh.**

HORSELEECH, ***n.*** **A large leech. [See** ***Leech*****.]**

1. A farrier.*NWAD HORSELEECH.2*

HORSELITTER, ***n.*** **A carriage hung on poles which are borne by and between two horses.**

HORSELOAD, ***n.*** **A load for a horse.**

HORSEMAN, ***n.*** **A rider on horseback.**

1. A man skilled in riding.*NWAD HORSEMAN.2*

2. A soldier who serves on horseback.*NWAD HORSEMAN.3*

HORSEMANSHIP, ***n.*** **The act of riding, and of training and managing horses.**

HORSEMARTEN, ***n.*** **A kind of large bee.**

HORSEMATCH, ***n.*** **A bird.**

HORSEMEAT, ***n.*** **Food for horses; provender.**

HORSE-MILL, ***a.*** **A mill turned by a horse.**

HORSE-MINT, ***n.*** **A species of large mint.**

HORSE-MUSCLE, ***n.*** **A large muscle or shell-fish.**

HORSEPATH, ***n.*** **A path for horses, as by canals.**

HORSEPLAY, ***n.*** **Rough, rugged play.**

HORSEPOND, ***n.*** **A pond for watering horses.**

HORSEPURSLANE, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Trianthema.**

HORSERACE, ***n.*** **A race by horses; a match of horses in running.**

HORSERACING, ***n.*** **The practice or act of running horses.**

HORSERADISH, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Cochlearia, a species of scurvy grass, having a root of a pungent taste.**

HORSESHOE, ***n.*** **A shoe for horses, consisting of a plate of iron of a circular form.**

HORSESHOE-HEAD, ***n.*** **A disease of infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open; opposed to headmold-shot.**

HORSESTEALER, HORSETHIEF, ***n.*** **A stealer of horses.**

HORSETAIL, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Equisetum. The shrubby horsetail is of the genus Ephedra.**

HORSETONGUE, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Ruscus.**

HORSEVETCH, HORSESHOE-VETCH, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Hippocrepis.**

HORSEWAY, ***n.*** **A way or road in which horses may travel.**

HORSEWHIP, ***n.*** **A whip for driving or striking horses.**

HOSEWHIP, ***v.t.*** **To lash; to strike with a horsewhip.**

HORSEWORM, ***n.*** **A worm that infests horses; a bott.**

HORTATION, ***n.*** **[L. hortatio, from hortor, to exhort.]**

The act of exhorting, or giving advice; exhortation; advice intended to encourage. [But exhortation is generally used.]*NWAD HORTATION.2*

HORTATIVE, ***a.*** **Giving exhortation, advisory.**

HORTATIVE, ***n.*** **Exhortation; a precept given to incite or encourage.**

HORTATORY, ***a.*** **Encouraging; inciting; giving advice; as a hortatory speech.**

HORTENSIAL, ***a.*** **[L. hortensis.] Fit for a garden. [Not used.]**

HORTICULTOR, ***n.*** **[L. hortus, a garden, and cultor, a tiller.]**

One who cultivates a garden.*NWAD HORTICULTOR.2*

HORTICULTURAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the culture of gardens.**

HORTICULTURE, ***n.*** **[L. hortus, garden, and cultura, culture, from colo, to till.] The cultivation of a garden; or the art of cultivating gardens.**

HORTICULTURIST, ***n.*** **One who is skilled in the art of cultivating gardens.**

HORTULAN, ***a.*** **[L. hortulanus.] Belonging to a garden; as a hortulan calendar.**

HORTUSSICCUS, ***n.*** **[L.] Literally, a dry garden; an appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved.**

HORTYARD, ***n.*** **An** ***orchard*****, which see.**

HOSANNA, ***n.*** **s as z. [Heb. save, I beseech you.]**

An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings. In the Hebrew ceremonies, it was a prayer rehearsed on the several days of the feast of tabernacles, in which this word was often repeated.*NWAD HOSANNA.2*

HOSE, ***n. plu.*** **hosen or hose;** ***pron.*** **hoze, ho'zn.**

1. Breeches or trowsers.*NWAD HOSE.2*

2. Stockings; coverings for the legs. This word, in mercantile use, is synonymous with stockings, though originally a very different garment.*NWAD HOSE.3*

3. A leathern pipe, used with fire-engines, for conveying water to extinguish fires.*NWAD HOSE.4*

HOSIER, *n.* ho'zhur. One who deals in stockings and socks, etc.

HOSIERY, *n.* ho'zhury. Stockings in general; socks.

HOSPITABLE, *a.* [L. hospitalis, from hospes, a guest.]

1. Receiving and entertaining strangers, with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; disposed to treat guests with generous kindness; as a hospitable man.*NWAD HOSPITABLE.2*

2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests; manifesting generosity; as a hospitable table; hospitable rites.*NWAD HOSPITABLE.3*

3. Inviting to strangers; offering kind reception; indicating hospitality.*NWAD HOSPITABLE.4*

To where yon taper cheers the vale,*NWAD HOSPITABLE.5*

With hospitable ray.*NWAD HOSPITABLE.6*

HOSPITABLY, *adv.* With kindness to strangers or guests; with generous and liberal entertainment.

HOSPITAGE, *n.* Hospitality.

HOSPITAL, *n.* [L. hospitalis, supra.]

1. A building appropriated for the reception of sick, infirm and helpless paupers, who are supported and nursed by charity; also, a house for the reception of insane persons, whether paupers or not, or for seamen, soldiers, foundlings, etc. who are supported by the public, or by private charity, or for infected persons, etc.*NWAD HOSPITAL.2*

2. A place for shelter or entertainment.*NWAD HOSPITAL.3*

HOSPITAL, *a.* Hospitable. [Not in use.]

HOSPITALITY, *n.* [L. hospitalitas.] The act or practice of receiving and entertaining strangers or guests without reward, or with kind and generous liberality.

A bishop--must be given to hospitality. *1 Timothy 3:2*.*NWAD HOSPITALITY.2*

Hospitality I have found as universal as the face of man.*NWAD HOSPITALITY.3*

HOSPITALLER, *n.* [from hospital.] Properly, one residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor and strangers. The hospitallers were an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims. They were called knights of St. John, and are the same as the knights of Malta.

HOSPITATE, *v.i.* [L. hospitor.] To reside or lodge under the roof of another. [Not used.]

HOSPITATE, *v.t.* To lodge a person. [Not used.]

HOST, *n.* [L. hostis, a stranger, an enemy, probably of the same family. See *Hospitable*.]

1. One who entertains another at his own house, without reward.*NWAD HOST.2*

Homer never entertained guests or hosts with long speeches.*NWAD HOST.3*

2. One who entertains another at his house for reward; an innkeeper; a landlord.*NWAD HOST.4*

3. A guest; one who is entertained at the house of another. The innkeeper says of the traveler, he has a good host, and the traveler says of his landlord, he has a kind host. [See *Guest*.]*NWAD HOST.5*

HOST, *n.* [L. hostis, a stranger, an enemy. The sense is probably transferred from a single foe to an army of foes.]

1. An army; a number of men embodied for war.*NWAD HOST.7*

2. Any great number or multitude.*NWAD HOST.8*

HOST, *n.* [L. hostia, a victim or sacrifice, from hostis, an enemy.]

In the Romish church, the sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ, or as the Catholics allege, transubstantiated into his own body.*NWAD HOST.10*

HOST, *v.i.* To lodge at an inn; to take up entertainment. [Little used.]

HOST, *v.t.* To give entertainment to. [Not used.]

HOSTAGE, *n.* A person delivered to an enemy or hostile power, as a pledge to secure the performance of the conditions of a treaty or stipulations of any kind, and on the performance of which the person is to be released.

HOSTEL, HOSTELLER. [See *Hotel*.]

HOSTESS, *n.* A female host; a woman who entertains guests at her house.

1. A woman who keeps an inn.*NWAD HOSTESS.2*

HOSTESS-SHIP, *n.* The character or business of a hostess.

HOSTILE, *a.* [L. hostilis, from hostis, an enemy, that is, a foreigner.]

1. Belonging to a public enemy; designating enmity, particularly public enmity, or a state of war; inimical; as a hostile band or army; a hostile force; hostile intentions.*NWAD HOSTILE.2*

2. Possessed by a public enemy; as a hostile country.*NWAD HOSTILE.3*

3. Adverse; opposite; unfriendly. [But the word is not properly

applied to private enmity, or mere unfriendliness.]*NWAD HOSTILE.4*

HOSTILELY, *adv.* In a hostile manner.

HOSTILITY, *n.* [L. hostilitas, from hostis, an enemy.]

1. The state of war between nations or states; the actions of an open enemy; aggression; attacks of an enemy. These secret enmities broke out in hostilities.*NWAD HOSTILITY.2*

Hostility being thus suspended with France.*NWAD HOSTILITY.3*

We have carried on even our hostilities with humanity.*NWAD HOSTILITY.4*

2. Private enmity; a sense less proper.*NWAD HOSTILITY.5*

HOSTILIZE, *v.t.* To make an enemy. [Little used.]

HOSTING, *n.* [from host, an army.]

An encounter; a battle. [Little used.]*NWAD HOSTING.2*

1. A muster or review.*NWAD HOSTING.3*

HOSTLER, *n.* hos'ler. The person who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOSTLESS, *a.* Inhospitable. [Not in use.]

HOSTRY, *a.* A stable for horses.

1. A lodging house.*NWAD HOSTRY.2*

HOT, *a.*

1. Having sensible heat; opposed to cold; as a hot stove or fire; a hot cloth; hot liquors. Hot expresses more than warm.*NWAD HOT.2*

2. Ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated; vehement.*NWAD HOT.3*

Achilles is impatient, hot and revengeful.*NWAD HOT.4*

3. Violent; furious; as a hot engagement or assault.*NWAD HOT.5*

4. Eager; animated;; brisk; keen; as a hot pursuit, or a person hot in a pursuit.*NWAD HOT.6*

5. Lustful; lewd.*NWAD HOT.7*

6. Acrid; biting; stimulating; pungent; as hot as mustard or pepper.*NWAD HOT.8*

HOT, HOTE, HOTEN, *pp.* Called; named.

HOTBED, *n.* In gardening, a bed of earth and horsedung or tanner's bark, covered with glass to defend it form the cold air, intended for raising early plants, or for nourishing exotic plants of warm climates, which will not thrive in cool or temperate air.

HOTBRAINED, *a.* Ardent in temper; violent; rash; precipitate; as hotbrained youth.

HOTCHPOT, *n.*

1. Properly, a mingled mass; a mixture of ingredients.*NWAD HOTCHPOT.2*

2. In law, a mixing of lands. Thus lands given in frank-marriage to one daughter, shall, after the death of the ancestor, be blended with the lands descending to her and then be divided in equal portions to all the daughters.*NWAD HOTCHPOT.3*

HOTCOCKLES, *n. plu.* A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him, or his hand placed behind him.

HOTEL, *n.*

1. A palace.*NWAD HOTEL.2*

2. An inn; a house for entertaining strangers or travelers. It was formerly a house for genteel strangers or lodgers, but the name is now given to any inn.*NWAD HOTEL.3*

HOTHEADED, *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash.

HOTHOUSE, *n.* A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air; a place in which the plants of warmer climates may be reared, and fruits ripened.

1. A bagnio, or place to sweat and cup in.*NWAD HOTHOUSE.2*

2. A brothel.*NWAD HOTHOUSE.3*

HOTLY, *adv.* [from hot.] With heat.

1. Ardently; vehemently; violently; as a stag hotly pursued.*NWAD HOTLY.2*

2. Lustfully.*NWAD HOTLY.3*

HOTMOUTHED, *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable.

That hotmouthed beast that bears against the curb.*NWAD HOTMOUTHED.2*

HOTNESS, *n.* Sensible heat beyond a moderate degree or warmth.

1. Violence; vehemence; fury.*NWAD HOTNESS.2*

HOTSPUR, *n.* [hot and spur.] A man violent, passionate, heady, rash or precipitate.

1. A kind of pea of early growth.*NWAD HOTSPUR.2*

HOTSPUR, *a.* Violent; impetuous.

HOTSPURRED, ***a.*** **Vehement; rash; heady; headstrong.**

HOTTENTOT, ***n.*** **A native of the southern extremity of Africa.**

1. A savage brutal man.*NWAD HOTTENTOT.2*

HOTTENTOT-CHERRY, ***n.*** **A plant. [See *Cherry*.]**

HOUGH, ***n.*** **hok.**

1. The lower part of the thigh; the ham; the joint of the hind leg of a beast that connects the thigh with the leg.*NWAD HOUGH.2*

2. An adz; a hoe. [Not in use.]*NWAD HOUGH.3*

HOUGH, ***v.t.*** **hok. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.**

1. To cut with a hoe.*NWAD HOUGH.5*

HOULET, ***n.*** **An owl. [See *Howlet*.]**

HOULT, ***n.*** **[See *Holt*.]**

HOUND, ***n.*** **[L. canis.] A generic name of the dog; but in English it is confined to a particular breed or variety, used in the chase. It has long, smooth, pendulous ears.**

HOUND, ***v.t.*** **To set on the chase.**

1. To hunt; to chase.*NWAD HOUND.3*

HOUNDFISH, ***n.*** **A fish, called also Galeus laevis, with a long round body, and ash-colored sides and back.**

A species of shark, the Squalus mustelus.*NWAD HOUNDFISH.2*

HOUNDS, ***n.*** **In seamen's language, the projecting parts of the head of a mast.**

HOUND'S TONGUE, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Cynoglossum.**

HOUNDTREE, ***n.*** **A kind of tree.**

HOUP. [See *Hoopoo*.]

HOUR, *n.* our. [L. hora; also L. tempestivus, from tempus. See *Time*. But hour, hora, afterward came to signify a certain portion or division of the day. This has been different in different nations.]

1. A space of time equal to one twenty fourth part of the natural day, or duration of the diurnal revolution of the earth. An hour answers to fifteen degrees of the equator. It consists of 60 minutes, each minute of 60 seconds, etc.*NWAD HOUR.2*

2. Time; a particular time; as the hour of death.*NWAD HOUR.3*

Jesus saith, woman, my hour is not yet come. *John 2:4*.*NWAD HOUR.4*

3. The time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock or watch; the particular time of the day. What is the hour? At what hour shall we meet? I will be with you at an early hour.*NWAD HOUR.5*

Good hour, signifies early or seasonably.*NWAD HOUR.6*

You have arrived at a good hour.*NWAD HOUR.7*

To keep good hours, to be at home in good season; not to be abroad late, or at the usual hours of retiring to rest.*NWAD HOUR.8*

Hours, in the plural, certain prayers in the Romish church, to be repeated at stated times of the day, as matins and vespers.*NWAD HOUR.9*

HOURGLASS, *n.* our'glass. A chronometer that measures the flux of time by the running of sand from one glass vessel to another, through a small aperture. Instead of sand, dry egg shells pulverized are sometimes used. The quantity of sand may be so proportioned as to measure an hour, a half hour, or a quarter.

1. Space of time.*NWAD HOURGLASS.2*

HOURHAND, *n.* The hand or pointed pin which shows the hour on a chronometer.

HOURI, *n.* Among Mohammedans, a nymph of paradise.

HOURLY, *a.* our'ly. Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; often repeated.

Observe the waning moon with hourly view.*NWAD HOURLY.2*

1. Continual.*NWAD HOURLY.3*

We must live in hourly expectation of having the troops recalled.*NWAD HOURLY.4*

HOURLY, *adv.* our'ly. Every hour; frequently; continually.

Great was their strife which hourly was renewed.*NWAD HOURLY.6*

HOURPLATE, *n.* our'plate. The plate of a clock or other time-piece on which the hours are marked; the dial.

HOUSAGE, *n.* [from house.] A fee for keeping goods in a house.

HOUSE, *n.* hous. [L. casa; Heb. to put on, to cover.]

1. In a general sense, a building or shed intended or used as a habitation or shelter for animals of any kind; but appropriately, a building or edifice for the habitation of man; a dwelling place, mansion or abode for any of the human species. It may be of any size and composed of any materials whatever, wood, stone, brick, etc.*NWAD HOUSE.2*

2. An edifice or building appropriated to the worship of God; a temple; a church; as the house of God.*NWAD HOUSE.3*

3. A monastery; a college; as a religious house.*NWAD HOUSE.4*

4. The manner of living; the table.*NWAD HOUSE.5*

He keeps a good house, or a miserable house.*NWAD HOUSE.6*

5. In astrology, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the twelfth part of the heavens.*NWAD HOUSE.7*

6. A family of ancestors; descendants and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe. It particularly denotes a noble family or an illustrious race; as the house of Austria; the house of Hanover. So in Scripture, the house of Israel, or of Judah*NWAD HOUSE.8*

Two of a house few ages can afford.*NWAD HOUSE.9*

7. One of the estates of a kingdom assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in their legislative capacity, and holding their place by right or by election. Thus we say, the house of lords or peers of Great Britain; the house of commons; the house of representatives. In most of the United States, the legislatures consist of two houses, the senate, and the house of representatives or delegates.*NWAD HOUSE.10*

8. The quorum of a legislative body; the number of representatives assembled who are constitutionally empowered to enact laws. Hence we say, there is a sufficient number of representatives present to form a house.*NWAD HOUSE.11*

9. In Scripture, those who dwell in a house and compose a family; a household.*NWAD HOUSE.12*

Cornelius was a devout man, and feared God with all his house. *Acts 10:2*.*NWAD HOUSE.13*

10. Wealth; estate.*NWAD HOUSE.14*

Ye devour widows' houses. *Matthew 23:14*.*NWAD HOUSE.15*

11. The grave; as the house appointed for all living. *Job 30:23*.*NWAD HOUSE.16*

12. Household affairs; domestic concerns.*NWAD HOUSE.17*

Set thy house in order. *2 Kings 20:1*.*NWAD HOUSE.18*

13. The body; the residence of the soul in this world; as our earthly house. *2 Corinthians 5:1*.*NWAD HOUSE.19*

14. The church among the Jews.*NWAD HOUSE.20*

Moses was faithful in all his house. *Hebrews 3:2*.*NWAD HOUSE.21*

15. A place of residence. Egypt is called the house of bondage. *Exodus 13:3, 14*.*NWAD HOUSE.22*

16. A square, or division on a chess board.*NWAD HOUSE.23*

HOUSE, *v.t.* houz. To cover from the inclemencies of the weather; to shelter; to protect by covering; as, to house wood; to house farming utensils; to house cattle.

1. To admit to residence; to harbor.*NWAD HOUSE.25*

Palladius wished him to house all the Helots.*NWAD HOUSE.26*

2. To deposit and cover, as in the grave.*NWAD HOUSE.27*

3. To drive to a shelter.*NWAD HOUSE.28*

HOUSE, *v.i.* houz. To take shelter or lodgings; to keep abode; to reside.

To house with darkness and with death.*NWAD HOUSE.30*

1. To have an astrological station in the heavens.*NWAD HOUSE.31*

Where Saturn houses.*NWAD HOUSE.32*

HOUSEBOAT, *n.* hous'boat. A covered boat.

HOUSEBOTE, *n.* hous'bote.

1. In law, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel.*NWAD HOUSEBOTE.2*

HOUSE-BREAKER, *n.* house'-breaker. One who breaks, opens and enters a house by day with a felonious intent, or one who breaks or opens a house, and steals therefrom, by daylight.

HOUSE-BREAKING, *n.* hous'-breaking. The breaking, or opening and entering of a house by daylight, with the intent to commit a felony, or to steal or rob. The same crime committed at night is burglary.

HOUSEDOG, *n.* hous'dog. A dog kept to guard the house.

HOUSEHOLD, *n.* hous'hold. Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; those who belong to a family.

I baptized also the household of Stephanus. *1 Corinthians 1:16*.*NWAD HOUSEHOLD.2*

1. Family life; domestic management.*NWAD HOUSEHOLD.3*

HOUSEHOLD, *a.* hous'hold. Belonging to the house and family; domestic; as household furniture; household affairs.

HOUSEHOLDER, *n.* hous'holder. The master or chief of a family; one who keeps house with his family. *Matthew 13:27, 52*.

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF, *n.* hous'hold-stuff. The furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils and goods of a family.

HOUSEKEEPER, *n.* hous'keeper. One who occupies a house with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family; a man or woman who maintains a family state in a house; a householder; the master or mistress of a family.

1. A female servant who has the chief care of the family and superintends the other servants.*NWAD HOUSEKEEPER.2*

2. One who lives in plenty. [Not in use.]*NWAD HOUSEKEEPER.3*

3. One who keeps much at home. [Not used.]*NWAD*

HOUSEKEEPER.4

4. A housedog. [Not used.]*NWAD HOUSEKEEPER.5*

HOUSEKEEPING, *a.* hous'keeping. Domestic; used in a family; as housekeeping commodities. [Little used.]

HOUSEKEEPING, *n.* [As above.] The family state in a dwelling.

1. Hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table. [Not used in U. States.]*NWAD HOUSEKEEPING.3*

HOUSEL, *n.* houz'l. The eucharist; the sacred bread.

HOUSEL, *v.t.* To give or receive the eucharist.

HOUSELAMB, *n.* hous'lamb. A lamb kept in a house for fatting.

HOUSELEEK, *n.* hous'leek. [See *Leek*.] A plant of the genus Sempervivum, which is found on the tops of houses. The lesser houseleek is of the genus Sedum.

HOUSELESS, *n.* hous'less. Destitute of a house or habitation; as the houseless child of want.

1. Destitute of shelter.*NWAD HOUSELESS.2*

HOUSELINE, HOUSING, *n.* Among seamen, a small line formed of three strands, smaller than rope-yard, used for seizings, etc.

HOUSEMAID, *n.* hous'maid. A female servant employed to keep a house clean, etc.

HOUSEPIGEON, *n.* A tame pigeon.

HOUSEROOM, *n.* hous'room. Room or place in a house.

HOUSERAISER, *n.* One who erects a house.

HOUSESNAIL, *n.* A particular kind of snail.

HOUSEWARMING, *n.* hous'warming. A feast or merry making at the time a family enters a new house.

HOUSEWIFE, *n.* hous'wife. [house and wife; contracted into huswife, hussy.] The mistress of a family.

1. A female economist; a good manager.*NWAD HOUSEWIFE.2*

2. One skilled in female business.*NWAD HOUSEWIFE.3*

3. A little case or bag for articles of female work.*NWAD HOUSEWIFE.4*

HOUSEWIFELY, *a.* hous'wifely. Pertaining to the mistress of a family.

1. Taken from housewifery, or domestic affairs; as a housewifely metaphor.*NWAD HOUSEWIFELY.2*

HOUSEWIFERY, *n.* hous'wifery. The business of the mistress of a family; female business in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

HOUSE-WRIGHT, *n.* hous'wright. An architect who builds houses.

HOUSED, *pp.* s as z. Put under cover; sheltered.

HOUSING, *ppr.* s as z. Covering; sheltering.

1. Warped; crooked, as a brick.*NWAD HOUSING.2*

HOUSING, *n.* Houses in general.

1. A cloth laid over a saddle.*NWAD HOUSING.4*

2. A piece of cloth fastened to the hinder part of a saddle, and

covering the horse's croup; called also boot-housing.*NWAD HOUSING.5*

3. [See *Houseline*.]*NWAD HOUSING.6*

HOUSLING, *a.* [See *Housel*.] Sacramental; as housling fire, used in the sacrament of marriage.

HOUSS, a covering. [See *Housing*.]

HOVE, *pret.* of heave.

HOVEL, *n.* A shed; a cottage; a mean house.

HOVEL, *v.t.* To put in a hovel; to shelter.

HOVEN, *pp.* of heave.

HOVER, *v.i.*

1. To flap the wings, as a fowl; to hang over or about, fluttering or flapping the wings, with short irregular flights.*NWAD HOVER.2*

Great flights of birds are hovering about the bridge, and settling on it.*NWAD HOVER.3*

2. To hang over or around, with irregular motions.*NWAD HOVER.4*

A hovering mist came swimming o'er his sight.*NWAD HOVER.5*

3. To stand in suspense or expectation.*NWAD HOVER.6*

4. To wander about from place to place in the neighborhood; to move back and forth; as an army hovering on our borders; a ship hovering on our coast.*NWAD HOVER.7*

HOVER, *n.* A protection or shelter by hanging over.

HOVER-GROUND, *n.* Light ground.

HOVERING, *ppr.* Flapping the wings; hanging over or around; moving with short irregular flights.

HOW, *adv.* In what manner. I know not how to answer.

How can a man be born when he is old?*NWAD HOW.2*

How can these things be? *John 3:9*.*NWAD HOW.3*

1. To what degree or extent. How long shall we suffer these indignities? How much better is wisdom than gold!*NWAD HOW.4*

O how love I thy law! How sweet are thy words to my taste.*Psalm 119:97, 103*.*NWAD HOW.5*

2. For what reason; from what cause.*NWAD HOW.6*

How now, my love, why is your cheek so pale?*NWAD HOW.7*

3. By what means. How can this effect by produced?*NWAD HOW.8*

4. In what state.*NWAD HOW.9*

How, and with what reproach shall I return!*NWAD HOW.10*

5. It is used in a sense marking proportion; as how much less; how much more.*NWAD HOW.11*

Behold, he putteth no trust in his servants--how much less in them that dwell in houses of clay-- *Job 4:19*.*NWAD HOW.12*

By how much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility and fountains and rivers of the earth.*NWAD HOW.13*

6. It is much used in exclamation.*NWAD HOW.14*

How are the mighty fallen! *2 Samuel 1:19*.*NWAD HOW.15*

7. In some popular phrases, how is superfluous or inelegant.*NWAD HOW.16*

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land; knowing how that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown.*NWAD HOW.17*

HOWBEIT, *adv.* [how, be, and it.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.

HOWDY, *n.* A midwife. [Local.]

HOW DYE, how do you? how is your health?

HOWEVER, *adv.* [how and ever.] In whatever manner or degree; as, however good or bad style may be.

1. At all events; at least.*NWAD HOWEVER.2*

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, however, from the greatest evils.*NWAD HOWEVER.3*

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet. I shall not oppose your design; I cannot however approve of it.*NWAD HOWEVER.4*

You might howe'er have took a fairer way.*NWAD HOWEVER.5*

HOWITZ, HOWITZER, *n.* A kind of mortar or short gun, mounted on a field carriage, and used for throwing shells. The difference between a mortar and a howitz is that the trunnions of a mortar are at the end, but those of a howitz are at the middle.

HOWKER, *n.* A Dutch vessel with two masts, a main and a mizen-mast; also, a fishing boat with one mast, used on the coast of Ireland.

HOWL, *v.i.* [L. ululo.]

1. To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a particular kind of loud, protracted and mournful sound. We say, the dog howls; the wolf howls. Hence,*NWAD HOWL.2*

2. To utter a loud, mournful sound, expressive of distress; to

wail.*NWAD HOWL.3*

Howl lye, for the day of the Lord is at hand. *Isaiah 13:6*.*NWAD HOWL.4*

Ye rich men, weep and howl. *James 5:1*.*NWAD HOWL.5*

3. To roar; as a tempest.*NWAD HOWL.6*

HOWL, *v.t.* To utter or speak with outcry.

Go--howl it out in deserts.*NWAD HOWL.8*

HOWL, *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound.

1. The cry of a human being in horror or anguish.*NWAD HOWL.10*

HOWLET, *n.* A fowl of the owl kind, which utters a mournful cry. It is as large as a pullet.

HOWLING, *ppr.* Uttering the cry of a dog or wolf; uttering a loud cry of distress.

HOWLING, *a.* Filled with howls, or howling beasts; dreary.

Innumerable artifices and stratagems are acted in the howling wilderness and in the great deep, that can never come to our knowledge.*NWAD HOWLING.3*

HOWLING, *n.* The act of howling; a loud outcry or mournful sound.

HOWSOEVER, *adv.* [how, so, and ever.]

1. In what manner soever.*NWAD HOWSOEVER.2*

2. Although.*NWAD HOWSOEVER.3*

[For this word, however is generally used.]*NWAD HOWSOEVER.4*

HOX, *v.t.* To hough; to hamstring. [Not used. See *Hough*.]

HOY, ***n.*** **A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in conveying passengers and goods from place to place on the sea coast, or in transporting goods to and from a ship in a road or bay.**

HOY, an exclamation, of no definite meaning.

HUB. [See ***Hob*****.]**

HUBBUB, ***n.*** **A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot.**

HUCK, ***v.i.*** **To haggle in trading. [Not in use.]**

HUCK, ***n.*** **The name of a German river-trout.**

HUCKABACK, ***n.*** **A kind of linen with raised figures on it.**

HUCKLE, ***n.*** **[infra.] The hip, that is, a bunch.**

HUCKLEBACKED, ***a.*** **Having round shoulders.**

HUCKLEBONE, ***n.*** **The hip bone.**

HUCKSTER, ***n.***

1. A retailer of small articles, of provisions, nuts, etc.*NWAD HUCKSTER.2*

2. A mean trickish fellow.*NWAD HUCKSTER.3*

HUCKSTER, ***v.i.*** **To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains.**

HUCKSTERESS, ***n.*** **A female peddlar.**

HUD, ***n.*** **The shell or hull of a hut.**

HUDDLE, ***v.i.***

1. To crowd; to press together promiscuously, without order or regularity. We say of a throng of people, they huddle together.*NWAD HUDDLE.2*

2. To move in a promiscuous throng without order; to press or hurry in disorder. The people huddle along, or huddle into the house.*NWAD HUDDLE.3*

HUDDLE, *v.t.* To put on in haste and disorder; as, she huddled on her clothes.

1. To cover in haste or carelessly.*NWAD HUDDLE.5*

2. To perform in haste and disorder.*NWAD HUDDLE.6*

3. To throw together in confusion; to crowd together without regard to order; as, to huddle propositions together.*NWAD HUDDLE.7*

HUDDLE, *n.* A crowd; a number of persons or things crowded together without order or regularity; tumult; confusion.

HUDDLED, *pp.* Crowded together without order.

HUDDLING, *ppr.* Crowding or throwing together in disorder; putting on carelessly.

HUE, *n.* Color; dye.

Flow'rs of all hue.*NWAD HUE.2*

HUE, in the phrase hue and cry, signifies a shouting or vociferation. In law, a hue and cry is the pursuit of a felon or offender, with loud outcries or clamor to give an alarm.

HUER, *n.* One whose business is to cry out or give an alarm. [Not in use.]

HUFF, *n.*

1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance.*NWAD HUFF.2*

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the huff about his extraction.*NWAD HUFF.3*

2. A boaster; one swelled with a false opinion of his own value or importance.*NWAD HUFF.4*

Lewd shallow-brained huffs make atheism and contempt of religion the badge of wit.*NWAD HUFF.5*

HUFF, *v.t.* To swell; to enlarge; to puff up.

1. To hector; to bully; to treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence.*NWAD HUFF.7*

HUFF, *v.i.* To swell; to dilate or enlarge; as, the bread huffs.

1. To bluster; to swell with anger, pride or arrogance; to storm.*NWAD HUFF.9*

This arrogant conceit made them huff at the doctrine of repentance.*NWAD HUFF.10*

A huffing, shining, flattering, cringing coward.*NWAD HUFF.11*

HUFFED, *pp.* Swelled; puffed up.

HUFFER, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer; a blusterer.

HUFFINESS, *n.* Petulance; the state of being puffed up.

HUFFING, *ppr.* Swelling; puffing up; blustering.

HUFFISH, *a.* Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, *adv.* With arrogance or blustering.

HUFFISHNESS, *n.* Arrogance; petulance; noisy bluster.

HUFFY, *a.* Swelled or swelling; petulant.

HUG, *v.t.*

1. To press close in an embrace.*NWAD HUG.2*

--And hugged me in his arms.*NWAD HUG.3*

2. To embrace closely; to hold fast; to treat with fondness.*NWAD HUG.4*

We hug deformities, if they bear our names.*NWAD HUG.5*

3. To gripe in wrestling or scuffling.*NWAD HUG.6*

To hug the land, in sailing, to sail as near the land as possible.*NWAD HUG.7*

To hug the wind, to keep the ship close-hauled.*NWAD HUG.8*

HUG, *n.* A close embrace.

1. A particular gripe in wrestling or scuffling.*NWAD HUG.10*

HUGE, *a.*

1. Very large or great; enormous; applied to bulk or size; as a huge mountain; a huge ox.*NWAD HUGE.2*

2. It is improperly applied to space and distance, in the sense of great, vast, immense; as a hugh space; a hugh difference. This is inelegant, or rather vulgar.*NWAD HUGE.3*

3. In colloquial language, very great; enormous; as a huge feeder.*NWAD HUGE.4*

HUGELY, *adv.* Very greatly; enormously; immensely.

Doth it not flow as hugely as the sea?*NWAD HUGELY.2*

HUGENESS, *n.* Enormous bulk or largeness; as the hugeness of a mountain or of an elephant.

HUGGER-MUGGER, ***n.*** **[Hugger contains the elements of hug and hedge, and mugger, those of smoke.]**

In hugger-mugger, denotes in privacy or secrecy, and the word adverbially used, denotes secretly. [It is a low cant word.]*NWAD HUGGER-MUGGER.2*

HUGUENOT, ***n.*** **A name formerly given to a protestant in France.**

HUGUENOTISM, ***n.*** **The religion of the Huguenots in France.**

HUGY, ***a.*** **[from huge.] Vast in size. [Not used.]**

HUISHER, ***n.*** **An usher. [See *Usher*.]**

HUKE, ***n.*** **A cloke; a hyke.**

HULCH, ***n.*** **A bunch. [Not used.]**

HULCHIS, ***a.*** **Swelling; gibbous. [Not used.]**

HULK, ***n.***

1. The body of a ship, or decked vessel of any kind; but the word is applied only to the body of an old ship or vessel which is laid by as unfit for service. A sheer-hulk is an old ship fitted with an apparatus to fix or take out the masts of a ship.*NWAD HULK.2*

2. Any thing bulky or unwieldy. [Not used.]*NWAD HULK.3*

HULK, ***v.t.*** **To take out the entrails; as, to hulk a hare. [Little used.]**

HULKY, ***a.*** **Bulky; unwieldy. [Not used.]**

HULL, ***n.***

1. The outer covering of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain. Johnson says, the hull of a nut covers the shell.*NWAD HULL.2*

2. The frame or body of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards and rigging.*NWAD HULL.3*

To lie a hull, in seamen's language, is to lie as a ship without any sail upon her, and her helm lashed a-lee.*NWAD HULL.4*

To strike a hull, in a storm, is to take in the sails, and lash the helm on the lee-side of a ship.*NWAD HULL.5*

HULL, *v.t.* To strip off or separate the hull or hulls; as, to hull grain.

1. To pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon-ball.*NWAD HULL.7*

HULL, *v.i.* To float or drive on the water without sails.

HULLY, *a.* Having husks or pods; siliquous.

HULOTHEISM, *n.* [Gr. matter, and God.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God, except matter and the universe.

HULVER, *n.* Holly, a tree.

HUM, *v.i.* To utter the sound of bees; to buzz.

1. To make an inarticulate buzzing sound.*NWAD HUM.2*

The cloudy messenger turns me his back,*NWAD HUM.3*

And hums--*NWAD HUM.4*

2. To pause in speaking, and make an audible noise like the humming bees.*NWAD HUM.5*

He hummed and hawed.*NWAD HUM.6*

3. To make a dull, heavy noise like a drone.*NWAD HUM.7*

Still humming, on their drowsy course they took.*NWAD HUM.8*

4. To applaud.*NWAD HUM.9*

HUM, *v.t.* To sing in a low voice; as, to hum a tune.

1. To cause to hum; to impose on.*NWAD HUM.11*

HUM, *n.* The noise of bees or insects.

1. A low confused noise, as of crowds; as the busy hum of men.*NWAD HUM.13*

2. Any low dull noise.*NWAD HUM.14*

3. A low inarticulate sound, uttered by a speaker in a pause; as hums and haws.*NWAD HUM.15*

4. An expression of applause.*NWAD HUM.16*

HUM, exclam. A sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation.

HUMAN, *a.* [L. humanus; Heb. form, species.]

1. Belonging to man or mankind; pertaining or relating to the race of man; as a human voice; human shape; human nature; human knowledge; human life.*NWAD HUMAN.2*

2. Having the qualities of a man.*NWAD HUMAN.3*

3. Profane; not sacred or divine; as a human author. [Not in use.]*NWAD HUMAN.4*

HUMANATE, ***a.*** **Endued with humanity.**

HUMANE, ***a.*** **[supra.] Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat others with kindness; particularly in relieving them when in distress, or in captivity, when they are helpless or defenseless; kind; benevolent.**

1. Inclined to treat the lower orders of animals with tenderness.*NWAD HUMANE.2*

HUMANELY, ***adv.*** **With kindness, tenderness or compassion; as, the prisoners were treated humanely.**

1. In a humane manner; with kind feelings.*NWAD HUMANELY.2*

HUMANENESS, ***n.*** **Tenderness.**

HUMANIST, ***n.*** **A professor of grammar and rhetoric; a philologist; a term used in the universities of Scotland.**

1. One versed in the knowledge of human nature.*NWAD HUMANIST.2*

HUMANITY, ***n.*** **[L. humanitas.]**

1. The peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings. Thus Christ, by his incarnation, was invested with humanity.*NWAD HUMANITY.2*

2. Mankind collectively; the human race.*NWAD HUMANITY.3*

If he is able to untie those knots, he is able to teach all humanity.*NWAD HUMANITY.4*

It is a debt we owe to humanity.*NWAD HUMANITY.5*

3. The kind feelings, dispositions and sympathies of man, by which he is distinguished from the lower orders of animals; kindness; benevolence; especially, a disposition to relieve persons in distress, and to treat with tenderness those who are helpless and defenseless; opposed to cruelty.*NWAD HUMANITY.6*

4. A disposition to treat the lower orders of animals with tenderness, or at least to give them no unnecessary pain.*NWAD HUMANITY.7*

5. The exercise of kindness; acts of tenderness.*NWAD HUMANITY.8*

6. Philology; grammatical studies.*NWAD HUMANITY.9*

Humanities, in the plural, signifies grammar, rhetoric and poetry; for teaching which there are professors in the universities of Scotland.*NWAD HUMANITY.10*

HUMANIZATION, *n.* The act of humanizing.

HUMANIZE, *v.t.* To soften; to render humane; to subdue dispositions to cruelty, and render susceptible of kind feelings.

Was it the business of magic to humanize our natures?*NWAD HUMANIZE.2*

HUMANIZED, *pp.* softened; rendered humane.

HUMANIZING, *ppr.* Softening; subduing cruel dispositions.

HUMANKIND, *n.* The race of man; mankind; the human species.

HUMANLY, *adv.* After the manner of men; according to the opinions or knowledge of men. The present prospects, humanly speaking, promise a happy issue.

1. Kingly; humanely.*NWAD HUMANLY.2*

HUMATION, *n.* Interment. [Not used.]

HUMBIRD, HUMMING-BIRD, *n.* A very small bird of the genus Trochilus; so called from the sound of its wings in flight. The rostrum is subulate, filiform, and longer than the head; the tongue is filiform and tubulous. It never lights to take food, but feeds while on the wing.

HUMBLE, *a.* [L. humilis.]

1. Low; opposed to high or lofty.*NWAD HUMBLE.2*

Thy humble nest built on the ground.*NWAD HUMBLE.3*

2. Low; opposed to lofty or great; mean; not magnificent; as a humble cottage.*NWAD HUMBLE.4*

A humble roof, and an obscure retreat.*NWAD HUMBLE.5*

3. Lowly; modest; meek; submissive; opposed to proud, haughty, arrogant or assuming. In an evangelical sense, having a low opinion of one's self, and a deep sense of unworthiness in the sight of God.*NWAD HUMBLE.6*

God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble. *James 4:6*.*NWAD HUMBLE.7*

Without a humble imitation of the divine author of our blessed religion, we can never hope to be a happy nation.*NWAD HUMBLE.8*

HUMBLE, *v.t.* To abase; to reduce to a low state. This victory humbled the pride of Rome. The power of Rome was humbled, but not subdued.

1. To crush; to break; to subdue. The battle of Waterloo humbled the power of Buonaparte.*NWAD HUMBLE.10*

2. To mortify.*NWAD HUMBLE.11*

3. To make humble or lowly in mind; to abase the pride of; to reduce arrogance and self-dependence; to give a low opinion of one's moral worth; to make meek and submissive to the divine will; the evangelical sense.*NWAD HUMBLE.12*

Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. *1 Peter 5:6*.*NWAD HUMBLE.13*

Hezekiah humbled himself for the pride of his heart. *2 Chronicles 32:26*.*NWAD HUMBLE.14*

4. To make to condescend.*NWAD HUMBLE.15*

He humbles himself to speak to them.*NWAD HUMBLE.16*

5. To bring down; to lower; to reduce.*NWAD HUMBLE.17*

The highest mountains may be humbled into valleys.*NWAD HUMBLE.18*

6. To deprive of chastity. *Deuteronomy 21:14*.*NWAD HUMBLE.19*

To humble one's self, to repent; to afflict one's self for sin; to make contrite.*NWAD HUMBLE.20*

HUMBLEBEE, *n.* [L. bombus, a buzzing.]

A bee of a large species, that draws its food chiefly from clover flowers.*NWAD HUMBLEBEE.2*

HUMBLED, *pp.* Made low; abased; rendered meek and submissive; penitent.

HUMBLEMOUTHED, *a.* Mild; meek; modest.

HUMBLENESS, *n.* The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness.

HUMBLEPLANT, *n.* A species of sensitive plant.

HUMBLER, *n.* He or that which humbles; he that reduces pride or mortifies.

HUMBLES, UMBLES, *n.* Entrails of a deer.

HUMBLY, ***adv.*** **In a humble manner; with modest submissiveness; with humility.**

Hope humbly the, with trembling pinions soar,*NWAD HUMBLY.2*

Wait the great teacher, death, and God adore.*NWAD HUMBLY.3*

1. In a low state or condition; without elevation.*NWAD HUMBLY.4*

HUMBOLDITE, ***n.*** **[from Humbold.] A rare mineral recently described, occurring in small crystals, nearly colorless and transparent, or of a yellowish tinge and translucent; rarely separate, but usually aggregated; their primary form, an oblique rhombic prism.**

HUMBUG, ***n.*** **An imposition.**

HUMDRUM, ***a.*** **Dull; stupid.**

HUMDRUM, ***n.*** **A stupid fellow; a drone.**

HUMECT, HUMECTATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. humecto, from humeo, to be moist.]**

To moisten; to wet; to water. [Little used.]*NWAD HUMECT.2*

HUMECTATION, ***n.*** **The act of moistening, wetting or watering. [Little used.]**

HUMECTIVE, ***a.*** **Having the power to moisten.**

HUMERAL, ***a.*** **[L. humerus, the shoulder.]**

Belonging to the shoulder; as the humeral artery.*NWAD HUMERAL.2*

HUMHUM, ***n.*** **A kind of plain, coarse India cloth, made of cotton.**

HUMICUBATION, *n.* [L. humus, the ground, and cubo, to lie.]

A lying on the ground. [Little used.]*NWAD HUMICUBATION.2*

HUMID, *a.* [L. humidus, from humeo, to be moist.]

1. Moist; damp; containing sensible moisture; as a humid air or atmosphere.*NWAD HUMID.2*

2. Somewhat wet or watery; as humid earth.*NWAD HUMID.3*

HUMIDITY, *n.* Moisture; dampness; a moderate degree of wetness which is perceptible to the eye or touch, occasioned by the absorption of a fluid, or its adherence to the surface of a body. When a cloth has imbibed any fluid to such a degree that it can be felt, we call it humid; but when no humidity is perceptible, we say it is dry. Quicksilver communicates no humidity to our hands or clothes, for it does not adhere to them; but it will adhere to gold, tin and lead, and render them humid and soft to the touch.

1. Moisture in the form of visible vapor, or perceptible in the air.*NWAD HUMIDITY.2*

HUMIDNESS, *n.* Humidity.

HUMILIATE, *v.t.* [L. humilio.] To humble; to lower in condition; to depress; as humiliated slaves.

HUMILIATED, *pp.* Humbled; depressed; degraded.

HUMILIATING, *ppr.* Humbling; depressing.

1. Abating pride; reducing self-confidence; mortifying.*NWAD HUMILIATING.2*

HUMILIATION, *n.* The act of humbling; the state of being humbled.

1. Descent from an elevated state or rank to one that is low or humble.*NWAD HUMILIATION.2*

The former was a humiliation of deity; the latter, a humiliation of manhood.*NWAD HUMILIATION.3*

2. The act of abasing pride; or the state of being reduced to lowliness of mind, meekness, penitence and submission.*NWAD HUMILIATION.4*

The doctrine he preached was humiliation and repentance.*NWAD HUMILIATION.5*

3. Abasement of pride; mortification.*NWAD HUMILIATION.6*

HUMILITY, *n.* [L. humilitas.]

1. In ethics, freedom from pride and arrogance; humbleness of mind; a modest estimate of one's own worth. In theology, humility consists in lowliness of mind; a deep sense of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God, self-abasement, penitence for sin, and submission to the divine will.*NWAD HUMILITY.2*

Before honor is humility. *Proverbs 15:33*.*NWAD HUMILITY.3*

Serving the Lord with all humility of mind. *Acts 20:19*.*NWAD HUMILITY.4*

2. Act of submission.*NWAD HUMILITY.5*

With these humilities they satisfied the young king.*NWAD HUMILITY.6*

HUMITE, *n.* A mineral of a reddish brown color, and a shining luster; crystallized in octahedrons, much modified by truncation and bevelment. It is named from Sir Abm. Hume.

HUMMER, *n.* [from hum.] One that hums; an applauder.

HUMMING, *ppr.* Making a low buzzing or murmuring sound.

HUMMING, *n.* The sound of bees; a low murmuring sound.

HUMOR, *n.* [L. from humeo, to be moist.]

1. Moisture; but the word is chiefly used to express the moisture or fluids of animal bodies, as the humors of the eye. But more generally the word is used to express a fluid in its morbid or vitiated state. Hence, in popular speech, we often hear it said, the blood is full of humors. But the expression is not technical nor correct.*NWAD HUMOR.2*

Aqueous humor of the eye, a transparent fluid, occupying the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea, both before and behind the pupil.*NWAD HUMOR.3*

Crystalline humor or lens, a small transparent solid body, of a softish consistence, occupying a middle position in the eye, between the aqueous and vitreous humors, and directly behind the pupil. It is of a lenticular form, or with double convex surfaces, and is the principal instrument in refracting the rays of light, so as to form an image on the retina.*NWAD HUMOR.4*

Vitreous humor of the eye, a fluid contained in the minute cells of a transparent membrane, occupying the greater part of the cavity of the eye, and all the space between the crystalline and the retina.*NWAD HUMOR.5*

2. A disease of the skin; cutaneous eruptions.*NWAD HUMOR.6*

3. Turn of mind; temper; disposition, or rather a peculiarity of disposition often temporary; so called because the temper of mind has been supposed to depend on the fluids of the body. Hence we say, good humor; melancholy humor; peevish humor. Such humors, when temporary, we call freaks, whims, caprice. Thus a person characterized by good nature may have a fit of ill humor; and an ill natured person may have a fit of good humor. So we say, it was the humor of the man at the time; it was the humor of the multitude.*NWAD HUMOR.7*

4. That quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a wild or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous

images or representations. Humor is less poignant and brilliant than wit; hence it is always agreeable. Wit, directed against folly, often offends by its severity; humor makes a man ashamed of his follies, without exciting his resentment. Humor may be employed solely to raise mirth and render conversation pleasant, or it may contain a delicate kind of satire.*NWAD HUMOR.8*

5. Petulance; peevishness; better expressed by ill humor.*NWAD HUMOR.9*

Is my friend all perfection? has he not humors to be endured?*NWAD HUMOR.10*

6. A trick; a practice or habit.*NWAD HUMOR.11*

I like not the humor of lying.*NWAD HUMOR.12*

HUMOR, *v.t.* To gratify by yielding to particular inclination, humor, wish or desire; to indulge by compliance. We sometimes humor children to their injury or ruin. The sick, the infirm, and the aged often require to be humored.

1. To suit; to indulge; to favor by imposing no restraint, and rather contributing to promote by occasional aids. We say, an actor humors his part, or the piece.*NWAD HUMOR.14*

It is my part to invent, and that of the musicians to humor that invention.*NWAD HUMOR.15*

HUMORAL, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the humors; as a humoral fever.

Humoral pathology, that pathology, or doctrine of the nature of diseases, which attributes all morbid phenomena to the disordered condition of the fluids or humors.*NWAD HUMORAL.2*

HUMORED, *pp.* Indulged; favored.

HUMORING, *ppr.* Indulging a particular wish or propensity; favoring; contributing to aid by falling into a design or course.

HUMORIST, *n.* One who conducts himself by his own inclination, or bent of mind; one who gratifies his own humor.

The humorist is one that is greatly pleased or greatly displeased with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things.*NWAD HUMORIST.2*

1. One that indulges humor in speaking or writing; one who has a playful fancy or genius.*NWAD HUMORIST.3*

2. One who has odd conceits; also, a wag; a droll.*NWAD HUMORIST.4*

HUMOROUS, *a.* Containing humor; full of wild or fanciful images; adapted to excite laughter; jocular; as a humorous essay; a humorous story.

1. Having the power to speak or write in the style of humor; fanciful; playful; exciting laughter; as a humorous man or author.*NWAD HUMOROUS.2*

2. Subject to be governed by humor or caprice; irregular; capricious; whimsical.*NWAD HUMOROUS.3*

I am known to be a humorous patrician.*NWAD HUMOROUS.4*

Rough as a storm, and humorous as the wind.*NWAD HUMOROUS.5*

3. Moist; humid. [Not in use.]*NWAD HUMOROUS.6*

HUMOROUSLY, *adv.* With a wild or grotesque combination of ideas; in a manner to excite laughter or mirth; pleasantly; jocosely. Addison describes humorously the manual exercise of ladies' fans.

1. Capriciously; whimsically; in conformity with one's humor.*NWAD HUMOROUSLY.2*

We resolve by halves, rashly and humorously.*NWAD*

HUMOROUSLY.3

HUMOROUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being humorous; oddness of conceit; jocularity.

1. Fickleness; capriciousness.*NWAD HUMOROUSNESS.2*

2. Peevishness; petulance.*NWAD HUMOROUSNESS.3*

HUMORSOME, *a.* Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

The commons do not abet humorsome, factious arms.*NWAD HUMORSOME.2*

1. Odd; humorous; adapted to excite laughter.*NWAD HUMORSOME.3*

HUMORSOMELY, *adv.* Peevishly; petulantly.

1. Oddly; humorously.*NWAD HUMORSOMELY.2*

HUMP, *n.* [L. umbo.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back; as a camel with one hump, or two humps.

HUMPBACK, *n.* A crooked back; high shoulders.

HUMPBACKED, *a.* Having a crooked back.

HUNCH, *n.* [See the Verb.] A hump; a protuberance; as the hunch of a camel.

1. A lump; a thick piece; as a hunch of bread; a word in common vulgar use in New England.*NWAD HUNCH.2*

2. A push or jerk with the fist or elbow.*NWAD HUNCH.3*

HUNCH, *v.t.* To push with the elbow; to push or thrust with a sudden jerk.

1. To push out in a protuberance; to crook the back.*NWAD HUNCH.5*

HUNCHBACKED, *a.* Having a crooked back.

HUNDRED, *a.* [L. centum.] Denoting the product of ten multiplied by ten, or the number of ten times ten; as a hundred men.

HUNDRED, *n.* A collection, body or sum, consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; the number 100.

1. A division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a hundred families, or a hundred warriors, or a hundred manors. [But as the word denotes primarily a circuit or division, it is not certin that Alfred's divisions had any reference to that number.]*NWAD HUNDRED.3*

HUNDRED-COURT, *n.* In England, a court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred.

HUNDREDER, *n.* In England, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs.

1. One having the juriscition of a hundred.*NWAD HUNDREDER.2*

HUNDREDTH, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.

HUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of hang.

HUNGARY-WATER, *n.* A distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary; so called from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it as first made.

HUNGER, *n.*

1. An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving of food by the stomach; craving appetite. Hunger is not merely want

of food, for persons when sick, may abstain long from eating without hunger, or an appetite for food. Hunger therefore is the pain or uneasiness of the stomach of a healthy person, when too long destitute of food.*NWAD HUNGER.2*

2. Any strong or eager desire.*NWAD HUNGER.3*

For hunger of my gold I die.*NWAD HUNGER.4*

HUNGER, *v.i.* To feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; to crave food.

1. To desire with great eagerness; to long for.*NWAD HUNGER.6*

Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness. *Matthew 5:6*.*NWAD HUNGER.7*

HUNGER, *v.t.* To famish. [Not in use.]

HUNGER-BIT, HUNGER-BITTEN, *a.* Pained, pinched or weakened by hunger.

HUNGERING, *ppr.* Feeling the uneasiness of want of food; desiring eagerly; longing for; craving.

HUNGERLY, *a.* Hungry; wanting food or nourishment.

HUNGERLY, *adv.* With keen appetite. [Little used.]

HUNGER-STARVED, *a.* Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

HUNGRED, *a.* Hungry; pinched by want of food.

HUNGRILY, *adv.* [from hungry.] With keen appetite; voraciously.

When on harsh acorns hungrily they fed.*NWAD HUNGRILY.2*

HUNGRY, *a.* Having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food. Eat only when you are hungry.

1. Having an eager desire.*NWAD HUNGRY.2*

2. Lean; emaciated, as if reduced by hunger.*NWAD HUNGRY.3*

Cassius has a lean and hungry look.*NWAD HUNGRY.4*

3. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren; requiring substances to enrich itself; as a hungry soil; a hungry gravel.*NWAD HUNGRY.5*

HUNKS, *n.* A covetous sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

HUNS, *n.* [L. hunni.] The Scythians who conquered Pannonia, and gave it its present name, Hungary.

HUNT, *v.t.*

1. To chase wild animals, particularly quadrupeds, for the purpose of catching them for food, or for the diversion of sportsmen; to pursue with hounds for taking, as game; as, to hunt stag or a hare.*NWAD HUNT.2*

2. To go in search of, for the purpose of shooting; as, to hunt wolves, bears, squirrels or partridges. This is the common use of the word in America. It includes fowling by shooting.*NWAD HUNT.3*

3. To pursue; to follow closely.*NWAD HUNT.4*

Evil shall hunt the violent man to overthrow him. *Psalm 140:11*.*NWAD HUNT.5*

4. To use, direct or mange hounds in the chase.*NWAD HUNT.6*

He hunts a pack of dogs.*NWAD HUNT.7*

To hunt out or after, to seek; to search for.*NWAD HUNT.8*

To hunt from, to pursue and drive out or away.*NWAD HUNT.9*

To hunt down, to depress; to bear down by persecution or violence.*NWAD HUNT.10*

HUNT, *v.i.* To follow the chase. *Genesis 27:5*.

1. To seek wild animals for game, or for killing them by shooting when noxious; with for; as, to hunt for bears or wolves; to hunt for quails, or for ducks.*NWAD HUNT.12*

2. To seek by close pursuit; to search; with for.*NWAD HUNT.13*

The adulteress will hunt for the precious life. *Proverbs 6:26*.*NWAD HUNT.14*

HUNT, *n.* A chase of wild animals for catching them.

1. A huntsman. [Not in use.]*NWAD HUNT.16*

2. A pack of hounds.*NWAD HUNT.17*

3. Pursuit; chase.*NWAD HUNT.18*

4. A seeking of wild animals of any kind for game; as a hunt for squirrels.*NWAD HUNT.19*

HUNTED, *pp.* Chased; pursued; sought.

HUNTER, *n.* One who pursues wild animals with a view to take them, either for sport or for food.

1. A dog that scents game, or is employed in the chase.*NWAD HUNTER.2*

2. A horse used in the chase.*NWAD HUNTER.3*

HUNTING, *ppr.* Chasing for seizure; pursuing; seeking; searching.

HUNTING, *n.* The act or practice of pursuing wild animals, for catching or killing them. Hunting was originally practiced by men for the purpose of

procuring food, as it still is by uncivilized nations. But among civilized men, it is practiced mostly for exercise or diversion, or for the destruction of noxious animals, as in America.

1. A pursuit; a seeking.*NWAD HUNTING.3*

HUNTING-HORN, *n.* A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game.

HUNTING-HORSE, HUNTING-NAG, A horse used in hunting.

HUNTING-SEAT, *n.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.

HUNTRESS, *n.* A female that hunts, or follows the chase. Diana is called the huntress.

HUNTSMAN, *n.* One who hunts, or who practices hunting.

1. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.*NWAD HUNTSMAN.2*

HUNTSMANSHIP, *n.* The art or practice of hunting, or the qualifications of a hunter.

HURDEN, *n.* [made of hurds, hards, or coarse flax.]

A coarse kind of linen.*NWAD HURDEN.2*

HURDLE, *n.* [L. crates.]

1. A texture of twigs, osiers or sticks; a crate of various forms, according to its destination. The English give this name to a sled or crate on which criminals are drawn to the place of execution. In this sense, it is not used in America.*NWAD HURDLE.2*

2. In fortification, a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely and sustained by long stakes. It is made in the figure of a long square, five or six feet by three and a half. Hurdles serve to render

works firm, or to cover traverses and lodgments for the defense of workmen against fire-works or stones.*NWAD HURDLE.3*

3. In husbandry, a frame of split timber or sticks wattled together, serving for gates, inclosures, etc.*NWAD HURDLE.4*

HURDS, *n.* The coarse part of flax or hemp. [See *Hards*.]

HURDY-GURDY, *n.* An instrument of music, said to be used in the streets of London.

HURL, *v.t.*

1. To throw with violence; to drive with great force; as, to hurl a stone.*NWAD HURL.2*

And hurl them headlong to their fleet and main.*NWAD HURL.3*

2. To utter with vehemence; as, to hurl out vows. [Not in use.]*NWAD HURL.4*

3. To play at a kind of game.*NWAD HURL.5*

HURL, *n.* The act of throwing with violence.

1. Tumult; riot; commotion.*NWAD HURL.7*

HURLBAT, *n.* A whirl-bat; an old kind of weapon.

HURLBONE, *n.* In a horse, a bone near the middle of the buttock.

HURLED, *pp.* Thrown with violence.

HURLER, *n.* One who hurls, or who plays at hurling.

HURLING, *ppr.* Throwing with force; playing at hurling.

HURLWIND, *n.* A *whirlwind*, which see.

HURLY, HURLY-BURLY, *n.* Tumult; bustle; confusion.

HURRAW, HURRAH, exclam. Hoora; huzza. [See *Hoora*.]

HURRICANE, *n.* [L. furio, furo, to rage.]

1. A most violent storm of wind, occurring often in the West Indies, and sometimes in higher northern latitudes, and on the coast of the United States, as far north as New England. A hurricane is distinguished from every other kind of tempest by the extreme violence of the wind, and by its sudden changes; the wind often veering suddenly several points, sometimes a quarter of the circle and even more.*NWAD HURRICANE.2*

2. Any violent tempest.*NWAD HURRICANE.3*

HURRIED, *pp.* [from hurry.] Hastened; urged or impelled to rapid motion or vigorous action.

HURRIER, *n.* One who hurries, urges or impels.

HURRY, *v.t.* [L. curro.]

1. To hasten; to impel to greater speed; to drive or press forward with more rapidity; to urge to act or proceed with more celerity; as, to hurry the workmen or the work. Our business hurries us. The weather is hot and the load heavy; we cannot safely hurry the horses.*NWAD HURRY.2*

2. To drive or impel with violence.*NWAD HURRY.3*

Impetuous lust hurries him on to satisfy the cravings of it.*NWAD HURRY.4*

3. To urge or drive with precipitation and confusion; for confusion is often caused by hurry.*NWAD HURRY.5*

And wild amazement hurries up and down*NWAD HURRY.6*

The little number of your doubtful friends.*NWAD HURRY.7*

To hurry away, to drive or carry away in haste.*NWAD HURRY.8*

HURRY, *v.i.* To move or act with haste; to proceed with celerity or precipitation.

The business is urgent; let us hurry.*NWAD HURRY.10*

HURRY, *n.* A driving or pressing forward in motion or business.

1. Pressure; urgency to haste.*NWAD HURRY.12*

We cannot wait long; we are in a hurry.*NWAD HURRY.13*

2. Precipitation that occasions disorder or confusion.*NWAD HURRY.14*

It is necessary sometimes to be in haste, but never in a hurry.*NWAD HURRY.15*

3. Tumult; bustle; commotion.*NWAD HURRY.16*

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, and puts it into a violent hurry of thought.*NWAD HURRY.17*

HURRYING, ***ppr.*** **Driving or urging to greater speed; precipitating.**

HURRY-SKURRY, ***adv.*** **Confusedly; in a bustle. [Not in use.]**

HURST, ***n.*** **A wood or grove; a word found in many names, as in Hazlehurst.**

HURT, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **hurt.**

1. To bruise; to give pain by a contusion, pressure, or any violence to the body. We hurt the body by a severe blow, or by tight clothes, and the feet by fetters. *Psalm 105:18*.*NWAD HURT.2*

2. To wound; to injure or impair the sound state of the body, as by incision or fracture.*NWAD HURT.3*

3. To harm; to damage; to injure by occasioning loss. We hurt a man by destroying his property.*NWAD HURT.4*

4. To injure by diminution; to impair.*NWAD HURT.5*

A man hurts his estate by extravagance.*NWAD HURT.6*

5. To injure by reducing in quality; to impair the strength, purity or beauty of.*NWAD HURT.7*

Hurt not the wine and the oil-- *Revelation 6:6*.*NWAD HURT.8*

6. To harm; to injure; to damage, in general.*NWAD HURT.9*

7. To wound; to injure; to give pain to; as, to hurt the feelings.*NWAD HURT.10*

HURT, ***n.*** **A wound; a bruise; any thing that gives pain to the body.**

The pains of sickness and hurts.*NWAD HURT.12*

1. Harm; mischief; injury.*NWAD HURT.13*

I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my hurt. *Genesis 4:23*.*NWAD HURT.14*

2. Injury; loss.*NWAD HURT.15*

Why should damage grow to the hurt of the kings? *Ezra 4:22*.*NWAD HURT.16*

HURTER, *n.* One who hurts or does harm.

HURTERS, *n.* Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet.

HURTFUL, *a.* Injurious; mischievous; occasioning loss or destruction; tending to impair or destroy. Negligence is hurtful to property; intemperance is hurtful to health.

HURTFULLY, *adv.* Injuriously;; mischievously.

HURTFULNESS, *n.* Injuriousness; tendency to occasion loss or destruction; mischievousness.

HURTLE, *v.i.* [from hurt.] To clash or run against; to jostle; to skirmish; to meet in shock and encounter; to wheel suddenly. [Not now used.]

HURTLE, *v.t.* To move with violence or impetuosity.

1. To push forcibly; to whirl.*NWAD HURTLE.3*

HURTLEBERRY, *n.* A *whortleberry*, which see.

HURTLESS, *a.* Harmless; innocent; doing no injury; innoxious; as hurtless blows.

1. Receiving no injury.*NWAD HURTLESS.2*

HURTLESSLY, ***adv.*** **Without harm. [Little used.]**

HURTLESSNESS, ***n.*** **Freedom from any harmful quality. [Little used.]**

HUSBAND, ***n.*** **s as z.**

1. A man contracted or joined to a woman by marriage. A man to whom a woman is betrothed, as well as one actually united by marriage, is called a husband. *Leviticus 19:20*; *Deuteronomy 22:22-23*.*NWAD HUSBAND.2*

2. In seaman's language, the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person.*NWAD HUSBAND.3*

3. The male of animals of a lower order.*NWAD HUSBAND.4*

4. An economist; a good manager; a man who knows and practices the methods of frugality and profit. In this sense, the word is modified by an epithet; as a good husband; a bad husband. [But in America, this application of the word is little or not at all used.]*NWAD HUSBAND.5*

5. A farmer; a cultivator; a tiller of the ground. [In this sense, it is not used in America. We always use husbandman.]*NWAD HUSBAND.6*

HUSBAND, ***v.t.*** **To direct and manage with frugality in expending any thing; to use or employ in the manner best suited to produce the greatest effect; to use with economy. We say, a man husbands his estate, his means or his time.**

He is conscious how ill he has husbanded the great deposit of his Creator.*NWAD HUSBAND.8*

1. To till; to cultivate with good management.*NWAD HUSBAND.9*

2. To supply with a husband. [Little used.]*NWAD HUSBAND.10*

HUSBANDABLE, ***a.*** **Manageable with economy.**

HUSBANDED, ***pp.*** **Used or managed with economy; well managed.**

HUSBANDING, ***ppr.*** **Using or managing with frugality.**

HUSBANDLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of a husband.**

HUSBANDLY, ***a.*** **Frugal; thrifty. [Little used.]**

HUSBANDMAN, ***n.*** **A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one who labors in tillage. In America, where men generally own the land on which they labor, the proprietor of a farm is also a laborer or husbandman; but the word includes the lessee and the owner.**

1. The master of a family. [Not in use in America.]*NWAD HUSBANDMAN.2*

HUSBANDRY, ***n.*** **The business of a farmer, comprehending agriculture or tillage of the ground, the raising, managing and fattening of cattle and other domestic animals, the management of the dairy and whatever the land produces.**

1. Frugality; domestic economy; good management; thrift. But in this sense we generally prefix good; as good husbandry.*NWAD HUSBANDRY.2*

2. Care of domestic affairs.*NWAD HUSBANDRY.3*

HUSH, ***a.*** **[Heb. to be silent.] Silent; still; quiet; as, they are hush as death. This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies, except in the compound, hushmoney.**

HUSH, ***v.t.*** **To still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress noise; as, to hush the noisy crown; the winds were hushed.**

My tongue shall hush again this storm of war.*NWAD HUSH.3*

1. To appease; to allay; to calm, as commotion or agitation.*NWAD*

HUSH.4

Wilt thou then*NWAD HUSH.5*

Hush my cares?*NWAD HUSH.6*

HUSH, *v.i.* To be still; to be silent.

HUSH, imperative of the verb, used as an exclamation, be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.

To hush up, to suppress; to keep concealed.*NWAD HUSH.9*

This matter is hushed up.*NWAD HUSH.10*

HUSHMONEY, *n.* A bribe to secure silence; money paid to hinder information, or disclosure of facts.

HUSK, *n.* The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants. It is the calyx of the flower or glume of corn and grasses, formed of valves embracing the seed. The husks of the small grains, when separated, are called chaff; but in America we apply the word chiefly to the covering of the ears or seeds of maiz, which is never denominated chaff. It is sometimes used in England for the rind, skin or hull of seeds.

HUSK, *v.t.* To strip off the external integument or covering of the fruits or seeds of plants; as, to husk maiz.

HUSKED, *pp.* Stripped of its husks.

1. Covered with a husk.*NWAD HUSKED.2*

HUSKINESS, *n.* The state of being dry and rough, like a husk.

HUSKING, *ppr.* Stripping off husks.

HUSKING, *n.* The act of stripping off husks. In New England, the practice of farmers it to invite their neighbors to assist them in stripping their maiz, in autumnal evenings, and this is called a husking.

HUSKY, *a.* Abounding with husks; consisting of husks.

1. Resembling husks; dry; rough.*NWAD HUSKY.2*

2. Rough, as sound; harsh; whizzing.*NWAD HUSKY.3*

HUSO, *n.* A fish of the genus Accipenser, whose mouth is in the under part of the head; the body is naked, or without prickles or protuberances. It grows to the length of twenty four feet, and its skin is so tough that it is used for ropes in drawing wheel-carriages. It inhabits the Danube and the rivers of Russia, and of its sounds is made isinglass.

HUSSAR, *n.* s as z. A mounted soldier of horseman, in German cavalry. The hussars are the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia. Their regimentals are a fur cap adorned with a feather, a doublet, a pair of breeches to which the stockings are fastened, and a pair of red or yellow boots. Their arms are a saber, a carbine and pistols. Hussars now form a part of the French and English cavalry.

HUSSITE, *n.* A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer.

HUSSY, *n.* [contracted from huswife, housewife.]

1. A bad or worthless woman. It is used also ludicrously in slight disapprobation or contempt. Go, hussy, go.*NWAD HUSSY.2*

2. An economist; a thrifty woman.*NWAD HUSSY.3*

HUSTINGS, *n.*

1. A court held in Guildhall, in London, before the lord mayor and aldermen of the city; the supreme court or council of the city. In this court are elected the aldermen and the four members of parliament.*NWAD HUSTINGS.2*

2. The place where an election of a member of parliament is held.*NWAD HUSTINGS.3*

HUSTLE, *v.i.* hus'l. To shake together in confusion; to push or crowd.

HUSWIFE, *n.* A worthless woman; a bad manager. [See *Hussy*.]

1. A female economist; a thrifty woman.*NWAD HUSWIFE.2*

HUSWIFE, *v.t.* To manage with economy and frugality.

HUSWIFERY, *n.* The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female; female management, good or bad.

HUT, *n.* A small house, hovel or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage. It is particularly applied to log-houses erected for troops in winter.

HUT, *v.t.* To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters.

HUT, *v.i.* To take lodgings in huts.

The troops hutted for the winter.*NWAD HUT.4*

HUTTED, *pp.* Lodged in huts.

HUTTING, *ppr.* Placing in huts; taking lodgings in huts.

HUTCH, *n.*

1. A chest or box; a corn chest or bin; a case for rabbits.*NWAD HUTCH.2*

2. A rat trap.*NWAD HUTCH.3*

HUX, *v.t.* To fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.

HUZZ, *v.i.* To buzz. [Not in use.]

HUZZA, *n.* A shout of joy; a foreign word used in writing only,

and most preposterously, as it is never used in practice. The word used in our native word hoora, or hooraw. [See *Hoora*.]

HUZZA, *v.i.* To utter a loud shout of joy, or an acclamation in joy or praise.

HUZZA, *v.t.* To receive or attend with shouts of joy.

HYACINTH, *n.* [L. hyacinthus.]

1. In botany, a genus of plants, of several species, and a great number of varieties. The oriental hyacinth has a large, purplish, bulbous root, from which spring several narrow erect leaves; the flower stalk is upright and succulent, and adorned with many bell-shaped flowers, united in a large pyramidical spike, of different colors in the varieties.*NWAD HYACINTH.2*

2. In mineralogy, a mineral, a variety of zircon, whose crystals, when distinct, have the form of a four-sided prism, terminated by four rhombic planes, which stand on the lateral edges. Its structure is foliated; its luster, strong; its fracture, conchoidal. Its prevailing color is a hyacinth red, in which the red is more or less tinged with yellow or brown. It is sometimes transparent, and sometimes only translucent.*NWAD HYACINTH.3*

Hyacinth is a subspecies of pyramidical zircon.*NWAD HYACINTH.4*

HYACINTHINE, *a.* Made of hyacinth; consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth.

HYADS, *n.* [Gr. to rain; rain.] In astronomy, a cluster of seven stars in the Bull's head, supposed by the ancients to bring rain.

HYALINE, *a.* [Gr. glass.] Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass.

HYALITE, *n.* Muller's glass. It consists chiefly of silex, and is white, sometimes with a shade of yellow, blue or green.

HYBERNACLE, HYBERNATE, HYBERNATION. See *Hibernacle*, *Hibernate*, *Hibernation*.

HYBRID, *n.* [Gr. injury, force, rape; L. hybrida.]

A mongrel or mule; an animal or plant, produced from the mixture of two species.*NWAD HYBRID.2*

HYBRID, HYBRIDOUS, *a.* Mongrel; produced from the mixture of two species.

HYDAGE, *n.* In law, a tax on lands, at a certain rate by the hyde.

HYDATID, HYDATIS, *n.* [Gr. water.] A little transparent vesicle or bladder filled with water, on any part of the body, as in dropsy.

Hydatids are certain spherical bodies, found occasionally in man, as well as in other animals, lodged in or adhering to the different viscera. Some of them, at least, are considered as possessing an independent vitality, and as constituting a distinct animal, allied to the toenia or tape-worm. They consist of a head, neck, and vesicular body filled with a transparent fluid.*NWAD HYDATID.2*

HYDRA, *n.* [L. hydra. Gr. water.]

1. A water serpent. In fabulous history, a serpent or monster in the lake or marsh of Lerna, in Peloponnesus, represented as having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized. Hercules killed this monster by applying firebrands to the wounds, as he cut off the heads. Hence we give the name to a multitude of evils, or to a cause of multifarious evils.*NWAD HYDRA.2*

2. A technical name of a genus of Zoophytes, called polypus, or polypuses.*NWAD HYDRA.3*

3. A southern constellation, containing 60 stars.*NWAD HYDRA.4*

HYDRACID, *a.* [Gr. water, and acid.] An acid formed by the

union of hydrogen with a substance without oxygen.

HYDRAGOGUE, *n.* hy'dragog. [Gr. water, and a leading or drawing; to lead or drive.] A medicine that occasions a discharge of watery humors; a name that implies a supposition that every purgative has the quality of evacuating a particular humor. But in general, the stronger cathartics are hydragogues.

HYDRANGEA, *n.* [Gr. water, and a vessel.] A plant which grows in the water, and bears a beautiful flower. Its capsule has been compared to a cup.

HYDRANT, *n.* [Gr. to irrigate, from water.] A pipe or machine with suitable valves and a spout, by which water is raised and discharged from the main conduit of an aqueduct.

HYDRARGILLITE, *n.* [Gr. water, and clay.] A mineral, called also Wavellite.

HYDRATE, *n.* [Gr. water.] In chimistry, a compound, indefinite proportions, of a metallic oxyd with water.

A hydrate is a substance which has formed so intimate a union with water as to solidify it, and render it a component part.*NWAD HYDRATE.2*

Slaked lime is a hydrate of lime.*NWAD HYDRATE.3*

HYDRAULIC, HYDRAULICAL, *a.* [L. hydraulicus; Gr. an instrument of music played by water; a pipe.]

1. Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.*NWAD HYDRAULIC.2*

2. Transmitting water through pipes; as a hydraulic engine.*NWAD HYDRAULIC.3*

Hydraulic lime, a species of lime that hardens in water; used for cementing under water.*NWAD HYDRAULIC.4*

HYDRAULICS, *n.* The science of the motion and force of fluids, and of the construction of all kinds of instruments and machines by which the force of fluids is applied to practical purposes; a branch of hydrostatic.

Hydraulics is that branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of fluids considered as in motion.*NWAD HYDRAULICS.2*

HYDRENTEROCELE, *n.* [Gr. water, intestine, and tumor.]

A dropsy of the scrotum with rupture.*NWAD HYDRENTEROCELE.2*

HYDROIDIC, *a.* [hydrogen and iodic.] Denoting a peculiar acid or gaseous substance, produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine.

HYDRIODATE, *n.* A salt formed by the hydriodic acid, with a base.

HYDROCARBONATE, *n.* [Gr. water, or rather hydrogen, and L. carbo, a coal.] Carbureted hydrogen gas, or heavy inflammable air.

HYDROCARBURET, *n.* Carbureted hydrogen.

HYDROCELE, *n.* [Gr. water, and tumor.] Any hernia proceeding from water; a watery tumor, particularly one in the scrotum.

A dropsy of the scrotum.*NWAD HYDROCELE.2*

HYDROCEPHALUS, *n.* [Gr. water, and the head.] Dropsy of the head; a preternatural distension of the head by a stagnation and extravasation of the lymph, either within or without the cranium.

HYDROCHLORATE, *n.* A compound of hydrochloric acid and a base; a muriate.

HYDROCHLORIC, ***a.*** **[hydrogen and chloric.]**

Hydrochloric acid is muriatic acid gas, a compound of chlorine and hydrogen gas.*NWAD HYDROCHLORIC.2*

HYDROCYANATE, ***n.*** **Prussiate; cyanuret.**

HYDROCYANIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. water, or rather hydrogen, and blue.]**

The hydrocyanic acid is the same as the prussic acid.*NWAD HYDROCYANIC.2*

HYDRODYNAMIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. water, and power, force.] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water.**

HYDRODYNAMICS, ***n.*** **That branch of natural philosophy which treat of the phenomena of water and other fluids, whether in motion or at rest; of their equilibrium, motion, cohesion, pressure, resistance, etc. It comprehends both hydrostatics and hydraulics.**

HYDROFLUATE, ***n.*** **A compound of hydrofluoric acid and a base.**

HYDROFLUORIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. water.] Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen. The hydrofluoric acid is obtained by distilling a mixture of one part of the purest fluor spar in fine powder, with two of sulphuric acid.**

HYDROGEN, ***n.*** **[Gr. water, and to generate; so called as being considered the generator of water.]**

In Chimistry, a gas which constitutes one of the elements of water, of which it is said by Lavoisier to form fifteen parts in a hundred; but according to Berzelius and Dulong, hydrogen gas is 11.1 parts in a hundred, and oxygen 88.9. Hydrogen gas is an aeriform fluid, the lightest body known, and though extremely inflammable itself, it extinguishes burning bodies, and is fatal to animal life. Its specific gravity is 0.0694, that of air being 1.00. In consequence of its

extreme lightness, it is employed for filling air balloons.*NWAD HYDROGEN.2*

HYDROGENATE, *v.t.* To combine hydrogen with any thing.

HYDROGENATED, *pp.* In combination with hydrogen.

HYDROGENIZE, *v.t.* To combine with hydrogen.

HYDROGENIZED, *pp.* Combined with hydrogen.

HYDROGENIZING, *ppr.* Combining with hydrogen.

HYDROGRAPHER, *n.* [See *Hydrography*.] One who draws maps of the sea, lakes or other waters, with the adjacent shores; one who describes the sea or other waters.

HYDROGRAPHIC, HYDROGRAPHICAL, *a.* Relating to or containing a description of the sea, sea coast, isles, shoals, depth of water, etc. or of a lake.

HYDROGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. water, and to describe.] The art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers and other waters; or the art of forming charts, exhibiting a representation of the sea coast, gulfs, bays, isles, promontories, channels, soundings, etc.

HYDROGURET, *n.* A compound of hydrogen with a base.

Hydroguret is now scarcely used, except to give the derivative hydrogureted.*NWAD HYDROGURET.2*

HYDROGURETED, *a.* Denoting a compound of hydrogen with a base.

HYDROLITE, *n.* [Gr. water, and a stone.] A mineral whose crystals are described as six sided prisms, terminated by low six sided pyramids, with truncated summits.

HYDROLOGICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to hydrology.**

HYDROLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. water, and discourse.] The science of water, its properties and phenomena.**

HYDROMANCY, ***n.*** **[Gr. water and divination.] A method of divination or prediction of events by water; invested, according to Varro, by the Persians, and practiced by the Romans.**

HYDROMANTIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to divination by water.**

HYDROMEL, ***n.*** **[Gr. water, and honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water. Before fermentation, it is called simple hydromel; after fermentation, it is called vinous hydromel or mead.**

HYDROMETER, ***n.*** **[See *Hydrometry*.] An instrument to measure the gravity, density, velocity, force, etc. of water and other fluids, and the strength of spirituous liquors.**

HYDROMETRIC, HYDROMETRICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a hydrometer, or to the measurement of the gravity, etc. of fluids.**

1. Made by a hydrometer.*NWAD HYDROMETRIC.2*

HYDROMETRY, ***n.*** **[Gr. water, and measure.] The art of measuring, or the mensuration of the gravity, density, velocity, force, etc. of fluids, and the strength of rectified spirits.**

HYDRO-OXYD, ***n.*** **[Gr. water, and oxyd.]**

A metallic oxyd combined with water; a metallic hydrate.*NWAD HYDRO-OXYD.2*

HYDROPHANE, ***n.*** **[Gr. water, and to show.] In mineralogy, a variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water.**

HYDROPHANOUS, ***a.*** **Made transparent by immersion in water.**

HYDROPHOBIA, HYDROPHOBY, ***n.*** **[Gr. water, and to fear.] A preternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness, or the disease itself, which is thus denominated. This dread of water sometimes takes place in violent inflammations to the stomach, and in hysteric fits.**

HYDROPHOBIC, *a.* Pertaining to a dread of water, or canine madness.

HYDROPIC, HYDROPICAL, *a.* [L. hydrops; Gr. dropsy; water.]

1. Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water.*NWAD HYDROPIC.2*

2. Containing water; caused by extravasated water; as a hydropic swelling.*NWAD HYDROPIC.3*

3. Resembling dropsy.*NWAD HYDROPIC.4*

Every lust is a kind of hydropic distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst.*NWAD HYDROPIC.5*

HYDROPNEUMATIC, *a.* [Gr. water, and inflated, breath, spirit.]

An epithet given to a vessel of water, with other apparatus for chimical experiments.*NWAD HYDROPNEUMATIC.2*

HYDROPSY. [See *Dropsy*.]

HYDROSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. water, and to view.] A kind of water clock, or instrument used anciently for measuring time, consisting of a cylindrical tube, conical at the bottom, perforated at the vertex, and the whole tube graduated.

HYDROSTATIC, HYDROSTATICAL, *a.* [Gr. water, and static, standing or settling.]

Relating to the science of weighing fluids, or hydrostatics.*NWAD HYDROSTATIC.2*

HYDROSTATICALLY, *adv.* According to hydrostatics, or to hydrostatic principles.

HYDROSTATICS, ***n.*** **The science which treats of the weight, motion, and equilibriums of fluids, or of the specific gravity and other properties of fluids, particularly of water.**

Hydrostatics is that branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of the properties of fluids at rest.*NWAD HYDROSTATICS.2*

HYDROSULPHATE, ***n.*** **The same as hydrosulphuret.**

HYDROSULPHURET, ***n.*** **[hydrogen and sulphuret.] A combination of sulphureted hydrogen with an earth, alkali or metallic oxyd.**

HYDROSULPHURETED, ***a.*** **Combined with sulphureted hydrogen.**

Hydrosulphuric acid, is called also hydrothionic acid, or sulphureted hydrogen.*NWAD HYDROSULPHURETED.2*

HYDROTHORAX, ***n.*** **[Gr. water.] Dropsy in the chest.**

HYDROTIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. water.] Causing a discharge of water.**

HYDROTIC, ***n.*** **A medicine that purges off water or phlegm.**

HYDROXANTHATE, ***n.*** **[Gr. water, and yellow.] In chimistry, a compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base.**

HYDROXANTHIC, ***a.*** **A term used to denote a new acid, formed by the action of alkalies on the bisulphuret of carbon. It is called also carbo-sulphuric acid.**

HYDRURET, ***n.*** **A combination of hydrogen with sulphur, or of sulphur and sulphureted hydrogen.**

HYDRUS, ***n.*** **[Gr. water.] A water snake; also, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.**

HYEMAL, ***a.*** **[L. hiems, winter.] Belonging to winter; done in**

winter.

HYEMATE, ***v.i.*** **To winter at a place. [Not in use.]**

HYEMATION, ***n.*** **[L. hiemo, to winter.] The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.**

HYENA, ***n.*** **[L. hyaena.] A quadruped of the genus Canis, having small naked ears, four toes on each foot, a straight jointed tail, and erect hair on the neck; an inhabitant of Asiatic Turkey, Syria, Persia and Barbary. It is a solitary animal, and feeds on flesh; it preys on flocks and herds, and will open graves to obtain food. It is a fierce, cruel and untamable animal, and is sometimes called the tiger-wolf.**

HYGROMETER, ***n.*** **[Gr. moist, and measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.**

HYGROMETRICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to hygrometry; made by or according to the hygrometer.**

HYGROMETRY, ***n.*** **The act or art of measuring the moisture of the air.**

HYGROSCOPE, ***n.*** **[Gr. moist, and to view.] The same as hygrometer. The latter is now chiefly used.**

HYGROSCOPIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the hygroscope; capable of imbibing moisture.**

HYGROSTATICS, ***n.*** **[Gr. moist.] The science of comparing degrees of moisture.**

HYKE, ***n.*** **A blanket or loose garment.**

HYLARCHICAL, ***a.*** **[Gr. matter, and rule.] Presiding over matter.**

HYLOZOIC, ***n.*** **[Gr. matter and life.] One who holds matter to be animated.**

HYM, *n.* A species of dog.

HYMEN, *n.* [L. from Gr. membrana, pellicula, hymen.]

1. In ancient mythology, a fabulous deity, the son of Bacchus and Venus, supposed to preside over marriages.*NWAD HYMEN.2*

2. In anatomy, the virginal membrane.*NWAD HYMEN.3*

3. In botany, the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.*NWAD HYMEN.4*

HYMENEAL, HYMENEAN, *a.* Pertaining to marriage.

HYMENEAL, HYMENEAN, *n.* A marriage song.

HYMENOPTER, HYMENOPTERA, *n.* [Gr. a membrane, and a wing.] In entomology, the hymenopters are an order of insects, having four membranous wings, and the tail of the female mostly armed with a sting.

HYMENOPTERAL, *a.* Having four membranous wings.

HYMN, *n.* hym. [L. hymnus; Eng. hum.] song or ode in honor of God, and among pagans, in honor of some deity. A hymn among christians is a short poem, composed for religious service, or a song of joy and praise to God. The word primarily expresses the tune, but it is used for the ode or poem.

And when the had sung a hymn, they went out to the mount of Olives. *Matthew 26:30*.*NWAD HYMN.2*

HYMN, *v.t.* hym. To praise in song; to worship by singing hymns.

1. To sing; to celebrate in song. They hymn their maker's praise.*NWAD HYMN.4*

HYMN, *v.i.* hym. To sing in praise or adoration.

HYMNED, ***pp.*** **Sung; praised; celebrated in song.**

HYMNING, ***ppr.*** **Praising in song; singing.**

HYMNIC, ***a.*** **Relating to hymns.**

HYMNOLOGIST, ***n.*** **A composer of hymns.**

HYMNOLOGY, ***n.*** **A collection of hymns.**

HYOSCIAMA, ***n.*** **A new vegetable alkali, extracted from the Hyoscyamus nigra, or henbane.**

HYP, ***n.*** **[a contraction of hypochondria.] A disease; depression of spirits.**

HYP, ***v.t.*** **To make melancholy; to depress the spirits.**

HYPALLAGE, ***n.*** **hypal'largy. [Gr. change, to change.]**

In grammar, a figure consisting of mutual change of cases. Thus in Virgil, dare classibus austros, for dare classes austris.*NWAD HYPALLAGE.2*

Hypallage is a species of hyperbaton.*NWAD HYPALLAGE.3*

HYPASPIST, ***n.*** **[Gr. a shield.] A soldier in the armies of Greece, armed in a particular manner.**

HYPER, Eng. over, is used in composition to denote excess, or something over or beyond.

1. A hypercritic. [Not used.]*NWAD HYPER.2*

HYPERASPIST, ***n.*** **[Gr. a shield.] A defender.**

HYPERBATON, HYPERBATE, ***n.*** **[Gr. to transgress, or go beyond.]**

In grammar, a figurative construction, inverting the natural and proper order of words and sentences. The species are the anastrophe, the hysteron proteron, the hypallage, the synchysis, the tmesis, the parenthesis, and the proper hyperbaton, which last is a long retention of the verb which completes the sentence.*NWAD HYPERBATON.2*

HYPERBOLA, *n.* [Gr. over, beyond, and to throw.]

In conic sections and geometry, a curve formed by cutting a cone in a direction parallel to its axis.*NWAD HYPERBOLA.2*

A section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.*NWAD HYPERBOLA.3*

The latter definition is the most correct.*NWAD HYPERBOLA.4*

HYPERBOLE, *n.* hyper'boly. [Gr. excess, to throw beyond, to exceed.]

In rhetoric, a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth, or which represents things much greater or less, better or worse than they really are. An object uncommon in size, either great or small, strikes us with surprise, and this emotion produces a momentary conviction that the object is greater or less than it is in reality. The same effect attends figurative grandeur or littleness; and hence the use of the hyperbole, which expresses this momentary conviction. The following are instances of the use of this figure.*NWAD HYPERBOLE.2*

He was owner of a piece of ground not larger than a Lacedemonian letter.*NWAD HYPERBOLE.3*

If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. *Genesis 13:16*.*NWAD HYPERBOLE.4*

Ipse arduus, alta que pulsat Sidera.*NWAD HYPERBOLE.5*

He was so gaunt, the case of a flagellet was a mansion for

him.*NWAD HYPERBOLE.6*

HYPERBOLIC, HYPERBOLICAL, *n.* Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of the hyperbola.

1. Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth; as a hyperbolical expression.*NWAD HYPERBOLIC.2*

Hyperbolic space, in geometry, the space or content comprehended between the curve of a hyperbole and the whole ordinate.*NWAD HYPERBOLIC.3*

HYPERBOLICALLY, *adv.* In the form of a hyperbola.

1. With exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.*NWAD HYPERBOLICALLY.2*

Scylla--is hyperbolically described by Homer as inaccessible.*NWAD HYPERBOLICALLY.3*

HYPERBOLIFORM, *a.* [hyperbola and form.] Having the form, or nearly the form of a hyperbola.

HYPERBOLIST, *n.* One who uses hyperboles.

HYPERBOLIZE, *v.i.* To speak or write with exaggeration.

HYPERBOLIZE, *v.t.* To exaggerate or extenuate.

HYPERBOLOID, *n.* [hyperbola, and Gr. form.] A hyperbolic conoid; a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis.

HYPERBOREAN, *a.* [L. hyperboreus; Gr. beyond, and the north.]

1. Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; most northern.*NWAD HYPERBOREAN.2*

2. Very cold; frigid.*NWAD HYPERBOREAN.3*

HYPERBOREAN, *n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth. The ancients gave this denomination to the people and places to the northward of the Scythians, people and regions of which they had little or no knowledge. The Hyperboreans then are the Laplanders, the Samoiedes, and the Russians near the White Sea.

HYPERCARBURETED, *a.* Supercarbureted; having the largest proportion of carbon.

HYPERCATALECTIC, *a.* [Gr. termination.] A hypercatalectic verse, in Greek and Latin poetry, is a verse which has a syllable or two beyond the regular and just measure.

HYPERCRITIC, *n.* [Gr. beyond, and critical. See *Critic*.]

One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over rigid critic; a captious censor.*NWAD HYPERCRITIC.2*

HYPERCRITIC, HYPERCRITICAL, *a.* Over critical; critical beyond use or reason; animadverting on faults with unjust severity; as a hypercritical reader.

1. Excessively nice or exact; as a hypercritical punculio.*NWAD HYPERCRITIC.4*

HYPERCRIT-ICISM, *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism.

HYPERDULIA, *n.* [Gr. beyond, and service.] Super-service in the Romish church, performed to the virgin Mary.

HYPERICON, *n.* John's wort.

HYPERMETER, *n.* [Gr. beyond, and measure.] Anything greater than the ordinary standard of measure.

A verse is called a hypermeter, when it contains a syllable more than the ordinary measure. When this is the case, the following line begins with a vowel, and the redundant syllable of the former line

blends with the first of the following, and they are read as one syllable.*NWAD HYPERMETER.2*

HYPERMETRICAL, *a.* Exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable.

HYPEROXYD, *a.* Acute to excess, as a crystal.

HYPEROXYGENATED, HYPEROXYGENIZED, *a.* [Gr. beyond, and oxygenated, or oxygenized.]

Super-saturated with oxygen.*NWAD HYPEROXYGENATED.2*

HYPEROXYMURIATE, *n.* The same as chlorate.

HYPEROXYMURIATIC, *a.* The hyperoxymuriatic acid is the chloric acid.

HYPERPHYSICAL, *a.* Supernatural.

HYPERSTENE, HYPERSTHENE, *n.* A mineral, Labrador hornblend, or schillerspar. Its color is between grayish and greenish black, but nearly copper-red on the cleavage. So named from its difficult frangibility.

HYPHEN, *n.* [Gr. under one, or to one.] A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word, or are to be connected; as in pre-occupied; five-leafed; ink-stand. In writing and printing, the hyphen is used to connect the syllables of a divided word, and is placed after the syllable that closes a line, denoting the connection of that syllable or part of a word with the first syllable of the next line.

HYPNOTIC, *a.* [Gr. sleep.] Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; narcotic; soporific.

HYPNOTIC, *n.* A medicine that produces, or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a narcotic; a soporific.

HYPO, a Greek preposition, under, beneath; used in composition. Thus, hyposulphuric acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid.

HYPOBOLE, *n.* hypob'oly. [Gr. under, and to cast.]

In rhetoric, a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument or in favor of the opposite side, and each of them is refuted in order.*NWAD HYPOBOLE.2*

HYPOCAUST, *n.* [Gr. to burn.]

1. Among the Greeks and Romans, a subterraneous place where was a furnace to heat baths.*NWAD HYPOCAUST.2*

2. Among the moderns, the place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hot-house.*NWAD HYPOCAUST.3*

HYPOCHONDRES, HYPOCHONDRY, [See *Hypochondria*.]

HYPOCHONDRIA, *n. plu.* [Gr. a cartilage.]

1. In anatomy, the sides of the belly under the cartilages of the spurious ribs; the spaces on each side of the epigastric region.*NWAD HYPOCHONDRIA.2*

2. Hypochondriac complaints.*NWAD HYPOCHONDRIA.3*

HYPOCHONDRIAC, *a.* Pertaining to the hypochondria, or the parts of the body so called; as the hypochondriac region.

1. Affected by a disease, attended with debility, depression of spirits or melancholy.*NWAD HYPOCHONDRIAC.2*

2. Producing melancholy, or low spirits.*NWAD HYPOCHONDRIAC.3*

HYPOCHONDRIAC, *n.* A person affected with debility, lowness of spirits or melancholy.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL, ***a.*** **The same as hypochondriac.**

HYPOCHONDRIACISM, ***n.*** **A disease of men, characterized by languor or debility, depression of spirits or melancholy, with dyspepsy.**

HYPOCHONDRIASIS, ***n.*** **Hypochondriacism.**

HYPOCIST, ***n.*** **[Gr. sub cisto, under the distus.] An inspissated juice obtained from the sessile asarum [Cytinus hypocistis,] resembling the true Egyptian acacia. The juice is expressed from the unripe fruit and evaporated to the consistence of an extract, formed into cakes and dried in the sun. It is an astringent, useful in diarrheas and hemorrhages.**

HYPOCRATERIFORM, ***a.*** **[Gr. under, a cup, and form.]**

Salver-shaped; tubular, but suddenly expanding into a flat border at top; applied to a monopetalous corol.*NWAD HYPOCRATERIFORM.2*

HYPOCRISY, ***n.*** **[L. hypocrisis; Gr. simulation; to feign; to separate, discern or judge.]**

1. Simulation; a feigning to be what one is not; or dissimulation, a concealment of one's real character or motives. More generally, hypocrisy is simulation, or the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion; a deceitful show of a good character, in morals or religion; a counterfeiting of religion.*NWAD HYPOCRISY.2*

Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy. *Luke 12:1*.*NWAD HYPOCRISY.3*

2. Simulation; deceitful appearance; false pretence.*NWAD HYPOCRISY.4*

Hypocrisy is the necessary burden of villainy.*NWAD HYPOCRISY.5*

HYPOCRITE, ***n.***

1. One who feigns to be what he is not; one who has the form of godliness without the power, or who assumes an appearance of piety and virtue, when he is destitute of true religion.*NWAD HYPOCRITE.2*

And the hypocrite's hope shall perish. *Job 8:13*.*NWAD HYPOCRITE.3*

2. A dissembler; one who assumes a false appearance.*NWAD HYPOCRITE.4*

Fair hypocrite, you seek to cheat in vain.*NWAD HYPOCRITE.5*

HYPOCRITIC, HYPOCRITICAL, *a.* Simulating; counterfeiting a religions character; assuming a false and deceitful appearance; applied to persons.

1. Dissembling; concealing one's real character or motives.*NWAD HYPOCRITIC.2*

2. Proceeding from hypocrisy, or marking hypocrisy; as a hypocritical face or look.*NWAD HYPOCRITIC.3*

HYPOCRITICALLY, *adv.* With simulation; with a false appearance of what is good; falsely; without sincerity.

HYPOGASTRIC, *a.* [Gr. under, and the belly.]

1. Relating to the hypogastrium, or middle part of the lower region of the belly.*NWAD HYPOGASTRIC.2*

2. An appellation given to the internal branch of the iliac artery.*NWAD HYPOGASTRIC.3*

HYPOGASTROCELE, *n.* [Gr. tumor.] A hernia or rupture of the lower belly.

HYPOGEUM, *n.* [Gr. under, and the earth.] A name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building which were under ground, as the cellar, etc.

HYPOGYNOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. under, and a female.] A term applied to plants that have their corols and stamens inserted under the pistil.**

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS, ***n.*** **[Gr. phosphorus.] The hypophosphorous acid contains less oxygen than the phosphorous, and is obtained from the phosphuret of baryte. It is a liquid which may be concentrated by evaporation, till it becomes viscid. It has a very sour taste, reddens vegetable blues, and does not crystalize.**

HYPOPHOSPHITE, ***n.*** **A compound of hypophosphorous acid and a salifiable base.**

HYPOSTASIS, HYPOSTASY, ***n.*** **[L. hypostasis; Gr. to stand.] Properly, subsistence or substance. Hence it is used to denote distinct substance, or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, in the Godhead, called by the Greek christians, three hypostases. The Latins more generally used persona to express the sense of hypostasis, and this is the modern practice. We say, the Godhead consists of three persons.**

HYPOSTATIC, HYPOSTATICAL, ***a.*** **Relating to hypostasis; constitutive.**

Let our Carneades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chimists, touching their three hypostatical principles, till they have a little examined it.*NWAD HYPOSTATIC.2*

1. Personal, or distinctly personal; or constituting a distinct substance.*NWAD HYPOSTATIC.3*

HYPOSULPHATE, ***n.*** **A compound of hyposulphuric acid and a base.**

HYPOSULPHITE, ***n.*** **A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a salifiable base.**

HYPOSULPHURIC, ***a.*** **Hyposulphuric acid, is an acid**

combination of sulphur and oxygen, intermediate between sulphurous and sulphuric acid.

HYPOSULPHUROUS, *a.* Hyposulphurous acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid. This acid is known only in combination with salifiable bases.

HYPOTENUSE, *n.* [Gr. to subtend.] In geometry, the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.

HYPOTHECATE, *v.t.* [L. hypotheca, a pledge; Gr. to put under, to suppose.]

1. To pledge, and properly to pledge the keel of a ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of money borrowed to carry on a voyage. In this case the lender hazards the loss of his money by the loss of the ship, but if the ship returns safe, he received his principal, with the premium or interest agreed on, though it may exceed the legal rate of interest.*NWAD HYPOTHECATE.2*

2. To pledge, as goods.*NWAD HYPOTHECATE.3*

HYPOTHECATED, *pp.* Pledged, as security for money borrowed.

HYPOTHECATING, *ppr.* Pledging as security.

HYPOTHECATION, *n.* The act of pledging, as a ship or goods, for the repayment of money borrowed to carry on a voyage; otherwise called bottomry.

HYPOTHECATOR, *n.* One who pledges a ship or other property, as security for the repayment of money borrowed.

HYPOTHESIS, *n.* [L. from Gr. a supposition; to suppose.]

1. A supposition; a proposition or principle which is supposed or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument.*NWAD HYPOTHESIS.2*

2. A system or theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood.*NWAD HYPOTHESIS.3*

HYPOTHETIC, HYPOTHETICAL, *a.* Including a supposition; conditional; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof.

HYPOTHETICALLY, ***adv.*** **By way of supposition; conditionally.**

HYRSE, ***n.*** **hirs. Millet.**

HYRST, ***n.*** **A wood. [See** ***Hurst*****.]**

HYSON, ***n.*** **A species of green tea from China.**

HYSOP, HYSSOP, ***n.*** **hy'sop. [L. hyssopus; Gr. It would be well to write this word hysop.] A plant or genus of plants, one species of which is cultivated for use. The leaves have an aromatic smell, and a warm pungent taste. Hyssop was much used by the Jews in purification.**

HYSTERIC, HYSTERICAL, ***a.*** **[Gr. from the womb.] Disordered in the region of the womb; troubled with fits or nervous affections.**

HYSTERICS, ***n.*** **A disease of women, proceeding from the womb, and characterized by fits or spasmodic affections of the nervous system.**

A spasmodic disease of the primae viae, attended with the sensation of a ball rolling about the abdomen, stomach and throat.*NWAD HYSTERICS.2*

HYSTEROCELE, ***n.*** **[Gr. the womb, and a tumor.] A species of hernia, caused by a displacement of the womb. A rupture containing the uterus.**

HYSTERON PROTERON, ***n.*** **[Gr. last, and first.] A rhetorical figure, when that is said last which was done first.**

HYSTEROTOMY, ***n.*** **[Gr. the uterus, and a cutting.] In surgery, the Cesarean section; the operation of cutting into the uterus for taking out a fetus, which cannot be excluded by the usual means.**

HYTHE, ***n.*** **A port. [See** ***Hithe*****.]**

I

I — IDONEOUS

I is the ninth letter, and the third vowel of the English Alphabet. We receive it through the Latin and Greek from the Shemitic jod, je, or ye, in Greek iwra, whence our English word jot. The vowel in French, and in most European languages, has the long fine sound which we express by e in me, or ee in seen, meek. This sound we retain in some foreign words which are naturalized in our language, as in machine, intrigue. But in most English words this long sound is shortened, as in holiness, pity, gift; in which words the sound of i coincides with that of y in hypocrite, cycle, and at the end of words, in unaccented syllables, as in holy, glory. It is this short sound of the French and Italian i, which we hear in the pronunciation of been, which we pronounce bin. After l, this letter has sometimes the liquid sound of y, as in million, pronounced milyon. This sound corresponds with that of the Hebrews, as in Joseph, which in Syria is pronounced Yoseph, and with the sound of the German j, as in ja, jahr, that is ya, yahr.

The sound of i long, as in fine, kind, arise, is diphthongal; it begins with a sound approaching that of broad a, but it is not exactly the same, as the organs are not opened to the same extent, and therefore the sound begins a little above that of aw. The sound, if continued, closes with one that nearly approaches to that of e long. This sound can be learned only by the ear. This letter enters into several digraphs, as in fail, field, seize, feign, vein, friend; and with o in oil, join, coin, it helps to form a proper diphthong.*NWAD I.2*

No English word ends with i, but when the sound of the letter occurs at the end of a word, it is expressed by y.*NWAD I.3*

As a numeral I signifies one, and stands for as many units as it is repeated in times, as II, two, III, three, etc. When it stands before V or X, it subtracts itself, and the numerals denote one less than the V or the X. Thus IV expresses four, one less than V, five; IX stands for nine, one less than X, ten. But when it is placed after V or X, it

denotes the addition of an unit, or as many units as the letter is repeated in times. Thus VI is five and one, or six, and XI is ten and one, or eleven; VIII stands for five and three, or eight, etc*NWAD I.4*

I, formerly prefixed to some English words, as in ibuilt, is a contraction of the Saxon prefix ge; and more generally this was written y.*NWAD I.5*

I, *pron.* [L. ego.] The pronoun of the first person; the word which expresses one's self, or that by which a speaker or writer denotes himself. It is only the nominative case of the pronoun; in the other cases we use me. I am attached to study; study delights me. We often hear in popular language the phrase it is me, which is now considered to be ungrammatical, for it is I. But the phrase may have come down to us from the use of the Welsh mi, or from the French use of the phrase, c'est moi.

In the plural, we use we, and us, which appear to be words radically distinct from I.*NWAD I.7*

Johnson observes that Shakespeare uses I for ay or yes. In this he is not followed, and the use is incorrect.*NWAD I.8*

IAMBIC, *n.* [L. imabicus;] Pertaining to the iambus, a poetic foot consisting of two syllables, a short one followed by a long one.

IAMBIC, IAM'BUS, *n.* [L. iambus.] In poetry, a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, as in delight. The following line, consists wholly of iambic feet.

He scorns the force that dares his fury stay.*NWAD IAMBIC.3*

IAMBICS, *n. plu.* Verses composed of short and long syllables alternately. Anciently, certain songs or satires, supposed to have given birth to ancient comedy.

IBEX, *n.* [L.] The wild goat of the genus Capra, which is said to be the stock of the tame goat. It has large knotty horns reclining on its back, is of a yellowish color, and its beard is black. It inhabits the Alps.

The Aegagras, or wild goat of the mountains of Persia, appears to be the stock of the tame goat. The IBex is a distinct species.*NWAD IBEX.2*

IBIS, *n.* [Gr. and L.] A fowl of the genus Tantalus, and grallic order, a native of Egypt. The bill is long, subulated, and somewhat crooked; the face naked, and the feet have four toes palmated at the base. This fowl was much valued by the Egyptians for destroying serpents. It is said by Bruce not now to inhabit Egypt, but to be found in Abyssinia.

The ibis of the Egyptians is a species of the genus Scolopax. It was anciently venerated either because it devoured serpents, or because the marking of its plumage resembled one of the phases of the moon, or because it appeared in Egypt with the rising of the Nile.*NWAD IBIS.2*

The ibis is common in Egypt during the overflowing of the Nile.*NWAD IBIS.3*

ICARIAN, *a.* [from Icarus, the son of Daedalus, who fled on wings to escape the resentment of Minos, but his flight being too high was fatal to him, as the sun melted the wax that cemented his wings.]

Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety, like Icarus.*NWAD ICARIAN.2*

ICE, *n.*

1. Water or other fluid congealed, or in a solid state; a solid, transparent, brittle substance, formed by the congelation of a fluid, by means of the abstraction of the heat necessary to preserve its fluidity, or to use language, congealed by cold.*NWAD ICE.2*

2. Concreted sugar.*NWAD ICE.3*

To break the ice, is to make the first opening to any attempt; to remove the first obstructions or difficulties; to open the way.*NWAD ICE.4*

ICE, *v.t.* To cover with ice; to convert into ice.

1. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost.*NWAD ICE.6*

2. To chill; to freeze.*NWAD ICE.7*

ICEBERG, *n.* [ice and a hill.] A hill or mountain of ice, or a vast body of ice accumulated in valleys in high northern latitudes.

This term is applied to such elevated masses as exist in the valleys of the frigid zones; to those which are found on the surface of fixed ice; and to ice of great thickness and highth in a floating state. These lofty floating masses are sometimes detached from the icebergs on shore, and sometimes formed at a distance from any land. They are found in both the frigid zones, and are sometimes carried towards the equator as low as 40 degrees.*NWAD ICEBERG.2*

ICEBLINK, *n.* A name given by seamen to a bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the ice, and observed before the ice itself is seen.

ICEBOAT, *n.* A boat constructed for moving on ice.

ICEBOUND, *a.* In seaman's language, totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing.

ICEBUILT, *a.* Composed of ice.

1. Loaded with ice.*NWAD ICEBUILT.2*

ICEHOUSE, *n.* [ice and house.] A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather; a pit with a drain for conveying off the water of the ice when dissolved, and usually covered with a roof.

ICEISLE, *n.* iceile. [ice and isle.] A vast body of floating ice, such as is often seen in the Atlantic, off the banks of Newfoundland.

ICELANDER, ***n.*** **A native of Iceland.**

ICELANDIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Iceland; and as a noun, the language of the Icelanders.**

Iceland spar, calcarious spar, in laminated masses, easily divisible into rhombs, perfectly similar to the primitive rhomb.*NWAD ICELANDIC.2*

ICEPLANT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Mesembryanthemem, sprinkled with pellucid, glittering, icy pimples.**

ICESPAR, ***n.*** **A variety of feldspar, the crystals of which resemble ice.**

ICHNEUMON, ***n.*** **[L. from the Gr. to follow the steps, a footstep; a follower of the crocodile.]**

An animal of the genus Viverra, or weasel kind. It has a tail tapering to a point, and its toes are distant from each other. It inhabits Egypt, Barbary and India. It destroys the most venomous serpents, and seeks the eggs of the crocodile, digging them out of the sand, eating them and destroying the young. In India and Egypt, this animal is domesticated and kept for destroying rats and mice.*NWAD ICHNEUMON.2*

Ichneumon-fly, a genus of flies, of the order of hymenopters, containing several hundred species. These animals have jaws, but no tongue; the antennae have more than thirty joints, and are kept in continual motion. The abdomen is generally petiolated, or joined to the body by a pedicle. These animals are great destroyers of caterpillars, plant-lice and other insects, as the ichneumon is of the eggs and young of the crocodile.*NWAD ICHNEUMON.3*

ICHNOGRAPHIC, ICHNOGRAPHICAL, ***a.*** **[See *Ichnography*.] Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground- plot.**

ICHNOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a footstep, and to describe.] In perspective, the view of any thing cut off by a plane parallel to**

the horizon, just at the base of it, a ground-plot.

ICHOR, *n.* [Gr.] A thin watery humor, like serum or whey.

1. Sanious matter flowing from an ulcer.*NWAD ICHOR.2*

ICHOROUS, *a.* Like ichor; thin; water; serous.

1. Sanious.*NWAD ICHOROUS.2*

ICHTHYOCOL, ICHTHYOCOLLA, *n.* [Gr. a fish, and glue.] Fish-glue; isinglass; a glue prepared from the sounds of fish.

ICHTHYOLITE, *n.* [Gr. a fish, and a stone.] Fossil fish; or the figure or impression of a fish in rock.

ICHTHYOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to ichthyology.

ICHTHYOLOGIST, *n.* [See *Ichthyology*.] One versed in ichthyology.

ICHTHYOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. a fish, and discourse.] The science of fishes, or that part of zoology which treats of fishes, their structure, form and classification, their habits, uses, etc.

ICHTHYOPHAGOUS, *a.* [Gr. fish, and to eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGY, *n.* [supra.] The practice of eating fish.

ICHTHYOPHTHALMITE, *n.* [Gr. a fish, and an eye.] Fish-eyestone. [See *Apophyllite*.]

ICICLE, *n.* A pendent conical mass of ice, formed by the freezing of water or other fluid as it flows down an inclined plane, or collects in drops and is suspended. In the north of England, it is called ickle.

ICINESS, *n.* The state of being icy, or of being very cold.

1. The state of generating ice.*NWAD ICINESS.2*

ICING, *ppr.* Covering with concreted sugar.

ICON, *n.* [Gr. an image, to resemble.] An image or representation. [Not in use.]

ICONOCLAST, *n.* [Gr. an image, and a breaker, to break.] A breaker or destroyer of images; a name which Catholics give to those who reject the use of images in religious worship.

ICONOCLASTIC, *a.* Breaking images.

ICONOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. an image, to describe.] The description of images or ancient statues, busts, semi-busts, paintings in fresco, mosaic works, and ancient pieces of miniature.

ICONOLATER, *n.* [Gr. an image, and a servant.] One that worships images; a name given to Romanists.

ICONOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. an image, and a discourse.] The doctrine of images or representations.

ICOSAHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr. twenty, and seat, basis.] Having twenty equal sides.

ICOSAHEDRON, *n.* [supra.] A solid of twenty equal sides.

In geometry, a regular solid, consisting of twenty triangular pyramids, whose vertices meet in the center of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it, and therefore have their highths and bases equal.*NWAD ICOSAHEDRON.2*

ICOSANDER, *n.* [Gr. twenty, and a male.] In botany, a plant having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

Note - A writer on botany has suggested that as the proper character of plants of this class is the insertion of the stamens in the calyx, it might be expedient to denominate the class,

Calycandria.*NWAD ICOSANDER.2*

ICOSANDRIAN, *n.* Pertaining to the class of plants, Icosandria, having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

ICTERIC, ICTERICAL, *a.* [L. ictericus, from icterus, jaundice.] Affected with the jaundice.

1. Good in the cure of the jaundice.*NWAD ICTERIC.2*

ICTERIC, *n.* A remedy for the jaundice.

ICTERITIOUS, *a.* [L. icterus, jaundice.] Yellow; having the color of the skin when it is affected by the jaundice.

ICY, *a.* [from ice.] Abounding with ice; as the icy regions of the north.

1. Cold; frosty; as icy chains.*NWAD ICY.2*

2. Made of ice.*NWAD ICY.3*

3. Resembling ice; chilling.*NWAD ICY.4*

Religion lays not an icy hand on the true joys of life.*NWAD ICY.5*

4. Cold; frigid; destitute of affection or passion.*NWAD ICY.6*

5. Indifferent; unaffected; backward.*NWAD ICY.7*

ICY-PEARLED, *a.* Studded with spangles of ice.

I'd, contracted from I would, or I had.*NWAD ICY-PEARLED.2*

IDEA, *n.* [L. idea; Gr. to see, L. video.]

1. Literally, that which is seen; hence, form, image, model of any thing in the mind; that which is held or comprehended by the understanding or intellectual faculties.*NWAD IDEA.2*

I have used the idea, to express whatever is meant by phantasm, notion, species, or whatever it is which the mind can be employed about in thinking.*NWAD IDEA.3*

Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought or understanding, that I call an idea.*NWAD IDEA.4*

The attention of the understanding to the objects acting on it, by which it becomes sensible of the impressions they make, is called by logicians, perception, and the notices themselves as they exist in the mind, as the materials of thinking and knowledge, are distinguished by the name of ideas.*NWAD IDEA.5*

An idea is the reflex perception of objects, after the original perception or impression has been felt by the mind.*NWAD IDEA.6*

In popular language, idea signifies the same thing as conception, apprehension, notion. To have an idea of any thing is to conceive it. In philosophical use, it does not signify that act of the mind which we call thought or conception, but some object of thought.*NWAD IDEA.7*

According to modern writers on mental philosophy, an idea is the object of thought, or the notice which the mind takes of its perceptions.*NWAD IDEA.8*

Darwin uses idea for a notion of external things which our organs bring us acquainted with originally, and he defines it, a contraction, motion or configuration of the fibers which constitute the immediate organ of sense; synonymous with which he sometimes uses sensual motion, in contradistinction to muscular motion.*NWAD IDEA.9*

1. In popular use, idea signifies notion, conception, thought, opinion, and even purpose or intention.*NWAD IDEA.10*

2. Image in the mind.*NWAD IDEA.11*

Her sweet idea wandered through his thoughts.*NWAD IDEA.12*

[A bad use of the word.]*NWAD IDEA.13*

3. An opinion; a proposition. These decisions are incompatible with the idea, that the principles are derived from the civil law.*NWAD IDEA.14*

IDEAL, *a.* Existing in idea; intellectual; mental; as ideal knowledge.

There will always be a wide interval between practical and ideal excellence.*NWAD IDEAL.2*

1. Visionary; existing in fancy or imagination only; as ideal good.*NWAD IDEAL.3*

2. That considers ideas as images, phantasms, or forms in the mind; as the ideal theory or philosophy.*NWAD IDEAL.4*

IDEALISM, *n.* The system or theory that makes every thing to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies.

IDEALIZE, *v.i.* To form ideas.

IDEALLY, *adv.* Intellectually; mentally; in idea.

IDEATE, *v.t.* To form in idea; to fancy. [Not in use.]

IDENTIC, IDENTICAL, *a.* [L. idem, the same.] The same; not different; as the identical person; the identical proposition.

We found on the thief the identical goods that were lost.*NWAD IDENTIC.2*

IDENTIFICATION, *n.* The act of making or proving to be the same.

IDENTIFIED, *pp.* Ascertained or made to be the same.

IDENTIFY, *v.t.* [L. idem, the same, and facio, to make.]

1. To ascertain or prove to be the same. The owner of the goods found them in the possession of the thief, and identified them.*NWAD IDENTIFY.2*

2. To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one interest, purpose or intention; to treat as having the same use; to consider as the same in effect.*NWAD IDENTIFY.3*

Paul has identified the two ordinances, circumcision and baptism, and thus, by demonstrating that they have one and the same use and meaning, he has exhibited to our view the very same seal of God's covenant.*NWAD IDENTIFY.4*

That treaty in fact identified Spain with the republican government of France, by a virtual acknowledgment of unqualified vassalage, and by specific stipulations of unconditional defense.*NWAD IDENTIFY.5*

Every precaution is taken to identify the interests of the people, and of the rules.*NWAD IDENTIFY.6*

IDENTIFY, *v.i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc.

--An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us will identify with an interest more enlarged and public.*NWAD IDENTIFY.8*

IDENTIFYING, *ppr.* Ascertaining or proving to be the same.

1. Making the same in interest, purpose, use, efficacy, etc.*NWAD IDENTIFYING.2*

IDENTITY, *n.* Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity. We speak of the identity of goods found, the identity of persons, or of personal identity.

IDES, *n. plu.* [L. idus.] In the ancient Roman calendar, eight days in each month; the first day of which fell on the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November

and December, and on the 15th of March, May, July, and October. The ides came between the calends and the nones, and were reckoned backwards. This method of reckoning is still retained in the chancery of Rome, and in the calendar of the breviary.

IDIOCRASY, *n.* [Gr. proper, peculiar to one's self, and mixture, temperament, to mix.]

Peculiarity of constitution; that temperament, or state of constitution, which is peculiar to a person.*NWAD IDIOCRASY.2*

IDIOCRATIC, IDIOCRATICAL, *a.* Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY, *n.* [Gr. See *Idiot*.] A defect of understanding; properly, a natural defect.

Idiocy and lunacy excuse from the guilt of crime.*NWAD IDIOCY.2*

IDIOELECTRIC, *a.* [Gr. separate from others, peculiar to one's self, and electric.]

Electric per se, or containing electricity in its natural state.*NWAD IDIOELECTRIC.2*

IDIOM, *n.* [L. idioma, from Gr. proper, or peculiar to one's self; Eng. widow, wide.]

1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; peculiarity of expression or phraseology. In this sense, it is used in the plural to denote forms of speech or phraseology, peculiar to a nation or language.*NWAD IDIOM.2*

And to just idioms fix our doubtful speech.*NWAD IDIOM.3*

2. The genius or peculiar east of a language.*NWAD IDIOM.4*

He followed the Latin language, but did not comply with the idiom of ours.*NWAD IDIOM.5*

3. Dialect.*NWAD IDIOM.6*

IDIOMATIC, IDIOMATICAL, *a.* Peculiar to a language; pertaining to the particular genius or modes of expression which belong to a language; as an idiomatic phrase.

IDIOMATICALLY, *adv.* According to the idiom of a language.

IDIOPATHIC, *a.* [See *Idiopathy*.] Pertaining to idiopathy; indicating a disease peculiar to a particular part of the body, and not arising from any preceding disease; as idiopathic head-ach. The epilepsy is idiopathic, when it proceeds from some fault in the brain; but sympathetic, when it is the consequence of some other disorder.

The term idiopathic is also applied to general as well as local diseases, as idiopathic fever. It then signifies, not sympathetic or symptomatic, not arising from any previous disease.*NWAD IDIOPATHIC.2*

IDIOPATHICALLY, *adv.* By means of its own disease or affections; not sympathetically.

IDIOPATHY, *n.* [Gr. proper, peculiar, and suffering, disease, to suffer.]

1. An original disease in a particular part of the body; a disease peculiar to some part of the body and not proceeding from another disease.*NWAD IDIOPATHY.2*

2. Peculiar affection.*NWAD IDIOPATHY.3*

IDIO-REPULISVE, *a.* Repulsive by itself; as the idio-repulsive power of heat.

IDIOSYNCRASY, *n.* [Gr. proper, with, and temperament.] A peculiar temperament or organization of a body, by which it is rendered more liable to certain disorders than bodies differently constituted.

IDIOT, *n.* [L. idiota; Gr. private, vulgar, unskilled, peculiar, that is, separate, simple. See *Idiom*.]

1. A natural fool or fool from his birth; a human being in form, but destitute of reason, or the ordinary intellectual powers of man.*NWAD IDIOT.2*

A person who has understanding enough to measure a yard of cloth, number twenty correctly, tell the days of the week, etc., is not an idiot in the eye of the law.*NWAD IDIOT.3*

2. A foolish person; one unwise.*NWAD IDIOT.4*

IDIOTIC, *a.* Like an idiot; foolish; sottish.

IDIOTISH, *a.* Like an idiot; partaking of idiocy; foolish.

IDIOTISM, *n.* [Gr. a form of speech taken from the vulgar.]

1. An idiom; a peculiarity of expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity in the structure of words and phrases.*NWAD IDIOTISM.2*

Scholars sometimes give terminations and idiotisms suitable to their native language, to words newly invented.*NWAD IDIOTISM.3*

2. Idiocy.*NWAD IDIOTISM.4*

But it would be well to restrain this word to its proper signification, and keep idiocy and idiotism distinct.*NWAD IDIOTISM.5*

IDIOTIZE, *v.i.* To become stupid.

IDLE, *a.*

1. Not employed; unoccupied with business; inactive; doing nothing.*NWAD IDLE.2*

Why stand ye here all the day idle? *Matthew 20:6*.*NWAD IDLE.3*

To be idle, is to be vicious.*NWAD IDLE.4*

2. Slothful; given to rest and ease; averse to labor or employment; lazy; as an idle man; an idle fellow.*NWAD IDLE.5*

3. Affording leisure; vacant; not occupied; as idle time; idle hours.*NWAD IDLE.6*

4. Remaining unused; unemployed; applied to things; as, my sword or spear is idle.*NWAD IDLE.7*

5. Useless; vain; ineffectual; as idle rage.*NWAD IDLE.8*

6. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good.*NWAD IDLE.9*

Of antres vast and idle desarts.*NWAD IDLE.10*

Idle weeds.*NWAD IDLE.11*

7. Trifling; vain; of no importance; as an idle story; an idle reason; idle arguments.*NWAD IDLE.12*

8. Unprofitable; not tending to edification.*NWAD IDLE.13*

Every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give an account thereof in the day of judgment. *Matthew 12:36*.*NWAD IDLE.14*

Idle differs from lazy; the latter implying constitutional or habitual aversion or indisposition to labor or action, sluggishness; whereas idle, in its proper sense, denotes merely unemployed. An industrious man may be idle, but he cannot be lazy.*NWAD IDLE.15*

IDLE, *v.i.* To lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business.

To idle away, in a transitive sense, to spend in idleness; as, to idle away time.*NWAD IDLE.17*

IDLEHEADED, *a.* [idle and head.] Foolish; unreasonable.

1. Delirious; infatuated. [Little used.]*NWAD IDLEHEADED.2*

IDLENESS, *n.* Abstinence from labor or employment; the state of a person who is unemployed in labor, or unoccupied in business; the state of doing nothing. Idleness is the parent of vice.

Through the idleness of the hands the house droppeth through. *Ecclesiastes 10:18*.*NWAD IDLENESS.2*

1. Aversion to labor; reluctance to be employed, or to exertion either of body or mind; laziness; sloth; sluggishness. This is properly laziness; but idleness is often the effect of laziness, and sometimes this word may be used for it.*NWAD IDLENESS.3*

2. Unimportance; trivialness.*NWAD IDLENESS.4*

Apes of idleness.*NWAD IDLENESS.5*

3. Inefficacy; uselessness. [Little used.]*NWAD IDLENESS.6*

4. Barrenness; worthlessness. [Little used.]*NWAD IDLENESS.7*

5. Emptiness; foolishness; infatuation; as idleness of brain. [Little used.]*NWAD IDLENESS.8*

IDLEPATED, *a.* Idleheaded; stupid.

IDLER, *n.* One who does nothing; one who spends his time in inaction, or without being engaged in business.

1. A lazy person; a sluggard.*NWAD IDLER.2*

IDLESBY, *n.* An idle or lazy person. [Not used.]

IDLY, *adv.* In an idle manner; without employment.

1. Lazily; sluggishly.*NWAD IDLY.2*

2. Foolishly; uselessly; in a trifling way.*NWAD IDLY.3*

A shilling spent idly by a fool, may be saved by a wiser

person.*NWAD IDLY.4*

3. Carelessly; without attention.*NWAD IDLY.5*

4. Vainly; ineffectually; as, to reason idly against truth.*NWAD IDLY.6*

IDOCRASE, *n.* [Gr. form, and mixture; a mixed figure.]

A mineral, the vesuvian of Werner, sometimes massive, and very often in shining prismatic crystals. Its primitive form is a four-sided prism with square bases. It is found near Vesuvius, in unaltered rocks ejected by the volcano; also in primitive rocks, in various other localities.*NWAD IDOCRASE.2*

IDOL, *n.* [L. idolum; Gr. form or to see.]

1. An image, form or representation, usually of a man or other animal, consecrated as an object of worship; a pagan deity. Idols are usually statues or images, carved out of wood or stone, or formed of metals, particularly silver or gold.*NWAD IDOL.2*

The gods of the nations are idols. *Psalm 96:5*.*NWAD IDOL.3*

2. An image.*NWAD IDOL.4*

Nor ever idol seemed so much alive.*NWAD IDOL.5*

3. A person loved and honored to adoration. The prince was the idol of the people.*NWAD IDOL.6*

4. Any thing on which we set our affections; that to which we indulge an excessive and sinful attachment.*NWAD IDOL.7*

Little children, keep yourselves from idols. *1 John 5:21*.*NWAD IDOL.8*

An idol is any thing which usurps the place of God in the hearts of his rational creatures.*NWAD IDOL.9*

5. A representation. [Not in use.]*NWAD IDOL.10*

IDOLATER, *n.* [L. idololatra. See *Idolatry*.]

1. A worshiper of idols; one who pays divine honors to images, statues, or representations of any thing made by hands; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan.*NWAD IDOLATER.2*

2. An adorer; a great admirer.*NWAD IDOLATER.3*

IDOLATRESS, *n.* A female worshiper of idols.

IDOLATRIZE, *v.i.* To worship idols.

IDOLATRIZE, *v.t.* To adore; to worship.

IDOLATROUS, *a.* Pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry, or of the worship of false gods; consisting in the worship of idols; as idolatrous worship.

1. Consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence; as an idolatrous veneration for antiquity.*NWAD IDOLATROUS.2*

IDOLATROUSLY, *adv.* In an idolatrous manner; with excessive reverence.

IDOLATRY, *n.* [L. idololatria. Gr. idol, and to worship or serve.]

1. The worship of idols, images, or any thing made by hands, or which is not God.*NWAD IDOLATRY.2*

Idolatry is of two kinds; the worship of images, statues, pictures, etc. made by hands; and the worship of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon and stars, or of demons, angels, men and animals.*NWAD IDOLATRY.3*

2. Excessive attachment or veneration for any thing, or that which borders on adoration.*NWAD IDOLATRY.4*

IDOLISH, ***a.*** **Idolatrous.**

IDOLISM, ***n.*** **The worship of idols. [Little used.]**

IDOLIST, ***n.*** **A worship of images; a poetical word.**

IDOLIZE, ***v.t.*** **To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration; as, to idolize gold or wealth; to idolize children; to idolize a virtuous magistrate or a hero.**

IDOLIZED, ***pp.*** **Loved or reverenced to adoration.**

IDOLIZER, ***n.*** **One who idolizes, or loves to reverence.**

IDOLIZING, ***ppr.*** **Loving or revering to an excess bordering on adoration.**

IDONEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. idoneus; probably from the root of Gr. to be strong, able or sufficient.]**

Fit; suitable; proper; convenient; adequate. [Little used.]*NWAD IDONEOUS.2*

IDYL, *n.* [L. idyllium; Gr. supposed to be from form.]

A short poem; properly, a short pastoral poem; as the idyls of Theocritus.*NWAD IDYL.2*

I.E. stands for L. id est, that is.

IELAND, *n.* i'land. [L. aqua, and land. This is the genuine English word, always used in discourse, but for which is used island, an absurd compound of Fr. isle and land, which signifies land in water-land, or rather ieland-land.]

1. A portion of land surrounded by water; as Bermuda, Barbadoes, Cuba, Great Britain, Borneo.*NWAD IELAND.2*

2. A large mass of floating ice.*NWAD IELAND.3*

IF, *v.t.* It is used as the sign of a condition, or it introduces a conditional sentence. It is a verb, without a specified nominative. In like manner we use grant, admit, suppose. Regularly, if should be followed, as it was formerly, by the substitute or pronoun that, referring to the succeeding sentence or proposition. If that John shall arrive in season, I will send him with a message. But that is now omitted, and the subsequent sentence, proposition or affirmation may be considered as the object of the verb. Give John shall arrive; grant, suppose, admit that he shall arrive, I will send him with a message. The sense of if, or give, in this use, is grant, admit, cause to be, let the fact be, let the thing take place. If then is equivalent to grant, allow, admit. "If thou wilt, thou canst make me whole," that is, thou canst make me whole, give the fact, that thou wilt.

If thou art the son of God, command that these stones be made bread. *Matthew 4:3*.*NWAD IF.2*

1. Whether or not.*NWAD IF.3*

Uncertain if by augury or chance.*NWAD IF.4*

IGNEOUS, *a.* [L. igneus, from ignis, fire.]

1. Consisting of fire; as igneous particles emitted from burning wood.*NWAD IGNEOUS.2*

2. Containing fire; having the nature of fire.*NWAD IGNEOUS.3*

3. Resembling fire; as an igneous appearance.*NWAD IGNEOUS.4*

IGNESCENT, *a.* [L. ignescens, ignesco, from ignis, fire.]

Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating; as ignescent stones.*NWAD IGNESCENT.2*

IGNESCENT, *n.* A stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron.

Many other stones, besides this class of ignescents, produce a real scintillation when struck against steel.*NWAD IGNESCENT.4*

IGNIFY, *v.t.* [L. ignis and facio.] To form into fire.

IGNIFLUOUS, *a.* [L. ignifluus.] Flowing with fire.

IGNIPOTENT, *a.* [L. ignis, fire, and potens, powerful.]

Presiding over fire. Vulcan is called the power ignipotent.*NWAD IGNIPOTENT.2*

IGNIS FATUUS, *n.* [L.] A meteor or light that appears in the night, over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by phosphoric matter extricated from putrefying animal or vegetable substances, or by some inflammable gas; vulgarly called - Will with the wisp, and Jack with a lantern.

IGNITE, *v.t.* [L. ignis, fire.] To kindle, or set on fire.

1. More generally, to communicate fire to, or to render luminous or red by heat; as, to ignite charcoal or iron. Anthracite is ignited with more difficulty than bituminous coal.*NWAD IGNITE.2*

IGNITE, *v.i.* To take fire; to become red with heat.

IGNITED, *pp.* Set on fire.

1. Rendered red or luminous by heat or fire.*NWAD IGNITED.2*

IGNITING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; becoming red with heat.

1. Communicating fire to; heating to redness.*NWAD IGNITING.2*

IGNITION, *n.* The act of kindling, or setting on fire.

1. The act or operation of communicating fire or heat, till the substance becomes red or luminous.*NWAD IGNITION.2*

2. The state of being kindled; more generally, the state of being heated to redness or luminousness.*NWAD IGNITION.3*

3. Calcination.*NWAD IGNITION.4*

IGNITIBLE, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

IGNIVOMOUS, *a.* [L. ignivomus; ignis, fire, and vomo, to vomit.]

Vomiting fire; as an ignivomous mountain, a volcano.*NWAD IGNIVOMOUS.2*

IGNOBLE, *a.* [L. ignobilis; in and nobilis. See *Noble*.]

1. Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious.*NWAD IGNOBLE.2*

2. Mean; worthless; as an ignoble plant.*NWAD IGNOBLE.3*

3. Base, not honorable; as an ignoble motive.*NWAD IGNOBLE.4*

IGNOBILITY, *n.* Ignobleness. [Not in use.]

IGNOBLENESS, *n.* Want of dignity; meanness.

IGNOBLY, *adv.* Of low family or birth; as ignobly born.

1. Meanly; dishonorably; reproachfully; disgracefully; basely. The troops ignobly fly.*NWAD IGNOBLY.2*

IGNOMINIOUS, *a.* [L. ignominiosus. See *Ignominy*.]

1. Incurring disgrace; cowardly; of mean character.*NWAD IGNOMINIOUS.2*

Then with pale fear surprised,*NWAD IGNOMINIOUS.3*

Fled ignominious.*NWAD IGNOMINIOUS.4*

2. Very shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; infamous. To be hanged for a crime is ignominious. Whipping, cropping and branding are ignominious punishments.*NWAD IGNOMINIOUS.5*

3. Despicable; worthy of contempt; as an ignominious projector.*NWAD IGNOMINIOUS.6*

IGNOMINIOUSLY, *adv.* Meanly; disgracefully; shamefully.

IGNOMINY, *n.* [L. ignominia; in and nomen, against name or reputation.] Public disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonor; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honor after their defeat; yours with ignominy after conquest.*NWAD IGNOMINY.2*

Vice begins in mistake, and ends in ignominy.*NWAD IGNOMINY.3*

IGNORAMUS, *n.* [L. we are ignorant; from ignoro.]

1. The indorsement which a grand jury make on a bill presented to them for inquiry, when there is not evidence to support the charges,

on which all proceedings are stopped, and the accused person is discharged.*NWAD IGNORAMUS.2*

2. An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.*NWAD IGNORAMUS.3*

IGNORANCE, *n.* [L. ignorantia; ignoro, not to know; ignarus, ignorant; in and gnarus, knowing.]

1. Want, absence or destitution of knowledge; the negative state of the mind which has not been instructed in arts, literature or science, or has not been informed of facts. Ignorance may be general, or it may be limited to particular subjects. Ignorance of the law does not excuse a man for violating it. Ignorance of facts if often venial.*NWAD IGNORANCE.2*

Ignorance is preferable to error.*NWAD IGNORANCE.3*

2. Ignorances, in the plural, is used sometimes for omissions or mistakes; but the use is uncommon and not to be encouraged.*NWAD IGNORANCE.4*

IGNORANT, *a.* [L. ignorans.] Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened. A man may be ignorant of the law, or of any art or science. He may be ignorant of his own rights, or of the rights of others.

1. Unknown; undiscovered; a poetical use; as ignorant concealment.*NWAD IGNORANT.2*

2. Unacquainted with.*NWAD IGNORANT.3*

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame.*NWAD IGNORANT.4*

3. Unskillfully made or done. [Not legitimate.]*NWAD IGNORANT.5*

Poor ignorant baubles.*NWAD IGNORANT.6*

IGNORANT, *n.* A person untaught or uninformed; one unlettered or unskilled.

Did I for this take pains to teach*NWAD IGNORANT.8*

Our zealous ignorants to preach?*NWAD IGNORANT.9*

IGNORANTLY, *adv.* Without knowledge, instruction or information.

Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you. *Acts 17:23*.*NWAD IGNORANTLY.2*

1. Unskillfully; inexpertly. A man may mistake blunders for beauties and ignorantly admire them.*NWAD IGNORANTLY.3*

IGNORE, *v.t.* To be ignorant. [Not in use.]

IGNOSCIBLE, *a.* [L. ignoscibilis.] Pardonable. [Not used.]

IGNOTE, *a.* [L. ignotus.] Unknown. [Not used.]

IGUANA, *n.* A species of lizard, of the genus Lacerta.

ILE, so written by Pope for aile, a walk or alley in a church or public building. [Not in use.]

1. An ear of corn. [Not used.]*NWAD ILE.2*

ILEX, *n.* [L.] In botany, the generic name of the Holly-tree.

Also, the Quercus ilex, or great scarlet oak.*NWAD ILEX.2*

ILIAC, *a.* [L. iliacus, from ilia, the flank, or small intestines; Gr. to wind.] Pertaining to the lower bowels, or to the ileum. The iliac passion, is a violent and dangerous kind of colic, with an inversion of the peristaltic motion of the bowels.

ILIAD, *n.* [from Ilium, Ilion, Troy.] An epic poem, composed by Homer, in twenty four books. The subject of this poem is the wrath of Achilles; in describing which, the poet exhibits the miserable effects of disunion and public dissensions. Hence

the phrase, Ilias malorum, an Iliad of woes or calamities, a world of disasters.

ILK, *a.* The same; each. This is retained in Scottish, from the Saxon elc, each.

ILL, *n.*

1. Bad or evil, in a general sense; contrary to good, physical or moral; applied to things; evil; wicked; wrong; iniquitous; as, his ways are ill; he sets an ill example.*NWAD ILL.2*

2. Producing evil or misfortune; as an ill star or planet.*NWAD ILL.3*

3. Bad; evil; unfortunate; as an ill end; an ill fate.*NWAD ILL.4*

4. Unhealthy; insalubrious; as an ill air or climate.*NWAD ILL.5*

5. Cross; crabbed; surly; peevish; as ill nature; ill temper.*NWAD ILL.6*

6. Diseased; disordered; sick or indisposed; applied to persons; as, the man is ill; he has been ill a long time; he is ill of a fever.*NWAD ILL.7*

7. Diseased; impaired; as an ill state of health.*NWAD ILL.8*

8. Discordant; harsh; disagreeable; as an ill sound.*NWAD ILL.9*

9. Homely; ugly; as ill looks, or an ill countenance.*NWAD ILL.10*

10. Unfavorable; suspicious; as when we say, this affair bears an ill look or aspect.*NWAD ILL.11*

11. Rude; unpolished; as ill breeding; ill manners.*NWAD ILL.12*

12. Not proper; not regular or legitimate; as an ill expression in grammar.*NWAD ILL.13*

ILL, *n.* Wickedness; depravity; evil.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,*NWAD ILL.15*

Exerts itself and then throws off the ill.*NWAD ILL.16*

1. Misfortune; calamity; evil; disease; pain; whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success.*NWAD ILL.17*

Who can all sense of other's ills escape,*NWAD ILL.18*

Is but a brute at beat in human shape.*NWAD ILL.19*

ILL, *adv.* Not well; not rightly or perfectly.

He is ill at ease.*NWAD ILL.21*

1. Not easily; with pain or difficulty. He is ill able to sustain the burden.*NWAD ILL.22*

Ill bears the sex the youthful lovers' fate,*NWAD ILL.23*

When just approaching to the nuptial state.*NWAD ILL.24*

ILL, prefixed to participles of the present tense, and denoting evil or wrong, may be considered as a noun governed by the participle, or as making a part of a compound word; as an ill meaning man, an ill designing man, an ill boding hour; that is, a man meaning ill, an hour boding ill. It is more consonant, however, to the genius of our language, to treat these and similar words as compounds. In some cases, as before the participles of intransitive verbs, ill must be considered as a part of the compound, as in ill-looking. When used before the perfect participle, ill is to be considered as an adverb, or modifying word, or to be treated as a part of the compound; as in ill-bred, ill-governed, ill-fated, ill-favored, ill-formed, ill-minded. In these and all similar connections, it might be well to unite the two words in a compound by a hyphen. As ill may be prefixed to almost any participle, it is needless to attempt to collect a list of such words for insertion.

Il, prefixed to words beginning with l, stands for in, as used in the Latin language, and usually denotes a negation of the sense of the simple word, as illegal, not legal; or it denotes to or on, and merely augments or enforces the sense, as in illuminate.

ILLABILE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Labile*****.] Not liable to fall or err; infallible. [Not used.]**

ILLABILITY, ***n.*** **The quality of not being liable to err, fall or apostatize. [Not used.]**

ILLACERABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Lacerate*****.] That cannot be torn or rent.**

ILLAPSE, ***n.*** **illaps'. [See** ***Lapse*****.] A sliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another.**

1. A falling on; a sudden attack.*NWAD ILLAPSE.2*

ILLAQUEATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. illaqueo; in and laqueo, to ensnare; laquens, a snare.] To ensnare; to entrap; to entangle; to catch. [Little used.]**

ILLAQUEATED, ***pp.*** **Ensnared.**

ILLAQUEATION, ***n.*** **The act of ensnaring; a catching or entrapping. [Little used.]**

1. A snare.*NWAD ILLAQUEATION.2*

ILLATION, ***n.*** **[L. illatio; in and latio, a bearing; latus, from fero.] An inference from premises; a conclusion; deduction. [Little used.]**

ILLATAIVE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Illation*****.] Relating to illation; that may be inferred; as an illative consequence.**

1. That denotes an inference; as an illative word or particle, as then and therefore.*NWAD ILLATAIVE.2*

ILLATAIVE, ***n.*** **That which denotes illation or inference.**

ILLAUDABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Laudable*****.] Not laudable; not worthy of approbation or commendation; as an illaudable motive or act.**

1. Worthy of censure or dispraise.*NWAD ILLAUDABLE.2*

ILLAUDABLY, *adv.* In a manner unworthy of praise; without deserving praise.

ILL-BRED, *a.* Not well bred; unpolite.

ILL-BREEDING, *n.* Want of good breeding; unpoliteness.

ILL-CONDITIONED, *a.* [See *Condition*.] Being in bad order or state.

ILLECEBROUS, *a.* [L. illecebrosus.] Alluring; full of allurement.

ILLEGAL, *a.* [See *Legal*.] Not legal; unlawful; contrary to law; illicit; as an illegal act; illegal trade.

ILLEGALITY, *n.* Contrariety to law; unlawfulness; as the illegality of trespass, or of false imprisonment.

ILLEGALIZE, *v.t.* To render unlawful.

ILLEGALLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law; unlawfully; as a man illegally imprisoned.

ILLEGIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being illegible.

ILLEGIBLE, *a.* [See *Legible*.] That cannot be read; obscure or defaced so that the words cannot be known. It is a disgrace to a gentleman to write an illegible hand. The manuscripts found in the ruins of Herculaneum are mostly illegible.

ILLEGIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be read; as a letter written illegibly.

ILLEGITIMACY, *n.* [See *Legitimate*.]

1. The state of being born out of wedlock; the state of bastardy.*NWAD ILLEGITIMACY.2*

2. The state of being not genuine, or of legitimate origin.*NWAD ILLEGITIMACY.3*

ILLEGITIMATE, *a.* [See *Legitimate*.]

1. Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; spurious; as an illegitimate son or daughter.*NWAD ILLEGITIMATE.2*

2. Unlawful; contrary to law.*NWAD ILLEGITIMATE.3*

3. Not genuine; not of genuine origin; as an illegitimate inference.*NWAD ILLEGITIMATE.4*

4. Not authorized by good usage; as an illegitimate word.*NWAD ILLEGITIMATE.5*

ILLEGITIMATE, *v.t.* To render illegitimate; to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize.

ILLEGITIMATELY, *adv.* Not in wedlock; without authority.

ILLELGITIMATION, *n.* The state of one not born in wedlock.

1. Want of genuineness.*NWAD ILLELGITIMATION.2*

ILLEVIABLE, *a.* That cannot be levied or collected.

ILL-FACED, *a.* Having an ugly face.

ILL-FAVORED, *a.* [ill and favored.] Ugly; ill-looking; wanting beauty; deformed.

Ill-favored and lean fleshed. *Genesis 41:3-4, 19.NWAD ILL-FAVORED.2*

ILL-FAVOREDLY, *adv.* With deformity.

1. Roughly; rudely.*NWAD ILL-FAVOREDLY.2*

ILL-FAVOREDNESS, *n.* Ugliness; deformity.

ILLIBERAL, *a.* [See *Liberal*.] Not liberal; not free or generous.

1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not catholic; of a contracted mind. Cold in charity; in religion, illiberal.*NWAD ILLIBERAL.2*

2. Not candid; uncharitable in judging.*NWAD ILLIBERAL.3*

3. Not generous; not munificent; sparing of gifts.*NWAD ILLIBERAL.4*

4. Not becoming a well bred man.*NWAD ILLIBERAL.5*

5. Not pure; not well authorized or elegant; as illiberal words in Latin.*NWAD ILLIBERAL.6*

ILLIBERALITY, *n.* Narrowness of mind; contractedness; meanness; want of catholic opinions.

1. Parsimony; want of munificence.*NWAD ILLIBERALITY.2*

ILLIBERALLY, *adv.* Ungenerously; uncandidly; uncharitably; disingenuously.

1. Parsimoniously.*NWAD ILLIBERALLY.2*

ILLICIT, *a.* [L. illicitus; in and licitus, from liceo, to permit.]

Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful; as an illicit trade; illicit intercourse or connection.*NWAD ILLICIT.2*

ILLICITLY, *adv.* Unlawfully.

ILLICITNESS, *n.* Unlawfulness.

ILLICITOUS, *a.* Unlawful.

ILLIGHTEN, *v.t.* [See *Light*, *Lighten*.] To enlighten. [Not in use.]

ILLIMITABLE, ***a.*** **[in, not, and limit, or L. limes.]**

That cannot be limited or bounded; as the illimitable void.*NWAD ILLIMITABLE.2*

ILLIMITABLY, ***adv.*** **Without possibility of being bounded.**

1. Without limits.*NWAD ILLIMITABLY.2*

ILLIMITED, ***a.*** **[L. limes, a limit.] Unbounded; not limited; interminable.**

ILLIMITEDNESS, ***n.*** **Boundlessness; the state of being without limits or restriction.**

The absoluteness and illimitedness of his commission was much spoken of.*NWAD ILLIMITEDNESS.2*

ILLINITION, ***n.*** **[L. illinitus, illinio, to anoint; in and lino, to besmear.] A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals.**

It is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or illinition of black manganese.*NWAD ILLINITION.2*

ILLITERACY, ***n.*** **[from illiterate.] The state of being untaught or unlearned; want of a knowledge of letters; ignorance.**

ILLITERATE, ***a.*** **[L. illiteratus; in and literatus; from litera, a letter.] Unlettered; ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned; uninstructed in science; as an illiterate man, nation or tribe.**

ILLITERATENESS, ***n.*** **Want of learning; ignorance of letters, books or science.**

ILLITERATURE, ***n.*** **Want of learning. [Little used.]**

ILL-LIVED, ***a.*** **Leading a wicked life. [Little used.]**

ILL-NATURE, ***n.*** **[ill and nature.] Crossness; crabbedness; habitual bad temper, or want of kindness; fractiousness.**

ILL-NATURED, ***a.*** **Cross, crabbed; surly; intractable; of habitual bad temper; peevish; fractious. An ill-natured person may disturb the harmony of a whole parish.**

1. That indicates ill-nature.*NWAD ILL-NATURED.2*

The ill-natured task refuse.*NWAD ILL-NATURED.3*

2. Intractable; not yielding to culture; as ill-natured land. [Not legitimate.]*NWAD ILL-NATURED.4*

ILL-NATUREDLY, ***adv.*** **In a peevish or forward manner; crossly; unkindly.**

ILL-NATUREDNESS, ***n.*** **Crossness; want of a kind disposition.**

ILLNESS, ***n.*** **[from ill.] Badness; unfavorableness; as the illness of the weather. [Not used.]**

1. Disease; indisposition; malady; disorder of health; sickness. He has recovered from his illness.*NWAD ILLNESS.2*

2. Wickedness; iniquity; wrong moral conduct.*NWAD ILLNESS.3*

ILLOGICAL, ***a.*** **[See *Logical*.] Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning; as an illogical disputant.**

1. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning; as an illogical inference.*NWAD ILLOGICAL.2*

ILLOGICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner contrary to the rules of correct reasoning.**

ILLOGICALNESS, ***n.*** **Contrariety to sound reasoning.**

ILLSTARRED, ***a.*** **[ill and star.] Fated to be unfortunate.**

ILL-TRAINED, *a.* Not well trained or disciplined.

ILLUDE, *v.t.* [L. illudo; in and ludo, to play. See *Ludicrous*.]

To play upon by artifice; to deceive; to mock; to excite hope and disappoint it.*NWAD ILLUDE.2*

ILLUDED, *pp.* Deceived; mocked.

ILLUDING, *ppr.* Playing on by artifice; deceiving.

ILLUME, ILLUMINE, *v.t.* [L. illumino; in and lumino, to enlighten, from lumen, light. See *Luminous*.]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten; to throw or spread light on; to make light or bright.*NWAD ILLUME.2*

[These words are used chiefly in poetry.]*NWAD ILLUME.3*

2. To enlighten, as the mind; to cause to understand.*NWAD ILLUME.4*

3. To brighten; to adorn.*NWAD ILLUME.5*

The mountain's brow,*NWAD ILLUME.6*

Illum'd with fluid gold--*NWAD ILLUME.7*

ILLUMINANT, *n.* That which illuminates or affords light.

ILLUMINATE, *v.t.* [See *Illume*.] To enlighten; to throw light on; to supply with light. [This word is used in poetry or prose.]

1. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.*NWAD ILLUMINATE.2*

2. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. *Hebrews 10:32*.*NWAD ILLUMINATE.3*

3. To adorn with pictures, portraits and other paintings; as, to illuminate manuscripts or books, according to ancient practice.*NWAD ILLUMINATE.4*

4. To illustrate; to throw light on, as on obscure subjects.*NWAD ILLUMINATE.5*

ILLUMINATE, *a.* Enlightened.

ILLUMINATE, *n.* One of a sect of heretics pretending to possess extraordinary light and knowledge.

ILLUMINATED, *pp.* Enlightened; rendered light or luminous; illustrated; adorned with pictures, as books.

ILLUMINATING, *ppr.* Enlightening; rendering luminous or bright; illustrating; adorning with pictures.

ILLUMINATING, *n.* The act, practice or art of adorning manuscripts and books by paintings.

ILLUMINATION, *n.* The act of illuminating or rendering luminous; the act of supplying with light.

1. The act of rendering a house or a town light, by placing lights at the windows, or in elevated situations, as a manifestation of joy; or the state of being thus rendered light.*NWAD ILLUMINATION.2*

2. That which gives light.*NWAD ILLUMINATION.3*

The sun--is an illumination created.*NWAD ILLUMINATION.4*

3. Brightness; splendor.*NWAD ILLUMINATION.5*

4. Infusion of intellectual light; an enlightening of the understanding by knowledge, or the mind by spiritual light.*NWAD ILLUMINATION.6*

5. The act, art or practice of adorning manuscripts and books with pictures.*NWAD ILLUMINATION.7*

6. Inspiration; the special communication of knowledge to the mind by the Supreme Being.*NWAD ILLUMINATION.8*

Hymns and psalms--are framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical illumination are inspired.*NWAD ILLUMINATION.9*

ILLUMINATIVE, *a.* Having the power of giving light.

ILLUMINATOR, *n.* He or that which illuminates or gives light.

1. One whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with pictures, portraits and drawings of any kind. This practice began among the Romans, and was continued during the middle ages. The manuscripts containing portraits, pictures and emblematic figures, form a valuable part of the riches preserved in the principal libraries in Europe.*NWAD ILLUMINATOR.2*

From this word, by contraction, is formed limner.*NWAD ILLUMINATOR.3*

ILLUMINEE, ILLUMINATI, *n.* A church term anciently applied to persons who had received baptism; in which ceremony they received a lighted taper, as a symbol of the faith and grace they had received by that sacrament.

1. The name of a sect of heretics, who sprung up in Spain about the year 1575, and who afterward appeared in France. Their principal

doctrine was, that by means of a sublime manner of prayer, they had attained to so perfect a state as to have no need of ordinances, sacraments and good works.*NWAD ILLUMINEE.2*

2. The name given to certain associations of men in modern Europe, who combined to overthrow the existing religious institutions, and substitute reason, by which they expected to raise men and society to perfection.*NWAD ILLUMINEE.3*

ILLUMINISM, *n.* The principles of the Illuminati.

ILLUMINIZE, *v.t.* To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati.

ILLUSION, *n.* s as z. [L. illusio, from illudo, to illude.] Deceptive appearance; false show, by which a person is or may be deceived, or his expectations disappointed; mockery.

Ye soft illusions, dear deceits, arise!*NWAD ILLUSION.2*

ILLUSIVE, *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful; false.

While the fond soul,*NWAD ILLUSIVE.2*

Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,*NWAD ILLUSIVE.3*

Still paints th' illusive form.*NWAD ILLUSIVE.4*

ILLUSIVELY, *adv.* By means of a false show.

ILLUSIVENESS, *n.* Deception; false show.

ILLUSORY, *a.* [L. illusus, illudo.] Deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious. His offers were illusory.

ILLUSTRATE, *v.t.* [L. illustro; in and lustro, to illuminate. See *Luster*.]

1. To make clear, bright or luminous.*NWAD ILLUSTRATE.2*

2. To brighten with honor; to make distinguished.*NWAD ILLUSTRATE.3*

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate*NWAD ILLUSTRATE.4*

Illustrates--*NWAD ILLUSTRATE.5*

3. To brighten; to make glorious, or to display the glory of; as, to illustrate the perfections of God.*NWAD ILLUSTRATE.6*

4. To explain or elucidate; to make clear, intelligible or obvious, what is dark or obscure; as, to illustrate a passage of Scripture by comments, or of a profane author by a gloss.*NWAD ILLUSTRATE.7*

ILLUSTRATED, *pp.* Made bright or glorious.

1. Explained; elucidated; made clear to the understanding.*NWAD ILLUSTRATED.2*

ILLUSTRATING, *ppr.* Making bright or glorious; rendering distinguished; elucidating.

ILLUSTRATION, *n.* The act of rendering bright or glorious.

1. Explanation; elucidation; a rendering clear what is obscure or abstruse.*NWAD ILLUSTRATION.2*

ILLUSTRATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of elucidating and making clear what is obscure; as an argument or simile illustrative of the subject.

1. Having the quality of rendering glorious, or of displaying glory.*NWAD ILLUSTRATIVE.2*

ILLUSTRATIVELY, *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation.

ILLUSTRATOR, *n.* One who illustrates or makes clear.

ILLUSTRIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. illustris.]**

1. Conspicuous; distinguished by the reputation of greatness; renowned; eminent; as an illustrious general or magistrate; an illustrious prince.*NWAD ILLUSTRIOUS.2*

2. Conspicuous; renowned; conferring honor; as illustrious actions.*NWAD ILLUSTRIOUS.3*

3. Glorious; as an illustrious display of the divine perfections.*NWAD ILLUSTRIOUS.4*

4. A title of honor.*NWAD ILLUSTRIOUS.5*

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with dignity or distinction.**

1. Gloriously; in a way to manifest glory. The redemption of man displays illustriously the justice as well as the benevolence of God.*NWAD ILLUSTRIOUSLY.2*

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Eminence of character; greatness; grandeur; glory.**

ILLUXURIOUS, ***a.*** **Not luxurious.**

ILL-WILL, ***n.*** **Enmity; malevolence.**

ILL-WILLER, ***n.*** **One who wishes ill to another.**

I'M, contracted from I am.

IM, in composition, is usually the representative of the Latin in; n being changed to m, for the sake of easy utterance, before a labial, as in imbibe, immense, impartial. We use the same prefix in compounds not of Latin origin, as in imbody, imbitter. For im, the French write em, which we also use in words borrowed from their language.

IMAGE, *n.* [L. imago.]

1. A representation or similitude of any person or thing, formed of a material substance; as an image wrought out of stone, wood or wax.*NWAD IMAGE.2*

Whose is this image and superscription? *Matthew 22:20*.*NWAD IMAGE.3*

2. A statue.*NWAD IMAGE.4*

3. An idol; the representation of any person or thing, that is an object of worship. The second commandment forbids the worship of images.*NWAD IMAGE.5*

4. The likeness of any thing on canvas; a picture; a resemblance painted.*NWAD IMAGE.6*

5. Any copy, representation or likeness.*NWAD IMAGE.7*

The child is the image of its mother.*NWAD IMAGE.8*

6. Semblance; show; appearance.*NWAD IMAGE.9*

The face of things a frightful image bears.*NWAD IMAGE.10*

7. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a conception; a picture drawn by fancy.*NWAD IMAGE.11*

Can we conceive*NWAD IMAGE.12*

Image of aught delightful, soft or great?*NWAD IMAGE.13*

8. In rhetoric, a lively description of any thing in discourse, which presents a kind of picture to the mind.*NWAD IMAGE.14*

9. In optics, the figure of any object, made by rays of light proceeding from the several points of it. Thus a mirror reflects the image of a person standing before it, as does water in a vessel or stream, when undisturbed.*NWAD IMAGE.15*

IMAGE, *v.t.* To imagine; to copy by the imagination; to form a likeness in the

mind by the fancy or recollection.

And image charms he must behold no more.*NWAD IMAGE.17*

IMAGERY, *n.* im'ajry. Sensible representations, pictures, statues.

Rich carvings, portraitures and imagery.*NWAD IMAGERY.2*

1. Show; appearance.*NWAD IMAGERY.3*

What can thy imagery and sorrow mean?*NWAD IMAGERY.4*

2. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.*NWAD IMAGERY.5*

The imagery of a melancholic fancy.*NWAD IMAGERY.6*

3. Representations in writing or speaking; lively descriptions which impress the images of things on the mind; figures in discourse.*NWAD IMAGERY.7*

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good imagery.*NWAD IMAGERY.8*

4. Form; make.*NWAD IMAGERY.9*

IMAGE-WORSHIP, *n.* The worship of images; idolatry.

IMAGINABLE, *a.* That may be imagined or conceived. This point is proved with all imaginable clearness.

IMAGINANT, *a.* Imagining; conceiving. [Not used.]

IMAGINARY, *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy; visionary; fancied; not real.

Imaginary ills and fancied tortures.*NWAD IMAGINARY.2*

IMAGINATION, *n.* [L. imaginatio.] The power or faculty of the

mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things communicated to it by the organs of sense.

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought.*NWAD IMAGINATION.2*

Our simple apprehension of corporeal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, is imagination [conception.]*NWAD IMAGINATION.3*

Imagination, in its proper sense, signifies a lively conception of objects of sight. It is distinguished from conception, as a part from a whole.*NWAD IMAGINATION.4*

The business of conception is to present us with an exact transcript of what we have felt or perceived. But we have also a power of modifying our conceptions, by combining the parts of different ones so as to form new wholes of our own creation. I shall employ the word imagination to express this power. I apprehend this to be the proper sense of the word, if imagination be the power which gives birth to the productions of the poet and the painter.*NWAD IMAGINATION.5*

We would define imagination to be the will working on the materials of memory; not satisfied with following the order prescribed by nature, or suggested by accident, it selects the parts of different conceptions, or objects of memory, to form a whole more pleasing, more terrible, or more awful, than has ever been presented in the ordinary course of nature.*NWAD IMAGINATION.6*

The two latter definitions give the true sense of the word, as now understood.*NWAD IMAGINATION.7*

1. Conception; image in the mind; idea.*NWAD IMAGINATION.8*

Sometimes despair darkens all her imaginations.*NWAD IMAGINATION.9*

His imaginations were often as just as they were bold and strong.*NWAD IMAGINATION.10*

2. Contrivance; scheme formed in the mind; device.*NWAD*

IMAGINATION.11

Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their imaginations against me. *Lamentations 3:60*.*NWAD IMAGINATION.12*

3. Conceit; an unsolid or fanciful opinion.*NWAD IMAGINATION.13*

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which imagination, the idea of space of itself leads us.*NWAD IMAGINATION.14*

4. First motion or purpose of the mind. *Genesis 6:5*.*NWAD IMAGINATION.15*

IMAGINATIVE, *a.* That forms imaginations.

1. Full of imaginations; fantastic.*NWAD IMAGINATIVE.2*

IMAGINE, *v.t.* [L. imaginor, from imago, image.]

1. To form a notion or idea in the mind; to fancy. We can imagine the figure of a horse's head united to a human body.*NWAD IMAGINE.2*

In this sense, fancy is the more proper word.*NWAD IMAGINE.3*

2. To form ideas or representations in the mind, by modifying and combining our conceptions.*NWAD IMAGINE.4*

3. To contrive in purpose; to scheme; to devise.*NWAD IMAGINE.5*

How long will ye imagine mischief against a man? *Psalm 62:3*.*NWAD IMAGINE.6*

IMAGINE, *v.i.* To conceive; to have a notion or idea. I cannot imagine how this should have happened.

IMAGINED, *pp.* Formed in the mind; fancied; contrived.

IMAGINER, *n.* One who forms ideas; one who contrives.

IMAGINING, ***ppr.*** **Forming ideas in the mind; devising.**

IMAM, IMAN, ***n.*** **A minister or priest among the Mohammedans.**

Imbalm, Imbargo, Imbark, Imbase. See*Embalm*, *Embargo*, *Embark*, *Embase*.*NWAD IMAM.2*

IMBAN, ***v.t.*** **[in and ban.] To excommunicate, in a civil sense; to cut off from the rights of man, or exclude from the common privileges of humanity.**

IMBAND, ***v.t.*** **[in and band.] To form into a band or bands.**

Beneath full sails imbanded nations rise.*NWAD IMBAND.2*

IMBANDED, ***pp.*** **Formed into a band or bands.**

IMBANK, ***v.t.*** **[in and bank.] To inclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds or dikes.**

IMBANKED, ***pp.*** **Inclosed or defended with a bank.**

IMBANKING, ***ppr.*** **Inclosing or surrounding with a bank.**

IMBANKMENT, ***n.*** **The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.**

1. Inclosure by a bank; the banks or mounds of earth that are raised to defend a place, especially against floods.*NWAD IMBANKMENT.2*

IMBARN, ***v.t.*** **To deposit in a barn. [Not used.]**

IMBASTARDIZE, ***v.t.*** **To *bastardize*, which see.**

IMBEAD, ***v.t.*** **[in and bead.] To fasten with a bead.**

The strong bright bayonet imbeaded fast.*NWAD IMBEAD.2*

IMBEADED, ***pp.*** **Fastened with a bead.**

IMBECILE, ***a.*** **im'becil. [L. imbecillis.] Weak; feeble; destitute of strength, either of body or of mind; impotent.**

IMBECILITY, ***n.*** **[L. imbecillitas.]**

1. Want of strength; weakness; feebleness of body or of mind. We speak of the imbecility of the body or of the intellect, when either does not possess the usual strength and vigor that belongs to men, and which is necessary to a due performance of its functions. This may be natural, or induced by violence or disease.*NWAD IMBECILITY.2*

2. Impotence of males; inability to procreate children.*NWAD IMBECILITY.3*

IMBED, ***v.t.*** **[in and bed.] To sink or lay in a bed; to place in a mass of earth, sand or other substance, so as to be partly inclosed.**

IMBEDDED, ***pp.*** **Laid or inclosed, as in a bed or mass of surrounding matter.**

IMBEDDING, ***ppr.*** **Laying, as in a bed.**

IMBELLIC, ***a.*** **[L. in and bellicus.] Not warlike or martial. [Little used.]**

IMBENCHING, ***n.*** **[in and bench.] A raised work like a bench.**

IMBIBE, ***v.t.*** **[L. imbibo; in and bibo, to drink.]**

1. To drink in; to absorb; as, a dry or porous body imbibes a fluid; a sponge imbibes moisture.*NWAD IMBIBE.2*

2. To receive or admit into the mind and retain; as, to imbibe principles; to imbibe errors. Imbibing in the mind always implies retention, at least for a time.*NWAD IMBIBE.3*

3. To imbue, as used by Newton; but he has not been followed.*NWAD IMBIBE.4*

IMBIBED, *pp.* Drank in, as a fluid; absorbed; received into the mind and retained.

IMBIBER, *n.* He or that which imbibes.

IMBIBING, *ppr.* Drinking in; absorbing; receiving and retaining.

IMBIBITION, *n.* The act of imbibing.

IMBITTER, *v.t.* [in and bitter.] To make bitter.

1. To make unhappy or grievous; to render distressing. The sins of youth often imbitter old age. Grief imbitters our enjoyments.*NWAD IMBITTER.2*

2. To exasperate; to make more severe, poignant or painful. The sorrows of true penitence are imbittered by a sense of our ingratitude to our Almighty Benefactor.*NWAD IMBITTER.3*

3. To exasperate; to render more violent or malignant; as, to imbitter enmity, anger, rage, passion, etc.*NWAD IMBITTER.4*

IMBITTERED, *pp.* Made unhappy or painful; exasperated.

IMBITTERING, *ppr.* Rendering unhappy or distressing; exasperating.

IMBODIED, *pp.* [See *Imbody*.] Formed into a body.

IMBODY, *v.t.* [in and body.] To form into a body; to invest with matter; to make corporeal; as, to imbody the soul or spirit.

An opening cloud reveals*NWAD IMBODY.2*

A heavenly form, imbodied and array'd*NWAD IMBODY.3*

With robes of light.*NWAD IMBODY.4*

1. To form into a body, collection or system; as, to imbody the laws of a state in a code.*NWAD IMBODY.5*

2. To bring into a band, company, regiment, brigade, army, or other regular assemblage; to collect; as, to embody the forces of a nation.*NWAD IMBODY.6*

Then Clausus came, who led a numerous band*NWAD IMBODY.7*

Of troops imbodied.*NWAD IMBODY.8*

IMBODY, *v.i.* To unite in a body, mass or collection; to coalesce.

IMBODYING, *ppr.* Forming into a body; investing with a corporeal body.

1. Collecting and uniting in a body.*NWAD IMBODYING.2*

IMBOIL, *v.i.* To effervesce.

IMBOLDEN, *v.t.* imboldn. [in and bold.] To encourage; to give confidence to.

Nothing imboldens sin so much as mercy.*NWAD IMBOLDEN.2*

IMBOLDEN, *pp.* Encouraged; having received confidence.

IMBOLDENING, *ppr.* Encouraging; giving confidence.

IMBORDER, *v.t.* [in and border.] To furnish or inclose with a border; to adorn with a border.

1. To terminate; to bound.*NWAD IMBORDER.2*

IMBORDERED, *pp.* Furnished, inclosed or adorned with a border; bounded.

IMBORDERING, *ppr.* Furnishing, inclosing or adorning with a border; bounding.

IMBOSK, *v.t.* To conceal, as in bushes; to hide.

IMBOSOM, *v.t.* s as z. [in and bosom.] To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment.

1. To hold in nearness or intimacy.*NWAD IMBOSOM.2*

--The Father infinite,*NWAD IMBOSOM.3*

By whom in bliss imbosomed sat the Son.*NWAD IMBOSOM.4*

2. To admit to the heart or affection; to caress.*NWAD IMBOSOM.5*

But glad desire, his late imbosom'd guest--*NWAD IMBOSOM.6*

3. To inclose in the midst; to surround.*NWAD IMBOSOM.7*

Villages imbosomed soft in trees--*NWAD IMBOSOM.8*

4. To inclose in the midst; to cover; as pearls imbosomed in the deep.*NWAD IMBOSOM.9*

IMBOSOMED, *pp.* Held in the bosom or to the breast; caressed; surrounded in the midst; inclosed; covered.

IMBOSOMING, *ppr.* Holding in the bosom; caressing; holding to the breast; inclosing or covering in the midst.

IMBOUND, *v.t.* [in and bound.] To inclose in limits; to shut in. [Little used.]

IMBOW, *v.t.* [in and bow.] To arch; to vault; as an imbowed roof.

1. To make of a circular form; as imbowed windows.*NWAD IMBOW.2*

IMBOWED, ***pp.*** **Arched; vaulted; made of a circular form.**

IMBOWER, ***v.t.*** **[in and bower.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.**

IMBOWERED, ***pp.*** **Covered with a bower; sheltered with trees.**

IMBOWERING, ***ppr.*** **Covering with a bower or with trees.**

IMBOWING, ***ppr.*** **Arching; vaulting; making of a circular form.**

IMBOWMENT, ***n.*** **An arch; a vault.**

IMBOX, ***v.t.*** **To inclose in a box.**

IMBRANGLE, ***v.t.*** **To entangle.**

IMBREED, ***v.t.*** **To generate within.**

IMBRICATE, IMBRICATED, ***a.*** **[L. imbricatus, imbrico, from imbrex, a tile.]**

1. Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter tile.*NWAD IMBRICATE.2*

2. In botany, lying over each other, like tiles on roof; parallel, with a strait surface, and lying one over the other; as leaves in the bud.*NWAD IMBRICATE.3*

IMBRICATION, ***n.*** **A concave indenture, like that of tiles; tiling.**

IMBROWN, ***v.t.*** **[in and brown.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure.**

The umpierc'd shade*NWAD IMBROWN.2*

Imbrown'd the noon-tide bowers.*NWAD IMBROWN.3*

1. To darken the color of; to make dirty.*NWAD IMBROWN.4*

The foot grows black that was with dirt imbrown'd.*NWAD IMBROWN.5*

2. To tan; to darken the complexion.*NWAD IMBROWN.6*

IMBROWNED, *pp.* Made brown; darkened; tanned.

IMBROWNING, *ppr.* Rendering brown; darkening; tanning.

IMBRUE, *v.t.* imbru'. [Gr. to moisten.]

1. To wet or moisten; to soak; to drench in a fluid, chiefly in blood.*NWAD IMBRUE.2*

Whose arrows in my blood their wings imbrue.*NWAD IMBRUE.3*

Lucius pities the offenders,*NWAD IMBRUE.4*

That would imbrue their hands in Cato's blood.*NWAD IMBRUE.5*

2. To pour out liquor.*NWAD IMBRUE.6*

IMBRUED, *pp.* Wet; moistened; drenched.

IMBRUING, *ppr.* Wetting; moistening; drenching.

IMBRUTE, *v.t.* [in and brute.] To degrade to the state of a brute; to reduce to brutality.

--And mix with bestial slime*NWAD IMBRUTE.2*

This essence to incarnate and imbrute.*NWAD IMBRUTE.3*

IMBRUTE, *v.i.* To sink to the state of a brute.

IMBRUTED, *pp.* Degraded to brutism.

IMBRUTING, *ppr.* Reducing to brutishness.

IMBUE, *v.t.* imbu'. [L. imbuo; in and the root of Eng. buck, to buck cloth, that is, to dip, drench or steep in water.]

1. To tinge deeply; to dye; as, to imbue cloth.*NWAD IMBUE.2*

2. To tincture deeply; to cause to imbibe; as, to imbue the minds of youth with good principles.*NWAD IMBUE.3*

IMBUED, *pp.* tinged; dyed; tinctured.

IMBUING, *ppr.* Tinging; dyeing; tincturing deeply.

IMITABILITY, *n.* [See *Imitable*, *Imitate*.] The quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, *a.* [L. imitabilis. See *Imitate*.]

1. That may be imitated or copied. Let us follow our Savior in all his imitable conduct and traits of character. There are some works of the ancients that are hardly imitable. The dignified style of Johnson is scarcely imitable.*NWAD IMITABLE.2*

2. Worthy of imitation.*NWAD IMITABLE.3*

IMITATE, *v.t.* [L. imitor; allied perhaps to Gr. similar, equal.]

1. To follow in manners; to copy in form, color or quality. We imitate another in dress or manners; we imitate a statue, a painting, a sound, an action, when we make or do that which resembles it. We should seek the best models to imitate, and in morals and piety, it is our duty to imitate the example of our Savior. But as we cannot always make an exact similitude of the original, hence,*NWAD IMITATE.2*

2. To attempt or endeavor to copy or resemble; as, to imitate the colors of the rainbow, or any of the beauties of nature. Cicero appears to have imitated the Greek orators.*NWAD IMITATE.3*

3. To counterfeit.*NWAD IMITATE.4*

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield,*NWAD IMITATE.5*

And that sustain'd an imitated shield.*NWAD IMITATE.6*

4. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use like images and examples.*NWAD IMITATE.7*

IMITATED, *pp.* Followed; copied.

IMITATING, *ppr.* Following in manner; copying.

IMITATION, *n.* [L. imitatio; imitor, to imitate.]

1. The act of following in manner, or of copying in form; the act of making the similitude of any thing, or of attempting a resemblance. By the imitation of bad men or of evil examples, we are apt to contract vicious habits. In the imitation of natural forms and colors, we are often unsuccessful. Imitation in music, says Rousseau, is a reiteration of the same air, or of one which is similar, in several parts where it is repeated by one after the other, either in unison, or at the distance of a fourth, a fifth, a third, or any interval whatever. Imitation in oratory, is an endeavor to resemble a speaker or writer in the qualities which we propose to ourselves as patterns.*NWAD IMITATION.2*

2. That which is made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance. We say, a thing is a true imitation of nature.*NWAD IMITATION.3*

3. A method of translating, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign, or in which the translator not only varies the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion.*NWAD IMITATION.4*

IMITATIVE, *a.* Inclined to follow in manner; as, man is an imitative being.

1. Aiming at resemblance; that is used in the business of forming resemblances. Painting is an initiative art.*NWAD IMITATIVE.2*

2. Formed after a model, pattern or original.*NWAD IMITATIVE.3*

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,*NWAD IMITATIVE.4*

Was imitative of the first in Thrace.*NWAD IMITATIVE.5*

Imitative music, is that which is intended to resemble some natural operation, the passions, and the like.*NWAD IMITATIVE.6*

IMITATOR, *n.* One that follows in manners or deportment.

1. One that copies, or attempts to make the resemblance of any thing.*NWAD IMITATOR.2*

IMITATORSHIP, *n.* The office or state of an imitator.

IMMACULATE, *n.* [L. immaculatus; in and macula, a spot.]

1. Spotless; pure; unstained; undefiled; without blemish; as immaculate reputation; immaculate thoughts. Our Savior has set us an example of an immaculate life and conversation.*NWAD IMMACULATE.2*

2. Pure; limpid; not tinged with impure matter; as an immaculate fountain.*NWAD IMMACULATE.3*

Immaculate conception, the conception of our Savior by the virgin Mary.*NWAD IMMACULATE.4*

IMMACULATELY, *adv.* With spotless purity.

IMMACULATENESS, *n.* Spotless purity.

IMMAILED, *a.* Wearing mail or armor.

IMMALLEABLE, *a.* [in and malleable.] Not malleable; that cannot be extended by hammering.

IMMANACLE, *v.t.* [in and manacle.] To put manacles on; to fetter or confine; to restrain from free action.

IMMANACLED, *pp.* Fettered; confined.

IMMANACLING, *ppr.* Fettering; confining.

IMMANE, *a.* [L. immanis.] Vast; huge; very great. [Little used.]

IMMANELY, *adv.* Monstrously; cruelly.

IMMANENCY, *n.* Internal dwelling.

IMMANENT, *a.* [L. in and manens, maneo, to abide.] Inherent; intrinsic; internal.

IMMANITY, *n.* [L. immanitas.] Barbarity; savageness.

IMMARCESSIBLE, *a.* [L. in and marcesco, to fade.] Unfading.

IMMARTIAL, *a.* [in and martial.] Not martial; not warlike.

IMMASK, *v.t.* [in and mask.] To cover, as with a mask; to disguise.

IMMASKED, *pp.* Covered; masked.

IMMASKING, ***ppr.*** **Covering; disguising.**

IMMATCHABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be matched; peerless.**

IMMATERIAL, ***a.***

1. Incorporeal; not material; not consisting of matter; as immaterial spirits. The mind or soul is immaterial.*NWAD IMMATERIAL.2*

2. Unimportant; without weight; not material; of no essential consequence.*NWAD IMMATERIAL.3*

IMMATERIALISM, ***n.*** **The doctrine of the existence or state of immaterial substances or spiritual beings.**

IMMATERIALIST, ***n.*** **One who professes immateriality.**

IMMATERIALITY, ***n.*** **The quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter; destitution of matter; as the immateriality of the soul.**

IMMATERIALIZED, ***a.*** **Rendered or made immaterial.**

IMMATERIALLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner not depending on matter.**

1. In a manner unimportant.*NWAD IMMATERIALLY.2*

IMMATERIALNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being immaterial; immateriality.**

IMMATERIATE, ***a.*** **Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial. [Little used.]**

IMMATURE, ***a.*** **[L. immaturus; in and maturus.]**

1. Not mature or ripe; unripe; that has not arrived to a perfect state; applied to fruit.*NWAD IMMATURE.2*

2. Not perfect; not brought to a complete state; as immature plans

or counsels.*NWAD IMMATURE.3*

3. Hasty; too early; that comes before the natural time.*NWAD IMMATURE.4*

[In this sense, premature is generally used.]*NWAD IMMATURE.5*

IMMATURELY, *adv.* Too soon; before ripeness or completion; before the natural time.

IMMATURENESS, IMMATURITY, *n.* Unripeness; incompleteness; the state of a thing which has not arrived to perfection.

IMMEABILITY, *n.* [L. in and meo, to pass.] Want of power to pass.

The proper sense is, the quality of not being permeable, or not affording a passage through the pores. [Little used.]*NWAD IMMEABILITY.2*

IMMEASURABLE, *a.* immezh'urable. [in and measure.]

That cannot be measured; immense; indefinitely extensive; as an immeasurable distance or space; an immeasurable abyss.*NWAD IMMEASURABLE.2*

IMMEASURABLY, *adv.* To an extent not to be measured; immensely; beyond all measure.

IMMEASURED, *a.* Exceeding common measure.

IMMECHANICAL, *a.* [in and mechanical.] Not consonant to the laws of mechanics.

IMMEDIACY, *n.* [from immediate.] Power of acting without dependence.

IMMEDIATE, *a.* [L. in and medius, middle.]

1. Proximate; acting without a medium, or without the intervention of another cause or means; producing its effect by its own direct agency. An immediate cause is that which is exerted directly in producing its effect, in opposition to a mediate cause, or one more remote.*NWAD IMMEDIATE.2*

2. Not acting by second causes; as the immediate will of God.*NWAD IMMEDIATE.3*

3. Instant; present; without the intervention of time. We must have an immediate supply of bread.*NWAD IMMEDIATE.4*

Immediate are my needs--*NWAD IMMEDIATE.5*

Death--inflicted--by an immediate stroke.*NWAD IMMEDIATE.6*

IMMEDIATELY, *adv.* Without the intervention of any other cause or event; opposed to mediately.

The transfer, whether accepted immediately by himself, or mediately by his agent, vests in him the property.*NWAD IMMEDIATELY.2*

1. Instantly; at the present time; without delay, or the intervention of time.*NWAD IMMEDIATELY.3*

And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him, saying, I will, be thou clean. And immediately his leprosy was cleansed. *Matthew 8:3*.*NWAD IMMEDIATELY.4*

IMMEDIATENESS, *n.* Presence with regard to time.

1. Exemption from second or intervening causes.*NWAD IMMEDIATENESS.2*

IMMEDICABLE, *a.* [L. immedicabilis; in and medicabilis, from medico, to heal.] Not to be healed; incurable.

IMMELODIOUS, *a.* Not melodious.

IMMEMORABLE, *a.* [L. immemorabilis; in and memorabilis. See *Memory*.]

Not to be remembered; not worth remembering.*NWAD IMMEMORABLE.2*

IMMEMORIAL, *a.* [L. in and memor, memoria.]

Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, etc., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial, when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.*NWAD IMMEMORIAL.2*

IMMEMORIALLY, *adv.* Beyond memory.

IMMENSE, *a.* immens'. [L. immensus; in and mensus, metior, to measure.]

1. Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.*NWAD IMMENSE.2*

O goodness infinite! goodness immense!*NWAD IMMENSE.3*

2. Vast in extent; very great; as an immense distance.*NWAD IMMENSE.4*

3. Huge in bulk; very large; as the immense body of Jupiter.*NWAD IMMENSE.5*

IMMENSELY, *adv.* immens'ly. Infinitely; without limits or measure.

1. Vastly; very greatly.*NWAD IMMENSELY.2*

IMMENSITY, *n.* Unlimited extension; an extent not to be measured; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of immensity.*NWAD IMMENSITY.2*

1. Vastness in extent or bulk; greatness.*NWAD IMMENSITY.3*

IMMENSURABILITY, *n.* [from immensurable.] The quality of not being capable of measure; impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE, *a.* [L. in and mensurabilis, from mensura, measure; mensus, metior.] Not to be measured; immeasurable.

The law of nature--a term of immensurable extent.*NWAD IMMENSURABLE.2*

IMMENSURATE, *a.* Unmeasured.

IMMERGE, *v.t.* immerj'. [L. immergo; in and mergo, to plunge.]

1. To plunge into or under a fluid. [See *Immerse*, which is generally used.]*NWAD IMMERGE.2*

2. *v.i.* To enter the light of the sun, as a star, or the shadow of the earth, as the moon.*NWAD IMMERGE.3*

IMMERIT, *n.* Want of worth. [Not used.]

IMMERITED, *a.* Unmerited. [Not used.]

IMMERITOUS, *a.* Undeserving. [Not used.]

IMMERSE, *v.t.* immers'. [L. immersus, from immergo; in and mergo, to plunge.]

1. To put under water or other fluid; to plunge; to dip.*NWAD IMMERSE.2*

2. To sink or cover deep; to cover wholly; as, to be immersed in a wood.*NWAD IMMERSE.3*

3. To plunge; to overwhelm; to involve; to engage deeply; as, to immerse in business or cares.*NWAD IMMERSE.4*

It is impossible for a man to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply immersed in the enjoyment of this.*NWAD IMMERSE.5*

IMMERSED, *pp.* Put into a fluid; plunged; deeply engaged; enveloped in the light of the sun, as a star, or in the shadow of the earth, as the moon.

IMMERSING, *ppr.* Plunging into a fluid; dipping; overwhelming; deeply engaging.

IMMERSION, *n.* The act of putting into a fluid below the surface; the act of plunging into a fluid till covered.

1. The state of sinking into a fluid.*NWAD IMMERSION.2*

2. The state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; as an immersion in the affairs of life.*NWAD IMMERSION.3*

3. In astronomy, the act of entering into the light of the sun, as a star, so as to be enveloped and invisible to the eye; or the state of being so enveloped. Also, the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth, at the commencement of an eclipse; or the state of being enveloped in the shadow. It is opposed to emersion.*NWAD IMMERSION.4*

The time when a star or planet is so near the sun as to be invisible; also, the moment when the moon begins to be darkened, and to enter the shadow of the earth.*NWAD IMMERSION.5*

IMMESH, *v.t.* [in and mesh.] To entangle in the meshes of a net, or in a web. Observe whether the fly is completely immeshed. The spider used his efforts to immesh the scorpion.

IMMESHED, *pp.* Entangled in meshes or webs.

IMMESHING, *ppr.* Entangling in meshes or webs.

IMMETHODICAL, *a.* [in and methodical. See *Method*.]

Having no method; without systematic arrangement; without order or regularity; confused.*NWAD IMMETHODICAL.2*

IMMETHODICALLY, *adv.* Without order or regularity; irregularly.

IMMETHODICALNESS, *n.* Want of method; confusion.

IMMIGRANT, *n.* A person that removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

IMMIGRATE, *v.i.* [L. immigro; in and migro, to migrate.]

To remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence. [See *Emigrate*.]*NWAD IMMIGRATE.2*

IMMIGRATION, *n.* The passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

IMMINENCE, *n.* [L. imminentia, immineo, to hang over.]

Properly, a hanging over, but used by Shakespeare for impending evil or danger. [Little used.]*NWAD IMMINENCE.2*

IMMINENT, *a.* [L. imminens, from immineo, to hang over; in and minor, to threaten. See *Menace*.]

Literally, shooting over; hence, hanging over; impending; threatening; near; appearing as if about to fall on; used of evils; as imminent danger; imminent judgments, evils or death.*NWAD IMMINENT.2*

IMMINGLE, *v.t.* [in and mingle.] To mingle; to mix; to unite with numbers.

IMMINGLED, *pp.* Mixed; mingled.

IMMINGLING, ***ppr.*** **Mixing; mingling.**

IMMINUTION, ***n.*** **[L. imminutio, imminuo; in and minuo, to lessen.] A lessening; diminution; decrease.**

IMMISCIBILITY, ***n.*** **[L. immisceo; in and misceo, to mix.] Incapacity of being mixed.**

IMMISCIBLE, ***a.*** **[in and miscible.] Not capable of being mixed.**

IMMISSION, ***n.*** **[L. immissio, immitto; in and mitto, to send.]**

The act of sending or thrusting in; injection; contrary to emission.*NWAD IMMISSION.2*

IMMIT, ***v.t.*** **[L. immitto; in and mitto, to send.] To send in; to inject.**

IMMITIGABLE, ***a.*** **[in and mitigate.] That cannot be mitigated or appeased.**

IMMIX, ***v.t.*** **[in and mix.] To mix; to mingle.**

IMMIXABLE, ***a.*** **Not capable of being mixed.**

IMMIXED, IMMIXT, ***a.*** **Unmixed.**

IMMOBILITY, ***n.*** **[L. immobilitas, from immobilis; in and mobilis, from moveo, to move.] Unmovableness; fixedness in place or state; resistance to motion.**

IMMODERACY, ***n.*** **Excess.**

IMMODERATE, ***a.*** **[L. immoderatus; in and moderatus. See *Moderate*.]**

Exceeding just or usual bounds; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable; as immoderate demands; immoderate passions, cares or grief.*NWAD IMMODERATE.2*

IMMODERATELY, ***adv.*** **Excessively; to an undue degree; unreasonably; as, to weep immoderately.**

IMMODERATENESS, ***n.*** **Excess; extravagance.**

IMMODERATION, *n.* Excess; want of moderation.

IMMODEST, *a.* [L. immodestus; in and modestus, *modest*. See the latter.]

1. Literally, not limited to due bounds. Hence, in a general sense, immoderate; exorbitant, unreasonable; arrogant.*NWAD IMMODEST.2*

2. Appropriately, wanting in the reserve or restraint which decency requires; wanting in decency and delicacy. It is immodest in decency and delicacy. It is immodest to treat superiors with the familiarity that is customary among equals.*NWAD IMMODEST.3*

3. Wanting in chastity; unchaste; lewd; as an immodest female.*NWAD IMMODEST.4*

4. Impure; indelicate; as an immodest thought.*NWAD IMMODEST.5*

5. Obscene; as an immodest word.*NWAD IMMODEST.6*

IMMODESTLY, *adv.* Without due reserve; indecently; unchastely; obscenely.

IMMODESTY, *n.* [L. immodestia.] Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity.

1. Want of delicacy or decent reserve.*NWAD IMMODESTY.2*

IMMOLATE, *v.t.* [L. immolo, to sacrifice; in and mola, meal sprinkled with salt, which was thrown on the head of the victim.]

1. To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice.*NWAD IMMOLATE.2*

2. To offer in sacrifice.*NWAD IMMOLATE.3*

Now immolate the tongues and mix the wine.*NWAD IMMOLATE.4*

IMMOLATED, *pp.* Sacrificed; offered in sacrifice.

From the same altar on which the small states shall be immolated, will rise the smoke of sacrificed liberty, and despotism must be the dreadful successor.*NWAD IMMOLATED.2*

IMMOLATING, *ppr.* Sacrificing; offering, as a victim.

IMMOLATION, *n.* The act of sacrificing.

1. A sacrifice offered.*NWAD IMMOLATION.2*

IMMOLATOR, *n.* One who offers in sacrifice.

IMMOMENT, *a.* Trifling.

IMMOMENTOUS, *a.* Unimportant.

IMMORAL, *a.* [in and moral.] Inconsistent with moral rectitude; contrary to the moral or divine law; wicked; unjust; dishonest; vicious. Every action is immoral which contravenes any divine precept, or which is contrary to the duties which men owe to each other.

1. Wicked or unjust in practice; vicious; dishonest; as an immoral man. Every man who violates a divine law or a social duty, is immoral but we particularly apply the term to a person who habitually violates the laws.*NWAD IMMORAL.2*

IMMORALITY, *n.* Any act or practice which contravenes the divine commands or the social duties. Injustice, dishonesty, fraud, slander, profaneness, gaming, intemperance, lewdness, are immoralities. All crimes are immoralities; but crime expresses more than immorality.

IMMORALLY, *adv.* Wickedly; viciously; in violation of law or duty.

IMMORIGEROUS, *a.* [Low L. immoriger.] Rude; uncivil.

IMMORIGEROUSNESS, *n.* Rudeness; disobedience.

IMMORTAL, *a.* [L. immortalis. See *Mortal*.]

1. Having no principle of alteration or corruption; exempt from death; having life or being that shall never end; as an immortal soul.*NWAD IMMORTAL.2*

To the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, be honor and glory forever. *1 Timothy 1:17*.*NWAD IMMORTAL.3*

2. Never ending; everlasting; continual.*NWAD IMMORTAL.4*

I have*NWAD IMMORTAL.5*

Immortal longings in me.*NWAD IMMORTAL.6*

3. Perpetual; having unlimited existence.*NWAD IMMORTAL.7*

A corporation is called an immortal being.*NWAD IMMORTAL.8*

4. Destined to live in all the ages of this world; imperishable; as immortal fame.*NWAD IMMORTAL.9*

So Homer is called the immortal bard.*NWAD IMMORTAL.10*

IMMORTALITY, *n.* The quality of never ceasing to live or exist; exemption from death and annihilation; life destined to endure without end; as the immortality of the human soul.

--Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel. *2 Timothy 1:10*.*NWAD IMMORTALITY.2*

1. Exemption from oblivion.*NWAD IMMORTALITY.3*

2. Perpetuity; existence not limited; as the immortality of a corporation.*NWAD IMMORTALITY.4*

IMMORTALIZATION, *n.* The act of immortalizing.

IMMORTALIZE, *v.t.*

1. To render immortal; to make perpetual; to cause to live or exist while the world shall endure. The Iliad has immortalized the name of Homer.*NWAD IMMORTALIZE.2*

Alexander had no Homer to immortalize his guilty name.*NWAD IMMORTALIZE.3*

2. To exempt from oblivion; to make perpetual.*NWAD IMMORTALIZE.4*

IMMORTALIZE, *v.i.* To become immortal. [Not in use.]

IMMORTALIZED, *pp.* Rendered immortal or perpetual.

IMMORTALIZING, *ppr.* Making immortal or perpetual.

IMMORTALLY, *adv.* With endless existence; with exemption from death.

IMMORTIFICATION, *n.* [in and mortification.] Want of subjection of the passions.

IMMOVABILITY, *n.* Steadfastness that cannot be moved or shaken.

IMMOVABLE, *a.* [in and movable.] That cannot be moved from its place; as an immovable foundation.

1. Not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; that cannot be induced to change or alter; as a man who remains immovable.*NWAD IMMOVABLE.2*

2. That cannot be altered or shaken; unalterable; unchangeable; as an immovable purpose or resolution.*NWAD IMMOVABLE.3*

3. That cannot be affected or moved; not impressible; not

susceptible of compassion or tender feelings; unfeeling.*NWAD IMMOVABLE.4*

4. Fixed; not liable to be removed; permanent in place; as immovable estate.*NWAD IMMOVABLE.5*

5. Not to be shaken or agitated.*NWAD IMMOVABLE.6*

IMMOVABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being immovable.

IMMOVABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be moved from its place or purpose; or in a manner not to be shaken; unalterably; unchangeably. Immovably firm to their duty; immovably fixed or established.

IMMUND, *a.* [L. immundus.] Unclean.

IMMUNDICITY, *n.* Uncleanness.

IMMUNITY, *n.* [L. immuinitas, from immunis, free, exempt; in and munus, charge, office, duty.]

1. Freedom or exemption from obligation. To be exempted from observing the rites or duties of the church, is an immunity.*NWAD IMMUNITY.2*

2. Exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax or imposition; a particular privilege; as the immunities of the free cities of Germany; the immunities of the clergy.*NWAD IMMUNITY.3*

3. Freedom; as an immunity from error.*NWAD IMMUNITY.4*

IMMURE, *v.t.* [L. in and murus, a wall.]

1. To inclose within walls; to shut up; to confine; as, to immure nuns in cloisters.*NWAD IMMURE.2*

The student immures himself voluntarily.*NWAD IMMURE.3*

2. To wall; to surround with walls.*NWAD IMMURE.4*

Lysimachus immured it with a wall. [Not usual.]*NWAD IMMURE.5*

3. To imprison.*NWAD IMMURE.6*

IMMURE, *n.* A wall. [Not used.]

IMMURED, *pp.* Confined within walls.

IMMUSICAL, *a.* [in and musical.] Not musical; inharmonious; not accordant; harsh.

IMMUTABILITY, *n.* [L. immutabilitas; in and mutabilis, mutable, from muto, to change.]

Unchangeableness; the quality that renders change or alteration impossible; invariableness. Immutability is an attribute of God.*NWAD IMMUTABILITY.2*

IMMUTABLE, *a.* [L. immutabilis; in and mutabilis.] invariable; unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.

That by two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have strong consolation. *Hebrews 6:18*.*NWAD IMMUTABLE.2*

IMMUTABLENESS, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.

IMMUTABLY, *adv.* Unchangeably; unalterably; invariably; in a manner that admits of no change.

IMMUTATE, *a.* [L. immutatus.] Unchanged.

IMMUTATION, *n.* [L. immutatio.] Change; alteration.

IMP, *n.*

1. A son; offspring; progeny.*NWAD IMP.2*

The tender imp was weaned.*NWAD IMP.3*

A lad of life, an imp of fame.*NWAD IMP.4*

2. A subaltern or puny devil.*NWAD IMP.5*

IMP, *v.t.*

1. To graft.*NWAD IMP.7*

2. To lengthen; to extend or enlarge by something inserted or added; a term originally used by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing by adding feathers.*NWAD IMP.8*

Imp out our drooping country's broken wings.*NWAD IMP.9*

--The false north displays*NWAD IMP.10*

Her broken league to imp her serpent wings.*NWAD IMP.11*

This verb is, I believe, used only in poetry.*NWAD IMP.12*

IMPACABLE, *a.* [L. in and paco, to appease.]

Not to be appeased or quieted.*NWAD IMPACABLE.2*

IMPACT, *v.t.* [L. impactus, from impingo; in and pango, to drive.]

To drive close; to press or drive firmly together.*NWAD IMPACT.2*

IMPACT, *n.* Touch; impression.

IMPACTED, *pp.* Driven hard; made close by driving.

IMPAINT, *v.t.* To paint; to adorn with colors.

IMPAIR, *v.t.* [L. pejor.]

1. To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value or excellence. An estate is impaired by extravagance or neglect. The profligate impairs his estate and his reputation.*NWAD IMPAIR.2*

Imprudence impairs a man's usefulness.*NWAD IMPAIR.3*

2. To weaken; to enfeeble. The constitution is impaired by intemperance, by infirmity and by age. The force of evidence may be impaired by the suspicion of interest in the witness.*NWAD IMPAIR.4*

IMPAIR, *v.i.* To be lessened or worn out. [Little used.]

IMPAIR, *a.* [L. impar, unequal.] In crystallography, when a different number of faces is presented by the prism, and by each summit; but the three numbers follow no law of progression.

IMPAIRMENT, IMPAIR, *n.* Diminution; decrease; injury. [Not used.]

IMPAIRED, *pp.* Diminished; injured; weakened.

IMPAIRER, *n.* He or that which impairs.

IMPAIRING, *ppr.* Making worse; lessening; injuring; enfeebling.

IMPALATABLE, *a.* Unpalatable. [Little used.]

IMPALE, *v.t.* [L. in and palus, a pole, a stake.]

1. To fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on an upright sharp stake. [See *Empale*.]*NWAD IMPALE.2*

2. To inclose with stakes, posts or palisades.*NWAD IMPALE.3*

3. In heraldry, to join two coats of arms pale-wise.*NWAD IMPALE.4*

IMPALLID, *v.t.* To make pallid or pale. [Not in use.]

IMPALM, *v.t.* imp`am. [L. in and palma, the hand.]

To grasp; to take in the hand.*NWAD IMPALM.2*

IMPALPABILITY, *n.* The quality of not being palpable, or

perceptible by the touch.

IMPALPABLE, ***a.*** **[L. in and palpo, to feel. See** ***Palpable*****.]**

Not to be felt; that cannot be perceived by the touch; as an impalpable powder, whose parts are so minute that they cannot be distinguished by the senses, particularly by feeling.*NWAD IMPALPABLE.2*

1. Not coarse or gross.*NWAD IMPALPABLE.3*

IMPALSY, ***v.t.*** **s as z. [in and palsy.] To strike with palsy; to paralyze; to deaden.**

IMPANATE, ***a.*** **[L. in and panis, bread.] Embodied in bread.**

IMPANATE, ***v.t.*** **To embody with bread.**

IMPANATION, ***n.*** **The supposed substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ, with the substance of the bread and wine, after consecration, in the eucharist; a tenet of the Lutheran church; otherwise called consubstantiation.**

IMPANNEL, ***v.t.*** **[in and pannel.] To write or enter the names of a jury in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a pannel; to form, complete or enroll a list of jurors in a court of justice.**

IMPANNELED, ***pp.*** **Having the names entered in a pannel; formed, as a jury.**

IMPANNELING, ***ppr.*** **Writing the names of a pannel; forming, as a jury.**

IMPARADISE, ***v.t.*** **To put in a place of felicity; to make happy.**

IMPARADISED, ***pp.*** **Placed in a condition resembling that of paradise; made happy.**

IMPARADISING, ***ppr.*** **Making very happy.**

IMPARALLELED, ***a.*** **Unparalleled. [Not used.]**

IMPARASYLLABIC, ***a.*** **[L. in, par, and syllaba.]**

Not consisting of an equal number of syllables. An imparasyllabic noun is one which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases; as lapis, lapidis; mens, mentis.*NWAD IMPARASYLLABIC.2*

IMPARDONABLE, ***a.*** **Unpardonable.**

IMPARITY, ***n.*** **[in and parity; L. par, equal.]**

1. Inequality; disproportion.*NWAD IMPARITY.2*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.*NWAD IMPARITY.3*

3. Difference of degree, rank or excellence.*NWAD IMPARITY.4*

IMPARK, ***v.t.*** **[in and park.] To inclose for a park; to make a park by inclosure; to sever from a common.**

IMPARL, ***v.i.*** **To hold mutual discourse; appropriately, in law, to have license to settle a lawsuit amicably; to have delay for mutual adjustment.**

IMPARLANCE, ***n.*** **Properly, leave for mutual discourse; appropriately, in law, the license or privilege of a defendant, granted on motion, to have delay of trial, to see if he can settle the matter amicably by talking with the plaintiff, and thus to determine what answer he shall make to the plaintiff's action. Hence,**

1. The continuance of a cause till another day, or from day to day.*NWAD IMPARLANCE.2*

IMPARSONEE, ***a.*** **A parson imparsonee, is a parson presented, instituted and inducted into a rectory, and in full possession.**

IMPART, ***v.t.*** **[L. impertior; in and partio, to divide; from pars, a**

part.]

1. To give, grant or communicate; to bestow on another a share or portion of something; as, to impart a portion of provisions to the poor.*NWAD IMPART.2*

2. To grant; to give; to confer; as, to impart honor or favor.*NWAD IMPART.3*

3. To communicate the knowledge of something; to make known; to show by words or tokens.*NWAD IMPART.4*

Gentle lady,*NWAD IMPART.5*

When first I did impart my love to you--*NWAD IMPART.6*

IMPARTANCE, *n.* Communication of a share; grant.

IMPARTATION, *n.* The act of imparting or conferring. [Not much used.]

IMPARTED, *pp.* Communicated; granted; conferred.

IMPARTIAL, *a.* [in and partial, from part, L. pars.]

1. Not partial; not biased in favor of one party more than another; indifferent; unprejudiced; disinterested; as an impartial judge or arbitrator.*NWAD IMPARTIAL.2*

2. Not favoring one party more than another; equitable; just; as an impartial judgment or decision; an impartial opinion.*NWAD IMPARTIAL.3*

IMPARTIALIST, *n.* One who is impartial. [Little used.]

IMPARTIALITY, *n.* imparshal'ity. Indifference of opinion or judgment; freedom from bias in favor of one side or party more than another; disinterestedness.

Impartiality is indispensable to an upright judge.*NWAD*

IMPARTIALITY.2

1. Equitableness; justice; as the impartiality of a decision.*NWAD IMPARTIALITY.3*

IMPARTIALLY, *adv.* Without bias of judgment; without prejudice; without inclination to favor one party or side more than another; equitably; justly.

IMPARTIBILITY, *n.* The quality of not being subject to partition.

1. The quality of being capable of being communicated.*NWAD IMPARTIBILITY.2*

IMPARTIBLE, *a.*

1. Not partible or subject to partition; as an impartible estate.*NWAD IMPARTIBLE.2*

2. [from impart.] That may be imparted, conferred, bestowed or communicated.*NWAD IMPARTIBLE.3*

IMPARTING, *ppr.* Communicating; granting; bestowing.

IMPARTMENT, *n.* The act of imparting; the communication of knowledge; disclosure.

IMPASSABLE, *a.* [in and passable. See *Pass*.]

That cannot be passed; not admitting a passage; as an impassable road, mountain or gulf.*NWAD IMPASSABLE.2*

IMPASSABLENESS, *n.* The state of being impassable.

IMPASSABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that prevents passing, or the power of passing.

IMPASSIBILITY, IMPASSIBLENESS, *n.* [from impassible.]

Exemption from pain or suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.*NWAD IMPASSIBILITY.2*

IMPASSIBLE, *a.* [L. impassibilis, from passus, patior, to suffer.]

Incapable of pain, passion or suffering; that cannot be affected with pain or uneasiness. Whatever is destitute of sensation is impassible.*NWAD IMPASSIBLE.2*

Though naked and impassible, depart.*NWAD IMPASSIBLE.3*

IMPASSION, *v.t.* [in and passion.] To move or affect strongly with passion.

IMPASSIONATE, *v.t.* To affect powerfully.

IMPASSIONATE, *a.* Strongly affected.

1. Without passion or feeling.*NWAD IMPASSIONATE.3*

IMPASSIONED, *a.* Actuated or agitated by passion.

The tempter all impassioned, thus began.*NWAD IMPASSIONED.2*

1. Animated; excited; having the feelings warmed; as an impassioned orator.*NWAD IMPASSIONED.3*

2. Animated; expressive of passion or ardor; as an impassioned discourse.*NWAD IMPASSIONED.4*

IMPASSIVE, *a.* [L. in and passus, patior, to suffer.]

Not susceptible of pain or suffering; as the impassive air; impassive ice.*NWAD IMPASSIVE.2*

IMPASSIVELY, *adv.* Without sensibility to pain or suffering.

IMPASSIVENESS, *n.* The state of being insusceptible of pain.

IMPASSIVITY, *n.* The quality of being insusceptible of feeling, pain or suffering.

IMPASTATION, *n.* [in and paste.] The mixtion of various materials of different colors and consistences, baked or united by a cement, and hardened by the air or by fire.

IMPASTE, *v.t.*

1. To knead; to make into paste.*NWAD IMPASTE.2*

2. In painting, to lay on colors thick and bold.*NWAD IMPASTE.3*

IMPASTED, *a.* Concreted, as into paste.

1. Pasted over; covered with paste, or with thick paint.*NWAD IMPASTED.2*

IMPATIBLE, *a.* [L. impatibilis.] Intolerable; that cannot be borne.

IMPATIENCE, *n.* [L. impatientia, from impatiens; in and patior, to suffer.] Uneasiness under pain or suffering; the not enduring pain with composure; restlessness occasioned by suffering positive evil, or the absence of expected good. Impatience is not rage, nor absolute inability to bear pain; but it implies want of fortitude, or of its exercise. It usually springs from irritability of temper.

IMPATIENT, *a.* [L. impatiens.] Uneasy or fretful under suffering; not bearing pain with composure; not enduring evil without fretfulness, uneasiness, and a desire or effort to get rid of the evil. Young men are impatient of restraint. We are all apt to be impatient under wrongs; but it is a christian duty not to be impatient in sickness, or under any afflictive dispensation of Providence.

1. Not suffering quietly; not enduring.*NWAD IMPATIENT.2*

Fame, impatient of extremes, decays*NWAD IMPATIENT.3*

Not more by envy than excess of praise.*NWAD IMPATIENT.4*

2. Hasty; eager; not enduring delay. The impatient man will not wait for information; he often acts with precipitance. Be not impatient for the return of spring.*NWAD IMPATIENT.5*

3. Not to be borne; as impatient smart.*NWAD IMPATIENT.6*

This word is followed by of, at, for, or under. We are impatient of restraint, or of wrongs; impatient at the delay of expected good; impatient for the return of a friend, or for the arrival of the mail; impatient under evils of any kind. The proper use of these particles can be learnt only by practice or observation.*NWAD IMPATIENT.7*

IMPATIENT, *n.* One who is restless under suffering.

IMPATIENTLY, *adv.* With uneasiness or restlessness; as, to bear disappointment impatiently.

1. With eager desire causing uneasiness; as, to wait impatiently for the arrival of one's friend.*NWAD IMPATIENTLY.2*

2. Passionately; ardently.*NWAD IMPATIENTLY.3*

IMPATRONIZATION, *n.* Absolute seignory or possession.

IMPATRONIZE, *v.t.* To gain to one's self the power of any seignory.

IMPAWN, *v.t.* [in and pawn.] To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security.

IMPEACH, *v.t.* [L. pango, pactus.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is found in our early writers.*NWAD IMPEACH.2*

These ungracious practices of his sons did impeach his journey to the Holy Land.*NWAD IMPEACH.3*

A defluxion on my throat impeached my utterance.*NWAD IMPEACH.4*

[This application of the word is obsolete.]*NWAD IMPEACH.5*

2. To accuse; to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; but appropriately, to exhibit charges of maladministration against a public officer before a competent tribunal, that is, to send or put on, to load. The word is now restricted to accusations made by authority; as, to impeach a judge. [See *Impeachment*.]*NWAD IMPEACH.6*

3. To accuse; to censure; to call in question; as, to impeach one's motives or conduct.*NWAD IMPEACH.7*

4. To call to account; to charge as answerable.*NWAD IMPEACH.8*

IMPEACH, *n.* Hinderance.

IMPEACHABLE, *a.* Liable to accusation; chargeable with a crime; accusable; censurable.

1. Liable to be called in question; accountable.*NWAD IMPEACHABLE.2*

Owners of lands in fee simple are not impeachable for waste.*NWAD IMPEACHABLE.3*

IMPEACHED, *pp.* Hindered.

1. Accused; charged with a crime, misdemeanor or wrong; censured.*NWAD IMPEACHED.2*

The first donee in tail may commit waste, without being impeached.*NWAD IMPEACHED.3*

IMPEACHER, *n.* An accuser by authority; one who calls in question.

IMPEACHING, *ppr.* Hindering.

1. Accusing by authority; calling in question the purity or rectitude of conduct or motives.*NWAD IMPEACHING.2*

IMPEACHMENT, *n.* Hinderance; impediment; stop; obstruction.

1. An accusation or charge brought against a public officer for maladministration in his office. In Great Britain, it is the privilege or right of the house of commons to impeach, and the right of the house of lords to try and determine impeachments. In the U. States, it is the right of the house of representatives to impeach, and of the senate to try and determine impeachments. In Great Britain, the house of peers, and in the U. States, the senate of the U. States, and the senates in the several states, are the high courts of impeachment.*NWAD IMPEACHMENT.2*

2. The act of impeaching.*NWAD IMPEACHMENT.3*

3. Censure; accusation; a calling in question the purity of motives or

the rectitude of conduct, etc. This declaration is no impeachment of his motives or of his judgment.*NWAD IMPEACHMENT.4*

4. The act of calling to account, as for waste.*NWAD IMPEACHMENT.5*

5. The state of being liable to account, as for waste.*NWAD IMPEACHMENT.6*

IMPEARL, *v.t.* imperl'. [in and pearl.] To form in the resemblance of pearls.

--Dew-drops which the sun*NWAD IMPEARL.2*

Impearls on every leaf, and every flower.*NWAD IMPEARL.3*

1. To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.*NWAD IMPEARL.4*

The dews of the morning impearl every thorn.*NWAD IMPEARL.5*

IMPECCABILITY, IMPECCANCY, *n.* [See *Impeccable*.] The quality of not being liable to sin; exemption from sin, error or offense.

IMPECCABLE, *a.* [L. pecco, to err, to sin.] Not liable to sin; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning. No mere man is impeccable.

IMPEDE, *v.t.* [L. impedio; supposed to be compounded of in and pedes, feet, to catch or entangle the feet.]

To hinder; to stop in progress; to obstruct; as, to impede the progress of troops.*NWAD IMPEDE.2*

IMPEDED, *pp.* Hindered; stopped; obstructed.

IMPEDIMENT, *n.* [L. impedimentum.] That which hinders progress or motion; hinderance; obstruction; obstacle; applicable to every subject, physical or moral. Bad roads are

impediments in marching and travelling. Idleness and dissipation are impediments to improvement. The cares of life are impediments to the progress of vital religion.

1. That which prevents distinct articulation; as an impediment in speech.*NWAD IMPEDIMENT.2*

IMPEDIMENT, *v.t.* To impede. [Not in use.]

IMPEDIMENTAL, *a.* Hindering; obstructing.

IMPEDING, *ppr.* Hindering; stopping; obstructing.

IMPEDITE, *v.t.* To impede. [Not in use.]

IMPEDITIVE, *a.* Causing hinderance.

IMPEL, *v.t.* [L. impello; in and pello, to drive.]

To drive or urge forward; to press on; to excite to action or to move forward, by the application of physical force, or moral suasion or necessity. A ball is impelled by the force of powder; a ship is impelled by wind; a man may be impelled by hunger or a regard to his safety; motives of policy or of safety impel nations to confederate.*NWAD IMPEL.2*

The surge impelled me on a craggy coast.*NWAD IMPEL.3*

And several men impel to several ends.*NWAD IMPEL.4*

IMPELLED, *pp.* Driven forward; urged on; moved by any force or power, physical or moral.

IMPELLENT, *n.* A power or force that drives forward; impulsive power.

IMPELLER, *n.* He or that which impels.

IMPELLING, *ppr.* Driving forward; urging; pressing.

IMPEN, *v.t.* [in and pen.] To pen; to shut or inclose in a narrow place.

IMPEND, *v.i.* [L. impendeo; in and pendeo, to hang.]

1. To hang over; to be suspended above; to threaten. A dark cloud impends over the land.*NWAD IMPEND.2*

Destruction sure o'er all your heads impends.*NWAD IMPEND.3*

2. To be near; to be approaching and ready to fall on.*NWAD IMPEND.4*

It expresses our deep sense of God's impending wrath.*NWAD IMPEND.5*

Nor bear advices of impending foes.*NWAD IMPEND.6*

IMPENDENCE, IMPENDENCY, *n.* The state of hanging over; near approach; a menacing attitude.

IMPENDENT, *a.* Hanging over; imminent; threatening; pressing closely; as an impendent evil.

IMPENDING, *ppr.* Hanging over; approaching near; threatening.

IMPENETRABILITY, *n.* [from impenetrable.]

1. The quality of being impenetrable.*NWAD IMPENETRABILITY.2*

2. In philosophy, that quality of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time.*NWAD IMPENETRABILITY.3*

3. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.*NWAD IMPENETRABILITY.4*

IMPENETRABLE, *a.* [L. impenetrabilis; in and penetrabilis, from penetro, to penetrate.]

1. That cannot be penetrated or pierced; not admitting the passage of other bodies; as an impenetrable shield.*NWAD IMPENETRABLE.2*

2. Not to be affected or moved; not admitting impressions on the mind. The hardened sinner remains impenetrable to the admonitions of the gospel.*NWAD IMPENETRABLE.3*

3. Not to be entered by the sight; as impenetrable darkness. Hence,*NWAD IMPENETRABLE.4*

4. Not to be entered and viewed by the eye of the intellect; as impenetrable obscurity or abstruseness.*NWAD IMPENETRABLE.5*

IMPENETRABLENESS, *n.* *Impenetrability*, which see.

IMPENETRABLY, *adv.* With solidity that admits not of being penetrated.

1. With hardness that admits not of impression; as impenetrably dull.*NWAD IMPENETRABLY.2*

IMPENITENCE, IMPENITENCY, *n.* [L. in and poenitens, from poeniteo, to repent, poena, pain.] Want of penitence or repentance; absence of contrition or sorrow for sin; obduracy; hardness of heart. Final impenitence dooms the sinner to inevitable punishment.

He will advance from one degree of impenitence to another.*NWAD IMPENITENCE.2*

IMPENITENT, *a.* Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate; of a hard heart.

They died Impenitent.*NWAD IMPENITENT.2*

IMPENITENT, *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.

IMPENITENTLY, *adv.* Without repentance or contrition for sin; obdurately.

IMPENNOUS, ***a.*** **[in and pennous.] Wanting wings.**

IMPEOPLE, ***v.t.*** **To form into a community. [See *People*.]**

IMPERATE, ***a.*** **[L. imperatus, impero, to command.]**

Done by impulse or direction of the mind. [Not used.]*NWAD IMPERATE.2*

IMPERATIVE, ***a.*** **[L. imperativus, from impero, to command. See *Empire*.]**

1. Commanding; expressive of command; containing positive command, as distinguished from advisory, or discretionary. The orders are imperative.*NWAD IMPERATIVE.2*

2. In grammar, the imperative mode of a verb is that which expresses command, entreaty, advice or exhortation; as, go, write, attend.*NWAD IMPERATIVE.3*

IMPERATIVELY, ***adv.*** **With command; authoritatively.**

IMPERATORIAL, ***a.*** **Commanding. [Not in use.]**

IMPERCEPTIBLE, ***a.***

1. Not to be perceived; not to be known or discovered by the senses. We say a thing is imperceptible to the touch, to the eye or sight, to the ear, to the taste or smell. Hence,*NWAD IMPERCEPTIBLE.2*

2. Very small; fine; minute in dimensions; or very slow in motion or progress; as, the growth of a plant or animal is imperceptible; it is too slow to be perceived by the eye.*NWAD IMPERCEPTIBLE.3*

IMPERCEPTIBLE, ***n.*** **That which cannot be perceived by the senses on account of its smallness. [Little used.]**

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being imperceptible.**

IMPERCEPTIBLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner not to be perceived.**

IMPERCIPIENT, ***a.*** **Not perceiving or having power to perceive.**

IMPERDIBLE, ***a.*** **Not destructible. [Not a legitimate word.]**

IMPERFECT, ***a.*** **[L. imperfectus; in and perfectus, finished, perfect; perficio, to perfect; per and facio, to make.]**

1. Not finished; not complete. The work or design is imperfect.*NWAD IMPERFECT.2*

2. Defective; not entire, sound or whole; wanting a part; impaired. The writings of Livy are imperfect.*NWAD IMPERFECT.3*

3. Not perfect in intellect; liable to err; as, men are imperfect; our minds and understandings are imperfect.*NWAD IMPERFECT.4*

4. Not perfect in a moral view; not according to the laws of God, or the rules of right. Our services and obedience are imperfect.*NWAD IMPERFECT.5*

5. In grammar, the imperfect tense denotes an action in time past, then present, but not finished.*NWAD IMPERFECT.6*

6. In music, incomplete; not having all the accessary sounds; as an imperfect chord.*NWAD IMPERFECT.7*

An imperfect interval is one which does not contain its complement of simple sounds.*NWAD IMPERFECT.8*

IMPERFECTION, ***n.*** **[L. imperfectio, supra.]**

Defect; fault; the want of a part or of something necessary to complete a thing; equally applicable to physical or moral subjects. When fruit fails to come to maturity, and after it begins to decay, we denominate the defect, an imperfection. Laws sometimes fail of the intended effect, either from their imperfection, or from the imperfection of the administration. Men are all chargeable with imperfections, both in character and in conduct.*NWAD*

IMPERFECTION.2

IMPERFECTLY, *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree; not fully; not entirely; not completely; not in the best manner; not without fault or failure.

IMPERFECTNESS, *n.* The state of being imperfect.

IMPERFORBLE, *a.* [infra.] That cannot be perforated or bored through.

IMPERFORATE, *a.* [L. in and perforatus, perforo.]

Not perforated or pierced; having no opening.*NWAD IMPERFORATE.2*

IMPERFORATED, *a.* Not perforated.

1. Having no pores.*NWAD IMPERFORATED.2*

IMPERFORATION, *n.* The state of being not perforated, or without any aperture.

IMPERIAL, *a.* [L. imperialis, from impero, to command. See *Emperor*.]

1. Pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor; as an imperial government; an imperial diadem; imperial authority or edict; imperial power or sway.*NWAD IMPERIAL.2*

2. Royal; belonging to a monarch; as an imperial palace; imperial arts.*NWAD IMPERIAL.3*

3. Pertaining to royalty; denoting sovereignty.*NWAD IMPERIAL.4*

4. Commanding; maintaining supremacy; as the imperial democracy of Athens.*NWAD IMPERIAL.5*

Imperial chamber, the sovereign court of the German empire.*NWAD IMPERIAL.6*

Imperial city, a city in Germany which has no head but the emperor.*NWAD IMPERIAL.7*

Imperial diet, an assembly of all the states of the German empire.*NWAD IMPERIAL.8*

IMPERIALIST, *n.* One who belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor. The denomination, imperialists, is often given to the troops or armies of the emperor of Austria.

IMPERIALITY, *n.* Imperial power.

1. The right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, etc.*NWAD IMPERIALITY.2*

The late empress having by ukases of grace, relinquished her imperialities on the private mines, viz. the tenths of the copper, iron, silver and gold--*NWAD IMPERIALITY.3*

IMPERIALLY, *adv.* In a royal manner.

IMPERIL, *v.t.* [in and peril.] To bring into danger.

IMPERIOUS, *a.* [L. imperiosus.]

1. Commanding; dictatorial; haughty; arrogant; overbearing; domineering; as an imperious tyrant; an imperious dictator; an imperious man; an imperious temper.*NWAD IMPERIOUS.2*

2. Commanding; indicating an imperious temper; authoritative; as imperious words.*NWAD IMPERIOUS.3*

3. Powerful; overbearing; not to be opposed by obstacles; as a man of a vast and imperious mind.*NWAD IMPERIOUS.4*

4. Commanding; urgent; pressing; as imperious love; imperious circumstances; imperious appetite.*NWAD IMPERIOUS.5*

5. Authoritative; commanding with rightful authority.*NWAD IMPERIOUS.6*

The commandment high and imperious in its claims.*NWAD IMPERIOUS.7*

IMPERIOUSLY, *adv.* With arrogance of command; with a haughty air of authority; in a domineering manner.

1. With urgency or force not to be opposed.*NWAD IMPERIOUSLY.2*

IMPERIOUSNESS, *n.* Authority; air of command.

1. Arrogance of command; haughtiness.*NWAD IMPERIOUSNESS.2*

Imperiousness and severity is an ill way of treating men who have reason to guide them.*NWAD IMPERIOUSNESS.3*

IMPERISHABLE, *a.* Not subject to decay; not liable to perish; indestructible; enduring permanently; as an imperishable monument; imperishable renown.

Elegant discourses on virtue--will not supply the consolations of imperishable hope.*NWAD IMPERISHABLE.2*

IMPERISHABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

IMPERMANENCE, *n.* Want of permanence or continued duration.

IMPERMANENT, *a.* [in and permanent.] Not permanent; not enduring.

IMPERMEABILITY, *n.* The quality of being impermeable by a fluid.

IMPERMEABLE, *a.* [L. in and permeo; per and meo, to pass.]

Not to be passed through the pores by a fluid; as impermeable leather.*NWAD IMPERMEABLE.2*

IMPERSONAL, *a.* [L. impersonalis; in and personalis, from persona. See *Person*.]

In grammar, an impersonal verb is one which is not employed with the first and second persons, I and thou or you, we and ye, for nominatives, and which has no variation of ending to express them, but is used only with the termination of the third person singular, with it for a nominative in English, and without a nominative in Latin; as, it rains, it becomes us to be modest; L. toedet; libet; pugnatur.*NWAD IMPERSONAL.2*

IMPERSONALITY, *n.* Indistinction of personality.

IMPERSONALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSONATE, *v.t.* To personify.

IMPERSONATED, *a.* Made persons of. [See *Personate*.]

IMPERSPICUITY, *n.* Want of perspicuity, or clearness to the mind.

IMPERSPICUOUS, *a.* [in and perspicuous.]

Not perspicuous; not clear; obscure.*NWAD IMPERSPICUOUS.2*

IMPERSUASIBLE, *a.* [L. in and persuasibilis. See *Persuade*.]

Not to be moved by persuasion; not yielding to arguments.*NWAD IMPERSUASIBLE.2*

IMPERTINENCE, IMPERTINENCY, *n.* [L. impertinens; in and pertinens, pertineo, to pertain; per and teneo, to hold.]

1. That which is not pertinent; that which does not belong to the subject in hand; that which is of no weight.*NWAD IMPERTINENCE.2*

2. The state of not being pertinent.*NWAD IMPERTINENCE.3*

3. Folly; rambling thought. [Little used.]*NWAD IMPERTINENCE.4*

4. Rudeness; improper intrusion; interference by word or conduct which is not consistent with the age or station of the person. [This is the most usual sense.]*NWAD IMPERTINENCE.5*

We should avoid the vexation and impertinence of pedants.*NWAD IMPERTINENCE.6*

5. A trifle, a thing of little or no value.*NWAD IMPERTINENCE.7*

There are many subtile impertinencies learnt in schools-*NWAD IMPERTINENCE.8*

IMPERTINENT, *a.* [L. impertinens, supra.]

1. Not pertaining to the matter in hand; of no weight; having no bearing on the subject; as an impertinent remark.*NWAD IMPERTINENT.2*

2. Rude; intrusive; meddling with that which does not belong to the person; as an impertinent coxcomb.*NWAD IMPERTINENT.3*

3. Trifling; foolish; negligent of the present purpose.*NWAD IMPERTINENT.4*

IMPERTINENT, *n.* An intruder; a meddler; one who interferes in what does not belong to him.

IMPERTINENTLY, *adv.* Without relation to the matter in hand.

1. Officiously; intrusively; rudely.*NWAD IMPERTINENTLY.2*

IMPERTRANSIBILITY, *n.* The quality of not being capable of being passed through.

IMPERTRANSIBLE, *a.* [L. in and pertranseo; per and transeo, to pass over or through; trans and eo, to go.]

Not to be passed through. [Little used.]*NWAD IMPERTRANSIBLE.2*

IMPERTURBABLE, *a.* [L. in and perturbo, to disturb; per and turbo.]

That cannot be disturbed or agitated; permanently quiet.*NWAD IMPERTURBABLE.2*

IMPERTURBATION, *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness.

IMPERTURBED, *a.* Undisturbed. [Not in use.]

IMPERVIOUS, *a.* [L. impervius; in and pervius, passable; per and via, way.]

1. Not to be penetrated or passed through; impenetrable; as an impervious gulf; an impervious forest.*NWAD IMPERVIOUS.2*

2. Not penetrable; not to be pierced by a pointed instrument; as an impervious shield.*NWAD IMPERVIOUS.3*

3. Not penetrable by light; not permeable to fluids. Glass is pervious to light, but impervious to water. Paper is impervious to light. In the latter sense only, impervious is synonymous with impermeable.*NWAD IMPERVIOUS.4*

IMPERVIOSLY, *adv.* In a manner to prevent passage or penetration.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of not admitting a passage.

IMPETIGINOUS, *a.* [L. impetigo, a ringworm.]

Resembling the ring-worm or tetters; covered with scaled or scabs; scurfy.*NWAD IMPETIGINOUS.2*

IMPETRABLE, *a.* [See *Impetrate*.] That may be obtained by petition.

IMPETRATE, *v.t.* [L. impetro.] To obtain by request or entreaty.

IMPETRATION, *n.* The act of obtaining by prayer or petition.

1. In law, the preobtaining of benefices from the church of Rome, which belonged to the disposal of the king and other lay patrons of the realm.*NWAD IMPETRATION.2*

IMPETRATIVE, *a.* Obtaining; tending to obtain by entreaty.

IMPETRATORY, *a.* Beseeching; containing entreaty.

IMPETUOSITY, *n.* [See *Impetuous*.] A rushing with violence and great force; fury; violence.

1. Vehemence; furiousness of temper.*NWAD IMPETUOSITY.2*

IMPETUOUS, *a.* [L. impetuosus, from impetus, impeto; in and peto, to urge, to rush. See *Bid*.]

1. Rushing with great force and violence; moving rapidly; furious; forcible; fierce; raging; as an impetuous wind; an impetuous torrent.*NWAD IMPETUOUS.2*

2. Vehement of mind; fierce; hasty; passionate; violent; as a man of impetuous temper.*NWAD IMPETUOUS.3*

IMPETUOUSLY, *adv.* Violently; fiercely; forcibly; with haste and force.

IMPETUOUSNESS, *n.* A driving or rushing with haste and violence; furiousness; fury; violence.

1. Vehemence of temper; violence.*NWAD IMPETUOUSNESS.2*

IMPETUS, *n.* [L. supra.] Force of motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled.

1. The force with which one body in motion strikes another.*NWAD IMPETUS.2*

IMPICTURED, *a.* Painted; impressed.

IMPIER. [See *Umpire*.]

IMPIERCEABLE, *a.* impers'able. [in and pierce.]

Not to be pierced or penetrated.*NWAD IMPIERCEABLE.2*

IMPIETY, *n.* [L. impietas; in and pietas, pius.]

1. Ungodliness; irreverence towards the Supreme being; contempt of the divine character and authority; neglect of the divine precepts. These constitute different degrees of impiety.*NWAD IMPIETY.2*

2. Any act of wickedness, as blasphemy and scoffing at the Supreme Being, or at his authority; profaneness. Any expression of contempt for God or his laws, constitutes an impiety of the highest degree of criminality. Disobedience to the divine commands or neglect of duty implies contempt for his authority, and is therefore impiety. Impiety, when it expresses the temper or disposition, has no plural; but it is otherwise when it expresses an act of wickedness, for all such acts are impieties.*NWAD IMPIETY.3*

IMPIGNORATE, *v.t.* To pledge or pawn. [Not in use.]

IMPIGNORATION, *n.* The act of pawning. [Not in use.]

IMPINGE, *v.i.* impinj'. [L. impingo; in and pango, to strike. See *Pack*.] To fall against; to strike; to dash against; to clash upon.

The cause of reflection is not the impinging of light on the solid or

impervious parts of bodies.*NWAD IMPINGE.2*

IMPINGING, ***ppr.*** **Striking against.**

IMPINGUATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. in and pinguis, fat.]**

To fatten; to make fat. [Not in use.]*NWAD IMPINGUATE.2*

IMPIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. impius; in and pius, pious.]**

1. Irreverent towards the Supreme Being; wanting in veneration for God and his authority; irreligious; profane. The scoffer at God and his authority is impious. The profane swear is impious.*NWAD IMPIOUS.2*

When vice prevails and impious men bear sway,*NWAD IMPIOUS.3*

The post of honor is a private station.*NWAD IMPIOUS.4*

2. Irreverent towards God; proceeding from or manifesting a contempt for the Supreme Being; tending to dishonor God or his laws, and bring them into contempt; as an impious deed; impious language; impious writings.*NWAD IMPIOUS.5*

IMPIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With irreverence for God, or contempt for his authority; profanely; wickedly.**

IMPIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Impiety; contempt of God and his laws.**

IMPLACABILITY, IMPLACABLENESS, ***n.*** **[from implacable.] The quality of not being appeasable; inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity or anger.**

IMPLACABLE, ***a.*** **[L. implacabilis; in and placabilis, from placo, to appease.]**

1. Not to be appeased; that can not be pacified and rendered peaceable; inexorable; stubborn or constant in enmity; as an implacable prince.*NWAD IMPLACABLE.2*

2. Not to be appeased or subdued; as implacable anger; implacable enmity, malice or revenge.*NWAD IMPLACABLE.3*

IMPLACABLY, *adv.* With enmity not to be pacified or subdued; inexorably; as, to hate a person implacably.

IMPLANT, *v.t.* [in and plant, L. planto.]

To set, plant or infix for the purpose of growth; as, to implant the seeds of virtue, or the principles of knowledge in the minds of youth; to implant grace in the heart. [It is now seldom or never used in its literal sense for setting plants or seeds in the earth.]*NWAD IMPLANT.2*

IMPLANTATION, *n.* The act of setting or infixing in the mind or heart, as principles or first rudiments.

IMPLANTED, *pp.* Set, infixed in the mind, as principles or rudiments.

IMPLANTING, *ppr.* Setting or infixing in the mind, as principles.

IMPLAUSIBILITY, *n.* [from implausible.]

The quality of not being plausible or specious.*NWAD IMPLAUSIBILITY.2*

IMPLAUSIBLE, *a.* s as z. [in and plausible.]

Not specious; not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility, and not likely to be believed; as an implausible harangue.*NWAD IMPLAUSIBLE.2*

IMPLAUSIBLY, *adv.* Without an appearance of probability.

IMPLEACH, *v.t.* [in and pleach.] To interweave. [Not in use.]

IMPLEAD, *v.t.* [in and plead.] To institute and prosecute a suit against one in court; to sue at law. The corporation shall have

power to plead and be impleaded.

Let them implead one another. *Acts 19:38*.*NWAD IMPLEAD.2*

IMPLEADED, *pp.* Prosecuted; sued; subject to answer to a suit in court.

IMPLEADER, *n.* One who prosecutes another.

IMPLEADING, *ppr.* Prosecuting a suit.

IMPLEASING, *a.* Unpleasing. [Not in use.]

IMPLEDGE, *v.t.* To pawn. [Not used.]

IMPLEMENT, *n.* [Low L. implementum, from impleo, to fill; in and pleo.] may supply wants; particularly, as now used, tools, utensils, vessels, instruments; the tools or instruments of labor; the vessels used in a kitchen, etc.; as the implements of trade or of husbandry. [It is a word of very extensive signification.]

IMPLETION, *n.* [L. impleo, to fill; in and pleo.]

The act of filling; the state of being full.*NWAD IMPLETION.2*

The impletion is either in simple or compound flowers. The impletion of simple flowers, is by the increase either of the petals, or of the nectary.*NWAD IMPLETION.3*

IMPLEX, *a.* [L. implexus. See *Implicate*.]

Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.*NWAD IMPLEX.2*

Every poem is simple or implex; it is called simple, when there is no change of fortune in it; implex, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad.*NWAD IMPLEX.3*

IMPLEXION, *n.* [See *Implicate*.] The act of infolding or

involving; the state of being involved; involution. [Little used.]

IMPLICATE, *v.t.* [L. implico, implicatus; in and plico, to fold.]

1. To infold; to involve; to entangle. [Seldom used in its literal sense.]*NWAD IMPLICATE.2*

2. To involve; to bring into connection with; also, to show or prove to be connected or concerned; as, the evidence does not implicate the accused person in this conspiracy.*NWAD IMPLICATE.3*

IMPLICATED, *pp.* Infolded; involved.

1. Involved; connected; concerned; proved to be concerned or to have had a part.*NWAD IMPLICATED.2*

Twenty persons are implicated in the plot.*NWAD IMPLICATED.3*

IMPLICATING, *ppr.* Involving; proving to be concerned.

IMPLICATION, *n.* [L. implicatio, supra.]

1. The act of infolding or involving.*NWAD IMPLICATION.2*

2. Involution; entanglement.*NWAD IMPLICATION.3*

Three principal causes of firmness are, the grossness, the quiet contact, and the implication of the component parts.*NWAD IMPLICATION.4*

3. An implying, or that which is implied, but not expressed; a tacit inference, or something fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words.*NWAD IMPLICATION.5*

The doctors are, by implication of a different opinion.*NWAD IMPLICATION.6*

IMPLICATIVE, *a.* Having implication.

IMPLICATIVELY, *adv.* By implication.

IMPLICIT, *a.* [L. implicitus, from implico, supra.]

1. Infolded; entangled; complicated.*NWAD IMPLICIT.2*

In his woolly fleece*NWAD IMPLICIT.3*

I cling implicit. [Little used.]*NWAD IMPLICIT.4*

2. Implied; tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; as an implicit contract or agreement.*NWAD IMPLICIT.5*

3. Resting on another; trusting to the word or authority of another, without doubting or reserve, or without examining into the truth of the thing itself. Thus we give implicit credit or confidence to the declarations of a person of known veracity. We receive with implicit faith whatever God has clearly revealed.*NWAD IMPLICIT.6*

IMPLICITLY, *adv.* By inference deducible, but not expressed in words; virtually; in reality, but not in name.

He that denies the providence of God, implicitly denies his existence.*NWAD IMPLICITLY.2*

1. By connection with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence; without doubting, or without examining evidence. We are disposed to believe implicitly what a man of veracity testifies.*NWAD IMPLICITLY.3*

Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence, but humbly and implicitly to acquiesce in and adore them.*NWAD IMPLICITLY.4*

IMPLICITNESS, *n.* The state of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve.

IMPLIED, *pp.* [See *Imply*.] Involved; contained virtually, though not expressed; as an implied promise.

IMPLIEDLY, *adv.* By implication.

IMPLORATION, *n.* Earnest supplication.

IMPLORE, *v.t.* [L. imploro; in and ploro, to cry out.]

1. To call upon or for, in supplication; to beseech; to pray earnestly; to petition with urgency; to entreat; as, to implore the forgiveness of sins; to implore mercy.*NWAD IMPLORE.2*

Imploring all the gods that reign above.*NWAD IMPLORE.3*

2. To ask earnestly; to beg.*NWAD IMPLORE.4*

IMPLORE, *v.i.* To entreat; to beg.

IMPLORE, *n.* Earnest supplication. [Not used.]

IMPLORED, *pp.* Earnestly supplicated; besought.

IMPLORER, *n.* One who prays earnestly.

IMPLORING, *ppr.* Beseeching; entreating; praying earnestly.

IMPLUMED, IMPLUMOUS, *a.* Having no plumes or feathers.

IMPLUNGE, *v.t.* implunj'. To plunge; to immerse.

IMPLY, *v.t.* [L. implico; in and plico, to fold. See *Implicate*.]

1. Literally, to infold or involve; to wrap up.*NWAD IMPLY.2*

2. To involve or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words.*NWAD IMPLY.3*

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is implied.*NWAD IMPLY.4*

When a man employs a laborer to work for him, or an agent to transact business for him, the act of hiring implies an obligation, and a promise that he shall pay him a reasonable reward for his

services. Contracts are express or implied; express contracts are those in which an agreement or promise is expressed by words or in writing; implied contracts are such as arise from the presumption of law, or the justice and reason of the transaction.*NWAD IMPLY.5*

IMPLYING, *ppr.* Involving; containing in substance, or by fair inference, or by construction of law.

IMPOCKET, *v.t.* To pocket. [Not used.]

IMPOISON, *v.t.* s as z. [See *Poison*.]

1. To poison; to impregnate with poison; to corrupt with poison.*NWAD IMPOISON.2*

2. To embitter; to impair; as, grief impoisons the pleasures of life.*NWAD IMPOISON.3*

3. To kill with poison.*NWAD IMPOISON.4*

IMPOISONED, *pp.* Poisoned; corrupted; embittered.

IMPOISONING, *ppr.* Poisoning; corrupting; embittering.

IMPOISONMENT, *n.* The act of poisoning.

IMPOLARLY, *adv.* Not according to the direction of the poles. [Not used.]

IMPOLICY, *n.* [in and policy.] Inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; bad policy; defect of wisdom; a word applied to private as well as public affairs.

IMPOLITE, *a.* [in and polite.] Not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil; rude in manners.

IMPOLITELY, *adv.* Uncivilly.

IMPOLITENESS, *n.* Incivility; want of good manners.

INPOLITIC, ***a.*** **Not wise; devising and pursuing measures adapted to injure the public interest; as an impolitic prince or minister.**

1. Unwise; adapted to injure the public interest; as an impolitic law, measure or scheme.*NWAD INPOLITIC.2*

2. Not wise in private concerns; pursuing measures ill suited to promote private welfare; not prudent.*NWAD INPOLITIC.3*

3. Not suited to promote private interest.*NWAD INPOLITIC.4*

IMPOLITICAL, for impolitic, is obsolete.

IMPOLITICLY, ***adv.*** **Not wisely; not with due forecast and prudence; in a manner to injure public or private interest.**

IMPONDERABILITY, ***n.*** **Absolute levity; destitution of sensible weight.**

IMPONDERABLE, IMPONDEROUS, ***a.*** **[in and ponderable, ponderous.]**

Not having sensible weight.*NWAD IMPONDERABLE.2*

IMPOOR, ***v.t.*** **[in and poor.] To impoverish. [Not in use.]**

IMPOROSITY, ***n.*** **[in and porosity.] Want of porosity; closeness of texture; compactness that excludes pores.**

IMPOROUS, ***a.*** **Destitute of pores; very close or compact in texture; solid.**

IMPORT, ***v.t.*** **[L. importo; in and porto, to bar. See *Bear*.]**

1. To bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction, or from another state, into one's own country, jurisdiction or state; opposed to export. We import teas and silks from China, wines from Spain and France, and dry goods from Great Britain. Great Britain imports

cotton from American and India. We may say also that Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine import flour from the middle states.*NWAD IMPORT.2*

2. To bear or convey, as signification or meaning; to mean; to signify; to imply. We are to understand by a term, what it clearly imports.*NWAD IMPORT.3*

3. To be of weight to; to be of moment or consequence to; to bear on the interest of, or to have a bearing on.*NWAD IMPORT.4*

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious*NWAD IMPORT.5*

Importeth thee to know, this bears.*NWAD IMPORT.6*

If I endure it, what imports it you?*NWAD IMPORT.7*

IMPORT, *n.* That which is borne or conveyed in words; meaning; signification; the sense which words are intended to convey to the understanding, or which they bear in sound interpretation. Import differs from implication in this, that the meaning of a term or number of words in connection is less obscurely expressed. Import depends less on inference or deduction than implication, and is also applied more frequently to a single word. In all philosophical discussions, it is useful to ascertain the import of the terms employed. In the construction of laws and treaties, we are to examine carefully the import of words and phrases.

1. That which is imported or brought into a country from another country or state; generally in the plural. Our imports exceed our exports; the balance must be paid in specie; hence the scarcity of coin.*NWAD IMPORT.9*

2. Importance; weight; consequence. [Formerly accented on the second syllable.]*NWAD IMPORT.10*

IMPORTABLE, *a.* That may be imported.

1. Insupportable; not to be endured.*NWAD IMPORTABLE.2*

IMPORTANCE, *n.*

1. Weight; consequence; a bearing on some interest; that quality of any thing by which it may affect a measure, interest or result. The education of youth is of great importance to a free government. A religious education is of infinite importance to every human being.*NWAD IMPORTANCE.2*

2. Weight or consequence in the scale of being.*NWAD IMPORTANCE.3*

Thy own importance know.*NWAD IMPORTANCE.4*

Nor bound thy narrow views to things below.*NWAD IMPORTANCE.5*

3. Weight or consequence in self-estimation.*NWAD IMPORTANCE.6*

He believes himself a man of importance.*NWAD IMPORTANCE.7*

4. Thing implied; matter; subject; importunity. [In these senses, obsolete.]*NWAD IMPORTANCE.8*

IMPORTANT, *a.* Literally, bearing on or to. Hence, weighty; momentous; of great consequence; having a bearing on some interest, measure or result by which good or ill may be produced. Truth is important to happiness as well as to knowledge, but none so important as religious truth. The commerce of Great Britain is important to her navy, and her navy is important to her independence. Men often forget the important end for which they were created.

1. Bearing on; forcible; driving.*NWAD IMPORTANT.2*

He fiercely at him flew,*NWAD IMPORTANT.3*

And with important outrage him assailed.*NWAD IMPORTANT.4*

2. Importunate. [Not used.]*NWAD IMPORTANT.5*

IMPORTANTLY, *adv.* Weightily; forcibly.

IMPORTATION, *n.*

1. The act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state; opposed to exportation. Nations forbid the importation of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance at home.*NWAD IMPORTATION.2*

2. The ware or commodities imported.*NWAD IMPORTATION.3*

The importations, this season, exceed those of the last.*NWAD IMPORTATION.4*

3. Conveyance.*NWAD IMPORTATION.5*

IMPORTED, *pp.* Brought from another country or state.

IMPORTER, *n.* He that imports; the merchant who, by himself or his agent, brings goods from another country or state.

IMPORTING, *ppr.* Bringing into one's own country or state from a foreign or distant state.

1. Bearing, as a signification; meaning.*NWAD IMPORTING.2*

2. Having weight or consequence.*NWAD IMPORTING.3*

IMPORTLESS, *a.* Of no weight or consequence. [Not used.]

IMPORTUNACY, *n.* The act of importuning; importunateness.

IMPORTUNATE, *a.* [L. importunus. See *Importune*.]

1. Bearing on; pressing or urging in request or demand; urgent and pertinacious in solicitation; as an importunate suitor or petitioner.*NWAD IMPORTUNATE.2*

2. Pressing; urgent; as an importunate demand.*NWAD IMPORTUNATE.3*

3. Inciting urgently for gratification; as importunate passions and

appetites.*NWAD IMPORTUNATE.4*

IMPORTUNATELY, *adv.* With urgent request; with pressing solicitation.

IMPORTUNATENESS, *n.* Urgent and pressing solicitation.

IMPORTUNATOR, *n.* One that importunes. [Not in use.]

IMPORTUNE, *v.t.* [L. importunus; in and porto, to bear on.]

To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to urge with frequent or unceasing application.*NWAD IMPORTUNE.2*

Their ministers and residents here have perpetually importuned the court with unreasonable demands.*NWAD IMPORTUNE.3*

IMPORTUNE, *a.* [L. importunus. Formerly accented on the second syllable.]

1. Pressing in request; urgent; troublesome by frequent demands; vexatious; unreasonable.*NWAD IMPORTUNE.5*

2. Unseasonable.*NWAD IMPORTUNE.6*

[This word is obsolete; being superseded by importunate, unless perhaps in poetry.]*NWAD IMPORTUNE.7*

IMPORTUNELY, *adv.* With urgent solicitation; incessantly; continually; troublesomely.

1. Unseasonably; improperly.*NWAD IMPORTUNELY.2*

IMPORTUNITY, *n.* [L. importunitas.]

Pressing solicitation; urgent request; application for a claim or favor, which is urged with troublesome frequency or pertinacity. Men are sometimes overcome by the importunity of their wives or children.*NWAD IMPORTUNITY.2*

IMPORTUOUS, ***a.*** **[L. importuosus; in and portus.]**

Without a port, haven or harbor.*NWAD IMPORTUOUS.2*

IMPOSABLE, ***a.*** **That may be imposed or laid on.**

IMPOSE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. [L. impositum, from impono; in and pono, to put. Pono, as written, belongs to Class Bn; and posui, positum, to Class Bs. or Bd. The latter coincide with Eng. put.]**

1. To lay on; to set on; to lay on, as a burden, tax, toll, duty or penalty. The legislature imposes taxes for the support of government; toll is imposed on passengers to maintain roads, and penalties are imposed on those who violate the laws. God imposes no burdens on men which they are unable to bear.*NWAD IMPOSE.2*

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impose*NWAD IMPOSE.3*

Thy plagues--*NWAD IMPOSE.4*

2. To place over by authority or by force.*NWAD IMPOSE.5*

The Romans often imposed rapacious governors on their colonies and conquered countries.*NWAD IMPOSE.6*

3. To lay on, as a command; to enjoin, as a duty.*NWAD IMPOSE.7*

Thou on the deep imposest nobler laws.*NWAD IMPOSE.8*

Impose but your commands--*NWAD IMPOSE.9*

4. To fix on; to impute. [Little used.]*NWAD IMPOSE.10*

5. To lay on, as hands in the ceremony of ordination, or of confirmation.*NWAD IMPOSE.11*

6. To obtrude fallaciously.*NWAD IMPOSE.12*

Our poet thinks not fit*NWAD IMPOSE.13*

T’ impose upon you what he writes for wit.*NWAD IMPOSE.14*

7. Among printers, to put the pages on the stone and fit on the chase, and thus prepare the form for the press.*NWAD IMPOSE.15*

To impose on, to deceive; to mislead by a trick or false pretense; vulgarly, to put upon. We are liable to be imposed on by others, and sometimes we impose on ourselves.*NWAD IMPOSE.16*

IMPOSE, *n.* s as z. Command; injunction. [Not used.]

IMPOSED, *pp.* Laid on, as a tax, burden, duty or penalty; enjoined.

Imposes on, deceived.*NWAD IMPOSED.2*

IMPOSER, *n.* One who lays on; one who enjoins.

--The imposers of these oaths might repent.*NWAD IMPOSER.2*

IMPOSING, *ppr.* Laying on; enjoining; deceiving.

1. Commanding; adapted to impress forcibly; as an imposing air or matter.*NWAD IMPOSING.2*

--Large and imposing edifices, embosomed in the groves of some rich valley.*NWAD IMPOSING.3*

IMPOSING-STONE, *n.* Among printers, the stone on which the pages or columns of types are imposed or made into forms.

IMPOSITION, *n.* s as z. [L. impositio. See *Impose*.]

1. In a general sense, the act of laying on.*NWAD IMPOSITION.2*

2. The act of laying on hands in the ceremony of ordination, when the bishop in the episcopal church, and the ministers in congregational churches, place their hands on the head of the person whom they are ordaining, while one prays for a blessing on his labors. The same ceremony is used in other cases.*NWAD*

IMPOSITION.3

3. The act of setting on or affixing to; as the imposition of names.*NWAD IMPOSITION.4*

4. That which is imposed; a tax, toll, duty or excise laid by authority. Tyrants oppress their subjects with grievous impositions.*NWAD IMPOSITION.5*

5. Injunction, as of a law or duty.*NWAD IMPOSITION.6*

6. Constraint; oppression; burden.*NWAD IMPOSITION.7*

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable impositions on the mind and practice.*NWAD IMPOSITION.8*

7. Deception; imposture.*NWAD IMPOSITION.9*

Being acquainted with his hand, I had no reason to suspect an imposition.*NWAD IMPOSITION.10*

8. A supernumerary exercise enjoined on students as a punishment.*NWAD IMPOSITION.11*

IMPOSSIBILITY, *n.* [from impossible.]

1. That which cannot be; the state of being not possible to exist. That a thing should be and not be at the same time, is an impossibility.*NWAD IMPOSSIBILITY.2*

2. Impracticability; the state or quality of being not feasible or possible to be done. That a man by his own strength should lift a ship of the line, is to him an impossibility, as the means are inadequate to the end. [See *Impossible*.]*NWAD IMPOSSIBILITY.3*

IMPOSSIBLE, *a.* [L. impossibilis; in and possibilis, from possum, to be able.]

1. That cannot be. It is impossible that two and two should make five, or that a circle and a square make five, or that a circle and a

square should be the same thing, or that a thing should be, and not be at the same time.*NWAD IMPOSSIBLE.2*

2. Impracticable; not feasible; that cannot be done.*NWAD IMPOSSIBLE.3*

With men this is impossible; but with God all things are possible. *Matthew 19:26*.*NWAD IMPOSSIBLE.4*

Without faith it is impossible to please God. *Hebrews 11:6*.*NWAD IMPOSSIBLE.5*

There are two kinds of impossibilities; physical and moral. That is a physical impossibility, which is contrary to the law of nature. A thing is said to be morally impossible, when in itself it is possible, but attended with difficulties or circumstances which give it the appearance of being impossible. [See *Possible*, *Practicable* and *Impracticable*.]*NWAD IMPOSSIBLE.6*

IMPOST, *n.* [L. impositum, impono.]

1. Any tax or tribute imposed by authority; particularly, a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported, and paid or secured by the importer at the time of importation. Imposts are also called customs.*NWAD IMPOST.2*

2. In architecture, that part of a pillar in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the building rests; or the capital of a pillar, or cornice which crowns the pier and supports the first stone or part of an arch.*NWAD IMPOST.3*

IMPOSTHUMATE, *v.i.* impos'tumate. [See *Imposthume*.]

To form an abscess; to gather; to collect pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body.*NWAD IMPOSTHUMATE.2*

IMPOSTHUMATE, *v.t.* To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

IMPOSTHUMATED, *pp.* Affected with an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUMATION, *n.* The act of forming an abscess; also, an abscess; an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUME, *n.* impos'tume. [This word is a corruption of apostem, L. apostema; Gr. to separate, to withdraw, or to stand off; to stand.]

An abscess; a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body.*NWAD IMPOSTHUME.2*

[This word and its derivatives, being mere corruptions, might well be suffered to pass into oblivion.]*NWAD IMPOSTHUME.3*

IMPOSTHUME, *v.i.* The same as imposthumate.

IMPOSTOR, *n.* [Low L. impostor, from impono. See *Impose*.]

One who imposes on others; a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver under a false character. It seems to be yet unsettled, whether Perkin Warbeck was an impostor. A religious impostor may be one who assumes the character of a preacher, without authority; or one who falsely pretends to an extraordinary commission from heaven, and terrifies people with denunciations of judgments.*NWAD IMPOSTOR.2*

IMPOSTURAGE, *n.* Imposition. [Not in use.]

IMPOSTURE, *n.* [L. impostura. See *Impose*.]

Deception practiced under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition practiced by a false pretender.*NWAD IMPOSTURE.2*

--Form new legends,*NWAD IMPOSTURE.3*

And fill the world with follies and impostures.*NWAD IMPOSTURE.4*

IMPOSTURED, *a.* Having the nature of imposture.

IMPOSTUROUS, *a.* Deceitful. [Not used.]

IMPOTENCE, IMPOTENCY, *n.* [L. impotentia; in and potentia, from possum. See *Power*.]

1. Want of strength or power, animal or intellectual; weakness; feebleness; inability; imbecility; defect of power, natural or adventitious, to perform any thing.*NWAD IMPOTENCE.2*

Some were poor by the impotency of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, idiots and cripples.*NWAD IMPOTENCE.3*

The impotence of exercising animal motion attends fevers.*NWAD IMPOTENCE.4*

2. Moral inability; the want of power or inclination to resist or overcome habits and natural propensities.*NWAD IMPOTENCE.5*

3. Inability to beget.*NWAD IMPOTENCE.6*

4. Ungovernable passion; a Latin signification. [Little used.]*NWAD IMPOTENCE.7*

IMPOTENT, *a.* [L. impotens.]

1. Weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; unable by nature, or disabled by disease or accident to perform any act.*NWAD IMPOTENT.2*

I know thou wast not slow to hear,*NWAD IMPOTENT.3*

Nor impotent to save.*NWAD IMPOTENT.4*

2. Wanting the power of propagation, as males.*NWAD IMPOTENT.5*

3. Wanting the power of restraint; not having the command over; as impotent of tongue.*NWAD IMPOTENT.6*

IMPOTENT, *n.* One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease.

IMPOTENTLY, *adv.* Weakly; without power over the passions.

IMPOUND, *v.t.* [in and pound. See *Pound*.]

1. To put, shut or confine in a pound or close pen; as, to impound unruly or stray horses, cattle, etc.*NWAD IMPOUND.2*

2. To confine; to restrain within limits.*NWAD IMPOUND.3*

IMPOUNDED, *pp.* Confined in a pound.

IMPOUNDER, *n.* One who impounds the beasts of another.

IMPOUNDING, *ppr.* Confining in a pound; restraining.

IMPOVERISH, *v.t.*

1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence. Idleness and vice are sure to impoverish individuals and families.*NWAD IMPOVERISH.2*

2. To exhaust strength, richness or fertility; as, to impoverish land by frequent cropping.*NWAD IMPOVERISH.3*

IMPOVERISHED, *pp.* Reduced to poverty; exhausted.

IMPOVERISHER, *n.* One who makes others poor.

1. That which impairs fertility.*NWAD IMPOVERISHER.2*

IMPOVERISHING, ***ppr.*** **Making poor; exhausting.**

IMPOVERISHMENT, ***n.*** **Depauperation; a reducing to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness or fertility.**

IMPOWER. [See ***Empower*****.]**

IMPRACTICABILITY, IMPRACTICABLENESS, ***n.*** **[See** ***Impracticable*****.]**

1. The state or quality of being beyond human power, or the means proposed; infeasibility.*NWAD IMPRACTICABILITY.2*

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.*NWAD IMPRACTICABILITY.3*

IMPRACTICABLE, ***a.*** **[in and practicable. See** ***Practice*****.]**

1. That cannot be done or performed; infeasible; not to be effected by human means, or by the means proposed. It is impracticable for a man to lift a ton by his unassisted strength; but not impracticable for a man aided by a mechanical power.*NWAD IMPRACTICABLE.*

2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn; as a fierce, impracticable nature.*NWAD IMPRACTICABLE.3*

3. That cannot be passed or traveled; as an impracticable road; a colloquial sense.*NWAD IMPRACTICABLE.4*

IMPRACTICABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner or degree that hinders practice.**

--Morality not impracticably rigid.*NWAD IMPRACTICABLY.2*

IMPRECATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. imprecor; in and precor, to pray. See** ***Pray*****.]**

To invoke, as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall on one's self or on another person.*NWAD IMPRECATE.2*

IMPRECATED, ***pp.*** **Invoked on one, as some evil.**

IMPRECATING, ***ppr.*** **Calling for evil on one's self or another.**

IMPRECATION, ***n.*** **[L. imprecatio.] The act of imprecating, or invoking evil on any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one.**

IMPRECATORY, ***a.*** **Containing a prayer for evil to befall a person.**

IMPRECISION, ***n.*** **s as z. [in and precision.]**

Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy.*NWAD IMPRECISION.2*

IMPREGN, ***v.t.*** **impre'ne. [L. in and proegnans. See *Pregnant*.]**

To impregnate; to infuse the seed of young, or other prolific principle. [Used in poetry. See *Impregnate*.]*NWAD IMPREGN.2*

IMPREGNABLE, ***a.***

1. Not to be stormed, or taken by assault; that cannot be reduced by force; able to resist attack; as an impregnable fortress.*NWAD IMPREGNABLE.2*

2. Not to be moved, impressed or shaken; invincible.*NWAD IMPREGNABLE.3*

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and impregnable.*NWAD IMPREGNABLE.4*

IMPREGNABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to resist penetration or assault; in a manner to defy force; as a place impregnably fortified.**

IMPREGNATE, ***v.t.*** **[See *Pregnant*.]**

1. To infuse the principle of conception; to make pregnant, as a female animal.*NWAD IMPREGNATE.2*

2. To deposit the fecundating dust of a flower on the pistils of a plant; to render prolific.*NWAD IMPREGNATE.3*

3. To infuse particles of one thing into another; to communicate the virtues or one thing to another, as in pharmacy, by mixture, digestion, etc.*NWAD IMPREGNATE.4*

IMPREGNATE, *a.* Impregnated; rendered prolific or fruitful.

IMPREGNATED, *a.* Made pregnant or prolific; fecundated; filled with something by mixture, etc.

IMPREGNATING, *ppr.* Infusing seed or pollen; rendering pregnant; fructifying; fecundating; filling by infusion or mixture.

IMPREGNATION, *n.* The act of fecundating and rendering fruitful; applied to animals or plants.

1. The communication of the particles or virtues of one thing to another.*NWAD IMPREGNATION.2*

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.*NWAD IMPREGNATION.3*

3. Saturation.*NWAD IMPREGNATION.4*

IMPREJUDICATE, *a.* [L. in, proe, and judico.]

Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial. [Not used.]*NWAD IMPREJUDICATE.2*

IMPREPARATION, *n.* [in and preparation.] Want of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness. [Little used.]

IMPRESCRIPTIBILITY, *n.* The state of being independent of prescription; the state which renders a thing not liable to be

lost or impaired by the prescription of another, or by one's own non-user.

IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, *a.* [L. proescribo; proe and scribo, to write.]

That cannot be lost or impaired by non-user, or by the claims of another founded on prescription.*NWAD IMPRESCRIPTIBLE.2*

Rights of mere ability which a man may use or not at pleasure, without any person's having a right to prescribe to me on that subject, are imprescriptible.*NWAD IMPRESCRIPTIBLE.3*

The rights of navigation, fishing, and others that may be exercised on the sea, belonging to the right of mere ability, are imprescriptible.*NWAD IMPRESCRIPTIBLE.4*

IMPRESS, *v.t.* [L. impressum, from imprimo; in and premo, to press.]

1. To imprint; to stamp; to make a mark or figure on any thing by pressure; as, to impress coin with the figure of a man's head, or with that of any ox or sheep; to impress a figure on wax or clay.*NWAD IMPRESS.2*

2. To print, as books.*NWAD IMPRESS.3*

3. To mark; to indent.*NWAD IMPRESS.4*

4. To fix deep; as, to impress truth on the mind, or facts on the memory. Hence, to convict of sin.*NWAD IMPRESS.5*

5. To compel to enter into public service, as seamen; to seize and take into service by compulsion, as nurses in sickness. In this sense, we use press or impress indifferently.*NWAD IMPRESS.6*

6. To seize; to take for public service; as, to impress provisions.*NWAD IMPRESS.7*

IMPRESS, *n.* A mark or indentation, made by pressure.

1. The figure or image of any thing made by pressure; stamp; likeness.*NWAD IMPRESS.9*

2. Mark of distinction; stamp; character.*NWAD IMPRESS.10*

God leaves us this general impress or character on the works of creation, that they were very good.*NWAD IMPRESS.11*

3. Device; motto.*NWAD IMPRESS.12*

To describe emblazoned shields,*NWAD IMPRESS.13*

Impresses quaint--*NWAD IMPRESS.14*

4. The act of compelling to enter public service. [See *Press*.]*NWAD IMPRESS.15*

IMPRESSED, *pp.* Imprinted; stamped; marked by pressure; compelled to enter public service; seized for public use; fixed in the mind; made sensible; convinced.

IMPRESSIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being impressible.

IMPRESSIBLE, *a.* That may be impressed; that yields to pressure; that may receive impressions. Solid bodies are not easily impressible.

1. That may be impressed; that may have its figure stamped on another body.*NWAD IMPRESSIBLE.2*

IMPRESSING, *ppr.* Imprinting; stamping; fixing in the mind; compelling into service.

IMPRESSION, *n.* [L. impressio.] The act of impressing, as one body on another; as a figure made by impression.

1. Mark; indentation; stamp made by pressure; as, a seal makes an impression on wax.*NWAD IMPRESSION.2*

2. The effect which objects produce on the mind. Thus we say, the

truths of the gospel make an impression on the mind; they make no impression, or a deep and lasting impression. The heart is impressed with love or gratitude. We lie open to the impressions of flattery.*NWAD IMPRESSION.3*

3. Image in the mind; idea.*NWAD IMPRESSION.4*

4. Sensible effect. The artillery made no impression on the fort. The attack made no impression on the enemy.*NWAD IMPRESSION.5*

5. A single edition of a book; the books printed at once; as a copy of the last impression. The whole impression of the work was sold in a month.*NWAD IMPRESSION.6*

6. Slight, indistinct remembrance. I have an impression that the fact was stated to me, but I cannot clearly recollect it.*NWAD IMPRESSION.7*

IMPRESSIVE, *a.* Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting, or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch sensibility or the conscience; as an impressive discourse; an impressive scene.

1. Capable of being impressed; susceptible.*NWAD IMPRESSIVE.2*

IMPRESSIVELY, *adv.* In a manner to touch sensibility, or to awaken conscience; in a manner to produce a powerful effect on the mind.

IMPRESSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being impressive.

IMPRESSMENT, *n.* The act of impressing men into public service; as the impressment of seamen.

1. The act of compelling into any service; as the impressment of nurses to attend the sick.*NWAD IMPRESSMENT.2*

2. The act of seizing for public use; as the impressment of provisions for the army.*NWAD IMPRESSMENT.3*

IMPRESSURE, ***n.*** **The mark made by pressure; indentation; dent; impression.**

IMPREST, ***n.*** **A kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced.**

IMPREST, ***v.t.*** **To advance on loan.**

IMPREVALENCE, ***n.*** **Incapability of prevailing.**

IMPRIMATUR, ***n.*** **[L. let it be printed.]**

A license to print a book, etc.*NWAD IMPRIMATUR.2*

IMPRIMERY, ***n.*** **A print; impression; a printing-house; art of printing. [Not in use.]**

IMPRIMIS, ***adv.*** **[L. imprimis, for in primis.]**

In the first place; first in order.*NWAD IMPRIMIS.2*

IMPRINT, ***v.t.*** **[L. imprimo; in and premo, to press. See *Print*.]**

1. To impress; to make by pressure; as a character or device imprinted on wax or cloth.*NWAD IMPRINT.2*

2. To stamp letters and words on paper by means of types; to print.*NWAD IMPRINT.3*

3. To fix on the mind or memory; to impress. Let your father's admonitions and instructions be imprinted on your mind.*NWAD IMPRINT.4*

IMPRINTED, ***pp.*** **Marked by pressure; printed; fixed in the mind or memory.**

IMPRINTING, ***ppr.*** **Marking by pressure; printing; fixing on the mind or memory.**

IMPRISON, ***v.t.*** **impriz'n.**

1. To put into a prison; to confine in a prison or jail, or to arrest and detain in custody in any place.*NWAD IMPRISON.2*

2. To confine; to shut up; to restrain from escape; to deprive of the liberty to move from place to place; as, to be imprisoned in a cell.*NWAD IMPRISON.3*

He imprisoned was in chains remediless.*NWAD IMPRISON.4*

Try to imprison the resistless winds.*NWAD IMPRISON.5*

IMPRISONED, *pp.* Confined in a prison or jail; restrained from escape or from going at large.

IMPRISONING, *ppr.* Shutting up in prison; confining in a place.

IMPRISONMENT, *n.* The act of putting and confining in prison; the act of arresting and detaining in custody.

1. Confinement in a place; restraint of liberty to go from place to place at pleasure. Appropriately, the confinement of a criminal or debtor within the walls of a prison, or in the custody of a sheriff, etc.*NWAD IMPRISONMENT.2*

False imprisonment is any confinement of the person, or restraint of liberty, without legal or sufficient authority. The arrest or detention of the person by an officer without warrant, or by an illegal warrant, or by a legal warrant executed at an unlawful time, is false imprisonment.*NWAD IMPRISONMENT.3*

IMPROBABILITY, *n.* [See *Improbable*.] The quality of being improbable, or not likely to be true; unlikelihood.

IMPROBABLE, *a.* [L. improbabilis; in and probabilis, from probo, to prove.] Not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case. It is always improbable that men will knowingly oppose their own interest; yet the fact is possible. It is improbable that snow will fall in July, but not incredible.

IMPROBABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner not likely to be true.**

1. In a manner not to be approved.*NWAD IMPROBABLY.2*

IMPROBATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. improbo.] To disallow; not to approve. [Not used.]**

IMPROBATION, ***n.*** **The act of disapproving. [Not in use.]**

IMPROBITY, ***n.*** **[L. improbitas; in and probitas, from probo, to approve.] That which is disapproved or disallowed; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty. A man of unknown improbity is always suspected, and usually despised.**

IMPRODUCED, ***a.*** **Not produced. [Not in use.]**

IMPROFICIENCY, ***n.*** **Want of proficiency.**

IMPROFITABLE, ***a.*** **Unprofitable. [Not in use.]**

IMPROMPTU, ***adv.*** **[L. in promptu, in readiness, from promptus, ready, quick.] Off hand; without previous study; as a verse uttered or written impromptu.**

IMPROMPTU, ***n.*** **A piece made off hand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.**

IMPROPER, ***a.*** **[L. improprius; in and proprius, proper.]**

1. Not proper; not suitable; not adapted to its end; unfit; as an improper medicine for a particular disease; an improper regulation.*NWAD IMPROPER.2*

2. Not becoming; not decent; not suited to the character, time or place; as improper conduct in church; improper behavior before superiors; an improper speech.*NWAD IMPROPER.3*

3. Not according to the settled usages or principles of a language; as an improper word or phrase.*NWAD IMPROPER.4*

4. Not suited to a particular place or office; unqualified; as, he is an improper man for the office.*NWAD IMPROPER.5*

IMPROPERLY, *adv.* Not fitly; in a manner not suited to the end; in a manner not suited to the company, time, place and circumstances; unsuitably; incongruously.

1. In a manner not according with established usages; inaccurately; ungrammatically; as, to speak or write improperly.*NWAD IMPROPERLY.2*

IMPROPITIOUS, *a.* Not propitious; unpropitious.

[The latter is the word in use.]*NWAD IMPROPITIOUS.2*

IMPROPORTIONABLE, *a.* Not proportionable. [Little used.]

IMPROPORTIONATE, *a.* Not proportionate; not adjusted. [Little used.]

IMPROPRIATE, *v.t.* [L. in and proprius, proper.]

1. To appropriate to private use; to take to one's self; as, to impropriate thanks to one's self. [Not used.]*NWAD IMPROPRIATE.2*

2. To annex the possessions of the church or a benefice to a layman.*NWAD IMPROPRIATE.3*

IMPROPRIATE, *a.* Devolved into the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRIATED, *pp.* Appropriated to one's self. [See *Appropriated*.]

1. Put in possession of a layman.*NWAD IMPROPRIATED.2*

IMPROPRIATING, *ppr.* Appropriating to one's self.

1. Annexing to a lay proprietor.*NWAD IMPROPRIATING.2*

IMPROPRIATION, *n.* The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice into the hands of a layman.

1. The benefice impropriated.*NWAD IMPROPRIATION.2*

IMPROPRIATOR, *n.* A layman who has possession of the lands of the church or an ecclesiastical living.

IMPROPRIETY, *n.* [L. improprius. See *Improper*.]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness to character, time, place or circumstances; as impropriety of behavior or manners. Levity of conduct is an impropriety in a religious assembly and at a funeral. Rudeness or forwardness in young persons before their superiors, is impropriety. Indecency and indecorum are improprieties.*NWAD IMPROPRIETY.2*

2. Inaccuracy in language; a word or phrase not according with the established usages or principles of speaking or writing.*NWAD IMPROPRIETY.3*

Many gross improprieties, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded.*NWAD IMPROPRIETY.4*

IMPROSPERITY, *n.* Unprosperity; want of success.

IMPROSPEROUS, *a.* [in and prosperous.] Not prosperous; not successful; unfortunate; not yielding profit; not advancing interest; as an improsperous undertaking or voyage.

[Unprosperous is the word most generally used in the sense.]*NWAD IMPROSPEROUS.2*

IMPROSPEROUSLY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unprosperously; unfortunately.

IMPROSPEROUSNESS, *n.* Ill success; want of prosperity.

IMPROVABILITY, *n.* [See *Improvable*.] The state or quality of

being capable of improvement; susceptibility of being made better.

IMPROVABLE, *a.* [See *Improve*.] Susceptible of improvement; capable of growing or being made better; that may be advanced in good qualities.

We have stock enough, and that too of an improvable nature, that is capable of infinite advancement.*NWAD IMPROVABLE.2*

Man is accommodated with moral principles, improvable by the exercise of his faculties.*NWAD IMPROVABLE.3*

I have a fine spread of improvable lands.*NWAD IMPROVABLE.4*

1. That may be used to advantage, or for the increase of any thing valuable.*NWAD IMPROVABLE.5*

The essays of weaker heads afford improvable hints to better.*NWAD IMPROVABLE.6*

2. Capable of tillage or cultivation.*NWAD IMPROVABLE.7*

A scarcity of improvable lands began to be felt in these colonies.*NWAD IMPROVABLE.8*

IMPROVABLENESS, *n.* Susceptibility of improvement; capableness of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

IMPROVE, *v.t.* improov'. [L. in and probo, to prove, or the adjective probus.]

1. To make better; to advance in value or good qualities. We amend a bad, but improve a good thing.*NWAD IMPROVE.2*

A good education improves the mind and the manners. A judicious rotation of crops tends to improve land.*NWAD IMPROVE.3*

2. To use or employ to good purpose; to make productive; to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to employ for advancing

interest, reputation or happiness.*NWAD IMPROVE.4*

Many opportunities occur of improving money, which, if a man misses, he may not afterwards recover.*NWAD IMPROVE.5*

Melissus was a man of parts, capable or enjoying and improving life.*NWAD IMPROVE.6*

True policy as well as good faith, in my opinion, binds us to improve the occasion.*NWAD IMPROVE.7*

This success was not improved.*NWAD IMPROVE.8*

Those who enjoy the advantage of better instruction, should improve their privileges.*NWAD IMPROVE.9*

They were aware of the advantages of their position, and improved them with equal skill and diligence.*NWAD IMPROVE.10*

Those moments were diligently improved.*NWAD IMPROVE.11*

The candidate improved his advantages.*NWAD IMPROVE.12*

A hint that I do not remember to have seen opened and improved.*NWAD IMPROVE.13*

Whatever interest we have at the throne of grace, should be improved in behalf of others.*NWAD IMPROVE.14*

The court seldom fails to improve the opportunity.*NWAD IMPROVE.15*

My lords, no time should be lost, which may promise to improve this disposition in America.*NWAD IMPROVE.16*

If we neglect to improve our knowledge to the ends for which it was given--*NWAD IMPROVE.17*

It is the fault of persons not improving that light.*NWAD IMPROVE.18*

The shorter the time--the more eager were they to improve it.*NWAD*

IMPROVE.19

A young minister wishing to improve the occasion--*NWAD IMPROVE.20*

3. To apply to practical purposes; as, to improve a discourse, or the doctrines stated and proved in a sermon.*NWAD IMPROVE.21*

4. To advance or increase by use; in a bad sense.*NWAD IMPROVE.22*

I fear we have not a little improved the wretched inheritance of our ancestors.*NWAD IMPROVE.23*

5. To use; to employ; as, to improve a witness of a deposition.*NWAD IMPROVE.24*

Let even the coach, the inns, or the ships be improved as openings for useful instruction.*NWAD IMPROVE.25*

6. To use; to occupy; to cultivate. The house or the farm is now improved by an industrious tenant.*NWAD IMPROVE.26*

This application is perhaps peculiar to some parts of the U. States. It however deviates little from that in some of the forgoing definitions.*NWAD IMPROVE.27*

IMPROVE, *v.i.* improov'. To grow better or wiser; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom or other excellence. We are pleased to see our children improve in knowledge and virtue. A farm improves under judicious management. The artisan improves by experience. It is the duty, as it is the desire of a good man, to improve in grace and piety.

We take care to improve in our frugality and diligence.*NWAD IMPROVE.29*

1. To advance in bad qualities; to grow worse.*NWAD IMPROVE.30*

Domitian improved in cruelty toward the end of his reign.*NWAD IMPROVE.31*

[I regret to see this word thus used, or rather perverted.]*NWAD*

IMPROVE.32

2. To increase; to be enhanced; to rise.*NWAD IMPROVE.33*

The price of cotton improves, or is improved.*NWAD IMPROVE.34*

[A mercantile and modern use of the word.]*NWAD IMPROVE.35*

To improve on, to make useful additions or amendments to; to bring nearer to perfection; as, to improve on the mode of tillage usually practiced.*NWAD IMPROVE.36*

IMPROVED, *pp.* Made better, wiser or more excellent; advanced immoral worth, knowledge or manners.

1. Made better; advanced in fertility or other good qualities.*NWAD IMPROVED.2*

2. Used to profit or good purpose; as opportunities of learning improved.*NWAD IMPROVED.3*

3. Used; occupied; as improved land.*NWAD IMPROVED.4*

IMPROVEMENT, *n.* improov'ment. Advancement in moral worth, learning, wisdom, skill or other excellence; as the improvement of the mind or of the heart by cultivation; improvement in classical learning, science or mechanical skill; improvement in music; improvement in holiness.

1. Melioration; a making or growing better, or more valuable; as the improvement of barren or exhausted land; the improvement of the roads; the improvement of the breed of horses or cattle.*NWAD IMPROVEMENT.2*

2. A valuable addition; excellence added, or a change for the better; sometimes with on.*NWAD IMPROVEMENT.3*

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are improvements on the Greek poet.*NWAD IMPROVEMENT.4*

3. Advance or progress from any state to a better.*NWAD*

IMPROVEMENT.5

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several improvements and decays.*NWAD IMPROVEMENT.6*

4. Instruction; growth in knowledge or refinement; edification.*NWAD IMPROVEMENT.7*

I look upon your city as the best place of improvement.*NWAD IMPROVEMENT.8*

5. Use or employment to beneficial purposes; a turning to good account; as the improvement of natural advantages or spiritual privileges.*NWAD IMPROVEMENT.9*

A good improvement of his reason.*NWAD IMPROVEMENT.10*

6. Practical application; as the improvement of the doctrines and principles of a sermon.*NWAD IMPROVEMENT.11*

I shall make some improvement of this doctrine.*NWAD IMPROVEMENT.12*

Hence,*NWAD IMPROVEMENT.13*

7. The part of a discourse intended to enforce and apply the doctrines, is called the improvement.*NWAD IMPROVEMENT.14*

8. Use; occupancy.*NWAD IMPROVEMENT.15*

9. Improvements, *plu.*, valuable additions or melioration, as building, clearings, drains, fences, etc., on a farm.*NWAD IMPROVEMENT.16*

IMPROVER, *n.* One who improves; one who makes himself or any thing else better; as an improver of horses or cattle.

1. That which improves, enriches or meliorates; as chalk is an improver of lands.*NWAD IMPROVER.2*

IMPROVIDED, *a.* [L. improvisus; in and provideo, to foresee or

provide.] Unforeseen; unexpected; not provided against.

IMPROVIDENCE, *n.* [L. in and providens, providentia, from pro, before, and video, to see.]

Want of providence or forecast; neglect of foresight, or of the measures which foresight might dictate for safety or advantage. Half the inconveniences and losses which men suffer are the effects of improvidence.*NWAD IMPROVIDENCE.2*

IMPROVIDENT, *a.* [L. in and providens; pro and video, supra.]

Wanting forecast; not foreseeing what will be necessary or convenient, or neglecting the measures which foresight would dictate; wanting care to make provision for future exigences. Seamen are proverbially improvident. It is sometimes followed by of; as improvident of harm.*NWAD IMPROVIDENT.2*

IMPROVIDENTLY, *adv.* Without foresight or forecast; without care to provide against future wants.

IMPROVING, ***ppr.*** **Making better; growing better; using to advantage.**

IMPROVISION, ***n.*** **s as z. [in and provision.] Want of forecast; improvidence. [Little used.]**

IMPRUDENCE, ***n.*** **[L. imprudentia; in and prudentia, prudence.]**

Want of prudence; indiscretion; want of caution, circumspection, or a due regard to the consequences of words to be uttered or actions to be performed, or their probable effects on the interest, safety, reputation or happiness of one's self or others; heedlessness; inconsiderateness; rashness. Let a man of sixty attempt to enumerate the evils which his imprudence has brought on himself, his family, or his neighbors.*NWAD IMPRUDENCE.2*

IMPRUDENT, ***a.*** **[L. imprudens; in and prudens, prudent.]**

Wanting prudence or discretion; indiscrete; injudicious; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash; heedless. The imprudent man often laments his mistakes, and then repeats them.*NWAD IMPRUDENT.2*

IMPRUDENTLY, ***adv.*** **Without the exercise of prudence; indiscreetly.**

IMPUDENCE, ***n.*** **[L. impudens; in and pudens, from pudeo, to be ashamed.] Shamelessness; want of modesty; effrontery; assurance accompanied with a disregard of the opinions of others.**

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it impudence to deny.*NWAD IMPUDENCE.2*

IMPUDENT, ***a.*** **[L. impudens.] Shameless; wanting modesty; bold with contempt of others; saucy.**

When we behold an angel, not to fear*NWAD IMPUDENT.2*

Is to be impudent.*NWAD IMPUDENT.3*

IMPUDENTLY, *adv.* Shamelessly; with indecent assurance.

At once assail*NWAD IMPUDENTLY.2*

With open mouths, and impudently rail.*NWAD IMPUDENTLY.3*

IMPUDICITY, *n.* [L. impudicitia.] Immodesty.

IMPUGN, *v.t.* impu'ne. [L. impugno; in and pugno, to fight or resist.] To oppose; to attack by words or arguments; to contradict. The lawfulness of lots is impugned by some, and defended by others.

The truth hereof I will not rashly impugn, or over-boldly affirm.*NWAD IMPUGN.2*

IMPUGNATION, *n.* Opposition. [Little used.]

IMPUGNED, *pp.* Opposed; contradicted; disputed.

IMPUGNER, *n.* One who opposes or contradicts.

IMPUGNING, *ppr.* Opposing; attacking; contradicting.

IMPUISSANCE, *n.* Impotence; weakness.

IMPULSE, *n.* im'puls. [L. impulsus, from impello. See *Impel*.]

1. Force communicated; the effect of one body acting on another. Impulse is the effect of motion, and is in proportion to the quantity of matter and velocity of the impelling body.*NWAD IMPULSE.2*

2. Influence acting on the mind; motive.*NWAD IMPULSE.3*

These were my natural impulses for the undertaking.*NWAD*

IMPULSE.4

3. Impression; supposed supernatural influence on the mind.*NWAD IMPULSE.5*

Meantime, by Jove's impulse, Mezentius armed,*NWAD IMPULSE.6*

Succeeded Turnus--*NWAD IMPULSE.7*

IMPULSION, *n.* [L. impulsio. See *Impel*.]

1. The act of driving against or impelling; the agency of a body in motion on another body.*NWAD IMPULSION.2*

2. Influence on the mind; impulse.*NWAD IMPULSION.3*

IMPULSIVE, *a.* Having the power of driving or impelling; moving; impellent.

Poor men! poor papers! We and they*NWAD IMPULSIVE.2*

Do some impulsive force obey.*NWAD IMPULSIVE.3*

IMPULSIVELY, *adv.* With force; by impulse.

IMPUNITY, *n.* [L. impunitas; in and punio, to punish.]

1. Exemption from punishment or penalty. No person should be permitted to violate the laws with impunity. Impunity encourages men in crimes.*NWAD IMPUNITY.2*

2. Freedom or exemption from injury. Some ferocious animals are not be encountered with impunity.*NWAD IMPUNITY.3*

IMPURE, *a.* [L. impurus; in and purus, pure.]

1. Not pure; foul; feculent; tinctured; mixed or impregnated with extraneous substance; as impure water or air; impure salt or magnesia.*NWAD IMPURE.2*

2. Obscene; as impure language or ideas.*NWAD IMPURE.3*

3. Unchaste; lewd; unclean; as impure actions.*NWAD IMPURE.4*

4. Defiled by sin or guilt; unholy; as persons.*NWAD IMPURE.5*

5. Unhallowed; unholy; as things.*NWAD IMPURE.6*

6. Unclean; in a legal sense; not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses.*NWAD IMPURE.7*

IMPURE, *v.t.* To render foul; to defile. [Not used.]

IMPURELY, *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

IMPURENESS, IMPURITY, *n.* [L. impuritas, supra.]

1. Want of purity; foulness; feculence; the admixture of a foreign substance in any thing; as the impurity of water, of air, of spirits, or of any species of earth or metal.*NWAD IMPURENESS.2*

2. Any foul matter.*NWAD IMPURENESS.3*

3. Unchastity; lewdness.*NWAD IMPURENESS.4*

The foul impurities that reigned among the monkish clergy.*NWAD IMPURENESS.5*

4. Want of sanctity or holiness; defilement by guilt.*NWAD IMPURENESS.6*

5. Want of ceremonial purity; legal pollution or uncleanness. By the Mosaic law, a person contracted impurity by touching a dead body or a leper.*NWAD IMPURENESS.7*

6. Foul language; obscenity.*NWAD IMPURENESS.8*

Profaneness, impurity, or scandal, is not wit.*NWAD IMPURENESS.9*

IMPURPLE, *v.t.* [in and purple;] To color or tinge with purple; to

make red or reddish; as a field impurpled with blood.

The bright*NWAD IMPURPLE.2*

Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,*NWAD IMPURPLE.3*

Impurpled; with celestial roses, smil'd.*NWAD IMPURPLE.4*

IMPURPLING, *ppr.* Tinging or coloring with purple.

IMPUTABLE, *a.* [See *Impute*.] That may be imputed or charged to a person; chargeable. Thus we say, crimes, sins, errors, trespasses are imputable to those who commit them.

1. That may be ascribed to; in a good sense.*NWAD IMPUTABLE.2*

This favor is imputable to your goodness, or to a good motive.*NWAD IMPUTABLE.3*

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. [Not proper.]*NWAD IMPUTABLE.4*

3. That may be set to the account of another. It has been a question much agitated, whether Adam's sin is imputable to his posterity.*NWAD IMPUTABLE.5*

IMPUTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTATION, *n.* The act of imputing or charging; attribution; generally in an ill sense; as the imputation of crimes of faults to the true authors of them. We are liable to the imputation or numerous sins and errors, to the imputation of pride, vanity and self-confidence; to the imputation of weakness and irresolution, or of rashness.

1. Sometimes in a good sense.*NWAD IMPUTATION.2*

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humor his men with the imputation of being near their master.*NWAD IMPUTATION.3*

2. Charge or attribution of evil; censure; reproach.*NWAD IMPUTATION.4*

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless imputations of our enemies, and to rise above them.*NWAD IMPUTATION.5*

3. Hint; slight notice.*NWAD IMPUTATION.6*

IMPUTATIVE, *a.* That may be imputed.

IMPUTATIVELY, *adv.* By imputation.

IMPUTE, *v.t.* [L. imputo; in and puto, to think, to reckon; properly, to set, to put, to throw to or on.]

1. To charge; to attribute; to set to the account of; generally ill, sometimes good. We impute crimes, sins, trespasses, faults, blame, etc., to the guilty persons. We impute wrong actions to bad motives, or to ignorance, or to folly and rashness. We impute misfortunes and miscarriages to imprudence.*NWAD IMPUTE.2*

And therefore it was imputed to him for righteousness. *Romans 4:22*.*NWAD IMPUTE.3*

2. To attribute; to ascribe.*NWAD IMPUTE.4*

I have read a book imputed to lord Bathurst.*NWAD IMPUTE.5*

3. To reckon to one what does not belong to him.*NWAD IMPUTE.6*

It has been held that Adam's sin is imputed to all his posterity.*NWAD IMPUTE.7*

Thy merit*NWAD IMPUTE.8*

Imputed shall absolve them who renounce*NWAD IMPUTE.9*

Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds.*NWAD IMPUTE.10*

IMPUTED, ***pp.*** **Charged to the account of; attributed; ascribed.**

IMPUTER, ***n.*** **One that imputes or attributes.**

IMPUTING, ***ppr.*** **Charging to the account of; attributing; ascribing.**

IMPUTRESCIBLE, ***a.*** **[in and L. putresco, to putrefy.]**

Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.*NWAD IMPUTRESCIBLE.*

IN, a prefix, L. in, is used in composition as a particle of negation, like the English un, of which it seems to be a dialectical orthography; or it denotes within, into, or among, as in inbred, incase; or it serves only to augment or render emphatical the sense of the word to which it is prefixed, as in inclose, increase.

In, before l, is changed into il, as in illusion; and before r, into ir, as in irregular; and into im, before a labial, as in imbitter, immaterial, impatient.*NWAD IN.2*

IN, ***prep.*** **[L. in.] In denotes present or inclosed, surrounded by limits; as in a house; in a fort; in a city. It denotes a state of being mixed, as sugar in tea; or combined, as carbonic acid in coal, or latent heat in air. It denotes present in any state; as in sickness or health. It denotes present in time; as in that hour or day. The uses of in, however, cannot, in all cases, be defined by equivalent words, except by explaining the phrase in which it is used; as in deed; in fact; in essence; in quality; in reason; in courage; in spirits, etc. A man in spirits or good courage, denotes one who possesses at the time spirits or courage; in reason is equivalent to with reason; one in ten denotes one of that number, and we say also one of ten, and one out of ten.**

In the name, is used in phrases of invoking, swearing, declaring, praying, etc. In prayer, it denotes by virtue of, or for the sake of. In the name of the people, denotes on their behalf or part; in their stead, or for their sake.*NWAD IN.4*

In, in many cases, is equivalent to on. This use of the word is frequent in the Scriptures; as, let fowls multiply in the earth. This use is more frequent in England than in America. We generally use

on, in all similar phrases.*NWAD IN.5*

In signifies by or through. In thee shall all nations be blessed. I am glorified in them.*NWAD IN.6*

In that, is sometimes equivalent to because.*NWAD IN.7*

Some things they do in that they are men; some things in that they are men misled and blinded with error.*NWAD IN.8*

In these and similar phrases, that is an antecedent, substitute, or pronoun relating to the subsequent part of the sentence, or the subsequent clause. God commendeth his love towards us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. That is, in the fact stated in the latter clause, for which that is the substitute. *Romans 5:8*.*NWAD IN.9*

In as much, seeing; seeing that; this being the fact. I will ride for health, inasmuch as I am infirm.*NWAD IN.10*

In is often used without the noun to which it properly belongs. I care not who is in, or who is out, that is, in office, or out of office. Come in, that is, into the house or other place. Who has or will come in, that is, into office. A vessel has come in, that is, into port, or has arrived.*NWAD IN.11*

To be or keep in with, to be close or near.*NWAD IN.12*

Keep the ship in with the land.*NWAD IN.13*

INABILITY, *n.* [L. inhabilis; in and habilis.]

1. Want of sufficient physical power or strength; as the inability of a man to raise an arm or a leg.*NWAD INABILITY.2*

2. Want of adequate means; as an inability to purchase a farm, or to fit out a ship.*NWAD INABILITY.3*

3. Want of moral power. Moral inability is considered to be want of inclination, disposition or will, or a deep-rooted aversion to act, and therefore improperly so called.*NWAD INABILITY.4*

Moral inability aggravates our guilt.*NWAD INABILITY.5*

4. Want of intellectual strength or force; as an inability to comprehend a mathematical demonstration.*NWAD INABILITY.6*

5. Want of knowledge or skill; as an inability to read or write.*NWAD INABILITY.7*

INABLEMENT, *n.* [See *Enable*.] Ability. [Not in use.]

INABSTINENCE, *n.* [in and abstinence.] A not abstaining; a partaking; indulgence of appetite; as the inabstinence of Eve.

INABUSIVELY, *adv.* Without abuse.

INACCESSIBILITY, INACCESSIBLENESS, *n.* [from inaccessible.]

The quality or state of being inaccessible, or not to be reached.*NWAD INACCESSIBILITY.2*

INACCESSIBLE, *a.* [in and accessible.]

1. Not to be reached; as an inaccessible highth or rock. The depths of the sea are inaccessible.*NWAD INACCESSIBLE.2*

2. Not to be obtained. The necessary vouchers are inaccessible.*NWAD INACCESSIBLE.3*

3. Not to be approached; forbidding access; as an inaccessible prince.*NWAD INACCESSIBLE.4*

INACCESSIBLY, *adv.* So as not to be approached.

INACCURACY, *n.* [from inaccurate.] Want of accuracy or exactness; mistake; fault; defect; error; as an inaccuracy in writing, in a transcript, or in a calculation.

INACCURATE, *a.* [in and accurate.] Not accurate; not exact or correct; not according to truth; erroneous; as an inaccurate

man; he is inaccurate in narration; the transcript or copy is inaccurate; the instrument is inaccurate.

INACCURATELY, *adv.* Not according to truth; incorrectly; erroneously. The accounts are inaccurately stated.

INACTION, *n.* Want of action; forbearance of labor; idleness; rest.

INACTIVE, *a.* [in and active.] Not active; inert; having no power to move. Matter is, per se, inactive.

1. Not active; not diligent or industrious; not busy; idle. Also, habitually idle; indolent; sluggish; as an inactive officer.*NWAD INACTIVE.2*

INACTIVELY, *adv.* Idly; sluggishly; without motion, labor or employment.

INACTIVITY, *n.* [in and activity.] Inertness; as the inactivity of matter.

1. Idleness, or habitual idleness; want of action or exertion; sluggishness.*NWAD INACTIVITY.2*

INACTUATE, *v.t.* To put in action. [Not used.]

INACTUATION, *n.* Operation. [Not used.]

INADEQUACY, *n.* [from inadequate.] The quality of being unequal or insufficient for a purpose.

The inadequacy and consequent inefficacy of the alleged causes--*NWAD INADEQUACY.2*

1. Inequality.*NWAD INADEQUACY.3*

Dr. Price considers this inadequacy of representation as our fundamental grievance.*NWAD INADEQUACY.4*

2. Incompleteness; defectiveness; as the inadequacy of ideas.*NWAD INADEQUACY.5*

INADEQUATE, *a.* [in and adequate. L. adoequatus, from adoequo, to equal.]

1. Not equal to the purpose; insufficient to effect the object; unequal; as inadequate power, strength, resources.*NWAD INADEQUATE.2*

2. Not equal to the real state or condition of a thing; not just or in due proportion; partial; incomplete; as inadequate ideas of God, of his perfections, or moral government; an inadequate compensation for services.*NWAD INADEQUATE.3*

3. Incomplete; defective; not just; as inadequate representation or description.*NWAD INADEQUATE.4*

INADEQUATELY, *adv.* Not fully or sufficiently; not completely.

INADEQUATENESS, *n.* The quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; inequality; incompleteness.

INADEQUATION, *n.* Want of exact correspondence.

INADHESION, *n.* s as z. [in and adhesion.] Want of adhesion; a not adhering.

Porcelain clay is distinguished from colorific earths by inadhesion to the fingers.*NWAD INADHESION.2*

INADMISSIBILITY, *n.* [from inadmissible.] The quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received; as the inadmissibility of an argument, or of evidence in court, or of a proposal in a negotiation.

INADMISSIBLE, *a.* Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed or received; as inadmissible testimony; as inadmissible proposition.

INADVERTENCE, INADVERTENCY, *n.* [L. in and advertens, adverto. See *Advert*.]

1. A not turning the mind to; inattention; negligence; heedlessness. Many mistakes and some misfortunes proceed from inadvertence.*NWAD INADVERTENCE.2*

2. The effect of inattention; any oversight, mistake or fault which proceeds from negligence of thought.*NWAD INADVERTENCE.3*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and inadvertencies, are infinitely preferable to works of an inferior kind of author.*NWAD INADVERTENCE.4*

INADVERTENT, *a.* [L. in and advertens.] Not turning the mind to; heedless; careless; negligent.

INADVERTENTLY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; from want of attention; inconsiderately.

INAFFABILITY, *n.* Reservedness in conversation.

INAFFABLE, *a.* Not affable; reserved.

INAFFECTATION, *n.* Destitution of affected manner.

INAFFECTED, *a.* Unaffected. [Not used.]

INAIDABALE, *a.* That cannot be assisted.

INALIENABLE, *a.* [L. alieno, alienus.]

Unalienable; that cannot be legally or justly alienated or transferred to another. The dominions of a king are inalienable. All men have certain natural rights which are inalienable. The estate of a minor is inalienable, without a reservation of the right of redemption, or the authority of the legislature.*NWAD INALIENABLE.2*

INALIENABLENESS, *n.* The state of being inalienable.

INALIENABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner that forbids alienation; as rights inalienably vested.**

INALIMENTAL, ***a.*** **[in and aliment.] Affording no nourishment.**

INALTERABILITY, ***n.*** **[from inalterable.] The quality of not being alterable or changeable.**

INALTERABLE, ***a.*** **[in and alterable.] That cannot or may not be altered or changed; unalterable.**

INAMIABLE, ***a.*** **Unamiable. [Not in use.]**

INAMIABLENESS, ***n.*** **Unamiableness. [Not in use.]**

INAMISSIBLE, ***a.*** **[L. in and amitto, to lose.] Not to be lost.**

[Little used.]*NWAD INAMISSIBLE.2*

INAMISSIBLENESS, ***n.*** **The state of not being liable to be lost.**

INAMORATO, ***n.*** **[L. in and amor, love.] A lover.**

INANE, ***a.*** **[L. inanis, empty.] Empty; void; sometimes used as a noun, to express a void space.**

INANGULAR, ***a.*** **Not angular. [Little used.]**

INANIMATE, ***v.t.*** **[infra.] To animate. [Little used.]**

INANIMATE, ***a.*** **[L. inanimatus; in and animo, animatus.]**

1. Destitute of animal life. Plants, stones and earth are inanimate substances; a corpse is an inanimate body.*NWAD INANIMATE.3*

2. Destitute of animation or life.*NWAD INANIMATE.4*

INANIMATED, ***a.*** **Destitute of animal life.**

1. Not animated; not sprightly. [See *Unanimated*.]*NWAD INANIMATED.2*

INANITION, *n.* [L. inanis, empty.]

Emptiness; want of fullness; as inanition of body or of the vessels.*NWAD INANITION.2*

INANITY, *n.* [L. inanitas, from inanis, void.]

Emptiness; void space; vacuity.*NWAD INANITY.2*

INAPPETENCE, INAPPETENCY, *n.* [in and appetence, L. appetentia.]

Want of appetence, or of a disposition to seek, select or imbibe nutriment. [See *Appetence*.]*NWAD INAPPETENCE.2*

1. Want of desire or inclination.*NWAD INAPPETENCE.3*

INAPPLICABILITY, *n.* [from inapplicable.]

The quality of not being applicable; unfitness.*NWAD INAPPLICABILITY.2*

INAPPLICABLE, *a.* [in and applicable.] Not applicable; that cannot be applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose. The argument or the testimony is inapplicable to the case.

INAPPLICATION, *n.* Want of application; want of attention or assiduity; negligence; indolence; neglect of study or industry.

INAPPOSITE, *a.* s as z. [in and apposite.] Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent; as an inapposite argument.

INAPPRECIABLE, *a.* [in and appreciable, from appreciate.]

1. Not to be appreciated; that cannot be duly valued.*NWAD INAPPRECIABLE.2*

2. That cannot be estimated.*NWAD INAPPRECIABLE.3*

INAPPREHENSIBLE, *a.* Not intelligible.

INAPPREHENSIVE, *a.* Not apprehensive; regardless.

INAPPROACHABLE, *a.* [in and approachable.]

Not to be approached; inaccessible.*NWAD INAPPROACHABLE.2*

INAPPROPRIATE, *a.* [in and appropriate.]

Not appropriate; unsuited; not proper.*NWAD INAPPROPRIATE.2*

1. Not appropriate; not belonging to.*NWAD INAPPROPRIATE.3*

INAPTITUDE, *n.* [in and aptitude.] Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

INAQUATE, *a.* [L. in and aquatus.] Embodied in water.

INAQUATION, *n.* The state of being inaquate.

INARABLE, *v.* [in and arable.]

Not arable; not capable of being plowed or tilled.*NWAD INARABLE.2*

INARCH, *v.t.* [in and arch.] To graft by approach; to graft by uniting a cion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree.

INARCHED, *pp.* Grafted by approach.

INARACHING, ***ppr.*** **Grafting by approach.**

INARCHING, ***n.*** **A method of ingrafting, by which a cion, without being separated from its parent tree, is joined to a stock standing near.**

INARTICULATE, ***a.*** **[in and articulate.] Not uttered with articulation or junction of the organs of speech; not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables. The sounds of brutes and fowls are, for the most part, inarticulate.**

INARTICULATELY, ***adv.*** **Not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.**

INARTICULATENESS, ***n.*** **Indistinctness of utterance by animal voices; want of distinct articulation.**

INARTICULATION, ***n.*** **Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.**

INARTIFICIAL, ***a.*** **[In and artificial.]**

1. Not done by art; not made or performed by the rules of art; formed without art; as an inartificial style of composition.*NWAD INARTIFICIAL.2*

2. Simple; artless.*NWAD INARTIFICIAL.3*

INARTIFICIALLY, ***adv.*** **Without art; in an artless manner; contrary to the rules of art.**

INATTENTION, ***n.*** **[in and attention.] The want of attention, or of fixing the mind steadily on an object; heedlessness; neglect.**

Novel lays attract our ravished ears,*NWAD INATTENTION.2*

But old, the mind with inattention hears.*NWAD INATTENTION.3*

INATTENTIVE, ***a.*** **[in and attentive.] Not fixing the mind on an**

object; heedless; careless; negligent; regardless; as an inattentive spectator or hearer, an inattentive habit.

INATTENTIVELY, *adv.* Without attention; carelessly; heedlessly.

INAUDIBLE, *a.* [in and audible.] That cannot be heard; as an inaudible voice or sound.

1. Making no sound; as the inaudible foot of time.*NWAD INAUDIBLE.2*

INAUDIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be heard.

INAUGURAL, *a.* [L. inauguro; in and augur.]

1. Pertaining to inauguration; as inaugural ceremonies.*NWAD INAUGURAL.2*

2. Made or pronounced at an inauguration; as an inaugural address.*NWAD INAUGURAL.3*

INAUGURATE, *v.t.* [supra.] To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner; a word borrowed from the ceremonies used by the Romans when they were received into the college of augurs. Kings and emperors are inaugurated by coronation; a prelate, by consecration; and the president of a college by such ceremonies and forms as give weight and authority to the transaction.

1. To begin with good omens. [Not used.]*NWAD INAUGURATE.2*

INAUGURATE, *a.* Invested with office.

INAUGURATED, *pp.* Inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies.

INAUGURATING, *ppr.* Inducting into office with solemnities.

INAUGURATION, ***n.*** **The act of inducting into office with solemnity; investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies.**

INAUGURATORY, ***a.*** **Suited to induction into office; pertaining to inauguration; as inauguratory gratulations.**

INAURATION, ***n.*** **[L. inauro, inauratus; in and aurum, gold.]**

The act or process of gilding, or covering with gold.*NWAD INAURATION.2*

INAUSPICATE, ***a.*** **Ill omened.**

INAUSPICIOUS, ***a.*** **[in and auspicious.] Ill omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavorable. The war commenced at an inauspicious time, and its issue was inauspicious. The counsels of a bad man have an inauspicious influence on society.**

INAUSPICIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With ill omens; unfortunately; unfavorably.**

INAUSPICIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Unluckiness; unfavorableness.**

INBEING, ***n.*** **[in and being.] Inherence; inherent existence; inseparableness.**

INBORN, ***a.*** **[in and born.] Innate; implanted by nature; as inborn passions; inborn worth.**

INBREATHED, ***a.*** **[in and breathe.] Infused by inspiration.**

INBRED, ***a.*** **[in and bred, breed.] Bred within; innate; natural; as inbred worth; inbred affection.**

INBREED, ***v.t.*** **To produce or generate within.**

INCA, ***n.*** **The name or title given by the natives of Peru to their kings and to the princes of the blood, before the conquest of**

that country by the Spaniards.

INCAGE, ***v.t.*** **[in and cage.] To confine in a cage; to coop us; to confine to any narrow limits.**

INCAGED, ***pp.*** **Cooped up; confined to a cage or to narrow limits.**

INCAGING, ***ppr.*** **Confining to a cage or to narrow limits.**

INCAGEMENT, ***n.*** **Confinement in a cage.**

INCALCULABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be calculated; beyond calculation.**

INCALCULABLY, ***adv.*** **In a degree beyond calculation.**

INCALESCENCE, INCALESCENCY, ***n.*** **[L. incalescens, incalesco; in and calesco, caleo, to be hot.]**

A growing warm; incipient or increasing heat.*NWAD INCALESCENCE.2*

INCALESCENT, ***a.*** **Growing warm; increasing in heat.**

INCAMERATION, ***n.*** **[in and camera, a chamber, or arched roof.]**

The act or process of uniting lands, revenues or other rights to the pope's domain.*NWAD INCAMERATION.2*

INCANDESCENCE, ***n.*** **[L. incandescens, incandesco; in and candesco; candeo, caneo, to be white, to shine; canus, white.]**

A white heat; or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat. We say, a metal is heated to incandescence.*NWAD INCANDESCENCE.2*

INCANDESCENT, ***a.*** **White or glowing with heat.**

INCANTATION, ***n.*** **[L. incantatio, incanto; in and canto, to sing.]**

The act of enchanting; enchantment; the act of using certain formulas of words and ceremonies, for the purpose of raising spirits.*NWAD INCANTATION.2*

INCANTATORY, ***a.*** **Dealing by enchantment; magical.**

INCANTING, ***a.*** **Enchanting. [Not used.]**

INCANTON, ***v.t.*** **[in and canton.] To unite to a canton or separate community.**

INCAPABILITY, INCAPABLENESS, ***n.*** **[from incapable.] The quality of being incapable; natural incapacity or want of power; as the incapableness of a child to comprehend logical syllogisms.**

1. Want of legal qualifications or of legal power; as the incapability of holding an office.*NWAD INCAPABILITY.2*

INCAPABLE, ***a.***

1. Wanting capacity sufficient; not having room sufficient to contain or hold; followed by of. We say, a vessel is incapable of containing or holding a certain quantity of liquor; but I believe we rarely or never say, a vessel is incapable of that quantity.*NWAD INCAPABLE.2*

2. Wanting natural power or capacity to learn, know, understand or comprehend. Man is incapable of comprehending the essence of the Divine Being. An idiot is incapable of learning to read.*NWAD INCAPABLE.3*

3. Not admitting; not in a state to receive; not susceptible of; as, a bridge is incapable of reparation.*NWAD INCAPABLE.4*

Is not your father grown incapable*NWAD INCAPABLE.5*

Of reasonable affairs?*NWAD INCAPABLE.6*

4. Wanting moral power or disposition. He is incapable of a dishonorable act.*NWAD INCAPABLE.7*

5. Unqualified or disqualified, in a legal sense; not having the legal or constitutional qualifications. A man not thirty years of age is unqualified, and therefore incapable of holding the office of president of the United States; a man convicted on impeachment is disqualified, and therefore incapable of holding any office of honor or profit under the government.*NWAD INCAPABLE.8*

Incapable properly denotes a want of passive power, the power of receiving, and is applicable particularly to the mind; unable denotes the want of active power or power of performing, and is applicable to the body or the mind. [See *Incapacity*.]*NWAD INCAPABLE.9*

INCAPACIOUS, *a.* [in and capacious.] Not capacious; not large or spacious; narrow; of small content; as an incapacious soul.

INCAPACIOUSNESS, *n.* Narrowness; want of containing space.

INCAPACITATE, *v.t.* [in and capacitate.]

1. To deprive of capacity or natural power of learning, knowing, understanding or performing. Old age and infirmity often incapacitate men to exercise the office of a judge.*NWAD INCAPACITATE.2*

2. To render or make incapable; as, infancy incapacitates a child for learning algebra.*NWAD INCAPACITATE.3*

3. To disable; to weaken; to deprive of competent power or ability. This is an improper use of the word. The loss of an arm disables a soldier, but does not incapacitate him.*NWAD INCAPACITATE.4*

4. To render unfit; as, infancy incapacitates one for marriage.*NWAD INCAPACITATE.5*

5. To disqualify; to deprive of legal or constitutional requisites; as, conviction of a crime incapacitates one to be a witness.*NWAD INCAPACITATE.6*

INCAPACITATION, *n.* Want of capacity; disqualification.

INCAPACITY, *n.* [in and capacity.] Want of capacity, intellectual power, or the power of receiving, containing or understanding; applied to the mind, and it may be natural or casual. There is a natural incapacity in children to comprehend difficult propositions in logic or metaphysics, and a natural incapacity in men to comprehend the nature of spiritual beings. The defect of understanding proceeding from intoxication, or from an injury done to the brain, is a casual incapacity.

1. Want of qualification or legal requisites; inability; as the incapacity of minors to make binding contracts.*NWAD INCAPACITY.2*

2. Disqualification; disability by deprivation of power; as the incapacity of a convict to give testimony in a court of law.*NWAD INCAPACITY.3*

INCARCERATE, *v.t.* [L. incarcero; in and carcer, a prison; Eng. cark, care; showing the primary sense is to press or strain.]

1. To imprison; to confine in a jail.*NWAD INCARCERATE.2*

2. To confine; to shut up or inclose.*NWAD INCARCERATE.3*

INC`ARCERATE, *a.* Imprisoned; confined.

INCARCERATION, *n.* The act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment.

INCARN, *v.t.* [L. incarno; in and caro, carnis, flesh.]

To cover with flesh; to invest with flesh.*NWAD INCARN.2*

INC`ARN, *v.i.* To breed flesh.

INCARNADINE, *a.* [L. in and caro, flesh.]

Flesh-colored; of a carnation color; pale red.*NWAD INCARNADINE.2*

INC`ARNADINE, *v.t.* To dye red or flesh-color. [Little used.]

INCARNATE, *v.t.* [L. incarno; in and caro, flesh.]

To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh.*NWAD INCARNATE.2*

INC`ARNATE, *a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh; a the incarnate Son of God.

1. In Scotland, of a red color; flesh-colored.*NWAD INCARNATE.4*

INCARNATION, *n.* The act of clothing with flesh.

1. The act of assuming flesh, or of taking a human body and the nature of man; as the incarnation of the Son of God.*NWAD INCARNATION.2*

2. In surgery, the process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh.*NWAD INCARNATION.3*

INCARNATIVE, *v.* Causing new flesh to grow; healing.

INC`ARNATIVE, *n.* A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh, and assist nature in the healing of wounds.

INCASE, *v.t.* [in and case.] To inclose in a case.

1. To inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.*NWAD INCASE.2*

Rich plates of gold the folding doors incase.*NWAD INCASE.3*

INCASED, *pp.* Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCASING, *ppr.* Inclosing as in a case.

INCASK, ***v.t.*** **To put into a cask.**

INCASTELLATED, ***a.*** **Confined or inclosed in a castle.**

INCATENATION, ***n.*** **[L. catena, a chain.]**

The act of linking together.*NWAD INCATENATION.2*

INCAUTIOUS, ***a.*** **[in and cautious.] Not cautious; unwary; not circumspect; heedless; not attending to the circumstances on which safety and interest depend; as incautious youth.**

INCAUTIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **Unwarily; heedlessly; without due circumspection.**

INCAUTIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Want of caution; unwariness; want of foresight.**

INCAVATED, ***a.*** **[L. in and cavo, to make hollow.] Made hollow; bent round or in.**

INCAVATION, ***n.*** **The act of making hollow.**

1. A hollow made.*NWAD INCAVATION.2*

INCEND, ***v.t.*** **[L. incendo.] To inflame; to excite. [Little used.]**

INCENDIARY, ***n.*** **[L. incendiarius, from incendo, to burn; in and candeo, to shine, or be on fire.]**

1. A person who maliciously sets fire to another man's dwelling house, or to any outhouse, being parcel of the same, as a barn or stable; one who is guilty of arson.*NWAD INCENDIARY.2*

2. Any person who sets fire to a building.*NWAD INCENDIARY.3*

3. A person who excites or inflames factions, and promotes quarrels.*NWAD INCENDIARY.4*

Several cities of Greece drove them out as incendiaries.*NWAD INCENDIARY.5*

Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation.*NWAD INCENDIARY.6*

4. He or that which excites.*NWAD INCENDIARY.7*

INCENDIARY, *a.* Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; as an incendiary purpose.

1. Tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition or quarrels.*NWAD INCENDIARY.9*

INCENSE, *n.* in'cens. [L. incensum, burnt, from incendo, to burn.]

1. Perfume exhaled by fire; the odors of spices and gums, burnt in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity.*NWAD INCENSE.2*

A thick cloud of incense went up. *Ezekiel 8:11*.*NWAD INCENSE.3*

2. The materials burnt for making perfumes. The incense used in the Jewish offerings was a mixture of sweet spices, stacte, onycha, galbanum, and the gum of the frankincense tree.*NWAD INCENSE.4*

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein and put incense thereon. *Leviticus 10:1*.*NWAD INCENSE.5*

3. Acceptable prayers and praises. *Malachi 1:11*.*NWAD INCENSE.6*

4. In the Materia Medica, a dry resinous substance known by the name of thus and olibanum.*NWAD INCENSE.7*

INCENSE, *v.t.* incens. To perfume with incense. In the Romish church, it is the deacon's office to incense the officiating priest or prelate, and the choir.

INCENSE, *v.t.* incens. To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite angry passions; to provoke; to irritate; to exasperate; to heat; to fire. It expresses less than enrage.

How could my pious son thy power incense?*NWAD INCENSE.10*

INCENSED, *pp.* Inflamed to violent anger; exasperated.

INCENSEMENT, *n.* incens'ment. Violent irritation of the passions; heat; exasperation. It expresses less than rage and fury.

INCENSING, *ppr.* Inflaming to anger; irritating; exasperation.

INCENSION, *n.* [L. incensio, from incendo, to burn.]

The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.*NWAD INCENSION.2*

INCENSIVE, *a.* Tending to excite or provoke.

INCENSOR, *n.* [L.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of the angry passions.

INCENSORY, *n.* The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. [We generally use censer.]

INCENTIVE, *a.* [Low L. incentivus, from incendo, to burn.]

Inciting; encouraging or moving.*NWAD INCENTIVE.2*

Competency is the most incentive to industry.*NWAD INCENTIVE.3*

INCENTIVE, *n.* [Low L. incentivum.]

1. That which kindles or inflames; used now in a figurative sense only.*NWAD INCENTIVE.5*

2. That which moves the mind or operates on the passions; that which incites or has a tendency to incite to determination or action;

that which prompts to good or ill; motive; spur. The love of money, and the desire of promotion, are two most powerful incentives to action.*NWAD INCENTIVE.6*

INCEPTION, *n.* [L. inceptio, from incipio, to begin; in and capio, to take.] Beginning.

I hope this society will not be marked with vivacity of inception, apathy of progress, and prematureness of decay.*NWAD INCEPTION.2*

INCEPTIVE, *a.* [L. inceptivus, from incipio, to begin.]

Beginning; noting beginning; as an inceptive proposition; an inceptive verb, which expresses the beginning of action.*NWAD INCEPTIVE.2*

A point is inceptive of a line, and a line is inceptive of a surface.*NWAD INCEPTIVE.3*

INCEPTOR, *n.* A beginner; one in the rudiments

INCERATION, *n.* [L. incero, from cera.] The act of covering with wax.

INCERTAIN, *a.* [in and certain.] Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady.

INCERTAINLY, *adv.* Doubtfully.

INCERTAINTY, *n.* Uncertainty; doubt.

INCERTITUDE, *n.* [L. incertitudo, from incertus; in and certus, certain.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

INCESSABLE, *a.* Unceasing; continual. [little used.]

INCESSANCY, *n.* [from incessant.] Unintermitted continuance; unceasingness.

INCESSANT, ***a.*** **[L. in and cessans, from cesso, to cease.]**

Unceasing; unintermitted; uninterrupted; continual; as incessant rains; incessant clamors.*NWAD INCESSANT.2*

INCESSANTLY, ***adv.*** **Without ceasing; continually.**

INCEST, ***n.*** **[L. incestum; in and castus, chaste.]**

The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the law of a country.*NWAD INCEST.2*

Spiritual incest, is a like crime committed between persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation. It is also understood of a vicar or other beneficiary, who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other.*NWAD INCEST.3*

INCESTUOUS, ***a.*** **Guilty of incest; as an incestuous person.**

1. Involving the crime of incest; as an incestuous connection.*NWAD INCESTUOUS.2*

INCESTUOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.**

INCESTUOUSNESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being incestuous.**

INCH, ***n.*** **[L. uncia, the twelfth part.]**

1. A lineal measure in Great Britain and the United States, being the twelfth part of a foot, and equal to the length of three barley corns.*NWAD INCH.2*

2. Proverbially, a small quantity or degree; as, to die by inches, to gain ground by inches.*NWAD INCH.3*

3. A precise point of time.*NWAD INCH.4*

Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an inch. [Unusual.]*NWAD INCH.5*

INCH, *v.t.* To drive by inches or small degrees. [Little used.]

1. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. [Little used.]*NWAD INCH.7*

INCH, *v.i.* To advance or retire by small degrees. [Little used.]

Inched, is added to words of number; as four-inched. But in American the common practice is to add only inch; as a seven-inch cable.*NWAD INCH.9*

INCHARITABLE, *a.* Uncharitable. [The latter is the word used.]

INCHASTITY, *n.* [in and chastity.] Lewdness; impurity; unchastity.

INCHEST, *v.t.* To put into a chest.

INCH-MEAL, *n.* [inch and meal.] A piece an inch long.

INCHOATE, *v.t.* [L. inchoo.] To begin. [Little used.]

INCHOATE, *a.* Begun; commenced.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance inchoate.*NWAD INCHOATE.3*

INCHOATELY, *adv.* In an incipient degree.

INCHOATION, *n.* The act of beginning; commencement; inception.

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts, would be looked on as the first inchoation of them. [Little used.]*NWAD INCHOATION.2*

INCHOATIVE, *a.* Noting beginning; inceptive; as an inchoative verb, otherwise called inceptive.

INCIDE, *v.t.* [L. incido; in and coedo, to strike.]

To cut; to separate; as medicines.*NWAD INCIDE.2*

INCIDENCE, *n.* [L. incidens; incido, to fall on; in and cado, to fall.]

1. Literally, a falling on; whence, an accident or casualty.*NWAD INCIDENCE.2*

2. The manner of falling on, or the direction in which one body falls on or strikes another. The angle which the line of falling, or the direction of a moving body striking another, makes with the place struck, is called the angle of incidence. When rays of light striking a body are reflected, the angle of incidence and the angle of reflection are equal.*NWAD INCIDENCE.3*

In equal incidences there is a considerable inequality of refractions.*NWAD INCIDENCE.4*

INCIDENT, *a.* Falling; casual; fortuitous; coming or happening occasionally, or not in the usual course of things, or not according to expectation or in connection with the main design.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so man's rarer incident necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered.*NWAD INCIDENT.2*

A proposition introduced by who, which, whose, whom, etc. is called an incident proposition; as, Julius, whose surname was Caesar, overcame Pompey.*NWAD INCIDENT.3*

1. Happening; apt to happen; as intemperate passions incident to human nature; diseases incident to a climate; misfortunes incident to the poor.*NWAD INCIDENT.4*

2. Appertaining to or following the chief or principal. A court baron is incident to a manor.*NWAD INCIDENT.5*

INCIDENT, *n.* That which falls out; an event; casualty.

1. That which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action.*NWAD INCIDENT.7*

No person, no incident in a play but must be of use to carry on the main design.*NWAD INCIDENT.8*

INCIDENTAL, *a.* Happening; coming without design; casual; accidental; as an incidental conversation; an incidental occurrence.

1. Not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional.*NWAD INCIDENTAL.2*

By some persons, religious duties appear to be regarded as an incidental business.*NWAD INCIDENTAL.3*

INCIDENTAL, ***n.*** **An incident. [Little used.]**

INCIDENTALLY, ***adv.*** **Casually; without intention; accidentally. I was incidentally present when the conversation took place.**

1. Beside the main design; occasionally.*NWAD INCIDENTALLY.2*

I treat either purposely or incidentally of colors.*NWAD INCIDENTALLY.3*

INCIDENTLY, ***adv.*** **Occasionally; by the way. [Not used.]**

INCINERATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. in and cinis, cineris, ashes]**

To burn to ashes.*NWAD INCINERATE.2*

INCINERATED, ***pp.*** **Burnt to ashes.**

INCINERATING, ***ppr.*** **Reducing to ashes by combustion.**

INCINERATION, ***n.*** **The act of reducing to ashes by combustion.**

INCIPIENCY, ***n.*** **Beginning; commencement.**

INCIPIENT, ***a.*** **[L. incipiens, incipio; in and capio, to take.]**

Beginning; commencing; as the incipient stage of a fever; incipient light or day.*NWAD INCIPIENT.2*

INCIRCLET, ***n.*** **A small circle.**

INCIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be circumscribed or limited.**

INCIRCUMSPECTION, ***n.*** **[in and circumspection.] Want of circumspection; heedlessness.**

INCISE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. To cut in; to carve.**

INCISED, ***a.*** **[L. incisus, from incido, to cut.]**

Cut; made by cutting; as an incised wound; incised lips.*NWAD INCISED.2*

INCISELY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of incisions or notches.**

INCISION, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. incisio, from incido, to cut.]**

1. A cutting; the act of cutting into a substance.*NWAD INCISION.2*

2. A cut; a gash; the separation of the surface of any substance made by a sharp instrument. The surgeon with his knife makes an incision in the flesh, and the gardener, in a tree; but we do not say, an incision is made with a plow or a spade; at least such phraseology is unusual.*NWAD INCISION.3*

3. Separation of viscid matter by medicines.*NWAD INCISION.4*

INCISIVE, ***a.*** **Having the quality of cutting or separating the superficial part of any thing.**

Incisive teeth, in animals, are the fore teeth, the cutters.*NWAD INCISIVE.2*

INCISOR, ***n.*** **[L.] A cutter; a fore tooth, which cuts, bites or separates.**

INCISORY, ***a.*** **Having the quality of cutting.**

INCISURE, ***n.*** **[L. incisura.] A cut; a place opened by cutting; an incision.**

INCITANT, ***n.*** **[from incite.] That which excites action in an animal body.**

INCITATION, ***n.*** **[L. incitatio. See *Incite*.]**

1. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement.*NWAD*

INCITATION.2

2. Incitement; incentive; motive; that which excites to action; that which rouses or prompts.*NWAD INCITATION.3*

INCITE, *v.t.* [L. incito; in and cito, to call, to stir up.]

1. To move the mind to action by persuasion or motives presented; to stir up; to rouse; to spur on.*NWAD INCITE.2*

Antiochus, when he incited Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans.*NWAD INCITE.3*

2. To move to action by impulse or influence.*NWAD INCITE.4*

No blown ambition does our arms incite.*NWAD INCITE.5*

3. To animate; to encourage.*NWAD INCITE.6*

INCITED, *pp.* Moved to action; stirred up; spurred on.

INCITEMENT, *n.* That which incites the mind or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse.

From the long records of a distant age,*NWAD INCITEMENT.2*

Derive incitement to renew thy rage.*NWAD INCITEMENT.3*

INCITER, *n.* He or that which incites or moves to action.

INCITING, *ppr.* Exciting to action; stirring up.

In general, incite denotes to operate on the mind or will; excite has the same sense, but it extends also to the passions and to material substances; as, to excite action in the heart and arteries.*NWAD INCITING.2*

INCIVIL, *a.* [in and civil.] Uncivil; rude; unpolite. [But uncivil is generally used.]

INCIVILITY, *n.* Want of courtesy; rudeness of manners towards others; impoliteness.

1. Any act of rudeness or ill breeding; with a plural. Loud laughter and uncomely jests in respectable company, are incivilities and indecencies.*NWAD INCIVILITY.2*

INCIVILLY, *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.

INCIVISM, *n.* [in and civism.] Want of civism; want of love to one's country or of patriotism; unfriendliness to the state or government of which one is a citizen.

INCLASP, *v.t.* To clasp; to hold fast.

INCLAVATED, *a.* Set; fast fixed.

INCLE, *n.* A kind of tape made of linen yarn.

INCLEMENCY, *n.* [L. inclementia. See *Clemency*.]

1. Want of clemency; want of mildness of temper; unmercifulness; harshness; severity; applied to persons.*NWAD INCLEMENCY.2*

2. Roughness, boisterousness; storminess; or simply raininess; severe cold, etc.; applied to the weather. We were detained by the inclemency of the weather.*NWAD INCLEMENCY.3*

INCLEMENT, *a.* Destitute of a mild and kind temper; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh.

1. Rough; stormy; boisterous; rainy; rigorously cold, etc.; as inclement weather; inclement sky.*NWAD INCLEMENT.2*

INCLINABLE, *a.* [L. inclinabilis. See *Incline*.]

1. Leaning; tending; as a tower inclinable to fall.*NWAD INCLINABLE.2*

2. Having a propension of will; leaning in disposition; somewhat disposed; as a mind inclinable to truth.*NWAD INCLINABLE.3*

INCLINATION, *n.* [L. inclinatio. See *Incline*.]

1. A leaning; any deviation of a body or line from an upright position, or from a parallel line, towards another body; as the inclination of the head in bowing.*NWAD INCLINATION.2*

2. In geometry, the angle made by two lines or planes that meet; as, the inclination of axis of the earth to the place of the ecliptic is 23 deg. 28 feet.*NWAD INCLINATION.3*

3. A leaning of the mind or will; propension or propensity; a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another. The prince has no inclination to peace. The bachelor has manifested no inclination to marry. Men have a natural inclination to pleasure.*NWAD INCLINATION.4*

A mere inclination to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing.*NWAD INCLINATION.5*

4. Love; affection; regard; desire; with for. Some men have an inclination for music, others for painting.*NWAD INCLINATION.6*

5. Disposition of mind.*NWAD INCLINATION.7*

6. The dip of the magnetic needle, or its tendency to incline towards the earth; also, the angle made by the needle with the horizon.*NWAD INCLINATION.8*

7. The act of decanting liquors by stooping or inclining the vessel.*NWAD INCLINATION.9*

INCLINATORILY, *adv.* Obliquely; with inclination.

INCLINATORY, *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining.

INCLINE, *v.t.* [L. inclino; in and clino; Eng. to lean.]

1. To lean; to deviate from an erect or parallel line toward any object; to tend. Converging lines incline toward each other. A road inclines to the north or south. Connecticut river runs south, inclining in some part of its course to the west, and below middletown, it inclines to the east.*NWAD INCLINE.2*

2. To lean; in a moral sense; to have a propension; to be disposed; to have some wish or desire.*NWAD INCLINE.3*

Their hearts inclined to follow Abimelech. *Judges 9:3*.*NWAD INCLINE.4*

3. To have an appetite; to be disposed; as, to be inclined to eat.*NWAD INCLINE.5*

INCLINE, *v.t.* To cause to deviate from an erect, perpendicular or parallel line; to give a leaning to; as, incline the column or post to the east; incline your head to the right.

1. To give a tendency or propension to the will or affections; to turn; to dispose.*NWAD INCLINE.7*

Incline our hearts to keep this law.*NWAD INCLINE.8*

Incline my heart to thy testimonies. *Psalm 119:36*.*NWAD INCLINE.9*

2. To bend; to cause to stoop or bow; as, to incline the head or the body in acts of reverence or civility.*NWAD INCLINE.10*

INCLINED, *pp.* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed.

Inclined plane, in mechanics, is a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane.*NWAD INCLINED.2*

INCLINER, *n.* An inclined dial.

INCLINING, *ppr.* Leaning; causing to lean.

INCLINING, *a.* Leaning.

INCLIP, *v.t.* [in and clip.] To grasp; to inclose; to surround.

INCLOISTER, *v.t.* [in and cloister.] To shut up or confine in a cloister. [But cloister is generally used.]

INCLOSE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. inclusus, includo; in and claudo, or cludo.]

1. To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; as, to inclose a field with a fence; to inclose a fort or an army with troops; to inclose a town with walls.*NWAD INCLOSE.2*

2. To separate from common grounds by a fence; as, to inclose lands.*NWAD INCLOSE.3*

3. To include; to shut or confine; as, to inclose trinkets in a box.*NWAD INCLOSE.4*

4. To environ; to encompass.*NWAD INCLOSE.5*

5. To cover with a wrapper or envelop; to cover under seal; as, to inclose a letter or a bank note.*NWAD INCLOSE.6*

INCLOSED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; confined on all sides; covered and sealed; fenced.

INCLOSER, *n.* He or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.

INCLOSING, *ppr.* Surrounding; encompassing; shutting in; covering and confining.

INCLOSURE, *n.* The act of inclosing.

1. The separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions by a fence.*NWAD INCLOSURE.2*

2. The appropriation of things common.*NWAD INCLOSURE.3*

3. State of being inclosed, shut up or encompasses.*NWAD*

INCLOSURE.4

4. A space inclosed or fenced; a space comprehended within certain limits.*NWAD INCLOSURE.5*

5. Ground inclosed or separated from common land.*NWAD INCLOSURE.6*

6. That which is inclosed or contained in an envelop, as a paper.*NWAD INCLOSURE.7*

INCLOUD, *v.t.* [in and cloud.] To darken; to obscure.

INCLOUDED, *pp.* Involved in obscurity.

INCLOUDING, *ppr.* Darkening; obscuring.

INCLUDE, *v.t.* [L. includo; in and cludo, to shut up.]

1. To confine within; to hold; to contain; as, the shell of a nut includes the kernel; a pearl is included in a shell. [But in these senses we more commonly use inclose.]*NWAD INCLUDE.2*

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to contain. The history of England necessarily includes a portion of that of France. The word duty, includes what we owe to God, to our fellow men, and to ourselves; it includes also a tax payable to the government.*NWAD INCLUDE.3*

INCLUDED, *pp.* Contained; comprehended.

INCLUDING, *ppr.* Containing; comprising.

INCLUSION, *n.* s as z. [L. inclusio.] The act of including.

INCLUSIVE, *a.* Inclosing; encircling.

1. Comprehended in the number or sum; as form Monday to Saturday inclusive, that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday.*NWAD INCLUSIVE.2*

INCLUSIVELY, ***adv.*** **Comprehending the thing mentioned; as from Monday to Saturday inclusively.**

INCOAGULABLE, ***a.*** **[in and coagulable.] That cannot be coagulated or concreted.**

INCOERCIBLE, ***a.*** **[in and coercible, from coerce.]**

Not to be coerced or compelled; that cannot be forced.*NWAD INCOERCIBLE.2*

INCOEXISTENCE, ***n.*** **[in and coexistence.] A not existing together. [Not common.]**

INCOG, ***adv.*** **[contracted from incognito.]**

In concealment; in disguise; in a manner not to be known.*NWAD INCOG.2*

INCOGITANCY, ***n.*** **[L. incogitantia; in and cogito, to think.]**

Want of thought, or want of the power of thinking.*NWAD INCOGITANCY.2*

INCOGITANT, ***a.*** **Not thinking; thoughtless.**

INCOGITANTLY, ***adv.*** **Without consideration.**

INCOGITATIVE, ***a.*** **[in and cogitative.] Not thinking; wanting the power of thought; as, a vegetable is an incogitative being.**

INCOGNITO, ***adv.*** **[L. incognitus; in and cognitus, known.]**

In concealment; in a disguise of the real person.*NWAD INCOGNITO.2*

INCOGNIZABLE, ***a.*** **incon'izable. [in and cognizable.]**

That cannot be recognized, known or distinguished.*NWAD INCOGNIZABLE.2*

The Lettish race, not a primitive stock of the Slavi, but a distinct branch, now become incognizable--*NWAD INCOGNIZABLE.3*

INCOHERENCE, INCOHERENCY, *n.* [in and coherence.]

1. Want of coherence; want of cohesion or adherence; looseness or unconnected state of parts, as of a powder.*NWAD INCOHERENCE.2*

2. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency; want of agreement, or dependence of one part on another; as the incoherence of arguments, facts or principles.*NWAD INCOHERENCE.3*

3. Inconsistency; that which does not agree with other parts of the same thing.*NWAD INCOHERENCE.4*

INCOHERENT, *a.* [in and coherent.]

1. Wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected; not fixed to each other; applied to material substances.*NWAD INCOHERENT.2*

2. Wanting coherence or agreement; incongruous; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part on another; as, the thoughts of a dreaming man, and the language of a madman, are incoherent.*NWAD INCOHERENT.3*

INCOHERENTLY, *adv.* Inconsistently; without coherence of parts; as, to talk incoherently.

INCOINCIDENCE, *n.* [in and coincidence.]

Want of coincidence or agreement.*NWAD INCOINCIDENCE.2*

INCOINCIDENT, *a.* [in and coincident.]

Not coincident; not agreeing in time, place or principle.*NWAD*

INCOINCIDENT.2

INCOLUMITY, *n.* [L. incolumitas.] Safety; security.

INCOMBINE, *v.i.* To differ.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, *n.* [from incombustible.]

The quality of being incapable of being burnt or consumed.*NWAD INCOMBUSTIBILITY.2*

INCOMBUSTIBLE, *a.* [in and combustible.] Not to be burnt, decomposed or consumed by fire. Amianth is an incombustible substance.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, *n.* Incombustibility.

INCOME, *n.* in'cum. [in and come.] That gain which proceeds from labor, business or property of any kind; the produce of a farm; the rent of houses; the proceeds of professional business; the profits of commerce or of occupation; the interest of money or stock in funds. Income is often used synonymously with revenue, but income is more generally applied to the gain of private persons, and revenue to that of a sovereign or of a state. We speak of the annual income of a gentleman, and the annual revenue of the state.

1. A coming in; admission; introduction. [Not in use.]*NWAD INCOME.2*

INCOMING, *a.* Coming in.

INCOMING, *n.* [in and come.] Income; gain.

Many incomings are subject to great fluctuations.*NWAD INCOMING.3*

INCOMMENSURABILITY, *n.* [from incommensurable.]

The quality or state of a thing, when it has no common measure with another thing, or when the same thing will not exactly measure both.*NWAD INCOMMENSURABILITY.2*

INCOMMENSURABLE, *a.* [in and commensurable.]

Having no common measure. Two lines are incommensurable, when, compared to each other, they have no common measure, that is, no measure that will exactly measure both. oth. Quantities are incommensurable, when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of both.*NWAD INCOMMENSURABLE.2*

INCOMMENSURATE, *a.* [in and commensurate.]

1. Not admitting of a common measure.*NWAD INCOMMENSURATE.2*

2. Not of equal measure or extent; not adequate. Our means are incommensurate to our wants.*NWAD INCOMMENSURATE.3*

INCOMMENSURATELY, *adv.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion.

INCOMMISCIBLE, *a.* [in and commix.]

That cannot be commixed or mutually mixed.*NWAD INCOMMISCIBLE.2*

INCOMMIXTURE, *n.* A state of being unmixed.

INCOMMODE, *v.t.* [L. incommodo; in and commodo, con and modus.]

To give inconvenience to; to give trouble to; to disturb or molest in the quiet enjoyment of something, or in the facility of acquisition. It denotes less than annoy, vex or harass. We are incommoded by want of room to sit at ease. Visits of strangers at unseasonable hours, incommode a family. Often we are incommoded by a fashionable dress.*NWAD INCOMMODE.2*

INCOMMODED, ***pp.*** **Put to inconvenience; molested.**

INCOMMODING, ***ppr.*** **Subjecting to trouble or inconvenience.**

INCOMMODIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. incommodus.] Inconvenient; not affording ease or advantage; unsuitable; giving trouble, without much injury. A seat in church, or the site of a house may be incommodious.**

INCOMMODIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to create inconvenience; inconveniently; unsuitably.**

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, *n.* Inconvenience; unsuitableness.

INCOMMODITY, *n.* [L. incommoditas.]

Inconvenience; trouble. [Now little used.]*NWAD INCOMMODITY.2*

INCOMMUNICABILITY, INCOMMUNICABLENESS, *n.* [from incommunicable.]

The quality of not being communicable, or capable of being imparted to another.*NWAD INCOMMUNICABILITY.2*

INCOMMUNICABLE, *a.* [in and communicable.]

1. That cannot be communicated or imparted to others.*NWAD INCOMMUNICABLE.2*

2. That cannot or may not be communicated, told or revealed to others.*NWAD INCOMMUNICABLE.3*

INCOMMUNICABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATED, *a.* Not imparted.

INCOMMUNICATING, *a.* Having no communion or intercourse with each other; as an administration in incommunicating hands.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, *a.* Not communicative; not free or apt to impart to others in conversation.

1. Not disposed to hold communion, fellowship or intercourse with.*NWAD INCOMMUNICATIVE.2*

The Chinese--an incommunicative nation.*NWAD INCOMMUNICATIVE.3*

INCOMMUTABILITY, INCOMMUTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being incommutable.

INCOMMUTABLE, *a.* [in and commutable.]

Not to be exchanged or commuted with another.*NWAD INCOMMUTABLE.2*

INCOMMUTABLY, *adv.* Without reciprocal change.

INCOMPACT, INCOMPACTED, *a.* [in and compact.]

Not compact; not having the parts firmly united; not solid.*NWAD INCOMPACT.2*

INCOMPARABLE, *a.* [in and comparable.] That admits of no comparison with others; usually in a good sense, but it may be properly used in a bad sense. When we say, an incomparable man, we mean a man of good qualities, or of some excellence that raises him above comparison or equality with others. So we say, incomparable excellence, virtue, wit, etc. But incomparable baseness or malignity may be used with propriety.

INCOMPARABLENESS, *n.* Excellence beyond comparison.

INCOMPARABLY, *adv.* Beyond comparison; without competition. Newton was incomparably the greatest philosopher the English nation had produced.

INCOMPARED, *a.* Not matched; peerless.

INCOMPASSIONATE, *a.* [in and compassionate.]

Void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness.*NWAD INCOMPASSIONATE.2*

INCOMPASSIONATELY, *adv.* Without pity or tenderness.

INCOMPASSIONATENESS, *n.* Want of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, *n.* [from incompatible.]

1. Inconsistency; that quality or state of a thing which renders it impossible that it should subsist or be consistent with something else. There is a permanent incompatibility between truth and falsehood.*NWAD INCOMPATIBILITY.2*

2. Irreconcilable disagreement. During the revolution in France, incompatibility of temper was deemed a sufficient cause for divorcing man and wife.*NWAD INCOMPATIBILITY.3*

INCOMPATIBLE, *a.* [L. in and competo, to suit, to be proper or convenient; con and peto, to press toward, to seek, or press on. It was formerly incompetible.]

1. Inconsistent; that cannot subsist with something else. Thus, truth and falsehood are essentially incompatible, as are virtue and vice. A degree of cold that congeals water is incompatible with vegetation. Dissipation is incompatible with health, reputation and virtue.*NWAD INCOMPATIBLE.2*

2. Irreconcilably different or disagreeing; incongruous; as incompatible tempers.*NWAD INCOMPATIBLE.3*

3. Legally or constitutionally inconsistent; that cannot be united in the same person, without violating the law or constitution. By our constitution, the offices of a legislator and of a judge are incompatible, as they cannot be held at the same time by the same person.*NWAD INCOMPATIBLE.4*

INCOMPATIBLY, *adv.* Inconsistently; incongruously.

INCOMPETENCE, INCOMPETENCY, *n.*

1. Inability; want of sufficient intellectual powers or talents; as the incompetency of infants or idiots.*NWAD INCOMPETENCE.2*

2. Want of natural adequate strength of body or of suitable faculties;

as the incompetency of the eyes to discern the motions of the heavenly bodies.*NWAD INCOMPETENCE.3*

3. Want of legal or constitutional qualifications; as the incompetency of a witness.*NWAD INCOMPETENCE.4*

4. Want of adequate means.*NWAD INCOMPETENCE.5*

5. Insufficiency; inadequacy; as the incompetency of testimony.*NWAD INCOMPETENCE.6*

INCOMPETENT, *a.* [L. in and competens, competo. See *Incompatible*.]

1. Wanting adequate powers of mind or suitable faculties; as an incompetent judge. Infancy, derangement, want of learning or dotage may render a person incompetent to fill an office or to transact business.*NWAD INCOMPETENT.2*

2. Wanting due strength or suitable faculties; unable.*NWAD INCOMPETENT.3*

3. Wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications. A person convicted of a crime, is an incompetent witness in a court of law or equity.*NWAD INCOMPETENT.4*

4. Destitute of means; unable.*NWAD INCOMPETENT.5*

5. Inadequate; insufficient; as incompetent testimony.*NWAD INCOMPETENT.6*

6. Unfit; improper; legally unavailable.*NWAD INCOMPETENT.7*

It is incompetent for the defendant to make this defense.*NWAD INCOMPETENT.8*

INCOMPETENTLY, *adv.* Insufficiently; inadequately; not suitably.

INCOMPLETE, *a.* [in and complete.]

Not finished. The building is incomplete.*NWAD INCOMPLETE.2*

1. Imperfect; defective.*NWAD INCOMPLETE.3*

INCOMPLETELY, *adv.* Imperfectly.

INCOMPLETENESS, *n.* An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness.

INCOMPLEX, *a.* [in and complex.]

Not complex; uncompounded; simple.*NWAD INCOMPLEX.2*

INCOMPLIANCE, *n.* [in and compliance.]

1. Defect of compliance; refusal to comply with solicitations.*NWAD INCOMPLIANCE.2*

2. Untractableness; unyielding temper or constitution.*NWAD INCOMPLIANCE.3*

Self-conceit produces peevishness and incompliance of humor in things lawful and indifferent.*NWAD INCOMPLIANCE.4*

INCOMPLIANT, *a.* [in and compliant.]

Unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply.*NWAD INCOMPLIANT.2*

INCOMPOSED, *a.* [in and composed.] Disordered; disturbed. [But this word is little used. Instead of it we use discomposed.]

INCOMPOSITE, *a.* incom'pozit. [in and composite.]

Uncompounded; simple.*NWAD INCOMPOSITE.2*

INCOMPOSSIBILITY, *n.* [in and composible.]

The quality of not being possible but by the negation or destruction

of something; inconsistency with something. [Little used.]*NWAD INCOMPOSSIBILITY.2*

INCOMPOSSIBLE, *a.* [in, con, and possible.] Not possible to be or subsist with something else. [This and the preceding word are little used, and can hardly be considered as legitimate English words.]

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, *n.* [See the next word.]

The quality of being incomprehensible, or beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivableness.*NWAD INCOMPREHENSIBILITY.2*

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, *a.*

1. That cannot be comprehended or understood; That is beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable. The nature of spiritual being is incomprehensible to us, or by us.*NWAD INCOMPREHENSIBLE.2*

2. Not to be contained. [Little used.]*NWAD INCOMPREHENSIBLE.3*

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, *n.* *Incomprehensibility*, which see.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, *adv.* In a manner which the human mind cannot comprehend or understand; inconceivably.

INCOMPREHENSION, *n.* Want of comprehension or understanding.

INCOMPREHENSIVE, *a.* Not comprehensive; not extensive.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, *n.* [See *Incompressible*.] The quality of resisting compression, or of being incapable of reduction by force into a smaller compass.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, *a.* [in and compressible.] Not to be

compressed; not capable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass; resisting compression. Water is not wholly incompressible.

INCONCEALABLE, *a.* [in and concealable]

Not concealable; not to be hid or kept secret.*NWAD INCONCEALABLE.2*

INCONCEIVABLE, *a.* [in and conceivable.]

1. That cannot be conceived by the mind; incomprehensible. It is inconceivable to us, how the will acts in producing muscular motion.*NWAD INCONCEIVABLE.2*

2. That cannot be understood.*NWAD INCONCEIVABLE.3*

INCONCEIVABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.

INCONCEIVABLY, *adv.* In a manner beyond comprehension, or beyond the reach of human intellect.

INCONCEPTIBLE, *a.* Inconceivable. [Little used.]

INCONCINNITY, *n.* [L. inconcinnitas.]

Unsuitableness; want of proportion.*NWAD INCONCINNITY.2*

INCONCLUDENT, *a.* [L. in and concludens, concludo, to conclude.]

Not inferring a conclusion or consequence. [Little used.]*NWAD INCONCLUDENT.2*

INCONCLUDING, *a.* Inferring no consequence.

INCONCLUSIVE, *a.* [in and conclusive.] Not producing a conclusion; not closing, concluding or settling a point in

debate or a doubtful question. An argument or evidence is inconclusive, when it does not exhibit the truth of a disputed case in such a manner as to satisfy the mind, and put an end to debate or doubt.

INCONCLUSIVELY, *adv.* Without such evidence as to determine the understanding in regard to truth or falsehood.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, *n.* Want of such evidence as to satisfy the mind of truth or falsehood, and put an end to debate.

INCONCOCT, *a.* Inconcocted.

INCONCOCTED, *a.* [in and concoct.]

Not fully digested; not matured; unripened.*NWAD INCONCOCTED.2*

INCONCOCTION, *n.* [in and concoction.]

The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.*NWAD INCONCOCTION.2*

INCONCURRING, *a.* [in and concurring, from concur.]

Not concurring; not agreeing.*NWAD INCONCURRING.2*

INCONCUSSIBLE, *a.* That cannot be shaken.

INCONDENSABILITY, *n.* [See *Incondensable*.]

The quality of being not condensable.*NWAD INCONDENSABILITY.2*

INCONDENSABLE, *a.* [in and condensable.]

1. Not capable of condensation; that cannot be made more dense or compact.*NWAD INCONDENSABLE.2*

2. Not to be converted from a state of vapor to a fluid.*NWAD INCONDENSABLE.3*

INCONDITE, ***a.*** **[L. inconditus; in and condo, to build.]**

Rude; unpolished; irregular. [Little used.]*NWAD INCONDITE.2*

INCONDITIONAL, ***a.*** **[in and conditional.] Without any condition, exception or limitation; absolute. [Not now used. See *Unconditional*.]**

INCONDITONATE, ***a.*** **[in and condition.]**

Not limited or restrained by conditions; absolute. [Not now used.]*NWAD INCONDITONATE.2*

INCONFIRMED, for unconfirmed, is not in use.

INCONFORMITY, ***n.*** **[in and conformity.] Want of conformity; incompliance with the practice of others, or with the requisitions of law, rule or custom; non-conformity. [The latter word is more commonly used, especially to express dissent in religion.]**

INCONFUSED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not confused; distinct.**

INCONFUSION, ***n.*** **Distinctness.**

INCONGENIAL, ***a.*** **[in and congenial.]**

Not congenial; not of a like nature; unsuitable.*NWAD INCONGENIAL.2*

INCONGENIALITY, ***n.*** **Unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.**

INCONGRUENCE, ***n.*** **[in and congruence.] Want of congruence, adaptation or agreement; unsuitableness. [Little used. We now use incongruity.]**

INCONGRUENT, ***a.*** **Unsuitable; inconsistent.**

INCONGRUITY, ***n.*** **[in and congruity.]**

1. Want of congruity; impropriety; inconsistency; absurdity; unsuitableness of one thing to another. The levity of youth in a grave divine, is deemed an incongruity between manners and profession.*NWAD INCONGRUITY.2*

2. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.*NWAD INCONGRUITY.3*

INCONGRUOUS, ***a.*** **[L incongruus.] Not congruous; unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; improper. The dress of a seaman on a judge, would be deemed incongruous with his character and station.**

INCONGRUOUSLY, ***adv.*** **Unsuitably; unfitly; improperly.**

INCONNECTION, ***n.*** **[in and connection.]**

Want of connection; loose, disjointed state.*NWAD INCONNECTION.2*

INCONSCIONABLE, ***a.*** **Having no sense of good and evil.**

INCONSEQUENCE, ***n.*** **[L. inconsequentia.]**

Want of just inference; inconclusiveness.*NWAD INCONSEQUENCE.2*

INCONSEQUENT, ***a.*** **Not following from the premises; without regular inference; as an inconsequent deduction or argument.**

INCONSEQUENTIAL, ***a.*** **Not regularly following from the premises.**

1. Not of consequence; not of importance; of little moment.*NWAD INCONSEQUENTIAL.2*

INCONSIDERABLE, ***a.*** **[in and considerable.] Not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial. We speak of an inconsiderable distance; an inconsiderable quantity or amount; inconsiderable value. No sin is inconsiderable in the sight of a holy God.**

INCONSIDERABLENESS, ***n.*** **Small importance.**

INCONSIDERABLY, ***adv.*** **In a small degree; to a small amount; very little.**

INCONSIDERACY, ***n.*** **Thoughtlessness; want of consideration. [Unusual.]**

INCONSIDERATE, ***a.*** **[L. inconsideratus. See *Consider*.]**

1. Not considerate; not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety; hasty; rash; imprudent; careless; thoughtless; heedless; inattentive. The young are generally inconsiderate.*NWAD INCONSIDERATE.2*

2. Proceeding from heedlessness; rash; as inconsiderate conduct.*NWAD INCONSIDERATE.3*

3. Not duly regarding; with of, before the subject; as inconsiderate of consequences.*NWAD INCONSIDERATE.4*

INCONSIDERATELY, ***adv.*** **Without due consideration or regard to consequences; heedlessly; carelessly; rashly; imprudently.**

INCONSIDERATENESS, ***n.*** **Want of due regard to consequences; carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence.**

INCONSIDERATION, ***n.*** **Want of due consideration; want of thought; inattention to consequences.**

INCONSISTENCE, INCONSISTENCY, ***n.*** **[in and consistence.]**

1. Such opposition or disagreement as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety between things that both cannot subsist together.*NWAD INCONSISTENCE.2*

There is a perfect inconsistency between that which is of debt and that which is of free gift.*NWAD INCONSISTENCE.3*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.*NWAD INCONSISTENCE.4*

3. Incongruity; want of agreement or uniformity; as the inconsistency of a man with himself.*NWAD INCONSISTENCE.5*

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.*NWAD INCONSISTENCE.6*

INCONSISTENT, *a.* Incompatible; incongruous; not suitable. Loud laughter in grave company is inconsistent with good breeding. Habitual gloom is inconsistent with health and happiness.

1. Not consistent; contrary, so that one infers the negation or destruction of the other; or so that the truth of one proves the other to be false. Two covenants, one that a man shall have an estate in fee, and the other that he shall hold it for years, are inconsistent.*NWAD INCONSISTENT.2*

2. Not uniform; being contrary at different times. Men are sometimes inconsistent with themselves.*NWAD INCONSISTENT.3*

INCONSISTENTLY, *adv.* With absurdity; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity.

INCONSISTENTNESS, *n.* Inconsistency. [Not in use.]

INCONSISTING, *a.* Inconsistent. [Not used.]

INCONSOLABLE, *a.* [in and consolable.] Not to be consoled; grieved beyond susceptibility of comfort.

INCONSOLABLY, ***adv.*** **In a matter or degree that does not admit of consolation.**

INCONSONANCE, ***n.*** **Disagreement of sounds; discordance.**

INCONSONANCY, ***n.*** **[in and consonancy.] Disagreement; inconsistency. In music, disagreement of sounds; discordance.**

INCONSONANT, ***a.*** **Not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.**

INCONSPICUOUS, ***a.*** **[in and conspicuous.]**

1. Not discernible; not to be perceived by the sight.*NWAD INCONSPICUOUS.2*

2. Not conspicuous.*NWAD INCONSPICUOUS.3*

INCONSTANCY, ***n.*** **[L. inconstantia. See *Constancy*.]**

1. Mutability or instability of temper or affection; unsteadiness; fickleness.*NWAD INCONSTANCY.2*

2. Want of uniformity; dissimilitude.*NWAD INCONSTANCY.3*

INCONSTANT, ***a.*** **[L. inconstans.]**

1. Mutable; subject to change of opinion, inclination or purpose; not firm in resolution; unsteady; fickle; used of persons; an inconstant in love or friendship.*NWAD INCONSTANT.2*

2. Mutable; changeable; variable; used of things.*NWAD INCONSTANT.3*

INCONSTANTLY, ***adv.*** **In an inconstant manner; not steadily.**

INCONSUMABLE, ***a.*** **[in and consumable.] Not to be consumed; that cannot be wasted.**

INCONSUMMATE, ***a.*** **[in and consummate.]**

Not consummate; not finished; not complete.*NWAD INCONSUMMATE.2*

INCONSUMMATENESS, ***n.*** **State of being incomplete.**

INCONSUMPTIBLE, ***a.*** **[L. in and consumptus.]**

1. Not to be spent, wasted or destroyed by fire. [Not used.]*NWAD INCONSUMPTIBLE.2*

2. Not to be destroyed. [Not used.]*NWAD INCONSUMPTIBLE.3*

INCONTESTABLE, ***a.*** **Not contestable; not to be disputed; not admitting debate; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible; as incontestable evidence, truth or facts.**

INCONTESTABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably.**

INCONTIGUOUS, ***a.*** **[in and contiguous.]**

Not contiguous; not adjoining; not touching; separate.*NWAD INCONTIGUOUS.2*

INCONTINENCE, INCONTINENCY, ***n.*** **[L. incontinentia. See *Continence*.]**

1. Want of restraint of the passions or appetites; free or uncontrolled indulgence of the passions or appetites, as of anger.*NWAD INCONTINENCE.2*

2. Want of restraint of the sexual appetite; free or illegal indulgence of lust; lewdness; used of either sex, but appropriately of the male sex. Incontinence in men is the same as unchastity in women.*NWAD INCONTINENCE.3*

3. Among physicians, the inability of any of the animal organs to restrain discharges of their contents, so that the discharges are involuntary; Also, the involuntary discharge itself; as an incontinence of urine in diabetes.*NWAD INCONTINENCE.4*

INCONTINENT, *a.* [L. incontinens.] Not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; indulging lust without restraint or in violation of law; unchaste; lewd.

1. Unable to restrain discharges.*NWAD INCONTINENT.2*

In the sense of immediate or immediately, *Obs.*NWAD INCONTINENT.3*

INCONTINENT, *n.* One who is unchaste.

INCONTINENTLY, *adv.* Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely.

1. Immediately.*NWAD INCONTINENTLY.2*

INCONTRACTED, *a.* Not contracted; not shortened.

INCONTROLLABLE, *a.* [in and controllable.]

Not to be controlled; that cannot be restrained or governed; uncontrollable.*NWAD INCONTROLLABLE.2*

INCONTROLLABLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no control.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, *a.* [in and controvertible.]

Indisputable; too clear or certain to admit of dispute.*NWAD INCONTROVERTIBLE.2*

INCONTROVERTIBLY, *adv.* In a manner or to a degree that precludes debate or controversy.

INCONVENIENCE, INCONVENIENCY, *n.* [L. inconveniens; in and convenio, conveniens.]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness; inexpedience.*NWAD INCONVENIENCE.2*

They plead against the inconvenience, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel.*NWAD INCONVENIENCE.3*

2. That which gives trouble or uneasiness; disadvantage; any thing that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success. Rain and bad roads are inconveniences to the traveler; want of utensils is a great inconvenience to a family; but the great inconvenience of human life is the want of money and the means of obtaining it.*NWAD INCONVENIENCE.4*

INCONVENIENT, *a.* [L. supra.]

1. Incommodious; unsuitable; disadvantageous; giving trouble or uneasiness; increasing the difficulty of progress or success; as an inconvenient dress or garment; an inconvenient house; inconvenient customs; an inconvenient arrangement of business.*NWAD INCONVENIENT.2*

2. Unfit; unsuitable.*NWAD INCONVENIENT.3*

INCONVENIENTLY, *adv.* Unsuitably; incommodiously; in a manner to give trouble; unseasonably.

INCONVERSABLE, *a.* [in and conversable.] Not inclined to free conversation; incommunicative; unsocial; reserved.

INCONVERSANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiar; not versed.

INCONVERTIBILITY, *n.* [from inconvertible.] The quality of not being changeable or convertible into something else; as the inconvertibility of bank notes or other currency into gold or

silver.

INCONVERTIBLE, *a.* [in and convertible.] Not convertible; that cannot be transmuted or changed into something else. One metal is inconvertible into another. Bank notes are sometimes inconvertible into specie.

INCONVINCIBLE, *a.* [in and convincible.] Not convincible; that cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVINCIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of conviction.

INCONY, *a.* or *n.* Unlearned; artless; an accomplished person, in contempt.

INCORPORAL, *a.* [in and corporal. Not consisting of matter or body; immaterial. Incorporeal is generally used.]

INCORPORALITY, *n.* The quality of not consisting of matter; immateriality.

INCORPORALLY, *adv.* Without matter or a body; immaterially.

INCORPORATE, *a.* [in and corporate.]

1. Not consisting of matter; not having a material body. [Little used.]*NWAD INCORPORATE.2*

2. Mixed; united in one body; associated.*NWAD INCORPORATE.3*

INCORPORATE, *v.t.* [L. incorporo; in and corpus, a body.]

1. In pharmacy, to mix different ingredients in one mass or body; to reduce dry substances to the consistence of paste by the admixture of a fluid, as in making pills, etc.*NWAD INCORPORATE.5*

2. To mix and embody one substance in another; as, to incorporate copper with silver.*NWAD INCORPORATE.6*

3. To unite; to blend; to work into another mass or body; as, to incorporate plagiarisms into one's own composition.*NWAD INCORPORATE.7*

4. To unite; to associate in another government or empire. The Romans incorporated conquered countries into their government.*NWAD INCORPORATE.8*

5. To embody; to give a material form to.*NWAD INCORPORATE.9*

The idolaters, who worshiped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be incorporated therein.*NWAD INCORPORATE.10*

6. To form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute a body, composed of one or more individuals, with the quality of perpetual existence or succession, unless limited by the act of incorporation; as, to incorporate the inhabitants of a city, town or parish; to incorporate the proprietors of a bridge, the stockholders of a bank, of an insurance company, etc. New Haven was incorporated in January 1784; Hartford in May 1784.*NWAD INCORPORATE.11*

INCORPORATE, *v.i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into, etc.; usually followed by with.

Painters' colors and ashes do better incorporate with oil.*NWAD INCORPORATE.13*

INCORPORATED, *pp.* Mixed or united in one body; associated in the same political body; united in a legal body.

INCORPORATING, *ppr.* Mixing or uniting in one body or mass; associating in the same political body; forming a legal body.

INCORPORATION, *n.* The act of incorporating.

1. Union of different ingredients in one mass.*NWAD INCORPORATION.2*

2. Association in the same political body; as the incorporation of conquered countries into the Roman republic.*NWAD*

INCORPORATION.3

3. Formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting and artificial person.*NWAD INCORPORATION.4*

INCORPOREAL, *a.* [L. incorporalis, incorporeus.]

Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial. Spirits are deemed incorporeal substances.*NWAD INCORPOREAL.2*

INCORPOREALLY, *adv.* Without body; immaterially.

INCORPOREITY, *n.* The quality of being not material; immateriality.

INCORPSE, *v.t.* incorps'. To incorporate.

INCORRECT, *a.* [in and correct.] Not correct; not exact; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; inaccurate; faulty.

The piece, you think, is incorrect.*NWAD INCORRECT.2*

1. Not according to truth; inaccurate; as an incorrect statement, narration or calculation.*NWAD INCORRECT.3*

2. Not according to law or morality.*NWAD INCORRECT.4*

INCORRECTION, *n.* Want of correction.

INCORRECTLY, *adv.* Not in accordance with truth or other standard; inaccurately; not exactly; as a writing incorrectly copied; testimony incorrectly stated.

INCORRECTNESS, *n.* Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy. Incorrectness may consist in defect or in redundance.

INCORRIGIBLE, *a.* [L. corrigo; con and rego.]

1. That cannot be corrected or amended; bad beyond correction; as incorrigible error.*NWAD INCORRIGIBLE.2*

2. Too depraved to be corrected or reformed; as an incorrigible sinner; an incorrigible drunkard.*NWAD INCORRIGIBLE.3*

INCORRIGIBLENESS, INCORRIGIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being bad, erroneous or depraved beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons and error in things.

INCORRIGIBLY, *adv.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRUPT, INCORRUPTED, *a.* [L. incorruptus; in and corrumpo, corruptus; con and rumpo, to break.] Not corrupt; not marred, impaired or spoiled; not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted; applicable to persons, principles or substances.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, *n.* [from incorruptible.]

The quality of being incapable of decay or corruption.*NWAD INCORRUPTIBILITY.2*

INCORRUPTIBLE, *a.*

1. That cannot corrupt or decay; not admitting of corruption. Thus gold, glass, mercury, etc., are incorruptible. Spirits are supposed to be incorruptible.*NWAD INCORRUPTIBLE.2*

Our bodies shall be changed into incorruptible and immortal substances.*NWAD INCORRUPTIBLE.3*

2. That cannot be bribed; inflexibly just and upright.*NWAD INCORRUPTIBLE.4*

INCORRUPTIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being incorruptible, or

not liable to decay.

INCORRUPTION, *n.* [in and corruption.] Incapacity of being corrupted.

It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption. *1 Corinthians 15:42*.*NWAD INCORRUPTION.2*

INCORRUPTIVE, *a.* Not liable to corruption or decay.

INCORRUPTNESS, *n.* Exemption from decay or corruption.

1. Purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty.*NWAD INCORRUPTNESS.2*

INCRASSATE, *v.t.* [L. incrasso, incrassatus; in and crassus, thick.]

1. To make thick or thicker; to thicken; the contrary to attenuate.*NWAD INCRASSATE.2*

2. In pharmacy, to make fluids thicker by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts.*NWAD INCRASSATE.3*

Acids dissolve or attenuate; alkalies precipitate or incrassate.*NWAD INCRASSATE.4*

INCRASSATE, *v.i.* To become thick or thicker.

INCRASSATE, INCRAS'SATED, *a.* In botany, thickened or becoming thicker towards the flower, as a peduncle.

1. Fattened.*NWAD INCRASSATE.7*

INCRASSATED, *pp.* Made thick or thicker.

INCRASSATING, *ppr.* Rendering thick or thicker; growing thicker.

INCRASSATION, ***n.*** **The act of thickening, or state of becoming thick or thicker.**

INCRASSATIVE, ***a.*** **Having the quality of thickening.**

INCRASSATIVE, ***n.*** **That which has the power to thicken.**

INCREASABLE, ***a.*** **That may be increased.**

INCREASE, ***v.i.*** **[L. incresco; in and cresco, to grow.]**

1. To become greater in bulk or quantity; to grow; to augment; as plants. Hence, to become more in number; to advance in value, or in any quality good or bad. Animal and vegetable bodies increase by natural growth; wealth increases by industry; heat increases, as the sun advances towards the meridian; a multitude increases by accession of numbers; knowledge increases with age and study; passion and enmity increase by irritation, and misery increases with vice.*NWAD INCREASE.2*

The Lord make you to increase and abound in love one toward another. *1 Thessalonians 3:12*.*NWAD INCREASE.3*

2. To become more violent; as, the fever increases; the pain increases; cold, wind or a storm increases.*NWAD INCREASE.4*

3. To become more bright or vivid; as, the light increases.*NWAD INCREASE.5*

4. To swell; to rise.*NWAD INCREASE.6*

The waters increased and bore up the ark. *Genesis 7:17*.*NWAD INCREASE.7*

5. To swell; to become louder, as sound.*NWAD INCREASE.8*

6. To become of more esteem and authority.*NWAD INCREASE.9*

He must increase, but I must decrease. *John 3:30*.*NWAD INCREASE.10*

7. To enlarge, as the enlightened part of the moon's disk.*NWAD INCREASE.11*

INCREASE, *v.t.* To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity or amount; as, to increase wealth or treasure; to increase a sum or value.

1. To advance in quality; to add to any quality or affection; as, to increase the strength of moral habits; to increase love, zeal or passion.*NWAD INCREASE.13*

2. To extend; to lengthen; as, to increase distance.*NWAD INCREASE.14*

3. To extend; to spread; as, to increase fame or renown.*NWAD INCREASE.15*

4. To aggravate; as, to increase guilt or trespass.*NWAD INCREASE.16*

INCREASE, *n.* Augmentation; a growing larger; extension.

Of the increase of his government and peace, there shall be no end. *Isaiah 9:7*.*NWAD INCREASE.18*

1. Increment; profit; interest; that which is added to the original stock.*NWAD INCREASE.19*

Take thou no interest of him or increase; but fear thy God. *Leviticus 25:36*.*NWAD INCREASE.20*

2. Produce, as of land.*NWAD INCREASE.21*

Then shall the earth yield her increase. *Psalm 67:6*.*NWAD INCREASE.22*

3. Progeny; issue; offspring.*NWAD INCREASE.23*

All the increase of thy house shall die in the flower of their age. *1 Samuel 2:33*.*NWAD INCREASE.24*

4. Generation.*NWAD INCREASE.25*

5. The waxing of the moon; the augmentation of the luminous part of the moon, presented to the inhabitants of the earth.*NWAD INCREASE.26*

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges and herbs will grow soonest, if set or cut in the increase of the moon.*NWAD INCREASE.27*

6. Augmentation of strength or violence; as increase of heat, love or other passion; increase of force.*NWAD INCREASE.28*

7. Augmentation of degree; as increase of happiness or misery.*NWAD INCREASE.29*

INCREASED, *pp.* Augmented; made or grown larger.

INCREASEFUL, *a.* Abundant of produce.

INCREASER, *n.* He or that which increases.

INCREASING, *ppr.* Growing; becoming larger; advancing in any quality, good or bad.

INCREATE, INCREATED, *a.* *Uncreated*, which see. [The latter is the word mostly used.]

INCREDIBILITY, *n.* [See *Incredible*.] The quality of surpassing belief, or of being too extraordinary to admit of belief.

INCREDIBLE, *a.* [L. incredibilis; in and credibilis, credible.]

That cannot be believed; not to be credited; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.*NWAD INCREDIBLE.2*

Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead? *Acts 26:8*.*NWAD INCREDIBLE.3*

INCREDIBLENESS, *n.* *Incredibility*, which see.

INCREDIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief.

INCREDULITY, ***n.*** **The quality of not believing; indisposition to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief.**

Of every species of incredulity, religious unbelief is infinitely the most irrational.*NWAD INCREDULITY.2*

INCREDULOUS, ***a.*** **[L. incredulus; in and credulus; credo, to believe.] Not believing; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related; refusing or withholding belief.**

INCREDULOUSNESS, ***n.*** ***Incredulity*****, which see.**

INCREMABLE, ***a.*** **[L. in and cremo.] That cannot be burnt. [not used.]**

INCREMENT, ***n.*** **[L. incrementum, from incresco. See *Increase*.]**

1. Increase; a growing in bulk, quantity, number, value or amount; augmentation.*NWAD INCREMENT.2*

2. Produce; production.*NWAD INCREMENT.3*

3. Matter added; increase.*NWAD INCREMENT.4*

4. In mathematics, the quantity by which a variable quantity increases; a differential quantity.*NWAD INCREMENT.5*

INCREPATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. increpo.] To chide; to rebuke. [Not in use.]**

INCREPATION, ***n.*** **A chiding or rebuking; rebuke; reprehension.**

INCRESCENT, ***a.*** **[L. increscens. See *Increase*.] growing; augmenting; swelling.**

INCRIMINATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. in and criminor, to accuse. See *Crime*.]**

To accuse; to charge with a crime or fault.*NWAD INCRIMINATE.2*

INCRUENTAL, ***a.*** **[L. incruentus.] Unbloody; not attended with**

blood. [Not in use.]

INCRUST, *v.t.* [L. incrusto; in and crusto, to crust.]

To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of any substance; as iron incrusted with oxyd or rust; a vessel incrusted with salt.*NWAD INCRUST.2*

INCRUSTATE, *v.t.* To incrust. [Less frequently used.]

INCRUSTATION, *n.* [L. incrustatio.]

1. A crust or rough coat of any thing on the surface of a body.*NWAD INCRUSTATION.2*

2. A covering or lining of marble or other stone.*NWAD INCRUSTATION.3*

INCRYSTALIZABLE, *a.* [in and crystalizable.]

That will not crystalize; that cannot be formed into crystals.*NWAD INCRYSTALIZABLE.2*

INCUBATE, *v.i.* [L. incubo; in and cubo, to lie down.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching.

INCUBATION, *n.* [L. incubatio.] The act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young.

INCUBATURE, *n.* Incubation. [Not used.]

INCUBUS, *n.* [L. incubo, to lie on.]

1. The nightmare; an oppression of the breast in sleep, or sense of weight, with an almost total loss of the power of moving the body, while the imagination is frightened or astonished.*NWAD INCUBUS.2*

2. A demon; an imaginary being or fairy.*NWAD INCUBUS.3*

INCULCATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. inculco, to drive or force on; in and calco, to tread, calx, the heel.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind. Our Savior inculcates on his followers humility and forgiveness of injuries.**

INCULCATED, ***pp.*** **Impressed or enforced by frequent admonitions.**

INCULCATING, ***ppr.*** **Impressing or enforcing by repeated instruction.**

INCULCATION, ***n.*** **The action of impressing by repeated admonitions.**

INCULPABLE, ***a.*** **[L. in and culpabilis, from culpa, a fault.]**

Without fault; unblamable; that cannot be accused.*NWAD INCULPABLE.2*

INCULPABLENESS, ***n.*** **Unblamableness.**

INCULPABLY, ***a.*** **Unblamably; without blame.**

INCULT, ***a.*** **[L. incultus; in and cultus, from colo.]**

Untilled; uncultivated.*NWAD INCULT.2*

INCULTIVATED, ***a.*** **Not cultivated; uncultivated.**

INCULTIVATION, ***n.*** **Neglect or want of cultivation.**

INCULTURE, ***n.*** **Want or neglect of cultivation.**

INCUMBENCY, ***n.*** **[from incumbent.] A lying or resting on something.**

1. The state of holding or being in possession of a benefice, or of an office.*NWAD INCUMBENCY.2*

These fines are to be paid to the bishop, only during his incumbency.*NWAD INCUMBENCY.3*

There is no test of the tenure, but incumbency on the part of the king.*NWAD INCUMBENCY.4*

INCUMBENT, *a.* [L. incumbens, incumbo; in and cumbo, to lie down.]

1. Lying or resting on.*NWAD INCUMBENT.2*

And when to move th'incumbent load they try.*NWAD INCUMBENT.3*

2. Supported; buoyed up.*NWAD INCUMBENT.4*

And fly incumbent on the dusky air.*NWAD INCUMBENT.5*

3. Leaning on, or resting against; as incumbent stamens or anthers, in botany.*NWAD INCUMBENT.6*

4. Lying on, as duty or obligation; imposed and emphatically urging or pressing to performance; indispensable.*NWAD INCUMBENT.7*

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works which are incumbent on all christians.*NWAD INCUMBENT.8*

INCUMBENT, *n.* The person who is in present possession of a benefice, or of any office. [It is applied to civil officers as well as to ecclesiastical.]

INCUMBER, *v.t.* To burden with a load; to embarrass. [See *Encumber*, and its derivatives.]

INCUMBRANCE, *n.* A burdensome and troublesome load; any thing that impedes motion or action, or renders it difficult or laborious; clog; impediment; embarrassment.

1. A legal claim on the estate of another.*NWAD INCUMBRANCE.2*

INCUMBRANCER, *n.* One who has an incumbrance, or some

legal claim on an estate.

INCUMBROUS, *a.* Cumbersome; troublesome.

INCUR, *v.t.* [L. incurro, to run against; in and curro, to run.]

1. Literally, to run against; hence, to become liable to; to become subject to. Thus, a thief incurs the punishment of the law by the act of stealing, before he is convicted, and we have all incurred the penalties of God's law.*NWAD INCUR.2*

2. To bring on; as, to incur a debt; to incur guilt; to incur the displeasure of God; to incur blame or censure.*NWAD INCUR.3*

3. To occur; to meet; to press on.*NWAD INCUR.4*

INCURABILITY, *n.* The state of being incurable; impossibility of cure; insusceptibility of cure or remedy.

INCURABLE, *a.*

1. That cannot be cured; not admitting of cure; beyond the power of skill or medicine; as an incurable disease.*NWAD INCURABLE.2*

2. Not admitting remedy or correction; irremediable; remediless; as incurable evils.*NWAD INCURABLE.3*

INCURABLE, *n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure.

INCURABLENESS, *n.* The state of not admitting cure or remedy.

INCURABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that renders cure impracticable.

INCURIOSITY, *n.* Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; indifference.

INCURIOUS, *a.* [in and curious.] Destitute of curiosity; not

curious or inquisitive; inattentive.

INCURIOUSNESS, *n.* Want of curiosity or inquisitiveness.

INCURRED, *pp.* Brought on.

INCURRING, *ppr.* Becoming subject or liable to; bringing on.

INCURSION, *n.* [L. incursio, from incurro. See *Incur*.]

1. Literally, a running into; hence, an entering into a territory with hostile intention; an inroad; applied to the expeditions of small parties or detachments of an enemy's army, entering a territory for attack, plunder or destruction of a post or magazine. Hence it differs from invasion, which is the hostile entrance of any army for conquest. During the revolution, the British troops made an incursion to Danbury, and destroyed the magazines. In opposing this incursion, Gen. Wooster was killed.*NWAD INCURSION.2*

2. Attack; occurrence; as sins of daily incursion. [Unusual.]*NWAD INCURSION.3*

INCURVATE, *v.t.* [L. incurvo; in and curvus, bent.]

To bend; to crook; to turn from a right line or straight course.*NWAD INCURVATE.2*

INCURVATE, *a.* Curved inwards or upwards.

INCURVATED, *pp.* Bent; turned from a rectilinear direction.

INCURVATING, *ppr.* Bending; turning from a right line.

INCURVATION, *n.* The act of bending.

1. The state of being bent, or turned from a rectilinear course; curvity; crookedness.*NWAD INCURVATION.2*

2. The act of bowing, or bending the body in respect or

reverence.*NWAD INCURVATION.3*

INCURVE, *v.t.* incurv'. To bend; to make crooked.

INCURVITY, *n.* [L. incurvus.] A state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending inward.

INDAGATE, *v.t.* [L. indago.] To seek or search out. [Not used.]

INDAGATION, *n.* The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination. [Little used.]

INDAGATOR, *n.* A searcher; one who seeks or inquires with diligence. [Little used.]

INDART, *v.t.* [in and dart.] To dart in; to thrust or strike in.

Indebitatus assumpsit. [See *Assumpsit*.]*NWAD INDART.2*

INDEBT, a verb, is never used.

INDEBTED, *a.* indet'ted.

1. Being in debt; having incurred a debt; held or obliged to pay. A is indebted to B; he is indebted in a large sum, or to a large amount.*NWAD INDEBTED.2*

2. Obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due. We are indebted in our parents for their care of us in infancy and youth. We are indebted to God for life. We are indebted to the christian religion for many of the advantages, and much of the refinement of modern times.*NWAD INDEBTED.3*

INDEBTEDNESS, *n.* indet'tedness. The state of being indebted.

INDEBTMENT, *n.* indet'ment. The state of being indebted. [Little used.]

INDECENCY, *n.* [L. indecens, indeceo; in and deceo, to

become.]

That which is unbecoming in language or manners; any action or behavior which is deemed a violation of modesty, or an offense to delicacy, as rude or wanton actions, obscene language, and whatever tends to excite a blush in a spectator. Extreme assurance or impudence may also be deemed indecency of behavior towards superiors. [See *Indecorum*.]*NWAD INDECENCY.2*

INDECENT, *a.* [L. indecens.] Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy; as indecent language; indecent manners; an indecent posture or gesture.

INDECENTLY, *adv.* In a manner to offend modesty or delicacy.

INDECIDUOUS, *a.* [in and deciduous.]

Not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.*NWAD INDECIDUOUS.2*

INDECIMABLE, *a.* Not liable to the payment of tithes.

INDECISION, *n.* s as z. [in and decision.] Want of decision; want of settled purpose or of firmness in the determinations of the will; a wavering of mind; irresolution.

INDECISIVE, *a.* [in and decisive.] Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue; as an indecisive battle or engagement; an argument indecisive of the question.

1. Unsettled; wavering; vacillating; hesitating; as an indecisive state of mind; an indecisive character.*NWAD INDECISIVE.2*

INDECISIVELY, *adv.* Without decision.

INDECISIVENESS, *n.* The state of being undecided; unsettled state; state of not being brought to a final issue.

INDECLINABLE, *a.* [L. indeclinabilis; in and declino.]

Not declinable; not varied by terminations; as, pondo, in Latin, is an indeclinable noun.*NWAD INDECLINABLE.2*

INDECLINABLY, *adv.* Without variation.

INDECOMPOSABLE, *a.* s as z. [in and decomposable, decompose.]

Not capable of decomposition, or of being resolved into the primary constituent elements.*NWAD INDECOMPOSABLE.2*

INDECOMPOSABLENESS, *n.* Incapableness of decomposition.

INDECOROUS, *a.* [L. indecorus; in and decor, decus, deceo, to become.] Unbecoming; violating good manners; contrary to the established rules of good breeding, or to the forms of respect which age and station require. It is indecorous in a young person to take the highest place in company, when his superiors are present. Indecorous is sometimes equivalent to indecent; but it is less frequently applied to actions which offend modesty and chastity.

INDECOROUSLY, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.

INDECOROUSNESS, *n.* Violation of good manners in words or behavior.

INDECORUM, *n.* [L. in and decorum.] Impropriety of behavior; that in behavior or manners which violates the established rules of civility, or the duties of respect which age or station requires; an unbecoming action. It is sometimes synonymous with indecency; but indecency, more frequently than indecorum, is applied to words or actions which refer to what nature and propriety require to be concealed or suppressed.

INDEED, *adv.* [in and deed.] In reality; in truth; in fact.

The carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. *Romans 8:7*.*NWAD INDEED.2*

Indeed is usually emphatical, but in some cases more so than in others; as, this is true; it is indeed.*NWAD INDEED.3*

I were a beast indeed to do you wrong.*NWAD INDEED.4*

Some sons indeed; some very few we see,*NWAD INDEED.5*

Who keep themselves from this infection free.*NWAD INDEED.6*

There is indeed no greater pleasure in visiting these magazines of war--*NWAD INDEED.7*

It is used to note concession or admission; as, ships not so large indeed, but better manned.*NWAD INDEED.8*

Indeed is used as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation of a fact stated. Indeed! is it possible? is it so in fact?*NWAD INDEED.9*

INDEFATIGABLE, *a.* [L. indefatigabilis; in and defatigo, fatigo, to fatigue.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labor; not yielding to fatigue; as indefatigable exertions; indefatigable attendance or perseverance.

Upborne with indefatigable wings.*NWAD INDEFATIGABLE.2*

INDEFATIGABLENESS, *n.* Unweariedness; persistency.

INDEFATIGABLY, *adv.* Without weariness; without yielding to fatigue.

INDEFATIGATION, *n.* Unweariedness. [Not used.]

INDEFEASIBILITY, *n.* [from indefeasible.] The quality or state of being not subject to be made void; as the indefeasibility of a title.

INDEFEASIBLE, *a.* s as z. [in and defeasible; facio.]

Not to be defeated; that cannot be made void; as an indefeasible

estate or title.*NWAD INDEFEASIBLE.2*

INDEFEASIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be defeated or made void.

INDEFECTIBILITY, *n.* [from indefectible.]

The quality of being subject to no defect or decay.*NWAD INDEFECTIBILITY.2*

INDEFECTIBLE, *a.* [in and defect.] Unfailing; not liable to defect, failure or decay.

INDEFECTIVE, *a.* Not defective; perfect; complete.

INDEFEISIBLE, *a.* Indefeasible. [Not used.]

INDEFENSIBILITY, *n.* [form indefensible.]

The quality or state of not being capable of defense or vindication.*NWAD INDEFENSIBILITY.2*

INDEFENSIBLE, *a.* [in and defensible, from defend.]

1. That cannot be defended or maintained. A military post may be indefensible. A bad cause is indefensible.*NWAD INDEFENSIBLE.2*

2. Not to be vindicated or justified. An improper action or indecent expression is indefensible.*NWAD INDEFENSIBLE.3*

INDEFENSIVE, *a.* Having no defense.

INDEFICIENCY, *n.* The quality of not being deficient, or of suffering no delay.

INDEFICIENT, *a.* Not deficient; not failing; perfect.

INDEFINABLE, *a.* That cannot be defined.

INDEFINITE, ***a.*** **[L. indefinitus; in and definitus, definio, to define; de and finio, to end, finis, end.]**

1. Not limited or defined; not determinate; not precise or certain; as an indefinite time. An indefinite proposition, term or phrase, is one which has not a precise meaning or limited signification.*NWAD INDEFINITE.2*

2. That has no certain limits, or to which the human mind can affix none, as indefinite space. A space may be indefinite, though not infinite.*NWAD INDEFINITE.3*

INDEFINITELY, ***adv.*** **Without any settled limitation; as space indefinitely extended.**

1. Not precisely; not with certainty or precision; as, to use a word indefinitely.*NWAD INDEFINITELY.2*

INDEFINITENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.**

INDEFINITUDE, ***n.*** **Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. [Not used.]**

INDELIBERATE, ***a.*** **[in and deliberate.] Done or performed without deliberation or consideration; sudden; unpremeditated; as the indeliberate commission of sin.**

INDELIBERATELY, ***adv.*** **Without deliberation or premeditation.**

INDELIBILITY, ***n.*** **The quality of being indelible.**

INDELIBLE, ***a.*** **[L. indelebilis; in and delebilis, from deleo, to blot out.]**

1. Not to be blotted out; that cannot be effaced or canceled; as indelible letters or characters. Indelible ink is such as cannot be taken out of paper or cloth, or not by ordinary means.*NWAD INDELIBLE.2*

2. Not to be annulled.*NWAD INDELIBLE.3*

They are endued with indelible power from above, to feed and govern this household. [Unusual.]*NWAD INDELIBLE.4*

3. That cannot be effaced or lost; as, impressions on the mind may be indelible; reproach or stain on reputation may be indelible.*NWAD INDELIBLE.5*

INDELIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be blotted out or effaced; too deeply imprinted to be effaced, or to vanish.

INDELICACY, *n.* [in and delicacy.] Want of delicacy; want of decency in language or behavior, regarding what nature and manners require to be concealed.

1. Want of a nice sense of propriety, or nice regard to refinement in manners or in the treatment of others; rudeness; coarseness of manners or language; that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind.*NWAD INDELICACY.2*

INDELICATE, *a.* Wanting delicacy; indecent; but it expresses less than indecent; as an indelicate word or expression; indelicate behavior; indelicate customs.

1. Offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind.*NWAD INDELICATE.2*

INDELICATELY, *adv.* Indecently; in a manner to offend against good manners or purity of mind.

INDEMNIFICATION, *n.* [from indemnify.]

1. The act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against loss, damage or penalty.*NWAD INDEMNIFICATION.2*

2. Security against loss.*NWAD INDEMNIFICATION.3*

3. Reimbursement of loss, damage or penalty.*NWAD INDEMNIFICATION.4*

INDEMNIFIED, *pp.* Saved harmless; secured against damage.

INDEMNIFY, *v.t.* [in and damnify; L. damnificus; damnum, loss.]

1. To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage or penalty.*NWAD INDEMNIFY.2*

2. To make good; to reimburse to one what he has lost. We indemnify a man, by giving sufficient security to make good a future loss, or by actual reimbursement of loss, after it has occurred.*NWAD INDEMNIFY.3*

INDEMNIFYING, *ppr.* Saving harmless; securing against loss; reimbursing loss.

INDEMNITY, *n.* [L. in and damnum, loss.]

1. Security given to save harmless; a writing or pledge by which a person is secured against future loss.*NWAD INDEMNITY.2*

2. Security against punishment.*NWAD INDEMNITY.3*

INDEMONSTRABLE, *a.* [in and demonstrable.]

That cannot be demonstrated.*NWAD INDEMONSTRABLE.2*

INDENIZATION, *n.* The act of naturalizing, or the patent by which a person is made free.

INDENIZE, *v.t.* To *endenize*, which see.

INDENIZEN, *v.t.* To invest with the privileges of a free citizen.

INDENT, *v.t.* [L. dens, a tooth.]

1. To notch; to jag; to cut any margin into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; as, to indent the edge of paper.*NWAD INDENT.2*

The margins--are indented.*NWAD INDENT.3*

2. To bind out by indentures or contract; as, to indent a young man to a shoemaker; to indent a servant.*NWAD INDENT.4*

INDENT, *v.i.* To contract; to bargain or covenant. [From the practice of using indented writings or counterparts.]

INDENT, *n.* Incisure; a cut or notch in the margin of any thing, or a recess like a notch.

1. A stamp.*NWAD INDENT.7*

INDENT, *n.* A certificate or indented certificate issued by the government of the United States at the close of the revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt.

INDENTATION, INDENTMENT, *n.* A notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things.

1. A recess or depression in any border.*NWAD INDENTATION.2*

INDENTED, *pp.* Cut in the edge into points, like teeth.

1. Bound out by indented writings; as an indented apprentice or servant.*NWAD INDENTED.2*

2. Bound out by writings, or covenants in writing. [The practice of indenting writings is in some places discontinued, but the term remains in use.]*NWAD INDENTED.3*

INDENTING, *ppr.* Cutting into notches.

1. Binding out by covenants in writing.*NWAD INDENTING.2*

INDENTMENT, *n.* Indenture.

INDENTURE, *n.* A writing containing a contract. Indentures are generally duplicates, laid together and indented, so that the two papers or parchments correspond to each other. But

indenting is often neglected, while the writings or counterparts retain the name of indentures.

INDENTURE, *v.t.* To indent; to bind by indentures; as, to indenture an apprentice.

INDEPENDENCE, *n.* [in and dependence.]

1. A state of being not dependent; complete exemption from control, or the power of others; as the independence of the Supreme Being.*NWAD INDEPENDENCE.2*

2. A state in which a person does not rely on others for subsistence; ability to support one's self.*NWAD INDEPENDENCE.3*

3. A state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others; exemption from undue influence; self-direction. Independence of mind is an important qualification in a judge.*NWAD INDEPENDENCE.4*

Declaration of Independence, the solemn declaration of the Congress of the United States of America, on the 4th of July 1766, by which they formally renounced their subjection to the government of Great Britain.*NWAD INDEPENDENCE.5*

INDEPENDENT, *a.* [in and dependent.]

1. Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not subordinate. God is the only being who is perfectly independent.*NWAD INDEPENDENT.2*

2. Not holding or enjoying possessions at the will of another; not relying on others; not dependent. We all wish to be independent in property; yet few men are wholly independent, even in property, and none independent for the supply of their wants.*NWAD INDEPENDENT.3*

3. Affording the means of independence; as an independent estate.*NWAD INDEPENDENT.4*

4. Not subject to bias or influence; not obsequious; self-directing; as a man of an independent mind.*NWAD INDEPENDENT.5*

5. Not connected with. It is believed the soul may exist independent of matter.*NWAD INDEPENDENT.6*

6. Free; easy; self-commanding; bold; unconstrained; as an independent air or manner.*NWAD INDEPENDENT.7*

7. Separate from; exclusive.*NWAD INDEPENDENT.8*

I mean the account of that obligation in general, under which we conceive ourselves bound to obey a law, independent of those resources which the law provides for its own enforcement.*NWAD INDEPENDENT.9*

8. Pertaining to an independent or congregational church. It is followed by of or on, both of which are well authorized. On is most conformable to analogy, for it always follows depend, but of is most common.*NWAD INDEPENDENT.10*

INDEPENDENT, *n.* One who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation of christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority, and competent to perform every act of government in ecclesiastical affairs.

INDEPENDENTLY, *adv.* Without depending or relying on others; without control.

1. Without undue bias or influence; not obsequiously.*NWAD INDEPENDENTLY.2*

2. Without connection with other things.*NWAD INDEPENDENTLY.3*

INDEPRECABLE, *a.* That cannot be deprecated.

INDEPREHENSIBLE, *a.* That cannot be found out.

INDEPRIVABLE, *a.* That cannot be deprived.

INDESCRIBABLE, *a.* That cannot be described.

INDESCRIPTIVE, ***a.*** **Not descriptive or containing just description.**

INDESERT, ***n.*** **s as z. [in and desert.] Want of merit or worth.**

INDESINENT, ***a.*** **[L. in and desino, to cease; de and sino.]**

Not ceasing; perpetual.*NWAD INDESINENT.2*

INDESINENTLY, ***adv.*** **Without cessation.**

INDESTRUCTIBILITY, ***n.*** **[from indestructible.]**

The quality of resisting decomposition, or of being incapable of destruction.*NWAD INDESTRUCTIBILITY.2*

INDESTRUCTIBLE, ***a.*** **[in and destructible.] That cannot be destroyed; incapable of decomposition; as a material substance.**

INDETERMINABLE, *a.* [in and determinable.]

1. That cannot be determined ascertained or fixed.*NWAD INDETERMINABLE.2*

2. Not to be determined or ended.*NWAD INDETERMINABLE.3*

INDETERMINATE, *a.* [in and determinate.]

1. Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; as an indeterminate number of years.*NWAD INDETERMINATE.2*

2. Not certain; not precise.*NWAD INDETERMINATE.3*

INDETERMINATELY, *adv.* Not in any settled manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits; as a space indeterminately large.

1. Not with certainty or precision of signification; as an idea indeterminately expressed.*NWAD INDETERMINATELY.2*

INDETERMINATENESS, *n.* Indefiniteness; want of certain limits; want of precision.

INDETERMINATION, *n.* [in and determination.]

1. Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.*NWAD INDETERMINATION.2*

2. Want of fixed or stated direction.*NWAD INDETERMINATION.3*

INDETERMINED, *a.* [in and determined.]

Undetermined; unsettled; unfixed.*NWAD INDETERMINED.2*

INDEVOTE, *a.* Not devoted.

INDEVOTED, ***a.*** **Not devoted.**

INDEVOTION, ***n.*** **Want of devotion; absence of devout affections.**

INDEVOUT, ***a.*** **Not devout; not having devout affections.**

INDEVOUTLY, ***adv.*** **Without devotion.**

INDEX, ***n. plu.*** **indexes, sometimes indices. [L. connected with idico, to show; in and dico.]**

1. That which points out; that which shows or manifests.*NWAD INDEX.2*

Tastes are the indexes of the different qualities of plants.*NWAD INDEX.3*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as the hour of the day, the road to a place.*NWAD INDEX.4*

3. A table of the contents of a book.*NWAD INDEX.5*

A table of references in an alphabetical order.*NWAD INDEX.6*

4. In anatomy, the fore finger, or pointing finger.*NWAD INDEX.7*

5. In arithmetic and algebra, that which shows to what power any quantity is involved; the exponent.*NWAD INDEX.8*

6. The index of a globe, or the gnomon, is a little style fitted on the north pole, which by turning with the globe, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour circle.*NWAD INDEX.9*

7. In music, a *direct*, which see.*NWAD INDEX.10*

Index expurgatory, in catholic countries, a catalogue of prohibited books.*NWAD INDEX.11*

INDEXICAL, ***a.*** **Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.**

INDEXICALLY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of an index.**

INDEXTERITY, ***n.*** **[in and dexterity.]**

1. Want of dexterity or readiness in the use of the hands; clumsiness; awkwardness.*NWAD INDEXTERITY.2*

2. Want of skill or readiness in any art or occupation.*NWAD INDEXTERITY.3*

INDIA, ***n.*** **A country in Asia, so named from the river Indus.**

INDIAN, ***a.*** **[from India, and this from Indus, the name of a river in Asia.] Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West.**

INDIAN, ***n.*** **A general name of any native of the Indies; as an East Indian, or West Indian. it is particularly applied to any native of the American continent.**

Indian Arrow Root, A plant of the genus Maranta.*NWAD INDIAN.3*

Indian Berry, A plant of the genus Menispermum.*NWAD INDIAN.4*

Indian Bread, A plant of the genus Jatropha.*NWAD INDIAN.5*

Indian Corn, A plant, the maiz, of the genus Zea; a native of American.*NWAD INDIAN.6*

Indian Cress, A plant of the genus Tropaeolum.*NWAD INDIAN.7*

Indian Fig, A plant of the genus Cactus.*NWAD INDIAN.8*

Indian Ink, A substance brought from China, used for water colors. It is in rolls or in square cakes, and is said to consist of lampblack and animal glue.*NWAD INDIAN.9*

INDIANITE, ***n.*** **[from India.] A mineral occurring in masses having a foliated structure and shining luster. Its color is white or gray.**

INDIAN REED, *n.* A plant of the genus Canna.

INDIAN RED, *n.* A species of ocher, a very fine purple earth, of a firm, compact texture and great weight.

INDIA RUBBER, *n.* The caoutchouc, a substance of extraordinary elasticity, called also elastic gum or resin. It is produced by incision from the syringe tree of Cayenne.

INDICANT, *n.* [L. indicans; in and dico, to show.]

Showing; pointing out what is to be done for the cure of disease.*NWAD INDICANT.2*

INDICATE, *v.t.* [L. indico; in and dico, to show.]

1. To show; to point out; to discover; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something not seen, or something that will probably occur in future. Thus, fermentation indicates a certain degree of heat in a liquor. A heavy swell of the sea in calm weather often indicates a storm at a distance. A particular kind of cloud in the west at evening, indicates the approach of rain.*NWAD INDICATE.2*

2. To tell; to disclose.*NWAD INDICATE.3*

3. In medicine, to show or manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies; as, great prostration of strength indicates the use of stimulants.*NWAD INDICATE.4*

INDICATED, *pp.* Shown; pointed out; directed.

INDICATING, *ppr.* Showing; pointing out; directing.

INDICATION, *n.* The act of pointing out.

1. Mark; token; sign; symptom; whatever serves to discover what is not before known, or otherwise obvious.*NWAD INDICATION.2*

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are

plain indications of their weariness.*NWAD INDICATION.3*

2. In medicine, any symptom or occurrence in a disease, which serves to direct to suitable remedies.*NWAD INDICATION.4*

3. Discovery made; intelligence given.*NWAD INDICATION.5*

4. Explanation; display. [Little used.]*NWAD INDICATION.6*

INDICATIVE, *a.* [L. indicativus.] Showing; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious. Reserve is not always indicative of modesty; it may be indicative of prudence.

1. In grammar, the indicative mode is the form of the verb that indicates, that is, which affirms or denies; as, he writes, he is writing; they run; we misimprove advantages. It also asks questions; as, has the mail arrived?*NWAD INDICATIVE.2*

INDICATIVELY, *adv.* In a manner to show or signify.

INDICATOR, *n.* He or that which shows or points out.

INDICATORY, *a.* Showing; serving to show or make known.

INDICE. [See *Index*.]

INDICOLITE, *n.* [indigo, or indico, and a stone.]

In mineralogy, a variety of shorl or tourmalin, of an indigo blue color, sometimes with a tinge of azure or green.*NWAD INDICOLITE.2*

INDICT, *v.t.* indi'te. [L. indictus, from indico; in and dico, to speak.] In law, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor, in writing, by a grand jury under oath. It is the peculiar province of a grand jury to indict, as it is of a house of representatives to impeach. It is followed by of; as indicted of treason or arson.

INDICTABLE, *a.* indi'table. That may be indicted; as an

indictable offender.

1. Subject to be presented by a grand jury; subject to indictment; as an indictable offense.*NWAD INDICTABLE.2*

INDICTED, *pp.* indi'ted. Accused by a grand jury.

INDICTER, *n.* indi'ter. One who indicts.

INDICTING, *ppr.* indi'ting. Accusing, or making a formal or written charge of a crime by a grand jury.

INDICTION, *n.* [Low L. indictio, indico.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.*NWAD INDICTION.2*

2. In chronology, a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great; originally, a period of taxation. Constantine having reduced the time which the Romans were obliged to serve in the army to fifteen years, imposed a tax or tribute at the end of that term, to pay the troops discharged. This practice introduced the keeping of accounts by this period. But, as it is said, in honor of the great victory of Constantine over Mezentius, Sep. 24, A.D. 312, by which christianity was more effectually established, the council of Nice ordained that accounts of years should no longer be kept by Olympiads, but that the indiction should be used as the point from which to reckon and date years. This was begun Jan. 1, A.D. 313.*NWAD INDICTION.3*

INDICTIVE, *a.* Proclaimed; declared.

INDICTMENT, *n.* indi'tement. A written accusation or formal charge of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred by a grand jury under oath to a court.

1. The paper or parchment containing the accusation of a grand jury.*NWAD INDICTMENT.2*

INDIES, *n. plu.* of India.

INDIFFERENCE, *n.* [L. indifferentia; in and differo, to differ. Indifferency is little used.]

1. Equipoise or neutrality of mind between different persons or things; a state in which the mind is not inclined to one side more than the other; as when we see a contest of parties with indifference.*NWAD INDIFFERENCE.2*

2. Impartiality; freedom from prejudice, prepossession or bias; as when we read a book on controverted points with indifference. [This is a different application of the first definition.]*NWAD INDIFFERENCE.3*

3. Unconcernedness; a state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it. No person of humanity can behold the wretchedness of the poor with indifference.*NWAD INDIFFERENCE.4*

4. State in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; as when we speak of the indifference of things in themselves.*NWAD INDIFFERENCE.5*

INDIFFERENT, *a.* [L. indifferens.]

1. Neutral; not inclined to one side, party or thing more than to another.*NWAD INDIFFERENT.2*

Cato knows neither of them,*NWAD INDIFFERENT.3*

Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die.*NWAD INDIFFERENT.4*

2. Unconcerned; feeling no interest, anxiety or care respecting any thing. It seems to be impossible that a rational being should be indifferent to the means of obtaining endless happiness.*NWAD INDIFFERENT.5*

It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any person who, in the commotions of the republic, remained neuter, or an indifferent spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment.*NWAD INDIFFERENT.6*

3. Having no influence or preponderating weight; having no difference that gives a preference. It is indifferent which road we take.*NWAD INDIFFERENT.7*

4. Neutral, as to good or evil. Things in themselves indifferent, may be rendered evil by the prohibition of law.*NWAD INDIFFERENT.8*

5. Impartial; disinterested; as an indifferent judge, juror or arbitrator.*NWAD INDIFFERENT.9*

6. Passable; of a middling state or quality; neither good, nor the worst; as indifferent writing or paper.*NWAD INDIFFERENT.10*

Indifferent, used adverbially, as indifferent honest, is ungrammatical and vulgar.*NWAD INDIFFERENT.11*

INDIFFERENTLY, *adv.* Without distinction or preference; as, to offer pardon indifferently to all.

1. Equally; impartially; without favor, prejudice or bias.*NWAD INDIFFERENTLY.2*

--They may truly and indifferently minister justice.*NWAD INDIFFERENTLY.3*

2. In a neutral state; without concern; without wish or aversion.*NWAD INDIFFERENTLY.4*

Set honor in one eye and death i'th' other,*NWAD INDIFFERENTLY.5*

And I will look on death indifferently.*NWAD INDIFFERENTLY.6*

3. Not well; tolerably; passably; as indifferently well; to be indifferently entertained.*NWAD INDIFFERENTLY.7*

INDIGENCE, INDIGENCY, *n.* [L. indigentia, from indigeo; in or ind, and egeo, to want, to lack.] Want of estate, or means of comfortable subsistence; penury; poverty. A large portion of the human race live in indigence, while others possess more than they can enjoy.

INDIGENE, *n.* [L. indigena; in or ind, and geno, gigno, to beget, or to be born.] One born in a country; a native animal or plant.

INDIGENOUS, *a.* [L. indigena, supra.]

1. Native; born in a country; applied to persons.*NWAD INDIGENOUS.2*

2. Native; produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic; applied to vegetables.*NWAD INDIGENOUS.3*

INDIGENT, *a.* [L. indigens.] Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor.

Charity consists in relieving the indigent.*NWAD INDIGENT.2*

INDIGEST, *n.* A crude mass. [Not used.]

INDIGESTED, *a.* [in and digested; L. indigestus.]

1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; indigested; crude.*NWAD INDIGESTED.2*

2. Not separated into distinct classes or orders, or into proper from; not regularly disposed and arranged. Chaos is represented as a rude or indigested mass.*NWAD INDIGESTED.3*

3. Not methodized; not reduced to due form; crude; as an indigested scheme.*NWAD INDIGESTED.4*

4. Not prepared by heat.*NWAD INDIGESTED.5*

5. Not brought to suppuration, as the contents of an abscess or boil; as an indigested wound.*NWAD INDIGESTED.6*

INDIGESTIBLE, *a.* [in and digestible.]

1. Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body.*NWAD INDIGESTIBLE.2*

2. Not to be received or patiently endured.*NWAD INDIGESTIBLE.3*

INDIGESTION, *n.* [in and digestion.] Want of due coction in the stomach; a failure of that change in food which prepares it for nutriment; crudity.

As a disease, dyspepsy; that state of the stomach, in which it is incapable of performing its natural healthy functions.*NWAD INDIGESTION.2*

INDIGITATE, *v.t.* To point out with the finger.

INDIGITATION, *n.* The act of pointing out with the finger.

INDIGN, *a.* indi'ne. [L. indignus.] Unworthy; disgraceful.

INDIGNANCE, *n.* Indignation. [Not in use.]

INDIGNANT, *a.* [L. indignans, from indignor, to disdain; in and dignor, dignus.] Affected at once with anger and disdain; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn or contempt, as when a person is exasperated at one despised, or by a mean action, or by the charge of a dishonorable act. Goliath was indignant at the challenge of David.

He strides indignant, and with haughty cries*NWAD INDIGNANT.2*

To single fight the fairy prince defies.*NWAD INDIGNANT.3*

INDIGNATION, *n.* [L. indignatio.]

1. Anger or extreme anger, mingled with contempt, disgust or abhorrence.*NWAD INDIGNATION.2*

When Haman saw Mordecai in the king's gate, that he stood not up, nor moved for him, he was full of indignation against Mordecai. *Esther 5:9*.*NWAD INDIGNATION.3*

2. The anger of a superior; extreme anger; particularly, the wrath of

God against sinful men for their ingratitude and rebellion. *2 Kings 3:27*.*NWAD INDIGNATION.4*

3. The effects of anger; the dreadful effects of God's wrath; terrible judgments. *Isaiah 26:20*.*NWAD INDIGNATION.5*

4. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. *2 Corinthians 7:11*.*NWAD INDIGNATION.6*

INDIGNIFY, *v.t.* To treat disdainfully. [Not used.]

INDIGNITY, *n.* [L. indignitas.] Unmerited, contemptuous conduct towards another; any action towards another which manifests contempt for him; contumely; incivility or injury, accompanied with insult. Contemptuous words respecting one, or foul language in the presence of persons of character and delicacy, and indecent behavior, are indignities. Christ on the cross was treated with the foulest indignity.

INDIGNLY, *adv.* indi'nely. Unworthily.

INDIGO, *n.* [L. indicum, from India.] A substance or dye, prepared from the leaves and stalks of the indigo-plant, which are steeped in water till the pulp is extracted, when the tincture is drawn off and churned or agitated, till the dye begins to granulate. The flakes are then left to settle; the liquor is drawn off, and the indigo is drained in bags and dried in boxes. It is used for dyeing blue.

INDIGOMETER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.

INDIGO-PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus Indigofera, from which is prepared indigo. It is a native of Asia, Africa and America, and called by the native Americans, anil. The calyx is patent; the carina of the corol is furnished with a subulate, patulous spur on each side; the legume or pod is linear. Several species are cultivated for making indigo, of which the most important are the tinctoria, or common indigoplant, the anil, a larger species, and the disperma, which furnishes the Guatimala

indigo.

INDILATORY, *n.* [in and dilatory. Not dilatory or slow.]

INDILIGENCE, *n.* [in and diligence.]

Want of diligence; slothfulness.*NWAD INDILIGENCE.2*

INDILIGENT, *a.* Not diligent; idle; slothful.

INDILIGENTLY, *adv.* Without diligence.

INDIMINISHABLE, *a.* That cannot be diminished.

INDIRECT, *a.* [L. indirectus; in and directus, from dirigo.]

1. Not straight or rectilinear; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous. From New York to England by Bordeaux, is an indirect course.*NWAD INDIRECT.2*

2. Not direct; in a moral sense; not tending to a purpose by the shortest or plainest course, or by the obvious, ordinary means, but obliquely or consequentially; by remote means; as an indirect accusation; an indirect attack on reputation; an indirect answer or proposal. Hence,*NWAD INDIRECT.3*

3. Wrong; improper.*NWAD INDIRECT.4*

4. Not fair; not honest; tending to mislead or deceive.*NWAD INDIRECT.5*

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other.*NWAD INDIRECT.6*

5. Indirect tax, is a tax or duty on articles of consumption, as an excise, customs, etc.*NWAD INDIRECT.7*

INDIRECTION, *n.* [in and direction.] Oblique course or means.

1. Dishonest practice.*NWAD INDIRECTION.2*

INDIRECTLY, ***adv.*** **Not in a straight line or course; obliquely.**

1. Not by direct means.*NWAD INDIRECTLY.2*

2. Not in express terms. He indirectly mentioned the subject.*NWAD INDIRECTLY.3*

3. Unfairly.*NWAD INDIRECTLY.4*

Your crown and kingdom indirectly held.*NWAD INDIRECTLY.5*

INDIRECTNESS, ***n.*** **Obliquity; devious course.**

1. Unfairness; dishonesty.*NWAD INDIRECTNESS.2*

INDISCERNIBLE, ***a.*** **[in and discernible.] That cannot be discerned; not visible or perceptible; not discoverable.**

INDISCERNIBLENESS, ***n.*** **Incapability of being discerned.**

INDISCERNIBLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner not to be seen or perceived.**

INDISCERPIBLE, ***a.*** **Indiscerptible.**

INDISCERPTIBILITY, ***n.*** **The quality of being incapable of dissolution, or separation of parts.**

INDISCERPTIBLE, ***a.*** **[in and discerptible.] Incapable of being destroyed by dissolution, or separation of parts.**

INDISCIPLINABLE, ***a.*** **[in and disciplinable.] That cannot be disciplined or subjected to discipline; not capable of being improved by discipline.**

INDISCOVERABLE, ***a.*** **[in and discoverable.]**

That cannot be discovered; undiscoverable.*NWAD INDISCOVERABLE.2*

INDISCOVERY, ***n.*** **[in and discovery.] Want of discover. [Unusual.]**

INDISCREET, ***a.*** **[in and discreet.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion; imprudent; inconsiderate; injudicious; as persons.**

1. Not according to discretion or sound judgment; as indiscreet behavior.*NWAD INDISCREET.2*

INDISCREETLY, INDISCRETELY, ***adv.*** **Not discreetly; without prudence; inconsiderately; without judgment.**

INDISCRETE, ***a.*** **Not discrete or separated.**

INDISCRETION, ***n.*** **[in and discretion.] Want of discretion; imprudence. The grossest vices pass under the fashionable name, indiscretions.**

INDISCRIMINATE, ***a.*** **[L. indiscriminatus. See *Discriminate*.]**

1. Undistinguishing; not making any distinction; as the indiscriminate voraciousness of a glutton.*NWAD INDISCRIMINATE.2*

2. Not having discrimination; confused.*NWAD INDISCRIMINATE.3*

3. Undistinguished or undistinguishable.*NWAD INDISCRIMINATE.4*

INDISCRIMINATELY, ***adv.*** **Without distinction; in confusion.**

INDISCRIMINATING, ***ppr.*** **or** ***a.*** **Not making any distinction; as the victims of an indiscriminating spirit of rapine.**

INDISCRIMINATION, ***n.*** **Want of discrimination or distinction.**

INDISCUSSED, ***a.*** **Not discussed.**

INDISPENSABILITY, ***a.*** **Indispensableness. [Little used.]**

INDISPENSABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be dispensed with; that cannot be omitted, remitted, or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite. Air and water are indispensable to the life of man. Our duties to God and to our fellow men are of indispensable obligation.**

INDISPENSABLENESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being absolutely necessary.**

INDISPENSABLY, ***adv.*** **Necessarily; in a manner or degree that forbids dispensation, omission or want.**

INDISPERSED, ***a.*** **Not dispersed.**

INDISPOSE, ***v.t.*** **s as z.**

1. To disincline; to alienate the mind and render it averse or unfavorable to any thing. A love of pleasure indisposes the mind to severe study and steady attention to business. The pride and selfishness of men indispose them to religious duties.*NWAD INDISPOSE.2*

2. To render unfit; to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder; as the distemperature of indisposed organs.*NWAD INDISPOSE.3*

3. To disorder slightly, as the healthy functions of the body. *NWAD INDISPOSE.4*

It made him rather indisposed than sick.*NWAD INDISPOSE.5*

4. To make unfavorable or disinclined; with towards.*NWAD INDISPOSE.6*

The king was sufficiently indisposed towards the persons, or the principles of Calvin's disciples.*NWAD INDISPOSE.7*

INDISPOSED, ***pp.*** **or** ***a.*** **Disinclined; averse; unwilling; unfavorable.**

1. Disordered; disqualified for its functions; unfit.*NWAD INDISPOSED.2*

2. Slightly disordered; not in perfect health.*NWAD INDISPOSED.3*

INDISPOSEDNESS, *n.* Disinclination; slight aversion; unwillingness; unfavorableness.

1. Unfitness; disordered state.*NWAD INDISPOSEDNESS.2*

INDISPOSING, *ppr.* Disinclining; rendering somewhat averse, unwilling or unfavorable.

1. Disordering; rendering unfit.*NWAD INDISPOSING.2*

INDISPOSITION, *n.*

1. Disinclination; aversion; unwillingness; dislike; as the indisposition of men to submit to severe discipline; an indisposition to abandon vicious practices.*NWAD INDISPOSITION.2*

A general indisposition towards believing.*NWAD INDISPOSITION.*

2. Slight disorder of the healthy functions of the body; tendency to disease. Indisposition is a slight defect of healthy action in bodily functions, rather than settled or marked disease.*NWAD INDISPOSITION.4*

3. Want of tendency or natural appetency or affinity; as the indisposition of two substances to combine.*NWAD INDISPOSITION.5*

INDISPUTABLE, *a.* Not to be disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable; too evident to admit of dispute.

INDISPUTABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable, or too clear to admit of controversy.

INDISPUTABLY, *adv.* Without dispute; in a manner or degree not admitting of controversy; unquestionably; without opposition.

INDISPUTED, *a.* Not disputed or controverted; undisputed.

INDISSOLUBILITY, *n.*

1. The quality of being indissoluble, or not capable of being dissolved, melted or liquefied.*NWAD INDISSOLUBILITY.2*

2. The quality of being incapable of a breach; perpetuity of union, obligation or binding force.*NWAD INDISSOLUBILITY.3*

INDISSOLUBLE, *a.* [L. indissolubilis; in and dissolubilis, from dissolvo; dis and solvo, to loosen.]

1. Not capable of being dissolved, melted or liquefied, as by heat or water. Few substances are absolutely indissoluble by heat; many are indissoluble in water.*NWAD INDISSOLUBLE.2*

2. That cannot be broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; as an indissoluble league or covenant. The marriage covenant is indissoluble, except in certain specified cases.*NWAD INDISSOLUBLE.3*

3. Not to be broken; firm; stable; as indissoluble friendship; indissoluble bands of love.*NWAD INDISSOLUBLE.4*

INDISSOLUBLENESS, The quality of being incapable of dissolution, separation or breach; indissolubility.

INDISSOLUBLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner resisting separation; firmly united beyond the power of separation; in a manner not to be dissolved or broken.**

On they move*NWAD INDISSOLUBLY.2*

Indissolubly firm.*NWAD INDISSOLUBLY.3*

INDISSOLVABLE, ***a.*** **[in and dissolvable.]**

1. That cannot be dissolved; not capable of being melted or liquefied.*NWAD INDISSOLVABLE.2*

2. Indissoluble; that cannot be broken; perpetually firm and binding; as an indissolvable bond of union.*NWAD INDISSOLVABLE.3*

3. Not capable of separation into parts by natural process.*NWAD INDISSOLVABLE.4*

INDISTANCY, ***n.*** **Want of distance or separation. [A bad word and not used.]**

INDISTINCT, ***a.*** **[L. indistinctus; in and distinctus. See *Distinct*.]**

1. Not distinct or distinguishable; not separate in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself. The parts of a substance are indistinct, when they are so blended that the eye cannot separate them, or perceive them as separate. Sounds are indistinct, when the ear cannot separate them. Hence,*NWAD INDISTINCT.2*

2. Obscure; not clear; confused; as indistinct ideas or notions.*NWAD INDISTINCT.3*

3. Imperfect; faint; not presenting clear and well defined images; as indistinct vision; an indistinct view.*NWAD INDISTINCT.4*

4. Not exactly discerning. [Unusual.]*NWAD INDISTINCT.5*

INDISTINCTIBLE, ***a.*** **Undistinguishable. [Little used.]**

INDISTINCTION, *n.* Want of distinction; confusion; uncertainty.

The indistinction of many of the same name - hath made some doubt.*NWAD INDISTINCTION.2*

1. Indiscrimination; want of distinction.*NWAD INDISTINCTION.3*

2. Equality of condition or rank.*NWAD INDISTINCTION.4*

INDISTINCTLY, *adv.* Without distinction or separation; as when parts of a thing are indistinctly seen.

1. Confusedly; not clearly; obscurely; as when ideas are indistinctly comprehended.*NWAD INDISTINCTLY.2*

2. Not definitely; not with precise limits; as when the border of a thing is indistinctly marked.*NWAD INDISTINCTLY.3*

INDISTINCTNESS, *n.* Want of distinction or discrimination; confusion; uncertainty.

1. Obscurity; faintness; as the indistinctness of vision.*NWAD INDISTINCTNESS.2*

INDISTINGUISHABLE, *a.* [in and distinguishable.]

That cannot be distinguished or separated; undistinguishable.*NWAD INDISTINGUISHABLE.2*

INDISTINGUISHING, *a.* Making no difference; as indistinguishing liberalities.

INDISTURBANCE, *n.* [in and disturbance.]

Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquillity.*NWAD INDISTURBANCE.2*

INDITCH, *v.t.* To bury in a ditch. [Little used.]

INDITE, *v.t.* [L. indico, indictum; in and dico, to speak.]

1. To compose; to write; to commit to words in writing.*NWAD INDITE.2*

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules indites.*NWAD INDITE.3*

2. To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written. The late President Dwight indited his sermons.*NWAD INDITE.4*

My heart is inditing a good matter. *Psalm 45:1*.*NWAD INDITE.5*

INDITE, *v.i.* To compose an account of.

[This is from the same original as indict. The different applications of the word have induced authors to express each in a different orthography, but without good reason.]*NWAD INDITE.7*

INDITED, *pp.* Composed; written; dictated.

INDITEMENT, *n.* The act of inditing.

INDITING, *ppr.* Committing to words in writing; dictating what shall be written.

INDIVIDABLE, *a.* Not capable of division.

INDIVIDED, *a.* Undivided.

INDIVIDUAL, [L. individuus; in and dividuus, from divido, to divide.]

1. Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one; as an individual man or city.*NWAD INDIVIDUAL.2*

--Under his great vicegerent reign abide*NWAD INDIVIDUAL.3*

United, as one individual soul.*NWAD INDIVIDUAL.4*

2. Pertaining to one only; as individual labor or exertions.*NWAD*

INDIVIDUAL.5

INDIVIDUAL, *n.* A single person or human being. This is the common application of the word; as, there was not an individual present.

1. A single animal or thing of any kind. But this word, as a noun, is rarely applied except to human beings.*NWAD INDIVIDUAL.7*

INDIVIDUALITY, *n.* Separate or distinct existence; a state of oneness.

INDIVIDUALIZE, *v.t.* To distinguish; to select or mark as an individual, or to distinguish the peculiar properties of a person from others.

INDIVIDUALIZED, *pp.* Distinguished as a particular person or thing.

INDIVIDUALIZING, *ppr.* Distinguishing as an individual.

INDIVIDUALLY, *adv.* Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others. Thirty men will unitedly accomplish what each of them individually cannot perform.

1. With separate or distinct existence.*NWAD INDIVIDUALLY.2*

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it?*NWAD INDIVIDUALLY.3*

2. Inseparably; incommunicably.*NWAD INDIVIDUALLY.4*

Omniscience--an attribute individually proper to the Godhead.*NWAD INDIVIDUALLY.5*

INDIVIDUATE, *a.* Undivided.

INDIVIDUATE, *v.t.* To make single to distinguish from others of the species.

Life is individuated into infinite numbers, that have their distinct

sense and pleasure.*NWAD INDIVIDUATE.3*

INDIVIDUATION, *a.* The act of making single or the same, to the exclusion of others.

1. The act of separating into individuals by analysis.*NWAD INDIVIDUATION.2*

INDIVIDUITY, *n.* Separate existence. [Not used.]

INDIVINITY, *n.* Want of divine power.

INDIVISIBILITY, *n.* [See *Indivisible*.]

The state or property of being indivisible.*NWAD INDIVISIBILITY.2*

INDIVISIBLE, *a.* s as z. [in and divisible. See *Divide*.]

That cannot be divided, separated or broken; not separable into parts. Perhaps the particles of matter, however small, cannot be considered as indivisible. The mind or soul must be indivisible. A mathematical point is indivisible.*NWAD INDIVISIBLE.2*

INDIVISIBLE, *n.* In geometry, indivisibles are the elements or principles into which a body or figure may be resolved; elements infinitely small.

INDIVISIBLENESS, *n.* *Indivisibility*, which see.

INDIVISIBLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of division.

INDOCIBLE, *a.* [in and docible; L. doceo, to teach.]

1. Unteachable; not capable of being taught, or not easily instructed; dull in intellect.*NWAD INDOCIBLE.2*

2. Intractable, as a beast.*NWAD INDOCIBLE.3*

INDOCILITY, *n.* Unteachableness; dullness of intellect.

1. Intractableness, as of a beast.*NWAD INDOCILITY.2*

INDOCTRINATE, *v.t.* [L. in and doctrina, learning.]

To teach; to instruct in rudiments or principles.*NWAD INDOCTRINATE.2*

He took much delight in indoctrinating his young unexperienced favorite.*NWAD INDOCTRINATE.3*

INDOCTRINATED, *pp.* Taught; instructed in the principles of any science.

INDOCTRINATING, *ppr.* Teaching; instructing in principles or rudiments.

INDOCTRINATION, *n.* Instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science; information.

INDOLENCE, *n.* [L. indolentia; in and doleo, to be pained.]

1. Literally, freedom from pain.*NWAD INDOLENCE.2*

2. Habitual idleness; indisposition to labor; laziness; inaction or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil. Indolence, like laziness, implies a constitutional or habitual love of ease; idleness does not.*NWAD INDOLENCE.3*

INDOLENT, *a.* Habitually idle or indisposed to labor; lazy; listless; sluggish; indulging in ease; applied to persons.

1. Inactive; idle; as an indolent life.*NWAD INDOLENT.2*

2. Free from pain; as an indolent tumor.*NWAD INDOLENT.3*

INDOLENTLY, *adv.* In habitual idleness and ease; without action, activity or exertion; lazily.

Calm and serene you indolently sit.*NWAD INDOLENTLY.2*

INDOMITABLE, ***a.*** **Untamable. [Not used.]**

INDOMPTABLE, ***a.*** **[L. domo, to tame.] Not to be subdued. [Unusual.]**

INDORSABLE, ***a.*** **That may be indorsed, assigned and made payable to order.**

INDORSE, ***v.t.*** **indors'. [L. in and dorsum, the back.]**

1. To write on the back of a paper or written instrument; as, to indorse a note or bill of exchange; to indorse a receipt or assignment on a bill or note. Hence,*NWAD INDORSE.2*

2. To assign by writing an order on the back of a note or bill; to assign or transfer by indorsement. The bill was indorsed to the bank.*NWAD INDORSE.3*

To indorse in blank, to write a name only on a note or bill, leaving a blank to be filled by the indorsee.*NWAD INDORSE.4*

INDORSEE, ***n.*** **The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.**

INDORSEMENT, ***n.*** **indors'ment. The act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument.**

1. That which is written on the back of a note, bill, or other paper, as a name, an order for payment, the return of an officer, or the verdict of a grand jury.*NWAD INDORSEMENT.2*

INDORSER, ***n.*** **The person who indorses, or writes his name on the back of a note or bill of exchange, and who, by this act, as the case may be, makes himself liable to pay the note or bill.**

INDRAUGHT, ***n.*** **in'draft. [in and draught.]**

An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet.*NWAD INDRAUGHT.2*

INDRENCH, ***v.t.*** **[in and drench.]**

To overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench.*NWAD INDRENCH.2*

INDUBIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. indubius; in and dubius, doubtful.]**

1. Not dubious or doubtful; certain.*NWAD INDUBIOUS.2*

2. Not doubting; unsuspecting; as indubious confidence.*NWAD INDUBIOUS.3*

INDUBITABLE, ***a.*** **[L. indubitabilis; in and dubitabilis, from dubito, to doubt.] Not to be doubted; unquestionable; evident; apparently certain; too plain to admit of doubt.**

INDUBITABLENESS, ***n.*** **State of being indubitable.**

INDUBITABLY, ***adv.*** **Undoubtedly; unquestionably; in a manner to remove all doubt.**

INDUBITATE, ***a.*** **[L. indubitatus.]**

Not questioned; evident; certain. [Not used.]*NWAD INDUBITATE.2*

INDUCE, ***v.t.*** **[L. induco; in and duco, to lead.]**

1. To lead, as by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to incite; to influence by motives. The emperor could not be induced to take part in the contest.*NWAD INDUCE.2*

2. To produce by influence.*NWAD INDUCE.3*

As this belief is absolutely necessary for all mankind, the evidence for inducing it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men.*NWAD INDUCE.4*

3. To produce; to bring on; to cause; as a fever induced by extreme fatigue. The revolution in France has induced a change of opinions and of property.*NWAD INDUCE.5*

4. To introduce; to bring into view.*NWAD INDUCE.6*

The poet may be seen inducing his personages in the first Iliad.*NWAD INDUCE.7*

5. To offer by way of induction or inference. [Not used.]*NWAD INDUCE.8*

INDUCED, *pp.* Persuaded by motives; influenced; produced; caused.

INDUCEMENT, *n.* Motive; any thing that leads the mind to will or to act; any argument, reason or fact that tends to persuade or influence the mind. The love of ease is an inducement to idleness. The love of money is an inducement to industry in good men, and to the perpetration of crimes in the bad.

INDUCER, *n.* He or that which induces persuades or influences.

INDUCIBLE, *a.* That may be induced; that may be offered by induction.

1. That may be caused.*NWAD INDUCIBLE.2*

INDUCING, *ppr.* Leading or moving by reason or arguments; persuading; producing; causing.

INDUCT, *v.t.* [L. inductus, from induco; in and duco, to lead.]

Literally, to being in or introduce. Hence, appropriately,*NWAD INDUCT.2*

1. To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living or of any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies. Clerks or parsons are inducted by a mandate from the bishop to the archdeacon, who usually issued a precept to other clergymen to perform the duty. In the United States, certain civil officers and presidents of colleges, are inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies.*NWAD INDUCT.3*

INDUCTED, ***pp.*** **Introduced into office with the usual formalities.**

INDUCTILE, ***a.*** **[in and ductile.] Not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal. [See** ***Ductile*****.]**

INDUCTILITY, ***n.*** **The quality of being inductile.**

INDUCTING, ***ppr.*** **Introducing into office with the usual formalities.**

INDUCTION, ***n.*** **[L. inductio. See** ***Induct*****.]**

1. Literally, a bringing in; introduction; entrance. Hence,*NWAD INDUCTION.2*

2. In logic and rhetoric, the act of drawing a consequence from two or more propositions, which are called premises.*NWAD INDUCTION.3*

3. The method of reasoning from particulars to generals, or the inferring of one general proposition from several particular ones.*NWAD INDUCTION.4*

4. The conclusion or inference drawn from premises or from propositions which are admitted to be true, either in fact, or for the sake of argument.*NWAD INDUCTION.5*

5. The introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or giving possession of an ecclesiastical living; or the introduction of a person into an office by the usual forms and ceremonies. Induction is applied to the introduction of officers, only when certain oaths are to be administered or other formalities are to be observed, which are intended to confer authority or give dignity to the transaction. In Great Britain, induction is used for giving possession of ecclesiastical offices. In the United States, it is applied to the formal introduction of civil officers, and the higher officers of colleges.*NWAD INDUCTION.6*

INDUCTIVE, ***a.*** **Leading or drawing; with to.**

A brutish vice,*NWAD INDUCTIVE.2*

Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve.*NWAD INDUCTIVE.3*

1. Tending to induce or cause.*NWAD INDUCTIVE.4*

They may be inductive of credibility. [Unusual.]*NWAD INDUCTIVE.5*

2. Leading to inferences; proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions from promises; as inductive reasoning.*NWAD INDUCTIVE.6*

INDUCTIVELY, *adv.* By induction or inference.

INDUCTOR, *n.* The person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

INDUE, *v.t.* indu'. [L. induo. This word coincides nearly in signification with endow, that is, to put on, to furnish. Dueo is evidently a contracted word.]

1. To put on something; to invest; to clothe; as, to indue matter with forms, or man with intelligence.*NWAD INDUE.2*

2. To furnish; to supply with; to endow.*NWAD INDUE.3*

INDUED, *pp.* Clothed; invested.

INDUEMENT, *n.* indu'ment. A putting on; endowment.

INDUING, *ppr.* Investing; putting on.

INDULGE, *v.t.* indulj'. [L. indulgeo; tolero.]

1. To permit to be or to continue; to suffer; not to restrain or oppose; as, to indulge sloth; to indulge the passions; to indulge pride, selfishness or inclinations.*NWAD INDULGE.2*

2. To gratify, negatively; not to check or restrain the will, appetite or

desire; as, to indulge children in amusements.*NWAD INDULGE.3*

3. To gratify, positively; to grant something not of right, but as a favor; to grant in compliance with wishes or desire.*NWAD INDULGE.4*

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light*NWAD INDULGE.5*

Indulge, dread Chaos and eternal Night!*NWAD INDULGE.6*

4. In general, to gratify; to favor; to humor; to yield to the wishes of; to withhold restraint from.*NWAD INDULGE.7*

It is remarked by Johnson, that if the matter of indulgence is a single thing, it has with before it; if it is a habit, it has in. He indulged himself with a glass of wine; he indulges himself in sloth or intemperance.*NWAD INDULGE.8*

INDULGE, *v.t.* indulj'. To permit to enjoy or practice; or to yield to the enjoyment or practice of, without restraint or control; as, to indulge in sin, or in sensual pleasure. This form of expression is elliptical, a pronoun being omitted; as, to indulge myself or himself.

Most men are more willing to indulge in easy vices, than to practice laborious virtues.*NWAD INDULGE.10*

1. To yield; to comply; to be favorable. [Little used.]*NWAD INDULGE.11*

INDULGED, *pp.* Permitted to be and to operate without check or control; as love of pleasure indulged to excess.

1. Gratified; yielded to; humored in wishes or desires; as a child indulged by his parents.*NWAD INDULGED.2*

2. Granted.*NWAD INDULGED.3*

INDULGENCE, INDULGENCY, *n.* Free permission to the appetites, humor, desires, passions or will to act or operate; forbearance of restraint or control. How many children are ruined by indulgence! Indulgence is not kindness or

tenderness, but it may be the effect of one or the other, or of negligence.

1. Gratification; as the indulgence of lust or of appetite.*NWAD INDULGENCE.2*

2. Favor granted; liberality; gratification.*NWAD INDULGENCE.3*

If all these gracious indulgencies are without effect on us, we must perish in our folly.*NWAD INDULGENCE.4*

3. In the Romish church, remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory; absolution from the censures of the church and from all transgressions.*NWAD INDULGENCE.5*

INDULGENT, *a.* Yielding to the wishes, desires, humor or appetites of those under one's care; compliant; not opposing or restraining; as an indulgent parent.

1. Mild, favorable; not severe; as the indulgent censure of posterity.*NWAD INDULGENT.2*

2. Gratifying; favoring; with of.*NWAD INDULGENT.3*

The feeble old, indulgent of their ease.*NWAD INDULGENT.4*

INDULGENTIAL, *a.* Relating to the indulgencies of the Romish church. [Not well authorized.]

INDULGENTLY, *adv.* With unrestrained enjoyment.

1. Mildly; favorably; not severely.*NWAD INDULGENTLY.2*

INDULGER, *n.* One who indulges.

INDULGING, *ppr.* Permitting to enjoy or to practice; gratifying.

INDULT, INDULTO, *n.* [L. indultus, indulged.]

1. In the church of Rome, the power of presenting to benefices, granted to certain persons, as to kings and cardinals.*NWAD INDULT.2*

2. In Spain, a duty, tax or custom, paid to the king for all goods imported from the West Indies in the galleons.*NWAD INDULT.3*

INDURATE, *v.i.* [L. induro; in and duro, to harden.]

To grow hard; to harden or become hard. Clay indurates by drying, and by extreme heat.*NWAD INDURATE.2*

INDURATE, *v.t.* To make hard. Extreme heat indurates clay. Some fossils are indurated by exposure to the air.

1. To make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate; as, to indurate the heart.*NWAD INDURATE.4*

INDURATED, *pp.* Hardened; made obdurate.

INDURATING, *ppr.* Hardening; rendering insensible.

INDURATION, *n.* The act of hardening, or process of growing hard.

1. Hardness of heart; obduracy.*NWAD INDURATION.2*

INDUSTRIOUS, *a.* [L. industrius, from industria.]

1. Diligent in business or study; constantly, regularly or habitually occupied in business; assiduous; opposed to slothful and idle.*NWAD INDUSTRIOUS.2*

Frugal and industrious men are commonly friendly to the established government.*NWAD INDUSTRIOUS.3*

2. Diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end; opposed to remiss or slack; as industrious to accomplish a journey, or to reconcile contending parties.*NWAD INDUSTRIOUS.4*

3. Given to industry; characterized by diligence; as an industrious life.*NWAD INDUSTRIOUS.5*

4. Careful; assiduous; as the industrious application of knowing men.*NWAD INDUSTRIOUS.6*

INDUSTRIOUSLY, *adv.* With habitual diligence; with steady application of the powers of body or of mind.

1. Diligently; assiduously; with care; applied to a particular purpose. He attempted industriously to make peace. He industriously concealed his name.*NWAD INDUSTRIOUSLY.2*

INDUSTRY, *n.* [L. industria.] Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; assiduity; opposed to sloth and idleness. We are directed to take lessons of industry from the bee. Industry pays debts, while idleness or despair will increase them.

INDWELLER, *n.* An inhabitant.

INDWELLING, *a.* [in and dwelling.] Dwelling within; remaining in the heart, even after it is renewed; as indwelling sin.

INDWELLING, *n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul.

INEBRIANT, *a.* [See *Inebriate*.] Intoxicating.

INEBRIANT, *n.* Any thing that intoxicates, as opium.

INEBRIATE, *v.t.* [L. inebrio, inebriatus; in and ebrio, to intoxicate; ebrius, soaked, drenched, drunken. The Latin ebrius is contracted from ebrigus or ebregus, as appears from the Spanish embriagar, to intoxicate, embriago, inebriated; Gr. to water or irrigate. See *Rain*.]

1. To make drunk; to intoxicate.*NWAD INEBRIATE.2*

2. To disorder the senses; to stupefy, or to make furious or frantic;

to produce effects like those of liquor, which are various in different constitutions.*NWAD INEBRIATE.3*

INEBRIATE, *v.i.* To be or become intoxicated.

INEBRIATE, *n.* A habitual drunkard.

Some inebriates have their paroxysms of inebriety terminated by much pale urine, profuse sweats, etc.*NWAD INEBRIATE.6*

INEBRIATED, ***pp.*** **Intoxicated.**

INEBRIATING, ***ppr.*** **Making drunk; intoxicating.**

INEBRIATION, ***n.*** **Drunkenness; intoxication.**

INEBRIETY, ***n.*** **Drunkenness; intoxication.**

INEDITED, ***a.*** **[in and edited.] Unpublished.**

INEFFABLE, ***a.*** **[L. ineffabilis; in and effabilis, from effor, to speak.] Unspeakable; unutterable; that cannot be expressed in words; usually in a good sense; as the ineffable joys of heaven; the ineffable glories of the Deity.**

INEFFABLENESS, ***n.*** **Unspeakableness; quality of being unutterable.**

INEFFABLY, ***adv.*** **Unspeakably; in a manner not to be expressed in words.**

INEFFECTIVE, ***a.*** **[in and effective.] Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect intended; inefficient; useless.**

The word of God, without the spirit, is a dead and ineffective letter.*NWAD INEFFECTIVE.2*

1. Not able; not competent to the service intended; as ineffective troops; ineffective force.*NWAD INEFFECTIVE.3*

2. Producing no effect.*NWAD INEFFECTIVE.4*

INEFFECTUAL, ***a.*** **[in and effectual.] Not producing its proper effect, or not able to produce its effect; inefficient; weak; as an ineffectual remedy; the Spaniards made an ineffectual attempt to reduce Gibraltar. [See *Inefficacious*.]**

INEFFECTUALLY, ***adv.*** **Without effect; in vain.**

INEFFECTUALNESS, ***n.*** **Want of effect, or of power to produce it; inefficacy.**

James speaks of the ineffectualness of some men's devotion.*NWAD INEFFECTUALNESS.2*

INEFFERVESCENCE, ***n.*** **[in and effervescence.]**

Want of effervescence; a state of not effervescing.*NWAD INEFFERVESCENCE.2*

INEFFERVESCENT, ***a.*** **Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence.**

INEFFERVESCIBILITY, ***n.*** **The quality of not effervescing, or not being susceptible of effervescence.**

INEFFERVESCIBLE, ***a.*** **Not capable of effervescence.**

INEFFICACIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. inefficax; in and efficax, efficio, to effect; ex and facio, to make.]**

Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect; of inadequate power or force.*NWAD INEFFICACIOUS.2*

Ineffectual, says Johnson, rather denotes an actual failure, and inefficacious, an habitual impotence to any effect. But the distinction is not always observed, nor can it be; for we cannot always know whether means are inefficacious, till experiment has proved them ineffectual; nor even then, for we cannot be certain that the failure of means to produce an effect is to be attributed to habitual want of power, or to accidental and temporary causes.*NWAD INEFFICACIOUS.3*

Inefficacious is therefore sometimes synonymous with ineffectual.*NWAD INEFFICACIOUS.4*

INEFFICACIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **Without efficacy or effect.**

INEFFICACIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Want of power to produce the effect, or want of effect.**

INEFFICACY, ***n.*** **[in and efficacy, L. efficacia.]**

1. Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency; as the inefficacy of medicines or of means.*NWAD INEFFICACY.2*

2. Ineffectualness; failure of effect.*NWAD INEFFICACY.3*

INEFFICIENCY, ***n.*** **[in and efficiency.] Want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.**

INEFFICIENT, ***a.*** **[in and efficient.] Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious.**

1. Not active; effecting nothing; as an inefficient force.*NWAD INEFFICIENT.2*

INEFFICIENTLY, ***adv.*** **Ineffectually; without effect.**

INELABORATE, ***a.*** **Not elaborate; not wrought with care.**

INELASTIC, ***a.*** **[in and elastic.]**

Not elastic; wanting elasticity; unelastic.*NWAD INELASTIC.2*

INELASTICITY, ***n.*** **The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.**

INELEGANCE, INELEGANCY, ***n.*** **[See *Inelegant*.] Want of elegance; want of beauty or polish in language, composition or manners; want of symmetry or ornament in building; want of delicacy in coloring, etc.**

INELEGANT, ***a.*** **[L. inelegans; in and elegans, from the root of**

eligo, to choose.] Not elegant; wanting beauty or polish, as language, or refinement, as manners; wanting symmetry or ornament, as an edifice; in short, wanting in any thing which correct taste requires.

INELEGANTLY, *adv.* In an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely; roughly.

INELIGIBILITY, *n.* [from ineligible.] Incapacity of being elected to an office.

1. State or quality of not being worthy of choice.*NWAD INELIGIBILITY.2*

INELIGIBLE, *a.* [in and eligible.] Not capable of being elected to an office.

1. Not worthy to be chosen or preferred; not expedient.*NWAD INELIGIBLE.2*

INELOQUENT, *a.* [in and eloquent.] Not eloquent; not speaking with fluency, propriety, grace and pathos; not persuasive; used of persons.

1. Not fluent, graceful or pathetic; not persuasive; as language or composition.*NWAD INELOQUENT.2*

INELOQUENTLY, *adv.* Without eloquence.

INELUCTABLE, *a.* [L. ineluctabilis.] Not to be resisted by struggling; not to be overcome. [Not used.]

INELUDIBLE, *a.* [in and eludible.] That cannot be eluded or defeated.

INENARRABLE, *a.* [L. inenarrabilis.]

That cannot be narrated or told.*NWAD INENARRABLE.2*

INEPT, ***a.*** **[L. ineptus; in and aptus, fit, apt.]**

1. Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable.*NWAD INEPT.2*

2. Improper; unbecoming; foolish.*NWAD INEPT.3*

INEPTITUDE, ***n.*** **Unfitness; inaptitude; unsuitableness; as an ineptitude to motion.**

INEPTLY, ***adv.*** **Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly.**

INEPTNESS, ***n.*** **Unfitness.**

INEQUAL, ***a.*** **[in and equal.] Unequal; uneven; various.**

INEQUALITY, ***n.*** **[L. inoequalitas; in and oequalis, equal.]**

1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; the state of not having equal measure, degree, dimensions or amount; as an inequality in size or stature; an inequality of number or of power; inequality of distances or of motions.*NWAD INEQUALITY.2*

2. Unevenness; want of levelness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface; as the inequalities of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab.*NWAD INEQUALITY.3*

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose inadequacy; incompetency; as the inequality of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul.*NWAD INEQUALITY.4*

4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places, as the inequality of air or temperature.*NWAD INEQUALITY.5*

5. Difference of rank, station or condition; as the inequalities of men in society; inequalities of rank or property.*NWAD INEQUALITY.6*

INEQUIDISTANT, ***a.*** **Not being equally distant.**

INEQUILATERAL, ***a.*** **Having unequal sides.**

INEQUITABLE, ***a.*** **[in and equitable.] Not equitable; not just.**

INEQUIVALVE, INEQUIVALVULAR, ***a.*** **Having unequal valves.**

INERM, INERMOUS, ***a.*** **[L. inermis; in and arma, arms.]**

Unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf; a botanical word.*NWAD INERM.2*

INERRABILITY, ***n.*** **[from inerrable.] Exemption from error or from the possibility of erring; infallibility.**

INERRABLE, ***a.*** **[in and err.] That cannot err; exempt from error or mistake; infallible.**

INERRABLENESS, ***n.*** **Exemption from error; inerrability.**

INERRABLY, ***adv.*** **With security from error; infallibly.**

INERRATIC, ***a.*** **[in and erratic.] Not erratic or wandering; fixed.**

INERRINGLY, ***adv.*** **Without error, mistake or deviation.**

INERT, ***a.*** **[L. iners; in and ars, art. The English sense is drawn not from art, but from the primary sense, strength or vigorous action.]**

1. Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; as, matter is inert.*NWAD INERT.2*

2. Dull; sluggish; indisposed to move or act.*NWAD INERT.3*

INERTION, ***n.*** **Want of activity; want of action or exertion.**

These vicissitudes of exertion and inertion of the arterial system, constitute the paroxysms of remittent fever.*NWAD INERTION.2*

INERTITUDE, ***n.*** **The state of being inert, or a tendency to remain quiescent till impelled by external force to move.**

INERTLY, ***adv.*** **Without activity; sluggishly.**

INERTNESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being inert, or destitute of the power to move per se; that quality of passiveness by which bodies persist in a state of rest, or of motion given to them by external force. In the language of philosophy, this quality is called vis inertioe, or inertia.**

1. Want of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness.*NWAD INERTNESS.2*

In esse, [L.] in being; actually existing; distinguished from in posse, or in potentia, which denote that a thing is not, but may be.*NWAD INERTNESS.3*

INESCATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. inesco.] To bait; to lay a bait for.**

INESCATION, ***n.*** **The act of baiting.**

INESTIMABLE, ***a.*** **[L. inoestimabilis. See *Estimate*.]**

1. That cannot be estimated or computed; as an inestimable sum of money.*NWAD INESTIMABLE.2*

2. Too valuable or excellent to be rated; being above all price; as inestimable rights. The privileges of American citizens, civil and religious, are inestimable.*NWAD INESTIMABLE.3*

INESTIMABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner not to be estimated or rated.**

INEVIDENCE, ***n.*** **Want of evidence; obscurity.**

INEVIDENT, ***a.*** **[in and evident.]**

Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure.*NWAD INEVIDENT.2*

INEVITABILITY, ***n.*** **[from inevitable.] to be avoided; certainty to happen.**

INEVITABLE, ***a.*** **[L. inevitabilis; in and evitabilis, from evito, to shun.] Not to be avoided; that cannot be shunned; unavoidable; that admits of no escape or evasion. To die is the inevitable lot of man; we are all subjected to many inevitable calamities.**

INEVITABLENESS, ***n.*** **The state of being unavoidable.**

INEVITABLY, ***adv.*** **Without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably; certainly.**

How inevitably does immoderate laughter end in a sigh!*NWAD INEVITABLY.2*

INEXACT, ***a.*** **[in and exact.] Not exact; not precisely correct or true.**

INEXACTNESS, ***n.*** **Incorrectness; want of precision.**

INEXCITABLE, ***a.*** **[in and excitable.] Not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; torpid.**

INEXCUSABLE, ***a.*** **s as z. [L. inexcusabilis; in and excusabilis, excuso. See *Excuse*.] Not to be excused or justified; as inexcusable folly.**

INEXCUSABLENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of not admitting of excuse or justification; enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.**

This inexcusableness is stated on the supposition that they knew God, but did not glorify him.*NWAD INEXCUSABLENESS.2*

INEXCUSABLY, ***adv.*** **With a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or justification.**

INEXECUTION, ***n.*** **Neglect of execution; non-performance; as the inexecution of a treaty.**

INEXERTION, ***n.*** **[in and exertion.] Want of exertion; want of**

effort; defect of action.

INEXHALABLE, *a.* [in and exhalable, L. exhalo.]

Not to be exhaled or evaporated; not evaporable.*NWAD INEXHALABLE.2*

INEXHAUSTED, *a.* [in and exhausted.]

1. Not exhausted; not emptied; unexhausted.*NWAD INEXHAUSTED.2*

2. Not spent; not having lost all strength or resources; unexhausted.*NWAD INEXHAUSTED.3*

INEXHAUSTIBLE, *a.* [in and exhaustible.]

1. That cannot be exhausted or emptied; unfailing; as an inexhaustible quantity or supply of water.*NWAD INEXHAUSTIBLE.2*

2. That cannot be wasted or spent; as inexhaustible stores of provisions.*NWAD INEXHAUSTIBLE.3*

INEXHAUSTIBLENESS, *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.

INEXHAUSTIVE, *a.* Not to be exhausted.

INEXISTENCE, *n.* [in and existence.]

1. Want of being or existence.*NWAD INEXISTENCE.2*

2. Inherence.*NWAD INEXISTENCE.3*

INEXISTENT, *a.* [in and existent.] Not having being; not existing.

1. Existing in something else.*NWAD INEXISTENT.2*

INEXORABILITY, ***n.*** **The quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.**

INEXORABLE, ***a.*** **[L. inexorabilis; in and exorabilis, from exoro, to entreat; ex and oro, to pray.]**

1. Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined in purpose to yield to supplication; as an inexorable prince or tyrant; an inexorable judge.*NWAD INEXORABLE.2*

2. Unyielding; that cannot be made to bend.*NWAD INEXORABLE.3*

Inexorable equality of laws.*NWAD INEXORABLE.4*

INEXORABLY, ***adv.*** **So as to be immovable by intreaty.**

INEXPECTATION, ***n.*** **State of having no expectation.**

INEXPECTED, ***a.*** **Not expected. [Not in use.]**

INEXPEDIENCE, INEXPEDIENCY, ***n.*** **[in and expedience.] Want of fitness; impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose. The inexpedience of a measure is to be determined by the prospect of its advancing the purpose intended or not.**

INEXPEDIENT, ***a.*** **[in and expedient.] Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to a good end; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time and place. Whatever tends to retard or defeat success in a good cause is inexpedient. What is expedient at one time, may be inexpedient at another.**

INEXPERIENCE, ***n.*** **[in and experience.] Want of experience or experimental knowledge; as the inexperience of youth, or their inexperience of the world.**

INEXPERIENCED, ***a.*** **Not having experience; unskilled.**

INEXPERT, ***a.*** **[in and expert.] Not expert; not skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.**

In letters and in laws*NWAD INEXPERT.2*

Not inexpert.*NWAD INEXPERT.3*

INEXPIALBE, *a.* [L. inexpiabilis. See *Expiate*.]

1. That admits of no atonement or satisfaction; as an inexpiable crime or offense.*NWAD INEXPIALBE.2*

2. That cannot be mollified or appeased by atonement; as inexpiable hate.*NWAD INEXPIALBE.3*

INEXPIABLY, *adv.* To a degree that admits of no atonement.

INEXPLAINABLE, *a.* That cannot be explained; inexplicable. [The latter word is generally used.]

INEXPLEABLY, *adv.* Insatiably. [Not used.]

INEXPLICABLE, *a.* [L. inexplicabilis; in and explico, to unfold.]

That cannot be explained or interpreted; not capable of being rendered plain and intelligible; as an inexplicable mystery.*NWAD INEXPLICABLE.2*

INEXPLICABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPLORABLE, *a.* [in and explorable, from explore.]

That cannot be explored, searched or discovered.*NWAD INEXPLORABLE.2*

INEXPRESSIBLE, *a.* [in and expressible, from express.]

Not to be expressed in words; not to be uttered; unspeakable; unutterable; as inexpressible grief, joy or pleasure.*NWAD INEXPRESSIBLE.2*

INEXPRESSIBLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner or degree not to be told or expressed in words; unspeakably; unutterably.**

INEXPRESSIVE, ***a.*** **Not tending to express; not expressing; inexpressible.**

INEXPOSURE, ***n.*** **[in and exposure.]**

A state of not being exposed.*NWAD INEXPOSURE.2*

INEXPUGNABLE, ***a.*** **[L. inexpugnabilis; in and expugno; ex and pugno, to fight.] Not to be subdued by force; not to be taken by assault; impregnable.**

INEXSUPERABLE, ***a.*** **[L. inexsuperabilis.]**

Not to be passed over or surmounted.*NWAD INEXSUPERABLE.2*

INEXTENDED, ***a.*** **Having no extension.**

INEXTENSION, ***n.*** **[in and extension.]**

Want of extension; unextended state.*NWAD INEXTENSION.2*

INEXTERMINABLE, ***a.*** **[in and exterminable.]**

That cannot be exterminated.*NWAD INEXTERMINABLE.2*

INEXTINCT, ***a.*** **Not quenched; not extinct.**

INEXTINGUISHABLE, ***a.*** **[in and extinguishable.] That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable; as inextinguishable flame, thirst or desire.**

INEXTIRPABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be extirpated.**

INEXTRICABLE, ***a.*** **[L. inextricabilis. See** ***Extricate*****.]**

1. Not to be disentangled; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity; as an inextricable maze or difficulty.*NWAD INEXTRICABLE.2*

2. Not to be untied; as an inextricable knot.*NWAD INEXTRICABLE.3*

INEXTRICABLENESS, ***n.*** **The state of being inextricable.**

INEXTRICABLY, ***adv.*** **To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.**

INEYE, ***v.t.*** **To inoculate; as a tree or a bud.**

INFABRICATED, ***a.*** **Unfabricated; unwrought. [Not used.]**

INFALLIBILITY, INFALLIBLENESS, ***n.*** **[from infallible.] The quality of being incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error; inerrability. No human being can justly lay claim to infallibility. This is an attribute of God only.**

INFALLIBLE, ***a.*** **[L. fallo.]**

1. Not fallible; not capable of erring; entirely exempt from liability to mistake; applied to persons. No man is infallible; to be infallible is the prerogative of God only.*NWAD INFALLIBLE.2*

2. Not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence; certain; as infallible evidence; infallible success.*NWAD INFALLIBLE.3*

To whom he showed himself alive after his passion, by many infallible proofs--*NWAD INFALLIBLE.4*

INFALLIBLY, ***adv.*** **Without a possibility of erring or mistaking.**

1. Certainly; without a possibility of failure. Our Savior has directed us to conduct that will infallibly render us happy.*NWAD*

INFALLIBLY.2

INFAME, *v.t.* To defame. [Not used.]

INFAMOUS, *a.* [L. infamis; infamo, to defame; in and fama, fame.]

1. Of ill report, emphatically; having a reputation of the worst kind; publicly branded with odium for vice of guilt; base; scandalous; notoriously vile; used of persons; as an infamous liar; an infamous rake or gambler.*NWAD INFAMOUS.2*

2. Odious; detestable; held in abhorrence; that renders a person infamous rake or gambler.*NWAD INFAMOUS.3*

3. Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime. An infamous person cannot be a witness.*NWAD INFAMOUS.4*

INFAMOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree to render infamous; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

1. With open reproach.*NWAD INFAMOUSLY.2*

INFAMOUSNESS, INFAMY, *n.* [L. infamia; in and fama, report.]

1. Total loss of reputation; public disgrace. Avoid the crimes and vices which expose men to infamy.*NWAD INFAMOUSNESS.2*

2. Qualities which are detested and despised; qualities notoriously bad and scandalous; as the infamy of an action.*NWAD INFAMOUSNESS.3*

3. In law, that loss of character or public disgrace which a convict incurs, and by which a person is rendered incapable of being a witness or juror.*NWAD INFAMOUSNESS.4*

INFANCY, *n.* [L. infantia. See *Infant*.]

1. The first part of life, beginning at the birth. In common usage, infancy extends not beyond the first year or two of life, but there is

not a defined limit where infancy ends, and childhood begins.*NWAD INFANCY.2*

2. In law, infancy extends to the age of twenty one years.*NWAD INFANCY.3*

3. The first age of any thing; the beginning or early period of existence; as the infancy of the Roman republic; the infancy of a college or of a charitable society; the infancy of agriculture, of manufactures, or of commerce.*NWAD INFANCY.4*

INFANDOUS, *a.* [L. infandus.]

Too odious to be expressed. [Not in use.]*NWAD INFANDOUS.2*

INFANGTHEF, *n.* In English law, the privilege granted to lords to judge thieves taken on their manors, or within their franchises.

INFANT, *n.* [L. infans; in and fans, speaking, fari, to speak.]

1. A child in the first period of life, beginning at his birth; a young babe. In common usage, a child ceases to be called an infant within the first or second year, but at no definite period. In some cases, authors indulge a greater latitude, and extend the term to include children of several years of age.*NWAD INFANT.2*

2. In law, a person under the age of twenty one years, who is incapable of making valid contracts.*NWAD INFANT.3*

INFANT, *a.* Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life.

1. Young; tender; not mature; as infant strength.*NWAD INFANT.5*

INFANTA, *n.* In Spain and Portugal, any princes of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent.

INFANTE, *n.* In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the eldest or heir apparent.

INFANTICIDE, *n.* [Low L. infanticidium; infans, an infant, and coedo, to kill.]

1. The intentional killing of an infant.*NWAD INFANTICIDE.2*

2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. *Matthew 2:16*.*NWAD INFANTICIDE.3*

3. A slayer of infants.*NWAD INFANTICIDE.4*

INFANTILE, *a.* [L. infantilis.] Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant; pertaining to the first period of life.

INFANTINE, *a.* Pertaining to infants or to young children.

INFANTLIKE, *a.* Like an infant.

INFANTLY, *a.* Like a child's.

INFANTRY, *n.* In military affairs, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; as a company, regiment or brigade of infantry. In some armies, there have been heavy-armed infantry, and light-armed or light infantry, according to their manner of arming and equipping.

INFARCE, *v.t.* infars. To stuff. [Not in use.]

INFARCTION, *n.* [L. infarcio, infercio, to stuff; in and farcio.]

The act of stuffing or filling; constipation.*NWAD INFARCTION.2*

INFASHIONABLE, *a.* Unfashionable. [Not used.]

INFATIGABLE, *a.* Indefatigable.

INFATUATE, *v.t.* [L. infatuo; in and fatuus, foolish.]

1. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers, or to deprive of sound judgment. In general, this word does

not signify to deprive absolutely of rational powers and reduce to idiocy, but to deprive of sound judgment, so that a person infatuated acts in certain cases as a fool, or without common discretion and prudence. Whom God intends to destroy, he first infatuates.*NWAD INFATUATE.2*

The judgment of God will be very visible in infatuating a people, ripe and prepared for destruction.*NWAD INFATUATE.3*

2. To prepossess or incline to a person or thing in a manner not justified by prudence or reason; to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion, too obstinate to be controlled by reason. Men are often infatuated with a love of gaming, or of sensual pleasure.*NWAD INFATUATE.4*

INFATUATED, *pp.* Affected with folly.

INFATUATING, *ppr.* Affecting with folly.

INFATUATION, *n.* The act of affecting with folly.

1. A state of mind in which the intellectual powers are weakened, either generally, or in regard to particular objects, so that the person affected acts without his usual judgment, and contrary to the dictates of reason. All men who waste their substance in gaming, intemperance or any other vice, are chargeable with infatuation.*NWAD INFATUATION.2*

INFAUSTING, *n.* [L. infaustus.] The act of making unlucky.

INFEASIBILITY, INFEASIBLENESS, *n.* s as z. [from infeasible.]

Impracticability; the quality of not being capable of being done or performed.*NWAD INFEASIBILITY.2*

INFEASIBLE, *a.* s as z. [in and feasible, L. facio.]

Not to be done; that cannot be accomplished; impracticable.*NWAD INFEASIBLE.2*

INFECT, *v.t.* [L. inficio, infectus; in and facio.]

1. To taint with disease; to infuse into a healthy body the virus, miasma, or morbid matter of a diseased body, or any pestilential or noxious air or substance by which a disease is produced. Persons in health are infected by the contagion of the plague, of syphilis, of small pox, of measles, of malignant fevers. In some cases, persons can be infected only by contact, as in syphilis; in most cases, they may be infected without contact with the diseased body.*NWAD INFECT.2*

2. To taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter; as, to infect a lancet; to infect clothing; to infect an apartment.*NWAD INFECT.3*

3. To communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt; to taint by the communication of any thing noxious or pernicious. It is melancholy to see the young infected and corrupted by vicious examples, or the minds of our citizens infected with errors.*NWAD INFECT.4*

4. To contaminate with illegality.*NWAD INFECT.5*

INFECT, *a.* Infected. [Not used.]

INFECTED, *pp.* Tainted with noxious matter; corrupted by poisonous exhalations; corrupted by bad qualities communicated.

INFECTER, *n.* He or that which infects.

INFECTING, *ppr.* Tainting; corrupting.

INFECTION, *n.* [L. inficio.] The act of infecting, or the act by which poisonous matter, morbid miasmata or exhalations produce disease in a healthy body. The words contagion and infection are frequently confounded. The proper distinction between them is this. Contagion is the virus or effluvium generated in a diseased body, and capable of producing the specific disease in a healthy body by contact or otherwise. Marsh miasm is not properly contagion. Infection is any thing that taints or corrupts; hence it includes contagion, and any

other morbid, noxious matter which may excite disease in a healthy body. Hence,

1. The morbid cause which excites disease in a healthy or uninfected body. This cause may be contagion from a diseased body, or other poisonous or noxious matter received into the body or under the skin. The infection of the plague and of yellow fever, is said to be imported in ships and conveyed in clothing; persons are said to take the infection from a diseased person, or from the air of apartments where the sick are confined. The infection spreads in a city, or it is free from infection. Pestilential exhalations are called infections.*NWAD INFECTION.2*

Infection is used in two acceptations; first, as denoting the effluvium or infectious matter exhaled from the person of one diseased, in which sense it is synonymous with contagion; and secondly, as signifying the act of communication of such morbid effluvium, by which disease is transferred.*NWAD INFECTION.3*

2. That which taints, poisons or corrupts by communication from one to another; as the infection of error or of evil example.*NWAD INFECTION.4*

3. Contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods.*NWAD INFECTION.5*

4. Communication of like qualities.*NWAD INFECTION.6*

Mankind are gay or serious by infection.*NWAD INFECTION.7*

INFECTIOUS, ***a.*** **Having qualities that may taint, or communicate disease to; as an infectious fever; infectious clothing; infectious air; infectious miasma.**

1. Corrupting; tending to taint by communication; as infectious vices or manners.*NWAD INFECTIOUS.2*

2. Contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture.*NWAD INFECTIOUS.3*

Contraband articles are said to be of an infectious nature.*NWAD*

INFECTIOUS.4

3. Capable of being communicated by near approach.*NWAD INFECTIOUS.5*

Grief as well as joy is infectious.*NWAD INFECTIOUS.6*

INFECTIOUSLY, *adv.* By infection.

INFECTIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being infectious, or capable of communicating disease or taint from one to another.

INFECTIVE, *a.* Having the quality of communicating disease or taint from one to another.

INFECUND, *a.* [L. infoecundus; in and foecundus, prolific.]

Unfruitful; not producing young; barren.*NWAD INFECUND.2*

INFECUNDITY, *n.* [L. infoecunditas.] Unfruitfulness; barrenness.

INFELICITY, *n.* [L. infelicitas. See *Felicity*.]

Unhappiness; misfortune.*NWAD INFELICITY.2*

1. Unfortunate state; unfaborableness; as the infelicity of the times, or of the occasion.*NWAD INFELICITY.3*

INFER, *v.t.* [L. infero; in and fero, to bear or produce.]

1. Literally, to bring on; to induce. [Little used.]*NWAD INFER.2*

2. To deduce; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence. From the character of God, as creator and governor of the world, we infer the indispensable obligation of all his creatures to obey his commands. We infer one proposition or truth from another, when we perceive that if one is true, the other must be true also.*NWAD INFER.3*

3. To offer; to produce. [Not used.]*NWAD INFER.4*

INFERABLE, *a.* That may be inferred or deduced from premises.

INFERENCE, *n.* A truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true; a conclusion. Inferences result from reasoning, as when the mind perceives such a connection between ideas, as that, if certain propositions called premises are true, the conclusions or propositions deduced from them must also be true.

INFEOFF. [See *Enfeoff*.]

INFERIOR, *a.* [L. comp. from inferus, low.]

1. Lower in place.*NWAD INFERIOR.2*

2. Lower in station, age, or rank in life. Pay due respect to those who are superior in station, and due civility to those who are inferior.*NWAD INFERIOR.3*

3. Lower in excellence or value; as a poem of inferior merit; cloth of inferior quality or price.*NWAD INFERIOR.4*

4. Subordinate; of less importance. Attend to health and safety; ease and convenience are inferior considerations.*NWAD INFERIOR.5*

INFERIOR, *n.* A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society.

A person gets more by obliging his inferior, than by disdaining him.*NWAD INFERIOR.7*

INFERIORITY, *n.* A lower state of dignity, age, value or quality. We speak of the inferiority of rank, of office, of talents, of age, of worth.

INFERNAL, *a.* [L. infernus.]

1. Properly, pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients. Hence,*NWAD INFERNAL.2*

2. Pertaining to hell; inhabiting hell; as infernal spirits.*NWAD INFERNAL.3*

3. Hellish; resembling the temper of infernal spirits; malicious; diabolical; very wicked and detestable.*NWAD INFERNAL.4*

INFERNAL, *n.* An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions.

Infernal stone [Lapis infernalis.] a name formerly given to lunar caustic, a substance prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver.*NWAD INFERNAL.6*

Lunar caustic is nitrate of silver fused and cast in small cylinders.*NWAD INFERNAL.7*

INFERTILE, *a.* [L. infertilis; in and fertilis.]

Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren; as an infertile soil.*NWAD INFERTILE.2*

INFERTILITY, *n.* Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as the infertility of land.

INFEST, *v.t.* [L. infesto.] To trouble greatly; to disturb; to annoy; to harass. In warm weather, men ar infested with musketoes and gnats; flies infest horses and cattle. The sea is often infested with pirates. Small parties of the enemy infest the coast.

These, said the genius, are envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions that infest human life.*NWAD INFEST.2*

INFESTATION, *n.* The act of infesting; molestation.

INFESTED, *pp.* Troubled; annoyed; harassed; plagued.

INFESTERED, ***a.*** **[in and fester.] Rankling; inveterate.**

INFESTING, ***ppr.*** **Annoying; harassing; disturbing.**

INFESTIVE, ***a.*** **[in and festive.] Having no mirth.**

INFESTIVITY, ***n.*** **[in and festivity.] Want of festivity, or of cheerfulness and mirth at entertainments.**

INFESTUOUS, ***a.*** **[L. infestus.] Mischievous. [Not used.]**

INFEUDATION, ***n.*** **[in and feudum, feud.]**

1. The act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee.*NWAD INFEUDATION.2*

2. The granting of tithes to laymen.*NWAD INFEUDATION.3*

INFIDEL, ***a.*** **[L. infidelis; in and fidelis; faithful.]**

Unbelieving; disbelieving the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine institution of christianity.*NWAD INFIDEL.2*

The infidel writer is a great enemy to society.*NWAD INFIDEL.3*

INFIDEL, ***n.*** **One who disbelieves the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the divine origin of christianity.**

INFIDELITY, ***n.*** **[L. infidelitas.]**

1. In general, want of faith or belief; a withholding of credit.*NWAD INFIDELITY.2*

2. Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine original of christianity; unbelief.*NWAD INFIDELITY.3*

There is no doubt that vanity is one principal cause of infidelity.*NWAD INFIDELITY.4*

3. Unfaithfulness, particularly in married persons; a violation of the

marriage covenant by adultery or lewdness.*NWAD INFIDELITY.5*

4. Breach of trust; treachery; deceit; as the infidelity of a friend or a servant. In this sense, unfaithfulness is most used.*NWAD INFIDELITY.6*

INFILTRATE, *v.i.* To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

INFILTRATING, *ppr.* Penetrating by the pores or interstices.

INFILTRATION, *n.* The act or process of entering the pores or cavities of a body.

1. The substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body.*NWAD INFILTRATION.2*

Calcarious infiltrations, filling the cavities of other stones.*NWAD INFILTRATION.3*

INFINITE, *a.* [L. infinitus; in and finitus, terminated.]

1. Without limits; unbounded; boundless; not circumscribed; applied to time, space and qualities. God is infinite in duration, having neither beginning nor end of existence. He is also infinite in presence, or omnipresent, and his perfections are infinite. We also speak of infinite space.*NWAD INFINITE.2*

2. That will have no end. Thus angels and men, though they have had a beginning, will exist in infinite duration.*NWAD INFINITE.3*

3. That has a beginning in space, but is infinitely extended; as, a line beginning at a point, but extended indefinitely, is an infinite line.*NWAD INFINITE.4*

4. Infinite is used loosely and hyperbolically for indefinitely large, immense, of great size or extent.*NWAD INFINITE.5*

Infinite canon, in music, a perpetual fugue.*NWAD INFINITE.6*

INFINITELY, *adv.* Without bounds or limits.

1. Immensely; greatly; to a great extent or degree; as, I am infinitely obliged by your condescension.*NWAD INFINITELY.2*

INFINITENESS, *n.* Boundless extent of time, space or qualities; infinity.

1. Immensity; greatness.*NWAD INFINITENESS.2*

INFINITESIMAL, *a.* Indefinitely small.

INFINITESIMAL, *n.* An indefinitely small quantity.

INFINITIVE, *a.* [L. infinitivus.]

In grammar, the infinitive mode expresses the action of the verb, without limitation of person or number; as, to love.*NWAD INFINITIVE.2*

INFINITUDE, *n.* Infinity; infiniteness; the quality or state of being without limits; infinite extent; as the infinitude of space, of time, or of perfections.

1. Immensity; greatness.*NWAD INFINITUDE.2*

2. Boundless number.*NWAD INFINITUDE.3*

INFINITY, *n.* [L. infinitas.]

1. Unlimited extent of time, space or quantity; boundlessness. We apply infinity to God and his perfections; we speak of the infinity of his existence, his knowledge, his power, his goodness and holiness.*NWAD INFINITY.2*

2. Immensity; indefinite extent.*NWAD INFINITY.3*

3. Endless or indefinite number; a hyperbolical use of the word; as an infinity of beauties.*NWAD INFINITY.4*

INFIRM, *a.* inferm'. [L. infirmus; in and firmus.]

1. Not firm or sound; weak; feeble; as an infirm body; an infirm constitution.*NWAD INFIRM.2*

2. Weak of mind; irresolute; as infirm of purpose.*NWAD INFIRM.3*

3. Not solid or stable.*NWAD INFIRM.4*

He who fixes on false principles, treads on infirm ground.*NWAD INFIRM.5*

INFIRM, *v.t.* inferm'. To weaken. [Not used.]

INFIRMARY, *n.* inferm'ary. A hospital or place where the sick are lodged and nursed.

INFIRMITY, *n.* inferm'ity. [L. infirmitas.]

1. An unsound or unhealthy state of the body; weakness; feebleness. Old age is subject to infirmities.*NWAD INFIRMITY.2*

2. Weakness of mind; failing; fault; foible.*NWAD INFIRMITY.3*

A friend should bear a friend's infirmities.*NWAD INFIRMITY.4*

3. Weakness of resolution.*NWAD INFIRMITY.5*

4. Any particular disease; malady; applied rather to chronic, than to violent diseases.*NWAD INFIRMITY.6*

5. Defect; imperfection; weakness; as the infirmities of a constitution of government.*NWAD INFIRMITY.7*

INFIRMNESS, *n.* inferm'ness. Weakness; feebleness; unsoundness.

INFIX, *v.t.* [L. infixus, infigo; in and figo, to fix.]

1. To fix by piercing or thrusting in; as, to infix a sting, spear or

dart.*NWAD INFIX.2*

2. To set in; to fasten in something.*NWAD INFIX.3*

3. To implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, instructions, as, to infix good principles in the mind, or ideas in the memory.*NWAD INFIX.4*

INFIXED, *pp.* Thrust in; set in; inserted; deeply implanted.

INFIXING, *ppr.* Thrusting in; setting in; implanting.

INFLAME, *v.t.* [L. inflammo; in and flamma, flame.]

1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn; in a literal sense. But more generally,*NWAD INFLAME.2*

2. To excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to enkindle into violent action; as, to inflame love, lust or thirst; to inflame desire or anger.*NWAD INFLAME.3*

3. To exaggerate; to aggravate in description.*NWAD INFLAME.4*

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. [Unusual.]*NWAD INFLAME.5*

4. To heat; to excite excessive action in the blood; as to inflame the blood or body; to inflame with wine.*NWAD INFLAME.6*

5. To provoke; to irritate; to anger.*NWAD INFLAME.7*

6. To increase; to exasperate; as, to inflame the enmity of parties, or the spirit of sedition.*NWAD INFLAME.8*

7. To increase; to augment; as, to inflame a presumption.*NWAD INFLAME.9*

INFLAME, *v.i.* To grow hot, angry and painful.

INFLAMED, *pp.* Set on fire; enkindled; heated; provoked; exasperated.

INFLAMER, ***n.*** **The person or thing that inflames.**

INFLAMING, ***ppr.*** **Kindling; heating; provoking; exasperating.**

INFLAMMABILITY, ***n.*** **Susceptibility of taking fire.**

INFLAMMABLE, ***a.*** **That may be set on fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion; as inflammable oils or spirits.**

INFLAMMABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of flame, or capable of taking fire; inflammability.

INFLAMMATION, *n.* [L. inflammatio.]

1. The act of setting on fire or inflaming.*NWAD INFLAMMATION.2*

2. The state of being in flame.*NWAD INFLAMMATION.3*

3. In medicine and surgery, a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain and febrile symptoms.*NWAD INFLAMMATION.4*

4. Violent excitement; heat; animosity; turbulence; as an inflammation of the body politic, or of parties.*NWAD INFLAMMATION.5*

INFLAMMATORY, *a.* Inflaming; tending to excite heat or inflammation; as medicines of an inflammatory nature.

1. Accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action; as an inflammatory fever or disease.*NWAD INFLAMMATORY.2*

2. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult or sedition; as inflammatory libels, writings, speeches or publications.*NWAD INFLAMMATORY.3*

INFLATE, *v.t.* [L. inflatus, from inflo; in and flo, to blow.]

1. To swell or distend by injecting air; as, to inflate a bladder; to inflate the lungs.*NWAD INFLATE.2*

2. To fill with the breath; to blow in.*NWAD INFLATE.3*

3. To swell; to puff up; to elate; as, to inflate one with pride or vanity.*NWAD INFLATE.4*

INFLATE, INFLATED, *a.* In botany, puffed; hollow and distended; as a perianth, corol, nectary, or pericarp.

INFLATED, *pp.* Swelled or distended with air; puffed up.

INFLATING, *ppr.* Distending with air; puffing up.

INFLATION, *n.* [L. inflatio.] The act of inflating.

1. The state of being distended with air injected or inhaled.*NWAD INFLATION.2*

2. The state of being puffed up, as with vanity.*NWAD INFLATION.3*

3. Conceit.*NWAD INFLATION.4*

INFLECT, *v.t.* [L. inflecto; in and flecto, to bend.]

1. To bend; to turn from a direct line or course.*NWAD INFLECT.2*

Are not the rays of the sun reflected, refracted and inflected by one and the same principle?*NWAD INFLECT.3*

2. In grammar, to vary a noun or a verb in its terminations; to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb.*NWAD INFLECT.4*

3. To modulate, as the voice.*NWAD INFLECT.5*

INFLECTED, *pp.* Bent or turned from a direct line or course; as an inflected ray of light; varied in termination.

INFLECTING, *ppr.* Bending or turning from its course; varying in termination; modulating, as the voice.

INFLECTION, *n.* [L. inflectio.] The act of bending or turning from a direct line or course.

1. In optics, a property of light by which its rays, when they approach a body, are bent towards it or from it.*NWAD*

INFLECTION.2

2. In grammar, the variation of nouns, etc., by declension, and verbs by conjugation.*NWAD INFLECTION.3*

3. Modulation of the voice in speaking.*NWAD INFLECTION.4*

More commonly inflection gives significance to tones.*NWAD INFLECTION.5*

Point of inflection, in geometry, the point where a curve begins to bend the contrary way.*NWAD INFLECTION.6*

INFLECTIVE, *a.* Having the power of bending; as the inflective quality of the air.

INFLEXED, *a.* [L. inflexus.] Turned; bent.

INFLEXIBILITY, INFLEXIBLENESS, *n.* [L. in and flexibilis, from flecto, to bend.]

1. The quality of being inflexible, or not capable of being bent; unyielding stiffness.*NWAD INFLEXIBILITY.2*

2. Obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose that will not yield to importunity or persuasion; unbending pertinacity.*NWAD INFLEXIBILITY.3*

INFLEXIBLE, *a.* [L. inflexibilis.]

1. That cannot be bent; as an inflexible oak.*NWAD INFLEXIBLE.2*

2. That will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; not to be prevailed on; that cannot be turned; as a man of upright and inflexible temper.*NWAD INFLEXIBLE.3*

3. Not to be changed or altered.*NWAD INFLEXIBLE.4*

The nature of things is inflexible.*NWAD INFLEXIBLE.5*

INFLEXIBLY, *adv.* With a firmness that resists all importunity or persuasion; with unyielding pertinaciousness; inexorable. A judge should be inflexibly just and impartial.

INFLEXION. [See *Inflection*.]

INFLICT, *v.t.* [L. inflictus, infligo; in and fligo, to strike; Eng. to flog.]

To lay on; to throw or send on; to apply; as, to inflict pain or disgrace; to inflict punishment on an offender.*NWAD INFLICT.2*

To inflict an office, condition, knowledge, tenderness, etc. on one, as used by Chesterfield, is not an authorized use of the word.*NWAD INFLICT.3*

INFLICTED, *pp.* Laid on; applied; as punishment or judgments.

INFLICTER, *n.* He who lays on or applies.

INFLICTING, *ppr.* Laying on; applying.

INFLICTION, *n.* [L. inflictio.] The act of laying on or applying; as the infliction of torment or of punishment.

1. The punishment applied.*NWAD INFLICTION.2*

His severest inflictions are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness.*NWAD INFLICTION.3*

INFLICTIVE, *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

INFLORESCENCE, *n.* [L. inflorescens, infloresco, infloreo; in and floreo, to blossom.]

1. In botany, a mode of flowering, or the manner in which flowers are supported on their foot-stalks or peduncles.*NWAD INFLORESCENCE.2*

Inflorescence affords an excellent characteristic mark in distinguishing the species of plants.*NWAD INFLORESCENCE.3*

2. A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms.*NWAD INFLORESCENCE.4*

INFLUENCE, *n.* [L. influens, influo, to flow in; in and fluo, to flow.] Literally, a flowing in, into or on, and referring to substances spiritual or too subtil to be visible, like inspiration. Hence the word was formerly followed by into.

God hath his influence into the very essence of all things.*NWAD INFLUENCE.2*

It is not followed by on or with.*NWAD INFLUENCE.3*

1. In a general sense, influence denotes power whose operation is invisible and known only by its effects, or a power whose cause and operation are unseen.*NWAD INFLUENCE.4*

2. The power which celestial bodies are supposed to exert on terrestrial; as the influence of the planets on the birth and fortunes of men; an exploded doctrine of astrology.*NWAD INFLUENCE.5*

3. Moral power; power of truth operating on the mind, rational faculties or will, in persuading or dissuading, as the influence of motives, of arguments, or of prayer. We say, arguments had no influence on the jury. The magistrate is not popular; he has no influence with the people; or he has great influence with the prince.*NWAD INFLUENCE.6*

4. Physical power; power that affects natural bodies by unseen operation; as, the rays of the sun have an influence in whitening cloth, and in giving a green color to vegetables.*NWAD INFLUENCE.7*

5. Power acting on sensibility; as the influence of love or pity in sympathy.*NWAD INFLUENCE.8*

6. Spiritual power, or the immediate power of God on the mind; as divine influence; the influences of the Holy Spirit.*NWAD*

INFLUENCE, *v.t.* To move by physical power operating by unseen laws or force; to affect.

These experiments succeed after the same manner in vacuo, as in the open air, and therefore are not influenced by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere.*NWAD INFLUENCE.11*

1. To move by moral power; to act on and affect, as the mind or will, in persuading or dissuading; to induce. Men are influenced by motives of interest or pleasure. An orator may influence the people to take arms, or to abandon an enterprise.*NWAD INFLUENCE.12*

2. To move, as the passions, as, to influence one by pity.*NWAD INFLUENCE.13*

3. To lead or direct. This revelation is sufficient to influence our faith and practice.*NWAD INFLUENCE.14*

INFLUENCED, *pp.* Moved; excited; affected; persuaded; induced.

INFLUENCING, *ppr.* Moving; affecting; inducing.

INFLUENT, *a.* Flowing in. [Little used.]

INFLUENTIAL, *a.* Exerting influence or power by invisible operation, as physical causes on bodies, or as moral causes on the mind. It is particularly used to express the operation of moral causes.

Influential characters, persons who possess the power of inclining or controlling the minds of others.*NWAD INFLUENTIAL.2*

INFLUENTIALLY, *adv.* By means of influence, so as to incline, move or direct.

INFLUENZA, *n.* An epidemic catarrh. The influenza of October and November, 1789, and that of April and May, 1790, were

very general or universal in the United States, and unusually severe. A like influenza prevailed in the winters of 1825 and 1826.

INFLUX, *n.* [L. influxus, influo; in and fluo, to flow.]

1. The act of flowing in; as an influx of light or other fluid.*NWAD INFLUX.2*

2. Infusion; intromission.*NWAD INFLUX.3*

The influx of the knowledge of God, in relation to everlasting life, is infinitely of moment.*NWAD INFLUX.4*

3. Influence, power. [Not used.]*NWAD INFLUX.5*

4. A coming in; introduction; importation in abundance; as a great influx of goods into a country, or an influx of gold and silver.*NWAD INFLUX.6*

INFLUXION, *n.* Infusion; intromission.

INFLUXIOUS, *a.* Influential. [Not used.]

INFLUXIVE, *a.* Having influence, or having a tendency to flow in.

INFOLD, *v.i.* [in and fold.] To involve; to wrap up or enwrap; to inclose.

Infold his limbs in bands.*NWAD INFOLD.2*

1. To clasp with the arms; to embrace.*NWAD INFOLD.3*

Noble Banco, let me infold thee,*NWAD INFOLD.4*

And hold thee to my heart.*NWAD INFOLD.5*

INFOLDED, *pp.* Involved; enwrapped; inclosed; embraced.

INFOLDING, *ppr.* Involving; wrapping up; clasping.

INFOLIATE, *v.t.* [L. in and folium, a leaf.] To cover or overspread with leaves. [Not much used.]

INFORM, *v.t.* [L. informo, to shape; in and formo, forma, form.]

Properly, to give form or shape to, but in this sense not used.*NWAD INFORM.2*

1. To animate; to give life to; to actuate by vital powers.*NWAD INFORM.3*

Let others better mold the running mass*NWAD INFORM.4*

Of metals, and inform the breathing brass.*NWAD INFORM.5*

Breath informs this fleeting frame.*NWAD INFORM.6*

--Breathes in our soul, informs our vital part.*NWAD INFORM.7*

[This use is chiefly or wholly poetical.]*NWAD INFORM.8*

2. To instruct; to tell to; to acquaint; to communicate knowledge to; to make known to by word or writing; usually followed by of. Before we judge, we should be well informed of the facts relating to the case. A messenger arrived and informed the commander of the state of the troops. Letters from Europe inform us of the commencement of hostilities between the Persians and Turks.*NWAD INFORM.9*

3. To communicate a knowledge of facts to one by way of accusation.*NWAD INFORM.10*

Tertullus informed the governor against Paul. *Acts 24:1*.*NWAD INFORM.11*

In this application the verb is usually intransitive; as, A informed against B.*NWAD INFORM.12*

INFORM, *v.i.* To give intelligence.

He might either teach in the same manner, or inform how he had been taught--*NWAD INFORM.14*

To inform against, to communicate facts by way of accusation; to give intelligence of a breach of law. Two persons came to the magistrate, and informed against A.*NWAD INFORM.15*

INFORM, *a.* [L. informis.] Without regular form; shapeless; ugly.

INFORMAL, *a.* [in and formal.] Not in the regular or usual form; as an informal writing; informal proceedings.

1. Not in the usual manner; not according to custom; as an informal visit.*NWAD INFORMAL.2*

2. Not with the official forms; as the secretary made to the envoy an informal communication.*NWAD INFORMAL.3*

INFORMALITY, *n.* [from informal.] Want of regular or customary form. The informality of legal proceedings may render them void.

INFORMALLY, *adv.* In an irregular or informal manner; without the usual forms.

INFORMANT, *n.* One who informs, or gives intelligence.

1. One who offers an accusation. [See *Informer*, which is generally used.]*NWAD INFORMANT.2*

INFORMTION, *n.* [L. informatio.]

1. Intelligence; notice, news or advice communicated by word or writing. We received information of the capture of the ship by an arrival at Boston. The information by the messenger is confirmed by letters.*NWAD INFORMTION.2*

2. Knowledge derived from reading or instruction.*NWAD INFORMTION.3*

He should get some information in the subject he intends to handle.*NWAD INFORMTION.4*

3. Knowledge derived from the senses or from the operation of the intellectual faculties.*NWAD INFORMTION.5*

The active informations of the intellect--*NWAD INFORMTION.6*

4. Communication of facts for the purpose of accusation; a charge or accusation exhibited to a magistrate or court. An information is the accusation of a common informer or of a private person; the accusation of a grand jury is called an indictment or a presentment.*NWAD INFORMTION.7*

INFORMATIVE, *a.* Having power to animate.

INFORMED, *pp.* Told; instructed; made acquainted.

INFORMER, *n.* One who animates, informs or gives intelligence.

1. One who communicates, or whose duty it is to communicate to a magistrate a knowledge of the violations of law, and bring the offenders to trial.*NWAD INFORMER.2*

INFORMIDABLE, *a.* [in and formidable.] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded.

Foe not informidable.*NWAD INFORMIDABLE.2*

INFORMING, *ppr.* Giving notice or intelligence; telling.

1. Communicating facts by way of accusation.*NWAD INFORMING.2*

Informing officer, is an officer whose duty it is to inform against persons for breaches of law, as an attorney-general, a sheriff, constable, or grand juror.*NWAD INFORMING.3*

A common informer, is any person who informs against

another.*NWAD INFORMING.4*

INFORMITY, *n.* [L. informis.] Want of regular form; shapelessness.

INFORMOUS, *a.* [L. informis.] Of no regular form or figure; shapeless.

INFORTUNATE, *a.* [L. infortunatus.] Unlucky; unfortunate. [The latter is commonly used.]

INFORTUNATELY, *adv.* Unfortunately. [Not used.]

INFORTUNE, *n.* Misfortune. [Not used.]

INFRACT, *v.t.* [L. infractus, from infringo; in and frango, to break.] To break; to violate. [This is synonymous with infringe; it is an unnecessary word and little used.]

INFRACTION, *n.* [L. infractio. See *Infract*.]

The act of breaking; breach; violation; non-observance; as an infraction of a treaty, compact, agreement or law.*NWAD INFRACTION.2*

INFRACTOR, *n.* One that violates an agreement, etc.

INFRAMUNDANE, *a.* [L. infra, below and mundanus, mundus, the world.] Lying or being beneath the world.

INFRANGIBLE, *a.* [in and frangible.]

1. Not to be broken or separated into parts; as infrangible atoms.*NWAD INFRANGIBLE.2*

2. Not to be violated.*NWAD INFRANGIBLE.3*

INFREQUENCE, INFREQUENCY, *n.* [L. infrequentia.] Uncommonness; rareness; the state of rarely occurring.

INFREQUENT, ***a.*** **[L. infrequens; in and frequens, frequent.] uncommon; seldom happening or occurring to notice; unfrequent.**

INFRIGIDATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. in and frigidus, cold.]**

To chill; to make cold. [Little used.]*NWAD INFRIGIDATE.2*

INFRIGIDATION, ***n.*** **The act of making cold.**

INFRINGE, ***v.t.*** **infrinj'. [L. infringo; in and frango, to break. See *Break*.]**

1. To break, as contracts; to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively by non-fulfillment or neglect of performance. A prince or a private person infringes an agreement or covenant by neglecting to perform its conditions, as well as by doing what is stipulated not to be done.*NWAD INFRINGE.2*

2. To break; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfill or obey; as, to infringe a law.*NWAD INFRINGE.3*

3. To destroy or hinder; as, to infringe efficacy. [Little used.]*NWAD INFRINGE.4*

INFRINGED, ***pp.*** **Broken; violated; transgresses.**

INFRINGEMENT, ***n.*** **infrinj'ment. Act of violating; breach; violation; non-fulfillment; as the infringement of a treaty, compact or other agreement; the infringement of a law or constitution.**

INFRINGER, ***n.*** **One who violates; a violator.**

INFRINGING, ***ppr.*** **Breaking; violating; transgressing; failing to observe or fulfill.**

INFUCATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. infuco; inand fuco, to paint.]**

To stain; to paint; to daub.*NWAD INFUCATE.2*

INFUMED, *a.* [L. infumatus.] Dried in smoke.

INFUNDIBULIFORM, *a.* [L. infundibulum, a funnel, and form.]

In botany, having the shape of a funnel, as the corol of a flower; monopetalous, having a conical border rising from a tube.*NWAD INFUNDIBULIFORM.2*

INFURIATE, *a.* [L. in and furiatus, from furia, fury.]

Enraged; mad; raging.*NWAD INFURIATE.2*

INFURIATE, *v.t.* To render furious or mad; to enrage.

INFUSCATE, *v.t.* [L. infuscatus, infusco, to make black; in and fusco, fuscus, dark.] To darken; to make black.

INFUSCATION, *n.* The act of darkening or blackening.

INFUSE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. infusus, infundo, to pour in; in and fundo, to pour.]

1. To pour in, as a liquid.*NWAD INFUSE.2*

That strong Circean liquor cease t'infuse.*NWAD INFUSE.3*

2. To instill, as principles or qualities.*NWAD INFUSE.4*

Why should he desire to have qualities infused into his son, which himself never possessed.*NWAD INFUSE.5*

4. To introduce; as, to infuse Gallicisms into a composition.*NWAD INFUSE.6*

5. To inspire with; as, to infuse the breast with magnanimity. [Not used.]*NWAD INFUSE.7*

6. To steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting

medicinal qualities.*NWAD INFUSE.8*

One scruple of dried leaves is infused in ten ounces of warm water.*NWAD INFUSE.9*

7. To make an infusion with an ingredient. [Not used.]*NWAD INFUSE.10*

INFUSE, *n.* Infusion.

INFUSED, *pp.* Poured in; instilled; steeped.

INFUSER, *n.* One who infuses.

INFUSIBILITY, *n.* [from infusible.] The capacity of being infused or poured in.

1. The incapacity of being fused or dissolved.*NWAD INFUSIBILITY.2*

INFUSIBLE, *a.* [from the verb.] That may be infused. Good principles are infusible into the minds of youth.

INFUSIBLE, *a.* [in, not, and fusible, from fuse.] Not fusible; incapable of fusion; that cannot be dissolved or melted.

The best crucibles are made of Limoges earth, which seems absolutely infusible.*NWAD INFUSIBLE.3*

INFUSING, *ppr.* Pouring in; instilling; steeping.

INFUSION, *n.* s as z. The act of pouring in or instilling; instillation; as the infusion of good principles into the mind; the infusion of ardor or zeal.

1. Suggestion; whisper.*NWAD INFUSION.2*

His folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo on infusion of other men.*NWAD INFUSION.3*

2. In pharmacy, the process of steeping in liquor, an operation by which the medicinal qualities of plants may be extracted by a liquor without boiling.*NWAD INFUSION.4*

3. The liquor in which plants are steeped, and which is impregnated with their virtues or qualities.*NWAD INFUSION.5*

INFUSIVE, *a.* Having the power of infusion.

INFUSORY, *a.* The infusory order of worms. [vermes] comprehends those minute and simple animalcules which are seldom capable of being traced except by the microscope.

Ing, in Saxon, signifies a pasture or meadow.*NWAD INFUSORY.2*

INGANNATION, *n.* Cheat; fraud. [Not used.]

INGATE, *n.* [in and gate.] Entrance; passage in.

INGATHERING, *n.* [in and gathering.] The act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest; a the feast of ingathering. *Exodus 23:16*.

INGELABLE, *a.* [in and gelable.] That cannot be congealed.

INGEMINATE, *a.* [L. ingeminatus.] Redoubled.

INGEMINATE, *v.t.* [L. ingemino; in and gemino.]

To double or repeat.*NWAD INGEMINATE.3*

INGEMINATION, *n.* Repetition; reduplication.

INGENDER. [See *Engender*.]

INGENERABILITY, *n.* [infra.] Incapacity of being engendered.

INGENERABLE, *a.* [in and generate.]

That cannot be engendered or produced.*NWAD INGENERABLE.2*

INGENERATE, *v.t.* [L. ingenero; in and genero, to generate.]

To generate or produce within.*NWAD INGENERATE.2*

INGENERATE, *a.* Generated within; inborn; innate; inbred; as ingenerate powers of body.

INGENERATED, *pp.* Produced within.

Noble habits ingenerated in the soul.*NWAD INGENERATED.2*

INGENERATING, *ppr.* Generating or producing within.

INGENIOUS, *a.* [L. ingeniosus, from ingenium; in and genius, geno, gigno, to beget.]

1. Possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention; hence, skillful or prompt to invent; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations of ideas; as an ingenious author; an ingenious mechanic.*NWAD INGENIOUS.2*

The more ingenious men are, the more apt are they to trouble themselves.*NWAD INGENIOUS.3*

2. Proceeding from genius or ingenuity; of curious design, structure or mechanism; as an ingenious performance of any kind; an ingenious scheme or plan; an ingenious model or machine; ingenious fabric; ingenious contrivance.*NWAD INGENIOUS.4*

3. Witty; well formed; well adapted; as an ingenious reply.*NWAD INGENIOUS.5*

4. Mental; intellectual. [Not used.]*NWAD INGENIOUS.6*

INGENIOUSLY, *adv.* With ingenuity; with readiness in contrivance; with skill.

INGENIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ingenious or prompt

in invention; ingenuity; used of persons.

1. Curiousness of design or mechanism; used of things.*NWAD INGENIOUSNESS.2*

INGENITE, *a.* [L. ingenitus; in and genitus, born.]

Innate; inborn; inbred; native; ingenerate.*NWAD INGENITE.2*

INGENUITY, *n.* The quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combining ideas, or in forming new combinations; ingeniousness; skill; used of persons. How many machines for saving labor has the ingenuity of men devised and constructed.

1. Curiousness in design, the effect of ingenuity; as the ingenuity of a plan or of mechanism.*NWAD INGENUITY.2*

2. Openness of heart; fairness; candor. [This sense of the word was formerly common, and is found in good authors down to the age of Locke, and even later; but it is now wholly obsolete. In lieu of it, ingenousness is used.]*NWAD INGENUITY.3*

INGENUOUS, ***a.*** **[L. ingenuus.] Open; frank; fair; candid; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation or dissimulation; used of persons or things. We speak of an ingenuous mind; an ingenuous man; an ingenuous declaration or confession.**

1. Noble; generous; as an ingenuous ardor or zeal; ingenuous detestation of falsehood.*NWAD INGENUOUS.2*

2. Of honorable extraction; freeborn; as ingenuous blood or birth.*NWAD INGENUOUS.3*

INGENUOUSLY, ***adv.*** **Openly; fairly; candidly; without reserve or dissimulation.**

INGENUOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Openness of heart; frankness; fairness; freedom from reserve or dissimulation; as, to confess our faults with ingenuousness.**

1. Fairness; candidness; as the ingenuousness of a confession.*NWAD INGENUOUSNESS.2*

INGENY, ***n.*** **Wit; ingenuity.**

INGEST, ***v.t.*** **[L. ingestus, from ingero; in and gero, to bear.]**

To throw into the stomach. [Little used.]*NWAD INGEST.2*

INGESTION, ***n.*** **The act or throwing into the stomach; as the ingestion of milk or other food.**

INGLE, ***n.*** **[L. igniculus, ignis.] Flame; blaze. [Not in use.]**

1. In Scottish, a fire, or fireplace.*NWAD INGLE.2*

INGLORIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. inglorius; in and gloria.]**

1. Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory; not accompanied with

fame or celebrity; as an inglorious life of ease.*NWAD INGLORIOUS.2*

2. Shameful; disgraceful. He charged his troops with inglorious flight.*NWAD INGLORIOUS.3*

INGLORIOUSLY, *adv.* With want of glory; dishonorably; with shame.

INGOT, *n.* A mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mold; a mass of unwrought metal.

INGRAFT, *v.t.* [in and graff. The original word is ingraff or graff, but it is corrupted beyond recovery.]

1. To insert a cion of one tree or plant into another for propagation; as, to ingraft the cion of an apple-tree on a pear-tree, as its stock; to ingraft a peach on a plum.*NWAD INGRAFT.2*

2. To propagate by incision.*NWAD INGRAFT.3*

3. To plant or introduce something foreign into that which is native, for the purpose of propagation.*NWAD INGRAFT.4*

This fellow would ingraft a foreign name*NWAD INGRAFT.5*

Upon our stock.*NWAD INGRAFT.6*

4. To set or fix deep and firm.*NWAD INGRAFT.7*

Ingrafted love he bears to Caesar.*NWAD INGRAFT.8*

INGRAFTED, *pp.* Inserted into a stock for growth and propagation; introduced into a native stock; set or fixed deep.

INGRAFTING, *ppr.* Inserting, as cions in stocks; introducing and inserting on a native stock what is foreign; fixing deep.

INGRAFTMENT, *n.* The act of ingrafting.

1. The thing ingrafted.*NWAD INGRAFTMENT.2*

INGRAIN, *v.t.* [in and grain.] To dye in the grain, or before manufacture.

INGRAINED, *pp.* Dyed in the grain or in the raw material; as ingrained carpets.

INGRAINING, *ppr.* Dyeing in the raw material.

INGRAPPLED, *a.* Grappled; seized on; entwined.

INGRATE, INGRATEFUL, *a.* [L. ingratus; in and gratus.]

1. Ungrateful; unthankful; not having feelings of kindness for a favor received.*NWAD INGRATE.2*

2. Unpleasing to the sense.*NWAD INGRATE.3*

He gives no ingrateful food.*NWAD INGRATE.4*

INGRATE, *n.* An ungrateful person.

INGRATEFULLY, *adv.* Ungratefully.

INGRATEFULNESS, *n.* Ungratefulness.

INGRATIATE, *v.t.* ingra'shate. [L. in and gratia, favor.]

1. To commend one's self to another's good will, confidence or kindness. It is always used as a reciprocal verb, and followed by with, before the person whose favor is sought. Ministers and courtiers ingratiate themselves with their sovereign. Demagogues ingratiate themselves with the populace.*NWAD INGRATIATE.2*

2. To recommend; to render easy; used of things.*NWAD INGRATIATE.3*

INGRATIATING, *ppr.* Commending one's self to the favor of

another.

INGRATIATING, *n.* The act of commending one's self to another's favor.

INGRATITUDE, *n.*

1. Want of gratitude or sentiments of kindness for favors received; insensibility to favors, and want of a disposition to repay them; unthankfulness.*NWAD INGRATITUDE.2*

Ingratitude is abhorred by God and man.*NWAD INGRATITUDE.3*

No man will own himself guilty of ingratitude.*NWAD INGRATITUDE.4*

2. Retribution of evil for good.*NWAD INGRATITUDE.5*

Nor was it with ingratitude returned.*NWAD INGRATITUDE.6*

INGRAVE, *v.t.* To bury. [Not used.]

INGRAVIDATE, *v.t.* [L. gravidus.] To impregnate.

INGREAT, *v.t.* To make great. [Not in use.]

INGREDIENT, *n.* [L. ingrediens, entering into; ingredior; in and gradior. See *Grade*.]

That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any compound or mixture. It is particularly applied to the simples in medicinal compositions, but admits of a very general application. We say, an ointment or a decoction is composed of certain ingredients; and Addison wondered that learning was not thought a proper ingredient in the education of a woman of quality or fortune.*NWAD INGREDIENT.2*

INGRESS, *n.* [L. ingerssus, ingredior, supra.]

1. Entrance; as the ingress of air into the lungs. It is particularly applied to the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in

eclipses, the sun's entrance into a sign, etc.*NWAD INGRESS.2*

2. Power of entrance; means of entering. All ingress was prohibited.*NWAD INGRESS.3*

INGRESSION, *n.* [L. ingressio, ingredior.]

The act of entering; entrance.*NWAD INGRESSION.2*

INGUINAL, *a.* [L. inguen, the groin.]

Pertaining to the grain; as an inguinal tumor.*NWAD INGUINAL.2*

INGULF, *v.t.* [in and gulf.] To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf or whirlpool.

1. To cast into a gulf.*NWAD INGULF.2*

INGULFED, *pp.* Swallowed up in a gulf or vast deep; cast into a gulf.

INGULFING, *ppr.* Swallowing up in a gulf, whirlpool or vast deep.

INGURGITATE, *v.t.* [L. ingurgito; in and gurges, a gulf.]

To swallow greedily or in great quantity.*NWAD INGURGITATE.2*

INGURGITATE, *v.i.* To drink largely; to swill.

INGURGITATION, *n.* The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity.

INGUSTABLE, *a.* [L. in and gusto, to taste.]

That cannot be tasted. [Little used.]*NWAD INGUSTABLE.2*

INHABILE, *a.* [L. inhabilis; in and habilis, apt, fit.]

1. Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient; as inhabile matter.*NWAD INHABILE.2*

2. Unskilled; unready; unqualified; used of persons. [Little used. See *Unable*.]*NWAD INHABILE.3*

INHABILITY, *n.* [from inhabile.] Unaptness; unfitness; want of skill. [Little used. See *Inability*.]

INHABIT, *v.t.* [L. inhabito; in and habito, to dwell.]

To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence. Wild beasts inhabit the forest; fishes inhabit the ocean, lakes and rivers; men inhabit cities and houses.*NWAD INHABIT.2*

Thus saith the high and lofty One, that inhabiteth eternity--*Isaiah 57:15*.*NWAD INHABIT.3*

INHABIT, *v.i.* To dwell; to live; to abide.

They say wild beasts inhabit here.*NWAD INHABIT.5*

INHABITABLE, *a.* [from inhabit.] Habitable; that may be inhabited; capable of affording habitation to animals. The stars may be inhabitable worlds. Some regions of the earth are not inhabitable by reason of cold or sterility. A building may be too old and decayed to be inhabitable.

1. Not habitable. [L. inhabitabilis.] [Not in use.]*NWAD INHABITABLE.2*

INHABITANCE, *n.* Residence of dwellers. [Little used.]

INHABITANCY, *n.* Residence; habitancy; permanent or legal residence in a town, city or parish; or the domiciliation which the law required to entitle a pauper to demand support from the town, city or parish in which he lives, otherwise called a legal settlement, which subjects a town to support a person, if a pauper.

INHABITANT, ***n.*** **A dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor; as the inhabitant of a house or cottage; the inhabitants of a town, city, county or state. So brute animals are inhabitants of the regions to which their natures are adapted; and we speak of spiritual beings, as inhabitants of heaven.**

1. One who has a legal settlement in a town, city or parish. The conditions or qualifications which constitute a person an inhabitant of a town or parish, so as to subject the town or parish to support him, if a pauper, are defined by the statutes of different governments or states.*NWAD INHABITANT.2*

INHABITATION, ***n.*** **The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited.**

1. Abode; place of dwelling.*NWAD INHABITATION.2*

2. Population; whole mass of inhabitants.*NWAD INHABITATION.3*

[This word is little use.]*NWAD INHABITATION.4*

INHABITED, ***pp.*** **Occupied by inhabitants, human or irrational.**

INHABITER, ***n.*** **One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant.**

INHABITING, ***ppr.*** **Dwelling in; occupying as a settled or permanent inhabitant; residing in.**

INHABITRESS, ***n.*** **A female inhabitant.**

INHALE, ***v.t.*** **[L. inhalo; in and halo, to breathe.]**

To draw into the lungs; to inspire; as, to inhale air; opposed to exhale and expire.*NWAD INHALE.2*

Martin was walking forth to inhale the fresh breeze of the evening.*NWAD INHALE.3*

INHALED, *pp.* Drawn into the lungs.

INHALER, *n.* One who inhales.

1. In medicine, a machine for breathing or drawing warm steam into the lungs, as a remedy for coughs and catarrhal complaints.*NWAD INHALER.2*

INHALING, *ppr.* Drawing into the lungs; breathing.

INHARMONIC, INHARMONICAL, *a.* Unharmonious; discordant.

INHARMONIOUS, *a.* [in and harmonious.]

Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant.*NWAD INHARMONIOUS.2*

INHARMONIOUSLY, *adv.* Without harmony; discordantly.

INHERE, *v.i.* [L. inhoereo; in and hoereo, to hang.]

To exist or be fixed in something else; as, colors inhere in cloth; a dart inheres in the flesh.*NWAD INHERE.2*

INHERENCE, *n.* Existence in something; a fixed state of being in another body or substance.

INHERENT, *a.* Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

Inherent baseness.*NWAD INHERENT.2*

1. Innate; naturally pertaining to; as the inherent qualities of the magnet; the inherent right of men to life, liberty and protection.*NWAD INHERENT.3*

INHERENTLY, *adv.* By inherence.

INHERING, *ppr.* Existing or fixed in something else.

INHERIT, *v.t.* [L. hoeres, an heir. See *Heir*.]

1. To take by descent from an ancestor; to take by succession, as the representative of the former possessor; to receive, as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his decease. The heir inherits the lands or real estate of his father; the eldest son of the nobleman inherits his father's title, and the eldest son of a king inherits the crown.*NWAD INHERIT.2*

2. To receive by nature from a progenitor. The son inherits the virtues of his father; the daughter inherits the temper of her mother, and children often inherit the constitutional infirmities of their parents.*NWAD INHERIT.3*

3. To possess; to enjoy; to take as a possession, by gift or divine appropriation; as, to inherit everlasting life; to inherit the promises.*NWAD INHERIT.4*

--That thou mayest live, and inherit the land which Jehovah thy God giveth thee. *Deuteronomy 16:20*.*NWAD INHERIT.5*

The meek shall inherit the earth. *Matthew 5:5*.*NWAD INHERIT.6*

INHERIT, *v.i.* To take or have possession or property.

--Thou shall not inherit in our father's house. *Judges 11:2*.*NWAD INHERIT.8*

INHERITABLE, *a.* That may be inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; as an inheritable estate or title.

1. That may be transmitted from the parent to the child; as inheritable qualities or infirmities.*NWAD INHERITABLE.2*

2. Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent.*NWAD INHERITABLE.3*

By attainder--the blood of the person attainted is so corrupted as to be rendered no longer inheritable.*NWAD INHERITABLE.4*

INHERITABLY, *adv.* By inheritance.

INHERITANCE, *n.* An estate derived from an ancestor to an heir by succession or in course of law; or an estate which the law casts on a child or other person, as the representative of the deceased ancestor.

1. The reception of an estate by hereditary right, or the descent by which an estate or title is cast on the heir; as, the heir received the estate by inheritance.*NWAD INHERITANCE.2*

2. The estate or possession which may descend to an heir, though it has not descended.*NWAD INHERITANCE.3*

And Rachel and Leah answered and said, is there yet any portion or inheritance for us in our father's house? *Genesis 31:14*.*NWAD INHERITANCE.4*

3. An estate given or possessed by donation or divine appropriation. *Numbers 26:53-55*.*NWAD INHERITANCE.5*

4. That which is possessed or enjoyed.*NWAD INHERITANCE.6*

Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance. *Psalm 2:8*.*NWAD INHERITANCE.7*

INHERITED, *pp.* Received by descent from an ancestor; possessed.

INHERITING, *ppr.* Taking by succession or right of representation; receiving from ancestors; possessing.

INHERITOR, *n.* An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.

INHERITRESS, INHERITRIX, *n.* An heiress; a female who inherits or is entitled to inherit, after the death of her ancestor.

INHERSE, *v.t.* inhers. [in and herse.]

To inclose in a funeral monument.*NWAD INHERSE.2*

INHESION, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. inhoesio, inhoereo.]**

Inherence; the state of existing or being fixed in something.*NWAD INHESION.2*

INHIATION, ***n.*** **[L. inhiatio.] A gaping after; eager desire. [Not used.]**

INHIBIT, ***v.t.*** **[L. inhibeo; in and habeo, to hold, properly to rush or drive.]**

1. To restrain; to hinder; to check or repress.*NWAD INHIBIT.2*

Their motions also are excited or inhibited--by the objects without them.*NWAD INHIBIT.3*

2. To forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.*NWAD INHIBIT.4*

All men were inhibited by proclamation at the dissolution so much as to mention a parliament.*NWAD INHIBIT.5*

INHIBITED, ***pp.*** **Restrained; forbid.**

INHIBITING, ***ppr.*** **Restraining; repressing; prohibiting.**

INHIBITION, ***n.*** **[L. inhibitio.]**

1. Prohibition; restraint; embargo.*NWAD INHIBITION.2*

2. In law, a writ to forbid or inhibit a judge from farther proceedings in a cause depending before him; commonly, a writ issuing from a higher ecclesiastical court to an inferior one, on appeal.*NWAD INHIBITION.3*

INHOLD, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **inheld. [in and hold.]**

To have inherent; to contain in itself. [Little used.]*NWAD INHOLD.2*

INHOLDER, ***n.*** **An inhabitant.**

INHOOP, ***v.t.*** **[in and hoop.] To confine or inclose in any place.**

INHOSPITABLE, ***a.*** **[in and hospitable.]**

1. Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers gratuitously; declining to entertain guests, or entertaining them with reluctance; as an inhospitable person or people.*NWAD INHOSPITABLE.2*

2. Affording no conveniences, subsistence or shelter to strangers; as inhospitable desserts or rocks.*NWAD INHOSPITABLE.3*

INHOSPITABLY, ***adv.*** **Unkindly to strangers.**

INHOSPITABLENESS, INHOSPITALITY, ***n.*** **Want of hospitality or kindness to strangers; refusal or unwillingness to entertain guests or strangers without reward.**

INHUMAN, ***a.*** **[L. inhumanus; in and humanus, humane.]**

1. Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling; as an inhuman person or people.*NWAD INHUMAN.2*

2. Marked with cruelty; as an inhuman act.*NWAD INHUMAN.3*

INHUMANITY, ***n.*** **Cruelty in disposition; savageness of heart; used of persons.**

1. Cruelty in act; barbarity; used of actions.*NWAD INHUMANITY.2*

INHUMANLY, ***adv.*** **With cruelty; barbarously.**

INHUMATE, INHUME, ***v.t.*** **[L. inhumo, humo, to bury.]**

1. To bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body.*NWAD INHUMATE.2*

2. To digest in a vessel surrounded with warm earth.*NWAD INHUMATE.3*

INHUMATION, *n.* The act of burying; interment.

1. In chimistry, a method of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth, or a like substance.*NWAD INHUMATION.2*

INHUMED, *pp.* Buried; interred.

INHUMING, *ppr.* Burying; interring.

INIMAGINABLE, *a.* Unimaginable; inconceivable.

INIMICAL, *a.* [L. inimiens; in and amicus, a friend.]

1. Unfriendly; having the disposition or temper of an enemy; applied to private enmity, as hostile is to public.*NWAD INIMICAL.2*

2. Adverse; hurtful; repugnant.*NWAD INIMICAL.3*

--Savage violences inimical to commerce.*NWAD INIMICAL.4*

INIMITABILITY, *n.* [from inimitable.] The quality of being incapable of imitation.

INIMITABLE, *a.* [L. inimitabilis; in and imitabilis, from imitor, to imitate.] That cannot be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation; as inimitable beauty or excellence; an inimitable description; inimitable eloquence.

INIMITABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation.

Charms such as thine, inimitably great.*NWAD INIMITABLY.2*

INIQUITOUS, *a.* [See *Iniquity*.] Unjust; wicked; as an iniquitous bargain; an iniquitous proceeding. [It is applied to things rather than to persons, but may be applied to persons.]

INIQUITY, *n.* [L. iniquitas; in and oequitas, equity.]

1. Injustice; unrighteousness; a deviation from rectitude; as the iniquity of war; the iniquity of the slave trade.*NWAD INIQUITY.2*

2. Want of rectitude in principle; as a malicious prosecution originating in the iniquity of the author.*NWAD INIQUITY.3*

3. A particular deviation from rectitude; a sin or crime; wickedness; any act of injustice.*NWAD INIQUITY.4*

Your iniquities have separated between you and your God. *Isaiah 59:2*.*NWAD INIQUITY.5*

4. Original want of holiness or depravity.*NWAD INIQUITY.6*

I was shapen in iniquity. *Psalm 51:5*.*NWAD INIQUITY.7*

INQUOUS, *a.* Unjust. [Not used.]

INIRRITABILITY, *n.* [in and irritability.] The quality of being inirritable, or not susceptible of contraction by excitement.

INIRRITABLE, *a.* [in and irritable.] Not irritable; not susceptible of irritation, or contraction by excitement.

INIRRITATIVE, *a.* Not accompanied with excitement; as an inirritative fever.

INISLE, *v.t.* ini'le. [in and isle.] To surround; to encircle. [Not in use.]

INITIAL, *a.* [L. initialis, initium, beginning.]

1. Beginning; placed at the beginning; as the initial letters of a name.*NWAD INITIAL.2*

2. Beginning; incipient; as the initial symptoms of a disease.*NWAD INITIAL.3*

INITIAL, *n.* The first letter of a name.

INITIALLY, *adv.* In an incipient degree.

INITIATE, *v.t.* [Low L. initio, to enter or begin, from initum, ineo, to enter; in and eo, to go.]

1. To instruct in rudiments or principles; or to introduce into any society or sect by instructing the candidate in its principles or ceremonies; as, to initiate a person into the mysteries of Ceres.*NWAD INITIATE.2*

2. To introduce into a new state or society; as, to initiate one into a club.*NWAD INITIATE.3*

3. To instruct; to acquaint with; as, to initiate one in the higher branches of mathematics.*NWAD INITIATE.4*

4. To begin upon.*NWAD INITIATE.5*

INITIATE, *v.i.* To do the first act; to perform the first rite.

INITIATE, *a.* Unpracticed.

1. Begun; commenced. A tenant by the curtesy initiate, becomes so by the birth of a child, but his estate is not consummate till the death of the wife.*NWAD INITIATE.8*

INITIATE, *n.* One who is initiated.

INITAITED, *pp.* Instructed in the first principles; entered.

INITIATING, *ppr.* Introducing by instruction, or by appropriate ceremonies.

INITIATION, *n.* [L. initiatio.] The act or process of introducing one into a new society, by instructing him in its principles, rules or ceremonies; as, too initiate a person into a christian community.

1. The act or process of making one acquainted with principles before unknown.*NWAD INITIATION.2*

2. Admission by application of ceremonies or use of symbols; as, to initiate one into the visible church by baptism.*NWAD INITIATION.3*

INITIATORY, *a.* Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies.

Two initiatory rites of the same general import cannot exist together.*NWAD INITIATORY.2*

INITIATORY, *n.* [supra.] Introductory rite.

INJECT, *v.t.* [L. injectus, injicio; in and jacio, to throw.]

1. To throw in; to dart in; as, to inject any thing into the mouth or stomach.*NWAD INJECT.2*

2. To cast or throw on.*NWAD INJECT.3*

--And mound inject on mound.*NWAD INJECT.4*

INJECTED, *pp.* Thrown in or on.

INJECTING, *ppr.* Throwing in or on.

INJECTION, *n.* [L. injectio.] The act of throwing in, particularly

that of throwing a liquid medicine into the body by a syringe or pipe.

1. A liquid medicine thrown into the body by a syringe or pipe; a clyster.*NWAD INJECTION.2*

2. In anatomy, the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some colored substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications.*NWAD INJECTION.3*

INJOIN. [See *Enjoin*.]

INJUCUNDITY, *n.* [L. injucunditas.] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [Little used.]

INJUDICABLE, *a.* Not cognizable by a judge. [Little used.]

INJUDICIAL, *a.* Not according to the forms of law.

INJUDICIOUS, *a.* [in and judicious.] Not judicious; void of judgment; acting without judgment; unwise; as an injudicious person.

1. Not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as an injudicious measure.*NWAD INJUDICIOUS.2*

INJUDICIOUSLY, *adv.* Without judgment; unwisely.

INJUDICIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being injudicious or unwise.

INJUNCTION, *n.* [L. injunctio, from injungo, to enjoin; in and jungo, to join.]

1. A command; order; precept; the direction of a superior vested with authority.*NWAD INJUNCTION.2*

For still they knew, and ought t'have still remembered*NWAD INJUNCTION.3*

The high injunction, not to taste that fruit.*NWAD INJUNCTION.4*

2. Urgent advice or exhortation of persons not vested with absolute authority to command.*NWAD INJUNCTION.5*

3. In law, a writ or order of the court of chancery, directed to an inferior court, or to parties and their counsel, directing them to stay proceedings, or to do some act, as to put the plaintiff in possession for want of the defendant's appearance, to stay waste or other injury, etc. When the reason for granting an injunction ceases, the injunction is dissolved.*NWAD INJUNCTION.6*

INJURE, *v.t.* [L. injuria, injury.]

1. To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health.*NWAD INJURE.2*

2. To damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate.*NWAD INJURE.3*

3. To slander, tarnish or impair, as reputation or character. *NWAD INJURE.4*

4. To impair or diminish; to annoy; as happiness.*NWAD INJURE.5*

5. To give pain to; to grieve; as sensibility or feelings.*NWAD INJURE.6*

7. To hurt or weaken; as, to injure a good cause.*NWAD INJURE.7*

8. To impair; to violate; as, to injure rights.*NWAD INJURE.8*

9. To make worse; as, great rains injure the roads.*NWAD INJURE.9*

10. In general, to wrong the person, to damage the property, or to lessen the happiness of ourselves or others. A man injures his person by wounds, his estate by negligence or extravagance, and his happiness by vices. He injures his neighbor by violence to his person, by fraud, by calumny, and by non-fulfillment of his contracts.*NWAD INJURE.10*

INJURED, ***pp.*** **Hurt; wounded; damaged; impaired; weakened; made worse.**

INJURER, ***n.*** **One who injures or wrongs.**

INJURING, ***ppr.*** **Hurting; damaging; impairing; weakening; rendering worse.**

INJURIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. injurius.]**

1. Wrongful; unjust; hurtful to the rights of another. That which impairs rights or prevents the enjoyment of them, is injurious.*NWAD INJURIOUS.2*

2. Hurtful to the person or health. Violence is injurious to the person, as intemperance is to the health.*NWAD INJURIOUS.3*

3. Affecting with damage or loss. Indolence is injurious to property.*NWAD INJURIOUS.4*

4. Mischievous; hurtful; as the injurious consequences of sin or folly.*NWAD INJURIOUS.5*

5. Lessening or tarnishing reputation. The very suspicion of cowardice is injurious to a soldier's character.*NWAD INJURIOUS.6*

6. Detractory; contumelious; hurting reputation; as, obscure hints as well as open detraction, are sometimes injurious to reputation.*NWAD INJURIOUS.7*

7. In general, whatever gives pain to the body or mind, whatever impairs or destroys property or rights, whatever tarnishes reputation, whatever disturbs happiness, whatever retards prosperity or defeats the success of a good cause, is deemed injurious.*NWAD INJURIOUS.8*

INJURIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; mischievously.**

INJURIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being injurious or hurtful;**

injury.

INJURY, *n.* [L. injuria; in and jus, juris, right.]

1. In general, any wrong or damage done to a man's person, rights, reputation or goods. That which impairs the soundness of the body or health, or gives pain, is an injury. That which impairs the mental faculties, is an injury. These injuries may be received by a fall or by other violence. Trespass, fraud, and non-fulfillment of covenants and contracts are injuries to rights. Slander is an injury to reputation, and so is cowardice and vice. Whatever impairs the quality or diminishes the value of goods or property, is an injury. We may receive injury by misfortune as well as by injustice.*NWAD INJURY.2*

2. Mischief; detriment.*NWAD INJURY.3*

Many times we do injury to a cause by dwelling on trifling arguments.*NWAD INJURY.4*

3. Any diminution of that which is good, valuable or advantageous.*NWAD INJURY.5*

INJUSTICE, *n.* [L. injustitia; in and justitia, justice.]

1. Iniquity; wrong; any violation of another's rights, as fraud in contracts, or the withholding of what is due. It has a particular reference to an unequal distribution of rights, property or privileges among persons who have equal claims.*NWAD INJUSTICE.2*

2. The withholding from another merited praise, or ascribing to him unmerited blame.*NWAD INJUSTICE.3*

INK, *n.* A black liquor or substance used for writing, generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas and gum-arabic.

1. Any liquor used for writing or forming letters, as red ink, etc.*NWAD INK.2*

2. A pigment.*NWAD INK.3*

Printing ink is made by boiling lintseed oil, and burning it about a minute, and mixing it with lampblack, with an addition of soap and rosin.*NWAD INK.4*

Ink for the rolling press, is made with lintseed oil burnt as above, and mixed with Frankfort black.*NWAD INK.5*

Indian ink, from China, is composed of lampblack, and size or animal glue.*NWAD INK.6*

Sympathetic ink, a liquor used in writing, which exhibits no color or appearance till some other means are used, such as holding it to the fire, or rubbing something over it.*NWAD INK.7*

INK, *v.t.* To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN, *n.* [ink and horn; horns being formerly used for holding ink.]

1. A small vessel used to hold ink on a writing table or desk, or for carrying it about the person. Inkhorns are made of horn, glass or stone.*NWAD INKHORN.2*

2. A portable case for the instruments of writing.*NWAD INKHORN.3*

INKINESS, *n.* [from inky.] The state or quality of being inky.

INKLE, *n.* A kind or narrow fillet; tape.

INKLING, *n.* A hint or whisper; an intimation. [Little used.]

INKMAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ink.

INKNOT, *v.t.* innot'. [in and knot.] To bind as with a knot.

INKSTAND, *n.* A vessel for holding ink and other writing utensils.

INK-STONE, *n.* A kind of small round stone of a white, red, gray, yellow or black color, containing a quantity of native

vitriol or sulphate of iron; used in making ink.

INKY, *a.* Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black.

1. Tarnished or blackened with ink.*NWAD INKY.2*

INLACE, *v.t.* [in and lace.] To embellish with variegations.

INLAID, *pp.* of *inlay*, which see.

INLAND, *a.* [in and land.] Interior; remote from the sea. Worcester in Massachusetts, and Lancaster in Pennsylvania, are large inland towns.

1. Within land; remote from the ocean; as an inland lake or sea.*NWAD INLAND.2*

2. Carried on within a country; domestic, not foreign; as inland trade or transportation; inland navigation.*NWAD INLAND.3*

3. Confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country; as an inland bill of exchange, distinguished from a foreign bill, which is drawn in one country on a person living in another.*NWAD INLAND.4*

INLAND, *n.* The interior part of a country.

INLANDER, *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.

INLANDISH, *a.* Denoting something inland; native.

INLAPIDATE, *v.t.* [in and lapido, lapis, a stone.]

To convert into a stony substance; to petrify. [Little used.]*NWAD INLAPIDATE.2*

INLAY, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* inlaid. [in and lay.]

To veneer; to diversify cabinet or other work by laying in and fastening with glue, thin slices or leaves of fine wood, on a ground of common wood. This is used in making compartments.*NWAD INLAY.2*

INLAY, *n.* Matter or pieces of wood inlaid, or prepared for inlaying.

INLAYER, *n.* The person who inlays or whose occupation it is to inlay.

INLAYING, *ppr.* The operation of diversifying or ornamenting work with thin pieces of wood, set in a ground of other wood.

INLAW, *v.t.* To clear of outlawry or attainder.

INLET, *n.* [in and let.] A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance. Thus, a window is an inlet for light into a house; the senses are the inlets of ideas or perceptions into the mind.

1. A bay or recess in the shore of the sea or of a lake or large river, or between isles.*NWAD INLET.2*

In limine, [L.] at the threshold; at the beginning or outset.*NWAD INLET.3*

INLIST, *v.i.* [in and list.] To enter into military service by signing articles and receiving a sum of money. [See *List*.]

INLIST, *v.t.* To engage or procure to enter into military service. [See *Enlist*, a common spelling, but inlist is preferable.]

INLISTED, *pp.* Engaged in military service, as a soldier.

INLISTING, *ppr.* Entering or engaging in military service.

INLISTMENT, *n.* The act of inlisting.

These inlistments were for one year only.*NWAD INLISTMENT.2*

1. The writing containing the terms of military service, and a list of names of those who enter into the service.*NWAD INLISTMENT.3*

INLOCK, *v.t.* To lock or inclose one thing within another.

INLY, *a.* [in and like.] Internal; interior; secret.

INLY, *adv.* Internally; within; in the heart; secretly; as, to be inly pleased or grieved.

INMATE, *n.* [in or inn, and mate.] A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another, occupying different rooms, but using the same door for passing in and out of the house.

1. A lodger; one who lives with a family, but is not otherwise connected with it than as a lodger.*NWAD INMATE.2*

INMATE, *a.* Admitted as a dweller.

INMOST, *a.* [in and most.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface or external part.

The silent, slow, consuming fires*NWAD INMOST.2*

Which on my inmost vitals prey.*NWAD INMOST.3*

I got into the inmost court.*NWAD INMOST.4*

INN, *n.* [Heb. To dwell or to pitch a tent.]

1. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers. In America, it is often a tavern, where liquors are furnished for travelers and others.*NWAD INN.2*

There was no room for them in the inn. *Luke 2:7*.*NWAD INN.3*

2. In England, a college of municipal or common law professors and students; formerly, the town-house of a nobleman, bishop or other distinguished personage, in which he resided when he attended the

court.*NWAD INN.4*

Inns of court, colleges in which students of law reside and are instructed. The principal are the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.*NWAD INN.5*

Inns of chancery, colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies. These are now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, etc.*NWAD INN.6*

INNHOLDER, *n.* [inn and hold.] A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers; also, a taverner.

1. An inhabitant.*NWAD INNHOLDER.2*

INNKEEPER, *n.* [inn and keep.] An innholder. In America, the innkeeper is often a tavern keeper or taverner, as well as an innkeeper, the inn for furnishing lodgings and provisions being usually united with the tavern for the sale of liquors.

INN, *v.i.* To take up lodging; to lodge.

INN, *v.t.* To house; to put under cover.

INNATE, *a.* [L. innatus, from innascor; in and nascor, to be born.]

Inborn; native; natural. Innate ideas are such as are supposed to be stamped on the mind, at the moment when existence begins. Mr. Locke has taken great pains to prove that no such ideas exist.*NWAD INNATE.2*

INNATED, for innate, is not used.

INNATELY, *adv.* Naturally.

INNATENESS, *n.* The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, *a.* [L. innavigabilis; in and navigabilis. See

Navigate.] **That cannot be navigated; impassable by ships or vessels.**

INNER, ***a.*** **[from in.] Interior; farther inward than something else, as an inner chamber; the inner court of a temple or palace.**

1. Interior; internal; not outward; as the inner man. *Ephesians 3:16*.*NWAD INNER.2*

INNERLY, ***adv.*** **More within.**

INNERMOST, ***a.*** **Farthest inward; most remote from the outward part.** ***Proverbs 18:8*****.**

INNERVE, ***v.t.*** **innerv'. [in and nerve.] To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen.**

INNING, ***n.*** **The ingathering of grain.**

1. A term in cricket, a turn for using the bat.*NWAD INNING.2*

INNINGS, ***n.*** **Lands recovered from the sea.**

INNOCENCE, INNOCENCY, ***n.*** **[L. innocentia; in and noceo, to hurt.]**

1. Properly, freedom from any quality that can injure; innoxiousness; harmlessness; as the innocence of a medicine which can do no harm. In this sense, the noun is not obsolete, though less used than the adjective.*NWAD INNOCENCE.2*

2. In a moral sense, freedom from crime, sin or guilt; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity.*NWAD INNOCENCE.3*

Enjoyment left nothing to ask--innocence left nothing to fear.*NWAD INNOCENCE.4*

3. Freedom from guilt or evil intentions; simplicity of heart; as the

innocence of a child.*NWAD INNOCENCE.5*

4. Freedom from the guilt of a particular sin or crime. This is the sense in which the word is most generally used, for perfect innocence cannot be predicated of man. A man charged with theft or murder may prove his innocence.*NWAD INNOCENCE.6*

5. The state of being lawfully conveyed to a belligerent, or of not being contraband; as the innocence of a cargo, or of any merchandize.*NWAD INNOCENCE.7*

INNOCENT, ***a.*** **[L. innocens.]**

1. Properly, not noxious; not producing injury; free from qualities that can injure; harmless; innoxious; as an innocent medicine or remedy.*NWAD INNOCENT.2*

2. Free from guilt; not having done wrong or violated any law; not tainted with sin; pure; upright. In this general sense, no human being that is a moral agent, can be innocent. It is followed by of.*NWAD INNOCENT.3*

3. Free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action; as, a man is innocent of the crime charged in the indictment.*NWAD INNOCENT.4*

4. Lawful; permitted; as an innocent trade.*NWAD INNOCENT.5*

5. Not contraband; not subject to forfeiture; as innocent goods carried to a belligerent nation.*NWAD INNOCENT.6*

INNOCENT, ***n.*** **One free from guilt or harm.**

1. A natural; an idiot. [Unusual.]*NWAD INNOCENT.8*

INNOCENTLY, ***adv.*** **Without harm; without incurring guilt.**

1. With simplicity; without evil design.*NWAD INNOCENTLY.2*

2. Without incurring a forfeiture or penalty; as goods innocently

imported.*NWAD INNOCENTLY.3*

INNOCUOUS, *a.* [L. innocuus; in and noceo, to hurt.]

Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent. Certain poisons used as medicines in small quantities, prove not only innocuous, but beneficial. It applied only to things; not to persons.*NWAD INNOCUOUS.2*

INNOCUOUSLY, *adv.* Without harm; without injurious effects.

INNOCUOUSNESS, *n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being destitute of mischievous qualities or effects.

INNOMINABLE, *a.* Not to be named.

INNOMINATE, *a.* Having no name; anonymous.

INNOVATE, *v.t.* [L. innovo; in and novo, to make new, novus, new.]

1. To change or alter by introducing something new.*NWAD INNOVATE.2*

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to innovate God's worship.*NWAD INNOVATE.3*

2. To bring in something new.*NWAD INNOVATE.4*

INNOVATE, *v.i.* To introduce novelties; to make changes in any thing established; with on. It is often dangerous to innovate on the customs of a nation.

INNOVATED, *pp.* Changed by the introduction of something new.

INNOVATING, *ppr.* Introducing novelties.

INNOVATION, *n.* [from innovate.] Change made by the

introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites or practices. Innovation is expedient, when it remedies an evil, and safe, when men are prepared to receive it. Innovation is often used in an ill sense, for a change that disturbs settled opinions and practices without an equivalent advantage.

INNOVATOR, *n.* An introducer of changes.

Time is the greatest innovator.*NWAD INNOVATOR.2*

1. One who introduces novelties, or who makes changes by introducing something new.*NWAD INNOVATOR.3*

INNOXIOUS, *a.* [L. innoxius; in and noxius, noceo, to hurt.]

1. Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless; as an innoxious drug.*NWAD INNOXIOUS.2*

2. Not producing evil; harmless in effects.*NWAD INNOXIOUS.3*

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads, and on horses' manes.*NWAD INNOXIOUS.4*

3. Free from crime; pure; innocent.*NWAD INNOXIOUS.5*

INNOXIOUSLY, *adv.* Harmlessly; without mischief.

1. Without harm suffered.*NWAD INNOXIOUSLY.2*

INNOXIOUSNESS, *n.* Harmlessness.

The innoxiousness of the small pox.*NWAD INNOXIOUSNESS.2*

INNUENDO, *n.* [L. from innuo, to nod; in and nuo.]

1. An oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named.*NWAD INNUENDO.2*

Mercury--owns it a marriage by innuendo.*NWAD INNUENDO.3*

2. In law, a word used to point out the precise person.*NWAD INNUENDO.4*

INNUENT, ***a.*** **[L. innuens.] Significant.**

INNUMERABILITY, INNUMERABLENESS, ***n.*** **State of being innumerable.**

INNUMERABLE, ***a.*** **[L. innumerabilis. See *Number*.]**

1. Not to be counted; that cannot be enumerated or numbered for multitude.*NWAD INNUMERABLE.2*

2. In a loose sense, very numerous.*NWAD INNUMERABLE.3*

INNUMERABLY, ***adv.*** **Without number.**

INNUMEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. innumerus; in and numerus, number.]**

Too many to be counted or numbered; innumerable.*NWAD INNUMEROUS.2*

INNUTRITION, ***n.*** **[in and nutrition.] Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.**

INNUTRITIOUS, ***a.*** **[in and nutritious.] Not nutritious; not supplying nourishment; not nourishing.**

INOBEDIENCE, ***n.*** **Disobedience; neglect of obedience.**

INOBEDIENT, ***a.*** **Not yielding obedience; neglecting to obey.**

INOBSERVABLE, ***a.*** **[in and observable.]**

That cannot be seen, perceived or observed.*NWAD INOBSERVABLE.2*

INOBSERVANCE, ***n.*** **Want of observance; neglect of observing; disobedience.**

INOBSERVANT, ***a.*** **[in and observant.] Not taking notice.**

INOBSERVATION, *n.* Neglect or want of observation.

INOCULATE, *v.t.* [L. inoculo; in and occulus, the eye.]

1. To bud; to insert the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant, for the purpose of growth on the new stock. All sorts of stone fruit, apples, pears, etc. may be inoculated. We inoculate the stock with a foreign bud.*NWAD INOCULATE.2*

2. To communicate a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh; as, to inoculate a person with the matter of small pox or cow pox. When the latter disease is communicated, it is called vaccination.*NWAD INOCULATE.3*

INOCULATE, *v.i.* To propagate by budding; to practice inoculation. The time to inoculate is when the buds are formed at the extremities of the same year's shoot, indicating that the spring growth for that season is complete.

INOCULATED, *pp.* Budded; as an inoculated stock.

1. Inserted in another stock, as a bud.*NWAD INOCULATED.2*

2. Infected by inoculation with a particular disease.*NWAD INOCULATED.3*

INOCULATING, *ppr.* Budding; propagating by inserting a bud on another stock.

1. Infecting by inoculation.*NWAD INOCULATING.2*

INOCULATION, *n.* [L. inoculatio.] The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation.

1. The act or practice of communicating a disease to a person in health, by inserting contagious matter in his skin or flesh. This practice is limited chiefly to the communication of the small pox, and

of the cow pox, which is intended as a substitute for it. [See *Vaccination*.]*NWAD INOCULATION.2*

INOCULATOR, *n.* A person who inoculates; one who propagates plants or diseases by inoculation.

INODIATE, *v.t.* [L. in and odium.] To make hateful. [Not in use.]

INODORATE, *a.* [L. in and odoratus.] Having no scent or odor.

INODOROUS, *a.* [L. inodorus; in and odor.] Wanting scent; having no smell.

The white of an egg is an inodorous liquor.*NWAD INODOROUS.2*

INOFFENSIVE, *a.* [in and offensive.]

1. Giving no offense or provocation; as an inoffensive man; an inoffensive answer.*NWAD INOFFENSIVE.2*

2. Giving no uneasiness or disturbance; as an inoffensive appearance or sight.*NWAD INOFFENSIVE.3*

3. Harmless; doing no injury or mischief.*NWAD INOFFENSIVE.4*

Thy inoffensive satires never bite.*NWAD INOFFENSIVE.5*

4. Not obstructing; presenting no hinderance.*NWAD INOFFENSIVE.6*

--From hence a passage broad,*NWAD INOFFENSIVE.7*

Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell.*NWAD INOFFENSIVE.8*

INOFFENSIVELY, *adv.* Without giving offense; without harm; in a manner not to offend.

INOFFENSIVENESS, *n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being not offensive either to the senses or to the mind.

INOFFICIAL, ***a.*** **[in and official.] Not official; not proceeding from the proper officer; not clothed with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character; as an inofficial communication; inofficial intelligence.**

Pinckney and Marshall would not make inofficial visits to discuss official business.*NWAD INOFFICIAL.2*

INOFFIICALLY, ***adv.*** **Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.**

INOFFICIOUS, ***a.*** **[in and officious.]**

1. Unkind; regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty.*NWAD INOFFICIOUS.2*

--Suggesting that the parent had lost the use of his reason, when he made the inofficious testament.*NWAD INOFFICIOUS.3*

Let not a father hope to excuse an inofficious disposition of his fortune, by alleging that every man may do what he will with his own.*NWAD INOFFICIOUS.4*

2. Unfit for an office.*NWAD INOFFICIOUS.5*

Thou drown'st thyself in inofficious sleep.*NWAD INOFFICIOUS.6*

3. Not civil or attentive.*NWAD INOFFICIOUS.7*

INOPERATION, ***n.*** **Agency; influence; production of effects. [Not used.]**

INOPERATIVE, ***a.*** **[in and operative.] Not operative; not active; having no operation; producing no effect; as laws rendered inoperative by neglect; inoperative remedies.**

INOPPORTUNE, ***a.*** **[L. inopportunus. See *Opportune*.]**

Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable in time.*NWAD INOPPORTUNE.2*

INOPPORTUNELY, ***adv.*** **Unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.**

INOPPRESSIVE, ***a.*** **[in and oppressive.]**

Not oppressive; not burdensome.*NWAD INOPPRESSIVE.2*

INOPULENT, ***a.*** **[in and opulent.] Not opulent; not wealthy; not affluent or rich.**

INORDINACY, ***n.*** **[from inordinate.] Deviation from order or rule prescribed; irregularity; disorder; excess, or want of moderation; as the inordinacy of desire or other passion.**

INORDINATE, ***a.*** **[L. inordinatus; in and ordo, order.]**

Irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate; not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds; as an inordinate love of the world; inordinate desire of fame.*NWAD INORDINATE.2*

INORDINATELY, ***adv.*** **Irregularly; excessively; immoderately.**

INORDINATENESS, ***n.*** **Deviation from order; excess; want of moderation; inordinacy; intemperance in desire or other passion.**

INORDINATION, ***n.*** **Irregularity; deviation from rule or right.**

INORGANIC, INORGANICAL, ***a.*** **[in and organic.] Devoid of organs; not formed with the organs or instruments of life; as the inorganic matter that forms the earth's surface.**

Inorganic bodies, are such as have no organs, as minerals.*NWAD INORGANIC.2*

INORGANICALLY, ***adv.*** **Without organs.**

INORGANIZED, ***a.*** **Not having organic structure; void of organs, as earths, metals, and other minerals.**

INOSCULATE, *v.i.* [L. in and osculatus, from osculor, to kiss.]

In anatomy, to unite by apposition or contact; to unite, as two vessels at their extremities; as, one vein or artery inoculates with another; a vein inosculates with an artery.*NWAD INOSCULATE.2*

INOSCULATE, *v.t.* To unite, as two vessels in an animal body.

INOSCULATING, *ppr.* Uniting, as the extremities of two vessels.

INOSCULATION, *n.* The union of two vessels of an animal body at their extremities, by means of which a communication is maintained, and the circulation of fluids is carried on; anastomosy.

INQUEST, *n.* [L. inquisitio, inquiro; in and quoero, to seek.]

1. Inquisition; judicial inquiry; official examination. An inquest of office, is an inquiry made by the king's officer, his sheriff, coroner, or escheator, concerning any matter that entitles the king to the possession of lands or tenements, goods or chattels. It is made by a jury of no determinate number.*NWAD INQUEST.2*

In the United States, a similar inquiry, made by the proper officer, under the authority of a state.*NWAD INQUEST.3*

2. A jury.*NWAD INQUEST.4*

3. Inquiry; search.*NWAD INQUEST.5*

INQUIET, *v.t.* To disturb; to trouble. [Not used.]

INQUIETATION, *n.* Disturbance. [Not used.]

INQUIETUDE, *n.* [L. inquietudo; in and quies, rest.]

Disturbed state; want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness, either of body or mind; disquietude.*NWAD INQUIETUDE.2*

INQUINATE, *v.t.* [L. inquino, to defile; Gr. common.]

To defile; to pollute; to contaminate. [Little used.]*NWAD INQUINATE.2*

INQUINATION, *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. [Little used.]

INQUIRABLE, *a.* [from inquire.] That may be inquired into; subject to inquisition or inquest.

INQUIRE, *v.i.* [L. inquiro; in and quoero, to seek.]

1. To ask a question; to seek for truth or information by asking questions.*NWAD INQUIRE.2*

We will call the damsel and inquire at her mouth. *Genesis 24:57*.*NWAD INQUIRE.3*

It has of before the person asked. Enquire of them, or of him. It has of, concerning, or after, before the subject of inquiry.*NWAD INQUIRE.4*

He sent Hadoram, his son, to king David to inquire of his welfare. *1 Chronicles 18:10*.*NWAD INQUIRE.5*

For thou does not inquire wisely concerning this. *Ecclesiastes 7:10*.*NWAD INQUIRE.6*

When search is to be made for particular knowledge or information, it is followed by into. The coroner by jury inquires into the cause of a sudden death. When a place or person is sought, or something hid or missing, for is commonly used. Inquire for Saul of Tarsus. He was inquiring for the house to which he was directed. Inquire for the cloke that is lost. Inquire for the right road. Sometimes it is followed by after. Inquire after the right way.*NWAD INQUIRE.7*

When some general information is sought, this verb is followed by about; sometimes by concerning. His friends inquired about him; they inquired concerning his welfare.*NWAD INQUIRE.8*

2. To seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by investigation.*NWAD INQUIRE.9*

To inquire into, to make examination; to seek for particular information. Inquire into the time, manner and place. Inquire into all the circumstances of the case.*NWAD INQUIRE.10*

INQUIRE, *v.t.* To ask about; to seek by asking; as, he inquired the way; but the phrase is elliptical, for inquire for the way.

INQUIRENT, *a.* Making inquiry.

INQUIRER, *n.* One who asks a question; one who interrogates; one who searches or examines; one who seeks for knowledge or information.

INQUIRING, *ppr.* Seeking for information by asking questions; asking; questioning; interrogating; examining.

INQUIRY, *n.*

1. The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation.*NWAD INQUIRY.2*

The men who were sent from Cornelius, had made inquiry for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. *Acts 10:17*.*NWAD INQUIRY.3*

2. Search for truth, information or knowledge; research; examination into facts or principles by proposing and discussing questions, by solving problems, by experiments or other modes; as physical inquiries; inquiries about philosophical knowledge.*NWAD INQUIRY.4*

The first inquiry of a rational being should be, who made me? the second, why was I made? who is my Creator, and what is his will?*NWAD INQUIRY.5*

INQUISITION, *n.* s as z. [L. inquisitio, inquiro. See *Inquire*.]

1. Inquiry; examination; a searching or search. *Psalm 9:12*.*NWAD INQUISITION.2*

2. Judicial inquiry; official examination; inquest.*NWAD INQUISITION.3*

The justices in eyre had it formerly in charge to make inquisition concerning them by a jury of the county.*NWAD INQUISITION.4*

3. Examination; discussion.*NWAD INQUISITION.5*

4. In some catholic countries, a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics. This court was established in the twelfth century by father Dominic, who was charged by pope Innocent III. with orders to excite catholic princes and people to extirpate heretics.*NWAD INQUISITION.6*

INQUISITIONAL, *a.* Making inquiry; busy in inquiry.

INQUISITIVE, *a.* s as z. Apt to ask questions; addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information by questions; followed by about or after. He was very inquisitive about or after news. Children are usually inquisitive.

1. Inclined to seek knowledge by discussion, investigation or observation; given to research. He possesses an inquisitive mind or disposition. We live in an inquisitive age.*NWAD INQUISITIVE.2*

INQUISITIVE, *n.* A person who is inquisitive; one curious in research.

INQUISITIVELY, *adv.* With curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS, *n.* The disposition to obtain information by questioning others, or by researches into facts, causes or principles; curiosity to learn what is not known. The works of nature furnish ample matter for the inquisitiveness of the human mind.

INQUISITOR, *n.* [L. See *Inquire*.] One who inquires; particularly,

one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine.

1. A member of the court of inquisition in Catholic countries.*NWAD INQUISITOR.2*

INQUISITORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition; as inquisitorial power.

1. Pertaining to the catholic court of inquisition; as inquisitorial tragedy.*NWAD INQUISITORIAL.2*

Inquisitorial robes.*NWAD INQUISITORIAL.3*

INQUISITORIOUS, *a.* Making strict inquiry.

INRAIL, *v.t.* [in and rail.] To rail in; to inclose with rails.

INRAILED, *pp.* Inclosed with rails.

INRAILING, *ppr.* Inclosing with rails.

INREGISTER, *v.t.* To register; to record; to enter in a register.

INROAD, *n.* [in and road.] The entrance of an enemy into a country with purposes of hostility; a sudden or desultory incursion or invasion. The confines of England and Scotland were formerly harassed with frequent inroads. The English made inroads into Scotland, and the Scots into England, and the country was sometimes desolated.

1. Attack; encroachment.*NWAD INROAD.2*

INSAFETY, *n.* Want of safety.

INSALUBRIOUS, *a.* [in and salubrious.] Not salubrious; not healthful; unfavorable to health; unwholesome; as an insalubrious air or climate.

INSALUBRITY, *n.* [in and salubrity.] Want of salubrity;

unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness; as the insalubrity of air, water or climate.

INSALUTARY, *a.* [in and salutary.] Not salutary; not favorable to health or soundness.

1. Not tending to safety; productive of evil.*NWAD INSALUTARY.2*

INSANABLE, *a.* [L. insanabilis; in and sano, to heal.]

Incurable; that cannot be healed.*NWAD INSANABLE.2*

INSANE, *a.* [L. insanus; in and sanus, sound.]

1. Unsound in mind or intellect; mad; deranged in mind; delirious; distracted. [In this sense of making mad, it is little used.]*NWAD INSANE.2*

2. Used by or appropriated to insane persons; as an insane hospital.*NWAD INSANE.3*

INSANE, *n.* An insane person; as a hospital for the insane.

INSANELY, *adv.* Madly; foolishly; without reason.

INSANENESS, INSANITY, *n.* The state of being unsound in mind; derangement of intellect; madness. Insanity is chiefly used, and the word is applicable to any degree of mental derangement, from slight delirium or wandering, to distraction. It is however rarely used to express slight, temporary delirium, occasioned by fever or accident.

INSAPORY, *a.* [L. in and sapor, taste.]

Tasteless; wanting flavor. [Not used.]*NWAD INSAPORY.2*

INSATIABLE, *a.* insa'shable. [L. insatiabilis; in and satio, to satisfy.] Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy; as an insatiable appetite or desire; insatiable thirst.

INSATIABLENESS, *n.* insa'shableness. Greediness of appetite that cannot be satisfied or appeased.

INSATIABLY, *adv.* insa'shably. With greediness not to be satisfied.

INSATIATE, *a.* insa'shate. [L. insatiatus.]

Not to be satisfied; insatiable; as insatiate thirst.*NWAD INSATIATE.2*

INSATIATELY, *adv.* So greedily as not to be satisfied.

INSATIETY, *n.* Insatiableness.

INSATISFACTION, *n.* Want of satisfaction.

INSATURABALE, *a.* [L. insaturabilis; in and satur, full.]

Not to be saturated, filled or glutted.*NWAD INSATURABALE.2*

INSCIENCE, *n.* [in and science.] Ignorance; want of knowledge.

INSCRIBE, *v.t.* [L. inscribo; in and scribo, to write, Eng. to scrape. See *Scribe*.]

1. To write on; to engrave on for perpetuity or duration; as, to inscribe a line or verse on a monument, on a column or pillar.*NWAD INSCRIBE.2*

2. To imprint on; as, to inscribe any thing on the mind or memory.*NWAD INSCRIBE.3*

3. To assign or address to; to comment to by a short address, less formal than a dedication; as, to inscribe an ode or a book to a prince.*NWAD INSCRIBE.4*

4. To mark with letters, characters or words; as, to inscribe a stone with a name.*NWAD INSCRIBE.5*

5. To draw a figure within another, so that all the angles of the figure inscribed touch the angles, sides or planes of the other figure.*NWAD INSCRIBE.6*

INSCRIBED, *pp.* Written on; engraved; marked; addressed.

INSCRIBER, *n.* One who inscribes.

INSCRIBING, *ppr.* Writing on; engraving; marking; addressing.

INSCRIPTION, *n.* [L. inscriptio. See *Inscribe*.]

1. Something written or engraved to communicate knowledge to after ages; any character, word, line or sentence written or engraved on a solid substance for duration; as inscriptions on monuments, called epitaphs, on pillars, etc. We do not call by this name writings on paper or parchment.*NWAD INSCRIPTION.2*

2. A title.*NWAD INSCRIPTION.3*

3. An address or consignment of a book to a person, as a mark of respect, or an invitation of patronage. It is less formal than a dedication.*NWAD INSCRIPTION.4*

INSCRIPTIVE, *a.* Bearing inscription.

INSCROLL, *v.t.* To write on a scroll.

INSCRUTABILITY, INSCRUTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being inscrutable.

INSCRUTABLE, *a.* [L. inscrutabilis; in and scrutor, to search.]

1. Unsearchable; that cannot be searched into and understood by inquiry or study. The designs of the emperor appear to be inscrutable.*NWAD INSCRUTABLE.2*

2. That cannot be penetrated, discovered or understood by human reason. The ways of Providence are often inscrutable. Mysteries

are inscrutable.*NWAD INSCRUTABLE.3*

INSCRUTABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be found out or understood. The moral government of an infinite being must often be inscrutably dark and mysterious.

INSCULP, *v.t.* [L. insulpo; in and sculpo, to engrave.]

To engrave; to carve. [Little used.]*NWAD INSCULP.2*

INSCULPTION, *n.* Inscription. [Little used.]

INSCULPTURE, *n.* An engraving; sculpture. [See *Sculpture*, which is generally used.]

INSEAM, *v.t.* [in and seam.] To impress or make with a seam or cicatrix. [Poetical.]

INSEARCH, *v.t.* inserch'. To make search. [Not used.]

INSECABLE, *a.* [L. insecabilis; in and seco, to cut.]

That cannot be divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible.*NWAD INSECABLE.2*

INSECT, *n.* [L. insecta, *plu.*,from inseco, to cut in; in and seco, to cut. This name seems to have been originally given to certain small animals whose bodies appear cut in, or almost divided.]

1. In zoology, a small invertebral animal, breathing by lateral spiracles, and furnished with articulated extremities and movable antennae. Most insects pass through three states or metamorphoses, the larva, the chrysalis, and the perfect insect.*NWAD INSECT.2*

The class of insects, in the Linnean system, is divided into seven orders, the last of which [Aptera] includes the Crustacea, which breathe by gills, and the Arachnids, which have no antennae, now

forming two distinct classes.*NWAD INSECT.3*

The term insect has been applied, but improperly, to other small invertebral animals of the Linnean class Vermes.*NWAD INSECT.4*

2. Any thing small or contemptible.*NWAD INSECT.5*

INSECT, *a.* Small; mean; contemptible.

INSECTATOR, *n.* [L.] A persecutor. [Little used.]

INSECTED, *a.* Having the nature of an insect.

INSECTILE, *a.* Having the nature of insects.

INSECTILE, *n.* An insect. [Not used.]

INSECTION, *n.* A cutting in; incisure; incision.

INSECTIVOROUS, *a.* [insect and L. voro, to eat.]

Feeding or subsisting on insects. Many winged animals are insectivorous.*NWAD INSECTIVOROUS.2*

INSECTOLOGER, *n.* [insect.] One who studies insects. [Not in use. See *Entomologist*.]

INSECURE, *a.* [in and secure.] Not secure; not safe; exposed to danger or loss. Goods on the ocean are insecure. Hay and grain unhoused are insecure. Debts are often insecure.

INSECURELY, *adv.* Without security or safety; without certainty.

INSECURITY, *n.* [in and security.] Want of safety, or want of confidence in safety. Seamen in a tempest must be conscious of their insecurity.

1. Uncertainty. With what insecurity of truth we ascribe effects or

unseen causes.*NWAD INSECURITY.2*

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard; exposure to destruction or loss; applied to things; as the insecurity of a building exposed to fire; the insecurity of a debt.*NWAD INSECURITY.3*

INSECUTION, ***n.*** **[L. insecutio.] Pursuit.**

INSEMINATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. insemino.] To sow. [Little used.]**

INSEMINATION, ***n.*** **The act of sowing. [Little used.]**

INSENSATE, ***a.*** **[L. in and sensus, sense.]**

Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish; wanting sensibility.*NWAD INSENSATE.2*

INSENSIBILITY, ***n.*** **[from insensible.]**

1. Want of sensibility, or the power of feeling or perceiving. A frozen limb is in a state of insensibility, as is an animal body after death.*NWAD INSENSIBILITY.2*

2. Want of the power to be moved or affected; want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion. Not to be moved at the distresses of others denotes an insensibility extremely unnatural.*NWAD INSENSIBILITY.3*

3. Dullness; stupidity; torpor.*NWAD INSENSIBILITY.4*

INSENSIBLE, ***a.*** **[L. in and sensus, sense, sentio, to feel.]**

1. Imperceptible; that cannot be felt or perceived. The motion of the earth is insensible to the eye. A plant grows, and the body decays by insensible degrees. The humors of the body are evacuated by insensible perspiration.*NWAD INSENSIBLE.2*

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colors round about it, and render them almost insensible.*NWAD INSENSIBLE.3*

2. Destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; wanting corporeal sensibility. An injury to the spine often renders the inferior parts of

the body insensible.*NWAD INSENSIBLE.4*

3. Not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; wanting tenderness. To be insensible to the sufferings of our fellow men is inhuman. To be insensible of danger is not always evidence of courage.*NWAD INSENSIBLE.5*

4. Dull; stupid; torpid.*NWAD INSENSIBLE.6*

5. Void of sense or meaning; as insensible words.*NWAD INSENSIBLE.7*

INSENSIBLENESS, *n.* Inability to perceive; want of sensibility. [See *Insensibility*, which is generally used.]

INSENSIBLY, *adv.* Imperceptibly; in a manner not to be felt or perceived by the senses.

The hills rise insensibly.*NWAD INSENSIBLY.2*

1. By slow degrees; gradually. Men often slide insensibly into vicious habits.*NWAD INSENSIBLY.3*

INSENTIENT, *a.* [in and sentient.] Not having perception or the power of perception.

INSEPARABLE, *a.* [L. inseparabilis; in and separabilis, separo, to separate.] That cannot be separated or disjoined; not to be parted. There is an inseparable connection between vice and suffering or punishment.

INSEPARABLENESS, INSEPARABILITY, *n.* The quality of being inseparable, or incapable of disfunction. [The latter word is rarely used.]

INSEPARABLY, *adv.* In a manner that prevents separation; with indissoluble union.

INSEPARATE, *a.* Not separate. [Not used.]

INSEPARATELY, ***adv.*** **So as not to be separated. [Not used.]**

INSERT, ***v.t.*** **[L. insero, insertum; in and sero, to thrust.]**

Literally, to thrust in; hence, to set in or among; as, to insert a cion in a stock; to insert a letter, word or passage in a composition; to insert an advertisement or other writing in a paper.*NWAD INSERT.2*

INSERTED, ***pp.*** **Set in or among.**

INSERTING, ***ppr.*** **Setting in or among.**

INSERTION, ***n.*** **[L. insertio.]**

1. The act of setting or placing in or among other things; as the insertion of cions in stocks; the insertion of words or passages in writings; the insertion of notices or essays in a public paper; the insertion of vessels, tendons, etc. in other parts of the body.*NWAD INSERTION.2*

2. The thing inserted.*NWAD INSERTION.3*

INSERVIENT, ***a.*** **Conducive.**

INSET, ***v.t.*** **To infix or implant.**

INSHADED, ***a.*** **Marked with different shades.**

INSHELL, ***v.t.*** **To hide in a shell.**

INSHELTER, ***v.i.*** **To shelter.**

INSHIP, ***v.t.*** **To ship; to embark.**

INSHRINE. [See ***Enshrine*****.]**

INSIDE, ***n.*** **[in and side.] The interior part of a thing; internal part; opposed to outside; as the inside of a church; the inside**

of a letter.

INSIDIATE, *v.t.* [L. insidior.] To lie in ambush for.

INSIDIATOR, *n.* One who lies in ambush.

INSIDIOUS, *a.* [L. insidiosus, from insideo, to lie in wait; in and sedeo, to sit.]

1. Properly, lying in wait; hence, watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap; deceitful; sly; treacherous; used of persons.*NWAD INSIDIOUS.2*

2. Intended to entrap; as insidious arts.*NWAD INSIDIOUS.3*

INSIDIOUSLY, *adv.* With intention to insnare; deceitfully; treacherously; with malicious artifice or stratagem.

INSIDIOUSNESS, *n.* A watching for an opportunity to insnare; deceitfulness; treachery.

INSIGHT, *n.* in'site. [in and sight.] Sight or view of the interior of any thing; deep inspection or view; introspection; thorough knowledge or skill.

A garden gives us a great insight into the contrivance and wisdom of Providence.*NWAD INSIGHT.2*

INSIGNIA, *n.* [L. *plu.*] Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor.

1. Marks, signs or visible impressions, by which any thing is known or distinguished.*NWAD INSIGNIA.2*

INSIGNIFICANCE, INSIGNIFICANCY, *n.* [in and significance.]

1. Want of significance or meaning; as the insignificance of words or phrases.*NWAD INSIGNIFICANCE.2*

2. Unimportance; want of force or effect; as the insignificance of human art or of ceremonies.*NWAD INSIGNIFICANCE.3*

3. Want of weight; meanness.*NWAD INSIGNIFICANCE.4*

INSIGNIFICANT, *a.* [in and significant.]

1. Void of signification; destitute of meaning; as insignificant words.*NWAD INSIGNIFICANT.2*

2. Unimportant; answering no purpose; having no weight or effect; as insignificant rites.*NWAD INSIGNIFICANT.3*

3. Without weight of character; mean; contemptible; as an insignificant being or fellow.*NWAD INSIGNIFICANT.4*

INSIGNIFICANT, *n.* An insignificant, trifling or worthless thing.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, *adv.* Without meaning, as words.

1. Without importance or effect; to no purpose.*NWAD INSIGNIFICANTLY.2*

INSIGNIFICATIVE, *a.* Not expressing by external signs.

INSINCERE, *a.* [L. insincerus; in and sincerus, sincere.]

1. Not sincere; not being in truth what one appears to be; dissembling; hypocritical; false; used of persons; as an insincere heart.*NWAD INSINCERE.2*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical; false; used of things; as insincere declarations or professions.*NWAD INSINCERE.3*

3. Not sound.*NWAD INSINCERE.4*

INSINCERELY, *adv.* Without sincerity; hypocritically.

INSINCERITY, *n.* Dissimulation; want of sincerity or of being in reality what one appears to be; hypocrisy; used of persons.

1. Deceitfulness; hollowness; used of things; as the insincerity of professions.*NWAD INSINCERITY.2*

INSINEW, *v.t.* [in and sinew.] To strengthen; to give vigor to.

INSINUANT, *a.* [L. insinuans.] Insinuating; having the power to gain favor. [Little used.]

INSINUATE, *v.t.* [L. insinuo; in and sinus, the bosom, a bay, inlet or recess.]

1. To introduce gently, or into a narrow passage; to wind in. Water insinuates itself into the crevices of rocks.*NWAD INSINUATE.2*

2. To push or work one's self into favor; to introduce by slow, gentle or artful means.*NWAD INSINUATE.3*

He insinuated himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham.*NWAD INSINUATE.4*

3. To hint; to suggest by remote allusion.*NWAD INSINUATE.5*

And all the fictions bards pursue,*NWAD INSINUATE.6*

Do but insinuate what's true.*NWAD INSINUATE.7*

4. To instill; to infuse gently; to introduce artfully.*NWAD INSINUATE.8*

All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to insinuate wrong ideas, move the passions and thereby mislead the judgment.*NWAD INSINUATE.9*

INSINUATE, *v.i.* To creep in; to wind in; to flow in; to enter gently, slowly or imperceptibly, as into crevices.

1. To gain on the affections by gentle or artful means, or by imperceptible degrees; as insinuating flattery.*NWAD INSINUATE.11*

2. To wind along.*NWAD INSINUATE.12*

INSINUATED, ***pp.*** **Introduced or conveyed gently; imperceptibly or by winding into crevices; hinted.**

INSINUATING, ***ppr.*** **Creeping or winding in; flowing in; gaining on gently; hinting.**

1. Tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favor and confidence.*NWAD INSINUATING.2*

INSINUATION, ***n.*** **[L. insinuatio.]**

1. The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a flowing into crevices.*NWAD INSINUATION.2*

2. The act of gaining on favor or affections, by gentle or artful means.*NWAD INSINUATION.3*

3. The art or power of pleasing and stealing on the affections.*NWAD INSINUATION.4*

He had a natural insinuation and address; which made him acceptable in the best company.*NWAD INSINUATION.5*

4. A hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion. Slander may be conveyed by insinuation.*NWAD INSINUATION.6*

INSINUATIVE, ***a.*** **Stealing on the affections.**

INSINUATOR, ***n.*** **One who insinuates; one that hints.**

INSIPID, ***a.*** **[L. insipidus; in and sapidus, sapio, to taste.]**

1. Tasteless; destitute of taste; wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste; vapid; as insipid liquor.*NWAD INSIPID.2*

2. Wanting spirit, life or animation; wanting pathos, or the power of exciting emotions; flat; dull; heavy; as an insipid address; an insipid composition.*NWAD INSIPID.3*

3. Wanting power to gratify desire; as insipid pleasure.*NWAD*

INSIPID.4

INSIPIDITY, INSIPIDNESS, *n.*

1. Want of taste, or the power of exciting sensation in the tongue.*NWAD INSIPIDITY.2*

2. Want of life or spirit.*NWAD INSIPIDITY.3*

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the insipidity of Tate's.*NWAD INSIPIDITY.4*

INSIPIDLY, *adv.* Without taste; without spirit or life; without enjoyment.

INSIPIENCE, *n.* [L. insipientia; in and sapio, to be wise.]

Want of wisdom; folly; foolishness; want of understanding.*NWAD INSIPIENCE.2*

INSIST, *v.i.* [L. insisto; in and sisto, to stand.]

1. Literally, to stand or rest on. [Rarely used.]*NWAD INSIST.2*

2. In geometry, an angle is said to insist upon the arc of the circle intercepted between the two lines which contain the angle.*NWAD INSIST.3*

3. To dwell on in discourse; as, to insist on a particular topic.*NWAD INSIST.4*

To insist on, to press or urge for any thing with immovable firmness; to persist in demands; as, to insist on oppressive terms in a treaty; to insist on immediate payment of a debt.*NWAD INSIST.5*

INSISTENT, *a.* Standing or resting on; as an insistent wall. [Little used.]

INSISTURE, *n.* A dwelling or standing on; fixedness.

INSITIENCY, ***n.*** **[L. in and sitio, to thirst.] Freedom from thirst.**

INSITION, ***n.*** **[L. insitio, from insitus, insero, to plant.]**

The insertion of a cion in a stock; ingraftment.*NWAD INSITION.2*

INSNARE, ***v.t.*** **[in and snare.] To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means.**

1. To inveigle; to seduce by artifice; to take by wiles, stratagem or deceit. The flattering tongue is apt to insnare the artless youth.*NWAD INSNARE.2*

2. To entangle; to involve in difficulties or perplexities.*NWAD INSNARE.3*

[This word is often written ensnare, but insnare is the true orthography.]*NWAD INSNARE.4*

INSNARED, ***pp.*** **Caught in a snare; entrapped; inveigled; involved in perplexities.**

INSNARER, ***n.*** **One that insnares.**

INSNARING, ***ppr.*** **Catching in a snare; entrapping; seducing; involving in difficulties.**

INSOBRIETY, ***n.*** **[in and sobriety.] Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness.**

INSOCIABLE, ***a.*** **[L. insociabilis; in and sociabilis, socio, to unite.]**

1. Not inclined to unite in social converse; not given to conversation; unsociable; taciturn.*NWAD INSOCIABLE.2*

2. That cannot be joined or connected.*NWAD INSOCIABLE.3*

Lime and wood are insociable. [Not in use.]*NWAD INSOCIABLE.4*

INSOLATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. insolo; in and sol, the sun.]**

To dry in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.*NWAD INSOLATE.2*

INSOLATED, ***pp.*** **Exposed to the sun; dried or matured in the sun's rays.**

INSOLATING, ***ppr.*** **Exposing to the action of sun-beams.**

INSOLATION, ***n.*** **The act of exposing to the rays of the sun for drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, etc. or for rendering acid, as vinegar, or for promoting some chimical action of one substance on another.**

1. A stroke of the sun; the action of extreme heat on the brain.*NWAD INSOLATION.2*

INSOLENCE, ***n.*** **[L. insolentia; in and soleo, to be accustomed.]**

Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt; impudence.*NWAD INSOLENCE.2*

Blown with insolence and wine.*NWAD INSOLENCE.3*

INSOLENCE, ***v.t.*** **To treat with haughty contempt. [Not used.]**

INSOLENT, ***a.*** **Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing; domineering in power; as an insolent master.**

1. Proceeding from insolence; haughty and contemptuous; as insolent words or behavior.*NWAD INSOLENT.2*

2. Unaccustomed; the primary sense. [Not used.]*NWAD INSOLENT.3*

INSOLENTLY, ***adv.*** **With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily.**

INSOLIDITY, *n.* [in and solidity.] Want of solidity; weakness.

INSOLUBILITY, *n.* [from insoluble.] The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid.

INSOLUBLE, *a.* [L. insolubilis; in and solvo, to dissolve.]

1. That cannot be dissolved, particularly by a liquid. We say a substance is insoluble in water, when its parts will not separate and mix with that fluid.*NWAD INSOLUBLE.2*

2. Not to be solved or explained; not to be resolved; as a doubt or difficulty. [Not much used.]*NWAD INSOLUBLE.3*

INSOLVABLE, *a.* [L. in and solvo, to loosen or dissolve.]

1. Not to be cleared of difficulty or uncertainty; not to be solved or explained; not admitting solution or explication; as an insolvable problem or difficulty.*NWAD INSOLVABLE.2*

2. That cannot be paid or discharged.*NWAD INSOLVABLE.3*

INSOLVENCY, *n.* [infra.] Inability of a person to pay all his debts; or the state of wanting property sufficient for such payment; as a merchant's insolvency.

1. Insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner; as the insolvency of an estate.*NWAD INSOLVENCY.2*

Act of insolvency. [See infra, *Insolvent law*.]*NWAD INSOLVENCY.3*

INSOLVENT, *a.* [L. in and solvens, solvo, to solve, to free, to pay.]

1. Not having money, goods or estate sufficient to pay all debts; as an insolvent debtor.*NWAD INSOLVENT.2*

2. Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner; as an insolvent estate.*NWAD INSOLVENT.3*

3. Respecting insolvent debtors; relieving an insolvent debtor from imprisonment for debt, or form liability to arrest and imprisonment for debts previously contracted; as an insolvent law.*NWAD INSOLVENT.4*

Insolvent law, or act of insolvency, a law which liberates a debtor from imprisonment, or exempts him from liability to arrest and imprisonment on account of any debt previously contracted. These terms may be considered as generic, comprehending also bankrupt laws, which protect a man's future acquisitions from his creditors. But in a limited sense, as the words are now generally used, an insolvent law extends only to protect the person of the debtor form imprisonment on account of debts previously contracted.*NWAD INSOLVENT.5*

INSOLVENT, *n.* A debtor unable to pay his debts.

INSOMNIOUS, *a.* [L. insomniosus; or in and somnus, sleep.]

Troubled with dreams; restless in sleep.*NWAD INSOMNIOUS.2*

INSOMUCH, *adv.* [in, so, and much.] So that; to that degree.

Simonides was an excellent poet, insomuch that he made his fortune by it.*NWAD INSOMUCH.2*

[This word or combination of words is not deemed elegant, and is obsolescent, at least in classical composition.]*NWAD INSOMUCH.3*

INSPECT, *v.t.* [L. inspicio, inspectum; in and specio, to view.]

1. To look on; to view or oversee for the purpose of examination. It is the duty of parents to inspect the conduct or manners of their children.*NWAD INSPECT.2*

2. To look into; to view and examine, for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition of a thing; as, to inspect potash; to inspect flour; to inspect arms.*NWAD INSPECT.3*

3. To view and examine for the purpose of discovering and

correcting errors; as, to inspect the press, or the proof-sheets of a book.*NWAD INSPECT.4*

4. To superintend.*NWAD INSPECT.5*

INSPECT, *n.* Close examination. [Not used.]

INSPECTED, *pp.* Viewed with care; examined by the eye or officially.

INSPECTING, *ppr.* Looking on or into; viewing with care; examining for ascertaining the quality or condition.

INSPECTION, *n.* [L. inspectio.]

1. A looking on or into; prying examination; close or careful survey; as the divine inspection into the affairs of the world.*NWAD INSPECTION.2*

2. Watch; guardianship; as a youth placed at school under the inspection of a friend.*NWAD INSPECTION.3*

3. Superintendence; oversight. The fortifications are to be executed under the inspection of an officer of the army.*NWAD INSPECTION.4*

4. Official view; a careful viewing and examining of commodities or manufactures, to ascertain their quality; as the inspection of flour.*NWAD INSPECTION.5*

5. Official examination, as of arms, to see that they are in good order for service.*NWAD INSPECTION.6*

INSPECTOR, *n.* One who inspects, views or oversees; as an inspector of morals; an inspector of the press.

1. A superintendent; one to whose care the execution of any work is committed, for the purpose of seeing it faithfully performed.*NWAD INSPECTOR.2*

2. An officer whose duty is to examine the quality of goods or commodities offered for sale.*NWAD INSPECTOR.3*

3. An officer of the customs.*NWAD INSPECTOR.4*

4. A military officer whose duty is to inspect the troops and examine their arms.*NWAD INSPECTOR.5*

INSPECTORATE, INSPECTORSHIP, *n.* The office of an inspector.

INSPERSED, *a.* Sprinkled on. [Not used.]

INSPERSION, *n.* [L. inspersio, inspergo; in and spargo, to scatter.]

The act of sprinkling on.*NWAD INSPERSION.2*

INSPEXIMUS, *n.* [we have inspected; the first word of ancient charters, etc.,] An exemplification.

INSPHERE, *v.t.* [in and sphere.] To place in an orb or sphere.

INSPIRABLE, *a.* [from inspire.] That may be inspired.

1. That may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable; as air or vapors.*NWAD INSPIRABLE.2*

INSPIRATION, *n.* [L. inspiro.]

1. The act of drawing air into the lungs; the inhaling of air; a branch of respiration, and opposed to expiration.*NWAD INSPIRATION.2*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.*NWAD INSPIRATION.3*

3. The infusion of ideas into the mind by the Holy Spirit; the conveying into the minds of men, ideas, notices or monitions by extraordinary or supernatural influence; or the communication of the divine will to the understanding by suggestions or impressions on the mind, which leave no room to doubt the reality of their

supernatural origin.*NWAD INSPIRATION.4*

All Scripture is given by inspiration of God. *2 Timothy 3:16*.*NWAD INSPIRATION.5*

4. The infusion of ideas or directions by the supposed deities of pagans.*NWAD INSPIRATION.6*

5. The infusion or communication of ideas or poetic spirit, by a superior being or supposed presiding power; as the inspiration of Homer or other poet.*NWAD INSPIRATION.7*

INSPIRATORY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs.**

INSPIRE, ***v.i.*** **[L. inspiro; in and spiro, to breathe.]**

To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs; opposed to expire.*NWAD INSPIRE.2*

INSPIRE, ***v.t.*** **To breathe into.**

Ye nine, descend and sing,*NWAD INSPIRE.4*

The breathing instruments inspire.*NWAD INSPIRE.5*

1. To infuse by breathing.*NWAD INSPIRE.6*

He knew not his Maker, and him that inspired into him an active soul.*NWAD INSPIRE.7*

2. To infuse into the mind; as, to inspire with new life.*NWAD INSPIRE.8*

3. To infuse or suggest ideas or monitions supernaturally; to communicate divine instructions to the mind. In this manner, we suppose the prophets to have been inspired, and the Scriptures to have been composed under divine influence or direction.*NWAD INSPIRE.9*

4. To infuse ideas or poetic spirit.*NWAD INSPIRE.10*

5. To draw into the lungs; as, to inspire and expire the air with difficulty.*NWAD INSPIRE.11*

INSPIRED, *pp.* Breathed in; inhaled; infused.

1. Informed or directed by the Holy Spirit.*NWAD INSPIRED.2*

INSPIRER, *n.* He that inspires.

INSPIRING, *ppr.* Breathing in; inhaling into the lungs; infusing into the mind supernaturally.

1. Infusing spirit or courage; animating.*NWAD INSPIRING.2*

INSPIRIT, *v.t.* [in and spirit.] To infuse or excite spirit in; to enliven; to animate; to give new lift to; to encourage; to invigorate.

The courage of Agamemnon is inspirited by the love of empire and ambition.*NWAD INSPIRIT.2*

INSPIRITED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; invigorated.

INSPIRITING, *ppr.* Infusing spirit; giving new life to.

INSPISSATE, *v.t.* [L. in and spissus, thick.] To thicken, as fluids; to bring to greater consistence by evaporating the thinner parts, etc.

INSPISSATED, *pp.* Thickened, as a liquor.

INSPISSATING, *ppr.* Thickening, as a liquor.

INSPISSATION, *n.* The act or operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, etc.

INSTABILITY, *n.* [L. instabilitas, instabilis; in and stabilis, from sto, to stand.]

1. Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. Instability is the characteristic of weak minds.*NWAD INSTABILITY.2*

2. Changeableness; mutability; as the instability of laws, plans or measures.*NWAD INSTABILITY.3*

INSTABLE, *a.* [L. instabilis.] Inconstant; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable; of persons.

1. Not steady or fixed; changeable; of things.*NWAD INSTABLE.2*

[Instable and unstable are synonymous, and the latter is more commonly used.]*NWAD INSTABLE.3*

INSTABLENESS, *n.* Unstableness; mutability; instability.

INSTALL, *v.t.* [Gr. to send.] To set, place or instate, in an office, rank or order; to invest with any charge, office or rank, with the customary ceremonies. To install a clergyman or minister of the gospel, is to place one who has been previously ordained, over a particular church and congregation, or to invest an ordained minister with a particular pastoral charge; in England, to induct a dean, prebendary or other ecclesiastical dignitary into possession of the church to which he belongs.

INSTALLATION, *n.* The act of giving possession of an office, rank or order, with the customary ceremonies.

On the election, the bishop gives a mandate for his installation.*NWAD INSTALLATION.2*

INSTALLED, *pp.* Placed in a seat, office or order.

INSTALLING, *ppr.* Placing in a seat, office or order.

INSTALLMENT, *n.* The act of installing, or giving possession of an office with the usual ceremonies or solemnities.

1. The seat in which one is placed. [Unusual.]*NWAD INSTALLMENT.2*

2. In commerce, a part of a large sum of money paid or to be paid at a particular period. In constituting a capital stock by subscriptions of individuals, it is customary to afford facilities to subscribers by dividing the sum subscribed into installments, or portions payable at distinct periods. In large contracts also, it is not unusual to agree that the money shall be paid by installments.*NWAD INSTALLMENT.3*

INSTANCE, *n.* [L. insto, to press; in and sto, to stand.]

Literally, a standing on. Hence,*NWAD INSTANCE.2*

1. Urgency; a pressing; solicitation; importunity; application. The request was granted at the instance of the defendant's advocate.*NWAD INSTANCE.3*

2. Example; a case occurring; a case offered. Howard furnished a remarkable instance of disinterested benevolence. The world may never witness a second instance of the success of daring enterprise and usurpation, equal to that of Buonaparte.*NWAD INSTANCE.4*

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun, and revolve, for instance, in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat.*NWAD INSTANCE.5*

The use of instances, is to illustrate and explain a difficulty.*NWAD INSTANCE.6*

3. Time; occasion; occurrence.*NWAD INSTANCE.7*

These seem as if, in the time of Edward I, they were drawn up into the form of a law, in the first instance.*NWAD INSTANCE.8*

4. Motive; influence.*NWAD INSTANCE.9*

5. Process of a suit.*NWAD INSTANCE.10*

Instance-court, a branch of the court of admiralty, in England, distinct from the prize-court.*NWAD INSTANCE.11*

INSTANCE, *v.i.* To give or offer an example or case.

As to false citations--I shall instance in two or three.*NWAD INSTANCE.13*

INSTANCE, *v.t.* To mention as an example or case. He instanced the event of Caesar's death.

INSTANCED, *pp.* or *a.* Given in proof or as an example.

INSTANT, *a.* [L. instans, insto.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.*NWAD INSTANT.2*

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing instant in prayer. *Romans 12:12*.*NWAD INSTANT.3*

2. Immediate; without intervening time; present.*NWAD INSTANT.4*

Impending death is thine and instant doom.*NWAD INSTANT.5*

3. Quick; making no delay.*NWAD INSTANT.6*

Instant he flew with hospitable haste.*NWAD INSTANT.7*

4. Present; current. On the tenth of July instant.*NWAD INSTANT.8*

INSTANT, *n.* A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration in which we perceive no succession, or a part that occupies the time of a single thought.

1. A particular time.*NWAD INSTANT.10*

INSTANTANEITY, *n.* Unpremeditated production.

INSTANTANEOUS, *a.* Done in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible succession; very speedily. The passage of electricity through any given space appears to be instantaneous.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration. The operations of the human mind are wonderful; our thoughts fly from world to world instantaneously. In the western parts of the Atlantic states of America, showers of rain sometimes begin instantaneously.

INSTANTANEOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being done in an instant.

INSTANTER, *adv.* [L.] In law, immediately; at the present time; without delay.

The party was compelled to plead instanter.*NWAD INSTANTER.2*

INSTANTLY, *adv.* Immediately; without any intervening time; at the moment.

Lightning often kills instantly.*NWAD INSTANTLY.2*

1. With urgent importunity.*NWAD INSTANTLY.3*

And when they came to Jesus, they besought him instantly, saying, that he was worthy for whom he should do this. *Luke 7:4*.*NWAD INSTANTLY.4*

2. With diligence and earnestness. *Acts 26:7*.*NWAD INSTANTLY.5*

INSTAR, *v.t.* [in and star.] To set or adorn with stars, or with brilliants.

A golden throne*NWAD INSTAR.2*

Instarr'd with gems.*NWAD INSTAR.3*

INSTATE, *v.t.* [in and state.] To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; as, to instate a person in greatness or in favor.

1. To invest.*NWAD INSTATE.2*

INSTATED, *pp.* Set or placed.

INSTATING, *ppr.* Setting or placing.

INSTAURATION, *n.* [L. instauratio, instauro, to renew.]

Renewal; repair; re-establishment; the restoration of a thing to its former state, after decay, lapse or dilapidation.*NWAD INSTAURATION.2*

INSTAURATOR, *n.* One who renews or restores to a former condition.

INSTEAD, insted'. [a compound of in and stead, place; but stead retains its character of a noun, and is followed by of; instead of, in the same manner as in the stead of.]

In the place or room of.*NWAD INSTEAD.2*

Let thistles grow instead of wheat. *Job 31:40*.*NWAD INSTEAD.3*

Absalom made Amasa captain of the hose instead of Joab. *2 Samuel 17:25*.*NWAD INSTEAD.4*

This consideration is instead of a thousand arguments. In this use, instead may be equivalent to equal to.*NWAD INSTEAD.5*

When instead is used without of following, there is an ellipsis, or some words are understood.*NWAD INSTEAD.6*

INSTEEP, *v.t.* [in and steep.] To steep or soak; to drench; to macerate in moisture.

1. To keep under or in water.*NWAD INSTEEP.2*

INSTEEPED, ***ppr.*** **Steeped; soaked; drenched; lying under water.**

INSTEEPING, ***ppr.*** **Steeping; soaking.**

INSTEP, ***n.*** **[in and step.] The instep of the human foot, is the fore part of the upper side of the foot, near its junction with the leg.**

1. The instep of a horse, is that part of the hind leg, which reaches form the ham to the paster-joint.*NWAD INSTEP.2*

INSTIGATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. instigo; in and stigo, inusit; Gr. to prick.]**

To incite; to set on; to provoke; to urge; used chiefly or wholly in an ill sense; as, to instigate one to evil; to instigate to a crime.*NWAD INSTIGATE.2*

INSTIGATED, ***pp.*** **Incited or persuaded, as to evil.**

INSTIGATING, ***ppr.*** **Inciting; tempting to evil.**

INSTIGATION, ***n.*** **Incitement, as to evil or wickedness; the act of encouraging to commit a crime or some evil act.**

1. Temptation; impulse to evil; as the instigation of the devil.*NWAD INSTIGATION.2*

INSTIGATOR, ***n.*** **One who incites another to an evil act; a tempter.**

1. That which incites; that which moves persons to commit wickedness.*NWAD INSTIGATOR.2*

INSTILL, ***v.t.*** **[L. instillo; in and stillo, to drop.]**

1. To infuse by drops.*NWAD INSTILL.2*

2. To infuse slowly, or by small quantities; as, to instill good

principles into the mind.*NWAD INSTILL.3*

INSTILLATION, *n.* [L. instillatio.] The act of infusing by drops or by small quantities.

1. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.*NWAD INSTILLATION.2*

2. That which is instilled or infused.*NWAD INSTILLATION.3*

INSTILLED, *pp.* Infused by drops or by slow degrees.

INSTILLER, *n.* He that instills.

INSTILLING, *ppr.* Infusing by drops or by slow degrees.

INSTILLMENT, *n.* Any thing instilled.

INSTIMULATE, *v.t.* To stimulate; to excite. [Not used.]

INSTIMULATING, *ppr.* Not stimulating; not exciting vital powers.

INSTIMULATION, *n.* [in and stimulation.]

The act of stimulating, inciting or urging forward.*NWAD INSTIMULATION.2*

INSTINCT, *a.* [L. instinctus. See the Noun.]

Moved; animated; excited; as instinct with spirit.*NWAD INSTINCT.2*

Betulia--instinct with life.*NWAD INSTINCT.3*

INSTINCT, *n.* [L. instinctus, inwardly moved; in and stinguo.]

A certain power or disposition of mind by which, independent of all instruction or experience, without deliberation and without having any end in view, animals are unerringly directed to do spontaneously whatever is necessary for the preservation of the

individual, or the continuation of the kind. Such, in the human species, is the instinct of sucking exerted immediately after birth, and that of insects in depositing their eggs in situations most favorable for hatching.*NWAD INSTINCT.5*

Instinct may be defined, the operation of the principle of organized life by the exercise of certain natural powers directed to the present or future good of the individual.*NWAD INSTINCT.6*

Instinct is the general property of the living principle, or the law of organized life in a state of action.*NWAD INSTINCT.7*

And reason raise o'er instinct as you can,*NWAD INSTINCT.8*

In this 'tis God directs, in that 'tis man.*NWAD INSTINCT.9*

INSTINCTED, *a.* Impressed; as an animating power. [Little used.]

INSTINCTION, *n.* Instinct. [Not in use.]

INSTINCTIVE, *a.* Prompted by instinct; spontaneous; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction or experience; determined by natural impulse or propensity. The propensity of bees to form hexagonal cells for holding their honey and their young, must be instinctive.

INSTINCTIVELY, *adv.* By force of instinct; without reasoning, instruction or experience; by natural impulse.

INSTITUTE, *v.t.* [L. instituo; in and statuo, to set.]

1. To establish; to appoint; to enact; to form and prescribe; as, to institute laws; to institute rules and regulations.*NWAD INSTITUTE.2*

2. To found; to originate and establish, as to institute a new order of nobility; to institute a court.*NWAD INSTITUTE.3*

3. To ground or establish in principles; to educate; to instruct; as, to institute children in the principles of a science.*NWAD INSTITUTE.4*

4. To begin; to commence; to set in operation; as, to institute an inquiry; to institute a suit.*NWAD INSTITUTE.5*

5. To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice or the care of souls.*NWAD INSTITUTE.6*

INSTITUTE, *n.* [L. institutum.]

1. Established law; settled order.*NWAD INSTITUTE.8*

2. Precept; maxim; principle.*NWAD INSTITUTE.9*

To make the Stoic institutes thy own.*NWAD INSTITUTE.10*

3. A book of elements or principles; particularly, a work containing the principles of the Roman law.*NWAD INSTITUTE.11*

INSTITUTED, *pp.* Established; appointed; founded; enacted; invested with the care of souls.

INSTITUTING, *ppr.* Establishing; founding; enacting; investing with the care of souls.

INSTITUTION, *n.* [L. institutio.]

1. The act of establishing.*NWAD INSTITUTION.2*

2. Establishment; that which is appointed, prescribed or founded by authority, and intended to be permanent. Thus we speak of the institutions of Moses or Lycurgus. We apply the word institution to laws, rites, and ceremonies, which are enjoined by authority as permanent rules of conduct or of government.*NWAD INSTITUTION.3*

3. A system, plan or society established, either by law or by the authority of individuals for promoting any object, public or social. We call a college or an academy, a literary institution; a bible society, a benevolent or charitable institution; a banking company and an insurance company are commercial institutions.*NWAD INSTITUTION.4*

4. A system of the elements or rules of any art or science.*NWAD INSTITUTION.5*

5. Education; instruction.*NWAD INSTITUTION.6*

His learning was not the effect of precept or institution.*NWAD INSTITUTION.7*

6. The act or ceremony of investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge.*NWAD INSTITUTION.8*

INSTITUTIONAL, *a.* Enjoined; instituted by authority.

INSTITUTIONARY, *a.* Elemental; containing the first principles or doctrines.

INSTITUTIST, *n.* A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions.

INSTITUTIVE, *a.* That establishes; having power to establish.

1. Established; depending on institution.*NWAD INSTITUTIVE.2*

INSTITUTOR, *n.* [L.] The person who establishes; one who enacts laws, rites and ceremonies, and enjoins the observance of them.

1. The person who founds an order, sect, society or scheme for the promotion of a public or social object.*NWAD INSTITUTOR.2*

2. An instructor; one who educates; as an institutor of youth.*NWAD INSTITUTOR.3*

INSTOP, *v.t.* [in and stop.] To stop; to close; to make fast. [Little used.]

INSTRATIFIED, *a.* Stratified within something else.

INSTRUCT, *v.t.* [L. instruo, instructum; in and struo, to set or to

put on, to furnish. The L. struo is contracted from struco or strugo. See *Destroy*.]

1. To teach; to inform the mind; to educate; to impart knowledge to one who was destitute of it. The first duty of parents is to instruct their children in the principles of religion and morality.*NWAD INSTRUCT.2*

2. To direct; to enjoin; to persuade or admonish.*NWAD INSTRUCT.3*

She being before instructed by her mother, said, give me here the head of John the Baptist in a charger. *Matthew 14:8*.*NWAD INSTRUCT.4*

3. To direct or command; to furnish with orders. The president instructed his envoy to insist on the restitution of the property.*NWAD INSTRUCT.5*

4. To inform; to advise or give notice to. On this question the court is not instructed.*NWAD INSTRUCT.6*

5. To model; to form; to prepare. [Not used.]*NWAD INSTRUCT.7*

INSTRUCTED, *pp.* Taught; informed; trained up; educated.

INSTRUCTIBLE, *a.* Able to instruct.

INSTRUCTING, *ppr.* Teaching; informing the mind; directing.

INSTRUCTION, *n.* [L. instructio.]

1. The act of teaching or informing the understanding in that of which it was before ignorant; information.*NWAD INSTRUCTION.2*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.*NWAD INSTRUCTION.3*

Receive my instruction and not silver. *Proverbs 8:10*.*NWAD INSTRUCTION.4*

3. Direction; order; command; mandate. The minister received instructions from his sovereign to demand a categorical answer.*NWAD INSTRUCTION.5*

INSTRUCTIVE, *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform. Affliction furnishes very instructive lessons.

INSTRUCTIVELY, *adv.* So as to afford instruction.

INSTRUCTOR, *n.* A teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information. *1 Corinthians 4:15*.

1. The preceptor of a school or seminary of learning; any president, professor or tutor, whose business is to teach languages, literature or the sciences; any professional man who teaches the principles of his profession.*NWAD INSTRUCTOR.2*

INSTRUCTRESS, *n.* A female who instructs; a preceptress; a tutoress.

INSTRUMENT, *n.* [L. instrumentum, from instruo, to prepare; that which is prepared.]

1. A tool; that by which work is performed or any thing is effected; as a knife, a hammer, a saw, a plow, etc. Swords, muskets and cannon are instruments of destruction. A telescope is an astronomical instrument.*NWAD INSTRUMENT.2*

2. That which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect; means used or contributing to an effect; applicable to persons or things. Bad men are often instruments of ruin to others. The distribution of the Scriptures may be the instrument of a vastly extensive reformation in morals and religion.*NWAD INSTRUMENT.3*

3. An artificial machine or body constructed for yielding harmonious sounds; as an organ, a harpsichord, a violin, or flute, etc., which are called musical instruments, or instruments of music.*NWAD INSTRUMENT.4*

4. In law, a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, etc.; in general, a writing by which some fact is recorded for evidence, or some right conveyed.*NWAD INSTRUMENT.5*

5. A person who acts for another, or is employed by another for a special purpose, and if the purpose is dishonorable, the term implies degradation or meanness.*NWAD INSTRUMENT.6*

INSTRUMENTAL, *a.* Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; contributing aid; serving to promote or effect an object; helpful. The press has been instrumental in enlarging the bounds of knowledge.

1. Pertaining to instruments; made by instruments; as instrumental music, distinguished form vocal music, which is made by the human voice.*NWAD INSTRUMENTAL.2*

INSTRUMENTALITY, *n.* Subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency of any thing as means to an end; as the instrumentality of second causes.

INSTRUMENTALLY, *adv.* By way of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

1. With instruments of music.*NWAD INSTRUMENTALLY.2*

INSTRUMENTALNESS, *n.* Usefulness, as of means to an end; instrumentality.

INSTYLE, *v.t.* [in and style.] To call; to denominate. [Not used.]

INSUAVITY, *n.* [L. insuavitas.] Unpleasantness.

INSUBJECTION, *n.* State of disobedience to government.

INSUBMISSION, *n.* Defect of submission; disobedience.

INSUBORDINATE, *a.* Not submitting to authority.

INSUBORDINATION, *n.* Want of subordination; disorder; disobedience to lawful authority.

INSUBSTANTIAL, *a.* Unsubstantial; not real.

INSUCCATION, *n.* [L. insucco, to moisten; in and succus, juice.]

The act of soaking or moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs.*NWAD INSUCCATION.2*

INSUFFERABLE, *a.* [in and sufferable.]

1. Intolerable; that cannot be borne or endured; as insufferable heat, cold or pain.*NWAD INSUFFERABLE.2*

2. That cannot be permitted or tolerated.*NWAD INSUFFERABLE.3*

Our wrongs are insufferable.*NWAD INSUFFERABLE.4*

3. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.*NWAD INSUFFERABLE.5*

A multitude of scribblers who daily pester the world with their insufferable stuff--*NWAD INSUFFERABLE.6*

INSUFFERABLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance; as a blaze insufferably bright; a person insufferably proud.

INSUFFICIENCY, *n.* [in and sufficiency.]

1. Inadequateness; want of sufficiency; deficiency; as an insufficiency of provisions to supply the garrison.*NWAD INSUFFICIENCY.2*

2. Inadequacy of power or skill; inability; incapacity; incompetency; as the insufficiency of a man for an office.*NWAD INSUFFICIENCY.3*

3. Want of the requisite strength, value or force; defect.*NWAD*

INSUFFICIENCY.4

The insufficiency of the light of nature is supplied by the light of Scripture.*NWAD INSUFFICIENCY.5*

INSUFFICIENT, *a.* [in and sufficient.]

1. Not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use or purpose. The provisions are insufficient in quantity and defective in quality.*NWAD INSUFFICIENT.2*

2. Wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill; incapable; unfit; as a person insufficient to discharge the duties of an office.*NWAD INSUFFICIENT.3*

INSUFFICIENTLY, *adv.* With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

INSUFFLATION, *n.* [L. in and sufflo, to blow.]

1. The act of breathing on.*NWAD INSUFFLATION.2*

2. The act of blowing a substance into a cavity of the body.*NWAD INSUFFLATION.3*

INSUITABLE, *a.* Unsuitable. [Little used.]

INSULAR, *a.* [L. insularis, from insula, an isle.]

Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water; as an insular situation.*NWAD INSULAR.2*

INSULAR, *n.* One who dwells in an isle.

INSULATE, *v.t.* [L. insula, an isle.] To place in a detached situation, or in a state to have no communication with surrounding objects.

1. In architecture, to set a column alone or not contiguous to a

wall.*NWAD INSULATE.2*

2. In electrical experiments, to place on a non-conducting substance, or in a situation to prevent communication with the earth.*NWAD INSULATE.3*

3. To make an isle. [Little used.]*NWAD INSULATE.4*

INSULATED, *pp.* or *a.* Standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies; as an insulated house or column.

1. In electrical experiments, placed on an electric or non-conducting substance; not communicating with the earth.*NWAD INSULATED.2*

INSULATING, *ppr.* Setting in a detached position. In electrical experiments, preventing communication by the interposition of an electric body.

INSULATION, *n.* The act of insulating; the state of being detached from other objects.

1. In electrical experiments, that state in which the communication of electrical fluid is prevented by the interposition of an electric body.*NWAD INSULATION.2*

INSULATOR, *n.* In electrical experiments, the substance or body that insulates, or interrupts the communication of electricity to surrounding objects; a non-conductor or electric.

INSULSE, *a.* insuls'. [L. insulsus.] Dull; insipid. [Not used.]

INSULT, *n.* [L. insultus, from insilio, to leap on; in and salio, to leap.]

1. The act of leaping on. [Little used.]*NWAD INSULT.2*

2. Any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt.*NWAD INSULT.3*

The ruthless sneer that insult adds to grief.*NWAD INSULT.4*

INSULT, *v.t.* [L. insulto. See the Noun.]

To treat with gross abuse, insolence or contempt, by words or actions; as, to call a man a coward or a liar, or to sneer at him, is to insult him.*NWAD INSULT.6*

To insult over, to triumph over with insolence and contempt.*NWAD INSULT.7*

INSULT, *v.i.* To behave with insolent triumph.

INSULTATION, *n.* The act of insulting; abusive treatment.

INSULTED, *pp.* Abused or treated with insolence and contempt.

INSULTER, *n.* One who insults.

INSULTING, *ppr.* Treating with insolence or contempt.

INSULTINGLY, *adv.* With insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph.

INSUME, *v.t.* [L. insumo.] To take in. [Not used.]

INSUPERABILITY, *n.* [from insuperable.]

The quality of being insuperable. [Little used.]*NWAD INSUPERABILITY.2*

INSUPERABLE, *a.* [L. insuperabilis; in and superabilis, from supero, to overcome or surpass.]

1. That cannot be overcome or surmounted; insurmountable; as insuperable difficulties, objections or obstacles.*NWAD INSUPERABLE.2*

2. That cannot be passed over.*NWAD INSUPERABLE.3*

And middle natures, how they long to join,*NWAD INSUPERABLE.4*

Yet never pass th' insuperable line.*NWAD INSUPERABLE.5*

The latter application is unusual. This word is rarely or never used in reference to any enemy, in the sense of invincible or unconquerable. We do not say that troops or enemies are insuperable; but the word is applied chiefly to difficulties, objections, obstacles or impediments.*NWAD INSUPERABLE.6*

INSUPERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being insuperable or insurmountable.

INSUPERABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome; insurmountably.

INSUPPORTABLE, *a.*

1. That cannot be supported or borne; as the weight or burden is insupportable.*NWAD INSUPPORTABLE.2*

2. That cannot be borne or endured; insufferable; intolerable. We

say of heat or cold, insult, indignity or disgrace, it is insupportable.*NWAD INSUPPORTABLE.3*

INSUPPORTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being insupportable; insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

INSUPPORTABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be supported or endured.

INSUPPRESSIBLE, *a.* Not to be suppressed or concealed.

INSUPPRESSIVE, *a.* Not to be suppressed.

INSURABLE, *a.* [from insure.] That may be insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured.

The French law annuls the latter policies so far as they exceed the insurable interest which remained in the insured at the time of the subscription thereof.*NWAD INSURABLE.2*

INSURANCE, *n.* [from insure.] The act of insuring or assuring against loss or damage; or a contract by which one engages for a stipulated consideration or premium per cent to make up a loss which another may sustain. Insurance is usually made on goods or property exposed to uncommon hazard, or on lives.

Insurance company, a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage.*NWAD INSURANCE.2*

INSURANCER, *n.* An underwriter. [Not in use.]

INSURE, *v.t.* inshu're. [in and sure.] To make sure or secure; to contract or covenant for a consideration to secure a person against loss; or to engage to indemnify another for the loss of any specified property, at a certain stipulated rate per cent, called a premium. The property usually insured is such as is exposed to extraordinary hazard. Thus the merchant insures his ship or its cargo, or both, against the dangers of the sea;

houses are insured against fire; sometimes hazardous debts ar insured, and sometimes lives.

INSURE, *v.i.* To underwrite; to practice making insurance. This company insures at 3 per cent, or at a low premium.

INSURED, *pp.* Made sure; assured; secured against loss.

INSURER, *n.* One who insures; the person who contracts to pay the losses of another for a premium; an underwriter.

INSURGENT, *a.* [L. insurgens; in and surgo, to rise.] in opposition to lawful civil or political authority; as insurgent chiefs.

INSURGENT, *n.* A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws. [See *Insurrection*.] An insurgent differs from a rebel. The insurgent opposes the execution of a particular law or laws; the rebel attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction. All rebels are insurgents, but all insurgents are not rebels.

INSURING, *ppr.* Making secure; assuring against loss; engaging to indemnify for losses.

INSURMOUNTABLE, *a.*

1. Insuperable; that cannot be surmounted or overcome; as an insurmountable difficulty, obstacle or impedient. *NWAD INSURMOUNTABLE.2*

2. Not to be surmounted; not to be passed by ascending; as an insurmountable wall or rampart. *NWAD INSURMOUNTABLE.3*

INSURMOUNTABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome.

INSURRECTION, *n.* [L. insurgo; in and surgo, to rise.]

1. A rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of a law in a city or state. It is equivalent to sedition, except that sedition expresses a less extensive rising of citizens. It differs from rebellion, for the latter expresses a revolt, or an attempt to overthrow the government, to establish a different one or to place the country under another jurisdiction. It differs from mutiny, as it respects the civil or political government; whereas a mutiny is an open opposition to law in the army or navy. Insurrection is however used with such latitude as to comprehend either sedition or rebellion.*NWAD INSURRECTION.2*

It is found that this city of old time hath made insurrection against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. *Ezra 4:19*.*NWAD INSURRECTION.3*

2. A rising in mass to oppose an enemy. [Little used.]*NWAD INSURRECTION.4*

INSURRECTIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection.

INSURRECTIONARY, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to insurrection.

INSUSCEPTIBILITY, *n.* [from insusceptible.] Want of susceptibility, or capacity to feel or perceive.

INSUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* [in and susceptible.]

1. Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected or impressed; as a limb insusceptible of pain; a heart insusceptible of pity.*NWAD INSUSCEPTIBLE.2*

2. Not capable of receiving or admitting.*NWAD INSUSCEPTIBLE.3*

INSUSURRATION, *n.* [L. insusurro.] The act of whispering into something.

INTACTABLE, *a.* [L. intactum; in and tactum, tango, to touch.] perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIATED, *a.* intal'yated. [See *Intaglio*.]

Engraved or stamped on.*NWAD INTAGLIATED.2*

INTAGLIO, *n.* intal'yo. Literally, a cutting or engraving; hence, any thing engraved, or a precious stone with a head or an inscription engraved on it.

INTANGIBLE, *a.* [in and tangible.] That cannot or may not be touched.

1. Not perceptible to the touch.*NWAD INTANGIBLE.2*

A corporation is an artificial, invisible, intangible being.*NWAD INTANGIBLE.3*

INTANGIBLENESS, INTANGIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being intangible.

INTASTABLE, *a.* [in and tastable, taste.] That cannot be tasted; that cannot affect the organs of taste.

INTEGER, *n.* [L. See *Entire*.] The whole of any thing; particularly, in arithmetic, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction. Thus in the number 54.7, in decimal arithmetic, 54 is an integer, and 7 a fraction, or seven tenths of a unit.

INTEGRAL, *a.* Whole; entire.

A local motion keepeth bodies integral.*NWAD INTEGRAL.2*

1. Making part of a whole, or necessary to make a whole.*NWAD INTEGRAL.3*

2. Not fractional.*NWAD INTEGRAL.4*

3. Uninjured; complete; not defective.*NWAD INTEGRAL.5*

INTEGRAL, *n.* A whole; an entire thing.

INTEGRALITY, *n.* Entireness. [Not used.]

INTEGRALLY, *adv.* Wholly; completely.

INTEGRANT, *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.

Integrant particles of bodies, are those into which bodies are reduced by solution or mechanical division, as distinct from elementary particles.*NWAD INTEGRANT.2*

INTEGRATE, *v.t.* [L. integro.] To renew; to restore; to perfect; to make a thing entire.

INTEGRATED, *pp.* Made entire.

INTEGRATION, *n.* The act of making entire.

INTEGRITY, *n.* [L. integritas, from integer.]

1. Wholeness; entireness; unbroken state. The constitution of the U. States guaranties to each state the integrity of its territories. The contracting parties guarantied the integrity of the empire.*NWAD INTEGRITY.2*

2. The entire, unimpaired state of any thing, particularly of the mind; moral soundness or purity; incorruptness; uprightness; honesty. Integrity comprehends the whole moral character, but has a special reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfers of property, and agencies for others.*NWAD INTEGRITY.3*

The moral grandeur of independent integrity is the sublimest thing in nature, before which the pomp of eastern magnificence and the splendor of conquest are odious as well as perishable.*NWAD INTEGRITY.4*

3. Purity; genuine, unadulterated, unimpaired state; as the integrity of language.*NWAD INTEGRITY.5*

INTEGUMATION, *n.* [L. intego, to cover.]

That part of physiology, which treats of the integuments of animals and plants.*NWAD INTEGUMATION.2*

INTEGUMENT, *n.* [L. integumentum, intego, to cover; in and tego. See *Deck*.] That which naturally invests or covers another thing; but appropriately and chiefly, in anatomy, a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a particular part. The skin of seeds and the shells of crustaceous animals are denominated integuments.

INTELLECT, *n.* [L. intellectus, from intelligo, to understand. See *Intelligence*.] That faculty of the human soul or mind, which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses or by perception, or by other means; the faculty of thinking; otherwise called the understanding. A clear intellect receives and entertains the same ideas which another communicates with perspicuity.

INTELLECTION, *n.* [L. intellectio, from intelligo.]

The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas.*NWAD INTELLECTION.2*

INTELLECTIVE, *a.* Having power to understand.

1. Produced by the understanding.*NWAD INTELLECTIVE.2*

2. To be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses.*NWAD INTELLECTIVE.3*

INTELLECTUAL, *a.*

1. Relating to the intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; mental; as intellectual power or operations.*NWAD INTELLECTUAL.2*

2. Ideal; perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding; as

an intellectual scene.*NWAD INTELLECTUAL.3*

3. Having the power of understanding; as an intellectual being.*NWAD INTELLECTUAL.4*

4. Relating to the understanding; treating of the mind; as intellectual philosophy, now sometimes called mental philosophy.*NWAD INTELLECTUAL.5*

INTELLECTUAL, *n.* The intellect or understanding. [Little used.]

INTELLECTUALIST, *n.* One who overrates the understanding.

INTELLECTUALITY, *n.* The state of intellectual power. [Not used.]

INTELLECTUALLY, *adv.* By means of the understanding.

INTELLIGENCE, *n.* [L. intelligentia, from intelligo, to understand. This verb is probably composed of in, inter, or intus, within, and lego to collect. The primary sense of understand is generally to take or hold, as we say, to take one's ideas or meaning.]

1. Understanding; skill.*NWAD INTELLIGENCE.2*

2. Notice; information communicated; an account of things distant or before unknown. Intelligence may be transmitted by messengers, by letters, by signals or by telegraphs.*NWAD INTELLIGENCE.3*

3. Commerce of acquaintance; terms of intercourse. Good intelligence between men is harmony. So we say, there is a good understanding between persons, when they have the same views, or are free from discord.*NWAD INTELLIGENCE.4*

4. A spiritual being; as a created intelligence. It is believed that the universe is peopled with innumerable superior intelligences.*NWAD INTELLIGENCE.5*

INTELLIGENCE, *v.t.* To inform; to instruct. [Little used.]

INTELLIGENCED, ***pp.*** **Informed; instructed. [Little used.]**

INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE, ***n.*** **An office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired.**

INTELLIGENCER, ***n.*** **One who sends or conveys intelligence; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; a messenger.**

1. A public paper; a newspaper.*NWAD INTELLIGENCER.2*

INTELLIGENCING, ***ppr.*** **or** ***a.*** **Giving or conveying notice to from a distance.**

INTELLIGENT, ***a.*** **[L. intelligens.]**

1. Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason. Man is an intelligent being.*NWAD INTELLIGENT.2*

2. Knowing; understanding; well informed; skilled; as an intelligent officer; an intelligent young man; an intelligent architect; sometimes followed by of; as intelligent of seasons.*NWAD INTELLIGENT.3*

3. Giving information. [Not used nor proper.]*NWAD INTELLIGENT.4*

INTELLIGENTIAL, ***a.*** **Consisting of unbodied mind.**

Food alike those pure*NWAD INTELLIGENTIAL.2*

Intelligential substances require.*NWAD INTELLIGENTIAL.3*

1. Intellectual; exercising understanding.*NWAD INTELLIGENTIAL.*

INTELLIGIBILITY, INTELLIGIBLENESS, ***n.*** **[from intelligible.] The quality of state of being intelligible; the possibility of being understood.**

INTELLIGIBLE, ***a.*** **[L. intelligibilis.] That may be understood or comprehended; as an intelligible account. The rules of human**

duty are intelligible to minds of the smallest capacity.

INTELLIGIBLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak intelligibly.**

INTEMERATE, ***a.*** **[L. intemeratus.] Pure; undefiled. [Not in use.]**

INTEMERATENESS, ***n.*** **State of being unpolluted. [Not used.]**

INTEMPERAMENT, ***n.*** **[in and temperament.]**

A bad state or constitution; as the intemperament of an ulcerated part.*NWAD INTEMPERAMENT.2*

INTEMPERANCE, ***n.*** **[L. intemperantia.]**

1. In a general sense, want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence; any exertion of body or mind, or any indulgence of appetites or passions which is injurious to the person or contrary to morality; as intemperance in study or in labor, in eating or drinking, or in any other gratification. Hence, appropriately and emphatically,*NWAD INTEMPERANCE.2*

2. Habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors, with or without intoxication.*NWAD INTEMPERANCE.3*

Should a foreign army land on our shores, to levy such a tax upon us as intemperance levies--no mortal power could resist the swelling tide of indignation that would overwhelm it.*NWAD INTEMPERANCE.4*

INTEMPERATE, ***a.*** **[L. intemperatus; in and temperatus, from tempero, to moderate or restrain.]**

1. Not moderate or restrained within due limits; indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion. A man may be intemperate in passion, intemperate in labor, intemperate in study or zeal. Hence by customary application, intemperate denotes indulging to excess

in the use of food or drink, but particularly in the use of spirituous liquors. Hence,*NWAD INTEMPERATE.2*

2. Addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors.*NWAD INTEMPERATE.3*

3. Passionate; ungovernable.*NWAD INTEMPERATE.4*

4. Excessive; exceeding the convenient mean or degree; as an intemperate climate. The weather may be rendered intemperate by violent winds, rain or snow, or by excessive cold or heat.*NWAD INTEMPERATE.5*

INTEMPERATE, *v.t.* To disorder. [Not in use.]

INTEMPERATELY, *adv.* With excessive indulgence of appetite or passion; with undue exertion; immoderately; excessively.

INTEMPERATENESS, *n.* Want of moderation; excessive degree of indulgence; as the intemperateness of appetite or passion.

1. Immoderate degree of any quality in the weather, as in cold, heat or storms.*NWAD INTEMPERATENESS.2*

INTEMPERATURE, *n.* Excess of some quality.

INTEMPESTIVE, *a.* [L. intempestivus.] Untimely. [Not used.]

INTEMPESTIVELY, *adv.* Unseasonably. [Not used.]

INTEMPESTIVITY, *n.* Untimeliness. [Not used.]

INTENABLE, *a.* [in and tenable.] That cannot be held or maintained; that is not defensible; as an intenable opinion; an intenable fortress.

[Untenable, though not more proper, is more generally used.]*NWAD INTENABLE.2*

INTEND, *v.t.* [L. intendo; in and tendo, to stretch or strain, from teneo; Gr. to stretch.]

1. To stretch; to strain; to extend; to distend.*NWAD INTEND.2*

By this the lungs are intended or remitted.*NWAD INTEND.3*

[This literal sense is now uncommon.]*NWAD INTEND.4*

2. To mean; to design; to purpose, that is, to stretch or set forward in mind. [This is now the usual sense.]*NWAD INTEND.5*

For they intended evil against thee. *Psalm 21:11*.*NWAD INTEND.6*

3. To regard; to fix the mind on; to attend; to take care of.*NWAD INTEND.7*

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness intend the education of Phillip.*NWAD INTEND.8*

[This use of the word is now obsolete. We now use tend and superintend or regard.]*NWAD INTEND.9*

4. To enforce; to make intense.*NWAD INTEND.10*

INTENDANT, *n.* [L. intendo.]

1. One who has the charge, oversight, direction or management of some public business; as an intendant of marine; as intendant of finance; a word much used in France, and sometimes in England and America, but we generally use in lieu of it superintendent.*NWAD INTENDANT.2*

2. In Charleston, S. Carolina, the mayor or chief municipal officer of the city.*NWAD INTENDANT.3*

INTENDED, *pp.* Designed; purposed; as, the insult was intended.

1. Stretched; made intense. [Little used.]*NWAD INTENDED.2*

INTENDEDLY, ***adv.*** **With intention or purpose; by design.**

INTENDER, ***pp.*** **One who intends.**

INTENDIMENT, ***n.*** **Attention; understanding; consideration.**

INTENDING, ***ppr.*** **Meaning; designing; purposing.**

1. Stretching; distending. [Little used.]*NWAD INTENDING.2*

INTENDMENT, ***n.*** **Intention; design; in law, the true meaning of a person or of a law, or of any legal instrument. In the construction of statutes or of contracts, the intendment of the same is, if possible, to be ascertained, that is, the true meaning or intention of the legislator or contracting party.**

INTENERATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. in and tener, tender.]**

To make tender; to soften.*NWAD INTENERATE.2*

Autumn vigor gives,*NWAD INTENERATE.3*

Equal, intenerating, milky grain.*NWAD INTENERATE.4*

INTENERATED, ***pp.*** **Made tender or soft.**

INTENERATING, ***ppr.*** **Making tender.**

INTENERATION, ***n.*** **The act of making soft or tender.**

[Intenerate and its derivatives are little used.]*NWAD INTENERATION.2*

INTENSE, ***a.*** **intens'. [L. intensus, from intendo, to stretch.]**

1. Literally, strained, stretched; hence, very close, strict, as when the mind is fixed or bent on a particular subject; as, intense study or application; intense thought.*NWAD INTENSE.2*

2. Raised to a high degree; violent; vehement; as intense heat.*NWAD INTENSE.3*

3. Very severe or keen; as intense cold.*NWAD INTENSE.4*

4. Vehement; ardent; as intense phrases in language.*NWAD INTENSE.5*

5. Extreme in degree.*NWAD INTENSE.6*

The doctrine of the atonement supposes that the sins of men were so laid on Christ, that his sufferings were inconceivably intense and overwhelming.*NWAD INTENSE.7*

6. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive; opposed to remiss.*NWAD INTENSE.8*

INTENSELY, *adv.* intens'ly. To an extreme degree; vehemently; as a furnace intensely heated; weather intensely cold.

1. Attentively; earnestly.*NWAD INTENSELY.2*

INTENSENESS, *n.* intens'ness. The state of being strained or stretched; intensity; as the intenseness of a cord.

1. The state of being raised or concentrated to a great degree; extreme violence; as the intenseness of heat or cold.*NWAD INTENSENESS.2*

2. Extreme closeness; as the intenseness of study or thought.*NWAD INTENSENESS.3*

INTENSION, *n.* [L. intensio.] A straining, stretching or bending; the state of being strained; as the intension of a musical string.

1. Increase of power or energy of any quality; opposed to remission.*NWAD INTENSION.2*

INTENSITY, *n.* The state of being strained or stretched; intenseness, as of a musical chord.

1. The state of being raised to a great degree; extreme violence; as the intensity of heat.*NWAD INTENSITY.2*

2. Extreme closeness; as intensity of application.*NWAD INTENSITY.3*

3. Excess; extreme degree; as the intensity of guilt.*NWAD INTENSITY.4*

INTENSIVE, *a.* Stretched, or admitting of extension.

1. Intent; unremitted; assiduous; as intensive circumspection.*NWAD INTENSIVE.2*

2. Serving to give force or emphasis; as an intensive particle or preposition.*NWAD INTENSIVE.3*

INTENSIVELY, *adv.* By increase of degree; in a manner to give force.

INTENT, *a.* [L. intentus, from intendo. See *Intend*.]

Literally, having the mind strained or bent on an object; hence, fixed closely; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent; formerly with to, but now with on; as intent on business or pleasure; intent on the acquisition of science.*NWAD INTENT.2*

Be intent and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker--*NWAD INTENT.3*

INTENT, *n.* Literally, the stretching of the mind towards an object; hence, a design; a purpose; intention; meaning; drift; aim; applied to persons or things.

The principal intent of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural.*NWAD INTENT.5*

I ask therefore, for what intent ye have sent for me? *Acts 10:29*.*NWAD INTENT.6*

To all intents, in all senses; whatever may be designed.*NWAD INTENT.7*

He was miserable to all intents and purposes.*NWAD INTENT.8*

INTENTION, *n.* [L. intentio. See *Intend*.]

1. Primarily, a stretching or bending of the mind towards an object; hence, uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness.*NWAD INTENTION.2*

Intention is when the mind, with great earnestness and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas.*NWAD INTENTION.3*

2. Design; purpose; the fixed direction of the mind to a particular object, or a determination to act in a particular manner. It is my intention to proceed to Paris.*NWAD INTENTION.4*

3. End or aim; the object to be accomplished.*NWAD INTENTION.5*

In chronical distempers, the principal intention is to restore the tone of the solid parts.*NWAD INTENTION.6*

4. The state of being strained. [See *Intension*.]*NWAD INTENTION.7*

INTENTIONAL, *a.* Intended; designed; done with design or purpose. The act was intentional, not accidental.

INTENTIONALLY, *adv.* By design; of purpose; not casually.

INTENTIONED, in composition; as well-intentioned, having good designs, honest in purpose; ill-intentioned, having ill designs.

INTENTIVE, *a.* Attentive; having the mind close applied.

[This word is nearly superseded by attentive.]*NWAD INTENTIVE.2*

INTENTIVELY, ***adv.*** **Closely; with close application.**

INTENTIVENESS, ***n.*** **Closeness of attention or application of mind.**

INTENTLY, ***adv.*** **With close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness; as the mind intently directed to an object; the eyes intently fixed; the man is intently employed in the study of geology.**

INTENTNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being intent; close application; constant employment of the mind.**

INTER, a Latin preposition, signifying among or between; used as a prefix.

INTER, *v.t.* [L. terra, the earth.]

1. To bury; to deposit and cover in the earth; as, to inter a dead animal body.*NWAD INTER.3*

2. To cover with earth.*NWAD INTER.4*

But it is used almost exclusively to denote the depositing and covering of dead animal bodies.*NWAD INTER.5*

INTERACT, *n.* [inter and act.] Intermediate employment or time; a short piece between others.

INTERAMNIAN, *a.* [L. inter and amnis, river.]

Situated between rivers.*NWAD INTERAMNIAN.2*

INTERANIMATE, *v.t.* To animate mutually. [Little used.]

INTERBASTATION, *n.* Patch-work. [Not in use.]

INTERCALAR, INTERCALARY, *a.* [L. intercalarius; inter and calo, to call or proclaim.] Inserted; an epithet given to the odd day inserted in leap year. The twenty ninth of February in leap year is called the intercalary day. We read in Livy of an intercalary month.

INTERCALATE, *v.t.* [L. intercalo; inter and calo, to call.]

To insert an extraordinary day or other portion of time.*NWAD INTERCALATE.2*

INTERCALATED, *pp.* Inserted.

INTERCALATING, ***ppr.*** **Inserting.**

INTERCALATION, ***n.*** **[L. intercalatio.] The insertion of an odd or extraordinary day in the calendar, as the 29th of February in leap year.**

INTERCEDE, ***v.i.*** **[L. intercedo; inter and cedo; literally, to move or pass between.]**

1. To pass between.*NWAD INTERCEDE.2*

He supposes that a vast period interceded between that origination and the age in which he lived.*NWAD INTERCEDE.3*

2. To mediate; to interpose; to make intercession; to act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; usually followed by with.*NWAD INTERCEDE.4*

3. To please in favor of one.*NWAD INTERCEDE.5*

INTERCEDENT, ***a.*** **Passing between; mediating; pleading for.**

INTERCEDER, ***n.*** **One who intercedes or interposes between parties, to effect a reconciliation; a mediator; an intercessor.**

INTERCEDING, ***ppr.*** **Mediating; pleading.**

INTERCEPT, ***v.t.*** **[L. interceptus, intercipio, to stop; inter and capio, to take.]**

1. To take or seize on by the way; to stop on its passage; as, to intercept a letter. The prince was intercepted at Rome. The convoy was intercepted by a detachment of the enemy.*NWAD INTERCEPT.2*

2. To obstruct; to stop in progress; as, to intercept rays of light; to intercept the current of a river, or a course of proceedings.*NWAD INTERCEPT.3*

3. To stop, as a course or passing; as, to intercept a course.*NWAD*

INTERCEPT.4

4. To interrupt communication with, or progress towards.*NWAD INTERCEPT.5*

While storms vindictive intercept the shore.*NWAD INTERCEPT.6*

5. To take, include or comprehend between.*NWAD INTERCEPT.7*

Right ascension is an arch of the equator, reckoning towards the east, intercepted between the beginning of Aries, and the point of the equator which rises at the same time with the sun or star in a right sphere.*NWAD INTERCEPT.8*

INTERCEPTED, *pp.* Taken on the way; seized in progress; stopped.

INTERCEPTER, *n.* One who intercepts.

INTERCEPTING, *ppr.* Seizing on its passage; hindering from proceeding; comprehending between.

INTERCEPTION, *n.* The act of seizing something on its passage; a stopping; obstruction of a course or proceeding; hinderance.

INTERCESSION, *n.* [L. intercessio, from intercedo. See *Intercede*.]

The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation; prayer or solicitation to one party in favor of another, sometimes against another.*NWAD INTERCESSION.2*

Your intercession now is needless grown;*NWAD INTERCESSION.3*

Retire and let me speak with her alone.*NWAD INTERCESSION.4*

He bore the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors. *Isaiah 53:12*.*NWAD INTERCESSION.5*

INTERCESSOR, *n.* [L. See *Intercede*.]

1. A mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; one who pleads in behalf of another.*NWAD INTERCESSOR.2*

2. A bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected.*NWAD INTERCESSOR.3*

INTERCESSORY, *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.

INTERCHAIN, *v.t.* [inter and chain.] To chain; to link together.

INTERCHAINED, *pp.* Chained together.

INTERCHAINING, *ppr.* Chaining or fastening together.

INTERCHANGE, *v.t.* [inter and change.]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to reciprocate; as, to interchange places; to interchange cares or duties.*NWAD INTERCHANGE.2*

I shall interchange*NWAD INTERCHANGE.3*

My waned state of Henry's regal crown.*NWAD INTERCHANGE.4*

2. To succeed alternately.*NWAD INTERCHANGE.5*

INTERCHANGE, *n.* Mutual change, each giving and receiving; exchange; permutation of commodities; barter; as the interchange of commodities between New York and Liverpool.

1. Alternate succession; as the interchange of light and darkness.*NWAD INTERCHANGE.7*

Sweet interchange*NWAD INTERCHANGE.8*

Of hill and valley, rivers, woods and plains.*NWAD INTERCHANGE.9*

2. A mutual giving and receiving; reciprocation; as an interchange of civilities or kind offices.*NWAD INTERCHANGE.10*

INTERCHANGEABLE, *a.* That may be interchanged; that may be given and taken mutually.

1. Following each other in alternate succession; as the four interchangeable seasons.*NWAD INTERCHANGEABLE.2*

INTERCHANGEABLENESS, *n.* The state of being interchangeable.

INTERCHANGEABLY, *adv.* Alternately; by reciprocation; in a manner by which each gives and received.

INTERCHANAGED, *pp.* Mutually exchanged; reciprocated.

INTERCHANGEMENT, *n.* Exchange; mutual transfer. [Little used.]

INTERCHANGING, *ppr.* Mutually giving and receiving; taking each other's place successively; reciprocating.

INTERCIDENT, *a.* [L. intercido.] Falling or coming between.

INTERCIPIENT, *a.* [L. intercipiens. See *Intercept*.]

Intercepting; seizing by the way; stopping.*NWAD INTERCIPIENT.2*

INTERCIPIENT, *n.* He or that which intercepts or stops on the passage.

INTERCISION, *n.* s as z. [L. intercido; inter and coedo, to cut.]

Interruption. [Little used.]*NWAD INTERCISION.2*

INTERCLUDE, *v.t.* [L. intercludo; inter and cludo, to shut.]

1. To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.*NWAD INTERCLUDE.2*

2. To cut off; to interrupt.*NWAD INTERCLUDE.3*

INTERCLUDED, *pp.* Intercepted; interrupted.

INTERCLUDING, *ppr.* Interrupting.

INTERCLUSION, *n.* s as z. Interception; a stopping.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, *n.* [L. inter and columna, a column.]

In architecture, the space between two columns. By the rules of the art, this should be in proportion to the highth and bulk of the columns.*NWAD INTERCOLUMNIATION.2*

INTERCOMMON, *v.i.* [inter and common.]

1. To feet at the same table.*NWAD INTERCOMMON.2*

2. To graze cattle in a common pasture; to use a common with others, or to possess or enjoy the right of feeding in common.*NWAD INTERCOMMON.3*

Common because of vicinage, is where the inhabitants of two townships contiguous to each other, have usually intercommoned with one another.*NWAD INTERCOMMON.4*

INTERCOMMONING, *ppr.* Feeding at the same table, or using a common pasture; enjoying a common field with others.

INTERCOMMUNICATE, *v.i.* [inter and communicate.]

To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.*NWAD INTERCOMMUNICATE.2*

INTERCOMMUNICATION, *n.* Reciprocal communication.

INTERCOMMUNION, *n.* [inter and communion.]

Mutual communion; as an intercommunion of deities.*NWAD*

INTERCOMMUNION.2

INTERCOMMUNITY, *n.* [inter and community.] A mutual communication or community; mutual freedom or exercise of religion; as the intercommunity of pagan theology.

INTERCOSTAL, *a.* [L. inter, between, and costa, a rib.]

Placed or lying between the ribs; as an intercostal muscle, artery or vein.*NWAD INTERCOSTAL.2*

INTERCOSTAL, *n.* A part lying between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, *n.* [L. intercursus, intercurro; inter and curro, to run.] Literally, a running or passing between. Hence,

1. Communication; commerce; connection by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations, either in common affairs and civilities, in trade, or correspondence by letters. We have an intercourse with neighbors and friends in mutual visits and in social concerns; nations and individuals have intercourse with foreign nations or individuals by an interchange of commodities, by purchase and sale, by treaties, contracts, etc.*NWAD INTERCOURSE.2*

2. Silent communication or exchange.*NWAD INTERCOURSE.3*

This sweet intercourse*NWAD INTERCOURSE.4*

Of looks and smiles.*NWAD INTERCOURSE.5*

INTERCUR, *v.i.* [L. intercurro.]

To intervene; to come in and the mean time.*NWAD INTERCUR.2*

INTERCURRENCE, *n.* [L. intercurrens, intercurro.]

A passing or running between.*NWAD INTERCURRENCE.2*

INTERCURRENT, *a.* [L. intercurrens.]

1. Running between or among.*NWAD INTERCURRENT.2*

2. Occurring; intervening.*NWAD INTERCURRENT.3*

INTERCUTANEOUS, *a.* [L. inter and cutis, the skin.]

Being within or under the skin.*NWAD INTERCUTANEOUS.2*

INTERDEAL, *n.* [inter and deal.] Mutual dealing; traffick.

INTERDICT, *v.t.* [L. interdico, interdictum; inter and dico, to speak.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit. An act of congress interdicted the sailing of vessels from our ports. Our intercourse with foreign nations was interdicted.*NWAD INTERDICT.2*

2. To forbid communion; to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church.*NWAD INTERDICT.3*

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same.*NWAD INTERDICT.4*

INTERDICT, *n.* [L. interdictum.] Prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree.

1. A papal prohibition by which the clergy are restrained from performing divine service; a species of ecclesiastical censure. The pope has sometimes laid a whole kingdom under an interdict.*NWAD INTERDICT.6*

2. A papal prohibition by which persons are restrained from attending divine service, or prevented from enjoying some privilege.*NWAD INTERDICT.7*

INTERDICTED, *pp.* Forbid; prohibited.

INTERDICTING, *ppr.* Forbidding; prohibiting; cutting off from the enjoyment of some privilege.

INTERDICTION, ***n.*** **[L. interdictio.] The act of interdicting; prohibition; prohibiting decree; curse.**

INTERDICTIVE, ***a.*** **Having power to prohibit.**

INTERDICTORY, ***a.*** **Serving to prohibit.**

INTEREQUINOCTIAL, ***a.*** **[inter and equinox.] Coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.**

Spring and autumn I have denominated equinoctial periods. Summer and winter I have called interequinoctial intervals.*NWAD INTEREQUINOCTIAL.2*

INTERESS, for interest, is obsolete.

INTEREST, ***v.t.*** **[L. inter and esse.]**

1. To concern; to affect; to excite emotion or passion, usually in favor, but sometimes against a person or thing. A narration of suffering interests us in favor of the sufferer. We are interested in the story or in the fate of the sufferer. We are interested to know the result, issue or event of an enterprise. It is followed by in or for. We are interested in the narration, but for the sufferer.*NWAD INTEREST.2*

2. To give a share in. Christ, by his atonement, has interested believers in the blessings of the covenant of grace.*NWAD INTEREST.3*

3. To have a share.*NWAD INTEREST.4*

We are not all interested in the public funds, but we are all interested in the happiness of a free government.*NWAD INTEREST.5*

4. To engage; as, to interest one in our favor.*NWAD INTEREST.6*

To interest one's self, is to take a share or concern in.*NWAD INTEREST.7*

INTEREST, *n.* Concern; advantage; good; as private interest; public interest.

Divisions hinder the common interest and public good.*NWAD INTEREST.9*

1. Influence over others. They had now lost their interest at court.*NWAD INTEREST.10*

He knew his interest sufficient to procure the office.*NWAD INTEREST.11*

2. Share; portion; part; participation in value. He has parted with his interest in the stocks. He has an interest in a manufactory of cotton goods.*NWAD INTEREST.12*

3. Regard to private profit.*NWAD INTEREST.13*

'Tis interest calls off all her sneaking train.*NWAD INTEREST.14*

4. Premium paid for the use of money; the profit per cent derived from money lent, or property used by another person, or from debts remaining unpaid. Commercial states have a legal rate of interest. Debts on book bear an interest after the expiration of the credit. Courts allow interest in many cases where it is not stipulated. A higher rate of interest than that which the law allows, is called usury.*NWAD INTEREST.15*

Simple interest is that which arises from the principal sum only.*NWAD INTEREST.16*

Compound interest is that which arises from the principal with the interest added; interest on interest.*NWAD INTEREST.17*

5. Any surplus advantage.*NWAD INTEREST.18*

With all speed, you shall have your desire with interest.*NWAD INTEREST.19*

INTERESTED, *pp.* Made a sharer; as one interested in the funds.

1. Affected; moved; having the passions excited; as one interested by a story.*NWAD INTERESTED.2*

2. Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected; as an interested witness.*NWAD INTERESTED.3*

INTERESTING, *ppr.* Giving a share or concern; as by interesting one in a voyage, or in a banking company.

1. Engaging the affections; as by interesting a person in one's favor.*NWAD INTERESTING.2*

2. Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions; as an interesting story.*NWAD INTERESTING.3*

INTERFERE, *v.i.* [L. inter and fero, to bear, or ferio, to strike.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others. It is prudence not to interfere in party disputes, but from necessity.*NWAD INTERFERE.2*

2. To clash; to come in collision; to be in opposition. The claims of two nations may interfere.*NWAD INTERFERE.3*

3. A horse is said to interfere, when one hoof or shoe strikes against the fetlock of the opposite leg, and breaks the skin or injures the flesh.*NWAD INTERFERE.4*

INTERFERENCE, *n.* Interposition; an intermeddling; mediation.

1. A clashing or collision.*NWAD INTERFERENCE.2*

2. A striking of one foot against the other.*NWAD INTERFERENCE.3*

INTERFERING, *ppr.* Interposing; meddling.

1. Clashing; coming in collision.*NWAD INTERFERING.2*

2. Striking one foot against the fetlock of the opposite leg.*NWAD INTERFERING.3*

INTERFERING, *n.* Interference.

INTERFLUENT, INTERFLUOUS, *a.* [L. interfluo; inter and fluo, to flow.]

Flowing between.*NWAD INTERFLUENT.2*

INTERFOLIACEOUS, *a.* [L. inter and folium, a leaf.]

Being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them; as interfoliaceous flowers or peduncles.*NWAD INTERFOLIACEOUS.2*

INTERFULGENT, *a.* [L. inter and fulgens, shining.]

Shining between.*NWAD INTERFULGENT.2*

INTERFUSED, *a.* s as z. [L. interfusus; inter and fundo, to pour.]

Poured or spread between.*NWAD INTERFUSED.2*

The ambient air, wide interfused,*NWAD INTERFUSED.3*

Embracing round this florid earth.*NWAD INTERFUSED.4*

INTERIM, *n.* [L.] The mean time; time intervening.

INTERIOR, *a.* [L. comp. formed from inter or intra, in or within.]

1. Internal; being within any limits, inclosure or substance; inner; opposed to exterior or superficial; as the interior apartments of a house; the interior ornaments; the interior surface of a hollow ball, the interior parts of the earth.*NWAD INTERIOR.2*

2. Inland; remote from the limits, frontier or shore; as the interior parts of a country, state or kingdom.*NWAD INTERIOR.3*

INTERIOR, *n.* The internal part of a thing; the inside.

1. The inland part of a country, state or kingdom.*NWAD INTERIOR.5*

INTERJACENCY, *n.* [L. interjacens; inter and jacens, lying.]

1. A lying between; a being between; intervention; as the interjacency of the Tweed between England and Scotland.*NWAD INTERJACENCY.2*

2. That which lies between. [Little used.]*NWAD INTERJACENCY.3*

INTERJACENT, *a.* [L. interjacens, supra.] Lying or being between; intervening; as interjacent isles.

INTERJECT, *v.t.* [L. interjicio; inter and jacio, to throw.]

To throw between; to throw in between other things; to insert.*NWAD INTERJECT.2*

A circumstance--may be interjected even between a relative word and that to which it relates.*NWAD INTERJECT.3*

INTERJECTED, *pp.* Thrown in or inserted between.

INTERJECTING, *ppr.* Throwing or inserting between.

INTERJECTION, *n.* The act of throwing between.

1. A word in speaking or writing, thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion.*NWAD INTERJECTION.2*

“These were delightful days, but, alas, they are no more.” [See *Exclamation*.]*NWAD INTERJECTION.3*

INTERJECTIONAL, *a.* Thrown in between other words or phrases; as an interjectional remark.

INTERJOIN, *v.t.* [inter and join.] To join mutually; to intermarry. [Little used.]

INTERKNOWLEDGE, *n.* [inter and knowledge.]

Mutual knowledge. [Little used.]*NWAD INTERKNOWLEDGE.2*

INTERLACE, *v.t.* To intermix; to put or insert one thing with another.

They interlaced some errors.*NWAD INTERLACE.2*

The epic way is every where interlaced with dialogue.*NWAD INTERLACE.3*

INTERLACED, *pp.* Intermixed; inserted between other things.

INTERLACING, *ppr.* Intermixing; inserting between.

INTERLAPSE, *n.* interlaps'. [inter and lapse.]

The lapse or flow of time between two events.*NWAD INTERLAPSE.2*

INTERLARD, *v.t.*

1. Primarily, to mix fat with lean; hence, to interpose; to insert between.*NWAD INTERLARD.2*

2. To mix; to diversify by mixture.*NWAD INTERLARD.3*

INTERLARDED, *pp.* Interposed; inserted between; mixed.

INTERLARDING, *ppr.* Inserting between; intermixing.

INTERLEAF, *n.* [See *Leaf*.] A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted.

INTERLEAVE, *v.t.* [inter and leaf.] To insert a leaf; to insert a

blank leaf or blank leaves in a book, between other leaves.

INTERLEAVED, *pp.* Inserted between leaves, or having blank leaves inserted between other leaves.

INTERLEAVING, *ppr.* Inserting blank leaves between other leaves.

INTERLINE, *v.t.* [inter and line.] To write in alternate lines; as, to interline Latin and English.

1. To write between lines already written or printed, for the purpose of adding to or correcting what is written.*NWAD INTERLINE.2*

INTERLINEAR, INTERLINEARY, *a.* [inter and linear.] Written between lines before written or printed.

INTERLINEARY, *n.* A book having insertions between the leaves.

INTERLINEATION, *n.* [inter and lineation.]

1. The act of inserting words or lines between lines before written or printed.*NWAD INTERLINEATION.2*

2. The words, passage or line inserted between lines before written or printed.*NWAD INTERLINEATION.3*

INTERLINED, *pp.* Written between lines; as an interlined word.

1. Containing a line or lines written between lines; as an interlined manuscript.*NWAD INTERLINED.2*

INTERLINING, *ppr.* Writing between lines already written or printed.

INTERLINING, *n.* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines.

INTERLINK, *v.t.* [inter and link.] To connect by uniting links; to

join one chain to another.

INTERLINKED, *pp.* Connected by union of links; joined.

INTERLINKING, ***ppr.*** **Connecting by uniting links; joining.**

INTERLOCATION, ***n.*** **A placing between; interposition.**

INTERLOCUTION, ***n.*** **[L. interlocutio; inter and locutio, loquor, to speak.]**

1. Dialogue; conference; interchange of speech.*NWAD INTERLOCUTION.2*

2. In law, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.*NWAD INTERLOCUTION.3*

INTERLOCUTOR, ***n.*** **[L. interloquor, supra.]**

1. One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist.*NWAD INTERLOCUTOR.2*

2. In Scots law, an interlocutory judgment or sentence.*NWAD INTERLOCUTOR.3*

INTERLOCUTORY, ***a.***

1. Consisting of dialogue.*NWAD INTERLOCUTORY.2*

There are several interlocutory discourses in the holy Scriptures.*NWAD INTERLOCUTORY.3*

2. In law, intermediate; not final or definitive. An order, sentence, decree or judgment, given in an intermediate stage of a cause, or on some intermediate question before the final decision, is called interlocutory; as a decree in chancery referring a question of fact to a court of law, or a judgment on default in a court of law.*NWAD INTERLOCUTORY.4*

INTERLOPE, ***v.i.*** **[inter and Eng. to leap. See *Leap*.]**

To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right.*NWAD INTERLOPE.2*

INTERLOPER, *n.* One who runs into business to which he has no right; one who interferes wrongfully; one who enters a country or place to trade without license.

INTERLOPING, *ppr.* Interfering wrongfully.

INTERLUCATE, *v.t.* To let in light by cutting away branches of trees.

INTERLUCATION, *n.* The act of thinning a wood to let in light.

INTERLUCENT, *a.* [L. interlucens; inter and luceo, to shine.]

Shining between.*NWAD INTERLUCENT.2*

INTERLUDE, *n.* [L. inter and ludus, play.]

An entertainment exhibited on the state between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece, to amuse the spectators, while the actors take breath and shift their dress, or the scenes and decorations are changed. In ancient tragedy, the chorus sung the interludes. In modern times, interludes consist of songs, feats of activity, dances, concerts of music, etc.*NWAD INTERLUDE.2*

INTERLUDER, *n.* One that performs in an interlude.

INTERLUENCY, *n.* [L. interluens, interluo, to flow between.]

A flowing between; water interposed. [Little used.]*NWAD INTERLUENCY.2*

INTERLUNAR, INTERLUNARY, *a.* [L. inter and luna, the moon.] Belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.

INTERMARRIAGE, *n.* [inter and marriage.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

INTERMARRIED, *pp.* Mutually connected by marriage.

INTERMARRY, *v.i.* [inter and marry.]

1. To marry one and give another in marriage; as two families.*NWAD INTERMARRY.2*

2. To marry some of each order, family, tribe or nation with the other.*NWAD INTERMARRY.3*

About the middle of the fourth century from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to intermarry.*NWAD INTERMARRY.4*

INTERMARRYING, *ppr.* Mutually giving and receiving in marriage; mutually connecting by marriage.

INTERMEAN, *n.* [inter and mean.] Interact; something done in the mean time. [Not used.]

INTERMEATION, *n.* [L. inter and meo, to flow.]

A flowing between. [Not in use.]*NWAD INTERMEATION.2*

INTERMEDDLE, *v.i.* [inter and meddle.] To meddle in the affairs of others, in which one has no concern; to meddle officiously; to interpose or interfere improperly.

The practice of Spain has been, by war and by conditions of treaty, to intermeddle with foreign states.*NWAD INTERMEDDLE.2*

INTERMEDDLER, *n.* One that interposes officiously; one who meddles, or intrudes into business to which he has no right.

INTERMEDDLING, *ppr.* Interposing officiously; intruding.

INTERMEDDLING, *n.* Officious interposition.

INTERMEDIAL, *a.* [L. inter and medius, middle.]

Lying between; intervening; intervenient.*NWAD INTERMEDIAL.2*

INTERMEDIARY, *n.* [from intermediate.]

1. Interposition; intervention. [Not much used.]*NWAD INTERMEDIARY.2*

2. Something interposed.*NWAD INTERMEDIARY.3*

INTERMEDIATE, *a.* [L. inter and medius, middle.] Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed; as an intermediate space between hills or rivers; intermediate colors. Man has an intermediate nature and rank between angels and brutes.

INTERMEDIATE, *n.* In chimistry, a substance which is the intermedium or means of chimical affinity, as an alkali, which renders oil combinable with water.

INTERMEDIATELY, *adv.* By way of intervention.

INTERMEDIATION, *n.* Intervention; common means.

INTERMEDIUM, *n.* Intermediate space.

1. An intervening agent.*NWAD INTERMEDIUM.2*

INTERMELL, *v.t.* or *i.* To intermix or intermeddle. [Not in use.]

INTERMENT, *n.* [from inter.] The act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

INTERMENTION, *v.t.* To mention among other things; to include. [Not used.]

INTERMICATION, *n.* [L. intermico; inter and mico, to shine.]

A shining between or among.*NWAD INTERMICATION.2*

INTERMIGRATION, *n.* [L. inter and migro, to migrate.]

Reciprocal migration; removal from one country to another by men or tribes which take the place each of the other.*NWAD INTERMIGRATION.2*

INTERMINABLE, *a.* [L. in and terminus, end; termino, to end.]

Boundless; endless; admitting no limit; as interminable space or duration; interminable sufferings. Milton uses this word as an appellation of the Godhead.*NWAD INTERMINABLE.2*

INTERMINATE, *a.* [L. interminatus, intermino.]

Unbounded; unlimited; endless; as interminate sleep.*NWAD INTERMINATE.2*

INTERMINATE, *v.t.* [L. interminor.] To menace. [Not used.]

INTERMINATION, *n.* [L. interminor, to menace or forbid.]

A menace or threat. [Not used.]*NWAD INTERMINATION.2*

INTERMINGLE, *v.t.* [inter and mingle.]

To mingle or mix together; to put some things with others.*NWAD INTERMINGLE.2*

INTERMINGLE, *v.i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMINGLED, *pp.* Intermixed.

There are trees and intermingled temples rise.*NWAD INTERMINGLED.2*

INTERMINGLING, *ppr.* Mingling or mixing together.

INTERMISSION, *n.* [L. intermissio. See *Intermit*.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop; as, to labor without intermission; service or business will begin after an intermission of one hour.*NWAD INTERMISSION.2*

2. Intervenient time.*NWAD INTERMISSION.3*

3. The temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever; the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease. Intermission is an entire cessation, as distinguished from remission or abatement of fever.*NWAD INTERMISSION.4*

4. The state of being neglected; disuse; as of words. [Little used.]*NWAD INTERMISSION.5*

INTERMISSIVE, *a.* Coming by fits or after temporary cessations; not continual.

INTERMIT, *v.t.* [L. intermitto; inter and mitto, to send.]

To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to suspend.*NWAD INTERMIT.2*

Pray to the gods, to intermit the plague*NWAD INTERMIT.3*

That needs must light on this ingratitude.*NWAD INTERMIT.4*

INTERMIT, *v.i.* To cease for a time; to go off at intervals; as a fever. A tertian fever intermits every other day. The pulse sometimes intermits for a second of time.

INTERMITTED, *pp.* Caused to cease for a time; suspended.

INTERMITTENT, *a.* Ceasing at intervals; as an intermittent fever.

INTERMITTENT, *n.* A fever which entirely subsides or ceases at certain

intervals. The ague and fever is called an intermittent.

INTERMITTING, *ppr.* Ceasing for a time; pausing.

1. Causing to cease.*NWAD INTERMITTING.2*

INTERMITTINGLY, *adv.* With intermissions; at intervals.

INTERMIX, *v.t.* [inter and mix.] To mix together; to put some things with others; to intermingle.

In yonder-spring of roses, intermix'd*NWAD INTERMIX.2*

With myrtle, find what to redress 'till noon.*NWAD INTERMIX.3*

INTERMIX, *v.i.* To be mixed together; to be intermingled.

INTERMIXED, *pp.* Mingled together.

INTERMIXING, *ppr.* Intermingling.

INTERMIXTURE, *n.* A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed.

1. Admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.*NWAD INTERMIXTURE.2*

In this height of impiety there wanted not an intermixture of levity and folly.*NWAD INTERMIXTURE.3*

INTERMONTANE, *a.* [L. inter and montanus, mons, a mountain.]

Between mountains; as intermontane soil.*NWAD INTERMONTANE.2*

INTERMUNDANE, *a.* [L. inter and mundanus, mundus, the world.]

Being between worlds or between orb and orb; as intermundane spaces.*NWAD INTERMUNDANE.2*

INTERMURAL, *a.* [L. inter and muralis, murus, a wall.] between walls.

INTERMUSCULAR, *a.* [inter and muscle.] Between the muscles.

INTERMUTATION, *n.* [inter and mutation.]

Interchange; mutual or reciprocal change.*NWAD INTERMUTATION.2*

INTERMUTUAL, for mutual, is an illegitimate word.

INTERN, *a.* Internal. [Not much used.]

INTERNAL, *a.* [L. internus.] Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; not external. We speak of the internal parts of a body, of a bone, of the earth, etc. Internal excellence is opposed to external. The internal peace of man, is peace of mind or conscience. The internal evidence of the divine origin of the Scriptures, is the evidence which arises from the excellence of its precepts and their adaptation to the condition of man, or from other peculiarities.

1. Pertaining to the heart.*NWAD INTERNAL.2*

With our Savior, internal purity is every thing.*NWAD INTERNAL.3*

2. Intrinsic; real; as the internal rectitude of actions.*NWAD INTERNAL.4*

3. Confined to a country; domestic; not foreign; as the internal trade of a state or kingdom; internal troubles or dissensions; internal war. Internal taxes are taxes on the lands and other property within a state or kingdom; opposed to external taxes.*NWAD INTERNAL.5*

INTERNALLY, *adv.* Inwardly; within the body; beneath the

surface.

1. Mentally; intellectually.*NWAD INTERNALLY.2*

2. Spiritually.*NWAD INTERNALLY.3*

INTERNATIONAL, *a.* [inter and national.] Existing and regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations; as international law.

INTERNECINE, *a.* [L. internecinus, interneco, to kill; inter and neco.] Deadly; destructive. [Little used.]

INTERNECION, *n.* [L. internecio.]

Mutual slaughter or destruction. [Little used.]*NWAD INTERNECION.2*

INTERNECTION, *n.* Connection. [Useless.]

INTERNODE, *n.* [L. internodium; inter and nodus, knot.]

In botany, the space between two joints of a plant.*NWAD INTERNODE.2*

INTERNUNCIO, *n.* [L. internuncius; inter and nuncius, a messenger.]

A messenger between two parties.*NWAD INTERNUNCIO.2*

INTEROSSEALSEOUS, *a.* [L. inter and os, a bone.] Situated between bones; as an interosseous ligament.

INTERPEAL, *v.t.* [L. interpello.] To interrupt. [Not used.]

INTERPEL, *v.t.* To set forth. [Not used.]

INTERPELLATION, *n.* [L. interpellatio, interpello; inter and pello, to drive or thrust.] A summons; a citation.

1. Interruption.*NWAD INTERPELLATION.2*

2. An earnest address; intercession.*NWAD INTERPELLATION.3*

INTERPLEAD, *v.i.* [inter and plead.] In law, to discuss a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried.

INTERPLEADER, *n.* A bill of interpleader, in chancery, is where a person owes a debt or rent to one of the parties in suit, but, till the determination of it, he knows not to which, and he desired that they may interplead or settle their claims between themselves, that he may be safe in the payment.

INTERPLEDGE, *v.t.* interplej'. To give and take as a mutual pledge.

INTERPOINT, *v.t.* To point; to distinguish by stops or marks.

INTERPOLATE, *v.t.* [L. interpolo; inter and polio, to polish.]

1. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermission; as a succession of interpolated motions.*NWAD INTERPOLATE.2*

2. To foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to add a spurious word or passage to the original.*NWAD INTERPOLATE.3*

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law which was cited by Solon, or as some think, interpolated by him for that purpose.*NWAD INTERPOLATE.4*

INTERPOLATED, *pp.* Inserted or added to the original.

INTERPOLATING, *ppr.* Foisting in a spurious word or passage.

INTERPOLATION, *n.* The act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book.

1. A spurious word or passage inserted in the genuine writings of an

author.*NWAD INTERPOLATION.2*

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some interpolations.*NWAD INTERPOLATION.3*

2. In mathematics, that branch of analysis, which treats of the methods by which, when a series of quantities succeeding each other, and formed all according to some determinate law, are given, others subject to the same law may be interposed between them.*NWAD INTERPOLATION.4*

INTERPOLATOR, *n.* [L.] One who foists into a book or manuscript, spurious words or passages; one who adds something to genuine writings.

INTERPOLISH, *v.t.* To polish between.

INTERPONE, *v.t.* [L. inter and pono.] To set or insert between.

[Not in use.]*NWAD INTERPONE.2*

INTERPOSAL, *n.* s as z. [from interpose.]

1. The act of interposing; interposition; interference; agency between two persons.*NWAD INTERPOSAL.2*

2. Intervention; a coming or being between.*NWAD INTERPOSAL.3*

INTERPOSE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. interpono, interpositum; inter and pono, to place.]

1. The act of interposing; interposition; interference; agency between two persons.*NWAD INTERPOSE.2*

2. To place between or among; to thrust in; to intrude, as an obstruction, interruption or inconvenience.*NWAD INTERPOSE.3*

What watchful cares do interpose themselves*NWAD INTERPOSE.4*

Betwixt your eyes and night.*NWAD INTERPOSE.5*

Human frailty will too often interpose itself among persons of the holiest function.*NWAD INTERPOSE.6*

3. To offer, as aid or services, for relief or the adjustment of differences. The emperor interposed his aid or services to reconcile the contending parties.*NWAD INTERPOSE.7*

The common Father of mankind seasonably interposed his hand and rescued miserable man--*NWAD INTERPOSE.8*

INTERPOSE, *v.i.* To step in between parties at variance; to mediate. The prince interposed and made peace.

1. To put in by way of interruption.*NWAD INTERPOSE.10*

But, interposes Eleutherius, this objection may be made against almost any hypothesis.*NWAD INTERPOSE.11*

INTERPOSE, *n.* Interposal. [Not used.]

INTERPOSED, *pp.* Placed between or among; thrust in.

INTERPOSER, *n.* One that interposes or comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties.

INTERPOSING, *ppr.* Placing between; coming between; offering aid or services.

INTERPOSIT, *n.* A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another.

INTERPOSITION, *n.* [L. interpositio.]

1. A being, placing or coming between; intervention; as the interposition of the Baltic sea between Germany and Sweden. The interposition of the moon between the earth and the sun occasions a solar eclipse.*NWAD INTERPOSITION.2*

2. Intervenient agency; as the interposition of the magistrate in quieting sedition. How many evidences have we of divine

interposition in favor of good men!*NWAD INTERPOSITION.3*

3. Mediation; agency between parties. By the interposition of a common friend, the parties have been reconciled.*NWAD INTERPOSITION.4*

4. Any thing interposed.*NWAD INTERPOSITION.5*

INTERPOSURE, *n.* Interposal. [Not in use.]

INTERPRET, *v.t.* [L. interpretor, from interpres.]

1. To explain the meaning or words to a person who does not understand them; to expound; to translate unintelligible words into intelligible ones; as, to interpret the Hebrew language to an Englishman.*NWAD INTERPRET.2*

--Immanuel, which being interpreted, signified, God with us. *Matthew 1:23*.*NWAD INTERPRET.3*

2. To explain or unfold the meaning of predictions, vision, dreams or enigmas; to expound and lay open what is concealed from the understanding; as, Joseph interpreted the dream of Pharaoh.*NWAD INTERPRET.4*

3. To decipher.*NWAD INTERPRET.5*

4. To explain something not understood; as, to interpret looks or signs.*NWAD INTERPRET.6*

5. To define; to explain words by other words in the same language.*NWAD INTERPRET.7*

INTERPRETABLE, *a.* That may be interpreted or explained.

INTERPRETATION, *n.* [L. interpretatio.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation of unintelligible words in language that is intelligible. Interpretation is the design of translation.*NWAD INTERPRETATION.2*

2. The act of expounding or unfolding what is not understood or not obvious; as the interpretation of dreams and prophecy.*NWAD INTERPRETATION.3*

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,*NWAD INTERPRETATION.4*

Interpretation will misquote our looks.*NWAD INTERPRETATION.5*

3. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition. We sometimes find various interpretations of the same passage of Scripture and other ancient writings.*NWAD INTERPRETATION.6*

4. The power of explaining.*NWAD INTERPRETATION.7*

INTERPRETATIVE, *a.* Collected or known by interpretation.

An interpretative siding with heretics.*NWAD INTERPRETATIVE.2*

1. Containing explanation.*NWAD INTERPRETATIVE.3*

INTERPRETATIVELY, *adv.* As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETED, *pp.* Explained; expounded.

INTERPRETER, *n.* One that explains or expounds; an expositor; as an interpreter of the Scriptures.

1. A translator; one who renders the words of one language in words of corresponding signification in another.*NWAD INTERPRETER.2*

INTERPRETING, *ppr.* Explaining; expounding; translating.

INTERPUNCTION, *n.* [L. interpunctio, interpungo; inter and pungo, to point.] The making of points between sentences or parts of a sentence. But punctuation is generally used.

INTERREGNUM, *n.* [L. inter and regnum, rule or reign.] The time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or

abdication of a king and the accession of his successor. An interregnum, in strictness, can happen only in governments where the king is elective; for in hereditary kingdoms, the reign of the successor commences at the moment of his predecessor's death or demise. The word however is used with more latitude.

INTERREIGN, *n.* interra'ne. An interregnum, or vacancy of the throne.

INTERRER, ***n.*** **[from inter.] One that inters or buries.**

INTERREX, ***n.*** **[L. inter and rex, king.] A regent; a magistrate that governs during an interregnum.**

INTERROGATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. interrogo; inter and rogo, to ask.]**

To question; to examine by asking questions; as, to interrogate a witness.*NWAD INTERROGATE.2*

INTERROGATE, ***v.i.*** **To ask questions.**

INTERROGATED, ***pp.*** **Examined by questions.**

INTERROGATING, ***ppr.*** **Asking questions of one; examining by questions.**

INTERROGATION, ***n.*** **The act of questioning; examination by questions.**

1. A question put; inquiry.*NWAD INTERROGATION.2*

2. A note that marks a question; as, does Job serve God for naught?*NWAD INTERROGATION.3*

INTERROGATIVE, ***a.*** **Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question; as an interrogative phrase or sentence.**

INTERROGATIVE, ***n.*** **A word used in asking questions; as who? what? which? why?**

INTERROGATIVELY, ***adv.*** **In the form of a question.**

INTERROGATOR, ***n.*** **One who asks questions.**

INTERROGATORY, ***n.*** **A question or inquiry. In law, a particular question to a witness, who is to answer it under the**

solemnities of an oath. This may be in open court or before commissioners.

INTERROGATORY, *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question; as an interrogatory sentence.

INTERRUPT, *v.t.* [L. interrumpo, interruptus; inter and rumpo, to break.]

1. To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of any thing; to break the current or motion of; as a fall of rain interrupted our journey. There was not a tree nor a bush to interrupt the charge of the enemy. The speaker was interrupted by shouts of acclamation. We apply the word both to the agent and to his progress. We say, an alarm interrupted the speaker, or his arguments or discourse.*NWAD INTERRUPT.2*

2. To divide; to separate; to break continuity or a continued series. The road was on a plain, not interrupted by a single hill, or interrupted here and there by a hill.*NWAD INTERRUPT.3*

INTERRUPT, *a.* Broken; containing a chasm.

INTERRUPTED, *pp.* Stopped; hindered from proceeding.

INTERRUPTEDLY, *adv.* With breaks or interruptions.

INTERRUPTER, *n.* One that interrupts.

INTERRUPTING, *ppr.* Hindering by breaking in upon.

INTERRUPTION, *n.* [L. interruptio.]

1. The act of interrupting, or breaking in upon progression.*NWAD INTERRUPTION.2*

2. Breach of any thing extended; interposition; as an isle separated from the continent by the interruption of the sea.*NWAD INTERRUPTION.3*

3. Intervention; interposition.*NWAD INTERRUPTION.4*

Lest the interruption of time caused*NWAD INTERRUPTION.5*

4. Stop; hinderance; obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress or motion. An interruption may be temporary or durable. The work of the Erie canal has suffered few interruptions from storms and floods. The lava met with no interruption till it descended to the foot of the mountain. The author has met with many interruptions in the execution of his work. The speaker or the argument proceeds without interruption.*NWAD INTERRUPTION.6*

5. Stop; cessation; intermission.*NWAD INTERRUPTION.7*

INTERSCAPULAR, *a.* [L. inter and scapula, the shoulder-blade.] Situated between the shoulders.

INTERSCIND, *v.t.* [L. inter and scindo.] To cut off.

INTERSCRIBE, *v.t.* [L. inter and scribo.] To write between.

INTERSECANT, *a.* [L. intersecans, interseco; inter and seco, to cut.] Dividing into parts; crossing.

INTERSECT, *v.t.* [L. interseco; inter, between, and seco, to cut.]

To cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts. Thus two lines or two planes may intersect each other. The ecliptic intersects the equator.*NWAD INTERSECT.2*

INTERSECT, *v.i.* To meet and cross each other; as, the point where two lines intersect. [This is elliptical.]

INTERSECTED, *pp.* Cut or divided into parts; crossed.

INTERSECTING, *ppr.* Cutting; crossing; as lines.

INTERSECTION, *n.* [L. intersectio.] The act or state of intersecting.

1. The point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.*NWAD INTERSECTION.2*

INTERSEMINATE, *v.t.* [L. interseminatus; inter, between, and semino, to sow.] To sow between or among. [Little used.]

INTERSERT, *v.t.* [L. intersero; inter, between, and sero, to throw.]

To set or put in between other things.*NWAD INTERSERT.2*

INTERSERTION, *n.* An insertion, or thing inserted between other things.

INTERSPACE, *n.* [inter and space.] A space between other things.

INTERSPERSE, *v.t.* interspers'. [L. interspersus; inter, between, and spargo, to scatter.] To scatter or set here and there among other things; as an able argument interspersed with flowers of rhetoric. Intersperse shrubs among trees.

INTERSPERSED, *pp.* Scattered or situated here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSING, *ppr.* Scattering here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSION, *n.* The act of scattering or setting here and there among other things.

INTERSTELLAR, *a.* [L. inter and stella, a star.] Situated beyond the solar system.

INTERSTICE, *n.* [L. interstitium; inter and sto, to stand.]

1. A space between things; but chiefly, a narrow or small space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body. We speak of the interstices between the teeth, or between the parts of

wood or stone.*NWAD INTERSTICE.2*

2. Time between one act and another; interval.*NWAD INTERSTICE.3*

INTERSTINCTIVE, *a.* Distinguishing. [Not used.]

INTERSTITIAL, *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices.

INTERSTRATIFIED, *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies.

INTERTALK, *v.t.* intertauk'. To exchange conversation. [Not used.]

INTERTANGLE, *v.t.* To intertwist; to entangle.

INTERTEXTURE, *n.* [L. intertextus; inter and texo, to weave.] act of interweaving, or the state of things interwoven.

INTERTIE, INTERDUCE, *n.* In carpentry, a small timber between summers.

INTERTROPICAL, *a.* [inter and tropical.] Situated between the tropics.

INTERTWINE, *v.t.* [inter and twine.] To unite by twining or twisting one with another.

INTERTWINED, *pp.* Twined or twisted one with another.

INTERTWINING, *ppr.* Twining one with another.

INTERTWIST, *v.t.* [inter and twist.] To twist one with another.

INTERTWISTED, *pp.* Twisted one with another.

INTERTWISTING, *ppr.* Twisting one with another.

INTERVAL, ***n.*** **[L. intervallum; inter and vallum, a wall, or vallus, a stake.]**

1. A space between things; a void space intervening between any two objects; as an interval between two columns, between two pickets or palisades, between two houses or walls, or between two mountains or hills.*NWAD INTERVAL.2*

2. Space of time between any two points or events; as the interval between the death of Charles I. of England and the accession of Charles II.; the interval between two wars. Hence we say, an interval of peace.*NWAD INTERVAL.3*

3. The space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain or delirium; remission; as an interval of ease, of peace, of reason.*NWAD INTERVAL.4*

4. The distance between two given sounds in music, or the difference in point of gravity or acuteness.*NWAD INTERVAL.5*

5. A tract of low or plain ground between hills, or along the banks of rivers, usually alluvial land enriched by the overflowings of rivers, or by fertilizing deposits of earth from the adjacent hills. [De. Belknap writes this intervale; I think improperly.]*NWAD INTERVAL.6*

INTERVEINED, ***a.*** **[inter and vein.] Intersected as with veins.**

Fair champaign with less rivers interveined.*NWAD INTERVEINED.2*

INTERVENE, ***v.i.*** **[L. intervenio; inter and venio, to come.]**

1. To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between. Thus the Atlantic intervenes between Europe and America; the Mediterranean intervenes between Europe and Africa.*NWAD INTERVENE.2*

2. To come between points or time or events; as the period that intervened between the treaty of Ryswick and the treaty of Utrecht.*NWAD INTERVENE.3*

3. To happen in a way to disturb, cross or interrupt. Events may intervene to frustrate our purposes or wishes.*NWAD INTERVENE.4*

4. To interpose or undertake voluntarily for another. A third party may intervene and accept a bill of exchange for another.*NWAD INTERVENE.5*

INTERVENE, *n.* A coming between. [Not used.]

INTERVENIENT, *a.* Coming or being between; intercedent; interposed. [Little used.]

INTERVENING, *ppr.* or *a.* Coming or being between persons or things, or between points of time; as intervening space or time; intervening events or misfortunes; intervening peace.

INTERVENTION, *n.* [L. interventio.]

1. A state of coming or being between; interposition. Light is not interrupted by the intervention of a transparent body.*NWAD INTERVENTION.2*

2. Agency of persons between persons; interposition; mediation; any interference that may affect the interests of others.*NWAD INTERVENTION.3*

Let us decide our quarrels at home without the intervention of a foreign power.*NWAD INTERVENTION.4*

3. Agency of means or instruments; as, effects are produced by the intervention of natural causes.*NWAD INTERVENTION.5*

4. Interposition in favor of another; a voluntary undertaking of one party for another. A bill of exchange may be accepted by the intervention of a third person in behalf of the drawer or of one of the indorsers.*NWAD INTERVENTION.6*

INTERVENUE, *n.* Interposition. [Not used.]

INTERVERT, *v.t.* [L. interverto; inter and verto, to turn.]

To turn to another course or to another use. [Little used.]*NWAD INTERVERT.2*

INTERVIEW, *n.* [inter and view.] A mutual sight or view; a meeting; usually a formal meeting for some conference on an important subject; hence the word implies a conference or mutual communication of thoughts. The envoy had an interview with the king or with the secretary of foreign affairs. The parties had an interview and adjusted their differences.

INTERVOLVE, *v.t.* intervolv'. [L. intervolvo; inter and volvo, to roll.] To involve one within another.

INTERVOLVED, *pp.* Involved one within another; wrapped together.

INTERVOLVING, *ppr.* Involving one within another.

INTERWEAVE, *v.t. pret.* interwove; *pp.* interwoven. [inter and weave.]

1. To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction; as threads of silk and cotton interwoven.*NWAD INTERWEAVE.2*

2. To intermix; to set among or together; as a covert of interwoven trees.*NWAD INTERWEAVE.3*

3. To intermingle; to insert together; as, to interweave truth with falsehood.*NWAD INTERWEAVE.4*

INTERWEAVING, *ppr.* Weaving together.

INTERWEAVING, *n.* Intertexture.

INTERWISH, *v.t.* [inter and wish.] To wish mutually to each other. [Little used.]

INTERWORKING, *n.* The act of working together.

INTERWREATHED, *a.* Woven into a wreath.

INTESTABLE, *a.* [L. intestabilis; in and testabilis; testis, a witness; testor, to testify.]

Not capable of making a will; legally unqualified or disqualified to make a testament; as, a person unqualified for want of discretion, or disqualified by loss of reason, is intestable.*NWAD INTESTABLE.2*

INTESTACY, *n.* [from intestate.] The state of dying without making a will or disposing of one's effects.

INTESTATE, *a.* [L. intestatus; in and testatus, testor, to make a will.]

1. Dying without having made a will. When a man dies intestate, his estate is committed for settlement to administrators.*NWAD INTESTATE.2*

2. Not devised; not disposed of by will; as an intestate estate.*NWAD INTESTATE.3*

INTESTATE, *n.* A person who dies without making a will.

INTESTINAL, *a.* [from intestine.] Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body; as the intestinal tube or canal.

INTESTINE, *a.* [L. intestinus, from intus, within.]

1. Internal; inward; opposed to external; applied to the human or other animal body; as an intestine disease.*NWAD INTESTINE.2*

2. Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign; as intestine feuds; intestine war; intestine enemies. It is to be remarked that this word is usually or always applied to evils. We never say, intestine happiness or prosperity; intestine trade, manufactures or bills; but intestine broils, trouble, disorders, calamities, war, etc. We say, internal peace, welfare, prosperity, or internal broils, war, trade, etc. This restricted use of intestine seems

to be entirely arbitrary.*NWAD INTESTINE.3*

INTESTINE, *n.* Usually in the plural, intestines. The bowels; the canal or tube that extends, with convolutions, from the right orifice of the stomach to the anus.

INTHIRST, *v.t.* inthurst'. [in and thirst.] To make thirsty. [Not used.]

INTHRALL, *v.t.* [in and thrall.] To enslave; to reduce to bondage or servitude; to shackle. The Greeks have been inthralled by the Turks.

She soothes, but never can inthrall my mind.*NWAD INTHRALL.2*

INTHRALLED, *pp.* Enslaved; reduced to servitude.

INTHRALLING, *ppr.* Enslaving.

INTHRALLMENT, *n.* Servitude; slavery; bondage.

INTHRONE, *v.t.* [in and throne.] To seat on a throne; to raise to royalty or supreme dominion. [See *Enthrone*, which is the more common orthography.]

INTHRONIZATION, *n.* The act of enthroning. [Not in use.]

INTHRONIZE, *v.t.* To enthrone. [Not in use.]

INTIMACY, *n.* [from intimate.] Close familiarity or fellowship; nearness in friendship.

INTIMATE, *a.* [L. intimus, superl. of intus, or interus, within.]

1. Inmost; inward; internal; as intimate impulse.*NWAD INTIMATE.2*

2. Near; close.*NWAD INTIMATE.3*

He was honored with an intimate and immediate admission.*NWAD*

INTIMATE.4

3. Close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar; as an intimate friend; intimate acquaintance.*NWAD INTIMATE.5*

INTIMATE, *n.* A familiar friend or associate; one to whom the thoughts of another are entrusted without reserve.

INTIMATE, *v.i.* To share together. [Not in use.]

INTIMATE, *v.t.* [Low L. intimo, to intimate, to register, to love entirely, to make one intimate, to enter, from intimus.]

To hint; to suggest obscurely, indirectly or not very plainly; to give slight notice of. He intimated his intention of resigning his office.*NWAD INTIMATE.9*

'Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter,*NWAD INTIMATE.10*

And intimates eternity to man.*NWAD INTIMATE.11*

INTIMATED, *pp.* Hinted; slightly mentioned or signified.

INTIMATELY, *adv.* Closely; with close intermixture and union of parts; as two fluids intimately mixed.

1. Closely; with nearness of friendship or alliance; as two friends intimately united; two families intimately connected.*NWAD INTIMATELY.2*

2. Familiarly; particularly; as, to be intimately acquainted with facts or with a subject.*NWAD INTIMATELY.3*

INTIMATING, *ppr.* Hinting; suggesting.

INTIMATION, *n.* Hint; an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice; a declaration or remark communicating imperfect information. Our friend left us without giving any previous intimation of his design.

INTIME, *a.* [L. intimus.] Inward; internal. [Not used.]

INTIMIDATE, *v.t.* [L. timidus, fearful; timeo, to fear.]

To make fearful; to inspire with fear; to dishearten; to abash.*NWAD INTIMIDATE.2*

Now guilt once harbor'd in the conscious breast,*NWAD INTIMIDATE.3*

Intimidates the brave, degrades the great.*NWAD INTIMIDATE.4*

INTIMIDATED, *pp.* Made fearful; abashed.

INTIMIDATING, *ppr.* Making fearful; abashing.

INTIMIDATION, *n.* The act of making fearful; the state of being abashed.

INTINCTIVITY, *n.* [L. in and tinctus, dipped, stained.]

The want of the quality of coloring or tinging other bodies. Fuller's earth is distinguished from colorific earths by its intinctivity.*NWAD INTINCTIVITY.2*

INTIRE, INTIRELY,. [See *Entire* and its derivatives.]

INTITLE. [See *Entitle*.]

INTO, *prep.* [in and to.] Noting entrance or a passing from the outside of a thing to its interior parts. It follows verbs expressing motion. Come into the house; go into the church; one stream falls or runs into another. Water enters into the fine vessels of plants.

1. Noting penetration beyond the outside or surface, or access to it. Look into a letter or book; look into an apartment.*NWAD INTO.2*

2. Noting insertion. Infuse more spirit or animation into the

composition.*NWAD INTO.3*

3. Noting mixture. Put other ingredients into the compound.*NWAD INTO.4*

4. Noting inclusion. Put these ideas into other words.*NWAD INTO.5*

5. Noting the passing of a thing from one form or state to another. Compound substances may be resolved into others which are more simple; ice is convertible into water, and water into vapor. Men are more easily drawn than forced into compliance. We reduce many distinct substances into one mass. We are led by evidence into belief of truth. Men are often enticed into the commission of crimes. Children are sometimes frightened into fits, and we are all liable to be seduced into error and folly.*NWAD INTO.6*

INTOLERABLE, *a.* [L. intolerabilis; in and tolerabilis, tolero, to bear.]

1. Not to be borne; that cannot be endured; as intolerable pain; intolerable heat or cold; an intolerable burden.*NWAD INTOLERABLE.2*

2. Insufferable; as intolerable laziness.*NWAD INTOLERABLE.3*

INTOLERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being not tolerable or sufferable.

INTOLERABLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance; as intolerably cold; intolerably abusive.

INTOLERANCE, *n.* [from intolerant.] Want of toleration; the not enduring at all or not suffering to exist without persecution; as the intolerance of a prince or a church towards a religious sect.

INTOLERANT, *a.* [L. in and tolero, to endure.]

1. Not enduring; not able to endure.*NWAD INTOLERANT.2*

The powers of the human body being limited and intolerant of excesses.*NWAD INTOLERANT.3*

2. Not enduring difference of opinion or worship; refusing to tolerate others in the enjoyment of their opinions, rights and worship.*NWAD INTOLERANT.4*

INTOLERANT, *n.* One who does not favor toleration.

INTOLERATED, *a.* Not endured; not tolerated.

INTOLERATION, *n.* Intolerance; refusal to tolerate others in their opinions or worship.

INTOMB, *v.t.* intoom'. [in and tomb.] To deposit in a tomb; to bury.

INTOMBED, *pp.* intoom'ed. Deposited in a tomb; buried.

INTOMBING, *ppr.* intoom'ing. Depositing in a tomb; interring.

INTONATE, *v.i.* [L. intono, intonatus; in and tono, to sound or thunder.]

1. To sound; to sound the notes of the musical scale.*NWAD INTONATE.2*

2. To thunder.*NWAD INTONATE.3*

INTONATION, *n.* In music, the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice, or any other given order of musical tones.

1. The manner of sounding or tuning the notes of a musical scale.*NWAD INTONATION.2*

2. In speaking, the modulation of the voice in expression.*NWAD INTONATION.3*

INTONE, *v.i.* [L. intono, supra.] To utter a sound, or a deep protracted sound.

Ass intones to ass.*NWAD INTONE.2*

INTORSION, *n.* [L. intorqueo, intorsum, to twist.]

A winding, bending or twisting. In botany, the bending or twining of any part of a plant towards one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical.*NWAD INTORSION.2*

INTORT, *v.t.* [L. intortus, from intorqueo, to twist.]

To twist; to wreath; to wind; to wring.*NWAD INTORT.2*

INTORTED, *pp.* Twisted; made winding.

INTORTING, *ppr.* Winding; twisting.

INTOXICATE, *v.t.* [in and L. toxicum, which, Pliny informs us, is from taxa, a species of tree.]

1. To inebriate; to make drunk; as with spirituous liquor.*NWAD INTOXICATE.2*

As with new wine intoxicated both,*NWAD INTOXICATE.3*

They swim in mirth--*NWAD INTOXICATE.4*

2. To excite the spirits to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy or madness. Success may sometimes intoxicate a man of sobriety. An enthusiast may be intoxicated and zeal.*NWAD INTOXICATE.5*

INTOXICATE, *a.* Inebriated.

INTOXICATED, *pp.* Inebriated; made drunk; excited to frenzy.

INTOXICATING, *ppr.* Inebriating; elating to excess or frenzy.

1. Having qualities that produce inebriation; as intoxicating liquors.*NWAD INTOXICATING.2*

INTOXICATION, *n.* Inebriation; ebriety; drunkenness; the act of making drunk.

INTRACTABLE, *a.* [L. intractabilis; in and tractabilis, tracto, to handle, manage, govern.]

1. Not to be governed or managed; violent; stubborn; obstinate; refractory; as an intractable temper.*NWAD INTRACTABLE.2*

2. Not to be taught; indocile.*NWAD INTRACTABLE.3*

INTRACTABLENESS, INTRACTABILITY, *n.* The quality of being ungovernable; obstinacy; perverseness.

1. Indocility.*NWAD INTRACTABLENESS.2*

INTRACTABLY, *adv.* In a perverse, stubborn manner.

INTRAFOLIACEOUS, *a.* [L. intra and folium, a leaf.]

In botany, growing on the inside of a leaf; as intrafoliaceous stipules.*NWAD INTRAFOLIACEOUS.2*

INTRANCE. [See *Entrance*.]

INTRANQUILLITY, *n.* [in and tranquillity.]

Unquietness; inquietude; want of rest.*NWAD INTRANQUILLITY.2*

INTRANSIENT, *a.* Not transient; not passing suddenly away.

INTRANSITIVE, *a.* [L. intransitivus; in and transeo, to pass over.]

In grammar, an intransitive verb is one which expresses an action or state that is limited to the agent, or in other words, an action that does not pass over to, or operate upon an object; as, I walk; I run; I sleep.*NWAD INTRANSITIVE.2*

INTRANSITIVELY, *adv.* Without an object following; in the manner of an intransitive verb.

INTRANSMISSIBLE, *a.* That cannot be transmitted.

INTRANSMUTABILITY, *n.* The quality of not being transmutable.

INTRANSMUTABLE, *a.* [in and transmutable.]

That cannot be transmuted or changed into another substance.*NWAD INTRANSMUTABLE.2*

INTRANT, *a.* [L. intrans.] Entering; penetrating.

INTREASURE, *v.t.* intrezh'ur. [in and treasure.]

To lay up as in a treasury. [Little used.]*NWAD INTREASURE.2*

INTREATFUL, *a.* Full of entreaty.

INTRENCH, *v.t.*

1. To dig or cut a trench around a place, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet. The army intrenched their camp, or they were intrenched.*NWAD INTRENCH.2*

2. To furrow; to make hollows in.*NWAD INTRENCH.3*

His face*NWAD INTRENCH.4*

Deep scars of thunder had intrenched.*NWAD INTRENCH.5*

To intrench on, literally, to cut into; hence, to invade; to encroach; to enter on and take possession of that which belongs to another. In the contest for power, the king was charged with intrenching on the rights of the nobles, and the nobles were accused of intrenching on the prerogatives of the crown.*NWAD INTRENCH.6*

INTRENCHANT, *a.* Not to be divided or wounded; indivisible. [Not used.]

INTRENCHED, *pp.* Fortified with a ditch and parapet.

INTRENCHING, *ppr.* Fortifying with a trench and parapet.

INTRENCHMENT, *n.* Properly, a trench or ditch only; but as the earth thrown out of a trench forms a part, and often the most necessary and useful part of a fortification, hence intrenchment is generally understood to signify a ditch and

parapet, and sometimes it signifies fascines covered with earth, gabions, bags filled with earth, or other materials collected to cover men from an enemy's fire.

On our side we have thrown up intrenchments on Winter and Prospect hills.*NWAD INTRENCHMENT.2*

INTREPID, *a.* [L. intrepidus; in and trepidus, trepido, to tremble.] Literally, not trembling or shaking with fear; hence, fearless; bold; brave; undaunted; as an intrepid soldier.

INTREPIDITY, *n.* Fearlessness; fearless bravery in danger; undaunted courage or boldness. The troops engaged with intrepidity.

INTREPIDLY, *adv.* Without trembling or shrinking from danger; fearlessly; daringly; resolutely.

INTRICABLE, *a.* Entangling. [Not in use.]

INTRICACY, *n.* [from intricate.] The state of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication; as the intricacy of a knot, and figuratively, the intricacy of accounts, the intricacy of a cause in controversy, the intricacy of a plot.

INTRICATE, *a.* [L. intricatus, from intrico, to fold; in and tricor.] Entangled, involved; perplexed; complicated; obscure. We passed through intricate windings. We found the accounts intricate. The case on trial is intricate. The plot of a tragedy may be too intricate to please.

INTRICATE, *v.t.* To perplex; to make obscure. [Little used.]

INTRICATELY, *adv.* With involution or infoldings; with perplexity or intricacy.

INTRICATENESS, *n.* The state of being involved; involution; complication; perplexity.

INTRICATION, *n.* Entanglement. [Not used.]

INTRIGUE, *n.* intree'g. [Low L. intrico, intricor, to enwrap; tricor, to trifle, to show tricks; Gr. hair or a lock of hair, as we should say, a plexus.]

1. A plot or scheme of a complicated nature, intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. An intrigue may be formed and prosecuted by an individual, and we often hear of the intrigues of a minister or a courtier, but often several projectors are concerned in an intrigue. The word is usually applied to affairs of love or of government.*NWAD INTRIGUE.2*

2. The plot of a play or romance; a complicated scheme of designs, actions and events, intended to awaken interest in an audience or reader, and make them wait with eager curiosity for the solution or development.*NWAD INTRIGUE.3*

3. Intricacy; complication. [Not in use.]*NWAD INTRIGUE.4*

INTRIGUE, *v.i.* intree'g. To form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. The courtier intrigues with the minister, and the lover with his mistress.

INTRIGUE, *v.t.* intree'g.

To perplex or render intricate. [Not used.]*NWAD INTRIGUE.7*

INTRIGUER, *n.* intree'ger. One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret artifices.

INTRIGUING, *ppr.* intree'ging. Forming secret plots or schemes.

1. Addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations.*NWAD INTRIGUING.2*

INTRIGUINGLY, *a.* intree'gingly. With intrigue; with artifice or secret machinations.

INTRINSECATE, ***a.*** **Entangled; perplexed. [Not in use.]**

INTRINSIC, INTRINSICAL, ***a.*** **[L. intrinsecus; intra and secus.]**

1. Inward; internal; hence, true; genuine; real; essential; inherent; not apparent or accidental; as the intrinsic value of gold or silver; the intrinsic merit of an action; the intrinsic worth or goodness of a person.*NWAD INTRINSIC.2*

2. Intimate; closely familiar.*NWAD INTRINSIC.3*

INTRINSICALLY, ***adv.*** **Internally; in its nature; really; truly.**

A lie is a thing absolutely and intrinsically evil.*NWAD INTRINSICALLY.2*

INTRODUCE, ***v.t.*** **[L. introduco; intro, within, and duco, to lead.]**

1. To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher into a place; as, to introduce a person into a drawing room.*NWAD INTRODUCE.2*

2. To conduct and make known; to bring to be acquainted; as, to introduce a stranger to a person; to introduce a foreign minister to a prince.*NWAD INTRODUCE.3*

3. To bring something new into notice or practice; as, to introduce a new fashion, or a new remedy for a disease; to introduce an improved mode of tillage.*NWAD INTRODUCE.4*

4. To bring in; to import; as, to introduce foreign goods.*NWAD INTRODUCE.5*

5. To produce; to cause to exist; as, to introduce habits into children.*NWAD INTRODUCE.6*

6. To begin; to open to notice, He introduced the subject with a long preface.*NWAD INTRODUCE.7*

7. To bring before the public by writing or discourse; as, to introduce one's self to notice or to the public.*NWAD INTRODUCE.8*

INTRODUCED, ***pp.*** **Led or conducted in; brought in; made acquainted; imported.**

INTRODUCER, ***n.*** **One who introduces; one who conducts another to a place or person; one who makes strangers known to each other; one who brings any thing into notice or practice.**

INTRODUCING, ***ppr.*** **Conducting or bringing in; making known, as one stranger to another; bringing any thing into notice or practice.**

INTRODUCTION, ***n.*** **[L. introductio.]**

1. The action of conducting or ushering into a place; used of persons. We speak of the introduction of one stranger to another; the introduction of a foreign minister to a prince or court, and the introduction of company to a levee.*NWAD INTRODUCTION.2*

2. The act of bringing into a country; as the introduction of gold or bullion, or of merchandise.*NWAD INTRODUCTION.3*

3. The act of bringing something into notice, practice or use; as the introduction of new modes of dress or of tillage.*NWAD INTRODUCTION.4*

4. The part of a book which precedes the main work; a preface or preliminary discourse.*NWAD INTRODUCTION.5*

5. The first part of an oration or discourse, in which the speaker gives some general account of his design and subject, and prepares the minds of his audience for a favorable reception of his remarks or arguments.*NWAD INTRODUCTION.6*

INTRODUCTIVE, ***a.*** **Serving to introduce; serving as the means to bring forward something.**

INTRODUCTOR, ***n.*** **An introducer. [Not used.]**

INTRODUCTORY, ***a.*** **Serving to introduce something else; previous; prefatory; preliminary; as introductory remarks; an**

introductory discourse.

INTROGRESSION, *n.* [L. introgressio.] Entrance. [Not used.]

INTROMISSION, *n.* [L. intromissus, intromitto; intro and mitto, to send.]

1. The action of sending in.*NWAD INTROMISSION.2*

2. In Scot's law, an intermeddling with the effects of another.*NWAD INTROMISSION.3*

INTROMIT, *v.t.* [L. intromitto, supra.]

To send in; to let in; to admit.*NWAD INTROMIT.2*

1. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters. Glass in the window intromits light without cold into a room.*NWAD INTROMIT.3*

INTROMIT, *v.i.* To intermeddle with the effects of another.

INTRORECEPTION, *n.* The act of admitting into or within.

INTROSPECT, *v.t.* [L. introspicio; intro and specio, to look.]

To look into or within; to view the inside.*NWAD INTROSPECT.2*

INTROSPECTION, *n.* A view of the inside or interior.

I was forced to make an introspection into my own mind.*NWAD INTROSPECTION.2*

INTROSUSCEPTION, INTUSSUSCEPTION, *n.* The falling of one part of an intestine into another, or the passing of one part within another, causing a duplicature of the intestine.

INTROVENIENT, *a.* [L. intro and veniens, venio, to come.]

Coming in or between; entering. [Little used.]*NWAD INTROVENIENT.2*

INTROVERSION, *n.* The act of turning inwards.

INTROVERT, *v.t.* [L. intro and verto.] To turn inwards.

INTRUDE, *v.i.* [L. intrudo; in and trudo, to thrust. See *Thrust*.]

1. To thrust one's self in; to come or go in without invitation or welcome; to enter, as into company, against the will of the company or the host; as, to intrude on families at unseasonable hours. Never intrude where your company is not desired.*NWAD INTRUDE.2*

2. To encroach; to enter or force one's self in without permission; as, to intrude on the lands of another.*NWAD INTRUDE.3*

3. To enter uncalled or uninvited, or without just right. *Colossians 2:18*.*NWAD INTRUDE.4*

INTRUDE, *v.t.* To thrust one's self in, or to enter into some place without right or welcome.

1. To force or cast in.*NWAD INTRUDE.6*

INTRUDED, *pp.* Thrust in.

INTRUDER, *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right or is not welcome.

They were but intruders on the possession, during the minority of the heir.*NWAD INTRUDER.2*

They were all strangers and intruders.*NWAD INTRUDER.3*

INTRUDING, *ppr.* Entering without invitation, right or welcome.

INTRUSION, *n.* s as z. [L. intrusio, from intrudo.]

1. The action of thrusting in, or of entering into a place or state without invitation, right or welcome. The company may be disturbed by the intrusion of an unwelcome guest.*NWAD INTRUSION.2*

--Many excellent strains which have been jostled off by the intrusions of poetical fictions.*NWAD INTRUSION.3*

Why this intrusion?*NWAD INTRUSION.4*

Were not my orders that I should be private?*NWAD INTRUSION.5*

2. Encroachment; entrance without right on the property or possessions of another.*NWAD INTRUSION.6*

3. Voluntary entrance on an undertaking unsuitable for the person.*NWAD INTRUSION.7*

INTRUSIVE, *a.* Thrusting in or entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude.

INTRUST, *v.t.* [in and trust.] To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit to another with confidence in his fidelity; as, to intrust a servant with one's money or goods, or to intrust money or goods to a servant. We intrust an agent or factor with commercial business, or we intrust commercial concerns to an agent.

We intrust our friends with secrets, or intrust secrets to them.*NWAD INTRUST.2*

INTRUSTED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; committed to the hands or care of another, in confidence that he will be faithful in discharging his duty.

INTRUSTING, *ppr.* Delivering in trust; confiding to the care of.

INTUITION, *n.* [L. intuitus, intueor; in and tueor.]

A looking on; a sight or view; but restricted to mental view or perception. Particularly and appropriately, the act by which the mind

perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things, immediately, or the moment they are presented, without the intervention of other ideas, or without reasoning and deduction.*NWAD INTUITION.2*

We know by intuition, that a part is less than the whole.*NWAD INTUITION.3*

INTUITIVE, *a.*

1. Perceived by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; exhibiting truth to the mind on bare inspection; as intuitive evidence.*NWAD INTUITIVE.2*

2. Received or obtained by intuition or simple inspection; as intuitive judgment or knowledge.*NWAD INTUITIVE.3*

3. Seeing clearly; as an intuitive view; intuitive vision.*NWAD INTUITIVE.4*

4. Having the power of discovering truth without reasoning; as the intuitive powers of celestial beings.*NWAD INTUITIVE.5*

INTUITVELY, *adv.* By immediate perception; without reasoning; as, to perceive truth intuitively.

INTUMESCE, *v.i.* intumes'. [L. intumesco; in and tumeo, to swell.]

To swell; to enlarge or expand with heat.*NWAD INTUMESCE.2*

In a higher heat it intumesces and melts into a yellowish black mass.*NWAD INTUMESCE.3*

INTUMESCENCE, *n.* [supra.] The action of swelling.

1. A swell; a swelling with bubbles; a rising and enlarging; a tumid state.*NWAD INTUMESCENCE.2*

INTURGESCENCE, *n.* [L. in and turgesco, to swell.]

A swelling; the action of swelling or state of being swelled.*NWAD INTURGESCENCE.2*

INTUSE, *n.* [L. intusus.] A bruise. [Not in use.]

INTWINE, *v.t.* [in and twine.] To twine or twist together; to wreath; as a wreath of flowers intwined.

INTWINED, *pp.* Twisted together.

INTWINING, *ppr.* Wreathing together.

INTWIST, *v.t.* [in and twist.] To twist together; to interweave.

INTWISTED, *pp.* Twisted together.

INTWISTING, *ppr.* Twisting together.

INULIN, *n.* A peculiar vegetable principle extracted from the Inula helenium, or elecampane.

INUMBRATE, *v.t.* [L. inumbro.] To shade.

INUNCTION, *n.* [L. inunctus, inungo; in and ungo, to anoint.]

The action of anointing; unction.*NWAD INUNCTION.2*

INUNCTUOSITY, *n.* [L. in and unctus, or Eng. unctuous.]

The want of unctuosity; destitution of greasiness or oiliness which is perceptible to the touch; as the inunctuosity of porcelain clay.*NWAD INUNCTUOSITY.2*

INUNDANT, *a.* [L. inundans, infra.] Overflowing.

INUNDATE, *v.t.* [L. inundo, inundatus; in and unda, a wave, or its root.]

1. To overflow; to deluge; to spread over with a fluid. The low lands along the Mississippi are inundated almost every spring.*NWAD INUNDATE.2*

2. To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity; as, the country was once inundated with bills of credit. The presses inundate the country with papers.*NWAD INUNDATE.3*

INUNDATED, *pp.* Overflowed; spread over with a fluid; copiously supplied.

INUNDATING, *ppr.* Overflowing; deluging; spreading over.

INUNDATION, *n.* [L. inundatio.] An overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds. Holland has frequently suffered immensely by inundations of the sea. The Delta in Egypt is annually enriched by the inundation of the Nile.

1. An overspreading of any kind; an overflowing or superfluous abundance.*NWAD INUNDATION.2*

INUNDERSTANDING, *a.* Void of understanding. [A bad word and not used.]

INURBANITY, *n.* [in and urbanity.] Incivility; rude; unpolished manners or deportment; want of courteousness.

INURE, *v.t.* [in and ure. Ure signifies use, practice, in old English.]

1. To habituate; to accustom; to apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression. Thus a man inures his body to labor and toil, till he sustains that which would destroy a body unaccustomed to it. So we inure ourselves to cold or heat. Warriors are inured to blood, and seamen are inured to hardships and deprivations.*NWAD INURE.2*

INURE, ***v.i.*** **To pass in use; to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of; as a gift of lands inures to the heirs of the grantee, or it inures to their benefit.**

INURED, ***pp.*** **Accustomed; hardened by use.**

INUREMENT, ***n.*** **Use; practice; habit; custom; frequency.**

INURING, ***ppr.*** **Habituating; accustoming.**

1. Passing in use to the benefit of.*NWAD INURING.2*

INURN, ***v.t.*** **[in and urn.] To bury; to inter; to intomb.**

--The sepulcher*NWAD INURN.2*

Wherein we saw thee quietly inurned.*NWAD INURN.3*

1. To put in an urn.*NWAD INURN.4*

INURNED, ***pp.*** **Deposited in a tomb.**

INURNING, ***ppr.*** **Interring; burying.**

INUSITATION, ***n.*** **Want of use; disuse. [Little used.]**

INUSTION, ***n.*** **[L. inustio, inuro; in and uro, to burn.]**

The action of burning.*NWAD INUSTION.2*

1. A branding; the action of marking by burning.*NWAD INUSTION.3*

INUTILE, ***a.*** **[L. inutilis.] Unprofitable; useless. [Not in use.]**

INUTILITY, ***n.*** **[L. inutilitas; in and utilitas. See *Utility*.]**

Uselessness; the quality of being unprofitable; unprofitableness; as the inutility of vain speculations and visionary projects.*NWAD INUTILITY.2*

INUTTERABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be uttered.**

INVADE, *v.t.* [L. invado; in and vado, to go.]

1. To enter a country, as an army with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy, with a view to conquest or plunder; to attack. The French armies invaded Holland in 1795. They invaded Russia and perished.*NWAD INVADE.2*

2. To attack; to assail; to assault.*NWAD INVADE.3*

There shall be seditions among men and invading one another. 2 Esdras 15:16.*NWAD INVADE.4*

3. To attack; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate. The king invaded the rights and privileges of the people, and the people invaded the prerogatives of the king.*NWAD INVADE.5*

4. To go into; a Latinism. [Not used.]*NWAD INVADE.6*

5. To fall on; to attack; to seize; as a disease.*NWAD INVADE.7*

INVADED, *pp.* Entered by an army with a hostile design; attacked; assaulted; infringed; violated.

INVADER, *n.* One who enters the territory of another with a view to war, conquest or plunder.

1. An assailant.*NWAD INVADER.2*

2. An encroacher; an intruder; one who infringes the rights of another.*NWAD INVADER.3*

INVADING, *ppr.* Entering on the possessions of another with a view to war, conquest or plunder; assaulting; infringing; attacking.

INVALESCENCE, *n.* [L. invalesco.] Strength; health.

INVALETUDINARY, *a.* Wanting health.

INVALID, *a.* [L. invalidus; in and validus, strong, from valeo, to

be strong, to avail.]

1. Weak, of no force, weight or cogency.*NWAD INVALID.2*

2. In law, having no force, effect or efficacy; void; null; as an invalid contract or agreement.*NWAD INVALID.3*

INVALID, *n.* [L. invalidus, supra.]

1. A person who is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed.*NWAD INVALID.5*

2. A person who is infirm, wounded, maimed, or otherwise disabled for active service; a soldier or seaman worn out in service. The hospitals for invalids at Chelsea and Greenwich, in England, are institutions honorable to the English nation.*NWAD INVALID.6*

INVALIDATE, *v.t.* [from invalid.]

1. To weaken or lessen the force of; more generally, to destroy the strength or validity of; to render of no force or effect; as, to invalidate an agreement or a contract.*NWAD INVALIDATE.2*

2. To overthrow; to prove to be of no force; as, to invalidate an argument.*NWAD INVALIDATE.3*

INVALIDATED, *pp.* Rendered invalid or of no force.

INVALIDATING, *ppr.* Destroying the force and effect of.

INVALIDITY, *n.* Weakness; want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy; as the invalidity of an agreement or of a will.

INVALIDNESS, *n.* Invalidity; as the invalidness of reasoning.

INVALUABLE, *a.* [in and valuable.] Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated; inestimable. The privileges of christians are invaluable.

INVALUABLY, ***adv.*** **Inestimably.**

INVARIABLE, ***a.*** **Constant in the same state; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; that does not vary; always uniform. The character and the laws of the Supreme Being must necessarily be invariable.**

INVARIABLENESS, ***n.*** **Constancy of state, condition or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.**

INVARIABLY, ***adv.*** **Constantly; uniformly; without alteration or change. We are bound to pursue invariably the path of duty.**

INVARIED, ***a.*** **Unvaried; not changing or altering.**

INVASION, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. invasio, from invado. See *Invade*.]**

1. A hostile entrance into the possessions of another; particularly, the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest or plunder, or the attack of a military force. The north of England and south of Scotland were for centuries subject to invasion, each from the other. The invasion of England by William the Norman, was in 1066.*NWAD INVASION.2*

2. An attack on the rights of another; infringement or violation.*NWAD INVASION.3*

3. Attack of a disease; as the invasion of the plague, in Egypt.*NWAD INVASION.4*

INVASIVE, ***a.*** **[from invade.] Entering on another's possessions with hostile designs; aggressive.**

INVECTION, ***n.*** ***Invective*****, which see. [Invection is little used.]**

INVECTIVE, ***n.*** **[L. inveho. See *Inveigh*.] A railing speech or expression; something uttered or written, intended to cast opprobrium, censure or reproach on another; a harsh or reproachful accusation. It differs from reproof, as the latter**

may come from a friend and be intended to the good of the person reproved; but invective proceeds from an enemy, and is intended to give pain or to injure.

INVECTIVE, *a.* Satirical; abusive; railing.

INVECTIVELY, *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

INVEIGH, *v.i.* inva'y. [L. inveho, to bear, throw or bring on or against; in and veho, to carry.] To exclaim or rail against; to utter censorious and bitter language against any one; to reproach; with against. The author inveighed sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age. Men inveigh against the follies of fashion.

INVEIGHER, *n.* inva'yer. One who rails; a railer.

INVEIGHING, *ppr.* inva'ying. Exclaiming against; railing at; uttering bitter words.

INVEIGLE, *v.t.* To entice; to seduce; to wheedle; to persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells*NWAD INVEIGLE.2*

To inveigle and invite th' unwary sense--*NWAD INVEIGLE.3*

INVEIGLED, *pp.* Enticed; wheedled; seduced from duty.

INVEIGLEMENT, *n.* Seduction to evil; enticement.

INVEIGLER, *n.* One who entices or draws into any design by arts and flattery.

INVEIGLING, *ppr.* Enticing; wheedling; persuading to any thing bad.

INVEILED, *a.* Covered as with a veil.

INVENT, *v.t.* [L. invenio, inventum; in and venio, to come; literally, to come to, to fall on, to meet, Eng. to find.]

1. To find out something new; to devise something not before known; to contrive and produce something that did not before exist; as, to invent a new instrument of music; to invent a machine for spinning; to invent gunpowder. [See *Invention*.]*NWAD INVENT.2*

2. To forge; to fabricate; to contrive falsely; as, to invent falsehoods.*NWAD INVENT.3*

3. To feign; to frame by the imagination; as, to invent the machinery of a poem.*NWAD INVENT.4*

4. To light on; to meet with. [This is the literal sense, but not now used.]*NWAD INVENT.5*

INVENTED, *pp.* Found out; devised; contrived; forged; fabricated.

INVENTER, *n.* [See *Inventor*.]

INVENTING, *ppr.* Finding out what was before unknown; devising or contriving something new; fabricating.

INVENTION, *n.* [L. inventio.]

1. The action or operation of finding out something new; the contrivance of that which did not before exist; as the invention of logarithms; the invention of the art of printing; the invention of the orrery. Invention differs from discovery. Invention is applied to the contrivance and production of something that did not before exist. Discovery brings to light that which existed before, but which was not know. We are indebted to invention for the thermometer and barometer. We are indebted to discovery for the knowledge of the isles in the Pacific ocean, and for the knowledge of galvanism, and many species of earth not formerly known. This distinction is important, though not always observed.*NWAD INVENTION.2*

2. That which is invented. The cotton gin is the invention of

Whitney; the steam boat is the invention of Fulton. The Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders are said to be inventions of the Greeks; the Tuscan and Composite are inventions of the Latins.*NWAD INVENTION.3*

3. Forgery; fiction. Fables are the inventions of ingenious men.*NWAD INVENTION.4*

4. In painting, the finding or choice of the objects which are to enter into the composition of the piece.*NWAD INVENTION.5*

5. In poetry, it is applied to whatever the poet adds to the history of the subject.*NWAD INVENTION.6*

6. In rhetoric, the finding and selecting of arguments to prove and illustrate the point in view.*NWAD INVENTION.7*

7. The power of inventing; that skill or ingenuity which is or may be employed in contriving any thing new. Thus we say, a man of invention.*NWAD INVENTION.8*

8. Discovery; the finding of things hidden or before unknown. [Less proper.]*NWAD INVENTION.9*

INVENTIVE, *a.* Able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; as an inventive head or genius.

INVENTOR, *n.* One who finds out something new; one who contrives and produces any thing not before existing; a contriver. The inventors of many of the most useful arts are not known.

INVENTORIALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an inventory.

INVENTORIED, *pp.* Inserted or registered in an inventory.

INVENTORY, *n.*

1. An account, catalogue or schedule of all the goods and chattels of a deceased person. In some of the United States, the inventory

must include an account of the real as well as the personal estate of the deceased.*NWAD INVENTORY.2*

2. A catalogue of movables.*NWAD INVENTORY.3*

3. A catalogue of account of particular things. [An indefinite use of the word.]*NWAD INVENTORY.4*

INVENTORY, *v.t.* To make an inventory of; to make a list, catalogue or schedule of; as, to inventory the goods and estate of the deceased.

1. To insert or register in an account of goods.*NWAD INVENTORY.6*

INVENTRESS, *n.* [from invent.] A female that invents.

INVERSE, *a.* invers'. [L. inversus. See *Invert*.]

Inverted; reciprocal. Inverse proportion or ratio, is when the effect or result of any operation is less in proportion as the cause is greater, or is greater in proportion as the cause is less. Thus the time in which a quantity of work may be performed, will be less in proportion as the number of workmen is greater, and greater in proportion as the number of workmen is less. If ten men can perform a certain quantity of work in six days, then twenty men will perform the same work in three days. Inverse proportion is opposed to direct.*NWAD INVERSE.2*

INVERSELY, *adv.* invers'ly. In an inverted order or manner; when more produces less, and less produces more; or when one thing is greater or less, in proportion as another is less or greater.

INVERSION, *n.* [L. inversio. See *Invert*.]

1. Change of order, so that the last becomes first and the first last; a turning or change of the natural order of things.*NWAD INVERSION.2*

It is just the inversion of an act of parliament; your Lordship first

signed it, and then it was passed among the lords and commons.*NWAD INVERSION.3*

2. Change of places, so that each takes the place of the other.*NWAD INVERSION.4*

3. A turning backwards; a contrary rule of operation. Problems in geometry and arithmetic are often proved by inversion, as division by multiplication, and multiplication by division.*NWAD INVERSION.5*

4. In grammar, a change of the natural order of words; as, “of all vices, impurity is one of the most detestable.” instead of “impurity is one of the most detestable of all vices.”*NWAD INVERSION.6*

5. In music, the change of position either of a subject or of a chord.*NWAD INVERSION.7*

INVERT, *v.t.* [L. inverto; in and verto, to turn.]

1. To turn into a contrary direction; to turn upside down; as, to invert a cone; to invert a hollow vessel.*NWAD INVERT.2*

2. To place in a contrary order or method; as, to invert the rules of justice; to invert the order of words.*NWAD INVERT.3*

And winter storms invert the year.*NWAD INVERT.4*

3. In music, to change the order of the notes which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony.*NWAD INVERT.5*

4. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle. [Not in use.]*NWAD INVERT.6*

INVERTEBRAL, *a.* Destitute of vertebral column, as animals.

INVERTEBRATED, *a.* Destitute of a back bone or vertebral chain. [See *Vertebrated*.]

INVERTED, *pp.* Turned to a contrary direction; turned upside down; changed in order.

INVERTEDLY, *adv.* In a contrary or reversed order.

INVERTENT, *n.* A medicine intended to invert the natural order of the successive irritative motions in the system.

INVERTING, *ppr.* Turning in a contrary direction; changing the order.

INVEST, *v.t.* [L. investio; in and vestio, to clothe. See *Vest*.]

1. To clothe; to dress; to put garments on; to array; usually and most correctly followed by with, before the thing put on; as, to invest one with a mantle or robe. In this sense, it is used chiefly in poetry and elevated prose, not in colloquial discourse.*NWAD INVEST.2*

2. To clothe with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank or dignity; as, to invest a person with a civil office, or with an ecclesiastical dignity.*NWAD INVEST.3*

3. To adorn; to grace; as, to invest with honor.*NWAD INVEST.4*

4. To clothe; to surround; as, to be invested with light, splendor or glory.*NWAD INVEST.5*

5. To confer; to give. [Little used.]*NWAD INVEST.6*

6. To inclose; to surround; to block up, so as to intercept succors of men and provisions and prevent escape; to lay siege to; as, to invest a town.*NWAD INVEST.7*

7. To clothe money in something permanent or less fleeting; as, to invest money in funded or bank stock; to invest it in lands or goods. In this application, it is always followed by in.*NWAD INVEST.8*

INVESTED, *pp.* Clothed; dressed; adorned; inclosed.

INVESTIENT, *a.* Covering; clothing.

INVESTIGABLE, *a.* [from investigate.] That may be investigated or searched out; discoverable by rational search or

disquisition. The causes or reasons of things are sometimes investigable.

INVESTIGATE, *v.t.* [L. investigo; in and vestigo, to follow a track, to search; vestigium, a track or footstep.]

To search into; to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to find out by careful disquisition; as, to investigate the powers and forces of nature; to investigate the causes of natural phenomena; to investigate the principles of moral duty; to investigate the conduct of an agent or the motives of a prince.*NWAD INVESTIGATE.2*

INVESTIGATED, *pp.* Searched into; examined with care.

INVESTIGATING, *ppr.* Searching into; inquiring into with care.

INVESTIGATION, *n.* [L. investigatio.] The action or process of searching minutely for truth, facts or principles; a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown, either in the physical or moral world, and either by observation and experiment, or by argument and discussion. Thus we speak of the investigations of the philosopher and the mathematician; the investigations of the judge, the moralist and the divine.

INVESTIGATIVE, *a.* Curious and deliberate in researches.

INVESTIGATOR, *n.* One who searches diligently into a subject.

INVESTITURE, *n.* The action of giving possession, or livery of seizin.

The grant of land or a feud was perfected by the ceremony of corporal investiture, or open delivery of possession.*NWAD INVESTITURE.2*

It was customary for princes to make investiture of ecclesiastical benefices.*NWAD INVESTITURE.3*

1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office or

benefice.*NWAD INVESTITURE.4*

He had refused to yield to the pope the investiture of bishops.*NWAD INVESTITURE.5*

INVESTIVE, *a.* Clothing; encircling.

INVESTMENT, *n.* The action of investing.

1. Clothes; dress; garment; habit. [We now use vestment.]*NWAD INVESTMENT.2*

2. The act of surrounding, blocking up or besieging by an armed force.*NWAD INVESTMENT.3*

The capitulation was signed by the commander of the fort, within six days after its investment.*NWAD INVESTMENT.4*

3. The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property; literally, the clothing of money with something.*NWAD INVESTMENT.5*

Before the investment could be made, a change of the market might render it ineligible.*NWAD INVESTMENT.6*

INVETERACY, *n.* [L. inveteratio. See *Inveterate*.]

Long continuance, or the firmness or deep rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time; as the inveteracy of custom and habit; usually or always applied in a bad sense; as the inveteracy of prejudice, of error, or of any evil habit.*NWAD INVETERACY.2*

INVETERATE, *a.* [L. inveteratus, invetero; in and vetero, from vetus, old.]

1. Old; long established.*NWAD INVETERATE.2*

It is an inveterate and received opinion--*NWAD INVETERATE.3*

2. Deep rooted; firmly established by long continuance; obstinate;

used of evils; as an inveterate disease; an inveterate abuse; an inveterate course of sin.*NWAD INVETERATE.4*

3. Having fixed habits by long continuance; used of persons; as an inveterate sinner.*NWAD INVETERATE.5*

4. Violent; deep rooted; obstinate; as inveterate enmity or malice.*NWAD INVETERATE.6*

INVETERATE, *v.t.* [L. invetero, to grow old.]

To fix and settle by long continuance. [Obsolete or little used.]*NWAD INVETERATE.8*

INVETERATELY, *adv.* With obstinacy; violently.

INVETERATENESS, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy; as the inveterateness of a mischief.

INVETERATION, *n.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, *a.* [L. invidiosus, from invideo, to envy; in and video, to see. Invideo signified properly, to look against.]

1. Envious; malignant.*NWAD INVIDIOUS.2*

2. Likely to incur ill will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful. [This is the usual sense.]*NWAD INVIDIOUS.3*

Agamemnon found it an invidious affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes.*NWAD INVIDIOUS.4*

INVIDIOUSLY, *adv.* Enviously; malignantly.

1. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.*NWAD INVIDIOUSLY.2*

INVIDIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of provoking envy or hatred.

INVIGILANCE, *n.* Want of vigilance; neglect of watching.

INVIGORATE, *v.t.* To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to. Exercise invigorates the body; cheerfulness invigorates the mind.

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, invigorated and animated by universal charity.*NWAD INVIGORATE.2*

INVIGORATED, *pp.* Strengthened; animated.

INVIGORATING, *ppr.* Giving fresh vigor to; strengthening.

INVIGORATION, *n.* The action of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

INVILLAGED, *a.* Turned into a village.

INVINCIBLE, *a.* [L. in and vinco, to conquer.]

1. Not to be conquered or subdued; that cannot be overcome; unconquerable; as an invincible army.*NWAD INVINCIBLE.2*

2. Not to be overcome; insuperable; as, an invincible obstacle, error, habit or objection.*NWAD INVINCIBLE.3*

INVINCIBLENESS, INVINCIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being unconquerable; insuperableness.

INVINCIBLY, *adv.* Unconquerably; insuperably.

INVIOLABLE, *a.* [L. inviolabilis; in and violabilis, violo, to violate.]

1. Not to be profaned; that ought not to be injured, polluted or treated with irreverence; as, a sacred place and sacred things should be considered inviolable.*NWAD INVIOLABLE.2*

2. Not to be broken; as an inviolable league, covenant, agreement,

contract, vow or promise.*NWAD INVIOLABLE.3*

3. Not to be injured or tarnished; as inviolable chastity or honor.*NWAD INVIOLABLE.4*

4. Not susceptible of hurt or wound; as inviolable saints.*NWAD INVIOLABLE.5*

INVIOLABLENESS, INVIOLABILITY, *n.* [from inviolable.] The quality or state of being inviolable; as the inviolability of crowned heads.

1. The quality of not being subject to be broken.*NWAD INVIOLABLENESS.2*

INVIOLABLY, *adv.* Without profanation; without breach or failure; as a sanctuary inviolably sacred; to keep a promise inviolably.

INVIOLATE, *a.* [L. inviolatus.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

But let inviolate truth be always dear*NWAD INVIOLATE.2*

To thee.*NWAD INVIOLATE.3*

INVIOLATED, *a.* Unprofaned; unbroken; unviolated.

INVIOUS, *a.* [L. invius; in and via, way.] Impassable; untrodden.

INVIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being impassable.

INVISCATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. in and viscus, glue, birdlime.]**

1. To lime; to daub with glue.*NWAD INVISCATE.2*

2. To catch with glue or birdlime; to entangle with glutinous matter. [Little used.]*NWAD INVISCATE.3*

INVISCERATE, ***v.t.*** **To breed; to nourish. [A bad word.]**

INVISIBILITY, INVISIBLENESS, ***n.*** **The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to the sight.**

INVISIBLE, ***a.*** **s as z. [L. invisibilis; in and visibilis, viso, to see.] That cannot be seen; imperceptible by the sight. Millions of stars, invisible to the naked eye, may be seen by the telescope.**

He endured, as seeing him who is invisible. *Hebrews 11:27*.*NWAD INVISIBLE.2*

INVISIBLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to escape the sight; imperceptibly to the eye.**

INVISION, ***n.*** **s as z. [in and vision.] Want of vision, or the power of seeing. [Little used.]**

INVITATION, ***n.*** **[L. invitatio. See *Invite*.] The act of inviting; solicitation; the calling or requesting of a person's company to visit, to dine, or to accompany him to any place.**

INVITATORY, ***a.*** **Using or containing invitations.**

INVITATORY, ***n.*** **A part of the service in the catholic church; a psalm or anthem sung in the morning.**

--Antiphonary, a service-book, which contained all the invitatories, responsories and collects.*NWAD INVITATORY.3*

INVITE, *v.t.* [L. invito.]

1. To ask to do some act or to go to some place; to request the company of a person; as, to invite one to dine or sup; to invite friends to a wedding; to invite company to an entertainment; to invite one to an excursion into the country.*NWAD INVITE.2*

2. To allure; to draw to; to tempt to come; to induce by pleasure or hope.*NWAD INVITE.3*

--Shady groves, that easy sleep invite.*NWAD INVITE.4*

3. To present should be in a situation not to invite hostilities.*NWAD INVITE.5*

INVITED, *pp.* Solicited; requested to come or go in person; allured.

INVITER, *n.* One who invites.

INVITING, *ppr.* Soliciting the company of; asking to attend.

1. Alluring; tempting; drawing to; as an inviting amusement or prospect.*NWAD INVITING.2*

Nothing is so easy and inviting as the retort of abuse and sarcasm.*NWAD INVITING.3*

INVITING, *n.* Invitation.

INVITINGLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to invite or allure.

INVITINGNESS, *n.* The quality of being inviting.

INVITRIFIABLE, *a.* [in and vitrifiable, from vitrify.]

That cannot be vitrified or converted into glass.*NWAD INVITRIFIABLE.2*

INVOCATE, *v.t.* [L. invoco; in and voco, to call.] To invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.

If Dagon by thy god,*NWAD INVOCATE.2*

Go to his temple, invocate his aid--*NWAD INVOCATE.3*

[Instead of this word, invoke is generally used.]*NWAD INVOCATE.4*

INVOCATED, *pp.* Invoked; called on in prayer.

INVOCATING, *ppr.* Invoking.

INVOCATION, *n.* [L. invocatio.]

1. The act of addressing in prayer.*NWAD INVOCATION.2*

2. The form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity; as the invocation of the muses.*NWAD INVOCATION.3*

The whole poem is a prayer to Fortune, and the invocation is divided between the two deities.*NWAD INVOCATION.4*

3. A judicial call, demand or order; as the invocation of papers or evidence into a court.*NWAD INVOCATION.5*

INVOICE, *n.*

1. In commerce, a written account of the particulars of merchandise, shipped or sent to a purchases, consignee, factor, etc. with the value or prices and charges annexed.*NWAD INVOICE.2*

2. A written account of ratable estate.*NWAD INVOICE.3*

INVOICE, *v.t.* To make a written account of goods or property with their prices.

Goods, wares and merchandise imported from Norway, and invoiced in the current dollar of Norway--*NWAD INVOICE.5*

It is usual to invoice goods in the currency of the country in which the seller resides.*NWAD INVOICE.6*

INVOICED, *pp.* Inserted in a list with the price or value annexed.

INVOICING, *ppr.* Making an account in writing of goods, with their prices or values annexed; inserting in an invoice.

INVOKE, *v.t.* [L. invoco; in and voco, to call; vox, a word.]

1. To address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection; as, to invoke the Supreme Being. Poets invoke the muses for assistance.*NWAD INVOKE.2*

2. To order; to call judicially; as, to invoke depositions or evidence into a court.*NWAD INVOKE.3*

INVOKED, *pp.* Addressed in prayer for aid; called.

INVOKING, *ppr.* Addressing in prayer for aid; calling.

INVOLUCEL, *n.* [dim. of involucre.]

A partial involucre; an volucret.*NWAD INVOLUCEL.2*

INVOLUCELLATE, *a.* [supra.] Surrounded with involucels.

INVOLUCRUM, INVOLUCRE, *n.* [L. from involvo.] In botany, a calyx remote from the flower, particularly in the umbel, but applied also to the whorl and other kinds of inflorescence.

INVOLUCRED, *a.* Having an involucre, as umbels, whorls, etc.

INVOLUCRET, *n.* A small or partial involucrum.

INVOLUNTARILY, *adv.* [from involuntary.]

1. Not by choice; not spontaneously; against one's will.*NWAD*

INVOLUNTARILY.2

2. In a matter independent of the will.*NWAD INVOLUNTARILY.3*

INVOLUNTARINESS, *n.* Want of choice or will.

1. Independence on the will.*NWAD INVOLUNTARINESS.2*

INVOLUNTARY, *a.* [L. in and voluntarius. See *Voluntary*.]

1. Not having will or choice; unwilling.*NWAD INVOLUNTARY.2*

2. Independent of will or choice. The motion of the heart and arteries is involuntary, but not against the will.*NWAD INVOLUNTARY.3*

3. Not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; opposed to the will. A slave and a conquered nation yield an involuntary submission to a master.*NWAD INVOLUNTARY.4*

INVOLUTE, *n.* [L. involutus.] A curve traced by the end of a string folded upon a figure, or unwound from it.

INVOLUTE, INVOLUTED, *a.* [L. involutus, involvo. See *Involve*.]

In botany, rolled spirally inwards. Involuted foliation or venation, is when the leaves within the bud have their edges rolled spirally inwards on both sides towards the upper surface.*NWAD INVOLUTE.3*

INVOLUTION, *n.* [L. involutio. See *Involve*.]

1. The action of involving or infolding.*NWAD INVOLUTION.2*

2. The state of being entangled or involved; complication.*NWAD INVOLUTION.3*

All things are mixed and causes blended by mutual involutions.*NWAD INVOLUTION.4*

3. In grammar, the insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence between the agent or subject and the verb; a third intervening member within a second, etc.; as, habitual falsehood, if we may judge from experience, infers absolute depravity.*NWAD INVOLUTION.5*

4. In algebra, the raising of a quantity from its root to any power assigned. Thus 2x2x2=8. Here 8, the third power of 2, is found in involution, or multiplying the number into itself, and the product by the same number.*NWAD INVOLUTION.6*

INVOLVE, *v.t.* involv'. [L. involvo; in and volvo, to roll, Eng. to wallow.]

1. To envelop; to cover with surrounding matter; as, to involve one in smoke or dust.*NWAD INVOLVE.2*

2. To envelop in any thing which exists on all sides; as, to involve in darkness or obscurity.*NWAD INVOLVE.3*

3. To imply; to comprise. To be and not to be at the same time, involves a contradiction.*NWAD INVOLVE.4*

4. To entwist; to join; to connect.*NWAD INVOLVE.5*

He knows his end with mine involved.*NWAD INVOLVE.6*

5. To take in; to catch; to conjoin.*NWAD INVOLVE.7*

The gathering number, as it moves along,*NWAD INVOLVE.8*

Involves a vast involuntary throng.*NWAD INVOLVE.9*

6. To entangle. Let not our enemy involve the nation in war, nor our imprudence involve us in difficulty.*NWAD INVOLVE.10*

7. To plunge; to overwhelm. Extravagance often involves men in debt and distress.*NWAD INVOLVE.11*

8. To inwrap; to infold; to complicate or make intricate.*NWAD INVOLVE.12*

Some involved their snaky folds.*NWAD INVOLVE.13*

Florid, witty, involved discourses.*NWAD INVOLVE.14*

9. To blend; to mingle confusedly.*NWAD INVOLVE.15*

10. In algebra, to raise a quantity from the root to any assigned power; as a quantity involved to the third or fourth power.*NWAD INVOLVE.16*

INVOLVED, *pp.* Enveloped; implied; inwrapped; entangled.

INVOLVING, *ppr.* Enveloping; implying; comprising; entangling; complicating.

INVULNERABILITY, INVULNERABLENESS, *n.* [from invulnerable.] The quality or state of being invulnerable, or secure from wounds or injury.

INVULNERABLE, *a.* [L. invulnerabilis. See *Vulnerable*.]

That cannot be wounded; incapable of receiving injury.*NWAD INVULNERABLE.2*

Nor vainly hope*NWAD INVULNERABLE.3*

To be invulnerable in those bright arms.*NWAD INVULNERABLE.4*

INWALL, *v.t.* [in and wall.] To inclose or fortify with a wall.

INWARD, *a.*

1. Internal; interior; placed or being within; as the inward structure of the body.*NWAD INWARD.2*

2. Intimate; domestic; familiar.*NWAD INWARD.3*

3. Seated in the mind or soul.*NWAD INWARD.4*

INWARD, IN'WARDS, *adv.* Toward the inside. Turn the attention inward.

1. Toward the center or interior; as, to bend a thing inward.*NWAD INWARD.6*

2. Into the mind or thoughts.*NWAD INWARD.7*

Celestial light shine inward.*NWAD INWARD.8*

INWARDLY, *adv.* In the inner parts; internally.

Let Benedict, like covered fire,*NWAD INWARDLY.2*

Consume away in sighs, waste inwardly.*NWAD INWARDLY.3*

1. In the heart; privately; secretly. He inwardly repines. It is not easy to treat with respect a person whom we inwardly despise.*NWAD INWARDLY.4*

2. Towards the center.*NWAD INWARDLY.5*

INWARDNESS, *n.* Intimacy; familiarity. [Not used.]

1. Internal state. [Unusual.]*NWAD INWARDNESS.2*

INWARDS, *n. plu.* The inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera. *Exodus 29:13, 17, 22*.

INWEAVE, *v.t. pret.* inwove; *pp.* inwoven, inwove. [in and weave.]

To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.*NWAD INWEAVE.2*

Down they cast*NWAD INWEAVE.3*

Their crowns inwove with amaranth and gold.*NWAD INWEAVE.4*

INWHEEL, *v.t.* [in and wheel.] To encircle.

INWIT, *n.* [in and wit.] Mind; understanding.

INWOOD, *v.t.* To hide in woods.

INWORKING, *ppr.* or *a.* [in and work.]

Working or operating within.*NWAD INWORKING.2*

INWORKING, *n.* Internal operation; energy within.

INWOVE, INWOVEN, *pp.* of inweave. Woven in; intertwined by weaving.

INWRAP, *v.t.* inrap'. [in and wrap.] To involve; to infold; to cover by wrapping; as, to be inwrapped in smoke or in a cloud; to inwrap in a cloke.

1. To involve in difficulty or perplexity; to perplex.*NWAD INWRAP.2*

2. To ravish or transport.*NWAD INWRAP.3*

INWREATHE, *v.t.* inre'the. [in and wreathe.]

To surround or encompass as with a wreath, or with something in the form of a wreath.*NWAD INWREATHE.2*

Resplendent locks inwreathed with beams.*NWAD INWREATHE.3*

INWROUGHT, *pp.* or *a.* inraut'. [in and wrought, from work.]

Wrought or worked in or among other things, adorned with figures.*NWAD INWROUGHT.2*

IODATE, *n.* [See *Iodine*.]

A compound consisting of oxygen, iodin and a base.*NWAD IODATE.2*

IODIC, *a.* Iodic acid is a compound of iodin and oxygen.

IODIDE, *n.* A compound of iodin with a metal or other

substance.

IODIN, IODINE, ***n.*** **[Gr. resembling a violet.] In chimistry, a peculiar substance recently discovered by Courtois, a manufacturer of salt-peter in Paris. It is obtained from certain sea-weeds or marine plants. At the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere it is a solid, apparently a simple substance, at least hitherto undecomposed. It is incombustible, but in combining with several bodies, it exhibits the phenomena of combustion; hence it has been considered a supporter of combustion. Like chlorine, it destroys vegetable colors, but with less energy. Its color is bluish black or grayish black, of a metallic luster. It is often in scales, resembling those of micaceous iron ore; sometimes in brilliant rhomboidal plates, or in elongated octahedrons. Its taste is acrid, and it is somewhat poisonous. It is fusible at 225 deg. of Fahrenheit. The color of its vapor is a beautiful violet, whence its name.**

IODOUS, ***a.*** **Iodous acid is a compound of iodin and oxygen, containing less of the latter than iodic acid.**

IODURET, ***n.*** **A compound of iodin and a metallic or other base.**

IOLITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a violet, and stone.] A mineral of a violet blue color, with a shade of purple or black, called also dichroit and cordierite. It occurs in regular six-sided prisms. Its varieties are peliom and steinheilite.**

[Note. By the regular principles of pronouncing the Greek iota and the Shemitic jod, this word ought to be pronounced yolite.]*NWAD IOLITE.2*

IONIC, ***a.*** **[from Ionia.] The Ionic order, in architecture, is that species of column named from Ionia, in Greece. It is more slender than the Doric and Tuscan, but less slender and less ornamented than the Corinthian and Composite. It is simple, but majestic; its highth is 18 modules, and that of the entablature four and a half.**

1. The Ionic dialect of the Greek language, is the dialect used in Ionia.*NWAD IONIC.2*

2. The Ionic sect of philosophers, was that founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia. Their distinguishing tenet was, that water is the principle of all natural things.*NWAD IONIC.3*

3. Denoting an airy kind of music. The Ionic or Ionian mode was, reckoning from grave to acute, the second of the five middle modes.*NWAD IONIC.4*

IPECACUANHA, *n.* A root produced in South America. Four sorts are mentioned, gray, brown, white, and yellow. The gray, or genuine kind, is referred by Mutis to the Psychotria emetica, but more recently by Brotero to the Callicocca Ipecacuanha, a plant growing in Brazil. These plants have been considered by some as the same, or as species of the same genus. This root is used as an emetic. Ipecacuanha is a little wrinkled root about the thickness of a moderate quill, much used as an emetic, and against diarrheas and dysenteries.

IRASCIBILITY, IRASCIBLENESS, *n.* [from irascible.] The quality of being irascible, or easily inflamed by anger; irritability of temper.

IRASCIBLE, *a.* [L. irascor, from ira. See *Ire*.]

Very susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; irritable; as an irascible man; an irascible temper.*NWAD IRASCIBLE.2*

IRE, *n.* [L. ira, wrath. See Eng. *Wrath*.] Anger; wrath; keen resentment; a word chiefly used in poetry.

Thus will persist, relentless in his ire.*NWAD IRE.2*

IREFUL, *a.* [ire and full.] Angry; wrath; furious with anger.

The ireful bastard Orleans.*NWAD IREFUL.2*

IREFULLY, ***adv.*** **In an angry manner.**

IRENARCH, ***n.*** **[Gr.] An officer formerly employed in the Greek empire, to preserve the public tranquillity.**

IRIDESCENCE, ***n.*** **Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.**

IRIDESCENT, ***a.*** **[from iris.] Having colors like the rainbow.**

IRIDIUM, ***n.*** **[from iris.] A metal of a whitish color, not malleable, found in the ore of platinum, and in a native allow with osmium. Its specific gravity is above 18. It takes its name from the variety of colors which it exhibits while dissolving in muriatic acid. The native allow with osmium, or native iridium, is of a steel gray color and shining metallic luster. It usually occurs in small irregular flat grains, in alluvial soil, in S. America.**

IRIS, ***n. plu.*** **irises. [L. iris, iridis, the rainbow.]**

1. The rainbow.*NWAD IRIS.2*

2. An appearance resembling the rainbow.*NWAD IRIS.3*

3. The colored circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye, by means of which that opening is enlarged and diminished.*NWAD IRIS.4*

4. The changeable colors which sometimes appear in the glasses of telescopes, microscopes, etc.*NWAD IRIS.5*

5. A colored spectrum which a triangular glass prism casts on a wall, when placed at a due angle in the sun-beams.*NWAD IRIS.6*

6. The flower-de-lis, or flag-=flower, a genus of many species.*NWAD IRIS.7*

IRISATED, ***a.*** **Exhibiting the prismatic colors; resembling the rainbow.**

IRISED, *a.* Containing colors like those of the rainbow.

IRISH, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland.

IRISH, *n.* A native of Ireland.

1. The language of the Irish; the Hiberno-Celtic.*NWAD IRISH.3*

IRISHISM, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish.

IRK, *v.t.* urk. To weary; to give pain to; used only impersonally; as, it irketh me, it gives me uneasiness. It is nearly obsolete.

IRKSOME, *a.* Wearisome; tedious; tiresome; giving uneasiness; used of something troublesome by long continuance or repetition; as irksome hours; irksome toil or task.

IRKSOMELY, *adv.* In a wearisome or tedious manner.

IRKSOMENESS, *n.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.

IRON, *n.* i'urn, or i'rn. [L. ferrum, for herrum. The radical elements of this word are not easily ascertained.]

1. A metal, the hardest, most common and most useful of all the metals; of a livid whitish color inclined to gray, internally composed, to appearance, of small facets, and susceptible of a fine polish. It is so hard and elastic as to be capable of destroying the aggregation of any other metal. Next to tin, it is the lightest of all metallic substances, and next to gold, the most tenacious. It may be hammered into plates, but not into leaves. Its ductility is more considerable. It has the property of magnetism; it is attracted by the lodestone, and will acquire its properties. It is found rarely in native masses, but in ores, mineralized by different substances, it abounds in every part of the earth. Its medicinal qualities are valuable.*NWAD IRON.2*

2. An instrument or utensil made of iron; as a flat-iron, a smoothing-

iron.*NWAD IRON.3*

Canst thou fill his skin with barbed irons? *Job 41:7*.*NWAD IRON.4*

3. Figuratively, strength; power; as a rod of iron. *Daniel 2:40-42*.*NWAD IRON.5*

4. Irons, *plu.* fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs. *Psalm 105:18*.*NWAD IRON.6*

IRON, *a.* Made of iron; consisting of iron; as an iron gate; an iron bar; iron dust.

1. Resembling iron in color; as an iron gray color.*NWAD IRON.8*

2. Harsh; rude; severe; miserable; as the iron age of the world.*NWAD IRON.9*

Iron years of wars and dangers.*NWAD IRON.10*

Jove crush'd the nations with an iron rod.*NWAD IRON.11*

3. Binding fast; not to be broken; as the iron sleep of death.*NWAD IRON.12*

4. Hard of understanding; dull; as an iron witted fool.*NWAD IRON.13*

5. Firm; robust; as an iron constitution.*NWAD IRON.14*

IRON, *v.t.* To smooth with an instrument of iron.

1. To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff.*NWAD IRON.16*

2. To furnish or arm with iron.*NWAD IRON.17*

IRON-CLAY, *n.* A substance intermediate between basalt and wacky, of a reddish brown color, and occurring massive or vesicular.

IRONED, *pp.* Smoothed with an iron; shackled; armed with

iron.

IRONFLINT, ***n.*** **Ferruginous quartz; a subspecies of quartz, opake or translucent at the edges, with a fracture more or less conchoidal, shining and nearly vitreous. It is sometimes in very minute and perfect six-sided prisms, terminated at both extremities by six-sides pyramids. It occurs also in masses, and in small grains. Its varieties are red, yellow, and greenish.**

IRONHEARTED, ***a.*** **Hardhearted; unfeeling; cruel.**

IRONMOLD, ***n.*** **A spot on cloth made by applying rusty iron to the cloth when wet.**

IRONMONGER, ***n.*** **A dealer in iron wares or hardware.**

IRONSICK, ***a.*** **In seamen's language, a ship is said to be ironsick, when her bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become leaky.**

IRONSTONE, ***n.*** **An ore of iron.**

IRONWOOD, ***n.*** **The popular name of a genus of trees called Sideroxylon, of several species; so called from their hardness.**

IRONWORK, ***n.*** **A general name of the parts or pieces of a building which consist of iron; any thing made of iron.**

IRONWORKS, ***n. plu.*** **The works or establishment where pig-iron is wrought into bars, etc.**

IRONWORT, ***n.*** **A genus of plants called Sideritis, of several species.**

IRONICAL, ***a.*** **Expressing one thing and meaning another. An ironical expression is often accompanied with a manner of utterance which indicates that the speaker intends to be understood in a sense directly contrary to that which the words convey.**

IRONICALLY, *adv.* By way of irony; by the use of irony. A commendation may be ironically severe.

IRONIST, *n.* One who deals in irony.

IRONY, *a.* [from iron.] Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron; as irony chains; irony particles.

1. Resembling iron; hard.*NWAD IRONY.2*

IRONY, [L. ironia; Gr. a dissembler in speech.]

A mode of speech expressing a sense contrary to that which the speaker intends to convey; as, Nero was a very virtuous prince; Pope Hildebrand was remarkable for his meekness and humility. when irony is uttered, the dissimulation is generally apparent from the manner of speaking, as by a smile or an arch look, or perhaps by an affected gravity of countenance. Irony in writing may also be detected by the manner of expression.*NWAD IRONY.4*

IROUS, *a.* [from ire.] Apt to be angry.

IRRADIANCE, IRRADIANCY, *n.* [L. irradians, from irradio. See *Irradiate*.]

1. Emission of rays of light on an object.*NWAD IRRADIANCE.2*

2. Beams of light emitted; luster; splendor.*NWAD IRRADIANCE.3*

IRRADIATE, *v.t.* [L. irradio; in and radio, to shine. See *Ray*.]

1. To illuminate; to brighten; to make splendid; to adorn with luster.*NWAD IRRADIATE.2*

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illuminate; as, to irradiate the mind.*NWAD IRRADIATE.3*

3. To animate by heat or light.*NWAD IRRADIATE.4*

4. To decorate with shining ornaments.*NWAD IRRADIATE.5*

IRRADIATE, ***v.i.*** **To emit rays; to shine.**

IRRADIATE, ***a.*** **Adorned with shining ornaments.**

IRRADIATED, *pp.* Illuminated; enlightened; made luminous or bright; decorated with rays of light or with something shining.

IRRADIATING, *ppr.* Illuminating; decorating with beams of light.

IRRADIATION, *n.* The act of emitting beams of light.

1. Illumination; brightness.*NWAD IRRADIATION.2*

2. Intellectual light.*NWAD IRRADIATION.3*

3. The act of emitting minute particles or effluvia from some substance.*NWAD IRRADIATION.4*

IRRATIONAL, *a.* [L. irrationalis; in and rationalis, from ratio.]

1. Not rational; void of reason or understanding. Brutes are irrational animals.*NWAD IRRATIONAL.2*

2. Not according to the dictates of reason; contrary to reason; absurd. To pursue a course of life which destroys happiness, is irrational.*NWAD IRRATIONAL.3*

IRRATIONALITY, *n.* Want of reason or the powers of understanding.

IRRATIONALLY, *adv.* Without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, *a.* [in and reclaimable.]

1. Not to be reclaimed; that cannot be recalled from error or vice; that cannot be brought to reform.*NWAD IRRECLAIMABLE.2*

2. That cannot be tamed.*NWAD IRRECLAIMABLE.3*

IRRECLAIMABLY, ***adv.*** **So as not to admit of reformation.**

IRRECONCILABLE, ***a.*** **[in and reconcilable.]**

1. Not to be recalled to amity, or a state of friendship and kindness; retaining enmity that cannot be appeased or subdued; as an irreconcilable enemy or faction.*NWAD IRRECONCILABLE.2*

2. That cannot be appeased or subdued; as irreconcilable enmity or hatred.*NWAD IRRECONCILABLE.3*

3. That cannot be made to agree or be consistent; incongruous; incompatible; as irreconcilable absurdities. It is followed by with or to. A man's conduct may be irreconcilable to or with his avowed principles.*NWAD IRRECONCILABLE.4*

IRRECONCILABLENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility.**

IRRECONCILABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner that precludes reconciliation. Men may be irreconcilably opposed to each other.**

IRRECONCILE, ***v.t.*** **To prevent from being reconciled.**

IRRECONCILED, ***a.*** **[in and reconciled.]**

1. Not reconciled.*NWAD IRRECONCILED.2*

2. Not atoned for.*NWAD IRRECONCILED.3*

IRRECONCILEMENT, ***n.*** **Want of reconciliation; disagreement.**

IRRECONCILIATION, ***n.*** **Want of reconciliation.**

IRRECOVERABLE, ***a.*** **[in and recoverable.]**

1. Not to be recovered or repaired; as an irrecoverable loss.*NWAD IRRECOVERABLE.2*

2. That cannot be regained. Time past is irrecoverable.*NWAD IRRECOVERABLE.3*

3. That cannot be obtained by demand or suit; as a debt.*NWAD IRRECOVERABLE.4*

4. Not be remedied; as irrecoverable misery.*NWAD IRRECOVERABLE.5*

IRRECOVERABLENESS, *n.* The state of being irrecoverable.

IRRECOVERABLY, *adv.* Beyond recovery; beyond the possibility of being regained, repaired or remedied. Happiness may be irrecoverably lost.

1. Beyond the possibility of being reclaimed. A profligate may be irrecoverably abandoned to vice.*NWAD IRRECOVERABLY.2*

A profligate may be irrecoverably abandoned to vice.*NWAD IRRECOVERABLY.3*

IRRECUPERABLE, *a.* [L. in and recupero, to recover.]

Irrecoverable. [Not used.]*NWAD IRRECUPERABLE.2*

IRRECUPERABLY, *adv.* Irrecoverably. [Not used.]

IRREDEEMABLE, *a.* [in and redeemable.]

1. That cannot be redeemed.*NWAD IRREDEEMABLE.2*

2. Not subject to be paid at the pleasure of government; as irredeemable debts; irredeemable certificates or stock.*NWAD IRREDEEMABLE.3*

IRREDEEMABLENESS, IRREDEEMABILITY, *n.* The quality of being not redeemable.

IRREDUCIBLE, *a.* [in and reducible.] Not to be reduced; that cannot be brought back to a former state.

1. That cannot be reduced or changed to a different state; as corpuscles of air irreducible into water.*NWAD IRREDUCIBLE.2*

IRREDUCIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being irreducible.

IRREFRAGABLE, *a.* [in and refragable, L. refragor; re and the root of frango, to break.]

That cannot be refuted or overthrown; incontestable; undeniable; as an irrefragable argument; irrefragable reason or evidence.*NWAD IRREFRAGABLE.2*

IRREFRAGABLENESS, IRREFRAGABILITY, *n.* The quality of being irrefragable or incapable of refutation.

IRREFRAGABLY, *adv.* With force or strength that cannot be overthrown; with certainty beyond refutation. We say, the point in debate was irrefragably proved.

IRREFUTABLE, *a.* [Low L. irrefutabilis. See *Refute*.]

That cannot be refuted or disproved.*NWAD IRREFUTABLE.2*

IRREFUTABLY, *adv.* Beyond the possibility of refutation.

IRREGENERACY, *n.* Unregeneracy.

IRREGULAR, *a.* [L. irregularis; in and regularis, regula. See *Regular*.]

1. Not regular; not according to common form or rules; as an irregular building or fortification.*NWAD IRREGULAR.2*

2. Not according to established principles or customs; deviating from usage; as the irregular proceedings of a legislative body.*NWAD IRREGULAR.3*

3. Not conformable to nature or the usual operation of natural laws; as an irregular action of the heart and arteries.*NWAD*

IRREGULAR.4

4. Not according to the rules of art; immethodical; as irregular verse; an irregular discourse.*NWAD IRREGULAR.5*

5. Not in conformity to laws, human or divine; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; vicious; as irregular conduct or propensities.*NWAD IRREGULAR.6*

6. Not straight; as an irregular line or course.*NWAD IRREGULAR.7*

7. Not uniform; as irregular motion.*NWAD IRREGULAR.8*

8. In grammar, an irregular noun or verb is one which deviates from the common rules in its inflections.*NWAD IRREGULAR.9*

IRREGULAR, *n.* A soldier not in regular service.

IRREGULARITY, *n.*

1. Deviation from a straight line or from any common or established rule; deviation from method or order; as the irregularity of proceedings.*NWAD IRREGULARITY.2*

2. Deviation from law, human, or divine, or from moral rectitude; inordinate practice; vice. It is a favorable symptom when a profligate man becomes ashamed of his irregularities.*NWAD IRREGULARITY.3*

IRREGULARLY, *adv.* Without rule, method or order.

IRREGULATE, *v.t.* To make irregular; to disorder. [Not in use.]

IRRELATIVE, *a.* [in and relative.] Not relative; unconnected.

Irrelative chords, in music, have no common sound.*NWAD IRRELATIVE.2*

IRRELATIVELY, *adv.* Unconnectedly.

IRRELEVANCY, *n.* [from irrelevant.] Inapplicability; the quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support; as the irrelevancy of an argument or of testimony to a case in question.

IRRELEVANT, *a.* [L. elevo, levo, to raise.] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not serving to support. We call evidence, testimony and arguments irrelevant to a cause, when they are inapplicable to it, or do not serve so support it.

IRRELEVANTLY, *adv.* Without being to the purpose.

IRRELIEVABLE, *a.* Not admitting relief.

IRRELIGION, *n.* Want of religion, or contempt of it; impiety.

IRRELIGIONIST, *n.* One who is destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion.

IRRELIGIOUS, *a.* Destitute of religious principles; condemning religion; impious; ungodly.

Shame and reproach are generally the portion of the impious and irreligious.*NWAD IRRELIGIOUS.2*

1. Contrary to religion; profane; impious; wicked; as an irreligious speech; irreligious conduct.*NWAD IRRELIGIOUS.3*

IRRELIGIOUSLY, *adv.* With impiety; wickedly.

IRRELIGIOUSNESS, *n.* Want of religious principles or practices; ungodliness.

IRREMEABLE, *a.* [L. irremeabilis; in and remeo, to return; re and meo, to pass.] Admitting no return; as an irremeable way.

IRREMEDIABLE, *a.*

1. Not to be remedied; that cannot be cured; as an irremediable

disease or evil.*NWAD IRREMEDIABLE.2*

2. Not to be corrected or redressed; as irremediable error or mischief.*NWAD IRREMEDIABLE.3*

IRREMEDIABLENESS, *n.* State of being irremediable.

IRREMEDIABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure or correction.

IRREMISSIBLE, *a.* [L. remitto. See *Remit*.]

Not to be pardoned; that cannot be forgiven or remitted.*NWAD IRREMISSIBLE.2*

IRREMISSIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being unpardonable.

IRREMISSIBLY, *adv.* So as not to be pardoned.

IRREMOVABILITY, *n.* [See *Irremovable*.] The quality or state of being irremovable, or not removable from office.

IRREMOVABLE, *a.* [in and removable.]

1. That cannot be moved or changed.*NWAD IRREMOVABLE.2*

2. That cannot be legally or constitutionally removed from office.*NWAD IRREMOVABLE.3*

IRREMUNERABLE, *a.* [in and remunerable.] That cannot be rewarded.

IRRENOWNED, *a.* Not renowned; not celebrated.

IRREPARABILITY, *n.* [See *Irreparable*.] The quality or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair or recovery.

IRREPARABLE, *a.* [L. irreparabilis. See *Repair*.]

1. That cannot be repaired or mended; as an irreparable breach.*NWAD IRREPARABLE.2*

2. That cannot be recovered or regained; as an irreparable loss.*NWAD IRREPARABLE.3*

IRREPARABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes recovery or repair.

IRREPEALABILITY, *n.* [from irrepealable.]

The quality of being irrepealable.*NWAD IRREPEALABILITY.2*

IRREPEALABLE, *a.* [in and repealable. See *Repeal*.]

That cannot be legally repealed or annulled.*NWAD IRREPEALABLE.2*

IRREPEALABLENESS, *n.* Irrepealability.

IRREPEALABLY, *adv.* Beyond the power of repeal.

IRREPENTANCE, *n.* Want of repentance; impenitence.

IRREPLEVIABLE, *a.* [in and repleviable.] That cannot be replevied.

IRREPLEVISABLE, *a.* [in and replevisable.]

That cannot be replevied.*NWAD IRREPLEVISABLE.2*

IRREPREHENSIBLE, *a.* [in and reprehensible.]

Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; free from fault.*NWAD IRREPREHENSIBLE.2*

IRREPREHENSIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible.

IRREPREHENSIBLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner not to incur blame; without blame.**

IRREPRESENTABLE, ***a.*** **[in and represent.] Not to be represented; that cannot be figured or represented by any image.**

IRREPRESSIBLE, ***a.*** **[in and repressible.] That cannot be repressed.**

IRREPROACHABLE, ***a.*** **[in and reproachable.] That cannot be justly reproached; free from blame; upright; innocent. An irreproachable life is the highest honor of a rational being.**

IRREPROACHABLENESS, ***n.*** **The quality or state of being not reproachable.**

IRREPROACHABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly; as deportment irreproachably upright.**

IRREPROVALBE, ***a.*** **[in and reprovably.] That cannot be justly reproved; blameless; upright.**

IRREPROVABLY, ***adv.*** **So as not to be liable to reproof or blame.**

IRRESISTANCE, ***n.*** **s as z. [in and resistance.]**

Forbearance to resist; non-resistance; passive submission.*NWAD IRRESISTANCE.2*

IRRESISTIBILITY, IRRESISTIBLENESS, ***n.*** **[from irresistible.] The quality of being irresistible; power or force beyond resistance or opposition.**

IRRESISTIBLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition.**

An irresistible law of our nature impels us to seek happiness.*NWAD*

IRRESISTIBLE.2

IRRESISTIBLY, *adv.* With a power that cannot be successfully resisted or opposed.

IRRESOLUBLE, *a.* s as z. [L. in and resolvo.]

Not to be dissolved; incapable of dissolution.*NWAD IRRESOLUBLE.2*

IRRESOLUBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being indissoluble; resistance to separation of parts by heat.

IRRESOLUTE, *a.* s as z. [in and resolute.] Not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; not determined; wavering; given to doubt. Irresolute men either resolve not at all, or resolve and re-resolve.

IRRESOLUTELY, *adv.* Without firmness of mind; without decision.

IRRESOLUTENESS, *n.* Want of firm determination or purpose; vacillation of mind.

IRRESOLUTION, *n.* Want of resolution; want of decision in purpose; a fluctuation of mind, as in doubt, or between hope and fear.

IRRESOLVEDLY, *adv.* s as z. [in and resolved.]

Without settled determination. [Little used.]*NWAD IRRESOLVEDLY.2*

IRRESPECTIVE, *a.* [in and respective.]

Not regarding circumstances.*NWAD IRRESPECTIVE.2*

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute, irrespective will of God.*NWAD IRRESPECTIVE.3*

IRRESPECTIVELY, ***adv.*** **Without regard to circumstances, or not taking them into consideration.**

IRRESPIRABLE, ***a.*** **[in and respirable.] Unfit for respiration; not having the qualities which support animal life; as irrespirable air.**

IRRESPONSIBILITY, ***n.*** **Want of responsibility.**

IRRESPONSIBLE, ***a.*** **[in and responsible.] Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; not answerable.**

IRRETENTIVE, ***a.*** **Not retentive or apt to retain.**

IRRETRIEVABLE, ***a.*** **[in and retrievable, from retrieve.]**

Not to be recovered or repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable; as an irretrievable loss.*NWAD IRRETRIEVABLE.2*

IRRETRIEVABLENESS, ***n.*** **The state of being irretrievable.**

IRRETRIEVABLY, ***adv.*** **Irreparably; irrecoverably; in a manner not to be regained.**

IRRETURNABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be returned.**

IRREVERENCE, ***n.*** **[L. irreverentia; in and reverentia. See *Reverence*.]**

1. Want of reverence, or want of veneration; want of due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being. Irreverence toward God is analogous to disrespect toward man.*NWAD IRREVERENCE.2*

2. The state of being disregarded; applied to men. But this word is appropriately applicable to the Supreme Being and to his laws and institutions.*NWAD IRREVERENCE.3*

IRREVERENT, ***a.***

1. Wanting in reverence and veneration; not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being.*NWAD IRREVERENT.2*

2. Proceeding from irreverence; expressive of a want of veneration; as an irreverent thought, word or phrase.*NWAD IRREVERENT.3*

3. Wanting in respect to superiors.*NWAD IRREVERENT.4*

IRREVERENTLY, *adv.* Without due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme being; in an irreverent manner.

1. Without due respect to superiors.*NWAD IRREVERENTLY.2*

IRREVERSIBLE, *a.* [in and reversible.] That cannot be reversed; that cannot be recalled, repealed or annulled; as an irreversible decree or sentence.

IRREVERSIBLENESS, *n.* State of being irreversible.

IRREVERSIBLY, *adv.* In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeal.

IRREVOCABILITY, IRREVOCABLENESS, *n.* State of being irrevocable.

IRREVOCABLE, *a.* [L. irrevocabilis; in and revocabilis, revoco; re and voco, to call.] Not to be recalled or revoked; that cannot be reversed, repealed or annulled; as an irrevocable decree, sentence, edict or doom; irrevocable fate; an irrevocable promise.

IRREVOCABLY, *adv.* Beyond recall; in a manner precluding repeal.

IRREVOKABLE, *a.* [in and revokable.]

Not to be recalled; irrevocable.*NWAD IRREVOKABLE.2*

IRREVOLUBLE, *a.* That has no revolution. [Not used.]

IRRIGATE, *v.t.* [L. irrigo; in and rigo, to water.]

1. To water; to wet; to moisten; to bedew.*NWAD IRRIGATE.2*

2. To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it.*NWAD IRRIGATE.3*

IRRIGATED, *pp.* Watered; moistened.

IRRIGATING, *ppr.* Watering; wetting; moistening.

IRRIGATION, *n.* The act of watering or moistening.

1. In agriculture, the operation of causing water to flow over lands

for nourishing plants.*NWAD IRRIGATION.2*

IRRIGUOUS, *a.* [L. irriguus. See *Irrigate*.]

1. Watered; watery; moist.*NWAD IRRIGUOUS.2*

The flowery lap*NWAD IRRIGUOUS.3*

Of some irriguous valley spreads her store.*NWAD IRRIGUOUS.4*

2. Dewy; moist.*NWAD IRRIGUOUS.5*

IRRISION, *n.* s as z. [L. irrisio, irrideo; in and ridio, to laugh.] The act of laughing at another.

IRRITABILITY, *n.* [from irritable.] Susceptibility of excitement; the quality of being easily irritated or exasperated; as irritability of temper.

1. In physiology, one of the four faculties of the sensorium, by which fibrous contractions are caused in consequence of the irritations excited by external bodies.*NWAD IRRITABILITY.2*

Irritability differs from sensibility; the most irritable parts of the body not being at all sensible, and vice versa. The heart is endued with the greatest irritability.*NWAD IRRITABILITY.3*

IRRITABLE, *a.* [from irritate.] Susceptible of excitement, or of heat and action, as animal bodies.

1. Very susceptible of anger or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated; as an irritable temper.*NWAD IRRITABLE.2*

2. In physiology, susceptible of contraction, in consequence of the appulse of an external body.*NWAD IRRITABLE.3*

In general, there is nothing irritable in the animal body, but the muscular fibers.*NWAD IRRITABLE.4*

IRRITANT, *a.* Irritating.

IRRITANT, ***n.*** **That which excites or irritates.**

IRRITATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. irrito; in and ira, wrath.]**

1. To excite heat and redness in the skin or flesh of living animal bodies, as by friction; to inflame; to fret; as, to irritate a wounded part by a coarse bandage.*NWAD IRRITATE.2*

2. To excite anger; to provoke; to tease; to exasperate. Never irritate a child for trifling faults. The insolence of a tyrant irritates his subjects.*NWAD IRRITATE.3*

3. To increase action or violence; to highten excitement in.*NWAD IRRITATE.4*

Air, if very cold, irritateth the flame.*NWAD IRRITATE.5*

4. To cause fibrous contractions in an extreme part of the sensorium, as by the appulse of an external body.*NWAD IRRITATE.6*

IRRITATED, ***pp.*** **Excited; provoked; caused to contract.**

IRRITATING, ***ppr.*** **Exciting; angering; provoking; causing to contract.**

IRRITATION, ***n.*** **The operation of exciting heat, action, and redness in the skin or flesh of living animals, by friction or other means.**

1. The excitement of action in the animal system by the application of food, medicines and the like.*NWAD IRRITATION.2*

2. Excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger.*NWAD IRRITATION.3*

3. In physiology, an exertion or change of some extreme part of the sensorium residing in the muscles or organs of sense, in consequence of the appulses of external bodies.*NWAD IRRITATION.4*

Irritation is the effect of a stimulus applied to an irritable part.*NWAD IRRITATION.5*

IRRITATIVE, *a.* Serving to excite or irritate.

1. Accompanied with or produced by increased action or irritation; as an irritative fever.*NWAD IRRITATIVE.2*

IRRITATORY, *a.* Exciting; stimulating.

IRRORATION, *n.* [L. irroratio.] The act of bedewing; the state of being moistened with dew.

IRRUPTION, *n.* [L. irruption; in and rumpo, to break or burst.]

1. A bursting in; a breaking or sudden violent rushing into a place. Holland has been often inundated by irruptions of the sea.*NWAD IRRUPTION.2*

2. A sudden invasion or incursion; a sudden, violent inroad, or entrance of invaders into a place or country; as the irruption of the northern nations into France and Italy.*NWAD IRRUPTION.3*

IRRUPTIVE, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

IS, *v.i.* iz. [L. est.] The third person singular of the substantive verb, which is composed of three or four distinct roots, which appear in the words am, be, are, and is. Is and was coincide with the Latin esse, and Goth. wesan. In the indicative, present tense, it is thus varied; I am, thou art, he, she, or it, is; we, ye or you, they, are. In writing and speaking, the vowel is often dropped; as, he's gone; there's none left.

ISABEL, *n.* Isabel yellow is a brownish yellow, with a shade of brownish red.

ISAGOGICICAL, *a.* Introductory.

ISAGON, *n.* [Gr. equal, and an angle.] A figure whose angles

are equal.

ISATIS, *n.* In zoology, the arctic fox or Canis lagopus.

ISCHIADIC, *a.* [L. ischiadicus, from ischias, the sciatica, from ischium, the hip.] Pertaining to the hip. The ischiadic passion or disease is ranked by Cullen with rheumatism. It is a rheumatic affection of the hip joint. It is called also sciatica. It is sometimes seated in the tendinous expansion which covers the muscles of the thigh, but its most common seat is in the muscles, or in the capsular ligament, and it is then either rheumatic or gouty.

ISCHURETIC, *a.* [See *Ischury*.]

Having the quality of relieving ischury.*NWAD ISCHURETIC.2*

ISCHURETIC, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve ischury.

ISCHURY, *n.* [Gr. to stop, and urine.]

A stoppage or suppression of urine.*NWAD ISCHURY.2*

ISERIN, ISERINE, *n.* A mineral of an iron black color, and of a splendent metallic luster, occurring in small obtuse angular grains. It is harder than feldspar, and consists of the oxyds of iron and titanium, with a small portion of uranium.

ISH, a termination of English words, is, in Sax. isc. Dan. isk, G. isch; and not improbably, it is the termination esque, in French, as in grotesque, It. esco, in grotesco, and the Latin termination of the inceptive verb, as in fervesco. Annexed to English adjectives, ish denotes diminutive, or a small degree of the quality; as whitish, from white; yellowish, from yellow.

ISH annexed to names forms a possessive adjective; as in Swedish, Danish, English.

ISH annexed to common nouns forms an adjective denoting a participation

of the qualities expressed by the noun; as foolish, from fool; roguish, from rogue; brutish, from brute. This is the more common use of this termination.

ISICLE, a pendant shoot of ice, is more generally written icicle. [See *Ice* and *Icicle*.]

ISINGLASS, *n.* i'zinglass. [that is, ise or ice-glass.]

A substance consisting chiefly of gelatin, of a firm texture and whitish color, prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh water fishes, particularly of the huso, a fish of the sturgeon kind, found in the rivers of Russia. It is used as an agglutinant and in fining wines.*NWAD ISINGLASS.2*

ISINGLASS-STONE. [See *Mica*.]

ISLAMISM, *n.* The true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism.

ISLAND, *n.* i'land. [This is an absurd compound of isle and land, that is, land-in-water land, or ieland-land. There is no such legitimate word in English, and it is found only in books. The genuine word always used in discourse is our native word, Sax. ealong, D.G. eiland.]

1. A tract of land surrounded by water.*NWAD ISLAND.2*

2. A large mass of floating ice, is called an island of ice.*NWAD ISLAND.3*

ISLANDER, *n.* i'lander. An inhabitant of an ieland.

ISLE, ILE, *n.* ile. [L. insula.]

1. A tract of land surrounded by water, or a detached portion of land embosomed in the ocean, in a lake or river.*NWAD ISLE.2*

The isles shall wait for his law. *Isaiah 42:4*.*NWAD ISLE.3*

2. A passage in a church. [See *Aisle*.]*NWAD ISLE.4*

ISLET, *n.* i'let. A little ieland.

ISOCHRONAL, ISOCHRONOUS, *a.* [Gr. equal, and time.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times.

An isochronal line, is that in which a heavy body is supposed to descend without acceleration.*NWAD ISOCHRONAL.2*

Isochronal vibrations of a pendulum are such as are performed in the same space of time.*NWAD ISOCHRONAL.3*

ISOLATE, *v.t.* To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate.

ISOLATED, *pp.* or *a.* Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.

ISOLATING, *ppr.* Placing by itself or detached like an isle.

ISOMORPHISM, *n.* [Gr. like, and form.] The quality of a substance by which it is capable of replacing another in a compound, without an alteration of its primitive form.

ISOMORPHOUS, *a.* Capable of retaining its primitive form in a compound.

ISONOMY, *n.* [Gr. equal, and law.]

Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges.*NWAD ISONOMY.2*

ISOPERIMETRICAL, *a.* [See *Isoperimetry*.]

Having equal boundaries; as isoperimetrical figures or bodies.*NWAD ISOPERIMETRICAL.2*

ISOPERIMETRY, *n.* [Gr. equal, around, and measure.]

In geometry, the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.*NWAD ISOPERIMETRY.2*

ISOSCELES, *a.* [Gr. equal, and leg.] Having two legs only that are equal; as an isosceles triangle.

ISRAELITE, *n.* A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.

ISRAELITIC, ISRAELITISH, *a.* Pertaining to Israel.

ISOTHERMAL, *a.* [Gr. equal, proper, and heat.] Having an equal degree of heat, or a like temperature.

ISOTONIC, *a.* [Gr. equal, and tone.] Having equal tones. The isotonic system, in music, consists of intervals, in which each concord is alike tempered, and in which there are twelve equal semitones.

ISSUABLE, *a.* [from issue.] That may be issued. In law, an issuable term, is one in which issues are made up.

ISSUE, *n.* ish'u.

1. The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress; applied to water or other fluid, to smoke, to a body of men, etc. We say, an issue of water from a pipe, from a spring, or from a river; an issue of blood from a wound, of air from a bellows; an issue of people from a door or house.*NWAD ISSUE.2*

2. A sending out; as the issue of an order from a commanding officer or from a court; the issue of money from a treasury.*NWAD ISSUE.3*

3. Event; consequence; end or ultimate result. Our present condition will be best for us in the issue.*NWAD ISSUE.4*

4. Passage out; outlet.*NWAD ISSUE.5*

To God the Lord belong the issues from death. *Psalm 68:20*.*NWAD ISSUE.6*

5. Progeny; a child or children; offspring; as, he had issue, a son; and we speak of issue of the whole blood or half blood. A man dies without issue.*NWAD ISSUE.7*

6. Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements or other property. A conveyed to B all his right to a term for years, with all the issues, rents and profits.*NWAD ISSUE.8*

7. In surgery, a fontanel; a little ulcer made in some part of an animal body, to promote discharges.*NWAD ISSUE.9*

8. Evacuation; discharge; a flux or running. *Leviticus 12:7*; *Matthew 9:20*.*NWAD ISSUE.10*

9. In law, the close or result of pleadings; the point of matter depending in suit, on which the parties join, and put the case to trial by a jury.*NWAD ISSUE.11*

10. A giving out from a repository; delivery; as an issue of rations or provisions from a store, or of powder from a magazine.*NWAD ISSUE.12*

ISSUE, *v.i.*

1. To pass or flow out; to run out of any inclosed place; to proceed, as from a source; as, water issues from springs; blood issues from wounds; sap or gum issues from trees; light issues from the sun.*NWAD ISSUE.14*

2. To go out; to rush out. Troops issued from the town and attacked the besiegers.*NWAD ISSUE.15*

3. To proceed, as progeny; to spring.*NWAD ISSUE.16*

Of thy sons that shall issue from thee-- *2 Kings 20:18*.*NWAD ISSUE.17*

4. To proceed; to be produced; to arise; to grow or accrue; as rents and profits issuing from land, tenements, or a capital stock.*NWAD ISSUE.18*

5. In legal pleadings, to come to a point in fact of law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause. Our lawyers say, a cause issues to the court or to the jury; it issues in demurrer.*NWAD ISSUE.19*

6. To close; to end. We know not how the cause will issue.*NWAD ISSUE.20*

ISSUE, *v.t.* To send out; to put into circulation; as, to issue money from a treasury, or notes from a bank.

1. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.*NWAD ISSUE.22*

2. To deliver for use; as, to issue provisions from a store.*NWAD ISSUE.23*

ISSUED, *pp.* Descended; sent out.

ISSUELESS, *a.* Having no issue or progeny; wanting children.

ISSUING, *ppr.* Flowing or passing out; proceeding from, sending out.

ISSUING, *n.* A flowing or passing out.

1. Emission; a sending out, as of bills or notes.*NWAD ISSUING.3*

ISTHMUS, *n.* ist'mus. [L.] A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the mainland. Such is the Neck, so called, which connects Boston with the main land at Roxbury. But the word is applied to land of considerable extent, between seas; as the isthmus of Darien, which connects North and South America, and the isthmus between the Euxine and Caspian seas.

IT, *pron.* [L. id.]

1. A substitute or pronoun of the neuter gender, sometimes called

demonstrative, and standing for any thing except males and females, “Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.” *Proverbs 4:23*. Here it is the substitute for heart.*NWAD IT.2*

2. It is much used as the nominative case or word to verbs called impersonal; as it rains; it snows. In this case, there is no determinate thing to which it can be referred.*NWAD IT.3*

In other cases, it may be referred to matter, affair, or some other word. Is it come to this?*NWAD IT.4*

3. Very often, it is used to introduce a sentence, preceding a verb as a nominative, but referring to a clause or distinct member of the sentence. “It is well ascertained, that the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid.” What is well ascertained?*NWAD IT.5*

The answer will show: the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid; it [that] is well ascertained. Here it represents the clause of the sentence,”the figure of the earth,” etc. If the order of the sentence is inverted, the use of it is superseded. The figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid; that is well ascertained.*NWAD IT.6*

It, like that, is often a substitute for a sentence or clause of a sentence.*NWAD IT.7*

4. It often begins a sentence, when a personal pronoun, or the name of a person, or a masculine noun follows. It is I: be not afraid. It was Judas who betrayed Christ. When a question is asked, it follows the verb; as, who was it that betrayed Christ?*NWAD IT.8*

5. It is used also for the state of a person or affair.*NWAD IT.9*

How is it with our general?*NWAD IT.10*

6. It is used after intransitive verbs very indefinitely and sometimes ludicrously, but rarely in an elevated style.*NWAD IT.11*

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable he meant to walk it back for his pleasure.*NWAD IT.12*

The Lacedemonians, at the straits of Thermopylae, when their arms failed them, fought it out with nails and teeth.*NWAD IT.13*

Whether the charmer sinner it, or saint it.*NWAD IT.14*

ITALIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Italy.

ITALIAN, *n.* A native of Italy.

1. The language used in Italy, or by the Italians.*NWAD ITALIAN.3*

ITALIANATE, *v.t.* To render Italian, or conformable to Italian customs.

ITALIANIZE, *v.i.* To play the Italian; to speak Italian.

ITALIC, *a.* Relating to Italy or its characters.

ITALICIZE, *v.t.* To write or print in Italic characters.

ITALICS, *n. plu.* Italic letters or characters; characters first used in Italy, and which stand inclining; the letters in which this clause is printed. They are used to distinguish words for emphasis, importance, antithesis, etc.

ITCH, *n.*

1. A cutaneous disease of the human race, appearing in small watery pustules on the skin, accompanied with an uneasiness or irritation that inclines the patient to use friction. This disease is supposed by some authors to be occasioned by a small insect, a species of Acarus, as the microscope detects these insects in the vesicles. Others suppose the pustules only form a nidus for the insects. This disease is taken only by contact or contagion.*NWAD ITCH.2*

2. The sensation in the skin occasioned by the disease.*NWAD ITCH.3*

3. A constant teasing desire; as an itch for praise; an itch for scribbling.*NWAD ITCH.4*

ITCH, *v.i.*

1. To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part.*NWAD ITCH.6*

2. To have a constant desire or teasing inclination; as itching ears. *2 Timothy 4:3*.*NWAD ITCH.7*

ITCHING, *ppr.* Having a sensation that calls for scratching.

1. Having a constant desire.*NWAD ITCHING.2*

ITCHY, *a.* Infected with the itch.

ITEM, *adv.* [L. item, also.] Also; a word used when something is to be added.

ITEM, *n.* An article; a separate particular in an account. The account consists of many items.

1. A hint; an innuendo.*NWAD ITEM.3*

ITEM, *v.t.* To make a note or memorandum of.

ITERABLE, *a.* That may be repeated. [Not used.]

ITERANT, *a.* [See *Iterate*.] Repeating; as an iterant echo.

ITERATE, *v.t.* [L. itero, to repeat, from iter, a going.]

To repeat; to utter or do a second time; as, to iterate advice or admonition; to iterate a trepass.*NWAD ITERATE.2*

ITERATED, *pp.* Repeated.

ITERATING, *ppr.* Repeating; uttering or doing over again.

ITERATION, ***n.*** **[L. iteratio.] Repetition; recital or performance a second time.**

ITERATIVE, ***a.*** **Repeating.**

ITINERANT, ***a.*** **[L. iter, a way or journey.] Passing or traveling about a country; wandering; not settled; as an itinerant preacher.**

ITINERANT, ***n.*** **One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one who is unsettled.**

ITINERARY, ***n.*** **[Low L. itinerarium, from iter, a going.]**

An account of travels or of the distances of places; as the itinerary of Antoninus.*NWAD ITINERARY.2*

ITINERARY, ***a.*** **Traveling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey.**

ITINERATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. iter, a going; Low L. itinero.]**

To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching; to wander without a settled habitation.*NWAD ITINERATE.2*

ITSELF, ***pron.*** **[it and self.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things. The thing is good in itself; it stands by itself.**

Borrowing of foreigners, in itself, makes not the kingdom rich or poor.*NWAD ITSELF.2*

ITTRIUM, ***n.*** **The undecomposable base of yttria; but better written yttrium, unless yttria should be written ittria.**

IVORY, ***n.*** **[L. ebur.] The tusk of an elephant, a hard, solid substance, of a fine white color. This tooth is sometimes six or seven feet in length, hollow from the base to a certain highth, and filled with a compact medullary substance, seeming to**

contain a great number of glands. The ivory of Ceylon and Achem does not become yellow in wearing, and hence is preferred to that of Guinea.

IVORY, *a.* Consisting of ivory; as an ivory comb.

IVORY-BLACK, *n.* A fine kind of soft blacking.

IVY, *n.* A parasitic plant of the genus Hedera, which creeps along the ground, or if it finds support, rises on trees or buildings, climbing to a great highth.

IVYED, *a.* Overgrown with ivy.

J

J — JASPACHATE

J. This letter has been added to the English Alphabet in modern days; the letter I being written formerly in words where J is now used. It seems to have had the sound of y, in many words, as it still has in the German. The English sound of this letter may be expressed by dzh, or edzh, a compound sound coinciding exactly with that of g, in genius; the French j, with the articulation d preceding it. It is the tenth letter of the English Alphabet.

JABBER, *v.i.* To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter; to prate.

JABBER, *n.* Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words.

JABBERER, *n.* One that talks rapidly, indistinctly or unintelligibly.

JABBERING, *ppr.* Prating; talking rapidly and confusedly.

JABBERMENT, *n.* Idle prate.

JABIRU, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the crane kind.

The Jabiru is the Mycteria Americana. It resembles the stork*NWAD JABIRU.2*

JACAMAR, *n.* A kind of fowls arranged by Linne under the genus Alcedo; but their toes are differently placed, and their food consists of insects. They are about the size of a lark. Numerous species are described.

The Jacamars are arranged in a separate genus, Galbula, and along with the woodpeckers in the order of climbers.*NWAD JACAMAR.2*

JACENT, *a.* [L. jacens, jaceo, to lie.] Lying at length.

JACINTH, *n.* [a different orthography of Hyacinth.]

1. A genus of plants. [See *Hyacinth*.]*NWAD JACINTH.2*

2. A species of pellucid gems. [See *Hyacinth*.] *Revelation 21:20*.*NWAD JACINTH.3*

JACK, *n.*

1. A nickname or diminutive of John, used as a general term of contempt for any saucy of paltry fellow.*NWAD JACK.2*

2. The name of an instrument that supplies the place of a boy; an instrument to pull off boots.*NWAD JACK.3*

3. An engine to turn a spit; as a kitchen jack; a smoke jack.*NWAD JACK.4*

4. A young pike.*NWAD JACK.5*

5. A coat of mail.*NWAD JACK.6*

6. A pitcher of waxed leather.*NWAD JACK.7*

7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.*NWAD JACK.8*

8. Part of a musical instrument called a virginal.*NWAD JACK.9*

9. The male of certain animals, as of the ass.*NWAD JACK.10*

10. A horse or wooden frame on which wood or timer is sawed.*NWAD JACK.11*

11. In sea-language, a flag, ensign or colors, displayed from a staff on the end of a bow-sprit.*NWAD JACK.12*

12. In Yorkshire, half a pint. A quarter of a pint.*NWAD JACK.13*

Jack of all trades, a person who can turn his hand to any king of

business.*NWAD JACK.14*

Jack by the hedge, a plant of the genus Erysimum, that grown under hedges.*NWAD JACK.15*

Jack in a box, a plant of the genus Hernandia.*NWAD JACK.16*

1. A large wooden male screw, turning in a female one.*NWAD JACK.17*

Jack with a lantern, an ignis fatuus, a meteor that appears in low moist lands.*NWAD JACK.18*

Jack of the clock-house, a little man that strikes the quarters in a clock.*NWAD JACK.19*

JACKALENT, *n.* [Jack in lent, a poor starved fellow.]

A simple sheepish fellow.*NWAD JACKALENT.2*

JACKANAPES, *n.* [jack and ape.] A monkey, an ape.

1. A coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.*NWAD JACKANAPES.2*

A young upstart jackanapes.*NWAD JACKANAPES.3*

JACKASS, *n.* The male of the ass.

JACK-BLOCK, *n.* A block attached to the top-gallant-tie of a ship, to sway up or to strike the yard.

JACKBOOTS, *n.* Boots that serve as armor for the legs.

JACKDAW, *n.* [jack and daw.] A fowl of the genus Corvus, thievish and mischievous to the farmer.

JACKFLAG, *n.* A flag hoisted at the sprit-sail top-mast-head.

JACKPUDDING, *n.* [jack and pudding.] A merry Andrew; a buffoon; a zany.

JACKSMITH, ***n.*** **A smith who makes jacks for the chimney.**

JACKAL, ***n.*** **An animal of the genus Canis, resembling a dog and a fox; a native of Asia and Africa. It preys on poultry and other small animals. It is the Canis aureus of Linne.**

JACKET, ***n.*** **A short close garment worn by males, extending downwards to the hips; a short coat.**

JACKETED, ***a.*** **Wearing a jacket.**

JACOBIN, ***n.*** **[So named from the place of meeting, which was the monastery of the monks called Jacobines.]**

The Jacobins, in France, during the late revolution, were a society of violent revolutionists, who held secret meetings in which measures were concerted to direct the proceedings of the National Assembly. Hence, a Jacobin is the member of a club, or other person, who opposes government in a secret and unlawful manner or by violent means; a turbulent demagogue.*NWAD JACOBIN.2*

JACOBINE, ***n.*** **A monk of the order of Dominicans.**

1. A pigeon with a high tuft.*NWAD JACOBINE.2*

JACOBINIC, JACOBINICAL, ***a.*** **Resembling the Jacobins of France; turbulent; discontented with government; holding democratic principles.**

JACOBINISM, ***n.*** **Jacobinic principles; unreasonable or violent opposition to legitimate government; an attempt to overthrow or change government by secret cabals or irregular means; popular turbulence.**

JACOBINIZE, ***v.t.*** **To taint with Jacobinism.**

JACOBITE, ***n.*** **[from Jacobus, James.] A partizan or adherent of James II, king of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants; of course, an opposer of the revolution in**

1688, in favor of William and Mary.

1. One of a sect of christians in Syria and Mesopotamia, who hold that Jesus Christ had but one nature.*NWAD JACOBITE.2*

JACOBITE, *a.* Pertaining to the partizans of James II.

JACOBITISM, *n.* The principles of the partizans of James II.

JACOB'S-LADDER, *n.* A plant of the genus Polemonium.

JACOB'S-STAFF, *n.* A pilgrim's staff.

1. A staff concealing a dagger.*NWAD JACOBS-STAFF.2*

2. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.*NWAD JACOBS-STAFF.3*

JACOBUS, *n.* [Jacobus, James.] A gold coin, value twenty-five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

JACONET, *n.* A kind of coarse muslin.

JACTANCY, *n.* [L. jactantia.] A boasting. [Not used.]

JACTITATION, *n.* [L. jactito, jacto. It ought rather to be jactation, L. jactatio.]

1. A tossing of the body; restlessness.*NWAD JACTITATION.2*

2. A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage; vain boasting.*NWAD JACTITATION.3*

JACULATE, *v.t.* [L. jaculor.] To dart.

JACULATION, *n.* The action of darting, throwing or lanching, as missive weapons.

JACULATOR, *n.* The shooting fish, a species of Chaetodon.

JACULATORY, *a.* Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; uttered in short sentences. [See *Ejaculatory*.]

JADE, *n.*

1. A mean or poor horse; a tired horse; a worthless nag.*NWAD JADE.2*

Tired as a jade in overloaden cart.*NWAD JADE.3*

2. A mean woman; a word of contempt, noting sometimes age, but generally vice.*NWAD JADE.4*

She shines the first of battered jades.*NWAD JADE.5*

3. A young woman; in irony or slight contempt.*NWAD JADE.6*

JADE, *n.* A mineral called also nephrite or nephritic stone, remarkable for its hardness and tenacity, of a color more or less green, and of a resinous or oily aspect when polished. It is fusible into a glass or enamel. Cleveland divides jade into three subspecies, nephrite, saussurite, and axestone. It is found in detached masses or inhering in rocks.

JADE, *v.t.* To tire; to fatigue; to weary with hard service; as, to jade a horse.

1. To weary with attention or study; to tire.*NWAD JADE.9*

The mind once jaded by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again.*NWAD JADE.10*

2. To harass; to crush.*NWAD JADE.11*

3. To tire or wear out in mean offices; as a jaded groom.*NWAD JADE.12*

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.*NWAD JADE.13*

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination jade me.*NWAD JADE.14*

JADE, *v.i.* To become weary; to lose spirit; to sink.

They are promising in the beginning, but they fail and jade and tire in the prosecution.*NWAD JADE.16*

JADED, *pp.* Tired; wearied; fatigued; harassed.

JADERY, *n.* The tricks of a jade.

JADING, *ppr.* Tiring; wearying; harassing.

JADISH, *a.* Vitious; bad, like a jade.

1. Unchaste.*NWAD JADISH.2*

JAG, *n.* A small load.

JAGG, *v.t.* To notch; to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG, JAG, *n.* A tooth of a saw; a denticulation. In botany, a cleft or division.

JAGGED, *pp.* Notched; uneven.

1. Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided; laciniate; as jagged leaves.*NWAD JAGGED.2*

JAGGEDNESS, *n.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

JAGGING, *ppr.* Notching; cutting into teeth; dividing.

JAGGY, *a.* Set with teeth; denticulated; uneven.

JAGUAR, *n.* The American tiger, or once of Brasil, belonging to the genus Felis.

JAH, *n.* Jehovah.

JAIL, *n.* A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime, and held in the custody

of the sheriff.

JAILBIRD, *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.

JAILER, *n.* The keeper of a prison.

JAILFEVER, *n.* A contagious and fatal fever generated in jails and other places crowded with people.

JAKES, *n.* [L. jacio, to throw.] A house of office or back-house; a privy.

JALAP, *n.* The root of a plant, a species of Convolvulus. It is brought in thin transverse slices, and also whole, of an oval shape, hard, solid and heavy. It has little or no taste or smell, but is much used in powder as a cathartic.

JAM, *n.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

1. A kind of frock for children.*NWAD JAM.2*

JAM, *v.t.*

1. To press; to crowd; to wedge in.*NWAD JAM.4*

2. In England, to tread hard or make firm by treading, as land by cattle.*NWAD JAM.5*

JAM, JAMB, *n.* Among the lead miners of Mendip, a thick bed of stone which hinders them when pursuing the veins of ore.

JAMB, *n.* jam. In architecture, a supporter; the side-piece or post of a door; the side-piece of a fireplace.

JAMBEE, *n.* A name formerly given to a fashionable cane.

JAMBEUX, *n.* [supra.] Armor for the legs.

JANE, *n.* A coin of Genoa.

1. A kind of fustian.*NWAD JANE.2*

JANGLE, *v.i.* To quarrel in words; to altercate; to bicker; to wrangle.

JANGLE, *v.t.* To cause to sound untunably or discordantly.

--E'er monkish rhymes*NWAD JANGLE.3*

Had jangl'd their fantastic chimes.*NWAD JANGLE.4*

JANGLER, *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.

JANGLING, *ppr.* Wrangling; quarreling; sounding discordantly.

JANGLING, *n.* A noisy dispute; a wrangling.

JANITOR, *n.* [L.] A door-keeper; a porter.

JANIZARIAN, *n.* Pertaining to the Janizaries, or their government.

JANIZARY, *n.* A soldier of the Turkish foot guards. The Janizaries were a body of infantry, and reputed the grand Seignor's guards. They became turbulent, and rising in arms against the Sultan, were attacked, defeated and destroyed in Constantinople, in June 1826.

JANNOCK, *n.* Oat-bread. [Local.]

JANSENISM, *n.* The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace.

JANSENIST, *n.* A follower of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders.

JANT, *v.i.* To ramble here and there; to make an excursion.

J`ANT, *n.* An excursion; a ramble; a short journey.

JANTILY, ***adv.*** **[from janty.] Briskly; airily; gayly.**

JANTINESS, ***n.*** **Airiness; flutter; briskness.**

JANTY, ***a.*** **Airy, showy; fluttering; finical.**

JANUARY, ***n.*** **[L. januarius; L. geno, to beget, Eng. to begin.]**

The first month of the year, according to the present computation. At the foundation of Rome, March was considered the first month. January and February were introduced by Numa Pompilius*NWAD JANUARY.2*

JAPAN, ***n.*** **[from the country in Asia, so called.]**

This name is given to work varnished and figured in the manner practiced by the natives of Japan.*NWAD JAPAN.2*

JAPAN-EARTH, ***n.*** **Catechu, a combination of gummy and resinous matter, obtained from the juice of a species of palm tree.**

Japan-earth or catechu, is obtained by decoction and evaporation from a species of Mimosa. It consists chiefly of tannin combined with a peculiar species of extractive.*NWAD JAPAN-EARTH.2*

JAPAN, ***v.t.*** **To varnish in the manner of the Japanese.**

1. To black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots.*NWAD JAPAN.2*

JAPANESE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.**

JAPANESE, ***n.*** **A native of Japan; or the language of the inhabitants.**

JAPANNED, ***pp.*** **Varnished in a particular manner.**

JAPANNER, ***n.*** **One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese, or one skilled in the art.**

1. A shoe-blacker.*NWAD JAPANNER.2*

JAPANNING, *ppr.* Varnishing in the manner of the Japanese; giving a glossy black surface.

JAPANNING, *n.* The art of varnishing and drawing figures on wood or other material, in the manner practiced by the Japanese.

JAPE, *v.i.* To jest.

JAPE, *v.t.* To cheat.

JAPE, *n.* A jest; a trick.

JAPER, *n.* A jester.

JAPHETIC, *a.* Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah; as the Japhetic nations, which people the North of Asia and all Europe; Japhetic languages.

JAPU, *n.* A bird of Brazil that suspends its nest.

JAR, *v.i.* To strike together with a short rattle or tremulous sound; to strike untunably or harshly; to strike discordantly; as a jarring sound.

A string may jar in the best master's hand.*NWAD JAR.2*

1. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent.*NWAD JAR.3*

For orders and degrees*NWAD JAR.4*

Jar not with liberty, but well consist.*NWAD JAR.5*

2. To quarrel; to dispute; to clash in words.*NWAD JAR.6*

3. To vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound.*NWAD JAR.7*

J`AR, *v.t.* To shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short tremulous motion

in a thing.

J`AR, *n.* A rattling vibration of sound; a shake; as a trembling jar.

1. A harsh sound; discord.*NWAD JAR.10*

2. Clash of interest or opinions; collision; discord; debate.*NWAD JAR.11*

And yet his peace is but continual jar.*NWAD JAR.12*

3. The state of a door half open, or ready to move and strike the post.*NWAD JAR.13*

4. Repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock.*NWAD JAR.14*

J`AR, *n.* A vessel with a large belly and broad mouth, made of earth or glass; as a jar of honey.

We say, an electrical battery of nine jars.*NWAD JAR.16*

1. A certain measure; as a jar of oil.*NWAD JAR.17*

JARARACA, *n.* A species of serpent in America, seldom exceeding 18 inches in length, having prominent veins on its head, and of a dusky brownish color, variegated with red and black spots. It is very poisonous.

JARBLE, JAVEL, *v.t.* To bemire. [Not in use.]

JARDES, *n.* Callous tumors on the legs of a horse, below the bend of the ham on the outside.

JARGLE, *v.i.* To emit a harsh or shrill sound. [Not in use.]

JARGON, *n.*

1. Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; cant.*NWAD JARGON.2*

All jargon of the schools.*NWAD JARGON.3*

2. A mineral, usually of a gray or greenish white color, in small irregular grains, or crystallized in quadrangular prisms surmounted with pyramids, or in octahedrons consisting of double quadrangular prisms. [See *Zircon*.]*NWAD JARGON.4*

JARGONELLE, *n.* jargonel'. A species of pear.

JARGONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the mineral jargon.

JARRED, *pp.* [from jar.] Shaken.

JARRING, *ppr.* Shaking; making a harsh sound; discordant.

JARRING, *n.* A shaking; discord; dispute; collision.

JASHAWK, *n.* A young hawk.

JASMIN, JASMINE, *n.* [It is sometimes written in English jessamine.]

A plant of the genus Jasminum, bearing beautiful flowers. There are several species. The common white jasmin is a climbing shrub, rising on supports 15 or 20 feet high. The name is also given to several plants of different genera; as the Arabian Jasmin, of the genus Nyctanthes; the bastard Jasmin, of the genus Cestrum, and also of the genus Lycium; the Persian Jasmin, of the genus Syringa; the red Jasmin, of the genus Plumeria; the scarlet and yellow Jasmin, of the genus Bignonia, etc.*NWAD JASMIN.2*

JASPACHATE, *n.* A name anciently given to some varieties of agate jasper.

JASPER, ***n.*** **[L. iaspis.] A mineral of the siliceous kind, and of several varieties. It is less hard than flint or even than common quartz, but gives fire with steel. It is entirely opake, or sometimes feebly translucent at the edges, and it presents almost every variety of color. Its varieties are common jasper, striped jasper, Egyptian jasper, etc. It admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff-boxes, etc.**

Jasper is a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz, of five kinds, Egyptian, striped, porcelain, common, and agate jasper.*NWAD JASPER.2*

JASPERATED, ***a.*** **Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper; as a jasperated agate.**

JASPIDEAN, ***a.*** **Like jasper; consisting of jasper, or partaking of jasper.**

JASPONYX, ***n.*** **The purest horn-colored onyx, with beautiful green zones, composed of genuine matter of the finest jaspers.**

JAUNCE, ***v.i.*** **To bustle; to jaunt.**

JAUNDICE, ***n.*** **j`andis. A disease which is characterized by a suffusion of bile over the coats of the eye and the whole surface of the body, by which they are tinged with a yellow color. Hence its name.**

JAUNDICED, ***a.*** **j`andised. Affected with the jaundice; suffused with a yellow color; as a jaundiced eye.**

1. Prejudiced; seeing with discolored organs.*NWAD JAUNDICED.2*

JAUNT. [See ***Jant*****.]**

JAVEL, ***v.t.*** **To bemire; and as a noun, a wandering or dirty fellow.**

JAVELIN, ***n.*** **A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, the shaft of which was of wood, but pointed with steel; used by horse or foot. Every Roman soldier carried seven javelins.**

JAW, ***n.***

1. The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. They resemble a horse shoe. In most animals, the under jaw only is movable.*NWAD JAW.2*

2. The mouth.*NWAD JAW.3*

3. In vulgar language, scolding, wrangling, abusive clamor.*NWAD JAW.4*

JAW, ***v.i.*** **To scold; to clamor. [Vulgar.]**

JAW, ***v.t.*** **To abuse by scolding. [Vulgar.]**

JAWED, ***a.*** **Denoting the appearance of the jaws.**

JAWFALL, ***n.*** **[jaw and fall.] Depression of the jaw; figuratively, depression of spirits.**

JAWFALLEN, ***a.*** **Depressed in spirits; dejected.**

JAWN, ***v.i.*** **To yawn. [Not in use. See *Yawn*.]**

JAWY, ***a.*** **Relating to the jaws.**

JAY, ***n.*** **A bird, the Corvus glandarius.**

JAYET. [See *Jet*.]

JAZEL, ***n.*** **A gem of an azure blue color.**

JEALOUS, ***a.*** **jel'us.**

1. Suspicious; apprehensive of rivalship; uneasy through fear that

another has withdrawn or may withdraw from one the affections of a person he loves, or enjoy some good which he desires to obtain; followed by of, and applied both to the object of love and to the rival. We say, a young man is jealous of the woman he loves, or jealous of his rival. A man is jealous of his wife, and the wife of her husband.*NWAD JEALOUS.2*

2. Suspicious that we do not enjoy the affection or respect of others, or that another is more loved and respected than ourselves.*NWAD JEALOUS.3*

3. Emulous; full of competition.*NWAD JEALOUS.4*

4. Solicitous to defend the honor of; concerned for the character of.*NWAD JEALOUS.5*

I have been very jealous for the Lord God of hosts. *1 Kings 19:10, 14*.*NWAD JEALOUS.6*

5. Suspiciously vigilant; anxiously careful and concerned for.*NWAD JEALOUS.7*

I am jealous over you with a godly jealousy. *2 Corinthians 11:2*.*NWAD JEALOUS.8*

6. Suspiciously fearful.*NWAD JEALOUS.9*

'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as these,*NWAD JEALOUS.10*

Renders us jealous and destroys our peace.*NWAD JEALOUS.11*

JEALOUSLY, *adv.* jel'usly. With jealousy or suspicion; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance or caution.

JEALOUSNESS, *n.* jel'usness. The state of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.

JEALOUSY, *n.* jel'usy.

1. That passion of peculiar uneasiness which arises from the fear

that a rival may rob us of the affection of one whom we love, or the suspicion that he has already done it; or it is the uneasiness which arises from the fear that another does or will enjoy some advantage which we desire for ourselves. A man's jealousy is excited by the attentions of a rival to his favorite lady. A woman's jealousy is roused by her husband's attentions to another woman. The candidate for office manifests a jealousy of others who seek the same office. The jealousy of a student is awakened by the apprehension that his fellow will bear away the palm of praise. In short, jealousy is awakened by whatever may exalt others, or give them pleasures and advantages which we desire for ourselves. Jealousy is nearly allied to envy, for jealousy, before a good is lost by ourselves, is converted into envy, after it is obtained by others.*NWAD JEALOUSY.2*

Jealousy is the apprehension of superiority.*NWAD JEALOUSY.3*

Whoever had qualities to alarm our jealousy, had excellence to deserve our fondness.*NWAD JEALOUSY.4*

2. Suspicious fear or apprehension.*NWAD JEALOUSY.5*

3. Suspicious caution or vigilance, an earnest concern or solicitude for the welfare or honor of others. Such was Paul's godly jealousy for the Corinthians.*NWAD JEALOUSY.6*

4. Indignation. God's jealousy signifies his concern for his own character and government, with a holy indignation against those who violate his laws, and offend against his majesty. *Psalm 79:5*.*NWAD JEALOUSY.7*

JEARS, *n.* In sea-language, an assemblage of tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered. Hoisting is called swaying, and lowering is called striking. This word is sometimes written geers or gears. [See *Gear*.]

JEAT, *n.* A fossil of a fine black color. [See *Jet*.]

JEE. [See *Gee*.]

JEER, ***v.i.*** **To utter severe, sarcastic reflections; to scoff; to deride; to flout; to make a mock of; as, to jeer at one in sport.**

JEER, ***v.t.*** **To treat with scoffs or derision.**

JEER, ***n.*** **Railing language; scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mockery; derision; ridicule with scorn.**

Midas exposed to all their jeers,*NWAD JEER.4*

Had lost his art, and kept his ears.*NWAD JEER.5*

JEERED, ***pp.*** **Railed at; derided.**

JEERER, ***n.*** **A scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.**

JEERING, ***ppr.*** **Scoffing; mocking; deriding.**

JEERING, ***n.*** **Derision.**

JEERINGLY, ***adv.*** **With raillery; scornfully; contemptuously; in mockery.**

JEFFERSONITE, ***n.*** **A mineral occurring in crystalline masses, of a dark olive green color passing into brown, found imbedded in Franklinite and garnet, in New Jersey.**

JEGGET, ***n.*** **A kind of sausage. [Not in use.]**

JEHOVAH, ***n.*** **The Scripture name of the Supreme Being. If, as is supposed, this name is from the Hebrew substantive verb, the word denotes the Permanent Being, as the primary sense of the substantive verb in all languages, is to be fixed, to stand, to remain or abide. This is a name peculiarly appropriate to the eternal Spirit, the unchangeable God, who describes himself thus, I am that I am.** ***Exodus 3:14*****.**

JEHOVIST, ***n.*** **Among critics, one who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word Jehovah in Hebrew, are the**

proper vowels of the word and express the true pronunciation. The Jehovists are opposed to the Adonists, who hold that the points annexed to the word Jehovah, are the vowels of the word Adonai.

JEJUNE, *a.* [L. jejunus, empty, dry.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant.*NWAD JEJUNE.2*

2. Hungry; not saturated.*NWAD JEJUNE.3*

3. Dry; barren; wanting interesting matter; as a jejune narrative.*NWAD JEJUNE.4*

JEJUNENESS, *n.* Poverty, barrenness; particularly, want of interesting matter; a deficiency of matter that can engage the attention and gratify the mind; as the jejuneness of style or narrative. [Jejunity is not used.]

JELLIED, *a.* [See *Jelly* and *Gelly*.] Brought to the consistence of jelly.

JELLY, *n.* [L. gelo, to congeal. See *Gelly*.]

1. The inspissated juice of fruit, boiled with sugar.*NWAD JELLY.2*

2. Something viscous or glutinous; something of the consistency of jelly; a transparent sizy substance, obtained from animal substances by decoction; portable soup.*NWAD JELLY.3*

JELLYBAG, *n.* A bag through which jelly is distilled.

JENITE, *n.* A different orthography of *yenite*, which see.

JENNET, *n.* A small Spanish horse, properly genet.

JENNETING, *n.* [said to be corrupted from juneting, an apple ripe in June, or at St. Jean.] A species of early apple.

JENNY, *n.* A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam and used in manufactories.

JENTLING, *n.* A fish, the blue chub, found in the Danube.

JEOFAIL, *n.* jef'fail. An oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law; or the acknowledgment of a mistake.

JEOPARD, *v.t.* jep'ard. [See *Jeopardy*.] To hazard; to put in danger; to expose to loss or injury.

Zebulon and Naphtali were a people that jeoparded their lives to the death in the high places of the field. *Judges 5:18*.*NWAD JEOPARD.2*

JEOPARDER, *n.* jep'arder. One who puts to hazard.

JEOPARDIZE, *v.t.* jep'ardize. To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard. [This is a modern word, used by respectable writers in America, but synonymous with jeopard and therefore useless.]

JEOPARDOUS, *a.* jep'ardous. Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

JEOPARDOUSLY, *adv.* jep'ardously. With risk or danger.

JEOPARDY, *n.* jep'ardy. Exposure to death, loss or injury; hazard; danger; peril.

They were filled with water and were in jeopardy. *Luke 8:23*.*NWAD JEOPARDY.2*

JERBOA, *n.* A quadruped having very short fore legs.

JERK, *v.t.* [This is probably the Ch. Heb. to reach, to spit, that is, to throw out with a sudden effort.]

1. To thrust out; to thrust with a sudden effort; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust or push, as, to jerk one under the ribs; to jerk one with

the elbow.*NWAD JERK.2*

2. To throw with a quick, smart motion; as, to jerk a stone. We apply this word to express the mode of throwing to a little distance by drawing the arm back of the body, and thrusting it forward against the side or hip, which stops the arm suddenly.*NWAD JERK.3*

JERK, *v.t.* To accost eagerly. [Not in use.]

JERK, *n.* A short sudden thrust, push or twitch; a striking against something with a short quick motion; as a jerk of the elbow.

His jade gave him a jerk,*NWAD JERK.6*

1. A sudden spring.*NWAD JERK.7*

Lobsters swim by jerks.*NWAD JERK.8*

JERKIN, *n.* A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.

1. A kind of hawk.*NWAD JERKIN.2*

JERSEY, *n.* [from the island so called.]

1. Fine yarn of wool.*NWAD JERSEY.2*

2. The finest of wool separated from the rest; combed wool.*NWAD JERSEY.3*

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, *n.* A plant, a species of Helianthus or Sunflower.

JESS, *n.* Short straps of leather tied round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist.

1. A ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in falconry.*NWAD JESS.2*

JESSAMIN, *n.* A genus of plants and their flowers. [See *Jasmin*.]

JESSE, *n.* A large brass candlestick branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir.

JESSED, *a.* Having jesses on; a term in heraldry.

JEST, *n.* [L. gestio.]

1. A joke; something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter. Religion should never be the subject of jest.*NWAD JEST.2*

2. The object of laughter or sport; a laughing stock.*NWAD JEST.3*

Then let me be your jest, I deserve it.*NWAD JEST.4*

In jest, for mere sport or diversion; not in truth and reality; not in earnest.*NWAD JEST.5*

--And given in earnest what I begged in jest.*NWAD JEST.6*

3. A mask.*NWAD JEST.7*

4. A deed; an action.*NWAD JEST.8*

JEST, *v.i.* To divert or make merry by words or actions; to joke.

Jest not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced.*NWAD JEST.10*

1. To utter in sport; to say what is not true, merely for diversion.*NWAD JEST.11*

2. To play a part in a mask.*NWAD JEST.12*

JESTER, *n.* A person given to jesting, sportive talk and merry pranks.

--He rambled up and down*NWAD JESTER.2*

With shallow jesters.*NWAD JESTER.3*

1. One given to sarcasm.*NWAD JESTER.4*

Now, as a jester, I accost you.*NWAD JESTER.5*

2. A buffoon; a merry-andrew, a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.*NWAD JESTER.6*

JESTING, *ppr.* Joking; talking for diversion or merriment.

JESTING, *n.* A joking; concise wit; wit that consists in a trope or verbal figure, in a metaphorical sense of words, or in a double sense of the same word, or in similitude of sound in different words.

JESTINGLY, *adv.* In a jocose manner; not in earnest.

JESTING-STOCK, *n.* A laughing stock; a butt of ridicule.

JESUIT, *n.* s as z. One of the society of Jesus, so called, founded by Ignatius Loyola; a society remarkable for their cunning in propagating their principles.

JESUITED, *a.* Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits.

JESUITESS, *n.* A female Jesuit in principle.

JESUITIC, JESUITICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles and arts.

1. Designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating.*NWAD JESUITIC.2*

JESUITICALLY, *adv.* Craftily.

JESUITISM, *n.* The arts, principles and practices of the Jesuits.

1. Cunning, deceit; hypocrisy; prevarication; deceptive practices to effect a purpose.*NWAD JESUITISM.2*

JESUITS'-BARK, *n.* Peruvian bark; the bark of the Cinchona, a tree of Peru.

JET, *n.* [L. gagates.] A solid, dry, black, inflammable fossil substance, harder than asphalt, susceptible of a good polish, and glossy in its fracture, which is conchoidal or undulating. It is found not in strata or continued masses, but in unconnected heaps. It is wrought into toys, buttons, mourning jewels, etc.

Jet is regarded as a variety of lignite, or coal originating in wood.*NWAD JET.2*

JET, *n.* [L. jactus.]

1. A spout, spouting or shooting of water; a jet d'eau.*NWAD JET.4*

2. A yard. Tusser. Drift; scope. [Not in use or local.]*NWAD JET.5*

JET, *v.i.* [See the Noun.] To shoot forward; to shoot out; to project; to jut; to intrude.

1. To strut; to throw or toss the body in haughtiness.*NWAD JET.7*

2. To jerk; to jolt; to be shaken.*NWAD JET.8*

[This orthography is rarely used. See *Jut*.]*NWAD JET.9*

JETTEAU, *n.* jet'to. A throw or spout of water.

JETSAM, JETSON, JETTISON, *n.* In law and commerce, properly, the throwing of goods overboard in order to lighten a ship in a tempest for her preservation. The word may however be used for the goods thus thrown away, or adverbially.

Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water; flotsam, is where they continue swimming; ligan is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy.*NWAD JETSAM.2*

JETTEE, *n.* A projection in a building.

JETTY, *v.i.* To jut.

JETTY, *n.* A small pier or projection into a river for narrowing it and raising the water above that place.

JETTY, *a.* Made of jet, or black as jet.

JETTYHEAD, *n.* The projecting part of a wharf; the front of a wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dock.

JEW, *n.* [a contraction of Judas of Judah.] A Hebrew or Israelite.

JEWEL, *n.* [Low L. jocale.]

1. An ornament worn by ladies, usually consisting of a precious stone, or set with one or more; a pendant worn in the ear.*NWAD JEWEL.2*

2. A precious stone.*NWAD JEWEL.3*

3. A name expressive of fondness. A mother calls her child, her jewel.*NWAD JEWEL.4*

JEWEL, *v.t.* To dress or adorn with jewels.

JEWEL-HOUSE, JEWEL-OFFICE, *n.* The place where the royal ornaments are reposited.

JEWEL-LIKE, *a.* Brilliant as a jewel.

JEWELED, *pp.* Adorned with jewels.

JEWELER, *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.

JEWELING, *ppr.* Adorning with jewels.

JEWELRY, *n.* Jewels in general.

JEWESS, *n.* A Hebrew woman. *Acts 24:24*.

JEWISH, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews.** ***Titus 1:14*****.**

JEWISHLY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of the Jews.**

JEWISHNESS, ***n.*** **The rites of the Jews.**

JEWRY, ***n.*** **Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews, whence the name of a street in London.**

JEWS-EAR, ***n.*** **The name of a species of Fungus, the Peziza auricula, bearing some resemblance to the human ear.**

JEWS-FRANKINCENSE, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Styrax.**

JEWS-HARP, ***n.*** **[Jew and harp.] An instrument of music shaped like a harp, which, placed between the teeth and by means of a spring struck by the finger, gives a sound which is modulated by the breath into soft melody. It is called also Jews-trump.**

JEWS-MALLOW, ***n.*** **A plant, species of Corchorus.**

JEWS-PITCH, ***n.*** ***Asphaltum*****, which see.**

JEWS-STONE, ***n.*** **The clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea urchin petrified. It is a regular figure, oblong and rounded, about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. Its color is a pale dusky gray, with a tinge of dusky red.**

JEZEBEL, ***n.*** **An impudent, daring, vitious woman.**

JIB, ***n.*** **The foremost sail of a ship, being a large stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom towards the fore-top-mast-head. In sloops, it is on the bow-sprit, and extends towards the lower mast-head.**

JIB-BOOM, ***n.*** **A spar which is run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it. Beyond this**

is sometimes extended the flying-jib-boom.

JIBOYA, ***n.*** **An American serpent of the largest kind.**

JIG, ***n.*** **A kind of light dance, or a tune or air.**

1. A ballad.*NWAD JIG.2*

JIG, ***v.i.*** **To dance a jig.**

JIGGER, ***n.*** **In sea-language, a machine consisting of a rope about five feet long, with a block at one end and a sheave at the other, used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship, by the revolution of the windlass.**

JIGGISH, ***a.*** **Suitable to a jig.**

JIGMAKER, ***n.*** **One who makes or plays jigs.**

1. A ballad maker.*NWAD JIGMAKER.2*

JIGPIN, ***n.*** **A pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams, and prevent them from turning.**

JILL, ***n.*** **A young woman; in contempt. [See** ***Gill.*****]**

JILL-FLIRT, ***n.*** **A light wanton woman.**

JILT, ***n.*** **[of uncertain etymology.] A woman who gives her lover hopes and capriciously disappoints him; a woman who trifles with her lover.**

1. A name of contempt for a woman.*NWAD JILT.2*

JILT, ***v.t.*** **To encourage a lover and then frustrate his hopes; to trick in love; to give hopes to a lover and then reject him.**

JILT, ***v.i.*** **To play the jilt; to practice deception in love and discard lovers.**

JIMMERS, *n.* Jointed hinges.

JINGLE, *v.i.* To sound with a fine sharp rattle; to clink; as jingling chains or bells. [See also *Gingle*.]

JINGLE, *v.t.* To cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell or as pieces of metal.

The bells she jingled, and the whistle blew.*NWAD JINGLE.3*

JINGLE, *n.* A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal.

1. A little bell or rattle.*NWAD JINGLE.5*

2. Correspondence of sound in rhymes.*NWAD JINGLE.6*

JINGLING, *ppr.* Giving a sharp fine rattling sound, as a little bell or as pieces of metal.

JIPPO, *n.* A waistcoat or kind of stays for females.

JOB, *n.* [of unknown origin, but perhaps allied to chop, primarily to strike or drive.]

1. A piece of work; any thing to be done, whether of more or less importance. The carpenter or mason undertakes to build a house by the job. The erection of Westminster bridge was a heavy job; and it was a great job to erect Central wharf, in Boston. The mechanic has many small jobs on hand.*NWAD JOB.2*

2. A lucrative business; an undertaking with a view to profit.*NWAD JOB.3*

No cheek is known to blush nor heart to throb,*NWAD JOB.4*

Save when they lose a question or a job.*NWAD JOB.5*

3. A sudden stab with a pointed instrument. [This seems to be nearly the original sense.]*NWAD JOB.6*

To do the job for one, to kill him.*NWAD JOB.7*

JOB, *v.t.* To strike or stab with a sharp instrument.

1. To drive in a sharp pointed instrument.*NWAD JOB.9*

JOB, *v.i.* To deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker.

The judge shall job, the bishop bite the town,*NWAD JOB.11*

and mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown.*NWAD JOB.12*

JOBBER, *n.* One who does small jobs.

1. A dealer in the public stocks or funds; usually called a stock-jobber.*NWAD JOBBER.2*

2. One who engages in a low, lucrative affair.*NWAD JOBBER.3*

JOBBERNOWL, *n.* A loggerhead; a blockhead. [A low word.]

JOB'S-TEARS, *n.* A plant of the genus Coix.

JOCKEY, *n.* [said to be from Jackey, a diminutive of Jack, John; primarily, a boy that rides horses.]

1. A man that rides horses in a race.*NWAD JOCKEY.2*

2. A dealer in horses; one who makes it his business to buy and sell horses for gain. Hence,*NWAD JOCKEY.3*

3. A cheat; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade.*NWAD JOCKEY.4*

JOCKEY, *v.t.* To cheat; to trick; to deceive in trade.

1. To jostle by riding against one.*NWAD JOCKEY.6*

JOCKEYSHIP, *n.* The art or practice of riding horses.

JOCOSE, ***a.*** **[L. jocosus, from jocus, a joke.]**

1. Given to jokes and jesting; merry; waggish; used of persons.*NWAD JOCOSE.2*

2. Containing a joke; sportive; merry; as jocose or comical airs.*NWAD JOCOSE.3*

JOCOSELY, ***adv.*** **In jest; for sport or game; waggishly.**

JOCOSENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being jocose; waggery; merriment. [Jocosity is not used.]**

JOCO-SERIOUS, ***a.*** **Partaking of mirth and seriousness.**

JOCULAR, ***a.*** **[L. jocularis, from jocus, a joke.]**

1. Jocose; waggish; merry; given to jesting; used of persons.*NWAD JOCULAR.2*

2. Containing jokes; sportive; not serious; as a jocular expression or style.*NWAD JOCULAR.3*

JOCULARITY, ***n.*** **Merriment; jesting.**

JOCULARLY, ***adv.*** **In jest; for sport or mirth.**

JOCULARY, ***a.*** **Jocular. [Not in use.]**

JOCULATOR, ***n.*** **[L.] A jester; a droll; a minstrel.**

JOCULATORY, ***a.*** **Droll; merrily said.**

JOCUND, ***a.*** **[L. jocundus, from jocus, a joke.]**

Merry; gay; airy; lively; sportive.*NWAD JOCUND.2*

Rural sports and jocund strains.*NWAD JOCUND.3*

JOCUNDITY, JOCUNDNESS, *n.* State of being merry; gayety.

JOCUNDLY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly.

JOG, *v.t.* [Eng. shock, shake.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push.

Sudden I jogged Ulysses.*NWAD JOG.2*

JOG, *v.i.* To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot.

So hung his destiny, never to rot,*NWAD JOG.4*

While he might still jog on, and keep his trot.*NWAD JOG.5*

1. To walk or travel idly, heavily or slowly.*NWAD JOG.6*

Thus they jog on, still tricking, never thriving.*NWAD JOG.7*

JOG, *n.* A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention. When your friend falls asleep at church, give him a jog.

1. A rub; a small stop; obstruction.*NWAD JOG.9*

JOGGER, *n.* One who walks or moves heavily and slowly.

1. One who gives a sudden push.*NWAD JOGGER.2*

JOGGING, *ppr.* Pushing slightly.

JOGGING, *n.* A slight push or shake.

JOGGLE, *v.t.* [from jog.] To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push.

JOGGLED, *pp.* Slightly shaken.

JOGGLING, *ppr.* Shaking slightly.

JOHANNES, ***n.*** **[John, latinized.] A Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars; contracted often into joe; as a joe, or half-joe. It is named from the figure of king John, which it bears.**

JOHNAPPLE, ***n.*** **A sort of apple, good for spring use, when other fruit is spent.**

JOIN, ***v.t.*** **[L. jungo, jungere; jungo for jugo, jugum; Eng. yoke; Gr. a yoke, and a pair, to join.]**

1. To set or bring one thing in contiguity with another.*NWAD JOIN.2*

Woe to them that join house to house, that lay field to field. *Isaiah 5:8*.*NWAD JOIN.3*

2. To couple; to connect; to combine; as, to join ideas.*NWAD JOIN.4*

3. To unite in league or marriage.*NWAD JOIN.5*

Now Jehoshaphat had riches and honor in abundance, and joined affinity with Ahab. *2 Chronicles 18:1*.*NWAD JOIN.6*

What God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. *Matthew 19:6*.*NWAD JOIN.7*

4. To associate.*NWAD JOIN.8*

Go near and join thyself to this chariot. *Acts 8:29*.*NWAD JOIN.9*

5. To unite in any act.*NWAD JOIN.10*

Thy tuneful voice with numbers join.*NWAD JOIN.11*

6. To unite in concord.*NWAD JOIN.12*

But that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind, and in the same judgment. *1 Corinthians 1:10*.*NWAD JOIN.13*

The phrase, to join battle, is probably elliptical, for join in battle; or it

is borrowed from the Latin, committere proelium, to send together the battle.*NWAD JOIN.14*

In general, join signifies to unite two entire things without breach or intermixture, by contact or contiguity, either temporary or permanent. It differs from connect, which signifies properly, to unite by an intermediate substance. But join, unite, and connect are often used synonymously.*NWAD JOIN.15*

JOIN, *v.i.* To grow to; to adhere. The place where two bones of the body join, is called a joint or articulation.

1. To be contiguous, close or in contact; as when two houses join.*NWAD JOIN.17*

2. To unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership or society. Russia and Austria joined in opposition to Buonaparte's ambitious views. Men join in great undertakings, and in companies for trade or manufacture. They join in entertainments and amusements. They join in benevolent associations. It is often followed by with.*NWAD JOIN.18*

Any other may join with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction.*NWAD JOIN.19*

Should we again break thy commandments, and join in affinity with the people of these abominations? *Ezra 9:14*.*NWAD JOIN.20*

JOINDER, *n.* A joining; as a joinder in demurrer.

JOINED, *pp.* Added; united; set or fastened together; associated; confederated.

JOINER, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood; but appropriately and usually, a mechanic who does the wood-work in the covering and finishing of buildings. This is the true and original sense of the word in Great Britain and in New England. This person is called in New York, a carpenter. [See *Carpenter*.]

JOINERY, ***n.*** **The art of fitting and joining pieces of timber in the construction of utensils or parts of a building, so as to form one entire piece.**

JOINHAND, ***n.*** **Writing in which letters are joined in words; as distinguished from writing in single letters.**

JOINING, ***ppr.*** **Adding; making contiguous; uniting; confederating.**

JOINT, ***n.*** **[L. junctura. See *Join*.]**

1. The joining of two or more things.*NWAD JOINT.2*

2. In anatomy, the joining of two or more bones; an articulation; as the elbow, the knee, or the knuckle.*NWAD JOINT.3*

3. A knot; the union of two parts of a plant; or the space between two joints; an internode; as the joint of a cane, or of a stalk of maiz.*NWAD JOINT.4*

4. A hinge; a juncture of parts which admits of motion.*NWAD JOINT.5*

5. The place where two pieces of timber are united.*NWAD JOINT.6*

6. In joinery, straight lines are called a joint, when two pieces of wood are planed.*NWAD JOINT.7*

7. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.*NWAD JOINT.8*

Out of joint, luxated; dislocated; as when the head of a bone is displaced from its socket. Hence figuratively, confused; disordered; misplaced.*NWAD JOINT.9*

JOINT, ***a.*** **Shared by two or more; as joint property.**

1. United in the same profession; having an interest in the same thing; as a joint-heir or heiress.*NWAD JOINT.11*

2. United; combined; acting in concert; as a joint force; joint efforts; joint vigor.*NWAD JOINT.12*

Joint stock, the capital or fund of a company or partnership in business.*NWAD JOINT.13*

JOINT, *v.t.* To form with joints or articulations; used mostly in the participle; as the fingers are jointed; a cane has a jointed stalk.

1. To form many parts into one; as jointed wood.*NWAD JOINT.15*

2. To cut or divide into joints or quarters.*NWAD JOINT.16*

JOINTED, *pp.* Formed with articulations, as the stem of a plant.

1. Separated into joints or quarters.*NWAD JOINTED.2*

JOINTER, *n.* A long plane, a joiner's utensil.

JOINT-HEIR, *n.* [joint and heir.] A heir having a joint interest with another. *Romans 8:17*.

JOINTLY, *adv.* Together; unitedly; in concert; with cooperation.

1. With union of interest; as, to be jointly concerned in a voyage.*NWAD JOINTLY.2*

JOINTRESS, *n.* A woman who has a jointure.

JOINTSTOOL, *n.* A stool consisting of parts inserted in each other.

JOINT-TENANCY, *n.* [joint and tenant.] A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time and possession.

JOINT-TENANT, *n.* [joint and tenant.] One who holds an estate by joint-tenancy.

JOINTURE, *n.* An estate in lands or tenements, settled on a

woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease.

JOINTURE, *v.t.* To settle a jointure upon.

JOINTURED, *pp.* Endowed with a jointure.

JOIST, *n.* A small piece of timber, such as is framed into the girders and summers of a building to support a floor.

JOIST, *v.t.* To fit in joists; to lay joists.

JOKE, *n.* [L. jocus.]

1. A jest; something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive; raillery. A jealous person will rarely bear a joke.*NWAD JOKE.2*

2. An illusion; something not real, or to no purpose.*NWAD JOKE.3*

Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke!*NWAD JOKE.4*

In joke, in jest; for the sake of raising a laugh; not in earnest.*NWAD JOKE.5*

JOKE, *v.i.* [L. jocor.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions.

JOKE, *v.t.* To rally; to cast jokes at; to make merry with.

JOKER, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow.

JOKING, *ppr.* Jesting; making merry with.

JOLE, *n.* [sometimes written jowl.]

1. The cheek; used in the phrase, cheek by jole, that is, with the cheeks together, close, tete a tete.*NWAD JOLE.2*

2. The head of a fish.*NWAD JOLE.3*

JOLE, *v.t.* To strike the head against any thing; to clash with violence. [Not used.]

JOLLILY, *adv.* [See *Jolly*.] With noisy mirth; with a disposition to noisy mirth.

JOLLIMENT, *n.* Mirth; merriment.

JOLLINESS, JOLLITY, *n.* [from jolly.] Noisy mirth; gayety; merriment; festivity.

All was now turned to jollity and game.*NWAD JOLLINESS.2*

1. Elevation of spirit; gayety.*NWAD JOLLINESS.3*

He with a proud jollity commanded him to leave that quarrel for him who was only worthy to enter into it.*NWAD JOLLINESS.4*

[This word in America is not now applied to respectable company.]*NWAD JOLLINESS.5*

JOLLY, *a.*

1. Merry; gay; lively; full of life and mirth; jovial. It expresses more life and noise than cheerful; as a jolly troop of huntsmen.*NWAD JOLLY.2*

[It is seldom applied in colloquial usage to respectable company. We rarely say of respectable persons, they are jolly. It is applied to the young and the vulgar.]*NWAD JOLLY.3*

2. Expressing mirth or inspiring it.*NWAD JOLLY.4*

And with his jolly pipe delights the groves.*NWAD JOLLY.5*

The coachman is swelled into jolly dimensions by frequent potations of malt liquors.*NWAD JOLLY.6*

3. Exciting mirth and gayety; as jolly May.*NWAD JOLLY.7*

4. Like one in high health; pretty.*NWAD JOLLY.8*

JOLLY-BOAT, ***n.*** **A small boat belonging to a ship.**

JOLT, ***v.i.*** **To shake with short abrupt risings and fallings; as a carriage moving on rough ground. The carriage jolts.**

JOLT, ***v.t.*** **To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high trotting horse; as the horse or carriage jolts the rider.**

JOLT, ***n.*** **A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage.**

JOLTER, ***n.*** **He or that which jolts.**

JOLTHEAD, ***n.*** **A greathead; a dunce; a blockhead.**

JOLTING, ***ppr.*** **Giving sudden jerks or shakes.**

JONQUIL, ***n.*** **[L. juncus, a rush.] A plant of the genus Narcissus or daffodil, bearing beautiful flowers, of various colors, yellow and white.**

JORDEN, ***n.*** **A vessel for chamber uses.**

JOSO, ***n.*** **A small fish of the gudgeon kind.**

JOSTLE, ***v.t.*** **jos'l. To run against; to push.**

JOSTLED, ***pp.*** **Run against; pushed. We say, a thing is jostled out of its place.**

JOSTLING, ***ppr.*** **Running against; pushing.**

JOSTLING, ***n.*** **A running against; a crowding.**

JOT, ***n.*** **[Heb. yod.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.**

Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one title shall in no wise pass from the law till all shall be fulfilled. *Matthew 5:18*.*NWAD JOT.2*

A man may read much, and acquire not a jot of knowledge, or be a jot the wiser.*NWAD JOT.3*

JOT, *v.t.* To set down; to make a memorandum of.

JOTTING, *n.* A memorandum.

JOUISSANCE, *n.* Jollity; merriment. [Not in use.]

JOURNAL, *n.* jur'nal. [L. diurnum. This was originally an adjective, signifying daily, as in Spenser and Shakespeare; but the adjective is obsolete.]

1. A diary; an account of daily transactions and events; or the book containing such account.*NWAD JOURNAL.2*

2. Among merchants, a book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered from the waste book or blotter.*NWAD JOURNAL.3*

3. In navigation, a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences.*NWAD JOURNAL.4*

4. A paper published daily, or other newspaper; also, the title of a book or pamphlet published at stated times, containing an account of inventions, discoveries and improvements in arts and sciences; as the Journal de Savans; the Journal of Science*NWAD JOURNAL.5*

JOURNALIST, *n.* jur'nalist. The writer of a journal or diary.

JOURNALIZE, *v.t.* jur'nalize. To enter in a journal.

JOURNEY, *n.* jur'ny. [L. diurnus, dies.]

1. The travel of a day.*NWAD JOURNEY.2*

2. Travel by land to any distance and for any time, indefinitely; as a journey from London to Paris, or to Rome; a journey to visit a brother; a week's journey; we made two journeys to

Philadelphia.*NWAD JOURNEY.3*

3. Passage form one place to another; as a long journey from the upper regions.*NWAD JOURNEY.4*

4. It may sometimes include a passing by water.*NWAD JOURNEY.5*

JOURNEY, *v.i.* jur'ny. To travel form place to place; to pass from home to a distance.

Abram journeyed, going on still towards the south. *Genesis 12:9*.*NWAD JOURNEY.7*

JOURNEYING, *ppr.* Traveling; passing from place to place.

JOURNEYING, *n.* A traveling or passing from one place to another; as the journeyings of the children of Israel.

JOURNEYMAN, *n.* [jounrey and man.] Strictly, a man hired to work by the day, but in fact, any mechanic who is hired to work for another in his employment, whether by the month, year or other term. It is applied only to mechanics in their own occupations.

JOURNEY-WORK, *n.* Work done for hire by a mechanic in his proper occupation. [This word is never applied to farming.]

JOUST. [See *Just*.]

JOVE, *n.* [L. Jovis.]

1. The name of the Supreme Deity among the Romans*NWAD JOVE.2*

2. The planet jupiter.*NWAD JOVE.3*

Or ask of yonder argent fields above.*NWAD JOVE.4*

Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove.*NWAD JOVE.5*

3. The air or atmosphere, or the god of the air.*NWAD JOVE.6*

And Jove descends in showers of kindly rain.*NWAD JOVE.7*

JOVIAL, *a.* [from Jove, supra.] Under the influence of Jupiter, the planet.

--The fixed stars astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed Martial or Jovial according to the colors whereby they answer these planets.*NWAD JOVIAL.2*

JOVIAL, *a.*

1. Gay; merry; airy; joyous; jolly; as a jovial youth; a jovial throng.*NWAD JOVIAL.4*

2. Expressive of mirth and hilarity.*NWAD JOVIAL.5*

His odes are some of them panegyrical, others moral, the rest are jovial or bacchanalian.*NWAD JOVIAL.6*

JOVIALIST, *n.* One who lives a jovial life.

JOVIALLY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; with noisy mirth.

JOVIALNESS, *n.* Noisy mirth; gayety.

JOWL, *n.* The cheek. [See *Jole*.]

JOWLER, *n.* The name of a hunting dog, beagle or other dog.

JOWTER, *n.* A fish driver.

JOY, *n.*

1. The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; that excitement of pleasurable feelings which is caused by success, good fortune, the gratification of desire or some good possessed, or by a rational prospect of possessing what we love or

desire; gladness; exultation; exhilaration of spirits.*NWAD JOY.2*

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present or assured approaching possession of a good.*NWAD JOY.3*

Bring heavenly balm to heal my country's wounds,*NWAD JOY.4*

Joy to my soul and transport to my lay.*NWAD JOY.5*

2. Gayety; mirth; festivity.*NWAD JOY.6*

The roofs with joy resound.*NWAD JOY.7*

3. Happiness; felicity.*NWAD JOY.8*

Her heavenly form beheld, all wished her joy.*NWAD JOY.9*

4. A glorious and triumphant state.*NWAD JOY.10*

--Who for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross. *Hebrews 12:2*.*NWAD JOY.11*

5. The cause of joy or happiness.*NWAD JOY.12*

For ye are our glory and joy. *1 Thessalonians 2:20*.*NWAD JOY.13*

6. A term of fondness; the cause of you.*NWAD JOY.14*

JOY, *v.i.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

I will joy in the God of my salvation. *Habakkuk 3:18*.*NWAD JOY.16*

JOY, *v.t.* To give joy to; to congratulate; to entertain kindly.

1. To gladden; to exhilarate.*NWAD JOY.18*

My soul was joyed in vain.*NWAD JOY.19*

2. To enjoy; to have or possess with pleasure, or to have pleasure in the possession of. [Little used. See *Enjoy*.]*NWAD JOY.20*

JOYANCE, *n.* Gayety; festivity.

JOYED, ***pp.*** **Gladdened; enjoyed.**

JOYFUL, ***a.*** **Full of joy; very glad; exulting.**

My soul shall be joyful in my God. *Isaiah 61:10*.*NWAD JOYFUL.2*

Rarely, it has of before the cause of joy.*NWAD JOYFUL.3*

Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life.*NWAD JOYFUL.4*

JOYFULLY, *adv.* With joy; gladly.

Never did men more joyfully obey.*NWAD JOYFULLY.2*

JOYFULNESS, *n.* Great gladness; joy. *Deuteronomy 28:47*.

JOYLESS, *a.* Destitute of joy; wanting joy.

With downcast eyes the joyless victor sat.*NWAD JOYLESS.2*

Rarely followed by of; as joyless of the grove.*NWAD JOYLESS.3*

1. Giving no joy or pleasure.*NWAD JOYLESS.4*

A joyless, dismal, black and sorrowful issue.*NWAD JOYLESS.5*

JOYLESSLY, *adv.* Without joy.

JOYLESSNESS, *n.* State of being joyless.

JOYOUS, *a.* Glad; gay; merry; joyful.

Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs*NWAD JOYOUS.2*

Whispered it.*NWAD JOYOUS.3*

1. Giving joy.*NWAD JOYOUS.4*

They, all as glad as birds of joyous prime--*NWAD JOYOUS.5*

It has of, before the cause of joy.*NWAD JOYOUS.6*

And joyous of our conquest early won.*NWAD JOYOUS.7*

JOYOUSLY, *adv.* With joy or gladness.

JOYOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being joyous.

JUB, *n.* A bottle or vessel.

JUBILANT, *a.* [L. jubilans. See *Jubilee*.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

While the bright pomp ascended jubilant.*NWAD JUBILANT.2*

JUBILATION, *n.* [L. jubilatio. See *Jubilee*.]

The act of declaring triumph.*NWAD JUBILATION.2*

JUBILEE, *n.* [L. jubilum, from jubilo, to shout for joy; Heb. the blast of a trumpet, coinciding with Eng. bawl, peal, L. pello.]

1. Among the Jews, every fiftieth year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period, reverted to their former owners. This was a time of great rejoicing. Hence,*NWAD JUBILEE.2*

2. A season of great public joy and festivity.*NWAD JUBILEE.3*

3. A church solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome, in which the pope grants plenary indulgence to sinners, or to as many as visit the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome*NWAD JUBILEE.4*

JUCUNDITY, *n.* [L. jucunditas, from jucundus, sweet, pleasant.]

Pleasantness; agreeableness. [Little used.]*NWAD JUCUNDITY.2*

JUDAIC, JUDAICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.

JUDAICALLY, *adv.* After the Jewish manner.

JUDAISM, *n.*

1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses. Judaism was a temporary dispensation.*NWAD*

JUDAISM.2

2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.*NWAD JUDAISM.3*

JUDAIZE, *v.i.* To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.

They--prevailed on the Galatians to judaize so far as to observe the rites of Moses in various instances.*NWAD JUDAIZE.2*

JUDAIZER, *n.* One who conforms to the religion of the Jews.

JUDAIZING, *ppr.* Conforming to the doctrines and rites of the Jews.

JUDAS-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cercis.

JUDDOCK, *n.* A small snipe, called also Jack-snipe.

JUDGE, *n.* [L. judex, supposed to be compounded of jus, law or right, and dico, to pronounce.]

1. A civil officer who is invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, between parties, according to his commission; as the judges of the king's bench, or of the common pleas; judges of the supreme court, of district courts, or of a county court. The judge of a court of equity is called a chancellor.*NWAD JUDGE.2*

2. The Supreme Being.*NWAD JUDGE.3*

Shall not the judge of all the earth do right? *Genesis 18:25*.*NWAD JUDGE.4*

3. One who presides in a court of judicature.*NWAD JUDGE.5*

4. One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of any thing; one who can discern truth and propriety.*NWAD JUDGE.6*

A man who is no judge of law, may be a good judge of poetry or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting.*NWAD JUDGE.7*

5. In the history of Israel, a chief magistrate, with civil and military powers. The Israelites were governed by judges more than three hundred years, and the history of their transactions is called the book of Judges.*NWAD JUDGE.8*

6. A juryman or juror. In criminal suits, the jurors are judges of the law as well as of the fact.*NWAD JUDGE.9*

JUDGE, *v.i.* [L. judico.]

1. To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood.*NWAD JUDGE.11*

Judge not according to the appearance *John 7:24*.*NWAD JUDGE.12*

2. To form an opinion; to bring to issue the reasoning or deliberations of the mind.*NWAD JUDGE.13*

If I did not know the originals, I should not be able to judge, by the copies, which was Virgil and which Ovid.*NWAD JUDGE.14*

3. To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence. He was present on the bench, but could not judge in the case.*NWAD JUDGE.15*

The Lord judge between thee and me. *Genesis 16:5*.*NWAD JUDGE.16*

4. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately for the purpose of forming an opinion or conclusion.*NWAD JUDGE.17*

Judge in yourselves; is it comely that a woman pray unto God uncovered? *1 Corinthians 11:13*.*NWAD JUDGE.18*

JUDGE, *v.t.* To hear and determine a case; to examine and decide.

Chaos shall judge the strife.*NWAD JUDGE.20*

1. To try; to examine and pass sentence on.*NWAD JUDGE.21*

Take ye him and judge him according to your law. *John 18:31*.*NWAD JUDGE.22*

God shall judge the righteous and the wicked. *Ecclesiastes 3:17*.*NWAD JUDGE.23*

2. Rightly to understand and discern.*NWAD JUDGE.24*

He that is spiritual, judgeth all things. *1 Corinthians 2:15*.*NWAD JUDGE.25*

3. To censure rashly; to pass severe sentence.*NWAD JUDGE.26*

Judge not, that ye be not judged. *Matthew 7:1*.*NWAD JUDGE.27*

4. To esteem; to think; to reckon.*NWAD JUDGE.28*

If ye have judged me to be faithful to the Lord-- *Acts 16:15*.*NWAD JUDGE.29*

5. To rule or govern.*NWAD JUDGE.30*

The Lord shall judge his people. *Hebrews 10:30*.*NWAD JUDGE.31*

6. To doom to punishment; to punish.*NWAD JUDGE.32*

I will judge thee according to thy ways. *Ezekiel 7:8*.*NWAD JUDGE.33*

JUDGED, *pp.* Heard and determined; tried judicially; sentenced; censured; doomed.

JUDGER, *n.* One who judges or passes sentence.

JUDGESHIP, *n.* judj'ship. The office of a judge.

JUDGING, *ppr.* Hearing and determining; forming an opinion;

dooming.

JUDGMENT, *n.* The act of judging; the act or process of the mind in comparing its ideas, to find their agreement or disagreement, and to ascertain truth; or the process of examining facts and arguments, to ascertain propriety and justice; or the process of examining the relations between one proposition and another.

1. The faculty of the mind by which man is enabled to compare ideas and ascertain the relations of terms and propositions; as a man of clear judgment or sound judgment. The judgment may be biased by prejudice. Judgment supplies the want of certain knowledge.*NWAD JUDGMENT.2*

2. The determination of the mind, formed from comparing the relations of ideas, or the comparison of facts and arguments. In the formation of our judgments, we should be careful to weigh and compare all the facts connected with the subject.*NWAD JUDGMENT.3*

3. In law, the sentence of doom pronounced in any cause, civil or criminal, by the judge or court by which it is tried. Judgment may be rendered on demurrer, on a verdict, on a confession or default, or on a non-suit. Judgment, though pronounced by the judge or court, is properly the determination or sentence of the law. A pardon may be pleaded in arrest of judgment.*NWAD JUDGMENT.4*

4. The right or power of passing sentence.*NWAD JUDGMENT.5*

5. Determination; decision.*NWAD JUDGMENT.6*

Let reason govern us in the formation of our judgment of things proposed to our inquiry.*NWAD JUDGMENT.7*

6. Opinion; notion.*NWAD JUDGMENT.8*

She, in my judgment, was as fair as you.*NWAD JUDGMENT.9*

7. In Scripture, the spirit of wisdom and prudence, enabling a person to discern right and wrong, good and evil.*NWAD*

JUDGMENT.10

Give the king thy judgments, O God. *Psalm 72:1*.*NWAD JUDGMENT.11*

8. A remarkable punishment; an extraordinary calamity inflicted by God on sinners.*NWAD JUDGMENT.12*

Judgments are prepared for scorners. *Proverbs 19:29*; *Isaiah 26:9*.*NWAD JUDGMENT.13*

9. The spiritual government of the world.*NWAD JUDGMENT.14*

The Father hath committed all judgment to the Son. *John 5:22*.*NWAD JUDGMENT.15*

10. The righteous statutes and commandments of God are called his judgments. *Psalm 119:7-175*.*NWAD JUDGMENT.16*

11. The doctrines of the gospel, or God's word. *Matthew 12:18, 20*.*NWAD JUDGMENT.17*

12. Justice and equity. *Luke 11:42*; *Isaiah 1:17, 21, 27*.*NWAD JUDGMENT.18*

13. The decrees and purposes of God concerning nations. *Romans 11:33*.*NWAD JUDGMENT.19*

14. A court or tribunal. *Matthew 5:21-22*.*NWAD JUDGMENT.20*

15. Controversies, or decisions of controversies. *1 Corinthians 6:4*.*NWAD JUDGMENT.21*

16. The gospel, or kingdom of grace. *Matthew 12:18, 20*.*NWAD JUDGMENT.22*

17. The final trial of the human race, when God will decide the fate of every individual, and award sentence according to justice.*NWAD JUDGMENT.23*

For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil. *Ecclesiastes*

12:14.*NWAD JUDGMENT.24*

Judgment of God. Formerly this term was applied to extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as by arms and single combat, by ordeal, or hot plowshares, etc.; it being imagined that God would work miracles to vindicate innocence.*NWAD JUDGMENT.25*

JUDGMENT-DAY, *n.* The last day, or day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government.

JUDGMENT-HALL, *n.* The hall where courts are held.

JUDGMENT-SEAT, *n.* The seat or bench on which judges sit in court.

1. A court; a tribunal.*NWAD JUDGMENT-SEAT.2*

We shall all stand before the judgment-seat of Christ. *Romans 14:10*.*NWAD JUDGMENT-SEAT.3*

JUDICATIVE, *a.* Having power to judge.

JUDICATORY, *a.* Dispensing justice.

JUDICATORY, *n.* [L. judicatorium.] A court of justice; a tribunal.

1. Distribution of justice.*NWAD JUDICATORY.3*

JUDICATURE, *n.* The power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination. A court of judicature is a court invested with powers to administer justice between man and man.

1. A court of justice; a judicatory.*NWAD JUDICATURE.2*

JUDICIAL, *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice; as judicial power.

1. Practiced in the distribution of justice; as judicial proceedings.*NWAD JUDICIAL.2*

2. Proceeding from a court of justice; as a judicial determination.*NWAD JUDICIAL.3*

3. Issued by a court under its seal; as a judicial writ.*NWAD JUDICIAL.4*

4. Inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment; as judicial hardness of heart; a judicial punishment.*NWAD JUDICIAL.5*

JUDICIALLY, *adv.* In the forms of legal justice; as a sentence judicially declared.

1. By way of penalty or judgment; as, to be judicially punished.*NWAD JUDICIALLY.2*

JUDICIARY, *n.* [L. judiciarius.]

1. Passing judgment or sentence.*NWAD JUDICIARY.2*

2. Pertaining to the courts of judicature or legal tribunals.*NWAD JUDICIARY.3*

JUDICIARY, *n.* That branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties, and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a government. An independent judiciary is the firmest bulwark of freedom.

JUDICIOUS, *a.*

1. According to sound judgment; wise; prudent; rational; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means; used of things. Nothing is more important to success in the world than a judicious application of time, unless it may be a judicious expenditure of money.*NWAD JUDICIOUS.2*

2. Acting according to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; wise; directed by reason and wisdom; used of persons; as a judicious magistrate; a judicious historian.*NWAD JUDICIOUS.3*

JUDICIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With good judgment; with discretion or wisdom; skillfully.**

Longinus has judiciously preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence.*NWAD JUDICIOUSLY.2*

JUDICIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of acting or being according to sound judgment.**

JUG, ***n.*** **[Low L. caucus.] A vessel, usually earthen, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.**

JUGGLE, ***v.i.*** **[L. joculor, to jest, from jocus, a joke; jocor, to joke;]**

1. To play tricks by slight of hand; to amuse and make sport by tricks, which make a false show of extraordinary powers.*NWAD JUGGLE.2*

2. To practice artifice or imposture.*NWAD JUGGLE.3*

Be these juggling fiends no more believed.*NWAD JUGGLE.4*

JUGGLE, ***v.t.*** **To deceive by trick or artifice.**

Is't possible that spells of France should juggle*NWAD JUGGLE.6*

Men into such strange mockeries?*NWAD JUGGLE.7*

JUGGLE, ***n.*** **A trick by legerdemain.**

1. An imposture; a deception.*NWAD JUGGLE.9*

JUGGLER, ***n.***

1. One who practices or exhibits tricks by slight of hand; one who makes sport by tricks of extraordinary dexterity, by which the

spectator is deceived. Jugglers are punishable by law.*NWAD JUGGLER.2*

2. A cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow.*NWAD JUGGLER.3*

JUGGLING, *ppr.* Playing tricks by slight of hand; deceiving.

JUGGLING, *n.* The act or practice of exhibiting tricks of legerdemain.

JUGGLINGLY, *adv.* In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, *a.* [L. jugulum, the neck, either from jugum, a yoke, or from its radical sense, to extend, to join. See *Join*.]

Pertaining to the neck or throat; as the jugular vein.*NWAD JUGULAR.2*

JUGULAR, *n.* A large vein of the neck.

JUICE, JUSE, *n.* juse. The sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances.

JUICE, *v.t.* To moisten.

JUICELESS, *a.* ju'seless. Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture.

JUICINESS, *n.* ju'siness. The state of abounding with juice; succulence in plants.

JUICY, *a.* ju'sy. Abounding with juice; moist; succulent.

JUISE, *n.* [L. jus.] Judgment; justice.

JUJUB, JUJUBE, *n.* [L. zizyphum.] The name of a plant and of its fruit, which is pulpy and resembles a small plum. The plant is arranged under the genus Rhamnus. The fruit was formerly used in pectoral decoctions, but it is now in little reputation.

JUKE, ***v.i.*** **To perch. [Not used.]**

JULEP, ***n.*** **In pharmacy, a medicine composed of some proper liquor and a sirup of sugar, of extemporaneous preparation, serving as a vehicle to other forms of medicine.**

JULIAN, ***a.*** **Noting the old account of the year, as regulated by Julius Caesar, which continued to be used till 1752, when the Gregorian year, or new style, was adopted.**

Julian Alps, called also Carnian, between Venetia and Noricum.*NWAD JULIAN.2*

JULIS, ***n.*** **A small fish with a green back.**

JULUS, ***n.*** **[Gr. a handful or bundle.]**

1. In botany, a catkin or ament, a species of calyx or inflorescence, consisting of chaffy scales arranged along a stalk, as in hazel, birch, willow, etc.*NWAD JULUS.2*

2. A genus of multiped insects, of the order of Apters, of a semi-cylindrical form, with moniliform antennae, and two articulated palpi.*NWAD JULUS.3*

JULY, ***n.*** **The seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo. It is so called from Julius, the surname of Caius Caesar, who was born in this month. Before that time, this month was called Quintilis, or the fifth month, according to the old Roman calendar, in which March was the first month of the year.**

JULY-FLOWER, ***n.*** **The name of certain species of plants. The clove July-flower is of the genus Dianthus; the queen's July-flower of the genus Hesperis; and the stock July-flower of the genus Cheiranthus. [See *Gilly-flower*.]**

JUMART, ***n.*** **The offspring of a bull and a mare.**

JUMBLE, *v.t.* To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order. It is often followed by together.

One may observe how apt that is to jumble together passages of Scripture.*NWAD JUMBLE.2*

JUMBLE, *v.i.* To meet, mix or unite in a confused manner.

JUMBLE, *n.* Confused mixture, mass or collection without order.

JUMBLED, *pp.* Mixed or collected in a confused mass.

JUMBLEMENT, *n.* Confused mixture. [Not in use.]

JUMBLER, *a.* One who mixes things in confusion.

JUMBLING, *ppr.* Putting or mixing in a confused mass.

JUMENT, *n.* [L. jumentum, a beast.] A beast of burden. [Not used.]

JUMP, *v.i.*

1. To leap; to skip; to spring. Applied to men, it signifies to spring upwards or forwards with both feet, in distinction from hop, which signifies to spring with one foot. A man jumps over a ditch; a beast jumps over a fence. A man jumps upon a horse; a goat jumps from rock to rock.*NWAD JUMP.2*

2. To spring over any thing; to pass to at a leap.*NWAD JUMP.3*

Here, upon this bank and shelve of time,*NWAD JUMP.4*

We'd jump the life to come.*NWAD JUMP.5*

We see a little, presume a great deal, and so jump to the conclusion.*NWAD JUMP.6*

3. To bound; to pass from object to object; to jolt.*NWAD JUMP.7*

The noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots. *Nahum 3:2*.*NWAD JUMP.8*

4. To agree; to tally; to coincide.*NWAD JUMP.9*

In some sort it jumps with my humor.*NWAD JUMP.10*

[This use of the word is now vulgar, and in America, I think, is confined to the single phrase, to jump in judgment.]*NWAD JUMP.11*

JUMP, *v.t.* To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; as, to jump a stream. [But over is understood.]

JUMP, *n.* The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound.

1. A lucky chance.*NWAD JUMP.14*

JUMP, *n.* A kind of loose or limber stays or waistcoat, worn by females.

JUMP, *adv.* Exactly; nicely.

JUMPER, *n.* One who jumps.

JUMPING, *ppr.* Leaping; springing; bounding.

JUNCATE, *n.* [L. juncus, a rush.]

1. A cheese-cake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.*NWAD JUNCATE.2*

2. Any kind of delicate food.*NWAD JUNCATE.3*

3. A furtive or private entertainment. [It is now written junket.]*NWAD JUNCATE.4*

JUNCOUS, *a.* [L. junceus or juncosus, from juncus, a rush.]

Full of bulrushes. [Little used.]*NWAD JUNCOUS.2*

JUNCTION, *n.* [L. junctio, from jungo, to join.]

1. The act or operation of joining; as the junction of two armies or detachments.*NWAD JUNCTION.2*

2. Union; coalition; combination.*NWAD JUNCTION.3*

3. The place or point of union.*NWAD JUNCTION.4*

JUNCTURE, *n.* [L. junctura; jungo, to join.]

1. A joining; union; amity; as the juncture of hearts. [Little used.]*NWAD JUNCTURE.2*

2. A union of two bodies; a seam; particularly, a joint or articulation.*NWAD JUNCTURE.3*

3. The line or point at which two bodies are joined.*NWAD JUNCTURE.4*

4. A point of time; particularly, a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances.*NWAD JUNCTURE.5*

JUNE, *n.* [L. junius.] The sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign Cancer.

JUNGLE, *n.* In Hindoostan, a thick wood of small trees or shrubs.

JUNGLY, *a.* Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles.

JUNIOR, *a.* [L. from juvenis, young; quasi, juvenior.]

Younger; not as old as another; as a junior partner in a company. It is applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name in one family or town, and opposed to elder; as John Doe junior.*NWAD JUNIOR.2*

JUNIOR, *n.* A person younger than another.

The fools, my juniors by a year--*NWAD JUNIOR.4*

JUNIORITY, ***n.*** **The state of being junior.**

JUNIPER, ***n.*** **[L. juniperus.] A tree or shrub bearing berries of a bluish color, of a warm, pungent, sweet taste, yielding when fresh, by expression, a rich, sweet, aromatic juice. They are useful carminatives and stomachics. The wood of the tree is of a reddish color, hard and durable, and is used in cabinet work and veneering. The oil of juniper mixed with that of nuts makes an excellent varnish; and the resin powdered is used under the name of pounce.**

JUNK, ***n.*** **[L. juncus.]**

1. Pieces of old cable or old cordage, used for making points, gaskets, mats, etc., and when untwisted and picked to pieces, it forms oakum for filling the seams of ships.*NWAD JUNK.2*

2. A small ship used in China; a Chinese vessel. [An eastern word.]*NWAD JUNK.3*

JUNKET, ***n.*** **[See *Juncate*.] A sweetmeat.**

1. A stolen entertainment.*NWAD JUNKET.2*

JUNKET, ***v.i.*** **To feast in secret; to make an entertainment by stealth.**

1. To feast.*NWAD JUNKET.4*

Job's children junketed and feasted together often.*NWAD JUNKET.5*

JUNTO, ***n.*** **[L. junctus, joined.]**

1. Primarily, a select council or assembly, which deliberates in secret on any affair of government. In a good sense, it is not used in English; but hence,*NWAD JUNTO.2*

2. A cabal; a meeting or collection of men combined for secret deliberation and intrigue for party purposes; a faction; as a junto of ministers.*NWAD JUNTO.3*

JUPITER, ***n.*** **[L. the air or heavens; Jovis pater.]**

1. The supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans.*NWAD JUPITER.2*

2. One of the superior planets, remarkable for its brightness. Its diameter is about eighty-nine thousand miles; its distance from the sun, four hundred and ninety millions of miles, and its revolution round the sun a little less than twelve years.*NWAD JUPITER.3*

JUPPON, ***n.*** **A short close coat.**

JURAT, ***n.*** **[L. juratus, sworn, from juro, to swear.]**

In England, a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff.*NWAD JURAT.2*

JURATORY, ***a.*** **[L. juro, to swear.]**

Comprising an oath; as juratory caution. [Little used.]*NWAD JURATORY.2*

JURIDICAL, ***a.*** **[L. juridicus; jus, juris, law, and dico, to pronounce.]**

1. Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge.*NWAD JURIDICAL.2*

2. Used in courts of law or tribunals of justice.*NWAD JURIDICAL.3*

JURIDICALLY, ***adv.*** **According to forms of law, or proceedings in tribunals of justice; with legal authority.**

JURISCONSULT, ***n.*** **[L. juris consultus; jus and consultus, consulo, to consult.] Among the Romans, a man learned in the law; a counselor at law; a master of Roman jurisprudence, who was consulted on the interpretation of the laws.**

JURISDICTION, ***n.*** **[L. jurisdictio; jus, juris, law, and dictio, from**

dico, to pronounce.]

1. The legal power of authority of doing justice in cases of complaint; the power of executing the laws and distributing justice. Thus we speak of certain suits or actions, or the cognizance of certain crimes being within the jurisdiction of a court, that is, within the limits of their authority or commission. Inferior courts have jurisdiction of debt and trespass, or of smaller offenses; the supreme courts have jurisdiction of treason, murder, and other high crimes. Jurisdiction is secular or ecclesiastical.*NWAD JURISDICTION.2*

2. Power of governing or legislating. The legislature of one state can exercise no jurisdiction in another.*NWAD JURISDICTION.3*

3. The power or right of exercising authority. Nations claim exclusive jurisdiction on the sea, to the extent of a marine league from the main land or shore.*NWAD JURISDICTION.4*

4. The limit within which power may be exercised.*NWAD JURISDICTION.5*

Jurisdiction, in its most general sense, is the power to make, declare or apply the law; when confined to the judiciary department, it is what we denominate the judicial power, the right of administering justice through the laws, by the means which the laws have provided for that purpose. Jurisdiction, is limited to place or territory, to persons, or to particular subjects.*NWAD JURISDICTION.6*

JURISDICTIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction; as jurisdictional rights.

JURISDICTIVE, *a.* Having jurisdiction.

JURISPRUDENCE, *n.* [L. jurisprudentia; jus, law, and prudentia, science.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice. The study of jurisprudence, next to that of theology, is the most important

and useful to men.

JURISPRUDENT, ***a.*** **Understanding law.**

JURISPRUDENTIAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to jurisprudence.**

JURIST, ***n.*** **[L. jus, juris, law.]**

1. A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or more particularly, in the civil law; a civilian.*NWAD JURIST.2*

2. One versed in the law of nations, or who writes on the subject.*NWAD JURIST.3*

JUROR, ***n.*** **[L. jurator; or rather juro, to swear.]**

One that serves on a jury; one sworn to deliver the truth on the evidence given him concerning any matter in question or on trial.*NWAD JUROR.2*

JURY, ***n.*** **[L. juro, to swear.] A number of freeholders, selected in the manner prescribed by law, empaneled and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth on the evidence given them in the case. Grand juries consist usually of twenty four freeholders at least, and are summoned to try matters alleged in indictments. Petty juries, consisting usually of twelve men, attend courts to try matters of fact in civil causes, and to decide both the law and the fact in criminal prosecutions. The decision of a petty jury is called a verdict.**

JURYMAN, ***n.*** **One who is empaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.**

JURYMAST, ***n.*** **A mast erected in a ship to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, etc. The most probable origin of the word jury, in this compound, is that proposed by Thomson, from the Fr. jour, day, quasi, joure, temporary, or from L. juvare, to assist.**

JUST, ***a.*** **[L. justus. The primary sense is probably straight or close, from the sense of setting, erecting, or extending.]**

1. Regular; orderly; due; suitable.*NWAD JUST.2*

When all*NWAD JUST.3*

The war shall stand ranged in its just array.*NWAD JUST.4*

2. Exactly proportioned; proper.*NWAD JUST.5*

Pleaseth your lordship*NWAD JUST.6*

To meet his grace, just distance ‘tween our armies?*NWAD JUST.7*

3. Full; complete to the common standard.*NWAD JUST.8*

He was a comely personage, a little above just stature.*NWAD JUST.9*

4. Full; true; a sense allied to the preceding, or the same.*NWAD JUST.10*

--So that once the skirmish was like to have come to a just battle.*NWAD JUST.11*

5. In a moral sense, upright; honest; having principles of rectitude; or conforming exactly to the laws, and to principles of rectitude in social conduct; equitable in the distribution of justice; as a just judge.*NWAD JUST.12*

6. In an evangelical sense, righteous; religious; influenced by a regard to the laws of God; or living in exact conformity to the divine will.*NWAD JUST.13*

There is not a just man on earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not. *Ecclesiastes 7:20*.*NWAD JUST.14*

7. Conformed to rules of justice; doing equal justice.*NWAD JUST.15*

Just balances, just weights, a just ephah and a just him shall ye

have. *Leviticus 19:36*.*NWAD JUST.16*

8. Conformed to truth; exact; proper; accurate; as just thoughts; just expressions; just images or representations; a just description; a just inference.*NWAD JUST.17*

9. True; founded in truth and fact; as a just charge or accusation.*NWAD JUST.18*

10. Innocent; blameless; without guilt.*NWAD JUST.19*

How should man be just with God? *Job 9:2*.*NWAD JUST.20*

11. Equitable; due; merited; as a just recompense or reward.*NWAD JUST.21*

--Whose damnation is just. *Romans 3:8*.*NWAD JUST.22*

12. True to promises; faithful; as just to one's word or engagements.*NWAD JUST.23*

13. Impartial; allowing what is due; giving fair representation of character, merit or demerit.*NWAD JUST.24*

JUST, *adv.* Close or closely;; near or nearly, in place. He stood just by the speaker, and heard what he said. He stood just at the entrance of the city.

1. Near or nearly in time; almost. Just at that moment he arose and fled.*NWAD JUST.26*

2. Exactly; nicely; accurately. They remain just of the same opinion.*NWAD JUST.27*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches;*NWAD JUST.28*

Go just alike, yet each believes his own.*NWAD JUST.29*

3. Merely; barely; exactly.*NWAD JUST.30*

--And having just enough, not covet more.*NWAD JUST.31*

4. Narrowly. He just escaped without injury.*NWAD JUST.32*

JUST, *n.* A mock encounter on horseback; a combat for sport or for exercise, in which the combatants pushed with lances and swords, man to man, in mock fight; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments.

JUST, *v.i.*

1. To engage in mock fight on horseback.*NWAD JUST.35*

2. To push; to drive; to justle.*NWAD JUST.36*

JUSTICE, *n.* [L. justitia, from justus, just.]

1. The virtue which consists in giving to every one what is his due; practical conformity to the laws and to principles of rectitude in the dealings of men with each other; honesty; integrity in commerce or mutual intercourse. Justice is distributive or commutative. Distributive justice belongs to magistrates or rulers, and consists in distributing to every man that right or equity which the laws and the principles of equity require; or in deciding controversies according to the laws and to principles of equity. Commutative justice consists in fair dealing in trade and mutual intercourse between man and man.*NWAD JUSTICE.2*

2. Impartiality; equal distribution of right in expressing opinions; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit. In criticisms, narrations, history or discourse, it is a duty to do justice to every man, whether friend or foe.*NWAD JUSTICE.3*

3. Equity; agreeableness to right; as, he proved the justice of his claim. This should, in strictness, be justness.*NWAD JUSTICE.4*

4. Vindictive retribution; merited punishment. Sooner or later, justice overtakes the criminal.*NWAD JUSTICE.5*

5. Right; application of equity. His arm will do him justice.*NWAD JUSTICE.6*

6. [Low L. justiciarius.] A person commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice to individuals; as the Chief Justice of the king's bench, or of the common pleas, in England; the Chief Justice of the supreme court in the United

States, etc. and justices of the peace.*NWAD JUSTICE.7*

JUSTICE, *v.t.* To administer justice. [Little used.]

JUSTICEABLE, ***a.*** **Liable to account in a court of justice. [Little used.]**

JUSTICER, ***n.*** **An administrator of justice. [Little used.]**

JUSTICESHIP, ***n.*** **The office or dignity of a justice.**

JUSTICIARY, JUSTICIAR, ***n.*** **[L. justiciarius.] An administrator of justice.**

1. A chief justice.*NWAD JUSTICIARY.2*

2. One that boasts of the justice of his own act. [Not used.]*NWAD JUSTICIARY.3*

JUSTIFIABLE, ***a.*** **[from justify.] That may be proved to be just; that may be vindicated on principles of law, reason, rectitude or propriety; defensible; vindicable. No breach of law or moral obligation is justifiable. The execution of a malefactor in pursuance of a sentence of court, is justifiable homicide.**

JUSTIFIABLENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being justifiable; rectitude; possibility of being defended or vindicated.**

JUSTIFIABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly.**

JUSTIFICATION, ***n.***

1. The act of justifying; a showing to be just or conformable to law, rectitude or propriety; vindication; defense. The court listened to the evidence and arguments in justification of the prisoner's conduct. Our disobedience to God's commands admits no justification.*NWAD JUSTIFICATION.2*

2. Absolution.*NWAD JUSTIFICATION.3*

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue.*NWAD JUSTIFICATION.4*

3. In law, the showing of a sufficient reason in court why a defendant did what he is called to answer. Pleas in justification must set forth some special matter.*NWAD JUSTIFICATION.5*

4. In theology, remission of sin and absolution from guilt and punishment; or an act of free grace by which God pardons the sinner and accepts him as righteous, on account of the atonement of Christ.*NWAD JUSTIFICATION.6*

JUSTIFICATIVE, *a.* Justifying; that has power to justify.

JUSTIFICATOR, *n.* One who justifies. [Little used.]

JUSTIFIER, *n.* One who justifies; one who vindicates, supports or defends.

1. He who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.*NWAD JUSTIFIER.2*

That he might be just, and the justifier of him who believeth in Jesus. *Romans 3:26*.*NWAD JUSTIFIER.3*

JUSTIFY, *v.t.* [L. justus, just, and facio, to make.]

1. To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety or duty; to defend or maintain; to vindicate as right. We cannot justify disobedience or ingratitude to our Maker. We cannot justify insult or incivility to our fellow men. Intemperance, lewdness, profaneness and dueling are in no case to be justified.*NWAD JUSTIFY.2*

2. In theology, to pardon and clear form guilt; to absolve or acquit from guilt and merited punishment, and to accept as righteous on account of the merits of the Savior, or by the application of Christ's atonement to the offender.*NWAD JUSTIFY.3*

3. To cause another to appear comparatively righteous, or less

guilty than one's self. *Ezekiel 16:51-52*.*NWAD JUSTIFY.4*

4. To judge rightly of.*NWAD JUSTIFY.5*

Wisdom is justified by her children. *Matthew 11:19*.*NWAD JUSTIFY.6*

5. To accept as just and treat with favor. *James 2:21, 24-25*.*NWAD JUSTIFY.7*

JUSTIFY, *v.i.* In printing, to agree; to suit; to conform exactly; to form an even surface or true line with something else. Types of different sizes will not justify with each other.

JUSTLE, *v.i.* jus'l. [See *Jostle* and *Just*.] To run against; to encounter; to strike against; to clash.

The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall justle one against another in the broad ways. *Nahum 2:4*.*NWAD JUSTLE.2*

JUSTLE, *v.t.* jus'l. To push; to drive; to force by rushing against; commonly followed by off or out; as, to justle a thing off the table, or out of its place.

JUSTLY, *adv.* [from just.] In conformity to law, justice or propriety; by right. The offender is justly condemned. The hero is justly rewarded, applauded or honored.

1. According to truth and facts. His character is justly described.*NWAD JUSTLY.2*

2. Honestly; fairly; with integrity; as, to do justly. *Micah 6:8*.*NWAD JUSTLY.3*

3. Properly; accurately; exactly.*NWAD JUSTLY.4*

Their feet assist their hands, and justly beat the ground.*NWAD JUSTLY.5*

JUSTNESS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness; as the justness of proportions.

1. Conformity to truth; as the justness of a description or representation.*NWAD JUSTNESS.2*

2. Justice; reasonableness; equity; as the justness of a cause or of a demand. [Justness is properly applied to things, and justice to persons; but the distinction is not always observed.]*NWAD JUSTNESS.3*

JUT, *v.i.* [a different spelling of jet.] To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body; as the jutting part of a building. A point of land juts into the sea.

JUT, *n.* A shooting forward; a projection.

JUTTING, *ppr.* Shooting out; projecting.

JUTTY, *v.i.* To jut. [Not used.]

JUTTY, *n.* A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole.

JUT-WINDOW, *n.* A window that projects form the line of a building.

JUVENILE, *a.* [L. juvenilis, from juvenis, young.]

1. Young; youthful; as juvenile years or age.*NWAD JUVENILE.2*

2. Pertaining or suited to youth; as juvenile sports.*NWAD JUVENILE.3*

JUVENILITY, *n.* Youthfulness; youthful age.

1. Light and careless manner; the manners or customs of youth.*NWAD JUVENILITY.2*

JUXTAPOSITED, *a.* [L. juxta, near, and posited.]

Placed near; adjacent or contiguous.*NWAD JUXTAPOSITED.2*

JUXTAPOSITION, ***n.*** **[L. juxta, near, and position.]**

A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity; as the parts of a substance or of a composition. The connection of words is sometimes to be ascertained by juxtaposition.*NWAD JUXTAPOSITION.2*

K

K — KIDDLE

K, the eleventh letter of the English Alphabet, is borrowed from the Greeks, being the same character as the Greek kappa, answering to the oriental kaph. It represents a close articulation, formed by pressing the root of the tongue against the upper part of the mouth, with a depression of the lower jaw and opening of the teeth. It is usually denominated a guttural, but is more properly a palatal. Before all the vowels, it has one invariable sound, corresponding with that of c, before a, o, and u, as in keel, ken. In monosyllables, it is used after c, as in crack, check, deck, being necessary to exhibit a correct pronunciation in the derivatives, cracked, checked, decked, cracking, for without it, c, before the vowels e and i, would be sounded like s.

Formerly, k was added to c, in certain words of Latin origin, as in musick, publick, republick. But in modern practice, k is very properly omitted, being entirely superfluous, and the more properly, as it is never written in the derivatives, musical, publication, republican. It is retained in traffick, as in monosyllables, on account of the pronunciation of the derivatives, trafficked, trafficking.*NWAD K.2*

K is silent before n, as in know, knife, knee. As a numeral, K stands for 250; and with a stroke over it, for 250,000. This character was not used by the ancient Romans, and rarely in the later ages of their empire. In the place of k, they used c, as in clino, for Greek. In the Teutonic dialects, this Greek letter is sometimes represented by h. [See *H*.]

KAALING, *n.* A bird, a species of starling, found in China.

KABBOS, *n.* A fish of a brown color, without scales.

KALE, *n.* [L. caulis.] Sea-cale, an esculent plant of the genus Crambe.

KALENDAR, *n.* [See *Calendar*.]

KALI, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Salsola, or glass-wort, the ashes of which are used in making glass. Hence** ***alkali*****, which see.**

KALIF, ***n.*** **[See** ***Calif*****.]**

KALIFATE, [See ***Califate*****.]**

KALMIA, ***n.*** **The name of a genus of evergreen shrubs, natives of N. America, called laurel, ivy-bush, calico-bush, etc.**

KAM, ***a.*** **Crooked. [Not used.]**

KAN, KAUN, KHAN, ***n.*** **In Persia, an officer answering to a governor in Europe or America. Among the Tartars, a chief or prince. [See** ***Khan*****.]**

KANGAROO, ***n.*** **A singular animal found in New Holland, resembling in some respects the opossum. It belongs to the genus Didelphis. It has a small head, neck and shoulders, the body increasing in thickness to the rump. The fore legs are very short, useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth. The hind legs, which are long, are used in moving, particularly in leaping.**

KAOLIN, ***n.*** **A species of earth or variety of clay, used as one of the two ingredients in the oriental porcelain. The other ingredient is called in China petunse. Its color is white, with a shade of gray, yellow or red.**

KARAGANE, ***n.*** **A species of gray fox found in the Russian empire.**

KARPHOLITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. straw, and a stone.]**

A mineral recently discovered. It has a fibrous structure and a yellow color.*NWAD KARPHOLITE.2*

KATA, ***n.*** **In syria, a fowl of the grous kind.**

KAW, *v.i.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow or rook.

KAW, *n.* The cry of the rave, crow or rook.

KAWN, *n.* In Turkey, a public inn.

KAYLE, *n.*

1. A nine-pin, a kettle-pin; sometimes written keel.*NWAD KAYLE.2*

2. A kind of play in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in threes, are made in the ground, and an iron ball rolled in among them.*NWAD KAYLE.3*

KECK, *v.i.* To heave the stomach; to reach, as in an effort to vomit. [Little used.]

KECK, *n.* A reaching or heaving of the stomach.

KECKLE, *v.t.* To wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round a cable to defend it from the friction of a rocky bottom, or from the ice.

KECKSY, *n.* [L. cicuta.] Hemlock; a hollow jointed plant. [Not used in America.]

KECKY, *a.* Resembling a kex.

1. An Indian scepter.*NWAD KECKY.2*

KEDGE, *n.* [allied probably to cag and keg.] A small anchor, used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bower anchor, also to remove her from one part of a harbor to another, being carried out in a boat and let go, as in warping or kedging. [Sometimes written kedger.]

KEDGE, *v.t.* To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge, as in a river.

KEDLACK, *n.* A weed that grows among wheat and rye; charlock. [I believe not used in America.]

KEE, *plu.* of cow. [Local in England and not used in America.]

KEECH, *n.* A mass or lump. [Not in use.]

KEEL, *n.*

1. The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame.*NWAD KEEL.2*

2. A low flat-bottomed vessel, used in the river Tyne, to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers.*NWAD KEEL.3*

3. In botany, the lower petal of a papilionaceous corol, inclosing the stamens and pistil.*NWAD KEEL.4*

False keel, a strong thick piece of timber, bolted to the bottom of the keel, to preserve it from injury.*NWAD KEEL.5*

On an even keel, in a level or horizontal position.*NWAD KEEL.6*

KEEL, *v.t.* To cool.

KEEL, *v.t.* To plow with a keel; to navigate.

1. To turn up the keel; to show the bottom.*NWAD KEEL.9*

To keel the pot, in Ireland, to scum it.*NWAD KEEL.10*

KEELAGE, *n.* Duty paid for a ship entering Hartlepool, Eng.

KEELED, *a.* In botany, carinated; having a longitudinal prominence on the back; as a keeled leaf, calyx or nectary.

KEELFAT, *n.* A cooler; a vessel in which liquor is set for cooling. [Not used.]

KEELHAUL, *v.t.* To haul under the keel of a ship. Keelhauling is

a punishment inflicted in the Dutch navy for certain offenses. The offender is suspended by a rope from one yard arm, with weights on his legs, and a rope fastened to him, leading under the ship's bottom to the opposite yard arm, and being let fall into the water, he is drawn under the ship's bottom and raised on the other side.

KEELING, *n.* A kind of small cod, of which stock fish is made.

KEELSON, *n.* kel'son. A piece of timber in a ship, laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel, fastened with long bolts and clinched, and thus binding the floor timbers to the keel.

KEEN, *a.*

1. Eager; vehement; as hungry curs too keen at the sport.*NWAD KEEN.2*

The sheep were so keen on the acorns--*NWAD KEEN.3*

2. Eager; sharp; as a keen appetite.*NWAD KEEN.4*

3. Sharp; having a very fine edge; as a keen razor, or a razor with a keen edge. We say a keen edge, but a sharp point.*NWAD KEEN.5*

4. Piercing; penetrating; severe; applied to cold or to wind; as a keen wind; the cold is very keen.*NWAD KEEN.6*

5. Bitter; piercing; acrimonious; as keen satire or sarcasm.*NWAD KEEN.7*

Good father cardinal, cry thou amen,*NWAD KEEN.8*

To my keen curses.*NWAD KEEN.9*

KEEN, *v.t.* To sharpen. [Unusual.]

KEENLY, *adv.* Eagerly; vehemently.

1. Sharply; severely; bitterly.*NWAD KEENLY.2*

KEENNESS, *n.* Eagerness; vehemence; as the keenness of hunger.

1. Sharpness; fineness of edge; as the keenness of a razor.*NWAD KEENNESS.2*

2. The quality of piercing; rigor; sharpness; as the keenness of the air or of cold.*NWAD KEENNESS.3*

3. Asperity; acrimony; bitterness; as the keenness of satire, invective or sarcasm.*NWAD KEENNESS.4*

4. Acuteness; sharpness; as the keenness of wit.*NWAD KEENNESS.5*

KEEP, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* kept. [L. habeo, and capio.]

1. To hold; to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose or part with; as, to keep a house or a farm; to keep any thing in the memory, mind or heart.*NWAD KEEP.2*

2. To have in custody for security or preservation.*NWAD KEEP.3*

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always kept in the castle of Vicegrade.*NWAD KEEP.4*

3. To preserve; to retain.*NWAD KEEP.5*

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, keeping mercy for thousands-- *Exodus 34:6, 7*.*NWAD KEEP.6*

4. To preserve from falling or from danger; to protect; to guard or sustain.*NWAD KEEP.7*

And behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Genesis 28:15*; *Luke 4:10*.*NWAD KEEP.8*

5. To hold or restrain from departure; to detain.*NWAD KEEP.9*

--That I may know what keeps me here with you.*NWAD KEEP.10*

6. To tend; to have the care of.*NWAD KEEP.11*

And the Lord God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it. *Genesis 2:15*.*NWAD KEEP.12*

7. To tend; to feed; to pasture; as, to keep a flock of sheep or a herd of cattle in a yard or in a field. He keeps his horses on oats or on hay.*NWAD KEEP.13*

8. To preserve in any tenor or state. Keep a stiff rein.*NWAD KEEP.14*

Keep the constitution sound.*NWAD KEEP.15*

9. To regard; to attend to.*NWAD KEEP.16*

While the stars and course of heaven I keep--*NWAD KEEP.17*

10. To hold in any state; as, to keep in order.*NWAD KEEP.18*

11. To continue any state, course or action; as, to keep silence; to keep the same road or the same pace; to keep reading or talking; to keep a given distance.*NWAD KEEP.19*

12. To practice; to do or perform; to obey; to observe in practice; not to neglect or violate; as, to keep the laws, statutes or commandments of God.*NWAD KEEP.20*

13. To fulfill; to perform; as, to keep one's word, promise or covenant.*NWAD KEEP.21*

14. To practice; to use habitually; as, to keep bad hours.*NWAD KEEP.22*

15. To copy carefully.*NWAD KEEP.23*

Her servant's eyes were fix'd upon her face,*NWAD KEEP.24*

And as she moved or turned, her motions viewed,*NWAD KEEP.25*

Her measures kept, and step by step pursued.*NWAD KEEP.26*

16. To observe or solemnize.*NWAD KEEP.27*

17. To board; to maintain; to supply with necessaries of life. The men are kept at a moderate price per week.*NWAD KEEP.28*

18. To have in the house; to entertain; as, to keep lodgers.*NWAD KEEP.29*

19. To maintain; not to intermit; as, to keep watch or guard.*NWAD KEEP.30*

20. To hold in one's own bosom; to confine to one's own knowledge; not to disclose or communicate to others; not to betray; as, to keep a secret; to keep one's own counsel.*NWAD KEEP.31*

21. To have in pay; as, to keep a servant.*NWAD KEEP.32*

To keep back, to reserve; to withhold; not to disclose or communicate.*NWAD KEEP.33*

I will keep nothing back from you. *Jeremiah 42:4*.*NWAD KEEP.34*

1. To restrain;; to prevent from advancing.*NWAD KEEP.35*

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins. *Psalm 19:13*.*NWAD KEEP.36*

2. To reserve; to withhold; not to deliver. *Acts 5:3*.*NWAD KEEP.37*

To keep company with, to frequent the society of; to associate with. Let youth keep company with the wise and good.*NWAD KEEP.38*

To accompany; to go with; as, to keep company with one on a journey or voyage.*NWAD KEEP.39*

To keep down, to prevent from rising; not to lift or suffer to be raised.*NWAD KEEP.40*

To keep in, to prevent from escape; to hold in confinement.*NWAD KEEP.41*

1. To conceal; not to tell or disclose.*NWAD KEEP.42*

2. To restrain; to curb.*NWAD KEEP.43*

To keep off, to hinder from approach or attack; as, to keep off an enemy or an evil.*NWAD KEEP.44*

To keep under, to restrain; to hold in subjection; as, to keep under an antagonist or a conquered country; to keep under the appetites and passions.*NWAD KEEP.45*

To keep up, to maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution; as, to keep up the price of goods; to keep up one's credit.*NWAD KEEP.46*

1. To maintain; to continue; to hinder from ceasing.*NWAD KEEP.47*

In joy, that which keeps up the action is the desire to continue it.*NWAD KEEP.48*

To keep out, to hinder from entering or taking possession.*NWAD KEEP.49*

To keep bed, to remain in bed without rising; to be confined to one's bed.*NWAD KEEP.50*

To keep house, to maintain a family state.*NWAD KEEP.51*

His income enables him to keep house.*NWAD KEEP.52*

1. To remain in the house; to be confined.*NWAD KEEP.53*

His feeble health obliges him to keep house.*NWAD KEEP.54*

To keep from, to restrain; to prevent approach.*NWAD KEEP.55*

To keep a school, to maintain or support it; as, the town or its inhabitants keep ten schools; more properly, to govern and instruct or teach a school, as a preceptor.*NWAD KEEP.56*

KEEP, *v.i.* To remain in any state; as, to keep at a distance; to keep aloft; to keep near; to keep in the house; to keep before or behind; to keep in favor; to keep out of company, or out of reach.

1. To last; to endure; not to perish or be impaired. Seek for winter's use apples that will keep.*NWAD KEEP.58*

If the malt is not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not keep.*NWAD KEEP.59*

2. To lodge; to dwell; to reside for a time.*NWAD KEEP.60*

Knock at the study, where, they say, he keeps.*NWAD KEEP.61*

To keep to, to adhere strictly; not to neglect or deviate from; as, to keep to old customs; to keep to a rule; to keep to one's word or promise.*NWAD KEEP.62*

To keep on, to go forward; to proceed; to continue to advance.*NWAD KEEP.63*

To keep up, to remain unsubdued; or not to be confined to one's bed.*NWAD KEEP.64*

In popular language, this word signifies to continue; to repeat continually; not to cease.*NWAD KEEP.65*

KEEP, *n.* Custody; guard. [Little used.]

1. Colloquially, case; condition; as in good keep.*NWAD KEEP.67*

2. Guardianship; restraint. [Little used.]*NWAD KEEP.68*

3. A place of confinement; in old castles, the dungeon.*NWAD KEEP.69*

KEEPER, *n.* One who keeps; one that holds or has possession of any thing.

1. One who retains in custody; one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners.*NWAD KEEPER.2*

2. One who has the care of a park or other inclosure, or the custody of beasts; as the keeper of a park, a pound, or of sheep.*NWAD KEEPER.3*

3. One who has the care, custody or superintendence of any thing.*NWAD KEEPER.4*

In Great Britain, the keeper of the great seal, is a lord by his office, and one of the privy council. All royal grants, commissions and charters pass through his hands. He is constituted lord-keeper by the delivery of the great seal. The keeper of the privy seal is also a lord by his office, and a member of the privy council.*NWAD KEEPER.5*

KEEPERSHIP, *n.* The office of a keeper. [Little used.]

KEEPING, *ppr.* Holding; restraining; preserving; guarding; protecting; performing.

KEEPING, *n.* A holding; restraint; custody; guard; preservation.

1. Feed; fodder. The cattle have good keeping.*NWAD KEEPING.3*

2. In painting, a representation of objects in the manner they appear to the eye at different distance from it.*NWAD KEEPING.4*

KEEPSAKE, *n.* Any thing kept, or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

KEFFEKIL, *n.* A stone, white or yellow, which hardens in the fire, and of which Turkey pipes are made.

KEG, *n.* A small cask or barrel; written more correctly cag.

KELL, *n.* A sort of pottage. [Not used in America.]

KELL, *n.* The caul or omentum. [See *Caul*, the usual orthography of the word.]

1. The chrysalis of the caterpillar.*NWAD KELL.3*

KELP, *n.* The calcined ashes of sea weed, used in the manufacture of glass. This is a dark color alkaline substance,

which, in a furnace, vitrifies and becomes transparent.

KELPY, *n.* An imaginary spirit of the waters, in the form of a horse. [Local and vulgar.]

KELSON. [See *Keelson*.]

KELTER, *n.* The phrase, he is not in kelter, signifies, he is not in a proper dress or equipage, or not in readiness.

KEMB, *v.t.* To *comb*, which see. Kemb is an obsolete orthography.

KEMELIN, *n.* A tub; a brewer's vessel. [Not in use.]

KEN, *v.t.* [L. canus, white, caneo, to be white, and this with L. cano, to sing, canto, Eng. to cant, to chant; L. gigno.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry.*NWAD KEN.2*

We ken them from afar.*NWAD KEN.3*

2. To know; to understand. [This verb is used chiefly in poetry.]*NWAD KEN.4*

KEN, *v.i.* To look round.

KEN, *n.* View; reach of sight.

Coasting they kept the land within their ken.*NWAD KEN.7*

KENDAL-GREEN, *n.* A species of green cloth made of kendal.

KENNEL, *n.* [L. canis, a dog.]

1. A house or cot for dogs, or for a pack of hounds.*NWAD KENNEL.2*

2. A pack of hounds or their cry.*NWAD KENNEL.3*

3. The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.*NWAD KENNEL.4*

KENNEL, *n.* [Eng. channel.]

1. The water-course of a street; a little canal or channel.*NWAD KENNEL.6*

2. A puddle.*NWAD KENNEL.7*

KENNEL, *v.i.* To lodge; to lie; to dwell; as a dog or a fox.

The dog kenneled in a hollow tree.*NWAD KENNEL.9*

KENNEL, *v.t.* To keep or confine in a kennel.

KENNING, *n.* View, sight.

KENTLE, *n.* [L. centum.] In commerce, a hundred pounds in weight; as a kentle of fish. [It is written and pronounced also quintal.]

KENTLEDGE, *n.* In seamen's language, pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.

KEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of keep.

KERB-STONE, KIRB-STONE. [See *Curb-stone*.]

KERCHIEF, *n.* [contracted from coverchief.]

1. A head dress; a cloth to cover the head.*NWAD KERCHIEF.2*

2. A cloth used in dress.*NWAD KERCHIEF.3*

The word is now seldom used, except in its compound, handkerchief, and sometimes neckerchief.*NWAD KERCHIEF.4*

KERCHIEFED, KERCHIEFT, *a.* Dressed; hooded; covered.

KERF, *n.* [Eng. to carve.] The cut of an ax, a saw, or other instrument; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting.

KERMES, *n.* In zoology, an insect produced in the excrescences of a species of small oak, or the body of an insect transformed into a grain, berry, or husk. This body is full of reddish juice, which is used in dyeing red. Hence the word crimson.

KERMES-MINERAL, *n.* A mineral substance, so called from its color. It is a precipitate of antimony, obtained by fusion with a fixed alkali and subsequent solution in boiling water, or by simple ebullition.

KERN, *n.* An Irish footman or foot-soldier.

1. In English laws, an idle person or vagabond.*NWAD KERN.2*

KERN, *n.* A hand-mill consisting of two stones, one of which is turned by the hand; usually written *quern*, which see.

1. A churn.*NWAD KERN.4*

KERN, *v.i.*

1. To harden, as corn in ripening.*NWAD KERN.6*

2. To take the form of corns; to granulate.*NWAD KERN.7*

KERN-BABY, *n.* [corn-baby.] An image dressed with corn, and carried before reapers to their harvest-home.

KERNEL, *n.*

1. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut.*NWAD KERNEL.2*

2. Any thing included in a shell, husk or integument; a grain or corn; as a kernel of wheat or oats.*NWAD KERNEL.3*

3. The seed of pulpy fruit; as the kernel of an apple.*NWAD KERNEL.4*

4. The central part of any thing; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus.*NWAD KERNEL.5*

5. A hard concretion in the flesh.*NWAD KERNEL.6*

KERNEL, *v.i.* To harden or ripen into kernels; as the seeds of plants.

KERNELLY, *a.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels.

KERSEY, *n.* A species of coarse woolen cloth; a coarse stuff made chiefly in Kent and Devonshire in England.

KERVE, *v.t.* To carve. [Not used.]

KERVER, *n.* A carver. [Not used.]

KESAR, *n.* [from Caesar.] An emperor.

KESTREL, CASTREL, *n.* A fowl of the genus Falco, or hawk kind; called also stannel and windhover. It builds in hollow oaks, and feeds on quails and other small birds.

KETCH, *n.* A vessel with two masts, a main and mizen-mast, usually from 100 to 250 tones burden. Ketches are generally used as yachts or as bomb-vessels. The latter are called bomb-ketches.

KETCHUP, *n.* A sauce. [See *Catchup*.]

KETTLE, *n.* A vessel of iron or other metal, with a wide mouth, usually without a cover, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.

Among the Tartars, a kettle represents a family, or as many as feed from one kettle.*NWAD KETTLE.2*

Among the Dutch, a battery of mortars sunk in the earth, is called a kettle.*NWAD KETTLE.3*

KETTLE-DRUM, *n.* An instrument of martial music, composed of two basins of copper or brass, rounded at the bottom and covered with vellum or goat-skin.

KETTLE-DRUMMER, *n.* The man who beats the kettle-drum.

KETTLE-PINS, *n.* Nine pins; skittles.

KEVEL, *n.* In ships, a piece of timber serving to belay the sheets or great ropes by which the bottoms of the fore-sail and main-sail are extended.

KEX, *n.* Hemlock; the stem of the teasel; a dry stalk. [See *Kecksy*.]

KEY, *n.* ke. In a general sense, a fastener; that which fastens; as a piece of wood in the frame of a building, or in a chain, etc.

1. An instrument for shutting or opening a lock, by pushing the bolt one way or the other. Keys are of various forms, and fitted to the wards of the locks to which they belong.*NWAD KEY.2*

2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned; as the key of a watch or other chronometer.*NWAD KEY.3*

3. The stone which binds an arch. [See *Key-stone*.]*NWAD KEY.4*

4. In an organ or harpsichord, the key, or finger key is a little lever or piece in the fore part by which the instrument is played on by the fingers.*NWAD KEY.5*

5. In music, the key, or key note, is the fundamental note or tone, to which the whole piece is accommodated, and with which it usually begins and always ends. There are two keys, one of the major, and one of the minor mode. Key sometimes signifies a scale or system of intervals.*NWAD KEY.6*

6. An index, or that which serves to explain a cypher. Hence,*NWAD KEY.7*

7. That which serves to explain any thing difficult to be understood.*NWAD KEY.8*

8. In the Romish church, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or the power of the pope, or the power of excommunicating or absolving.*NWAD KEY.9*

9. A ledge or lay of ricks near the surface of the water.*NWAD KEY.10*

10. The husk containing the seed of an ash.*NWAD KEY.11*

KEY, *n.* A bank or wharf built on the side of a river or harbor, for the convenience of loading and unloading ships, and securing them in their stations. Hence keys are furnished with posts, rings, cranes, capstans, etc. It is sometimes written quay.

KEYAGE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a key or quay.

KEY-COLD, *a.* Lifeless. [Not in use.]

KEYED, *a.* Furnished with keys; as a keyed instrument.

1. Set to a key, as a tune.*NWAD KEYED.2*

KEYHOLE, *n.* A hole or aperture in a door or lock, for receiving a key.

KEYSTONE, *n.* The stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which being wider at the top than at the bottom, enters like a wedge and binds the work; properly, the fastening-stone.

KHAN, *n.* kaun. In Asia, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief. In Persia, the word denotes the governor of a province; among the Tartars, it is equivalent to king or prince.

1. An inn.*NWAD KHAN.2*

KHANATE, *n.* kaun'ate. The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

KIBE, *n.* [This word has the elements of chap, gap, gape.]

A chap or crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain; as in the heels.*NWAD KIBE.2*

KIBED, *a.* Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains; as kibed heels.

KIBY, *a.* Affected with kibes.

KICK, *v.t.* To strike with the foot; as, a horse kicks a servant; a man kicks a dog.

KICK, *v.i.* To practice striking with the foot or feet; as a horse accustomed to kick.

1. To thrust out the foot or feet with violence, either in wantonness, resistance, anger or contempt; to manifest opposition.*NWAD KICK.3*

Wherefore kick ye at my sacrifice? *1 Samuel 2:29*.*NWAD KICK.4*

Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked. *Deuteronomy 32:15*.*NWAD KICK.5*

It is hard for thee to kick against the goads. *Acts 9:5*.*NWAD KICK.6*

KICK, *n.* A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot.

KICKED, *pp.* Struck with the foot or feet.

KICKER, *n.* One that kicks.

KICKING, *ppr.* Striking with the foot; thrusting out the foot with violence.

KICKING, *n.* The act of striking with the foot, or of yerking the foot with violence. What cannot be effected by kicking, may sometimes be done by coaxing.

KICKSHAW, *n.*

1. Something fantastical or uncommon, or something that has no particular name.*NWAD KICKSHAW.2*

2. A dish so changed by cooking, that it can scarcely be known.*NWAD KICKSHAW.3*

KICKSHOE, *n.* A dancer, in contempt; a caperer; a buffoon. [A word used only by Milton.]

KID, *n.* [L. hoedus; vulgar.]

1. A young goat.*NWAD KID.2*

2. A faggot; a bundle of heath and furze.*NWAD KID.3*

KID, *v.t.* or *i.* To bring forth a young goat.

1. To make into a bundle, as faggots.*NWAD KID.5*

KID, *v.t.* To show, discover or make known.

KIDDER, *n.* An engrosser of corn, or one who carries corn, provisions and merchandize about the country for sale.

KIDDLE, *n.* A kind of wear in a river for catching fish; corruptly pronounced kittle.

KIDDOW, ***n.*** **A web-footed fowl, called also guillemot, sea-hen, or skout.**

KIDLING, ***n.*** **A young kid.**

KIDNAP, ***v.t.*** **To steal a human being, man, woman or child; or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatever from his own country or state into another.**

KIDNAPPED, ***pp.*** **Stolen or forcibly carried away; as a human being.**

KIDNAPPER, ***n.*** **One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a manstealer.**

KIDNAPPING, ***ppr.*** **Stealing or forcibly carrying away human beings.**

KIDNAPPING, ***n.*** **The act of stealing, or forcible abduction of a human being from his own country or state. This crime was capital by the Jewish law, and in modern times is highly penal.**

KIDNEY, ***n.*** **[I have not found this word in any other language.]**

1. The kidneys are two oblong flattened bodies, extending from the eleventh and twelfth ribs to the fourth lumbar vertebra, behind the intestines. Their use is to separate the urine from the blood.*NWAD KIDNEY.2*

2. Sort; kind. [A ludicrous use of the word.]*NWAD KIDNEY.3*

3. A cant term for a waiting servant.*NWAD KIDNEY.4*

KIDNEY-BEAN, ***n.*** **A sort of bean so named from its resemblance to the kidney. It is of the genus Phaseolus.**

KIDNEY-FORM, KIDNEY-SHAPED, ***a.*** **Having the form or shape**

of a kidney.

KIDNEY-VETCH, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Anthyllis.**

KIDNEY-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Saxifraga.**

KIFFEKILL, KEFFEKILL, ***n.*** **A mineral, the** ***meerschaum*****, which see.**

KIL, ***n.*** **A Dutch word, signifying a channel or bed of a river, and hence a stream.**

KILDERKIN, ***n.*** **A small barrel; a liquid measure containing two firkins, or 16 or 18 gallons.**

KILL, ***v.t.***

1. To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means. To kill an animal or a plant, is to put an end to the vital functions, either by destroying or essentially injuring the organs necessary to life, or by causing them to cease from action. An animal may be killed by the sword or by poison, by disease or by suffocation. A strong solution of salt will kill plants.*NWAD KILL.2*

2. To butcher; to slaughter for food; as, to kill an ox.*NWAD KILL.3*

3. To quell; to appease; to calm; to still; as, in seamen's language, a shower of rain kills the wind.*NWAD KILL.4*

KILLAS, ***n.*** **An argillaceous stone of a pale gray or greenish gray, of a lamellar or coarsely granular texture, found in Cornwall, England.**

KILLDEE, ***n.*** **A small bird in America, so called from its voice or note; a species of plover.**

KILLED, ***pp.*** **Deprived of life; quelled; calmed.**

KILLER, ***n.*** **One who deprives of life; he or that which kills.**

KILLING, ***ppr.*** **Depriving of life; quelling.**

KILLINITE, ***n.*** **A mineral, a variety of spodumene, found at Killeney, in Ireland.**

KILLOW, ***n.*** **An earth of a blackish or deep blue color.**

KILN, ***n.*** **kil.**

1. A large stove or oven; a fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning or drying any thing; as a kiln for baking or hardening earthen vessels; a kiln for drying grain or meal.*NWAD KILN.2*

2. A pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening; called also a brick-kiln.*NWAD KILN.3*

KILN-DRIED, ***pp.*** **Dried in a kiln.**

KILN-DRY, ***v.t.*** **kil-dry. To dry in a kiln; as, to kiln-dry or grain.**

KILN-DRYING, ***ppr.*** **Drying in a kiln.**

KILOGRAM, ***n.*** **In the new system of French weights and measures, a thousand grams. According to Lunier, the kilogram is equal in weight to a cubic decimeter of water, or two pounds, five drams and a half.**

KILOLITER, ***n.*** **[Gr. a thousand, and a Greek measure. See *Liter*.]**

In the new French measures, a thousand liters; or 264 gallons and 44,231 cubic inches. According to Lunier, it is nearly equal to a ton of wine of Bourdeaux.*NWAD KILOLITER.2*

KILOMETER, ***n.*** **[Gr. a thousand, and a meter.] In the French system of measures, a thousand meters; the meter being the unit of linear measure. The kilometer is nearly equal to a quarter of a French league.**

KILT, *n.* A kind of short petticoat worn by the highlanders of Scotland.

KILT, *pp.* Killed.

KIMBO, BIMBOW, *a.* Crooked; arched; bent; as a kimbo handle.

To set the arms a kimbo, is to set the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outward.*NWAD KIMBO.2*

KIN, *n.* [L. genus; Gr. connected with L. gigno, geno.]

1. Relation, properly by consanguinity or blood, but perhaps sometimes used for relation by affinity or marriage.*NWAD KIN.2*

This man is of kin to me.*NWAD KIN.3*

2. Relatives; kindred; persons of the same race.*NWAD KIN.4*

--The father, mother and the kin beside.*NWAD KIN.5*

3. A relation; a relative.*NWAD KIN.6*

4. The same generical class; a thing related.*NWAD KIN.7*

And the ear-deafening voice of th' oracle,*NWAD KIN.8*

Kin to Jove's thunder.*NWAD KIN.9*

5. As a termination, kin is used as a diminutive, denoting small, from the sense of child; as in manikin, a little man.*NWAD KIN.10*

KIN, *a.* Of the same nature; kindred; congenial.

KINATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of kinic acid with a base.

KIND, *n.*

1. Race; genus; generic class; as in mankind or humankind. In technical language, kind answers to genus.*NWAD KIND.2*

2. Sort, in a sense more loose than genus; as, there are several kinds of eloquence and of style, many kinds of music, many kinds of government, various kinds of architecture or of painting, various kinds of soil, etc.*NWAD KIND.3*

3. Particular nature; as laws most perfect in their kind.*NWAD KIND.4*

4. Natural state; produce or commodity, as distinguished from money; as taxes paid in kind.*NWAD KIND.5*

5. Nature; natural propensity or determination.*NWAD KIND.6*

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,*NWAD KIND.7*

Are led by kind t' admire your fellow creature.*NWAD KIND.8*

6. Manner; way. [Little used.]*NWAD KIND.9*

7. Sort. He spoke with a kind of scorn or contempt.*NWAD KIND.10*

KIND, *a.*

1. Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy by granting their requests, supplying their wants or assisting them in distress; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolent; benignant.*NWAD KIND.12*

God is kind to the unthankful, and to the evil. *Luke 6:35*.*NWAD KIND.13*

Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted. *Ephesians 4:32*.*NWAD KIND.14*

2. Proceeding from tenderness or goodness of heart; benevolent; as a kind act; a kind return of favors.*NWAD KIND.15*

KINDED, *a.* Begotten.

KINDLE, *v.t.* [L. accendo; from the root of candeo, caneo, to be light or white, to shine.]

1. To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light; as, to kindle a fire.*NWAD KINDLE.2*

2. To inflame, as the passions; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action; to heat; to fire; to animate; as, to kindle anger or wrath; to kindle resentment; to kindle the flame of love, or love into a flame.*NWAD KINDLE.3*

So is a contentious man to kindle strife. *Proverbs 26:21*.*NWAD KINDLE.4*

3. To bring forth.*NWAD KINDLE.5*

KINDLE, *v.i.* To take fire; to begin to burn with flame. Fuel and fire well laid, will kindle without a bellows.

1. To begin to rage, or be violently excited; to be roused or exasperated.*NWAD KINDLE.7*

It shall kindle in the thickets of the forest. *Isaiah 9:18*.*NWAD KINDLE.8*

KINDLED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; excited into action.

KINDLER, *n.* He or that which kindles or sets on fire.

KINDLESS, *a.* Destitute of kindness; unnatural.

KINDLINESS, *n.* Affection; affectionate disposition; benignity.

1. Natural disposition.*NWAD KINDLINESS.2*

KINDLING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; causing to burn with flame; exciting into action.

KINDLY, *a.* [See *Kind*, the noun.] Homogeneal; congenial; kindred; of the same nature. This Johnson supposes to be the original sense; but it is also used as a derivative of the adjective, in the sense of

1. Mild; bland; softening; as kindly showers.*NWAD KINDLY.2*

KINDLY, *adv.* With good will; with a disposition to make others happy or to oblige; benevolently; favorably. Let the poor be treated kindly.

Be kindly affectioned one to another, with brotherly love-- *Romans 12:10*.*NWAD KINDLY.4*

And he comforted them, and spake kindly unto them. *Genesis 50:21*.*NWAD KINDLY.5*

KINDNESS, *n.* [from kind, the adjective.]

1. Good will; benevolence; that temper or disposition which delights in contributing to the happiness of others, which is exercised cheerfully in gratifying their wishes, supplying their wants or alleviating their distresses; benignity of nature. Kindness ever accompanies love.*NWAD KINDNESS.2*

There is no man whose kindness we may not sometime want, or by whose malice we may not sometime suffer.*NWAD KINDNESS.3*

2. Act of good will; beneficence; any act of benevolence which promotes the happiness or welfare of others. Charity, hospitality, attentions to the wants of others, etc., are deemed acts of kindness, or kindnesses. *Acts 28:2*.*NWAD KINDNESS.4*

KINDRED, *n.* [from kin, kind.]

1. Relation by birth; consanguinity.*NWAD KINDRED.2*

Like her, of equal kindred to the throne.*NWAD KINDRED.3*

2. Relation by marriage; affinity.*NWAD KINDRED.4*

3. Relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former.*NWAD KINDRED.5*

Thou shalt go unto my country and to my kindred. *Genesis 24:4*.*NWAD KINDRED.6*

4. Relation; suit; connection in kind.*NWAD KINDRED.7*

KINDRED, *a.* Related; congenial; of the like nature or properties; as kindred souls; kindred skies.

KINE, *plu.* of cow. But cows, the regular plural, is now in general use.

KING, *n.*

1. The chief or sovereign of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe or country; a monarch. Kings are absolute monarchs, when they possess the powers of government without control, or the entire sovereignty over a nation; they are limited monarchs, when their power is restrained by fixed laws; and they are absolute, when they possess the whole legislative, judicial, and executive power, or when the legislative or judicial powers, or both, are vested in other bodies of men. Kings are hereditary sovereigns, when they hold the powers of government by right of birth or inheritance, and elective, when raised to the throne by choice.*NWAD KING.2*

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle.*NWAD KING.3*

2. A sovereign; a prince; a ruler. Christ is called the king of his church. *Psalm 2:6NWAD KING.4*

3. A card having the picture of a king; as the king of diamonds.*NWAD KING.5*

4. The chief piece in the game of chess.*NWAD KING.6*

King at arms, an officer in England of great antiquity, and formerly of great authority, whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armory. There are three kings at arms, garter, clarencieux, and norroy. The latter [northroy] officiates north of the Trent.*NWAD KING.7*

KING, *v.t.* In ludicrous language, to supply with a king, or to make royal; to raise to royalty.

KINGAPPLE, ***n.*** **A kind of apple, so called.**

KING'S BENCH, ***n.*** **A high court or tribunal in England; so called because the king used to sit there in person. It is the supreme court of common law, consisting of a chief justice and three other justices.**

KINGBIRD, ***n.*** **A fowl of the genus Paradisea; also, a species of the genus Muscicapa, so called from its courage in attacking larger fowls.**

KINGCRAFT, ***n.*** **The craft of kings; the act of governing; usually in a bad sense.**

KINGCUP, ***n.*** **A flower, crowfoot.**

KING'S-EVIL, ***n.*** **A disease of the scrofulous kind.**

KINGFISHER, ***n.*** **A fowl of the genus Alcedo.**

KING'S-SPEAR, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Asphodelus.**

KINGSTONE, ***n.*** **A fish.**

KINGDOM, ***n.*** **[king and dom, jurisdiction.]**

1. The territory or country subject to a king; an undivided territory under the dominion of a king or monarch. The foreign possessions of a king are not usually included in the term kingdom. Thus we speak of the kingdom of England, of France or of Spain, without including the East or West Indies.*NWAD KINGDOM.2*

2. The inhabitants or population subject to a king. The whole kingdom was alarmed.*NWAD KINGDOM.3*

3. In natural history, a division; as the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms.*NWAD KINGDOM.4*

4. A region; a tract; the place where any thing prevails and holds

sway; as the watery kingdom.*NWAD KINGDOM.5*

5. In Scripture, the government or universal dominion of God. *1 Chronicles 29:11*; *Psalm 145:11-13*.*NWAD KINGDOM.6*

6. The power of supreme administration. *1 Samuel 18:8*.*NWAD KINGDOM.7*

7. A princely nation or state.*NWAD KINGDOM.8*

Ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests. *Exodus 19:6*.*NWAD KINGDOM.9*

8. Heaven. *Matthew 26:29*.*NWAD KINGDOM.10*

9. State of glory in heaven. *Matthew 5:3, 10, 19-20*.*NWAD KINGDOM.11*

10. The reign of the Messiah. *Matthew 3:2*.*NWAD KINGDOM.12*

11. Government; rule; supreme administration.*NWAD KINGDOM.13*

KINGDOMED, *a.* Proud of royalty.

KINGHOOD, *n.* State of being a king.

KINGLESS, *a.* Having no king.

KINGLIKE, *a.* Like a king.

KINGLING, *n.* A little king.

KINGLY, *a.* Belonging to a king; suitable to a king; as a kingly couch.

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical; as a kingly government.*NWAD KINGLY.2*

2. Noble; august; splendid; becoming a king; as kingly magnificence.*NWAD KINGLY.3*

KINGLY, ***adv.*** **With an air of royalty; with a superior dignity.**

Low bow'd the rest; he, kingly, did but nod.*NWAD KINGLY.5*

KINGSHIP, ***n.*** **Royalty; the state, office or dignity of a king.**

KINIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to cinchona; as the kinic acid.**

KINK, ***n.*** **[L. cingo.] The twist of a rope or thread, occasioned by a spontaneous winding of the rope or thread when doubled, that is, by an effort of hard twisted ropes or threads to untwist, they wind about each other.**

KINK, ***v.i.*** **To wind into a kink; to twist spontaneously.**

KINKHAUST, ***n.*** **The chincough. [Not used.]**

KINO, ***n.*** **An astringent resin obtained from an African tree.**

Kino consists of tannin and extractive.*NWAD KINO.2*

KINSFOLK, ***n.*** **[kin and folk.] Relations; kindred; persons of the same family.**

KINSMAN, ***n.*** **[kin and man.] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood.**

KINSWOMAN, ***n.*** **A female relation.**

KIPPER, ***n.*** **A term applied to a salmon, when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered.**

KIRK, ***n.*** **kurk. In Scotland, a church. This is the same word as church, differently written and pronounced. [See *Church*.]**

KIRKMAN, ***n.*** **One of the church of Scotland.**

KIRTLE, ***n.*** **ker'tl.**

1. An upper garment; a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket; a mantle.*NWAD KIRTLE.2*

2. A quantity of flax, about a hundred pounds.*NWAD KIRTLE.3*

[I know not that this word is used in America.]*NWAD KIRTLE.4*

KIRTLED, *a.* Wearing a kirtle.

KISS, *v.t.*

1. To salute with the lips.*NWAD KISS.2*

2. To treat with fondness; to caress.*NWAD KISS.3*

The hearts of princes kiss obedience.*NWAD KISS.4*

3. To touch gently.*NWAD KISS.5*

When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees.*NWAD KISS.6*

KISS, *n.* A salute given with the lips; a common token of affection.

KISSED, *pp.* Saluted with a kiss.

KISSER, *n.* One that kisses.

KISSING, *ppr.* Saluting with the lips.

KISSING-COMFIT, *n.* Perfumed sugar plums to sweeten the breath.

KISSING-CRUST, *n.* In cookery, the crust of a loaf that touches another.

KIST, *n.* A chest. [Not used.]

KIT, *n.* A large bottle.

1. A small fiddle.*NWAD KIT.2*

2. A kind of fish-tub, and a milk-pail.*NWAD KIT.3*

[I know not that this word is used in America.]*NWAD KIT.4*

KIT-CAT, *n.* A term applied to a club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged; so called from Christopher Cat, a pastry cook, who served the club with mutton pies; applied also to a portrait three fourths less than a half length, placed in the club-room.

KITCHEN, *n.* [L. coquina; from the root of L. coquo, to cook.]

1. A cook-room; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.*NWAD KITCHEN.2*

A fat kitchen makes a lean will.*NWAD KITCHEN.3*

2. In ships, the galley or caboose.*NWAD KITCHEN.4*

3. A utensil for roasting meat; as a tin kitchen.*NWAD KITCHEN.5*

KITCHEN-GARDEN, *n.* A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

KITCHEN-MAID, *n.* A female servant whose business is to clean the kitchen and utensils of cookery, or in general, to do the work of a kitchen.

KITCHEN-STUFF, *n.* Fat collected form pots and dripping pans.

KITCHEN-WENCH, *n.* The woman who cleans the kitchen and utensils of cookery.

KITCHEN-WORK, *n.* Work done in the kitchen; as cookery, washing, etc.

KITE, *n.* A rapacious fowl of the genus Falco or hawk, remarkable for gliding through the air without frequently moving its wings; hence called glide.

1. A name of reproach, denoting rapacity.*NWAD KITE.2*

2. A light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for the amusement of boys.*NWAD KITE.3*

KITE, *n.* In the north of England, the belly.

KITEFOOT, *n.* A sort of tobacco, so called.

KITESFOOT, *n.* A plant.

KITH, *n.* Acquaintance.

KITLING, *n.* [L. catulus.] A whelp; the young of a beast.

KITTEN, *n.* kit'n. A young cat, or the young of the cat.

KITTEN, *v.i.* kit'n. To bring forth young, as a cat.

KITTIWAKE, *n.* A fowl of the genus Larus, or gull kind.

KITTLE, *v.t.* To tickle. [Not used.]

KLICK, *v.i.* [a different orthography or diminutive of clack.]

1. To make a small, sharp sound by striking two things together.*NWAD KLICK.2*

2. In Scotland, to pilfer, by taking with a snatch.*NWAD KLICK.3*

KLICK, *n.* A stroke or blow. [A word in vulgar use.]

KNAB, *v.t.* nab. To bite; to gnaw; to nibble. [This word may belong to the root of nibble, and it properly signifies to catch or seize suddenly with the teeth.]

KNABBLE, *v.i.* To bite or nibble. [Not used.]

KNACK, *n.* nak. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.

A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap.*NWAD KNACK.2*

1. A readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness.*NWAD KNACK.3*

My author has a great knack at remarks.*NWAD KNACK.4*

The Dean was famous in his time,*NWAD KNACK.5*

And had a kind of knack at rhyme.*NWAD KNACK.6*

2. A nice trick.*NWAD KNACK.7*

For how should equal colors do the knack?*NWAD KNACK.8*

Cameleons who can paint in white and black?*NWAD KNACK.9*

KNACK, *v.i.* nak. To crack; to make a sharp abrupt noise. [Little used.]

KNACKER, *n.* nak'er. A maker of knacks, toys or small work.

1. A rope-maker, or collar-maker. [Not in use.]*NWAD KNACKER.2*

KNAG, *n.* nag.

1. A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot; a wart.*NWAD KNAG.2*

2. A peg for hanging things on.*NWAD KNAG.3*

3. The shoot of a deer's horns.*NWAD KNAG.4*

KNAGGY, *n.* nag'gy. Knotty, full of knots; rough with knots; hence, rough in temper.

KNAP, *n.* nap. A protuberance; a swelling. [Little used. See *Knob*.]

KNAP, *v.t.* nap. [See *Knab*.]

1. To bite; to bite off; to break short. [Little used.]*NWAD KNAP.3*

2. To strike with a sharp noise. [Little used.]*NWAD KNAP.4*

KNAP, *v.i.* nap. To make a short, sharp sound.

KNAPBOTTLE, *n.* nap'bottle. A plant.

KNAPPISH, *a.* nap'pish. Snappish. [See *Snap*.]

KNAPPLE, *v.i.* nap'ple. To break off with an abrupt sharp noise.

KNAPSACK, *n.* nap'sack. A soldier's bag, carried on his back, and containing necessaries of food and clothing. It may be of leather or coarse cloth.

KNAPWEED, *n.* nap'weed. A plant of the genus Centaurea, so called probably from knap, a button.

KNAR, *n.* n`ar. A knot in wood.

KNARLED, *a.* Knotted. [See *Gnarled*.]

KNARRY, *a.* Knotty.

KNAVE, *n.* nave.

1. A boy; a man-child.*NWAD KNAVE.2*

2. A servant.*NWAD KNAVE.3*

3. A false deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy.*NWAD KNAVE.4*

In defiance of demonstration, knaves will continue to proselyte fools.*NWAD KNAVE.5*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.*NWAD KNAVE.6*

KNAVERY, *n.* na'very. Dishonesty; deception in traffick; trick; petty villainy; fraud.

1. Mischievous tricks or practices.*NWAD KNAVERY.2*

KNAVISH, *a.* na'vish. Dishonest; fraudulent; as a knavish fellow, or a knavish trick or transaction.

1. Waggish; mischievous.*NWAD KNAVISH.2*

Cupid is a knavish lad,*NWAD KNAVISH.3*

Thus to make poor females mad.*NWAD KNAVISH.4*

KNAVISHLY, na'vishly. Dishonestly; fraudulently.

1. Waggishly; mischievously.*NWAD KNAVISHLY.2*

KNAVISHNESS, *n.* na'vishness. The quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty.

KNAWEL, *n.* naw'el. A species of plant.

KNEAD, *v.t.* nead. To work and press ingredients into a mass, usually with the hands; particularly, to work into a well mixed mass the materials of bread, cake or paste; as, to knead dough.

The cake she kneaded was the savory meat.*NWAD KNEAD.2*

KNEADED, *pp.* ne'aded. Worked and pressed together.

KNEADING, *ppr.* ne'ading. Working and mixing into a well mixed mass.

KNEADING-TROUGH, *n.* ne'ading-trauf. A trough or tray in which dough is worked and mixed.

KNEBELITE, *n.* neb'elite. [from Von Knebel.] A mineral of a

gray color, spotted with dirty white, brownish green, or green.

KNEE, *n.* nee. [L. genu.]

1. In anatomy, the articulation of the thigh and leg bones.*NWAD KNEE.2*

2. In ship-building, a piece of timber somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent, having two branches or arms, and used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers.*NWAD KNEE.3*

KNEE, *v.t.* nee. To supplicate by kneeling. [Not used.]

KNEE-CROOKING, *a.* nee'crooking. Obsequious.

KNEED, *a.* need. Having knees; as in-kneed, out-kneed.

1. In botany, geniculated; forming an obtuse angle at the joints, like the knee when a little bent; as kneed-grass.*NWAD KNEED.2*

KNEE-DEEP, *a.* nee'-deep. Rising to the knees; as water or snow knee-deep.

KNEE-HIGH, *a.* nee-hi. Rising to the knees; as water knee-high.

KNEE-HOLLY, *n.* nee'holly. A plant of the genus Ruscus.

KNEEHOLM, *n.* nee'home. Kneeholly.

KNEEPAN, *n.* nee'pan. The round bone on the fore part of the knee.

KNEEL, *v.i.* neel. To bend the knee; to fall on the knees; sometimes with down.

As soon as you are dressed, kneel down and say the Lord's prayer.*NWAD KNEEL.2*

KNEELER, ***n.*** **nee'ler. One who kneels or worships by kneeling.**

KNEELING, ***ppr.*** **nee'ling. Falling on the knees.**

KNEE-TRIBUTE, ***n.*** **nee'tribute. Tribute paid by kneeling; worship or obeisance by genuflection.**

KNELL, ***n.*** **nell. Properly, the stroke of a bell; hence, the sound caused by striking a bell; appropriately and perhaps exclusively, the sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a tolling.**

KNEW, ***pret.*** **of know.**

KNIFE, ***n.*** **nife;** ***plu.*** **knives; nives.**

1. A cutting instrument with a sharp edge. Knives are of various shapes and sizes, adapted to their respective uses; as table knives; carving knives or carvers; penknives, etc.*NWAD KNIFE.2*

2. A sword or dagger.*NWAD KNIFE.3*

KNIGHT, ***n.*** **nite.**

1. Originally, a knight was a youth, and young men being employed as servants, hence it came to signify a servant. But among our warlike ancestors, the word was particularly applied to a young man after he was admitted to the privilege of bearing arms. The admission to this privilege was a ceremony of great importance, and was the origin of the institution of knighthood. Hence, in feudal times, a knight was a man admitted to military rank by a certain ceremony. This privilege was conferred on youths of family and fortune, and hence sprung the honorable title of knight, in modern usage. A knight has the title of Sir.*NWAD KNIGHT.2*

2. A pupil or follower.*NWAD KNIGHT.3*

3. A champion.*NWAD KNIGHT.4*

Knight of the post, a knight dubbed at the whipping post or pillory; a hireling witness.*NWAD KNIGHT.5*

Knight of the shire, in England, one of the representatives of a county in parliament, originally a knight, but now any gentleman having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.*NWAD KNIGHT.6*

KNIGHT, *v.t.* nite. To dub or create a knight, which is done by the king who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and says, rise, Sir.

KNIGHT-ERRANT, *n.* [knight and L. errans, erro, to wander.]

A wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess and generosity.*NWAD KNIGHT-ERRANT.2*

KNIGHT-ERRANTRY, *n.* The practice of wandering in quest of adventures; the manners of wandering knights.

KNIGHT-HEADS, *n.* In ships, bollard timbers, two pieces of timber rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit to secure its inner end; also, two strong frames of timber which inclose and support the ends of the windlass.

KNIGHTHOOD, *n.* The character or dignity of a knight.

1. A military order, honor, or degree of ancient nobility, conferred as a reward of valor or merit. It is of four kinds, military, regular, honorary, and social.*NWAD KNIGHTHOOD.2*

KNIGHTLINESS, *n.* Duties of a knight.

KNIGHTLY, *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; as a knightly combat.

KNIGHT-MARSHAL, *n.* An officer in the household of the British king, who has cognizance of transgressions within the king's household and verge, and of contracts made there.

KNIGHT-SERVICE, *n.* In English feudal law, a tenure of lands held by knights on condition of performing military service,

every possessor of a knight's fee, or estate originally of twenty pounds annual value, being obliged to attend the king in his wars.

KNIT, *v.t.* nit. *pret.* and *pp.* knit or knitted. [L. nodo, whence nodus, Eng. knot.]

1. To unite, as threads by needles; to connect in a kind of net-work; as, to knit a stocking.*NWAD KNIT.2*

2. To unite closely; as, let our hearts be knit together in love.*NWAD KNIT.3*

3. To join or cause to grow together.*NWAD KNIT.4*

Nature cannot knit the bones, while the parts are under a discharge.*NWAD KNIT.5*

4. To tie; to fasten.*NWAD KNIT.6*

And he saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending to him, as it were a great sheet knit at the four corners. *Acts 10:11*.*NWAD KNIT.7*

5. To draw together; to contract; as, to knit the brows.*NWAD KNIT.8*

KNIT, *v.i.* nit. To unite or interweave by needles.

1. To unite closely; to grow together. Broken bones will in time knit and become sound.*NWAD KNIT.10*

KNIT, *n.* nit. Union by knitting; texture. [Little used.]

KNITTABLE, *a.* nit'table. That may be knit.

KNITTER, *n.* nit'ter. One that knits.

KNITTING, *ppr.* nit'ting. Uniting by needles; forming texture; uniting in growth.

KNITTING, *n.* Junction.

KNITTING-NEEDLE, *n.* nit'ting-needle. A long needle usually made of wire, used for knitting threads into stockings, garters, etc.

KNITTLE, *n.* nit'l. [from knit.] A string that gathers or draws together a purse.

1. A small line used in ships to sling hammocks.*NWAD KNITTLE.2*

KNOB, *n.* nob. A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch; as a knob in the flesh or on a bone.

KNOBBED, *a.* nob'bed. Containing knobs; full of knobs.

KNOBBINESS, *n.* nob'biness. [from knobby.] The quality of having knobs, or of being full of protuberances.

KNOBBY, *a.* nob'by. Full of knobs or hard protuberances; hard.

KNOCK, *v.i.* nok.

1. To strike or beat with something thick or heavy; as, to knock with a club or with the fist; to knock at the door. We never use this word to express beating with a small stick or whip.*NWAD KNOCK.2*

2. To drive or be driven against; to strike against; to clash; as when one heavy body knocks against another.*NWAD KNOCK.3*

To knock under, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge to be conquered; an expression borrowed from the practice of knocking under the table, when conquered.*NWAD KNOCK.4*

KNOCK, *v.t.* nok. To strike; to drive against; as, to knock the head against a post.

1. To strike a door for admittance; to rap.*NWAD KNOCK.6*

To knock down, to strike down; to fell; to prostrate by a blow or by

blows; as, to knock down an ox.*NWAD KNOCK.7*

To knock out, to force out by a blow or by blows; as, to knock out the brains.*NWAD KNOCK.8*

To knock up, to arouse by knocking. In popular use, to beat out; to fatigue till unable to do more.*NWAD KNOCK.9*

To knock off, to force off by beating. At auctions, to assign to a bidder by a blow on the counter.*NWAD KNOCK.10*

To knock on the head, to kill by a blow or by blows.*NWAD KNOCK.11*

KNOCK, *n.* nok. A blow; a stroke with something thick or heavy.

1. A stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance; a rap.*NWAD KNOCK.13*

KNOCKER, *n.* nok'er. One that knocks.

1. An instrument or kind of hammer, fastened to a door to be used in seeking for admittance.*NWAD KNOCKER.2*

KNOCKING, *ppr.* nok'ing. Beating; striking.

KNOCKING, *n.* nok'ing. A beating; a rap.

KNOLL, *v.t.* noll. [See *Knell*.] To ring a bell, usually for a funeral.

KNOLL, *v.i.* noll. To sound, as a bell.

[This word, I believe, is not used in America.]*NWAD KNOLL.3*

KNOLL, *n.* noll. The top or crown of a hill; but more generally, a little round hill or mount; a small elevation of earth.

KNOP, *n.* nop. [a different spelling of knap or nob.]

A knob; a tufted top; a bud; a bunch; a button.*NWAD KNOP.2*

KNOPPED, *a.* nop'ped. Having knops or knobs; fastened as with buttons.

KNOT, *n.* not. [L. nodus; probably connected with knit, but perhaps from swelling or gathering.]

1. The complication of threads made by knitting; a tie; union of cords by interweaving; as a knot difficult to be untied.*NWAD KNOT.2*

2. Any figure, the lines of which frequently intersect each other; as a knot in gardening.*NWAD KNOT.3*

In beds and curious knots.*NWAD KNOT.4*

3. A bond of association or union; as the nuptial knot.*NWAD KNOT.5*

4. The part of a tree where a branch shoots.*NWAD KNOT.6*

5. The protuberant joint of a plant.*NWAD KNOT.7*

6. A cluster; a collection; a group; as a knot of ladies; a knot of figures in painting.*NWAD KNOT.8*

7. Difficulty; intricacy; something not easily solved.*NWAD KNOT.9*

8. Any intrigue or difficult perplexity of affairs.*NWAD KNOT.10*

9. A bird of the genus Tringa.*NWAD KNOT.11*

10. An epaulet.*NWAD KNOT.12*

11. In seamen's language, a division of the logline, which answers to half a minute, as a mile does to an hour, or it is the hundred and twentieth part of a mile. Hence, when a ship goes eight miles an hour, she is said to go eight knots.*NWAD KNOT.13*

KNOT, *v.t.* not. To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot.

1. To entangle; to perplex.*NWAD KNOT.15*

2. To unite closely.*NWAD KNOT.16*

KNOT, *v.i.* not. To form knots or joints, as in plants.

KNOTBERRY, *n.* not'berry. A plant of the genus Rubus.

KNOTGRASS, *n.* not'grass. The name of several species of plants, so denominated from the joints of the stem. The common knotgrass is the Polygonum aviculare.

KNOTLESS, *a.* not'less. Free from knots; without knots.

KNOTTED, *a.* not'ted. Full of knots; having knots; as the knotted oak.

1. Having intersecting figures.*NWAD KNOTTED.2*

KNOTTINESS, *n.* not'tiness. [from knotty.]

1. Fullness of knots; the quality of having many knots or swellings.*NWAD KNOTTINESS.2*

2. Difficulty of solution; intricacy.*NWAD KNOTTINESS.3*

KNOTTY, *a.* not'ty. Full of knots; having many knots; as knotty timber.

1. Hard; rugged; as a knotty head.*NWAD KNOTTY.2*

2. Difficult; intricate; perplexed; as a knotty question or point.*NWAD KNOTTY.3*

KNOUT, *n.* nout. A punishment in Russia, inflicted with a whip.

KNOW, *v.t.* no. *pret.* knew; *pp.* known. [L. nosco, cognosco, Gr. although much varied in orthography. Nosco makes novi, which, with g or c prefixed, gnovi or cnovi, would coincide with

know, knew. So L. cresco, crevi, coincides with grow, grew. The radical sense of knowing is generally to take, receive, or hold.]

1. To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to have a clear and certain perception of truth, fact, or any thing that actually exists. To know a thing preincludes all doubt or uncertainty of its existence. We know what we see with our eyes, or perceive by other senses. We know that fire and water are different substances. We know that truth and falsehood express ideas incompatible with each other. We know that a circle is not a square. We do not know the truth of reports, nor can we always know what to believe.*NWAD KNOW.2*

2. To be informed of; to be taught. It is not unusual for us to say we know things from information, when we rely on the veracity of the informer.*NWAD KNOW.3*

3. To distinguish; as, to know one man from another. We know a fixed star from a planet by its twinkling.*NWAD KNOW.4*

4. To recognize by recollection, remembrance, representation or description. We do not always know a person after a long absence. We sometimes know a man by having seen his portrait, or having heard him described.*NWAD KNOW.5*

5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar. This man is well known to us.*NWAD KNOW.6*

6. In scripture, to have sexual commerce with. *Genesis 4:1*.*NWAD KNOW.7*

7. To approve.*NWAD KNOW.8*

The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous. *Psalm 1:6*.*NWAD KNOW.9*

8. To learn. *Proverbs 1:2*.*NWAD KNOW.10*

9. To acknowledge with due respect. *1 Thessalonians 5:12*.*NWAD KNOW.11*

10. To choose; to favor or take an interest in. *Amos 3:2*.*NWAD KNOW.12*

11. To commit; to have.*NWAD KNOW.13*

He hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin. *2 Corinthians 5:21*.*NWAD KNOW.14*

12. To have full assurance of; to have satisfactory evidence of any thing, though short of certainty.*NWAD KNOW.15*

KNOW, *v.i.* no.

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful; sometimes with of.*NWAD KNOW.17*

If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. *John 7:17*.*NWAD KNOW.18*

2. To be informed.*NWAD KNOW.19*

Sir John must not know of it.*NWAD KNOW.20*

3. To take cognizance of; to examine.*NWAD KNOW.21*

Know of your youth - examine well your blood.*NWAD KNOW.22*

KNOWABLE, *a.* no'able. That may be known; that may be discovered, understood or ascertained.

KNOWER, *n.* no'er. One who knows.

KNOWING, *ppr.* no'ing.

1. Having clear and certain perception of.*NWAD KNOWING.2*

2 . *a.* Skillful; well informed; well instructed; as a knowing man.*NWAD KNOWING.3*

The knowing and intelligent part of the world.*NWAD KNOWING.4*

3. Conscious; intelligent.*NWAD KNOWING.5*

A knowing prudent cause.*NWAD KNOWING.6*

KNOWING, *n.* no'ing. Knowledge.

KNOWINGLY, *adv.* no'ingly. With knowledge. He would not knowingly offend.

KNOWLEDGE, *n.* nol'lej.

1. A clear and certain perception of that which exists, or of truth and fact; the perception of the connection and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy of our ideas.*NWAD KNOWLEDGE.2*

We can have no knowledge of that which does not exist. God has a perfect knowledge of all his works. Human knowledge is very limited, and is mostly gained by observation and experience.*NWAD KNOWLEDGE.3*

2. Learning; illumination of mind.*NWAD KNOWLEDGE.4*

Ignorance is the curse of God, knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven.*NWAD KNOWLEDGE.5*

3. Skill; as a knowledge of seamanship.*NWAD KNOWLEDGE.6*

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person. I have no knowledge of the man or thing.*NWAD KNOWLEDGE.7*

5. Cognizance; notice. *Ruth 2:10, 19*.*NWAD KNOWLEDGE.8*

6. Information; power of knowing.*NWAD KNOWLEDGE.9*

7. Sexual intercourse. But it is usual to prefix carnal; as carnal knowledge.*NWAD KNOWLEDGE.10*

KNOWLEDGE, for acknowledge or avow, is not used.

KNUB, KNUBBLE, *v.t.* To beat; to strike with the knuckle. [Not used.]

KNUCKLE, *n.* nuk'l.

1. The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers.*NWAD KNUCKLE.2*

2. The knee join of a calf; as a knuckle of veal.*NWAD KNUCKLE.3*

3. The joint of a plant. [Not used.]*NWAD KNUCKLE.4*

KNUCKLE, *v.i.* nuk'l. To yield; to submit in contest to an antagonist.

KNUCKLED, *a.* Jointed.

KNUFF, *n.* nuff. A lout; a clown. [Not used.]

KNUR, nur.

KNURLE, *n.* nurle. A knot; a hard substance.

KNURLED, *a.* nurl'ed. Full of knots.

KNURLY, *a.* nur'ly. [from knur.] Full of knots; hard. This seems to be the same as gnarly.

KNURRY, *a.* nur'ry. Full of knots.

KOBA, *n.* An antelope, with horns close at the base.

KOKOB, *n.* A venomous serpent of America.

KOLLYRITE, *n.* [Gr.] A variety of clay whose color is pure white, or with a shade of gray, red or yellow.

KOMMANIC, *n.* The crested lark of Germany.

KONILITE, *n.* [Gr. dust, and a stone.]

A mineral in the form of a loose powder, consisting chiefly of silex, and remarkably fusible.*NWAD KONILITE.2*

KONITE. [See *Conite*.]

KOPECK, *n.* A Russian coin, about the value of a cent.

KORAN, *n.* Pronounced by oriental scholars korawn.

The Mohammedan book of faith; the alkoran.*NWAD KORAN.2*

KORET, *n.* A delicious fish of the East Indies.

KORIN, *n.* An antelope with slender smooth horns.

KOUPHOLITE, *n.* [Gr. light, and stone.]

A mineral, regarded as a variety of prehnite. It occurs in minute rhomboidal plates, of a greenish or yellowish white, translucid, glistening and pearly. It is found in the Pyrenees.*NWAD KOUPHOLITE.2*

KRAAL, *n.* In the southern part of Africa, among the Hottentots, a village; a collection of huts.

KRAG, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth.

KRAKEN, *n.* A supposed enormous sea animal.

KROUT, [See *Crout*.]

KRUKA, *n.* A bird of russia and Sweden, resembling a hedge sparrow.

KUFIC, *a.* The Kufic letters were the ancient letters of the Arabic, so called from Kufa, or the Euphrates.

KUMISS, *n.* A liquor or drink made from mare's milk fermented and distilled; milkspirit, used by the Tartars.

KURIL, *n.* A bird, the black petrel.

KURILIAN, *a.* The Kurilian isles are a chain in the Pacific, extending from the southern extremity of Kamschatka to Jesso.

KY, *n.* Kine. [Not in use.]

KYANITE, *n.* [Gr. sky colored. It is written also cyanite, but most improperly, if pronounced kyanite. Kyanite is doubtless the preferable orthography.]

A mineral found both massive and in regular crystals. It is frequently in broad or compressed six-sided prisms, with bases a little inclined; or this crystal may be viewed as a four sided prism, truncated on two of its lateral edges, diagonally opposite. Its prevailed color is blue, whence its name, but varying from a fine Prussian blue to sky-blue, or bluish white. It occurs also of various shades of green, and even gray, or white and reddish. It is infusible by the common blowpipe. This mineral is called by Hauy and Brongniart, disthene, and by Saussure, sappare.*NWAD KYANITE.2*

KYANOGEN, *n.* [Gr. blue and to beget.]

Carbureted azote; the compound base of prussic acid, called also prussine.*NWAD KYANOGEN.2*

L

L — LAGGARD

L, the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, is usually denominated a semi-vowel, or a liquid. It represents an imperfect articulation, formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the gum that incloses the roots of the upper teeth; but the sides of the tongue not being in close contact with the roof of the mouth, the breath of course not being entirely intercepted, this articulation is attended with an imperfect sound. The shape of the letter is evidently borrowed from that of the oriental lamed, or lomad, nearly coinciding with the Samaritan 2.

L has only one sound in English, as in like, canal. At the end of monosyllables, it is often doubled, as in fall, full, tell, bell; but not after diphthongs and digraphs; foul, fool, prowl, growel, foal, etc. being written with a single l.*NWAD L.2*

With some nations, l and r are commutable; as in Greek, L. lilium.*NWAD L.3*

In some words, l is mute, as in half, calf, walk, talk, chalk.*NWAD L.4*

In English words, the terminating syllable le is unaccented, the e is silent, and l has a feeble sound; as in able, eagle, pronounced abl, eagl.*NWAD L.5*

As a number L denotes 50, and with a dash above the L, 50,000. As an abbreviation, in Latin, it stands for Lucius; and L.L.S. for a sesterce, or two librae and a half.*NWAD L.6*

LA, exclam. [perhaps corrupted from look, but this is doubtful.] Look; see; behold.

LA, in music, the syllable by which Guido denotes the last sound of each hexachord.*NWAD LA.2*

LAB, ***n.*** **a great talker; a blabber.** ***Obs.***

LABADIST, ***n.*** **the Labadists were followers of Jean de Labadie, who lived in the 17th century. They held that God can and does deceive men, that the observance of the sabbath is a matter of indifference, and other peculiar or heretical opinions.**

LABDANUM. [See ***Ladanum*****.]**

LABEFACTION, ***n.*** **[L. labefactio, from labefacio, labo, to totter, and facio, to make.]**

A weakening or loosening; a failing; decay; downfall; ruin.*NWAD LABEFACTION.2*

LABEFY, ***v.t.*** **To weaken or impair. [Not used.]**

LABEL, ***n.***

1. A narrow slip of silk, paper or parchment, containing a name or title, and affixed to any thing, denoting its contents. Such are the labels affixed to the vessels of an apothecary. Labels also are affixed to deeds or writings to hold the appended seal.*NWAD LABEL.2*

2. Any paper annexed to a will by way of addition; as a codicil.*NWAD LABEL.3*

3. In heraldry, a fillet usually placed in the middle, along the chief of the coat, without touching its extremities. It is adorned with pendants, and used on the arms of the eldest son, to distinguish him from the younger sons, while the father is living.*NWAD LABEL.4*

4. A long thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end, and a center-hole at the other, commonly used with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, etc.*NWAD LABEL.5*

LABEL, ***v.t.*** **To affix a label to.**

LABELED, ***pp.*** **Furnished with a label.**

LABELING, ***ppr.*** **Distinguishing by a label.**

LABENT, ***a.*** **[L. labens.] Sliding; gliding.**

LABIAL, ***a.*** **[L. labium, a lip. See** ***Lip*****.]**

Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips; as a labial articulation. Thus b, p, and m are labial articulations.*NWAD LABIAL.2*

LABIAL, ***n.*** **A letter or character representing an articulation of the lips; as b, f, m, p, v.**

LABIATE, LABIATED, ***a.*** **[from L. labium, lip.] In botany, a labiate corol is irregular, monopetalous, with two lips, or monopetalous, consisting of a narrow tube with a wide mouth, divided into two or more segments arranged in two opposite divisions or lips. a labiate flower has a labiate corol.**

LABILE, ***a.*** **[Low L. labilis.] Liable to err, fall or apostatize. [Not used.]**

LABIODENTAL, ***a.*** **[labium, a lip, and dens, a tooth.]**

Formed or pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and teeth; as f and v.*NWAD LABIODENTAL.2*

LABOR, ***n.*** **[L. labor, from labo, to fail.]**

1. Exertion of muscular strength, or bodily exertion which occasions weariness; particularly, the exertion of the limbs in occupations by which subsistence is obtained, as in agriculture and manufactures, in distinction from exertions of strength in play or amusements, which are denominated exercise, rather than labor. Toilsome work; pains; travail; any bodily exertion which is attended with fatigue. After the labors of the day, the farmer retires, and rest is sweet. Moderate labor contributes to health.*NWAD LABOR.2*

What is obtained by labor will of right be the property of him by whose labor it is gained.*NWAD LABOR.3*

2. Intellectual exertion; application of the mind which occasions weariness; as the labor of compiling and writing a history.*NWAD LABOR.4*

3. Exertion of mental powers, united with bodily employment; as the labors of the apostles in propagating christianity.*NWAD LABOR.5*

4. Work done, or to be done; that which requires wearisome exertion.*NWAD LABOR.6*

Being a labor of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for.*NWAD LABOR.7*

5. Heroic achievement; as the labors of Hercules.*NWAD LABOR.8*

6. Travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth.*NWAD LABOR.9*

7. The evils of life; trials; persecution, etc.*NWAD LABOR.10*

They rest from their labors - *Revelation 14:13*.*NWAD LABOR.11*

LABOR, *v.i.* [L. laboro.]

1. To exert muscular strength; to act or move with painful effort, particularly in servile occupations; to work; to toil.*NWAD LABOR.13*

Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work - *Exodus 20:9*.*NWAD LABOR.14*

2. To exert one's powers of body or mind, or both, in the prosecution of any design; to strive; to take pains.*NWAD LABOR.15*

Labor not for the meat which perisheth. *John 6:27*.*NWAD LABOR.16*

3. To toil; to be burdened.*NWAD LABOR.17*

Come unto me all ye that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. *Matthew 11:28*.*NWAD LABOR.18*

4. To move with difficulty.*NWAD LABOR.19*

The stone that labors up the hill.*NWAD LABOR.20*

5. To move irregularly with little progress; to pitch and roll heavily; as a ship in a turbulent sea.*NWAD LABOR.21*

6. To be in distress; to be pressed.*NWAD LABOR.22*

- As sounding cymbals aid the laboring moon.*NWAD LABOR.23*

7. To be in travail; to suffer the pangs of childbirth.*NWAD LABOR.24*

8. To journey or march.*NWAD LABOR.25*

Make not all the people to labor thither. *Joshua 7:3*.*NWAD LABOR.26*

9. To perform the duties of the pastoral office. *1 Timothy 5:17*.*NWAD LABOR.27*

10. To perform christian offices.*NWAD LABOR.28*

To labor under, to be afflicted with; to be burdened or distressed with; as, to labor under a disease or an affliction.*NWAD LABOR.29*

LABOR, *v.t.*

1. To work at; to till; to cultivate.*NWAD LABOR.31*

The most excellent lands are lying fallow, or only labored by children.*NWAD LABOR.32*

2. To prosecute with effort; to urge; as, to labor a point or argument.*NWAD LABOR.33*

3. To form or fabricate with exertion; as, to labor arms for Troy.*NWAD LABOR.34*

4. To beat; to belabor. [The latter word is generally used.]*NWAD LABOR.35*

5. To form with toil and care; as a labored composition.*NWAD LABOR.36*

LABORANT, ***n.*** **A chimist. [Not used.]**

LABORATORY, ***n.***

1. A house or place where operations and experiments in chimistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, etc., are performed.*NWAD LABORATORY.2*

2. A place where arms are manufactured or repaired, or fire-works prepared; as the laboratory in Springfield, in Massachusetts.*NWAD LABORATORY.3*

3. A place where work is performed, or any thing is prepared for use. Hence the stomach is called the grand laboratory of the human body; the liver, the laboratory of the bile.*NWAD LABORATORY.4*

LABORED, ***pp.*** **Tilled; cultivated; formed with labor.**

LABORER, ***n.*** **One who labors in a toilsome occupation; a man who does work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an artisan.**

LABORING, ***ppr.***

1. Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; toiling; moving with pain or with difficulty; cultivating.*NWAD LABORING.2*

2. A laboring man, or laborer, is often used for a man who performs work that requires no apprenticeship or professional skill, in distinction from an artisan; but this restricted sense is not always observed. A hard laboring man, is one accustomed to hard labor.*NWAD LABORING.3*

LABORIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. laboriosus.]**

1. Using exertion; employing labor; diligent in work or service;

assiduous; used of persons; as a laborious husbandman or mechanic; a laborious minister or pastor.*NWAD LABORIOUS.2*

2. Requiring labor; toilsome; tiresome; not easy; as laborious duties or services.*NWAD LABORIOUS.3*

3. Requiring labor, exertion, perseverance or sacrifices.*NWAD LABORIOUS.4*

Dost thou love watchings, abstinence or toil, laborious virtues all? Learn these from Cato.*NWAD LABORIOUS.5*

LABORIOUSLY, *adv.* With labor, toil or difficulty.

LABORIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. The quality of being laborious, or attended with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty.*NWAD LABORIOUSNESS.2*

2. Diligence; assiduity.*NWAD LABORIOUSNESS.3*

LABORLESS, *a.* Not laborious.

LABORSOME, *a.* Made with great labor and diligence. [Not in use.]

LABURNUM, *n.* A tree of the genus Cytisus.

LABYRINTH, *n.* [L. labyrinthus; Gr.]

1. Among the ancients, an edifice or place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages, which rendered it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance. The most remarkable of these edifices mentioned, are the Egyptian and the Cretan labyrinths.*NWAD LABYRINTH.2*

2. A maze; an inexplicable difficulty.*NWAD LABYRINTH.3*

3. Formerly, an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens.*NWAD LABYRINTH.4*

4. A cavity in the ear.*NWAD LABYRINTH.5*

LABYRINTHIAN, *a.* Winding; intricate; perplexed.

LAC, *n.*

Gum-lac, so called, but improperly, not being a gum, but a resin. It is deposited on different species of trees in the East Indies, by an insect called Chermes lacca. Stick lac is the substance in its natural state, encrusting small twigs. When broken off and boiled in water, it loses its red color, and is called seed lac. When melted and reduced to a thin crust, it is call shell lac. United with ivory black or vermilion, it forms black and red sealing wax. A solution with borax, colored by lampblack, constitutes Indian ink. Lac dissolved in alcohol or other menstrua, by different methods of preparation, constitutes various kinds of varnishes and lackers.*NWAD LAC.2*

LACCIC, *a.* Pertaining to lac, or produced from it; as laccic acid.

LACE, *n.* [L. laqueus.]

1. A work composed of threads interwoven into a net, and worked on a pillow with spindles or pins. Fine laces are manufactured in France, Italy and England.*NWAD LACE.2*

2. A string; a cord.*NWAD LACE.3*

3. A snare; a gin.*NWAD LACE.4*

4. A plaited string with which females fasten their clothes.*NWAD LACE.5*

Doll ne'er was called to cut her lace.*NWAD LACE.6*

LACE, *v.t.*

1. To fasten with a string through eyelet holes.*NWAD LACE.8*

When Jenny's stays are newly laced -*NWAD LACE.9*

2. To adorn with lace; as cloth laced with silver.*NWAD LACE.10*

3. To embellish with variegations or stripes.*NWAD LACE.11*

Look, love, what envious streaks.*NWAD LACE.12*

Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east.*NWAD LACE.13*

4. To beat; to lash; [probably to make stripes on.]*NWAD LACE.14*

I'll lace your coat for ye.*NWAD LACE.15*

LACE-BARK, *n.* A shrub in the West Indies, the Daphue lagetto, so called from the texture of its inner bark.

LACED, *pp.* Fastened with lace or a string; also, tricked off with lace.

Laced coffee, coffee with spirits in it.*NWAD LACED.2*

LACEMAN, *n.* A man who deals in lace.

LACEWOMAN, *n.* A woman who makes or sells lace.

LACERABLE, *a.* [See *Lacerate*.] That may be torn.

LACERATE, *v.t.* [L. lacero, to tear.] To tear; to rend; to separate a substance by violence or tearing; as, to lacerate the flesh. It is applied chiefly to the flesh, or figuratively to the heart. But sometimes it is applied to the political or civil divisions in a state.

LACERATE, LACERATED, *pp.* or *a.*

1. Rent; torn.*NWAD LACERATE.3*

2. In botany, having the edge variously cut into irregular segments; as a lacerated leaf.*NWAD LACERATE.4*

LACERATION, *n.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach

made by rending.

LACERATIVE, *a.* Tearing; having the power to tear; as lacerative humors.

LACERTINE, *a.* [L. lacertus.] Like a lizard.

LACERTUS, *n.* The girroc, a fish of the gar-fish kind; also, the lizard-fish.

LACHE, LACHES, *n.* [L. laxus, lax, slow.] In law, neglect; negligence.

LACHRYMABLE, *a.* Lamentable.

LACHRYMAL, *a.* [L. lachryma, a tear.]

1. Generating or secreting tears; as the lachrymal gland.*NWAD LACHRYMAL.2*

2. Pertaining to tears; conveying tears.*NWAD LACHRYMAL.3*

LACHRYMARY, *a.* Containing tears.

LACHRYMATION, *n.* The act of shedding tears.

LACHRYMATORY, *n.* A vessel found in sepulchers of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn. It was a small glass or bottle like a phial.

LACING, *ppr.* Fastening with a string; adorned or trimmed with lace.

LACINIATE, LACINIATED, *a.* [L. lacinia, a hem.]

1. Adorned with fringes.*NWAD LACINIATE.2*

2. In botany, jagged.*NWAD LACINIATE.3*

LACK, *v.t.* [L. deliquium, which seems to be connected with linquo, to leave, to faint, and with liquo, to melt, liquid, etc.]

1. To want; to be destitute of; not to have or possess.*NWAD LACK.2*

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask it of God - *James 1:5*.*NWAD LACK.3*

2. To blame. [Not in use.]*NWAD LACK.4*

LACK, *v.i.*

1. To be in want.*NWAD LACK.6*

The young lions do lack and suffer hunger. *Psalm 34:10*.*NWAD LACK.7*

2. To be wanting.*NWAD LACK.8*

Perhaps there shall lack five of the fifty righteous. *Genesis 18:28*.*NWAD LACK.9*

LACK, *n.* Want; destitution; need; failure.

He that gathered little, had no lack. *Exodus 16:18*.*NWAD LACK.11*

Lack of rupees is one hundred thousand rupees, which at 55 cents each, amount to fifty five thousand dollars, or at 2s. 6d. sterling, to 12,500 pounds.*NWAD LACK.12*

LACK-A-DAY, exclam. of sorrow or regret; alas.

LACKBRAIN, *n.* One that wants brains, or is deficient in understanding.

LACKER, LACQUER, *n.* A kind of varnish. The basis of lackers is a solution of the substance called seed-lack or shell-lack, in spirit of wine or alcohol. Varnishes applied to metals improve their color and preserve them from tarnishing.

Lackers consist of different resins in a state of solution, of which the most common are mastick, sandarach, lack, benzoin, copal, amber, and asphalt. The menstrua are either expressed or essential oils, or spirit of wine.*NWAD LACKER.2*

LACKER, *v.t.* To varnish; to smear over with lacker, for the purpose of improving color or preserving from tarnishing and decay.

LACKERED, *pp.* Covered with lacker; varnished.

LACKEY, *n.* [L. lego, to send.]

An attending servant; a footboy or footman.*NWAD LACKEY.2*

LACKEY, *v.t.* To attend servilely.

LACKEY, *v.i.* To act as footboy; to pay servile attendance.

Oft have I servants seen on horses ride, the free and noble lackey by their side.*NWAD LACKEY.5*

LACKLINEN, *a.* Wanting shirts. [Little used.]

LACKLUSTER, *a.* Wanting luster or brightness.

LACONIC, LACONICAL, *a.* [L. laconicus, from Laconia or Lacomes, the Spartans.]

1. Short; brief; pithy; sententious; expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Spartans; as a laconic phrase.*NWAD LACONIC.2*

2. Pertaining to Sparta or Lacedemonia.*NWAD LACONIC.3*

LACONICALLY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely; as a sentiment laconically expressed.

LACONICS, *n.* A book of Pausanias, which treats of Lacedemonia.

LACONISM, LACONICISM, *n.* [L. lacomismus.]

1. A concise style.*NWAD LACONISM.2*

2. A brief sententious phrase or expression.*NWAD LACONISM.3*

LACTAGE, *n.* The produce of animals yielding milk.

LACTANT, *a.* [L. lactans, from lacto, to give suck; lac, milk.] Suckling; giving suck. [Little used.]

LACTARY, *a.* [L. lactarius, from lacto; lac, milk.]

Milky; full of white juice like milk. [Little used.]*NWAD LACTARY.2*

LACTARY, *n.* [L. lactarius.] A dairyhouse.

LACTATE, *n.* In chimistry, a salt formed by the lactic acid, or acid of milk, with a base.

LACTATION, *n.* [L. lacto, to give suck.] The act of giving suck; or the time of suckling.

LACTEAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to milk.*NWAD LACTEAL.2*

2. Conveying chyle; as a lacteal vessel.*NWAD LACTEAL.3*

LACTEAL, *n.* A vessel or slender tube of animal bodies, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the common reservatory.

LACTEOUS, *a.* [L. lacteus, from lac, milk.]

1. Milky; resembling milk.*NWAD LACTEOUS.2*

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle; as a lacteous vessel.*NWAD LACTEOUS.3*

LACTESCENCE, ***n.*** **[L. lactescens, lactescp, from lacto; lac, milk.]**

1. Tendency to milk; milkiness or milky color.*NWAD LACTESCENCE.2*

2. In botany, milkiness; the liquor which flows abundantly from a plant, when wounded; commonly white, but sometimes yellow or red.*NWAD LACTESCENCE.3*

LACTESCENT, ***a.***

1. Producing milk or white juice.*NWAD LACTESCENT.2*

2. Abounding with a thick colored juice.*NWAD LACTESCENT.3*

LACTIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey; as the lactic acid.**

LACTIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. lac, milk, and fero, to bear.]**

1. Bearing or conveying milk or white juice; as a lactiferous duct.*NWAD LACTIFEROUS.2*

2. Producing a thick colored juice; as a plant.*NWAD LACTIFEROUS.3*

LACUNAR, ***n.*** **[L.] An arched roof or ceiling.**

LACUNOUS, LACUNOSE, ***a.*** **[L. lacunosus, from lacuna, a ditch or hollow.]**

Furrowed or pitted. A lacunose leaf has the disk depressed between the veins.*NWAD LACUNOUS.2*

LAD, ***n.*** **[Heb. to procreate or bear young.] A young man or boy; a stripling.**

LADANUM, ***n.*** **The resinous juice which exsudes from the**

leaves of the Cistus ladanifera, a shrub which grows in Arabia, Candia, and other parts of the Archipelago. It is collected with a kind of rake, with leather thongs attached to it, with which the shrubs are brushed. The best sort is in dark-colored black masses, of the consistence of a soft plaster. The other sort is in long rolls coiled up, harder than the former, and of a paler color. It is chiefly used in external applications.

LADDER, *n.*

1. A frame of wood, consisting of two side pieces, connected by rounds inserted in them at suitable distances, and thus forming steps, by which persons may ascend a building, etc.*NWAD LADDER.2*

2. That by which a person ascends or rises; means of ascending; as a ladder made of cords.*NWAD LADDER.3*

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder.*NWAD LADDER.4*

3. Gradual rise; elevation.*NWAD LADDER.5*

Mounting fast towards the top of the ladder ecclesiastical.*NWAD LADDER.6*

LADE, *v.t. pret.* laded; *pp.* laded, laden.

1. To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight. We lade a ship with cotton. We lade a horse or other beast with corn.*NWAD LADE.2*

And they laded their asses with the corn and departed thence. *Genesis 42:26*.*NWAD LADE.3*

2. To dip; to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper; as, to lade water out of a tub or into a cistern.*NWAD LADE.4*

3. To draw water. [Not in use.]*NWAD LADE.5*

LADE, *n.* The mouth of a river. *Obs.*

LADED, LADEN, *pp.*

1. Loaded; charged with a burden or freight.*NWAD LADED.2*

2. *a.* Oppressed; burdened.*NWAD LADED.3*

LADING, *ppr.* Loading; charging with a burden or freight; throwing or dipping out.

LADING, *n.* That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden; as the lading of a ship. *Acts 27:10*.

LADKIN, *n.* A little lad; a youth. [Little used.]

LADLE, *n.*

1. A utensil somewhat like a dish, with a long handle, used for throwing or dipping out liquor from a vessel.*NWAD LADLE.2*

2. The receptacle of a mill wheel, which receives the water which moves it.*NWAD LADLE.3*

3. In gunnery, an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon.*NWAD LADLE.4*

LADLE-FUL, *n.* The quantity contained in a ladle.

LADY, *n.*

1. A woman of distinction. Originally, the title of lady was given to the daughters of earls and others in high rank, but by custom, the title belongs to any woman of genteel education.*NWAD LADY.2*

2. A word of complaisance; used of women.*NWAD LADY.3*

3. Mistress; the female who presides or has authority over a manor or a family.*NWAD LADY.4*

LADY-BIRD, LADY-BUG, LADY-COW, LADY-FLY, *n.* A small red vaginopennous or sheath-winged insect.

A coleopterous insect of the genus Coccinella.*NWAD LADY-BIRD.2*

LADY'S BED-STRAW, *n.* A plant of the genus Galium.

LADY'S BOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus Clematis.

LADY'S COMB, *n.* A plant of the genus Scandix.

LADY'S CUSHION, *n.* A plant of the genus Saxifraga.

LADY'S FINGER, *n.* A plant of the genus Anthyllis.

LADY'S MANTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Alchemilla.

LADY'S SEAL, *n.* A plant of the genus Tamus.

LADY'S SLIPPER, *n.* A plant of the genus Cypripedium.

LADY'S SMOCK, *n.* A plant of the genus Cardamine.

LADY'S TRACES, *n.* A plant of the genus Ophrys.

LADY-DAY, *n.* The day of the annunciation of the holy virgin, March 25th.

LADY-LIKE, *a.*

1. Like a lady in manners; genteel; well bred.*NWAD LADY-LIKE.2*

2. Soft; tender; delicate.*NWAD LADY-LIKE.3*

LADYSHIP, *n.* The title of a lady.

LAG, *a.* [This word belongs to the root of slack, slow, sluggish, languish, long; Gr. See the Verb.]

1. Coming after or behind; slow; sluggish; tardy.*NWAD LAG.2*

2. Last; long delayed; as the lag end.*NWAD LAG.3*

[This adjective is not now in use.]*NWAD LAG.4*

LAG, *n.*

1. The lowest class; the rump; the fag end.*NWAD LAG.6*

2. He that comes behind. [Not in use.]*NWAD LAG.7*

LAG, *v.i.* [Eng. to flag, and flacceo, langueo, to languish, etc. The sense is to extend or draw out, or to become lax or loose.]

To walk or move slowly; to loiter; to stay behind.*NWAD LAG.9*

I shall not lag behind.*NWAD LAG.10*

LAGGARD, *n.* Slow; sluggish; backward. [Not used.]

LAGGER, ***a.*** **A loiterer; an idler; one who moves slowly and falls behind.**

LAGGING, ***ppr.*** **Loitering; moving slowly and falling behind.**

The nurse went lagging after with the child.*NWAD LAGGING.2*

LAGOON, LAGUNE, ***n.*** **A fen, moor, marsh, shallow pond or lake; as the lagunes of Venice.**

LAIC, LAICAL, ***a.*** **[L. laicus, Gr. from people.]**

Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy.*NWAD LAIC.2*

LAIC, ***n.*** **A layman.**

LAID, ***pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **of lay; so written for layed.**

LAIN, ***pp.*** **of lie. Lien would be a more regular orthography, but lain is generally used.**

LAIR, ***n.*** **[L. locus.]**

1. A place of rest; the bed or couch of a boar or wild beast.*NWAD LAIR.2*

2. Pasture; the ground.*NWAD LAIR.3*

LAIRD, ***n.***

In the Scots dialect, a lord; the proprietor of a manor.*NWAD LAIRD.2*

LAITY, ***n.*** **[Gr. people. See** ***Laic*****.]**

1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders.*NWAD LAITY.2*

2. The state of a layman, or of not being in orders. [Not used.]*NWAD LAITY.3*

LAKE, *v.i.*

To play; to sport. North of England. This is play, without a prefix.*NWAD LAKE.2*

LAKE, *n.* [L. lacus. A lake is a stand of water, from the root of lay. Hence L. lagena, Eng. flagon.]

1. A large and extensive collection of water contained in a cavity or hollow of the earth. It differs from a pond in size, the latter being a collection of small extent; but sometimes a collection of water is called a pond or a lake indifferently. North America contains some of the largest lakes on the globe, particularly the lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior.*NWAD LAKE.4*

2. A middle color between ultramarine and vermilion, made of cochineal.*NWAD LAKE.5*

LAKY, *a.* Pertaining to a lake or lakes.

LAMA, *n.*

1. The sovereign pontiff, or rather the god of the Asiatic Tartars.*NWAD LAMA.2*

2. A small species of camel, the Camelus lama of South America.*NWAD LAMA.3*

LAMANTIN, LAMENTIN, *n.* A species of the walrus or sea-cow, the Trichechus manatus.

LAMB, *n.* lam.

1. The young of the sheep kind.*NWAD LAMB.2*

2. The Lamb of God, in Scripture, the Savior Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb.*NWAD LAMB.3*

Behold the lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world. *John 1:29*.*NWAD LAMB.4*

LAMB, *v.t.* To bring forth young, as sheep.

LAMBATIVE, *a.* [L. lambo, to lick.]

Taken by licking. [Little used.]*NWAD LAMBATIVE.2*

LAMBATIVE, *n.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAMBENT, *a.* [L. lambens, lambo, to lick.] Playing about; touching lightly; gliding over; as a lambent flame.

LAMBKIN, *n.* lam'kin. A small lamb.

LAMBLIKE, *a.* lam'like. Like a lamb; gentle; humble; meek; as a lamblike temper.

LAMDOIDAL, *a.* [Gr. the name of the letter A, form.]

In the form of the Greek A, the English L; as the lamdoidal suture.*NWAD LAMDOIDAL.2*

LAME, *a.*

1. Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured so as to be unsound and impaired in strength; as a lame arm or leg, or a person lame in one leg.*NWAD LAME.2*

2. Imperfect; not satisfactory; as a lame excuse.*NWAD LAME.3*

3. Hobbling; not smooth; as numbers in verse.*NWAD LAME.4*

LAME, *v.t.* To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect and unsound; as, to lame an arm or a leg.

LAMEL, *n.* [L. lamella. See *Lamin*.] A thin plate or scale of any thing.

LAMELLAR, *a.* [from lamel.] Disposed in thin plates or scales.

LAMELLARLY, *adv.* In thin plates or scales.

LAMELLATE, LAMELLATED, *a.* Formed in thin plates or scales, or covered with them.

LAMELLIFEROUS, *a.* [L. lamella and fero, to produce.]

Producing plates; an epithet of polypiers presenting lamellar stars, or waved furrows a garnished with plates.*NWAD LAMELLIFEROUS.2*

LAMELLIFORM, *a.* [L. lamella, a plate, and form.] Having the form of a plate.

LAMELY, *adv.* [See *Lame*.]

1. Like a cripple; with impaired strength; in a halting manner; as, to walk lamely.*NWAD LAMELY.2*

2. Imperfectly; without a complete exhibition of parts; as a figure lamely drawn; a scene lamely described.*NWAD LAMELY.3*

3. Weakly; poorly; unsteadily; feebly.*NWAD LAMELY.4*

LAMENESS, *n.*

1. An impaired state of the body or limbs; loss of natural soundness and strength by a wound or by disease; particularly applied to the limbs, and implying a total or partial inability; as the lameness of the leg or arm.*NWAD LAMENESS.2*

2. Imperfection; weakness; as the lameness of an argument or of a description.*NWAD LAMENESS.3*

LAMENT, *v.i.* [L. lamentor.]

1. To mourn; to grieve; to weep or wail; to express sorrow.*NWAD LAMENT.2*

Jeremiah lamented for Josiah.*2 Chronicles 35:25*.*NWAD LAMENT.3*

2. To regret deeply; to feel sorrow.*NWAD LAMENT.4*

LAMENT, *v.t.* To bewail; to mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore.

One laughed at follies, one lamented crimes.*NWAD LAMENT.6*

LAMENT, *n.* [L. lamentum.] Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation; a weeping.

Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage.*NWAD LAMENT.8*

[This noun is used chiefly or solely in poetry.]*NWAD LAMENT.9*

LAMENTABLE, *a.* [L. lamentabilis.]

1. To be lamented; deserving sorrow; as a lamentable declension of morals.*NWAD LAMENTABLE.2*

2. Mournful; adapted to awaken grief; as a lamentable tune.*NWAD LAMENTABLE.3*

3. Expressing sorrow; as lamentable cries.*NWAD LAMENTABLE.4*

4. Miserable; pitiful; low; poor; in a sense rather ludicrous. [Little used.]*NWAD LAMENTABLE.5*

LAMENTABLY, *adv.*

1. Mournfully; with expressions or tokens of sorrow.*NWAD LAMENTABLY.2*

2. So as to cause sorrow.*NWAD LAMENTABLY.3*

3. Pitifully; despicably.*NWAD LAMENTABLY.4*

LAMENTATION, *n.* [L. lamentatio.]

1. Expression of sorrow; cries of grief; the act of bewailing.*NWAD LAMENTATION.2*

In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation and weeping. *Matthew 2:18*.*NWAD LAMENTATION.3*

2. In the plural, a book of Scripture, containing the lamentations of Jeremiah.*NWAD LAMENTATION.4*

LAMENTED, *pp.* Bewailed; mourned for.

LAMENTER, *n.* One who mourns, or cries out with sorrow.

LAMENTIN. [See *Lamantin*.]

LAMENTING, *ppr.* Bewailing; mourning; weeping.

LAMENTING, *n.* A mourning; lamentation.

LAMIA, *n.* [L.] A hag; a witch; a demon.

LAMIN, LAMINA, *n.* [L. lamina.]

1. A thin plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another; applied to the plates of minerals, bones, etc.*NWAD LAMIN.2*

2. A bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate, such as the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.*NWAD LAMIN.3*

3. The lap of the ear.*NWAD LAMIN.4*

4. The border, or the upper, broad or spreading part of the petal, in a polypetalous corol.*NWAD LAMIN.5*

LAMINABLE, *a.* Capable of being formed into thin plates.

LAMINAR, ***a.*** **In plates; consisting of thin plates or layers.**

LAMINATE, LAMINATED, ***a.*** **Plated; consisting of plates, scales or layers, one over another.**

LAMM, ***v.t.*** **To beat. [Not in use.]**

LAMMAS, ***n.***

The first day of August.*NWAD LAMMAS.2*

LAMP, ***n.*** **[L. lampas; Gr. to shine; Heb.]**

1. A vessel for containing oil to be burned by means of a wick; or a light, a burning wick inserted in a vessel of oil. Hence,*NWAD LAMP.2*

2. Figuratively, a light of any kind. The moon is called the lamp of heaven.*NWAD LAMP.3*

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quickening spirit, to feed the dying lamp of life within me.*NWAD LAMP.4*

Lamp of safety, or safety lamp, a lamp for lighting coal mines, without exposing workmen to the explosion of inflammable air.*NWAD LAMP.5*

LAMPAS, ***n.*** **A lump of flesh of the size of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth, and rising above the teeth.**

LAMPBLACK, ***n.*** **[lamp and black; being originally made by means of a lamp or torch.]**

A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning pitch or resinous substances, in a chimney terminating in a cone of cloth.*NWAD LAMPBLACK.2*

LAMPIATE, ***n.*** **A compound salt, composed of lampic acid and a base.**

LAMPIC, ***a.*** **The lampic acid is obtained by the combustion of ether by means of a lamp.**

LAMPING, ***a.*** **Shining; sparkling. [Not used.]**

LAMPOON, ***n.*** **A personal satire in writing; abuse; censure written to reproach and vex rather than to reform.**

LAMPOON, ***v.t.*** **To abuse with personal censure; to reproach in written satire.**

LAMPOONER, ***n.*** **One who abuses with personal satire; the writer of a lampoon.**

The squibs are those who are called libelers, lampooners, and pamphleteers.*NWAD LAMPOONER.2*

LAMPOONING, ***ppr.*** **Abusing with personal satire.**

LAMPOONRY, ***n.*** **Abuse.**

LAMPREY, ***n.*** **[L. labor, to slip, and most probably the animal is name from slipping. If, however, the sense is taken from licking the rocks, as Camden supposes, it accords with the sense of the technical name of the genus petromyzon, the rock-sucker.]**

A genus of anguilliform fishes, resembling the eel, and moving in water by winding, like the serpent on land. This fish has seven spiracles on each side of the neck, and a fistula or aperture on the top of the head, but no pectoral or ventral fins. The marine or sea lamprey is sometimes found so large as to weigh four or five pounds.*NWAD LAMPREY.2*

Lamprel and lampron. [See *Lamprey*.]*NWAD LAMPREY.3*

LANATE, LANATED, ***a.*** **[L. lanatus, from lana, wool.] Wooly. In botany, covered with a substance like curled hairs; as a lanated leaf or stem.**

LANCE, *n.* l'ans. [L. lancea; Gr.]

A spear, an offensive weapon in form of a half pike, used by the ancients and thrown by the hand. It consisted of the shaft or handle, the wings and the dart.*NWAD LANCE.2*

LANCE, *v.t.*

1. To pierce with a lance or with a sharp pointed instrument.*NWAD LANCE.4*

- Seized the due victim, and with fury lanc'd her back.*NWAD LANCE.5*

2. To pierce or cut; to open with a lancet; as, to lance a vein or an abscess.*NWAD LANCE.6*

LANCELY, *a.* l'ansly. Suitable to a lance.

LANCEOLAR, *a.* In botany, tapering towards each end.

LANCEOLATE, LANCEOLATED, *a.* Shaped like a lance; oblong and gradually tapering toward each extremity; spear-shaped; as a lanceolate leaf.

LANCEPESADE, *n.* An officer under the corporal.

LANCER, *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance.

LANCET, *n.*

1. A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged; used in venesection, and in opening tumors, abscesses, etc.*NWAD LANCET.2*

2. A pointed window.*NWAD LANCET.3*

LANCH, *v.t.* [from lance.]

1. To throw, as a lance; to dart; to let fly.*NWAD LANCH.2*

See whose arm can lanch the surer bolt.*NWAD LANCH.3*

2. To move, or cause to slide from the land into the water; as, to lanch a ship.*NWAD LANCH.4*

LANCH, *v.i.* To dart or fly off; to push off; as, to lanch into the wide world; to lanch into a wide field of discussion.

LANCH, *n.*

1. The sliding or movement of a ship from the land into the water, on ways prepared for the purpose.*NWAD LANCH.7*

2. A kind of boat, longer, lower, and more flat-bottomed than a long boat.*NWAD LANCH.8*

LAND, *n.*

1. Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the sea or other waters, which constitute the fluid or movable part. Hence we say, the globe is terraqueous, consisting of land and water. The seaman in a long voyage longs to see land.*NWAD LAND.2*

2. Any portion of the solid, superficial part of the globe, whether a kingdom or country, or a particular region. The United States is denominated the land of freedom.*NWAD LAND.3*

Go, view the land, even Jericho. *Joshua 2:1*.*NWAD LAND.4*

3. Any small portion of the superficial part of the earth or ground. We speak of the quantity of land in a manor. Five hundred acres of land is a large farm.*NWAD LAND.5*

4. Ground; soil, or the superficial part of the earth in respect to its nature or quality; as good land; poor land; moist or dry land.*NWAD LAND.6*

5. Real Estate. A traitor forfeits all his lands and tenements.*NWAD*

LAND.7

6. The inhabitants of a country or region; a nation or people.*NWAD LAND.8*

These answers in the silent night received, the king himself divulged, the land believed.*NWAD LAND.9*

7. The ground left unplowed between furrows, is by some of our farmers called a land.*NWAD LAND.10*

To make the land,*NWAD LAND.11*

To make land, In seaman's language, is to discover land from sea, as the ship approaches it.*NWAD LAND.12*

To shut in the land, to lose sight of the land left, by the intervention of a point or promontory.*NWAD LAND.13*

To set the land, to see by the compass how it bears from the ship.*NWAD LAND.14*

LAND, *n.* Urine; whence the old expression, land dam, to kill. *Obs.*

LAND, *v.t.* to set on shore; to disembark; to debark; as, to land troops from a ship or boat; to land goods.

LAND, *v.i.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark.

LANDAU, *n.* A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back; so called from a town in Germany.

LAND-BREEZE, *n.* [land and breeze.] A current of air setting from the land towards the sea.

LANDED, *pp.*

1. Disembarked; set on shore from a ship or boat.*NWAD LANDED.2*

2 . *a.* Having an estate in land; as a landed gentleman.*NWAD*

LANDED.3

The house of commons must consist, for the most part, of landed men.*NWAD LANDED.4*

3. Consisting in real estate or land; as landed security; landed property. The landed interest of a nation is the interest consisting in land; but the word is used also for the owners of that interest, the proprietors of land.*NWAD LANDED.5*

LANDFALL, *n.* [land and fall.]

1. A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.*NWAD LANDFALL.2*

2. In seamen's language, the first land discovered after a voyage.*NWAD LANDFALL.3*

LANDFLOOD, *n.* [land and flood.] An overflowing of land by water; an inundation. Properly, a flood from the land from the swelling of rivers; but I am not sure that it is always used in this sense.

LAND-FORCE, *n.* [land and force.] A military force, army or troops serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.

LANDGRAVE, *n.*

In Germany, a count or earl; or an officer nearly corresponding to the earl of England, and the count of France. It is now a title of certain princes who possess estates or territories called landgraviates.*NWAD LANDGRAVE.2*

LANDGRAVIATE, *n.* The territory held by a landgrave, or his office, jurisdiction or authority.

LANDHOLDER, *n.* A holder, owner or proprietor of land.

LANDING, *ppr.* Setting on shore; coming on shore.

LANDING, LANDING-PLACE, *n.* A place on the shore of the sea or of a lake, or on the bank of a river; where persons land or come on shore, or where goods are set on shore.

LANDJOBBER, *n.* A man who makes a business of buying land on speculation, or of buying and selling for the profit of bargains, or who buys and sells for others.

LANDLADY, *n.* [See *Landlord*.]

1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.*NWAD LANDLADY.2*

2. The mistress of an inn.*NWAD LANDLADY.3*

LANDLESS, *a.* Destitute of land; having no property in land.

LANDLOCK, *v.t.* [land and lock.] To inclose or encompass by land.

LANDLOCKED, *pp.* Encompassed by land, so that no point of the compass is open to the sea.

LANDLOPER, *n.* [See *Leap* and *Interloper*.]

A landman; literally, a land runner; a term of reproach among seamen to designate a man who passes his life on land.*NWAD LANDLOPER.2*

LANDLORD, *n.*

1. The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land who has tenants under him.*NWAD LANDLORD.2*

2. The master of an inn or tavern.*NWAD LANDLORD.3*

LANDMAN, *n.* A man who serves on land; opposed to seaman.

LANDMARK, *n.* [land and mark.]

1. A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object; as a marked tree, a stone, a ditch, or a heap of stones, by which the limits of a farm, a town or other portion of territory may be known and preserved.*NWAD LANDMARK.2*

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark. *Deuteronomy 19:14*.*NWAD LANDMARK.3*

2. In navigation, any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.*NWAD LANDMARK.4*

LAND-OFFICE, *n.* In the United States, an office in which the sales of new land are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted.

LANDSCAPE, *n.*

1. A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including mountains, rivers, lakes, and whatever the land contains.*NWAD LANDSCAPE.2*

- Whilst the landscape round it measures, russet lawns and fallows gray, where the nibbling flocks do stray.*NWAD LANDSCAPE.3*

2. A picture, exhibiting the form of a district of country, as far as the eye can reach, or a particular extent of land and the objects it contains, or its various scenery.*NWAD LANDSCAPE.4*

3. The view or prospect of a district of country.*NWAD LANDSCAPE.5*

LANDSLIP, *n.* A portion of a hill or mountain, which slips or slides down; or the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain. landslips are not unfrequent in Swisserland.

LANDSMAN, *n.* In seaman's language, a sailor on board a ship, who has not before been at sea.

LANDSTREIGHT, *n.* A narrow slip of land. [Not used.]

LAND-TAX, ***n.*** **A tax assessed on land and buildings.**

LAND-TURN, ***n.*** **A land breeze.**

LAND-WAITER, ***n.*** **An officer of the customs, whose duty is to wait or attend on the landing of goods, and to examine, weigh or measure, and take an account of them.**

LANDWARD, ***adv.*** **Toward the land.**

LAND-WIND, ***n.*** **A wind blowing from the land.**

LAND-WORKER, ***n.*** **One who tills the ground.**

LANE, ***n.***

1. A narrow way or passage, or a private passage, as distinguished from a public road or highway. A lane may be open to all passengers, or it may be inclosed and appropriated to a man's private use. In the United States, the word is used chiefly in the country, and answers in a degree, to an alley in a city. It has sometimes been used for alley. In London, the word lane is added to the names of streets; as chancery lane.*NWAD LANE.2*

2. A passage between lines of men, or people standing on each side.*NWAD LANE.3*

LANGRAGE, LANGREL, ***n.*** **Langrel shot or langrage, is a particular kind of shot used at sea for tearing sails and rigging, and thus disabling an enemy's ship. It consists of bolts, nails and other pieces of iron fastened together.**

LANGTERALOO, ***n.*** **A game at cards.**

LANGUAGE, ***n.*** **[L. lingua, the tongue, and speech.]**

1. Human speech; the expression of ideas by words or significant articulate sounds, for the communication of thoughts. Language consists in the oral utterance of sounds, which usage has made the

representatives of ideas. When two or more persons customarily annex the same sounds to the same ideas, the expression of these sounds by one person communicates his ideas to another. This is the primary sense of language, the use of which is to communicate the thoughts of one person to another through the organs of hearing. Articulate sounds are represented by letters, marks or characters which form words. Hence language consists also in*NWAD LANGUAGE.2*

2. Words duly arranged in sentences, written, printed or engraved, and exhibited to the eye.*NWAD LANGUAGE.3*

3. The speech or expression of ideas peculiar to a particular nation. Men had originally one and the same language, but the tribes or families of men, since their dispersion, have distinct languages.*NWAD LANGUAGE.4*

4. Style; manner of expression.*NWAD LANGUAGE.5*

Others for language all their care express.*NWAD LANGUAGE.6*

5. The inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings and wants. Each species of animals has peculiar sounds, which are uttered instinctively, and are understood by its own species, and its own species only.*NWAD LANGUAGE.7*

6. Any manner of expressing thoughts. Thus we speak of the language of the eye, a language very expressive and intelligible.*NWAD LANGUAGE.8*

7. A nation, as distinguished by their speech. *Daniel 3:29*.*NWAD LANGUAGE.9*

LANGUAGED, *a.* Having a language; as many languaged nations.

LANGUAGE-MASTER, *n.* One whose profession is to teach languages.

LANGUET, *n.* Any thing in the shape of the tongue. [Not English.]

LANGUID, ***a.*** **[L. languidus, from langueo, to droop or flag. See** ***Languish*****.]**

1. Flagging; drooping; hence, feeble; weak; heavy; dull; indisposed to exertion. The body is languid after excessive action, which exhausts its powers.*NWAD LANGUID.2*

2. Slow; as languid motion.*NWAD LANGUID.3*

3. Dull; heartless; without animation.*NWAD LANGUID.4*

And fire their languid soul with Cato's virtue.*NWAD LANGUID.5*

LANGUIDLY, ***adv.*** **Weakly; feebly; slowly.**

LANGUIDNESS, ***n.***

1. Weakness from exhaustion of strength; feebleness; dullness; languor.*NWAD LANGUIDNESS.2*

2. Slowness.*NWAD LANGUIDNESS.3*

LANGUISH, ***v.i.*** **[L. langueo, lachinisso; Gr. to flag, to lag. L. laxo, laxus, flacceo.]**

1. To lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble or spiritless; to pine; to be or to grow heavy. We languish under disease or after excessive exertion.*NWAD LANGUISH.2*

She that hath borne seven languisheth. *Jeremiah 15:9*.*NWAD LANGUISH.3*

2. To wither; to fade; to lose the vegetating power.*NWAD LANGUISH.4*

For the fields of Heshbon languisheth. *Isaiah 16:8*.*NWAD LANGUISH.5*

3. To grow dull; to be no longer active and vigorous. The war languished for want of supplies. Commerce, agriculture, manufactures languish, not for want of money, but for want of good markets.*NWAD LANGUISH.6*

4. To pine or sink under sorrow or any continued passion; as, a woman languishes for the loss of her lover.*NWAD LANGUISH.7*

Therefore shall the land mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein shall languish. *Hosea 4:3*.*NWAD LANGUISH.8*

5. To look with softness or tenderness, as with the head reclined and a peculiar cast of the eye.*NWAD LANGUISH.9*

LANGUISH, *v.t.* To cause to droop or pine. [Little used.]

LANGUISH, *n.* Act of pining; also, a soft and tender look or appearance.

And the blue languish of soft Allia's eye.*NWAD LANGUISH.12*

LANGUISHER, *n.* One who languishes or pines.

LANGUISHING, *ppr.*

1. Becoming or being feeble; losing strength; pining; withering; fading.*NWAD LANGUISHING.2*

2. *a.* Having a languid appearance; as a languishing eye.*NWAD LANGUISHING.3*

LANGUISHINGLY, *adv.*

1. Weakly; feebly; dully; slowly.*NWAD LANGUISHINGLY.2*

2. With tender softness.*NWAD LANGUISHINGLY.3*

LANGUISHMENT, *n.*

1. The state of pining.*NWAD LANGUISHMENT.2*

2. Softness of look or mien, with the head reclined.*NWAD LANGUISHMENT.3*

LANGUOR, *n.* [L. languor.]

1. Feebleness; dullness; heaviness; lassitude of body; that state of the body which is induced by exhaustion of strength, as by disease, by extraordinary exertion, by the relaxing effect of heat, or by weakness from any cause.*NWAD LANGUOR.2*

2. Dullness of the intellectual faculty; listlessness.*NWAD LANGUOR.3*

3. Softness; laxity.*NWAD LANGUOR.4*

To isles of fragrance, lily-silvered vales, diffusing languor in the parting gales.*NWAD LANGUOR.5*

LANGUOROUS, *a.* Tedious; melancholy. *Obs.*

LANGURE, *v.t.* To languish. [Not in use.]

LANIARD, *n.* lan'yard.

A short piece of rope or line, used for fastening something in ships, as the laniards of the gun-ports, of the buoy, of the cathook, etc., but especially used to extend the shrouds and stays of the masts, by their communication with the dead eyes, etc.*NWAD LANIARD.2*

LANIATE, *v.t.* [L. lanio.] To tear in pieces. [Little used.]

LANIATION, *n.* A tearing in pieces. [Little used.]

LANIFEROUS, *a.* [L. lanifer; lana, wool, and fero, to produce.] Bearing or producing wool.

LANIFICE, *n.* [L. lanificium; lana, wool, and facio, to make.]

Manufacture of wool. [Little used.]*NWAD LANIFICE.2*

LANIGEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. laniger; lana, wool, and gero, to bear.] Bearing or producing wool.**

LANK, ***a.*** **[Gr. probably allied to flank.]**

1. Loose or lax and easily yielding to pressure; not distended; not stiff or firm by distension; not plump; as a lank bladder or purse.*NWAD LANK.2*

The clergy's bags are lank and lean with thy extortions.*NWAD LANK.3*

2. Thin; slender; meager; not full and firm; as a lank body.*NWAD LANK.4*

3. Languid; drooping. [See *Languish*.]*NWAD LANK.5*

LANKLY, ***adv.*** **Thinly; loosely; laxly.**

LANKNESS, ***n.*** **Laxity; flabbiness; leanness; slenderness.**

LANKY, ***n.*** **Lank. [Vulgar.]**

LANNER, LANNERET, ***n.*** **[L. laniarius, lanius, a butcher.] A species of hawk.**

LANSQUENET, ***n.*** **[lance and knecht, a boy, a knight.]**

1. A common foot soldier.*NWAD LANSQUENET.2*

2. A game at cards.*NWAD LANSQUENET.3*

LANTERN, ***n.*** **[L. laterna.]**

1. A case or vessel made of tin perforated with many holes, or of some transparent substance, as glass, horn, or oiled paper; used for carrying a candle or other light in the open air, or into stables, etc.*NWAD LANTERN.2*

A dark lantern is one with a single opening, which may be closed so

as to conceal the light.*NWAD LANTERN.3*

2. A light-house or light to direct the course of ships.*NWAD LANTERN.4*

3. In architecture, a little dome raised over the roof of a building to give light, and to serve as a crowning to the fabric.*NWAD LANTERN.5*

4. A square cage of carpentry placed over the ridge of a corridor or gallery, between two rows of shops, to illuminate them.*NWAD LANTERN.6*

Magic lantern, an optical machine by which painted images are represented so much magnified as to appear like the effect of magic.*NWAD LANTERN.7*

LANTERN-FLY, *n.* An insect of the genus Fulgora.

LANTERN-JAWS, *n.* A thin visage.

LANUGINOUS, *a.* [L. lanuginosus, from lanugo, down, from lana, wool.]

Downy; covered with down, or fine soft hair.*NWAD LANUGINOUS.2*

LAODICEAN, *a.* Like the christians of Laodicea: lukewarm in religion.

LAODICEANISM, *n.* Lukewarmness in religion.

LAP, *n.*

1. The loose part of a coat; the lower part of a garment that plays loosely.*NWAD LAP.2*

2. The part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down; hence, the knees in this position.*NWAD LAP.3*

Men expect that happiness should drop into their laps.*NWAD LAP.4*

LAP, *v.t.*

1. To fold; to bend and lay over or on; as, to lap a piece of cloth.*NWAD LAP.6*

To lap boards, is to lay one partly over another.*NWAD LAP.7*

2. To wrap or twist round.*NWAD LAP.8*

I lapped a slender thread about the paper.*NWAD LAP.9*

3. To infold; to involve.*NWAD LAP.10*

Her garment spreads, and laps him in the folds.*NWAD LAP.11*

LAP, *v.i.* To be spread or laid; to be turned over.

The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends where they lap over, transparent like the wing of a fly.*NWAD LAP.13*

LAP, *v.i.* [Gr. lf m is casual in L. lambo, as it probably is, this is the same word.]

To take up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking.*NWAD LAP.15*

The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, lap hastily as they run along the shore.*NWAD LAP.16*

And the number of them that lapped were three hundred men. *Judges 7:6*.*NWAD LAP.17*

LAP, *v.t.* To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up; as, a cat laps milk.

LAPDOG, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap.

LAPFULL, *n.* As much as the lap can contain. *2 Kings 4:39*.

LAPICIDE, ***n.*** **A stone-cutter. [Not used.]**

LAPIDARIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. lapidarius, from lapis, a stone.] Stony; consisting of stones.**

LAPIDARY, ***n.*** **[L. lapidarius, lapis, a stone.]**

1. An artificer who cuts precious stones.*NWAD LAPIDARY.2*

2. A dealer in precious stones.*NWAD LAPIDARY.3*

3. A virtuoso skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones.*NWAD LAPIDARY.4*

LAPIDARY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the art of cutting stones. The lapidary style denotes that which is proper for monumental and other inscriptions.**

LAPIDATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. lapido.] To stone. [Not used.]**

LAPIDATION, ***n.*** **The act of stoning a person to death.**

LAPIDEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. lapideus.] Stony; of the nature of stone; as lapideous matter. [Little used.]**

LAPIDESCENCE, ***n.*** **[L. lapidesco, from lapis, a stone.]**

1. The process of becoming stone; a hardening into a stony substance.*NWAD LAPIDESCENCE.2*

2. A stony concretion.*NWAD LAPIDESCENCE.3*

LAPIDESCENT, ***a.*** **Growing or turning to stone; that has the quality of petrifying bodies.**

LAPIDESCENT, ***n.*** **Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body, or converting it to stone.**

LAPIDIFIC, ***a.*** **[L. lapis, a stone, and facio, to make.] Forming or converting into stone.**

LAPIDIFICATION, *n.* The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance, by means of a liquid charged with earthy particles in solution, which crystallize in the interstices, and end in forming free stone, pudding stone, etc.

LAPIDIFY, *v.t.* [L. lapis, a stone, and facio, to form.] To form into stone.

LAPIDIFY, *v.i.* To turn into stone; to become stone.

LAPIDIST, *n.* A dealer in precious stones. [See *Lapidary*.]

LAPIS, in Latin, a stone. Hence,

Lapis Bononiensis, the Bolognian stone.*NWAD LAPIS.2*

Lapis Hepaticus, liver stone.*NWAD LAPIS.3*

Lapis Lazuli, azure stone, an aluminous mineral, of a rich blue color, resembling the blue carbonate of copper. [See *Lazuli*.]*NWAD LAPIS.4*

Lapis Lydius, touch-stone; basanite; a variety of siliceous slate.*NWAD LAPIS.5*

LAPPED, *pp.* [See *Lap*.] Turned or folded over.

LAPPER, *n.*

1. One that laps; one that wraps or folds.*NWAD LAPPER.2*

2. One that takes up with his tongue.*NWAD LAPPER.3*

LAPPET, *n.* [dim. of lap.] A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose.

LAPPING, *ppr.*

1. Wrapping; folding; laying on.*NWAD LAPPING.2*

2. Licking; taking into the mouth with the tongue.*NWAD LAPPING.3*

LAPSE, *n.* laps. [L. lapsus, from labor, to slide, to fall.]

1. A sliding, gliding or flowing; a smooth course; as the lapse of a stream; the lapse of time.*NWAD LAPSE.2*

2. A falling or passing.*NWAD LAPSE.3*

The lapse to indolence is soft and imperceptible, but the return to diligence is difficult.*NWAD LAPSE.4*

3. A slip an error; a fault; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth or rectitude.*NWAD LAPSE.5*

This Scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those lapses and fallings to which our infirmities daily expose us.*NWAD LAPSE.6*

So we say, a lapse in style or propriety.*NWAD LAPSE.7*

4. In ecclesiastical law, the slip or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice, within six months after it becomes void. In this case, the benefice is said to be lapsed, or in lapse.*NWAD LAPSE.8*

5. In theology, the fall or apostasy of Adam.*NWAD LAPSE.9*

LAPSE, *v.i.* laps.

1. To glide; to pass slowly, silently or by degrees.*NWAD LAPSE.11*

This disposition to shorten our words by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to lapse into the barbarity of those northern nations from which we descended.*NWAD LAPSE.12*

2. To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault.*NWAD LAPSE.13*

To lapse in fullness is sorer than to lie for need.*NWAD LAPSE.14*

3. To slip or commit a fault by inadvertency or mistake.*NWAD*

LAPSE.15

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has lapsed into the burlesque character.*NWAD LAPSE.16*

4. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission or negligence of the patron.*NWAD LAPSE.17*

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it lapses to the king.*NWAD LAPSE.18*

5. To fall from a state of innocence, or from truth, faith or perfection.*NWAD LAPSE.19*

Once more I will renew his lapsed powers.*NWAD LAPSE.20*

LAPSED, *pp.* Fallen; passed from one proprietor to another by the negligence of the patron; as a lapsed benefice. A lapsed legacy is one which falls to the heirs through the failure of the legatee, as when the legatee dies before the testator.

LAPSIDED, *a.* [Lap and side.] Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship.

LAPSING, *ppr.* Gliding; flowing; failing; falling to one person through the omission of another.

LAPWING, *n.* A bird of the genus Tringa; the tewit.

LAPWORK, *n.* Work in which one part laps over another.

LAR, *n. plu.* lares. [L.] A household deity.

LARBOARD, *n.* [Board, bord, is a side; but I know the meaning of lar. The Dutch use bakboard, and the Germans backbord.]

The left hand side of a ship, when a person stands with his face to the head; opposed to starboard.*NWAD LARBOARD.2*

LARBOARD, *a.* Pertaining to the left hand side of a ship; as the larboard

quarter.

LARCENY, *n.* [L. latrocinium.]

Theft; the act of taking and carrying away the goods or property of another feloniously. Larceny is of two kinds; simple larceny, or theft, not accompanied with any atrocious circumstance; and mixed or compound larceny, which includes in it the aggravation of taking from one's house or person, as in burglary or robbery. The stealing of any thing below the value of twelve pence, is called petty larceny; above that value, it is called grand larceny.*NWAD LARCENY.2*

LARCH, *n.* [L. larix.]

The common name of a division of the genus Pinus, species of which are natives of America, as well as of Europe.*NWAD LARCH.2*

LARD, *n.* [L. lardum, laridum.]

1. The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh.*NWAD LARD.2*

2. Bacon; the flesh of swine.*NWAD LARD.3*

LARD, *v.t.*

1. To stuff with bacon or pork.*NWAD LARD.5*

The larded thighs on loaded altars laid.*NWAD LARD.6*

2. To fatten; to enrich.*NWAD LARD.7*

Now Falstaff sweats to death, and lards the lean earth.*NWAD LARD.8*

3. To mix with something by way of improvement.*NWAD LARD.9*

- Let no alien interpose, to lard with wit thy hungry Epsom prose.*NWAD LARD.10*

LARD, ***v.i.*** **To grow fat.**

LARDACEOUS, ***a.*** **Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard.**

LARDED, ***pp.*** **Stuffed with bacon; fattened; mixed.**

LARDER, ***n.*** **A room where meat is kept or salted.**

LARDRY, ***n.*** **A larder. [Not used.]**

LARGE, ***a.*** **larj. [L. largus; Gr. wide, copious, and perhaps with floor.]**

1. Big; of great size; bulky; as a large body; a large horse or ox; a large mountain; a large tree; a large ship.*NWAD LARGE.2*

2. Wide; extensive; as a large field or plain; a large extent of territory.*NWAD LARGE.3*

3. Extensive or populous; containing many inhabitants; as a large city or town.*NWAD LARGE.4*

4. Abundant; plentiful; ample; as a large supply of provisions.*NWAD LARGE.5*

5. Copious; diffusive.*NWAD LARGE.6*

I might be very large on the importance and advantages of education.*NWAD LARGE.7*

6. In seamen's language, the wind is large when it crosses the line of a ship's course in a favorable direction, particularly on the beam or quarter.*NWAD LARGE.8*

7. Wide; consisting of much water; as a large river.*NWAD LARGE.9*

8. Liberal; of a great amount; as a large donation.*NWAD LARGE.10*

1. At large, without restraint or confinement; as, to go at large; to be left at large.*NWAD LARGE.11*

2. Diffusely; fully; in the full extent; as, to discourse on a subject at large.*NWAD LARGE.12*

LARGE, *n.* Formerly, a musical note equal to four breves.

LARGEHEARTEDNESS, *n.* Largeness of heart; liberality. [Not used.]

LARGELY, *adv.*

1. Widely; extensively.*NWAD LARGELY.2*

2. Copiously; diffusely; amply. The subject was largely discussed.*NWAD LARGELY.3*

3. Liberally; bountifully.*NWAD LARGELY.4*

- How he lives and eats; how largely gives.*NWAD LARGELY.5*

4. Abundantly.*NWAD LARGELY.6*

They their fill of love and love's disport took largely.*NWAD LARGELY.7*

LARGENESS, *n.*

1. Bigness; bulk; magnitude; as the largeness of an animal.*NWAD LARGENESS.2*

2. Greatness; comprehension; as the largeness of mind or of capacity.*NWAD LARGENESS.3*

3. Extent; extensiveness; as largeness of views.*NWAD LARGENESS.4*

4. Extension; amplitude; liberality; as the largeness of an offer; largeness of heart.*NWAD LARGENESS.5*

5. Wideness; extent; as the largeness of a river.*NWAD LARGENESS.6*

LARGESS, *n.* [L. largitio; from largus, large.]

A present; a gift or donation; a bounty bestowed.*NWAD LARGESS.2*

LARGISH, *a.* Somewhat large. [Unusual.]

LARGO, LARGHETTO, Musical terms, directing to slow movement. Large is one degree quicker than grave, and two degrees quicker than adagio.

LARK, *n.* [As the Latin alauda coincides with laudo, Eng. loud so the first syllable of lark, laf, lau, lave. But I know not the sense of the word.]

A bird of the genus Alauda, distinguished for its singing.*NWAD LARK.2*

LARKER, *n.* A catcher of larks.

LARKLIKE, *a.* Resembling a lark in manners.

LARK'S-HEEL, *n.* A flower called Indian cress.

LARKSPUR, *n.* A plant of the genus Delphinium.

LARMIER, *n.*

The flat jutting part of a cornice; literally, the dropper; the eave or drip of a house.*NWAD LARMIER.2*

LARUM, *n.*

Alarm; a noise giving notice of danger. [See *Alarm*, which is generally used.]*NWAD LARUM.2*

LARVA, LARVE, *n.* [L. larva, a mask.]

An insect in the caterpillar state; eruca; the state of an insect when the animal is masked, and before it has attained its winged or perfect state; the first stage in the metamorphoses of insects, preceding the chrysalis and perfect insect.*NWAD LARVA.2*

LARVATED, *a.* Masked; clothed as with a mask.

LARYNGEAN, *a.* [See *Larynx*.] Pertaining to the larynx.

LARYNGOTOMY, *n.* [larynx and Gr. to cut.]

The operation of cutting the larynx or windpipe; the making of an incision into the larynx for assisting respiration when obstructed, or removing foreign bodies; bronchotomy; tracheotomy.*NWAD LARYNGOTOMY.2*

LARYNX, *n.* [Gr.] In anatomy, the upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity, which modulates the voice in speaking and singing.

LASCAR, *n.* In the East Indies, a native seaman, or a gunner.

LASCIVIENCY, LASCIVIENT. [Not used. See the next words.]

LASCIVIOUS, *a.* [L. lascivus, from laxus, laxo, to relax, to loosen.]

1. Loose; wanton; lewd; lustful; as lascivious men; lascivious desires; lascivious eyes.*NWAD LASCIVIOUS.2*

2. Soft; wanton; luxurious.*NWAD LASCIVIOUS.3*

He capers numbly in a lady's chamber, to the lascivious pleasing of a lute.*NWAD LASCIVIOUS.4*

LASCIVIOUSLY, *adv.* Loosely; wantonly; lewdly.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. Looseness; irregular indulgence of animal desires; wantonness; lustfulness.*NWAD LASCIVIOUSNESS.2*

Who, being past feeling, have given themselves over to lasciviousness. *Ephesians 4:19*.*NWAD LASCIVIOUSNESS.3*

2. Tendency to excite lust, and promote irregular indulgences.*NWAD LASCIVIOUSNESS.4*

The reason pretended by Augustus was, the lasciviousness of his Elegies and his Art of Love.*NWAD LASCIVIOUSNESS.5*

LASH, *n.*

1. The thong or braided cord of a whip.*NWAD LASH.2*

I observed that your whip wanted a lash to it.*NWAD LASH.3*

2. A leash or string.*NWAD LASH.4*

3. A stroke with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough. The culprit was whipped thirty nine lashes.*NWAD LASH.5*

4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain.*NWAD LASH.6*

The moral is a lash at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well.*NWAD LASH.7*

LASH, *v.t.*

1. To strike with a lash or any thing pliant; to whip or scourge.*NWAD LASH.9*

We lash the pupil and defraud the ward.*NWAD LASH.10*

2. To throw up with a sudden jerk.*NWAD LASH.11*

He falls; and lashing up his heels, his rider throws.*NWAD LASH.12*

3. To beat, as with something loose; to dash against.*NWAD*

LASH.13

And big waves lash the frighted shores -*NWAD LASH.14*

4. To tie or bind with a rope or cord; to secure or fasten by a string; as, to lash any thing to a mast or to a yard; to lash a trunk on a coach.*NWAD LASH.15*

5. To satirize; to censure with severity; as, to lash vice.*NWAD LASH.16*

LASH, *v.i.* To ply the whip; to strike at.

To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice.*NWAD LASH.18*

To lash out, is to be extravagant or unruly.*NWAD LASH.19*

LASHED, *pp.*

1. Struck with a lash; whipped; tied; made fast by a rope.*NWAD LASHED.2*

2. In botany, ciliate; fringed.*NWAD LASHED.3*

LASHER, *n.* One that whips or lashes.

LASHER, LASHING, *n.* A piece of rope for binding or making fast one thing to another.

LASHING, *n.* Extravagance; unruliness.

LASS, *n.*

A young woman; a girl.*NWAD LASS.2*

LASSITUDE, *n.* [L. lassitudo, from lassus, and this from laxus, laxo, to relax.]

1. Weakness; dullness; heaviness; weariness; languor of body or mind, proceeding from exhaustion of strength by excessive labor or

action, or other means.*NWAD LASSITUDE.2*

2. Among physicians, lassitude is a morbid sensation or languor which often precedes disease, in which case it proceeds from an impaired or diseased action of the organs.*NWAD LASSITUDE.3*

LASSLORN, *a.* Forsaken by his lass or mistress.

LAST, *a.* [See *Late* and *Let*.]

1. That comes after all the others; the latest; applied to time; as the last hour of the day; the last day of the year.*NWAD LAST.2*

2. That follows all the others; that is behind all the others in place; hindmost; as, this was the last man that entered the church.*NWAD LAST.3*

3. Beyond which there is no more.*NWAD LAST.4*

Here, last of Britons, let your names be read.*NWAD LAST.5*

4. Next before the present; as the last week; the last year.*NWAD LAST.6*

5. Utmost.*NWAD LAST.7*

Their last endeavors bend, T' outshine each other.*NWAD LAST.8*

It is an object of the last importance.*NWAD LAST.9*

6. Lowest; meanest.*NWAD LAST.10*

Antilochus takes the lst prize.*NWAD LAST.11*

At last, at the last, at the end; in the conclusion.*NWAD LAST.12*

Gad, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall overcome at the last. *Genesis 49:19*.*NWAD LAST.13*

To the last, to the end; till the conclusion.*NWAD LAST.14*

And blunder on in business to the last.*NWAD LAST.15*

In the phrases, “you are the last man I should consult” “this is the last place in which I should expect to find you,” the word last implies improbability; this is the most improbable place, and therefore I should resort to it last.*NWAD LAST.16*

LAST, *adv.*

1. The last time; the time before the present. I saw him last at New York.*NWAD LAST.18*

2. In conclusion; finally.*NWAD LAST.19*

Pleased with his idol, he commends, admires, adores; and last, the thing adored desires.*NWAD LAST.20*

LAST, *v.i.* [See *Let*.]

1. To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence. Our government cannot last long unless administered by honest men.*NWAD LAST.22*

2. To continue unimpaired; not to decay or perish. Select for winter the best apples to last. This color will last.*NWAD LAST.23*

3. To hold out; to continue unconsumed. The captain knew he had not water on board to last a week.*NWAD LAST.24*

LAST, *n.* [See *Load*.]

A load; hence, a certain weight or measure. A last of codfish, white herrings, meal, and ashes, is twelve barrels; a last of corn is ten quarters or eighty bushels; of gun powder, twenty four barrels; of red herrings, twenty cades; of hides, twelve dozen; of leather, twenty dickers; of pitch and tar, fourteen barrels; of wool, twelve sacks; of flax or feathers, 1700 pounds.*NWAD LAST.26*

LAST, *n.*

A mold or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.*NWAD LAST.28*

The cobbler is not to go beyond his last.*NWAD LAST.29*

LASTAGE, *n.* [See *Last*, a load.]

1. A duty paid for freight or transportation.*NWAD LASTAGE.2*

[Not used in the United States.]*NWAD LASTAGE.3*

2. Ballast. [Not used.]*NWAD LASTAGE.4*

3. The lading of a ship. [Not used.]*NWAD LASTAGE.5*

LASTERY, *n.* A red color. [Not in use.]

LASTING, *ppr.*

1. Continuing in time; enduring; remaining.*NWAD LASTING.2*

2. *a.* Durable; of long continuance; that may continue or endure; as a lasting good or evil; a lasting color.*NWAD LASTING.3*

LASTINGLY, *adv.* Durably; with continuance.

LASTINGNESS, *n.* Durability; the quality or state of long continuance.

LASTLY, *adv.*

1. In the last place.*NWAD LASTLY.2*

2. In the conclusion; at last; finally.*NWAD LASTLY.3*

LATCH, *n.* [L. ligula, from ligo, to tie, and with English lock. L. laqueus, from which we have lace, may belong to the same root. The primary sense of the root is to catch, to close, stop or make fast.]

1. A small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door.*NWAD LATCH.2*

2. A small line like a loop, used to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drabblers to the bonnets.*NWAD LATCH.3*

LATCH, *v.t.*

1. To fasten with a latch; to fasten.*NWAD LATCH.5*

2. To smear. [Not used.]*NWAD LATCH.6*

LATCHET, *n.* [from latch.] The string that fastens a shoe. *Mark 1:7*.

LATE, *a.* [This word is from the root of let, the sense of which is to draw out, extend or prolong, hence to be slow or late. See *Let*. This adjective has regular terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees, later, latest, but it has also latter, and latest is often contracted into last.]

1. Coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long delayed; as a late spring; a late summer. The crops or harvest will be late.*NWAD LATE.2*

2. Far advanced towards the end or close; as a late hour of the day.

He began at a late period of his life.*NWAD LATE.3*

3. Last, or recently in any place, office or character; as the late ministry; the late administration.*NWAD LATE.4*

4. Existing not long ago, but now decayed or departed; as the late bishop of London.*NWAD LATE.5*

5. Not long past; happening not long ago; recent; as the late rains. We have received late intelligence.*NWAD LATE.6*

LATE, ***adv.***

1. After the usual time, or the time appointed; after delay; as, he arrived late.*NWAD LATE.8*

2. After the proper or usual season. This year the fruits ripen late.*NWAD LATE.9*

3. Not long ago; lately.*NWAD LATE.10*

And round them throng with leaps and bounds the late imprison'd young.*NWAD LATE.11*

4. Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period; as, to lie a-bed late; to sit up late at night.*NWAD LATE.12*

Of late, lately, in time not long past, or near the present. The practice is of late uncommon.*NWAD LATE.13*

Too late, after the proper time; not in due time. We arrived too late to see the procession.*NWAD LATE.14*

LATED, ***a.*** **Belated; being too late. [Not used.]**

LATEEN, ***a.*** **A lateen sail is a triangular sail, extended by a lateen yard, which is slung about one quarter the distance from the lower end, which is brought down at the tack while the other end is elevated at an angle of about 45 degrees; used in xebecs, polacres and settees, in the Mediterranean.**

LATELY, *adv.* Not long ago; recently. We called on a gentleman who has lately arrived from Italy.

LATENCY, *n.* [See *Latent*.] The state of being concealed; abstruseness.

LATENESS, *n.*

1. The state of being tardy, or of coming after the usual time; as the lateness of spring or of harvest.*NWAD LATENESS.2*

2. Time far advanced in any particular period; as lateness of the day or night; lateness in the season; lateness in life.*NWAD LATENESS.3*

3. The state of being out of time, or after the appointed time; as the lateness of one's arrival.*NWAD LATENESS.4*

LATENT, *a.* [L. latens, lateo; Gr; Heb. to cover.]

Hid; concealed; secret; not seen; not visible or apparent. We speak of latent motives; latent reasons; latent springs of action.*NWAD LATENT.2*

Latent heat, is heat in combination, in distinction from sensible heat; the portion of heat which disappears, when a body changes its form from the solid to the fluid, or from the fluid to the aeriform state.*NWAD LATENT.3*

LATER, *a.* [comp. deg. of late.] Posterior; subsequent.

LATERAL, *a.* [L. lateralis, from latus, a side, and broad, Gr., Eng. flat. The primary sense of these words is to extend, as in late, let.]

1. Pertaining to the side; as the lateral view of an object.*NWAD LATERAL.2*

2. Proceeding from the side; as the lateral branches of a tree; lateral shoots.*NWAD LATERAL.3*

LATERALITY, *n.* The quality of having distinct sides. [Not used.]

LATERALLY, *adv.*

1. By the side; sideways.*NWAD LATERALLY.2*

2. In the direction of the side.*NWAD LATERALLY.3*

LATERAN, *n.* One of the churches at Rome. The name is said to have been derived from that of a man.

A latere, [L.] A legate a latere, is a pope's legate or envoy, so called because sent from his side, from among his favorites and counselors.*NWAD LATERAN.2*

LATERED, *a.* Delayed. *Obs.*

LATERIFOLIOUS, *a.* [L. latus, side, and folium, leaf.]

In botany, growing on the side of a leaf at the base; as a laterifolious flower.*NWAD LATERIFOLIOUS.2*

LATERITIOUS, *a.* [L. lateritius, from later, a brick.] Like bricks; of the color of bricks.

Lateritious sediment, a sediment in urine resembling brick dust, observed after the crises of fevers, and at the termination of gouty paroxysms.*NWAD LATERITIOUS.2*

LATH, *n.*

1. A thin, narrow board or slip of wood nailed to the rafters of a building to support the tiles or covering.*NWAD LATH.2*

2. A thin narrow slip of wood nailed to the studs, to support the plastering.*NWAD LATH.3*

LATH, *v.t.* To cover or line with laths.

LATH, *n.* [See *Wapentake*.]

In some parts of England, a part or division of a county. Spenser, Spelman and Blackstone do not agree in their accounts of the lath; but according to the laws of Edward the Confessor, the lath, in some counties, answered to the trithing or third part of a county in others.*NWAD LATH.6*

LATHE, *n.*

An engine by which instruments of wood, ivory, metals and other materials, are turned and cut into a smooth round form.*NWAD LATHE.2*

LATHER, *v.i.*

To form a foam with water and soap; to become froth, or frothy matter.*NWAD LATHER.2*

LATHER, *v.t.* To spread over with the foam of soap.

LATHER, *n.*

1. Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water.*NWAD LATHER.5*

2. Foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.*NWAD LATHER.6*

LATHY, *a.* Thin as a lath; long and slender.

LATHY, *a.* Flabby; weak.

LATIBULIZE, *v.i.* [L. latibulum, a hiding place.]

To retire into a den, burrow or cavity, and lie dormant in winter; to retreat and lie hid.*NWAD LATIBULIZE.2*

The tortoise latibulizes in October.*NWAD LATIBULIZE.3*

LATICLAVE, *n.* [L. laticlavium; latus, broad, and clavus, a stud.]

An ornament of dress worn by Roman senators. It is supposed to have been a broad stripe of purple on the fore part of the tunic, set with knobs or studs.*NWAD LATICLAVE.2*

LATIN, *a.* Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman; as the Latin language.

Latin church, the western church; the christian church in Italy, France, Spain and other countries where the Latin language was introduced, as distinct from the Greek or eastern church.*NWAD LATIN.2*

LATIN, *n.*

1. The language of the ancient Romans.*NWAD LATIN.4*

2. An exercise in schools, consisting in turning English into Latin.*NWAD LATIN.5*

LATINISM, *n.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.

LATINIST, *n.* One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY, *n.* Purity of the Latin style or idiom; the Latin tongue.

LATINIZE, *v.t.* To give to foreign words Latin terminations and make them Latin.

LATINIZE, *v.i.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

LATIROSTROUS, *a.* [L. latus, broad, and rostrum, beak.] Having a broad beak, as a fowl.

LATISH, *a.* [from late.] Somewhat late.

LATITANCY, *n.* [L. latitans, latito, to lie hid, from lateo. See *Latent*.]

The state of lying concealed; the state of lurking.*NWAD LATITANCY.2*

LATITANT, *a.* Lurking; lying hid; concealed.

[These words are rarely used. See *Latent*.]*NWAD LATITANT.2*

LATITAT, *n.* [L. he lurks.] A writ by which a person is summoned into the king's bench to answer, as supposing he lies concealed.

LATITUDE, *n.* [L. latitudo, breadth; latus, broad.]

1. Breadth; width; extent from side to side.*NWAD LATITUDE.2*

2. Room; space.*NWAD LATITUDE.3*

[In the foregoing senses, little used.]*NWAD LATITUDE.4*

3. In astronomy, the distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic.*NWAD LATITUDE.5*

4. In geography, the distance of any place on the globe, north or south of the equator. Boston is situated in the forty third degree of north latitude.*NWAD LATITUDE.6*

5. Extent of meaning or construction; indefinite acceptation. The words will not bear this latitude of construction.*NWAD LATITUDE.7*

6. Extent of deviation from a settled point; freedom from rules or limits; laxity.*NWAD LATITUDE.8*

In human actions, there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a latitude is indulged.*NWAD LATITUDE.9*

7. Extent.*NWAD LATITUDE.10*

I pretend not to treat of them in their full latitude.*NWAD*

LATITUDINAL, *a.* Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

LATITUDINARIAN, *a.* Not restrained; not confined by precise limits; free; thinking or acting at large; as latitudinarian opinions or doctrines.

LATITUDINARIAN, *n.*

1. One who is moderate in his notions, or not restrained by precise settled limits in opinion; one who indulges freedom in thinking.*NWAD LATITUDINARIAN.3*

2. In theology, one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy; or one who indulges a latitude of thinking and interpretation; a moderate man.*NWAD LATITUDINARIAN.4*

LATITUDINARIANISM, *n.*

1. Freedom or liberality of opinion, particularly in theology.*NWAD LATITUDINARIANISM.2*

2. Indifference to religion.*NWAD LATITUDINARIANISM.3*

LATRANT, *a.* [L. latro, to bark.] Barking.

LATRATE, *v.i.* To bark as a dog. [Not used.]

LATRATION, *n.* A barking. [Not used.]

LATRIA, *n.* [L. from Gr.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God; distinguished by the Catholics from dulia, or the inferior worship paid to saints.

LATROBITE, *n.* [from Latrobe.] A newly described mineral of a pale pink red color, massive or crystallized, from an isle near the Labrador coast.

LATROCINY, ***n.*** **[L. latrocinium.] Theft; larceny. [Not in use.]**

LATTEN, ***n.*** **Iron plate covered with tin.**

LATTEN-BRASS, ***n.*** **Plates of milled brass reduced to different thicknesses, according to the uses they are intended for.**

LATTER, ***a.*** **[an irregular comparative of late.]**

1. Coming or happening after something else; opposed to former; as the former and latter rain; former or latter harvest.*NWAD LATTER.2*

2. Mentioned the last of two.*NWAD LATTER.3*

The difference between reason and revelation - and in what sense the latter is superior.*NWAD LATTER.4*

3. Modern; lately done or past; as in these latter ages.*NWAD LATTER.5*

LATTERLY, ***adv.*** **Of late; in time not long past; lately.**

LATTERMATH, ***n.*** **The latter mowing; that which is mowed after a former mowing.**

LATTICE, ***n.***

Any work of wood or iron, made by crossing laths, rods or bars, and forming open squares like net-work; as the lattice of a window.*NWAD LATTICE.2*

The mother of Sisera looked out at a window, and cried through the lattice. *Judges 5:28*.*NWAD LATTICE.3*

LATTICE, ***a.***

1. Consisting of cross pieces; as lattice work.*NWAD LATTICE.5*

2. Furnished with lattice work; as a lattice window.*NWAD*

LATTICE.6

LATTICE, *v.t.*

1. To form with cross bars, and open work.*NWAD LATTICE.8*

2. To furnish with a lattice.*NWAD LATTICE.9*

LATTICED, *pp.* Furnished with a lattice.

LAUD, *n.* [L. laus, laudis; Gr.; Eng. loud. See *Loud*.]

1. Praise; commendation; an extolling in words; honorable mention. [Little used.]*NWAD LAUD.2*

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.*NWAD LAUD.3*

3. Music or singing in honor of any one.*NWAD LAUD.4*

LAUD, *v.t.* [L. laudo.] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to celebrate.

LAUDABLE, *a.* [L. laudabilis.]

1. Praiseworthy; commendable; as laudable motives; laudable actions.*NWAD LAUDABLE.2*

2. Healthy; salubrious; as laudable juices of the body.*NWAD LAUDABLE.3*

3. Healthy; well digested; as laudable pus.*NWAD LAUDABLE.4*

LAUDABLENESS, *n.* The quality of deserving praise; praiseworthiness; as the laudableness of designs, purposes, motives or actions. [Laudability, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.]

LAUDABLY, *adv.* In a manner deserving praise.

LAUDANUM, *n.* [from L. laudo, to praise.] Opium dissolved in spirit or wine; tincture of opium.

LAUDATIVE, *n.* [L. laudativus.] A panegyric; an eulogy. [Little used.]

LAUDATORY, *a.* Containing praise; tending to praise.

LAUDATORY, *n.* That which contains praise.

LAUDER, *n.* One who praises.

LAUGH, *v.i.* l'aff. [Heb.]

1. To make the noise and exhibit the features which are characteristic of mirth in the human species. Violent laughter is accompanied with a shaking of the sides, and all laughter expels breath from the lungs.*NWAD LAUGH.2*

2. In poetry, to be gay; to appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, lively or brilliant.*NWAD LAUGH.3*

Then laughs the childish year with flow'rets crown'd.*NWAD LAUGH.4*

And o'er the foaming bowl, the laughing wine.*NWAD LAUGH.5*

To laugh at, to ridicule; to treat with some degree of contempt.*NWAD LAUGH.6*

No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.*NWAD LAUGH.7*

To laugh to scorn, to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt and scorn. *Nehemiah 2:19*.*NWAD LAUGH.8*

LAUGH, *n.* l'aff. An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species.

But feigns a laugh, to see me search around, and by that laugh the willing fair is found.*NWAD LAUGH.10*

LAUGHABLE, *a.* l'affable. That may justly excite laughter; as a laughable story; a laughable scene.

LAUGHER, *n.* l'affer. One who laughs, or is fond of merriment.

The laughers are a majority.*NWAD LAUGHER.2*

LAUGHING, *ppr.* l'affing. Expressing mirth in a particular manner.

LAUGHINGLY, *adv.* l'affingly. In a merry way; with laughter.

LAUGHING-STOCK, *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt of sport.

LAUGHTER, *n.* l'affter. Convulsive merriment; an expression of mirth peculiar to man, consisting in a peculiar noise and configuration of features, with a shaking of the sides and expulsion of breath.

I said of laughter, it is mad. *Ecclesiastes 2:2*.*NWAD LAUGHTER.2*

LAUGH-WORTHY, *a.* Deserving to be laughed at.

LAUMONITE, *n.* Efflorescent zeolite; so called from Laumont, its discoverer. It is found in laminated masses, in groups of prismatic crystals or prismatic distinct concretions. Exposed to the air, it disintegrates.

LAUNCH, [See *Lanch*, the more correct orthography.]

LAUND, *n.* A lawn. [Not used.]

LAUNDER, *n.* l'ander. [from L. lavo, to wash.]

A washer-woman; also, a long and hollow trough, used by miners to receive the powdered ore from the box where it is beaten.*NWAD LAUNDER.2*

LAUNDER, *v.t.* l'ander. To wash; to wet.

LAUNDERER, *n.* l'anderer. A man who follows the business of washing clothes.

LAUNDRESS, *n.* l'andress. [L. lavo.]

A washer-woman; a female whose employment is to wash clothes.*NWAD LAUNDRESS.2*

LAUNDRESS, *v.i.* l'andress. [supra.] To practice washing.

LAUNDRY, *n.* l'andry.

1. A washing.*NWAD LAUNDRY.2*

2. The place or room where clothes are washed.*NWAD LAUNDRY.3*

LAUREATE, *a.* [L. laureatus, from laurea, a laurel.]

Decked or invested with laurel; as laureate hearse.*NWAD LAUREATE.2*

Soft on her lap her laureate son reclines.*NWAD LAUREATE.3*

Poet laureate, in Great Britain, an officer of the king's household, whose business is to compose an ode annually for the king's birthday, and for the new year. It is said this title was first given him in the time of Edward IV.*NWAD LAUREATE.4*

LAUREATE, *v.t.* To honor with a degree in the university, and a present of a wreath of laurel.

LAUREATED, *pp.* Honored with a degree and a laurel wreath.

LAUREATION, *n.* The act of conferring a degree in the university, together with a wreath of laurel; an honor bestowed on those who excelled in writing verse. This was an ancient practice at Oxford, from which probably originated the denomination of poet laureate.

LAUREL, *n.* [L. laurus.]

The bay-tree or Laurus, a genus of plants of several species.*NWAD LAUREL.2*

LAURELED, *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with a laurel wreath; laureate.

LAURIFFEROUS, *a.* [L. laurus and fero, to bear.]

Producing or bringing laurel.*NWAD LAURIFFEROUS.2*

LAURUSTIN, *n.* [L. laurustinus.] A plant of the genus Viburnum, an evergreen shrub or tree, whose flowers are said to continue through the winter.

LAUSKRAUT, *n.* A plant of the genus Delphinium.

LAUTU, *n.* A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty.

LAVA, *n.* [probably from flowing, and from the root of L. fluo, or lavo.]

1. A mass or stream of melted minerals or stony matter which bursts or is thrown from the mouth or sides of a volcano, and is sometimes ejected in such quantities as to overwhelm cities. Catana, at the foot of Etna, has often been destroyed by it, and in 1783, a vast tract of land in Iceland was overspread by an eruption of lava from mount Hecla.*NWAD LAVA.2*

2. The same matter when cool and hardened.*NWAD LAVA.3*

LAVATION, *n.* [L. lavatio, from lavo.] A washing or cleansing.

LAVATORY, *n.* [See *Lave*.]

1. A place for washing.*NWAD LAVATORY.2*

2. A wash or lotion for a diseased part.*NWAD LAVATORY.3*

3. A place where gold is obtained by washing.*NWAD LAVATORY.4*

LAVE, *v.t.* [L. lavo; Gr.]

To wash; to bathe; a word used chiefly in poetry or rhetoric.*NWAD LAVE.2*

LAVE, *v.i.*

1. To bathe; to wash one's self.*NWAD LAVE.4*

2. To throw up or out; to lade out. [Not in use.]*NWAD LAVE.5*

LAVE-EARED, *a.* Having large pendant ears. [Not in use.]

LAVEER, *v.t.* In seamen's language, to tack; to sail back and forth. [I believe this word is not in common use.]

LAVENDER, *n.* [L. lavendula.] A plant, or a genus of aromatic plants, Lavandula.

LAVER, *n.* A vessel for washing; a large basin; in scripture history, a basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet and the entrails of victims.

LAVEROCK. [See *Lark*.]

LAVING, *ppr.* Washing; bathing.

LAVISH, *a.* [I know not from what source we have received this word. It coincides in elements with L. liber, free, liberal, and lavo, to wash.]

1. Prodigal; expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse. He was lavish of expense; lavish of praise; lavish of encomiums; lavish of censure; lavish of blood and treasure.*NWAD LAVISH.2*

2. Wasteful; expending without necessity; liberal to a fault.*NWAD LAVISH.3*

3. Wild; unrestrained.*NWAD LAVISH.4*

Curbing his lavish spirit.*NWAD LAVISH.5*

LAVISH, *v.t.*

1. To expend or bestow with profusion; as, to lavish praise or encomiums.*NWAD LAVISH.7*

2. To waste; to expend without necessity or use; to squander; as, to lavish money on vices and amusements.*NWAD LAVISH.8*

LAVISHED, *pp.* Expended profusely; wasted.

LAVISHER, *n.* A prodigal; a profuse person.

LAVISHING, *ppr.* Expending or laying out with profusion; wasting.

LAVISHLY, *adv.* With profuse expense; prodigally; wastefully.

LAVISHNESS, *n.* Profusion; prodigality.

LAVOLTA, An old dance in which was much turning and capering.

LAW, *n.* [L. lex; from the root of lay. See *Lay*. A law is that which is laid, set or fixed, like statute, constitution, from L. statuo.]

1. A rule, particularly an established or permanent rule, prescribed by the supreme power of a state to its subjects, for regulating their actions, particularly their social actions. Laws are imperative or mandatory, commanding what shall be done; prohibitory, restraining from what is to be forborn; or permissive, declaring what may be done without incurring a penalty. The laws which enjoin the duties

of piety and morality, are prescribed by God and found in the Scriptures.*NWAD LAW.2*

Law is beneficence acting by rule.*NWAD LAW.3*

2. Municipal law, is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power of a state, commanding what its subjects are to do, and prohibiting what they are to forbear; a statute.*NWAD LAW.4*

Municipal or civil laws are established by the decrees, edicts or ordinances of absolute princes, as emperors and kings, or by the formal acts of the legislatures of free states. Law therefore is sometimes equivalent to decree, edict, or ordinance.*NWAD LAW.5*

3. Law of nature, is a rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of human beings established by the Creator, and existing prior to any positive precept. Thus it is a law of nature, that one man should not injure another, and murder and fraud would be crimes, independent of any prohibition from a supreme power.*NWAD LAW.6*

4. Laws of animal nature, the inherent principles by which the economy and functions of animal bodies are performed, such as respiration, the circulation of the blood, digestion, nutrition, various secretions, etc.*NWAD LAW.7*

5. Laws of vegetation, the principles by which plats are produced, and their growth carried on till they arrive to perfection.*NWAD LAW.8*

6. Physical laws, or laws of nature. The invariable tendency or determination of any species of matter to a particular form with definite properties, and the determination of a body to certain motions, changes, and relations, which uniformly take place in the same circumstances, is called a physical law. These tendencies or determinations, whether called laws or affections of matter, have been established by the Creator, and are, with a peculiar felicity of expression, denominated in Scripture, ordinances of heaven.*NWAD LAW.9*

7. Laws of nations, the rules that regulate the mutual intercourse of

nations or states. These rules depend on natural law, or the principles of justice which spring from the social state; or they are founded on customs, compacts, treaties, leagues and agreements between independent communities.*NWAD LAW.10*

By the law of nations, we are to understand that code of public instruction, which defines the rights and prescribes the duties of nations, in their intercourse with each other.*NWAD LAW.11*

8. Moral law, a law which prescribes to men their religious and social duties, in other words, their duties to God and to each other. The moral law is summarily contained in the decalogue or ten commandments, written by the finger of God on two tables of stone, and delivered to Moses on mount Sinai. *Exodus 20:1-17*.*NWAD LAW.12*

9. Ecclesiastical law, a rule of action prescribed for the government of a church; otherwise called canon law.*NWAD LAW.13*

10. Written law, a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by a sovereign, and promulgated and recorded in writing; a written statute, ordinance, edict or decree.*NWAD LAW.14*

11. Unwritten or common law, a rule of action which derives its authority from long usage, or established custom, which has been immemorially received and recognized by judicial tribunals. As this law can be traced to no positive statutes, its rules or principles are to be found only in the records of courts, and in the reports of judicial decisions.*NWAD LAW.15*

12. By-law, a law of a city, town or private corporation. [See *By*.]*NWAD LAW.16*

13. Mosaic law, the institutions of Moses, or the code of laws prescribed to the Jews, as distinguished from the gospel.*NWAD LAW.17*

14. Ceremonial law, the Mosaic institutions which prescribe the external rites and ceremonies to be observed by the Jews, as distinct from the moral precepts, which are of perpetual obligation.*NWAD LAW.18*

15. A rule of direction; a directory; as reason and natural conscience.*NWAD LAW.19*

These, having not the law, as a law to themselves. *Romans 2:14*.*NWAD LAW.20*

16. That which governs or has a tendency to rule; that which has the power of controlling.*NWAD LAW.21*

But I see another law in my members warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members. *Romans 7:23*.*NWAD LAW.22*

17. The word of God; the doctrines and precepts of God, or his revealed will.*NWAD LAW.23*

But his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night. *Psalm 1:2*.*NWAD LAW.24*

18. The Old Testament.*NWAD LAW.25*

Is it not written in your law, I said, ye are gods? *John 10:34*.*NWAD LAW.26*

19. The institutions of Moses, as distinct from the other parts of the Old Testament; as the law and the prophets.*NWAD LAW.27*

20. A rule or axiom of science or art; settled principle; as the laws of versification or poetry.*NWAD LAW.28*

21. Law martial, or martial law, the rules ordained for the government of an army or military force.*NWAD LAW.29*

22. Marine laws, rules for the regulation of navigation, and the commercial intercourse of nations.*NWAD LAW.30*

23. Commercial law, law-merchant, the system of rules by which trade and commercial intercourse are regulated between merchants.*NWAD LAW.31*

24. Judicial process; prosecution of right in courts of law.*NWAD LAW.32*

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the law of every body.*NWAD LAW.33*

Hence the phrase, to go to law, to prosecute; to seek redress in a legal tribunal.*NWAD LAW.34*

25. Jurisprudence; as in the title, Doctor of Laws.*NWAD LAW.35*

26. In general, law is a rule of action prescribed for the government of rational beings or moral agents, to which rule they are bound to yield obedience, in default of which they are exposed to punishment; or law is a settled mode or course of action or operation in irrational beings and in inanimate bodies.*NWAD LAW.36*

Civil law, criminal law. [See *Civil* and *Criminal*.]*NWAD LAW.37*

Laws of honor. [See *Honor*.]*NWAD LAW.38*

Law language, the language used in legal writings and forms, particularly the Norman dialect or Old French, which was used in judicial proceedings from the days of William the conqueror to the 36th year of Edward III.*NWAD LAW.39*

Wager of law, a species of trial formerly used in England, in which the defendant gave security that he would, on a certain day, make his law, that is, he would make oath that he owed nothing to the plaintiff, and would produce eleven of his neighbors as compurgators, who should swear that they believed in their consciences that he had sworn the truth.*NWAD LAW.40*

LAW-BREAKER, ***n.*** **One who violates the law.**

LAW-DAY, ***n.***

1. A day of open court.*NWAD LAW-DAY.2*

2. A leet or sheriff's tourn.*NWAD LAW-DAY.3*

LAWFUL, ***a.***

1. Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legal; legitimate. That is deemed lawful which no law forbids, but many things are lawful which are not expedient.*NWAD LAWFUL.2*

2. Constituted by law; rightful; as the lawful owner of lands.*NWAD LAWFUL.3*

LAWFULLY, ***adv.*** **Legally; in accordance with law; without violating law. We may lawfully do what the laws do not forbid.**

LAWFULNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being conformable to law; legality. The lawfulness of an action does not always prove its propriety or expedience.**

LAWGIVER, ***n.*** **[law and give.] One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator.**

LAWGIVING, ***a.*** **Making or enacting laws; legislative.**

LAWING, ***n.*** **Expeditation; the act of cutting off the claws and balls of the fore feet of mastiffs to prevent them from running after deer.**

LAWLESS, ***a.***

1. Not subject to law; unrestrained by law; as a lawless tyrant; lawless men.*NWAD LAWLESS.2*

2. Contrary to law; illegal; unauthorized; as a lawless claim.*NWAD LAWLESS.3*

He needs no indirect nor lawless course.*NWAD LAWLESS.4*

3. Not subject to the ordinary laws of nature; uncontrolled.*NWAD LAWLESS.5*

He, meteor-like, flames lawless through the void.*NWAD LAWLESS.6*

LAWLESSLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law.

LAWLESSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being unrestrained by law; disorder.

LAW-MAKER, *n.* One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator; a lawgiver.

Law-makers should not be law-breakers.*NWAD LAW-MAKER.2*

LAW-MONGER, *n.* A low dealer in law; a pettifogger.

LAWN, *n.*

An open space between woods, or a plain in a park or adjoining a noble seat.*NWAD LAWN.2*

Betwixt them lawns or level downs, and flocks grazing the tender herbs, were interspers'd.*NWAD LAWN.3*

LAWN, *n.* [L. linum.]

A sort of fine linen. Its use in the sleeves of bishops, explains the following line.*NWAD LAWN.5*

A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn.*NWAD LAWN.6*

LAWN, *a.* Made of lawn.

LAWNY, *a.*

1. Level, as a plain; like a lawn.*NWAD LAWNY.2*

2. Made of lawn.*NWAD LAWNY.3*

LAWSUIT, *n.* [See *Suit*.] a suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right; a process in law instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice.

LAWYER, *n.* [that is lawer, contracted from law-wer, law-man.]

One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to institute suits in courts of law, and to prosecute or defend the cause of clients. this is a general term, comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, barristers, serjeants and advocates.*NWAD LAWYER.2*

LAWYER-LIKE, *a.* Like a real lawyer.

LAWYERLY, *a.* Judicial.

LAX, *a.* [L. laxus.]

1. Loose; flabby; soft; not tense, firm or rigid; as lax flesh; a lax fiber.*NWAD LAX.2*

2. Slack; not tight or tense; as a lax cord.*NWAD LAX.3*

3. Not firly united; of loose texture; as gravel and the like laxer matter.*NWAD LAX.4*

4. Not rigidly exact; as a lax moral discourse.*NWAD LAX.5*

5. Not strict; as lax morals.*NWAD LAX.6*

6. Loose in the bowels; having too frequent discharges.*NWAD LAX.7*

LAX, *n.*

1. A looseness; diarrhea.*NWAD LAX.9*

2. A species of fish or salmon. [Not in use.]*NWAD LAX.10*

LAXATION, *n.* [L. laxatio.] The act of loosening or slackening; or the state of being loose or slackened.

LAXATIVE, *a.* [L. laxo.] Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the bowels, and relieving from constipation.

LAXATIVE, *n.* A medicine that relaxes the bowels and relieves from costiveness; a gentle purgative.

LAXATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of relaxing.

LAXITY, *n.* [L. laxitas.]

1. Looseness; slackness; the opposite of tenseness or tension.*NWAD LAXITY.2*

2. Looseness of texture.*NWAD LAXITY.3*

3. Want of exactness or precision; as laxity of expression.*NWAD LAXITY.4*

4. Looseness; defect of exactness; as laxity of morals.*NWAD LAXITY.5*

5. Looseness, as of the bowels; the opposite of costiveness.*NWAD LAXITY.6*

6. Openness; not closeness.*NWAD LAXITY.7*

LAXLY, *adv.* Loosely; without exactness.

LAXNESS, *n.*

1. Looseness; softness; flabbiness; as the laxness of flesh or of muscles.*NWAD LAXNESS.2*

2. Laxity; the opposite of tension.*NWAD LAXNESS.3*

3. Looseness, as of morals or discipline.*NWAD LAXNESS.4*

4. Looseness, as of the bowels.*NWAD LAXNESS.5*

5. Slackness, as of a cord.*NWAD LAXNESS.6*

LAY, *pret.* of lie. The estate lay in the county of Hartford.

When Ahab heard these words, he rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his head, and fasted and lay in sackcloth. *1 Kings 21:27*.*NWAD LAY.2*

LAY, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* laid. [L. loco, whence locus, Eng. ley or lea. The primary sense is to send or throw; hence this word is the L. lego, legare, differently applied; Gr. to lie down.]

1. Literally, to throw down; hence, to put or place; applied to things broad or long, and in this respect differing from set. We lay a book on the table, when we place it on its side, but we set it on the end. We lay the foundation of a house, but we set a building on its foundation.*NWAD LAY.4*

He laid his robe from him. *Jonah 3:6*.*NWAD LAY.5*

Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid.*NWAD LAY.6*

A stone was brought and laid on the mouth of the den. *Daniel 6:17*.*NWAD LAY.7*

2. To beat down; to prostrate. Violent winds with rain lay corn and grass.*NWAD LAY.8*

3. To settle; to fix and keep from rising. A shower lays the dust.*NWAD LAY.9*

4. To place in order; to dispose with regularity in building; as, to lay bricks or stones in constructing walls.*NWAD LAY.10*

5. To spread on a surface; as, to lay plaster or paint.*NWAD LAY.11*

6. To spread or set; as, to lay snares.*NWAD LAY.12*

7. To calm; to appease; to still; to allay.*NWAD LAY.13*

After a tempest, when the winds are laid.*NWAD LAY.14*

8. To quiet; to still; to restrain from walking; as, to lay the devil.*NWAD LAY.15*

9. To spread and set in order; to prepare; as, to lay a table for dinner.*NWAD LAY.16*

10. To place in the earth for growth.*NWAD LAY.17*

The chief time of laying gilliflowers, is in July.*NWAD LAY.18*

11. To place at hazard; to wage; to stake; as, to lay a crown or an eagle; to lay a wager.*NWAD LAY.19*

12. To bring forth; to exclude; as, to lay eggs.*NWAD LAY.20*

13. To add; to join.*NWAD LAY.21*

Woe to them that join house to house, that lay field to field. *Isaiah 5:8*.*NWAD LAY.22*

14. To put; to apply.*NWAD LAY.23*

She layeth her hand to the spindle. *Proverbs 31:19*.*NWAD LAY.24*

15. To asses; to charge; to impose; as, to lay a tax on land; to lay a duty on salt.*NWAD LAY.25*

16. To charge; to impute; as, to lay blame on one; to lay want of prudence to one's charge.*NWAD LAY.26*

17. To impose, as evil, burden, or punishment.*NWAD LAY.27*

The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all. *Isaiah 53:6*.*NWAD LAY.28*

18. To enjoin as a duty; as, to lay commands on one.*NWAD LAY.29*

19. To exhibit; to present or offer; as, to lay an indictment in a particular county.*NWAD LAY.30*

20. To prostrate; to slay.*NWAD LAY.31*

The leaders first he laid along.*NWAD LAY.32*

21. To depress and lose sight of, by sailing or departing from; as, to lay the land; a seaman's phrase.*NWAD LAY.33*

22. To station; to set; as, to lay an ambush.*NWAD LAY.34*

23. To contrive; to scheme; to plan.*NWAD LAY.35*

To lay a cable, to twist or unite the strands.*NWAD LAY.36*

To lay apart, to put away; to reject.*NWAD LAY.37*

Lay apart all filthiness. *James 1:21*.*NWAD LAY.38*

1. To lay aside, to put off or away; not to retain.*NWAD LAY.39*

Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us. *Hebrews 12:1*.*NWAD LAY.40*

2. To discontinue; as, to lay aside the use of any thing.*NWAD LAY.41*

To lay away, to reposit in store; to put aside for preservation. *NWAD LAY.42*

To lay before, to exhibit; to show; to present to view. The papers are laid before Congress.*NWAD LAY.43*

1. To lay by, to reserve for future use.*NWAD LAY.44*

Let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him. *1 Corinthians 16:2*.*NWAD LAY.45*

2. To put away; to dismiss.*NWAD LAY.46*

Let brave spirits not be laid by, as persons unnecessary for the

time.*NWAD LAY.47*

3. To put off.*NWAD LAY.48*

And she arose and went away, and laid by her veil. *Genesis 38:19*.*NWAD LAY.49*

1. To lay down, to deposit, as a pledge, equivalent or satisfaction; to resign.*NWAD LAY.50*

I lay down my life for the sheep. *John 10:15*.*NWAD LAY.51*

2. To give up; to resign; to quit or relinquish; as, to lay down an office or commission.*NWAD LAY.52*

3. To quit; to surrender the use of; as, to lay down one's arms.*NWAD LAY.53*

4. To offer or advance; as, to lay down a proposition or principle.*NWAD LAY.54*

To lay one's self down, to commit to repose.*NWAD LAY.55*

I will both lay me down in peace and sleep - *Psalm 4:8*.*NWAD LAY.56*

To lay hold of, to seize; to catch. To lay hold on, is used in a like sense.*NWAD LAY.57*

To lay in, to store; to treasure; to provide previously.*NWAD LAY.58*

To lay on, to apply with force; to inflict; as, to lay on blows.*NWAD LAY.59*

To lay open, to open; to make bare; to uncover; also, to show; to expose; to reveal; as, to lay open the designs of an enemy.*NWAD LAY.60*

To lay over, to spread over; to incrust; to cover the surface; as, to lay over with gold or silver.*NWAD LAY.61*

1. To lay out, to expend; as, to lay out money, or sums of

money.*NWAD LAY.62*

2. To display; to discover.*NWAD LAY.63*

He takes occasion to lay out bigotry and false confidence in all its colors. *Obs.*NWAD LAY.64

3. To plan; to dispose in order the several parts; as, to lay out a garden.*NWAD LAY.65*

4. To dress in grave clothes and place in a decent posture; as, to lay out a corpse. Shakespeare uses to lay, forth.*NWAD LAY.66*

5. To exert; as, to lay out all one's strength. So with the reciprocal pronoun, to lay one's self out, is to exert strength.*NWAD LAY.67*

1. To lay to, to charge upon; to impute.*NWAD LAY.68*

2. To apply with vigor.*NWAD LAY.69*

3. To attack or harass. *Obs.*NWAD LAY.70

4. To check the motion of a ship, and cause her to be stationary.*NWAD LAY.71*

To lay together, to collect; to bring to one place; also, to bring into one view.*NWAD LAY.72*

To lay to heart, to permit to affect greatly.*NWAD LAY.73*

To lay under, to subject to; as, to lay one under restraint or obligation.*NWAD LAY.74*

1. To lay up, to store; to treasure; to reposit for future use.*NWAD LAY.75*

Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven. *Matthew 6:20*.*NWAD LAY.76*

2. To confine to the bed or chamber. He is laid up with the gout.*NWAD LAY.77*

To lay siege, to besiege; to encompass with an army.*NWAD LAY.78*

To lay wait, to station for private attack; to lay in ambush for.*NWAD LAY.79*

To lay the course, in sailing, is to sail towards the port intended, without gibing.*NWAD LAY.80*

To lay waste, to destroy; to desolate; to deprive of inhabitants, improvements and productions.*NWAD LAY.81*

To lay the land, in seamen's language, is to cause the land apparently to sink or appear lower, by sailing from it; the distance diminishing the elevation.*NWAD LAY.82*

LAY, *v.i.*

1. To bring or produce eggs.*NWAD LAY.84*

Hens will greedily eat the herb that will make them lay the better.*NWAD LAY.85*

2. To contrive; to form a scheme. [Unusual.]*NWAD LAY.86*

To lay about, to strike or throw the arms on all sides; to act with vigor.*NWAD LAY.87*

To lay at, to strike or to endeavor to strike.*NWAD LAY.88*

The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold. *Job 41:26*.*NWAD LAY.89*

1. To lay out, to purpose; to intend. he lays out to make a journey.*NWAD LAY.90*

2. To take measures.*NWAD LAY.91*

I made strict inquiry wherever I came, and laid out for intelligence of all places.*NWAD LAY.92*

To lay upon, to importune. *Obs.*NWAD LAY.93

LAY, *n.*

1. That which lies or is laid; a row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series reckoned upward; as a lay of wood.*NWAD LAY.95*

A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below.*NWAD LAY.96*

2. A bet; a wager. [Little used.]*NWAD LAY.97*

3. Station; rank. [Not used.]*NWAD LAY.98*

LAY, *n.* [L. locus. See *Lay*, the verb. The words which signify place, are from verbs which express setting or laying. It is written also ley, and lea, but less properly.]

A meadow; a plain or plat of grass land.*NWAD LAY.100*

A tuft of daisies on a flowery lay.*NWAD LAY.101*

The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea.*NWAD LAY.102*

LAY, *n.* [Gr. to sound. L. laudo, plaudo.]

A song; as a loud or soft lay; immortal lays.*NWAD LAY.104*

[It is used chiefly in poetry.]*NWAD LAY.105*

LAY, *a.* [L. laicus, Gr. from people.]

Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical; as a lay person; a lay preacher; a lay brother.*NWAD LAY.107*

LAY-CLERK, *n.* A vocal officiate in a cathedral.

LAYER, *n.* la'er. [from lay, the verb.]

1. A stratum; a bed; a body spread over another; as a layer of clay or of sand.*NWAD LAYER.2*

2. A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation.*NWAD LAYER.3*

3. A hen that lays eggs.*NWAD LAYER.4*

LAYING, *ppr.* Putting; placing; applying; imputing; wagering.

LAYLAND, *n.* Land lying untilled; fallow ground. [Local.]

LAYMAN, *n.* la'man. [lay and man.]

1. A man who is not a clergyman; one of the laity or people, distinct from the clergy.*NWAD LAYMAN.2*

2. An image used by painters in contriving attitudes.*NWAD LAYMAN.3*

3. A lay-clerk.*NWAD LAYMAN.4*

LAYSTALL, *n.* [lay and stall.] A heap of dung, or a place where dung is laid.

LAZAR, *n.* [from Laxarus.] A person infected with nauseous and pestilential disease.

LAZARET, LAZARETTO, *n.*

A public building, hospital or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly for those affected with contagious distempers.*NWAD LAZARET.2*

LAZAR-HOUSE, *n.* A lazaretto; also, a hospital for quarantine.

LAZAR-LIKE, LAZARLY, *a.* Full of sores; leprous.

LAZARWORT, LASERWORT, *n.* Laserpitium, a genus of plants of several species, natives of Germany, Italy, France, etc.

LAZE, *v.i.* To live in idleness. [Vulgar.]

LAZE, *v.t.* To waste in sloth. [Vulgar.]

LAZILY, *adv.* [from lazy.] In a heavy, sluggish manner; sluggishly.

Whether he lazily and listlessly dreams away his time.*NWAD LAZILY.2*

LAZINESS, *n.* [from lazy.]

1. The state or quality of being lazy; indisposition to action or exertion; indolence; sluggishness; heaviness in motion; habitual sloth. Laziness differs from idleness; the latter being a mere defect or cessation of action, but laziness is sloth, with natural or habitual disinclination to action.*NWAD LAZINESS.2*

Laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him.*NWAD LAZINESS.3*

2. Slowness; tardiness.*NWAD LAZINESS.4*

LAZING, *a.* Spending time in sluggish inaction.

[This is an ill-formed, inelegant word.]*NWAD LAZING.2*

LAZULI. Lapis Lazuli is a mineral of a fine, azure blue color, usually amorphous, or in rounded masses of a moderate size. It is often marked by yellow spots or veins of sulphuret of iron, and is much valued for ornamental work. It is distinguished from lazulite, by the intenseness of its color.

LAZULITE, *n.* A mineral of a light, indigo blue color, occurring in small masses, or crystallized in oblique four-sided prisms.

LAZY, *a.* [L. laxus, and it is doubtful whether this is of the same family.]

1. Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful; sluggish; indolent; averse to labor; heavy in motion.*NWAD LAZY.2*

Wicked men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy and spend victuals.*NWAD LAZY.3*

2. Slow; moving slowly or apparently with labor; as a lazy stream.*NWAD LAZY.4*

The night-owl's lazy flight.*NWAD LAZY.5*

LD, stands for lord.

LEA, LEY, *n.* [See *Lay*.] A meadow or plain. The Welsh write lle, but as this word is from the root of lay, the latter is the more correct orthography.

LEACH, *v.t.* [See *Leak*. Perhaps L. lix may be from the same root.]

To wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali. The water thus charged with alkali, is called lye.*NWAD LEACH.2*

LEACH, *n.* A quantity of wood ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

LEACH-TUB, *n.* A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are leached. It is sometimes written letch-tub.

LEAD, *n.* led.

1. A metal of a dull white color, with a cast of blue. It is the least elastic and sonorous of all the metals, and at the same time it is soft and easily fusible. It is found native in small masses, but generally mineralized by sulphur, and sometimes by other substances. Lead fused in a strong heat, throws off vapors which are unwholesome.*NWAD LEAD.2*

2. A plummet or mass of lead, used in sounding at sea.*NWAD LEAD.3*

3. Leads, a flat roof covered with lead.*NWAD LEAD.4*

White lead, the oxyd of lead, ground with one third part of chalk.*NWAD LEAD.5*

LEAD, *v.t.* led. To cover with lead; to fit with lead.

LEAD, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* led.

1. To guide by the hand; as, to lead a child. It often includes the sense of drawing as well as of directing.*NWAD LEAD.8*

2. To guide or conduct by showing the way; to direct; as, the Israelites were led by a pillar of a cloud by day, and by a pillar of fire by night.*NWAD LEAD.9*

3. To conduct to any place.*NWAD LEAD.10*

He leadeth me beside the still waters. *Psalm 23:2*.*NWAD LEAD.11*

4. To conduct, as a chief or commander, implying authority; to direct and govern; as, a general leads his troops to battle and to victory.*NWAD LEAD.12*

Christ took not on him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, lead armies.*NWAD LEAD.13*

5. To precede; to introduce by going first.*NWAD LEAD.14*

As Hesperus that leads the sun his way.*NWAD LEAD.15*

6. To guide; to show the method of attaining an object. Self-examination may lead us to a knowledge of ourselves.*NWAD LEAD.16*

7. To draw; to entice; to allure. The love of pleasure leads men into vices which degrade and impoverish them.*NWAD LEAD.17*

8. To induce; to prevail on; to influence.*NWAD LEAD.18*

He was driven by the necessities of the times more than led by his own disposition to any rigor of actions.*NWAD LEAD.19*

9. To pass; to spend, that is, to draw out; as, to lead a life of gayety, or a solitary life.*NWAD LEAD.20*

That we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. *1 Timothy 2:2*.*NWAD LEAD.21*

To lead astray, to guide in a wrong way or into error; to seduce from truth or rectitude.*NWAD LEAD.22*

To lead captive, to carry into captivity.*NWAD LEAD.23*

LEAD, *v.i.*

1. To go before and show the way.*NWAD LEAD.25*

I will lead on softly. *Genesis 33:14*.*NWAD LEAD.26*

2. To conduct, as a chief or commander. Let the troops follow, where their general leads.*NWAD LEAD.27*

3. To draw; to have a tendency to. Gaming leads to other vices.*NWAD LEAD.28*

4. To exercise dominion.*NWAD LEAD.29*

To lead off or out, to go first; to begin.*NWAD LEAD.30*

LEAD, *n.* Precedence; a going before; guidance. Let the general take the lead. [A colloquial word in reputable use.]

LEADEN, *a.* led'n. [from lead.]

1. Made of lead; as a leaden ball.*NWAD LEADEN.2*

2. Heavy; indisposed to action.*NWAD LEADEN.3*

3. heavy; dull.*NWAD LEADEN.4*

LEADEN-HEARTED, *a.* Stupid; destitute of feeling.

LEADEN-HEELED, *a.* Moving slowly.

LEADEN-STEPPING, *a.* Moving slowly.

LEADER, *n.*

1. One that leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor.*NWAD LEADER.2*

2. A chief; a commander; a captain.*NWAD LEADER.3*

3. One who goes first.*NWAD LEADER.4*

4. The chief of a party or faction; as the leader of the whigs or of the tories; a leader of the Jacobins.*NWAD LEADER.5*

5. a performer who leads a band or choir in music.*NWAD LEADER.6*

LEADING, *ppr.*

1. Guiding; conducting; preceding; drawing; alluring; passing life.*NWAD LEADING.2*

2. *a.* Chief; principal; capital; most influential; as a leading motive; a leading man in a party.*NWAD LEADING.3*

3. showing the way by going first.*NWAD LEADING.4*

He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new leading example.*NWAD LEADING.5*

LEADING, *n.* Guidance; the act of conducting; direction.

LEADING-STRINGS, *n.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk.

To be in leading strings, to be in a state of infancy or dependence, or in pupilage under the guidance of others.*NWAD LEADING-STRINGS.2*

LEADMAN, *n.* One who begins or leads a dance. *Obs.*

LEADWORT, *n.* led'wort. Plumbago, a genus of plants.

LEADY, *a.* led'dy. Of the color of lead.

LEAF, *n. plu.* leaves.

1. In botany, leaves are organs of perspiration and inhalation in plants. They usually shoot from the sides of the stems and branches, but sometimes from the root; sometimes they are sessile; more generally supported by petioles. They are of various forms, flat, extended, linear, cylindric, etc.*NWAD LEAF.2*

2. The thin, extended part of a flower; a petal.*NWAD LEAF.3*

3. A part of a book containing two pages.*NWAD LEAF.4*

4. The side of a double door. *1 Kings 6:34*.*NWAD LEAF.5*

5. Something resembling a leaf in thinness and extension; a very thin plate; as gold leaf.*NWAD LEAF.6*

6. The movable side of a table.*NWAD LEAF.7*

LEAF, *v.i.* To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves. The trees leaf in May.

LEAFAGE, *n.* Abundance of leaves.

LEAFED, *pp.* Having leaves.

LEAFLESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves; as a leafless tree.

LEAFLET, *n.*

1. A little leaf.*NWAD LEAFLET.2*

2. In botany, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.*NWAD LEAFLET.3*

LEAF-STALK, *n.* The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf.

LEAFY, *a.* Full of leaves; as the leafy forest.

LEAGUE, *n.* leeg. [L. ligo, to bind.]

1. An alliance or confederacy between princes or states for their mutual aid or defense; a national contract or compact. A league may be offensive or defensive, or both. It is offensive, when the contracting parties agree to unite in attacking a common enemy; defensive, when the parties agree to act in concert in defending each other against an enemy.*NWAD LEAGUE.2*

2. A combination or union of two or more parties for the purpose of maintaining friendship and promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert.*NWAD LEAGUE.3*

And let there be 'twixt us and them no league, nor amity.*NWAD LEAGUE.4*

LEAGUE, *v.i.* leeg.

1. To unite, as princes or states in a contract of amity for mutual aid or defense; to confederate. Russia and Austria leagued to oppose the ambition of Buonaparte.*NWAD LEAGUE.6*

2. To unite or confederate, as private persons for mutual aid.*NWAD LEAGUE.7*

LEAGUE, *n.* leeg. [Low L. leuca.]

1. Originally, a stone erected on the public roads, at certain distances, in the manner of the modern mile-stones. Hence,*NWAD LEAGUE.9*

2. The distance between two stones. With the English and Americans, a league is the length of three miles; but this measure is chiefly at sea. The league on the continent of Europe, is very different among different nations. The Dutch and German league contains four geographical miles.*NWAD LEAGUE.10*

LEAGUED, *pp.* lee'ged. United in mutual compact;

confederated.

LEAGUER, *n.* lee'ger. One who unites in a league; a confederate.

LEAGUER, *n.*

Siege; investment of a town or fort by an army. [Little used.]*NWAD LEAGUER.3*

LEAK, *n.* [Gr. a fissure or crevice, L. lacero and loquor, and perhaps Eng. clack. It seems that licerish is from the root of leak, and signifies properly watery.]

1. A crack, crevice, fissure or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape.*NWAD LEAK.2*

2. The oozing or passing of water or other fluid or liquor through a crack, fissure or aperture in a vessel, either into it, as into a ship, or out of it, as out of a cask.*NWAD LEAK.3*

To spring a leak, is to open or crack so as to let in water; to being to let in water.*NWAD LEAK.4*

LEAK, *a.* Leaky. [Not in use.]

LEAK, *v.i.* To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole or crevice in the vessel. A ship leaks, when she admits water through her seams or an aperture in her bottom or sides, into the hull. A pail or a cask leaks, when it admits liquor to pass out through a hole or crevice.

To lead out, to find vent; to escape privately from confinement or secrecy; as a fact or report.*NWAD LEAK.7*

LEAKAGE, *n.*

1. A leaking; or the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking.*NWAD LEAKAGE.2*

2. An allowance, in commerce, of a certain rate per cent, for the

leaking of casks, or the waste of liquors by leaking.*NWAD LEAKAGE.3*

LEAKY, *a.*

1. That admits water or other liquor to pass in or out; as a leaky vessel; a leaky ship or barrel.*NWAD LEAKY.2*

2. Apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close.*NWAD LEAKY.3*

LEAMER, *n.* A dog; a kind of hound.

LEAN, *v.i.* [Gr., L. clino.]

1. To deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular line; or to be in a position thus deviating. We say, a column leans to the north or to the east; it leans to the right or left.*NWAD LEAN.2*

2. To incline or propend; to tend toward.*NWAD LEAN.3*

They delight rather to lean to their old customs -*NWAD LEAN.4*

3. To bend or incline so as to rest on something; as, to lean against a wall or a pillar; to lean on the arm of another.*NWAD LEAN.5*

4. To bend; to be in a bending posture.*NWAD LEAN.6*

LEAN, *v.t.*

1. To incline; to cause to lean.*NWAD LEAN.8*

2. To conceal. [Not in use.]*NWAD LEAN.9*

LEAN, *a.* [L. lenis, and Eng. slender.]

1. Wanting flesh; meager; not fat; as a lean body; a lean man or animal.*NWAD LEAN.11*

2. Not rich; destitute of good qualities; bare; barren; as lean earth.*NWAD LEAN.12*

3. Low; poor; in opposition to rich or great; as a lean action. [Unusual.]*NWAD LEAN.13*

4. Barren of thought; destitute of that which improves or entertains; jejune; as a lean discourse or dissertation.*NWAD LEAN.14*

LEAN, *n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat.

LEANLY, *adv.* Meagerly; without fat or plumpness.

LEANNESS, *n.*

1. Destitution of fat; want of flesh; thinness of body; meagerness; applied to animals.*NWAD LEANNESS.2*

2. Want of matter; poverty; emptiness; as the leanness of a purse.*NWAD LEANNESS.3*

3. In Scripture, want of grace and spiritual comfort.*NWAD LEANNESS.4*

He sent leanness into their soul. *Psalm 106:15*.*NWAD LEANNESS.5*

LEANY, *a.* Alert; brisk; active. [Not in use.]

LEAP, *v.i.* [L. labor, perhaps. Heb.]

1. To spring or rise from the ground with both feet, as man, or with all the feet, as other animals; to jump; to vault; as, a man leaps over a fence, or leaps upon a horse.*NWAD LEAP.2*

A man leapeth better with weights in his hands than without.*NWAD LEAP.3*

2. To spring or move suddenly; as, to leap from a horse.*NWAD LEAP.4*

3. To rush with violence.*NWAD LEAP.5*

And the man in whom the evil spirit was, leaped on them and overcame them - *Acts 19:16*.*NWAD LEAP.6*

4. To spring; to bound; to skip; as, to leap for joy.*NWAD LEAP.7*

5. To fly; to start. *Job 41:19*.*NWAD LEAP.8*

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin leaped from his eyes.*NWAD LEAP.9*

[Our common people retain the Saxon aspirate of this word in the phrase, to clip it, to run fast.]*NWAD LEAP.10*

LEAP, *v.t.*

1. To pass over by leaping; to spring or bound from one side to the other; as, to leap a wall, a gate or a gulf; to leap a stream. [But the phrase is elliptical, and over is understood.]*NWAD LEAP.12*

2. To compress; as the male of certain beasts.*NWAD LEAP.13*

LEAP, *n.*

1. A jump; a spring; a bound; act of leaping.*NWAD LEAP.15*

2. Space passed by leaping.*NWAD LEAP.16*

3. A sudden transition of passing.*NWAD LEAP.17*

4. The space that may be passed at a bound.*NWAD LEAP.18*

‘Tis the convenient leap I mean to try.*NWAD LEAP.19*

5. Embrace of animals.*NWAD LEAP.20*

6. Hazard, or effect of leaping.*NWAD LEAP.21*

7. A basket; a weel for fish. [Not in use.]*NWAD LEAP.22*

LEAPER, *n.* One that leaps. A horse is called a good leaper.

LEAP-FROG, ***n.*** **A play of children in which they imitate the leap of frogs.**

LEAPING, ***ppr.*** **Jumping; springing; bounding; skipping.**

LEAPINGLY, ***adv.*** **By leaps.**

LEAP-YEAR, ***n.*** **Blissextile, a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which leaps over a day more than a common year. Thus in common years, if the first day of March is on Monday, the present year, it will, the next year, fall on Tuesday, but in leap-year it will leap to Wednesday; for leap-year contains a day more than a common year, a day being added to the month of February.**

LEARN, ***v.t.*** **lern.**

1. To gain knowledge of; to acquire knowledge or ideas of something before unknown. We learn the use of letters, the meaning of words and the principles of science. We learn things by instruction, by study, and by experience and observation. It is much easier to learn what is right, than to unlearn what is wrong.*NWAD LEARN.2*

Now learn a parable of the fig tree. *Matthew 24:32*.*NWAD LEARN.3*

2. To acquire skill in any thing; to gain by practice a faculty of performing; as, to learn to play on a flute or an organ.*NWAD LEARN.4*

The chief art of learning is to attempt but little at a time.*NWAD LEARN.5*

3. To teach; to communicate the knowledge of something before unknown.*NWAD LEARN.6*

Hast thou not learned me how to make perfumes?*NWAD LEARN.7*

[This use of learn, is found in respectable writers, but is now deemed inelegant as well as improper.]*NWAD LEARN.8*

LEARN, *v.i.* lern.

1. To gain or receive knowledge; to receive instruction; to take pattern; with of.*NWAD LEARN.10*

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly - *Matthew 11:29*.*NWAD LEARN.11*

2. To receive information or intelligence.*NWAD LEARN.12*

LEARNED, LEARNT, *pp.* lern'ed, lernt. Obtained as knowledge or information.

LEARNED, *a.* lern'ed.

1. Versed in literature and science; as a learned man.*NWAD LEARNED.3*

2. Skillful; well acquainted with arts; knowing; within; as learned in martial arts.*NWAD LEARNED.4*

3. Containing learning; as a learned treatise or publication.*NWAD LEARNED.5*

4. Versed in scholastic, as distinct from other knowledge.*NWAD LEARNED.6*

Men of much reading are greatly learned, but may be little knowing.*NWAD LEARNED.7*

The learned, learned men; men of erudition; literati.*NWAD LEARNED.8*

LEARNEDLY, *adv.* lern'edly. With learning or erudition; with skill; as, to discuss a question learnedly.

Every coxcomb swears as learnedly as they.*NWAD LEARNEDLY.2*

LEARNER, *n.* lern'er. A person who is gaining knowledge from instruction, from reading or study, or by other means; one who

is in the rudiments of any science or art.

LEARNING, *ppr.* lern'ing. Gaining knowledge by instruction or reading, by study, by experience or observation; acquiring skill by practice.

LEARNING, *n.* lern'ing.

1. The knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study; acquired knowledge or ideas in any branch of science or literature; erudition; literature; science. The Scaligers were men of great learning.*NWAD LEARNING.3*

[This is the proper sense of the word.]*NWAD LEARNING.4*

2. Knowledge acquired by experience, experiment or observation.*NWAD LEARNING.5*

3. Skill in anything good or bad.*NWAD LEARNING.6*

LEASABLE, *a.* That may be leased.

LEASE, *n.* [See the Verb.]

1. A demise or letting of lands, tenements or hereditaments to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved; also, the contract for such letting.*NWAD LEASE.2*

2. Any tenure by grant or permission.*NWAD LEASE.3*

Our high placed Macbeth shall live the lease of nature.*NWAD LEASE.4*

LEASE, *v.t.* [Eng. let. See *Let*.]

To let; to demise; to grant the temporary possession of lands, tenements or hereditaments to another for a rent reserved. A leased to B his land in Dale for the annual rent of a pepper corn.*NWAD LEASE.6*

LEASE, *v.i.* leez. [L. lego.]

To glean; to gather what harvest men have left. *Obs.*NWAD LEASE.8

LEASED, *pp.* Demised or let, as lands or tenements.

LEASEHOLD, *a.* Held by lease; as a leasehold tenement.

LEASER, *n.* A gleaner; a gatherer after reapers.

LEASH, *n.* [L. laqueus.]

1. A thong of leather, or long line by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog.NWAD LEASH.2

2. Among sportsmen, a brace and a half; tierce; three; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks and hares.NWAD LEASH.3

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing.NWAD LEASH.4

LEASH, *v.t.* To bind; to hold by a string.

LEASING, *n.* s as z.

Falsehood; lies. [Obsolete or nearly so.]NWAD LEASING.2

LEASOW, *n.* A pasture. *Obs.*

LEAST, *a.*

Smallest; little beyond others, either in size or degree; as the least insect; the least mercy.NWAD LEAST.2

Least is often used without the noun to which it refers. “I am the least of the apostles,” that is, the least apostle of all the apostles. *1 Corinthians 15:9*.NWAD LEAST.3

LEAST, *adv.*

1. In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others; as, to reward those who least deserve it.*NWAD LEAST.5*

At least,*NWAD LEAST.6*

At the least, To say no more; not to demand or affirm more than is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree. If he has not incurred a penalty, he at least deserves censure.*NWAD LEAST.7*

He who tempts, though vain, at least asperses the tempted with dishonor.*NWAD LEAST.8*

2. To say no more. Let useful observations be at least a part of your conversation.*NWAD LEAST.9*

The least, in the smallest degree. His faculties are not in the least impaired.*NWAD LEAST.10*

At leastwise, in the sense of at least, is obsolete.*NWAD LEAST.11*

LEASY, *a.* s as z. Thin; flimsy. It is usually pronounced sleazy.

LEAT, *n.* A trench to conduct water to or from a mill.

LEATHER, LETHER, *n.*

1. The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use.*NWAD LEATHER.2*

2. Dressed hides in general.*NWAD LEATHER.3*

3. Skin; in an ironical sense.*NWAD LEATHER.4*

LEATHER, LETHER, *a.* Lethern; consisting of leather; as a leather glove.

LEATHER-COAT, *n.* An apple with a tough coat or rind.

LEATHER-DRESSER, *n.* One who dresses leather; one who prepares hides for use.

LEATHER-JACKET, *n.* A fish of the Pacific ocean.

LEATHER-MOUTHED, *a.*

By leather-mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the chub.*NWAD LEATHER-MOUTHED.2*

LEATHERN, LETHERN, *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather; as a lethern purse; a lethern girdle.

LEATHER-SELLER, LETHER-SELLER, *n.* A seller or dealer in leather.

LEATHER-WINGED, LETHER-WINGED, *a.* Having wings like leather.

LEATHERY, LETHERY, *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

LEAVE, *n.*

1. Permission; allowance; license; liberty granted by which restraint or illegality is removed.*NWAD LEAVE.2*

No friend has leave to bear away the dead.*NWAD LEAVE.3*

David earnestly asked leave of me. *1 Samuel 20:6, 28*.*NWAD LEAVE.4*

2. Farewell; adieu; ceremony of departure; a formal parting of friends; used chiefly in the phrase to take leave. *Acts 18:18*.*NWAD LEAVE.5*

LEAVE, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* left. [Gr. Let in English has the sense both of permit and of hinder. The most prominent significations of leave, are to stop or forbear, and to withdraw.]

1. To withdraw or depart from; to quit for a longer or shorter time indefinitely, or for perpetuity. We left Cowes on our return to the United States, May 10, 1825. We leave home for a day or a year. The fever leaves the patient daily at a certain hour. The secretary has left the business of his office with his first clerk.*NWAD LEAVE.7*

A man shall leave his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife. *Genesis 2:24*.*NWAD LEAVE.8*

2. To forsake; to desert; to abandon; to relinquish.*NWAD LEAVE.9*

We have left all and followed thee. *Mark 10:28*.*NWAD LEAVE.10*

3. To suffer to remain; not to take or remove.*NWAD LEAVE.11*

Let no man leave of it till the morning. *Exodus 16:19*.*NWAD LEAVE.12*

4. To have remaining at death; as, to leave a good name.*NWAD LEAVE.13*

5. To commit or trust to, as a deposit; or to suffer to remain. I left the papers in the care of the consul.*NWAD LEAVE.14*

6. To bequeath; to give by will. The deceased has left his lands to his sons, but he has left a legacy to his only daughter.*NWAD LEAVE.15*

7. To permit without interposition. Of this, he leaves the reader to judge.*NWAD LEAVE.16*

8. To cease to do; to desist from; to forbear.*NWAD LEAVE.17*

Let us return, lest my father leave caring for the asses and take thought for us. *1 Samuel 9:5*.*NWAD LEAVE.18*

9. To refer; to commit for decision.*NWAD LEAVE.19*

To be left to one's self, to be deserted or forsaken; to be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires.*NWAD LEAVE.20*

To leave off, to desist from; to forbear; as, to leave off work at six o'clock.*NWAD LEAVE.21*

1. To leave off, to cease wearing; as, to leave off a garment.*NWAD LEAVE.22*

2. To forsake; as, to leave off an old acquaintance.*NWAD LEAVE.23*

To leave out, to omit; as, to leave out a word or name in writing.*NWAD LEAVE.24*

LEAVE, *v.i.* To cease; to desist.

He began at the eldest and left at the youngest. *Genesis 44:12*.*NWAD LEAVE.26*

To leave off, to cease; to desist; to stop.*NWAD LEAVE.27*

But when you find that vigorous heat abate, leave off, and for another summons wait.*NWAD LEAVE.28*

LEAVE, *v.t.* To raise. [Not used.]

LEAVED, *a.* [from leaf; but leafed would be preferable.]

1. Furnished with foliage or leaves.*NWAD LEAVED.2*

2. Having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds; as a two-leaved gate.*NWAD LEAVED.3*

LEAVEN, *n.* lev'n. [L. levo, Eng. to lift.]

1. A mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough or paste, produces fermentation in it and renders it light. During the seven days of the passover, no leaven was permitted to be in the houses of the Jews. *Exodus 12:15, 19*.*NWAD LEAVEN.2*

2. Any thing which makes a general change in the mass. It generally means something which corrupts or depraves that with which it is mixed.*NWAD LEAVEN.3*

Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees. *Matthew 16:6*.*NWAD LEAVEN.4*

LEAVEN, *v.t.* lev'n.

1. To excite fermentation in; to raise and make light, as dough or paste.*NWAD LEAVEN.6*

A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. *1 Corinthians 5:6*.*NWAD LEAVEN.7*

2. to taint; to imbue.*NWAD LEAVEN.8*

LEAVENED, *pp.* lev'ened. Taised and made light by fermentation.

LEAVENING, *ppr.* lev'ening. Making light by fermentation.

LEAVENING, *n.* lev'ening. that which leavens or makes light.

LEAVENOUS, *a.* lev'enous. containing leaven; tainted.

LEAVER, *n.* [from leave.] One who leaves or relinquishes; one who forsakes.

LEAVES, *n. plu.* of leaf.

LEAVING, *ppr.* Quitting; withdrawing from; relinquishing; suffering to remain; ceasing; desisting from.

LEAVINGS, *n. plu.*

1. Things left; remnant; relics.*NWAD LEAVINGS.2*

The leavings of Pharsalia.*NWAD LEAVINGS.3*

2. Refuse; offal.*NWAD LEAVINGS.4*

LEAVY, *a.* [from leaf.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. [An improper word; it ought to be leafy.]

LECH, for lick. *Obs.* [See *Lick*.]

LECHER, *n.*

A man given to lewdness; one addicted, in an exorbitant degree, to the indulgence of the animal appetite, and an illicit commerce with females.*NWAD LECHER.2*

LECHER, *v.i.* to practice lewdness; to indulge lust.

LECHEROUS, *a.*

1. Addicted to lewdness; prone to indulge lust; lustful; lewd.*NWAD LECHEROUS.2*

2. Provoking lust.*NWAD LECHEROUS.3*

LECHEROUSLY, *adv.* Lustfully; lewdly.

LECHEROUSNESS, *n.* Lust, or strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite.

LECHERY, *n.* Lewdness; free indulgence of lust; practice of indulging the animal appetite.

LECTION, *n.* [L. lectio, from lego, to read, Gr.]

1. A reading.*NWAD LECTION.2*

2. A difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book.*NWAD LECTION.3*

3. A lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.*NWAD LECTION.4*

LECTIONARY, *n.* The Romish servicebook, containing portions of Scripture.

LECTURE, *n.* [L. lectura, from lego, to read.]

1. A discourse read or pronounced on any subject; usually, a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction; as a lecture on morals, philosophy, rhetoric, or theology.*NWAD LECTURE.2*

2. A reading; the act or practice of reading; as in the lecture of Holy Scripture. [Little used.]*NWAD LECTURE.3*

3. A magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof.*NWAD LECTURE.4*

4. A recitation; rehearsal of a lesson.*NWAD LECTURE.5*

LECTURE, *v.i.*

1. To read or deliver a formal discourse.*NWAD LECTURE.7*

2. To practice reading lectures for instruction. We say, the professor lectures on geometry, or on chimistry.*NWAD LECTURE.8*

LECTURE, *v.t.*

1. To instruct by discourses.*NWAD LECTURE.10*

2. To instruct dogmatically or authoritatively; to reprove; as, to lecture one for his faults.*NWAD LECTURE.11*

LECTURER, *n.*

1. One who reads or pronounces lectures; a professor or an instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others.*NWAD LECTURER.2*

2. A preacher in a church, hired by the parish to assist the rector, vicar or curate.*NWAD LECTURER.3*

LECTURESHIP, *n.* The office of a lecturer.

LECTURING, *ppr.* Reading or delivering a discourse; reproving.

LECTURN, *n.* A reading desk. [Not in use.]

LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of lead.

LEDEN, *n.* Language; true meaning. *Obs.*

LEDGE, *n.*

1. A stratum, layer or row.*NWAD LEDGE.2*

The lowest ledge or row should be merely of stone.*NWAD LEDGE.3*

2. A ridge; a prominent row; as a ledge of rocks.*NWAD LEDGE.4*

3. A prominent part; a regular part rising or projecting beyond the rest.*NWAD LEDGE.5*

4. A small molding.*NWAD LEDGE.6*

5. A small piece of timber placed athwart ships, under the deck between the beams.*NWAD LEDGE.7*

6. A long ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea.*NWAD LEDGE.8*

LEDGER, *n.* The principal book of accounts among merchants; the book into which the accounts of the journal are carried in a summary form. [See *Leger*.]

LEE, *n. plu.* less. Dregs; sediment. [See *Lees*.]

LEE, *n.*

Literally, a calm or sheltered place, a place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphers towards which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds.*NWAD LEE.3*

Under the lee, denotes properly, in the part defended from the wind.*NWAD LEE.4*

Under the lee of the land, is properly, near the shore which breaks the force of the wind.*NWAD LEE.5*

Under the lee of a ship, on the side opposite to that on which the wind blows.*NWAD LEE.6*

LEE, *v.i.* To lie. [Not used. See *Lie*.]

LEE-BOARD, *n.* A frame of plant affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close-hauled.

LEE-GAGE, *n.* A greater distance from the point whence the wind blows, than another vessel has.

LEE-LURCH, *n.* A sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea.

LEE-SHORE, *n.* The shore under the lee of a ship, or that towards which the wind blows.

LEE-SIDE, *n.* The side of a ship or boat farthest from the point whence the wind blows; opposed to the weather-side.

LEE-TIDE, *n.* A tide running in the same direction that the wind blows. A tide under the lee, is a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

LEEWARD, *a.* Pertaining to the part towards which the wind blows; as a leeward ship.

LEEWARD, *adv.* Towards the lee, or that part towards which the wind blows; opposed to windward; as fall to leeward.

LEEWAY, *n.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with

her keel, when she is close-hauled.

LEECH, *n.*

1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing.*NWAD LEECH.2*

[This word, in the United States, is nearly or wholly obsolete. Even cow leech is not used.]*NWAD LEECH.3*

2. A blood-sucker; an animal of the genus Hirudo, a species of aquatic worm, which is used in the medical art for topical bleeding. One large species of this animal is called horse-leech.*NWAD LEECH.4*

3. In seamen's language, the border or edge of a sail, which is sloping or perpendicular; as the fore-leech, the after-leech, etc.*NWAD LEECH.5*

LEECH-CRAFT, *n.* The art of healing. *Obs.*

LEECH-LINE, *n.* Leech-lines are ropes fastened to the middle of the leeches of the main-sail and fore-sail, serving to truss them up to the yards.

LEECH-ROPE, *n.* That part of the bolt-rope to which the skirt or border of a sail is sewed.

LEEF, *a.* Kind; fond; pleasing; willing. *Obs.*

LEEK, *n.*

A plant of the genus Allium, with a bulbous root. *Numbers 11:5*.*NWAD LEEK.2*

LEELITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from Dr. Lee, of St. John's College, Cambridge. It is described as a siliceous stone, and by some mineralogists considered to be a hydrate of silica.

LEER, *v.i.*

1. To look obliquely; to turn the eye and cast a look from a corner, either in contempt, defiance or frowning, or for a sly look.*NWAD LEER.2*

2. To look with a forced countenance.*NWAD LEER.3*

LEER, *v.t.* To allure with smiles.

LEER, *n.*

1. The cheek. *Obs.*NWAD LEER.6

2. Complexion; hue; face. *Obs.*NWAD LEER.7

3. An oblique view.*NWAD LEER.8*

- With jealous leer malign eyed them askance.*NWAD LEER.9*

4. An affected cast of countenance.*NWAD LEER.10*

Damn with faint praise, concede with civil leer.*NWAD LEER.11*

LEER, *a.* Empty; also, trifling; frivolous. *Obs.*

LEERING, *ppr.* Looking obliquely; casting a look askance.

LEERINGLY, *adv.* With an arch oblique look or smile.

LEES, *n.*

The grosser parts of any liquor which have settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment; as the lees of wine.*NWAD LEES.2*

LEESE, *v.t.* To lose. *Obs.* [See *Lose*.]

LEESE, *v.t.* [L. lasus.] To hurt. *Obs.*

LEET, *n.* In Great Britain, a court. The court-leet or view of frankpledge, is a court of record held once a year and not oftener, within a particular hundred, lordship or manor, before

the steward of the leet. Its original intent was to view the frankpledges or freemen within the liberty, to preserve the peace, and punish certain minute offenses. All freeholders within the precinct are obliged to attend this court.

The court-leet is for the most part superseded by the county court.*NWAD LEET.2*

LEET-ALE, *n.* A feast or merry making in the time of leet.

LEFT, *pret.* and *pp.* of leave.

LEFT, *a.* [L. lavus; Gr. probably from the root of leave, Gr. and properly weak, deficient. Applied to the hand or arm, it denotes the weak arm, as opposed to the right, the strong or dextrous. Hence the ancient idea of sinister, unfortunate, attached to the left arm or side.]

1. Denoting the part opposed to the right of the body; as the left hand, arm or side. Hence, the noun being omitted, we say, on the left, that is, on the left side or wing, as of an army.*NWAD LEFT.3*

2. The left bank of a river, is that which is on the left hand of a person whose face is towards the mouth of the river.*NWAD LEFT.4*

LEFT-HANDED, *a.*

1. Having the left hand or arm more strong and dextrous than the right; using the left hand and arm with more dexterity than the right.*NWAD LEFT-HANDED.2*

2. Unlucky; inauspicious; unseasonable. *Obs.*NWAD LEFT-HANDED.3

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, *n.* Habitual use of the left hand, or rather the ability to use the left hand with more ease and strength than the right.

LEFT-HANDINESS, *n.* Awkwardness.

LEG, *n.*

1. The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body and in walking and running; properly, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot, but in a more general sense, the whole limb, including the thigh, the leg and the foot.*NWAD LEG.2*

2. The long or slender support of any thing; as the leg of a table.*NWAD LEG.3*

To make a leg, to bow; a phrase introduced probably by the practice of drawing the right leg backward. [Little used.]*NWAD LEG.4*

To stand on one's own legs, to support one's self; to trust to one's own strength or efforts without aid.*NWAD LEG.5*

LEGACY, [L. legatum, from lego, to send, to bequeath.]

A bequest; a particular thing, or certain sum of money given by last will or testament.*NWAD LEGACY.2*

Good counsel is the best legacy a father can leave to his child.*NWAD LEGACY.3*

LEGACY-HUNTER, *n.* One who flatters and courts for legacies.

LEGAL, *a.* [L. legalis, from lex, legis, law.]

1. According to law; in conformity with law; as a legal standard or test; a legal procedure.*NWAD LEGAL.2*

2. Lawful; permitted by law; as a legal trade. Anything is legal which the laws do not forbid.*NWAD LEGAL.3*

3. According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; or resting on works for salvation.*NWAD LEGAL.4*

4. Pertaining to law; created by law.*NWAD LEGAL.5*

The exception must be confined to legal crimes.*NWAD LEGAL.6*

So we use the phrase, criminal law.*NWAD LEGAL.7*

LEGALITY, *n.*

1. Lawfulness; conformity to law.*NWAD LEGALITY.2*

2. In theology, a reliance on works for salvation.*NWAD LEGALITY.3*

LEGALIZE, *v.t.*

1. To make lawful; to render conformable to law; to authorize. What can legalize revenge?*NWAD LEGALIZE.2*

2. To sanction; to give the authority of law to that which is done without law or authority. Irregular proceedings may be legalized by a subsequent act of the legislature.*NWAD LEGALIZE.3*

LEGALLY, *adv.* Lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

LEGATARY, *n.* [L. legatarius, from lego, to bequeath.]

A legatee; one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.*NWAD LEGATARY.2*

[But legatee is generally used.]*NWAD LEGATARY.3*

LEGATE, *n.* [L. legatus, from lego, to send. See *Lackey*.]

1. An embassador; but especially,*NWAD LEGATE.2*

2. The pope's embassador to a foreign prince or state; a cardinal or bishop sent as the pope's representative or commissioner to a sovereign prince. Legates are of three kinds; legates a latere, or counselors and assistants of his holiness, legates de latere, who are not cardinals, and legates by office.*NWAD LEGATE.3*

LEGATEE, *n.* [L. lego, to send.] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

LEGATESHIP, *n.* The office of a legate.

LEGATINE, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to a legate; as legatine power.*NWAD LEGATINE.2*

2. Made by or proceeding from a legate; as a legatine constitution.*NWAD LEGATINE.3*

LEGATION, ***n.*** **[L. legatio, from lego, to send.] An embassy; a deputation; properly a sending, but generally, the person or persons sent as envoys or embassadors to a foreign court.**

LEGATOR, ***n.*** **[L.] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy. [Little used.]**

LEGE, ***v.t.*** **To allege; to lighten. [Not in use.]**

LEGEND, ***n.*** **[L. legenda, from lego, to read; originally, in the Romish church, a book of service or lessons to be read in worship.]**

1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins and at the refectories of religious houses. Hence,*NWAD LEGEND.2*

2. An idle or ridiculous story told respecting saints.*NWAD LEGEND.3*

3. Any memorial or relation.*NWAD LEGEND.4*

4. An incredible, unauthentic narrative.*NWAD LEGEND.5*

5. An inscription, particularly on medals and on coins.*NWAD LEGEND.6*

LEGEND, ***v.t.*** **To tell or narrate, as a legend.**

LEGENDARY, ***a.*** **Consisting of legends; fabulous; strange.**

LEGENDARY, ***n.*** **A book of legends; a relater of legends.**

LEGER, *n.* Any thing that lies in a place; that which rests or remains; sometimes used as a noun, but more frequently as an adjective, as a leger ambassador, that is, resident; but the word is now obsolete, except in particular phrases.

A leger-line, in music, a line added to the staff of five lines, when more lines than five are wanted, for designating notes ascending or descending.*NWAD LEGER.2*

A leger-book, or leger, a book that lies in the counting house, the book into which merchants carry a summary of the accounts of the journal; usually written ledger.*NWAD LEGER.3*

LEGERDEMAIN, *n.* [See *Light*.]

Slight of hand; a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand; a trick performed with such art and adroitness, that the manner or art eludes observation. The word is sometimes used adjectively; as a legerdemain trick.*NWAD LEGERDEMAIN.2*

LEGERITY, *n.* Lightness; nimbleness. [Not in use.]

LEGGED, *a.* [from leg.] Having legs; used in composition; as a two-legged animal.

LEGGIN, *n.* [from leg.] A cover for the leg; a garment that encloses the leg.

LEGIBILITY, *n.* Legibleness; the quality or state of being legible.

LEGIBLE, *a.* [L. legibilis, from lego, to read.]

1. That may be read; consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished by the eye; as a fair, legible manuscript.*NWAD LEGIBLE.2*

2. That may be discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications. The thoughts of men are often legible in their

countenances.*NWAD LEGIBLE.3*

LEGIBLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being legible.

LEGIBLY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be read; as a manuscript legibly written.

LEGION, *n.* [L. legio, from lego, to collect.]

1. In Roman antiquity, a body of infantry consisting of different numbers of men at different periods, from three to five thousand. Each legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into ten companies, and each company into two centuries.*NWAD LEGION.2*

2. A military force; military bands.*NWAD LEGION.3*

3. A great number.*NWAD LEGION.4*

Where one sin has entered, legions will force their way through the same breach.*NWAD LEGION.5*

My name is legion, for we are many. *Mark 5:9*.*NWAD LEGION.6*

LEGIONARY, *a.*

1. Relating to a legion or to legions.*NWAD LEGIONARY.2*

2. Consisting of a legion or of legions; as a legionary force.*NWAD LEGIONARY.3*

3. Containing a great number; as a legionary body of errors.*NWAD LEGIONARY.4*

LEGIONARY, *n.* One of a legion.

LEGISLATE, *v.i.* [L. lex, legis, law, and fero, latum, to give, pass or enact.]

To make or enact a law or laws. It is a question whether it is

expedient to legislate at present on the subject. Let us not legislate, when we have no power to enforce our laws.*NWAD LEGISLATE.2*

LEGISLATION, *n.* The act of passing a law or laws; the enacting of laws.

Pythagoras joined legislation to his philosophy.*NWAD LEGISLATION.2*

LEGISLATIVE, *a.*

1. Giving or enacting laws; as a legislative body.*NWAD LEGISLATIVE.2*

2. Capable of enacting laws; as legislative power.*NWAD LEGISLATIVE.3*

3. Pertaining to the enacting of laws; suitable to laws; as the legislative style.*NWAD LEGISLATIVE.4*

4. Done by enacting; as a legislative act.*NWAD LEGISLATIVE.5*

[Note. In this word, and in legislator, legislatrix, legislature, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables, and a, in the third, has its first or long sound.]*NWAD LEGISLATIVE.6*

LEGISLATOR, *n.* [L.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community. This word is limited in its use to a supremem lawgiver, the lawgiver of a sovereign state or kingdom, and is not applied to men that make the by-laws of a subordinate corporation.

LEGISLATORSHIP, *n.* the office of a legislator. [Not in use.]

LEGISLATRESS, LEGISLATRIX, *n.* a female who makes laws.

LEGISLATURE, *n.* the body of men in a state or kingdom, invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme power of a state. The legislature of Great Britain consists of the house of lords and the house of commons with the king,

whose sanction is necessary to every bill before it becomes a law. The legislatures of most of the states in America, consist of two houses or branches, but the sanction of the govenor is required to give their acts the force of law, or a concurrence of two thirds of the two houses, after he has declined and assigned his objections.

LEGIST, *n.* One skilled in the laws.

LEGITIMACY, *n.* [from legitimate.]

1. Lawfulness of birth; opposed to bastardy.*NWAD LEGITIMACY.2*

2. Genuineness; opposed to spuriousness. the legitimacy of his conclusions is not to be questioned.*NWAD LEGITIMACY.3*

LEGITIMATE, *a.* [L. legitimus, from lex, law.]

1. Lawfully begotten or born; born in wedlock; as legitimate heirs or children.*NWAD LEGITIMATE.2*

2. Genuine; real; proceeding from a pure source; not false or spurious; as legitimate arguments or inferences.*NWAD LEGITIMATE.3*

LEGITIMATE, *v.t.*

1. To make lawful*NWAD LEGITIMATE.5*

2. To render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate; to invest with the rights of a lawful heir.*NWAD LEGITIMATE.6*

LEGITIMATELY, *adv.*

1. Lawfully; according to law.*NWAD LEGITIMATELY.2*

2. Genuinely; not falsely.*NWAD LEGITIMATELY.3*

LEGITIMATENESS, *n.* legality; lawfulness; genuineness.

LEGITIMATION, *n.*

1. The act of rendering legitimate, or of investing an illegitimate child with the rights of one born in wedlock.*NWAD LEGITIMATION.2*

2. Lawful birth. [Unusual.]*NWAD LEGITIMATION.3*

LEGUME, LEGUMEN, *n.* [L. legumen, lego to collect, and signifying that which collects, or holds, or a collection.]

1. In botany, a pericarp or seed-vessel, of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed to one suture only. In the latter circumstance it differs from a siliqua, in which the seeds are attached to both sutures. In popular use, a legume is called a pod, or a cod; as a pea-pod, or peas-cod.*NWAD LEGUME.2*

2. In the plural, pulse, peas, beans, etc.*NWAD LEGUME.3*

LEGUMINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse. Leguminous plants are such as have a legume for a pericarp, as peas and beans.

LEISURABLE, *a.* s as z. [See *Leisure*.] Vacant of employment; not occupied; as leisurable hours. [Little used.]

LEISURABLY, *adv.* At leisure; without hurry. [Little used.]

LEISURE, *n.* lezh'ur or lee'zhur.

1. Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; time free from employment.*NWAD LEISURE.2*

The desire of leisure is much more natural than of business and care.*NWAD LEISURE.3*

I shall leave with him that rebuke to be considered at his leisure.*NWAD LEISURE.4*

2. Convenience of time.*NWAD LEISURE.5*

He sigh'd, and had no leisure more to say. [Not used.]*NWAD LEISURE.6*

LEISURELY, *a.* Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate; slow; as a leisurely walk or march; a leisurely survey of life.

LEISURELY, *adv.* Not in haste or hurry; slowly; at leisure; deliberately.

We descended very leisurely, by friend being careful to count the steps.*NWAD LEISURELY.3*

LEMAN, *n.* [See *Love* and *Lief*.]

A sweetheart; a gallant, or a mistress. *Obs.*NWAD LEMAN.2

LEME, *n.* A ray of light. [Not in use.]

LEME, *v.i.* To shine. *Obs.*

LEMMA, *n.* [Gr. from to receive.]

In mathematics, a previous proposition proved, or a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in the demonstration of some other proposition. It is therefore a received truth.*NWAD LEMMA.2*

LEMMING, LEMING, *n.* A species of animal belonging to the genus Mus; a kind of rat, in the north of Europe, which sometimes migrates from north to south in immense numbers.

Lemnian earth, or sphragide, from the isle of Lemnos, in the Egean sea, a kind of astringent medicinal earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish color, used in the same cases as bole. It has the external appearance of clay, with a smooth surface resembling agate, especially in recent fractures. It removes impurities like soap.*NWAD LEMMING.2*

LEMNISCATE, *n.* [L. lemniscus, a ribbon; lemniscatus, adorned with ribbons.] A curve in the form of the figure 8.

LEMON, *n.*

1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Citrus, which grows in warm climates. This fruit furnishes a cooling acid juice, which forms an ingredient in some of our most delicious liquors.*NWAD LEMON.2*

2. Lemon or lemon tree, the tree that produces lemons.*NWAD LEMON.3*

LEMONADE, *n.*

A liquor consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.*NWAD LEMONADE.2*

LEMUR, *n.* [L.] A genus of quadrupeds, the Makis, natives of Africa and the East Indies.

LEMURES, *n.* [L.] Hobgoblins; evil spirits. [Not English.]

LEND, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* lent.

1. To grant to another for temporary use, on the express or implied condition that the thing shall be returned; as, to lend a book; or*NWAD LEND.2*

2. To grant a thing to be used, on the condition that its equivalent in kind shall be returned; as, to lend a sum of money, or a loaf of bread.*NWAD LEND.3*

3. To afford; to grant; to furnish, in general; as, to lend assistance; to lend an ear to a discourse.*NWAD LEND.4*

Cato, lend me for a while they patience.*NWAD LEND.5*

4. To grant for temporary use, on condition of receiving a compensation at certain periods for the use of the thing, and an ultimate return of the thing, or its full value. Thus money is lent on condition of receiving interest for the use, and of having the principal sum returned at the stipulated time. Lend is correlative to borrow.*NWAD LEND.6*

5. To permit to use for another's benefit. A lent his name to obtain money from the bank.*NWAD LEND.7*

6. To let for hire or compensation; as, to lend a horse or gig. [This sense is used by Paley, and probably may be common in England. But in the United States, I believe, the word is never thus used, except in reference to money. We lend money upon interest, but never lend a coach or horse for a compensation. We use let.]*NWAD LEND.8*

LENDABLE, *a.* That may be lent.

LENDER, *n.*

1. One who lends.*NWAD LENDER.2*

The borrower is servant to the lender. *Proverbs 22:7*.*NWAD LENDER.3*

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest.*NWAD LENDER.4*

LENDING, *ppr.* Granting for temporary use. [See *Lend*.]

LENDING, *n.*

1. The act of loaning.*NWAD LENDING.3*

2. That which is lent or furnished.*NWAD LENDING.4*

LENDS, *n.* Loins. [Not in use.]

LENGTH, *n.*

1. The extent of anything material from end to end; the longest line which can be drawn through a body, parallel to its sides; as the length of a church or of a ship; the length of a rope or line.*NWAD LENGTH.2*

2. Extent; extension.*NWAD LENGTH.3*

Stretch'd at his length he spurns the swarthy ground.*NWAD LENGTH.4*

3. A certain extent; a portion of space; with a plural.*NWAD LENGTH.5*

Large lengths of seas and shores -*NWAD LENGTH.6*

4. Space of time; duration, indefinitely; as a great length of time. What length of time will this enterprise require for its accomplishment?*NWAD LENGTH.7*

5. Long duration.*NWAD LENGTH.8*

May heaven, great monarch, still augment your bliss, with length of days, and every day like this.*NWAD LENGTH.9*

6. Reach or extent; as, to pursue a subject to a great length.*NWAD LENGTH.10*

7. Extent; as the length of a discourse, essay, or argument.*NWAD LENGTH.11*

8. Distance.*NWAD LENGTH.12*

He had marched to the length of Exeter.*NWAD LENGTH.13*

[Unusual and inelegant.]*NWAD LENGTH.14*

1. At length, at or in the full extent. Let the name be inserted at length.*NWAD LENGTH.15*

2. At last; at the end or conclusion.*NWAD LENGTH.16*

LENGTH, *v.t.* To extend. [Not used.]

LENGTHEN, *v.t.* length'n.

1. To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate; as, to lengthen a line.*NWAD LENGTHEN.2*

2. To draw out or extend in time; to protract; to continue in duration; as, to lengthen life. The days lengthen from December to June.*NWAD LENGTHEN.3*

3. To extend; as, to lengthen a discourse or a dissertation.*NWAD LENGTHEN.4*

4. To draw out in pronunciation; as, to lengthen a sound or a syllable. This verb is often followed by out, which may be sometimes emphatical, but in general is useless.*NWAD LENGTHEN.5*

What if I please to lengthen out his date?*NWAD LENGTHEN.6*

LENGTHEN, *v.i.* To grow longer; to extend in length. A hempen rope contracts when wet, and lengthens when dry.

LENGTHENED, *pp.* Made longer; drawn out in length; continued in duration.

LENGTHENING, *ppr.* Making longer; extending in length or in duration.

LENGTHENING, *n.* Continuation; protraction. *Daniel 4:27*.

LENGTHFUL, *a.* Of great length in measure.

LENGTHWISE, *adv.* In the direction of the length; in a

longitudinal direction.

LENGTHY, *a.* Being long or moderately long; not short; not brief; applied mostly to moral subjects, as to discourses, writings, arguments, proceedings, etc.; as a lengthy sermon; a lengthy dissertation; a lengthy detail.

Lengthy period.*NWAD LENGTHY.2*

No ministerial act in France, in matters of judicial cognizance, is done without a process verbal, in which the facts are stated amidst a great deal of lengthy formality, with a degree of minuteness, highly profitable to the verbalizing officers and to the revenue.*NWAD LENGTHY.3*

P. S. Murray has sent or will send a double copy of the Bride and Giaour; in the last one, some lengthy additions; pray accept them, according to old customs.*NWAD LENGTHY.4*

Chalmers' Political Annals, in treating of South Carolina - is by no means as lengthy as Mr. Hewitt's History.*NWAD LENGTHY.5*

LENIENT, *a.* [L. leniens, from lenio, lenis, soft, mild.]

1. Softening; mitigating; assuasive.*NWAD LENIENT.2*

Time, that on all things lays his lenient hand, yet tames not this.*NWAD LENIENT.3*

Sometimes with of; as lenient of grief.*NWAD LENIENT.4*

2. Laxative; emollient.*NWAD LENIENT.5*

Oils relax the fibers, are lenient, balsamic.*NWAD LENIENT.6*

LENIENT, *n.* That which softens or assuages; an emollient.

LENIFY, *v.t.* To assuage; to soften; to mitigate. [Little used.]

LENIMENT, *n.* An assuasive. [Not used.]

LENITIVE, *a.* [L. lenio, to soften.]

Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient.*NWAD LENITIVE.2*

LENITIVE, *n.*

1. A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain; that which softens or mitigates.*NWAD LENITIVE.4*

2. A palliative; that which abates passion.*NWAD LENITIVE.5*

LENITY, *n.* [L. lenitas, from lenis, mild, soft.]

Mildness of temper; softness; tenderness; mercy. Young offenders may be treated with lenity. It is opposed to severity and rigor.*NWAD LENITY.2*

LENS, *n. plu.* lenses. [L. lens, a lentil.] A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance. Lenses are double-convex, or convex on both sides; double-concave, or concave on both sides; plano-convex, or plano-concave, that is, with one side plane, and the other convex or concave; or convex on one side and concave on the other; the latter is called a meniscus.

LENT, *pp.* of lend.

LENT, *n.*

The quadragesimal fast, or fast of forty days observed by the christian church before Easter, the festival of our Savior's resurrection. It begins at Ash Wednesday, and continues till Easter.*NWAD LENT.3*

LENTEN, *a.* Pertaining to lent; used in lent; sparing; as a lenten entertainment; a lenten salad.

LENTICULAR, ***a.*** **[L. lenticularis, from lens, supra.]**

1. Resembling a lentil.*NWAD LENTICULAR.2*

2. Having the form of a lens; lentiform.*NWAD LENTICULAR.3*

LENTICULARLY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of a lens; with a curve.**

LENTICULITE, ***n.*** **A petrified shell.**

LENTIFORM, ***a.*** **[L. lens and forma, form.] Of the form of a lens.**

LENTIGINOUS, ***a.*** **[L. lentigo, a freckle, from L. lens.] Freckly; scurfy; furfuraceous.**

LENTIGO, ***n.*** **A freckly eruption on the skin.**

LENTIL, ***n.*** **[L. lens.] A plant of the genus Ervum. It is an annual plant, rising with weak stalks about 18 inches. The seeds, which are contained in a pod, are round, flat, and a little convex in the middle. It is cultivated for fodder, and for its seeds.**

LENTISK, LENTISCUS, ***n.*** **[L. lentiscus.]**

A tree of the genus Pistacia, the mastichtree, a native of Arabia, Persia, Syria, and the south of Europe. The wood is of a pale brown, resinous and fragrant. [See *Mastich*.]*NWAD LENTISK.2*

LENTITUDE, ***n.*** **[L. lectus, slow.] Slowness. [Not used.]**

LENTNER, ***n.*** **A kind of hawk.**

LENTOR, ***n.*** **[L. from lentus, slow, tough, clammy.]**

1. Tenacity; viscousness.*NWAD LENTOR.2*

2. Slowness; delay; sluggishness.*NWAD LENTOR.3*

3. Siziness; thickness of fluids; viscidity; a term used in the humoral pathology.*NWAD LENTOR.4*

LENTOUS, *a.* [L. lentus, slow, thick.] Viscid; viscous; tenacious.

LENZINITE, *n.* [from Lenzius, a German mineralogist.]

A mineral of two kinds, the opaline and argillaceous; a variety of clay, occurring usually in small masses of the size of a nut.*NWAD LENZINITE.2*

LEO, *n.* [L.] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac.

LEONINE, *a.* [L. leoninus, from leo, lion.] Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion, or partaking of his qualities; as leonine fierceness or rapacity.

Leonine verses, so named from Leo, the inventor, are those, the end of which rhymes with the middle; as,*NWAD LEONINE.2*

Gloria factorum temere conceditur horum.*NWAD LEONINE.3*

LEONINELY, *adv.* In the manner of a lion.

LEOPARD, *n.* lep'ard. [L. leo, lion, and pardus, pard. Gr. from Heb. to separate, that is, spotted, broken into spots.]

A rapacious quadruped of the genus Felis. It differs from the panther and the once in the beauty of its color, which is of a lively yellow, with smaller spots than those of the two latter, and disposed in groups. It is larger than the once and less than the panther. This animal is found in Africa and Asia, and so rapacious as to spare neither man nor beast.*NWAD LEOPARD.2*

LEOPARD'S-BANE, *n.* A plant of the genus Doronicum. The German Leopard's-bane is of the genus Arnica.

LEPER, *n.* [L. lepra, leprosy. Gr.] A person affected with

leprosy.

LEPID, ***a.*** **[L. lepidus.] Pleasant; jocose. [Little used.]**

LEPIDOLITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a scale.] A mineral found in scaly masses, ordinarily of a violet or lilac color; allied to mica.**

Lepidolite is of a peach-blossom red color, sometimes gray; massive and in small concretions. On account of its beautiful color, it has been cut into snuff-boxes. It is sometimes called lilalite.*NWAD LEPIDOLITE.2*

LEPIDOPTER, LEPIDOPTERA, ***n.*** **[Gr. a scale, and a wing.] The Lepidopteras are an order of insects having four wings covered with fine scales, like powder, as the butterfly.**

LEPIDOPTERAL, ***a.*** **Belonging to the order of Lepidopters.**

LEPORINE, ***a.*** **[L. leporinus, from lepus, a hare.]**

Pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare.*NWAD LEPORINE.2*

LEPROSITY, ***n.*** **Squamousness. [Little used.]**

LEPROSY, ***n.*** **[See *Leper*.] A foul cutaneous disease, appearing in dry, white, thin, scurfy scabs, attended with violent itching. It sometimes covers the whole body, rarely the face. One species of it is called elephantiasis.**

The term leprosy is applied to two very distinct diseases, the scaly and the tuberculated, or the proper leprosy and the elephantiasis. The former is characterized by smooth laminated scales, sometimes livid, but usually whitish; in the latter, the skin is thickened, livid and tuberculated. It is called the black leprosy, but this term is also applied to the livid variety of the scaly leprosy.*NWAD LEPROSY.2*

LEPROUS, ***a.*** **[See *Leper*.] Infected with leprosy; covered with**

white scales.

His hand was leprous as snow. *Exodus 4:6*.*NWAD LEPROUS.2*

LEPROUSLY, *adv.* In an infectious degree.

LERE, *n.* Learning; lesson; lore. *Obs.*

LERE, *v.t.* To learn; to teach. *Obs.*

LESION, *n.* le'zhun. [L. lasio, from lado, to hurt.]

A hurting; hurt; wound; injury.*NWAD LESION.2*

LESS, for unless. [Not in use.]

LESS, A terminating syllable of many nouns and some adjectives. Hence it is a privative word, denoting destitution; as a witless man, a man destitute of wit; childless, without children; fatherless; faithless; penniless; lawless, etc.

LESS, *a.* Smaller; not so large or great; as a less quantity or number; a horse of less size or value. We are all destined to suffer affliction in a greater or less degree.

LESS, *adv.* Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree; as less bright or loud; less beautiful; less obliging; less careful. The less a man praises himself, the more disposed are others to praise him.

LESS, *n.*

1. Not so much.*NWAD LESS.6*

They gathered some more, some less. *Exodus 16:17*.*NWAD LESS.7*

2. An inferior.*NWAD LESS.8*

The less is blessed by the better. *Hebrews 7:7*.*NWAD LESS.9*

LESS, *v.t.* To make less. [Not in use.]

LESSEE, *n.* [from lease.] The person to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease.

LESSEN, *v.t.* les'n. [from less.]

1. To make less; to diminish; to reduce in bulk, size, quantity, number or amount; to make smaller; as, to lessen a kingdom or its population.*NWAD LESSEN.2*

2. To diminish in degree, state of quality; as, awkward manners tend to lessen our respect for men of merit.*NWAD LESSEN.3*

3. To degrade; to reduce in dignity.*NWAD LESSEN.4*

St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when ill men conspired to lessen it.*NWAD LESSEN.5*

LESSEN, *v.i.* les'n.

1. To become less; to shrink; to contract in bulk, quantity, number or amount; to be diminished. The apparent magnitude of objects lessens as we recede from them.*NWAD LESSEN.7*

2. To become less in degree, quality or intensity; to decrease. The strength of the body, and the vivacity of the temper usually lessen as we advance in age.*NWAD LESSEN.8*

LESSENED, *pp.* Made smaller; diminished.

LESSENING, *ppr.* Reducing in bulk, amount or degree; degrading.

LESSER, *a.* [This word is a corruption; but too well established to be discarded.]

Less; smaller. Authors always write the Lesser Asia.*NWAD LESSER.2*

By the same reason, may a man in a state of nature, punish the lesser breaches of that law.*NWAD LESSER.3*

God made the lesser light to rule the night. *Genesis 1:16*.*NWAD LESSER.4*

LESSON, *n.* les'n. [L. lectio, from lego, to read.]

1. Any thing read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner for improvement; or such a portion of a book as a pupil learns and repeats at one time. The instructor is pleased when his pupils recite their lessons with accuracy and promptness.*NWAD LESSON.2*

2. A portion of Scripture read in divine service. Thus endeth the first lesson.*NWAD LESSON.3*

3. A portion of a book or manuscript assigned by a preceptor to a pupil to be learnt, or for an exercise; something to be learnt. Give him his lesson.*NWAD LESSON.4*

4. Precept; doctrine or notion inculcated.*NWAD LESSON.5*

Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil lesson against thyself.*NWAD LESSON.6*

5. Severe lecture; reproof; rebuke.*NWAD LESSON.7*

She would give her a lesson for walking so late.*NWAD LESSON.8*

6. Tune written for an instrument.*NWAD LESSON.9*

7. Instruction or truth, taught by experience. The lessons which sickness imparts, she leaves to be practiced when health is established.*NWAD LESSON.10*

LESSON, *v.t.* les'n. To teach; to instruct.

Children should be lessoned into a contempt and detestation of this vice.*NWAD LESSON.12*

LESSONED, *pp.* Taught; instructed.

LESSONING, *ppr.* Teaching.

LESSOR, *n.* [from lease.] One who leases; the person who lets to farm, or gives a lease.

LEST, con. That not; for fear that.

Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die. *Genesis 3:3*.*NWAD LEST.2*

The phrase may be thus explained. Ye shall not touch it; that separated or dismissed, ye die. That here refers to the preceding command or sentence; that being removed or not observed, the fact being not so, ye will die.*NWAD LEST.3*

Sin no more, lest a worse thing come to thee. *John 5:14*.*NWAD LEST.4*

Sin no more; that fact not taking place, a worse thing will happen to thee.*NWAD LEST.5*

LET, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* let. Letted is obsolete. [To let out, like L. elocare, is to lease.]

1. To permit; to allow; to suffer; to give leave or power by a positive act, or negatively, to withhold restraint; not to prevent. A leaky ship lets water enter into the hold. Let is followed by the infinitive without the sign to.*NWAD LET.2*

Pharaoh said, I will let you go. *Exodus 8:28*.*NWAD LET.3*

When the ship was caught and could not bear up into the wind, we let her drive. *Acts 27:15*.*NWAD LET.4*

2. To lease; to grant possession and use for a compensation; as, to let to farm; to let an estate for a year; to let a room to lodgers; often followed by out, as, to let out a farm; but the use of out is unnecessary.*NWAD LET.5*

3. To suffer; to permit; with the usual sign of the infinitive.*NWAD LET.6*

There's a letter for you, Sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am let to

know it is. [Not used.]*NWAD LET.7*

4. In the imperative mode, let has the following uses. Followed by the first and third persons, it expresses desire or wish; hence it is used in prayer and entreaty to superiors, and to those who have us in their power; as, let me not wander from thy commandments. *Psalm 119:10*.*NWAD LET.8*

Followed by the first person plural, let expresses exhortation or entreaty; as, rise, let us go.*NWAD LET.9*

Followed by the third person, it implies permission or command addressed to an inferior. Let him go, let them remain, are commands addressed to the second person. Let thou, or let ye, that is, do thou or you permit him to go.*NWAD LET.10*

Sometimes let is used to express a command or injunction to a third person. When the signal is given to engage, let every man do his duty.*NWAD LET.11*

When applied to things not rational, it implies allowance or concession.*NWAD LET.12*

O'er golden sands let rich Pactolus flow.*NWAD LET.13*

5. To retard; to hinder; to impede; to interpose obstructions. *2 Thessalonians 2:7*.*NWAD LET.14*

[This sense is now obsolete, or nearly so.]*NWAD LET.15*

To let alone, to leave; to suffer to remain without intermeddling; as, let alone this idle project; let me alone.*NWAD LET.16*

To let down, to permit to sink or fall; to lower.*NWAD LET.17*

She let them down by a cord through the window. *Joshua 2:15*.*NWAD LET.18*

To let loose, to free from restraint; to permit to wander at large.*NWAD LET.19*

To let in or into, to permit or suffer to enter; to admit. Open the door,

let in my friend. We are not let into the secrets of the cabinet.*NWAD LET.20*

To let blood, to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow out.*NWAD LET.21*

To let out, to suffer to escape; also, to lease or let to hire.*NWAD LET.22*

To let off, to discharge, to let fly, as an arrow; or cause to explode, as a gun.*NWAD LET.23*

LET, *v.i.* To forbear. *Obs.*

LET, *n.* A retarding; hinderance; obstacle; impediment; delay. [Obsolete, unless in some technical phrases.]

LET, a termination of diminutives; as hamlet, a little house; rivulet, a small stream. [See *Little*.]

LETHAL, *a.* [L. lethalis, mortal, from Gr. oblivion.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.

LETHALITY, *n.* Mortality.

LETHARGIC, LETHARGICAL, *a.* [L. lethargicus.] Preternaturally inclined to sleep; drowsy; dull; heavy.

LETHARGICALLY, *adv.* In a morbid sleepiness.

LETHARGICALNESS, LETHARGICNESS, *n.* Preternatural or morbid sleepiness or drowsiness.

LETHARGIED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid asleep; entranced.

LETHARGY, *n.* [L. lethargia; Gr. oblivion and idle.]

1. Preternatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness; continued or profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awaked, and if awaked, remains stupid.*NWAD LETHARGY.2*

2. Dullness; inaction; inattention.*NWAD LETHARGY.3*

Europe lay them under a deep lethargy.*NWAD LETHARGY.4*

LETHARGY, *v.t.* To make lethargic or dull.

LETHE, *n.* le'thee. [Gr. forgetfulness; L. lateo, to be hid.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

LETHEAN, *a.* Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

LETHIFEROUS, *a.* [L. lethum, death, and fero, to bring.]

Deadly; mortal; bringing death or destruction.*NWAD LETHIFEROUS.2*

LETTER, *n.* [from let.]

1. One who permits.*NWAD LETTER.2*

2. One who retards or hinders.*NWAD LETTER.3*

3. One who gives vent; as a blood-letter.*NWAD LETTER.4*

LETTER, *n.* [L. litera.]

1. A mark or character, written, printed, engraved or painted; used as the representative of a sound, or of an articulation of the human organs of speech. By sounds, and articulations or closures of the organs, are formed syllables and words. Hence a letter is the first element of written language, as a simple sound is the first element of spoken language or speech. As sounds are audible and communicate ideas to others by the ear, so letters are visible representatives of sounds, and communicate the thoughts of others by means of the eye.*NWAD LETTER.6*

2. A written or printed message; an epistle; a communication made by visible characters from one person to another at a distance.*NWAD LETTER.7*

The style of letters ought to be free, easy and natural.*NWAD LETTER.8*

3. The verbal expression; the literal meaning.*NWAD LETTER.9*

We must observe the letter of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law, and the intentions of the lawgiver.*NWAD LETTER.10*

4. Type; a charter formed of metal or wood, usually of metal, and used in printing books.*NWAD LETTER.11*

5. Letters, in the plural, learning; erudition; as a man of letters.*NWAD LETTER.12*

Dead letter, a writing or precept, which is without authority or force. The best law may become a dead letter.*NWAD LETTER.13*

Letter of attorney, a writing by which one person authorizes another to act in his stead.*NWAD LETTER.14*

Letter of marque, a private ship commissioned or authorized by a government to make reprisals on the ships of another state. [See *Marque*.]*NWAD LETTER.15*

Letters patent, or overt, open, a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act, or enjoy some right; as letters patent under the seal of England.*NWAD LETTER.16*

LETTER, *v.t.* To impress or form letters on; as, to letter a book; a book gilt and lettered.

LETTER-CASE, *n.* A case or book to put letters in.

LETTERED, *pp.* Stamped with letters.

LETTERED, *a.*

1. Literate; educated; versed in literature or science.*NWAD LETTERED.3*

LETTER-FOUNDER, ***n.*** **One who casts letters; a type-founder.**

LETTERING, ***ppr.*** **Impressing or forming letters on; as lettering a book on the cover.**

LETTERLESS, ***a.*** **Illiterate; unlettered; not learned.**

LETTER-PRESS, ***n.*** **[letter and press.] Print; letters and words impressed on paper or other material by types.**

LETTUCE, ***n.*** **let'tis. [L. lactuca, according to Varro, from lac, milk.]**

A genus of plants, the Lactuca, of many species, some of which are used as salads.*NWAD LETTUCE.2*

LEUCIN, LEUCINE, ***n.*** **[Gr. white.] A peculiar white pulverulent substance obtained from beef-fibers, treated with sulphuric acid, and afterwards with alcohol.**

LEUCITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. white.] A stony substance, so called from its whiteness, found among volcanic productions in Italy, in crystals, or in irregular masses; formerly called crystals of white shorl, or white granite or granilite.**

Hauy called this mineral, amphigene. It is called by some writers leucolite, and by others, dodecahedral zeolite.*NWAD LEUCITE.2*

LEUCO-ETHIOPIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. white, and black.]**

White and black; designating a white animal of a black species, or the albino.*NWAD LEUCO-ETHIOPIC.2*

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, *n.* [Gr. white, and phlegm.]

A dropsical habit of body, or the commencement of anasarca; paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweats.*NWAD LEUCOPHLEGMACY.2*

LEUCOPHLEGMATIC, *a.* Having a dropsical habit of body with a white bloated skin.

LEUCOTHIOP, *n.* [See *Leuco-ethiopic*.] An albino; a white man of a black race.

LEUTHRITE, *n.*

A substance that appears to be a recomposed rock, or a loose texture, gritty and harsh to the touch. Its color is a grayish white, tinged here and there with an ocherous brown. It includes small fragments of mica.*NWAD LEUTHRITE.2*

LEVANT, *a.* [L. levo.]

Eastern; denoting the part of the hemisphere where the sun rises.*NWAD LEVANT.2*

Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds.*NWAD LEVANT.3*

LEVANT, *n.* Properly, a country to the eastward; but appropriately, the countries of Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt, etc. which are washed by the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters.

LEVANTINE, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the Levant.*NWAD LEVANTINE.2*

2. Designating a particular kind of silk cloth.*NWAD LEVANTINE.3*

LEVANTINE, *n.* A particular kind of silk cloth.

LEVATOR, *n.* [L. from levo, to raise.]

1. In anatomy, a muscle that serves to raise some part, as the lip or the eyelid.*NWAD LEVATOR.2*

2. A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.*NWAD LEVATOR.3*

LEVE, for believe. *Obs.*

LEVEE, *n.* [L. levo.]

1. The time of rising.*NWAD LEVEE.2*

2. The concourse of persons who visit a prince or great personage in the morning.*NWAD LEVEE.3*

3. A bank or causey, particularly along a river to prevent inundation; as the levees along the Mississippi.*NWAD LEVEE.4*

LEVEL, *a.* [Eng. sleek. L. libella, libra, belong to the root.]

1. Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon. To be perfectly level is to be exactly horizontal.*NWAD LEVEL.2*

2. Even; flat; not having one part higher than another; not ascending or descending; as a level plain or field; level ground; a level floor or pavement. In common usage, level is often applied to surfaces that are not perfectly horizontal, but which have no inequalities of magnitude.*NWAD LEVEL.3*

3. Even with any thing else; of the same height; on the same line or plane.*NWAD LEVEL.4*

4. Equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority.*NWAD LEVEL.5*

Be level in preferments, and you will soon be level in your learning.*NWAD LEVEL.6*

LEVEL, ***v.t.***

1. To make horizontal.*NWAD LEVEL.8*

2. To make even; to reduce or remove inequalities of surface in any thing; as, to level a road or walk.*NWAD LEVEL.9*

3. To reduce or bring to the same height with something else.*NWAD LEVEL.10*

And their proud structures level with the ground.*NWAD LEVEL.11*

4. To lay flat; to reduce to an even surface or plain.*NWAD LEVEL.12*

He levels mountains, and he raises plains.*NWAD LEVEL.13*

5. To reduce to equality of condition, state or degree; as, to level all ranks and degrees of men.*NWAD LEVEL.14*

6. To point, in taking aim; to elevate or depress so as to direct a missile weapon to an object; to aim; as, to level a cannon or musket.*NWAD LEVEL.15*

7. To aim; to direct; as severe remarks leveled at the vices and follies of the age.*NWAD LEVEL.16*

8. To suit; to proportion; as, to level observations to the capacity of children.*NWAD LEVEL.17*

LEVEL, ***v.i.***

1. To accord; to agree; to suit. [Little used.]*NWAD LEVEL.19*

2. To aim at; to point a gun or an arrow to the mark.*NWAD LEVEL.20*

3. To aim at; to direct the view or purpose.*NWAD LEVEL.21*

The glory of God and the good of his church, ought to be the mark at which we level.*NWAD LEVEL.22*

4. To be aimed; to be in the same direction with the mark.*NWAD LEVEL.23*

He raised it till he level'd right.*NWAD LEVEL.24*

5. To aim; to make attempts.*NWAD LEVEL.25*

Ambitious York did level at thy crown.*NWAD LEVEL.26*

6. To conjecture; to attempt to guess. [Not used.]*NWAD LEVEL.27*

LEVEL, *n.*

1. A horizontal line, or a plane; a surface without inequalities.*NWAD LEVEL.29*

2. Rate; standard; usual elevation; customary height; as the ordinary level of the world.*NWAD LEVEL.30*

3. Equal elevation with something else; a state of equality.*NWAD LEVEL.31*

Providence, for the most part, sets us on a level.*NWAD LEVEL.32*

4. The line of direction in which a missile weapon is aimed.*NWAD LEVEL.33*

5. An instrument in mechanics by which to find or draw a horizontal line, as in setting buildings, or in making canals and drains. The instruments for these purposes are various; as the air level, the carpenter's level, the mason's level, and the gunner's level.*NWAD LEVEL.34*

6. Rule; plan; scheme: borrowed from the mechanic's level.*NWAD LEVEL.35*

Be the fair level of thy actions laid. -*NWAD LEVEL.36*

LEVELED, *pp.*

1. Reduced to a plane; made even.*NWAD LEVELED.2*

2. Reduced to an equal state, condition or rank.*NWAD LEVELED.3*

3. Reduced to an equality with something else.*NWAD LEVELED.4*

4. Elevated or depressed to a right line towards something; pointed to an object; directed to a mark.*NWAD LEVELED.5*

5. Suited; proportioned.*NWAD LEVELED.6*

LEVELER, *n.*

1. One that levels or makes even.*NWAD LEVELER.2*

2. One that destroys or attempts to destroy distinctions, and reduce to equality.*NWAD LEVELER.3*

LEVELING, *ppr.*

1. Making level or even.*NWAD LEVELING.2*

2. Reducing to an equality of condition.*NWAD LEVELING.3*

LEVELING, *n.* The art or practice of finding a horizontal line, or of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth; in other words, the difference in the distance of objects from the center of the earth.

LEVELNESS, *n.*

1. Evenness; equality of surface.*NWAD LEVELNESS.2*

2. Equality with something else.*NWAD LEVELNESS.3*

LEVEN. [See *Leaven*.]

LEVEN, *n.* Lightning. *Obs.*

LEVER, *n.* [L. levo, to raise.]

In mechanics, a bar of metal, wood, or other substance, turning on

a support called the fulcrum or prop. Its arms are equal, as in the balance; or unequal, as in steelyards. It is one of the mechanical powers, and is of three kinds, viz. 1. When the fulcrum is between the weight and the power, as in the handspike, crowbar, etc. 2. When the weight is between the power and fulcrum, as in rowing a boat. 3. When the power is between the weight and the fulcrum, as in raising a ladder from the ground, by applying the hands to one of the lower rounds. The bones of animals are levers of the third kind.*NWAD LEVER.2*

LEVERET, *n.* A hare in the first year of her age.

LEVEROCK, *n.* A bird, a lark. [See *Lark*.]

LEVET, *n.* A blast of a trumpet; probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning. [Not used.]

LEVIABLE, *a.* [from levy.] That may be levied; that may be assessed and collected; as sums leviable by course of law.

LEVIATHAN, *n.* [Heb.]

1. An aquatic animal, described in *Job 41:1*, and mentioned in other passages of Scripture. In Isaiah, it is called the crooked serpent. It is not agreed what animal is intended by the writers, whether the crocodile, the whale, or a species of serpent.*NWAD LEVIATHAN.2*

2. The whale, or a great whale.*NWAD LEVIATHAN.3*

LEVIGATE, *v.t.* [L. lavigo, from lavis, smooth, Gr.]

1. In pharmacy and chimistry, to rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder; to make fine, soft and smooth.*NWAD LEVIGATE.2*

2. To plane; to polish.*NWAD LEVIGATE.3*

LEVIGATE, *a.* Made smooth.

LEVIGATED, *pp.* Reduced to a fine impalpable powder.

LEVIGATING, ***ppr.*** **Rendering very fine, soft and smooth, by grinding or rubbing.**

LEVIGATION, ***n.*** **The act or operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder.**

LEVITATION, ***n.*** **[L. levis, levitas.] Lightness; buoyancy; act of making light.**

LEVITE, ***n.*** **[from Levi, one the sons of Jacob.]**

One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; more particularly, an officer in the Jewish church, who was employed in manual service, as in bringing wood and other necessaries for the sacrifices. The Levites also sung and played on instruments of music. They were subordinate to the priests, the descendants of Aaron, who was also of the family of Levi.*NWAD LEVITE.2*

LEVITICAL, ***a.***

1. Belong to the Levites, or descendants of Levi; as the levitical law, the law given by Moses, which prescribed the duties and rights of the priests and Levites, and regulated the civil and religious concerns of the Jews.*NWAD LEVITICAL.2*

2. Priestly.*NWAD LEVITICAL.3*

LEVITICALLY, ***adv.*** **After the manner of the Levites.**

LEVITICUS, ***n.*** **[from Levi, Levite.] A canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the laws and regulations which relate to the priests and Levites among the Jews, or the body of the ceremonial law.**

LEVITY, ***n.*** **[L. levitas, from levis, light; connected perhaps with Eng. lift.]**

1. Lightness; the want of weight in a body, compared with another that is heavier. The ascent of a balloon in the air is owing to its

levity, as the gas that fills it is lighter than common air.*NWAD LEVITY.2*

2. Lightness of temper or conduct; inconstancy; changeableness; unsteadiness; as the levity of youth.*NWAD LEVITY.3*

3. Want of due consideration; vanity; freak. He never employed his omnipotence out of levity or ostentation.*NWAD LEVITY.4*

4. Gaiety of mind; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle. The spirit of religion and seriousness was succeeded by levity.*NWAD LEVITY.5*

LEVY, *v.t.* [L. levo; Eng. to lift.]

1. To raise; to collect. To levy troops, is to enlist or to order men into public service. To levy an army, is to collect troops and form an army by enrollment, conscription or other means.*NWAD LEVY.2*

2. To raise; to collect by assessment; as, to levy taxes, toll tribute, or contributions.*NWAD LEVY.3*

To levy war, is to raise or begin war; to take arms for attack; to attack.*NWAD LEVY.4*

To levy a fine, to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements.*NWAD LEVY.5*

LEVY, *n.*

1. The act of collecting men for military, or other public service, as by enlistment, enrollment or other means. *1 Kings 9:15*.*NWAD LEVY.7*

2. Troops collected; an army raised. *1 Kings 5:13*.*NWAD LEVY.8*

3. The act of collecting money for public use by tax or other imposition.*NWAD LEVY.9*

4. War raised. [Not in use.]*NWAD LEVY.10*

LEW, ***a.*** **Tepid; lukewarm; pale; wan.** ***Obs.***

LEWD, ***a.*** **[Heb.]**

1. Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; addicted to fornication or adultery; dissolute; lustful; libidinous. *Ezekiel 23:44*.*NWAD LEWD.2*

2. Proceeding from unlawful lust; as lewd actions.*NWAD LEWD.3*

3. Wicked; vile; profligate; licentious. *Acts 17:5*.*NWAD LEWD.4*

LEWD, ***a.*** **[L. gnes, from geno.] Lay; laical; not clerical.** ***Obs.***

LEWDLY, ***adv.***

1. With the unlawful indulgence of lust; lustfully.*NWAD LEWDLY.2*

2. Wickedly; wantonly.*NWAD LEWDLY.3*

LEWDNESS, ***n.***

1. The unlawful indulgence of lust; fornication, or adultery.*NWAD LEWDNESS.2*

2. In Scripture, it generally denotes idolatry.*NWAD LEWDNESS.3*

3. Licentiousness; shamelessness.*NWAD LEWDNESS.4*

LEWDSTER, ***n.*** **One given to the criminal indulgence of lust; a lecher. [Not used.]**

LEXICOGRAPHER, ***n.*** **[See** ***Lexicography*****.] The author of a lexicon or dictionary.**

LEXICOGRAPHIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the writing or compilation of a dictionary.**

LEXICOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a dictionary, and to write.]**

1. The act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing

dictionaries.*NWAD LEXICOGRAPHY.2*

2. The composition or compilation of a dictionary.*NWAD LEXICOGRAPHY.3*

LEXICOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. a dictionary, and discourse.]

The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words.*NWAD LEXICOLOGY.2*

LEXICON, *n.* [Gr. a dictionary, from to speak.]

A dictionary; a vocabulary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each, or an explanation of its meaning.*NWAD LEXICON.2*

LEXICONIST, *n.* A writer of a lexicon. [Little used.]

LEXIGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. a word, and to write.] The art or practice of defining words.

LEY, a different orthography of lay and lea, a meadow or field.

LHERZOLITE, *n.* [from Lherz, in the Pyrenees.]

A mineral, a variety of pyroxene. When crystallized, its crystals are brilliant, translucid, very small, and of an emerald green.*NWAD LHERZOLITE.2*

LIABLE, *a.* [L. ligo. See *Liege*.]

1. Bound; obliged in law or equity; responsible; answerable. The surety is liable for the debt of his principal. The parent is not liable for debts contracted by a son who is a minor, except for necessaries.*NWAD LIABLE.2*

This use of liable is now common among lawyers. The phrase is abridged. The surety is liable, that is, bound to pay the debt of his

principal.*NWAD LIABLE.3*

2. Subject; obnoxious; exposed.*NWAD LIABLE.4*

Proudly secure, yet liable to fall.*NWAD LIABLE.5*

Liable, in this sense, is always applied to evils. We never say, a man is liable to happiness or prosperity, but he is liable to disease, calamities, censure; he is liable to err, to sin, to fall.*NWAD LIABLE.6*

LIABLENESS, LIABILITY, *n.*

1. The state of being bound or obliged in law or justice; responsibility. The officer wishes to discharge himself from his liability.*NWAD LIABLENESS.2*

2. Exposedness; tendency; a state of being subject; as the liableness of a man to contract disease in an infected room; a liability to accidents.*NWAD LIABLENESS.3*

LIAR, *n.* [from lie.]

1. A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who declares to another as a fact what he knows to be not true, and with an intention to deceive him. The uttering of falsehood by mistake, and without an intention to deceive, does not constitute one a liar.*NWAD LIAR.2*

2. One who denies Christ. *1 John 2:22*.*NWAD LIAR.3*

LIARD, *a.* Gray. *Obs.*

LIAS, *n.* A species of limestone, occurring in flat, horizontal strata, and supposed to be of recent formation.

LIB, *v.t.* To castrate. [Not in use.]

LIBATION, *n.* [L. libatio, from libo, to pour out, to taste.]

1. The act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground, or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of some deity. The Hebrews, Greeks and Romans practiced libation. This was a solemn act and accompanied with prayer.*NWAD LIBATION.2*

2. The wine or other liquor poured out in honor of a deity.*NWAD LIBATION.3*

LIBBARD, an obsolete spelling of leopard.

LIBBARD'S-BANE, *n.* A poisonous plant.

LIBEL, *n.* [L. libellus, a little book, from liber, a book, from the sense of bark, and this from stripping separating. Hence liber, a book, and liber, free, are the same word.]

1. A defamatory writing, L. libellus, famosus. Hence, the epithet being omitted, libel expresses the same thing. Any book, pamphlet, writing or picture, containing representations, maliciously made or published, tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred and derision. The communication of such defamatory writing to a single person, is considered in law a publication. It is immaterial with respect to the essence of a libel, whether the matter of it is true or false, since the provocation and not the falsity is the thing to be punished criminally. But in a civil action, a libel must appear to be false, as well as scandalous.*NWAD LIBEL.2*

In a more extensive sense, any blasphemous, treasonable or immoral writing or picture made public, is a libel, and punishable by law.*NWAD LIBEL.3*

2. In the civil law, and in courts of admiralty, a declaration or charge in writing exhibited in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for violating the laws of trade or of revenue.*NWAD LIBEL.4*

LIBEL, *v.t.*

1. To defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing or picture; to lampoon.*NWAD LIBEL.6*

Some wicked wits have libeled all the fair.*NWAD LIBEL.7*

2. To exhibit a charge against any thing in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for a violation of the laws of trade or revenue.*NWAD LIBEL.8*

LIBEL, *v.i.* To spread defamation, written or printed; with against. He libels against the peers of the realm. [Not now in use.]

LIBELANT, *n.* One who libels; one who brings a libel or institutes a suit in an admiralty court.

The counsel for the libelant, contended they had a right to read the instructions.*NWAD LIBELANT.2*

LIBELED, *pp.*

1. Defamed by a writing or picture made public.*NWAD LIBELED.2*

2. Charged or declared against in an admiralty court.*NWAD LIBELED.3*

LIBELER, *n.* One who libels or defames by writing or pictures; a lampooner.

It is ignorance of ourselves which makes us the libelers of others.*NWAD LIBELER.2*

LIBELING, *ppr.*

1. Defaming by a published writing or picture.*NWAD LIBELING.2*

2. Exhibiting charges against in court.*NWAD LIBELING.3*

LIBELOUS, *a.* Defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt and ridicule; as a libelous pamphlet or picture.

LIBERAL, *a.* [L. liberalis, from liber, free. See *Libel*.]

1. Of a free heart; free to give or bestow; not close or contracted; munificent; bountiful; generous; giving largely; as a liberal donor; the liberal founders of a college or hospital. It expresses less than profuse or extravagant.*NWAD LIBERAL.2*

2. Generous; ample; large; as a liberal donation; a liberal allowance.*NWAD LIBERAL.3*

3. Not selfish, narrow on contracted; catholic; enlarged; embracing other interests than one's own; as liberal sentiments or views; a liberal mind; liberal policy.*NWAD LIBERAL.4*

4. General; extensive; embracing literature and the sciences generally; as a liberal education. This phrase is often but not necessarily synonymous with collegiate; as a collegiate education.*NWAD LIBERAL.5*

5. Free; open; candid; as a liberal communication of thoughts.*NWAD LIBERAL.6*

6. Large; profuse; as a liberal discharge of matter by secretions or excretions.*NWAD LIBERAL.7*

7. Free; not literal or strict; as a liberal construction of law.*NWAD LIBERAL.8*

8. Not mean; not low in birth or mind.*NWAD LIBERAL.9*

9. Licentious; free to excess.*NWAD LIBERAL.10*

Liberal arts, as distinguished from mechanical arts, are such as depend more on the exertion of the mind than on the labor of the hands, and regard amusement, curiosity or intellectual improvement, rather than the necessity of subsistence, or manual skill. Such are grammar, rhetoric, painting, sculpture, architecture, music. etc.*NWAD LIBERAL.11*

Liberal has of before the thing bestowed, and to before the person or object on which any thing is bestowed; as, to be liberal of praise or censure; liberal to the poor.*NWAD LIBERAL.12*

LIBERALITY, *n.* [L. liberalitas. See *Liberal*.]

1. Munificence; bounty.*NWAD LIBERALITY.2*

That liberality is but cast away, which makes us borrow what we cannot pay.*NWAD LIBERALITY.3*

2. A particular act of generosity; a donation; a gratuity. In this sense, it has the plural number. A prudent man is not impoverished by his liberalities.*NWAD LIBERALITY.4*

3. Largeness of mind; catholicism; that comprehensiveness of mind which includes other interests beside its own, and duly estimates in its decisions the value or importance of each. It is evidence of a noble mind to judge of men and things with liberality.*NWAD LIBERALITY.5*

Many treat the gospel with indifference under the name of liberality.*NWAD LIBERALITY.6*

4. Candor; impartiality.*NWAD LIBERALITY.7*

LIBERALIZE, *v.t.* To render liberal or catholic; to enlarge; to free from narrow views or prejudices; as, to liberalize the mind.

LIBERALIZED, *pp.* Freed from narrow views and prejudices; made liberal.

LIBERALIZING, *ppr.* Rendering liberal; divesting of narrow views and prejudices.

LIBERALLY, *adv.*

1. Bountifully; freely; largely; with munificence.*NWAD LIBERALLY.2*

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not. *James 1:5*.*NWAD LIBERALLY.3*

2. With generous and impartial regard to other interests than our own; with enlarged views; without selfishness or meanness; as, to

think or judge liberally of men and their actions.*NWAD LIBERALLY.4*

3. Freely; not strictly; not literally.*NWAD LIBERALLY.5*

LIBERATE, *v.t.* [L. libero, from liber, free.]

1. To free; to release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; as, to liberate one from duress or imprisonment; to liberate the mind from the shackles of prejudice.*NWAD LIBERATE.2*

2. To manumit; as, to liberate a slave.*NWAD LIBERATE.3*

LIBERATED, *pp.* Freed; released from confinement, restraint or slavery; manumitted.

LIBERATING, *ppr.* Delivering from restraint or slavery.

LIBERATION, *n.* [L. liberatio.] The act of delivering from restraint, confinement or slavery.

LIBERATOR, *n.* One who liberates or delivers.

LIBERTARIAN, *a.* [L. liber, free; libertas, liberty.]

Pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of free will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.*NWAD LIBERTARIAN.2*

Remove from their mind libertarian prejudice.*NWAD LIBERTARIAN.3*

LIBERTINAGE, *n.* Libertinism, which is most used.

LIBERTINE, *n.* [L. libertinus, from liber, free.]

1. Among the Romans, a freedman; a person manumitted or set free from legal servitude.*NWAD LIBERTINE.2*

2. One unconfined; one free from restraint.*NWAD LIBERTINE.3*

3. A man who lives without restraint of the animal passion; one who indulges his lust without restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.*NWAD LIBERTINE.4*

LIBERTINE, *a.* Licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of law or religion; as libertine principles; a libertine life.

LIBERTINISM, *n.*

1. State of a freedman. [Little used.]*NWAD LIBERTINISM.2*

2. Licentiousness of opinion and practice; an unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness.*NWAD LIBERTINISM.3*

LIBERTY, *n.* [L. libertas, from liber, free.]

1. Freedom from restraint, in a general sense, and applicable to the body, or to the will or mind. The body is at liberty, when not confined; the will or mind is at liberty, when not checked or controlled. A man enjoys liberty, when no physical force operates to restrain his actions or volitions.*NWAD LIBERTY.2*

2. Natural liberty, consists in the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except from the laws of nature. It is a state of exemption from the control of others, and from positive laws and the institutions of social life. This liberty is abridged by the establishment of government.*NWAD LIBERTY.3*

3. Civil liberty, is the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained, as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state or nation. A restraint of natural liberty, not necessary or expedient for the public, is tyranny or oppression. civil liberty is an exemption from the arbitrary will of others, which exemption is secured by established laws, which restrain every man from injuring or controlling another. Hence the restraints of law are essential to civil liberty.*NWAD LIBERTY.4*

The liberty of one depends not so much on the removal of all restraint from him, as on the due restraint upon the liberty of

others.*NWAD LIBERTY.5*

In this sentence, the latter word liberty denotes natural liberty.*NWAD LIBERTY.6*

4. Political liberty, is sometimes used as synonymous with civil liberty. But it more properly designates the liberty of a nation, the freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment of its rights and independence by another nation. Hence we often speak of the political liberties of Europe, or the nations of Europe.*NWAD LIBERTY.7*

5. Religious liberty, is the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects, and of worshiping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of conscience, without external control.*NWAD LIBERTY.8*

6. Liberty, in metaphysics, as opposed to necessity, is the power of an agent to do or forbear any particular action, according to the determination or thought of the mind, by which either is preferred to the other.*NWAD LIBERTY.9*

Freedom of the will; exemption from compulsion or restraint in willing or volition.*NWAD LIBERTY.10*

7. Privilege; exemption; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; with a plural. Thus we speak of the liberties of the commercial cities of Europe.*NWAD LIBERTY.11*

8. Leave; permission granted. The witness obtained liberty to leave the court.*NWAD LIBERTY.12*

9. A space in which one is permitted to pass without restraint, and beyond which he may not lawfully pass; with a plural; as the liberties of a prison.*NWAD LIBERTY.13*

10. Freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum. Females should repel all improper liberties.*NWAD LIBERTY.14*

To take the liberty to do or say any thing, to use freedom not

specially granted.*NWAD LIBERTY.15*

To set at liberty, to deliver from confinement; to release from restraint.*NWAD LIBERTY.16*

To be at liberty, to be free from restraint.*NWAD LIBERTY.17*

Liberty of the press, is freedom from any restriction on the power to publish books; the free power of publishing what one pleases, subject only to punishment for abusing the privilege, or publishing what is mischievous to the public or injurious to individuals.*NWAD LIBERTY.18*

LIBIDNIST, *n.* One given to lewdness.

LIBIDINOUS, *a.* [L. libidinosus, from libido, lubido, lust, from libeo, libet, lubet, to please, it pleaseth; Eng. *love*, which see. The root is lib or lub.]

Lustful; lewd; having an eager appetite for venereal pleasure.*NWAD LIBIDINOUS.2*

LIBIDINOUSLY, *a.* Lustfully; with lewd desire.

LIBIDINOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being lustful; inordinate appetite for venereal pleasure.

LIBRA, *n.* [L.] The balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox, in September.

LIBRARIAN, *n.* [L. librarius, with a different signification, from liber, bark, a book.]

1. The keeper or one who has the care of a library or collection of books.*NWAD LIBRARIAN.2*

2. One who transcribes or copies books. [Not now used.]*NWAD LIBRARIAN.3*

LIBRARY, *n.* [L. librarium, libraria, from liber, a book.]

1. A collection of books belonging to a private person, or to a public institution or a company.*NWAD LIBRARY.2*

2. An edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books.*NWAD LIBRARY.3*

LIBRATE, *v.t.* [L. libro, from libra, a balance, a level; allied perhaps to Eng. level.]

To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.*NWAD LIBRATE.2*

LIBRATE, *v.i.* To move, as a balance; to be poised.

Their parts all librate on too nice a beam.*NWAD LIBRATE.4*

LIBRATION, *n.*

1. The act of balancing or state of being balanced; a state of equipoise, with equal weights on both sides of a center.*NWAD LIBRATION.2*

2. In astronomy, an apparent irregularity of the moon's motions, by which it seems to librate about its axis.*NWAD LIBRATION.3*

Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun and the latitude of the stars change from time to time.*NWAD LIBRATION.4*

3. A balancing or equipoise between extremes.*NWAD LIBRATION.5*

LIBRATORY, *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

LICE, *plu.* of louse.

LICE-BANE, *n.* A plant.

LICENSE, *n.* [L. licentia, from liceo, to be permitted.]

1. Leave; permission; authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act. A license may be verbal or written; when written, the paper containing the authority is called a license. A man is not permitted to retail spirituous liquors till he has obtained a license.*NWAD LICENSE.2*

2. Excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum.*NWAD LICENSE.3*

License they mean, when they cry liberty.*NWAD LICENSE.4*

LICENSE, *v.t.*

1. To permit by grant of authority; to remove legal restraint by a grant of permission; as, to license a man to keep an inn.*NWAD LICENSE.6*

2. To authorize to act in a particular character; as, to license a physician or a lawyer.*NWAD LICENSE.7*

3. To dismiss. [Not in use.]*NWAD LICENSE.8*

LICENSER, *n.* One who grants permission; a person authorized to grant permission to others; as a licenser of the press.

LICENTIATE, *n.* [from L. licentia.]

1. One who has a license; as a licentiate in physic or medicine.*NWAD LICENTIATE.2*

2. In Spain, one who has a degree; as a licentiate in law or divinity. The officers of justice are mostly distinguished by this title.*NWAD LICENTIATE.3*

LICENTIATE, *v.t.* To give license or permission.

LICENTIOUS, *a.* [L. licentiosus.]

1. Using license; indulging freedom to excess; unrestrained by law or morality; loose; dissolute; as a licentious man.*NWAD*

LICENTIOUS.2

2. Exceeding the limits of law or propriety; wanton; unrestrained; as licentious desires. Licentious thoughts precede licentious conduct.*NWAD LICENTIOUS.3*

LICENTIOUSLY, *adv.* With excess of liberty; in contempt of law and morality.

LICENTIOUSNESS, *n.* Excessive indulgence of liberty; contempt of the just restraints of law, morality and decorum. The licentiousness of authors is justly condemned; the licentiousness of the press is punishable by law.

Law is the god of wise men; licentiousness is the god of fools.*NWAD LICENTIOUSNESS.2*

LICH, *a.* [See *Like*.] Like; even; equal. *Obs.*

LICH, *n.* [Heb. chalak, smooth. We have here an instance of the radical sense of man and body, almost exactly analogous to that of Adam, to make equal, to be like.]

LICHEN, *n.* [L. from Gr.]

1. In botany, the name for an extensive division of cryptogamian plants, constituting a genus in the order of Algae, in the Linnean system, but now forming a distinct natural order. They appear in the form of thin flat crust, covering rocks and the bark of trees, or in foliaceous expansions, or branched like a shrub in miniature, or sometimes only as a gelatinous mass, or a powdery substance. They are called rock moss and tree moss, and some of the liverworts are of this order. They also include the Iceland moss and the reindeer moss; but they are entirely distinct from the true mosses (Musci.)*NWAD LICHEN.2*

2. In surgery, a species of impetigo, appearing in the form of a red, dry, rough, and somewhat prurient spot, that gives off small furfuraceous scales.*NWAD LICHEN.3*

LICHENOGRAPHIC, LICHENOGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to lichenography.

LICHENOGRAPHIST, *n.* One who describes the lichens.

LICHENOGRAPHY, *n.* [lichen and to write.]

A description of the vegetables called lichens; the science which illustrates the natural history of the lichens.*NWAD LICHENOGRAPHY.2*

LICIT, *a.* [L. licitus.] Lawful.

LICITLY, *adv.* Lawfully.

LICITNESS, *n.* Lawfulness.

LICK, *v.t.* [L. lingo; Gr. See *Like* and *Sleek*.]

1. To pass or draw the tongue over the surface; as, a dog licks a wound.*NWAD LICK.2*

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue; as, a dog or cat licks milk. *1 Kings 21:19*.*NWAD LICK.3*

To lick up, to devour; to consume entirely.*NWAD LICK.4*

Now shall this company lick up all that are round about us, as an ox licketh up the grass of the field. *Numbers 22:4*.*NWAD LICK.5*

To lick the dust, to be slain; to perish in battle.*NWAD LICK.6*

His enemies shall lick the dust. *Psalm 72:9*.*NWAD LICK.7*

LICK, *n.* In America, a place where beasts of the forest lick for salt, at salt springs.

LICK, *n.*

1. A blow; a stroke. [Not an elegant word.]*NWAD LICK.10*

2. A wash; something rubbed on. [Not in use.]*NWAD LICK.11*

LICK, *v.t.* To strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog; to chastise with blows. [Not an elegant word; but probably flog, L. fligo, is from the root of this word.]

LICKER, *n.* One that licks.

LICKERISH, *a.* [Gr. sweet. The sense of watery, smooth, sweet, are allied; likeness is often connected with smoothness in

radical sense, and sleek is probably from the root of lick, like.]

1. Nice in the choice of food; dainty; as a lickerish palate.*NWAD LICKERISH.2*

2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager to taste or enjoy; having a keen relish.*NWAD LICKERISH.3*

3. Dainty; tempting the appetite; as lickerish baits.*NWAD LICKERISH.4*

LICKERISHLY, *adv.* Daintly.

LICKERISHNESS, *n.* Niceness of palate; daintiness.

LICORICE, *n.* [L. glycyrrhiza; Gr. sweet, and root.]

A plant of the genus Glycyrrhiza. The root of this plant abounds with a sweet balsamic juice, much used in pectoral compositions.*NWAD LICORICE.2*

LICOROUS, LICOROUSNESS, for lickerish, etc. not used.

LICTOR, *n.* [L. lick, to strike.] An officer among the Romans, who bore an ax and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office. The duty of a lictor was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public, to clear the way and cause due respect to be paid to them. A dictator was attended by twenty four lictors, a consul by twelve, and a master of the horse by six. It was also the duty of lictors to apprehend and punish criminals.

LID, *n.* [L. claudo, cludo; Gr.; Heb.]

A cover; that which shuts the opening of a vessel or box; as the lid of a chest or trunk; also, the cover of the eye, the membrane which is drawn over the eyeball of an animal at pleasure, and which is intended for its protection; the eyelid.*NWAD LID.2*

LIE, water impregnated with alkaline salt, is written lye, to distinguish it from lie, a falsehood.

LIE, ***n.***

1. A criminal falsehood; a falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth. Fiction, or a false statement or representation, not intended to deceive, mislead or injure, as in fables, parables and the like, is not a lie.*NWAD LIE.3*

It is willful deceit that makes a lie. A man may act a lie, as by pointing his finger in a wrong direction, when a traveler inquires of him his road.*NWAD LIE.4*

2. A fiction; in a ludicrous sense.*NWAD LIE.5*

3. False doctrine. *1 John 2:21, 27*.*NWAD LIE.6*

4. An idolatrous picture of God, or a false god. *Romans 1:25*.*NWAD LIE.7*

5. That which deceives and disappoints confidence. *Micah 1:14*.*NWAD LIE.8*

To give the lie, to charge with falsehood. A man's actions may give the lie to his words.*NWAD LIE.9*

LIE, ***v.i.***

1. To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive, or with an immoral design.*NWAD LIE.11*

Thou hast not lied to men, but to God. *Acts 5:4*.*NWAD LIE.12*

2. To exhibit a false representation; to say or do that which deceives another, when he has a right to know the truth, or when morality requires a just representation.*NWAD LIE.13*

LIE, ***v.i. pret.*** **lay;** ***pp.*** **lain, [lien,** ***Obs.*****] [The Gr. word usually signifies to speak, which is to utter or throw out sounds. Hence to lie down is to throw one's self down, and probably lie and lay are of one family, as are jacio and**

jacceo, in Latin.]

1. To be in a horizontal position, or nearly so, and to rest on any thing lengthwise, and not on the end. Thus a person lies on a bed, and a fallen tree on the ground. A cask stands on its end, but lies on its side.*NWAD LIE.15*

2. To rest in an inclining posture; to lean; as, to lie on or against a column.*NWAD LIE.16*

3. To rest; to press on.*NWAD LIE.17*

4. To be reposited in the grave.*NWAD LIE.18*

All the kings of the earth, even all of them, lie in glory. *Isaiah 14:18*.*NWAD LIE.19*

5. To rest on a bed or couch; to be prostrate; as, to lie sick.*NWAD LIE.20*

My little daughter lieth at the point of death. *Mark 5:23*.*NWAD LIE.21*

6. To be situated. New Haven lies in the forty second degree of north latitude. Ireland lies west of England.*NWAD LIE.22*

Envy lies between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances.*NWAD LIE.23*

7. To be; to rest; to abide; to remain; often followed by some word denoting a particular condition; as, to lie waste; to lie fallow; to lie open; to lie hid; to lie pining or grieving; to lie under one's displeasure; to lie at the mercy of a creditor, or at the mercy of the waves.*NWAD LIE.24*

8. To consist.*NWAD LIE.25*

He that thinks that diversion may not lie in hard labor, forgets the early rising of the huntsman.*NWAD LIE.26*

9. To be sustainable in law; to be capable of being maintained. An action lies against the tenant for waste.*NWAD LIE.27*

An appeal lies in this case.*NWAD LIE.28*

To lie at, to tease or importune. [Little used.]*NWAD LIE.29*

To lie at the heart, to be fixed as an object of affection or anxious desire.*NWAD LIE.30*

1. To lie by, to be reposited, or remaining with. He has the manuscript lying by him.*NWAD LIE.31*

2. To rest; to intermit labor. We lay by during the heat of the day.*NWAD LIE.32*

To lie in the way, to be an obstacle or impediment. Remove the objections that lie in the way of an amicable adjustment.*NWAD LIE.33*

To lie hard or heavy, to press; to oppress; to burden.*NWAD LIE.34*

To lie on hand, to be or remain in possession; to remain unsold or undisposed of.*NWAD LIE.35*

Great quantities of wine lie on hand, or have lain long on hand.*NWAD LIE.36*

To lie on the hands, to remain unoccupied or unemployed; to be tedious. Men are sometimes at a loss to know how to employ the time that lies on their hands.*NWAD LIE.37*

To lie on the head, to be imputed.*NWAD LIE.38*

What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head.*NWAD LIE.39*

To lie in wait, to wait for in concealment; to lie in ambush; to watch for an opportunity to attack or seize.*NWAD LIE.40*

To lie in one, to be in the power of; to belong to.*NWAD LIE.41*

As much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men. *Romans 12:18*.*NWAD LIE.42*

To lie down, to lay the body on the ground or other level place; also, to go to rest.*NWAD LIE.43*

To lie in, to be in childbed; to bring forth young.*NWAD LIE.44*

To lie under, to be subject to; to suffer; to be oppressed by. *NWAD LIE.45*

To lie on or upon, to be a matter of obligation or duty. It lies on the plaintiff to maintain his action.*NWAD LIE.46*

1. To lie with, to lodge or sleep with; also, to have carnal knowledge of.*NWAD LIE.47*

2. To belong to. It lies with you to make amends.*NWAD LIE.48*

To lie over, to remain unpaid, after the time when payment is due; as a note in bank.*NWAD LIE.49*

To lie to, to be stationary, as a ship.*NWAD LIE.50*

LIEF, *a.* [See *Love*.] Dear; beloved. *Obs.*

LIEF, *adv.* [supra. This word coincides with love, L. lubet, libet, and the primary sense is to be free, prompt, ready.]

Gladly; willingly; freely; used in familiar speech, in the phrase, I had as lief go as not. It has been supposed that had in this phrase is a corruption of would. At any rate it is anomalous.*NWAD LIEF.3*

LIEGE, *a.* [L. ligo, to bind; Gr. to bind, to bend; a withe.]

1. Bound by a feudal tenure; obliged to be faithful and loyal to a superior, as a vassal to his lord; subject; faithful; as a liege man. By liege homage, a vassal was bound to serve his lord against all, without excepting his sovereign; or against all, excepting a former lord to whom he owed like service.*NWAD LIEGE.2*

2. Sovereign; as a liege lord. [See the noun.]*NWAD LIEGE.3*

LIEGE, *n.* [supra.]

1. A vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services and duties to his lord.*NWAD LIEGE.5*

2. A lord or superior; a sovereign.*NWAD LIEGE.6*

[Note. This is a false application of the word, arising probably from transferring the word from the vassal to the lord; the lord of liege men, being called liege lord.]*NWAD LIEGE.7*

LIEGE-MAN, *n.* A vassal; a subject. *Obs.*

LIEN, the obsolete participle of lie. [See *Lain*.]

LIEN, *n.* [supra.] A legal claim; as a lien upon land.

LIENTERIC, *a.* [from lientery.] Pertaining to a lientery.

LIENTERY, *n.* [L.; Gr. smooth, and an intestine.]

A flux of the bowels, in which the aliments are discharged undigested, and with little alteration either in color or substance.*NWAD LIENTERY.2*

LIER, *n.* [from lie.] One who lies down; one who rests or remains; as a lier in wait or in ambush. *Joshua 8:13-14*.

LIEU, *n.* [L. locus, Eng. ley or lea. See *Ley*.]

Place; room; stead. It is used only with in. Let me have gold in lieu of silver. In lieu of fashionable honor, let justice by substituted.*NWAD LIEU.2*

LIEUTENANCY, *n.* luten'ancy. [See *Lieutenant*.]

1. The office or commission of a lieutenant.*NWAD LIEUTENANCY.2*

2. The body of lieutenants.*NWAD LIEUTENANCY.3*

LIEUTENANT, *n.* luten'ant. [L. tenens, holding.]

1. An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence. Officers of this kind are civil, as the lord-lieutenant of a kingdom or county; or military, as a lieutenant general, a lieutenant colonel.*NWAD LIEUTENANT.2*

2. In military affairs, the second commissioned officer in a company of infantry cavalry or artillery.*NWAD LIEUTENANT.3*

3. In ships of war, the officer next in rank to the captain.*NWAD LIEUTENANT.4*

LIEUTENANTSHIP. [See *Lieutenancy*.]

LIEVE, for lief, is vulgar. [See *Lief*.]

LIEVRITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *yenite*, which see.

LIFE, *n.* plu lives. [See *Live*.]

1. In a general sense, that state of animals and plants, or of an organized being, in which its natural functions and motions are performed, or in which its organs are capable of performing their functions. A tree is not destitute of life in winter, when the functions of its organs are suspended; nor man during a swoon or syncope; nor strictly birds, quadrupeds or serpents during their torpitude in winter. They are not strictly dead, till the functions of their organs are incapable of being renewed.*NWAD LIFE.2*

2. In animals, animation; vitality; and in man, that state of being in which the soul and body are united.*NWAD LIFE.3*

He entreated me not to take his life.*NWAD LIFE.4*

3. In plants, the state in which they grow or are capable of growth, by means of the circulation of the sap. The life of an oak may be two, three, or four hundred years.*NWAD LIFE.5*

4. The present state of existence; the time from birth to death. The

life of man seldom exceeds seventy years.*NWAD LIFE.6*

If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. *1 Corinthians 15:19*.*NWAD LIFE.7*

5. Manner of living; conduct; deportment, in regard to morals.*NWAD LIFE.8*

I will teach my family to lead good lives.*NWAD LIFE.9*

6. Condition; course of living, in regard to happiness and misery. We say, a man's life has been a series of prosperity, or misfortune.*NWAD LIFE.10*

7. Blood, the supposed vehicle of animation.*NWAD LIFE.11*

And the warm life came issuing through the wound.*NWAD LIFE.12*

8. Animals in general; animal being.*NWAD LIFE.13*

Full nature swarms with life.*NWAD LIFE.14*

9. System of animal nature.*NWAD LIFE.15*

Lives through all life.*NWAD LIFE.16*

10. Spirit; animation; briskness; vivacity; resolution.*NWAD LIFE.17*

They have no notion of life and fire in fancy and words.*NWAD LIFE.18*

11. The living form; real person or state; in opposition to a copy; as, a picture is taken from the life; a description from the life.*NWAD LIFE.19*

12. Exact resemblance; with to, before life.*NWAD LIFE.20*

His portrait is draw to the life.*NWAD LIFE.21*

13. General state of man, or of social manners; as the studies and arts that polish life.*NWAD LIFE.22*

14. Condition; rank in society; as high life and low life.*NWAD LIFE.23*

15. Common occurrences; course of things; human affairs.*NWAD LIFE.24*

But to know that which before us lies in daily life, is the prime wisdom.*NWAD LIFE.25*

16. A person; a living being; usually or always, a human being. How many lives were sacrificed during the revolution?*NWAD LIFE.26*

17. Narrative of a past life; history of the events of life; biographical narration. Johnson wrote the life of Milton, and the lives of other poets.*NWAD LIFE.27*

18. In Scripture, nourishment; support of life.*NWAD LIFE.28*

For the tree of the field is man's life. *Deuteronomy 20:19*.*NWAD LIFE.29*

19. The stomach or appetite.*NWAD LIFE.30*

His life abhorreth bread. *Job 33:20*.*NWAD LIFE.31*

20. The enjoyments or blessings of the present life.*NWAD LIFE.32*

Having the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come. *1 Timothy 4:8*.*NWAD LIFE.33*

21. Supreme felicity.*NWAD LIFE.34*

To be spiritually minded is life and peace. *Romans 8:6*.*NWAD LIFE.35*

22. Eternal happiness in heaven. *Romans 5:21*.*NWAD LIFE.36*

23. Restoration to life. *Romans 5:18*.*NWAD LIFE.37*

24. The author and giver of supreme felicity.*NWAD LIFE.38*

I am the way, the truth, and the life. *John 14:6*.*NWAD LIFE.39*

25. A quickening, animating and strengthening principle, in a moral sense. *John 6:63*.*NWAD LIFE.40*

26. The state of being in force, or the term for which an instrument has legal operation; as the life of an execution.*NWAD LIFE.41*

LIFE-BLOOD, *n.*

1. The blood necessary to life; vital blood.*NWAD LIFE-BLOOD.2*

2. That which constitutes or gives strength and energy.*NWAD LIFE-BLOOD.3*

Money, the life-blood of the nation.*NWAD LIFE-BLOOD.4*

LIFE-BLOOD, *a.* Necessary as blood to life; essential.

LIFE-ESTATE, *n.* An estate that continues during the life of the possessor.

LIFE-EVERLASTING, *n.* A plant of the genus Gnaphalium.

LIFE-GIVING, *a.* Having power to give life; inspiriting; invigorating.

LIFEGUARD, *n.* A guard of the life or person; a guard that attends the person of a prince, or other person.

LIFELESS, *a.*

1. Dead; deprived of life; as a lifeless body.*NWAD LIFELESS.2*

2. Destitute of life; unanimated; as lifeless matter.*NWAD LIFELESS.3*

3. Destitute of power, force, vigor or spirit; dull; heavy; inactive.*NWAD LIFELESS.4*

4. Void of spirit; vapid; as liquor.*NWAD LIFELESS.5*

5. Torpid.*NWAD LIFELESS.6*

6. Wanting physical energy.*NWAD LIFELESS.7*

LIFELESSLY, *adv.* Without vigor; dully; frigidly; heavily.

LIFELESSNESS, *n.* Destitution of life, vigor and spirit; inactivity.

LIFELIKE, *a.* Like a living person.

LIFERENT, *n.* The rent of an estate that continues for life.

LIFESTRING, *n.* a nerve or string that is imagined to be essential to life.

LIFETIME, *n.* The time that life continues; duration of life.

LIFEWEARY, *a.* Tired of life; weary of living.

LIFT, *v.t.* [We retain this sense in shoplifter. L. levo, elevo.]

1. To raise; to elevate; as, to lift the foot or the hand; to lift the head.*NWAD LIFT.2*

2. To raise; to elevate mentally.*NWAD LIFT.3*

To thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul. *Psalm 25:1*.*NWAD LIFT.4*

3. To raise in fortune.*NWAD LIFT.5*

The eye of the Lord lifted up his head from misery.*NWAD LIFT.6*

4. To raise in estimation, dignity or rank. His fortune has lifted him into notice, or into office.*NWAD LIFT.7*

The Roman virtues lift up mortal man.*NWAD LIFT.8*

5. To elate; to cause to swell, as with pride. Up is often used after lift, as a qualifying word; sometimes with effect or emphasis; very

often, however, it is useless.*NWAD LIFT.9*

6. To bear; to support.*NWAD LIFT.10*

7. To steal, that is, to take and carry away. Hence we retain the use of shoplifter, although the verb in this sense is obsolete.*NWAD LIFT.11*

8. In Scripture, to crucify.*NWAD LIFT.12*

When ye have lifted up the Son of man. *John 8:28*.*NWAD LIFT.13*

1. To lift up the eyes, to look; to fix the eyes on.*NWAD LIFT.14*

Lot lifted up his eyes and beheld Jordan. *Genesis 13:10*.*NWAD LIFT.15*

2. To direct the desires to God in prayer. *Psalm 121:1*.*NWAD LIFT.16*

1. To lift up the head, to raise from a low condition; to exalt. *Genesis 40:13*.*NWAD LIFT.17*

2. To rejoice. *Luke 21:28*.*NWAD LIFT.18*

1. To lift up the hand, to swear, or to confirm by oath. *Genesis 14:22*.*NWAD LIFT.19*

2. To raise the hands in prayer. *Psalm 28:2*.*NWAD LIFT.20*

3. To rise in opposition to; to rebel; to assault. *2 Samuel 18:28*.*NWAD LIFT.21*

4. To injure or oppress. *Job 31:21*.*NWAD LIFT.22*

5. To shake off sloth and engage in duty. *Hebrews 12:12*.*NWAD LIFT.23*

To lift up the face, to look to with confidence, cheerfulness and comfort. *Job 22:26*.*NWAD LIFT.24*

To lift up the heel against, to treat with insolence and

contempt.*NWAD LIFT.25*

To lift up the horn, to behave arrogantly or scornfully. *Psalm 75:4-5*.*NWAD LIFT.26*

To lift up the feet, to come speedily to one's relief. *Psalm 74:3*.*NWAD LIFT.27*

To lift up the voice, to cry aloud; to call out, either in grief or joy. *Genesis 21:16*; *Isaiah 24:14*.*NWAD LIFT.28*

LIFT, *v.i.*

1. To try to raise; to exert the strength for the purpose of raising or bearing.*NWAD LIFT.30*

The body strained by lifting at a weight too heavy -*NWAD LIFT.31*

2. To practice theft. *Obs.*NWAD LIFT.32*

LIFT, *n.*

1. The act of raising; a lifting; as the lift of the feet in walking or running.*NWAD LIFT.34*

The goat gives the fox a lift.*NWAD LIFT.35*

2. An effort to raise; as, give us a lift. [Popular use.]*NWAD LIFT.36*

3. That which is to be raised.*NWAD LIFT.37*

4. A dead lift, an ineffectual effort to raise; or the thing which the strength is not sufficient to raise.*NWAD LIFT.38*

5. Any thing to be done which exceeds the strength; or a state of inability; as, to help one at a dead lift.*NWAD LIFT.39*

6. A rise; a degree of elevation; as the lift of a lock in canals.*NWAD LIFT.40*

7. In Scottish, the sky; the atmosphere; the firmament.*NWAD*

LIFT.41

8. In seamen's language, a rope descending from the cap and mast-head to the extremity of a yard. Its use is to support the yard, keep it in equilibrio, and raise the end, when occasion requires.*NWAD LIFT.42*

LIFTED, *pp.* Raised; elevated; swelled with pride.

LIFTER, *n.* One that lifts or raises.

LIFTING, *ppr.* Raising; swelling with pride.

LIFTING, *n.* The act of lifting; assistance.

LIG, *v.i.* to lie. [See *Lie*.] *Obs.*

LIGAMENT, *n.* [L. ligamentum, from ligo, to bind, that is, to strain.]

1. Any thing that ties or unites one thing or part to another.*NWAD LIGAMENT.2*

Interwoven is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts.*NWAD LIGAMENT.3*

2. In anatomy, a strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another. It is a white, solid inelastic, tendinous substance, softer than cartilage, but harder than membrane.*NWAD LIGAMENT.4*

3. Bond; chain; that which binds or restrains.*NWAD LIGAMENT.5*

LIGAMENTAL, LIGAMENTOUS, *a.* Composing a ligament; of the nature of a ligament; binding; as a strong ligamentous membrane.

LIGATION, *n.* [L. ligatio.] The act of binding, or state of being bound.

LIGATURE, *n.* [L. ligatura.]

1. Any thing that binds; a band or bandage.*NWAD LIGATURE.2*

2. The act of binding; as, by a strict ligature of the parts.*NWAD LIGATURE.3*

3. Impotence induced by magic.*NWAD LIGATURE.4*

4. In music, a band or line connecting notes.*NWAD LIGATURE.5*

5. Among printers, a double character, or a type consisting of two letters or characters united; as fl, fi, in English. The old editions of Greek authors abound with ligatures.*NWAD LIGATURE.6*

6. The state of being bound.*NWAD LIGATURE.7*

7. In medicine, stiffness of a joint.*NWAD LIGATURE.8*

8. In surgery, a cord or string for tying the blood vessels, particularly the arteries, to prevent hemorrhage.*NWAD LIGATURE.9*

LIGHT, *n.* lite. [L. lux, light and luceo, to shine. Eng. luck, both in elements and radical sense.]

1. That ethereal agent or matter which makes objects perceptible to the sense of seeing, but the particles of which are separately invisible. It is now generally believed that light is a fluid, or real matter, existing independent of other substances, with properties peculiar to itself. Its velocity is astonishing, as it passes through a space of nearly twelve millions of miles in a minute. Light, when decomposed, is found to consist of rays differently colored; as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The sun is the principal source of light in the solar system; but light is also emitted from bodies ignited, or in combustion, and is reflected from enlightened bodies, as the moon. Light is also emitted from certain putrefying substances. It is usually united with heat, but it exists also independent of it.*NWAD LIGHT.2*

2. That flood of luminous rays which flows from the sun and constitutes day.*NWAD LIGHT.3*

God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. *Genesis 1:5*.*NWAD LIGHT.4*

3. Day; the dawn of day.*NWAD LIGHT.5*

The murderer rising with the light, killeth the poor and needy. *Job 24:14*.*NWAD LIGHT.6*

4. Life.*NWAD LIGHT.7*

O, spring to light, auspicious babe, be born!*NWAD LIGHT.8*

5. Any thing that gives light; as a lamp, candle, taper, lighted tower, star, etc.*NWAD LIGHT.9*

Then he called for a light, and sprang in - *Acts 16:29*.*NWAD LIGHT.10*

I have set thee to be a light to the Gentiles. *Acts 13:47*.*NWAD LIGHT.11*

And God made two great lights. *Genesis 1:16*.*NWAD LIGHT.12*

6. The illuminated part of a picture; the part which lies open to the luminary by which the piece is supposed to be enlightened, and is painted in vivid colors; opposed to shade.*NWAD LIGHT.13*

7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.*NWAD LIGHT.14*

I opened Ariosto in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me light to all I could desire.*NWAD LIGHT.15*

Light, understanding and wisdom - was found in him. *Daniel 5:11*.*NWAD LIGHT.16*

8. Means of knowing. By using such lights as we have, we may arrive at probability, if not at certainty.*NWAD LIGHT.17*

9. Open view; a visible state; a state of being seen by the eye, or perceived, understood or known. Further researches will doubtless bring to light many isles yet undiscovered; further experiments will bring to light properties of matter yet unknown.*NWAD LIGHT.18*

10. Public view or notice.*NWAD LIGHT.19*

Why am I ask'd what next shall see the light?*NWAD LIGHT.20*

11. Explanation; illustration; means of understanding. One part of Scripture throws light on another.*NWAD LIGHT.21*

12. Point of view; situation to be seen or viewed; a use of the word taken from painting. It is useful to exhibit a subject in a variety of lights. Let every thought be presented in a strong light. In whatever light we view this event, it must be considered an evil.*NWAD LIGHT.22*

13. A window; a place that admits light to enter. *1 Kings 7:4*.*NWAD LIGHT.23*

14. A pane of glass; as a window with twelve lights.*NWAD LIGHT.24*

15. In Scripture, God, the source of knowledge.*NWAD LIGHT.25*

God is light. *1 John 1:5*.*NWAD LIGHT.26*

16. Christ.*NWAD LIGHT.27*

That was the true light, that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. *John 1:9*.*NWAD LIGHT.28*

17. Joy; comfort; felicity.*NWAD LIGHT.29*

Light is sown for the righteous. *Psalm 97:11*.*NWAD LIGHT.30*

18. Saving knowledge.*NWAD LIGHT.31*

It is because there is no light in them. *Isaiah 8:20*.*NWAD LIGHT.32*

19. Prosperity; happiness.*NWAD LIGHT.33*

Then shall thy light break forth as the morning. *Isaiah 58:8*.*NWAD LIGHT.34*

20. Support; comfort; deliverance. *Micah 7:8-9*.*NWAD LIGHT.35*

21. The gospel. *Matthew 4:16*.*NWAD LIGHT.36*

22. The understanding or judgment. *Matthew 6:22-23*.*NWAD LIGHT.37*

23. The gifts and graces of christians. *Matthew 5:14-16*.*NWAD LIGHT.38*

24. A moral instructor, as John the Baptist. *John 5:35*.*NWAD LIGHT.39*

25. A true christian, a person enlightened. *Ephesians 5:8*.*NWAD LIGHT.40*

26. A good king, the guide of his people. *2 Samuel 21:17*.*NWAD LIGHT.41*

The light of the countenance, favor; smiles. *Psalm 4:6*.*NWAD LIGHT.42*

To stand in one's own light, to be the means of preventing good, or frustrating one's own purposes.*NWAD LIGHT.43*

To come to light, to be detected; to be discovered or found.*NWAD LIGHT.44*

LIGHT, *a.* lite.

1. Bright; clear; not dark or obscure; as, the morning is light; the apartment is light.*NWAD LIGHT.46*

2. In colors, white or whitish; as a light color; a light brown; a light complexion.*NWAD LIGHT.47*

LIGHT, *a.* lite.

1. Having little weight; not tending to the center of gravity with force; not heavy. A feather is light, compared with lead or silver; but a thing is light only comparatively. That which is light to a man, may be heavy to a child. A light burden for a camel, may be insupportable to a horse.*NWAD LIGHT.49*

2. Not burdensome; easy to be lifted, borne or carried by physical strength; as a light burden, weight or load.*NWAD LIGHT.50*

3. Not oppressive; easy to be suffered or endured; as a light affliction. *2 Corinthians 4:17*.*NWAD LIGHT.51*

4. Easy to be performed; not difficult; not requiring great strength or exertion. The task is light; the work is light.*NWAD LIGHT.52*

5. Easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach; as light food. It may signify also, contained little nutriment.*NWAD LIGHT.53*

6. Not heavily armed, or armed with light weapons; as light troops; a troop of light horse.*NWAD LIGHT.54*

7. Active; swift; nimble.*NWAD LIGHT.55*

Asahel was as light of foot as a wild roe. *2 Samuel 2:18*.*NWAD LIGHT.56*

8. Not encumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments.*NWAD LIGHT.57*

Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects; for they are light to run away.*NWAD LIGHT.58*

9. Not laden; not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted. The ship returned light.*NWAD LIGHT.59*

10. Slight; trifling; not important; as a light error.*NWAD LIGHT.60*

11. Not dense; not gross; as light vapors; light fumes.*NWAD LIGHT.61*

12. Small; inconsiderable; not copious or vehement; as a light rain; a light snow.*NWAD LIGHT.62*

13. Not strong; not violent; moderate; as a light wind.*NWAD LIGHT.63*

14. Easy to admit influence; inconsiderate; easily influenced by trifling considerations; unsteady; unsettled; volatile; as a light, vain

person; a light mind.*NWAD LIGHT.64*

There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than profanely to scoff at religion.*NWAD LIGHT.65*

15. Gay; airy; indulging levity; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling.*NWAD LIGHT.66*

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too light.*NWAD LIGHT.67*

We may neither be light in prayer, now wrathful in debate.*NWAD LIGHT.68*

16. Wanton; unchaste; as a woman of light carriage.*NWAD LIGHT.69*

A light wife doth make a heavy husband.*NWAD LIGHT.70*

17. Not of legal weight; clipped; diminished; as light coin.*NWAD LIGHT.71*

To set light by, to undervalue; to slight; to treat as of no importance; to despise.*NWAD LIGHT.72*

To make light of, to treat as of little consequence; to slight; to disregard.*NWAD LIGHT.73*

LIGHT, *v.t.* lite.

1. To kindle; to inflame; to set fire to; as, to light a candle or lamp; sometimes with up; as, to light up an inextinguishable flame. We often hear lit used for lighted as, he lit a candle; but this is inelegant.*NWAD LIGHT.75*

2. To give light to.*NWAD LIGHT.76*

Ah hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn to light the dead -*NWAD LIGHT.77*

3. To illuminate; to fill or spread over with light; as, to light a room; to light the streets of a city.*NWAD LIGHT.78*

4. To lighten; to ease of a burden. [Not in use. See *Lighten*.]*NWAD LIGHT.79*

LIGHT, *v.i.* lite.

1. To fall on; to come to by chance; to happen to find; with on.*NWAD LIGHT.81*

A weaker man may sometimes light on notions which had escaped a wiser.*NWAD LIGHT.82*

2. To fall on; to strike.*NWAD LIGHT.83*

They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. *Revelation 7:16*.*NWAD LIGHT.84*

3. To descend, as from a horse or carriage; with down, off, or from.*NWAD LIGHT.85*

He lighten down from his chariot. *2 Kings 5:21*.*NWAD LIGHT.86*

She lighted off the camel. *Genesis 24:64*.*NWAD LIGHT.87*

To settle; to rest; to stoop from flight. The bee lights on this flower and that.*NWAD LIGHT.88*

LIGHT-ARMED, *a.* Armed with light weapons.

LIGHT-BEARER, *n.* A torch-bearer.

LIGHT-BRAIN, *n.* An empty headed person.

LIGHTED, *pp.* li'ted. Kindled; set on fire; caused to burn. [Lit, for lighted, is inelegant.]

LIGHTEN, *v.i.* li'tn. [from light, the fluid.]

1. To flash; to burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine with an instantaneous illumination.*NWAD LIGHTEN.2*

This dreadful night that thunders, lightens, opens graves, and roars as doth the lion.*NWAD LIGHTEN.3*

2. To shine like lightning.*NWAD LIGHTEN.4*

3. To fall; to light. *Obs.NWAD LIGHTEN.5*

LIGHTEN, *v.t.* li'tn.

1. To dissipate darkness; to fill with light; to spread over with light; to illuminate; to enlighten; as, to lighten an apartment with lamps or gas; to lighten the streets.*NWAD LIGHTEN.7*

A key of fire ran all along the shore, and lightened all the river with a blaze.*NWAD LIGHTEN.8*

2. To illuminate with knowledge; in a moral sense.*NWAD LIGHTEN.9*

A light to lighten the Gentiles. *Luke 2:32*.*NWAD LIGHTEN.10*

3. To free from trouble and fill with joy.*NWAD LIGHTEN.11*

They looked to him and were lightened. *Psalm 34:5*.*NWAD LIGHTEN.12*

LIGHTEN, *v.t.* li'tn. [from light, not heavy.]

1. To make lighter; to reduce in weight; to make less heavy; as, to lighten a ship by unloading; to lighten a load or burden.*NWAD LIGHTEN.14*

2. To alleviate; to make less burdensome or afflictive; as, to lighten the cares of life; to lighten the burden of grief.*NWAD LIGHTEN.15*

3. To cheer; to exhilarate.*NWAD LIGHTEN.16*

He lightens my humor with his merry jest.*NWAD LIGHTEN.17*

LIGHTER, *n.* li'ter.

1. One that lights; as a lighter of lamps.*NWAD LIGHTER.2*

2. A large open flat-bottomed boat, used in loading and unloading ships.*NWAD LIGHTER.3*

LIGHTERMAN, *n.* li'terman. A man who manages a lighter; a boatman.

LIGHTFINGERED, *a.* li'tefingered. Dexterous in taking and conveying away; thievish; addicted to petty thefts.

LIGHTFOOT, li'tefoot,

LIGHTFOOTED, li'tefooted. *a.* Nimble in running or dancing; active. [Little used.]

LIGHTHEADED, *a.* [See *Head*.]

1. Thoughtless; heedless; weak; volatile; unsteady.*NWAD LIGHTHEADED.2*

2. Disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious.*NWAD LIGHTHEADED.3*

LIGHTHEADEDNESS, *n.* Disorder of the head; dizziness; deliriousness.

LIGHTHEARTED, *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.

LIGHT-HORSE, *n.* Light armed cavalry.

LIGHT-HOUSE, *n.* A pharos; a tower or building erected on a rock or point of land, or on an isle in the sea, with a light or number of lamps on the top, intended to direct seamen in navigating ships at night.

LIGHTLEGGED, *a.* Nimble; swift of foot.

LIGHTLESS, li'teless. Destitute of light; dark.

LIGHTLY, *adv.* li'tely.

1. With little weight; as, to tread lightly; to press lightly.*NWAD LIGHTLY.2*

2. Without deep impression.*NWAD LIGHTLY.3*

The soft ideas of the cheerful note, lightly received, were easily forgot.*NWAD LIGHTLY.4*

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course.*NWAD LIGHTLY.5*

4. Without reason, or for reasons of little weight.*NWAD LIGHTLY.6*

Flatter not the rich, neither do thou willingly or lightly appear before great personages.*NWAD LIGHTLY.7*

5. Without dejection; cheerfully.*NWAD LIGHTLY.8*

Bid that welcome which comes to punish us, and we punish it, seeming to bear it lightly.*NWAD LIGHTLY.9*

6. Not chastely; wantonly.*NWAD LIGHTLY.10*

7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily.*NWAD LIGHTLY.11*

He led me lightly o'er the stream.*NWAD LIGHTLY.12*

8. Gaily; airily; with levity; without heed or care.*NWAD LIGHTLY.13*

LIGHTMINDED, *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; volatile; not considerate.

He that is hasty to give credit, is lightminded.*NWAD LIGHTMINDED.2*

LIGHTNESS, *n.* li'teness.

1. Want of weight; levity; the contrary to heaviness; as the lightness of air, compared with water.*NWAD LIGHTNESS.2*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; the quality of mind which disposes it to be influenced by trifling considerations.*NWAD LIGHTNESS.3*

- Such is the lightness of you common men.*NWAD LIGHTNESS.4*

3. Levity; wantonness; lewdness; unchastity.*NWAD LIGHTNESS.5*

4. Agility; nimbleness.*NWAD LIGHTNESS.6*

LIGHTNING, *n.* li'tening. [that is, lightening, the participle present of lighten.]

1. A sudden discharge of electricity from a cloud to the earth, or from the earth to a cloud, or from one cloud to another, that is, from a body positively charged to one negatively charged, producing a vivid flash of light, and usually a loud report, called thunder. Sometimes lightning is a mere instantaneous flash of light without thunder, as heat-lightning, lightning seen by reflection, the flash being beyond the limits of our horizon.*NWAD LIGHTNING.2*

2. [from lighten, to diminish weight.] Abatement; alleviation; mitigation.*NWAD LIGHTNING.3*

LIGHTROOM, *n.* In a ship of war, a small apartment, having double glass windows towards the magazine, and containing lights by which the gunner fills cartridges.

LIGHTS, *n.* lites. *plu.* [so called from their lightness.]

The lungs; the organs of breathing in animals. These organs in man we call lungs; in other animals, lights.*NWAD LIGHTS.2*

LIGHTSOME, *a.* li'tesome.

1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure.*NWAD LIGHTSOME.2*

White walls make rooms more lightsome than black. [Little used.]*NWAD LIGHTSOME.3*

The lightsome realms of love.*NWAD LIGHTSOME.4*

[In the latter passage, the word is elegant.]*NWAD LIGHTSOME.5*

2. Gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating.*NWAD LIGHTSOME.6*

That lightsome affection of joy.*NWAD LIGHTSOME.7*

LIGHTSOMENESS, *n.*

1. Luminousness; the quality of being light; opposed to darkness or darksomeness.*NWAD LIGHTSOMENESS.2*

2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity. [This word is little used.]*NWAD LIGHTSOMENESS.3*

LIGN-ALOES, *n.* [L. lignum, wood, and aloes.] Aloes-wood. *Numbers 24:6*.

LIGNEOUS, *a.* [L. ligneus.] Wooden; made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood. The harder part of a plant is ligneous.

LIGNIFICATION, *n.* The process of becoming or of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.

LIGNIFORM, *a.* [L. lignum, wood, and form.] Like wood; resembling wood.

LIGNIFY, *v.t.* [L. lignum, wood, and facio, to make.] To convert into wood.

LIGNIFY, *v.i.* To become wood.

LIGNITE, *n.* [L. lignum.] Fossil or bituminous wood, a mineral combustible substance.

LIGNOUS, *a.* Ligneous. [Little used.]

LIGNUM-VITAE, *n.* [L.] Guaiacum or pockwood, a genus of plants, natives of warm climates. The common Lignumvitae is

a native of the warm latitudes of America. If becomes a large tree, having a hard, brownish, brittle bark, and its wood firm, solid, ponderous, very resinous, of a blackish yellow color in the middle, and of a hot aromatic taste. It is of considerable use in medicine and the mechanical arts, being wrought into utensils, wheels, cogs, and various articles of turnery.

LIGULATE, LIGULATED, *a.* [L. ligula, a strap.] Like a bandage or strap; as a ligulate flower, a species of compound flower, the florets of which have their corollets flat, spreading out towards the end, with the base only tubular. This is the semi-floscular flower of Tournefort.

LIGURE, *n.* A kind of precious stone.

LIGURITE, *n.* [from Liguria.] A mineral occurring in oblique rhombic prisms, of an apple green color, occasionally speckled.

LIKE, *a.* [L., Heb., Gr. See *Lick* and *Lickerish*.]

1. Equal in quantity, quality or degree; as a territory of like extent with another; men of like excellence.*NWAD LIKE.2*

More clergymen were impoverished by the late war, than ever in the like space before.*NWAD LIKE.3*

2. Similar; resembling; having resemblance.*NWAD LIKE.4*

Elias was a man subject to like passions as we are. *James 5:17*.*NWAD LIKE.5*

Why might not other planets have been created for like uses with the earth, each for its own inhabitants?*NWAD LIKE.6*

Like is usually followed by to or unto, but it is often omitted.*NWAD LIKE.7*

What city is like unto this great city? *Revelation 18:18*.*NWAD LIKE.8*

I saw three unclean spirits like frogs. *Revelation 16:13*.*NWAD LIKE.9*

Among them all was found none like Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah. *Daniel 1:19*.*NWAD LIKE.10*

3. Probably; likely, that is, having the resemblance or appearance of an event; giving reason to expect or believe.*NWAD LIKE.11*

He is like to die of hunger in the place where he is, for there is no more bread. *Jeremiah 38:9*.*NWAD LIKE.12*

Many were not easy to be governed, not like to conform themselves to strict rules.*NWAD LIKE.13*

LIKE, *n.* [elliptically, for like thing, like event, like person.]

1. some person or thing resembling another; an equal. The like lmay never happen again.*NWAD LIKE.15*

He was a man, take him for all and all, I shall not look upon his like again.*NWAD LIKE.16*

2. had like, in the phrase, “he had like to be defeated,” seems to be a corruption; but perhaps like here is used for resemblance or probability, and has the character of a noun. At any rate, as a phrase, it is authorized by good usage.*NWAD LIKE.17*

LIKE, *adv.*

1. In the same manner.*NWAD LIKE.19*

- Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. *Matthew 6:29*; *Luke 12:27*.*NWAD LIKE.20*

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. *Psalm 103:13*.*NWAD LIKE.21*

2. In a manner becoming.*NWAD LIKE.22*

Be strong, and quit yourselves like men. *1 Samuel 4:9*.*NWAD*

LIKE.23

3. Likely; probably; as like enough it will.*NWAD LIKE.24*

LIKE, *v.t.* [L. placeo and delecto, with prefixes.]

1. To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve. it expresses less than love and delight. We like a plan or design, when we approve of it as correct or beneficial. We like the character or conduct of a man when it comports with our view of rectitude. We like food that the taste relishes. We like whatever gives us pleasure.*NWAD LIKE.26*

He proceeded from looking to liking, and from liking to loving.*NWAD LIKE.27*

2. to please; to be agreeable to.*NWAD LIKE.28*

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it like her to include the same within one entire lease. *Obs.*NWAD LIKE.29*

3. To liken. *Obs.*NWAD LIKE.30*

LIKE, *v.i.*

1. To be pleased; to choose.*NWAD LIKE.32*

He may go or stay, as he likes.*NWAD LIKE.33*

2. To like of, to be pleased. *Obs.*NWAD LIKE.34*

LIKELIHOOD, *n.* [likely and hod.]

1. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth or reality. There is little likelihood that an habitual drunkard will become temperate. There is little likelihood that an old offender will be reformed. Prudence directs us not to undertake a design, when there is little or no likelihood of success.*NWAD LIKELIHOOD.2*

2. Appearance; show; resemblance. *Obs.*NWAD LIKELIHOOD.3*

LIKELINESS, *n.* [from likely.]

1. Probability.*NWAD LIKELINESS.2*

2. The qualities that please. [See *Likely*.]*NWAD LIKELINESS.3*

LIKELY, *a.* [that is, like-like.]

1. Probable; that may be rationally though or believed to have taken place in time past, or to be true now or hereafter; such as is more reasonable than the contrary. A likely story, is one which evidence, or the circumstances of the case render probable, and therefore credible.*NWAD LIKELY.2*

2. Such as may be liked; pleasing; as a likely man or woman.*NWAD LIKELY.3*

[This use of likely is not obsolete, as Johnson affirms, nor is it vulgar. But the English and their descendants in America differ in the application. The English apply the word to external appearance, and with them, likely is equivalent to handsome, well formed; as a likely man, a likely horse. In America, the word is usually applied to the endowments of the mind, or to pleasing accomplishments. With us, a likely man, is a man of good character and talents, or of good dispositions or accomplishments, that render him pleasing or respectable.]*NWAD LIKELY.4*

LIKELY, *adv.* Probably.

While man was innocent, he was likely ignorant of nothing important for him to know.*NWAD LIKELY.6*

LIKE-MINDED, *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose. *Romans 15:5*.

LIKEN, *v.t.* li'kn.

To compare; to represent as resembling or similar.*NWAD LIKEN.2*

Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will

liken him unto a wise man, that built his house on a rock. *Matthew 7:24*.*NWAD LIKEN.3*

LIKENED, *pp.* Compared.

LIKENESS, *n.*

1. Resemblance in form; similitude. The picture is a good likeness of the original.*NWAD LIKENESS.2*

2. Resemblance; form; external appearance. Guard against an enemy in the likeness of a friend.*NWAD LIKENESS.3*

3. One that resembles another; a copy; a counterpart.*NWAD LIKENESS.4*

I took you for your likeness, Chloe.*NWAD LIKENESS.5*

4. An image, picture or statue, resembling a person or thing. *Exodus 20:4*.*NWAD LIKENESS.6*

LIKENING, *ppr.* Comparing; representing as similar.

LIKEWISE, *adv.* [like and wise.] In like manner; also; moreover; too.

For he seeth that wise men die, likewise the fool and the brutish person perish, and leave their wealth to others. *Psalm 49:10*.*NWAD LIKEWISE.2*

LIKING, *ppr.* of like.

1. Approving; being pleased with.*NWAD LIKING.2*

2. *a.* Plump; full; of a good appearance. *Daniel 1:10*. *Obs.*NWAD LIKING.3*

LIKING, *n.*

1. A good state of body; healthful appearance; plumpness.*NWAD*

LIKING.5

Their young ones are in good liking - *Job 39:4*.*NWAD LIKING.6*

2. State of trial. [Not used.]*NWAD LIKING.7*

3. Inclination; pleasure; as, this is an amusement to your liking.*NWAD LIKING.8*

4. Delight in; pleasure in; with to.*NWAD LIKING.9*

He who has no liking to the whole, ought not to censure the parts.*NWAD LIKING.10*

LILAC, *n.* A plant or shrub of the genus syringa, a native of Persia. The common lilac is cultivated for its flowers, which are purple or white.

LILALITE, *n.* A species of earth of the argillaceous kind; called also *lepidolite*, which see.

LILIACEOUS, *a.* [L. liliaceus, from lilium, a lily.]

Pertaining to lilies; lily-like. A liliaceous corol is one that has six regular petals.*NWAD LILIACEOUS.2*

LILIED, *a.* Embellished with lilies.

By sandy Ladon's lilied banks.*NWAD LILIED.2*

LILL, *v.t.* [See *Loll*. But lill is used in New England.]

LILT, *v.i.*

1. To do any thing with dexterity or quickness. [Local.]*NWAD LILT.2*

2. To sing or play on the bagpipe.*NWAD LILT.3*

LILY, *n.* [L. lilium; Gr.] A genus of plants of many species, which are all bulbous-rooted, herbaceous perennials, producing bell-shaped, hexapetalous flowers of great beauty and variety of colors.

Lily of the valley, a plant of the genus convallaria, with a monopetalous, bell-shaped corol, divided at the top into six segments.*NWAD LILY.2*

LILY-DAFFODIL, *n.* A plant and flower.

LILY-HANDED, *a.* Having white delicate hands.

LILY-HYACINTH, *n.* A plant.

LILY-LIVERED, *a.* White-livered; cowardly. [Not used.]

LIMATION, *n.* [L. limo, to file.] The act of filing or polishing.

LIMATURE, *n.* [L. limo, to file.]

1. A filing.*NWAD LIMATURE.2*

2. Filings; particles rubbed off by filing.*NWAD LIMATURE.3*

LIMB, *n.* lim. [L. limbus, edge or border, extremity; limes, limit. The sense of limb is from shooting or extending.]

1. Edge or border. This is the proper signification of the word; but in this sense it is limited chiefly to technical use, and applied to the sun, moon, or a star, to a leaf, to a quadrant, etc. We say, the sun

or moon is eclipsed on its northern limb. But we never say, the limb of a board, of a tract of land or water, etc.*NWAD LIMB.2*

2. In anatomy, and in common use, an extremity of the human body; a member; a projecting part; as the arm or leg; that is, a shoot.*NWAD LIMB.3*

3. The branch of a tree; applied only to a branch of some size, and not to a small twig.*NWAD LIMB.4*

4. In botany, the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol.*NWAD LIMB.5*

LIMB, *v.t.* lim.

1. To supply with limbs.*NWAD LIMB.7*

2. To dismember; to tear off the limbs.*NWAD LIMB.8*

LIMBAT, *n.* A cooling periodical wind in the isle of Cyprus, blowing from the north west from eight o'clock, A.M. to the middle of the day or later.

LIMBEC, *n.* [contracted from alembic.] A still; a word not now used.

LIMBEC, *v.t.* To strain or pass through a still. *Obs.*

LIMBED, *a.* In composition, formed with regard to limbs; as well-limbed; large-limbed; short-limbed.

LIMBER, *a.* Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding. In America, it is applied to material things; as a limber rod; a limber joint.

LIMBER, *n.* In a ship, a square hole cut through the floor timbers, as a passage for water to the pump-well.

LIMBERNESS, *n.* The quality of being easily bent; flexibleness; pliancy.

LIMBERS, *n.*

1. A two-wheeled carriage, having boxes for ammunition.*NWAD LIMBERS.2*

2. Thills; shafts of a carriage. [Local.]*NWAD LIMBERS.3*

LIMBILITE, *n.* A mineral from Limbourg, in Swabia, of a honey yellow color, and compact texture.

LIMBLESS, *a.* Destitute of limbs.

LIMB-MEAL, *a.* Piece-meal.

LIMBO, LIMBUS, *n.* [L. limbus.]

1. A region bordering on hell, or hell itself.*NWAD LIMBO.2*

Among catholics, a place where the souls of persons are lodged after death.*NWAD LIMBO.3*

2. A place of restraint.*NWAD LIMBO.4*

LIME, *n.* [L. limus; Gr. and allied to clammy. On this word is formed slime.]

1. A viscous substance, sometimes laid on twigs for catching birds.*NWAD LIME.2*

2. Calcarious earth, oxyd of calcium, procured from chalk and certain stones and shells, by expelling from them the carbonic acid, by means of a strong heat in a furnace. The best lime for mortar or cement is obtained from limestone, or carbonate of lime, of which marble is a fine species.*NWAD LIME.3*

3. The linden tree.*NWAD LIME.4*

4. [See *Lemon*.] A species of acid fruit, smaller than the lemon.*NWAD LIME.5*

LIME, *v.t.*

1. To smear with a viscous substance.*NWAD LIME.7*

2. To entangle; to ensnare.*NWAD LIME.8*

3. To manure with lime.*NWAD LIME.9*

Land may be improved by draining, marling and liming.*NWAD LIME.10*

4. To cement.*NWAD LIME.11*

LIME-BURNER, *n.* One who burns stones to lime.

LIMED, *pp.* Smeared with lime; entangled; manured with lime.

LIMEHOUND, *n.* A dog used in hunting the wild boar; a limer.

LIMEKILN, *n.* li'mekil. A kiln or furnace in which stones or shells are exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime.

LIMESTONE, *n.* Stone of which lime is made by the expulsion of its carbonic acid, or fixed air. It is called carbonate of lime. Of this there are several species.

LIMETWIG, *n.* A twig smeared with lime.

LIMETWIGGED, *a.* Smeared with lime.

LIMEWATER, *n.* Water impregnated with lime.

LIMING, *ppr.* Daubing with viscous matter; entangling; manuring with lime.

LIMIT, *n.* [L. limes. See *Limb*.]

1. Bound; border; utmost extent; the part that terminates a thing; as the limit of a town, city or empire; the limits of human

knowledge.*NWAD LIMIT.2*

2. The thing which bounds; restraint.*NWAD LIMIT.3*

3. Limits, *plu.*, the extent of the liberties of a prison.*NWAD LIMIT.4*

LIMIT, *v.t.*

1. To bound; to set bounds to.*NWAD LIMIT.6*

2. To confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain. The government of England is a limited monarchy.*NWAD LIMIT.7*

They tempted God and limited the Holy One of Israel.*Psalm 78:41*.*NWAD LIMIT.8*

3. To restrain from a lax or general signification. World sometimes signifies the universe, and sometimes its signification is limited to this earth.*NWAD LIMIT.9*

LIMITABLE, *a.* That may be limited, circumscribed, bounded or restrained.

LIMITANEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to bounds.

LIMITARIAN, *a.* That limits or circumscribes.

LIMITARIAN, *n.* One that limits; one who holds the doctrine that a part of the human race only are to be saved; opposed to universalist.

LIMITARY, *a.* Placed at the limit, as a guard.

- Proud limitary cherub.*NWAD LIMITARY.2*

LIMITATION, *n.* [L. limitatio.]

1. The act of bounding or circumscribing.*NWAD LIMITATION.2*

2. Restriction; restraint; circumscription. The king consented to a limitation of his prerogatives. Government by the limitation of

natural rights secures civil liberty.*NWAD LIMITATION.3*

3. Restriction; confinement from a lax indeterminate import. Words of general import are often to be understood with limitations.*NWAD LIMITATION.4*

4. A certain precinct within which friars were allowed to beg or exercise their functions.*NWAD LIMITATION.5*

LIMITED, *pp.*

1. Bounded; circumscribed; restrained.*NWAD LIMITED.2*

2 . *a.* Narrow; circumscribed. Our views of nature are very limited.*NWAD LIMITED.3*

LIMITEDLY, *adv.* With limitation.

LIMITEDNESS, *n.* State of being limited.

LIMITER, *n.*

1. He or that which limits or confines.*NWAD LIMITER.2*

2. A friar licensed to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district.*NWAD LIMITER.3*

LIMITLESS, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded.

LIMMER, *n.*

1. A limehound; a mongrel.*NWAD LIMMER.2*

2. A dog engendered between a hound and a mastiff.*NWAD LIMMER.3*

3. A thill or shaft. [Local. See *Limber*.]*NWAD LIMMER.4*

4. A thill-horse. [Local.]*NWAD LIMMER.5*

LIMN, *v.t.* lim. [L. lumino.] To draw or paint; or to paint in water colors.

LIMNED, *pp.* lim'med. Painted.

LIMNER, *n.* [L. illuminator, in the middle ages, alluminor.]

1. One that colors or paints on paper or parchment; one who decorates books with initial pictures.*NWAD LIMNER.2*

2. A portrait painter.*NWAD LIMNER.3*

LIMNING, *ppr.* Drawing; painting; painting in water colors.

LIMNING, *n.* The act or art of drawing or painting in water colors.

LIMOUS, *a.* [L. limosus, from limus, slime.] Muddy; slimy; thick.

LIMP, *v.i.* To halt; to walk lamely.

LIMP, *n.* A halt; act of limping.

LIMP, *a.* Vapid; weak. [Not used.]

LIMPER, *n.* One that limps.

LIMPET, *n.* [L. lepas; Gr. from to peel or strip off bark.]

A univalve shell of the genus Patella, adhering to rocks.*NWAD LIMPET.2*

LIMPID, *a.* [L. limpidus.] Pure; clear; transparent; as a limpid stream.

LIMPIDNESS, *n.* Clearness; purity.

LIMPING, *ppr.* Halting; walking lamely.

LIMPINGLY, *adv.* Lamely; in a halting manner.

LIMSY, *a.* Weak; flexible.

LIMY, *a.* [See *Lime*.]

1. Viscous; glutinous; as limy snares.*NWAD LIMY.2*

2. Containing lime; as a limy soil.*NWAD LIMY.3*

3. Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.*NWAD LIMY.4*

LIN, *v.i.* To yield. *Obs.*

LIN, *n.* A pool or mere. [Not used.]

LINCHPIN, *n.*

A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.*NWAD LINCHPIN.2*

LINCTURE, *n.* [L. lingo, linctus.] Medicine taken by licking.

LINDEN, *n.*

The lime-tree, or teil-tree, of the genus Tilia.*NWAD LINDEN.2*

LINE, *n.* [L. linea, linum; Gr. flax.]

1. In geometry, a quantity extended in length, without breadth or thickness; or a limit terminating a surface.*NWAD LINE.2*

2. A slender string; a small cord or rope. The angler uses a line and hook. The seaman uses a hand line, a hauling line, spilling lines, etc.*NWAD LINE.3*

3. A thread, string or cord extended to direct any operation.*NWAD LINE.4*

We as by line upon the ocean go.*NWAD LINE.5*

4. Lineament; a mark in the hand or face.*NWAD LINE.6*

He tipples palmistry, and dines on all her fortune-telling lines.*NWAD LINE.7*

5. Delineation; sketch; as the lines of a building.*NWAD LINE.8*

6. Contour; outline; exterior limit of a figure.*NWAD LINE.9*

Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy line.*NWAD LINE.10*

7. In writing, printing and engraving, the words and letters which stand on a level in one row, between one margin and another; as a page of thirty lines.*NWAD LINE.11*

8. In poetry, a verse, or the words which form a certain number of feet, according to the measure.*NWAD LINE.12*

9. A short letter; a note. I received a line from my friend by the last mail.*NWAD LINE.13*

10. A rank or row of soldiers, or the disposition of an army drawn up with an extended front; or the like disposition of a fleet prepared for engagement.*NWAD LINE.14*

11. A trench or rampart; an extended work in fortification.*NWAD LINE.15*

Unite thy forces and attack their lines.*NWAD LINE.16*

12. Method; disposition; as line of order.*NWAD LINE.17*

13. Extension; limit; border.*NWAD LINE.18*

Eden stretched her line from Auran eastward to the royal towers of great Seleucia.*NWAD LINE.19*

14. Equator; equinoctial circle.*NWAD LINE.20*

When the sun below the line descends -*NWAD LINE.21*

15. A series or succession of progeny or relations, descending from

a common progenitor. We speak of the ascending or descending line; the line of descent; the male line; a line of kings.*NWAD LINE.22*

16. The twelfth part of an inch.*NWAD LINE.23*

17. A straight extended mark.*NWAD LINE.24*

18. A straight or parallel direction. The houses must all stand in a line. Every new building must be set in a line with other on the same street.*NWAD LINE.25*

19. Occupation; employment; department or course of business. We speak of men in the same line of business.*NWAD LINE.26*

20. Course; direction.*NWAD LINE.27*

What general line of conduct ought to be pursued?*NWAD LINE.28*

21. Lint or flax. [Seldom used.]*NWAD LINE.29*

22. In heraldry, lines are the figures used in armories to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures.*NWAD LINE.30*

23. In Scripture, line signifies a cord for measuring; also, instruction, doctrine. *Psalm 19:4*; *Isaiah 28:10, 13, 17*.*NWAD LINE.31*

A right line, a straight or direct line; the shortest line that can be drawn between two points.*NWAD LINE.32*

Horizontal line, a line drawn parallel to the horizon.*NWAD LINE.33*

Equinoctial line, in geography, a great circle on the earth's surface, at 90 degrees distance from each pole, and bisecting the earth at that part. In astronomy, the circle which the sun seems to describe, in March and September, when the days and nights are of equal length.*NWAD LINE.34*

Meridian line, an imaginary circle drawn through the two poles of the earth, and any part of its surface.*NWAD LINE.35*

A ship of the line, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle. All ships carrying seventy four or more large guns, are ships of the line. Smaller ships may sometimes be so called.*NWAD LINE.36*

LINE, *v.t.* [supposed to be from L. linum, flax, whence linen, which is often used for linings.]

1. To cover on the inside; as a garment lined with linen, fur or silk; a box lined with paper or tin.*NWAD LINE.38*

2. To put in the inside.*NWAD LINE.39*

- What if I do line one of their hands?*NWAD LINE.40*

3. To place along by the side of any thing for guarding; as, to line a hedge with riflemen; to line works with soldiers.*NWAD LINE.41*

4. To strengthen by additional works or men.*NWAD LINE.42*

Line and new repair your towns of war with men of courage.*NWAD LINE.43*

5. To cover; to add a covering; as, to line a crutch.*NWAD LINE.44*

6. To strengthen with any thing added.*NWAD LINE.45*

Who lined himself with hope.*NWAD LINE.46*

7. To impregnate; applied to irrational animals.*NWAD LINE.47*

LINEAGE, *n.*

Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.*NWAD LINEAGE.2*

LINEAL, *a.* [L. linealis, from linea, line.]

1. Composed of lines; delineated; as lineal designs.*NWAD LINEAL.2*

2. In a direct line from an ancestor; as lineal descent; lineal succession.*NWAD LINEAL.3*

3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors.*NWAD LINEAL.4*

4. Allied by direct descent.*NWAD LINEAL.5*

For only you are lineal to the throne.*NWAD LINEAL.6*

5. In the direction of a line; as lineal measure.*NWAD LINEAL.7*

Lineal measure, the measure of length.*NWAD LINEAL.8*

LINEALITY, *n.* The state of being in the form of a line.

LINEALLY, *adv.* In a direct line; as, the prince is lineally descended from the conqueror.

LINEAMENT, *n.* [L. lineamentum.]

Feature; form; make; the outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face.*NWAD LINEAMENT.2*

Man he seems in all his lineaments.*NWAD LINEAMENT.3*

- The lineaments of the body.*NWAD LINEAMENT.4*

- Lineaments of a character.*NWAD LINEAMENT.5*

LINEAR, *a.* [L. linearis.]

1. Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.*NWAD LINEAR.2*

2. In botany, like a line; slender; of the same breadth throughout, except at the extremities; as linear leaf.*NWAD LINEAR.3*

Linear numbers, in mathematics, such as have relation to length only; such is a number which represents one side of a plane figure. If the plane figure is a square, the linear figure is called a root.*NWAD LINEAR.4*

Linear problem, that which may be solved geometrically by the intersection of two right lines.*NWAD LINEAR.5*

LINEATE, *a.* In botany, marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines; as a lineate leaf.

LINEATION, *n.* Draught; *delineation*, which see.

LINED, *pp.* Covered on the inside.

LINEN, *n.* [L. linun, flax, Gr. The sense is probably long, extended or smooth. In the latter sense, it would accord with L. linio, lenio.]

1. Cloth made of flax or hemp.*NWAD LINEN.2*

2. An under garment.*NWAD LINEN.3*

LINEN, *a.* [L. lineus.]

1. Made of flax or hemp; as linen cloth; a linen stocking.*NWAD LINEN.5*

2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale.*NWAD LINEN.6*

Fossil-linen, a kind of amianth, with soft, parallel, flexible fibers.*NWAD LINEN.7*

LINEN-DRAPER, *n.* A person who deals in linens.

Linener and linen-man, in a like sense, are obsolete.*NWAD LINEN-DRAPER.2*

LING, *n.*

A fish of the genus Gadus, or cod kind, which grows to the length of four feet or more, is very slender, with a flat head. This fish abounds on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and forms a considerable article of commerce.*NWAD LING.2*

LING, *n.* A species of long grass; heath.

LINGER, *v.i.*

1. To delay; to loiter; to remain or wait long; to be slow.*NWAD LINGER.2*

Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind.*NWAD LINGER.3*

Whose judgment now of a long time lingereth not. *2 Peter 2:3*.*NWAD LINGER.4*

2. To hesitate; to be slow in deciding; to be in suspense.*NWAD LINGER.5*

Perhaps thou lingerest, in deep thought detained.*NWAD LINGER.6*

3. To remain long in any state. The patient lingers on a bed of sickness.*NWAD LINGER.7*

LINGER, *v.t.* To protract.

LINGERER, *n.* One who lingers.

LINGERING, *ppr.*

1. Delaying; loitering.*NWAD LINGERING.2*

2. *a.* Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted; as a lingering disease.*NWAD LINGERING.3*

To die is the fate of man; but to die with lingering anguish is generally his folly.*NWAD LINGERING.4*

LINGERING, *n.* A delaying; a remaining long; tardiness; protraction.

The lingerings of holyday customs.*NWAD LINGERING.6*

LINGERINGLY, *adv.* With delay; slowly; tediously.

LINGET, ***n.*** **A small mass of metal.**

LINGLE, ***n.*** **Shoemaker's thread. [Not in use or local.]**

LINGO, ***n.*** **[L. lingua.] Language; speech. [Vulgar.]**

LINGUADENTAL, ***a.*** **[L. lingua, tongue, and dens, a tooth.]**

Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth; as the letters d and t.*NWAD LINGUADENTAL.2*

LINGUADENTAL, ***n.*** **An articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.**

LINGUAFORM, ***a.*** **[lingua and form.] Having the form or shape of the tongue.**

LINGUAL, ***a.*** **[L. lingua, the tongue.] Pertaining to the tongue; as the lingual nerves, the ninth pair, which go to the tongue; the lingual muscle, or muscle of the tongue.**

LINGUIST, ***n.*** **[L. lingua, tongue.] A person skilled in languages; usually applied to a person well versed in the languages taught in colleges, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.**

LINGULATE, ***a.*** **[L. lingulatus, from lingua, tongue.]**

Shaped like the tongue or a strap. [But ligulate is more generally used.]*NWAD LINGULATE.2*

LINGWORT, ***n.*** **An herb.**

LINIMENT, ***n.*** **[L. linimentum. from linio, lino, to anoint.]**

A species of soft ointment; a composition of a consistence somewhat thinner than an unguent, but thicker than oil*NWAD LINIMENT.2*

LINING, ***ppr.*** **[See *Line*.] Covering on the inside, as a garment.**

LINING, *n.*

1. The inner covering of any thing, as of a garment or a box. The pleura is called the lining of the thorax.*NWAD LINING.3*

2. That which is within.*NWAD LINING.4*

LINK, *n.*

1. A single ring or division of a chain.*NWAD LINK.2*

2. Any thing doubled and closed like a link; as a link of horse hair.*NWAD LINK.3*

3. A chain; any thing connecting.*NWAD LINK.4*

- And love, the common link, the new creation crowned.*NWAD LINK.5*

4. Any single constituent part of a connected series. This argument is a link in the chain of reasoning.*NWAD LINK.6*

5. A series; a chain.*NWAD LINK.7*

LINK, *n.* [Gr.; L. lychnus, a lamp or candle, coinciding in elements with light.]

A torch made of tow or hards, etc., and pitch.*NWAD LINK.9*

LINK, *v.t.*

1. To complicate.*NWAD LINK.11*

2. To unite or connect by something intervening or in other manner.*NWAD LINK.12*

- Link towns to towns by avenues of oak.*NWAD LINK.13*

- And creature link'd to creature, man to man.*NWAD LINK.14*

LINK, *v.i.* To be connected.

LINKBOY, LINKMAN, *n.* A boy or man that carries a link or torch to light passengers.

LINKED, *pp.* United; connected.

LINKING, *ppr.* Uniting; connecting.

LINNET, *n.* [L. carduelis, from carduus, a thistle.]

A small singing bird of the genus Fingilla.*NWAD LINNET.2*

LINSEED. [See *Lintseed*.]

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, *a.* Made of linen and wool; hence, vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

LINSTOCK, *n.* [lint and stock.] A pointed staff with a crotch or fork at one end, to hold a lighted match; used in firing cannon. It may be stuck in the ground or in the deck of a ship.

LINT, *n.* [L. linteum, linteus, from linium, flax.]

Flax; but more generally, linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.*NWAD LINT.2*

LINTEL, *n.*

The head-piece of a door-frame or window-frame; the part of the frame that lies on the side-pieces. *Exodus 12:22-23*.*NWAD LINTEL.2*

LINTSEED, *n.* Flaxseed.

LION, *n.* [L. leo, leonis, Gr.]

1. A quadruped of the genus Felis, very strong, fierce and rapacious. The largest lions are eight or nine feet in length. The male has a thick head, beset with long bushy hair of a yellowish color. The lion is a native of Africa and the warm climates of Asia.

His aspect is noble, his gait stately, and his roar tremendous.*NWAD LION.2*

2. A sign in the zodiac.*NWAD LION.3*

LIONESS, *n.* The female of the lion kind.

LIONLIKE, *a.* Like a lion; fierce.

LION-METTLED, *a.* Having the courage and spirit of a lion.

LION'S FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Catananche.

LION'S LEAF, *n.* A plant of the genus Leontice.

LION'S TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Leonurus.

LIP, *n.* [L. labium, labrum.]

1. The edge or border of the mouth. The lips are two fleshy or muscular parts, composing the exterior of the mouth in man and many other animals. In man, the lips, which may be opened or closed at pleasure, form the covering of the teeth, and are organs of speech essential to certain articulations. Hence the lips, by a figure, denote the mouth, or all the organs of speech, and sometimes speech itself. *Job 2:10*.*NWAD LIP.2*

2. The edge of any thing; as the lip of a vessel.*NWAD LIP.3*

3. In botany, one of the two opposite divisions of a labiate corol. The upper is called the helmet, and the lower the beard. Also, an appendage to the flowers of the orchises, considered by Linne as a nectary.*NWAD LIP.4*

To make a lip, to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt.*NWAD LIP.5*

LIP, *v.t.* To kiss.

LIP-DEVOTION, *n.* Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart.

LIP-GOOD, *a.* Good in profession only.

LIPLABOR, *n.* Labor or action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

LIPOGRAM, *n.* [Gr. to leave, and a letter.]

A writing in which a single letter is wholly omitted.*NWAD LIPOGRAM.2*

LIPOGRAMMATIST, *n.* One who writes any thing, dropping a single letter.

LIPOTHYMOUS, *a.* [See *Lipothymy*.] Swooning; fainting.

LIPOTHYMY, *n.* [Gr. to fail, and soul.]

A fainting; a swoon.*NWAD LIPOTHYMY.2*

LIPPED, *a.*

1. Having lips.*NWAD LIPPED.2*

2. In botany, labiate.*NWAD LIPPED.3*

LIPPITUDE, *n.* [L. lippitudo, from lippus, blear-eyed.]

Soreness of eyes; blearedness.*NWAD LIPPITUDE.2*

LIPWISDOM, *n.* Wisdom in talk without practice; wisdom in words not supported by experience.

LIQUABLE, *a.* [See *Liquate*.] That may be melted.

LIQUATION, *n.* [L. liquatio. See *Liquate*.]

1. The act or operation of melting.*NWAD LIQUATION.2*

2. The capacity of being melted; as a substance congealed beyond liquation.*NWAD LIQUATION.3*

LIQUATE, *v.i.* [L. liquo.] To melt; to liquefy; to be dissolved. [Little used.]

LIQUEFACTION, ***n.*** **[L. liquefactio, from liquefacio.]**

1. The act or operation of melting or dissolving; the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the sole agency of heat or caloric. Liquefaction, in common usage, signifies the melting of any substance, but by some authors it is applied to the melting of substances, which pass through intermediate states of softness before they become fluid, as tallow, was, resin, etc.*NWAD LIQUEFACTION.2*

2. The state of being melted.*NWAD LIQUEFACTION.3*

LIQUEFIABLE, ***a.*** **That may be melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state.**

LIQUEFIER, ***n.*** **That which melts any solid substance.**

LIQUEFY, ***v.t.*** **[L. liquefacio. See *Liquid*.]**

To melt; to dissolve; to convert from a fixed or solid form to that of a liquid, and technically, to melt by the sole agency of heat or caloric.*NWAD LIQUEFY.2*

LIQUEFY, ***v.i.*** **To be melted; to become liquid.**

LIQUEFYING, ***ppr.*** **Melting; becoming liquid.**

LIQUESCENCY, ***n.*** **[L. liquescentia.] Aptness to melt.**

LIQUESCENT, ***a.*** **Melting; becoming fluid.**

LIQUEUR, ***n.*** **A spirituous cordial.**

LIQUID, ***a.*** **[L. liquidus, from liquo, to melt; lix and lug.]**

1. Fluid; flowing or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid. But liquid is not precisely synonymous with fluid. Mercury and air are fluid, but not liquid.*NWAD LIQUID.2*

2. Soft; clear; flowing; smooth; as liquid melody.*NWAD LIQUID.3*

3. Pronounced without any jar; smooth; as a liquid letter.*NWAD LIQUID.4*

4. Dissolved; not obtainable by law; as a liquid debt. *Obs.*NWAD LIQUID.5

LIQUID, *n.*

1. A fluid or flowing substance; a substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and which flows on an inclined plane; as water, wine, milk, etc.*NWAD LIQUID.7*

2. In grammar, a letter which has a smooth flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute; as l and r, in bla, bra. M and n are also called liquids.*NWAD LIQUID.8*

LIQUIDATE, *v.t.* [L. liquido.]

1. To clear from all obscurity.*NWAD LIQUIDATE.2*

Time only can liquidate the meaning of all parts of a compound system.*NWAD LIQUIDATE.3*

2. To settle; to adjust; to ascertain or reduce to precision in amount.*NWAD LIQUIDATE.4*

Which method of liquidating the amercement to a precise sum, was usually performed in the superior courts.*NWAD LIQUIDATE.5*

The clerk of the commons' house of assembly in 1774, gave certificates to the public creditors that their demands were liquidated, and should be provided for in the next tax bill.*NWAD LIQUIDATE.6*

The domestic debt may be subdivided into liquidated and unliquidated.*NWAD LIQUIDATE.7*

3. To pay; to settle, adjust and satisfy; as a debt.*NWAD LIQUIDATE.8*

Kyburgh was ceded to Zuric by Sigismond, to liquidate a debt of a

thousand florins.*NWAD LIQUIDATE.9*

LIQUIDATED, *pp.* Settled; adjusted; reduced to certainty; paid.

LIQUIDATING, *ppr.* Adjusting; ascertaining; paying.

LIQUIDATION, *n.* The act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or balance due.

LIQUIDATOR, *n.* He or that which liquidates or settles.

LIQUIDITY, *n.*

1. The quality of being fluid or liquid.*NWAD LIQUIDITY.2*

2. Thinness.*NWAD LIQUIDITY.3*

LIQUIDNESS, *n.* The quality of being liquid; fluency.

LIQUOR, *n.* lik'or [L. liquor.]

A liquid or fluid substance. [See *Liquid*.] Liquor is a word of general signification, extending to water, milk, blood, say, juice, etc.; but its most common application is to spirituous fluids, whether distilled or fermented, to decoctions, solutions, tinctures.*NWAD LIQUOR.2*

LIQUOR, *v.t.* To moisten; to drench. [Little used.]

LIQUORICE. [See *Licorice*.]

LISBON, *n.* A species of wine exported from Lisbon, in Portugal.

LISNE, *n.* A cavity or hollow. [Not in use.]

LISP, *v.i.*

To speak with a particular articulation of the tongue and teeth, nearly as in pronouncing th. Lisping is particularly noticed in uttering

th for s, as yeth for yes. It is most common in children.*NWAD LISP.2*

I lisped in numbers, for the numbers came.*NWAD LISP.3*

LISP, *v.t.* To pronounce with a lisp; as, she lisped a few words.

LISP, *n.* The act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated th for s.

LISPER, *n.* One that lisps.

LISPING, *ppr.* Uttering with a lisp.

LISPINGLY, *adv.* With a lisp.

LIST, *n.* [L. licium.]

1. In commerce, the border, edge or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border, particularly of broadcloth, and serving to strengthen it.*NWAD LIST.2*

2. A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a piece of ground, or field of combat; hence, the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat. Hence, to enter the lists, is to accept a challenge or engage in contest. Hence,*NWAD LIST.3*

3. A limit or boundary; a border.*NWAD LIST.4*

4. In architecture, a little square molding; a fillet; called also a listel.*NWAD LIST.5*

5. A roll or catalogue, that is, a row or line; as a list of names; a list of books; a list of articles; a list of ratable estate.*NWAD LIST.6*

6. A strip of cloth; a fillet.*NWAD LIST.7*

Civil list, in Great Britain and the United States, the civil officers of government, as judges, embassadors, secretaries, etc. Hence it is used for the revenues or appropriations of public money for the support of the civil officers.*NWAD LIST.8*

LIST, *v.t.* [from list, a roll.]

1. To enroll; to register in a list or catalogue; to enlist. The latter is the more elegant word. Hence,*NWAD LIST.10*

2. To engage in the public service, as soldiers.*NWAD LIST.11*

They in my name are listed.*NWAD LIST.12*

3. To inclose for combat; as, to list a field.*NWAD LIST.13*

4. To sew together, as strips of cloth; or to form a border. *NWAD LIST.14*

5. To cover with a list, or with strips of cloth; as, to list a door. *NWAD LIST.15*

6. To hearken; to attend; a contraction of *listen*, which see.*NWAD LIST.16*

LIST, *v.i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist. [The latter is the more elegant word. See *Enlist*.]

LIST, *v.i.* [See the noun.]

Properly, to lean or incline; to be propense; hence, to desire or choose.*NWAD LIST.19*

Let other men think of your devices as they list.*NWAD LIST.20*

The wind bloweth where it listeth. *John 3:8*.*NWAD LIST.21*

LIST, *n.* In the language of seamen, an inclination to one side. The ship has a list to port.

LISTED, *pp.*

1. Striped; particolored in stripes.*NWAD LISTED.2*

2. Covered with list.*NWAD LISTED.3*

3. Inclosed for combat.*NWAD LISTED.4*

4. Engaged in public service; enrolled.*NWAD LISTED.5*

LISTEL, *n.* A list in architecture; a fillet.

LISTEN, *v.i.* lis'n.

1. To hearken; to give ear; to attend closely with a view to hear.*NWAD LISTEN.2*

On the green bank I sat, and listened long.*NWAD LISTEN.3*

2. To obey; to yield to advice; to follow admonition.*NWAD LISTEN.4*

LISTEN, *v.t.* lis'n. To hear; to attend.

LISTENER, *n.* One who listens; a hearkener.

LISTER, *n.* One who makes a list or roll.

LISTFUL, *a.* Attentive. *Obs.*

LISTING, *ppr.* Inclosing for combat; covering with list; enlisting.

LISTLESS, *a.* Not listening; not attending; indifferent to what is passing; heedless; inattentive; thoughtless; careless; as a listless hearer or spectator.

LISTLESSLY, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.

LISTLESSNESS, *n.* Inattention; heedlessness; indifference to what is passing and may be interesting.

LIT, *pret.* of light. The bird lit on a tree before me.

I lit my pipe with the paper.*NWAD LIT.2*

[This word, though used by some good writers, is very inelegant.]*NWAD LIT.3*

LITANY, *n.* [Gr. supplication, to pray.]

A solemn form of supplication, used in public worship.*NWAD LITANY.2*

Supplications for the appeasing of God's wrath, were by the Greek church termed litanies, by the Latin, rogations.*NWAD LITANY.3*

LITE, *a.* Little. [Not in use.]

LITER, *n.* [Gr.] A French measure of capacity, being a cubic decimeter, containing, according to Lunier, about a pint and a half old French measure. The liter is equal to 60.02800 cubic inches, or nearly 2 1/8 wine pints.

LITERAL, *a.* [L. litera, a letter.]

1. According to the letter; primitive; real; not figurative or metaphorical; as the literal meaning of a phrase.*NWAD LITERAL.2*

2. Following the letter or exact words; not free; as a literal translation.*NWAD LITERAL.3*

3. Consisting of letters.*NWAD LITERAL.4*

The literal notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers.*NWAD LITERAL.5*

LITERAL, *n.* Literal meaning. [Not used.]

LITERALISM, *n.* That which accords with the letter.

LITERALITY, *n.* Original or literal meaning.

LITERALLY, *adv.*

1. According to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively. A man and his wife cannot be literally one flesh. *NWAD LITERALLY.2*

2. With close adherence to words; word by word. *NWAD LITERALLY.3*

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be translated literally. *NWAD LITERALLY.4*

LITERARY, *a.* [L. literarius.]

1. Pertaining to letters or literature; respecting learning or learned men; as a literary history; literary conversation. *NWAD LITERARY.2*

2. Derived from erudition; as literary fame. *NWAD LITERARY.3*

3. Furnished with erudition; versed in letters; as a literary man. *NWAD LITERARY.4*

4. Consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions; as literary property. *NWAD LITERARY.5*

LITERATE, *a.* [L. literatus.] Learned; lettered; instructed in learning and science.

LITERATI, *n. plu.* [L. literatus.] The learned; men of erudition.

LITERATOR, *n.* [L.] A petty schoolmaster.

LITERATURE, *n.* [L. literatura.] Learning; acquaintance with letters or books. Literature comprehends a knowledge of the ancient languages, denominated classical, history, grammar, rhetoric, logic, geography, etc. as well as of the sciences. A knowledge of the world and good breeding give luster to literature.

LITH, *n.* A joint or limb. *Obs.*

LITHANTHRAX, *n.* [Gr. a stone, and a coal.]

Stone-coal, a black, compact, brittle, inflammable substance, of laminated texture, more or less shining.*NWAD LITHANTHRAX.2*

LITHARGE, *n.* [L. lithargyros, Gr. the spume or scum of silver.]

A semi-vitreous oxyd of lead, produced in refining silver by cupellation with lead. It appears in the form of soft flakes, or semi-transparent shining plates.*NWAD LITHARGE.2*

LITHE, *a.* That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber; as the elephant's lithe proboscis.

LITHE, *v.t.*

1. To smooth; to soften; to palliate. *Obs.*NWAD LITHE.3

2. To listen. *Obs.*NWAD LITHE.4

LITHENESS, *n.* Flexibility; limberness.

LITHER, *a.*

1. Soft; pliant. *Obs.*NWAD LITHER.2

2. Bad; corrupt. *Obs.*NWAD LITHER.3

LITHERLY, *adv.* Slowly; lazily. *Obs.*

LITHERNESS, *n.* Idleness; laziness. *Obs.*

LITHIA, *n.* A new alkali, found in a mineral called petalite, of which the basis is a metal called lithium.

LITHIATE, *n.* [Gr. a stone.] A salt or compound formed by the lithic acid combined with a base.

LITHIC, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to the stone in the bladder. The lithic acid is obtained from a calculus in the bladder.

LITHOBIBLION. [See *Lithophyl*.]

LITHOCARP, *n.* [Gr. a stone, and fruit.] Fossil fruit; fruit petrified.

LITHOCOLLA, *n.* [Gr. a stone, and glue.] A cement that unites stones.

LITHODENDRON, *n.* [Gr. stone, and tree.] Coral; so called from its resembling a petrified branch.

LITHOGENESY, *n.* [Gr. stone, and generation.]

The doctrine or science of the origin of minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition.*NWAD LITHOGENESY.2*

LITHOGLYPHITE, *n.* [Gr. stone, and to engrave.]

A fossil that presents the appearance of being engraved or shaped by art.*NWAD LITHOGLYPHITE.2*

LITHOGRAPHER, *n.* [See *Lithography*.] One who practices lithography.

LITHOGRAPHIC, LITHOGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to lithography.

LITHOGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* By the lithographic art.

LITHOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. stone, and to engrave or write.]

The art of engraving, or of tracing letters, figures or other designs on stone, and of transferring them to paper by impression; an art recently invented by Mr. Sennefelder of Munich, in Bavaria.*NWAD LITHOGRAPHY.2*

LITHOLOGIC, LITHOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Lithology*.]

Pertaining to the science of stones.*NWAD LITHOLOGIC.2*

LITHOLOGIST, *n.* A person skilled in the science of stones.

LITHOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. stone, and discourse.]

1. The science or natural history of stones.*NWAD LITHOLOGY.2*

2. A treatise on stones found in the body.*NWAD LITHOLOGY.3*

LITHOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. stone, and divination.]

Divination or prediction of events by means of stones.*NWAD LITHOMANCY.2*

LITHOMARGA, LITHOMARGE, *n.* [Gr. stone, and L. marga, marl.]

An earth of two species, friable and indurated, more siliceous than aluminous, distinguished by its great fineness and its fusibility into a soft slag.*NWAD LITHOMARGA.2*

LITHONTRIPTIC, *a.* [Gr. stone, and to wear or break.]

Having the quality of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.*NWAD LITHONTRIPTIC.2*

LITHONTRIPTIC, *n.* A medicine which has the power of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys; a solvent of stone in the human urinary passage.

LITHONTRIPTOR, LITHOTRITOR, *n.* An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder, so that it may be extracted without cutting; recently invented by Dr. Civiale.

LITHONTRIPTY, LITHOTRITY, *n.* The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder, by means of an instrument called lithotritor.

LITHOPHAGOUS, *a.* [Gr. stone, and to eat.]

Eating or swallowing stones or gravel, as the ostrich.*NWAD LITHOPHAGOUS.2*

LITHOPHOSPHOR, *n.* [Gr. stone.]

LITHOPHOSPHORIC, *a.* Pertaining to lithophosphor; becoming phosphoric by heat.

LITHOPHYL, *n.* [Gr. stone, and a leaf.]

Bibliolite or lithobiblion, fossil leaves, or the figures of leaves on fossils.*NWAD LITHOPHYL.2*

LITHOPHYTE, *n.* [Gr. stone, and a plant; literally, stone-plant.]

Stone-coral; a name given to those species of polypiers, whose substance is stony. The older naturalists classed them with vegetables.*NWAD LITHOPHYTE.2*

LITHOPHYTIC, *a.* Pertaining to lithophytes.

LITHOPHYTOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes.

LITHOTOME, *n.* [Gr. stone, and to cut.]

A stone so formed naturally as to appear as if cut artificially.*NWAD LITHOTOME.2*

LITHOTOMIC, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.

LITHOTOMIST, *n.* [See *Lithotomy*.] One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder; or one who is skilled in the operation.

LITHOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. stone, and to cut.]

The operation, art or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.*NWAD LITHOTOMY.2*

LITHOXYLE, *n.* [Gr. stone, and wood.]

Petrified wood. It differs from lignite, being really changed into stone; such as silicified woods, which are changed into varieties of silex, etc.*NWAD LITHOXYLE.2*

LITHY, *a.* [See *Lithe*.] Easily bent; pliable. [This is probably the word which, in our popular use, is pronounced lathy.]

LITIGANT, *a.* [See *Litigate*.] Contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit; as the parties litigant.

LITIGANT, *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit.

LITIGATE, *v.t.* [L. litigo, from lis, litis, a contest or debate.]

To contest in law; to prosecute or defend by pleadings, exhibition of evidence, and judicial debate; as, to litigate a cause or a

question.*NWAD LITIGATE.2*

LITIGATE, *v.i.* To dispute in law; to carry on a suit by judicial process.

LITIGATED, *pp.* Contested judicially.

LITIGATING, *ppr.* Contesting in law.

LITIGATION, *n.* The act or process of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity for the recovery of a right or claim; a judicial contest.

LITIGIOUS, *a.* [L. litigiosus.]

1. Inclined to judicial contest; given to the practice of contending in law; quarrelsome; contentious; applied to persons. a litigious man is a bad neighbor and a bad citizen.*NWAD LITIGIOUS.2*

2. Disputable; controvertible; subject to contention; as litigious right.*NWAD LITIGIOUS.3*

No fences, parted fields, nor marks nor bounds, distinguish'd acres of litigious grounds.*NWAD LITIGIOUS.4*

LITIGIOUSLY, *adv.* In a contentious manner.

LITIGIOUSNESS, *n.* A disposition to engage in or carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.

LITMUS, LACMUS, *n.* A blue pigment, formed from archil, a species of lichen. [See *Archil*.] It is prepared by bruising the archil, and adding quick lime and putrefied urine, or spirit of urine distilled from lime. The mixture, after cooling and the evaporation of the fluid, becomes a mass of the consistence of paste, which is laid on a board to dry in square lumps.

LITORN, *n.* A bird, a species of thrush, in size and shape resembling the hen-blackbird.

LITOTE, *n.* [Gr. slender. diminution; extenuation.]

LITTER, *n.* [L. lectus, from the root of lego, Eng. lay.]

1. A vehicle formed with shafts supporting a bed between them, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse. If by the latter, it is called a horse-litter. A similar vehicle in India is called a palanquin.*NWAD LITTER.2*

2. Straw, hay or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses and for other purposes.*NWAD LITTER.3*

3. A brood of young pigs, kittens, puppies or other quadrupeds. The word is applied only to certain quadrupeds of the smaller kinds.*NWAD LITTER.4*

4. A birth of pigs or other small animals.*NWAD LITTER.5*

5. Waste matters, shreds, fragments and the like, scattered on a floor or other clean place.*NWAD LITTER.6*

LITTER, *v.t.*

1. To bring forth young, as swine and other small quadrupeds. It is sometimes applied to human beings in contempt.*NWAD LITTER.8*

2. To scatter over carelessly with shreds, fragments and the like; as, to litter a room or a carpet.*NWAD LITTER.9*

3. To cover with straw or hay; as, to litter a stable.*NWAD LITTER.10*

4. To supply with litter; as to litter cattle.*NWAD LITTER.11*

LITTERED, *pp.*

1. Furnished with straw.*NWAD LITTERED.2*

2. *a.* Covered or overspread with litter, pieces, shreds, etc.*NWAD LITTERED.3*

LITTLE, *a.*

1. Small in size or extent; not great or large; as a little body; a little animal; a little piece of ground; a little table; a little book; a little hill; a little distance; a little child.*NWAD LITTLE.2*

2. Short in duration; as a little time or season; a little sleep.*NWAD LITTLE.3*

3. Small in quantity or amount; as a little hay or grass; a little food; a little sum; a little light; a little air or water.*NWAD LITTLE.4*

4. Of small dignity, power or importance.*NWAD LITTLE.5*

When thou wast little in thy own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes? *1 Samuel 15:17*.*NWAD LITTLE.6*

5. Of small force or effect; slight; inconsiderable; as little attention or exertions; little effort; little care or diligence, little weight.*NWAD LITTLE.7*

LITTLE, *n.*

1. A small quantity or amount. He demanded much and obtained little. He had little of his father's liberality.*NWAD LITTLE.9*

2. A small space.*NWAD LITTLE.10*

Much was in little writ -*NWAD LITTLE.11*

3. Any thing small, slight or of inconsiderable importance.*NWAD LITTLE.12*

I view with anger and disdain.*NWAD LITTLE.13*

How little gives thee joy and pain.*NWAD LITTLE.14*

4. Not much.*NWAD LITTLE.15*

These they are fitted for, and little else.*NWAD LITTLE.16*

LITTLE, ***adv.***

1. In a small degree; slightly; as, he is little changed. It is a little discolored.*NWAD LITTLE.18*

2. Not much; in a small quantity or space of time. He sleeps little.*NWAD LITTLE.19*

3. In some degree; slightly; sometimes preceded by a. The liquor is a little sour or astringent.*NWAD LITTLE.20*

LITTLENESS, ***n.***

1. Smallness of size or bulk; as the littleness of the body or of an animal.*NWAD LITTLENESS.2*

2. Meanness; want of grandeur; as littleness of conception.*NWAD LITTLENESS.3*

3. Want of dignity. Contemplations on the majesty of God displayed in his works, may awaken in us a sense of our own littleness.*NWAD LITTLENESS.4*

4. Meanness; penuriousness.*NWAD LITTLENESS.5*

LITTORAL, ***a.*** **[L. littoralis, from litus, shore.] Belonging to a shore. [Little used.]**

LITUITE, ***n.*** **A fossil shell.**

LITURGICAL, ***a.*** **[See *Liturgy*.] Pertaining to a liturgy.**

LITURGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. public, and work.]**

In a general sense, all public ceremonies that belong to divine service; hence, in a restricted sense, among the Romanists, the mass; and among protestants, the common prayer, or the formulary of public prayers.*NWAD LITURGY.2*

LIVE, ***v.i.*** **liv.**

1. To abide; to dwell; to have settled residence in any place. Where do you live? I live in London. He lives in Philadelphia. He lives in a large house on Second street. The Swiss live on mountains. The Bedouin Arabs live in the dessert.*NWAD LIVE.2*

2. To continue; to be permanent; not to perish.*NWAD LIVE.3*

Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues we write in water.*NWAD LIVE.4*

3. To be animated; to have the vital principle; to have the bodily functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate, as respiration, circulation of blood, secretions, etc.; applied to animals.*NWAD LIVE.5*

I am Joseph; doth my father yet live? *Genesis 45:3*.*NWAD LIVE.6*

4. To have the principles of vegetable life; to be in a state in which the organs do or may perform their functions in the circulation of sap and in growth; applied to plants. This tree will not live, unless watered; it will not live through the winter.*NWAD LIVE.7*

5. To pass life or time in a particular manner, with regard to habits or condition. In what manner does your son live? Does he live according to the dictates of reason and the precepts of religion?*NWAD LIVE.8*

If we act by several broken views, we shall live and die in misery.*NWAD LIVE.9*

6. To continue in life. The way to live long is to be temperate.*NWAD LIVE.10*

7. To live, emphatically; to enjoy life; to be in a state of happiness.*NWAD LIVE.11*

What greater curse could envious fortune give, than just to die, when I began to live?*NWAD LIVE.12*

8. To feed; to subsist; to be nourished and supported in life; as, horses live on grass or grain; fowls live on seeds or insects; some

kinds of fish live on others; carnivorous animals live on flesh.*NWAD LIVE.13*

9. To subsist; to be maintained in life; to be supported. Many of the clergy are obliged to live on small salaries. All men in health may live by industry with economy, yet some men live by robbery.*NWAD LIVE.14*

10. To remain undestroyed; to float; not to sink or founder. It must be a good ship that lives at sea in a hurricane.*NWAD LIVE.15*

Nor can our shaken vessels live at sea.*NWAD LIVE.16*

11. To exist; to have being.*NWAD LIVE.17*

As I live, saith the Lord - *Ezekiel 18:3*.*NWAD LIVE.18*

12. In Scripture, to be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual.*NWAD LIVE.19*

Ye shall therefore keep my statutes and judgments, which if a man do, he shall live in them. *Leviticus 18:5*.*NWAD LIVE.20*

13. To recover from sickness; to have life prolonged.*NWAD LIVE.21*

Thy son liveth. *John 4:50-51*.*NWAD LIVE.22*

14. To be inwardly quickened, nourished and actuated by divine influence or faith. *Galatians 2:19-20*.*NWAD LIVE.23*

15. To be greatly refreshed, comforted and animated.*NWAD LIVE.24*

For now we live, if ye stand fast in the Lord. *1 Thessalonians 3:8*.*NWAD LIVE.25*

16. To appear as in life or reality; to be manifest in real character.*NWAD LIVE.26*

And all the writer lives in every line.*NWAD LIVE.27*

1. To live with, to dwell or to be a lodger with.*NWAD LIVE.28*

2. To cohabit; to have intercourse, as male and female.*NWAD LIVE.29*

LIVE, *v.t.* liv.

1. To continue in constantly or habitually; as, to live a life of ease.*NWAD LIVE.31*

2. To act habitually in conformity to.*NWAD LIVE.32*

It is not enough to say prayers, unless they live them too.*NWAD LIVE.33*

LIVE, *a.*

1. Having life; having respiration and other organic functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate; not dead; as a live ox.*NWAD LIVE.35*

2. Having vegetable life; as a live plant.*NWAD LIVE.36*

3. Containing fire; ignited; not extinct; as a live coal.*NWAD LIVE.37*

4. Vivid, as color.*NWAD LIVE.38*

LIVELESS, not used. [See *Lifeless*.]

LVELIHOOD, *n.* [lively and hood, or lifelode, from lead.]

Means of living; support of life; maintenance. Trade furnishes many people with an honest livelihood. Men of enterprise seek a livelihood where they can find it.*NWAD LVELIHOOD.2*

LIVELINESS, *n.* [from lively.]

1. The quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; vivacity; animation; spirit; as the liveliness of youth, contrasted with the gravity of age.*NWAD LIVELINESS.2*

2. An appearance of life, animation or spirit; as the liveliness of the eye or countenance in a portrait.*NWAD LIVELINESS.3*

3. Briskness; activity; effervescence, as of liquors.*NWAD LIVELINESS.4*

LIVELODE, for livelihood, not used.

LIVELONG, *a.* liv'long. [live and long.]

1. Long in passing.*NWAD LIVELONG.2*

How could she sit the livelong day, yet never ask us once to play?*NWAD LIVELONG.3*

2. Lasting; durable; as a livelong monument. [Not used.]*NWAD LIVELONG.4*

3. A plant of the genus Sedum.*NWAD LIVELONG.5*

LIVELY, *a.*

1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious; active; as a lively youth.*NWAD LIVELY.2*

2. Gay; airy.*NWAD LIVELY.3*

From grave to gay, from lively to severe.*NWAD LIVELY.4*

3. Representing life; as a lively imitation of nature.*NWAD LIVELY.5*

4. Animated; spirited; as a lively strain of eloquence; a lively description.*NWAD LIVELY.6*

5. Strong; energetic; as a lively faith or hope; a lively persuasion.*NWAD LIVELY.7*

Lively stones, in scripture. Saints are called lively stones, as being quickened by the Spirit and active in holiness.*NWAD LIVELY.8*

LIVELY, *adv.*

1. Briskly; vigorously. [Little used.]*NWAD LIVELY.10*

2. With strong resemblance of life.*NWAD LIVELY.11*

That part of poetry must needs be best, which describes most lively our actions and passions. [Little used.]*NWAD LIVELY.12*

LIVER, *n.* One who lives.

And try if life be worth the liver's care.*NWAD LIVER.2*

It is often used with a word of qualification; as a high liver; a loose liver, etc.*NWAD LIVER.3*

LIVER, *n.*

A viscus or intestine of considerable size and of a reddish color, convex on the anterior and superior side, and of an unequal surface on the inferior and posterior side. It is situated under the false ribs, in the right hypochondrium. It consists of two lobes, of a glandular substance, and destined for the secretion of the bile.*NWAD LIVER.5*

LIVERCOLOR, *a.* Dark red; of the color of the liver.

LIVERED, *a.* Having a liver; as white-livered.

LIVERGROWN, *a.* Having a large liver.

LIVERSTONE, *n.* A stone or species of earth of the barytic genus, of a gray or brown color, which, when rubbed or heated to redness, emits the smell of liver of sulphur, or alkaline sulphuret.

LIVERWORT, *n.* The name of many species of plants. Several of the lichens are so called. The liverworts (Hepaticae) are a natural order of cryptogamian plants whose herbage is generally frondose, and resembling the leafy lichens, but whose seeds are contained in a distinct capsule. The noble liverwort is the Anemone hepatica.

LIVERY, *n.*

1. The act of delivering possession of lands or tenements; a term of English law. It is usual to say, livery of seisin, which is feudal investiture, made by the delivery of a turf, of a rod or twig, from the feoffor to the feoffee. In America, no such ceremony is necessary to a conveyance of real estate, the delivery of a deed being sufficient.*NWAD LIVERY.2*

2. Release from wardship; deliverance.*NWAD LIVERY.3*

3. The writ by which possession os obtained.*NWAD LIVERY.4*

4. The state of being kept at a certain rate; as, to keep horses at livery.*NWAD LIVERY.5*

5. A form of dress by which noblemen and gentlemen distinguish their servants. The Romish church has also liveries for confessors, virgins, apostles, martyrs, penitents, etc. Hence,*NWAD LIVERY.6*

6. A particular dress or garb, appropriate or peculiar to particular times or things; as the livery of May; the livery of autumn.*NWAD LIVERY.7*

Now came still evening on, and twilight gray had in her sober livery all things clad.*NWAD LIVERY.8*

7. The whole body of liverymen in London.*NWAD LIVERY.9*

LIVERY, *v.t.* To clothe in livery.

LIVERYMAN, *n.*

1. One who wears a livery; as a servant.*NWAD LIVERYMAN.2*

2. In London, a freeman of the city, of some distinction. the liverymen are chosen from among the freemen of each company, and from their number are elected the common council, sheriff and other superior officers of the city. They alone have the right of voting for members of parliament.*NWAD LIVERYMAN.3*

LIVERY-STABLE, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire.

LIVES, *n. plu.* of life.

LIVESTOCK, *n.* [live and stock.] Horses, cattle and smaller domestic animals; a term applied in America to such animals as may be exported alive for foreign market.

LIVID, *a.* [L. lividus; from liveo, to be black and blue.]

Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored, as flesh by contusion.*NWAD LIVID.2*

Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss.*NWAD LIVID.3*

LIVIDITY, LIVIDNESS, *n.* A dark color, like that of bruised flesh. [Lividness is the preferable word.]

LIVING, *ppr.* [from live.]

1. Dwelling; residing; existing; subsisting; having life or the vital functions in operation; not dead.*NWAD LIVING.2*

2. *a.* Issuing continually from the earth; running; flowing; as a living spring or fountain; opposed to stagnant.*NWAD LIVING.3*

3. *a.* Producing action, animation and vigor; quickening; as a living principle; a living faith.*NWAD LIVING.4*

LIVING, *n.* He or those who are alive; usually with a plural signification; as in the land of the living.

The living will lay it to his heart. *Ecclesiastes 7:2*.*NWAD LIVING.6*

LIVING, *n.*

1. Means of subsistence; estate.*NWAD LIVING.8*

He divided to them his living. *Luke 15:12*.*NWAD LIVING.9*

She of her want, did cast in all that she had, even all her living. *Mark 12:44*.*NWAD LIVING.10*

2. Power of continuing life. There is no living with a scold.*NWAD LIVING.11*

There is no living without trusting some body or other in some cases.*NWAD LIVING.12*

3. Livelihood. He made a living by his occupation. The woman spins for a living.*NWAD LIVING.13*

4. The benefice of a clergyman. He lost his living by non-conformity.*NWAD LIVING.14*

LIVINGLY, *adv.* In a living state.

Livonica terra, a species of fine bole found in Livonia, brought to market in little cakes.*NWAD LIVINGLY.2*

LIVRE, *n.* [L. libra.] A French money of account, equal to 20 sous, or ten pence sterling.

LIXIVIAL, LIXIVIOUS, *a.* [L. lixivius, from lix lye.]

1. Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with alkaline salt extracted from wood ashes. Lixivial salts are those which are obtained by passing water through ashes, or by pouring it on them.*NWAD LIXIVIAL.2*

2. Containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood.*NWAD LIXIVIAL.3*

3. Of the color of lye; resembling lye.*NWAD LIXIVIAL.4*

4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood ashes.*NWAD LIXIVIAL.5*

LIXIVIATE, LIXIVIATED, *a.*

1. Pertaining to lye or lixivium; of the quality of alkaline salts.*NWAD LIXIVIATE.2*

2. Impregnated with salts from wood ashes.*NWAD LIXIVIATE.3*

LIXIVIATE, *v.t.* [L. lixivia, lixivium, lye.] To form lye; to impregnate with lye; to impregnate with salts from wood ashes. Water is lixiviated by passing through ashes.

LIXIVIATION, *n.* The operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, the water passing through them imbibing the salts.

LIXIVIUM, *n.* [L. from lix, lye.]

Lye; water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from wood ashes. It is sometimes applied to other extracts.*NWAD LIXIVIUM.2*

LIZARD, *n.* [L. lacertus, lacerta, there has been a change of c into z or s, which may be the fact.]

In zoology, a genus of amphibious animals, called Lacerta, and comprehending the crocodile, alligator, chameleon, salamander, etc. But the name, in common life, is applied to the smaller species of this genus, and of these there is a great variety. These animals are ranked in the order of reptiles. The body is naked, with four feet and a tail. The body is thicker and more tapering than that of the serpent.*NWAD LIZARD.2*

LIZARD-TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Saururus, and another of the genus Piper.

LL.D. letters standing for Doctor of Laws, the title of an honorary degree.

LO, exclam.

Look; see; behold; observe. This word is used to excite particular attention in a hearer to some object of sight, or subject of

discourse.*NWAD LO.2*

Lo, here is Christ. *Matthew 24:23*.*NWAD LO.3*

Lo, we turn to the Gentiles. *Acts 13:46*.*NWAD LO.4*

LOACH, LOCHE, *n.* A small fish of the genus Cobitis, inhabiting small clear streams, and esteemed dainty food.

LOAD, *n.* [See *Lade*.]

1. A burden; that which is laid on or put in any thing for conveyance. Thus we lay a load on a beat or on a man's shoulders, or on a cart or wagon; and we say, a light load, heavy load. A load then is indefinite in quantity or weight. But by usage, in some cases, the word has a more definite signification, and expresses a certain quantity or weight, or as much as is usually carried, or as can be well sustained. Load is never used for the cargo of a ship; this is called loading, lading, freight, or cargo.*NWAD LOAD.2*

2. Any heavy burden; a large quantity borne or sustained. a tree may be said to have a load of fruit upon it.*NWAD LOAD.3*

3. That which is borne with pain or difficulty; a grievous weight; encumbrance; in a literal sense.*NWAD LOAD.4*

Jove lightened of its load th' enormous mass -*NWAD LOAD.5*

In a figurative sense, we say, a load of care or grief; a load of guilt or crimes.*NWAD LOAD.6*

4. Weight or violence of blows.*NWAD LOAD.7*

5. A quantity of food or drink that oppresses, or as much as can be borne.*NWAD LOAD.8*

6. Among miners, the quantity of nine dishes of ore, each dish being about half a hundred weight.*NWAD LOAD.9*

LOAD, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* loaded. [loaden, formerly used, is obsolete and laden belongs to lade. Load, from the noun, is a regular verb.]

1. To lay on a burden; to put on or in something to be carried, or as much as can be carried; as, to load a camel or a horse; to load a cart or wagon. To load a gun, is to charge, or to put in a sufficient quantity of powder, or powder and ball or shot.*NWAD LOAD.11*

2. To encumber; to lay on or put in that which is borne with pain or difficulty; in a literal sense, as to load the stomach with meat; or in a figurative sense, as to load the mind or memory.*NWAD LOAD.12*

3. To make heavy by something added or appended.*NWAD LOAD.13*

Thy dreadful vow, loaden with death -*NWAD LOAD.14*

So in a literal sense, to load a whip.*NWAD LOAD.15*

4. To bestow or confer on in great abundance; as, to load one with honors; to load with reproaches.*NWAD LOAD.16*

LOADED, *pp.*

1. Charged with a load or cargo; having a burden; freighted, as a ship; having a charge of powder, or powder and shot, as a gun.*NWAD LOADED.2*

2. Burdened with any thing oppressive; as loaded with cares, with guilt or shame.*NWAD LOADED.3*

LOADER, *n.* One who put on a load.

LOADING, *ppr.* Charging with a load; burdening; encumbering; charging, as a gun.

LOADING, *n.* A cargo; a burden; also, any thing that makes part of a load.

LOADMANAGE, *n.* Pilotage; skill of a pilot. [Not in use.]

LOADSMAN, *n.* [load and man.] A pilot. *Obs.*

LOADSTAR, LODESTAR, *n.* [lead and star.] The star that leads;

the polestar; the cynosure. *Obs.*

LOADSTONE, *n.* [from the verb lead and stone. The old orthography, lodestone, is most correct, as this word has no connection with the verb to load.]

The native magnet, an ore of iron in the lowest state of oxidation, which has the power of attracting metallic iron, as iron filings, and of communicating to masses of iron the same property of attraction, forming artificial magnets. [See *Lodestone*.]*NWAD LOADSTONE.2*

LOAF, *n. plu.* loaves.

1. A mass of bread when baked. It is larger than a cake. The size and price of a loaf, in large cities, are regulated by law.*NWAD LOAF.2*

2. A mass or lump, as of sugar.*NWAD LOAF.3*

3. Any thick mass.*NWAD LOAF.4*

LOAF-SUGAR, *n.* Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

LOAM, *n.* [L. limus.]

A natural mixture of sand and clay with oxyd of iron; a species of earth or soil of different colors, whitish, brown or yellow, readily diffusible in water.*NWAD LOAM.2*

LOAM, *v.t.* To cover with loam.

LOAMY, *a.* Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it.

LOAN, *n.*

1. The act of lending; a lending.*NWAD LOAN.2*

2. That which is lent; any thing furnished for temporary use to a person at his request, on the express or implied condition that the specific thing shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind, but without compensation for the use; as a loan of a book or of bread.*NWAD LOAN.3*

3. Something furnished for temporary use, on the condition that it shall be returned or its equivalent, but with a compensation for the use. In this sense, loan is generally applied to money. [See *Lend*.]*NWAD LOAN.4*

4. A furnishing; permission to use; grant of the use; as a loan of credit.*NWAD LOAN.5*

LOAN, *v.t.*

To lend; to deliver to another for temporary use, on condition that the thing shall be returned, as a book; or to deliver for use, on condition that an equivalent in kind shall be returned, as bread; or to deliver for temporary use, on condition that an equivalent in kind shall be returned, with a compensation for the use, as in the case of money at interest. Bills of credit were issued, to be loaned on interest.*NWAD LOAN.7*

LOAN-OFFICE, *n.* In America, a public office in which loans of money are negotiated for the public, or in which the accounts of loans are kept and the interest paid to the lenders.

LOAN-OFFICER, *n.* A public officer empowered to superintend and transact the business of a loan-office.

LOATH, LOTH, *a.* [In America, the primitive pronunciation of lath, that is, lawth, is retained in the adjective, which is written loth. The verb would be better written lothe, in analogy with cloth, clothe. See *Loth*.]

Disliking; unwilling; reluctant. He was loth to leave the company. [See *Loth*.]*NWAD LOATH.2*

LOATHE, LOTHE, *v.t.* To hate; to look on with hatred or

abhorrence; particularly, to feel disgust at food or drink, either from natural antipathy, or a sickly appetite, or from satiety, or from its ill taste. [See *Lothe*.]

LOATHER, *n.* One that lothes.

LOATHFUL, *a.*

1. Hating; abhorring through disgust.*NWAD LOATHFUL.2*

2. Abhorred; hated.*NWAD LOATHFUL.3*

LOATHING, *ppr.* Hating from disgust; abhorring.

LOATHINGLY, *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

LOATHLY, *a.* Hateful; exciting hatred. *Obs.*

LOATHLY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly. [See *Lothly*.]

LOATHNESS, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance. [See *Lothness*.]

LOATHSOME, *a.*

1. Disgusting; exciting disgust.*NWAD LOATHSOME.2*

2. Hateful; abhorred; detestable.*NWAD LOATHSOME.3*

3. Causing fastidiousness. [See *Lothsome*.]*NWAD LOATHSOME.4*

LOATHSOMENESS, *n.* The quality which excites disgust, hatred or abhorrence.

LOAVES, *plu.* of loaf.

LOB, *n.*

1. A dull, heavy, sluggish person.*NWAD LOB.2*

2. Something thick and heavy; as in lobworm.*NWAD LOB.3*

LOB, *v.t.* To let fall heavily or lazily.

And their poor jades lob down their heads.*NWAD LOB.5*

LOBATE, LOBED, *a.* [from lobe.] Consisting of lobes. In botany, divided to the middle into parts distant from each other, with convex margins.

LOBBY, *n.*

1. An opening before a room, or an entrance into a principal apartment, where there is a considerable space between that and the portico or vestibule.*NWAD LOBBY.2*

2. A small hall or waiting room.*NWAD LOBBY.3*

3. A small apartment taken from a hall or entry.*NWAD LOBBY.4*

4. In a ship, an apartment close before the captain's cabin.*NWAD LOBBY.5*

5. In agriculture, a confined place for cattle, formed by hedges, trees or other fencing, near the farm-yard.*NWAD LOBBY.6*

LOBE, *n.* [L. lobus; Gr.]

1. A part or division of the lungs, liver, etc.*NWAD LOBE.2*

2. The lower soft part of the ear.*NWAD LOBE.3*

3. A division of a simple leaf.*NWAD LOBE.4*

4. The cotyledon or placenta of a seed.*NWAD LOBE.5*

LOBED, *a.* *Lobate*, which see.

LOBSPOUND, *n.* A prison.

LOBSTER, *n.*

A crustaceous fish of the genus Cancer. Lobsters have large claws and fangs, and four pair of legs. They are said to change their crust annually, and to be frightened at thunder or other loud report. They constitute an article of food.*NWAD LOBSTER.2*

LOBULE, *n.* A small lobe.

LOCAL, *a.* [L. localis; from locus, place, loco. See *Lay*.]

1. Pertaining to a place, or to a fixed or limited portion of space. We say, the local situation of the house is pleasant. We are often influenced in our opinions by local circumstances.*NWAD LOCAL.2*

2. Limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district; as a local custom. The yellow fever is local in its origin, and often continues for a time, to be a local disease.*NWAD LOCAL.3*

3. In law, local actions are such as must be brought in a particular county, where the cause arises; distinguished from transitory actions.*NWAD LOCAL.4*

LOCALITY, *n.*

1. Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space.*NWAD LOCALITY.2*

It is thought that the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser locality.*NWAD LOCALITY.3*

2. Limitation to a county, district or place; as locality of trial.*NWAD LOCALITY.4*

3. Position; situation; place; particularly; geographical place or situation, as of a mineral or plant.*NWAD LOCALITY.5*

LOCALLY, *adv.* With respect to place; in place; as, to be locally separated or distant.

LOCATE, *v.t.* [L. loco, locatus.]

1. To place; to set in a particular spot or position.*NWAD LOCATE.2*

2. To select, survey and settle the bounds of a particular tract of land; or to designate a portion of land by limits; as, to locate a tract of a hundred acres in a particular township.*NWAD LOCATE.3*

3. To designate and determine the place of; as, a committee was appointed to locate a church or a court house.*NWAD LOCATE.4*

LOCATED, *pp.* Placed; situated; fixed in place.

LOCATING, *ppr.* Placing; designating the place of.

LOCATION, *n.*

1. The act of placing, or of designating the place of.*NWAD LOCATION.2*

2. Situation with respect to place. The location of the city on a large river is favorable for commerce.*NWAD LOCATION.3*

3. That which is located; a tract of land designated in place.*NWAD LOCATION.4*

4. In the civil law, a leasing on rent.*NWAD LOCATION.5*

LOCH, *n.* A lake; a bay or arm of the sea; used in Scotland.

LOCH, *n.* Loch or lohoch, is an Arabian name for the forms of medicines called eclegmas, lambatives, linctures, and the like.

LOCHAGE, *n.* [Gr. a body of soldiers, and to lead.]

In Greece, an officer who commanded a lochus or cohort, the number of men in which is not certainly known.*NWAD LOCHAGE.2*

LOCHE. [See *Loach*.]

LOCHIA, *n.* [Gr.] Evacuations which follow childbirth.

LOCHIAL, *a.* Pertaining to evacuations from the womb after childbirth.

LOCK, *n.* [L. floccus, Eng. lock.]

1. Lock, in its primary sense, is any thing that fastens; but we now appropriate the word to an instrument composed of a spring, wards, and a bolt of iron or steel, used to fasten doors, chests and the like. The bolt is moved by a key.*NWAD LOCK.2*

2. The part of a musket or fowling-piece or other fire-arm, which contains the pan, trigger, etc.*NWAD LOCK.3*

3. The barrier or works of a canal, which confine the water, consisting of a dam, banks or walls, with two gates or pairs of gates, which may be opened or shut at pleasure.*NWAD LOCK.4*

4. A grapple in wrestling.*NWAD LOCK.5*

5. Any inclosure.*NWAD LOCK.6*

6. A tuft of hair; a plexus of wool, hay or other like substance; a flock; a ringlet of hair.*NWAD LOCK.7*

A lock of hair will draw more than a cable rope.*NWAD LOCK.8*

Lock of water, is the measure equal to the contents of the chamber of the locks by which the consumption of water on a canal is estimated.*NWAD LOCK.9*

LOCK-KEEPER, *n.* One who attends the locks of a canal.

LOCK-PADDLE, *n.* A small sluse that serves to fill and empty a lock.

LOCK-SIL, *n.* An angular piece of timber at the bottom of a lock, against which the gates shut.

LOCK-WEIR, *n.* A paddle-weir, in canals, an over-fall behind the upper gates, by which the waste water of the upper pound is let down through the paddle-holes into the chamber of the lock.

LOCK, *v.t.*

1. To fasten with a particular instrument; as, to lock a door; to lock a trunk.*NWAD LOCK.2*

2. To shut up or confine, as with a lock; as, to be locked in a prison. Lock the secret in your breast.*NWAD LOCK.3*

3. To close fast. The frost locks up our rivers.*NWAD LOCK.4*

4. To embrace closely; as, to lock one in the arms.*NWAD LOCK.5*

5. To furnish with locks, as a canal.*NWAD LOCK.6*

6. To confine; to restrain. Our shipping was locked up by the embargo.*NWAD LOCK.7*

7. In fencing, to seize the sword-arm of an antagonist, by turning the left arm around it, after closing the parade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him.*NWAD LOCK.8*

LOCK, *v.i.*

1. To become fast. The door locks close.*NWAD LOCK.10*

2. To unite closely by mutual insertion; as, they lock into each other.*NWAD LOCK.11*

LOCKAGE, *n.*

1. Materials for locks in a canal.*NWAD LOCKAGE.2*

2. Works which form a lock on a canal.*NWAD LOCKAGE.3*

3. Toll paid for passing the locks of a canal.*NWAD LOCKAGE.4*

LOCKED, *pp.* Made fast by a lock; furnished with a lock or locks; closely embraced.

LOCKER, *n.* A close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.

A shot-locker is a strong frame of plank near the pump-well in the hold, where shot are deposited.*NWAD LOCKER.2*

LOCKET, *n.* A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.

LOCKRAM, *n.* A sort of coarse linen.

LOCKSMITH, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make locks.

LOCKY, *a.* Having locks or tufts.

LOCOMOTION, *n.* [L. locus, place, and motio, motion.]

1. The act of moving from place to place.*NWAD LOCOMOTION.2*

2. The power of moving from place to place. Most animals possess locomotion; plants have life, but not locomotion.*NWAD LOCOMOTION.3*

LOCOMOTIVE, *a.* Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to change place; as a locomotive animal. Most animals are distinguished from plants by their locomotive faculty.

Locomotive engine, a steam engine employed in land carriage; chiefly on railways.*NWAD LOCOMOTIVE.2*

LOCOMOTIVITY, *n.* The power of changing place.

LOCULAMENT, *n.* [L. loculamentum, from locus, loculus.]

In botany, the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged. A pericarp is unilocular, bilocular, etc.*NWAD LOCULAMENT.2*

LOCUST, *n.* [L. locusta.] An insect of the genus Gryllus. These insects are at times so numerous in Africa and the S. of Asia as to devour every green thing, and when they migrate, they fly in an immense cloud.

LOCUST, *n.* A name of several plants and trees; as a species of Melianthus, and of Ceratonia.

LOCUST-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Hymenaea, and another of the genus Robinia. The Honey-Locust-tree, is of the genus Gleditsia.

LODE, *n.*

1. Among miners, a metallic vein, or any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not, but commonly a metallic vein.*NWAD LODE.2*

2. A cut or reach of water.*NWAD LODE.3*

LODE-STONE, *n.* [from the verb to lead, and stone.]

1. A magnet, an ore of iron; a stone found in iron mines, of a dark or black lead color, and of considerable hardness and weight. It attracts iron filings, and communicates to iron the same property of attraction. But its peculiar value consists in its communicating to a needle the property of taking a direction to the north and south, a property of inestimable utility in navigation and surveying.*NWAD LODE-STONE.2*

2. A name given by Cornish miners to a species of stones, called also tin-stones; a compound of stones and sand, of different kinds and colors.*NWAD LODE-STONE.3*

LODGABLE, *a.* Capable of affording a temporary abode. [Not

used.]

LODGE, *v.t.*

1. To set, lay or deposit for keeping or preservation, for a longer or shorter time. The men lodged their arms in the arsenal.*NWAD LODGE.2*

2. To place; to plant; to infix.*NWAD LODGE.3*

He lodged an arrow in a tender breast.*NWAD LODGE.4*

3. To fix; to settle in the heart, mind or memory.*NWAD LODGE.5*

I can give no reason more than a lodged hate -*NWAD LODGE.6*

4. To furnish with a temporary habitation, or with an accommodation for a night. He lodged the prince a month, a week, or a night. [The word usually denotes a short residence, but for no definite time.]*NWAD LODGE.7*

5. To harbor; to cover. The deer is lodged.*NWAD LODGE.8*

6. To afford place to; to contain for keeping.*NWAD LODGE.9*

The memory can lodge a greater store of images, than the senses can present at one time.*NWAD LODGE.10*

7. To throw in or on; as, to lodge a ball or a bomb in a fort.*NWAD LODGE.11*

8. To throw down; to lay flat.*NWAD LODGE.12*

Our sighs, and they shall lodge the summer corn.*NWAD LODGE.13*

LODGE, *v.i.*

1. To reside; to dwell; to rest in a place.*NWAD LODGE.15*

And lodge such daring souls in little men.*NWAD LODGE.16*

2. To rest or dwell for a time, as for a night, a week, a month. We lodged a night at the Golden Ball. We lodged a week at the City Hotel. Soldiers lodge in tents in summer, and in huts in winter. Fowls lodge on trees or rocks.*NWAD LODGE.17*

3. To fall flat, as grain. Wheat and oats on strong land are apt to lodge.*NWAD LODGE.18*

LODGE, *n.*

1. A small house in a park or forest, for a temporary place of rest at night; a temporary habitation; a hut.*NWAD LODGE.20*

2. A small house or tenement appended to a larger; as a porter's lodge.*NWAD LODGE.21*

3. A den; a cave; any place where a wild beast dwells.*NWAD LODGE.22*

LODGED, *pp.* Placed at rest; deposited; infixed; furnished with accommodations for a night or other short time; laid flat.

LODGER, *n.*

1. One who lives at board, or in a hired room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night.*NWAD LODGER.2*

2. One that resides in any place for a time.*NWAD LODGER.3*

LODGING, *ppr.*

1. Placing at rest; depositing; furnishing lodgings.*NWAD LODGING.2*

2. Resting for a night; residing for a time.*NWAD LODGING.3*

LODGING, *n.*

1. A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time; temporary habitation; apartment.*NWAD LODGING.5*

Wits take lodgings in the sound of Bow.*NWAD LODGING.6*

2. Place of residence.*NWAD LODGING.7*

Fair bosom - the lodging of delight.*NWAD LODGING.8*

3. Harbor; cover; place of rest.*NWAD LODGING.9*

4. Convenience for repose at night.*NWAD LODGING.10*

LODGMENT, *n.*

1. The act of lodging, or the state of being lodged; a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time or for permanence.*NWAD LODGMENT.2*

2. Accumulation or collection of something deposited or remaining at rest.*NWAD LODGMENT.3*

3. In military affairs, an encampment made by an army.*NWAD LODGMENT.4*

4. A work cast up by besiegers, during their approaches, in some dangerous post which they have gained, and where it is necessary to secure themselves against the enemy's fire.*NWAD LODGMENT.5*

LOFFE, *v.i.* To laugh. [Not used.]

LOFT, *n.*

1. Properly, an elevation; hence, in a building, the elevation of one story or floor above another; hence, a floor above another; as the second loft; third loft; fourth loft. Spenser seems to have used the word for the highest floor or top, and this may have been its original signification.*NWAD LOFT.2*

2. A high room or place.*NWAD LOFT.3*

LOFTILY, *adv.* [from lofty.]

1. On high; in an elevated place.*NWAD LOFTILY.2*

2. Proudly; haughtily.*NWAD LOFTILY.3*

They are corrupt and speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak loftily. *Psalm 73:8*.*NWAD LOFTILY.4*

3. With elevation of language, diction or sentiment; sublimely.*NWAD LOFTILY.5*

My lowly verse may loftily arise.*NWAD LOFTILY.6*

4. In an elevated attitude. A horse carries his head loftily.*NWAD LOFTILY.7*

LOFTINESS, *n.*

1. Height; elevation in place or position; altitude; as the loftiness of a mountain.*NWAD LOFTINESS.2*

2. Pride; haughtiness.*NWAD LOFTINESS.3*

Augustus and Tiberius had loftiness enough in their tempers -*NWAD LOFTINESS.4*

3. Elevation of attitude or mien; as loftiness of carriage.*NWAD LOFTINESS.5*

4. Sublimity; elevation of diction or sentiment.*NWAD LOFTINESS.6*

Three poets in three distant ages born; the first in loftiness of thought surpass'd; the next in majesty; in both the last.*NWAD LOFTINESS.7*

LOFTY, *a.*

1. Elevated in place; high; as a lofty tower; a lofty mountain. [But it expresses more than high, or at least is more emphatical, poetical and elegant.]*NWAD LOFTY.2*

See lofty Lebanon his head advance.*NWAD LOFTY.3*

2. Elevated in condition or character.*NWAD LOFTY.4*

Thus saith the high and lofty One, that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy - *Isaiah 57:15*.*NWAD LOFTY.5*

3. Proud; haughty; as lofty looks. *Isaiah 2:11-12*.*NWAD LOFTY.6*

4. Elevated in sentiment or diction; sublime; as lofty strains; lofty rhyme.*NWAD LOFTY.7*

5. Stately; dignified; as lofty steps.*NWAD LOFTY.8*

LOG, *n.*

1. A bulky piece or stick of timer unhewed. Pine logs are floated down rivers in America, and stopped at saw-mills. A piece of timber when hewed or squared, is not called a log, unless perhaps in constructing log-huts.*NWAD LOG.2*

2. In navigation, a machine for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. The common log is a piece of board, forming the quadrant of a circle of about six inches radius, balanced by a small plate of lead nailed on the circular part, so as to swim perpendicular.*NWAD LOG.3*

3. [Heb.] A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing, according to some authors, three quarters of a pint; according to others, five sixths of a pint. According to Arbuthnot, it was the seventy second part of the bath or ephab, and the twelfth part of a hin.*NWAD LOG.4*

LOG, *v.i.* To move to and fro. [Not used.]

LOG-BOARD, *n.* In navigation, two boards, shutting like a book, and divided into columns, containing the hours of the day and night, direction of the wind, course of the ship, etc., from which is formed the log-book.

LOG-BOOK, *n.* A book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board.

LOG-HOUSE, LOG-HUT, *n.* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other.

LOG-LINE, *n.* A line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, fastened to the log by means of two legs. This is wound on a reel, called the log-reel.

LOG-REEL, *n.* A reel in the gallery of a ship, on which the log line is wound.

LOGARITHM, *n.* [Gr. ratio, and number.]

Logarithms are the exponents of a series of powers and roots.*NWAD LOGARITHM.2*

The logarithm of a number is that exponent of some other number, which renders the power of the latter, denoted by the exponent, equal to the former.*NWAD LOGARITHM.3*

When the logarithms form a series in arithmetical progression, the corresponding natural numbers form a series in geometrical progression. Thus,*NWAD LOGARITHM.4*

Logarithms: 0 1 2 3 4 5 *NWAD LOGARITHM.5*

Natural numbers: 1 10 100 1000 10000 10000*NWAD LOGARITHM.6*

The addition and subtraction of logarithms answer to the multiplication and division of their natural numbers. In like manner, involution is performed by multiplying the logarithm of any number by the number denoting the required power; and evolution, by dividing the logarithm by the number denoting the required root.*NWAD LOGARITHM.7*

Logarithms are the invention of Baron Napier, lord of Marchiston in Scotland; but the kind now in use, were invented by Henry Briggs, professor of geometry in Gresham college at Oxford. They are extremely useful in abridging the labor of trigonometrical calculations.*NWAD LOGARITHM.8*

LOGARITHMETIC, LOGARITHMETICAL,

LOGARITHMIC, *a.* Pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.

LOGGATS, *n.* The name of a play or game, the same as is now called kittle-pins. It was prohibited by Statute 33, Henry VIII. [Not in use.]

LOGGERHEAD, *n.* [log and head.]

1. A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a thick-skull.*NWAD LOGGERHEAD.2*

2. A spherical mass of iron, with a long handle; used to heat tar.*NWAD LOGGERHEAD.3*

To fall to loggerheads,*NWAD LOGGERHEAD.4*

To go to loggerheads, to come to blows; to fall to fighting without weapons.*NWAD LOGGERHEAD.5*

LOGGERHEADED, *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish.

LOGIC, *n.* [L. id; Gr. from reason, to speak.]

The art of thinking and reasoning justly.*NWAD LOGIC.2*

Logic is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.*NWAD LOGIC.3*

Logic may be defined, the science or history of the human mind, as it traces the progress of our knowledge from our first conceptions through their different combinations, and the numerous deductions that result from comparing them with one another.*NWAD LOGIC.4*

Correct reasoning implies correct thinking and legitimate inferences from premises, which are principles assumed or admitted to be just. Logic then includes the art of thinking, as well as the art of reasoning.*NWAD LOGIC.5*

The purpose of logic is to direct the intellectual powers in the investigation of truth, and in the communication of it to others.*NWAD LOGIC.6*

LOGICAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to logic; used in logic; as logical subtitles.*NWAD LOGICAL.2*

2. According to the rules of logic; as a logical argument or inference. This reasoning is strictly logical.*NWAD LOGICAL.3*

3. Skilled in logic; versed in the art of thinking and reasoning; discriminating; as a logical head.*NWAD LOGICAL.4*

LOGICALLY, *adv.* According to the rules of logic; as, to argue logically.

LOGICIAN, *n.* A person skilled in logic, or the art of reasoning.

Each fierce logician still expelling Locke.*NWAD LOGICIAN.2*

LOGISTIC, *a.* Relating to sexagesimal fractions.

LOGMAN, *n.*

1. A man who carries logs.*NWAD LOGMAN.2*

2. One whose occupation is to cut and convey logs to a mill. [Local.]*NWAD LOGMAN.3*

LOGOGRAPHIC, LOGOGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to logography.

LOGOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. a word, and to write.]

A method of printing, in which a type represents a word, instead of forming a letter.*NWAD LOGOGRAPHY.2*

LOGOGRIPHE, ***n.*** **[Gr.] A sort of riddle.** ***Obs.***

LOGOMACHIST, ***n.*** **One who contends about words.**

LOGOMACHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. word, and contest, altercation.]**

Contention in words merely, or rather a contention about words; a war of words.*NWAD LOGOMACHY.2*

LOGOMETRIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. ratio, and to measure.]**

A logometric scale is intended to measure or ascertain chimical equivalents.*NWAD LOGOMETRIC.2*

LOGWOOD, ***n.*** **A species of tree and wood, called also Campeachy-wood, from the bay of Campeachy in Spanish America, of the genus Haematoxylon, of which there is one species only. This tree has a crooked, deformed stem, growing to the height of 20 or 24 feet, with crooked irregular branches, armed with strong thorns. The wood is of a firm texture and a red color. It is much used in dyeing.**

LOHOCH, LOHOCK, ***n.*** **A medicine of a middle consistence between a soft electuary and a syrup. [See** ***Loch*****.]**

LOIN, ***n.*** **[L. clumis.]**

The loins are the space on each side of the vertebrae, between the lowest of the false ribs and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region; called also the reins.*NWAD LOIN.2*

LOITER, ***v.i.***

To linger; to be slow in moving; to delay; to be dilatory; to spend time idly.*NWAD LOITER.2*

If we have loitered, let us quicken our pace.*NWAD LOITER.3*

LOITERER, *n.* A lingerer; one that delays or is slow in motion; an idler; one that is sluggish or dilatory.

Ever listless loiterers, that attend no cause, no trust, no duty and no friend.*NWAD LOITERER.2*

LOITERING, *ppr.* Lingering; delaying; moving slowly.

LOKE, *n.* [Gr. darkness.]

1. In the Scandinavian mythology, the evil deity, the author of all calamities; answering to the Arimanes of the Persians.*NWAD LOKE.2*

2. A close narrow lane. [Local.]*NWAD LOKE.3*

LOLL, *v.i.* [The sense of this word is to throw, to send. Hence it coincides with the Gr.]

1. To recline; to lean; properly, to throw one's self down; hence, to lie at ease.*NWAD LOLL.2*

Void of care he lolls supine in state.*NWAD LOLL.3*

2. To suffer the tongue to hang extended from the mouth, as an ox or a dog when heated with labor or exertion.*NWAD LOLL.4*

The triple porter of the Stygian seat, with lolling tongue lay fawning at his feet.*NWAD LOLL.5*

LOLL, *v.t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.

Fierce tigers couched around, and lolled their tongues.*NWAD LOLL.7*

LOLLARD, *n.*

The Lollards were a sect of early reformers in Germany and England, the followers of Wickliffe.*NWAD LOLLARD.2*

LOLLARDY, ***n.*** **The doctrines of the Lollards.**

LOLLING, ***ppr.*** **Throwing down or out; reclining at ease; thrusting out the tongue.**

LOMBARDIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the Lombards; an epithet applied to one of the ancient alphabets derived from the Roman, and relating to the manuscripts of Italy.**

LOMENT, ***n.*** **[L. lomentum.] An elongated pericarp, which never bursts. It consists, like the legume, of two valves, with the seeds attached to the under suture, but is divided into small cells, each containing a single seed.**

LOMENTACEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. lomentum, bean meal, a color.]**

Furnished with a loment. The lomentaceae are a natural order of plants, many of which furnish beautiful tinctures or dyes, and whose seeds are contained in a loment or legume.*NWAD LOMENTACEOUS.2*

LOMONITE, ***n.*** **Laumonite, or di-prismatic zeolite.**

LOMP, ***n.*** **A kind of roundish fish.**

LONDONISM, ***n.*** **A mode of speaking peculiar to London.**

LONE, ***a.***

1. Solitary; retired; unfrequented; having no company.*NWAD LONE.2*

And leave you in lone woods or empty walls.*NWAD LONE.3*

2. Single; standing by itself; not having others in the neighborhood; as a lone house.*NWAD LONE.4*

3. Single; unmarried, or in widowhood.*NWAD LONE.5*

LONE, *n.* A lane. [Local.]

LONELINESS, *n.*

1. Solitude; retirement; seclusion from company. He was weary of the loneliness of his habitation.*NWAD LONELINESS.2*

2. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.*NWAD LONELINESS.3*

I see the mystery of your loneliness.*NWAD LONELINESS.4*

LONELY, *a.*

1. Solitary; retired; sequestered from company or neighbors; as a lonely situation; a lonely cell.*NWAD LONELY.2*

2. Solitary; as the lonely traveler.*NWAD LONELY.3*

3. Addicted to solitude or seclusion from company.*NWAD LONELY.4*

LONENESS, *n.* Solitude; seclusion.

LONESOME, *a.* Solitary; secluded from society.

How horrid will these lonesome seats appear!*NWAD LONESOME.2*

LONESOMENESS, *n.* The state of being solitary; solitude.

LONG, *a.* [L. longus.]

1. Extended; drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length; opposed to short, and contradistinguished from broad or wide. Long is a relative term; for a thing may be long in respect to one thing, and short with respect to another. We apply long to things greatly extended, and to things which exceed the common measure. we say, a long way, a long distance, a long line, and long hair, long arms. By the latter terms, we mean hair and arms exceeding the usual length.*NWAD LONG.2*

2. Drawn out or extended in time; as a long time; a long period of time; a long while; a long series of events; a long sickness or confinement; a long session; a long debate.*NWAD LONG.3*

3. Extended to any certain measure expressed; as a span long; a yard long; a mile long, that is, extended to the measure of a mile, etc.*NWAD LONG.4*

4. Dilatory; continuing for an extended time.*NWAD LONG.5*

5. Tedious; continued to a great length.*NWAD LONG.6*

A tale should never be too long.*NWAD LONG.7*

6. Continued in a series to a great extent; as a long succession of princes; a long line of ancestors.*NWAD LONG.8*

7. Continued in sound; protracted; as a long note; a long syllable.*NWAD LONG.9*

8. Continued; lingering or longing.*NWAD LONG.10*

Praying for him, and casting a long look that way, he saw the galley leave the pursuit.*NWAD LONG.11*

9. Extensive; extending far in prospect or into futurity.*NWAD LONG.12*

The perennial existence of bodies corporate and their fortunes, are things particularly suited to a man who has long views.*NWAD LONG.13*

Long home, the grave or death. *Ecclesiastes 12:5*.*NWAD LONG.14*

LONG, *n.* Formerly, a musical note equal to two breves. *Obs.*

LONG, *adv.*

1. To a great extent in space; as a long extended line.*NWAD LONG.17*

2. To a great extent in time; as, they that tarry long at the wine. *Proverbs 23:30*.*NWAD LONG.18*

When the trumpet soundeth long. *Exodus 19:13*.*NWAD LONG.19*

So in composition we say, long-expected, long-forgot.*NWAD LONG.20*

3. At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior; as not long before; not long after; long before the foundation of Rome; long after the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cesar.*NWAD LONG.21*

4. Through the whole extent or duration of.*NWAD LONG.22*

The God who fed me all my life long to this day. *Genesis 48:15*.*NWAD LONG.23*

The bird of dawning singeth all night long.*NWAD LONG.24*

LONG, *adv.*

By means of; by the fault of; owing to. *Obs.*.*NWAD LONG.26*

Mistress, all this evil is long of you.*NWAD LONG.27*

LONG, *v.t.* To belong. [Not used.]

LONG, *v.i.*

1. To desire earnestly or eagerly.*NWAD LONG.30*

I long to see you. *Romans 1:11*.*NWAD LONG.31*

I have longed after thy precepts. *Psalm 119:40*.*NWAD LONG.32*

I have longed for thy salvation. *Psalm 119:174*.*NWAD LONG.33*

2. To have a preternatural craving appetite; as a longing woman.*NWAD LONG.34*

3. To have an eager appetite; as, to long for fruit.*NWAD LONG.35*

LONGANIMITY, ***n.*** **[L. longanimitas; longus, long, and animus, mind.]**

Forbearance; patience; disposition to endure long under offenses.*NWAD LONGANIMITY.2*

LONGBOAT, ***n.*** **The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.**

LONGER, ***a.*** **[comp. of long.] More long; of greater length; as a longer course.**

LONGER, ***adv.*** **For a greater duration. This evil can be endured no longer.**

LONGEST, ***a.*** **Of the greatest extent; as the longest line.**

LONGEST, ***adv.*** **For the greatest continuance of time. They who live longest, are most convinced of the vanity of life.**

LONGEVAL, ***a.*** **[L. longus and avum.] Long lived.**

LONGEVITY, ***n.*** **[L. longavitas; longus, long, and avum, age.]**

Length or duration of life; more generally, great length of life.*NWAD LONGEVITY.2*

The instances of longevity are chiefly among the abstemious.*NWAD LONGEVITY.3*

LONGEVOUS, ***a.*** **[L. longavus, supra.] Living a long time; of great age.**

LONG-HEADED, ***a.*** **Having a great extent of thought.**

LONGIMANOUS, ***a.*** **[L. longus, long, and manus, hand.] Having long hands.**

LONGIMETRY, ***n.*** **[L. longus, long, and Gr. measure.]**

The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths, whether accessible or inaccessible.*NWAD LONGIMETRY.2*

LONGING, *ppr.* Earnestly desiring; having a craving or preternatural appetite.

LONGING, *n.* An eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite.

LONGINGLY, *adv.* With eager wishes or appetite.

LONGINQUITY, *n.* [L. longinquitas.] Great distance.

LONGISH, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

LONGITUDE, *n.* [L. longitudo, from longus, long.]

1. Properly length; as the longitude of a room; but in this sense not now used. Appropriately, in geography,*NWAD LONGITUDE.2*

2. The distance of any place on the globe from another place, eastward or westward; or the distance of any place from a given meridian. Boston, in Massachusetts, is situated in the 71st degree of longitude west from Greenwich. To be able to ascertain precisely the longitude of a ship at sea, is a great desideratum in navigation.*NWAD LONGITUDE.3*

3. The longitude of a star, is its distance from the equinoctial points, or the beginning of Aries or Libra.*NWAD LONGITUDE.4*

LONGITUDINAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to longitude or length; as longitudinal distance.*NWAD LONGITUDINAL.2*

2. Extending in length; running lengthwise, as distinguished from transverse or across; as the longitudinal diameter of a body. The longitudinal suture of the head runs between the coronal and lamdoidal sutures.*NWAD LONGITUDINAL.3*

LONGITUDINALLY, ***adv.*** **In the direction of length.**

Some of the fibers of the human body are placed longitudinally, others transversely.*NWAD LONGITUDINALLY.2*

LONGLEGGED, ***a.*** **Having long legs.**

LONGLIVED, ***a.*** **Having along life or existence; living long; lasting long.**

LONGLY, ***adv.*** **With longing desire. [Not used.]**

LONG-MEASURE, ***n.*** **Lineal measure; the measure of length.**

LONGNESS, ***n.*** **Length. [Little used.]**

LONGPRIMER, ***n.*** **A printing type of a particular size, between small pica and bourgeois.**

LONGSHANKED, ***a.*** **Having long legs.**

LONG-SIGHT, ***n.*** **Long-sightedness.**

LONG-SIGHTED, ***a.*** **Able to see at a great distance; used literally of the eyes, and figuratively of the mind or intellect.**

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS, ***n.***

1. The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance.*NWAD LONG-SIGHTEDNESS.2*

2. In medicine, presbyopy; that defect of sight by which objects near at hand are seen confusedly, but at remoter distances distinctly.*NWAD LONG-SIGHTEDNESS.3*

LONGSOME, ***a.*** **Extended in length; tiresome; tedious; as a longsome plain.** ***Obs.***

LONGSPUN, ***a.*** **Spun or extended to a great length.**

LONG-SUFFERANCE, ***n.*** **Forbearance to punish; clemency; patience.**

LONGSUFFERING, ***a.*** **Bearing injuries or provocation for a long**

time; patient; not easily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness. *Exodus 34:6*.*NWAD LONGSUFFERING.2*

LONG-SUFFERING, *n.* Long endurance; patience of offense.

Despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and forbearance, and long-suffering? *Romans 2:4*.*NWAD LONG-SUFFERING.2*

LONG-TONGUED, *a.* Rating; babbling.

LONGWAYS, a mistake for longwise.

LONG-WINDED, *a.* Long breathed; tedious in speaking, argument or narration; as a long-winded advocate.

LONG-WISE, *adv.* In the direction of length; lengthwise. [Little used.]

LONISH, *a.* Somewhat solitary. [Not used and inelegant.]

LOO, *n.* A game at cards.

LOOBILY, *adv.* [See *Looby*.] Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner.

LOOBY, *n.* An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

Who could give the looby such airs?*NWAD LOOBY.2*

LOOF, *n.* The after part of a ship's bow, or the part where the planks begin to be incurvated, as they approach the stem.

LOOF. [See *Luff*, which is the word used.]

LOOFED, *a.* [See *Aloof*.] Gone to a distance. [Not used.]

LOOK, *v.i.* [See *Light*. The primary sense is to stretch, to extend, to shoot, hence to direct the eye. We observe its primary sense is nearly the same as that of seek. Hence, to look for is to seek.]

1. To direct the eye towards an object, with the intention of seeing it.*NWAD LOOK.2*

When the object is within sight, look is usually followed by on or at. We look on or at a picture; we look on or at the moon; we cannot look on or at the unclouded sun, without pain.*NWAD LOOK.3*

At, after look, is not used in our version of the Scriptures. In common usage, at or on is now used indifferently in many cases, and yet in other cases, usage has established a preference. In general, on is used in the more solemn forms of expression. Moses was afraid to look on God. The Lord look on you and judge. In these and similar phrases, the use of at would be condemned, as expressing too little solemnity.*NWAD LOOK.4*

In some cases, at seems to be more properly used before very distant objects; but the cases can hardly be defined.*NWAD LOOK.5*

The particular direction of the eye is expressed by various modifying words; as, to look down, to look up, to look back to look forward, to look from, to look round, to look out, to look under. When the object is not in sight, look is followed by after, or for. Hence, to look after, or look for, is equivalent to seek or search, or to expect.*NWAD LOOK.6*

2. To see; to have the sight or view of.*NWAD LOOK.7*

Fate sees thy life lodged in a brittle glass, and looks it through, but to it cannot pass.*NWAD LOOK.8*

3. To direct the intellectual eye; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to examine. Look at the conduct of this man; view it in all its aspects. Let every man look into the state of his own heart. Let us look beyond the received notions of men on this subject.*NWAD LOOK.9*

4. To expect.*NWAD LOOK.10*

He must look to fight another battle, before he could reach Oxford. [Little used.]*NWAD LOOK.11*

5. To take care; to watch.*NWAD LOOK.12*

Look that ye bind them fast.*NWAD LOOK.13*

6. To be directed.*NWAD LOOK.14*

Let thine eyes look right on. *Proverbs 4:25*.*NWAD LOOK.15*

7. To seem; to appear; to have a particular appearance. The patient looks better than he did. The clouds look rainy.*NWAD LOOK.16*

I am afraid it would look more like vanity than gratitude.*NWAD LOOK.17*

Observe how such a practice looks in another person.*NWAD LOOK.18*

So we say, to look stout or big; to look peevish; to look pleasant or graceful.*NWAD LOOK.19*

8. To have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front.*NWAD LOOK.20*

The gate that looketh toward the north. *Ezekiel 8:3*.*NWAD LOOK.21*

The east gate of the Lord's house, that looketh eastward. *Ezekiel 11:1*.*NWAD LOOK.22*

To look about, to look on all sides, or in different directions.*NWAD LOOK.23*

To look about one, to be on the watch; to be vigilant; to be circumspect or guarded.*NWAD LOOK.24*

1. To look after, to attend; to take care of; as, to look after children.*NWAD LOOK.25*

2. To expect; to be in a state of expectation.*NWAD LOOK.26*

Men's hearts falling them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth. *Luke 21:26*.*NWAD LOOK.27*

3. To seek; to search.*NWAD LOOK.28*

My subject does not oblige me to look after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it has now retreated.*NWAD LOOK.29*

1. To look for, to expect; as, to look for news by the arrival of a ship.*NWAD LOOK.30*

Look now for no enchanting voice.*NWAD LOOK.31*

2. To seek; to search; as, to look for lost money, or lost cattle.*NWAD LOOK.32*

To look into, to inspect closely; to observe narrowly; to examine; as, to look into the works of nature; to look into the conduct of another; to look into one's affairs.*NWAD LOOK.33*

Which things the angels desire to look into. *1 Peter 1:12*.*NWAD LOOK.34*

1. To look on, to regard; to esteem.*NWAD LOOK.35*

Her friends would look on her the worse.*NWAD LOOK.36*

2. To consider; to view; to conceive of; to think.*NWAD LOOK.37*

I looked on Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer.*NWAD LOOK.38*

3. To be a mere spectator.*NWAD LOOK.39*

I'll be a candle-holder and look on.*NWAD LOOK.40*

To look over, to examine one by one; as, to look over a catalogue of books; to look over accounts.*NWAD LOOK.41*

To overlook, has a different sense, to pass over without seeing.*NWAD LOOK.42*

To look out, to be on the watch. The seaman looks out for breakers.*NWAD LOOK.43*

1. To look to, or unto, to watch; to take care of.*NWAD LOOK.44*

Look well to thy herds. *Proverbs 27:23*.*NWAD LOOK.45*

2. To resort to with confidence or expectation of receiving something; to expect to receive from. The creditor may look to the surety for payment.*NWAD LOOK.46*

Look to me and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth. *Isaiah 45:22*.*NWAD LOOK.47*

To look through, to penetrate with the eye, or with the understanding; to see or understand perfectly.*NWAD LOOK.48*

LOOK, *v.t.*

1. To seek; to search for.*NWAD LOOK.50*

Looking my love, I go from place to place. *Obs.*NWAD LOOK.51*

2. To influence by looks or presence; as, to look down opposition.*NWAD LOOK.52*

A spirit fit to start into an empire, and look the world to law.*NWAD LOOK.53*

To look out, to search for and discover. Look out associates of good reputation.*NWAD LOOK.54*

To look one another in the face, to meet for combat. *2 Kings 14:8*.*NWAD LOOK.55*

LOOK, in the imperative, is used to excite attention or notice. Look ye, look you; that is see, behold, observe, take notice.

LOOK, *n.*

1. Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; as, a high look is an

index of pride; a downcast look is an index of pride; a downcast look indicates modesty, bashfulness, or depression of mind.*NWAD LOOK.58*

Pain, disgrace and poverty have frightful looks.*NWAD LOOK.59*

2. The act of looking or seeing. Every look filled him with anguish.*NWAD LOOK.60*

3. View; watch.*NWAD LOOK.61*

LOOKER, *n.* One who looks.

A looker on, a mere spectator; one that looks on, but has no agency or interest in the affair.*NWAD LOOKER.2*

LOOKING-GLASS, *n.* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.

There is none so homely but loves a looking-glass.*NWAD LOOKING-GLASS.2*

LOOK-OUT, *n.* A careful looking or watching for any object or event.

LOOL, *n.* In metallurgy, a vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals.

LOOM, *n.*

1. In composition, heir-loom, in law, is a personal chattel that by special custom descends to an heir with the inheritance, being such a thing as cannot be separated from the estate, without injury to it; such as jewels of the crown, charters, deeds, and the like.*NWAD LOOM.2*

2. A frame or machine of wood or other material, in which a weaver works threads into cloth.*NWAD LOOM.3*

Hector, when he sees Andromache overwhelmed with terror, sends

her for consolation to the loom and the distaff.*NWAD LOOM.4*

3. A fowl of the size of a goose.*NWAD LOOM.5*

4. That part of an oar which is within board.*NWAD LOOM.6*

LOOM, *v.i.*

To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions and indistinctly; as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain. The ship looms large, or the land looms high.*NWAD LOOM.8*

LOOM-GALE, *n.* A gentle gale of wind.

LOOMING, *ppr.* Appearing above the surface, or indistinctly, at a distance.

LOON, *n.*

1. A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal.*NWAD LOON.2*

2. A sea-fowl of the genus colymbus.*NWAD LOON.3*

LOOP, *n.*

1. A folding or doubling of a string or a noose, through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening.*NWAD LOOP.2*

That the probation bear no hinge, nor loop to hang a doubt on.*NWAD LOOP.3*

2. In iron-works, the part of a row or block of cast iron, melted off for the forge or hammer.*NWAD LOOP.4*

LOOPED, *a.* Full of holes.

LOOPHOLE, *n.*

1. A small aperture in the bulk-head and other parts of a merchant

ship, through which small arms are fired at an enemy.*NWAD LOOPHOLE.2*

2. A hole or aperture that gives a passage.*NWAD LOOPHOLE.3*

3. A passage for escape; means of escape.*NWAD LOOPHOLE.4*

LOOPHOLED, *a.* Full of holes or openings for escape.

LOOPING, *n.* In metallurgy, the running together of the matter of an ore into a mass, when the ore is only heated for calcination.

LOORD, *n.* A dull stupid fellow; a drone. [Not in use.]

LOOSE, *v.t.* loos. [Gr.; Heb.]

1. To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening.*NWAD LOOSE.2*

Canst thou loose the bands of Orion? *Job 38:31*.*NWAD LOOSE.3*

Ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her; loose them, and bring them to me. *Matthew 21:2*.*NWAD LOOSE.4*

2. To relax.*NWAD LOOSE.5*

The joints of his loins were loosed. *Daniel 5:6*.*NWAD LOOSE.6*

3. To release from imprisonment; to liberate; to set at liberty.*NWAD LOOSE.7*

The captive exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. *Isaiah 51:14*.*NWAD LOOSE.8*

4. To free from obligation.*NWAD LOOSE.9*

Art thou loosed from a wife? seek not a wife. *1 Corinthians 7:27*.*NWAD LOOSE.10*

5. To free from any thing that binds or shackles; as a man loosed from lust and pelf.*NWAD LOOSE.11*

6. To relieve; to free from any thing burdensome or afflictive.*NWAD LOOSE.12*

Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity. *Luke 13:12*.*NWAD LOOSE.13*

7. To disengage; to detach; as, to loose one's hold.*NWAD LOOSE.14*

8. To put off.*NWAD LOOSE.15*

Loose thy shoe from off thy foot. *Joshua 5:15*.*NWAD LOOSE.16*

9. To open.*NWAD LOOSE.17*

Who is worthy to open the book, and to loose the seals thereof? *Revelation 5:2*.*NWAD LOOSE.18*

10. To remit; to absolve.*NWAD LOOSE.19*

Whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven. *Matthew 16:19*.*NWAD LOOSE.20*

LOOSE, *v.i.* To set sail; to leave a port or harbor.

Now when Paul and his company loosed from Paphos, they came to Perga, in Pamphylia. *Acts 13:13*.*NWAD LOOSE.22*

LOOSE, *a.*

1. Unbound; untied; unsewed; not fastened or confined; as the loose sheets of a book.*NWAD LOOSE.24*

2. Not tight or close; as a loose garment.*NWAD LOOSE.25*

3. Not crowded; not close or compact.*NWAD LOOSE.26*

With horse and chariots rank'd in loose array.*NWAD LOOSE.27*

4. Not dense, close or compact; as a cloth or fossil of loose texture.*NWAD LOOSE.28*

5. Not close; not concise; lax; as a loose and diffuse style.*NWAD LOOSE.29*

6. Not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate; as a loose way of reasoning.*NWAD LOOSE.30*

7. Not strict or rigid; as a loose observance of rites.*NWAD LOOSE.31*

8. Unconnected; rambling; as a loose indigested play.*NWAD LOOSE.32*

Vario spends whole mornings in running over loose and unconnected pages.*NWAD LOOSE.33*

9. Of lax bowels.*NWAD LOOSE.34*

10. Unengaged; not attached or enslaved.*NWAD LOOSE.35*

Their prevailing principle is, to sit as loose from pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them as they can.*NWAD LOOSE.36*

11. Disengaged; free from obligation; with from or of.*NWAD LOOSE.37*

Now I stand loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thought? [Little used.]*NWAD LOOSE.38*

12. Wanton; unrestrained in behavior; dissolute; unchaste; as a loose man or woman.*NWAD LOOSE.39*

13. Containing unchaste language; as a loose epistle.*NWAD LOOSE.40*

To break loose, to escape from confinement; to gain liberty by violence.*NWAD LOOSE.41*

To let loose, to free from restraint or confinement; to set at liberty.*NWAD LOOSE.42*

LOOSE, *n.* Freedom from restraint; liberty.

Come, give thy soul a loose.*NWAD LOOSE.44*

Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow.*NWAD LOOSE.45*

We use this word only in the phrase, give a loose. The following use of it, “he runs with an unbounded loose,” is obsolete.*NWAD LOOSE.46*

LOOSED, *pp.* Untied; unbound; freed from restraint.

LOOSELY, *adv.* loos’ly.

1. Not fast; not firmly; that may be easily disengaged; as things loosely tied or connected.*NWAD LOOSELY.2*

2. Without confinement.*NWAD LOOSELY.3*

Her golden locks for haste were loosely shed about her ears.*NWAD LOOSELY.4*

3. Without union or connection.*NWAD LOOSELY.5*

Part loosely wing the region.*NWAD LOOSELY.6*

4. Irregularly; not with the usual restraints.*NWAD LOOSELY.7*

A bishop living loosely, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostle’s lives.*NWAD LOOSELY.8*

5. Negligently; carelessly; heedlessly; as a mind loosely employed.*NWAD LOOSELY.9*

6. Meanly; slightly.*NWAD LOOSELY.10*

A prince should not be so loosely studied, as to remember so weak a composition.*NWAD LOOSELY.11*

7. Wantonly; dissolutely; unchastely.*NWAD LOOSELY.12*

LOOSEN, *v.t.* loos’n. [from loose.]

1. To free from tightness, tension, firmness or fixedness; as, to loosen a string when tied, or a knot; to loosen a joint; to loosen a rock in the earth.*NWAD LOOSEN.2*

2. To render less dense or compact; as, to loosen the earth about the roots of a tree.*NWAD LOOSEN.3*

3. To free from restraint.*NWAD LOOSEN.4*

It loosens his hands and assists his understanding.*NWAD LOOSEN.5*

4. To remove costiveness from; to facilitate or increase alvine discharges.*NWAD LOOSEN.6*

Fear looseneth the belly.*NWAD LOOSEN.7*

LOOSEN, *v.i.* To become loose; to become less tight, firm or compact.

LOOSENED, *pp.* Freed from tightness or fixedness; rendered loose.

LOOSENESS, *n.* loos'ness.

1. The state of being loose or relaxed; a state opposite to that of being tight, fast, fixed or compact; as the looseness of a cord; the looseness of a robe; the looseness of the skin; the looseness of earth, or of the texture of cloth.*NWAD LOOSENESS.2*

2. The state opposite to rigor or rigidness; laxity; levity; as looseness of morals or of principles.*NWAD LOOSENESS.3*

3. Irregularity; habitual deviation from strict rules; as looseness of life.*NWAD LOOSENESS.4*

4. Habitual lewdness; unchastity.*NWAD LOOSENESS.5*

5. Flux from the bowels; diarrhaea.*NWAD LOOSENESS.6*

LOOSENING, *ppr.* Freeing from tightness, tension or fixedness; rendering less compact.

LOOSESTRIFE, *n.* loos'strife. In botany, the name of several species of plants, of the genera Lysimachia, Epilobium, Lythrum, and Gaura.

LOOSING, *ppr.* Setting free from confinement.

LOP, *v.t.* [Eng. flap. The primary sense is evidently to fall or fell, or to strike down, and I think it connected with flap.]

1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of any thing; to shorten by cutting off the extremities; as, to lop a tree or its branches.*NWAD LOP.2*

With branches lopp'd in wood, or mountain fell'd.*NWAD LOP.3*

2. To cut off, as exuberances; to separate, as superfluous parts.*NWAD LOP.4*

Expunge the whole, or lop the excrescent parts.*NWAD LOP.5*

3. to cut partly off and bend down; as, to lop the trees or saplings of a hedge.*NWAD LOP.6*

4. To let fall; to flap; as, a horse lops his ears.*NWAD LOP.7*

LOP, *n.* that which is cut from trees.

Else both body and lop will be of little value.*NWAD LOP.9*

LOP, *n.* a flea. [Local.]

LOPE, *pret.* of leap. *Obs.*

LOPE, *n.* [See *Leap*.]

A leap; a long step. [A word in popular use in America.]*NWAD LOPE.3*

LOPE, *v.i.* To leap; to move or run with a long step, as a dog.

LOPING, *ppr.* Leaping; moving or running with a long step.

LOPPED, *pp.* cut off; shortened by cutting off the top or end; bent down.

LOPPER, *n.* One that lops.

LOPPING, *ppr.* Cutting off; shortening by cutting off the extremity; letting fall.

LOPPING, *n.* that which is cut off.

LOQUACIOUS, *a.* [L. loquax, from loquor, to speak. Eng. to clack.]

1. Talkative; given to continual talking.*NWAD LOQUACIOUS.2*

Loquacious, brawling ever in the wrong.*NWAD LOQUACIOUS.3*

2. Speaking; noisy.*NWAD LOQUACIOUS.4*

Bling British bards, with volant touch, traverse loquacious strings.*NWAD LOQUACIOUS.5*

3. Apt to blab and disclose secrets.*NWAD LOQUACIOUS.6*

LOQUACIOUSNESS, LOQUACITY, *n.* [L. loquacitas.] Talkativeness; the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.

Too great loquacity and too great taciturnity by fits.*NWAD LOQUACIOUSNESS.2*

LORD, *n.*

1. A master; a person possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler; a governor.*NWAD LORD.2*

Man over man he made not lord.*NWAD LORD.3*

But now I was the lord of this fair mansion.*NWAD LORD.4*

2. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler.*NWAD LORD.5*

3. A husband.*NWAD LORD.6*

I oft in bitterness of soul deplores my absent daughter, and my dearer lord.*NWAD LORD.7*

My lord also being old. *Genesis 18:12*.*NWAD LORD.8*

4. A baron; the proprietor of a manor; as the lord of the manor.*NWAD LORD.9*

5. A nobleman; a title of honor in Great Britain given to those who are noble by birth or creation; a peer of the realm, including dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and barons. Archbishops and bishops also, as members of the house of lords, are lords of parliament. Thus we say, lords temporal and spiritual. By courtesy also the title is given to the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls.*NWAD LORD.10*

6. An honorary title bestowed on certain official characters; as lord advocate, lord chamberlain, lord chancellor, lord chief justice, etc.*NWAD LORD.11*

7. In scripture, the Supreme Being; Jehovah. When Lord, in the Old Testament, is prints in capitals, it is the translation of Jehovah, and so might, with more propriety, be rendered. The word is applied to Christ, *Psalm 110:1*; *Colossians 3:24*. and to the Holy Spirit, *2 Thessalonians 3:5*. As a title of respect, it is applied to kings, *Genesis 40:1*; *2 Samuel 19:19-20, 26-30*. to princes and nobles, *Genesis 42:30, 33*; *Daniel 4:19, 24*. to a husband, *Genesis 18:12*. to a prophet, *1 Kings 18:7*; *2 Kings 2:19*. and to a respectable person, *Genesis 24:18*. Christ is called the Lord of glory, *1 Corinthians 2:8*. and Lord of lords, *Revelation 19:16*.*NWAD LORD.12*

LORD, *v.t.* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord.

LORD, *v.i.* To domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway; sometimes

followed by over, and sometimes by it, in the manner of a transitive verb.

The whiles she lordeth in licentious bliss.*NWAD LORD.15*

I see them lording it in London streets.*NWAD LORD.16*

They lorded over them whom now they serve.*NWAD LORD.17*

LORDING, *n.* A little lord; a lord, in contempt or ridicule. [Little used.]

LORDLIKE, *a.*

1. Becoming a lord.*NWAD LORDLIKE.2*

2. Haughty; proud; insolent.*NWAD LORDLIKE.3*

LORDLINESS, *n.* [from lordly.]

1. Dignity; high station.*NWAD LORDLINESS.2*

2. Pride; haughtiness.*NWAD LORDLINESS.3*

LORDLING, *n.* A little or diminutive lord.

LORDLY, *a.* [lord and like.]

1. Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord.*NWAD LORDLY.2*

Lordly sins require lordly estates to support them.*NWAD LORDLY.3*

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.*NWAD LORDLY.4*

Every rich and lordly swain, with pride would drag about her chain.*NWAD LORDLY.5*

LORDLY, *adv.* Proudly; imperiously; despotically.

A famished lion, issuing from the wood, roars lordly fierce.*NWAD LORDLY.7*

LORDSHIP, *n.*

1. The state of quality of being a lord; hence, a title of honor given to noblemen, except to dukes, who have the title of grace.*NWAD LORDSHIP.2*

2. A titulary compellation of judges and certain other persons in authority and office.*NWAD LORDSHIP.3*

3. Dominion; power; authority.*NWAD LORDSHIP.4*

They who are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exercise lordship over them. *Mark 10:42*.*NWAD LORDSHIP.5*

4. Seigniory; domain; the territory of a lord over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor.*NWAD LORDSHIP.6*

What lands and lordships for their owner know my quondam barber.*NWAD LORDSHIP.7*

LORE, *n.* Learning; doctrine; lesson; instruction.

The law of nations, or the lore of war.*NWAD LORE.2*

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more of arts, but thundering against heathen lore.*NWAD LORE.3*

LOREL, *n.* An abandoned scoundrel; a vagrant. *Obs.*

LORESMAN, *n.* [lore and man.] An instructor. *Obs.*

LORICATE, *v.t.* [L. lorico, loricatus, from lorica, a coat of mail.]

1. To plate over; to spread over, as a plate for defense.*NWAD LORICATE.2*

Nature hath loricated the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax.*NWAD LORICATE.3*

2. To cover with a crust, as a chimical vessel, for resisting

fire.*NWAD LORICATE.4*

LORICATED, *pp.* Covered or plated over; encrusted.

LORICATING, *ppr.* Covering over with a plate or crust.

LORICATION, *n.* The act or operation of covering any thing with a plate or crust for defense; as the lorication of a chimical vessel, to enable it to resist the action of fire, and sustain a high degree of heat.

LORIMER, *n.* [L. lorum, a thong.]

A bridle-maker; one that makes bits for bridles, etc. [Not used.]*NWAD LORIMER.2*

LORING, *n.* Instructive discourse. *Obs.*

LORIOT, *n.* A bird called witwal; the oriole.

LORIS, *n.* A small quadruped of Ceylon.

LORN, *a.* [See *Forlorn*.] Lost; forsaken; lonely.

LORY, *n.* A subordinate genus of fowls of the parrot kind, forming the link between the parrot and parakeet.

LOSABLE, *a.* That may be lost. [Little used.]

LOSE, *v.t.* looz. *pret.* and *pp.* lost.

1. To mislay; to part or be separated from a thing, so as to have no knowledge of the place where it is; as, to lose a book or a paper; to lose a record; to lose a dollar or a ducat.*NWAD LOSE.2*

2. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest; as, to lose money in gaming.*NWAD LOSE.3*

3. Not to gain or win; as, to lose a battle, that is, to be

defeated.*NWAD LOSE.4*

4. To be deprived of; as, to lose men in battle; to lose an arm or leg by a shot or by amputation; to lose one's life or honor.*NWAD LOSE.5*

5. To forfeit, as a penalty. Our first parents lost the favor of God by their apostasy.*NWAD LOSE.6*

6. To suffer diminution or waste of.*NWAD LOSE.7*

If the salt hath lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted? *Matthew 5:13*.*NWAD LOSE.8*

7. To ruin; to destroy.*NWAD LOSE.9*

The woman that deliberates is lost.*NWAD LOSE.10*

8. To wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find; as, to lose the way.*NWAD LOSE.11*

9. To bewilder.*NWAD LOSE.12*

Lost in the maze of words.*NWAD LOSE.13*

10. To possess no longer; to be deprived of; contrary to keep; as, to lose a valuable trade.*NWAD LOSE.14*

11. Not to employ or enjoy; to waste. Titus sighed to lose a day.*NWAD LOSE.15*

Th' unhappy have but hours, but these they lose.*NWAD LOSE.16*

12. To waste; to squander; to throw away; as, to lose a fortune by gaming, or by dissipation.*NWAD LOSE.17*

13. To suffer to vanish from view or perception. We lost sight of the land at noon. I lost my companion in the crowd.*NWAD LOSE.18*

Like following life in creatures we dissect, we lost it in the moment we detect.*NWAD LOSE.19*

14. To ruin; to destroy by shipwreck, etc. the albion was lost on the coast of Ireland, April 22, 1822. the admiral lost three ships in a tempest.*NWAD LOSE.20*

15. To cause to perish; as, to be lost at sea.*NWAD LOSE.21*

16. to employ ineffectually; to throw away; to waste. Instruction is often lost on the dull; admonition is lost on the profligate. It is often the fate of projectors to lose their labor.*NWAD LOSE.22*

17. to be freed from.*NWAD LOSE.23*

His scaly back the bunch has got which Edwin lost before.*NWAD LOSE.24*

18. to fail to obtain.*NWAD LOSE.25*

He shall in no wise lose his reward. *Matthew 10:42*.*NWAD LOSE.26*

To lose one's self, to be bewildered; also, to slumber; to have the memory and reason suspended.*NWAD LOSE.27*

LOSE, *v.i.* looz.

1. To forfeit any thing in contest; not to win.*NWAD LOSE.29*

We'll talk with them too, who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out.*NWAD LOSE.30*

2. To decline; to fail.*NWAD LOSE.31*

Wisdom in discourse with her loses discountenanced, and like folly shows.*NWAD LOSE.32*

LOSEL, *n.* s as z. [from the root of loose.] a wasteful fellow, one who loses by sloth or neglect; a worthless person. *Obs.*

LOSENGER, *n.* a deceiver. *Obs.*

LOSER, *n.* looz'er. One that loses, or that is deprived of any

thing by defeat, forfeiture or the like; the contrary to winner or gainer. A loser by trade may be honest and moral; this cannot be said of a loser by gaming.

LOSING, *ppr.* looz'ing. Parting from; missing; forfeiting; wasting; employing to no good purpose.

LOSS, *n.*

1. privation, as the loss of property; loss of money by gaming; loss of health or reputation. every loss is not a detriment. we cannot regret the loss of bad company or of evil habits.*NWAD LOSS.2*

2. Destruction; ruin; as the loss of a ship at sea; the loss of an army.*NWAD LOSS.3*

3. Defeat; as the loss of a battle.*NWAD LOSS.4*

4. Waste; useless application; as a loss of time or labor.*NWAD LOSS.5*

5. Waste by leakage or escape; as a loss of liquors in transportation.*NWAD LOSS.6*

To bear a loss, to make good; also, to sustain a loss without sinking under it.*NWAD LOSS.7*

To be at a loss, to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty.*NWAD LOSS.8*

LOSSFUL, *a.* Detrimental. [Not used.]

LOSSLESS, *a.* Free from loss. [Not used.]

LOST, *pp.* [from lose.]

1. Mislaid or left in a place unknown or forgotten; that cannot be found; as a lost book.*NWAD LOST.2*

2. Ruined; destroyed; wasted or squandered; employed to no good

purpose; as lost money; lost time.*NWAD LOST.3*

3. Forfeited; as a lost estate.*NWAD LOST.4*

4. Not able to find the right way, or the place intended. A stranger is lost in London or Paris.*NWAD LOST.5*

5. Bewildered; perplexed; being in a maze; as, a speaker may be lost in his argument.*NWAD LOST.6*

6. Alienated; insensible; hardened beyond sensibility or recovery; as a profligate lost to shame; lost to all sense of honor.*NWAD LOST.7*

7. Not perceptible to the senses; not visible; as an isle lost in fog; a person lost in a crowd.*NWAD LOST.8*

8. Shipwrecked or foundered; sunk or destroyed; as a ship lost at sea, or on the rocks.*NWAD LOST.9*

LOT, *n.*

1. That which, in human speech, is called chance, hazard, fortune; but in strictness of language, is the determination of Providence; as, the land shall be divided by lot. *Numbers 26:55*.*NWAD LOT.2*

2. That by which the fate or portion of one is determined; that by which an event is committed to chance, that is, to the determination of Providence; as, to cast lots; to draw lots.*NWAD LOT.3*

The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. *Proverbs 16:33*.*NWAD LOT.4*

3. The part, division or fate which falls to one by chance, that is, by divine determination.*NWAD LOT.5*

The second lot came forth to Simeon. *Joshua 19:1*.*NWAD LOT.6*

He was but born to try the lot of man, to suffer and to die.*NWAD LOT.7*

4. A distinct portion or parcel; as a lot of goods; a lot of boards.*NWAD LOT.8*

5. Proportion or share of taxes; as, to pay scot and lot.*NWAD LOT.9*

6. In the United States, a piece or division of land; perhaps originally assigned by drawing lots, but now any portion, piece or division. So we say, a man has a lot of land in Broadway, or in the meadow; he has a lot in the plain, or on the mountain; he has a home-lot, a house-lot, a wood-lot.*NWAD LOT.10*

The defendants leased a house and lot in the city of New York.*NWAD LOT.11*

To cast lots, is to use or throw a die, or some other instrument, by the unforseen turn or position of which, an event is by previous agreement determined.*NWAD LOT.12*

To draw lots, to determine an event by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer, and thus determining an event.*NWAD LOT.13*

LOT, *v.t.* To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion.

LOTE, *n.* [L. lotus, lotos.]

1. A plant of the genus Celtis, the lote-tree, of several species. The wood of one species is very durable, and is used for timber. In Italy, flutes and other wind-instruments are made of it, and in England it is used for the frames of coaches, etc.*NWAD LOTE.2*

2. A little fish.*NWAD LOTE.3*

LOTH, *a.*

1. Literally, hating, detesting; hence,*NWAD LOTH.2*

2. Unwilling; disliking; not inclined; reluctant.*NWAD LOTH.3*

Long doth he stay, as loth to leave the land.*NWAD LOTH.4*

To pardon willing, and to punish loth.*NWAD LOTH.5*

LOTHE, *v.t.* [See *Lade*.]

1. To feel disgust at any thing; properly, to have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink.*NWAD LOTHE.2*

Our soul lotheth this light bread. *Numbers 21:5*.*NWAD LOTHE.3*

Lothing the honey'd cakes, I long'd for bread.*NWAD LOTHE.4*

2. To hate; to dislike greatly; to abhor.*NWAD LOTHE.5*

Ye shall lothe yourselves in your own sight for all your evils - *Ezekiel 20:43*.*NWAD LOTHE.6*

Not to reveal the secret which I lothe.*NWAD LOTHE.7*

LOTHE, *v.i.* To create disgust. *Obs.*

LOTHED, *pp.* Hatred; abhorred; turned from with disgust.

LOTHER, *n.* One that lothes or abhors.

LOTHFUL, *a.*

1. Hating; abhorring.*NWAD LOTHFUL.2*

Which he did with lothful eyes behold.*NWAD LOTHFUL.3*

2. Disgusting; hated; exciting abhorrence.*NWAD LOTHFUL.4*

Above the reach of lothful sinful lust.*NWAD LOTHFUL.5*

LOTHING, *ppr.*

1. Feeling disgust at; having extreme aversion to; as lothing food.*NWAD LOTHING.2*

2. Hating; abhorring; as lothing sin.*NWAD LOTHING.3*

LOTHING, *n.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence. *Ezekiel 16:5*.

LOTHINGLY, *adv.* With extreme disgust or abhorrence; in a fastidious manner.

LOTHLY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly.

This shows that you from nature lothly stray.*NWAD LOTHLY.2*

LOTHNESS, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance.

There grew among them a general silence and lothness to speak.*NWAD LOTHNESS.2*

LOTHSOME, *a.*

1. Causing an extreme aversion of appetite; exciting fastidiousness. *Numbers 11:20*.*NWAD LOTHSOME.2*

2. Exciting extreme disgust; offensive; as a lothsome disease. *Psalm 38:7*.*NWAD LOTHSOME.3*

3. Odious; exciting hatred or abhorrence; detestable; as lothsome sloth.*NWAD LOTHSOME.4*

LOTHSOMENESS, *n.* the quality of exciting extreme disgust or abhorrence.

LOTION, *n.* [L. lotio, from lavo, to wash.]

1. A washing; particularly, a washing of the skin for the purpose of rendering it fair.*NWAD LOTION.2*

2. A liquid preparation for washing some part of the body, to cleanse it of fourlness or deformity.*NWAD LOTION.3*

3. In pharmacy, a preparation of medicines, by washing them in some liquid, to remove foreign substances, impurities, etc.*NWAD LOTION.4*

LOTTERY, *n.* [See *Lot*.]

1. A scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance, or the distribution itself. Lotteries are often authorized by law, but many good men deem them immoral in principle, and almost all men concur in the opinion that their effects are pernicious.*NWAD LOTTERY.2*

2. Allotment. [Not used.]*NWAD LOTTERY.3*

LOUD, ***a.*** **[L. laudo, to praise, and with a prefix, plaudo. Heb.]**

1. Having a great sound; high sounding; noisy; striking the ear with great force; as a loud voice; a loud cry; loud thunder.*NWAD LOUD.2*

2. Uttering or making a great noise; as loud instruments. *2 Chronicles 30:21*.*NWAD LOUD.3*

3. Clamorous; noisy.*NWAD LOUD.4*

She is loud and stubborn. *Proverbs 7:11*.*NWAD LOUD.5*

4. Emphatical; impressive; as a loud call to avoid danger.*NWAD LOUD.6*

LOUDLY, ***adv.***

1. With great sound or noise; noisily.*NWAD LOUDLY.2*

Who long and loudly in the schools declaimed.*NWAD LOUDLY.3*

2. Clamorously; with vehement complaints or importunity. He loudly complained of intolerance.*NWAD LOUDLY.4*

LOUDNESS, ***n.***

1. Great sound or noise; as the loudness of a voice or of thunder.*NWAD LOUDNESS.2*

2. Clamor; clamorousness; turbulence; uproar.*NWAD LOUDNESS.3*

LOUGH, ***n.*** **lok. a lake; a different orthography of loch and lake.**

LOUIS DOR, ***n.*** **[a Lewis of gold.] A gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of Louis XIII., value, twenty shillings sterling, equal to $4,4444.**

LOUNGE, *v.i.* to live in idleness; to spend time lazily.

LOUNGER, *n.* An idler; one who loiters away his time in indolence.

LOUR. [See *Lower*.]

LOUSE, *n.* lous. *plu.* lice.

A small insect of the genus Pediculus. It has six feet, two eyes, with long feelers and a sting in the mouth. It infests the bodies of men and other animals; but different animals are infested with different species.*NWAD LOUSE.2*

LOUSE, *v.t.* louz. To clean from lice.

LOUSE-WORT, *n.* lous'-wort. A plant of the genus Pedicularis. The yellow louse-wort is of the genus Rhinanthus.

LOUSILY, *adv.* s as z. [from lousy.] In a mean, paltry manner; scurvily.

LOUSINESS, *n.* s as z. The state of abounding with lice.

LOUSY, *a.* s as z. [louse.]

1. Swarming with lice; infested with lice.*NWAD LOUSY.2*

2. Mean; low; contemptible; as a lousy knave.*NWAD LOUSY.3*

LOUT, *n.* A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

LOUT, *v.i.* To end; to bow; to stoop. [Obsolete or local.]

LOUTISH, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward.

LOUTISHLY, *adv.* Like a clown; in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner.

LOUVER, ***n.*** **loo'ver. An opening in the roof of a cottage for the smoke to escape.**

LOVABLE, ***a.*** **Worthy of love; amiable.**

LOVAGE, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Ligusticum.**

LOVE, ***v.t.*** **luv. [L. libeo, lubeo. See** *Lief***. The sense is probably to be prompt, free, willing, from leaning, advancing, or drawing forward.]**

1. In a general sense to be pleased with; to regard with affection, on account of some qualities which excite pleasing sensations or desire of gratification. We love a friend, on account of some qualities which give us pleasure in his society. We love a man who has done us a favor; in which case, gratitude enters into the composition of our affection. We love our parents and our children, on account of their connection with us, and on account of many qualities which please us. We love to retire to a cool shade in summer. We love a warm room in winter. we love to hear an eloquent advocate. The christian loves his Bible. In short, we love whatever gives us pleasure and delight, whether animal or intellectual; and if our hearts are right, we love God above all things, as the sum of all excellence and all the attributes which can communicate happiness to intelligent beings. In other words, the christian loves God with the love of complacency in his attributes, the love of benevolence towards the interest of his kingdom, and the love of gratitude for favors received.*NWAD LOVE.2*

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind -*NWAD LOVE.3*

Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. *Matthew 22:39*.*NWAD LOVE.4*

2. To have benevolence or good will for. *John 3:16*.*NWAD LOVE.5*

LOVE, ***n.***

1. An affection of the mind excited by beauty and worth of any kind,

or by the qualities of an object which communicate pleasure, sensual or intellectual. It is opposed to hatred. Love between the sexes, is a compound affection, consisting of esteem, benevolence, and animal desire. Love is excited by pleasing qualities of any kind, as by kindness, benevolence, charity, and by the qualities which render social intercourse agreeable. In the latter case, love is ardent friendship, or a strong attachment springing from good will and esteem, and the pleasure derived from the company, civilities and kindness of others.*NWAD LOVE.7*

Between certain natural relatives, love seems to be in some cases instinctive. Such is the love of a mother for her child, which manifests itself toward an infant, before any particular qualities in the child are unfolded. This affection is apparently as strong in irrational animals as in human beings.*NWAD LOVE.8*

We speak of the love of amusements, the love of books, the love of money, and the love of whatever contributes to our pleasure or supposed profit.*NWAD LOVE.9*

The love of God is the first duty of man, and this springs from just views of his attributes or excellencies of character, which afford the highest delight to the sanctified heart. Esteem and reverence constitute ingredients in this affection, and a fear of offending him is its inseparable effect.*NWAD LOVE.10*

2. Courtship; chiefly in the phrase, to make love, that is, to court; to woo; to solicit union in marriage.*NWAD LOVE.11*

3. Patriotism; the attachment one has to his native land; as the love of country.*NWAD LOVE.12*

4. Benevolence; good will.*NWAD LOVE.13*

God is love. *1 John 4:8, 16*.*NWAD LOVE.14*

5. The object beloved.*NWAD LOVE.15*

The lover and the love of human kind.*NWAD LOVE.16*

6. A word of endearment.*NWAD LOVE.17*

Trust me, love.*NWAD LOVE.18*

7. Picturesque representation of love.*NWAD LOVE.19*

Such was his form as painters, when they show their utmost art, on naked loves bestow.*NWAD LOVE.20*

8. Lewdness.*NWAD LOVE.21*

He is not lolling on a lewd love-bed.*NWAD LOVE.22*

9. A thin silk stuff. *Obs.*NWAD LOVE.23*

Love in idleness, a kind of violet.*NWAD LOVE.24*

Free of love, a plant of the genus Cercis.*NWAD LOVE.25*

LOVEAPPLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Solanum.

LOVE-BROKER, *n.* A third person who acts as agent between lovers.

LOVED, *pp.* Having the affection of any one.

LOVE-DARTING, *a.* Darting love.

LOVE-DAY, *n.* A day formerly appointed for an amicable adjustment of differences.

LOVE-FAVOR, *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love.

LOVE-KNOT, *n.* luv'-not. A knot so called, used as a token of love or representing mutual affection.

LOVE-LABORED, *a.* Labored by love.

LOVE-LASS, *n.* A sweetheart.

LOVELESS, *a.* Void of love; void of tenderness or kindness.

LOVE-LETTER, *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.

LOVELILY, *adv.* luv'lily. [from lovely.] Amiably; in a manner to excite love.

LOVELINESS, *n.* luv'liness. [from lovely.]

Amiableness; qualities of body or mind that may excite love.*NWAD LOVELINESS.2*

If there is such a native loveliness in the sex, as to make them victorious when in the wrong, how resistless their power when they are on the side of truth.*NWAD LOVELINESS.3*

LOVE-LOCK, *n.* A curl or lock of hair so called; worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

LOVE-LORN, *a.* [love and lorn.] Forsaken by one's love; as the love-lorn nightingale.

LOVELY, *a.* luv'ly. Amiable; that may excite love; possessing qualities which may invite affection.

Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives. *2 Samuel 1:23*.*NWAD LOVELY.2*

LOVE-MONGER, *n.* [love and monger.] One who deals in affairs of love. [Not used.]

LOVE-PINED, *a.* Wasted by love.

LOVER, *n.*

1. One who loves; one who has a tender affection, particularly for a female.*NWAD LOVER.2*

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see -*NWAD LOVER.3*

2. A friend; one who regards with kindness.*NWAD LOVER.4*

Your brother and his lover have embraced.*NWAD LOVER.5*

3. One who likes or is pleased with any thing; as a lover of books or of science; a lover of wine; a lover of religion.*NWAD LOVER.6*

Lover and loover. [See *Louver*.]*NWAD LOVER.7*

LOVE-SECRET, *n.* A secret between lovers.

LOVE-SHAFT, *n.* Cupid's arrow.

LOVE-SICK, *a.*

1. Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire; as a love-sick maid.*NWAD LOVE-SICK.2*

To the dear mistress of my love-sick mind.*NWAD LOVE-SICK.3*

2. Dictated by a languishing lover, or expressive of languishing love.*NWAD LOVE-SICK.4*

Where nightingales their love-sick ditty sing.*NWAD LOVE-SICK.5*

LOVESOME, *a.* Lovely. [Not used.]

LOVE-SONG, *n.* A song expressing love.

LOVE-SUIT, *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage.

LOVE-TALE, *n.* A narrative of love.

Cato's proper person to entrust a love-tale with.*NWAD LOVE-TALE.2*

LOVE-THOUGHT, *n.* Amorous fancy. [Not used.]

LOVE-TOKEN, *n.* A present in token of love.

LOVE-TOY, *n.* A small present from a lover.

LOVE-TRICK, *n.* Art or artifice expressive of love.

Other love-tricks than glancing with the eyes.*NWAD LOVE-TRICK.2*

LOVING, *ppr.*

1. Entertaining a strong affection for; having tender regard for.*NWAD LOVING.2*

2. *a.* Fond; affectionate; as a loving friend.*NWAD LOVING.3*

3. Expressing love or kindness; as loving words.*NWAD LOVING.4*

LOVING-KINDNESS, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor; a scriptural word.

My loving-kindness will I not utterly take from him. *Psalm 89:33*.*NWAD LOVING-KINDNESS.2*

LOVINGLY, *adv.* With love; with affection; affectionately.

It is no great matter to live lovingly with meek persons.*NWAD LOVINGLY.2*

LOVINGNESS, *n.* Affection; kind regard.

The only two bands of good will, loveliness and lovingness.*NWAD LOVINGNESS.2*

LOW, *a.*

1. Not high or elevated; depressed below any given surface or place. Low ground or land, is land below the common level. Low is opposed to high, and both are relative terms. That which is low with respect to one thing, may be high with respect to another. A low house would be a high fence. A low flight for an eagle, would be a high flight for a partridge.*NWAD LOW.2*

2. Not rising to the usual height; as a man of low stature.*NWAD*

LOW.3

3. Declining near the horizon. The sun is low at four o'clock in winter, and at six in summer.*NWAD LOW.4*

4. Deep; descending far below the adjacent ground; as a low valley.*NWAD LOW.5*

The lowest bottom shook of Erebus.*NWAD LOW.6*

5. Sunk to the natural level of the ocean by the retiring of the tide; as low water.*NWAD LOW.7*

6. Below the usual rate or amount, or below the ordinary value; as a low price of corn; low wages.*NWAD LOW.8*

7. Not high or loud; as a low voice.*NWAD LOW.9*

8. Grave; depressed in the scale of sounds; as a low note.*NWAD LOW.10*

9. Near or not very distant from the equator; as a low latitude. We say, the low southern latitudes; the high northern latitudes.*NWAD LOW.11*

10. Late in time; modern as the lower empire.*NWAD LOW.12*

11. Dejected; depressed in vigor; wanting strength or animation; as low spirits; low in spirits. His courage is low.*NWAD LOW.13*

12. Depressed in condition; in a humble state.*NWAD LOW.14*

Why but to keep you low and ignorant?*NWAD LOW.15*

13. Humble in rank; in a mean condition; as men of high and low condition; the lower walks of life; a low class of people.*NWAD LOW.16*

14. Mean; abject; groveling; base; as a person of low mind.*NWAD LOW.17*

15. Dishonorable; mean; as a low trick or stratagem.*NWAD*

LOW.18

16. Not elevated or sublime; not exalted in thought or diction; as a low comparison; a low metaphor; low language.*NWAD LOW.19*

In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are low and dull.*NWAD LOW.20*

17. Vulgar; common; as a low education.*NWAD LOW.21*

18. Submissive; humble; reverent.*NWAD LOW.22*

And pay their fealty with low subjection.*NWAD LOW.23*

But first low reverence done.*NWAD LOW.24*

19. Weak; exhausted of vital energy. His disease has brought him very low.*NWAD LOW.25*

20. Feeble; weak; without force; as a low pulse.*NWAD LOW.26*

21. Moderate; not inflammatory; as a low fever.*NWAD LOW.27*

22. Moderate; not intense; as a low heat; a low temperature.*NWAD LOW.28*

23. Impoverished; in reduced circumstances. The rich are often reduced to a low condition.*NWAD LOW.29*

24. Moderate; as a low calculation or estimate.*NWAD LOW.30*

25. Plain; simple; not rich, high seasoned or nourishing; as a low diet.*NWAD LOW.31*

LOW, *adv.*

1. Not aloft; not on high; often in composition; as low-brow'd rocks.*NWAD LOW.33*

2. Under the usual price; at a moderate price. He sold his wheat low.*NWAD LOW.34*

3. Near the ground; as, the bird flies very low.*NWAD LOW.35*

4. In a mean condition; in composition; as a low-born fellow; a low-born lass.*NWAD LOW.36*

5. In time approaching our own.*NWAD LOW.37*

In the part of the world which was first inhabited, even as low down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds.*NWAD LOW.38*

6. With a depressed voice; not loudly; as, speak low.*NWAD LOW.39*

7. In a state of subjection, poverty or disgrace; as, to be brought low by oppression, by want or by vice.*NWAD LOW.40*

LOW, *v.t.* To sink; to depress. [Not used.]

LOW, *v.i.* [L. lugeo, to weep, the sense of which is, to cry out.]

To bellow, as an ox or cow.*NWAD LOW.43*

The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea.*NWAD LOW.44*

LOWBELL, *n.*

A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and blinded by light, so as to be easily taken.*NWAD LOWBELL.2*

LOWBELL, *v.t.* To scare, as with a lowbell.

LOW, LOWE, A termination of names, as in Bed-low.

LOW-BORN, *a.* Born in low life.

LOW-BRED, *a.* Bred in a low condition or manner; vulgar.

LOWER, *v.t.* [from low.]

1. To cause to descend; to let down; to take or bring down; as, to lower the main-sail of a sloop.*NWAD LOWER.2*

2. To suffer to sink downwards.*NWAD LOWER.3*

3. To bring down; to reduce or humble; as, to lower the pride of man.*NWAD LOWER.4*

4. To lessen; to diminish; to reduce, as value or amount; as, to lower the price or value of goods, or the rate of interest.*NWAD LOWER.5*

LOWER, *v.i.* To fall; to sink; to grow less.

LOWER, *v.i.*

1. To appear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm.*NWAD LOWER.8*

And all the clouds that lowered upon your house.*NWAD LOWER.9*

The lowering spring.*NWAD LOWER.10*

2. To frown; to look sullen.*NWAD LOWER.11*

But sullen discontent sat lowering on her face.*NWAD LOWER.12*

LOWER, *n.*

1. Cloudiness; gloominess.*NWAD LOWER.14*

2. A frowning; sullenness.*NWAD LOWER.15*

LOWER, *a.* [comp. of low.] Less high or elevated.

LOWERINGLY, *adv.* with cloudiness or threatening gloom.

LOWERMOST, *a.* [from low.] Lowest.

LOWERY, *a.* cloudy; gloomy.

LOWEST, *a.* [superl. of low.] Most low; deepest; most depressed or degraded, etc.

LOWING, *ppr.* Bellowing, as an ox.

LOWING, *n.* the bellowing or cry of cattle.

LOWLAND, *n.* land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level country. Thus the Belgic states are called Lowlands. The word is sometimes opposed to a mountainous country; as the Lowlands of Scotland. sometimes it denotes a marsh.

LOWLIHOOD, *n.* a humble state. *Obs.*

LOWLINESS, *n.* [from lowly.]

1. Freedom from pride; humility; humbleness of mind.*NWAD LOWLINESS.2*

Walk - with all lowliness and meekness. *Ephesians 4:2*; *Philippians 2:3*.*NWAD LOWLINESS.3*

2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject state. [In this sense little used.]*NWAD LOWLINESS.4*

LOWLY, *a.* [low and like.]

1. Having a low esteem of one's own worth; humble; meek; free from pride.*NWAD LOWLY.2*

Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am meek and lovly in heart. *Matthew 11:29*.*NWAD LOWLY.3*

He scorneth the scorners; but he giveth grace to the lowly. *Proverbs 3:34*.*NWAD LOWLY.4*

2. Mean; low; wanting dignity or rank.*NWAD LOWLY.5*

One common right the great and lowly claim.*NWAD LOWLY.6*

3. Not lofty or sublime; humble.*NWAD LOWLY.7*

These rural poems, and their lowly strain.*NWAD LOWLY.8*

4. Not high; not elevated in place.*NWAD LOWLY.9*

LOWLY, ***adv.***

1. Humbly; meekly; modestly.*NWAD LOWLY.11*

Belowly wise.*NWAD LOWLY.12*

2. Meanly; in a low condition; without grandeur or dignity.*NWAD LOWLY.13*

I will show myself highly fed and lowly taught.*NWAD LOWLY.14*

LOWN, ***n.*** **[See *Loon*. a low fellow; a scoundrel.]**

LOWNESS, ***n.***

1. The state of being low or depressed; the state of being less elevated than something else; as the lowness of the ground, or of the water after the ebb-tide.*NWAD LOWNESS.2*

2. Meanness of condition. Men are not to be despised or oppressed on account of the lowness of their birth or condition.*NWAD LOWNESS.3*

3. Meanness of mind or character; want of dignity. haughtiness usually springs from lowness of mind; real dignity is distinguished by modesty.*NWAD LOWNESS.4*

4. Want of sublimity in style or sentiment; the contrary to loftiness.*NWAD LOWNESS.5*

5. Submissiveness; as the lowness of obedience.*NWAD LOWNESS.6*

6. Depression of mind; want of courage or fortitude; dejection; as lowness of spirits.*NWAD LOWNESS.7*

7. Depression in fortune; a state of poverty; as the lowness of circumstances.*NWAD LOWNESS.8*

8. Depression in strength or intensity; as the lowness of heat or temperature; lowness of zeal.*NWAD LOWNESS.9*

9. Depression in price or worth; as the lowness of price or value; the lowness of the funds or of the markets.*NWAD LOWNESS.10*

10. Graveness of sound; as the lowness of notes.*NWAD LOWNESS.11*

11. Softness of sound; as the lowness of the voice.*NWAD LOWNESS.12*

LOW-SPIRITED, *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly. Losses of property often render men low-spirited. Excessive severity breaks the mind, and renders the child or pupil low-spirited.

LOW-SPIRITEDNESS, *n.* Dejection of mind or courage; a state of low spirits.

LOW-THOUGHTED, *a.* Having the thoughts employed on low subjects; not having sublime and elevated thoughts or contemplations; mean of sentiment; as low-thoughted care.

LOW-WINES, *n.* [low and wine.] The liquor produced by the first distillation of molasses, or fermented liquors; the first run of the still.

LOXODROMIC, *a.* [Gr. oblique, and a course.]

Pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhomb; as loxodromic tables.*NWAD LOXODROMIC.2*

LOXODROMICS, *n.* The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when a ship sails neither directly under the equator, nor under the same meridian, but obliquely.

LOYAL, *a.* [L. lex, law.]

Faithful to a prince or superior; true to plighted faith, duty or love; not treacherous; used of subjects to their prince, and of husband, wife and lovers; as a loyal subject; a loyal wife.*NWAD LOYAL.2*

There Laodamia with Evadne moves, unhappy both! but loyal in their loves.*NWAD LOYAL.3*

LOYALIST, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign; particularly, one who maintains his allegiance to his prince, and defends his cause in times of revolt or revolution.

LOYALLY, *adv.* With fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.

LOYALTY, *n.* Fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.

He had such loyalty to the king as the law requires.*NWAD LOYALTY.2*

LOZENGE, *n.* [Gr. oblique, and a corner.]

1. Originally, a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb.*NWAD LOZENGE.2*

2. In heraldry, a four-cornered figure, resembling a pane of glass in old casements.*NWAD LOZENGE.3*

3. Among jewelers, lozenges are common to brilliants and rose diamonds. In brilliants, they are formed by the meeting of the skill and the star facets on the bezil; in the latter, by the meeting of the facets in the horizontal ribs of the crown.*NWAD LOZENGE.4*

4. A form of medicine in small pieces, to be chewed or held in the mouth till melted.*NWAD LOZENGE.5*

5. In confectionary, a small cake of preserved fruit, or of sugar, etc.*NWAD LOZENGE.6*

LOZENGED, *a.* Made into the shape of lozenges.

LOZENGY, *a.* In heraldry, having the field or charge covered with lozenges.

LP, a contraction of lordship.

LU. [See *Loo*.]

LUBBARD. [Not used. See *Lubber*.]

LUBBER, *n.*

A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown.*NWAD LUBBER.2*

And lingering lubbers lose many a penny.*NWAD LUBBER.3*

LUBBERLY, *a.* Properly, tall and lank without activity; hence, bulky and heavy; clumsy; lazy; as a lubberly fellow or boy.

LUBBERLY, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

LUBRIC, *a.* [L. lubricus, slippery.]

1. Having a smooth surface; slippery; as a lubric throat.*NWAD LUBRIC.2*

2. Wavering; unsteady; as the lubric waves of state.*NWAD LUBRIC.3*

3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd.*NWAD LUBRIC.4*

This lubric and adulterate age.*NWAD LUBRIC.5*

[This word is now little used.]*NWAD LUBRIC.6*

LUBRICANT, *n.* [See *Lubricate*.] That which lubricates.

LUBRICATE, *v.t.* [L. lubrico, from lubricus, slippery; allied to labor, to slip or slide.]

To make smooth or slippery. Mucilaginous and saponaceous medicines lubricate the parts to which they are applied.*NWAD LUBRICATE.2*

LUBRICATED, *pp.* Made smooth and slippery.

LUBRICATING, *ppr.* Rendering smooth and slippery.

LUBRICATOR, *n.* That which lubricates.

LUBRICTIY, *n.*

1. Smoothness of surface; slipperiness.*NWAD LUBRICTIY.2*

2. Smoothness; aptness to glide over any thing, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction.*NWAD LUBRICTIY.3*

3. Slipperiness; instability; as the lubricity of fortune.*NWAD LUBRICTIY.4*

4. Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; lewdness; lechery; incontinency.*NWAD LUBRICTIY.5*

LUBRICOUS, *a.* [L. lubricus.]

1. Smooth; slippery.*NWAD LUBRICOUS.2*

2. Wavering; unstable; as lubricous opinions.*NWAD LUBRICOUS.3*

LUBRIFACTION, *n.* [infra.] The act of lubricating or making smooth.

LUBRIFICATION, *n.* [L. lubricus and facio, to make.]

The act or operation of making smooth and slippery.*NWAD LUBRIFICATION.2*

LUCE, *n.* A pike full grown.

LUCENT, ***a.*** **[L. lucens, from luceo, to shine. See *Light*.]**

Shining; bright; resplendent; as the sun's lucent orb.*NWAD LUCENT.2*

LUCERN, ***n.***

A plant of the genus Medicago, cultivated for fodder.*NWAD LUCERN.2*

LUCID, ***a.*** **[L. lucidus, from luceo, to shine. See *Light*.]**

1. Shining; bright; resplendent; as the lucid orbs of heaven.*NWAD LUCID.2*

2. Clear; transparent; pellucid; as a lucid stream.*NWAD LUCID.3*

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened or confused by delirium or madness; marked by the regular operations of reason; as the lucid intervals of a deranged man.*NWAD LUCID.4*

4. Clear; distinct; presenting a clear view; easily understood; as a lucid order or arrangement.*NWAD LUCID.5*

LUCIDITY, ***n.*** **Brightness. [Not used.]**

LUCIDNESS, ***n.*** **Brightness; clearness.**

LUCIFER, ***n.*** **[L. lux, lucis, light, and fero, to bring.]**

1. The planet Venus, so called from its brightness.*NWAD LUCIFER.2*

2. Satan.*NWAD LUCIFER.3*

And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer, never to hope again.*NWAD LUCIFER.4*

LUCIFERIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Lucifer, or to the Luciferians.**

LUCIFERIANS, ***n.*** **A sect that followed Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century. They held to the carnal nature of**

the soul, and that there is no place for repentance for such as fall.

LUCIFEROUS, *a.* [L. lucifer, supra.] Giving light; affording light or means of discovery.

LUCIFIC, *a.* [L. lux, light, and facio, to make.]

Producing light.*NWAD LUCIFIC.2*

LUCIFORM, *a.* [L. lux, light, and forma, form.]

Having the form of light; resembling light.*NWAD LUCIFORM.2*

The water prepares us, and purifies our luciform spirit to receive the divinity.*NWAD LUCIFORM.3*

LUCK, *n.*

That which happens to a person; an event, good or ill, affecting a man's interest or happiness, and which is deemed casual; fortune. Luck respects persons and their proceedings. We never say, in a literal sense, that a plant has the luck to grow in a particular place; or a fossil has the luck to be of a particular form. We say, a person has the good luck to escape from danger; or the ill luck to be ensnared or to suffer loss. He has had good luck, or bad luck in gaming, fishing or hunting. Luck, or what we call chance, accident, fortune, is an event which takes place without being intended or foreseen, or from some cause not under human control; that which cannot be previously known or determined with certainty by human skill or power.*NWAD LUCK.2*

Consider the gift of luck as below the care of a wise man.*NWAD LUCK.3*

LUCKILY, *adv.* [from lucky.] Fortunately; by good fortune; with a favorable issue; in a good sense. Luckily, we escaped injury.

LUCKINESS, *n.*

1. The state of being fortunate; as the luckiness of a man or of an event.*NWAD LUCKINESS.2*

2. Good fortune; a favorable issue or event. [In this sense, luck is generally used.]*NWAD LUCKINESS.3*

LUCKLESS, *a.*

1. Unfortunate; meeting with ill success; as a luckless gamester; a luckless maid.*NWAD LUCKLESS.2*

2. Unfortunate; producing ill or no good.*NWAD LUCKLESS.3*

Prayers made and granted in a luckless hour.*NWAD LUCKLESS.4*

LUCKY, *a.*

1. Fortunate; meeting with good success; as a lucky adventurer.*NWAD LUCKY.2*

2. Fortunate; producing good by chance; favorable; as a lucky adventure; a lucky time; a lucky cast.*NWAD LUCKY.3*

LUCRATIVE, *a.* [L. lucrativus, from lucror, to gain profit.]

Gainful; profitable; making increase of money or goods; as a lucrative trade; lucrative business or office.*NWAD LUCRATIVE.2*

LUCRE, *n.* lu'ker. [L. lucrum.] Gain in money or goods; profit; usually in an ill sense, or with the sense of something base or unworthy.

The lust of lucre, and the dread of death.*NWAD LUCRE.2*

A bishop must be blameless - not given to filthy lucre. *Titus 1:7*.*NWAD LUCRE.3*

LUCRIFEROUS, *a.* [L. lucrum, gain, and fero, to produce.] Gainful; profitable. [Little used.]

LUCRIFIC, ***a.*** **[L. lucrum, gain, and facio to make.] Producing profit; gainful. [Not used.]**

LUCTATION, ***n.*** **[L. luctatio, from luctor, to wrestle or strive.]**

Struggle; contest; effort to overcome in contest. [Little used.]*NWAD LUCTATION.2*

LUCTUAL, ***a.*** **[L. luctus, grief.] Producing grief. [Not used.]**

LUCUBRATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. lucubro, to study by candle-light, from lucubrum, from lux, light.]**

To study by candle-light or a lamp; to study by night.*NWAD LUCUBRATE.2*

LUCUBRATION, ***n.***

1. Study by a lamp or by candle-light; nocturnal study.*NWAD LUCUBRATION.2*

2. That which is composed by night; that which is produced by meditation in retirement.*NWAD LUCUBRATION.3*

LUCUBRATORY, ***a.*** **Composed by candle-light or by night.**

LUCULENT, ***a.*** **[L. luculentus, from luceo, to shine.]**

1. Lucid; clear; transparent; as luculent rivers.*NWAD LUCULENT.2*

2. Clear; evident; luminous.*NWAD LUCULENT.3*

The most luculent testimonies that the christian religion hath.*NWAD LUCULENT.4*

LUCULLITE, ***n.*** **A subspecies of carbonate of lime, of three kinds.**

LUDIBRIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. ludibriosus, from ludo, to sport.] Sportive;**

wanton.

LUDICROUS, *a.* [L. ludicer, from ludo, to sport.]

Sportive; burlesque; adapted to raise laughter, without scorn or contempt. Ludicrous differs from ridiculous; the latter implying contempt or derision.*NWAD LUDICROUS.2*

Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction.*NWAD LUDICROUS.3*

LUDICROUSLY, *adv.* Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner to raise laughter without contempt.

LUDICROUSNESS, *n.* Sportiveness; the quality of exciting laughter without contempt; merry cast.

LUDIFICATION, *n.* [L. ludificor.] The act of deriding.

LUDIFICATORY, *a.* Making sport; tending to excite derision.

LUFF, *n.* The palm of the hand.

LUFF, *n.*

Weather-gage, or part towards the wind; or the sailing of a ship close to the wind.*NWAD LUFF.3*

LUFF, *v.i.* To turn the head of a ship towards the wind; to sail nearer the wind. Hence, in the imperative, luff, is an order to put the tiller on the lee-side, in order to make the ship sail nearer the wind. Luff round, or luff a-lee, is the extreme of this movement, intended to throw the ship's head into the wind. A ship is said to spring her luff, when she yields to the helm by sailing nearer the wind.

LUFF-TACKLE, *n.* A large tackle not destined for any particular place in the ship, but movable at pleasure.

LUG, *v.t.* [See *Pluck*.]

1. To haul; to drag; to pull with force, as something heavy and moved with difficulty.*NWAD LUG.2*

Howler lugs him still through hedges.*NWAD LUG.3*

2. To carry or convey with labor.*NWAD LUG.4*

They must divide the image among them, and so lug off every one his share.*NWAD LUG.5*

To lug out, to draw a sword, in burlesque.*NWAD LUG.6*

LUG, *v.i.* To drag; to move heavily.

LUG, *n.*

1. A small fish.*NWAD LUG.9*

2. In Scotland, an ear. *Obs.*NWAD LUG.10*

3. A pole or perch, a land-measure. *Obs.*NWAD LUG.11*

4. Something heavy to be drawn or carried. [Vulgar.]*NWAD LUG.12*

LUGGAGE, *n.* [from lug.]

1. Any thing cumbersome and heavy to be carried; traveling baggage.*NWAD LUGGAGE.2*

I am gathering up my luggage and preparing for my journey.*NWAD LUGGAGE.3*

2. Something of more weight than value.*NWAD LUGGAGE.4*

What do you mean to dote on such luggage?*NWAD LUGGAGE.5*

LUGGER, *n.* A vessel carrying three masts with a running bowsprit and lug-sails.

LUGGS, *n.* An insect like an earth-worm, but having legs.

LUG-SAIL, *n.* A square sail bent upon a yard that hands obliquely to the mast at one third of its length.

LUGUBRIOUS, *a.* [L. lugubris, from lugeo, to weep.]

Mournful; indicating sorrow; as a lugubrious look.*NWAD LUGUBRIOUS.2*

LUKEWARM, *a.*

1. Moderately warm; tepid; as lukewarm water; lukewarm heat.*NWAD LUKEWARM.2*

2. Not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent; as lukewarm obedience; lukewarm patriots. *Revelation 3:16*.*NWAD LUKEWARM.3*

LUKEWARMLY, *adv.*

1. With moderate warmth.*NWAD LUKEWARMLY.2*

2. With indifference; coolly.*NWAD LUKEWARMLY.3*

LUKEWARMNESS, *n.*

1. A mild or moderate heat.*NWAD LUKEWARMNESS.2*

2. Indifference; want of zeal or ardor; coldness.*NWAD LUKEWARMNESS.3*

The defect of zeal is lukewarmness, or coldness in religion.*NWAD LUKEWARMNESS.4*

LULL, *v.t.* [L. lallo. The sense is to throw down, to still, to appease. Seamen say, the wind lulls, when it subsides.]

To quiet; to compose; to cause to rest. The nation may be lulled into security.*NWAD LULL.2*

- To lull him soft asleep.*NWAD LULL.3*

Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie, to lull the daughters of necessity.*NWAD LULL.4*

LULL, *v.i.* To subside; to cease; to become calm; as, the wind lulls.

LULL, *n.* Power or quality of soothing.

LULLABY, *n.* [lull and by. See *By*.]

A song to quiet babes; that which quiets.*NWAD LULLABY.2*

LULLED, *pp.* Quieted; appeased; composed to rest.

LULLER, *n.* One that lulls; one that fondles.

LULLING, *ppr.* Stilling; composing to rest.

LUM, *n.* The chimney of a cottage.

LUMACHEL, LUMACHELLA, *n.* A calcarious stone composed of shells and coral conglutinated, but so far retaining their organization as to exhibit different colors, and so hard as to admit of polish.

LUMBAGINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to lumbago.

LUMBAGO, *n.* [L. lumbus, loins.] A pain in the loins and small of the back, such as precedes certain fevers.

A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.*NWAD LUMBAGO.2*

LUMBAR, *a.* [L. lumbus, loins.] Pertaining to the loins. The lumbar region is the posterior portion of the body between the false ribs and the upper edge of the haunch bone.

LUMBER, *n.*

1. Any thing useless and cumbersome, or things bulky and thrown

aside as of no use.*NWAD LUMBER.2*

The very bed was violated - and thrown among the common lumber.*NWAD LUMBER.3*

2. In America, timber sawed or split for use; as beams, joists, boards, planks, staves, hoops and the like.*NWAD LUMBER.4*

3. Harm; mischief. [Local.]*NWAD LUMBER.5*

LUMBER, *v.t.*

1. To heap together in disorder.*NWAD LUMBER.7*

2. To fill with lumber; as, to lumber a room.*NWAD LUMBER.8*

LUMBER-ROOM, *n.* A place for the reception of lumber or useless things.

LUMBRIC, *n.* [L. lumbricus, a worm.] A worm.

LUMBRICAL, *a.* [L. lumbricus, a worm.] Resembling a worm; as the lumbrical muscles.

LUMBRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the loins.

LUMBRICAL, *n.* A muscle of the fingers and toes, so named from its resembling a worm. Of these muscles, there are four of the fingers and as many of the toes.

LUMBRICIFORM, *n.* [L. lumbricus, a worm, and form.] Resembling a worm in shape.

LUMINARY, *n.* [L. luminare, from lumen, light.]

1. Any body that gives light, but chiefly one of the celestial orbs. The sun is the principal luminary in our system. the stars are inferior luminaries.*NWAD LUMINARY.2*

2. One that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind; as,

Bacon and Newton were distinguished luminaries.*NWAD LUMINARY.3*

LUMINATION. [See *Illumination*.]

LUMINE, *v.t.* To enlighten. [Not used. See *Illumine*.]

LUMINIFEROUS, *a.* [L. lumen, light, and fero, to produce.]

Producing light.*NWAD LUMINIFEROUS.2*

LUMINOUS, *a.* [L. luminosus.]

1. Shining; emitting light. The sun is a most luminous body.*NWAD LUMINOUS.2*

2. Light; illuminated. The moon is rendered luminous by the rays of the sun.*NWAD LUMINOUS.3*

3. Bright; shining; as a luminous color.*NWAD LUMINOUS.4*

4. Clear; as a luminous essay or argument.*NWAD LUMINOUS.5*

LUMINOUSLY, *adv.* With brightness or clearness.

LUMINOUSNESS, *n.*

1. The quality of being bright or shining; brightness; as the luminousness of the sea.*NWAD LUMINOUSNESS.2*

2. Clearness; perspicuity; as the luminousness of ideas, arguments or method.*NWAD LUMINOUSNESS.3*

LUMP, *n.*

1. A small mass of matter of no definite shape; as a lump of earth; a lump of butter; a lump of sugar.*NWAD LUMP.2*

2. A mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction; as copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, tin, promiscuously in

one lump.*NWAD LUMP.3*

3. A cluster; as a lump of figs. *2 Kings 20:7*.*NWAD LUMP.4*

In the lump, the whole together; in gross.*NWAD LUMP.5*

They may buy my papers in the lump.*NWAD LUMP.6*

LUMP, *v.t.*

1. To throw into a mass; to unite in a body or sum without distinction of particulars.*NWAD LUMP.8*

The expenses ought to be lumped.*NWAD LUMP.9*

2. To take in the gross.*NWAD LUMP.10*

LUMPEN, *n.* A long fish of a greenish color, and marked with lines.

LUMPFISH, *n.* A thick fish of the genus Cyclopterus. The back is sharp and elevated; the belly flat, and of a crimson color. along the body run five rows of sharp bony tubercles. It swims edgewise; called also a sea-owl.

LUMPING, *ppr.*

1. Throwing into a mass or sum.*NWAD LUMPING.2*

2. *a.* Bulky; heavy. [A low word.]*NWAD LUMPING.3*

LUMPISH, *a.*

1. Like a lump; heavy; gross; bulky.*NWAD LUMPISH.2*

2. Dull; inactive.*NWAD LUMPISH.3*

LUMPISHLY, *adv.* Heavily; with dullness or stupidity.

LUMPISHNESS, *n.* Heaviness; dullness; stupidity.

LUMPY, *a.* Full of lumps or small compact masses.

Luna cornea, muriate of silver.*NWAD LUMPY.2*

LUNACY, *n.* [from L. luna, the moon.]

1. A species of insanity of madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon, or periodical in the month.*NWAD LUNACY.2*

2. Madness in general.*NWAD LUNACY.3*

LUNAR, LUNARY, *a.* [L. lunaris.]

1. Pertaining to the moon; as lunar observations.*NWAD LUNAR.2*

2. Measured by the revolutions of the moon; as lunar days or years.*NWAD LUNAR.3*

3. Resembling the moon; orbed.*NWAD LUNAR.4*

4. Under the influence of the moon. *Obs.*NWAD LUNAR.5*

Lunar caustic, nitrate of silver, fused in a low heat.*NWAD LUNAR.6*

LUNARIAN, *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.

LUNARY, *n.* Moonwort, a plant of the genus Lunaria.

LUNATED, *a.* Formed like a half-moon.

LUNATIC, *a.* Affected by a species of madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon.

LUNATIC, *n.* A person affected by insanity, supposed to be influenced or produced by the moon, or by its position in its orbit; a madman.

LUNATION, *n.* [L. lunatio.] A revolution of the moon.

LUNCH, LUNCHEON, *n.*

Literally, a swallow; but in usage, a portion of food taken at any time, except at a regular meal. It is not unusual to take a luncheon before dinner. The passengers in the line-ships regularly have their lunch.*NWAD LUNCH.2*

I sliced the luncheon from the barley loaf.*NWAD LUNCH.3*

LUNE, *n.* [L. luna, the moon.]

1. Any thing in the shape of a half-moon. [Little used.]*NWAD LUNE.2*

2. A fit of lunacy or madness, or a freak. [Not used.]*NWAD LUNE.3*

3. A leash; as the lune of a hawk.*NWAD LUNE.4*

LUNET, LUNETTE, *n.*

1. In fortification, an enveloped counterguard, or elevation of earth made beyond the second ditch, opposite to the places of arms; or a covered place before the courtine, consisting of two faces that form an angle inward. It is commonly raised in ditches full of water, to serve instead of fausse brays, to dispute the enemy's passage of the ditch.*NWAD LUNET.2*

2. In the manege, a half horse-shoe, which wants the spunge, or that part of the branch which runs towards the quarters of the foot.*NWAD LUNET.3*

3. A piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse.*NWAD LUNET.4*

LUNET, *n.* A little moon

LUNG, *n.*

1. The lungs are the organs of respiration in man and many other animals. There are two of these organs, each of which occupies its cavity in the thorax. They alternately inhale and expel the air, by means of which the necessary function of respiration is carried

on.*NWAD LUNG.2*

Each lung fills completely the cavity in which it is placed.*NWAD LUNG.3*

2. Formerly, a person having a strong voice, and a sort of servant.*NWAD LUNG.4*

LUNGE, *n.* [See *Allonge*.] A sudden push or thrust.

LUNGED, *a.* Having lungs, or the nature or resemblance of lunged; drawing in and expelling air.

LUNG-GROWN, *a.* Having lungs that adhere to the pleura.

LUNGIS, *n.* A lingerer; a dull drowsy fellow.

LUNGWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Pulmonaria.

LUNIFORM, *a.* [L. luna, the moon, and form.] Resembling the moon.

LUNISOLAR, *a.* [L. luna, moon, and solaris, sol, sun.]

Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon.*NWAD LUNISOLAR.2*

The lunisolar year consists of 532 common years; found by multiplying the cycle of the sun by that of the moon.*NWAD LUNISOLAR.3*

LUNISTICE, *n.* [L. luna, the moon, and sto, steti, or sisto, to stand.]

The farthest point of the moon's northing and southing, in its monthly revolution.*NWAD LUNISTICE.2*

LUNT, *n.* The match-cord used for firing cannon.

LUNULAR, ***a.*** **[from L. luna, the moon.] In botany, like the new moon; shaped like a small crescent.**

LUNULATE, ***a.*** **[from L. luna, the moon.] In botany, resembling a small crescent.**

LUPERCAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the Lupercalia, or feasts of the Romans in honor of Pan; as a noun, the feast itself.**

LUPINE, ***n.*** **[L. lupinus.] A kind of pulse. The genus Lupinus contains several species, mostly annual plants, bearing digitate leaves, and papilionaceous flowers. The seeds of the white lupine have a leguminous taste, accompanied with a disagreeable bitterness, and are said to be anthelmintic.**

LUPULIN, ***n.*** **[L. lupulus, hops.] The fine yellow powder of hops.**

LURCH, ***n.*** **[This is the same word radically as lurk. The primary sense is to run, start, leap or frisk about, as a man or beast that flies from one tree or other object to another to conceal himself. Hence we see the peculiar applicability of this word in seamen's language.]**

In seamen's language, a sudden roll of a ship. A lee-lurch is a sudden roll to the leeward, as when a heavy sea strikes the ship on the weather side.*NWAD LURCH.2*

To leave in the lurch, to leave in a difficult situation, or in embarrassment; to leave in a forlorn state or without help.*NWAD LURCH.3*

LURCH, ***v.i.***

1. To roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.*NWAD LURCH.5*

2. To withdraw to one side, or to a private place; to lie in ambush or in secret; to lie close. [For this, lurk is now used.]*NWAD LURCH.6*

3. To shift; to play tricks.*NWAD LURCH.7*

I am fain to shuffle, to hedge and to lurch.*NWAD LURCH.8*

LURCH, *v.t.*

1. To defeat; to disappoint, that is, to evade; as, to lurch the expectation. [Little used.]*NWAD LURCH.10*

2. To steal; to filch; to pilfer. [Little used.]*NWAD LURCH.11*

LURCH, *v.t.* [L. lurco, a glutton.] To swallow or eat greedily; to devour. [Not used.]

LURCHER, *n.*

1. One that lies in wait or lurks; one that watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap; a poacher.*NWAD LURCHER.2*

Swift from the play the scudding lurcher flies.*NWAD LURCHER.3*

2. A dog that watches for his game.*NWAD LURCHER.4*

3. [L. lurco, a glutton.] A glutton; a gormandizer.*NWAD LURCHER.5*

LURDAN, *a.* Blockish. [Not used.]

LURDAN, *n.* A clown; a blockhead. [Not used.]

LURE, *n.*

1. Something held out to call a hawk; hence,*NWAD LURE.2*

2. Any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure; as the lures of beauty or of gain.*NWAD LURE.3*

LURE, *v.i.* To call hawks.

Standing by one that lured loud and shrill.*NWAD LURE.5*

LURE, *v.t.* To entice; to attract; to invite by any thing that promises pleasure or advantage.

Lured on by the pleasure of the bait.*NWAD LURE.7*

And various science lures the learned eye.*NWAD LURE.8*

LURED, *pp.* Enticed; attracted; invited by the hope of pleasure or advantage.

LURID, *a.* [L. luridus.] Gloomy; dismal.

LURING, *ppr.* Enticing; calling.

LURK, *v.i.*

1. To lie hid; to lie in wait.*NWAD LURK.2*

Let us lay wait for blood; let us lurk privily for the innocent. *Proverbs 1:11*.*NWAD LURK.3*

2. To lie concealed or unperceived. See that no selfish motive lurks in the heart.*NWAD LURK.4*

See the lurking gold upon the fatal tree.*NWAD LURK.5*

3. To retire from public observation; to keep out of sight.*NWAD*

LURK.6

The defendant lurks and wanders about in Berks.*NWAD LURK.7*

LURKER, *n.* One that lurks or keeps out of sight.

LURKING, *ppr.* Lying concealed; keeping out of sight.

LURKING-PLACE, *n.* A place in which one lies concealed; a secret place; a hiding place; a den. *1 Samuel 23:23*.

LUSCIOUS, *a.* [I know not the origin and affinities of this word.]

1. Sweet or rich so as to cloy or nauseate; sweet to excess; as luscious food.*NWAD LUSCIOUS.2*

2. Very sweet; delicious; grateful to the taste.*NWAD LUSCIOUS.3*

And raisins keep their luscious native taste.*NWAD LUSCIOUS.4*

3. Pleasing; delightful.*NWAD LUSCIOUS.5*

He will bait him in with the luscious proposal of some gainful purchase.*NWAD LUSCIOUS.6*

4. Fullsome; as luscious flattery.*NWAD LUSCIOUS.7*

5. Smutty; obscene. [Unusual.]*NWAD LUSCIOUS.8*

LUSCIOUSLY, *adv.*

1. With sweetness or richness that cloys or nauseates.*NWAD LUSCIOUSLY.2*

2. Obscenely.*NWAD LUSCIOUSLY.3*

LUSCIOUSNESS, *n.* Immoderate richness or sweetness that cloys or offends.

LUSERN, *n.* A lynx.

LUSH, *a.* Of a dark, keep, full color.

How lush and lusty the grass looks; how green! *Obs.*NWAD LUSH.2

LUSK, *a.* Lazy; slothful. [Not in use.]

LUSK, *n.* A lazy fellow; a lubber. [Not in use.]

LUSKISH, *a.* Inclined to be lazy.

LUSKISHLY, *adv.* Lazily.

LUSKISHNESS, *n.* Disposition to indolence; laziness. *Obs.*

LUSORIOUS, *a.* [L. lusorius, from ludo, lusi, to sport.]

Used in play; sportive. [Little used.]NWAD LUSORIOUS.2

LUSORY, *a.* [L. lusorius, as above.] Used in play; playful; as lusory methods of instructing children.

LUST, *n.*

1. Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; as the lust of gain.NWAD LUST.2

My lust shall be satisfied upon them. *Exodus 15:9*.NWAD LUST.3

2. Concupiscence; carnal appetite; unlawful desire of carnal pleasure. *Romans 1:27*; *2 Peter 2:10*.NWAD LUST.4

3. Evil propensity; depraved affections and desires. *James 1:14-15*; *Psalm 81:12*.NWAD LUST.5

4. Vigor; active power. [Not used.]NWAD LUST.6

LUST, *v.i.*

1. To desire eagerly; to long; with after.*NWAD LUST.8*

Thou mayest kill and eat flesh in all thy gates, whatsoever thy soul lusteth after. *Deuteronomy 12:15*.*NWAD LUST.9*

2. To have carnal desire; to desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite.*NWAD LUST.10*

Lust not after her beauty in thy heart. *Proverbs 6:25*.*NWAD LUST.11*

Whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart. *Matthew 5:28*.*NWAD LUST.12*

3. To have irregular or inordinate desires.*NWAD LUST.13*

The spirit that dwelleth in us lusteth to envy. *James 4:5*.*NWAD LUST.14*

Lust not after evil things as they also lusted. *1 Corinthians 10:6*.*NWAD LUST.15*

4. To list; to like.*NWAD LUST.16*

LUSTFUL, *a.*

1. Having lust, or eager desire of carnal gratification; libidinous; as an intemperate and lustful man.*NWAD LUSTFUL.2*

2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust or exciting carnal desire.*NWAD LUSTFUL.3*

Thence his lustful orgies he enlarged.*NWAD LUSTFUL.4*

3. Vigorous; robust; stout.*NWAD LUSTFUL.5*

LUSTFULLY, ad. With concupiscence or carnal desire.

LUSTFULNESS, *n.* The state of having carnal desires; libidinousness.

LUSTIHOOD, ***n.*** **[lusty and hood.] Vigor of body.** ***Obs.***

LUSTILY, ***adv.*** **With vigor of body; stoutly; with vigorous exertion.**

I determine to fight lustily for him.*NWAD LUSTILY.2*

LUSTINESS, ***n.*** **Vigor of body; stoutness; strength; robustness; sturdiness.**

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their lustiness.*NWAD LUSTINESS.2*

LUSTING, ***ppr.*** **Having eager desire; having carnal appetite.**

LUSTING, ***n.*** **Eager desire; inordinate desire; desire of carnal gratification.**

LUSTLESS, ***a.***

1. Listless; not willing. *Obs.*NWAD LUSTLESS.2

2. Not vigorous.*NWAD LUSTLESS.3*

LUSTRAL, ***a.*** **[L. lustralis, from lustro, to purify.]**

1. Used in purification; as lustral water; lustral waves.*NWAD LUSTRAL.2*

2. Pertaining to purification; as lustral days.*NWAD LUSTRAL.3*

LUSTRATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. lustro, to cleanse. See** ***Luster*****.]**

1. To make clear or pure; to purify. [See *Illustrate*.]*NWAD LUSTRATE.2*

2. To view; to survey.*NWAD LUSTRATE.3*

LUSTRATION, ***n.***

1. The act or operation of making clear or pure; a cleansing or purifying by water.*NWAD LUSTRATION.2*

And holy water for lustration bring.*NWAD LUSTRATION.3*

2. In antiquity, the sacrifices or ceremonies by which cities, fields, armies or people defiled by crimes, were purified.*NWAD LUSTRATION.4*

LUSTER, *n.* [L. lustrum, lustro to purify.]

1. Brightness; splendor; gloss; as the luster of the sun or stars; the luster of silk.*NWAD LUSTER.2*

The sun's mild luster warms the vital air.*NWAD LUSTER.3*

2. The splendor of birth, of deeds or of fame; renown; distinction.*NWAD LUSTER.4*

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great share of luster.*NWAD LUSTER.5*

3. A sconce with lights; a branched candlestick of glass.*NWAD LUSTER.6*

4. The space of five years. [L. lustrum.]*NWAD LUSTER.7*

LUSTRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to purification.

LUSTRING, *n.* A species of glossy silk cloth. [Corruptly written and pronounced lutestring.]

LUSTROUS, *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.

Good sparks and lustrous.*NWAD LUSTROUS.2*

LUSTRUM, *n.* In ancient Rome, the space of five years.

LUST-STAINED, *a.* Defiled by lust.

LUSTWORT, *n.* [lust and wort.] A plant of the genus Drosera.

LUSTY, *a.* [from lust.]

1. Stout; vigorous; robust; healthful; able of body. this is the correct sense of the word, comprehending full health and strength; as a lusty youth. But it is now used in the sense of,*NWAD LUSTY.2*

2. Bulky; large; of great size. This sense does not always include that of vigor.*NWAD LUSTY.3*

3. Handsome; pleasant; saucy. *Obs.*NWAD LUSTY.4

4. Copious; plentiful; as a lusty draught.*NWAD LUSTY.5*

5. Pregnant; a colloquial use.*NWAD LUSTY.6*

LUTANIST, *n.* [from lute.] A person that plays on the lute.

A celebrated lutanist was playing to a large company.*NWAD LUTANIST.2*

LUTARIOUS, *a.* [L. lutarius, from lutum, mud.]

1. Pertaining to mud; living in mud.*NWAD LUTARIOUS.2*

2. Of the color of mud.*NWAD LUTARIOUS.3*

LUTATION, *n.* [See *Lute*.] The act or method of luting vessels.

LUTE, *n.* [L. laudo.]

An instrument of music with strings. It consists of four parts, viz; the table, the body or belly which has nine or ten sides, the neck, which has nine or ten stops or divisions marked with strings, and the head or cross. In the middle of the table there is a passage for the sound. There is also a bridge to which the strings are fastened. The strings are struck with the right hand, and with the left the stops are pressed.*NWAD LUTE.2*

LUTE, LUTING, ***n.*** **[L. lutum, mud, clay.] Among chimists, a composition of clay or other tenacious substance used for stopping the juncture of vessels so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air.**

LUTE, ***v.t.*** **To close or coat with lute.**

LUTE-CASE, ***n.*** **A case for a lute.**

LUTED, ***pp.*** **Closed with lute.**

LUTENIST, ***n.*** **A performer on the lute.**

LUTER, LUTIST, ***n.*** **One who plays on a lute.**

LUTE-STRING, ***n.*** **The string of a lute.**

LUTHERAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Luther, the reformer; as the Lutheran church.**

LUTHERAN, ***n.*** **A disciple or follower of Luther; one who adheres to the doctrines of Luther.**

LUTHERANISM, ***n.*** **The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.**

LUTHERN, ***n.*** **In architecture, a kind of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building, to admit light into the upper story.**

LUTING, ***ppr.*** **Closing with lute.**

LUTULENT, ***a.*** **[L. lutulentus, from lutum, mud.] Muddy; turbid; thick.**

LUXATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. luxo, laxo, laxus.]**

To displace, or remove from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate. Lux, in a like sense, is, I believe, now used.*NWAD LUXATE.2*

LUXATED, ***pp.*** **Put out of joint; dislocated.**

LUXATING, ***ppr.*** **Removing or forcing out of its place, as a joint; dislocating.**

LUXATION, ***n.***

1. That act of moving or forcing a joint from its proper place or articulation; or the state of being thus put out of joint.*NWAD LUXATION.2*

2. A dislocation; that which is dislocated.*NWAD LUXATION.3*

LUXE, ***n.*** **Luxury. [Not used.]**

LUXURIANCE, LUXURIANCY, ***n.*** **[L. luxurians, luxurio, to grow rank, or to wanton.]**

1. Rank growth; strong, vigorous growth; exuberance.*NWAD LUXURIANCE.2*

Flowers grow up in the garden with the greatest luxuriancy and profusion.*NWAD LUXURIANCE.3*

2. Excessive or superfluous growth.*NWAD LUXURIANCE.4*

A fungus prevents healing only by its luxuriancy.*NWAD LUXURIANCE.5*

LUXURIANT, ***a.***

1. Exuberant in growth; abundant; as a luxuriant growth of grass.*NWAD LUXURIANT.2*

2. Exuberant in plenty; superfluous in abundance.*NWAD LUXURIANT.3*

Prune the luxuriant, the uncouth refine.*NWAD LUXURIANT.4*

3. A luxuriant flower multiplies the covers of the fructification so as

to destroy the essential parts.*NWAD LUXURIANT.5*

LUXURIANTLY, *adv.* With exuberant growth.

LUXURIATE, *v.i.* To grow exuberantly, or to grow to superfluous abundance.

LUXURIATION, *n.* The process of growing exuberantly, or beyond the natural growth.

LUXURIOUS, *a.* [L. luxuriosus, from luxo, to loosen; luxor, to riot.]

1. Voluptuous; indulging freely or excessively in the pleasures of the table, the gratification of appetite, or in rich and expensive dress and equipage; as a luxurious life; luxurious cities.*NWAD LUXURIOUS.2*

2. Administering to luxury; contributing to free or extravagant indulgence in diet, dress and equipage; as luxurious wealth.*NWAD LUXURIOUS.3*

3. Furnished with luxuries; as a luxurious table.*NWAD LUXURIOUS.4*

4. Softening by pleasure, or free indulgence in luxury; as luxurious ease.*NWAD LUXURIOUS.5*

5. Lustful; libidinous; given to the gratification of lust; as a luxurious bed.*NWAD LUXURIOUS.6*

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.*NWAD LUXURIOUS.7*

The work under our labor grows*NWAD LUXURIOUS.8*

Luxurious by restraint. [Not used.]*NWAD LUXURIOUS.9*

LUXURIOUSLY, *adv.* In abundance of rich diet, dress or equipage; deliciously; voluptuously.

LUXURIST, ***n.*** **One given to luxury.**

LUXURY, ***n.*** **[L. luxuria, from luxo, to loosen.]**

1. A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table, as in rich and expensive diet, or delicious food and liquors; voluptuousness in the gratification of appetite; or the free indulgence in costly dress and equipage.*NWAD LUXURY.2*

Riches expose a man to pride and luxury.*NWAD LUXURY.3*

2. That which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite; a dainty; any delicious food or drink. The canvas-back duck is a luxury for an epicure.*NWAD LUXURY.4*

3. Any thing delightful to the senses.*NWAD LUXURY.5*

He cut the side of a rock for a garden, and by laying on it earth, furnished a king of luxury for a hermit.*NWAD LUXURY.6*

4. Lust; lewd desire. [Not now used.]*NWAD LUXURY.7*

5. Luxuriance; exuberance of growth. [Not now used.]*NWAD LUXURY.8*

LY, a termination of adjectives, is a contraction of Sax. lie, G. lich, D. lyk, Dan. lige, Sw. lik, Eng. like; as in lovely, manly, that is, love-like, man-like. As the termination of names, ly signifies field or plain, Sax. leag, Eng. lay, lea or ley, L. locus.

LYAM, ***n.*** **A leash for holding a hound.**

LYCANTHROPY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a wolf, and man.]**

A kind of erratic melancholy.*NWAD LYCANTHROPY.2*

LYCOSTOM, ***n.*** **A Baltic fish resembling a herring.**

LYDIAN, ***a.*** **[from Lydia.]**

Noting a kind of soft slow music anciently in vogue.*NWAD LYDIAN.2*

Lydian stone, flinty slate.*NWAD LYDIAN.3*

LYE, *n.* [L. lix, whence lixivium; Ant. L. lixa, whence Lugdunum, Leyden, Lyons, that is Water-town.]

Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.*NWAD LYE.2*

LYE, *n.* A falsehod. [See *Lie*.]

LYING, *ppr.* of lie. Being prostrate. [See *Lie*.]

LYING, *ppr.* of lie. Telling falsehood.

Lying in, being in childbirth.*NWAD LYING.3*

1. *n.* The act of bearing a child.*NWAD LYING.4*

LYMNITE, *n.* A kind of freshwater snail, found fossil.

LYMPH, *n.* [L. lympha.] Water, or a colorless fluid in animal bodies, separated from the blood and contained in certain vessels called lymphatics.

LYMPHATE, LYMPHATED, *a.* Frightened into madness; raving.

LYMPHATIC, *a.* Pertaining to lymph.

1. Enthusiastic. [Not used.]*NWAD LYMPHATIC.2*

LYMPHATIC, *n.* A vessel of animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph.

The lymphatics seem to perform the whole business of absorption.*NWAD LYMPHATIC.4*

1. A mad enthusiast; a lunatic. [Not used.]*NWAD LYMPHATIC.5*

LYMPHEDUCT, *n.* [L. lympha, lymph, and ductus, a duct.]

A vessel of animal bodies which conveys the lymph.*NWAD LYMPHEDUCT.2*

LYMPHOGRAPHY, *n.* [L. lympha, lymph; Gr. to describe.]

A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses.*NWAD LYMPHOGRAPHY.2*

LYNX, *n.* [L. lynx.] A quadruped of the genus Felis, resembling the common cat, but his ears are longer and his tail shorter. His hair is streaked with yellow, white and black colors. His air is sprightly; he howls like the wolf, and walks and leaps like a cat. This animal is celebrated for the sharpness of his sight.

LYRATE, LYRATED, *a.* [from lyre.] In botany, divided transversely into several jags, the lower ones smaller and more remote from each other than the upper ones; as a lyrate leaf.

LYRE, *n.* [L. lyra.] A stringed instrument of music, a kind of harp much used by the ancients.

LYRIC, LYRICAL, *a.* [L. lyricus.] Pertaining to a lyre or harp. Lyric poetry is such as is sung to the harp or lyre. This was much cultivated by the ancients, among whom Anacreon, Alcoeus, Stesichorus, Sappho and Horace are distinguished as lyric poets.

LYRIC, *n.* A composer of lyric poems.

LYRICISM, *n.* A lyric composition.

LYRIST, *n.* A musician who plays on the harp or lyre.

LYS, *n.* A chinese measure of length, equal to 533 yards.

LYTERIAN, ***a.*** **[Gr. to loosen.] In medical science, terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease.**

LYTHRODE, ***n.*** **A mineral found in Norway; its color, an aurora-red, passing into brownish red or brown. It appears to be allied to elaolite, or fettstein.**

Lythrode is probably a variety of fettstein.*NWAD LYTHRODE.2*

M

M — MAGISTRATURE

M is the thirteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by a compression of the lips. It is called a semi-vowel, as the articulation or compression of the lips is accompanied with a humming sound through the nose, which constitutes a difference between this letter and b. Its sound is uniform; as in man, time, rim.

M is a numeral letter, and among the ancients stood for a thousand; a use which is retained by the moderns. With a dash or stroke over it, it stands for a thousand times a thousand, or a million.

As an abbreviation, M stands for Marcus, Martius, Manlius or Mutius.*NWAD M.3*

M.A. or A.M. stands for artium magister, master of arts; M.D. for medicinoe doctor, doctor of medicine; A.M. for anno mundi, the year of the world; MS, for manuscript; MSS, for manuscripts.

In astronomical tables, M stands for meridian, meridional, or mid-day.*NWAD M.A..2*

In medical prescriptions, M stands for maniple, or handful, or misce, mix, or mixtura, a mixture.*NWAD M.A..3*

In the late British Pharmacopaeias it signifies mensura, by measure.*NWAD M.A..4*

In law, M is a brand or stigma impressed on one convicted of manslaughter, and admitted to the benefit of clergy.*NWAD M.A..5*

MAB, *n.* In northern mythology, the queen of the imaginary beings called fairies.

1. A slattern.*NWAD MAB.2*

MAB, *v.i.* To dress negligently.

MAC, in names of Scotch and Irish origin, signifies son. [See *Maid*.]

MACARONI, *n.* [Gr. happy.]

1. A kind of biscuit made of flour, eggs, sugar and almonds, and dressed with butter and spices.*NWAD MACARONI.2*

2. A sort of droll or fool, and hence, a fop; a fribble; a finical fellow.*NWAD MACARONI.3*

MACARONIC, *a.* Pertaining to or like a macaroni; empty; trifling; vain; affected.

1. Consisting of a mixture or jumble of ill formed or ill connected words.*NWAD MACARONIC.2*

MACARONIC, *n.* A kind of burlesque poetry, in which native words are made to end in Latin terminations, or Latin words are modernized.

MACAROON, the same as macaroni.

MACAUCO, *n.* A name of several species of quadrupeds of the genus Lemur.

MACAW, MACAO, *n.* The name of a race of beautiful fowls of the parrot kind, under the genus Psittacus.

MACAW-TREE, *n.* A species of palm tree.

MACCABEES, *n.* The name of two apocryphal books in the Bible.

MACCOBOY, *n.* A kind of snuff.

MACE, *n.* An ensign of authority borne before magistrates. Originally, the mace was a club or instrument of war, made of

iron and much used by cavalry. It was in the shape of a coffee mill. Being no longer a weapon of war, its form is changed; it is made of silver or copper gilt, and ornamented with a crown, globe and cross.

A leaden mace,*NWAD MACE.2*

A heavy iron mace.*NWAD MACE.3*

MACE, *n.* [L. macis.] A spice; the second coat which covers the nutmeg, a thin and membranaceous substance of an oleaginous nature and yellowish color, being in flakes divided into many ramifications; it is extremely fragrant and aromatic.

MACE-ALE, *n.* Ale spiced with mace.

MACE-BEARER, *n.* A person who carries a mace before men in authority.

MACERATE, *v.t.* [L. macero, from macer, thin, lean; maceo, to be thin or lean; Eng. meager, meek.]

1. To make lean; to wear away.*NWAD MACERATE.2*

2. To mortify; to harass with corporeal hardships; to cause to pine or waste away.*NWAD MACERATE.3*

Out of excessive zeal they macerate their bodies and impair their health.*NWAD MACERATE.4*

3. To steep almost to solution; to soften and separate the parts of a substance by steeping it in a fluid, or by the digestive process. So we say, food is macerated in the stomach.*NWAD MACERATE.5*

MACERATED, *pp.* Made thin or lean; steeped almost to solution.

MACERATING, *ppr.* Making lean; steeping almost to solution; softening.

MACERATION, *n.* The act or the process of making thin or lean by wearing away, or by mortification.

1. The act, process or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid.*NWAD MACERATION.2*

The saliva serves for the maceration and dissolution of the meat into chyle.*NWAD MACERATION.3*

MACE-REED, REED-MACE, *n.* A plant of the genus Typha.

MACHIAVELIAN, *a.* [from Machiavel, an Italian writer, secretary and historiographer to the republic of Florence.]

Pertaining to Machiavel, or denoting his principles; politically cunning; crafty; cunning in political management.*NWAD MACHIAVELIAN.2*

MACHIAVELIAN, *n.* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel.

MACHIAVELISM, *n.* The principles of Machiavel, or practice in conformity to them; political cunning and artifice, intended to favor arbitrary power.

MACHICOLATION, *n.* In old castles, the pouring of hot substances through apertures in the upper part of the gate assailants; or the apertures themselves.

MACHINAL, *a.* [See *Machine*.] Pertaining to machines.

MACHINATE, *v.t.* [L. machinor.]

To plan; to contrive; to form a scheme.*NWAD MACHINATE.2*

MACHINATED, *pp.* Planned; contrived.

MACHINATING, *ppr.* Contriving; scheming.

MACHINATION, *n.* The act of planning or contriving a scheme

for executing some purpose, particularly an evil purpose; an artful design formed with deliberation.

MACHINATOR, *n.* One that forms a scheme, or who plots with evil designs.

MACHINE, *n.* [L. machina.] An artificial work, simple or complicated, that serves to apply or regulate moving power, or to produce motion, so as to save time or force. The simple machines are the six mechanical powers, viz.; the lever, the pulley, the axis and wheel, the wedge, the screw, and the inclined plane. Complicated machines are such as combine two or more of these powers for the production of motion or force.

1. An engine; an instrument of force.*NWAD MACHINE.2*

With inward arms the dire machine they load.*NWAD MACHINE.3*

2. Supernatural agency in a poem, or a superhuman being introduced into a poem to perform some exploit.*NWAD MACHINE.4*

MACHINERY, *n.* A complicated work, or combination of mechanical powers in a work, designed to increase, regulate or apply motion and force; as the machinery of a watch or other chronometer.

1. Machines in general. The machinery of a cotton-mill is often moved by a single wheel.*NWAD MACHINERY.2*

2. In epic and dramatic poetry, superhuman beings introduced by the poet to solve difficulty, or perform some exploit which exceeds human power; or the word may signify the agency of such beings, as supposed deities, angels, demons and the like.*NWAD MACHINERY.3*

Nee Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus Incidit.*NWAD MACHINERY.4*

A deity is not to be introduced, unless a difficulty occurs that

requires the intervention of a god.*NWAD MACHINERY.5*

The machinery of Milton's Paradise Lost, consists of numerous superhuman personages. Pope's Rape of the Lock is rendered very interesting by the machinery of sylphs.*NWAD MACHINERY.6*

MACHINING, *a.* Denoting the machinery of a poem. [Not used.]

MACHINIST, *n.* A constructor of machines and engines, or one well versed in the principles of machines.

MACIGNO, *n.* A species of stone of two varieties, one of a grayish yellow color, the other of a bluish gray color.

MACILENCY, *n.* [See *Macilent*.] Leanness.

MACILENT, *a.* [L. macilentus, from macer, lean, thin. See *Macerate*.] Lean; thin; having little flesh.

MACKEREL, *n.* [L. macula, a spot; the spotted fish.]

A species of fish of the genus Scomber, an excellent table fish.*NWAD MACKEREL.2*

MACKEREL, *n.* A pander or pimp.

Mackerel-gale, in Dryden, may mean a gate that ripples the surface of the sea, or one which is suitable for catching mackerel, as this fish is caught with the bait in motion.*NWAD MACKEREL.4*

MACKEREL-SKY, *n.* A sky streaked or marked like a mackerel.

MACLE, *n.* A name given to chiastolite or hollow spar.

MACLURITE, *n.* A mineral of a brilliant pale green color, so called in honor of Maclure, the mineralogist.

MACROCOSM, *n.* [Gr. great, and world.] The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds; opposed to

microcosm, or the world of man.

MACROLOGY, *n.* [Gr. great, and discourse.] Long and tedious talk; prolonged discourse without matter; superfluity of words.

MACTATION, *n.* [L. macto, to kill.]

The act of killing a victim for sacrifice.*NWAD MACTATION.2*

MACULA, *n.* [L.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun or other luminous orb.

MACULATE, *v.t.* [L. maculo.] To spot; to stain.

MACULATE, MACULATED, *a.* Spotted.

MACULATION, *n.* The act of spotting a spot; a stain.

MACULE, *n.* A spot. [supra.] [Little used.]

MAD, *a.*

1. Disordered in intellect; distracted; furious.*NWAD MAD.2*

We must bind our passions in chains, lest like mad folks, they break their locks and bolts.*NWAD MAD.3*

2. Proceeding from disordered intellect or expressing it; as a mad demeanor.*NWAD MAD.4*

3. Enraged; furious; as a mad bull.*NWAD MAD.5*

And being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them, even to strange cities. *Acts 26:11*.*NWAD MAD.6*

4. Inflamed to excess with desire; excited with violent and unreasonable passion or appetite; infatuated; followed properly by after.*NWAD MAD.7*

The world is running made after farce, the extremity of bad

poetry.*NWAD MAD.8*

“Mad upon their idols,” would be better rendered, “Mad after their idols.” *Jeremiah 50:38*.*NWAD MAD.9*

5. Distracted with anxiety or trouble; extremely perplexed.*NWAD MAD.10*

Thou shalt be mad for the sight of thine eyes-- *Deuteronomy 28:34*.*NWAD MAD.11*

6. Infatuated with folly.*NWAD MAD.12*

The spiritual man is mad. *Hosea 9:7*.*NWAD MAD.13*

7. Inflamed with anger; very angry. [This is a common and perhaps the most general sense of the word in America. It is thus used by Arbuthnot, and is perfectly proper.]*NWAD MAD.14*

8. Proceeding from folly or infatuation.*NWAD MAD.15*

Mad wars destroy in one year the works of many years of peace.*NWAD MAD.16*

MAD, *v.t.* To make mad, furious or angry.

MAD, *v.i.* To be mad, furious or wild.

MAD, MADE, *n.* An earthworm. [But this is the Eng. moth.]

MADAM, *n.* An appellation or complimentary title given to married and elderly ladies, or chiefly to them.

MADAPPLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Solanum.

MADBRAIN, MADBRAINED, *a.* Disordered in mind; hot-headed; rash.

MAD-CAP, *a.* [mad-caput or cap.]

A violent, rash, hot-headed person; a madman.*NWAD MAD-CAP.2*

MADDEN, ***v.t.*** **mad'n. To make mad.**

MADDEN, ***v.i.*** **To become mad; to act as if mad.**

They rave, recite and madden round the land.*NWAD MADDEN.3*

MADDENED, ***pp.*** **Rendered mad.**

MADDENING, ***ppr.*** **Making mad or angry.**

MADDER, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Rubia, one species of which is much used in dyeing red. The root is used in medicine as an aperient and detergent, and is in great reputation as an emmenagogue. It is cultivated in France and Holland.**

MADDING, ***ppr.*** **of mad. Raging; furious.**

MADE, ***pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **of make.**

MADEFACTION, ***n.*** **[L. madefacio.] The act of making wet.**

MADEFIED, ***pp.*** **Made wet.**

MADEFY, ***v.t.*** **[L. madefio.] To make wet or moist; to moisten. [Not much used.]**

MADEFYING, ***ppr.*** **Making moist or wet.**

MADEIRA, ***n.*** **A rich wine made on the isle of Madeira.**

MADEMOISELLE, ***n.*** **A young woman, or the title given to one; miss; also, the puppet sent from the French metropolis to exhibit the prevailing fashions.**

MADHEADED, ***n.*** **Hot brained; rash.**

MADHOUSE, ***n.*** **A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint.**

MADID, ***a.*** **[L. madidus.] Wet; moist. [Not in use.]**

MADLY, ***adv.*** **[from mad.] Without reason or understanding; rashly; wildly.**

1. With extreme folly or infatuated zeal or passion.*NWAD MADLY.2*

MADMAN, ***n.*** **A man raving or furious with disordered intellect; a distracted man.**

1. A man without understanding.*NWAD MADMAN.2*

2. One inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting contrary to reason.*NWAD MADMAN.3*

MADNESS, ***n.*** **[from mad.] Distraction; a state of disordered reason or intellect, in which the patient raves or is furious.**

There are degrees of madness as of folly.*NWAD MADNESS.2*

1. Extreme folly; headstrong passion and rashness that act in opposition to reason; as the madness of a mob.*NWAD MADNESS.3*

2. Wildness of passion; fury; rage; as the madness of despair.*NWAD MADNESS.4*

MADONA, MADONNA, ***n.*** **A term of compellation equivalent to madam. It is given to the virgin Mary.**

MADREPORE, ***n.*** **A submarine substance of a stony hardness, resembling coral. It consists of carbonate of lime with some animal matter. It is of a white color, wrinkled on the surface, and full of cavities or cells, inhabited by a small animal. From a liquor discharged by this animal, the substance is said to be formed. Madrepores constitute a genus of polypiers, of variable forms, always garnished with radiated plates.**

MADREPORITE, ***n.*** **A name given to certain petrified bones**

found in Normandy, in France, belonging to a cetaceous fish or to a species of crocodile. These bones contain many little brown lines in zigzag, resembling entangled threads. They have none of the properties of madrepore.

MADREPORITE, *n.* A variety of limestone, so called on account of its occurring in radiated prismatic concretions resembling the stars of madrepores. When rubbed, it emits the smell of sulphurated hydrogen gas.

1. Fossil madrepore.*NWAD MADREPORITE.3*

MADRIER, *n.* A thick plank armed with iron plates, with a cavity to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it is applied to any thing intended to be broken down; also, a plank used for supporting the earth in mines.

MADRIGAL, *n.*

1. A little amorous poem, sometimes called a pastoral poem, containing a certain number of free unequal verses, not confined to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet or the subtilty of the epigram, but containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought, suitably expressed.*NWAD MADRIGAL.2*

2. An elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts.*NWAD MADRIGAL.3*

MADWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Alyssum.

MAESTOSO, an Italian word signifying majestic, a direction in music to play the part with grandeur and strength.

MAFFLE, *v.i.* To stammer. [Not in use.]

MAGAZINE, *n.*

1. A store of arms, ammunition or provisions; or the building in which such store is deposited. It is usually a public store or storehouse.*NWAD MAGAZINE.2*

2. In ships of war, a close room in the hold, where the gunpowder is kept. Large ships have usually two magazines.*NWAD MAGAZINE.3*

3. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions. The first publication of this kind in England, was the Gentleman's Magazine, which first appeared in 1731, under the name of Sylvanus Urban, by Edward Cave, and which is still continued.*NWAD MAGAZINE.4*

MAGAZINER, *n.* One who writes for a magazine. [Little used.]

MAGE, *n.* A magician. [Not used.]

Magellanic clouds, whitish clouds, or appearances like clouds near the south pole, which revolve like the stars; so called from Magellan, the navigator. They are three in number.*NWAD MAGE.2*

MAGGOT, *n.*

1. A worm or grub; particularly, the flyworm, from the egg of the large blue or green fly. This maggot changes into a fly.*NWAD MAGGOT.2*

2. A whim; an odd fancy.*NWAD MAGGOT.3*

MAGGOTY, *a.* Full of maggots.

MAGGOTY-HEADED, *a.* Having a head full of whims.

MAGI, *n. plu.* [L.] Wise men or philosophers of the East.

MAGIAN, *a.* [L. magus.] Pertaining to the Magi, a sect of philosophers in Persia.

MAGIAN, *n.* One of the sect of the Persian Magi, who hold that there are two principles, one that cause of good, the other of evil. The knowledge of these philosophers was deemed by the vulgar to be supernatural.

MAGIANISM, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.

MAGIC, *n.* [L. magia; Gr. a philosopher among the Persians.]

1. The art or science of putting into action the power of spirits; or the science of producing wonderful effects by the aid of superhuman beings, or of departed spirits; sorcery; enchantment. [This art or science is now discarded.]*NWAD MAGIC.2*

2. The secret operations of natural causes.*NWAD MAGIC.3*

Natural magic, the application of natural causes to passive subjects, by which surprising effects are produced. Celestial magic, attributes to spirits a kind of dominion over the planets, and to the planets an influence over men.*NWAD MAGIC.4*

Superstitious or geotic magic, consists in the invocation of devils or demons, and supposes some tacit or express agreement between them and human beings.*NWAD MAGIC.5*

Magic square, a square figure, formed by a series of numbers in mathematical proportion, so disposed in parallel and equal ranks, as that the sums of each row or line taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally, are equal.*NWAD MAGIC.6*

Magic lantern, a dioptric machine invented by Kircher, which, by means of a map in a dark room, exhibits images of objects in their distinct colors and proportions, with the appearance of life itself.*NWAD MAGIC.7*

MAGIC, MAGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to magic; used in magic; as a magic wand; magic art.

1. Performed by magic, the agency of spirits, or by the invisible powers of nature; as magical effects.*NWAD MAGIC.9*

MAGICALLY, *adv.* By the arts of magic; according to the rules or rites of magic; by enchantment.

MAGICIAN, *n.* One skilled in magic; one that practices the black art; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress.

MAGISTERIAL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Magistrate*****.] Pertaining to a master; such as suits a master; authoritative.**

1. Proud; lofty; arrogant; imperious; domineering.*NWAD MAGISTERIAL.2*

Pretenses go a great way with men that take fair words and magisterial looks for current payment.*NWAD MAGISTERIAL.3*

2. In chimistry, pertaining to *magistery*, which see.*NWAD MAGISTERIAL.4*

MAGISTERIALLY, ***adv.*** **With the air of a master; arrogantly; authoritatively.**

MAGISTERIALNESS, ***n.*** **The air and manner of a master; haughtiness; imperiousness; peremptoriness.**

MAGISTERY, ***n.*** **[L. magisterium.] Among chimists, a precipitate; a fine substance deposited by precipitation; usually applied to particular kinds of precipitate, as that of bismuth, coal, crab's eyes, sulphur, etc.**

MAGISTRACY, ***a.*** **[See** ***Magistrate*****.] The office or dignity of a magistrate.**

Duelling is not only an usurpation of the divine prerogative, but it is an insult upon magistracy.*NWAD MAGISTRACY.2*

1. The body of magistrates.*NWAD MAGISTRACY.3*

MAGISTRAL, ***a.*** **Suiting a magistrate; authoritative.**

MAGISTRAL, ***n.*** **A sovereign medicine or remedy.**

MAGISTRALITY, ***n.*** **Despotic authority in opinion.**

MAGISTRALLY, ***adv.*** **Authoritatively; with imperiousness.**

MAGISTRATE, ***n.*** **[L. magistratus, from magister, master; magis, major, and ster, Teutonic steora, a director; steoran, to steer; the principal director.] A public civil officer, invested with the executive government of some branch of it. In this sense, a king is the highest or first magistrate, as is the President of the United States. But the word is more particularly applied to subordinate officers, as governors, intendants, prefects, mayors, justices of the peace, and the like.**

The magistrate must have his reverence; the laws their authority.*NWAD MAGISTRATE.2*

MAGISTRATIC, ***a.*** **Having the authority of a magistrate.**

MAGISTRATURE, ***n.*** **Magistracy. [Little used.]**

MAGNA CHARTA, ***n.*** **[L. great charter.]**

1. The great charter, so called obtained by the English barons from king John, A.D. 1215. This name is also given to the charter granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry III. and confirmed by Edward I.*NWAD MAGNA_CHARTA.2*

2. A fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.*NWAD MAGNA_CHARTA.3*

MAGNANIMITY, ***n.*** **[L. magnanimitas; magnus, great, and animus, mind.] Greatness of mind; that elevation or dignity of soul, which encounters danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness, which raises the possessor above revenge, and makes him delight in acts of benevolence, which makes him disdain injustice and meanness, and prompts him to sacrifice personal ease, interest and safety for the accomplishment of useful and noble objects.**

MAGNANIMOUS, ***a.*** **[L. magnanimus.]**

1. Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; brave; disinterested; as a magnanimous prince or general.*NWAD MAGNANIMOUS.2*

2. Dictated by magnanimity; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honorable; not selfish.*NWAD MAGNANIMOUS.3*

There is an indissoluble union between a magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity.*NWAD MAGNANIMOUS.4*

MAGNANIMOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With greatness of mind; bravely; with dignity and elevation of sentiment.**

MAGNESIA, ***n.*** **s as z. [Gr. the lodestone.]**

1. A primitive earth, having for its base a metallic substance, called magnesium. It is generally found in combination with other substances. It is absorbent and antacid, and moderately cathartic.*NWAD MAGNESIA.2*

MAGNESIAN, *a.* Pertaining to magnesia, or partaking of its qualities.

MAGNESITE, *n.* Carbonated magnesia, or magnesia combined with silex. It occurs in amorphous masses, or in masses tuberous and spungiform; its color is yellowish gray, or white with spots, and dendritic delineations of blackish brown.

MAGNESIUM, *n.* The undecomposable base of magnesia.

MAGNET, *n.* [L. from Gr. Magnesia, in Asia Minor.] The lodestone; an ore of iron which has the peculiar properties of attracting metallic iron, of pointing to the poles, and of dipping or inclining downwards. These properties it communicates to iron by contact. A bar of iron to which these properties are imparted, is called an artificial magnet.

MAGNETIC, MAGNETICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; as a magnetic bar of iron, or a magnetic needle.

1. Attractive.*NWAD MAGNETIC.2*

She that had all magnetic force along--*NWAD MAGNETIC.3*

MAGNETICALLY, *adv.* By means of magnetism; by the power of attraction.

MAGNETICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being magnetic.

MAGNETICS, *n.* The science or principles of magnetism.

MAGNETIFEROUS, *a.* Producing or conducting magnetism.

MAGNETISM, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, the power of the lodestone, etc.

1. Power of attraction; as the magnetism of interest.*NWAD MAGNETISM.2*

Animal magnetism, a sympathy supposed to exist between the magnet and the human body, by means of which the magnet is said to be able to cure diseases; or a fluid supposed to exist throughout nature, and to be the medium of influence between celestial bodies, and the earth and human bodies.*NWAD MAGNETISM.3*

MAGNETIZE, *v.t.* To communicate magnetic properties to any thing; as, to magnetize a needle.

Seven of Deslon's patients were magnetized at Dr. Franklin's house.*NWAD MAGNETIZE.2*

MAGNETIZE, *v.i.* To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic. A bar of iron standing some time in an inclined position, will magnetize.

MAGNETIZED, *pp.* Made magnetic.

MAGNETIZING, *ppr.* Imparting magnetism to.

MAGNIFIABLE, *a.* [See *Magnify*.] That may be magnified; worthy of being magnified or extolled.

MAGNIFIC, MAGNIFICAL, *a.* [L. magnificus.] Grand; splendid; illustrious.

MAGNIFICALLY, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

MAGNIFICATE, *v.t.* To magnify or extol. [Not used.]

MAGNIFICENCE, *n.* [L. magnificentia.] Grandeur of appearance; greatness and splendor of show or state; as the magnificence of a palace or of a procession; the magnificence of a Roman triumph.

MAGNIFICENT, ***a.*** **Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous.**

Man he made, and for him built*NWAD MAGNIFICENT.2*

Magnificent this world.*NWAD MAGNIFICENT.3*

1. Exhibiting grandeur.*NWAD MAGNIFICENT.4*

MAGNIFICENTLY, ***adv.*** **With splendor of appearance, or pomp of show. The minister was magnificently entertained at court.**

1. With exalted sentiments. We can never conceive too magnificently of the Creator and his works.*NWAD MAGNIFICENTLY.2*

MAGNIFICO, ***n.*** **A grandee of Venice.**

MAGNIFIER, ***n.*** **[from magnify.] One who magnifies; one who extols or exalts in praises.**

1. A glass that magnifies; a convex lens which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.*NWAD MAGNIFIER.2*

MAGNIFY, ***v.t.*** **[L. magnifico; magnus, great, and facio, to make.]**

1. To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of a body. A convex lens magnifies the bulk of a body to the eye.*NWAD MAGNIFY.2*

2. To make great in representation; to extol; to exalt in description or praise. The embassador magnified the king and queen.*NWAD MAGNIFY.3*

3. To extol; to exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.*NWAD MAGNIFY.4*

Thee that day*NWAD MAGNIFY.5*

Thy thunders magnified.*NWAD MAGNIFY.6*

The Lord magnified Solomon exceedingly. *1 Chronicles 29:25*.*NWAD MAGNIFY.7*

To magnify one's self, to raise in pride and pretensions.*NWAD MAGNIFY.8*

He shall magnify in his heart. *Daniel 8:25*.*NWAD MAGNIFY.9*

MAGNIFYING, *ppr.* Enlarging apparent bulk or dimensions; extolling; exalting.

MAGNILOQUENCE, *n.* [L. magnus, great, and loquens, speaking.]

A lofty manner of speaking; tumid, pompous words or style.*NWAD MAGNILOQUENCE.2*

MAGNITUDE, *n.* [L. magnitudo.] Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size; applied to things that have length, breadth or thickness.

1. Greatness; grandeur.*NWAD MAGNITUDE.2*

With plain heroic magnitude of mind.*NWAD MAGNITUDE.3*

2. Greatness, in reference to influence or effect; importance. In affairs or magnitude, disdain not to take counsel.*NWAD MAGNITUDE.4*

MAGNOLIA, *n.* The laurel-leafed tulip tree, of several species.

MAGPIE, *n.* [L. pica, with mag.] A chattering bird of the genus Corvus.

MAGUEY, *a.* A species of aloe in Mexico, which furnished the natives with timber for their buildings. Its leaves were used for covering the roofs of their houses, and for paper, clothing and cordage.

The maguey is a species of the Genus Agave, and is now cultivated

in Mexico, for the purpose of preparing from its leaves a spirituous liquor called pulque.*NWAD MAGUEY.2*

MAHOGANY, *n.* A tree of the genus Swietenia, growing in the tropical climates of America. The wood is of a reddish or brown color, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish. Of this are made our most beautiful and durable pieces of cabinet furniture.

MAHOMETAN, MOHAMMEDAN. This word and the name of the Arabian prophet, so called, are written in many different ways. The best authorized and most correct orthography seems to be Mohammed, Mohammedan. [See *Mohammedan*.]

MAHOUND, *n.* Formerly a contemptuous name for Mohammed and the devil, etc.

MAID, *n.* A species of skate fish.

MAID, MAIDEN, *n.*

1. An unmarried woman, or a young unmarried woman; a virgin.*NWAD MAID.3*

2. A female servant.*NWAD MAID.4*

3. It is used in composition, to express the feminine gender, as in maid-servant.*NWAD MAID.5*

MAIDEN, *n.* A maid; also, an instrument for beheading criminals, and another for washing linen.

MAIDEN, *a.* Pertaining to a young woman or virgin; as maiden charms.

1. Consisting of young women or virgins.*NWAD MAIDEN.3*

Amid the maiden throng.*NWAD MAIDEN.4*

2. Fresh; new; unused.*NWAD MAIDEN.5*

He fleshed his maiden sword.*NWAD MAIDEN.6*

MAIDEN, *v.i.* To speak and act demurely or modestly.

MAIDENHAIR, *n.* A plant of the genus Adiantum.

MAIDENHOOD, *n.*

1. The state of being a maid or virgin; virginity.*NWAD MAIDENHOOD.2*

The modest lore of maidenhood.*NWAD MAIDENHOOD.3*

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state.*NWAD MAIDENHOOD.4*

MAIDENLIKE, *a.* Like a maid; modest.

MAIDENLINESS, *n.* The behavior that becomes a maid; modesty; gentleness.

MAIDENLIP, *n.* A plant.

MAIDENLY, *a.* Like a maid; gentle; modest; reserved.

MAIDENLY, *adv.* In a maidenlike manner.

MAIDHOOD, *n.* Virginity.

MAIDMARIAN, *n.* A dance; so called from a buffoon dressed like a man.

MAIDPALE, *a.* Pale, like a sick girl.

MAID-SERVANT, *n.* A female servant.

MAIL, *n.* [L. macula.]

1. A coat of steel net-work, formerly worn for defending the body

against swords, poniards, etc. The mail was of two sorts, chain and plate mail; the former consisting of iron rings, each having four others inserted into it; the latter consisting of a number of small lamins of metal, laid over one another like the scales of a fish, and sewed down to a strong linen or leathern jacket.*NWAD MAIL.2*

2. Armor; that which defends the body.*NWAD MAIL.3*

We strip the lobster of his scarlet mail.*NWAD MAIL.4*

We read also of shirts of mail, and gloves of mail.*NWAD MAIL.5*

3. In ships, a square machine composed of rings interwoven, like net-work, used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage.*NWAD MAIL.6*

4. A rent. Also, a spot.*NWAD MAIL.7*

MAIL, *n.* A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers, particularly letters conveyed from one post office to another, under public authority.

MAIL, *v.t.* To put on a coat of mail or armor; to arm defensively.

1. To inclose in a wrapper and direct to a post office. We say, letters were mailed for Philadelphia.*NWAD MAIL.10*

MAIL-COACH, *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.

MAILED, *pp.* Covered with a mail or with armor; inclosed and directed, as letters in a bundle.

1. *a.* Spotted; speckled.*NWAD MAILED.2*

MAILING, *ppr.* Investing with a coat of mail; inclosing in a wrapper and directing to a post office.

MAIM, *v.t.*

1. To deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary.*NWAD*

MAIM.2

2. To deprive of a necessary part; to cripple; to disable.*NWAD MAIM.3*

You maim'd the jurisdiction of all bishops.*NWAD MAIM.4*

MAIM, *n.* [written in law-language, mayhem.]

1. The privation of the use of a limb or member of the body, so as to render the sufferer less able to defend himself or to annoy his adversary.*NWAD MAIM.6*

2. The privation of any necessary part; a crippling.*NWAD MAIM.7*

Surely there is more cause to fear lest the want thereof be a maim, than the use of it a blemish.*NWAD MAIM.8*

3. Injury; mischief.*NWAD MAIM.9*

4. Essential defect.*NWAD MAIM.10*

A noble author esteems it to be a maim in history. [Not used.]*NWAD MAIM.11*

MAIMED, *pp.* Crippled; disabled in limbs; lame.

MAIMING, *ppr.* Disabling by depriving of the use of a limb; crippling; rendering lame or defective.

MAIMEDNESS, *n.* A state of being maimed.

MAIN, *a.* [L. magnus.]

1. Principal; chief; that which has most power in producing an effect, or which is mostly regarded in prospect; as the main branch or tributary stream of a river; the main timbers of an edifice; a main design; a main object.*NWAD MAIN.2*

Our main interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as

possible.*NWAD MAIN.3*

2. Mighty; vast; as the main abyss.*NWAD MAIN.4*

3. Important; powerful.*NWAD MAIN.5*

This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, not with any main army, came over to take possession of his patrimony.*NWAD MAIN.6*

MAIN, *n.* Strength; force; violent effort; as in the phrase, "with might and main."

1. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.*NWAD MAIN.8*

The main of them may be reduced to language and an improvement in wisdom--*NWAD MAIN.9*

2. The ocean; the great sea, as distinguished from rivers, bays, sounds and the like.*NWAD MAIN.10*

He fell, and struggling in the main--*NWAD MAIN.11*

3. The continent, as distinguished from an isle. We arrived at Nantucket on Saturday, but did not reach the main till Monday. In this use of the word, land is omitted; main for main land.*NWAD MAIN.12*

4. A hamper.*NWAD MAIN.13*

5. A course; a duct.*NWAD MAIN.14*

For the main, in the main, for the most part; in the greatest part.*NWAD MAIN.15*

MAIN, *n.* [L. manus, hand.] A hand at dice. We throw a merry main.

And lucky mains make people wise. [Not used.]*NWAD MAIN.17*

1. A match at cock fighting.*NWAD MAIN.18*

MAIN-LAND, ***n.*** **The continent; the principal land, as opposed to an isle.**

MAINLY, ***adv.*** **Chiefly; principally.**

He is mainly occupied with domestic concerns.*NWAD MAINLY.2*

1. Greatly; to a great degree; mightily.*NWAD MAINLY.3*

MAIN-MAST, ***n.*** **The principal mast in a ship or other vessel.**

MAIN-KEEL, ***n.*** **The principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel.**

MAINOR, ***n.*** **[L. a manu, from the hand, or in the work.] The old law phrase, to be taken as a thief with the mainor, signifies, to be taken in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood, or in preparing so to do; or it denotes the being taken with the thing stolen upon him.**

MAINPERNABLE, ***a.*** **That may be admitted to give surety by mainpernors; that may be mainprized.**

MAINPERNOR, ***n.*** **In law, a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day. Mainpernors differ from bail, in that a man's bail may imprison or surrender him before the stipulated day of appearance; mainpernors can do neither; they are bound to produce him to answer all charges whatsoever.**

MAINPRIZE, ***n.***

1. In law, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large. These sureties are called mainpernors.*NWAD MAINPRIZE.2*

2. Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.*NWAD MAINPRIZE.3*

MAINPRIZE, ***v.t.*** **To suffer a prisoner to go at large, on his finding sureties,**

mainpernors, for his appearance at a day.

MAIN-SAIL, *n.* The principal sail in a ship. The main-sail of a ship or brig is extended by a yard attached to the main-mast, and that of a sloop, by the boom.

MAIN-SHEET, *n.* The sheet that extends and fastens the main-sail.

MAINSWEAR, *v.i.* To swear falsely; to perjure one's self.

MAINTAIN, *v.t.* [L. manus and teneo.]

1. To hold, preserve or keep in any particular state or condition; to support; to sustain; not to suffer to fail or decline; as, to maintain a certain degree of heat in a furnace; to maintain the digestive process or powers of the stomach; to maintain the fertility of soil; to maintain present character or reputation.*NWAD MAINTAIN.2*

2. To hold; to keep; not to lose or surrender; as, to maintain a place or post.*NWAD MAINTAIN.3*

3. To continue; not to suffer to cease; as, to maintain a conversation.*NWAD MAINTAIN.4*

4. To keep up; to uphold; to support the expense of; as, to maintain state or equipage.*NWAD MAINTAIN.5*

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.*NWAD MAINTAIN.6*

5. To support with food, clothing and other conveniences; as, to maintain a family by trade or labor.*NWAD MAINTAIN.7*

6. To support by intellectual powers, or by force of reason; as, to maintain an argument.*NWAD MAINTAIN.8*

7. To support; to defend; to vindicate; to justify; to prove to be just; as, to maintain one's right or cause.*NWAD MAINTAIN.9*

8. To support by assertion or argument; to affirm.*NWAD*

MAINTAIN.10

In tragedy and satire, I maintain that this age and the last have excelled the ancients.*NWAD MAINTAIN.11*

MAINTAINABLE, *a.* That may be maintained, supported, preserved or sustained.

1. That may be defended or kept by force or resistance; as, a military post is not maintainable.*NWAD MAINTAINABLE.2*

2. That may be defended by argument or just claim; vindicable; defensible.*NWAD MAINTAINABLE.3*

MAINTAINED, *pp.* Kept in any state; preserved; upheld; supported; defended; vindicated.

MAINTAINER, *n.* One who supports, preserves, sustains or vindicates.

MAINTAINING, *ppr.* Supporting; preserving; upholding; defending; vindicating.

MAINTENANCE, *n.* Sustenance; sustentation; support by means of supplies of food, clothing and other conveniences; as, his labor contributed little to the maintenance of his family.

1. Means of support; that which supplies conveniences.*NWAD MAINTENANCE.2*

Those of better fortune not making learning their maintenance.*NWAD MAINTENANCE.3*

2. Support; protection; defense; vindication; as the maintenance of right or just claims.*NWAD MAINTENANCE.4*

3. Continuance; security from failure or decline.*NWAD MAINTENANCE.5*

Whatever is granted to the church for God's honor and the

maintenance of his service, is granted to God.*NWAD MAINTENANCE.6*

4. In law, an officious intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest, by assisting either party with money or means to prosecute or defend it. This is a punishable offense. But to assist a poor kinsman from compassion, is not maintenance.*NWAD MAINTENANCE.7*

MAIN-TOP, *n.* The top of the main-mast of a ship or brig.

MAIN-YARD, *n.* The yard on which the main-sail is extended, supported by the main-mast.

MAISTER, for master, is obsolete.

MAISTRESS, for mistress, is obsolete.

MAIZ, *n.* A plant of the genus Zea, the native corn of America, called Indian corn.

MAJA, *n.* A bird of Cuba, of a beautiful yellow color, whose flesh is accounted a delicacy.

MAJESTIC, *a.* [from majesty.] August; having dignity of person or appearance; grand; princely. The prince was majestic in person and appearance.

In his face*NWAD MAJESTIC.2*

Sat meekness, hightened with majestic grace.*NWAD MAJESTIC.3*

1. Splendid; grand.*NWAD MAJESTIC.4*

Get the start of this majestic world.*NWAD MAJESTIC.5*

2. Elevated; lofty.*NWAD MAJESTIC.6*

The least portions must be of the epic kind; all must be grave, majestic and sublime.*NWAD MAJESTIC.7*

3. Stately; becoming majesty; as a majestic air or walk.*NWAD MAJESTIC.8*

MAJESTICAL, *a.* Majestic. [Little used.]

MAJESTICALLY, *adv.* With dignity; with grandeur; with a lofty air or appearance.

MAJESTY, *n.* [L. majestas, from the root of magis, major, more, greater.]

1. Greatness of appearance; dignity; grandeur; dignity of aspect or manner; the quality or state of a person or thing which inspires awe or reverence in the beholder; applied with peculiar propriety to God and his works.*NWAD MAJESTY.2*

Jehovah reigneth; he is clothed with majesty. *Psalm 93:1*.*NWAD MAJESTY.3*

The voice of Jehovah is full of majesty. *Psalm 29:4*.*NWAD MAJESTY.4*

It is applied to the dignity, pomp and splendor of earthly princes.*NWAD MAJESTY.5*

When he showed the riches of his glorious kingdom--the honor of his excellent majesty many days-- *Esther 1:4*.*NWAD MAJESTY.6*

2. Dignity; elevation of manner.*NWAD MAJESTY.7*

The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,*NWAD MAJESTY.8*

The next in majesty--*NWAD MAJESTY.9*

3. A title of emperors, kings and queens; as most royal majesty; may it please your majesty. In this sense, it admits of the plural; as, their majesties attended the concert.*NWAD MAJESTY.10*

MAJOR, *a.* [L.] Greater in number, quantity or extent; as the major part of the assembly; the major part of the revenue; the major part of the territory.

1. Greater in dignity.*NWAD MAJOR.2*

My major vow lies here.*NWAD MAJOR.3*

2. In music, an epithet applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones.*NWAD MAJOR.4*

Major and minor, in music, are applied to concords which differ from each other by a semitone.*NWAD MAJOR.5*

Major tone, the difference between the fifth and fourth, and major semitone is the difference between the major fourth and the third. The major tone surpasses the minor by a comma.*NWAD MAJOR.6*

MAJOR, *n.* In military affairs, an officer next in rank above a captain, and below a lieutenant colonel; the lowest field officer.

1. The mayor of a town. [See *Mayor*.]*NWAD MAJOR.8*

Aid-major, an officer appointed to act as major on certain occasions.*NWAD MAJOR.9*

Brigade-major. [See *Brigade*.]*NWAD MAJOR.10*

Drum-major, the first drummer in a regiment, who has authority over the other drummers.*NWAD MAJOR.11*

Fife-major, the first or chief fifer.*NWAD MAJOR.12*

Sergeant-major, a non-commissioned officer, subordinate to the adjutant.*NWAD MAJOR.13*

MAJOR, *n.* In law, a person of full age to manage his own concerns.

MAJOR, *n.* In logic, the first proposition of a regular syllogism, containing the principal term; as, no unholy person is qualified for happiness in heaven, [the major.] Every man in his natural state is unholy, [minor.] Therefore, no man in his natural state, is qualified for happiness in heaven, [conclusion or inference.]

MAJORATION, *n.* Increase; enlargement. [Not used.]

MAJOR-DOMO, *n.* [major and domus, house.] A man who holds the place of master of the house; a steward; also, a chief minister.

MAJOR-GENERAL, *n.* A military officer who commands a division or a number of regiments; the next in rank below a lieutenant general.

MAJORITY, *n.*

1. The greater number; more than half; as a majority of mankind; a majority of votes in Congress. A measure may be carried by a large or small majority.*NWAD MAJORITY.2*

2. Full age; the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs. Henry III. had no sooner come to his majority, than the barons raised war against him.*NWAD MAJORITY.3*

3. The office, rank or commission of a major.*NWAD MAJORITY.4*

4. The state of being greater.*NWAD MAJORITY.5*

It is not a plurality of parts, without majority of parts. [Little used.]*NWAD MAJORITY.6*

5. [L. majores.] Ancestors; ancestry. [Not used.]*NWAD MAJORITY.7*

6. Chief rank. [Not used.]*NWAD MAJORITY.8*

MAKE, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* made.

1. To compel; to constrain.*NWAD MAKE.2*

They should be made to rise at an early hour.*NWAD MAKE.3*

2. To form of materials; to fashion; to mold into shape; to cause to exist in a different form, or as a distinct thing.*NWAD MAKE.4*

He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a molten

calf. *Exodus 32:4*.*NWAD MAKE.5*

God not only made, but created; not only made the work, but the materials.*NWAD MAKE.6*

3. To create; to cause to exist; to form from nothing. God made the materials of the earth and of all worlds.*NWAD MAKE.7*

4. To compose; to constitute as parts, materials or ingredients united in a whole. These several sums make the whole amount.*NWAD MAKE.8*

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,*NWAD MAKE.9*

Make but one temple for the deity.*NWAD MAKE.10*

5. To form by art.*NWAD MAKE.11*

And art with her contending, doth aspire*NWAD MAKE.12*

T'excel the natural with made delights.*NWAD MAKE.13*

6. To produce or effect, as the agent.*NWAD MAKE.14*

Call for Sampson, that he may make us sport. *Judges 16:25*.*NWAD MAKE.15*

7. To produce, as the cause; to procure; to obtain. Good tillage is necessary to make good crops.*NWAD MAKE.16*

Wealth maketh many friends. *Proverbs 19:4*.*NWAD MAKE.17*

8. To do; to perform; to execute; as, to make a journey; to make a long voyage.*NWAD MAKE.18*

9. To cause to have any quality, as by change or alteration. Wealth may make a man proud; beauty may make a woman vain; a due sense of human weakness should make us humble.*NWAD MAKE.19*

10. To bring into any state or condition; to constitute.*NWAD MAKE.20*

See I have made thee a god to Pharaoh. *Exodus 7:1*.*NWAD MAKE.21*

Who made thee a prince and a judge over us? *Exodus 2:14*.*NWAD MAKE.22*

11. To contract; to establish; as, to make friendship. *NWAD MAKE.23*

12. To keep; as, to make abode.*NWAD MAKE.24*

13. To raise to good fortune; to secure in riches or happiness; as when it is said, he is made for this world.*NWAD MAKE.25*

Who makes or ruins with a smile or frown.*NWAD MAKE.26*

14. To suffer.*NWAD MAKE.27*

He accuses Neptune unjustly, who makes shipwreck a second time.*NWAD MAKE.28*

15. To incur; as, to make a loss. [Improper.]*NWAD MAKE.29*

16. To commit; to do.*NWAD MAKE.30*

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I made. [Little used.]*NWAD MAKE.31*

17. To intend or to do; to purpose to do.*NWAD MAKE.32*

Gomez, what mak'st thou here, with a whole brotherhood of city bailiffs? [Not used.]*NWAD MAKE.33*

We now say, what doest thou here?*NWAD MAKE.34*

18. To raise, as, profit; to gain; to collect; as, to make money in trade or by husbandry; to make an estate by steady industry.*NWAD MAKE.35*

19. To discover; to arrive in sight of; a seaman's phrase, They made the land at nine o'clock on the larboard bow, distant five leagues.*NWAD MAKE.36*

20. To reach; to arrive at; as, to make a port or harbor; a seaman's phrase.*NWAD MAKE.37*

21. To gain by advance; as, to make little way with a head wind; we made our way to the next village. This phrase often implies difficulty.*NWAD MAKE.38*

22. To provide; as, to make a dinner or entertainment.*NWAD MAKE.39*

23. To put or place; as, to make a difference between strict right and expedience.*NWAD MAKE.40*

24. To turn; to convert, as to use.*NWAD MAKE.41*

Whate'er they catch,*NWAD MAKE.42*

Their fury makes an instrument of war.*NWAD MAKE.43*

25. To represent. He is not the fool you make him, that is, as your representation exhibits him.*NWAD MAKE.44*

26. To constitute; to form. It is melancholy to think that sensual pleasure makes the happiness of a great part of mankind.*NWAD MAKE.45*

27. To induce; to cause. Self-confidence makes a man rely too much on his own strength and resources.*NWAD MAKE.46*

28. To put into a suitable or regular form for use; as, to make a bed.*NWAD MAKE.47*

29. To fabricate; to forge. He made the story himself.*NWAD MAKE.48*

30. To compose; to form and write; as, to make verses or an oration.*NWAD MAKE.49*

31. To cure; to dry and prepare for preservation; as, to make hay.*NWAD MAKE.50*

To make amends, to make good; to give adequate compensation;

to replace the value or amount of loss.*NWAD MAKE.51*

To make account of, to esteem; to regard.*NWAD MAKE.52*

To make away, to kill; to destroy.*NWAD MAKE.53*

1. To make free with, to treat with freedom; to treat without ceremony.*NWAD MAKE.54*

To make good, to maintain, to defend.*NWAD MAKE.55*

I'll either die, or I'll make good the place.*NWAD MAKE.56*

1. To fulfill; to accomplish; as, to make good one's word, promise or engagement.*NWAD MAKE.57*

2. To make compensation for; to supply an equivalent; as, to make good a loss or damage.*NWAD MAKE.58*

To make light of, to consider as of no consequence; to treat with indifference or contempt.*NWAD MAKE.59*

They made light of it, and went their way. *Matthew 22:5*.*NWAD MAKE.60*

To make love,*NWAD MAKE.61*

To make suit, to court; to attempt to gain the favor or affection.*NWAD MAKE.62*

To make merry, to feast; to be joyful or jovial.*NWAD MAKE.63*

To make much of, to treat with fondness or esteem; to consider as of great value, or as giving great pleasure.*NWAD MAKE.64*

To make of, to understand. He knows not what to make of the news, that is, he does not well understand it; he knows not how to consider or view it.*NWAD MAKE.65*

1. To produce from; to effect.*NWAD MAKE.66*

I am astonished that those who have appeared against this paper,

have made so very little of it.*NWAD MAKE.67*

2. To consider; to account; to esteem.*NWAD MAKE.68*

Makes she no more of me than of a slave?*NWAD MAKE.69*

To make over, to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate. He made over his estate in trust or in fee.*NWAD MAKE.70*

To make out, to learn; to discover; to obtain a clear understanding of. I cannot make out the meaning or sense of this difficult passage. Antiquaries are not able to make out the inscription on this medal.*NWAD MAKE.71*

1. To prove; to evince; to establish by evidence or argument. The plaintiff, not being able to make out his case, withdrew the suit.*NWAD MAKE.72*

In the passages from divines, most of the reasonings which make out both my propositions are already suggested.*NWAD MAKE.73*

2. To furnish; to find or supply. He promised to pay, but was not able to make out the money or the whole sum.*NWAD MAKE.74*

To make sure of, to consider as certain.*NWAD MAKE.75*

1. To secure to one's possession; as, to make sure of the game.*NWAD MAKE.76*

To make up, to collect into a sum or mass; as, to make up the amount of rent; to make up a bundle or package.*NWAD MAKE.77*

1. To reconcile; to compose; as, to make up a difference or quarrel.*NWAD MAKE.78*

2. To repair; as, to make up a hedge. *Ezekiel 13:5*.*NWAD MAKE.79*

3. To supply what is wanting. A dollar is wanted to make up the stipulated sum.*NWAD MAKE.80*

4. To compose, as ingredients or parts.*NWAD MAKE.81*

Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!*NWAD MAKE.82*

The parties among us are made up of moderate whigs and presbyterians.*NWAD MAKE.83*

5. To shape; as, to make up a mass into pills.*NWAD MAKE.84*

6. To assume a particular form of features; as, to make up a face; whence, to make up a lip, is to pout.*NWAD MAKE.85*

7. To compensate; to make good; as, to make up a loss.*NWAD MAKE.86*

8. To settle; to adjust, or to arrange for settlement; as, to make up accounts.*NWAD MAKE.87*

9. To determine; to bring to a definite conclusion; as, to make up one's mind.*NWAD MAKE.88*

In seamen's language, to make sail, to increase the quantity of sail already extended.*NWAD MAKE.89*

To make sternway, to move with the stern foremost.*NWAD MAKE.90*

To make water, to leak.*NWAD MAKE.91*

To make words, to multiply words.*NWAD MAKE.92*

MAKE, *v.i.* To tend; to proceed; to move. He made towards home. The tiger made at the sportsman. Formerly authors used to make way, to make on, to make forth, to make about; but these phrases are obsolete. We now say, to make at, to make towards.

1. To contribute; to have effect. This argument makes nothing in his favor. He believes wrong to be right, and right to be wrong, when it makes for his advantage.*NWAD MAKE.94*

2. To rise; to flow toward land; as, the tide makes fast.*NWAD MAKE.95*

To make as if, to show; to appear; to carry appearance.*NWAD*

MAKE.96

Joshua and all Israel made as if they were beaten before them, and fled. *Joshua 8:15*.*NWAD MAKE.97*

To make away with, to kill; to destroy.*NWAD MAKE.98*

To make for, to move towards; to direct a course towards; as, we apprehended a tempest approaching, and made for a harbor.*NWAD MAKE.99*

1. To tend to advantage; to favor. A war between commercial nations makes for the interest of neutrals.*NWAD MAKE.100*

To make against, to tend to injury. This argument makes against his cause.*NWAD MAKE.101*

To make out, to succeed; to have success at last. He made out to reconcile the contending parties.*NWAD MAKE.102*

To make up, to approach. He made up to us with boldness.*NWAD MAKE.103*

To make up for, to compensate; to supply by an equivalent. *NWAD MAKE.104*

Have you a supply of friends to make up for those who are gone?*NWAD MAKE.105*

To make up with, to settle differences; to become friends.*NWAD MAKE.106*

To make with, to concur.*NWAD MAKE.107*

MAKE, *n.* Structure; texture; constitution of parts in a body. It may sometimes be synonymous with shape or form, but more properly, the word signifies the manner in which the parts of a body are united; as a man of slender make, or feeble make,

Is our perfection of so frail a make*NWAD MAKE.109*

As every plot can undermine and shake?*NWAD MAKE.110*

MAKE, *n.* [Eng. match; L. par.] A companion; a mate.

MAKEBATE, *n.* One who excites contention and quarrels.

MAKELESS, *a.* Matchless; without a mate.

MAKER, *n.* The Creator.

The universal Maker we may praise.*NWAD MAKER.2*

1. One that makes, forms, shapes, or molds; a manufacturer; as a maker of watches, or of jewelry; a maker of cloth.*NWAD MAKER.3*

2. A poet.*NWAD MAKER.4*

MAKEPEACE, *n.* A peace-maker; one that reconciles persons when are variance.

MAKEWEIGHT, *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight.

MAKI, *n.* An animal of the genus Lemur.

The ring-tailed maki is of the size of a cat.*NWAD MAKI.2*

The common name of a subdivision of the Linnean genus Lemur, including the macauco, the mongooz, and the vari.*NWAD MAKI.3*

MAKING, *ppr.* Forming; causing; compelling; creating; constituting.

MAKING, *n.* The act of forming, causing or constituting.

1. Workmanship. This is cloth of your own making.*NWAD MAKING.3*

2. Composition; structure.*NWAD MAKING.4*

3. A poem.*NWAD MAKING.5*

MAL, MALE, as a previx, in composition, denotes ill or veil, L. malus. [See *Malady*.]

MALACHITE, *n.* [Gr. mallows, L. malva, soft, so names from its resembling the color of the leaf of mallows.]

An oxyd of copper, combined with carbonic acid, found in solid masses of a beautiful green color. It consists of layers, in the form of nipples or needles converging towards a common center. It takes a good polish and is often manufactured into toys.*NWAD MALACHITE.2*

MALACOLITE, *n.* [Gr. mallows, from its color.]

Another name for diopside, a variety of pyroxene.*NWAD MALACOLITE.2*

MALACOPTERYGEOUS, *a.* [Gr. soft, a point or feather.]

Having bony rays of fins, not sharp or pointed at the extremity; as a fish.*NWAD MALACOPTERYGEOUS.2*

MALACOSTOMOUS, *a.* [Gr. soft, and mouth.]

Having soft jaws without teeth; as a fish.*NWAD MALACOSTOMOUS.2*

MALADMINISTRATION, *n.* [See *Mal* and *Administer*.] Bad management of public affairs; vicious or defective conduct in administration, or the performance of official duties, particularly of executive and ministerial duties, prescribed by law; as the maladministration of a king, or of any chief magistrate.

MALADY, *n.* [L. malum; Eng. mellow, L. mollis.]

1. Any sickness or disease of the human body; any distemper from impaired, defective or morbid organic functions; more particularly, a lingering or deep seated disorder or indisposition. It may be applied to any animal body, but is, I believe, rarely or never applied to plants.*NWAD MALADY.2*

The maladies of the body may prove medicines to the mind.*NWAD MALADY.3*

2. Defect or corruption of the heart; depravity; moral disorder or corruption of moral principles. Depravity of heart is a moral malady.*NWAD MALADY.4*

3. Disorder of the understanding or mind.*NWAD MALADY.5*

MALAGA, *n.* A species of wine imported from Malaga, in Spain.

MALANDERS, *n.* A dry scab on the pastern of a horse.

MALAPERT, ***a.*** **[mal and pert.] Saucy; quick, with impudence; sprightly, without respect or decency; bold; forward.**

Are you growing malapert?*NWAD MALAPERT.2*

MALAPERTLY, ***adv.*** **Saucily; with impudence.**

MALAPERTNESS, ***n.*** **Sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness; sprightliness of reply without decency.**

MALAPROPOS, ***adv.*** **malap'ropo. Unsuitably.**

MALAR, ***a.*** **[L. mala, the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek.**

MALATE, ***n.*** **[L. malum, an apple.] A salt formed by the malic acid, the acid of apples, combined with a base.**

MALAXATE, ***v.t.*** **To soften; to knead to softness.**

MALAXATION, ***n.*** **The act of moistening and softening; or the forming of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters. [Little used.]**

MALCONFORMATION, ***n.*** **Ill form; disproportion of parts.**

MALCONTENT, ***n.*** **[mal and content.] A discontented subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration, or who manifests his uneasiness by overt acts, as in sedition or insurrection.**

MALCONTENT, MALCONTENTED, ***a.*** **Discontented with the laws or the administration of government; uneasy; dissatisfied with the government.**

The famous malcontent earl of Leicester.*NWAD MALCONTENT.3*

MALCONTENTEDLY, ***adv.*** **With discontent.**

MALCONTENTEDNESS, ***n.*** **Discontentedness with the government; dissatisfaction; want of attachment to the**

government, manifested by overt acts.

MALE, *a.* [L. masculus, from mas, maris.]

1. Pertaining to the sex that procreates young, and applied to animals of all kinds; as a male child; a male beast, fish, or fowl.*NWAD MALE.2*

2. Denoting the sex of a plant which produces the fecundating dust, or a flower or plant that bears the stamens only, without pistils.*NWAD MALE.3*

3. Denoting the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding or female screw.*NWAD MALE.4*

MALE, *n.* Among animals, one of the sex whose office is to beget young; a he-animal.

1. In botany, a plant of flower which produces stamens only, without pistils.*NWAD MALE.6*

2. In mechanics, the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding part or female screw.*NWAD MALE.7*

MALE, as a previx, [See *Mal*.]

MALEDICENCY, *n.* [L. maledicentia; male and dico.]

Evil speaking; reproachful language; proneness to reproach. [Little used.]*NWAD MALEDICENCY.2*

MALEDICENT, *a.* Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. [Little used.]

MALEDICTION, *n.* [L. maledictio; male, evil, and dico, to speak.]

Evil speaking; denunciation of evil; a cursing; curse or execration.*NWAD MALEDICTION.2*

MALEFACTION, ***n.*** **[L. male, evil, and facio, to do.]**

A criminal deed; a crime; an offense against the laws. [Little used.]*NWAD MALEFACTION.2*

MALEFACTOR, ***n.*** **[supra.] One who commits a crime; one guilty of violating the laws, in such a manner as to subject him to public prosecution and punishment, particularly to capital punishment; a criminal.**

MALEFICE, ***n.*** **An evil deed; artifice; enchantment. [Not in use.]**

MALEFICIATE, ***v.t.*** **To bewitch. [Not in use.]**

MALEFICIATION, ***n.*** **A bewitching. [Not in use.]**

MALEFICIENCE, ***n.*** **[L. maleficientia.]**

The doing of evil, harm or mischief.*NWAD MALEFICIENCE.2*

MALEFICIENT, ***a.*** **Doing evil, harm or mischief.**

MALENGINE, ***n.*** **Guile; deceit. [Not in use.]**

MALET, ***n.*** **A little bag or budget; a portmanteau. [Not used.]**

MALEVOLENCE, ***n.*** **[L. malevolentia; malum, evil, and volens, volo, to will.] Ill will, personal hatred; evil disposition towards another; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others. It expresses less than malignity.**

MALEVOLENT, ***a.*** **Having an evil disposition towards another or others; wishing evil to others; ill disposed, or disposed to injure others. A malevolent heart rejoices in the misfortunes of others.**

1. Unfavorable; unpropitious; bringing calamity.*NWAD MALEVOLENT.2*

MALEVOLENTLY, ***adv.*** **With ill will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure.**

MALEVOLOUS, ***a.*** **Malevolent. [Not in use.]**

MALFEASANCE, ***n.*** **Evil doing; wrong; illegal deed.**

MALFORMATION, ***n.*** **[mal and formation.] Ill or wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts.**

MALIC, ***a.*** **[L. malum, an apple.] Pertaining to apples; drawn from the juice of apples; as malic acid.**

MALICE, ***n.*** **[L. malitia, from malus, evil.] Extreme enmity of heart, or malevolence; a disposition to injure others without cause, from mere personal gratification or from a spirit of revenge; unprovoked malignity or spite.**

--Nor set down aught in malice.*NWAD MALICE.2*

MALICE, ***v.t.*** **To regard with extreme ill will. [Not used.]**

MALICIOUS, ***a.*** **Harboring ill will or enmity without provocation; malevolent in the extreme; malignant in heart.**

I grant him bloody,*NWAD MALICIOUS.2*

Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin*NWAD MALICIOUS.3*

That has a name.*NWAD MALICIOUS.4*

1. Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill will; dictated by malice; as a malicious report.*NWAD MALICIOUS.5*

MALICIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With malice; with extreme enmity or ill will; with deliberate intention to injure.**

MALICIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being malicious; extreme**

enmity or disposition to injure; malignity.

MALIGN, *a.* mali'ne. [L. malignus, from malus, evil. See *Malady*.]

1. Having a very evil disposition towards others; harboring violent hatred or enmity; malicious; as malign spirits.*NWAD MALIGN.2*

2. Unfavorable; pernicious; tending to injure; as a malign aspect of planets.*NWAD MALIGN.3*

3. Malignant; pernicious; as a malign ulcer.*NWAD MALIGN.4*

MALIGN, *v.t.* To regard with envy or malice; to treat with extreme enmity; to injure maliciously.

The people practice mischief against private men, whom they malign by stealing their goods and murdering them.*NWAD MALIGN.6*

1. To traduce; to defame.*NWAD MALIGN.7*

MALIGN, *v.i.* To entertain malice.

MALIGNANCY, *n.* [See *Malignant*.] Extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice; as malignancy of heart.

1. Unfavorableness; unpropitiousness; as the malignancy of the aspect of planets.*NWAD MALIGNANCY.2*

The malignancy of my fate might distemper yours.*NWAD MALIGNANCY.3*

2. Virulence; tendency to mortification or to a fatal issue; as the malignancy of an ulcer or of a fever.*NWAD MALIGNANCY.4*

MALIGNANT, *a.* [L. malignus, maligno, from malus, evil.]

1. Malicious; having extreme malevolence or enmity; as a malignant heart.*NWAD MALIGNANT.2*

2. Unpropitious; exerting pernicious influence; as malignant start.*NWAD MALIGNANT.3*

3. Virulent; as a malignant ulcer.*NWAD MALIGNANT.4*

4. Dangerous to life; as a malignant fever.*NWAD MALIGNANT.5*

5. Extremely heinous; as the malignant nature of sin.*NWAD MALIGNANT.6*

MALIGNANT, *n.* A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions. [Not used.]

MALIGNANTLY, *adv.* Maliciously; with extreme malevolence.

1. With pernicious influence.*NWAD MALIGNANTLY.2*

MALIGNER, *n.* One who regards or treats another with enmity; a traducer; a defamer.

MALIGNITY, *n.* [L. malignitas.] Extreme enmity, or evil dispositions of heart towards another; malice without provocation, or malevolence with baseness of heart; deep rooted spite.

1. Virulence; destructive tendency; as the malignity of an ulcer or disease.*NWAD MALIGNITY.2*

2. Extreme evilness of nature; as the malignity of fraud.*NWAD MALIGNITY.3*

3. Extreme sinfulness; enormity or heinousness; as the malignity of sin.*NWAD MALIGNITY.4*

MALIGNLY, *adv.* With extreme ill will.

1. Unpropitiously; perniciously.*NWAD MALIGNLY.2*

MALISON, *n.* Malediction. [Not in use.]

MALKIN, *n.* maw'kin. A mop; also, a low maid-servant.

MALL, ***n.*** **maul. [L. malleus.]**

1. A large heavy wooden beetle; an instrument for driving any thing with force.*NWAD MALL.2*

2. A blow.*NWAD MALL.3*

MALL, ***n.*** **mal. A public walk; a level shaded walk.**

MALL, ***v.t.*** **maul. To beat with a mall; to beat with something heavy; to bruise.**

MALLARD, ***n.*** **A species of duck of the genus Anas.**

MALLEABILITY, ***n.*** **[from malleable.] That quality of bodies which renders them susceptible of extension by beating. It is opposed to friability or brittleness.**

MALLEABLE, ***a.*** **[L. malleus. See *Mall*.] That may be drawn out and extended by beating; capable of extension by the hammer; a quality of metals, particularly of gold.**

MALLEABLENESS, ***n.*** ***Malleability*****, which see.**

MALLEATE, ***v.t.*** **To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.**

MALLEATION, ***n.*** **The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.**

MALLET, ***n.*** **[L. malleus.] A wooden hammer or instrument for beating, or for driving pins; particularly used in carpentry, for driving the chisel.**

MALLOW, ***n.*** **[L. malva; Gr. soft; Eng. mellow.]**

A plant of the genus Malva; so called form its emollient qualities.*NWAD MALLOW.2*

Marsh-mallows, a plant of the genus Althaea.*NWAD MALLOW.3*

MALMSEY, *n.* [L. vinum arvisium.] The name of a species of grape, and also of a kind of wine.

MALPRACTICE, *n.* [mal and practice.] Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; practice contrary to established rules.

MALT, *n.* Barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln, and thus prepared for brewing into ale or beer.

MALT, *v.t.* To make into malt; as, to malt barley.

MALT, *v.i.* To become malt.

To house it green will make it malt worse.*NWAD MALT.4*

MALT-DRINK, MALT-LIQUOR, *n.* A liquor prepared for drink by an infusion of malt; as beer, ale, porter, etc.

MALT-DUST, *n.* The grains or remains of malt.

Malt-dust is an enricher of barren land.*NWAD MALT-DUST.2*

MALT-FLOOR, *n.* A floor for drying malt.

MALT-HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt; hence, a dull fellow.

MALTMAN, MALTSTER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make malt.

MALTWORM, *n.* [malt and worm.] A tipler.

MALTALENT, *n.* Ill humor. [Not in use.]

MALTHA, *n.* A variety of bitumen, viscid and tenacious, like pitch; unctuous to the touch and exhaling a bituminous odor.

MALTREAT, ***v.t.*** **[mal and treat.] To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.**

MALTREATED, ***pp.*** **Ill treated; abused.**

MALTREATING, ***ppr.*** **Abusing; treating unkindly.**

MALTREATMENT, ***n.*** **Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.**

MALVACEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. malvaceus, from malva, mallows.]**

Pertaining to mallows.*NWAD MALVACEOUS.2*

MALVERSATION, ***n.*** **[L. male, ill, and versor, to behave.]**

Evil conduct; improper or wicked behavior; mean artifices, or fraudulent tricks.*NWAD MALVERSATION.2*

MAM, MAMMA, ***n.*** **[L. mamma, the breast or pap, and mother.]**

A familiar word for mother, used by young children.*NWAD MAM.2*

MAMALUKE, MAMELUKE, ***n.*** **The military force of Egypt consisted of soldiers called Mamelukes, who were originally mercenaries, but afterwards masters of the country. Their power has been recently annihilated by the present Pashaw of Egypt.**

MAMMAL, ***n.*** **[L. mamma, the breast.]**

In zoology, an animal that suckles its young. [See *Mammifer*.]*NWAD MAMMAL.2*

MAMMALIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the mammals.**

MAMMALOGIST, ***n.*** **One who treats of mammiferous animals.**

MAMMALOGY, ***n.*** **[L. mamma, breast, and discourse.]**

The science or doctrine of mammiferous animals. [See *Mammifer*.]*NWAD MAMMALOGY.2*

MAMMARY, *a.* [See *Mamma*.] Pertaining to the breasts or paps; as the mammary arteries and veins.

MAMMEE, *n.* A tree of the genus Mammea, of two species, both large evergreens produced in hot climates.

MAMMET, *n.* A puppet; a figure dressed.

MAMMIFER, *n.* [L. mamma, the breast, and fero, to bear.]

An animal which has breasts for nourishing its young. The mammifers have a double system of circulation, red and warm blood; the fetus is nourished in the matrix by means of one or more placentas, and the young by milk secreted by the breasts.*NWAD MAMMIFER.2*

MAMMIFEROUS, *a.* [supra.] Having breasts and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them.

MAMMIFORM, *a.* [L. mamma and form.]

Having the shape or form of paps.*NWAD MAMMIFORM.2*

MAMMILLARY, *a.* [L. mamilla.] Pertaining to the paps; resembling a pap; an epithet applied to two small protuberances, like nipples, found under the fore ventricles of the brain, and to a process of the temporal bone.

1. In mineralogy, applied to minerals composed of convex concretions.*NWAD MAMMILLARY.2*

MAMMILLATED, *a.* Having small nipples, or little globes like nipples.

MAMMOC, *n.* A shapeless piece. [Not used.]

MAMMOC, *v.t.* To tear in pieces. [Not used.]

MAMMODIS, *n.* Coarse, plain India muslins.

MAMMON, *n.* Riches; wealth; or the god or riches.

Ye cannot serve God and mammon. *Matthew 6:24*.*NWAD MAMMON.2*

MAMMONIST, *n.* A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; one whose affections are placed supremely on riches; a worldling.

MAMMOTH, *n.* This name has been given to a hugh quadruped, now extinct, whose bones are found on both continents.

MAN, *n. plu.* men. [Heb. species, kind, image, similitude.]

1. Mankind; the human race; the whole species of human beings; beings distinguished from all other animals by the powers of reason and speech, as well as by their shape and dignified aspect. “Os homini sublime dedit.”*NWAD MAN.2*

And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion-- *Genesis 1:26*.*NWAD MAN.3*

Man that is born of a woman, is of few days and full of trouble. *Job 14:1*.*NWAD MAN.4*

My spirit shall not always strive with man. *Genesis 6:3*.*NWAD MAN.5*

I will destroy man whom I have created. *Genesis 6:7*.*NWAD MAN.6*

There hath no temptation taken you, but such as is common to man. *1 Corinthians 10:13*.*NWAD MAN.7*

It is written, man shall not live by bread alone. *Matthew 4:4*.*NWAD MAN.8*

There must be somewhere such a rank as man.*NWAD MAN.9*

Respecting man, whatever wrong we call--*NWAD MAN.10*

But vindicate the ways of God to man.*NWAD MAN.11*

The proper study of mankind is man.*NWAD MAN.12*

In the System of Nature, man is ranked as a distinct genus.*NWAD MAN.13*

When opposed to woman, man sometimes denotes the male sex in general.*NWAD MAN.14*

Woman has, in general, much stronger propensity than man to the discharge of parental duties.*NWAD MAN.15*

2. A male individual of the human race, of adult growth or years.*NWAD MAN.16*

The king is but a man as I am.*NWAD MAN.17*

And the man dreams but what the boy believed.*NWAD MAN.18*

3. A male of the human race; used often in compound words, or in the nature of an adjective; as a man-child; men-cooks; men-servants.*NWAD MAN.19*

4. A servant, or an attendant of the male sex.*NWAD MAN.20*

I and my man will presently go ride.*NWAD MAN.21*

5. A word of familiar address.*NWAD MAN.22*

We speak no treason, man.*NWAD MAN.23*

6. It sometimes bears the sense of a male adult of some uncommon qualifications; particularly, the sense of strength, vigor, bravery, virile powers, or magnanimity, as distinguished from the weakness, timidity or impotence of a boy, or from the narrow mindedness of low bred men.*NWAD MAN.24*

I dare do all that may become a man.*NWAD MAN.25*

Will reckons he should not have been the man he is, had he not broke windows--*NWAD MAN.26*

So in popular language, it is said, he is no man. Play your part like a man. He has not the spirit of a man.*NWAD MAN.27*

Thou art but a youth, and he a man of war from his youth. *1 Samuel 17:33*.*NWAD MAN.28*

7. An individual of the human species.*NWAD MAN.29*

In matters of equity between man and man--*NWAD MAN.30*

Under this phraseology, females may be comprehended. So a law restraining man, or every man from a particular act, comprehends women and children, if of competent age to be the subjects of law.*NWAD MAN.31*

8. Man is sometimes opposed to boy or child, and sometimes to beast.*NWAD MAN.32*

9. One who is master of his mental powers, or who conducts himself with his usual judgment. When a person has lost his senses, or acts without his usual judgment, we say, he is not his own man.*NWAD MAN.33*

10. It is sometimes used indefinitely, without reference to a particular individual; any person; one. This is as much as a man can desire.*NWAD MAN.34*

A man, in an instant, may discover the assertion to be impossible.*NWAD MAN.35*

This word however is always used in the singular number, referring to an individual. In this respect it does not answer to the French on, nor to the use of man by our Saxon ancestors. In Saxon, man ofsloh, signifies, they slew; man sette ut, they set or fitted out. So in German, man sagt, may be rendered, one ways, it is said, they say, or people say. So in Danish, man siger, one says, it is said, they

say.*NWAD MAN.36*

11. In popular usage, a husband.*NWAD MAN.37*

Every wife ought to answer for her man.*NWAD MAN.38*

12. A movable piece at chess or draughts.*NWAD MAN.39*

13. In feudal law, a vassal, a liege subject or tenant.*NWAD MAN.40*

The vassal or tenant, kneeling, ungirt, uncovered and holding up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did become his man, from that day forth, of life, limb, and earthly honor.*NWAD MAN.41*

Man of war, a ship or war; an armed ship.*NWAD MAN.42*

MAN-MIDWIFE, *n.* A man who practices obstetrics.

MAN, *v.t.* To furnish with men; as, to man the lines of a fort or fortress; to man a ship or a boat; to man the yards; to man the capstan; to man a prize. It is, however, generally understood to signify, to supply with the full complement or with a sufficient number of men.

1. To guard with men.*NWAD MAN.2*

2. To strengthen; to fortify.*NWAD MAN.3*

Theodosius having manned his soul with proper reflections--*NWAD MAN.4*

3. To tame a hawk. [Little used.]*NWAD MAN.5*

4. To furnish with attendants or servants. [Little used.]*NWAD MAN.6*

5. To point; to aim.*NWAD MAN.7*

Man but a rush against Othello's breast,*NWAD MAN.8*

And he retires. [Not used.]*NWAD MAN.9*

MANACLE, *n.* [L. manica; from manus, the hand.] An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; hand-cuffs; shackles. It is generally used in the plural, manacles.

MANACLE, *v.t.* To put on hand-cuffs or other fastening for confining the hands.

1. To shackle; to confine; to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers.*NWAD MANACLE.3*

Is it thus you use this monarch, to manacle him hand and foot?*NWAD MANACLE.4*

MANACLED, *pp.* Hand-cuffed; shackled.

MANACLING, *ppr.* Confining the hands; shackling.

MANAGE, *v.t.*

1. To conduct; to carry on; to direct the concerns of; as, to manage a farm; to manage the affairs of a family.*NWAD MANAGE.2*

What wars I manage, and what wreaths I gain.*NWAD MANAGE.3*

2. To train or govern, as a horse.*NWAD MANAGE.4*

They vault from hunters to the managed steed.*NWAD MANAGE.5*

3. To govern; to control; to make tame or tractable; as, the buffalo is too refractory to be managed.*NWAD MANAGE.6*

4. To wield; to move or use in the manner desired; to have under command.*NWAD MANAGE.7*

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily managed.*NWAD MANAGE.8*

5. To make subservient.*NWAD MANAGE.9*

Antony managed him to his own views.*NWAD MANAGE.10*

6. To husband; to treat with caution or sparingly.*NWAD MANAGE.11*

The less he had to lose, the less he car'd*NWAD MANAGE.12*

To manage lithesome life, when love was the reward.*NWAD MANAGE.13*

7. To treat with caution or judgment; to govern with address.*NWAD MANAGE.14*

It was much his interest to manage his protestant subjects.*NWAD MANAGE.15*

MANAGE, *v.i.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.

Leave them to manage for thee.*NWAD MANAGE.17*

MANAGE, *n.* Conduct; administration; as the manage of the state or kingdom.

1. Government; control, as of a horse, or the exercise of riding him.*NWAD MANAGE.19*

2. Discipline; governance; direction.*NWAD MANAGE.20*

3. Use; application or treatment.*NWAD MANAGE.21*

Quicksilver will not endure the manage of the fire.*NWAD MANAGE.22*

[This word is nearly obsolete in all its applications, unless in reference to horses. We now use management.]*NWAD MANAGE.23*

MANAGEABLE, *a.* Easy to be used or directed to its proper purpose; not difficult to be moved or wielded. Heavy cannon are not very manageable.

1. Governable; tractable; that may be controlled; as a manageable horse.*NWAD MANAGEABLE.2*

2. That may be made subservient to one's views or designs.*NWAD MANAGEABLE.3*

MANAGEABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being easily used, or directed to its proper purpose; as the manageableness of an instrument.

1. Tractableness; the quality of being susceptible of government and control; easiness to be governed.*NWAD MANAGEABLENESS.2*

MANAGED, *pp.* Conducted; carried on; trained by discipline; governed; controlled; wielded.

MANAGEMENT, *n.* Conduct; administration; manner of treating, directing or carrying on; as the management of a family or of a farm; the management of state affairs.

1. Cunning practice; conduct directed by art, design or prudence; contrivance.*NWAD MANAGEMENT.2*

Mark with what management their tribes divide.*NWAD MANAGEMENT.3*

2. Practice; transaction; dealing.*NWAD MANAGEMENT.4*

He had great management with ecclesiastics, in the view to be advanced to the pontificate.*NWAD MANAGEMENT.5*

3. Modulation; variation.*NWAD MANAGEMENT.6*

All directions as to the management of the voice, must be regarded as subsidiary to the expression of feeling.*NWAD MANAGEMENT.7*

MANAGER, *n.* One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; as the manager of a theater; the manager of a lottery, of a ball, etc.

A skilful manager of the rabble.*NWAD MANAGER.2*

An artful manager, that crept between--*NWAD MANAGER.3*

1. A person who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good husband.*NWAD MANAGER.4*

A prince of great aspiring thoughts; in the main, a manager of his treasure.*NWAD MANAGER.5*

MANAGERY, *n.* [from manage.] conduct; direction; administration.

1. Husbandry; economy; frugality.*NWAD MANAGERY.2*

2. Manner of using.*NWAD MANAGERY.3*

[Little used or obsolete in all its applications.]*NWAD MANAGERY.4*

MANAGING, *ppr.* Conducting; regulating; directing; governing; wielding.

MANAKIN, *n.* The name of a beautiful race of birds found in warm climates.

MANATI, MANATUS, *n.* The sea-cow, or fish-tailed walrus, an animal of the genus Trichechus, which grows to an enormous size; sometimes it is said, to the length twenty three feet. Of this animal there are two varieties, the australis, or lamentin, and borealis, or whale-tailed manati. It has fore feet palmated, and furnished with claws, but the hind part ends in a tail like that of a fish. The skin is of a dark color, the eyes small, and instead of teeth, the mouth is furnished with hard bones, extending the whole length of the jaws.

[There are eight grinders on each side in each jaw.] It never leaves the water, but frequents the mouths of rivers, feeding on grass that grows in the water.*NWAD MANATI.2*

MANATION, *n.* [L. manatio, from mano, to flow.]

The act of issuing or flowing out. [Little used.]*NWAD MANATION.2*

MANCHET, *n.* A small loaf of fine bread. [Not used.]

MANCHINEEL, *n.* [L. mancanilla.] A tree of the genus Hippomane, growing in the West Indies to the size of a large oak. It abounds in an acrid, milky juice of a poisonous quality. It bears a fruit of the size of a pippin, which, when eaten, causes inflammation in the mouth and throat, pains in the stomach, etc. The wood is valuable for cabinet work.

MANCIPATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. mancipo, from manceps, mancipium; manu capio, to take with the hand.] To enslave; to bind; to restrict. [Little used.]**

MANCIPATION, ***n.*** **Slavery; involuntary servitude. [Little used.]**

MANCIPLE, ***n.*** **[L. manceps; manu capio, supra.]**

A steward; an undertaker; a purveyor, particularly of a college.*NWAD MANCIPLE.2*

MANDAMUS, ***n.*** **[L. mando, to command; mandamus, we command. The primary sense is to send.]**

In law, a command or writ, issuing from the king's bench in England, and in America, from some of the higher courts, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some act therein specified, which appertains to their office and duty; as to admit or restore a person to an office or franchise, or to an academical degree, or to deliver papers, annex a seal to a paper, etc.*NWAD MANDAMUS.2*

MANDARIN, ***n.*** **In China, a magistrate or governor of a province; also, the court language of China.**

MANDATARY, MANDATORY, ***n.*** **[L. mando, to command.]**

1. A person to whom the pope has by his prerogative given a mandate or order for his benefice.*NWAD MANDATARY.2*

2. One to whom a command or charge is given.*NWAD MANDATARY.3*

3. In law, one who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him.*NWAD MANDATARY.4*

MANDATE, ***n.*** **[L. mando, to command.]**

1. A command; an order, precept or injunction; a commission.*NWAD MANDATE.2*

This dream all powerful Juno sends; I bear*NWAD MANDATE.3*

Her mighty mandates, and her words you hear.*NWAD MANDATE.4*

2. In canon law, a rescript of the pope, commanding an ordinary collator to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice in his collation.*NWAD MANDATE.5*

MANDATOR, *a.* [L.] A director.

MANDATORY, *a.* Containing a command; preceptive; directory.

MANDIBLE, *n.* [L. mando, to chew.] The jaw, the instrument of chewing; applied particularly to fowls.

MANDIBULAR, *a.* Belonging to the jaw.

MANDIL, *n.* A sort of mantle. [Not in use.]

MANDILION, *n.* [supra.] A soldier's coat; a loose garment.

MANDLESTONE, *n.* Kernel-stone; almond-stone, called also amygdaloid; a name given to stones or rocks which have kernels enveloped in paste.

MANDMENT, for commandment, is not in use.

MANDOLIN, *n.* A cithern or harp. [Not in use.]

MANDRAKE, *n.* [L. mandragoras.] A plant of the genus Atropa, growing naturally in Spain, Italy and the Levant. It is a narcotic, and its fresh roots are a violent cathartic. Its effect in rendering barren women prolific is supposed to be imaginary.

MANDREL, *n.* An instrument for confining in the lathe the substance to be turned.

MANDRILL, ***n.*** **A species of monkey.**

MANDUCABLE, ***a.*** **That can be chewed; fit to be eaten.**

MANDUCATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. mando.] To chew.**

MANDUCATED, ***pp.*** **Chewed.**

MANDUCATING, ***ppr.*** **Chewing; grinding with the teeth.**

MANDUCATION, ***n.*** **The act of chewing or eating.**

MANE, ***n.*** **The hair growing on the upper side of the neck of a horse or other animal, usually hanging down on one side.**

MANEATER, ***n.*** **A human being that feeds on human flesh; a cannibal; an anthropophagite.**

MANED, ***a.*** **Having a mane.**

MANEGE, ***n.*** **A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.**

MANERIAL. [See ***Manorial*****.]**

MANES, ***n. plu.*** **[L.] The ghost, shade or soul of a deceased person; and among the ancient pagans, the infernal deities.**

1. The remains of the dead.*NWAD MANES.2*

Hail, O ye holy manes!*NWAD MANES.3*

MANEUVER, ***n.*** **[L. manus, the hand, and oeuvre, work, L. opera.]**

1. Management; dexterous movement, particularly in an army or navy; any evolution, movement or change of position among companies, battalions, regiments, ships, etc. for the purpose of distributing the forces in the best manner to meet the enemy.*NWAD*

MANEUVER.2

2. Management with address or artful design.*NWAD MANEUVER.3*

MANEUVER, *v.i.* To move or change positions among troops or ships, for the purpose of advantageous attack of defense; or in military exercise, for the purpose of discipline.

1. To manage with address or art.*NWAD MANEUVER.5*

MANEUVER, *v.t.* To change the positions of troops or ships.

MANEUVERED, *pp.* Moved in position.

MANEUVERING, *ppr.* Changing the position or order for advantageous attack or defense.

MANFUL, *a.* [man and full.] Having the spirit of a man; bold; brave; courageous.

1. Noble; honorable.*NWAD MANFUL.2*

MANFULLY, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; honorably.

MANFULNESS, *n.* Boldness; courageousness.

MANGABY, *n.* A monkey with naked eyelids; the white-eyed monkey.

MANGANESE, *n.* A metal of a dusky white, or whitish gray color, very hard and difficult to fuse. It never occurs as a natural product in a metallic state. The substance usually so called is an oxyd of manganese, but not pure.

MANGANESIAN, *a.* Pertaining to manganese; consisting of it or partaking of its qualities.

MANGANESIATE, *n.* A compound of manganesic acid, with a base.

MANGANESIC, *a.* Obtained from manganese; as the manganesic acid.

[Manganic is ill formed.]*NWAD MANGANESIC.2*

MANGANESIOUS, *a.* Manganesious acid is an acid with a minimum of oxygen.

MANGCORN, *n.* A mixture of wheat and rye, or other species of grain. [Not used in America.]

MANGE, *n.* The scab or itch in cattle, dogs and other beasts.

MANGEL-WURZEL, *n.* The root of scarcity, a plant of the beet kind.

MANGER, *n.* [L. mando.]

1. A trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle, or the place in which horses and cattle are fed.*NWAD MANGER.2*

2. In ships of war, a space across the deck, within the hawse-holes, separated from the after part of the deck, to prevent the water which enters the hawse-holes from running over the deck.*NWAD MANGER.3*

MANGER-BOARD, *n.* The bulk-head on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck.

MANGINESS, *n.* [from mangy.] Scabbiness; infection of the mange.

MANGLE, *v.t.*

1. To cut with a dull instrument and tear, or to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner; applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh.*NWAD MANGLE.2*

And seized with fear, forgot his mangled meat.*NWAD MANGLE.3*

2. To curtail; to take by piece-meal.*NWAD MANGLE.4*

MANGLE, *n.* [L. mango.]

1. A rolling press or calendar for smoothing cloth.*NWAD MANGLE.6*

2. A name of the *mangrove*, which see.*NWAD MANGLE.7*

MANGLE, *v.t.* To smooth cloth with a mangle; to calendar.

MANGLED, *pp.* Torn in cutting; smoothed with a mangle.

MANGLER, *n.* One who tears in cutting; one who uses a mangle.

MANGLING, *ppr.* Lacerating in the act of cutting; tearing.

MANGO, *n.* The fruit of the mango tree, a native of the East Indies, of the genus Mangifera. It is brought to us only when pickled. Hence mango is the green fruit of the tree pickled.

1. A green muskmelon pickled.*NWAD MANGO.2*

MANGONEL, *n.* An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.

MANGONISM, *n.* The art of setting off to advantage.

MANGONIZE, *v.t.* To polish for setting off to advantage.

MANGOSTAN, MANGOSTEEN, *n.* A tree of the East Indies, of the genus Garcinia, so called from Dr. Garcin, who described it. The tree grows to the highth of 18 feet, and bears fruit of the size of a crab apple, the pulp of which is very delicious food.

MANGROVE, *n.* A tree of the East and West Indies, otherwise called mangle, and of the genus Rhizophora. One species, the black mangle, grows in waters on the sides of rivers. The red

mangrove does not grow in water. Its wood is of a deep red color, compact and heavy. The soft part of the bark of the white mangrove is formed into ropes.

1. The name of a fish.*NWAD MANGROVE.2*

MANGY, *a.* [from mange.] Scabby; infected with the mange.

MANHATER, *n.* [man and hate.] One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.

MANHOOD, *n.* [man and hood.] The state of one who is a man, of an adult male, or one who is advanced beyond puberty, boyhood or childhood; virility.

1. Virility; as opposed to womanhood.*NWAD MANHOOD.2*

2. Human nature; as the manhood of Christ.*NWAD MANHOOD.3*

3. The qualities of a man; courage; bravery; resolution. [Little used.]*NWAD MANHOOD.4*

MANIA, *n.* [L. and Gr.] Madness.

MANIABLE, *a.* Manageable; tractable. [Not in use.]

MANIAC, *a.* [L. maniacus.] Mad; raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect.

MANIAC, *n.* A madman; one raving with madness.

MANIACAL, *a.* Affected with madness.

MANICHEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Manichees.

MANICHEAN, MANICHEE, *n.* One of a sect in Persia, who maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil, which produce all the happiness and calamities of the world. The first principle, or light, they held to be the author of all good; the second, or darkness, the author of all evil. The founder of the sect was Manes.

MANICHEISM, *n.* [supra.] The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained by the Manichees.

MANICHORD, MANICORDON, *n.* A musical instrument in the form of a spinet, whose strings, like those of the clavichord, are covered with little pieces of cloth to deaden and soften their sounds; whence it is called the dumb spinet.

MANICON, *n.* A species of nightshade.

MANIFEST, *a.* [L. manifestus.]

1. Plain, open, clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding; apparent; not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood. From the testimony, the truth we conceive to be manifest.*NWAD MANIFEST.2*

Thus manifest to sight the god appeared.*NWAD MANIFEST.3*

That which may be known of God is manifest in them. *Romans 1:19*.*NWAD MANIFEST.4*

2. Detected; with of.*NWAD MANIFEST.5*

Calistho there stood manifest of shame. [Unusual.]*NWAD MANIFEST.6*

MANIFEST, *n.* An invoice of a cargo of goods, imported or laden for export, to be exhibited at the custom-house by the master of the vessel, or the owner or shipper.

MANIFEST, MANIFESTO, *n.* [L. manifestus, manifest.] A public declaration, usually of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives; as a manifesto declaring the purpose of a prince to begin war, and explaining his motives. [Manifesto only is now used.]

MANIFEST, *v.t.* [L. manifesto.] To reveal; to make to appear; to show plainly; to make public; to disclose to the eye or to the understanding.

Nothing is hid, which shall not be manifested. *Mark 4:22*.*NWAD MANIFEST.10*

He that loveth me, shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him. *John 14:21*.*NWAD MANIFEST.11*

Thy life did manifest thou lov'dst me not.*NWAD MANIFEST.12*

1. To display; to exhibit more clearly to the view. The wisdom of God is manifested in the order and harmony of creation.*NWAD MANIFEST.13*

MANIFESTATION, *n.* The act of disclosing what is secret, unseen or obscure; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; the exhibition of any thing by clear evidence; display; as the manifestation of God's power in creation, or of his benevolence in redemption.

The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this public manifestation of them at the great day.*NWAD MANIFESTATION.2*

MANIFESTED, *pp.* Made clear; disclosed; made apparent, obvious or evident.

MANIFESTIBLE, *a.* That may be made evident.

MANIFESTING, *ppr.* Showing clearly; making evident; disclosing, displaying.

MANIFESTLY, *adv.* Clearly; evidently; plainly; in a manner to be clearly seen or understood.

MANIFESTNESS, *n.* Clearness to the sight or mind; obviousness.

MANIFESTO. [See *Manifest*.]

MANIFOLD, *a.* [many and fold.] Of divers kinds; many in number; numerous; multiplied.

O Lord, how manifold are thy works! *Psalm 104:24*.*NWAD*

MANIFOLD.2

I know your manifold transgressions. *Amos 5:12*.*NWAD MANIFOLD.3*

1. Exhibited or appearing at divers times or in various ways; applied to words in the singular number; as the manifold wisdom of God, or his manifold grace. *Ephesians 3:10*; *1 Peter 4:10*.*NWAD MANIFOLD.4*

MANIFOLDED, *a.* Having many doublings or complications; as a manifolded shield. [Not used.]

MANIFOLDLY, *adv.* In a manifold manner; in many ways.

MANIFOLDNESS, *n.* Multiplicity.

MANIGLIONS, *n.* In gunnery, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, after the German way of casting.

MANIKIN, *n.* A little man.

MANIL, MANILLA, *n.* [L. manus.] A ring or bracelet worn by persons in Africa.

MANIOC, MANIHOC, MANIHOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Jatropha, or Cassada plant. It has palmated leaves, with entire lobes. Manioc is an acrid plant, but from its root is extracted a pleasant nourishing substance, called cassava. This is obtained by grating the root, and pressing out the juice, which is an acrid and noxious poison. The substance is then dried and baked, or roasted on a plate of hot iron.

MANIPLE, *n.* [L. manipulus, a handful. Qu. L. manus and the Teutonic full.]

1. A handful.*NWAD MANIPLE.2*

2. A small band of soldiers; a word applied only to Roman

troops.*NWAD MANIPLE.3*

3. A fanon, or kind of ornament worn about the arm of a mass priest; or a garment worn by the Romish priests when they officiate.*NWAD MANIPLE.4*

MANIPULAR, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the maniple.**

MANIPULATION, *n.* [L. manipulus, supra.] In general, work by hand; manual operation; as in mining, the manner of digging ore; in chimistry, the operation of preparing substances for experiments; in pharmacy, the preparation of drugs.

MANKILLER, *n.* [man and kill.] One who slays a man.

MANKILLING, *a.* Used to kill men.

MANKIND, *n.* [man and kind. This word admits the accent either on the first or second syllable; the distinction of accent being inconsiderable.]

1. The race or species of human beings.*NWAD MANKIND.2*

The proper study of mankind is man.*NWAD MANKIND.3*

2. A male, or the males of the human race.*NWAD MANKIND.4*

Thou shalt not lie with mankind as with womankind. *Leviticus 18:22*.*NWAD MANKIND.5*

MANKIND, *a.* Resembling man in form, not woman.

MANLESS, *a.* [man and less.] Destitute of men; not manned; as a boat. [Little used.]

MANLIKE, *a.* Having the proper qualities of a man.

1. Of man's nature.*NWAD MANLIKE.2*

MANLINESS, *n.* [from manly.] The qualities of a man; dignity; bravery; boldness.

MANLING, *n.* A little man.

MANLY, *a.* [man and like.] Manlike; becoming a man; firm;

brave; undaunted.

Serene and manly, hardened to sustain*NWAD MANLY.2*

The load of life--*NWAD MANLY.3*

1. Dignified; noble; stately.*NWAD MANLY.4*

He moves with manly grace.*NWAD MANLY.5*

2. Pertaining to the adult age of man; as a manly voice.*NWAD MANLY.6*

3. Not boyish or womanish; as a manly stride.*NWAD MANLY.7*

MANNA, *n.*

1. A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia. *Exodus 16:4-36*.*NWAD MANNA.2*

Josephus, Ant. B. 3.1. considers the Hebrew word man, to signify what. In conformity with this idea, the seventy translate the passage, *Exodus 16:15*. what is this? which rendering seems to accord with the following words, for they knew not what it was. And in the Encyclopedia, the translators are charged with making Moses fall into a plain contradiction. Art. Manna. But Christ and his apostles confirm the common version: “Not as your fathers ate manna, and are dead.” *John 6:58*; *Hebrews 9:4*. And we have other evidence, that the present version is correct; for in the same chapter, Moses directed Aaron to “take a pot and put a homer full of manna therein.” Now it would be strange language to say, put an homer full of what, or what is it. So also verse *Exodus 16:35*. “The children of Israel ate manna forty years, etc.” In both verses, the Hebrew word is the same as in verse *Exodus 16:15*.*NWAD MANNA.3*

2. In the materia medica, the juice of a certain tree of the ash-kind, the Fraxinus ornus, or flowering ash a native of Sicily, Calabria, and other parts of the south of Europe. It is either naturally concreted, or exsiccated and purified by art. The best manna is in oblong pieces

or flakes of a whitish or pale yellow color, light, friable, and somewhat transparent. It is a mild laxative.*NWAD MANNA.4*

MANNER, *n.* [L. manus, the hand.]

1. Form; method; way of performing or executing.*NWAD MANNER.2*

Find thou the manner, and the means prepare.*NWAD MANNER.3*

2. Custom; habitual practice.*NWAD MANNER.4*

Show them the manner of the king that shall reign over them. This will be the manner of the king. *1 Samuel 8:9, 11*.*NWAD MANNER.5*

Paul, as his manner was-- *Acts 17:2*.*NWAD MANNER.6*

3. Sort; kind.*NWAD MANNER.7*

Ye tithe mint and rue, and all manner of herbs. *Luke 11:42*.*NWAD MANNER.8*

They shall say all manner of evil against you falsely-- *Matthew 5:11*.*NWAD MANNER.9*

In this application, manner has the sense of a plural word; all sorts or kinds.*NWAD MANNER.10*

4. Certain degree or measure. It is in a manner done already.*NWAD MANNER.11*

The bread is in a manner common. *1 Samuel 21:5*.*NWAD MANNER.12*

This use may also be sometimes defined by sort or fashion; as we say, a thing is done after a sort or fashion, that is, not well, fully or perfectly.*NWAD MANNER.13*

Augustinus does in a manner confess the charge.*NWAD MANNER.14*

5. Mien; cast of look; mode.*NWAD MANNER.15*

Air and manner are more expressive than words.*NWAD MANNER.16*

6. Peculiar way or carriage; distinct mode.*NWAD MANNER.17*

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humor, disposition and manner of the army under Essex and that under Waller.*NWAD MANNER.18*

A man's company may be known by his manner of expressing himself.*NWAD MANNER.19*

7. Way; mode; of things.*NWAD MANNER.20*

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful manner.*NWAD MANNER.21*

8. Way of service or worship.*NWAD MANNER.22*

The nations which thou hast removed and placed in the cities of Samaria, know not the manner of the god of the land-- *2 Kings 17:26*.*NWAD MANNER.23*

9. In painting, the particular habit of a painter in managing colors, lights and shades.*NWAD MANNER.24*

MANNER, *v.t.* To instruct in manners.

MANNERISM, *n.* Adherence to the same manner; uniformity of manner.

MANNERIST, *n.* An artist who performs his work in one unvaried manner.

MANNERLINESS, *n.* The quality of being civil and respectful in behavior; civility; complaisance.

MANNERLY, *a.* Decent in external deportment; civil; respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar.

What thou think'st meet and is most mannerly.*NWAD*

MANNERLY, ***adv.*** **With civility; respectfully; without rudeness.**

MANNERS, ***n. plu.*** **Deportment; carriage; behavior; conduct; course of life; in a moral sense.**

Evil communications corrupt good manners. *1 Corinthians 15:33*.*NWAD MANNERS.2*

1. Ceremonious behavior; civility; decent and respectful deportment.*NWAD MANNERS.3*

Shall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be manners?*NWAD MANNERS.4*

2. A bow or courtesy; as, make your manners; a popular use of the word.*NWAD MANNERS.5*

MANNISH, ***a.*** **[from man.] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; as a mannish countenance.**

A woman impudent and mannish grown.*NWAD MANNISH.2*

MANOMETER, ***n.*** **[Gr. measure.] An instrument to measure or show the alterations in the rarity or density of the air.**

MANOMETRICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the manometer; made by the manometer.**

MANOR, ***n.*** **[L. maneo, to abide.] The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord or great personage formerly kept in his own hands for the use and subsistence of his family. In these days, a manor rather signifies the jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site; for a man may have a manor in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging.**

MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR-SEAT, *n.* The house belonging to a manor.

MANORIAL, MANERIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

They have no civil liberty; their children belong not to them, but to their manorial lord.*NWAD MANORIAL.2*

MANPLEASER, *n.* [man and pleaser.] One who pleases men, or one who takes uncommon pains to gain the favor of men.

MANQUELLER, *n.* [man and quell.]

A mankiller; a manslayer; a murderer. [Not used.]*NWAD MANQUELLER.2*

MANSE, *n.* mans. [L. mansio, from maneo, to abide.]

1. A house or habitation; particularly, a parsonage house. A capital manse is the manor-house or lord's court.*NWAD MANSE.2*

2. A farm.*NWAD MANSE.3*

MANSERVANT, *n.* A male servant.

MANSION, *n.* [L. mansio, from maneo, to dwell.]

1. Any place of residence; a house; a habitation.*NWAD MANSION.2*

Thy mansion wants thee, Adam, rise.*NWAD MANSION.3*

In my Father's house are many mansions.*John 14:2*.*NWAD MANSION.4*

2. The house of the lord of a manor.*NWAD MANSION.5*

3. Residence; above.*NWAD MANSION.6*

These poets near our princes sleep,*NWAD MANSION.7*

And in one grave their mansions keep.*NWAD MANSION.8*

MANSION, *v.i.* To dwell; to reside.

MANSIONARY, *a.* Resident; residentiary; as mansionary canons.

MANSION-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one resides; an inhabited house.

MANSIONRY, *n.* A place of residence. [Not used.]

MANSLAUGHTER, *n.* [man and slaughter. See *Slay*.]

1. In a general sense, the killing of a man or of men; destruction of the human species; murder.*NWAD MANSLAUGHTER.2*

2. In law, the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied. This may be voluntary, upon a sudden heat or excitement of anger; or involuntary, but in the commission of some unlawful act. Manslaughter differs from murder in not proceeding from malice prepense or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder. It differs from homicide excusable, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure.*NWAD MANSLAUGHTER.3*

MANSLAYER, *n.* One that has slain a human being. The Israelites had cities of refuge for manslayers.

MANSTEALER, *n.* One who steals and sells men.

MANSTEALING, *n.* The act of stealing a human being.

MANSUETE, *a.* [L. mansuetus.] Tame; gentle; not wild or ferocious. [Little used.]

MANSUETUDE, *n.* [L. mansuetudo.] Tameness; mildness; gentleness.

MANTA, *n.* A flat fish that is very troublesome to pearlfishers.

MANTEL. [See *Mantle*.]

MANTELET, MANTLET, *n.* [dim. of mantle.] A small cloke worn by women.

1. In fortification, a kind of movable parapet or penthouse, made of planks, nailed one over another to the highth of almost six feet, cased with tin and set on wheels. In a siege, this is driven before pioneers, to protect them from the enemy's small shot.*NWAD MANTELET.2*

MANTIGER, *n.* rather mantichor, or manticor [L. manticora, mantichora.] A large monkey or baboon.

MANTLE, *n.* [Gr. a cloke.]

1. A kind of cloke or loose garment to be worn over other garments.*NWAD MANTLE.2*

The herald and children are clothed with mantles of satin.*NWAD MANTLE.3*

2. A cover.*NWAD MANTLE.4*

Well covered with the night's black mantle.*NWAD MANTLE.5*

3. A cover; that which conceals; as the mantle of charity.*NWAD MANTLE.6*

MANTLE, *v.t.* To cloke; to cover; to disguise.

So the rising senses*NWAD MANTLE.8*

Begin to chase th'ignorant fumes, that mantle*NWAD MANTLE.9*

Their clearer reason.*NWAD MANTLE.10*

MANTLE, *v.i.* To expand; to spread.

The swan with arched neck*NWAD MANTLE.12*

Between her white wings mantling, rows*NWAD MANTLE.13*

Her state with oary feet.*NWAD MANTLE.14*

1. To joy; to revel.*NWAD MANTLE.15*

My frail fancy, fed with full delights,*NWAD MANTLE.16*

Doth bathe in bliss, and mantleth most at ease.*NWAD MANTLE.17*

2. To be expanded; to be spread or extended.*NWAD MANTLE.18*

He gave the mantling vine to grow,*NWAD MANTLE.19*

A trophy to his love.*NWAD MANTLE.20*

3. To gather over and form a cover; to collect on the surface, as a covering.*NWAD MANTLE.21*

There is a sort of men, whose visages*NWAD MANTLE.22*

Do cream and mantle like a standing pond.*NWAD MANTLE.23*

And the brain dances to the mantling bowl.*NWAD MANTLE.24*

4. To rush to the face and cover it with a crimson color.*NWAD MANTLE.25*

When mantling blood*NWAD MANTLE.26*

Flow'd in his lovely cheeks.*NWAD MANTLE.27*

[Fermentation cannot be deduced from mangling, otherwise than as a secondary sense.]*NWAD MANTLE.28*

MANTLE, MANTLE-TREE, *n.* The piece of timber or stone in front of a chimney, over the fire-place, resting on the jambs.

[This word, according to Johnson, signifies the work over the fire-place, which we call a mantle-piece.]*NWAD MANTLE.30*

MANTLE-PIECE, MANTLE-SHELF, *n.* The work over a fire-place, in front of the chimney.

MANTLING, *n.* In heraldry, the representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat of arms.

MANTO, *n.* A robe; a cloke.

MANTOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. divination, and discourse.] The act or art of divination or prophesying. [Little used.]

MANTUA, *n.* A lady's gown.

MANTUA-MAKER, *n.* One who makes gowns for ladies.

MANUAL, *a.* [L. manualis, from manus, the hand.]

1. Performed by the hand; as manual labor or operation.*NWAD MANUAL.2*

2. Used or made by the hand; as a deed under the king's sign manual.*NWAD MANUAL.3*

MANUAL, *n.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; as a manual of laws.

1. The service book of the Romish church.*NWAD MANUAL.5*

Manual exercise, in the military art, the exercise by which soldiers are taught the use of their muskets and other arms.*NWAD MANUAL.6*

MANUARY, *a.* Done by the hand. [Not used.]

MANUBIAL, *a.* [L. manubialis, from manubioe, spoils.]

Belonging to spoils; taken in war. [Little used.]*NWAD MANUBIAL.2*

MANUDUCTION, *n.* [L. manus, hand, and ductio, a leading.]

Guidance by the hand.*NWAD MANUDUCTION.2*

MANUDUCTOR, *n.* [L. manus, hand, and ductor, a leader.]

An officer in the ancient church, who gave the signal for the choir to sing, who beat time and regulated the music.*NWAD MANUDUCTOR.2*

MANUFACTORY, *n.* [See *Manufacture*.]

A house or place where goods are manufactured.*NWAD MANUFACTORY.2*

MANUFACTURAL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to manufactures.

MANUFACTURE, *n.* [L. manus, hand, and facio, to make.]

1. The operation of making cloth, wares, utensils, paper, books, and whatever is used by man; the operation of reducing raw materials of any kind into a form suitable for use, by the hands, by art or machinery.*NWAD MANUFACTURE.2*

2. Any thing made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art; as cloths, iron utensils, shoes, cabinet work, sadlery, and the like.*NWAD MANUFACTURE.3*

MANUFACTURE, *v.t.* To make or fabricate from raw materials, by the hand, by art or machinery, and work into forms convenient for use; as, to manufacture cloth, nails, or glass.

1. To work raw materials into suitable forms for use; as, to manufacture wool, cotton, silk or iron.*NWAD MANUFACTURE.5*

MANUFACTURE, *v.i.* To be occupied in manufactures.

MANUFACTURED, *pp.* Made form raw materials into forms for use.

MANUFACTURER, *n.* One who works raw materials into wares

suitable for use.

1. One who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.*NWAD MANUFACTURER.2*

MANUFACTURING, *ppr.* Making goods and wares from raw materials.

MANUMISE, for manumit, not used.

MANUMISSION, *n.* [L. manumissio. See *Manumit*.]

The act of liberating a slave from bondage, and giving him freedom.*NWAD MANUMISSION.2*

MANUMIT, *v.t.* [L. manumitto; manus, hand, and mitto, to send.]

To release from slavery; to liberate from personal bondage or servitude; to free, as a slave.*NWAD MANUMIT.2*

MANUMITTED, *pp.* Released from slavery.

MANUMITTING, *ppr.* Liberating from personal bondage.

MANURABLE, *a.* [from manure.] That may be cultivated. This, though the original sense, is rarely or never used. The present sense of manure, would give the following signification.

1. That may be manured, or enriched by manure.*NWAD MANURABLE.2*

MANURAGE, *n.* Cultivation. [Not used.]

MANURANCE, *n.* Cultivation. [Not used.]

MANURE, *v.t.* [L. manus, hand, and ouvrer, to work, L. operor.]

1. To cultivate by manual labor; to till.*NWAD MANURE.2*

[In this sense not now used.]*NWAD MANURE.3*

2. To apply to land any fertilizing matter, as dung, compost, ashes, lime, fish, or any vegetable or animal substance.*NWAD MANURE.4*

3. To fertilize; to enrich with nutritive substances.*NWAD MANURE.5*

The corps of half her senate*NWAD MANURE.6*

Manure the fields of Thessaly.*NWAD MANURE.7*

MANURE, *n.* Any matter which fertilizes land, as the contents of stables and barnyards, marl, ashes, fish, salt, and every kind of animal and vegetable substance applied to land, or capable of furnishing nutriment to plants.

MANURED, *pp.* Dressed or overspread with a fertilizing substance.

MANUREMENT, *n.* Cultivation; improvement. [Little used.]

MANURER, *n.* One that manures land.

MANURING, *ppr.* Dressing or overspreading land with manure; fertilizing.

MANURING, *n.* A dressing or spread of manure on land.

MANUSCRIPT, *n.* [L. manu scriptum, written with the hand.]

A book or paper written with the hand or pen.*NWAD MANUSCRIPT.2*

MANUSCRIPT, *a.* Written with the hand; not printed.

MANUTENENCY, *n.* Maintenance. [Not in use.]

MANY, *a.* men'ny.

1. Numerous; comprising a great number of individuals.*NWAD MANY.2*

Thou shalt be a father of many nations. *Genesis 17:4*.*NWAD MANY.3*

Not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called. *1 Corinthians 1:26*.*NWAD MANY.4*

Many are the afflictions of the righteous. *Psalm 34:19*.*NWAD MANY.5*

It is often preceded by as or so, and followed by so, indicating an equal number.*NWAD MANY.6*

As many books as you take, so many shall be charged to your account.*NWAD MANY.7*

So many laws argue so many sins.*NWAD MANY.8*

It is followed by as.*NWAD MANY.9*

As many as were willing-hearted brought bracelets. *Exodus 35:22*.*NWAD MANY.10*

It precedes an or a, before a noun in the singular number.*NWAD MANY.11*

Full many a gem of purest ray serene.*NWAD MANY.12*

2. In low language, preceded by too, it denotes powerful or much; as, they are too many for us.*NWAD MANY.13*

MANY, *n.* men'ny. A multitude; a great number of individuals; the people.

O thou fond many.*NWAD MANY.15*

The vulgar and the many are fit only to be led or driven.*NWAD MANY.16*

MANY, *n.* men'ny. A retinue of servants; household.

MANY-CLEFT, ***a.*** **Multifid; having many fissures.**

MANY-COLORED, ***a.*** **Having many colors or hues.**

MANY-CORNERED, ***a.*** **Having many corners, or more than twelve; polygonal.**

MANY-FLOWERED, ***a.*** **Having many flowers.**

MANY-HEADED, ***a.*** **Having many heads; as a many-headed monster; many-headed tyranny.**

MANY-LANGUAGED, ***a.*** **Having many languages.**

MANY-LEAVED, ***a.*** **Polyphyllous; having many leaves.**

MANY-MASTERED, ***a.*** **Having many masters.**

MANY-PARTED, ***a.*** **Multipartite; divided into several parts; as a corol.**

MANY-PEOPLED, ***a.*** **Having a numerous population.**

MANY-PETALED, ***a.*** **Having many petals.**

MANY-TWINKLING, ***a.*** **Variously twinkling or gleaming.**

MANY-VALVED, ***a.*** **Multivalvular; having many valves.**

MAP, ***n.*** **[L. mappa, a cloth or towel, a Punic word.] A representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material, exhibiting the lines of latitude and longitude, and the positions of countries, kingdoms, states, mountains, rivers, etc. A map of the earth, or of a large portion of it, comprehends a representation of land and water; but a representation of a continent or any portion of land only, is properly a map, and a representation of the ocean only or any portion of it, is called a chart. We say, a map of England, of France, of Europe; but a chart of the Atlantic, of**

the Pacific, etc.

MAP, *v.t.* To draw or delineate, as the figure of any portion of land.

MAPLE, MAPLE-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Acer, of several species. Of the sap of the rock maple, sugar is made in America, in great quantities, by evaporation.

MAPLE-SUGAR, *n.* Sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock maple.

MAPPERY, *n.* [from map.] The art of planning and designing maps.

MAR, *v.t.* [L. marceo.]

1. To injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding and making defective; as, to mar a tree by incision.*NWAD MAR.2*

I pray you, mar no more trees by writing songs in their barks.*NWAD MAR.3*

Neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard. *Leviticus 19:27*.*NWAD MAR.4*

2. To injure; to hurt; to impair the strength or purity of.*NWAD MAR.5*

When brewers mar their malt with water.*NWAD MAR.6*

3. To injure; to diminish; to interrupt.*NWAD MAR.7*

But mirth is marred, and the good cheer is lost.*NWAD MAR.8*

4. To injure; to deform; to disfigure.*NWAD MAR.9*

Ire, envy and despair*NWAD MAR.10*

Marr'd all his borrow'd visage.*NWAD MAR.11*

His visage was so marred more than any man. *Isaiah 52:14*.*NWAD MAR.12*

Moral evil alone mars the intellectual works of God.*NWAD MAR.13*

[This word is not obsolete in America.]*NWAD MAR.14*

MAR, in nightmar. [See *Nightmar*.]

MAR, *n.* An injury.

1. A lake. [See *Mere*.]*NWAD MAR.17*

MARACAN, *n.* A species of parrot in Brazil.

MARACOCK, *n.* A plant of the genus Passiflora.

MARANATHA, *n.* The Lord comes or has come; a word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse. This word was used in anathematizing persons for great crimes; as much as to say, "may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance on thee for thy crimes."

MARANON, *n.* The proper name of a river in South America, the largest in the world; most absurdly called Amazon.

MARASMUS, *n.* [Gr. to cause to pine or waste away.]

Atrophy; a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; a kind of consumption.*NWAD MARASMUS.2*

MARAUD, *v.i.* [Heb. to rebel; L. cursus, curro.]

To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty; to plunder.*NWAD MARAUD.2*

MARAUDER, *n.* A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; usually applied to small parties of soldiers.

MARAUDING, *ppr.* Roving in search of plunder.

MARAUDING, *n.* A roving for plunder; a plundering by invaders.

MARAVEDI, *n.* A small copper coin of Spain, equal to three mills American money, less than a farthing sterling.

MARBLE, *n.* [L. marmor; Gr. white.]

1. The popular name of any species of calcarious stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish. The varieties are numerous, and greatly diversified in color. Marble is limestone, or a stone which may be calcined to lime, a carbonate of lime; but limestone is a more general name, comprehending the calcarious stones of an inferior texture, as well as those which admit a fine polish. Marble is much used for statues, busts, pillars, chimney pieces, monuments, etc.*NWAD MARBLE.2*

2. A little ball of marble or other stone, used by children in play.*NWAD MARBLE.3*

3. A stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture.*NWAD MARBLE.4*

Arundel marbles,*NWAD MARBLE.5*

Arundelian marbles, marble pieces with a chronicle of the city of Athens inscribed on them; presented to the university of Oxford, by Thomas, earl of Arundel.*NWAD MARBLE.6*

M`ARBLE, *a.* Made of marble; as a marble pillar.

1. Variegated in color; stained or veined like marble; as the marble cover of a book.*NWAD MARBLE.8*

2. Hard; insensible; as a marble heart.*NWAD MARBLE.9*

M`ARBLE, *v.t.* To variegate in color; to cloud; to stain or vein like marble; as, to marble the cover of a book.

MARBLED, *pp.* Diversified in color; veined like marble.

MARBLED-HEARTED, *a.* Having a heart like marble; hard hearted; cruel; insensible; incapable of being moved by pity, love or sympathy.

MARBLING, ***ppr.*** **Variegating in colors; clouding or veining like marble.**

M`ARBLING, ***n.*** **The art or practice of variegating in color, in imitation of marble.**

MARCASITE, ***n.*** **A name which has been given to all sorts of minerals, to ores, pyrites, and semi-metals. It is now obsolete.**

MARCASITIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to marcasite; of the nature of marcasite.**

MARCESCENT, ***a.*** **[L. marcescens, marcesco.]**

Withering; fading; decaying.*NWAD MARCESCENT.2*

MARCESSIBLE, ***a.*** **That may wither; liable to decay.**

MARCH, ***n.*** **[L. Mars, the god of war.]**

The third month of the year.*NWAD MARCH.2*

M`ARCH, ***v.i.*** **To border on; to be contiguous to.**

M`ARCH, ***v.i.*** **[L. marceo]**

1. To move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to move in a military manner. We say, the army marched, or the troops marched.*NWAD MARCH.5*

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate or stately manner.*NWAD MARCH.6*

Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,*NWAD MARCH.7*

When clad in rising majesty,*NWAD MARCH.8*

Thou marchest down o’er Delos’ hills.*NWAD MARCH.9*

M`ARCH, ***v.t.*** **To cause to move, as an army. Buonaparte marched an**

immense army to Moscow, but he did not march them back to France.

1. To cause to move in order or regular procession.*NWAD MARCH.11*

M`ARCH, *n.*

1. The walk or movement of soldiers in order, whether infantry or cavalry. The troops were fatigued with a long march.*NWAD MARCH.13*

2. A grave, deliberate or solemn walk.*NWAD MARCH.14*

The long majestic march.*NWAD MARCH.15*

3. A slow or laborious march.*NWAD MARCH.16*

4. A signal to move; a particular beat of the drum.*NWAD MARCH.17*

5. Movement; progression; advance, as the march of reason; the march of mind.*NWAD MARCH.18*

MARCHER, *n.* The lord or officer who defended the marches or borders of a territory.

MARCHES, *n. plu.* Borders; limits; confines; as lord of the marches.

MARCHING, *ppr.* Moving or walking in order or in a stately manner.

M`ARCHING, *n.* Military movement; passage of troops.

MARCHIONESS, *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis; or a female having the rank and dignity of a marquis.

MARCHPANE, *n.* [L. panis, bread.]

A kind of sweet bread or biscuit. [Not used.]*NWAD MARCHPANE.2*

MARCID, *a.* [L. marcidus, from marceo, to pine.]

Pining; wasted away; lean; withered.*NWAD MARCID.2*

MARCOR, *n.* [L.] The state of withering or wasting; leanness; waste of flesh. [Little used.]

MARE, *n.* The female of the horse, or equine genus of quadrupeds.

A kind or torpor or stagnation which seems to press the stomach in sleep; the incubus. [It is now used only in the compound, nightmare, which ought to be written nightmar.]*NWAD MARE.2*

MARECA, *n.* A species of duck in South America.

MARENA, *n.* A kind of fish somewhat like a pilchard.

MARESCHAL, *n.* m`arshal. The chief commander of an army.

MARGARATE, *n.* [L. margarita, a pearl, from the Greek.]

In chimistry, a compound of margaric acid with a base.*NWAD MARGARATE.2*

MARGARIC, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to pearl. The margaric acid is obtained by digesting soap made of hog's lard and potash, in water. It appears in the form of pearly scales.

MARGARIN, MARGARINE, *n.* A peculiar pearl-like substance, extracted from hog's lard; called also margarite and margaric acid.

MARGARITE, *n.* A pearl.

1. Margaric acid.*NWAD MARGARITE.2*

2. A mineral of a grayish white color found in Tyrol.*NWAD MARGARITE.3*

MARGAY, *n.* An American animal of the cat kind.

MARGIN, *n.* [L. margo.]

1. A border; edge; brink; verge; as the margin of a river or lake.*NWAD MARGIN.2*

2. The edge of the leaf or page of a book, left blank or filled with notes.*NWAD MARGIN.3*

3. The edge of a wound.*NWAD MARGIN.4*

4. In botany, the edge of a leaf.*NWAD MARGIN.5*

M`ARGIN, *v.t.* To furnish with a margin; to border.

1. To enter in the margin.*NWAD MARGIN.7*

MARGINAL, *a.* Pertaining to a margin.

1. Written or printed in the margin; as a marginal note or gloss.*NWAD MARGINAL.2*

MARGINALLY, *adv.* In the margin of a book.

MARGINATED, *a.* Having a margin.

MARGODE, *n.* A bluish gray stone, resembling clay in external appearance, but so hard as to cut spars and zeolites.

MARGOT, *n.* A fish of the perch kind, found in the waters of Carolina.

MARGRAVE, *n.* Originally, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders; now a title of nobility in Germany, etc.

MARGRAVIATE, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.

MARIETS, *n.* A kind of violet, [violae marianae.]

MARIGENOUS, ***a.*** **[L. mare, the sea, and gigno, to produce.]**

Produced in or by the sea.*NWAD MARIGENOUS.2*

MARIGOLD, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Calendula, bearing a yellow flower. There are several plants of different genera bearing this name; as the African marigold, of the genus Tagetes; corn-marigold, of the genus Chrysanthemum; fig-marigold, of the genus Mesembryanthemum; marsh-marigold, of the genus Caltha.**

MARIKIN, ***n.*** **A species of monkey having a mane.**

MARINATE, ***v.t.*** **To salt or pickle fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. [Little used.]**

MARINE, ***a.*** **[L. marinus, from mare, the sea.]**

1. Pertaining to the sea; as marine productions or bodies; marine shells.*NWAD MARINE.2*

2. Transacted at sea; done on the ocean; as a marine engagement.*NWAD MARINE.3*

3. Doing duty on the sea; as a marine officer; marine forces.*NWAD MARINE.4*

MARINE, ***n.*** **A soldier that serves on board of a ship in naval engagements. In the plural, marines, a body of troops trained to do military service on board of ships.**

1. The whole navy of a kingdom or state.*NWAD MARINE.6*

2. The whole economy of naval affairs, comprehending the building, rigging, equipping, navigating and management of ships of war in engagements.*NWAD MARINE.7*

MARINER, ***n.*** **[L. mare, the sea.] A seaman or sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships.**

MARIPUT, *n.* The zoril, an animal of the skunk tribe.

MARISH, *n.* [L. mare.] Low ground, wet or covered with water and coarse grass; a fen; a bog; a moor. It is now written *marsh*, which see.

MARISH, *a.* Morry; fenny; boggy.

MARITAL, *a.* [L. maritus.] Pertaining to a husband.

MARITIME, *a.* [L. maritimus, from mare, the sea.]

1. Relating or pertaining to the sea or ocean; as maritime affairs.*NWAD MARITIME.2*

2. Performed on the sea; naval; as maritime service.*NWAD MARITIME.3*

3. Bordering on the sea; as a maritime coast.*NWAD MARITIME.4*

4. Situated near the sea; as maritime towns.*NWAD MARITIME.5*

5. Having a navy and commerce by sea; as maritime powers.*NWAD MARITIME.6*

Maritimal is not now used.*NWAD MARITIME.7*

[Note. We never say, a maritime body, a maritime shell or production, a maritime officer or engagement, a maritime league. See *Marine*.]*NWAD MARITIME.8*

MARJORAM, *n.* A plant of the genus Origanum, of several species. The sweet marjoram is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery. The Spanish marjoram is of the genus Urtica.

MARK, *n.* [L. mercor, the primary sense of which is to go, to pass; Gr. to pass; Eng. fair, and fare.]

1. A visible line made by drawing one substance on another; as a

mark made by chalk or charcoal, or a pen.*NWAD MARK.2*

2. A line, groove or depression made by stamping or cutting; an incision; a channel or impression; as the mark of a chisel, of a stamp, of a rod or whip; the mark of the finger or foot.*NWAD MARK.3*

3. Any note or sign of distinction.*NWAD MARK.4*

The Lord set a mark upon Cain. *Genesis 4:15*.*NWAD MARK.5*

4. Any visible effect of force or agency.*NWAD MARK.6*

There are scarce any marks left of a subterraneous fire.*NWAD MARK.7*

5. Any apparent or intelligible effect; proof, evidence.*NWAD MARK.8*

The confusion of tongues was a mark of separation.*NWAD MARK.9*

6. Notice taken.*NWAD MARK.10*

The laws*NWAD MARK.11*

Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,*NWAD MARK.12*

As much for mock as mark.*NWAD MARK.13*

7. Any thing to which a missile weapon may be directed.*NWAD MARK.14*

France was a fairer mark to shoot at than Ireland.*NWAD MARK.15*

8. Any object used as a guide, or to which the mind may be directed. The dome of the State house in Boston is a good mark for seamen.*NWAD MARK.16*

9. Any thing visible by which knowledge of something may be obtained; indication; as the marks of age in a horse. Civility is a mark of politeness or respect. Levity is a mark of weakness.*NWAD MARK.17*

10. A character made by a person who cannot write his name, and intended as a substitute for it.*NWAD MARK.18*

11. A weight of certain commodities, but particularly of gold and silver, used in several states of Europe; in Great Britain, a money of account, equal to thirteen shillings and four pence. In some countries, it is a coin.*NWAD MARK.19*

12. A license of reprisals. [See *Marque*.]*NWAD MARK.20*

MARK, *v.t.*

1. To draw or make a visible line or character with any substance; as, to mark with chalk or with compasses.*NWAD MARK.22*

2. To stamp; to impress; to make a visible impression, figure or indenture; as, to mark a sheep with a brand.*NWAD MARK.23*

3. To make an incision; to lop off a part; to make any sign of distinction; as, to mark sheep or cattle by cuts in their ears.*NWAD MARK.24*

4. To form a name or the initials of a name for distinction; as, to mark cloth; to mark a handkerchief.*NWAD MARK.25*

5. To notice; to take particular observation of.*NWAD MARK.26*

Mark them who cause divisions and offenses. *Romans 16:17*.*NWAD MARK.27*

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace. *Psalm 37:37*.*NWAD MARK.28*

6. To heed; to regard.*NWAD MARK.29*

To mark out, to notify, as by a mark; to point out; to designate. The ringleaders were marked out for seizure and punishment.*NWAD MARK.30*

MARK, *v.i.* To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark.

Mark, I pray you, and see how this man seeketh mischief. *1 Kings 20:7*.*NWAD MARK.32*

MARKABLE, *a.* Remarkable. [Not in use.]

MARKED, *pp.* Impressed with any note or figure of distinction; noted; distinguished by some character.

MARKER, *n.* One who puts a mark on any thing.

1. One that notes or takes notice.*NWAD MARKER.2*

MARKET, *n.* [L. mercatus, from mercor, to buy.]

1. A public place in a city or town, where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale; an appointed place for selling and buying at private sale, a distinguished from an auction.*NWAD MARKET.2*

2. A public building in which provisions are exposed to sale; a market-house.*NWAD MARKET.3*

3. Sale; the exchange of provisions or goods for money; purchase or rate of purchase and sale. The seller says he comes to a bad market, when the buyer says he comes to a good market. We say, the markets are low or high; by which we understand the price or rate of purchase. We say that commodities find a quick or ready market; markets are dull. We are not able to find a market for our goods or provisions.*NWAD MARKET.4*

4. Place of sale; as the British market; the American market.*NWAD MARKET.5*

5. The privilege of keeping a public market.*NWAD MARKET.6*

M`ARKET, *v.i.* To deal in market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods.

MARKET-BELL, *n.* The bell that gives notice of the time or day of market.

MARKET-CROSS, ***n.*** **A cross set up where a market is held.**

MARKET-DAY, ***n.*** **The day of a public market.**

MARKET-FOLKS, ***n.*** **People that come to the market.**

MARKET-HOUSE, ***n.*** **A building for a public market.**

MARKET-MAID, ***n.*** **A woman that brings things to market.**

MARKET-MAN, ***n.*** **A man that brings things to market.**

MARKET-PLACE, ***n.*** **The place where provisions or goods are exposed to sale.**

MARKET-PRICE, MARKET-RATE, ***n.*** **The current price of commodities at any given time.**

MARKET-TOWN, ***n.*** **A town that has the privilege of a stated public market.**

MARKET-WOMAN, ***n.*** **A woman that brings things to market or that attends a market for selling any thing.**

MARKETABLE, ***n.*** **That may be sold; salable.**

1. Current in market; as marketable value.*NWAD MARKETABLE.2*

MARKSMAN, ***n.*** **[Mark and man.] One that is skillful to hit a mark; he that shoots well.**

1. One who, not able to write, makes his mark instead of his name.*NWAD MARKSMAN.2*

MARL, ***n.*** **[L. marga.] A species of calcarious earth, of different composition, being united with clay or fuller's earth. In a crude state, it effervesces with acids. It is found loose and friable, or more or less indurated. It possesses fertilizing properties and is much used for manure.**

Marl is composed of carbonate of lime and clay in various proportions.*NWAD MARL.2*

M`ARL, *v.t.* To overspread or manure with marl.

1. To fasten with marline.*NWAD MARL.4*

MARLACEOUS, *a.* Resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.

MARLINE, *n.* A small line composed of two strands little twisted, and either tarred or white; used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, etc.

M`ARLINE, *v.t.* To wind marline round a rope.

MARLINE-SPIKE, *n.* A small iron like a large spike, used to open the bolt rope when the sail is to be sewed to it, etc.

MARLING, *n.* The act of winding a small line about a rope, to prevent its being galled.

MARLITE, *n.* A variety of marl.

MARLITIC, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of marlite.

MARLPIT, *n.* A pit where marl is dug.

MARLY, *a.* Consisting in or partaking of marl.

1. Resembling marl.*NWAD MARLY.2*

2. Abounding with marl.*NWAD MARLY.3*

MARMALADE, *n.* [L. melo, mel.] The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar, or a confection of plums, apricots, quinces, etc. boiled with sugar. In Scotland, it is made of Seville oranges and sugar only.

MARMALITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. to shine.] A mineral of a pearly or metallic luster; a hydrate of magnesia.**

MARMORACEOUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or like marble. [See** ***Marmorean*****, the more legitimate word.]**

MARMORATED, ***a.*** **[L. marmor, marble.]**

Covered with marble. [Little used.]*NWAD MARMORATED.2*

MARMORATION, ***n.*** **A covering or incrusting with marble. [Little used.]**

MARMOREAN, ***a.*** **[L. marmoreus.] Pertaining to marble.**

1. Made of marble.*NWAD MARMOREAN.2*

MARMOSE, ***n.*** **An animal resembling the opossum, but less. Instead of a bag, this animal has two longitudinal folds near the thighs, which serve to inclose the young.**

MARMOSET, ***n.*** **A small monkey.**

MARMOT, ***n.*** **A quadruped of the genus Arctomys, allied to the murine tribe. It is about the size of the rabbit, and inhabits the higher region of the Alps and Pyrenees. The name is also given to other species of the genus. The woodchuck of North America is called the Maryland marmot.**

MAROON, ***n.*** **A name given to free blacks living on the mountains in the West India isles.**

MAROON, ***v.t.*** **To put a sailor a shore on a desolate isle, under pretense of his having committed some great crime.**

MARQUE, MARK, ***n.*** **Letters of marque are letters of reprisal; a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign of one state to his subjects, to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretense of indemnification for**

injuries received. Marque is said to be from the same root as marches, limits, frontiers, and literally to denote a license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction on land, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for theft by seizing the property of the subjects of a foreign nation. I can give no better account of the origin of this word.

1. The ship commissioned for making reprisals.*NWAD MARQUE.2*

MARQUETRY, *n.* Inlaid work; work inlaid with variegations of fine wood, shells, ivory and the like.

MARQUIS, *n.* A title of honor in Great Britain, next to that of duke. Originally, the marquis was an officer whose duty was to guard the marches or frontiers of the kingdom. The office has ceased, and marquis is now a mere title conferred by patent.

M`ARQUIS, *n.* A marchioness.

MARQUISATE, *n.* The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

MARRER, *n.* [from mar.] One that mars, hurts or impairs.

MARRIABLE, for marriageable. [Not used.]

MARRIAGE, *n.* [L. mas, maris.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; the legal union of a man and woman for life. Marriage is a contract both civil and religious, by which the parties engage to live together in mutual affection and fidelity, till death shall separate them. Marriage was instituted by God himself for the purpose of preventing the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, for promoting domestic felicity, and for securing the maintenance and education of children.

Marriage is honorable in all and the bed undefiled. *Hebrews 13:4*.*NWAD MARRIAGE.2*

1. A feast made on the occasion of a marriage.*NWAD*

MARRIAGE.3

The kingdom of heaven is like a certain king, who made a marriage for his son. *Matthew 22:2*.*NWAD MARRIAGE.4*

2. In a scriptural sense, the union between Christ and his church by the covenant of grace. *Revelation 19:7*.*NWAD MARRIAGE.5*

MARRIAGEABLE, *a.* Of an age suitable for marriage; fit to be married. Young persons are marriageable at an earlier age in warm climates than in cold.

1. Capable of union.*NWAD MARRIAGEABLE.2*

MARRIAGE-ARTICLES, *n.* Contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded.

MARRIED, *pp.* [from marry.] United in wedlock.

1. *a.* Conjugal; connubial; as the married state.*NWAD MARRIED.2*

MARROW, *n.*

1. A soft oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones.*NWAD MARROW.2*

2. The essence; the best part.*NWAD MARROW.3*

3. In the Scottish dialect, a companion; fellow; associate; match.*NWAD MARROW.4*

MARROW, *v.t.* To fill with marrow or with fat; to glut.

MARROW-BONE, *n.* A bone containing marrow, or boiled for its marrow.

1. The bone of the knee; in ludicrous language.*NWAD MARROW-BONE.2*

MARROWFAT, ***n.*** **A kind of rich pea.**

MARROWISH, ***a.*** **Of the nature of marrow.**

MARROWLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of marrow.**

MARROWY, ***a.*** **Full of marrow; pithy.**

MARRY, ***v.t.*** **[L. mas, maris, a male; L. vir, a husband, a lord or master.]**

1. To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to join a man and woman for life, and constitute them man and wife according to the laws or customs of a nation. By the laws, ordained clergymen have a right to marry persons within certain limits prescribed.*NWAD MARRY.2*

Tell him he shall marry the couple himself.*NWAD MARRY.3*

2. To dispose of in wedlock.*NWAD MARRY.4*

Mecaenas told Augustus he must either marry his daughter Julia to Agrippa, or take away his life.*NWAD MARRY.5*

[In this sense, it is properly applicable to females only.]*NWAD MARRY.6*

3. To take for husband or wife. We say, a man marries a woman; or a woman marries a man. The first was the original sense, but both are now well authorized.*NWAD MARRY.7*

4. In Scripture, to unite in covenant, or in the closest connection.*NWAD MARRY.8*

Turn, O backsliding children, saith Jehovah, for I am married to you. *Jeremiah 3:14*.*NWAD MARRY.9*

MARRY, ***v.i.*** **To enter into the conjugal state; to unite as husband and wife; to take a husband or a wife.**

If the case of the man be so with his wife, it is not good to marry.

Matthew 19:10.*NWAD MARRY.11*

I will therefore that the younger women marry. *1 Timothy 5:14*.*NWAD MARRY.12*

MARRY, a term of asseveration, is said to have been derived from the practice of swearing by the virgin Mary. It is obsolete.

MARS, *n.* In mythology, the god of war; in modern usage, a planet; and in the old chimistry, a term for iron.

MARSH, *n.* A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water, or very wet and miry, and overgrown with coarse grass or with detached clumps of sedge; a fen. It differs from swamp, which is merely moist or spungy land, but often producing valuable crops of grass. Lowland occasionally overflowed by the tides, is called salt marsh.

MARSH-ELDER, *n.* The gelder rose, a species of Viburnum.

MARSH-MALLOW, *n.* A plant of the genus Althaea.

MARSH-MARIGOLD, *n.* A plant of the genus Caltha.

MARSH-ROCKET, *n.* A species of water cresses.

MARSHAL, *n.*

1. The chief officer of arms, whose duty it is to regulate combats in the lists.*NWAD MARSHAL.2*

2. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession and the like.*NWAD MARSHAL.3*

3. A harbinger; a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming and provide entertainment.*NWAD MARSHAL.4*

4. In France, the highest military officer. In other countries of Europe, a marshal is a military officer of high rank, and called field-marshal.*NWAD MARSHAL.5*

5. In America, a civil officer, appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of a county. His duty is to execute all precepts directed to him, issued under the authority of the United States.*NWAD MARSHAL.6*

6. An officer of any private society, appointed to regulate their ceremonies and execute their orders.*NWAD MARSHAL.7*

Earl marshal of England, the eighth officer of state; an honorary title, and personal, until made hereditary by Charles II, in the family of Howard. During a vacancy in the office of high constable, the earl marshal has jurisdiction in the court of chivalry.*NWAD MARSHAL.8*

Earl marshal of Scotland. This officer formerly had command of the

cavalry, under the constable. This office was held by the family of Keith, but forfeited by rebellion in 1715.*NWAD MARSHAL.9*

Knight marshal, or marshal of the king's house, formerly an officer who was to execute the commands of the lord steward, and have the custody of prisoners committed by the court of verge; hence, the name of a prison in Southwark.*NWAD MARSHAL.10*

Marshal of the king's bench, an officer who has the custody of the prison called the king's bench, in Southwark. He attends on the court and has the charge of the prisoners committed by them.*NWAD MARSHAL.11*

MARSHAL, *v.t.* To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner; as, to marshal an army; to marshal troops.

1. To lead, as a harbinger. [Not used.]*NWAD MARSHAL.13*

2. To dispose in due order the several parts of an escutcheon, or the coats of arms of distinct families.*NWAD MARSHAL.14*

MARSHALED, *pp.* Arranged in due order.

MARSHALER, *n.* One who disposes in due order.

MARSHALING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order.

MARSHALSEA, *n.* In England, the prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

Court of marshalsea, a court formerly held before the steward and marshal of the king's house, to administer justice between the king's domestic servants.*NWAD MARSHALSEA.2*

MARSHALSHIP, *n.* The office of a marshal.

MARSHY, *a.* [from marsh.] Wet; boggy; fenny.

1. Produced in marshes; as a marshy weed.*NWAD MARSHY.2*

MART, *n.* [from market.] A place of sale or traffick. It was formerly applied chiefly to markets and fairs in cities and towns, but it has now a more extensive application. We say, the United States are a principal mart for English goods; England and France are the marts of American cotton.

1. Bargain; purchase and sale. [Not used.]*NWAD MART.2*

M`ART, *v.t.* To buy and sell; to traffick. [Not used.]

MARTAGON, *n.* A kind of lily.

MARTEL, *v.t.* To strike.

MARTEN. [See *Martin*.]

MARTEN, *n.* An animal of the genus Mustela, or weasel kind, whose fur is used in making hats and muffs.

MARTIAL, *a.* [L. martialis; Mars, the god of war.]

1. Pertaining to war; suited to war; as martial equipage; martial music; a martial appearance.*NWAD MARTIAL.2*

2. Warlike; brave; given to war; as a martial nation or people.*NWAD MARTIAL.3*

3. Suited to battle; as a martial array.*NWAD MARTIAL.4*

4. Belonging to war, or to an army and navy; opposed to civil; as martial law; a court martial.*NWAD MARTIAL.5*

5. Pertaining to Mars, or borrowing the properties of that planet.*NWAD MARTIAL.6*

The natures of the fixed start are esteemed martial or jovial, according to the colors by which they answer to those planets.*NWAD MARTIAL.7*

6. Having the properties if iron, called by the old chimists,

Mars.*NWAD MARTIAL.8*

MARTIALISM, *n.* Bravery; martial exercises. [Not in use.]

MARTIALIST, *n.* A warrior; a fighter. [Not used.]

MARTIN, *n.* [L. murus.] A bird of the genus Hirundo, which forms its nest in buildings. It was formerly written by some authors martlet.

MARTINET, MARTLET, *n.* In military language, a strict disciplinarian; so called from an officer of that name.

MARTINETS, *n.* In ships, martinets are small lines fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled.

MARTINGAL, *n.*

1. A strap or thong fastened to the girth under a horse's belly, and at the other end to the muss-roll, passing between the fore legs.*NWAD MARTINGAL.2*

2. In ships, a rope extending from the jibboom, to the end of a bumpkin under the cap of the bowsprit.*NWAD MARTINGAL.3*

MARTINMAS, *n.* [Martin and mass.] The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November.

MARTLET, *n.* [See *Martin*.] Martlets, in heraldry, are little birds represented without feed, used as a mark of distinction for younger brothers of a family, who are thus admonished that they are to trust for promotion to the wings of merit.

MARTYR, *n.* [Gr. a witness.] One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel. Stephen was the first christian martyr.

To be a martyr signifies only to witness the truth of Christ.*NWAD*

MARTYR.2

1. One who suffers death in defense of any cause. We say, a man dies a martyr to his political principles or to the cause of liberty.*NWAD MARTYR.3*

M`ARTYR, *v.t.* To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to sacrifice one on account of his faith or profession.

1. To murder; to destroy.*NWAD MARTYR.5*

MARTYRDOM, *n.* The death of a martyr; the suffering of death on account of one's adherence to the faith of the gospel.

He intends to crown their innocence with the glory of martyrdom.*NWAD MARTYRDOM.2*

MARTYRIZE, *v.t.* To offer as a martyr. [Little used.]

MARTYROLOGICAL, *a.* Registering or registered in a catalogue or martyrs.

MARTYROLOGIST, *n.* A writer of martyrology, or an account of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGY, *n.* [Gr. a witness, and discourse.] A history or account of martyrs with their sufferings; or a register of martyrs.

MARVEL, *n.* [L. mirabilis, wonderful, from miror; demiror, mora, delay, and perhaps morior; Eng. demur, etc.]

1. A wonder; that which arrests the attention and causes a person to stand or gaze, or to pause. [This word is nearly obsolete, or at least little used in elegant writings.]*NWAD MARVEL.2*

2. Wonder; admiration.*NWAD MARVEL.3*

Marvel of Peru, a plant of the genus Mirabilis.*NWAD MARVEL.4*

M`ARVEL, *v.i.* To wonder. It expresses less than astonish or amaze. [Nearly obsolete.]

MARVELING, *ppr.* Wondering.

MARVELOUS, *a.*

1. Wonderful; strange; exciting wonder or some degree of surprise.*NWAD MARVELOUS.2*

This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes. *Psalm 118:23*.*NWAD MARVELOUS.3*

2. Surpassing credit; incredible.*NWAD MARVELOUS.4*

3. The marvelous, in writings, is that which exceeds natural power, or is preternatural; opposed to probable.*NWAD MARVELOUS.5*

4. Formerly used adverbially for wonderfully, exceedingly.*NWAD MARVELOUS.6*

MARVELOUSLY, *adv.* Wonderfully; strangely; in a manner to excite wonder or surprise.

MARVELOUSNESS, *n.* Wonderfulness; strangeness.

MARY-BUD, *n.* The marigold.

MASCLE, *n.* m`asl. In heraldry, a lozenge, as it were perforated.

MASCULINE, *a.* [L. masculinus, from masculus, mas.]

1. Having the qualities of a man; strong; robust; as a masculine body.*NWAD MASCULINE.2*

2. Resembling man; coarse; opposed to delicate or soft; as masculine features.*NWAD MASCULINE.3*

3. Bold; brave; as a masculine spirit or courage.*NWAD MASCULINE.4*

4. In grammar, the masculine gender of words is that which expresses a male, or something analogous to it; or it is the gender appropriated to males, though not always expressing the male sex.*NWAD MASCULINE.5*

MASCULINELY, *adv.* Like a man.

MASCULINENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being manly; resemblance of man in qualities; as in coarseness of features, strength of body, boldness, etc.

MASH, *n.* [L. mastico.]

1. A mixture or mass of ingredients, beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner.*NWAD MASH.2*

2. A mixture for a horse.*NWAD MASH.3*

3. A mesh. [See *Mesh*, the more common orthography.]*NWAD MASH.4*

MASH, *v.t.* To beat into a confused mass.

1. To bruise; to crush by beating or pressure; as, to mash apples in a mill.*NWAD MASH.6*

2. To mix malt and water together in brewing.*NWAD MASH.7*

MASHED, *pp.* Beat into a mass; bruised; crushed; mixed into a mash.

MASHING, *ppr.* Beating into a mass; bruising; crushing.

MASHING-TUB, *n.* A tub for containing the mash in breweries.

MASHY, *a.* Produced by crushing or bruising.

MASK, *n.*

1. A cover for the face; that which conceals the face, especially a cover with apertures for the eyes and mouth; a visor. A mask is designed to conceal the face from beholders, or to preserve the complexion from injury by exposure to the weather and the rays of the sun.*NWAD MASK.2*

2. That which disguises; any pretense or subterfuge.*NWAD MASK.3*

3. A festive entertainment of dancing or other diversions, in which the company all wear masks; a masquerade.*NWAD MASK.4*

4. A revel; a bustle; a piece of mummery.*NWAD MASK.5*

This thought might lead through this world's vain mask.*NWAD MASK.6*

5. A dramatic performance written in a tragic style, without attention to rules or probability.*NWAD MASK.7*

6. In architecture, a piece of sculpture representing some grotesque form, to fill and adorn vacant places, as in friezes, panels of doors, keys of arches, etc.*NWAD MASK.8*

M`ASK, *v.t.* To cover the face for concealment or defense against injury; to conceal with a mask or visor.

1. To disguise; to cover; to hide.*NWAD MASK.10*

Masking the business from the common eye.*NWAD MASK.11*

M`ASK, *v.i.* To revel; to play the fool in masquerade.

1. To be disguised in any way.*NWAD MASK.13*

MASKED, *pp.* Having the face covered; concealed; disguised.

1. *a.* In botany, personate.*NWAD MASKED.2*

MASKER, *n.* One that wears a mask; one that plays the fool at

a masquerade.

MASKERY, *n.* The dress or disguise of a masker.

MASK-HOUSE, *n.* A place for masquerades.

MASKING, *ppr.* Covering with a mask; concealing.

MASLIN. [See *Meslin*.]

MASON, *n.* ma'sn.

1. A man whose occupation is to lay bricks and stones, or to construct the walls of buildings, chimneys and the like, which consist of bricks or stones.*NWAD MASON.2*

2. A member of the fraternity of free masons.*NWAD MASON.3*

MASONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of free masons.

MASONRY, *n.*

1. The art or occupation of a mason.*NWAD MASONRY.2*

2. The work or performance of a mason; as when we say, the wall is good masonry.*NWAD MASONRY.3*

3. The craft of free masons.*NWAD MASONRY.4*

MASORA, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew work on the bible, by several Rabbins.

MASORETIC, *a.* [Heb. to deliver, whence masora, tradition, whence the Masorites, the adherents to the traditionary readings of the Scriptures.] Relating to the Masorites, who interpreted the Scriptures by tradition, and invented the Hebrew points to fix the true reading and pronunciation. Whence the vowel points are denominated masoretic.

MASORITE, *n.* One of the writers of the Masora.

MASQUERADE, *n.*

1. A nocturnal assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation and other diversions.*NWAD MASQUERADE.2*

In courtly balls and midnight masquerades.*NWAD MASQUERADE.3*

2. Disguise.*NWAD MASQUERADE.4*

I came to visit thee in masquerade.*NWAD MASQUERADE.5*

3. A Spanish diversion on horseback.*NWAD MASQUERADE.6*

MASQUERADE, *v.i.* To go in disguise.

1. To assemble in masks.*NWAD MASQUERADE.8*

MASQUERADE, *v.t.* To put in disguise.

MASQUERADER, *n.* A person wearing a mask; one disguised.

MASQUERADING, *ppr.* Assembling in masks for diversion.

MASS, *n.* [L. massa, a mass; Gr. to beat or pound.]

1. A lump; a body of matter concreted, collected or formed into a lump; applied to any solid body; as a mass of iron or lead; a mass of flesh; as mass of ice; a mass of dough.*NWAD MASS.2*

2. A collective body of fluid matter. The ocean is a mass of water.*NWAD MASS.3*

3. A heap; as a mass of earth.*NWAD MASS.4*

4. A great quantity collected; as a mass of treasure.*NWAD MASS.5*

5. Bulk; magnitude.*NWAD MASS.6*

This army of such mass and charge.*NWAD MASS.7*

6. An assemblage; a collection of particulars blended, confused or indistinct; as a mass of colors.*NWAD MASS.8*

They lose their forms, and make a mass*NWAD MASS.9*

Confused and black, if brought too near.*NWAD MASS.10*

7. Gross body of things considered collectively; the body; the bulk; as the mass of people in a nation. A small portion of morbid matter may infect the whole mass of fluids in the body.*NWAD MASS.11*

M`ASS, *n.* [Low L. missa. The word signifies primarily leisure, cessation from labor, from the L. missus, remissus, like the L. ferioe; hence a feast or holiday.] The service of the Romish church; the office or prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist; the consecration of the bread and wine.

M`ASS, *v.i.* To celebrate mass. [Not used.]

M`ASS, *v.t.* To fill; to stuff; to strengthen. [Not used.]

MASSACER, MASSACRE, *n.*

1. The murder of an individual, or the slaughter of numbers of human beings, with circumstances of cruelty; the indiscriminate killing of human beings, without authority or necessity, and without forms civil or military. It differs from assassination, which is a private killing. It differs from carnage, which is rather the effect of slaughter than slaughter itself, and is applied to the authorized destruction of men in battle. Massacre is sometimes called butchery, from its resemblance to the killing of cattle. If a soldier kills a man in battle in his own defense, it is a lawful act; it is killing, and it is slaughter, but it is not a massacre. Whereas, if a soldier kills an enemy after he has surrendered, it is a massacre, a killing without necessity, often without authority, contrary to the usages of nations, and of course with cruelty. The practice of killing prisoners, even when authorized by the commander, is properly massacre; as the authority given proceeds from cruelty. We have all heard of the massacre of the

protestants in France, in the reign of Charles IX. and frequent instances of barbarous massacre occur in the war between the Turks and Greeks.*NWAD MASSACER.2*

2. Murder.*NWAD MASSACER.3*

MASSACER, MASSACRE, *v.t.* To murder human beings with circumstances of cruelty; to kill men with indiscriminate violence, without authority or necessity, and contrary to the usages of nations; to butcher human beings.

MASSACRER, *n.* One who massacres. [A very bad word.]

MASSER, *n.* A priest who celebrates mass.

MASSETER, *n.* [Gr. to chew.] A muscle which raises the under jaw.

MASSICOT, MASTICOT, *n.* Calcined white lead; yellow oxyd of lead. Lead exposed to the air while melting, is covered with a gray, dusky pellicle. This pellicle carefully taken off, is reduced by agitation to a greenish gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxyd, separated from the grains of lead by sifting, and exposed to a more intense heat, sufficient to make it red hot, assumes a deep yellow color. In this state it is called massicot. Massicot, slowly heated by a moderate fire, takes a beautiful red color, and obtains the name of minium.

Massicot is sometimes used by painters, and it is used as a drier in the composition of ointments and plasters.*NWAD MASSICOT.2*

MASSINESS, MASSIVENESS, *n.* [See *Massy*, *Massive*.] The state of being massy; great weight or weight with bulk; ponderousness.

MASSIVE, MASSY, *a.* Heavy; weighty; ponderous; bulky and heavy; as a massy shield; a massy rock.

The yawning rocks in massy fragments fly.*NWAD MASSIVE.2*

M`ASSIVE, *a.* In mineralogy, in mass; having a crystalline structure, but not

a regular form. We say, a mineral occurs massive.

MAST, *n.* A long, round piece of timber, elevated or designed to be raised perpendicularly or nearly so, on the keel of a ship or other vessel, to which the yards, sails and rigging are attached, and by which they are supported. A mast is a single stick, formed from the trunk of a tree, or it consists of many pieces of timber united by iron bands. Masts are of several kinds, as the main-mast, fore-mast, mizzen-mast, top-mast, top-gallant-mast, etc.

M`AST, *n.* The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest trees; nuts; acorns. [It has no plural.]

MASTED, *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts.

MASTER, *n.* [L. magister, compounded of the root of magis, major, greater.]

1. A man who rules, governs or directs either men or business. A man who owns slaves is their master; he who has servants is their master; he who has apprentices is their master; he who has apprentices is their master, as he has the government and direction of them. The man who superintends and directs any business, is master, or master workman.*NWAD MASTER.2*

O thou my friend, my genius, come along,*NWAD MASTER.3*

Thou master of the poet and the song.*NWAD MASTER.4*

Nations that want protectors, will have masters.*NWAD MASTER.5*

2. A director, head, or chief manager; as the master of a feast.*NWAD MASTER.6*

3. The owner; proprietor; with the idea of governing. The master of a house may be the owner, or the occupant, who has a temporary right of governing it.*NWAD MASTER.7*

It would be believed that he rather took the horse for his subject, than his master.*NWAD MASTER.8*

4. A lord; a ruler; one who has supreme dominion.*NWAD MASTER.9*

Caesar, the world's great master and his own.*NWAD MASTER.10*

5. A chief; a principal; as the master root of a plant.*NWAD MASTER.11*

One master passion swallows up the rest.*NWAD MASTER.12*

6. One who has possession, and the power of controlling or using at pleasure.*NWAD MASTER.13*

When I have made myself master of a hundred thousand drachmas--*NWAD MASTER.14*

7. The commander of a merchant ship.*NWAD MASTER.15*

8. In ships of war, an officer who takes rank immediately after the lieutenants, and navigates the ship under the direction of the captain.*NWAD MASTER.16*

9. The director of a school; a teacher; an instructor.*NWAD MASTER.17*

In this sense the word is giving place to the more appropriate words teacher, instructor and preceptor; at least it is so in the United States.*NWAD MASTER.18*

10. One uncontrolled.*NWAD MASTER.19*

Let every man be master of his time.*NWAD MASTER.20*

11. An appellation of respect.*NWAD MASTER.21*

Master doctor, you have brought those drugs.*NWAD MASTER.22*

12. An appellation given to young men.*NWAD MASTER.23*

Where there are little masters and misses in a house--*NWAD MASTER.24*

13. A man eminently or perfectly skilled in any occupation, art or science. We say, a man is master of his business; a great master of music, of the flute or violin; a master of his subject, etc.*NWAD MASTER.25*

14. A title of dignity in colleges and universities; as Master of Arts.*NWAD MASTER.26*

15. The chief of a society; as the Grand Master of Malta, of free-masons, etc.*NWAD MASTER.27*

16. The director of ceremonies at public places, or on public occasions.*NWAD MASTER.28*

17. The president of a college.*NWAD MASTER.29*

Master in chancery, an assistant of the lord chancellor, chosen from among the barristers to sit in chancery, or at the rolls.*NWAD MASTER.30*

To be master of one's self, to have the command or control of one's own passions.*NWAD MASTER.31*

The word master has numerous applications, in all of which it has the sense of director, chief or superintendent.*NWAD MASTER.32*

As a title of respect given to adult persons, it is pronounced mister; a pronunciation which seems to have been derived from some of the northern dialects. [supra.]*NWAD MASTER.33*

M`ASTER, *v.i.* To conquer; to overpower; to subdue; to bring under control.

Obstinacy and willful neglect must be mastered, even though it costs blows.*NWAD MASTER.35*

Evil customs must be mastered by degrees.*NWAD MASTER.36*

1. To execute with skill.*NWAD MASTER.37*

I will not offer that which I cannot master.*NWAD MASTER.38*

2. To rule; to govern.*NWAD MASTER.39*

--And rather father thee than master thee. [Not used.]*NWAD MASTER.40*

M`ASTER, *v.i.* To be skillful; to excel.

MASTERDOM, *n.* Dominion, rule. [Not used.]

MASTERFUL, *a.* Having the skill of a master; also, imperious; arbitrary.

MASTER-HAND, *n.* The hand of a man eminently skillful.

MASTER-JEST, *n.* Principal jest.

MASTER-KEY, *n.* The key that opens many locks, the subordinate keys of which open only one each.

MASTERLESS, *a.* Destitute of a master or owner.

1. Ungoverned; unsubdued.*NWAD MASTERLESS.2*

MASTER-LODE, *n.* In mining, the principal vein of ore.

MASTERLY, *a.* Formed or executed with superior skill; suitable to a master; most excellent; skillful; as a masterly design; a masterly performance; a masterly stroke of policy.

1. Imperious.*NWAD MASTERLY.2*

M`ASTERLY, *adv.* With the skill of a master.

Thou dost speak masterly.*NWAD MASTERLY.4*

“I think it very masterly written,” in Swift, is improper or unusual.*NWAD MASTERLY.5*

MASTER-PIECE, *n.* A capital performance; any thing done or

made with superior or extraordinary skill.

This wondrous master-piece I fain would see.*NWAD MASTER-PIECE.2*

1. Chief excellence or talent.*NWAD MASTER-PIECE.3*

Dissimulation was his master-piece.*NWAD MASTER-PIECE.4*

MASTERSHIP, *n.* Dominion; rule; supreme power.

1. Superiority; preeminence.*NWAD MASTERSHIP.2*

Where noble youths for mastership should strive.*NWAD MASTERSHIP.3*

2. Chief work; master-piece. [Not used.]*NWAD MASTERSHIP.4*

3. Superior skill.*NWAD MASTERSHIP.5*

4. Title of respect; in irony.*NWAD MASTERSHIP.6*

How now, signor Launce, what new with your mastership.*NWAD MASTERSHIP.7*

5. The office of president of a college, or other institution.*NWAD MASTERSHIP.8*

MASTER-SINEW, *n.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated.

MASTER-STRING, *n.* Principal string.

MASTER-STROKE, *n.* Capital performance.

MASTER-TOOTH, *n.* A principal tooth.

MASTER-TOUCH, *n.* Principal performance.

MASTER-WORK, *n.* Principal performance.

MASTER-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Imperatoria.

MASTERY, *n.* Dominion; power of governing or commanding.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the mastery of the passages of the tops--*NWAD MASTERY.2*

1. Superiority in competition; preeminence.*NWAD MASTERY.3*

Every man that striveth for the mystery, is temperate in all things. *1 Corinthians 9:25*.*NWAD MASTERY.4*

2. Victory in war.*NWAD MASTERY.5*

It is not the voice of them that shout for mastery. *Exodus 32:18*.*NWAD MASTERY.6*

3. Eminent skill; superior dexterity.*NWAD MASTERY.7*

He could attain to a mastery in all languages.*NWAD MASTERY.8*

4. Attainment of eminent skill or power.*NWAD MASTERY.9*

The learning and mastery of a tongue being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties.*NWAD MASTERY.10*

MASTFUL, *a.* [from mast.] Abounding with mast, or fruit of oak, beech and other forest trees; as the mastful chestnut.

MASTIC, MASTICH, *n.* [L. mastiche.]

1. A resin exuding from the mastic-tree, a species of Pistacia, and obtained by incision. It is in white farinaceous tears, of a faint smell, and is used as an astringent and an aromatic. It is used also as an ingredient in drying varnishes.*NWAD MASTIC.2*

2. A kind of mortar or cement.*NWAD MASTIC.3*

MASTICATE, *v.t.* [L. mastico.] To chew; to grind with the teeth

and prepare for swallowing and digestion; as, to masticate food.

MASTICATED, *pp.* Chewed.

MASTICATING, *ppr.* Chewing; breaking into small pieces with the teeth.

MASTICATION, *n.* The act or operation of chewing solid food, breaking it into small pieces, and mixing it with saliva; thus preparing it for deglutition, and more easy digestion in the stomach.

Mastication is a necessary preparation of solid aliment, without which there can be no good digestion.*NWAD MASTICATION.2*

MASTICATORY, *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food.

MASTICATORY, *n.* A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

MASTIFF, *n. plu.* mastiffs. Mastives is irregular. [Low L. mastivus.] A large species of dog, remarkable for strength and courage. Strabo informs us that the mastiffs of Britain were trained for war, and used by the Gauls in battle.

MASTLESS, *a.* Having no mast; as a vessel.

1. Bearing no mast; as a mastless oak or beech.*NWAD MASTLESS.2*

MASTLIN. [See *Meslin*.]

MASTODON, *n.* [Gr. mamilla, and tooth.] A genus of mammiferous animals resembling the elephant, now extinct, and known only by their fossil remains. It includes the N. American mammoth.

MASTOID, *a.* [Gr. the nipple or breast, and form.]

Resembling the nipple or breast; as the mastoid muscle; the mastoid process.*NWAD MASTOID.2*

MASTRESS, for mistress, is not used.

MASTY, *a.* Full of mast; abounding with acorns, etc.

MAT, *n.* [L. matta.]

1. A texture of sedge, rushes, flags, husks, straw, or other material, to be laid on a floor for cleaning the boots and shoes of those who enter a house, and for other purposes.*NWAD MAT.2*

2. A web of rope-yard, used in ships to secure the standing rigging from the friction of the yards, etc.*NWAD MAT.3*

MAT, *v.t.* To cover or lay with mats.

1. To twist together; to interweave like a mat; to entangle.*NWAD MAT.5*

And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair.*NWAD MAT.6*

2. To press together; to lay flat; as matted grass.*NWAD MAT.7*

MATACHIN, *n.* An old dance.

MATADORE, *n.* One of the three principal cards in the game of omber and quadrille, which are always two black aces and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seven in hearts and diamonds.

MATCH, *n.*

1. Some very combustible substance used for catching fire from a

spark, as hemp, flax, cotton, tow dipped in sulphur, or a species of dry wood, called vulgarly touch-wood.*NWAD MATCH.2*

2. A rope or cord made of hempen tow, composed of three strands slightly twisted, and again covered with tow and boiled in the lees of old wine. This when lighted at one end, retains fire and burns slowly till consumed. It is used in firing artillery, etc.*NWAD MATCH.3*

MATCH, *n.*

1. A person who is equal to another in strength or other quality; one able to cope with another.*NWAD MATCH.5*

Government--makes an innocent man of the lowest ranks a match for the mightiest of his fellow subjects.*NWAD MATCH.6*

2. One that suits or tallies with another; or any thing that equals another.*NWAD MATCH.7*

3. Union by marriage.*NWAD MATCH.8*

Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other matches than those of its own making.*NWAD MATCH.9*

In popular language, it is applied to the engagement of lovers before marriage.*NWAD MATCH.10*

4. One to be married.*NWAD MATCH.11*

She inherited a fair fortune of her own--and was looked upon as the richest match in the west.*NWAD MATCH.12*

MATCH, *n.* [Gr. a battle, a fight.] A context; competition for victory; or a union of parties for contest; as in games or sports.

A solemn match was made; he lost the prize.*NWAD MATCH.14*

MATCH, *v.t.* To equal.

No settled senses of the world can match*NWAD MATCH.16*

The pleasure of that madness.*NWAD MATCH.17*

1. To show an equal.*NWAD MATCH.18*

No history or antiquity can match his policies and his conduct.*NWAD MATCH.19*

2. To oppose as equal; to set against as equal in contest.*NWAD MATCH.20*

Eternal might*NWAD MATCH.21*

To match with their inventions they presumed.*NWAD MATCH.22*

So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn.*NWAD MATCH.23*

3. To suit; to make equal; to proportion.*NWAD MATCH.24*

Let poets match their subject to their strength--*NWAD MATCH.25*

--To match patterns and colors.*NWAD MATCH.26*

4. To marry; to give in marriage.*NWAD MATCH.27*

A senator of Rome, while Rome survived,*NWAD MATCH.28*

Would not have match'd his daughter with a king.*NWAD MATCH.29*

5. To purify vessels by burning a match in them.*NWAD MATCH.30*

MATCH, *v.i.* To be united in marriage.

I hold it a sin to match in my kindred.*NWAD MATCH.32*

Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with sheep.*NWAD MATCH.33*

1. To suit; to correspond; to be of equal size, figure or quality; to tally. We say of a piece of cloth, it does not match with another.*NWAD MATCH.34*

MATCHABLE, *a.* Equal; suitable; fit to be joined.

1. Correspondent. [Little used.]*NWAD MATCHABLE.2*

MATCHED, *pp.* Equaled; suited; placed in opposition; married.

MATCHING, *ppr.* Equaling; suiting; setting in opposition; uniting in marriage.

MATCHLESS, *a.* Having no equal; as matchless impudence; a matchless queen; matchless love or charms.

MATCHLESSLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be equaled.

MATCHLESSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being without an equal.

MATCHLOCK, *n.* Formerly, the lock of a musket which was fired by a match.

MATCHMAKER, *n.* One who makes matches for burning.

1. One who contrives or effects a union by marriage.*NWAD MATCHMAKER.2*

MATE, *n.*

1. A companion; an associate; one who customarily associates with another. Young persons nearly of an age, and frequently associating, are called mates or playmates.*NWAD MATE.2*

2. A husband or wife.*NWAD MATE.3*

3. The male or female of animals which associate for propagation and the care of their young.*NWAD MATE.4*

4. One that eats at the same table.*NWAD MATE.5*

5. One that attends the same school; a school-mate.*NWAD MATE.6*

6. An officer in a merchant ship or ship of war, whose duty is to

assist the master or commander. In a merchant ship, the mate, in the absence of the master, takes command of the ship. Large ships have a first, second, and third mate.*NWAD MATE.7*

In general, mate, in compound words, denotes an assistant, and ranks next in subordination to the principal; as master's mate; surgeon's mate, etc.*NWAD MATE.8*

MATE, *n.* In chess, the state of the king so situated that he cannot escape.

MATE, *v.t.* To match; to marry.

1. To equal; to be equal to.*NWAD MATE.11*

For thus the mastful chestnut mates the skies.*NWAD MATE.12*

2. To oppose; to equal.*NWAD MATE.13*

--I i' th' way of loyalty and truth,*NWAD MATE.14*

Dare mate a sounder man than Surrey can be.*NWAD MATE.15*

MATE, *v.t.* To enervate; to subdue; to crush.

Audacity doth almost bind and mate the weaker sort of minds. [Not used.]*NWAD MATE.17*

MATELESS, *a.* Having no mate or companion.

Materia Medica, a general name for every substance used in medicine.*NWAD MATELESS.2*

1. An auxiliary branch of the science of medicine, which treats of the nature and properties of all the substances that are employed for the cure of diseases.*NWAD MATELESS.3*

MATERIAL, *a.* [L. materia, matter.]

1. Consisting of matter; not spiritual; as material substance; material bodies.*NWAD MATERIAL.2*

2. Important; momentous; more or less necessary; having influence or effect.*NWAD MATERIAL.3*

Hold them for catholics or heretics, it is not a thing very material in this question.*NWAD MATERIAL.4*

In the account of simple ideas, I shall set down only such as are most material to our present purpose.*NWAD MATERIAL.5*

So we say, a material point; a material fault or error; a material fact or consideration.*NWAD MATERIAL.6*

3. Not formal; substantial.*NWAD MATERIAL.7*

4. Furnishing materials; as material men.*NWAD MATERIAL.8*

MATERIAL, *n.* The substance or matter of which any thing is made; as, wool is the material of cloth; rags are the material of paper.

MATERIALISM, *n.* The doctrine of materialists; the opinion of those who maintain that the soul of man is not a spiritual substance distinct from matter, but that it is the result or effect or the organization of matter in the body.

The irregular fears of a future state had been supplanted by the materialism of Epicurus.*NWAD MATERIALISM.2*

MATERIALIST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body.

MATERIALITY, *n.* Material existence; corporeity; not spirituality.

1. Importance; as the materiality of facts.*NWAD MATERIALITY.2*

MATERIALIZE, *v.t.* To reduce to a state of matter; also, to regard as matter.

MATERIALLY, *adv.* In the state of matter.

1. Not formally; substantially.*NWAD MATERIALLY.2*

An ill intention may spoil an act materially good.*NWAD MATERIALLY.3*

2. In an important manner or degree; essentially. It materially concerns us to know the real motives of our actions.*NWAD MATERIALLY.4*

MATERIATE, MATERIATED, [L. materiatus.] Consisting of matter. [Little used.]

MATERIATION, *n.* The act of forming matter. [Not used.]

MATERNAL, *a.* [L. maternus, from mater, mother.] Motherly; pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; as maternal love; maternal tenderness.

MATERNITY, *n.* The character or relation of a mother.

MATFELON, *n.* A plant of the genus Centaurea, knap-weed.

MATH, *n.* A mowing; as in aftermath.

MATHEMATIC, MATHEMATICAL, *a.* [L. mathematicus.] Pertaining to mathematics; as mathematical knowledge; mathematical instruments.

1. According to the principles of mathematics; as mathematical exactness.*NWAD MATHEMATIC.2*

MATHEMATICALLY, *adv.* According to the laws or principles of mathematical science.

1. With mathematical certainty; demonstrably.*NWAD MATHEMATICALLY.2*

MATHEMATICIAN, *n.* One versed in mathematics.

MATHEMATICS, *n.* [L. mathematica, from Gr. to learn.] The science of quantity; the science which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered. This science is divided into pure or speculative, which considers quantity abstractly, without relation to matter; and mixed, which treats of magnitude as subsisting in material bodies, and is consequently interwoven with physical considerations. It is the peculiar excellence of mathematics, that its principles are demonstrable. Arithmetic, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, and conic sections, are branches of mathematics.

MATHEMEG, *n.* A fish of the cod kind, inhabiting Hudson's bay.

MATHES, *n.* An herb.

MATHESIS, *n.* The doctrine of mathematics.

MATIN, *a.* [L. matutinus.] Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning; as a matin trumpet.

MATIN, *n.* Morning. [Not used.]

MATINS, *n.* Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs.

The vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturne and matins, for the saints whose the relics are.*NWAD MATINS.2*

The winged choristers began*NWAD MATINS.3*

To chirp their matins.*NWAD MATINS.4*

1. Time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Romish church.*NWAD MATINS.5*

MATRASS, *n.* [L. mitto.] A cucurbit; a chimical vessel in the shape of an egg, or with a tapering neck, open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, etc.

MATRESS, ***n.*** **A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss or other soft material, and quilted.**

MATRICE, MATRIX, ***n.*** **[L. matrix, from mater, mother.]**

1. The womb; the cavity in which the fetus of an animal is formed and nourished till its birth.*NWAD MATRICE.2*

2. A mold; the cavity in which any thing is formed, and which gives it shape; as the matrix of a type.*NWAD MATRICE.3*

3. The place where any thing is formed or produced; as the matrix of metals; gang.*NWAD MATRICE.4*

4. In dyeing, the five simple colors, black, white, blue, red and yellow, of which all the rest are composed.*NWAD MATRICE.5*

MATRICIDAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to matricide.**

MATRICIDE, ***n.*** **[L. matricidium; mater, mother, and coedo, to slay.]**

1. The killing or murder of a mother.*NWAD MATRICIDE.2*

2. The killer or murderer of his mother.*NWAD MATRICIDE.3*

MATRICULATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. matricula, a roll or register, from matrix.]**

To enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.*NWAD MATRICULATE.2*

MATRICULATE, ***n.*** **One enrolled in a register, and thus admitted to membership in a society.**

MATRICULATION, ***n.*** **The act of registering a name and admitting to membership.**

MATRIMONIAL, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal; as matrimonial rights or duties.*NWAD MATRIMONIAL.2*

2. Derived from marriage.*NWAD MATRIMONIAL.3*

If he relied on that title, he could be but a king at curtesy, and have rather a matrimonial, than a regal power.*NWAD MATRIMONIAL.4*

MATRIMONIALLY, *adv.* According to the manner or laws of marriage.

MATRIMONIOUS, *a.* Matrimonial. [Little used.]

MATRIMONY, *n.* [L. matrimonium, from mater, mother.]

Marriage; wedlock; the union of man and woman for life; the nuptial state.*NWAD MATRIMONY.2*

If any man know cause why this couple should not be joined in holy matrimony, they are to declare it.*NWAD MATRIMONY.3*

MATRIX. [See *Matrice*.]

MATRON, *n.* [L. matrona; from mater, mother.]

An elderly married woman, or an elderly lady.*NWAD MATRON.2*

MATRONAL, *a.* [L. matronalis.] Pertaining to a matron, suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly.

MATRONIZE, *v.t.* To render matronlike.

MATRONLIKE, *a.* Having the manners of an elderly woman; grave; sedate; becoming a matron.

MATRONLY, *a.* Elderly; advanced in years.

MATROSS, *n.* Matrosses are soldiers in a train of artillery, who are next to the gunners and assist them in loading, firing and

sponging the guns. They carry fire-locks, and march with the store wagons as guards and assistants.

MATTAMORE, *n.* In the east, a subterranean repository for wheat.

MATTER, *n.* [L. materia; Heb. to measure; L. metior.]

1. Substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is thrown our of discharged in a tumor, boil or abscess; pus; purulent substance collected in an abscess, the effect of suppuration more or less perfect; as digested matter; sanious matter.*NWAD MATTER.2*

2. Body; substance extended; that which is visible or tangible; as earth, wood, stone, air, vapor, water.*NWAD MATTER.3*

3. In a more general and philosophic sense, the substance of which all bodies are composed; the substratum of sensible qualities, though the parts composing the substratum may not be visible or tangible.*NWAD MATTER.4*

Matter is usually divided by philosophical writers into four kinds or classes; solid, liquid; aeriform, and imponderable. Solid substances are those whose parts firmly cohere and resist impression, as wood or stone; liquids have free motion among their parts, and easily yield to impression, as water and wine. Aeriform substances are elastic fluids, called vapors and gases, as air and oxygen gas. The imponderable substances are destitute of weight, as light, caloric, electricity, and magnetism.*NWAD MATTER.5*

4. Subject; thing treated; that about which we write or speak; that which employs thought or excites emotion; as, this is matter of praise, of gratitude, or of astonishment.*NWAD MATTER.6*

Son of God, Savior of men, thy name*NWAD MATTER.7*

Shall be the copious matter of my song.*NWAD MATTER.8*

5. The very thing supposed or intended.*NWAD MATTER.9*

He grants the deluge to have come so very near the matter, that few escaped.*NWAD MATTER.10*

6. Affair; business; event; thing; course of things. Matters have succeeded well thus far; observe how matters stand; thus the matter rests at present; thus the matter ended.*NWAD MATTER.11*

To help the matter, the alchimists call in many vanities from astrology.*NWAD MATTER.12*

Some young female seems to have carried matters so far, that she is ripe for asking advice.*NWAD MATTER.13*

7. Cause of any event, as of any disturbance, of a disease, or of a difficulty. When a moving machine stops suddenly, we ask, what is the matter? When a person is ill, we ask, what is the matter? When a tumult or quarrel takes place, we ask, what is the matter?*NWAD MATTER.14*

8. Subject of complaint; suit; demand.*NWAD MATTER.15*

If the matter should be tried by duel between two champions--*NWAD MATTER.16*

Every great matter they shall bring to thee, but every small matter they shall judge-- *Exodus 18:22*.*NWAD MATTER.17*

9. Import; consequence; importance; moment.*NWAD MATTER.18*

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,*NWAD MATTER.19*

No matter which, so neither of them lie.*NWAD MATTER.20*

10. Space of time; a portion of distance.*NWAD MATTER.21*

I have thoughts to tarry a small matter.*NWAD MATTER.22*

Away he goes, a matter of seven miles--*NWAD MATTER.23*

[In these last senses, the use of matter is now vulgar.]*NWAD MATTER.24*

Upon the matter, considering the whole; taking all things into view. This phrase is now obsolete; but in lieu of it, we sometimes use, upon the whole matter.*NWAD MATTER.25*

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were, upon the whole matter, equal in foot.*NWAD MATTER.26*

Matter of record, that which is recorded, or which may be proved by record.*NWAD MATTER.27*

MATTER, *v.i.* To be of importance; to import; used with it, this, that, or what. This matters not; that matters not; chiefly used in negative phrases; as, what matters it?

It matters not how they are called, so we know who they are.*NWAD MATTER.29*

1. To maturate; to form pus; to collect, as matter in an abscess.*NWAD MATTER.30*

Each slight sore mattereth. [Little used.]*NWAD MATTER.31*

[We now use maturate.]*NWAD MATTER.32*

MATTER, *v.t.* To regard. [Not used.]

MATTERLESS, *a.* Void of matter.

MATTERY, *a.* Purulent; generating pus; as a mattery cough.

MATTOCK, *n.* A tool to grub up weeds or roots; a grubbing hoe.

MATTRESS. [See *Matress*, a more correct orthography.]

MATURANT, *n.* [L. maturo, from maturus, mature, ripe.]

In pharmacy, a medicine or application to a tumor, which promotes suppuration.*NWAD MATURANT.2*

MATURATE, *v.t.* [L. maturo, to hasten, from maturus, ripe.]

To ripen; to hasten or promote suppuration.*NWAD MATURATE.2*

MATURATE, *v.i.* To become ripe; to suppurate, as a tumor, and form pus.

MATURATION, *n.* The process of ripening or coming to maturity; ripeness.

1. The process of suppurating; suppuration; the forming of pus in tumors.*NWAD MATURATION.2*

MATURATIVE, *a.* Ripening; conducing to ripeness.

1. Conducing to suppuration, or the formation of matter in a tumor or abscess.*NWAD MATURATIVE.2*

MATURE, *a.* [L. maturus; meto.]

1. Ripe; perfected by time or natural growth; as a man of mature age. We apply it to a young man of mature age. We apply it to a young man who has arrived to the age when he is supposed to be competent to manage his own concerns; to a young woman who is fit to be married; and to elderly men who have much experience.*NWAD MATURE.2*

Their prince is a man of learning and virtue,*NWAD MATURE.3*

mature in years--*NWAD MATURE.4*

Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race.*NWAD MATURE.5*

How shall I meet or how accost the sage,*NWAD MATURE.6*

Unskilled in speech, nor yet mature of age.*NWAD MATURE.7*

2. Brought to perfection; used of plants. The wheat is mature.*NWAD MATURE.8*

3. Completed; prepared; ready. The plan or scheme was

mature.*NWAD MATURE.9*

This lies glowing, and is mature for the violent breaking out.*NWAD MATURE.10*

4. Ripe; come to suppuration; as, the tumor is mature.*NWAD MATURE.11*

MATURE, *v.t.* [L. maturo.] To ripen; to hasten to a perfect state; to promote ripeness.

Prick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not mature it.*NWAD MATURE.13*

1. To advance towards perfection.*NWAD MATURE.14*

Love indulged my labors past,*NWAD MATURE.15*

Matures my present, and shall bound my last.*NWAD MATURE.16*

MATURE, *v.i.* To advance toward ripeness; to become ripe or perfect. Wine matures by age, or by agitation in a long voyage. The judgment matures by age and experience.

MATURED, *pp.* Ripened; advanced to perfection; prepared.

MATURELY, *adv.* With ripeness; completely.

1. With full deliberation. A prince entering on war, ought, maturely to consider the state of his finances.*NWAD MATURELY.2*

2. Early; soon. [A Latinism, little used.]*NWAD MATURELY.3*

MATURING, *ppr.* Ripening; being in or coming to a complete state.

MATURITY, MATURENESS, *n.* Ripeness; a state of perfection or completeness; as the maturity of age or of judgment; the maturity of corn or of grass; the maturity of a plan or scheme.

MATUTINAL, MATUTINE, *a.* [L. matutinus.] Pertaining to the morning.

MATWEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Lygeum.

MAUDLIN, *a.* [corrupted from Magdelen, who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping.]

Drunk; fuddled; approaching to intoxication; stupid.*NWAD MAUDLIN.2*

And the kind maudlin crowd melts in her praise.*NWAD MAUDLIN.3*

MAUDLIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Achillea.

MAUGER, *adv.* In spite of; in opposition to; not withstanding; used only in burlesque.

This, mauger all the world, will I keep safe.*NWAD MAUGER.2*

MAUKIN. [See *Malkin*.]

MAUL, *n.* [L. malleus. See *Mall*.]

A heavy wooden hammer; written also mall.*NWAD MAUL.2*

MAUL, *v.t.* To beat and bruise with a heavy stick or cudgel; to wound in a coarse manner.

Meek modern faith to murder, hack and maul.*NWAD MAUL.4*

MAUNCH, *n.* A loose sleeve. [Not used.]

MAUND, *n.* A handbasket; a word used in Scotland.

MAUND, MAUNDER, *v.t.* and *i.* To mutter; to murmur; to grumble; to beg.

MAUNDER, *n.* A beggar.

MAUNDERER, ***n.*** **A grumbler.**

MAUNDERING, ***n.*** **Complaint.**

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, ***n.*** **The Thursday in passion week, or next before Good Friday.**

MAUSOLEAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.**

MAUSOLEUM, ***n.*** **A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.**

MAUTHER, ***n.*** **A foolish young girl. [Not used.]**

MAVIS, ***n.*** **A bird, a species of Turdus.**

MAW, ***n.***

1. The stomach of brutes; applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt only.*NWAD MAW.2*

2. The craw of fowls.*NWAD MAW.3*

MAWK, ***n.*** **A maggot; a slattern. [Not in use.]**

MAWKINGLY, ***adv.*** **Slatternly; sluttishly.**

MAWKISH, ***a.*** **Apt to cause satiety or lothing.**

So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull.*NWAD MAWKISH.2*

MAWKISHNESS, ***n.*** **Aptness to cause lothing.**

MAWKY, ***a.*** **Maggoty. [Local.]**

MAWMET, ***n.*** **[from Mahomet.] A puppet; anciently, an idol.**

MAWMETRY, ***n.*** **The religion of Mohammed; also, idolatry.**

MAWMISH, ***a.*** **[from maw, or mawmet.] Foolish; silly; idle; nauseous.**

MAWWORM, ***n.*** **A worm that infests the stomach.**

MAXILLAR, MAXILLARY, ***a.*** **[L. maxillaris, from maxilla, the jaw-bone; probably from the root of mash.] Pertaining to the jaw; as the maxillary bones or glands.**

MAXIM, ***n.*** **[L. maximum, literally the greatest.]**

1. An established principle or proposition; a principle generally received or admitted as true. It is nearly the same in popular usage, as axiom in philosophy and mathematics.*NWAD MAXIM.2*

It is a maxim of state, that countries newly acquired and not settled, are matters of burden, rather than of strength.*NWAD MAXIM.3*

It is their maxim, love is love's reward.*NWAD MAXIM.4*

2. In music, the longest note formerly used, equal to two longs, or four breves.*NWAD MAXIM.5*

MAXIM-MONGER, ***n.*** **One who deals much in maxims.**

MAXIMUM, ***n.*** **[L.] In mathematics, the greatest number or quantity attainable in any given case; opposed to minimum.**

MAY — MEDALLIST

MAY, *n.* [L. Maius.]

1. The fifth month of the year, beginning with January, but the third, beginning with March, as was the ancient practice of the Romans.*NWAD MAY.2*

2. A young woman.*NWAD MAY.3*

3. The early part of life.*NWAD MAY.4*

His May of youth and bloom of lustihood.*NWAD MAY.5*

MAY, *v.i.* To gather flowers in May-morning.

MAY, *verb aux.*; *pret.* might.

1. To be possible. We say, a thing may be, or may not be; an event may happen; a thing may be done, if means are not wanting.*NWAD MAY.8*

2. To have physical power; to be able.*NWAD MAY.9*

Make the most of life you may.*NWAD MAY.10*

3. To have moral power; to have liberty, leave, license or permission; to be permitted; to be allowed. A man may do what the laws permit. He may do what is not against decency, propriety or good manners. We may not violate the laws, or the rules of good breeding. I told the servant he might be absent.*NWAD MAY.11*

Thou mayest be no longer steward. *Luke 16:2*.*NWAD MAY.12*

4. It is used in prayer and petitions to express desire. O may we never experience the evils we dread. So also in expressions of good will. May you live happily, and be a blessing to your country. It was formerly used for can, and its radical sense is the same.*NWAD MAY.13*

May be, it may be, are expressions equivalent to perhaps, by

chance, peradventure, that is, it is possible to be.*NWAD MAY.14*

MAY-APPLE, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Podophyllum.**

MAY-BLOOM, ***n.*** **The hawthorn.**

MAY-BUG, ***n.*** **A chaffer.**

MAY-BUSH, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Crataegus.**

MAY-DAY, ***n.*** **The first day of May.**

MAY-DEW, ***n.*** **The dew of May, which is said to whiten linen, and to afford by repeated distillations, a red and odoriferous spirit. It has been supposed that from the preparation of this dew, the Rosicrucians took their name.**

MAY-DUKE, ***n.*** **A variety of the common cherry.**

MAY-FLOWER, ***n.*** **A plant; a flower that appears in May.**

MAY-FLY, ***n.*** **An insect or fly that appears in May.**

MAY-GAME, ***n.*** **Sport or diversion; play, such as is used on the first of May.**

MAYING, ***n.*** **The gathering of flowers on May-day.**

MAY-LADY, ***n.*** **The queen or lady of May, in old May-games.**

MAY-LILY, ***n.*** **The lily of the valley, of the genus Convallaria.**

MAY-MORN, ***n.*** **Freshness; vigor.**

MAY-POLE, ***n.*** **A pole to dance round in May; a long pole erected.**

MAY-WEED, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Anthemis.**

MAYHEM. [See *Maim*.]

MAYOR, *n.* [L. miror.] The chief magistrate of a city, who, in London and York, is called lord mayor. The mayor of a city, in America, is the chief judge of the city court, and is assisted, in some cases at least, by two or more aldermen. To the lord mayor of London belong several courts of judicature, as the hustings, court of requests, and court of common council.

MAYORALTY, *n.* The office of a mayor.

MAYORESS, *n.* The wife of a mayor.

MAZAGAN, *n.* A variety of the common bean, [vicia faba.]

MAZARD, *n.* [probably from the root of marsh.]

1. The jaw. [Not used.]*NWAD MAZARD.2*

2. A kind of cherry.*NWAD MAZARD.3*

MAZARD, *v.t.* To knock on the head. [Not in use.]

MAZARINE, *n.* A deep blue color.

1. A particular way of dressing fowls.*NWAD MAZARINE.2*

2. A little dish set in a larger one.*NWAD MAZARINE.3*

MAZE, *n.*

1. A winding and turning; perplexed state of things; intricacy; a state that embarrasses.*NWAD MAZE.2*

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,*NWAD MAZE.3*

Puzzled with mazes, and perplexed with error.*NWAD MAZE.4*

2. Confusion of thought; perplexity; uncertainty.*NWAD MAZE.5*

3. A labyrinth.*NWAD MAZE.6*

MAZE, *v.t.* To bewilder; to confound with intricacy; to amaze.

MAZE, *v.i.* To be bewildered.

MAZEDNESS, *n.* Confusion; astonishment.

MAZER, *n.* A maple cup.

MAZOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to mazology.

MAZOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in mazology.

MAZOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. a breast, and discourse.]

The doctrine of history of mammiferous animals.*NWAD MAZOLOGY.2*

MAZY, *a.* Winding; perplexed with turns and windings; intricate; as mazy error.

To run the ring and trace the mazy round.*NWAD MAZY.2*

M.D. Medicinoe Doctor, doctor of medicine.

ME, *pron. pers.*; the objective case of I, answering to the oblique cases of ego, in Latin. [L. mihi.] Follow me; give to me; go with me. The phrase "I followed me close," is not in use. Before think, as in methinks, me is properly in the dative case, and the verb is impersonal; the construction is, it appears to me.

MEACOCK, *n.* An uxorious, effeminate man. [Not used.]

MEACOCK, *a.* Lame; timorous; cowardly. [Not used.]

MEAD, *n.* [L. madeo, to be wet.] A fermented liquor consisting of honey and water, sometimes enriched with spices.

MEAD meed,

MEADOW, ***n.*** **med'o. A tract of low land. In America, the word is applied particularly to the low ground on the banks of rivers, consisting of a rich mold or an alluvial soil, whether grass land, pasture, tillage or wood land; as the meadows on the banks of the Connecticut. The word with us does not necessarily imply wet land. This species of land is called, in the western states, bottoms, or bottom land. The word is also used for other low or flat lands, particularly lands appropriated to the culture of grass.**

The word is said to be applied in Great Britain to land somewhat watery, but covered with grass.*NWAD MEADOW.2*

Meadow means pasture or grass land, annually mown for hay; but more particularly, land too moist for cattle to graze on in winter, without spoiling the sward.*NWAD MEADOW.3*

[Mead is used chiefly in poetry.]*NWAD MEADOW.4*

MEADOW-ORE, ***n.*** **In mineralogy, conchoidal bog iron ore.**

MEADOW-RUE, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Thalictrum.**

MEADOW-SAFFRON, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Colchicum.**

MEADOW-SAXIFRAGE, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Peucedanum.**

MEADOW-SWEET, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Spiraea.**

MEADOW-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant.**

MEADOWY, ***a.*** **Containing meadow.**

MEAGER, ***a.*** **[L. macer; Gr. small; allied to Eng. meek.]**

1. Thin; lean; destitute of flesh or having little flesh; applied to animals.*NWAD MEAGER.2*

Meager were his looks,*NWAD MEAGER.3*

Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.*NWAD MEAGER.4*

2. Poor; barren; destitute of richness, fertility, or any thing valuable; as a meager soil; meager limestone.*NWAD MEAGER.5*

3. Barren; poor; wanting strength of diction, or richness of ideas or imagery; as a meager style or composition; meager annals.*NWAD MEAGER.6*

MEAGER, *v.t.* To make lean. [Not used.]

MEAGERLY, *adv.* Poorly; thinly.

MEAGERNESS, *n.* Leanness; want of flesh.

1. Poorness; barrenness; want of fertility or richness.*NWAD MEAGERNESS.2*

2. Scantiness; barrenness; as the meagerness of service.*NWAD MEAGERNESS.3*

MEAK, *n.* A hook with a long handle.

MEAL, *n.*

1. A portion of food taken at one time; a repast. It is customary in the U. States to eat three meals in a day. The principal meal of our ancestors was dinner, at noon.*NWAD MEAL.2*

2. A part; a fragment; in the word piece-meal.*NWAD MEAL.3*

MEAL, *n.* [L. mola, mollis; Eng. mellow.]

1. The substance of edible grain ground to fine particles, and not bolted or sifted. Meal primarily includes the bran as well as the flour. Since bolting has been generally practiced, the word meal is not generally applied to the finer part, or flour, at least in the United States, though I believe it is sometimes so used. In New England,

meal is now usually applied to ground maiz, whether bolted or unbolted, called Indian meal, or corn-meal. The words wheat-meal, and rye-meal are rarely used, though not wholly extinct; and meal occurs also in oatmeal.*NWAD MEAL.5*

2. Flour; the finer part of pulverized grain.*NWAD MEAL.6*

[This sense is now uncommon.]*NWAD MEAL.7*

MEAL, *v.t.* To sprinkle with meal, or to mix meal with. [Little used.]

MEALINESS, *n.* The quality of being mealy; softness or smoothness to the touch.

MEAL-MAN, *n.* A man that deals in meal.

MEAL-TIME, *n.* The usual time of eating meals.

MEALY, *a.* Having the qualities of meal; soft; smooth to the feel.

1. Like meal; farinaceous; soft, dry and friable; as a mealy potato; a mealy apple.*NWAD MEALY.2*

2. Overspread with something that resembles meal; as the mealy wings of an insect.*NWAD MEALY.3*

MEALY-MOUTHED, *a.* Literally, having a soft mouth; hence, unwilling to tell the truth in plain language; inclined to speak of any thing in softer terms than the truth will warrant.

MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS, *n.* Inclination to express the truth in soft words, or to disguise the plain fact; reluctance to tell the plain truth.

MEAN, *a.* [L. communis, vulgus, minor and minuo.]

1. Wanting dignity; low in rank or birth; as a man of mean parentage, mean birth or origin.*NWAD MEAN.2*

2. Wanting dignity of mind; low minded; base; destitute of honor; spiritless.*NWAD MEAN.3*

Can you imagine I so mean could prove,*NWAD MEAN.4*

To save my life by changing of my love?*NWAD MEAN.5*

3. Contemptible; despicable.*NWAD MEAN.6*

The Roman legions and great Caesar found*NWAD MEAN.7*

Our fathers no mean foes.*NWAD MEAN.8*

4. Of little value; low in worth or estimation; worthy of little or no regard.*NWAD MEAN.9*

We fast, not to please men, nor to promote any mean worldly interest.*NWAD MEAN.10*

5. Of little value; humble; poor; as a mean abode; a mean dress.*NWAD MEAN.11*

MEAN, *a.* [L. medium, medius.]

1. Middle; at an equal distance from the extremes; as the means distance; the mean proportion between quantities; the mean ratio.*NWAD MEAN.13*

According to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly.*NWAD MEAN.14*

2. Intervening; intermediate; coming between; as in the mean time or while.*NWAD MEAN.15*

MEAN, *n.* The middle point or place; the middle rate or degree; mediocrity; medium. Observe the golden mean.

There is a mean in all things.*NWAD MEAN.17*

But no authority of gods or men*NWAD MEAN.18*

Allow of any mean in poesy.*NWAD MEAN.19*

1. Intervening time; interval of time; interim; meantime.*NWAD MEAN.20*

And in the mean, vouchsafe her honorable tomb.*NWAD MEAN.21*

Here is an omission of time or while.*NWAD MEAN.22*

2. Measure; regulation. [Not in use.]*NWAD MEAN.23*

3. Instrument; that which is used to effect an object; the medium through which something is done.*NWAD MEAN.24*

The virtuous conversation of christians was a mean to work the conversion of the heathen to Christ.*NWAD MEAN.25*

In this sense, means, in the plural, is generally used, and often with a definitive and verb in the singular.*NWAD MEAN.26*

By this means he had them more at vantage.*NWAD MEAN.27*

A good character, when established, should not be rested on as an end, but employed as a means of doing good.*NWAD MEAN.28*

4. Means, in the plural, income, revenue, resources, substance or estate, considered as the instrument of effecting any purpose. He would have built a house, but he wanted means.*NWAD MEAN.29*

Your means are slender.*NWAD MEAN.30*

5. Instrument of action or performance.*NWAD MEAN.31*

By all means, without fail. Go, by all means.*NWAD MEAN.32*

By no means, not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.*NWAD MEAN.33*

The wine on this side of the lake is by no means so good as that on the other.*NWAD MEAN.34*

By no manner of means, by no means; not the least.*NWAD*

MEAN.35

By any means, possibly; at all.*NWAD MEAN.36*

If by any means I might attain to the resurrection of the dead. *Philippians 3:11*.*NWAD MEAN.37*

Meantime, Meanwhile, in the intervening time. [In this use of these words there is an omission of in or in the; in the meantime.]*NWAD MEAN.38*

MEAN, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* meant; pronounced ment. [L. mens; Eng. mind; L. intendo, propono.]

1. To have in the mind, view or contemplation; to intend.*NWAD MEAN.40*

What mean you by this service? *Exodus 12:26*.*NWAD MEAN.41*

2. To intend; to purpose; to design, with reference to a future act.*NWAD MEAN.42*

Ye thought evil against me, but God meant it for good. *Genesis 50:20*.*NWAD MEAN.43*

3. To signify; to indicate.*NWAD MEAN.44*

What mean these seven ewe lambs? *Genesis 21:29*.*NWAD MEAN.45*

What meaneth the noise of this great shout in the camp of the Hebrews? *1 Samuel 4:6*.*NWAD MEAN.46*

Go ye, and learn what that meaneth-- *Matthew 9:13*.*NWAD MEAN.47*

MEAN, *v.i.* To have thought or ideas; or to have meaning.

MEANDER, *n.* [the name of a winding river in Phrygia.]

1. A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage; as the

meanders of the veins and arteries.*NWAD MEANDER.2*

While lingering rivers in meanders glide.*NWAD MEANDER.3*

2. A maze; a labyrinth; perplexity; as the meanders of the law.*NWAD MEANDER.4*

MEANDER, *v.t.* To wind, turn or flow round; to make flexuous.

MEANDER, *v.i.* To wind or turn in a course or passage; to be intricate.

MEANDERING, *ppr.* or *a.* Winding in a course, passage or current.

MEANDRIAN, *a.* Winding; having many turns.

MEANING, *ppr.* Having in mind; intending; signifying.

MEANING, *n.* That which exists in the mind, view or contemplation as a settled aim or purpose, though not directly expressed. We say, this or that is not his meaning.

1. Intention; purpose; aim; with reference to a future act.*NWAD MEANING.3*

I am no honest man, if there by any good meaning towards you.*NWAD MEANING.4*

2. Signification. What is the meaning of all this parade? The meaning of a hieroglyphic is not always obvious.*NWAD MEANING.5*

3. The sense of words or expressions; that which is to be understood; signification; that which the writer or speaker intends to express or communicate. Words have a literal meaning, or a metaphorical meaning, and it is not always easy to ascertain the real meaning.*NWAD MEANING.6*

4. Sense; power of thinking. [Little used.]*NWAD MEANING.7*

MEANLY, *adv.* [See *Mean*.] Moderately; not in a great degree.

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was meanly cultivated. [Not used.]*NWAD MEANLY.2*

1. Without dignity or rank; in a low condition; as meanly born.*NWAD MEANLY.3*

2. Poorly; as meanly dressed.*NWAD MEANLY.4*

3. Without greatness or elevation of mind; without honor; with a low mind or narrow views. He meanly declines to fulfill his promise.*NWAD MEANLY.5*

Would you meanly thus rely*NWAD MEANLY.6*

On power, you know, I must obey?*NWAD MEANLY.7*

4. Without respect; disrespectfully. We cannot bear to hear others speak meanly of our kindred.*NWAD MEANLY.8*

MEANNESS, *n.* Want of dignity or rank; low state; as meanness of birth or condition. Poverty is not always meanness; it may be connected with it, but men of dignified minds and manners are often poor.

1. Want of excellence of any kind; poorness; rudeness.*NWAD MEANNESS.2*

This figure is of a later date, by the meanness of the workmanship.*NWAD MEANNESS.3*

2. Lowness of mind; want of dignity and elevation; want of honor. Meanness in men incurs contempt. All dishonesty is meanness.*NWAD MEANNESS.4*

3. Sordidness; niggardliness; opposed to liberality or charitableness. Meanness is very different from frugality.*NWAD MEANNESS.5*

4. Want of richness; poorness; as the meanness of dress or

equipage.*NWAD MEANNESS.6*

MEANT, *pret.* and *pp.* of mean.

MEAR. [See *Mere*.]

MEASE, *n.* [from the root of measure.] The quantity of 500; as a mease of herrings. [Not used in America.]

MEASLE, *n.* mee'zl. A leper. [Not in use.]

MEASLED, *a.* mee'zled. [See *Measles*.]

Infected or spotted with measles.*NWAD MEASLED.2*

MEASLES, *n.* mee'zles; with a plural termination.

1. A contagious disease of the human body, usually characterized by an eruption of small red points or spots, from which it has its name.*NWAD MEASLES.2*

2. A disease of swine.*NWAD MEASLES.3*

3. A disease of trees.*NWAD MEASLES.4*

MEASLY, *a.* mee'zly. Infected with measles or eruptions.

MEASURABLE, *a.* mezh'urable. [See *Measure*.]

1. That may be measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation.*NWAD MEASURABLE.2*

2. Moderate; in small quantity or extent.*NWAD MEASURABLE.3*

MEASURABLENESS, *n.* mezh'urableness.

The quality of admitting mensuration.*NWAD MEASURABLENESS.2*

MEASURABLY, *adv.* mezh'urably. Moderately; in a limited degree.

MEASURE, *n.* mezh'ur. [L. mensura, from mensus, with a casual n, the participle of metior, to measure; Eng. to mete.]

1. The whole extent or dimensions of a thing, including length, breadth and thickness.*NWAD MEASURE.2*

The measure thereof is longer than the earth and broader than the sea. *Job 11:9*.*NWAD MEASURE.3*

It is applied also to length or to breadth separately.*NWAD MEASURE.4*

2. That by which extent or dimension is ascertained, either length, breadth, thickness, capacity, or amount; as, a rod or pole is a measure of five yards and a half; an inch, a foot, a yard, are measures of length; a gallon is a measure of capacity. Weights and measures should be uniform. Silver and gold are the common measure of value.*NWAD MEASURE.5*

3. A limited or definite quantity; as a measure of wine or beer.*NWAD MEASURE.6*

4. Determined extent or length; limit.*NWAD MEASURE.7*

Lord, make me to know my end, and the measure of my days. *Psalm 39:4*.*NWAD MEASURE.8*

5. A rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned.*NWAD MEASURE.9*

God's goodness is the measure of his providence.*NWAD MEASURE.10*

6. Proportion; quantity settled.*NWAD MEASURE.11*

I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or its measures of punishment; yet there is such a law.*NWAD MEASURE.12*

7. Full or sufficient quantity.*NWAD MEASURE.13*

I'll never pause again,*NWAD MEASURE.14*

Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine,*NWAD MEASURE.15*

Or fortune given me measure of revenge.*NWAD MEASURE.16*

8. Extent of power or office.*NWAD MEASURE.17*

We will not boast of things without our measure. *2 Corinthians 10:13*.*NWAD MEASURE.18*

9. Portion allotted; extent of ability.*NWAD MEASURE.19*

If else thou seekest*NWAD MEASURE.20*

Aught not surpassing human measure, say.*NWAD MEASURE.21*

10. Degree; quantity indefinite.*NWAD MEASURE.22*

I have laid down, in some measure, the description of the old world.*NWAD MEASURE.23*

A great measure of discretion is to be used in the performance of confession.*NWAD MEASURE.24*

11. In music, that division by which the motion of music is regulated; or the interval or space of time between the rising and falling of the hand or foot of him who beats time. This measure regulates the time of dwelling on each note. The ordinary or common measure is one second.*NWAD MEASURE.25*

12. In poetry, the measure or meter is the manner of ordering and combining the quantities, or the long and short syllables. Thus, hexameter, pentameter, Iambic, Sapphic verses, etc. consist of different measure.*NWAD MEASURE.26*

13. In dancing, the interval between steps, corresponding to the interval between notes in the music.*NWAD MEASURE.27*

My legs can keep no measure in delight.*NWAD MEASURE.28*

14. In geometry, any quantity assumed as one or unity, to which the ratio of other homogeneous or similar quantities is expressed.*NWAD MEASURE.29*

15. Means to an end; an act, step or proceeding towards the accomplishment of an object; an extensive signification of the word, applicable to almost every act preparatory to a final end, and by which it is to be attained. Thus we speak of legislative measures, political measures, public measures, prudent measures, a rash measure, effectual measures, inefficient measures.*NWAD MEASURE.30*

In measure, with moderation; with excess.*NWAD MEASURE.31*

Without measure, without limits; very largely or copiously.*NWAD MEASURE.32*

To have hard measure, to be harshly or oppressively treated.*NWAD MEASURE.33*

Lineal or long measure, measure of length; the measure of lines or distances.*NWAD MEASURE.34*

Liquid measure, the measure of liquors.*NWAD MEASURE.35*

MEASURE, *v.t.* mezh'ur. To compute or ascertain extent, quantity, dimensions or capacity by a certain rule; as, to measure land; to measure distance; to measure the altitude of a mountain; to measure the capacity of a ship or of a cask.

1. To ascertain the degree of any thing; as, to measure the degrees of heat, or of moisture.*NWAD MEASURE.37*

2. To pass through or over.*NWAD MEASURE.38*

We must measure twenty miles to day.*NWAD MEASURE.39*

The vessel plows the sea,*NWAD MEASURE.40*

And measures back with speed her former way.*NWAD*

MEASURE.41

3. To judge of distance, extent or quantity; as, to measure any thing by the eye.*NWAD MEASURE.42*

Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite*NWAD MEASURE.43*

Thy power; what thought can measure thee?*NWAD MEASURE.44*

4. To adjust; to proportion.*NWAD MEASURE.45*

To secure a contended spirit, measure your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires.*NWAD MEASURE.46*

5. To allot or distribute by measure.*NWAD MEASURE.47*

With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. *Matthew 7:2*.*NWAD MEASURE.48*

MEASURED, *pp.* mezh'ured. Computed or ascertained by a rule; adjusted; proportioned; passed over.

1 . *a.* Equal; uniform; steady. He walked with measured steps.*NWAD MEASURED.2*

MEASURELESS, *a.* mezh'urless. Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable.

MEASUREMENT, *n.* mezh'urment. The act of measuring; mensuration.

MEASURER, *n.* mezh'urer. One who measures; one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market.

MEASURING, *ppr.* mezh'uring. Computing or ascertaining length, dimensions, capacity or amount.

1 . *a.* A measuring cast, a throw or cast that requires to be measured, or not to be distinguished from another but by measuring.*NWAD MEASURING.2*

MEAT, ***n.***

1. Food in general; any thing eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast.*NWAD MEAT.2*

And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb--to you it shall be for meat. *Genesis 1:29*.*NWAD MEAT.3*

Every moving thing that liveth, shall be meat for you. *Genesis 9:3*.*NWAD MEAT.4*

Thy carcass shall be meat to all fowls of the air. *Deuteronomy 28:26*.*NWAD MEAT.5*

2. The flesh of animals used as food. This is now the more usual sense of the word. The meat of carnivorous animals is tough, coarse and ill flavored. The meat of herbivorous animals is generally palatable.*NWAD MEAT.6*

3. In Scripture, spiritual food; that which sustains and nourishes spiritual life or holiness.*NWAD MEAT.7*

My flesh is meat indeed. *John 6:55*.*NWAD MEAT.8*

4. Spiritual comfort; that which delights the soul.*NWAD MEAT.9*

My meat is to do the will of him that sent me. *John 4:34*.*NWAD MEAT.10*

5. Products of the earth proper for food. *Habakkuk 3:17*.*NWAD MEAT.11*

6. The more abstruse doctrines of the gospel, or mysteries of religion. *Hebrews 5:12-14*.*NWAD MEAT.12*

7. Ceremonial ordinances. *Hebrews 13:9*.*NWAD MEAT.13*

To sit at meat, to sit or recline at the table.*NWAD MEAT.14*

MEATED, ***a.*** **Fed; fattened. [Not used.]**

MEATHE, ***n.*** **Liquor or drink. [Not used.]**

MEAT-OFFERING, ***n.*** **An offering consisting of meat or food.**

MEATY, ***a.*** **Fleshy, but not fat. [Local.]**

MEAWL. [See ***Mewl*****.]**

MEAZLING, ***ppr.*** **Falling in small drops; properly mizzling, or rather mistling, from mist.**

MECHANIC, MECHANICAL, ***a.*** **[L. mechanicus; Gr. a machine.]**

1. Pertaining to machines, or to the art of constructing machines; pertaining to the art of making wares, goods, instruments, furniture, etc. We say, a man is employed in mechanical labor; he lives by mechanical occupation.*NWAD MECHANIC.2*

2. Constructed or performed by the rules or laws of mechanics. The work is not mechanical.*NWAD MECHANIC.3*

3. Skilled in the art of making machines; bred to manual labor.*NWAD MECHANIC.4*

4. Pertaining to artisans or mechanics; vulgar.*NWAD MECHANIC.5*

To make a god, a hero or a king,*NWAD MECHANIC.6*

Descend to a mechanic dialect.*NWAD MECHANIC.7*

5. Pertaining to the principles of mechanics, in philosophy; as mechanical powers or forces; a mechanical principle.*NWAD MECHANIC.8*

6. Acting by physical power; as mechanical pressure.*NWAD MECHANIC.9*

The terms mechanical and chimical, are thus distinguished; those changes which bodies undergo without altering their constitution, that is, losing their identity, such as changes of place, of figure, etc.

are mechanical; those which alter the constitution of bodies, making them different substances, as when flour, yeast and water unite to form bread, are chimical. In the one case, the changes relate to masses of matter, as the motions of the heavenly bodies, or the action of the wind on a ship under sail; in the other case, the changes occur between the particles of matter, as the action of heat in melting lead, or the union of sand and lime forming mortar. Most of what are usually called the mechanic arts, are partly mechanical, and partly chimical.*NWAD MECHANIC.10*

MECHANIC, *n.* A person whose occupation is to construct machines, or goods, wares, instruments, furniture, and the like.

1. One skilled in a mechanical occupation or art.*NWAD MECHANIC.12*

MECHANICALLY, *adv.* According to the laws of mechanism, or good workmanship.

1. By physical force or power.*NWAD MECHANICALLY.2*

2. By the laws of motion, without intelligence or design, or by the force of habit. We say, a man arrives to such perfection in playing on an instrument, that his fingers move mechanically.*NWAD MECHANICALLY.3*

Mechanically turned or inclined, naturally or habitually disposed to use mechanical arts.*NWAD MECHANICALLY.4*

MECHANICALNESS, *n.* The state of being mechanical, or governed by mechanism.

MECHANICIAN, *n.* One skilled in mechanics.

MECHANICS, *n.* That science which treats of the doctrines of motion. It investigates the forces by which bodies are kept either in equilibrium or in motion, and is accordingly divided into statics and dynamics.

A mathematical science which shows the effects of powers or

moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion.*NWAD MECHANICS.2*

It is a well known truth in mechanics, that the actual and theoretical powers of a machine will never coincide.*NWAD MECHANICS.3*

MECHANISM, *n.* The construction of a machine, engine or instrument, intended to apply power to a useful purpose; the structure of parts, or manner in which the parts of a machine are united to answer its design.

1. Action of a machine, according to the laws of mechanics.*NWAD MECHANISM.2*

MECHANIST, *n.* The maker of machines, or one skilled in mechanics.

MECHLIN, *n.* A species of lace, made at Mechlin.

MECHOACAN, *n.* White jalap, the root of an American species of Convolvulus, from Mechoacan, in Mexico; a purgative of slow operation, but safe.

MECONIATE, *n.* A salt consisting of meconic acid and a base.

MECONIC, *a.* Meconic acid is an acid contained in opium.

MECONITE, *n.* A small sandstone; ammite.

MECONIUM, *n.* [Gr. poppy.]

1. The juice of the white poppy, which has the virtues of opium.*NWAD MECONIUM.2*

2. The first faeces of infants.*NWAD MECONIUM.3*

MEDAL, *n.* [L. metallum, metal.] An ancient coin, or a piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device to preserve the portrait of some distinguished person, or the

memory of an illustrious action or event.

MEDALLIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a medal or to medals.**

MEDALLION, ***n.*** **A large antique stamp or medal.**

1. The representation of a medallion.*NWAD MEDALLION.2*

MEDALLIST, ***n.*** **A person that is skilled or curious in medals.**

MEDDLE, *v.i.*

1. To have to do; to take part; to interpose and act in the concerns of others, or in affairs in which one's interposition is not necessary; often with the sense of intrusion or officiousness.*NWAD MEDDLE.2*

I have thus far been an upright judge, not meddling with the design nor disposition.*NWAD MEDDLE.3*

What hast thou to do to meddle with the affairs of my family?*NWAD MEDDLE.4*

Why should'st thou meddle to thy hurt? *2 Kings 14:10*.*NWAD MEDDLE.5*

2. To have to do; to touch; to handle. Meddle not with edge-tools, is an admonition to children. When the object is specified, meddle is properly followed by with or in; usually by the former.*NWAD MEDDLE.6*

The civil lawyers--have meddled in a matter that belongs not to them.*NWAD MEDDLE.7*

MEDDLE, *v.t.* To mix, to mingle.

He meddled his talk with many a tear.*NWAD MEDDLE.9*

MEDDLER, *n.* One that meddles; one that interferes or busies himself with things in which he has no concern; an officious person; a busy body.

MEDDLESOME, *a.* Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; officiously intrusive.

MEDDLESOMENESS, *n.* Officious interposition in the affairs of others.

MEDDLING, *ppr.* Having to do; touching; handling; officiously

interposing in other men's concerns.

1 . *a.* Officious; busy in other men's affairs; as a meddling neighbor.*NWAD MEDDLING.2*

MEDIAL, *a.* [L. medius, middle.] Mean; noting a mean or average.

Medial alligation, is a method of finding the mean rate or value of a mixture consisting of two or more ingredients of different quantities and values. In this case, the quantity and value of each ingredient are given.*NWAD MEDIAL.2*

MEDIANT, *n.* In music, an appellation given to the third above the key-note, because it divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into thirds.

MEDIATE, *a.* [L. medius, middle.] Middle; being between the two extremes.

Anxious we hover in a mediate state.*NWAD MEDIATE.2*

1. Interposed; intervening; being between two objects.*NWAD MEDIATE.3*

Soon the mediate clouds shall be dispelled.*NWAD MEDIATE.4*

2. Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument. Thus we speak of mediate and immediate cause of its motion; the oar with which a man rows a boat is the immediate cause of its motion; but the rower is the mediate cause, acting by means of the oar.*NWAD MEDIATE.5*

MEDIATE, *v.i.* To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each; to act indifferently between contending parties, with a view to reconciliation; to intercede. The prince that mediates between nations and prevents a war, is the benefactor of both parties.

1. To be between two. [Little used.]*NWAD MEDIATE.7*

MEDIATE, *v.t.* To effect by mediation or interposition between parties; as, to mediate a peace.

1. To limit by something in the middle. [Not used.]*NWAD MEDIATE.9*

MEDIATELY, *adv.* By means or by a secondary cause, acting between the first cause and the effect.

God worketh all things amongst us mediately, by secondary means.*NWAD MEDIATELY.2*

The king grants a manor to A, and A grants a portion of it to B. In this case, B holds his lands immediately of A, but mediately of the king.*NWAD MEDIATELY.3*

MEDIATION, *n.* [L. medius, middle.]

1. Interposition; intervention; agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them. The contentions of individuals and families are often terminated by the mediation of friends. The controversies of nations are sometimes adjusted by mediation. The reconciliation of sinners to God by the mediation of Christ, is a glorious display of divine benevolence.*NWAD MEDIATION.2*

2. Agency interposed; intervenient power.*NWAD MEDIATION.3*

The soul, during its residence in the body, does all things by the mediation of the passions.*NWAD MEDIATION.4*

3. Intercession; entreaty for another.*NWAD MEDIATION.5*

MEDIATOR, *n.* One that interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them.

1. By way of eminence, Christ is the mediator, the divine intercessor through whom sinners may be reconciled to an offended God. *1 Timothy 2:5*.*NWAD MEDIATOR.2*

Christ is a mediator by nature, as partaking of both natures divine

and human; and mediator by office, as transacting matters between God and man.*NWAD MEDIATOR.3*

MEDIATORIAL, *a.* Belonging to a mediator; as mediatorial office or character. [Mediatory is not used.]

MEDIATORSHIP, *n.* The office of a mediator.

MEDIATRESS, MEDIATRIX, *n.* A female mediator.

MEDIC, *n.* A plant of the genus Medicago. The sea-medic is of the same genus; the medic vetch is of the genus Hedysarum.

MEDICABLE, *a.* [See *Medical*.] That may be cured or healed.

MEDICAL, *a.* [L. medicus, from medcor, to heal; Gr. cure.]

1. Pertaining to the art of healing diseases; as the medical profession; medical services.*NWAD MEDICAL.2*

2. Medicinal; containing that which heals; tending to cure; as the medical properties of a plant.*NWAD MEDICAL.3*

MEDICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of medicine; according to the rules of the healing art, or for the purpose of healing; as a simple or mineral medically used or applied.

1. In relation to the healing art; as a plant medically considered.*NWAD MEDICALLY.2*

MEDICAMENT, *n.* [L. medicamentum.] Any thing used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application.

MEDICAMENTAL, *a.* Relating to healing applications; having the qualities of medicaments.

MEDICAMENTALLY, *adv.* After the manner of healing applications.

MEDICASTER, ***n.*** **A quack.**

MEDICATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. medico.] To tincture or impregnate with healing substances, or with any thing medicinal.**

MEDICATED, ***pp.*** **Prepared or furnished with any thing medicinal.**

MEDICATING, ***ppr.*** **Impregnating with medical substances; preparing with any thing medicinal.**

MEDICATION, ***n.*** **The act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances; the infusion of medicinal virtues.**

1. The use of medicine.*NWAD MEDICATION.2*

MEDICINABLE, ***a.*** **Having the properties of medicine; medicinal. [The latter is the word now used.]**

MEDICINAL, [L. medicinalis.] Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease; adapted to the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders; as medicinal plants, medicinal virtues of minerals; medicinal springs. The waters of Saratoga and Ballston are remarkably medicinal.

1. Pertaining to medicine; as medicinal days or hours.*NWAD MEDICINAL.2*

MEDICINALLY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of medicine; with medicinal qualities.**

1. With a view to healing; as, to use a mineral medicinally.*NWAD MEDICINALLY.2*

MEDICINE, ***n.*** **[L. medicina, from medeor, to cure; vulgarly and improperly pronounced med'sn.]**

1. Any substance, liquid or solid, that has the property of curing or mitigating disease in animals, or that is used for that purpose.

Simples, plants and minerals furnish most of our medicines. Even poisons used with judgment and in moderation, are safe and efficacious medicines. Medicines are internal or external, simple or compound.*NWAD MEDICINE.2*

2. The art of preventing, curing or alleviating the diseases of the human body. Hence we say, the study of medicine, or a student of medicine.*NWAD MEDICINE.3*

3. In the French sense, a physician. [Not in use.]*NWAD MEDICINE.4*

MEDICINE, *v.t.* To affect or operate on as medicine. [Not used.]

MEDIETY, *n.* [L. medietas; from L. medius, middle.]

The middle state or part; half; moiety. [Little used.]*NWAD MEDIETY.2*

MEDIN, *n.* A small coin.

MEDIOCRAL, *a.* [L. mediocris.] Being of a middle quality; indifferent; ordinary; as mediocral intellect. [Rare.]

MEDIOCRIST, *n.* A person of middling abilities. [Not used.]

MEDIOCRITY, *n.* [L. mediocritas, from mediocris, middling; medius, middle.]

1. A middle state or degree; a moderate degree or rate. A mediocrity of condition is most favorable to morals and happiness. A mediocrity of talents well employed will generally ensure respectability.*NWAD MEDIOCRITY.2*

Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a mediocrity of success.*NWAD MEDIOCRITY.3*

2. Moderation; temperance.*NWAD MEDIOCRITY.4*

We owe obedience to the law of reason, which teacheth mediocrity in meats and drinks.*NWAD MEDIOCRITY.5*

MEDITATE, *v.i.* [L. meditor.]

1. To dwell on any thing in thought; to contemplate; to study; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind; appropriately but not exclusively used of pious contemplation, or a consideration of the great truths of religion.*NWAD MEDITATE.2*

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night. *Psalm 1:2*.*NWAD MEDITATE.3*

2. To intend; to have in contemplation.*NWAD MEDITATE.4*

I meditate to pass the remainder of life in a state of undisturbed repose.*NWAD MEDITATE.5*

MEDITATE, *v.t.* To plan by revolving in the mind; to contrive; to intend.

Some affirmed that I meditated a war.*NWAD MEDITATE.7*

1. To think on; to revolve in the mind.*NWAD MEDITATE.8*

Blessed is the man that doth meditate good things.*NWAD MEDITATE.9*

MEDITATED, *pp.* Planned; contrived.

MEDITATING, *ppr.* Revolving in the mind; contemplating; contriving.

MEDITATION, *n.* [L. meditatio.] Close or continued thought; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; serious contemplation.

Let the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer. *Psalm 19:14*.*NWAD MEDITATION.2*

MEDITATIVE, ***a.*** **Addicted to meditation.**

1. Expressing meditation or design.*NWAD MEDITATIVE.2*

MEDITERRANE, MEDITERRANEAN, MEDITERRANEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. medius, middle, and terra, land.]**

1. Inclosed or nearly inclosed with land; as the Mediterranean sea, between Europe and Africa. [Mediterrane is not used.]*NWAD MEDITERRANE.2*

2. Inland; remote from the ocean or sea; as mediterraneous mountains.*NWAD MEDITERRANE.3*

MEDIUM, ***n. plu.*** **mediums; media not being generally, though sometimes used. [L.] In philosophy, the space or substance through which a body moves or passes to any point. Thus either is supposed to be the medium through which the planets move; air is the medium through which bodies move near the earth; water the medium in which fishes live and move; glass a medium through which light passes; and we speak of a resisting medium, a refracting medium, etc.**

1. In logic, the mean or middle term of a syllogism, or the middle term in an argument, being the reason why a thing is affirmed or denied.*NWAD MEDIUM.2*

Nothing can be honorable that violates moral principle.*NWAD MEDIUM.3*

Dueling violates moral principle.*NWAD MEDIUM.4*

Therefore dueling is not honorable.*NWAD MEDIUM.5*

Here the second term is the medium, mean, or middle term.*NWAD MEDIUM.6*

2. Arithmetical medium, that which is equally distant from each extreme, or which exceeds the lesser extreme as much as it is exceeded by the greater, in respect of quantity, not of proportion.

Thus, 9 is a medium between 6 and 12.*NWAD MEDIUM.7*

3. Geometrical medium, is that wherein the same ratio is preserved between the first and second terms, as between the second and third. Thus, 6 is a geometrical medium between 4 and 9.*NWAD MEDIUM.8*

In the three last senses or applications, mean is more generally used for medium.*NWAD MEDIUM.9*

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is accomplished, conveyed or carried on. Thus money is the medium of commerce; coin is the common medium of trade among all civilized nations, but wampum is the medium of trade among the Indian tribes, and bills of credit or bank notes are often used as mediums of trade in the place of gold and silver. Intelligence is communicated through the medium of the press.*NWAD MEDIUM.10*

5. The middle place or degree; the mean.*NWAD MEDIUM.11*

The just medium of this case lies between pride and abjection.*NWAD MEDIUM.12*

6. A kind of printing paper of middle size.*NWAD MEDIUM.13*

MEDLAR, *n.* [L. mespilus.] A tree and a genus of trees, called Mespilus; also, the fruit of the tree. The German or common medlar is cultivated in gardens for its fruit.

MEDLE, *v.t.* To mix; not used, but hence,

MEDLEY, *n.* A mixture; a mingled and confused mass of ingredients; used often or commonly with some degree of contempt.

This medley of philosophy and war.*NWAD MEDLEY.2*

Love is a medley of endearments, jars, suspicions, reconcilements, wars--then peace again.*NWAD MEDLEY.3*

MEDLEY, *a.* Mingled; confused. [Little used.]

MEDULLAR, MEDULLARY, *a.* [L. medullaris, from medulla, marrow.]

Pertaining to marrow; consisting of marrow; resembling marrow; as medullary substance.*NWAD MEDULLAR.2*

MEDULLIN, *n.* [L. medulla.] The pith of the sunflower, which has neither taste nor smell. It is insoluble in water, ether, alcohol and oils, but soluble in nitric acid, and instead of yielding suberic acid, it yields the oxalic.

MEED, *n.*

1. Reward; recompense; that which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of merit.*NWAD MEED.2*

Thanks to men*NWAD MEED.3*

Of noble minds is honorable meed.*NWAD MEED.4*

2. A gift or present. [Not used.]*NWAD MEED.5*

MEEK, *a.* [L. mucus; Eng. mucilage; Heb. to melt.]

1. Mild of temper; soft; gentle; not easily provoked or irritated; yielding; given to forbearance under injuries.*NWAD MEEK.2*

Now the man Moses was very meek, above all men. *Numbers 12:3*.*NWAD MEEK.3*

2. Appropriately, humble, in an evangelical sense; submissive to the divine will; not proud, self-sufficient or refractory; not peevish and apt to complain of divine dispensations. Christ says, “Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest to your souls.” *Matthew 11:29*.*NWAD MEEK.4*

Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. *Matthew 5:5*.*NWAD MEEK.5*

MEEKEN, *v.t.* mee’kn. To make meek; to soften; to render mild.

MEEKLY, *adv.* Mildly; gently; submissively; humbly; not proudly or roughly.

And this mis-seeming discord meekly lay aside.*NWAD MEEKLY.2*

MEEKNESS, *n.* Softness of temper; mildness; gentleness; forbearance under injuries and provocations.

1. In an evangelical sense, humility; resignation; submission to the divine will, without murmuring or peevishness; opposed to pride, arrogance and refractoriness. *Galatians 5:23*.*NWAD MEEKNESS.2*

I beseech you by the meekness of Christ. *2 Corinthians 10:1*.*NWAD MEEKNESS.3*

Meekness is a grace which Jesus alone inculcated, and which no ancient philosopher seems to have understood or recommended.*NWAD MEEKNESS.4*

MEER, *a.* Simple; unmixed; usually written mere.

MEER, *n.* A lake; a boundary. [See *Mere*.]

MEERED, *a.* Relating to a boundary. [See *Mere*.]

MEER-SCHAUM, *n.* A hydrate of magnesia combined with silex. It occurs in beds in Natolia, and when first taken out, is soft, and makes lather like soap. It is manufactured into tobacco pipes, which are boiled in oil or wax, and baked.

MEET, *a.* [L. convenio.] Fit; suitable; proper; qualified; convenient; adapted, as to a use or purpose.

Ye shall pass over armed before your brethren, the children of Israel, all that are meet for the war. *Deuteronomy 3:18*.*NWAD MEET.2*

It was meet that we should make merry-- *Luke 15:32*.*NWAD MEET.3*

Bring forth fruits meet for repentance. *Matthew 3:8*.*NWAD MEET.4*

MEET, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* met. [Gr. with.]

1. To come together, approaching in opposite or different directions; to come face to face; as, to meet a man in the road.*NWAD MEET.6*

His daughter came out to meet him with timbrels and with dances. *Judges 11:34*.*NWAD MEET.7*

2. To come together in any place; as, we met many strangers at the levee.*NWAD MEET.8*

3. To come together in hostility; to encounter. The armies met on the plains of Pharsalia.*NWAD MEET.9*

4. To encounter unexpectedly.*NWAD MEET.10*

5. To come together in extension; to come in contact; to join. The line A meets the line B and forms an angle.*NWAD MEET.11*

6. To come to; to find; to light on; to receive. The good man meets his reward; the criminal in due time meets the punishment he deserves.*NWAD MEET.12*

Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,*NWAD MEET.13*

Which meets contempt, or which compassion first.*NWAD MEET.14*

MEET, *v.i.* To come together or to approach near, or into company with. How pleasant it is for friends to meet on the road; still more pleasant to meet in a foreign country.

1. To come together in hostility; to encounter. The armies met at Waterloo, and decided the fate of Buonaparte.*NWAD MEET.16*

2. To assemble; to congregate. The council met at 10 o'clock. The legislature will meet on the first Wednesday in the month.*NWAD MEET.17*

3. To come together by being extended; to come in contact; to join.

Two converging lines will meet in a point.*NWAD MEET.18*

To meet with; to light on; to find; to come to; often with the sense of an unexpected event.*NWAD MEET.19*

We met with many things worthy of observation.*NWAD MEET.20*

1. To join; to unite in company.*NWAD MEET.21*

Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us.*NWAD MEET.22*

2. To suffer unexpectedly; as, to meet with a fall; to meet with a loss.*NWAD MEET.23*

3. To encounter; to engage in opposition.*NWAD MEET.24*

Royal mistress,*NWAD MEET.25*

Prepare to meet with more than brutal fury*NWAD MEET.26*

From the fierce prince.*NWAD MEET.27*

4. To obviate; a Latinism.*NWAD MEET.28*

To meet half way, to approach from an equal distance and meet; metaphorically, to make mutual and equal concessions, each party renouncing some pretensions.*NWAD MEET.29*

MEETER, *n.* One that meets another; one that accosts another.

MEETING, *ppr.* Coming together; encountering; joining; assembling.

MEETING, *n.* A coming together; an interview; as a happy meeting of friends.

1. An assembly; a congregation; a collection of people; a convention. The meeting was numerous; the meeting was clamorous; the meeting was dissolved at sunset.*NWAD MEETING.3*

2. A conflux, as of rivers; a joining, as of lines.*NWAD MEETING.4*

MEETING-HOUSE, ***a.*** **A place of worship; a church.**

MEETLY, ***adv.*** **[from meet.] Fitly; suitably; properly.**

MEETNESS, ***n.*** **[from meet.] Fitness; suitableness; propriety.**

MEGACOSM, ***n.*** **[Gr. great, and world.] The great world.**

MEGALONYX, ***n.*** **[Gr. great, and a nail.] An animal now extinct, whose bones have been found in Virginia.**

MEGALOPOLIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. great, and city.]**

A chief city; a metropolis. [Not in use.]*NWAD MEGALOPOLIS.2*

MEGATHERIUM, MEGATHERY, ***n.*** **[Gr. great, and a wild beast.] A quadruped now extinct, but whose remains have been found in South America. It was larger than the megalonyx.**

MEGRIM, ***n.*** **[L. hemicrania, half the head.] Properly, a pain in the side of the head; hence, a disorder of the head; vertigo.**

MEINE, ***v.t.*** **To mingle.**

MEINE, MENY, ***n.*** **[See** ***Menial*****.] A retinue or family of servants; domestics.**

MEIONITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. less; from its low pyramids.] pyramidical feldspar, of a grayish white color. It occurs massive and crystallized.**

MEIOSIS, ***n.*** **[Gr.] Diminution; a rhetorical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is.**

MELAMPODE, ***n.*** **[Gr. blackfoot.] The black hellebore.**

MELANAGOGUE, ***n.*** **melan'agog. [Gr. black, and to drive.]**

A medicine supposed to expel black bile or choler.*NWAD MELANAGOGUE.2*

MELANCHOLIC, *a.* [See *Melancholy*.]

1. Depressed in spirits; affected with gloom; dejected; hypochondriac. Grief indulged to excess, has a tendency to render a person melancholic.*NWAD MELANCHOLIC.2*

2. Produced by melancholy; expressive of melancholy; mournful; as melancholic strains.*NWAD MELANCHOLIC.3*

Just as the melancholic eye,*NWAD MELANCHOLIC.4*

See fleets and armies in the sky.*NWAD MELANCHOLIC.5*

3. Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow; as accidents and melancholic perplexities.*NWAD MELANCHOLIC.6*

MELANCHOLIC, *n.* One affected with a gloomy state of mind. [Melancholian, in a like sense, is not used.]

1. A gloomy state of mind.*NWAD MELANCHOLIC.8*

MELANCHOLILY, *adv.* With melancholy.

MELANCHOLINESS, *n.* State of being melancholy; disposition to indulge gloominess of mind.

MELANCHOLIOUS, *a.* Gloomy. [Not in use.]

MELANCHOLIST, *n.* One affected with melancholy.

MELANCHOLIZE, *v.i.* To become gloomy in mind.

MELANCHOLIZE, *v.t.* To make melancholy.

[This verb is rarely or never used.]*NWAD MELANCHOLIZE.3*

MELANCHOLY, *n.* [Gr. black, and bile; L. melancholia.]

1. A gloomy state of mind, often a gloomy state that is of some continuance, or habitual; depression of spirits induced by grief; dejection of spirits. This was formerly supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile. Melancholy, when extreme and of long continuance, is a disease, sometimes accompanied with partial insanity. Cullen defines it, partial insanity without dyspepsy.*NWAD MELANCHOLY.2*

In nosology, mental-alienation restrained to a single object or train of ideas, in distinction from mania, in which the alienation is general.*NWAD MELANCHOLY.3*

Moon-struck madness, moping melancholy.*NWAD MELANCHOLY.4*

MELANCHOLY, *a.* Gloomy; depressed in spirits; dejected; applied to persons. Overwhelming grief has made me melancholy.

1. Dismal; gloomy; habitually dejected; as a melancholy temper.*NWAD MELANCHOLY.6*

2. Calamitous; afflictive; that may or does produce great evil and grief; as a melancholy event. The melancholy fate of the Albion! The melancholy destruction of Scio and of Missolonghi!*NWAD MELANCHOLY.7*

MELANAGE, *n.* melanj'. A mixture. [Not English.]

MELANITE, *n.* [Gr. black.] A mineral, a variety of garnet, of a velvet black or grayish black, occurring always in crystals of a dodecahedral form.

Melanite is perfectly opake. It is found among volcanic substances.*NWAD MELANITE.2*

MELANITIC, *a.* Pertaining to melanite.

MELANTERI, *n.* [Gr. black.] Salt or iron, or iron in a saline state, mixed with inflammable matter.

MELANURE, MELANURUS, *n.* A small fish of the Mediterranean.

MELASSES, *n. sing.* [Gr. black, or honey.] The sirup which drains from Muscovado sugar when cooling; treacle.

MELILOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Trifolium.

MELIORATE, *v.t.* [L. melior, better.] To make better; to improve; as, to meliorate fruit by grafting, or soil by cultivation. Civilization has done much, but christianity more, to meliorate the condition of men in society.

Nature by art we nobly meliorate.*NWAD MELIORATE.2*

MELIORATE, *v.i.* To grow better.

MELIORATED, *pp.* Made better; improved.

MELIORATING, *ppr.* Improving; advancing in good qualities.

The pure and benign light of revelation has had a meliorating influence on mankind.*NWAD MELIORATING.2*

MELIORATION, *n.* The act or operation of making better; improvement.

MELIORITY, *n.* The state of being better. [Not in use.]

MELL, *v.i.* To mix; to meddle. [Not in use.]

MELL, *n.* [L. mel.] Honey. [Not English.]

MELLATE, *n.* [L. mel, honey.] A combination of the mellitic acid with a base.

MELLIFEROUS, *a.* [L. mel, honey, and fero, to produce.]

Producing honey.*NWAD MELLIFEROUS.2*

MELLIFICATION, ***n.*** **[L. mellifico.] The making or production of honey.**

MELLIFLUENCE, ***n.*** **[L. mel, honey, and fluo, to flow.]**

A flow of sweetness, or a sweet smooth flow.*NWAD MELLIFLUENCE.2*

MELLIFLUENT, MELLIFLUOUS, ***a.*** **Flowing with honey; smooth; sweetly flowing; as a mellifluous voice.**

MELLIT, ***n.*** **In farriery, a dry scab on the heel of a horse's fore foot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar.**

MELLITE, ***n.*** **[L. mel.] Honey stone; a mineral of a honey color, found only in very minute regular crystals.**

MELLITIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to honey stone.**

MELLOW, ***a.*** **[L. mollis, malus.]**

1. Soft with ripeness; easily yielding to pressure; as a mellow peach or apple; mellow fruit.*NWAD MELLOW.2*

2. Soft to the ear; as a mellow sound; a mellow pipe.*NWAD MELLOW.3*

3. Soft; well pulverized; not indurated or compact; as mellow ground or earth.*NWAD MELLOW.4*

4. Soft and smooth to the taste; as mellow wine.*NWAD MELLOW.5*

5. Soft with liquor; intoxicated; merry.*NWAD MELLOW.6*

6. Soft or easy to the eye.*NWAD MELLOW.7*

The tender flush whose mellow stain imbues*NWAD MELLOW.8*

Heaven with all freaks of light.*NWAD MELLOW.9*

MELLOW, *v.t.* To ripen; to bring to maturity; to soften by ripeness or age.

On foreign mountains may the sun refine*NWAD MELLOW.11*

The grape's soft juice and mellow it to wine.*NWAD MELLOW.12*

1. To soften; to pulverize. Earth is mellowed by frost.*NWAD MELLOW.13*

2. To mature; to bring to perfection.*NWAD MELLOW.14*

This episode--mellowed into that reputation which time has given it.*NWAD MELLOW.15*

MELLOW, *v.i.* To become soft; to be ripened, matured or brought to perfection. Fruit, when taken from the tree, soon mellows. Wine mellows with age.

MELLOWNESS, *n.* Softness; the quality of yielding easily to pressure; ripeness, as of fruit.

1. Maturity; softness or smoothness from age, as of wine.*NWAD MELLOWNESS.2*

MELLOWY, ***a.*** **Soft, unctuous.**

MELOCOTONE, ***n.*** **[L. malum cotoneum, quince-apple. Cotomeum is probably our cotton, and the fruit so named from its pubescence.]**

A quince. But the name is sometimes given to a large kind of peach.*NWAD MELOCOTONE.2*

MELODIOUS, ***a.*** **[See *Melody*.] Containing melody; musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; as a melodious voice; melodious strains.**

And music more melodious than the spheres.*NWAD MELODIOUS.2*

MELODIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a melodious manner; musically.**

MELODIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; musicalness.**

MELODIZE, ***v.t.*** **To make melodious.**

MELODRAME, ***n.*** **[Gr. a song, and drama.] A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed.**

MELODY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a limb, or a song, an ode; L. melos.]**

An agreeable succession of sounds; a succession of sounds so regulated and modulated as to please the ear. To constitute melody, the sounds must be arranged according to the laws of rhythms, measure, or the due proportion of the movements to each other. Melody differs from harmony, as it consists in the agreeable succession and modulation of sounds by a single voice; whereas harmony consists in the accordance of different voices or sounds. Melody is vocal or instrumental.*NWAD MELODY.2*

To make melody in the heart, to praise God with a joyful and thankful disposition, ascribing to him the honor due to his name. *Ephesians 5:19*.*NWAD MELODY.3*

MELON, *n.* [L. melo; Gr. an apple; L. mollis.] The name of certain plants and their fruit, as the water-melon, the musk-melon.

MELON-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cactus.

MELROSE, *n.* [mel and rose.] Honey of roses.

MELT, *v.t.* [Eng. smelt, smalt. We have in these words decisive evidence that s, in smelten, etc. is a prefix. Melt, in English, is regular, forming melted for its past tense and passive participle. The old participle molten, is used only as an adjective.]

1. To dissolve; to make liquid; to liquefy; to reduce from a solid to a liquid or flowing state by heat; as, to melt wax, tallow or lead; to melt ice or snow.*NWAD MELT.2*

2. To dissolve; to reduce to first principles.*NWAD MELT.3*

3. To soften to love or tenderness.*NWAD MELT.4*

For pity melts the mind to love.*NWAD MELT.5*

4. To waste away; to dissipate.*NWAD MELT.6*

In general riot melted down thy youth.*NWAD MELT.7*

5. To dishearten. *Joshua 14:8*.*NWAD MELT.8*

MELT, *v.i.* To become liquid; to dissolve; to be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state.

And whiter snow in minutes melts away.*NWAD MELT.10*

1. To be softened to love, pity, tenderness or sympathy; to become

tender, mild or gentle.*NWAD MELT.11*

Melting with tenderness and mild compassion.*NWAD MELT.12*

2. To be dissolved; to lose substance.*NWAD MELT.13*

--And what seem'd corporal,*NWAD MELT.14*

Melted as breath into the wind.*NWAD MELT.15*

3. To be subdued by affliction; to sink into weakness.*NWAD MELT.16*

My soul melteth for heaviness--strengthen thou me. *Psalm 119:28*.*NWAD MELT.17*

4. To faint; to be discouraged or disheartened.*NWAD MELT.18*

As soon as we heard these things, our heart melted. *Joshua 2:11*.*NWAD MELT.19*

MELTED, *pp.* Dissolved; made liquid; softened; discouraged.

MELTER, *n.* One that melts any thing.

MELTING, *ppr.* Dissolving; liquefying; softening; discouraging.

1 . *a.* Tending to soften; softening into tenderness; as melting eloquence.*NWAD MELTING.2*

MELTING, *n.* The act of softening; the act of rendering tender.

MELTINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to melt of soften.

1. Like something melting.*NWAD MELTINGLY.2*

MELTINGNESS, *n.* The power of melting or softening.

MELWEL, *n.* A fish.

MEMBER, *n.* [L. membrum.]

1. A limb of animal bodies, as a leg, an arm, an ear, a finger, that is, a subordinate part of the main body.*NWAD MEMBER.2*

2. A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse. Harmony in poetry is produced by a proportion between the members of the same verse, or between the members of different verses.*NWAD MEMBER.3*

3. In architecture, a subordinate part of a building, as a frieze or cornice; sometimes a molding.*NWAD MEMBER.4*

4. An individual of a community or society. Every citizen is a member of the state or body politic. So the individuals of a club, a corporation or confederacy, are called its members. Students of an academy or college are its members. Professed christians are called members of the church.*NWAD MEMBER.5*

5. The appetites and passions, considered as tempting to sin. *Romans 7:5, 23*; *Colossians 3:5*.*NWAD MEMBER.6*

MEMBERED, *a.* Having limbs.

MEMBERSHIP, *n.* The state of being a member.

1. Community; society.*NWAD MEMBERSHIP.2*

MEMBRANE, *n.* [L. membrana.] In anatomy, a thin, white, flexible skin, formed by fibers interwoven like net-work, and serving to cover some part of the body.

The term is applied to the thin expanded parts, of various texture, both in animals and vegetables.*NWAD MEMBRANE.2*

MEMBRANEOUS, MEMBRANOUS, MEMBRANACEOUS, *a.* Belonging to a membrane; consisting of membranes; as a membraneous covering.

Birds of prey have membranaceous stomachs, not muscular.*NWAD*

MEMBRANEOUS.2

1. In botany, a membranaceous leaf has no distinguishable pulp between the two surfaces. In general, it denotes flatted or resembling parchment.*NWAD MEMBRANEOUS.3*

MEMBRANIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a membrane or of parchment.

MEMENTO, *n.* [L. memini. See *Memory*.] A hint, suggestion; notice or memorial to awaken memory; that which reminds.

He is but a man, and seasonable mementos may be useful.*NWAD MEMENTO.2*

MEMOIR, *n.* A species of history written by a person who had some share in the transactions related. Persons often write their own memoirs.

1. A history of transactions in which some person had a principal share, is called his memoirs, though compiled or written by a different hand.*NWAD MEMOIR.2*

2. The history of a society, or the journals and proceedings of a society; as memoirs of the Royal Society.*NWAD MEMOIR.3*

3. A written account; register of facts.*NWAD MEMOIR.4*

MEMORABLE, *a.* [L. memorabilis. See *Memory*.]

Worthy to be remembered; illustrious; celebrated; distinguished.*NWAD MEMORABLE.2*

By tombs, by books, by memorable deeds.*NWAD MEMORABLE.3*

MEMORABLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be remembered.

MEMORANDUM, *n. plu.* memorandums or memoranda. [L.]

A note to help the memory.*NWAD MEMORANDUM.2*

I entered a memorandum in my pocketbook.*NWAD MEMORANDUM.3*

MEMORATIVE, *a.* Adapted or tending to preserve the memory of any thing.

MEMORIAL, *a.* [L. memorialis. See *Memory*.]

1. Preservative of memory.*NWAD MEMORIAL.2*

There high in air memorial of my name,*NWAD MEMORIAL.3*

Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame.*NWAD MEMORIAL.4*

2. Contained in memory; as memorial possession.*NWAD MEMORIAL.5*

MEMORIAL, *n.* That which preserves the memory of something; any thing that serves to keep in memory. A monument is a memorial of a deceased person, or of an event. The Lord's supper is a memorial of the death and sufferings of Christ.

Churches have names; some as memorials of peace, some of wisdom, some of the Trinity.*NWAD MEMORIAL.7*

1. Any note or hint to assist the memory.*NWAD MEMORIAL.8*

Memorials written with king Edward's hand shall be the ground of this history.*NWAD MEMORIAL.9*

2. A written representation of facts, made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.*NWAD MEMORIAL.10*

MEMORIALIST, *n.* One who writes a memorial.

1. One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person.*NWAD MEMORIALIST.2*

MEMORIALIZE, *v.t.* To present a memorial to; to petition by

memorial.

MEMORIST, *n.* One who causes to be remembered. [Not used.]

MEMORIZE, *v.t.* To record; to commit to memory by writing.

They neglect to memorize their conquest of the Indians.*NWAD MEMORIZE.2*

1. To cause to be remembered.*NWAD MEMORIZE.3*

They meant to memorize another Golgotha.*NWAD MEMORIZE.4*

MEMORY, *n.* [L. memoria; Gr. to remember, from mind, or the same root. See *Mind*.]

1. The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events, or ideas which are past. A distinction is made between memory and recollection. Memory retains past ideas without any, or with little effort; recollection implies an effort to recall ideas that are past.*NWAD MEMORY.2*

Memory is the purveyor of reason.*NWAD MEMORY.3*

2. A retaining of past ideas in the mind; remembrance. Events that excite little attention are apt to escape from memory.*NWAD MEMORY.4*

3. Exemption from oblivion.*NWAD MEMORY.5*

That ever-living man of memory,*NWAD MEMORY.6*

Henry the fifth.*NWAD MEMORY.7*

4. The time within which past events can be remembered or recollected, or the time within which a person may have knowledge of what is past. The revolution in England was before my memory; the revolution in America was within the author's memory.*NWAD MEMORY.8*

5. Memorial; monumental record; that which calls to remembrance.

A monument in London was erected in memory of the conflagration in 1666.*NWAD MEMORY.9*

6. Reflection; attention.*NWAD MEMORY.10*

MEMORY, *v.t.* To lay up in the mind or memory. [Not used.]

MEMPHIAN, *a.* [from Memphis, the ancient metropolis of Egypt, said to be altered from Menuf, Memf. Ludolf.]

Pertaining to Memphis; very dark; a sense borrowed from the darkness of Egypt in the time of Moses.*NWAD MEMPHIAN.2*

MEN, *plu.* of man. Two or more males, individuals of the human race.

1. Males of bravery. We will live in honor, or die like men.*NWAD MEN.2*

2. Persons; people; mankind; in an indefinite sense. Men are apt to forget the benefactor, while they riot on the benefit.*NWAD MEN.3*

MENACE, *v.t.* [L. minor.]

1. To threaten; to express or show a disposition or determination to inflict punishment or other evil. The combined powers menaced France with war on every side.*NWAD MENACE.2*

2. To show or manifest the probability of future evil or danger to. The spirit of insubordination menaced Spain with the horrors of civil war.*NWAD MENACE.3*

3. To exhibit the appearance of any catastrophe to come; as, a hanging rock menaces a fall, or menaces the plain or the inhabitants below.*NWAD MENACE.4*

MENACE, *n.* A threat or threatening; the declaration or show of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil; used of persons.

1. The show of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.*NWAD*

MENACE.6

MENACED, *pp.* Threatened.

MENACER, *n.* One that threatens.

MENACHANITE, *n.* An oxyd of titanium, or mineral of a grayish or iron black color, occurring in very small rounded grains, imperfectly lamellar, and of a glistening luster; found near Menachan, in Cornwall, Eng.

MENACHANITIC, *a.* Pertaining to menachanite.

MENACING, *ppr.* Threatening; declaring a disposition or determination to inflict evil.

1. *a.* Exhibiting the danger or probability of an evil or catastrophe to come; as a menacing attitude.*NWAD MENACING.2*

MENAGE, *n.* A collection of brute animals.

MENAGERY, *n.* A yard or place in which wild animals are kept, or a collection of wild animals.

MENAGOGUE, *n.* men'agog. [Gr. menstrua, and to drive.]

A medicine that promotes the menstrual flux.*NWAD MENAGOGUE.2*

MEND, *v.t.* [L. emendo, menda, a fault, spot or blemish.]

1. To repair, as a breach; to supply a part broken or defective; as, to mend a garment, a road, a mill-dam, a fence, etc.*NWAD MEND.2*

2. To correct; to set right; to alter for the better; as, to mend the life or manners.*NWAD MEND.3*

3. To repair; to restore to a sound state; as, to mend a feeble or broken constitution.*NWAD MEND.4*

4. To help; to advance; to make better.*NWAD MEND.5*

This plausible apology does not mend the matter.*NWAD MEND.6*

Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it mends garden herbs and fruit.*NWAD MEND.7*

5. To improve; to hasten.*NWAD MEND.8*

He saw the monster mend his pace.*NWAD MEND.9*

MEND, *v.i.* To grow better; to advance to a better state; to improve. We say, a feeble constitution mends daily; a sick man mends, or is convalescent.

MENDABLE, *a.* Capable of being mended.

MENDACIOUS, *a.* [L. mendax.] Lying; false. [Little used.]

MENDACITY, *n.* [L. mendax, false, lying.] Falsehood.

[The proper signification of this word would be a disposition to lie, or habitual lying.]*NWAD MENDACITY.2*

MENDED, *pp.* Repaired; made better; improved.

MENDER, *n.* One who mends or repairs.

MENDICANCY, *a.* [L. medicans.] Beggary; a state of begging.

MENDICANT, *a.* [L. mendicans, from mendico, to beg; allied to L. mando, to command, demand.]

1. Begging; poor to a state of beggary; as reduced to a mendicant state.*NWAD MENDICANT.2*

2. Practicing beggary; as a mendicant friar.*NWAD MENDICANT.3*

MENDICANT, *n.* A beggar; one that makes it his business to beg alms; one of the begging fraternity of the Romish church.

MENDICATE, ***v.t.*** **To beg, or practice begging. [Not used.]**

MENDICITY, ***n.*** **[L. mendicitas.]**

The state of begging; the life of a beggar.*NWAD MENDICITY.2*

MENDMENT, for amendment. [Not in use.]

MENDS, for amends, not used.

MENHADEN, ***n.*** **A species of fish.**

MENIAL, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to servants or domestic servants; low; mean.*NWAD MENIAL.2*

The women attendants perform only the most menial offices.*NWAD MENIAL.3*

[Johnson observes on this passage, that Swift seems not to have known the meaning of this word. But this is the only sense in which it is now used.]*NWAD MENIAL.4*

2. Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.*NWAD MENIAL.5*

Two menial dogs before their master pressed.*NWAD MENIAL.6*

[If this definition of Johnson is correct, it indicates that menial is from meinez, many, rather than from mesnie, family. But the sense may be house-dogs.]*NWAD MENIAL.7*

MENAIL, ***n.*** **A domestic servant.**

MENILITE, ***n.*** **A mineral substance found at Menil Montant near Paris, of the nature of silex, of a brown liver color on the interior, and ordinarily of a clear blue on the surface. It is found in the shape of the kidneys, of the size of the hand or larger; sometimes in globules of the size of a nut.**

MENISCUS, *n. plu.* meniscuses. [Gr. a little moon.]

A lens convex on one side, and concave on the other.*NWAD MENISCUS.2*

MENISPERMATE, *n.* A compound of menispermic acid and a salifiable base.

MENISPERMIC, *a.* The menispermic acid is obtained from the seeds of the menispermum cocculus.

MENIVER, *n.* A small white animal in Russia, or its fur which is very fine.

MENOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. month, and discourse.]

1. A register of months.*NWAD MENOLOGY.2*

2. In the Greek church, martyrology, or a brief calendar of the lives of the saints, for each day in the year, or a simple remembrance of those whose lives are not written.*NWAD MENOLOGY.3*

MENOW, *n.* A small fresh water fish, the minnow.

MENPLEASER, *n.* One who is solicitous to please men, rather than to please God, by obedience to him commands.

MENSAL, *a.* [L. mensalis, from mensa, a table.]

Belonging to the table; transacted at table. [Little used.]*NWAD MENSAL.2*

MENSTRUAL, *a.* [L. menstrualis, from mensis, month.]

1. Monthly; happening once a month; as the menstrual flux.*NWAD MENSTRUAL.2*

2. Lasting a month; as the menstrual orbit of the moon.*NWAD MENSTRUAL.3*

3. Pertaining to a menstruum.*NWAD MENSTRUAL.4*

MENSTRUANT, *a.* Subject to monthly flowings.

MENSTRUOUS, *a.* [L. menstruus, from mensis, a month.]

1. Having the monthly flow or discharge; as a female.*NWAD MENSTRUOUS.2*

2. Pertaining to the monthly flow of females.*NWAD MENSTRUOUS.3*

MENSTRUUM, *n. plu.* menstruums. [from L. mensis, month. The use of this word is supposed to have originated in some notion of the old chimists, about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents. Johnson.]

A dissolvent or solvent; any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid body.*NWAD MENSTRUUM.2*

All liquors are called menstruums which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction.*NWAD MENSTRUUM.3*

Inquire what is the proper menstruum to dissolve a metal.*NWAD MENSTRUUM.4*

MENSURABILITY, *n.* [from mensurable.] Capacity of being measured.

MENSURABLE, *a.* [L. mensura, measure. The n is probably casual, and the word is the same as measurable.]

Measurable; capable of being measured.*NWAD MENSURABLE.2*

MENSURAL, *a.* Pertaining to measure.

MENSURATE, *v.t.* [L. mensura, measure.]

To measure. [Little used.]*NWAD MENSURATE.2*

MENSURATION, *n.* The act, process or art of measuring, or taking the dimensions of any thing.

1. Measure; the result of measuring.*NWAD MENSURATION.2*

MENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to the mind; intellectual; as mental faculties; mental operations; mental sight; mental taste.

MENTALLY, *adv.* Intellectually; in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea.

MENTION, *n.* [L. mentio, from Gr. to put in mind; L. moneo and mind.] A hint; a suggestion; a brief notice or remark expressed in words or writing; used chiefly after make.

Make no mention of other gods. *Exodus 23:13*.*NWAD MENTION.2*

I will make mention of thy righteousness. *Psalm 71:16*.*NWAD MENTION.3*

Without ceasing I make mention of you always in my prayers. *Romans 1:9*.*NWAD MENTION.4*

MENTION, *v.t.* To speak; to name; to utter a brief remark; to state a particular fact, or to express it in writing. It is applied to something thrown in or added incidentally in a discourse or writing, and thus differs from the sense of relate, recite, and narrate. I mentioned to him a fact that fell under my own observation. In the course of conversation, that circumstance was mentioned.

I will mention the loving-kindness of the Lord. *Isaiah 63:7*.*NWAD MENTION.6*

MENTIONED, *pp.* Named; stated.

MENTIONING, *ppr.* Naming; uttering.

MENTORIAL, *a.* [from Mentor, the friend and adviser of

Ulysses.]

Containing advice or admonition.*NWAD MENTORIAL.2*

MEPHITIC, *a.* [L. mephitis, an ill smell.] Offensive to the smell; foul; poisonous; noxious; pestilential; destructive to life.

Mephitic acid is carbonic acid.*NWAD MEPHITIC.2*

MEPHITIS, MEPHITISM, *n.* Foul, offensive or noxious exhalations from dissolving substances, filth or other source; also, carbonic acid gas.

MERCANTANTE, *n.* A foreign trader. [Not in use.]

MERCANTILE, *a.* [L. mercans, mercor, to buy.]

1. Trading; commercial; carrying on commerce; as mercantile nations; the mercantile class of men.*NWAD MERCANTILE.2*

2. Pertaining or relating to commerce or trade; as mercantile business.*NWAD MERCANTILE.3*

MERCAT, *n.* [L. mercatus.] Market; trade. [Not in use.]

MERCENARILY, *adv.* In a mercenary manner.

MERCENARINESS, *n.* [from mercenary.]

Venality; regard to hire or reward.*NWAD MERCENARINESS.2*

MERCENARY, *a.* [L. mercenarius, from merces, reward, wages, mercor, to guy.]

1. Venal; that may be hired; actuated by the hope of reward; moved by the love of money; as a mercenary prince or judge.*NWAD MERCENARY.2*

2. Hired; purchased by money; as mercenary services; mercenary

soldiers.*NWAD MERCENARY.3*

3. Sold for money; as mercenary blood.*NWAD MERCENARY.4*

4. Greedy of gain; mean; selfish; as a mercenary disposition.*NWAD MERCENARY.5*

5. Contracted from motives of gain; as a mercenary marriage.*NWAD MERCENARY.6*

MERCENARY, *n.* One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service; a hireling.

MERCER, *n.* [L. merx, wares, commodities.]

One who deals in silks.*NWAD MERCER.2*

MERCERSHIP, *n.* The business of a mercer.

MERCERY, *n.* The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals; trade of mercers.

MERCHAND, *v.i.* To trade. [Not used.]

MERCHANDISE, *n.*

1. The objects of commerce; wares, goods, commodities, whatever is usually bought or sold in trade. But provisions daily sold in market, horses, cattle, and fuel are not usually included in the term, and real estate never.*NWAD MERCHANDISE.2*

2. Trade; traffick; commerce.*NWAD MERCHANDISE.3*

MERCHANDISE, *v.i.* To trade; to carry on commerce.

MERCHANDRY, *n.* Trade; commerce. [Not in use.]

MERCHANT, *n.* [L. mercor, to buy.]

1. A man who trafficks or carries on trade with foreign countries, or

who exports and imports goods and sells them by wholesale.*NWAD MERCHANT.2*

2. In popular usage, any trader, or one who deals in the purchase and sale of goods.*NWAD MERCHANT.3*

3. A ship in trade. [Not used.]*NWAD MERCHANT.4*

MERCHANT, *v.i.* To trade. [Not in use.]

MERCHANTABLE, ***a.*** **Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market or such as will bring the ordinary price; as merchantable wheat or timber.**

MERCHANTLIKE, ***a.*** **Like a merchant.**

MERCHANTMAN, ***n.*** **A ship or vessel employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war.**

MERCIABLE, ***a.*** **Merciful. [Not in use.]**

MERCIFUL, ***a.*** **[from mercy.] Having or exercising mercy; compassionate; tender; disposed to pity offenders and to forgive their offenses; unwilling to punish for injuries; applied appropriately to the Supreme being.**

The Lord passed before him and proclaimed, the Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness and truth. *Exodus 34:6*.*NWAD MERCIFUL.2*

1. Compassionate; tender; unwilling to give pain; not cruel. A merciful man will be merciful to his beast.*NWAD MERCIFUL.3*

MERCIFULLY, ***adv.*** **With compassion or pity; tenderly; mildly.**

MERCIFULNESS, ***n.*** **Tenderness towards offenders; willingness to forbear punishment; readiness to forgive.**

MERCIFY, ***v.t.*** **To pity. [Not in use.]**

MERCILESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of mercy; unfeeling; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel; as a merciless tyrant.**

1. Not sparing; as the merciless waves or tempest.*NWAD MERCILESS.2*

MERCILESSLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner void of mercy or pity; cruelly.**

MERCILESSNESS, *n.* Want of mercy or pity.

MERCURIAL, *a.* [L. mercurialis.]

1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly; full of fire or vigor; as a mercurial youth; a mercurial nation.*NWAD MERCURIAL.2*

2. Pertaining to quicksilver; containing quicksilver, or consisting of mercury; as mercurial preparations or medicines.*NWAD MERCURIAL.3*

MERCURIALIST, *n.* One under the influence of Mercury, or one resembling Mercury in variety of character.

MERCURIATE, *n.* A combination of the oxyd of mercury with another substance.

Mercuric acid, a saturated combination of mercury and oxygen.*NWAD MERCURIATE.2*

MERCURIFICATION, *n.* In metallurgic chimistry, the process or operation of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form.

1. The act of mixing with quicksilver.*NWAD MERCURIFICATION.2*

MERCURIFY, *v.t.* To obtain mercury from metallic minerals, which it is said may be done by a large lens, the intense heat of which expels the mercury in fumes, which are afterwards condensed.

MERCURY, *n.* [L. Mercurius. In mythology, Mercury is the god of eloquence and of commerce, called by the Greeks Hermes, and his name is said to be formed from merces, or mercor. But in antiquity, there were several persons or deities of this name.]

1. Quicksilver, a metal remarkable for its fusibility, which is so great

that to fix or congeal it requires a degree of cold which is marked on Fahrenheit's scale at thirty nine degrees below zero. Its specific gravity is greater than that of any other metal, except platina, gold and tungsten. Under a heat of 660 degrees, it rises in fumes and is gradually converted into a red oxyd. Mercury is used in barometers to ascertain the weight of the atmosphere, and in thermometers to determine the temperature of the air, for which purposes it is well adapted by its expansibility, and the extensive range between its freezing and boiling points. Preparations of this metal are among the most powerful poisons, and are extensively used as medicines. The preparation called calomel, is a most efficacious deobstruent.*NWAD MERCURY.2*

2. Heat of constitutional temperament; spirit; sprightly qualities.*NWAD MERCURY.3*

3. A genus of plants, the Mercurialis, of several species.*NWAD MERCURY.4*

4. One of the planets nearest the sun. It is 3224 miles in diameter, and revolves round the sun in about 88 days. Its mean distance from the sun is thirty seven millions of miles.*NWAD MERCURY.5*

5. The name of a newspaper or periodical publication, and in some places, the carrier of a newspaper or pamphlet.*NWAD MERCURY.6*

MERCURY, *v.t.* To wash with a preparation of mercury.

MERCY, *n.* [L. misericordia.]

1. That benevolence, mildness or tenderness of heart which disposes a person to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender better than he deserves; the disposition that tempers justice, and induces an injured person to forgive trespasses and injuries, and to forbear punishment, or inflict less than law or justice will warrant. In this sense, there is perhaps no word in our language precisely synonymous with mercy. That which comes nearest to it is grace. It implies benevolence, tenderness, mildness, pity or compassion, and clemency, but exercised only towards offenders. Mercy is a

distinguishing attribute of the Supreme Being.*NWAD MERCY.2*

The Lord is long-suffering and of great mercy, forgiving iniquity and transgression, and by no means clearing the guilty. *Numbers 14:18*.*NWAD MERCY.3*

2. An act or exercise of mercy or favor. It is a mercy that they escaped.*NWAD MERCY.4*

I am not worthy of the least of all thy mercies. *Genesis 32:10*.*NWAD MERCY.5*

3. Pity; compassion manifested towards a person in distress.*NWAD MERCY.6*

And he said, he that showed mercy on him. *Luke 10:37*.*NWAD MERCY.7*

4. Clemency and bounty.*NWAD MERCY.8*

Mercy and truth preserve the king; and his throne is upheld by mercy. *Proverbs 20:28*.*NWAD MERCY.9*

5. Charity, or the duties of charity and benevolence.*NWAD MERCY.10*

I will have mercy and not sacrifice. *Matthew 9:13*.*NWAD MERCY.11*

6. Grace; favor. *1 Corinthians 7:25*; *Jude 2*.*NWAD MERCY.12*

7. Eternal life, the fruit of mercy. *2 Timothy 1:18*.*NWAD MERCY.13*

8. Pardon.*NWAD MERCY.14*

I cry thee mercy with all my heart.*NWAD MERCY.15*

9. The act of sparing, or the forbearance of a violent act expected. The prisoner cried for mercy.*NWAD MERCY.16*

To be or to lie at the mercy of, to have no means of self-defense, but to be dependent for safety on the mercy or compassion of

another, or in the power of that which is irresistible; as, to be at the mercy of a foe, or of the waves.*NWAD MERCY.17*

MERCY-SEAT, *n.* The propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews. This was of gold, and its ends were fixed to two cherubs, whose wings extended forward, and formed a kind of throne for the majesty of God, who is represented in Scripture as sitting between the cherubs. It was from this seat that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high priest who consulted him.

MERD, *n.* [L. merda.] Ordure; dung.

MERE, *a.* [L. merus.] This or that only; distinct from any thing else.

From mere success nothing can be concluded in favor of a nation.*NWAD MERE.2*

What if the head, the eye or ear repin'd*NWAD MERE.3*

To serve mere engines to the ruling mind?*NWAD MERE.4*

1. Absolute; entire.*NWAD MERE.5*

MERE, *n.* [L. mare. See *Moor*.] A pool or lake.

MERE, *n.* [Gr. to divide.] A boundary; used chiefly in the compound, mere-stone.

MERE, *v.t.* To divide, limit or bound.

MERELY, *adv.* Purely; only; solely; thus and no other way; for this and no other purpose.

Price not your life for other ends*NWAD MERELY.2*

Than merely to oblige your friends.*NWAD MERELY.3*

MERETRICIOUS, *a.* [L. meretricius, from meretrix, a prostitute.]

1. Pertaining to prostitutes; such as in practiced by harlots; as meretricious arts.*NWAD MERETRICIOUS.2*

2. Alluring by false show; worn for disguise; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; false; as meretricious dress or ornaments.*NWAD MERETRICIOUS.3*

MERETRICIOUSLY ,adv. In the manner of prostitutes; with deceitful enticements.

MERETRICIOUSNESS, *n.* The arts of a prostitute; deceitful enticements.

MERGANSER, *n.* [L. mergo, to dive.] A water fowl of the genus Mergus; called also goosander.

MERGE, *v.t.* [L. mergo.] To immerse; to cause to be swallowed up.

The plaintiff became the purchaser and merged his term in the fee.*NWAD MERGE.2*

MERGE, *v.i.* To be sunk, swallowed or lost.

MERGER, *n.* [L. mergo, to merge.] In law, a merging or drowning of a less estate in a greater; as when a reversion in fee simple descends to or is purchased by a tenant of the same estate for years, the term for years is merged, lost, annihilated in the inheritance or fee simple estate.

MERIDIAN, *n.* [L. meridies.]

1. In astronomy and geography, a great circle supposed to be drawn or to pass through the poles of the earth, and the zenith and nadir of any given place, intersecting the equator at right angles, and dividing the hemisphere into eastern and western. Every place on the globe has its meridian, and when the sun arrives at this circle, it is mid-day or noon. whence the name. This circle may be considered to be drawn on the surface of the earth, or it may be

considered as a circle in the heavens coinciding with that on the earth.*NWAD MERIDIAN.2*

2. Mid-day, noon.*NWAD MERIDIAN.3*

3. The highest point; as the meridian of life; the meridian of power or of glory.*NWAD MERIDIAN.4*

4. The particular place or state, with regard to local circumstances or things that distinguish it from others. We say, a book is adapted to the meridian of France or Italy; a measure is adapted to the meridian of London or Washington.*NWAD MERIDIAN.5*

Magnetic meridian, a great circle, parallel with the direction of the magnetic needle, and passing through its poles.*NWAD MERIDIAN.6*

MERIDIAN, *a.* Being on the meridian or at mid-day.

The sun sat high in his meridian tower.*NWAD MERIDIAN.8*

1. Pertaining to the meridian or to mid-day; as the sun's meridian heat or splendor.*NWAD MERIDIAN.9*

2. Pertaining to the highest point; as, the hero enjoyed his meridian glory.*NWAD MERIDIAN.10*

3. Pertaining to the magnetic meridian.*NWAD MERIDIAN.11*

MERIDIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to the meridian.

1. Southern.*NWAD MERIDIONAL.2*

2. Southerly; having a southern aspect.*NWAD MERIDIONAL.3*

Meridional distance is the departure from the meridian, or easting or westing.*NWAD MERIDIONAL.4*

MERIDIONALITY, *n.* The state of being in the meridian.

1. Position in the south; aspect towards the south.*NWAD*

MERIDIONALITY.2

MERIDIONALLY, *adv.* In the direction of the meridian.

MERIT, *n.* [L. meritum, from mereo, to earn or deserve.]

1. Desert; goodness or excellence which entitles one to honor or regard; worth; any performance or worth which claims regard or compensation; applied to morals, to excellence in writing, or to valuable services of any kind. Thus we speak of the inability of men to obtain salvation by their own merits. We speak of the merits of an author; the merits of a soldier, etc.*NWAD MERIT.2*

2. Value; excellence; applied to things; as the merits of an essay or poem; the merits of a pointing; the merits of a heroic achievement.*NWAD MERIT.3*

3. Reward deserved; that which is earned or merited.*NWAD MERIT.4*

Those laurel groves, the merits of thy youth.*NWAD MERIT.5*

MERIT, *v.t.* [L. merito.] To deserve; to earn by active service, or by any valuable performance; to have a right to claim reward in money, regard, honor or happiness. Watts, by his writings, merited the gratitude of the whole christian world. The faithful laborer merits his wages.

A man at best is incapable of meriting any thing from God.*NWAD MERIT.7*

1. To deserve; to have a just title to. Fidelity merits and usually obtains confidence.*NWAD MERIT.8*

2. To deserve, in an ill sense; to have a just title to. Every violation of law merits punishment. Every sin merits God's displeasure.*NWAD MERIT.9*

MERITABLE, *a.* Deserving of reward. [Not in use.]

MERITED, *pp.* Earned; deserved.

MERITING, ***ppr.*** **Earning; deserving.**

MERIT-MONGER, ***n.*** **One who advocates the doctrine of human merit, as entitled to reward, or depends on merit for salvation.**

MERITORIOUS, ***a.*** **Deserving of reward or of notice, regard, fame or happiness, or of that which shall be a suitable return for services or excellence of any kind. We applaud the meritorious services of the laborer, the soldier and the seaman. We admire the meritorious labors of a Watts, a Doddridge, a Carey and a Martyn. We rely for salvation on the meritorious obedience and sufferings of Christ.**

MERITORIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In such a manner as to deserve reward.**

MERITORIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of deserving a reward or suitable return.**

MERITORY, ***a.*** **Deserving of reward. [Not used.]**

MERLE, ***n.*** **[L. merula.] A blackbird.**

MERLIN, ***n.*** **A species of hawk of the genus Falco.**

MERLON, ***n.*** **In fortification, that part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures.**

MERMAID, ***n.*** **[L. mare, the sea, and maid.] A marine animal, said to resemble a woman in the upper parts of the body, and a fish in the lower part. The male is called the merman.**

MEROPS, ***n.*** **A genus of birds called bee-eaters.**

MERRILY, ***adv.*** **[from merry.] With mirth; with gayety and laughter; jovially. [See** ***Mirth*** **and** ***Merry*****.]**

Merrily sing and sport and play.*NWAD MERRILY.2*

MERRIMAKE, ***n.*** **[merry and make.] A meeting for mirth; a**

festival; mirth.

MERRIMAKE, *v.i.* To be merry or jovial; to feast.

MERRIMENT, *n.* Mirth; gayety with laughter or noise; noisy sports; hilarity; frolick.

MERRINESS, *n.* Mirth; gayety with laughter.

MERRY, *a.*

1. Gay and noisy; jovial; exhilarated to laughter.*NWAD MERRY.2*

Man is the merriest species of the creation.*NWAD MERRY.3*

They drank and were merry with him. *Genesis 43:34*.*NWAD MERRY.4*

2. Causing laughter or mirth; as a merry jest.*NWAD MERRY.5*

3. Brisk; as a merry gale. [This is the primary sense of the word.]*NWAD MERRY.6*

4. Pleasant; agreeable; delightful.*NWAD MERRY.7*

To make merry, to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity; to feast with mirth. *Judges 9:27*.*NWAD MERRY.8*

MERRY-ANDREW, *n.* A buffoon; a zany; one whose business is to make sport for others.

MERRY-MAKING, *a.* Producing mirth.

Mirth, music, merry-making melody*NWAD MERRY-MAKING.2*

Speed the light hours no more at Holyrood.*NWAD MERRY-MAKING.3*

MERRY-MEETING, *n.* A festival; a meeting for mirth.

MERRY-THOUGHT, *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast, which boys and girls break by pulling each one side; the longest part broken betokening priority of marriage.

MERSION, *n.* [L. mersio, from mergo, to dive or sink.]

The act of sinking or plunging under water. But immersion is generally used.*NWAD MERSION.2*

MESARAIC, *a.* [Gr. middle, and intestines.] The same as mesenteric; pertaining to the mesentery.

MESEEMS, *verb impersonal*. [me and seems.] It seems to me. It is used also in the past tense, meseemed.

MESENTERIC, *a.* [See *Mesentery*.] Pertaining to the mesentery; as mesenteric glands or arteries.

MESENTERY, *n.* [Gr. middle, and intestine.] A fatty membrane placed in the middle of the intestines, and to which they are attached. This prevents them from becoming entangled with each other by convolutions. It is formed by a duplicature of the peritoneum.

MESH, *n.*

1. The opening or space between the threads of a net.*NWAD MESH.2*

2. The grains or wash of a brewery.*NWAD MESH.3*

MESH, *n.*

1. The opening or space between the threads of a net.*NWAD MESH.5*

2. The grains or wash of a brewery.*NWAD MESH.6*

MESH, *v.t.* To catch in a net; to ensnare.

MESHY, *a.* Formed like net-work; reticulated.

MESLIN, *n.* [L. miscellaneus, from misceo, to mix.]

A mixture of different sorts of grain; in America, a mixture of wheat and rye.*NWAD MESLIN.2*

MESNE, *a.* meen. In law, middle; intervening; as a mesne lord, that is, a lord who holds land of a superior, but grants a part of it to another person. In this case, he is a tenant to the superior, but lord or superior to the second grantee, and called the mesne lord.

Mesne process, that part of the proceedings in a suit which intervenes between the original process or writ and the final issue, and which issues, pending the suit, on some collateral matter; and sometimes it is understood to be the whole process preceding the execution.*NWAD MESNE.2*

Mesne profits, the profits of an estate which accrue to a tenant in possession, after the demise of the lessor.*NWAD MESNE.3*

MESOCOLON, *n.* [Gr. middle, and colon.]

In anatomy, that part of the mesentery, which, having reached the extremity of the ileum, contracts and changes its name, or that part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached.*NWAD MESOCOLON.2*

MESOLEUCYS, *n.* [Gr. middle, and white.]

A precious stone with a streak of white in the middle.*NWAD MESOLEUCYS.2*

MESOLITE, *n.* A mineral of the zeolite family.

MESOLOGARITHM, *n.* [Gr. middle, and logarithm.]

A logarithm of the co-sines and co-tangents.*NWAD*

MESOLOGARITHM.2

The former is called by Napier an antilogarithm, the latter a differential.*NWAD MESOLOGARITHM.3*

MESOMELAS, *n.* [Gr. middle, and black.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every color in the midst.

MESOTYPE, *n.* [Gr. middle, and form, type.] Prismatic zeolite; a mineral divided into three subspecies, fibrous zeolite, natrolite, and mealy zeolite. This is said by some writers to be so named from its property, when transparent, of doubling images. Others say it is a mean form between stilbite and analcime.

MESPRISE, *n.* Contempt; a French word. [Not in use.]

MESS, *n.* [L. mensa.]

1. A dish or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time; as a mess of pottage; a mess of herbs; a mess of broth.*NWAD MESS.2*

2. A medley; a mixed mass; a quantity.*NWAD MESS.3*

3. As much provender or grain as is given to a beast at once.*NWAD MESS.4*

4. A number of persons who eat together; among seamen and soldiers.*NWAD MESS.5*

MESS, *v.i.* To eat; to feed.

1. To associate at the same table; to eat in company, as seamen.*NWAD MESS.7*

MESS, *v.t.* To supply with a mess.

MESSAGE, *n.* [L. missus, mitto, to send.]

1. Any notice, word or communication, written or verbal, sent from

one person to another. We send a servant with a verbal or written message.*NWAD MESSAGE.2*

The welcome message made, was soon received.*NWAD MESSAGE.3*

2. An official written communication of facts or opinions sent by a chief magistrate to the two houses of a legislature or other deliberative body. Congress receives a message from the President of the United States at the opening of the session. The Governors of some of the states communicate to the legislature by message, others by address.*NWAD MESSAGE.4*

3. An official verbal communication from one branch of a legislature to the other.*NWAD MESSAGE.5*

MESSAGER, MESSENGER, *n.*

1. One who bears a message or an errand; the bearer of a verbal or written communication, notice or invitation from one person to another, or to a public body; one who conveys dispatches from one prince or court to another.*NWAD MESSAGER.2*

2. A harbinger; a forerunner; he or that which foreshows.*NWAD MESSAGER.3*

You gray lines*NWAD MESSAGER.4*

That fret the clouds, are messengers of day.*NWAD MESSAGER.5*

MESSIAH, *a.* [Heb. anointed.] Christ, the anointed; the Savior of the world.

I know that when Messiah cometh, who is called Christ, he will tell us all things. Jesus answered her, I that speak to thee am he. *John 4:26*.*NWAD MESSIAH.2*

MESSIAHSHIP, *n.* The character, state or office of the Savior.

Josephus--whose prejudices were against the Messiahship and

religion of Jesus.*NWAD MESSIAHSHIP.2*

MESSIEURS, *n.* [plu. of monsieur, my lord.] Sirs; gentlemen.

MESS-MATE, *n.* An associate in eating; one who eats ordinarily at the same table.

MESSUAGE, *n.* In law, a dwelling house and adjoining land, appropriated to the use of the household, including the adjacent buildings.

MET, *pret.* and *pp.* of meet.

METABASIS, *n.* [Gr. from beyond, and to go.] In rhetoric, transition; a passing from one thing to another.

METABOLA, *n.* [Gr. beyond, and a casting.] In medicine, a change of air, time or disease. [Little used.]

METACARPAL, *a.* [from metacarpus.] Belonging to the metacarpus.

METACARPUS, *n.* [Gr. beyond, and the wrist.] In anatomy, the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

METACHRONISM, *n.* [Gr. beyond, and time.] An error in chronology, by placing an event after its real time.

METAGE, *n.* [from mete.] Measurement of coal; price of measuring.

METAGRAMMATISM, *n.* [Gr. beyond, and a letter.]

Anagrammatism, or metagrammatism, is a transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named.*NWAD METAGRAMMATISM.2*

METAL, *n.* met'l. [L. metallum.] A simple, fixed, shining, opake

body or substance, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, a good conductor of heat and electricity, capable when in the state of an oxyd, of uniting with acids and forming with them metallic salts. Many of the metals also malleable or extensible by the hammer, and some of them extremely ductile. Metals are mostly fossil, sometimes found native or pure, but more generally combined with other matter. Some metals are more malleable than others, and this circumstance gave rise to the distinction of metals and semi-metals; a distinction little regarded at the present day. Recent discoveries have enlarged the list of the metals, and the whole number now recognized is thirty, exclusive of those which have been recently discovered, as the bases of the earths and alkalies. Twelve of these are malleable, viz. platina, gold, silver, mercury, lead, copper, tin, iron, zink, palladium, nickel, and cadmium. The following sixteen are not sufficiently tenacious to bear extension by beating, viz. arsenic, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, manganese, tellurium, titanium, columbium, molybden, tungsten, chrome, osmium, iridium, rhodium, uranium, and cerium.

To these may be added potassium, sodium, barium, strontium, calcium, and lithium.*NWAD METAL.2*

The following have not been exhibited in a separate form; magnesium, glucinum, yttrium, aluminum, thorinum, zirconium, and silicium.*NWAD METAL.3*

1. Courage; spirit; so written by mistake for mettle.*NWAD METAL.4*

METALEPSIS, *n.* [Gr. participation; beyond, and to take.]

In rhetoric, the continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word, so that several gradations or intervening senses come between the word expressed and the thing intended by it; as “in one Caesar there are many Mariuses.” Here Marius, by a synecdoche or antonomasy, is put for any ambitious, turbulent man, and this, by a metonymy of the cause, for the ill effects of such a temper to the public.*NWAD METALEPSIS.2*

METALEPTIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a metalepsis or participation; translative.**

1. Transverse; as the metaleptic motion of a muscle.*NWAD METALEPTIC.2*

METALEPTICALLY, ***adv.*** **By transposition.**

METALLIC, ***a.*** **[L. metallicus.] Pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of metal; partaking of the nature of metals; like a metal; as a metallic substance; metallic ore; metallic brightness.**

METALLIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. metallum, metal, and fero, to produce.]**

Producing metals.*NWAD METALLIFEROUS.2*

METALLIFORM, ***a.*** **Having the form of metals; like metal.**

METALLINE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a metal; consisting of metal.**

1. Impregnated with metal; as metalline water.*NWAD METALLINE.2*

METALLIST, ***n.*** **A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals.**

METALLIZATION, ***n.*** **The act or process of forming into a metal; the operation which gives to a substance its proper metallic properties.**

METALLIZE, ***v.t.*** **To form into metal; to give to a substance its proper metallic properties.**

METALLOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. metal, and description.] An account of metals, or a treatise on metallic substances.**

METALLOID, ***n.*** **A name sometimes applied to the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths.**

METALLOIDAL, ***a.*** **Having the form or appearance of a metal.**

METALLURGIC, ***a.*** **[See** ***Metallurgy*****.] Pertaining to metallurgy, or the art of working metals.**

METALLURGIST, ***n.*** **One whose occupation is to work metals, or to purify, refine and prepare metals for use.**

METALLURGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. metal, and work.] The art of working metals, comprehending the whole process of separating them from other matters in the ore, smelting, refining and parting them. Gilding is also a branch of metallurgy. But in a more limited and usual sense, metallurgy is the operation of separating metals from their ores.**

The French include in metallurgy the art of drawing metals from the earth.*NWAD METALLURGY.2*

METALMAN, ***n.*** **A worker in metals; a coppersmith or tinman.**

METAMORPHIC, METAMORPHOSIC, ***a.*** **[See** ***Metamorphose*****.]**

Changing the form; transforming.*NWAD METAMORPHIC.2*

METAMORPHOSE, ***v.t.*** **[Gr. over, beyond, and form.] To change into a different form; to transform; particularly, to change the form of insects, as from the larva to a winged animal. The ancients pretended that Jupiter was metamorphosed into a bull, and Lycaon into a wolf.**

And earth was metamorphosed into man.*NWAD METAMORPHOSE.2*

METAMORPHOSER, ***n.*** **One that transforms or changes the shape.**

METAMORPHOSING, ***ppr.*** **Changing the shape.**

METAMORPHOSIS, ***n.*** **Change of form or shape;**

transformation; particularly, a change in the form of being; as the metamorphosis of an insect from the aurelia or chrysalis state into a winged animal.

1. Any change of form or shape.*NWAD METAMORPHOSIS.2*

METAMORPHOSTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or effected by metamorphosis.

METAPHOR, *n.* [Gr. to transfer, over, to carry.] A short similitude; a similitude reduced to a single word; or a word expressing similitude without the signs of comparison. Thus "that man is a fox," is a metaphor; but "that man is like a fox," is a similitude or comparison. So when I say, "the soldiers fought like lions," I use a similitude. In metaphor, the similitude is contained in the name; a man is a fox, means, a man is as crafty as a fox. So we say, a man bridles his anger, that is, restrains it as a bridle restrains a horse. Beauty awakens love or tender passions; opposition fires courage.

METAPHORIC, METAPHORICAL, *a.* Pertaining to metaphor; comprising a metaphor; not literal; as a metaphorical use of words; a metaphorical expression; a metaphorical sense.

METAPHORICALLY, *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literally.

METAPHORIST, *n.* One that makes metaphors.

METAPHRASE, *n.* [Gr. over, according to or with, and phrase.]

A verbal translation; a version or translation or one language into another, word for word.*NWAD METAPHRASE.2*

METAPHRAST, *n.* A person who translates from one language into another, word for word.

METAPHRASTIC, *a.* Close or literal in translation.

METAPHYSIC, METAPHYSICAL, *a.* s as z. [See *Metaphysics*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to metaphysics.*NWAD METAPHYSIC.2*

2. According to rules or principles of metaphysics; as metaphysical reasoning.*NWAD METAPHYSIC.3*

3. Preternatural or supernatural. [Not used.]*NWAD METAPHYSIC.4*

METAPHYSICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of metaphysical science.

METAPHYSICIAN, *n.* s as z. One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.

METAPHYSICS, *n.* s as z. [Gr. after, and physics. It is said that this name was given to the science by Aristotle or his followers, who considered the science of natural bodies, physics, as the first in the order of studies, and the science of mind or intelligence to be the second.]

The science of the principles and causes of all things existing; hence, the science of mind or intelligence. This science comprehends ontology, or the science which treats of the nature, essence, and qualities or attributes of being; cosmology, the science of the world, which treats of the nature and laws of matter and of motion; anthroposophy, which treats of the power of man, and the motions by which life is produced; psychology, which treats of the intellectual soul; pneumatology, or the science of spirits or angels, etc. Metaphysical theology, called by Leibnitz and others theodicy, treats of the existence of God, his essence and attributes. These divisions of the science of metaphysics, which prevailed in the ancient schools, are now not much regarded. The natural division of things that exist is into body and mind, things material and immaterial. The former belong to physics, and the latter to the science of metaphysics.*NWAD METAPHYSICS.2*

METAPLASM, *n.* [Gr. transformation; over, and to form.]

In grammar, a transmutation or change made in a word by

transposing or retrenching a syllable or letter.*NWAD METAPLASM.2*

METASTASIS, *n.* [Gr. mutation; over, and to place.] A translation or removal of a disease form one part to another, or such an alteration as is succeeded by a solution.

METATARSAL, *a.* [from metatarsus.] Belonging to the metatarsus.

METATARSUS, *n.* [Gr. beyond, and tarsus.] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes.

METATHESIS, *n.* [Gr. over, and to set.]

1. Transposition; a figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed; as pistris for pristis.*NWAD METATHESIS.2*

2. In medicine, a change or removal of a morbid cause, without expulsion.*NWAD METATHESIS.3*

METE, *v.t.* [L. metior; Heb. to measure.] To measure; to ascertain quantity, dimensions or capacity by any rule or standard. [Obsolescent.]

METE, *n.* Measure; limit; boundary; used chiefly in the plural, in the phrase, metes and bounds.

METEMPSYCHOSE, *v.t.* To translate from one body to another, as the soul.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, *n.* [Gr. beyond, and animation, life; to animate.]

Transmigration; the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body. Pythagoras and his followers held that after death the soul of men pass into other bodies, and this doctrine still prevails in some parts of Asia, particularly in India and China.*NWAD METEMPSYCHOSIS.2*

METEMPTOSIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. after, and to fall.] In chronology, the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the proemptosis, or the addition of a day every 300 years, and another every 2400 years.**

METEOR, ***n.*** **[Gr. sublime, lofty.]**

1. In a general sense, a body that flies or floats in the air, and in this sense it includes rain, hail, snow, etc. But in a restricted sense, in which it is commonly understood.*NWAD METEOR.2*

2. A fiery or luminous body or appearance flying or floating in the atmosphere, or in a more elevated region. We give this name to the brilliant globes or masses of matter which are occasionally seen moving rapidly through our atmosphere, and which throw off, with loud explosions, fragments that reach the earth, and are called falling stones. We call by the same name those fire balls which are usually denominated falling stars, supposed to be owning to gelatinous matter inflated by phosphureted hydrogen gas; also, the lights which appear over moist grounds and grave yards, called ignes fatui, which are ascribed to the same cause.*NWAD METEOR.3*

And meteor-like flame lawless through the sky.*NWAD METEOR.4*

METEORIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to meteors; consisting of meteors.**

1. Proceeding from a meteor; as meteoric stones.*NWAD METEORIC.2*

METEORIZE, ***v.i.*** **To ascend in vapors. [Not used.]**

METEOROLITE, METEROLITE, ***n.*** **A meteoric stone; a stone or solid compound of earthy and metallic matter which falls to the earth after the displosion of a luminous meteor or fire ball; called also aerolite.**

METEOROLOGIC, METEOROLOGICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the**

atmosphere and its phenomena. A meteorological table or register is an account of the state of the air and its temperature, weight, dryness or moisture, winds, etc. ascertained by the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, anemometer and other meteorological instruments.

METEOROLOGIST, METEROLOGIST, *n.* A person skilled in meteors; one who studies the phenomena of meteors, or keeps a register of them.

METEOROLOGY, *n.* [Gr. lofty, and discourse.] The science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, particularly in its relation to heat and moisture.

METEOROMANCY, METEROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. a meteor, and divination.] A species of divination by meteors, chiefly by thunder and lightning; held in high estimation by the Romans.

METEOROSCOPY, *n.* [Gr. lofty, and to view.] That part of astronomy which treats of sublime heavenly bodies, distance of stars, etc.

METEOROUS, *a.* Having the nature of a meteor.

METER, *n.* [from mete.] One who measures; used in compounds, as in coal-meter, land-meter.

METER, *n.* [L. metrum.]

1. Measure; verse; arrangement of poetical feet, or of long and short syllables in verse. Hexameter is a meter of six feet. This word is most improperly written metre. How very absurd to write the simple word in this manner, but in all its numerous compounds, meter, as in diameter, hexameter, thermometer, etc. *NWAD METER.3*

2. A French measure of length, equal to 39 37/100 English inches, the standard of linear measure, being the ten millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, as ascertained by

actual measurement of an arc of the meridian.*NWAD METER.4*

METEWAND, *n.* [mete and wand.] A staff or rod of a certain length, used as a measure.

METEYARD, *n.* A yard, staff or rod, used as a measure. [We now use yard.]

METHEGLIN, *n.* A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented, often enriched with spices.

METHINKS, *v.* impers. *pp.* methought. [me and think.] It seems to me; it appears to me; I think. Me is here in the dative. The word is not antiquated, but is not elegant.

METHOD, *n.* [L. methodus; Gr. with, and way.]

1. A suitable and convenient arrangement of things, proceedings or ideas; the natural or regular disposition of separate things or parts; convenient order for transacting business, or for comprehending any complicated subject. Without method, business of any kind will fall into confusion. To carry on farming to advantage, to keep accounts correctly, method is indispensable.*NWAD METHOD.2*

2. Way; manner. Let us know the nature of the disease, and the method of cure.*NWAD METHOD.3*

3. Classification; arrangement of natural bodies according to their common characteristics; as the method of Theophrast; the method of Ray; the Linnean method.*NWAD METHOD.4*

In natural arrangements a distinction is sometimes made between method and system. System is an arrangement founded, throughout all its parts, on some one principle. Method is an arrangement less fixed and determinate, and founded on more general relations. Thus we say, the natural method, and the artificial or sexual system of Linne, though the latter is not a perfect system.*NWAD METHOD.5*

METHODIC, METHODICAL, *a.* Arranged in convenient order;

disposed in a just and natural manner, or in a manner to illustrate a subject, or to facilitate practical operations; as a methodical arrangement of the parts of a discourse or of arguments; a methodical treatise; methodical accounts.

METHODICALLY, *adv.* In a methodical manner; according to natural or convenient order.

METHODISM, *n.* The doctrines and worship of the sect of christians called Methodists.

METHODIST, *n.* One that observes method.

1. One of a sect of christians, founded by Morgan, or rather by John Wesley, and so called from the exact regularity of their lives, and the strictness of their principles and rules.*NWAD METHODIST.2*

2. A physician who practices by method or theory.*NWAD METHODIST.3*

3. In the cant of irreligious men, a person of strict piety; one who lives in the exact observance of religious duties.*NWAD METHODIST.4*

METHODISTIC, *a.* Resembling the Methodists; partaking of the strictness of Methodists.

METHODIZE, *v.t.* To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arrange in a convenient manner.

One who brings with him any observations he has made in reading the poets, will find his own reflections methodized and explained in the works of a good critic.*NWAD METHODIZE.2*

METHOUGHT, *pret.* of methinks. It seemed to me; I thought.

METIC, *n.* [Gr. house.] In ancient Greece, a sojourner; a resident stranger in a Grecian city or place.

METICULOUS, ***a.*** **[L. Feticulosus.] Timid. [Not used.]**

METONIC CYCLE, METONIC YEAR, the cycle of the moon, or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month; so called from its discoverer Meton the Athenian.

METONYMIC, METONYMICAL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Metonymy*****.] Used by way of metonymy, by putting one word for another.**

METONYMICALLY, ***adv.*** **By putting one word for another.**

METONYMY, ***n.*** **[Gr. over, beyond, and name.] In rhetoric, a trope in which one word is put for another; a change of names which have some relation to each other; as when we say, "a man keeps a good table." instead of good provisions. "We read Virgil." that is, his poems or writings. "They have Moses and the prophets," that is, their books or writings. A man has a clear head, that is, understanding, intellect; a warm heart, that is affections.**

METOPE, ***n.*** **met'opy. [Gr. with, near or by, and an aperture or hollow.] In architecture, the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze, which among the ancients used to be painted or adorned with carved work.**

METOPOSCOPIST, ***n.*** **[infra.] One versed in physiognomy.**

METOPOSCOPY, ***n.*** **[Gr. the forehead, and to view.] The study of physiognomy; the art of discovering the character or the dispositions of men by their features, or the lines of the face.**

METRE. [See ***Meter*****.]**

METRICAL, ***a.*** **[L. metricus.]**

1. Pertaining to measure, or due arrangement or combination of long and short syllables.*NWAD METRICAL.2*

2. Consisting of verses; as metrical compositions.*NWAD METRICAL.3*

METROLOGY, *n.* [Gr. measure, and discourse.]

1. A discourse on measures or mensuration; the description of measures.*NWAD METROLOGY.2*

2. An account of measures, or the science of weights and measures.*NWAD METROLOGY.3*

METROPOLIS, *n.* [L. from Gr. mother, and city. It has no plural.]

Literally, the mother-city, that is, the chief city or capital of a kingdom, state or country, as Paris in France, Madrid in Spain, London in Great Britain. In the United States, Washington, in the District of Columbia, is the metropolis, as being the seat of government; but in several of the states, the largest cities are not the seats of the respective governments. Yet New York city, in the state of that name, and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, are the chief cities, and may be called each the metropolis of the state in which it is situated, though neither of them is the seat of government in the state.*NWAD METROPOLIS.2*

METROPOLITAN, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis, or to the mother church; residing in the chief city.

METROPOLITAN, *n.* The bishop of the mother church; an archbishop.

METROPOLITE, *a.* A metropolitan. [Not used.]

METROPOLITIC, METROPOLITICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a metropolis; chief or principal of cities; archiepiscopal.

METTLE, *n.* met'l. [usually supposed to be corrupted from metal. L. animus, animosus.] Spirit; constitutional ardor; that temperament which is susceptible of high excitement. It is not synonymous with courage, though it may be accompanied with it, and is sometimes used for it.

The winged courser, like a generous horse,*NWAD METTLE.2*

Shows most true mettle when you check his course.*NWAD METTLE.3*

METTLED, *a.* High spirited; ardent; full of fire.

METTLESOME, *a.* Full of spirit; possessing constitutional ardor; brisk; fiery; as a mettlesome horse.

METTLESOMENESS, *n.* The state of being high spirited.

MEW, *n.* A seafowl of the genus Larus; a gull.

MEW, *n.* A cage for birds; an inclosure; a place of confinement.

MEW, *v.t.* [from the noun.] To shut up; to inclose; to confine, as in a cage or other inclosure.

More pity that the eagle should be mew'd.*NWAD MEW.4*

Close mew'd in their sedans, for fear of air.*NWAD MEW.5*

MEW, *v.t.* [L. muto and moto.] To shed or cast; to change; to molt. The hawk mewed his feathers.

Nine times the moon had mew'd her horns--*NWAD MEW.7*

MEW, *v.i.* [L. mugio.] To cry as a cat.

MEW, *v.i.* To change; to put on a new appearance.

MEWING, *ppr.* Casting the feathers or skin; crying.

MEWL, *v.i.* [L. mugio, to low.] To cry or squall, as a child.

MEWLER, *n.* One that squalls or mewls.

MEZEREON, *n.* A plant of the genus Daphne; the spurge olive.

MEZZO, in music, denotes middle, mean.

MEZZORELIEVO, *n.* Middle relief.

MEZZOTINTO, *n.* [L. tinctus, painted.] A particular manner of engraving or representation of figures on copper, in imitation of painting in Indian ink. To perform this the plate is scratched and furrowed in different directions; the design is then drawn on the face, then the dents and furrows are erased from the parts where the lights of the piece are to be; the parts which are to represent shades being left.

MIASM, MIASMA, *n.* [Gr. to pollute.] Infecting substances floating in the air; the effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere, and considered to be noxious to health.

MIASMATIC, *a.* Pertaining to miasma; partaking of the qualities of noxious effluvia.

MICA, *n.* [L. mica, a grain or particle; mico, to shine.] A mineral of a foliated structure, consisting of thin flexible lamels or scales, having a shining surface. The scales are sometimes parallel, sometimes interwoven, sometimes wavy or undulated, sometimes representing filaments. It is called also talck, glimmer, muscovy-glass, and glist.

Jameson subdivides mica into ten subspecies, viz. mica, pinite, lepidolite, chlorite, green earth, talck, nacrite, potstone, steatite and figure stone.*NWAD MICA.2*

MICACEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to mica; resembling mica or partaking of its properties.

MICAREL, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth; a mineral of a brownish or blackish red color, commonly crystallized in rhomboidal prisms, or in prisms of six sides.

MICE, *plu.* of mouse.

MICHAELITE, ***n.*** **A subvariety of siliceous sinter, found in the isle of St. Michael.**

MICHAELMAS, ***n.*** **The feast of St. Michael, a festival of the Romish church, celebrated Sept. 29; hence,**

1. In colloquial language, autumn.*NWAD MICHAELMAS.2*

MICHE, ***v.i.***

1. To lie hid; to skulk; to retire or shrink from view.*NWAD MICHE.2*

2. To pilfer.*NWAD MICHE.3*

MICHER, ***n.*** **One who skulks, or creeps out of sight; a thief.**

MICHERY, ***n.*** **Theft, cheating.**

MICHING, ***ppr.*** **Retiring; skulking; creeping from sight; mean; cowardly. [Vulgar.]**

MICKLE, ***a.*** **Much; great. [Obsolete, but retained in the Scottish language.]**

MICO, ***n.*** **A beautiful species of monkey.**

MICROCOSM, ***n.*** **[Gr. small, and world.] Literally, the little world; but used for man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world.**

Microcosmic salt, a triple salt of soda, ammonia and phosphoric acid, obtained from urine.*NWAD MICROCOSM.2*

MICROCOSMICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the microcosm.**

MICROCOUSTIC, ***n.*** **[Gr. small, and to hear.] An instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing.**

MICROGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. small, and to describe.] The**

description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope.

MICROMETER, *n.* [Gr. small, and measure.] An instrument for measuring small objects or spaces, by the help of which, the apparent magnitude of objects viewed through the microscope or telescope, is measured with great exactness.

MICROPHONE, *n.* [Gr. small, and sound.] An instrument to augment small sounds; a microcoustic.

MICROSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. small, and to view.] An optical instrument consisting of lenses or mirrors, which magnify objects, and thus render visible minute objects which cannot be seen by the naked eye, or enlarge the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies, so as to enable us to examine their texture or construction.

MICROSCOPIC, MICROSCOPICAL, *a.* Made by the aid of a microscope; as microscopic observation.

1. Assisted by a microscope.*NWAD MICROSCOPIC.2*

Evading even the microscopic eye.*NWAD MICROSCOPIC.3*

2. Resembling a microscope; capable of seeing small objects.*NWAD MICROSCOPIC.4*

Why has not man a microscopic eye?*NWAD MICROSCOPIC.5*

3. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope; as a microscopic insect.*NWAD MICROSCOPIC.6*

MICROSCOPICALLY, *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection.

MICTURITION, *n.* [L. micturio.] The act of making water, or passing the urine.

MID, *a.* [L. medius.]

1. Middle; at equal distance from extremes; as the mid hour of night.*NWAD MID.2*

2. Intervening.*NWAD MID.3*

No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings,*NWAD MID.4*

Shall, lifting in mid air, suspend their wings.*NWAD MID.5*

MIDA, *n.* [Gr.] A worm, or the beanfly.

MID-AGE, *n.* The middle of life, or persons of that age.

MID-COURSE, *n.* The middle of the course or way.

MID-DAY, *a.* Being at noon; meridional; as the mid-day sun.

MID-DAY, *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

MIDDEST, *a.* superl. of mid.

Among the middest crowd. [Not used.]*NWAD MIDDEST.2*

MIDDLE, *a.* mid'l. [L. medius.]

1. Equally distant from the extremes; as the middle point of a line or circle; the middle station of life. The middle path or course is most safe.*NWAD MIDDLE.2*

2. Intermediate; intervening.*NWAD MIDDLE.3*

Will, seeking good, finds many middle ends.*NWAD MIDDLE.4*

Middle ages, the ages or period of time about equally distant from the decline of the Roman empire and the revival of letters in Europe, or from the eighth to the fifteenth century of the christian era.*NWAD MIDDLE.5*

MIDDLE, *n.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities.

See, there come people down by the middle of the land. *Judges 9:37*.*NWAD MIDDLE.7*

1. The time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and the end.*NWAD MIDDLE.8*

MIDDLE-AGED, *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. A middle-aged man is so called from the age of thirty five or forty to forty five or fifty.

MIDDLE-EARTH, ***n.*** **The world.**

MIDDLEMOST, ***a.*** **Being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things that are near the middle. If a thing is in the middle, it cannot be more so, and in this sense the word is improper. But when two or more things are near the middle, one may be nearer than another.**

MIDDLING, ***a.*** **Of middle rank, state, size or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate. Thus we speak of people of the middling class or sort, neither high nor low; of a man of middling capacity or understanding; a man of middling size; fruit of a middling quality.**

MIDGE, ***n.*** **A gnat or flea. [Not used.]**

MID-HEAVEN, ***n.*** **The middle of the sky or heaven.**

MIDLAND, ***a.*** **Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea shore; as midland towns or inhabitants.**

1. Surrounded by the sea; mediterranean.*NWAD MIDLAND.2*

And on the midland sea the French had aw'd.*NWAD MIDLAND.3*

MIDLEG, ***n.*** **Middle of the leg.**

MIDMOST, ***a.*** **Middle; as the midmost battles.**

MIDNIGHT, ***n.*** **The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.**

MIDNIGHT, ***a.*** **Being in the middle of the night; as midnight studies.**

1. Dark as midnight; very dark; as midnight gloom.*NWAD MIDNIGHT.3*

MIDRIFF, ***n.*** **In anatomy, the diaphragm; the muscle which divides the trunk into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen.**

MIDSEA, *n.* The Mediterranean sea.

MIDSHIP, *a.* Being or belonging to the middle of a ship; as a midship beam.

MIDSHIPMAN, *n.* In ships of war, a kind of naval cadet, whose business is to second the orders of the superior officers and assist in the necessary business of the ship, particularly in managing the sails, that he may be trained to a knowledge of the machinery, discipline and operations of ships of war, and qualified for naval service.

MIDSHIPS, *adv.* In the middle of a ship; properly amidships.

MIDST, *n.* [contracted from middest, the superlative of mid.]

The middle.*NWAD MIDST.2*

There is nothing said or done in the midst of the play, which might not have been placed in the beginning.*NWAD MIDST.3*

The phrase, in the midst, often signifies involved in, surrounded or overwhelmed by, or in the thickest part, or in the depths of; as in the midst of afflictions, troubles or cares; in the midst of our contemplations; in the midst of the battle; in the midst of pagan darkness and error; in the midst of gospel light; in the midst of the ocean; in the midst of civil dissensions.*NWAD MIDST.4*

From the midst, from the middle, or from among. *Deuteronomy 18:15*.*NWAD MIDST.5*

MIDST, *adv.* In the middle.

On earth, join all ye creatures to extol*NWAD MIDST.7*

Him first, Him last, Him midst, and without end.*NWAD MIDST.8*

MIDSTREAM, *n.* The middle of the stream.

MIDSUMMER, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice,

about the 21st of June.

MIDWARD, *adv.* Midst. [Not in use.]

MIDWAY, *n.* The middle of the way or distance.

Paths indirect, or in the midway faint.*NWAD MIDWAY.2*

MIDWAY, *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance; as the midway air.

MIDWAY, *adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; half way.

She met his glance midway.*NWAD MIDWAY.5*

MIDWIFE, *n.* [supposed by Junius and Skinner to be meedwife, a woman that has a reward. This is probably a mistake. The word is a compound of mid, with, and wif, a woman; in analogy with the L. obstetrix, from obsto, obstiti, to stand before. L. cum, with, and madre, mother, which is precisely analogous to midwife.]

A woman that assists other women in childbirth.*NWAD MIDWIFE.2*

MIDWIFE, *v.i.* To perform the office of midwife.

MIDWIFE, *v.t.* To assist in childbirth.

MIDWIFERY, *n.* The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics.

1. Assistance at childbirth.*NWAD MIDWIFERY.2*

2. Help or cooperation in production.*NWAD MIDWIFERY.3*

MID-WINTER, *n.* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21. As the severity of winter in North America falls in January and February, the word ordinarily denotes this period, or some weeks after the winter solstice.

MIEMITE, *n.* Granular miemite is a sub-variety of magnesian limestone, first found at Miemo, in Tuscany. It occurs massive, or crystallized in flat, double, three-sided pyramids. Its color is light green or greenish white.

MIEN, *n.* Look; air; manner; external appearance; carriage; as a lofty mien; a majestic mien.

MIFF, *n.* A slight degree of resentment. [Colloquial.]

MIFFED, *a.* Slightly offended.

MIGHT, *n. pret.* of may. Had power or liberty. He might go, or might have gone.

1. It sometimes denotes was possible, implying ignorance of the fact in the speaker. Orders might have been given for the purpose.*NWAD MIGHT.2*

MIGHT, *n.*

1. Strength; force; power; primarily and chiefly, bodily strength or physical power; as, to work or strive with all one's might.*NWAD MIGHT.4*

There small be no might in thy hand. *Deuteronomy 28:32*.*NWAD MIGHT.5*

2. Political power or great achievements.*NWAD MIGHT.6*

The acts of David--with all his reign and his might. *1 Chronicles 29:30*; *1 Kings 15:23*.*NWAD MIGHT.7*

3. National strength; physical power or military force.*NWAD MIGHT.8*

We have no might against this great company that cometh against us. *2 Chronicles 20:12*.*NWAD MIGHT.9*

4. Valor with bodily strength; military prowess; as men of might. *1*

Chronicles 12:8.*NWAD MIGHT.10*

5. Ability; strength or application of means.*NWAD MIGHT.11*

I have prepared with all my might for the house of my God-- *1 Chronicles 29:2*.*NWAD MIGHT.12*

6. Strength or force of purpose.*NWAD MIGHT.13*

Like him was no king that turned to the Lord with all his might. *2 Kings 23:25*.*NWAD MIGHT.14*

7. Strength of affection.*NWAD MIGHT.15*

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might. *Deuteronomy 6:5*.*NWAD MIGHT.16*

8. Strength of light; splendor; effulgence.*NWAD MIGHT.17*

Let them that love him be as the sun when he goeth forth in his might. *Judges 5:31*.*NWAD MIGHT.18*

Shakespeare applied the word to an oath. “An oath of mickle might.” This application is obsolete. We now use strength or force; as the strength or force of an oath or covenant.*NWAD MIGHT.19*

With might and main, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion; a tautological phrase, as both words are from the same root, and mean the same thing.*NWAD MIGHT.20*

MIGHTILY, *adv.* [from mighty.] With great power, force of strength; vigorously; as, to strive mightily.

1. Vehemently; with great earnestness.*NWAD MIGHTILY.2*

Cry mightily to God. *Jonah 3:8*.*NWAD MIGHTILY.3*

2. Powerfully; with great energy.*NWAD MIGHTILY.4*

Whereto I also labor, striving according to his working, which worketh in me mightily. *Colossians 1:29*.*NWAD MIGHTILY.5*

3. With great strength of argument.*NWAD MIGHTILY.6*

He mightily convinced the Jews. *Acts 18:28*.*NWAD MIGHTILY.7*

4. With great or irresistible force; greatly; extensively.*NWAD MIGHTILY.8*

So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed. *Acts 19:20*.*NWAD MIGHTILY.9*

5. With strong means of defense.*NWAD MIGHTILY.10*

Fortify the power mightily. *Nahum 2:1*.*NWAD MIGHTILY.11*

6. Greatly; to a great degree; very much.*NWAD MIGHTILY.12*

I was mightily pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy.*NWAD MIGHTILY.13*

[Admissible in colloquial and familiar language.]*NWAD MIGHTILY.14*

MIGHTINESS, *n.* Power; greatness; highth of dignity.

How soon this mightiness meets misery!*NWAD MIGHTINESS.2*

1. A title of dignity; as their High Mightinesses.*NWAD MIGHTINESS.3*

MIGHTY, *a.* Having great bodily strength or physical power; very strong or vigorous; as a mighty arm.

1. Very strong; valiant; bold; as a mighty man of valor. *Judges 6:12*.*NWAD MIGHTY.2*

2. Very powerful; having great command.*NWAD MIGHTY.3*

Cush begat Nimrod; he began to be a mighty one on the earth. *Genesis 10:8*.*NWAD MIGHTY.4*

3. Very strong in numbers; as a mighty nation. *Genesis*

18:18.*NWAD MIGHTY.5*

4. Very strong or great in corporeal power; very able.*NWAD MIGHTY.6*

Wo to them that are mighty to drink wine. *Isaiah 5:22*.*NWAD MIGHTY.7*

5. Violent; very loud; as mighty thunderings. *Exodus 9:28*; *Psalm 68:33*.*NWAD MIGHTY.8*

6. Vehement; rushing with violence; as a mighty wind or tempest. *Exodus 10:19*; *Revelation 6:13*.*NWAD MIGHTY.9*

7. Very great; vast; as mighty waters. *Nehemiah 9:11*.*NWAD MIGHTY.10*

8. Very great or strong; as mighty power. *2 Chronicles 26:13*.*NWAD MIGHTY.11*

9. Very forcible; efficacious; as, great is truth and mighty.*NWAD MIGHTY.12*

10. Very great or eminent in intellect or acquirements; as the mighty Scaliger and Selden.*NWAD MIGHTY.13*

11. Great; wonderful; performed with great power; as mighty works. *Matthew 11:20*.*NWAD MIGHTY.14*

12. Very severe and distressing; as a mighty famine. *Luke 15:14*.*NWAD MIGHTY.15*

13. Very great, large or populous; as a mighty city. *Revelation 18:10*.*NWAD MIGHTY.16*

14. Important; momentous.*NWAD MIGHTY.17*

I'll sing of heroes and of kings,*NWAD MIGHTY.18*

In mighty numbers mighty things.*NWAD MIGHTY.19*

MIGHTY, *adv.* In a great degree; very; as might wise; mighty thoughtful.

[Colloquial.]

MIGNIARD, ***a.*** **Soft; dainty; delicate; pretty.**

MIGNONETTE, MIGONET, ***n.*** **An annual flower or plant of the genus Reseda, having the scent of raspberries.**

MIGRATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. migro.] To pass or remove from one country or from one state to another, with a view to permanent residence, or residence of some continuance. The first settlers of New England migrated first to Holland, and afterwards to America. Some species of fowls migrate in autumn to a warmer climate for a temporary residence. To change residence in the same city or state is not to migrate.**

1. To pass or remove from one region or district to another for a temporary residence; as, the Tartars migrate for the sake of finding pasturage.*NWAD MIGRATE.2*

MIGRATING, ***ppr.*** **Removing from one state to another for a permanent residence. The people of the eastern states are continually migrating to the western states.**

MIGRATION, ***n.*** **[L. migratio.] The act of removing from one kingdom or state to another, for the purpose of permanent residence, or a residence of some continuance.**

1. Change of place; removal; as the migration of the center of gravity.*NWAD MIGRATION.2*

MIGRATORY, ***a.*** **Removing or accustomed to remove from one state or country to another for permanent residence.**

1. Roving; wandering; occasionally removing for pasturage; as the migratory Tartars.*NWAD MIGRATORY.2*

2. Passing from one climate to another; as fowls.*NWAD MIGRATORY.3*

MILCH, ***a.*** **Giving milk; as a milch cow. It is now applied only to beasts.**

MILD, ***a.*** **[The primary sense is soft or smooth, L. mollis, Eng. mellow.]**

1. Soft; gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent; as a mild air; a mild sun; a mild temperature; a mild light.*NWAD MILD.2*

The rosy morn resigns her light*NWAD MILD.3*

And milder glory to the noon.*NWAD MILD.4*

And with a milder gleam refreshed the sight.*NWAD MILD.5*

2. Not acrid, pungent, corrosive or drastic; operating gently; not acrimonious; demulcent; mollifying; lenitive; assuasive; as a mild liquor; a mild cataplasm; a mild cathartic or emetic.*NWAD MILD.6*

3. Tender and gentle in temper or disposition; kind; compassionate; merciful; clement; indulgent; not severe or cruel.*NWAD MILD.7*

It teaches us to adore him as a mild and merciful Being.*NWAD MILD.8*

4. Not fierce, rough or angry; as mild words.*NWAD MILD.9*

5. Placid; not fierce; not stern; not frowning; as a mild look or aspect.*NWAD MILD.10*

6. Not sharp, tart, sour or bitter; moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste; as mild fruit.*NWAD MILD.11*

7. Calm; tranquil. When passion subsides the temper becomes mild.*NWAD MILD.12*

8. Moderate; not violent or intense; as a mild heat.*NWAD MILD.13*

MILDEW, ***n.*** **[L. melligo, from mel, honey.]**

1. Honey dew; a thick, clammy, sweet juice, found on the leaves of

plants, which is said to injure the plants by corroding them, or otherwise preventing them from coming to perfection.*NWAD MILDEW.2*

2. Spots on cloth or paper caused by moisture.*NWAD MILDEW.3*

MILDEW, *v.t.* To taint with mildew.

MILDEWED, *pp.* Tainted or injured by mildew.

MILDEWING, *ppr.* Tainting with mildew.

MILDLY, *adv.* Softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently; moderately; as, to speak mildly; to burn mildly; to operate mildly.

MILDNESS, *n.* Softness; gentleness; as the mildness of words or speech; mildness of voice.

1. Tenderness; mercy; clemency; as mildness of temper.*NWAD MILDNESS.2*

2. Gentleness of operation; as the mildness of a medicine.*NWAD MILDNESS.3*

3. Softness; the quality that affects the senses pleasantly; as the mildness of fruit or of liquors.*NWAD MILDNESS.4*

4. Temperateness; moderate state; as the mildness of weather.*NWAD MILDNESS.5*

MILD-SPIRITED, *a.* Having a mild temper.

MILE, *n.* [L. mille passus, a thousand paces; passus being dropped in common usage.] A measure of length or distance, containing eight furlongs, 320 rods, poles or perches, 1760 yards, 5280 feet, or 80 chains. The Roman mile was a thousand paces, equal to 1600 yards English measure.

MILEAGE, *n.* Fees paid for travel by the mile.

MILESTONE, ***n.*** **A stone set to mark the distance or space of a mile.**

MILFOIL, ***n.*** **[L. millefolium, a thousand leaves.]**

A plant of the genus Achillea; yarrow.*NWAD MILFOIL.2*

MILIARY, ***a.*** **[L. milium, millet.]**

1. Resembling millet seeds; as a miliary eruption; miliary glands. The miliary glands are the sebaceous glands of the skin.*NWAD MILIARY.2*

2. Accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds; as a miliary fever.*NWAD MILIARY.3*

MILICE, for militia, is not in use.

MILIOLITE, ***n.*** **Fossil remains of the Miliola, a genus of univalve shells.**

MILITANCY, ***n.*** **Warfare. [Little used.]**

MILITANT, ***a.*** **[L. militans, milito, to fight.]**

1. Fighting; combating; serving as a soldier.*NWAD MILITANT.2*

2. The church militant, is the christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies; thus distinguished from the church triumphant, or in heaven.*NWAD MILITANT.3*

MILITARILY, ***adv.*** **In a soldierly manner.**

MILITARY, ***a.*** **[L. militaris, from miles, a soldier; milito, to fight.]**

1. Pertaining to soldiers or to arms; as a military parade or appearance; military discipline.*NWAD MILITARY.2*

2. Engaged in the service of soldiers or arms; as a military man.*NWAD MILITARY.3*

3. Warlike; becoming a soldier; as military virtue; military bravery.*NWAD MILITARY.4*

4. Derived from the services or exploits of a soldier; as military renown.*NWAD MILITARY.5*

5. Conformable to the customs or rules of armies or militia. The conduct of the officer was not military.*NWAD MILITARY.6*

6. Performed or made by soldiers; as a military election.*NWAD MILITARY.7*

Military tenure, a tenure of land, on condition of performing military service.*NWAD MILITARY.8*

MILITARY, *n.* The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; militia; an army.

MILITATE, *v.i.* [L. milito.] To militate against, is to oppose; to be or to act in opposition.

Paley writes, to militate with; but in America, against is generally used.*NWAD MILITATE.2*

MILITIA, *n.* [L. from miles, a soldier; Gr. war, to fight, combat, contention. The primary sense of fighting is to strive, struggle, drive, or to strike, to beat, Eng. moil, L. molior; Heb. to labor or toil.] The body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but not engaged in actual service except in emergencies; as distinguished from regular troops, whose sole occupation is war or military service. The militia of a country are the able bodied men organized into companies, regiments and brigades, with officers of all grades, and required by law to attend military exercises on certain days only, but at other times left to pursue their usual occupations.

MILK, *n.*

1. A white fluid or liquor, secreted by certain glands in female animals, and drawn from the breasts for the nourishment of their young.*NWAD MILK.2*

2. The white juice of certain plants.*NWAD MILK.3*

3. Emulsion made by bruising seeds.*NWAD MILK.4*

MILK, *v.t.* [L. mulgeo.]

1. To draw or press milk from the breasts by the hand, as, to milk a cow.*NWAD MILK.6*

2. To suck. [Not used.]*NWAD MILK.7*

MILKEN, *a.* Consisting of milk. [Not used.]

MILKER, *n.* One that milks.

MILK-FEVER, *n.* A fever which accompanies the first flowing of milk in females after childbirth.

MILK-HEDGE, *n.* A shrub growing on the Coromandel coast, containing a milky juice.

MILKINESS, *n.* Qualities like those of milk; softness.

MILK-LIVERED, *a.* Cowardly; timorous.

MILKMAID, *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy.

MILKMAN, *n.* A man that sells milk or carries milk to market.

MILKPAIL, *n.* A pail which receives the milk drawn from cows.

MILKPAN, *n.* A pan in which milk is set.

MILKPORRIDGE, MILKPOTTAGE, *n.* A species of food composed of milk or milk and water, boiled with meal or flour.

MILKSCORE, ***n.*** **An account of milk sold or purchased in small quantities, scored or marked.**

MILKSOP, ***n.*** **A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.**

MILK-THISTLE, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Carduus.**

MILKTOOTH, ***n.*** **The fore tooth of a foal, which is cast within two or three years.**

MILK-TREFOIL, ***n.*** **A plant, the cytisus.**

MILK-VETCH, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Astragalus.**

MILK-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Euphorbia; spurge.**

MILK-WEED, ***n.*** **A plant, the Asclepias Syriaca.**

MILKWHITE, ***a.*** **White as milk.**

MILKWOMAN, ***n.*** **A woman that sells milk.**

MILKY, ***a.*** **Made of milk.**

1. Resembling milk; as milky sap or juice.*NWAD MILKY.2*

2. Yielding milk; as milky mothers.*NWAD MILKY.3*

3. Soft; mild; gentle; timorous; as a milky heart.*NWAD MILKY.4*

MILKY-WAY, ***n.*** **The galaxy; a broad luminous path or circle in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars, which are not distinguishable with ordinary telescopes.**

MILL, ***n.*** **[L. mille, a thousand.] A money of account of the United States, value the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.**

MILL, ***n.*** **[L. mola, molo, mel, honey, mollis; Eng. mellow, mild, mold, meal.]**

1. A complicated engine or machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles, grain, fruit or other substance, or for performing other operations by means of wheels and a circular motion; as a grist-mill for grain; a coffee-mill; a cider-mill; a bark-mill. The original purpose of mills was to comminute grain for food, but the word mill is now extended to engines or machines moved by water, wind or steam, for carrying on many other operations. We have oil-mills, saw-mills, slitting-mills, bark-mills, fulling-mills, etc.*NWAD MILL.3*

2. The house or building that contains the machinery for grinding, etc.*NWAD MILL.4*

MILL, ***v.t.*** **To grind; to comminute; to reduce to fine particles or to small pieces.**

1. To beat up chocolate.*NWAD MILL.6*

2. To stamp coin.*NWAD MILL.7*

3. To full, as cloth.*NWAD MILL.8*

MILLCOG, ***n.*** **The cog of a mill wheel.**

MILLDAM, ***n.*** **A dam or mound to obstruct a water course, and raise the water to an altitude sufficient to turn a mill wheel.**

MILLHORSE, ***n.*** **A horse that turns a mill.**

MILLPOND, ***n.*** **A pond or reservoir of water raised for driving a mill wheel.**

MILLRACE, ***n.*** **The current of water that drives a mill wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed.**

MILL-SIXPENCE, ***n.*** **An old English coin first milled in 1561.**

MILLSTONE, ***n.*** **A stone used for grinding grain.**

MILL-TOOTH, ***n. plu.*** **mill-teeth. A grinder, dens molaris.**

MILLENARIAN, ***a.*** **Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millenium.**

MILLENARIAN, ***n.*** **A chiliast; one who believes in the millenium, and that Christ will reign on earth with his saints a thousand years before the end of the world.**

MILLENARY, ***a.*** **Consisting of a thousand.**

MILLENIAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the millenium, or to a thousand years; as millenial period; millenial happiness.**

MILLENIST, ***n.*** **One who holds to the millenium. [Not used.]**

MILLENIUM, ***n.*** **[L. mille, a thousand, and annus, year.]**

A thousand years; a word used to denote the thousand years mentioned in *Revelation 20:2-7*. during which period Satan shall be bound and restrained from seducing men to sin, and Christ shall reign on earth with his saints.*NWAD MILLENIUM.2*

MILLEPED, ***n.*** **[L. mille, a thousand, and pes, foot.] The wood-louse, an insect having many feet, a species of Oniscus.**

MILLEPORE, ***n.*** **[L. mille, a thousand, and porus, a pore.]**

A genus of lithophytes or polypiers of various forms, which have the surface perforated with little holes or pores, or even without any apparent perforation.*NWAD MILLEPORE.2*

MILLEPORITE, ***n.*** **Fossil millepores.**

MILLER, ***n.*** **[from mill.] One whose occupation is to attend a grist-mill.**

1. An insect whose wings appear as if covered with white dust or powder, like a miller's clothes.*NWAD MILLER.2*

MILLER'S-THUMB, *n.* A small fish found in small streams.

MILLESIMAL, *a.* [L. millesimus, from mille, a thousand.]

Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; as millesimal fractions.*NWAD MILLESIMAL.2*

MILLET, *n.* [L. milium.] A plant of the genus Milium, of several species, one of which is cultivated as an esculent grain.

The Indian millet is of the genus Holcus.*NWAD MILLET.2*

MILLIARY, *a.* [L. milliarium, a milestone.]

Pertaining to a mile; denoting a mile; as a milliary column.*NWAD MILLIARY.2*

MILLIGRAM, *n.* [L. mille, a thousand, and Gr. a gram.]

In the system of French weights and measures, the thousandth part of a gram, equal to a cubic millimeter of water.*NWAD MILLIGRAM.2*

The milligram is equal to .0154 English grains.*NWAD MILLIGRAM.3*

MILLILITER, *n.* [L. mille, a thousand, and liter.]

A French measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a liter or cubic decimeter, equal to .06103 decimals of a cubic inch.*NWAD MILLILITER.2*

MILLIMETER, *n.* [L. mille, a thousand, and metrum, a measure.]

A French lineal measure containing the thousandth part of a meter; equal to .03937 decimals of an inch. It is the least measure of

length.*NWAD MILLIMETER.2*

MILLINER, *n.* [Johnson supposes this word to be Milaner, form Milan, in Italy.] A woman who makes and sells head-dresses, hats or bonnets, etc. for females.

MILLINERY, *n.* The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats or bonnets, laces, ribbons and the like.

MILLION, *n.* mil'yun. [L. mille, a thousand.]

1. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand. It is used as a noun or an adjective; as a million of men, or a million men. As a noun, it has a regular plural, millions.*NWAD MILLION.2*

2. In common usage, a very great number, indefinitely.*NWAD MILLION.3*

There are millions of truths that men are not concerned to know.*NWAD MILLION.4*

MILLIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions; as the millionary chronology of the Pundits.

MILLIONED, *a.* Multiplied by millions. [Not used.]

MILLIONTH, *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.

MILLREA, MILLREE, *n.* A coin of Portugal of the value of $1.24 cents.

MILT, *n.*

1. In anatomy, the spleen, a viscus situated in the left hypochondrium under the diaphragm.*NWAD MILT.2*

2. The soft roe of fishes, or the spermatic part of the males.*NWAD MILT.3*

MILT, *v.t.* To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

MILTER, *n.* A male fish.

MILTWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Asplenium.

MIME, *n.* A buffoon. [See *Mimic*.]

1. A kind of dramatic farce.*NWAD MIME.2*

MIME, *v.i.* To mimic, or play the buffoon. [See *Mimic*.]

MIMER, *n.* A mimic. [See *Mimic*.]

MIMESIS, *n.* [Gr.] In rhetoric, imitation of the voice or gestures of another.

MIMETIC, *a.* [Gr.] Apt to imitate; given to aping or mimicry.

MIMIC, *n.* One who imitates or mimics; a buffoon who attempts to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking in the manner of another.

1. A mean or servile imitator.*NWAD MIMIC.2*

Of France the mimic, and of Spain the prey.*NWAD MIMIC.3*

MIMICAL, *a.* [L. mimus, mimicus; Gr. to imitate.]

1. Imitative; inclined to imitate or to ape; having the practice or habit of imitating.*NWAD MIMICAL.2*

Man is of all creatures the most mimical in gestures, speech, etc.*NWAD MIMICAL.3*

2. Consisting of imitation; as mimic gestures.*NWAD MIMICAL.4*

Mimic implies often something droll or ludicrous, or less dignified than imitative.*NWAD MIMICAL.5*

MIMICK, *v.t.* To imitate or ape for sport; to attempt to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking like another; to ridicule by imitation.

--The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,*NWAD MIMICK.2*

The habit mimick, and the mien belie.*NWAD MIMICK.3*

MIMICRY, *n.* Ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule.

MIMOGRAPHER, *n.* [Gr.] A writer of farces.

MINA, *n.* [L. mina.] A weight or denomination of money. The mina of the Old Testament was valued at sixty shekels. The Greek or Attic mina, was valued at a hundred drachmas, about f2. 17s. sterling, $10.44 cents.

MINACIOUS, *a.* [L. minax, from minor, to threaten.]

Threatening; menacing.*NWAD MINACIOUS.2*

MINACITY, *n.* [L. minax.] Disposition to threaten. [Little used.]

MINARET, *n.* A small spire or steeple, or spire-like ornament in Saracen architecture.

MINATORY, *a.* Threatening; menacing.

MINCE, *v.t.* mins. [L. minuo, to diminish; L. minor, smaller; minuo, to diminish; Gr. small, slender; to diminish; L. minutus, minute.]

1. To cut or chop into very small pieces; as, to mince meat.*NWAD MINCE.2*

2. To diminish in speaking; to retrench, cut off or omit a part for the purpose of suppressing the truth; to extenuate in representation.*NWAD MINCE.3*

I know no way to mince it in love, but to say directly, I love you.*NWAD MINCE.4*

Siren, now mince the sin,*NWAD MINCE.5*

And mollify damnation with a phrase--*NWAD MINCE.6*

If, to mince his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him.*NWAD MINCE.7*

These--were forced to mince the matter.*NWAD MINCE.8*

3. To speak with affected softness; to clip words; not to utter the full sound.*NWAD MINCE.9*

4. To walk with short or diminished steps.*NWAD MINCE.10*

MINCE, *v.i.* To walk with short steps; to walk with affected nicety; to affect delicacy in manner.

I'll turn two mincing steps*NWAD MINCE.12*

Into a manly stride.*NWAD MINCE.13*

Because the daughters of Zion are haughty, - walking and mincing as they go. *Isaiah 3:16*.*NWAD MINCE.14*

1. To speak softly, or with affected nicety.*NWAD MINCE.15*

MINCED, *pp.* Cut or chopped into very small pieces.

MINCE-PIE, MINCED-PIE, *n.* A pie made with minced meat and other ingredients, baked in paste.

MINCING, *ppr.* Cutting into small pieces; speaking or walking affectedly.

MINCINGLY, *adv.* In small parts; not fully.

MIND, *n.* [L. reminiscor; L. mens; Gr. memory, mention, to

remember, mind, ardor of mind, vehemence; anger. Mind signifies properly intention, a reaching or inclining forward to an object, from the primary sense of extending, stretching or inclining, or advancing eagerly, pushing or setting forward, whence the Greek sense of the word, in analogy with the Teutonic mod, moed, muth, mind, courage, spirit, mettle. So L. animus, animosus.]

1. Intention; purpose; design.*NWAD MIND.2*

The sacrifice of the wicked is abomination; how much more, when he bringeth it with a wicked mind. *Proverbs 21:27*.*NWAD MIND.3*

2. Inclination; will; desire; a sense much used, but expressing less than settled purpose; as in the common phrases, “I wish to know your mind;” “let me know your mind;” “he had a mind to go;” “he has a partner to his mind.”*NWAD MIND.4*

3. Opinion; as, to express one’s mind. We are of one mind.*NWAD MIND.5*

4. Memory; remembrance; as, to put one in mind; to call to mind; the fact is out of my mind; time out of mind. From the operations of the intellect in man, this word came to signify.*NWAD MIND.6*

5. The intellectual or intelligent power in man; the understanding; the power that conceives, judges or reasons.*NWAD MIND.7*

I fear I am not in my perfect mind.*NWAD MIND.8*

So we speak of a sound mind, a disordered mind, a weak mind, a strong mind, with reference to the active powers of the understanding; and in a passive sense, it denotes capacity, as when we say, the mind cannot comprehend a subject.*NWAD MIND.9*

6. The heart or seat of affection.*NWAD MIND.10*

Which were a grief of mind to Isaac and Rebekah.*Genesis 26:35*.*NWAD MIND.11*

7. The will and affection; as readiness of mind. *Acts 17:11*.*NWAD MIND.12*

8. The implanted principle of grace. *Romans 7:23*.*NWAD MIND.13*

MIND, *v.t.* To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to regard with attention.

Cease to request me; let us mind our way.*NWAD MIND.15*

Mind not high things. *Romans 12:16*.*NWAD MIND.16*

1. To attend to or regard with submission; to obey. His father told him to desist, but he would not mind him.*NWAD MIND.17*

2. To put in mind; to remind.*NWAD MIND.18*

3. To intend; to mean.*NWAD MIND.19*

MIND, *v.i.* To be inclined or disposed to incline.

When one of them mindeth to go into rebellion.*NWAD MIND.21*

MINDED, *a.* Disposed; inclined.

If men were minded to live virtuously.*NWAD MINDED.2*

Joseph was minded to put her away privily. *Matthew 1:19*.*NWAD MINDED.3*

Minded is much used in composition; as high-minded; low-minded; feeble-minded; sober-minded; double-minded.*NWAD MINDED.4*

MINDEDNESS, *n.* Disposition; inclination towards any thing; as heavenly mindedness.

MINDFILLING, *a.* Filling the mind.

MINDFUL, *a.* Attentive; regarding with care; bearing in mind; heedful; observant.

I promise to be mindful of your admonitions.*NWAD MINDFUL.2*

What is man, that thou art mindful of him? *Psalm 8:4*.*NWAD MINDFUL.3*

MINDFULLY, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

MINDFULNESS, *n.* Attention; regard; heedfulness.

MINDING, *ppr.* Regarding; heeding.

MINDING, *n.* Regard.

MINDLESS, *a.* Inattentive; heedless; forgetful; negligent; careless.

Cursed Athens, mindless of thy worth.*NWAD MINDLESS.2*

1. Not endued with mind or intellectual powers; as mindless bodies.*NWAD MINDLESS.3*

2. Stupid; unthinking; as a mindless slave.*NWAD MINDLESS.4*

MIND-STRICKEN, *a.* Moved; affected in mind. [Not used.]

MINE, *a.* called sometimes a pronominal adj. [L. meus.]

My; belonging to me. It was formerly used before nouns beginning with vowels. “I kept myself from mine iniquity.” *Psalm 18:23*. But this use is no longer retained. We now use my before a vowel as well as before an articulation; as my iniquity. In present usage, my always precedes the noun, and mine follows the noun, and usually the verb; as, this is my book; this book is mine; it is called my book; the book is called mine: it is acknowledged to be mine.*NWAD MINE.2*

Mine sometimes supplies the place of a noun. Your sword and mine are different in construction.*NWAD MINE.3*

MINE, *n.*

1. A pit or excavation in the earth, from which metallic ores, mineral substances and other fossil bodies are taken by digging. The pits from which stones only are taken, are called quarries.*NWAD MINE.5*

2. In the military art, a subterraneous canal or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, where a quantity of power may be lodged for blowing up the works.*NWAD MINE.6*

3. A rich source of wealth or other good.*NWAD MINE.7*

MINE, *v.i.* To dig a mine or pit in the earth.

1. To form a subterraneous canal or hole by scratching; to form a burrow or lodge in the earth, as animals; as the mining coney.*NWAD MINE.9*

2. To practice secret means in injury.*NWAD MINE.10*

MINE, *v.t.* To sap; to undermine; to dig away or otherwise remove the substratum or foundation; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means.

They mined the walls.*NWAD MINE.12*

In a metaphorical sense, undermine is generally used.*NWAD MINE.13*

MINE-DIGGER, *n.* One that digs mines.

MINER, *n.* One that digs for metals and other fossils.

1. One who digs canals or passages under the walls of a fort, etc. Armies have sappers and miners.*NWAD MINER.2*

MINERAL, *n.* [Low L. minera, a matrix or vein of metals, whence mineralia; all from mine.]

A body destitute of organization, and which naturally exists within the earth or at its surface.*NWAD MINERAL.2*

Minerals were formerly divided into salts, earths, inflammables and ores; a division which serves for a general distribution, but a more scientific arrangement into classes, orders, genera, species, subspecies and varieties, has been adopted to meet the more precise views of modern mineralogists.*NWAD MINERAL.3*

MINERAL, *a.* Pertaining to minerals; consisting of fossil substances; as the mineral kingdom.

1. Impregnated with minerals or fossil matter; as mineral waters; a mineral spring.*NWAD MINERAL.5*

MINERALIST, *n.* One versed or employed in minerals.

MINERALIZATION, *n.* [See *Mineralize*.]

1. The process of forming an ore by combination with another substance; the natural operation of uniting a metallic substance with another.*NWAD MINERALIZATION.2*

2. The process of converting into a mineral, as a bone or a plant.*NWAD MINERALIZATION.3*

3. The act of impregnating with a mineral, as water.*NWAD MINERALIZATION.4*

MINERALIZE, *v.t.* [from mineral] In mineralogy, to combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral. Sulphur mineralizes many of the metals.

1. To convert into a mineral.*NWAD MINERALIZE.2*

In these caverns, the bones are not mineralized.*NWAD MINERALIZE.3*

2. To impregnate with a mineral substance; as, to mineralize water.*NWAD MINERALIZE.4*

MINERALIZED, *pp.* Deprived of its usual properties by being combined with another substance or formed into an ore; as,

metallic substances are mineralized.

1. Converted into a mineral.*NWAD MINERALIZED.2*

2. Impregnated with a mineral.*NWAD MINERALIZED.3*

MINERALIZER, *n.* A substance which mineralizes another or combines with it in an ore, and thus deprives it of its usual and peculiar properties. Sulphur is one of the most common mineralizers.

MINERALOGICAL, *a.* [See *Mineralogy*.] Pertaining to the science of minerals; as a mineralogical table.

MINERALOGICALLY, *adv.* In mineralogy.

MINERALOGIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies.

MINERALOGY, *n.* [mineral and Gr. discourse.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish and class them according to their properties. It comprehends the study or science of all inorganic substances in the earth or on its surface.

MINGLE, *v.t.*

1. To mix; to blend; to unite in one body; as, to mingle liquors of different kinds.*NWAD MINGLE.2*

2. To mix or blend without order or promiscuously.*NWAD MINGLE.3*

There was fire mingled with hail. *Exodus 9:24*.*NWAD MINGLE.4*

3. To compound; to unite in a mass, as solid substances; as, to mingle flour, sugar and eggs in cookery.*NWAD MINGLE.5*

4. To join in mutual intercourse or in society.*NWAD MINGLE.6*

The holy seed have mingled themselves with the people of those lands. *Ezra 9:2*; *Psalm 106:35*.*NWAD MINGLE.7*

5. To contaminate; to render impure; to debase by mixture.*NWAD MINGLE.8*

The best of us appear contented with a mingled imperfect virtue.*NWAD MINGLE.9*

6. To confuse.*NWAD MINGLE.10*

There mingle broils.*NWAD MINGLE.11*

MINGLE, *v.i.* To be mixed; to be united with.

She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppressed*NWAD MINGLE.13*

Her rising fears, and mingled with the rest.*NWAD MINGLE.14*

MINGLE, *n.* Mixture; medley; promiscuous mass. [Not used.]

MINGLED, *pp.* Mixed; united promiscuously.

MINGLEDLY, *adv.* Confusedly.

MINGLER, *n.* One that mingles.

MINGLING, *ppr.* Mixing; uniting without order.

MINIARD, *a.* Soft; dainty. [Little used.]

MINIARDIZE, *v.t.* To render soft, delicate or dainty.

MINIATE, *v.t.* [L. minium, vermillion.] To paint or tinge with vermillion.

MINIATURE, *n.*

1. A painting in water colors on vellum, ivory or paper, with points or dots; sometimes in oil colors. The term is usually applied to portraits painted on a very small scale.*NWAD MINIATURE.2*

2. A picture or representation in a small compass, or less than the reality.*NWAD MINIATURE.3*

3. Red letter; rubric distinction.*NWAD MINIATURE.4*

MINIKIN, *a.* Small; diminutive; used in slight contempt.

MINIKIN, *n.* A small sort of pins.

1. A darling; a favorite. [See *Minion*.]*NWAD MINIKIN.3*

MINIM, *n.*

1. A little man or being; a dwarf.*NWAD MINIM.2*

2. One of a certain reformed order of Franciscans or Minimi.*NWAD MINIM.3*

3. A note in music, equal to half a semi-breve or two crotchets.*NWAD MINIM.4*

4. A short poetical encomium.*NWAD MINIM.5*

5. A small fish.*NWAD MINIM.6*

MINIMUM, *n.* [L.] The least quantity assignable in a given case.

MINIMUS, *n.* [L.] A being of the smallest size.

MINING, *ppr.* Digging into the earth, as for fossils and minerals; sapping.

1 . *a.* Designating the business of digging mines; as the mining districts of Siberia.*NWAD MINING.2*

MINION, *a.* [infra.] Fine; trim; dainty. [Not used.]

MINION, *n.* min'yon. A favorite; a darling; particularly, the favorite of a prince, on whom he lavishes his favors; one who gains favors by flattery or mean adulation.

Edward sent an army into Ireland, not for conquest, but to guard the person of his minion, Piers Gaviston.*NWAD MINION.3*

The drowsy tyrant by his minions led.*NWAD MINION.4*

MINION, *n.* [L. minor. See *Mince*.]

A small kind of printing types.*NWAD MINION.6*

MINIONING, *n.* Kind treatment.

MINIONLIKE, MINIONLY, *adv.* Finely; daintily.

MINIONSHIP, *n.* State of being a minion.

MINIOUS, *n.* [from L. minium.] Of the color of red lead or vermillion.

MINISH, *v.t.* [L. minuo, to lessen.]

To lessen; to diminish. [See *Diminish*.]*NWAD MINISH.2*

MINISTER, *n.* [L.]

1. Properly, a chief servant; hence, an agent appointed to transact or manage business under the authority of another; in which sense, it is a word of very extensive application.*NWAD MINISTER.2*

Moses rose up and his minister Joshua. *Exodus 24:13*.*NWAD MINISTER.3*

2. One to whom a king or prince entrusts the direction of affairs of state; as minister of state; the prime minister. In modern governments, the secretaries or heads of the several departments or branches of government are the ministers of the chief magistrate.*NWAD MINISTER.4*

3. A magistrate; an executive officer.*NWAD MINISTER.5*

For he is the minister of God to thee for good. *Romans 13:4*.*NWAD MINISTER.6*

4. A delegate; an embassador; the representative of a sovereign at a foreign court; usually such as is resident at a foreign court, but not restricted to such.*NWAD MINISTER.7*

5. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal duties; the pastor of a church, duly authorized or licensed to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments. *Ephesians 3:7*.*NWAD MINISTER.8*

6. Christ is called a minister of the sanctuary. *Hebrews 8:2*.*NWAD MINISTER.9*

7. An angel; a messenger of God.*NWAD MINISTER.10*

Who maketh his angels spirits, his ministers a flaming fire. *Psalm 104:4*.*NWAD MINISTER.11*

MINISTER, *v.t.* [L. ministro.] To give; to afford; to supply.

He that ministereth seed to the sower-- *2 Corinthians 9:10*.*NWAD MINISTER.13*

That it may minister grace to the hearers. *Ephesians 4:29*.*NWAD MINISTER.14*

MINISTER, *v.i.* To attend and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular.

I will sanctify also both Aaron and his sons, to minister to me in the priest's office. *Exodus 29:44*.*NWAD MINISTER.16*

1. To afford supplies; to give things needful; to supply the means of relief; to relieve.*NWAD MINISTER.17*

When saw we thee hungry, or thirsty, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee? *Matthew*

25:44.*NWAD MINISTER.18*

2. To give medicines.*NWAD MINISTER.19*

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?*NWAD MINISTER.20*

In this sense, we commonly use administer.*NWAD MINISTER.21*

MINISTERED, *pp.* Served; afforded; supplied.

MINISTERIAL, *a.* Attending for service; attendant; acting at command.

Enlight'ning spirits and ministerial flames.*NWAD MINISTERIAL.2*

1. Acting under superior authority; pertaining to a minister.*NWAD MINISTERIAL.3*

For the ministerial offices in court, there must be an eye to them.*NWAD MINISTERIAL.4*

2. Pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from judicial. The office and acts of a sheriff are ministerial.*NWAD MINISTERIAL.5*

3. Sacerdotal; pertaining to ministers of the gospel; as ministerial garments; ministerial duties.*NWAD MINISTERIAL.6*

Genuine ministerial prudence keeps back no important truth, listens to no compromise with sin, connives at no fashionable vice, cringes before no lordly worldling.*NWAD MINISTERIAL.7*

4. Pertaining to ministers of state; as ministerial circles; ministerial benches.*NWAD MINISTERIAL.8*

MINISTERIALLY, *adv.* In a ministerial manner or character.

MINISTERING, *ppr.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority. *Hebrews 1:14*.

1. Affording aid or supplies; administering things needful.*NWAD MINISTERING.2*

MINISTERY. [See *Ministry*.]

MINISTRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a minister. [Little used.]

MINISTRANT, *a.* Performing service as a minister; attendant on service; acting under command.

Princedoms and dominations ministrant.*NWAD MINISTRANT.2*

MINISTRATION, *n.* [L. ministratio.] The act of performing service as a subordinate agent; agency; intervention for aid or service.

--Because their widows were neglected in the daily ministrations. *Acts 6:1*.*NWAD MINISTRATION.2*

1. Office of a minister; service; ecclesiastical function.*NWAD MINISTRATION.3*

As soon as the days of his ministration were ended. *Luke 1:23*.*NWAD MINISTRATION.4*

MINISTRESS, *n.* A female that ministers.

MINISTRY, *n.* [L. ministerium.] The office, duties or functions of a subordinate agent of any kind.

1. Agency; service; aid; interposition; instrumentality.*NWAD MINISTRY.2*

He directs the affairs of this world by the ordinary ministry of second causes.*NWAD MINISTRY.3*

2. Ecclesiastical function; agency or service of a minister of the gospel or clergyman in the modern church, or of priests, apostles and evangelists in the ancient. *Acts 1:25*; *Romans 12:7*; *2 Timothy 4:5*; *Numbers 4:47*.*NWAD MINISTRY.4*

3. Time of ministration; duration of the office of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical.*NWAD MINISTRY.5*

The war with France was during the ministry of Pitt.*NWAD MINISTRY.6*

4. Persons who compose the executive government or the council of a supreme magistrate; the body of ministers of state.*NWAD MINISTRY.7*

5. Business; employment.*NWAD MINISTRY.8*

He abhorred the wicked ministry of arms.*NWAD MINISTRY.9*

MINISTRYSHIP, for ministry, is little used and hardly proper.

MINIUM, ***n.*** **[L.] The red oxyd of lead, produced by calcination. Lead exposed to air while melting is covered with a gray dusky pellicle. This taken off and agitated becomes a greenish gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxyd, separated by sifting from the grains of lead which it contains, and exposed to a more intense heat, takes a deep yellow color, and in this state it is called massicot. The latter, slowly heated, takes a beautiful red color, and is called minium.**

MINK, ***n.*** **An American quadruped of the genus Mustela, an amphibious animal that burrows in the earth on the side of a river or pond, whose fur is more valuable than that of the muskrat.**

MINNOC, used by Shakespeare, is supposed by Johnson to be the same as minx.

MINNOW, MINOW, ***n.*** **A very small fish, a species of Cyprinus.**

MINOR, ***a.*** **[L. minuo, to diminish. See *Mince*.]**

1. Less; smaller; sometimes applied to the bulk or magnitude of a single object; more generally to amount, degree or importance. We say, the minor divisions of a body, the minor part of a body; opposed to the major part. We say, minor sums, minor faults, minor considerations, details or arguments. In the latter phrases, minor is equivalent to small, petty, inconsiderable, not principal, important or weighty.*NWAD MINOR.2*

2. In music, less or lower by a lesser semi-tone; as a third minor.*NWAD MINOR.3*

Asia Minor, the Lesser Asia, that part of Asia which lies between the Euxine on the north, and the Mediterranean on the south.*NWAD MINOR.4*

MINOR, ***n.*** **A person of either sex under age; one who is under the authority of his parents or guardians, or who is not permitted by law to make**

contracts and manage his own property. By the laws of Great Britain and of the United States, persons are minors till they are twenty one years of age.

1. In logic, the second proposition of a regular syllogism, as in the following:*NWAD MINOR.6*

Every act of injustice partakes of meanness.*NWAD MINOR.7*

To take money from another by gaming, or reputation by seduction, are acts of injustice.*NWAD MINOR.8*

Therefore the taking of money from another by gaming, or reputation by seduction, partake of meanness.*NWAD MINOR.9*

2. A Minorite, a Franciscan friar.*NWAD MINOR.10*

3. A beautiful bird of the East Indies.*NWAD MINOR.11*

MINORATE, *v.t.* To diminish. [Not used.]

MINORATION, *n.* A lessening; diminution.

MINORITE, *n.* A Franciscan friar.

MINORITY, *n.* [L. minor.]

1. The state of being under age. [See *Minor*.]*NWAD MINORITY.2*

2. The smaller number; as the minority of the senate or house of representatives; opposed to majority. We say, the minority was large or small; AB was in the minority; the minority must be ruled by the majority.*NWAD MINORITY.3*

MINOTAUR, *n.* [L. minotaurus; from man, which must have been in early ages a Latin word, and taurus, a bull.]

A fabled monster, half man and half bull.*NWAD MINOTAUR.2*

MINSTER, *n.* A monastery; an ecclesiastical convent or fraternity; but it is said originally to have been the church of a

monastery; a cathedral church.

MINSTREL, *n.* A singer and musical performer on instruments. Minstrels were formerly poets as well as musicians, and held in high repute by our rude ancestors. Their attendance was sought and their performances lavishly rewarded by princes. It was in the character of a minstrel that king Alfred entered the camp of the Danes his enemies, and explored their situation.

MINSTRELSY, *n.* The arts and occupations of minstrels; instrumental music.

1. A number of musicians.*NWAD MINSTRELSY.2*

The minstrelsy of heaven.*NWAD MINSTRELSY.3*

MINT, *n.* [L. moneta.]

1. The place where money is coined by public authority. In Great Britain, formerly, there was a mint in almost every county; but the privilege of coining is now considered as a royal prerogative in that country, and as the prerogative of the sovereign power in other countries. The only mint now in Great Britain is in the Tower of London. The mint in the United States is in Philadelphia*NWAD MINT.2*

2. A place of invention or fabrication; as a mint of phrases; a mint of calumny.*NWAD MINT.3*

3. A source of abundant supply.*NWAD MINT.4*

MINT, *v.t.* To coin; to make and stamp money.

1. To invent; to forge; to fabricate.*NWAD MINT.6*

MINT, *n.* [L. mentha.] A plant of the genus Mentha.

MINTAGE, *n.* That which is coined or stamped.

1. The duty paid for coining.*NWAD MINTAGE.2*

MINTER, *n.* A coiner; also, an inventor.

MINTMAN, *n.* A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins.

MINTMASTER, *n.* The master or superintendent of a mint.

1. One who invents or fabricates.*NWAD MINTMASTER.2*

MINUEND, *n.* [L. minuendus, minuo, to lessen.]

In arithmetic, the number form which another number is to subtracted.*NWAD MINUEND.2*

MINUET, *n.*

1. A slow graceful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step and a balance.*NWAD MINUET.2*

2. A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance so called; a movement of three crotchets or three quavers in a bar.*NWAD MINUET.3*

MINUM, *n.*

1. A small kind of printing types; now written minion.*NWAD MINUM.2*

2. A note of slow time containing two crotchets; now written *minim*, which see.*NWAD MINUM.3*

MINUTE, *a.* [L. minutus.]

1. Very small, little or slender; of very small bulk or size; small in consequence; as a minute grain of sand; a minute filament. The blood circulates through very minute vessels. Minute divisions of a subject often perplex the understanding. Minute details are tedious.*NWAD MINUTE.2*

2. Attending to small things; critical; as minute observation.*NWAD MINUTE.3*

MINUTE, *n.* min'it. [L. minutum, that is, a small portion.]

1. A small portion of time or duration, being the sixtieth part of an hour.*NWAD MINUTE.5*

Since you are not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour.*NWAD MINUTE.6*

2. In geometry, the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle.*NWAD MINUTE.7*

3. In architecture, the sixtieth, but sometimes the thirtieth part of a module.*NWAD MINUTE.8*

4. A space of time indefinitely small. I will be with you in a minute, or in a few minutes, that is, in a short time.*NWAD MINUTE.9*

5. A short sketch of any agreement or other subject, taken in writing; a note to preserve the memory of any thing; as, to take minutes of a contract; to take minutes of a conversation or debate.*NWAD MINUTE.10*

MINUTE, *v.t.* min'it. To set down a short sketch or note of any agreement or other subject in writing.

MINUTE-BOOK, *n.* A book of short hints.

MINUTE-GLASS, *n.* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute.

MINUTE-GUNS, *n.* Guns discharged every minute.

MINUTE-HAND, *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

MINUTELY, *adv.* [from minute.] To a small point of time, space or matter; exactly; nicely; as, to measure the length of any

thing minutely; to ascertain time minutely; to relate a story minutely.

MINUTELY, *a.* min'itly. Happening every minute.

MINUTELY, *adv.* [from minute.] Every minute; with very little time intervening.

As if it were minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven.*NWAD MINUTELY.4*

MINUTENESS, *n.* Extreme smallness, fineness or slenderness; as the minuteness of the particles of air or of a fluid; the minuteness of the filaments of cotton; the minuteness of details in narration.

1. Attention to small things; critical exactness; as the minuteness of observation or distinction.*NWAD MINUTENESS.2*

MINUTE-WATCH, *n.* A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked.

MINUTIAE, *n.* [L.] The smaller particulars.

MINX, *n.* A pert, wanton girl.

1. A she-puppy.*NWAD MINX.2*

MINY, *a.* [from mine.] Abounding with mines.

1. Subterraneous.*NWAD MINY.2*

MIRABLE, *a.* Wonderful. [Not in use.]

MIRACLE, *n.* [L. miraculum, from miror, to wonder.]

1. Literally, a wonder or wonderful thing; but appropriately,*NWAD MIRACLE.2*

2. In theology, an event or effect contrary to the established constitution and course of things, or a deviation from the known laws of nature; a supernatural event. Miracles can be wrought only by Almighty power, as when Christ healed lepers, saying, “I will, be thou clean,” or calmed the tempest, “Peace, be still.”*NWAD MIRACLE.3*

They considered not the miracle of the loaves. *Mark 6:52*.*NWAD MIRACLE.4*

A man approved of God by miracles and signs. *Acts 2:22*.*NWAD MIRACLE.5*

3. Anciently, a spectacle or dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints.*NWAD MIRACLE.6*

MIRACLE, *v.t.* To make wonderful. [Not used.]

MIRACLE-MONGER, *n.* An impostor who pretends to work miracles.

MIRACULOUS, *a.* Performed supernaturally, or by a power beyond the ordinary agency of natural laws; effected by the direct agency of Almighty power, and not by natural causes; as the miraculous healing of the sick or raising the dead by Christ.

1. Supernatural; furnished supernaturally, or competent to perform miracles; as the miraculous powers of the Apostles. Miraculous, applied to the extraordinary powers of the Apostles, may mean conferred by supernatural agency, or competent to work miracles. I believe it is generally used in the latter sense.*NWAD MIRACULOUS.2*

2. In a less definite sense, wonderful; extra-ordinary.*NWAD MIRACULOUS.3*

MIRACULOUSLY, *adv.* By miracle; supernaturally.

AEneas, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in single

combat, unless his hurt had been miraculously healed.*NWAD MIRACULOUSLY.2*

1. Wonderfully; by extraordinary means.*NWAD MIRACULOUSLY.3*

MIRACULOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being effected by miracle or by supernatural agency.

MIRADOR, *n.* [L. miror.] A balcony or gallery commanding an extensive view.

MIRE, *n.* Deep mud; earth so wet and soft as to yield to the feet and to wheels.

MIRE, *v.t.* To plunge and fix in mire; to set or stall in mud. We say, a horse, an ox or a carriage is mired, when it has sunk deep into mud and its progress is stopped.

1. To soil or daub with mud or foul matter.*NWAD MIRE.3*

MIRE, *v.i.* To sink in mud, or to sink so deep as to be unable to move forward.

MIRE, *n.* An ant. [See *Pismire*.]

MIRE-CROW, *n.* The sea-crow or pewit gull, of the genus Larus.

MIRINESS, *n.* [from miry.] The state of consisting of deep mud.

MIRK, *a.* Dark. [See *Murky*.]

MIRKSOME, *a.* Dark; obscure. [See *Murky*.]

MIRKSOMENESS, *n.* Obscurity. [See *Murky*.]

MIRROR, *n.* [L. miror, to admire.]

1. A looking glass; any glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light.*NWAD MIRROR.2*

In the clear mirror of thy ruling star*NWAD MIRROR.3*

I saw, alas! some dread event depend.*NWAD MIRROR.4*

2. A pattern; an exemplar; that on which men ought to fix their eyes; that which gives a true representation, or in which a true image may be seen.*NWAD MIRROR.5*

O goddess, heavenly bright,*NWAD MIRROR.6*

Mirror of grace and majesty divine.*NWAD MIRROR.7*

MIRROR-STONE, *n.* A bright stone.

MIRTH, *n.* merth. Social merriment; hilarity; high excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gayety; jollity. Mirth differs from joy and cheerfulness, as always implying noise.

With genial joy to warm the soul,*NWAD MIRTH.2*

Bright Helen mixed a mirth-inspiring bowl.*NWAD MIRTH.3*

I will cause to cease the voice of mirth from Judah and Jerusalem. *Jeremiah 7:34*.*NWAD MIRTH.4*

MIRTHFUL, *a.* Merry; jovial; festive.

The feast was served, the bowl was crown'd,*NWAD MIRTHFUL.2*

To the king's pleasure went the mirthful round.*NWAD MIRTHFUL.3*

MIRTHFULLY, *adv.* In a jovial manner.

MIRTHLESS, *a.* Without mirth or hilarity.

MIRY, *a.* [from mire.] Abounding with deep mud; full of mire; as a miry road; a miry lane.

1. Consisting of mire.*NWAD MIRY.2*

MIS, a prefix, denotes error, or erroneous, wrong, from the verb miss, to err, to go wrong.

MISACCEPTATION, *n.* The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE, *n.* Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; an unlucky accident.

1. In law, homicide by misadventure, is when a man, doing a lawful act, without any intention of injury, unfortunately kills another. This is called excusable homicide.*NWAD MISADVENTURE.2*

MISADVENTURED, *a.* Unfortunate.

MISADVISED, *a.* [See *Advise*.] Ill advised; ill directed.

MISAFFECT, *v.t.* To dislike.

MISAFFECTED, *a.* Ill disposed.

MISAFFIRM, *v.t.* To affirm incorrectly.

MISAIMED, *a.* Not rightly aimed or directed.

MISALLEDGE, *v.t.* misallej'. To state erroneously.

MISALLEGATION, *n.* Erroneous statement.

MISALLIANCE, *n.* Improper association.

MISALLIED, *a.* Ill allied or associated.

MISANTHROPE, MISANTHROPIST, *n.* [Gr. to hate, and man.] A hater of mankind.

MISANTHROPIC, MISANTHROPICAL, *a.* Hating or having a dislike to mankind.

MISANTHROPY, ***n.*** **Hatred or dislike to mankind; opposed to philanthropy.**

MISAPPLICATION, ***n.*** **A wrong application; an application to a wrong person or purpose.**

MISAPPLIED, ***pp.*** **Applied to a wrong person or purpose.**

MISAPPLY, ***v.t.*** **To apply to a wrong person or purpose; as to misapply a name or title; to misapply our talents or exertions; to misapply public money.**

MISAPPLYING, ***ppr.*** **Applying to a wrong person or purpose.**

MISAPPREHEND, ***v.t.*** **To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense.**

MISAPPREHENDED, ***pp.*** **Not rightly understood.**

MISAPPREHENDING, ***ppr.*** **Misunderstanding.**

MISAPPREHENSION, ***n.*** **A mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.**

MISASCRIBE, ***v.t.*** **To ascribe falsely or erroneously.**

MISASSIGN, ***v.t.*** **[See *Assign*.] To assign erroneously.**

MISATTEND, ***v.t.*** **To disregard.**

MISBECOME, ***v.t.*** **misbecum'. [See *Become*.]**

Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit.*NWAD MISBECOME.2*

Thy father will not act what misbecomes him.*NWAD MISBECOME.3*

MISBECOMING, ***ppr.*** **or** ***a.*** **Unseemly; unsuitable; improper; indecorous.**

MISBECOMINGNESS, ***n.*** **Unbecomingness; unsuitableness.**

MISBEGOT, MISBEGOTTEN, ***ppr.*** **or** ***a.*** **Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.**

MISBEHAVE, ***v.i.*** **To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly.**

MISBEHAVED, ***a.*** **Guilty of ill behavior; ill bred; rude.**

MISBEHAVIOR, ***n.*** **misbeha'vyor. Ill conduct; improper, rude or uncivil behavior.**

MISBELIEF, ***n.*** **Erroneous belief; false religion.**

MISBELIEVE, ***v.t.*** **To believe erroneously.**

MISBELIEVER, ***n.*** **One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion.**

MISBELIEVING, ***a.*** **Believing erroneously; irreligious.**

MISBESEEM, ***v.t.*** **To suit ill.**

MISBESTOW, ***v.t.*** **To bestow improperly.**

MISBORN, ***a.*** **Born to evil.**

MISCALCULATE, ***v.t.*** **To calculate erroneously.**

MISCALCULATED, ***pp.*** **Erroneously calculated.**

MISCALCULATING, ***ppr.*** **Committing errors in calculation.**

MISCALCULATION, ***n.*** **Erroneous calculation.**

MISCALL, ***v.t.*** **To call by a wrong name; to name improperly.**

MISCALLED, ***pp.*** **Misnamed.**

MISCALLING, ***ppr.*** **Misnaming.**

MISCARRIAGE, ***n.*** **Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure.**

When a counselor, to save himself,*NWAD MISCARRIAGE.2*

Would lay miscarriages upon his prince.*NWAD MISCARRIAGE.3*

1. Ill conduct; evil or improper behavior; as the failings and miscarriages of the righteous.*NWAD MISCARRIAGE.4*

2. Abortion; the act of bringing forth before the time.*NWAD MISCARRIAGE.5*

MISCARRY, *v.i.* To fail of the intended effect; not to succeed; to be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat; applied to persons or undertakings, and to things. We say, a project, scheme, design, enterprise, attempt, has miscarried.

Have you not heart of Frederick, the great soldier, who miscarried at sea?*NWAD MISCARRY.2*

My ships have all miscarried.*NWAD MISCARRY.3*

1. To bring forth young before the proper time; to suffer abortion.*NWAD MISCARRY.4*

MISCARRYING, *ppr.* Failing of the intended effect; suffering abortion. *Hosea 9:14*.

MISCAST, *v.t.* To cast or reckon erroneously.

MISC`AST, *pp.* Erroneously cast or reckoned.

MISC`AST, *n.* An erroneous cast or reckoning.

MISCASTING, *ppr.* Casting or reckoning erroneously.

MISCELLANARIAN, *a.* [See *Miscellany*.]

Belonging to miscellanies; of miscellanies.*NWAD MISCELLANARIAN.2*

Miscellanarian authors.*NWAD MISCELLANARIAN.3*

MISCELLANARIAN, *n.* A writer of miscellanies.

MISCELLANE, *n.* [L. miscellaneus.] A mixture of two or more sorts of grain; now called meslin.

MISCELLANEOUS, *a.* [L. miscellaneus, from misceo, to mix.]

Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds; as a miscellaneous publication; a miscellaneous rabble.*NWAD MISCELLANEOUS.2*

MISCELLANEOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being mixed; composition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, *n.* [L. miscellanea, from misceo, to mix.]

1. A mass or mixture of various kinds; particularly,*NWAD MISCELLANY.2*

2. A book or pamphlet containing a collection of compositions on various subjects, or a collection of various kinds of compositions.*NWAD MISCELLANY.3*

MISCELLANY, *a.* Miscellaneous.

MISCENTER, *v.t.* To place amiss. [Not in use.]

MISCHANCE, *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap; misadventure.

It is a man's unhappiness, his mischance or calamity, but not his fault.*NWAD MISCHANCE.2*

MISCHARACTERIZE, *v.t.* [See *Character*.] To characterize falsely or erroneously; to give a wrong character to.

They totally mischaracterize the action.*NWAD MISCHARACTERIZE.2*

MISCHARGE, *v.t.* To mistake in charging, as an account.

MISCH`ARGE, *n.* A mistake in charging, as an account; an erroneous entry in an account.

MISCHIEF, *n.*

1. Harm; hurt; injury; damage; evil, whether intended or not. A new

law is made to remedy the mischief.*NWAD MISCHIEF.2*

2. Intentional injury; harm or damage done by design.*NWAD MISCHIEF.3*

Thy tongue deviseth mischief. *Psalm 52:2*.*NWAD MISCHIEF.4*

3. Ill consequence; evil; vexatious affair.*NWAD MISCHIEF.5*

The mischief was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued.*NWAD MISCHIEF.6*

MISCHIEF, *v.t.* To hurt; to harm; to injure.

MISCHIEF-MAKER, *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity.

MISCHIEF-MAKING, *a.* Causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrels.

MISCHIEVOUS, *a.* Harmful; hurtful; injurious; making mischief; of persons; as a mischievous man or disposition.

1. Hurtful; noxious; as a mischievous thing.*NWAD MISCHIEVOUS.2*

2. Inclined to do harm; as a mischievous boy.*NWAD MISCHIEVOUS.3*

MISCHIEVOUSLY, *adv.* With injury, hurt, loss or damage. We say, the law operates mischievously.

1. With evil intention or disposition. The injury was done mischievously.*NWAD MISCHIEVOUSLY.2*

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; noxiousness.

1. Disposition to do harm, or to vex or annoy; as the mischievousness of youth.*NWAD MISCHIEVOUSNESS.2*

Mischief denotes injury, harm or damage of less malignity and magnitude than what are usually called crimes. We never give the name of mischief to theft, robbery or murder. And it so commonly implies intention in committing petty offenses, that it shocks us to hear the word applied to the calamities inflicted by Providence. We say, a tempest has done great damage, but not mischief. In like manner, the adjective mischievous is not applied to thieves, pirates and other felons, but to persons committing petty trespasses and offenses.*NWAD MISCHIEVOUSNESS.3*

MISCHNA, *n.* A part of the Jewish Talmud. [See *Mishna*.]

MISCHOOSE, *v.t.* mischooz'. To choose wrong; to make a wrong choice.

MISCHOSEN, *pp.* Chosen by mistake.

MISCIBLE, *a.* [L. misceo, to mix.]

That may be mixed. Oil and water are not miscible.*NWAD MISCIBLE.2*

MISCITATION, *n.* A wrong citation; erroneous quotation.

MISCITE, *v.t.* To cite erroneously or falsely.

MISCLAIM, *n.* A mistaken claim or demand.

MISCOMPUTATION, *n.* Erroneous computation; false reckoning.

MISCOMPUTE, *v.t.* To compute or reckon erroneously.

MISCONCEIT, MISCONCEPTION, *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.

Great errors and dangers result from a misconception of the names of things.*NWAD MISCONCEIT.2*

MISCONCEIVE, *v.t.* or *i.* To receive a false notion or opinion of any thing; to misjudge; to have an erroneous understanding of any thing.

To yield to others just and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they have misconceived.*NWAD MISCONCEIVE.2*

MISCONCEIVED, *pp.* Wrongly understood; mistaken.

MISCONCEIVING, *ppr.* Mistaking; misunderstanding.

MISCONDUCT, *n.* Wrong conduct; ill behavior; ill management.

MISCONDUCT, *v.t.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage.

MISCONDUCT, *v.i.* To behave amiss.

MISCONDUCTED, *pp.* Ill managed; badly conducted.

MISCONDUCTING, *ppr.* Mismanaging; misbehaving.

MISCONJECTURE, *n.* A wrong conjecture or guess.

MISCONJECTURE, *v.t.* or *i.* To guess wrong.

MISCONSTRUCTION, *n.* Wrong interpretation of words or things; a mistaking of the true meaning; as a misconstruction of words or actions.

MISCONSTRUE, *v.t.* To interpret erroneously either words or things. It is important not to misconstrue the Scriptures.

Do not, great sir, misconstrue his intent.*NWAD MISCONSTRUE.2*

A virtuous emperor was much affected to find his actions misconstrued.*NWAD MISCONSTRUE.3*

MISCONSTRUED, *pp.* Erroneously interpreted.

MISCONSTRUER, ***n.*** **One who makes a wrong interpretation.**

MISCONSTRUING, ***ppr.*** **Interpreting wrongly.**

MISCORRECT, ***v.t.*** **To correct erroneously; to mistake in attempting to correct another.**

He passed the first seven years of his life at Mantua, not seventeen, as Scaliger miscorrects his author.*NWAD MISCORRECT.2*

MISCORRECTED, ***pp.*** **Mistaken in the attempt to correct.**

MISCOUNSEL, ***v.t.*** **To advise wrong.**

MISCOUNT, ***v.t.*** **To count erroneously; to mistake in counting.**

MISCOUNT, ***v.i.*** **To make a wrong reckoning.**

MISCOUNT, ***n.*** **An erroneous counting or numbering.**

MISCREANCE, MISCREANCY, ***n.*** **[See *Miscreant*.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.**

MISCREANT, ***n.*** **[L. credens, credo.]**

1. An infidel, or one who embraces a false faith.*NWAD MISCREANT.2*

2. A vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow.*NWAD MISCREANT.3*

MISCREATE, MISCREATED, ***a.*** **Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; deformed.**

MISDATE, ***n.*** **A wrong date.**

MISDATE, ***v.i.*** **To date erroneously.**

MISDEED, ***n.*** **An evil deed; a wicked action.**

Evils which our own misdeeds have wrought.*NWAD MISDEED.2*

MISDEEM, *v.t.* To judge erroneously; to misjudge; to mistake in judging.

MISDEMEAN, *v.t.* To behave ill.

MISDEMEANOR, *n.* Ill behavior; evil conduct; fault; mismanagement.

1. In law, an offense of a less atrocious nature than a crime. Crimes and misdemeanors are mere synonymous terms; but in common usage, the word crime is made to denote offenses of a deeper and more atrocious dye, while small faults and omissions of less consequence are comprised under the gentler name of misdemeanors.*NWAD MISDEMEANOR.2*

MISDESERT, *n.* Ill desert.

MISDEVOTION, *n.* False devotion; mistaken piety. [Little used.]

MISDIET, *n.* Improper diet or food. [Not used.]

MISDIRECT, *v.t.* To give a wrong direction to; as to misdirect a passenger.

1. To direct to a wrong person or place; as, to misdirect a letter.*NWAD MISDIRECT.2*

MISDIRECTED, *pp.* Directed wrong, or to a wrong person or place.

MISDIRECTING, *ppr.* Directing wrong, or to a wrong person or place.

MISDISPOSITION, *n.* Disposition to evil. [Not in use.]

MISDISTINGUISH, *v.t.* To make wrong distinctions.

MISDO, *v.t.* [See *Do*.] To do wrong; to do amiss; to commit a crime or fault.

MISDOER, *n.* One who does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime.

MISDOING, *ppr.* Doing wrong; committing a fault or crime.

MISDOING, *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense.

MISDOUBT, *v.t.* misdout'. [See *Doubt*.] To suspect of deceit or danger. [An ill formed word and not in use.]

MISDOUBT, *n.* Suspicion of crime or danger. [Not used.]

1. Irresolution; hesitation. [Not used.]*NWAD MISDOUBT.3*

MISDOUBTFUL, *a.* Misgiving. [Not used.]

MISE, *n.* meze. [L. mitto.]

1. In law, an issue to be tried at the grand assize.*NWAD MISE.2*

2. Expense; cost.*NWAD MISE.3*

3. A tax or tallage; in Wales, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales; also, a tribute paid in the county Palatine of Chester at the change of the owner of the earldoms.*NWAD MISE.4*

MISEMPLOY, *v.t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; as, to misemploy time, power, advantages, talents, etc.

MISEMPLOYED, *pp.* Used to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MISEMPLOYING, *ppr.* Using to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MISEMPLOYMENT, *n.* Ill employment; application to no purpose, or to a bad purpose.

MISENTRY, *n.* An erroneous entry or charge, as of an account.

MISER, *n.* s as z. [L. miser, miserable.] A miserable person; one wretched or afflicted.

1. A wretch; a mean fellow.*NWAD MISER.2*

2. An extremely covetous person; a sordid wretch; a niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty. [This is the only sense in which it is now used.]*NWAD MISER.3*

No silver saints by dying misers given.*NWAD MISER.4*

MISERABALE, *a.* s as z. [L. miser, miserabilis.]

1. Very unhappy from grief, pain, calamity, poverty, apprehension of evil, or other cause. It however expresses somewhat less than wretched.*NWAD MISERABALE.2*

What hopes delude thee, miserable man?*NWAD MISERABALE.3*

2. Very poor; worthless.*NWAD MISERABALE.4*

Miserable comforters are ye all. *Job 16:2*.*NWAD MISERABALE.5*

3. Causing unhappiness or misery.*NWAD MISERABALE.6*

What's more miserable than discontent?*NWAD MISERABALE.7*

4. Very poor or mean; as a miserable hut; miserable clothing.*NWAD MISERABALE.8*

5. Very poor or barren; as a miserable soil.*NWAD MISERABALE.9*

6. Very low or despicable; as a miserable person.*NWAD MISERABALE.10*

MISERABLENESS, *n.* State of misery; poorness.

MISERABLY, *adv.* Unhappily; calamitously.

The fifth was miserably stabbed to death.*NWAD MISERABLY.2*

1. Very poorly or meanly; wretchedly. They were miserably entertained.*NWAD MISERABLY.3*

2. In misery or unhappiness.*NWAD MISERABLY.4*

MISERLY, *a.* [See *Miser*.] Very covetous; sordid; niggardly; parsimonious.

MISERY, *n.* s as z. [L. miseria.]

1. Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind. A man suffers misery from the gout, or from great afflictions, distress, calamity, and other evils. Misery expresses somewhat less than wretchedness.*NWAD MISERY.2*

Misery is as really the fruit of vice reigning in the heart, as tares are the produce of tares sown in the field.*NWAD MISERY.3*

2. Calamity; misfortune; natural evils which are the cause of misery.*NWAD MISERY.4*

And mourn the miseries of human life.*NWAD MISERY.5*

3. Covetousness. [Not used.]*NWAD MISERY.6*

MISESTIMATE, *v.t.* To estimate erroneously.

MISFALL, *v.t.* To befall, as ill luck; to happen to unluckily.

MISFARE, *n.* Ill fare; misfortune.

MISFASHION, *v.t.* To form wrong.

MISFEASANCE, *n.* misfe'zance. In law, a trespass; a wrong done.

MISFORM, *v.t.* To make of an ill form; to put in an ill shape.

MISFORTUNE, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; an evil or cross accident; as loss of property at sea or by fire.

Consider why the change was wrought,*NWAD MISFORTUNE.2*

You'll find it his misfortune, not his fault.*NWAD MISFORTUNE.3*

MISFORTUNED, *a.* Unfortunate.

MISGIVE, *v.t.* misgiv'. [See *Give*.] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail; usually applied to the heart.

So doth my heart misgive me.*NWAD MISGIVE.2*

His heart misgave him.*NWAD MISGIVE.3*

1. To give or grant amiss. [Not in use.]*NWAD MISGIVE.4*

MISGIVING, *ppr.* Filling with doubt or distrust; failing.

MISGIVING, *n.* A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.

Doubts, suspicions and misgivings.*NWAD MISGIVING.3*

MISGOTTEN, *a.* Unjustly obtained.

MISGOVERN, *v.t.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

Solyman charged him bitterly that he had misgoverned the state.*NWAD MISGOVERN.2*

MISGOVERNANCE, *n.* Ill government; disorder; irregularity.

MISGOVERNED, *pp.* Ill governed; badly administered.

1. Rude; unrestrained; as rude, misgoverned hands.*NWAD MISGOVERNED.2*

MISGOVERNMENT, *n.* Ill administration of public affairs.

1. Ill management in private affairs.*NWAD MISGOVERNMENT.2*

2. Irregularity; disorder.*NWAD MISGOVERNMENT.3*

MISGRAFF, *v.t.* To graft amiss.

MISGROUND, *v.t.* To found erroneously.

MISGUIDANCE, *n.* Wrong direction; guidance into error.

MISGUIDE, *v.t.* To lead or guide into error; to direct ill; as, to misguide the understanding or mind.

MISGUIDED, *pp.* Let astray by evil counsel or wrong direction; as a misguided prince.

MISGUIDING, *ppr.* Giving wrong direction to; leading into error.

MISGUM, MISGURN, *n.* An anguilliform fish about the size of a common eel.

MISHAP, *n.* Ill chance; evil accident; ill luck; misfortune.

Secure from worldly chances and mishaps.*NWAD MISHAP.2*

MISHAPPEN, ***v.i.*** **To happen ill.**

MISHEAR, ***v.t.*** **To mistake in hearing.**

MISHNA, ***n.*** **A collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture.**

MISHNIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining or relating to the Mishna.**

MISIMPROVE, ***v.t.*** **misimproov'. To improve to a bad purpose; to abuse; as, to misimprove time, talents, advantages.**

MISIMPROVED, ***pp.*** **Used to a bad purpose.**

MISIMPROVEMENT, ***n.*** **misimproov'ment. Ill use or employment; improvement to a bad purpose.**

MISINFER, ***v.t.*** **To draw a wrong inference.**

MISINFORM, ***v.t.*** **To give erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts.**

MISINFORMATION, ***n.*** **Wrong informations; false account or intelligence received.**

MISINFORMED, ***pp.*** **Wrongly informed.**

MISINFORMER, ***n.*** **One that gives wrong information.**

MISINFORMING, ***ppr.*** **Communicating erroneous information to.**

MISINSTRUCT, ***v.t.*** **To instruct amiss.**

MISINSTRUCTION, ***n.*** **Wrong instruction.**

MISINTELLIGENCE, ***n.*** **Wrong information; disagreement.**

MISINTERPRET, ***v.t.*** **To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain in a wrong sense.**

MISINTERPRETATION, ***n.*** **The act of interpreting erroneously.**

MISINTERPRETED, ***a.*** **Erroneously understood or explained.**

MISINTERPRETER, ***n.*** **One who interprets erroneously.**

MISINTERPRETING, ***ppr.*** **Erroneously interpreting.**

MISJOIN, ***v.t.*** **To join unfitly or improperly.**

MISJOINED, ***pp.*** **Improperly united.**

MISJOINING, ***ppr.*** **Joining unfitly or improperly.**

MISJUDGE, ***v.t.*** **misjudg'. To mistake in judging of; to judge erroneously.**

MISJUDGE, ***v.i.*** **misjudg'. To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.**

MISJUDGED, ***pp.*** **Judged erroneously.**

MISJUDGING, ***ppr.*** **Judging erroneously of; forming a wrong opinion or inference.**

MISJUDGMENT, ***n.*** **A wrong or unjust determination.**

MISKIN, ***n.*** **A little bagpipe.**

MISKINDLE, ***v.t.*** **To kindle amiss; to inflame to a bad purpose.**

MISLAID, ***pp.*** **Laid in a wrong place, or place not recollected; lost.**

MISLAY, *v.t.* To lay in a wrong place.

The fault is generally mislaid upon nature.*NWAD MISLAY.2*

1. To lay in a place not recollected; to lose.*NWAD MISLAY.3*

If the butler be the tell-tale, mislay a spoon so as he may never find it.*NWAD MISLAY.4*

MISLAYER, *n.* One that lays in a wrong place; one that loses.

MISLAYING, *ppr.* Laying in a wrong place, or place not remembered; losing.

MISLE, *v.i.* mis'l. [from mist, and properly mistle.]

To rain in very fine drops, like a thick mist.*NWAD MISLE.2*

MISLEAD, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* misled. [See *Lead*.]

To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to guide into error; to cause to mistake; to deceive.*NWAD MISLEAD.2*

Trust not servants who mislead or misinform you,*NWAD MISLEAD.3*

But of the two, less dangerous is th' offense,*NWAD MISLEAD.4*

To tire our patience, than mislead our sense.*NWAD MISLEAD.5*

MISLEADER, *n.* One who leads into error.

MISLEADING, *ppr.* Leading into error; causing to err; deceiving.

MISLED, *pp.* of mislead. Let into error; led a wrong way.

--To give due light*NWAD MISLED.2*

To the misled and lonely traveller.*NWAD MISLED.3*

MISLIKE, ***v.t.*** **To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to; as, to mislike a man or an opinion.**

[For this word, dislike is generally used.]*NWAD MISLIKE.2*

MISLIKE, ***n.*** **Dislike; disapprobation; aversion.**

MISLIKED, ***pp.*** **Disliked; disapproved.**

MISLIKER, ***n.*** **One that dislikes.**

MISLIKING, ***ppr.*** **Disliking; disapproving.**

MISLIN, [See ***Meslin*****.]**

MISLIVE, ***v.i.*** **misliv'. To live amiss. [Not used.]**

MISLUCK, ***n.*** **Ill luck; misfortune.**

MISLY, ***a.*** **[See** ***Misle*** **and** ***Mist*****.] Raining in very small drops.**

MISMANAGE, ***v.t.*** **To manage ill; to administer improperly; as, to mismanage public affairs.**

MISMANAGE, ***v.i.*** **To behave ill; to conduct amiss.**

MISMANAGED, ***pp.*** **Ill managed or conducted.**

MISMANAGMENT, ***n.*** **Ill or improper management; ill conduct; as the mismanagement of public or private affairs.**

MISMANAGER, ***n.*** **One that manages ill.**

MISMANAGING, ***ppr.*** **Managing ill.**

MISMARK, ***v.t.*** **To mark with the wrong token; to mark erroneously.**

MISMARKED, ***pp.*** **Wrongly marked.**

MISMARKING, ***ppr.*** **Marking erroneously.**

MISMATCH, ***v.t.*** **To match unsuitably.**

MISMATCHED, ***pp.*** **Unsuitably matched; ill joined.**

MISMATCHING, ***ppr.*** **Matching in an unsuitable manner.**

MISNAME, ***v.t.*** **To call by the wrong name.**

MISNAMED, ***pp.*** **Called by a wrong name.**

MISNAMING, ***ppr.*** **Calling by a wrong name.**

MISNOMER, ***n.*** **In law, the mistaking of the true name of a person; a misnaming. [Misnosmer, as written by Blackstone, must be a corrupt orthography. In no dialect has name, L. nomen, been written with s, unless by mistake.]**

MISOBEDIENCE, ***n.*** **Erroneous obedience or disobedience. [Not used.]**

MISOBSERVE, ***v.t.*** **misobzerv'. To observe inaccurately; to mistake in observing.**

MISOGAMIST, ***n.*** **[Gr. to hate, and marriage.] A hater of marriage.**

MISOGYNIST, ***n.*** **[Gr. to hate, and woman.] A woman hater. [Unusual.]**

MISOGYNY, ***n.*** **[supra.] Hatred of the female sex.**

MISOPINION, ***n.*** **Erroneous opinion.**

MISORDER, ***v.t.*** **To order ill; to manage erroneously.**

1. To manage ill; to conduct badly.*NWAD MISORDER.2*

MISORDER, *n.* Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. [We now use disorder.]

MISORDERLY, *a.* Irregular; disorderly.

MISPELL, MISPEND, etc. [See *Mis-spell*, *Mis-spend*.]

MISPERSUADE, *v.t.* To persuade amiss, or to lead to a wrong notion.

MISPERSUASION, *n.* A false persuasion; wrong notion or opinion.

MISPIKEL, *n.* Arsenical pyrite; an ore of arsenic, containing this metal in combination with iron, sometimes found in cubic crystals, but more often without any regular form.

MISPLACE, *v.t.* To put in a wrong place; as, the book is misplaced.

1. To place on an improper object; as, he misplaced his confidence.*NWAD MISPLACE.2*

MISPLACED, *pp.* Put in a wrong place, or on an improper object.

MISPLACING, *ppr.* Putting in a wrong place, or on a wrong object.

MISPLEAD, *v.i.* To err in pleading.

MISPLEADING, *ppr.* Making a mistake in pleading.

MISPLEADING, *n.* A mistake in pleading.

MISPOINT, *v.t.* To point improperly; to err in punctuation.

MISPRINT, *v.t.* To mistake in printing; to print wrong.

MISPRINT, *n.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy.

MISPRINTED, *pp.* Erroneously printed.

MISPRINTING, *ppr.* Printing wrong.

MISPRISE, MISPRIZE, *v.t.*

1. To mistake.*NWAD MISPRISE.2*

2. To slight or undervalue.*NWAD MISPRISE.3*

O for those vanish'd hours, so much mispris'd.*NWAD MISPRISE.4*

MISPRISION, *n.* misprizh'un. [supra.] Neglect; contempt.

1. In law, any high offense under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon. Misprision is contained in every treason and felony. Misprisions are divided into negative and positive; negative, which consist in the concealment of something which ought to be revealed; and positive, which consist in the commission of something which ought not to be done. Misprision of treason, consists in a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it.*NWAD MISPRISION.2*

Maladministration in offices of high public trust, is a positive misprision.*NWAD MISPRISION.3*

1. Mistake; oversight; contempt. [Not in use.]*NWAD MISPRISION.4*

MISPROCEEDING, *n.* Wrong or irregular proceeding.

MISPROFESS, *v.t.* To make a false profession; to make pretensions to skill which is not possessed.

MISPRONOUNCE, *v.t.* mispronouns'. To pronounce erroneously; as, to mispronounce a word, a name, etc.

MISPRONOUNCE, *v.i.* mispronouns'. To speak incorrectly.

MISPRONUNCIATION, ***n.*** **A wrong or improper pronunciation.**

MISPROPORTION, ***v.t.*** **To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.**

MISPROUD, ***v.*** **Vitiously proud. [Not used.]**

MISQUOTATION, ***n.*** **An erroneous quotation; the act of quoting wrong.**

MISQUOTE, ***v.t.*** **To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.**

MISQUOTED, ***pp.*** **Incorrectly quoted or cited.**

MISQUOTING, ***ppr.*** **Quoting or citing erroneously.**

MISRATE, ***v.t.*** **To rate erroneously; to estimate falsely.**

MISRECITAL, ***n.*** **An inaccurate recital.**

MISRECITE, ***v.t.*** **To recite erroneously.**

MISRECITED, ***pp.*** **Recited incorrectly.**

MISRECITING, ***ppr.*** **Reciting erroneously.**

MISRECKON, ***v.t.*** **To reckon or compute wrong.**

MISRECKONED, ***pp.*** **Reckoned or computed erroneously.**

MISRECKONING, ***ppr.*** **Reckoning wrong; and as a noun, an erroneous computation.**

MISRELATE, ***v.t.*** **To relate falsely or inaccurately.**

MISRELATED, ***pp.*** **Erroneously related or told.**

MISRELATING, ***ppr.*** **Relating or telling erroneously.**

MISRELATION, ***n.*** **Erroneous relation or narration.**

MISREMEMBER, ***v.t.*** **To mistake in remembering; not to remember correctly.**

MISREMEMBERED, ***pp.*** **Inaccurately recollected.**

MISREMEMBERING, ***ppr.*** **Remembering inaccurately.**

MISREPORT, ***v.t.*** **To report erroneously; to give an incorrect account of.**

MISREPORT, ***n.*** **An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given.**

MISREPORTED, ***pp.*** **Incorrectly reported.**

MISREPORTING, ***ppr.*** **Reporting incorrectly.**

MISREPRESENT, ***v.t.*** **To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation, either maliciously, ignorantly or carelessly.**

MISREPRESENTATION, ***n.*** **The act of giving a false or erroneous representation.**

1. A false or incorrect account given, either from mistake, carelessness or malice.*NWAD MISREPRESENTATION.2*

MISREPRESENTED, *pp.* Falsely or erroneously represented.

MISREPRESENTER, *n.* One who gives a false or erroneous account.

MISREPRESENTING, *ppr.* Giving a false or erroneous representation.

[Note. This word is so customarily used for an euphemism, or as a softer expression for lie or falsehood, as to convey the idea generally of intentional falsehood. This signification however is not necessarily implied.]*NWAD MISREPRESENTING.2*

MISREPUTE, *v.t.* To have in wrong estimation.

MISREPUTED, *pp.* or *a.* Erroneously reputed.

MISRULE, *n.* Disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination.

Enormous riot and misrule--*NWAD MISRULE.2*

1. Unjust domination.*NWAD MISRULE.3*

MISRULY, *a.* Unruly; ungovernable; turbulent.

MISS, *n.*

1. The title of a young woman or girl; as little masters and misses.*NWAD MISS.2*

2. A kept mistress; a prostitute retained; a concubine.*NWAD MISS.3*

MISS, *v.t.* [L. mitto, misi; omitto, omisi.]

1. To fail in aim; to fail of reaching the object; not to hit; as, to miss

the mark; to miss the object intended.*NWAD MISS.5*

2. To fail of finding the right way; to err in attempting to find; as, to miss the way or the road.*NWAD MISS.6*

3. To fail of obtaining.*NWAD MISS.7*

Orgalus feared nothing but to miss Parthenia.*NWAD MISS.8*

4. To learn or discover that something is wanting, or not where it was supposed to be; as, to miss one's snuff-box; I missed the first volume of Livy.*NWAD MISS.9*

Neither missed we any thing--. Nothing was missed of all that pertained to him. *1 Samuel 25:15*.*NWAD MISS.10*

5. To be without; as, we cannot miss him.*NWAD MISS.11*

6. To omit; to pass by; to go without; to fail to have; as, to miss a meal of victuals.*NWAD MISS.12*

She would never miss one day*NWAD MISS.13*

A walk so fine, a sight so gay.*NWAD MISS.14*

7. To perceive the want of.*NWAD MISS.15*

What by me thou hast lost, thou least shalt miss,*NWAD MISS.16*

He who has a firm sincere friend, may want all the rest without missing them.*NWAD MISS.17*

8. To fail of seeing or finding.*NWAD MISS.18*

MISS, *v.i.* To fail to hit; to fly wide; to deviate from the true direction.

Flying bullets now,*NWAD MISS.20*

To execute his rage, appear too slow;*NWAD MISS.21*

They miss, or sweep but common souls away.*NWAD MISS.22*

1. Not to succeed; to fail.*NWAD MISS.23*

Men observe when things hit, and not when they miss--*NWAD MISS.24*

2. To fail; to miscarry, as by accident.*NWAD MISS.25*

The invention all admired, and each, how he*NWAD MISS.26*

To be the inventor missed.*NWAD MISS.27*

3. To fail to obtain, learn or find; with of.*NWAD MISS.28*

On the least reflection, we can miss of them.*NWAD MISS.29*

4. To fail; to mistake.*NWAD MISS.30*

MISS, *n.* Loss; want.

There will be no great miss of those which are lost.*NWAD MISS.32*

1. Mistake; error.*NWAD MISS.33*

He did without any great miss in the hardest points of grammar. [Little used.]*NWAD MISS.34*

2. Harm from mistake.*NWAD MISS.35*

MISSAL, *n.* The Romish mass-book.

MISSAY, *v.t.* To say wrong; to slander. [Little used.]

MISSAY, *v.i.* To speak ill.

MISSAYING, *n.* Wrong expression.

MISSEEM, *v.i.* To make a false appearance.

1. To misbecome.*NWAD MISSEEM.2*

MISSEL, MISSEL-BIRD, *n.* A species of thrush.

MISSELDINE, ***n.*** **The mistletoe. [Not used.]**

MISSEMBLANCE, ***n.*** **False resemblance.**

MISSERVE, ***v.t.*** **misserv'. To serve unfaithfully.**

MISSHAPE, ***v.t.*** **[See *Shape*.] To shape ill; to give an ill form to; to deform.**

And horribly misshapes with ugly sights.*NWAD MISSHAPE.2*

A misshaped figure.*NWAD MISSHAPE.3*

Misshapen mountains.*NWAD MISSHAPE.4*

MISSHAPED, MISSHAPEN, ***pp.*** **Ill formed; deformed; ugly.**

MISSILE, ***a.*** **[L. missilis, from missus, sent; mitto, to send.]**

Thrown or sent, or that may be thrown. A missile weapon is one that is thrown by the hand, or from an engine in war, in distinction from such as are held or retained in the hand, or fixed. An arrow, a dart, a javelin, a stone, a bullet, a bomb, are missile weapons.*NWAD MISSILE.2*

MISSING, ***ppr.*** **[from miss.] Failing to hit, to reach or to find; discovering to be wanting.**

1. *a.* Lost; absent from the place where it was expected to be found; wanting. My horse is missing; my pen or my book is missing.*NWAD MISSING.2*

For a time caught up to God, as once*NWAD MISSING.3*

Moses was in the mount, and missing long.*NWAD MISSING.4*

MISSION, ***n.*** **[L. missio, from mitto, to send.]**

1. A sending or being sent, usually the latter; a being sent or

delegated by authority, with certain powers for transacting business; commission; as sent on a foreign mission.*NWAD MISSION.2*

How to begin, how to accomplish best*NWAD MISSION.3*

His end of being on earth, and mission high.*NWAD MISSION.4*

2. Persons sent; any number of persons appointed by authority to perform any service; particularly, the persons sent to propagate religion, or evangelize the heathen. The societies for propagating the gospel have missions in almost every country. Last week a mission sailed for the Sandwich isles. We have domestic missions and foreign missions.*NWAD MISSION.5*

3. Dismission; discharge from service; a Roman use of the word; in English, obsolete.*NWAD MISSION.6*

4. Faction; party. [Not in use.]*NWAD MISSION.7*

MISSIONARY, *n.* One sent to propagate religion. Christian missionaries are called missionaries of the cross.

MISSIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to mission; as a missionary meeting; a missionary fund.

MISSIONER, for missionary, is not used.

MISSIVE, *a.* Such as is sent; as a letter missive.

1. Thrown or sent, or such as may be sent; as a missive weapon.*NWAD MISSIVE.2*

MISSIVE, *n.* A letter sent, or messenger.

MISSPEAK, *v.i.* [See *Speak*.] To err or mistake in speaking.

MISSPEAK, *v.t.* To utter wrong.

MISSPELL, *v.t.* To spell wrong; to write or utter with wrong letters.

MISSPELLED, MISSPELT, *pp.* Spelled wrong, or with wrong letters.

MISSPELLING, *ppr.* Spelling wrong.

MISSPELLING, *n.* A wrong spelling; false orthography.

MISSPEND, *v.t.* To spend amiss; to waste or consume to no purpose, or to a bad one; as, to misspend time or money; to misspend life.

1. To waste.*NWAD MISSPEND.2*

The genial moisture due*NWAD MISSPEND.3*

To apples, otherwise misspends itself.*NWAD MISSPEND.4*

MISSPENDER, *n.* One that consumes prodigally or improperly.

MISSPENDING, *pp.* Spending to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MISSPENSE, *n.* misspens'. A spending improperly; a wasting.

MISSPENT, *ppr.* Ill spent; expended or consumed to no purpose, or to a bad one; as misspent time or life.

MISSPOKE, MISSPOKEN, *pp.* Uttered or spoken amiss.

MISSTATE, *v.t.* To state wrong; to make an erroneous representation of facts; as, to misstate a question in debate.

MISSTATED, *pp.* Stated erroneously.

MISSTATEMENT, *n.* A wrong statement; an erroneous representation, verbal or written; as a misstatement of facts in testimony, or of accounts in a report.

MISSTATING, *ppr.* Stating falsely or erroneously.

MISSY, *n.* The sulphate of iron, having lost the water of its crystallization, is called sori; more thoroughly calcined, it is yellow, and called missy.

MIST, *n.* [L. mixtus, mistus, from misceo, to mix.]

1. Water falling in very numerous, but fine and almost imperceptible drops.*NWAD MIST.2*

A mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend.*NWAD MIST.3*

2. That which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision.*NWAD MIST.4*

His passion cast a mist before his sense.*NWAD MIST.5*

MIST, *v.t.* To cloud; to cover with vapor.

MIST-ENCUMBERED, *a.* Loaded with mist.

MISTAKABLE, *a.* That may be misconceived or mistaken.

MISTAKE, *v.t.* To take wrong; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misunderstand or misapprehend.

'Tis to mistake them costs the time and pain.*NWAD MISTAKE.2*

1. To take one thing or person for another.*NWAD MISTAKE.3*

We mistake the eloquence of self-apology for the animation of conscious integrity.*NWAD MISTAKE.4*

A man may mistake the love of virtue for the practice of it.*NWAD MISTAKE.5*

MISTAKE, *v.i.* To err in opinion or judgment.

Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding among friends.*NWAD MISTAKE.7*

MISTAKE, ***n.*** **An error in opinion or judgment; misconception.**

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of mistake.*NWAD MISTAKE.9*

1. A slip; a fault; an error. There is a mistake in the account or in the date.*NWAD MISTAKE.10*

MISTAKEN. In the use of this participle, there is a peculiarity which ought to be carefully noticed. When used of persons, it signified to be in an error, to be wrong; as, I am mistaken, you are mistaken, he is mistaken. But when used of things, it signified misunderstood, misconceived; as, the sense of the passage is mistaken, that is, not rightly understood.

MISTAKER, ***n.*** **One that mistakes or misunderstands.**

MISTAKING, ***ppr.*** **Making a mistake; erring from the truth; misconceiving.**

MISTAKING, ***n.*** **An error; a mistake.**

MISTAKINGLY, ***adv.*** **Erroneously; falsely.**

MISTAUGHT, ***pp.*** **Wrongly taught; as a mistaught youth.**

MISTEACH, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Teach*****.] To teach wrong; to instruct erroneously.**

MISTEACHING, ***ppr.*** **Instructing erroneously.**

MISTELL, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Tell*****.] To tell erroneously.**

MISTEMPER, ***v.t.*** **To temper ill; to disorder.**

MISTEMPERED, ***pp.*** **Tempered ill.**

MISTER, ***n.*** **The common title of address to gentlemen, and to men of all classes. In writing, it is expressed by the**

abbreviation Mr.

MISTER, *v.t.* To occasion loss. [Not in use.]

MISTERM, *v.t.* To term or denominate erroneously.

MISTERMED, *pp.* Wrongly denominated.

MISTERMING, *ppr.* Denominating erroneously.

MISTFUL, *a.* Clouded with mist.

MISTHINK, *v.i.* [See *Think*.] To think wrong. [Little used.]

MISTHOUGHT, *pp.* of misthink. Thought wrong of.

Adam, misthought of her to thee so dear.*NWAD MISTHOUGHT.2*

MISTIME, *v.t.* To time wrong; not to adapt to the time.

MISTIME, *v.i.* To neglect the proper time.

MISTIMED, *pp.* Ill timed; done at a wrong time.

MISTIMING, *ppr.* Ill timing; doing unseasonably.

MISTINESS, *n.* [See *Mist*.] A state of being misty; a state of thick rain in very small drops.

MISTION, *n.* [L. mistus, mixtus. See *Mix*.]

1. A state of being mixed.*NWAD MISTION.2*

2. Mixture; a mingling.*NWAD MISTION.3*

MISTITLE, *v.t.* To call by a wrong title or name.

MISTITLED, *pp.* Wrongly named.

MISTLE, *v.i.* mis'l. [from mist.]

To fall in very fine drops, as rain. [See *Misle*.]*NWAD MISTLE.2*

MISTLETOE, MISLETOE, *n.* mis'lto. A plant or shrub that grows on trees. It is of the genus Viscum. The berry contains a glutinous substance, and the shrub is said to be propagated by birds. This plant was held in great veneration by the Druids.

MISTLIKE, *a.* Resembling mist.

MISTOLD, *pp.* Erroneously told. [See *Tell*.]

MISTOOK, *pret.* of mistake.

MISTRAIN, *v.t.* To train or educate amiss.

MISTRANSLATE, *v.t.* To translate erroneously.

MISTRANSLATED, *pp.* Erroneously rendered into another language.

MISTRANSLATING, *ppr.* Translating incorrectly.

MISTRANSLATION, *n.* An erroneous translation or version.

MISTRESS, *n.* [L. magistra.]

1. A woman who governs; correlative to servant, slave, or subject.*NWAD MISTRESS.2*

My mistress here lies murdered in her bed.*NWAD MISTRESS.3*

2. The female head of a family.*NWAD MISTRESS.4*

3. That which governs; a sovereign. Rome was mistress of the world.*NWAD MISTRESS.5*

4. One that commands, or has possession and sovereignty. The

queen is mistress of the Indies.*NWAD MISTRESS.6*

5. A female who is well skilled in any thing; as, she is mistress of arithmetic.*NWAD MISTRESS.7*

6. A woman teacher; an instructress of a school.*NWAD MISTRESS.8*

7. A woman beloved and courted.*NWAD MISTRESS.9*

8. A woman in keeping for lewd purposes.*NWAD MISTRESS.10*

9. A term of contemptuous address.*NWAD MISTRESS.11*

MISTRESS, *v.t.* To wait upon a mistress; to be courting.

MISTRESS-SHIP, *n.* Female rule or dominion.

MISTRUST, *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion.

MISTRUST, *v.t.* To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion.

Fate her own book mistrusted at the sight.*NWAD MISTRUST.3*

MISTRUSTED, *pp.* Suspected.

MISTRUSTFUL, *a.* Suspicious; doubting; wanting confidence in.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, *n.* Suspicion; doubt.

MISTRUSTFULLY, *adv.* With suspicion or doubt.

MISTRUSTING, *ppr.* Suspecting; having no confidence in.

MISTRUSTINGLY, *adv.* With distrust or suspicion.

MISTRUSTLESS, *a.* Unsuspecting; unsuspicious.

MISTUNE, *v.t.* To tune wrong or erroneously; to put out of tune.

MISTURN, *v.t.* To pervert. [Not used.]

MISTUTOR, *v.t.* To instruct amiss.

MISTY, *a.* [from mist.] Overspread with mist; filled with very minute drops of rain; as misty weather; a misty atmosphere; a misty night or day.

1. Dim; obscure; clouded; as misty sight.*NWAD MISTY.2*

MISUNDERSTAND, *v.t.* To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense.

MISUNDERSTANDING, *ppr.* Mistaking the meaning.

MISUNDERSTANDING, *n.* Misconception; mistake of the meaning; error.

1. Disagreement; difference; dissension; sometimes a softer name for quarrel.*NWAD MISUNDERSTANDING.3*

MISUNDERSTOOD, *pp.* Misconceived; mistaken; understood erroneously.

MISUSAGE, *n.* misyu'zage. Ill usage; abuse.

MISUSE, *v.t.* misyu'ze.

1. To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose.*NWAD MISUSE.2*

2. To abuse; to treat ill.*NWAD MISUSE.3*

MISUSE, *n.* misyu'se. Ill treatment; improper use; employment to a bad purpose; as the misuse of mercies.

1. Abuse; ill treatment.*NWAD MISUSE.5*

2. Wrong application; misapplication; erroneous use; as the misuse of words.*NWAD MISUSE.6*

MISUSED, *pp.* misyu'zed. Improperly used or applied; misapplied; misemployed; abused.

MISUSING, *ppr.* misyu'zing. Using improperly; abusing; misapplying.

MISVOUCH, *v.t.* To vouch falsely.

MISWEAR, *v.t.* To swear ill.

MISWED, *v.t.* To wed improperly.

MISWEDDED, *pp.* Ill matched.

MISWEEN, *v.i.* To misjudge; to distrust.

MISWEND, *v.i.* To go wrong.

MISWRITE, *v.t.* [See *Write*.] To write incorrectly.

MISWROUGHT, *a.* misraut'. Badly wrought.

MISY. [See *Missy*.]

MISZEALOUS, *a.* miszel'ous. Actuated by false zeal.

MITE, *n.* [Heb. small.]

1. A very small insect of the genus Acarus.*NWAD MITE.2*

2. In Scripture, a small piece of money, the quarter of a denarius, or about seven English farthings.*NWAD MITE.3*

3. Any thing proverbially very small; a very little particle or

quantity.*NWAD MITE.4*

4. The twentieth part of a grain.*NWAD MITE.5*

MITELLA, *n.* A plant.

MITER, *n.*

1. A sacerdotal ornament worn on the head by bishops and certain abbots, on solemn occasions.*NWAD MITER.2*

2. In architecture, an angle of 45 degrees.*NWAD MITER.3*

3. In Irish history, a sort of base money or coin.*NWAD MITER.4*

4. Figuratively, the dignity of bishops or abbots.*NWAD MITER.5*

MITER, *v.t.* To adorn with a miter.

1. To unite at an angle of 45 degrees.*NWAD MITER.7*

MITERED, *ppr.* or *a.* Wearing a miter.

1. Honored with the privilege of wearing a miter.*NWAD MITERED.2*

2. Cut or joined at an angle of 45 degrees.*NWAD MITERED.3*

MITHIC. [See *Mythic*.]

MITHRIDATE, *n.* In pharmacy, an antidote against poison, or a composition in form of an electuary, supposed to serve either as a remedy or a preservative against poison. It takes its name from Mithridates, king of Pontus, the inventor.

MITHRIDATIC, *a.* Pertaining to mithridate, or its inventor, Mithridates.

MITIGABLE, *a.* That may be mitigated.

MITIGANT, *a.* [L. mitigans, mitigo, from mitis, mild.]

1. Softening; lenient; lenitive.*NWAD MITIGANT.2*

2. Diminishing; easing; as pain.*NWAD MITIGANT.3*

MITIGATE, *v.t.* [L. mitigo, from mitis, soft, mild.]

1. To alleviate, as suffering; to assuage; to lessen; as, to mitigate pain or grief.*NWAD MITIGATE.2*

And counsel mitigates the greatest smart.*NWAD MITIGATE.3*

2. To make less severe; as, to mitigate doom.*NWAD MITIGATE.4*

3. To abate; to make less rigorous; to moderate; as, to mitigate cold; to mitigate the severity of the season.*NWAD MITIGATE.5*

4. To temper; to moderate; to soften in harshness or severity.*NWAD MITIGATE.6*

We could wish that the rigor of their opinions were allayed and mitigated.*NWAD MITIGATE.7*

5. To calm; to appease; to moderate; as, to mitigate the fierceness of party.*NWAD MITIGATE.8*

6. To diminish; to render more tolerable; as, to mitigate the evils or calamities of life; to mitigate punishment.*NWAD MITIGATE.9*

7. To reduce in amount or severity; as, to mitigate a penalty. *NWAD MITIGATE.10*

8. To soften, or make mild and accessible; in a literal sense.*NWAD MITIGATE.11*

It was this opinion which mitigated kings into companions. [Unusual.]*NWAD MITIGATE.12*

MITIGATED, *pp.* Softened; alleviated; moderated; diminished.

MITIGATING, *ppr.* Softening; alleviating; tempering; moderating; abating.

MITIGATION, *n.* [L. mitigatio.] Alleviation; abatement or diminution of any thing painful, harsh, severe, afflictive or calamitous; as the mitigation of pain, grief, rigor, severity, punishment or penalty.

MITIGATIVE, *a.* Lenitive; tending to alleviate.

MITIGATOR, *n.* He or that which mitigates.

MITTEN, *n.*

1. A cover for the hand, worn to defend it from cold or other injury. It differs from a glove, in not having a separate cover for each finger.*NWAD MITTEN.2*

2. A cover for the arm only.*NWAD MITTEN.3*

To handle without mittens, to treat roughly; a popular colloquial phrase.*NWAD MITTEN.4*

MITTENT, *a.* [L. mittens, from mitto, to send.]

Sending forth; emitting. [Not used.]*NWAD MITTENT.2*

MITTIMUS, *n.* [L. we send.] In law, a precept or command in writing, under the hand or hand and seal of a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to imprison an offender; a warrant of commitment to prison.

1. A writ for removing records from one court to another.*NWAD MITTIMUS.2*

MITU, *n.* A fowl of the turkey kind, found in Brazil.

MITY, *a.* [from mite.] Having or abounding with mites.

MIX, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* mixed or mixt. [L. misceo, mixtum; Heb. to mix.]

1. To unite or blend promiscuously two or more ingredients into a mass or compound; applied both to solids and liquids; as, to mix flour and salt; to mix wines.*NWAD MIX.2*

2. To join; to associate; to unite with in company.*NWAD MIX.3*

Ephraim, he hath mixed himself among the people. *Hosea 7:8*.*NWAD MIX.4*

3. To join; to mingle.*NWAD MIX.5*

You mix your sadness with some fear.*NWAD MIX.6*

4. To unite with a crowd or multitude.*NWAD MIX.7*

MIX, *v.i.* To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or compound. Oil and water will not mix without the intervention of a third substance.

1. To be joined or associated; as, to mix with the multitude, or to mix in society.*NWAD MIX.9*

MIXED, *pp.* United in a promiscuous mass or compound; blended; joined; mingled; associated.

1. *a.* Promiscuous; consisting of various kinds or different things; as a mixed multitude.*NWAD MIXED.2*

MIXEN, *n.* A dunghill; a laystall.

MIXER, *n.* One who mixes or mingles.

MIXING, *ppr.* Uniting or blending in a mass or compound; joining in company; associating.

MIXTILINEAL, MIXTILINEAR, *a.* [L. mixtus, mixed, and linea, line.]

Containing a mixture of lines, right, curved, etc.*NWAD MIXTILINEAL.2*

MIXTION, *n.* [L. mixtus.] Mixture; promiscuous assemblage.

MIXTLY, *adv.* With mixture.

MIXTURE, *n.* [L. mixtura.] The act of mixing, or state of being mixed. Compounds are made by the mixture of different substances.

1. A mass or compound, consisting of different ingredients blended without order. In this life there is a mixture of good and evil. Most wines in market are base mixtures.*NWAD MIXTURE.2*

2. The ingredient added and mixed. Cicero doubted whether it is possible for a community to exist without a prevailing mixture of piety in its constitution.*NWAD MIXTURE.3*

3. In pharmacy, a liquid medicine which receives into its composition not only extracts, salts and other substances dissolvable in water, but earths, powders and other substances not dissolvable.*NWAD MIXTURE.4*

4. In chimistry, mixture differs from combination. In mixture, the several ingredients are blended without an alteration of the substances, each of which still retains its own nature and properties. In combination, the substances unite by chimical attraction, and losing their distinct properties, they form a compound differing in its properties from either of the ingredients.*NWAD MIXTURE.5*

MIZMAZE, *n.* A cant word for a maze or labyrinth.

MIZZEN, *n.* miz'n. In sea-language, the aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship, extended sometimes by a gaff, and sometimes by a yard which crosses the mast obliquely.

MIZZEN-MAST, *n.* The mast which supports the after-sails, and stands nearest to the stern.

MIZZLE, *v.i.* To mistle. [See *Mistle*.]

MIZZY, *n.* A bog or quagmire.

MNEMONIC, *a.* nemon'ic. [infra.] Assisting the memory.

MNEMONICS, *n.* [from Gr. to remember.] The art of memory; the precepts and rules intended to teach the method of assisting the memory.

MO, *a.* More.

MOAN, *v.t.* To lament; to deplore; to bewail with an audible voice.

Ye floods, ye woods, ye echoes, moan*NWAD MOAN.2*

My dear Columbo dead and gone.*NWAD MOAN.3*

MOAN, *v.i.* To grieve; to make lamentations.

Unpitied and unheard, where misery moans.*NWAD MOAN.5*

MOAN, *n.* Lamentation; audible expression of sorrow; grief expressed in words or cried.

Sullen moans,*NWAD MOAN.7*

Hollow groans.*NWAD MOAN.8*

MOANED, *pp.* Lamented; deplored.

MOANFUL, *a.* Sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

MOANFULLY, *adv.* With lamentation.

MOANING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bewailing.

MOAT, *n.* In fortification, a ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place. It is sometimes filled with water.

MOAT, *v.t.* To surround with a ditch for defense; as a moated castle.

MOB, *n.* [from L. mobilis, movable, variable.]

1. A crowd or promiscuous multitude of people, rude, tumultuous and disorderly.*NWAD MOB.2*

2. A disorderly assembly.*NWAD MOB.3*

Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, every Athenian assembly would still have been a mob.*NWAD MOB.4*

3. A huddled dress.*NWAD MOB.5*

MOB, *v.t.* To attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass tumultuously.

1. To wrap up in a cowl or vail.*NWAD MOB.7*

MOBBISH, *a.* Like a mob; tumultuous; mean; vulgar.

MOBCAP, *n.* A plain cap or head-dress for females.

MOBILE, *a.* Movable. [Not used.]

MOBILE, *n.* [L. mobilis.] The mob; the populace.

Primum mobile, in the ancient astronomy, a ninth heaven or sphere, supposed to be beyond the fixed stars, and to be the first mover of all the lower spheres.*NWAD MOBILE.3*

MOBILITY, *n.* [L. mobilitas, from moveo, to move.]

1. Susceptibility of motion; capacity of being moved.*NWAD MOBILITY.2*

2. Aptitude to motion; activity; readiness to move.*NWAD MOBILITY.3*

3. In cant language, the populace.*NWAD MOBILITY.4*

4. Fickleness; inconstancy.*NWAD MOBILITY.5*

MOBLE, *v.t.* To wrap the head in a hood.

MOCCASON, *n.* A shoe or cover for the feet, made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a sole, and ornamented on the upper side; the customary shoe worn by the native Indians.

MOCHA-STONE, *n.* Dendritic agate; a mineral in the interior of which appear brown, reddish brown, blackish or green delineations of shrubs destitute of leaves. These in some cases may have been produced by the filtration of the oxyds of iron and manganese; but in other cases they appear to be vegetable fibers, sometimes retaining their natural form and color, and sometimes coated by oxyd of iron.

MOCK, *v.t.*

1. Properly, to imitate; to mimick; hence, to imitate in contempt or derision; to mimick for the sake of derision; to deride by mimicry.*NWAD MOCK.2*

2. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule; to treat with scorn or contempt.*NWAD MOCK.3*

As he was going up by the way, there came forth little children out of the city, and mocked him, saying, go up, thou bald head. *2 Kings 2:23*; *Mark 10:34*.*NWAD MOCK.4*

3. To defeat; to illude; to disappoint; to deceive; as, to mock expectation.*NWAD MOCK.5*

Thou hast mocked me and told me lies. *Judges 16:10*.*NWAD MOCK.6*

4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on in contempt.*NWAD MOCK.7*

He will not*NWAD MOCK.8*

Mock us with his blest sight, then snatch him hence.*NWAD*

MOCK.9

MOCK, *v.i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest, or to speak jestingly.

When thou mockest, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job 11:3*.*NWAD MOCK.11*

MOCK, *n.* Ridicule; derision; sneer; an act manifesting contempt.

Fools make a mock at sin. *Proverbs 14:9*.*NWAD MOCK.13*

What shall be the portion of those who make a mock at every thing sacred?*NWAD MOCK.14*

1. Imitation; mimicry. [Little used.]*NWAD MOCK.15*

MOCK, *a.* False, counterfeit; assumed; imitating reality, but not real.

That superior greatness and mock majesty--*NWAD MOCK.17*

MOCKABLE, *a.* Exposed to derision. [Little used.]

MOCKAGE, *n.* Mockery. [Not used.]

MOCKED, *pp.* Imitated or mimicked in derision; laughed at; ridiculed; defeated; illuded.

MOCKER, *n.* One that mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider.

MOCKERY, *n.* The act of deriding and exposing to contempt, by mimicking the words or actions of another.

1. Derision; ridicule; sportive insult or contempt; contemptuous merriment at persons or things.*NWAD MOCKERY.2*

Grace at meals is now generally so performed as to look more like mockery upon devotion, than any solemn application of the mind to God.*NWAD MOCKERY.3*

2. Sport; subject of laughter.*NWAD MOCKERY.4*

Of the holy place they made a mockery.*NWAD MOCKERY.5*

3. Vain imitation or effort; that which deceives, disappoints or frustrates.*NWAD MOCKERY.6*

It is as the air, invulnerable,*NWAD MOCKERY.7*

And our vain blows malicious mockery.*NWAD MOCKERY.8*

4. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; false show.*NWAD MOCKERY.9*

And bear about the mockery of woe*NWAD MOCKERY.10*

To midnight dances.*NWAD MOCKERY.11*

MOCKESON, *n.* The name of a serpent.

MOCKING, *ppr.* Imitating in contempt; mimicking; ridiculing by mimicry; treating with sneers and scorn; defeating; deluding.

MOCKING, *n.* Derision; insult.

MOCKING-BIRD, *n.* The mocking thrush of America; a bird of the genus Turdus.

MOCKINGLY, *adv.* By way of derision; in contempt.

MOCKING-STOCK, *n.* A butt of sport.

MOCKLE. [See *Mickle*.]

MOCK-LEAD, MOCKORE, *n.* A sulphuret of zink, the same as *blend*, which see.

MOCK-ORANGE, *n.* A plant of the genus Philadelphus.

MOCK-PRIVET, *n.* A plant of the genus Phillyrea.

MODAL, *a.* [See *Mode*.] Consisting in mode only; relating to form; having the form without the essence or reality; as the modal diversity of the faculties of the soul.

MODALITY, *n.* The quality of being modal, or being in form only.

MODE, *n.* [L. modus, metior. The primary sense of mode is measure hence form. Measure is from extending, the extent, hence a limit, and hence the derivative sense of restraining. See *Meet* and *Measure*.]

1. Manner of existing or being; manner; method; form; fashion; custom; way; as the mode of speaking; the mode of dressing; modes of receiving or entertaining company.*NWAD MODE.2*

The duty of itself being resolved on, the mode of doing it may be easily found.*NWAD MODE.3*

It is applicable to particular acts, or to a series of acts, or to the common usage of a city of nation. One man has a particular mode of walking; another has a singular mode of dressing his hair. We find it necessary to conform in some measure to the usual modes of dress.*NWAD MODE.4*

2. Gradation; degree.*NWAD MODE.5*

What modes of sight between each wide extreme!*NWAD MODE.6*

3. State; quality.*NWAD MODE.7*

4. In metaphysics, the dependence or affection of a substance. Such complex ideas as contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies or affections of substances, Locke calls modes. Of these he makes two kinds; simple modes, which are only variations or different combinations of the same idea, as a dozen, which consists of so many units added together; and mixed modes, which are compounded of simple ideas of several kinds, as beauty, which is compounded of color and figure.*NWAD MODE.8*

A mode is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is esteemed as belonging to and subsisting by the help of some substance, which for that reason is called its subject.*NWAD MODE.9*

5. In music, a regular disposition of the air and accompaniments relative to certain principal sounds, on which a piece of music is formed, and which are called the essential sounds of the mode.*NWAD MODE.10*

6. In grammar, a particular manner of conjugating verbs to express manner of action or being, as affirmation, command, condition and the like; usually and not very properly written mood. Mood is a word of different signification. [See *Mood*.]*NWAD MODE.11*

7. A kind of silk.*NWAD MODE.12*

MODEL, *n.* mod'l. [L. modulus, from modus.]

1. A pattern of something to be made; any thing of a particular form, shape or construction, intended for imitation; primarily, a small pattern; a form in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale; as the model of a building; the model of a fort.*NWAD MODEL.2*

2. A mold; something intended to give shape to castings.*NWAD MODEL.3*

3. Pattern; example; as, to form a government on the model of the British or American constitution.*NWAD MODEL.4*

4. Standard; that by which a thing is to be measured.*NWAD MODEL.5*

He that despairs, measures Providence by his own contracted model.*NWAD MODEL.6*

5. In painting and sculpture, that which is to be copied or imitated; as the naked human form.*NWAD MODEL.7*

6. A pattern; any thing to be imitated. Take Cicero, lord Chatham or Burke, as a model of eloquence; take Washington as a model of

prudence, integrity and patriotism; above all, let Christ be the model of our benevolence, humility, obedience and patience.*NWAD MODEL.8*

7. A copy; representation; something made in imitation of real life; as anatomical models, representing the parts of the body. General Pfiffer constructed a model of the mountainous parts of Switzerland.*NWAD MODEL.9*

MODEL, *v.t.* To plan or form in a particular manner; to shape; to imitate in planning or forming; as, to model a house or a government; to model an edifice according to the plan delineated.

MODELED, *pp.* Formed according to a model; planned; shaped; formed.

MODELER, *n.* A planner; a contriver.

MODELING, *ppr.* Forming according to a model; planning; forming; shaping.

MODERATE, *a.* [L. moderatus, from moderor, to limit, from modus, a limit.]

1. Literally, limited; restrained; hence, temperate; observing reasonable bounds in indulgence; as moderate in eating or drinking, or in other gratifications.*NWAD MODERATE.2*

2. Limited in quantity; not excessive or expensive. He keeps a moderate table.*NWAD MODERATE.3*

3. Restrained in passion, ardor or temper; not violent; as moderate men of both parties.*NWAD MODERATE.4*

4. Not extreme in opinion; as a moderate Calvinist or Lutheran.*NWAD MODERATE.5*

5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean or middle place; as reformation of a moderate kind.*NWAD MODERATE.6*

6. Temperate; not extreme, violent or rigorous; as moderate

weather; a moderate winter; moderate heat; a moderate breeze of wind.*NWAD MODERATE.7*

7. Of a middle rate; as men of moderate abilities.*NWAD MODERATE.8*

8. Not swift; as a moderate walk.*NWAD MODERATE.9*

MODERATE, *v.t.* To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce from a state of violence; to lessen; to allay; to repress; as, to moderate rage, action, desires, etc.; to moderate heat or wind.

1. To temper; to make temperate; to qualify.*NWAD MODERATE.11*

By its astringent quality, it moderates the relaxing quality of warm water.*NWAD MODERATE.12*

MODERATE, *v.i.* To become less violent, severe, rigorous or intense. The cold or winter usually moderates in March; the heat of summer moderates in September.

MODERATED, *pp.* Reduced in violence, rigor or intensity; allayed; lessened; tempered; qualified.

MODERATELY, *adv.* Temperately; mildly; without violence.

1. In a middle degree;; not excessively; as water moderately warm.*NWAD MODERATELY.2*

Each nymph but moderately fair.*NWAD MODERATELY.3*

MODERATENESS, *n.* State of being moderate; temperateness; a middle state between extremes; as the moderateness of the weather; used commonly of things, as moderation is of persons.

MODERATING, *ppr.* Reducing in violence or excess; allaying; tempering; becoming more mild.

MODERATION, *n.* [L. moderatio.] The state of being moderate,

or of keeping a due mean between extremes or excess of violence. The General's moderation after victory was more honorable than the victory itself.

In moderation placing all my glory,*NWAD MODERATION.2*

While tories call me whig, and whigs a tory.*NWAD MODERATION.3*

1. Restraint of violent passions or indulgence of appetite. Eat and drink with moderation; indulge with moderation in pleasures and exercise.*NWAD MODERATION.4*

2. Calmness of mind; equanimity; as, to bear prosperity or adversity with moderation.*NWAD MODERATION.5*

3. Frugality in expenses.*NWAD MODERATION.6*

MODERATOR, *n.* He or that which moderates or restrains. Contemplation is an excellent moderator of the passions.

1. The person who presides over a meeting or assembly of people to preserve order, propose questions, regulate the proceedings and declare the vote; as the moderator of a town meeting or of a society.*NWAD MODERATOR.2*

MODERATORSHIP, ***n.*** **The office of a moderator.**

MODERN, ***a.*** **[L. modo, and ern, which we find in other Latin words that have reference to time, as in hodiernus, hesternus.]**

1. Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; late; recent; not ancient or remote in past time; as modern days, ages or time; modern authors; modern fashions; modern taste; modern practice.*NWAD MODERN.2*

2. Common; mean; vulgar. [Not used.]*NWAD MODERN.3*

MODERNISM, ***n.*** **Modern practice; something recently formed, particularly in writing.**

MODERNIST, ***n.*** **One who admires the moderns.**

MODERNIZE, ***v.t.*** **To render modern; to adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things, or rather to adapt the ancient style or idiom to modern style and taste.**

MODERNIZED, ***pp.*** **Rendered conformable to modern usage.**

MODERNIZER, ***n.*** **He that renders modern.**

MODERNIZING, ***ppr.*** **Rendering modern.**

MODERNLY, ***adv.*** **In modern times. [Not in use.]**

MODERNNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being modern; recentness; novelty.**

MODERNS, ***n.*** **Those who have lived in times recently past, or are now living; opposed to the ancients.**

MODEST, ***a.*** **[L. modestus, from modus, a limit.]**

1. Properly, restrained by a sense of propriety; hence, not forward or bold; not presumptuous or arrogant; not boastful; as a modest youth; a modest man.*NWAD MODEST.2*

2. Not bold or forward; as a modest maid. The word may be thus used without reference to chastity.*NWAD MODEST.3*

The blushing beauties of a modest maid.*NWAD MODEST.4*

3. Not loose; not lewd.*NWAD MODEST.5*

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife.*NWAD MODEST.6*

4. Moderate; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant; as a modest request; modest joy; a modest computation.*NWAD MODEST.7*

MODESTLY, *adv.* Not boldly; not arrogantly or presumptuously; with due respect. He modestly expressed his opinions.

1. Not loosely or wantonly; decently; as, to be modestly attired; to behave modestly.*NWAD MODESTLY.2*

2. Not excessively; not extravagantly.*NWAD MODESTLY.3*

MODESTY, *n.* [L. modestia.] That lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance. This temper when natural, springs in some measure from timidity, and in young and inexperienced persons, is allied to bashfulness and diffidence. In persons who have seen the world, and lost their natural timidity, modesty springs no less from principle than from feeling, and is manifested by retiring, unobtrusive manners, assuming less to itself than others are willing to yield, and conceding to others all due honor and respect, or even more than they expect or require.

2. Modesty, as an act or series of acts, consists in humble, unobtrusive deportment, as opposed to extreme boldness,

forwardness, arrogance, presumption, audacity or impudence. Thus we say, the petitioner urged his claims with modesty; the speaker addressed the audience with modesty.*NWAD MODESTY.2*

3. Moderation; decency.*NWAD MODESTY.3*

4. In females, modesty has the like character as in males; but the word is used also as synonymous with chastity, or purity of manners. In this sense, modesty results from purity of mind, or from the fear of disgrace and ignominy fortified by education and principle. Unaffected modesty is the sweetest charm of female excellence, the richest gem in the diadem of their honor.*NWAD MODESTY.4*

MODESTY-PIECE, *n.* A narrow lace worn by females over the bosom.

MODICUM, *n.* [L.] A little; a small quantity.

MODIFIABLE, *a.* [from modify.] That may be modified or diversified by various forms and differences; as modifiable matter.

MODIFICATION, *n.* [from modify.] The act of modifying, or giving to any thing new forms, or differences of external qualities or modes.

If these powers of cogitation, volition and sensation are not inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion or modification of it--*NWAD MODIFICATION.2*

1. Particular form or manner; as the various modifications of light or sound. The treaty, in several of its modifications, was held to be objectionable.*NWAD MODIFICATION.3*

2. Moderated; tempered; qualified in exceptionable parts.*NWAD MODIFICATION.4*

MODIFIER, *n.* He or that which modifies.

MODIFY, *v.t.* [L. modificor; modus, limit, manner, and facio, to make.]

1. To change the form or external qualities of a thing; to shape; to give a new form of being to; as, to modify matter, light or sound.*NWAD MODIFY.2*

2. To vary; to give a new form to any thing; as, to modify the terms of a contract. A prefix modifies the sense of a verb.*NWAD MODIFY.3*

3. To moderate; to qualify; to reduce in extent or degree.*NWAD MODIFY.4*

Of his grace*NWAD MODIFY.5*

He modifies his first severe decree.*NWAD MODIFY.6*

MODIFY, *v.i.* To extenuate.

MODIFYING, *ppr.* Changing the external qualities; giving a new form to; moderating.

MODILLION, *n.* modil'yun. [L. modiolus, from modus.]

In architecture, an ornament in the cornice of the Ionic, Corinthian and composite columns; a sort of bracket serving to support the projecture of the larmier or drip; a dental.*NWAD MODILLION.2*

MODISH, *a.* [from mode.] According to the mode or customary manner; fashionable; as a modish dress; a modish feast.

MODISHLY, *adv.* Fashionably; in the customary mode.

MODISHNESS, *n.* The state of being fashionable.

1. Affectation of the fashion.*NWAD MODISHNESS.2*

MODULATE, *v.t.* [L. modulor, from modus, limit, measure.]

1. To form sound to a certain key, or to a certain proportion. *NWAD MODULATE.2*

2. To very or inflect sound in a natural, customary or musical manner. Thus the organs of speech modulate the voice in reading or speaking. *NWAD MODULATE.3*

Could any person so modulate her voice as to deceive so many. *NWAD MODULATE.4*

MODULATED, *pp.* Formed to a certain key; varied; inflected.

MODULATING, *ppr.* Forming to a certain proportion; varying; inflecting.

MODULATION, *n.* [L. modulatio.]

1. The act of forming any thing to a certain proportion; as the different proportion and modulation of matter. *NWAD MODULATION.2*

2. The act of inflecting the voice in reading or speaking; a rising or falling of the voice. *NWAD MODULATION.3*

3. In music, the art of composing melody or harmony agreeable to the laws prescribed by any particular key, or of changing the key, or of passing from one key to another. *NWAD MODULATION.4*

Modulation is the manner of ascertaining and managing the modes; or more generally, the art of conducting the harmony and air through several modes in a manner agreeable to the ear and conformed to rules. *NWAD MODULATION.5*

4. Sound modulated; melody. *NWAD MODULATION.6*

MODULATOR, *n.* He or that which modulates. The tongue is a principal modulator of the human voice.

MODULE, *n.* [L. modulus.] A model or representation.

1. In architecture, a certain measure or size taken at pleasure for regulating the proportion of columns, and the symmetry or disposition of the whole building. The usual module of a column is its semidiameter at the base. This is divided into parts or minutes.*NWAD MODULE.2*

MODULE, *v.t.* To model; to shape; to modulate. [Little used.]

MODUS, *n.* [L.] A compensation for tithes; an equivalent in money or other certain thing, given to a parson or vicar by the owners of land in lieu of tithes. The whole phrase is modus decimandi; but modus alone is commonly used.

MODWALL, *n.* A bird.

MOE, *a.* More. [Not used.]

MOGUL, *n.* The name of a prince or emperor of the nation in Asia called Moguls or Monguls.

MOHAIR, *n.* The hair of a kind of goat in Turkey, of which are made camlets, which are sometimes called by the same name.

MOHAIR-SHELL, *n.* In conchology, a peculiar species of Voluta, of a closely and finely reticulated texture, resembling on the surface mohair, or a close web of the silkworm.

MOHAMMEDAN, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet.

MOHAMMEDAN, *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the religion of Arabia and Persia.

MOHAMMEDANISM, *n.* The religion or doctrines and precepts of Mohammed, contained in a book called the Koran or Alkoran.

MOHAMMEDANIZE, *v.t.* To render conformable to the modes or principles of the Mohammedans.

MOHAWK, MOHOCK, *n.* The appellation given to certain ruffians who infested the streets of London; so called from the nation of Indians of that name in America.

MOIDORE, *n.* A gold coin of Portugal, valued at $6, or f1. 7s sterling.

MOIETY, *n.* [L. medietas.] The half; one of two equal parts; as a moiety of an estate, of goods or of profits; the moiety of a jury or of a nation.

MOIL, *v.t.* To daub; to make dirty. [Little used.]

1. To weary. [See the next word.]*NWAD MOIL.2*

MOIL, *v.i.* [Gr. labor, combat; to strive, to fight; L. molior, and miles.] To labor; to toil; to work with painful efforts.

Now he must moil and drudge for one he loathes.*NWAD MOIL.4*

MOIL, *n.* A spot. [Not in use.]

MOIST, *a.* [L. madeo.]

1. Moderately wet; damp; as a moist atmosphere or air.*NWAD MOIST.2*

Exhalation dusk and moist.*NWAD MOIST.3*

2. Containing water or other liquid in a perceptible degree.*NWAD MOIST.4*

MOISTEN, *v.t.* mois'n. To make damp; to wet in a small degree.

A pipe a little moistened on the inside.*NWAD MOISTEN.2*

His bones are moistened with marrow. *Job 21:24*.*NWAD MOISTEN.3*

MOIST, as a verb, is obsolete.

MOISTENED, *pp.* mois'nd. Made wet in a small degree.

MOISTENER, *n.* mois'ner. He or that which moistens.

MOISTENING, *ppr.* mois'ning. Wetting moderately.

MOISTFUL, *a.* Full of moisture.

MOISTNESS, *n.* Dampness; a small degree of wetness.

MOISTURE, *n.* A moderate degree of wetness.

Set such plants as require much moisture, on sandy, dry grounds.*NWAD MOISTURE.2*

1. A small quantity of any liquid; as the moisture of the body.*NWAD MOISTURE.3*

MOISTY, *a.* Drizzling. [Not in use.]

MOKES, of a net, the meshes. [Not in use.]

MOKY, *a.* Muggy; dark; murky.

MOLAR, *a.* [L. molaris.] Having power to grind; grinding; as the molar teeth.

MOLASSES, an incorrect orthography of melasses.

MOLD, *n.* [L. mollis.]

1. Fine soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil; as black mold.*NWAD MOLD.2*

A mortal substance of terrestrial mold.*NWAD MOLD.3*

2. A substance like down which forms on bodies which lie long in

warm and damp air. The microscope exhibits this substance as consisting of small plants.*NWAD MOLD.4*

3. Matter of which any thing is formed.*NWAD MOLD.5*

Nature formed me of her softest mold.*NWAD MOLD.6*

MOLD, *n.*

1. The matrix in which any thing is cast and receives its form. Molds are of various kinds. Molds for casting cannon and various vessels, are composed of some species of earth, particularly clay. Molds for other purposes consist of a cavity in some species of metal, cut or formed to the shape designed, or are otherwise formed, each for its particular use.*NWAD MOLD.8*

2. Cast; form; as a writer of vulgar mold.*NWAD MOLD.9*

3. The suture or contexture of the skull.*NWAD MOLD.10*

4. In ship-building, a thin flexible piece of timber, used as a pattern by which to form the curves of the timbers and compassing pieces.*NWAD MOLD.11*

5. Among gold beaters, a number of pieces of vellum or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold and silver are laid for beating.*NWAD MOLD.12*

MOLD, *v.t.* To cause to contract mold.

1. To cover with mold or soil.*NWAD MOLD.14*

MOLD, *v.i.* To contract mold; to become moldy.

MOLD, *v.t.* To form into a particular shape; to shape; to model.

He forgeth and moldeth metals.*NWAD MOLD.17*

Did I request them, Maker, from my clay*NWAD MOLD.18*

To mold me man?*NWAD MOLD.19*

1. To knead; as, to mold dough or bread.*NWAD MOLD.20*

MOLDABLE, *a.* That may be molded or formed.

MOLDED, *pp.* Formed into a particular shape; kneaded.

1. Covered with mold.*NWAD MOLDED.2*

MOLDER, *n.* He who molds or forms into shape.

MOLDER, *v.i.*

1. To turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to perish; to waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles, without the presence of water. In this manner, animal and vegetable substances molder, and so also do stones and shells.*NWAD MOLDER.3*

When statues molder, and when arches fall.*NWAD MOLDER.4*

2. To be diminished; to waste away gradually.*NWAD MOLDER.5*

If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have moldered to nothing.*NWAD MOLDER.6*

MOLDER, *v.t.* To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste.

Some felt the silent stroke of moldering age.*NWAD MOLDER.8*

MOLDERING, *ppr.* Turning to dust; crumbling; wasting away.

MOLDINESS, *n.* [from moldy.] The state of being moldy.

MOLDING, *ppr.* [from mold.] Forming into shape; kneading.

MOLDING, *n.* Any thing cast in a mold, or which appears to be so; hence, in architecture, a projecture beyond the wall, column, wainscot, etc. an assemblage of which forms a cornice, a door-case, or other decoration.

MOLD-WARP, *n.* A mole; a small animal of the genus Talpa,

that moves under ground and turns up the mold or surface of the earth.

MOLDY, *a.* [from mold.] Overgrown with mold.

MOLE, *n.*

1. A spot, mark or small permanent protuberance on the human body, from which usually issue one or more hairs.*NWAD MOLE.2*

2. [L. mola.] A mass of fleshy matter of a spherical figure, generated in the uterus.*NWAD MOLE.3*

MOLE, *n.* [L. moles.]

1. A mound or massive work formed of large stones laid in the sea by means of coffer dams, extended either in a right line or an arch of a circle before a port, which it serves to defend from the violent impulse of the waves; thus protecting ships in a harbor. The word is sometimes used for the harbor itself.*NWAD MOLE.5*

2. Among the Romans, a kind of mausoleum, built like a round tower on a square base, insulated, encompassed with columns and covered with a dome.*NWAD MOLE.6*

MOLE, *n.* A small animal of the genus Talpa, which in search of worms or other insects, forms a road just under the surface of the ground, raising the soil into a little ridge; from which circumstance it is called a mold-warp, or mold-turner. The mole has very small eyes.

Learn of the mole to plow, the worm to weave.*NWAD MOLE.8*

MOLE, *v.t.* To clear of mole-hills. [Local.]

MOLE-BAT, *n.* A fish.

MOLE-CAST, *n.* A little elevation of earth made by a mole.

MOLE-CATCHER, *n.* One whose employment is to catch moles.

MOLE-CRICKET, ***n.*** **An insect of the genus Gryllus.**

MOLECULE, ***n.*** **A very minute particle of matter. Molecules are elementary, constituent, or integrant. The latter result from the union of the elementary.**

MOLE-EYED, ***a.*** **Having very small eyes; blind.**

MOLE-HILL, ***n.*** **A little hillock or elevation of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; hence proverbially, a very small hill, or other small thing, compared with a larger.**

--Having leaped over such mountains, lie down before a mole-hill.*NWAD MOLE-HILL.2*

MOLEST, ***v.t.*** **[L. molestus, troublesome, molo. See *Mill*.]**

To trouble; to disturb; to render uneasy.*NWAD MOLEST.2*

They have molested the church with needless opposition.*NWAD MOLEST.3*

MOLESTATION, ***n.*** **Disturbance; annoyance; uneasiness given. [It usually expresses less than vexation.]**

MOLESTED, ***pp.*** **Disturbed; troubled; annoyed.**

MOLESTER, ***n.*** **One that disturbs.**

MOLESTFUL, ***a.*** **Troublesome.**

MOLESTING, ***ppr.*** **Disturbing; troubling.**

MOLE-TRACK, ***n.*** **The course of a mole under ground.**

MOLE-WARP, ***n.*** **A mole. [See *Mole* and *mold-warp*.]**

MOLIEN, ***n.*** **A flowering tree of China.**

MOLIMINOUS, ***a.*** **[from L. molimen.] Very important. [Not used.]**

MOLINIST, ***n.*** **A follower of the opinions of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in respect to grace; an opposer of the Jansenists.**

MOLLIENT, ***a.*** **[L. molliens, mollio. See *Mellow*.]**

Softening; assuaging; lessening. [See *Emollient*, which is generally used.]*NWAD MOLLIENT.2*

MOLLIFIABLE, ***a.*** **[from mollify.] That may be softened.**

MOLLIFICATION, ***n.*** **The act of mollifying or softening.**

1. Mitigation; an appeasing.*NWAD MOLLIFICATION.2*

MOLLIFIED, ***pp.*** **Softened; appeased.**

MOLLIFIER, ***n.*** **That which softens, appeases or mitigates.**

1. He that softens, mitigates or pacifies.*NWAD MOLLIFIER.2*

MOLLIFY, ***v.t.*** **[L. mollio.] To soften; to make soft or tender. *Isaiah 1:6*.**

1. To assuage, as pain or irritation.*NWAD MOLLIFY.2*

2. To appease; to pacify; to calm or quiet.*NWAD MOLLIFY.3*

3. To qualify; to reduce in harshness or asperity.*NWAD MOLLIFY.4*

MOLLUSCA, ***n.*** **[from L. mollis, soft.] In zoology, a division or class of animals whose bodies are soft, without an internal skeleton, or articulated covering. Some of them breathe by lungs, others by gills; some live on land, others in water. Some of them are naked; others testaceous or provided with shells. Many of them are furnished with feelers or tentacula.**

MOLLUSCAN, MOLLUSCOUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the mollusca, or**

partaking of their properties. [Molluscous is used, but is less analogical than molluscan.]

MOLOSSUS, *n.* [Gr.] In Greek and Latin verse, a foot of three long syllables.

MOLT, *v.i.* To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, etc.; as an animal. Fowls molt by losing their feathers, beasts by losing their hair, serpents by casting their skins, and deer their horns. The molting of the hawk is called mewing.

MOLTEN, *pp.* of melt. Melted.

1. *a.* Made of melted metal; as a molten image.*NWAD MOLTEN.2*

MOLTING, *ppr.* Casting or shedding a natural covering, as hair, feathers, skin or horns.

MOLTING, *n.* The act or operation by which certain animals, annually or at certain times, cast off or lose their hair, feathers, skins, horns, etc.

MOLY, *n.* [L. from Gr.] Wild garlic, a plant having a bulbous root.

MOLYBDEN, MOLYBDENA, *n.* [Gr. a mass of lead.] An ore of molybdenum, a scarce mineral of a peculiar form, and sometimes confounded with plumbago, from which however it is distinguished by its more shining, scaly appearance, and a more greasy feel.

MOLYBDENOUS, *a.* Pertaining to molybden, or obtained from it. The molybdenous acid is the deutoxyd of molybdenum.

MOLYBDENUM, *n.* A metal which has not been reduced into masses of any magnitude, but has been obtained only in small separate globules, in a blackish, brilliant mass. These are brittle and extremely infusible.

The most common natural compound of this metal is a sulphuret.*NWAD MOLYBDENUM.2*

MOME, *n.* A dull, silent person; a stupid fellow; a stock; a post.

MOMENT, *n.* [L. momentum. This word is contracted from motamentum, or some other word, the radical verb of which signified to move, rush, drive or fall suddenly, which sense gives that of force. The sense of an instant of time is from falling or rushing, which accords well with that of meet.]

1. The most minute and indivisible part of time; an instant.*NWAD MOMENT.2*

In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye. *1 Corinthians 15:52*.*NWAD MOMENT.3*

2. Force; impulsive power.*NWAD MOMENT.4*

--Touch with lightest moment of impulse,*NWAD MOMENT.5*

His free will.*NWAD MOMENT.6*

Little used; but hence,*NWAD MOMENT.7*

3. Importance in influence or effect; consequence; weight or value.*NWAD MOMENT.8*

It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less moment to us than the others.*NWAD MOMENT.9*

MOMENTAL, *a.* Important. [Not in use.]

MOMENTALLY, *adv.* For a moment.

MOMENTANEOUS, MOMENTANY, not used. [See *Momentary*.]

MOMENTARILY, *adv.* Every moment.

MOMENTARY, *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time; as a momentary pang.

Momentary as a sound,*NWAD MOMENTARY.2*

Swift as a shadow, short as any dream.*NWAD MOMENTARY.3*

MOMENTLY, *adv.* For a moment.

1. In a moment; every moment. We momently expect the arrival of the mail.*NWAD MOMENTLY.2*

MOMENTOUS, *a.* Important; weighty; of consequence. Let no false step be made in the momentous concerns of the soul.

MOMENTUM, *n.* [L.] In mechanics, impetus; the quantity of motion in a moving body. This is always equal to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity.

MOMMERY, MUMMERY, *n.* An entertainment or frolick in masks; a farcical entertainment in which masked persons play antic tricks.

MOMOT, *n.* The name of a genus of birds in S. America, whose beak and tongue resemble the toucan's.

MONACHAL, *a.* [L. monachus; Gr. a monk.]

Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.*NWAD MONACHAL.2*

MONACHISM, *n.* The state of monks; a monastic life.

MONAD, *n.* [Gr. unity, from sole.]

1. An ultimate atom, or simple unextended point.*NWAD MONAD.2*

2. An indivisible thing.*NWAD MONAD.3*

MONADELPH, *n.* [Gr. sole, and brother.] In botany, a plant whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments.

MONADELPHIAN, *a.* Having the stamens united in one body by the filaments.

MONADIC, MONADICAL, *a.* Having the nature or character of a monad.

MONANDER, *n.* [Gr. one, and a male.]

In botany, a plant having one stamen only.*NWAD MONANDER.2*

MONANDRIAN, *a.* Having one stamen only.

MONARCH, *n.* [Gr. sole, and a chief.]

1. The prince or ruler of a nation, who exercises all the powers of government without control, or who is vested with absolute sovereign power; an emperor, king or prince invested with an unlimited power. This is the strict sense of the word.*NWAD MONARCH.2*

2. A king or prince, the supreme magistrate of a nation, whose powers are in some respects limited by the constitution of the government. Thus we call the king of Great Britain a monarch, although he can make no law without the consent of parliament.*NWAD MONARCH.3*

3. He or that which is superior to others of the same kind; as, an oak is called the monarch of the forest; a lion the monarch of wild beasts.*NWAD MONARCH.4*

4. One that presides; president; as Bacchus, monarch of the

vine.*NWAD MONARCH.5*

MONARCH, *a.* Supreme; ruling; as a monarch savage.

MONARCHAL, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised*NWAD MONARCHAL.2*

Above his fellows, with monarchial pride--*NWAD MONARCHAL.3*

MONARCHESS, *n.* A female monarch; an empress.

MONARCHIC, MONARCHICAL, *a.* Vested in a single ruler; as monarchical government or power.

1. Pertaining to monarchy.*NWAD MONARCHIC.2*

MONARCHIST, *n.* An advocate of monarchy.

MONARCHIZE, *v.i.*

1. To play the king; to act the monarch.*NWAD MONARCHIZE.2*

2. To convert to a monarchy.*NWAD MONARCHIZE.3*

MONARCHIZE, *v.t.* To rule; to govern.

MONARCHY, *n.* [Gr. See *Monarch*.]

1. A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person. Such a state is usually called an empire or a kingdom; and we usually give this denomination to a large state only. But the same name is sometimes given to a kingdom or state in which the power of the king or supreme magistrate is limited by a constitution, or by fundamental laws. Such is the British monarchy. Hence we speak of absolute or despotic monarchies, and of limited monarchies.*NWAD MONARCHY.2*

A free government has a great advantage over a simple monarchy.*NWAD MONARCHY.3*

2. A kingdom; an empire.*NWAD MONARCHY.4*

MONASTERY, *n.* [Low L. monasterium; Gr. from sole, separate.]

A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, whether an abbey, a priory or a nunnery. The word is usually applied to the houses of monks, mendicant friars and nuns.*NWAD MONASTERY.2*

MONASTIC, MONASTICAL, *a.* [Low L. monasticus; Gr. sole, separate.]

Pertaining to monasteries, monks and nuns; recluse; secluded from the temporal concerns of life and devoted to religion; as a monastic life; monastic orders.*NWAD MONASTIC.2*

MONASTIC, *n.* A monk.

MONASTICALLY, *adv.* Reclusely; in a retired manner; in the manner of monks.

MONASTICISM, *n.* Monastic life.

MONDAY, *n.* The second day of the week.

MONDE, *n.* The world; also, a glove, an ensign of authority.

MONECIAN, *n.* [Gr. sole and house.] In botany, one of that class of plants, whose male and female flowers are on the same plant.

MONECIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the class of plants above described.

MONEY, *n. plu.* moneys.

1. Coin; stamped metal; any piece of metal, usually gold, silver or copper, stamped by public authority, and used as the medium of commerce. We sometimes give the name of money to other coined metals, and to any other material which rude nations use a medium of trade. But among modern commercial nations, gold, silver and copper are the only metals used for this purpose. Gold and silver, containing great value in small compass, and being therefore of easy conveyance, and being also durable and little liable to diminution by use, are the most convenient metals for coin or money, which is the representative of commodities of all kinds, of lands, and of every thing that is capable of being transferred in commerce.*NWAD MONEY.2*

2. Bank notes or bills of credit issued by authority, and exchangeable for coin or redeemable, are also called money; as such notes in modern times represent coin, and are used as a substitute for it. If a man pays in hand for goods in bank notes which are current, he is said to pay in ready money.*NWAD MONEY.3*

3. Wealth; affluence.*NWAD MONEY.4*

Money can neither open new avenues to pleasure, nor block up the passages of anguish.*NWAD MONEY.5*

MONEYAGE, *n.* Anciently, in England, a general land tax levied by the two first Norman kings, a shilling on each hearth.

MONEY-BAG, *n.* A bag or purse for holding money.

MONEY-BOX, *n.* A box or till to hold money.

MONEY-BROKER, *n.* A broker who deals in money.

MONEY-CHANGER, *n.* A broker who deals in money or exchanges.

MONEYED, *a.* Rich in money; having money; able to command money; used often in opposition to such as have their wealth in real estate.

Invite moneyed men to lend to the merchants.*NWAD MONEYED.2*

1. Consisting in money; as moneyed capital.*NWAD MONEYED.3*

MONEYER, *n.* A banker; one who deals in money.

1. A coiner of money. [Little used in either sense.]*NWAD MONEYER.2*

MONEY-LENDER, *n.* One who lends money.

MONEYLESS, *a.* Destitute of money; pennyless.

MONEY-MATTER, *n.* An account consisting of charges of money; an account between debtor and creditor.

MONEY-SCRIVENER, *n.* A person who raises money for others.

MONEY-SPINNER, *n.* A small spider.

MONEY'S-WORTH, *n.* Something that will bring money.

1. Full value; the worth of a thing in money.*NWAD MONEYS-WORTH.2*

MONEY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Lysimachia.

MONGER, *n.* A trader; a dealer; now used only or chiefly in composition; as a fish-monger, iron-monger, news-monger, cheese-monger.

MONGREL, *a.* [See *Mingle*.] Of a mixed breed; of different kinds.

MONGREL, *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

MONILIFORM, *a.* [L. monile, a necklace, and form.]

Like a necklace.*NWAD MONILIFORM.2*

MONIMENT, *n.* [L. monimemtum, from moneo, to admonish.]

1. An inscription; something to preserve memory.*NWAD MONIMENT.2*

2. A mark; an image; a superscription.*NWAD MONIMENT.3*

MONISH, *v.t.* To admonish; to warn. [Not used.] [See *Admonish*.]

MONISHER, *n.* An *admonisher*, which see.

MONISHMENT, *n.* Admonition.

MONITION, *n.* [L. monitio.]

1. Warning; instruction given by way of caution; as the monitions of a friend.*NWAD MONITION.2*

2. Information; indication.*NWAD MONITION.3*

We have no visible monitions of other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness.*NWAD MONITION.4*

MONITIVE, *a.* Admonitory; conveying admonition.

MONITOR, *n.* [L.] One who warns of faults or informs of duty; one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution.

You need not be a monitor to the king.*NWAD MONITOR.2*

1. In schools, a person authorized to look to the scholars in the absence of the instructor, or to notice the absence of faults of the scholars; or to instruct a division of class.*NWAD MONITOR.3*

MONITORIAL, *a.*

1. Relating to a monitor.*NWAD MONITORIAL.2*

2. Performed by monitors or a monitor; as monitorial instruction.*NWAD MONITORIAL.3*

3. Conducted by or under the instruction of monitors, or subordinate teachers; as monitorial schools.*NWAD MONITORIAL.4*

MONITORY, *a.* Giving admonition; warning; instructing by way of caution.

Losses, miscarriages and disappointments are monitory and instructive.*NWAD MONITORY.2*

MONITORY, *n.* Admonition; warning.

MONITRESS, *n.* A female monitor.

MONK, *n.* [L. monachus.] A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion. Monks usually live in monasteries, on entering which they take a vow to observe certain rules. Some however live as hermits in solitude, and others have lived a strolling life without any fixed residence.

MONKERY, *n.* The life of monks; the monastic life.

MONKEY, *n.* The popular name of the ape and baboon. But in zoology, monkey is more properly the name of those animals of the genus Simia, which have long tails. Ray distributes animals of this kind into three classes; apes which have no tails; monkeys with long tails; and baboons with short tails.

1. A name of contempt or of slight kindness.*NWAD MONKEY.2*

MONKHOOD, *n.* The character of a monk.

MONKISH, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic; as monkish manners; monkish dress; monkish solitude.

MONK'S HEAD, *n.* A plant of the genus Leontodon.

MONK'S HOOD, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Aconitum.**

MONK'S RHUBARB, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Rumex, a species of dock.**

MONOCEROS, ***n.*** **[Gr. sole and horn.] The unicorn.**

MONOCHORD, ***n.*** **[Gr. sole, only, and chord.] A musical instrument of one string. As its name imports, it had originally but one string; but it is generally constructed with two, by means of which the musician is better enabled to try the proportions of sounds and intervals, and judge of the harmony of two tempered notes.**

In the proper sense of the word, a trumpet marine is considered a monochord.*NWAD MONOCHORD.2*

MONOCHROMATIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. sole, and color.] Consisting of one color, or presenting rays of light of one color only.**

MONOCOTYLE, MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, ***a.*** **Having only one seed-lobe or seminal leaf.**

MONOCOTYLEDON, ***n.*** **[Gr. sole, and a hollow.] In botany, a plant with only one cotyledon or seed-lobe.**

MONOCULAR, MONOCULOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. sole, and L. oculus, eye.]**

Having one eye only.*NWAD MONOCULAR.2*

MONOCULE, ***n.*** **[supra.] An insect with one eye.**

MONODACTYLOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr.] Having one toe only, as an animal.**

MONODIST, ***n.*** **One who writes a monody.**

MONODON, ***n.*** **[Gr. having one tooth or shoot.] The unicorn fish, or sea-unicorn, which has a remarkable horn projecting from its head. [This horn is really a tusk, of which there are**

two, but only one of them is usually developed.]

It is called also the monoceros, or horned narwhal. Its usual size is form sixteen to twenty feet.*NWAD MONODON.2*

MONODY, *n.* [Gr. sole, and song.]

A song or poem sung by one person only.*NWAD MONODY.2*

MONOGAM, *n.* [Gr. sole, and marriage.] In botany, a plant that has a simple flower, though the anthers are united.

MONOGAMIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the order of plants that have a simple flower.

MONOGAMIST, *n.* [supra.] One who disallows second marriages.

MONOGAMOUS, *a.* Having one wife only and not permitted to marry a second.

MONOGAMY, *n.* [supra.] The marriage of one wife only, or the state of such as are restrained to a single wife.

MONOGRAM, *n.* [Gr. sole and letter.] A character or cypher composed of one, two or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name; used on seals, etc.

MONOGRAMMAL, *a.* Sketching in the manner of a monogram.

MONOGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. sole, and to describe.] An account or description of a single thing or class of things; as a monograph of violets in botany; a monograph of an Egyptian mummy.

MONOGRAPHIC, MONOGRAPHICAL, *a.* Drawn in lines without colors.

1. Pertaining to a monograph.*NWAD MONOGRAPHIC.2*

MONOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. sole, and to describe.] A description drawn in lines without colors.**

MONOGYN, ***n.*** **[Gr. sole, and a female.] In botany, a plant having only one style or stigma.**

MONOGYNIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the order monogynia; having only one style or stigma.**

MONOLOGUE, ***n.*** **mon'olog. [Gr. sole, and speech.]**

1. A soliloquy; a speech uttered by a person alone. *NWAD MONOLOGUE.2*

2. A poem, song or scene composed for a single performer. *NWAD MONOLOGUE.3*

MONOMACHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. sole, and combat.] A duel; a single combat.**

MONOME, ***n.*** **[Gr. sole, and name.] In algebra, a quantity that has one name only.**

MONOMIAL, ***n.*** **In algebra, a quantity expressed by one name or letter.**

MONOPATHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. sole, and suffering.] Solitary suffering or sensibility.**

MONOPETALOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. only, and flower-leaf.] In botany, having only one petal, or a one-petaled corol; as a monopetalous corol or flower.**

MONOPHTHONG, ***n.*** **[Gr. sole, and sound.] A simple vowel-sound.**

MONOPHTHONGAL, ***a.*** **Consisting of a simple vowel-sound.**

MONOPHYLLOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. sole, and leaf.] Having one leaf only.**

MONOPHYSITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. only, and nature.] One who maintains that Jesus Christ had but one nature, or that the human and divine nature were so united as to form one nature only.**

MONOPOLIST, MONOPOLIZER, ***n.*** **One that monopolizes; a person who engrosses a commodity by purchasing the whole of that article in market for the purpose of selling it at an advanced price; or one who has a license or privilege granted by authority, for the sole buying or selling of any commodity. The man who retains in his hands his own produce or manufacture, is not a monopolist within the meaning of the laws for preventing monopolies.**

MONOPOLIZE, ***v.t.*** **[Gr. sole, and to sell.]**

1. To purchase or obtain possession of the whole of any commodity or goods in market with the view of selling them at advanced prices, and of having the power of commanding the prices; as, to monopolize sugar or tea.*NWAD MONOPOLIZE.2*

2. To engross or obtain by any means the exclusive right of trading to any place, and the sole power of vending any commodity or goods in a particular place or country; as, to monopolize the India or Levant trade.*NWAD MONOPOLIZE.3*

3. To obtain the whole; as, to monopolize advantages.*NWAD MONOPOLIZE.4*

MONOPOLY, ***n.*** **[L. monopolium.] The sole power of vending any species of goods, obtained either by engrossing the articles in market by purchase, or by a license from the government confirming this privilege. Thus the East India Company in Great Britain has a monopoly of the trade to the**

East Indies, granted to them by charter. Monopolies by individuals obtained by engrossing, are an offense prohibited by law. But a man has by natural right the exclusive power of vending his own produce or manufactures, and to retain that exclusive right is not a monopoly within the meaning of law.

MONOPTOTE, ***n.*** **[Gr. only, and case.] A noun having only one oblique case.**

MONOSPERMOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. only, and seed.] Having one seed only.**

MONOSTICH, ***n.*** **[Gr. only, and verse.] A composition consisting of one verse only.**

MONOSTROPHIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. having one strophe.] Having one strophe only; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure.**

MONOSYLLABIC, ***a.*** **[See *Monosyllable*.]**

1. Consisting of one syllable; as a monosyllabic word.*NWAD MONOSYLLABIC.2*

2. Consisting of words of one syllable; as a monosyllabic verse.*NWAD MONOSYLLABIC.3*

MONOSYLLABLE, ***n.*** **[Gr. only, and a syllable.]**

A word of one syllable.*NWAD MONOSYLLABLE.2*

MONOSYLLABLED, ***a.*** **Formed into one syllable.**

MONOTHEISM, ***n.*** **[Gr. only, and God.] The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only.**

MONOTHELITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. one, and will.] One who holds that Christ had but one will.**

MONOTONE, *n.* [See *Monotony*.] In rhetoric, a sameness of sound, or the utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key, without inflection or cadence.

MONOTONIC, *a.* Monotonous. [Little used.]

MONOTONOUS, *a.* Continued in the same tone without inflection or cadence; unvaried in tone.

MONOTONOUSLY, *adv.* With one uniform tone; without inflection of voice.

MONOTONY, *n.* [Gr. sole, and sound.]

1. Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflections of voice in speaking; want of cadence or modulation.*NWAD MONOTONY.2*

2. Uniformity; sameness.*NWAD MONOTONY.3*

At sea, every thing that breaks the monotony of the surrounding expanse attracts attention.*NWAD MONOTONY.4*

MONSIEUR, *n.* Sir; Mr.

MONSOON, *n.* A periodical wind, blowing six months from the same quarter or point of the compass, then changing and blowing the same time from the opposite quarter. The monsoons prevail in the East Indies, and are called also trade winds. But we usually give the denomination of trade winds to those which blow the whole year from the same point, as the winds within the tropics on the Atlantic.

MONSTER, *n.* [L. monstrum, from monstro, to show. So we say in English, a sight. See *Muster*.]

1. An animal produced with a shape or with parts that are not natural, as when the body is ill formed or distorted, or the limbs too few or too many, or when any part is extravagantly out of proportion, either through defect or excess.*NWAD MONSTER.2*

2. Any unnatural production; something greatly deformed. Monsters are common in the vegetable kingdom.*NWAD MONSTER.3*

3. A person so wicked as to appear horrible; one unnaturally wicked or mischievous. So a parricide is called a monster.*NWAD MONSTER.4*

MONSTER, *v.t.* To make monstrous. [Not used.]

MONSTER-TAMING, *a.* Taming monsters.

MONSTROSITY, *n.* The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature.

We often read of monstrous births; but we see a greater monstrosity in education, when a father begets a son and trains him up into a beast.*NWAD MONSTROSITY.2*

1. An unnatural production; that which is monstrous.*NWAD MONSTROSITY.3*

Fabri arranges distortions, gibbosities, tumors, etc. in the class of morbific monstrosities.*NWAD MONSTROSITY.4*

A monstrosity never changes the name or affects the immutability of a species.*NWAD MONSTROSITY.5*

MONSTROUS, *a.* [L. monstrosus.] Unnatural in form; out of the common course of nature; as a monstrous birth or production.

1. Strange; very wonderful; generally expressive of dislike.*NWAD MONSTROUS.2*

2. Enormous; huge; extraordinary; as a monstrous highth; a monstrous tree or mountain.*NWAD MONSTROUS.3*

3. Shocking to the sight or other senses; hateful.*NWAD MONSTROUS.4*

MONSTROUS, *adv.* Exceedingly; very much; as monstrous hard;

monstrous thick.

And will be monstrous witty on the poor.*NWAD MONSTROUS.6*

[This use is colloquial and vulgar.]*NWAD MONSTROUS.7*

MONSTROUSLY, *adv.* In a manner out of the common order of nature; hence, shockingly; terribly; hideously; horribly; as a man monstrously wicked.

1. To a great degree; enormously; extravagantly.*NWAD MONSTROUSLY.2*

Who with his wife is monstrously in love.*NWAD MONSTROUSLY.3*

MONSTROUSNESS, *n.* The state of being monstrous.

1. Enormity; irregular nature or behavior.*NWAD MONSTROUSNESS.2*

MONTANIC, *a.* [L. montanus, from mons, mountain.] Pertaining to mountains; consisting in mountains.

MONTANISM, *n.* The tenets of Montanus.

MONTANIST, *n.* A follower of the heresiarch Montanus, a Phrygian by birth, who pretended he was inspired by the Holy Spirit and instructed in several points not revealed to the apostles. His sect sprung up in the second century.

MONTANISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Montanus.

MONTANIZE, *v.i.* To follow the opinions of Montanus.

MONTANT, *n.* A term in fencing.

MONTERO, *n.* A horseman's cap.

MONTETH, *n.* A vessel in which glasses are washed; so called

from the name of the inventor.

MONTH, *n.* [L. mensis; Gr. a month, from the moon.] A space or period of time constituting a division of the year. Month originally signified the time of one revolution of the moon, a lunation, or the period from one change or conjunction of the moon with the sun to another, a period of 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes and 5 seconds. This is the periodical month, or as we generally call it, the lunar month. In this sense we still use the word month. But we also apply the term to the space of time in which the sun passes through one sign, or a twelfth part of the zodiac. This period contains 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 5 seconds, and it called a solar month. In the year, there are twelve solar months, and thirteen lunar months.

In popular language, four weeks are called a month, being nearly the length of the lunar month. A calendar month differs in some degree from a solar month; consisting of twenty eight, twenty nine, thirty or thirty one days, as the months stand in calendars or almanacs.*NWAD MONTH.2*

MONTHLY, *a.* Continued a month or performed in a month; as the monthly revolution of the moon.

1. Done or happening once a month, or every month; as the monthly concert of prayer; a monthly visit.*NWAD MONTHLY.2*

MONTHLY, *adv.* Once a month; in every month. The moon changes monthly.

1. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic. [Not used.]*NWAD MONTHLY.4*

MONTH'S-MIND, *n.* Earnest desire; strong inclination.

MONTMARTRITE, *n.* A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring massive, and found at Montmartre, near Paris. It is soft, but resists the weather. It is a compound of the sulphate and carbonate of lime.

MONTOIR, *n.* In horsemanship, a stone used for aiding to mount a horse.

MONUMENT, *n.* [L. monumentum, from moneo, to admonish or remind.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of a person or an event is preserved or perpetuated; a building, stone or other thing placed or erected to remind men of the person who raised it, or of a person deceased, or of any remarkable event; as a mausoleum, a pillar, a pyramid, a triumphal arch, a tombstone and the like. A pillar of 200 feet in highth, composed of Portland stone, was erected in London as a monument to preserve the memory of the great conflagration in 1666. A monument is erected on Bunker Hill to commemorate the battle of June 17, 1775.*NWAD MONUMENT.2*

2. A stone or a heap of stones or other durable thing, intended to mark the bounds of states, towns or distinct possessions, and preserve the memory of divisional lines.*NWAD MONUMENT.3*

3. A thing that reminds or gives notice.*NWAD MONUMENT.4*

MONUMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to a monument; as a monumental inscription.

1. Serving as a monument; memorial; preserving memory.*NWAD MONUMENTAL.2*

Of pine or monumental oak.*NWAD MONUMENTAL.3*

A work outlasting monumental brass.*NWAD MONUMENTAL.4*

2. Belonging to a tomb; as a monumental rest.*NWAD MONUMENTAL.5*

MONUMENTALLY, *adv.* By way of memorial.

MOOD, *n.* [L. modus. See *Mode*.]

1. The form of an argument; the regular determination of

propositions according to their quantity, as universal or particular, and their quality, as affirmative or negative.*NWAD MOOD.2*

2. Style of music.*NWAD MOOD.3*

3. The variation of a verb to express manner of action or being. [See *Mode*.]*NWAD MOOD.4*

In the foregoing senses, and in all cases, this word when derived from the Latin modus, ought to be written mode, it being a distinct word from the following.*NWAD MOOD.5*

MOOD, *n.* [L. animus.]

1. Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; humor; as a melancholy mood; an angry mood; a suppliant mood.*NWAD MOOD.7*

2. Anger; heat of temper.*NWAD MOOD.8*

[In this sense little used, unless qualified by an adjective.]*NWAD MOOD.9*

MOODILY, *adv.* [from moody.] Sadly.

MOODINESS, *n.* Anger; peevishness.

MOODY, *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful; out of humor.

Every peevish moody malcontent.*NWAD MOODY.2*

1. Mental; intellectual; as moody food.*NWAD MOODY.3*

2. Sad; pensive.*NWAD MOODY.4*

3. Violent; furious.*NWAD MOODY.5*

MOON, *n.*

1. The heavenly orb which revolves round the earth; a secondary

planet or satellite of the earth, whose borrowed light is reflected to the earth and serves to dispel the darkness of night. Its mean distance from the earth is 60 1/2 semidiameters of the earth, or 240,000 miles. Its revolution round the earth in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, constitutes the lunar month.*NWAD MOON.2*

2. A month. This is the sense in which rude nations use the name of the moon; as seven moons.*NWAD MOON.3*

Half-moon, in fortification, a figure resembling a crescent.*NWAD MOON.4*

MOON-BEAM, *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

MOON-CALF, *n.* A monster; a false conception.

1. A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus.*NWAD MOON-CALF.2*

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.*NWAD MOON-CALF.3*

MOONED, *a.* Taken for the moon.

MOONET, *n.* A little moon.

MOON-EYE, *n.* An eye affected by the moon.

MOON-EYED, *a.* Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.

1. Dim-eyed; purblind.*NWAD MOON-EYED.2*

MOON-FISH, *n.* A fish whose tail is shaped like a half-moon.

MOONISH, *a.* Like the moon; variable.

MOONLESS, *a.* Not favored with moonlight.

MOONLIGHT, *n.* The light afforded by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, ***a.*** **Illuminated by the moon; as moonlight revels.**

MOONLING, ***n.*** **A simpleton.**

MOONLOVED, ***a.*** **Loved when the moon shines.**

MOON-SAD, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Menispermum, having a rosaceous flower.**

MOONSHINE, ***n.*** **The light of the moon.**

1. In burlesque, a month.*NWAD MOONSHINE.2*

A matter of moonshine, a matter of no consequence or of indifference.*NWAD MOONSHINE.3*

MOONSHINE, MOONSHINY, ***a.*** **Illuminated by the moon; as a fair moonshine night.**

I went to see them in a moonshiny night.*NWAD MOONSHINE.5*

MOONSTONE, ***n.*** **A variety of adularia, of a white color, or a yellowish or greenish white, somewhat iridescent, found in blunt amorphous masses, or crystallized in truncated rhomboidal prisms, or in rectangular tables, or in hexahedral prisms beveled at both ends. The surface is often sulcated.**

MOONSTRUCK, ***a.*** **Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic; as moonstruck madness.**

MOON-TREFOIL, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Medicago.**

MOON-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Lunaria; satin-flower; honesty.**

MOONY, ***a.*** **Lunated; having a crescent for a standard; in resemblance of the moon; as the moony troops or moony host of the sultans of Turkey.**

MOOR, *n.*

1. A tract of land overrun with heath.*NWAD MOOR.2*

2. A marsh; a fen; a tract of wet low ground, or ground covered with stagnant water.*NWAD MOOR.3*

MOOR, *n.* [Gr. dark, obscure.] A native of the northern coast of Africa, called by the Romans from the color of the people, Mauritania, the country of dark-complexioned people. The same country is now called Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, etc.

MOOR, *v.t.* [L. moror.] To confine or secure a ship in a particular station, as by cables and anchors or by chains. A ship is never said to be moored, when she rides by a single anchor.

MOOR, *v.i.* To be confined by cables or chains.

On oozy ground his galleys moor.*NWAD MOOR.7*

MOORCOCK, MOORFOWL, MOORHEN, *n.* A fowl of the genus Tetrao, found in moors; red-game; gor-cock.

MOORED, *pp.* Made fast in a station by cables or chains.

MOORING, *ppr.* Confining to a station by cables or chains.

MOORING, *n.* In seamen's language, moorings are the anchors, chains and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor to confine a ship.

MOORISH, *a.* Marshy; fenny; watery.

Along the moorish fens.*NWAD MOORISH.2*

1. Pertaining to the Moors in Africa.*NWAD MOORISH.3*

MOORLAND, *n.* A marsh or tract of low water ground.

1. Land rising into moderate hills, foul, cold and full of bogs, as in Staffordshire, England.*NWAD MOORLAND.2*

MOORSTONE, ***n.*** **A species of granite.**

MOORY, ***a.*** **Marshy; fenny; boggy; watery.**

As when thick mists arise from moory vales.*NWAD MOORY.2*

MOOSE, ***n.*** **moos. [a native Indian name.]**

An animal of the genus Cervus, and the largest of the deer kind, growing sometimes to the highth of 17 hands, and weighing 1200 pounds. This animal has palmated horns, with a short thick neck, and an upright mane of a light brown color. The eyes are small, the ears a foot long, very broad and slouching; the upper lip is square, hangs over the lower one, and has a deep sulcus in the middle so as to appear bifid. This animal inhabits cold northern climates, being found in the American forests of Canada and New England, and in the corresponding latitudes of Europe and Asia. It is the elk of Europe.*NWAD MOOSE.2*

MOOT, ***v.t.*** **[L. contra.] To debate; to discuss; to argue for and against. The word is applied chiefly to the disputes of students in law, who state a question and discuss it by way of exercise to qualify themselves for arguing causes in court.**

MOOT, ***v.i.*** **To argue or plead on a supposed cause.**

MOOT, MOOT-CASE, MOOT-POINT, ***n.*** **A point, case or question to be mooted or debated; a disputable case; an unsettled question.**

In this moot-case your judgment to refuse.*NWAD MOOT.4*

MOOTED, ***pp.*** **Debated; disputed; controverted.**

MOOTER, ***n.*** **A disputer of a mooted case.**

MOOT-HALL, MOOT-HOUSE, ***n.*** **A town hall; hall of judgment.**

MOOTING, ***ppr.*** **Disputing; debating for exercise.**

MOOTING, *n.* The exercise of disputing.

MOP, *n.* [L. mappa.] A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums or coarse yarn fastened to a handle and used for cleaning floors.

1. A wry mouth. [Not used.]*NWAD MOP.2*

MOP, *v.t.* To rub or wipe with a mop.

MOP, *v.i.* To make a wry mouth. [Not used.]

MOPE, *v.i.* [I have not found this word, unless in the D. moppen, to pout.]

To be very stupid; to be very dull; to drowse; to be spiritless or gloomy.*NWAD MOPE.2*

Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy.*NWAD MOPE.3*

--Or but a sickly part of one true sense*NWAD MOPE.4*

Could not so mope.*NWAD MOPE.5*

MOPE, *v.t.* To make stupid or spiritless.

MOPE, *n.* A stupid or low spirited person; a drone.

MOPED, *pp.* Made stupid.

A young, low spirited, moped creature.*NWAD MOPED.2*

MOPE-EYED, *a.* Short-sighted; purblind.

MOPING, *ppr.* Affected with dullness; spiritless; gloomy.

MOPISH, *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected.

MOPISHNESS, *n.* Dejection; dullness; stupidity.

MOPPET, MOPSEY, *n.* [from mop; L. mappa.] A rag-baby; a puppet made of cloth; a fondling name of a little girl.

MOPUS, *n.* A mope; a drone.

MORAL, *a.* [L. moralis, from mos, moris, manner.]

1. Relating to the practice, manners or conduct of men as social beings in relation to each other, and with reference to right and wrong. The word moral is applicable to actions that are good or evil, virtuous or vicious, and has reference to the law of God as the standard by which their character is to be determined. The word however may be applied to actions which affect only, or primarily and principally, a person's own happiness.*NWAD MORAL.2*

Keep at the least within the compass of moral actions, which have in them vice or virtue.*NWAD MORAL.3*

Mankind is broken loose from moral bands.*NWAD MORAL.4*

2. Subject to the moral law and capable of moral actions; bound to perform social duties; as a moral agent or being.*NWAD MORAL.5*

3. Supported by the evidence of reason or probability; founded on experience of the ordinary course of things; as moral certainty, distinguished from physical or mathematical certainty or demonstration.*NWAD MORAL.6*

Physical and mathematical certainty may be stiled infallible, and moral certainty may be properly stiled indubitable.*NWAD MORAL.7*

Things of a moral nature may be proved by moral arguments.*NWAD MORAL.8*

4. Conformed to rules of right, or to the divine law respecting social duties; virtuous; just; as when we say, a particular action is not moral.*NWAD MORAL.9*

5. Conformed to law and right in exterior deportment; as, he leads a good moral life.*NWAD MORAL.10*

6. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.*NWAD MORAL.11*

While thou, a moral fool, sitt'st still and cri'st.*NWAD MORAL.12*

7. In general, moral denotes something which respects the conduct of men and their relations as social beings whose actions have a bearing on each others's rights and happiness, and are therefore right or wrong, virtuous or vicious; as moral character; moral views; moral knowledge; moral sentiments; moral maxims; moral approbation; moral doubts; moral justice; moral virtue; moral obligations, etc. Or moral denotes something which respects the intellectual powers of man, as distinct form his physical powers. Thus we speak of moral evidence, moral arguments, moral persuasion, moral certainty, moral force; which operate on the mind.*NWAD MORAL.13*

Moral law, the law of God which prescribes the moral or social duties, and prohibits the transgression of them.*NWAD MORAL.14*

Moral sense, an innate or natural sense of right and wrong; an instinctive perception of what is right or wrong in moral conduct, which approves some actions and disapproves others, independent of education or the knowledge of any positive rule or law. But the existence of any such moral sense is very much doubted.*NWAD MORAL.15*

Moral philosophy, the science of manners and duty; the science which treats of the nature and condition of man as a social being, of the duties which result form his social relations, and the reasons on which they are founded.*NWAD MORAL.16*

MORAL, *n.* Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. [Not much used.]

1. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.*NWAD MORAL.18*

The moral is the first business of the poet.*NWAD MORAL.19*

MORAL, *v.i.* To moralize. [Not in use.]

MORALER, ***n.*** **A moralizer. [Not in use.]**

MORALIST, ***n.***

1. One who teaches the duties of life, or a writer of essays intended to correct vice and inculcate moral duties.*NWAD MORALIST.2*

2. One who practices moral duties; a mere moral person.*NWAD MORALIST.3*

MORALITY, ***n.*** **The doctrine or system of moral duties, or the duties of men in their social character; ethics.**

The system of morality to be gathered from the writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that delivered in the gospel.*NWAD MORALITY.2*

1. The practice of the moral duties; virtue. We often admire the politeness of men whose morality we question.*NWAD MORALITY.3*

2. The quality of an action which renders it good; the conformity of an act to the divine law, or to the principles of rectitude. This conformity implies that the act must be performed by a free agent, and from a motive of obedience to the divine will. This is the strict theological and scriptural sense of morality. But we often apply the word to actions which accord with justice and human laws, without reference to the motives form which they proceed.*NWAD MORALITY.4*

MORALIZATION, ***n.*** **Moral reflections, or the act of making moral reflections.**

1. Explanation in a moral sense.*NWAD MORALIZATION.2*

MORALIZE, ***v.t.***

1. To apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense.*NWAD MORALIZE.2*

This fable is moralized in a common proverb.*NWAD MORALIZE.3*

Did he not moralize this spectacle?*NWAD MORALIZE.4*

2. To furnish with manners or examples.*NWAD MORALIZE.5*

3. To render moral or virtuous; to correct the morals of.*NWAD MORALIZE.6*

It had a large share in moralizing the poor white people of the country.*NWAD MORALIZE.7*

[This sense, though the most strictly etymological, is rare, or to make moral reflections.]*NWAD MORALIZE.8*

MORALIZE, *v.i.* To speak or write on moral subjects, or to make moral reflections.

MORALIZED, *pp.* Applied to a moral purpose, or explained in a moral sense.

1. Rendered moral or less corrupt.*NWAD MORALIZED.2*

MORALIZER, *n.* One who moralizes.

MORALIZING, *ppr.* Applying to a moral purpose, or explaining in a moral sense.

1. Making moral reflections in words or writing.*NWAD MORALIZING.2*

MORALIZING, *n.* The application of facts to a moral purpose, or the making of moral reflections.

His moralizings are always pleasant, and he does not spare, where he thinks it useful to moralize.*NWAD MORALIZING.4*

MORALLY, *adv.* In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality.

By good, morally so called, bonum honestum ought chiefly to be understood.*NWAD MORALLY.2*

1. Virtuously; honestly; according to moral rules in external department. He resolves to live morally.*NWAD MORALLY.3*

2. According to the rules of the divine law. An action is not in strictness morally good, which does not proceed from good motives, or a principle of love and obedience to the divine law and to the lawgiver. Charity bestowed to gratify pride, or justice done by compulsion, cannot be morally good in the sight of God.*NWAD MORALLY.4*

3. According to the evidence of human reason or of probabilities, founded on facts or experience; according to the usual course of things and human judgment.*NWAD MORALLY.5*

It is morally impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long on his guard.*NWAD MORALLY.6*

From the nature of things, I am morally certain that a mind free from passion and prejudice is more fit to pass a true judgment than one biased by affection and interest.*NWAD MORALLY.7*

MORALS, *n. plu.* The practice of the duties of life; as a man of correct morals.

1. Conduct; behavior; course of life, in regard to good and evil.*NWAD MORALS.2*

Some, as corrupt in their morals as vice could make them, have been solicitous to have their children virtuously and piously educated.*NWAD MORALS.3*

What can laws do without morals?*NWAD MORALS.4*

MORASS, *n.* A marsh; a fen; a tract of low moist ground.

MORASSY, *a.* Marshy; fenny.

MORAVIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Moravia.

MORAVIAN, *n.* One of a religious sect, called the United Brethren.

MORBID, *a.* [L. morbidus, form morbus, a disease, from the root of morior, to die.] Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful; as morbid humors; a morbid constitution; a morbid state of the juices of a plant; a morbid sensibility.

MORBIDNESS, *n.* A state of being diseased, sickly or unsound.

MORBIFIC, MORBIFICAL, *a.* [L. morbus, disease, and facio, to make.]

Causing disease; generating a sickly state; as morbific matter.*NWAD MORBIFIC.2*

MORBILLOUS, *a.* [L. morbilli, measles, a medical term from morbus.]

Pertaining to the measles; measly; partaking of the nature of

measles, or resembling the eruptions of that disease.*NWAD MORBILLOUS.2*

MORBOSE, *a.* [L. morbosus.] Proceeding from disease; unsound; unhealthy; as a morbose tumor or excrescence in plants.

MORBOSITY, *n.* A diseased state.

MORDACIOUS, *a.* [L. mordax, infra.] Biting; given to biting.

MORDACIOUSLY, *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically.

MORDACITY, *n.* [L. mordacitas, from mordeo, to bite.]

The quality of biting.*NWAD MORDACITY.2*

MORDANT, *n.* A substance which has a chimical affinity for coloring matter and serves to fix colors; such as alum.

MORDICANCY, *n.* A biting quality; corrosiveness.

MORDICANT, *a.* [L. mordeo, to bite.] Biting; acrid; as the mordicant quality of a body.

MORDICATION, *n.* [from L. mordeo, to bite.] The act of biting or corroding; corrosion.

Another cause is the mordication of the orifices, especially of the mesentery veins.*NWAD MORDICATION.2*

MORE, *a.* [L. magis; mare for mager; but this is conjecture.]

1. Greater in quality, degree or amount; in a general sense; as more land; more water; more courage; more virtue; more power or wisdom; more love; more praise; more light. It is applicable to every thing, material or immaterial.*NWAD MORE.2*

2. Greater in number; exceeding in numbers; as more men; more

virtues; more years.*NWAD MORE.3*

The children of Israel are more than we. *Exodus 1:9*.*NWAD MORE.4*

3. Greater.*NWAD MORE.5*

The more part knew not why they had come together. *Acts 19:32*.*NWAD MORE.6*

4. Added to some former number; additional.*NWAD MORE.7*

But Montague demands one labor more.*NWAD MORE.8*

MORE, *adv.* To a greater degree.

Israel loved Joseph more than all his children. *Genesis 37:3*.*NWAD MORE.10*

1. It is used with the.*NWAD MORE.11*

They hated him yet the more. *Genesis 37:5*.*NWAD MORE.12*

2. It is used to modify an adjective and form the comparative degree, having the same force and effect as the termination er, in monosyllables; as more wise; more illustrious; more contemptible; more durable. It may be used before all adjectives which admit of comparison, and must be used before polysyllables.*NWAD MORE.13*

3. A second or another time; again. I expected to hear of him mo more.*NWAD MORE.14*

The dove returned not to him again any more. *Genesis 8:12*.*NWAD MORE.15*

No more, not continuing; existing no longer; gone; deceased or destroyed. Cassius is no more. Troy is no more.*NWAD MORE.16*

No more is used in commands, in an elliptical form of address. No more! that is, say no more; let me hear no more. In this use

however, more, when the sentence is complete, is a noun or substitute for a noun.*NWAD MORE.17*

Much more, in a greater degree or with more readiness; more abundantly.*NWAD MORE.18*

More and more, with continual increase.*NWAD MORE.19*

Amon trespassed more and more. *2 Chronicles 33:23*.*NWAD MORE.20*

MORE, a noun or substitute for a noun. A greater quantity, amount or number.

They gathered some more, some less. *Exodus 16:17*.*NWAD MORE.22*

They were more who died by hail-stones, than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword. *Joshua 10:11*.*NWAD MORE.23*

God do so to thee and more also. *1 Samuel 3:17*.*NWAD MORE.24*

There were more than forty who had made this conspiracy. *Acts 23:13*.*NWAD MORE.25*

1. Greater thing; other thing; something further. Here we rest; we can do no more. He conquered his enemies; he did more, he conquered himself.*NWAD MORE.26*

MORE, *v.t.* To make more.

MOREEN, *n.* A stuff used for curtains, etc.

MOREL, *n.* Garden nightshade, a plant of the genus Solanum.

1. A kind of cherry.*NWAD MOREL.2*

MORELAND. [See *Moorland*.]

MORENESS, ***n.*** **Greatness.**

MOREOVER, ***adv.*** **[more and over.] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise.**

Moreover, by them is thy servant warned. *Psalm 19:11*.*NWAD MOREOVER.2*

MORESK, MORESQUE, ***a.*** **Done after the manner of the Moors.**

MORESK, ***n.*** **A species of painting or carving done after the Moorish manner, consisting of grotesque pieces and compartments promiscuously interspersed.**

MORGLAY, ***n.*** **[L. mors, death.] A deadly weapon.**

MORGRAY, ***n.*** **A Mediterranean fish of a pale reddish gray color, spotted with brown and white. It is called also the rough hound-fish. It weighs about twenty ounces and is well tasted.**

MORICE. [See ***Morisco*****.]**

MORIGERATION, ***n.*** **[See** ***Morigerous*****.] Obsequiousness; obedience.**

MORIGEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. morigerus; mos, moris, manner, and gero, to carry.] Obedient; obsequious. [Little used.]**

MORIL, ***n.*** **A mushroom of the size of a walnut, abounding with little holes.**

MORILLIFORM, ***a.*** **Having the form of the moril, a mushroom.**

MORILLON, ***n.*** **A fowl of the genus Anas.**

MORINEL, ***n.*** **A bird, called also dotteril.**

MORINGA, ***n.*** **A plant.**

MORION, ***n.*** **Armor for the head; a helmet or casque to defend the head.**

MORISCO, MORISK, ***n.*** **[from Moor.] A dance, or a dancer of the morris or moorish dance. [See** ***Morris*****.]**

MORKIN, ***n.*** **[L. mortuus, dead, and kin, kind.]**

Among hunters, a beast that has died by sickness or mischance.*NWAD MORKIN.2*

MORLAND, MORELAND, ***n.*** ***Moorland*****, which see.**

MORLING, MORTLING, ***n.*** **Wool plucked from a dead sheep.**

MORMO, ***n.*** **A bugbear; false terror.**

MORN, ***n.*** **The first part of the day; the morning; a word used chiefly in poetry.**

And blooming peach shall ever bless thy morn.*NWAD MORN.2*

MORNING, ***n.***

1. The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night and extending to twelve at noon. Thus we say, a star rises at one o'clock in the morning. In a more limited sense, morning is the time beginning an hour or two before sunrise, or at break of day, and extending to the hour of breakfast and of beginning the labors of the day. Among men of business in large cities, the morning extends to the hour of dining.*NWAD MORNING.2*

2. The first or early part.*NWAD MORNING.3*

In the morning of life, devote yourself to the service of the Most High.*NWAD MORNING.4*

MORNING, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the first part or early part of the day; being in the early part of the day; as morning dew; morning light; morning service.**

She looks as clear*NWAD MORNING.6*

As morning roses newly washed with dew.*NWAD MORNING.7*

MORNING-GOWN, *n.* A gown worn in the morning before one is formally dressed.

MORNING-STAR, *n.* The planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning.

MOROCCO, *n.* A fine kind of leather; leather dressed in a particular manner; said to be borrowed from the Moors.

MOROSE, *a.* [L. morosus. Morose then is from the root of L. moror, to delay, stop, hinder, whence commoror, to dwell; Eng. demur.]

Of a sour temper; severe; sullen and austere.*NWAD MOROSE.2*

Some have deserved censure for a morose and affected taciturnity; others have made speeches though they had nothing to say.*NWAD MOROSE.3*

MOROSELY, *adv.* Sourly; with sullen austerity.

MOROSENESS, *n.* Sourness of temper; sullenness. Moroseness is not precisely peevishness or fretfulness, though often accompanied with it. It denotes more of silence and severity or ill humor, than the irritability or irritation which characterizes peevishness.

Learn good humor, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and moroseness.*NWAD MOROSENESS.2*

MOROSITY, *n.* Moroseness. [Not used.]

MOROXYLIC, *a.* Moroxylic acid is obtained from a saline exsudation from the morrus alba or white mulberry.

MORPHEW, *n.* A scurf on the face.

MORPHEW, *v.t.* To cover with scurf.

MORPHIA, *n.* A vegetable alkali extracted from opium, of which it constitutes the narcotic principle.

MORRICE, MORRIS, MORRIS-DANCE, *n.* A moorish dance; a dance in imitation of the Moors, as sarabands, chacons, etc. usually performed with castanets, tambours, etc. by young men in their shirts, with bells at their feet and ribbons of various colors tied round their arms and flung across their shoulders.

Nine men's morrice, a kind or play with nine holes in the ground.*NWAD MORRICE.2*

MORRIS-DANCER, *n.* One who dances a morris-dance.

MORRIS-PIKE, *n.* A moorish pike.

MORROW, *n.*

1. The day next after the present.*NWAD MORROW.2*

Till this stormy night is gone,*NWAD MORROW.3*

And th' eternal morrow dawn.*NWAD MORROW.4*

This word is often preceded by on or to.*NWAD MORROW.5*

The Lord did that thing on the morrow. *Exodus 9:6*.*NWAD MORROW.6*

To morrow shall this sign be. *Exodus 8:23*.*NWAD MORROW.7*

So we say, to night, to day. To morrow is equivalent to on the morrow.*NWAD MORROW.8*

2. The next day subsequent to any day specified.*NWAD*

MORROW.9

But if the sacrifice of his offering shall be a vow or a voluntary offering, it shall be eaten the same day that he offereth his sacrifice; and on the morrow also the remainder of it shall be eaten. *Leviticus 7:16*.*NWAD MORROW.10*

Good morrow, a term of salutation; good morning.*NWAD MORROW.11*

MORSE, *n.* mors. In zoology, the sea-horse, or walrus, an animal of the genus Trichechus, which sometimes grows to the length of 18 feet. This animal has a round head, small mouth and eyes, thick lips, a short neck, and a body thick in the middle and tapering towards the tail. His skin is wrinkled, with short hairs thinly dispersed. His legs are short and loosely articulated, and he has five toes on each foot connected by webs. Teeth of this animal have been found which weighed thirty pounds. These animals are gregarious, but shy and very fierce when attacked. They inhabit the shores of Spitzbergen, Hudson's bay and other places in high northern latitudes.

MORSEL, *n.* [from L. morsus, a bite, form mordeo.]

1. A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food.*NWAD MORSEL.2*

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger is only a new labor to a tired digestion.*NWAD MORSEL.3*

2. A piece; a meal; something to be eaten.*NWAD MORSEL.4*

On these herbs and fruits and flowers*NWAD MORSEL.5*

Feed first, on each beast next and fish and fowl,*NWAD MORSEL.6*

No homely morsels.*NWAD MORSEL.7*

3. A small quantity of something not eatable. [Improper.]*NWAD MORSEL.8*

MORSURE, *n.* The act of biting.

MORT, *n.* A tune sounded at the death of game.

1. A salmon in his third year.*NWAD MORT.2*

MORTAL, *a.* [L. mortalis, from mors, death, or morior, to die, that is, to fall.]

1. Subject to death; destined to die. Man is mortal.*NWAD MORTAL.2*

2. Deadly; destructive to life; causing death, or that must cause death; as a mortal wound; mortal poison.*NWAD MORTAL.3*

The fruit*NWAD MORTAL.4*

Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste*NWAD MORTAL.5*

Brought death into the world, and all our woe--*NWAD MORTAL.6*

3. Bringing death; terminating life.*NWAD MORTAL.7*

Safe in the hand of one disposing power,*NWAD MORTAL.8*

Or in the natal or the mortal hour.*NWAD MORTAL.9*

4. Deadly in malice or purpose; as a mortal foe. In colloquial language, a mortal foe is an inveterate foe.*NWAD MORTAL.10*

5. Exposing to certain death; incurring the penalty of death; condemned to be punished with death; not venial; as a mortal sin.*NWAD MORTAL.11*

6. Human; belonging to man who is mortal; as mortal wit or knowledge; mortal power.*NWAD MORTAL.12*

The voice of God*NWAD MORTAL.13*

To mortal ear is dreadful.*NWAD MORTAL.14*

7. Extreme; violent. [Not elegant.]*NWAD MORTAL.15*

The nymph grew pale, and in a mortal fright--*NWAD MORTAL.16*

MORTAL, *n.* Man; a being subject to death; a human being.

Warn poor mortals left behind.*NWAD MORTAL.18*

It is often used in ludicrous and colloquial language.*NWAD MORTAL.19*

I can behold no mortal now.*NWAD MORTAL.20*

MORTALITY, *n.* [L. mortalitas.] Subjection to death or the necessity of dying.

When I saw her die,*NWAD MORTALITY.2*

I then did think on your mortality.*NWAD MORTALITY.3*

1. Death.*NWAD MORTALITY.4*

Gladly would I meet*NWAD MORTALITY.5*

Mortality, my sentence.*NWAD MORTALITY.6*

2. Frequency of death; actual death of great numbers of men or beasts; as a time of great mortality.*NWAD MORTALITY.7*

3. Human nature.*NWAD MORTALITY.8*

Take these tears, mortality's relief.*NWAD MORTALITY.9*

4. Power of destruction.*NWAD MORTALITY.10*

Mortality and mercy in Vienna,*NWAD MORTALITY.11*

Live in thy tongue and heart.*NWAD MORTALITY.12*

MORTALIZE, *v.t.* To make mortal.

MORTALLY, *adv.* Irrecoverably; in a manner that must cause death; as mortally wounded.

1. Extremely.*NWAD MORTALLY.2*

Adrian mortally envied poets, painters and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel.*NWAD MORTALLY.3*

MORTAR, *n.* [L. mortarium.]

1. A vessel of wood or metal in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are pounded or bruised with a pestle.*NWAD MORTAR.2*

2. A short piece of ordnance, thick and wide, used for throwing bombs, carcasses, shells, etc.; so named from its resemblance in shape to the utensil above described.*NWAD MORTAR.3*

MORTAR, *n.* A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls. If the lime is slaked and the materials mixed with lime water, the cement will be much stronger.

Mort d'ancestor. In law, a writ of assize, by which a demandant recovers possession of an estate from which he has been ousted, on the death of his ancestor.*NWAD MORTAR.5*

MORTER, *n.* A lamp or light.

MORTGAGE, *n.* mor'gage.

1. Literally, a dead pledge; the grant of an estate in fee as security for the payment of money, and on the condition that if the money shall be paid according to the contract, the grant shall be void, and the mortgagee shall re-convey the estate to the mortgager. Formerly the condition was, that if the mortgager should repay the money at the day specified, he might then re-enter on the estate granted in pledge; but the modern practice is for the mortgagee, on receiving payment, to reconvey the land to the mortgager. Before the time specified for payment, that is, between the time of contract and the time limited for payment, the estate is conditional, and the

mortgagee is called tenant in mortgage; but on failure of payment at the time limited, the estate becomes absolute in the mortgagee. But in this case, courts of equity interpose, and if the estate is of more value than the debt, they will on application grant a reasonable time for the mortgager to redeem the estate. This is called the equity of redemption.*NWAD MORTGAGE.2*

2. The state of being pledged; as lands given in mortgage.*NWAD MORTGAGE.3*

3. A pledge of goods or chattels by a debtor to a creditor, as security for the debt.*NWAD MORTGAGE.4*

MORTGAGE, *v.t.* mor'gage. To grant an estate in fee as security for money lent or contracted to be paid at a certain time, on condition that if the debt shall be discharged according to the contract, the grant shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force. It is customary to give a mortgage for securing the repayment of money lent, or the payment of the purchase money of an estate, or for any other debt.

1. To pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt or expenditure.*NWAD MORTGAGE.6*

Already a portion of the entire capital of the nation is mortgaged for the support of drunkards.*NWAD MORTGAGE.7*

MORTGAGED, *pp.* mor'gaged. Conveyed in fee as security for the payment of money.

MORTGAGEE, *n.* morgagee'. The person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

MORTGAGER, *n.* mor'gager. [from mortgage. Mortgagor is an orthography that should have no countenance.]

The person who grants an estate as security for a debt, as above specified.*NWAD MORTGAGER.2*

MORTIFEROUS, *a.* [L. mortifer; mors, death, and fero, to bring.]

Bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.*NWAD MORTIFEROUS.2*

MORTIFICATION, *n.* [See *Mortify*.]

1. In medicine and surgery, the death and consequent putrefaction of one part of any animal body, while the rest is alive; or the loss of heat and action in some part of a living animal, followed by a dissolution of organic texture; gangrene; sphacelus. Mortification is the local or partial death of a living animal body, and if not arrested, soon extinguishes life in the whole body. We usually apply mortification to the local extinction of life and loss or organic texture in a living body. The dissolution of the whole body after death, is called putrefaction.*NWAD MORTIFICATION.2*

2. In Scripture, the act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence or painful severities inflicted on the body. The mortification of the body by fasting has been the practice of almost all nations, and the mortification of the appetites and passions by self-denial is always a christian duty.*NWAD MORTIFICATION.3*

3. Humiliation or slight vexation; the state of being humbled or depressed by disappointment, vexation, crosses, or any thing that wounds or abases pride.*NWAD MORTIFICATION.4*

It is one of the vexatious mortifications of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit.*NWAD MORTIFICATION.5*

We had the mortification to lose sight of Munich, Augsburg and Ratisbon.*NWAD MORTIFICATION.6*

4. Destruction of active qualities; applied to metals. [See *Mortify*; but I believe not used.]*NWAD MORTIFICATION.7*

MORTIFIED, *pp.* Affected by sphacelus or gangrene.

1. Humbled; subdued; abased.*NWAD MORTIFIED.2*

MORTIFIEDNESS, *n.* Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

MORTIFIER, ***n.*** **He or that which mortifies.**

MORTIFY, ***v.t.*** **[L. mors, death, and facio, to make.]**

1. To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of some part of a living animal; to change to sphacelus or gangrene. Extreme inflammation speedily mortifies flesh.*NWAD MORTIFY.2*

2. To subdue or bring into subjection, as the bodily appetites by abstinence or rigorous severities.*NWAD MORTIFY.3*

We mortify ourselves with fish.*NWAD MORTIFY.4*

With fasting mortified, worn out with tears.*NWAD MORTIFY.5*

3. To subdue; to abase; to humble; to reduce; to restrain; as inordinate passions.*NWAD MORTIFY.6*

Mortify thy learned lust.*NWAD MORTIFY.7*

Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth. *Colossians 3:5*.*NWAD MORTIFY.8*

4. To humble; to depress; to affect with slight vexation.*NWAD MORTIFY.9*

How often is the ambitious man mortified with the very praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks they ought.*NWAD MORTIFY.10*

He is controlled by a nod, mortified by a frown, and transported with a smile.*NWAD MORTIFY.11*

5. To destroy active powers or essential qualities.*NWAD MORTIFY.12*

He mortified pearls in vinegar--*NWAD MORTIFY.13*

Quicksilver--mortified with turpentine.*NWAD MORTIFY.14*

[I believe this application is not now in use.]*NWAD MORTIFY.15*

MORTIFY, *v.i.* To lose vital heat and action and suffer the dissolution of organic texture, as flesh; to corrupt or gangrene.

1. To be subdued.*NWAD MORTIFY.17*

2. To practice severities and penance from religious motives.*NWAD MORTIFY.18*

This makes him give alms of all that he hath, watch, fast and mortify.*NWAD MORTIFY.19*

MORTIFYING, *ppr.* Changing from soundness to gangrene or sphacelus.

1. Subduing; humbling; restraining.*NWAD MORTIFYING.2*

2 . *a.* Humiliating; tending to humble or abase.*NWAD MORTIFYING.3*

He met with a mortifying repulse.*NWAD MORTIFYING.4*

MORTISE, *n.* mor'tis. A cut or hollow place made in timber by the augur and chisel, to receive the tenon of another piece of timber.

MORTISE, *v.t.* To cut or make a mortise in.

1. To join timbers by a tenon and mortise; as, to mortise a beam into a post, or a joist into a girder.*NWAD MORTISE.3*

MORTISED, *pp.* Having a mortise; joined by a mortise and tenon.

MORTISING, *ppr.* Making a mortise; uniting by a mortise and tenon.

MORTMAIN, *n.* In law, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate. Alienation in mortmain is an alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal,

particularly to religious houses, by which the estate becomes perpetually inherent in the corporation and unalienable.

MORTPAY, *n.* Dead pay; payment not made. [Not used.]

MORTRESS, *n.* [from mortar.] A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. [Not used.]

MORTUARY, *n.*

1. A sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. It seems to have been originally a voluntary bequest or donation, intended to make amends for any failure in the payment of tithes of which the deceased had been guilty.*NWAD MORTUARY.2*

2. A burial place.*NWAD MORTUARY.3*

MORTUARY, *a.* Belonging to the burial of the dead.

MOSAIC, *a.* s as z. [L. musivum.]

1. Mosaic work is an assemblage of little pieces of glass, marble, precious stones, etc. of various colors, cut square and cemented on a ground of stucco, in such a manner as to imitate the colors and gradations of painting.*NWAD MOSAIC.2*

2. [from Moses.] Pertaining to Moses, the leader of the Israelites; as the Mosaic law, rites or institutions.*NWAD MOSAIC.3*

MOSCHATEL, *n.* [L. muscus, musk.] A plant of the genus Adoxa, hollow root or inglorious. There is one species only, whose leaves and flowers smell like musk; and hence it is sometimes called musk-crowfoot.

MOSK, *n.* A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship. Mosks are square building, generally constructed of stone. Before the chief gate is a square court paved with white marble, and surrounded with a low gallery whose roof is

supported by pillars of marble. In this gallery the worshipers wash themselves before they enter the mosk.

MOSS, *n.* [L. muscus.] The mosses are one of the seven families or classes into which all vegetables are divided by Linne in the Philosophia Botanica. In Ray's method, the mosses form the third class, and in Tournefort's, they constitute a single genus. In the sexual system, they are the second order of the class cryptogamia, which contains all the plants in which the parts of the flower and fruit are wanting or not conspicuous.

The mosses, musci, form a natural order of small plants, with leafy stems and narrow simple leaves. Their flowers are generally monecian or diecian, and their seeds are contained in a capsule covered with a calyptra or hood.*NWAD MOSS.2*

The term moss is also applied to many other small plants, particularly lichens, species of which are called tree-moss, rock-moss, coral-moss, etc. The fir-moss and club-moss are of the genus Lycopodium.*NWAD MOSS.3*

1. A bog; a place where peat is found.*NWAD MOSS.4*

MOSS, *v.t.* To cover with moss by natural growth.

An oak whose boughs were mossed with age.*NWAD MOSS.6*

MOSS-CLAD, *a.* Clad or covered with moss.

MOSSED, *pp.* Overgrown with moss.

MOSS-GROWN, *a.* Overgrown with moss; as moss-grown towers.

MOSSINESS, *n.* [from mossy.] The state of being overgrown with moss.

MOSS-TROOPER, *n.* [moss and trooper.] A robber; a bandit.

MOSSY, *a.* Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss.

Old trees are more mossy than young.*NWAD MOSSY.2*

1. Shaded or covered with moss, or bordered with moss; as mossy brooks; mossy fountains.*NWAD MOSSY.3*

MOST, *a.* superl. of more.

1. Consisting of the greatest number. That scheme of life is to be preferred, which presents a prospect of the most advantages with the fewest inconveniences.*NWAD MOST.2*

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness. *Proverbs 20:6*.*NWAD MOST.3*

2. consisting of the greatest quantity; greatest; as the most part of the land or the mountain.*NWAD MOST.4*

MOST, *adv.* In the greatest or highest degree. Pursue that course of life which will most tend to produce private happiness and public usefulness. Contemplations on the works of God expand the mind and tend to produce most sublime views of his power and wisdom.

As most is used to express the superlative degree, it is used before any adjective; as most vile, most wicked, most illustrious.*NWAD MOST.6*

MOST, *n.* [used as a substitute for a noun, when the noun is omitted or understood.]

1. The greatest number or part.*NWAD MOST.8*

Then he began to upbraid the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done. *Matthew 11:20*.*NWAD MOST.9*

[This use seems to have resulted form the omission of part, or some similar word, and most in this case signifies greatest, that is, the greatest part.]*NWAD MOST.10*

2. The most, the greatest value, amount or advantage, or the

utmost in extent, degree or effect.*NWAD MOST.11*

A covetous man makes the most of what he has, and can get.*NWAD MOST.12*

At the most, the greatest degree or quantity; the utmost extent. Stock brings six per cent. interest at the most, often less.*NWAD MOST.13*

MOSTIC, *n.* A painter's staff or stick on which he rests his hand in painting.

MOSTLY, *adv.* For the greatest part. The exports of the U. States consist mostly of cotton, rice, tobacco, flour and lumber.

MOSTHWAT, *adv.* For the most part.

MOT. [See *Motto*.]

MOTACIL, *n.* [L. motacilla.] A bird of the genus Motacilla or wagtail.

MOTE, in folkmote, etc. signifies a meeting.

MOTE, *n.* A small particle; any thing proverbially small; a spot.

Why beholdest thou the mote in thy brother's eye? *Matthew 7:3*.*NWAD MOTE.3*

The little motes in the sun do ever stir, though there is no wind.*NWAD MOTE.4*

MOTE, for mought, might or must, obsolete.

MOTET, ***n.*** **A musical composition; an air or hymn.**

MOTH, ***n.***

1. An animal of the genus Phalaena, which breeds in yard and garments, and often does injury by eating the substance and destroying the texture. *Matthew 6:19-20*.*NWAD MOTH.2*

The name is also applied to the whole genus.*NWAD MOTH.3*

2. Figuratively, that which gradually and silently eats, consumes or wastes any thing. Idle persons are a moth to the community.*NWAD MOTH.4*

MOTHEAT, ***v.t.*** **[moth and eat.] To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment.**

MOTHEATEN, ***a.*** **Eaten by moths.** ***Job 13:28*****.**

MOTHEN, ***a.*** **Full of moths. [Not in use.]**

MOTHER, ***n.*** **[L. mater, mother; matrix, the womb; materia, matter, stuff, materials of which any thing is made. We observe that in some other languages, as well as in English, the same word signifies a female parent, and the thick slime formed in vinegar; and in all the languages of Europe here cited, the orthography is nearly the same as that of mud and matter. The question then occurs whether the name of a female parent originated in a word expressing matter, mold; either the soil of the earth, as the producer, or the like substance, when shaped and fitted as a mold for castings; or whether the name is connected with the opinion that the earth is the mother of all productions; whence the word mother-earth. We are informed by a fragment of Sanchoniathon, that the ancient Phenicians considered mud to be the substance from which all things were formed. See** ***Mud*****. The word matter is evidently from the Ar. madda, to secrete, eject or discharge a purulent substance;**

and I think cannot have any direct connection with mud. But in the Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, the same word madre signified mother, and a mold for castings; and the northern languages, particularly the German and Danish, seem to establish the fact that the proper sense of mother is matrix. Hence mother of pearl, the matrix of pearl. If this word had its origin in the name of the earth used for the forms of castings, it would not be a singular fact; for our word mold, in this sense, I suppose to be so named from mold, fine earth. The question remains sub judice.]

1. A female parent; especially, one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child; correlative to son or daughter.*NWAD MOTHER.2*

2. That which has produced any thing.*NWAD MOTHER.3*

Alas, poor country! it cannot*NWAD MOTHER.4*

Be called our mother, but our grave.*NWAD MOTHER.5*

So our native land is called mother country, and a plant from which a slip or cion is taken, is called the mother plant. In this use, mother may be considered as an adjective.*NWAD MOTHER.6*

3. That which has preceded in time; the oldest or chief of any thing; as a mother-church.*NWAD MOTHER.7*

4. Hysterical passion. [Not used.]*NWAD MOTHER.8*

5. A familiar term of address or appellation of an old woman or matron.*NWAD MOTHER.9*

6. An appellation given to a woman who exercises care and tenderness towards another, or gives parental advice; as when one says," a woman has been a mother to me."*NWAD MOTHER.10*

7. A thick slimy substance concreted in liquors, particularly in vinegar, very different from scum or common lees.*NWAD MOTHER.11*

MOTHER, ***a.*** **Native; natural; received by birth; as mother-wit.**

1. Native; vernacular; received from parents or ancestors; as mother-tongue.*NWAD MOTHER.13*

MOTHER, ***v.i.*** **To concrete, as the thick matter of liquors.**

MOTHER, ***v.t.*** **To adopt as a son or daughter.**

MOTHERHOOD, ***n.*** **The state of being a mother.**

MOTHER-IN-LAW, ***n.*** **The mother of a husband or wife.**

MOTHERLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother; as motherless children.**

MOTHERLY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a mother; as motherly power or authority.**

1. Becoming a mother; tender; parental; as motherly love or care.*NWAD MOTHERLY.2*

MOTHERLY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of a mother.**

MOTHER OF PEARL, ***n.*** **The matrix of pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated; a species of Mytilus or Mussel.**

MOTHER OF THYME, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Thymus.**

MOTHER-WATER, ***n.*** **A fluid remaining after the evaporation of salt water, and containing deliquescent salts and impurities.**

MOTHER-WIT, ***n.*** **Native wit; common sense.**

MOTHER-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Leonurus.**

MOTHERY, ***a.*** **Concreted; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother; as the mothery substance in liquors.**

MOTHMULLEN, ***n.*** **A plant.**

MOTHWORT, ***n.*** **A plant.**

MOTHY, ***a.*** **[from moth.] Full of moths; as an old mothy saddle.**

MOTION, ***n.*** **[L. motio. See *Move*.] The act or process of changing place; change of local position; the passing of a body from one place to another; change of distance between bodies; opposed to rest.**

Animal motion is that which is performed by animals in consequence of volition or an act of the will; but how the will operates on the body in producing motion, we cannot explain.*NWAD MOTION.2*

Mechanical motion is effected by the force or power of one body acting on another.*NWAD MOTION.3*

Perpetual motion is that which is effected or supplied by itself, without the impulse or intervention of any external cause. Hitherto it has been found impossible to invent a machine that has this principle.*NWAD MOTION.4*

1. Animal life and action.*NWAD MOTION.5*

Devoid of sense and motion.*NWAD MOTION.6*

2. Manner of moving the body; port; gait; air.*NWAD MOTION.7*

Each member move and every motion guide.*NWAD MOTION.8*

3. Change of posture; action.*NWAD MOTION.9*

Watching the motion of her patron's eye.*NWAD MOTION.10*

4. Military march or movement.*NWAD MOTION.11*

5. Agitation; as the motions of the sea.*NWAD MOTION.12*

6. Internal action; excitement; as the motions of the breast.*NWAD*

MOTION.13

7. Direction; tendency.*NWAD MOTION.14*

In our proper motion we ascend.*NWAD MOTION.15*

8. The effect of impulse; action proceeding from any cause, external or internal. In the growth of plants and animals, there must be a motion of the component parts, though invisible. Attraction or chimical affinity produces sensible motion of the parts of bodies. Motions of the mind ascribed to the invisible agency of the Supreme Being, are called good motions.*NWAD MOTION.16*

Let a good man obey every good motion rising in his heart, knowing that every such motion proceeds from God.*NWAD MOTION.17*

9. Proposal made; proposition offered; particularly, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly. A motion is made for a committee; a motion for introducing a bill; a motion to adjourn.*NWAD MOTION.18*

10. A puppet-show or puppet. [Not used.]*NWAD MOTION.19*

MOTION, *v.t.* To propose. [Little used. See *Move*.]

MOTIONER, *n.* A mover. [Not used.]

MOTIONLESS, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.

I grow a statue, fixed and motionless.*NWAD MOTIONLESS.2*

MOTIVE, *a.* [See the Noun.] Causing motion; having power to move or tending to move; as a motive argument; motive power.

MOTIVE, *n.*

1. That which incites to action; that which determines the choice, or moves the will. Thus we speak of good motives, and bad motives; strong and weak motives. The motive to continue at rest is ease or

satisfaction; the motive to change is uneasiness, or the prospect of good.*NWAD MOTIVE.3*

2. That which may or ought to incite to action; reason; cause.*NWAD MOTIVE.4*

3. A mover. [Not in use.]*NWAD MOTIVE.5*

MOTIVITY, *n.* The power of producing motion.

MOTLEY, *a.* [Eng. mote.]

1. Variegated in color; consisting of different colors; dappled; as a motley coat.*NWAD MOTLEY.2*

2. Composed of different or various parts, characters or kinds; diversified; as a motley style.*NWAD MOTLEY.3*

And doubts of motley hue.*NWAD MOTLEY.4*

[This word primarily means spotted; but it may signify also striped.]*NWAD MOTLEY.5*

MOTOR, *n.* [L. from moveo, to move.]

A mover. The metals are called motors of electricity.*NWAD MOTOR.2*

MOTORY, *a.* Giving motion; as motory muscles.

MOTTO, *n.* Primarily, a word; but more commonly, a sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay or discourse, containing the subject of it, or added to a device.

In heraldry, the motto is carried in a scroll, alluding to the bearing or to the name of the bearer, or expressing some important idea.*NWAD MOTTO.2*

MOULD, an incorrect orthography. [See *Mold*, and its derivatives.]

MOULT. [See *Molt*.]

MOUNCH, MAUNCH, *v.t.* To chew.

MOUND, *n.* [L. mons. See *Mount*.] Something raised as a defense or fortification, usually a bank of earth or stone; a bulwark; a rampart or fence.

God has thrown*NWAD MOUND.2*

That mountain as his garden mound, high raised.*NWAD MOUND.3*

To thrid the thickets or to leap the mounds.*NWAD MOUND.4*

MOUND, *v.t.* To fortify with a mound.

MOUNDED, *pp.* Surrounded or defended by mounds.

The lakes high mounded.*NWAD MOUNDED.2*

MOUNDING, *ppr.* Defending by a mound.

MOUNT, *n.* [L. mons, literally a heap or an elevation.]

1. A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land. Mount is used for an eminence or elevation of earth, indefinite in highth or size, and may be a hillock, hill or mountain. We apply it to Mount Blanc, in Switzerland, to Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, in Massachusetts, and it is applied in Scripture to the small hillocks on which sacrifice was offered as well as to Mount Sinai. Jacob offered sacrifice on the mount or heap of stones raised for a witness between him and Laban. *Genesis 31:54*.*NWAD MOUNT.2*

2. A mound; a bulwark for offense or defense.*NWAD MOUNT.3*

Hew ye down trees and cast a mount against Jerusalem. *Jeremiah 6:6*.*NWAD MOUNT.4*

3. Formerly, a bank or fund of money.*NWAD MOUNT.5*

MOUNT, *v.i.*

1. To rise on high; to ascend; with or without up.*NWAD MOUNT.7*

Doth the eagle mount up at thy command? *Job 39:27*.*NWAD MOUNT.8*

The fire of trees and houses mounts on high.*NWAD MOUNT.9*

2. To rise; to ascend; to tower; to be built to a great altitude.*NWAD MOUNT.10*

Though Babylon should mount up to heaven. *Jeremiah 51:53*.*NWAD MOUNT.11*

3. To get on horseback.*NWAD MOUNT.12*

4. To leap upon any animal.*NWAD MOUNT.13*

5. To amount; to rise in value.*NWAD MOUNT.14*

Bring then these blessings to a strict account,*NWAD MOUNT.15*

Make fair deductions, see to what they mount.*NWAD MOUNT.16*

MOUNT, *v.t.* To raise aloft; to lift on high.

What power is it which mounts my love so high?*NWAD MOUNT.18*

1. To ascend; to climb; to get upon an elevated place; as, to mount a throne.*NWAD MOUNT.19*

2. To place one's self on horseback; as, to mount a horse.*NWAD MOUNT.20*

3. To furnish with horses; as, to mount a troop. The dragoons were well mounted.*NWAD MOUNT.21*

4. To put on or cover with something; to embellish with ornaments; as, to mount a sword.*NWAD MOUNT.22*

5. To carry; to be furnished with; as, a ship of the line mounts

seventy four guns; a fort mounts a hundred cannon.*NWAD MOUNT.23*

6. To raise and place on a carriage; as, to mount a cannon.*NWAD MOUNT.24*

To mount guard, to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.*NWAD MOUNT.25*

MOUNTAIN, *n.* [L. adjective, montanus.] A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land, but of no definite altitude. We apply mountain to the largest eminences on the globe; but sometimes the word is used for a large hill. In general, mountain denotes an elevation higher and larger than a hill; as the Altaic mountains in Asia, the Alps in Switzerland, the Andes in South America, the Allegheny mountains in Virginia, the Catskill in New York, the White mountains in New Hampshire, and the Green mountains in Vermont. The word is applied to a single elevation, or to an extended range.

MOUNTAIN, *a.* Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain; as mountain air; mountain pines; mountain goats.

MOUNTAIN-BLUE, *n.* Malachite; carbonate of copper.

MOUNTAINEER, MOUNTAINER, *a.* An inhabitant of a mountain.

1. A rustic; a freebooter; a savage.*NWAD MOUNTAINEER.2*

MOUNTAINET, *n.* A small mountain; a hillock. [Not used.]

MOUNTAIN-GREEN, *n.* A carbonate of copper.

MOUNTAINOUS, *a.* Full of mountains; as the mountainous country of the Swiss.

1. Large as a mountain; huge; as a mountainous heap.*NWAD MOUNTAINOUS.2*

2. Inhabiting mountains. [Not used.]*NWAD MOUNTAINOUS.3*

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being full of mountains.

MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY, *n.* A plant of the genus Athamanta.

MOUNTAIN-ROSE, *n.* A plant.

MOUNTAIN-SOAP, *n.* A mineral of a pale brownish black color.

MOUNTANT, *a.* Rising on high.

MOUNTEBANK, *n.*

1. One who mounts a bench or state in the market or other public place, boasts of his skill in curing diseases, vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies, and thus deludes the ignorant multitude. Persons of this character may be indicted and punished.*NWAD MOUNTEBANK.2*

2. Any boastful and false pretender.*NWAD MOUNTEBANK.3*

Nothing so impossible in nature, but mountebanks will undertake.*NWAD MOUNTEBANK.4*

MOUNTEBANK, *v.t.* To cheat by boasting and false pretenses; to gull.

MOUNTEBANKERY, *n.* Quackery; boastful and vain pretenses.

MOUNTED, *pp.* Raised; seated on horseback; placed on a carriage; covered or embellished; furnished with guns.

MOUNTENAUNCE, *n.* Amount in space. [Not used.]

MOUNTER, *n.* One that mounts or ascends.

MOUNTING, *ppr.* Rising; soaring; placing on horseback; ascending an eminence; embellishing.

MOUNTINGLY, *adv.* By rising or ascending.

MOUNTY, *n.* The rise of a hawk.

MOURN, *v.i.* [L. maereo.]

1. To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful. Mourning may be expressed by weeping or audible sounds, or by sobs, sighs or inward silent grief.*NWAD MOURN.2*

Abraham came to mourn for Sarah and to weep. *Genesis 23:2*.*NWAD MOURN.3*

Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted. *Matthew 5:4*.*NWAD MOURN.4*

2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow.*NWAD MOURN.5*

We mourn in black.*NWAD MOURN.6*

Grieve for an hour perhaps, then mourn a year.*NWAD MOURN.7*

MOURN, *v.t.* To grieve for; to lament. But there is an ellipsis of for, the verb not being transitive. When we say, we mourn a friend or a child, the real sense and complete phrase is, we mourn for a friend, or mourn for the loss of a friend. "He mourn'd his rival's ill success," that is, he mourned for his rival's ill success.

1. To utter in a sorrowful manner.*NWAD MOURN.9*

The love lorn nightingale*NWAD MOURN.10*

Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well.*NWAD MOURN.11*

MOURNE, *n.* morn. The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel is fixed, or the ferrel. [Not used.]

MOURNER, *n.* One that mourns or is grieved at any loss or misfortune.

1. One that follows a funeral in the habit of mourning.*NWAD*

MOURNER.2

2. Something used at funerals.*NWAD MOURNER.3*

The mourner eugh and builder oak were there.*NWAD MOURNER.4*

MOURNFUL, *a.* Intended to express sorrow, or exhibiting the appearance of grief, as a mournful bell; mournful music.

No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds.*NWAD MOURNFUL.2*

1. Causing sorrow; sad; calamitous; as a mournful death.*NWAD MOURNFUL.3*

2. Sorrowful; feeling grief.*NWAD MOURNFUL.4*

The mournful fair--*NWAD MOURNFUL.5*

Shall visit her distinguished urn.*NWAD MOURNFUL.6*

MOURNFULLY, *adv.* In a manner expressive of sorrow; with sorrow. *Malachi 3:14*.

MOURNFULNESS, *n.* Sorrow; grief; state of mourning.

1. Appearance or expression of grief.*NWAD MOURNFULNESS.2*

MOURNING, *ppr.* Grieving; lamenting; sorrowing; wearing the appearance of sorrow.

MOURNING, *n.* The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow.

1. The dress or customary habit worn by mourners.*NWAD MOURNING.3*

And ev'n the pavements were with mourning hid.*NWAD MOURNING.4*

MOURNING-DOVE, *n.* A species of dove found in the U. States,

the Columba Caroliniensis.

MOURNINGLY, *adv.* With the appearance of sorrow.

MOUSE, *n. plu.* mice. [L. mus; The L. mus forms muris in the genitive, and the root is not obvious.]

1. A small animal of the genus Mus, inhabiting houses. The name is also applied to many other species of the genus, as the field mouse, meadow mouse, rock mouse, etc.*NWAD MOUSE.2*

2. Among seamen, a knob formed on a rope by spun yarn or parceling.*NWAD MOUSE.3*

MOUSE, *v.i.* mouz. To catch mice.

MOUSE, *v.t.* mouz. To tear, as a cat devours a mouse.

To mouse a hook, with seamen, is to fasten a small line across the upper part to prevent unhooking.*NWAD MOUSE.6*

MOUSE-EAR, *n.* mouse'-ear. A plant of the genus Hieracium; also, a plant of the genus Myosotis, called likewise mouse-ear scorpion grass. The mouse-ear chickweed is of the genus Cerastium.

MOUSE-HOLE, *n.* mous'hole. A hole where mice enter or pass; a very small hole or entrance.

He can creep in at a mouse-hole.*NWAD MOUSE-HOLE.2*

MOUSE-HUNT, *n.* mous'hunt. A hunting for mice.

1. A mouser; one that hunts mice.*NWAD MOUSE-HUNT.2*

MOUSER, *n.* mouz'er. One that catches mice. The cat is a good mouser.

MOUSE-TAIL, *n.* mous'-tail. A plant of the genus Myosurus.

MOUSE-TRAP, *n.* mous'trap. A trap for catching mice.

MOUTH, *n.*

1. The aperture in the head of an animal, between the lips, by which he utters his voice and receives food. In a more general sense, the mouth consists of the lips, the gums, the insides of the cheeks, the palate, the salival glands, the uvula and tonsils.*NWAD MOUTH.2*

2. The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied; as the mouth of a jar or pitcher.*NWAD MOUTH.3*

3. The part or channel of a river by which its waters are discharged into the ocean or into a lake. The Mississippi and the Nile discharge their waters by several mouths.*NWAD MOUTH.4*

4. The opening of a piece of ordnance at the end, by which the charge issues.*NWAD MOUTH.5*

5. The aperture of a vessel in animal bodies, by which fluids or other matter is received or discharged; as the mouth of the lacteals.*NWAD MOUTH.6*

6. The opening or entrance of a cave, pit, well or den. *Daniel 6:17*.*NWAD MOUTH.7*

7. The instrument of speaking; as, the story is in every body's mouth.*NWAD MOUTH.8*

8. A principal speaker; one that utters the common opinion.*NWAD MOUTH.9*

Every coffee house has some statesman belonging to it, who is the mouth of the street where he lives.*NWAD MOUTH.10*

9. Cry; voice.*NWAD MOUTH.11*

The fearful dogs divide,*NWAD MOUTH.12*

All spend their mouth aloft, but none abide.*NWAD MOUTH.13*

10. In Scripture, words uttered. *Job 19:16*; *Isaiah 49:2*; *Psalm 73:9*.*NWAD MOUTH.14*

11. Desires; necessities. *Psalm 103:5*.*NWAD MOUTH.15*

12. Freedom and boldness of speech; force of argument. *Luke 21:15*.*NWAD MOUTH.16*

13. Boasting; vaunting. *Judges 9:38*.*NWAD MOUTH.17*

14. Testimony. *Deuteronomy 17:6*.*NWAD MOUTH.18*

15. Reproaches; calumnies. *Job 5:15*.*NWAD MOUTH.19*

To make a mouth, to distort the mouth;*NWAD MOUTH.20*

To make mouths, to make a wry face; hence, to deride or treat with scorn.*NWAD MOUTH.21*

1. To pout; to treat disdainfully.*NWAD MOUTH.22*

Down in the mouth, dejected; mortified.*NWAD MOUTH.23*

To have God's law in the mouth, to converse much on it and delight in it. *Exodus 13:9*.*NWAD MOUTH.24*

To draw near to God with the mouth, to make an external appearance of devotion and worship, while there is no regard to him in the heart. *Isaiah 29:13*.*NWAD MOUTH.25*

A froward mouth, contradictions and disobedience. *Proverbs 8:13*.*NWAD MOUTH.26*

A smooth mouth, soft and flattering language. *Proverbs 5:3*.*NWAD MOUTH.27*

To stop the mouth, to silence or to be silent; to put to shame; to confound. *Romans 3:19*. To lay the hand on the mouth, to be struck silent with shame. *Micah 7:16*.*NWAD MOUTH.28*

To set the mouth against the heavens, to speak arrogantly and blasphemously. *Psalm 73:9*.*NWAD MOUTH.29*

MOUTH, *v.t.* To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; as, to mouth words or language.

Twitch'd by the sleeve, he mouths it more and more.*NWAD MOUTH.31*

1. To take into the mouth; to seize with the mouth.*NWAD MOUTH.32*

2. To chew; to grind, as food; to eat; to devour.*NWAD MOUTH.33*

3. To form by the mouth, as a bear her cub. [Not used.]*NWAD MOUTH.34*

4. To reproach; to insult.*NWAD MOUTH.35*

MOUTH, *v.i.* To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; as a mouthing actor.

I'll bellow out for Rome and for my country,*NWAD MOUTH.37*

And mouth at Caesar, till I shake the senate.*NWAD MOUTH.38*

MOUTHED, *pp.* Uttered with a full, swelling, affected voice.

1. Taken into the mouth; chewed.*NWAD MOUTHED.2*

2. *a.* Furnished with a mouth; used chiefly in composition; as well-mouthed; foul-mouthed, contumelious, reproachful or obscene; mealy-mouthed, bashful, reserved in speaking the plain truth; hard-mouthed, as a horse, not obedient to the bit, difficult to be restrained or governed by the bridle.*NWAD MOUTHED.3*

3. Borne down or overpowered by clamor.*NWAD MOUTHED.4*

MOUTHFRIEND, *n.* One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended friend.

MOUTHFUL, *n.* As much as the mouth contains at once.

1. A quantity proverbially small; a small quantity.*NWAD*

MOUTHHONOR, *n.* Civility expressed without sincerity.

MOUTHING, *ppr.* Uttering with an affected swelling voice.

MOUTHLESS, *a.* Destitute of a mouth.

MOUTHMADE, *a.* Expressed without sincerity; hypocritical.

MOUTHPIECE, *n.* The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied.

MOVABLE, *a.* [from move.] That may be moved; that can or may be lifted, carried, drawn, turned or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion.

1. That may or does change from one time to another; as a movable feast.*NWAD MOVABLE.2*

A movable letter, in Hebrew grammar, is one that is pronounced, as opposed to one that is quiescent.*NWAD MOVABLE.3*

MOVABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion.

MOVABLES, *plu.* Goods, wares, commodities, furniture; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands.

MOVABLY, *adv.* So that it may be moved.

MOVE, *v.t.* moov. [L. moveo.]

1. To impel; to carry, convey or draw from one place to another; to cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means. The wind moves a ship; the cartman moves goods; the horse moves a cart or carriage. Mere matter cannot move itself. Machines are moved by springs, weights, or force applied.*NWAD MOVE.2*

2. To excite into action; to affect; to agitate; to rouse; as, to move the passions.*NWAD MOVE.3*

3. To cause to act or determine; as, to move the will.*NWAD MOVE.4*

4. To persuade; to prevail on; to excite from a state of rest or indifference.*NWAD MOVE.5*

Minds desirous of revenge were not moved with gold.*NWAD MOVE.6*

But when no female arts his mind could move,*NWAD MOVE.7*

She turn'd to furious hate her impious love.*NWAD MOVE.8*

5. To excite tenderness, pity or grief in the heart; to affect; to touch pathetically; to excite feeling in.*NWAD MOVE.9*

The use of images in orations and poetry is to move pity or terror.*NWAD MOVE.10*

When he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them-- *Matthew 9:36*.*NWAD MOVE.11*

6. To make angry; to provoke; to irritate.*NWAD MOVE.12*

7. To excite tumult or commotion.*NWAD MOVE.13*

When they had come to Bethlehem, all the city was moved about them. *Ruth 1:19*; *Matthew 21:10*.*NWAD MOVE.14*

8. To influence or incite by secret agency.*NWAD MOVE.15*

God moved them to depart from him. *2 Chronicles 18:31*; *2 Peter 1:21*.*NWAD MOVE.16*

9. To shake; to agitate.*NWAD MOVE.17*

The kingdoms were moved. *Psalm 46:6*; *Jeremiah 49:21*.*NWAD MOVE.18*

10. To propose; to offer for consideration and determination; as, to move a resolution in a deliberative assembly.*NWAD MOVE.19*

11. To propose; to recommend.*NWAD MOVE.20*

They are to be blamed alike who move and who decline war upon particular respects.*NWAD MOVE.21*

12. To prompt; to incite; to instigate. *Acts 17:5*.*NWAD MOVE.22*

MOVE, *v.i.* To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go in any manner or direction from one place or part of space to another. The planets move in their orbits; the earth moves on its axis; a ship moves at a certain rate an hour. We move by walking, running or turning; animals move by creeping, swimming or flying.

On the green bank I sat and listened long,*NWAD MOVE.24*

Nor till her lay was ended could I move.*NWAD MOVE.25*

1. To have action.*NWAD MOVE.26*

In him we live, and move, and have our being. *Acts 17:28*.*NWAD MOVE.27*

2. To have the power of action.*NWAD MOVE.28*

Every moving thing that liveth, shall be meat for you. *Genesis 9:3*.*NWAD MOVE.29*

3. To walk.*NWAD MOVE.30*

He moves with manly grace.*NWAD MOVE.31*

4. To march. The army moved and took a position behind a wood.*NWAD MOVE.32*

5. To tremble; to shake.*NWAD MOVE.33*

The foundations also of the hills moved and were shaken, because he was wroth. *Psalm 18:7*.*NWAD MOVE.34*

6. To change residence. Men move with their families from one house, town or state to another.*NWAD MOVE.35*

MOVE, *n.* The act of moving; the act of transferring from place to place, as in chess.

MOVED, *pp.* Stirred; excited.

MOVELESS, *a.* That cannot be moved; fixed.

The Grecian phalanx, moveless as a tower.*NWAD MOVELESS.2*

MOVEMENT, *n.* Motion; a passing, progression, shaking, turning or flowing; any change of position in a material body; as the movement of an army in marching or maneuvering; the movement of a wheel or a machine.

1. The manner of moving.*NWAD MOVEMENT.2*

2. Excitement; agitation; as the movement of the mind.*NWAD MOVEMENT.3*

3. In music, any single strain or part having the same measure or time.*NWAD MOVEMENT.4*

Any change of time is a change of movement.*NWAD MOVEMENT.5*

MOVENT, *a.* [L. movens.] Moving; not quiescent. [Little used.]

MOVENT, *n.* That which moves any thing. [Little used.]

MOVER, *n.* The person or thing that gives motion or impels to action.

1. He or that which moves.*NWAD MOVER.2*

2. A proposer; one that offers a proposition, or recommends any thing for consideration or adoption; as the mover of a resolution in a legislative body.*NWAD MOVER.3*

MOVING, *ppr.* Causing to move or act; impelling; instigating; persuading; influencing.

1 . *a.* Exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; affecting; adapted to excite or affect the passions; as a moving address or discourse.*NWAD MOVING.2*

MOVING, *n.* Motive; impulse.

MOVINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility; pathetically.

His air, his voice, his looks and honest soul,*NWAD MOVINGLY.2*

Speak all so movingly in his behalf.*NWAD MOVINGLY.3*

MOVINGNESS, *n.* The power of affecting, as the passions.

MOW, *n.* A heap, mass or pile of hay deposited in a barn.

[We never give this name to hay piled in the field or open air. The latter is called a stack or rick.]*NWAD MOW.2*

MOW, *v.t.* To lay hay in a heap or mass in a barn, or to lay it in a suitable manner.

MOW, *v.t. pret.* mower; *pp.* mowed or mown. [The L. has meto, and the Gr. to mow or reap. The last radical letter is not ascertained.]

1. To cut down with a scythe, as grass or other plants. We say, to mow grass.*NWAD MOW.5*

2. To cut the grass from; as, to mow a meadow.*NWAD MOW.6*

3. To cut down with speed; to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity. We say, a discharge of grape shot mows down whole ranks of men. Hence Saturn or Time is represented with a scythe, an emblem of the general and indiscriminate destruction of the human race by death.*NWAD MOW.7*

MOW, *v.i.* To cut grass; to practice mowing; to use the scythe. Does the man mow well?

1. To perform the business of mowing; to cut and make grass into hay; to gather the crop of grass, or other crop.*NWAD MOW.9*

[In America, mow is not applied to the cutting of wheat or rye. When these are cut with a scythe, they are said to be cradled. Oats and barley are sometimes mowed.]*NWAD MOW.10*

MOW, *n.* [from mouth.] A wry face.

MOW, *v.i.* To make mouths.

MOWBURN, *v.i.* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green.

MOWE, *v.i.* To be able; must; may.

MOWED, MOWN, *pp.* Cut with a scythe.

1. Cleared of grass with a scythe, as land.*NWAD MOWED.2*

MOWER, *n.* One who mows; a man dexterous in the use of the scythe.

MOWING, *ppr.* Putting into a mow.

MOWING, *ppr.* Cutting down with scythe.

MOWING, *n.* The act of cutting with a scythe.

1. Land from which grass is cut.*NWAD MOWING.4*

MOXA, *n.* The down of the mugwort of China; a soft lanuginous substance prepared in Japan from the young leaves of a species of Artemisia. In the eastern countries, it is used for the gout, etc. by burning it on the skin. This produces a dark colored spot, the exulceration of which is promoted by

applying a little garlic.

MOYLE, *n.* A mule. [See *Mule*.]

MUCH, *a.*

1. Great in quantity or amount.*NWAD MUCH.2*

Thou shalt carry much seed into the field, and gather but little in. *Deuteronomy 28:38*.*NWAD MUCH.3*

Manasseh wrought much wickedness in the sight of the Lord to provoke him to anger. *2 Kings 21:6*.*NWAD MUCH.4*

Return with much riches to your tents. *Joshua 22:8*.*NWAD MUCH.5*

2. Long in duration. How much time is spent in trifling amusements!*NWAD MUCH.6*

3. Many in number.*NWAD MUCH.7*

Edom came out against him with much people. *Numbers 20:20*.*NWAD MUCH.8*

[This application of much is no longer used.]*NWAD MUCH.9*

MUCH, *adv.* In a great degree; by far; qualifying adjectives of the comparative degree; as much more, much stronger, much heavier, much more splendid, much higher. So we say, much less, much smaller, much less distinguished, much weaker, much finer.

1. To a great degree or extent; qualifying verbs and participles.*NWAD MUCH.11*

Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted much in David. *1 Samuel 19:2*.*NWAD MUCH.12*

It is a night to be much observed. *Exodus 12:42*.*NWAD MUCH.13*

The soul of the people was much discouraged because of the way. *Numbers 21:4*.*NWAD MUCH.14*

A much afflicted, much enduring man.*NWAD MUCH.15*

2. Often or long.*NWAD MUCH.16*

Think much, speak little.*NWAD MUCH.17*

3. Nearly.*NWAD MUCH.18*

All left the world much as they found it.*NWAD MUCH.19*

MUCH, *n.* A great quantity; a great deal.

He that gathered much had nothing over. *Exodus 16:18*.*NWAD MUCH.21*

To whom much is given, of him much shall be required. *Luke 12:48*.*NWAD MUCH.22*

They have much of the poetry of Maecenas, but little of his liberality.*NWAD MUCH.23*

1. More than enough; a heavy service or burden.*NWAD MUCH.24*

He thought not much to clothe his enemies.*NWAD MUCH.25*

Who thought it much a man should die of love.*NWAD MUCH.26*

2. An uncommon thing; something strange.*NWAD MUCH.27*

It was much that one who was so great a lover of peace should be happy in war.*NWAD MUCH.28*

As much, an equal quantity; used as an adjective or noun. Return as much bread as you borrowed. If you borrow money, return as much as you receive. So we say, twice as much, five times as much, that is, twice or five times the quantity.*NWAD MUCH.29*

1. A certain or suitable quantity.*NWAD MUCH.30*

Then take as much as thy soul desireth. *1 Samuel 2:16*.*NWAD MUCH.31*

2. To an equal degree; adverbially. One man loves power as much as another loves gold.*NWAD MUCH.32*

So much, an equal quantity or a certain quantity, as a noun; to an equal degree, or to a certain degree, as an adverb.*NWAD MUCH.33*

Of sweet cinnamon half so much. *Exodus 30:23*.*NWAD MUCH.34*

In all Israel, there was none to be so much praised as Absalom. *2 Samuel 14:25*.*NWAD MUCH.35*

Too much, an excessive quantity, as a noun; to an excessive degree, as an adverb.*NWAD MUCH.36*

To make much of, to value highly; to prize or to treat with great kindness and attention.*NWAD MUCH.37*

1. To fondle.*NWAD MUCH.38*

Much at one, nearly of equal value, effect or influence.*NWAD MUCH.39*

MUCHWHAT, ***adv.*** **Nearly; almost. [Not elegant.]**

MUCIC, ***a.*** **[from mucus.] The mucic acid is the same as the saccholactic. It is obtained from gums, etc.**

MUCID, ***a.*** **[L. mucidus, from muceo.] Musty; moldy; slimy.**

MUCIDNESS, ***n.*** **Mustiness; sliminess.**

MUCILAGE, ***n.*** **[L. mucus, the slimy discharges from the nose; Heb. to dissolve, to putrefy.]**

1. In chimistry, one of the proximate elements of vegetables. The same substance is a gum when solid, and a mucilage when in solution.*NWAD MUCILAGE.2*

Both the ingredients improve one another; for the mucilage adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation.*NWAD MUCILAGE.3*

Mucilage is obtained from vegetable or animal substances.*NWAD MUCILAGE.4*

2. The liquor which moistens and lubricates the ligaments and cartilages of the articulations or joints in animal bodies.*NWAD MUCILAGE.5*

MUCILAGINOUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or secreting mucilage; as the mucilaginous glands.**

1. Slimy; ropy; moist, soft and lubricous; partaking of the nature of mucilage; as a mucilaginous gum.*NWAD MUCILAGINOUS.2*

MUCILAGINOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Sliminess; the state of being mucilaginous.**

MUCITE, ***n.*** **A combination of a substance with mucous acid.**

MUCK, *n.* [L. mucus.]

1. Dung in a moist state, or a mass of dung and putrefied vegetable matter.*NWAD MUCK.2*

With fattening muck besmear the roots.*NWAD MUCK.3*

2. Something mean, vile or filthy.*NWAD MUCK.4*

To run a muck, to run madly and attack all we meet.*NWAD MUCK.5*

Running a muck, is a phrase derived from the Malays, (in whose language amock signified to kill,) applied to desperate persons who intoxicate themselves with opium and then arm themselves with a dagger and attempt to kill all they meet.*NWAD MUCK.6*

MUCK, *v.t.* To manure with muck.

MUCKENDER, *n.* A pocket handkerchief. [Not used.]

MUCKER, *v.t.* [from muck.] To scrape together money by mean labor or shifts. [Not used in America.]

MUCKERER, *n.* A miser; a niggard. [Not used.]

MUCKHEAP, MUCKHILL, *n.* A dunghill.

MUCKINESS, *n.* Filthiness; nastiness.

MUCKLE, *a.* Much.

MUCKSWEAT, *n.* Profuse sweat.

MUCKWORM, *n.* A worm that lives in muck.

1. A miser; one who scrapes together money by mean labor and devices.*NWAD MUCKWORM.2*

MUCKY, *a.* Filthy; nasty.

MUCOSO-SACCHARINE, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar.

MUCOUS, *a.* [See *Mucus*.] Pertaining to mucus or resembling it; slimy, ropy and lubricous; as a mucous substance.

1. Secreting a slimy substance; as the mucous membrane.*NWAD MUCOUS.2*

The mucous membrane lines all the cavities of the body which open externally, and secretes the fluid called mucus.*NWAD MUCOUS.3*

MUCOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being mucous; sliminess.

MUCRONATE, MUCRONATED, *a.* [L. mucronatus, from mucro, a point.]

Narrowed to a point; terminating in a point.*NWAD MUCRONATE.2*

MUCULENT, *a.* [L. muculentus.] Slimy; moist and moderately viscous.

MUCUS, *n.* [L. See *Mucilage* and *Muck*.]

1. A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it serves to moisten and defend. It covers the lining membranes of all the cavities which open externally, such as those of the mouth, nose, lungs, intestinal canal, urinary passages, etc. It differs from gelatine.*NWAD MUCUS.2*

In the action of chewing, the mucus mixeth with the ailment.*NWAD MUCUS.3*

2. This term has also been applied to other animal fluids of a viscid quality, as the synovial fluid, which lubricates the cavities of the joints.*NWAD MUCUS.4*

MUD, *n.* [L. madeo.] Moist and soft earth of any kind, such as is found in marshes and swamps, at the bottom or rivers and

ponds, or in highways after rain.

MUD, *v.t.* To bury in mud or slime.

1. To make turbid or foul with dirt; to stir the sediment in liquors.*NWAD MUD.3*

MUDDILY, *adv.* [from muddyl] Turbidly; with foul mixture.

Lucilius--writ loosely and muddily.*NWAD MUDDILY.2*

MUDDINESS, *n.* Turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dirt or sediment; as the muddiness of a stream.

MUDDLE, *v.t.* [from mud.] To make foul, turbid or muddy, as water.

He did ill to muddle the water.*NWAD MUDDLE.2*

1. To intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor.*NWAD MUDDLE.3*

He was often drunk, always muddled.*NWAD MUDDLE.4*

Epicurus seems to have had his brains muddled.*NWAD MUDDLE.5*

MUDDLED, *pp.* Made turbid; half drunk; stupefied.

MUDDLING, *ppr.* Making foul with dirt or dregs; making half drunk; stupefying.

MUDDY, *a.* [from mud.] Foul with dirt or fine earthy particles; turbid, as water or other fluids; as a muddy stream. Water running on fine clay always appears muddy.

1. Containing mud; as a muddy ditch; a muddy road.*NWAD MUDDY.2*

2. Dirty; dashed, soiled or besmeared with mud; as muddy

boots.*NWAD MUDDY.3*

3. Consisting of mud or earth; gross, impure; as this muddy vesture of decay.*NWAD MUDDY.4*

4. Dark; of the color of mud; as muddy cheeks.*NWAD MUDDY.5*

5. Cloudy in mind; dull; heavy; stupid.*NWAD MUDDY.6*

Dost think I am so muddy?*NWAD MUDDY.7*

MUDDY, *v.t.* To soil with mud; to dirty.

1. To cloud; to make dull or heavy.*NWAD MUDDY.9*

MUDDY-HEADED, *a.* Having a dull understanding.

MUD-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of the cyprinus kind.

MUD-SILL, *n.* In bridges, the sill that is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, etc. [See *Sill*.]

MUD-SUCKER, *n.* An aquatic fowl.

MUD-WALL, *n.* A wall composed of mud, or of materials laid in mud without mortar.

1. A bird, the apiaster.*NWAD MUD-WALL.2*

MUD-WALLED, *a.* Having a mud wall.

MUDWORT, *n.* A species of Limosella, the least water plaintain.

MUE. [See *Mew*.]

MUFF, *n.* A warm cover for the hands, usually made of fur or dressed skins.

MUFFIN, *n.* A delicate or light cake.

MUFFLE, *v.t.*

1. To cover from the weather by cloth, fur or any garment; to cover close, particularly the neck and face.*NWAD MUFFLE.2*

You must be muffled up like ladies.*NWAD MUFFLE.3*

The face lies muffled up within the garment.*NWAD MUFFLE.4*

2. To blindfold.*NWAD MUFFLE.5*

Alas! that love whose view if muffled still--*NWAD MUFFLE.6*

He muffled with a cloud his mournful eyes.*NWAD MUFFLE.7*

3. To cover; to conceal; to involve.*NWAD MUFFLE.8*

They were in former ages muffled in darkness and superstition.*NWAD MUFFLE.9*

4. In seamanship, to put matting or other soft substance round an oar, to prevent its making a noise.*NWAD MUFFLE.10*

5. To wind something round the strings of a drum to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.*NWAD MUFFLE.11*

MUFFLE, *v.i.* To mutter; to speak indistinctly or without clear articulation.

MUFFLE, *n.* In chimistry, a vessel in the shape of an oblong arch or vault, closed behind by a semi-circular plane, the floor of which is a rectangular plane; or in other words, a little oven to be placed in a furnace, and under which small cupels and crucibles are placed, in which substances are subjected to heat without coming in contact with fuel, smoke or ashes; used in metallurgic operations.

MUFFLED, *pp.* Covered closely, especially about the face; involved; blindfolded.

MUFFLER, *n.* A cover for the face; a part of female dress.

MUFFLING, ***ppr.*** **Covering closely, especially about the face; wrapping close; involving; blindfolding.**

MUFFLON, ***n.*** **The wild sheep or musmon.**

MUFTI, ***n.*** **The high priest or chief of the ecclesiastical order among the Mohammedans.**

MUG, ***n.*** **[I know not whence derived.] A kind of cup from which liquors are drank. In American, the word is applied chiefly or solely to an earthen cup.**

MUGGARD, ***a.*** **[See** ***Muggy*****.] Sullen;; displeased. [Not in use.]**

MUGGNET, ***n.*** **A species of wild fresh water duck.**

MUGGISH, MUGGY, ***a.***

1. Moist; damp;; moldy; as muggy straw.*NWAD MUGGISH.2*

2. Moist; damp; close; warm and unelastic; as muggy air. [This is the principal use of the word in America.]*NWAD MUGGISH.3*

MUGHOUSE, ***n.*** **[form mug.] An alehouse.**

MUGIENT, ***a.*** **[L. mugio, to bellow.] Lowing; bellowing. [Not used.]**

MUGIL, ***n.*** **[L.] The mullet, a genus of fishes of the order of abdominals.**

MUGWEED, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Valantia.**

MUGWORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Artemisia.**

MULATTO, ***n.*** **[L. mulus, a mule.] A person that is the offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.**

MULBERRY, ***n.*** **The berry or fruit of a true of the genus Morus.**

MULBERRY-TREE, ***n.*** **The tree which produces the mulberry.**

MULCH, ***n.*** **[Heb. to dissolve.] Half rotten straw.**

MULCT, ***n.*** **[L. mulcta or multa.] A fine imposed on a person guilty of some offense or misdemeanor, usually a pecuniary fine.**

MULCT, ***v.t.*** **[L. mulcto.] To fine; to punish for an offense or misdemeanor by imposing a pecuniary fine.**

MULCTUARY, ***a.*** **Imposing a pecuniary penalty.**

MULE, ***n.*** **[L. mulus.]**

1. A quadruped of a mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. But the name is applied to any animal produced by a mixture of different species.*NWAD MULE.2*

2. A plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species of plant with the farin or fecundating dust of another. This is called also a hybrid.*NWAD MULE.3*

MULETEER, ***n.*** **A mule-driver.**

MULE-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Hemionitis.**

MULIEBRITY, ***n.*** **[from L. muliebris, from mulier, a woman.]**

Womanhood; the state of being a woman; a state in females corresponding to virility in man; also, effeminacy; softness.*NWAD MULIEBRITY.2*

MULIER, ***n.*** **[L.] In law, lawful issue born in wedlock though begotten before.**

MULISH, ***a.*** **Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.**

MULL, *v.t.* [L. mollio, to soften.]

1. To soften; or to heat, sweeten and enrich with spices; as, to mull wine.*NWAD MULL.2*

Drink new cider, mull'd with ginger warm.*NWAD MULL.3*

2. To dispirit or deaden.*NWAD MULL.4*

MULL, *n.* In Scottish, a snuff-box, made of the small end of a horn.

MULL, *n.* Dust. [Not in use.]

MULLEN, *n.* [L. mollis, soft.] A plant of the genus Verbascum.

MULLER, *n.* [L. molaris, from mola, a mill-stone.]

1. A stone held in the hand with which colors and other matters are ground on another stone; used by painters and apothecaries.*NWAD MULLER.2*

2. An instrument used by glass grinders, being a piece of wood with the piece of glass to be ground cemented to one end, either convex in a basin, or concave in a sphere or bowl.*NWAD MULLER.3*

MULLET, *n.* [L. mullus.] A fish of the genus Mugil. The lips are membranaceous; the inferior one carinated inwards; it has no teeth, and the body is of a whitish color. This fish frequents the shore and roots in the sand like a hog. It is an excellent fish for the table.

MULLIGRUBS, *n.* A twisting of the intestines; sullenness. [A low word.]

MULLION, *n.* A division in a window frame; a bar.

MULLION, *v.t.* To shape into divisions.

MULLOCK, *n.* Rubbish.

MULSE, ***n.*** **[L. mulsus.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.**

MULTANGULAR, ***a.*** **[L. multus, many, and angulus, angle; Basque, mola, a multitude; multsa, much.]**

Having many angles; polygonal.*NWAD MULTANGULAR.2*

MULTANGULARLY, ***adv.*** **With many angles or corners.**

MULTICAPSULER, ***a.*** **[L. multus, many, and capsula, a chest.]**

In botany, having many capsules.*NWAD MULTICAPSULER.2*

MULTICAVOUS, ***a.*** **[L. multus, many, and cavus, hollow.]**

Having many holes or cavities.*NWAD MULTICAVOUS.2*

MULTIFARIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. multifarius.] Having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; as multifarious artifice.**

MULTIFARIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With great multiplicity and diversity; with great variety of modes and relations.**

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Multiplied diversity.**

MULTIFID, ***a.*** **[L. multifidus, multus, many, and findo, to divide.]**

Having many divisions; many-cleft; divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins; as a multifid leaf or corol.*NWAD MULTIFID.2*

MULTIFLOROUS, ***a.*** **[L. multus, many, and flos, flower.]**

Many-flowered; having many flowers.*NWAD MULTIFLOROUS.2*

MULTIFORM, ***a.*** **[L. multiformis; multus, many, and forma, form.]**

Having many forms, shapes or appearances; as the multiform operations of the air-pump.*NWAD MULTIFORM.2*

MULTIFORMITY, *n.* Diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing.

MULTIGENEROUS, *a.* [L. multigenus; multus, many, and genus, kind.]

Having many kinds.*NWAD MULTIGENEROUS.2*

MULTIJUGOUS, *a.* [L. multus, many, and jugum, a yoke, a pair.]

Consisting of many pairs.*NWAD MULTIJUGOUS.2*

MULTILATERAL, *a.* [L. multus, many, and latus, side.] many sides. A multilateral figure must also be multangular.

MULTILINEAL, *a.* Having many lines.

MULTILOCULAR, *a.* [L. multus, many, and loculus, a cell.]

Having many cells; as a multilocular pericarp.*NWAD MULTILOCULAR.2*

MULTILOQUOUS, *a.* [L. multus, many, and loquor, to speak.]

Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious.*NWAD MULTILOQUOUS.2*

MULTINOMIAL, MULTINOMINAL, *a.* [L. multus, many, and nomen, name.]

Having many names or terms.*NWAD MULTINOMIAL.2*

MULTIPAROUS, *a.* [L. multus, many, and pario, to bear.]

Producing many at a birth. A serpent is a multiparous animal.*NWAD*

MULTIPAROUS.2

MULTIPARTITE, *a.* [L. multus, many, and partitus, divided.]

Divided into many parts; having several parts.*NWAD MULTIPARTITE.2*

MULTIPED, *n.* [L. multus, many, and pes, foot.]

An insect that has many feet.*NWAD MULTIPED.2*

MULTIPED, *a.* Having many feet.

MULTIPLE, *a.* [L. multiplex; multus, many, and plico, to fold.]

Containing many times.*NWAD MULTIPLE.2*

MULTIPLE, *n.* In arithmetic, a common multiple of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly; thus 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4. But the least common multiple, is the least number which will do this; thus 12 is the least common multiple of 3 and 4.

MULTIPLEX, *a.* [L.] Many-fold; having petals lying over each other in folds.

MULTIPLIABLE, *a.* That may be multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS, *n.* Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, *a.* That may be multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND, *n.* [L. multiplicandus. See *Multiply*.]

In arithmetic, the number to be multiplied by another, which is called the multiplier.*NWAD MULTIPLICAND.2*

MULTIPLICATE, *a.* [L. multiplicatus.]

1. Consisting of many, or more than one.*NWAD MULTIPLICATE.2*

2. A multiplicate flower is a sort of luxuriant flower, having the corol multiplied so far as to exclude only some of the stamens.*NWAD MULTIPLICATE.3*

MULTIPLICATION, *n.* [L. multiplicatio.]

1. The act of multiplying or of increasing number; as the multiplication of the human species by natural generation.*NWAD MULTIPLICATION.2*

2. In arithmetic, a rule or operation by which any given number may be increased according to any number of times proposed. Thus 10 multiplied by 5 is increased to 50.*NWAD MULTIPLICATION.3*

MULTIPLICATIVE, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply or increase numbers.

MULTIPLICATOR, *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

MULTIPLICITY, *n.* [L. multiplex.]

1. A state of being many; as a multiplicity of thoughts or objects.*NWAD MULTIPLICITY.2*

2. Many of the same kind. The pagans of antiquity had a multiplicity

of deities.*NWAD MULTIPLICITY.3*

MULTIPLIED, *pp.* Increased in numbers.

1. Numerous; often repeated; as multiplied aggressions.*NWAD MULTIPLIED.2*

MULTIPLIER, *n.* One who multiplies, or increases number.

1. The number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied; the multiplicator.*NWAD MULTIPLIER.2*

MULTIPLY, *v.t.* [L. multiplico; multus, many, and plico, to fold or double.]

1. To increase in number; to make more by natural generation or production, or by addition; as, to multiply men, horses or other animals; to multiply evils.*NWAD MULTIPLY.2*

I will multiply my signs and wonders in Egypt. *Exodus 7:3*.*NWAD MULTIPLY.3*

Impunity will multiply motives to disobedience.*NWAD MULTIPLY.4*

2. In arithmetic, to increase any given number as many times as there are units in any other given number. Thus 7x8=56, that is, 7 multiplied by 8 produces the number 56.*NWAD MULTIPLY.5*

MULTIPLY, *v.i.* To grow or increase in number.

Be fruitful and multiply. *Genesis 1:28*.*NWAD MULTIPLY.7*

When men began to multiply on the face of the earth. *Genesis 6:1*.*NWAD MULTIPLY.8*

1. To increase in extent; to extend; to spread.*NWAD MULTIPLY.9*

The word of God grew and multiplied. *Acts 12:24*.*NWAD MULTIPLY.10*

MULTIPLYING, ***ppr.*** **Increasing in number.**

1. Growing or becoming numerous.*NWAD MULTIPLYING.2*

MULTIPOTENT, ***a.*** **[L. multipotens; multus, many, much, and potens, powerful.] Having manifold power, or power to do many things; as Jove multipotent.**

MULTIPRESENCE, ***n.*** **[L. multus, many, and proesentia, presence.]**

The power or act of being present in many places at once, or in more places than one.*NWAD MULTIPRESENCE.2*

MULTISILIQUOUS, ***a.*** **[L. multus, many, and siliqua, a pod.]**

Having many pods or seed-vessels.*NWAD MULTISILIQUOUS.2*

MULTISONOUS, ***a.*** **[L. multus, many, and sonus, sound.]**

Having many sounds, or sounding much.*NWAD MULTISONOUS.2*

MULTISYLLABLE, ***n.*** **A word of many syllables; a polysyllable. [The latter is mostly used.]**

MULTITUDE, ***n.*** **[L. multitudo, form multus, many.]**

1. The state of being many; a great number.*NWAD MULTITUDE.2*

2. A number collectively; the sum of many.*NWAD MULTITUDE.3*

3. A great number, indefinitely.*NWAD MULTITUDE.4*

It is a fault in a multitude of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues.*NWAD MULTITUDE.5*

4. A crowd or throng; the populace; applied to the populace when assembled in great numbers, and to the mass of men without reference to an assemblage.*NWAD MULTITUDE.6*

He the vast hissing multitude admires.*NWAD MULTITUDE.7*

The multitude have always been credulous, and the few artful.*NWAD MULTITUDE.8*

MULTITUDINOUS, *a.* Consisting of a multitude or great number.

1. Having the appearance of a multitude; as the multitudinous sea.*NWAD MULTITUDINOUS.2*

2. Manifold; as the multitudinous tongue.*NWAD MULTITUDINOUS.3*

MULTIVAGANT, MULTIVAGOUS, *a.* [L. multivagus.] Wandering much. [Not used.]

MULTIVALVE, *n.* [L. multus, many, and valvoe, valves, folding doors.] An animal which has a shell of many valves.

MULTIVALVE, MULTIVALVULAR, *a.* Having many valves.

MULTIVERSANT, *a.* [L. multus, many, and verto, to form.]

Protean; turning into many shapes; assuming many forms.*NWAD MULTIVERSANT.2*

MULTIVIOUS, *a.* [L. multus, many, and via, way.]

Having many ways or roads. [Little used.]*NWAD MULTIVIOUS.2*

MULTOCULAR, *a.* [L. multus, many, and oculus, eye.]

Having many eyes, or more eyes than two.*NWAD MULTOCULAR.2*

MULTURE, *n.* [L. molitura, a grinding. See *Mill*.]

1. In Scots law, the toll or emolument given to the proprietor of a mill for grinding corn.*NWAD MULTURE.2*

2. A grist or grinding.*NWAD MULTURE.3*

MUM, *a.* [See *Mumble*, *Mumm*, and *Mummery*.]

1. Silent; not speaking.*NWAD MUM.2*

The citizens are mum; say not a word.*NWAD MUM.3*

2. As an exclamation or command, be silent; hush.*NWAD MUM.4*

Mum the, and no more proceed.*NWAD MUM.5*

3. As a noun, silence.*NWAD MUM.6*

MUM, *n.* A species of malt liquor much used in Germany. It is made of the malt of wheat, seven bushels, with one bushel of oat meal and a bushel of ground beans, or in the same proportion. This is brewed with 63 gallons of water, and boiled till one third is evaporated.

MUM-CHANCE, *n.* A game of hazard with dice. [Local.]

1. A fool. [Local.]*NWAD MUM-CHANCE.2*

MUMBLE, *v.i.*

1. To mutter; to speak with the lips or other organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter words with a grumbling tone.*NWAD MUMBLE.2*

Peace, you mumbling fool.*NWAD MUMBLE.3*

--A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,*NWAD MUMBLE.4*

Pickling dry sticks and mumbling to herself.*NWAD MUMBLE.5*

2. To chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close.*NWAD MUMBLE.6*

MUMBLE, *v.t.* To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

He with mumbled prayers atones the deity.*NWAD MUMBLE.8*

1. To mouth gently, or to eat with a muttering sound.*NWAD MUMBLE.9*

2. To suppress or utter imperfectly.*NWAD MUMBLE.10*

MUMBLED, *pp.* Uttered with a low inarticulate voice; chewed softly or with a low muttering sound.

MUMBLER, *n.* One that speaks with a low inarticulate voice.

MUMBLING, *ppr.* Uttering with a low inarticulate voice; chewing softly or with a grumbling sound.

MUMBLINGLY, *adv.* With a low inarticulate utterance. [Mumble and mutter are not always synonymous; mutter often expresses peevishness, which mumble does not.]

MUMM, *v.t.* [Gr. Momus, the deity of sport and ridicule, a buffoon.]

To mask; to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise.*NWAD MUMM.2*

MUMMER, *n.* One who masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; originally, one who made sport by gestures without speaking.

Jugglers and dancers, anticks, mummers.*NWAD MUMMER.2*

MUMMERY, *n.*

1. Masking; sport; diversion; frolicking in masks; low contemptible amusement; buffoonery.*NWAD MUMMERY.2*

Your fathers*NWAD MUMMERY.3*

Disdained the mummery of foreign strollers.*NWAD MUMMERY.4*

2. Farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade to delude vulgar minds.*NWAD MUMMERY.5*

MUMMIFY, ***v.t.*** **[infra.] To make into a mummy.**

MUMMY, ***n.***

1. A dead human body embalmed and dried after the Egyptian manner; a name perhaps given to it from the substance used in preserving it. There are two kinds of mummies. The first are bodies dried by the heat of the sun. Such are found in the sands of Libya. The other kind is taken from the catacombs in Egypt.*NWAD MUMMY.2*

2. The name of two substances prepared for medicinal use, which according to Hill are, the one, the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spice; the other, a liquor running from such mummies when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat and damps. This is preserved in vials, and if suffered to dry, becomes solid. But it is alleged that the first sort consists of pieces of the flesh of executed criminals, or other flesh filled with bitumen and other ingredients. But see the opinion of Chardin, supra.*NWAD MUMMY.3*

3. There are found in Poland natural mummies lying in caverns, supposed to be the remains of persons who in time of war took refuge in caves, but being discovered were suffocated by their enemies. These bodies are dried, with the flesh and skin shrunk almost close to the bones, and are of a blackish color.*NWAD MUMMY.4*

4. Among gardeners, a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees.*NWAD MUMMY.5*

To beat to a mummy, to beat soundly, or to a senseless mass.*NWAD MUMMY.6*

MUMMY-CHOG, ***n.*** **A small fish of the carp kind.**

MUMP, ***v.t.***

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with continued motion; as a mumping squirrel.*NWAD MUMP.2*

2. To talk loud and quick.*NWAD MUMP.3*

3. To go begging.*NWAD MUMP.4*

4. To deceive; to cheat.*NWAD MUMP.5*

MUMPER, *n.* A beggar.

MUMPING, *n.* Begging tricks; foolish tricks; mockery.

MUMPISH, *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

MUMPS, *n.* [See *Mum*, *Mumble*, *Mumm*.]

1. Sullenness; silent displeasure. [Little used.]*NWAD MUMPS.2*

2. A disease, the cynanche parotidoea, a swelling of the parotid glands.*NWAD MUMPS.3*

MUNCH, *v.t.* chew by great mouthfuls. [Vulgar.]

MUNCH, *v.i.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. [Vulgar.]

MUNCHER, *n.* One that munches.

MUND, Sax. mund, protection, patronage, peace, is found in old laws; as mundbrece, that is, a breaking or violation of the peace. It is retained in names, as in Edmund, Sax. eadmund, happy peace, as in Greek Irenoeus, Hesychius.

MUNDANE, *a.* [L. mundanus, from mundus, the world.]

Belonging to the world; as mundane sphere; mundane space.*NWAD MUNDANE.2*

MUNDANTIY, *n.* Worldliness. [Not used.]

MUNDATION, *n.* [L. mundus, clean.]

The act of cleansing. [Not used.]*NWAD MUNDATION.2*

MUNDATORY, *a.* [L. mundo, to cleanse.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse. [Little used.]

MUNDIC, *n.* A kind of marcasite; a mineral substance, so called from its shining appearance.

MUNDIFICATION, *n.* [L. mundus, clean, and facio, to make.]

The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter.*NWAD MUNDIFICATION.2*

MUNDIFICATIVE, *a.* Cleansing; having the power to cleanse.

MUNDIFICATIVE, *n.* A medicine that has the quality of cleansing.

MUNDIFY, *v.t.* [L. mundus, clean, and facio, to make.]

To cleanse. [Little used.]*NWAD MUNDIFY.2*

MUNERARY, *a.* [L. munus, a gift.] Having the nature of a gift. [Little used.]

MUNERATE, MUNERATION. [Not used. See *Remunerate*.]

MUNGREL, *n.* [See *Mongrel*.] An animal generated between different kinds, as a dog.

MUNGREL, *a.* Generated between different kinds; degenerate.

MUNICIPAL, *a.* [L. municipalis, from municeps, a person who enjoys the rights of a free citizen; munus, office, duty, and capio, to take.]

1. Pertaining to a corporation or city; as municipal rights; municipal officers.*NWAD MUNICIPAL.2*

2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom or nation.*NWAD MUNICIPAL.3*

Municipal law is properly defined to be a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state--*NWAD MUNICIPAL.4*

Municipal, as used by the Romans, originally designated that which pertained to a municipium, a free city or town. It still retains this limited sense; but we have extended it to what belongs to a state or nation, as a distinct, independent body. Municipal law or regulation respects solely the citizens of a state, and is thus distinguished from commercial law, political law, and the law of nations.*NWAD MUNICIPAL.5*

MUNICIPALITY, *n.* In France, a certain district or division of the country; also, its inhabitants.

MUNIFICENCE, *n.* [L. munificentia; munus, a gift or favor, and facio, to make.]

1. A giving or bestowing liberally; bounty; liberality. To constitute munificence, the act of conferring must be free, and proceed from generous motives.*NWAD MUNIFICENCE.2*

A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and munificence.*NWAD MUNIFICENCE.3*

2. In Spenser, fortification or strength. [L. munio, to fortify.] [Not used.]*NWAD MUNIFICENCE.4*

MUNIFICENT, *a.* Liberal in giving or bestowing; generous; as a munificent benefactor or patron.

MUNIFICENTLY, *adv.* Liberally; generously.

MUNIMENT, *n.* [L. munimentum, from munio, to fortify.]

1. A fortification of any kind; a strong hold; a place of defense.*NWAD MUNIMENT.2*

2. Support; defense.*NWAD MUNIMENT.3*

3. Record; a writing by which claims and rights are defended or

maintained. Termes de la ley.*NWAD MUNIMENT.4*

MUNITE, *v.t.* To fortify. [Not in use.]

MUNITION, *n.* [L. munitio, from munio, to fortify.]

1. Fortification.*NWAD MUNITION.2*

2. Ammunition; whatever materials are used in war for defense, or for annoying an enemy. The word includes guns of all kinds, mortars, etc. and their loading.*NWAD MUNITION.3*

3. Provisions of a garrison or fortress, or for ships of war, and in general for an army; stores of all kinds for a fort, an army or navy.*NWAD MUNITION.4*

Munition-ships, ships which convey military and naval stores of any kind, and attend or follow a fleet to supply ships of war.*NWAD MUNITION.5*

MUNITY, *n.* Freedom; security. [Not used.] [See *Immunity*.]

MUNNION, *n.* mun'yon. [See *Munition*.] An upright piece of timber which separates the several lights in a window frame. [See *Mullion*.]

MUNS, *n.* The mouth. [Vulgar.]

MURAGE, *n.* [L. murus, a wall.] Money paid for keeping walls in repair. Termes de la ley.

MURAL, *a.* [L. muralis, from murus, a wall.]

1. Pertaining to a wall.*NWAD MURAL.2*

--Soon repaired her mural breach.*NWAD MURAL.3*

2. Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep; as a mural precipice.*NWAD MURAL.4*

Mural crown, among the ancient Romans, a golden crown or circle of gold, indented and embattled, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and there lodged a standard.*NWAD MURAL.5*

MURDER, *n.* [L. mors.]

1. The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, by a person of sound mind. To constitute murder in law, the person killing another must be of sound mind or in possession of his reason, and the act must be done with malice prepense, aforethought or premeditated; but malice may be implied, as well as express.*NWAD MURDER.2*

2. An outcry, when life is in danger.*NWAD MURDER.3*

MURDER, *v.t.*

1. To kill a human being with premeditated malice. [See the Noun.]*NWAD MURDER.5*

2. To destroy; to put an end to.*NWAD MURDER.6*

Canst thou murder thy breath in middle of a word?*NWAD MURDER.7*

MURDERED, *pp.* Slain with malice prepense.

MURDERER, *n.* A person who in possession of his reason, unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice.

1. A small piece of ordnance.*NWAD MURDERER.2*

MURDERESS, *n.* A female who commits murder.

MURDERING, *ppr.* Killing a human being with malice premeditated.

MURDEROUS, *a.* Guilty of murder; as the murderous king.

1. Consisting in murder; done with murder; bloody; cruel; as murderous rapine.*NWAD MURDEROUS.2*

2. Bloody; sanguinary; committing murder; as murderous tyranny.*NWAD MURDEROUS.3*

3. Premeditating murder; as murderous intent or design.*NWAD MURDEROUS.4*

MURDEROUSLY, *adv.* In a murderous or cruel manner.

MURE, *n.* [L. murus.] A wall. [Not used.]

MURE, *v.t.* To inclose in walls; to wall.

[But immure is chiefly used.]*NWAD MURE.3*

MURIACITE, *n.* [See *Muriate*.] A stone composed of salt, sand and gypsum.

MURIATE, *n.* [L. muria, muries, salt water, brine; amarus, bitter; Heb. to be bitter.] A salt formed by muriatic acid combined with a base.

MURIATED, *a.* Combined with muriatic acid.

1. Put in brine.*NWAD MURIATED.2*

MURIATIC, *a.* Having the nature of brine or salt water; pertaining to sea salt. The muriatic acid is the acid of marine salt.

MURIATIFEROUS, *a.* Producing muriatic substances or salt.

MURICALCITE, *n.* Rhomb-spar.

MURICATED, *a.* [L. muricatus, from murex, the point of a rock.]

1. Formed with sharp points; full of sharp points or prickles.*NWAD*

MURICATED.2

2. In botany, having the surface covered with sharp points, or armed with prickles.*NWAD MURICATED.3*

MURICITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the murex, a genus of shells.

MURINE, *a.* [L. murinus, from mus, muris, a mouse.]

Pertaining to a mouse or to mice.*NWAD MURINE.2*

MURK, *n.* Darkness. [Little used.]

MURKY, *a.* Dark; obscure; gloomy.

A murky storm deep lowering o'er our heads.*NWAD MURKY.2*

MURMUR, *n.* [L. See the Verb.] A low sound continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream running in a stony channel, or that of flame.

Black melancholy sits,*NWAD MURMUR.2*

Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,*NWAD MURMUR.3*

And breathes a browner horror on the woods.*NWAD MURMUR.4*

1. A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering voice.*NWAD MURMUR.5*

Some discontents there are, some idle murmurs.*NWAD MURMUR.6*

MURMUR, *v.i.* [L. murmuro.]

1. To make a low continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or like the wind in a forest; as the murmuring surge.*NWAD MURMUR.8*

The forests murmur and the surges roar.*NWAD MURMUR.9*

2. To grumble; to complain; to utter complaints in a low, half articulated voice; to utter sullen discontent; with at, before the thing which is the cause of discontent; as, murmur not at sickness; or with at or against, before the active agent which produces the evil.*NWAD MURMUR.10*

The Jews murmured at him. *John 6:41*.*NWAD MURMUR.11*

The people murmured against Moses. *Exodus 15:24*.*NWAD MURMUR.12*

MURMURER, *n.* One who murmurs; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler.

MURMURING, *ppr.* Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner; grumbling; complaining.

MURMURINGLY, *adv.* With a low sound; with complaints.

MURMUROUS, *a.* Exciting murmur or complaint.

MURR, *n.* A catarrh. [Not in use.]

MURRAIN, *n.* mur'rin. [L. morior, to die.]

An infectious and fatal disease among cattle. *Exodus 9:3*.*NWAD MURRAIN.2*

MURRE, *n.* A kind of bird.

MURREY, *a.* [from the root of Moor, an African.]

Of a dark red color.*NWAD MURREY.2*

MURRHINE, *a.* [L. murrhinus.] An epithet given to a delicate kind of ware or porcelain brought from the east; Pliny says from Carmania, now Kerman, in Persia.

MURRION, *n.* [L. murus, a wall. See *Mural*.]

A helmut; a casque; armor for the head; written also morion.*NWAD MURRION.2*

MUSARD, *n.* A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent in mind.

MUSCADEL, MUSCADINE, MUSCAT, MUSCATEL, *a.*

1. An appellation given to a kind of rich wine, and to the grapes which produce it. The word is also used as a noun.*NWAD MUSCADEL.2*

2. A sweet pear.*NWAD MUSCADEL.3*

MUSCLE, *n.* [L. musculus, a muscle, and a little mouse.]

1. In anatomy, the muscles are the organs of motion, consisting of fibers or bundles of fibers inclosed in a thin cellular membrane. The muscles are susceptible of contraction and relaxation, and in a healthy state the proper muscles are subject to the will, and are called voluntary muscles. But other parts of the body, as the heart, the urinary bladder, the stomach, etc. are of a muscular texture, and susceptible of contraction and dilatation, but are not subject to the will, and are therefore called involuntary muscles. The red color of the muscles is owing to the blood vessels which they contain. The ends of the muscles are fastened to the bones which they move, and when they act in opposition to each other, they are called antagonists.*NWAD MUSCLE.2*

Muscles are divided into the head, belly and tail. The head is the part fixed on the immovable joint called its origin, and is usually tendinous; the belly is the middle fleshy part, which consists of the true muscular fibers; the tail is the tendinous portion inserted into the part to be moved, called the insertion; but in the tendon, the fibers are more compact than in the belly of the muscle, and do not admit the red globules.*NWAD MUSCLE.3*

2. A bivalvular shell fish of the genus Mytilus; sometimes written mussel.*NWAD MUSCLE.4*

MUSCOSITY, *n.* Mossiness.

MUSCOVADO, *n.* Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are procured by refining. Muscovado is obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the liquid part called molasses.

[This word is used wither as a noun or an adjective.]*NWAD MUSCOVADO.2*

MUSCOVY-DUCK, *n.* The musk-duck, Anas moschata.

MUSCOVY-GLASS, *n.* *Mica*, which see.

MUSCULAR, *a.* [from muscle.] Pertaining to a muscle; as a muscular fiber.

1. Performed by a muscle; as muscular motion.*NWAD MUSCULAR.2*

2. Strong; brawny; vigorous; as a muscular body or frame.*NWAD MUSCULAR.3*

MUSCULARITY, *n.* The state of being muscular.

MUSCULITE, *n.* A petrified muscle or shell.

MUSCULOUS, *a.* [L. musculosus.] Full of muscles.

1. Strong; brawny.*NWAD MUSCULOUS.2*

2. Pertaining to a muscle or to muscles.*NWAD MUSCULOUS.3*

MUSE, *n.* s as z. [L. musa.]

1. Properly, song; but in usage, the deity or power of poetry. Hence poets in modern times, as in ancient, invoke the aid of the Muse or Muses, or in other words, the genius of poetry.*NWAD MUSE.2*

Granville commands; your aid, O Muses, bring,*NWAD MUSE.3*

What Muse for Granville can refuse to sing?*NWAD MUSE.4*

2. Deep thought; close attention or contemplation which abstracts the minds from passing scenes; hence sometimes, absence of mind.*NWAD MUSE.5*

As in great muse, no word to creature spake.*NWAD MUSE.6*

He was fill'd*NWAD MUSE.7*

With admiration and deep muse to hear*NWAD MUSE.8*

Of things so high and strange.*NWAD MUSE.9*

MUSE, *v.i.* s as z. [L. musso and mussito, to mutter or murmur, to demur, to be silent. The Greek signifies to press, or utter sound with the lips compressed. The latter verb belongs to a sound uttered through the nose or with close lips, or of the same family, L. mussitatio. The word then primarily denotes what we call humming, to hum, as persons do when idle, or alone and steadily occupied.]

1. To ponder; to think closely; to study in silence.*NWAD MUSE.11*

He mused upon some dangerous plot.*NWAD MUSE.12*

I muse on the works of thy hands. *Psalm 143:5*.*NWAD MUSE.13*

2. To be absent in mind; to be so occupied in study or contemplation, as not to observe passing scenes or things present.*NWAD MUSE.14*

3. To wonder.*NWAD MUSE.15*

Do not muse of me.*NWAD MUSE.16*

MUSE, *v.t.* To think on; to meditate on.

MUSEFUL, *a.* Thinking deeply or closely; silently thoughtful.

Full of museful mopings.*NWAD MUSEFUL.2*

MUSELESS, *a.* Disregarding the power of poetry.

MUSER, *n.* One who thinks closely in silence, or one apt to be absent in mind.

MUSET, *n.* The place through which the hare goes to relief; a hunting term.

MUSEUM, *n.* [Gr. a place for the muses or for study.]

A house or apartment appropriated as a repository of things that

have an immediate relation to the arts; a cabinet of curiosities.*NWAD MUSEUM.2*

MUSH, *n.* The meal of maiz boiled in water.

MUSHROOM, *n.*

1. The common name of numerous cryptogamian plants of the natural order of Fungi. Some of them are esculent, others poisonous. Mushrooms grow on dunghills and in moist rich ground, and often spring up in a short time.*NWAD MUSHROOM.2*

The origin of man, in the view of the atheist, is the same with that of the mushroom.*NWAD MUSHROOM.3*

2. An upstart; one that rises suddenly from a low condition in life.*NWAD MUSHROOM.4*

MUSHROOM-STONE, *n.* A fossil or stone that produces mushrooms; the Lyncurius.

MUSIC, *n.* s as z. [L. musica.]

1. Melody or harmony; any succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear, or any combination of simultaneous sounds in accordance or harmony. Music is vocal or instrumental. Vocal music is the melody of a single voice, or the harmony of two or more voices in concert. Instrumental music is that produced by one or more instruments.*NWAD MUSIC.2*

By music minds an equal temper know.*NWAD MUSIC.3*

2. Any entertainment consisting in melody or harmony.*NWAD MUSIC.4*

What music and dancing and diversions and songs are to many in the world, that prayers and devotions and psalms are to you.*NWAD MUSIC.5*

3. The science of harmonical sounds, which treats of the principles

of harmony, or the properties, dependencies and relations of sounds to each other. This may be called speculative or theoretical music.*NWAD MUSIC.6*

4. The art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear. This is practical music or composition.*NWAD MUSIC.7*

5. Order; harmony in revolutions; as the music of the spheres.*NWAD MUSIC.8*

MUSICAL, *a.* Belonging to music; as musical proportion; a musical instrument.

1. Producing music or agreeable sounds; as a musical voice.*NWAD MUSICAL.2*

2. Melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the ear; as musical sounds or numbers.*NWAD MUSICAL.3*

MUSICALLY, *adv.* In a melodious or harmonious manner; with sweet sounds.

MUSICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being melodious or harmonious.

MUSIC-BOOK, *n.* A book containing tunes or songs for the voice or for instruments.

MUSICIAN, *n.* A person skilled in the science of music, or one that sings or performs on instruments of music according to the rules of the art.

MUSIC-MASTER, *n.* One who teaches music.

MUSING, *ppr.* Meditating in silence.

MUSING, *n.* Meditation; contemplation.

MUSK, *n.* [L. muscus; Gr. musk, and moss.] A strong scented

substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the Thibet musk [Moschus moschiferus,] an animal that inhabits the Asiatic Alps, especially the Altaic chain. This animal is a little more than three feet in length; the head resembles that of the roe, the fur is coarse, like that of the cervine race, but thick, erect, smooth and soft. It has no horns, but the male has two long tusks, one on each side, projecting from the mouth. The female is smaller than the male and has neither tusks nor follicle. The cyst of the male is about the size of a hen's egg, oval, flat on one side and rounded on the other, having a small orifice. This contains a clotted, oily, friable matter of a dark brown color, which is the true musk, one of the strongest odors or perfumes in nature. We give the name to the substance and to the animal.

MUSK, *n.* Grape-hyacinth or grape-flower.

MUSK, *v.t.* To perfume with musk.

MUSK-APPLE, *n.* A particular kind of apple.

MUSK-CAT, *n.* The *musk* which see.

MUSK-CHERRY, *n.* A kind of cherry.

MUSKET, *n.* [L. musca, a fly.]

1. A species of fire-arms used in war, and fired by means of a lighted match. This manner of firing was in use as late as the civil war in England. But the proper musket is no longer in use. The name, however, in common speech, is yet applied to fusees or fire-locks fired by a spring lock.*NWAD MUSKET.2*

2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow hawk.*NWAD MUSKET.3*

MUSKETEER, *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

MUSKETOE, *n.* [L. musca, a fly.] A small insect of the genus

Culex, that is bred in water; a species of gnat that abounds in marshes and low lands, and whose sting is peculiarly painful and vexatious.

MUSKETOON, ***n.*** **A short thick musket, carrying five ounces of iron, or seven and a half of lead; the shortest kind of blunderbuss.**

1. One who is armed with a musketoon.*NWAD MUSKETOON.2*

MUSKINESS, ***n.*** **[from musk.] The scent of musk.**

MUSKMELON, ***n.*** **[musk and melon.] A delicious species of melon; named probably from its fragrance.**

MUSK-OX, ***n.*** **A species of the genus Bos, which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay. It has the large horns united at the skull, but turned downward on each side of the head. The hair of this animal is very long and fine.**

MUSK-PEAR, ***n.*** **A fragrant kind of pear.**

MUSKRAT, MUSQUASH, ***n.*** **An American animal of the murine genus, the Muz zibethicus. It has a compressed, lanceolated tail, with toes separate. It has the smell of musk in summer, but loses it in winter. The fur is used by hatters. Its popular name in America is musquash.**

MUSK-ROSE, ***n.*** **A species of rose; so called form its fragrance.**

MUSK-SEED, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Hibiscus.**

MUSK-WOOD, ***n.*** **A species of plant of the genus Trichilia.**

MUSKY, ***a.*** **Having the odor of musk; fragrant.**

MUSLIN, ***n.*** **s as z. A sort of fine cotton cloth, which bears a downy knot on its surface.**

MUSLIN, ***a.*** **Made of muslin; as a muslin gown.**

MUSLINET, ***n.*** **A sort of coarse cotton cloth.**

MUSMON, MUSIMON, ***n.*** **An animal esteemed a species of sheep, described by the ancients as common in Corsica, Sardinia and Barbary. Buffon considers it to be the sheep in a wild state.**

MUSROLE, ***n.*** **The nose band of a horse's bridle.**

MUSS, ***n.*** **A scramble. [Not used.]**

MUSSEL. [See ***Muscle*****.]**

MUSSITE, ***n.*** **[from the valley of Mussa, in Piedmont.]**

A variety of pyroxene of a greenish white color; otherwise called diopside.*NWAD MUSSITE.2*

MUSSULMAN, ***n.*** **A Mohammedan or follower of Mohammed. The word, it is said, signifies in the Turkish language a true believer, or orthodox. It may be from Ar. eslam, salvation.**

MUSSULMANISH, ***a.*** **Mohammedan.**

MUST, ***v.i.***

1. To be obliged; to be necessitated. It expresses both physical and moral necessity. A man must eat for nourishment, and he must sleep for refreshment. We must submit to the laws or be exposed to punishment. A bill in a legislative body must have three readings before it can pass to be enacted.*NWAD MUST.2*

2. It expresses moral fitness or propriety, as necessary or essential to the character or end proposed. "Deacons must be grave," "a bishop must have a good report of them that are without." *1 Timothy 3:7-8*.*NWAD MUST.3*

MUST, *n.* [L. mustum; Heb. to ferment.]

New wine; wine pressed from the grape but not fermented.*NWAD MUST.5*

MUST, *v.t.* To make moldy and sour.

MUST, *v.i.* To grow moldy and sour; to contract a fetid smell.

MUSTAC, *n.* A small tufted monkey.

MUSTACHES, *n.* [Gr. the upper lip, and the hair growing on it.] Long hair on the upper lip.

MUSTARD, *n.* A plant of the genus Sinapis, and its seed, which has a pungent taste and is a powerful stimulant. It is used externally in cataplasms, and internally as a diuretic and stimulant.

MUSTEE, MESTEE, *n.* A person of a mixed breed.

MUSTELINE, *a.* [L. mustelinus, from mustela, a weasel.]

Pertaining to the weasel or animals of the genus Mustela; as a musteline color; the musteline genus.*NWAD MUSTELINE.2*

MUSTER, *v.t.* [L. monstro, to show.] Properly, to collect troops for review, parade and exercise; but in general, to collect or assemble troops, persons or things. The officers muster their soldiers regularly; they muster all their forces. The philosopher musters all the wise sayings of the ancients.

MUSTER, *v.i.* To assemble; to meet in one place.

MUSTER, *n.* [L. monstrum, a show or prodigy.]

1. An assembling of troops for review, or a review of troops under arms.*NWAD MUSTER.4*

2. A register or roll of troops mustered.*NWAD MUSTER.5*

Ye publish the musters of your own bands.*NWAD MUSTER.6*

3. A collection, or the act of collecting.*NWAD MUSTER.7*

To pass muster, to be approved or allowed.*NWAD MUSTER.8*

MUSTER-BOOK, *n.* A book in which forces are registered.

MUSTER-MASTER, *n.* One who takes an account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus. The chief officer of this kind is called muster-master-general.

MUSTER-ROLL, *n.* A roll or register of the troops in each company, troop or regiment.

MUSTILY, *adv.* [from musty.] Moldily; sourly.

MUSTINESS, *n.* The quality of being musty or sour; moldiness; damp foulness.

MUSTY, *a.* [from must.] Moldy; sour; foul and fetid; as a musty cask; musty corn or straw; musty books.

1. State; spoiled by age.*NWAD MUSTY.2*

The proverb is somewhat musty.*NWAD MUSTY.3*

2. Having an ill flavor; as musty wine.*NWAD MUSTY.4*

3. Dull; heavy; spiritless.*NWAD MUSTY.5*

That he may not grow musty and unfit for conversation.*NWAD MUSTY.6*

MUTABILITY, *n.* [L. mutabilitas, from mutabilis, muto, to change.]

1. Changeableness; susceptibility of change; the quality of being

subject to change or alteration, either in form, state or essential qualities.*NWAD MUTABILITY.2*

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to mutability.*NWAD MUTABILITY.3*

2. The state of habitually or frequently changing.*NWAD MUTABILITY.4*

3. Changeableness, as of mind, disposition or will; inconstancy; instability; as the mutability of opinion or purpose.*NWAD MUTABILITY.5*

MUTABLE, *a.* [L. mutabilis, from muto, to change.]

1. Subject to change; changeable; that may be altered in form, qualities or nature. Almost every thing we see on earth is mutable; substances are mutable in their form, and we all know by sad experience how mutable are the conditions of life.*NWAD MUTABLE.2*

2. Inconstant; unsettled; unstable; susceptible of change. Our opinions and our purposes are mutable.*NWAD MUTABLE.3*

MUTABLENESS, *n.* Changeableness; mutability; instability.

MUTATION, *n.* [L. mutatio.] The act or process of changing.

1. Change; alteration, either in form or qualities.*NWAD MUTATION.2*

The vicissitude or mutations in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument.*NWAD MUTATION.3*

MUTE, *a.* [L. mutus.]

1. Silent; not speaking; not uttering words, or not having the power of utterance; dumb. Mute may express temporary silence, or permanent inability to speak.*NWAD MUTE.2*

To the mute my speech is lost.*NWAD MUTE.3*

In this phrase, it denotes unable to utter words. More generally, it denotes temporarily silent; as, all sat mute.*NWAD MUTE.4*

All the heavenly choir stood mute.*NWAD MUTE.5*

2. Uttering no sound; as mute sorrow.*NWAD MUTE.6*

3. Silent; not pronounced; as a mute letter.*NWAD MUTE.7*

MUTE, *n.* In law, a person that stands speechless when he ought to answer or plead.

1. In grammar, a letter that represents no sound; a close articulation which intercepts the voice. Mutes are of two kinds, pure and impure. The pure mutes instantly and entirely intercept the voice, as k, p and t, in the syllables ek, ep, et. The impure mutes intercept the voice less suddenly, as the articulations are less close. Such are b, d, and g, as in the syllables eb, ed, eg.*NWAD MUTE.9*

2. In music, a little utensil of wood or brass, used on a violin to deaden or soften the sounds.*NWAD MUTE.10*

MUTE, *v.i.* To eject the contents of the bowels, a birds.

MUTE, *n.* The dung of fowls.

MUTELY, *adv.* Silently; without uttering words or sounds.

MUTENESS, *n.* Silence; forbearance of speaking.

MUTILATE, *v.t.* [L. mutilo, probably from the root of meto, to cut off.]

1. To cut off a limb or essential part of an animal body. To cut off the hand or foot is to mutilate the body or the person.*NWAD MUTILATE.2*

2. To cut or break off, or otherwise separate any important part, as

of a statue or building.*NWAD MUTILATE.3*

3. To retrench, destroy or remove any material part, so as to render the thing imperfect; as, to mutilate the poems of Homer or the orations of Cicero.*NWAD MUTILATE.4*

Among the mutilated poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho.*NWAD MUTILATE.5*

MUTILATED, *pp.* Deprived of a limb or of an essential part.

MUTILATED, MUTILATE, *a.* In botany, the reverse of luxuriant; not producing a corol, when not regularly apetalous; applied to flowers.

MUTILATING, *ppr.* Retrenching a limb or an essential part.

MUTILATION, *n.* [L. mutilatio.] The act of mutilating; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part.

1. Mutilation is a term of very general import, applied to bodies, to statues, to buildings and to writings; but appropriately, it denotes the retrenchment of a human limb or member, and particularly of the male organs of generation.*NWAD MUTILATION.2*

MUTILATOR, *n.* One who mutilates.

MUTILOUS, *a.* Mutilated; defective; imperfect.

Mutine, a mutineer, and mutine, to mutiny, are not in use.*NWAD MUTILOUS.2*

MUTINEER, *n.* [See *Mutiny*.] One guilty of mutiny; a person in military or naval service, who rises in opposition to the authority of the officers, who openly resists the government of the army or navy, or attempts to destroy due subordination.

MUTING, *n.* The dung of fowls.

MUTINOUS, *a.* Turbulent; disposed to resist the authority of

laws and regulations in an army or navy, or openly resisting such authority.

1. Seditious. [See *Mutiny*.]*NWAD MUTINOUS.2*

MUTINOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner or with intent to oppose lawful authority or due subordination in military or naval service.

MUTINOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being mutinous; opposition to lawful authority among military men.

MUTINY, *n.* [L. muto, to change.] An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders; open resistance of officers or opposition to their authority. A mutiny is properly the act of numbers, but by statutes and orders for governing the army and navy in different countries, the acts which constitute mutiny are multiplied and defined; and acts of individuals, amounting to a resistance of the authority or lawful commands of officers, are declared to be mutiny. Any attempt to excite opposition to lawful authority, or any act of contempt towards officers, or disobedience of commands, is by the British mutiny act declared to be mutiny. Any concealment of mutinous acts, or neglect to attempt a suppression of them, is declared also to be mutiny.

[Note-In good authors who lived a century ago, mutiny and mutinous were applied to insurrection and sedition in civil society. But I believe these words are now applied exclusively to soldiers and seamen.]*NWAD MUTINY.2*

MUTINY, *v.i.* To rise against lawful authority in military and naval service; to excite or attempt to excite opposition to the lawful commands of military and naval officers; to commit some act which tends to bring the authority of officers into contempt, or in any way to promote insubordination.

MUTTER, *v.i.* [L. mutio, muttio, and musso, mussito; allied perhaps to *muse*, which see.]

1. To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips, with sullenness or in complaint; to grumble; to murmur.*NWAD*

MUTTER.2

Meantime your filthy foreigner will stare,*NWAD MUTTER.3*

And mutter to himself.*NWAD MUTTER.4*

2. To sound with a low rumbling noise.*NWAD MUTTER.5*

Thick lightnings flash, the muttering thunder rolls.*NWAD MUTTER.6*

MUTTER, *v.t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low murmuring voice.

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath muttered perverseness. *Isaiah 59:3*.*NWAD MUTTER.8*

They in sleep will mutter their affairs.*NWAD MUTTER.9*

MUTTER, *n.* Murmur; obscure utterance.

MUTTERED, *pp.* Uttered in a low murmuring voice.

MUTTERER, *n.* A grumbler; one that mutters.

MUTTERING, *ppr.* Uttering with a low murmuring voice; grumbling; murmuring.

MUTTERINGLY, *adv.* With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

MUTTON, *n.*

1. The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food.*NWAD MUTTON.2*

2. A sheep. [But this sense is now obsolete or ludicrous.]*NWAD MUTTON.3*

MUTTONFIST, *n.* A large red brawny hand.

MUTUAL, *a.* [L. mutuus, from muto, to change.]

Reciprocal; interchanged, each acting in return or correspondence to the other; given and received. Mutual love is that which is entertained by two persons each for the other; mutual advantage is that which is conferred by one person or another, and received by him in return. So we say, mutual assistance, mutual aversion.*NWAD MUTUAL.2*

And, what should most excite a mutual flame,*NWAD MUTUAL.3*

Your rural cares and pleasures are the same.*NWAD MUTUAL.4*

MUTUALITY, *n.* Reciprocation; interchange.

MUTUALLY, *adv.* Reciprocally, in the manner of giving and receiving.

The tongue and the pen mutually assist one another.*NWAD MUTUALLY.2*

[Note-Mutual and mutually properly refer to two persons or their intercourse; but they may be and often are applied to numbers acting together or in concert.]*NWAD MUTUALLY.3*

MUTUATION, *n.* [L. mutuatio.] The act of borrowing. [Little used.]

MUTULE, *n.* In architecture, a square modillion under the cornice. In French, it is rendered a corbel or bracket.

MUZZLE, *n.*

1. The mouth of a thing; the extreme or end for entrance or discharge; applied chiefly to the end of a tube, as the open end of a common fusee or pistol, or of a bellows.*NWAD MUZZLE.2*

2. A fastening for the mouth which hinders from biting.*NWAD MUZZLE.3*

With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound.*NWAD MUZZLE.4*

MUZZLE, *v.t.* To bind the mouth; to fasten the mouth to prevent biting or eating.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn. *Deuteronomy 25:4*.*NWAD MUZZLE.6*

1. To fondle with the mouth close. [Low.]*NWAD MUZZLE.7*

2. To restrain from hurt.*NWAD MUZZLE.8*

My dagger muzzled--*NWAD MUZZLE.9*

MUZZLE, *v.i.* To bring the mouth near.

The bear muzzles and smells to him.*NWAD MUZZLE.11*

MUZZLE-RING, *n.* The metalline ring or circle that surrounds the mouth of a cannon or other piece.

MY, pronoun. adj. [contracted from migen, mine. Me was originally mig, and the adjective migen. So in L. meus. See *Mine*.]

Belonging to me; as, this is my book. Formerly, mine was used before a vowel, and my before a consonant; my is now used before both. We say, my book; my own book; my old friend. Mine is still used after a verb; as, this book is mine.*NWAD MY.2*

MYNHEER, *n.* A Dutchman.

MYOGRAPHICAL, *a.* [See *Myography*.]

Pertaining to a description of the muscles.*NWAD MYOGRAPHICAL.2*

MYOGRAPHIST, *n.* One who describes the muscles of animals.

MYOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. a muscle, and to describe.] A description of the muscles of the body.

MYOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Myology*.]

Pertaining to the description and doctrine of the muscles.*NWAD MYOLOGICAL.2*

MYOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. muscle, and discourse.]

A description of the muscles, or the doctrine of the muscles of the human body.*NWAD MYOLOGY.2*

MYOPE, *n.* [Gr. to shut, and the eye.] A short-sighted person.

MYOPY, *n.* Short-sightedness.

MYRIAD, *n.* [Gr. extreme, innumerable.]

1. The number of ten thousand.*NWAD MYRIAD.2*

2. An immense number, indefinitely.*NWAD MYRIAD.3*

MYRIAMETER, *n.* [Gr. ten thousand, and measure.]

In the new system of French measures, the length of ten thousand meters, equal to two mean leagues of the ancient measure.*NWAD MYRIAMETER.2*

MYRIARCH, *n.* [Gr. ten thousand, and chief.]

A captain or commander of ten thousand men.*NWAD MYRIARCH.2*

MYRIARE, [Gr. are; L. area.] A French linear measure of ten

thousand areas, or 100,000 square meters.

MYRICIN, ***n.*** **The substance which remains after bees-wax, or the wax of the myrica cordifolia, has been digested in alcohol.**

MYRIOLITER, ***n.*** **[Gr. a pound.] A French measure of capacity containing ten thousand liters, or 610,280 cubic inches.**

MYRMIDON, ***n.*** **[Gr. a multitude of ants.] Primarily, the Myrmidons are said to have been a people on the borders of Thessaly, who accompanied Achilles to the war against Troy. Hence the name came to signify a soldier of a rough character, a desperate soldier or ruffian.**

MYROBALAN, ***n.*** **[L. myrobolanum; Gr. unguent, and a nut.]**

A dried fruit of the plum kind brought from the East Indies, of which there are several kinds, all slightly purgative and astringent, but not now used in medicine.*NWAD MYROBALAN.2*

MYROPOLIST, ***n.*** **[Gr. unguent, and to sell.]**

One that sells unguents. [Little used.]*NWAD MYROPOLIST.2*

MYRRH, ***n.*** **mer. [L. myrrha.] A gum-resin that comes in the form of drops or globules of various colors and sizes, of a pretty strong but agreeable smell, and of a bitter taste. It is imported from Egypt, but chiefly from the southern or eastern parts of Arabia; from what species of tree or plant it is procured, is unknown. As a medicine, it is a good stomachic, antispasmodic and cordial.**

MYRRHINE, ***a.*** **[L. myrrhinus.] Made of the myrrhine stone. [See *Murrhine*.]**

MYRTIFORM, ***a.*** **[L. myrtus, myrtle, and form.]**

Resembling myrtle or myrtle berries.*NWAD MYRTIFORM.2*

MYRTLE, ***n.*** **[L. myrtus.] A plant of the genus Myrtus, of several species. The common myrtle rises with a shrubby upright stem, eight or ten feet high. Its branches form a close full head, closely garnished with oval lanceolate leaves. It has numerous small, pale flowers from the axillas, singly on each footstalk.**

MYRUS, ***n.*** **A species of sea-serpent, of the anguilliform kind.**

MYSELF, ***pron.*** **A compound of my and self, used after I, to express emphasis, marking emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person; as, I myself will do it; I have done it myself.**

1. In the objective case, the reciprocal of I. I will defend myself.*NWAD MYSELF.2*

2. It is sometimes used without I, particularly in poetry.*NWAD MYSELF.3*

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favor.*NWAD MYSELF.4*

MYSTAGOGUE, ***n.*** **mys'tagog. [Gr. one initiated in mysteries, and a leader.]**

1. One who interprets mysteries.*NWAD MYSTAGOGUE.2*

2. One that keeps church relics and shows them to strangers.*NWAD MYSTAGOGUE.3*

MYSTERIAL, ***a.*** **Containing a mystery or enigma.**

MYSTERIARCH, ***n.*** **[Gr. mystery, and chief.]**

One presiding over mysteries.*NWAD MYSTERIARCH.2*

MYSTERIOUS, ***a.*** **[See *Mystery*.] Obscure; hid from the understanding; not clearly understood. The birth and connections of the man with the iron mask in France are mysterious, and have never been explained.**

1. In religion, obscure; secret; not revealed or explained; hidden from human understanding, or unintelligible; beyond human comprehension. Applied to the divine counsels and government, the word often implies something awfully obscure; as, the ways of God are often mysterious.*NWAD MYSTERIOUS.2*

MYSTERIOUSLY, *adv.* Obscurely; enigmatically.

1. In a manner wonderfully obscure and unintelligible.*NWAD MYSTERIOUSLY.2*

MYSTERIOUSNESS, *n.* Obscurity; the quality of being hid from the understanding, and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder.

1. Artful perplexity.*NWAD MYSTERIOUSNESS.2*

MYSTERY, *n.* [L. mysterium; Gr. a secret. This word in Greek is rendered also murium latibulum; but probably both senses are from that of hiding or shutting; Gr. to shut, to conceal.]

1. A profound secret; something wholly unknown or something kept cautiously concealed, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder; such as the mystery of the man with the iron mask in France.*NWAD MYSTERY.2*

2. In religion, any thing in the character or attributes of God, or in the economy of divine providence, which is not revealed to man.*NWAD MYSTERY.3*

3. That which is beyond human comprehension until explained. In this sense, mystery often conveys the idea of something awfully sublime or important; something that excites wonder.*NWAD MYSTERY.4*

Great is the mystery of godliness. *1 Timothy 3:16*.*NWAD MYSTERY.5*

Having made known to us the mystery of his will. *Ephesians 1:9*.*NWAD MYSTERY.6*

We speak the wisdom of God in a mystery. *1 Corinthians 2:7*.*NWAD MYSTERY.7*

4. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.*NWAD MYSTERY.8*

5. A kind of ancient dramatic representation.*NWAD MYSTERY.9*

6. A trade; a calling; any mechanical occupation which supposes skill or knowledge peculiar to those who carry it on, and therefore a secret to others.*NWAD MYSTERY.10*

[The word in the latter sense has been supposed to have a different origin from the foregoing, viz.]*NWAD MYSTERY.11*

MYSTIC, MYSTICAL, *a.* [L. mysticus.] Obscure; hid; secret.

1. Sacredly obscure or secret; remote from human comprehension.*NWAD MYSTIC.2*

God hath revealed a way mystical and supernatural.*NWAD MYSTIC.3*

2. Involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical; as mystic dance; mystic Babylon.*NWAD MYSTIC.4*

MYSTICALLY, *adv.* In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being mystical, or of involving some secret meaning.

MYSTICISM, *n.* Obscurity of doctrine.

1. The doctrine of the Mystics, who profess a pure, sublime and perfect devotion, wholly disinterested, and maintain that they hold immediate intercourse with the divine Spirit.*NWAD MYSTICISM.2*

MYSTICS, *n.* A religious sect who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.

MYTHIC, ***a.*** **[from Gr. a fable.] Fabulous.**

MYTHOLOGICAL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Mythology*****.]**

Relating to mythology; fabulous.*NWAD MYTHOLOGICAL.2*

MYTHOLOGICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a way suited to the system of fables.**

MYTHOLOGIST, ***n.*** **One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology, or explains the fables of the ancient pagans.**

MYTHOLOGIZE, ***v.i.*** **To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathen.**

MYTHOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a fable, and discourse.] A system of fables or fabulous opinions and doctrines respecting the deities which heathen nations have supposed to preside over the world or to influence the affairs of it.**

MYTILITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a kind of shell.]**

In geology, a petrified muscle or shell of the genus Mytilus.*NWAD MYTILITE.2*

N

N — NATIVELY

N is the fourteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and an articulation formed by placing the end of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth. It is an imperfect mute or semi-vowel, and a nasal letter; the articulation being accompanied with a sound through the nose. It has one sound only, and after m is silent or nearly so, as in hymn and condemn. N, among the ancients, was a numeral letter signifying 900, and with a stroke over it, 9000. Among the lawyers, N. L. stood for non liquet, the case is not clear. In commerce, No. Is an abbreviation of the French nombre, and stands for number. N.S. stands for New Style.

NAB, *n.* The summit of a mountain or rock.

NAB, *v.t.* To catch suddenly; to seize by a sudden grasp or thrust; a word little used and only in low language.

NABOB, *n.*

1. A deputy or prince in India, subordinate to the Subahs; hence,*NWAD NABOB.2*

2. A man of great wealth.*NWAD NABOB.3*

NACKER. [See *Naker*.]

NACREOUS, *a.* [See *Naker*.] Having a pearly luster.

NACRITE, *n.* [See *Naker*.] A rare mineral, called also talckite, consisting of scaly parts; glimmering, pearly, friable, with a greasy feel; the color, a greenish white.

NADIR, *n.*

1. Natara, to be like, proportional, corresponding to,

opposite.*NWAD NADIR.2*

2. That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand.*NWAD NADIR.3*

NADLE-STEIN, *n.* Needle-stone; rutile.

NAEVE, *n.* A spot.

NAFE, *n.* A kind of tufted sea-fowl.

NAFF, *n.* A kind of tufted sea-fowl.

NAG, *n.*

1. A small horse; a horse in general, or rather a sprightly horse.*NWAD NAG.2*

2. A paramour; in contempt.*NWAD NAG.3*

NAID, *n.* To flow

NAIAD, *n.* To flow.

1. In mythology, a water nymph; a deity that presides over rivers and springs.*NWAD NAIAD.2*

NAIL, *n.* If the word was originally applied to a claw or talon, the primary sense may be to catch, or it may be a shoot.

1. The claw or talon of a fowl or other animal.*NWAD NAIL.2*

2. The horny substance growing at the end of the human fingers and toes.*NWAD NAIL.3*

3. A small pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, to be driven into a board or other piece of timber, and serving to fasten it to other timber. The larger kinds of instruments of this sort are called

spikes; and a long thin kind with a flattish head, is called a brad.*NWAD NAIL.4*

4. A stud or boss; a short nail with a large broad head.*NWAD NAIL.5*

5. A measure of length, being two inches and a quarter, or the 16th of a yard.*NWAD NAIL.6*

6. On the nail, in hand; immediately; without delay or time of credit; as, to pay money on the nail.*NWAD NAIL.7*

7. To hit the nail on the head, to hit or touch the exact point.*NWAD NAIL.8*

NAIL, *v.t.*

1. To fasten with nails; to unite, close or make compact with nails.*NWAD NAIL.10*

2. To stud with nails.*NWAD NAIL.11*

3. To stop the vent of a cannon; to spike.*NWAD NAIL.12*

NAILED, *pp.* Fastened with nails; studded.

NAILER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make nails.

NAILERY, *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.

NAILING, *ppr.* Fastening with nails; studding.

NAIVELY, *adv.* With native or unaffected simplicity.

NAIVETE, *n.* Native simplicity; unaffected plainness or ingenuousness.

NAIVTY, *n.* Native simplicity; unaffected plainness or ingenuousness.

NAKED, *a.* Open, discovered, to strip.

1. Not covered; bare; having no clothes on; as a naked body or a naked limb.*NWAD NAKED.2*

2. Unarmed; defenseless; open; exposed; having no means of defense or protection against an enemys attack, or against other injury.*NWAD NAKED.3*

Behold my bosom naked to your swords.*NWAD NAKED.4*

3. Open to view; not concealed; manifest. *Hebrews 4:13*.*NWAD NAKED.5*

4. Destitute of worldly goods. *Job 1:21*.*NWAD NAKED.6*

5. Exposed to shame and disgrace. *Exodus 32:25*.*NWAD NAKED.7*

6. Guilty and exposed to divine wrath. *Revelation 3:17*.*NWAD NAKED.8*

7. Plain; evident; undisguised; as the naked truth.*NWAD NAKED.9*

8. Mere; bare; simple; wanting the necessary additions. God requires of man something besides the naked belief of his being and his word.*NWAD NAKED.10*

9. Not inclosed in a pod or case; as naked seeds of a plant.*NWAD NAKED.11*

10. Without leaves, fulcres or arms; as a naked stem or trunk.*NWAD NAKED.12*

11. Not assisted by glasses; as the naked eye.*NWAD NAKED.13*

NAKEDLY, *adv.*

1. Without covering.*NWAD NAKEDLY.2*

2. Simply ;barely ;merely; in the abstract.*NWAD NAKEDLY.3*

3. Evidently.*NWAD NAKEDLY.4*

NAKEDNESS, *n.*

1. Want of covering or clothing; nudity; bareness.*NWAD NAKEDNESS.2*

2. Want of means of defense.*NWAD NAKEDNESS.3*

Ye are spies; to see the nakedness of the land are ye come. *Genesis 42:9*.*NWAD NAKEDNESS.4*

3. Plainness; openness to view.*NWAD NAKEDNESS.5*

To uncover nakedness, in Scripture, is to have incestuous or unlawful commerce with a female.*NWAD NAKEDNESS.6*

NAKER, *n.* Mother of pearl; the white substance which constitutes the interior surface of a shell producing a pearl.

NALL, *n.* An awl, such as collar-makers or shoe-makers use.

NAME, *n.*

1. That by which a thing is called; the sound or combination of sounds used to express an idea, or any material substance, quality or act; an appellation attached to a thing by customary use, by which it may be vocally distinguished from other things. A name may be attached to an individual only, and is then proper or appropriate, as John, Thomas, London, Paris; or it may be attached to a species, genus, or class of things, as sheep, goat, horse, tree, animal, which are called common names, specific or generic.*NWAD NAME.2*

2. The letters or characters written or engraved, expressing the sounds by which a person or thing is known and distinguished.*NWAD NAME.3*

3. A person.*NWAD NAME.4*

They list with women each degenerate name.*NWAD NAME.5*

4. Reputation; character; that which is commonly said of a person; as a good name; a bad name.*NWAD NAME.6*

5. Renown; fame; honor; celebrity; eminence; praise; distinction.*NWAD NAME.7*

What men of name resort to him?*NWAD NAME.8*

6. Remembrance; memory.*NWAD NAME.9*

The Lord shall blot out his name from under heaven. *Deuteronomy 29:20*.*NWAD NAME.10*

7. Appearance only; sound only; not reality; as a friend in name. *Revelation 3:1*.*NWAD NAME.11*

8. Authority; behalf; part; as in the name of the people. When a man speaks or acts in the name of another, he does it by their authority or in their behalf, as their representative.*NWAD NAME.12*

9. Assumed character of another.*NWAD NAME.13*

Had forged a treason in my patrons name.*NWAD NAME.14*

10. In Scripture, the name of God signifies his titles, his attributes, his will or purpose, his honor and glory, his word, his grace, his wisdom, power and goodness, his worship or service, or God himself.*NWAD NAME.15*

11. Issue; posterity that preserves the name. *Deuteronomy 25:6*.*NWAD NAME.16*

12. In grammar, a noun.*NWAD NAME.17*

To call names, to apply opprobrious names; to call by reproachful appellations.*NWAD NAME.18*

To take the name of God in vain, to swear falsely or profanely, or to use the name of God with levity or contempt. *Exodus 20:7*.*NWAD NAME.19*

To know by name, to honor by a particular friendship or familiarity. *Exodus 33:12, 17*.*NWAD NAME.20*

Christian name, the name a person receives by baptism, as distinguished from surname.*NWAD NAME.21*

NAME, *v.t.* to call, to name, to invoke.

1. To set or give to any person or thing a sound or combination of sounds by which it may be known and distinguished; to call; to give an appellation to.*NWAD NAME.23*

She named the child Ichabod. *1 Samuel 4:21*.*NWAD NAME.24*

Thus was the building left Ridiculous, and the work confusion named.*NWAD NAME.25*

2. To mention by name; to utter or pronounce the sound or sounds by which a person or thing is known and distinguished.*NWAD NAME.26*

Neither use thyself to the naming of the Holy One.*NWAD NAME.27*

3. To nominate; to designate for any purpose by name.*NWAD NAME.28*

Thou shalt anoint to me him whom I name to thee. *1 Samuel 16:3*.*NWAD NAME.29*

4. To entitle.*NWAD NAME.30*

To name the name of Christ, to make profession of faith in him. *2 Timothy 2:19*.*NWAD NAME.31*

NAMED, *pp.* Called; denominated; designated by name.

NAMELESS, *a.*

1. Without a name; not distinguished by an appellation; as a nameless star.*NWAD NAMELESS.2*

2. He or that whose name is not known or mentioned.*NWAD NAMELESS.3*

NAMELY, *adv.* To mention by name; particularly.

For the excellency of the soul, namely, its power of divining in dreams; that several such divinations have been made, none can question.*NWAD NAMELY.2*

NAMER, *n.* One that names or calls by name.

NAMESAKE, *n.* One that has the same name as another.

NAMING, *ppr.* Calling; nominating; mentioning.

NAN, a Welsh word signifying what, used as an interrogative. [This word has been extensively used within my memory by the common people of New England.]

NANKEEN, *n.* [Nankin a Chinese word.] A species of cotton cloth of a firm texture, from China, now imitated by the manufacturers in Great Britain.

NAP, *n.* To lean, that is, to nod.

1. A short sleep or slumber.*NWAD NAP.2*

NAP, *v.i.*

1. To have a short sleep; to be drowsy.*NWAD NAP.4*

2. To be in a careless, secure state.*NWAD NAP.5*

NAP, *n.*

1. The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth.*NWAD NAP.7*

2. The downy or soft hairy substance on plants.*NWAD NAP.8*

3. A knop.*NWAD NAP.9*

NAPE, *n.* A knob; to be hard or callous, whence a callus.

1. The prominent joint of the neck behind.*NWAD NAPE.2*

NAPERY, *n.* Linen for the table; table cloths or linen cloth in general.

NAPHEW, *n.* [a turnep; a knob] A plant.

NAPHTHA, *n.* [from nafata, to push out, as pustules, to throw out, to boil, to be angry. In Ambaric, neft or nepht, from this sense, signifies a gun or musket.]

1. An inflammable mineral substance of the bituminous kind, of a light brown or yellowish color, sharp taste, and incapable of decomposition. By long keeping it hardens into a substance resembling vegetable resin, and becomes black. It is as inflammable as ether. It is said to issue from the earth at Baku, in Persia, and to be received into cisterns.*NWAD NAPHTHA.2*

2. Naphtha consists of carbon and hydrogen.*NWAD NAPHTHA.3*

NAPHTHALINE, *n.* A peculiar crystalizable substance, deposited from naphtha distilled from coal tar, consisting of hydrogen and carbon.

NAPKIN, *n.* [nape, cloth; of which napkin is a diminutive.]

1. A cloth used for wiping the hands; a towel.*NWAD NAPKIN.2*

2. A handkerchief.*NWAD NAPKIN.3*

NAPLESS, *a.* Without nap; threadbare.

NAPPAL, *n.* Soap rock.

NAPPINESS, *n.*

1. The quality of being sleepy or inclined to take naps.*NWAD NAPPINESS.2*

2. The quality of having a nap; abundance of nap; as on cloth.*NWAD NAPPINESS.3*

NAPPY, frothy; spumy; as nappy beer.

NAPTAKING, *a.* Taking naps.

NAPTAKING, *n.* A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard; unexpected onset when one is unprepared.

NARCISSUS, *n.* In botany, the daffodil, a genus of plants of several species. They are of the bulbous rooted tribe, perennial in root, but with annual leaves and flower stalks.

NARCOTIC, *n.* A medicine which stupefies the senses and renders insensible to pain; hence, a medicine which induces sleep; a soporific; and opiate.

NARCOTICALLY, *adv.* By producing torpor or drowsiness.

NARCOTICNESS, *n.* The quality of inducing sleep or removing pain.

NARCOTINE, *n.* The pure narcotic principle of opium.

NARD, *n.*

1. A plant usually called spikenard, spica nardi; highly valued by the ancients, both as an article of luxury and of medicine. It is an odorous or aromatic plant.*NWAD NARD.2*

2. An unguent prepared from the plant.*NWAD NARD.3*

NARDINE, *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard.

NARE, ***n.*** **The nostril.**

NARRABLE, ***a.*** **That may be related, told, or narrated.**

NARRATE, ***v.t.***

1. To tell, rehearse or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of any event or transaction, or any series of incidents.*NWAD NARRATE.2*

2. To write, as the particulars of a story or history, We never say, to narrate a sentence, a sermon or an oration, but we narrate a story, or the particular events which have fallen under our observation, or which we have heard related.*NWAD NARRATE.3*

NARRATED, ***pp.*** **Related; told.**

NARRATING, ***ppr.*** **Relating; telling; reciting.**

NARRATION, ***n.***

1. The act of telling or relating the particulars of an event; rehearsal; recital.*NWAD NARRATION.2*

2. Relation; story; history; the relation in words or writing, of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events.*NWAD NARRATION.3*

3. In oratory, that part of a discourse which recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action, or simply states the facts connected with the subject.*NWAD NARRATION.4*

NARRATIVE, ***a.***

1. Relating the particulars of an event or transaction; giving a particular or continued account.*NWAD NARRATIVE.2*

2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; story-telling.*NWAD NARRATIVE.3*

But wise through time and narrative with age.*NWAD NARRATIVE.4*

NARRATIVE, *n.* The recital of a story, or a continued account of the particulars of an event or transaction; story.

Cynthio was much taken with my narrative.*NWAD NARRATIVE.6*

NARRATIVELY, *adv.* By way of narration, story, or recital.

NARRATOR, *n.* One that narrates; one that relates a series of events or transactions.

NARRATORY, *a.* Giving an account of events.

NARROW, *a.* I suspect this word and near to be contracted by the loss of g, nig, narrow, strait; nigiaw, to narrow; for the D. has naauw, narrow, close, G. with a prefix. In this case, the word belongs to the root of nigh; to approach.

1. Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side; as a narrow board; a narrow street; a narrow sea; a narrow hem or border. It is only or chiefly applied to the surface of flat or level bodies.*NWAD NARROW.2*

2. Of little extent; very limited; as a narrow space or compass.*NWAD NARROW.3*

3. Covetous; not liberal or bountiful; as a narrow heart.*NWAD NARROW.4*

4. Contracted; of confined views or sentiments; very limited.*NWAD NARROW.5*

The greatest understanding is narrow.*NWAD NARROW.6*

In this sense and the former, it is often prefixed to mind or soul, etc.; as narrow-minded; narrow-souled; narrow-hearted.*NWAD NARROW.7*

5. Near; within a small distance.*NWAD NARROW.8*

6. Close; near; accurate; scrutinizing; as a narrow search; narrow inspection.*NWAD NARROW.9*

7. Near; barely sufficient to avoid evil; as a narrow escape.*NWAD NARROW.10*

NARROW, *n.* A strait; a narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound. It is usually in the plural, but sometimes in the singular.

NARROWS, *n.* A strait; a narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound. It is usually in the plural, but sometimes in the singular.

NARROW, *v.t.*

1. To lessen the breadth of; to contract.*NWAD NARROW.2*

A government, by alienating the affections of the people, may be said to narrow its bottom.*NWAD NARROW.3*

2. To contract in extent; as, to narrow ones influence; to narrow the faculties or capacity.*NWAD NARROW.4*

3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to limit; to confine; as, to narrow our views or knowledge; to narrow a question in discussion.*NWAD NARROW.5*

4. In knitting, to contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.*NWAD NARROW.6*

NARROW, *v.i.*

1. To become less broad; to contract in breadth. At that place, the sea narrows into a strait.*NWAD NARROW.8*

2. In horsemanship, a horse is said to narrow, when he does not take ground enough, or bear out enough to the one hand or the other.*NWAD NARROW.9*

3. To contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.*NWAD NARROW.10*

NARROWED, *pp.* Contracted; made less wide.

NARROWING, *ppr.* Contracting; making less broad.

NARROWINGS, *n.* The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

NARROWLY, *adv.*

1. With little breadth.*NWAD NARROWLY.2*

2. Contractedly; without much extent.*NWAD NARROWLY.3*

3. Closely; accurately; with minute scrutiny; as, to look or watch narrowly; to search narrowly.*NWAD NARROWLY.4*

4. Nearly; within a little; by a small distance; as, he narrowly escaped.*NWAD NARROWLY.5*

5. Sparingly.*NWAD NARROWLY.6*

NARROWNESS, *n.*

1. Smallness of breadth or distance from side to side; as the narrowness of cloth, of a street or highway, of a stream or sea.*NWAD NARROWNESS.2*

2. Smallness of extent; contractedness; as the narrowness of capacity or comprehension; narrowness of knowledge or attainments.*NWAD NARROWNESS.3*

3. Smallness of estate or means of living; poverty; as the narrowness of fortune or of circumstances.*NWAD NARROWNESS.4*

4. Contractedness; penuriousness; covetousness; as narrowness of heart.*NWAD NARROWNESS.5*

5. Illiberality; want of generous, enlarged or charitable views or sentiments; as narrowness of mind or views.*NWAD NARROWNESS.6*

NARWAL, *n.* The Monodon monoceros, a cetaceous animal found in the northern seas, which grows to twenty feet in length. The spiracle of this animal is on the anterior part of the skull. When young it has two teeth or horns, but when old it has but one, which projects from the upper jaw and is spiral. From this circumstance of its having one horn only, it has obtained the name of the sea unicorn, or unicorn fish.

NAS, for ne has, has not.

NASAL, *a.* Pertaining to the nose; formed or affected by the nose; as a nasal sound; a nasal letter.

NASAL, *n.*

1. A letter whose sound is affected by the nose.*NWAD NASAL.3*

2. A medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine.*NWAD NASAL.4*

NASCAL, *n.*

1. A kind of medicated pessary.*NWAD NASCAL.2*

2. Pessary made of wool or cotton, to raise the nose when compressed.*NWAD NASCAL.3*

NASCENT, *a.* [to be born] beginning to exist or to grow; coming into being.

NASEBERRY, *n.* The naseberry tree is a species of the genus Sloanea.

NASICORNOUS, *a.* Having a horn growing on the nose.

NASTILY, ***adv.***

1. In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily.*NWAD NASTILY.2*

2. Obscenely.*NWAD NASTILY.3*

NASTINESS, ***n.***

1. Extreme filthiness; dirtiness; filth.*NWAD NASTINESS.2*

2. Obscenity; ribaldry.*NWAD NASTINESS.3*

NASTURTION, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Tropaeolum; Indian cresses.**

NASTY, ***a.***

1. Disgustingly filthy; very dirty, foul or defiled; nauseous.*NWAD NASTY.2*

2. Obscene.*NWAD NASTY.3*

NASUS, ***n.*** **A fresh water fish, about nine inches in length, resembling the chub. It is found in the Danube, Rhine and other large rivers of Germany.**

NATAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to birth. The natal day is the day of birth or nativity. So we say, natal hour; natal place.**

NATALITIAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to ones birth or birth day, or consecrated to ones activity.**

NATALITIOUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to ones birth or birth day, or consecrated to ones nativity.**

NATANT, ***a.*** **In botany, swimming; floating on the surface of water; as the leaf of an aquatic plant.**

NATATION, ***n.*** **A swimming; the act of floating on the water**

NATATORY, ***a.*** **Enabling to swim.**

NATCH, ***n.*** **The part of an ox between the loins, near the rump.**

NATHLESS, ***adv.*** **Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding.**

NATHMORE, ***adv.*** **Not the more; never the more.**

NATION, ***n.*** **[to be born]**

1. A body of people inhabiting the same country, or united under the same sovereign or government; as the English nation; the French nation. It often happens that many nations are subject to one government; in which case, the word nation usually denotes a body of people speaking the same language, or a body that has formerly been under a distinct government, but has been conquered, or incorporated with a larger nation. Thus the empire of Russia comprehends many nations, as did formerly the Roman and Persian empires. Nation, as its etymology imports, originally denoted a family or race of men descended from a common progenitor, like tribe, but by emigration, conquest and intermixture of men of different families, this distinction is in most countries lost.*NWAD NATION.2*

2. A great number, by way of emphasis.*NWAD NATION.3*

NATIONAL, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to a nation; as national customs, dress or language.*NWAD NATIONAL.2*

2. Public; general; common to a nation; as a national calamity.*NWAD NATIONAL.3*

3. Attached or unduly attached to ones own country. The writer manifested much national prejudice. He was too national to be impartial.*NWAD NATIONAL.4*

NATIONALITY, ***n.*** **National character; also, the quality of being national, or strongly attached to ones own nation.**

NATIONALIZE, *v.t.* To make national; to give to one the character and habits of a nation, or the peculiar attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation.

NATIONALLY, *adv.* In regard to the nation; as a whole nation.

The jews-bing nationally espoused to God by covenant.*NWAD NATIONALLY.2*

NATIVE, *a.*

1. Produced by nature; original; born with the being; natural; not acquired; as native genius; native affections; a native talent or disposition; native cheerfulness; native simplicity.*NWAD NATIVE.2*

2. Produced by nature; not factitious or artificial; as native ore; native color.*NWAD NATIVE.3*

3. Conferred by birth; as native rights and privileges.*NWAD NATIVE.4*

4. Pertaining to the place of birth; as native soil; native country; native graves.*NWAD NATIVE.5*

5. Original; that of which any thing is made; as man's native dust.*NWAD NATIVE.6*

6. Born with; congenial.*NWAD NATIVE.7*

NATIVE, *n.*

1. One born in any place is said to be a native of that place, whether country, city or town.*NWAD NATIVE.9*

2. Offspring.*NWAD NATIVE.10*

NATIVELY, *adv.* By birth, naturally; originally.

NATIVENESS, *n.* State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY, *n.*

1. Birth; the coming into life or the world. The feast of Christmas is observed in memory of Christs nativity.*NWAD NATIVITY.2*

2. Time, place and manner of birth; as, to calculate ones nativity.*NWAD NATIVITY.3*

3. State or place of being produced.*NWAD NATIVITY.4*

These, in their dark nativity, the deep Shall yield us pregnant with infernal flame.*NWAD NATIVITY.5*

NATKA, *n.* A bird, a species of shrike.

NATROLITE, *n.* A variety of mesotype or zeolite, so called by Klaproth on account of the great quantity of soda it contains.

NATRON, *n.* Native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali. [See *Niter*]

NATURAL, *a.* [to be born or produced]

1. Pertaining to nature; produced or effected by nature, or by the laws of growth, formation or motion impressed on bodies or beings by divine power. Thus we speak of the natural growth of animals or plants; the natural motion of a gravitating body; natural strength or disposition; the natural heat of the body; natural color; natural beauty. In this sense, natural is opposed to artificial or acquired.*NWAD NATURAL.2*

2. According to the stated course of things. Poverty and shame are the natural consequences of certain vices.*NWAD NATURAL.3*

3. Not forced; not far fetched; such as is dictated by nature. The gestures of the orator are natural.*NWAD NATURAL.4*

4. According to the life; as a natural representation of the face.*NWAD NATURAL.5*

5. Consonant to nature.*NWAD NATURAL.6*

Fire and warmth go together, and so seem to carry with them as natural an evidence as self-evident truths themselves.*NWAD NATURAL.7*

6. Derived from nature, as opposed to habitual. The love of pleasure is natural; the love of study is usually habitual or acquired.*NWAD NATURAL.8*

7. Discoverable by reason; not revealed; as natural religion.*NWAD NATURAL.9*

8. Produced or coming in the ordinary course of things, or the progress or animals and vegetables; as a natural death; opposed to violent or premature.*NWAD NATURAL.10*

9. Tender; affectionate by nature.*NWAD NATURAL.11*

10. Unaffected; unassumed; according to truth and reality.*NWAD NATURAL.12*

What can be more natural than the circumstances of the behavior of those women who had lost heir husbands on this fatal day?*NWAD NATURAL.13*

11. Illegitimate; born out of wedlock; as a natural son.*NWAD NATURAL.14*

12. Native; vernacular; as ones natural language.*NWAD NATURAL.15*

13. Derived from the study of the works or nature; as natural knowledge.*NWAD NATURAL.16*

14. A natural note, in music, is that which is according to the usual order of the scale; opposed to flat and sharp notes, which are called artificial.*NWAD NATURAL.17*

Natural history, in its most extensive sense, is the description of whatever is created, or of the whole universe, including the heavens and the earth, and all the productions of the earth. But more generally, natural history is limited to a description of the earth and its productions, including zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, etc.*NWAD NATURAL.18*

Natural philosophy, the science of material natural bodies, of their properties, powers and motions. It is distinguished from intellectual and moral philosophy, which respect the mind or understanding of man and the qualities of actions. Natural philosophy comprehends mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, astronomy, chimistry, magnetism, eletricity, galvanism, etc.*NWAD NATURAL.19*

NATURAL, *n.*

1. An idiot; one born without the usual powers of reason or understanding. This is probably elliptical for natural fool.*NWAD NATURAL.21*

2. A native; an original inhabitant.*NWAD NATURAL.22*

3. Gift of nature; natural quality.*NWAD NATURAL.23*

NATURALISM, *n.* Mere state of nature.

NATURALIST, *n.* One that studies natural history and philosophy or physics; one that is versed in natural history or philosophy. It is more generally applied to one that is versed in natural history.

NATURALIZATION, *n.* [See *Naturalize*.] The act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen. Naturalization in Great Britain is only by act of parliament. In the United States, it is by act of Congress, vesting certain tribunals with the power.

NATURALIZE, *v.t.* [from natural, nature.]

1. To confer on an alien the rights and privileges of a native subject

or citizen; to adopt foreigners into a nation or state, and place them in the condition of natural born subjects.*NWAD NATURALIZE.2*

2. To make natural; to render easy and familiar by custom and habit; as, custom naturalizes labor or study.*NWAD NATURALIZE.3*

3. To adapt; to make suitable; to acclimate; as, to naturalize one to a climate.*NWAD NATURALIZE.4*

4. To receive or adopt as native, natural or vernacular; to make our own; as, to naturalize foreign words.*NWAD NATURALIZE.5*

5. To accustom; to habituate; as, to naturalize the vine to a cold climate.*NWAD NATURALIZE.6*

NATURALIZED, *pp.* Invested with the privileges of natives; rendered easy and familiar; adapted to a climate; acclimated; received as native.

NATURALIZING, *ppr.* Vesting with the rights of native subjects; making easy; acclimating; adopting.

NATURALLY, *adv.*

1. According to nature; by the force or impulse of nature; not by art or habit. We are naturally prone to evil.*NWAD NATURALLY.2*

2. According to nature; without affectation; with just representation; according to life.*NWAD NATURALLY.3*

3. According to the usual course of things; as, the effect or consequence naturally follows.*NWAD NATURALLY.4*

4. Spontaneously; without art or cultivation. Every plant must have grown naturally in some place or other.*NWAD NATURALLY.5*

NATURALNESS, *n.*

1. The state of being given or produced by nature; as the naturalness of desire.*NWAD NATURALNESS.2*

2. Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality; not affectation; as the naturalness of the eyebrows.*NWAD NATURALNESS.3*

NATURALS, *n. plu.* Among physicians, whatever belongs naturally to an animal; opposed to non-naturals. [It may perhaps be sometimes used in the singular.]

NATURE, *n.* [L. from nature, born, produced,]

1. In a general sense, whatever is made or produced; a word that comprehends all the works of God; the universe. Of a phoenix we say, there is no such thing in nature.*NWAD NATURE.2*

And look through nature up to natures God.*NWAD NATURE.3*

2. By a metonymy of the effect for the cause, nature is used for the agent, creator, author, producer of things, or for the powers that produce them. By the expression, trees and fossils are produced by nature, we mean, they are formed or produced by certain inherent powers in matter, or we mean that they are produced by God, the Creator, the Author of whatever is made or produced. The opinion that things are produced by inherent powers of matter, independent of a supreme intelligent author, is atheism. But generally men mean by nature, thus used, the Author of created things, or the operation of his power.*NWAD NATURE.4*

3. The essence, essential qualities or attributes of a thing, which constitute it what it is; as the nature of the soul; the nature of blood; the nature of a fluid; the nature of plants, or of a metal; the nature of a circle or an angle. When we speak of the nature of man, we understand the peculiar constitution of his body or mind, or the qualities of the species which distinguish him from other animals. When we speak of the nature of a man, or an individual of the race, we mean his particular qualities or constitution; either the peculiar temperament of his body, or the affections of his mind, his natural appetites, passions, disposition or temper. So of irrational animals.*NWAD NATURE.5*

4. The established or regular course of things; as when we say, an event is not according to nature, or it is out of the order of

nature.*NWAD NATURE.6*

5. A law or principle of action or motion in a natural body. A stone by nature falls, or inclines to fall.*NWAD NATURE.7*

6. Constitution aggregate powers of a body, especially a living one. We say, nature is strong or weak; nature is almost exhausted.*NWAD NATURE.8*

7. The constitution and appearances of things.*NWAD NATURE.9*

The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists or historians, which are built upon general nature, live forever.*NWAD NATURE.10*

8. Natural affection or reverence.*NWAD NATURE.11*

Have we not seen, the murdering son ascend his parents bed through violated nature force his way?*NWAD NATURE.12*

9. System of created things.*NWAD NATURE.13*

He binding nature fast in fate, Left conscience free and will.*NWAD NATURE.14*

10. Sort; species; kind; particular character.*NWAD NATURE.15*

A dispute of this nature caused mischief to a king and an archbishop.*NWAD NATURE.16*

11. Sentiments r images conformed to nature, or to truth and reality.*NWAD NATURE.17*

Only nature can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined.*NWAD NATURE.18*

12. Birth. No man is noble by nature.*NWAD NATURE.19*

NATURE, *v.t.* To endow with natural qualities. [Not in use]

NATURIST, *n.* One who ascribes every thing t nature.

NATURITY, *n.* The quality or state of being produced by nature.

[A very bad word and not used.]

NAUFRAGE, *n.* [L. A ship, and to break, See *Wreck*, which is from the same root, break] Shipwreck. [Not in use]

NAUFRAGOUS, *a.* Causing shipwreck. [Little used]

NAUGHT, *n.* Nothing.

Doth Job serve God for naught? *Job 1:9*.*NWAD NAUGHT.2*

Thou sellest thy people for naught. *Psalm 44:12*.*NWAD NAUGHT.3*

To set at naught, to slight, to disregard or despise.*NWAD NAUGHT.4*

Ye have set at naught all my counsel. *Proverbs 1:25*.*NWAD NAUGHT.5*

NAUGHT, *adv.* In no degree

To wealth or sovereign power he naught applied.*NWAD NAUGHT.7*

NAUGHT, *a.* Bad; worthless; of no value or account.

Things naught and things indifferent.*NWAD NAUGHT.9*

It is naught, it is naught, says the buyer. *Proverbs 20:14*.*NWAD NAUGHT.10*

NAUGHTILY, *adv.* nautily. Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, *n.* Nautiness.

1. Badness; wickedness; evil principle or purpose.*NWAD NAUGHTINESS.2*

I know thy pride and the naughtiness of thy heart. *1 Samuel 17:28*.*NWAD NAUGHTINESS.3*

2. Slight wickedness of children; perverseness; mischievousness.*NWAD NAUGHTINESS.4*

a. Nauty.*NWAD NAUGHTINESS.5*

1. Wicked; corrupt.*NWAD NAUGHTINESS.6*

A naughty person, a wicked man, walketh with a froward mouth. *Proverbs 6:12*.*NWAD NAUGHTINESS.7*

2. Bad; worthless.*NWAD NAUGHTINESS.8*

The other basket had very naughty figs. *Jeremiah 24:2*.*NWAD NAUGHTINESS.9*

3. Mischievous; perverse; froward; as a naughty child. It is now seldom used except in the latter sense, as applied to children.*NWAD NAUGHTINESS.10*

NAULAGE, *n.* The freight of passengers in a ship.

NAUMACHY, *n.*

1. Among the ancient Romans, a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight.*NWAD NAUMACHY.2*

2. The place where these shows were exhibited.*NWAD NAUMACHY.3*

NAUSEA, *n.* Originally and properly, sea-sickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; loathing; squeamishness of the stomach.

NAUSEATE, *v.t.*

1. To lothe; to reject with disgust.*NWAD NAUSEATE.2*

The patient nauseates and lothes wholesome foods.*NWAD NAUSEATE.3*

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on, Nauseates the praise which in her youth she won.*NWAD NAUSEATE.4*

2. To affect with disgust.*NWAD NAUSEATE.5*

NAUSEOUS, *a.* Lothesome; disgustful; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence; as a nauseous drug or medicine.

NAUSEOUSLY, *adv.* Lothesomely; disgustfully.

NAUSEOUSNESS, *n.* Lothesomeness; quality of exciting disgust; as the nauseousness of a drug or medicine.

The nauseousness of such company disgusts a reasonable man.*NWAD NAUSEOUSNESS.2*

NAUTIC, *a.* [L. A seaman, a ship, See *Navy*.] Pertaining to seamen or navigation; as nautical skill; a nautical almanack.

NAUTICAL, *a.* [L. A seaman, a ship, See *Navy*.] Pertaining to seamen or navigation; as nautical skill; a nautical almanack.

NAUTILITE, *n.* A fossil nautilus.

NAUTILUS, *n.* [L., Gr. A ship] A genus of marine animals, whose shell consists of one spiral valve divided into several apartments by partitions. There are many species. This animal, when it sails, extends two of its arms, and between these supports a membrane that serves as a sail. With two other arms it rows or steers.

Learn of the little nautilus to sail.*NWAD NAUTILUS.2*

NAVAL, *a.* [L. Gr. A ship]

1. Consisting of ships; as a naval force or armament.*NWAD NAVAL.2*

2. Pertaining to ships; as naval stores.*NWAD NAVAL.3*

NAVALS, ***n.*** **Naval affairs. [Not used]**

NAVARCH, ***n.*** **In ancient Greece, the commander of a fleet.**

NAVARCHY, ***n.*** **[from L. And admiral.] Knowledge of managing ships.**

NAVE, ***n.***

1. The thick piece of timber in the center of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; called also the hob.*NWAD NAVE.2*

2. The middle or body of a church extending from the balluster or rail of the door, to the chief choir.*NWAD NAVE.3*

NAVEL, ***n.*** **The center of the lower part of the abdomen, or the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus. The umbilical cord is a collection of vessels by which the fetus of an animal communicates with the parent by means of the placenta, to which it is attached.**

NAVEL-GALL, ***n.*** **A bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle.**

NAVEL-STRING, ***n.*** **The umbilical cord. [See *Navel*.]**

NAVEL-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Cotyledon. It has the appearance of houseleek.**

NAVEW, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Brassica. It has a spindle-shaped root, less than the turnep.**

NAVICULAR, ***a.*** **[L., a little ship]**

1. Relating to small ships or boats.*NWAD NAVICULAR.2*

2. Shaped like a boat; cymbiform. The navicular bone is the scaphoid bone of the wrist.*NWAD NAVICULAR.3*

NAVIGABLE, ***a.*** **[L. From navigo, to sail, from navis, a ship] To pass on water in ships; to sail.**

The Phoenicians navigated to the extremities of the Western ocean.*NWAD NAVIGABLE.2*

NAVIGATE, ***v.t.***

1. To pass over in ships; to sail on; as to navigate the Atlantic.*NWAD NAVIGATE.2*

2. To steer, direct or manage in sailing; as, to navigate a ship.*NWAD NAVIGATE.3*

NAVIGATED, ***pp.*** **Steered or managed in passing on the water; passed over in sailing.**

NAVIGATION, ***ppr.*** **Passing on or over in sailing; steering and managing in sailing.**

NAVIGATION, ***n.***

1. The act of navigating; the act of passing on water in ships or other vessels.*NWAD NAVIGATION.3*

2. The art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another. This art comprehends not only the management of the sails, but the directing and measuring of the course of ships by the laws of geometry, or by astronomical principles and observations.*NWAD NAVIGATION.4*

3. Ships in general.*NWAD NAVIGATION.5*

Aerial navigation, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons.*NWAD NAVIGATION.6*

Inland navigation, the passing of boats or small vessels on rivers, lakes or canals, in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats or vessels in the interior of a country.*NWAD NAVIGATION.7*

NAVIGATOR, *n.* One that navigates or sails; chiefly, one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skillful in the art of navigation. We say, a bold navigator, an experienced navigator, an able navigator.

NAVY, *n.* [Gr. From to swim. To swim then is to move up and down.]

1. A fleet of ships; an assemblage of merchantmen, or so many as sail in company.*NWAD NAVY.2*

The navy of Hiram brought gold from Ophir. *1 Kings 10:11*.*NWAD NAVY.3*

2. The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation or king. The navy of Great Britain is the defense of the kingdom and its commerce. This is the usual acceptation of the word.*NWAD NAVY.4*

NAWL, *n.* An awl. [Not in use]

NAY, *adv.* [a contracted word, to deny]

1. No; a word that expresses negation.*NWAD NAY.2*

I tell you nay, but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. *Luke 13:3, 5*.*NWAD NAY.3*

2. It expresses also refusal.*NWAD NAY.4*

He that will not when he may, When he would he shall have nay.*NWAD NAY.5*

[In these senses it is now rarely used; no being substituted.]*NWAD NAY.6*

3. Not only so; not this alone; intimating that something is to be added y way of amplification. He requested an answer; nay, he urged it.*NWAD NAY.7*

NAY, *n.* Denial, refusal.

NAY, *v.t.* To refuse. [Not in use]

NAYWARD, *n.* Tendency to denial. [Not used]

NAYWORD, *n.* A by-word; a proverbial reproach; a watch-word.

NAZARENEn. An inhabitant of Nazareth; one of the early converts to Christianity; in contempt. *Acts 24:5*.

NAZARITE, *n.* A jew who professed extraordinary purity of life and devotion.

NAZARITISM, *n.* The doctrines of practice of the Nazarites.

NE, not, is obsolete. We find it in early English writers, prefixed to other words; as nill, for ne will, will not; nas, for ne has, has not; nis for ne is, is not.

NEAF, *n.* The fist.

NEAL, *v.t.* To temper and reduce to a due consistence by heat. But neal is now rarely used. [See *Anneal*.]

NEAL, *v.i.* To be tempered by heat. [Little used] [See *Anneal*.]

NEAP, *n.* [This word may belong to the root of neb, nib; nose] The tongue or pole of a cart, sled or wagon.

NEAP, *a.* [to incline, to fall] The neap tides are those which happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon. They are low tides, and opposed to spring tides.

NEAP, *n.* Low water. [Little used.]

NEAPED, BENEAPED, *a.* Left aground. A ship is said to be neaped, when left aground, particularly on the height of a spring tide, so that she will not float till the return of the next

spring tide.

NEAPOLITAN, *a.* Belonging to Naples, in Italy.

NEAPOLITAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of the kingdom of Naples.

NEAP-TIDE, *n.* Low tide. [See *Neap*.]

NEAR, *a.* [This seems to be a contracted word, from nigher, the comparative of neh, nih or nieh; strait, narrow; to narrow]

1. Nigh; not far distant in place, time or degree. Regularly, near should be followed by to, but this is often omitted. We say, a house stands near a river; a friend sits near me; the man fell and was near destruction.*NWAD NEAR.2*

And Jacob went near to Isaac his father. *Genesis 27:22*.*NWAD NEAR.3*

Now is our salvation nearer than when we believed. *Romans 13:11*.*NWAD NEAR.4*

2. Closely related by blood.*NWAD NEAR.5*

She is thy fathers near kinswoman. *Leviticus 18:12*.*NWAD NEAR.6*

3. Not distant in affection, support or assistance; present; ready; willing to aid.*NWAD NEAR.7*

Call upon the Lord, while he is near. *Isaiah 55:6*.*NWAD NEAR.8*

4. Intimate; united in close ties of affection or confidence; as a near friend.*NWAD NEAR.9*

5. Dear; affecting ones interest or feelings; as a near concern.*NWAD NEAR.10*

My nearest life.*NWAD NEAR.11*

6. Close; parsimonious.*NWAD NEAR.12*

7. Close; not loose, free or rambling; as a version near the original.*NWAD NEAR.13*

8. Next to one; opposed to off; as the near horse or ox in a team.*NWAD NEAR.14*

NEAR, *adv.* Almost; within a little. It is near twelve o'clock. The payment of such a sum would go near to ruin him.

NEAR, *v.t.* To approach; to come nearer; as, the ship neared the land; a seamans phrase.

NEAREST, *a.* Shortest; most direct; as the nearest way to London. So we use nearer for shorter. [The use of these words is not correct, but very common.]

NEARLY, *adv.*

1. At no great distance; not remotely.*NWAD NEARLY.2*

2. Closely; as two persons nearly related or allied.*NWAD NEARLY.3*

3. Intimately; pressingly; with a close relation to ones interest or happiness. It nearly concerns us to preserve peace with our neighbor.*NWAD NEARLY.4*

4. Almost; within a little. The fact is nearly demonstrated.*NWAD NEARLY.5*

5. In a parsimonious or niggardly manner.*NWAD NEARLY.6*

NEARNESS, *n.*

1. Closeness; small distance. The nearness of a place to a market enhances the value of lands.*NWAD NEARNESS.2*

2. Close alliance by blood; propinquity; as the nearness of brothers and sisters, parents and children.*NWAD NEARNESS.3*

3. Close union by affection; intimacy of friendship.*NWAD*

NEARNESS.4

4. Parsimony; closeness in expenses.*NWAD NEARNESS.5*

NEAT, *n.* [Neat coincides with the root of need in elements, and if connected with it, the sense is a herd or collection, from crowding, pressing; but this is doubtful.]

1. Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen and cows. In America, this word is used in composition, as in neats tongue, neats foot oil, and tautologically in neat cattle.*NWAD NEAT.2*

2. A single cow.*NWAD NEAT.3*

NEAT, *a.* [L. to shine, to be clean, fair or fine; pure, to purify, to winnow.]

1. Very clean; free from foul or extraneous matter; as neat clothes. The vessels are kept neat; the woman keeps her house very neat.*NWAD NEAT.5*

2. Pure; free from impure words and phrases; as a neat style.*NWAD NEAT.6*

3. Cleanly; preserving neatness; as a neat woman.*NWAD NEAT.7*

4. Pure; unadulterated; as neat wine.*NWAD NEAT.8*

5. Free from tawdry appendages and well adjusted; as a neat dress.*NWAD NEAT.9*

6. Clear of the cask, case, bag, box, etc.; as neat weight. It is usually written net or nett.*NWAD NEAT.10*

NEATHERD, *n.* A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper.

NEATLY, *adv.*

1. With neatness; in a neat manner; in a cleanly manner; as a garment neatly washed.*NWAD NEATLY.2*

2. With good taste; without tawdry ornaments; as a lady neatly dressed.*NWAD NEATLY.3*

3. Nicely; handsomely; as a vessel neatly gilt.*NWAD NEATLY.4*

NEATNESS, *n.*

1. Exact cleanliness; entire freedom from foul matter; as the neatness of a floor or of a garment.*NWAD NEATNESS.2*

2. Purity; freedom from ill chosen words; as the neatness of style.*NWAD NEATNESS.3*

3. Freedom from useless or tawdry ornaments; with good adjustment of the several parts; as the neatness of a dress.*NWAD NEATNESS.4*

NEATRESS, *n.* [from neat, cattle] A female who takes care of cattle. [Not used in the United States]

NEB, *n.* [G. In the different dialects, it signifies a bill, beak, the nose, or the face, from extending or shooting. It is also written nib.] The nose; the beak of a fowl; the bill; the mouth.

NEBULAB, *n.* [fog, mist; Probably the primary sense is thick or mixed.]

1. A dark spot, a film in the eye, or a slight opacity of the cornea.*NWAD NEBULAB.2*

2. In astronomy, a cluster of fixed stars, not distinguishable from each other or scarcely visible to the naked eye, and exhibiting a dim hazy light, appearing like dusky specks or clouds through the telescope.*NWAD NEBULAB.3*

NEBULE, *n.* [fog, mist; Probably the primary sense is thick or mixed.]

1. A dark spot, a film in the eye, or a slight opacity of the cornea.*NWAD NEBULE.2*

2. In astronomy, a cluster of fixed stars, not distinguishable from each other or scarcely visible to the naked eye, and exhibiting a dim hazy light, appearing like dusky specks or clouds through the telescope.*NWAD NEBULE.3*

NEBULOSITY, *n.* [from nebulous.] The state of being cloudy or hazy.

NEBULOUS, *a.*

1. Cloudy; hazy.*NWAD NEBULOUS.2*

2. Resembling a small cloud or collection of vapors.*NWAD NEBULOUS.3*

NECESSARIAN, *n.* [See *Necessary*.] An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity; more properly necessitarian.

NECESSARIES, *n. plu.* [from necessary] Things necessary for some purpose; as the necessaries of life.

NECESSARILY, *adv.*

1. By necessity; in such a manner that it cannot be otherwise. Truth is necessarily opposite to falsehood. A square is necessarily different from a circle.*NWAD NECESSARILY.2*

2. Indispensably. Most men are necessarily occupied in procuring their subsistence.*NWAD NECESSARILY.3*

3. By unavoidable consequence. Certain inferences necessarily result from particular premises.*NWAD NECESSARILY.4*

NECESSARINESS, *n.* The state of being necessary.

NECESSARY, *a.*

1. That must be; that cannot be otherwise; indispensably requisite.

It is necessary that every effect should have a cause.*NWAD NECESSARY.2*

2. Indispensable; requisite; essential; that cannot be otherwise without preventing the purpose intended. Air is necessary to support animal life; food is necessary to nourish the body; holiness is a necessary qualification for happiness; health is necessary to the enjoyment of pleasure; subjection to law is necessary to the safety of persons and property.*NWAD NECESSARY.3*

3. Unavoidable; as a necessary inference or consequence from facts or arguments.*NWAD NECESSARY.4*

4. Acting from necessity or compulsion; opposed to free. Whether man is a necessary or a free agent is a question much discussed.*NWAD NECESSARY.5*

NECESSARY, *n.* A privy.

NECESSITARIAN, NECESSARIAN, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of things.

NECESSITATE, *v.t.* To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable; to compel.

The marquis of Newcastle, being pressed on both sides, was necessitated to draw all his army into York.*NWAD NECESSITATE.2*

Sickness might necessitate his removal from court.*NWAD NECESSITATE.3*

NECESSITATED, *pp.* Made necessary, indispensable or unavoidable.

NECESSITATING, *ppr.* Making necessary or indispensable.

NECESSITATION, *n.* The act of making necessary; compulsion. [Little used]

NECESSITIED, ***a.*** **In a state of want. [Not in use.]**

NECESSITOUS, ***a.***

1. Very needy or indigent; pressed with poverty.*NWAD NECESSITOUS.2*

There are multitudes of necessitous heirs and penurious parents.*NWAD NECESSITOUS.3*

2. Narrow; destitute; pinching; as necessitous circumstances.*NWAD NECESSITOUS.4*

NECESSITOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Extreme poverty or destitution of the means of living; pressing want.**

NECESSITUDE, ***n.*** **Necessitousness; want. [Not used.]**

NECESSITY, ***n.***

1. That which must be and cannot be otherwise, or the cause of that which cannot be otherwise. It is of necessity that a thing cannot be and not be at the same time. It is of necessity that two contradictory propositions cannot both be true.*NWAD NECESSITY.2*

2. Irresistible power; compulsive force, physical or moral. If mans actions are determined by causes beyond his control, he acts from necessity, and is not a free agent. Necessity compelled the general to act on the defensive.*NWAD NECESSITY.3*

3. Indispensableness; the state of being requisite. The necessity of funds to support public credit, no man questions. The necessity of economy in domestic concerns is admitted. No man can plead necessity in excuse for crimes.*NWAD NECESSITY.4*

4. Extreme indigence; pinching poverty; pressing need.*NWAD NECESSITY.5*

The cause of all the distractions in his court or army proceeded from the extreme poverty and necessity his majesty was in.*NWAD*

NECESSITY.6

5. Unavoidableness; inevitableness; as the necessity of a consequence from certain premises.*NWAD NECESSITY.7*

6. In the plural, things requisite for a purpose.*NWAD NECESSITY.8*

These should be hors for necessities, Not for delights.*NWAD NECESSITY.9*

NECK, *n.* [G. This word is properly the nape or vertebrae of the neck behind, and is so rendered in other languages, L. that is a knob or mass.]

1. The part of an animals body which is between the head and the trunk, and connects them. In man and many other animals, this part is more slender than the trunk; hence,*NWAD NECK.2*

2. A long narrow tract of land projecting from the main body, or a narrow tract connecting two larger tracts; as the neck of land between Boston and Roxbury.*NWAD NECK.3*

3. The long slender part of a vessel, as a retort; or of a plant, as a gourd; or of any instrument, as a guitar.*NWAD NECK.4*

A stiff neck, in Scripture, denotes obstinacy in sin.*NWAD NECK.5*

On the neck, immediately after; following closely.*NWAD NECK.6*

First by committing one sin on the neck of another.*NWAD NECK.7*

[This phrase is not much used. We more frequently say, on the heels.]*NWAD NECK.8*

To break the neck of an affair, to hinder, or to do the principal thing to prevent.*NWAD NECK.9*

To harden the neck, to grow obstinate; to be more and more perverse and rebellious. *Nehemiah 9:16-17, 29*.*NWAD NECK.10*

NECKBEEF, *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a

low price.

As cheap as neckbeef.*NWAD NECKBEEF.2*

NECKCLOTH, ***n.*** **A piece of cloth worn on the neck.**

NECKED, ***a.*** **Having a neck; as in stiff-necked.**

NECKERCHIEF, ***n.*** **A gorget; a kerchief for a womans neck. [Not in use.]**

NECKATEE, ***n.*** **A gorget; a kerchief for a womans neck. [Not in use.]**

NECKLACE, ***n.*** **A string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on the neck.**

NECKLACED, ***a.*** **Marked as with a necklace.**

NECKLAND, ***n.*** **A neck or long tract of land.**

NECKVERSE, ***n.*** **The verse formerly read to entitle a party to the benefit of clergy, said to be the first verse of the fifty first Psalm, Miserere mei, etc.**

NECKWEED, ***n.*** **Hemp; in ridicule.**

NECROLOGICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or giving an account of the dead or of deaths.**

NECROLOGIST, ***n.*** **One who gives an account of deaths.**

NECROLOGY, ***n.*** **[dead, and discourse] An account of the dead or of deaths; a register of deaths.**

NECROMANCER, ***n.*** **[See *Necromancy*.] One who pretends to foretell future events by holding converse with departed spirits; a conjurer.**

NECROMANCY, ***n.*** **[Gr. Dead, and divination.]**

1. The art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead. This imposture is prohibited. *Deuteronomy 18:11*.*NWAD NECROMANCY.2*

2. Enchantment; conjuration.*NWAD NECROMANCY.3*

NECROMANTIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy.**

NECROMANTIC, ***n.*** **Trick; conjuration.**

NECROMANTICALLY, ***adv.*** **By necromancy or the black art; by conjuration.**

NECRONITE, *n.* [Gr., dead] Fetid feldspar, a mineral which when struck or pounded, exhales a fetid odor like that of putrid flesh.

NECTAR, *n.*

1. In fabulous history and poetry, the drink of the gods; hence,*NWAD NECTAR.2*

2. A very sweet and pleasant drink.*NWAD NECTAR.3*

NECTAREAN, *a.* Resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant.

The juice nectareous and the balmy dew.*NWAD NECTAREAN.2*

NACTAREOUS, *a.* Resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant.

The juice nectareous and the balmy dew.*NWAD NACTAREOUS.2*

NECTARED, *a.* Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

NECTARIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

Stamens inserted into the margin of a glandulous nectarial ring.*NWAD NECTARIAL.2*

NECTARIFEROUS, *a.* [L., to bear] Producing nectar or nomus; as a nectariferous glandule.

NECTARINE, *a.* Sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, *n.* A fruit, a variety of the peach with a smooth rind.

NECTARIZE, *v.t.* To sweeten.

NECTAROUS, *a.* Sweet as nectar.

NECTARY, *n.* In botany, the melliferous part of a vegetable,

peculiar to the flower. It usually makes a part of the corol, gut is sometimes distinct from it. Sometimes ti is in the form of a horn or spur; sometimes in that of a cup; whence it is called the honey cup.

NEDDER, *n.* An adder.

NEED, *n.* [to be in want. The primary sense is to press.]

1. Want; occasion for something; necessity; a state that requires supply or relief. It sometimes expresses urgent want; pressing exigency.*NWAD NEED.2*

What further need have we of witnesses? *Matthew 26:65*.*NWAD NEED.3*

2. Want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence.*NWAD NEED.4*

I know how to abound and to suffer need. *Philippians 4:12*.*NWAD NEED.5*

NEED, *v.t.* [to compel] To want; to lack; to require, as supply or relief.

They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. *Matthew 9:12*.*NWAD NEED.7*

NEED, *v.i.* To be wanted; to be necessary.

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that needs. [Not used.]*NWAD NEED.9*

Need is often used as an auxiliary, or at least without the personal termination.*NWAD NEED.10*

And the lender need not fear he shall be injured.*NWAD NEED.11*

NEEDED, *pp.* Wanted.

NEEDER, *n.* One that wants.

NEEDFUL, ***a.*** **Necessary, as supply or relief; requisite.**

All things needful for defense abound.*NWAD NEEDFUL.2*

NEEDFULLY, ***adv.*** **Necessarily.**

NEEDILY, ***adv.*** **[from needy] In want or poverty.**

NEEDINESS, ***n.*** **[from needy] Want; poverty; indigence.**

NEEDING, ***ppr.*** **Wanting; requiring, as supply or relief.**

NEEDLE, ***n.*** **[G. something sharp or pointed. It may be allied to nettle.]**

1. A small instrument of steel pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread; used in sewing and embroidery. Needles are also used by surgeons in sewing up wounds.*NWAD NEEDLE.2*

2. A small pointed piece of steel used in the mariners compass, which by its magnetic quality is attracted and directed to the pole, and thus enables navigators to steer their ships the course intended.*NWAD NEEDLE.3*

3. Any crystalized substance in the form of a needle.*NWAD NEEDLE.4*

Dipping needle, a magnetic needle that dips or inclines downwards.*NWAD NEEDLE.5*

NEEDLE, ***v.t.*** **To form crystals in the shape of a needle.**

NEEDLE, ***v.i.*** **To shoot in crystalization into the form of needles; as needled prisms.**

NEEDLE-FISH, ***n.*** **A fish of the genus Syngnathus. The middle of the body is hexangular. Also, the sea-urchin.**

NEEDLEFUL, ***n.*** **As much thread as is put at once in a needle.**

NEEDLE-MAKER, ***n.*** **One who manufactures needles.**

NEEDLER, ***n.*** **One who manufactures needles.**

NEEDLE-ORE, ***n.*** **Acicular bismuth glance.**

NEEDLE-SHELL, ***n.*** **The sea-urchin.**

NEEDLE-STONE, ***n.*** **A mineral of the zeolite family.**

NEEDLEWORK, ***n.*** **Work executed with a needle; or the business of a seamstress. It is used particularly for embroidery.**

NEEDLE-ZEOLITE, ***n.*** **A species of zeolite of a grayish white color.**

NEEDLESS, ***a.***

1. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite; as needless labor; needless expenses.*NWAD NEEDLESS.2*

2. Not wanting.*NWAD NEEDLESS.3*

NEEDLESSLY, ***adv.*** **Without necessity.**

NEEDLESSNESS, ***n.*** **Unnecessariness.**

NEEDMENT, ***n.*** **Something needed or wanted. [Not used.]**

NEEDS, ***adv.*** **Necessarily; indispensably; generally used with must.**

A trial at law must needs be innocent in itself.*NWAD NEEDS.2*

NEEDY, ***a.*** **Necessitous; indigent; very poor; distressed by want of the means of living.**

To relieve the needy and comfort the afflicted, are duties that fall in

our way every day.*NWAD NEEDY.2*

Spare the blushes of needy merit.*NWAD NEEDY.3*

NEER, a contraction of never.

NEESE, *v.i.* To sneeze [See *Sneeze*, which is formed on this word.]

NEESEWORT, *n.* A plant.

NEESING, *n.* A sneezing.

NEF, *n.* The nave of a church. [Not used. See *Nave*.]

NEFANDOUS, *a.* [L. Unlawful, or to utter.] Wicked in the extreme; abominable; atrociously sinful or villianous; detestably vile.

NEFARIOUSLY, *adv.* With extreme wickedness; abominably.

NEGATION, *n.* [L. The sense is to thrust, to stop or repel; for in Italian, negare is to deny, and annegare is to deny, and to drown, to stifle in water; to drown or inundate.]

1. Denial; a declaration that something is not; opposed to affirmation; as, the soul is not matter.*NWAD NEGATION.2*

2. In logic, description by denial, exclusion or exception.*NWAD NEGATION.3*

Negation is the absence of that which does not belong to the thing we are speaking of.*NWAD NEGATION.4*

3. Argument drawn from denial.*NWAD NEGATION.5*

It may be proved by way of negation, that they came not from Europe, as having no remainder of the arts, learning and civilities of it.*NWAD NEGATION.6*

NEGATIVE, ***a.***

1. Implying denial or negation; opposed to affirmative, as a negative proposition is that which denies. Matter is not spirit.*NWAD NEGATIVE.2*

2. Implying absence; opposed to positive.*NWAD NEGATIVE.3*

There is a negative way of denying Christ, when we do not acknowledge and confess him.*NWAD NEGATIVE.4*

3. Having the power of stopping or restraining. A negative voice in legislation is a voice or vote to prevent the passing of a law or decree.*NWAD NEGATIVE.5*

Negative sign, in algebra, the sign of subtraction, a sign which indicates that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted. It is opposed to positive ro affirmative; as ab-n.*NWAD NEGATIVE.6*

Negative electricity, according to Dr. Franklin, is a deficiency of the fluid in a substance, or less than the substance naturally contains.*NWAD NEGATIVE.7*

NEGATIVE, ***n.***

1. A proposition by which something is denied; as, matter has not the power of moving itself.*NWAD NEGATIVE.9*

2. A word that denies; as not, no.*NWAD NEGATIVE.10*

3. In legislation, the right or power of preventing the enaction of a law or decree. The governor has not a negative on the proceedings of the legislature, but each branch has a negative on the other.*NWAD NEGATIVE.11*

Negative pregnant, a negation of one thing, implying the affirmation of another.*NWAD NEGATIVE.12*

NEGATIVE, ***v.t.***

1. To disprove; to prove the contrary.*NWAD NEGATIVE.14*

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not negative the existence of miracles.*NWAD NEGATIVE.15*

2. To reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction. The senate negatived the bill.*NWAD NEGATIVE.16*

3. To resist a choice or what is proposed.*NWAD NEGATIVE.17*

NEGATIVELY, *adv.*

1. With or by denial; as, he answered negatively.*NWAD NEGATIVELY.2*

2. In the form of speech implying the absence of something; opposed to positively.*NWAD NEGATIVELY.3*

I shall show what this image of god in man is, negatively, by showing wherein it does not consist, and positively, by showing wherein it does consist.*NWAD NEGATIVELY.4*

3. Negatively charged or electrified. [See *Positively*.]*NWAD NEGATIVELY.5*

NEGATORY, *a.* That denies; belonging to negation. [Little used.]

NEGER, *n.* [L. niger] A black person; one of the African race.

NEGLECT, *v.t.* [G. To let, to leave, to suffer to pass. The sense of the latter words then is to leave behind, or permit to remain; I suspect the L. To be composed of the same prefix, as n is not radical in the latter. But of this I am not confident.]

1. To omit by carelessness or design; to forbear to do, use, employ, promote or attend to; as, to neglect duty or business; to neglect to pay honest debts; to neglect our interest or policy; to neglect the means in our power.*NWAD NEGLECT.2*

2. To omit to receive or embrace; to slight.*NWAD NEGLECT.3*

How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation? *Hebrews 2:3*.*NWAD NEGLECT.4*

3. To slight; not to notice; to forbear to treat with attention or respect. Among people of good breeding, strangers seldom complain of being neglected.*NWAD NEGLECT.5*

4. To postpone. [Not in use.]*NWAD NEGLECT.6*

NEGLECT, *n.*

1. Omission; forbearance to do any thing that can be done or that requires to be done. Neglect may be from carelessness or intention. The neglect of business is the cause of many failures, but neglect of economy is more frequent and more injurious.*NWAD NEGLECT.8*

2. Slight; omission of attention or civilities. Neglect of due notice and attention to strangers is characteristic of ill breeding.*NWAD NEGLECT.9*

3. Negligence; habitual want of regard.*NWAD NEGLECT.10*

Age breeds neglect in all.*NWAD NEGLECT.11*

4. State of being disregarded.*NWAD NEGLECT.12*

Rescue my poor remains from vile neglect.*NWAD NEGLECT.13*

NEGLECTED, *pp.* Omitted to be done; slighted; disregarded.

NEGLECTER, *n.* One that neglects.

NEGLECTFUL, *a.*

1. Heedless; careless; inattentive.*NWAD NEGLECTFUL.2*

2. Accustomed or apt to omit what may or ought to be done.*NWAD NEGLECTFUL.3*

3. Treating with neglect or slight.*NWAD NEGLECTFUL.4*

4. Indicating neglect, slight or indifference; as a neglectful countenance.*NWAD NEGLECTFUL.5*

NEGLECTFULLY, *adv.* With neglect; with heedless inattention; with careless indifference.

NEGLECTING, *ppr.* Omitting; passing by; forbearing to do; slighting; treating with indifference.

NEGLECTINGLY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly.

NEGLECTION, *n.* The state of being negligent. [Not used.]

NEGLECTIVE, *a.* Inattentive; regardless of. [Little used.]

NEGLIGEE, *n.* A kind of gown formerly worn.

NEGLIGENCE, *n.*

1. Neglect; omission to do; more generally,*NWAD NEGLIGENCE.2*

2. Habitual omission of that which ought to be done, or a habit of omitting to do things, either from carelessness or design. Negligence is usually the child of sloth or laziness, and the parent of disorders in business, often of poverty.*NWAD NEGLIGENCE.3*

NEGLIGENT, *a.*

1. Careless; heedless; apt or accustomed to omit what ought to be done; inattentive to business or necessary concerns. It is applied to a particular instance of neglect, or it denotes habitually careless or inattentive. *2 Chronicles 29:11*; *2 Peter 1:12*.*NWAD NEGLIGENT.2*

He that thinks he can afford to be negligent, is not far from being poor.*NWAD NEGLIGENT.3*

2. Regardless.*NWAD NEGLIGENT.4*

Be thou negligent of fame.*NWAD NEGLIGENT.5*

NEGLIGENTLY, *adv.*

1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness; as a person negligently dressed; a piece negligently written; a farm negligently cultivated.*NWAD NEGLIGENTLY.2*

2. With slight, disregard or inattention.*NWAD NEGLIGENTLY.3*

NEGOTIABILITY, *n.* The quality of being negotiable or transferable by indorsement.

NEGOTIABLE, *a.* [from negotiate] That may be transferred by assignment or indorsement; that may be passed from the owner to another person so as to vest the property in the assignee; as a negotiable note or bill or exchange.

NEGOTIANT, *n.* One who negotiates; a negotiator. [Not used.]

NEGOTIATE, *v.i.* [L. An errand, business; to go on errands, to negotiate.]

1. To transact business; to treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade, either in person or by a broker or substitute; as, to negotiate with a man for the purchase of goods or a farm.*NWAD NEGOTIATE.2*

2. To hold intercourse with another respecting a treaty, league or convention; to treat with respecting peace or commerce.*NWAD NEGOTIATE.3*

It is a crime for an embassador to betray his prince for whom he should negotiate.*NWAD NEGOTIATE.4*

NEGOTIATE, *v.t.*

1. To procure by mutual intercourse and agreement with another; as, to negotiate a loan of money.*NWAD NEGOTIATE.6*

Ship brokers and interpreters negotiate affreightments.*NWAD NEGOTIATE.7*

2. To procure, make or establish by mutual intercourse and agreement with others. Mr. Jay negotiated a treaty with the British ministry in 1794.*NWAD NEGOTIATE.8*

3. To sell; to pass; to transfer for a valuable consideration; as, to negotiate a bill of exchange.*NWAD NEGOTIATE.9*

The notes were not negotiated to them in the usual course of business or trade.*NWAD NEGOTIATE.10*

NEGOTIATED, *pp.* Procured or obtained by agreement with another; sold or transferred for a valuable consideration.

NEGOTIATING, *ppr.* Treating with; transacting business.

NEGOTIATION, *n.*

1. The act of negotiating; the transacting of business in traffick; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase.*NWAD NEGOTIATION.2*

2. The transaction of business between nations; the mutual intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like; as the negotiations at Ghent.*NWAD NEGOTIATION.3*

NEGOTIATOR, *n.* One that negotiates; one that treats with others either as principal or agent, in respect to purchase and sale, or public compacts.

NEGRESS, *n.* [See *Negro*.] A female of the black race of Africa.

NEGRO, *n.* [It is remarkable that our common people retain the exact Latin pronunciation of this word, neger.] A native or descendant of the black race of men in Africa. The word is never applied to the tawny or olive colored inhabitants of the northern coast of Africa, but to the more southern race of men who are quite black.

NEGUS, *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg and lemon juice; so called, it is said, from its first maker, Col.

Negus.

NEIF, *n.*

1. The neaf or fist. [Not used.]*NWAD NEIF.2*

2. A slave. [Not used.]*NWAD NEIF.3*

NEIGH, *v.i.* [signifies to jar or quarrel; a sharp noise.] To utter the voice of a horse, expressive of want or desire; to whinny.

NEIGH, *n.* na. The voice of a horse; a whinnying.

NEIGHBOR, NEGBOOR, *n.*

1. One who lives near another. In large towns, a neighbor is one who lives within a few doors. In the country, a neighbor may live at a greater distance; and in new settlements, where the people are thinly scattered over the country, a neighbor may be distant several miles. Such is the use of the word in the United States.*NWAD NEIGHBOR.2*

2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility.*NWAD NEIGHBOR.3*

3. An intimate; a confidant.*NWAD NEIGHBOR.4*

4. A fellow being. *Acts 7:27*.*NWAD NEIGHBOR.5*

5. One of the human race; any one that needs our help, or to whom we have an opportunity of doing good.*NWAD NEIGHBOR.6*

6. A country that is near.*NWAD NEIGHBOR.7*

NEIGHBOR, *v.t.*

1. To adjoin; to confine on or be near to.*NWAD NEIGHBOR.9*

These grow on the hills that neighbor the shore.*NWAD NEIGHBOR.10*

2. To acquaint with; to make near to or make familiar. [Not used.]*NWAD NEIGHBOR.11*

3. To neighbor it, in colloquial language, to cultivate friendly intercourse by mutual visits.*NWAD NEIGHBOR.12*

NEIGHBORHOOD, *n.*

1. A place near; vicinity; the adjoining district or any place not distant. He lives in my neighborhood.*NWAD NEIGHBORHOOD.2*

2. State of being near each other; as several states in a neighborhood.*NWAD NEIGHBORHOOD.3*

3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other. The fire alarmed all the neighborhood.*NWAD NEIGHBORHOOD.4*

NEIGHBORING, *a.* Living or being near; as the neighboring inhabitants; neighboring countries or nations.

NEIGHBORLINESS, *n.* State or quality of being neighborly.

NEIGHBORLY, *a.*

1. Becoming a neighbor; kind; civil.*NWAD NEIGHBORLY.2*

Judge if this be neighborly dealing.*NWAD NEIGHBORLY.3*

2. Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging frequent visits; social. Friend, you are not neighborly.*NWAD NEIGHBORLY.4*

NEIGHBORLY, *adv.* With social civility; as, to live neighborly.

NEIGHBORSHIP, *n.* State of being neighbors. [Not in use.]

NEITHER, *n.* [Compound pronoun, pronominal adjective, or a substitute, and not either, or not other. Not either; not the one nor the other.]

1. It refers to individual things or persons; as, which road shall I

take? Neither, take neither road. The upright judge inclines to neither party. It is used as a substitute; as, the upright judge inclines to neither of the parties.*NWAD NEITHER.2*

He neither loves Nor either cares for him.*NWAD NEITHER.3*

2. It refers to a sentence; as, ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it. That is, ye shall not eat, not either or other shall ye touch it; ye shall not eat, nor shall ye do the other thing here mentioned, that is, touch it. *Genesis 3:3*.*NWAD NEITHER.4*

Fight neither with small nor great, save only with the king; that is, fight not, either with small or great. *1 Kings 22:31*.*NWAD NEITHER.5*

Neither, in the first part of a negative sentence, is followed by nor, in the subsequent part. It is neither the one nor the other. But or would be most proper, for the negative in neither, applies to both parts of the sentence. It is often used in the last member of a negative sentence instead of nor, as in the passage above cited. Ye shall not eat it, neither shall ye touch it. Here neither is improperly used for nor, for not in the first clause refers only to that clause, and the second negative refers only to the second clause. Ye shall not eat it, nor shall ye touch it. In the sentences above, neither is considered to be a conjunction or connecting word, though in fact it is a pronoun or representative of a clause of a sentence.*NWAD NEITHER.6*

3. Neither primarily refers to two; not either of two. But by usage it is applicable to any number, referring to individuals separately considered. Five or ten persons being charged with a misdemeanor or riot, each may say, neither of us was present.*NWAD NEITHER.7*

4. Neither sometimes closes a sentence in a peculiar manner, thus, men come not to the knowledge of ideas thought to be innate, till they come to the use of reason; not then neither. That is not either when they come to the use of reason, or before. Formerly, in English, as in Greek and French, two negatives were used for one negation. But in such phrases as that above, good speakers now use either; nor then either.*NWAD NEITHER.8*

NEM. CON. For nemine contradicente. No one contradicting or opposing, that is, unanimously; without opposition.

NEMOLITE, *n.* An arborized stone.

NEMORAL, *a.* Pertaining to a wood or grove.

NEMOROUS, *a.* Woody.

NEMPNE, *v.t.* To call.

NENIA, *n.* A funeral song; an elegy.

NENUPHAR, *n.* The water lily or water rose, a species of Nymphaea.

NEODAMODE, *n.* In ancient Greece, a person newly admitted to citizenship.

NEOLOGIC, *a.* Pertaining to neology; employing new words.

NEOLOGICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to neology; employing new words.**

NEOLOGISM, ***n.*** **A new word or expression.**

NEOLOGIST, ***n.*** **One who introduces new words into a language. Lavoisier has been a successful neologist.**

NEOLOGY, ***n.*** **The introduction of a new word or of new words into a language. The present nomenclature of chimistry is a remarkable instance of neology.**

NEONOMIAN, ***n.*** **One who advocates new laws, or desires Gods law to be altered.**

NEOPHYTE, ***n.***

1. A new convert or proselyte; a name given by the early Christians to such heathens as had recently embraced the Christian faith, and were considered as regenerated by baptism.*NWAD NEOPHYTE.2*

2. A novice; one newly admitted to the order of priest.*NWAD NEOPHYTE.3*

3. A tyro; a beginner in learning.*NWAD NEOPHYTE.4*

NEOTERIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. Young, from new] New; recent in origin; modern.**

NEOTERICAL, ***a.*** **[Gr. Young, from new] New; recent in origin; modern.**

NEOTERIC, ***n.*** **One of modern times.**

NEP, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Nepeta; catmint.**

NEPENTHE, ***n.*** **[Gr. not, and grief.] A drug or medicine that drives away pain and grief. [Little used.]**

NEPHELIN, *n.* [Gr. A cloud] A mineral found mixed with other substances, primitive or volcanic, in small masses or veins, granolamellar and in hexahedral crystals. It is white or yellow.

NEPHELINE, *n.* [Gr. A cloud] A mineral found mixed with other substances, primitive or volcanic, in small masses or veins, granolamellar and in hexahedral crystals. It is white or yellow.

NEPHEW, *n.*

1. The son of a brother or sister.*NWAD NEPHEW.2*

2. A grandson; also a descendant. [Not much used.]*NWAD NEPHEW.3*

NEPHRITE, *n.* A mineral, a subspecies of jade, of a leek green color, massive and in rolled pieces. It occurs in granite and gnesis, and is remarkable for its hardness and tenacity. It was formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, but is now cut into handles of sabers and daggers.

NEPHRITIC, *a.* [Gr. From the kidneys.]

1. Pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine; as a nephritic disease.*NWAD NEPHRITIC.2*

2. Affected with the stone or gravel; as a nephritic patient.*NWAD NEPHRITIC.3*

3. Relieving or curing the stone or gravel, or disorders of the kidneys in general; as a nephritic medicine.*NWAD NEPHRITIC.4*

Nephritic stone, a stone of the silicious kind, called jade.*NWAD NEPHRITIC.5*

Nephritic wood, a species of compact wood of a fine grain, brought from New Spain, which gives a blue color to spirit of wine and to water; which color is changed to yellow by acids, and again to blue by alkalies.*NWAD NEPHRITIC.6*

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NEPHRITIC, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidneys, particularly the gravel or stone in the bladder.

NEPHRITIS, *n.* In medicine, an inflammation of the kidneys.

NEPHROTOMY, *n.* [Gr. A kidney, to cut] In surgery, the operation of extracting a stone from the kidney.

NEPOTISM, *n.* [from nephew]

1. Fondness for nephews.*NWAD NEPOTISM.2*

2. Undue attachment to relations; favoritism shown to nephews and other relations.*NWAD NEPOTISM.3*

NEPTUNIAN, *a.* [the fabled deity of the ocean.]

1. Pertaining to the ocean or sea.*NWAD NEPTUNIAN.2*

2. Formed by water or aqueous solution; as Neptunian rocks.*NWAD*

NEPTUNIAN, *n.* One who adopts the theory that the whole earth was once covered with water, or rather that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution; opposed to the Plutonic theory.

NEPTUNIST, *n.* One who adopts the theory that the whole earth was once covered with water, or rather that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution; opposed to the Plutonic theory.

NEREID, *n.* In mythology, a sea nymph. In ancient monuments, the Nereids are represented as riding on sea horses, sometimes with the human form entire, and sometimes with the tail of a fish. They were the daughters of Nereus, and constantly attended Neptune.

NERFLING, *n.* A fresh water fish of Germany, of the lether-mouthed kind, and apparently a variety of rudd.

NERITE, *n.* A genus of univalvular shells.

NERITITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Nerita.

NERVE, *n.*

1. An organ of sensation and motion in animals. The nerves are prolongations of the medullary substance of the brain, which ramify and extend to every part of the body.*NWAD NERVE.2*

2. A sinew or tendon.*NWAD NERVE.3*

3. Strength; firmness of body; as a man of nerve.*NWAD NERVE.4*

4. Fortitude; firmness of mind; courage.*NWAD NERVE.5*

5. Strength; force; authority; as the nerves of discipline.*NWAD NERVE.6*

NERVE, *v.t.* To give strength or vigor; to arm with force; as, fear nerved his

arm.

NERVED, *pp.*

1. Armed with strength.*NWAD NERVED.2*

2. In botany, having vessels simple and unbranched, extending from the base towards the tip; as a nerved leaf.*NWAD NERVED.3*

NERVELESS, *a.* Destitute of strength; weak.

NERVINE, *a.* That has the quality of relieving in disorders of the nerves.

NERVINE, *n.* A medicine that affords relief from disorders of the nerves.

NERVOUS, *a.*

1. Strong; vigorous; as a nervous arm.*NWAD NERVOUS.2*

2. Pertaining to the nerves; seated in or affecting the nerves; as a nervous disease or fever.*NWAD NERVOUS.3*

3. Having the nerves affected; hypochondriac; a colloquial use of the word.*NWAD NERVOUS.4*

4. Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; characterized by strength in sentiment or style; as a nervous historian.*NWAD NERVOUS.5*

NERVOUS, *a.* In botany [See *Nerved*, No. 2]

NERVOSE, *a.* In botany [See *Nerved*, No. 2]

NERVOUSLY, *adv.* With strength or vigor.

NERVOUSNESS, *n.*

1. Strength; force; vigor.*NWAD NERVOUSNESS.2*

2. The state of being composed of nerves.*NWAD NERVOUSNESS.3*

NERVY, *a.* Strong; vigorous.

NESCIENCE, *n.* Want of knowledge; ignorance.

NESH, *a.* Soft; tender; nice. [Not used.]

NESS, a termination of appellatives, denotes state or quality, as in goodness, greatness.

NEST, *n.*

1. The place or bed formed or used by a bird for incubation or the mansion of her young, until they are able to fly. The word is used also for the bed in which certain insects deposit their eggs.*NWAD NEST.2*

2. Any place where irrational animals are produced.*NWAD NEST.3*

3. An abode; a place of residence; a receptacle of numbers, or the collection itself; usually in an ill sense; as a nest of rogues.*NWAD NEST.4*

4. A warm close place of abode; generally in contempt.*NWAD NEST.5*

5. A number of boxes, cases or the like, inserted in each other.*NWAD NEST.6*

NEST, *v.i.* To build and occupy a nest.

The king of birds nested with its leaves.*NWAD NEST.8*

NESTEGG, *n.* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it.

NESTLE, *v.i.*

1. To settle; to harbor; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.*NWAD NESTLE.2*

The king-fisher nestles in hollow banks.*NWAD NESTLE.3*

Their purpose was to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and their nestle till succors came.*NWAD NESTLE.4*

2. To move about in ones seat, like a bird when forming her nest; as, a child nestles.*NWAD NESTLE.5*

NESTLE, *v.t.*

1. To house, as in a nest.*NWAD NESTLE.7*

2. To cherish, as a bird her young.*NWAD NESTLE.8*

NESTLING, *n.*

1. A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.*NWAD NESTLING.2*

2. A nest.*NWAD NESTLING.3*

NESTLING, *a.* Newly hatched; being yet in the nest.

NESTORIAN, *n.* A follower of Nestorius, a heretic of the fifth century, who taught that Christ was divided into two persons.

NET, *n.*

1. An instrument for catching fish and fowls, or wild beasts, formed with twine or thread interwoven with meshes.*NWAD NET.2*

2. A cunning device; a snare. *Micah 7:2*.*NWAD NET.3*

3. Inextricable difficulty. *Job 18:8*.*NWAD NET.4*

4. Severe afflictions. *Job 19:6*.*NWAD NET.5*

NET, *v.t.* To make a net or net-work; to knot.

NET, *a.* [See *Neat*.]

1. Neat; pure; unadulterated.*NWAD NET.8*

2. Being without flaw or spot.*NWAD NET.9*

3. Being beyond all charges or outlay; as net profits.*NWAD NET.10*

4. Being clear of all tare and tret, or all deductions; as net weight. It is sometimes written nett, but improperly. Net is properly a mercantile appropriation of neat.*NWAD NET.11*

NET, *v.t.* To produce clear profit.

NETHER, *a.* [This word is of the comparative degree; the positive occurs only in composition, as in beneath. It is used only in implied comparison, as in the nether part, the nether millstone; but we never say, one part is nether than another. It is not much used.]

1. Lower; lying or being beneath or in the lower part; opposed to upper; as the nether millstone.*NWAD NETHER.2*

Distorted all my nether shape thus grew transformd.*NWAD NETHER.3*

2. In a lower place.*NWAD NETHER.4*

Twixt upper, nether and surrounding fires.*NWAD NETHER.5*

3. Belonging to the regions below.*NWAD NETHER.6*

NETHERMOST, *a.* Lowest; as the nethermost hell; the nethermost abyss.

NETTING, *n.*

1. A piece of network.*NWAD NETTING.2*

2. A complication of ropes fastened across each other, to be stretched along the upper part of a ships quarter to contain hammocks. Netting is also employed to hammocks. Netting is also employed to hold the fore and main-top-mast sails when stowed. Netting is also extended along a ships gunwale in engagements, to prevent the enemy from boarding.*NWAD NETTING.3*

NETTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Urtica, whose prickles fret the skin and occasion very painful sensations.

And near the noisome nettle blooms the rose.*NWAD NETTLE.2*

NETTLE, *v.t.* To fret or sting; to irritate or vex; to excite sensations of displeasure or uneasiness, not amounting to wrath or violent anger.

The princes were nettled at the scandal of this affront.*NWAD NETTLE.4*

NETTLED, *pp.* Fretted; irritated.

NETTLER, *n.* One that provokes, stings or irritates.

NETTLE-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Celtis whose leaves are deeply serrated, and end in a sharp point.

NETTLING, *ppr.* Irritating; vexing.

NET-WORK, *n.* A complication of threads, twine or cords united at certain distances, forming meshes, interstices or open space between the knots or intersections; reticulated or decussated work.

NEUROLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Neurology*.] Pertaining to neurolgy, or to a description of the nerves of animals.

NEUROLOGIST, *n.* One who describes the nerves of animals.

NEUROLOGY, *n.* [Gr. A nerve, and discourse.] A description of the nerves of animal bodies, or the doctrine of the nerves.

NEUROPTER, ***n.*** **[Gr., a nerve, and a wing.] The neuropters are an order of insects having four membranous, transparent, naked wings, reticulated with veins.**

NEUROPTERA, ***n.*** **[Gr., a nerve, and a wing.] The neuropters are an order of insects having four membranous, transparent, naked wings, reticulated with veins.**

NEUROPTERAL, ***a.*** **Belonging to the order of neuropters.**

NEUROSPAST, ***n.*** **[Gr. To draw with strings.] A puppet; a little figure put in motion.**

NEUROTIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. A nerve.] Useful in disorders of the nerves.**

NEUROTIC, ***n.*** **A medicine useful in the disorders of the nerves.**

NEUROTOMICAL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Neurotomy*****.] Pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of the nerves.**

NEUROTOMIST, ***n.*** **One who dissects the nerves.**

NEUROTOMY, ***n.*** **[Gr. A nerve, and to cut.]**

1. The dissection of a nerve.*NWAD NEUROTOMY.2*

2. The art or practice of dissecting the nerves.*NWAD NEUROTOMY.3*

NEUTER, ***a.*** **[L. not either.]**

1. Not adhering to either party; taking no part with either side, either when persons are contending, or questions are discussed. It may be synonymous with indifferent, or it may not. The United States remained neuter during the French Revolution, but very few of the people were indifferent as to the success of the parties engaged. A man may be neuter from feeling, and he is then indifferent; but he may be neuter in fact, when he is not in feeling or principle. A judge should be perfectly neuter in feeling, that he may decide with

impartiality.*NWAD NEUTER.2*

2. In grammar, of neither gender; an epithet given to nouns that are neither masculine nor feminine; primarily to nouns which express neither sex.*NWAD NEUTER.3*

NEUTER, ***n.***

1. A person that takes no part in a contest between two or more individuals or nations; a person who is either indifferent to the cause, or forbears to interfere.*NWAD NEUTER.5*

2. A animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation. The working bees are neuters.*NWAD NEUTER.6*

Neuter verb, in grammar, a verb which expresses an action or state limited to the subject, and which is not followed by an object; as, I go; I sit; I am; I run; I walk. It is better denominated intransitive.*NWAD NEUTER.7*

NEUTRAL, ***a.*** **[L. From neuter.]**

1. Not engaged on either side; not taking an active part with either of contending parties. It is policy for a nation to be neutral when other nations are at war. Belligerents often obtain supplies from neutral states.*NWAD NEUTRAL.2*

2. Indifferent; having no bias in favor of either side or party.*NWAD NEUTRAL.3*

3. Indifferent; neither very good nor bad.*NWAD NEUTRAL.4*

Some things good, and some things ill do seem, And neutral some in her fantastic eye.*NWAD NEUTRAL.5*

Neutral salt, in chimistry, a salt or body composed of two primitive saline substances in combination, and possessing the character neither of an acid or alkaline salt; or a combination of an acid with any substance which destroys its acidity; any salt saturated with an alkali, an earth or a metal. But it is more usual to denominate neutral, a salt which is united with an alkaline substance, and to cal

the others earthy or metallic.*NWAD NEUTRAL.6*

NEUTRAL, *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.

The neutral, as far as his commerce extends, becomes a party in the war.*NWAD NEUTRAL.8*

NEUTRALIST, *n.* A neutral. [Little used.]

NEUTRALITY, *n.*

1. The state of being unengaged in disputes or contests between others; the state of taking no part on either side. States often arm to maintain their neutrality.*NWAD NEUTRALITY.2*

2. A state of indifference in feeling or principle.*NWAD NEUTRALITY.3*

3. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor evil. [Little used.]*NWAD NEUTRALITY.4*

4. A combination of neutral powers or states; as the armed neutrality.*NWAD NEUTRALITY.5*

NEUTRALIZATION, *n.* [from neutralize.]

1. The act of neutralizing or destroying the peculiar properties of a body by combination with another body or substance.*NWAD NEUTRALIZATION.2*

2. The act of reducing to a state of indifference or neutrality.*NWAD NEUTRALIZATION.3*

NEUTRALIZE, *v.t.*

1. To render neutral; to reduce to a state of indifference between different parties or opinions.*NWAD NEUTRALIZE.2*

2. In chimistry, to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the

peculiar properties of a body by combining it with a different substance. Thus to neutralize acids and alkalies, is to combine them in such proportions that the compound will no exhibit the qualities of either. This is called a neutral salt.*NWAD NEUTRALIZE.3*

3. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of parties or other things, or reduce them to a state of indifference or inactivity; as, to neutralize parties in government; to neutralize opposition.*NWAD NEUTRALIZE.4*

The benefits of universities- neutralized by moral evils.*NWAD NEUTRALIZE.5*

A cloud of counter citations that neutralize each other.*NWAD NEUTRALIZE.6*

NEUTRALIZED, *pp.* Reduced to neutrality or indifference.

NEUTRALIZER, *n.* That which neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises or renders inert the peculiar properties of a body. The base of a salt is its neutralizer.

NEUTRALIZING, *ppr.* Destroying or rendering inert the peculiar properties of a substance; reducing to indifference or inactivity.

NEUTRALLY, *adv.* Without taking part with either side; indifferently.

NEVER, *adv.*

1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time. It refers to the past or the future. This man was never at Calcutta; he will never be there.*NWAD NEVER.2*

2. It has a particular use in the following sentences.*NWAD NEVER.3*

Ask me never so much dower and gift. *Genesis 34:12*.*NWAD*

NEVER.4

Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming never so wisely. *Psalm 58:5*.*NWAD NEVER.5*

A fear of battery-though never so well grounded, is no duress.*NWAD NEVER.6*

This is a genuine English use of never, found in our Saxon authors, and it ought to be retained. Ask me so much dower as never was done; that is, dower to any extent. The practice of using ever in such phrases, is corrupt. It not only destroys the force but the propriety of the phrase.*NWAD NEVER.7*

3. In no degree; not.*NWAD NEVER.8*

Whoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head and yet see never the worse.*NWAD NEVER.9*

4. It is used for not. He answered him never a word; that is, not ever. This use is not common.*NWAD NEVER.10*

5. It is much used in composition; as in never-ending, never-failing, never-dying, never-ceasing, never-fading; but in all such compounds, never retains its true meaning.*NWAD NEVER.11*

NEVERTHELESS, ***adv.*** **Not the less; notwithstanding; that is, in opposition to any thing, or without regarding it. It rained, nevertheless, we proceeded on our journey; we did not the less proceed on our journey; we proceeded in opposition to the rain, without regarding it, or without being prevented.**

NEW, ***a.***

1. Lately made, invented, produced or come into being; that has existed a short time only; recent in origin; novel; opposed to old, and used of things; as a new coat; a new house; a new book; a new fashion; a new theory; the new chimistry; a new discovery.*NWAD NEW.2*

2. Lately introduced to our knowledge; not before known; recently

discovered; as a new metal; a new species of animals or plants found in foreign countries; the new continent.*NWAD NEW.3*

3. Modern; not ancient.*NWAD NEW.4*

4. Recently produced by change; as a new life.*NWAD NEW.5*

Put on the new man. *Ephesians 4:24*.*NWAD NEW.6*

5. Not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed.*NWAD NEW.7*

Heretics and such as instill their poison into new minds.*NWAD NEW.8*

New to the plough, unpracticed in the trace.*NWAD NEW.9*

6. Renovated; repaired so as to recover the first state.*NWAD NEW.10*

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat and almost new.*NWAD NEW.11*

7. Fresh after any event.*NWAD NEW.12*

New from her sickness to that northern air.*NWAD NEW.13*

8. Not of ancient extraction or a family of ancient distinction.*NWAD NEW.14*

By superior capacity and extensive knowledge, a new man often mounts to favor.*NWAD NEW.15*

9. Not before used; strange; unknown.*NWAD NEW.16*

They shall speak with new tongues. *Mark 16:17*.*NWAD NEW.17*

10. Recently commenced; as the new year.*NWAD NEW.18*

11. Having passed the change or conjunction with the sun; as the new moon.*NWAD NEW.19*

12. Not cleared and cultivated, or lately cleared; as new land.*NWAD*

NEW.20

13. That has lately appeared for the first time; as a new star.*NWAD NEW.21*

New is much used in composition to qualify other words, and always bears its true sense of late, recent, novel, fresh; as in new-born, new-made, new-grown, new-formed, new-found. In this use, new may be considered as adverbial, or as a part of the compound.*NWAD NEW.22*

NEW, *v.t.* To make new. [Not used.]

NEWEL, *n.* In architecture, the upright post about which are formed winding stairs, or a cylinder of stone formed by the end of the steps of the winding stairs.

2. Novelty. [Not used.]*NWAD NEWEL.2*

NEW-FANGLED, *a.* [new and fangle.] New made; formed with the affectation of novelty; in contempt.

New-fangled devices.*NWAD NEW-FANGLED.2*

NEW-FANGLEDNESS, *n.* Vain or affected fashion or form.

NEW-FASHIONED, *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

NEWING, *n.* Yeast or barm.

NEWISH, *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new.

NEWLY, *adv.*

1. Lately; freshly; recently.*NWAD NEWLY.2*

He rubbd it oer with newly gathered mint.*NWAD NEWLY.3*

2. With a new form, different from the former.*NWAD NEWLY.4*

And the refined mind doth newly fashion Into a fairer form.*NWAD NEWLY.5*

3. In a manner not existing before.*NWAD NEWLY.6*

NEW-MODEL, *v.t.* To give a new form to.

NEW-MODELED, *a.* Formed after a new model.

NEW-MODELING, *ppr.* Giving a new form to.

NEWNESS, *n.*

1. Lateness of origin; recentness; state of being lately invented or produced; as the newness of a dress; the newness of a system.*NWAD NEWNESS.2*

2. Novelty; the state of being first known or introduced. The newness of the scene was very gratifying.*NWAD NEWNESS.3*

3. Innovation; recent change.*NWAD NEWNESS.4*

And happy newness that intends old right.*NWAD NEWNESS.5*

4. Want of practice or familiarity.*NWAD NEWNESS.6*

His newness shamed most of the others long exercise.*NWAD NEWNESS.7*

5. Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration.*NWAD NEWNESS.8*

Even so we also should walk in newness of life. *Romans 6:4*.*NWAD NEWNESS.9*

NEWS, *n.* [From new; This word has a plural form, but is almost always united with a verb in the singular.]

1. Recent account; fresh information of something that has lately

taken place at a distance, or of something before unknown; tidings. We have news from Constantinople. News has just arrived. This news is favorable.*NWAD NEWS.2*

Evil news rides fast, while good news baits.*NWAD NEWS.3*

It is no news for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich.*NWAD NEWS.4*

2. A newspaper.*NWAD NEWS.5*

NEWS-MONGER, *n.* One that deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news.

NEWSPAPER, *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed for conveying news; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, proceedings of legislative bodies, public documents and the like.

NEWT, *n.* A small lizard; an eft.

NEWTONIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or discovered by him; as the Newtonian philosophy or system.

NEWTONIAN, *n.* A follower of Newton in philosophy.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFT, *n.* A present made on the first day of the year.

NEXT, *a.*

1. Nearest in place; that has no object intervening between it and some other; immediately preceding, or preceding in order. We say, the next person before or after another.*NWAD NEXT.2*

Her princely guest was next her side, in order sat the rest.*NWAD NEXT.3*

2. Nearest in time; as the next day or hour; the next day before or after Easter.*NWAD NEXT.4*

3. Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right or relation; as, one man is next to another in excellence; one is next in kindred; one is next in rank or dignity. Assign the property to nim who has the next claim.*NWAD NEXT.5*

NEXT, *adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding. It is not material who follows next.

NIAS, for an eyas, a young hawk.

NIB, *n.*

1. The bill or beak of a fowl.*NWAD NIB.2*

2. The point of any thing, particularly of a pen.*NWAD NIB.3*

NIBBED, *a.* Having a nib or point.

NIBBLE, *v.t.* [from nib.]

1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly or in small bits. So sheep are said to nibble the grass.*NWAD NIBBLE.2*

2. To bite, as a fish does the bait; to carp at; just to catch by biting.*NWAD NIBBLE.3*

NIBBLE, *v.i.*

1. To bite at; as, fishes nibble at the bait.*NWAD NIBBLE.5*

2. To carp at; to find fault; to censure little faults.*NWAD NIBBLE.6*

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly nibbles at a single passage.*NWAD NIBBLE.7*

NIBBLE, *n.* A little bite, or seizing to bite.

NIBBLER, *n.* One that bites a little at a time; a carper.

NIBBLING, *ppr.* Biting in small bits; carping.

NICE, *a.* [G. To eat dainties or sweetmeats]

1. Properly, soft; whence, delicate; tender; dainty; sweet or very pleasant to the taste; as a nice bit; nice food.*NWAD NICE.2*

2. Delicate; fine; applied to texture, composition or color; as cloth of a nice texture; nice tints of color.*NWAD NICE.3*

3. Accurate; exact; precise; as nice proportions; nice symmetry; nice workmanship; nice rules.*NWAD NICE.4*

4. Requiring scrupulous exactness; as a nice point.*NWAD NICE.5*

5. Perceiving the smallest difference; distinguishing accurately and minutely by perception; as a person of nice taste; hence,*NWAD NICE.6*

6. Perceiving accurately the smallest faults, errors or irregularities; distinguishing and judging with exactness; as a nice judge of a subject; nice discernment.*NWAD NICE.7*

Our author happy in a judge so nice.*NWAD NICE.8*

7. Over scrupulous or exact.*NWAD NICE.9*

Curious, not knowing; not exact, but nice.*NWAD NICE.10*

8. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious.*NWAD NICE.11*

The letter was not nice, but full of charge of dear import.*NWAD NICE.12*

Dear love, continue nice and chaste.*NWAD NICE.13*

9. Fastidious; squeamish.*NWAD NICE.14*

And to taste, think not I shall be nice.*NWAD NICE.15*

10. Delicate; easily injured.*NWAD NICE.16*

How nice the reputation of the maid!*NWAD NICE.17*

11. Refined; as nice and subtle happiness.*NWAD NICE.18*

12. Having lucky hits. [Not used.]*NWAD NICE.19*

13. Weak; foolish; effeminate.*NWAD NICE.20*

14. Trivial; unimportant.*NWAD NICE.21*

To make nice, to be scrupulous.*NWAD NICE.22*

NICELY, ***adv.***

1. With delicate perception; as, to be nicely sensible.*NWAD NICELY.2*

2. Accurately; exactly; with exact order or proportion; as the parts of a machine or building nicely adjusted; a shape nicely proportioned; a dress nicely fitted tot he body; the ingredients of a medicine nicely proportioned and mixed.*NWAD NICELY.3*

3. In colloquial language, well; cleverly; dextrously; handsomely; in the best manner; as, a feat is nicely done.*NWAD NICELY.4*

NICENE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor. The Nicene creed, was a summary of Christian faith composed by the council of Nice against Arianism, A.D. 325, altered and confirmed by the council of Constantinople, A.D. 381.**

NICENESS, ***n.***

1. Delicacy of perception; the quality of perceiving small differences; as niceness of taste.*NWAD NICENESS.2*

2. Extreme delicacy; excess of scrupulousness or exactness.*NWAD NICENESS.3*

Unlike the niceness of our modern dames.*NWAD NICENESS.4*

3. Accuracy; minute exactness; as niceness of work; niceness of texture or proportion.*NWAD NICENESS.5*

Wheres now the labored niceness in thy dress?*NWAD NICENESS.6*

NICETY, *n.*

1. Niceness; delicacy of perception.*NWAD NICETY.2*

2. Excess of delicacy; fastidiousness; squeamishness.*NWAD NICETY.3*

So love doth lothe disdainful nicety.*NWAD NICETY.4*

3. Minute difference; as the niceties of words.*NWAD NICETY.5*

4. Minuteness of observation or discrimination; precision. The connoisseur judges of the beauties of a painting with great nicety.*NWAD NICETY.6*

5. Delicate management; exactness in treatment.*NWAD NICETY.7*

Love such nicety requires. One blast will put out all his fires.*NWAD NICETY.8*

6. Niceties, in the plural, delicacies for food; dainties.*NWAD NICETY.9*

NICH, *n.* A cavity, hollow, or recess within the thickness of a wall, for a statue or bust.

NICHE, *n.* A cavity, hollow, or recess within the thickness of a wall, for a statue or bust.

NICK, *n.* In the northern mythology, an evil spirit of the saters; hence the modern vulgar phrase, Old Nick, the evil one.

NICK, *n.* [G. The nape; a continual nodding. The word seems to signify a point, from shooting forward.]

1. The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical time.*NWAD NICK.3*

2. [G. knick, a flaw.] A notch or score for keeping an account; a reckoning.*NWAD NICK.4*

3. A winning throw.*NWAD NICK.5*

NICK, *v.t.*

1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by a slight artifice used at the lucky time.*NWAD NICK.7*

The just reason of doing things must be nicked, and all accidents improved.*NWAD NICK.8*

2. To cut in nicks or notches. [See *Notch*.]*NWAD NICK.9*

3. To suit, as lattices cut in nicks.*NWAD NICK.10*

4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn.*NWAD NICK.11*

NICK, *v.t.* [G. knicken, to flaw.] To notch or make an incision in a horses tail, to make him carry it higher.

NICKAR-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Guilandina, which grows in the western parts of the United States, and bears a nut of the size of a pignut.

NICKEL, *n.* A metal of a white or reddish white color, of great hardness, very difficult to be purified, always magnetic, and when perfectly pure, malleable. It is generally obtained from its sulphuret.

NICKELIC, *a.* The nickelic acid is a saturated combination of nickel and oxygen.

NICKER, *n.* One who watches for opportunities to pilfer or practice knavery.

NICKNAME, ***n.*** **[G. To banter. Signifies to surname, to call by a name of reproach.] A name given in contempt, derision or reproach; an opprobrious appellation.**

NICKNAME, ***v.t.*** **To give a name of reproach; to call by an opprobrious appellation.**

You nickname virtue vice.*NWAD NICKNAME.3*

NICKNAMED, ***pp.*** **Named in derision.**

NICKNAMING, ***ppr.*** **Calling by a name in contempt or derision.**

NICOLAITAN, ***n.*** **One of a sect in the ancient Christian church, so named from Nicolas, a deacon of the church of Jerusalem. They held that all married women should be common to prevent jealousy. They are not charged with erroneous opinions respecting God, but with licentious practices.** ***Revelation 2:6, 15*****.**

NICOTIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or denoting tobacco; and as a noun, tobacco; so called from Nicot, who first introduced it into France, A.D. 1560.**

NICOTIN, ***n.*** **The peculiar principle in the leaves of tobacco; a colorless substance of an acrid taste. It is precipitated from its solution by the tincture of nutgalls.**

NICTATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. to wink.] To wink.**

NICTATING, ***ppr.*** **or** ***a.*** **Winking. The nictitating membrane is a thin membrane that covers and protects the eyes of some animals, without entirely obstructing the sight.**

NICTITATING, ***ppr.*** **or** ***a.*** **Winking. The nictitating membrane is a thin membrane that covers and protects the eyes of some animals, without entirely obstructing the sight.**

NICTATION, ***n.*** **The act of winking.**

NIDE, ***n.*** **[L. A nest.] A brood; as a nide of pheasants.**

NIDGET, ***n.*** **A dastard. [Not in use.]**

NIDIFICATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. A nest.] To make a nest.**

NIDIFICATION, ***n.*** **The act or operation of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young in the nest.**

NIDING, ***n.*** **A despicable coward; a dastard.**

NIDOR, ***n.*** **Scent, savor.**

NIDOROSITY, ***n.*** **Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat.**

NIDOROUS, ***a.*** **Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat.**

NIDULANT, ***a.*** **[L. Nest.] In botany, nestling; lying loose in pulp or cotton, within a berry or pericarp.**

NIDULATION, ***n.*** **The time of remaining in the nest; as of a bird.**

NIDUS, ***n.*** **[L.] A nest; a repository for the eggs of birds, insects, etc.**

NIECE, ***n.*** **The daughter of a brother or sister.**

NIFLE, ***n.*** **A trifle.**

NIGGARD, ***n.*** **[straight, narrow; to haggle, to be sordidly parsimonious; exhibiting analogies similar to those of wretch, wreck and haggle.] A miser; a person meanly close and covetous; a sordid wretch who saves every cent, or spends grudgingly.**

Serve him as a grudging master, As a penurious niggard of his wealth.*NWAD NIGGARD.2*

Be niggards of advice on no pretense.*NWAD NIGGARD.3*

NIGGARD, *a.*

1. Miserly; meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious.*NWAD NIGGARD.5*

2. Sparing; wary.*NWAD NIGGARD.6*

Most free of question, but to our demands Niggard in his reply.*NWAD NIGGARD.7*

NIGGARD, *v.t.* To stint; to supply sparingly. [Little used.]

NIGGARDISE, *n.* Niggardliness. [Not in use.]

NIGGARDISH, *a.* Somewhat covetous or niggardly.

NIGGARDLINESS, *n.* Mean covetousness; sordid parsimony; extreme avarice manifested in sparing expense.

Niggardliness is not good husbandry.*NWAD NIGGARDLINESS.2*

NIGGARDLY, *a.*

1. Meanly covetous or avaricious; sordidly parsimonious; extremely sparing of expense.*NWAD NIGGARDLY.2*

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be niggardly.*NWAD NIGGARDLY.3*

2. Sparing; wary; cautiously avoiding profusion.*NWAD NIGGARDLY.4*

NIGGARDLY, *adv.* Sparingly; with cautious parsimony.

NIGGARDNESS, *n.* Niggardliness. [Not used.]

NIGGARDY, *n.* Niggardliness. [Not used.]

NIGGLE, *v.t.* and *i.* To mock; to trifle with. [Not in use.]

NIGH, *a.* [G. A preposition signifying to, on or after, that is, approaching, pressing on, making towards; strait, narrow.]

1. Near; not distant or remote in place or time.*NWAD NIGH.2*

The loud tumult shows the battle nigh.*NWAD NIGH.3*

When the fig-tree putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is nigh.*NWAD NIGH.4*

2. Closely allied by blood; as a nigh kinsman.*NWAD NIGH.5*

3. Easy to be obtained or learnt; of easy access.*NWAD NIGH.6*

The word is very nigh unto thee. *Deuteronomy 30:14*.*NWAD NIGH.7*

4. Ready to support, to forgive, or to aid and defend.*NWAD NIGH.8*

The Lord is nigh unto them who are of a broken heart. *Psalm 34:18*.*NWAD NIGH.9*

5. Close in fellowship; intimate in relation.*NWAD NIGH.10*

Ye are made nigh by the blood of Christ. *Ephesians 2:13*.*NWAD NIGH.11*

6. Near in progress or condition. *Hebrews 6:8*.*NWAD NIGH.12*

NIGH, *adv.* ni.

1. Near; at a small distance in place or time, or in the course of events.*NWAD NIGH.14*

He was sick, nigh to death. *Philippians 2:27, 30*.*NWAD NIGH.15*

2. Near to a place.*NWAD NIGH.16*

He drew nigh.*NWAD NIGH.17*

3. Almost; near. He was nigh dead.*NWAD NIGH.18*

Nigh is never a preposition. In the phrase, nigh this recess, with terror they survey, there is an ellipsis of to. They, nigh to this recess, survey, etc.*NWAD NIGH.19*

NIGH, *v.i.* ni. To approach; to advance or draw near. [Not used.]

NIGHLY, *adv.* Nearly; within a little.

A cube and a sphere nighly of the same bigness. [Not used.]*NWAD NIGHLY.2*

NIGHNESS, *n.* Nearness; proximity in place, time or degree.

NIGHT, *n.* [The sense may be dark, black, or it may be the decline of the day, from declining, departing.]

1. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise.*NWAD NIGHT.2*

2. The time after the close of life; death. *John 9:4*.*NWAD NIGHT.3*

She closed her eyes in everlasting night.*NWAD NIGHT.4*

3. A state of ignorance; intellectual and moral darkness; heathenish ignorance. *Romans 13:12*.*NWAD NIGHT.5*

4. Adversity; a state of affliction and distress. *Isaiah 21:11-12*.*NWAD NIGHT.6*

5. Obscurity; a state of concealment from the eye or the mind; unintelligibleness.*NWAD NIGHT.7*

Nature and natures works lay hid in night.*NWAD NIGHT.8*

In the night, suddenly; unexpectedly. *Luke 12:20*.*NWAD NIGHT.9*

To-night, in this night. To-night the moon will be eclipsed. *NWAD NIGHT.10*

NIGHT-ANGLING, ***n.*** **The angling for or catching fish in the night.**

NIGHT-BIRD, ***n.*** **A bird that flies only in the night.**

NIGHT-BORN, ***a.*** **Produced in darkness.**

NIGHT-BRAWLER, ***n.*** **One who excites brawls or makes a tumult at night.**

NIGHT-CAP, ***n.*** **A cap worn in bed or in undress.**

NIGHT-CROW, ***n.*** **A fowl that cries in the night.**

NIGHT-DEW, ***n.*** **The dew formed in the night.**

NIGHT-DOG, ***n.*** **A dog that hunts in the night; used by deer-stealers.**

NIGHT-DRESS, ***n.*** **A dress worn at night.**

NIGHTED, ***a.*** **Darkened; clouded; black. [Little used.]**

NIGHTFALL, ***n.*** **The close of the day; evening.**

NIGHT-FARING, ***a.*** **Traveling in the night.**

NIGHT-FIRE, ***n.***

1. Ignis fatuus; Will with a wisp; Jack with a lantern.*NWAD NIGHT-FIRE.2*

2. Fire burning in the night.*NWAD NIGHT-FIRE.3*

NIGHT-FLY, ***n.*** **An insect that flies in the night.**

NIGHT-FOUNDED, ***a.*** **Lost or distressed in the night.**

NIGHT-GOWN, ***n.*** **A loose gown used for undress.**

NIGHT-HAG, *n.* A witch supposed to wander in the night.

NIGHTINGALE, *n.*

1. A small bird that sings at night, of the genus Motacilla; Philomela or Philomel.*NWAD NIGHTINGALE.2*

2. A word of endearment.*NWAD NIGHTINGALE.3*

NIGHTISH, *a.* Pertaining to night, or attached to the night.

NIGHTLY, *a.*

1. Done by night; happening in the night, or appearing in the night; as nightly sports; nightly dews.*NWAD NIGHTLY.2*

2. Done every night. The watch goes his nightly round.*NWAD NIGHTLY.3*

NIGHTLY, *adv.*

1. By night.*NWAD NIGHTLY.5*

Thee, Sion, and the flowery brooks beneath, nightly I visit.*NWAD NIGHTLY.6*

2. Every night.*NWAD NIGHTLY.7*

NIGHT-MAN, *n.* One who removes filth from cities in the night.

NIGHTMAR, *n.* Incubus; a sensation in sleep resembling the pressure of a weight on the breast or about the praecordia. It is usually the effect of indigestion or of a loaded stomach.

NIGHT-PIECE, *n.* A piece of painting so colored as to be supposed seen by candle-light.

NIGHT-RAIL, *n.* A loose robe or garment worn over the dress at night. [Not used.]

NIGHT-RAVEN, ***n.*** **A fowl of ill omen that cries in the night.**

NIGHT-REST, ***n.*** **Rest or repose at night.**

NIGHT-ROBBER, ***n.*** **One that robs or steals in the night.**

NIGHT-RULE, ***n.*** **A tumult or frolick in the night.**

NIGHTSHADE, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Solanum. The deadly nightshade is of the genus Atropa; the American nightshade of the genus Phytolacea; the bastard nightshade of the genus Rivina; the enchanter's nightshade of the genus Circaea; the Malabar nightshade of the genus Basella; and the three-leaved nightshade of the genus Trillium.**

NIGHT-SHINING, ***a.*** **Shining in the night; luminous in darkness.**

NIGHT-SHRIEK, ***n.*** **A shriek or outcry in the night.**

NIGHT-SPELL, ***n.*** **A charm against accidents at night.**

NIGHT-TRIPPING, ***a.*** **Tripping about in the night; as a night-tripping fairy.**

NIGHT-VISION, ***n.*** **A vision at night.** ***Daniel 2:19*****.**

NIGHT-WAKING, ***a.*** **Watching in the night.**

NIGHT-WALK, ***n.*** **A walk in the evening or night.**

NIGHT-WALKER, ***n.***

1. One that walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.*NWAD NIGHT-WALKER.2*

2. One that roves about in the night for evil purposes. Night-walkers are punishable by law.*NWAD NIGHT-WALKER.3*

NIGHT-WALKING, ***a.*** **Roving in the night.**

NIGHT-WALKING, ***n.*** **A roving in the streets at night with evil designs.**

NIGHT-WANDERER, ***n.*** **One roving at night.**

NIGHT-WANDERING, ***a.*** **Wandering in the night.**

NIGHT-WARBLING, ***a.*** **Warbling or singing in the night.**

NIGHTWARD, ***a.*** **Approaching towards night.**

NIGHT-WATCH, ***n.***

1. A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of the watch. Night-watches, however, in the Psalms, seems to mean the night or time of sleep in general.*NWAD NIGHT-WATCH.2*

2. A watch or guard in the night.*NWAD NIGHT-WATCH.3*

NIGHT-WATCHER, ***n.*** **One that watches in the night with evil designs.**

NIGHT-WITCH, ***n.*** **A night hag; a witch that appears in the night.**

NIGRESCENT, ***a.*** **[L. to grow black.] Growing black; changing to a black color; approaching to blackness.**

NIGRIN, ***n.*** **An ore of titanium, found in black grains or rolled pieces.**

NIGRINE, ***n.*** **An ore of titanium, found in black grains or rolled pieces.**

NIHILITY, ***n.*** **Nothingness; a state of being nothing.**

NILL, ***v.t.*** **Not to will; to refuse; to reject.**

NILL, ***v.i.*** **To be unwilling.**

NILL, *n.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.

NILOMETER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during the flood.

NIM, *v.t.* To take; to steal; to filch.

NIMBLE, *a.* Light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; lively; swift. It is applied chiefly to motions of the feet and hands, sometimes to other things; as a nimble boy; the nimble-footed deer.

Through the mid seas the nimble pinnace sails.*NWAD NIMBLE.2*

NIMBLE-FOOTED, ***a.*** **Running with speed; light of foot.**

NIMBLENESS, ***n.*** **Lightness and agility in motion; quickness; celerity; speed; swiftness. It implies lightness and springiness.**

The stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet.*NWAD NIMBLENESS.2*

Ovid ranged over Parnassus with great nimbleness and agility.*NWAD NIMBLENESS.3*

NIMBLESS, ***n.*** **Nimbleness.**

NIMBLE-WITTED, ***a.*** **Quick; ready to speak.**

NIMBLY, ***adv.*** **With agility; with light, quick motion.**

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber.*NWAD NIMBLY.2*

NIMIETY, ***n.*** **The state of being too much. [Not in use.]**

NIMMER, ***n.*** **A thief. [Not in use.]**

NINCOMPOOP, ***n.*** **[said to be a corruption of L. non compos, not of sound mind.] A fool; a blockhead; a trifling dotard. [A low word.]**

NINE, ***a.*** **Denoting the number composed of eight and one; as nine men; nine days.**

NINE, ***n.*** **The number composed of eight and one; or the number less by a unit than ten; three times three.**

NINE-FOLD, ***a.*** **Nine times repeated.**

NINE-HOLES, ***n.*** **A game in which holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled.**

NINE-PENCE, ***n.*** **A silver coin of the value of nine pence.**

NINE-PINS, ***n.*** **A play with nine pins or sharpened pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down. We say, to play at nine-pins, or a game at nine-pins.**

NINE-SCORE, ***n.*** **The number of nine times twenty.**

NINETEEN, ***a.*** **Noting the number of nine and ten united; as nineteen years.**

NINETEENTH, ***a.*** **The ordinal of nineteen; designating nineteen.**

NINETIETH, ***a.*** **The ordinal of ninety.**

NINETY, ***a.*** **Nine times ten; as ninety years.**

NINNY, ***n.*** **A fool; a simpleton.**

NINTH, ***a.*** **The ordinal of nine; designating the number nine, the next preceding ten; as the ninth day or month.**

NINTH, ***n.*** **In music, an interval containing an octave and a tone.**

NIP, ***v.t.*** **[G. a nipping tool; to nip, to cut off, to pinch.]**

1. To cut, bite or pinch off the end or nib, or to pinch off with the ends of the fingers. The word is used in both senses; the former is probably the true sense. Hence,*NWAD NIP.2*

2. To cut off the end of any thing; to clip, as with a knife or scissors; as, to nip off a shoot or twig.*NWAD NIP.3*

3. To blast; to kill or destroy the end of any thing; hence, to kill; as, the frost has nipped the corn; the leaves are nipped; the plant was nipped int he bud. Hence, to nip in the bud, is to kill or destroy in infancy or youth, or in the first stage of growth.*NWAD NIP.4*

4. To pinch, bite or affect the extremities of any thing; as a nipping

frost; hence, to pinch or bite in general; to check growth.*NWAD NIP.5*

5. To check circulation.*NWAD NIP.6*

When blood is nipt. [Unusual.]*NWAD NIP.7*

6. To bite; to vex.*NWAD NIP.8*

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and nip.*NWAD NIP.9*

7. To satirize keenly; to taunt sarcastically.*NWAD NIP.10*

NIP, *n.*

1. A pinch with the nails or teeth.*NWAD NIP.12*

2. A small cut, or a cutting off the end.*NWAD NIP.13*

3. A blast; a killing of the ends of plants; destruction by frost.*NWAD NIP.14*

4. A biting sarcasm; a taunt.*NWAD NIP.15*

5. A sip or small draught; as a nip of toddy.*NWAD NIP.16*

NIPPED, *pp.* Pinched; bit; cropped; blasted.

NIPT, *pp.* Pinched; bit; cropped; blasted.

NIPPER, *n.*

1. A satirist. [Not used.]*NWAD NIPPER.2*

2. A fore tooth of a horse. The nippers are four.*NWAD NIPPER.3*

NIPPERS, *n.* Small pinchers.

NIPPING, *ppr.* Pinching; pinching off; biting off the end; cropping; clipping; blasting; killing.

NIPPINGLY, ***adv.*** **With bitter sarcasm.**

NIPPLE, ***n.***

1. A teat; a dug; the spungy protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females.*NWAD NIPPLE.2*

2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.*NWAD NIPPLE.3*

NIPPLEWORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Lapsana.**

NISAN, ***n.*** **A month of the Jewish calendar, the first month of the sacred year and seventh of the civil year, answering nearly to our March. It was originally called Abibi, but began to be called Nisan after the captivity.**

NISIPRIUS, ***n.*** **In law, a writ which lies in cases where the jury being impaneled and returned before the justices of the bench, one of the parties requests to have this writ for the ease of the country, that the cause may be tried before the justices of the same county. The purport of the writ is, that the sheriff is commanded to bring to Westminster the men impanneled at a certain day, before the justices, nisi prius, that is, unless the justices shall first come into the county to take assizes. Hence the courts directed to try matters of fact in the several counties are called courts of Nisi Prius, or Nisi Prius courts. In some of the United States, similar courts are established, with powers defined by statute.**

NIT, ***n.*** **The egg of a louse or other small insect.**

NITENCY, ***n.*** **[L. to shine.]**

1. Brightness; luster. [Little used.]*NWAD NITENCY.2*

2. [L. to strive.] Endeavor; effort; spring to expand itself. [Little used.]*NWAD NITENCY.3*

NITID, ***a.***

1. Bright; lustrous; shining.*NWAD NITID.2*

2. Gay; spruce; fine; applied to persons. [Little used.]*NWAD NITID.3*

NITER, ***n.*** **[In Hebrew, the verb under which this word appears signifies to spring, leap, shake, and to strip or break; in Ch. to strip or to fall off; in Syriac, the same; in Sam. to keep, to watch or guard.] A salt, called also salt-peter [stone-salt,] and in the modern nomenclature of chimistry, nitrate of potash. It exists in large quantities in the earth, and is continually formed in inhabited places, on walls sheltered from rain, and in all situations where animal matters are decomposed, under stables and barns, etc. It is of great use in the arts; is the principal ingredient in gunpowder, and is useful in medicines, in preserving meat, butter, etc. It is a white substance, and has an acrid, bitterish taste.**

NITHING, ***n.*** **A coward; a dastard; a poltroon. [See *Niding*.]**

NITRATE, ***n.*** **A salt formed by the union of the nitric acid with a base; as nitrate of soda.**

NITRATED, ***a.*** **Combined with niter.**

NITRIC, ***a.*** **Impregnated with niter. Nitric acid is the acid saturated with oxygen, or an acid composed of oxygen and nitrogen or azote.**

NITRIFICATION, ***n.*** **The process of forming niter.**

NITRIFY, ***v.t.*** **[L.] To form into niter.**

NITRITE, ***n.*** **A salt formed by the combination of the nitrous acid with a base.**

NITROGEN, ***n.*** **[Gr. to produce.] The element of niter; that**

which produces niter; that element or component part of air which is called azote. [See *Azote*.]

NITROGENOUS, *a.* Pertaining to nitrogen; producing niter.

NITROLEUCIC, *a.* Designating an acid obtained from leucine acted on by niter.

NITROMETER, *n.* [Gr. to measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of niter.

NITRO-MURIATIC, *a.* Partaking of niter and muria or sea-salt. The nitro-muriatic acid is a combination or mixture of nitric and muriatic acid.

NITROUS, *a.* Pertaining to niter; partaking of the qualities of niter, or resembling it. Nitrous acid is one of the compounds formed of nitrogen and oxygen, in which the oxygen is in a lower proportion than that in which the same elements form nitric acid.

NITRY, *a.* Nitrous; pertaining to niter; producing niter.

NITTER, *n.* [from nit.] The horse bee that deposits nits on horses.

NITTILY, *adv.* [from nitty.] Lousily. [Not used.]

NITTY, *a.* [from nit.] Full of nits; abounding with nits.

NIVAL, *a.* [L. snow.] Abounding with snow; snowy.

NIVEOUS, *a.* Snowy; resembling snow; partaking of the qualities of snow.

NO. an abbreviation of number.

NO, *adv.*

1. A word of denial or refusal, expressing a negative, and equivalent to nay and not. When it expresses a negative answer, it is opposed to yes or yea. Will you go? It is frequently used in denying propositions, and opposed to affirmation or concession. “That I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law, or no.” *Exodus 16:4*. No, in this use, is deemed less elegant than not, but the use is very general.*NWAD NO.3*

2. After another negative, it repeats the negation with great emphasis.*NWAD NO.4*

There is none righteous, no, not one. *Romans 3:10*; *1 Corinthians 6:5*.*NWAD NO.5*

Sometimes it follows an affirmative proposition in like manner, but still it denies with emphasis and gives force to the following negative.*NWAD NO.6*

To whom we gave place by subjection, no, not for an hour. *Galatians 2:5*.*NWAD NO.7*

Sometimes it begins a sentence with a like emphatical signification, strengthening the following negative.*NWAD NO.8*

No, not the bow which so adorns the skies, so glorious is, or boasts so many dyes.*NWAD NO.9*

3. Not in any degree; as no longer; no shorter; no more; no less.*NWAD NO.10*

4. When no is repeated, it expresses negation or refusal with emphasis; as no, no.*NWAD NO.11*

NO, ***a.***

1. Not any; none.*NWAD NO.13*

Let there be no strife between thee and me. *Genesis 13:8*.*NWAD NO.14*

2. Not any; not one.*NWAD NO.15*

Thou shalt worship no other God. *Exodus 34:14*.*NWAD NO.16*

3. When it precedes where, as in no where, it may be considered as adverbial, though originally an adjective.*NWAD NO.17*

NIBILIARY, *n.* [See *Noble*.] A history of noble families.

NOBILITATE, *v.t.* [See *Noble*.] To make noble; to ennoble.

NOBILITATION, *n.* The act of making noble.

NOBILITY, *n.*

1. Dignity of mind; greatness; grandeur; that elevation of soul which comprehends bravery, generosity, magnamimity, intrepidity, and contempt of every thing that dishonors character.*NWAD NOBILITY.2*

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the nobility of her courage prevailed over it.*NWAD NOBILITY.3*

They thought it great their sovereign to control, and named their pride, nobility of soul.*NWAD NOBILITY.4*

2. Antiquity of family; descent from noble ancestors; distinction by blood, usually joined with riches.*NWAD NOBILITY.5*

When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to nobility of blood and titles, in the story of Sigismunda.*NWAD NOBILITY.6*

3. The qualities which constitute distinction of rank in civil society, according to the customs or laws of the country; that eminence or dignity which a man derives from birth or title conferred, and which places him in an order above common men. In Great Britain, nobility is extended to five ranks, those of duke, marquis, earl, viscount and baron.*NWAD NOBILITY.7*

4. The persons collectively who enjoy rank above commoners; the peerage; as the English nobility; French, German, Russian

nobility.*NWAD NOBILITY.8*

NOBLE, *a.*

1. Great; elevated; dignified; being above every thing that can dishonor reputation; as a nobel mind; a noble courage; noble deeds of valor.*NWAD NOBLE.2*

2. Exalted; elevated; sublime.*NWAD NOBLE.3*

Statues, with winding ivy crown'd, belong to nobler poets for a nobler song.*NWAD NOBLE.4*

3. Magnificent; stately; splendid; as a noble parade; a noble edifice.*NWAD NOBLE.5*

4. Of an ancient and splendid family; as nobel by descent.*NWAD NOBLE.6*

5. Distinguished from commoners by rank and title; as a noble personage.*NWAD NOBLE.7*

6. Free; generous; liberal; as a noble heart.*NWAD NOBLE.8*

7. Principal; capital; as the noble parts of the body.*NWAD NOBLE.9*

8. Ingenuous; candid; of an excellent disposition; ready to receive truth. *Acts 17:11*.*NWAD NOBLE.10*

9. Of the best kind; choice; excellent; as a noble vine. *Jeremiah 2:21*.*NWAD NOBLE.11*

NOBLE, *n.*

1. A person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman; a peer; as a duke, marquis, earl, viscount or baron.*NWAD NOBLE.13*

2. In Scripture, a person of honorable family or distinguished by station. *Exodus 24:11*; *Nehemiah 6:17*.*NWAD NOBLE.14*

3. Originally, a gold coin, but now a money of account, value 6s. 8d.

sterling, or $1 48 cts.*NWAD NOBLE.15*

NOBLEWOMAN, *n.* A female of noble rank.

NOBLENESS, *n.*

1. Greatness; dignity; ingenuousness; magnanimity; elevation of mind or of condition, particularly of the mind.*NWAD NOBLENESS.2*

His purposes are full of honesty, nobleness and integrity.*NWAD NOBLENESS.3*

Greatness of mind and nobleness their seat build in her loveliest. The nobleness of life is to do this--*NWAD NOBLENESS.4*

2. Distinction by birth; honor derived from a noble ancestry.*NWAD NOBLENESS.5*

NOBLESS, *n.*

1. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively, including males and females.*NWAD NOBLESS.2*

2. Dignity; greatness; noble birth or condition. [In these senses, not now used.]*NWAD NOBLESS.3*

NOBLY, *adv.*

1. Of noble extraction; descended from a family of rank; as nobly born or descended.*NWAD NOBLY.2*

2. With greatness of soul; heroically; with magnanimity; as a deed nobly done. He nobly preferred death to disgrace.*NWAD NOBLY.3*

3. Splendidly; magnificently. He was nobly entertained.*NWAD NOBLY.4*

Where could an emperor's ashes have been so nobly lodged as in the midst of his metropolis and on the top of so exalted a monument?*NWAD NOBLY.5*

NOBODY, ***n.*** **[no and body.] No person; no one.**

NOCENT, ***a.*** **[L. to hurt, from striking.] Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; doing hurt; as nocent qualities.**

NOCIVE, ***a.*** **Hurtful; injurious.**

NOCK, ***n.*** **A notch. [See** ***Notch*****.]**

NOCK, ***v.t.*** **To place in the notch.**

NOCTAMBULATION, ***n.*** **[L. night, to walk.] A rising from bed and walking in sleep.**

NOCTAMBULIST, ***n.*** **One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep. Arbuthnot uses noctambulo in the same sense; but it is a less analogical word.**

NOCTIDIAL, ***a.*** **[L. night, and dies, day.] Comprising a night and a day. [Little used.]**

NOCTIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. night, and to bring.] Bringing night. [Not used.]**

NOCTILUCA, ***n.*** **[L. night, and to shine.] A species of phosphorus which shines in darkness without the previous aid of solar rays.**

NOCTILUCOUS, ***a.*** **Shining in the night.**

NOCTIVAGANT, ***a.*** **[L. night, and to wander.] Wandering in the night.**

NOCTIVAGATION, ***n.*** **A roving in the night.**

NOCTUARY, ***n.*** **[from L. night.] An account of what passes in the night.**

NOCTULE, ***n.*** **[from L. night.] A large species of bat.**

NOCTURN, *n.* [L. by night.] An office of devotion, or religious service by night.

NOCTURNAL, *a.* [L. night.]

1. Pertaining to night; as nocturnal darkness.*NWAD NOCTURNAL.2*

2. Done or happening at night; as a nocturnal expedition or assault; a nocturnal visit.*NWAD NOCTURNAL.3*

3. Nightly; done or being every night.*NWAD NOCTURNAL.4*

From gilded roofs depending lamps display nocturnal beams, that emulate the day.*NWAD NOCTURNAL.5*

NOCTURNAL, *n.* An instrument, chiefly used at sea to take the altitude of stars about the pole, in order to ascertain the latitude. This may be a hemisphere, or a planisphere on the plane of the equinoctial.

NOCUMENT, *n.* [L. To hurt.] Harm.

NOD, *v.i.* [Gr. contracted; a nod; to nod, to beckon, a leap a spring; to leap, to throb or beat, as the pulse]

1. To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sidewise, as persons nod in sleep.*NWAD NOD.2*

2. To bend or incline with a quick motion; as nodding plumes.*NWAD NOD.3*

The nodding verdure of its brow.*NWAD NOD.4*

3. To be drowsy.*NWAD NOD.5*

Your predecessors, contrary to other authors, never pleased their readers more than when they were nodding.*NWAD NOD.6*

4. To make a slight bow; also, to beckon with a nod.*NWAD NOD.7*

NOD, *v.t.* To incline or bend; to shake.

NOD, *n.*

1. A quick declination of the head.*NWAD NOD.10*

A look or a nod only ought to correct them when they do amiss.*NWAD NOD.11*

2. A quick declination or inclination.*NWAD NOD.12*

Like a drunken sailor on a mast, ready with every nod to tumble down.*NWAD NOD.13*

3. A quick inclination of the head in drowsiness or sleep.*NWAD NOD.14*

4. A slight obeisance.*NWAD NOD.15*

5. A command; as in L. numen, for nutamen.*NWAD NOD.16*

NODATED, *a.* Knotted. A nodated hyperbola is one that by turning round crosses itself.

NODATION, *n.* [L. To tie.] The act of making a knot, or state of being knotted. [Little used.]

NODDEN, *a.* Bent; inclined. [Not in use.]

NODDER, *n.* One who nods; a drowsy person.

NODDING, *ppr.* Inclining the head with a short quick motion.

NODDLE, *n.* [L. A lump; or from nod.] The head; in contempt.

Come, master, I have a project in my noddle.*NWAD NODDLE.2*

NODDY, *n.*

1. A simpleton; a fool.*NWAD NODDY.2*

2. A fowl of the genus Sterna, very simple and easily taken.*NWAD*

NODDY.3

3. A game at cards.*NWAD NODDY.4*

NODE, *n.*

1. Properly, a knot; a knob; hence,*NWAD NODE.2*

2. In surgery, a swelling of the periosteum, tendons or bones.*NWAD NODE.3*

3. In astronomy, the point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic. These points are two, and that where a planet ascends northward above the plane of the ecliptic, is called the ascending node, or dragons head; that where a planet descends to the south, is called the descending node, or dragons tail.*NWAD NODE.4*

4. In poetry, the knot, intrigue or plot of a piece, or the principal difficulty.*NWAD NODE.5*

5. In dialing, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial, by the shadow or light of which, either the hour of the day in dials without furniture, or the parallels of the suns declination and his place in the ecliptic, etc. in dials with furniture, are shown.*NWAD NODE.6*

NODOSE, *a.* [L. Knot.] Knotted; having knots or swelling joints.

NODOSITY, *n.* Knottiness.

NODOUS, *a.* Knotty; full of knots.

NODULAR, *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule or knot.

NODULE, *n.* A little knot or lump.

NODULED, *a.* Having little knots or lumps.

NOG, *n.* A little pot; also, ale.

NOGGEN, *a.* Hard; rough; harsh. [Not used.]

NOGGIN, ***n.*** **A small mug or wooden cup.**

NOGGING, ***n.*** **A partition of scantlings filled with bricks.**

NOIANCE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Annoy*****.] Annoyance; trouble; mischief; inconvenience. [Not used.]**

NOIE, for annoy is not in use.

NOIER, for annoyer is not in use.

NOIOUS, for troublesome is not in use.

NOISE, *n.*

1. Sound of any kind, or proceeding from any cause, as the sound made by the organs of speech, by the wings of an insect, the rushing of the wind, or the roaring of the sea, of cannon or thunder, a low sound, a high sound, etc.; a word of general signification.*NWAD NOISE.2*

2. Outcry; clamor; loud, importunate or continued talk expressive of boasting, complaint or quarreling. In quarreling, it expresses less than uproar.*NWAD NOISE.3*

What noise have we about transplantation of diseases and transfusion of blood?*NWAD NOISE.4*

3. Frequent talk; much public conversation.*NWAD NOISE.5*

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much noise in all ages, and never caught the least infection.*NWAD NOISE.6*

NOISE, *v.i.* To sound loud.

Harm those terrors did me none, though noising loud.*NWAD NOISE.8*

NOISE, *v.t.*

1. To spread by rumor or report.*NWAD NOISE.10*

All these sayings were noised abroad-- *Luke 1:65*.*NWAD NOISE.11*

2. To disturb with noise. [Not authorized.]*NWAD NOISE.12*

NOISED, *pp.* Spread by report; much talked of.

NOISEFUL, *a.* Loud; clamorous; making much noise or talk.

NOISELESS, *a.* Making no noise or bustle; silent; as the noiseless foot of time.

So noiseless would I live.*NWAD NOISELESS.2*

NOISE-MAKER, *n.* One who makes a clamor.

NOISILY, *adv.* With noise; with making a noise.

NOISINESS, *n.* The state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness.

NOISING, *ppr.* Spreading by report.

NOISOME, *a.*

1. Noxious to health; hurtful; mischievous; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive; as noisome winds; noisome effluvia or miasmata; noisome pestilence.*NWAD NOISOME.2*

2. Noxious; injurious.*NWAD NOISOME.3*

3. Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid.*NWAD NOISOME.4*

Foul breath is noisome.*NWAD NOISOME.5*

NOISOMELY, *adv.* With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

NOISOMENESS, *n.* Offensiveness to the smell; quality that disgusts.

NOISY, ***a.***

1. Making a loud sound.*NWAD NOISY.2*

2. Clamorous; turbulent; as the noisy crowd.*NWAD NOISY.3*

3. Full of noise.*NWAD NOISY.4*

O leave the noisy town.*NWAD NOISY.5*

Nolens volens, [L.] unwilling or willing; whether he will or not.*NWAD NOISY.6*

NOLI-ME-TANGERE, ***n.*** **[L. Touch me not.]**

1. A plant of the genus Impatiens, called also balsamine; also, a plant of the genus Momordica, or male balsam apple, one species of which is called the wild or spurting cucumber.*NWAD NOLI-ME-TANGERE.2*

2. Among physicians, an ulcer or cancer, a species of herpes.*NWAD NOLI-ME-TANGERE.3*

NOLITION, ***n.*** **Unwillingness; opposed to volition. [Little used.]**

NOLL, ***n.*** **The head; the noddle. [Not used.]**

NOMAD, ***n.*** **[Gr. Living on pasturage, to distribute or divide, to feed. This verb is connected with L. Nemus, a wood, a place over-grown with trees, and also a pasture, the primary sense of which is probably to spring or shoot, for the verb signifies among other things, to leap, to dance, and may be allied to Eng. nimble. Cattle originally subsisted by browsing, as they still do in new settlements.] One who leads a wandering life, and subsists by tending herds of cattle which graze on herbage of spontaneous growth. Such is the practice at this day in the central and northern parts of Asia, and the Numidians in Africa are supposed to have been so called from this practice.**

NOMADIC, ***a.*** **Pastoral; subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage; as the nomadic tribes of Asia.**

NOMADIZE, ***v.i.*** **To wander with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage; to subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth.**

The Vogules nomadize chiefly about the rivers Irtish, Oby, Kama and Volga.*NWAD NOMADIZE.2*

NOMADIZING, ***ppr.*** **Leading a pastoral life and wandering or removing from place to place for the sake of finding pasture.**

NOMANCY, ***n.*** **[Gr. Name, and divination.] The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names.**

NOMBLES, ***n.*** **The entrails of a deer.**

NOMBRIL, ***n.*** **The center of an escutcheon.**

NOME, ***n.***

1. A province or tract of country; an Egyptian government or division.*NWAD NOME.2*

2. In the ancient Greek music, any melody determined by inviolable rules.*NWAD NOME.3*

3. In algebra, a quantity with a sign prefixed or added to it, by which it is connected with another quantity, upon which the whole becomes a binomial, trinomial, and the like.*NWAD NOME.4*

4. [Gr. To eat.] In wurgery, a phagedenic ulcer, or species of herpes.*NWAD NOME.5*

NOMENCLATOR, ***n.***

1. A person who calls things or persons by their names. In Rome, candidates for office were attended each by a nomenclator, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons they met, and whose votes they wished to solicit.*NWAD NOMENCLATOR.2*

2. In modern usage, a person who gives names to things, or who settles and adjusts the names of things in any art or science.*NWAD NOMENCLATOR.3*

NOMENCLATRESS, *n.* A female nomenclator.

NOMENCLATURAL, *a.* Pertaining or according to a nomenclature.

NOMENCLATURE, *n.* [See *Nomenclator*.]

1. A list or catalogue of the more usual and important words in a language, with their significations; a vocabulary or dictionary.*NWAD NOMENCLATURE.2*

2. The names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science; as the nomenclature of botany or of chimistry; the new nomenclature of Lavoisier and his associates.*NWAD NOMENCLATURE.3*

NOMIAL, *n.* A single name or term in mathematics.

NOMINAL, *a.*

1. Titular; existing in name only; as, a nominal distinction or difference is a difference in name and not in reality.*NWAD NOMINAL.2*

2. Pertaining to a name or names; consisting in names.*NWAD NOMINAL.3*

NOMINAL, *n.* The Nominalists were a sect of school philosophers, the disciples of Ocham or Ocdcam, in the 14th century, who maintained that words and not things are the object of dialectics. They were the founders of

the university of Leipsic.

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NOMINALIZE, *v.t.* To convert into a noun. [Not in use and ill formed.]

NOMINALLY, *adv.* By name or in name only.

NOMINATE, *v.t.* [L. Name. See *Name*.]

1. To name; to mention by name.*NWAD NOMINATE.2*

2. To call; to entitle; to denominate.*NWAD NOMINATE.3*

3. To name or designate by name for an office or place; to appoint; as, to nominate an heir or an executor.*NWAD NOMINATE.4*

4. Usually, to name for an election, choice or appointment; to proposed by name, or offer the name of a person as a candidate for an office or place. This is the principal use of the word in the United States; as in a public assembly, where men are to be selected and chosen to office, any member of the assembly or meeting nominates, that is, proposes to the chairman the name of a person whom he desires to have elected.*NWAD NOMINATE.5*

NOMINATED, *pp.* Named; mentioned by name; designated or proposed for an office or for election.

NOMINATELY, *adv.* By name; particularly.

NOMINATING, *ppr.* Naming; proposing for an office or for choice by name.

NOMINATION, *n.*

1. The act of naming or of nominating; the act of proposing by name for an office.*NWAD NOMINATION.2*

2. The power of nominating or appointing to office.*NWAD NOMINATION.3*

The nomination of persons to places being a prerogative of the king--*NWAD NOMINATION.4*

3. The state of being nominated. AB is in nomination for governor.*NWAD NOMINATION.5*

NOMINATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to the name which precedes a verb, or to the first case of nouns; as the nominative case or nominative word.

NOMINATOR, *n.* One that nominates.

NOMINEE, *n.*

1. In law, the person who is named to receive a copy-hold estate on surrender of it to the lord; the cestuy que use, sometimes called the surrenderee.*NWAD NOMINEE.2*

2. A person named or designated by another.*NWAD NOMINEE.3*

3. A person on whose life depends an annuity.*NWAD NOMINEE.4*

NOMOTHETIC, *a.* Legislative; enacting laws.

NOMOTHETICAL, *a.* Legislative; enacting laws.

NON, *adv.* [L.] Not. This word is used in the English language as a prefix only, for giving a negative sense to words; as in non-residence, non-performance, non-existence, non-payment, non-concurrence, non-admission, non-appearance, non-attendance, non-conformity, non-compliance, non-communion, and the like.

NON-ABILITY, *n.* A want of ability; in law, an exception taken

against a plaintiff in a cause, when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

NONAGE, ***n.*** **[non, not, and age] Minority; the time of life before a person, according to the laws of his country, becomes of age to manage his own concerns. Legal maturity of age is different in different countries. In this country, as in Great Britain, a man's nonage continues till he has completed twenty one years. Nonage is sometimes the period under 14 years of age, as in case of marriage.**

NONAGESIMAL, ***a.*** **[L. Ninetieth.] Noting the 90th degree of the ecliptic; being in the highest point of the ecliptic.**

NONAGON, ***n.*** **[L. Nine, and Gr. an angle.] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.**

NON-APPEARANCE, ***n.*** **Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.**

NON-APPOINTMENT, ***n.*** **Neglect of appointment.**

NON-ATTENDANCE, ***n.*** **A failure to attend; omission of attendance.**

NON-ATTENTION, ***n.*** **Inattention.**

NON-BITUMINOUS, ***a.*** **Containing no bitumen.**

NONCE, ***n.*** **Purpose; intent; design. [Not in use.]**

NON-CLAIM, ***n.*** **A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim.**

NON-COMMUNION, ***n.*** **Neglect or failure of communion.**

NON-COMPLIANCE, ***n.*** **Neglect or failure of compliance.**

NON-COMPLYING, ***a.*** **Neglecting or refusing to comply.**

Non compos mentis, or non compose, [L.] not of sound mind; not having the regular use of reason; as a noun, an idiot; a lunatic; one devoid of reason, either by nature or by accident.*NWAD NON-COMPLYING.2*

NON-CONDUCTING, *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting another fluid. Thus in electricity, wax is a non-conducting substance.

NON-CONDUCTION, *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting another fluid. Thus in electricity, wax is a non-conducting substance.

NON-CONDUCTOR, *n.* A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit another substance or fluid, or which transmits it with difficulty. Thus wool is a non-conductor of heat; glass and dry wood are non-conductors of the electrical fluid.

NON-CONFORMIST, *n.* One who neglects or refuses to conform to the rites and mode of worship of an established church.

NON-CONFORMITY, *n.*

1. Neglect or failure of conformity.*NWAD NON-CONFORMITY.2*

2. The neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its rites and mode of worship.*NWAD NON-CONFORMITY.3*

NON-CONTAGIOUS, *a.* Not contagious.

NON-CONTAGIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being not communicable from a diseased to a healthy body.

NON-COTEMPORANEOUS, *a.* Not being cotemporary, or not of cotemprary origin.

NON-DESCRIPT, *a.* [L. Not, non, and described.] That has not been described.

NON-DESCRIPT, *n.* Any thing that has not been described. Thus a plant or animal newly discovered is called a non-descript.

NONE, *a.*

1. Not one; used of persons or things.*NWAD NONE.2*

There is none that doeth good; no, not one. *Psalm 14:3*.*NWAD NONE.3*

2. Not any; not a part; not the least portion.*NWAD NONE.4*

Six days shall ye gather it, but on the seventh day, which is the sabbath, in it there shall be none. *Exodus 16:26*.*NWAD NONE.5*

3. It was formerly used before nouns; as, thou shalt have none assurance of thy life. This use is obsolete; we now use no; thou shalt have no assurance. This is none other but the house of God; we now say, no other.*NWAD NONE.6*

4. It is used as a substitute, the noun being omitted. He walketh through dry places, seeking rest and finding none; that is, no rest. *Matthew 12:43*.*NWAD NONE.7*

5. In the following phrase, it is used for nothing, or no concern. Israel would none of me, that is, Israel would not listen to me at all; they would have no concern with me; they utterly rejected my counsels.*NWAD NONE.8*

6. As a substitute, none has a plural signification.*NWAD NONE.9*

Terms of peace were none vouchsafed.*NWAD NONE.10*

NON-ELECT, *n.* [L. non, not, and elected.] One who is not elected or chosen to salvation.

NON-ELECTRIC, *a.* Conducting the electric fluid.

NON-ELECTRIC, *n.* A substance that is not an electric, or which transmits the fluid; as metals.

NON-EMPHATIC, *a.* Having no emphasis; unemphatic.

NON-EMPHATICAL, *a.* Having no emphasis; unemphatic.

NON-ENTITY, *n.*

1. Non-existence; the negation of being.*NWAD NON-ENTITY.2*

2. A thing not existing.*NWAD NON-ENTITY.3*

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was a non-entity.*NWAD NON-ENTITY.4*

NON-EPISCOPAL, *a.* Not episcopal; not of the episcopal church or denomination.

NON-EPISCOPALIAN, *n.* One who does not belong to the episcopal church or denomination.

NONES, *n.*

1. In the Roman calendar, the fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November and December, and the seventh day of March, May July and October. The nones were nine days from the ides.*NWAD NONES.2*

2. Prayers, formerly so called.*NWAD NONES.3*

NON-ESSENTIAL, *n.* Non-essentials are things not essential to a particular purpose.

NONESUCH, *n.*

1. An extraordinary thing; a thing that has not its equal.*NWAD NONESUCH.2*

2. A plant of the genus Lychnis.*NWAD NONESUCH.3*

NON-EXECUTION, *n.* Neglect of execution; non-performance.

NON-EXISTENCE, ***n.***

1. Absence of existence; the negation of being.*NWAD NON-EXISTENCE.2*

2. A thing that has no existence or being.*NWAD NON-EXISTENCE.3*

NON-EXPORTATION, ***n.*** **A failure of exportation; a not exporting goods or commodities.**

NONILLION, ***n.*** **[L. Nine and million] The number of nine million millions.**

NON-IMPORTATION, ***n.*** **Want or failure of importation; a not importing goods.**

NON-JURING, ***a.*** **[L. Non, not, and to swear.] Not swearing allegiance; an epithet applied to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family and government.**

NON-JUROR, ***n.*** **In Great Britain, one who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England at the revolution, when James II abdicated the throne, and the Hanoverian family was introduced. The non-jurors were the adherents of James.**

NON-MANUFACTURING, ***a.*** **Not carrying on manufactures; as non-manufacturing states.**

NON-METALLIC, ***a.*** **Not consisting of metal.**

NON-NATURALS, ***n.*** **In medicine, things which, by the abuse of them, become the causes of disease, as meat, drink, sleep, rest, motion, the passions, retentions, excretions, etc.**

Functions or accidents not strictly belonging to man.*NWAD NON-NATURALS.2*

NON-OBSERVANCE, *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfill.

Non obstante, [L. Notwithstanding,] a clause in statutes and letters patent, importing a license form the king to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but being restrained by act of parliament, cannot be done without such license.*NWAD NON-OBSERVANCE.2*

NONPAREIL, *n.* nonparel'.

1. Excellence unequaled.*NWAD NONPAREIL.2*

2. A sort of apple.*NWAD NONPAREIL.3*

3. A sort of printing type very small, and the smallest now used except three.*NWAD NONPAREIL.4*

NONPAREIL, *a.* nonparel'. Having no equal; peerless.

NON-PAYMENT, *n.* Neglect of payment.

NONPLUS, *n.* [L. not, and plus, more, further.] Puzzle; insuperable difficulty; a state in which one is unable to proceed or decide.

NONPLUS, *v.t.* To puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand; to stop by embarrassment.

Your situation has nonplussed me.*NWAD NONPLUS.3*

NON-PONDEROSITY, *n.* Destitution of weight; levity.

NON-PONDEROUS, *a.* Having no weight.

NON-PRODUCTION, *n.* A failure to produce or exhibit.

NON-PROFICIENCY, *n.* Failure to make progress.

NON-PROFICIENT, *n.* One who has failed to improve or make

progress in any study or pursuit.

Non Pros. contraction of nolle prosequi, the plaintiff will not prosecute. It is used also as a verb.*NWAD NON-PROFICIENT.2*

NON-REGARDANCE, *n.* Want of due regard.

NON-RENDITION, *n.* Neglect of rendition; the not rendering what is due.

The non-payment of a debt, or the non-rendition of a service which is due, is an injury for which the subsequent reparation of the loss sustained- is and atonement.*NWAD NON-RENDITION.2*

NON-RESEMBLANCE, *n.* Unlikeness; dissimilarity.

NON-RESIDENCE, *n.* Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed, or where official duties require one to reside, or on one's own lands.

NON-RESIDENT, *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place; as a non-resident clergyman or proprietor of lands.

NON-RESIDENT, *n.* One who does not reside on one's own lands, or in the place where official duties require. In the United States, lands in one state or township belonging to a person residing in another state or township, are called the lands of non-residents.

NON-RESISTANCE, *n.* The omission of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority, power or usurpation without opposition.

NON-RESISTANT, *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression.

NON-SANE, *a.* [L. non, not, and sound.] Unsound; not perfect; as a person of nonsane memory.

NONSENSE, *n.*

1. No sense; words or language which have no meaning, or which convey no just ideas; absurdity.*NWAD NONSENSE.2*

2. Trifles; things of no importance.*NWAD NONSENSE.3*

NONSENSICAL, *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.

NONSENSICALLY, *adv.* Absurdly; without meaning.

NONSENSICALNESS, *n.* Jargon; absurdity; that which conveys

no proper ideas.

NONSENSITIVE, *a.* Wanting sense or perception.

NON-SOLUTION, *n.* Failure of solution or explanation.

NON-SOLVENCY, *n.* Inablility to pay debts.

NON-SOLVENT, *a.* Not able to pay debts; insolvent.

NON-SPARING, *a.* Sparing none; alldestroying; merciless.

NONSUCH. [See *Nonesuch*.]

NONSUIT, *n.* In law, the default, neglect or non-appearance of the plaintiff in a suit, when called in court, by which the plaintiff signifies his intention to drop the suit. Hence a nonsuit amounts to a stoppage of the suit. A nonsuit differs from a retraxit; a nonsuit is the default or neglect of the plaintiff, and after this he may bring another suit for the same cause; but a retraxit is an open positive renunciation of the suit, by which he forever loses his action. [See the Verb.]

NONSUIT, *v.t.* To determine or record that the plaintiff drops his suit, on default of appearance when called in court. When a plaintiff being called in court, declines to answer, or when he neglects to deliver his declaration, he is supposed to drop his suit; he is therefore nonsuited, that is, his non-appearance is entered on the record, and this entry amounts to a judgment of the court that the plaintiff has dropped the suit.

When two are joined in a writ, and one is nonsuited--*NWAD NONSUIT.3*

NONSUIT, *a.* Nonsuited.

The plaintiff must become nonsuit.*NWAD NONSUIT.5*

NONSUITED, *pp.* Adjudged to have deserted the suit by default of appearance; as a plaintiff.

NONSUITING, ***ppr.*** **Adjudging to have abandoned the suit by non-appearance or other neglect; as a plaintiff.**

NON-USANCE, ***n.*** **Neglect of use.**

NON-USER, ***n.***

1. A not using; failure to use; neglect of official duty; default of performing the duties and services required of an officer.*NWAD NON-USER.2*

An office may be forfeited by misuser or nonuser.*NWAD NON-USER.3*

2. Neglect or omission of use.*NWAD NON-USER.4*

A franchise may be lost by misuser or non-user.*NWAD NON-USER.5*

NOODLE, ***n.*** **A simpleton. [A vulgar word.]**

NOOK, ***n.*** **[See *Nich*.] A corner; a narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; as a hollow nook.**

NOON, ***n.*** **[said to be from naw, that is up or ultimate, that limits, also nine. I has been supposed that the ninth hour, among the Romans, was the time of eating the chief meal; this hour was three o'clock, P.M. In Danish, none is an afternooning, a collation.]**

1. The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock.*NWAD NOON.2*

2. Dryden used the word for midnight. "At the noon of night."*NWAD NOON.3*

NOON, ***a.*** **Meridional.**

How of the noon bell.*NWAD NOON.5*

NOONDAY, ***n.*** **Mid-day; twelve o'clock in the day.**

NOONDAY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to mid-day; meridional; as the noonday heat.**

NOONING, ***n.*** **Repose at noon; sometimes, repast at noon.**

NOONSTEAD, ***n.*** **The station of the sun at noon.**

NOONTIDE, ***n.*** **[See** *Tide***, which signifies time.] The time of noon; mid-day.**

NOONTIDE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to noon; meridional.**

NOOSE, ***n.*** **A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.**

Where the hangman does dispose to special friend the knot of noose.*NWAD NOOSE.2*

NOOSE, ***v.t.*** **To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to entrap; to ensnare.**

NOPAL, ***n.*** **A Plant of the genus Cactus, from which the cochineal is collected in Mexico; Indian fig or raquette. The fruit resembles a fig.**

NOPE, ***n.*** **A provincial name for the bullfinch or red tail.**

NOR, connective. [ne and or.]

1. A word that denies ro renders negative the second or subsequent part of a proposition, or a proposition following another negative proposition; correlative to neither or not.*NWAD NOR.2*

I neither love no fear thee.*NWAD NOR.3*

Fight neither with small nor great. *1 Kings 22:31*.*NWAD NOR.4*

2. Nor sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case a negative proposition has preceded it in the foregoing sentence.*NWAD*

NOR.5

3. In some cases, usually in poetry, neither is omitted, and the negation which it would express is included in nor.*NWAD NOR.6*

Simois nor Xanthus shall be wanting there. That is, neither Simois nor Xanthus.*NWAD NOR.7*

4. Sometimes in poetry, nor is used for neither, in the first part of the proposition.*NWAD NOR.8*

I whom nor avarice nor pleasures move.*NWAD NOR.9*

NORMAL, *a.* [L. a square, a rule.]

1. According to a square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle.*NWAD NORMAL.2*

2. According to a rule or principle.*NWAD NORMAL.3*

3. Relating to rudiments or elements; teaching rudiments or first principles; as normal schools in France.*NWAD NORMAL.4*

NORMAN, *n.* In seamen's language, a short wooden bar to be thrust into a hole of the windlass, on which to fasten the cable.

NORMAN, *n.* [north-man or nord-man.] A Norwegian, or a native of Normandy.

NORMAN, *a.* Pertaining to Normandy; as the Norman language.

NORROY, *n.* [north and roy, north king.] The title of the third of the three kings at arms or provincial heralds.

NORTH, *n.* [I know not the origin of this word, nor its primary sense. It may have been applied first to the pole star, or to the wind, like Boreas.] One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian, on the left hand when we stand with the face to the east; or it is that point of intersection of the horizon and

meridian which is nearest our pole.

NORTH, *a.* Being in the north; as the north polar star.

NORTHEAST, *n.* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.

NORTHEAST, *a.* Pertaining to the northeast, or proceeding from that point; as a northeast wind.

NORTHERLY, *a.* Being towards the north, or nearer towards the north than to any other cardinal point. [We use this word and northern with considerable latitude.]

NORTHERLY, *adv.*

1. Towards the north; as, to sail northerly.*NWAD NORTHERLY.3*

2. In a northern direction; as a northerly course.*NWAD NORTHERLY.4*

3. Proceeding from a northern point.*NWAD NORTHERLY.5*

NORTHERN, *a.*

1. Being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west.*NWAD NORTHERN.2*

2. In a direction towards the north, or a point near it; as, to steer a northern course.*NWAD NORTHERN.3*

NORTHERNLY, *adv.* Toward the north. [Not used.]

NORTHING, *n.*

1. The motion or distance of a planet from the equator northward.*NWAD NORTHING.2*

As the tides of the sea obey the southing and northing of the sea--*NWAD NORTHING.3*

2. Course or distance northward of the equator.*NWAD NORTHING.4*

NORTH-STAR, *n.* The north polar star.

NORTHWARD, *a.* Being towards the north, or nearer to the north than to the east and west points.

NORTHWARD, *adv.* Towards the north, or towards a point nearer to the north than the east and west points.

NORTHWEST, *n.* The point in the horizon between the north and west, and equally distant from each.

NORTHWEST, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the point between the north and west; being in the northwest; as the northwest coast.*NWAD NORTHWEST.3*

2. Proceeding from the northwest; as a northwest wind.*NWAD NORTHWEST.4*

NORTHWESTERN, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the northwest, or in a direction to the northwest; as a northwestern course.

NORTH-WIND, *n.* The wind that blows from the north.

NORWEGIAN, *a.* Belonging to Norway.

NORWEGIAN, *n.* A native of Norway.

NOSE, *n.*

1. The prominent part of the face which is the organ of smell, consisting of two similar cavities called nostrils. The nose serves also to modulate the voice in speaking, and to discharge the tears which flow through the lachrymal ducts. Through this organ also the air usually passes in respiration, and it constitutes no small part of the beauty of the face. In man, the nose is situated near the middle

of the face; but in quadrupeds, the nose is at or near the lower extremity of the head.*NWAD NOSE.2*

2. The end of any thing; as the nose of a bellows.*NWAD NOSE.3*

3. Scent; sagacity.*NWAD NOSE.4*

We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his master.*NWAD NOSE.5*

To lead by the nose, to lead blindly.*NWAD NOSE.6*

To be led by the nose, to follow another obsequiously, or to be led without resistance or enquiring the reason.*NWAD NOSE.7*

To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others, to meddle officiously in other people's matters; to be a busy-body.*NWAD NOSE.8*

To put one's nose out of joint, to alienate the affections from another.*NWAD NOSE.9*

NOSE, *v.t.*

1. To small; to scent.*NWAD NOSE.11*

2. To face; to oppose to the face.*NWAD NOSE.12*

NOSE, *v.i.* To look big; to bluster. [Not used.]

NOSEBLEED, *n.*

1. A hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose.*NWAD NOSEBLEED.2*

2. A plant of the genus Achillea.*NWAD NOSEBLEED.3*

NOSED, *a.*

1. Having a nose; as in long-nosed.*NWAD NOSED.2*

2. Having sagacity.*NWAD NOSED.3*

NOSE-FISH, *n.* A fish of the lether-mouthed kind, with a flat blunt snout; called also broad-snout.

NOSEGAY, *n.* A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smelling.

As on the nosegay in her breast reclined.*NWAD NOSEGAY.2*

NOSELESS, *a.* Destitute of a nose.

NOSE-SMART, *n.* A plant, nasturtium; cresses.

NOSETHRIL. [See *Nostril*.]

NOSLE, *n.* [from nose.] A little nose; the extremity of a thing; as the nosle of a bellows. [See *Nozzle*.]

NOSOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Nosology*.] Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases.

NOSOLOGIST, *n.* One who classifies diseases, arranges them in order and gives them suitable names.

NOSOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. disease, and discourse.]

1. A treatise on diseases, or a systematic arrangement or classification of diseases with names and definitions, according to the distinctive character of each class, order, genus and species.*NWAD NOSOLOGY.2*

2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.*NWAD NOSOLOGY.3*

NOSOPOETIC, *a.* [Gr. disease, and to produce.] Producing diseases. [Little used.]

NOSTRIL, *n.* [Thyrl or thirel is an opening or perforation; thirlian, thyrlian, to bore, to perforate, to thrill, to drill. See *Drill*.] An aperture or passage through the nose. The nostrils

are the passages through which air is inhaled and exhaled in respiration.

NOSTRUM, *n.* [L. from ours.] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor.

NOT, *adv.* [See *Naught*.]

1. A word that expreses negation, denial or refusal; as, he will no go; will you remain? I will not. In the first member of a sentence, it may be followed by nor or neither; as not for a price nor reward; I was not in sfety, neither had I rest.*NWAD NOT.2*

2. With the substantive verb in the following phrase, it denies being, or denotes extinction of existence.*NWAD NOT.3*

Thine eyes are open upon me, and I am not. *Job 7:8*.*NWAD NOT.4*

NOTABLE, *a.* [L. known; to know.]

1. Remarkable; worthy of notice; memorable; observable; distinguished or noted.*NWAD NOTABLE.2*

They bore two or three charges from the horse with notable courage.*NWAD NOTABLE.3*

Two young men of notable strength. 2 Maccabees 3:26.*NWAD NOTABLE.4*

2. Active; industrious; careful; as a notable woman.*NWAD NOTABLE.5*

[In both senses, this word is obsolete in elegant style, or used only in irony. The second sense is in colloquial use in New England.]*NWAD NOTABLE.6*

3. In Scripture, conspicuous; sightly; as a notable horn. *Daniel 8:5, 8*.*NWAD NOTABLE.7*

4. Notorious. *Matthew 27:16*.*NWAD NOTABLE.8*

5. Terrible. *Acts 2:20*.*NWAD NOTABLE.9*

6. Known or apparent. *Acts 4:16*.*NWAD NOTABLE.10*

NOTABLE, *n.*

1. In France, the nobles or persons of rank and distinction were formerly called notables.*NWAD NOTABLE.12*

2. A thing worthy of observation.*NWAD NOTABLE.13*

NOTABLENESS, *n.*

1. Activity; industriousness; care. [Little used.]*NWAD NOTABLENESS.2*

2. Remarkableness.*NWAD NOTABLENESS.3*

NOTABLY, *adv.*

1. Memorably; remarkably; eminently.*NWAD NOTABLY.2*

2. With show of consequence or importance.*NWAD NOTABLY.3*

NOTARIAL, *a.* [from notary.]

1. Pertaining to a notary; as a notarial seal; notarial evidence or attestation.*NWAD NOTARIAL.2*

2. Done or taken by a notary.*NWAD NOTARIAL.3*

NOTARY, *n.* [L. known.]

1. Primarily, a person employed to take notes of contracts, trials and proceedings in courts among the Romans.*NWAD NOTARY.2*

2. In modern usage, an officer authorized to attest contracts or writings of any kind, to give them the evidence of authenticity. This officer is often styled notary public.*NWAD NOTARY.3*

NOTATION, *n.* [L. to mark.]

1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, figures or characters; particularly in arithmetic and algebra, the expressing of numbers and quantities by figures, signs or characters appropriate for the purpose.*NWAD NOTATION.2*

2. Meaning; signification.*NWAD NOTATION.3*

Conscience, according to the very notation of the word, imports a double knowledge. [Unusual.]*NWAD NOTATION.4*

NOTCH, *n.* [G. to crack or flaw. It seems to be the same word in origin as niche, nick.]

1. A hollow cut in any thing; a nick; an indentation.*NWAD NOTCH.2*

And on the stick ten equal notches makes.*NWAD NOTCH.3*

2. An opening or narrow passge through a mountain or hill. We say, the notch of a mountain.*NWAD NOTCH.4*

NOTCH, *v.t.* To cut in small hollows; as, to notch a stick.

NOTCH-WEED, *n.* A plant called orach.

NOTE, for ne wote, knew not or could not.

NOTE, *n.* [L. to know.]

1. A mark or token; something by which a thing may be known; a visible sign.*NWAD NOTE.3*

They who appertain to the visible church have all the notes of external profession.*NWAD NOTE.4*

2. A mark made in a book, indicating something worthy of a particular notice.*NWAD NOTE.5*

3. A short remark; a passage or explanation in the margin of a

book.*NWAD NOTE.6*

4. A minute, memorandum or short writing intended to assist the memory.*NWAD NOTE.7*

5. Notice; heed.*NWAD NOTE.8*

Give order to my servants that they take no note at all of our being absent hence.*NWAD NOTE.9*

6. Reputation; consequence; distinction; as men of note. *Romans 16:7*.*NWAD NOTE.10*

7. State of being observed.*NWAD NOTE.11*

Small matters, continually in use and note. [Little used.]*NWAD NOTE.12*

8. In music, a character which marks a sound, or the sound itself; as a semibreve, a minim, etc. Notes are marks of sounds in relation to elevation or depresion, or to the time of continuing sounds.*NWAD NOTE.13*

9. Tune; voice; harmonious or melocious sounds.*NWAD NOTE.14*

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal note.*NWAD NOTE.15*

One common note on either lyre did strike.*NWAD NOTE.16*

10. Abbreviation; symbol.*NWAD NOTE.17*

11. A short letter; a billet.*NWAD NOTE.18*

12. Annotation; commentary; as the notes in Scott's Bible; to write notes on Homer.*NWAD NOTE.19*

13. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; as a promissory note; a bank-note; a note of hand; a negotiable note.*NWAD NOTE.20*

14. Notes, *plu.* a writing; a written discourse; applied equally to minutes or heads of a discourse or argument, or to a discourse fully

written. The advocate often has notes to assist his memory, and clergymen preach with notes or without them.*NWAD NOTE.21*

15. A diplomatic communication in writing; an official paper sent from one minister or envoy to another.*NWAD NOTE.22*

My note of January 10th still remains unanswered.*NWAD NOTE.23*

NOTE, *v.t.*

1. To observe; to notice with particular care; to heed; to attend to.*NWAD NOTE.25*

No more of that; I have noted it well.*NWAD NOTE.26*

Their manners noted and their states survey'd.*NWAD NOTE.27*

2. To set down in writing.*NWAD NOTE.28*

Note it in a book. *Isaiah 30:8*.*NWAD NOTE.29*

3. To charge, as with a crime; with of or for.*NWAD NOTE.30*

They were both noted of incontinency.*NWAD NOTE.31*

NOTE, *v.t.* To butt; to push with the horns. [Not used.]

NOTE-BOOK, *n.*

1. A book in which memorandums are written.*NWAD NOTE-BOOK.2*

2. A book in which notes of hand are registered.*NWAD NOTE-BOOK.3*

NOTED, *pp.*

1. Set down in writing.*NWAD NOTED.2*

2. Observed; noticed.*NWAD NOTED.3*

3. Remarkable; much known by reputation or reprot; eminent; celebrated; as a noted author; a noted commander; a noted traveler.*NWAD NOTED.4*

NOTEDLY, ***adv.*** **With observation or notice.**

NOTEDNESS, ***n.*** **Conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity.**

NOTELESS, ***a.*** **Not attracting notice; not conspicuous.**

NOTER, ***n.*** **One who takes notice; an annotator.**

NOTEWORTHY, ***a.*** **Worthy of observation or notice.**

NOTHING, ***n.*** **[no and thing.]**

1. Not any thing; not any being or existence; a word that denies the existence of any thing; non-entity; opposed to something. The world was created from nothing.*NWAD NOTHING.2*

2. Non-existnce; a state of annihilation.*NWAD NOTHING.3*

3. Not any thing; not any particular thing, deed or event. Nothing was done to redeem our character. He thought nothing done, while any thing remained to be done.*NWAD NOTHING.4*

A determination to choose nothing is a determination not to choose the truth.*NWAD NOTHING.5*

4. No other thing.*NWAD NOTHING.6*

Nothing but this will entitle you to God's acceptance.*NWAD NOTHING.7*

5. No part, portion, quantity or degree. The troops manifested nothing of irresolution in the attack.*NWAD NOTHING.8*

Yet had his aspect nothing of severe.*NWAD NOTHING.9*

6. No importance; no value; no use.*NWAD NOTHING.10*

Behold, ye are of nothing, and your work of naught. *Isaiah 41:24*.*NWAD NOTHING.11*

7. No possession of estate; a low condition.*NWAD NOTHING.12*

A man that from very nothing is grown to an unspeakable estate.*NWAD NOTHING.13*

8. A thing of no proportion to something, or of trifling value or advantage.*NWAD NOTHING.14*

The charge of making the ground, and otherwise, is great, but nothing to the profit.*NWAD NOTHING.15*

9. A trifle; a thing of no consideration or importance.*NWAD NOTHING.16*

Tis nothing, says the fool; but says the friend, this nothing, sir, will bring you to your end.*NWAD NOTHING.17*

To make nothing of, to make no difficulty or to consider as trifling, light or unimportant.*NWAD NOTHING.18*

We are industrious to presere our bodies from slavery, but we make nothing of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts.*NWAD NOTHING.19*

NOTHING, *adv.* In no degree; not at all.

Adam, with such counsel nothing sway'd--*NWAD NOTHING.21*

In the phrase, nothing worth, the words are transposed; the natural order being, worth nothing.*NWAD NOTHING.22*

NOTHINGNESS, *n.*

1. Nihility; non-existence.*NWAD NOTHINGNESS.2*

2. Nothing; a thing of no value.*NWAD NOTHINGNESS.3*

NOTICE, *n.*

1. Observation by the eye or by the other senses. We take notice of objects passing or standing before us; we take notice of the owrds of a speaker; we take notice of a peculiar taste of food, or of the smeel of an orange, and of our peculiar sensations. Notice then is the act by which we gain knowledge of something within the reach of the senses, or the effect of an impression on some of the senses.*NWAD NOTICE.2*

2. Observation by the mind or intellectual power; as, to take notice of a distinction between truth and veracity.*NWAD NOTICE.3*

3. Information; intelligence by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received; as, I received notice by a messenger or by letter. He gave notice of his arrival. The bell gives notice of the hour of the day. The merchant gives notice that a bill of exchange is not accepted.*NWAD NOTICE.4*

4. A paper that communicates information.*NWAD NOTICE.5*

5. Attention; respectful treatment; civility.*NWAD NOTICE.6*

6. Remark; observation.*NWAD NOTICE.7*

NOTICE, *v.t.*

1. To observe; to see. We noticed the conduct of the speaker; we notcied no improper conduct.*NWAD NOTICE.9*

2. To heed; to regard. His conduct was rude, but I did not notice it.*NWAD NOTICE.10*

3. To remark; to mention or make observations on.*NWAD NOTICE.11*

This plant deserves to be noticed in this place.*NWAD NOTICE.12*

Another circumstance was noticed in connection with the suggestion last discussed.*NWAD NOTICE.13*

4. To treat with attention and civilities; as, to notice strangers.*NWAD NOTICE.14*

5. To observe intellectually.*NWAD NOTICE.15*

NOTICEABLE, *a.* That may be observed; worthy of observation.

NOTICED, *pp.* Observed; seen; remarked; treated with attention.

NOTICING, *ppr.* Observing; seeing; regarding; remarking on; treating with attention.

NOTIFICATION, *n.* [See *Notify*.]

1. The act of notifying or giving notice; the act of making known, particularly the act of givning official notice or information to the public, or to individuals, corporations, companies or societies, by words, by writing or by other means.*NWAD NOTIFICATION.2*

2. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs.*NWAD NOTIFICATION.3*

3. The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, etc.*NWAD NOTIFICATION.4*

NOTIFIED, *pp.*

1. Made known; applied to things. This design of the king was notified to the court of Berlin.*NWAD NOTIFIED.2*

2. Informed by words, writing or toher means; applied to persons. The inhabitants of the city have been notified that a meeting is to be held at the State House.*NWAD NOTIFIED.3*

NOTIFY, *v.t.* [L. known, and to make.]

1. To make known; to declare; to publish. The laws of God notify to man his will and our duty.*NWAD NOTIFY.2*

2. To make known by private communication; to give information of. The allied sovereigns have notified the spanish court of thier purpose of maintaining legitimate government.*NWAD NOTIFY.3*

3. To give notice to; to inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood. The constable has notified the citizens to meet at the City Hall. The bell notifies us of the time of meeting.*NWAD NOTIFY.4*

The President of the United States has notified the House of Representatives, that he has approved and signed the act.*NWAD NOTIFY.5*

[Note. This application of notify has been condemned, but it is in constant good use in the United States, and in perfect accordance with the use of certify.]*NWAD NOTIFY.6*

NOTIFYING, *ppr.* Making known; giving notice to.

NOTION, *n.* [L. known; to know.]

1. Conception; mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined. We may have a just notion of power, or false notions respecting spirit.*NWAD NOTION.2*

Notion and idea are primarily different; idea being the conception of something visible, as the idea of a square or a triangle; and notion the conception of things invisible or intellectual, as the notion we have of spirits. But from negligence in the use of idea, the two words are constantly confounded.*NWAD NOTION.3*

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the notion of principles.*NWAD NOTION.4*

Few agree in their notions about these words.*NWAD NOTION.5*

That notion of hunger, bold, sound, color, thought, wish or fear, which is in the mind, is called the idea of hunger, cold, etc.*NWAD NOTION.6*

2. sentiment; opinion; as the extravagant notions they entertain of themselves.*NWAD NOTION.7*

3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power. [Not used.]*NWAD NOTION.8*

4. Inclination; in vulgar use; as, I have a notion to do this or that.*NWAD NOTION.9*

NOTIONAL, *a.*

1. Imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; fantastical.*NWAD NOTIONAL.2*

Notional good, by fancy only made. A notional and imaginary thing.*NWAD NOTIONAL.3*

2. Dealing in imaginary things; whimsical; fanciful; as a notional man.*NWAD NOTIONAL.4*

NOTIONALITY, *n.* Empty ungrounded opinion. [Not used.]

NOTIONALLY, *adv.* In mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality.

Two faculties notionally or really distinct.*NWAD NOTIONALLY.2*

NOTIONIST, *n.* One who holds to an ungrounded opinion.

NOTORIETY, *n.* [See *Notorious*.]

1. Exposure to public knowledge; the state of being publicly or generally known; as the notoriety of a crime.*NWAD NOTORIETY.2*

2. Public knowledge.*NWAD NOTORIETY.3*

They were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to public notoriety.*NWAD NOTORIETY.4*

NOTORIOUS, *a.* [L. known.]

1. Publicly knwon; manifest to the world; evident; usually, knwon to disadvantage; hence almost always used in all ill sense; as a notorious thief; a notorious crime or vice; a man notorious for lewdness or gaming.*NWAD NOTORIOUS.2*

2. In a good sense.*NWAD NOTORIOUS.3*

Your goodness, since you provoke me, shall be most notorious.*NWAD NOTORIOUS.4*

NOTORIOUSLY, *adv.* Publicly; openly; in a manner to be known or manifest.

NOTORIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being open or known; notoriety.

NOTT, *a.* Shorn.

NOTUS, *n.* [L.] The south wind.

NOTWHEAT, *n.* [smooth, shorn.] Wheat not bearded.

NOTWITHSTANDING, the participle of withstand, with not prefixed, and signifying not opposing; nevertheless. It retains in all cases its participial signification. For example, "I will surely rend the knigdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant; notwithstanding, in thy days I will not do it, for david thy father's sake." *1 Kings 11:11-12*. **In this passage there is an ellipsis of that, after notwithstanding. That refers to the former part of the sentence, I will rend the kingdom from thee; notwithstanding that (declaration or determination,) in thy days I will not do it. in this and in all cases, notwithstanding, either with or without that or this, constitutes the case absolute or independent.**

"It is a rainy day, but notwithstanding that, the troops must be reviewed;" that is, the rainy day not opposing or preventing. That, in this case, is a substitute for the whole first clause of the sentence. It is to that clause what a relative is to an antecedent noun, and which may be used in the place of it; notwithstanding which, that is, the rainy day.*NWAD NOTWITHSTANDING.2*

"Christ enjoined on his followers not to publish the cures he wrought; but notwithstanding his injunctions, they proclaimed them." Here, notwithstanding his injunctions, is the case independent or absolute; the injunctions of Christ not opposing or preventing.*NWAD NOTWITHSTANDING.3*

This word answers precisely to the latin non obstante, and both are used with nouns or with substitutes for nouns, for sentences or for clauses of sentences. So in the Latin phrase, hoc non obstante, hoc may refer to a single word, to a sentence or to a series of sentences.*NWAD NOTWITHSTANDING.4*

NOUGHT. See *Naught*.

NOUL, *n.* The top of the head. [Not in use.]

NOULD, ne would, would not.

NOUN, *n.* [altered from L. name.] In grammar, a name; that sound or combination of sounds by which a thing is called, whether material or immaterial. [See *Name*.]

NOURISH, *v.t.* [G. to nourish, cannot be the same word unless they have lost a dental, which may perhaps be the fact.]

1. To feed and cause to grow; to supply a living or organized body, animal or vegetable, with matter which increases its bulk or supplies the waste occasioned by any of its functions; to supply with nutriment.*NWAD NOURISH.2*

2. To support; to maintain by feeding. *Genesis 47:12*.*NWAD NOURISH.3*

Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band, I will stir up in England some black storm.*NWAD NOURISH.4*

3. To supply the means of support and increase; to encourage; as, to nourish rebellion; to nourish the virtues.*NWAD NOURISH.5*

What madness was ti, with such proofs, to nourish their contentions!*NWAD NOURISH.6*

4. To cherish; to comfort. *James 5:5*.*NWAD NOURISH.7*

5. To educate; to instruct; to promote growth in attainments. *1 Timothy 4:6*.*NWAD NOURISH.8*

NOURISH, *v.i.*

1. To promote growth.*NWAD NOURISH.10*

Grains and roots nourish more then leaves. [Elliptical.]*NWAD NOURISH.11*

2. To gain nourishment. [Unusual.]*NWAD NOURISH.12*

NOURISHABLE, *a.* Susceptible of nourishment; as the nourishable parts of the body.

NOURISHED, ***pp.*** **Fed; supplied with nutriment; caused to grow.**

NOURISHER, ***n.*** **The person or thing that nourishes.**

NOURISHING, ***ppr.***

1. Feeding; supplying with aliment; supporting with food.*NWAD NOURISHING.2*

2. Promoting growth; nutritious; as a nourishing diet.*NWAD NOURISHING.3*

NOURISHMENT, ***n.***

1. That which serves to promote the growth of animals or plants, or to repair the waste of animal bodies; food; sustenance; nutriment.*NWAD NOURISHMENT.2*

2. Nutrition; support of animal or vegetable bodies.*NWAD NOURISHMENT.3*

3. Instruction, or that which promotes growth in attainments; as nourishment and growth in grace.*NWAD NOURISHMENT.4*

So they may learn to seek the nourishment of their souls.*NWAD NOURISHMENT.5*

NOURITURE. [See ***Nurture*****.]**

NOURSLING. [See ***Nursling*****.]**

NOVACULITE, ***n.*** **[L. a razor.] Razor-stone; Turkey-hone; coticular shist; whet-slate, a variety of argillaceous slate.**

NOVATIAN, ***n.*** **In church history, one of the sect of Novatus or Novatianus, who held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and that second marriages are unlawful.**

NOVATIANISM, *n.* The opinions of the Novations.

One Hypolitus, a Roman presbyter, had been seduced into Novatianism.*NWAD NOVATIANISM.2*

NOVATION. [See *Innovation*.]

NOVATOR. [See *Innovator*.]

NOVEL, *a.*

1. New; of recent origin or intorduction; not ancient; hence, unusual; as a novel heresy; novel opinions. The proceedings of the court were novel.*NWAD NOVEL.2*

2. In the civil law, the novel consititutions are those which are supplemental to the code, and posterior in time to the other books. These contained new decrees of successive emperors.*NWAD NOVEL.3*

3. In the common law, the assize of novel disseizin is an action in which the demandant recits a complaint of the disseizin in terms of direct averment, whereupon the sheriff is commanded to reseize the land and chattels thereon, and keep the same in custody till the arrival of the justices of assize.*NWAD NOVEL.4*

NOVEL, *n.*

1. A new or supplemental constitution or decree. [See the Adjective.]*NWAD NOVEL.6*

2. A fictitious tale or narrative in prose, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love.*NWAD NOVEL.7*

The coxcomb's novel and the drunkard's toast.*NWAD NOVEL.8*

NOVELISM, *n.* Innovation. [Little used.]

NOVELIST, *n.*

1. An innovator; an asserter of novelty.*NWAD NOVELIST.2*

2. A writer of a novel or of novels.*NWAD NOVELIST.3*

3. A writer of news.*NWAD NOVELIST.4*

NOVELIZE, *v.i.* To innovate. [Not in use.]

NOVELTY, *n.* Newness; recentness of origin or introduction.

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure.*NWAD NOVELTY.2*

NOVEMBER, *n.* [L. from nine; the ninth month, according to the ancient Roman year, beginning in March.] The eleventh month of the year.

NOVENARY, *n.* [nine.] The number nine; nine collectively.

NOVENARY, *a.* Pertaining to the number nine.

NOVENNIAL, *a.* Done every ninth year.

NOVERCAL, *a.* [L. a step-mother.] Pertaining to a step-mother; suitable to a step-mother; in the manner of a step-mother.

NOVICE, *n.* [L. from new.]

1. One who is new in any business; one unacquainted or unskilled; one in the rudiments; a beginner.*NWAD NOVICE.2*

I am young, a novice in the trade.*NWAD NOVICE.3*

2. One that has entered a religious house but has not taken the vow; a probationer.*NWAD NOVICE.4*

3. One newly planted in the church, or one newly converted to the Christian faith. *1 Timothy 3:6*.*NWAD NOVICE.5*

NOVITIATE, *n.*

1. The state or time or learning rudiments.*NWAD NOVITIATE.2*

2. In religious houses, a year or other time of probation for the trial of a noveice, to determine whether he has the necessary qualities for living up to the rule to which his vow is to bind him.*NWAD NOVITIATE.3*

NOVITIOUS, *a.* Newly invented. [Not used.]

NOVITY, *n.* Newness. [Not used.]

NOW, *adv.*

1. At the present time.*NWAD NOW.2*

I have a patient now living at an advanced age, who discharged blood from his lungs thirty years ago.*NWAD NOW.3*

2. A little while ago; very lately.*NWAD NOW.4*

They that but now for honor and for plate, made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate.*NWAD NOW.5*

3. At one time; at another time.*NWAD NOW.6*

Now high, now low, now master up, now miss.*NWAD NOW.7*

4. Now sometimes expresses or implies a connection between the subsequent and preceding proposition; often it introduces an inference or an explanation of what precedes.*NWAD NOW.8*

Not this man, but Barabbas; now Barabbas was a robber. *John 18:40*.*NWAD NOW.9*

Then said Mich, now I know that the Lord will do me good, seeing I have a Levite for my priest. *Judges 17:13*.*NWAD NOW.10*

The other great mischief which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented. Now by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander--*NWAD NOW.11*

5. After this; things being so.*NWAD NOW.12*

How shall any man distinguish now betwixt a parasite and a man of honor?*NWAD NOW.13*

6. In supplication, it appears to be somewhat emphatical.*NWAD NOW.14*

I beseech thee, O Lord, remember now how I have walked before thee in truth and with a perfect heart. *2 Kings 20:3*.*NWAD NOW.15*

7. Now sometimes refers to a particular time past specified or understood, and may be defined, at that time. He was now sensible of his mistake.*NWAD NOW.16*

Now and then, at one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; not often; at intervals.*NWAD NOW.17*

They now and then appear in offices of religion.*NWAD NOW.18*

If there were any such thing as spontaneous generation, a new species would now and then appear.*NWAD NOW.19*

2. Applied to places which appear at intervals or in succession.*NWAD NOW.20*

A mead here, ther a heath, and now and then a wood.*NWAD NOW.21*

Now, now, repeated, is used to excite attention to something immediately to happen.*NWAD NOW.22*

NOW, *n.* The present time or moment.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past, but an eternal now does ever last.*NWAD NOW.24*

Now a days, *adv.* In this age.*NWAD NOW.25*

What men of spirit now a days, come to give sober judgment a new plays?*NWAD NOW.26*

[This is a common colloquial phrase, but not elegant in writing, unless of the more familiar kinds.]*NWAD NOW.27*

NOWAY, *adv.* [no and way.] In no manner or degree. [These can hardly be considered as compound words.]

NOWAYS, *adv.* [no and way.] In no manner or degree. [These can hardly be considered as compound words.]

NOWED, *a.* Knotted; tied in a knot; used in heraldry.

NOWEL, *n.* A shout of joy or christmas song.

NOWES, *n.* The marriage knot.

NOWHERE, *adv.* Not in any place or state. Happiness is nowhere to be found but in the practice of virtue.

But it is better to write no and where as separate words.*NWAD NOWHERE.2*

NOWISE, *adv.* [no and wise; often by mistake written noways.] Not in any manner or degree.

NOXIOUS, *a.* [L. from hurt.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious; as noxious air, food, climate; pernicious; corrupting to morals; as noxious practices or examples; noxious haunts of vice.*NWAD NOXIOUS.2*

2. Guilty; criminal.*NWAD NOXIOUS.3*

Those who are noxious in the eye of the law. [Little used.]*NWAD NOXIOUS.4*

3. Unfavorable; injurious.*NWAD NOXIOUS.5*

Too frequent appearance in places of public resort is noxious to spiritual promotion.*NWAD NOXIOUS.6*

NOXIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **Hurtfully; perniciously.**

NOXIOUSNESS, ***n.***

1. Hurtfulness; the quality that injures, impairs or destroys; insalubrity; as the noxiousness of foul air.*NWAD NOXIOUSNESS.2*

2. The quality that corrupts or perverts; as the noxiousness of doctrines.*NWAD NOXIOUSNESS.3*

Noy, noyance, noyer, noyful, noyous, noysance. [See *Annoy* and *Nuisance*.]*NWAD NOXIOUSNESS.4*

NOYAU, ***n.*** **A rich cordial.**

NOZLE, ***n.*** **[from nose.] The nose; the extremity of any thing; the snout.**

NOZZLE, ***n.*** **[from nose.] The nose; the extremity of any thing; the snout.**

NUBBLE, ***v.t.*** **[for knubble, from knob, the fist.] To beat or bruise with the fist. [Not used.]**

NUBIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. a cloud or fog, and to produce.] Brining or producing clouds.**

NUBILE, ***a.*** **[L. to marry.] Marriageable; of an age suitable for marriage.**

NUBILOUS, ***a.*** **Cloudy.**

NUCIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. nut and to bear.] Bearing or producing nuts.**

NUCLEUS, ***n.*** **[L. a nut.]**

1. Properly, the kernel of a nut; but in usage, any body about which matter is collected.*NWAD NUCLEUS.2*

2. The body of a comet, called also its head, which appears to be surrounded with light.*NWAD NUCLEUS.3*

NUDATION, *n.* [L. to make bare.] The act of stripping or making bare or naked.

NUDE, *a.*

1. Bare.*NWAD NUDE.2*

2. In law, void; of no force.*NWAD NUDE.3*

NUDITY, *n.*

1. Nakedness.*NWAD NUDITY.2*

2. Nudities, in the plural, naked parts which decency requires to be concealed.*NWAD NUDITY.3*

3. In painting and sculpture, the naked parts of the human figure, or parts not covered with drapery.*NWAD NUDITY.4*

Nudum Pactum, [L.] in law, an agreement that is void or not valid according to the laws of the land.*NWAD NUDITY.5*

NUGACITY, *n.* [L. trifles.] Futility; trifling talk or behavior.

NUGATION, *n.* [L. to trifle.] The act or practice of trifling. [Little used.]

NUGATORY, *a.*

1. Trifling; vain; futile; insignificant.*NWAD NUGATORY.2*

2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual. The laws are sometimes rendered nugatory by inexecution. Any agreement may be rendered nugatory by something which contravenes its execution.*NWAD NUGATORY.3*

NUISANCE, NUSANCE, *n.* [L. to annoy. Blackstone writes

nusance, and it is desirable that his example may be followed.]

1. That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious. A liar is a nusance to society. *NWAD NUISANCE.2*

2. In law, that which incommodes or annoys; something that produces inconvenience or damage. Nusances are public or private; public, when they annoy citizens in general, as obstructions of the highway; private, when they affect individuals only, as when one man erects a house so near his neighbor's as to throw the water off the roof upon his neighbor's land or house, or to intercept the light that his neighbor before enjoyed. *NWAD NUISANCE.3*

NUL, in law, signifies no, not any; as nul diseizin; nul tiel record; nul tort.

NULL, *v.t.* [L. not any.] To annul; to deprive of validity; to destroy. [Not much used.] [See *Annul*.]

NULL, *a.* Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid. The contract of a minor is null in law, except for necessaries.

NULL, *n.* Something that has no force or meaning. A cipher is called a null. [Not used.]

NULLIFIDIAN, *a.* [L. none, and faith.] Of no faith; of no religion or honesty. [Not used.]

NULLIFIED, *pp.* Made void.

NULLIFY, *v.t.* [L. none, and to make.] To annul; to make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

NULLITY, *n.*

1. Nothingness; want of existence. *NWAD NULLITY.2*

2. Want of legal force, validity or efficacy. *NWAD NULLITY.3*

NUMB, ***a.***

1. Torpid; destitute of the power of sensation and motion; as, the fingers or limbs are numb with cold.*NWAD NUMB.2*

2. Producing numbness; benumbing; as the numb cold night. [Not used nor proper.]*NWAD NUMB.3*

NUMB, ***v.t.*** **To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to deaden; to benumb; to stupefy.**

For lazy winter numbs the laboring hand.*NWAD NUMB.5*

And numbing coldness has embraced the ear.*NWAD NUMB.6*

NUMBED, ***pp.*** **Rendered torpid.**

NUMBER, ***n.*** **[Probably the radical sense is to speak, name or tell, as our word tell, in the other dialects, is to number. Number may be allied to name, as the Spaniards use nombre for name, and the French word written with the same letters, is number.]**

1. The designation of a unit reference to other units, or in reckoning, counting, enumerating; as, one is the first number; a simple number.*NWAD NUMBER.2*

2. An assemblage of two or more units. Two is a number composed of one and one added. Five and three added make the number eight. Number may be applied to any collection or multitude of units or individuals, and therefore is indefinite, unless defined by other words or by figures or signs of definite signification. Hence,*NWAD NUMBER.3*

3. More than one; many.*NWAD NUMBER.4*

Ladies are always of great use to the party they espouse, and never fail to win over numbers.*NWAD NUMBER.5*

4. Multitude.*NWAD NUMBER.6*

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the men are of weak courage.*NWAD NUMBER.7*

5. In poetry, measure; the order and quantity of syllables constituting feet, which render verse musical to the ear. The harmony of verse consists in the proper distribution of the long and short syllables, with suitable pauses. In oratory, a judicious disposition of words, syllables and cadences constitutes a kind of measure resembling poetic numbers.*NWAD NUMBER.8*

6. Poetry; verse.*NWAD NUMBER.9*

I lisped in numbers, for the numbers came.*NWAD NUMBER.10*

Here the first word numbers may be taken for poetry or verse, and the second for measure.*NWAD NUMBER.11*

Yet shoud the Muses bid my numbers roll.*NWAD NUMBER.12*

7. In grammar, the difference of termination or form of a word, to express unity or plurality. The termination which denotes one or an individual, is the singular number; the termination that denotes two or more individuals or units, constitues the plural number. Hence we say, a noun, an adjective, a pronoun or a verb is in the singular or the plural number.*NWAD NUMBER.13*

8. In mathematics, number is variously distinguished. Cardinal numbers are those which express the amount of units; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Ordinal numbers are those which express order; as first, second, third, fourth, etc.*NWAD NUMBER.14*

Determinate number, is that referred to a given unit, as a ternary or three; an indeterminate number, is referred to unity in general, and called quantity.*NWAD NUMBER.15*

Homogeneal numbers, are those referred to the same units; those referred to different units are termed heterogeneal.*NWAD NUMBER.16*

Whole numbers, are called integers.*NWAD NUMBER.17*

A rational number, is one commensurable with unity. A number incommensurable with unity, is termed irrational or surd.*NWAD NUMBER.18*

A prime or primitive number, is divisible only by unity; as three, five, seven, etc.*NWAD NUMBER.19*

A perfect number, is that whose aliquot parts added together, make the whole number, as 28, whose aliquot parts, 14. 7. 4. 2. 1. make the number 28.*NWAD NUMBER.20*

An imperfect number, is that whose aliquot parts added together, make more or less than the number. This is abundant or defedtive; abundant, as 12, whose aliquot parts, 6. 4. 3. 2. 1. make 16; or defective, as 16 whose aliquot parts, 8. 4. 2. 1. make 15 only.*NWAD NUMBER.21*

A square number, is the product of a number multiplied by itself; as, 16 is the square number of four.*NWAD NUMBER.22*

A cubic number, is the product of a square number by its root; as, 27 is the product of the square number 9 by its root 3.*NWAD NUMBER.23*

Golden number, the cycle of the moon, or revolution of 19 years, in which time the conjunctions, oppositions and other aspects of the moon are nearly the same as they were on the same days of the month 19 years before.*NWAD NUMBER.24*

NUMBER, *v.t.*

1. To count; to reckon; to ascertain the units of any sum, collection or multitude.*NWAD NUMBER.26*

If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. *Genesis 13:16*.*NWAD NUMBER.27*

2. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude.*NWAD NUMBER.28*

He was numbered with the transgressors. *Isaiah 53:12*.*NWAD NUMBER.29*

NUMBERED, *pp.* Counted; enumerated.

NUMBERER, *n.* One that counts numbers.

NUMBERING, *ppr.* Counting; ascertaining the units of a multitutde or collection.

NUMBERLESS, *a.* That cannot be counted; innumerable.

NUMBERS, *n.* The title of the fourth book of the Pentateuch.

NUMBING, *ppr.* Making torpid.

NUMBLES, *n.* The entrails of a deer.

NUMBNESS, *n.* Torpor; that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling or motion, as when paralytc or chilled by cold.

NUMERABLE, *a.* That may be numbered or counted.

NUMERAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to number; consisting of number.*NWAD NUMERAL.2*

The dependence of a long train of numeral progressions.*NWAD NUMERAL.3*

2. Expressing number; representing number; standing as a substitute for figures; as numeral letters; as X for 10; L for fifty; C for 100; D for 500; M for 1000.*NWAD NUMERAL.4*

3. Expressing numbers; as numeral characters. The figures we now use to express numbers are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. They are said to be of Arabian origin; but the Arabians might have received them from India. This is a controverted question.*NWAD NUMERAL.5*

NUMERALLY, *adv.* According to number; in number.

NUMERARY, ***a.*** **Belonging to a certain number.**

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a numerary canon.*NWAD NUMERARY.2*

NUMERATE, ***v.t.*** **To count or reckon in numbers; to calculate. [But enumerate is generally used.]**

NUMERATION, ***n.***

1. The act or art of numbering.*NWAD NUMERATION.2*

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign.*NWAD NUMERATION.3*

2. In arithmetic, notation; the art of expressing in characters any number proposed in words, or of expressing in words any number proposed in characters; the act or art of writing or reading numbers. Thus we write 1000, for thousand, and 50, we read fifty.*NWAD NUMERATION.4*

NUMERATOR, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. One that numbers.*NWAD NUMERATOR.2*

2. In arithmetic, the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken. Thus when a unit is divided into 9 parts, and we take 5, we express it thus, 5/9, that is, five ninths; 5 being the numerator, and 9 the denominator.*NWAD NUMERATOR.3*

NUMERIC, ***a.*** **[L., number.]**

1. Belonging to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers; as numerical algebra; numerical characters.*NWAD NUMERIC.2*

2. Numerical difference, is that by which one individual is distinguished from another. The same numerical body is identically the same.*NWAD NUMERIC.3*

NUMERICAL, ***a.*** **[L., number.]**

1. Belonging to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers; as numerical algebra; numerical characters.*NWAD NUMERICAL.2*

2. Numerical difference, is that by which one individual is distinguished from another. The same numerical body is identically the same.*NWAD NUMERICAL.3*

NUMERICALLY, ***adv.***

1. In numbers; as parts of a thing numerically expressed.*NWAD NUMERICALLY.2*

2. With respect to number or sameness in number; as, a thing is numerically the same, or numerically different.*NWAD NUMERICALLY.3*

NUMERIST, ***n.*** **One that deals in numbers. [Not used.]**

NUMEROSITY, ***n.*** **The state of being numerous. [Not used.]**

NUMEROUS, ***a.*** **[L.]**

1. Being many, or consisting of a great number of individuals; as a numerous army; a numerous body; a numerous people.*NWAD NUMEROUS.2*

2. Consisting of poetic numbers; melodious; musical. In prose, a style becomes numerous by the alternate disposition or intermixture of long and short syllables, or of long and short words; or by a judicious selection and disposition of smooth flowing words, and by closing the periods with important or well sounding words.*NWAD NUMEROUS.3*

NUMEROUSLY, ***adv.*** **In great numbers.**

NUMEROUSNESS, ***n.***

1. The quality of being numerous or many; the quality of consisting of a great number of individuals; as the numerousness of an army or of an assembly.*NWAD NUMEROUSNESS.2*

2. The quality of consisting of poetic numbers; melodiousness; musicalness.*NWAD NUMEROUSNESS.3*

NUMISMATIC, *a.* [L., money, coin; Gr., to suppose, to sanction, law or custom.] Pertaining money, coin or medals.

NUMISMATICS, *n.* The science of coins and medals.

NUMISMATOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of coins and medals.

NUMISMATOLOGY, *n.* [Gr., coin, and discourse.] The branch of historical science which treats of coins and medals.

NUMMARY, *a.* [L., a coin.] Pertaining to coin or money.

NUMMULAR, *a.* [L., a coin.] Pertaining to coin or money.

NUMMULITE, *n.* [L., money.] Fossil remains of a chambered shell of a flattened form, formerly mistaken for money.

NUMPS, *n.* A dolt; a blockhead. [Not used.]

NUMSKULL, *n.* [numb and skull.] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

NUMSKULLED, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish.

NUN, *n.* A woman devoted to a religious life, and who lives in a cloister or nunnery, secluded from the world, under a vow of perpetual chastity.

NUN, *n.*

1. A web-footed fowl of the size of a duck, with a white head and

neck.*NWAD NUN.3*

2. The blue titmouse.*NWAD NUN.4*

NUNCHION, ***n.*** **A portion of food taken between meals. [qu. from noon, or a corruption of luncheon.]**

NUNCIATURE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Nuncio*****.] The office of a nuncio.**

NUNCIO, ***n.*** **[L., a messenger.]**

1. An embassador from the pope to some catholic prince or state, or who attends some congress or assembly as the pope's representative.*NWAD NUNCIO.2*

2. A messsenger; one who brings intelligence.*NWAD NUNCIO.3*

NUNCUPATE, ***v.t.*** **[L.] To declare publicly or solemnly. [Not used.]**

NUNCUPATION, ***n.*** **A naming.**

NUNCUPATIVE, ***a.*** **[L., to declare.]**

1. Nominal; existing only in name.*NWAD NUNCUPATIVE.2*

2. Publicly or solemnly declaratory.*NWAD NUNCUPATIVE.3*

3. Verbal, not written. A nuncupative will or testament is one which is made by the verbal declaration of the testator, and depends merely on oral testimony for proof, though afterwards reduced to writing.*NWAD NUNCUPATIVE.4*

NUNCUPATORY, ***a.*** **[L., to declare.]**

1. Nominal; existing only in name.*NWAD NUNCUPATORY.2*

2. Publicly or solemnly declaratory.*NWAD NUNCUPATORY.3*

3. Verbal, not written. A nuncupative will or testament is one which is made by the verbal declaration of the testator, and depends

merely on oral testimony for proof, though afterwards reduced to writing.*NWAD NUNCUPATORY.4*

NUNDINAL, *a.* [L., a fair or market, every nine days.]

1. Pertaining to a fair or to a market day.*NWAD NUNDINAL.2*

2. A nundinal letter, among the Romans, was one of the eight first letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last dya of the year. One of these always expressed the market days, which returned every nine days.*NWAD NUNDINAL.3*

NUNDINAL, *n.* A nundinal letter.

NUNDINATE, *v.i.* To buy and sell at fairs. [Not used.]

NUNDINATION, *n.* Traffick in fairs. [Not used.]

NUNNATION, *n.* In Arabic grammar, from the name of N, the pronunciation of n at the end of words.

NUNNERY, *n.* A house in which nuns reside; a cloister in which females under a vow of chastity and devoted to religion, reside during life.

NUPTIAL, *a.* [L., to marry.]

1. Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding; as nuptial rites and ceremonies; nuptial torch.*NWAD NUPTIAL.2*

2. Constituting marriage; as the nuptial knot or band.*NWAD NUPTIAL.3*

The Bible has mitigated the horrors of war; it has given effectual obligation to the nuptial vow.*NWAD NUPTIAL.4*

NUPTIALS, *n. plu.* *Marriage*, which see.

NURSE, *n.*

1. A woman that has the care of infants, or a woman employed to tend the children of others.*NWAD NURSE.2*

2. A woman who suckles infants.*NWAD NURSE.3*

3. A woman that has the care of a sick person.*NWAD NURSE.4*

4. A man who has the care of the sick.*NWAD NURSE.5*

5. A person that breeds, educates or protects; hence, that which breeds, brings up or causes to grow; as Greece, the nurse of the liberal arts.*NWAD NURSE.6*

6. An old woman; in contempt.*NWAD NURSE.7*

7. The state of being nursed; as, to put a child to nurse.*NWAD NURSE.8*

8. In composition, that which supplies food; as a nurse-pond.*NWAD NURSE.9*

NURSE, ***v.t.***

1. To tend, as infants; as, to nurse a child.*NWAD NURSE.11*

2. To suckle; to nourish at the breast.*NWAD NURSE.12*

3. To attend and take care of in child-bed; as, to nurse a woman in her illness.*NWAD NURSE.13*

4. To tend the sick; applied to males and females.*NWAD NURSE.14*

5. To feed; to maintain; to bring up. *Isaiah 60:4*.*NWAD NURSE.15*

6. To cherish; to foster; to encourage; to promote growth in. We say, to nurse a feeble animal or plant.*NWAD NURSE.16*

By what hands has vice been nursed into so uncontrolled a dominion?*NWAD NURSE.17*

7. To manage with care and economy, with a view to increase; as,

to nurse our national resources.*NWAD NURSE.18*

NURSED, *pp.* Tended in infancy or sickness; nourished from the breast maintained; cherished.

NURSER, *n.* One that cherishes or encourages growth.

NURSERY, *n.*

1. The place or apartment in a house appropriated to the care of children.*NWAD NURSERY.2*

2. A place where young trees are propagated for the purpose of being transplanted; a plantation of young trees.*NWAD NURSERY.3*

3. The place where any thing is fostered and the growth promoted.*NWAD NURSERY.4*

To see fair Padua, nursery of arts.*NWAD NURSERY.5*

So we say, a nursery of thieves or of rogues. Ale houses and dram-shops are the nurseries of intemperance.*NWAD NURSERY.6*

Christian families are the nurseries of the church on earth, as she is the nursery of the church in heaven.*NWAD NURSERY.7*

4. Taht which forms and educates. Commerce is the nursery of seamen.*NWAD NURSERY.8*

5. The act of nursing. [Little used.]*NWAD NURSERY.9*

6. That which is the object of a nurse's care.*NWAD NURSERY.10*

NURSING, *ppr.* Tending; nourishing at the breast; education; maintaining.

NURSLING, *n.*

1. An infant; a child.*NWAD NURSLING.2*

2. One that is nursed.*NWAD NURSLING.3*

NURTURE, *n.*

1. That which nourishes; food; diet.*NWAD NURTURE.2*

2. That which promotes growth; education; instruction. *Ephesians 6:4*.*NWAD NURTURE.3*

NURTURE, *v.t.*

1. To feed; to nourish.*NWAD NURTURE.5*

2. To educate; to bring or train up.*NWAD NURTURE.6*

He was nurtured where he was born.*NWAD NURTURE.7*

NUSANCE. [See *Nuisance*.]

NUT, *n.* [It seems to be allied to knot, a bunch or hard lump.]

1. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel. A nut is properly the pericarp of the fruit. Various kinds of nuts are distinguished; as walnut, chestnut, hazlenut, butternut.*NWAD NUT.2*

2. In mechanics, a small cylinder or other body, with teeth or projections corresponding with the teeth or grooves of a wheel.*NWAD NUT.3*

3. The projection near the eye of an anchor.*NWAD NUT.4*

NUT, *v.t.* To gather nuts.

NUTATION, *n.* [L., a nodding, to nod.] In astronomy, a kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth, by which in its annual revolution it is twice inclined to the ecliptic, and as often returns to its former position.

NUT-BREAKER. [See *Nutcracker*.]

NUT-BROWN, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.

NUT-CRACKER, ***n.***

1. An instrument for cracking nuts.*NWAD NUT-CRACKER.2*

2. A bird of the genus Corvus; the nut-breaker.*NWAD NUT-CRACKER.3*

NUTGALL, ***n.*** **An excrescence of the oak.**

NUT-HATCH, ***n.*** **The common name of birds of the genus sitta. The common European nut-hatch is called also nut-jobber and nut-pecker.**

NUT-HOOK, ***n.*** **A pole with a hook at the end to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts; also, the name given to a thief that stole goods from a window by means of a hook.**

NUTMEG, ***n.*** **[L. But it may be questionable whether the last syllable in English, meg, is not from L., mace, the bark that envelops the nut.] The fruit of a tree of the genus Myristica, growing in the isles of the East Indies and South Sea. The tree gorws to the gighth of thirty feet, producing numerous branches. The color of the bark of the trunk is a reddish brown; that of the young branches a bright green. The fruit is of the kind called drupe, that is, a pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a nut or kernel. The covering of this nut is the mace. The nutmeg is an aromatic, very grateful to the taste and smell, and much used in cookery.**

NUTRICATION, ***n.*** **Manner of feeding or being fed. [Not in use.]**

NUTRIENT, ***a.*** **[L.] Nourishing; promoting growth.**

NUTRIENT, ***n.*** **Any substance which nourishes by promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies.**

NUTRIMENT, ***n.*** **[L., from to nourish.]**

1. That which nourishes; that which promotes the growth or repairs

the natural waste of animal bodies, or that which promotes the growth of vegetables; food; aliment.*NWAD NUTRIMENT.2*

2. That which promotes enlargement or improvement; as the nutriment of the mind.*NWAD NUTRIMENT.3*

NUTRIMENTAL, *a.* Having the qualities of food; alimental.

NUTRITION, *n.* [L., to nourish.]

1. The act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies; the act or process of promoting growth in vegetables.*NWAD NUTRITION.2*

2. That which nourishes; nutriment.*NWAD NUTRITION.3*

Fixed like a plant on his peculiar spot, to draw nutrition, propagate, and rot.*NWAD NUTRITION.4*

There is no nutrition in ardent spirits.*NWAD NUTRITION.5*

NUTRITIOUS, *a.* Nourishing; promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies. Milk is very nutritious.

NUTRITIVE, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing; nutrimental; alimental; as a nutritive food.

NUTRITURE, *n.* The quality of nourishing. [Not used.]

NUT-SHELL, *n.*

1. The hard shell of a nut; the covering of the kernel.*NWAD NUT-SHELL.2*

2. Proverbially, a thing of little compass or of little value.*NWAD NUT-SHELL.3*

NUT-TREE, *n.* A tree that bears nuts.

NUZZLE, *v.t.* [qu. from noursle.] To nurse; to foster. [Vulgar.]

NUZZLE, *v.t.* [qu. from nose or noursle.] To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom.

NUZZLE, *v.t.* [qu. from noursle or nestle.] To nestle; to house as in a nest.

NUZZLE, *v.i.* [qu. from nose.] To go with the nose near the ground, or thrusting the nose into the ground like a swine.

NYCTALOPS, *n.* [Gr., night and the eye.]

1. One that sees best in the night.*NWAD NYCTALOPS.2*

2. One who loses his sight as night comes on, and remains blind till morning.*NWAD NYCTALOPS.3*

NYCTALOPY, *n.*

1. The faculty of seeing best in darkness, or the disorder from which this faculty proceeds.*NWAD NYCTALOPY.2*

2. In present usage, the disorder in which the patient loses his sight as night approaches, and remains blind till morning.*NWAD NYCTALOPY.3*

NYE, *n.* A brood or flock of pheasants.

NYLGAU, *n.* A quadruped of the genus Bos, a native of the interior of India, of a middle size between the cow and the deer. Its body, horns and tail are not unlike those of a bull; the head, neck and legs resemble those of the deer. The color is an ash gray.

NYMPH, *n.*

1. In mythology, a goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows and waters. According to the ancients, all the world was full of nymphs, some terrestrial, others celestial; and these had names assigned to them according to their place of residence, or the parts of the world over which they were supposed to preside.*NWAD NYMPH.2*

2. In poetry, a lady.*NWAD NYMPH.3*

NYMPH, *n.* Another name of the pupa, chrysalis, or aurelia; the second state of an insect, passing to its perfect form.

NYMPHA, *n.* Another name of the pupa, chrysalis, or aurelia; the second state of an insect, passing to its perfect form.

NYMPHEAN, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs; as a nymphean cave.

NYMPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs.

NYMPHISH, *a.* Relating to nymphs; lady-like.

NYMPHLIKE, *a.* Resembling nymphs.

NYMPHLY, *a.* Resembling nymphs.

NYS, [ne and is.] None is; is not.

O

O — OBLIQUE

O is the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel in the English Alphabet. The shape of this letter seems to have been taken from the circular configuration of the lips in uttering the sound. It corresponds in figure with the Coptic O, and nearly with the Syriac initial and final vau, and the Ethiopic ain. In words derived from the oriental languages, it often represents the vau of those languages, and sometimes the ain; the original sound of the latter being formed deep in the throat, and with a greater aperture of the mouth.

In English, O has a long sound, as in tone, hone, groan, cloke, roll, droll; a short sound, as in lot plod, rod, song, lodge. The sound of oo is shortened in words ending in a close articulation, as in book and foot.*NWAD O.2*

The long sound of O, is usually denoted by e, at the end of a word or syllable, as in bone, lonely; or by a servile a, as in moan, foal. It is generally long before ll, as in roll; but it is short in doll, loll, and in words of more syllables than one, as in folly, volley.*NWAD O.3*

As a numeral, O was sometimes used by the ancients for 11, and with a dash over it for 11,000.*NWAD O.4*

Among the ancients, O was a mark of tripe time, from the notion that the ternary or number 3, is the most perfect of numbers, and properly expressed by a circle, the most perfect figure.*NWAD O.5*

O is often used as an exclamation, expressing a wish.*NWAD O.6*

O, were he present.*NWAD O.7*

It sometimes expresses surprise. Shakespeare uses O for a circle or oval.*NWAD O.8*

Within this wooden O.*NWAD O.9*

O.S. stands for Old Style.

OAF, *n.* [said to be a corruption of ouph or elf, a fairy or demon, and to denote a foolish child left by fairies in the place of one of better intellects which they steal.]

1. A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another.*NWAD OAF.2*

2. A dolt; an idiot; a blockhead.*NWAD OAF.3*

OAFISH, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish. [Little used.]

OAFISHNESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness; folly. [Little used.]

OAK, *n.* [It is probably that the first syllable, oak, was originally an adjective expressing some quality, as hard or strong, and by the disuse of tree, oak became the name of the tree.]

A tree of the genus Quercus, or rather the popular name of the genus itself, of which there are several species. The white oak grows to a great size, and furnishes a most valuable timber; but the live oak of the United States is the most durable timber for ships. In Hartford still stands the venerable oak, in the hollow stem of which was concealed and preserved the colonial charter of Connecticut, when Sir E. Andros, by authority of a writ of quo warranto from the British crown, attempted to obtain possession of it, in 1687. As it was then a large tree, it must now be nearly three hundred years old.*NWAD OAK.2*

OAK-APPLE, *n.* A kind of spungy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, etc. produced in consequence of the puncture of an insect. It is called also oak leaf gall, or gall-nut.

OAKEN, *a.* o'kn.

1. Made of oak or consisting of oak; as an oaken plank or bench; an oaken bower.*NWAD OAKEN.2*

2. Composed of branches of oak; as an oaken garland.*NWAD OAKEN.3*

OAKENPIN, *n.* An apple; so called from its hardness.

OAKLING, *n.* A young oak.

OAKUM, *n.*

The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp; used for caulking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, etc. That formed from untarred ropes is called white oakum.*NWAD OAKUM.2*

OAKY, *a.* [from oak.] Hard; firm; strong.

OAR, *n.* An instrument for rowing boats, being a piece of timber round or square at one end, and flat at the other. The round end is the handle, and the flat end the blade.

To boat the oars, in seamanship, to cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat.*NWAD OAR.2*

To ship the oars, to place them in the row-locks.*NWAD OAR.3*

OAR, *v.i.* To row.

OAR, *v.t.* To impel by rowing.

OARY, *a.* Having the form or use of an oar; as the swan's oary feet.

OAST, OST, OUST, *n.* [L. ustus.] A kiln to dry hops or malt.

OAT, *n.*

A plant of the genus Avena, and more usually, the seed of the plant. The word is commonly used in the plural, oats. This plant flourishes best in cold latitudes, and degenerates in the warm. The meal of this grain, oatmeal, forms a considerable and very valuable article

of food for man in Scotland, and every where oats are excellent food for horses and cattle.*NWAD OAT.2*

OATCAKE, *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats.

OATEN, *a.* o'tn.

1. Made of oatmeal; as oaten cakes.*NWAD OATEN.2*

2. Consisting of an oat straw or stem; as an oaten pipe.*NWAD OATEN.3*

OATH, *n.*

A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. The appeal to God in an oath, implies that the person imprecates his vengeance and renounces his favor if the declaration is false, or if the declaration is a promise, the person invokes the vengeance of God if he should fail to fulfill it. A false oath is called perjury.*NWAD OATH.2*

OATHABLE, *a.* Capable of having an oath administered to. [Not used.]

OATHBREAKING, *n.* The violation of an oath; perjury.

OATMALT, *n.* Malt made of oats.

OATMEAL, *n.*

1. Meal of oats produced by grinding or pounding.*NWAD OATMEAL.2*

2. A plant. [Not used.]*NWAD OATMEAL.3*

OAT-THISTLE, *n.* A plant. [Not used.]

OB, a Latin preposition, signifies primarily, in front, before, and hence against, towards; as in objicio, to object, that is, to

throw against. It has also the force of in or on; as in obtrude. In composition, the letter b is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed; as in occasion, offer, oppose.

OBAMBULATE, *v.i.* [L. obambulo.] To walk about. [Not used.]

OBAMBULATION, *n.* A walking about. [Not used.]

OBBLIGATO, an. A term in music, signifying on purpose for the instrument named.

OBCORDATE, *a.* [L. from ob and cor, the heart.]

In botany, shaped like a heart, with the apex downward; as an obcordate petal or legume.*NWAD OBCORDATE.2*

OBDORMITION, *n.* [L. obdormio, to sleep.] Sleep; sound sleep. [Little used.]

OBDUCE, *v.t.* [L. obduco; ob and duco, to lead.] To draw over, as a covering. [Little used.]

OBDUCT, *v.t.* [L. obduco.] To draw over; to cover. [Not in use.]

OBDUCTION, *n.* [L. obductio.] The act of drawing over, as a covering; the act of laying over. [Little used.]

OBDURACY, *n.* [See *Obdurate*.] Invincible hardness of heart; impenitence that cannot be subdued; inflexible persistency in sin; obstinacy in wickedness.

God may by almighty grace hinder the absolute completion of sin in final obduracy.*NWAD OBDURACY.2*

OBDURATE, *a.* [L. obduro, to harden; ob and duro.]

1. Hardened in heart; inflexibly hard; persisting obstinately in sin or impenitence.*NWAD OBDURATE.2*

2. Hardened against good or favor; stubborn; unyielding; inflexible.*NWAD OBDURATE.3*

The custom of evil makes the heart obdurate against whatsoever instructions to the contrary.*NWAD OBDURATE.4*

3. Harsh; rugged; as an obdurate consonant. [Little used.]*NWAD OBDURATE.5*

OBDURATE, *v.t.* To harden. [Not used.]

OBDURATELY, *adv.* Stubbornly; inflexibly; with obstinate impenitence.

OBDURATENESS, *n.* Stubbornness; inflexible persistence in sin.

OBDURATION, *n.* The hardening of the heart; hardness of heart; stubbornness.

OBDURE, *v.t.* [L. obduro.]

1. To harden; to render obstinate in sin. [Little used.]*NWAD OBDURE.2*

2. To render inflexible. [Little used.]*NWAD OBDURE.3*

OBDURED, *pp.* or *a.* Hardened; inflexible; impenitent.

OBDUREDNESS, *n.* Hardness of heart; stubbornness. [Little used.]

OBEDIENCE, *n.* [L. obedientia. See *Obey*.]

Compliance with a command, prohibition or known law and rule of duty prescribed; the performance of what is required or enjoined by authority, or the abstaining from what is prohibited, in compliance with the command or prohibition. To constitute obedience, the act or forbearance to act must be in submission to authority; the command

must be known to the person, and his compliance must be in consequence of it, or it is not obedience. Obedience is not synonymous with obsequiousness; the latter often implying meanness or servility, and obedience being merely a proper submission to authority. That which duty requires implies dignity of conduct rather than servility. Obedience may be voluntary or involuntary. Voluntary obedience alone can be acceptable to God.*NWAD OBEDIENCE.2*

Government must compel the obedience of individuals; otherwise who will seek its protection or fear its vengeance?*NWAD OBEDIENCE.3*

OBEDIENT, ***a.*** **[L. obediens.] Submissive to authority; yielding compliance with commands, orders or injunctions; performing what is required, or abstaining from what is forbid.**

The chief his orders gives; the obedient band, with due observance, wait the chief's command.*NWAD OBEDIENT.2*

OBEDIENTIAL, ***a.*** **According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with commands; as obediential submission.**

OBEDIENTLY, ***adv.*** **With obedience; with due submission to commands; with submission or compliance with orders.**

OBEISANCE, ***n.*** **[L. obedio.]**

A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence made by an inclination of the body or the knee. *Genesis 37:7, 9*.*NWAD OBEISANCE.2*

OBELISCAL, ***a.*** **In the form of an obelisk.**

OBELISK, ***n.*** **[L. obeliscus; Gr. a spit.]**

1. A truncated, quadrangular and slender pyramid intended as an ornament, and often charged with inscriptions or hieroglyphics. Some ancient obelisks appear to have been erected in honor of distinguished persons or their achievements. Ptolemy Philadelphus

raised one of 88 cubits high in honor of Arsinee. Augustus erected one in the Campus Martius at Rome, which served to mark the hours on a horizontal dial drawn on the pavement.*NWAD OBELISK.2*

2. In writing and printing; a reference or mark referring the reader to a note in the margin. It is used also for a mark of censure, or for designating obsolete words, or for other purposes at the pleasure of the writer.*NWAD OBELISK.3*

OBEQUITATE, *v.i.* [L. obequito; ob and equito, to ride; equus, a horse.] To ride about. [Not used.]

OBEQUITATION, *n.* The act of riding about. [Not used.]

OBERRATION, *n.* [L. oberro; ob and erro, to wander.] The act of wandering about. [Little used.]

OBESE, *a.* [L. obesus.] Fat; fleshy. [Little used.]

OBESENESS, OBESITY, *n.* [L. obesitas.] Fatness; fleshiness; incumbrance of flesh.

OBEY, *v.t.* [L. obedio; Gr.]

1. To comply with the commands, orders or instructions of a superior, or with the requirements of law, moral, political or municipal; to do that which is commanded or required, or to forbear doing that which is prohibited.*NWAD OBEY.2*

Children, obey your parents in the Lord. *Ephesians 6:1*.*NWAD OBEY.3*

Servants, obey in all things your masters. *Colossians 3:22*.*NWAD OBEY.4*

He who has learned to obey, will know how to command.*NWAD OBEY.5*

2. To submit to the government of; to be ruled by.*NWAD OBEY.6*

All Israel obeyed Solomon. *1 Chronicles 29:23*; *Daniel 7:27*.*NWAD OBEY.7*

3. To submit to the direction or control of. Seamen say, the ship will not obey the helm.*NWAD OBEY.8*

Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof. *Romans 6:12*; *James 3:3*.*NWAD OBEY.9*

4. To yield to the impulse, power or operation of; as, to obey stimulus.*NWAD OBEY.10*

Relentless time, destroying power, whom stone and brass obey.*NWAD OBEY.11*

OBEYED, *pp.* Complied with; performed; as a command; yielded to.

OBEYER, *n.* One who yields obedience.

OBEYING, *ppr.* Complying with commands; submitting to.

OBFIRM, obferm',

OBFIRMATE, *v.t.* obferm'ate. To make firm; to harden in resolution. [Not used.]

OBFUSCATE, *v.t.* [L. ob and fusco, to obscure.] To darken; to obscure.

OBFUSCATED, *pp.* Darkened in color.

OBFUSCATION, *n.* The act of darkening or rendering obscure; a clouding.

Obfuscations of the cornea.*NWAD OBFUSCATION.2*

OBIT, *n.* [L. obiit, obivit; ob and eo, to go.] Properly, death; decease; hence, funeral solemnities or anniversary service for the soul of the deceased on the day of his death.

OBITUAL, ***a.*** **[L. obeo, to die; obitus, death.] Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated; as obitual days.**

OBITUARY, ***n.***

1. A list of the dead, or a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead.*NWAD OBITUARY.2*

2. An account of persons deceased; notice of the death of a person, often accompanied with a brief biographical sketch of his character.*NWAD OBITUARY.3*

OBITUARY, ***a.*** **Relating to the decease of a person or persons; as an obituary notice.**

OBJECT, ***n.*** **[L. objectum, objectus. See the Verb.]**

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed, or something apprehended or presented to the mind by sensation or imagination. Thus that quality of a rose which is perceived by the sense of smell, is an object of perception. When the object is not in contact with the organ of sense, there must be some medium through which we obtain the perception of it. The impression which objects make on the senses, must be by the immediate application of them to the organs of sense, or by means of the medium that intervenes between the organs and the objects.*NWAD OBJECT.2*

2. That to which the mind is directed for accomplishment or attainment; end; ultimate purpose. Happiness is the object of every man's desires; we all strive to attain that object. Wealth and honor are pursued with eagerness as desirable objects.*NWAD OBJECT.3*

3. Something presented to the senses or the mind, to excite emotion, affection or passion.*NWAD OBJECT.4*

This passenger felt some degree of concern at the sight of so moving an object.*NWAD OBJECT.5*

In this sense, the word uttered with a particular emphasis, signifies

something that may strongly move our pity, abhorrence or disgust. What an object!*NWAD OBJECT.6*

4. In grammar, that which is produced, influenced or acted on by something else; that which follows a transitive verb. When we say, “God created the world,” world denotes the thing produced, and is the object after the verb created. When we say, “the light affects the eye,” eye denotes that which is affected or acted on. When we say, “instruction directs the mind or opinions,” mind and opinions,” mind and opinions are the objects influenced.*NWAD OBJECT.7*

OBJECT-GLASS, *n.* In a telescope or microscope, the glass placed at the end of a tube next the object.

OBJECT, *v.t.* [L. objicio, ob and jacio, to throw against.]

1. To oppose; to present in opposition.*NWAD OBJECT.2*

Pallas to their eyes the mist objected, and condens’d the skies.*NWAD OBJECT.3*

2. To present or offer in opposition, as a charge criminal, or as a reason adverse to something supposed to be erroneous or wrong; with to or against.*NWAD OBJECT.4*

The book - giveth liberty to object any crime against such as are to be ordered.*NWAD OBJECT.5*

The adversaries of religion object against professors the irregularity of their lives, and too often with justice.*NWAD OBJECT.6*

There was this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could object to him.*NWAD OBJECT.7*

3. To offer; to exhibit. [Little used.]*NWAD OBJECT.8*

OBJECT, *v.i.* To oppose in words or arguments; to offer reasons against. The council objected to the admission of the plaintiff’s witnesses.

OBJECT, *a.* Opposed; presented in opposition. [Not used.]

OBJECTABLE, *a.* That may be opposed.

OBJECTION, *n.* [L. objectio.]

1. The act of objecting.*NWAD OBJECTION.2*

2. That which is presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument. The defendant urged several objections to the plaintiff's claims. The plaintiff has removed or overthrown those objections.*NWAD OBJECTION.3*

3. That which may be offered in opposition; reason existing, though not offered, against a measure or an opinion. We often have objections in our minds which we never offer or present in opposition.*NWAD OBJECTION.4*

4. Criminal charge; fault found.*NWAD OBJECTION.5*

OBJECTIONABLE, *a.* Justly liable to objections; such as may be objected against.

OBJECTIVE, *a.*

1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.*NWAD OBJECTIVE.2*

Objective certainty, is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds.*NWAD OBJECTIVE.3*

2. In grammar, the objective case is that which follows a transitive verb or a preposition; that case in which the object of the verb is placed, when produced or affected by the act expressed by the verb. This case in English answers to the oblique cases of the Latin.*NWAD OBJECTIVE.4*

OBJECTIVELY, *adv.*

1. In the manner of an object; as a determinate idea objectively in the mind.*NWAD OBJECTIVELY.2*

2. In the state of an object.*NWAD OBJECTIVELY.3*

OBJECTIVENESS, *n.* The state of being an object.

Is there such a motion or objectiveness of external bodies, which produceth light?*NWAD OBJECTIVENESS.2*

OBJECTOR, *n.* One that objects; one that offers arguments or reasons in opposition to a proposition or measure.

OBJURGATE, *v.t.* [L. objurgo; ob and jurgo, to chide.] To chide; to reprove. [Not used.]

OBJURGATION, *n.* [L. objurgatio.] The act of chiding by way of censure; reproof; reprehension. [Little used.]

OBJURGATORY, *a.* Containing censure or reproof; culpatory. [Little used.]

OBLADA, *n.* A fish of the sparus kind, variegated with longitudinal lines, and having a large black spot on each side near the tail.

OBLATE, *a.* [L. oblatur, offero; ob and fero, to bear.]

Flattened or depressed at the poles; as an oblate spheroid, which is the figure of the earth.*NWAD OBLATE.2*

OBLATENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being oblate.

OBLATION, *n.* [L. oblatio, from offero; ob and fero, to bear or bring.]

Any thing offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.*NWAD OBLATION.2*

Bring no more vain oblations. *Isaiah 1:13*.*NWAD OBLATION.3*

OBLECTATE, *v.t.* [L. oblecto.] To delight; to please highly. [Not

used.]

OBLECTATION, *n.* The act of pleasing highly; delight.

OBLIGATE, *v.t.* [L. obligo; ob and ligo, to bind.]

To bind, as one's self, in a moral and legal sense; to impose on, as a duty which the law or good faith may enforce. A man may obligate himself to pay money, or erect a house, either by bond, by covenant or by a verbal promise. A man obligates himself only by a positive act of his own. We never say, a man obligates his heirs or executors. Until recently, the sense of this word has been restricted to positive and personal acts; and when moral duty or law binds a person to do something, the word oblige has been used. But this distinction is not now observed.*NWAD OBLIGATE.2*

The millions of mankind, as one vast fraternity, should feel obligated by a sense of duty and the impulse of affection, to realize the equal rights and to subserve the best interests of each other.*NWAD OBLIGATE.3*

That's your true plan, to obligate the present minister of state.*NWAD OBLIGATE.4*

OBLIGATED, *pp.* Bound by contract or promise.

OBLIGATING, *ppr.* Bound by covenant, contract, promise or bond.

OBLIGATION, *n.* [L. obligatio.]

1. The binding power of a vow, promise, oath or contract, or of law, civil, political or moral, independent of a promise; that which constitutes legal or moral duty, and which renders a person liable to coercion and punishment for neglecting it. The laws and commands of God impose on us an obligation to love him supremely, and our neighbor as ourselves. Every citizen is under an obligation to obey the laws of the state. Moral obligation binds men without promise or contract.*NWAD OBLIGATION.2*

2. The binding force of civility, kindness or gratitude, when the performance of a duty cannot be enforced by law. Favors conferred impose on men an obligation to make suitable returns.*NWAD OBLIGATION.3*

3. Any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something.*NWAD OBLIGATION.4*

4. In law, a bond with a condition annexed and a penalty for non-fulfillment.*NWAD OBLIGATION.5*

OBLIGATO. [See *Obbligato*.]

OBLIGATORY, *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance or forbearance of some act; followed by on; to is obsolete.

As long as law is obligatory, so long our obedience is due.*NWAD OBLIGATORY.2*

OBLIGE, *v.t.* pronounced as written, not oblege. [L. obligo; ob and ligo, to bind.]

1. To constrain by necessity; to compel by physical force. an admiral may be obliged to surrender his ships, or he may be obliged by adverse winds to delay sailing.*NWAD OBLIGE.2*

2. To constrain by legal force; to bind in law. We are obliged to pay toll for supporting roads and bridges.*NWAD OBLIGE.3*

3. To bind or constrain by moral force. We are obliged to believe positive and unsuspected testimony.*NWAD OBLIGE.4*

4. To bind in conscience or honor; to constrain by a sense of propriety. We are often obliged to conform to established customs, rites or ceremonies. To be obliged to yield to fashion is often the worst species of tyranny.*NWAD OBLIGE.5*

5. To do a favor to; to lay under obligation of gratitude; as, to oblige one with a loan of money.*NWAD OBLIGE.6*

6. To do a favor to; to please; to gratify. Oblige us with your company at dinner.*NWAD OBLIGE.7*

7. To indebt.*NWAD OBLIGE.8*

To those hills we are obliged for all our metals.*NWAD OBLIGE.9*

OBLIGED, *pp.* Bound in duty or in law; compelled; constrained; favored; indebted.

OBLIGEE, *n.* The person to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond is given.

OBLIGEMENT, *n.* Obligation. [Little used.]

OBLIGER, *n.* One that obliges.

OBLIGING, *ppr.*

1. Binding in law or conscience; compelling; constraining.*NWAD OBLIGING.2*

2. Doing a favor to.*NWAD OBLIGING.3*

No man can long be the enemy of one whom he is in the habit of obliging.*NWAD OBLIGING.4*

OBLIGING, *a.* Having the disposition to do favors, or actually conferring them; as an obliging man; a man of an obliging disposition; hence, civil; complaisant; kind.

Mons. Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very obliging to a stranger that desires the sight of them.*NWAD OBLIGING.6*

OBLIGINGLY, *adv.* With civility; kindly; complaisantly.

OBLIGINGNESS, *n.*

1. Obligation. [Little used.]*NWAD OBLIGINGNESS.2*

2. Civility; complaisance; disposition to exercise kindness.*NWAD OBLIGINGNESS.3*

OBLIGOR, *n.* The person who binds himself or gives his bond to another.

OBLIQUATION, *n.* [L. obliquo, from obliquus, oblique.]

1. Declination from a strait line or course; a turning to one side; as the obliquation of the eyes.*NWAD OBLIQUATION.2*

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.*NWAD OBLIQUATION.3*

OBLIQUE, OBLIKE, *a.* obli'ke. [L. obliquus;.]

1. Deviating from a right line; not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; aslant.*NWAD OBLIQUE.2*

It has a direction oblique to that of the former motion.*NWAD OBLIQUE.3*

An oblique angle is either acute or obtuse; any angle except a right one.*NWAD OBLIQUE.4*

An oblique line is one that, falling on another, makes oblique angles with it.*NWAD OBLIQUE.5*

Oblique planes, in dialing, are those which decline from the zenith, or incline towards the horizon.*NWAD OBLIQUE.6*

Oblique sailing, is when a ship sails upon some rhomb between the four cardinal points, making an oblique angle with the meridian.*NWAD OBLIQUE.7*

2. Indirect; by a side glance; as an oblique hint.*NWAD OBLIQUE.8*

3. In grammar, an oblique case is any case except the nominative.*NWAD OBLIQUE.9*

OBLIQUELY, ***adv.***

1. In a line deviating from a right line; not directly; not perpendicularly.*NWAD OBLIQUELY.2*

Declining from the noon of day, the sun obliquely shoots his burning ray.*NWAD OBLIQUELY.3*

2. Indirectly; by a side glance; by an allusion; not in the direct or plain meaning.*NWAD OBLIQUELY.4*

His discourse tends obliquely to the detracting from others.*NWAD OBLIQUELY.5*

OBLIQUENESS, ***n.*** **Obliquity.**

OBLIQUITY, ***n.*** **[L. obliquitas.]**

1. Deviation from a right line; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; as the obliquity of the ecliptic to the equator.*NWAD OBLIQUITY.2*

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.*NWAD OBLIQUITY.3*

To disobey God or oppose his will in any thing imports a moral obliquity.*NWAD OBLIQUITY.4*

3. Irregularity; deviation from ordinary rules.*NWAD OBLIQUITY.5*

OBLITERATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. oblitero; ob and litera, letter.]**

1. To efface; to erase or blot out any thing written; or to efface any thing engraved. A writing may be obliterated by erasure, by blotting, or by the slow operation of time or natural causes.*NWAD OBLITERATE.2*

2. To efface; to wear out; to destroy by time or other means; as, to obliterate ideas or impressions; to obliterate the monuments of

antiquity; to obliterate reproach.*NWAD OBLITERATE.3*

3. To reduce to a very low or imperceptible state.*NWAD OBLITERATE.4*

The torpor of the vascular system and obliterated pulse.*NWAD OBLITERATE.5*

OBLITERATED, *pp.* Effaced; erased; worn out; destroyed.

OBLITERATING, *ppr.* Effacing; wearing out; destroying.

OBLITERATION, *n.* The act of effacing; effacement; a blotting out or wearing out; extinction.

OBLIVION, *n.* [L. oblivio.]

1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.*NWAD OBLIVION.2*

Among our crimes oblivion may be set.*NWAD OBLIVION.3*

2. A forgetting of offenses, or remission of punishment. An act of oblivion is an amnesty, or general pardon of crimes and offenses, granted by a sovereign, by which punishment is remitted.*NWAD OBLIVION.4*

OBLIVIOUS, *a.* [L. obliviosus.]

1. Causing forgetfulness.*NWAD OBLIVIOUS.2*

The oblivious calm of indifference.*NWAD OBLIVIOUS.3*

Behold the wonders of th' oblivious lake.*NWAD OBLIVIOUS.4*

2. Forgetful.*NWAD OBLIVIOUS.5*

OBLOCUTOR, *n.* A gainsayer. [Not in use.]

OBLONG, *a.* [L. oblongus.] Longer than broad.

OBLONG, ***n.*** **A figure or solid which is longer than it is broad.**

OBLONGISH, ***a.*** **Somewhat oblong.**

OBLONGLY, ***a.*** **In an oblong form.**

OBLONGNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being longer than broad.**

OBLONG-OVATE, ***a.*** **In botany, between oblong and ovate, but inclined to the latter.**

OBLOQUIOUS, ***a.*** **[See *Obloquy*.] Containing obloquy; reproachful. [Little used.]**

OBLOQUY, ***n.*** **[L. obloquor; ob and loquor, to speak.]**

1. Censorious speech; reproachful language; language that casts contempt on men or their actions.*NWAD OBLOQUY.2*

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with obloquy and detraction?*NWAD OBLOQUY.3*

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. [Not used.]*NWAD OBLOQUY.4*

OBLUCTATION, ***n.*** **[L. obluctor; ob and luctor, to struggle.]**

A struggling or striving against; resistance. [Little used.]*NWAD OBLUCTATION.2*

OBMUTESCENCE, ***n.*** **[L. obmutesco, to be silent.]**

1. Loss of speech; silence,*NWAD OBMUTESCENCE.2*

2. A keeping silence.*NWAD OBMUTESCENCE.3*

OBNOXIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. obnoxius; ob and noxius, hurtful, from noceo.]**

1. Subject; answerable.*NWAD OBNOXIOUS.2*

The writings of lawyers, which are tied and obnoxious to their particular laws.*NWAD OBNOXIOUS.3*

2. Liable; subject to cognizance or punishment.*NWAD OBNOXIOUS.4*

We know ourselves obnoxious to God's severe justice.*NWAD OBNOXIOUS.5*

3. Liable; exposed; as friendship obnoxious to jealousies.*NWAD OBNOXIOUS.6*

4. Reprehensible; censurable; not approved; as obnoxious authors.*NWAD OBNOXIOUS.7*

5. Odious; hateful; offensive; with to; as, the minister was obnoxious to the whigs.*NWAD OBNOXIOUS.8*

6. Hurtful; noxious.*NWAD OBNOXIOUS.9*

OBNOXIOUSLY, *adv.*

1. In a state of subjection or liability.*NWAD OBNOXIOUSLY.2*

2. Reprehensibly; odiously; offensively.*NWAD OBNOXIOUSLY.3*

OBNOXIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. Subjection or liableness to punishment.*NWAD OBNOXIOUSNESS.2*

2. Odiousness; offensiveness. The obnoxiousness of the law rendered the legislature unpopular.*NWAD OBNOXIOUSNESS.3*

OBNUBILATE, *v.t.* [L. obnubilor; ob and nubilo; nubes, mist, cloud.]

To cloud; to obscure.*NWAD OBNUBILATE.2*

OBNUBILATION, *n.* The act or operation of making dark or

obscure.

OBOLE, *n.* [L. obolus.] In pharmacy, the weight of ten grains or half a scruple.

OBOLUS, *n.* [L. from G.] A small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma, about two cents in value, or a penny farthing sterling.

OBOVATE, *a.* In botany, inversely ovate; having the narrow end downward; as an obovate leaf.

OBREPTION, *n.* [L. obrepo; ob and repo, to creep.]

The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.*NWAD OBREPTION.2*

OBREPTITIOUS, *a.* [supra.] Done or obtained by surprise; with secrecy or by concealment of the truth.

OBSCENE, *a.* [L. obscaenus.]

1. Offensive to chastity and delicacy; impure; expressing or presenting to the mind or view something which delicacy, purity and decency forbid; to be exposed; as obscene language; obscene pictures.*NWAD OBSCENE.2*

2. Foul; filthy; offensive; disgusting.*NWAD OBSCENE.3*

A girdle foul with grease binds his obscene attire.*NWAD OBSCENE.4*

3. Inauspicious; ill omened.*NWAD OBSCENE.5*

At the cheerful light, the groaning ghosts and birds obscene take flight.*NWAD OBSCENE.6*

OBSCENELY, *adv.* In a manner offensive to chastity or purity; impurely; unchastely.

OBSCENENESS, OBSCENITY, *n.* [L. obscaenitas.]

1. Impurity in expression or representation; that quality in words or things which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind; ribaldry.*NWAD OBSCENENESS.2*

Cowley asserts plainly that obscenity has no place in wit.*NWAD OBSCENENESS.3*

Those fables were tempered with the Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or obsceneness.*NWAD OBSCENENESS.4*

No pardon vile obscenity should find.*NWAD OBSCENENESS.5*

2. Unchaste actions; lewdness.*NWAD OBSCENENESS.6*

To wash th' obscenities of night away.*NWAD OBSCENENESS.7*

OBSCURATION, *n.* [L. obscuratio.]

1. The act of darkening.*NWAD OBSCURATION.2*

2. The state of being darkened or obscured; as the obscuration of the moon in an eclipse.*NWAD OBSCURATION.3*

OBSCURE, *a.* [L. obscurus.]

1. Dark; destitute of light.*NWAD OBSCURE.2*

Whoso curseth his father or mother, his lamp shall be put out in obscure darkness. *Proverbs 20:20*.*NWAD OBSCURE.3*

2. Living in darkness; as the obscure bird.*NWAD OBSCURE.4*

3. Not easily understood; not obviously intelligible; abstruse; as an obscure passage in a writing.*NWAD OBSCURE.5*

4. Not much known or observed; retired; remote from observation; as an obscure retreat.*NWAD OBSCURE.6*

5. Not noted; unknown; unnoticed; humble; mean; as an obscure

person; a person of obscure birth.*NWAD OBSCURE.7*

6. Not easily legible; as an obscure inscription.*NWAD OBSCURE.8*

7. Not clear, full or distinct; imperfect; as an obscure view of remote objects.*NWAD OBSCURE.9*

OBSCURE, *v.t.* [L. obscuro.]

1. To darken; to make dark. The shadow of the earth obscures the moon, and the body of the moon obscures the sun, in an eclipse.*NWAD OBSCURE.11*

2. To cloud; to make partially dark. Thick clouds obscure the day.*NWAD OBSCURE.12*

3. To hide from the view; as, clouds obscure the sun.*NWAD OBSCURE.13*

4. To make less visible.*NWAD OBSCURE.14*

Why, ‘tis an office of discovery, love, and I should be obscured.*NWAD OBSCURE.15*

5. To make less legible; as, time has obscured the writing.*NWAD OBSCURE.16*

6. To make less intelligible.*NWAD OBSCURE.17*

There is scarce any duty which has been so obscured by the writings of the learned as this.*NWAD OBSCURE.18*

7. To make less glorious, beautiful or illustrious.*NWAD OBSCURE.19*

- And see’st not sin obscures thy godlike frame?*NWAD OBSCURE.20*

8. To conceal; to make unknown.*NWAD OBSCURE.21*

9. To tarnish; as, to obscure brightness.*NWAD OBSCURE.22*

OBSCURELY, ***adv.***

1. Darkly; not clearly; imperfectly; as an object obscurely seen; obscurely visible.*NWAD OBSCURELY.2*

2. Out of sight; in a state not to be noticed; privately; in retirement; not conspicuously.*NWAD OBSCURELY.3*

There live retired, content thyself to be obscurely good.*NWAD OBSCURELY.4*

3. Not clearly; not plainly to the mind; darkly; as future events obscurely revealed.*NWAD OBSCURELY.5*

4. Not plainly; indirectly; by hints or allusion.*NWAD OBSCURELY.6*

OBSCURENESS, OBSCURITY, ***n.*** **[L. obscuritas.]**

1. Darkness; want of light.*NWAD OBSCURENESS.2*

We wait for light, but behold obscurity. *Isaiah 59:9*.*NWAD OBSCURENESS.3*

2. A state of retirement from the world; a state of being unnoticed; privacy.*NWAD OBSCURENESS.4*

You are not for obscurity designed.*NWAD OBSCURENESS.5*

3. Darkness of meaning; unintelligibleness; as the obscurity of writings or of a particular passage.*NWAD OBSCURENESS.6*

4. Illegibleness; as the obscurity of letters or of an inscription.*NWAD OBSCURENESS.7*

5. A state of being unknown to fame; humble condition; as the obscurity of birth or parentage.*NWAD OBSCURENESS.8*

OBSECRATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. obsecro.] To beseech; to intreat; to supplicate; to pray earnestly.**

OBSECRATION, ***n.***

1. Intreaty; supplication.*NWAD OBSECRATION.2*

2. A figure of rhetoric, in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.*NWAD OBSECRATION.3*

OBSEQUENT, ***a.*** **[L. obsequens.] Obedient; submissive to. [Little used.]**

OBSEQUIES, ***n. plu.*** **[L. obsequium, complaisance, from obsequor, to follow.]**

Funeral rites and solemnities; the last duties performed to a deceased person.*NWAD OBSEQUIES.2*

[Milton uses the word in the singular, but the common usage is different.]*NWAD OBSEQUIES.3*

OBSEQUIOUS, ***a.*** **[from L. obsequium, complaisance, from obsequor, to follow; ob and sequor.]**

1. Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; compliant; yielding to the desires of others, properly to the will or command of a superior, but in actual use, it often signifies yielding to the will or desires of such as have no right to control.*NWAD OBSEQUIOUS.2*

His servants weeping, obsequious to his orders, bear him hither.*NWAD OBSEQUIOUS.3*

2. Servilely or meanly condescending; compliant to excess; as an obsequious flatterer, minion or parasite.*NWAD OBSEQUIOUS.4*

3. Funereal; pertaining to funeral rites. [Not used.]*NWAD OBSEQUIOUS.5*

OBSEQUIOUSLY, ***adv.***

1. With ready obedience; with prompt compliance.*NWAD OBSEQUIOUSLY.2*

They rise and with respectful awe, at the word given, obsequiously

withdraw.*NWAD OBSEQUIOUSLY.3*

2. With reverence for the dead. [Not used.]*NWAD OBSEQUIOUSLY.4*

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. Ready obedience; prompt compliance with the orders of a superior.*NWAD OBSEQUIOUSNESS.2*

2. Servile submission; mean or excessive complaisance.*NWAD OBSEQUIOUSNESS.3*

They apply themselves both to his interest and humor, with all the arts of flattery and obsequiousness.*NWAD OBSEQUIOUSNESS.4*

OBSERVABLE, *a.* s as z. [See *Observe*.]

1. That may be observed or noticed.*NWAD OBSERVABLE.2*

2. Worthy of observation or of particular notice; remarkable.*NWAD OBSERVABLE.3*

I took a just account of every observable circumstance of the earth, stone, metal or other matter.*NWAD OBSERVABLE.4*

OBSERVABLY, *adv.* s as z. In a manner worthy of note.

OBSERVANCE, *n.* s as z.

1. The act of observing; the act of keeping or adhering to in practice; performance; as the observance of rules, rites, ceremonies or laws.*NWAD OBSERVANCE.2*

Love rigid honesty, and strict observance of impartial laws.*NWAD OBSERVANCE.3*

2. Respect; ceremonial reverence in practice.*NWAD OBSERVANCE.4*

To do observance on the morn of May.*NWAD OBSERVANCE.5*

3. Performance of rites, religious ceremonies or external service.*NWAD OBSERVANCE.6*

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy observances.*NWAD OBSERVANCE.7*

4. Rule of practice; thing to be observed.*NWAD OBSERVANCE.8*

5. Observation; attention. [Little used.]*NWAD OBSERVANCE.9*

6. Obedient regard or attention.*NWAD OBSERVANCE.10*

Having had experience of his fidelity and observance abroad. [Not used.]*NWAD OBSERVANCE.11*

OBSERVANDA, *n. plu.* s as z. [L.] Things to be observed.

OBSERVANT, *a.* s as z.

1. Taking notice; attentively viewing or noticing; as an observant spectator or traveler.*NWAD OBSERVANT.2*

2. Obedient; adhering to in practice; with of. He is very observant of the rules of his order.*NWAD OBSERVANT.3*

We are told how observant Alexander was of his master Aristotle.*NWAD OBSERVANT.4*

3. Carefully attentive; submissive.*NWAD OBSERVANT.5*

OBSERVANT, *n.* s as z.

1. A slavish attendant. [Not in use.]*NWAD OBSERVANT.7*

2. A diligent observer.*NWAD OBSERVANT.8*

OBSERVATION, *n.* s as z. [L. observatio. See *Observe*.]

1. The act of observing or taking notice; the act of seeing or of fixing

the mind on any thing. We apply the word to simple vision, as when one says, a spot on the sun's disk did not fall under his observation; or to the notice or cognizance of the mind, as when one says, the distinction made by the orator escaped his observation. When however it expresses vision, it often represents a more fixed or particular view than a mere transient sight; as an astronomical observation.*NWAD OBSERVATION.2*

2. Notion gained by observing; the effect or result of seeing or taking cognizance in the mind, and either retained in the mind or expressed in words; inference or something arising out of the act of seeing or noticing, or that which is produced by thinking and reflecting on a subject; note; remark; animadversion. We often say, I made the observation in my own mind; but properly an observation is that which is expressed as the result of viewing or of thinking.*NWAD OBSERVATION.3*

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise observations on our conduct.*NWAD OBSERVATION.4*

3. Observance; adherence to in practice; performance of what is prescribed.*NWAD OBSERVATION.5*

He freed the christian church from the external observation and obedience of legal precepts not formally moral.*NWAD OBSERVATION.6*

4. In navigation, the taking of the altitude of the sun or a star in order to find the latitude.*NWAD OBSERVATION.7*

OBSERVATOR, *n.* s as z.

1. One that observes or takes notice.*NWAD OBSERVATOR.2*

2. A remarker.*NWAD OBSERVATOR.3*

OBSERVATORY, *n.* s as z.

A place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies;

as the royal observatory at Greenwich.*NWAD OBSERVATORY.2*

OBSERVE, *v.t.* obzerv'. [L. observo; ob and servo, to keep or hold. The sense is to hold in view, or to keep the eyes on.]

1. To see or behold with some attention; to notice; as, to observe a halo round the moon; I observed a singular phenomenon; we observe strangers or their dress. I saw the figure, but observed nothing peculiar in it.*NWAD OBSERVE.2*

2. To take notice or cognizance of by the intellect. We observe nice distinctions in arguments, or a peculiar delicacy of thought.*NWAD OBSERVE.3*

3. To utter or express, as a remark, opinion or sentiment; to remark. He observed that no man appears great to his domestics.*NWAD OBSERVE.4*

4. To keep religiously; to celebrate.*NWAD OBSERVE.5*

A night to be much observed to the Lord. *Exodus 12:42*.*NWAD OBSERVE.6*

Ye shall observe the feast of unleavened bread. *Exodus 12:17*.*NWAD OBSERVE.7*

Ye observe days, and months, and times, and years. *Galatians 4:10*.*NWAD OBSERVE.8*

5. To keep or adhere to in practice; to comply with; to obey; as, to observe the laws of the state; to observe the rules and regulations of a society.*NWAD OBSERVE.9*

Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you. *Matthew 28:20*.*NWAD OBSERVE.10*

6. To practice.*NWAD OBSERVE.11*

In the days of Enoch, the people observed not circumcision or the sabbath.*NWAD OBSERVE.12*

OBSERVE, *v.i.* observ'.

1. To remark. I have heard the gentleman's arguments, and shall hereafter observe upon them.*NWAD OBSERVE.14*

2. To be attentive.*NWAD OBSERVE.15*

OBSERVED, *pp.* s as z.

1. Noticed by the eye or the mind.*NWAD OBSERVED.2*

2. Kept religiously; celebrated; practiced.*NWAD OBSERVED.3*

OBSERVER, *n.* s as z.

1. One who observes; one that takes notice; particularly, one who looks to with care, attention or vigilance.*NWAD OBSERVER.2*

Careful observers may foretell the hour, by sure prognostic, when to dread a shower.*NWAD OBSERVER.3*

Creditors are great observers of set days and times.*NWAD OBSERVER.4*

2. A beholder; a looker on; a spectator.*NWAD OBSERVER.5*

3. One who keeps any law, custom, regulation or rite; one who adheres to any thing in practice; one who performs; as a great observer of forms; an observer of old customs.*NWAD OBSERVER.6*

4. One who fulfills or performs; as, he is a strict observer of his word or promise.*NWAD OBSERVER.7*

5. One who keeps religiously; as an observer of the sabbath.*NWAD OBSERVER.8*

OBSERVING, *ppr.* s as z.

1. Taking notice by the eye or the intellect.*NWAD OBSERVING.2*

2. Remarking.*NWAD OBSERVING.3*

3. Keeping; adhering to in practice; fulfilling.*NWAD OBSERVING.4*

4. *a.* Giving particular attention; habitually taking notice; attentive to what passes. He is an observing man.*NWAD OBSERVING.5*

OBSERVINGLY, *adv.* s as z. Attentively; carefully; with close observation.

OBSESS, *v.t.* [L. obsideo, obsessus; ob and sedeo, to sit.] To besiege. [Not used.]

OBSESSION, *n.* [L. obsessio.] The act of besieging; the first attack of Satan antecedent to possession. [Little used.]

OBSIDIAN, *n.* A mineral of two kinds, translucent and transparent. The translucent has a velvet black color; the transparent is of a dark blue. These occur massive in porphyry, gneiss or granite, generally invested with a gray opake crust.

The fracture of obsidian is vitreous or pearly; hence the two varieties, vitreous obsidian and pearlstone.*NWAD OBSIDIAN.2*

OBSIDIONAL, *a.* [L. obsidionalis; ob and sedeo, to sit.] Pertaining to a siege.

OBSIGNATE, *v.t.* [L. obsigno; ob and signo, to seal.] To seal up; to ratify. [Little used.]

OBSIGNATION, *n.* The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation.

OBSIGNATORY, *a.* Ratifying; confirming by sealing.

OBSOLESCENT, *a.* [L. obsolesco, to go out of use.]

Going out of use; passing into desuetude.*NWAD*

OBSOLESCENT.2

All the words compounded of here and a preposition, except hereafter, are obsolete or absolescent.*NWAD OBSOLESCENT.3*

OBSOLETE, *a.* [L. obsoletus.]

1. Gone into disuse; disused; neglected; as an obsolete word; an obsolete statute; applied chiefly to words or writings.*NWAD OBSOLETE.2*

2. In botany, obscure; not very distinct.*NWAD OBSOLETE.3*

OBSOLETENESS, *n.*

1. The state of being neglected in use; a state of desuetude.*NWAD OBSOLETENESS.2*

2. In botany, indistinctness.*NWAD OBSOLETENESS.3*

OBSTACLE, *n.* [L. obsto, to withstand; ob and sto.]

That which opposes; any thing that stands in the way and hinders progress; hinderance; obstruction, either in a physical or moral sense. An army may meet with obstacles on its march; bad roads are obstacles to traveling; prejudice is an obstacle to improvement; want of union is often an insuperable obstacle to beneficial measures.*NWAD OBSTACLE.2*

OBSTANCY, *n.* [L. obstantia; ob and sto.] Opposition; impediment; obstruction. [Not used.]

OBSTETRIC, *a.* [L. obstetrix, a midwife; ob and sto, to stand before.]

Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed; as the obstetric art.*NWAD OBSTETRIC.2*

OBSTETRICATE, *v.i.* [See *Obstetric*.] To perform the office of a

midwife. [Little used.]

OBSTETRICATE, *v.t.* To assist as a midwife. [Little used.]

OBSTETRICATION, *n.*

1. The act of assisting as a midwife.*NWAD OBSTETRICATION.2*

2. The office of a midwife.*NWAD OBSTETRICATION.3*

OBSTETRICIAN, *n.* One skilled in the art of assisting women in parturition.

OBSTETRICS, *n.* The art of assisting women in parturition; midwifery.

OBSTINACY, *n.* [L. obstinatio, from obsto, to stand against, to oppose; ob and sto.]

1. A fixedness in opinion or resolution that cannot be shaken at all, or not without great difficulty; firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose or system; a fixedness that will not yield to persuasion, arguments or other means. Obstinacy may not always convey the idea of unreasonable or unjustifiable firmness; as when we say, soldiers fight with obstinacy. But often, and perhaps usually, the word denotes a fixedness of resolution which is not to be vindicated under the circumstances; stubbornness; pertinacity; persistency.*NWAD OBSTINACY.2*

2. Fixedness that will not yield to application, or that yields with difficulty; as the obstinacy of a disease or evil.*NWAD OBSTINACY.3*

OBSTINATE, *a.* [L. obstinatus.]

1. Stubborn; pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; fixed firmly in resolution; not yielding to reason, arguments or other means.*NWAD OBSTINATE.2*

I have known great cures done by obstinate resolutions of drinking

no wine.*NWAD OBSTINATE.3*

No ass so meek, no ass os obstinate.*NWAD OBSTINATE.4*

2. Not yielding or not easily subdued or removed; as an obstinate fever; obstinate obstructions; an obstinate cough.*NWAD OBSTINATE.5*

OBSTINATELY, *adv.* Stubbornly; pertinaciously; with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken, or not without difficulty; as a sinner obstinately bent on his own destruction.

Inflexible to ill and obstinately just.*NWAD OBSTINATELY.2*

OBSTINATENESS, *n.* Stubbornness; pertinacity in opinion or purpose; fixed determination.

OBSTIPATION, *n.* [L. obstipo; ob and stipo, to crowd.]

1. The act of stopping up; as a passage.*NWAD OBSTIPATION.2*

2. In medicine, costiveness.*NWAD OBSTIPATION.3*

OBSTREPEROUS, *a.* [L. obstreperus, from obstrepo, to roar; ob and strepo.]

Loud; noisy; clamorous; vociferous; making a tumultuous noise.*NWAD OBSTREPEROUS.2*

The players do not only connive at his obstreperous approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damages he makes.*NWAD OBSTREPEROUS.3*

OBSTREPEROUSLY, *adv.* Loudly; clamorously; with tumultuous noise.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, *n.* Loudness; clamor; noisy turbulence.

OBSTRICTION, *n.* [L. obstrictus, obstringo; ob and stringo, to

strain.]

Obligation; bond.*NWAD OBSTRICTION.2*

OBSTRUCT, *v.t.* [L. obstruo; ob and struo, to set.]

1. To block up; to stop up or close; as a way or passage; to fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing; as, to obstruct a road, highway or channel; to obstruct the canals or fine vessels of the body.*NWAD OBSTRUCT.2*

2. To stop; to impede; to hinder in passing; as, the bar at the mouth of the river obstructs the entrance of ships; clouds obstruct the light of the sun.*NWAD OBSTRUCT.3*

3. To retard; to interrupt; to render slow. Progress is often obstructed by difficulties, though not entirely stopped.*NWAD OBSTRUCT.4*

OBSTRUCTED, *pp.*

1. Blocked up; stopped; as a passage.*NWAD OBSTRUCTED.2*

2. Hindered; impeded; as progress.*NWAD OBSTRUCTED.3*

3. Retarded; interrupted.*NWAD OBSTRUCTED.4*

OBSTRUCTER, *n.* One that obstructs or hinders.

OBSTRUCTING, *ppr.* Blocking up; stopping; impeding; interrupting.

OBSTRUCTION, *n.* [L. obstructio.]

1. The act of obstructing.*NWAD OBSTRUCTION.2*

2. Obstacle; impediment; any thing that stops or closes a way or channel. Bars of sand at the mouths of rivers are often obstructions to navigation.*NWAD OBSTRUCTION.3*

3. That which impedes progress; hinderance. disunion and party spirit are often obstructions to legislative measures and to public prosperity.*NWAD OBSTRUCTION.4*

4. A heap. [Not proper.]*NWAD OBSTRUCTION.5*

OBSTRUCTIVE, *a.*

Presenting obstacles; hindering; causing impediment.*NWAD OBSTRUCTIVE.2*

OBSTRUCTIVE, *n.* Obstacle; impediment. [Little used.]

OBSTRUENT, *a.* [L. obstruens.] Blocking up; hindering.

OBSTRUENT, *n.* Any thing that obstructs the natural passages in the body.

OBSTUPEFACTION, *n.* [L. obstupefacio.] The act of making stupid or insensible. [See *Stupefaction*, which is generally used.]

OBSTUPEFACTIVE, *a.* [L. obstupefacio.] Stupefying; rendering insensible, torpid or inert. [Little used. See *Stupefactive*.]

OBTAIN, *v.t.* [L. obtineo; ob and teneo, to hold.]

1. To get; to gain; to procure; in a general sense, to gain possession of a thing, whether temporary or permanent; to acquiare. this word usually implies exertion to get possession, and in this it differs from receive, which may or may not imply exertion. it differs from acquire, as genus from species; acquire being properly applied only to things permanently possessed; but obtain is applied both to things of temporary and of permanent possession. We obtain loans of money on application; we obtain answers to letters; we obtain spirit from liquors by distillation and salts by evaporation. We obtain by seeking; we often receive without seeking. We acquire or obtain a good title to lands by deed, or by a judgment of court; but we do not acquire spirit by distillation; nor do we acquire an answer to a letter or an application.*NWAD OBTAIN.2*

He shall obtain the kingdom by flatteries. *Daniel 11:21*.*NWAD OBTAIN.3*

In whom we have obtained an inheritance. *Ephesians 1:11*.*NWAD OBTAIN.4*

2. To keep; to hold.*NWAD OBTAIN.5*

OBTAIN, *v.i.*

1. To be received in customary or common use; to continue in use; to be established in practice.*NWAD OBTAIN.7*

The Theodosian code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, obtained in the western parts of the empire.*NWAD OBTAIN.8*

2. To be established; to subsist in nature.*NWAD OBTAIN.9*

The general laws of fluidity, elasticity and gravity, obtain in animal and inanimate tubes.*NWAD OBTAIN.10*

3. To prevail; to succeed. [Little used.]*NWAD OBTAIN.11*

OBTAINABLE, *a.* That may be obtained; that may be procured or gained.

OBTAINED, *pp.* Gained; procured; acquired.

OBTAINER, *n.* One who obtains.

OBTAINING, *ppr.* Gaining; procuring; acquiring.

OBTAINMENT, *n.* The act of obtaining.

OBTEND, *v.t.* [L. obtendo; ob and tendo; literally, to stretch against or before.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.*NWAD OBTEND.2*

2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing. [Not used. This

word is rarely used.]*NWAD OBTEND.3*

OBTENEBRATION, *n.* [from L. ob and tenebrae, darkness.]

A darkening; act of darkening; darkness.*NWAD OBTENEBRATION.2*

In every megrim or vertigo there is an obtenebration joined with a semblance of turning round. [Little used.]*NWAD OBTENEBRATION.3*

OBTENSION, *n.* The act of obtending. [Not used.]

OBTEST, *v.t.* [L. obtestor; ob and testor, to witness. To beseech; to supplicate.]

Obtest his clemency.*NWAD OBTEST.2*

OBTEST, *v.i.* To protest.

OBTESTATION, *n.*

1. Supplication; entreaty.*NWAD OBTESTATION.2*

2. Solemn injunction.*NWAD OBTESTATION.3*

OBTESTING, *ppr.* Beseeching; supplicating.

OBTRECTATION, *n.* [L. obtrectatio, from obtrecto; ob and tracto.]

Slander; detraction; calumny. [Little used.]*NWAD OBTRECTATION.2*

OBTRUDE, *v.t.* [L. obltrudo; ob and trudo, Eng. to thrust.]

1. To thrust in or on; to throw, crowd or thrust into any place or state by force or imposition, or without solicitation. Men obtrude their vain speculations upon the world.*NWAD OBTRUDE.2*

A cause of common error is the credulity of men, that is, an easy assent to what is obtruded.*NWAD OBTRUDE.3*

The objects of our senses obtrude their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or not.*NWAD OBTRUDE.4*

2. To offer with unreasonable importunity; to urge upon against the will.*NWAD OBTRUDE.5*

Why shouldst thou then obtrude this diligence in vain, where no acceptance it can find?*NWAD OBTRUDE.6*

To obtrude one's self, to enter a place where one is not desired; to thrust one's self in uninvited, or against the will of the company.*NWAD OBTRUDE.7*

OBTRUDE, *v.i.*

1. To enter when not invited.*NWAD OBTRUDE.9*

2. To thrust or be thrust upon.*NWAD OBTRUDE.10*

OBTRUDED, *pp.* Thrust in by force or unsolicited.

OBTRUDER, *n.* One who obtrudes.

OBTRUDING, *ppr.* Thrusting in or on; entering uninvited.

OBTRUNCATE, *v.t.* [L. obtrunco; ob and trunco, to cut off.]

To deprive of a limb; to lop. [Little used.]*NWAD OBTRUNCATE.2*

OBTRUNCATION, *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off. [Little used.]

OBTRUSION, *n.* s as z. [L. obtrudo, obtrusus.]

The act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited; as the obtrusion of crude opinions on the world.*NWAD OBTRUSION.2*

OBTRUSIVE, *a.* Disposed to obtrude any thing upon others; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others, or to enter uninvited.

Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retired, the more desirable.*NWAD OBTRUSIVE.2*

OBTRUSIVELY, *adv.* By way of obtrusion or thrusting upon others, or entering unsolicited.

OBTUND, *v.t.* [L. obtundo; ob and tundo, to beat.]

To dull; to blunt; to quell; to deaden; to reduce the edge, pungency or violent action of any thing; as, to obtund the acrimony of the gall.*NWAD OBTUND.2*

OBTURATION, *n.* [L. obturatus, from obturo, to stop up.]

The act of stopping by spreading over or covering.*NWAD OBTURATION.2*

OBTURATOR, *n.* In anatomy, the obturators are muscles which rise from the outer and inner side of the pelvis around foramen thyroideum, and are rotators of the thigh.

OBTUSANGULAR, *a.* [obtuse and angular.]

Having angles that are obtuse, or larger than right angles.*NWAD OBTUSANGULAR.2*

OBTUSE, *a.* [L. obtusus, from obtundo, to beat against.]

1. Blunt; not pointed or acute. Applied to angles, it denotes one that is larger than a right angle, or more than ninety degrees.*NWAD OBTUSE.2*

2. Dull; not having acute sensibility; as obtuse senses.*NWAD OBTUSE.3*

3. Not sharp or shrill; dull; obscure; as obtuse sound.*NWAD OBTUSE.4*

OBTUSELY, *adv.*

1. Without a sharp point.*NWAD OBTUSELY.2*

2. Dully; stupidly.*NWAD OBTUSELY.3*

OBTUSENESS, *n.*

1. Bluntness; as the obtuseness of an edge or a point.*NWAD OBTUSENESS.2*

2. Dullness; want of quick sensibility; as the obtuseness of the senses.*NWAD OBTUSENESS.3*

3. Dullness of sound.*NWAD OBTUSENESS.4*

OBTUSION, *n.* s as z.

1. The act of making blunt.*NWAD OBTUSION.2*

2. The state of being dulled or blunted; as the obtusion of the senses.*NWAD OBTUSION.3*

OBUMBRATE, *v.t.* [L. obumbro; ob and umbra, a shade.]

To shade; to darken; to cloud. [Little used.]*NWAD OBUMBRATE.2*

OBUMBRATION, *n.* The act of darkening or obscuring.

OBVENTION, *n.* [L. obvenio, ob and venio, to come.]

Something occasional; that which happens not regularly, but incidentally. [Not used.]*NWAD OBVENTION.2*

OBVERSANT, *a.* [L. obversans, obversor; ob and versor, to turn.]

Conversant; familiar. [Not used.]*NWAD OBVERSANT.2*

OBVERSE, *a.* obvers'. In botany, having the base narrower than the top; as a leaf.

OBVERSE, *n.* The face of a coin; opposed to reverse.

OBVERT, *v.t.* [L. obverto; ob and verto, to turn.] To turn towards.

OBVERTED, *pp.* Turned towards.

OBVERTING, *ppr.* Turning towards.

OBVIATE, *v.t.* [L. obvius; ob and via, way.]

Properly, to meet in the way; to oppose; hence, to prevent by interception, or to remove at the beginning or in the outset; hence in present usage, to remove in general, as difficulties or objections; to clear the way of obstacles in reasoning, deliberating or planning.*NWAD OBVIATE.2*

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to obviate all exceptions.*NWAD OBVIATE.3*

OBVIATED, *pp.* Removed, as objections or difficulties.

OBVIATING, *ppr.* Removing, as objections in reasoning or planning.

OBVIOUS, *a.* [L. obvus. See the Verb.]

1. Meeting; opposed in front.*NWAD OBVIOUS.2*

I to the evil turn my obvious breast. [Not now used.]*NWAD OBVIOUS.3*

2. Open; exposed. [Little used.]*NWAD OBVIOUS.4*

3. Plain; evident; easily discovered, seen or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect. We say, a phenomenon obvious to the sight, or a truth obvious to the mind.*NWAD OBVIOUS.5*

OBVIOUSLY, *adv.*

1. Evidently; plainly; apparently; manifestly. Men do not always pursue what is obviously their interest.*NWAD OBVIOUSLY.2*

2. Naturally.*NWAD OBVIOUSLY.3*

3. Easily to be found.*NWAD OBVIOUSLY.4*

OBVIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being plain or evident to the eye or the mind.

OBVOLUTE, OBVOLUTED, *a.* [L. obvolutus, obvolvo; ob and volvo, to roll.] In botany, obvolute foliation is when the margins of the leaves alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf.

OCCASION, *n.* s as z. [L. occasio, from oceido, to fall; ob and cado.]

1. Properly, a falling, happening or coming to; an occurrence, casualty, incident; something distinct from the ordinary course or regular orders of things.*NWAD OCCASION.2*

2. Opportunity; convenience; favorable time, season or circumstances.*NWAD OCCASION.3*

I'll take th' occasion which he give to bring him to his death.*NWAD OCCASION.4*

Use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh. *Galatians 5:13*.*NWAD OCCASION.5*

Sin taking occasion by the commandment, deceived me. *Romans 7:11*.*NWAD OCCASION.6*

3. Accidental cause; incident, event or fact giving rise to something else. What was the occasion of this custom?*NWAD OCCASION.7*

Her beauty was the occasion of the war.*NWAD OCCASION.8*

4. Incidental need; casual exigency; opportunity accompanied with need or demand. So we say, we have occasion for all our resources. We have frequent occasions for assisting each other.*NWAD OCCASION.9*

The ancient canons were well fitted for the occasion of the church in its purer ages.*NWAD OCCASION.10*

My occasions have found time to use them toward a supply of money.*NWAD OCCASION.11*

OCCASION, *v.t.*

1. To cause incidentally; to cause; to produce. The expectation of war occasions a depression in the price of stocks. Consumptions are often occasioned by colds. Indigestion occasions pain in the head. Heat occasions lassitude.*NWAD OCCASION.13*

2. To influence; to cause.*NWAD OCCASION.14*

If we inquire what it is that occasions men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes -*NWAD OCCASION.15*

OCCASIONABLE, *a.* s as z. That may be caused or occasioned. [Little used.]

OCCASIONAL, *a.* s as z.

1. Incidental; casual; occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits. We make occasional remarks on the events of the age.*NWAD OCCASIONAL.2*

2. Produced by accident; as the occasional origin of a thing.*NWAD OCCASIONAL.3*

3. Produced or made on some special event; as an occasional discourse.*NWAD OCCASIONAL.4*

OCCASIONALLY, *adv.* s as z. According to incidental exigence; at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers; not regularly. He was occasionally present at our meetings. We have occasionally lent our aid.

OCCASIONED, *pp.* s as z. Caused incidentally; caused; produced.

OCCASIONER, *n.* s as z. One that causes or produces, either incidentally or otherwise.

He was the occasioner of loss to his neighbor.*NWAD OCCASIONER.2*

OCCASIONING, ***ppr.*** **s as z. Causing incidentally or otherwise.**

OCCASIVE, ***a.*** **Falling; descending; western; pertaining to the setting sun.**

Amplitude is ortive or occasive.*NWAD OCCASIVE.2*

OCCECATION, ***n.*** **[L. occaecatio; ob and caeco, to blind.]**

The act of making blind. [Little used.]*NWAD OCCECATION.2*

OCCIDENT, ***n.*** **[L. occidens, occido, to fall; ob and cade.]**

The west; the western quarter of the hemisphere; so called from the decline or fall of the sun.*NWAD OCCIDENT.2*

OCCIDENTAL, ***a.*** **[L. occidentalis.] Western; opposed to oriental; pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere, or to some part of the earth westward of the speaker or spectator; as occidental climates; occidental pearl; occidental gold.**

OCCIDUOUS, ***a.*** **[L. occido, occiduus.] Western. [Little used.]**

OCCIPITAL, ***a.*** **[from L. occiput, the back part of the heat; ob and caput.]**

Pertaining to the back part of the head, or to the occiput.*NWAD OCCIPITAL.2*

OCCIPUT, ***n.*** **[L. ob and caput, head.] The hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.**

OCCISION, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. occisio, from occido, to kill; ob and caedo.]**

A killing; the act of killing. [Not used.]*NWAD OCCISION.2*

OCCLUDE, *v.t.* [L. occludo; ob and cludo, claudo, to shut.]

To shut up; to close. [Little used.]*NWAD OCCLUDE.2*

OCCLUSE, *a.* [L. occlusus.] Shut; closed. [Little used.]

OCCLUSION, *n.* s as z. [L. occlusio.] a shutting up; a closing.

[This is an elegant word, though little used.]*NWAD OCCLUSION.2*

OCCULT, *a.* [L. occultus, occulo; ob and celo, to conceal.]

Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown; undiscovered; undetected; as the occult qualities of matter.*NWAD OCCULT.2*

The occult sciences are magic, necromancy, etc.*NWAD OCCULT.3*

Occult lines, in geometry, are such as are drawn with the compasses or a pencil, and are scarcely visible.*NWAD OCCULT.4*

OCCULTATION, *n.* [L. occultatio.]

1. a hiding; also, the time a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by the interposition of the body of a planet.*NWAD OCCULTATION.2*

2. In astronomy, the hiding of a star or planet from our sight, by passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies.*NWAD OCCULTATION.3*

OCCULTED, *a.* Hid; secret. [Not used.]

OCCULTNESS, *n.* the state of being concealed from view; secretness.

OCCUPANCY, *n.* [L. occupo, to take or seize; ob and capio, to seize.]

1. The act of taking possession.*NWAD OCCUPANCY.2*

2. In law, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person. the person who first takes possession of land is said to have or hold it by right of occupancy.*NWAD OCCUPANCY.3*

Occupancy gave the original right to the property in the substance of the earth itself.*NWAD OCCUPANCY.4*

OCCUPANT, *n.*

1. He that occupies or takes possession; he that has possession.*NWAD OCCUPANT.2*

2. In law, one that first takes possession of that which has no legal owner. The right of property, either in wild beasts and fowls, or in land belonging to no person, vests in the first occupant. The property in these cases follows the possession.*NWAD OCCUPANT.3*

OCCUPATE, *v.t.* [L. occupo.] To hold; to possess; to take up. [Not used.]

OCCUPATION, *n.* [L. occupatio.]

1. The act of taking possession.*NWAD OCCUPATION.2*

2. Possession; a holding or keeping; tenure; use; as lands in the occupation of AB.*NWAD OCCUPATION.3*

3. That which engages the time and attention; employment; business. He devotes to study all the time that his other occupations will permit.*NWAD OCCUPATION.4*

4. The principal business of one's life; vocation; calling; trade; the business which a man follows to procure a living or obtain wealth. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce furnish the most general occupations of life. Painting, statuary, music, are agreeable occupations. Men not engaged in some useful occupation commonly fall into vicious courses.*NWAD OCCUPATION.5*

OCCUPIER, ***n.***

1. One that occupies or takes possession.*NWAD OCCUPIER.2*

2. One who holds possession.*NWAD OCCUPIER.3*

3. One who follows an employment. *Ezekiel 27:27*.*NWAD OCCUPIER.4*

OCCUPY, ***v.t.*** **[L. occupo; ob and capio, to seize or take.]**

1. To take possession. The person who first occupies land which has no owner, has the right of property.*NWAD OCCUPY.2*

2. To keep in possession; to possess; to hold or keep for use. The tenant occupies a farm under a lease of twenty one years. A lodger occupies an apartment; a man occupies the chair in which he sits.*NWAD OCCUPY.3*

3. To take up; to possess; to cover or fill. The camp occupies five acres of ground. Air may be so rarefied as to occupy a vast space. The writing occupies a sheet of paper, or it occupies five lines only.*NWAD OCCUPY.4*

4. To employ; to use.*NWAD OCCUPY.5*

The archbishop may have occasion to occupy more chaplains than six.*NWAD OCCUPY.6*

5. To employ; to busy one's self. Every man should be occupied, or should occupy himself, in some useful labor.*NWAD OCCUPY.7*

6. To follow, as business.*NWAD OCCUPY.8*

All the ships of the sea with their mariners were in thee to occupy thy merchandise. *Ezekiel 27:9*.*NWAD OCCUPY.9*

7. To use; to expend.*NWAD OCCUPY.10*

All the gold that was occupied for the work - *Exodus 38:24*. [Not now in use.]*NWAD OCCUPY.11*

OCCUPY, *v.i.* To follow business; to negotiate.

Occupy till I come. *Luke 19:13*.*NWAD OCCUPY.13*

OCCUPYING, *ppr.* Taking or keeping possession; employing.

OCCUR, *v.i.* [L. occurro; ob and curro, to run.]

1. Primarily, to meet; to strike against; to clash; and so used by Bentley, but this application is obsolete.*NWAD OCCUR.2*

2. To meet or come to the mind; to be presented to the mind, imagination or memory. We say, no better plan occurs to me or to my mind; it does not occur to my recollection; the thought did not occur to me.*NWAD OCCUR.3*

There doth not occur to me any use of this experiment for profit.*NWAD OCCUR.4*

3. To appear; to meet the eye; to be found here and there. This word occurs in twenty places in the Scriptures; the other word does not occur in a single place; it does not occur in the sense suggested.*NWAD OCCUR.5*

4. To oppose; to obviate. [Not used.]*NWAD OCCUR.6*

OCCURRENCE, *n.*

1. Literally, a coming or happening; hence, any incident or accidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; any single event. We speak of an unusual occurrence, or of the ordinary occurrences of life.*NWAD OCCURRENCE.2*

2. Occasional presentation.*NWAD OCCURRENCE.3*

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual occurrence and expectation of something new.*NWAD OCCURRENCE.4*

OCCURRENT, *n.* Incident; any thing that happens. *Obs.*

OCCURSION, *n.* [L. occursio, from occurro, to meet.] A meeting of bodies; a clash.

OCEAN, *n.* o'shun. [L. oceanus; Gr.; Heb. to encompass, whence a circle. This is probably an error. The word seems to have for its origin greatness or extent.]

1. The vast body of water which covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe, called also the sea, or great sea. It is customary to speak of the ocean as if divided into three parts, the Atlantic ocean, the Pacific ocean, and the Indian ocean; but the ocean is one mass or body, partially separated by the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa on one side, and by America on the other.*NWAD OCEAN.2*

2. An immense expanse; as the boundless ocean of eternity; oceans of duration and space.*NWAD OCEAN.3*

OCEAN, *a.* o'shun. Pertaining to the main or great sea; as the ocean wave; ocean stream.

OCEANIC, *a.* oshean'ic. Pertaining to the ocean.

OCELLATED, *a.* [L. ocellatus, from ocellus, a little eye.]

1. Resembling an eye.*NWAD OCELLATED.2*

2. Formed with the figues of little eyes.*NWAD OCELLATED.3*

OCELOT, *n.* the Mexican panther.

OCHER, *n.* [L. ochra; Gr. from pale.]

A variety of clay deeply colored by the oxyd of iron. Its most common colors are red, yellow and brown. It is used as a pigment.*NWAD OCHER.2*

OCHEROUS, *a.*

1. Consisting of ocher; as ocherous matter.*NWAD OCHEROUS.2*

2. Resembling ocher; as an ocherous color.*NWAD OCHEROUS.3*

OCHIMY, *n.* [corrupted from alchimy.] A mixed base metal.

OCHLOCRACY, *n.* [Gr. the people or a multitude, and to govern.]

A form of government in which the multitude or common people rule.*NWAD OCHLOCRACY.2*

OCHREY, *a.* Partaking of ocher. [Not used.]

OCHROITS, *n.* Cerite.

OCRA, *n.* A viscous vegetable substance in the West Indies, used in soups, etc.

It is obtained by boiling the green pods of the Hibiscus esculentus. also, the name of the plant itself.*NWAD OCRA.2*

OCTACHORD, *n.* an instrument or system of eight sounds.

OCTAGON, *n.* [Gr. eight and angle.]

1. In geometry, a figure of eight sides and eight angles. When the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular octagon which may be inscribed in a circle.*NWAD OCTAGON.2*

2. In fortification, a place with eight bastions.*NWAD OCTAGON.3*

OCTAGONAL, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

OCTAHEDRAL, *a.* [See *Octahedron*.] Having eight equal sides.

OCTAHEDRITE, *n.* Pyramidical ore of titanium.

OCTAHEDRON, *n.* [Gr. eight and a base.]

In geometry, a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles. it is one of the five regular bodies.*NWAD OCTAHEDRON.2*

OCTANDER, *n.* [Gr. eight, and a male.] In botany, a plant having eight stamens.

OCTANDRIAN, *n.* Having eight stamens.

OCTANGULAR, *a.* [L. octo, eight, and angular.] Having eight angles.

OCTANT, *n.* [L. octans, an eighth part, from octo, eight.]

In astronomy, that aspect of two planets in which they are distant from each other the eighth part of a circle or 45 degrees.*NWAD OCTANT.2*

OCTAVE, *a.* [infra.] Denoting eight.

OCTAVE, *n.* [L. octavus, eighth.]

1. The eighth day after a festival.*NWAD OCTAVE.3*

2. Eight days together after a festival.*NWAD OCTAVE.4*

3. In music, an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones. The octave is the most perfect of the chords, consisting of six full tones and two semitones major. It contains the whole diatonic scale.*NWAD OCTAVE.5*

OCTAVO, *n.* [L. octavus, eighth.] A book in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves. The word is used as a noun or an adjective. We say, an octavo, or an octavo volume. The true phrase is, a book in octavo.

OCTENNIAL, *a.* [L. octo, eight, and annus, year.]

1. Happening every eighth year.*NWAD OCTENNIAL.2*

2. Lasting eight years.*NWAD OCTENNIAL.3*

OCTILE, *n.* The same as octant, supra.

OCTOBER, *n.* [L. from octo, eighth; the eighth month of the primitive Roman year which began in march.]

The tenth month of the year in our calendar, which follows that of Numa and Julius Caesar.*NWAD OCTOBER.2*

OCTODECIMAL, *a.* [L. octo, eight, and decem, ten.]

In crystallography, designating a crystal whose prisms, or the middle part, has eight faces, and the two summits together ten faces.*NWAD OCTODECIMAL.2*

OCTODENTATE, *a.* [L. octo, eight, and dentatus, toothed.] Having eight teeth.

OCTOFID, *a.* [L. octo, eight, and findo, to cleave.]

In botany, cleft or separated into eight segments; as a calyx.*NWAD OCTOFID.2*

OCTOGENARY, *a.* [L. octogenarius, from octogeni, eighty.] Of eighty years of age.

OCTOGENARY, *n.* A person eighty years of age.

OCTOLOCULAR, *a.* [L. octo, eight, and locus, place.] In botany, having eight cells for seeds.

OCTONARY, *a.* [L. octonarius.] Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONOCULAR, *a.* [L. octo, eight, and oculus, eye.] Having eight eyes.

OCTOPETALOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. eight and a petal.] Having eight petals or flower-leaves.**

OCTORADIATED, ***a.*** **[L. octo, eight, and radius, ray.] Having eight rays.**

OCTOSPERMOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. eight, and seed.] Containing eight seeds.**

OCTOSTYLE, ***n.*** **[Gr. eight, and style.] In ancient architecture, the face of an edifice adorned with eight columns, or a range of eight columns.**

OCTOSYLLABLE, ***a.*** **[L. octo, eight, and syllaba, syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.**

OCTUPLE, ***a.*** **[L. octuplus; octo, eight, and plico, to fold.] Eight-fold.**

OCULAR, ***a.*** **[L. ocularius, from oculus, eye.]**

Depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight; as ocular proof; ocular demonstration or evidence.*NWAD OCULAR.2*

OCULARLY, ***adv.*** **By the eye, sight or actual view.**

OCULATE, ***a.*** **[L. oculatus.] Furnished with eyes; knowing by the eye.**

OCULIFORM, ***a.*** **[L. oculus, eye, and forma, form.]**

In the form of an eye; resembling the eye in form; as an oculiform pebble.*NWAD OCULIFORM.2*

OCULIST, ***n.*** **[from L. oculus, the eye.] One skilled in diseases**

of the eyes, or one who professes to cure them.

Oculus beli, a semi-pellucid gem, a variety of agate of a grayish white color, variegated with yellow, and with a black central nucleus. Its variegations resemble the pupil and iris of the eye.*NWAD OCULIST.2*

Oculus cati, cat's eye or asteria, a beautiful gem approaching the nature of the opal, having a bright color which seems to be lodged deep in the stone, and which shifts as it is moved in various directions. It is larger than a pea, and generally of a semi-circular form, naturally smooth. It is found in the East and West Indies, and in Europe.*NWAD OCULIST.3*

Oculus mundi, otherwise called hydrophane and lapis mutabilis, a precious stone of an opake whitish brown color, but becoming transparent by infusion in an aqueous fluid, and resuming its opacity when dry. It is found in beds over the opals in Hungary, Silesia and Saxony, and over the chalcedonies and agates in Iceland.*NWAD OCULIST.4*

ODD, ***a.***

1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers; as one, three, five, seven, etc.*NWAD ODD.2*

Good luck lies in odd numbers.*NWAD ODD.3*

2. Left or remaining after the union, estimate or use of even numbers; or remaining after round numbers or any number specified; as the odd number; the odd man.*NWAD ODD.4*

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was destroyed by a deluge.*NWAD ODD.5*

3. Singular; extraordinary; differing from what is usual; strange; as an odd phenomenon.*NWAD ODD.6*

It sometimes implies dislike or contempt; as an odd fellow.*NWAD ODD.7*

4. Not noted; unheeded; not taken into the common account.*NWAD ODD.8*

There are yet missing some few odd lads that you remember not.*NWAD ODD.9*

5. Uncommon; particular.*NWAD ODD.10*

The odd man to perform all three perfectly is Joannes Sturmis.*NWAD ODD.11*

6. Uncommon; in appearance improper or not likely to answer the purpose. This is an odd way of doing things.*NWAD ODD.12*

Locke's Essay would be an odd book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by his critical writings.*NWAD ODD.13*

7. Separate from that which is regularly occupied; remaining unemployed. I will take some odd time to do this business. He may do it at odd times.*NWAD ODD.14*

ODDITY, ***n.***

1. Singularity; strangeness; as the oddity of dress, manners or shape; oddity of appearance.*NWAD ODDITY.2*

2. A singular person; in colloquial language. This man is an oddity.*NWAD ODDITY.3*

ODDLY, ***adv.***

1. Not evenly. [Little used.]*NWAD ODDLY.2*

2. Strangely; unusually; irregularly; singularly; uncouthly; as oddly dressed; oddly formed.*NWAD ODDLY.3*

A figure oddly turned.*NWAD ODDLY.4*

A black substance lying on the ground very oddly shaped.*NWAD ODDLY.5*

ODDNESS, *n.*

1. The state of being not even.*NWAD ODDNESS.2*

2. Singularity; strangeness; particularity; irregularity; uncouthness; as the oddness of dress or shape; the oddness of an event or accident.*NWAD ODDNESS.3*

ODDS, *n.* s as z. [It is used both in the singular and plural.]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other; difference in favor of one and against another.*NWAD ODDS.2*

Preeminent by so much odds.*NWAD ODDS.3*

In this example, much marks the singular number, and many cannot be used.*NWAD ODDS.4*

Cromwell, with odds of number and of fate -*NWAD ODDS.5*

All the odds between them has been the different scope given to their understandings to range in.*NWAD ODDS.6*

Judging is balancing an account and determining on which side the odds lie.*NWAD ODDS.7*

There appeared at least four to one odds against them.*NWAD ODDS.8*

2. Advantage; superiority.*NWAD ODDS.9*

3. Quarrel; dispute; debate.*NWAD ODDS.10*

It is odds, more likely than the contrary. It is odds that he will find a shrewd temptation.*NWAD ODDS.11*

At odds, in dispute; at variance; in controversy or quarrel.*NWAD ODDS.12*

That sets us all at odds.*NWAD ODDS.13*

Or they must always be at odds.*NWAD ODDS.14*

ODE, *n.* [L. ode; Gr.] A short poem or song; a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem. The ode is of the greater or less kind; the less is characterized by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture and quickness of transition.

Pindar has left Olympic odes, Pythian odes, Nemean odes, and Isthmian odes.*NWAD ODE.2*

The ode consists of unequal verses in stanzas or strophes.*NWAD ODE.3*

ODIOUS, *a.* [L. odiosus, from odi, I hated, Eng. hate.]

1. Hateful; deserving hatred. It expresses something less than detestable and abominable; as an odious name; odious vice.*NWAD ODIOUS.2*

All wickedness is odious.*NWAD ODIOUS.3*

2. Offensive to the senses; disgusting; as an odious sight; an odious smell.*NWAD ODIOUS.4*

3. Causing hate; invidious; as, to utter odious truth.*NWAD ODIOUS.5*

4. Exposed to hatred.*NWAD ODIOUS.6*

He rendered himself odious to the parliament.*NWAD ODIOUS.7*

ODIOUSLY, *adv.*

1. Hatefully; in a manner to deserve or excite hatred.*NWAD ODIOUSLY.2*

2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate.*NWAD ODIOUSLY.3*

ODIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. Hatefulness; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred; as the odiousness of sin.*NWAD ODIOUSNESS.2*

2. The state of being hated. [Not usual.]*NWAD ODIOUSNESS.3*

ODIUM, *n.* [L.]

1. Hatred; dislike. This measure brought a general odium on his government.*NWAD ODIUM.2*

2. The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness.*NWAD ODIUM.3*

She threw the odium of the fact on me.*NWAD ODIUM.4*

ODONTALGIC, *a.* [Gr. a tooth, and pain.] Pertaining to the tooth-ache.

ODONTALGIC, *n.* A remedy for the tooth-ache.

ODONTALGY, *n.* Tooth-ache.

ODOR, *n.* [L.] Smell; scent; fragrance; a sweet or an offensive smell; perfume.

ODORAMENT, *n.* [L. odoramentum.] A perfume; a strong scent.

ODORATE, *a.* [L. odoratus.] Scented; having a strong scent, fetid or fragrant.

ODORATING, *a.* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.

ODORIFEROUS, *a.* [L. odoriferus; odor and fero, to bear.]

1. Giving scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent; as odoriferous spices; odoriferous flowers.*NWAD ODORIFEROUS.2*

2. Bearing scent; as odoriferous gales.*NWAD ODORIFEROUS.3*

ODORIFEROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of diffusing scent; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

ODOROUS, *a.* Sweet of scent; fragrant.

ODOROUSNESS, *n.* Fragrance; the quality of diffusing scent, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

OECONOMICAL, OECONOMY, OEDEMATOUS, OESOPHAGUS. [See *Economical*, *Economy*, *Edematous*, *Esophagus*.]

OEILIAD, *n.* A glance; a wink.

OER, contracted from *over*, which see.

OF, *prep.* ov. [Gr.]

1. From or out of; proceeding from, as the cause, source, means, author or agent bestowing.*NWAD OF.2*

I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered to you. *1 Corinthians 11:23*.*NWAD OF.3*

For it was of the Lord to harden their hearts. *Joshua 11:20*.*NWAD OF.4*

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed. *Lamentations 3:22*.*NWAD OF.5*

The whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. *Proverbs 16:33*.*NWAD OF.6*

Go, inquire of the Lord for me. *2 Chronicles 34:21*.*NWAD OF.7*

That holy thing that shall be born of thee. *Luke 1:35*.*NWAD OF.8*

Hence of is the sign of the genitive case, the case that denotes production; as the son of man, the son proceeding from man, produced from man. This is the primary sense, although we now say, produced by man. "Part of these were slain;" that is, a number

separate, for part denotes a division; the sense then is, a number from or out of the whole were slain. So also, “some of these were slain;” that is, some from or out of others. “I have known him of old, or of a child;” that is, from old times, from a child. “He is of the race of kings;” that is, descended from kings. “He is of noble blood or birth, or of ignoble origin.” “No particle of matter, or no body can move of itself;” that is, by force or strength proceeding from itself, derived from itself.*NWAD OF.9*

“The quarrel is not now of fame and tribute, or of wrongs done;” that is, from fame or wrongs, as the cause, and we may render it concerning, about, relating to.*NWAD OF.10*

“Of this little he had some to spare;” that is, some from the whole. It may be rendered out of.*NWAD OF.11*

“Of all our heroes thou canst boast alone;” that is, thou alone from the number of heroes. This may be rendered among.*NWAD OF.12*

“The best of men, the most renowned of all;” that is, the best from the number of men, the most renowned from the whole; denoting primarily separation, like part.*NWAD OF.13*

“I was well entertained of the English Consul;” that is, entertained from the Consul; my entertainment was from the Consul. This use is obsolete, and we use by in lieu of it.*NWAD OF.14*

“This does of right belong to us;” that is, from right, de jure; our title proceeds from right.*NWAD OF.15*

“The chariot was all of cedar;” that is, made from cedar. So we say, made of gold, made of clay; an application corresponding with our modern use of from; manufactured from wool, or from raw materials. Hence we say, cloth consisting of wool. “This is a scheme of his own devising;” that is, from his own devising or device. “If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth;” that is, as from the ability, as the source of action.*NWAD OF.16*

“Of happy, he is become miserable;” that is, from happy; from being happy, he has passed to being miserable. “Of necessity this must

prove ruinous;" that is, from necessity, as the cause or source. "Of a hundred take fifty;" that is, from a hundred, or out of a hundred, from among a hundred.*NWAD OF.17*

Of sometimes implies a part or share.*NWAD OF.18*

It is a duty to communicate of those blessings we have received.*NWAD OF.19*

From is then the primary sense of this preposition; a sense retained in off, the same word differently written for distinction. But this sense is appropriately lost in many of its applications; as a man of genius, a man of courage, a man of rare endowments, a fossil of a red color, or of a hexagonal figure. he lost all hope of relief. This is an affair of the cabinet. He is a man of decayed fortune. What is the price of corn? We say that of, in these and similar phrases, denotes property or possession, making of the sign of the genitive or possessive case. These applications, however, all proceeded from the same primary sense. That which proceeds from or is produced by a person, is naturally the property or possession of that person, as the son of John; and this idea of property in the course of time would pass to things not thus produced, but still bearing a relation to another thing. Thus we say, the father of a son, as well as the son of a father. In both senses, other languages also use the same word, as in the French de, de la, and Italian di, dell. Of then has one primary sense, from, departing, issuing, proceeding from or out of, and a derivative sense denoting possession or property.*NWAD OF.20*

OFF, *a.* auf. Most distant; as the off horse in a team.

OFF, *adv.* auf.

1. From, noting distance. The house is a mile off.*NWAD OFF.3*

2. From, with the action of removing or separating; as, to take off the hat or cloke. So we say, to cut off, to pare off, to clip off, to peel off, to tear off, to march off, to fly off.*NWAD OFF.4*

3. From, noting separation; as, the match is off.*NWAD OFF.5*

4. From, noting departure, abatement, remission or a leaving. The fever goes off; the pain goes off.*NWAD OFF.6*

5. In painting, it denotes projection or relief.*NWAD OFF.7*

This comes off well and excellent.*NWAD OFF.8*

6. From, a way; not towards; as, to look off; opposed to on or toward.*NWAD OFF.9*

7. On the opposite side of a question.*NWAD OFF.10*

The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either off or on.*NWAD OFF.11*

Off hand, without study or preparation. She plays a tune off hand. He speaks fluently off hand.*NWAD OFF.12*

Off and on, at one time applying and engaged, then absent or remiss.*NWAD OFF.13*

To be off, in colloquial language, to depart or to recede from an agreement or design.*NWAD OFF.14*

To come off, to escape, or to fare in the event.*NWAD OFF.15*

1. To get off, to alight; to come down.*NWAD OFF.16*

2. To make escape*NWAD OFF.17*

1. To go off, to depart; to desert.*NWAD OFF.18*

2. To take fire; to be discharged; as a gun.*NWAD OFF.19*

Well off, ill off, badly off, having good or ill success.*NWAD OFF.20*

OFF, *prep.*

1. Not on; as, to be off one's legs. He was not off the bed the whole day.*NWAD OFF.22*

2. Distant from; as about two miles off this town. [Not now

used.]*NWAD OFF.23*

OFF, as an exclamation, is a command to depart, either with or without contempt or abhorrence.

OFFAL, *n.*

1. Waste meat; the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected.*NWAD OFFAL.2*

2. Carrion; coarse meat.*NWAD OFFAL.3*

3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value, or fit only for beasts.*NWAD OFFAL.4*

4. Any thing of no value; rubbish.*NWAD OFFAL.5*

OFFEND, *v.t.* [L. offendo; of and fendo, *Obs.* to strike, hit, meet, or thrust against. We use the simple verb in fend, to fend off, to fence.]

1. To attack; to assail. [Not used.]*NWAD OFFEND.2*

2. To displease; to make angry; to affront. It expresses rather less than make angry, and without any modifying word, it is nearly synonymous with displease. We are offended by rudeness, incivility and harsh language. Children offend their parents by disobedience, and parents offend their children by unreasonable austerity or restraint.*NWAD OFFEND.3*

The emperor was grievously offended with them who had kept such negligent watch.*NWAD OFFEND.4*

A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city. *Proverbs 18:19*.*NWAD OFFEND.5*

3. To shock; to wound; as, to offend the conscience.*NWAD OFFEND.6*

4. To pain; to annoy; to injure; as, a strong light offends weak eyes.*NWAD OFFEND.7*

5. To transgress; to violate; as, to offend the laws. But we generally use the intransitive verb in this sense, with against; to offend against the law.*NWAD OFFEND.8*

6. To disturb, annoy, or cause to fall or stumble.*NWAD OFFEND.9*

Great peace have they that love thy law, and nothing shall offend them. *Psalm 119:165*.*NWAD OFFEND.10*

7. To draw to evil, or hinder in obedience; to cause to sin or neglect duty.*NWAD OFFEND.11*

If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out - if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off. *Matthew 5:29-30*.*NWAD OFFEND.12*

OFFEND, ***v.i.***

1. To transgress the moral or divine law; to sin; to commit a crime.*NWAD OFFEND.14*

Whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, is guilty of all. *James 2:10*.*NWAD OFFEND.15*

In many things we offend all. *James 3:2*.*NWAD OFFEND.16*

2. To cause dislike or anger.*NWAD OFFEND.17*

I shall offend, either to detain or to give it.*NWAD OFFEND.18*

But this phrase is really elliptical, some person being understood.*NWAD OFFEND.19*

3. To be scandalized; to be stumbled.*NWAD OFFEND.20*

If meat make my brother to offend. *1 Corinthians 8:13*.*NWAD OFFEND.21*

1. To offend against, to act injuriously or unjustly.*NWAD OFFEND.22*

Nor yet against Caesar have I offended any thing at all.*Acts 25:8*.*NWAD OFFEND.23*

2. To transgress; to violate; as, to offend against the laws of society, the laws of God, or the rules of civility or propriety.*NWAD OFFEND.24*

We have offended against the Lord already. *2 Chronicles 28:13*.*NWAD OFFEND.25*

OFFENDED, *pp.* Displeased.

OFFENDER, *n.* One that offends; one that violates any law, divine or human; a criminal; a trespasser; a transgressor; one that does an injury. The man who robs, steals, or commits an assault, is an offender.

OFFENDING, *ppr.* Displeasing; making angry; causing to stumble; committing sin.

OFFENDRESS, *n.* A female that offends.

OFFENSE, *n.* offens'. [L. offensus, offensa.]

1. Displeasure; anger, or moderate anger. He gave them just cause of offense. He took offense.*NWAD OFFENSE.2*

2. Scandal; cause of stumbling. Christ is called a stone of stumbling and rock of offense to both the houses of Israel. *Isaiah 8:14*.*NWAD OFFENSE.3*

3. Any transgression of law, divine or human; a crime; sin; act of wickedness or omission of duty.*NWAD OFFENSE.4*

Christ was delivered for our offenses, and raised again for our justification. *Romans 4:25*.*NWAD OFFENSE.5*

4. An injury.*NWAD OFFENSE.6*

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without offense to their memories.*NWAD OFFENSE.7*

5. Attack; assault; as a weapon of offense.*NWAD OFFENSE.8*

6. Impediment. *Matthew 16:23*.*NWAD OFFENSE.9*

OFFENSEFUL, *a.* offens'ful. Giving displeasure; injurious. [Not used.]

OFFENSELESS, *a.* offens'less. Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive.

OFFENSIVE, *a.*

1. Causing displeasure or some degree of anger; displeasing. All sin is offensive to God. Rude behavior is offensive to men. Good breeding forbids us to use offensive words.*NWAD OFFENSIVE.2*

2. Disgusting; giving pain or unpleasant sensations; disagreeable; as an offensive taste or smell; an offensive sight. discordant sounds are offensive to the ears.*NWAD OFFENSIVE.3*

3. Injurious.*NWAD OFFENSIVE.4*

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but offensive to the stomach.*NWAD OFFENSIVE.5*

4. Assailant; used in attack; opposed to defensive; as an offensive weapon or engine.*NWAD OFFENSIVE.6*

5. Assailant; invading; making the first attack; opposed to defensive; as an offensive war.*NWAD OFFENSIVE.7*

A league offensive and defensive, is one that requires both or all parties to make war together against a nation, and each party to defend the other in case of being attacked.*NWAD OFFENSIVE.8*

OFFENSIVE, *n.* The part of attacking; as, to act on the offensive.

OFFENSIVELY, *adv.*

1. In a manner to give displeasure; as language offensively harsh or sarcastic.*NWAD OFFENSIVELY.2*

2. Injuriously; mischievously.*NWAD OFFENSIVELY.3*

3. By way of invasion or first attack. The enemy was not in a condition to act offensively.*NWAD OFFENSIVELY.4*

4. Unpleasantly to the senses.*NWAD OFFENSIVELY.5*

OFFENSIVENESS, *n.*

1. The quality that offends or displeases; as the offensiveness of rude language or behavior.*NWAD OFFENSIVENESS.2*

2. Injuriousness; mischief.*NWAD OFFENSIVENESS.3*

3. Cause of disgust; the quality that gives pain to the senses, or unpleasant sensations; as the offensiveness of smell or taste.*NWAD OFFENSIVENESS.4*

OFFER, *v.t.* [L. offero; ob and fero, to bring.]

1. Literally, to bring to or before; hence, to present for acceptance or rejection; to exhibit something that may be taken or received or not. He offered me a sum of money. He offered me his umbrella to defend me from the rain.*NWAD OFFER.2*

The heathen women under the Mogul, offer themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands.*NWAD OFFER.3*

2. To present in words; to proffer; to make a proposal to.*NWAD OFFER.4*

I offer thee three things. *2 Samuel 24:12*.*NWAD OFFER.5*

3. To present, as an act of worship; to immolate; to sacrifice; often with up.*NWAD OFFER.6*

Thou shalt offer every day a bullock as a sin-offering for atonement. *Exodus 29:36*.*NWAD OFFER.7*

The one lamb shalt thou offer in the morning.*NWAD OFFER.8*

A holy priesthood to offer up spiritual sacrifices. *1 Peter 2:5*.*NWAD OFFER.9*

4. To present in prayer or devotion.*NWAD OFFER.10*

Offer to God thanksgiving. *Psalm 50:14*.*NWAD OFFER.11*

5. To bid, as a price, reward or wages; as, to offer ten eagles for a ring; to offer a hundred dollars a year for a laborer; to offer a salary.*NWAD OFFER.12*

6. To present to the view or to the mind; as ideas which sense or reflection offers to the mind.*NWAD OFFER.13*

To offer violence, to assault; to attack or commence attack.*NWAD OFFER.14*

OFFER, ***v.i.***

1. To present itself; to be at hand.*NWAD OFFER.16*

Th' occasion offers and the youth complies.*NWAD OFFER.17*

2. To present verbally; to declare a willingness. He offered to accompany his brother.*NWAD OFFER.18*

3. To make an attempt.*NWAD OFFER.19*

We came close to the shore and offered to land.*NWAD OFFER.20*

Formerly with at.*NWAD OFFER.21*

I will not offer at that I cannot master. *Obs.*NWAD OFFER.22*

OFFER, ***n.***

1. A proposal to be accepted or rejected; presentation to choice. The prince made liberal offers, but they were rejected.*NWAD OFFER.24*

When offers are disdained, and love deny'd.*NWAD OFFER.25*

2. First advance.*NWAD OFFER.26*

Force compels this offer.*NWAD OFFER.27*

3. The act of bidding a price, or the sum bid. By an offer we manifest a desire to buy. When the seller declines accepting, he manifests that he thinks the offer not sufficient.*NWAD OFFER.28*

4. Attempt; endeavor; essay.*NWAD OFFER.29*

It is the power of every one to make some essay, some offer and attempt. [Nearly obsolete.]*NWAD OFFER.30*

OFFERABLE, *a.* That may be offered.

OFFERED, *pp.* Presented for acceptance or rejection; presented in worship or devotion; immolated; bid; presented to the eye or the mind.

OFFERER, *n.* One that offers; one that sacrifices or dedicates in worship.

OFFERING, *ppr.* Presenting; proposing; sacrificing; bidding; presenting to the eye or mind.

OFFERING, *n.* That which is presented in divine service; an animal or a portion of bread or corn, or of gold and silver, or other valuable articles, presented to God as an atonement for sin, or as a return of thanks for his favors, or for other religious purpose; a sacrifice; an oblation. In the Mosaic economy, there were burnt-offerings, sin-offerings, peace-offerings, trespass-offerings, thank-offerings, wave-offerings, and wood-offerings. Pagan nations also present offerings to their deities. Christ by the offering of himself has superseded the use of all other offerings, having made atonement for all men.

When thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed - *Isaiah 53:10*.*NWAD OFFERING.3*

OFFERTORY, *n.* The act of offering, or the thing offered. [Little used.]

1. Offertory was properly an anthem chanted or a voluntary played on the organ during the offering and a part of the mass, in the Catholic church; but since the reformation it denotes certain sentences in the communion-office, read while the alms are collecting.*NWAD OFFERTORY.2*

2. Anciently, the linen on which the offering was laid.*NWAD OFFERTORY.3*

OFFERTURE, *n.* Offer; proposal. [Not used.]

OFFICE, *n.* [L. officium; ob and facio, to make or do.]

1. A particular duty, charge or trust conferred by public authority and for a public purpose; an employment undertaken by commission or authority from government or those who administer it. Thus we speak of the office of secretary of state, of treasurer, of a judge, of a sheriff, of a justice of the peace, etc. Offices are civil, judicial, ministerial, executive, legislative, political, municipal, diplomatic, military, ecclesiastical, etc.*NWAD OFFICE.2*

2. A duty, charge or trust of a sacred nature, conferred by God himself; as the office of priest, in the Old Testament; and that of the apostles, in the New Testament.*NWAD OFFICE.3*

Insomuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify my office. *Romans 11:13*.*NWAD OFFICE.4*

3. Duty or employment of a private nature; as the office of a midwife. *Exodus 1:16*.*NWAD OFFICE.5*

4. That which is performed, intended or assigned to be done by a particular thing, or that which any thing is fitted to perform; answering to duty in intelligent beings. We enjoy health when the several organs of the body perform their respective offices.*NWAD OFFICE.6*

In this experiment, the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the office of so many prisms.*NWAD OFFICE.7*

5. Business; particular employment.*NWAD OFFICE.8*

Hesperus, whose office is to bring twilight upon the earth.*NWAD OFFICE.9*

6. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; usually in a good sense; as kind offices; offices of pity; pious offices.*NWAD OFFICE.10*

7. Act of worship.*NWAD OFFICE.11*

8. Formulary of devotion.*NWAD OFFICE.12*

The Lord's prayer, the ten commandments and the creed, is a very good office for children if they are not fitted for more regular offices.*NWAD OFFICE.13*

9. A house or apartment in which public officers and others transact business; as the register's office; a lawyer's office.*NWAD OFFICE.14*

10. In architecture, an apartment appropriated for the necessary business or occasions of a palace or nobleman's house. The word is used also for a building pertaining to a farm.*NWAD OFFICE.15*

11. In the canon law, a benefice which has no jurisdiction annexed to it.*NWAD OFFICE.16*

12. The person or persons entrusted with particular duties of a public nature.*NWAD OFFICE.17*

- This office [of quarter-master-general] not to have the disposal of public money, except small occasional sums.*NWAD OFFICE.18*

OFFICE, *v.t.* To perform; to do; to discharge. [Not used.]

OFFICER, *n.* A person commissioned or authorized to perform any public duty. Officers are civil, military or ecclesiastical. There are great officers of state, and subordinate officers. Military and naval officers of the same grade usually take rank according to the dates of their commissions. Non-commissioned officers are nominated by their captains, and appointed by the commanding officers of regiments.

OFFICER, *v.t.* To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.

Count Pulaski raised a legionary corps, which he officered principally with foreigners.*NWAD OFFICER.3*

OFFICERED, *pp.* Furnished with officers.

OFFICIAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to an office or public trust. The secretary is engaged in official duties.*NWAD OFFICIAL.2*

2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; as an official statement or report. We have official intelligence of the battle.*NWAD OFFICIAL.3*

3. Conducive by virtue of appropriate powers.*NWAD OFFICIAL.4*

The stomach and other parts official to nutrition. [Unusual.]*NWAD OFFICIAL.5*

OFFICIAL, *n.* An ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, etc., with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction.

OFFICIALLY, *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested; as accounts or reports officially verified or rendered; letters officially communicated; persons officially notified.

OFFICIALTY, *n.* The charge or office of an official.

OFFICIATE, *v.t.*

1. To act as an officer in his office; to transact the appropriate business of an office or public trust. At this court the chief justice officiated.*NWAD OFFICIATE.2*

The bishops and priests officiate at the altar.*NWAD OFFICIATE.3*

2. To perform the appropriate official duties of another.*NWAD OFFICIATE.4*

OFFICIATE, *v.t.* To give in consequence of office.

The stars officiate light. [Improper.]*NWAD OFFICIATE.6*

OFFICIATING, *ppr.* Performing the appropriate duties of an office; performing the office of another.

OFFICINAL, *a.* [L. officina, a shop.]

Used in a shop or belonging to it. Officinal drugs, medicines and simples are such as are required to be constantly kept in the shops of apothecaries.*NWAD OFFICINAL.2*

OFFICIOUS, *a.* [L. officiosus.]

1. Kind; obliging; doing kind offices.*NWAD OFFICIOUS.2*

Yet not to earth are those bright luminaries Officious.*NWAD OFFICIOUS.3*

2. Excessively forward in kindness; importunately interposing services.*NWAD OFFICIOUS.4*

You are too officious in her behalf that scorns your services.*NWAD OFFICIOUS.5*

3. Busy; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.*NWAD OFFICIOUS.6*

OFFICIOUSLY, *adv.*

1. Kindly; with solicitous care.*NWAD OFFICIOUSLY.2*

Let thy goats officiously be nurs'd.*NWAD OFFICIOUSLY.3*

2. With importunate or excessive forwardness.*NWAD OFFICIOUSLY.4*

Flattering crowds officiously appear, to give themselves, not you, a happy year.*NWAD OFFICIOUSLY.5*

3. In a busy meddling manner.*NWAD OFFICIOUSLY.6*

OFFICIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. Eagerness to serve; usually, an excess of zeal to serve others, or improper forwardness, interposing in affairs without being desired, or with a disposition to meddle with the concerns of others.*NWAD OFFICIOUSNESS.2*

2. Service. [Little used.]*NWAD OFFICIOUSNESS.3*

OFFING, *n.* [from off.] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore, or at a competent distance, where there is deep water and no need of a pilot. We saw a ship in the offing.

OFFSCOURING, *n.* [off and scour.] That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter; that which is vile or despised. *Lamentations 3:45*; *1 Corinthians 4:13*.

OFFSET, *n.* [off and set.]

1. A shoot; a sprout from the roots of a plant.*NWAD OFFSET.2*

2. In surveying, a perpendicular let fall from the stationary lines to the hedge, fence or extremity of an inclosure.*NWAD OFFSET.3*

3. In accounts, a sum, account or value set off against another sum or account, as an equivalent.*NWAD OFFSET.4*

[This is also written set-off.]*NWAD OFFSET.5*

OFFSET, *v.t.* To set one account against another; to make the account of one party pay the demand of another.

OFFSPRING, *n.* [off and spring.]

1. A child or children; a descendant or descendants, however remote from the stock. *Acts 17:28*; *Revelation 22:16*.*NWAD OFFSPRING.2*

2. Propagation; generation.*NWAD OFFSPRING.3*

3. Production of any kind.*NWAD OFFSPRING.4*

OFFUSCATE, OFFUSCATION. [See *Obfuscate*, *Obfuscation*.]

OFFWARD, *adv.* [off and ward.] Leaning off, as a ship on shore.

OFT, *adv.* Often; frequently; not rarely. It was formerly used in prose and may be so used still; but is more generally used in poetry.

Oft she rejects, but never one offends.*NWAD OFT.2*

OFTEN, *adv.* of'n. comp. oftener; superl. oftenset. Frequently; many times; not seldom.

OFTEN, *a.* of'n. Frequent. [Improper.]

OFTENNESS, *n.* of'nness. Frequency. [Not used.]

OFTENTIMES, *adv.* of'ntimes. [often and times.] Frequently; often; many times.

OFTTIMES, *adv.* [oft and times.] Frequently; often.

OG. [See *Ogee*.]

OGDOASTICH, *n.* [Gr. eighth, and a verse.] A poem of eight lines. [Little used.]

OGEE, *n.*

1. In architecture, a molding consisting of two members, the one

concave, the other convex, or of a round and a hollow somewhat like an S.*NWAD OGEE.2*

2. In gunnery, an ornamental molding in the shape of an S, used on guns, mortars and howitzers.*NWAD OGEE.3*

OGGANITION, *n.* [L. obgannio, ogganio, to growl.]

The murmuring of a dog; a grumbling or snarling. [Not used.]*NWAD OGGANITION.2*

OGHAM, *n.* A particular kind of stenography or writing in cipher practiced by the Irish.

OGIVE, *n.* o'jiv. In architecture, an arch or branch of the Gothic vault, which passing diagonally from one angle to another forms a cross with the other arches. The middle where the ogives cross each other, is called the key. The members or moldings of the ogives are called nerves, branches or reins, and the arches which separate the ogives, double arches.

OGLE, *v.t.* [L. oculus. See *Eye*.]

To view with side glances, as in fondness or with design to attract notice.*NWAD OGLE.2*

And ogling all their audience, then they speak.*NWAD OGLE.3*

OGLE, *n.* A side glance or look.

OGLER, *n.* One that ogles.

OGLING, *ppr.* Viewing with side glances.

OGLING, *n.* The act of viewing with side glances.

OGLIO, now written *olio*, which see.

OGRE, OGRESS, *n.* An imaginary monster of the East.

OGRESS, *n.* In heraldry, a cannon ball of a black color.

OH, exclam. Denoting surprise, pain, sorrow or anxiety.

OIL, *n.* It seems to be named from its inflammability, for aelan, is to kindle, and to oil; hence anaelan, to anneal; aeled, fire. [L. oleum; Gr.]

An unctuous substance expressed or drawn from several animal and vegetable substances. The distinctive characters of oil are inflammability, fluidity, and insolubility in water. Oils are fixed or fat, and volatile or essential. They have a smooth feel, and most of them have little taste or smell. Animal oil is found in all animal substances. Vegetable oils are produced by expression, infusion or distillation.*NWAD OIL.2*

OIL, *v.t.* To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint with oil.

OIL-BAG, *n.* A bag, cyst or gland in animals containing oil.

OIL-COLOR, *n.* A color made by grinding a coloring substance in oil.

OILED, *pp.* Smeared or anointed with oil.

OILER, *n.* One who deals in oils and pickles.

OIL-GAS, *n.* Inflammable gas procured from oil, and used for lighting streets and apartments in buildings.

OILINESS, *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; a quality approaching that of oil.

OILING, *ppr.* Smearing or anointing with oil.

OILMAN, *n.* One who deals in oils and pickles.

OIL-NUT, *n.* The butternut of North America.

OIL-NUT, OIL-TREE, *n.* A plant, a species of Ricinus, the palma Christi, or castor, from which is procured castor oil.

OIL-SHOP, *n.* A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OILY, *a.*

1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil; as oily matter or substance.*NWAD OILY.2*

2. Resembling oil; as an oily appearance.*NWAD OILY.3*

3. Fatty; greasy.*NWAD OILY.4*

OILY-GRAIN, *n.* A plant.

OILY-PALM, *n.* A tree.

OINT, *v.t.* [L. ungo, like joindre from jungo.]

To anoint; to smear with an unctuous substance.*NWAD OINT.2*

They oint their naked limbs with mother'd oil.*NWAD OINT.3*

OINTED, *pp.* Anointed; smeared with an oily or greasy matter.

OINTING, *ppr.* Anointing.

OINTMENT, *n.* Unguent; any soft, unctuous substance or compound, used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part.

OISANITE, *n.* Pyramidical ore of titanium.

OKE, *n.* An Egyptian and Turkish weight, equal to about two pounds and three quarters, English avoirdupois weight.

OKER. [See *Ocher*.]

OLD, *a.*

1. Advanced far in years or life; having lived beyond the middle period, or rather towards the end of life, or towards the end of the ordinary term of living; applied to animals or plants; as an old man; an old age; an old camel or horse; an old tree. This adjective is placed after the noun that designates the time lived.*NWAD OLD.2*

Abraham was seventy five years old when he departed from Haran. *Genesis 12:4*.*NWAD OLD.3*

2. Having been long made or used; decayed by time; as an old garment; an old house.*NWAD OLD.4*

3. Being of long continuance; begun long ago; as an old acquaintance.*NWAD OLD.5*

4. Having been long made; not new or fresh; as old wine.*NWAD OLD.6*

5. Being of a former year's growth; not of the last crop; as old wheat; old hay.*NWAD OLD.7*

6. Ancient; that existed in former ages; as the old inhabitants of Britain; the old Romans.*NWAD OLD.8*

7. Of any duration whatever; as a year old; seven years old. How old art thou?*NWAD OLD.9*

8. subsisting before something else. He built a new house on the site of the old one. The old law is repealed by the new.*NWAD OLD.10*

9. Long practiced. he is grown old in vice. He is an old offender.*NWAD OLD.11*

10. That has been long cultivated; as old land; an old farm; opposed to new land, land lately cleared and cultivated.*NWAD OLD.12*

11. More than enough; great.*NWAD OLD.13*

If a man were porter of hellgate, he should have old turning the key.*NWAD OLD.14*

12. In vulgar language, crafty; cunning.*NWAD OLD.15*

Of old, long ago; from ancient times; as in days of old.*NWAD OLD.16*

We apply old chiefly to things subject to decay. We never say, the old sun, or an old mountain.*NWAD OLD.17*

OLDEN, *a.* Old; ancient. [Used in poetry.]

OLD-FASHIONED, *a.* formed according to obsolete fashion or custom; as an old-fashioned dress.

Old-fashioned men of wit.*NWAD OLD-FASHIONED.2*

OLDNESS, *n.*

1. Old age; an advanced state of life or existence; as the oldness of a man, of an elephant or a tree.*NWAD OLDNESS.2*

2. The state of being old, or of a long continuance; as the oldness of a building or a garment.*NWAD OLDNESS.3*

3. Antiquity; as the oldness of monuments.*NWAD OLDNESS.4*

OLD-WIFE, *n.*

1. A contemptuous name for an old prating woman. *1 Timothy 4:7*.*NWAD OLD-WIFE.2*

2. A fish of the genus Labrus, and another of the genus Balistes.*NWAD OLD-WIFE.3*

OLEAGINOUS, *a.* [L. oleaginus, from oleum, oil.] Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.

OLEAGINOUSNESS, *n.* Oiliness.

OLEANDER, *n.* a plant of the genus Nerium the rose-bay or South sea rose; a beautiful shrub with flowers in clusters, of a

fine purple color, but of an indifferent smell. The plant, especially the bark of the roots, is said to be poisonous.

OLEASTER, *n.* [L. from olea, the olive tree.]

A plant of the genus Elaeagnus; the wild olive.*NWAD OLEASTER.2*

OLEATE, *n.* A compound of oleic acid with a salifiable base.

OLEFIANT, *a.* [L. oleo, olfacio.] Olefiant gas is a compound of one prime of carbon and one of hydrogen, called by Ure carbureted hydrogen, to distinguish it from the gas resulting from one prime of carbon and two of hydrogen, which he calls subcarbureted hydrogen.

Olefiant gas, is so called from its property of forming with chlorin a compound resembling oil.*NWAD OLEFIANT.2*

OLEIC, *a.* [from oil.] The oleic acid is obtained from a soap made by digesting hog's lard in potash lye.

OLEOSACCHARUM, *n.* A mixture of oil and sugar.

OLEOSE, OLEOUS, *a.* [L. olcosus.] Oily. [Little used.]

OLERACEOUS, *a.* [L. oleracceus, from olus, oleris, pot-herbs.]

Pertaining to pot-herbs; of the nature or qualities of herbs for cookery.*NWAD OLERACEOUS.2*

OLFACT, *v.t.* [L. olfacto, olfacio; oleo, to smell, and facio, to make.]

To smell; used in burlesque, but not otherwise authorized.*NWAD OLFACT.2*

OLFACTORY, *a.* [L. olfacio, supra.] Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling; as olfactory nerves.

OLIBAN, OLIBANUM, *n.* [The word signifies then frankincense, and it is so named from its whiteness.]

A gum-resin consisting of tears or drops, of a yellow transparent color and disagreeable smell. It is brought from Turkey and the East Indies. It is not, as Linne supposed, produced by the Juniperus Lycia, but from a different tree growing in Arabia and Hindoostan. In Arabia, luban is applied to benzoin, which is generally used for incense, and oliban is called condur, whence Gr. In medicine, it is used in fumigations as a resolvent.*NWAD OLIBAN.2*

Thompson says olibanum is produced by different trees and in different countries.*NWAD OLIBAN.3*

OLID, OLIDOUS, *a.* [L. olidus, from oleo, to smell.] Fetid; having a strong disagreeable smell. [Little used.]

OLIGARCHAL, OLIGARCHICAL, *a.* [See *Oligrachy*.] Pertaining to oligrachy, or government by a few.

OLIGRACHY, *n.* [Gr. few, and rule.]

A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands; a species of aristocracy.*NWAD OLIGRACHY.2*

OLIGIST, OLIGISTIC, *a.* [Gr. least.] Oligist iron, so called, is a crystallized tritoxyd of iron.

OLIO, *n.* [L. olla, a pot.]

1. A mixture; a medley.*NWAD OLIO.2*

2. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces; applied to musical collections.*NWAD OLIO.3*

OLITORY, *a.* [L. olitor, a gardener, from olus, pot-herbs.]

Belonging to a kitchen garden; as olitory seeds. It may perhaps be used as a noun.*NWAD OLITORY.2*

OLIVACEOUS, ***a.*** **[from L. oliva, olive.] Of the color of the olive.**

OLIVASTER, ***n.*** **[L. oliva, olive.] Of the color of the olive, tawny.**

OLIVE, ***n.*** **[L. oliva, from olea, an olive tree; Gr. See** ***Oil*****.]**

A plant or tree of the genus Olea. The common olive tree grows in warm climates and rises to the height of twenty or thirty feet, having an upright stem with numerous branches. This tree is much cultivated in the south of Europe for its fruit, from which is expressed the olive oil, and which is used also for pickles.*NWAD OLIVE.2*

OLIVED, ***a.*** **Decorated with olive trees.**

OLIVENITE, ***n.*** **An ore of copper.**

OLIVE-YARD, ***n.*** **An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated.** ***Exodus 23:11*****.**

OLIVIN, OLIVINE, ***n.*** **[from olive.] A subspecies of prismatic chrysolite of a brownish green, often inclining to a yellowish or grayish green, usually found in roundish grains in other stones; sometimes in large masses, but not crystallized. It is a constituent of many lavas and frequently occurs in basaltic rocks.**

OLYMPIAD, ***n.*** **[L. Olympias; Gr. from Olympus, a mountain of Macedonia.]**

A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, and constituting an important epoch in history and chronology. The first Olympiad commenced 775 years before the birth of Christ, and 22 years before the foundation of Rome. The computation by Olympiads ceased at the three hundred and sixty fourth Olympiad, in the year 440 of the christian era.*NWAD OLYMPIAD.2*

OLYMPEAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Olympus; or to Olympis, a town in**

Greece.

Olympic games, or Olympics, solemn games among the ancient Greeks, dedicated to Olympian Jupiter, and celebrated once in four years at Olympia. [See *Olympiad*.]*NWAD OLYMPEAN.2*

OMBER, OMBRE, *n.* [L. homo.]

A game at cards, borrowed from the Spaniards, usually played by three persons, though sometimes by two or five.*NWAD OMBER.2*

OMBROMETER, *n.* [Gr. rain, and measure.]

A machine or instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls.*NWAD OMBROMETER.2*

OMEGA, *n.* [Gr. great O.] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, A, is the first. Hence in Scripture, Alpha and Omega denotes the first and last, the beginning and the ending. Rev.

OMELET, *n.* A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs and other ingredients.

OMEN, *n.* [L. omen; Heb. an augur.]

A sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic. Superstition and ignorance multiply omens; philosophy and truth reject all omens, except such as may be called causes of the events. Without a miracle, how can one event be the omen of another with which it has no connection?*NWAD OMEN.2*

OMENED, *a.* Containing an omen or prognostic.

OMENTUM, *n.* [L.] In anatomy, the caul or epiploon; a membranaceous covering of the bowels, being placed under the peritoneum and immediately above the intestines.

OMER, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure containing ten baths, or

seventy five gallons and five pints of liquids, and eight bushels of things dry. It was the largest measure used by the Jews. It is written also homer and chomer. This word is used by the prophets, but the corresponding measure is called by the historical writers corus. [See also *Homer*.]

OMINATE, *v.t.* [L. ominor, from omen.] To presage; to foreshow; to foretoken. [Little used.]

OMINATE, *v.i.* To foretoken.

OMINATION, *n.* A foreboding; a presaging; prognostic. [Little used.]

OMINOUS, *a.* [L. ominosus.]

1. Foreboding or presaging evil; indicating a future evil event; inauspicious.*NWAD OMINOUS.2*

In the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without a heart was accounted ominous.*NWAD OMINOUS.3*

2. Foreshowing or exhibiting signs of good.*NWAD OMINOUS.4*

Though he had a good ominous name to have made peace, nothing followed.*NWAD OMINOUS.5*

OMINOUSLY, *adv.* With good or bad omens.

OMINOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ominous.

OMISSIBLE, *a.* [L. omissus. See *Omit*.] That may be omitted.

OMISSION, *n.* [L. omissio, from omitto, omissus.]

1. Neglect or failure to do something which a person had power to do, or which duty required to be done. Omission may be innocent or criminal; innocent, when no duty demands performance, but criminal when duty is neglected.*NWAD OMISSION.2*

The most natural division of all offenses, is into those of omission and those of commission.*NWAD OMISSION.3*

2. A leaving out; neglect or failure; to insert or mention; as the omission of a word or clause.*NWAD OMISSION.4*

OMISSIVE, ***a.*** **Leaving out.**

OMIT, ***v.t.*** **[L. omitto; ob and mitto, to send.]**

1. To leave, pass by or neglect; to fail or forbear to do or to use; as, to omit an opportunity of writing a letter. To omit known duty is criminal.*NWAD OMIT.2*

2. To leave out; not to insert or mention; as, to omit an important word in a deed; to omit invidious comparisons; to omit a passage in reading or transcribing.*NWAD OMIT.3*

OMITTANCE, ***n.*** **Forbearance; neglect. [Not used.]**

OMITTED, ***pp.*** **Neglected; passed by; left out.**

OMITTING, ***ppr.*** **Neglecting or failing to do or use; passing by; leaving out.**

OMNIFARIOUS, ***a.*** **[Low L. omnifarius.] Of all varieties, forms or kinds.**

OMNIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. omnifer; omnis, all, and fero, to bear.] All-bearing; producing all kinds.**

OMNIFIC, ***a.*** **[L. omnis, all, and facio, to make.] All-creating.**

Thou deep, peace! said then th' omnific word, your discord end.*NWAD OMNIFIC.2*

OMNIFORM, ***a.*** **[L. omnis, all, and forma, form.] Having every form or shape.**

OMNIFORMITY, ***n.*** **The quality of having every form.**

OMNIGENOUS, ***a.*** **[L. omnigenus; omnis, all, every, and genus, kind.] Consisting of all kinds.**

OMNIPARITY, ***n.*** **[L. omnis, all, and par, equal.] General equality.**

OMNIPERCIPIENCE, ***n.*** **[L. omnis, and percipiens, perceiving.] Perception of every thing.**

OMNIPERCIPIENT, ***a.*** **Perceiving every thing.**

OMNIPOTENCE, OMNIPOTENCY, ***n.*** **[L. omnipotens; omnis, all, and potens, powerful.]**

1. Almighty power; unlimited or infinite power; a word in strictness applicable only to God. Hence it is sometimes used for God. The works of creation demonstrate the omnipotence of God.*NWAD OMNIPOTENCE.2*

Will Omnipotence neglect to save the suffering virtue of the wise and brave?*NWAD OMNIPOTENCE.3*

2. Unlimited power over particular things; as the omnipotence of love.*NWAD OMNIPOTENCE.4*

OMNIPOTENT, ***a.*** **[supra.]**

1. Almighty; possessing unlimited power; all powerful. The being that can create worlds must be omnipotent.*NWAD OMNIPOTENT.2*

2. Having unlimited power of a particular kind; as omnipotent love.*NWAD OMNIPOTENT.3*

OMNIPOTENTLY, ***adv.*** **With almighty power.**

OMNIPRESENCE, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. omnis, and presens, present.]**

Presence in every place at the same time; unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity. Omnipresence is an attribute peculiar to God.*NWAD OMNIPRESENCE.2*

OMNIPRESENT, *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitary; as the omnipresent Jehovah.

OMNIPRESENTIAL, *a.* Implying universal presence.

OMNISCIENCE, OMNISCIENCY, *n.* [L. omnis, all, and scientia, knowledge.]

The quality of knowing all things at once; universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite. Omniscience is an attribute peculiar to God.*NWAD OMNISCIENCE.2*

OMNISCIENT, *a.* Having universal knowledge or knowledge of all things; infinitely knowing; all-seeing; as the omniscient God.

OMNISCIOUS, *a.* [L. omnis, all, and scio, to know.] All-knowing. [Not used.]

OMNIUM, *n.* [L. omnis, all.] The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds; a word in use among dealers in the English stocks.

Omnium denotes all the particulars included in the contract between government and the public for a loan.*NWAD OMNIUM.2*

OMNIVOROUS, *a.* [L. omnivorus; omnis, all, and voro, to eat.]

All-devouring; eating every thing indiscriminately.*NWAD OMNIVOROUS.2*

OMOPLATE, *n.* [Gr. shoulder, and broad.] The shoulder blade or scapula.

OMPHACINE, *a.* [Gr. from unripe fruit.]

Pertaining to or expressed from unripe fruit. Omphacine oil is a viscous brown juice extracted from green olives. With this the wrestlers in the ancient gymnastic exercises used to anoint their bodies.*NWAD OMPHACINE.2*

OMPHACITE, *n.* A mineral of a pale leek green color, massive or disseminated, and in narrow radiated concretions.

OMPHALIC, *n.* [Gr. the navel.] Pertaining to the navel.

OMPHALOCELE, *n.* [L. navel, and tumor.] A rupture at the navel.

OMPHALOPTER, OMPHALOPTIC, *n.* [Gr. navel, and optic.]

An optical glass that is convex on both sides; commonly called a convex lens.*NWAD OMPHALOPTER.2*

OMPHALOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. the navel, and to cut.]

The operation of dividing the navel string.*NWAD OMPHALOTOMY.2*

OMY, *a.* Mellow; as land.

ON, pre. [L. in; Gr. Hence they denote nearness, closeness or contiguity, and from meeting the Latin in and the English un have their power of negation or opposing.]

1. Being in contact with the surface or upper part of a thing and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface; as, my book is on the table; the table stands on the floor; the house rests on its foundation; we lie on a bed, or stand on the earth.*NWAD ON.2*

2. Coming or falling to the surface of any thing; as, rain falls on the earth.*NWAD ON.3*

Whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken. *Matthew*

21:44.*NWAD ON.4*

3. Performing or acting by contact with the surface, upper part or outside of anything; as, to play on a harp, a violin, or a drum.*NWAD ON.5*

4. Noting addition; as heaps on heaps; mischief on mischief; loss on loss.*NWAD ON.6*

5. At or near. When we say, a vessel is on shore, we mean that she is aground; but when we say, a fleet on a ship is on the American coast, or an isle is situated on the coast of England, we mean only that it is near the coast. So we say, on each side stands an armed man, that is, at or near each side.*NWAD ON.7*

So we say, Philadelphia is situated on the Delaware; Middlebury is on the Otter Creek; Guilford stands on the Sound; that is, near the river or Sound, instead of on the bank, side or shore.*NWAD ON.8*

6. It denotes resting for support; as, to depend on, to rely on; hence, the ground of any thing; as, he will covenant on certain considerations or conditions; the considerations being the support of the covenant.*NWAD ON.9*

7. At or in the time of; as, on the sabbath we abstain from labor. We usually say, at the hour, on or in the day, in or on the week, month or year.*NWAD ON.10*

8. At the time of, with some reference to cause or motive. On public occasions, the officers appear in full dress or uniform.*NWAD ON.11*

9. It is put before the object of some passion, with the sense of towards or for. Have pity or compassion on him.*NWAD ON.12*

10. At the peril of, or for the safety of. Hence, on thy life.*NWAD ON.13*

11. Denoting a pledge or engagement, or put before the thing pledged. He affirmed or promised on his word, or on his honor.*NWAD ON.14*

12. Noting imprecation or invocation, or coming to, falling or resting on. On us be all the blame.*NWAD ON.15*

His blood be on us, and on our children. *Matthew 27:25*.*NWAD ON.16*

13. In consequence of, or immediately after. On the ratification of the treaty, the armies were disbanded.*NWAD ON.17*

14. Noting part, distinction or opposition; as on one side and on the other. On our part, expect punctuality.*NWAD ON.18*

On the way, on the road, denote proceeding, traveling, journeying, or making progress.*NWAD ON.19*

On the alert, in a state of vigilance or activity.*NWAD ON.20*

On high, in an elevated place; sublimely.*NWAD ON.21*

On fire, in a state of burning or inflammation, and metaphorically, in a rage or passion.*NWAD ON.22*

On a sudden, suddenly.*NWAD ON.23*

On the wing, in flight; flying; metaphorically, departing.*NWAD ON.24*

On it, on't, is used for of it. I heard nothing on't. the gamester has a poor trade on't. [This use is now vulgar.]*NWAD ON.25*

Upon is used in the same sense with on, often with elegance, and frequently without necessity or advantage.*NWAD ON.26*

ON, ***adv.***

1. Forward, in progression; as, move on; go on.*NWAD ON.28*

2. Forward, in succession. From father to son, from the son to the grandson, and so on.*NWAD ON.29*

3. In continuance; without interruption or ceasing; as, sleep on, take your ease; say on; sing on; write on.*NWAD ON.30*

4. Adhering; not off; as in the phrase, “he is neither on nor off,” that is, he is not steady; he is irresolute.*NWAD ON.31*

5. Attached to the body; as, his clothes are not on.*NWAD ON.32*

To put on, to attach to the body, as clothes or arms.*NWAD ON.33*

On, when it expresses contact with the surface of a thing, is opposed to under, off, or within, and when it expresses contact with the side of a thing, is opposed to off.*NWAD ON.34*

On is sometimes used as an exclamation, or rather as a command to move or proceed, some verb being understood; as, cheerily on, courageous friends; that is, go on, move on.*NWAD ON.35*

ONAGER, *n.* [L.] The wild ass.

ONANISM, *n.* [from Onan, in Scripture.] The crime of self-pollution.

ONCE, *adv.* wuns. [from one.]

1. One time.*NWAD ONCE.2*

Trees that bear mast are fruitful but once in two years.*NWAD ONCE.3*

2. One time, though no more. The mind once tainted with vice is prone to grow worse and worse.*NWAD ONCE.4*

3. At one former time; formerly.*NWAD ONCE.5*

My soul had once some foolish fondness for thee, but hence ‘tis gone.*NWAD ONCE.6*

4. At the same point of time; not gradually.*NWAD ONCE.7*

At once the winds arise, the thunders roll.*NWAD ONCE.8*

At once, at the same time; as, they all moved at once; hence, when it refers to two or more, the sense is together, as one.*NWAD*

ONCE.9

This hath all its force at once, on the first impression.*NWAD ONCE.10*

Once is used as a noun, when preceded by this or that; as this once, that once.*NWAD ONCE.11*

ONCE, *n.* ons. A quadruped of the genus Felis, less than the panther, of a whitish gray color. It is found in Africa and Asia, is easily tamed and is employed like a dog in hunting.

ONE, *a.* wun. [L. unus; Gr.]

1. Single in number; individual; as one man; one book. There is one sun only in our system of planets.*NWAD ONE.2*

2. Indefinitely, some or any. You will one day repent of your folly. But in this phrase, one day is equivalent to some future time.*NWAD ONE.3*

3. It follows any.*NWAD ONE.4*

When any one heareth the word of the kingdom. *Matthew 13:19*.*NWAD ONE.5*

4. Different; diverse; opposed to another. It is one thing to promise, and another to fulfill.*NWAD ONE.6*

5. It is used with another, to denote mutuality or reciprocation. Be kind and assist one another.*NWAD ONE.7*

6. It is used with another, to denote average or mean proportion. The coins one with another, weigh seven penny weight each.*NWAD ONE.8*

7. One of two; opposed to other.*NWAD ONE.9*

Ask from one side of heaven to the other. *Deuteronomy 4:32*.*NWAD ONE.10*

8. Single by union; undivided; the same.*NWAD ONE.11*

The church is therefore one, though the members may be many.*NWAD ONE.12*

9. Single in kind; the same.*NWAD ONE.13*

One plague was on you all and on your lords. *1 Samuel 6:4*.*NWAD ONE.14*

1. One day, on a certain or particular day, referring to time past.*NWAD ONE.15*

One day when Phoebe fair with all her band was following the chase.*NWAD ONE.16*

2. Referring to future time; at a future time, indefinitely. [See One, No. 2.]*NWAD ONE.17*

At one, in union; in agreement or concord.*NWAD ONE.18*

The king resolved to keep Ferdinand and Philip at one with themselves.*NWAD ONE.19*

In one, in union; in one united body.*NWAD ONE.20*

One, like many other adjectives is used without a noun, and is to be considered as a substitute for some noun understood. Let the men depart one by one; count them one by one; every one has his peculiar habits; we learn of one another, that is, we learn, one of us learns of another.*NWAD ONE.21*

In this use, as a substitute, one may be plural; as the great ones of the earth; they came with their little ones.*NWAD ONE.22*

It also denotes union, a united body.*NWAD ONE.23*

Ye are all one in Christ Jesus. *Galatians 3:28*.*NWAD ONE.24*

One o'clock, one hour of the clock that is, as signified or represented by the clock.*NWAD ONE.25*

One is used indefinitely for any person; as, one sees; one knows; after the French manner, on voit. Our ancestors used man in this

manner; man sees; man knows; “man brohte,” man brought, that is, they brought.*NWAD ONE.26*

This word we have received from the Latin through the Italian and French. The same word from our Saxon ancestors we write an.*NWAD ONE.27*

ONE-BERRY, *n.* wun’-berry. A plant of the genus Paris; true love.

ONE-EYED, *a.* wun’-eyed. Having one eye only.

ONEIROCRITIC, *n.* [Gr. a dream, and discerning.]

An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams.*NWAD ONEIROCRITIC.2*

ONEIROCRITIC, *n.* The art of interpreting dreams.

ONEIROCRITIC, ONEIROCRITICAL, ONIROCRITIC, *a.* Having the power of interpreting dreams or pretending to judge of future events signified by dreams.

My oneirocritical correspondent.*NWAD ONEIROCRITIC.5*

ONEIROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. a dream, and divination.] Divination by dreams.

ONEMENT, ***n.*** **wun'ment. State of being one. [Not in use.]**

ONENESS, ***n.*** **wun'ness. [from one.] Singleness in number; individuality; unity; the quality of being one.**

Our God is one, or rather very oneness.*NWAD ONENESS.2*

ONERARY, ***a.*** **[L. onerarius, from onus, a load; onero, to load.]**

Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.*NWAD ONERARY.2*

ONERATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. onero, from onus, a burden.] To load; to burden.**

ONERATION, ***n.*** **The act of loading.**

ONEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. onerosus, from onus, a load.]**

1. Burdensome; oppressive.*NWAD ONEROUS.2*

2. In Scots law, being for the advantage of both parties; as an onerous contract; opposed to gratuitous.*NWAD ONEROUS.3*

ONION, ***n.*** **un'yun.**

A plant of the genus Allium; and particularly, its bulbous root, much used as an article of food.*NWAD ONION.2*

ONKOTOMY, ***n.*** **[Gr. tumor, and to cut.]**

In surgery, the opening of a tumor or abscess.*NWAD ONKOTOMY.2*

ONLY, ***a.***

1. Single; one along; as, John was the only man present.*NWAD ONLY.2*

2. This and no other. This is an only child.*NWAD ONLY.3*

3. This above all others. He is the only man for music.*NWAD ONLY.4*

ONLY, *adv.*

1. Singly; merely; barely; in one manner or for one purpose along.*NWAD ONLY.6*

I purpose my thoughts only as conjectures.*NWAD ONLY.7*

And to be loved himself, needs only to be known.*NWAD ONLY.8*

2. This and no other wise.*NWAD ONLY.9*

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. *Genesis 6:5*.*NWAD ONLY.10*

3. Singly; without more; as only-begotten.*NWAD ONLY.11*

ONOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. name, and divination.] Divination by the letters of a name.

Destinies were superstitiously, by onomancy, deciphered out of names.*NWAD ONOMANCY.2*

ONOMANTIC, ONOMANTICAL, *a.* Predicting by names, or the letters composing names.

ONOMATOPE, ONOMATOPY, *n.* [Gr. name, and to make.]

1. In grammar and rhetoric, a figure in which words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified; as, to buzz, as bees; to crackle, as burning thorns or brush.*NWAD ONOMATOPE.2*

2. A word whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified.*NWAD ONOMATOPE.3*

ONSET, *n.* [on and set.]

1. A rushing or setting upon; a violent attack; assault; a storming; appropriately, the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy or a fort.*NWAD ONSET.2*

The shout of battle now began and rushing sound of onset.*NWAD ONSET.3*

2. An attack of any kind; as the impetuous onset of grief.*NWAD ONSET.4*

ONSET, *v.t.* To assault; to begin. [Not used.]

ONSLAUGHT, *n.* on'slaut. [on and slay.] Attack; storm; onset. [Not used.]

ONTOLOGIC, ONTOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Ontology*.] Pertaining to the science of being in general and its affections.

ONTOLOGIST, *n.* One who treats of or considers the nature and qualities of being in general.

ONTOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. from and discourse.]

That part of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essence of all beings, their qualities and attributes.*NWAD ONTOLOGY.2*

ONWARD, *adv.* [L. versus.]

1. Toward the point before or in front; forward; progressively; in advance; as, to move onward.*NWAD ONWARD.2*

Not one looks backward, onward still he goes.*NWAD ONWARD.3*

2. In a state of advanced progression.*NWAD ONWARD.4*

3. A little further or forward.*NWAD ONWARD.5*

ONWARD, *a.*

1. Advanced or advancing; as an onward course.*NWAD ONWARD.7*

2. Increased; improved.*NWAD ONWARD.8*

3. Conducting; leading forward to perfection.*NWAD ONWARD.9*

ONYCHA, *n.* [from Gr.] Supposed to be the odoriferous shell of the onyxfish, or the onyx. *Exodus 30:34*.

ONYX, *n.* [Gr. a nail. L. onyx.] A semi-pellucid gem with variously colored zones or veins, a variety of chalcedony.

OOLITE, *n.* [Gr. an egg, and stone, from its resemblance to the roes of fish.]

Egg-stone, a variety of concreted carbonate of lime; oviform limestone.*NWAD OOLITE.2*

OOZE, *v.i.* ooz. [The origin of this word is not easily ascertained. Heb. See *Issue*.]

To flow gently; to percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance, or through small openings. Water oozes from the earth and through a filter.*NWAD OOZE.2*

The latent rill, scaree oozing through the grass.*NWAD OOZE.3*

OOZE, *n.*

1. Soft mud or slime; earth so wet as to flow gently or easily yield to pressure.*NWAD OOZE.5*

2. Soft flow; spring.*NWAD OOZE.6*

3. The liquor of a tan-vat.*NWAD OOZE.7*

OOZING, ***ppr.*** **Flowing gently; percolating.**

OOZY, ***a.*** **Miry; containing soft mud; resembling ooze; as the oozy bed of a river.**

OPACATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. opaco.] To shade; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. [Not used.]**

OPACITY, ***n.*** **[L. opacitas.]**

1. Opakeness; the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency. Opacity may exist in bodies of any color.*NWAD OPACITY.2*

2. Darkness; obscurity.*NWAD OPACITY.3*

OPACOUS, ***a.*** **[L. opacus.]**

1. Not pervious to the rays of light; not transparent.*NWAD OPACOUS.2*

2. Dark; obscure. [See *Opake*.]*NWAD OPACOUS.3*

OPACOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Imperviousness to light.**

OPAH, ***n.*** **A fish of a large kind with a smooth skin found on the coast of Guinea.**

OPAKE, ***a.*** **[L. opacus.]**

1. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent. [This is the word now generally used.] Chalk is an opake substance.*NWAD OPAKE.2*

2. Dark; obscure.*NWAD OPAKE.3*

OPAKENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being impervious to light; want of transparency; opacity.**

OPAL, ***n.*** **[L. opalus or opalum.] A stone of the silicious genus, and of several varieties. It is one of the most beautiful of this genus, by reason of its changeableness of color by reflection and refraction. Kirwan distributes opals into four families, opal, semi-opal, pitch stone [pechstein,] and ligniform. Jameson divides opal into seven kinds.**

Opal is a subspecies of indivisible quartz.*NWAD OPAL.2*

OPALESCENCE, ***n.*** **A colored shining luster reflected from a single spot in a mineral. It is sometimes simple and sometimes stellar.**

OPALESCENT, ***a.*** **Resembling opal; reflecting a colored luster from a single spot.**

OPALINE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or like opal.**

OPALIZE, ***v.t.*** **To make to resemble opal; as opalized wood.**

OPAQUE. [See ***Opake*****.]**

OPAQUENESS. [See ***Opakeness*****.]**

OPE, ***a.*** **Open.** ***Obs.***

OPE, ***v.t.*** **To open; used only in poetry, and probably a contracted word.**

OPEN, ***a.*** **o'pn.**

1. Unclosed; not shut; as, the gate is open; an open door or window; an open book; open eyes.*NWAD OPEN.2*

2. Spread; expanded. He received his son with open arms.*NWAD OPEN.3*

3. Unsealed; as an open letter.*NWAD OPEN.4*

4. Not shut or fast; as an open hand.*NWAD OPEN.5*

5. Not covered; as the open air; an open vessel.*NWAD OPEN.6*

6. Not covered with trees; clear; as an open country or field.*NWAD OPEN.7*

7. Not stopped; as an open bottle.*NWAD OPEN.8*

8. Not fenced or obstructed; as an open road.*NWAD OPEN.9*

9. Not frosty; warmer than usual; not freezing severely; as an open winter.*NWAD OPEN.10*

An open and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer.*NWAD OPEN.11*

Johnson interprets open, in this passage, by not cloudy, not gloomy. I think the definition wrong. In America, an open winter is one in which the earth is not bound with frost and covered with snow.*NWAD OPEN.12*

10. Public; before a court and its suitors. His testimony was given in open court.*NWAD OPEN.13*

11. Admitting all persons without restraint; free to all comers. He keeps open house at the election.*NWAD OPEN.14*

12. Clear of ice; as, the river or the harbor is open.*NWAD OPEN.15*

13. Plain; apparent; evident; public; not secret or concealed; as an open declaration; open avowal; open shame; open defiance. The nations contend to open war or in open arms.*NWAD OPEN.16*

14. Not wearing disguise; frank; sincere; unreserved; candid; artless.*NWAD OPEN.17*

He was held a man open and of good faith.*NWAD OPEN.18*

His generous, open undesigning heart.*NWAD OPEN.19*

15. Not clouded; not contracted or frowning; having an air of frankness and sincerity; as an open look.*NWAD OPEN.20*

With aspect open shall erect his head.*NWAD OPEN.21*

16. Not hidden; exposed to view.*NWAD OPEN.22*

We are to exercise our thoughts and lay open the treasures of divine truth.*NWAD OPEN.23*

17. Ready to hear or receive what is offered.*NWAD OPEN.24*

His ears are open to their cry. *Psalm 34:15*.*NWAD OPEN.25*

18. Free to be employed for redress; not restrained or denied; not precluding any person.*NWAD OPEN.26*

The law is open. *Acts 19:38*.*NWAD OPEN.27*

19. Exposed; not protected; without defense. The country is open to the invaders.*NWAD OPEN.28*

- Hath left me open to all injuries.*NWAD OPEN.29*

20. Attentive; employed in inspection.*NWAD OPEN.30*

Thine eyes are open upon all the ways of the sons of men - *Jeremiah 32:19*.*NWAD OPEN.31*

21. Clear; unobstructed; as an open view.*NWAD OPEN.32*

22. Unsettled; not balanced or closed; as an open account.*NWAD OPEN.33*

Open accounts between merchants.*NWAD OPEN.34*

23. Not closed; free to be debated; as a question open for discussion.*NWAD OPEN.35*

24. In music, an open note is that which a string is tuned to produce.*NWAD OPEN.36*

OPEN, *v.t.* o'pn.

1. To unclose; to unbar; to unlock; to remove any fastening or cover

and set open; as, to open a door or gate; to open a desk.*NWAD OPEN.38*

2. To break the seal of a letter and unfold it.*NWAD OPEN.39*

3. To separate parts that are close; as, to open the lips; to open the mouth or eyes or eyelids; to open a book.*NWAD OPEN.40*

4. To remove a covering from; as, to open a pit.*NWAD OPEN.41*

5. To cut through; to perforate; to lance; as, to open the skin; to open an abscess.*NWAD OPEN.42*

6. To break; to divide; to split or rend; as, the earth was opened in many places by an earthquake; a rock is opened by blasting.*NWAD OPEN.43*

7. To clear; to make by removing obstructions; as, to open a road; to open a passage; the heat of spring opens rivers bound with ice.*NWAD OPEN.44*

8. To spread; to expand; as, to open the hand.*NWAD OPEN.45*

9. To unstop; as, to open a bottle.*NWAD OPEN.46*

10. To begin; to make the first exhibition. The attorney general opens the cause on the part of the king or the state. Homer opens his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty.*NWAD OPEN.47*

11. To show; to bring to view or knowledge.*NWAD OPEN.48*

The English did adventure far to open the north parts of America.*NWAD OPEN.49*

12. To interpret; to explain.*NWAD OPEN.50*

- While he opened to us the Scriptures.*Luke 24:32*.*NWAD OPEN.51*

13. To reveal; to disclose. He opened his mind very freely.*NWAD OPEN.52*

14. To make liberal; as, to open the heart.*NWAD OPEN.53*

15. To make the first discharge of artillery; as, to open a heavy fire on the enemy.*NWAD OPEN.54*

16. To enter on or begin; as to open a negotiation or correspondence; to open a trade with the Indies.*NWAD OPEN.55*

17. To begin to see by the removal of something intercepted the view; as, we sailed round the point and opened the harbor.*NWAD OPEN.56*

OPEN, *v.i.* o'pn.

1. To unclose itself; to be unclosed; to be parted.*NWAD OPEN.58*

The earth opened and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the company of Abiram. *Psalm 106:17*.*NWAD OPEN.59*

2. To begin to appear. As we sailed round the point, the harbor opened to our view.*NWAD OPEN.60*

3. To commence; to begin. sales of stock open at par.*NWAD OPEN.61*

4. To bark; a term in hunting.*NWAD OPEN.62*

OPENED, *pp.* o'pned. Unclosed; unbarred; unsealed; uncovered; revealed; disclosed; made plain; freed from obstruction.

OPENER, *n.* o'pner.

1. One that opens or removed any fastening or covering.*NWAD OPENER.2*

2. One that explains; an interpreter.*NWAD OPENER.3*

3. That which separates; that which rends.*NWAD OPENER.4*

4. An aperient in medicine.*NWAD OPENER.5*

OPENEYED, ***a.*** **o'pneyed. Watchful; vigilant.**

OPENHANDED, ***a.*** **o'pnhanded. Generous; liberal; munificent.**

OPENHEARTED, ***a.*** **o'pnharted. Candid; frank; generous.**

OPENHEARTEDLY, ***adv.*** **With frankness; without reserve.**

OPENHEARTEDNESS, ***n.*** **Frankness; candor; sincerity; munificence; generosity.**

OPENING, ***ppr.*** **o'pning. Unclosing; unsealing; uncovering; revealing; interpreting.**

OPENING, ***n.*** **o'pning.**

1. A breach; an aperture; a hole or perforation.*NWAD OPENING.3*

2. A place admitting entrance; as a bay or creek.*NWAD OPENING.4*

3. Dawn; first appearance or visibleness; beginning of exhibition or discovery.*NWAD OPENING.5*

The opening of your glory was like that of light.*NWAD OPENING.6*

OPENLY, ***adv.*** **o'pnly.**

1. Publicly; not in private; without secrecy; as, to avow our sins and follies openly.*NWAD OPENLY.2*

How grossly and openly do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel by our ungodliness and worldly lusts!*NWAD OPENLY.3*

2. Plainly; evidently; without reserve or disguise.*NWAD OPENLY.4*

OPENMOUTHED, ***a.*** **o'pnmouthed. Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; as an open-mouthed lion.**

OPENNESS, ***n.*** **o'pnness.**

1. Freedom from covering or obstruction; as the openness of a country.*NWAD OPENNESS.2*

2. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; as, deliver your answers with more openness.*NWAD OPENNESS.3*

3. Freedom from disguise; unreservedness; plainness.*NWAD OPENNESS.4*

4. Expression of frankness or candor; as openness of countenance.*NWAD OPENNESS.5*

5. Unusual mildness; freedom from snow and frost; as the openness of a winter.*NWAD OPENNESS.6*

OPERA, *n.* [L. opera, work, labor.]

A dramatic composition set to music and sung on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments and enriched with magnificent dresses, machines, dancing, etc.*NWAD OPERA.2*

OPERABLE, *a.* Practicable. [Not used.]

OPERANT, *a.* [See *Operate*.] Having power to produce an effect. [Not used. We now use operative.]

OPERATE, *v.i.* [L. operor; Heb. signifies to be strong, to prevail.]

1. To act; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical. External bodies operate on animals by means of perception. Sound operates upon the auditory nerves through the medium of air. Medicines operate on the body by increasing or diminishing organic action.*NWAD OPERATE.2*

2. To act or produce effect on the mind; to exert moral power or influence. Motives operate on the mind in determining the judgment. Examples operate in producing imitation.*NWAD OPERATE.3*

The virtues of private persons operate but on a few -*NWAD*

OPERATE.4

A plain convincing reason operates on the mind both of a learned and an ignorant hearer as long as he lives.*NWAD OPERATE.5*

3. In surgery, to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health; as in amputation, lithotomy and the like.*NWAD OPERATE.6*

4. To act; to have agency; to produce any effect.*NWAD OPERATE.7*

OPERATE, *v.t.* To effect; to produce by agency.

The same cause would operate a diminution of the value of stock -*NWAD OPERATE.9*

[This use is not frequent, and can hardly be said to be well authorized.]*NWAD OPERATE.10*

OPERATICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the opera; a word used by musicians.

OPERATING, *ppr.* Acting; exerting agency or power; performing some manual act in surgery.

OPERATION, *n.* [L. operatio.]

1. The act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical or moral.*NWAD OPERATION.2*

Speculative painting without the assistance of manual operation, can never attain to perfection.*NWAD OPERATION.3*

The pain and sickness caused by manna are the effects of its operation on the stomach.*NWAD OPERATION.4*

So we speak of the operation of motives, reasons or arguments on the mind, the operation of causes, etc.*NWAD OPERATION.5*

2. Action; effect.*NWAD OPERATION.6*

Many medicinal drugs of rare operation.*NWAD OPERATION.7*

3. Process; manipulation; series of acts in experiments; as in chimistry or metallurgy.*NWAD OPERATION.8*

4. In surgery, any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body, with a view to heal a part diseased, fractured or dislocated, as in amputation, etc.*NWAD OPERATION.9*

5. Action or movements of an army or fleet; as military or naval operations.*NWAD OPERATION.10*

6. Movements of machinery.*NWAD OPERATION.11*

7. Movements of any physical body.*NWAD OPERATION.12*

OPERATIVE, ***a.***

1. Having the power of acting; exerting force, physical or moral; having or exerting agency; active in the production of effects.*NWAD OPERATIVE.2*

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active and operative, so far as prudence will permit.*NWAD OPERATIVE.3*

It holds in all operative principles, especially in morality.*NWAD OPERATIVE.4*

2. Efficacious; producing the effect.*NWAD OPERATIVE.5*

OPERATOR, ***n.***

1. He or that which operates; he or that which produces an effect.*NWAD OPERATOR.2*

2. In surgery, the person who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments; as a skillful operator.*NWAD OPERATOR.3*

OPERCULATE, OPERCULATED, *a.* [L. operculatur, from operio, to cover.] In botany, having a lid or cover, as a capsule.

OPERCULIFORM, *a.* [L. operculum, a lid, and form.] Having the form of a lid or cover.

OPEROSE, *a.* [L. operosus, from opera, operor.]

Laborious; attended with labor; tedious.*NWAD OPEROSE.2*

OPEROSENESS, *n.* the state of being laborious.

OPETIDE, *n.* [ope and tide.] The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash Wednesday.

OPHIDIAN, *a.* [Gr. a serpent.] Pertaining to serpents; designating an order of vertebral animals destitute of feet or fins.

OPHIDION, *n.* [Gr. a serpent.] a fish of the anguilliform kind, resembling the common eel, but shorter, more depressed and of a paler color; found in the mediterranean.

OPHIOLOGIC, OPHIOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to ophiology.

OPHIOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.

OPHIOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. serpent, and discourse.]

That part of natural history which treats of serpents, or which arranges and describes the several kinds.*NWAD OPHIOLOGY.2*

OPHIOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. a serpent, and divination.]

In antiquity, the art of divining or predicting events by serpents, as by their manner of eating or by their coils.*NWAD OPHIOMANCY.2*

OPHIOMORPHOUS, *a.* [Gr. form.] Having the form of a serpent.

OPHIOPHAGOUS, *a.* [Gr. a serpent, to eat.] Eating or feeding on serpents.

OPHITE, *n.* [Gr. a serpent.] Pertaining to a serpent.

OPHITE, *a.* [Gr. a serpent, whence a stone spotted like a serpent.]

Green porphyry, or serpentine; a variety of greenstone of a dusky green color of different shades, sprinkled with spots of a lighter green; in other words, containing greenish white crystals of feldspar.*NWAD OPHITE.3*

OPHIUCHUS, *n.* [Gr. a serpent, and to have.]

A constellation in the northern hemisphere.*NWAD OPHIUCHUS.2*

OPHITHALMIC, *a.* [See *Ophthalmy*.] Pertaining to the eye.

OPHTHALMOSCOPY, *n.* [Gr. the eye, and to view.]

A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and manner from the appearance of the eyes.*NWAD OPHTHALMOSCOPY.2*

OPHTHALMY, *n.* [Gr. from the eye.]

A disease of the eyes; an inflammation of the membranes which invest the eye.*NWAD OPHTHALMY.2*

Inflammation of the eye or its appendages.*NWAD OPHTHALMY.3*

OPIATE, *n.* [from opium.]

1. Primarily, a medicine of a thicker consistence than syrup, prepared with opium.*NWAD OPIATE.2*

A soft electuary.*NWAD OPIATE.3*

Electuaries when soft are call opiata.*NWAD OPIATE.4*

But in modern usage generally,*NWAD OPIATE.5*

2. Any medicine that has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic.*NWAD OPIATE.6*

3. That which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.*NWAD OPIATE.7*

They chose atheism as an opiate.*NWAD OPIATE.8*

OPIATE, *a.*

1. Inducing sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic.*NWAD OPIATE.10*

2. Causing rest or inaction.*NWAD OPIATE.11*

OPIFCICER, *n.* [L. opifex; opus, work, and facio, to do.]

One who performs any work. [Not used.]*NWAD OPIFCICER.2*

OPINABLE, *a.* [L. opinor.] That may be thought. [Not used.]

OPINATION, *n.* Act of thinking; opinion. [Not used.]

OPINATIVE, *a.* Stiff in opinion. [Not used.]

OPINATOR, *n.* One fond of his own opinions; one who holds an opinion. [Not in use.]

OPINE, *v.i.* [L. opinor.] To think; to suppose. *Obs.*

OPINED, *pp.* Thought; conceived. *Obs.*

OPINER, *n.* One who thinks or holds an opinion. *Obs.*

OPINIASTER, OPINIASTROUS, OPINIATRE, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or stiff in adhering to it. *Obs.*

OPINIATE, ***v.t.*** **To maintain one's opinion with obstinacy.** ***Obs.***

OPINIATED, ***a.*** **Unduly attached to one's own opinions.**

OPINIATER, ***a.*** **Stiff in opinion; obstinate.** ***Obs.***

OPINIATIVE, ***a.***

1. Very stiff in adherence to preconceived notions.*NWAD OPINIATIVE.2*

2. Imagined; not proved.*NWAD OPINIATIVE.3*

OPINIATIVENESS, ***n.*** **Undue stiffness in opinion.**

OPINIATOR, ***n.*** **One unduly attached to his own opinion.** ***Obs.***

OPINIATRY, ***n.*** **Unreasonable attachment to one's own notions; obstinacy in opinions.** ***Obs.***

OPINING, ***ppr.*** **Thinking.** ***Obs.***

OPINING, ***n.*** **Opinion; notion.** ***Obs.***

OPINION, ***n.*** **opin'yon. [L. opinio, from opinor, to thing, Gr., L. suppono.]**

1. The judgment which the mind forms of any proposition, statement, theory or event, the truth or falsehood of which is supported by a degree of evidence that renders it probably, but does not produce absolute knowledge or certainty. It has been a received opinion that all matter is comprised in four elements. This opinion is proved by many discoveries to be false. From circumstances we form opinions respecting future events.*NWAD OPINION.2*

Opinion is when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not without a mixture of uncertainty or

doubting.*NWAD OPINION.3*

2. The judgment or sentiments which the mind forms of persons or their qualities. We speak of a good opinion, a favorable opinion, a bad opinion, a private opinion, and public or general opinion, etc.*NWAD OPINION.4*

Friendship gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good opinion of his friend.*NWAD OPINION.5*

3. Settled judgment or persuasion; as religious opinions; political opinion.*NWAD OPINION.6*

4. Favorable judgment; estimation.*NWAD OPINION.7*

In actions of arms, small matters are of great moment, especially when they serve to raise an opinion of commanders.*NWAD OPINION.8*

However, I have no opinion of these things -*NWAD OPINION.9*

OPINION, *v.t.* To think. [Not used.]

OPINIONATE, OPINIONATED, *a.* Stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion.

OPINIONATELY, *adv.* Obstinately; conceitedly.

OPINIONATIVE, *a.* Fond of preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions.

OPINIONATIVELY, *adv.* With undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

OPINIONATIVENESS, *n.* Excessive attachment to one's own opinions; obstinacy in opinion.

OPINIONED, *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited.

OPINIONIST, *n.* One fond of his own notions, or one unduly attached to his own opinions.

OPISTHODOME, *n.* [Gr. that is behind, and house.]

In Greece, a part or place in the back part of a house.*NWAD OPISTHODOME.2*

OPIUM, *n.* [L. opium; Gr. from juice.]

Opium is the inspissated juice of the capsules of the papaver somniferum, or somniferous white poppy with which the fields in Asia Minor are sown, as ours are with wheat and rye. It flows from incisions made in the heads of the plant, and the best flows from the first incision. It is imported into Europe and America from the Levant and the East Indies. It is brought in cakes or masses weighing from eight ounces to a pound. It is heavy, of a dense texture, of a brownish yellow color, not perfectly dry, but easily receiving an impression from the finger; it has a dead and faint smell, and its taste is bitter and acrid. Opium is of great use as a medicine.*NWAD OPIUM.2*

OPLE-TREE, *n.* [L. opulus.] The witch-hazel. *Obs.*

OPOBALSAM, *n.* [L. Gr. juice, and balsamum.]

The balm or balsam of Gilead. It has a yellowish or greenish yellow color, a warm bitterish aromatic taste, and an acidulous fragrant smell. It is held in esteem as a medicine and as an odoriferous unguent and cosmetic. The shrub or tree producing this balsam is of the genus Amyris, and grows spontaneously in Arabia Felix.*NWAD OPOBALSAM.2*

OPODELDOC, ***n.***

1. The name of a plaster, said to have been invented by Mindererus; but in modern usage.*NWAD OPODELDOC.2*

2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment; a solution of soap in ardent spirits, with the addition of camphor and essential oils.*NWAD OPODELDOC.3*

OPOPANAX, ***n.*** **[L.; Gr. juice, and a plant.]**

A gum-resin of a tolerably firm texture, brought in loose granules or drops, sometimes in larger masses. This substance on the outside is of a brownish red color, with specks of white, and within of a dusky yellow or whitish color. It has a strong smell and an acrid taste. It is obtained from the roots of an umbelliferous plant of the genus Pastinaca or parsnep, and is brought from Turkey and the East Indies.*NWAD OPOPANAX.2*

OPOSSUM, ***n.*** **A quadruped of the genus Didelphis. It has a prehensile tail, like some of the monkeys, and is distinguished by a pouch or false belly, in which it protects and carries its young. The name is also given to other species of the genus, some of which want the pouch.**

OPPIDAN, ***n.*** **[L. oppidanus, from oppidum a city or town.]**

1. An inhabitant of a town. [Not used.]*NWAD OPPIDAN.2*

2. An appellation given to the students of Eton school in England.*NWAD OPPIDAN.3*

OPPIDAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a town. [Not used.]**

OPPIGNERATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. oppignero; ob and pignero, to pledge, from pignus, pledge.] To pledge; to pawn. [Not in use.]**

OPPILATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. oppilo; ob and pilo, to drive.]**

To crown together; to fill with obstructions.*NWAD OPPILATE.2*

OPPILATION, *n.* The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstructions, particularly in the lower intestines.

OPPILATIVE, *a.* Obstructive.

OPPLETED, *a.* [L. oppletus.] Filled; crowded. [Not in use.]

OPPONE, *v.t.* [L. oppono; ob and pono, to put.] To oppose. [Not used.]

OPPONENCY, *n.* [See *Opponent*.] The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree. [I believe not used in America.]

OPPONENT, *a.* [L. opponens, oppono; ob and pono, to set, put or lay, that is, to thrust against; Heb. to build, that is, to set, to found, L. fundo.] That opposes; opposite; adverse.

OPPONENT, *n.* One that opposes; particularly, one that opposes in controversy, disputation or argument. It is sometimes applied to the person that begins a dispute by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine, and is correlative to defendant or respondent. In common usage, however, it is applicable to either party in a controversy, denoting any person who opposes another or his cause. Opponent may sometimes be used for adversary, and for antagonist, but not with strict propriety, as the word does not necessarily imply enmity nor bodily strife. Nor is it well used in the sense of rival or competitor.

OPPORTUNE, *a.* [L. opportunus; ob and porto, to bear or bring; probably from the root of fero or porto, to bear. The sense of the verb opporto, would be to bring to or upon. See *Impart*, *Importune*. In this and all words of like signification, the primary sense is to fall, come or bring to. See *Luck*, *Fortune*, *Season*.]

Properly, having come or being present at a proper time; hence, seasonable; timely; well timed. It agrees with seasonable rather

than with convenient, though the sense of the latter may be included in it.*NWAD OPPORTUNE.2*

Perhaps in view of those bright confines, whence with neighboring arms, and opportune excursion, we may chance re-enter heaven.*NWAD OPPORTUNE.3*

OPPORTUNELY, *adv.* Seasonably; at a time favorable for the purpose. It has been applied to place, as well as to time, but its proper application is to time, and hence it accords with seasonably, rather than with conveniently.

OPPORTUNITY, *n.* [L. opportunitas.]

1. Fit or convenient time; a time favorable for the purpose; suitable time combined with other favorable circumstances. Suitableness of time is the predominant signification, but it includes generally circumstances of place and other conveniences adapted to the end desired.*NWAD OPPORTUNITY.2*

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds.*NWAD OPPORTUNITY.3*

I had an opportunity to see the cloud descent.*NWAD OPPORTUNITY.4*

Neglect no opportunity of doing good.*NWAD OPPORTUNITY.5*

2. Convenient means. I had an opportunity of sending the letter, or no opportunity to send it. Opportunities rarely occur on frequently offer.*NWAD OPPORTUNITY.6*

OPPOSAL, *n.* s as z. Opposition. [Not used.]

OPPOSE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. oppono, opposui. The change of n into s is unusual. Two different verbs may be used, as in L. fero, tuli. See *Pose*.]

1. To set; against; to put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail, and thus to hinder defeat, destroy or

prevent effect; as, to oppose one argument to another.*NWAD OPPOSE.2*

I may without presumption oppose my single opinion to his.*NWAD OPPOSE.3*

2. To act against; to resist, either by physical means, by arguments or other means. The army opposed the progress of the enemy, but without success. Several members of the house strenuously opposed the bill, but it passed.*NWAD OPPOSE.4*

3. To check; to resist effectually. The army was not able to oppose the progress of the enemy.*NWAD OPPOSE.5*

4. To place in front; to set opposite.*NWAD OPPOSE.6*

5. To act against, as a competitor.*NWAD OPPOSE.7*

OPPOSED, *pp.* s as z.

1. To act adversely; with against; as, a servant opposed against the act. [Not used.]*NWAD OPPOSED.2*

2. To object or act against in controversy.*NWAD OPPOSED.3*

OPPOSED, *pp.*

1. Set in opposition; resisted.*NWAD OPPOSED.5*

2 . *a.* Being in opposition in principle or in act; adverse.*NWAD OPPOSED.6*

Certain characters were formerly opposed to it.*NWAD OPPOSED.7*

OPPOSELESS, *a.* Not to be opposed; irresistible. [Not in use.]

OPPOSER, *n.*

1. One that opposes; an opponent in party, in principle, in controversy or argument. We speak of the opposers of public

measures; the opposers of ecclesiastical discipline; an opposer of christianity or of orthodoxy.*NWAD OPPOSER.2*

2. One who acts in opposition; one who resists; as an opposer of law or of the execution of law.*NWAD OPPOSER.3*

3. An antagonist; an adversary; an enemy; a rival.*NWAD OPPOSER.4*

OPPOSITE, *a.* [L. oppositus.]

1. Standing or situated in front; facing; as an edifice opposite to the Exchange. Brooklyn lies opposite to New York, or on the opposite side of the river.*NWAD OPPOSITE.2*

2. Adverse; repugnant.*NWAD OPPOSITE.3*

- Novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure opposite to that designed in an epic poem.*NWAD OPPOSITE.4*

3. Contrary; as words of opposite significations; opposite terms. The medicine had an effect opposite to what was expected.*NWAD OPPOSITE.5*

4. In botany, growing in pairs, each pair decussated or crossing that above and below it; as opposite leaves or branches.*NWAD OPPOSITE.6*

OPPOSITE, *n.*

1. An opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist.*NWAD OPPOSITE.8*

2. That which is opposed or contrary.*NWAD OPPOSITE.9*

OPPOSITELY, *adv.*

1. In front; in a situation to face each other.*NWAD OPPOSITELY.2*

2. Adversely; against each other.*NWAD OPPOSITELY.3*

Winds from all quarters oppositely blow.*NWAD OPPOSITELY.4*

OPPOSITENESS, *n.* The state of being opposite or contrary.

OPPOSITIFOLIOUS, *a.* [L. oppositus and folium, a leaf.]

In botany, opposite to the leaf; as an oppositifolious peduncle.*NWAD OPPOSITIFOLIOUS.2*

OPPOSITION, *n.* [L. oppositio.]

1. Situation so as to front something else; a standing over against; as the opposition of two mountains or buildings.*NWAD OPPOSITION.2*

2. The act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain or defeat. he makes opposition to the measure; the bill passed without opposition. Will any opposition be made to the suit, to the claim or demand?*NWAD OPPOSITION.3*

3. Obstacle. the river meets with no opposition in its course to the ocean.*NWAD OPPOSITION.4*

4. Resistance; as the opposition of enemies. Virtue will break through all opposition.*NWAD OPPOSITION.5*

5. Contrariety; repugnance in principle; as the opposition of the heart to the laws of God.*NWAD OPPOSITION.6*

6. Contrariety of interests, measures on designs. The two parties are in opposition to each other.*NWAD OPPOSITION.7*

7. Contrariety or diversity of meaning; as one term used in opposition to another.*NWAD OPPOSITION.8*

8. Contradiction; inconsistency.*NWAD OPPOSITION.9*

9. The collective body of opposers; in England, the party in Parliament which opposed the ministry; in America, the party that opposed the existing administration.*NWAD OPPOSITION.10*

10. In astronomy, the situation of two heavenly bodies, when distant from each other 180 degrees.*NWAD OPPOSITION.11*

OPPOSITIONIST, *n.* One that belongs to the party opposing the administration.

OPPOSITIVE, *a.* that may be put in opposition.

OPPRESS, *v.t.* [L. appressus, from opprimo; ob and premo, to press.]

1. To load or burden with unreasonable impositions; to treat with unjust severity, rigor or hardship; as, to oppress a nation with taxes or contributions; to oppress one by compelling him to perform unreasonable service.*NWAD OPPRESS.2*

2. To overpower; to overburden; as, to be oppressed with grief.*NWAD OPPRESS.3*

3. to sit or lie heavy on; as, excess of good oppresses the stomach.*NWAD OPPRESS.4*

OPPRESSED, *pp.* burdened with unreasonable impositions; overpowered; overburdened; depressed.

OPPRESSING, *ppr.* Overburdening.

OPPRESSION, *n.*

1. The act of oppressing; the imposition of unreasonable burdens, either in taxes or services; cruelty; severity.*NWAD OPPRESSION.2*

2. The state of being oppressed or overburdened; misery.*NWAD OPPRESSION.3*

The Lord - saw the oppression of Israel.*2 Kings 13:4*.*NWAD OPPRESSION.4*

3. Hardship; calamity.*NWAD OPPRESSION.5*

4. Depression; dullness of spirits; lassitude of body.*NWAD OPPRESSION.6*

5. A sense of heaviness or weight in the breast, etc.*NWAD OPPRESSION.7*

OPPRESSIVE, *a.*

1. Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; as oppressive taxes; oppressive exactions of service.*NWAD OPPRESSIVE.2*

2. Tyrannical; as an oppressive government.*NWAD OPPRESSIVE.3*

3. Heavy; overpowering; overwhelming; as oppressive grief or woe.*NWAD OPPRESSIVE.4*

OPPRESSIVELY, *adv.* In a manner to oppress; with unreasonable severity.

OPPRESSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being oppressive.

OPPRESSOR, *n.* One that oppresses; one that imposes unjust burdens on others; one that harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity.

Power when employed to relieve the oppressed and to punish the oppressor, becomes a great blessing.*NWAD OPPRESSOR.2*

OPPROBRIOUS, *a.* [See *Opprobrium*.]

1. Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous; as opprobrious language; opprobrious words or terms.*NWAD OPPROBRIOUS.2*

2. Blasted with infamy; despised; rendered hateful; as an opprobrious name.*NWAD OPPROBRIOUS.3*

OPPROBRIOUSLY, *adv.* With reproach mingled with contempt; scurrilously.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, *n.* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt; scurrility.

OPPROBRIUM, *n.* [L. ob and probrum, disgrace.]

Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain.*NWAD OPPROBRIUM.2*

OPPUGN, *v.t.* oppu'ne. [L. oppugno; ob and pugno, to fight, from pugnus, the fist.]

To attack; to oppose; to resist.*NWAD OPPUGN.2*

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did oppugn the rights of parliament.*NWAD OPPUGN.3*

[It is never used in the literal sense, to fight.]*NWAD OPPUGN.4*

OPPUGNANCY, *n.* Opposition; resistance.

OPPUGNATION, *n.* Opposition; resistance.

OPPUGNED, *pp.* oppu'ned. Opposed; resisted.

OPPUGNER, *n.* oppu'ner. One who opposes or attacks; that which opposes.

OPPUGNING, *ppr.* oppu'ning. Attacking; opposing.

OPSIMATHY, *n.* [Gr. late and to learn.] Late education; education late in life. [Little used.]

OPSONATION, *n.* [L. obsono, to cater.] A catering; a buying of provisions. [Not used.]

OPTABLE, *a.* [L. optabilis, from opto, to desire.] Desirable. [Not used.]

OPTATION, *n.* [L. optatio.] A desiring; the expression of a wish.

OPTATIVE, *a.* [L. optativus, from opto, to desire or wish.]

Expressing desire or wish. The optative mode, in grammar, is that form of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed.*NWAD OPTATIVE.2*

OPTATIVE, *n.* Something to be desired. [Little used.]

OPTIC, OPTICAL, *a.* [Gr. from to see, the eye.]

1. Relating or pertaining to vision or sight.*NWAD OPTIC.2*

2. Relating to the science of optics.*NWAD OPTIC.3*

Optic angle, is that which the optic axes of the eyes make with one another, as they tend to meet at some distance before the eyes.*NWAD OPTIC.4*

Optic axis, is the axis of the eye, or a line going through the middle of the pupil and the center of the eye.*NWAD OPTIC.5*

OPTIC, *n.* An organ of sight.

OPTICIAN, *n.*

1. A person skilled in the science of optics.*NWAD OPTICIAN.2*

2. One who makes or sells optic glasses and instruments.*NWAD OPTICIAN.3*

OPTICS, *n.* The science which treats of light and the phenomena of vision.

OPTIMACY, *n.* [L. optimates, grandees, from optimus, best.] The body of nobles; the nobility.

OPTIMISM, *n.* [L. optimus, best.] The opinion or doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best; or the order of things in the universe that is adapted to produce the most good.

The true and amiable philosophy of optimism.*NWAD OPTIMISM.2*

A system of strict optimism may be the real system in both cases.*NWAD OPTIMISM.3*

OPTIMITY, *n.* The state of being best.

OPTION, *n.* [L. optio, from opto, to wish or desire.]

1. The power of choosing; the right of choice or election; as the archbishop's option in collating to a vacant benefice.*NWAD OPTION.2*

There is an option left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation.*NWAD OPTION.3*

2. The power of wishing; wish.*NWAD OPTION.4*

3. Choice; election; preference. He ought not to complain of his lot; it was his own option. We leave this to your own option.*NWAD OPTION.5*

OPTIONAL, *a.*

1. Left to one's wish or choice; depending on choice or preference. It is optional with you to go or stay.*NWAD OPTIONAL.2*

2. Leaving something to choice.*NWAD OPTIONAL.3*

Original writs are either optional or peremptory.*NWAD OPTIONAL.4*

OPULENCE, *n.* [L. opulentia, from opes, wealth.] Wealth; riches; affluence. [Opulency is little used.]

OPULENT, *a.* [L. opulentus.] Wealthy; rich; affluent; having a large estate or property.

OPULENTLY, *adv.* Richly; with abundance or splendor.

OPUSCULE, *n.* [L. opusculum.] A small work.

OR, a termination of Latin nouns, is a contraction of vir, a man, or from the same radix. The same word vir, is in our mother tongue, wer, and from this we have the English termination er.

It denotes an agent, as in actor, creditor. We annex it to many words of English origin, as in lessor, as we do er to words of Latin and Greek origin, as in astronomer, laborer. In general, or is annexed to words of Latin, and er to those of English origin.*NWAD OR.2*

OR, conj. [It seems that or is a mere contraction of other.]

A connective that marks an alternative. “You may read or may write;” that is, you may do one of the things at your pleasure, but not both. It corresponds to either. You may either ride to London, or to Windsor. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either. He may study law or medicine or divinity, or he may enter into trade.*NWAD OR.4*

Or sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case it expresses an alternative with the foregoing sentence. *Matthew 7:4, 9, 10* and *Matthew 9:5*.*NWAD OR.5*

In poetry, or is sometimes used for either.*NWAD OR.6*

For thy vast bounties are so numberless, that them or to conceal or else to tell is equally impossible.*NWAD OR.7*

Or is often used to express an alternative of terms, definitions or explanations of the same thing in different words. Thus we say, a thing is a square, or a figure under four equal sides and angles.*NWAD OR.8*

Or ever. In this phrase, or is supposed to be a corruption of ere.*NWAD OR.9*

OR, in heraldry, gold. [L. aurum.]

ORACH, ORRACH, *n.* A plant of the genus Atriplex, used as a substitute for spinage.

Wild orach is of the genus Chenopodium.*NWAD ORACH.2*

ORACLE, *n.* [L. oraculum, from oro, to utter.]

1. Among pagans, the answer of a god or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair of importance, usually respecting some future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle.*NWAD ORACLE.2*

2. The deity who gave or was supposed to give answers to inquiries; as the Delphic oracle.*NWAD ORACLE.3*

3. The place where the answers were given.*NWAD ORACLE.4*

4. Among christians, oracles, in the plural, denotes the communications, revelations or messages delivered by God to prophets. In this sense it is rarely used in the singular; but we say, the oracles of God, divine oracles, meaning the Scriptures.*NWAD ORACLE.5*

5. The sanctuary or most holy place in the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant. *1 Kings 6:5-31*.*NWAD ORACLE.6*

6. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained.*NWAD ORACLE.7*

7. Any person reputed uncommonly wise, whose determinations are not disputed, or whose opinions are of great authority.*NWAD ORACLE.8*

8. A wise sentence or decision of great authority. *NWAD ORACLE.9*

ORACLE, *v.i.* To utter oracles.

ORACULAR, ORACULOUS, *a.*

1. Uttering oracles; as an oracular tongue.*NWAD ORACULAR.2*

The oraculous seer.*NWAD ORACULAR.3*

2. Grace; venerable; like an oracle; as an oracular shade.*NWAD ORACULAR.4*

They have something venerable and oracular in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression.*NWAD ORACULAR.5*

3. Positive; authoritative; magisterial; as oraculous expressions of sentiments.*NWAD ORACULAR.6*

4. Obscure; ambiguous, like the oracles of pagan deities.*NWAD ORACULAR.7*

ORACULARLY, ORACULOUSLY, *adv.*

1. In the manner of an oracle.*NWAD ORACULARLY.2*

2. Authoritatively; positively.*NWAD ORACULARLY.3*

ORACULOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being oracular.

ORAISON, *n.* [L. oratio.] Prayer; verbal supplication or oral worship; now written orison.

ORAL, *a.* [L. os, oris, the mouth.] Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written; as oral traditions; oral testimony; oral law.

ORALLY, *adv.* By mouth; in words, without writing; as traditions derived orally from ancestors.

ORANGE, *n.* [L. aurantium; so named from aurum, gold, which the orange resembles in color.]

The fruit of a species of Citrus which grows in warm climates. The fruit is round and depressed; it has a rough rind, which when ripe is yellow. This contains a vesicular pulp inclosed in nine cells for

seeds. The tree producing oranges grows to the height of ten or twelve feet and bears the same name.*NWAD ORANGE.2*

ORANGE-MUSK, *n.* A species of pear.

ORANGE-PEEL, *n.* The rind of an orange separated from the fruit.

ORANGERY, *n.* A plantation of orange trees.

ORANGE-TAWNY, *a.* Of the color of an orange.

ORANGE-WIFE, *n.* A woman that sells oranges.

ORANG-OUTANG, *n.* The satyr or great ape (Simia satyrus,) an animal with a flat face and deformed resemblance of the human form. These animals walk erect like man, feed on fruits, sleep on trees, and make a shelter against inclemencies of the weather. They grow to the height of six feet, are remarkable strong, and wield weapons with the hand. They are solitary animals, inhabiting the interior of Africa and the isles of Sumatra, Borneo and Java.

The orang-outang is found only in S. Eastern Asia. The African animal resembling it, is the chimpanzee (Simia troglodytes.)*NWAD ORANG-OUTANG.2*

ORATION, *n.* [L. oratio, from oro, to pray, to utter.]

1. A speech or discourse composed according to the rules of oratory, and spoken in public. Orations may be reduced to three kinds; demonstrative, deliberative, and judicial.*NWAD ORATION.2*

2. In modern usage, an oration differs from a sermon, from an argument at the bar, and from a speech before a deliberative assembly. The word is now applied chiefly to discourses pronounced on special occasions, as a funeral oration, an oration on some anniversary, etc. and to academic declamations.*NWAD ORATION.3*

3. A harangue; a public speech or address.*NWAD ORATION.4*

ORATOR, *n.* [L.]

1. A public speaker. In ancient Rome, orators were advocates for clients in the forum and before the senate and people. They were employed in causes of importance instead of the common patron.*NWAD ORATOR.2*

2. In modern usage, a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion, as on the celebration of some memorable event.*NWAD ORATOR.3*

3. An eloquent public speaker; a speaker, by way of eminence. We say, a man writes and reasons well, but is no orator. Lord Chatham was an orator.*NWAD ORATOR.4*

4. In France, a speaker in debate in a legislative body.*NWAD ORATOR.5*

5. In chancery, a petitioner.*NWAD ORATOR.6*

6. An officer in the universities in England.*NWAD ORATOR.7*

ORATORIAL, ORATORICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming an orator. We say, a man has many oratorical flourishes, or he speaks in an oratorical way.

ORATORIALLY, ORATORICALLY, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.

ORATORIO, *n.*

1. In Italian music, a sacred drama of dialogues, containing recitatives, duets, trios, ritornellos, choruses, etc. The subjects are mostly taken from the Scriptures.*NWAD ORATORIO.2*

2. A place of worship; a chapel.*NWAD ORATORIO.3*

ORATORY, *n.* [Low L. oratoria, from orator.]

1. The art of speaking well, or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, in order to persuade. To constitute oratory, the speaking must be just and pertinent to the subject; it must be methodical, all parts of the discourse being disposed in due order and connection; and it must be embellished with the beauties of language and pronounced with eloquence. Oratory consists of four parts, invention, disposition, elocution, and pronunciation.*NWAD ORATORY.2*

2. Exercise of eloquence.*NWAD ORATORY.3*

3. Among the Romanists, a close apartment near a bed-chamber, furnished with an altar, a crucifix, etc. for private devotions.*NWAD ORATORY.4*

4. A place allotted for prayer, or a place for public worship.*NWAD ORATORY.5*

ORATRESS, ORATRIX, *n.* A female orator.

ORB, *n.* [L. orbis.]

1. A spherical body; as the celestial orbs.*NWAD ORB.2*

2. In astronomy, a hollow globe or sphere.*NWAD ORB.3*

3. A wheel; a circular body that revolves or rolls; as the orbs of a chariot.*NWAD ORB.4*

4. A circle; a sphere defined by a line; as, he move in a larger orb.*NWAD ORB.5*

5. A circle described by any mundane sphere; an orbit.*NWAD ORB.6*

6. Period; revolution of time.*NWAD ORB.7*

7. The eye.*NWAD ORB.8*

8. In tactics, the circular form of a body of troops, or a circular body of troops.*NWAD ORB.9*

The ancient astronomers conceived the heavens as consisting of several vast azure transparent orbs or spheres inclosing one another, and including the bodies of the planets.*NWAD ORB.10*

ORB, *v.t.* To form into a circle.

ORBATE, *a.* [L. orbatus.] Bereaved; fatherless; childless.

ORBATION, *n.* [L. orbatio, from orbo, to bereave.]

Privation of parents or children, or privation in general. [Not used.]*NWAD ORBATION.2*

ORBED, *a.*

1. Round; circular; orbicular.*NWAD ORBED.2*

2. Formed into a circle or round shape.*NWAD ORBED.3*

3. Rounded or covered on the exterior.*NWAD ORBED.4*

The wheels were orbed with gold.*NWAD ORBED.5*

ORBIC, *a.* Spherical.

ORBICULAR, *a.* [L. orbiculus.] Spherical; circular; in the form of an orb.

ORBICULARLY, *adv.* Spherically.

ORBICULARNESS, *n.* Sphericity; the state of being orbicular.

ORBICULATE, ORBICULATED, *a.* [L. orbiculatus.] Made or being in the form of an orb. In botany, an orbiculate or orbicular leaf is one that has the periphery of a circle, or both its longitudinal and transverse diameters equal.

ORBICULATION, ***n.*** **The state of being made in the form of an orb.**

ORBIS, ORB-FISH, ***n.*** **A fish of a circular form. It is covered with a firm hard skin full of small prickles, but is destitute of scales. It is unfit for food.**

ORBIT, ***n.*** **[L. orbita, a trace or track, from orbis, a wheel.]**

1. In astronomy, the path of a planet or comet; the curve line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body; as the orbit of Jupiter or Mercury. The orbit of the earth is nearly one hundred and ninety millions of miles in diameter. The orbit of the moon is 480,000 miles in diameter. The orbits of the planets are elliptical.*NWAD ORBIT.2*

2. A small orb. [Not proper.]*NWAD ORBIT.3*

3. In anatomy, the cavity in which the eye is situated.*NWAD ORBIT.4*

ORBITAL, ORBITUAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the orbit. [Orbital is the preferable word.]**

ORBITUDE, ORBITY, ***n.*** **[L. orbitas.] Bereavement by loss of parents or children. [Little used.]**

ORBY, ***a.*** **[from orb.] Resembling an orb.**

ORC, ***n.*** **[L. orea; Gr.] A sea-fish, a species of whale.**

The Delphinus orca is the grampus.*NWAD ORC.2*

ORCHAL, ORCHEL, ORCHIL, [See ***Archil*****.]**

ORCHANET, ***n.*** **A plant, [Anchusa tinctoria.]**

ORCHARD, ***n.*** **[See** ***Yard*****.]**

An inclosure for fruit trees. In Great Britain, a department of the garden appropriated to fruit trees of all kinds, but chiefly to apple trees. In America, any piece of land set with apple trees, is called an orchard; and orchards are usually cultivated land, being either grounds for mowing or tillage. In some parts of the country, a piece of ground planted with peach trees is called a peach orchard. But in most cases, I believe the orchard in both countries is distinct from the garden.*NWAD ORCHARD.2*

ORCHARDING, ***n.***

1. The cultivation of orchards.*NWAD ORCHARDING.2*

2. Orchards in general.*NWAD ORCHARDING.3*

ORCHARDIST, ***n.*** **One that cultivates orchards.**

ORCHESTER, ORCHESTRA, ***n.*** **[L. orchestra; Gr. a dancer, to dance; originally, the place for the chorus of dancers.]**

1. The part of a theater or other public place appropriated to the musicians. In the Grecian theaters, the orchester was a part of the stage; it was of a semicircular form and surrounded with seats. In the Roman theaters, it was no part of the scena, but answered nearly to the pit in modern play houses, and was occupied by senators and other persons of distinction.*NWAD ORCHESTER.2*

2. The body of performers in the orchester.*NWAD ORCHESTER.3*

ORCHESTRAL, ***a.*** **[supra.] Pertaining to an orchester; suitable for or performed in the orchester.**

ORCHIS, ***n.*** **[L. orchis; Gr.] A genus of plants, called fool-stones.**

ORD, ***n.*** **An edge or point; as in ordhelm.**

Ord signifies beginning; as in ords and ends.*NWAD ORD.2*

ORDAIN, *v.t.* [L. ordino, from ordo, order.]

1. Properly, to set; to establish in a particular office or order; hence, to invest with a ministerial function or sacerdotal power; to introduce and establish or settle in the pastoral office with the customary forms and solemnities; as, to ordain a minister of the gospel. In America, men are ordained over a particular church and congregation, or as evangelists without the charge of a particular church, or as deacons in the episcopal church.*NWAD ORDAIN.2*

2. To appoint; to decree.*NWAD ORDAIN.3*

Jeroboam ordained a feast in the eighth month. *1 Kings 12:32*.*NWAD ORDAIN.4*

As many as were ordained to eternal life, believed. *Acts 13:48*.*NWAD ORDAIN.5*

3. To set; to establish; to institute; to constitute.*NWAD ORDAIN.6*

Mulmutius ordained our laws.*NWAD ORDAIN.7*

4. To set apart for an office; to appoint.*NWAD ORDAIN.8*

Jesus ordained twelve that they should be with him. *Mark 3:14*.*NWAD ORDAIN.9*

5. To appoint; to prepare.*NWAD ORDAIN.10*

For Tophet is ordained of old. *Isaiah 30:33*.*NWAD ORDAIN.11*

ORDAINABALE, *a.* That may be appointed.

ORDAINED, *pp.* Appointed; instituted; established; invested with ministerial or pastoral functions; settled.

ORDAINER, *n.* One who ordains, appoints or invests with sacerdotal powers.

ORDAINING, ***ppr.*** **Appointing; establishing; investing with sacerdotal or pastoral functions.**

ORDEAL, ***n.*** **[The last syllable is deal, to divide or distribute. The sense of the prefix is less obvious. But the real sense is not obvious. The practice of ordeal however seems to have had its origin in the belief that the substances used had each its particular presiding deity that had perfect control over it.]**

1. An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, practiced by the rude nations of Europe, and still practiced in the East Indies. In England, the ordeal was of two sorts, fire-ordeal and water-ordeal; the former being confined to persons of higher rank, the latter to the common people. Both might be performed by deputy, but the principal was to answer for the success of the trial.*NWAD ORDEAL.2*

Fire-ordeal was performed either by taking in the hand a piece of red hot iron, or by walking barefoot and blindfold over nine red hot plowshares laid lengthwise at unequal distances; and if the person escapes unhurt, he was adjudged innocent, otherwise he was condemned as guilty.*NWAD ORDEAL.3*

Water-ordeal was performed, either by plunging the bare arm to the elbow in boiling water, or by casting the person suspected into a river or pond of cold water and if he floated without an effort to swim, it was an evidence of guilt, but if he sunk he was acquitted.*NWAD ORDEAL.4*

Both in England and Sweden, the clergy presided at this trial. It was at last condemned as unlawful by the canon law, and in England it was abolished by an order in council of Henry III.*NWAD ORDEAL.5*

It is probably our proverbial phrase, to go through fire and water, denoting severe trial or danger, is derived from the ordeal; as also the trial of witches by water.*NWAD ORDEAL.6*

2. Severe trial; accurate scrutiny.*NWAD ORDEAL.7*

ORDER, ***n.*** **[L. ordo.]**

1. Regular disposition or methodical arrangement of things; a word of extensive application; as the order of troops or parade; the order of books in a library; the order of proceedings in a legislative assembly. Order is the life of business.*NWAD ORDER.2*

Good order is the foundation of all good things.*NWAD ORDER.3*

2. Proper state; as the muskets are all in good order. When the bodily organs are in order, a person is in health; when they are out of order, he is indisposed.*NWAD ORDER.4*

3. Adherence to the point in discussion, according to established rules of debate; as, the member is not in order, that is, he wanders from the question.*NWAD ORDER.5*

4. Established mode of proceeding. The motion is not in order.*NWAD ORDER.6*

5. Regularity; settled mode of operation.*NWAD ORDER.7*

This fact could not occur in the order of nature; it is against the natural order of things.*NWAD ORDER.8*

6. Mandate; precept; command; authoritative direction. I have received an order from the commander in chief. The general gave orders to march. There is an order of council to issue letters of marque.*NWAD ORDER.9*

7. Rule; regulation; as the rules and orders of a legislative house.*NWAD ORDER.10*

8. Regular government or discipline. It is necessary for society that good order should be observed. The meeting was turbulent; it was impossible to keep order.*NWAD ORDER.11*

9. Rank; class; division of men; as the order of nobles; the order of priests; the higher orders of society; men of the lowest order; order of knights; military orders, etc.*NWAD ORDER.12*

10. A religious fraternity; as the order of Benedictines.*NWAD ORDER.13*

11. A division of natural objects, generally intermediate between class and genus. The classes, in the Linnean artificial system, are divided into orders, which include one or more genera. Linne also arranged vegetables, in his natural system, into groups of genera, called order. In the natural system of Jussieu, orders are subdivisions of classes.*NWAD ORDER.14*

12. Measures; care. Take some order for the safety and support of the soldiers.*NWAD ORDER.15*

Provide me soldiers whilst I take order for my own affairs.*NWAD ORDER.16*

13. In rhetoric, the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject.*NWAD ORDER.17*

14. The title of certain ancient books containing the divine office and manner of its performance.*NWAD ORDER.18*

15. In architecture, a system of several members, ornaments and proportions of columns and pilasters; or a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, especially of the columns, so as to form one beautiful whole. The orders are five, the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. The order consists of two principal members, the column, and the entablature, each of which is composed of three principal parts. Those of the column are the base, the shaft, and the capital; those of the entablature are the architrave, the frize, and the cornice. The height of the Tuscan column is 14 modules or semidiameters of the shaft at the bottom, and that os the entablature 3 1/2. The height of the Doric order is 16 modules and that of the entablature 4; that of the Ionic is 18 modules, and that of the entablature 4 1/2, that of the Corinthian order is 20 modules, and that of the entablature 5. The height of the Composite order agrees with that of the Corinthian.*NWAD ORDER.19*

In orders, set apart for the performance divine service; ordained to the work of the gospel ministry.*NWAD ORDER.20*

In order, for the purpose; to the end; as means to an end. The best

knowledge is that which is of the greatest use in order to our eternal happiness.*NWAD ORDER.21*

General orders, the commands or notices which a military commander in chief issues to the troops under his command.*NWAD ORDER.22*

ORDER, *v.t.*

1. To regulate; to methodize; to systemize; to adjust; to subject to system in management and execution; as, to order domestic affairs with prudence.*NWAD ORDER.24*

2. To lead; to conduct; to subject to rules or laws.*NWAD ORDER.25*

To him that ordereth his conversation aright, will I show the salvation of God. *Psalm 50:23*.*NWAD ORDER.26*

3. to direct; to command. the general ordered his troops to advance.*NWAD ORDER.27*

4. To manage; to treat.*NWAD ORDER.28*

How shall we order the child? *Judges 13:12*.*NWAD ORDER.29*

5. To ordain. [Not used.]*NWAD ORDER.30*

6. To direct; to dispose in any particular manner.*NWAD ORDER.31*

Order my steps in thy word. *Psalm 119:133*.*NWAD ORDER.32*

ORDER, *v.i.* to give command or direction.

ORDERED, *pp.* Regulated; methodized; disposed; commanded; managed.

ORDERER, *n.*

1. One that gives orders.*NWAD ORDERER.2*

2. One that methodizes or regulates.*NWAD ORDERER.3*

ORDERING, ***ppr.*** **Regulating; systemizing; commanding; disposing.**

ORDERING, ***n.*** **Disposition; distribution.** ***1 Chronicles 24:19.***

ORDERLESS, ***a.*** **Without regularity; disorderly; out of rule.**

ORDERLINESS, ***n.*** **[from orderly.]**

1. Regularity; a state of being methodical.*NWAD ORDERLINESS.2*

2. The state of being orderly.*NWAD ORDERLINESS.3*

ORDERLY, ***a.***

1. Methodical; regular*NWAD ORDERLY.2*

2. Observant of order or method.*NWAD ORDERLY.3*

3. Well regulated; performed in good order; not tumultuous; as an orderly march.*NWAD ORDERLY.4*

4. According to established method.*NWAD ORDERLY.5*

5. Not unruly; not inclined to break from inclosures; peaceable. We say, cattle are orderly.*NWAD ORDERLY.6*

Orderly book, in military affairs, a book for every company, in which the sergeants write general and regimental orders.*NWAD ORDERLY.7*

Orderly sergeant, a military officer who attends on a superior officer.*NWAD ORDERLY.8*

ORDERLY, ***adv.*** **Methodically; according to due order; regularly; according to rule.**

ORDINABILITY, ***n.*** **Capability of being appointed. [Not used.]**

ORDINABLE, ***a.*** **Such as may be appointed. [Not used.]**

ORDINAL, ***a.*** **[L. ordinalis.] Noting order; as the ordinal numbers, first, second, third, etc.**

ORDINAL, ***n.***

1. A number noting order.*NWAD ORDINAL.3*

2. A book containing the order of divine service; a ritual.*NWAD ORDINAL.4*

ORDINANCE, ***n.***

1. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action. An ordinance may be a law or statute of sovereign power. In this sense it is often used in the Scriptures. *Exodus 15:25*; *Numbers 10:8*; *Ezra 3:10*. It may also signify a decree, edict or rescript, and the word has sometimes been applied to the statutes of Parliament, but these are usually called acts or laws. In the United States, it is never applied to the acts of Congress, or of a state legislature.*NWAD ORDINANCE.2*

2. Observance commanded.*NWAD ORDINANCE.3*

3. Appointment.*NWAD ORDINANCE.4*

4. Established rite or ceremony. *Hebrews 9:1, 10*. In this sense, baptism and the Lord's supper are denominated ordinances.*NWAD ORDINANCE.5*

ORDINANT, ***a.*** **[L. ordinans.] Ordaining; decreeing. [Not used.]**

ORDINARILY, ***adv.*** **Primarily, according to established rules or settled method; hence, commonly; usually; in most cases as a winter more than ordinarily severe.**

ORDINARY, ***a.*** **[L. ordinarius.]**

1. According to established order; methodical; regular; customary; as the ordinary forms of law or justice.*NWAD ORDINARY.2*

2. Common; usual.*NWAD ORDINARY.3*

Method is not less requisite in ordinary conversation than in writing.*NWAD ORDINARY.4*

3. Of common rank; not distinguished by superior excellence; as an ordinary reader; men of ordinary judgment.*NWAD ORDINARY.5*

4. Plain; not handsome; as an ordinary woman; a person of an ordinary form; an ordinary face.*NWAD ORDINARY.6*

5. Inferior; of little merit; as, the book is an ordinary performance.*NWAD ORDINARY.7*

6. An ordinary seaman is one not expert or fully skilled.*NWAD ORDINARY.8*

ORDINARY, ***n.***

1. In the common and canon law, one who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. In England, the bishop of the diocese is commonly the ordinary, and the archbishop is the ordinary of the whole province. The ordinary of assizes and sessions was formerly a deputy of the bishop, appointed to give malefactors their neck-verses. The ordinary of Newgate is one who attends on condemned malefactors to prepare them for death.*NWAD ORDINARY.10*

2. Settled establishment.*NWAD ORDINARY.11*

3. Regular price of a meal.*NWAD ORDINARY.12*

4. A place of eating where the prices are settled.*NWAD ORDINARY.13*

5. The establishment of persons employed by government to take charge of ships of war laid up in harbors. Hence a ship in ordinary is one laid up under the direction of the master attendant.*NWAD ORDINARY.14*

In ordinary, in actual and constant service; statedly attending and

serving; as a physician or chaplain in ordinary. An embassador in ordinary, is one constantly resident at a foreign court.*NWAD ORDINARY.15*

ORDINATE, *v.t.* To appoint. [Not used.]

ORDINATE, *a.* [L. ordinatus.] Regular; methodical. An ordinate figure is one whose sides and angles are equal.

ORDINATE, *n.* In geometry and conic sections, a line drawn from any point of the circumference of an ellipsis or other conic section, perpendicularly across the axis to the other side.

An ordinate is a line drawn perpendicular to the axis of a curve and terminating the curvilinear space.*NWAD ORDINATE.4*

Ordinates of a curve, right lines parallel to one another, terminated by the curve, and bisected by a right line called the diameter.*NWAD ORDINATE.5*

ORDINATELY, *adv.* In a regular methodical manner.

ORDINATION, *n.* [L. ordinatio.]

1. The state of being ordained or appointed; established order or tendency consequent on a decree.*NWAD ORDINATION.2*

Virtue and vice have a natural ordination to the happiness and misery of life respectively.*NWAD ORDINATION.3*

2. The act of conferring holy orders or sacerdotal power; called also consecration.*NWAD ORDINATION.4*

3. In the presbyterian and congregational churches, the act of settling or establishing a licensed cleryman over a church and congregation with pastoral charge and authority; also, the act of conferring on a clergyman the powers of a settled minister of the gospel, without the charge or oversight of a particular church, but with the general powers of an evangelist, who is authorized to form churches and administer the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's

supper, wherever he may be called to officiate.*NWAD ORDINATION.5*

ORDINATIVE, ***a.*** **Directing; giving order.**

ORDNANCE, ***n.*** **[from ordinance.] Cannon or great guns, mortars and howitzers; artillery.**

ORDONNANCE, ***n.*** **In painting, the disposition of the parts of a picture, either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts.**

ORDURE, ***n.*** **Dung; excrements.**

ORE, ***n.*** **[L. as, aris, brass.]**

1. The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur or carbon, called its mineralizer, by which its properties are disguised or lost. Metals found free from such combination and exhibiting naturally their appropriate character, are not called ores, but native metals.*NWAD ORE.2*

2. Metal; as the liquid ore.*NWAD ORE.3*

OREAD, ***n.*** **[from Gr. mountain.] A mountain nymph.**

ORE-WEED, ORE-WOOD, ***n.*** **Sea Weed. [Not used.]**

ORFGILD, ***n.***

The restitution of goods or money stolen, if taken in the day time.*NWAD ORFGILD.2*

ORFRAYS, ***n.*** **Fringe of gold; gold embroidery.**

ORGAL, ***n.*** **Argal; lees of wine dried; tartar.**

ORGAN, ***n.*** **[L. organum; Gr.]**

1. A natural instrument of action or operation, or by which some process is carried on. Thus the arteries and veins of animal bodies are organs of circulation; the lungs are organs of respiration; the nerves are organs of perception and sensation; the muscles are organs of motion; the ears are organs of hearing; the tongue is the organ of speech.*NWAD ORGAN.2*

2. The instrument or means of conveyance or communication. A secretary of state is the organ of communication between the government and a foreign power.*NWAD ORGAN.3*

3. The largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of pipes which are filled with wind, and stops touched by the fingers. It is blown by a bellows.*NWAD ORGAN.4*

ORGAN-BUILDER, *n.* An artist whose occupation is to construct organs.

ORGANIC, ORGANICAL, *a.* [L. organicus.]

1. Pertaining to an organ or to organs; consisting of organs or containing them; as the organic structure of the human body or of plants.*NWAD ORGANIC.2*

2. Produced by the organs; as organic pleasure.*NWAD ORGANIC.3*

3. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end; as organic arts.*NWAD ORGANIC.4*

Organic bodies, are such as possess organs, on the action of which depend their growth and perfection; as animals and plants.*NWAD ORGANIC.5*

ORGANICALLY, *adv.*

1. With organs; with organical structure or disposition of parts. The bodies of animals and plants are organically framed.*NWAD ORGANICALLY.2*

2. By means of organs.*NWAD ORGANICALLY.3*

ORGANICALNESS, *n.* The state of being organical.

ORGANISM, *n.* Organical structure; as the organism of bodies.

ORGANIST, *n.*

1. One who plays on the organ.*NWAD ORGANIST.2*

2. One who sung in parts; an old musical use of the word.*NWAD ORGANIST.3*

ORGANIZATION, *n.*

1. The act or process of forming organs or instruments of action.*NWAD ORGANIZATION.2*

2. The act of forming or arranging the parts of a compound or complex body in a suitable manner for use or service; the act of distributing into suitable divisions and appointing the proper officers, as an army or a government.*NWAD ORGANIZATION.3*

The first organization of the general government.*NWAD ORGANIZATION.4*

3. Structure; form; suitable disposition of parts which are to act together in a compound body.*NWAD ORGANIZATION.5*

ORGANIZE, *v.t.*

1. To form with suitable organs; to construct so that one part may cooperate with another.*NWAD ORGANIZE.2*

Those nobler faculties of the soul organized matter could never produce.*NWAD ORGANIZE.3*

2. To sing in parts; as, to organize the halleluiah.*NWAD ORGANIZE.4*

3. To distribute into suitable parts and appoint proper officers, that the whole may act as one body; as, to organize an army. So we say, to organize the house of representatives, which is done by the appointment of officers and verification of the powers of the several members. So we say, a club, a party or a faction is organized, when it takes a systemized form.*NWAD ORGANIZE.5*

This original and supreme will organizes the government.*NWAD ORGANIZE.6*

ORGANIZED, *pp.* Formed with organs; constructed organically; systemized; reduced to a form in which all the parts may act together to one end. Animals and plants are organized bodies. Minerals are not organized bodies.

ORGANIZING, *ppr.* Constructing with suitable organs; reducing to system in order to produce united action to one end.

ORGAN-LOFT, *n.* The loft where an organ stands.

ORGANOGRAPHIC, ORGANOGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to organography.

ORGANOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr.]

In botany, a description of the organs of plants, or of the names and kinds of their organs.*NWAD ORGANOGRAPHY.2*

ORGAN-PIPE, *n.* The pipe of a musical organ.

ORGAN-STOP, *n.* The stop of an organ, or any collection of pipes under one general name.

ORGANY. [See *Origan*.]

ORGANZINE, *n.* Silk twisted into threads; thrown silk.

ORGASM, *n.* [Gr. to swell; to irritate.]

Immoderate excitement or action; as the orgasm of the blood or spirits.*NWAD ORGASM.2*

ORGEAT, *n.* A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

ORGEIS, *n.* A fish, called also organ-ling; supposed to be from Orkneys, on the coast of which it is taken.

ORGIES, *n. plu.* [Gr. to swell; fury; L. orgia.]

Frantic revels at the feast in honor of Bacchus, or the feast itself. This feast was held in the night; hence nocturnal orgies.*NWAD ORGIES.2*

ORGILLOUS, *a.* [Gr. to swell.] Proud; haughty. [Not used.]

ORGUES, *n.*

1. In the military art, long thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack.*NWAD ORGUES.2*

2. A machine composed of several musket barrels united, by means of which several explosions are made at once to defend breaches.*NWAD ORGUES.3*

ORICHALCH, ORICHALCUM, *n.* [L. orichalcum, mountain brass; Gr. aurichalcum, gold-brass.]

A metallic substance resembling gold in color, but inferior in value; the brass of the ancients.*NWAD ORICHALCH.2*

ORIEL, ORIOL, *n.* A small apartment next a hall, where particular persons dine; a sort of recess. *Obs.*

ORIENCY, *n.* [See *Orient*.] Brightness or strength of color. [Little used.]

ORIENT, *a.* [L. oriens, from orior, to arise.]

1. Rising, as the sun.*NWAD ORIENT.2*

- Moon, that now meet'st the orient sun.*NWAD ORIENT.3*

The orient morn.*NWAD ORIENT.4*

2. Eastern; oriental.*NWAD ORIENT.5*

3. Bright; shining; glittering; as orient pearls.*NWAD ORIENT.6*

ORIENT, *n.* The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning.

ORIENTAL, *a.*

1. Eastern; situated in the east; as oriental seas or countries.*NWAD ORIENTAL.2*

2. Proceeding from the east; as the oriental radiations of the sun.*NWAD ORIENTAL.3*

ORIENTAL, *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world. We give the appellation to the inhabitants of Asia from the Hellespont and Mediterranean to Japan.

ORIENTALISM, *n.* An eastern mode of speech; an idiom of the eastern languages.

ORIENTALIST, *n.*

1. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.*NWAD ORIENTALIST.2*

2. One versed in the eastern languages and literature.*NWAD ORIENTALIST.3*

ORIENTALITY, *n.* The state of being oriental or eastern. [Not used.]

ORIFICE, *n.* [L. orificium; os, oris, mouth, and facio, to make.]

The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe or other cavity; as the orifice of an artery or vein; the orifice of a wound.*NWAD ORIFICE.2*

The orifice of Etna.*NWAD ORIFICE.3*

ORIFLAMB, *n.* The ancient royal standard of France.

ORIGAN, ORIGANUM, *n.* [L. from Gr.] Marjoram, a genus of plants. One species of this genus is a rich aromatic, excellent for culinary purposes.

ORIGENISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of Origen, who united Platonism with christianity.

ORIGENIST, *n.* A follower of Origen of Alexandria, a celebrated christian father. The Origenists held that the souls of men have a pre-existent state; that they are holy intelligences, and sin before they are united to the body; that Christ will be crucified hereafter for the salvation of devils, etc.

ORIGIN, *n.* [L. origo.]

1. The first existence or beginning of any thing; as the origin of Rome. In history it is necessary, if practicable, to trace all events to their origin.*NWAD ORIGIN.2*

2. Fountain; source; cause; that from which any thing primarily proceeds; that which gives existence or beginning. The apostasy is believed to have been the origin of moral evil. The origin of many of our customs is lost in antiquity. Nations, like individuals, are ambitious to trace their descent from an honorable origin.*NWAD ORIGIN.3*

ORIGINAL, *n.*

1. Origin. [See *Origin*, with which it accords in signification.]*NWAD ORIGINAL.2*

2. Fountain; source; cause; that from which any thing primarily proceeds; that which gives existence or beginning. The apostasy is

believed to have been the origin of moral evil. The origin of many of our customs is lost in antiquity. Nations, like individuals, are ambitious to trace their descent from an honorable origin.*NWAD ORIGINAL.3*

ORIGINAL, *a.* [L. orginialis.]

1. First in order; preceding all others; as the original state of man; the original laws of a country; original rights or powers; the original question in debate.*NWAD ORIGINAL.5*

2. Primitive; pristine; as the original perfection of Adam.*NWAD ORIGINAL.6*

Original sin, as applied to Adam, was his first act of disobedience in eating the forbidden fruit; as applied to his posterity, it is understood to mean either the sin of Adam imputed to his posterity, or that corruption of nature, or total depravity, which has been derived from him in consequence of his apostasy. On this subject divines are not agreed.*NWAD ORIGINAL.7*

In strictness, original sin is an improper use of words, as sin, ex vi termini, implies volition and the transgression of a known rule of duty by a moral agent. But this application of the words has been established by long use, and it serves to express ideas which many wise and good men entertain on this subject.*NWAD ORIGINAL.8*

3. Having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought; as an original genius.*NWAD ORIGINAL.9*

ORIGINALITY, *n.*

1. The quality or state of being original.*NWAD ORIGINALITY.2*

2. The power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought; as originality of genius.*NWAD ORIGINALITY.3*

ORIGINALLY, *adv.*

1. Primarily; from the beginning or origin.*NWAD ORIGINALLY.2*

God is originally holy in himself.*NWAD ORIGINALLY.3*

2. At first; at the origin.*NWAD ORIGINALLY.4*

3. By the first author; as a book originally written by another hand.*NWAD ORIGINALLY.5*

ORIGINALNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being original.

ORIGINARY, *a.*

1. Productive; causing existence.*NWAD ORIGINARY.2*

The production of animals in the originary way, requires a certain degree of warmth.*NWAD ORIGINARY.3*

2. Primitive; original.*NWAD ORIGINARY.4*

[This word is little used.]*NWAD ORIGINARY.5*

ORIGINATE, *v.t.* To cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce what is new.

The change is to be effected without a decomposition of the whole civil and political mass, for the purpose of originating a new civil order out of the elements of society.*NWAD ORIGINATE.2*

That matter which cannot think, will, or originate motion, should communicate thought, volition and motivity, is plainly impossible.*NWAD ORIGINATE.3*

ORIGINATE, *v.i.* To take first existence; to have origin; to be begun. The scheme originated with the governor and council. It originated in pure benevolence.

ORIGINATED, *pp.* Brought into existence.

ORIGINATING, *ppr.* Bringing into existence.

ORIGINATION, *n.*

1. The act of bringing or coming into existence; first production.*NWAD ORIGINATION.2*

Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the origination of the universe from mechanical principles.*NWAD ORIGINATION.3*

2. Mode of production or bringing into being.*NWAD ORIGINATION.4*

This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common origination of all caterpillars.*NWAD ORIGINATION.5*

ORILLON, *n.* In fortification, a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casemates, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted.

ORIOLE, *n.* A genus of birds of the order of picae.

ORION, *n.* [Gr. unfortunately accented by the poets on the second syllable.]

A constellation in the southern hemisphere, containing seventy eight stars.*NWAD ORION.2*

ORISON, *n.* [L. oratio, from, oro.]

A prayer of supplication.*NWAD ORISON.2*

Lowly they bowed adoring, and began their orisons, each morning duly paid.*NWAD ORISON.3*

ORK, *n.* [L. orca.] A fish.

ORLE, *n.* [infra.] In heraldry, an ordinary in the form of a fillet, round the shield.

ORLET, ORLO, *n.* [Heb.] In architecture, a fillet under the ovolo of a capital.

ORLOP, *n.*

In a ship of war, a platform of planks laid over the beams in the hold, on which the cables are usually coiled. It contains also sail-rooms, carpenters' cabins and other apartments.*NWAD ORLOP.2*

Also, a tier of beams below the lower deck for a like purpose.*NWAD ORLOP.3*

ORNAMENT, *n.* [L. ornamentum, from orno, to adorn. Varro informs us that this was primitively osnamentum; but this is improbable. See *Adorn*.]

1. That which embellishes; something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye.*NWAD ORNAMENT.2*

The chains, and the bracelets, and the mufflers, the bonnets and the ornaments of the legs - *Isaiah 3:19-20*.*NWAD ORNAMENT.3*

2. In architecture, ornaments are sculpture or carved work.*NWAD ORNAMENT.4*

3. Embellishment; decoration; additional beauty.*NWAD ORNAMENT.5*

- The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit which is in the sight of God of great price. *1 Peter 3:4*.*NWAD ORNAMENT.6*

ORNAMENT, *v.t.* To adorn; to deck; to embellish.

ORNAMENTAL, *a.* Serving to decorate; giving additional beauty; embellishing.

Some think it most ornamental to wear their bracelets on their wrists; others about their ankles.*NWAD ORNAMENTAL.2*

ORNAMENTALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to add embellishment.

ORNAMENTED, *pp.* Decorated; embellished; beautified.

ORNAMENTING, *ppr.* Decorating; embellishing.

ORNATE, *a.* [L. ornatus.] Adorned; decorated; beautiful.

ORNATELY, *adv.* With decoration.

ORNATENESS, *n.* State of being adorned.

ORNATURE, *n.* Decoration. [Little used.]

ORNISCOPICS, *n.* Divination by the observation of fowls.

ORNISCOPIST, *n.* [Gr. a bird, and to view.]

One who views the flight of fowls in order to foretell future events by their manner of flight. [Little used.]*NWAD ORNISCOPIST.2*

ORNITHOLITE, *n.* A petrified bird.

ORNITHOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

ORNITHOLOGIST, *n.* [See *Ornithology*.] A person who is skilled in the natural history of fowls, who understands their form, structure, habits and uses; one who describes birds.

ORNITHOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. a fowl, and discourse.]

The science of fowls, which comprises a knowledge of their form, structure, habits and uses.*NWAD ORNITHOLOGY.2*

ORNITHOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. a fowl, and divination.]

Augury, a species of divination by means of fowls, their flight, etc.*NWAD ORNITHOMANCY.2*

OROLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Orology*.] Pertaining to a description of mountains.

OROLOGIST, *n.* A describer of mountains.

OROLOGY, *n.* [Gr. a mountain, and discourse.] The science or description of mountains.

ORPHAN, *n.* [Gr.]

A child who is bereaved of father or mother or of both.*NWAD ORPHAN.2*

ORPHAN, *a.* Bereaved of parents.

ORPHANAGE, ORPHANISM, *n.* The state of an orphan.

OROHANED, *a.* Bereft of parents or friends.

ORPHANOTROPHY, *n.* [Gr. orphan, and food.] A hospital for orphans.

ORPHEAN, ORPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, the poet and musician; as Orphic hymns.

ORPHEUS, *n.* A fish found in the Mediterranean, broad, flat and thick, and sometimes weighing twenty pounds. The orpheus of the Greeks is said to have been a different fish.

ORPIMENT, *n.* [L. auripigmentum; aurum, gold, and pigmentum.]

Sulphuret of arsenic, found native and then an ore of arsenic, or artificially composed. The native orpiment appears in yellow,

brilliant and seemingly talcky masses of various sizes. The red orpiment is called realgar. It is more or less lively and transparent, and often crystallized in bright needles. In this form it is called ruby of arsenic.*NWAD ORPIMENT.2*

ORPINE, *n.* A plant of the genus Sedum, lesser houseleek or live-long. The bastard orpine is of the genus Andrachine; the lesser orpine of the genus Crassula.

ORRACH. [See *Orach*.]

ORRERY, *n.* A machine so constructed as to represent by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits. This machine was invented by George Graham, but Rowley, a workman, borrowed one from him, and made a copy for the earl of Orrery, after whom it was named by Sir Richard Steele. similar machines are called also planetariums.

ORRIS, *n.*

1. The plant iris, of which orris seems to be a corruption; fleur de lis or flag-flower.*NWAD ORRIS.2*

2. A sort of gold or silver lace.*NWAD ORRIS.3*

ORT, *n.* A fragment; refuse.

ORTALON, *n.* A small bird of the genus Alauda.

ORTHITE, *n.* [Gr. straight.] A mineral occurring in straight layers in felspath rock with albite, etc. It is of a blackish brown color, resembling gadolinite, but differs from it is fusibility.

ORTHOCERATITE, *n.* [Gr. straight, and a horn.]

The name of certain fossil univalve shells, straight or but slightly curved, arranged by Cuvier in the genus Nantilus.*NWAD ORTHOCERATITE.2*

ORTHODOX, ***a.*** **[See** ***Orthodoxy*****.]**

1. Sound in the christian faith; believing the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures; opposed to heretical; as an orthodox christian.*NWAD ORTHODOX.2*

2. According with the doctrines of Scripture; as an orthodox creed or faith.*NWAD ORTHODOX.3*

ORTHODOXLY, ***adv.*** **With soundness of faith.**

ORTHODOXNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being sound in the faith, or of according with the doctrines of Scripture.**

ORTHODOXY, ***n.*** **[Gr. right, true, and opinion, from to think.]**

1. Soundness of faith; a belief in the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures.*NWAD ORTHODOXY.2*

Basil bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's orthodoxy.*NWAD ORTHODOXY.3*

2. Consonance to genuine scriptural doctrines; as the orthodoxy of a creed.*NWAD ORTHODOXY.4*

ORTHODROMIC, ***a.*** **[See** ***Orthodromy*****.] Pertaining to orthodromy.**

ORTHODROMICS, ***n.*** **The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.**

ORTHODROMY, ***n.*** **[Gr. right, and course.] The sailing in a straight course.**

ORTHOEPIST, ***n.*** **[See** ***Orthoepy*****.] One who pronounces words correctly, or who is well skilled in pronunciation.**

ORTHOEPY, ***n.*** **[Gr. right, and word, or to speak.]**

The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.*NWAD ORTHOEPY.2*

ORTHOGON, *n.* [Gr. right, and angle.] A rectangular figure.

ORTHOGONAL, *a.* Right angled; rectangular.

ORTHOGRAPHER, *n.* [See *Orthography*.] One that spells words correctly, according to common usage.

ORTHOGRAPHIC, ORTHOGRAPHICAL, *a.*

1. Correctly spelled; written with the proper letters.*NWAD ORTHOGRAPHIC.2*

2. Pertaining to the spelling of words; as, to make an orthographical mistake.*NWAD ORTHOGRAPHIC.3*

Orthographic projection of the sphere, a delineation of the sphere upon a plane that cuts it in the middle, the eye being supposed to be placed at an infinite distance from it.*NWAD ORTHOGRAPHIC.4*

A projection in which the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance; so called because the perpendiculars from any point of the sphere will all fall in the common intersection of the sphere with the plane of the projection.*NWAD ORTHOGRAPHIC.5*

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, *adv.*

1. According to the rules of proper spelling.*NWAD ORTHOGRAPHICALLY.2*

2. In the manner of orthographic projection.*NWAD ORTHOGRAPHICALLY.3*

ORTHOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. right, and writing.]

1. The art of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage.*NWAD ORTHOGRAPHY.2*

2. The part of grammar which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly.*NWAD ORTHOGRAPHY.3*

3. The practice of spelling or writing words with the proper letters.*NWAD ORTHOGRAPHY.4*

4. In geometry, the art of delineating the fore right plane or side of any object, and of expressing the elevations of each part; so called because it determines things by perpendicular lines falling on the geometrical plane.*NWAD ORTHOGRAPHY.5*

5. In architecture, the elevation of a building, showing all the parts in their true proportion.*NWAD ORTHOGRAPHY.6*

6. In perspective, the fore right side of any plane, that is, the side or plane that lies parallel to a straight line that may be imagined to pass through the outward convex points of the eyes, continued to a convenient length.*NWAD ORTHOGRAPHY.7*

7. In fortification, the profile or representation of a work in all its parts, as they would appear if perpendicularly cut from top to bottom.*NWAD ORTHOGRAPHY.8*

ORTHOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. right, and discourse.] The right description of things.

ORTHOMETRY, *n.* [Gr. right, and measure.]

The art or practice of constructing verse correctly; the laws of correct versification.*NWAD ORTHOMETRY.2*

ORTHOPNY, *n.* [Gr. right, erect, and breath; to breathe.]

1. A species of asthma in which respiration can be performed on in an erect posture.*NWAD ORTHOPNY.2*

2. Any difficulty of breathing.*NWAD ORTHOPNY.3*

ORTIVE, *a.* [L. ortivus, from ortus, orior, to rise.]

Rising, or eastern. The ortive amplitude of a planet is an arc of the horizon intercepted between the point where a star rises, and the east point of the horizon, the point where the horizon and equator intersect.*NWAD ORTIVE.2*

ORTOLAN, *n.* [L. hortulanus, from hortus, a garden.]

A bird of the genus Emberiza, about the size of the lark, with black wings. It is found in France and Italy, feeds on panic grass, and is delicious food.*NWAD ORTOLAN.2*

ORTS, *n.* Fragments; pieces; refuse.

ORVAL, *n.* The herb clary.

ORVIETAN, *n.* An antidote or counter poison. [Not used.]

ORYCTOGNOSTIC, *a.* Pertaining to oryctognosy.

ORYCTOGNOSY, *n.* [Gr. fossil, and knowledge.]

That branch of mineralogy which has for its object the classification of minerals, according to well ascertained characters, and under appropriate denominations.*NWAD ORYCTOGNOSY.2*

Oryctognosy consists in the description of minerals, the determination of their nomenclature, and the systematic arrangement of their different species. It coincides nearly with mineralogy, in its modern acceptation.*NWAD ORYCTOGNOSY.3*

ORYCTOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. fossil, and to describe.]

That part of natural history in which fossils are described.*NWAD ORYCTOGRAPHY.2*

ORYCTOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. fossil, and discourse.] That part of physics which treats of fossils.

OSCHEOCELE, *n.* [Gr. the scrotum, and a tumor.] A rupture in

the scrotum; scrotal hernia.

OSCILLATE, *v.i.* [L. oscillo, from ant. cillo, Gr. to move.]

To swing; to move backward and forward; to vibrate.*NWAD OSCILLATE.2*

OSCILLATION, *n.* [L. oscillatio.] Vibration; a moving backward and forward, or swinging like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging; as an oscillatory motion.

OSCITANCY, *n.* [L. oscito, to yawn, from os, the mouth.]

1. The act of gaping or yawning.*NWAD OSCITANCY.2*

2. Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness; dullness.*NWAD OSCITANCY.3*

It might proceed from the oscitancy of transcribers.*NWAD OSCITANCY.4*

OSCITANT, *a.*

1. Yawning; gaping.*NWAD OSCITANT.2*

2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish.*NWAD OSCITANT.3*

OSCITANTLY, *adv.* Carelessly.

OSCITATION, *n.* The act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness.

OSCULATION, *n.* [L. osculatio, a kissing.] In geometry, the contract between any given curve and its osculatory circle, that is, a circle of the same curvature with the given curve.

OSCULATORY, *a.* An osculatory circle, in geometry, is a circle having the same curvature with any curve at any given point.

OSCULATORY, ***n.*** **In church history, a tablet or board, with the picture of Christ or the virgin, etc. which is kissed by the priest and then delivered to the people for the same purpose.**

OSIER, ***n.*** **o'sher. A willow or water willow, or the twig of the willow, used in making baskets.**

OSMAZOME, ***n.*** **[Gr. odor, and juice.]**

A substance of an aromatic flavor, obtained from the flesh of the ox.*NWAD OSMAZOME.2*

OSMIUM, ***n.*** **[Gr. odor.] A metal recently discovered, and contained in the ore of platinum. A native alloy of this metal with iridium is found in grains along the rivers in South America. Osmium has a dark gray color; it is not volatile when heated in close vessels, but heated in the open air, it absorbs oxygen and forms a volatile oxyd. It is insoluble in the acids, readily soluble in potassa and very volatile. It takes its name from the singular smell of its oxyd.**

OSMUND, ***n.*** **A plant, or a genus of plants, osmunda, moonwort. The most remarkable species is the osmund royal or flowering fern, growing in marshes, the root of which boiled, is very slimy, and is used in stiffening linen.**

OSNABURG, ***n.*** **oz'nburg. A species of coarse linen imported from Osnaburg, in Germany.**

OSPRAY, ***n.*** **[L. ossifraga; as, a bone, and frango, to break; the bone-breaker.]**

The sea-eagle, a fowl of the genus Falco or hawk, of the size of a peacock. This is our fish hawk. It feeds on fish which it takes by suddenly darting upon them, when near the surface of the water.*NWAD OSPRAY.2*

OSSELET, ***n.*** **[L. os, osis, a bone.]**

A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.*NWAD OSSELET.2*

OSSEOUS, *a.* [L. osseus, from os, a bone.] Bony; resembling bone.

OSSICLE, *n.* [L. ossiculum.] A small bone.

OSSIFEROUS, *a.* [L. os, a bone, and fero, to produce.] Producing or furnishing bones.

OSSIFIC, *a.* [L. os, a bone, and facio, to make.]

Having power to ossify or change carneous and membranous substances to bone.*NWAD OSSIFIC.2*

OSSIFICATION, *n.* [from ossify.]

1. The change or process of changing from flesh or other matter of animal bodies into a bony substance; as the ossification of an artery.*NWAD OSSIFICATION.2*

2. The formation of bones in animals.*NWAD OSSIFICATION.3*

OSSIFIED, *pp.* Converted into bone, or a hard substance like bone.

OSSIFRAGE, *n.* [L. ossifraga. See *Ospray*.]

The ospray or sea-eagle. In *Leviticus 11:13*, it denotes a different fowl.*NWAD OSSIFRAGE.2*

OSSIFY, *v.t.* [L. os, bone, anf facio, to form.]

To form bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or convert into a substance of the hardness of bones. This is done by the deposition of calcarious phosphate or carbonate on the part.*NWAD OSSIFY.2*

OSSIFY, *v.i.* To become bone; to change from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness.

OSSIVOROUS, *a.* [L. os, bone, and voro, to eat.]

Feeding on bones; eating bones; as ossivorous quadrupeds.*NWAD OSSIVOROUS.2*

OSSUARY, *n.* [L. ossuarium.] A charnel house; a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

OST, OUST, *n.* A kiln for dying hops or malt.

OSTENSIBILITY, *n.* [See *Ostensible*.] The quality or state of appearing or being shown.

OSTENSIBLE, *a.* [L. ostendo, to show.]

1. That may be shown; proper or intended to be shown.*NWAD OSTENSIBLE.2*

2. Plausible; colorable.*NWAD OSTENSIBLE.3*

3. Appearing; seeming; shown, declared or avowed. We say, the ostensible reason or motive for a measure may be the real one, or very different from the real one. This is the common, and I believe the only sense in which the word is used in America.*NWAD OSTENSIBLE.4*

One of the ostensible grounds on which the proprietors had obtained their charter -*NWAD OSTENSIBLE.5*

OSTENSIBLY, *adv.* In appearance; in a manner that is declared or pretended.

An embargo and non-intercourse which totally defeat the interests they are ostensible destined to promote.*NWAD OSTENSIBLY.2*

OSTENSIVE, *a.* [L. ostendo.] Showing; exhibiting. Ostensive demonstration, is one which plainly and directly demonstrates

the truth of a proposition.

OSTENT, *n.* [L. ostentum, from ostendo.]

1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. [Little used.]*NWAD OSTENT.2*

2. Show; manifestation; token. [Little used.]*NWAD OSTENT.3*

3. A prodigy; a portent; any thing ominous. [Little used.]*NWAD OSTENT.4*

OSTENTATE, *v.t.* [L. ostento.] To make an ambitious display of; to show or exhibit boastingly. [Not used.]

OSTENTATION, *n.* [L. ostentatio.]

1. Outward show or appearance.*NWAD OSTENTATION.2*

2. Ambitious display; vain show; display of any thing dictated by vanity, or intended to invite praise or flattery. Ostentation of endowments is made by boasting or self-commendation. Ostentation often appears in works of art and sometimes in acts of charity.*NWAD OSTENTATION.3*

He knew that good and bountiful minds are sometimes inclined to ostentation.*NWAD OSTENTATION.4*

The painter is to make no ostentation of the means by which he strikes the imagination.*NWAD OSTENTATION.5*

3. A show or spectacle. [Not used.]*NWAD OSTENTATION.6*

OSTENTATIOUS, *a.*

1. Making a display from vanity; boastful; fond of presenting one's endowments or works to others in an advantageous light.*NWAD OSTENTATIOUS.2*

Your modesty is so far from being ostentatious of the good you do -*NWAD OSTENTATIOUS.3*

2. Showy; gaudy; intended for vain display; as ostentatious ornaments.*NWAD OSTENTATIOUS.4*

OSTENTATIOUSLY, *adv.* With vain display; boastfully.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS, *n.* Vain display; vanity; boastfulness.

OSTENTATOR, *n.* [L.] One who makes a vain show; a boaster. [Little used.]

OSTENTOUS, *a.* Fond of making a show. [Little used.]

OSTEOCOL, OSTEOCOLLA, *n.* [Gr. a bone, and glue.] A carbonate of lime, a fossil formed by incrustation on the stem of a plant. It is found in long, thick, and irregular cylindric pieces, generally hollow, sometimes filled with calcarious earth, and in size, from that of a crow's quill to that of a man's arm. It is always found in sand.

That word takes its name from an opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured bones.*NWAD OSTEOCOL.2*

OSTEOCOPE, *n.* [Gr. a bone, and labor, uneasiness.]

Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone.*NWAD OSTEOCOPE.2*

OSTEOLOGER, OSTEOLOGIST, *n.* [See *Osteology*.] One who describes the bones of animals.

OSTEOLOGIC, OSTEOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a description of the bones.

OSTEOLOGICALLY, *adv.* According to osteology.

OSTEOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. a bone, and discourse.]

1. A description of the bones; that part of anatomy which treats of the bones.*NWAD OSTEOLOGY.2*

2. The system of animal bones.*NWAD OSTEOLOGY.3*

OSTIARY, *n.* [L. ostium, mouth.] The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into the sea, or into a lake.

OSTLER. [See *Hostler*.]

OSTLERY. [See Hostlery.]

OSTMEN, *n. plu.* East men; Danish settlers in Ireland, so called.

OSTRACISM, *n.* [Gr. from a shell, or potter's ware.]

1. In Grecian antiquity, banishment by the people of Athens, of a person whose merit and influence gave umbrage to them. It takes this name from the shell on which the name or the note of acquittal or condemnation was written. It is however most probable that this shell was a piece of baked earth, rendered by the Latins testa.*NWAD OSTRACISM.2*

2. Banishment; expulsion; separation.*NWAD OSTRACISM.3*

Sentenced to a perpetual ostracism from the esteem and confidence, and honors and emoluments of his country.*NWAD OSTRACISM.4*

OSTRACITE, *n.* [Gr. from a shell.]

An oyster shell in its fossil state, or a stone formed in the shell, the latter being dissolved. This stone is found in many parts of England, and has been in repute for its efficacy in cases of the gravel.*NWAD OSTRACITE.2*

OSTRACIZE, *v.t.* [See *Ostracism*.] To banish by the popular voice, particularly a person eminent for public services, but who has lost his popularity.

OSTRICH, *n.* [L. struthio-camelus; Gr. a sparrow, and an ostrich. The meaning of the name is not obvious. Eng. strut, L. struthio, Gr., L. avis. The primary sense of struz, struthio, etc.

is to reach, stretch, extend or erect; but whether this name was given to the fowl from its stately walk or appearance, or from some part of its plumage, let the reader judge.]

A fowl now considered as constituting a distinct genus, the Struthio. This is the largest of all fowls, being four feet high from the ground to the top of the back and seven, eight, and it is said even ten to the top of the head, when standing erect. Its thighs and the sides of the body are naked, and the wings are so short as to be unfit for flying. The plumage is elegant, and much used in ornamental and showy dress. The speed of this fowl in running exceeds that of the fleetest horse.*NWAD OSTRICH.2*

OTACOUSTIC, *a.* [Gr. ears, and to hear.] Assisting the sense of hearing; as an otacoustic instrument.

OTACOUSTIC, *n.* An instrument to facilitate hearing.

OTHER, *a.* [Heb.]

1. Not the same; different; not this or these.*NWAD OTHER.2*

Then the other company which is left shall escape. *Genesis 32:8*.*NWAD OTHER.3*

Behold, it was turned again as his other flesh. *Exodus 4:7*.*NWAD OTHER.4*

Other lords besides thee have had dominion over us. *Isaiah 26:13*.*NWAD OTHER.5*

There is one God, and there is none other but he. *Mark 12:32*.*NWAD OTHER.6*

2. Not this, but the contrary; as, on this side of the river stands Troy, on the other side stands Albany.*NWAD OTHER.7*

Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. *Matthew 5:39*.*NWAD OTHER.8*

3. Noting something besides. To the knowledge of the Latin and Greek, join as much other learning as you can.*NWAD OTHER.9*

4. Correlative to each, and applicable to any number of individuals.*NWAD OTHER.10*

They asked each other of their welfare. *Exodus 18:7*.*NWAD OTHER.11*

5. Opposed to some; as,"some fell among thorns - but other fell into good ground." *Matthew 13:7-8*.*NWAD OTHER.12*

6. The next.*NWAD OTHER.13*

7. The third part.*NWAD OTHER.14*

Other is used as a substitute for a noun, and in this use has the plural number, and the sign of the possessive case.*NWAD OTHER.15*

- The fool and the brutish person die, and leave their wealth to others. *Psalm 49:10*.*NWAD OTHER.16*

What do ye more than others? *Matthew 5:47*.*NWAD OTHER.17*

We were children of wrath even as others. *Ephesians 2:3*.*NWAD OTHER.18*

The confusion arises, when the one will put their sickle into the other's harvest.*NWAD OTHER.19*

With the sign of the possessive, other is preceded by the, as in the last example.*NWAD OTHER.20*

Other is sometimes put elliptically for other thing. From such a man, we can expect no other.*NWAD OTHER.21*

The other day, at a certain time past, not distant but indefinite; not long ago.*NWAD OTHER.22*

OTHERGATES, *adv.* [other and gate, for way, manner.] Of another manner. *Obs.*

OTHERGUISE, ***adv.*** **[other and guise, manner.] Of another kind. [corruptly pronounced otherguess.]**

OTHERWHERE, ***adv.*** **[other and where.] In some other place; or in other places.**

OTHERWHILE, OTHERWHILES, ***adv.*** **[other and while.] At other times.**

OTHERWISE, ***adv.*** **[other and wise, manner.]**

1. In a different manner.*NWAD OTHERWISE.2*

Thy father was a worthy prince, and merited, alas! a better fate; but heaven thought otherwise.*NWAD OTHERWISE.3*

2. By other causes.*NWAD OTHERWISE.4*

Sir John Norris failed in the attempt of Lisborn, and returned with the loss, by sickness and otherwise, of 8000 men.*NWAD OTHERWISE.5*

3. In other respects.*NWAD OTHERWISE.6*

It is said truly, that the best men otherwise, are not always the best in regard to society.*NWAD OTHERWISE.7*

OTOMO, ***n.*** **A fowl of the Lagopus kind, about the size of a tame pigeon, a native of Germany, and highly esteemed for food.**

OTTER, ATTAR, ***n.*** **The essential oil or essence of roses.**

OTTER, ***n.*** **[L. lutra.]**

A quadruped of the genus Mustela, nearly two feet in length, of a brown color, with short legs, amphibious and feeding on fish. It burrows in the banks of rivers and ponds, and its toes being webbed, it swims with great rapidity. There are several other species, of which the sea otter is the largest, being about three feet

in length.*NWAD OTTER.3*

OTTER, *n.* The name of a coloring substance.

OTTOMAN, *a.* Designating something that pertains to the Turks or to their government; as the ottoman power or empire. The word originated in Othman or Osman, the name of a sultan who assumed the government about the year 1300.

OUCH, *n.*

1. A bezil or socket in which a precious stone or seal is set. *Exodus 39:6*.*NWAD OUCH.2*

2. The blow given by a boar's tusk.*NWAD OUCH.3*

OUGHT. [See *Aught*, the true orthography.]

OUGHT, *v.* imperfect, aut.

1. To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.*NWAD OUGHT.3*

These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. *Matthew 23:23*.*NWAD OUGHT.4*

We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak. *Romans 15:1*.*NWAD OUGHT.5*

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers. *Matthew 25:27*.*NWAD OUGHT.6*

2. To be necessary; to behoove.*NWAD OUGHT.7*

Ought not Christ to have suffered these things and to enter into glory? *Luke 24:26*.*NWAD OUGHT.8*

3. To be fit or expedient in a moral view.*NWAD OUGHT.9*

My brethren, these things ought not so to be. *James 3:10*.*NWAD OUGHT.10*

4. As a participle, owed; been indebted to.*NWAD OUGHT.11*

The love and duty I long have ought you.*NWAD OUGHT.12*

That followed, sir, which to myself I ought.*NWAD OUGHT.13*

[In this sense, obsolete.]*NWAD OUGHT.14*

5. In Chaucer's time, it was used impersonally. "Wel ought us werke," that is, well it behooveth us to work.*NWAD OUGHT.15*

OUNCE, *n.* ouns. [L. uncia, the twelfth part of any thing; Gr; but the Greek is from Latin. Inch is from the same root, being the twelfth part of a foot.]

1. A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. In troy weight, the ounce is 20 pennyweights, each of 24 grains.*NWAD OUNCE.2*

2. An animal of the genus Felis. [See *Once*.]*NWAD OUNCE.3*

OUNDED, OUNDING, *a.* Waving. [L. unda. Not used.]

OUPHE, *n.* oof'y. A fairy; a goblin; an elf. *Obs.*

OUPHEN, *n.* oof'en. Elfish. *Obs.*

OUR, *a.*

1. Pertaining or belonging to us; as our country; our rights; our troops.*NWAD OUR.2*

2. Ours, which is primarily the possessive case of our, is never used as an adjective, but as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it belongs. Your house is on a plain; ours is on a hill. This is good English, but certainly ours must be the nominative to is, or it has none.*NWAD OUR.3*

Their organs are better disposed than ours for receiving grateful impressions from sensible objects.*NWAD OUR.4*

Here ours stands in the place of our organs, and cannot, in conformity with any rule of construction, be in the possessive case.*NWAD OUR.5*

The same thing was done by them in suing in their courts, which is now done by us in suing in ours.*NWAD OUR.6*

OURANOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. heaven, and to describe.] A description of the heavens.

OURSELF, *pron.* reciprocal. [our and self.] This is added after we and us, and sometimes is used without either for myself, in the regal style only, as, we ourself will follow.

- Unless we would denude ourself of all force to defend us.*NWAD OURSELF.2*

OURSELVES, *plu.* of ourself. We or us, not others; added to we, by way of emphasis or opposition.

We ourselves might distinctly number in words a great deal farther than we usually do.*NWAD OURSELVES.2*

Safe in ourselves, while on ourselves we stand.*NWAD OURSELVES.3*

OUSE, *n.* ooz. [from ooze.] Tanner's bark.

OUSEL, *n.* oo'zl. The blackbird, a species of the genus Turdus.

OUST, *v.t.* [I take this to be our vulgar oost, used in the sense of lift. The usual signification then will be that of the Latin tollo, sustuli.]

1. To take away; to remove.*NWAD OUST.2*

Multiplications of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and thereby wager of law ousted.*NWAD OUST.3*

2. To eject; to disseize.*NWAD OUST.4*

Afterward the lessor, reversioner or remainder-man or any stranger doth eject or oust the lessee of his term.*NWAD OUST.5*

OUSTED, *pp.* Taken away; removed; ejected.

OUSTER, *n.* Amotion of possession; disseizin; dispossession; ejection.

Ouster of the freehold is effected by abatement, intrusion, disseizin, discontinuance or deforcement.*NWAD OUSTER.2*

A delivery of lands out of the bands of a guardian, or out of the king's hands; or a judgment given for that purpose.*NWAD OUSTER.3*

OUSTING, *ppr.* Taking away; removing; ejecting.

OUT, *adv.*

1. Without; on the outside; not within; on the exterior or beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; opposed to in or within; as, to go out and come in; to rush out.*NWAD OUT.2*

2. Abroad; not at home. The master of the house is out; a colloquial phrase for gone out.*NWAD OUT.3*

3. In a state of disclosure or discovery. The secret is out, that is, has come out, is disclosed. We shall find out the rogue.*NWAD OUT.4*

4. Not concealed.*NWAD OUT.5*

When these are gone, the woman will be out.*NWAD OUT.6*

5. In a state of extinction. The candle or the fire is out.*NWAD OUT.7*

6. In a state of being exhausted. The wine is out.*NWAD OUT.8*

7. In a state of destitution. We are out of bread corn.*NWAD OUT.9*

8. Not in office or employment. I care not who is in or who is out. He

is out of business.*NWAD OUT.10*

9. Abroad or from home, in a party, at church, in a parade, etc. He was not out today. The militia companies are out. The man was out in a frolic last night.*NWAD OUT.11*

10. To the end.*NWAD OUT.12*

Hear me out.*NWAD OUT.13*

11. Loudly; without restraint; as, to laugh out.*NWAD OUT.14*

12. Not in the hands of the owner. The land is out upon a lease.*NWAD OUT.15*

13. In an error.*NWAD OUT.16*

As a musician that will always play, and yet is always out at the same note.*NWAD OUT.17*

14. At a loss; in a puzzle.*NWAD OUT.18*

I have forgot my part, and I am out.*NWAD OUT.19*

15. Uncovered; with clothes torn; as, to be out at the knees or elbows.*NWAD OUT.20*

16. Away, so as to consume; as, to sleep out the best time in the morning.*NWAD OUT.21*

17. Deficient; having expended. He was out of pocket. He was out fifty pounds.*NWAD OUT.22*

18. It is used as an exclamation with the force of command, away; begone; as, out with the dog.*NWAD OUT.23*

Out upon you, out upon it, expressions of dislike or contempt.*NWAD OUT.24*

Out is much used as a modifier of verbs; as, to come out, to go out, to lead out, to run out, to leak out, to creep out, to flow out, to pass out, to look out, to burn out, to cut out, to saw out, to grow out, to

spin out, to write out, to boil out, to beat out, etc. bearing the sense of issuing, extending, drawing from, separating, bringing to open view, or in short, the passing of a limit that incloses or restrains; or bearing the metaphorical sense of vanishing, coming to an end.*NWAD OUT.25*

Out of. In this connection, out may be considered as adverb, and of as a preposition.*NWAD OUT.26*

1. Proceeding from; as produce. Plants grow out of the earth. He paid me out of his own funds.*NWAD OUT.27*

Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life. *Proverbs 4:23*.*NWAD OUT.28*

Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing. *James 3:10*.*NWAD OUT.29*

2. From or proceeding from a place, or the interior of a place; as, to take any thing out of the house. *Mark 13:15*.*NWAD OUT.30*

3. Beyond; as out of the power of fortune.*NWAD OUT.31*

They were astonished out of measure. *Mark 10:26*.*NWAD OUT.32*

4. From, noting taking or derivation.*NWAD OUT.33*

To whom he expounded and testified the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus, both out of the law of Moses, and out of the prophets. *Acts 28:23*.*NWAD OUT.34*

5. Not in, noting extraordinary exertion.*NWAD OUT.35*

Be instant in season, out of season. *2 Timothy 4:2*.*NWAD OUT.36*

6. Not in, noting exclusion, dismission, departure, absence or dereliction; as out of favor; out of use; out of place; out of fashion.*NWAD OUT.37*

7. Not in, noting unfitness or impropriety. He is witty out of season. The seed was sown out of season.*NWAD OUT.38*

8. Not within, noting extraordinary delay; as, a ship is out of time.*NWAD OUT.39*

9. Not within; abroad; as out of the door or house.*NWAD OUT.40*

10. From, noting copy from an original; as, to cite or copy out of Horace.*NWAD OUT.41*

11. From, noting rescue or liberation; as, to be delivered out of afflictions.*NWAD OUT.42*

Christianity recovered the law of nature out of all those errors.*NWAD OUT.43*

12. Not in, noting deviation, exorbitance or irregularity. This is out of all method; out of all rule. He goes out of his way to find cause of censure. He is out of order.*NWAD OUT.44*

13. From, noting dereliction or departure. He will not be flattered or frightened out of his duty. He attempted to laugh men out of virtue.*NWAD OUT.45*

14. From, noting loss or change of state. The mouth is out of taste; the instrument is out of tune.*NWAD OUT.46*

15. Not according to, noting deviation; as, he acts or speaks out of character.*NWAD OUT.47*

16. Beyond; not within the limits of; as, to be out of hearing, out of sight, out of reach. Time out of mind, is time beyond the reach of memory.*NWAD OUT.48*

17. Noting loss or exhaustion, as, to be out of breath.*NWAD OUT.49*

18. Noting loss; as out of hope.*NWAD OUT.50*

19. By means of.*NWAD OUT.51*

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny.*NWAD OUT.52*

20. In consequence of, noting the motive, source or reason.*NWAD*

OUT.53

What they do not grant out of the generosity of their nature, they may grant out of mere impatience.*NWAD OUT.54*

So we say, a thing is done out of envy, spite or ambition.*NWAD OUT.55*

Out of hand, immediately, as that is easily used which is ready in the hand.*NWAD OUT.56*

Gather we our forces out of hand.*NWAD OUT.57*

Out of print, denotes that a book is not in market, or to be purchased; the copies printed having been all sold.*NWAD OUT.58*

OUT, *v.t.* To eject; to expel; to deprive by expulsion.

The French having been outed of their holds.*NWAD OUT.60*

In composition, out signifies beyond, more, ejection or extension.*NWAD OUT.61*

For the participles of the following compounds, see the simple verbs.*NWAD OUT.62*

OUTACT, *v.t.* To do beyond; to exceed in act.

He has made me heir to treasures, would make me outact a read widow's whining.*NWAD OUTACT.2*

OUTBALANCE, *v.t.* To out weigh; to exceed in weight or effect.

Let dull Ajax bear away my right, when all his days outbalance this one night.*NWAD OUTBALANCE.2*

OUTBAR, *v.t.* To shut out by bars or fortification.

These to outbar with painful pionings.*NWAD OUTBAR.2*

OUTBID, *v.t.* To bid more than another; to offer a higher price.

For Indian spices, for Peruvian gold, prevent the greedy and outbid the bold.*NWAD OUTBID.2*

OUTBID, OUTBIDDEN, *pp.* Exceeded in the price offered.

OUTBIDDER, *n.* One that outbids.

OUTBIDDING, *ppr.* Bidding a price beyond another.

OUTBLOWN, *pp.* Inflated; swelled with wind.

OUTBLUSH, *v.t.* To exceed in rosy color.

OUTBORN, *a.* Foreign; not native. [Little used.]

OUTBOUND, *a.* Destined or proceeding from a country or harbor to a distant country or port; as an outbound ship.

[The usual phrase among seamen is outward bound.]*NWAD OUTBOUND.2*

OUTBRAVE, *v.t.*

1. To bear down by more daring or insolent conduct.*NWAD OUTBRAVE.2*

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look, outbrave the heart most daring on the earth, to win thee, lady.*NWAD OUTBRAVE.3*

2. To exceed in splendid appearance.*NWAD OUTBRAVE.4*

The towers as well as men outbrave the sky.*NWAD OUTBRAVE.5*

OUTBRAZEN, *v.t.* To bear down with a brazen face or impudence.

OUTBREAK, *n.* A bursting forth; eruption.

The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind.*NWAD OUTBREAK.2*

OUTBREAKING, *n.* That which bursts forth.

OUTBREATHE, *v.t.*

1. To weary by having better breath.*NWAD OUTBREATHE.2*

2. To expire.*NWAD OUTBREATHE.3*

OUTBUD, *v.i.* To sprout forth.

OUTBUILD, *v.t.* outbild'. To exceed in building, or in durability of building.

OUTCANT, *v.t.* To surpass in canting.

OUTCAST, *pp.* or *a.* Cast out; thrown away; rejected as useless.

OUTCAST, *n.* One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home or country. *Isaiah 16:3-4*.

OUTCEPT, for except, is not in use.

OUTCLIMB, *v.t.* To climb beyond.

OUTCOMPASS, *v.t.* To exceed due bounds.

OUTCRAFT, *v.t.* To exceed in cunning.

OUTCRY, *n.*

1. A vehement or loud cry; cry of distress.*NWAD OUTCRY.2*

2. Clamor; noisy opposition or detestation.*NWAD OUTCRY.3*

3. Sale at public auction.*NWAD OUTCRY.4*

OUTDARE, *v.t.* To dare or venture beyond.

OUTDATE, *v.t.* To antiquate; as outdated ceremonies. [Not used.]

OUTDO, *v.t. pret.* outdid; *pp.* outdone. [See *Do*.]

To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.*NWAD OUTDO.2*

An imposture outdoes the original.*NWAD OUTDO.3*

I grieve to be outdone by Gay.*NWAD OUTDO.4*

OUTDOING, *ppr.* Excelling; surpassing in performance.

OUTDOING, *n.* Excess in performance.

OUTDONE, *pp.* Of outdo.

OUTDRINK, *v.t.* [See *Drink*.] To exceed in drinking.

OUTDWELL, *v.t.* To dwell or stay beyond.

OUTER, *a.* [comp. of out.] Being on the outside; external; opposed to inner; as the outer wall; the outer part of a thing; the outer court or gate.

OUTERLY, *adv.* Towards the outside.

OUTERMOST, *a.* [superl. from outer.] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst; as the outermost row.

OUTFACE, *v.t.* To brave; to bear down with an imposing front or with impudence; to stare down.

OUTFALL, *n.* A fall of water; a canal.

OUTFAWN, *v.t.* To exceed in fawning or adulation.

OUTFEAST, ***v.t.*** **To exceed in feasting.**

OUTFIT, ***n.*** **A fitting out, as of a ship for a voyage; usually in the plural, outfits, the expenses of equipping and furnishing a ship for a voyage.**

OUTFLANK, ***v.t.*** **To extend the flank of one army beyond that of another.**

OUTFLY, ***v.t.*** **To fly faster than another; to advance before in flight or progress.**

OUTFOOL, ***v.t.*** **To exceed in folly.**

OUTFORM, ***n.*** **External appearance.**

OUTFROWN, ***v.t.*** **To frown down; to overbear by frowning.**

OUTGATE, ***n.*** **An outlet; a passage outward.**

OUTGENERAL, ***v.t.*** **To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill.**

OUTGIVE, ***v.t.*** **outgiv'. To surpass in giving.**

OUTGO, ***v.t.*** **[See *Go*.]**

1. To go beyond; to advance before in going; to go faster. *NWAD OUTGO.2*

2. To surpass; to excel. *NWAD OUTGO.3*

3. To circumvent; to overreach. *NWAD OUTGO.4*

OUTGOING, ***ppr.*** **Going beyond.**

OUTGOING, ***n.***

1. The act of going out. *NWAD OUTGOING.3*

2. The state of going out. *Psalm 65:8*.*NWAD OUTGOING.4*

3. Utmost border; extreme limit. *Joshua 17:9*.*NWAD OUTGOING.5*

OUTGRIN, *v.t.* To surpass in grinning.

OUTGROW, *v.t.*

1. To surpass in growth.*NWAD OUTGROW.2*

2. To grow too great or too old for any thing. Children outgrow their garments, and men outgrow their usefulness.*NWAD OUTGROW.3*

OUTGROWN, *pp.* Of outgrow.

OUTGUARD, *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; or a guard at the farthest distance; any thing for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended.

OUTHEROD, *v.t.* To surpass in enormity, absurdity or cruelty.

OUTHOUSE, *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house.

OUTJEST, *v.t.* To overpower by jesting.

OUTJUGGLE, *v.t.* To surpass in juggling.

OUTKNAVE, *v.t.* outna've. To surpass in knavery.

OUTLAND, *a.* Foreign. *Obs.*

OUTLANDER, *n.* A foreigner; not a native. *Obs.*

OUTLANDISH, *a.*

1. Foreign; not native.*NWAD OUTLANDISH.2*

Nevertheless, even him did outlandish women cause to sin. *Nehemiah 13:26*.*NWAD OUTLANDISH.3*

2. Born or produced in the interior country, or among rude people; hence, vulgar; rustic; rude; clownish. [This is the sense in which the word is among us most generally used.]*NWAD OUTLANDISH.4*

OUTLAST, *v.t.* To last longer than something else; to exceed in duration. Candles laid in bran will outlast others of the same stuff.

OUTLAW, *n.* A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. Formerly any person might kill an outlaw; but it is now held unlawful for any person to put to death an outlaw, except the sheriff, who has a warrant for that purpose.

OUTLAW, *v.t.* To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe.

OUTLAWED, *pp.* Excluded from the benefit of law.

OUTLAWING, *ppr.* Depriving of the benefit of law.

OUTLAWRY, *n.* The putting a man out of the protection of law, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection; the punishment of a man who when called into court, contemptuously refuses to appear.

OUTLAY, ***n.*** **A laying out or expending; expenditure.**

OUTLEAP, ***v.t.*** **To leap beyond; to pass by leaping.**

OUTLEAP, ***n.*** **Sally; flight; escape.**

OUTLET, ***n.*** **Passage outward; the place or the means by which any thing escapes or is discharged. A gate is the outlet of a city or fort. The mouth of a river is its outlet. Colonies are the outlets of a populous nation.**

OUTLICKER, ***n.*** **In ships, a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.**

OUTLIE, ***v.t.*** **To exceed in lying.**

OUTLIER, ***n.*** **One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him.**

OUTLINE, ***n.*** **Contour; the line by which a figure is defined; the exterior line.**

OUTLINE, ***v.t.*** **To draw the exterior line; to delineate; to sketch.**

OUTLIVE, ***v.t.*** **outliv'.**

1. To live beyond; to survive; to live after something has ceased; as, a man may outlive his children; a person may outlive his estate, his fame and his usefulness.*NWAD OUTLIVE.2*

They live too long who happiness outlive.*NWAD OUTLIVE.3*

2. To live better or to better purpose.*NWAD OUTLIVE.4*

OUTLIVER, ***n.*** **A survivor.**

OUTLOOK, ***v.t.***

1. To face down; to browbeat.*NWAD OUTLOOK.2*

2. To select. [Not in use.]*NWAD OUTLOOK.3*

OUTLOOK, *n.* Vigilant watch; foresight. [But look-out is generally used.]

OUTLOPE, *n.* [See *Lope* and *Leap*.] An excursion. [Not used.]

OUTLUSTER, OUTLUSTRE, *v.t.* To excel in brightness.

OUTLYING, *a.*

1. Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design.*NWAD OUTLYING.2*

2. Being on the exterior or frontier.*NWAD OUTLYING.3*

OUTMARCH, *v.t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.

The horse outmarched the foot.*NWAD OUTMARCH.2*

OUTMEASURE, *v.t.* outmezh'ur. To exceed in measure or extent.

OUTMOST, *a.* Farthest outward; most remote from the middle.

OUTNUMBER, *v.t.* To exceed in number. The troops outnumbered those of the enemy.

OUTPACE, *v.t.* To outgo; to leave behind.

OUTPARAMOUR, *v.t.* [See *Paramour*.] To exceed in keeping mistresses.

OUTPARISH, *n.* A parish lying without the walls, or on the border.

OUTPART, *n.* A part remote from the center or main part.

OUTPASS, *v.t.* To pass beyond; to exceed in progress.

OUTPOISE, *v.t.* outpoiz'. To outweigh.

OUTPORCH, *n.* An entrance.

OUTPOST, *n.*

1. A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army.*NWAD OUTPOST.2*

2. The troops placed at such a station.*NWAD OUTPOST.3*

OUTPOUR, *v.t.*

1. To pour out; to send forth in a stream.*NWAD OUTPOUR.2*

2. To effuse.*NWAD OUTPOUR.3*

OUTPOURING, *n.* A pouring out; effusion.

OUTPRAY, *v.t.* To exceed in prayer or in earnestness of entreaty.

OUTPREACH, *v.t.* To surpass in preaching; to produce more effect in inculcating lessons or truth.

And for a villain's quick conversion a pill'ry can outpreach a parson.*NWAD OUTPREACH.2*

OUTPRIZE, *v.t.* To exceed in value or estimated worth.

OUTRAGE, *v.t.* [L. ultra, beyond.]

To treat with violence and wrong; to abuse by rude or insolent language; to injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind.*NWAD OUTRAGE.2*

Base and insolent minds outrage men, when they have hopes of doing it without a return.*NWAD OUTRAGE.3*

This interview outrages all decency.*NWAD OUTRAGE.4*

OUTRAGE, *v.i.* To commit exorbitances; to be guilty of violent rudeness.

OUTRAGE, *n.*

Injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief. Rude abusive language, scurrility, or opprobrious and contemptuous words, may be an outrage to persons, or to decency and civility. A violent attack upon person or property is an outrage.*NWAD OUTRAGE.7*

He wrought great outrages, wasting all the country where he went.*NWAD OUTRAGE.8*

OUTRAGEOUS, *a.*

1. Violent; furious; exorbitant; exceeding all bounds of moderation; as outrageous villainies; outrageous talk; outrageous abuse.*NWAD OUTRAGEOUS.2*

2. Excessive; exceeding reason or decency; as outrageous panegyric.*NWAD OUTRAGEOUS.3*

3. Enormous; atrocious; as outrageous crimes.*NWAD OUTRAGEOUS.4*

4. Tumultuous; turbulent.*NWAD OUTRAGEOUS.5*

OUTRAGEOUSLY, *adv.* With great violence; furiously; excessively.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, *n.* Fury; violence; enormity.

OUTRAZE, *v.t.* To raze to extermination.

OUTRE, *a.* ootra'y. Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant.

OUTREACH, *v.t.* To go or extend beyond.

OUTREASON, ***v.t.*** **To excel or surpass in reasoning.**

OUTRECKON, ***v.t.*** **To exceed in assumed computation.**

OUTREIGN, ***v.t.*** **To reign through the whole of.**

OUTRIDE, ***v.t.*** **To pass by riding; to ride faster than.**

OUTRIDE, ***v.i.*** **To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle.**

OUTRIDER, ***n.***

1. A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. [Not used.]*NWAD OUTRIDER.2*

2. One who travels about on horseback.*NWAD OUTRIDER.3*

3. An attending servant.*NWAD OUTRIDER.4*

OUTRIGGER, ***n.*** **In seamen's language, a strong beam fixed on the side of a ship and projecting from it, in order to secure the masts in the operation of careening, by counteracting the strain it suffers from the effort of the careening tackle; also, a boom occasionally used in the tops to thrust out the breast back-stays to windward, to increase the angle of tension, and give additional security to the topmast. [See *Prow*.]**

OUTRIGHT, ***adv.***

1. Immediately; without delay; at once.*NWAD OUTRIGHT.2*

2. Completely.*NWAD OUTRIGHT.3*

OUTRIVAL, ***v.t.*** **To surpass in excellence.**

OUTROAR, ***v.t.*** **To exceed in roaring.**

OUTRODE, ***n.*** **An excursion.**

OUTROOT, ***v.t.*** **To eradicate; to extirpate.**

OUTRUN, ***v.t.***

1. To exceed in running; to leave behind in running.*NWAD OUTRUN.2*

2. To exceed; as, to outrun one's income.*NWAD OUTRUN.3*

OUTSAIL, ***v.t.*** **To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing.**

OUTSCAPE, ***n.*** **Power of escaping. [Not used.]**

OUTSCORN, ***v.t.*** **To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise.**

OUTSCOURINGS, ***n.*** **[out and scour.] Substances washed or scoured out.**

OUTSELL, ***v.t.***

1. To exceed in amount of sales.*NWAD OUTSELL.2*

2. To exceed in the prices of things sold.*NWAD OUTSELL.3*

3. To gain a higher price.*NWAD OUTSELL.4*

OUTSET, ***n.*** **Beginning; first entrance on any business.**

Every thing almost depends upon giving a proper direction to this outset of life.*NWAD OUTSET.2*

OUTSHINE, ***v.t.***

1. To send forth brightness or luster.*NWAD OUTSHINE.2*

2. To excel in luster or excellence; as Homer outshines all other poets.*NWAD OUTSHINE.3*

OUTSHOOT, ***v.t.***

1. To exceed in shooting.*NWAD OUTSHOOT.2*

2. To shoot beyond.*NWAD OUTSHOOT.3*

OUTSHUT, ***v.t.*** **To shut out or exclude.**

OUTSIDE, ***n.***

1. The external part of a thing; the part, end or side which forms the surface or superficies.*NWAD OUTSIDE.2*

2. Superficial appearance; exterior; as the outside of a man or of manners.*NWAD OUTSIDE.3*

Created beings see nothing but our outside.*NWAD OUTSIDE.4*

3. Person; external man.*NWAD OUTSIDE.5*

4. The part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure.*NWAD OUTSIDE.6*

I threw open the door of my chamber and found the family standing on the outside.*NWAD OUTSIDE.7*

5. The utmost.*NWAD OUTSIDE.8*

OUTSIT, ***v.t.*** **To sit beyond the time of any thing.**

OUTSKIP, ***v.t.*** **To avoid by flight.**

OUTSKIRT, ***n.*** **Border; outpost; suburb.**

OUTSLEEP, ***v.t.*** **To sleep beyond.**

OUTSOAR, ***v.t.*** **To soar beyond.**

OUTSOUND, ***v.t.*** **To surpass in sound.**

OUTSPEAK, ***v.t.*** **To speak something beyond; to exceed.**

OUTSPORT, ***v.t.*** **To sport beyond; to outdo in sporting.**

OUTSPREAD, ***v.t.*** **To extend; to spread; to diffuse.**

OUTSTAND, ***v.t.***

1. To resist effectually; to withstand; to sustain without yielding. [Little used.]*NWAD OUTSTAND.2*

2. To stand beyond the proper time.*NWAD OUTSTAND.3*

OUTSTAND, ***v.i.*** **To project outwards from the main body.**

OUTSTANDING, ***ppr.***

1. Resisting effectually. [Little used.]*NWAD OUTSTANDING.2*

2. Projecting outward.*NWAD OUTSTANDING.3*

3. Not collected; unpaid; as outstanding debts.*NWAD OUTSTANDING.4*

The whole amount of revenues - as well outstanding as collected.*NWAD OUTSTANDING.5*

OUTSTARE, ***v.t.*** **To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery; as we say, to stare out of countenance.**

OUTSTEP, ***v.t.*** **To step or go beyond; to exceed.**

OUTSTORM, ***v.t.*** **To overbear by storming.**

Insults the tempest and outstorms the skies.*NWAD OUTSTORM.2*

OUTSTREET, ***n.*** **A street in the extremities of a town.**

OUTSTRETCH, ***v.t.*** **To extend; to stretch or spread out; to**

expand.

OUTSTRIDE, *v.t.* To surpass in striding.

OUTSTRIP, *v.t.* To outgo; to outrun; to advance beyond.

OUTSWEAR, *v.t.* To exceed in swearing; to overpower by swearing.

OUTSWEETEN, *v.t.* To exceed in sweetness.

OUTSWELL, *v.t.* To overflow; to exceed in swelling.

OUTTALK, *v.t.* outtauk'. To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking.

OUTTHROW, *v.t.* To throw out or beyond.

OUTTONGUE, *v.t.* outtung'. To bear down by talk, clamor or noise.

OUTTOP, *v.t.* To overtop. [Not used.]

OUTVALUE, *v.t.* To exceed in price or value.

OUTVENOM, *v.t.* To exceed in poison.

OUTVIE, *v.t.* To exceed; to surpass.

OUTVILLAIN, *v.t.* To exceed in villainy.

OUTVOICE, *v.t.* outvois'. To exceed in roaring or clamor. [Not used.]

OUTVOTE, *v.t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of suffrages.

OUTWALK, *v.t.* outwauk'.

1. To walk faster than; to leave behind in walking.*NWAD OUTWALK.2*

2. To exceed the walking of a specter.*NWAD OUTWALK.3*

OUTWALL, *n.*

1. The exterior wall of a building or fortress.*NWAD OUTWALL.2*

2. Superficial appearance. [Unusual.]*NWAD OUTWALL.3*

OUTWARD, *a.* [L. versus.]

1. External; exterior; forming the superficial part; as the outward coat of an onion; an outward garment.*NWAD OUTWARD.2*

2. External; visible; opposed to inward; as outward hate.*NWAD OUTWARD.3*

3. Extrinsic; adventitious.*NWAD OUTWARD.4*

And outward honor for an inward toil.*NWAD OUTWARD.5*

4. Foreign; not intestine; as an outward war. [Not now used. We now say, external or foreign war.]*NWAD OUTWARD.6*

5. Tending to the exterior part.*NWAD OUTWARD.7*

The fire will force its outward way.*NWAD OUTWARD.8*

6. In Scripture, civil; public; as opposed to religious. *1 Chronicles 26:29*.*NWAD OUTWARD.9*

7. In theology, carnal; fleshly; corporeal; not spiritual; as the outward man.*NWAD OUTWARD.10*

OUTWARD, *n.* External form.

OUTWARD, OUT'WARDS, *adv.*

1. To the outer parts; tending or directed towards the exterior.*NWAD OUTWARD.13*

The light falling on them [black bodies] is not reflected outwards.*NWAD OUTWARD.14*

2. From a port or country; as a ship bound outwards.*NWAD OUTWARD.15*

OUTWARD-BOUND, *a.* Proceeding from a port or country.

OUTWARDLY, ***adv.***

1. Externally; opposed to inwardly; as outwardly content, but inwardly uneasy.*NWAD OUTWARDLY.2*

2. In appearance; not sincerely. Many may inwardly reverence the goodness which they outwardly seem to despise.*NWAD OUTWARDLY.3*

OUTWASH, ***v.t.*** **To wash out; to cleanse from. [Little used.]**

OUTWATCH, ***v.t.*** **To surpass in watching.**

OUTWEAR, ***v.t.***

1. To wear out. [Not used.]*NWAD OUTWEAR.2*

2. To pass tediously to the end.*NWAD OUTWEAR.3*

By the stream, if I the night outwear -*NWAD OUTWEAR.4*

3. To last longer than something else. [This is the common signification.]*NWAD OUTWEAR.5*

OUTWEED, ***v.t.*** **To weed out; to extirpate, as a weed.**

OUTWEEP, ***v.t.*** **To exceed in weeping.**

OUTWEIGH, ***v.t.*** **outwa'y. [See *Weigh*.]**

1. To exceed in weight.*NWAD OUTWEIGH.2*

2. To exceed in value, influence or importance.*NWAD OUTWEIGH.3*

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs of stupid starers and of loud huzzas.*NWAD OUTWEIGH.4*

OUTWELL, ***v.t.*** **or** ***i.*** **To pour out. [Not used.]**

OUTWENT, ***pret.*** **of outgo.**

OUTWHORE, ***v.t.*** **To exceed in lewdness.**

OUTWIN, ***v.t.*** **To get out of. [Not used.]**

OUTWIND, ***v.t.*** **To extricate by winding; to unloose.**

OUTWING, ***v.t.*** **To move faster on the wing; to outstrip.**

OUTWIT, ***v.t.*** **To surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity.**

OUTWORK, ***n.*** **The part of a fortification most remote from the main fortress or citadel.**

OUTWORN, ***pp.*** **[See** ***Wear*****.] Worn out; consumed by use.**

OUTWORTH, ***v.t.*** **To exceed in value.**

OUTWREST, ***v.t.*** **outrest'. To extort; to draw from or forth by violence.**

OUTWRITE, ***v.t.*** **outri'te. To surpass in writing.**

OUTWROUGHT, ***pp.*** **outraut'. [See** ***Work*****.] Outdone; exceeded in act or efficacy.**

OUTZANY, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Zany*****.] To exceed in buffoonery.**

OVAL, ***a.*** **[L. ovum, an egg.]**

1. Of the shape or figure of an egg; oblong; curvilinear; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. It is sometimes synonymous with elliptical; but an ellipsis is equally broad at both ends, and is not strictly egg-shaped.*NWAD OVAL.2*

2. Pertaining to eggs; done in the egg; as oval conceptions.*NWAD OVAL.3*

OVAL, *n.* A body or figure in the shape of an egg.

OVARIOUS, *a.* Consisting of eggs; as ovarious food.

OVARY, *n.* [L. ovarium, from ovum, an egg.]

The part of a female animal in which the eggs are formed or lodged; or the part in which the fetus is supposed to be formed.*NWAD OVARY.2*

OVATE, OVATED, *a.* [L. ovatus, from ovum, an egg.] Egg-shaped; as an ovate leaf.

OVATE-LANCEOLATE, *a.* Having something of the form of an egg and a lance, inclining to the latter.

OVATE-SUBULATE, *a.* Having something of the form of an egg and an awl, but most tending to the latter.

OVATION, *n.* [L. ovatio.] In Roman antiquity, a lesser triumph allowed to commanders who had conquered without blood, or defeated an inconsiderable enemy.

OVATO-OBLONG, *a.* Oblong in the shape of an egg, or with the end lengthened.

OVEN, *n.* uv'n.

An arch of brick or stone work, for baking bread and other things for food. Ovens are made in chimneys or set in the open air.*NWAD OVEN.2*

OVER, *prep.* [L. super., Gr.]

1. Across; from side to side; implying a passing or moving either above the substance or thing, or on the surface of it. Thus we say, a dog leaps over a stream, or over a table; a boat sails over a lake.*NWAD OVER.2*

2. Above in place or position; opposed to below; as the clouds over our heads. The smoke rises over the city.*NWAD OVER.3*

The mercy-seat that is over the testimony. *Exodus 30:6*.*NWAD OVER.4*

3. Above, denoting superiority in excellence, dignity or value; as the advantages which the christian world has over the heathen.*NWAD OVER.5*

Young Pallas shone conspicuous o'er the rest.*NWAD OVER.6*

4. Above in authority, implying the right or power of superintending or governing; opposed to under.*NWAD OVER.7*

Thou shalt be over my house. *Genesis 41:40*.*NWAD OVER.8*

I will make thee ruler over many things. *Matthew 25:23*.*NWAD OVER.9*

5. Upon the surface or whole surface; through the whole extent; as, to wander over the earth; to walk over a field, or over a city.*NWAD OVER.10*

6. Upon. Watch over your children.*NWAD OVER.11*

Dost thou not watch over my sin? *Job 14:16*.*NWAD OVER.12*

His tender mercies are over all his works. *Psalm 145:9*.*NWAD OVER.13*

7. During the whole time; from beginning to end; as, to keep any thing over night; to keep corn over winter.*NWAD OVER.14*

8. Above the top; covering; immersing; as, the water is over the shoes or boots.*NWAD OVER.15*

Over night. In this phrase, over sometimes signifies before; as, when preparing for a journey, we provide things necessary over night.*NWAD OVER.16*

Over, in poetry, is often contracted into o'er.*NWAD OVER.17*

OVER, ***adv.***

1. From side to side; as a board a foot over; a tree a foot over, a foot in diameter.*NWAD OVER.19*

2. On the opposite side. The boat is safe over.*NWAD OVER.20*

3. From one to another by passing; as, to deliver over goods to another.*NWAD OVER.21*

4. From one country to another by passing; as, to carry any thing over to France, or to bring any thing over to England.*NWAD OVER.22*

5. On the surface.*NWAD OVER.23*

6. Above the top.*NWAD OVER.24*

Good measure, pressed down and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. *Luke 6:38*.*NWAD OVER.25*

7. More than the quantity assigned; beyond a limit.*NWAD OVER.26*

He that gathered much had nothing over. *Exodus 16:18*.*NWAD OVER.27*

8. Throughout; from beginning to end; completely; as, to read over a book; to argue a question over again.*NWAD OVER.28*

Over and over, repeatedly; once and again.*NWAD OVER.29*

And every night review'd it o'er and o'er.*NWAD OVER.30*

Over again, once more; with repetition.*NWAD OVER.31*

O kill not all my kindred o'er again.*NWAD OVER.32*

Over and above, besides; beyond what is supposed or limited.*NWAD OVER.33*

He gained, over and above, the good will of the people.*NWAD OVER.34*

Over against, opposite; in front.*NWAD OVER.35*

Over against this church stands a large hospital.*NWAD OVER.36*

Over is used with rolling or turning from side to side; as, to turn over; to roll over.*NWAD OVER.37*

1. To give over, to cease from; as, to give over an enterprize. *NWAD OVER.38*

2. To consider as in a hopeless state; as, the physicians have given over their patient.*NWAD OVER.39*

Over, in composition, denotes spreading, covering above; as in overcast, overflow; or across, as to overhear; or above, as to overhang; or turning, changing sides, as in overturn; or more generally beyond, implying excess or superiority, as in overact, overcome.*NWAD OVER.40*

OVER, *a.*

1. Past.*NWAD OVER.42*

The Olympic games were over.*NWAD OVER.43*

2. Upper; covering; as over-shoes; over-leather.*NWAD OVER.44*

OVERABOUND, *v.i.* To abound more than enough; to be superabundant.

OVERACT, *v.t.* To act or perform to excess; as, he overacted his part.

OVERACT, *v.i.* To act more than is necessary.

OVERAGITATE, *v.t.* To agitate or discuss beyond what is expedient.

OVERALLS, *n.* A kind of trousers.

OVERANXIOUS, ***a.*** **Anxious to excess.**

OVERARCH, ***v.t.*** **To arch over; to cover with an arch.**

Brown with o'erarching shades.*NWAD OVERARCH.2*

OVERAWE, ***v.t.*** **overaw'. To restrain by awe, fear or superior influence.**

The kind was present in person to overlook that magistrates and overawe the subjects with the terror of his sword.*NWAD OVERAWE.2*

OVERBALANCE, ***v.t.*** **To weigh down; to exceed in weight, value or importance. The evils which spring from vice overbalance all its pleasures.**

OVERBALANCE, ***n.*** **Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent; as an overbalance of exports; an overbalance of probabilities.**

OVERBATTLE, ***a.***

Too fruitful; exuberant. [Not used.]*NWAD OVERBATTLE.2*

OVERBEAR, ***v.t.*** **[See *Bear*.] To bear down; to repress; to subdue.**

The point of reputation, when the news first came of the battle lost, did overbear the reason of war.*NWAD OVERBEAR.2*

Yet fortune, valor, all is overborne by numbers.*NWAD OVERBEAR.3*

Till overborne with weight the Cyprians fell.*NWAD OVERBEAR.4*

OVERBEARING, ***ppr.***

1. Bearing down; repressing.*NWAD OVERBEARING.2*

2. *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; disposed or tending to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery.*NWAD OVERBEARING.3*

OVERBEND, *v.t.* To bend or stretch to excess.

OVERBID, *v.t.*

1. To bid or offer beyond.*NWAD OVERBID.2*

2. To bid or offer more than an equivalent.*NWAD OVERBID.3*

OVERBLOW, *v.i.*

1. To blow with too much violence; a seaman's phrase.*NWAD OVERBLOW.2*

2. To blow over, or be past its violence. [Not used.]*NWAD OVERBLOW.3*

OVERBLOW, *v.t.* To blow away; to dissipate by wind.

OVERBLOWN, *pp.* Blown by and gone; blown away; driven by; past.

And when this cloud of sorrow's overblown.*NWAD OVERBLOWN.2*

OVERBOARD, *adv.* Literally, over the side of a ship; hence, out of a ship or from on board; as, to fall overboard; which of course is to fall into the water.

OVERBROW, *v.t.* To hang over.

OVERBUILT, *pp.* overbilt'. Built over.

OVERBULK, *v.t.* To oppress by bulk. [Not used.]

OVERBURDEN, *v.t.* To load with too great weight.

OVERBURDENED, *pp.* Overloaded.

OVERBURN, ***v.t.*** **To burn too much.**

OVERBUSY, ***a.*** **overbiz'zy. Too busy; officious.**

OVERBUY, ***v.t.*** **To buy at too dear a rate.**

OVERCANOPY, ***v.t.*** **To cover as with a canopy.**

OVERCARE, ***n.*** **Excessive care or anxiety.**

OVERCAREFUL, ***a.*** **Careful to excess.**

OVERCARRY, ***v.t.*** **To carry too far; to carry or urge beyond the proper point.**

OVERCAST, ***v.t.***

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.*NWAD OVERCAST.2*

The clouds that overcast our morn shall fly.*NWAD OVERCAST.3*

2. To cast or compute at too high a rate; to rate too high.*NWAD OVERCAST.4*

The king in his account of peace and calms did much overcast his fortunes -*NWAD OVERCAST.5*

3. To sew over.*NWAD OVERCAST.6*

OVERCAST, ***pp.*** **Clouded; overspread with clouds or gloom.**

The dawn is overcast.*NWAD OVERCAST.8*

Our days of age are sad and overcast.*NWAD OVERCAST.9*

OVERCAUTIOUS, ***a.*** **Cautious or prudent to excess.**

OVERCHARGE, ***v.t.***

1. To charge or load to excess; to cloy; to oppress.*NWAD OVERCHARGE.2*

The heavy load of abundance with which we overcharge nature -*NWAD OVERCHARGE.3*

2. To crowd too much.*NWAD OVERCHARGE.4*

Our language is overcharged with consonants.*NWAD OVERCHARGE.5*

3. To burden.*NWAD OVERCHARGE.6*

4. To fill to excess; to surcharge; as, to overcharge the memory.*NWAD OVERCHARGE.7*

5. To load with too great a charge, as a gun.*NWAD OVERCHARGE.8*

6. To charge too much; to enter in an account more than is just.*NWAD OVERCHARGE.9*

OVERCHARGE, *n.*

1. An excessive load or burden.*NWAD OVERCHARGE.11*

2. A charge in an account of more than is just.*NWAD OVERCHARGE.12*

3. A charge beyond what is proper.*NWAD OVERCHARGE.13*

OVERCLIMB, *v.t.* To climb over.

OVERCLOUD, *v.t.* To cover or overspread with clouds.

OVERCLOY, *v.t.* To fill beyond satiety.

OVERCOLD, *a.* Cold to excess.

OVERCOME, *v.t.* [See *Come*.]

1. To conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; as, to overcome enemies in battle.*NWAD OVERCOME.2*

2. To surmount; to get the better of; as, to overcome difficulties or obstacles.*NWAD OVERCOME.3*

3. To overflow; to surcharge. [Not used.]*NWAD OVERCOME.4*

4. To come upon; to invade. [Not used.]*NWAD OVERCOME.5*

OVERCOME, *v.i.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious.*Romans 3:4*.

OVERCOMER, *n.* One who vanquishes or surmounts.

OVERCOMINGLY, *adv.* With superiority.

OVERCONFIDENCE, *n.* Excessive confidence.

OVERCORN, *v.t.* To corn to excess.

OVERCOUNT, *v.t.* To rate above the true value.

OVERCOVER, *v.t.* To cover completely.

OVERCREDULOUS, *a.* Too apt to believe.

OVERCROW, *v.t.* To crow as in triumph. [Not used.]

OVERCURIOUS, *a.* Curious or nice to excess.

OVERDATE, *v.t.* To date beyond the proper period.

OVERDIGHT, *a.* Covered over. *Obs.*

OVERDILIGENT, *a.* Diligent to excess.

OVERDO, *v.t.*

1. To do or perform too much.*NWAD OVERDO.2*

2. To harass; to fatigue; to oppress by too much action or labor.*NWAD OVERDO.3*

3. To boil, bake or road too much.*NWAD OVERDO.4*

OVERDO, *v.i.* To labor too hard; to do too much.

OVERDONE, *pp.*

1. Overacted; acted to excess.*NWAD OVERDONE.2*

2. Wearied or oppressed by too much labor.*NWAD OVERDONE.3*

3. Boiled, baked or roasted too much.*NWAD OVERDONE.4*

OVERDOSE, *n.* Too great a dose.

OVERDRESS, *v.t.* To dress to excess; to adorn too much.

OVERDRINK, *v.t.* To drink to excess.

OVERDRIVE, *v.t.* To drive too hard, or beyond strength.
***Genesis 33:13*.**

OVERDRY, *v.t.* To dry too much.

OVEREAGER, *a.* Too eager; too vehement in desire.

OVEREAGERLY, *adv.* With excessive eagerness.

OVEREAGERNESS, *n.* Excess of earnestness.

OVEREAT, *v.t.* To eat to excess.

OVERELEGANT, *a.* Elegant to excess.

OVEREMPTY, *v.t.* To make too empty.

OVEREYE, *v.t.*

1. To superintend; to inspect. [Little used.]*NWAD OVEREYE.2*

2. To observe to remark.*NWAD OVEREYE.3*

OVERFALL, *n.* A cataract; the fall of a river.

OVERFATIGUE, *n.* overfatee'g. To fatigue to excess.

OVERFATIGUE, *v.t.* overfatee'g. To fatigue to excess.

OVERFEED, *v.t.* To feed to excess.

OVERFILL, *v.t.* To fill to excess; to surcharge.

OVERFLOAT, *v.t.* To overflow; to inundate.

OVERFLOURISH, *v.t.* overflur'ish. To make excessive display or flourish.

OVERFLOW, *v.t.*

1. To spread over, as water; to inundate; to cover with water or other fluid.*NWAD OVERFLOW.2*

2. To fill beyond the brim.*NWAD OVERFLOW.3*

3. To deluge; to overwhelm; to cover, as with numbers.*NWAD OVERFLOW.4*

The northern nations overflowed all christendom.*NWAD OVERFLOW.5*

OVERFLOW, *v.i.*

1. To run over; to swell and run over the brim or banks.*NWAD OVERFLOW.7*

2. To be abundant; to abound; to exuberate; as overflowing plenty.*NWAD OVERFLOW.8*

OVERFLOW, *n.* An inundation; also, superabundance.

OVERFLOWING, *ppr.* Spreading over, as a fluid; inundating; running over the brim or banks.

OVERFLOWING, *a.* Abundant; copious; exuberant.

OVERFLOWING, *n.* Exuberance; copiousness.

OVERFLOWINGLY, *adv.* Exuberantly; in great abundance.

OVERFLUSH, *v.t.* To flush to excess.

OVERFLUSHED, *pp.*

1. Flushed to excess; reddened to excess.*NWAD*

OVERFLUSHED.2

2. Elated to excess.*NWAD OVERFLUSHED.3*

OVERFLY, *v.t.* To pass over or cross by flight.

OVERFORWARD, *a.* Forward to excess.

OVERFORWARDNESS, *a.* Too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness.

OVERFREIGHT, *v.t.* overfra'te. [See *Freight*.]

To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity or numbers; as, to overfreight a boat.*NWAD OVERFREIGHT.2*

OVERFRUITFUL, *a.* Too rich; producing superabundant crops.

OVERGET, *v.t.* To reach; to overtake. [Not used.]

OVERGILD, *v.t.* To gild over; to varnish.

OVERGIRD, *v.t.* To gird or bind too closely.

OVERGLANCE, *v.t.* To glance over; to run over with the eye.

OVERGO, *v.t.*

1. To exceed; to surpass.*NWAD OVERGO.2*

2. To cover. [Not used.]*NWAD OVERGO.3*

OVERGONE, *pp.* overgawn'. Injured; ruined.

OVERGORGE, *v.t.* overgorj'. To gorge to excess.

OVERGRASSED, *pp.* Overstocked with grass; overgrown with grass.

OVERGREAT, ***a.*** **Too great.**

OVERGROW, ***v.t.***

1. To cover with growth or herbage.*NWAD OVERGROW.2*

2. To grow beyond; to rise above.*NWAD OVERGROW.3*

OVERGROW, ***v.i.*** **To grow beyond the fit or natural size; as a hugh overgrown ox.**

OVERGROWTH, ***n.*** **Exuberant or excessive growth.**

OVERHALE. [See ***Overhaul*****.]**

OVERHANDLE, ***v.t.*** **To handle too much; to mention too often.**

OVERHANG, ***v.t.***

1. To impend or hang over.*NWAD OVERHANG.2*

2. To jut or project over.*NWAD OVERHANG.3*

OVERHANG, ***v.i.*** **To jut over.**

OVERHARDEN, ***v.t.*** **To harden too much; to make too hard.**

OVERHASTILY, ***adv.*** **In too much haste.**

OVERHASTINESS, ***n.*** **Too much haste; percipitation.**

OVERHASTY, ***a.*** **Too hasty; precipitate.**

OVERHAUL, ***v.t.***

1. To spread over.*NWAD OVERHAUL.2*

2. To turn over for examination; to separate and inspect.*NWAD OVERHAUL.3*

3. To draw over.*NWAD OVERHAUL.4*

4. To examine again.*NWAD OVERHAUL.5*

5. To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.*NWAD OVERHAUL.6*

OVERHEAD, *adv.* overhed'. Aloft; above; in the zenith or ceiling.

OVERHEAR, *v.t.* To hear by accident; to hear what is not addressed to the hearer, or not intended to be heard by him.

OVERHEARD, *pp.* Heard by accident.

OVERHEAT, *v.t.* To heat to excess.

OVERHELE, *v.t.* To cover over. [Not used.]

OVERHEND, *v.t.* To overtake. [Not used.]

OVERJOY, *v.t.* To give great joy to; to transport with gladness.

OVERJOY, *n.* Joy to excess; transport.

OVERLABOR, *v.t.*

1. To harass with toil.*NWAD OVERLABOR.2*

2. To execute with too much care.*NWAD OVERLABOR.3*

OVERLADE, *v.t.* To load with too great a cargo or other burden.

OVERLADEN, *pp.* Overburdened; loaded to excess.

OVERLAID, *pp.* [See *Overlay*.] Oppressed with weight; smothered; covered over.

OVERLARGE, *a.* Too large; too great.

OVERLARGENESS, *n.* Excess of size.

OVERLASH, *v.i.*

1. To exaggerate. [Little used.]*NWAD OVERLASH.2*

2. To proceed to excess. [Little used.]*NWAD OVERLASH.3*

OVERLAY, *v.t.*

1. To lay too much upon; to oppress with incumbent weight; as a country overlaid with inhabitants.*NWAD OVERLAY.2*

Our sins have overlaid our hopes.*NWAD OVERLAY.3*

2. To cover to spread over the surface; as, to overlay capitals of columns with silver; cedar overlaid with gold.*NWAD OVERLAY.4*

3. To smother with close covering; as, to overlay an infant.*NWAD OVERLAY.5*

4. To overwhelm; to smother.*NWAD OVERLAY.6*

A heap of ashes that o'er lays your fire.*NWAD OVERLAY.7*

5. To cloud; to overcast.*NWAD OVERLAY.8*

- As when a cloud his beam doth overlay.*NWAD OVERLAY.9*

6. To cover; to join two opposite sides by a cover.*NWAD OVERLAY.10*

And overlay with this portentous bridge the dark abyss.*NWAD OVERLAY.11*

OVERLAYING, *n.* A superficial covering. *Exodus 38:17, 19*.

OVERLEAP, *v.t.* To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping; as, to overleap a ditch or a fence.

OVERLEATHER, OVERLETHER, *n.* The leather which forms or

is intended to form the upper part of a shoe; that which is over the foot. [With us, this is called upper leather.]

OVERLEAVEN, *v.t.* overlev'n.

1. To leaven too much; to cause to rise and swell too much.*NWAD OVERLEAVEN.2*

2. To mix too much with; to corrupt.*NWAD OVERLEAVEN.3*

OVERLIBERAL, *a.* Too liberal; too free; abundant to excess; as overliberal diet.

OVERLIGHT, *n.* Too strong a light.

OVERLIVE, *v.t.* overliv'. To outlive; to live longer than another; to survive. [We generally use outlive.]

OVERLIVE, *v.i.* overliv'. To live too long.

OVERLIVER, *n.* One that lives longest; a survivor.

OVERLOAD, *v.t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; to fill to excess; as, to overload the stomach or a vehicle.

OVERLONG, *a.* Too long.

OVERLOOK, *v.t.*

1. To view from a higher place; applied to persons; as, to stand on a hill and overlook a city.*NWAD OVERLOOK.2*

2. To stand in a more elevated place, or to rise so high as to afford the means of looking down on; applied to things. The tower overlooked the town.*NWAD OVERLOOK.3*

3. To see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to see from a higher position; as, to overlook a paper when one is writing.*NWAD OVERLOOK.4*

4. To view fully; to peruse.*NWAD OVERLOOK.5*

5. To inspect; to superintend; to oversee; implying care and watchfulness.*NWAD OVERLOOK.6*

He was present in person to overlook the magistrates.*NWAD OVERLOOK.7*

6. To review; to examine a second time or with care.*NWAD OVERLOOK.8*

The time and care that are required to overlook, and file and polish well.*NWAD OVERLOOK.9*

7. To pass by indulgently; to excuse; not to punish or censure; as, to overlook faults.*NWAD OVERLOOK.10*

8. To neglect; to slight.*NWAD OVERLOOK.11*

They overlook truth in the judgment they pass on adversity and prosperity.*NWAD OVERLOOK.12*

OVERLOOKER, *n.* One that overlooks.

OVERLOOP, now written *orlop*, which see.

OVERLOVE, *v.t.* To love to excess; to prize or value too much.

OVERLY, *a.* Careless; negligent; inattentive. [Not used.]

OVERMAST, *v.t.* To furnish with a mast or with masts that are too long or too heavy for the weight of keel.

OVERMASTED, *pp.* Having masts too long or too heavy for the ship.

OVERMASTER, *v.t.* To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern.

OVERMATCH, *v.t.* To be too powerful for; to conquer; to

subdue; to oppress by superior force.

OVERMATCH, *n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome.

OVERMEASURE, *v.t.* overmezh'ur. To measure or estimate too largely.

OVERMEASURE, *n.* overmezh'ur. Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed.

OVERMIX, *v.t.* To mix with too much.

OVERMODEST, *a.* Modest to excess; bashful.

OVERMOST, *a.* Highest; over the rest in authority.

OVERMUCH, *a.* Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper.

OVERMUCH, *adv.* In too great a degree.

OVERMUCH, *n.* More than sufficient.

OVERMUCHNESS, *n.* Superabundance. [Not used and barbarous.]

OVERMULTITUDE, *v.t.* To exceed in number. [Not used.]

OVERNAME, *v.t.* To name over or in a series. [Not used.]

OVERNEAT, *a.* Excessively neat.

OVERNIGHT, *n.* Night before bed-time. [See *Over*, prep.]

OVERNOISE, *v.t.* overnoiz'. To overpower by noise.

OVEROFFENDED, *a.* Offended to excess.

OVEROFFICE, *v.t.* To lord by virtue of an office. [Not used.]

OVEROFFICIOUS, *a.* Too busy; too ready to intermeddle; too importunate.

OVERPAINT, *v.t.* To color or describe too strongly.

OVERPASS, *v.t.*

1. To cross; to go over.*NWAD OVERPASS.2*

2. To overlook; to pass without regard.*NWAD OVERPASS.3*

3. To omit, as in reckoning.*NWAD OVERPASS.4*

4. To omit; not to receive or include.*NWAD OVERPASS.5*

OVERPASSED, OVERPAST, *pp.* Passed by; passed away; gone; past.

OVERPAY, *v.t.*

1. To pay too much or more than is due.*NWAD OVERPAY.2*

2. To reward beyond the price or merit.*NWAD OVERPAY.3*

OVERPEER, *v.t.* To overlook; to hover over. [Not used.]

OVERPEOPLE, *v.t.* To overstock with inhabitants.

OVERPERCH, *v.t.* To perch over or above; to fly over.

OVERPERSUADE, *v.t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion.

OVERPICTURE, *v.t.* To exceed the representation or picture.

OVERPLUS, *n.* [over and L. plus, more.]

Surplus; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed. Take what is wanted and return the overplus.*NWAD*

OVERPLUS.2

It would look like a fable to report that this gentleman gives away all which is the overplus of a great fortune.*NWAD OVERPLUS.3*

OVERPLY, *v.t.* To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigor.

OVERPOISE, *v.t.* overpoiz'. To outweigh.

OVERPOISE, *n.* overpoiz'. Preponderant weight.

OVERPOLISH, *v.t.* To polish too much.

OVERPONDEROUS, *a.* To heavy; too depressing.

OVERPOST, *v.t.* To hasten over quickly.

OVERPOWER, *v.t.*

1. To affect with a power or force that cannot be borne; as, the light overpowers the eyes.*NWAD OVERPOWER.2*

2. To vanquish by force; to subdue; to reduce to silence in action or submission; to defeat.*NWAD OVERPOWER.3*

OVERPRESS, *v.t.*

1. To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; to overwhelm.*NWAD OVERPRESS.2*

2. To overcome by importunity.*NWAD OVERPRESS.3*

OVERPRIZE, *v.t.* To value or prize at too high a rate.

OVERPROMPT, *a.* Too prompt; too ready or eager.

OVERPROMPTNESS, *n.* Excessive promptness; precipitation.

OVERPROPORTION, *v.t.* To make of too great proportion.

OVERQUIETNESS, ***n.*** **Too much quietness.**

OVERRAKE, ***v.t.*** **To break in upon a ship. When the waves break in upon a ship riding at anchor, it is said, they overrake her, or she is overraked.**

OVERRANK, ***a.*** **Too rank or luxuriant.**

OVERRATE, ***v.t.*** **To rate at too much; to estimate at a value or amount beyond the truth.**

OVERREACH, ***v.t.***

1. To reach beyond in any direction; to rise above; to extend beyond.*NWAD OVERREACH.2*

2. To deceive by cunning, artifice or sagacity; to cheat.*NWAD OVERREACH.3*

OVERREACH, ***v.i.*** **Applied to horses, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot.**

OVERREACH, ***n.*** **The act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot.**

OVERREACHER, ***n.*** **One that overreaches; one that deceives.**

OVERREACHING, ***n.*** **The act of deceiving; a reaching too far.**

OVERREAD, ***v.t.*** **To read over; to peruse. [Not used.]**

OVERRED, ***v.t.*** **To smear with a red color. [Not used.]**

OVERRIDE, ***v.t.***

1. To ride over. [Not used.]*NWAD OVERRIDE.2*

2. To ride too much; to ride beyond the strength of the horse.*NWAD OVERRIDE.3*

OVERRID, OVERRIDDEN, ***pp.*** **Rid to excess.**

OVERRIPEN, ***v.t.*** **To make too ripe.**

OVERROAST, ***v.t.*** **To roast too much.**

OVERRULE, *v.t.*

1. To influence or control by predominant power; to subject to superior authority. The law must overrule all private opinions of right and wrong.*NWAD OVERRULE.2*

His passion and animosity overruled his conscience.*NWAD OVERRULE.3*

2. To govern with high authority.*NWAD OVERRULE.4*

3. In law, to supersede or reject; as, the plea was overruled by the court.*NWAD OVERRULE.5*

OVERRULER, *n.* One who controls, directs or governs.

OVERRULING, *pp.*

1. Controlling; subjecting to authority.*NWAD OVERRULING.2*

2 . *a.* Exerting superior and controlling power; as an overruling Providence.*NWAD OVERRULING.3*

OVERRUN, *v.t.*

1. To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover all over. The sluggard's farm is overrun with weeds. Some plants unchecked will soon overrun a field. The Canada thistle is overrunning the northern parts of New England, as it has overrun Normandy.*NWAD OVERRUN.2*

2. To march or rove over; to harass by hostile incursions; to ravage. The south of Europe was formerly overrun by the Goths, Vandals and other barbarians.*NWAD OVERRUN.3*

3. To outrun; to run faster than another and leave him behind.*NWAD OVERRUN.4*

Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and overran Cushi. *2 Samuel 18:23*.*NWAD OVERRUN.5*

4. To overspread with numbers. Were it not for the ibis, it has been supposed Egypt would be overrun with crocodiles.*NWAD OVERRUN.6*

5. To injure by treading down.*NWAD OVERRUN.7*

6. Among printers, to change the disposition of types and carry those of one line into another, either in correction, or in the contraction or extension of columns.*NWAD OVERRUN.8*

OVERRUN, *v.i.* To overflow; to run over.

OVERRUNNER, *n.* One that overruns.

OVERRUNNING, *ppr.* Spreading over; ravaging; changing the disposition of types.

OVERSATURATE, *v.t.* To saturate to excess.

OVERSATURATED, *pp.* More than saturated.

OVERSATURATING, *ppr.* Saturating to excess.

OVERSCRUPULOUS, *a.* Scrupulous to excess.

OVERSEA, *a.* Foreign; from beyond sea.

OVERSEE, *v.t.*

1. To superintend; to overlook, implying care.*NWAD OVERSEE.2*

2. To pass unheeded; to omit; to neglect. [Not used.]*NWAD OVERSEE.3*

OVERSEEN, *pp.*

1. Superintended.*NWAD OVERSEEN.2*

2. Mistaken; deceived. [Not used.]*NWAD OVERSEEN.3*

OVERSEER, ***n.***

1. One who overlooks; a superintendent; a supervisor.*NWAD OVERSEER.2*

2. An officer who has the care of the poor or of an idiot, etc.*NWAD OVERSEER.3*

OVERSET, ***v.t.***

1. To turn from the proper position or basis; to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upwards; as, to overset a coach, a ship or a building.*NWAD OVERSET.2*

2. To subvert; to overthrow; as, to overset the constitution of a state; to overset a scheme of policy.*NWAD OVERSET.3*

3. To throw off the proper foundation.*NWAD OVERSET.4*

OVERSET, ***v.i.*** **To turn or be turned over; to turn or fall off the basis or bottom. A crank vessel is liable to overset.**

OVERSHADE, ***v.t.*** **To cover with shade; to cover with any thing that causes darkness; to render dark or gloomy.**

OVERSHADOW, ***v.t.***

1. To throw a shadow over; to overshade.*NWAD OVERSHADOW.2*

2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with protecting influence.*NWAD OVERSHADOW.3*

OVERSHADOWER, ***n.*** **One that throws a shade over any thing.**

OVERSHADOWING, ***ppr.*** **Throwing a shade over; protecting.**

OVERSHOOT, ***v.t.***

1. To shoot beyond the mark.*NWAD OVERSHOOT.2*

2. To pass swiftly over.*NWAD OVERSHOOT.3*

To overshoot one's self, to venture too far; to assert too much.*NWAD OVERSHOOT.4*

OVERSHOOT, *v.i.* To fly beyond the mark.

OVERSHOT, *pp.* Shot beyond.

OVERSHOT, *a.* An overshot wheel is one that receives the water, shot over the top, on the descent. An overshot wheel is moved by less water than an undershot wheel.

OVERSIGHT, *n.*

1. Superintendence; watchful care. *1 Peter 5:2*.*NWAD OVERSIGHT.2*

2. Mistake; an overlooking; omission; error.*NWAD OVERSIGHT.3*

OVERSIZE, *v.t.*

1. To surpass in bulk or size. [Not much used.]*NWAD OVERSIZE.2*

2. To cover with viscid matter.*NWAD OVERSIZE.3*

OVERSKIP, *v.t.*

1. To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping.*NWAD OVERSKIP.2*

2. To pass over.*NWAD OVERSKIP.3*

3. To escape.*NWAD OVERSKIP.4*

OVERSLEEP, *v.t.* To sleep too long; as, to oversleep the usual hour of rising.

OVERSLIP, *v.t.* To slip or pass without notice; to pass undone, unnoticed or unused; to omit; to neglect; as, to overslip time or opportunity.

OVERSLOW, ***v.t.*** **To render slow; to check; to curb. [Not used.]**

OVERSNOW, ***v.t.*** **To cover with snow. [Not much used.]**

OVERSOLD, ***pp.*** **Sold at too high a price.**

OVERSOON, ***adv.*** **Too soon.**

OVERSORROW, ***v.t.*** **To grieve or afflict to excess.**

OVERSPAN, ***v.t.*** **To reach or extend over.**

OVERSPEAK, ***v.t.*** **To speak too much; to use too many words.**

OVERSPENT, ***pp.*** **[See** ***Spend*****.] Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree.**

OVERSPREAD, ***v.t.*** **overspred'.**

1. To spread over; to cover over. The deluge overspread the earth.*NWAD OVERSPREAD.2*

2. To scatter over.*NWAD OVERSPREAD.3*

OVERSPREAD, ***v.i.*** **overspred'. To be spread or scattered over; as, weeds overspread the ground.**

OVERSTAND, ***v.t.*** **To stand too much on price or conditions; to lose a sale by holding the price too high.**

OVERSTARE, ***v.t.*** **To stare wildly. [Not used.]**

OVERSTEP, ***v.t.*** **To step over or beyond; to exceed.**

OVERSTOCK, ***n.*** **Superabundance; more than is sufficient.**

OVERSTOCK, ***v.t.***

1. To fill too full; to crowd; to supply with more than is wanted. The

world may be overstocked with inhabitants. The market is often overstocked with goods.*NWAD OVERSTOCK.3*

2. To furnish with more cattle than are wanted; as, to overstock a farm.*NWAD OVERSTOCK.4*

3. To supply with more seed than is wanted; as, to overstock land with clover.*NWAD OVERSTOCK.5*

OVERSTORE, *v.t.* To store with too much; to supply or fill with superabundance.

OVERSTRAIN, *v.i.* To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts.

OVERSTRAIN, *v.t.* To stretch too far.

OVERSTREW, OVERSTROW, *v.t.* To spread or scatter over.

OVERSTRIKE, *v.t.* To strike beyond.

OVERSTROWN, *pp.* Spread or scattered over.

OVERSUPPLY, *v.t.* To furnish more than is sufficient.

OVERSWAY, *v.t.* To overrule; to bear down; to control.

OVERSWELL, *v.t.* To swell or rise above; to overflow.

OVERT, *a.* [L. aperio.]

Open to view; public; apparent; as overt virtues; an overt essay. But the word is now used chiefly in law. Thus an overt act of treason is distinguished from secret design or intention not carried into effect, and even from words spoken. A market overt, is a place where goods are publicly exposed to sale. A pound over, is one open overhead, as distinguished from a pound covert or close.*NWAD OVERT.2*

OVERTAKE, ***v.t.***

1. To come up with in a course, pursuit, progress or motion; to catch.*NWAD OVERTAKE.2*

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake. *Exodus 15:9*.*NWAD OVERTAKE.3*

2. To come upon; to fall on afterwards. Vengeance shall overtake the wicked.*NWAD OVERTAKE.4*

3. To take by surprise.*NWAD OVERTAKE.5*

Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye who are spiritual, restore such one in the spirit of meekness. *Galatians 6:1*.*NWAD OVERTAKE.6*

OVERTASK, ***v.t.*** **To impose too heavy a task or injunction on.**

OVERTAX, ***v.t.*** **To tax too heavily.**

OVERTHROW, ***v.t.*** **[See *Throw*.]**

1. To turn upside down.*NWAD OVERTHROW.2*

His wife overthrew the table.*NWAD OVERTHROW.3*

2. To throw down.*NWAD OVERTHROW.4*

3. To ruin; to demolish.*NWAD OVERTHROW.5*

When the walls of Thebes he overthrew.*NWAD OVERTHROW.6*

4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; as, to overthrow an army or an enemy.*NWAD OVERTHROW.7*

5. To subvert; to destroy; as, to overthrow the constitution or state; to overthrow religion.*NWAD OVERTHROW.8*

OVERTHROW, ***n.***

1. The state of being overturned or turned off the basis.*NWAD OVERTHROW.10*

2. Ruin; destruction; as the overthrow of the state.*NWAD OVERTHROW.11*

3. Defeat; discomfiture; as the overthrow of enemies.*NWAD OVERTHROW.12*

4. Degradation.*NWAD OVERTHROW.13*

OVERTHROWER, *n.* One that overthrows, defeats or destroys.

OVERTHWART, *a.*

1. Opposite; being over the way or street.*NWAD OVERTHWART.2*

2. Crossing at right angles.*NWAD OVERTHWART.3*

3. Cross; perverse; adverse; contradictions.*NWAD OVERTHWART.4*

OVERTHWART, *prep.* Across; from side to side.

OVERTHWARTLY, *adv.*

1. Across; transversely.*NWAD OVERTHWARTLY.2*

2. Perversely.*NWAD OVERTHWARTLY.3*

OVERTHWARTNESS, *n.*

1. The state of being athwart or lying across.*NWAD OVERTHWARTNESS.2*

2. Perverseness; pervicacity.*NWAD OVERTHWARTNESS.3*

OVERTIRE, *v.t.* To tire to excess; to subdue by fatigue.

OVERTITLE, *v.t.* To give too high a title to.

OVERTLY, ***adv.*** **Openly; in open view; publicly.**

OVERTOOK, ***pret.*** **of overtake.**

OVERTOP, ***v.t.***

1. To rise above the top.*NWAD OVERTOP.2*

2. To excel; to surpass.*NWAD OVERTOP.3*

3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence.*NWAD OVERTOP.4*

OVERTOWER, ***v.t.*** **To soar too high.**

OVERTRIP, ***v.t.*** **To trip over; to walk nimbly over.**

OVERTRUST, ***v.t.*** **To trust with too much confidence.**

OVERTURE, ***n.***

1. Opening; disclosure; discovery. [In this literal sense, little used.]*NWAD OVERTURE.2*

2. Proposal; something offered for consideration, acceptance or rejection. The prince made overtures of peace, which were accepted.*NWAD OVERTURE.3*

3. The opening piece, prelude or symphony of some public act, ceremony or entertainment. The overture in theatrical entertainments, is a piece of music usually ending in a fugue. The overture of a jubilee is a general procession, etc.*NWAD OVERTURE.4*

OVERTURN, ***v.t.***

1. To overset; to turn or throw from a basis or foundation; as, to overturn a carriage or a building.*NWAD OVERTURN.2*

2. To subvert; to ruin; to destroy.*NWAD OVERTURN.3*

3. To overpower; to conquer.*NWAD OVERTURN.4*

OVERTURN, *n.* State of being overturned or subverted; overthrow.

OVERTURNABLE, *a.* That may be overturned. [Not much used.]

OVERTURNED, *pp.* Overset; overthrown.

OVERTURNER, *n.* One that overturns or subverts.

OVERTURNING, *ppr.* Oversetting; overthrowing; subverting.

OVERTURNING, *n.* An oversetting; subversion; change; revolution.

OVERVALUE, *v.t.* To rate at too high a price.

OVERVAIL, OVERVEIL, *v.t.* To cover; to spread over.

OVERVOTE, *v.t.* To outvote; to outnumber in votes given.

OVERWATCH, *v.t.* To watch to excess; to subdue by long want of rest.

OVERWATCHED, *a.* Tired by too much watching.

OVERWEAK, *a.* Too weak; too feeble.

OVERWEARY, *v.t.* To subdue with fatigue.

OVERWEATHER, *v.t.* overweth'er. [See *Weather*.] To bruise or batter by violence of weather.

OVERWEEN, *v.i.* [*ween* is obsolete, except in composition. See the word.]

1. To think too highly; to think arrogantly or conceitedly.*NWAD OVERWEEN.2*

2. To reach beyond the truth in thought; to think too

favorably.*NWAD OVERWEEN.3*

OVERWEENING, *ppr.*

1. Thinking too highly or conceitedly.*NWAD OVERWEENING.2*

2 . *a.* That thinks too highly, particularly of one's self; conceited; vain; as overweening pride; an overweening brain.*NWAD OVERWEENING.3*

OVERWEENINGLY, *adv.* With too much vanity or conceit.

OVERWEIGH, *v.t.* To exceed in weight; to cause to preponderate; to outweigh; to overbalance.

OVERWEIGHT, *n.* Greater weight; preponderance.

OVERWHELM, *v.t.*

1. To overspread or crush beneath something violent and weighty, that covers or encompasses the whole; as, to overwhelm with waves.*NWAD OVERWHELM.2*

2. To immerse and bear down; in a figurative sense; as, to be overwhelmed with cares, afflictions or business.*NWAD OVERWHELM.3*

3. To overlook gloomily.*NWAD OVERWHELM.4*

4. To put over. [Not used.]*NWAD OVERWHELM.5*

OVERWHELM, *n.* The act of overwhelming.

OVERWHELMING, *ppr.* Crushing with weight or numbers.

OVERWHELMINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to overwhelm.

OVERWING, *v.t.* To outflank; to extend beyond the wing of an army.

OVERWISE, ***a.*** **s as z. Wise to affectation.**

OVERWISENESS, ***n.*** **Pretended or affected wisdom.**

OVERWORD, ***v.t.*** **To say too much.**

OVERWORK, ***v.t.*** **To work beyond the strength; to cause to labor too much; to tire.**

OVERWORN, ***a.***

1. Worn out; subdued by toil.*NWAD OVERWORN.2*

2. Spoiled by time.*NWAD OVERWORN.3*

OVERWRESTLE, ***v.t.*** **overres'l. To subdue by wrestling.**

OVERWROUGHT, ***pp.*** **overraut'.**

1. Labored to excess.*NWAD OVERWROUGHT.2*

2. Worked all over; as overwrought with ornaments.*NWAD OVERWROUGHT.3*

OVERYEARED, ***a.*** **Too old. [Not used.]**

OVERZEALED, ***a.*** **Too much excited with zeal; ruled by too much zeal.**

OVERZEALOUS, ***a.*** **overzel'ous. Too zealous; eager to excess.**

OVICULAR, ***a.*** **[from L. ovum, an egg.] Pertaining to an egg.**

OVIDUCT, ***n.*** **[L. ovum, an egg, and ductus, a duct.]**

In animals, a passage for the egg from the ovary to the womb, or a passage which conveys the egg from the ovary.*NWAD OVIDUCT.2*

OVIFORM, ***a.*** **[L. ovum, egg, and forma, form.] Having the form or figure of an egg.**

OVINE, ***a.*** **[L. ovinus, from ovis, sheep.] Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.**

OVIPAROUS, ***a.*** **[L. ovum, egg, and pario, to produce.]**

Producing eggs, or producing young from eggs. Fowls and reptiles are oviparous animals.*NWAD OVIPAROUS.2*

OVOID, *a.* [L. ovum, egg, and Gr. form.] Having the shape of an egg.

OVOLO, *n.* In architecture, a round molding, the quarter of a circle; called also the quarter round.

OWE, *v.t.* o. [Gr., Eng. own.]

1. To be indebted; to be obliged or bound to pay. The merchants owe a large sum to foreigners.*NWAD OWE.2*

A son owes help and honor to his father.*NWAD OWE.3*

One was brought to him who owed him ten thousand talents. *Matthew 18:24*.*NWAD OWE.4*

Owe no man any thing, but to love one another. *Romans 13:8*.*NWAD OWE.5*

2. To be obliged to ascribe to; to be obliged for; as, that he may owe to me all his deliverance.*NWAD OWE.6*

3. To possess; to have; to be the owner of. [This is the original sense, but now obsolete. In place of it, we use own, from the participle. See *Own*.]*NWAD OWE.7*

Thou dost here usurp the name thou owest not.*NWAD OWE.8*

4. To be due or owing.*NWAD OWE.9*

O deem thy fall not ow'd to man's decree.*NWAD OWE.10*

[This passive form is not now used.]*NWAD OWE.11*

OWE, *v.i.* To be bound or obliged.

OWING, *ppr.* [This is used in a passive form, contrary to analogy, for owen or owed. But the use is inveterately

established.]

1. Due; that moral obligation requires to be paid; as the money owing to a laborer for services, or to another country for goods.*NWAD OWING.2*

2. Consequential; ascribable to, as the cause. Misfortunes are often owing to vices or miscalculations.*NWAD OWING.3*

3. Imputable to as an agent. His recovery from sickness is owing less to his physician, than to the strength of his constitution.*NWAD OWING.4*

OWL, *n.* [L. ulula, ululo.]

A fowl of the genus Strix, that flies chiefly in the night.*NWAD OWL.2*

OWLER, *n.* One that conveys contraband goods.

OWLET, *n.* An *owl*, which see.

OWLING, *n.* The offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England, contrary to the statute.

[This explanation of owling favors the derivation of the word from wool.]*NWAD OWLING.2*

OWL-LIGHT, *n.* Glimmering or imperfect light.

OWL-LIKE, *a.* Like an owl in look and habits.

OWN, *a.* [See *Owe* and *Ought*.]

1. Belonging to; possessed; peculiar; usually expressing property with emphasis, or in express exclusion of others. It follows my, your, his, their, thy, her. God created man in his own image. Adam begat a son in his own likeness. Let them fall by their own counsel. He washed us from our sins in his own blood.*NWAD OWN.2*

In the phrases, his own nations, his own country, the word own denotes that the person belongs to the nation or country.*NWAD OWN.3*

2. Own often follows a verb; as, the book is not my own, that is, my own book.*NWAD OWN.4*

3. It is used as a substitute.*NWAD OWN.5*

That they may dwell in a place of their own. *2 Samuel 7:10*.*NWAD OWN.6*

In this use, a noun cannot follow own.*NWAD OWN.7*

4. “He came to his own, and his own received him not,” that is, his own nation or people; own being here used as a substitute, like many other adjectives.*NWAD OWN.8*

OWN, *v.t.* [from the adjective.]

1. To have the legal or rightful title to; to have the exclusive right of possession and use. A free holder in the United states owns his farm. Men often own land or goods which are not in their possession.*NWAD OWN.10*

2. To have the legal right to, without the exclusive right to use; as, a man owns the land in front of his farm to the middle of the highway.*NWAD OWN.11*

3. To acknowledge to belong to; to avow or admit that the property belongs to.*NWAD OWN.12*

When you come, find me out and own me for your son.*NWAD OWN.13*

4. To avow; to confess, as a fault, crime or other act; that is, to acknowledge that one has done the act; as, to own the faults of youth; to own our guilt. The man is charged with theft, but he has not owned it.*NWAD OWN.14*

5. In general, to acknowledge; to confess; to avow; to admit to be

true; not to deny; as, to own our weakness and frailty.*NWAD OWN.15*

Many own the gospel of salvation more from custom than conviction.*NWAD OWN.16*

OWNED, *pp.*

1. The legal title being vested in; as, the property is owned by a company.*NWAD OWNED.2*

2. Acknowledged; avowed; confessed.*NWAD OWNED.3*

OWNER, *n.* The rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not.

The ox knoweth his owner. *Isaiah 1:3*.*NWAD OWNER.2*

The centurion believed the master and owner of the ship. *Acts 27:11*.*NWAD OWNER.3*

OWNERSHIP, *n.* Property; exclusive right of possession; legal or just claim or title. The ownership of the estate is in A; the possession is in B.

OWNING, *ppr.*

1. Having the legal or just title to.*NWAD OWNING.2*

2. Acknowledging; avowing; confessing.*NWAD OWNING.3*

OWRE, *n.* [L. urus.] A beast. [Not used.]

OWSE, *n.* Bark of oak beaten or ground to small pieces.

OWSER, *n.* Bark and water mixed in a tan-pit.

OX, *n. plu.* oxen. *pron.* ox'n.

The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, castrated and grown to his size or nearly so. The young male is called in America a steer. The same animal not castrated is called a bull. These distinctions are well established with us in regard to domestic animals of this genus. When we speak of wild animals of this kind, ox is sometimes applied both to the male and female, and in zoology, the same practice exists in regard to the domestic animals. Sop in common usage, a pair of bulls yoked may be sometimes called oxen. We never apply the name ox to the cow or female of the domestic kind. Oxen in the plural may comprehend both the male and female.*NWAD OX.2*

OXALATE, *n.* [See *Oxalic*.] In chimistry, a salt formed by a combination of the oxalic acid with a base.

OXALIC, *a.* [Gr. sorrel, acid.]

Pertaining to sorrel. The oxalic acid is the acid of sorrel.*NWAD OXALIC.2*

OXBANE, *n.* A plant, buphonos.

OX-EYE, *n.* [ox and eye.] A plant of the genus Buphthalmum; another of the genus Anthemis; also, the ox-eye daisy or Chrysanthemum.

OX-EYED, *a.* Having large full eyes, like those of an ox.

OXFLY, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.

OXGANG, *n.* [ox and gang, going.] In ancient laws, as much land as an ox can plow in a year; said to be fifteen acres, or as others allege, twenty acres.

OXHEAL, *n.* A plant.

OXIODIC, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of the compound of oxygen and iodine.

OXLIKE, ***a.*** **[ox and like.] Resembling an ox.**

OXLIP, ***n.*** **A plant, the cowslip.**

OXSTALL, ***n.*** **A stall or stand for oxen.**

OXTONGUE, ***n.*** **ox'tung. A plant of the genus Picris.**

OXYCRATE, ***n.*** **[Gr. acid, and to mix.]**

A mixture of water and vinegar. [Little used.]*NWAD OXYCRATE.2*

OXYD, ***n.*** **[Gr. acid, sharp, vinegar.]**

In chimistry, a substance formed by the combination of a portion of oxygen with some base; or a substance combined with oxygen, without being in the state of an acid.*NWAD OXYD.2*

OXYDABILITY, ***n.*** **The capacity of being converted into an oxyd.**

OXYDABLE, ***a.*** **Capable of being converted into an oxyd.**

OXYDATE, ***v.t.*** **To convert into an oxyd, as metals and other substances, by combination with oxygen. It differs from acidify, to make acid, or to convert into an acid, as in oxydation the acid that enters into combination is not sufficient to form an acid.**

OXYDATED, ***pp.*** **Converted into an oxyd.**

OXYDATING, ***ppr.*** **Converting into an oxyd.**

OXYDATION, ***n.*** **The operation or process of converting into an oxyd, as metals or other substances, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen.**

OXYDIZE, ***v.t.*** **To** ***oxydate*****, which see.**

OXYDIZED, ***pp.*** **Oxydated.**

OXYDIZEMENT, ***n.*** **Oxydation.**

OXYDIZING, ***ppr.*** **Oxydating. [Oxydize and its derivatives are now more generally used than oxydate, though there seems to be no ground for the preference.]**

OXYGEN, ***n.*** **[Gr. acid, and to generate.]**

In chimistry, oxygen or oxygen gas is an element or substance so named from its property of generating acids; it is the respirable part of air, vital air, or the basis of it; it is called the acidifying principle, and the principle or support of combustion. Modern experiments, however, prove that it is not necessary in all cases to combustion or to acidity. Oxygen is a permanently elastic fluid, invisible, inodorous, and a little heavier than atmospheric air. In union with azote or nitrogen, it forms atmospheric air, of which it constitutes about a fifth part. Water contains about 85% of it, and it exists in most vegetable and animal products, acids, salts and oxyds. It forms 50% of silex, 47 of alumin, 28 of lime, 40 of magnesia, 17 of potash, and 25 of soda.*NWAD OXYGEN.2*

OXYGENATE, ***v.t.*** **To unite or cause to combine with oxygen, without the evolution of heat or light; to acidify by oxygen.**

OXYGENATED, ***pp.*** **United with oxygen.**

OXYGENATING, ***ppr.*** **Uniting with oxygen.**

OXYGENATION, ***n.*** **The act, operation or process of combining with oxygen.**

OXYGENIZABLE, ***a.*** **Capable of being oxygenized.**

OXYGENIZE, ***v.t.*** **To** ***oxygenate*****, which see.**

OXYGENIZED, ***pp.*** **United with oxygen.**

OXYGENIZEMENT, ***n.*** **Oxygenation.**

OXYGENIZING, ***ppr.*** **Oxygenating.**

OXYGENOUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained from it.**

OXYGON, ***n.*** **[Gr. sharp, and an angle.]**

A triangle having three acute angles.*NWAD OXYGON.2*

OXY-IODINE, ***n.*** **In chimistry, a compound of the chloriodic and oxiodic acids.**

OXYMEL, ***n.*** **[Gr. acid, and honey.]**

A mixture of vinegar and honey.*NWAD OXYMEL.2*

OXYMORON, ***n.*** **[Gr. a smart saying which at first view appears foolish.]**

A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as cruel kindness.*NWAD OXYMORON.2*

Oxyprussic acid, chloroprussic acid.*NWAD OXYMORON.3*

OXYRRHODINE, ***n.*** **[compounded of Gr. acid, and rose.]**

A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses.*NWAD OXYRRHODINE.2*

OXYTONE, ***a.*** **[Gr. sharp, and tone.]**

Having an acute sound.*NWAD OXYTONE.2*

OXYTONE, ***n.*** **An acute sound.**

OYER, ***n.***

1. In law, a hearing or trial of causes. A court of oyer and terminer is constituted by a commission to inquire, hear and determine all treasons, felonies and misdemeanors.*NWAD OYER.2*

2. The hearing, as of a writ, bond, note or other specialty; as when a defendant in court prays oyer of a writing.*NWAD OYER.3*

OYES, This word is used by the sheriff or his substitute in making proclamation in court, requiring silence and attention. it is thrice repeated, and most absurdly pronounced, O yes.

OYLET-HOLE. [See *Eyelet-hole*.]

OYSTER, *n.* [L. ostrea; Gr. probably connected in origin with bone, and named from its hardness.]

A bivalvular testaceous animal, found adhering to rocks or other fixed substances in salt water which is shallow, or in the mouths of rivers. Oysters are deemed nourishing and delicious.*NWAD OYSTER.2*

OYSTER-SHELL, *n.* The hard covering or shell of the oyster.

OYSTER-WENCH, OYSTER-WIFE, OYSTER-WOMAN, *n.* A woman whose occupation is to sell oysters; a low woman.

P

P — PALATINATE

P is the sixteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation formed by a close compression of the anterior part of the lips, as in ep. It is convertible into b and f, sometimes into v.

This letter is found int he oriental languages, from which it was received into the Greek and Latin; except however the Arabic, which has not this letter, and the Arabians cannot easily pronounce it. In some words which we have borrowed from the Greek, p is mute, as in psalm, ptisan; but is not silent in English words, unless it may be in receipt, and a few irregular words. P aspirated or followed by h, represents the Greek, which answers to the English f, as in philosophy.*NWAD P.2*

As an abbreviation, P. stands for Publius, pondo, etc. P.A. DIG for patricia dignitas; P.C. for Patres Conscripti; P.F. for Publius Fabius; P.P. for propositum publice; P.R. for populus Romanus; P.R.S. for praetoris sententia; P.R.S.P. for praeses provinciae.*NWAD P.3*

P.M. stands for post meridiem, afternoon.*NWAD P.4*

As a numeral, P, like G, stands for one hundred, and with a dash over it, for four hundred thousand.*NWAD P.5*

Among physicians, P. Stands for pugil, or the eighth part of a handful; P.AE. For partes aequales, equal parts of the ingredients; P.P. for pulvis patrum, or the Jesuits bark in powder; and ppt. For praeparatus, prepared.*NWAD P.6*

PAAGE, *n.* [See *Pay*.] A toll for passage over another persons grounds. [Not used.]

PABULAR, *a.* [L., food.] Pertaining to food; affording food or aliment.

PABULATION, ***n.*** **[L., to feed.] The act of feeding or procuring provender.**

PABULOUS, ***a.*** **[L., food.] Affording aliment or food; alimental.**

PABULUM, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. Food; aliment; that which feeds.*NWAD PABULUM.2*

2. Fuel; that which supplies the means of combustion.*NWAD PABULUM.3*

PACA, ***n.*** **A small animal of America, bearing some resemblance to a hare and a pig. It is a species of cavy; called also the spotted cavy.**

PACATE, ***a.*** **[L.] Peaceful; tranquil. [Not used.]**

PACATED, ***a.*** **Appeased. [Little used.]**

PACATION, ***n.*** **[L., to calm or appease.] The act of appeasing.**

PACCAN, ***n.*** **An American tree and its nut.**

PACE, ***n.*** **[L., to open, Gr., to tread. See *Pass*.]**

1. A step.*NWAD PACE.2*

2. The space between the two feet in walking, estimated at two feet and a half. But the geometrical pace is five feet, or the whole space passed over by the same foot from one step to another. Sixty thousand such paces make one degree on the equator.*NWAD PACE.3*

3. Manner of walking; a gait; as a languishing pace; a heavy pace; a quick or slow pace.*NWAD PACE.4*

4. Step; gradation in business. [Little used.]*NWAD PACE.5*

5. A mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same

side are lifted together. In a general sense, the word may be applied to any other mode of stepping.*NWAD PACE.6*

6. Degree of celerity. Let him mend his pace.*NWAD PACE.7*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, creeps in this petty pace from day to day--*NWAD PACE.8*

To keep or hold pace, to keep up; to go or move as fast as something else.*NWAD PACE.9*

PACE, *v.i.*

1. To go; to walk; to move.*NWAD PACE.11*

2. To go, move or walk slowly.*NWAD PACE.12*

3. To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse.*NWAD PACE.13*

PACE, *v.t.*

1. To measure by steps; as, to pace a piece of ground.*NWAD PACE.15*

2. To regulate in motion.*NWAD PACE.16*

If you ca, pace your wisdom in that good path that I would wish it go--*NWAD PACE.17*

PACED, *a.*

1. Having a particular gait; used chiefly in composition; as slow-paced.*NWAD PACED.2*

2. In composition, going all lengths; as a thorough-paced intriguer.*NWAD PACED.3*

PACER, *n.* One that paces; a horse that paces.

PACHYDERMATOUS, *a.* [Gr., thick, skin.] Having a thick skin; an epithet applied to an order of animals, called Pachydermata, embracing all the hoofed quadrupeds which do not ruminate, as the elephant, mastodon or North American mammoth, hippopotamus, sus or hog, rhinoceros, tapir, and horse. The horse constitutes a separate order, Solipeda.

PACIFIC, *a.* [L., to make peace. See *Peace*.]

1. Peace-making; conciliatory; suited to make or restore peace; adapted to reconcile differences; mild; appeasing; as, to offer pacific propositions to a belligerent power. The measures proposed are in their nature pacific.*NWAD PACIFIC.2*

2. Calm; tranquil; as a pacific state of things.*NWAD PACIFIC.3*

PACIFIC, *n.* The appellation given to the ocean situated between America on the west, and Asia; so called on account of its exemption from violent tempests.

PACIFICATION, *n.* [L. See *Pacify*.]

1. The act of making peace between nations or parties at variance.*NWAD PACIFICATION.2*

2. The act of appeasing or pacifying wrath.*NWAD PACIFICATION.3*

PACIFICATOR, *n.* [L.] A peace-maker; one that restores amity between contending parties or nations.

PACIFICATORY, *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory.

PACIFIED, *pp.* Appeased; tranquilized.

PACIFIER, *n.* One who pacifies.

PACIFY, *v.t.* [L., peace, and to make.]

1. To appease, as wrath or other violent passion or appetite; to

calm; to still; to quiet; to allay agitation or excitement; as, to pacify a man when angry, or to pacify his wrath or rage; the word being applied both to the person and to the passion. So we say, to pacify hunger, to pacify importunate demands.*NWAD PACIFY.2*

2. To restore peace to; to tranquilize; as, to pacify countries in contention.*NWAD PACIFY.3*

PACIFYING, *ppr.* Appeasing; tranquilizing.

PACK, *n.* [See the Verb.]

1. A bundle of any thing inclosed in a cover or bound fast with cords; a bale; as a pack of goods or cloth. The soldier bears a pack on his back.*NWAD PACK.2*

2. A burden or load; as a pack of sorrows.*NWAD PACK.3*

3. A number of cards, or the number used in games; so called from being inclosed together.*NWAD PACK.4*

4. A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together, that is, a crowd or assemblage united.*NWAD PACK.5*

5. A number of persons united in a bad design or practice; as a pack of thieves or knaves.*NWAD PACK.6*

6. A great number crowded together; as a pack of troubles. [Not used.]*NWAD PACK.7*

7. A loose or lewd person. [Not used.]*NWAD PACK.8*

PACK, *v.t.* [L. pango, pactum, pactus; impingo, compingo.]

1. To place and press together; to place in close order; as, to pack goods in a box or chest.*NWAD PACK.10*

2. To put together and bind fast; as, to pack any thing for carriage with cords or straps.*NWAD PACK.11*

3. To put in close order with salt intermixed; as, to pack meat or fish

in barrels.*NWAD PACK.12*

4. To send in haste.*NWAD PACK.13*

5. To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game; to put together in sorts with a fraudulent design, as cards; hence, to unite persons iniquitously, with a view to some private interest; as, to pack a jury, that is, to select persons for a jury who may favor a party; to pack a parliament; to pack an assembly of bishops.*NWAD PACK.14*

PACK, *v.i.* To be pressed or close; as, the goods pack well.

1. To close; to shut.*NWAD PACK.16*

2. To depart in haste; with off.*NWAD PACK.17*

Poor Stella must pack off to town.*NWAD PACK.18*

3. To unite in bad measures; to confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion.*NWAD PACK.19*

Go, pack with him.*NWAD PACK.20*

PACKAGE, *n.* A bundle or bale; a quantity pressed or bound together; as a package of cloth.

1. A charge made for packing goods.*NWAD PACKAGE.2*

PACKCLOTH, *n.* A cloth for packing goods, or in which they are tied.

PACKED, *pp.* Put together and pressed; tied or bound in a bundle; put down and salted, as meat; sent off; united iniquitously.

PACKER, *n.* One that packs; an officer appointed to pack meat, as beef, port, fish, etc.

PACKET, *n.*

1. A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; as a packet of letters.*NWAD PACKET.2*

2. A dispatch-vessel; a ship or other vessel employed by government to convey letters from country to country or from port to port.*NWAD PACKET.3*

3. A vessel employed in conveying dispatches and passengers from place to place, or to carry passengers and goods coastwise.*NWAD PACKET.4*

PACKET, *v.i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch-vessel.

PACKET-BOAT. [See *Packet*.]

PACKET-SHIP, *n.* A ship that sails regularly between distant countries for the conveyance of dispatches, letters, passengers, etc.

PACKHORSE, *n.* A horse employed in carrying packs or goods and baggage.

1. A beast of burden.*NWAD PACKHORSE.2*

PACKING, *ppr.* Laying together in close order; binding in a bundle; putting in barrels with salt, etc.; uniting, as men for a fraudulent purpose.

PACKING, *n.* A trick; collusion.

PACKSADDLE, *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens are laid for conveyance.

PACKSTAFF, *n.* A staff on which a traveler occasionally supports his pack.

PACKTHREAD, *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

PACK-WAX, *n.* A tendinous substance of the neck of an animal.

PACO, PACOS, *n.* An animal of South America, resembling the camel in shape, but much smaller. It is sometimes called the Peruvian sheep, on account of its long thick hair.

PACT, *n.* [L. pactus, from pango. See *Pack*.]

A contract; an agreement or covenant.*NWAD PACT.2*

PACTION, *n.* [L. pactio. See *Pack*.] An agreement or contract.

PACTIONAL, *a.* By way of agreement.

PACTITIOUS, *a.* Settled by agreement or stipulation.

PAD, *n.*

1. A foot path; a road. [Not now used.]*NWAD PAD.2*

2. An easy paced horse.*NWAD PAD.3*

3. A robber that infests the road on foot; usually called a foot-pad.*NWAD PAD.4*

PAD, *n.* A soft saddle, cushion or bolster stuffed with straw, hair or other soft substance.

PAD, *v.i.* To travel slowly.

1. To rob on foot.*NWAD PAD.7*

2. To beat a way smooth and level.*NWAD PAD.8*

PADAR, *n.* Grouts; coarse flour or meal. [Not used in U. States.]

PADDER, *n.* A robber on foot; a highwayman.

PADDLE, *v.i.* [L. pes, pedis, the foot, and this is allied to Gr., to tread.]

1. To row; to beat the water, as with oars.*NWAD PADDLE.2*

2. To play in the water with the hands, as children; or with the feet, as fowls or other animals.*NWAD PADDLE.3*

3. To finger.*NWAD PADDLE.4*

PADDLE, *v.t.* To propel by an oar or paddle.

PADDLE, *n.* [In L. batillus is a paddle-staff; in Gr. a pole.]

1. An oar, but not a large oar. It is now applied to a sort of short oar used in propelling and steering canoes and boats.*NWAD PADDLE.7*

2. The blade or the broad part of an oar or weapon.*NWAD PADDLE.8*

Thou shalt have a paddle on thy weapon. *Deuteronomy 23:13*.*NWAD PADDLE.9*

PADDLER, *n.* On that paddles.

PADDLE-STAFF, *n.* A staff headed with broad iron.

PADDOCK, *n.* A toad or frog.

PADDOCK, *n.*

1. A small inclosure for deer or other animals.*NWAD PADDOCK.3*

2. An inclosure for races with hounds, etc.*NWAD PADDOCK.4*

PADDOCK-PIPE, *n.* A plant of the genus Equisetum.

PADDOCK-STOOL, *n.* A plant of the genus Agaricus; a mushroom, vulgarly toadstool.

PADELION, ***n.*** **A plant.**

PADLOCK, ***n.*** **A lock to be hung on a staple and held by a link.**

PADLOCK, ***v.t.*** **To fasten with a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine.**

PADNAG, ***n.*** **An ambling nag.**

PADOW-PIPE, ***n.*** **A plant. [See *Paddock-pipe*.]**

PADUASOY, ***n.*** **A particular kind of silk stuff.**

PAEAN, PEAN, ***n.*** **Among the ancients, a song of rejoicing in honor of Apollo; hence, a song of triumph.**

1. In ancient poetry, a foot of four syllables; written also paeon. Of this there are four kinds; the first consisting of one long and three short syllables, or a trochee and a pyrrhic, as temporibus; the second of a short syllable, a long and two short, or an iambus and a pyrrhic, as potentia; the third of two short syllables, a long and a short one, or a phrrhic and a trochee, as animatus; the fourth of three short syllables and along one, or a pyrrhic and iambus, as celeritus.*NWAD PAEAN.2*

PAGAN, ***n.*** **[L. paganus, a peasant or countryman, from pagus, a village.] A heathen; a Gentile; an idolater; one who worships false gods. This word was originally applied to the inhabitants of the country, who on the first propagation of the christian religion adhered to the worship of false gods, or refused to receive christianity, after it had been received by the inhabitants of the cities. In like manner, heather signifies an inhabitant of the heath or woods, and caffer, in Arabic, signifies the inhabitant of a hut or cottage, and one that does not receive the religion of Mohammed. Pagan is used to distinguish one from a Christian and a Mohammedan.**

PAGAN, ***a.*** **Heathen; heathenish; Gentile; noting a person who worships false gods.**

1. Pertaining to the worship of false gods.*NWAD PAGAN.3*

PAGANISM, *n.* Heathenism; the worship of false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans.

Men instructed from their infancy in the principles and duties of christianity, never sink to the degradation of paganism.*NWAD PAGANISM.2*

PAGANIZE, *v.t.* To render heathenish; to convert to heathenism.

PAGANIZE, *v.i.* To behave like pagans.

PAGANIZED, *pp.* Rendered heathenish.

PAGANIZING, *ppr.* Rendering heathenish; behaving like pagans; adopting heathen principles and practice.

PAGE, *n.* [Gr. a boy.]

1. A boy attending on a great person, rather for formality or show, than for servitude.*NWAD PAGE.2*

He had two pages of honor, on either hand one.*NWAD PAGE.3*

2. A boy or man that attends on a legislative body. In Massachusetts, the page is a boy that conveys papers from the members of the house of representatives to the speaker, and from the speaker or clerk to the members.*NWAD PAGE.4*

PAGE, *n.* [L. pagina.] One side of a leaf of a book.

1. A book or writing or writings; as the page of history.*NWAD PAGE.6*

2. Pages, in the plural, signifies also books or writings; as the sacred pages.*NWAD PAGE.7*

PAGE, *v.t.* To mark or number the pates of a book or manuscript.

1. To attend, as a page.*NWAD PAGE.9*

PAGEANT, *n.* pa'jent. [L. pegma; Gr. something showy carried in triumph.]

1. A statue in show, or a triumphal car, chariot, arch or other pompous thing, decorated with flags, etc. and carried in public shows and processions.*NWAD PAGEANT.2*

2. A show; a spectacle of entertainment; something intended for pomp.*NWAD PAGEANT.3*

I'll play my part in fortune's pageant.*NWAD PAGEANT.4*

3. Any thing showy, without stability or duration.*NWAD PAGEANT.5*

Thus unlamented pass the proud away,*NWAD PAGEANT.6*

The gaze of fools, and pageant of a day.*NWAD PAGEANT.7*

PAGEANT, *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious.

PAGEANT, *v.t.* To exhibit in show; to represent.

PAGEANTY, *n.* Show; pompous exhibition or spectacle.

Such pageantry to be the people shown.*NWAD PAGEANTY.2*

PAGINAL, *a.* Consisting of pages.

PAGOD, PAGODA, *n.*

1. A temple in the East Indies in which idols are worshiped.*NWAD PAGOD.2*

2. An idol; an image of some supposed deity.*NWAD PAGOD.3*

PAGODA, *n.* A gold or silver coin current in Hindoostan, of

different values in different parts of India, from $1.75 cts. to $2, or from 8 to 9s. sterling.

PAGODITE, *n.* A name given to the mineral of which the Chinese make their pagodas. It is called also lardite, koreite, and agalmatolite.

PAID, *pret.* and *pp.* of pay; paid for payed.

PAIGLE, PAGIL, *n.* A plant and flower of the genus Primula or primrose; cowslip-primrose.

PAIL, *n.* An open wooden vessel used in families for carrying liquids, as water and milk, usually containing from eight to twelve quarts.

PAIL-FULL, *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAILMAIL. [See *Pallmall*.]

PAIN, *n.* [L. paena; Gr. penalty, and pain, labor.]

1. An uneasy sensation in animal bodies, of any degree from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture, proceeding from pressure, tension or spasm, separation of parts by violence, or any derangement of functions. Thus violent pressure or stretching of a limb gives pain; inflammation produces pain; wounds, bruises and incisions give pain.*NWAD PAIN.2*

2. Labor; work; toil; laborious effort. In this sense, the plural only is used; as, to take pains; to be at the pains.*NWAD PAIN.3*

High without taking pains to rise.*NWAD PAIN.4*

The same with pains we gain, but lose with ease.*NWAD PAIN.5*

3. Labor; toilsome effort; task; in the singular. [Not now used.]*NWAD PAIN.6*

4. Uneasiness of mind; disquietude; anxiety; solicitude for the

future; grief, sorrow for the past. We suffer pain when we fear or expect evil; we feel pain at the loss of friends or property.*NWAD PAIN.7*

5. The throws or distress of travail or childbirth.*NWAD PAIN.8*

She bowed herself and travailed, for her pains came upon her. *1 Samuel 4:19*.*NWAD PAIN.9*

6. Penalty; punishment suffered or denounced; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime, or annexed to the commission of a crime.*NWAD PAIN.10*

None shall presume to fly under pain of death.*NWAD PAIN.11*

Interpose, on pain of my displeasure.*NWAD PAIN.12*

PAIN, *v.t.*

1. To make uneasy or to disquiet; to cause uneasy sensations in the body, of any degree of intensity; to make simply uneasy, or to distress, to torment. The pressure of fetters may pain a limb; the rack pains the body.*NWAD PAIN.14*

2. To afflict; to render uneasy in mind; to disquiet; to distress. We are pained at the death of a friend; grief pains the heart; we are often pained with fear or solicitude.*NWAD PAIN.15*

I am pained at my very heart. *Jeremiah 4:19*.*NWAD PAIN.16*

3. Reciprocally, to pain one's self, to labor; to make toilsome efforts. [Little used.]*NWAD PAIN.17*

PAINFUL, *a.* Giving pain, uneasiness or distress to the body; as a painful operation in surgery.

1. Giving pain to the mind; afflictive; disquieting; distressing.*NWAD PAINFUL.2*

Evils have been more painful to us in the prospect, than in the actual pressure.*NWAD PAINFUL.3*

2. Full of pain; producing misery or affliction.*NWAD PAINFUL.4*

3. Requiring labor or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort; as a painful service. The army had a painful march.*NWAD PAINFUL.5*

4. Laborious; exercising labor; undergoing toil; industrious.*NWAD PAINFUL.6*

Nor must the painful husbandman be tired.*NWAD PAINFUL.7*

PAINFULLY, *adv.* With suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness or distress of mind.

1. Laboriously; with toil; with laborious effort or diligence.*NWAD PAINFULLY.2*

PAINFULNESS, *n.* Uneasiness or distress of body.

1. Affliction; sorrow; grief; disquietude or distress of mind.*NWAD PAINFULNESS.2*

2. Laborious effort or diligence; toil.*NWAD PAINFULNESS.3*

PAINIM, *n.* A pagan. [Not used.]

PAINIM, *a.* Pagan; infidel. [Not used.]

PAINLESS, *a.* Free from pain.

1. Free from trouble.*NWAD PAINLESS.2*

PAINSTAKER, *n.* A laborious person.

PAINSTAKING, *a.* Laborious; industrious.

PAINSTAKING, *n.* Labor; great industry.

PAINT, *v.t.* [L. pingo, pictus.]

1. To form a figure or likeness in colors; as, to paint a hero or a landscape.*NWAD PAINT.2*

2. To cover or besmear with color or colors, either with or without figures; as, to paint a cloth; to paint a house.*NWAD PAINT.3*

3. To represent by colors or images; to exhibit in form.*NWAD PAINT.4*

When folly romantic, we must paint it.*NWAD PAINT.5*

4. To represent or exhibit to the mind; to present in form or likeness to the intellectual view; to describe.*NWAD PAINT.6*

Disloyal!*NWAD PAINT.7*

--The word is too good to paint out her wickedness.*NWAD PAINT.8*

5. To color; to diversify with colors.*NWAD PAINT.9*

6. To lay on artificial color for ornament.*NWAD PAINT.10*

Jezebel painted her face and tired her head. *2 Kings 9:30*.*NWAD PAINT.11*

PAINT, *v.i.* To lay colors on the face. It is said the ladies in France paint.

1. To practice painting. The artist paints well.*NWAD PAINT.13*

PAINT, *n.* A coloring substance; a substance used in painting; either simple or compound; as a white paint, or red paint.

1. Color laid on canvas or other material; color representing any thing.*NWAD PAINT.15*

2. Color laid on the face; rouge.*NWAD PAINT.16*

PAINTED, *pp.* Colored; rubbed over with paint; as a painted house or cloth.

1. Represented in form by colors.*NWAD PAINTED.2*

2. Described.*NWAD PAINTED.3*

PAINTER, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint; one skilled in representing things in colors.

PAINTER, *n.* A rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object.

PAINTING, *ppr.* Representing in colors; laying on colors.

PAINTING, *n.* The art of forming figures or resembling objects in colors on canvas or other material, or the art of representing to the eye by means of figures and colors, any object of sight, and sometimes the emotions of the mind.

1. A picture; a likeness or resemblance in colors.*NWAD PAINTING.3*

2. Colors laid on.*NWAD PAINTING.4*

PAINTURE, *n.* The art of painting.

PAIR, *n.* [L. par; Heb. to join, couple or associate.]

1. Two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together; as a pair of gloves or stockings; a pair of shoes; a pair of oxen or horses.*NWAD PAIR.2*

2. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace; as a pair of nerves; a pair of doves. *Luke 2:24*.*NWAD PAIR.3*

PAIR, *v.i.* To be joined in pairs; to couple, as, birds pair in summer.

1. To suit; to fit; as a counterpart.*NWAD PAIR.5*

Ethelinda,*NWAD PAIR.6*

My heart was made to fit and pair with thine.*NWAD PAIR.7*

PAIR, *v.t.* To unite in couples; as minds paired in heaven.

1. To unite as correspondent, or rather to contrast.*NWAD PAIR.9*

Glossy jet is paired with shining white.*NWAD PAIR.10*

PAIR, *v.t.* To impair. [See *Impair*.]

PAIRED, *pp.* Joined in couples, fitted; suited.

PAIRING, *ppr.* Uniting in pairs; fitting.

PALACE, *n.* [L. palatium.]

1. A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king or other distinguished person resides; as an imperial palace; a royal palace; a pontifical palace; a ducal palace.*NWAD PALACE.2*

2. A splendid place of residence; as the sun's bright palace.*NWAD PALACE.3*

PALACE-COURT, *n.* The domestic court of the kings of Great Britain, which administers justice between the king's domestic servants. It is held once a week before the steward of the household and knight marshal; its jurisdiction extending twelve miles in circuit from his majesty's palace.

PALACIOUS, *a.* [from palace.] Royal; noble; magnificent. [Not used.]

PALANKEEN, PALANQUIN, *n.* A covered carriage used in India, China, etc. borne on the shoulders of men, and in which a single person is conveyed from place to place.

PALATABLE, *a.* [from palate.] Agreeable to the taste; savory.

1. That is relished.*NWAD PALATABLE.2*

PALATABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the taste; relish.

PALATAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate.**

PALATAL, ***n.*** **A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate, or an articulation of the root of the tongue with the roof of the mouth; as g hard and k, in eg, ek.**

PALATE, ***n.*** **[L. palatum, properly the arch or cope of heaven.]**

1. The roof or upper part of the mouth. The glands in this part of the mouth secrete a mucous fluid, which lubricates the mouth and throat, and facilitates deglutition.*NWAD PALATE.2*

2. Taste.*NWAD PALATE.3*

Hard task to hit the palates of such guests.*NWAD PALATE.4*

[This signification of the word originated in the opinion that the palate is the instrument of taste. This is a mistake. In itself it has no power of taste.]*NWAD PALATE.5*

3. Mental relish; intellectual taste.*NWAD PALATE.6*

Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as dressed up by the schoolmen.*NWAD PALATE.7*

PALATE, ***v.t.*** **To perceive by the taste. [Not used.]**

PALATIAL, ***a.*** **[from palate.] Pertaining to the palate; as the palatial retraction of the tongue.**

PALATIAL, ***a.*** **[from L. palatium, palace.] Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent.**

PALATIC, ***a.*** **Belonging to the palate. [Not used.]**

PALATINATE, ***n.*** **[L. palatinus. See *Palatine*.]**

The province or seignory of a palatine; as the Palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, called the upper and lower Palatinate.*NWAD*

PALATINE, *a.* [L. palatinus, from palatium, palace.] Pertaining to a palace; an epithet applied originally to persons holding an office or employment in the king's palace; hence it imports possessing royal privileges; as a count palatine.

In England, formerly, were three counties palatine, Chester, Durham and Lancaster; the two former by prescription, the latter by grant of Edward III. They were so called, because the proprietors, the earl of Chester, the bishop of Durham and the duke of Lancaster, possessed royal rights, as fully as the king in his palace. Of these, the county of Durham is the only one now remaining in the hands of a subject.*NWAD PALATINE.2*

PALATINE, *n.* One invested with royal privileges and rights. A palatine or count palatine, on the continent of Europe, is one delegated by a prince to hold courts of justice in a province, or one who has a palace and a court of justice in his own house. In Poland, a palatine may be regarded as the governor of a province.

PALATIVE, *a.* Pleasing to the taste. [Not used.]

PALAVER, *n.*

1. Idle talk.*NWAD PALAVER.2*

2. Flattery; adulation. [This is used with us in the vulgar dialect.]*NWAD PALAVER.3*

3. Talk; conversation; conference; a sense used in Africa, as appears by the relations of missionaries.*NWAD PALAVER.4*

PAL`AVER, *v.t.* To flatter. [In vulgar use.]

PALE, *a.* [L. palleo, pallidus.]

1. White or whitish; wan; deficient in color; not ruddy or fresh of color; as a pale face or skin; pale cheeks. We say also, a pale red, a pale blue, that is, a whitish red or blue. Pale is not precisely

synonymous with white, as it usually denotes what we call wan, a darkish dun white.*NWAD PALE.2*

2. Not bright; not shining; of a faint luster; dim; as the pale light of the moon.*NWAD PALE.3*

The night, methinks, is but the daylight sick;*NWAD PALE.4*

It looks a little paler.*NWAD PALE.5*

PALE, *v.t.* To make pale.

PALE, *n.* [L. palus; coinciding with Eng. pole, as well as pale. It has the elements of L. pala, a spade or shovel.]

1. A narrow board pointed or sharpened at one end, used in fencing or inclosing. This is with us more generally called a picket.*NWAD PALE.8*

2. A pointed stake; hence to *empale*, which see.*NWAD PALE.9*

3. An inclosure; properly, that which incloses, like fence, limit; hence, the space inclosed. He was born within the pale of the church; within the pale of christianity.*NWAD PALE.10*

4. District; limited territory.*NWAD PALE.11*

5. In heraldry, an ordinary, consisting of two perpendicular lines drawn from the top to the base of the escutcheon, and containing the third middle part of the field.*NWAD PALE.12*

PALE, *v.t.* To inclose with pales or stakes.

1. To inclose; to encompass.*NWAD PALE.14*

PALEACEOUS, *a.* [L. palea, straw, chaff.]

1. Chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of it; as a paleaceous pappus.*NWAD PALEACEOUS.2*

2. Chaffy; furnished with chaff; as a paleaceous receptacle.*NWAD*

PALEACEOUS.3

PALED, *pp.* Inclosed with pales or pickets.

1. Striped.*NWAD PALED.2*

PALE-EYED, *a.* Having eyes dimmed.

PALE-FACED, *a.* Having a pale or wan face.

1. Causing paleness of face; as pale-faced fear.*NWAD PALE-FACED.2*

PALE-HEARTED, *a.* Dispirited.

PALELY, *adv.* Wanly; not freshly or ruddily.

PALENDAR, *n.* A kind of coasting vessel.

PALENESS, *n.* Wanness; defect of color; want of freshness or ruddiness; a sickly whiteness of look.

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,*NWAD PALENESS.2*

A livid paleness spreads o'er all her look.*NWAD PALENESS.3*

1. Want of color or luster; as the paleness of a flower.*NWAD PALENESS.4*

PALEOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ancient, and writing.]

1. The art of explaining ancient writings. More correctly,*NWAD PALEOGRAPHY.2*

2. An ancient manner of writing; as Punic paleography.*NWAD PALEOGRAPHY.3*

PALEOLOGIST, *n.* One who writes on antiquity, or one conversant with antiquity.

PALEOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. ancient, and discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things.**

PALEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. palea, chaff.] Chaffy; like chaff.**

PALESTRIAN, PALESTRIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. a struggling or wrestling, to wrestle, to strive.] Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling.**

PALET, ***n.*** **The crown of the head. [Not used.]**

PALETTE. [See ***Pallet*****.]**

PALFREY, ***n.*** **[Low L. paraveredi, [plu of veredus,] horses of a large size, used for carrying the baggage of an army.]**

1. A horse used by noblemen and others for state, distinguished from a war horse.*NWAD PALFREY.2*

2. A small horse fit for ladies.*NWAD PALFREY.3*

PALFREYED, ***a.*** **Riding on a palfrey.**

PALIFICATION, ***n.*** **[from L. palus, a stake or post.] The act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground for making it firm.**

PALINDROME, ***n.*** **[Gr. again.] A word, verse or sentence that is the same when read backwards or forwards; as madam, or "Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor."**

PALING, ***ppr.*** **Inclosing with pales.**

PALING, ***n.*** **A fence formed with pales.**

PALINODE, PALINODY, ***n.*** **[Gr. again, and a song.] A recantation, or declaration contrary to a former one.**

PALISADE, ***n.*** **A fence or fortification consisting of a row of stakes or posts sharpened and set firmly in the ground. In**

fortification, the posts are set two or three inches apart, parallel to the parapet in the covered way, to prevent a surprise.

Palisades serve also to fortify the avenues of open forts, gorges, half-moons, the bottom of ditches, etc.*NWAD PALISADE.2*

PALISADE, *v.t.* To surround, inclose or fortify with stakes or posts.

PALISH, *a.* [from pale.] Somewhat pale or wan; as a palish blue.

PALL, *n.* [L. pallium.]

1. A cloke; a mantle of state.*NWAD PALL.2*

2. The mantle of an archbishop.*NWAD PALL.3*

3. The cloth thrown over a dead body at funerals.*NWAD PALL.4*

PALL, *n.* In heraldry, a figure like the Greek.

PALL, *v.t.* To cloke; to cover or invest.

PALL, *v.i.* [Gr. old.]

1. To become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit or taste; to become insipid; as, the liquor palls.*NWAD PALL.8*

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,*NWAD PALL.9*

Fades in the eye and palls upon the sense.*NWAD PALL.10*

PALL, *v.t.* To make vapid or insipid.

Reason and reflection--blunt the edge of the keenest desires, and pall all his enjoyments.*NWAD PALL.12*

1. To make spiritless; to dispirit; to depress.*NWAD PALL.13*

The more we raise our love,*NWAD PALL.14*

The more we pall and cool and kill his ardor.*NWAD PALL.15*

2. To weaken; to impair; as, to pall fortune.*NWAD PALL.16*

3. To cloy; as the palled appetite.*NWAD PALL.17*

PALLADIUM, *n.* [Gr. from Pallas, the goddess.]

1. Primarily, a statue of the goddess Pallas, which represented her as sitting with a pike in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and spindle. On the preservation of this statue depended the safety of Troy. Hence,*NWAD PALLADIUM.2*

2. Something that affords effectual defense, protection and safety; as when we say, the trial by jury is the palladium of our civil rights.*NWAD PALLADIUM.3*

3. A metal found in very small grains, of a steel gray color and fibrous structure, in auriferous and platiniferous sand. It is infusible by ordinary heat, and when native, is alloyed with a litter platina and iridium.*NWAD PALLADIUM.4*

PALLET, *n.* [L. pala.]

1. Among painters, a little oval table or board, or piece of ivroy, on which the painter places the colors to be used. On the middle the colors are mixed to obtain the tints required.*NWAD PALLET.2*

2. Among potters, crucible makers, etc. a wooden instrument for forming, heating and rounding their works. It is oval, round, etc.*NWAD PALLET.3*

3. In gilding, an instrument made of a squirrel's tail, to take up the gold leaves from the pillow, and to apply and extend them.*NWAD PALLET.4*

4. In heraldry, a small pale. [See *Pale*.]*NWAD PALLET.5*

5. A small part belonging to the balance of a watch; the nut of a

watch. It is sometimes written pallat.*NWAD PALLET.6*

6. A measure formerly used by surgeons, containing three ounces.*NWAD PALLET.7*

PALLET, *n.* [L. palea, straw.] A small bed.

PALLIAMENT, *n.* [L. pallium, a cloke.] A dress; a robe. [Not used.]

PALLIARD, *n.* A lecher; a lewd person. [Not used nor English.]

PALLIARDISE, *n.* Fornication. [Not used.]

PALLIATE, *v.t.* [Low L. pallio, from pallium, a cloke or robe.]

1. To clothe.*NWAD PALLIATE.2*

2. To cover with excuse; to conceal the enormity of offenses by excuses and apologies; hence, to extenuate; to lessen; to soften by favorable representations; as, to palliate faults, offenses, crimes or vices.*NWAD PALLIATE.3*

3. To reduce in violence; to mitigate; to lessen or abate; as, to palliate a disease.*NWAD PALLIATE.4*

PALLIATE, *a.* Eased; mitigated. [Not used.]

PALLIATED, *pp.* Covered by excuses; extenuated; softened.

PALLIATING, *ppr.* Concealing the enormity or most censurable part of conduct; extenuating; softening.

PALLIATION, *n.* The act of palliating; concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offense; extenuation by favorable representation; as the palliation of faults, offenses, vices or crimes.

1. Mitigation; alleviation; abatement; as of a disease.*NWAD*

PALLIATION.2

PALLIATIVE, *a.* Extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representation.

1. Mitigating; alleviating; as pain or disease.*NWAD PALLIATIVE.2*

PALLIATIVE, *n.* That which extenuates.

1. That which mitigates, alleviates or abates the violence of pain, disease or other evil.*NWAD PALLIATIVE.4*

PALLID, *a.* [L. pallidus, from palleo, to become pale. See *Pale*.]

Pale; wan; deficient in color; not high colored; as a pallid countenance; pallid blue.*NWAD PALLID.2*

PALLIDLY, *adv.* Palely; wanly.

PALLIDNESS, *n.* Paleness; wanness.

PALLMALL, *n.* [L. pila, a ball, and malleus, mallet.] A play in which a ball is driven through an iron ring by a mallet; also, the mallet.

PALLOR, *n.* [L.] Paleness.

PALM, *n.* p`am. [L. palma.]

1. The inner part of the hand.*NWAD PALM.2*

2. A hand or hand's breadth; a lineal measure of three inches.*NWAD PALM.3*

3. The broad triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms.*NWAD PALM.4*

4. The name of many species of plants, but particularly of the date-tree or great palm, a native of Asia and Africa.*NWAD PALM.5*

The palms constitute a natural order of monocotyledonous plants, with a simple cylindric stem, terminating in a crown of leaves or fronds, within which rises a tuft of flowers and fruits; all natives of warm climates. They vary in size from 2 to more than 100 feet in highth.*NWAD PALM.6*

5. Branches of the palm being worn in token of victory, hence the word signifies superiority, victory, triumph. The palm was adopted as an emblem of victory, it is said, because the tree is so elastic as when pressed, to rise and recover its correct position.*NWAD PALM.7*

Namur subdued is England's palm alone.*NWAD PALM.8*

6. Among seamen, an instrument used in sewing canvas instead of a thimble.*NWAD PALM.9*

PALM, *v.t.* p`am. To conceal in the palm of the hand.

They palmed the trick that lost the game.*NWAD PALM.11*

1. To impose by fraud.*NWAD PALM.12*

For you may palm upon us new for old.*NWAD PALM.13*

2. To handle.*NWAD PALM.14*

3. To stroke with the hand.*NWAD PALM.15*

PALM-SUNDAY, *n.* p`am-sunday. The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

PALM-TREE, *n.* p`am-tree. The date tree, or Phoenix Lactylifera, a native of Asia and Africa, which grows to the highth of 60 and even of 100 feet, with an upright stem, crowned with a cluster of leaves or branches eight or nine feet long, extending all around like an umbrella. The fruit is in shape somewhat like an acorn. This tree transplanted will grow in Europe, but the fruit never ripens.

This name is applied to other species of palms.*NWAD PALM-TREE.2*

PALMAR, *a.* [L. palmaris.] Of the breadth of the hand.

PALMATED, *a.* [L. palmatus, from palma, palm.]

1. Having the shape of a hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread; as palmated leaves or stones.*NWAD PALMATED.2*

2. Entirely webbed; as the palmated feet of aquatic fowls.*NWAD PALMATED.3*

PALMER, *n.* p`amer. One that returned from the Holy Land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader.

PALMER-WORM, *n.* pamer-worm. A worm covered with hair; supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. *Joel 1:4*.

PALMETTO, *n.* A species of palm-tree, growing in the West Indies, of the genus Chamaerops.

PALMIFEROUS, *a.* [L. palma and fero, to bear.] Bearing palms.

PALMIPED, *a.* [L. palma and pes, foot.] Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane; as a water fowl.

PALMIPED, *n.* A fowl that has webbed feet, or the toes connected by a membrane.

PALMISTER, *n.* [L. palma.] One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

PALMISTRY, *n.* [L. palma, palm.] The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand; a trick of imposture, much practiced by gypsies.

1. Addison used it humorously for the action of the hand.*NWAD*

PALMISTRY.2

PALMY, *a.* p`amy. Bearing palms.

PALP, *v.t.* to feel. [Not authorized.]

PALPABILITY, *n.* [from palpable.]

The quality of being perceptible by the touch.*NWAD PALPABILITY.2*

PALPABLE, *a.* [L. palpor, to feel.]

1. Perceptible by the touch; that may be felt; as a palpable substance; palpable darkness.*NWAD PALPABLE.2*

2. Gross; coarse; easily perceived and detected; as a palpable absurdity.*NWAD PALPABLE.3*

3. Plain; obvious; easily perceptible; as palpable phenomena; palpable proof.*NWAD PALPABLE.4*

PALPABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being palpable; plainness; obviousness; grossness.

PALPABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.

1. Grossly; plainly; obviously.*NWAD PALPABLY.2*

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury that had palpably taken shares of money.*NWAD PALPABLY.3*

PALPATION, *n.* [L. palpatio, from palpo, to feel, to stroke, from the root of feel, and Gr. to shake. Probably the primary sense is to beat or strike gently, or to touch, or to spring, to leap.]

The act of feeling.*NWAD PALPATION.2*

PALPITATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. palpito, from palpo. Palpito illustrates the primary sense of palpo.] To beat gently; to beat, as the heart; to flutter, that is, to move with little throws; as we say, to go pit a pat; applied particularly to a preternatural or excited movement of the heart.**

PALPITATION, ***n.*** **[L. palpitatio.] A beating of the heart; particularly, a preternatural beating or pulsation excited by violent action of the body, by fear, fright or disease.**

1. A violent, irregular motion of the heart.*NWAD PALPITATION.2*

PALSGRAVE, ***n.*** **pawlzgrave. [L. palatium, palace, and graf, an earl.] A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace.**

PALSICAL, ***a.*** **s as z. [from palsy.] Affected with palsy; paralytic.**

PALSIED, ***a.*** **[from palsy.] Affected with palsy.**

PALSY, ***n.*** **s as z. [supposed to be contracted from Gr. relaxation; to loosen or relax.] The loss or defect of the power of voluntary muscular motion in the whole body, or in a particular part; paralysis. When one side only of the body is affected, it is called hemiplegy. When the lower part of the body is paralytic, it is called paraplegy. Palsy may be a loss of the power of motion without a loss of sensation, or a loss of sensation without loss of motion, or a loss of both.**

PALSY, ***v.t.*** **s as z. To paralyze; to deprive of the power of motion; to destroy energy.**

PALTER, ***v.i.*** **[Eng. fail.] To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. Rather, to fail; to come short; to balk.**

Romans, that have spoke the word*NWAD PALTER.2*

And will not palter.*NWAD PALTER.3*

PALTER, *v.t.* To squander. [Not used.]

PALTERER, *n.* One that palters, fails or falls short.

PALTRINESS, *n.* [from paltry.] The state of being paltry, vile or worthless.

PALTRY, *a.* [Gr. vile, and to fail.] Ragged; mean; vile; worthless; despicable; as a paltry boy; a paltry slave; a paltry trifle.

PALY, *a.* [from pale.] Pale; wanting color; used only in poetry.

1. In heraldry, divided by pales into four equal parts.*NWAD PALY.2*

PAM, *n.* [supposed to be from palm, victory.] The knave of clubs.

PAMPER, *v.t.* [L. bibo.]

1. To feed to the full; to glut; to saginate; to feed luxuriously; as, to pamper the body or the appetite.*NWAD PAMPER.2*

We are proud of a body fattening for worms and pampered for corruption and the grave.*NWAD PAMPER.3*

2. To gratify to the full; to furnish with that which delights; as, to pamper the imagination.*NWAD PAMPER.4*

PAMPERED, *pp.* Fed high; glutted or gratified to the full.

PAMPERING, *ppr.* Glutting; feeding luxuriously; gratifying to the full.

PAMPERING, *a.* Luxuriancy.

PAMPHLET, *n.* A small book consisting of a sheet of paper, or of sheets stitched together but not bound.

PAMPHLET, *v.t.* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets.

PAMPHLETEER, *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.

PAN, *n.*

1. A vessel broad and somewhat hollow or depressed in the middle, or with a raised border; used for setting milk and other domestic purposes.*NWAD PAN.2*

2. The part of a gun-lock or other fire-arms which holds the priming that communicates with the charge.*NWAD PAN.3*

3. Something hollow; as the brain pan.*NWAD PAN.4*

4. Among farmers, the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil; called the hard pan.*NWAD PAN.5*

5. The top of the head.*NWAD PAN.6*

PAN, *v.t.* To join; to close together. [Local.]

PANACEA, *n.* [L. from Gr. all, and to cure.]

1. A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine.*NWAD PANACEA.2*

2. An herb.*NWAD PANACEA.3*

PANADA, PANADO, *n.* [L. panis.] A kind of food made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp and sweetened.

PANCAKE, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan.

Some folks think it will never be good times, till houses are tiled with pancakes.*NWAD PANCAKE.2*

PANCH, *n.* Among seamen, a thick and strong mat, to be fastened on yards to prevent friction.

PANCRATIC, PANCRATICAL, *a.* [Gr. all, and strength.] Excelling in all gymnastic exercises; very strong or robust.

PANCREAS, *n.* [Gr. all, and flesh.] A gland of the body situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebers of the loins, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and attached to the peritonaeum. It is two fingers in breadth, and six in length, soft and supple. It secretes a kind of saliva and pours it into the duodenum.

PANCREATIC, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas; as pancreatic juice.

PANCY. [See *Pansy*.]

PANDECT, *n.* [L. pandectoe, from Gr. all, and to contain, to take.]

1. A treatise which contains the whole of any science.*NWAD PANDECT.2*

2. Pandects, in the plural, the digest or collection of civil or Roman law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and containing 534 decisions or judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. This compilation consists of fifty books, forming the first part of the civil law.*NWAD PANDECT.3*

PANDEMIC, *a.* [Gr. all, and people.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic; as a pandemic disease.

PANDER, *n.* [L. mango.] A pimp, a procurer; a male bawd; a mean profligate wretch who caters for the lust of others.

PANDER, *v.t.* To pimp; to procure lewd women for others.

PANDER, *v.i.* To act as agent for the lusts of others.

1. To be subservient to lust or passion.*NWAD PANDER.4*

PANDERAGE, ***n.*** **A procuring of sexual connection.**

PANDERISM, ***n.*** **The employment or vices of a pander; a pimping.**

PANDERLY, ***a.*** **Pimping; acting the pander.**

PANDICULATION, ***n.*** **[L. pandiculor, to yawn, to stretch.]**

A yawning; a stretching; the tension of the solids that accompanies yawning, or that restlessness and stretching that accompanies the cold fit of an intermittent.*NWAD PANDICULATION.2*

PANDIT, PUNDIT, ***n.*** **In Hindoostan, a learned man.**

PANDORE, PANDORAN, ***n.*** **[Gr.] An instrument of music of the lute kind; a bandore.**

PANE, ***n.*** **A square of glass.**

1. A piece of any thing in variegated works.*NWAD PANE.2*

PANEGYRIC, ***n.*** **[L. panegyricus, from Gr. a public meeting or celebration, all, and an assembly.]**

1. An oration or eulogy in praise of some distinguished person or achievement; a formal or elaborate encomium.*NWAD PANEGYRIC.2*

2. An encomium; praise bestowed on some eminent person, action or virtue.*NWAD PANEGYRIC.3*

PANEGYRIC, ***a.*** **Containing praise or eulogy; encomiastic.**

PANEGYRIS, ***n.*** **A festival; a public meeting.**

PANEGYRIST, ***n.*** **One who bestows praise; an eulogist; an encomiast, either by writing or speaking.**

PANEGYRIZE, *v.t.* To praise highly; to write or pronounce an eulogy on.

PANEGYRIZE, *v.i.* To bestow praises.

PANEGYRIZED, *pp.* Highly praised or eulogized.

PANEGYRIZING, *ppr.* Praising highly; eulogizing.

PANEL, *n.*

1. A square piece of board, or other piece somewhat similar inserted between other pieces; as the panel of a door.*NWAD PANEL.2*

2. A piece of parchment or schedule, containing the names of persons summoned by the sheriff. Hence more generally,*NWAD PANEL.3*

3. The whole jury.*NWAD PANEL.4*

PANEL, *v.t.* To form with panels; as, to panel a wainscot.

PANELESS, *a.* Without panes of glass.

PANG, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; agony of body; particularly, a sudden paroxysm of extreme pain, as in spasm, or childbirth. *Isaiah 21:3*.

I saw the hoary traitor,*NWAD PANG.2*

Grin in the pangs of death, and bit the ground.*NWAD PANG.3*

PANG, *v.t.* To torture; to give extreme pain to.

PANGOLIN, *n.* A species of Manis or scaly lizard, found only in Hindoostan.

PANIC, ***n.*** **A sudden fright; particularly, a sudden fright without real cause, or terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension of danger; as, the troops were seized with a panic; they fled in a panic.**

PANIC, ***a.*** **Extreme or sudden; applied to fright; as panic fear.**

PANIC, ***n.*** **[L. panicum.] A plant and its grain, of the genus Panicum. The grain or seed is like millet, and it is cultivated in some parts of Europe for bread.**

PANIC-GRASS, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Panicum.**

PANICLE, ***n.*** **[L. panicula, down upon reeds, cat's tail, allied to L. pannus, cloth.] In botany, a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers or fruits are scattered on peduncles variously subdivided, as in oats and some of the grasses. The panicle is of various kinds, as the dense or close, the spiked, the squeezed, the spreading, the diffused, the divaricating.**

PANICLED, ***a.*** **Furnished with panicles.**

PANICULATE, PANICULATED, ***a.*** **Having branches variously subdivided; as a paniculate stem.**

1. Having the flowers in panicles; as a paniculate inflorescence.*NWAD PANICULATE.2*

PANNADE, ***n.*** **The curvet of a horse. [See *Panic*.]**

PANNAGE, ***n.*** **[from L. panis.] The food of swine in the woods; as beach nuts, acorns, etc. called also pawns; also, the money taken by agistors for the mast of the king's forest.**

PANNEL, ***n.*** **[L. pannus, cloth.] A kind of rustic saddle.**

1. The stomach of a hawk.*NWAD PANNEL.2*

PANNELLATION, ***n.*** **The act of impanneling a jury. [Not used.]**

PANNIER, ***n.*** **pan'yer. [L. panis, bread.] A wicker basket; primarily, a bread-basket, but used for carrying fruit or other things on a horse.**

PANNIKEL, ***n.*** **The brain pan or skull. [Not in use.]**

PANOPLY, ***n.*** **[Gr. all, and arms.] Complete armor or defense.**

We had need to take the christian panoply, to put on the whole armor of God.*NWAD PANOPLY.2*

PANORAMA, ***n.*** **[Gr. all, and view, to see.] Complete or entire view; a circular painting having apparently no beginning or end, from the center of which the spectator may have a complete view of the objects presented.**

PANSOPHICAL, ***a.*** **[See *Pansophy*.] Pretending to have a knowledge of every thing.**

PANSOPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. all, and wisdom.] Universal wisdom or knowledge. [Little used.]**

PANSY, ***n.*** **A plant and flower of the genus Viola; the viola tricolor, or garden violet.**

PANT, ***v.i.***

1. To palpitate; to beat with preternatural violence or rapidity, as the heart in terror, or after hard labor, or in anxious desire or suspense.*NWAD PANT.2*

Yet might her piteous heart be seen to pant and quake.*NWAD PANT.3*

2. To have the breast heaving, as in short respiration or want of breath.*NWAD PANT.4*

Pluto pants for breath from out his cell.*NWAD PANT.5*

3. To play with intermission or declining strength.*NWAD PANT.6*

The whispering breeze*NWAD PANT.7*

Pants on the leaves and dies upon the trees.*NWAD PANT.8*

4. To long; to desire ardently.*NWAD PANT.9*

Who pants for glory, finds but short repose.*NWAD PANT.10*

As the heart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. *Psalm 42:1*.*NWAD PANT.11*

P`ANT, *n.* Palpitation of the heart.

PANTALOON, *n.*

1. A garment for males in which breeches and stockings are in a piece; a species of close long trowsers extending to the heels.*NWAD PANTALOON.2*

2. A character in the Italian comedy, and a buffoon in pantomimes; so called from his close dress.*NWAD PANTALOON.3*

PANTER, *n.* One that pants.

PANTER, *n.* A net.

PANTESS, *n.* [from pant.] The difficulty of breathing in a hawk.

PANTHEISM, *n.* [Gr. all, and God, whence theism.] The doctrine that the universe is God, or the system of theology in which it is maintained that the universe is the supreme God.

PANTHEIST, *n.* One that believes the universe to be God; a name given to the followers of Spinosa.

The earliest Grecian pantheist of whom we read is Orpheus.*NWAD PANTHEIST.2*

PANTHEISTIC, PANTHEISTICAL, *n.* Pertaining to pantheism; confounding God with the universe.

PANTHEON, ***n.*** **[Gr. all, and God.] A temple or magnificent edifice at Rome, dedicated to all the gods. It is now converted into a church. It was built or embellished by Agrippa, son-in-law to Augustus, is of a round or cylindrical form, with a spherical dome, and 144 feet in diameter.**

PANTHER, ***n.*** **[L. from Gr.] A fierce, ferocious quadruped of the genus Felis, of the size of a large dog, with short hair, of a yellow color, diversified with roundish black spots. This animal is carnivorous, and will climb trees in pursuit of small animals. It is a native of Africa. The name is also applied to other species of the genus.**

PANTILE, ***n.*** **A gutter tile.**

PANTING, ***ppr.*** **[See** ***Pant*****.] Palpitating; breathing with a rapid succession of inspirations and expirations; longing.**

P`ANTING, ***n.*** **Palpitation; rapid breathing; longing.**

PANTINGLY, ***adv.*** **With palpitation or rapid breathing.**

PANTLER, ***n.*** **[L. panis, bread.] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread.**

PANTOFLE, ***n.*** **A slipper for the foot.**

PANTOGRAPH, ***n.*** **[Gr. all, and to describe.] A mathematical instrument so formed as to copy any sort of drawing or design.**

PANTOGRAPHIC, PANTOGRAPHICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a pantograph; performed by a pantograph.**

PANTOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **General description; view of an entire thing.**

PANTOMETER, ***n.*** **[Gr. all, and to measure.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles and distances.**

PANTOMETRIC, PANTOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a pantometer; performed by a pantometer.

PANTOMIME, *n.* [L. pantomimus; Gr. all, and a mimic.]

1. One that imitates all sorts of actions and characters without speaking; one that expresses his meaning by mute action. The pantomimes of antiquity used to express in gestures and action, whatever the chorus sung, changing their countenance and behavior as the subject of the song varied.*NWAD PANTOMIME.2*

2. A scene or representation in dumb show.*NWAD PANTOMIME.3*

3. A species of musical entertainment.*NWAD PANTOMIME.4*

PANTOMIME, *a.* Representing only in mute action.

PANTOMIMIC, PANTOMIMICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime; representing characters and actions by dumb show.

PANTON, PANTON-SHOE, *n.* [L. pando, to open.] A horse shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

PANTRY, *n.* [L. panarium, from panis, bread.] An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept.

PANURGY, *n.* [Gr. all, and work.] Skill in all kinds or work or business; craft.

PAP, *n.* [L. papilla.] A nipple of the breast; a teat.

PAP, *n.* [Low L. papa.]

1. A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water.*NWAD PAP.3*

2. The pulp of fruit.*NWAD PAP.4*

PAP, *v.t.* To feed with pap.

PAPA, *n.* [L. papa.] Father; a word with us used by children.

PAPACY, *n.*

1. The office and dignity of the pope or bishop of Rome; popedom.*NWAD PAPACY.2*

2. Papal authority.*NWAD PAPACY.3*

PAPAL, *a.* Belonging to the pope or pontiff of Rome; popish; as papal authority; the papal chair.

1. Proceeding from the pope; as a papal license or indulgence; a papal edict.*NWAD PAPAL.2*

2. Annexed to the bishopric of Rome.*NWAD PAPAL.3*

PAPALIN, *n.* A papist. [Not used.]

PAPAVEROUS, *a.* [L. papavereus, from papaver, a poppy.]

Resembling the poppy; of the nature or qualities of poppies.*NWAD PAPAVEROUS.2*

PAPAW, *n.* The carica papaya, a tree growing in warm climates to the highth of eighteen or twenty feet, with a soft herbaceous stem, naked nearly to the top, where the leaves issue on every side on long foot-stalks. Between the leaves grow the flower and the fruit, which is of the size of a melon. The juice is acrid and milky, but the fruit when boiled is eaten with meat, like other vegetables.

1. The papaw of North America belongs to the genus Annona or custard apple.*NWAD PAPAW.2*

PAPE, *n.* The pope.

PAPER, *n.* [L. papyrus, the name of an Egyptian plant, from which was made a kind of paper.]

1. A substance formed into thin sheets on which letters and figures are written or printed. Paper is made of different materials; but among us it is usually made of linen or cotton rags. A fine paper is made of silk, particularly for bank-notes, which require to be very thin.*NWAD PAPER.2*

2. A piece of paper.*NWAD PAPER.3*

3. A single sheet printed or written; as a daily paper; a weekly paper; a periodical paper; referring to essays, journals, newspapers, etc.*NWAD PAPER.4*

4. Any written instrument, whether note, receipt, bill, invoice, bond, memorial, deed, and the like. The papers lie on the speaker's table.*NWAD PAPER.5*

They brought a paper to me to be signed.*NWAD PAPER.6*

5. A promissory note or notes or a bill of exchange; as negotiable paper.*NWAD PAPER.7*

6. Hangings printed or stamped; paper for covering the walls of rooms.*NWAD PAPER.8*

PAPER, *a.* Made of paper; consisting of paper.

1. Thin; slight; as a paper wall.*NWAD PAPER.10*

PAPER, *v.t.* To cover with paper; to furnish with paper hangings; as, to paper a room or a house.

1. To register. [Not used.]*NWAD PAPER.12*

2. To fold or inclose in paper.*NWAD PAPER.13*

PAPER-CREDIT, *n.* Evidences of debt; promissory notes, etc. passing current in commercial transactions.

1. Notes or bills emitted by public authority, promising the payment of money. The revolution in N. America was carried on by means of paper-credit.*NWAD PAPER-CREDIT.2*

PAPER-FACED, *a.* Having a face as white as paper.

PAPER-KITE, *n.* A light frame covered with paper for flying in the air like a kite.

PAPER-MAKER, *n.* One that manufactures paper.

PAPER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

PAPER-MONEY, *n.* Notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin. We apply the word to notes or bills issued by a state or by a banking corporation; rarely or never to private notes or bills of exchange, though the latter may be included.

PAER-STAINER, *n.* One that stains, colors or stamps paper for hangings.

PAPESCENT, *a.* [from pap.] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap.

PAPESS, *n.* A female pope.

PAPIL, *n.* [L. papilla.] A small pap or nipple.

PAPILIO, *n.* [L.] A butterfly. In zoology a genus of insects of numerous species. These insects are produced from the caterpillar. The chrysalis is the tomb of the caterpillar and the cradle of the butterfly.

PAPILIONACEOUS, *a.* Resembling the butterfly; a term in botany, used to describe the corols of plants which have the shape of a butterfly, such as that of the pea. The papilionaceous plants are of the leguminous kind.

The papilionaceous corol is usually four-petaled, having an upper spreading petal, called the banner, two side petals called wings, and a lower petal called the keel.*NWAD PAPILIONACEOUS.2*

PAPILLARY, PAPILLOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the pap or nipple; resembling the nipple; covered with papils.

PAPILLATE, *v.i.* To grow into a nipple.

PAPILLOSE, *a.* Nipply; covered with fleshy dots or points; verrucose; warty; as a papillose leaf.

Covered with soft tubercles, as the ice-plant.*NWAD PAPILLOSE.2*

PAPISM, *n.* Popery.

PAPIST, *n.* A Roman catholic; one that adheres to the church of Rome and the authority of the pope.

PAPISTIC, PAPISTICAL, *a.* Popish; pertaining to popery; adherent to the church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies.

PAPISTRY, *n.* Popery; the doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome.

PAPIZED, *a.* Conformed to popery.

PAPPOUS, *a.* [from L. pappus.] Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the seeds of certain plants, such as thistles, dandelions, etc.

PAPPUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. an old man or grandfather, hence a substance resembling gray hairs.] The soft downy substance that grows on the seeds of certain plants, as on those of the thistle.

PAPPY, *a.* [from pap.] Like pap; soft; succulent.

PAPULAE, ***n.*** **[L.] Pimples; blisters; eruptions on the skin.**

PAPULOSE, ***a.*** **Covered with vesicular points or with little blisters; as a papulose leaf.**

PAPULOUS, ***a.*** **Full of pimples or pustules.**

PAPYRUS, ***n.*** **[L.] An Egyptian plant, a kind of reed, of which the ancients made paper.**

PAR, ***n.*** **[L. par, equal, paro.]**

1. State of equality; equal value; equivalence without discount or premium. Bills of exchange are at par, above par, or below par. Bills are at par, when they are sold at their nominal amount for coin or its equivalent.*NWAD PAR.2*

2. Equality in condition.*NWAD PAR.3*

PARABLE, ***n.*** **[L. parabilis.] Easily procured. [Not used.]**

PARABLE, ***n.*** **[L. parabola; Gr. to throw forward or against, to compare to or against; as in confero, collatum, to set together, or one thing with another.] A fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction; such as the parable of the trees choosing a king,** ***Judges 9:7-20*****.; the parable of the poor man and his lamb.** ***2 Samuel 12:1-14*****.; the parable of the ten virgins,*****Matthew 25:1-13*****.**

PARABLE, ***v.t.*** **To represent by fiction or fable.**

PARABOLA, ***n.*** **[L. See** ***Parable*****.] A conic section arising from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one of its sides.**

PARABOLE, ***n.*** **parab'oly. [See** ***Parable*****.] In oratory, similitude; comparison.**

PARABOLIC, PARABOLICAL, ***a.*** **Expressed by parable or allegorical representation; as parabolical instruction or description.**

1. [from parabola.] Having the form of a parabola; as a parabolic curve.*NWAD PARABOLIC.2*

PARABOLICALLY, *adv.* By way of parable.

1. In the form of a parabola.*NWAD PARABOLICALLY.2*

PARABOLIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, *n.* [from parabola.] In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARABOLOID, *n.* [Gr. form.] In geometry, a paraboliform curve whose ordinates are supposed to be in the subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, etc., ratio of their respective abscissae. Another species is when the parameter multiplied into the square of the abscissae, is equal to the cube of the ordinate. The curve is then called a semi-cubical paraboloid.

A parabolic conoid. [See *Conoid*.]*NWAD PARABOLOID.2*

PARACELSIAN, *n.* A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician of celebrity, who lived at the close of the fifteenth century.

PARACELSIAN, *a.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus.

PARACENTESIS, PARACENTESY, *n.* [Gr. through, and to pierce.] The operation in surgery called tapping.

PARACENTRIC, PARACENTRICAL, *a.* [Gr. beyond, and center.] Deviating from circularity.

PARACHRONISM, *n.* [Gr. beyond, and time.] An error in chronology; a mistake in regard to the true date of an event.

PARACHUTE, *n.* [Gr. against.] In aerostation, an instrument to prevent the rapidity of descent.

PARACLETE, *n.* [Gr. to call.] Properly, an advocate; one called to aid or support; hence, the consoler, comforter or intercessor, a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

PARADE, *n.* [L. paro.]

1. In military affairs, the place where troops assemble for exercise, mounting guard or other purpose.*NWAD PARADE.2*

2. Show; ostentation; display.*NWAD PARADE.3*

Be rich, but of your wealth make no parade.*NWAD PARADE.4*

3. Pompous procession.*NWAD PARADE.5*

The rites performed, the parson paid,*NWAD PARADE.6*

In state return'd the grand parade.*NWAD PARADE.7*

4. Military order; array; as warlike parade.*NWAD PARADE.8*

5. State of preparation or defense.*NWAD PARADE.9*

6. The action of parrying a thrust.*NWAD PARADE.10*

PARADE, *v.t.* To assemble and array or marshal in military order. The general gave orders to parade the troops. The troops were paraded at the usual hour.

1. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner.*NWAD PARADE.12*

PARADE, *v.i.* To assemble and be marshaled in military order.

1. To go about in military procession.*NWAD PARADE.14*

2. To walk about for show.*NWAD PARADE.15*

PARADED, *pp.* Assembled and arrayed.

PARADIGM, *n.* par'adim. [Gr. example, to show.] An example; a model. In grammar, an example of a verb conjugated in the

several modes, tenses and persons.

PARADIGMATIC, PARADIGMATICAL, *a.* Exemplary. [Little used.]

PARADIGMATIZE, *v.t.* To set forth as a model or example. [Little used.]

PARADING, *ppr.* Assembling and arraying in due order; making an ostentatious show.

PARADISE, *n.* [Gr.] The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation.

1. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight.*NWAD PARADISE.2*

The earth*NWAD PARADISE.3*

Shall all be paradise--*NWAD PARADISE.4*

2. Heaven, the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death.*NWAD PARADISE.5*

This day shalt thou be with me in paradise. *Luke 23:43*.*NWAD PARADISE.6*

3. Primarily, in Persia, a pleasure-garden with parks and other appendages.*NWAD PARADISE.7*

PARADISEA, *n.* Bird of Paradise, a genus of fowls, natives of the isles in the East Indies and of New Guinea.

PARADISEAN, PARADISIACAL, *a.* Pertaining to Eden or Paradise, or to a place of felicity.

1. Suiting paradise; like paradise.*NWAD PARADISEAN.2*

PARADOX, *n.* [Gr. beyond, and opinion; to or suppose.]

A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion, or seemingly absurd, yet true in fact.*NWAD PARADOX.2*

A gloss there is to color that paradox, and make it appear in show not to be altogether unreasonable.*NWAD PARADOX.3*

PARADOXICAL, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox.

1. Inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions; applied to persons.*NWAD PARADOXICAL.2*

PARADOXICALLY, *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd.

PARADOXICALNESS, *n.* State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY, *n.* [paradox and Gr. discourse.]

The use of paradoxes. [Not used.]*NWAD PARADOXOLOGY.2*

PARAGOGE, *n.* par'agojy. [Gr. a drawing out.] The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word; as dicier for dici. This is called a figure in grammar.

PARAGOGIC, PARAGOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a paragoge; lengthening a word by the addition of a letter or syllable.

PARAGON, *n.* [L. par, equal.]

1. A model or pattern; a model by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection; as a paragon of beauty or eloquence.*NWAD PARAGON.2*

2. A companion; a fellow.*NWAD PARAGON.3*

3. Emulation; a match for trial.*NWAD PARAGON.4*

PARAGON, *v.t.*

1. To compare; to parallel.*NWAD PARAGON.6*

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to paragon the little one with Artesia's length. [Little used.]*NWAD PARAGON.7*

2. To equal. [Little used.]*NWAD PARAGON.8*

PARAGON, *v.i.* To pretend comparison or equality. [Little used.]

PARAGRAM, *n.* [Gr.] A play upon words or a pun.

PARAGRAMMATIST, *n.* A punster.

PARAGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. a marginal note; to write near or beyond the text; beyond, and to write.] A distinct part of a discourse or writing; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences. A paragraph is sometimes marked, but more generally, a paragraph is distinguished only by a break in the composition or lines.

PARAGRAPH, *v.t.* To form or write paragraphs.

PARAGRAPHIC, *a.* Consisting of paragraphs or short divisions, with breaks.

PARAGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

PARALEPSIS, PARALEPSY, *n.* [Gr. omission; beyond or by, and to leave.]

In rhetoric, a pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions.*NWAD PARALEPSIS.2*

PARALIPOMENA, *n.* [Gr. to omit; beyond, and to leave.]

Things omitted; a supplement containing things omitted in the preceding work. The books of Chronicles are so called.*NWAD PARALIPOMENA.2*

PARALIZE, *v.t.* [Gr.] To affect as with palsy; to check action, or destroy the power of action.

PARALLACTIC, PARALLACTICAL, *a.* [See *Parallax*.] Pertaining to the parallax of a heavenly body.

PARALLAX, *n.* [Gr. to vary, to decline or wander; beyond, and to change.] In astronomy, the change of place in a heavenly body in consequence of being viewed from different points.

Diurnal parallax, the difference between the place of a celestial body, as seen from the surface, and from the center of the earth, at the same instant.*NWAD PARALLAX.2*

Annual parallax, the change of place in a heavenly body, in consequence of being viewed at opposite extremities of the earth's orbit.*NWAD PARALLAX.3*

PARALLEL, *a.* [Gr. against or opposite, and one the other.]

1. In geometry, extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant. One body or line is parallel to another, when the surfaces of the bodies or the lines are at an equal distance throughout the whole length.*NWAD PARALLEL.2*

2. Having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something.*NWAD PARALLEL.3*

When honor runs parallel with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished.*NWAD PARALLEL.4*

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal in all essential parts; as a parallel case; a parallel passage in the evangelists.*NWAD PARALLEL.5*

PARALLEL, *n.* A line which throughout its whole extent is equidistant from

another line; as parallels of latitude.

Who made the spider parallels design,*NWAD PARALLEL.7*

Sure as De Moivre without rule or line?*NWAD PARALLEL.8*

1. A line on the globe marking the latitude.*NWAD PARALLEL.9*

2. Direction conformable to that of another line.*NWAD PARALLEL.10*

3. Conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; likeness.*NWAD PARALLEL.11*

'Twixt earthly females and the moon,*NWAD PARALLEL.12*

All parallels exactly run.*NWAD PARALLEL.13*

4. Comparison made; as, to draw a parallel between two characters.*NWAD PARALLEL.14*

5. Any thing equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars.*NWAD PARALLEL.15*

None but thyself can be thy parallel.*NWAD PARALLEL.16*

PARALLEL, *v.t.* To place so as to keep the same direction, and at an equal distance from something else.

1. To level; to equal.*NWAD PARALLEL.18*

2. To correspond to.*NWAD PARALLEL.19*

3. To be equal to; to resemble in all essential points.*NWAD PARALLEL.20*

4. To compare.*NWAD PARALLEL.21*

PARALLELABLE, *a.* That may be equaled. [Not much used.]

PARALLELISM, *n.* State of being parallel.

1. Resemblance; equality of state; comparison.*NWAD PARALLELISM.2*

PARALLELLY, *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism.

PARALLELOGRAM, *n.* [Gr.]

1. In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.*NWAD PARALLELOGRAM.2*

2. In common use, this word is applied to quadrilateral figures of more length than breadth, and this is its sense in the passage cited by Johnson from Brown.*NWAD PARALLELOGRAM.3*

PARALLELOGRAMIC, PARALLELOGRAMICAL, *a.* Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIPED, *n.* [parallel and Gr. on, and a plain.]

In geometry, a regular solid comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite ones of which are similar, parallel and equal to each other, or it is a prism whose base is a parallelogram. It is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and highth. Or a parallelopiped is a solid figure bounded by six faces, parallel to each other two and two.*NWAD PARALLELOPIPED.2*

PARALLELOPIPEDIA, *n.* A genus of spars, externally of a determinate and regular figure, always found loose and separate from other bodies, and in the form of an oblique parallelopiped, with six parallelogramic sides and eight solid angles.

PARALOGISM, *n.* [Gr. beyond, and reasoning; discourse, reason.]

In logic, a fallacious argument or false reasoning; an error committed in demonstration, when a consequence is drawn from principles which are false, or though true, are not proved; or when a proposition is passed over that should have been proved by the

way.*NWAD PARALOGISM.2*

PARALOGIZE, *v.i.* To reason falsely.

PARALOGY, *n.* False reasoning. [supra.]

PARALYSIS, *n.* [Gr. to loosen, dissolve or weaken.] Palsy; the loss of the power of muscular motion, or of the command of the muscles.

PARALYTIC, PARALYTICAL, *a.* Affected with palsy; deprived of the power of muscular motion; sometimes, weak; trembling; subject to an involuntary shaking; as a paralytic arm.

1. Inclined or tending to palsy.*NWAD PARALYTIC.2*

PARALYTIC, *n.* A person affected with palsy.

PARAMETER, *n.* [Gr.]

1. The latus rectum of a parabola. It is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate, so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the parameter and abscissa; but in the ellipsis and hyperbola it has a different proportion.*NWAD PARAMETER.2*

2. In conic sections, a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate. In the parabola, a third proportional to any absciss and its ordinate.*NWAD PARAMETER.3*

PARAMOUNT, *a.*

1. Superior to all others; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; as lord paramount, the chief lord of the fee, or of lands, tenements and hereditaments. In England, the king is lord paramount, of whom all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be held. But in some cases the lord of several manors is called the lord paramount.*NWAD PARAMOUNT.2*

2. Eminent; of the highest order.*NWAD PARAMOUNT.3*

3. Superior to all others; as, private interest is usually paramount to all other considerations.*NWAD PARAMOUNT.4*

PARAMOUNT, *n.* The chief; the highest in rank or order.

PARAMOUR, *n.* [L. per, and amour.]

1. A lover; a wooer.*NWAD PARAMOUR.2*

2. A mistress.*NWAD PARAMOUR.3*

PARANTHINE. [See *Scapolite*.]

PARANYMPH, *n.* [Gr. by, and a bride or spouse.]

1. A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage.*NWAD PARANYMPH.2*

2. One who countenances and supports another.*NWAD PARANYMPH.3*

PARAPEGM, *n.* par'apem. [Gr.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also, a table set in a public place, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses, seasons, etc.

PARAPET, *n.* [L. pectus.] Literally, a wall or rampart to the breast or breast high; but in practice, a wall, rampart or elevation of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's shot.

PARAPHERNA, PARAPHERNALIA, *n.* [Gr. beyond, and dower.] The goods which a wife brings with her at her marriage, or which she possesses beyond her dower or jointure, and which remain at her disposal after her husband's death. Such are her apparel and her ornaments, over which the executors have no control, unless when the assets are insufficient to pay the debts.

PARAPHERNAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or consisting in parapherna; as paraphernal property.**

PARAPHRASE, ***n.*** **s as z. [Gr. beyond, and phrase.] An explanation of some text or passage in a book, in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the words of the author. Such as the paraphrase of the New Testament by Erasmus.**

In paraphrase, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense.*NWAD PARAPHRASE.2*

PARAPHRASE, ***v.t.*** **To explain, interpret or translate with latitude; to unfold the sense of an author with more clearness and particularity than it is expressed in his own words.**

PARAPHRASE, ***v.i.*** **To interpret or explain amply; to make a paraphrase.**

Where translation is impracticable, they may paraphrase.*NWAD PARAPHRASE.5*

PARAPHRASED, ***pp.*** **Amply explained or translated.**

PARAPHRASING, ***ppr.*** **Explaining or translating amply and freely.**

PARAPHRAST, ***n.*** **[Gr.] One that paraphrases; one that explains or translates in words more ample and clear than the words of the author.**

PARPHRASTICTICAL, ***a.*** **Free, clear and ample in explanation; explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the author; not verbal or literal.**

PARAPHRASTICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a paraphrastic manner.**

PARAPHRENITIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. delirium.] An inflammation of the diaphragm.**

PARAPLEGY, *n.* [Gr. beyond, and stroke; to smite.]

That kind of palsy which affects the lower part of the body.*NWAD PARAPLEGY.2*

PARAQUET, *n.* A little parrot.

PARASANG, *n.* A persian measure of length, which Herodotus states to be thirty stadia, nearly four English miles; but in different times and places, it has been 30, 40 or 50 stadia.

PARASCEUASTIC, *a.* Preparatory.

PARASCEVE, *n.* [Gr. preparation.] Preparation; the sabbath-eve of the Jews.

PARASELENE, *n.* [Gr. about or near, and the moon.] A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon, in which sometimes are other bright spots bearing some resemblance to the moon.

PARASITE, *n.* [L. parasita; Gr. by, and corn.]

1. In ancient Greece, a priest or minister of the gods whose office was to gather of the husbandman the corn allotted for public sacrifices. The parasites also superintended the sacrifices.*NWAD PARASITE.2*

2. In modern usage, a trencher friend; one that frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger on; a fawning flatterer.*NWAD PARASITE.3*

3. In botany, a plant growing on the stem or branch of another plant and receiving its nourishment from it, as the mistletoe.*NWAD PARASITE.4*

PARASITIC, PARASITICAL, *a.* Flattering; wheedling; fawning for bread or favors.

1. Growing on the stem or branch of another plant; as a parasitic plant.*NWAD PARASITIC.2*

PARASITICALLY, *adv.* In a flattering or wheedling manner; by dependence on another.

PARASITISM, *n.* The behavior or manners of a parasite.

PARASOL, *n.* [L. sol.] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend themselves from rain, or their faces from the sun's rays.

PARAT, *n.* A fish or the mullet kind, found in Brazil.

PARATHESIS, *n.* [Gr.] In grammar, apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case.

PARAVAIL, *a.* In feudal law, the tenant paravail, is the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord, as distinguished from a tenant in capite, who holds immediately of the king.

PARAVANT, PARAVAUNT, *adv.* In front; publicly. [Not English nor used.]

PARBOIL, *v.t.*

1. To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree.*NWAD PARBOIL.2*

2. To cause little pustules or pushes on the skin by means of heat; as parboiled wretches.*NWAD PARBOIL.3*

PARBREAK, *v.i.* [See *Break*.] To vomit.

PARBUCKLE, *n.* Among seamen, a rope like a pair of slings for hoisting casks, etc.

PARCEL, *n.* [L. particula, particle, from pars, part.]

1. A part; a portion of any thing taken separately.*NWAD PARCEL.2*

The same experiments succeed on two parcels of the white of an egg.*NWAD PARCEL.3*

2. A quantity; any mass.*NWAD PARCEL.4*

3. A part belonging to a whole; as in law, one piece of ground is part and parcel of a greater piece.*NWAD PARCEL.5*

4. A small bundle or package of goods.*NWAD PARCEL.6*

5. A number of persons; on contempt.*NWAD PARCEL.7*

6. A number or quantity; in contempt; as a parcel of fair words.*NWAD PARCEL.8*

P`ARCEL, *v.t.* To divide into parts or portions; as, to parcel an estate among heirs.

These ghostly kings would parcel out my power.*NWAD PARCEL.10*

1. To make up into a mass. [Little used.]*NWAD PARCEL.11*

To parcel a seam, in seamen's language, to lay canvas over it and daub it with pitch.*NWAD PARCEL.12*

PARCELED, *pp.* Divided into portions.

PARCELING, *ppr.* Dividing into portions.

P`ARCELING, *n.* Among seamen, long narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar and bound about a rope like a bandage, before it is sewed. It is used also to raise a mouse on the stays, etc.

PARCENARY, *n.* Co-heirship; the holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons. It differs from joint-tenancy, which is created by deed or devise; whereas parcenary, or co-parcenary, is created by the descent of lands from an ancestor.

PARCENER, *n.* [L. pars.] Parcener or co-parcener is a co-heir, or one who holds lands by descent from an ancestor in

common with another or with others; as when land descends to a man's daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives. In this case, all the heirs inherit as parceners or co-heirs.

PARCH, *v.t.* [I know not from what source we have received this word. It corresponds in elements with the Italian bruciare, to burn or roast. Qu. L. peraresco.]

1. To burn the surface of a thing; to scorch; as, to parch the skin; to parch corn.*NWAD PARCH.2*

2. To dry to extremity; as, the heat of the sun's rays parches the ground; the mouth is parched with thirst.*NWAD PARCH.3*

P`ARCH, *v.i.* To be scorched or superficially burnt; as, corn will dry and parch into barley.

1. To become very dry.*NWAD PARCH.5*

PARCHED, *pp.* Scorched; dried to extremity.

PARCHEDNESS, *n.* The state of being scorched or dried to extremity.

PARCHING, *ppr.* Scorching; drying to extremity.

1. *a.* Having the quality of burning or drying; as the parching heat of African sands.*NWAD PARCHING.2*

PARCHMENT, [L. pergamena; purgo] The skin of a sheep or goat dressed or prepared and rendered fit for writing on. This is done by separating all the flesh and hair, rubbing the skin with pumice stone, and reducing its thickness with a sharp instrument. Vellum is made of the skins of abortive or very young calves.

PARACHMENT-MAKER, *n.* One who dresses skins for parchment.

PARD, *n.* [L. pardus.] The leopard; or in poetry, any spotted beast. Instead of pard, we generally use leopard, the lion-pard. Pardale, from the Latin pardalis, is not used.

PARDON, *v.t.* [L. per and dono, to give; per having the sense of the English for in forgive, and re in L. remitto, properly to give back or away.]

1. To forgive; to remit; as an offense or crime. Guilt implies a being bound or subjected to censure, penalty or punishment. To pardon, is to give up this obligation, and release the offender. We apply the word to the crime or to the person. We pardon an offense, when we remove it from the offender and consider him as not guilty; we pardon the offender, when we release or absolve him from his liability to suffer punishment.*NWAD PARDON.2*

I pray thee, pardon my sin. *1 Samuel 15:25*.*NWAD PARDON.3*

2. To remit, as a penalty.*NWAD PARDON.4*

I pardon thee thy life before thou ask it.*NWAD PARDON.5*

3. To excuse, as for a fault.*NWAD PARDON.6*

4. Pardon me, is a phrase used when one asks for excuse, or makes an apology, and it is often used in this sense, when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms.*NWAD PARDON.7*

P`ARDON, *n.* Forgiveness; the release of an offense or of the obligation of the offender to suffer a penalty, or to bear the displeasure of the offended party. We seek the pardon of sins, transgressions and offenses.

1. Remission of a penalty. An amnesty is a general pardon.*NWAD PARDON.9*

2. Forgiveness received.*NWAD PARDON.10*

PARDONABLE, *a.* That may be pardoned; applied to persons. The offender is pardonable.

1. Venial; excusable; that may be forgiven, overlooked or passed by; applied to things; as a pardonable offense.*NWAD PARDONABLE.2*

PARDONABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being pardonable; venialness; susceptibility of forgiveness; as the pardonableness of sin.

PARDONABLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon; venially; excusably.

PARDONED, *pp.* Forgiven; excused.

PARDONER, *n.* One that forgives; one that absolves an offender.

1. One that sells the pope's indulgences.*NWAD PARDONER.2*

PARDONING, *ppr.* Forgiving; remitting an offense or crime; absolving from punishment.

PARE, *v.t.* [L. paro; Gr. lame; to mutilate; Heb. to create; to cut off. The primary sense is to thrust or drive, hence to drive off, to separate, to stop by setting or repelling, as in parry, or to drive off or out, as in separating or producing.]

1. To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing; to shave off with a sharp instrument; as, to pare an apple or an orange; to pare the nails; to pare a horse's hoof; to pare land in agriculture.*NWAD PARE.2*

2. To diminish by little and little.*NWAD PARE.3*

The king began to pare a little the privilege of clergy.*NWAD PARE.4*

When pare is followed by the thing diminished, the noun is in the objective case; as, to pare the nails. When the thing separated is the object, pare is followed by off or away; as, to pare off the rind of fruit; to pare away redundances.*NWAD PARE.5*

PARED, ***pp.*** **Freed from any thing superfluous on the surface or at the extremities.**

PAREGORIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. to mitigate.]**

Mitigating; assuaging pain; as paregoric elixir.*NWAD PAREGORIC.2*

PAREGORIC, ***n.*** **A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne.**

PARELCON, ***n.*** **[Gr. to draw out.] In grammar, the addition of a word or syllable to the end of another.**

PAREMBOLE, ***n.*** **parem'boly. [Gr. insertion.] In rhetoric, the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period. It differs from the parenthesis only in this; the parembole relates to the subject, the parenthesis is foreign from it.**

PARENCHYMA, ***n.*** **[Gr. to suffuse.]**

1. In anatomy, the solid and interior part of the viscera, or the substance contained in the interstices between the blood vessels of the viscera; a spungy substance.*NWAD PARENCHYMA.2*

Parenchyma is the substance or basis of the glands.*NWAD PARENCHYMA.3*

2. In botany, the pith or pulp of plants.*NWAD PARENCHYMA.4*

PARENCHYMATOUS, PARENCHYMOUS, ***a.*** **[See the Noun.] Pertaining to parenchyma; spungy; soft; porous.**

PARENESIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. to exhort.] Persuasion; exhortation. [Little used.]**

PARENETIC, PARENETICAL, ***a.*** **Hortatory; encouraging.**

PARENT, ***n.*** **[L. parens, from pario, to produce or bring forth.**

The regular participle of pario is pariens, and parens is the regular participle of pareo, to appear.]

1. A father or mother; he or she that produces young. The duties of parents to their children are to maintain, protect and educate them.*NWAD PARENT.2*

When parents are wanting in authority, children are wanting in duty.*NWAD PARENT.3*

2. That which produces; cause; source.*NWAD PARENT.4*

Idleness is the parent of vice.*NWAD PARENT.5*

Regular industry is the parent of sobriety.*NWAD PARENT.6*

PARENTAGE, *n.* Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents; as a man of mean parentage; a gentleman of noble parentage.

PARENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to parents; as parental government.

1. Becoming parents; tender; affectionate; as parental care of solicitude.*NWAD PARENTAL.2*

PARENTATION, *n.* [from L. parento.]

Something done or said in honor of the dead.*NWAD PARENTATION.2*

PARENTHESIS, *n.* [Gr. to insert.] A sentence, or certain words inserted in a sentence, which interrupt the sense or natural connection of words, but serve to explain or qualify the sense of the principal sentence. The parenthesis is usually included in hooks or curved lines, thus.

These officers, whom they still call bishops, are to be elected to a provision comparatively mean, through the same arts, (that is, electioneering arts,) by men of all religious tenets that are known or can be invented.*NWAD PARENTHESIS.2*

Do not suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long parenthesis.*NWAD PARENTHESIS.3*

PARENTHETICICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a parenthesis; expressed in a parenthesis.

1. Using parenthesis.*NWAD PARENTHETICICAL.2*

PARENTICIDE, *n.* [L. parens and coedo.] One who kills a parent.

PARENTLESS, *a.* Deprived of parents.

PARER, *n.* [from pare.] He or that which pares; an instrument for paring.

PARERGY, *n.* [Gr. beyond, and work.] Something unimportant, or done by the by. [Not used.]

PARGASITE, *n.* [from the isle Pargas, in Finland.] A mineral of a grayish or bluish green, in rounded grains, with a dull, dun surface, rarely bright; or in crystals in carbonate of lime, in little plates mixed with lamellar mica; a variety of actinolite.

PARGET, *n.* Gypsum or plaster stone.

1. Plaster laid on roofs or walls.*NWAD PARGET.2*

2. Paint.*NWAD PARGET.3*

Parget is applied to the several kinds of gypsum, which when slightly calcined, is called plaster of Paris, and is used in casting statues, in stucco for floors, ceilings, etc.*NWAD PARGET.4*

PARGET, *v.t.* To plaster walls.

1. To paint; to cover with paint.*NWAD PARGET.6*

PARGETED, *pp.* Plastered; stuccoed.

PARGETER, *n.* A plasterer.

PARGETING, *ppr.* Plastering; as a noun, plaster or stucco.

PARHELION, *n.* [Gr. near, and the sun.] A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun; sometimes tinged with colors like the rainbow, with a luminous train.

PARIAL, PAIR-ROYAL, *n.* Three of a sort in certain games of cards.

PARIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Paros, an isle in the Egean sea; as Parian marble.

Parian chronicle, a chronicle of the city of Athens, engraved on

marble in capital letters in the isle of Paros. It contains a chronological account of events from Cecrops, 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diognetus, 264 years before that era; but the chronicle of the last 90 years is lost. This marble was procured from Asia Minor in 1627, by the earl of Arundel, and being broken, the pieces are called Arundelian marbles. They are now deposited in the university of Oxford. The antiquity of the inscription has been disputed.*NWAD PARIAN.2*

PARIETAL, *a.* [from L. paries, a wall, properly a partition wall, from the root of part or pare.] Pertaining to a wall.

1. The parietal bones form the sides and upper part of the skull. They are so called because they defend the brain like walls.*NWAD PARIETAL.2*

PARIETARY, *n.* [L. paries, a wall.] A plant, the pellitory of the wall, of the genus Parietaria.

PARIETINE, *n.* [L. paries, wall.] A piece of a wall. [Not used.]

PARING, *ppr.* Cutting or shaving off the extremities.

PARING, *n.* That which is pared off; rind separated from fruit; a piece clipped off.

1. The act or practice of cutting off the surface of grass land, for tillage.*NWAD PARING.3*

PARIS, *n.* A plant, herb Paris or true-love, or rather a genus of plants of one species.

PARISH, *n.* [Low L. parochia; Gr. a dwelling or near residence; near, and house, or to dwell; or more probably from the Gr. a salary or largess, an allowance for support; to afford, yield or supply, whence L. parocha, entertainment given to embassadors at the public expense. If parish is to be deduced from either of these sources, it is probably from the latter, and parish is equivalent to benefice, living, as prebend, from L.

proebeo.]

1. The precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest, or the precinct, the inhabitants of which belong to the same church.*NWAD PARISH.2*

2. In some of the American states, parish is an ecclesiastical society not bounded by territorial limits; but the inhabitants of a town belonging to one church, though residing promiscuously among the people belonging to another church, are called a parish. This is particularly the case in Massachusetts. In Connecticut, the legal appellation of such a society is ecclesiastical society.*NWAD PARISH.3*

PARISH, *a.* Belonging to a parish; having the spiritual charge of the inhabitants belonging to the same church; as a parish priest.

1. Belonging to a parish; as a parish church; parish records.*NWAD PARISH.5*

2. Maintained by the parish; as parish poor.*NWAD PARISH.6*

PARISHIONER, *n.* One that belongs to a parish.

PARISYLLABIC, PARISYLLABICAL, *a.* [L. par, equal, and syllaba, syllable.]

Having equal or like syllables.*NWAD PARISYLLABIC.2*

PARITOR, *n.* [for apparitor.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.

PARITY, *n.* [L. par, equal. See *Pair* and *Peer*.]

1. Equality; as parity of reason.*NWAD PARITY.2*

2. Equality; like state or degree; as a parity of orders or persons.*NWAD PARITY.3*

PARK, *n.* [L. parcus, saving.] A large piece of ground inclosed

and privileged for wild beasts of chase, in England, by the king's grant or by prescription. To constitute a park, three things are required; a royal grant or license; inclosure by pales, a wall or hedge; and beasts of chase, as deer, etc.

Park of artillery, or artillery park, a place in the rear of both lines of any army for encamping the artillery, which is formed in lines, the guns in front, the ammunition wagons behind the guns, and the pontoons and tumbrils forming the third line. The whole is surrounded with a rope. The gunners and matrosses encamp on the flanks; the bombardiers, pontoon-men and artificers in the rear.*NWAD PARK.2*

Also, the whole train of artillery belonging to an army or division of troops.*NWAD PARK.3*

Park of provisions, the place where the settlers pitch their tents and sell provisions, and that where the bread wagons are stationed.*NWAD PARK.4*

P`ARK, *v.t.* To inclose in a park.

PARKER, *n.* The keeper of a park.

PARKLEAVES, *n.* A plant of the genus Hypericum.

PARLANCE, *n.* Conversation; discourse; talk.

PARLE, *n.* parl. Conversation; talk; oral treaty or discussion. [Not used.] [See *Parley*.]

PARLEY, *v.i.* [L. fero, or pario.] In a general sense, to speak with another; to discourse; but appropriately, to confer with on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; hence, to confer with an enemy; to treat with by words; as on an exchange of prisoners, on a cessation of arms, or the subject of peace.

P`ARLEY, *n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; but appropriately, a conference with an enemy in war.

We yield on parley, but are storm'd in vain.*NWAD PARLEY.3*

To beat a parley, in military language, to beat a drum or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy.*NWAD PARLEY.4*

PARLIAMENT, *n.* Literally, a speaking, conference, mutual discourse or consultation; hence,

1. In Great Britain, the grand assembly of the three estates, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation constituting the legislature, summoned by the king's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the king may be considered as a constituent branch of parliament; but the word is generally used to denote the three estates above named, consisting of two distinct branches, the house of lords and house of commons.*NWAD PARLIAMENT.2*

The word parliament was introduced into England under the Norman kings. The supreme council of the nation was called under the Saxon kings, wittenage-mote, the meeting of wise men or sages.*NWAD PARLIAMENT.3*

2. The supreme council of Sweden, consisting of four estates; the nobility and representatives of the gentry; the clergy, one of which body is elected from every rural deanery of ten parishes; the burghers, elected by the magistrates and council of every corporation; and the peasants, elected by persons of their own order.*NWAD PARLIAMENT.4*

3. In France, before the revolution, a council or court consisting of certain noblemen.*NWAD PARLIAMENT.5*

PARLIAMENTARIAN, PARLIAMENTEER, *n.* One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.

PARLIAMENTARIAN, *a.* Serving the parliament in opposition to king Charles I.

PARLIAMENTARY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to parliament; as parliamentary authority.**

1. Enacted or done by parliament; as a parliamentary act.*NWAD PARLIAMENTARY.2*

2. According to the rules and usages of parliament, or to the rules and customs of legislative bodies.*NWAD PARLIAMENTARY.3*

PARLOR, ***n.*** **Primarily, the apartment in a nunnery where the nuns are permitted to meet and converse with each other; hence with us, the room in a house which the family usually occupy when they have no company, as distinguished from a drawing room intended for the reception of company, or from a dining room, when a distinct apartment is allotted for that purpose. In most houses, the parlor is also the dining room.**

PARLOUS, ***a.*** **Keen; sprightly; waggish. [Not used.]**

PAROCHIAL, ***a.*** **[from L. parochia.] Belonging to a parish; as parochial clergy; parochial duties.**

PAROCHIALITY, ***n.*** **The state of being parochial.**

PAROCHIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a parish.**

PAROCHIAN, ***n.*** **[supra.] A parishioner.**

PARODIC, PARODICAL, ***a.*** **[See *Parody*.] Copying after the manner of parody.**

PARODY, ***n.*** **[Gr. ode.]**

1. A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are, by some slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose; a kind of poetical pleasantry, in which verses written on one subject, are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque.*NWAD PARODY.2*

2. A popular maxim, adage or proverb.*NWAD PARODY.3*

PARODY, *v.t.* To alter, as verses or words, and apply to a purpose different from that of the original.

I have translated, or rather parodied a poem of Horace.*NWAD PARODY.5*

PAROL, PAROLE, *n.* [L. parabola.]

1. Properly, a word; hence, in a legal sense, words or oral declaration; word of mouth. Formerly, conveyances were made by parol or word of mouth only.*NWAD PAROL.2*

2. Pleadings in a suit; as anciently all pleadings were viva voce or ore tenus.*NWAD PAROL.3*

The parol may demur.*NWAD PAROL.4*

PAROL, PAROLE, *a.* Given by word of mouth; oral; not written; as parol evidence.

[It would be well to write this word parole, in uniformity with the following, there being no good reason for a distinction.]*NWAD PAROL.6*

PAROLE, *n.* [See *Parol*.] Word of mouth. In military affairs, a promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed, unless discharged. A parole is properly a verbal or unwritten promise, but I believe it is customary to take a promise in writing.

PARONOMASIA, PARONOMASY, *n.* [from Gr. to transgress law or rule.]

A rhetorical figure, by which words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings, are affectedly or designedly used; a play upon words; a pun. [See *Pun*.]*NWAD PARONOMASIA.2*

PARONOMASTIC, PARONOMASTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to paronomasy; consisting in a play upon words.

PARONYCHIA, *n.* [Gr. by, and the nail.] In surgery, a whitlow or felon.

PARONYMOUS, *a.* [Gr. name.] Resembling another word.

PAROQUET, PAROKET, *n.* A small species of parrot.

[More properly *perroquet*, which see.]*NWAD PAROQUET.2*

PAROTID, *a.* [Gr. near, and ear.] Pertaining to or denoting certain glands below and before the ears, or near the articulation of the lower jaw. The parotid glands secrete a portion of the saliva.

PAROTIS, *n.* [Gr. See *Parotid*.]

1. The parotid gland; a secreting salivary conglomerate gland below and before the ear.*NWAD PAROTIS.2*

2. An inflammation or abscess of the parotid gland.*NWAD PAROTIS.3*

PAROXYSM, *n.* [Gr. to excite or sharpen; and sharp.] An exasperation or exacerbation of a disease; a fit of higher excitement or violence in a disease that has remissions or intermissions; as the paroxysm of a fever or gout.

PAROXYSMAL, *a.* Pertaining to paroxysm; as a paroxysmal disposition.

PARREL, *n.* [L. paro. It coincides with *apparel*, which see.]

Among seamen, an apparatus or frame made or ropes, trucks and ribs, so contrived as to go round the mast, and being fastened at both ends to a yard, serves to hoist it.*NWAD PARREL.2*

PARRICIDAL, PARRIDICIOUS, *a.* [See *Parricide*.] Pertaining to parricide; containing the crime of murdering a parent or child.

1. Committing parricide.*NWAD PARRICIDAL.2*

PARRICIDE, *n.* [L. paricida, from pater, father, and coedo, to kill.]

1. A person who murders his father or mother.*NWAD PARRICIDE.2*

2. One who murders an ancestor, or any one to whom he owes reverence. Blackstone applies the word to one who kills his child.*NWAD PARRICIDE.3*

3. The murder of a parent or one to whom reverence is due.*NWAD PARRICIDE.4*

4. One who invades or destroys any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron.*NWAD PARRICIDE.5*

PARRIED, *pp.* [See *Parry*.] Warded off; driven aside.

PARROT, *n.*

1. The name of fowls of the genus Psittacus, of numerous species. The bill is hooked and the upper mandible movable. The hooked bill of the parrot is used in climbing. These fowls are found almost every where in tropical climates. They breed in hollow trees and subsist on fruits and seeds. They are also remarkable for the faculty of making indistinct articulations of words in imitation of the human voice.*NWAD PARROT.2*

2. A fish found among the Bahama isles, esteemed to be delicate food and remarkable for the richness of its colors.*NWAD PARROT.3*

PARRY, *v.t.*

1. In fencing, to ward off; to stop or to put or turn by; as, to parry a thrust.*NWAD PARRY.2*

2. To ward off; to turn aside; to prevent a blow from taking effect.*NWAD PARRY.3*

3. To avoid; to shift off.*NWAD PARRY.4*

The French government has parried the payment of our claims.*NWAD PARRY.5*

PARRY, *v.i.* To ward off; to put by thrusts or strokes; to fence.

PARRYING, *ppr.* Warding off, as a thrust or blow.

PARSE, *v.t.* p`ars. [from L. pars, part.] In grammar, to resolve a sentence into its elements, or to show the several parts of speech composing a sentence, and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

PARSIMONIOUS, *a.* [See *Parsimony*.] Sparing in the use or expenditure of money; covetous; near; close. It differs from frugal, in implying more closeness or narrowness of mind, or an attachment to property somewhat excessive, or a disposition to spend less money that is necessary or honorable.

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years; whereas a long parsimonious war will drain us of more men and money.*NWAD PARSIMONIOUS.2*

[It is sometimes used in a good sense for frugal.]*NWAD PARSIMONIOUS.3*

PARSIMONIOUSLY, *adv.* With a very sparing use of money; covetously.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, *n.* A very sparing use of money, or a disposition to save expense.

PARSIMONY, *n.* [L. parsimonia, from parcus, saving, literally close; Eng. park.] Closeness or sparingness in the use or expenditure of money; sometimes used perhaps in a good

sense, implying due or justifiable caution in expenditure, in which sense it differs little from frugality and economy. More generally, it denotes an excessive caution or closeness; in which case, it is allied to covetousness, but it implies less meanness than niggardliness. It generally implies some want of honorable liberality.

The ways to enrich are many; parsimony is one of the best, and yet is not innocent, for it withholdeth men from works of liberality.*NWAD PARSIMONY.2*

PARSLEY, *n.* [L. petroselinon; Gr. a stone, and parsley; stone-parsley, a plant growing among rocks.] A plant of the genus Apium. The leaves of parsley are used in cookery, and the root is an aperient medicine.

PARSNEP, *n.* [L. napus, which occurs also in turnep.] A plant of the genus Pastinaca. The root of the garden parsnep is deemed a valuable esculent.

PARSON, *n.* p`arsn.

1. The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical society; the rector or incumbent of a parish, who has the parochial charge or cure of souls. It is used in this sense by all denominations of christians; but among independents or congregationalists it is merely a colloquial word.*NWAD PARSON.2*

2. A clergyman; a man that is in orders or has been licensed to preach.*NWAD PARSON.3*

PARSONAGE, *n.* In America, the glebe and house belonging to a parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated to the maintenance of the incumbent or settled pastor of a church.

1. In England, the benefice of a parish, or the house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent.*NWAD PARSONAGE.2*

Parsonically, in Chesterfield, is not an authorized word.*NWAD PARSONAGE.3*

PART, *n.* [L. pars, partis.]

1. A portion, piece or fragment separated from a whole thing; as, to divide an orange into five parts.*NWAD PART.2*

2. A portion or quantity of a thing not separated in fact, but considered or mentioned by itself. In what part of England is Oxford situated? So we say, the upper part or lower part, the fore part, a remote part, a small part, or a great part.*NWAD PART.3*

The people stood at the nether part of the mount. *Exodus 19:17*.*NWAD PART.4*

3. A portion of number, separated or considered by itself; as a part of the nation or congregation.*NWAD PART.5*

4. A portion or component particle; as the component parts of a fossil or metal.*NWAD PART.6*

5. A portion of man; as the material part or body, or the intellectual part, the soul or understanding; the perishable part; the immortal part.*NWAD PART.7*

6. A member.*NWAD PART.8*

All the parts were formed in his mind into one harmonious body.*NWAD PART.9*

7. Particular division; distinct species or sort belonging to a whole; as all the parts of domestic business or of a manufacture.*NWAD PART.10*

8. Ingredient in a mingled mass; a portion in a compound.*NWAD PART.11*

9. That which falls to each in division; share; as, let me bear my part of the danger.*NWAD PART.12*

10. Proportional quantity; as four parts of lime with three of sand.*NWAD PART.13*

11. Share; concern; interest.*NWAD PART.14*

Sheba said, we have no part in David. *2 Samuel 20:1*.*NWAD PART.15*

12. Side; party; interest; faction.*NWAD PART.16*

And make whole kingdoms take her brother's part.*NWAD PART.17*

13. Something relating or belonging to; that which concerns; as for your part; for his part; for her part.*NWAD PART.18*

For my part, I have no servile end in my labor.*NWAD PART.19*

14. Share of labor, action or influence; particular office or business.*NWAD PART.20*

Accuse not nature, she hath done her part,*NWAD PART.21*

Do thou but thine.*NWAD PART.22*

15. Character appropriated in a play. The parts of the comedy were judiciously cast and admirable performed.*NWAD PART.23*

16. Action; conduct.*NWAD PART.24*

17. In mathematics, such a portion of any quantity, as when taken a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity. Thus 3 is a part of 12. It is the opposite of multiple.*NWAD PART.25*

Parts, in the plural, qualities; powers; faculties; accomplishments.*NWAD PART.26*

Such licentious parts tend for the most part to the hurt of the English--*NWAD PART.27*

Parts, applied to place, signifies quarters, regions, districts.*NWAD PART.28*

When he had gone over those parts, and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece. *Acts 20:2*.*NWAD PART.29*

All parts resound with tumults, plaints and fears.*NWAD PART.30*

In general, parts is used for excellent or superior endowments, or more than ordinary talents. This is what we understand by the phrase, a man of parts.*NWAD PART.31*

In good part, as well done; favorably; acceptably; in a friendly manner; not in displeasure.*NWAD PART.32*

God accepteth it in good part at the hands of faithful man. ill part, as ill done; unfavorably; with displeasure.*NWAD PART.33*

For the most part, commonly; oftener than otherwise.*NWAD PART.34*

In part, in some degree or extent; partly.*NWAD PART.35*

Logical part, among schoolmen, a division of some universal as its whole; in which sense, species are parts of a genus, and individuals are parts of a species.*NWAD PART.36*

Physical parts, are of two kinds, homogeneous and heterogeneous; the first is of the same denomination; the second of different ones.*NWAD PART.37*

Aliquot part, is a quantity which being repeated any number of times, becomes equal to an integer. Thus 6 is an aliquot part of 24.*NWAD PART.38*

Aliquant part, is a quantity which being repeated any number of times, becomes greater or less than the whole, as 5 is an aliquant part of 17.*NWAD PART.39*

Part of speech, in grammar, a sort or class of words of a particular character. Thus the noun is part of speech, denoting the names of things, or those vocal sounds which usage has attached to things. The verb is a part of speech expressing motion, action or being.*NWAD PART.40*

P`ART, *v.t.* [L. partio.]

1. To divide, separate or break; to sever into two or more pieces.*NWAD PART.42*

2. To divide into shares; to distribute. *Acts 2:45*.*NWAD PART.43*

3. To separate or disunite, as things which are near each other. *Ruth 1:17*.*NWAD PART.44*

4. To keep asunder; to separate. A narrow sea parts England from France.*NWAD PART.45*

5. To separate, as combatants. Night parted the armies.*NWAD PART.46*

6. To secern; to secrete.*NWAD PART.47*

The liver minds his own affair,*NWAD PART.48*

And parts and strains the vital juices.*NWAD PART.49*

7. In seamen's language, to break; as, the ship parted her cables.*NWAD PART.50*

8. To separate metals.*NWAD PART.51*

P`ART, *v.i.* To be separated, removed or detached.

Powerful hands will not part*NWAD PART.53*

Easily from possession won with arms.*NWAD PART.54*

1. To quit each other.*NWAD PART.55*

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they parted.*NWAD PART.56*

2. To take or bid farewell.*NWAD PART.57*

3. To have a share.*NWAD PART.58*

They shall part alike. *1 Samuel 30:24*.*NWAD PART.59*

4. To go away; to depart.*NWAD PART.60*

Thy father*NWAD PART.61*

Embraced me, parting for th' Etrurian land.*NWAD PART.62*

5. To break; to be torn asunder. The cable parted. part with, to quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from; as, to part with near friends.*NWAD PART.63*

Celia, for thy sake I part*NWAD PART.64*

With all that grew so near my heart.*NWAD PART.65*

PARTABLE. [See *Partible*.]

PARTAGE, *n.* Division; severance; the act of dividing or sharing; a French word. [Little used.]

PARTAKE, *v.i. pret.* partook; *pp.* partaken. [part and take.]

1. To take a part, portion or share in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate; usually followed by of, sometimes less properly by in. All men partake of the common bounties of Providence. Clodius was at the feast, but could not partake of the enjoyments.*NWAD PARTAKE.2*

2. To have something of the property, nature, claim or right. *NWAD PARTAKE.3*

The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster partakes partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney general.*NWAD PARTAKE.4*

3. To be admitted; not to be excluded.*NWAD PARTAKE.5*

PARTAKE, *v.t.* To have a part in; to share.

My royal father lives;*NWAD PARTAKE.7*

Let every one partake the general joy.*NWAD PARTAKE.8*

[This is probably elliptical, of being omitted.]*NWAD PARTAKE.9*

1. To admit to a part. [Not used.]*NWAD PARTAKE.10*

PARTAKEN, *pp.* Shared with others; participated.

PARTAKER, *n.* One who has or takes a part, share or portion in common with others; a sharer; a participator; usually followed by of.

If the Gentiles have been made partakers of their spiritual things--*Romans 15:27*.*NWAD PARTAKER.2*

Sometimes followed by in.*NWAD PARTAKER.3*

Wish me partaker in thy happiness--*NWAD PARTAKER.4*

If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets. *Matthew 23:30*.*NWAD PARTAKER.5*

1. An accomplice; an associate.*NWAD PARTAKER.6*

When thou sawest a thief, thou consentedst with him, and hast been partaker with adulterers. *Psalm 50:18*.*NWAD PARTAKER.7*

PARTAKING, *ppr.* Sharing with others; participating.

PARTAKING, *n.* An associating; combination in an evil design.

PARTED, *pp.* Separated; divided; severed.

PARTER, *n.* One that parts or separates.

PARTERRE, *n.* parta're. In gardening, a level division of ground furnished with evergreens and flowers; sometimes cut into shell and scroll work with alleys.

PARTIAL, *a.* [L. pars.]

1. Biased to one party; inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; not indifferent. It is important to justice that a judge should not be partial.*NWAD PARTIAL.2*

Self-love will make men partial to themselves and friends.*NWAD PARTIAL.3*

2. Inclined to favor without reason. Authors are partial to their wit, and critics to their judgment.*NWAD PARTIAL.4*

3. Affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total. It has been much disputed whether the deluge was partial or total.*NWAD PARTIAL.5*

All partial evil, universal good.*NWAD PARTIAL.6*

4. More strongly inclined to one thing than to others. [Colloquial.]*NWAD PARTIAL.7*

5. In botany, subordinate; applied to subdivisions; as a partial umbel or umbellicle; a partial peduncle. A partial involucre is placed at the foot of a partial umbel.*NWAD PARTIAL.8*

PARTIALIST, *n.* One who is partial. [Unusual.]

PARTIALITY, *n.* parshal'ity. Inclination to favor one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind towards one party or side, which is apt to warp the judgment. Partiality springs from the will and affections, rather than from a love of truth and justice.

1. A stronger inclination to one thing than to others; as a partiality for poetry or painting; a colloquial use.*NWAD PARTIALITY.2*

PARTIALIZE, *v.t.* To render partial. [Not used.]

PARTIALLY, *adv.* With undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favor or dislike; as, to judge partially.

1. In part; not totally; as, the story may be partially true; the body may be partially affected with disease; the sun and moon are often partially eclipsed.*NWAD PARTIALLY.2*

PARTIBILITY, *n.* [See *Partible*.] Susceptibility of division,

partition or severance; separability; as the partibility of an inheritance.

PARTIBLE, *a.* Divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition; as, an estate of inheritance may be partible.

PARTICIPABLE, *a.* [See *Participate*.] That may be participated or shared.

PARTICIPANT, *a.* [See *Participate*.] Sharing; having a share or part; followed by of.

The prince saw he should confer with one participant of more than monkish speculations.*NWAD PARTICIPANT.2*

PARTICIPANT, *n.* A partaker; one having a share or part.

PARTICIPATE, *v.i.* [L. participo; pars, part, and capio, to take.]

1. To partake; to have a share in common with others. The heart of sensibility participates in the sufferings of a friend. It is sometimes followed by of.*NWAD PARTICIPATE.2*

He would participate of their wants.*NWAD PARTICIPATE.3*

2. To have part of more things than one.*NWAD PARTICIPATE.4*

Few creatures participate of the nature of plants and metals both.*NWAD PARTICIPATE.5*

PARTICIPATE, *v.t.* To partake; to share; to receive a part of.

Fellowship*NWAD PARTICIPATE.7*

Such as I seek, fit to participate*NWAD PARTICIPATE.8*

All rational delight--*NWAD PARTICIPATE.9*

PARTICIPATED, *pp.* Shared in common with others; partaken.

PARTICIPATING, *ppr.* Having a part or share; partaking.

PARTICIPATION, *n.* The state of sharing in common with others; as a participation of joys or sorrows.

1. The act or state of receiving or having part of something.*NWAD PARTICIPATION.2*

Those deities are so by participation, and subordinate to the Supreme.*NWAD PARTICIPATION.3*

2. Distribution; division into shares.*NWAD PARTICIPATION.4*

PARTICIPATIVE, *a.* Capable of participating.

PARTICIPIAL, *a.* [L. participialis. See *Participle*.]

1. Having the nature and use of a participle.*NWAD PARTICIPIAL.2*

2. Formed from a participle; as a participial noun.*NWAD PARTICIPIAL.3*

PARTICIPIALLY, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, *n.* [L. participium, from participo; pars, part, and capio, to take.]

1. In grammar, a word so called because it partakes of the properties of a noun and of a verb; as having, making, in English; habens, faciens, in Latin. The English participles having, making, become nouns by prefixing the to them; as the having of property; the making of instruments. But all participles do not partake of the properties of a noun, as the passive participles for example, had, made.*NWAD PARTICIPLE.2*

Participles sometimes lose the properties of a verb and become adjectives, as willing, in the phrase, a willing heart; engaging, as engaging manners; accomplished, as an accomplished orator.*NWAD PARTICIPLE.3*

2. Any thing that participates of different things. [Not used.]*NWAD PARTICIPLE.4*

PARTICLE, *n.* [L. particula, from pars, part.]

1. A minute part or portion of matter; as a particle of sand, of lime or of light.*NWAD PARTICLE.2*

2. In physics, a minute part of a body, an aggregation or collection of which constitutes the whole body or mass. The word is sometimes used in the same sense as atom, in the ancient Epicurean philosophy, and corpuscle in the latter. In this sense, particles are the elements or constituent parts of bodies.*NWAD PARTICLE.3*

3. Any very small portion or part; as, he has not a particle of patriotism or virtue; he would not resign a particle of his property.*NWAD PARTICLE.4*

4. In the Latin church, a crumb or little piece of consecrated bread.*NWAD PARTICLE.5*

5. In grammar, a word that is not varied or inflected; as a preposition.*NWAD PARTICLE.6*

Organic particles, very minute moving bodies, perceptible only by the help of the microscope, discovered in the semen of animals.*NWAD PARTICLE.7*

PARTICULAR, *a.* [Low L. particularis, from particula.]

1. Pertaining to a single person or thing; not general; as, this remark has a particular application.*NWAD PARTICULAR.2*

2. Individual; noting or designating a single thing by way of distinction. Each plant has its particular nutriment. Most persons have a particular trait of character. He alludes to a particular person.*NWAD PARTICULAR.3*

3. Noting some property or thing peculiar.*NWAD PARTICULAR.4*

Of this prince there is little particular memory.*NWAD PARTICULAR.5*

4. Attentive to things single or distinct; minute. I have been particular in examining the reasons of this law.*NWAD PARTICULAR.6*

5. Single; not general.*NWAD PARTICULAR.7*

6. Odd; singular; having something that eminently distinguishes one from others.*NWAD PARTICULAR.8*

7. Singularly nice in taste; as a man very particular in his diet or dress.*NWAD PARTICULAR.9*

8. Special; more than ordinary. He has brought no particular news.*NWAD PARTICULAR.10*

9. Containing a part only; as a particular estate, precedent to the estate in remainder.*NWAD PARTICULAR.11*

10. Holding a particular estate; as a particular tenant.*NWAD PARTICULAR.12*

PARTICULAR, *n.* A single instance; a single point.

I must reserve some particulars, which it is not lawful for me to reveal.*NWAD PARTICULAR.14*

1. A distinct, separate or minute part; as, he told me all the particulars of the story.*NWAD PARTICULAR.15*

2. An individual; a private person.*NWAD PARTICULAR.16*

3. Private interest; as, they apply their minds to those branches of public prayer, wherein their own particular is moved. [Not in use.]*NWAD PARTICULAR.17*

4. Private character; state of an individual.*NWAD PARTICULAR.18*

For his particular, I will receive him gladly. [Not in use.]*NWAD*

PARTICULAR.19

5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated.*NWAD PARTICULAR.20*

The reader has a particular of the books wherein this law was written. [Not in use.]*NWAD PARTICULAR.21*

In particular, specially; peculiarly; distinctly.*NWAD PARTICULAR.22*

This, in particular, happens to the lungs.*NWAD PARTICULAR.23*

PARTICULARITY, *n.* Distinct notice or specification of particulars.

--Even descending to particularities, what kingdoms he should overcome.*NWAD PARTICULARITY.2*

1. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case.*NWAD PARTICULARITY.3*

2. Petty account; minute incident.*NWAD PARTICULARITY.4*

To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor--with the like particularities--*NWAD PARTICULARITY.5*

3. Something belonging to single persons.*NWAD PARTICULARITY.6*

4. Something peculiar or singular.*NWAD PARTICULARITY.7*

I saw an old heathen altar with this particularity, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end, but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid.*NWAD PARTICULARITY.8*

5. Minuteness in detail. He related the story with great particularity.*NWAD PARTICULARITY.9*

PARTICULARIZE, *v.t.* To mention distinctly or in particulars; to enumerate or specify in detail.

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but particularizes his descent from Benjamin.*NWAD PARTICULARIZE.2*

PARTICULARIZE, *v.i.* To be attentive to single things.

PARTICULARLY, *adv.* Distinctly; singly.

1. In an especial manner.*NWAD PARTICULARLY.2*

This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded as a great part of his character.*NWAD PARTICULARLY.3*

PARTICULATE, to mention, is not in use.

PARTING, *ppr.* [from part.] Dividing; separating; breaking in pieces.

1 . *a.* Given at separation; as a parting kiss or look.*NWAD PARTING.2*

2. Departing; declining; as the parting day.*NWAD PARTING.3*

P`ARTING, *n.* Division; separation. *Ezekiel 21:21*.

1. In chimistry, an operation by which gold and silver are separated from each other by different menstruums.*NWAD PARTING.5*

2. In seamen's language, the breaking of a cable by violence.*NWAD PARTING.6*

PARTISAN, *n.* s as z.

1. An adherent to a party or faction.*NWAD PARTISAN.2*

2. In war, the commander of a party or detachment of troops, sent on a special enterprise hence,*NWAD PARTISAN.3*

3. By way of distinction, a person able in commanding a party, or dexterous in obtaining intelligence, intercepting convoys or otherwise annoying an enemy.*NWAD PARTISAN.4*

4. A commander's leading staff.*NWAD PARTISAN.5*

5. A kind of halbert.*NWAD PARTISAN.6*

PARTITE, *a.* [L. partitus, from partio, to divide. See *Part*.]

In botany, divided. A partite leaf is a simple leaf separated down to the base.*NWAD PARTITE.2*

PARTITION, *n.* [L. partitio, from partio, to divide.]

1. The act of dividing, or state of being divided.*NWAD PARTITION.2*

2. Division; separation; distinction.*NWAD PARTITION.3*

And good from bad find no partition.*NWAD PARTITION.4*

3. Separate part; as lodged in a small partition.*NWAD PARTITION.5*

4. That by which different parts are separated; as a partition of wood or stone in a building.*NWAD PARTITION.6*

5. Part where separation is made.*NWAD PARTITION.7*

No sight could pass*NWAD PARTITION.8*

Betwixt the nice partitions of the grass.*NWAD PARTITION.9*

6. Division of an estate into severalty, which is done by deed of partition.*NWAD PARTITION.10*

PARTITION, *v.t.* To divide into distinct parts; as, to partition the floor of a house.

1. To divide into shares; as, to partition an estate.*NWAD PARTITION.12*

PARTITIVE, *a.* In grammar, distributive; as a noun partitive.

PARTITIVELY, *adv.* In a partitive manner; distributively.

PARTLET, *n.* [from part.] A ruff; a band or collar for the neck.

1. A hen.*NWAD PARTLET.2*

PARTLY, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly.

PARTNER, *n.* [from part.] One who partakes or shares with another; a partaker; an associate; as, she is partner of my life, of my joys, of my griefs.

Those of the race of Shem were no partners in the unbelieving work of the tower.*NWAD PARTNER.2*

1. An associate in any business or occupation; a joint owner of stock or capital, employed in commerce, manufactures or other business. Men are sometimes partners in a single voyage or adventure, sometimes in a firm or standing company.*NWAD PARTNER.3*

2. One who dances with another, either male or female, as in a contra dance.*NWAD PARTNER.4*

3. A husband or wife.*NWAD PARTNER.5*

P`ARTNER, *v.t.* To join; to associate with a partner. [Little used.]

Partners, in a ship, pieces of plank nailed round the scuttles in a deck where the masts are placed; also, the scuttles themselves.*NWAD PARTNER.7*

PARTNERSHIP, *n.* The association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting any business, particularly trade or manufactures, at their joint expense. In this case, the connection is formed by contract; each partner furnishing a part of the capital stock and being entitled to a proportional share of profit, or subject to a proportional share of loss; or one or more of the partners may furnish money or stock, and the other or others contribute their services. The duration of the partnership may be limited by the contract, or it may be left indefinite, subject to be dissolved by mutual agreement. A partnership or association of this kind is a standing or permanent company, and is denominated a firm or house. We say, A and B entered into partnership for the importation and sale of goods, or for manufacturing cotton or glass.

Partnerships may be and usually are associations of private persons, not incorporated. In other cases, the company is incorporated. Banking companies in the United States are usually incorporated, and are essentially partnerships, but do not bear that name. Manufacturing companies are also frequently incorporated.*NWAD PARTNERSHIP.2*

1. Joint interest or property.*NWAD PARTNERSHIP.3*

PARTOOK, *pret.* of partake.

PARTRIDGE, *n.* [L. perdix.] A wild fowl of the genus Tatrao. Latham arranges the partridge and quail in a genus under the name of Perdix, and assigns the grous to the genus Tetrao. The partridge is esteemed a great delicacy at the table.

The term partridge is applied in Pennsylvania to the bird called quail in New England, a peculiar species of Perdix; in New England it is applied to the ruffed grous, a species of Tetrao.*NWAD PARTRIDGE.2*

PARTURIATE, *v.i.* [L. parturio, from partus, birth, from pario, to bear.] To bring forth young. [Little used.]

PARTURIENT, *a.* [L. parturiens.] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young.

PARTURITION, *n.* [L. parturio.] The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.

PARTY, *n.* [L. pars. See *Part*.]

1. A number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community. It differs from faction, in implying a less dishonorable association, or more justifiable designs. Parties exist in all governments; and free governments are the hot-beds of party. Formerly, the political parties in England were called whigs and tories.*NWAD PARTY.2*

2. One of two litigants; the plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit.*NWAD PARTY.3*

The cause of both parties shall come before the judges. *Exodus 22:9*.*NWAD PARTY.4*

3. One concerned or interested in an affair. This man was not a party to the trespass or affray. He is not a party to the contract or agreement.*NWAD PARTY.5*

4. Side; persons engaged against each other.*NWAD PARTY.6*

The peace both parties want, is like to last.*NWAD PARTY.7*

Small parties make up in diligence what they want in numbers.*NWAD PARTY.8*

5. Cause; side.*NWAD PARTY.9*

Aegle came in to make their party good.*NWAD PARTY.10*

6. A select company invited to an entertainment; as a dining party, a tea party, an evening party.*NWAD PARTY.11*

7. A single person distinct from or opposed to another.*NWAD PARTY.12*

If the jury found that the party slain was of English race, it had been adjudged felony,*NWAD PARTY.13*

8. In military affairs, a detachment or small number of troops sent on a particular duty, as to intercept the enemy's convoy, to reconnoiter, to seek forage, to flank the enemy, etc. is used to qualify other words and may be considered either as part of a compound word, or as an adjective; as party man, party rage, party disputes, etc.*NWAD PARTY.14*

PARTY-COLORED, *a.* Having divers colors; as a party-colored plume; a party-colored flower.

PARTY-JURY, *n.* A jury consisting of half natives and half

foreigners.

PARTY-MAN, ***n.*** **One of a party; usually, a factious man; a man of violent party principles; an abettor of a party.**

PARTY-SPIRIT, ***n.*** **The spirit that supports a party.**

PARTY-WALL, ***n.*** **A wall that separates one house from the next.**

PARU, ***n.*** **A singular American fish.**

PARVIS, ***n.*** **A church or church porch. [Not used.]**

PARVITUDE, PARVITY, ***n.*** **Littleness. [Not used.]**

PAS, ***n.*** **Right of going foremost; precedence. [Not used.]**

PASCH, ***n.*** **[See *Paschal*.] The passover; the feast of Easter. [Not used.]**

PASCHAL, ***a.*** **[L. pascha.] Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter.**

PASCH-EGG, ***n.*** **An egg stained and presented to young persons, about the time of Easter. [Local.]**

PASH, ***n.*** **[L. facies, face.] A face. [Not used.]**

1. A blow. [Not used.]*NWAD PASH.2*

PASH, ***v.t.*** **To strike; to strike down. [Not used.]**

PASHAW, ***n.*** **In the Turkish dominions, a viceroy, governor or commander; a bashaw.**

PASHAWLIC, ***n.*** **The jurisdiction of a pashaw.**

PASIGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. all, and writing.] A system of universal writing, or a manner of writing that may be understood and used by all nations.**

PASQUE-FLOWER, ***n.*** **pask'-flower. A flower, a species of anemone.**

PASQUIL, PASQUIN, ***n.*** **A mutilated statue at Rome, in a corner of the palace of Ursini, so called from a cobbler of that name who was remarkable for his sneers and gibes. On this statue it has been customary to paste satiric papers. Hence, a lampoon.**

PASQUIL, PASQUIN, PASQUINADE, ***v.t.*** **To lampoon; to satirize.**

PASQUILER, ***n.*** **A lampooner.**

PASQUINADE, ***n.*** **A lampoon or satirical writing.**

PASS, ***v.i.*** **[Eng. pat, and as a noun, a pass, a defile, an ambling, pace; passen, to be fit, to suit; L. patior, whence passion, to suffer, and peto, competo, in the sense of fit; Gr. to walk or step, to suffer; The word pass coincides with L. passus, a step, and this is from pando, L. passus, a step, and this is from pando, to extend; n being casual, the original word was pado.]**

1. To move, in almost any manner; to go; to proceed from one place to another. A man may pass on foot, on horseback or in a carriage; a bird and a meteor pass through the air; a ship passes on or through the water; light passes from the sun to the planets; it passes from the sun to the earth in about eight minutes.*NWAD PASS.2*

2. To move from one state to another; to alter or change, or to be changed in condition; as, to pass from health to sickness; to pass from just to unjust.*NWAD PASS.3*

3. To vanish; to disappear; to be lost. In this sense, we usually say, to pass away.*NWAD PASS.4*

Beauty is a charm, but soon the charm will pass.*NWAD PASS.5*

4. To be spent; to go on or away progressively.*NWAD PASS.6*

The time when the thing existed, is the idea of that space of duration which passed between some fixed period and the being of that thing.*NWAD PASS.7*

5. To die; to depart from life. [Little used.]*NWAD PASS.8*

6. To be in any state; to undergo; with under; as, to pass under the rod.*NWAD PASS.9*

7. To be enacted; to receive the sanction of a legislative house or body by a majority of votes.*NWAD PASS.10*

Neither of these bills has yet passed the house of commons.*NWAD PASS.11*

8. To be current; to gain reception or to be generally received. Bank bills pass as a substitute for coin.*NWAD PASS.12*

False eloquence passeth only where true is not understood.*NWAD PASS.13*

9. To be regarded; to be received in opinion or estimation.*NWAD PASS.14*

This will not pass for a fault in him, till it is proved to be one in us.*NWAD PASS.15*

10. To occur; to be present; to take place; as, to notice what passes in the mind.*NWAD PASS.16*

11. To be done.*NWAD PASS.17*

Provided no indirect act pass upon our prayers to defile them.*NWAD PASS.18*

12. To determine; to give judgment or sentence.*NWAD PASS.19*

Though well we may not pass upon his life.*NWAD PASS.20*

13. To thrust; to make a push in fencing or fighting.*NWAD PASS.21*

14. To omit; to suffer to go unheeded or neglected. We saw the act, but let it pass.*NWAD PASS.22*

15. To move through any duct or opening; as, substances in the stomach that will not pass, not be converted into ailment.*NWAD PASS.23*

16. To percolate; to be secreted; as juices that pass from the glands into the mouth.*NWAD PASS.24*

17. To be in a tolerable state.*NWAD PASS.25*

A middling sort of man was left well enough by his father to pass, but he could never think he had enough, so long as any had more.*NWAD PASS.26*

18. To be transferred from one owner to another. The land article passed by livery and seizin.*NWAD PASS.27*

19. To go beyond bounds. For this we generally use surpass.*NWAD PASS.28*

20. To run or extend; as a line or other thing. The north limit of Massachusetts passes three miles north of the Merrimac.*NWAD PASS.29*

To come to pass, to happen; to arrive; to come; to be; to exist; a phrase much used in the Scriptures.*NWAD PASS.30*

To pass away, to move from sight; to vanish.*NWAD PASS.31*

1. To be spent; to be lost.*NWAD PASS.32*

A good part of their lives passes away without thinking.*NWAD PASS.33*

To pass by, to move near and beyond. He passed by as we stood in the road.*NWAD PASS.34*

To pass on, to proceed.*NWAD PASS.35*

To pass over, to go or move from side to side; to cross; as, to pass over to the other side.*NWAD PASS.36*

To pass into, to unite and blend, as two substances or colors, in such a manner that it is impossible to tell where one ends and the other begins.*NWAD PASS.37*

PASS, *v.t.* To go beyond. The sun has passed the age of frivolousness.

1. To go through or over; as, to pass a river.*NWAD PASS.39*

2. To spend; to live through; as, to pass time; to pass the night in revelry, and the day in sleep.*NWAD PASS.40*

3. To cause to move; to send; as, to pass the bottle from one guest to another; to pass a pauper from one town to another; to pass a rope round a yard; to pass the blood from the right to the left ventricle of the heart.*NWAD PASS.41*

4. To cause to move hastily.*NWAD PASS.42*

I had only time to pass my eye over the medals, which are in great number.*NWAD PASS.43*

5. To transfer from one owner to another; to sell or assign; as, to pass land from A to B by deed; to pass a note or bill.*NWAD PASS.44*

6. To strain; to cause to percolate; as, to pass wine through a filter.*NWAD PASS.45*

7. To utter; to pronounce; as, to pass compliments; to pass sentence or judgment; to pass censure on another's works.*NWAD PASS.46*

8. To procure or cause to go.*NWAD PASS.47*

Waller passed over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge.*NWAD PASS.48*

9. To put an end to.*NWAD PASS.49*

This night*NWAD PASS.50*

We'll pass the business privately and well.*NWAD PASS.51*

10. To omit; to neglect either to do or to mention.*NWAD PASS.52*

I pass their warlike pomp, their proud array.*NWAD PASS.53*

11. To transcend; to transgress or go beyond; as, to pass the bounds of moderation.*NWAD PASS.54*

12. To admit; to allow; to approve and receive as valid or just; as, to pass an account at the war-office.*NWAD PASS.55*

13. To approve or sanction by a constitutional or legal majority of votes; as, the house of representatives passed the bill. Hence,*NWAD PASS.56*

14. To enact; to carry through all the forms necessary to give validity; as, the legislature passed the bill into a law.*NWAD PASS.57*

15. To impose fraudulently; as, she passed the child on her husband for a boy.*NWAD PASS.58*

16. To practice artfully; to cause to succeed; as, to pass a trick on one.*NWAD PASS.59*

17. To surpass; to excel; to exceed.*NWAD PASS.60*

18. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.*NWAD PASS.61*

To see thee fight, to see thee pass thy puncto.*NWAD PASS.62*

To pass away, to spend; to waste; as, to pass away the flower of like in idleness.*NWAD PASS.63*

To pass by, to pass near and beyond.*NWAD PASS.64*

1. To overlook; to excuse; to forgive; not to censure or punish; as, to pass by a crime or fault.*NWAD PASS.65*

2. To neglect; to disregard.*NWAD PASS.66*

Certain passages of Scripture we cannot pass by without injury to truth.*NWAD PASS.67*

To pass over, to move from side to side; to cross; as, to pass over a river or mountain.*NWAD PASS.68*

1. To omit; to overlook or disregard. He passed over one charge without a reply.*NWAD PASS.69*

PASS, *n.* A narrow passage, entrance or avenue; a narrow or difficult place of entrance and exit; as a pass between mountains.

1. A passage; a road.*NWAD PASS.71*

2. Permission to pass, to go or to come; a license to pass; a passport.*NWAD PASS.72*

A gentleman had a pass to go beyond the seas.*NWAD PASS.73*

A ship sailing under the flag and pass of an enemy.*NWAD PASS.74*

3. An order for sending vagrants or impotent persons to their place of abode.*NWAD PASS.75*

4. In fencing and fighting, a thrust; a push; attempt to stab or strike; as, to make a pass at an antagonist.*NWAD PASS.76*

5. State; condition or extreme case; extremity.*NWAD PASS.77*

To what a pass are our minds brought.*NWAD PASS.78*

Matters have been brought to this pass--*NWAD PASS.79*

PASS-PAROLE, *n.* [pass and parole.] In military affairs, a command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.

PASSABLE, *a.* That may be passed, traveled or navigated. The roads are not passable. The stream is passable in boats.

1. That may be penetrated; as a substance passable by a fluid.*NWAD PASSABLE.2*

2. Current; receivable; that may be or is transferred from hand to hand; as bills passable in lieu of coin. False coin is not passable.*NWAD PASSABLE.3*

3. Popular; well received.*NWAD PASSABLE.4*

4. Supportable. [This should be passible.]*NWAD PASSABLE.5*

PASSABLY, *adv.* Tolerably. [See Passibly.]

PASSADE, PASSADO, *n.* A push or thrust.

PASSADE, *n.* In the menage, a turn or course of a horse backwards or forwards on the same spot of ground.

PASSAGE, *n.*

1. The act of passing or moving by land or water, or through the air or other substance; as the passage of a man or a carriage; the passage of a ship or a fowl; the passage of light or a meteor; the passage of fluids through the pores of the body, or from the glands. Clouds intercept the passage of solar rays.*NWAD PASSAGE.2*

2. The time of passing from one place to another. What passage had you? We had a passage of twenty five days to Havre de Grace, and of thirty eight days from England.*NWAD PASSAGE.3*

3. Road; way; avenue; a place where men or things may pass or be conveyed.*NWAD PASSAGE.4*

And with his pointed dart,*NWAD PASSAGE.5*

Explores the nearest passage to this heart.*NWAD PASSAGE.6*

4. Entrance or exit.*NWAD PASSAGE.7*

What! are my doors opposed against my passage?*NWAD PASSAGE.8*

5. Right of passing; as, to engage a passage on board a ship bound to India.*NWAD PASSAGE.9*

6. Occurrence; event; incident; that which happens; as a remarkable passage in the life of Newton. [See the Spanish verb, supra. This sense is obsolescent.]*NWAD PASSAGE.10*

7. A passing away; decay. [Little used.]*NWAD PASSAGE.11*

8. Intellectual admittance; mental reception.*NWAD PASSAGE.12*

Among whom I expect this treatise will have a fairer passage than among those deeply imbued with other principles.*NWAD PASSAGE.13*

9. Manner of being conducted; management.*NWAD PASSAGE.14*

On consideration of the conduct and passage of affairs in former times--*NWAD PASSAGE.15*

10. Part of a book or writing; a single clause, place or part of indefinite extent.*NWAD PASSAGE.16*

How commentators each dark passage shun.*NWAD PASSAGE.17*

11. Enactment; the act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity; as the passage of a law, or of a bill into a law, by a legislative body.*NWAD PASSAGE.18*

Bird of passage, a fowl that passes at certain seasons from one climate to another, as in autumn to the south to avoid the winter's cold, and in spring to the north for breeding. Hence the phrase is sometimes applied to a man who has no fixed residence.*NWAD PASSAGE.19*

PASSAGER, *n.* A traveler or voyager; one who passes or journeys on foot, in a vehicle, or in a ship or boat. This word is usually written corruptly passenger, and the first vowel is often short.

PASSED, PAST, *pp.* Gone by; done; accomplished; ended.

1. Enacted; having received all the formalities necessary to constitute a law.*NWAD PASSED.2*

PASSENGER, *n.* One who is traveling, as in a public coach, or in a ship, or on foot. This is the usual, though corrupt orthography.

Passenger falcon, a kind of migratory hawk.*NWAD PASSENGER.2*

PASSER, *n.* One that passes; a passenger.

PASSERINE, *a.* [L. passer, a sparrow.] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong, the Passeres.

PASSIBILITY, *n.* The quality or capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer.

PASSIBLE, *a.* Susceptible of feeling or of impressions from external agents.

Apollinarius held even Deity to be passible.*NWAD PASSIBLE.2*

PASSIBLENESS, the same as passibility.

PASSING, *ppr.* Moving; proceeding.

1. *a.* Exceeding; surpassing; eminent.*NWAD PASSING.2*

2. Adverbially used to enforce or enhance the meaning of another word; exceedingly; as passing fair; passing strange.*NWAD PASSING.3*

PASSING-BELL, *n.* The bell that rings at the hour of death to obtain prayers for the passing soul. It is also used for the bell that rings immediately after death.

PASSINGLY, *adv.* Exceedingly.

PASSING-NOTE, *n.* In music, a note introduced between two others for the purpose of softening a distance or melodizing a passage.

PASSION, *n.* [L. passio, from patior, to suffer.]

1. The impression or effect of an external agent upon a body; that which is suffered or received.*NWAD PASSION.2*

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a passion than an action in it.*NWAD PASSION.3*

2. Susceptibility of impressions from external agents.*NWAD PASSION.4*

The differences of moldable and not moldable, etc., and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions. [Little used.]*NWAD PASSION.5*

3. Suffering; emphatically, the last suffering of the Savior.*NWAD PASSION.6*

To whom also he showed himself alive after his passion, by many infallible proofs. *Acts 1:3*.*NWAD PASSION.7*

4. The feeling of the mind, or the sensible effect of impression; excitement, perturbation or agitation of mind; as desire, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred. The eloquence of the orator is employed to move the passions.*NWAD PASSION.8*

5. Violent agitation or excitement of mind, particularly such as is occasioned by an offense, injury or insult; hence, violent anger.*NWAD PASSION.9*

6. Zeal; ardor; vehement desire.*NWAD PASSION.10*

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no passion for the glory of their country.*NWAD PASSION.11*

7. Love.*NWAD PASSION.12*

He owned his passion for Amestris.*NWAD PASSION.13*

8. Eager desire; as a violent passion for fine clothes.*NWAD PASSION.14*

PASSION, *v.i.* To be extremely agitated. [Not used.]

PASSION-FLOWER, *n.* A flower and plant of the genus Passiflora.

PASSION-WEEK, *n.* The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter; so called because in that week our Savior's passion and death took place.

PASSIONARY, *n.* A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

PASSIONATE, *a.*

1. Easily moved to anger; easily excited or agitated by injury or insult; applied to persons.*NWAD PASSIONATE.2*

Homer's Achilles is haughty and passionate.*NWAD PASSIONATE.3*

2. Highly excited; vehement; warm; applied to things; as passionate affection; passionate desire; passionate concern.*NWAD PASSIONATE.4*

3. Expressing strong emotion; animated; as passionate eloquence.*NWAD PASSIONATE.5*

PASSIONATE, *v.t.* To affect with passion; to express passionately. [Not used.]

PASSIONATELY, *adv.* With passion; with strong feeling; ardently; vehemently; as, to covet any thing passionately; to be passionately fond.

1. Angrily; with vehement resentment; as, to speak

passionately.*NWAD PASSIONATELY.2*

PASSIONATENESS, *n.* State of being subject to passion or anger.

1. Vehemence of mind.*NWAD PASSIONATENESS.2*

PASSIONED, *a.* Disordered; violently affected.

1. Expressing passion.*NWAD PASSIONED.2*

PASSIONLESS, *a.* Not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper.

1. Void of passion.*NWAD PASSIONLESS.2*

PASSIVE, *a.* [L. passivus, from passus, patior, to suffer.]

1. Suffering; not acting, receiving or capable of receiving impressions from external agents. We were passive spectators, not actors in the scene.*NWAD PASSIVE.2*

The mind is wholly passive in the reception of all its simple ideas.*NWAD PASSIVE.3*

God is not in any respect passive.*NWAD PASSIVE.4*

2. Unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance; as passive obedience; passive submission to the laws.*NWAD PASSIVE.5*

Passive verb, in grammar, is a verb which expresses passion, or the effect of an action of some agent; as in L. doceor, I am taught; in English, she is loved and admired by her friends; he is assailed by slander.*NWAD PASSIVE.6*

Passive obedience, as used by writers on government, denotes not only quiet unresting submission to power, but implies the denial of the right of resistance, or the recognition of the duty to submit in all cases to the existing government.*NWAD PASSIVE.7*

Passive prayer, among mystic divines, is suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet and yielding only to the impulses of grace.*NWAD PASSIVE.8*

Passive commerce, trade in which the productions of a country are carried by foreigners in their own bottoms. [See *Active commerce*.]*NWAD PASSIVE.9*

PASSIVELY, *adv.* With a passive nature or temper; with a temper disposed to submit to the acts of external agents, without resistance.

1. Without agency.*NWAD PASSIVELY.2*

2. According to the form of the passive verb.*NWAD PASSIVELY.3*

PASSIVENESS, *n.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents or causes; as the passiveness of matter.

1. Passibility; capacity of suffering.*NWAD PASSIVENESS.2*

We shall lose our passiveness with our being.*NWAD PASSIVENESS.3*

2. Patience; calmness; unresisting submission.*NWAD PASSIVENESS.4*

PASSIVITY, *n.* *Passiveness*, which see. [Little used.]

1. The tendency of a body to persevere in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body.*NWAD PASSIVITY.2*

PASSLESS, *a.* Having no passage.

PASSOVER, *n.* [pass and over.] A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews, in Egypt, when God smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb.

1. The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover.*NWAD PASSOVER.2*

PASSPORT, *n.*

1. A written license from a king or other proper authority, granting permission or safe conduct for one to pass through his territories, or to pass from one country to another, or to navigate a particular sea without hindrance or molestation.*NWAD PASSPORT.2*

2. A license for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties.*NWAD PASSPORT.3*

3. That which enables one to pass with safety or certainty.*NWAD PASSPORT.4*

His passport is his innocence and grace.*NWAD PASSPORT.5*

PASSY-MEASURE, *n.* An old stately kind of dance; a cinque-pace.

PAST, *pp.* of pass. Gone by or beyond; not present; not future.

1. Spent; ended; accomplished.*NWAD PAST.2*

PAST, *n.* Elliptically, past time; as indemnity for the past.

PAST, *prep.* Beyond in time. *Hebrews 11:11*.

1. Having lost; not possessing; as, he was past sense of feeling.*NWAD PAST.5*

2. Beyond; out of reach of; as, he was past cure or help.*NWAD PAST.6*

Love, when once past government, is consequently past shame.*NWAD PAST.7*

3. Beyond; further than; as past the boundary.*NWAD PAST.8*

4. Above; more than.*NWAD PAST.9*

The northern Irish Scots have bows not past three quarters of a yard long. [Not now used.]*NWAD PAST.10*

5. After; beyond in time. The company assembled at half past seven, that is, at half an hour after seven.*NWAD PAST.11*

PASTE, *n.* [L. pistus, or Gr. to sprinkle, or some root which signifies to mix and knead.]

1. A soft composition of substances, as flour moistened with water or milk and kneaded, or any kind of earth moistened and formed to the consistence of dough. Paste made of flour is used in cookery; paste made of flour or earth, is used in various arts and manufactures, as a cement.*NWAD PASTE.2*

2. An artificial mixture in imitation of precious stones or gems, used in the glass trade.*NWAD PASTE.3*

3. In mineralogy, the mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded.*NWAD PASTE.4*

PASTE, *v.t.* To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste.

PASTEBOARD, *n.* A species of thick paper formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in molds, etc. It is used for the covering of books, for bonnets, etc.

PASTEL, *n.* A plant, the woad, of the genus Isatis.

1. A coloring substance.*NWAD PASTEL.2*

PASTERN, *n.* The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof.

1. The human leg; in contempt.*NWAD PASTERN.2*

PASTERN-JOINT, *n.* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot.

PASTICCIO, ***n.*** **A medley; an olio.**

PASTIL, ***n.*** **[L. pastillus.]**

1. A roll of paste, or a kind of paste made of different colors ground with gum-water in order to make crayons.*NWAD PASTIL.2*

2. In pharmacy, a dry composition of sweet smelling resins, aromatic woods, etc. burnt to clear and scent the air of a room.*NWAD PASTIL.3*

PASTIME, ***n.*** **[pass and time.] Sport; amusement; diversion; that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably.**

P`ASTIME, ***v.i.*** **To sport; to use diversion. [Little used.]**

PASTOR, ***n.*** **[L. from pasco, pastum, to feed.]**

1. A shepherd; one that has the care of flocks and herds.*NWAD PASTOR.2*

2. A minister of the gospel who has the charge of a church and congregation, whose duty is to watch over the people of his charge, and instruct them in the sacred doctrines of the christian religion.*NWAD PASTOR.3*

PASTORAL, ***a.*** **[L. pastoralis.] Pertaining to shepherds; as a pastoral life; pastoral manners.**

1. Descriptive of the life of shepherds; as a pastoral poem.*NWAD PASTORAL.2*

2. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as pastoral care or duties; a pastoral letter.*NWAD PASTORAL.3*

Piety is the life and soul of pastoral fidelity.*NWAD PASTORAL.4*

P`ASTORAL, ***n.*** **A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in imitation of the action of a shepherd, and in which the speakers take upon themselves the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic.**

A pastoral is a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects on a country life.*NWAD PASTORAL.6*

PASTORATE, *n.* The office, state or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor.

PASTORLIKE, PASTORLY, *a.* Becoming a pastor.

PASTORSHIP, *n.* The office or rank of pastor.

PASTRY, *n.* [from paste.] Things in general which are made of paste, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient, as pies, tarts, cake and the like.

1. The place where pastry is made.*NWAD PASTRY.2*

PASTRY-COOK, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell articles made of paste.

PASTURABLE, *a.* [from pasture.] Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, *n.*

1. The business of feeding or grazing cattle.*NWAD PASTURAGE.2*

2. Grazing ground; land appropriated to grazing.*NWAD PASTURAGE.3*

3. Grass for feed.*NWAD PASTURAGE.4*

PASTURE, *n.* [L. pasco, pastum, to feed.]

1. Grass for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing.*NWAD PASTURE.2*

2. Ground covered with grass appropriated for the food or cattle. The farmer has a hundred acres of pasture. It is sometimes called pasture-land.*NWAD PASTURE.3*

3. Human culture; education. [Not used.]*NWAD PASTURE.4*

Common of pasture, is the right of feeding cattle on another's ground.*NWAD PASTURE.5*

P`ASTURE, *v.t.* To feed on grass or to supply grass for food. We apply the word to persons, as the farmer pastures fifty oxen; or to ground, as the land will pasture fifty oxen.

P`ASTURE, *v.i.* To graze; to take food by eating grass from the ground.

PASTY, *a.* Like paste; of the consistence of paste.

PASTY, *n.* [from paste.] A pie made of paste and baked without a dish.

PAT, *a.* Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place. [Not an elegant word, but admissible in burlesque.]

PAT, *adv.* Fitly; conveniently.

PAT, *n.* A light quick blow or stroke with the fingers or hand.

PAT, *v.t.* To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.

Gay pats my shoulder and you vanish quite.*NWAD PAT.5*

PATACA, PATACOON, *n.* A Spanish coin of the value of 4s. 8d. sterling, or about $1.04 cents.

PATACHE, *n.* A tender or small vessel employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another.

PATAVINITY, *n.* The use of local words, or the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian; so denominated from Patavium or Padua, the place of his nativity.

PATCH, *n.*

1. A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it.*NWAD PATCH.2*

2. A small piece of any thing used to repair a breach.*NWAD PATCH.3*

3. A small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to add a charm.*NWAD PATCH.4*

4. A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work.*NWAD PATCH.5*

5. A small piece of ground, or a small detached piece.*NWAD PATCH.6*

6. A paltry fellow. This use is sometimes heard in vulgar language; as a cross-patch.*NWAD PATCH.7*

PATCH, *v.t.* To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces; as, to patch a coat.

1. To adorn with a patch or with patches.*NWAD PATCH.9*

In the middle boxes were several ladies who patched both sides of their faces.*NWAD PATCH.10*

2. To mend with pieces; to repair clumsily.*NWAD PATCH.11*

3. To repair with pieces fastened on; as, to patch the roof of a house.*NWAD PATCH.12*

4. To make up of pieces and shreds.*NWAD PATCH.13*

5. To dress in a party-colored coat.*NWAD PATCH.14*

6. To make suddenly or hastily; to make without regard to forms; as, to patch up a peace.*NWAD PATCH.15*

PATCHED, *pp.* Mended with a patch or patches; mended clumsily.

PATCHER, *n.* One that patches or botches.

PATCHERY, *n.* Bungling work; botchery; forgery.

PATCHING, *ppr.* Mending with a piece or pieces; botching.

PATCHWORK, *n.* Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together.

1. Work composed of pieces clumsily put together.*NWAD PATCHWORK.2*

PATE, *n.*

1. The head, or rather the top of the head; applied to persons, it is now used in contempt or ridicule.*NWAD PATE.2*

2. The skin of a calf's head.*NWAD PATE.3*

3. In fortification, a kind of platform resembling what is called a horse shoe.*NWAD PATE.4*

PATED, *a.* In composition, having a pate; as long-pated, cunning; shallow-pated, having weak intellect.

PATEE, PATTEE, *n.* In heraldry, a cross small in the center, and widening to the extremities which are broad.

PATEFACTION, *n.* [L. patefactio; pateo, to open, and facio, to make.] The act of opening or manifesting; open declaration.

PATELLIFORM, *a.* [L. patella, a dish, and form.] Of the form of a dish or saucer.

PATELLITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the patella, a shell.

PATEN, PATIN, *n.* [L. patina.] A plate. [Not used.]

1. In the Romish church, the cover of the chalice, used for holding particles of the host.*NWAD PATEN.2*

PATENT, *a.* [L. patens, from pateo, to open.]

1. In botany, spreading; forming an acute angle with the stem or branch; as a patent leaf. [See *Letter*.]*NWAD PATENT.2*

2. Open to the perusal of all; as letters patent. [See *Letter*.]*NWAD PATENT.3*

3. Appropriated by letters patent.*NWAD PATENT.4*

Madder--in the time of Charles the first, was made a patent commodity.*NWAD PATENT.5*

4. Apparent; conspicuous.*NWAD PATENT.6*

PATENT, *n.* A writing given by the proper authority and duly authenticated, granting a privilege to some person or persons. By patent, or letters patent, that is, open letters, the king of Great Britain grants lands, honors and franchises.

PATENT, *v.t.* To grant by patent.

1. To secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person; as, to patent an invention or an original work to the author.*NWAD PATENT.9*

PATENTED, *pp.* Granted by patent; secured by patent or by law as an exclusive privilege.

PATENTEE, *n.* One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent or by law.

PATENTING, *ppr.* Granting by patent; securing as a privilege.

PATENT-ROLLS, *n.* The records or registers of patents.

PATERNAL, *a.* [L. paternus, from pater, father.]

1. Pertaining to a father; fatherly; as paternal care of affection; paternal favor or admonition.*NWAD PATERNAL.2*

2. Derived from the father; hereditary; as a paternal estate.*NWAD PATERNAL.3*

PATERNITY, *n.* Fathership; the relation of a father.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than paternity and eldership.*NWAD PATERNITY.2*

PATERNOSTER, *n.* [L. our father.] The Lord's prayer.

PATH, *n. plu.* paths. [Gr. to tread.]

1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast, or made hard by wheels; that part of a highway on which animals or carriages ordinarily pass; applied to the ground only, and never to a paved street in a city.*NWAD PATH.2*

2. Any narrow way beaten by the foot.*NWAD PATH.3*

3. The way, course or track where a body moves in the atmosphere or in space; as the path of a planet or comet; the path of a meteor.*NWAD PATH.4*

4. A way or passage.*NWAD PATH.5*

5. Course of life.*NWAD PATH.6*

He marketh all my paths. *Job 33:11*.*NWAD PATH.7*

6. Precepts; rules prescribed.*NWAD PATH.8*

Uphold my going in thy paths. *Psalm 17:5*.*NWAD PATH.9*

7. Course of providential dealings; moral government.*NWAD PATH.10*

All the paths of the Lord are mercy and truth to such as keep his covenant. *Psalm 25:10*.*NWAD PATH.11*

P`ATH, *v.t.* To make a path by treading; to beat a path, as in snow.

To push forward; to cause to go; to make way for.*NWAD PATH.13*

P`ATH, *v.i.* To walk abroad.

PATHETIC, PATHETICAL, *a.* [Gr. passion; to suffer.] Affecting or moving the passions, particularly pity, sorrow, grief or other tender emotion; as a pathetic song or discourse; pathetic expostulation.

No theory of the passions can teach a man to be pathetic.*NWAD PATHETIC.2*

PATHETIC, *n.* Style or manner adapted to awaken the passions, especially tender emotions.

A musician at Venice is said to have so excelled in the pathetic, as to be able to play any of his auditors into distraction.*NWAD PATHETIC.4*

PATHETICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite the tender passions.

PATHETICALNESS, *n.* The quality of moving the tender passions.

PATHFLY, *n.* A fly found in foot-paths.

PATHIC, *n.* [Gr.] A catamite; a male that submits to the crime against nature.

PATHLESS, *a.* Having no beaten way; untrodden; as a pathless forest; a pathless coast.

PATHOGNOMONIC, *a.* [Gr. passion or suffering, and to know.]

Indicating that which is inseparable from a disease, being found in that and in no other; hence, indicating that by which a disease may be certainly known; characteristic; as pathognomonic symptoms.*NWAD PATHOGNOMONIC.2*

PATHOGNOMY, *n.* [Gr. signification.] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

PATHOLOGIC, PATHOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Pathology*.] Pertaining to pathology.

PATHOLOGICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of pathology.

PATHOLOGIST, *n.* One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. passion, suffering, and discourse.] That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes and symptoms; or the doctrine of the causes and nature of diseases, comprehending nosology, etiology, symptomatology, and therapeutics.

PATHOS, *n.* [Gr. to suffer.] Passion; warmth or vehemence, in a speaker; or in language, that which excites emotions and passions.

PATHWAY, *n.* A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot.

1. A way; a course of life. *Proverbs 12:28*.*NWAD PATHWAY.2*

PATIBLE, *a.* [L. patibilis, from patior, to suffer.]

Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured. [Not used.]*NWAD PATIBLE.2*

PATIBULARY, *a.* [L. patibulum, a gallows.]

Belonging to the gallows, or to execution on the cross.*NWAD PATIBULARY.2*

PATIENCE, *n.* pa'shens. [L. patientia, from patior, to suffer.]

1. The suffering of afflictions, pain, toil, calamity, provocation or other evil, with a calm, unruffled temper; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness. Patience may spring from constitutional fortitude, from a kind of heroic pride, or from christian submission to the divine will.*NWAD PATIENCE.2*

2. A calm temper which bears evils without murmuring or discontent.*NWAD PATIENCE.3*

3. The act or quality of waiting long for justice or expected good without discontent.*NWAD PATIENCE.4*

Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all. *Matthew 18:26*.*NWAD PATIENCE.5*

4. Perseverance; constancy in labor or exertion.*NWAD PATIENCE.6*

He learnt with patience, and with meekness taught.*NWAD PATIENCE.7*

5. The quality of bearing offenses and injuries without anger or revenge.*NWAD PATIENCE.8*

His rage was kindled and his patience gone.*NWAD PATIENCE.9*

6. Sufferance; permission. [Not used.]*NWAD PATIENCE.10*

7. A plant, a species of rumex of dock.*NWAD PATIENCE.11*

PATIENT, *a.* pa'shent. [L. patiens.]

1. Having the quality of enduring evils without murmuring or fretfulness; sustaining afflictions of body or mind with fortitude, calmness or christian submission to the divine will; as a patient person, or a person of patient temper. It is followed by of before the evil endured; as patient of labor or pain; patient of heat or cold.*NWAD PATIENT.2*

2. Not easily provoked; calm under the sufferance of injuries or offenses; not revengeful.*NWAD PATIENT.3*

Be patient towards all men. *1 Thessalonians 5:14*.*NWAD PATIENT.4*

3. Persevering; constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent.*NWAD PATIENT.5*

Whatever I have done is due to patient thought.*NWAD PATIENT.6*

4. Not hasty; not over eager or impetuous; waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent.*NWAD PATIENT.7*

Not patient to expect the turns of fate.*NWAD PATIENT.8*

PATIENT, *n.* A person or thing that received impressions from external agents; he or that which is passively affected.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the patient.*NWAD PATIENT.10*

1. A person diseased or suffering bodily indisposition. It is used in relation to the physician; as, the physician visits his patient morning and evening.*NWAD PATIENT.11*

2. It is sometimes used absolutely for a sick person.*NWAD PATIENT.12*

It is wonderful to observe how inapprehensive these patients are of their disease.*NWAD PATIENT.13*

PATIENT, *v.t.* To compose one's self. [Not used.]

PATIENTLY, *adv.* With calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring. Submit patiently to the unavoidable evils of life.

1. With calm and constant diligence; as, to examine a subject patiently.*NWAD PATIENTLY.2*

2. Without agitation, uneasiness or discontent; without undue haste or eagerness; as, to wait patiently for more favorable events.*NWAD PATIENTLY.3*

PATIN. [See *Paten*.]

PATLY, *adv.* [from pat.] Fitly; conveniently.

PATNESS, *n.* [from pat.] Fitness; suitableness; convenience.

PATRIARCH, *n.* [L. patriarcha; Gr. a family, father, and a chief.]

1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right. It is usually applied to the progenitors of the Israelites, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and the sons of Jacob, or to the heads of families before the flood; as the antediluvian patriarchs.*NWAD PATRIARCH.2*

2. A learned and distinguished character among the Jews.*NWAD PATRIARCH.3*

3. In the christian church, a dignitary superior to the order of archbishops; as the patriarch of Constantinople, of Alexandria, or of Ephesus.*NWAD PATRIARCH.4*

PATRIARCHAL, PATRIARCHIC, *a.* Belonging to patriarchs; possessed by patriarchs; as patriarchal power or jurisdiction; a patriarchal see.

1. Subject to a patriarch; as a patriarchal church.*NWAD PATRIARCHAL.2*

Patriarchal cross, in heraldry, is that where the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper ones.*NWAD PATRIARCHAL.3*

PATRIARCHATE, PATRIARCHSHIP, *n.* The office, dignity or jurisdiction of a patriarch or ecclesiastical superior.

PATRIARCHY, *n.* The jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

PATRICIAN, *a.* [L. patricius, from pater, father.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian. This epithet is derived from the Roman patres, fathers, the title of Roman senators; as patrician birth or blood; patrician families.

PATRICIAN, *n.* A nobleman. In the Roman state, the patricians were the descendants of the first Roman senators.

PATRIMONIAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; as a patrimonial estate.**

PATRIMONIALLY, ***adv.*** **By inheritance.**

PATRIMONY, ***n.*** **[L. patrimonium, from pater, father.]**

1. A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors.*NWAD PATRIMONY.2*

2. A church estate or revenue; as St. Peter's patrimony.*NWAD PATRIMONY.3*

PATRIOT, ***n.*** **[L. patria, one's native country, form pater, father.]**

A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.*NWAD PATRIOT.2*

Such tears as patriots shed for dying laws.*NWAD PATRIOT.3*

PATRIOT, ***a.*** **Patriotic; devoted to the welfare of one's country; as patriot zeal.**

PATRIOTIC, ***a.*** **Full of patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country; as a patriotic hero or statesman.**

1. Inspired by the love of one's country; directed to the public safety and welfare; as patriotic zeal.*NWAD PATRIOTIC.2*

PATRIOTISM ,n. Love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country, either in defending it from invasion, or protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigor and purity. Patriotism is the characteristic of a good citizen, the noblest passion that animates a man in the character of a citizen.

PATRISTIC, PATRISTICAL, ***a.*** **[from L. pater, patres, fathers.]**

Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the christian church.*NWAD*

PATRISTIC.2

PATROCINATE, *v.t.* To patronize. [Not used.]

PATROCINATION, *n.* Countenance; support. [Not used.]

PATROL, PATROLL, *n.*

1. In war, a round; a walking or marching round by a guard in the night, to watch and observe what passes, and to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place.*NWAD PATROL.2*

2. The guard or persons who go the rounds for observation; a detachment whose duty is to patroll.*NWAD PATROL.3*

In France, there is an army of patrols to secure her fiscal regulations.*NWAD PATROL.4*

PATROLL, *v.i.* To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and observe what passes; as a guard.

PATROLLING, *ppr.* Going the rounds, as a guard.

PATRON, *n.* [L. patronus; Gr. father.]

1. Among the Romans, a master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself. Hence,*NWAD PATRON.2*

2. One who countenances, supports and protects either a person or a work.*NWAD PATRON.3*

3. In the church of Rome, a guardian or saint, whose name a person bears, or under whose special care he is placed and whom he invokes; or a saint in whose name a church or order is founded.*NWAD PATRON.4*

4. In the canon or common law, one who has the gift and disposition of a benefice.*NWAD PATRON.5*

5. An advocate; a defender; one that specially countenances and supports, or lends aid to advance; as patrons of the arts; a patron of useful undertakings; the patrons of virtue.*NWAD PATRON.6*

6. In seamen's language, the commander of a small vessel or passage-boat; also, one who steers a ship's long boat.*NWAD PATRON.7*

PATRONAGE, *n.* Special countenance or support; favor or aid afforded to second the views of a person or to promote a design.

1. Guardianship, as of a saint.*NWAD PATRONAGE.2*

2. Advowson; the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice.*NWAD PATRONAGE.3*

PATRONAGE, *v.t.* To patronize or support. [Not used.]

PATRONAL, *a.* Doing the office of a patron; protecting; supporting; favoring; defending. [Little used.]

PATRONESS, *n.* A female that favors, countenances or supports.

Now night came down, and rose full soon*NWAD PATRONESS.2*

That patroness of rogues, the moon.*NWAD PATRONESS.3*

1. A female guardian saint.*NWAD PATRONESS.4*

2. A female that has the right of presenting to a church living.*NWAD PATRONESS.5*

PATRONIZE, *v.t.* To support; to countenance; to defend; as a patron his client.

1. To favor; to lend aid to promote; as an undertaking.*NWAD PATRONIZE.2*

2. To maintain; to defend; to support.*NWAD PATRONIZE.3*

This idea has been patronized by two states only.*NWAD PATRONIZE.4*

PATRONIZED, *pp.* Defended; supported; favored; promoted.

PATRONIZER, *n.* One that supports, countenances or favors.

PATRONIZING, *ppr.* Defending; supporting; favoring; promoting.

PATRONLESS, *a.* Destitute of a patron.

PATRONYMIC, *n.* [L. patronymicus; from Gr. father, and name.]

A name of men or women derived from that of their parents or ancestors; as Tydides, the son of Tydeus, Pelides, the son of Peleus, that is, Achilles.*NWAD PATRONYMIC.2*

PATTEN, *n.*

1. The base of a column or pillar.*NWAD PATTEN.2*

2. A wooden shoe with an iron ring, worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud.*NWAD PATTEN.3*

PATTEN-MAKER, *n.* One that makes pattens.

PATTER, *v.i.* To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds; as pattering hail.

The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard.*NWAD PATTER.2*

PATTERING, *ppr.* Striking with a quick succession of small sounds.

PATTERN, *n.*

1. An original or model proposed for imitation; the archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be copies or imitated, either in things or in actions; as the pattern of a machine; a pattern of patience. Christ was the most perfect pattern of rectitude, patience and submission ever exhibited on earth.*NWAD PATTERN.2*

2. A specimen; a sample; a part showing the figure or quality of the whole; as a pattern of silk cloth.*NWAD PATTERN.3*

3. An instance; an example.*NWAD PATTERN.4*

4. Any thing cut of formed into the shape of something to be made after it.*NWAD PATTERN.5*

To pattern after, to imitate; to follow.*NWAD PATTERN.6*

PATTY, *n.* A little pie.

PATTY-PAN, *n.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

PATULOUS, *a.* [L. patulus, from pateo, to be open.]

Spreading, as a patulous calyx; bearing the flowers loose or dispersed, as a patulous peduncle.*NWAD PATULOUS.2*

PAUCILOQUY, *n.* [L. paucus, few, and loquor, to speak.]

The utterance of few words. [Little used.]*NWAD PAUCILOQUY.2*

PAUCITY, *n.* [L. paucitas, from paucus, few.]

1. Fewness; smallness of number; as the paucity of schools.*NWAD PAUCITY.2*

2. Smallness of quantity; as paucity of blood.*NWAD PAUCITY.3*

PAUM, *v.t.* To impose by fraud; a corruption of palm.

PAUNCH, *n.* [L. pantex.] The belly and its contents.

The paunch, in ruminating quadrupeds, is the first and largest stomach, into which the food is received before rumination.*NWAD PAUNCH.2*

PAUNCH, *v.t.* To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate; to take out the contents of the belly.

PAUPER, *n.* [L. pauper.] A poor person; particularly, one so indigent as to depend on the parish or town for maintenance.

PAUPERISM, *n.* The state of being poor or destitute of the means of support; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community. The increase of pauperism is an alarming evil.

PAUSE, *n.* paux. [L. pausa; Gr. to cease, or cause to rest.]

1. A stop; a cessation or intermission of action, of speaking, singing, playing or the like; a temporary stop or rest.*NWAD PAUSE.2*

2. Cessation proceeding from doubt; suspense.*NWAD PAUSE.3*

I stand in pause where I shall first begin.*NWAD PAUSE.4*

3. Break or paragraph in writing.*NWAD PAUSE.5*

4. A temporary cessation in reading. The use of punctuation is to mark the pauses in writing. In verse, there are two kinds of pauses, the cesural and the final. The cesural pause divides the verse; the final pause closes it. The pauses which mark the sense, and which may be called sentential, are the same in prose and verse.*NWAD PAUSE.6*

5. A mark of cessation or intermission of the voice; a point.*NWAD PAUSE.7*

PAUSE, *v.i.* pauz. To make a short stop; to cease to speak for a time; to intermit speaking or action.

Pausing a while, thus to herself she mused.*NWAD PAUSE.9*

1. To stop; to wait; to forbear for a time.*NWAD PAUSE.10*

Tarry, pause a day or two,*NWAD PAUSE.11*

Before you hazard.*NWAD PAUSE.12*

2. To be intermitted. The music pauses.*NWAD PAUSE.13*

To pause upon, to deliberate.*NWAD PAUSE.14*

PAUSER, *n.* s as z. One who pauses; one who deliberates.

PAUSING, *ppr.* Stopping for a time; ceasing to speak or act; deliberating.

PAUSINGLY, *adv.* After a pause; by breaks.

PAVAN, *n.* [L. pavo, a peacock.] A grave dance among the Spaniards. In this dance, the performers make a kind of wheel before each other, the gentlemen dancing with cap and sword, princes with long robes, and the ladies with long trails; the motions resembling the stately steps of the peacock.

PAVE, *v.t.* [L. pavio; Gr. to beat, to strike.]

1. To lay or cover with stone or brick so as to make a level or convenient surface for horses, carriages or foot passengers; to floor with brick or stone; as, to pave a street; to pave a side-walk; to pave a court or stable.*NWAD PAVE.2*

2. To prepare a passage; to facilitate the introduction of. The invention of printing paved the way for intellectual improvement.*NWAD PAVE.3*

PAVED, *pp.* Laid over with stones or bricks; prepared; as a way.

PAVEMENT, *n.* [L. pavimentum.] A floor or covering consisting of stones or bricks, laid on the earth in such a manner as to make a hard and convenient passage; as a pavement of

pebbles, of bricks, or of marble.

PAVEMENT, *v.t.* To pave; to floor with stone or brick. [Unusual.]

PAVER, PAVIER, *n.* One who lays stones for a floor, or whose occupation is to pave.

PAVILION, *n.* pavil'yun. [L. papilio, a butterfly, and a pavilion.]

1. A tent; a temporary movable habitation.*NWAD PAVILION.2*

2. In architecture, a kind of turret or building, usually insulated and contained under a single roof; sometimes square and sometimes in the form of a dome. Sometimes a pavilion is a projecting part in the front of a building; sometimes it flanks a corner.*NWAD PAVILION.3*

3. In military affairs, a tent raised on posts. The word is sometimes used for a flag, colors, ensign or banner.*NWAD PAVILION.4*

4. In heraldry, a covering in form of a tent, investing the armories of kings.*NWAD PAVILION.5*

5. Among jewelers, the under side and corner of brilliants, lying between the girdle and collet.*NWAD PAVILION.6*

PAVILION, *v.t.* To furnish with tents.

1. To shelter with a tent.*NWAD PAVILION.8*

PAVILIONED, *pp.* Furnished with pavilions; sheltered by a tent.

PAVING, *ppr.* Flooring with stones or bricks.

PAVING, *n.* Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks.

PAVO, *n.* [L. a peacock.] A constellation in the southern hemisphere, consisting of fourteen stars; also a fish.

PAVONE, *n.* [L. pavo.] A peacock. [Not used.]

PAVONINE, *a.* [L. pavoninus, from pavo, a peacock.]

Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent.*NWAD PAVONINE.2*

PAW, *n.* [L. pes, pedis; Eng. foot.]

1. The foot of beasts of prey having claws, as the lion, the tiger, the dog, cat, etc. *Leviticus 11:27*.*NWAD PAW.2*

2. The hand; in contempt.*NWAD PAW.3*

PAW, *v.i.* To draw the fore foot along the ground; to scrape with the fore foot; as a fiery horse, pawing with his hoof.

He paweth in the valley. *Job 39:21*.*NWAD PAW.5*

PAW, *v.t.* To scrape with the fore foot.

His hot courser paw'd th' Hungarian plain.*NWAD PAW.7*

1. To handle roughly; to scratch.*NWAD PAW.8*

2. To fawn; to flatter.*NWAD PAW.9*

PAWED, *a.* Having paws.

1. Broad footed.*NWAD PAWED.2*

PAWKY, *a.* Arch; cunning. [Local.]

PAWL, *n.* [Eng. pole; L. palus. See *Pole*.] Among seamen, a short bar of wood or iron fixed close to the capstan or windlass of a ship to prevent it from rolling back or giving way.

PAWN, *n.* [L. pignus.]

1. Something given or deposited as security for the payment of money borrowed; a pledge. Pawn is applied only to goods, chattels or money, and not to real estate.*NWAD PAWN.2*

Men will not take pawns without use.*NWAD PAWN.3*

2. A pledge for the fulfillment of a promise.*NWAD PAWN.4*

3. A common man at chess. [See *Peon*.]*NWAD PAWN.5*

In pawn, at pawn, the state of being pledged.*NWAD PAWN.6*

Sweet wife, my honor is at pawn.*NWAD PAWN.7*

PAWN, *v.t.* [L. pignero.]

1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; to pledge; as, she pawned the last piece of plate.*NWAD PAWN.9*

2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise; as, to pawn one's word or honor that an agreement shall be fulfilled.*NWAD PAWN.10*

PAWN-BROKER, *n.* One who lends money on pledge or the deposit of goods.

PAWNED, *pp.* Pledged; given in security.

PAWNEE, *n.* The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one that takes any thing in pawn.

If the pawn is laid up and the pawnee robbed, he is not answerable.*NWAD PAWNEE.2*

PAWNER, *n.* One that pledges any thing as security for the payment of borrowed money.

PAWNING, *ppr.* Pledging, as goods; giving as security.

PAX, *n.* [L. pax, peace.] A little image or piece of board with the image of Christ upon the cross on it, which people before the reformation, used to kiss after the service; the ceremony being considered as the kiss of peace.

PAY, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* paid.

1. To discharge a debt; to deliver to a creditor the value of the debt, either in money or goods, to his acceptance or satisfaction, by which the obligation of the debtor is discharged.*NWAD PAY.2*

2. To discharge a duty created by promise or by custom or by the moral law; as, to pay a debt of honor or of kindness.*NWAD PAY.3*

You have paid down*NWAD PAY.4*

More penitence, than done trespass.*NWAD PAY.5*

3. To fulfill; to perform what is promised; as, to pay one's vows.*NWAD PAY.6*

4. To render what is due to a superior, or demanded by civility or courtesy; as, to pay respect to a magistrate; to pay due honor to parents.*NWAD PAY.7*

5. To beat.*NWAD PAY.8*

For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll pay you.*NWAD PAY.9*

6. To reward; to recompense; as, to pay for kindness with neglect.*NWAD PAY.10*

To pay for, to make amends; to atone by suffering. Men often pay for their mistakes with loss of property or reputation, sometimes with life.*NWAD PAY.11*

1. To give an equivalent for any thing purchased.*NWAD PAY.12*

To pay, or pay over, in seamen's language, to daub or besmear the surface of any body, to preserve it from injury by water or weather.*NWAD PAY.13*

To pay the bottom of a vessel, to cover it with a composition of tallow, sulphur, rosin, etc.; to bream.*NWAD PAY.14*

To pay a mast or yard, to besmear it with tar, turpentine, rosin, tallow or varnish.*NWAD PAY.15*

To pay a seam, to pour melted pitch along it, so as to defend the oakum.*NWAD PAY.16*

To pay off; to make compensation to and discharge; as, to pay off the crew of a ship.*NWAD PAY.17*

To pay out, to slacken, extend or cause to run out; as, to pay out more cable.*NWAD PAY.18*

PAY, *v.i.* To pay off, in seamen's language, is to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship.

To pay on, to beat with vigor; to redouble blows. [Colloquial.]*NWAD PAY.20*

PAY, *n.* Compensation; recompense; an equivalent given for money due, goods purchased or services performed; salary or wages for services; hire. The merchant receives pay for goods sold; the soldier receives pay for his services, but the soldiers of the American revolution never received full

pay.

1. Compensation; reward.*NWAD PAY.22*

Here only merit constant pay receives--*NWAD PAY.23*

PAYABLE, *a.* That may or ought to be paid. In general, money is payable as soon as it is due, or at the time payment is stipulated, or at the expiration of the credit; but by the usage of merchants, three or more days of grace are allowed to the debtor, and a note due at the day when payment is promised, is not payable till the expiration of the days of grace.

1. That can be paid; that there is power to pay.*NWAD PAYABLE.2*

Thanks are a tribute payable by the poorest.*NWAD PAYABLE.3*

PAY-BILL, *n.* A bill of money to be paid to the soldiers of a company.

PAY-DAY, *n.* The day when payment is to be made or debts discharged; the day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid.

PAYEE, *n.* The person to whom money is to be paid; the person named in a bill or note to whom the amount is promised or directed to be paid.

PAYER, *n.* One that pays. In bills of exchange, the person on whom the bill is drawn, and who is directed to pay the money to the holder.

PAYMASTER, *n.* One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.

1. In the army, an officer whose duty is to pay the officers and soldiers their wages, and who is entrusted with money for this purpose.*NWAD PAYMASTER.2*

PAYMENT, *n.* The act of paying, or giving compensation.

1. The thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfillment of a promise.*NWAD PAYMENT.2*

2. Reward; recompense.*NWAD PAYMENT.3*

3. Chastisement; sound beating. [Not used.]*NWAD PAYMENT.4*

PAYNIM. [See *Painim*.]

PAY-OFFICE, *n.* A place or office where payment is made of public debts.

PAYSE, PAYSER, for poise, poiser, not used.

PEA, *n.* [L. pisum.] A plant and its fruit of the genus Pisum, of many varieties. This plant has a papilionaceous flower, and the pericarp is a legume, called in popular language a pod. In the plural, we write peas, for two or more individual seeds, but pease, for an indefinite number in quantity of bulk. We write two, three or four peas, but a bushel of pease. [This practice is arbitrary.]

PEACE, *n.* [L. pax, paco, to appease.]

1. In a general sense, a state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; applicable to society, to individuals, or to the temper of the mind.*NWAD PEACE.2*

2. Freedom from war with a foreign nation; public quiet.*NWAD PEACE.3*

3. Freedom from internal commotion or civil war.*NWAD PEACE.4*

4. Freedom from private quarrels, suits or disturbance.*NWAD PEACE.5*

5. Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, anxiety or the like; quietness of mind; tranquillity;

calmness; quiet of conscience.*NWAD PEACE.6*

Great peace have they that love the law. *Psalm 119:165*.*NWAD PEACE.7*

6. Heavenly rest; the happiness of heaven.*NWAD PEACE.8*

7. Harmony; concord; a state of reconciliation between parties at variance.*NWAD PEACE.9*

8. Public tranquillity; that quiet, order and security which is guaranteed by the laws; as, to keep the peace; to break the peace.*NWAD PEACE.10*

This word is used in commanding silence or quiet; as, peace to this troubled soul.*NWAD PEACE.11*

Peace, the lovers are asleep.*NWAD PEACE.12*

To be at peace, to be reconciled; to live in harmony.*NWAD PEACE.13*

To make peace, to reconcile, as parties at variance.*NWAD PEACE.14*

To hold the peace, to be silent; to suppress one's thoughts; not to speak.*NWAD PEACE.15*

PEACEABLE, ***a.*** **Free from war, tumult or public commotion. We live in peaceable times. The reformation was introduced in a peaceable manner.**

1. Free from private feuds or quarrels. The neighbors are peaceable. These men are peaceable.*NWAD PEACEABLE.2*

2. Quiet; undisturbed; not agitated with passion. His mind is very peaceable.*NWAD PEACEABLE.3*

3. Not violent, bloody or unnatural; as, to die a peaceable death.*NWAD PEACEABLE.4*

PEACEABLENESS, *n.* The state of being peaceable; quietness.

1. Disposition to peace.*NWAD PEACEABLENESS.2*

PEACEABLY, *adv.* Without war; without tumult or commotion; without private feuds and quarrels.

1. Without disturbance; quietly; without agitation; without interruption.*NWAD PEACEABLY.2*

PEACEBREAKER, *n.* One that violates or disturbs public peace.

PEACEFUL, *a.* Quiet; undisturbed; not in a state of war or commotion; as a peaceful time; a peaceful country.

1. Pacific; mild; calm; as peaceful words; a peaceful temper.*NWAD PEACEFUL.2*

2. Removed from noise or tumult; still; undisturbed; as the peaceful cottage; the peaceful scenes of rural life.*NWAD PEACEFUL.3*

PEACEFULLY, *adv.* Without war or commotion.

1. Quietly; without disturbance.*NWAD PEACEFULLY.2*

Our loved earth, where peacefully we slept.*NWAD PEACEFULLY.3*

2. Mildly; gently.*NWAD PEACEFULLY.4*

PEACEFULNESS, *n.* Quiet; freedom from war, tumult, disturbance or discord.

1. Freedom from mental perturbation; as peacefulness of mind.*NWAD PEACEFULNESS.2*

PEACELESS, *a.* Without peace; disturbed.

PEACEMAKER, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling

parties that are at variance.

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. *Matthew 5:9*.*NWAD PEACEMAKER.2*

PEACE-OFFERING, *n.* An offering that procures peace. Among the Jews, an offering or sacrifice to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offense.

PEACE-OFFICER, *n.* A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace, to prevent or punish riots, etc.; as a sheriff, or constable.

PEACE-PARTED, *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace.

PEACH, *n.* A tree and its fruit, of the genus Amygdalus, of many varieties. This is a delicious fruit, the produce of warm or temperate climates. In America, the peach thrives and comes to perfection in the neighborhood of Boston, northward of which it usually fails.

PEACH, for impeach, not used.

PEACH-COLOR, *n.* The pale red color of the peach blossom.

PEACH-COLORED, *a.* Of the color of a peach blossom.

PEACHER, *n.* An accuser. [Not used.]

PEACHICK, *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock.

PEACH-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces the peach.

PEACOCK, *n.* [L. pavo.] A large and beautiful fowl of the genus Pavo, properly the male of the species, but in usage the name is applied to the species in general. The feathers of this fowl's tail are very long, and variegated with rich and elegant colors. The peacock is a native of India.

PEACOCK-FISH, *n.* A fish of the Indian seas, having streaks of beautiful colors.

PEAHEN, *n.* The hen or female of the peacock.

PEAK, *n.* [Eng. pike, beak.]

1. The top of a hill or mountain, ending in a point; as the peak of Teneriffe.*NWAD PEAK.2*

2. A point; the end of any thing that terminates in a point.*NWAD PEAK.3*

3. The upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff.*NWAD PEAK.4*

PEAK, *v.i.* To look sickly or thin. [Not used.]

1. To make a mean figure; to sneak. [Not used.]*NWAD PEAK.6*

PEAK, *v.t.* To raise a gaff or yard more obliquely to the mast.

PEAKING, *a.* Mean; sneaking; poor. [Vulgar.]

PEAKISH, *a.* Denoting or belonging to an acuminated situation.

PEAL, *n.* [from L. pello, whence appello, to appeal. The sense is to drive; a peal is a driving of sound. This word seems to belong to the family of L. balo, and Eng. to bawl, jubilee, bell, etc.]

A loud sound, usually a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, etc.*NWAD PEAL.2*

PEAL, *v.i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds; as the pealing organ.

PEAL, *v.t.* To assail with noise.

Nor was his ear less pealed.*NWAD PEAL.5*

1. To cause to ring or sound; to celebrate.*NWAD PEAL.6*

The warrior's name*NWAD PEAL.7*

Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame.*NWAD PEAL.8*

2. To stir or agitate. [Not used.]*NWAD PEAL.9*

PEALED, *pp.* Assailed with sound; resounded; celebrated.

PEALING, *ppr.* Uttering a loud sound or successive sounds; resounding.

PEAN, *n.* [L poean.] A song of praise or triumph.

PEANISM, *n.* The song or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph.

PEAR, *n.* [L. pyrum.] The fruit of the Pyrus communis, of many varieties, some of which are delicious to the taste.

PEARCH. [See *Perch*.]

PEARL, *n.* perl.

1. A white, hard, smooth, shining body, usually roundish, found in a testaceous fish of the oyster kind. The pearl-shell is called matrix perlarum, mother of pearl, and the pearl is found only in the softer part of the animal. It is found in the Persian seas and in many parts of the ocean which washes the shores of Arabia and the continent and isles of Asia, and is taken by divers. Pearls are of different sizes and colors; the larger ones approach to the figure of a pear; some have been found more than an inch in length. They are valued according to their size, their roundness, and their luster or purity, which appears in a silvery brightness.*NWAD PEARL.2*

2. Poetically, something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew.*NWAD PEARL.3*

3. A white speck of film growing on the eye.*NWAD PEARL.4*

PEARL, *v.t.* perl. To set or adorn with pearls.

PEARL, *v.i.* perl. To resemble pearls.

PEARLASH, *n.* perl'ash. An alkali obtained from the ashes of wood; refined potash.

PEARLED, *a.* perl'ed. Set or adorned with pearls.

PEARL-EYED, *a.* perl'-eyed. Having a speck in the eye.

PEARL-SINTER, *n.* Fiorite; a variety of silicious sinter, the color gray and white.

PEARL-SPAR, *n.* perl'-spar. Brown spar.

PEARL-STONE, *n.* A mineral regarded as a volcanic production. It occurs in basaltic and porphyritic rocks, and is classed with pitch stone.

Pearl-stone is a subspecies of indivisible quartz.*NWAD PEARL-STONE.2*

PEARL-WORT, PEARL-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Sagina.

PEARLY, *a.* perl'y. Containing pearl; abounding with pearls; as pearly shells; a pearly shore.

1. Resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent; as the pearly flood; pearly dew.*NWAD PEARLY.2*

PEARMAIN, *n.* A variety of the apple.

PEAR-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces pears.

PEASANT, *n.* pez'ant. A countryman; one whose business is rural labor.

PEASANT, ***a.*** **pez'ant. Rustic; rural.**

PEASANTLIKE, PEASANTLY, ***a.*** **Rude, clownish; illiterate; resembling peasants.**

PEASANTRY, ***n.*** **pez'antry. Peasants; rustics; the body of country people.**

1. Rusticity. [Not used.]*NWAD PEASANTRY.2*

PEAS-COD, PEA-SHELL, ***n.*** **The legume or pericarp of the pea.**

PEASTONE, ***n.*** **A subspecies of limestone.**

PEASE, ***n.*** **Peas collectively, or used as food. [See *Pea*.]**

PEAT, ***n.*** **A substance resembling turf, used as fuel. It is found in low grounds or moorish lands, and is of several species; one is of a brown or yellowish brown color, and when first cut has a viscid consistence, but hardens when exposed to the air; another consists chiefly of vegetable substances, as branches of trees, roots, grass, etc.**

PEAT. [See *Pet*.]

PEAT-MOSS, ***n.*** **[peat and moss.] An earthy material used as fuel.**

1. A fen producing peat.*NWAD PEAT-MOSS.2*

PEBBLE, PEBBLESTONE, ***n.*** **In popular usage, a roundish stone of any kind from the size of a nut to that of a man's head. In a philosophical sense, minerals distinguished from flints by their variety of colors, consisting of crystalline matter debased by earths of various kinds, with veins, clouds and other variegations, formed by incrustation round a central nucleus, but sometimes the effect of a simple concretion. Pebbles are much used in the pavement of streets.**

A general term for water-worn minerals.*NWAD PEBBLE.2*

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, *n.* A crystal in form of nodules, found in earthy stratums and irregular in shape.

PEBBLED, *a.* Abounding with pebbles.

PEBBLY, *a.* Full of pebbles; abounding with small roundish stones.

PECARY, PEC-CARY, *n.* A quadruped of Mexico, in general appearance resembling a hog, but its body is less bulky, its legs shorter, and its bristles thicker and stronger, like the quills of the porcupine. Its color is black and white, and it has on the hind part of the back a protuberance like the navel of other animals, with an orifice form which issues a liquor of a very strong scent.

PECCABILITY, *n.* [from peccable.] State of being subject to sin; capacity of sinning.

PECCABLE, *a.* [from L. pecco.]

Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law.*NWAD PECCABLE.2*

PECCADILLO, *n.* [L. peccatum.]

1. A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault.*NWAD PECCADILLO.2*

2. A sort of stiff ruff.*NWAD PECCADILLO.3*

PECCANCY, *n.* [from peccant.] Bad quality; as the peccancy of the humors.

1. Offense.*NWAD PECCANCY.2*

PECCANT, *a.* [L. peccans. See *Peccable*.]

1. Sinning; guilty of sin or transgression; criminal; as peccant angels.*NWAD PECCANT.2*

2. Morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy; as peccant humors.*NWAD PECCANT.3*

3. Wrong; bad; defective; informal; as a peccant citation. [Not used.]*NWAD PECCANT.4*

PECCANT, *n.* An offender. [Not used.]

PECCAVI. [L. I have offended.] A colloquial word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offense.

PECHBLEND, *n.* Pitchblend, an ore of uranium; a metallic substance found in masses, or stratified with earths or with other minerals, in Swedish and Saxon mines. It is of a blackish color, inclining to a deep steel gray, and one kind has a mixture of spots of red.

PECK, *n.*

1. The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts; as a peck of wheat or oats.*NWAD PECK.2*

2. In low language, a great deal; as, to be in a peck of troubles.*NWAD PECK.3*

PECK, *v.t.*

1. To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into, as a bird that pecks a hole in a tree.*NWAD PECK.5*

2. To strike with a pointed instrument, or to delve or dig with any thing pointed, as with a pick-ax.*NWAD PECK.6*

3. To pick up food with the beak.*NWAD PECK.7*

4. To strike with small and repeated blows; to strike in manner to make small impressions. In this sense, the verb is generally

intransitive. We say, to peck at.*NWAD PECK.8*

[This verb and pick are radically the same.]*NWAD PECK.9*

PECKED, *pp.* Struck or penetrated with a beak or pointed instrument.

PECKER, *n.* One that pecks; a bird that pecks holes in trees; a woodpecker.

PECKING, *ppr.* Striking with the bill; thrusting the beak into; thrusting into with a pointed instrument; taking up food with the beak.

PECKLED, for speckled, not used.

PECTINAL, *a.* [L. pecten, a comb; pecto, to comb.]

Pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.*NWAD PECTINAL.2*

PECTINAL, *n.* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

PECTINATE, PECTINATED, *a.* [from L. pecten, a comb.] Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb. In botany, a pectinate leaf is a sort of pinnate leaf, in which the leaflets are toothed like a comb.

A mineral is pectinated, when it presents short filaments, crystals or branches, nearly parallel and equidistant.*NWAD PECTINATE.2*

PECTINATION, *n.* The state of being pectinated.

1. A combing; the combing of the head.*NWAD PECTINATION.2*

PECTINITE, *n.* [L. pecten, a comb.]

A fossil pecten or scallop, or scallop petrified.*NWAD PECTINITE.2*

PECTORAL, *a.* [L. pectoralis, from pectus, breast.]

Pertaining to the breast; as the pectoral muscles; pectoral medicines.*NWAD PECTORAL.2*

The pectoral fins of a fish are situated on the sides of the fish, behind the gills.*NWAD PECTORAL.3*

PECTORAL, *n.* A breastplate.

1. A sacerdotal habit or vestment worn by the Jewish high priest, called in our version of the Bible, a breastplate.*NWAD PECTORAL.5*

2. A medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.*NWAD PECTORAL.6*

PECULATE, *v.i.* [L. peculatus, peculor, from peculium, private property, from pecus, cattle.]

1. To defraud the public of money or goods entrusted to one's care, by appropriating the property to one's own use; to defraud by embezzlement.*NWAD PECULATE.2*

2. Among civilians, to steal.*NWAD PECULATE.3*

PECULATION, *n.* The act, practice or crime of defrauding the public by appropriating to one's own use the money or goods entrusted to one's care for management or disbursement; embezzlement of public money or goods.

PECULATOR, *n.* [L.] One that defrauds the public by appropriating to his own use money entrusted to his care.

PECULIAR, *a.* [L. peculiaris, from peculium, one's own property, from pecus, cattle.]

1. Appropriate; belonging to a person and to him only. Almost every writer has a peculiar style. Most men have manners peculiar to themselves.*NWAD PECULIAR.2*

2. Singular; particular. The man has something peculiar in his

deportment.*NWAD PECULIAR.3*

3. Particular; special.*NWAD PECULIAR.4*

My fate is Juno's most peculiar care.*NWAD PECULIAR.5*

[Most cannot, in strict propriety, be prefixed to peculiar, but it is used to give emphasis to the word.]*NWAD PECULIAR.6*

4. Belonging to a nation, system or other thing, and not to others.*NWAD PECULIAR.7*

PECULIAR, *n.* Exclusive property; that which belongs to a person in exclusion of others.

1. In the canon law, a particular parish or church which has the probate of wills within itself, exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop's court.*NWAD PECULIAR.9*

Court of peculiars, in England, is a branch of the court of arches. It has jurisdiction over all the parishes dispersed through the province of Canterbury, in the midst of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan only.*NWAD PECULIAR.10*

PECULIARITY, *n.* Something peculiar to a person or thing; that which belongs to or is found in one person or thing and in no other; as a peculiarity of style or manner of thinking; peculiarity in dress.

PECULIARIZE, *v.t.* To appropriate; to make peculiar.

PECULIARLY, *adv.* Particularly; singly.

1. In a manner not common to others.*NWAD PECULIARLY.2*

PECULIARNESS, *n.* The state of being peculiar; appropriation. [Little used.]

PECUNIARY, *a.* [L. pecuniarius, from pecunia, money, from

pecus, cattle.]

1. Relating to money; as pecuniary affairs or losses.*NWAD PECUNIARY.2*

2. Consisting of money; as a pecuniary mulct or penalty.*NWAD PECUNIARY.3*

PECUNIOUS, *a.* Full of money. [Not used.]

PED, *n.* [for pad.] A small pack-saddle.

1. A basket; a hamper.*NWAD PED.2*

PEDAGOGIC, PEDAGOGICAL, *a.* [from pedagogue.]

Suiting or belonging to a teacher of children or to a pedagogue.*NWAD PEDAGOGIC.2*

PEDAGOGISM, *n.* The business, character or manners of a pedagogue.

PEDAGOGUE, *n.* ped'agog. [Gr. a child, and to lead.]

1. A teacher of children; one whose occupation is to instruct young children; a schoolmaster.*NWAD PEDAGOGUE.2*

2. A pedant.*NWAD PEDAGOGUE.3*

PEDAGOGUE, *v.t.* To teach with the air of a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously.

PEDAGOGY, *n.* Instruction in the first rudiments; preparatory discipline.

PEDAL, *a.* [L. pedalis, from pes, pedis, foot.]

Pertaining to a foot.*NWAD PEDAL.2*

PEDAL, *n.* One of the large pipes of an organ, so called because played and stopped with the foot.

1. A fixed or stationary base.*NWAD PEDAL.4*

PEDAL-NOTE, *n.* In music, a holding note.

PEDANEOUS, *a.* [L. pedaneus, from pes, the foot.]

Going on foot; walking.*NWAD PEDANEOUS.2*

PEDANT, *n.*

1. A schoolmaster.*NWAD PEDANT.2*

2. A person who makes a vain display of his learning.*NWAD PEDANT.3*

PEDANTIC, PEDANTICAL, *a.* Ostentatious of learning; vainly displaying or making a show of knowledge; applied to persons or things; as a pedantic writer or scholar; a pedantic description or expression.

PEDANTICALLY, *adv.* With a vain or boastful display of learning.

PEDANTIZE, *v.i.* To play the pedant; to domineer over lads; to use pedantic expressions.

PEDANTRY, *n.* Vain ostentation of learning; a boastful display of knowledge of any kind.

Horace has enticed me into this pedantry of quotation.*NWAD PEDANTRY.2*

Pedantry is the unseasonable ostentation of learning.*NWAD PEDANTRY.3*

PEDARIAN, *n.* A Roman senator who gave his vote by the feet, that is, by walking over to the side he espoused, in divisions of the senate.

PEDATE, *a.* [L. pedatus, from pes, the foot.] In botany, divided like the toes. A pedate leaf is one in which a bifid petiole connects several leaflets on the inside only.

PEDATIFID, *a.* [L. pes, foot, and findo, to divide.]

A pedatifid leaf, in botany, is one whose parts are not entirely separate, but connected like the toes of a water-fowl.*NWAD PEDATIFID.2*

PEDDLE, *v.i.* To be busy about trifles.

1. To travel about the country and retail goods. He peddles for a living.*NWAD PEDDLE.2*

PEDDLE, *v.t.* To sell or retail, usually by traveling about the country.

PEDDLING, *ppr.* Traveling about and selling small wares.

1. *a.* Trifling; unimportant.*NWAD PEDDLING.2*

PEDERAST, *n.* [Gr. a boy, and love.] A sodomite.

PEDERASTIC, *a.* Pertaining to pederasty.

PEDERASTY, *n.* Sodomy; the crime against nature.

PEDERERO, *n.* [L. petra; Gr. so named from the use of stones in the charge, before the invention or iron balls.]

A swivel gun; sometimes written paterero.*NWAD PEDERERO.2*

PEDESTAL, *n.* [L. pes, the foot.] In architecture, the lowest part of a column or pillar; the part which sustains a column or serves as its foot. It consists of three parts, the base, the die and the cornice.

PEDESTRIAL, *a.* [L. pedestris.] Pertaining to the foot.

PEDESTRIAN, *a.* [L. pedestris, form pes, the foot.]

Going on foot; walking; made on foot; as a pedestrian journey.*NWAD PEDESTRIAN.2*

PEDESTRIAN, *n.* One that walks or journeys on foot.

1. One that walks for a wager; a remarkable walker.*NWAD PEDESTRIAN.4*

PEDESTRIOUS, ***a.*** **Going on foot; not winged.**

PEDICEL, PEDICLE, ***n.*** **[L. pediculus, form pes, the foot.] In botany, the ultimate division of a common peduncle; the stalk that supports one flower only when there are several on a peduncle.**

PEDICELLATE, ***a.*** **Having a pedicel, or supported by a pedicel.**

PEDICULAR, PEDICULOUS, ***a.*** **[L. pedicularis, form pediculus, a louse.]**

Lousy; having the lousy distemper.*NWAD PEDICULAR.2*

PEDIGREE, ***n.*** **[probably from L. pes, pedis, foot.]**

1. Lineage; line of ancestors from which a person or tribe descends; genealogy.*NWAD PEDIGREE.2*

Alterations of surnames--have obscured the truth of our pedigrees.*NWAD PEDIGREE.3*

2. An account or register of a line of ancestors.*NWAD PEDIGREE.4*

The Jews preserved the pedigrees of their several tribes.*NWAD PEDIGREE.5*

PEDILUVY, ***n.*** **[L. pes, foot, and lavo, to wash.]**

The bathing of the feet; a bath for the feet.*NWAD PEDILUVY.2*

PEDIMENT, ***n.*** **[from L. pes, the foot.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordinances, finishes the fronts of buildings and serves as a decoration over gates, windows and niches. It is of two forms, triangular and circular. A pediment is properly the representation of the roof.**

PEDLER, ***n.*** **[L. pes, pedis, the foot.] A traveling foot-trader; one that carries about small commodities on his back, or in a**

cart or wagon, and sells them.

PEDLERESS, ***n.*** **A female pedler.**

PEDLERY, ***n.*** **Small wares sold or carried about for sale by pedlers.**

PEDOBAPTISM, ***n.*** **[Gr. a child, and baptism.]**

The baptism of infants or of children.*NWAD PEDOBAPTISM.2*

PEDOBAPTIST, ***n.*** **One that holds to infant baptism; one that practices the baptism of children. Most denominations of christians are pedobaptists.**

PEDOMETER, ***n.*** **[L. pes, the foot, and Gr. measure.] An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance from place to place ascertained. It also marks the revolutions of wheels. This is done by means of wheels with teeth and a chain or string fastened to the foot or to the wheel of a carriage; the wheels advancing a notch at every step or at every revolution of the carriage wheel.**

PEDOMETRICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or measured by a pedometer.**

PEDUNCLE, ***n.*** **[L. pes, the foot.] In botany, the stem or stalk that supports the fructification of a plant, and of course the fruit.**

PEDUNCULAR, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; as a peduncular tendril.**

PEDUNCULATE, ***a.*** **Growing on a peduncle; as a pedunculate flower.**

PEE, ***v.i.*** **To look with one eye. [Not used.]**

PEED, ***a.*** **Blind of one eye. [Not used.]**

PEEK, in our popular dialect, is the same as peep, to look through a crevice.

PEEL, *v.t.* [L. pilo, to pull off hair and to pillage; pilus, the hair.]

1. To strip off skin, bark or rind without a cutting instrument; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; to bark; to flay; to decorticate. When a knife is used, we call it paring. Thus we say, to peel a tree, to peel an orange; but we say, to pare an apple to pare land.*NWAD PEEL.2*

2. In a general sense, to remove the skin, bark or rind, even with an instrument.*NWAD PEEL.3*

3. To strip; to plunder; to pillage; as, to peel a province or conquered people.*NWAD PEEL.4*

PEEL, *n.* [L. pellis.] The skin or rind of any thing; as the peel of an orange.

PEEL, *n.* [L. pala; pello; Eng. shovel, from shove; or from spreading.] A kind of wooden shovel used by bakers, with a broad palm and long handle; hence, in popular use in America, any large fire-shovel.

PEELED, *pp.* Stripped of skin, bark or rind; plundered; pillaged.

PEELER, *n.* One that peels, strips or flays.

1. A plunderer; pillaged.*NWAD PEELER.2*

PEELING, *ppr.* Stripping off skin or bark; plundering.

PEEP, *v.i.* [L. pipio; Heb. to cry out.]

1. To begin to appear; to make the first appearance; to issue or come forth from concealment, as through a narrow avenue.*NWAD PEEP.2*

I can see his pride*NWAD PEEP.3*

Peep through each part of him.*NWAD PEEP.4*

When flowers first peeped--*NWAD PEEP.5*

2. To look through a crevice; to look narrowly, closely or slyly.*NWAD PEEP.6*

A fool will peep in at the door.*NWAD PEEP.7*

Thou are a maid and must not peep.*NWAD PEEP.8*

3. To cry, as chickens; to utter a fine shrill sound, as through a crevice; usually written pip, but without reason, as it is the same word as is here defined, and in America is usually pronounced peep.*NWAD PEEP.9*

PEEP, *n.* First appearance; as the peep of day.

1. A sly look, or a look through a crevice.*NWAD PEEP.11*

2. The cry of a chicken.*NWAD PEEP.12*

PEEPER, *n.* A chicken just breaking the shell.

1. In familiar language, the eye.*NWAD PEEPER.2*

PEEP-HOLE, PEEPING-HOLE, *n.* A hole or crevice through which one may peep or look without being discovered.

PEER, *n.* [L. par.]

1. An equal; one of the same rank. A man may be familiar with his peers.*NWAD PEER.2*

2. An equal in excellence or endowments.*NWAD PEER.3*

In song he never had his peer.*NWAD PEER.4*

3. A companion; a fellow; an associate.*NWAD PEER.5*

He all his peers in beauty did surpass.*NWAD PEER.6*

4. A nobleman; as a peer of the realm; the house of peers, so called because noblemen and barons were originally considered as the companions of the king, like L. comes, count. In England, persons belonging to the five degrees of nobility are all peers.*NWAD PEER.7*

PEER, *v.i.* [L. pareo.]

1. To come just in sight; to appear; a poetic word.*NWAD PEER.9*

So honor peereth in the meanest habit.*NWAD PEER.10*

See how his gorget peers above his gown.*NWAD PEER.11*

2. To look narrowly; to peep; as the peering day.*NWAD PEER.12*

Peering in maps for ports and piers and roads.*NWAD PEER.13*

PEERAGE, *n.* [See *Peer*, an equal.]

The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman.*NWAD PEERAGE.2*

1. The body of peers.*NWAD PEERAGE.3*

PEERDOM, *n.* Peerage. [Not used.]

PEERESS, *n.* The consort of a peer; a noble lady.

PEERLESS, *a.* Unequaled; having no peer or equal; as peerless beauty or majesty.

PEERLESSLY, *adv.* Without an equal.

PEERLESSNESS, *n.* The state of having no equal.

PEEVISH, *a.*

1. Fretful; petulant; apt to mutter and complain; easily vexed or fretted; querulous; hard to please.*NWAD PEEVISH.2*

She is peevish, sullen, froward.*NWAD PEEVISH.3*

2. Expressing discontent and fretfulness.*NWAD PEEVISH.4*

I will not presume*NWAD PEEVISH.5*

To send such peevish tokens to a king.*NWAD PEEVISH.6*

3. Silly; childish.*NWAD PEEVISH.7*

PEEVISHLY, *adv.* Fretfully; petulantly; with discontent and murmuring.

PEEVISHNESS, *n.* Fretfulness; petulance; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper; as childish peevishness.

When peevishness and spleen succeed.*NWAD PEEVISHNESS.2*

PEG, *n.* [This is probably from the root of L. pango, pactus; Gr. denoting that which fastens, or allied to beak and picket.]

1. A small pointed piece of wood used in fastening boards or other work of wood, etc. It does the office of a nail. The word is applied only to small pieces of wood pointed; to the larger pieces thus pointed we give the name of pins, and pins in ship carpentry are called tree-nails or trenails. Coxe, in his travels in Russia, speaks of poles or beams fastened into the ground with pegs.*NWAD PEG.2*

2. The pins of an instrument on which the strings are strained.*NWAD PEG.3*

3. A nickname for Margaret.*NWAD PEG.4*

To take a peg lower, to depress; to lower.*NWAD PEG.5*

PEG, *v.t.* To fasten with pegs.

PEGGER, *n.* One that fastens with pegs.

PEGM, *n.* pem. [Gr.] A sort of moving machine in the old

pageants.

PEGMATITE, *n.* Primitive granitic rock, composed essentially of lamellar feldspar and quartz; frequently with a mixture of mica. In it are found kaolin, tin tourmaline, beryl, aqua marina, tantale, scheelin and other valuable minerals.

PEIRASTIC, *a.* [Gr. to strain, to attempt.] Attempting; making trial.

1. Treating of or representing trials or attempts; as the peirastic dialogues of Plato.*NWAD PEIRASTIC.2*

PEISE. [See *Poise*.]

PEKAN, *n.* A species of weasel.

PELAGE, *n.* [L. pilus, hair.] The vesture or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur or wool.

PELAGIAN, PELAGIC, *a.* [L. pelagus, the sea.] Pertaining to the sea; as pelagian shells.

PELAGIAN, *n.* [from Pelagius, a native of Great Britain, who lived in the fourth century.] A follower of Pelagius, a monk of Banchor or Bangor, who denied original sin, and asserted the doctrine of free will and the merit of good works.

PELAGIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines.

PELAGIANISM, *n.* The doctrines of Pelagius.

PELF, *n.* [probably allied to pilfer.] Money; riches; but it often conveys the idea of something ill gotten or worthless. It has no plural.

PELICAN, *n.* [Low L. pelicanus.]

1. A fowl of the genus Pelicanus. It is larger than the swan, and

remarkable for its enormous bill, to the lower edges of the under chop of which is attached a pouch or bag, capable of being distended so as to hold many quarts of water. In this bag the fowl deposits the fish is takes for food.*NWAD PELICAN.2*

2. A chimical glass vessel or alembic with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and crooked beaks pass out and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit. It is designed for continued distillation and cohobation; the volatile parts of the substance distilling, rising into the capital and returning through the beaks into the cucurbit.*NWAD PELICAN.3*

PELIOM, *n.* [Gr. black color.] A mineral, a variety of iolite.

PELISSE, *n.* pelee's. [L. pellis, skin.] Originally, a furred robe or coat. But the name is now given to a silk coat or habit worn by ladies.

PELL, *n.* [L. pellis.] A skin or hide.

Clerk of the pells, in England, an officer of the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill on the parchment rolls, the roll or receipts and the roll of disbursements.*NWAD PELL.2*

PELLET, *n.* [L. pila, a ball.]

A little ball; as a pellet of wax or lint.*NWAD PELLET.2*

1. A bullet; a ball for fire-arms. [Not now used.]*NWAD PELLET.3*

PELLETED, *a.* Consisting of bullets.

PELLICLE, *n.* [L. pellicula, dim. of pellis, skin.]

A thin skin or film.*NWAD PELLICLE.2*

1. Among chimists, a thin saline crust formed on the surface of a solution of salt evaporated to a certain degree. This pellicle consists of saline particles crystallized.*NWAD PELLICLE.3*

PELLITORY, *n.* [L. parietaria, the wall plant, from paries.]

The name of several plants of different genera. The pellitory of the wall or common pellitory is of the genus Parietaria; the bastard pellitory of the genus Achillea; and the pellitory of Spain is the Anthemis pyrethrum.*NWAD PELLITORY.2*

PELL-MELL, *adv.* With confused violence.

PELLUCID, *a.* [L. pellucidus; per and lucidus; very bright. See *Light*.] Perfectly clear; transparent; not opake; as a body as pellucid as crystal.

PELLUCIDITY, PELLUCIDNESS, *n.* Perfect clearness; transparency; as the pellucidity of the air; the pellucidness of a gem.

PELT, *n.* [L. pellis.]

1. The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide.*NWAD PELT.2*

2. The quarry of a hawk all torn.*NWAD PELT.3*

3. A blow or stroke from something thrown. [infra.]*NWAD PELT.4*

PELT, *v.t.* [L. pello.]

1. Properly, to strike with something thrown, driven or falling; as, to pelt with stones; pelted with hail.*NWAD PELT.6*

The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds.*NWAD PELT.7*

2. To drive by throwing something.*NWAD PELT.8*

PELTATE, PELTATED, *a.* [L. pelta, a target.] In botany, having the shape of a target or round shield, as a peltate stigma; having the petiole inserted in the disk, as a peltate leaf.

PELTATELY, *adv.* In the form of a target.

PELTED, ***pp.*** **Struck with something thrown or driven.**

PELTER, ***n.*** **One that pelts; also, a pinch-penny; a mean, sordid person.**

PELTING, ***ppr.*** **Striking with something thrown or driven.**

PELTING, ***n.*** **An assault with any thing thrown.**

PELTING, ***a.*** **In Shakespeare, mean; paltry. [Improper.]**

PELT-MONGER, ***n.*** **A dealer in pelts or raw hides.**

PELTRY, ***n.*** **[from pelt, a skin.] The skins of animals producing fur; skins in general, with the fur on them; furs in general.**

PELVIMETER, ***n.*** **[L. pelvis, and Gr. measure.] An instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis.**

PELVIS, ***n.*** **[L. pelvis, a bason.] The cavity of the body formed by the os sacrum, os coccyx, and ossa innominata, forming the lower part of the abdomen.**

PEN, ***n.*** **[L. penna; pinna, a fin, that is, a shoot or point.]**

1. An instrument used for writing, usually made of the quill of some large fowl, but it may be of any other material.*NWAD PEN.2*

2. A feather, a wing. [Not used.]*NWAD PEN.3*

PEN, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **penned. To write; to compose and commit to paper.**

PEN, ***n.*** **A small inclosure for beasts, as for cows or sheep.**

PEN, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **penned or pent. To shut in a pen; to confine in a small inclosure; to coop; to confine in a narrow place, usually followed by up, which is redundant.**

PENAL, ***a.*** **[L. poena; Gr. pain, punishment. See *Pain*.]**

1. Enacting punishment; denouncing the punishment of offenses; as a penal law or statute; the penal code. Penal statutes must be construed strictly.*NWAD PENAL.2*

2. Inflicting punishment.*NWAD PENAL.3*

Adamantine chains and penal fire.*NWAD PENAL.4*

3. Incurring punishment; subject to a penalty; as a penal act of offense.*NWAD PENAL.5*

PENALITY, *n.* Liableness or condemnation to punishment. [Not used.]

PENALTY, *n.*

1. The suffering in person or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offense or trespass, as a punishment. A fine is a pecuniary penalty. The usual penalties inflicted on the person, are whipping, cropping, branding, imprisonment, hard labor, transportation or death.*NWAD PENALTY.2*

2. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of non-fulfillment of his stipulations; the forfeiture or sum to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement; as the penalty of a bond.*NWAD PENALTY.3*

PENANCE, *n.*

1. The suffering, labor or pain to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, or which is imposed on him by authority as a punishment for his faults, or as an expression of penitence; such as fasting, flagellation, wearing chains, etc. Penance is one of the seven sacraments of the Romish church.*NWAD PENANCE.2*

2. Repentance.*NWAD PENANCE.3*

PENCE, *n.* pens. The plural of penny, when used of a sum of

money or value. When pieces of coin are mentioned, we use pennies.

PENCIL, *n.* [L. penicillus.]

1. A small brush used by painters for laying on colors. The proper pencils are made of fine hair or bristles, as of camels, badgers or squirrels, or of the down of swans, inclosed in a quill. The larger pencils, made of swine's bristles, are called brushes.*NWAD PENCIL.2*

2. A pen formed of carburet of iron or plumbago, black lead or red chalk, with a point at one end, used for writing and drawing.*NWAD PENCIL.3*

3. Any instrument of writing without ink.*NWAD PENCIL.4*

4. An aggregate or collection of rays of light.*NWAD PENCIL.5*

PENCIL, *v.t.* To paint or draw; to write or mark with a pencil.

PENCILED, *pp.* Painted, drawn or marked with a pencil.

1. Radiated; having pencils of rays.*NWAD PENCILED.2*

PENCILING, ***ppr.*** **Painting, drawing or marking with a pencil.**

PENCIL-SHAPED, ***a.*** **Having the shape of a pencil.**

PENDANT, ***n.*** **[L. pendeo, to hang.]**

1. An ornament or jewel hanging at the ear, usually composed of pearl or some precious stone.*NWAD PENDANT.2*

2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.*NWAD PENDANT.3*

3. In heraldry, a part hanging from the label, resembling the drops in the Doric frieze.*NWAD PENDANT.4*

4. A streamer; a small flag or long narrow banner displayed from a ship's mast head, usually terminating in two points called the swallow's tail. It denotes that a ship is in actual service. The broad pendant is used to distinguish the chief of a squadron.*NWAD PENDANT.5*

5. A short piece of rope fixed on each side under the shrouds, on the heads of the main and fore-mast, having an iron thimble to receive the hooks of the tackle.*NWAD PENDANT.6*

There are many other pendants consisting of a rope or ropes, to whose lower extremity is attached a block or tackle. The rudder-pendant is a rope made fast to the rudder by a chain, to prevent the loss of the rudder when unshipped.*NWAD PENDANT.7*

6. A pendulum. [Not used.]*NWAD PENDANT.8*

PENDENCE, ***n.*** **[L. pendens, pendeo, to hang.] Slope; inclination.**

PENDENCY, ***n.*** **[L. pendens, pendeo, supra.] Suspense; the state of being undecided; as, to wait during the pendency of a suit or petition.**

PENDENT, ***a.*** **[L. pendens.] Hanging; fastened at one end, the other being loose.**

With ribbons pendent, flaring about her head.*NWAD PENDENT.2*

1. Jutting over; projecting; as a pendant rock.*NWAD PENDENT.3*

2. Supported above the ground.*NWAD PENDENT.4*

PENDING, ***a.*** **[L. pendeo, to hang; pendente lite.] Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated. This was done, pending the suit.**

PENDULOSITY, PENDULOUSNESS, ***n.*** **[See *Pendulous*.] The state of hanging; suspension. [The latter is the preferable word.]**

PENDULOUS, ***a.*** **[L. pendulus, from pendeo, to hang.]**

Hanging; swinging; fastened to one end, the other being movable. The dewlap of an animal is pendulous.*NWAD PENDULOUS.2*

PENDULUM, ***n.*** **[L. pendulus, pendulum.] A vibrating body suspended from a fixed point; as the pendulum of a clock. The oscillations of a pendulum depend on gravity, and are always performed in nearly equal times, supposing the length of the pendulum and the gravity to remain the same.**

PENETRABILITY, ***n.*** **[from penetrable.] Susceptibility of being penetrated, or of being entered or passed through by another body.**

There being no mean between penetrability and impenetrability.*NWAD PENETRABILITY.2*

PENETRABLE, ***a.*** **[L. penetrabilis. See *Penetrate*.]**

1. That may be penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body.*NWAD PENETRABLE.2*

Let him try thy dart,*NWAD PENETRABLE.3*

And pierce his only penetrable part.*NWAD PENETRABLE.4*

2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.*NWAD PENETRABLE.5*

I am not made of stone,*NWAD PENETRABLE.6*

But penetrable to your kind entreaties.*NWAD PENETRABLE.7*

PENETRAIL, *n.* [L. penetralia.] Interior parts. [Not used.]

PENETRANCY, *n.* [L. penetrans.] Power of entering or piercing; as the penetrancy of subtil effluvia.

PENETRANT, *a.* [L. penetrans.] Having the power to enter or pierce; sharp; subtil; as penetrant spirit; food subtilized and rendered fluid and penetrant.

PENETRATE, *v.t.* [L. penetro, from the root of pen, a point.]

1. To enter or pierce; to make way into another body; as, a sword or dart penetrates the body; oil penetrates wood; marrow, the most penetrating of oil substances.*NWAD PENETRATE.2*

2. To affect the mind; to cause to feel. I am penetrated with a lively sense of your generosity.*NWAD PENETRATE.3*

3. To reach by the intellect; to understand; as, to penetrate the meaning or design of any thing.*NWAD PENETRATE.4*

4. To enter; to pass into the interior; as, to penetrate a country.*NWAD PENETRATE.5*

PENETRATE, *v.i.* To pass; to make way.

Born where heaven's influence scarce can penetrate.*NWAD PENETRATE.7*

1. To make way intellectually. He had not penetrated into the designs of the prince.*NWAD PENETRATE.8*

PENETRATED, *pp.* Entered; pierced; understood; fathomed.

PENETRATING, *ppr.* Entering; piercing; understanding.

1. *a.* Having the power of entering or piercing another body; sharp; subtil. Oil is a penetrating substance.*NWAD PENETRATING.2*

2. Acute; discerning; quick to understand; as a penetrating mind.*NWAD PENETRATING.3*

PENETRATION, *n.* The act of entering a body.

1. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse; as a penetration into the abstruse difficulties of algebra.*NWAD PENETRATION.2*

2. Acuteness; sagacity; as a man of great or nice penetration.*NWAD PENETRATION.3*

PENETRATIVE, *a.* Piercing; sharp; subtil.

Let not air be too gross nor too penetrative.*NWAD PENETRATIVE.2*

1. Acute; sagacious; discerning; as penetrative wisdom.*NWAD PENETRATIVE.3*

2. Having the power to affect or impress the mind; as penetrative shame.*NWAD PENETRATIVE.4*

PENETRATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being penetrative.

PENFISH, *n.* A kind of eelpout with a smooth skin.

PENGUIN, *n.* [L. pinguidine, with fatness.]

1. A genus of fowls of the order of Palmipeds. The penguin is an

aquatic fowl with very short legs, with four toes, three of which are webbed; the body is clothed with short feathers, set as compactly as the scales of a fish; the wings are small like fins, and covered with short scale-like feathers, so that they are useless in flight. Penguins seldom go on shore, except in the season of breeding, when they burrow like rabbits. On land they stand erect; they are tame and may be driven like a flock of sheep. In water they swim with rapidity, being assisted by their wings. These fowls are found only in the southern latitudes.*NWAD PENGUIN.2*

2. A species of fruit.*NWAD PENGUIN.3*

PENICIL, *n.* [L. penicillus. See *Pencil*.]

1. Among physicians, a tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.*NWAD PENICIL.2*

2. A species of shell.*NWAD PENICIL.3*

PENINSULA, *n.* [L. pene, almost, and insula, an isle.]

1. A portion of land, connected with a continent by a narrow neck or isthmus, but nearly surrounded with water. Thus Boston stands on a peninsula.*NWAD PENINSULA.2*

2. A large extent of country joining the main land by a part narrower than the tract itself. Thus Spain and Portugal are said to be situated on a peninsula.*NWAD PENINSULA.3*

PENINSULAR, *a.* In the form or state of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula.

PENINSULATE, *v.t.* To encompass almost with water; to form a peninsula.

South river peninsulates Castle hill farm, and at high tides, surrounds it.*NWAD PENINSULATE.2*

PENINSULATED, *pp.* Almost surrounded with water.

PENINSULATING, ***ppr.*** **Nearly surrounding with water.**

PENITENCE, PENITENCY, ***n.*** **[L. poenitentia, from poeniteo, from poena, pain, punishment. See** ***Pain*****.] Repentance; pain; sorrow or grief of heart for sins or offenses; contrition. Real penitence springs from a conviction of guilt and ingratitude to God, and is followed by amendment of life.**

PENITENT, ***a.*** **[L. poenitens.] Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sins, crimes or offenses; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt and resolving on amendment of life.**

The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd.*NWAD PENITENT.2*

PENITENT, ***n.*** **One that repents of sin; one sorrowful on account of his transgressions.**

1. One under church censure, but admitted to penance.*NWAD PENITENT.4*

2. One under the direction of a confessor.*NWAD PENITENT.5*

Penitents is an appellation given to certain fraternities in catholic countries, distinguished by their habits and employed in charitable acts.*NWAD PENITENT.6*

Order of penitents, a religious order established by one Bernard of Marseilles, about the year 1272, for the reception of reformed courtezans. The congregation of penitents at Paris, was founded with a similar view.*NWAD PENITENT.7*

PENITENTIAL, ***a.*** **Proceeding from or expressing penitence or contrition of heart; as penitential sorrow or tears.**

PENITENTIAL, ***n.*** **Among the Romanists, a book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents.**

PENITENTIARY, ***a.*** **Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance.**

PENITENTIARY, *n.* One that prescribes the rules and measures of penance.

1. A penitent; one that does penance.*NWAD PENITENTIARY.3*

2. At the court of Rome, an office in which are examined and delivered out the secret bulls, graces or dispensations relating to cases of conscience, confession, etc.*NWAD PENITENTIARY.4*

3. An officer in some cathedrals, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him. The pope has a grand penitentiary, who is a cardinal and is chief of the other penitentiaries.*NWAD PENITENTIARY.5*

4. A house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor; a workhouse. A state prison is a penitentiary.*NWAD PENITENTIARY.6*

PENITENTLY, *adv.* With penitence; with repentance, sorrow or contrition for sin.

PENKNIFE, *n.* [See *Pen* and *Knife*.] A small knife used for making and mending pens.

PENMAN, *n. plu.* penmen. [See *Pen* and *Man*.]

1. A man that professes or teaches the art of writing. More generally,*NWAD PENMAN.2*

2. One that writes a good hand.*NWAD PENMAN.3*

3. An author; a writer; as the sacred penmen.*NWAD PENMAN.4*

PENMANSHIP, *n.* The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing.

1. Manner of writing; as good or bad penmanship.*NWAD PENMANSHIP.2*

PENNACHED, *a.* Radiated; diversified with natural stripes of various colors; as a flower. [Little used.]

PENNANT, PENNON, *n.* [L. pannus, a cloth]

1. A small flag; a banner. [See *Pendant*.]*NWAD PENNANT.2*

2. A tackle for hoisting things on board a ship.*NWAD PENNANT.3*

PENNATE, PENNATED, *a.* [L. pennatus, winged, from penna, a quill or wing.]

1. Winged.*NWAD PENNATE.2*

2. In botany, a pennate leaf is a compound leaf in which a simple petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it. [See *Pinnate*.]*NWAD PENNATE.3*

PENNED, *pp.* Written.

PENNED, *a.* Winged; having plumes.

PENNER, *n.* A writer.

1. A pen-case. [Local.]*NWAD PENNER.2*

PENNIFORM, *a.* [L. penna, a feather or quill, and form.]

Having the form of a quill or feather.*NWAD PENNIFORM.2*

PENNILESS, *a.* [from penny.] Moneyless; destitute of money; poor.

PENNING, *ppr.* Committing to writing.

PENNON. [See *Pennant*.]

PENNY, *n. plu.* pennies or pence. Pennies denotes the number of coins; pence the amount of pennies in value.

1. An ancient English silver coin; but now an imaginary money of account, twelve of which are equal to a shilling. It is the radical

denomination from which English coin is numbered.*NWAD PENNY.2*

2. In ancient English statutes, any or all silver money.*NWAD PENNY.3*

3. Proverbially, a small sum. He will not lend a penny.*NWAD PENNY.4*

4. Money in general.*NWAD PENNY.5*

Be sure to turn the penny.*NWAD PENNY.6*

PENNYPOST, *n.* One that carries letters from the post office and delivers them to the proper persons for a penny or other small compensation.

PENNYROYAL, *n.* A plant of the genus Mentha.

The English pennyroyal is the Mentha pulegium; the N. American pennyroyal is the Cunila pulegioides.*NWAD PENNYROYAL.2*

PENNYWEIGHT, *n.* A troy weight containing twenty four grains, each grain being equal in weight to a grain of wheat from the middle of the ear, well dried. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny, whence the name. Twenty penny-weights make an ounce troy.

PENNYWISE, *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions.

PENNYWORTH, *n.* As much as is bought for a penny.

1. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money; that which is worth the money given.*NWAD PENNYWORTH.2*

2. A good bargain; something advantageously purchased, or for less than it is worth.*NWAD PENNYWORTH.3*

3. A small quantity.*NWAD PENNYWORTH.4*

PENSILE, ***a.*** **[L. pensilis, from pendeo, to hang.]**

1. Hanging; suspended; as a pensile bell.*NWAD PENSILE.2*

2. Supported above the ground; as a pensile garden.*NWAD PENSILE.3*

PENSILENESS, ***n.*** **The state of hanging.**

PENSION, ***n.*** **[L. pensio, form pendo, pensum, to pay.]**

1. An annual allowance of a sum of money to a person by government in consideration of past services, civil or military. Men often receive pensions for eminent services on retiring from office. But in particular, officers, soldiers and seamen receive pensions when they are disabled for further services.*NWAD PENSION.2*

2. An annual payment by an individual to an old or disabled servant.*NWAD PENSION.3*

3. In Great Britain, an annual allowance made by government to indigent widows of officers killed or dying in public service.*NWAD PENSION.4*

4. Payment of money; rent.*NWAD PENSION.5*

5. A yearly payment in the inns of court.*NWAD PENSION.6*

6. A certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes.*NWAD PENSION.7*

7. An allowance or annual payment, considered in the light of a bribe.*NWAD PENSION.8*

PENSION, ***v.t.*** **To grant a pension to; to grant an annual allowance from the public treasury to a person for past services, or on account of disability incurred in public service, or of old age.**

PENSIONARY, ***a.*** **Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension; as pensionary spies.**

1. Consisting in a pension; as a pensionary provision for maintenance.*NWAD PENSIONARY.2*

PENSIONARY, *n.* A person who receives a pension from government for past services, or a yearly allowance from some prince, company or individual.

1. The first minister of the states of the province of Holland; also, the first minister of the regency of a city in Holland.*NWAD PENSIONARY.4*

PENSIONED, *pp.* Having a pension.

PENSIONER, *n.* One to whom an annual sum of money is paid by government in consideration of past services.

1. One who receives an annual allowance for services.*NWAD PENSIONER.2*

2. A dependant.*NWAD PENSIONER.3*

3. In the university of Cambridge, and in that of Dublin, an undergraduate or bachelor of arts who lives at his own expense.*NWAD PENSIONER.4*

4. One of an honorable band of gentlemen who attend on the king of England, and receive a pension or an annual allowance of a hundred pounds. This band was instituted by Henry VII. Their duty is to guard the king's person in his own house.*NWAD PENSIONER.5*

PENSIONING, *ppr.* Granting an annual allowance for past services.

PENSIVE, *a.* [L. penso, to weigh, to consider; pendo, to weigh.]

1. Literally, thoughtful; employed in serious study or reflection; but it often implies some degree of sorrow, anxiety, depression or gloom of mind; thoughtful and sad, or sorrowful.*NWAD PENSIVE.2*

Anxious cares the pensive nymph oppress'd.*NWAD PENSIVE.3*

2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; as pensive numbers; pensive strains.*NWAD PENSIVE.4*

PENSIVELY, *adv.* With thoughtfulness; with gloomy seriousness or some degree of melancholy.

PENSIVENESS, *n.* Gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy; seriousness from depressed spirits.

PENSTOCK, *n.* [pen and stock.] A narrow or confined place formed by a frame of timber planked or boarded, for holding or conducting the water of a mill-pond to a wheel, and furnished with a flood gate which may be shut or opened at pleasure.

PENT, *pp.* of pen. Shut up; closely confined.

PENTACAPSULAR, *a.* [Gr. five, and capsular.] In botany, having five capsules.

PENTACHORD, *n.* [Gr. five, and chord.]

1. An instrument of music with five strings.*NWAD PENTACHORD.2*

2. An order or system of five sounds.*NWAD PENTACHORD.3*

PENTACOCCOUS, *a.* [Gr. five, and L. coccus, a berry.]

Having or containing five grains or seeds, or having five cells with one seed in each.*NWAD PENTACOCCOUS.2*

PENTACOSTER, *n.* [Gr.] In ancient Greece, a military officer commanding fifty men; but the number varied.

PENTACOSTYS, *n.* [Gr.] A body of fifty soldiers; but the number varied.

PENTACRINITE, *n.* The fossil remains of a zoophyte.

PENTACROSTIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. five, and acrostic.] Containing five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.**

PENTACROSTIC, ***n.*** **A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.**

PENTADACTYL, ***n.*** **[Gr. five, and finger.]**

1. In botany, a plant called five fingers; a name given to the Ricinus or Palma Christi, from the shape of its leaf.*NWAD PENTADACTYL.2*

2. In ichthyology, the five fingered fish; a name given to a fish common in the East Indian seas, which has five black streaks on each side resembling the prints of five fingers.*NWAD PENTADACTYL.3*

PENTAGON, ***n.*** **[Gr. five, and a corner.]**

1. In geometry, a figure of five sides and five angles.*NWAD PENTAGON.2*

2. In fortification, a fort with five bastions.*NWAD PENTAGON.3*

PENTAGONAL, PENTAGONOUS, ***a.*** **Having five corners or angles.**

PENTAGRAPH, ***n.*** **[Gr. five, and to write.] An instrument for drawing figures in any proportion at pleasure, or for copying or reducing a figure, plan, print, etc. to any desired size.**

PENTAGRAPHIC, PENTAGRAPHICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a pentagraph; performed by a pentagraph.**

PENTAGYN, ***n.*** **[Gr. five, and a female.] In botany, a plant having five pistils.**

PENTAGYNIAN, ***a.*** **Having five pistils.**

PENTAHEDRAL, PENTAHEDROUS, *a.* Having five equal sides.

PENTAHEDRON, *n.* [Gr. five, and a side or base.]

A figure having five equal sides.*NWAD PENTAHEDRON.2*

PENTAHEXAHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr. five, and hexahedral.] In crystalography, exhibiting five ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

PENTAMETER, *n.* [Gr. five, and measure.] In ancient poetry, a verse of five feet. The two first feet may be either dactyls or spondees; the third is always a spondee, and the two last anapests. A pentameter verse subjoined to a hexameter, constitutes what is called elegiac.

PENTAMETER, *a.* Having five metrical feet.

PENTANDER, *n.* [Gr. five, and a male.] In botany, a plant having five stamens.

PENTANDRIAN, *a.* Having five stamens.

PENTANGULAR, *a.* [Gr. five, and angular.]

Having five corners or angles.*NWAD PENTANGULAR.2*

PENTAPETALOUS, *a.* [Gr. five, and a petal.]

Having five petals or flower leaves.*NWAD PENTAPETALOUS.2*

PENTAPHYLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. five, and a leaf.] Having five leaves.

PENTARCHY, *n.* [Gr. five, and rule.]

A government in the hands of five persons.*NWAD PENTARCHY.2*

PENTASPAST, *n.* [Gr. five, and to draw.]

An engine with five pulleys.*NWAD PENTASPAST.2*

PENTASPERMOUS, *a.* [Gr. five, and seed.] Containing five seeds.

PENTASTICH, *n.* [Gr. five, and verse.]

A composition consisting of five verses.*NWAD PENTASTICH.2*

PENTASTYLE, *n.* [Gr. five, and a column.] In architecture, a work containing five rows of columns.

PENTATEUCH, *n.* [Gr. five, and a book or composition.]

The first five books of the Old Testament.*NWAD PENTATEUCH.2*

PENTECONTER, *n.* [from the Greek.] A Grecian vessel of fifty oars, smaller than a trireme.

PENTECOST, *n.* [Gr. fiftieth.]

1. A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan, which was the second day of the passover. It was called the feast of weeks, because it was celebrated seven weeks after the passover. It was instituted to oblige the people to repair to the temple of the Lord, there to acknowledge his absolute dominion over the country, and offer him the first fruits of their harvest; also that they might call to mind and give thanks to God for the law which he had given them at Sinai on the fiftieth day from their departure from Egypt.*NWAD PENTECOST.2*

2. Whitsuntide, a solemn feast of the church, held in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles. *Acts 2:1*.*NWAD PENTECOST.3*

PENTECOSTAL, *a.* Pertaining to Whitsuntide.

PENTECOSTALS, *n.* Oblations formerly made by parishioners

to the parish priest at the feast of Pentecost, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother church.

PENTHOUSE, *n.* A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building.

PENTICE, *n.* [L. pendo, to bend.] A sloping roof. [Little used.]

PENTILE, *n.* A tile for covering the sloping part of a roof.

PENTREMITE, *n.* A genus of zoophytes or fossil shells.

PENULT, *n.* [L. penultimus; pene, almost, and ultimus, last.]

The last syllable of a word except one.*NWAD PENULT.2*

PENULTIMATE, *a.* [supra.] The last but one; a word used of the last syllable of a word except one. It may be sometimes used as a noun.

PENUMBRA, *n.* [L. pene, almost, and umbra, shade.] In astronomy, a partial shade or obscurity on the margin of the perfect shade in an eclipse, or between the perfect shade, where the light is entirely intercepted, and the full light.

PENURIOUS, *a.* [L. penuria, scarcity, want; Gr. poor; rare.]

1. Excessively saving or sparing in the use of money; parsimonious to a fault; sordid; as a penurious man. It expresses somewhat less than niggardly.*NWAD PENURIOUS.2*

2. Scanty; affording little; as a penurious spring.*NWAD PENURIOUS.3*

PENURIOUSLY, *adv.* In a saving or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply.

PERURIOUSNESS, *n.* Parsimony; a sordid disposition to save money.

1. Scantiness; not plenty.*NWAD PERURIOUSNESS.2*

PENURY, *n.* [L. penuria, from Gr. needy.]

Want of property; indigence; extreme poverty.*NWAD PENURY.2*

All innocent they were exposed to hardship and penury.*NWAD PENURY.3*

PEON, *n.* In Hindoostan, a foot soldier, or a footman armed with sword and target; said to be corrupted from piadah. [Qu. L. pes, pedis.] Hence,

1. In France, a common man in chess; usually written and called pawn.*NWAD PEON.2*

PEONY, *n.* [L. poeonia; Gr. from Apollo.]

A plant and flower of the genus Paeonia. It is written also piony.*NWAD PEONY.2*

PEOPLE, *n.* [L. populus.]

1. The body of persons who compose a community, town, city or nation. We say, the people of a town; the people of London or Paris; the English people. In this sense, the word is not used in the plural, but it comprehends all classes of inhabitants, considered as a collective body, or any portion of the inhabitants of a city or country.*NWAD PEOPLE.2*

2. The vulgar; the mass of illiterate persons.*NWAD PEOPLE.3*

The knowing artist may judge better than the people.*NWAD PEOPLE.4*

3. The commonalty, as distinct from men of rank.*NWAD PEOPLE.5*

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favor,*NWAD PEOPLE.6*

And strive to gain his pardon from the people.*NWAD PEOPLE.7*

4. Persons of a particular class; a part of a nation or community; as country people.*NWAD PEOPLE.8*

5. Persons in general; any persons indefinitely; like on in French, and man in Saxon.*NWAD PEOPLE.9*

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest.*NWAD PEOPLE.10*

6. A collection or community of animals.*NWAD PEOPLE.11*

The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer. *Proverbs 30:25*.*NWAD PEOPLE.12*

7. When people signified a separate nation or tribe, it has the plural number.*NWAD PEOPLE.13*

Thou must prophesy again before many peoples. *Revelation 10:11*.*NWAD PEOPLE.14*

8. In Scripture, fathers or kindred. *Genesis 25:8, 17*.*NWAD PEOPLE.15*

9. The Gentiles.*NWAD PEOPLE.16*

--To him shall the gathering of the people be. *Genesis 49:10*.*NWAD PEOPLE.17*

PEOPLE, *v.t.* To stock with inhabitants. Emigrants from Europe have peopled the United States.

PEOPLED, *pp.* Stocked or furnished with inhabitants.

PEOPLING, *ppr.* Stocking with inhabitants.

PEOPLISH, *a.* Vulgar.

PEPASTIC, *n.* [Gr. to concoct or mature.] A medicine that serves to help digestion; applied particularly to such medicines as tend to promote the digestion of wounds.

PEPPER, *n.* [L. piper.] A plant and its seed or grain, of the genus Piper. The stem of the plant is a vine requiring a prop, which is usually a tree. The leaves are oval and the flower white. We have three kinds of pepper, the black, the white, and the long. The black pepper is the produce of Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, and other Asiatic countries; The white pepper is the black pepper decorticated; the long pepper is the fruit of a different species, also from the E. Indies. It consists of

numerous grains attached to a common footstalk. Pepper has a strong aromatic smell and a pungent taste.

PEPPER, *v.t.* To sprinkle with pepper.

1. To beat; to pelt with shot; to mangle with blows.*NWAD PEPPER.3*

PEPPER-BOX, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food.

PEPPER-CAKE, *n.* A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

PEPPER-CORN, *n.* The berry or seed of the pepper-plant.

1. Something of inconsiderable value; as lands held at the rent of a pepper-corn.*NWAD PEPPER-CORN.2*

PEPPERED, *pp.* Sprinkled with pepper; pelted; spotted.

PEPPER-GINGERBREAD, *n.* A kind of cake made in England.

PEPPERGRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Pilularia; also, a plant of the genus Lepidium.

PEPPERING, *ppr.* Sprinkling with pepper; pelting.

1. *a.* Hot; pungent; angry.*NWAD PEPPERING.2*

PEPPERMINT, *n.* A plant of the genus Mentha. It is aromatic and pungent. Also, a liquor distilled from the plant.

PEPPERMINT-TREE, *n.* The Eucalyptus piperita, a native of New South Wales.

PEPPER-POT, *n.* A plant of the genus Capsicum.

PEPPER-TREE, *n.* A plant of the venus Vitis.

PEPPER-WATER, *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper; used in microscopical observations.

PEPPER-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Lepidium.

PEPTIC, *a.* [Gr. to digest.]

Promoting digestion; dietetic, as peptic precepts.*NWAD PEPTIC.2*

PER, a Latin preposition, denoting through, passing, or over the whole extent, as in perambulo. Hence it is sometimes equivalent to very in English, as in peracutus, very sharp. As a prefix, in English, it retains these significations, and in chimistry it is used to denote very of fully, to the utmost extent, as in peroxyd, a substance oxydated to the utmost degree.

Per is used also for by, as per bearer, by the bearer.*NWAD PER.2*

Per annum, [L.] by the year; in each year successively.*NWAD PER.3*

Per se, [L.] by himself; by itself; by themselves.*NWAD PER.4*

PERACUTE, *a.* [L. peracutus; per, through, and acutus, sharp.]

Very sharp; very violent; as a peracute fever. [Little used.]*NWAD PERACUTE.2*

PERADVENTURE, *adv.* [L. venio, to come.] By chance; perhaps; it may be.

It has been used as a noun for doubt or question, but rather improperly. The word is obsolescent and inelegant.*NWAD PERADVENTURE.2*

PERAGRATE, *v.i.* [L. peragro; per, through, over, and ager, a field.] To travel over or through; to wander; to ramble. [Little used.]

PERAGRATION, ***n.*** **The act of passing through any space; as the peragration of the moon in her monthly revolution. [Little used.]**

PERAMBULATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. perambulo; per and ambulo, to walk.]**

To walk through or over; properly and technically, to pass through or over for the purpose of surveying or examining something; to visit as overseers; as, to perambulate a parish. So in New England, the laws require the select men of towns to appoint suitable persons annually to perambulate the borders or bounds of the township, and renew the boundaries, or see that the old ones are in a good state.*NWAD PERAMBULATE.2*

PERAMBULATED, ***pp.*** **Passed over; inspected.**

PERAMBULATING, ***ppr.*** **Passing over or through for the purpose of inspection.**

PERAMBULATION, ***n.*** **The act of passing or walking through or over.**

1. A traveling survey or inspection.*NWAD PERAMBULATION.2*

2. A district within which a person has the right of inspection; jurisdiction.*NWAD PERAMBULATION.3*

3. Annual survey of the bounds of a parish in England, or of a township in America.*NWAD PERAMBULATION.4*

PERAMBULATOR, ***n.*** **An instrument or wheel for measuring distances, to be used in surveying or traveling; called also a pedometer.**

PERBISULPHATE, ***n.*** **A sulphate with two proportions of sulphuric acid, and combined with an oxyd at the maximum of oxydation.**

PERCARBURETED, ***a.*** **The percarbureted hydrogen of the**

French chimists is said to be the only definite compound of these two elements.

PERCASE, *adv.* [per and case, by case.]

Perhaps; perchance. [Not used.]*NWAD PERCASE.2*

PERCEANT, *n.* Piercing; penetrating. [Not used.]

PERCEIVABLE, *a.* [See *Perceive*.] Perceptible; that may be perceived; that may fall under perception or the cognizance of the senses; that may be felt, seen, heard, smelt or tasted. We say, the roughness of cloth is perceivable; the dawn of the morning is perceivable; the sound of a bell is perceivable; the scent of an orange is perceivable; the difference of taste in an apple and an orange is perceivable.

1. That may be known, understood or conceived. [Less proper.]*NWAD PERCEIVABLE.2*

PERCEIVABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived.

PERCEIVANCE, *n.* Power of perceiving. [Not in use.]

PERCEIVE, *v.t.* [L. percipio; per and capio, to take.]

1. To have knowledge or receive impressions of external objects through the medium or instrumentality of the senses or bodily organs; as, to perceive light or color; to perceive the cold or ice or the taste of honey.*NWAD PERCEIVE.2*

2. To know; to understand; to observe.*NWAD PERCEIVE.3*

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and perceive it by our own understanding, we are in the dark.*NWAD PERCEIVE.4*

3. To be affected by; to receive impressions from.*NWAD PERCEIVE.5*

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of

tempests before the air below.*NWAD PERCEIVE.6*

PERCEIVED, *pp.* Known by the senses; felt; understood; observed.

PERCEIVER, *n.* One who perceives, feels or observes.

PERCEPTIBILITY, *n.* The state or quality of being perceptible; as the perceptibility of light or color.

1. Perception. [Less proper.]*NWAD PERCEPTIBILITY.2*

PERCEPTIBLE, *a.* [L. percipio, perceptus.]

1. That may be perceived; that may impress the bodily organs; that may come under the cognizance of the senses; as a perceptible degree of heat or cold; a perceptible odor; a perceptible sound. A thing may be too minute to be perceptible to the touch.*NWAD PERCEPTIBLE.2*

2. That may be known or conceived of.*NWAD PERCEPTIBLE.3*

PERCEPTIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to be perceived.

The woman decays perceptibly every week.*NWAD PERCEPTIBLY.2*

PERCEPTION, *n.* [L. perceptio. See *Perceive*.]

1. The act of perceiving or of receiving impressions by the senses; or that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object. In other words, the notice which the mind takes of external objects. We gain a knowledge of the coldness and smoothness of marble by perception.*NWAD PERCEPTION.2*

2. In philosophy, the faculty of perceiving; the faculty or peculiar part of man's constitution, by which he has knowledge through the medium or instrumentality of the bodily organs.*NWAD PERCEPTION.3*

3. Notion; idea.*NWAD PERCEPTION.4*

4. The state of being affected or capable of being affected by something external.*NWAD PERCEPTION.5*

This experiment discovers perception in plants.*NWAD PERCEPTION.6*

PERCEPTIVE, *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving.

PERCEPTIVITY, *n.* The power of perception of thinking.

PERCH, *n.* [L. perca.] A fish of the genus Perca. This fish has a deep body, very rough scales, an arched back, and prickly dorsal fins.

PERCH, *n.* [L. pertica.]

1. A pole; hence, a roost for fowls, which is often a pole; also, any thing on which they light.*NWAD PERCH.3*

2. A measure of length containing five yards and a half; a rod. In the popular language of America, rod is chiefly used; but rod, pole, and perch, all signifying the same thing, may be used indifferently.*NWAD PERCH.4*

PERCH, *v.i.* To sit or roost; as a bird.

1. To light or settle on a fixed body; as a bird.*NWAD PERCH.6*

PERCH, *v.t.* To place on a fixed object or perch.

PERCHANCE, *adv.* [per and chance.] By chance; perhaps.

PERCHERS, *n.* Paris candles anciently used in England; also, a larger sort of wax candles which were usually set on the altar.

PERCHLORATE, *n.* A compound of perchloric acid with a base.

PERCHLORIC, ***a.*** **Perchloric acid is chlorine converted into an acid by combining with a maximum of oxygen.**

PERCIPIENT, ***a.*** **[L. percipiens.] Perceiving; having the faculty of perception. Animals are percipient beings; mere matter is not percipient.**

PERCIPIENT, ***n.*** **One that perceives or has the faculty of perception.**

PERCLOSE, ***n.*** **s as z. Conclusion. [Not used.]**

PERCOLATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. percolo; per and colo, to strain.] To strain through; to cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter.**

PERCOLATE, ***v.i.*** **To pass through small interstices; to filter; as, water percolates through a porous stone.**

PERCOLATED, ***pp.*** **Filtered; passed through small interstices.**

PERCOLATING, ***ppr.*** **Filtering.**

PERCOLATION, ***n.*** **The act of straining or filtering; filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone.**

Percolation is intended for the purification of liquors.*NWAD PERCOLATION.2*

PERCUSS, ***v.t.*** **[L. percussus, from percutio, to strike.]**

To strike. [Little used.]*NWAD PERCUSS.2*

PERCUSSION, ***n.*** **[L. percussio.] The act of striking one body against another, with some violence; as the vibrations excited in the air by percussion.**

1. The impression one body makes on another by falling on it or striking it.*NWAD PERCUSSION.2*

2. The impression or effect of sound on the ear.*NWAD PERCUSSION.3*

PERCUTIENT, *n.* [L. percutiens.] That which strikes, or has power to strike.

PERDIFOIL, *n.* [L. perdo, to lose, and folium, leaf.] A plant that annually loses or drops its leaves; opposed to evergreen.

The passion flower of America and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreens in their native climates, become perdifoils when transplanted into Britain.*NWAD PERDIFOIL.2*

PERDITION, *n.* [L. perditio, from perdo, to lose, to ruin.]

1. Entire loss or ruin; utter destruction; as the perdition of the Turkish fleet.*NWAD PERDITION.2*

[In this sense, the word is now nearly or wholly obsolete.]*NWAD PERDITION.3*

2. The utter loss of the soul or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death. The impenitent sinner is condemned to final perdition.*NWAD PERDITION.4*

If we reject the truth, we seal our own perdition.*NWAD PERDITION.5*

3. Loss. [Not used.]*NWAD PERDITION.6*

PERDU, PERDUE, *adv.* [L. perdo.] Close; in concealment.

The moderator, out of view,*NWAD PERDU.2*

Beneath the desk had lain perdue.*NWAD PERDU.3*

PERDU, *n.* One that is placed on the watch or in ambush.

PERDU, *a.* Abandoned; employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to desperate purposes or enterprises.

PERDULOUS, ***a.*** **[L. perdo.] Lost; thrown away. [Not used.]**

PERDURABLE, ***a.*** **[L. perduro; per and duro, to last.]**

Very durable; lasting; continuing long. [Not used.]*NWAD PERDURABLE.2*

PERDURABLY, ***adv.*** **Very durably. [Not used.]**

PERDURATION, ***n.*** **Long continuance. [Not used.]**

PERDY, ***adv.*** **Certainly; verily; in truth.**

PEREGAL, ***a.*** **Equal. [Not used.]**

PEREGRINATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. peregrinor, from peregrinus, a traveler or stranger; peragro, to wander; per and ager.]**

To travel from place to place or from one country to another; to live in a foreign country.*NWAD PEREGRINATE.2*

PEREGRINATION, ***n.*** **A traveling from one country to another; a wandering; abode in foreign countries.**

PEREGRINATOR, ***n.*** **A traveler into foreign countries.**

PEREGRINE, ***a.*** **[L. peregrinus.] Foreign; not native. [Little used.]**

Peregrine falcon, a species of hawk, the black hawk or falcon, found in America and in Asia, and which wanders in summer to the Arctic circle.*NWAD PEREGRINE.2*

PEREMPT, ***v.t.*** **[L. peremptus, perimo, to kill.]**

In law, to kill; to crush or destroy. [Not used.]*NWAD PEREMPT.2*

PEREMPTION, ***n.*** **[L. peremptio.] A killing; a quashing; nonsuit.**

[Not used.]

PEREMPTORILY, *adv.* [from peremptory.] Absolutely; positively; in a decisive manner; so as to preclude further debate.

Never judge peremptorily on first appearances.*NWAD PEREMPTORILY.2*

PEREMPTORINESS, *n.* Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; one, a magisterialness in matters of opinion; the other, a positiveness in matters of fact.*NWAD PEREMPTORINESS.2*

PEREMPTORY, *a.* [L. peremptorius, from peremptus, taken away, killed.]

1. Express; positive; absolute; decisive; authoritative; in a manner to preclude debate or expostulation. The orders of the commander are peremptory.*NWAD PEREMPTORY.2*

2. Positive in opinion or judgment. The genuine effect of sound learning is to make men less peremptory in their determinations.*NWAD PEREMPTORY.3*

3. Final; determinate.*NWAD PEREMPTORY.4*

4. Peremptory challenge, in law, a challenge or right of challenging jurors without showing cause.*NWAD PEREMPTORY.5*

PERENNIAL, *a.* [L. perennis; per and annus, a year.]

1. Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year.*NWAD PERENNIAL.2*

2. Perpetual; unceasing; never failing.*NWAD PERENNIAL.3*

3. In botany, continuing more than two years; as a perennial stem

or root.*NWAD PERENNIAL.4*

4. Continuing without intermission; as a fever.*NWAD PERENNIAL.5*

PERENNIAL, *n.* In botany, a plant which lives or continues more than two years, whether it retains its leaves or not. That which retains its leaves during winter is called an evergreen; that which casts its leaves, deciduous, or a perdifoil.

PERENNIALLY, *adv.* Continually; without ceasing.

PERENNITY, *n.* [L. perennitas.] An enduring or continuing through the whole year without ceasing.

PERERRATION, *n.* [L. perrro; per and erro, to wander.]

A wandering or rambling through various places.*NWAD PERERRATION.2*

PERFECT, *a.* [L. perfectus, perficio, to complete; per and facio, to do or make through, to carry to the end.]

1. Finished; complete; consummate; not defective; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind; as a perfect statue; a perfect likeness; a perfect work; a perfect system.*NWAD PERFECT.2*

As full, as perfect in a hair as heart.*NWAD PERFECT.3*

2. Fully informed; completely skilled; as men perfect in the use of arms; perfect in discipline.*NWAD PERFECT.4*

3. Complete in moral excellencies.*NWAD PERFECT.5*

Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father who is in heaven is perfect. *Matthew 5:48*.*NWAD PERFECT.6*

4. Manifesting perfection.*NWAD PERFECT.7*

My strength is made perfect in weakness. *2 Corinthians 12:9*.*NWAD PERFECT.8*

Perfect chord, in music, a concord or union of sounds which is perfectly coalescent and agreeable to the ear, as the fifth and the octave; a perfect consonance.*NWAD PERFECT.9*

A perfect flower, in botany, has both stamen and pistil, or at least another and stigma.*NWAD PERFECT.10*

Perfect tense, in grammar, the preterit tense; a tense which expresses an act completed.*NWAD PERFECT.11*

PERFECT, *v.t.* [L. perfectus, perficio.] To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to any thing all that is requisite to its nature and kind; as, to perfect a picture or statue. *2 Chronicles 8:16*.

-Inquire into the nature and properties of things, and thereby perfect our ideas of distinct species.*NWAD PERFECT.13*

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is perfected in us. *1 John 4:12*.*NWAD PERFECT.14*

1. To instruct fully; to make fully skillful; as, to perfect one's self in the rules of music or architecture; to perfect soldiers in discipline.*NWAD PERFECT.15*

PERFECTED, *pp.* Finished; completed.

PERFECTER, *n.* One that makes perfect.

PERFECTIBILITY, *n.* [from perfectible.]

The capacity of becoming or being made perfect.*NWAD PERFECTIBILITY.2*

PERFECTIBLE, *a.* Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection of the species.

PERFECTING, *ppr.* Finishing; completing; consummating.

PERFECTION, *n.* [L. perfectio.] The state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; as perfection in

an art or science; perfection in a system of morals.

1. Physical perfection, is when a natural object has all its powers, faculties or qualities entire and in full vigor, and all its parts in due proportion.*NWAD PERFECTION.2*

2. Metaphysical or transcendental perfection, is the possession of all the essential attributes or all the parts necessary to the integrity of a substance. This is absolute, where all defect is precluded, such as the perfection of God; or according to its kind, as in created things.*NWAD PERFECTION.3*

3. Moral perfection, is the complete possession of all moral excellence, as in the Supreme Being; or the possession of such moral qualities and virtues as a thing is capable of.*NWAD PERFECTION.4*

4. A quality, endowment or acquirement completely excellent, or of great worth.*NWAD PERFECTION.5*

In this sense, the word has a plural.*NWAD PERFECTION.6*

What tongue can her perfections tell?*NWAD PERFECTION.7*

5. An inherent or essential attribute of supreme or infinite excellence; or one perfect in its kind; as the perfections of God. The infinite power, holiness, justice, benevolence and wisdom of God are denominated his perfections.*NWAD PERFECTION.8*

6. Exactness; as, to imitate a model to perfection.*NWAD PERFECTION.9*

PERFECTIONAL, *a.* Made complete.

PERFECTIONATE, used by Dryden and Tooke, in lieu of the verb to perfect, is a useless word.

PERFECTIONIST, *n.* One pretending to perfection; an enthusiast in religion.

PERFECTIVE, *a.* Conducing to make perfect or bring to perfection; followed by of.

Praise and adoration are actions perfective of the soul.*NWAD PERFECTIVE.2*

PERFECTIVELY, *adv.* In a manner that brings to perfection.

PERFECTLY, *adv.* In the highest degree of excellence.

1. Totally; completely; as work perfectly executed or performed; a thing perfectly new.*NWAD PERFECTLY.2*

2. Exactly; accurately; as a proposition perfectly understood.*NWAD PERFECTLY.3*

PERFECTNESS, *n.* Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection.

1. The highest degree of goodness or holiness of which man is capable in this life.*NWAD PERFECTNESS.2*

And above all things put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness. *Colossians 3:14*.*NWAD PERFECTNESS.3*

2. Accurate skill.*NWAD PERFECTNESS.4*

PERFICIENT, *n.* [L. perficiens.] One who endows a charity.

PERFIDIOUS, *a.* [L. perfidus; per and fidus, faithful. Per in this word signifies through, beyond, or by, aside.]

1. Violating good faith or vows; false to trust or confidence reposed; treacherous; as a perfidious agent; a perfidious friend. [See *Perfidy*.]*NWAD PERFIDIOUS.2*

2. Proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith; as a

perfidious act.*NWAD PERFIDIOUS.3*

3. Guilty of violated allegiance; as a perfidious citizen; a man perfidious to his country.*NWAD PERFIDIOUS.4*

PERFIDIOUSLY, *adv.* Treacherously; traitorously; by breach of faith or allegiance.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being perfidious; treachery; traitorousness; breach of faith, of vows or allegiance.

PERFIDY, *n.* [L. perfidia; per and fides, faith.] The act of violating faith, a promise, vow or allegiance; treachery; the violation of a trust reposed. Perfidy is not applied to violations of contracts in ordinary pecuniary transactions, but to violations of faith or trust in friendship, in agency and office, in allegiance, in connubial engagements, and in the transactions of kings.

PERFLATE, *v.t.* [L. perflo; per and flo, to blow.] To blow through.

PERFLATION, *n.* The act of blowing through.

PERFOLIATE, *a.* [L. per and folium, a leaf.] In botany, a perfoliate or perforated leaf, is one that has the base entirely surrounding the stem transversely.

PERFORATE, *v.t.* [L. perforo; per and foro; Eng. to bore.]

1. To bore through.*NWAD PERFORATE.2*

2. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through any thing by boring or driving; as, to perforate the bottom of a vessel.*NWAD PERFORATE.3*

PERFORATED, *pp.* Bored or pierced through; pierced.

PERFORATING, ***ppr.*** **Boring or piercing through; piercing.**

PERFORATION, ***n.*** **The act of boring or piercing through.**

1. A hole or aperture passing through any thing, or into the interior of a substance, whether natural or made by an instrument.*NWAD PERFORATION.2*

PERFORATIVE, ***a.*** **Having power to pierce; as an instrument.**

PERFORATOR, ***n.*** **An instrument that bores or perforates.**

PERFORCE, ***adv.*** **[per and force.] By force or violence.**

PERFORM, ***v.t.*** **[L. per and formo, to make.]**

1. To do; to execute; to accomplish; as, to perform two days' labor in one day; to perform a noble deed or achievement.*NWAD PERFORM.2*

2. To execute; to discharge; as, to perform a duty or office.*NWAD PERFORM.3*

3. To fulfill; as, to perform a covenant, promise or contract; to perform a vow.*NWAD PERFORM.4*

PERFORM, ***v.i.*** **To do; to act a part. The player performs well in different characters. The musician performs well on the organ.**

PERFORMABLE, ***a.*** **That may be done, executed or fulfilled; practicable.**

PERFORMANCE, ***n.*** **Execution or completion of any thing; a doing; as the performance of work or of an undertaking; the performance of duty.**

1. Action; deed; thing done.*NWAD PERFORMANCE.2*

2. The acting or exhibition of character on the state. Garrick was

celebrated for his theatrical performances.*NWAD PERFORMANCE.3*

3. Composition; work written.*NWAD PERFORMANCE.4*

Few of our comic performances give good examples.*NWAD PERFORMANCE.5*

4. The acting or exhibition of feats; as performances of horsemanship.*NWAD PERFORMANCE.6*

PERFORMED, *pp.* Done; executed; discharged.

PERFORMER, *n.* One that performs any thing, particularly in an art; as a good performer on the violin or organ; a celebrated performer in comedy or tragedy, or in the circus.

PERFORMING, *ppr.* Doing; executing; accomplishing.

PERFORMING, *n.* Act done; deed; act of executing.

PERFUMATORY, *a.* [from perfume.] That perfumes.

PERFUME, *n.* [L. per and fumus, smoke, or fumo, to fumigate.]

1. A substance that emits a scent or odor which affects agreeably the organs of smelling, as musk, civet, spices or aromatics of any kind; or any composition of aromatic substances.*NWAD PERFUME.2*

2. The scent, odor or volatile particles emitted from sweet smelling substances.*NWAD PERFUME.3*

No rich perfumes refresh the fruitful field.*NWAD PERFUME.4*

PERFUME, *v.t.* To scent; to fill or impregnate with a grateful odor; as, to perfume an apartment; to perfume a garment.

And Carmel's flower top perfumes the skies.*NWAD PERFUME.6*

PERFUMED, ***pp.*** **Scented; impregnated with fragrant odors.**

PERFUMER, ***n.*** **He or that which perfumes.**

1. One whose trade is to see perfumes.*NWAD PERFUMER.2*

PERFUMERY, ***n.*** **Perfumes in general.**

PERFUMING, ***ppr.*** **Scenting; impregnating with sweet odors.**

PERFUNCTORILY, ***adv.*** **[L. perfunctorie, from perfungor; per and fungor, to do or execute.] Carelessly; negligently; in a manner to satisfy external form.**

PERFUNCTORINESS, ***n.*** **Negligent performance; carelessness.**

PERFUNCTORY, ***a.*** **[supra.] Slight; careless; negligent.**

1. Done only for the sake of getting rid of the duty.*NWAD PERFUNCTORY.2*

PERFUSE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. [L. perfusus, perfundo; per and fundo, to pour.] To sprinkle, pour or spread over.**

PERGOLA, ***n.*** **A kind of arbor.**

PERHAPS, ***adv.*** **[per and hap. See *Happen*.] By chance; it may be.**

Perhaps her love, perhaps her kingdom charmed him.*NWAD PERHAPS.2*

PERIANTH, ***n.*** **[Gr. about, and flower.] The calyx of a flower when contiguous to the other parts of fructification.**

PERIAPT, ***n.*** **[Gr. to fit or tie to.] An amulet; a charm worn to defend against disease or mischief. [Not used.]**

PERIAUGER, PERIAGUA [See *Pirogue*.]

PERICARDIUM, *n.* [Gr. around, and the heart.] A membrane that incloses the heart. It contains a liquor which prevents the surface of the heart from becoming dry by its continual motion.

PERICARP, *n.* [Gr. about, and fruit.] The seed-vessel of a plant; a general name including the capsule, legume, silique, follicle, drupe, pome, berry and strobile.

PERICRANIUM, *n.* [Gr. about, and the skull.] The periosteum or membrane that invests the skull.

PERICULOUS, *a.* [L. periculosus. See *Peril*.]

Dangerous; hazardous.*NWAD PERICULOUS.2*

PERIDODECAHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr.] Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of twelve sides.

PERIDOT, *n.* Another name of the chrysolite. It may be known by its leek or olive green color of various shades, and by its infusibility. It is found in grains, granular masses, and rounded crystals.

PERIECIAN, *n.* [Gr.] An inhabitant of the opposite side of the globe, in the same parallel of latitude.

PERIGEE, PERIGEUM, *n.* [Gr. about, and the earth.] That point in the orbit of the sun or moon in which it is at the least distance from the earth; opposed to apogee.

PERIGORD-STONE, *n.* An ore of manganese of a dark gray color, like basalt or trap; so called from Perigord, in France.

PERIGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. about, and a writing.]

1. A careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing.*NWAD PERIGRAPH.2*

2. The white lines or impressions that appear on the musculus rectus of the abdomen.*NWAD PERIGRAPH.3*

PERIGYNOUS, *a.* [Gr. about, and female.] In botany, inserted around the pistil, as the corol or stamens; having the corol or stamens inserted around the pistil, as a flower or plant.

PERIHELION, PERIHELIUM, *n.* [Gr. about, and the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet or comet, in which it is at its least distance from the sun; opposed to aphelion.

PERIHEXAHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr.] Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four sided prism, and in the secondary form is converted into a prism of six sides.

PERIL, *n.* [L. periculum, from Gr. to try, to attempt, that is, to strain; an attempt, danger, hazard; to pass, to thrust in or transfix; L. experior; Eng. experience.]

1. Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; particular exposure of person or property to injury, loss or destruction from any cause whatever.*NWAD PERIL.2*

In perils of waters; in perils of robbers. *2 Corinthians 11:26*.*NWAD PERIL.3*

2. Danger denounced; particular exposure; You do it at your peril, or at the peril of your father's displeasure.*NWAD PERIL.4*

PERIL, *v.i.* To be in danger. [Not used.]

PERILOUS, *a.* Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk; as a perilous undertaking; a perilous situation.

1. Vulgarly used for very, like mighty; as perilous shrewd.*NWAD PERILOUS.2*

2. Smart; witty; as a perilous [parlous boy.]*NWAD PERILOUS.3*

[Vulgar and obsolete.]*NWAD PERILOUS.4*

PERILOUSLY, *adv.* Dangerously; with hazard.

PERILOUSNESS, *n.* Dangerousness; danger; hazard.

PERIMETER, *n.* [Gr. about, and measure.] In geometry, the bounds and limits of a body or figure. The perimeters of surfaces or figures are lines; those of bodies are surfaces. In circular figures, instead of perimeter, we use circumference or periphery.

PERIOCTAHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr. octahedral.] Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of eight sides.

PERIOD, *n.* [L. periodus; Gr. about, and way.]

1. Properly, a circuit; hence, the time which is taken up by a planet in making its revolution round the sun, or the duration of its course till it returns to the point of its orbit where it began. Thus the period of the earth or its annual revolution is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 30 seconds.*NWAD PERIOD.2*

2. In chronology, a stated number of years; a revolution or series of years by which time is measured; as the Calippic period; the Dionysian period; the Julian period.*NWAD PERIOD.3*

3. Any series of years or of days in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to begun.*NWAD PERIOD.4*

4. Any specified portion of time, designated by years, months, days or hours complete; as a period of a thousand years; the period of a year; the period of a day.*NWAD PERIOD.5*

5. End; conclusion. Death puts a period to a state of probation.*NWAD PERIOD.6*

6. An indefinite portion of any continued state, existence or series of events; as the first period of life; the last period of a king's reign; the early periods of history.*NWAD PERIOD.7*

7. State at which any thing terminates; limit.*NWAD PERIOD.8*

8. Length or usual length of duration.*NWAD PERIOD.9*

9. A complete sentence from one full stop to another.*NWAD PERIOD.10*

Periods are beautiful when they are not too long.*NWAD PERIOD.11*

10. The point that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop, thus, (.)*NWAD PERIOD.12*

11. In numbers, a distinction made by a point or comma after every sixth place or figure.*NWAD PERIOD.13*

12. In medicine, the time of intention and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and remission.*NWAD PERIOD.14*

Julian period, in chronology, a period of 7980 years; a number produced by multiplying 28, the years of the solar cycle, into 19, the years of the lunar cycle, and their product by 15, the years of the Roman indiction.*NWAD PERIOD.15*

PERIOD, *v.t.* To put an end to. [Not used.]

PERIODIC, PERIODICAL, *a.*

1. Performed in a circuit, or in a regular revolution in a certain time, or in a series of successive circuits; as the periodical motion of the planets round the sun; the periodical motion of the moon round the earth.*NWAD PERIODIC.2*

2. Happening by revolution, at a stated time; as, the conjunction of the sun and moon is periodical.*NWAD PERIODIC.3*

3. Happening or returning regularly in a certain period of time. The Olympiads among the Greeks were periodical, as was the jubilee of

the Jews.*NWAD PERIODIC.4*

4. Performing some action at a stated time; as the periodical fountains in Switzerland, which issue only at a particular hour of the day.*NWAD PERIODIC.5*

5. Pertaining to a period; constituting a complete sentence.*NWAD PERIODIC.6*

6. Pertaining to a revolution or regular circuit.*NWAD PERIODIC.7*

PERIODICALLY, *adv.* At stated periods; as a festival celebrated periodically.

PERIOSTEUM, *n.* [Gr. about, and bone.] A nervous vascular membrane endued with quick sensibility, immediately investing the bones of animals.

The periosteum has very little sensibility in a sound state, but in some cases of disease it appears to be very sensible.*NWAD PERIOSTEUM.2*

PERIPATETIC, *a.* [Gr. to walk about.] Pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, or to the sect of his followers.

PERIPATETIC, *n.* A follower of Aristotle, so called because the founders of his philosophy taught, or his followers disputed questions, walking in the Lyceum at Athens.

1. It is ludicrously applied to one who is obliged to walk, or cannot afford to ride.*NWAD PERIPATETIC.3*

PERIPATETICISM, *n.* The notions or philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers.

PERIPHERAL, *a.* Peripheric.

PERIPHERIC, PERIPHERICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a periphery; constituting a periphery.

PERIPHERY, ***n.*** **[Gr. around, and to bear.] The circumference of a circle, ellipsis, or other regular curvilinear figure.**

PERIPHRASE, ***n.*** **s as z. [Gr. about, and to speak.] Circumlocution; a circuit of words; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a figure of rhetoric employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression.**

PERIPHRASE, ***v.t.*** **To express by circumlocution.**

PERIPHRASE, ***v.i.*** **To use circumlocution.**

PERIPHRASIS. [See ***Periphrase*****.]**

PERIPHRASTIC, PERIPHRASTICAL, ***a.*** **Circumlocutory; expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary; expressing the sense of one word in many.**

PERIPHRASTICALLY, ***adv.*** **With circumlocution.**

PERIPLUS, ***n.*** **[Gr. about, and to sail.] Circumnavigation; a voyage round a certain sea or sea coast.**

PERIPNEUMONIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to peripneumony; consisting in an inflammation of the lungs.**

PERIPNEUMONY, ***n.*** **[Gr. about, and the lungs.] An inflammation of the lungs, or of some part of the thorax, attended with acute fever and difficult respiration.**

PERIPOLYGONAL, ***a.*** **[Gr. polygon.] In crystalography, having a great number of sides.**

PERISCIAN, ***n.*** **[Gr. around, and shadow.] An inhabitant of a frigid zone or within a polar circle, whose shadow moves round, and in the course of the day falls in every point of compass. The Greek word periscii, in the plural, is generally used in geographies; but the English word is preferable.**

PERISH, *v.i.* [L. pereo, supposed to be compounded of per and eo, to go; literally, to depart wholly.]

1. To die; to lose life in any manner; applied to animals. Men perish by disease or decay, by the sword, by drowning, by hunger or famine, etc.*NWAD PERISH.2*

2. To die; to wither and decay; applied to plants.*NWAD PERISH.3*

3. To waste away; as, a leg or an arm has perished.*NWAD PERISH.4*

4. To be in a state of decay or passing away.*NWAD PERISH.5*

Duration, and time which is part of it, is the idea we have of perishing distance.*NWAD PERISH.6*

5. To be destroyed; to come to nothing.*NWAD PERISH.7*

Perish the lore that deadens young desire.*NWAD PERISH.8*

6. To fail entirely or to be extirpated. *2 Kings 9:8*.*NWAD PERISH.9*

7. To be burst or ruined; as, the bottles shall perish. *Luke 5:37*.*NWAD PERISH.10*

8. To be wasted or rendered useless. *Jeremiah 9:12*.*NWAD PERISH.11*

9. To be injured or tormented. *1 Corinthians 8:11*.*NWAD PERISH.12*

10. To be lost eternally; to be sentenced to endless misery. *2 Peter 2:12*.*NWAD PERISH.13*

PERISH, *v.t.* To destroy. [Not legitimate.]

PERISHABLE, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction. The bodies of animals and plants are perishable. The souls of men are not perishable.

1. Subject to speedy decay.*NWAD PERISHABLE.2*

Property of a perishable nature saved from a wreck, may be sold within a year and a day.*NWAD PERISHABLE.3*

PERISHABLENESS, *n.* Liableness to decay or destruction.

PERISPERM, *n.* [Gr. around, and seed.] A thick, farinaceous, fleshy, horny or woody part of the seed of plants, either entirely or only partially surrounding the embryo, and inclosed within the investing membrane. It corresponds to the albumen of Gaertner.

PERISPHERIC, *a.* [Gr.] Globular; having the form of a ball.

PERISSOLOGICAL, *a.* Redundant in words.

PERISSOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. redundant, and discourse.] Superfluous words; much talk to little purpose. [Little used.]

PERISTALTIC, *a.* [Gr. to involve.] Spiral; vermicular or worm-like. The peristaltic motion of the intestines is performed by the contraction of the circular and longitudinal fibers composing their fleshy coats, by which the chyle is driven into the orifices of the lacteals, and the excrements are protruded towards the anus.

PERISTERION, *n.* [Gr.] The herb vervain.

PERISTYLE, *n.* [Gr. about, and a column.] A circular range of columns, or a building encompassed with a row of columns on the outside.

PERISYSTOLE, *n.* perisys'toly. [Gr. about, and contraction.] The pause or interval between the systole or contraction, and the diastole or dilatation of the heart.

PERITE, *a.* [L. peritus.] Skillful. [Little used.]

PERITONEAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the peritoneum.**

PERITONEUM, ***n.*** **[Gr. about, and to stretch.] A thin, smooth, lubricous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less completely, all the viscera contained in it.**

PERIWIG, ***n.*** **A small wig; a kind of close cap formed by an intertexture of false hair, worn by men for ornament or to conceal baldness. Periwigs were in fashion in the days of Addison.**

PERIWIG, ***v.t.*** **To dress with a periwig, or with false hair, or with any thing in like form.**

PERIWINKLE, ***n.*** **[L. vinca.]**

1. A sea snail, or small shell fish.*NWAD PERIWINKLE.2*

2. A plant of the genus Vinca.*NWAD PERIWINKLE.3*

PERJURE, ***v.t.*** **per'jur. [L. perjuro; per and juro, to swear; that is, to swear aside or beyond.] Willfully to make a false oath when administered by lawful authority or in a court of justice; to forswear; as, the witness perjured himself.**

PERJURE, ***n.*** **A perjured person. [Not used.]**

PERJURED, ***pp.*** **Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely.**

PERJURER, ***n.*** **One that willfully takes a false oath lawfully administered.**

PERJURING, ***ppr.*** **Taking a false oath lawfully administered.**

PERJURIOUS, ***a.*** **Guilty of perjury; containing perjury.**

PERJURY, ***n.*** **[L. perjurium.] The act or crime of willfully making a false oath, when lawfully administered; or a crime**

committed when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears willfully, absolutely and falsely in a matter material to the issue.

PERK, *a.* Properly, erect; hence, smart; trim.

PERK, *v.i.* To hold up the head with affected smartness.

PERK, *v.t.* To dress; to make trim or smart; to prank.

PERKIN, *n.* Cyderkin; a kind of cyder made by steeping the murk in water.

Perlate acid, the acidulous phosphate of soda.*NWAD PERKIN.2*

Perlated acid, or ouretic, biphosphate of soda.*NWAD PERKIN.3*

PERLOUS, for perilous, is not used.

PERLUSTRATION, *n.* [L. perlustro; per and lustro, to survey.]

The act of viewing all over.*NWAD PERLUSTRATION.2*

PERMAGY, *n.* A little Turkish boat.

PERMANENCE, PERMANENCY, *n.* [See *Permanent*.] Continuance in the same state, or without a change that destroys the form or nature of a thing; duration; fixedness; as the permanence of a government or state; the permanence of institutions or of a system of principles.

1. Continuance in the same place or at rest.*NWAD PERMANENCE.2*

PERMANENT, *a.* [L. permanens, permaneo, per and maneo, to remain.]

Durable; lasting; continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing. The laws, like the character of God, are unalterably permanent. Human laws and institutions may be to a degree permanent, but they are subject to change and overthrow. We speak of a permanent wall or building, a permanent bridge, when they are so constructed as to endure long; in which examples, permanent is equivalent to durable or lasting, but not to undecaying or unalterable. So we say, a permanent residence, a permanent intercourse, permanent friendship, when it continues a long time without interruption.*NWAD PERMANENT.2*

PERMANENTLY, *adv.* With long continuance; durably; in a fixed state or place; as a government permanently established.

PERMANSION, *n.* [L. permansio.] Continuance. [Not used.]

PERMEABILITY, *n.* [infra.] The quality or state of being

permeable.

PERMEABLE, *a.* [L. permeo; per and meo, to pass or glide.]

That may be passed through without rupture or displacement of its parts, as solid matter; applied particularly to substances that admit the passage of fluids. Thus cloth, leather, wood are permeable to water and oil; glass is permeable to light, but not to water.*NWAD PERMEABLE.2*

PERMEANT, *a.* [supra.] Passing through. [Not used.]

PERMEATE, *v.t.* [L. permeo; per and meo, to glide, flow, or pass.]

To pass through the pores or interstices of a body; to penetrate and pass through a substance without rupture or displacement of its parts; applied particularly to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture; as, water permeates sand or a filtering stone; light permeates glass.*NWAD PERMEATE.2*

PERMEATED, *pp.* Passed through, as by a fluid.

PERMEATING, *ppr.* Passing through the pores or interstices of a substance.

PERMEATION, *n.* The act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body.

PERMISCIBLE, *a.* [L. permisceo; per and misceo, to mix.]

That may be mixed. [Little used.]*NWAD PERMISCIBLE.2*

PERMISSIBLE, *a.* [See *Permit*.] That may be permitted or allowed.

PERMISSION, *n.* [L. permissio, from permitto, to permit.]

1. The act of permitting or allowing.*NWAD PERMISSION.2*

2. Allowance; license or liberty granted.*NWAD PERMISSION.3*

You have given me your permission for this address.*NWAD PERMISSION.4*

PERMISSIVE, *a.* Granting liberty; allowing.

1. Granted; suffered without hinderance.*NWAD PERMISSIVE.2*

Thus I emboldened spake, and freedom used*NWAD PERMISSIVE.3*

Permissive, and acceptance found.*NWAD PERMISSIVE.4*

PERMISSIVELY, *adv.* By allowance; without prohibition or hinderance.

PERMISTION, PERMIXTION, *n.* [L. permistio, permixtio.] The act of mixing; the state of being mingled.

PERMIT, *v.t.* [L. permitto; per and mitto, to send.]

1. To allow; to grant leave or liberty to by express consent. He asked my leave and I permitted him.*NWAD PERMIT.2*

2. To allow by silent consent or by not prohibiting; to suffer without giving express authority. The laws permit us to do what is not expressly or impliedly forbid.*NWAD PERMIT.3*

What God neither commands nor forbids, he permits with approbation to be done or left undone.*NWAD PERMIT.4*

3. To afford ability or means. Old age does not permit us to retain the vigor of youth. The man's indigence does not permit him to indulge in luxuries.*NWAD PERMIT.5*

4. To leave; to give or resign.*NWAD PERMIT.6*

Let us not aggravate our sorrows,*NWAD PERMIT.7*

But to the gods permit the event of things.*NWAD PERMIT.8*

[The latter sense is obsolete or obsolescent.]*NWAD PERMIT.9*

PERMIT, *n.* A written license or permission from the custom house officer or other proper authority, to export or transport goods or to land goods or persons.

1. Warrant; leave; permission.*NWAD PERMIT.11*

PERMITTANCE, *n.* Allowance; forbearance of prohibition; permission.

PERMIXTION. [See *Permistion*.]

PERMUTATION, *n.* [L. permutatio, permuto; per and muto, to change.]

1. In commerce, exchange of one thing for another; barter.*NWAD PERMUTATION.2*

2. In the canon law, the exchange of one benefice for another.*NWAD PERMUTATION.3*

3. In algebra, change or different combination of any number of quantities.*NWAD PERMUTATION.4*

PERMUTE, *v.t.* [L. permuto; per and muto, to change.]

To exchange; to barter. [Not used.]*NWAD PERMUTE.2*

PERMUTER, *n.* One that exchanges. [Not used.]

PERNANCY, *n.* A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind.

PERNICIOUS, *a.* [L. perniciosus, from pernicies; perneco, to kill; per and nex, necis, death.]

1. Destructive; having the quality of killing, destroying or injuring; very injurious or mischievous. Food, drink or air may be pernicious

to life or health.*NWAD PERNICIOUS.2*

2. Destructive; tending to injure or destroy. Evil examples are pernicious to morals. Intemperance is a pernicious vice.*NWAD PERNICIOUS.3*

3. [L. pernix.] Quick. [Not used.]*NWAD PERNICIOUS.4*

PERNICIOUSLY, *adv.* Destructively; with ruinous tendency or effects.

PERNICIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being very injurious, mischievous or destructive.

PERNICITY, *n.* [L. pernicitas, from pernix.]

Swiftness of motion; celerity. [Little used.]*NWAD PERNICITY.2*

PERNOCTATION, *n.* [L. pernocto; per and nox, night.]

The act of passing the whole night; a remaining all night.*NWAD PERNOCTATION.2*

PEROGUE. [See *Pirogue*.]

PERORATION, *n.* [L. peroratio, from peroro; per and oro, to pray.]

The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness and force, with a view to make a deep impression on his hearers.*NWAD PERORATION.2*

PEROXYD, *n.* [per and oxyd.] A substance containing an unusual quantity of oxygen.

PEROXYDIZE, *v.t.* To oxydize to the utmost degree.

PERPEND, *v.t.* [L. perpendo; per and pendo, to weigh.]

To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively. [Little used.]*NWAD PERPEND.2*

PERPENDER, *n.* A coping stone.

PERPENDICLE, *n.* [L. perpendiculum.]

Something hanging down in a direct line; a plumb line.*NWAD PERPENDICLE.2*

PERPENDICULAR, *a.* [L. perpendicularis, from perpendiculum, a plumb line; perpendeo; per and pendeo, to hang.]

1. Hanging or extending in a right line from any point towards the center of the earth or of gravity, or at right angles with the plane of the horizon.*NWAD PERPENDICULAR.2*

2. In geometry, falling directly on another line at right angles. The line A is perpendicular to the line B.*NWAD PERPENDICULAR.3*

PERPENDICULAR, *n.* A line falling at right angles on the plane of the horizon, that is, extending from some point in a right line towards the center of the earth or center of gravity, or any body standing in that direction.

1. In geometry, a line falling at right angles on another line, or making equal angles with it on each side.*NWAD PERPENDICULAR.5*

PERPENDICULARITY, *n.* The state of being perpendicular.

PERPENDICULARLY, *adv.* In a manner to fall on another line at right angles.

1. So as to fall on the plane of the horizon at right angles; in a direction towards the center of the earth or of gravity.*NWAD PERPENDICULARLY.2*

PERPENSION, *n.* [L. perpendo.] Consideration. [Not used.]

PERPESSION, ***n.*** **[L. perpessio, perpetior, to suffer; per and patior.]**

Suffering; endurance. [Not used.]*NWAD PERPESSION.2*

PERPETRATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. perpetro; per and patro, to go through, to finish.] To do; to commit; to perform; in an ill sense, that is, always used to express an evil act; as, to perpetrate a crime or an evil design.**

PERPETRATED, ***pp.*** **Done; committed; as an evil act.**

PERPETRATING, ***ppr.*** **Committing; as a crime or evil act.**

PERPETRATION, ***n.*** **The act of committing a crime.**

1. An evil action.*NWAD PERPETRATION.2*

PERPETRATOR, ***n.*** **One that commits a crime.**

PERPETUAL, ***a.*** **[L. perpetuus, from perpes, perpetis; per and pes, from a root signifying to pass.]**

1. Never ceasing; continuing forever in future time; destined to be eternal; as a perpetual covenant; a perpetual statute.*NWAD PERPETUAL.2*

[Literally true with respect to the decrees of the Supreme Being.]*NWAD PERPETUAL.3*

2. Continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted; as a perpetual stream; the perpetual action of the heart and arteries.*NWAD PERPETUAL.4*

3. Permanent; fixed; not temporary; as a perpetual law or edict; perpetual love or amity, perpetual incense. *Exodus 30:8*.*NWAD PERPETUAL.5*

4. Everlasting; endless.*NWAD PERPETUAL.6*

Destructions are come to a perpetual end. *Psalm 9:6*.*NWAD PERPETUAL.7*

5. During the legal dispensation. *Exodus 29:9*.*NWAD PERPETUAL.8*

Perpetual curacy, is where all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage is endowed.*NWAD PERPETUAL.9*

Perpetual motion, motion that generates a power of continuing itself forever or indefinitely, by means of mechanism or some application of the force of gravity; not yet discovered, and probably impossible.*NWAD PERPETUAL.10*

Perpetual screw, a screw that acts against the teeth of a wheel and continues its action without end.*NWAD PERPETUAL.11*

PERPETUALLY, *adv.* Constantly; continually; applied to things which proceed without intermission, or which occur frequently or at intervals, without limitation. A perennial spring flows perpetually; the weather varies perpetually.

The Bible and common prayer book in the vulgar tongue, being perpetually read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language.*NWAD PERPETUALLY.2*

PERPETUATE, *v.t.* [L. perpetuo.] To make perpetual; to eternize.

1. To cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; as, to perpetuate the remembrance of a great event or of an illustrious character. The monument in London perpetuates the remembrance of the conflagration in 1666. Medals may perpetuate the glories of a prince.*NWAD PERPETUATE.2*

2. To continue by repetition without limitation.*NWAD PERPETUATE.3*

PERPETUATED, *pp.* Made perpetual; continued through eternity, or for an indefinite time.

PERPETUATING, ***ppr.*** **Continuing forever or indefinitely.**

PERPETUATION, ***n.*** **The act of making perpetual, or of preserving from extinction or oblivion through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time.**

PERPETUITY, ***n.*** **[L. perpetuitas.] Endless duration; continuance to eternity.**

1. Continued uninterrupted existence, or duration for an indefinite period of time; as the perpetuity of laws and institutions; the perpetuity of fame.*NWAD PERPETUITY.2*

2. Something of which there will be no end.*NWAD PERPETUITY.3*

PERPHOSPHATE, ***n.*** **A phosphate in which the phosphoric acid is combined with an oxyd at the maximum of oxydation.**

PERPLEX, ***v.t.*** **[L. perplexus, perplexor; per and plector, to twist; L. plico, to fold.]**

1. To make intricate; to involve; to entangle; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled.*NWAD PERPLEX.2*

What was thought obscure, perplexed and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fair view.*NWAD PERPLEX.3*

2. To embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to tease with suspense, anxiety or ambiguity.*NWAD PERPLEX.4*

We can distinguish no general truths, or at least shall be apt to perplex the mind.*NWAD PERPLEX.5*

We are perplexed, but not in despair. *2 Corinthians 4:8*.*NWAD PERPLEX.6*

3. To plague; to vex.*NWAD PERPLEX.7*

PERPLEX, ***a.*** **Intricate; difficult. [Not used.]**

PERPLEXED, ***pp.*** **Made intricate; embarrassed; puzzled.**

PERPLEXEDLY, ***adv.*** **Intricately; with involution.**

PERPLEXEDNESS, ***n.*** **Intricacy; difficulty from want of order or precision.**

1. Embarrassment of mind from doubt or uncertainty.*NWAD PERPLEXEDNESS.2*

PERLEXITY, ***n.*** **Intricacy; entanglement. The jury were embarrassed by the perplexity of the case.**

1. Embarrassment of mind; disturbance from doubt, confusion, difficulty or anxiety.*NWAD PERLEXITY.2*

Perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do, as it were, in a frenzy.*NWAD PERLEXITY.3*

PERQUADRISULPHATE, ***n.*** **A sulphate with four proportions of sulphuric acid combined with a maximum oxyd.**

PERQUISITE, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. perquisitus, perquiro; per and quoero, to seek.] A fee or pecuniary allowance to an officer for services, beyond his ordinary salary or settled wages; or a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service, in lieu of an annual salary. [The latter is the common acceptation of the word in American.]**

PERQUISITED, ***a.*** **Supplied with perquisites. [A bad word and not used.]**

PERQUISITION, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. perquisitus.]**

An accurate inquiry or search.*NWAD PERQUISITION.2*

PERROQUET, ***n.*** **A species of parrot; also, the Alca Psittacula, an aquatic fowl inhabiting the isles of Japan and the western shores of American.**

PERRY, ***n.*** **The juice of pears, which being clarified by fermentation, is a pleasant drink.**

PERSCRUTATION, ***n.*** **[L. perscrutatio, perscrutor.]**

A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.*NWAD PERSCRUTATION.2*

PERSECUTE, ***v.t.*** **[L. persequor; per and sequor, to pursue. See *Seek* and *Essay*.]**

1. In a general sense, to pursue in a manner to injure, vex or afflict; to harass with unjust punishment or penalties for supposed offenses; to inflict pain from hatred or malignity.*NWAD PERSECUTE.2*

2. Appropriately, to afflict, harass, or destroy for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship. Thus Nero persecuted the Christians by crucifying some, burning others, and condemning others to be worried by dogs. See *Acts 22:4*.*NWAD PERSECUTE.3*

3. To harass with solicitations or importunity.*NWAD PERSECUTE.4*

PERSECUTED, ***pp.*** **Harassed by troubles or punishments unjustly inflicted, particularly for religious opinions.**

PERSECUTING, ***ppr.*** **Pursuing with enmity or vengeance, particularly for adhering to a particular religion.**

PERSECUTION, ***n.*** **The act or practice of persecuting; the infliction of pain, punishment or death upon others unjustly, particularly for adhering to a religious creed or mode of worship, either by way of penalty or for compelling them to renounce their principles. Historians enumerate ten persecutions suffered by the Christians, beginning with that of Nero, A.D. 31, and ending with that of Diocletian, A.D. 303 to 313.**

1. The state of being persecuted.*NWAD PERSECUTION.2*

Our necks are under persecution; we labor and have no rest. *Lamentations 5:5*.*NWAD PERSECUTION.3*

PERSECUTOR, *n.* One that persecutes; one that pursues another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

Henry rejected the pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption beside, and became a cruel persecutor.*NWAD PERSECUTOR.2*

PERSEVERANCE, *n.* [L. perseverantia. See *Persevere*.]

1. Persistence in any thing undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun; applied alike to good or evil.*NWAD PERSEVERANCE.2*

Perseverance keeps honor bright.*NWAD PERSEVERANCE.3*

Patience and perseverance overcome the greatest difficulties.*NWAD PERSEVERANCE.4*

2. In theology, continuance in a state of grace to a state of glory; sometimes called final perseverance.*NWAD PERSEVERANCE.5*

PERSEVERANT, *a.* Constant in pursuit of an undertaking. [Not used.]

PERSEVERE, *v.i.* [L. persevero. The last component part of this word, severo, must be the same as in assevero, with the radical sense of set, fixed or continued. So persist is formed with per and sisto, to stand. Constant and continue have a like primary sense. So we say, to hold on.]

To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken; applied alike to good and evil.*NWAD PERSEVERE.2*

Thrice happy, if they know*NWAD PERSEVERE.3*

Their happiness, and persevere upright!*NWAD PERSEVERE.4*

To persevere in any evil course, makes you unhappy in this life.*NWAD PERSEVERE.5*

PERSEVERING, *ppr.* Persisting in any business or course begun.

1 . *a.* Constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise; as a persevering student.*NWAD PERSEVERING.2*

PERSEVERINGLY, *adv.* With perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

PERSIFLAGE, *n.* [L. sibilo, to hiss.] A jeering; ridicule.

PERSIMMON, *n.* A tree and its fruit, a species of Diospyros, a native of the states south of New York. The fruit is like a plum, and when not ripe, very astringent.

PERSIST, *v.i.* [L. persisto; per and sisto, to stand or be fixed.]

To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to persevere. [Persist is nearly synonymous with persevere; but persist frequently implies more obstinacy than persevere, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.]*NWAD PERSIST.2*

If they persist in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals.*NWAD PERSIST.3*

PERSISTENCE, *n.* The state of persisting; steady pursuit of what is undertaken; perseverance in a good or evil course, more generally in that which is evil and injurious to others, or unadvisable.

1. Obstinacy; contumacy.*NWAD PERSISTENCE.2*

PERSISTENT, PERSISTING, *a.* In botany, continuing without withering; opposed to marcescent; as a persisting stigma; continuing after the corol is withered, as a persistent calyx; continuing after the leaves drop off, as a persistent stipule; remaining on the plant till the fruit is ripe, or till after the summer is over, as a persistent leaf.

PERSISTING, *ppr.* Continuing in the prosecution of an undertaking; persevering.

PERSISTIVE, *a.* Steady in pursuit; not receding from a purpose or undertaking; persevering.

PERSON, *n.* per'sn. [L. persona; said to be compounded of per, through or by, and sonus, sound; a Latin word signifying primarily a mask used by actors on the state.]

1. An individual human being consisting of body and soul. We apply the word to living beings only, possessed of a rational nature; the body when dead is not called a person. It is applied alike to a man, woman or child.*NWAD PERSON.2*

A person is a thinking intelligent being.*NWAD PERSON.3*

2. A man, woman or child, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.*NWAD PERSON.4*

A zeal for persons is far more easy to be perverted, than a zeal for things.*NWAD PERSON.5*

3. A human being, considered with respect to the living body or corporeal existence only. The form of her person is elegant.*NWAD PERSON.6*

You'll find her person difficult to gain.*NWAD PERSON.7*

The rebels maintained the fight for a small time, and for their persons showed no want of courage.*NWAD PERSON.8*

4. A human being, indefinitely; one; a man. Let a person's attainments be never so great, he should remember he is frail and

imperfect.*NWAD PERSON.9*

5. A human being represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the state; character. A player appears in the person of king Lear.*NWAD PERSON.10*

These tables, Cicero pronounced under the person of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers.*NWAD PERSON.11*

6. Character of office.*NWAD PERSON.12*

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the person of a magistrate and that of a friend.*NWAD PERSON.13*

7. In grammar, the nominative to a verb; the agent that performs or the patient that suffers any thing affirmed by a verb; as, I write; he is smitten; she is beloved; the rain descends in torrents. I, thou or you, he, she or it, are called the first, second and third persons. Hence we apply the word person to the termination or modified form of the verb used in connection with the persons; as the first or the third person of the verb; the verb is in the second person.*NWAD PERSON.14*

8. In law, an artificial person, is a corporation or body politic.*NWAD PERSON.15*

In person, by one's self; with bodily presence; not be representative.*NWAD PERSON.16*

The king in person visits all around.*NWAD PERSON.17*

PERSON, *v.t.* To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image. [Not in use.]

PERSONABLE, *a.* Having a well formed body or person; graceful; of good appearance; as a personable man or woman.

1. In law, enabled to maintain pleas in court.*NWAD PERSONABLE.2*

2. Having capacity to take any thing granted or given.*NWAD PERSONABLE.3*

[The two latter senses, I believe, are little used.]*NWAD PERSONABLE.4*

PERSONAGE, *n.* A man or woman of distinction; as an illustrious personage.

1. Exterior appearance; stature; air; as a tall personage; a stately personage.*NWAD PERSONAGE.2*

2. Character assumed.*NWAD PERSONAGE.3*

The Venetians, naturally grave, love to give in to the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false personage.*NWAD PERSONAGE.4*

3. Character represented.*NWAD PERSONAGE.5*

Some persons must be found, already known in history, whom we may make the actors and personages of this fable.*NWAD PERSONAGE.6*

PERSONAL, *a.* [L. personalis.] Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.

Every man so termed by way of personal difference only.*NWAD PERSONAL.2*

1. Relating to an individual; affecting individuals; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character.*NWAD PERSONAL.3*

The words are conditional; if thou doest well; and so personal to Cain.*NWAD PERSONAL.4*

Character and success depend more on personal effort than on any external advantages.*NWAD PERSONAL.5*

So we speak of personal pride, personal reflections.*NWAD*

PERSONAL.6

2. Pertaining to the corporal nature; exterior; corporal; as personal charms or accomplishments.*NWAD PERSONAL.7*

3. Present in person; not acting by representative; as a personal interview.*NWAD PERSONAL.8*

The immediate and personal speaking of God almighty to Abraham, Job and Moses.*NWAD PERSONAL.9*

Personal estate, in law, movables; chattels; things belonging to the person; as money, jewels, furniture, etc. as distinguished from real estate in land and houses.*NWAD PERSONAL.10*

Personal action, in law, a suit or action by which a man claims a debt or personal duty, or damages in lieu of it; or wherein he claims satisfaction in damages for an injury to his person or property; an action founded on contract or on tort or wrong; as an action on a debt or promise, or an action for a trespass, assault or defamatory words; opposed to real actions, or such as concern real property.*NWAD PERSONAL.11*

Personal identity, in metaphysics, sameness of being, of which consciousness is the evidence.*NWAD PERSONAL.12*

Personal verb, in grammar, a verb conjugated in the three persons; thus called in distinction from an impersonal verb, which has the third person only.*NWAD PERSONAL.13*

PERSONAL, *n.* A movable. [Not in use.]

PERSONALITY, *n.* That which constitutes an individual a distinct person, or that which constitutes individuality.

The personality of an intelligent being extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness--*NWAD PERSONALITY.2*

1. Direct application or applicability to a person; as the personality of a remark.*NWAD PERSONALITY.3*

PERSONALLY, ***adv.*** **In person; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute; as, to be personally present; to deliver a letter personally. They personally declared their assent to the measure.**

1. With respect to an individual; particularly.*NWAD PERSONALLY.2*

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and personally to the king.*NWAD PERSONALLY.3*

2. With regard to numerical existence.*NWAD PERSONALLY.4*

The converted man is personally the same he was before.*NWAD PERSONALLY.5*

PERSONATE, ***v.t.*** **To represent by a fictitious or assumed character so as to pass for the person represented.**

1. To represent by action or appearance; to assume the character and act the part of another.*NWAD PERSONATE.2*

2. To pretend hypocritically. [Little used.]*NWAD PERSONATE.3*

3. To counterfeit; to feign; as a personated devotion.*NWAD PERSONATE.4*

4. To resemble.*NWAD PERSONATE.5*

The lofty cedar personates thee.*NWAD PERSONATE.6*

5. To make a representation of, as in picture.*NWAD PERSONATE.7*

6. To describe.*NWAD PERSONATE.8*

7. To celebrate loudly. [L. persono.] [Not used.]*NWAD PERSONATE.9*

PERSONATE, ***a.*** **[L. persona, a mask.] Masked. A personate corol is irregular and closed by a kind of palate; or ringent, but closed between the**

lips by the palate.

PERSONATION, *n.* The counterfeiting of the person and character of another.

PERSONATOR, *n.* One who assumes the character of another.

1. One that acts or performs.*NWAD PERSONATOR.2*

PERSONIFICATION, *n.* [from personify.] The giving to an inanimate being the figure or the sentiments and language of a rational being; prosopopoeia; as, "confusion heard his voice."

PERSONIFIED, *pp.* Represented with the attributes of a person.

PERSONIFY, *v.t.* [L. persona and facio.] To give animation to inanimate objects; to ascribe to an inanimate being the sentiments, actions or language of a rational being or person, or to represent an inanimate being with the affections and actions of a person. Thus we say, the plants thirst for rain.

The trees said to the fig-tree, come thou, and reign over us. *Judges 9:10*.*NWAD PERSONIFY.2*

PERSONIFYING, *ppr.* Giving to an inanimate being the attributes of a person.

PERSONIZE, *v.t.* To personify. [Not much used.]

PERSPECTIVE, *a.* [infra.] Pertaining to the science of optics; optical.

1. Pertaining to the art of perspective.*NWAD PERSPECTIVE.2*

PERSPECTIVE, *n.* [L. perspicio; per and specio, to see.]

1. A glass through which objects are viewed.*NWAD PERSPECTIVE.4*

2. The art of drawing on a plane surface true resemblances or pictures of objects, as the objects appear to the eye from any distance and situation, real and imaginary; as the rules of perspective.*NWAD PERSPECTIVE.5*

3. A representation of objects in perspective.*NWAD PERSPECTIVE.6*

4. View; vista; as perspectives of pleasant shades.*NWAD PERSPECTIVE.7*

5. A kind of painting, often seen in gardens and at the end of a gallery, designed expressly to deceive the sight by representing the continuation of an alley, a building, a landscape or the like.*NWAD PERSPECTIVE.8*

Aerial perspective, the art of giving due diminution to the strength of light, shade and colors of objects, according to their distances and the quantity of light falling on them, and to the medium through which they are seen.*NWAD PERSPECTIVE.9*

PERSPECTIVELY, ***adv.*** **Optically; through a glass; by representation.**

PERSPICABLE, ***a.*** **Discernible.**

PERSPICACIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. perspicax, from perspicio.]**

1. Quick sighted; sharp of sight.*NWAD PERSPICACIOUS.2*

2. Of acute discernment.*NWAD PERSPICACIOUS.3*

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Acuteness of sight.**

PERSPICACITY, ***n.*** **[L. perspicacitas.]**

1. Acuteness of sight; quickness of sight.*NWAD PERSPICACITY.2*

2. Acuteness of discernment or understanding.*NWAD PERSPICACITY.3*

PERSPICACY, ***n.*** **Acuteness of sight or discernment.**

PERSPICIL, ***n.*** **[L. per and speculum, a glass.]**

An optic glass. [Little used.]*NWAD PERSPICIL.2*

PERSPICUITY, ***n.*** **[L. perspicuitas, from perspicio.]**

1. Transparency; clearness; that quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it. [Little used.]*NWAD PERSPICUITY.2*

2. Clearness to mental vision; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author. Perspicuity is the first excellence of writing or speaking.*NWAD PERSPICUITY.3*

PERSPICUOUS, *a.* [L. perspicuus.]

Transparent; translucent. [Little used.]*NWAD PERSPICUOUS.2*

1. Clear to the understanding; that may be clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous. Language is perspicuous when it readily presents to the reader or hearer the precise ideas which are intended to be expressed. Meaning, sense or signification if perspicuous, when it is clearly and easily comprehended.*NWAD PERSPICUOUS.3*

PERSPICUOUSLY, *adv.* Clearly; plainly; in a manner to be easily understood.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, *n.* Clearness to intellectual vision; plainness; freedom from obscurity.

[We generally apply perspicuous to objects of intellect, and conspicuous to objects of ocular sight.]*NWAD PERSPICUOUSNESS.2*

PERSPIRABILITY, *n.* [from perspirable.]

The quality of being perspirable.*NWAD PERSPIRABILITY.2*

PERSPIRABLE, *a.* [from L. perspiro. See *Perspire*.]

1. That may be perspired; that may be evacuated through the pores of the skin.*NWAD PERSPIRABLE.2*

2. Emitting perspiration. [Not proper.]*NWAD PERSPIRABLE.3*

PERSPIRATION, *n.* [L. perspiro. See *Perspire*.]

1. The act of perspiring; excretion by the cuticular pores; evacuation of the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin.*NWAD PERSPIRATION.2*

2. Matter perspired.*NWAD PERSPIRATION.3*

PERSPIRATIVE, ***a.*** **Performing the act of perspiration.**

PERSPIRATORY, ***a.*** **Perspirative.**

PERSPIRE, ***v.i.*** **[L. per and spiro, to breathe.]**

1. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin; as, a person perspires freely.*NWAD PERSPIRE.2*

2. To be evacuated or excreted through the pores of the skin; as, a fluid perspires.*NWAD PERSPIRE.3*

PERSPIRE, ***v.t.*** **To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin.**

PERSTRINGE, ***v.t.*** **perstrinj'. [L. perstringo; per and stringo, to graze or brush.] To graze; to glance on.**

PERSUADABLE, ***a.*** **[See *Persuade*.] That may be persuaded.**

PERSUADABLY, ***adv.*** **So as to be persuaded.**

PERSUADE, ***v.t.*** **[L. persuadeo; per and suadeo, to urge or incite.]**

1. To influence by argument, advice, intreaty or expostulation; to draw or incline the will to a determination by presenting motives to the mind.*NWAD PERSUADE.2*

I should be glad, if I could persuade him to write such another critick on any thing of mine.*NWAD PERSUADE.3*

Almost thou persuadest me to be a christian. *Acts 26:28*.*NWAD PERSUADE.4*

2. To convince by argument, or reasons offered; or to convince by reasons suggested by reflection or deliberation, or by evidence presented in any manner to the mind.*NWAD PERSUADE.5*

Beloved, we are persuaded better things of you. *Hebrews 6:9*.*NWAD PERSUADE.6*

3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation. [Little used.]*NWAD PERSUADE.7*

4. To treat by persuasion. [Not in use.]*NWAD PERSUADE.8*

PERSUADED, *pp.* Influenced or drawn to an opinion or determination by argument, advice or reasons suggested; convinced; induced.

PERSUADER, *n.* One that persuades or influences another.

1. That which incites.*NWAD PERSUADER.2*

Hunger and thirst at once.*NWAD PERSUADER.3*

Powerful persuaders!*NWAD PERSUADER.4*

PERSUADING, *ppr.* Influencing by motives presented.

PERSUASIBILITY, *n.* Capability of being persuaded.

PERSUASIBLE, *a.* [L. persuasibilis.]

That may be persuaded or influenced by reasons offered.*NWAD PERSUASIBLE.2*

PERSUASIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being influenced by persuasion.

PERSUASION, *n.* s as z. [L. persuasio.]

1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered, or by any thing that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination.*NWAD PERSUASION.2*

For thou hast all the arts of fine persuasion.*NWAD PERSUASION.3*

2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction proceeding from arguments and reasons offered by

others, or suggested by one's own reflections.*NWAD PERSUASION.4*

When we have no other certainty of being in the right, but our own persuasion that we are so--*NWAD PERSUASION.5*

3. A creed or belief; or a sect or party adhering to a creed or system of opinions; as men of the same persuasion; all persuasions concur in the measure.*NWAD PERSUASION.6*

PERSUASIVE, *a.* Having the power of persuading; influencing the mind or passions; as persuasive eloquence; persuasive evidence.

PERSUASIVELY, *adv.* In such a manner as to persuade or convince.

PERSUASIVENESS, *n.* The quality of having influence on the mind or passions.

PERSUASORY, *a.* Having the power or tendency to persuade.

PERSULPHATE, *n.* A combination of sulphuric acid with the peroxyd of iron.

PERT, *a.*

1. Lively; brisk; smart.*NWAD PERT.2*

Awake the pert and nimble spirit of mirth.*NWAD PERT.3*

On the lawny sands and shelves,*NWAD PERT.4*

Trip the pert fairies, and the dapper elves.*NWAD PERT.5*

2. Forward; saucy; bold; indecorously free.*NWAD PERT.6*

A lady bids me in a very pert manner mind my own affairs--*NWAD PERT.7*

PERTAIN, *v.i.* [L. pertineo, per and tenco, to hold.]

1. To belong; to be the property, right or duty of.*NWAD PERTAIN.2*

Men hate those who affect honor by ambition, which pertaineth not to them.*NWAD PERTAIN.3*

He took the fortified cities which pertained to Judah. *2 Chronicles 12:4*.*NWAD PERTAIN.4*

It pertains to the governor to open the ports by proclamation.*NWAD PERTAIN.5*

2. To have relation to. *Acts 1:3*.*NWAD PERTAIN.6*

PERTEREBRATION, *n.* [L. per and terebratio.]

The act of boring through.*NWAD PERTEREBRATION.2*

PERTINACIOUS, *a.* [L. pertinax; per and teneo, to hold.]

1. Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose or design with obstinacy; obstinate; perversely resolute or persistent; as pertinacious in opinion; a man of pertinacious confidence.*NWAD PERTINACIOUS.2*

2. Resolute; firm; constant; steady.*NWAD PERTINACIOUS.3*

Diligence is a steady, constant, pertinacious study--*NWAD PERTINACIOUS.4*

[This word often implies a censurable degree of firmness of constancy, like obstinacy.]*NWAD PERTINACIOUS.5*

PERTINACIOUSLY, *adv.* Obstinately; with firm or perverse adherence to opinion or purpose. He pertinaciously maintains his first opinions.

PERTINACIOUSNESS, PERTINACITY, *n.* [L. pertinacia.] Firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy. He

pursues his scheme with pertinacity.

1. Resolution; constancy.*NWAD PERTINACIOUSNESS.2*

PERTINACY, *n.* [supra.] Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency; resolution; steadiness. [Little used.]

PERTINENCE, PERTINENCY, *n.* [L. pertinens, pertineo; per and teneo, to hold.]

Justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; suitableness.*NWAD PERTINENCE.2*

I have shown the fitness and pertinency of the apostle's discourse to the person he addressed.*NWAD PERTINENCE.3*

PERTINENT, *a.* [L. pertinens.] Related to the subject or matter in hand; just to the purpose; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign to the thing intended. We say, he used an argument not pertinent to his subject or design. The discourse abounds with pertinent remarks. He gave pertinent answers to the questions.

1. Regarding; concerning; belonging. [Little used.]*NWAD PERTINENT.2*

PERTINENTLY, *adv.* Appositely; to the purpose. He answered pertinently.

PERTINENTNESS, *n.* Appositeness.

PERTINGENT, *a.* [L. pertingens.] Reaching to.

PERTLY, *adv.* Briskly; smartly; with prompt boldness.

1. Saucily; with indecorous confidence or boldness.*NWAD PERTLY.2*

PERTNESS, *n.* Briskness; smartness.

1. Sauciness; forward promptness or boldness; implying less than effrontery or impudence.*NWAD PERTNESS.2*

Pertness and ignorance may ask a question in three lines, which it will cost learning and ingenuity thirty pages to answer.*NWAD PERTNESS.3*

2. Petty liveliness; sprightliness without force, dignity or solidity.*NWAD PERTNESS.4*

There is in Shaftsbury's works a lively pertness and a parade of literature.*NWAD PERTNESS.5*

PERTURB, PERTURBATE, *v.t.* [L. perturbo; per and turbo, properly to turn, or to stir by turning.]

1. To disturb; to agitate; to disquiet.*NWAD PERTURB.2*

2. To disorder; to confuse.*NWAD PERTURB.3*

[This verb is little used. The participle is in use.]*NWAD PERTURB.4*

PERTURBATION, *n.* [L. perturbatio.]

1. Disquiet or agitation of mind.*NWAD PERTURBATION.2*

2. Restlessness of passions; great uneasiness.*NWAD PERTURBATION.3*

3. Disturbance; disorder; commotion in public affairs.*NWAD PERTURBATION.4*

4. Disturbance of passions; commotion of spirit.*NWAD PERTURBATION.5*

5. Cause of disquiet.*NWAD PERTURBATION.6*

O polished perturbation, golden care!*NWAD PERTURBATION.7*

PERTURBATOR, PERTURBER, *n.* One that disturbs or raises commotion. [Little used.]

PERTURBED, *pp.* Disturbed; agitated; disquieted.

Rest, rest, perturbed spirit.*NWAD PERTURBED.2*

PERTUSE, PERTUSED, *a.* [L. pertusus, pertundo; per and tundo, to beat.]

1. Punched; pierced with holes.*NWAD PERTUSE.2*

2. In botany, full of hollow dots on the surface, as a leaf.*NWAD PERTUSE.3*

PERTUSION, *n.* s as z. [L. pertusus, pertundo.]

1. The act of punching, piercing or thrusting through with a pointed instrument.*NWAD PERTUSION.2*

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time, was by stabbing or pertusion.*NWAD PERTUSION.3*

2. A little hole made by punching; a perforation.*NWAD PERTUSION.4*

PERUKE, *n.* An artificial cap of hair; a periwig.

PERUKE-MAKER, *n.* A maker of perukes; a wig-maker.

PERUSAL, *n.* s as z. [from peruse.] The act of reading.

This treatise requires application in the perusal.*NWAD PERUSAL.2*

1. Careful view or examination. [Unusual.]*NWAD PERUSAL.3*

PERUSE, *v.t.* s as z. [Some of the senses of this word would lead to the inference that it is from the Latin perviso. If not, I know not its origin.]

1. To read, or to read with attention.*NWAD PERUSE.2*

2. To observe; to examine with careful survey.*NWAD PERUSE.3*

I have perus'd her well.*NWAD PERUSE.4*

Myself I then perus'd, and limb by limb*NWAD PERUSE.5*

Survey'd.*NWAD PERUSE.6*

PERUSED, *pp.* Read; observed; examined.

PERUSER, *n.* One that reads or examines.

PERUSING, *ppr.* Reading; examining.

PERUVIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Peru, in South America.

Peruvian bark, the bark of the Cinchona, a tree of Peru; called also Jesuits' bark. The taste is bitter and pungent, and it is used as an astringent and tonic, in cases of debility, and particularly as a febrifuge in intermittents.*NWAD PERUVIAN.2*

PERVADE, *v.t.* [L. pervado; per and vado, to go; Eng. to wade.]

1. To pass through an aperture, pore or interstice; to permeate; as liquors that pervade the pores.*NWAD PERVADE.2*

2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of a thing and into every minute part.*NWAD PERVADE.3*

What but God*NWAD PERVADE.4*

Pervades, adjusts and agitates the whole?*NWAD PERVADE.5*

3. We use this verb in a transitive form to express a passive or an intransitive signification. Thus when we say, "the electric fluid pervades the earth," or "either pervades the universe," we mean only that the fluid is diffused through the earth or universe, or exists in all parts of them. So when we say, "a spirit of conciliation pervades all classes of men," we may mean that such a spirit passes through all classes, or it exists among all classes.*NWAD PERVADE.6*

PERVADED, *pp.* Passed through; permeated; penetrated in every part.

PERVADING, *ppr.* Passing through or extending to every part of a thing.

PERVASION, *n.* s as z. The act of pervading or passing through the whole extent of a thing.

PERVERSE, *a.* pervers'. [L. perversus. See *Pervert*.]

1. Literally, turned aside; hence, distorted from the right.*NWAD PERVERSE.2*

2. Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; untractable.*NWAD PERVERSE.3*

To so perverse a sex all grace is vain.*NWAD PERVERSE.4*

3. Cross; petulant; peevish; disposed to cross and vex.*NWAD PERVERSE.5*

I'll frown and be perverse, and say thee nay.*NWAD PERVERSE.6*

PERVERSELY, *adv.* pervers'ly. With intent to vex; crossly; peevishly; obstinately in the wrong.

PERVERSENESS, *n.* pervers'ness. Disposition to cross or vex; untractableness; crossness of temper; a disposition uncomplying, unaccommodating or acting in opposition to what is proper or what is desired by others.

Her whom he wishes most, shall seldom gain*NWAD PERVERSENESS.2*

Through her perverseness.*NWAD PERVERSENESS.3*

1. Perversion. [Not used.]*NWAD PERVERSENESS.4*

PERVERSION, *n.* [L. perversus.] The act of perverting; a

turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse. We speak of the perversion of the laws, when they are misinterpreted or misapplied; a perversion of reason, when it is misemployed; a perversion of Scripture, when it is willfully misinterpreted or misapplied, etc.

PERVERSITY, *n.* Perverseness; crossness; disposition to thwart or cross.

PERVERSIVE, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.

PERVERT, *v.t.* [L. perverto; per and verto, to turn.]

1. To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end; as, to pervert reason by misdirecting it; to pervert the laws by misinterpreting and misapplying them; to pervert justice; to pervert the meaning of an author; to pervert nature; to pervert truth.*NWAD PERVERT.2*

2. To turn from the right; to corrupt.*NWAD PERVERT.3*

He in the serpent had perverted Eve.*NWAD PERVERT.4*

PERVERTED, *pp.* Turned from right to wrong; distorted; corrupted; misinterpreted; misemployed.

PERVERTER, *n.* One that perverts or turns from right to wrong; one that distorts, misinterprets or misapplies.

PERVERTIBLE, *a.* That may be perverted.

PERVERTING, *ppr.* Turning from right to wrong; distorting; misinterpreting; misapplying; corrupting.

[Pervert, when used of persons, usually implies evil design.]*NWAD PERVERTING.2*

PERVESTIGATE, *v.t.* [L. pervestigo; per and vestigo, to trace;

vestigium, a track.] To find out by research.

PERVESTIGATION, *n.* Diligent inquiry; thorough research.

PERVICACIOUS, *a.* [L. pervicax; composed perhaps of per and Teutonic wigan, to strive or contend.]

Very obstinate; stubborn; willfully contrary or refractory.*NWAD PERVICACIOUS.2*

PERVICACIOUSLY, *adv.* With willful obstinacy.

PERVICACIOUSNESS, PERVICACITY, *n.* Stubbornness; willful obstinacy. [Little used.]

PERVIOUS, *a.* [L. pervius; per and via, way, or from the root of that word.]

1. Admitting passage; that may be penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable. We say, glass is pervious to light; a porous stone is pervious to water; a wood is pervious or not pervious to a body of troops.*NWAD PERVIOUS.2*

A country pervious to the arms and authority of the conqueror.*NWAD PERVIOUS.3*

2. That may be penetrated by the mental sight.*NWAD PERVIOUS.4*

By darkness they mean God, whose secrets are pervious to no eye.*NWAD PERVIOUS.5*

3. Pervading; permeating; as pervious fire. [Not proper.]*NWAD PERVIOUS.6*

PERVIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of admitting passage or of being penetrated; as the perviousness of glass to light.

PESADE, *n.* The motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing.

PESO, *n.* [supra.] A Spanish coin weighing an ounce; a piaster; a piece of eight.

PESSARY, *n.* [L. pessus.] A solid substance composed of wool, lint or linen, mixed with powder, oil, wax, etc. made round and long like a finger, to be introduced into the neck of the matrix for the cure of some disorder. An instrument that is introduced into the vagina to support the uterus. It is made of wood, elastic gum, waxed linen, etc.

PEST, *n.* [L. pestis; Heb. to be fetid.]

1. Plague; pestilence; a fatal epidemic disease.*NWAD PEST.2*

Let fierce Achilles*NWAD PEST.3*

The god propitiate, and the pest assuage.*NWAD PEST.4*

2. Any thing very noxious, mischievous or destructive. The tale bearer, the gambler, the libertine, the drunkard, are pests to society.*NWAD PEST.5*

Of all virtues justice is the best;*NWAD PEST.6*

Valor without it is a common pest.*NWAD PEST.7*

PESTER, *v.t.* To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with little vexations.

We are pestered with mice and rats.*NWAD PESTER.2*

A multitude of scribblers daily pester the world with their insufferable stuff.*NWAD PESTER.3*

1. To encumber.*NWAD PESTER.4*

PESTERED, *pp.* Troubled; disturbed; annoyed.

PERTERER, *n.* One that troubles or harasses with vexation.

PESTERING, ***ppr.*** **Troubling; disturbing.**

PESTEROUS, ***a.*** **Encumbering; burdensome. [Little used.]**

PESTHOUSE, ***n.*** **A house or hospital for persons infected with any contagious and mortal disease.**

PESTIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. pestis, plague, and fero, to produce.]**

1. Pestilential; noxious to health; malignant; infectious; contagious.*NWAD PESTIFEROUS.2*

2. Noxious to peace, to morals or to society; mischievous; destructive.*NWAD PESTIFEROUS.3*

3. Troublesome; vexatious.*NWAD PESTIFEROUS.4*

PERTILENCE, ***n.*** **[L. pestilentia, from pestilens; pestis, plague.]**

1. Plague, appropriately so called; but in a general sense, any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic and mortal.*NWAD PERTILENCE.2*

2. Corruption or moral disease destructive to happiness.*NWAD PERTILENCE.3*

Profligate habits carry pestilence into the bosom of domestic society.*NWAD PERTILENCE.4*

PESTILENT, ***a.*** **[L. pestilens, from pestis, plague.]**

1. Producing the plague, or other malignant, contagious disease; noxious to health and life; as a pestilent air or climate.*NWAD PESTILENT.2*

2. Mischievous; noxious to morals or society; destructive; in a general sense; as pestilent books.*NWAD PESTILENT.3*

3. Troublesome; mischievous; making disturbance; corrupt; as a pestilent fellow. *Acts 24:5*.*NWAD PESTILENT.4*

PESTILENTIAL, *a.* Partaking of the nature of the plague or other infectious disease; as a pestilential fever.

1. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; as pestilential vapors.*NWAD PESTILENTIAL.2*

2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.*NWAD PESTILENTIAL.3*

PESTILENTLY, *adv.* Mischievously; destructively.

PESTILLATION, *n.* [from L. pistillum; Eng. pestle.]

The act of pounding and bruising in a mortar. [Little used.]*NWAD PESTILLATION.2*

PESTLE, *n.* pes'l. [L. pistillum, and probably pinso, for piso, to pound or beat.] An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar.

Pestle of port, a gammon of bacon.*NWAD PESTLE.2*

PET, *n.* [This word may be contracted from petulant, or belong to the root of that word. Peevish, which is evidently a contracted word, may be from the same root.]

A slight fit of peevishness or fretful discontent.*NWAD PET.2*

Life given for noble purposes must not be thrown away in a pet, nor whined away in love.*NWAD PET.3*

PET, *n.* [formerly peat. L. peto.]

1. A cade lamb; a lamb brought up by hand.*NWAD PET.5*

2. A fondling; any little animal fondled and indulged.*NWAD PET.6*

PET, *v.t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

PETAL, ***n.*** **[Gr. to expand; L. pateo.] In botany, a flower leaf. In flowers of one petal, the corol and petal are the same. In flowers of several petals, the corol is the whole, and the petals are the parts, or the petal is one of the leaves of which the whole corol is composed.**

PETALED, PETALOUS, ***a.*** **Having petals; as a petaled flower; opposed to apetalous. This word is much used in compounds; as one-petaled; three petaled.**

PETALINE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal; as a petaline nectary.**

PETALISM, ***n.*** **[Gr. See *Petal*.] A form of sentence among the ancient Syracusans, by which they proscribed a citizen whose wealth or popularity alarmed their jealousy, or who was suspected of aspiring to sovereign power; temporary proscription, or banishment for five years. The mode was to give their votes by writing his name on a leaf. Petalism in Syracuse answered to ostracism in Athens.**

PETALITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a leaf.] A rare mineral occurring in masses, having a foliated structure; its color milk white or shaded with gray, red or green. The new alkali, lithia, was first discovered in this mineral.**

PETALOID, ***a.*** **[petal and Gr. form.] Having the form of petals.**

PETAL-SHAPED, ***a.*** **Having the shape of a petal.**

PETARD, ***n.*** **An engine of war made of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, to be loaded with powder and fixed on a madrier or plank, and used to break gates, barricades, draw-bridges and the like, by explosion.**

PETECHIAE, ***n.*** **Purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fevers.**

PETECHIAL, ***a.*** **Spotted. A petechial fever is a malignant fever accompanied with purple spots on the skin.**

PETER, PETRE, [See ***Saltpeter*****.]**

PETEREL, PETREL, ***n.*** **An aquatic fowl of the genus Procellaria.**

PETERPENCE, ***n.*** **A tax or tribute formerly paid by the English people to the pope; being a penny for every house, payable at Lammas day. It was called also Romescot.**

PETERWORT, ***n.*** **A plant.**

PETIOLAR, PETIOLARY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it; as a petiolar tendril.**

1. Formed from a petiole; as a petiolar bud.*NWAD PETIOLAR.2*

2. Growing on a petiole; as a petiolar gland.*NWAD PETIOLAR.3*

PETIOLATE, PETIOLED, ***a.*** **Growing on a petiole; as a petiolate leaf.**

PETIOLE, ***n.*** **[L. petiolus, probably a diminutive from pes, pedis.]**

In botany, a leaf-stalk; the foot-stalk of a leaf.*NWAD PETIOLE.2*

PETIT, ***a.*** **pet'ty. Small; little; mean.**

This word petit is now generally written petty.*NWAD PETIT.2*

Petit constable, an inferior civil officer subordinate to the high constable.*NWAD PETIT.3*

Petit jury, a jury of twelve freeholders who are empanneled to try causes at the bar of a court; so called in distinction from the grand jury, which tries the truth of indictments.*NWAD PETIT.4*

Petit larceny, the stealing of goods of the value of twelve pence, or under that amount; opposed to grand larceny.*NWAD PETIT.5*

Petit serjeanty, in English law, the tenure of lands of the king, by the service of rendering to him annually some implement of war, as a bow, an arrow, a sword, lance, etc.*NWAD PETIT.6*

Petit treason, the crime of killing a person, to whom the offender owes duty or subjection. Thus it is petit treason for a wife to kill her husband, or a servant his lord or master.*NWAD PETIT.7*

PETIT-MAITRE, *n.* pet'ty-maitre. A spruce fellow that dangles about females; a fop; a coxcomb.

PETITION, *n.* [L. petitio, from peto, to ask, properly to urge or press.]

1. In a general sense, a request, supplication or prayer; but chiefly and appropriately, a solemn or formal supplication; a prayer addressed by a person to the Supreme Being, for something needed or desired, or a branch or particular article of prayer.*NWAD PETITION.2*

2. A formal request or supplication, verbal or written; particularly, a written supplication from an inferior to a superior, either to a single person clothed with power, or to a legislative or other body, soliciting some favor, grant, right or mercy.*NWAD PETITION.3*

3. The paper containing a supplication or solicitation. Much of the time of our legislative bodies is consumed in attending to private petitions. The speaker's table is often loaded with petitions. Petitions to the king of Great Britain must contain nothing reflecting on the administration.*NWAD PETITION.4*

PETITION, *v.t.* To make a request to; to ask from; to solicit; particularly, to make supplication to a superior for some favor or right; as, to petition the legislature; to petition a court of chancery.

The mother petitioned her goddess to bestow on them the greatest gift that could be given.*NWAD PETITION.6*

PETITIONARILY, ***adv.*** **By way of begging the question.**

PETITIONARY, ***a.*** **Supplicatory; coming with a petition.**

Pardon thy petitionary countrymen.*NWAD PETITIONARY.2*

1. Containing a petition or request; as a petitionary prayer; a petitionary epistle.*NWAD PETITIONARY.3*

PETITIONER, ***n.*** **One that presents a petition, either verbal or written.**

PETITIONING, ***ppr.*** **Asking as a favor, grant, right or mercy; supplicating.**

PETITIONING, ***n.*** **The act of asking or soliciting; solicitation; supplication. Tumultuous petitioning is made penal by statute.**

PETITORY, ***a.*** **Petitioning; soliciting. [Not used.]**

PETONG, ***n.*** **The Chinese name of a species of copper of a white color. It is sometimes confounded with tutenag.**

PETREAN, ***a.*** **[L. petra, a rock.] Pertaining to rock or stone.**

PETRESCENCE, ***n.*** **The process of changing into stone.**

PETRESCENT, ***a.*** **[Gr. a stone; L. petra.]**

Converting into stone; changing into stony hardness.*NWAD PETRESCENT.2*

PETRIFACTION, ***n.*** **[See *Petrify*.] The process of changing into stone; the conversion of wood or any animal or vegetable substance into stone or a body of stony hardness.**

When the water in which wood is lodged is slightly impregnated with petrescent particles, the petrifaction very slowly takes place.*NWAD PETRIFACTION.2*

1. That which is converted from animal or vegetable substance into stone.*NWAD PETRIFACTION.3*

--The calcarious petrifaction called osteocolla.*NWAD PETRIFACTION.4*

An organized body rendered hard by depositions of stony matter in its cavities.*NWAD PETRIFACTION.5*

2. In popular usage, a body incrusted with stony matter; an incrustation.*NWAD PETRIFACTION.6*

PETRIFACTIVE, *a.* Pertaining to petrifaction.

1. Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone.*NWAD PETRIFACTIVE.2*

PETRIFIC, *a.* Having power to convert into stone.

The cold, dry, petrific mace of a false and unfeeling philosophy.*NWAD PETRIFIC.2*

PETRIFICATE, *v.t.* To petrify. [Not used.]

PETRIFICATION, *n.* The process of petrifying.

1. That which is petrified; a petrifaction.*NWAD PETRIFICATION.2*

[The latter word is generally used.]*NWAD PETRIFICATION.3*

2. Obduracy; callousness.*NWAD PETRIFICATION.4*

PETRIFIED, *pp.* Changed into stone.

1. Fixed in amazement.*NWAD PETRIFIED.2*

PETRIFY, *v.t.* [L. petra; Gr. a stone or rock, and facio, to make.]

1. To convert to stone or stony substance; as an animal or vegetable substance.*NWAD PETRIFY.2*

North of Quito, there is a river that petrifies any sort of wood or leaves.*NWAD PETRIFY.3*

2. To make callous or obdurate; as, to petrify the heart.*NWAD PETRIFY.4*

And petrify a genius to a dunce.*NWAD PETRIFY.5*

3. To fix; as, to petrify one with astonishment.*NWAD PETRIFY.6*

PETRIFY, *v.i.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness, as animal or vegetable substances by means of calcarious or other depositions in their cavities.

PETRIFYING, *ppr.* Converting into stone; as petrifying operation.

PETROL, PETROLEUM, *n.* [Gr. a stone, and oil; quasi petrolaion.]

Rock oil, a liquid inflammable substance or bitumen exuding from the earth and collected on the surface of the water in wells, in various parts of the world, or oozing from cavities in rocks. This is essentially composed of carbon and hydrogen.*NWAD PETROL.2*

PETRONEL, *n.* A horseman's pistol.

PETROSILEX, *n.* [L. petra, Gr. a stone, and silex, flint.]

Rock stone; rock flint, or compact feldspar.*NWAD PETROSILEX.2*

PETROSILICIOUS, *a.* Consisting of petrosilex; as petrosilicious breccias.

PETROUS, *a.* [L. petra, a stone.] Like stone; hard; stony.

PETTICOAT, *n.* A garment worn by females and covering the lower limbs.

PETTIFOG, *v.i.* [L. voco, like advocate.]

To do small business; as a lawyer. [Vulgar.]*NWAD PETTIFOG.2*

PETTIFOGGER, *n.* An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in small or mean business.

PETTIFOGGERY, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

PETTINESS, *n.* [from petty.] Smallness; littleness.

PETTISH, *a.* [from pet.] Fretful; peevish; subject to freaks of ill temper.

PETTISHLY, *adv.* In a pet; with a freak of ill temper.

PETTISHNESS, *a.* Fretfulness; petulance; peevishness.

PETTITOES, *n.* [petty and toes.] The toes or feet of a pig; sometimes used for the human feet in contempt.

PETTO, *n.* [L. pectus, the breast.]

The breast; hence, in petto, in secrecy; in reserve.*NWAD PETTO.2*

PETTY, *a.* Small; little; trifling; inconsiderable; as a petty trespass; a petty crime.

1. Inferior; as a petty prince.*NWAD PETTY.2*

We usually write petty constable, petty jury, petty larceny, petty treason. [See *Petit*.]*NWAD PETTY.3*

PETTYCHAPS, *n.* A small bird of the genus Motacilla, called also beambird; found in the north of Europe.

The beambird is the spotted fly-catcher, of the genus Muscicapa.*NWAD PETTYCHAPS.2*

PETTYCOY, *n.* An herb.

PETULANCEULANCY, *n.* [L. petulantia.] Freakish passion; peevishness; pettishness; sauciness. Peevishness is not precisely synonymous with petulance; the former implying more permanence of a sour, fretful temper; the latter more temporary or capricious irritation.

That which looked like pride in some, and petulance in others.*NWAD PETULANCEULANCY.2*

The pride and petulance of youth.*NWAD PETULANCEULANCY.3*

PETULANT, *a.* [L. petulans.] Saucy; pert or forward with fretfulness or sourness of temper; as a petulant youth.

1. Manifesting petulance; proceeding from pettishness; as a petulant demand; a petulant answer.*NWAD PETULANT.2*

2. Wanton; freakish in passion.*NWAD PETULANT.3*

PETULANTLY, *adv.* With petulance; with saucy pertness.

PETUNSE, PETUNTSE, PETUNTZE, *n.* petuns'. Porcelain clay so called, used by the Chinese in the manufacture of porcelain or chinaware. It is a variety of feldspar.

PEW, *n.* [L. podium.] An inclosed seat in a church. Pews were formerly made square; in modern churches in America they are generally long and narrow, and sometimes called slips.

PEW, *v.t.* To furnish with pews. [Little used.]

PEWET, *n.* An aquatic fowl, the sea crow or mire crow, of the genus Larus.

1. The lapwing.*NWAD PEWET.2*

PEW-FELLOW, *n.* A companion.

PEWTER, *n.*

1. A composition or factitious metal, consisting of tin and lead, or tin, lead and brass, in the proportions of a hundred pounds of tin to fifteen of lead, and six of brass. This was formerly in extensive use in domestic utensils or vessels; but being a soft composition and easily melted, is now less used.*NWAD PEWTER.2*

2. Vessels or utensils made of pewter; as plates, dishes, porringers and the like.*NWAD PEWTER.3*

PEWTERER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make vessels and utensils of pewter.

PHAETON, *n.* [Gr. to shine.]

1. In mythology, the son of Phoebus and Clymene, or of Cephalus and Aurora, that is, the son of light or of the sun. This aspiring youth begged of Phoebus that he would permit him to guide the chariot of the sun, in doing which he manifested want of skill, and being struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, he was hurled headlong into the river Po. This fable probably originated in the appearance of a comet with a splendid train, which passed from the sight in the northwest of Italy and Greece.*NWAD PHAETON.2*

2. An open carriage like a chaise, on four wheels, and drawn by two horses.*NWAD PHAETON.3*

3. In ornithology, a genus of fowls, the tropic bird.*NWAD PHAETON.4*

PHAGEDENIC, *a.* [Gr. to eat.] Eating or corroding flesh; as a phagedenic ulcer or medicine.

Phagedenic water, is made from quick lime and corrosive sublimate.*NWAD PHAGEDENIC.2*

PHAGEDENIC, *n.* A medicine or application that eats away proud or fungous flesh.

PHALANGIOUS, *a.* [Gr. a kind of spider.] Pertaining to the genus of spiders denominated phalangium.

PHALANGITE, *n.* [Gr. a legionary soldier.]

A soldier belonging to a phalanx.*NWAD PHALANGITE.2*

PHALANX, *n.* In Grecian antiquity, a square battalion or body of soldiers, formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other, so as to render it almost impossible to break it. The Macedonian phalanx, celebrated for its force, consisted of 8000 men; but smaller bodies of soldiers were called by the same name.

1. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.*NWAD PHALANX.2*

2. In anatomy, the three rows of small bones forming the fingers.*NWAD PHALANX.3*

3. In natural history, a term used to express the arrangement of the columns of a sort of fossil corolloid, called lithostrotion, found in Wales.*NWAD PHALANX.4*

PHALAROPE, *n.* The name of several species of water fowls inhabiting the northern latitudes of Europe and America.

PHANTASM, *n.* [Gr. to show, to shine, to appear.]

That which appears to the mind; the image of an external object; hence, an idea or notion. It usually denotes a vain or airy appearance; something imagined.*NWAD PHANTASM.2*

All the interim is*NWAD PHANTASM.3*

Like a phantasm or a hideous dream.*NWAD PHANTASM.4*

PHANTASTIC, PHANTASY, [See *Fantastic* and *Fancy*.]

PHANTOM, *n.* [L. phantasma.]

1. Something that appears; an apparition; a specter.*NWAD*

PHANTOM.2

Strange phantoms rising as the mists arise.*NWAD PHANTOM.3*

2. A fancied vision.*NWAD PHANTOM.4*

PHARAON, *n.* The name of a game of chance.

PHARAONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Pharaohs or kings of Egypt, or to the old Egyptians.

PHARISAICICAL, *a.* [from Pharisee.] Pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees, a sect among the Jews, distinguished by their zeal for the traditions of the elders, and by their exact observance of these traditions and the ritual law. Hence pharisaic denotes addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; as pharisaic holiness.

PHARISAICALNESS, *n.* Devotion to external rites and ceremonies; external show of religion without the spirit of it.

PHARISAISM, *n.* The notions, doctrines and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect.

1. Rigid observance of external forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.*NWAD PHARISAISM.2*

PHARISEAN, *a.* Following the practice of the Pharisees.

PHARISEE, *n.* [Heb. to separate.] One of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted in a strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretended holiness led them to separate themselves as a sect, considering themselves as more righteous than other Jews.

PHARMACEUTIC, PHARMACEUTICAL, *a.* [Gr. to practice witchcraft or use medicine; poison or medicine.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing

medicines.

PHARMACEUTICALLY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of pharmacy.**

PHARMACEUTICS, ***n.*** **The science of preparing and exhibiting medicines.**

PHARMACOLITE, ***n.*** **Arseniate of lime, snow white or milk white, inclining to reddish or yellowish white. It occurs in small reniform, botryoidal and globular masses, and has a silky luster.**

PHARMACOLOGIST, ***n.*** **[Gr.] One that writes on drugs, or the composition and preparation of medicines.**

PHARMACOLOGY, ***n.*** **[supra.] The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines.**

1. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines.*NWAD PHARMACOLOGY.2*

PHARMACOPAEIA, PHARMACOPY, ***n.*** **[Gr. to make.] A dispensatory; a book or treatise describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines, with their uses and manner of application.**

PHARMACOPOLIST, ***n.*** **[Gr. to sell.]**

One that sells medicines; an apothecary.*NWAD PHARMACOPOLIST.2*

PHARMACY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a medicament, whether salutary or poisonous.]**

The art or practice of preparing, preserving and compounding substances, whether vegetable, mineral or animal, for the purposes of medicine; the occupation of an apothecary.*NWAD PHARMACY.2*

PHAROS, ***n.*** **[Gr. This word is generally supposed to be taken**

from the name of a small isle, near Alexandria, in Egypt. But qu. is not the word from the root of fire, or from the Celtic fairim, to watch, and the isle so called from the tower upon it?]

1. A light-house or tower which anciently stood on a small isle of that name, adjoining the Egyptian shore, over against Alexandria. It consisted of several stories and galleries, with a lantern on the top, which was kept burning at night as a guide to seamen.*NWAD PHAROS.2*

2. Any light-house for the direction of seamen; a watch-tower; a beacon.*NWAD PHAROS.3*

PHARYNGOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. the muscular and glandular bag that leads to the esophagus, and to cut.]

The operation of making an incision into the pharynx to remove a tumor or any thing that obstructs the passage.*NWAD PHARYNGOTOMY.2*

PHASE, PHASIS, *n. plu.* phases. [Gr. to shine.]

1. In a general sense, an appearance; that which is exhibited to the eye; appropriately, any appearance or quantity of illumination of the moon or other planet. The moon presents different phases at the full and the quadratures.*NWAD PHASE.2*

2. In mineralogy, transparent green quartz.*NWAD PHASE.3*

PHASEL, *n.* [Gr.] The French bean or kidney bean.

PHASM, PHASMA, *n.* [Gr. supra.] Appearance; fancied apparition; phantom.

[Little used.]*NWAD PHASM.2*

PHASSACHATE, *n.* The lead colored agate. [See *Agate*.]

PHEASANT, *n.* phez'ant. [L. phasianus.] A fowl of the genus

Phasianus, of beautiful plumage, and its flesh delicate food.

PHEER, *n.* A companion. [See *Peer*.]

PHEESE, *v.t.* To comb. [See Fease.]

PHENGITE, *n.* [Gr. to shine.] A beautiful species of alabaster, superior in brightness to most species of marbles.

PHENICOPTER, *n.* [Gr. red winged; red, and wing.]

A fowl of the genus Phaenicopterus, the flamingo, inhabiting the warm latitudes of both continents.*NWAD PHENICOPTER.2*

PHENIX, *n.* [L. phoenix, the palm or date tree, and a fowl.]

1. The fowl which is said to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.*NWAD PHENIX.2*

2. A person of singular distinction.*NWAD PHENIX.3*

PHENOGAMIAN, *a.* [Gr.] In botany, having the essential organs of fructification visible.

PHENOMENOLOGY, *n.* [phenomenon and Gr. discourse.]

A description or history of phenomena.*NWAD PHENOMENOLOGY.2*

PHENOMENON, *n. plu.* phenomena. [Gr. to appear.]

In a general sense, an appearance; any thing visible; whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist; as the phenomena of the natural world; the phenomena of heavenly bodies, or of terrestrial substances; the phenomena of heat or of color. It sometimes denotes a remarkable or unusual appearance.*NWAD PHENOMENON.2*

PHEON, *n.* In heraldry, the barbed iron head of a dart.

PHIAL, *n.* [L. phiala.]

1. A glass vessel or bottle; in common usage, a small glass vessel used for holding liquors, and particularly liquid medicines. It is often written and pronounced vial.*NWAD PHIAL.2*

2. A large vessel or bottle made of glass; as the Leyden phial, which is a glass vessel partly coated with tinfoil, to be used in electrical experiments.*NWAD PHIAL.3*

PHIAL, *v.t.* To put or keep in a phial.

PHILADELPHIAN, *a.* [Gr.] Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

PHILADELPHIAN, *n.* One of the family of love.

PHILANTHROPIC, PHILANTHROPICAL, *a.* [See *Philanthropy*.]

Possessing general benevolence; entertaining good will towards all men; loving mankind.

1. Directed to the general good.*NWAD PHILANTHROPIC.2*

PHILANTHROPIST, *n.* A person of general benevolence; one who loves or wishes well to his fellow men, and who exerts himself in doing them good.

PHILANTHROPY, *n.* [Gr. to love, a friend, and man.] The love of mankind; benevolence towards the whole human family; universal good will. It differs from friendship, as the latter is an affection for individuals.

PHILIPPIC, *n.* An oration of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against Philip, king of Macedon, in which the orator inveighs against the indolence of the Athenians. Hence the word is used to denote any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective. The fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Anthony are also called Philippics.

PHILIPPIZE, *v.i.* To write or utter invective; to declaim against. [Unusual.]

1. To side with Philip; to support or advocate Philip.*NWAD PHILIPPIZE.2*

PHILLYREA, *n.* A genus of plants, Mock privet.

PHILOLOGER, PHILOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in the history and construction of language. Philologist is generally used.

PHILOLOGIC, PHILOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Philology*.] Pertaining to philology, or to the study and knowledge of language.

PHILOLOGIZE, *v.i.* To offer criticisms. [Little used.]

PHILOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. to love, a word.]

1. Primarily, a love of words, or a desire to know the origin and construction of language. In a more general sense,*NWAD PHILOLOGY.2*

2. That branch of literature which comprehends a knowledge of the etymology or origin and combination of words; grammar, the construction of sentences or use of words in language; criticism, the interpretation of authors, the affinities of different languages, and whatever relates to the history or present state of languages. It sometimes includes rhetoric, poetry, history and antiquities.*NWAD PHILOLOGY.3*

PHILOMATH, *n.* [Gr. a lover, and to learn.] A lover of learning.

PHILOMATHIC, *a.* Pertaining to the love of learning.

1. Having a love of letters.*NWAD PHILOMATHIC.2*

PHILOMATHY, *n.* The love of learning.

PHILOMEL, PHILOMELA, *n.* [from Philomela, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale.]

The nightingale.*NWAD PHILOMEL.2*

PHILOMOT, *a.* Of the color of a dead leaf.

PHILOMUSICAL, *a.* Loving music.

PHILOPOLEMIC, *a.* [Gr. a lover, and warlike.]

Ruling over opposite or contending natures; an epithet of Minerva.*NWAD PHILOPOLEMIC.2*

PHILOSPHATE, *v.i.* [L. philosophor, philosophatus.]

To play the philosopher; to moralize. [Not used.]*NWAD PHILOSPHATE.2*

PHILOSOPHATION, ***n.*** **Philosophical discussion. [Not used.]**

PHILOSOPHEME, ***n.*** **[Gr.] Principle of reasoning; a theorem.**

[Little used.]*NWAD PHILOSOPHEME.2*

PHILOSOPHER, ***n.*** **[See *Philosophy*.] A person versed in philosophy, or in the principles of nature and morality; one who devotes of nature and morality; one who devotes himself to the study of physics, or of moral or intellectual science.**

1. In a general sense, one who is profoundly versed in any science.*NWAD PHILOSOPHER.2*

Philosopher's stone, a stone or preparation which the alchimists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.*NWAD PHILOSOPHER.3*

PHILOSOPHIC, PHILOSOPHICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to philosophy; as a philosophical experiment or problem.**

1. Proceeding from philosophy; as philosophic price.*NWAD PHILOSOPHIC.2*

2. Suitable to philosophy; according to philosophy; as philosophical reasoning or arguments.*NWAD PHILOSOPHIC.3*

3. Skilled in philosophy; as a philosophical historian.*NWAD PHILOSOPHIC.4*

4. Given to philosophy; as a philosophical mind.*NWAD PHILOSOPHIC.5*

5. Regulated by philosophy or the rules of reason; as philosophic fare.*NWAD PHILOSOPHIC.6*

6. Calm; cool; temperate; rational; such as characterizes a philosopher.*NWAD PHILOSOPHIC.7*

PHILOSOPHICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a philosophical manner; according**

to the rules or principles of philosophy; as, to argue philosophically.

1. Calmly; wisely; rationally.*NWAD PHILOSOPHICALLY.2*

PHILOSOPHISM, *n.* [Gr. a lover, and sophism.]

1. The love of fallacious arguments or false reasoning.*NWAD PHILOSOPHISM.2*

2. The practice of sophistry.*NWAD PHILOSOPHISM.3*

PHILOSOPHIST, *n.* A lover of sophistry; one who practices sophistry.

PHILOSOPHISTIC, PHILOSOPHISTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the love or practice of sophistry.

PHILOSOPHIZE, *v.i.* [from philosophy.] To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena and assign rational causes for their existence. Sir Isaac Newton lays down four rules of philosophizing.

Two doctors of the schools were philosophizing on the advantages of mankind above all other creatures.*NWAD PHILOSOPHIZE.2*

PHILOSOPHIZING, *ppr.* Searching into the reasons of things; assigning reasons for phenomena.

PHILOSOPHY, *n.* [L. philosophia; Gr. love, to love, and wisdom.]

1. Literally, the love of wisdom. But in modern acceptation, philosophy is a general term denoting an explanation of the reasons of things; or an investigation of the causes of all phenomena both of mind and of matter. When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the collection of general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that

subject, are comprehended. Thus, that branch of philosophy which treats of God, etc. is called theology; that which treats of nature, is called physics or natural philosophy; that which treats of man is called logic and ethics, or moral philosophy; that which treats of the mind is called intellectual or mental philosophy, or metaphysics.*NWAD PHILOSOPHY.2*

The objects of philosophy are to ascertain facts or truth, and the causes of things or their phenomena; to enlarge our views of God and his works, and to render our knowledge of both practically useful and subservient to human happiness.*NWAD PHILOSOPHY.3*

True religion and true philosophy must ultimately arrive at the same principle.*NWAD PHILOSOPHY.4*

2. Hypothesis or system on which natural effects are explained.*NWAD PHILOSOPHY.5*

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our philosophy and the doctrines in our schools.*NWAD PHILOSOPHY.6*

3. Reasoning; argumentation.*NWAD PHILOSOPHY.7*

4. Course of sciences read in the schools.*NWAD PHILOSOPHY.8*

PHILTER, *n.* [L. philtra; Gr. to love.]

1. A potion intended or adapted to excite love.*NWAD PHILTER.2*

2. A charm to excite love.*NWAD PHILTER.3*

PHILTER, *v.t.* To impregnate with a love-potion; as, to philter a draught.

1. To charm to love; to excite to love or animal desire by a potion.*NWAD PHILTER.5*

PHIZ, *n.* [supposed to be a contraction of physiognomy.]

The face or visage; in contempt.*NWAD PHIZ.2*

PHLEBOTOMIST, *n.* [See *Phlebotomy*.]

One that opens a vein for letting blood; a blood-letter.*NWAD PHLEBOTOMIST.2*

PHLEBOTOMIZE, *v.t.* To let blood from a vein.

PHLEBOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. a vein, and to cut.] The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood for the cure of diseases or preserving health.

PHLEGM, PHLEM, *n.* [Gr. inflammation; and pituitous matter, to burn; hence the word must have originally expressed the matter formed by suppuration.]

1. Cold animal fluid; water matter; one of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed.*NWAD PHLEGM.2*

2. In common usage, bronchial mucus; the thick viscid matter secreted in the throat.*NWAD PHLEGM.3*

3. Among chimists, water, or the water of distillation.*NWAD PHLEGM.4*

4. Dullness; coldness; sluggishness; indifference.*NWAD PHLEGM.5*

PHLEGMAGOGUE, *n.* phleg'magog. [Gr. phlegm, and to drive.]

A term anciently used to denote a medicine supposed to possess the property of expelling phlegm.*NWAD PHLEGMAGOGUE.2*

PHLEGMATIC, *a.* [Gr.]

1. Abounding in phlegm; as phlegmatic humors; a phlegmatic constitution.*NWAD PHLEGMATIC.2*

2. Generating phlegm; as phlegmatic meat.*NWAD PHLEGMATIC.3*

3. Watery.*NWAD PHLEGMATIC.4*

4. Cold; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited into action or passion; as a phlegmatic temper or temperament.*NWAD PHLEGMATIC.5*

PHLEGMATICALLY, *adv.* Coldly; heavily.

PHLEGMON, *n.* [Gr. to burn.] An external inflammation and tumor, attended with burning heat.

PHLEGMONOUS, *a.* Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; inflammatory; burning; as a phlegmonous tumor.

PHLEME, *n.* [See *Fleam*.]

PHLOGISTIAN, *n.* A believer in the existence of phlogiston.

PHLOGISTIC, *a.* [See *Phlogiston*.]

Partaking of phlogiston; inflaming.*NWAD PHLOGISTIC.2*

PHLOGISTICATE, *v.t.* To combine phlogiston with.

PHLOGISTICATION, *n.* The act or process of combining with phlogiston.

PHLOGISTON, *n.* [Gr. to burn or inflame.]

The principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies. Stahl gave this name to an element which he supposed to be pure fire fixed in combustible bodies, in order to distinguish it from fire in action or in a state of liberty. But the theory has been proved to be false and is generally abandoned.*NWAD PHLOGISTON.2*

PHOLADITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Pholas.

PHONICS, ***n.*** **[Gr. sound.] The doctrine or science of sounds; otherwise called acoustics.**

1. The art of combining musical sounds.*NWAD PHONICS.2*

PHONOCAMPTIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. sound, and to inflect.] Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it.**

PHONOLITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. sound, and stone.] Sounding stone; a name proposed as a substitute for klingstein [jingling stone.]**

PHONOLOGICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to phonology.**

PHONOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. sound, voice, and discourse.] A treatise on sounds, or the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech, including its various distinctions or subdivisions of tones.**

PHOSGENE, ***a.*** **[Gr. light, and to generate.] Generating light. Phosgene gas is generated by the action of light on chlorin and carbonic oxyd gas.**

PHOSPHATE, ***n.*** **[See *Phosphor* and *Phosphorus*.]**

1. A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a base of earth, alkali or metal.*NWAD PHOSPHATE.2*

2. A mineral found in Estremadura, etc.*NWAD PHOSPHATE.3*

PHOSPHITE, ***n.*** **A salt formed by a combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base.**

PHOSPHOLITE, ***n.*** **[phosphor and Gr. a stone.]**

An earth united with phosphoric acid.*NWAD PHOSPHOLITE.2*

PHOSPHOR, ***n.*** **[Gr. light, to shine, and to bring. See *Phosphorus*.]**

The morning star or Lucifer; Venus, when it precedes the sun and shines in the morning. In this sense, it is also written Phosphorus.*NWAD PHOSPHOR.2*

PHOSPHORATE, *v.t.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

PHOSPHORATED, *pp.* Combined or impregnated with phosphorus.

PHOSPHORATING, *ppr.* Combining with phosphorus.

PHOSPHORESCE, *v.i.* phosphoress'. [See *Phosphorus*.]

To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat.*NWAD PHOSPHORESCE.2*

Arenaceous limestone phosphoresces in the dark, when scraped with a knife.*NWAD PHOSPHORESCE.3*

PHOSPHORESCENCE, *n.* A faint light or luminousness of a body, unaccompanied with sensible heat. It is exhibited by certain animals, as well as by vegetable and mineral substances.

PHOSPHORESCENT, *a.* Shining with a faint light; luminous without sensible heat.

PHOSPHORESCING, *ppr.* Exhibiting light without sensible heat.

PHOSPHORIC, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus. The phosphoric acid is formed by a saturated combination of phosphorus and oxygen.

PHOSPHORITE, *n.* A species of calcarious earth; a subspecies of apatite.

PHOSPHORITIC, *a.* Pertaining to phosphorite, or of the nature

of phosphorite.

PHOSPHOROUS, *a.* The phosphorous acid is formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen.

PHOSPHORUS, PHOSPHOR, *n.* [L. from the Greek. See *Phosphor*.]

1. The morning star.*NWAD PHOSPHORUS.2*

2. Phosphorus, in chimistry, a combustible substance, hitherto undecomposed. It is of a yellowish color and semi-transparent, resembling fine wax. It burns in common air with great rapidity; and in oxygen gas, with the greatest vehemence. Even at the common temperature, it combines with oxygen, undergoing a slow combustion and emitting a luminous vapor. It is originally obtained from urine; but it is now manufactured from bones, which consist of phosphate of lime.*NWAD PHOSPHORUS.3*

PHOSPHURET, *n.* A combination of phosphorus not oxygenated, with a base; as phosphyret of iron or copper.

PHOSPHURETED, *a.* Combined with a phosphuret.

PHOTIZITE, *n.* A mineral, an oxyd of manganese.

PHOTOLOGIC, PHOTOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Photology*.] Pertaining to photology, or the doctrine of light.

PHOTOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. light, and discourse.] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.

PHOTOMETER, *n.* [Gr. light, and measure.]

An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light.*NWAD PHOTOMETER.2*

PHOTOMETRIC, PHOTOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or made by a photometer.

PHRASE, *n.* s as z. [Gr. to speak.]

1. A short sentence or expression. A phrase may be complete, as when it conveys complete sense, as humanum est errare, to err is human; or it may be incomplete, as when it consists of several words without affirming any thing, or when the noun and the verb do the office of a noun only; as, that which is true, that is, truth, satisfied the mind.*NWAD PHRASE.2*

2. A particular mode of speech; a peculiar sentence of short idiomatic expression; as a Hebrew phrase; an Italian phrase.*NWAD PHRASE.3*

3. Style; expression.*NWAD PHRASE.4*

Thou speak'st*NWAD PHRASE.5*

In better phrase.*NWAD PHRASE.6*

4. In music, any regular symmetrical course of notes which begin and complete the intended expression.*NWAD PHRASE.7*

PHRASE, *v.t.* To call; to style; to express in words or in peculiar words.

These suns,*NWAD PHRASE.9*

For so they phrase them.*NWAD PHRASE.10*

PHRASELESS, *a.* Not to be expressed or described.

PHRASEOLOGIC, PHRASEOLOGICAL, *a.* Peculiar in expression; consisting of a peculiar form of words.

PHRASEOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. phrase, and to speak.]

1. Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence; diction.*NWAD PHRASEOLOGY.2*

2. A collection of phrases in a language.*NWAD PHRASEOLOGY.3*

PHRENETIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. See** ***Phrensy*****.] Subject to strong or violent sallies of imagination or excitement, which in some measure pervert the judgment and cause the person to act in a manner different from the more rational part of mankind; wild and erratic; partially mad. [It has been sometimes written phrentic, but is now generally written frantic.]**

PHRENETIC, ***n.*** **A person who is wild and erratic in his imagination.**

PHRENIC, ***a.*** **[from Gr. the diaphragm.] Belonging to the diaphragm; as a phrenic vein.**

PHRENITIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. from the mind; L. animus, animosus, and the Teutonic mod; Eng. mood.]**

1. In medicine, an inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium.*NWAD PHRENITIS.2*

2. Madness, or partial madness; delirium; phrenzy. [It is generally written in English, phrensy or frenzy.]*NWAD PHRENITIS.3*

PHRENOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. the mind, and discourse.] The science of the human mind and its various properties.**

Phrenology is now applied to the science of the mind as connected with the supposed organs of thought and passion in the brain, broached by Gall.*NWAD PHRENOLOGY.2*

PHRENSY, ***n.*** **s as z. [supra.] Madness; delirium, or that partial madness which manifests itself in wild and erratic sallies of the imagination. It is written also frenzy.**

Demoniac phrensy; moping melancholy.*NWAD PHRENSY.2*

PHRONTISTERY, ***n.*** **[Gr. to think; mind.] A school or seminary of learning. [Not used.]**

PHRYGIAN, ***a.*** **[from Phrygia, in Asia Minor.] Pertaining to**

Phrygia; an epithet applied to a sprightly animating kind of music.

Phrygian stone, a stone described by the ancients, used in dyeing; a light spungy stone resembling a pumice, said to be drying and stringent.*NWAD PHRYGIAN.2*

PHTHISIC, *n.* tiz'zic. A consumption. [Little used.]

PHTHISICAL, *a.* tiz'zical. [Gr. See *Phthisis*.] Wasting the flesh; as a phthisical consumption.

PHTHISIS, *n.* the'sis or thi'sis. [Gr. to consume.] A consumption occasioned by ulcerated lungs.

PHYLACTER, PHYLACTERY, *n.* [Gr. to defend or guard.]

1. In a general sense, any charm, spell or amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease.*NWAD PHYLACTER.2*

2. Among the Jews, a slip of parchment on which was written some text of Scripture, particularly of the decalogue, worn by devout persons on the forehead, breast or neck as a mark of their religion.*NWAD PHYLACTER.3*

3. Among the primitive christians, a case in which they inclosed the relics of the dead.*NWAD PHYLACTER.4*

PHYLACTERED, *a.* Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees.

PHYLACTERIC, PHYLACTERICAL, *a.* Pertaining to phylacteries.

PHYLLITE, *n.* [Gr. a leaf, and a stone.] A petrified leaf, or a mineral having the figure of a leaf.

PHYLLOPHOROUS, *a.* [Gr. a leaf, and to bear.] Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.

PHYSALITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. to swell or inflate, and a stone.] A mineral of a greenish white color, a subspecies of prismatic topaz; called also pyrophysalite, as it intumesces in heat.**

PHYSETER. [See ***Cachalot*****.]**

PHYSIANTHROPY, ***n.*** **[Gr. nature, and man.] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies.**

PHYSIC, ***n.*** **s as z. [Gr. from nature; to produce.]**

1. The art of healing diseases. This is now generally called medicine.*NWAD PHYSIC.2*

2. Medicines; remedies for diseases. We desire physic only for the sake of health.*NWAD PHYSIC.3*

3. In popular language, a medicine that purges; a purge; a cathartic. [In technical and elegant language this sense is not used.]*NWAD PHYSIC.4*

PHYSIC, ***v.t.*** **To treat with physic; to evacuate the bowels with a cathartic; to purge.**

1. To cure.*NWAD PHYSIC.6*

PHYSICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to nature or natural productions, or to material things, as opposed to things moral or imaginary. We speak of physical force or power, with reference to material things; as, muscular strength is physical force; armies and navies are the physical force of a nation; whereas wisdom, knowledge, skill, etc. constitute moral force. A physical point is a real point, in distinction from a mathematical or imaginary point. A physical body or substance is a material body or substance, in distinction from spirit or metaphysical substance.**

1. External; perceptible to the senses; as the physical characters of a mineral; opposed to chimical.*NWAD PHYSICAL.2*

2. Relating to the art of healing; as a physical treatise.*NWAD PHYSICAL.3*

3. Having the property of evacuating the bowels; as physical herbs.*NWAD PHYSICAL.4*

4. Medicinal; promoting the cure of diseases.*NWAD PHYSICAL.5*

5. Resembling physic; as a physical taste.*NWAD PHYSICAL.6*

[In the three latter senses, nearly obsolete among professional men.]*NWAD PHYSICAL.7*

Physical education, the education which is directed to the object of giving strength, health and vigor to the bodily organs and powers.*NWAD PHYSICAL.8*

PHYSICALLY, *adv.* According to nature; by natural power or the operation of natural laws in the material system of things, as distinguished from moral power or influence. We suppose perpetual motion to by physically impossible.

I am not now treating physically of light or colors.*NWAD PHYSICALLY.2*

1. According to the art or rules of medicine.*NWAD PHYSICALLY.3*

He that lives physically, must live miserably.*NWAD PHYSICALLY.4*

PHYSICIAN, *n.* A person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases.

1. In a spiritual sense, one that heals moral diseases; as a physician of the soul.*NWAD PHYSICIAN.2*

PHYSICO-LOGIC, *n.* Logic illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSICO-LOGICAL. ***a.*** **Pertaining to physico-logic. [Little used.]**

PHYSICO-THEOLOGY, ***n.*** **[physic or physical and theology.] Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.**

PHYSICS, ***n.*** **s as z. In its most extensive sense, the science of nature or of natural objects, comprehending the study or knowledge of whatever exists.**

1. In the usual and more limited sense, the science of the material system, including natural history and philosophy. This science is of vast extent, comprehending whatever can be discovered of the nature and properties of bodies, their causes, effects, affections, operations, phenomena and laws.*NWAD PHYSICS.2*

PHYSIOGNOMER. [See ***Physiognomist*****.]**

PHYSIOGNOMICICAL, ***a.*** **s as z. [See** ***Physiognomy*****.] Pertaining to physiognomy; expressing the temper, disposition or other qualities of the mind by signs in the countenance; or drawing a knowledge of the state of the mind from the features of the face.**

PHYSIOGNOMICS, ***n.*** **Among physicians, signs in the countenance which indicate the state, temperament or constitution of the body and mind.**

PHYSIOGNOMIST, ***n.*** **One that is skilled in physiognomy; one that is able to judge of the particular temper or other qualities of the mind, by signs in the countenance.**

PHYSIOGNOMY, ***n.*** **[Gr. nature, and knowing; to know.]**

1. The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face; or the art of discovering the predominant temper or other characteristic qualities of the mind by the form of the body, but especially by the external signs of the countenance,

or the combination of the features.*NWAD PHYSIOGNOMY.2*

2. The face or countenance with respect to the temper of the mind; particular configuration, cast or expression of countenance.*NWAD PHYSIOGNOMY.3*

[This word formerly comprehended the art of foretelling the future fortunes of persons by indications of the countenance.]*NWAD PHYSIOGNOMY.4*

PHYSIOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. nature, and to describe.] A description of nature, or the science of natural objects.

PHYSIOLOGER, *n.* A physiologist. [The latter is generally used.]

PHYSIOLOGIC, PHYSIOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Physiology*.] Pertaining to physiology; relating to the science of the properties and functions of living beings.

PHYSIOLOGICALLY, *adv.* According to the principles of physiology.

PHYSIOLOGIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of living beings, or in the properties and functions of animals and plants.

1. One that treats of physiology.*NWAD PHYSIOLOGIST.2*

PHYSIOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. nature, to discourse.]

1. According to the Greek, this word signifies a discourse or treatise of nature, but the moderns use the word in a more limited sense, for the science of the properties and functions of animals and plants, comprehending what is common to all animals and plants, and what is peculiar to individuals and species.*NWAD PHYSIOLOGY.2*

2. The science of the mind, of its various phenomena, affections and powers.*NWAD PHYSIOLOGY.3*

PHYSY, for fusee. [Not used.]

PHYTIVOROUS, *a.* [Gr. a plant, and L. voro, to eat.] Feeding on plants or herbage; as phytivorous animals.

PHYTOGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of plants.

PHYTOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. a plant, and description.] A description of plants.

PHYTOLITE, *n.* [Gr. a plant, and a stone.] A plant petrified, or fossil vegetable.

PHYTOLOGIST, *n.* [See *Phytology*.] One versed in plants, or skilled in phytology; a botanist.

PHYTOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. a plant, and discourse.] A discourse or treatise of plants, or the doctrine of plants; description of the kinds and properties of plants.

Pia mater, [L.] in anatomy, a thin membrane immediately investing the brain.*NWAD PHYTOLOGY.2*

PIABA, *n.* A small fresh water fish of Brazil, about the size of the minnow, much esteemed for food.

PIACLE, *n.* [L. piaculum.] An enormous crime. [Not used.]

PIACULAR, PIACULOUS, *a.* [L. piacularis, from pio, to expiate.]

1. Expiatory; having power to atone.*NWAD PIACULAR.2*

2. Requiring expiation.*NWAD PIACULAR.3*

3. Criminal; atrociously bad.*NWAD PIACULAR.4*

[These words are little used.]*NWAD PIACULAR.5*

PIANET, *n.* [L. pica or picus.] A bird, the lesser woodpecker.

1. The magpie.*NWAD PIANET.2*

PIANIST, *n.* A performer on the forte-piano, or one well skilled in it.

PIANO-FORTE, *n.* [L. planus, plain, smooth; L. fortis, strong.]

A keyed musical instrument of German origin and of the harpsichord kind, but smaller; so called from its softer notes or expressions. Its tones are produced by hammers instead of quills, like the virginal and spinet.*NWAD PIANO-FORTE.2*

PIASTER, *n.* An Italian coin of about 80 cents value, or 3s. 7d. sterling. But the value is different in different states or countries. It is called also, a piece of eight.

PIAZZA, *n.* [Eng. id.] In building, a portico or covered walk supported by arches or columns.

PIB-CORN, *n.* Among the Welsh, a wind instrument or pipe with a horn at each end.

PIBROCH, *n.* A wild irregular species of music, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. It is performed on a bagpipe, and adapted to excite or assuage passion, and particularly to rouse a martial spirit among troops going to battle.

PICA, *n.* In ornithology, the pie or mag-pie, a species of Corvus.

1. In medicine, a vitiated appetite which makes the patient crave what is unfit for food, as chalk, ashes, coal, etc.*NWAD PICA.2*

2. A printing type of a large size; probably named from litera picata, a great black letter at the beginning of some new order in the liturgy; hence,*NWAD PICA.3*

3. Pica, pye or pie, formerly an ordinary, a table or directory for devotional services; also, an alphabetical catalogue of names and

things in rolls and records.*NWAD PICA.4*

Pica marina, the sea-pye, ostralegus, or oyster-catcher; an aquatic fowl of the genus Haematopus. This fowl feeds on oysters, limpets and marine insects.*NWAD PICA.5*

PICAROON, *n.* A plunderer; a pirate. This word is not applied to a highway robber, but to pirates and plunderers of wrecks.

In all wars, Corsica and Majorca have been nests of picaroons.*NWAD PICAROON.2*

PICCADIL, PICCADILLY, PICKARDIL, *n.* [probably from the root of pike, peak.]

A high collar or a kind of ruff.*NWAD PICCADIL.2*

PICCAGE, *n.* Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

PICK, *v.t.* [L. pecto.]

1. To pull off or pluck with the fingers something that grows or adheres to another thing; to separate by the hand, as fruit from trees; as, to pick apples or oranges; to pick strawberries.*NWAD PICK.2*

2. To pull off or separate with the teeth, beak or claws; as, to pick flesh from a bone; hence,*NWAD PICK.3*

3. To clean by the teeth, fingers or claws, or by a small instrument, by separating something that adheres; as, to pick a bone; to pick the ears.*NWAD PICK.4*

4. To take up; to cause or seek industriously; as, to pick a quarrel.*NWAD PICK.5*

5. To separate or pull asunder; to pull into small parcels by the fingers; to separate locks for loosening and cleaning; as, to pick wool.*NWAD PICK.6*

6. To pierce; to strike with a pointed instrument; as, to pick an apple with a pin.*NWAD PICK.7*

7. To strike with the bill or beak; to puncture. In this sense, we generally use peck.*NWAD PICK.8*

8. To steal by taking out with the fingers or hands; as, to pick the pocket.*NWAD PICK.9*

9. To open by a pointed instrument; as, to pick a lock.*NWAD PICK.10*

10. To select; to cull; to separate particular things from others; as, to pick the best men from a company. In this sense, the word is often followed by out.*NWAD PICK.11*

To pick off, to separate by the fingers or by a small pointed instrument.*NWAD PICK.12*

To pick out, to select; to separate individuals from numbers.*NWAD PICK.13*

To pick up, to take up with the fingers or beak; also, to take particular things here and there; to gather; to glean.*NWAD PICK.14*

To pick a hole in one's coat, to find fault.*NWAD PICK.15*

PICK, *v.i.* To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble.

1. To do any thing nicely or by attending to small things.*NWAD PICK.17*

PICK, *n.* A sharp pointed tool for digging or removing in small quantities.

What the miners call chert and whern--is so hard that the picks will not touch it.*NWAD PICK.19*

1. Choice; right of selection. You may have your pick.*NWAD PICK.20*

2. Among printers, foul matter which collects on printing types from

the balls, bad ink, or from the paper impressed.*NWAD PICK.21*

PICKAPACK, *adv.* In manner of a pack. [Vulgar.]

PICKAX, *n.* [pick and ax.] An ax with a sharp point at tone end and a broad blade at the other.

PICKBACK, *a.* On the back.

PICKED, *pp.* Plucked off by the fingers, teeth or claws; cleaned by picking; opened by an instrument; selected.

PICKED, PIKED, *a.* Pointed; sharp.

Let the stake be made picked at the top.*NWAD PICKED.3*

PICKEDNESS, *n.* State of being pointed at the end; sharpness.

1. Foppery; spruceness.*NWAD PICKEDNESS.2*

PICKEER, *v.t.*

1. To pillage; to pirate.*NWAD PICKEER.2*

2. To skirmish, as soldiers on the outposts of an army, or in pillaging parties.*NWAD PICKEER.3*

PICKER, *n.* One that picks or culls.

1. A pickax or instrument for picking or separating.*NWAD PICKER.2*

2. One that excites a quarrel between himself and another.*NWAD PICKER.3*

PICKEREL, *n.* [from pike.] A small pike, a fish of the genus Esox.

PICKEREL-WEED, *n.* A plant supposed to breed pickerels.

PICKET, *n.* A stake sharpened or pointed; used in fortification and encampments.

1. A narrow board pointed; used in making fence.*NWAD PICKET.2*

2. A guard posted in front of an army to give notice of the approach of the enemy.*NWAD PICKET.3*

3. A game at cards. [See *Piquet*.]*NWAD PICKET.4*

4. A punishment with consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.*NWAD PICKET.5*

PICKET, *v.t.* To fortify with pointed stakes.

1. To inclose or fence with narrow pointed boards.*NWAD PICKET.7*

2. To fasten to a picket.*NWAD PICKET.8*

PICKETED, *pp.* Fortified or inclosed with pickets.

PICKETING, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with pickets.

PICKING, *ppr.* Pulling off with the fingers or teeth; selecting.

PICKING, *n.* The act of plucking; selection; gathering; gleaning.

PICKLE, *n.* Brine; a solution of salt and water, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which flesh, fish or other substance is preserved; as pickle for beef; pickle for capers or for cucumbers; pickle for herring.

1. A thing preserved in pickle.*NWAD PICKLE.2*

2. A state of condition of difficulty or disorder; a word used in ridicule or contempt. You are in a fine pickle.*NWAD PICKLE.3*

How cam’st thou in this pickle?*NWAD PICKLE.4*

3. A parcel of land inclosed with a hedge. [Local.]*NWAD PICKLE.5*

PICKLE, ***v.t.*** **To preserve in brine or pickle; as, to pickle herring.**

1. To season in pickle.*NWAD PICKLE.7*

2. To imbue highly with any thing bad; as a pickled rogue.*NWAD PICKLE.8*

PICKLE-HERRING, ***n.*** **A merry Andrew; a zany; a buffoon.**

PICKLOCK, ***n.*** **[pick and lock.] An instrument for opening locks without the key.**

1. A person who picks locks.*NWAD PICKLOCK.2*

PICKNICK, ***n.*** **An assembly where each person contributes to the entertainment.**

PICKPOCKET, ***n.*** **One who steals from the pocket of another.**

PICKPURSE, ***n.*** **One that steals from the purse of another.**

PICKTHANK, ***n.*** **An officious fellow who does what he is not desired to do, for the sake of gaining favor; a whispering parasite.**

PICKTOOTH, ***n.*** **An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth. [But toothpick is more generally used.]**

PICO, ***n.*** **A peak; the pointed head of a mountain.**

PICROLITE, ***n.*** **A mineral composed chiefly of the carbonate of magnesia, of a green color. [See *Pikrolite*.]**

PICROMEL, ***n.*** **[Gr. bitter.] The characteristic principle of bile.**

PICROTOXIN, ***n.*** **[Gr. bitter, and L. toxicum.] The bitter and poisonous principle of the Cocculus Indicus.**

PICT, ***n.*** **[L. pictus, pingo.] A person whose body is painted.**

PICTORIAL, ***a.*** **[L. pictor, a painter.] Pertaining to a painter; produced by a painter.**

PICTURAL, ***n.*** **A representation. [Not in use.]**

PICTURE, ***n.*** **[L. pictura, from pingo, to paint.]**

1. A painting exhibiting the resemblance of any thing; a likeness drawn in colors.*NWAD PICTURE.2*

Pictures and shapes are but secondary objects.*NWAD PICTURE.3*

2. The words of painters; painting.*NWAD PICTURE.4*

Quintilian, when he saw any well expressed image of grief, either in picture or sculpture, would usually weep.*NWAD PICTURE.5*

3. Any resemblance or representation, either to the eye or to the understanding. Thus we say, a child is the picture of his father; the poet has drawn an exquisite picture of grief.*NWAD PICTURE.6*

PICTURE, ***v.t.*** **To paint a resemblance.**

Love is like a painter, who, in drawing the picture of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would picture only the other side of the face.*NWAD PICTURE.8*

1. To represent; to form or present an ideal likeness.*NWAD PICTURE.9*

I do picture it in my mind.*NWAD PICTURE.10*

PICTURED, ***pp.*** **Painted in resemblance; drawn in colors; represented.**

PICTURESQUE, PICTURESK, ***a.*** **[L. pictura, or pictor. In English, this would be picturish.] Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any**

circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture.

PICTURESQUELY, PICTURESKLY, *adv.* In a picturesque manner.

PICTURESQUENESS, PICTURESKNESS, *n.* The state of being picturesque.

PIDDLE, *v.i.* [This is a different spelling of peddle, or from the same source.]

1. To deal in trifles; to spend time in trifling objects; to attend to trivial concerns or the small parts rather than to the main.*NWAD PIDDLE.2*

2. To pick at table; to eat squeamishly or without appetite.*NWAD PIDDLE.3*

PIDDLER, *n.* One who busies himself about little things.

1. One that eats squeamishly or without appetite.*NWAD PIDDLER.2*

PIE, *n.* [Gr. thick; or from mixing.]

An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it, as apple, minced meat, etc.*NWAD PIE.2*

PIE, *n.* [L. pica.] The magpie, a party-colored bird of the genus Corvus. It is sometimes written pye.

1. The old popish service book, supposed to be so called from the different color of the text and rubric, or from litera picata, a large black letter, used at the beginning of each order.*NWAD PIE.4*

2. Printers' types mixed or unsorted.*NWAD PIE.5*

Cork and pie, an adjuration by the pie or service book, and by the sacred name of the Deity corrupted.*NWAD PIE.6*

PIEBALD, ***a.*** **Of various colors; diversified in color; as a piebald horse.**

PIECE, ***n.*** **[Heb. to cut off or clip.]**

1. A fragment or part of any thing separated from the whole, in any manner, by cutting, splitting, breaking or tearing; as, to cut in pieces, break in pieces, tear in pieces, pull in pieces, etc.; a piece of a rock; a piece of paper.*NWAD PIECE.2*

2. A part of any thing, though not separated, or separated only in idea; not the whole; a portion; as a piece of excellent knowledge.*NWAD PIECE.3*

3. A distinct part or quantity; a part considered by itself, or separated from the rest only by a boundary or divisional line; as a piece of land in the meadow or on the mountain.*NWAD PIECE.4*

4. A separate part; a thing or portion distinct from others of a like kind; as a piece of timber; a piece of cloth; a piece of paper hangings.*NWAD PIECE.5*

5. A composition, essay or writing of no great length; as a piece of poetry or prose; a piece of music.*NWAD PIECE.6*

6. A separate performance; a distinct portion of labor; as a piece of work.*NWAD PIECE.7*

7. A picture or painting.*NWAD PIECE.8*

If unnatural, the finest colors are but daubing, and the piece is a beautiful monster at the best.*NWAD PIECE.9*

8. A coin; as a piece of eight.*NWAD PIECE.10*

9. A gun or single part of ordnance. We apply the word to a cannon, a mortar, or a musket. Large guns are called battering pieces; smaller guns are called field pieces.*NWAD PIECE.11*

10. In heraldry, an ordinary or charge. The fess, the bend, the pale, the bar, the cross, the saltier, the chevron are called honorable

pieces.*NWAD PIECE.12*

11. In ridicule or contempt. A piece of a lawyer is a smatterer.*NWAD PIECE.13*

12. A castle; a building. [Not in use.]*NWAD PIECE.14*

A-piece, to each; as, he paid the men a dollar a-piece.*NWAD PIECE.15*

Of a piece, like; of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole. They seemed all of a piece. Sometimes followed by with.*NWAD PIECE.16*

The poet must be of a piece with the spectators to gain reputation.*NWAD PIECE.17*

PIECE, *v.t.* To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch; as, to piece a garment; to piece the time.

To piece out, to extend or enlarge by addition of a piece or pieces.*NWAD PIECE.19*

PIECE, *v.i.* To unite by coalescence of parts; to be compacted, as parts into a whole.

PIECED, *pp.* Mended or enlarged by a piece or pieces.

PIECELESS, *a.* Not made of pieces; consisting of an entire thing.

PIECEMEAL, *adv.*

1. In pieces; in fragments.*NWAD PIECEMEAL.2*

On which it piecemeal broke.*NWAD PIECEMEAL.3*

2. By pieces; by little and little in succession.*NWAD PIECEMEAL.4*

Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that.*NWAD PIECEMEAL.5*

PIECEMEAL, ***a.*** **Single; separate; made of parts or pieces.**

PIECEMEALED, ***a.*** **Divided into small pieces.**

PIECER, ***n.*** **One that pieces; a patcher.**

PIED, ***a.*** **[allied probably to pie, in piebald, and a contracted word, perhaps from the root of L. pictus.]**

Variegated with spots of different colors; spotted. We now apply the word chiefly or wholly to animals which are marked with large spots of different colors. If the spots are small, we use speckled. This distinction was not formerly observed, and in some cases, pied is elegantly used to express a diversity of colors in small spots.*NWAD PIED.2*

Meadows trim with daisies pied.*NWAD PIED.3*

PIEDNESS, ***n.*** **Diversity of colors in spots.**

PIELED, ***a.*** **[See *Peel*.] Bald; bare.**

PIEPOUDRE, ***n.*** **An ancient court of record in England, incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of him who owns or has the toll, is the judge. It had jurisdiction of all causes arising in the fair or market.**

PIER, ***n.*** **[L. petra.]**

1. A mass of solid stone work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge or other building.*NWAD PIER.2*

2. A mass of stone work or a mole projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves and making a safe harbor.*NWAD PIER.3*

PIERCE, ***v.t.*** **pers.**

1. To thrust into with a pointed instrument; as, to pierce the body

with a sword or spear; to pierce the side with a thorn.*NWAD PIERCE.2*

2. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into; as, a column of troops pierced the main body of the enemy; a shot pierced the ship.*NWAD PIERCE.3*

3. To penetrate the heart deeply; to touch the passions; to excite or affect the passions. *1 Timothy 6:10*.*NWAD PIERCE.4*

4. To dive or penetrate into, as a secret or purpose.*NWAD PIERCE.5*

PIERCE, *v.i.* pers. To enter; as a pointed instrument.

1. To penetrate; to force a way into or through any thing. The shot pierced through the side of the ship.*NWAD PIERCE.7*

Her tears will pierce into a marble heart.*NWAD PIERCE.8*

2. To enter; to dive or penetrate, as into a secret.*NWAD PIERCE.9*

She would not pierce further into his meaning than himself should declare.*NWAD PIERCE.10*

3. To affect deeply.*NWAD PIERCE.11*

PIERCEABLE, *a.* pers'able. That may be pierced.

PIERCED, *pp.* pers'ed. Penetrated; entered by force; transfixed.

PIERCER, *n.* pers'er. An instrument that pierces, penetrates or bores.

1. One that pierces or perforates.*NWAD PIERCER.2*

PIERCING, *ppr.* pers'ing. Penetrating; entering, as a pointed instrument; making a way by force into another body.

1. Affecting deeply; as eloquence piercing the heart.*NWAD PIERCING.2*

2. *a.* Affecting; cutting; keen.*NWAD PIERCING.3*

PIERCINGLY, *adv.* pers'ingly. With penetrating force or effect; sharply.

PIERCINGNESS, *n.* pers'ingness. The power of piercing or penetrating; sharpness; keenness.

PIETISM, *n.* [See *Piety*.] Extremely strict devotion, or affectation of piety.

PIETIST, *n.* One of a sect professing great strictness and purity of life, despising learning, school theology and ecclesiastical polity, as also forms and ceremonies in religion, and giving themselves up to mystic theology. This sect sprung up among the protestants of Germany, in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

PIETY, *n.* [L. pietas, from pius, or its root, probably a contracted word.]

1. Piety in principle, is a compound of veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being and love of his character, or veneration accompanied with love; and piety in practice, is the exercise of these affections in obedience to his will and devotion to his service.*NWAD PIETY.2*

Piety is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man.*NWAD PIETY.3*

2. Reverence of parents or friends, accompanied with affection and devotion to their honor and happiness.*NWAD PIETY.4*

PIEZOMETER, *n.* [Gr. to press, and measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water, and the degree of such compressibility under any given weight.

PIG, *n.*

1. The young of swine, male or female.*NWAD PIG.2*

2. An oblong mass of unforged iron, lead or other metal. A pig of lead is the eighth of a fother, or 250 pounds.*NWAD PIG.3*

PIG, *v.t.* or *i.* To bring forth pigs.

PIGEON, *n.* A fowl of the genus Columba, of several species, as the stock dove, the ring dove, the turtle dove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America. The domestic pigeon breeds in a box, often attached to a building, called a dovecot or pigeon-house. The wild pigeon builds a nest on a tree in the forest.

PIGEON-FOOT, *n.* A plant.

PIGEON-HEARTED, ***a.*** **Timid; easily frightened.**

PIGEON-HOLE, ***n.*** **A little apartment or division in a case for papers.**

PIGEON-HOLES, ***n.*** **An old English game in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches.**

PIGEON-LIVERED, ***a.*** **Mild in temper; soft; gentle.**

PIGEON-PEA, ANGOLA-PEA, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Cytisus.**

PIGGIN, ***n.*** **A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper.**

PIGHEADED, ***a.*** **Having a large head; stupid.**

PIGHT, ***pp.*** **pite. Pitched; fixed; determined.**

PIGHT, ***v.t.*** **To pierce.**

PIGHTEL, ***n.*** **A little inclosure. [Local.]**

PIGMEAN, ***a.*** **[from pigmy.] Very small; like a pigmy; as an image of pigmean size.**

PIGMENT, ***n.*** **[L. pigmentum, from the root of pingo, to paint.]**

Paint; a preparation used by painters, dyers, etc. to impart colors to bodies.*NWAD PIGMENT.2*

PIGMY, ***n.*** **[L. pygmoeus; Gr. the fist.] A dwarf; a person of very small stature; a name applied to a fabled nation said to have been devoured by cranes.**

PIGMY, ***a.*** **Very small in size; mean; feeble; inconsiderable.**

PIGNORATION, ***n.*** **[L. pignero, to pledge.] The act of pledging or pawning.**

PIGNORATIVE, *a.* Pledging; pawning. [Little used.]

PIGNUT, *n.* [pig and nut.] The ground nut, a plant of the genus Bunium; also, a tree and its fruit of the genus Juglans.

PIGSNEY, *n.* A word of endearment to a girl. [Little used.]

PIGTAIL, *n.* [pig and tail.] A cue; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail.

1. A small roll of tobacco.*NWAD PIGTAIL.2*

PIGWIDGEON, *n.* [pig and widgeon.] A fairy; a cant word for any thing very small.

PIKE, *n.* [This word belongs to a numerous family of words expressing something pointed, or a sharp point, or as verbs, to dart, to thrust, to prick.]

1. A military weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff, with a flat steel head pointed; called the spear. This weapon was formerly used by infantry, but its use is now limited to officers, and it is called a sponton or spontoon. Its use among soldiers is superseded by the bayonet.*NWAD PIKE.2*

2. A fork used in husbandry; but we now use fork or pitchfork.*NWAD PIKE.3*

3. Among turners, the iron sprigs used to fasten any thing to be turned.*NWAD PIKE.4*

4. In ichthyology, a fish of the genus Esox, so named from its long shape or from the form of its snout. It is a fresh water fish, living in deep water and very voracious, but very palatable food.*NWAD PIKE.5*

The pike, the tyrant of the flood.*NWAD PIKE.6*

PIKED, *a.* Ending in a point; acuminated.

PIKEMAN, *n.* A soldier armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, *n.* The staff or shaft of a pike.

PIKROLITE, *n.* [Gr. bitter, and a stone.] A mineral found at Taberg, in Sweden, supposed to be a variety of serpentine.

PILASTER, *n.* A square column, sometimes insulated; but usually pilasters are set within a wall, projecting only one quarter of their diameter. Their bases, capitals and entablatures have the same parts as those of columns.

PILCH, *n.* [L. pellis, a skin.] A furred gown or case; something lined with fur. [Not used.]

PILCHARD, *n.* A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder; the nose is shorter and turns up; the under jaw is shorter; the back more elevated, and the belly less sharp. These fishes appear on the Cornish coast in England, about the middle of July, in immense numbers, and furnish a considerable article of commerce.

PILE, *n.* [L. pila.]

1. A heap; a mass or collection of things in a roundish or elevated form; as a pile of stones; a pile of bricks; a pile of wood or timber; a pile of ruins.*NWAD PILE.2*

2. A collection of combustibles for burning a dead body; as a funeral pile.*NWAD PILE.3*

3. A large building or mass of buildings; an edifice.*NWAD PILE.4*

The pile o'erlook'd the town and drew the sight.*NWAD PILE.5*

4. A heap of balls or shot laid in horizontal courses, rising into a pyramidical form.*NWAD PILE.6*

PILE, *n.* [L. palus.]

1. A large stake or piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth, as at the bottom of a river, or in a harbor where the ground is soft, for the support of a building or other superstructure. The stadthouse in Amsterdam is supported by piles.*NWAD PILE.8*

2. One side of a coin; originally, a punch or puncheon used in stamping figures on coins, and containing the figures to be impressed. Hence the arms-side of a coin is called the pile, and the head the cross, which was formerly in the place of the head. Hence cross and pile.*NWAD PILE.9*

3. In heraldry, an ordinary in form of a point inverted or a stake sharpened.*NWAD PILE.10*

PILE, *n.* [L. pilum.] The head of an arrow.

PILE, *n.* [L. pilus.] Properly, a hair; hence, the fiber of wool, cotton and the like; hence, the nap, the fine hairy substance of the surface of cloth.

PILE, *v.t.* To lay or throw into a heap; to collect many things into a mass; as, to pile wood or stones.

1. To bring into an aggregate; to accumulate; as, to pile quotations or comments.*NWAD PILE.14*

2. To fill with something heaped.*NWAD PILE.15*

3. To fill above the brim or top.*NWAD PILE.16*

4. To break off the awns of threshed barley. [Local.]*NWAD PILE.17*

PILEATE, PILEATED, *a.* [L. pileus, a cap.] Having the form of a cap or cover for the head.

PILEMENT, *n.* An accumulation. [Not used.]

PILER, *n.* [from pile, a heap.] One who piles or forms a heap.

PILES, *n. plu.* The hemorrhoids, a disease.

PILEWORM, *n.* A worm found in piles in Holland.

PILEWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Ranunculus.

PILFER, *v.i.* To steal in small quantities; to practice petty theft; as a boy accustomed to pilfer.

A pilfering hand.*NWAD PILFER.2*

PILFER, *v.t.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch.

He would not pilfer the victory, and the defeat was easy.*NWAD PILFER.4*

PILFERED, *pp.* Stolen in small parcels.

PILFERER, *n.* One that pilfers or practices petty theft.

PILFERING, *pp.* Stealing; practicing petty thefts.

PILFERING, *n.* Petty theft.

Pilfering was so universal in all the South sea islands, that it was hardly recognized in the moral code of the natives as an offense, much less a crime.*NWAD PILFERING.3*

PILFERINGLY, *adv.* With petty theft; filchingly.

PIL-GARLICK, PILLED-GARLICK, *n.* [pilled, peeled, and garlick.] One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor forsaken wretch.

PILGRIM, *n.* [L. peregrinus. Gu. L. peragro, to wander, palor.]

1. A wanderer; a traveler; particularly, one that travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints. [See *Pilgrimage*.]*NWAD PILGRIM.2*

2. In Scripture, one that has only a temporary residence on earth.

Hebrews 11:13.*NWAD PILGRIM.3*

PILGRIM, *v.i.* To wander or ramble. [Not used.]

PILGRIMAGE, *n.* A long journey, particularly a journey to some place deemed sacred and venerable, in order to pay devotion to the relics of some deceased saint. Thus in the middle ages, kings, princes, bishops and others made pilgrimages to Jerusalem, in pious devotion to the Savior. Pilgrims now resort to Loretto, in Italy, to visit the chamber of the blessed virgin, and the Mohammedans make pilgrimages to Mecca, where their prophet was buried.

1. In Scripture, the journey of human life. *Genesis 47:9*.*NWAD PILGRIMAGE.2*

2. Time irksomely spent.*NWAD PILGRIMAGE.3*

PILGRIMIZE, *v.i.* To wander about as a pilgrim. [Not used.]

PILL, *n.* [L. pila, a ball; pilula, a little ball.]

1. In pharmacy, a medicine in the form of a little ball or small round mass, to be swallowed whole.*NWAD PILL.2*

2. Any thing nauseous.*NWAD PILL.3*

PILL, *v.t.* To rob; to plunder; to pillage, that is, to peel, to strip. [See *Peel*, the same word in the proper English orthography.]

PILL, *v.i.* To be peeled; to come off in flakes.

1. To rob. [See *Peel*.]*NWAD PILL.6*

PILLAGE, *n.*

1. Plunder; spoil; that which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war.*NWAD PILLAGE.2*

2. The act of plundering.*NWAD PILLAGE.3*

3. In architecture, a square pillar behind a column to bear up the arches.*NWAD PILLAGE.4*

PILLAGE, *v.t.* To strip of money or goods by open violence; as, troops pillage the camp or towns of an enemy; to plunder; to spoil. It differs from stealing, as it implies open violence, and from robbery, which may be committed by one individual on another; whereas pillaging is usually the act of bands or numbers. To pillage and to rob are however sometimes used synonymously.

PILLAGED, *pp.* Plundered by open force.

PILLAGER, *n.* One that plunders by open violence; a plunderer.

PILLAGING, *ppr.* Plundering; stripping.

PILLAR, *n.* [L. pila, a pile, a pillar, a mortar and pestle. The L. pila denotes a heap, or things thrown, put or driven together.]

Literally, a pile or heap; hence,*NWAD PILLAR.2*

1. A kind or irregular column round an insulate, but deviating from the proportions of a just column. Pillars are either too massive or too slender for regular architecture; they are not restricted to any rules, and their parts and proportions are arbitrary. A square pillar is a massive work, called also a pier or piedroit, serving to support arches. etc.*NWAD PILLAR.3*

2. A supporter; that which sustains or upholds; that on which some superstructure rests. *Galatians 2:9*.*NWAD PILLAR.4*

3. A monument raised to commemorate any person or remarkable transaction.*NWAD PILLAR.5*

And Jacob set a pillar on her grave. *Genesis 35:20*; *2 Samuel 18:18*.*NWAD PILLAR.6*

4. Something resembling a pillar; as a pillar of salt. *Genesis 19:26*.*NWAD PILLAR.7*

So a pillar of a cloud, a pillar of fire. *Exodus 13:21-22*.*NWAD*

PILLAR.8

5. Foundation; support. *Job 9:6*.*NWAD PILLAR.9*

6. In ships, a square or round timber fixed perpendicularly under the middle of the beams for supporting the decks.*NWAD PILLAR.10*

7. In the manege, the center of the volta, ring or manege ground, around which a horse turns. There are also pillars on the circumference or side, placed at certain distances by two and two.*NWAD PILLAR.11*

PILLARED, *a.* Supported by pillars.

1. Having the form of a pillar.*NWAD PILLARED.2*

PILLER, *n.* One that pills or plunders. [Not used.]

PILLERY, *n.* Plunder; pillage; rapine. [Not in use.]

PILLION, *n.* pil'yun, [L. pilus, hair, or from stuffing. See *Pillow*.]

1. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback.*NWAD PILLION.2*

2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle.*NWAD PILLION.3*

3. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.*NWAD PILLION.4*

PILLORIED, *a.* Put in a pillory.

PILLORY, *n.* [L. palus, a stake, a pile.] A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which are put the head and hands of a criminal for punishment.

PILLORY, *v.t.* To punish with the pillory.

PILLOW, *n.* [L. pulvinar; from L. pilus, hair, or from stuffing.]

1. A long cushion to support the head of a person when reposing on a bed; a sack or case filled with feathers, down or other soft material.*NWAD PILLOW.2*

2. In a ship, the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported.*NWAD PILLOW.3*

The pillow of a plow, is a cross piece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam.*NWAD PILLOW.4*

PILLOW, *v.t.* To rest or lay on for support.

PILLOW-BIER, PILLOW-CASE, *n.* The case or sack of a pillow which contains the feathers. Pillow-bier is the pillow-bearer.

PILLOWED, *pp.* or *a.* Supported by a pillow.

PILLOWING, *ppr.* Resting or laying on a pillow.

PILOSE, PILOUS, *a.* [L. pilosus, from pilus, hair.] Hairy. A pilose leaf, in botany, is one covered with long distinct hairs. A pilose receptacle has hairs between the florets.

PILOSITY, *n.* [supra.] Hairiness.

PILOT, *n.*

1. One who steers a ship in a dangerous navigation, or rather one whose office or occupation is to steer ships, particularly along a coast, or into and out of a harbor, bay or river, where navigation is dangerous.*NWAD PILOT.2*

2. A guide; a director of the course of another person. [In colloquial use.]*NWAD PILOT.3*

PILOT, *v.t.* To direct the course of a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous.

PILOTAGE, *n.* The compensation made or allowed to one who directs the course of a ship.

1. The pilot's skill or knowledge of coasts, rocks, bars and channels. [Not now used.]*NWAD PILOTAGE.2*

PILOT-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of Gasterosteus, called also rudder-fish, of an oblong shape; so named because it often accompanies ships.

PILOTING, *ppr.* Steering; as a ship in dangerous navigation.

PILOTING, *n.* The act of steering a ship.

PILOTISM, PILOTRY, *n.* Pilotage; skill in piloting. [Not used.]

PILOUS, *a.* [L. pilosus. See *Pilose*.] Hairy; abounding with hair.

1. Consisting of hair.*NWAD PILOUS.2*

PILSER, *n.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame.

PIMELITE, *n.* [Gr. fat, and stone.] A terrene substance of an apple green color, fat and unctuous to the touch, tender and not fusible by the blowpipe. It is supposed to be colored by nickel. It is a variety of steatite.

PIMENT, *n.* Wine with a mixture of spice or honey.

PIMENTO, *n.* Jamaica pepper, popularly called allspice. The tree producing this spice is of the genus Myrtus, and grows spontaneously in Jamaica in great abundance.

PIMP, *n.* A man who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.

PIMP, *v.i.* To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others.

PIMPERNEL, PIMPINEL, *n.* [L. pimpinella.] The name of several plants of different genera. The scarlet pimpernel is of the genus Anagallis, the water pimpernel of the genus Veronica, and the yellow pimpernel of the genus Lysimachia.

PIMPILLO, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Cactus.**

PIMPINELLA, ***n.*** **A genus of plants, including the burnet saxifrage and the anise.**

PIMPING, ***ppr.*** **Pandering; procuring lewd women for others.**

PIMPING, ***a.*** **Little; petty.**

PIMPLE, ***n.*** **A small pustule on the face or other part of the body, usually a red pustule.**

PIMPLED, ***a.*** **Having red pustules on the skin; full of pimples.**

PIMPLIKE, ***a.*** **Like a pimp; vile; infamous; mean.**

PIN, ***n.*** **[L. penna, pinna.]**

1. A small pointed instrument made of brass wire and headed; used chiefly by females for fastening their clothes.*NWAD PIN.2*

2. A piece of wood or metal sharpened or pointed, used to fasten together boards, plank or other timber. The larger pins of metal are usually called bolts, and the wooden pins used in ship building are called treenails [trunnels.] A small wooden pin is called a peg.*NWAD PIN.3*

3. A thing of little value. It is not a pin's matter. I care not a pin.*NWAD PIN.4*

4. A linchpin.*NWAD PIN.5*

5. The central part.*NWAD PIN.6*

6. A peg used in musical instruments in straining and relaxing the strings.*NWAD PIN.7*

7. A note or strain.*NWAD PIN.8*

8. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye.*NWAD PIN.9*

9. A cylindrical roller made of wood.*NWAD PIN.10*

10. A noxious humor in a hawk's foot.*NWAD PIN.11*

11. The pin of a block is the axis of the sheave.*NWAD PIN.12*

PIN, *v.t.* To fasten with a pin or with pins of any kind; as, to pin the clothes; to pin boards or timbers.

1. To fasten; to make fast; or to join and fasten together.*NWAD PIN.14*

Our gates--we have but pinned with rushes.*NWAD PIN.15*

She lifted the princess from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as if she would pin her to her heart.*NWAD PIN.16*

2. To inclose; to confine. [See the verbs *Pen* and *Pound*.]*NWAD PIN.17*

PINASTER, *n.* [L. See *Pine*.] The wild pine.

PINCASE, *n.* A case for holding pins.

PINCERS, an erroneous orthography of *pinchers*, which see.

PINCH, *v.t.*

1. To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, etc.*NWAD PINCH.2*

2. To squeeze or compress between any two hard bodies.*NWAD PINCH.3*

3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid.*NWAD PINCH.4*

4. To gripe; to straiten; to oppress with want; as, to pinch a nation; to pinch the belly; to be pinched for want of food.*NWAD PINCH.5*

5. To pain by constriction; to distress; as pinching cold. The winter pinches.*NWAD PINCH.6*

6. To press; to straiten by difficulties; as, the argument pinches the objector.*NWAD PINCH.7*

The respondent is pinched with a strong objection.*NWAD PINCH.8*

7. To press hard; to try thoroughly.*NWAD PINCH.9*

PINCH, *v.i.* To act with pressing force; to bear hard; to be puzzling. You see where the reasons pinch.

1. To spare; to be straitened; to be covetous.*NWAD PINCH.11*

The wretch whom avarice bids to pinch and spare,*NWAD PINCH.12*

Starve, steal and pilfer to enrich an heir.*NWAD PINCH.13*

PINCH, *n.* A close compression with the ends of the fingers.

1. A gripe; a pang.*NWAD PINCH.15*

2. Distress inflected or suffered; pressure; oppression; as necessity's sharp pinch.*NWAD PINCH.16*

3. Straits; difficulty; time of distress from want.*NWAD PINCH.17*

PINCHBECK, *n.* [said to be from the name of the inventor.]

An alloy of copper; a mixture of copper and zink, consisting of three or four parts of copper with one of zink.*NWAD PINCHBECK.2*

PINCHER, *n.* He or that which pinches.

PINCHERS, *n. plu.* [from pinch, not from the French pincette.]

An instrument for drawing nails from boards and the like, or for griping things to be held fast.*NWAD PINCHERS.2*

PINCHFIST, PINCHPENNY, *n.* A miser; a niggard.

PINCUSHION, ***n.*** **A small case stuffed with some soft material, in which females stick pins for safety and preservation.**

PINDARIC, ***a.*** **After the style and manner of Pindar.**

PINDARIC, ***n.*** **An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar the Grecian, and prince of the lyric poets; an irregular ode.**

PINDUST, ***n.*** **Small particles of metal made by pointing pins.**

PINE, ***n.*** **[L. pinus.] A tree of the genus Pinus, of many species, some of which furnish timber of the most valuable kind. The species which usually bear this name in the United States, are the white pine, Pinus strobus, the prince of our forests; the yellow pine, Pinus resinosa; and the pitch pine, Pinus rigida. The other species of this genus are called by other names, a fir, hemlock, larch, spruce, etc.**

PINE, ***v.i.***

1. To languish; to lose flesh or wear away under any distress of anxiety of mind; to grow lean; followed sometimes by away.*NWAD PINE.3*

Ye shall not mourn nor weep, but ye shall pine away for your iniquities. *Ezekiel 24:23*.*NWAD PINE.4*

2. To languish with desire; to waste away with longing for something; usually followed by for.*NWAD PINE.5*

Unknowing that she pin'd for your return.*NWAD PINE.6*

PINE, ***v.t.*** **To wear out; to make to languish.**

Where shivering cold and sickness pines the clime.*NWAD PINE.8*

Beroe pined with pain.*NWAD PINE.9*

1. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.*NWAD PINE.10*

Abashed the devil stood--*NWAD PINE.11*

Virtue in her own shape how lovely, saw,*NWAD PINE.12*

And pined his loss.*NWAD PINE.13*

[In the transitive sense, this verb is now seldom used, and this use is improper, except by ellipsis.]*NWAD PINE.14*

PINE, *n.* Woe; want; penury; misery.

[This is obsolete. See *Pain*.]*NWAD PINE.16*

PINEAL, *a.* [L. pinus.] The pineal gland is a part of the brain, about the bigness of a pea, situated in the third ventricle; so called from its shape. It was considered by Descartes as the seat of the soul.

PINE-APPLE, *n.* The ananas, a species of Bromelia, so called from its resemblance to the cone of the pine tree.

PINEFUL, *a.* Full of woe. [Not used.]

PINERY, *n.* A place where pine-apples are raised.

PIN-FETHER, *n.* A small or short fether.

PIN-FETHERED, *a.* Having the fethers only beginning to shoot; not fully fledged.

PINFOLD, *n.* [pin or pen and fold; Eng. to pound.]

A place in which beasts are confined. We now call it a pound.*NWAD PINFOLD.2*

PINGLE, *n.* A small close. [Not used.]

PINGUID, *a.* [L. pinguis; Gr. compact; L. pactus; Eng. pack.]

Fat; unctuous. [Not used.]*NWAD PINGUID.2*

PINHOLE, *n.* A small hole made by the puncture or perforation of a pin; a very small aperture.

PINING, *ppr.* Languishing; wasting away.

PINION, *n.* pin'yon.

1. The joint of a fowl's wing, remotest from the body.*NWAD PINION.2*

2. A fether; a quill.*NWAD PINION.3*

3. A wing.*NWAD PINION.4*

Hope humbly then, on trembling pinions soar.*NWAD PINION.5*

4. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger.*NWAD PINION.6*

5. Fetters or bands for the arms.*NWAD PINION.7*

PINION, *v.t.* pin'yon. To bind or confine the wings.

1. To confine by binding the wings.*NWAD PINION.9*

2. To cut off the first joint of the wing.*NWAD PINION.10*

3. To bind or confine the arm or arms to the body.*NWAD PINION.11*

4. To confine; to shackle; to chain; as, to be pinioned by formal rules of state.*NWAD PINION.12*

5. To bind; to fasten to.*NWAD PINION.13*

PINIONED, *pp.* Confined by the wings; shackled.

1. *a.* Furnished with wings.*NWAD PINIONED.2*

PINIONIST, *n.* A winged animal; a fowl. [Not used.]

PINIROLO, *n.* A bird resembling the sandpiper, but larger; found in Italy.

PINITE, *n.* [from Pini, a mine in Saxony.]

A mineral holding a middle place between steatite and mica; the micarel of Kirwan. It is found in prismatic crystals of a greenish white color, brown or deep red. It occurs also massive.*NWAD PINITE.2*

PINK, *n.*

1. An eye, or a small eye; but now disused except in composition, as in pink-eyed, pink-eye.*NWAD PINK.2*

2. A plant and flower of the genus Dianthus, common in our gardens.*NWAD PINK.3*

3. A color used by painters; from the color of the flower.*NWAD PINK.4*

4. Any thing supremely excellent.*NWAD PINK.5*

5. A ship with a very narrow stern.*NWAD PINK.6*

6. A fish, the minnow.*NWAD PINK.7*

PINK, *v.t.* To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce with small holes.

1. To stab; to pierce.*NWAD PINK.9*

PINK-EYED, *a.* Having small eyes.

PINK-NEEDLE, *n.* A shepherd's bodkin.

PIN-STERNED, *a.* Having a very narrow stern; as a ship.

PIN-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make pins.

PIN-MONEY, *n.* A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses.

PINNACE, *n.* A small vessel navigated with oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner; also, a boat usually rowed with eight oars.

PINNACLE, *n.* [L. pinna.]

1. A turret, or part of a building elevated above the main building.*NWAD PINNACLE.2*

Some metropolis*NWAD PINNACLE.3*

With glistering spires and pinnacles adorn'd.*NWAD PINNACLE.4*

2. A high spiring point; summit.*NWAD PINNACLE.5*

PINNACLE, *v.t.* To build or furnish with pinnacles.

PINNACLED, *pp.* Furnished with pinnacles.

PINNAGE, *n.* Poundage of cattle. [Not used.] [See *Pound*.]

PINNATE, PINNATED, *a.* [L. pinnatus, from pinna, a fether or fin.]

In botany, a pinnate leaf is a species of compound leaf wherein a simple petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it.*NWAD PINNATE.2*

PINNATIFID, *a.* [L. pinna, a fether, and findo, to cleave.]

In botany, fether-cleft. A pinnatifid leaf is a species of simple leaf, divided transversely by oblong horizontal segments or jags, not extending to the mid rib.*NWAD PINNATIFID.2*

PINNATIPED, *a.* [L. pinna and pes, foot.] Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes.

PINNED, *pp.* Fastened with pins; confined.

PINNER, *n.* One that pins or fastens; also, a pounder of cattle, or the pound keeper.

1. A pin-maker.*NWAD PINNER.2*

2. The lappet of a head which flies loose.*NWAD PINNER.3*

PINNITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the Pinna, a genus of shells.

PINNOCK, *n.* A small bird, the tomtit.

PINNULATE, *a.* A pinnulate leaf is one in which each pinna is subdivided.

PINT, *n.* Half a quart, or four gills. In medicine, twelve ounces. It is applied both to liquid and dry measure.

PINTLE, *n.* A little pin. In artillery, a long iron bolt.

PINULES, *n. plu.* In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe.

PIONEER, *n.*

1. In the art and practice of war, one whose business is to march with or before an army, to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, work at intrenchments, or form mines for destroying an enemy's works.*NWAD PIONEER.2*

2. One that goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another.*NWAD PIONEER.3*

PIONING, *n.* The work of pioneers. [Not used.]

PIONY, PEONY, *n.* [L. poeonia; Gr. from Apollo, a physician, and a hymn.]

An herbaceous perennial plant of the genus Paeonia, with tuberous roots, and bearing large beautiful red flowers.*NWAD PIONY.2*

PIOUS, *a.* [L. pius.]

1. Godly; reverencing and honoring the Supreme Being in heart and in the practice of the duties he has enjoined; having due veneration and affection for the character of God, and habitually obeying his commands; religious; devoted to the service of God; applied to persons.*NWAD PIOUS.2*

2. Dictated by reverence to God; proceeding from piety; applied to things; as pious awe; pious services of affections; pious sorrow.*NWAD PIOUS.3*

3. Having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives; practicing the duties of respect and affection towards parents or other near relatives.*NWAD PIOUS.4*

4. Practiced under the pretense of religion; as pious frauds.*NWAD PIOUS.5*

PIOUSLY, *adv.* In a pious manner; with reverence and affection for God; religiously; with due regard to sacred things or to the duties God has enjoined.

1. With due regard to natural or civil relations and to the duties which spring from them.*NWAD PIOUSLY.2*

PIP, *n.* A disease of fowls; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongue.

1. A spot on cards.*NWAD PIP.2*

PIP, *v.i.* [L. pipio.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken; commonly pronounced peep.

PIPE, *n.* [Eng. fife.]

1. A wind instrument of music, consisting of a long tube of wood or metal; as a rural pipe. The word, I believe, is not now the proper technical name of any particular instrument, but is applicable to any tubular wind instrument, and it occurs in bagpipe.*NWAD PIPE.2*

2. A long tube or hollow body; applied to the veins and arteries of the body, and to many hollow bodies, particularly such as are used for conductors of water or other fluids.*NWAD PIPE.3*

3. A tube of clay with a bowl at one end; used in smoking tobacco.*NWAD PIPE.4*

4. The organs of voice and respiration; as in windpipe.*NWAD PIPE.5*

5. The key or sound of the voice.*NWAD PIPE.6*

6. In England, a roll in the exchequer, or the exchequer itself. Hence, pipe-office is an office in which the clerk of the pipe makes out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, etc.*NWAD PIPE.7*

7. A cask containing two hogsheads or 120 gallons, used for wine; or the quantity which it contains.*NWAD PIPE.8*

8. In mining, a pipe is where the ore runs forward endwise in a hole, and does not sink downwards or in a vein.*NWAD PIPE.9*

PIPE, *v.i.* To play on a pipe, fife, flute or other tubular wind instrument of

music.

We have piped to you, and ye have not danced. *Matthew 11:17*.*NWAD PIPE.11*

1. To have a shrill sound; to whistle.*NWAD PIPE.12*

PIPE, *v.t.* To play on a wind instrument. *1 Corinthians 14:7*.

PIPED, *a.* Formed with a tube; tubular.

PIPE-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus Syngnathus.

PIPER, *n.* One who plays on a pipe or wind instrument.

PIPERIDGE, *n.* A shrub, the berberis, or barberry.

The piperidge of New England is the nyssa villosa, a large tree with very tough wood.*NWAD PIPERIDGE.2*

PIPERIN, *n.* A concretion of volcanic ashes.

1. A peculiar crystalline substance extracted from black pepper. The crystals of piperin are transparent, of a straw color, and they assume the tetrahedral prismatic form with oblique summits.*NWAD PIPERIN.2*

PIPE-TREE, *n.* The lilac.

PIPING, *ppr.* Playing on a pipe.

1. *a.* Weak; feeble; sickly. [Vulgar and not in use in America.]*NWAD PIPING.2*

2. Very hot; boiling; from the sound of boiling fluids. [Used in vulgar language.]*NWAD PIPING.3*

PIPISTREL, *n.* A species of bat, the smallest of the kind.

PIPKIN, *n.* [dim. of pipe.] A small earthen boiler.

PIPPIN, *n.* A kind of apple; a tart apple. This name in America is given to several kinds of apples, as to the Newtown pippin, an excellent winter apple, and the summer pippin, a large apple, but more perishable than the Newtown pippin.

PIQUANCY, *n.* pik'ancy. [infra.] Sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity.

PIQUANT, *a.* pik'ant.

1. Pricking; stimulating to the tongue; as rock as piguant to the tongue as salt.*NWAD PIQUANT.2*

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe; as piquant railleries.*NWAD PIQUANT.3*

PIQUANTLY, *adv.* pik'antly. With sharpness or pungency; tartly.

PIQUE, *n.* peek. An offense taken; usually, slight anger, irritation or displeasure at persons, rather temporary than permanent, and distinguished either in degree or temporariness from settled enmity or malevolence.

Out of personal pique to those in service, he stands as a looker on, when the government is attacked.*NWAD PIQUE.2*

1. A strong passion.*NWAD PIQUE.3*

2. Point; nicety; punctilio.*NWAD PIQUE.4*

Add long prescription of established laws,*NWAD PIQUE.5*

And pique of honor to maintain a cause.*NWAD PIQUE.6*

PIQUE, *v.t.* peek.

1. To offend; to nettle; to irritate; to sting; to fret; to excite a degree

of anger. It expresses less than exasperate.*NWAD PIQUE.8*

The lady was piqued by her indifference.*NWAD PIQUE.9*

2. To stimulate; to excite to action; to touch with envy; jealousy or other passion.*NWAD PIQUE.10*

Piqu'd by Protogenes'fame,*NWAD PIQUE.11*

From Co to Rhodes Apelles came--*NWAD PIQUE.12*

3. With the reciprocal pronoun, to pride or value one's self.*NWAD PIQUE.13*

Men pique themselves on their skill in the learned languages.*NWAD PIQUE.14*

PIQUED, *pp.* pee'ked. Irritated; nettled; offended; excited.

PIQUEER. [See *Pickeer*.]

PIQUEERER, *n.* A plunderer; a freebooter. [See Pickeerer.]

PIQUET. [See *Picket*.]

PIQUET, *n.* piket'. A game at cards played between two persons, with only thirty two cards; all the deuces, threes, fours, fives and sixes being set aside.

PIQUING, *ppr.* pee'king. Irritating; offending; priding.

PIRACY, *n.* [L. piratica, from Gr. to attempt, to dare, to enterprise, whence L. periculum, experior; Eng. to fare.]

1. The act, practice or crime of robbing on the high seas; the taking of property from others by open violence and without authority, on the sea; a crime that answers to robbery on land.*NWAD PIRACY.2*

Other acts than robbery on the high seas, are declared by statute to be piracy. See Act of Congress, April 30, 1790.*NWAD PIRACY.3*

2. The robbing of another by taking his writings.*NWAD PIRACY.4*

PIRATE, *n.* [L. pirata.]

1. A robber on the high seas; one that by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas. In strictness, the word pirate is one who makes it his business to cruise for robbery or plunder; a freebooter on the seas.*NWAD PIRATE.2*

2. An armed ship or vessel which sails without legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas.*NWAD PIRATE.3*

3. A bookseller that seizes the copies or writings of other men without permission.*NWAD PIRATE.4*

PIRATE, *v.i.* To rob on the high seas.

PIRATE, *v.t.* To take by theft or without right or permission, as books or writings.

They advertised they would pirate his edition.*NWAD PIRATE.7*

PIRATED, *pp.* Taken by theft or without right.

PIRATING, *ppr.* Robbing on the high seas; taking without right, as a book or writing.

1 . *a.* Undertaken for the sake of piracy; as a pirating expedition.*NWAD PIRATING.2*

PIRATICAL, *a.* [L. piraticus.] Robbing or plundering by open violence on the high seas; as a piratical commander or ship.

1. Consisting in piracy; predatory; robbing; as a piratical trade or occupation.*NWAD PIRATICAL.2*

2. Practicing literary theft.*NWAD PIRATICAL.3*

The errors of the press were multiplied by piratical printers.*NWAD*

PIRATICAL.4

PIRATICALLY, *adv.* By piracy.

PIROGUE piro'ge

PIRAGUA, *n.* pirau'gua. [This word is variously written, periagua or pirogue. The former is the spelling of Washington and Jefferson; the latter of Charlevoix.]

1. A canoe formed out of the truck of a tree, or two canoes united.*NWAD PIRAGUA.2*

2. In modern usage in America, a narrow ferry boat carrying two masts and a leeboard.*NWAD PIRAGUA.3*

PIRRY, *n.* A rough gale of wind; a storm. [Not used.]

PISCARY, *n.* [L. piscis, a fish; piscor, to fish.]

In law, the right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.*NWAD PISCARY.2*

PISCATION, *n.* [L. piscatio. See *Piscary* and *Fish*.]

The act or practice of fishing.*NWAD PISCATION.2*

PISCATORY, *a.* [L. piscatorius.] Relating to fishes or to fishing; as a piscatory eclogue.

PISCES, *n. plu.* [L. piscis.] In astronomy, the Fishes, the twelfth sign or constellation in the zodiac.

PISCINE, *a.* [L. piscis, a fish.]

Pertaining to fish or fishes; as piscine remains.*NWAD PISCINE.2*

PISCIVOROUS, *a.* [L. piscis, a fish, and voro, to eat.]

Feeding or subsisting on fishes. Many species of aquatic fowls are piscivorous.*NWAD PISCIVOROUS.2*

PISH, exclam. A word expressing contempt; sometimes spoken and written pshaw.

PISH, *v.i.* To express contempt.

PISIFORM, *a.* [L. pisum, a pea, and forma, form.]

Having the form of a pea.*NWAD PISIFORM.2*

Masses of pisiform argillaceous iron ore.*NWAD PISIFORM.3*

PISMIRE, *n.* The insect called the ant or emmet.

PISOLITE, *n.* [Gr. a pea, and a stone.] Peastone, a carbonate of lime, slightly colored by the oxyd of iron. It occurs in little globular concretions of the size of a pea or larger, which usually contain each a grain of sand as a nucleus. These concretions in union sometimes compose entire beds of secondary mountains. It is sometimes called calcarious tufa.

PISOPHALT, *n.* Pea-mineral or mineral-pea; a soft bitumen, black and of a strong pungent smell. It appears to be petrol passing to asphalt. It holds a middle place between petrol, which is liquid, and asphalt, which is dry and brittle.

PISS, *v.t.* To discharge the liquor secreted by the kidneys and lodged in the urinary bladder.

PISS, *n.* Urine; the liquor secreted by the kidneys into the bladder of an animal and discharged through the proper channel.

PISSABED, *n.* The vulgar name of a yellow flower, growing among grass.

PISSASPHALT, *n.* [Gr. pitch, and asphalt.] Earth-pitch; pitch mixed with bitumen, natural or artificial; a fluid opake mineral

substance, thick and inflammable, but leaving a residuum after burning.

PISSBURNT, ***a.*** **Stained with urine.**

PIST, PISTE, ***n.*** **The track or foot-print of a horseman on the ground he goes over.**

PISTACHIO, ***n.*** **[L. pistachia.] The nut of the Pistacia terebinthus or turpentine tree, containing a kernel of a pale greenish color, of a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond, and yielding a well tasted oil. It is wholesome and nutritive. The tree grows in Syria, Arabia and Persia.**

PISTACITE, PISTAZITE, [See ***Epidote*****.]**

PISTAREEN, ***n.*** **A silver coin of the value of 17 or 18 cents, or 9d sterling.**

PISTIL, ***n.*** **[L. pistillum, a pestle.] In botany, the pointal, an organ of female flowers adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen, supposed to be a continuation of the pith, and when perfect, consisting of three parts, the germ or ovary, the style, and the stigma.**

PISTILLACEOUS, ***a.*** **Growing on the germ or seed bud of a flower.**

PISTILLATE, ***a.*** **Having or consisting in a pistil.**

PISTILLATION, ***n.*** **[L. pistillum, a pestle, that is, a beater or driver.] The act of pounding in a mortar. [Little used.]**

PISTILLIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[pistil and L. fero, to bear.]**

Having a pistil without stamens; as a female flower.*NWAD PISTILLIFEROUS.2*

PISTOL, ***n.*** **A small fire-arm, or the smallest fire-arm used,**

differing from a musket chiefly in size. Pistols are of different lengths, and borne by horsemen in cases at the saddle bow, or by a girdle. Small pistols are carried in the pocket.

PISTOL, *v.t.* To shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLE, *n.* A gold coin of Spain, but current in the neighboring countries.

PISTOLET, *n.* A little pistol.

PISTON, *n.* [L. pinso, the primary sense of which is to press, send, drive, thrust or strike, like embolus.]

A short cylinder of metal or other solid substance, used in pumps and other engines or machines for various purposes. It is fitted exactly to the bore of another body so as to prevent the entrance or escape of air, and is usually applied to the purpose of forcing some fluid into or out of the canal or tube which it fills, as in pumps, fire-engines and the like.*NWAD PISTON.2*

PIT, *n.*

1. An artificial cavity made in the earth by digging; a deep hole in the earth.*NWAD PIT.2*

2. A deep place; an abyss; profundity.*NWAD PIT.3*

Into what pit thou seest*NWAD PIT.4*

From what height fallen.*NWAD PIT.5*

3. The grave. *Psalms 28:1*; *Psalms 30:3, 9*.*NWAD PIT.6*

4. The area for cock-fighting; whence the phrase, to fly the pit.*NWAD PIT.7*

5. The middle part of a theater.*NWAD PIT.8*

6. The hollow of the body at the stomach. We say, the pit of the

stomach.*NWAD PIT.9*

7. The cavity under the shoulder; as the arm-pit.*NWAD PIT.10*

8. A dint made by impression on a soft substance, as by the finger, etc.*NWAD PIT.11*

9. A little hollow in the flesh, made by a pustule, as in the small picks.*NWAD PIT.12*

10. A hollow place in the earth excavated for catching wild beasts; hence in Scripture, whatever ensnares and brings into calamity or misery, from which it is difficult to escape. *Psalm 7:15*; *Proverbs 22:14*; *Proverbs 23:27*.*NWAD PIT.13*

11. Great distress and misery, temporal, spiritual or eternal. *Isaiah 38:17-18*; *Psalm 40:2*.*NWAD PIT.14*

12. Hell; as the bottomless pit. *Revelation 20:1, 3*.*NWAD PIT.15*

PIT, *v.t.* To indent; to press into hollows.

1. To mark with little hollows, as by variolous pustules; as the face pitted by the small pocks.*NWAD PIT.17*

2. To set in competition, as in combat.*NWAD PIT.18*

PITAHAYA, *n.* A shrub of California, which yields a delicious fruit, the Cactus Pitajaya.

PITAPAT, *adv.* [probably allied to beat.] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats; as, his heart went pitapat.

PITAPAT, *n.* A light quick step.

Now I hear the pitapat of a pretty foot, through the dark alley.*NWAD PITAPAT.3*

PITCH, *n.* [L. pix; Gr. most probably named from its thickness

or inspissation; L. figo.]

1. A thick tenacious substance, the juice of a species of pine or fir called abies picea, obtained by incision from the bark of the tree. When melted and pressed in bags of cloth, it is received into barrels. This is white or Burgundy pitch; by mixture with lampblack it is converted into black pitch. When kept long in fusion with vinegar, it becomes dry and brown, and forms colophony. The smoke of pitch condensed forms lampblack.*NWAD PITCH.2*

2. The resin of pine, or turpentine, inspissated; used in caulking ships and paying the sides and bottom.*NWAD PITCH.3*

PITCH, *n.* [from the root of pike, peak.]

1. Literally, a point; hence, any point or degree of elevation; as a high pitch; lowest pitch.*NWAD PITCH.5*

How high a pitch his resolution soars.*NWAD PITCH.6*

Alcibiades was one of the best orators of his age, notwithstanding he lived when learning was at its highest pitch.*NWAD PITCH.7*

2. Highest rise.*NWAD PITCH.8*

3. Size; stature.*NWAD PITCH.9*

So like in person, garb and pitch.*NWAD PITCH.10*

4. Degree; rate.*NWAD PITCH.11*

No pitch of glory from the grave is free.*NWAD PITCH.12*

5. The point where a declivity begins, or the declivity itself; descent; slope; as the pitch of a hill.*NWAD PITCH.13*

6. The degree of descent or declivity.*NWAD PITCH.14*

7. A descent; a fall; a thrusting down.*NWAD PITCH.15*

8. Degree of elevation of the key-note of a tune or of any

note.*NWAD PITCH.16*

PITCH, *v.t.* [L. figo, to fix, and uniting pike, pique with fix.]

1. To throw or thrust, and primarily, to thrust a long or pointed object; hence, to fix; to plant; to set; as, to pitch a tent or pavilion, that is, to set the stakes.*NWAD PITCH.18*

2. To throw at a point; as, to pitch quoits.*NWAD PITCH.19*

3. To throw headlong; as, to pitch one in the mire or down a precipice.*NWAD PITCH.20*

4. To throw with a fork; as, to pitch hay or sheaves of corn.*NWAD PITCH.21*

5. To regulate or set the key-note of a tune in music.*NWAD PITCH.22*

6. To set in array; to marshal or arrange in order; used chiefly in the participle; as a pitched battle.*NWAD PITCH.23*

7. [from pitch.] To smear or pay over with pitch; as, to pitch the seams of a ship.*NWAD PITCH.24*

PITCH, *v.i.* To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight.

Take a branch of the tree on which the bees pitch, and wipe the hive.*NWAD PITCH.26*

1. To fall headlong; as, to pitch from a precipice; to pitch on the head.*NWAD PITCH.27*

2. To plunge; as, to pitch into a river.*NWAD PITCH.28*

3. To fall; to fix choice; with on or upon.*NWAD PITCH.29*

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy.*NWAD PITCH.30*

4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp.*NWAD*

PITCH.31

Laban with his brethren pitched in the mount of Gilead. *Genesis 31:25*.*NWAD PITCH.32*

5. In navigation, to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves.*NWAD PITCH.33*

6. To flow or fall precipitously, as a river.*NWAD PITCH.34*

Over this rock, the river pitches in one entire sheet.*NWAD PITCH.35*

PITCHED, *pp.* Set; planted; fixed; thrown headlong; set in array; smeared with pitch.

PITCHER, *n.*

1. An earthen vessel with a spout for pouring out liquors. This is its present signification. It seems formerly to have signified a water pot, jug or jar with ears.*NWAD PITCHER.2*

2. An instrument for piercing the ground.*NWAD PITCHER.3*

PITCHFARTHING, ***n.*** **A play in which copper coin is pitched into a hole; called also chuck-farthing, from the root of choke.**

PITCHFORK, ***n.*** **A fork or farming utensil used in throwing hay or sheaves of grain, in loading or unloading carts and wagons.**

PITCHINESS, ***n.*** **[from pitch.] Blackness; darkness. [Little used.]**

PITCHING, ***ppr.*** **Setting; planting or fixing; throwing headlong; plunging; daubing with pitch; setting, as a tune.**

1. *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping; as a hill.*NWAD PITCHING.2*

PITCHING, ***n.*** **In navigation, the rising and falling of the head and stern of a ship, as she moves over waves; or the vertical vibration of a ship about her center of gravity.**

PITCH-ORE, ***n.*** **Pitch-blend, an ore of uranium.**

PITCHPIPE, ***n.*** **An instrument used by choristers in regulating the pitch or elevation of the key or leading note of a tune.**

PITCH-STONE, ***n.*** **A mineral, a sub-species of quartz, which in luster and texture resembles pitch, whence its name. It is sometimes called resinite. Its colors are, several shades of green; black with green, brown or gray; brown, tinged with red, green or yellow; sometimes yellowish or blue. It occurs in large beds and sometimes forms whole mountains.**

PITCHY, ***a.*** **Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch.**

1. Smeared with pitch.*NWAD PITCHY.2*

2. Black; dark; dismal; as the pitchy mantle of night.*NWAD PITCHY.3*

PIT-COAL, *n.* Fossil coal; coal dug from the earth.

PITEOUS, *a.* [See *Pity*.] Sorrowful; mournful; that may excite pity; as a piteous look.

1. Wretched; miserable; deserving compassion; as a piteous condition.*NWAD PITEOUS.2*

2. Compassionate; affected by pity.*NWAD PITEOUS.3*

3. Pitiful; paltry; poor; as piteous amends.*NWAD PITEOUS.4*

PITEOUSLY, *adv.* In a piteous manner; with compassion.

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.*NWAD PITEOUSLY.2*

PITEOUSNESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness.

1. Tenderness; compassion.*NWAD PITEOUSNESS.2*

PITFALL, *n.* A pit slightly covered for concealment, and intended to catch wild beasts or men.

PITFALL, *v.t.* To lead into a pitfall.

PIT-FISH, *n.* A small fish of the Indian seas, about the size of a smelt, of a green and yellow color. It has the power of protruding or retracting its eyes at pleasure.

PITH, *n.*

1. The soft spungy substance in the center of plants and trees.*NWAD PITH.2*

2. In animals, the spinal marrow.*NWAD PITH.3*

3. Strength or force.*NWAD PITH.4*

4. Energy; cogency; concentrated force; closeness and vigor of thought and style.*NWAD PITH.5*

5. Condensed substance or matter; quintessence. The summary contains the pith of the original.*NWAD PITH.6*

6. Weight; moment; importance.*NWAD PITH.7*

Enterprises of great pith and moment.*NWAD PITH.8*

PITHILY, *adv.* With strength; with close or concentrated force; cogently; with energy.

PITHINESS, *n.* Strength; concentrated force; as the pithiness of a reply.

PITHLESS, *a.* Destitute of pith; wanting strength.

1. Wanting cogency or concentrated force.*NWAD PITHLESS.2*

PITHOLE, *n.* A mark made by disease.

PITHY, *a.* Consisting of pith; containing pith; abounding with pith; as a pithy substance; a pithy stem.

1. Containing concentrated force; forcible; energetic; as a pithy word or expression.*NWAD PITHY.2*

This pithy speech prevailed and all agreed.*NWAD PITHY.3*

2. Uttering energetic words or expressions.*NWAD PITHY.4*

In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but pithy.*NWAD PITHY.5*

PITIABLE, *a.* Deserving pity; worthy of compassion; miserable; as pitiable persons; a pitiable condition.

PITIABLENESS, *n.* State of deserving compassion.

PITIED, *pp.* Compassionated. [See the verb, to *pity*.]

PITIFUL, *a.* [See *Pity*.] Full of pity; tender; compassionate;

having a heart to feel sorrow and sympathy for the distressed. *James 5:11*; *1 Peter 3:8*. **[This is the proper sense of the word.]**

1. Miserable; moving compassion; as a sight most pitiful; a pitiful condition.*NWAD PITIFUL.2*

2. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; paltry; contemptible; despicable.*NWAD PITIFUL.3*

That's villainous, and shows a most pitiful ambition in the fool that uses it.*NWAD PITIFUL.4*

3. Very small; insignificant.*NWAD PITIFUL.5*

PITIFULLY, *adv.* With pity; compassionately.

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts.*NWAD PITIFULLY.2*

1. In a manner to excite pity.*NWAD PITIFULLY.3*

They would sign and groan as pitifully as other men.*NWAD PITIFULLY.4*

2. Contemptibly; with meanness.*NWAD PITIFULLY.5*

PITIFULNESS, *n.* Tenderness of heart that disposes to pity; mercy; compassion.

1. Contemptibleness.*NWAD PITIFULNESS.2*

PITILESS, *a.* Destitute of pity; hardhearted; applied to persons; as a pitiless master.

1. Exciting no pity; as a pitiless state.*NWAD PITILESS.2*

PITILESSLY, *adv.* Without mercy or compassion.

PITILESSNESS, *n.* Unmercifulness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

PITMAN, ***n.*** **The man that stands in a pit when sawing timber with another man who stands above.**

PIT-SAW, ***n.*** **A large saw used in dividing timber, and used by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below.**

PITTANCE, ***n.*** **[The word signifies primarily, a portion of food allowed to a monk. The Spanish has pitar, to distribute allowances of meat, and pitancero, a person who distributes allowances, or a friar who lives on charity.]**

1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.*NWAD PITTANCE.2*

2. A very small portion allowed or assigned.*NWAD PITTANCE.3*

3. A very small quantity.*NWAD PITTANCE.4*

PITUITARY, ***a.*** **[L. pituita, phlegm, rheum; Gr. to spit.]**

That secretes phlegm or mucus; as the pituitary membrane.*NWAD PITUITARY.2*

The pituitary gland is a small oval body on the lower side of the brain, supposed by the ancients to secrete the mucus of the nostrils.*NWAD PITUITARY.3*

PITUITE, ***n.*** **[L. pituita.] Mucus.**

PITUITOUS, ***a.*** **[L. pituitosus.] Consisting of mucus, or resembling it in qualities.**

PITY, ***n.*** **[The Latin, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese languages unite pity and piety in the same word, and the word may be from the root of compassion; L. patior, to suffer.]**

1. The feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another; sympathy with the grief or misery of another; compassion or fellow-suffering.*NWAD PITY.2*

He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth to the Lord. *Proverbs*

19:17.*NWAD PITY.3*

In Scripture however, the word pity usually includes compassion accompanied with some act of charity or benevolence, and not simply a fellow feeling of distress.*NWAD PITY.4*

Pity is always painful, yet always agreeable.*NWAD PITY.5*

2. The ground or subject of pity; cause of grief; thing to be regretted.*NWAD PITY.6*

What pity is it*NWAD PITY.7*

That we can die but once to serve our country!*NWAD PITY.8*

That he is old, the more is the pity, his white hairs do witness it.*NWAD PITY.9*

In this sense, the word has a plural. It is a thousand pities he should waste his estate in prodigality.*NWAD PITY.10*

PITY, *v.t.* To feel pain or grief for one in distress; to have sympathy for; to compassionate; to have tender feelings for one, excited by his unhappiness.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. *Psalm 103:13*.*NWAD PITY.12*

Taught by that power who pities me,*NWAD PITY.13*

I learn to pity them.*NWAD PITY.14*

PITY, *v.i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.

I will not pity nor spare, nor have mercy. *Jeremiah 13:14*.*NWAD PITY.16*

[But this may be considered as an elliptical phrase.]*NWAD PITY.17*

PIVOT, *n.* A pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, *n.* [L. pyxis.] A little box or chest in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman catholic countries.

1. A box used for the trial of gold and silver coin.*NWAD PIX.2*

PIZZLE, *n.* In certain quadrupeds, the part which is official to generation and the discharge of urine.

PLACABILITY, PLACABLENESS, *n.* [from placable.] The quality of being appeasable; susceptibility of being pacified.

PLACABLE, *a.* [L. placabilis, from placo, to pacify; probably formed on the root of lay. See *Please*.]

That may be appeased or pacified; appeasable; admitting its passions or irritations to be allayed; willing to forgive.*NWAD PLACABLE.2*

Methought I saw him placable and mild.*NWAD PLACABLE.3*

PLACARD, *n.* Properly, a written or printed paper posted in a public place. It seems to have been formerly the name of an edict, proclamation or manifesto issued by authority, but this sense is, I believe, seldom or never annexed to the word. A placard now is an advertisement, or a libel, or a paper intended to censure public or private characters or public measures, posted in a public place. In the case of libels or papers intended to censure public or private characters, or the measures of government, these papers are usually pasted up at night for secrecy.

PLACATE, *v.t.* [L. placo, to appease.]

To appease or pacify; to conciliate.*NWAD PLACATE.2*

PLACE, *n.*

1. A particular portion of space of indefinite extent, occupied or intended to be occupied by any person or thing, and considered as

the space where a person or thing does or may rest or has rested, as distinct from space in general.*NWAD PLACE.2*

Look from the place where thou art. *Genesis 13:14*.*NWAD PLACE.3*

The place where thou standest is holy ground. *Exodus 3:5*.*NWAD PLACE.4*

Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall tread shall be yours. *Deuteronomy 11:24*.*NWAD PLACE.5*

David's place was empty. *1 Samuel 20:25, 27*.*NWAD PLACE.6*

2. Any portion of space, as distinct from space in general.*NWAD PLACE.7*

Enlargement and deliverance shall arise to the Jews from another place. *Esther 4:14*.*NWAD PLACE.8*

3. Local existence.*NWAD PLACE.9*

From whose face the earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no place for them. *Revelation 20:11*.*NWAD PLACE.10*

4. Separate room or apartment.*NWAD PLACE.11*

His catalogue had an especial place for sequestered divines.*NWAD PLACE.12*

5. Seat; residence; mansion.*NWAD PLACE.13*

The Romans shall come and take away both our place and nation. *John 11:48*.*NWAD PLACE.14*

6. A portion or passage of writing or of a book.*NWAD PLACE.15*

The place of the Scripture which he read was this. *Acts 8:32*.*NWAD PLACE.16*

7. Point or degree in order of proceeding; as in the first place; in the second place; in the last place. Hence,*NWAD PLACE.17*

8. Rank; order of priority, dignity or importance. He holds the first place in society, or in the affections of the people.*NWAD PLACE.18*

9. Office, employment; official station. The man has a place under the government.*NWAD PLACE.19*

Do you your office, or give up your place.*NWAD PLACE.20*

10. Ground; room.*NWAD PLACE.21*

There is no place of doubting but that it is the very same.*NWAD PLACE.22*

11. Station in life; calling; occupation; condition. All, in their several places, perform their duty.*NWAD PLACE.23*

12. A city, a town; a village. In what place does he reside? He arrived at this place in the mail coach. *Genesis 18:24, 26*.*NWAD PLACE.24*

13. In military affairs, a fortified town or post; a fortress; a fort; as a strong place; a place easily defended. The place was taken by assault.*NWAD PLACE.25*

14. A country; a kingdom. England is the place of his birth.*NWAD PLACE.26*

15. Space in general.*NWAD PLACE.27*

But she all place within herself confines.*NWAD PLACE.28*

16. Room; stead; with the sense of substitution.*NWAD PLACE.29*

And Joseph said unto them, fear not; for am I in the place of God? *Genesis 50:19*.*NWAD PLACE.30*

17. Room; kind reception.*NWAD PLACE.31*

My word hath no place in you. *John 8:37*.*NWAD PLACE.32*

18. The place of the moon, in astronomy, is the part of its orbit where it is found at any given time. The place of the sun or a star, is

the sign and degree of the zodiac, in which it is at any given time, or the degree of the ecliptic, reckoning from the beginning of Aries, which the star's circle of longitude cuts, and therefore coincides with the longitude of the sun or star.*NWAD PLACE.33*

To take place, to come; to happen; to come into actual existence or operation; as when we say, this or that event will or will not take place. The perfect exemption of man from calamity can never take place in this state of existence.*NWAD PLACE.34*

1. To take the precedence or priority.*NWAD PLACE.35*

To take the place, but sometimes to take place, omitting the article, is to occupy the place or station of another.*NWAD PLACE.36*

To have place, to have a station, room or seat. Such desires can have no place in a good heart.*NWAD PLACE.37*

1. To have actual existence.*NWAD PLACE.38*

To give place, to make room or way. Give place to your superiors.*NWAD PLACE.39*

1. To give room; to give advantage; to yield to the influence of; to listen to.*NWAD PLACE.40*

Neither give place to the devil. *Ephesians 4:27*.*NWAD PLACE.41*

2. To give way; to yield to and suffer to pass away.*NWAD PLACE.42*

High place, in Scripture, a mount on which sacrifices were offered.*NWAD PLACE.43*

PLACE, *v.t.* To put or set in a particular part of space, or in a particular part of the earth, or in something on its surface; to locate; as, to place a house by the side of a stream; to place a book on a shelf; to place a body of cavalry on each flank of any army.

1. To appoint, set, induct or establish in an office.*NWAD PLACE.45*

Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God,

men of truth, hating covetousness; and place such over them to be rulers of thousands, etc. *Exodus 18:21*.*NWAD PLACE.46*

It is a high moral duty of sovereigns and supreme magistrates and councils, to place in office men of unquestionable virtue and talents.*NWAD PLACE.47*

2. To put or set in any particular rank, state or condition. Some men are placed in a condition of rank and opulence, others are placed in low or narrow circumstances; but in whatever sphere men are placed, contentment will insure to them a large portion of happiness.*NWAD PLACE.48*

3. To set; to fix; as, to place one's affections on an object; to place confidence in a friend.*NWAD PLACE.49*

4. To put; to invest; as, to place money in the funds or in a bank.*NWAD PLACE.50*

5. To put out at interest; to lend; as, to place money in good hands or in good security.*NWAD PLACE.51*

PLACED, *pp.* Set; fixed; located; established.

PLACE-MAN, *n.* One that has an office under a government.

PLACENTA, *n.* [L.]

1. In anatomy, the substance that connects the fetus to the womb, a soft roundish mass or cake by which the circulation is carried on between the parent and the fetus.*NWAD PLACENTA.2*

2. The part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached.*NWAD PLACENTA.3*

PLACENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to the placenta.

PLACENTATION, *n.* In botany, the disposition of the cotyledons or lobes in the vegetation or germination of seeds.

PLACER, ***n.*** **One who places, locates or sets.**

PLACID, ***a.*** **[L. placidus, from placo, to appease.]**

1. Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; equable; as a placid motion of the spirits.*NWAD PLACID.2*

2. Serene; mild; unruffled; indicating peace of mind; as a placid countenance or smile.*NWAD PLACID.3*

3. Calm; tranquil; serene; not stormy; as a placid sky.*NWAD PLACID.4*

4. Calm; quiet; unruffled; as a placid stream.*NWAD PLACID.5*

PLACIDLY, ***adv.*** **Mildly; calmly; quietly; without disturbance or passion.**

PLACIDNESS, ***n.*** **Calmness; quiet; tranquillity; unruffled state.**

1. Mildness; gentleness; sweetness of disposition.*NWAD PLACIDNESS.2*

PLACIT, ***n.*** **[L. placitum, that which pleases, a decree, from placeo, to please.] A decree or determination. [Not in use.]**

PLACKET, ***n.*** **A petticoat. If this is the sense of the word in Shakespeare, it is a derivative. The word signifies the opening of the garment; but it is nearly or wholly obsolete.**

PLAGIARISM, ***n.*** **[from plagiary.] The act of purloining another man's literary works, or introducing passages from another man's writings and putting them off as one's own; literary theft.**

PLAGIARIST, ***n.*** **One that purloins the writings of another and puts them off as his own.**

PLAGIARY, ***n.*** **[L. plagium, a kidnapping, probably from plagoe,**

nets, toils, that which is layed or spread, from the root of Eng. lay. The L. plaga, a stroke, is the same word differently applied, a laying on.]

1. A thief in literature; one that purloins another's writings and offers them to the public as his own.*NWAD PLAGIARY.2*

2. The crime of literary theft. [Not used.]*NWAD PLAGIARY.3*

PLAGIARY, *a.* Stealing men; kidnapping. [Not used.]

1. Practicing literary theft.*NWAD PLAGIARY.5*

PLAGUE, *n.* plag. [L. plaga, a stroke; Gr. See *Lick* and *Lay*. The primary sense is a stroke or striking. So afflict is from the root of flog, and probably of the same family as plague.]

1. Any thing troublesome or vexatious; but in this sense, applied to the vexations we suffer from men, and not to the unavoidable evils inflicted on us by Divine Providence. The application of the word to the latter, would now be irreverent and reproachful.*NWAD PLAGUE.2*

2. A pestilential disease; an acute, malignant and contagious disease that often prevails in Egypt, Syria and Turkey, and has at times infected the large cities of Europe with frightful mortality.*NWAD PLAGUE.3*

3. A state of misery. *1 Kings 8:38*.*NWAD PLAGUE.4*

4. Any great natural evil or calamity; as the ten plagues of Egypt.*NWAD PLAGUE.5*

PLAGUE, *v.t.* plag.

1. To infest with disease, calamity or natural evil of any kind.*NWAD PLAGUE.7*

Thus were they plagued*NWAD PLAGUE.8*

And worn with famine.*NWAD PLAGUE.9*

2. To vex; to tease; to harass; to trouble; to embarrass; a very general and indefinite signification.*NWAD PLAGUE.10*

If her nature be so,*NWAD PLAGUE.11*

That she will plague the man that loves her most--*NWAD PLAGUE.12*

PLAGUEFUL, *a.* Abounding with plagues; infected with plagues.

PLAGUILY, *adv.* Vexatiously; in a manner to vex, harass or embarrass; greatly; horribly. [In vulgar use.]

PLAGUY, *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. [Vulgar.]

PLAICE, PLAISE, *n.* A fish of the genus Pleuronectes, growing to the size of eight or ten pounds or more. This fish is more flat and square than the halibut.

PLAID, PLAD, *n.* A striped or variegated cloth worn by the highlanders in Scotland. It is a narrow woolen stuff worn round the waist or on the shoulders, reaching to the knees, and in cold weather to the feet. It is worn by both sexes.

PLAIN, *a.* [L. planus; splendor. Gr. to wander.]

1. Smooth; even; level; flat; without elevations and depressions; not rough; as plain ground or land; a plain surface. In this sense, in philosophical writings, it is written plane.*NWAD PLAIN.2*

2. Open; clear.*NWAD PLAIN.3*

Our troops beat an army in plain fight and open field.*NWAD PLAIN.4*

3. Void of ornament; simple; as a plain dress.*NWAD PLAIN.5*

Plain without pomp, and rich without a show.*NWAD PLAIN.6*

4. Artless; simple; unlearned; without disguise, cunning or affectation; without refinement; as men of the plainer sort. *Genesis 25:27*.*NWAD PLAIN.7*

Plain but pious christians--*NWAD PLAIN.8*

5. Artless; simple; unaffected; unembellished; as a plain tale or narration.*NWAD PLAIN.9*

6. Honestly undisguised; open; frank; sincere; unreserved. I will tell you the plain truth.*NWAD PLAIN.10*

Give me leave to be plain with you.*NWAD PLAIN.11*

7. Mere; bare; as a plain knave or fool.*NWAD PLAIN.12*

8. Evident to the understanding; clear; manifest; not obscure; as plain words or language; a plain difference; a plain argument.*NWAD PLAIN.13*

It is plain in the history, that Esau was never subject to Jacob.*NWAD PLAIN.14*

9. Not much varied by modulations; as a plain song or tune.*NWAD PLAIN.15*

10. Not high seasoned; not rich; not luxuriously dressed; as a plain diet.*NWAD PLAIN.16*

11. Not ornamented with figures; as plain muslin.*NWAD PLAIN.17*

12. Not dyed.*NWAD PLAIN.18*

13. Not difficult; not embarrassing; as a plain case in law.*NWAD PLAIN.19*

14. Easily seen or discovered; not obscure or difficult to be found; as a plain road or path. Our coarse is very plain. *Psalm 27:11*.*NWAD PLAIN.20*

A plain or plane figure, in geometry, is a uniform surface, from every point of whose perimeter right lines may be drawn to every other point in the same.*NWAD PLAIN.21*

A plain figure, in geometry, is a surface in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line which joins them lies wholly in that surface.*NWAD PLAIN.22*

A plain angle, is one contained under two lines or surfaces, in contradistinction to a solid angle.*NWAD PLAIN.23*

PLAIN, *adv.* Not obscurely; in a manner to be easily understood.

1. Distinctly; articulately; as, to speak plain. *Mark 7:35*.*NWAD PLAIN.25*

2. With simplicity; artlessly; bluntly.*NWAD PLAIN.26*

PLAIN, *n.*

1. Level land; usually, an open field with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities; as all the plain of Jordan. *Genesis 13:10-11*.*NWAD PLAIN.28*

2. Field of battle.*NWAD PLAIN.29*

PLAIN, *v.t.* To level; to make plain or even on the surface.

PLAIN, *v.i.* [L. plango.] To lament or wail. [Not used.] [See *Complain*.]

PLAIN-DEALING, *a.* [plain and deal.] Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest; open; speaking and acting without art; as a plain-dealing man.

PLAIN-DEALING, *n.* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity; management without art, stratagem or disguise; sincerity.

PLAIN-HEARTED, *a.* Having a sincere heart; communicating without art, reserve or hypocrisy; of a frank disposition.

PLAIN-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* Frankness of disposition; sincerity.

PLAINLY, *adv.* With a level surface. [Little used.]

1. Without cunning or disguise.*NWAD PLAINLY.2*

2. Without ornament or artificial embellishment; as, to be plainly clad.*NWAD PLAINLY.3*

3. Frankly; honestly; sincerely; as, deal plainly with me.*NWAD PLAINLY.4*

4. In earnest; fairly.*NWAD PLAINLY.5*

5. In a manner to be easily seen or comprehended.*NWAD PLAINLY.6*

Thou shalt write on the stones all the words of this law very plainly. *Deuteronomy 27:8*.*NWAD PLAINLY.7*

6. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely. The doctrines of grace are plainly taught in the Scriptures.*NWAD PLAINLY.8*

PLAINNESS, *n.* Levelness; evenness or surface.

1. Want of ornament; want of artificial show.*NWAD PLAINNESS.2*

So modest plainness sets off sprightly wit.*NWAD PLAINNESS.3*

2. Openness; rough, blunt or unrefined frankness.*NWAD PLAINNESS.4*

Your plainness and your shortness please me well.*NWAD PLAINNESS.5*

3. Artlessness; simplicity; candor; as unthinking plainness.*NWAD PLAINNESS.6*

4. Clearness; openness; sincerity.*NWAD PLAINNESS.7*

Seeing then we have such hope, we use great plainness of speech.

2 Corinthians 3:12.*NWAD PLAINNESS.8*

PLAIN-SONG, *n.* The plain unvaried chant of churches; so called in contradistinction from the prick-song, or variegated music sung by note.

PLAIN-SPOKEN, *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity.

PLAINT, *n.* [L. plango, to strike, to beat, to lament, whence complaint; Gr. to strike, from the root disused, whence, a stroke; L. plaga, Eng. plague.]

1. Lamentation; complaint; audible expression of sorrow.*NWAD PLAINT.2*

From inward grief*NWAD PLAINT.3*

His bursting passion into plaints thus pour'd.*NWAD PLAINT.4*

2. Complaint; representation made of injury or wrong done.*NWAD PLAINT.5*

There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of plaints; two upon defense.*NWAD PLAINT.6*

3. In law, a private memorial tendered to a court, in which the person sets forth his cause of action.*NWAD PLAINT.7*

4. In law, a complaint; a formal accusation exhibited by a private person against an offender for a breach of law or a public offense.*NWAD PLAINT.8*

PLAINTFUL, *a.* Complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice; as my plaintful tongue.

PLAINTIF, *n.* In law, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal, for the recovery of a claim; opposed to defendant.

[Prior uses this word as an adjective, in the French sense, for plaintive, but the use is not authorized.]*NWAD PLAINTIF.2*

PLAINTIVE, *a.* Lamenting; complaining; expressive of sorrow; as a plaintive sound or song.

1. Complaining; expressing sorrow or grief; repining.*NWAD PLAINTIVE.2*

To sooth the sorrows of her plaintive son.*NWAD PLAINTIVE.3*

PLAINTIVELY ,adv. In a manner expressive of grief.

PLAINTIVENESS, *n.* The quality or state of expressing grief.

PLAINTLESS, *a.* Without complaint; unrepining.

PLAIN-WORK, *n.* Plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery.

PLAIT, *n.* [Gr. to twist.]

1. A fold; a doubling; as of cloth.*NWAD PLAIT.2*

It is very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest through all the plaits and folding of the drapery.*NWAD PLAIT.3*

2. A braid of hair; a tress.*NWAD PLAIT.4*

PLAIT, *v.t.* To fold; to double in narrow streaks; as, to plait a gown or a sleeve.

1. To braid; to interweave strands; as, to plait the hair.*NWAD PLAIT.6*

2. To entangle; to involve.*NWAD PLAIT.7*

PLAITED, *pp.* Folded; braided; interwoven.

PLAITER, *n.* One that plaits or braids.

PLAITING, *ppr.* Folding; doubling; braiding.

PLAN, *n.*

1. A draught or form; properly, the representation of any thing drawn on a plane, as a map or chart, which is a representation of some portion of land or water. But the word is applied particularly to the model of a building, showing the form, extent and divisions in miniature, and it may be applied to the draught or representation of any projected work on paper or on a plain surface; as the plan of a town or city, or of a harbor or fort. The form of a machine in miniature, is called a model.*NWAD PLAN.2*

2. A scheme devised; a project; the form of something to be done existing in the mind, with the several parts adjusted in idea, expressed in words or committed to writing; as the plan of a constitution of government; the plan of a treaty; the plan of an expedition.*NWAD PLAN.3*

PLAN, *v.t.* To form a draught or representation of any intended work.

1. To scheme; to devise; to form in design; as, to plan the conquest of a country; to plan a reduction of taxes or of the national debt.*NWAD PLAN.5*

PLANARY, *a.* Pertaining to a plane.

PLANCH, *v.t.* [See *Plank*.] To plank; to cover with planks or boards.

PLANCHED, *pp.* Covered or made of planks or boards.

PLANCHER, *n.* A floor.

PLANCHET, *n.* [See *Plank*.] A flat piece of metal or coin.

PLANCHING, *n.* The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or planks.

PLANE, *n.* [from L. planus. See *Plain*.] In geometry, an even or level surface, like plain in popular language.

1. In astronomy, an imaginary surface supposed to pass through any of the curves described on the celestial sphere; as the plane of the ecliptic; the plane of a planet's orbit; the plane of a great circle.*NWAD PLANE.2*

2. In mechanics. [See *Plain figure*.]*NWAD PLANE.3*

3. In joinery and cabinet work, an instrument consisting of a smooth piece of wood, with an aperture, through which passes obliquely a piece of edged steel or chisel, used in paring or smoothing boards or wood of any kind.*NWAD PLANE.4*

PLANE, *v.t.* To make smooth; to pare off the inequalities of the surface of a board or other piece of wood by the use of a plane.

1. To free from inequalities of surface.*NWAD PLANE.6*

PLANED, *pp.* Made smooth with a plane; leveled.

PLANET, *n.* [L. planeta; Gr. wandering, to wander, allied to L. planus. See *Plant*.] A celestial body which revolves about the sun or other center, or a body revolving about another planet as its center. The planets which revolve about the sun as their center, are called primary planets; those which revolve about other planets as their center, and with them revolve about the sun, are called secondary planets, satellites or moons. The primary planets are named Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Herschell. Four smaller planets, denominated by some, asteroids, namely, Ceres, Pallas, Juno and Vesta, have recently been discovered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Herschell, being without the earth's orbit, are sometimes called the superior planets; Venus and Mercury, being within the earth's orbit, are called inferior planets. The planets are opake bodies which receive their light from the sun. They are so named from their motion or revolution, in distinction from the fixed stars, and are distinguished from the latter by their not twinkling.

PLANETARIUM, *n.* An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of

the planets, agreeable to the Copernican system.

PLANETARY, *a.* Pertaining to the planets; as planetary inhabitants; planetary motions.

1. Consisting of planets; as a planetary system.*NWAD PLANETARY.2*

2. Under the dominion or influence of a planet; as a planetary hour. [Astrology.]*NWAD PLANETARY.3*

3. Produced by planets; as planetary plague or influence.*NWAD PLANETARY.4*

4. Having the nature of a planet; erratic or revolving.*NWAD PLANETARY.5*

Planetary days, the days of the week as shared among the planets, each having its day, as we name the days of the week after the planets.*NWAD PLANETARY.6*

PLANETED, *a.* Belonging to planets.

PLANETICAL, *a.* Pertaining to planets. [Not used.]

PLANE-TREE, *n.* [L. platanus.] A tree of the genus Platanus. The oriental plane-tree is a native of Asia; it rises with a straight smooth branching stem to a great highth, with palmated leaves and long pendulous peduncles, sustaining several heads of small close sitting flowers. The seeds are downy, and collected into round, rough, hard balls. The occidental plane-tree, which grows to a great highth, is a native of N. America; it is called also button-wood.

PLANET-STRUCK, *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted.

PLANIFOLIOUS, *a.* [L. planus, plain, and folium, leaf.]

In botany, a planifolious flower is one made up of plain leaves, set

together in circular rows round the center. [See *Planipetalous*.]*NWAD PLANIFOLIOUS.2*

PLANIMETRIC, PLANIMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIMETRY, *n.* [L. planus, plain, and Gr. to measure.]

The mensuration of plain surfaces, or that part of geometry which regards lines and plain figures, without considering their highth or depth.*NWAD PLANIMETRY.2*

PLANIPETALOUS, *a.* [L. planus, plain, and Gr. a petal.]

In botany, flat-leafed, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion and succory.*NWAD PLANIPETALOUS.2*

PLANISH, *v.t.* [from plane.] To make smooth or plain; to polish; used by manufacturers.

PLANISHED, *pp.* Made smooth.

PLANISHING, *ppr.* Making smooth; polishing.

PLANISPHERE, *n.* [L. planus, plain, and sphere.] A sphere projected on a plane, in which sense, maps in which are exhibited the meridians and other circles, are planispheres.

PLANK, *n.* A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker. In America, broad pieces of sawed timber which are not more than an inch or an inch and a quarter thick, are called boards; like pieces from an inch and a half to three or four inches thick, are called planks. Sometimes pieces more than four inches thick are called planks.

PLANK, *v.t.* To cover or lay with planks; as, to plank a floor or a ship.

PLANNED, *pp.* Devised; schemed.

PLANNER, ***n.*** **One who plans or forms a plan; a projector.**

PLANNING, ***ppr.*** **Scheming; devising; making a plan.**

PLANO-CONICAL, ***a.*** **[plain and conical.]**

Plain or level on one side and conical on the other.*NWAD PLANO-CONICAL.2*

PLANO-CONVEX, ***a.*** **[plain and convex.] Plain or flat on one side and convex on the other; as a plano-convex lens.**

PLANOHORIZONTAL, ***a.*** **Having a level horizontal surface or position.**

PLANO-SUBULATE, ***a.*** **[See *Subulate*.] Smooth and awl-shaped.**

PLANT, ***n.*** **[L. planta; splendeo, splendor.]**

1. A vegetable; an organic body, destitute of sense and spontaneous motion, adhering to another body in such a manner as to draw from it its nourishment, and having the power of propagating itself by seeds; “whose seed is in itself.” *Genesis 1:11-12*. This definition may not be perfectly correct, as it respects all plants, for some marine plants grow without being attached to any fixed body.*NWAD PLANT.2*

The woody or dicotyledonous plants consist of three parts; the bark or exterior coat, which covers the wood; the wood which is hard and constitutes the principal part; and the pith or center of the stem. In monocotyledonous plants, the ligneous or fibrous parts, and the pithy or parenchymatous, are equally distributed through the whole internal substance; and in the lower plants, funguses, sea weed, etc. the substance is altogether parenchymatous. By means of proper vessels, the nourishing juices are distributed to every part of the plant. In its most general sense, plant comprehends all vegetables, trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, etc. In popular language, the word is generally applied to the smaller species of

vegetables.*NWAD PLANT.3*

2. A sapling.*NWAD PLANT.4*

3. In Scripture, a child; a descendant; the inhabitant of a country. *Psalm 144:12*; *Jeremiah 48:32*.*NWAD PLANT.5*

4. The sole of the foot. [Little used.]*NWAD PLANT.6*

Sea-plant, a plant that grows in the sea or in salt water; sea weed.*NWAD PLANT.7*

Sensitive plant, a plant that shrinks on being touched, the mimosa.*NWAD PLANT.8*

PLANT, *v.t.* To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth; as, to plant maiz.

1. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or a vegetable with roots.*NWAD PLANT.10*

2. To engender; to set the germ of any thing that may increase.*NWAD PLANT.11*

It engenders choler, planteth anger.*NWAD PLANT.12*

3. To set; to fix.*NWAD PLANT.13*

His standard planted on Laurentum's towers.*NWAD PLANT.14*

4. To settle; to fix the first inhabitants; to establish; as, to plant a colony.*NWAD PLANT.15*

5. To furnish with plants; to lay out and prepare with plants; as, to plant a garden or an orchard.*NWAD PLANT.16*

6. To set and direct or point; as, to plant cannon against a fort.*NWAD PLANT.17*

7. To introduce and establish; as, to plant christianity among the heathen.*NWAD PLANT.18*

I have planted, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase. *1 Corinthians 3:6*.*NWAD PLANT.19*

8. To unite to Christ and fix in a state of fellowship with him. *Psalm 92:13*.*NWAD PLANT.20*

PLANT, *v.i.* To perform the act of planting.

PLANTABLE, *a.* Capable of being planted.

PLANTAGE, *n.* [L. plantago.] An herb, or herbs in general. [Not in use.]

PLANTAIN, *n.* [L. plantago.] A plant of the genus Plantago, of several species. The water plantain is of the genus Alisma.

PLANTAIN, PLANTAIN-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Musa, the most remarkable species of which are, the paradisiaca or plantain, and the sapietum or banana tree. The plantain rises with a soft stem fifteen or twenty feet high, and the fruit is a substitute for bread.

PLANTAL, *a.* Belonging to plants. [Not used.]

PLANTATION, *n.* [L. plantatio, from planto, to plant.]

1. The act of planting or setting in the earth for growth.*NWAD PLANTATION.2*

2. The place planted; applied to ground planted with trees, as an orchard or the like.*NWAD PLANTATION.3*

3. In the United States and the West Indies, a cultivated estate; a farm. In the United States, this word is applied to an estate, a tract of land occupied and cultivated, in those states only where the labor is performed by slaves, and where the land is more or less appropriated to the culture of tobacco, rice, indigo and cotton, that is, from Maryland to Georgia inclusive, on the Atlantic, and in the western states where the land is appropriated to the same articles or to the culture of the sugar cane. From Maryland, northward and eastward, estates in land are called farms.*NWAD PLANTATION.4*

4. An original settlement in a new country; a town or village planted.*NWAD PLANTATION.5*

While these plantations were forming in Connecticut--*NWAD PLANTATION.6*

5. A colony.*NWAD PLANTATION.7*

6. A first planting; introduction; establishment; as the plantation of christianity in England.*NWAD PLANTATION.8*

PLANT-CANE, *n.* In the West Indies, the original plants of the sugar cane, produced from germs placed in the ground; or canes of the first growth, in distinction from the ratoons, or sprouts from the roots of canes which have been cut.

PLANTED, *pp.* Set in the earth for propagation; set; fixed; introduced; established.

1. Furnished with seeds or plants for growth; as a planted field.*NWAD PLANTED.2*

2. Furnished with the first inhabitants; settled; as territory planted with colonists.*NWAD PLANTED.3*

3. Filled or furnished with what is new.*NWAD PLANTED.4*

A man in all the world's new fashion planted. [See Def. 3.]*NWAD PLANTED.5*

PLANTER, *n.* One that plants, sets, introduces or establishes; as a planter of maiz; a planter of vines; the planters of a colony.

1. One that settles in a new or uncultivated territory; as the first planters in Virginia.*NWAD PLANTER.2*

2. One who owns a plantation; used in the West Indies and southern states of America.*NWAD PLANTER.3*

3. One that introduces and establishes.*NWAD PLANTER.4*

The apostles were the first planters of christianity.*NWAD PLANTER.5*

PLANTERSHIP, *n.* The business of a planter, or the management of a plantation, as in the West Indies.

PLANTICLE, *n.* A young plant or plant in embryo.

PLANTING, *ppr.* Setting in the earth for propagation; setting; settling; introducing; establishing.

PLANTING, *n.* The act or operation of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, etc.

PLANT-LOUSE, *n.* An insect that infests plants; a vine fretter; the puceron.

PLASH, *n.* [Gr. superabundant moisture.]

1. A small collection of standing water; a puddle.*NWAD PLASH.2*

2. The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped and bound to other branches.*NWAD PLASH.3*

PLASH, *v.i.* To dabble in water; usually splash.

PLASH, *v.t.* [L. plico, to fold.] To interweave branches; as, to plash a hedge or quicksets. [In New England, to splice.]

PLASHING, *ppr.* Cutting and interweaving, as branches in a hedge.

PLASHING, *n.* The act or operation of cutting and lopping small trees and interweaving them, as in hedges.

PLASHY, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.

PLASM, *n.* [Gr. to form.] A mold or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape. [Little used.]

PLASMA, ***n.*** **A silicious mineral of a color between grass green and leek green, occurring in angular pieces in beds, associated with common chalcedony, and among the ruins of Rome.**

PLASMATIC, PLASMATICAL, ***a.*** **Giving shape; having the power of giving form.**

PLASTER, ***n.*** **[L. emplastrum; Gr. to daub or smear, properly to lay or spread on; to daub or to fashion, mold or shape.]**

1. A composition of lime, water and sand, well mixed into a kind of paste and used for coating walls and partitions of houses. This composition when dry becomes hard, but still retains the name of plaster. Plaster is sometimes made of different materials, as chalk, gypsum, etc. and is sometimes used to parget the whole surface of a building.*NWAD PLASTER.2*

2. In pharmacy, an external application of a harder consistence than an ointment, to be spread, according to different circumstances, either on linen or leather.*NWAD PLASTER.3*

Plaster of Paris, a composition of several species of gypsum dug near Montmartre, near Paris in France, used in building and in casting busts and statues. In popular language, this name is applied improperly to plaster-stone, or to any species of gypsum.*NWAD PLASTER.4*

PL`ASTER, ***v.t.*** **To overlay with plaster, as the partitions of a house, walls, etc.**

1. To cover with plaster, as a wound.*NWAD PLASTER.6*

2. In popular language, to smooth over; to cover or conceal defects or irregularities.*NWAD PLASTER.7*

PLASTERED, ***pp.*** **Overlaid with plaster.**

PLASTERER, ***n.*** **One that overlays with plaster.**

1. One that makes figures in plaster.*NWAD PLASTERER.2*

PLASTERING, *ppr.* Covering with or laying on plaster.

PL`ASTERING, *n.* The act or operation of overlaying with plaster.

1. The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.*NWAD PLASTERING.3*

PLASTER-STONE, *n.* *Gypsum*, which see. This when pulverized is extensively used as a manure.

PLASTIC, *a.* [Gr. to form.] Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter; as the plastic hand of the Creator; the plastic virtue of nature.

PLASTICITY, *n.* The quality of giving form or shape to matter.

PLASTRON, *n.* [See *Plaster*.] A piece of leather stuffed; used by fencers to defend the body against pushes.

PLAT, *v.t.* [from plait, or plat, flat.]

To weave; to form by texture. *Matthew 27:29*.*NWAD PLAT.2*

PLAT, PLATTING, *n.* Work done by platting or interweaving.

PLAT, *n.* [L. latus; or from the root of place.] A small piece of ground, usually a portion of flat even ground; as a flowery plat; a plat of willows.

PLAT, *a.* Plain; flat. [Not used.]

PLAT, *adv.* Plainly; flatly; downright. [Not used.]

1. Smoothly; evenly. [Not used.]*NWAD PLAT.7*

PLATANE, *n.* [L. platanus.] The *planetree*, which see.

PLATBAND, *n.* A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall or

the side of a parterre.

1. In architecture, a flat square molding whose highth much exceeds its projecture, such as the faces of an architrave.*NWAD PLATBAND.2*

2. The lintel of a door or window.*NWAD PLATBAND.3*

3. A list or fillet between the flutings of a column.*NWAD PLATBAND.4*

PLATE, *n.* [L. Latus, with the radical sense of laid, spread.]

1. A piece of metal, flat or extended in breadth.*NWAD PLATE.2*

2. Armor of plate, composed of broad pieces, and thus distinguished from mail.*NWAD PLATE.3*

3. A piece of wrought silver, as a dish or other shallow vessel; hence, vessels of silver; wrought silver in general. Plate, by the laws of some states, is subject to a tax by the ounce.*NWAD PLATE.4*

4. A small shallow vessel, made of silver or other metal, or of earth glazed and baked, from which provisions are eaten at table. A wooden plate is called a trencher.*NWAD PLATE.5*

5. The prize given for the best horse in a race.*NWAD PLATE.6*

6. In architecture, the piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters. [See *Platform*.]*NWAD PLATE.7*

PLATE, *v.t.* To cover or overlay with plate or with metal; used particularly of silver; as plated vessels.

1. To arm with plate or metal for defense; as, to plate sin with gold.*NWAD PLATE.9*

Why plated in habiliments of war?*NWAD PLATE.10*

2. To adorn with place; as a plated harness.*NWAD PLATE.11*

3. To beat into thin flat pieces or lamens.*NWAD PLATE.12*

PLATED, *pp.* Covered or adorned with plate; armed with plate; beaten into plates.

PLATEN, *n.* [from its flatness.] Among printers, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.

PLATEY, *a.* Like a plate; flat.

PLATFORM, *n.* [plat, flat, form.] The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography.

1. A place laid out after any model.*NWAD PLATFORM.2*

2. In the military art, an elevation of earth or a floor of wood or stone, on which cannons are mounted to fire on an enemy.*NWAD PLATFORM.3*

3. In architecture, a row of beams or a piece of timber which supports the timber-work of a roof, and lying on the top of the wall.*NWAD PLATFORM.4*

This in New England is called the plate.*NWAD PLATFORM.5*

4. A kind of terrace or broad smooth open walk on the top of a building, as in the oriental houses.*NWAD PLATFORM.6*

5. In ships, the orlop. [See *Orlop*.]*NWAD PLATFORM.7*

6. Any number of planks or other materials forming a floor for any purpose.*NWAD PLATFORM.8*

7. A plan; a scheme; ground-work.*NWAD PLATFORM.9*

8. In some of the New England states, an ecclesiastical constitution, or a plan for the government of churches; as the Cambridge or Saybrook platform.*NWAD PLATFORM.10*

Platic aspect, in astrology, a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light.*NWAD*

PLATINA, PLATINUM, *n.* A metal discovered in the mines of Choco in Peru, nearly of the color of silver, but less bright, and the heaviest of the metals. Its specific gravity is to that of water as 23 to 1. It is harder than iron, undergoes no alteration in air, resists the action of acids and alkalies, is very ductile and capable of being rolled into thin plates.

PLATING, *ppr.* Overlaying with plate or with a metal; beating into thin lamens.

PLATING, *n.* The art or operation of covering any thing with plate or with a metal, particularly of overlaying a baser metal with a thin plate of silver. The coating of silver is soldered to the metal with tin or a mixture of three parts of silver with one of brass.

PLATINIFEROUS, *a.* [platina and fero, to produce.]

Producing patina; as platiniferous sand.*NWAD PLATINIFEROUS.2*

PLATONIC, *a.* Pertaining to Plato the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school or his opinions.

Platonic love, is a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires, and regarding the mind only and its excellencies; a species of love for which Plato was a warm advocate.*NWAD PLATONIC.2*

Platonic year, the great year, or a period of time determines by the revolution of the equinoxes, or the space of time in which the stars and constellations return to their former places in respect to the equinoxes. This revolution, which is calculated by the precession of the equinoxes, is accomplished in about 25,000 years.*NWAD PLATONIC.3*

PLATONICALLY, *adv.* After the manner of Plato.

PLATONISM, *n.* The philosophy of Plato, consisting of three branches, theology, physics and mathematics. Under theology

is included moral philosophy. The foundation of Plato's theology is the opinion that there are two eternal, primary, independent and incorruptible principles or causes of all things, and matter, from which all things are made. It was a fundamental maxim with him that from nothing, nothing can proceed. While therefore he held God to be the maker of the universe, he held matter, the substance of which the universe was made, to be eternal.

PLATONIST, PLATONIZER, *n.* One that adheres to the philosophy of Plato; a follower of Plato.

PLATONIZE, *v.i.* To adopt the opinions or philosophy of Plato.

PLATONIZE, *v.t.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school, or to accommodate to those principles.

PLATONIZED, *pp.* Accommodated to the philosophy of Plato.

PLATONIZING, *ppr.* Adopting the principles of Plato; accommodating to the principles of the Platonic school.

PLATOON, *n.* A small square body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot when they form a hollow square, to strengthen the angles; or a small body acting together, but separate from the main body; as, to fire by platoons.

PLATTER, *n.* [from plate.] A large shallow dish for holding the provisions of a table.

1. One that plats or forms by weaving. [See *Plat*.]*NWAD PLATTER.2*

PLATTER-FACED, *a.* Having a broad face.

PLATTING, *ppr.* Weaving; forming by texture.

PLATYPUS, *n.* A quadruped of New Holland, whose jaws are

elongated into the shape of a duck's bill. The body is covered with thick hair and the feet are webbed.

This animal has been arranged with the Mammalia, but it is now presumed to be oviparous; at least its breasts have not hitherto been observed.*NWAD PLATYPUS.2*

PLAUDIT, *n.* [L. plaudo, to praise, said to be taken from plaudite, a demand of applause by players when they left the stage.]

Applause; praise bestowed.*NWAD PLAUDIT.2*

PLAUSIBILITY, *n.* s as z. [See *Plausible*.] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, *a.* s as z. [L. plausibilis, from plaudo, to clap hands in token of approbation; laus, laudo; Eng. loud.]

1. That may be applauded; that may gain favor or approbation; hence, superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious; popular; as a plausible argument; a plausible pretext; a plausible doctrine.*NWAD PLAUSIBLE.2*

2. Using specious arguments or discourse; as a plausible man.*NWAD PLAUSIBLE.3*

PLAUSIBLENESS, *n.* Speciousness; show of right or propriety; as the plausibleness of Arminianism.

PLAUSIBLY, *adv.* With fair show; speciously; in a matter adapted to gain favor or approbation.

They could talk plausibly about what they did not understand.*NWAD PLAUSIBLY.2*

PLAUSIVE, *a.* Applauding; manifesting praise.

1. Plausible.*NWAD PLAUSIVE.2*

PLAY, *v.i.*

1. To use any exercise for pleasure or recreation; to do something not as a task or for profit, but for amusement; as, to play at cricket.*NWAD PLAY.2*

The people sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to play. *Exodus 32:6*.*NWAD PLAY.3*

2. To sport; to frolick; to frisk.*NWAD PLAY.4*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day,*NWAD PLAY.5*

Had he thy reason, would he skip and play?*NWAD PLAY.6*

3. To toy; to act with levity.*NWAD PLAY.7*

4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly.*NWAD PLAY.8*

Men are apt to play with their healths and their lives as they do with their clothes.*NWAD PLAY.9*

5. To do something fanciful; to give a fanciful turn to; as, to play upon words.*NWAD PLAY.10*

6. To make sport, or practice sarcastic merriment.*NWAD PLAY.11*

I would make use of it rather to play upon those I despise, than trifle with those I love.*NWAD PLAY.12*

7. To mock; to practice illusion.*NWAD PLAY.13*

Art thou alive,*NWAD PLAY.14*

Or is it fancy plays upon our eyesight?*NWAD PLAY.15*

8. To contend in a game; as, to play at cards or dice; to play for diversion; to play for money.*NWAD PLAY.16*

9. To practice a trick or deception.*NWAD PLAY.17*

His mother played false with a smith.*NWAD PLAY.18*

10. To perform on an instrument of music; as, to play on a flute, a violin or a harpsichord.*NWAD PLAY.19*

Play, my friend, and charm the charmer.*NWAD PLAY.20*

11. To move, or to move with alternate dilatation and contraction.*NWAD PLAY.21*

The heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play.*NWAD PLAY.22*

12. To operate; to act. The engines play against a fire.*NWAD PLAY.23*

13. To move irregularly; to wanton.*NWAD PLAY.24*

Ev'n as the waving sedges play with wind.*NWAD PLAY.25*

The setting sun*NWAD PLAY.26*

Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets.*NWAD PLAY.27*

All fame is foreign, but of true desert,*NWAD PLAY.28*

Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart.*NWAD PLAY.29*

14. To act a part on the stage; to personate a character.*NWAD PLAY.30*

A lord will hear you play to-night.*NWAD PLAY.31*

15. To represent a standing character.*NWAD PLAY.32*

Courts are theaters where some men play.*NWAD PLAY.33*

16. To act in any particular character; as, to play the fool; to play the woman; to play the man.*NWAD PLAY.34*

17. To move in any manner; to move one way and another; as any part of a machine.*NWAD PLAY.35*

PLAY, *v.t.* To put in action or motion; as, to play cannon or a fire-engine.

1. To use an instrument of music; as, to play the flute or the organ.*NWAD PLAY.37*

2. To act a sportive part or character.*NWAD PLAY.38*

Nature here*NWAD PLAY.39*

Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will*NWAD PLAY.40*

Her virgin fancies.*NWAD PLAY.41*

3. To act or perform by representing a character; as, to play a comedy; to play the part of king Lear.*NWAD PLAY.42*

4. To act; to perform; as, to play our parts well on the stage of life.*NWAD PLAY.43*

5. To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize; as, to play a game at whist.*NWAD PLAY.44*

To play off, to display; to show; to put in exercise; as, to play off tricks.*NWAD PLAY.45*

To play on or upon, to deceive; to mock or to trifle with.*NWAD PLAY.46*

1. To give a fanciful turn to.*NWAD PLAY.47*

PLAY, *n.* Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement or diversion, as at cricket or quoit, or at blind man's buff.

1. Amusement; sport; frolic; gambols.*NWAD PLAY.49*

Two gentle fawns at play.*NWAD PLAY.50*

2. Game; gaming; practice of contending for victory, for amusement or for a prize, as at dice, cards or billiards.*NWAD PLAY.51*

3. Practice in any contest; as sword-play.*NWAD PLAY.52*

He was resolved not to speak distinctly, knowing his best play to be in the dark.*NWAD PLAY.53*

John naturally loved rough play.*NWAD PLAY.54*

4. Action; use; employment; office.*NWAD PLAY.55*

--But justifies the next who comes in play.*NWAD PLAY.56*

5. Practice; action; manner of acting in contest or negotiation; as fair play; foul play.*NWAD PLAY.57*

6. A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy; a composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.*NWAD PLAY.58*

A play ought to be a just image of human nature.*NWAD PLAY.59*

7. Representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy; as, to be at the play. He attends every play.*NWAD PLAY.60*

8. Performance on an instrument of music.*NWAD PLAY.61*

9. Motion; movement, regular or irregular; as the play of a wheel or piston.*NWAD PLAY.62*

10. State of agitation or discussion.*NWAD PLAY.63*

Many have been sav'd, and many may,*NWAD PLAY.64*

Who never heard this question brought in play.*NWAD PLAY.65*

11. Room for motion.*NWAD PLAY.66*

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no play between them.*NWAD PLAY.67*

12. Liberty of acting; room for enlargement or display; scope; as, to give full play to mirth. Let the genius have free play.*NWAD PLAY.68*

PLAYBILL, *n.* A printed advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.

PLAYBOOK, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions.

PLAY-DAY, PLAYING-DAY, *n.* A day given to play or diversion; a day exempt from work.

PLAYDEBT, *n.* A debt contracted by gaming.

PLAYED, *pp.* Acted; performed; put in motion.

PLAYER, *n.* One who plays in any game or sport.

1. An idler.*NWAD PLAYER.2*

2. An actor of dramatic scenes; one whose occupation is to imitate characters on the stage.*NWAD PLAYER.3*

3. A mimic.*NWAD PLAYER.4*

4. One who performs on an instrument of music.*NWAD PLAYER.5*

5. A gamester.*NWAD PLAYER.6*

6. One that acts a part in a certain manner.*NWAD PLAYER.7*

PLAYFELLOW, *n.* A companion in amusements or sports.

PLAYFUL, *a.* Sportive; given to levity; as a playful child.

1. Indulging a sportive fancy; as a playful genius.*NWAD PLAYFUL.2*

PLAYFULLY, *adv.* In a sportive manner.

PLAYFULNESS, *n.* Sportiveness.

PLAYGAME, *n.* Play of children.

PLAYHOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated to the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theater.

PLAYMATE, *n.* A playfellow; a companion in diversions.

PLAY-PLEASURE, ***n.*** **Idle amusement. [Not used.]**

PLAYSOME, ***a.*** **Playful; wanton.**

PLAYSOMENESS, ***n.*** **Playfulness; wantonness.**

PLAYTHING, ***n.*** **A toy; any thing that serves to amuse.**

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age.*NWAD PLAYTHING.2*

PLAYWRIGHT, ***n.*** **A maker of plays.**

PLEA, ***n.*** **[L. lis, litis.]**

1. In law, that which is alleged by a party in support of his demand; but in a more limited and technical sense, the answer of the defendant to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. That which the plaintiff alleges in his declaration is answered and repelled or justified by the defendant's plea. Pleas are dilatory, or pleas to the action. Dilatory pleas, are to the jurisdiction of the court, to the disability of the plaintiff, or in abatement. Pleas to the action are an answer to the merits of the complaint, which confesses or denies it. Pleas that deny the plaintiff's complaint or demand, are the general issue, which denies the whole declaration; or special pleas in bar, which state something which precludes the plaintiff's right of recovery.*NWAD PLEA.2*

2. A cause in court; a lawsuit, or a criminal process; as the pleas of the crown; the court of common pleas.*NWAD PLEA.3*

The supreme judicial court shall have cognizance of pleas real, personal and mixed.*NWAD PLEA.4*

3. That which is alleged in defense or justification; an excuse; an apology; as the tyrant's plea.*NWAD PLEA.5*

When such occasions are,*NWAD PLEA.6*

No plea must serve; 'tis cruelty to spare.*NWAD PLEA.7*

4. Urgent prayer or entreaty.*NWAD PLEA.8*

PLEACH, *v.t.* [L. plico.] To bend; to interweave. [Not in use.]

PLEAD, *v.i.* [See *Plea*.] In a general sense, to argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another.

1. In law, to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or to allege facts which show that he ought not to recover in the suit. The plaintiff declares or alleges; the defendant pleads to his declaration. The king or the state prosecutes an offender, and the offender pleads not guilty, or confesses the charge.*NWAD PLEAD.2*

2. To urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; as, to plead for the life of a criminal; to plead in his favor; to plead with a judge or with a father.*NWAD PLEAD.3*

O that one might plead for a man with God, as a man pleadeth for his neighbor! *Job 16:21*.*NWAD PLEAD.4*

3. To supplicate with earnestness.*NWAD PLEAD.5*

4. To urge; to press by operating on the passions.*NWAD PLEAD.6*

Since you can love, and yet your error see,*NWAD PLEAD.7*

The same resistless power may plead for me.*NWAD PLEAD.8*

PLEAD, *v.t.* To discuss, defend and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to the tribunal or person who has the power of determining; as, to plead a cause before a court or jury. In this sense, argue is more generally used by lawyers.

1. To allege or adduce in proof, support or vindication. The law of nations may be pleaded in favor of the rights of embassadors.*NWAD PLEAD.10*

2. To offer in excuse.*NWAD PLEAD.11*

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of faults.*NWAD PLEAD.12*

3. To allege and offer in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law; as, to plead usury; to plead a statute of limitations.*NWAD PLEAD.13*

4. In Scripture, to plead the cause of the righteous, as God, is to avenge or vindicate them against enemies, or to redress their grievances. *Isaiah 51:22*.*NWAD PLEAD.14*

PLEADABLE, *a.* That may be pleaded; that may be alleged in proof, defense or vindication; as a right or privilege pleadable at law.

PLEADED, *pp.* Offered or urged in defense; alleged in proof or support.

PLEADER, *n.* One who argues in a court of justice.

1. One that forms pleas or pleadings; as a special pleader.*NWAD PLEADER.2*

2. One that offers reasons for or against; one that attempts to maintain by arguments.*NWAD PLEADER.3*

So fair a pleader any cause may gain.*NWAD PLEADER.4*

PLEADING, *ppr.* Offering in defense; supporting by arguments or reasons; supplicating.

PLEADING, *n.* The art of supporting by arguments, or of reasoning to persuade.

PLEADINGS, *n.* In law, the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims, comprehending the declaration, count or narration of the plaintiff, the plea of the defendant in reply, the replication of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea, the defendant's rejoinder, the plaintiff's sur-rejoinder, the

defendant's rebutter, the plaintiff's sur-rebutter, etc. till the question is brought to issue, that is, to rest on a single point.

PLEASANCE, *n.* plez'ance. [See *Please*.] Gayety; pleasantry; merriment.

PLEASANT, *a.* plez'ant.

1. Pleasing; agreeable; grateful to the mind or to the senses; as a pleasant ride; a pleasant voyage; a pleasant view. Light is pleasant to the eye; an orange is pleasant to the taste; harmony is pleasant to the ear; a rose is pleasant to the smell.*NWAD PLEASANT.2*

How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! *Psalm 133:1*.*NWAD PLEASANT.3*

2. Cheerful; enlivening; as pleasant society or company.*NWAD PLEASANT.4*

3. Gay; lively; humorous; sportive; as a pleasant companion.*NWAD PLEASANT.5*

4. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use.*NWAD PLEASANT.6*

5. Giving pleasure; gratifying.*NWAD PLEASANT.7*

This word expresses less than delightful, to the mind, and delicious, to the taste.*NWAD PLEASANT.8*

PLEASANTLY, *adv.* plez'antly. In such a manner as to please or gratify.

1. Gayly; merrily; in good humor.*NWAD PLEASANTLY.2*

2. Lightly; ludicrously.*NWAD PLEASANTLY.3*

PLEASANTNESS, *n.* plez'antness. State of being pleasant or agreeable; as the pleasantness of a situation.

1. Cheerfulness; gayety; merriment; as the pleasantness of youth.*NWAD PLEASANTNESS.2*

PLEASANTRY, *n.* plez'antry. Gayety; merriment.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and pleasantry.*NWAD PLEASANTRY.2*

1. Sprightly saying; lively talk; effusion of humor.*NWAD PLEASANTRY.3*

The grave abound in pleasantries, the dull in repartees and points of wit.*NWAD PLEASANTRY.4*

PLEASE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. placere, placeo.]

1. To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify; as, to please the taste; to please the mind.*NWAD PLEASE.2*

Their words pleased Hamor, and Shechem, Hamor's son.*Genesis 34:18*.*NWAD PLEASE.3*

Leave such to trifle with more grace than ease,*NWAD PLEASE.4*

Whom folly pleases, and whose follies please.*NWAD PLEASE.5*

2. To satisfy; to content.*NWAD PLEASE.6*

What next I bring shall please*NWAD PLEASE.7*

Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.*NWAD PLEASE.8*

3. To prefer; to have satisfaction in; to like; to choose.*NWAD PLEASE.9*

Many of our most skilful painters were pleased or recommend this

author to me.*NWAD PLEASE.10*

To be pleased in or with, to approve; to have complacency in. *Matthew 3:17*.*NWAD PLEASE.11*

To please God, is to love his character and law and perform his will, so as to become the object of his approbation.*NWAD PLEASE.12*

They that are in the flesh cannot please God. *Romans 8:8*.*NWAD PLEASE.13*

PLEASE, *v.i.* s as z. To like; to choose; to prefer.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease*NWAD PLEASE.15*

Assume what sexes and what shapes they please.*NWAD PLEASE.16*

1. To condescend; to comply; to be pleased; a word of ceremony.*NWAD PLEASE.17*

Please you, lords,*NWAD PLEASE.18*

In sight of both our battles we may meet.*NWAD PLEASE.19*

The first words that I learnt were, to express my desire that he would please to give me my liberty.*NWAD PLEASE.20*

Please expresses less gratification than delight.*NWAD PLEASE.21*

PLEASED, *pp.* Gratified; affected with agreeable sensations or emotions.

PLEASEMAN, *n.* An officious person who courts favor servilely; a pickthank.

PLEASER, *n.* One that pleases or gratifies; one that courts favor by humoring or flattering compliances or a show of obedience; as men-pleasers. *Ephesians 6:6*; *Colossians 3:22*.

PLEASING, *ppr.* Gratifying; exciting agreeable sensations or

emotions in.

PLEASING, *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind; as a pleasing prospect; a pleasing reflection; pleasing manners.

1. Gaining approbation. *1 John 3:22*.*NWAD PLEASING.3*

PLEASING, *n.* The act of gratifying.

PLEASINGLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to give pleasure.

PLEASINGNESS, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.

PLEASURABLE, *a.* plezh'urable. [from pleasure.] Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification.

Planting of orchards is very profitable as well as pleasurable.*NWAD PLEASURABLE.2*

PLEASURABLY, *adv.* With pleasure; with gratification of the senses or the mind.

PLEASURABLENESS, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.

PLEASURE, *n.* plezh'ur.

1. The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the excitement, relish or happiness produced by enjoyment or the expectation of good; opposed to pain. We receive pleasure from the indulgence of appetite; from the view of a beautiful landscape; from the harmony of sounds; from agreeable society; from the expectation of seeing an absent friend; from the prospect of gain or success of any kind. Pleasure, bodily and mental, carnal and spiritual, constitutes the whole of positive happiness, as pain constitutes the whole of misery.*NWAD PLEASURE.2*

Pleasure is properly positive excitement of the passions or the mind; but we give the name also to the absence of excitement,

when that excitement is painful; as when we cease to labor, or repose after fatigue, or when the mind is tranquilized after anxiety or agitation.*NWAD PLEASURE.3*

Pleasure is susceptible of increase to any degree; but the word when unqualified, expresses less excitement or happiness than delight or joy.*NWAD PLEASURE.4*

2. Sensual or sexual gratification.*NWAD PLEASURE.5*

3. Approbation.*NWAD PLEASURE.6*

The Lord taketh pleasure in his people. *Psalms 147:11*; *Psalms 149:4*.*NWAD PLEASURE.7*

4. What the will dictates or prefers; will; choice; purpose; intention; command; as, use your pleasure.*NWAD PLEASURE.8*

Cyrus, he is my shepherd and shall perform all my pleasure. *Isaiah 44:28*.*NWAD PLEASURE.9*

My counsel shall stand and I will do all my pleasure. *Isaiah 46:10*.*NWAD PLEASURE.10*

5. A favor; that which pleases.*NWAD PLEASURE.11*

Festus, willing to do the Jews a pleasure, answered Paul. *Acts 25:9*.*NWAD PLEASURE.12*

6. Arbitrary will or choice. He can vary his scheme at pleasure.*NWAD PLEASURE.13*

PLEASURE, *v.t.* plezh'ur. To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. [A word authorized by some good writers, but superfluous and not much used.]

PLEASURE-BOAT, *n.* A boat appropriated to sailing for amusement.

PLEASURE-CARRIAGE, *n.* A carriage for pleasure.

PLEASUREFUL, ***a.*** **Pleasant; agreeable. [Little used.]**

PLEASURE-GROUND, ***n.*** **Ground laid out in an ornamental manner and appropriated to pleasure or amusement.**

PLEASURIST, ***n.*** **A person devoted to worldly pleasure. [Little used.]**

PLEBEIAN, ***a.*** **[L. plebeius, from plebs, the common people.]**

1. Pertaining to the common people; vulgar; as plebeian minds; plebeian sports.*NWAD PLEBEIAN.2*

2. Consisting of common people; as a plebeian throng.*NWAD PLEBEIAN.3*

PLEBEIAN, ***n.*** **One of the common people or lower ranks of men. [Usually applied to the common people of ancient Rome.]**

PLEBEIANCE, ***n.*** **The common people. [Not in use.]**

PLEDGE, ***n.*** **[L. plico.]**

1. Something put in pawn; that which is deposited with another as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some agreement or obligation; a pawn. A borrows ten pounds of B, and deposits his watch as a pledge that the money shall be repaid; and by repayment of the money, A redeems the pledge.*NWAD PLEDGE.2*

2. Any thing given or considered as a security for the performance of an act. Thus a man gives a word or makes a promise to another, which is received as a pledge for fulfillment. The mutual affection of husband and wife is a pledge for the faithful performance of the marriage covenant. Mutual interest is the best pledge for the performance of treaties.*NWAD PLEDGE.3*

3. A surety; a hostage.*NWAD PLEDGE.4*

4. In law, a gage or security real or personal, given for the

repayment of money. It is of two kinds; vadium vivum, a living pledge, as when a man borrows money and grants an estate to be held by the pledgee, till the rents and profits shall refund the money, in which case the land or pledge is said to be living; or it is vadium mortuum, a dead pledge, called a mortgage. [See *Mortgage*.]*NWAD PLEDGE.5*

5. In law, bail; surety given for the prosecution of a suit, or for the appearance of a defendant, or for restoring goods taken in distress and replevied. The distress itself is also called a pledge, and the glove formerly thrown down by a champion in trial by battel, was a pledge by which the champion stipulated to encounter his antagonist in that trial.*NWAD PLEDGE.6*

6. A warrant to secure a person from injury in drinking.*NWAD PLEDGE.7*

To put in pledge, to pawn.*NWAD PLEDGE.8*

To hold in pledge, to keep as security.*NWAD PLEDGE.9*

PLEDGE, ***v.t.***

1. To deposit in pawn; to deposit or leave in possession of a person something which is to secure the repayment of money borrowed, or the performance of some act. [This word is applied chiefly to the depositing of goods or personal property. When real estate is given as security we usually apply the word mortgage.]*NWAD PLEDGE.11*

2. To give as a warrant or security; as, to pledge one's word or honor; to pledge one's veracity.*NWAD PLEDGE.12*

3. To secure by a pledge.*NWAD PLEDGE.13*

I accept her,*NWAD PLEDGE.14*

And here to pledge my vow I give my hand. [Unusual.]*NWAD PLEDGE.15*

4. To invite to drink by accepting the cup or health after another. Or

to warrant or be surety for a person that he shall receive no harm while drinking, or from the draught; a practice which originated among our ancestors in their rude state, and which was intended to secure the person from being stabbed while drinking, or from being poisoned by the liquor. In the first case, a by-stander pledges the person drinking; in the latter, the person drinking pledges his guest by drinking first, and then handing the cup to his guest. The latter practice is frequent among the common people in America to this day; the owner of the liquor taking the cup says to his friend, I pledge you, and drinks, then hands the cup to his guest; a remarkable instance of the power of habit, as the reason of the custom has long since ceased.*NWAD PLEDGE.16*

PLEDGED, *pp.* Deposited as security; given in warrant.

PLEDGEE, *n.* The person to whom any thing is pledged.

PLEDGER, *n.* One that pledges or pawns any thing; one that warrants or secures. [Pledgor, in Blackstone, is not to be countenanced.]

1. One that accepts the invitation to drink after another, or that secures another by drinking.*NWAD PLEDGER.2*

PLEDGERY, *n.* A pledging; suretyship. [Not in use.]

PLEDGET, *n.* [from folding or laying.] In surgery, a compress or small flat tent of lint, laid over a wound to imbibe the matter discharged and keep it clean.

PLEDGING, *ppr.* Depositing in pawn or as security; giving warrant for security or safety.

PLEIADS, *n.* ple'yads. [L. Pleiades; Gr. to sail, as the rising of seven stars indicated the time of safe navigation.]

In astronomy, a cluster of seven stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus. The Latins called them Vergilioe, from ver, spring, because of their rising about the vernal equinox.*NWAD*

PLENAL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Plenary*****.] Full. [Not used.]**

PLENARILY, ***adv.*** **[from plenary.] Fully; completely.**

PLENARINESS, ***n.*** **Fullness; completeness.**

PLENARTY, ***n.*** **The state of a benefice when occupied.**

PLENARY, ***a.*** **[L. plenus.] Full; entire; complete; as a plenary license; plenary consent; plenary indulgence. The plenary indulgence of the pope is an entire remission of penalties to all sins.**

PLENARY, ***n.*** **Decisive procedure. [Not used.]**

PLENILUNARY, ***a.*** **Relating to the full moon.**

PLENILUNE, ***n.*** **[L. plenilunium; plenus, full, and luna, moon.]**

The full moon. [Not used.]*NWAD PLENILUNE.2*

PLENIPOTENCE, ***n.*** **[L. plenus, full, and potentia, power.]**

Fullness or completeness of power.*NWAD PLENIPOTENCE.2*

PLENIPOTENT, ***a.*** **[L. plenipotens, supra.]**

Possessing full power.*NWAD PLENIPOTENT.2*

PLENIPOTENTIARY, ***n.*** **A person invested with full power to transact any business; usually, an embassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full power to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business.**

PLENIPOTENTIARY, ***a.*** **Containing full power; as plenipotentiary license or authority.**

PLENISH, for replenish, not used.

PLENIST, *n.* [L. plenus.] One who maintains that all space is full of matter.

PLENITUDE, *n.* [L. plenitudo, from plenus, full.]

Fullness; as the plenitude of space.*NWAD PLENITUDE.2*

1. Repletion; animal fullness; plethora; redundancy of blood and humors in the animal body.*NWAD PLENITUDE.3*

2. Fullness; complete competence; as the plenitude of the pope's power.*NWAD PLENITUDE.4*

3. Completeness; as the plenitude of a man's fame.*NWAD PLENITUDE.5*

PLENTEOUS, *a.* [from plenty.] Abundant; copious; plentiful; sufficient for every purpose; as a plenteous supply of provisions; a plenteous crop.

1. Yielding abundance; as a plenteous fountain.*NWAD PLENTEOUS.2*

The seven plenteous years. *Genesis 41:34, 47*.*NWAD PLENTEOUS.3*

2. Having an abundance.*NWAD PLENTEOUS.4*

The Lord shall make thee plenteous in goods. *Deuteronomy 28:11*.*NWAD PLENTEOUS.5*

3. Possessing in abundance and ready to bestow liberally. *Psalm 86:5, 15*.*NWAD PLENTEOUS.6*

[This word is less used than plentiful.]*NWAD PLENTEOUS.7*

PLENTEOUSLY, *adv.* In abundance; copiously; plentifully.

PLENTEOUSNESS, *n.* Abundance; copious supply; plenty; as the seven years of plenteousness in Egypt.

PLENTIFUL, *a.* [from plenty.] Copious; abundant; adequate to every purpose; as a plentiful crop of grain; a plentiful harvest; a plentiful supply of water; a plentiful fortune.

1. Yielding abundant crops; affording ample supply; fruitful; as a plentiful year.*NWAD PLENTIFUL.2*

PLENTIFULLY, *adv.* Copiously; abundantly; with ample supply.

PLENTIFULNESS, *n.* The state of being plentiful; abundance.

1. The quality of affording full supply.*NWAD PLENTIFULNESS.2*

PLENTY, *n.* [from L. plenus.] Abundance; copiousness; full or adequate supply; as, we have a plenty of corn for bread; the garrison has a plenty of provisions. Its application to persons, as a plenty of buyers or sellers, is inelegant.

1. Fruitfulness; a poetic use.*NWAD PLENTY.2*

The teeming clouds*NWAD PLENTY.3*

Descend in gladsome plenty o'er the world.*NWAD PLENTY.4*

PLENTY, *a.* Plentiful; being in abundance.

Where water is plenty--*NWAD PLENTY.6*

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries.*NWAD PLENTY.7*

In every country where liquors are plenty.*NWAD PLENTY.8*

The common sorts of fowls and the several gallinaceous species are plenty.*NWAD PLENTY.9*

A variety of other herbs and roots which are plenty.*NWAD PLENTY.10*

They seem formed for those countries where shrubs are plenty and water scarce.*NWAD PLENTY.11*

When laborers are plenty, their wages will be low.*NWAD PLENTY.12*

In the country, where wood is more plenty, they make their beams stronger.*NWAD PLENTY.13*

[The use of this word as an adjective seems too well authorized to be rejected. It is universal in common parlance in the United States.]*NWAD PLENTY.14*

PLENUM, *n.* [L.] Fullness of matter in space.

PLEONASM, *n.* [L. pleonasmus; Gr. full, more, L. pleo, in impleo, to fill.] Redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words to express ideas, than are necessary. This may be justifiable when we intend to present thoughts with particular perspicuity or force.

PLEONASTE, *n.* [Gr. abundant; from its four facets, sometimes found on each solid angle of the octahedron.]

A mineral, commonly considered as a variety of the spinelle ruby. [See *Ceylanite*.]*NWAD PLEONASTE.2*

PLEONASTIC, PLEONASTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to pleonasm; partaking of pleonasm; redundant.

PLEONASTICALLY, *adv.* With redundancy of words.

PLEROPHORY, *n.* [Gr. full, and to bear.]

Full persuasion or confidence. [Little used.]*NWAD PLEROPHORY.2*

PLESH, for plash, not used.

PLETHORA, *n.* [Gr. fullness.] Literally, fullness.

In medicine, fullness of blood; excess of blood; repletion; the state of the vessels of the human body, when they are too full or overloaded with fluids.*NWAD PLETHORA.2*

PLETHORIC, *a.* Having a full habit of body, or the vessels overcharged with fluids.

PLETHORY. [See *Plethora*.]

PLETHRON, PLETHRUM, *n.* [Gr.] A square measure used in Greece, but the contents are not certainly known. Some authors suppose it to correspond with the Roman juger, or 240 feet; others allege it to be double the Egyptian aurora, which was the square of a hundred cubits.

PLEURA, *n.* [Gr. the side.] In anatomy, a thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax.

PLEURISY, *n.* [Gr. the side.] An inflammation of the pleura or membrane that covers the inside of the thorax. It is accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration and cough. The usual remedies are venesection, other evacuations, diluents, etc.

PLEURITIC, PLEURITICAL, *a.* Pertaining to pleurisy; as pleuritic symptoms or affections.

1. Diseased with pleurisy.*NWAD PLEURITIC.2*

PLEVIN, *n.* A warrant of assurance.

PLEXIFORM, *n.* [L. plexus, a fold, and form.]

In the form of net-work; complicated.*NWAD PLEXIFORM.2*

PLEXUS, *n.* [L.] Any union of vessels, nerves or fibers, in the form of net-work.

PLIABILITY, *n.* [from pliable.] The quality of bending or yielding to pressure or force without rupture; flexibility; pliableness.

PLIABLE, *a.* [L. plico.]

1. Easy to be bent; that readily yields to pressure without rupture; flexible; as, willow is a pliable plant.*NWAD PLIABLE.2*

2. Flexible in disposition; readily yielding to moral influence, arguments, persuasion or discipline; as a pliable youth.*NWAD PLIABLE.3*

PLIABLENESS, *n.* Flexibility; the quality of yielding to force or to moral influence; pliability; as the pliableness of a plant or of the disposition.

PLIANCY, *n.* [from pliant.] Easiness to be bent; in a physical sense; as the pliancy of a rod, of cordage or of limbs.

1. Readiness to yield to moral influence; as pliancy of temper.*NWAD PLIANCY.2*

PLIANT, *a.* That may be easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; flexile; lithe; limber; as a pliant thread.

1. That may be easily formed or molded to a different shape; as pliant wax.*NWAD PLIANT.2*

2. Easily yielding to moral influence; easy to be persuaded; ductile.*NWAD PLIANT.3*

The will was then more ductile and pliant to right reason.*NWAD PLIANT.4*

PLIANTNESS, *n.* Flexibility.

PLICA, *n.* [L. a fold.] The plica polonica is a disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighboring countries. In this

disease, the hair of the head is matted or clotted by means of an acrid viscid humor which exudes from the hair.

PLICATE, PLICATED, *a.* [L. plicatus, plico, to fold.]

Plaited; folded like a fan; as a plicate leaf.*NWAD PLICATE.2*

PLICATION, *n.* [from L. plico.] A folding or fold.

PLICATURE, *n.* [L. plicatura; plico, to fold.] A fold; a doubling.

PLIERS, *n. plu.* An instrument by which any small thing is seized and bent.

PLIFORM, *a.* In the form of a fold or doubling.

PLIGHT, *v.t.* plite. [L. plico; flecto, to bend; ligo. See *Alloy* and *Ply*.]

1. To pledge; to give as security for the performance of some act; but never applied to property or goods. We say, he plighted his hand, his faith, his vows, his honor, his truth or troth. Pledge is applied to property as well as to word, faith, truth, honor, etc. To plight faith is, as it were, to deposit it in pledge for the performance of an act, on the non-performance of which, the pledge is forfeited.*NWAD PLIGHT.2*

2. To weave; to braid.*NWAD PLIGHT.3*

[This is the primary sense of the word, L. plico, but now obsolete.]*NWAD PLIGHT.4*

PLIGHT, *n.* plite. Literally, a state of being involved, [L. plicatus, implicatus, implicitus;] hence, perplexity, distress, or a distressed state or condition; as a miserable plight. But the word by itself does not ordinarily imply distress. Hence,

1. Condition; state; and sometimes good case; as, to keep cattle in plight.*NWAD PLIGHT.6*

In most cases, this word is now accompanied with an adjective which determines its signification; as bad plight; miserable or wretched plight; good plight.*NWAD PLIGHT.7*

2. Pledge; gage.*NWAD PLIGHT.8*

The Lord, whose hand must take my plight.*NWAD PLIGHT.9*

3. A fold [L. plica;] a double; a plait.*NWAD PLIGHT.10*

All in a silken Camus, lily white,*NWAD PLIGHT.11*

Purfled upon with many a folded plight.*NWAD PLIGHT.12*

4. A garment. [Not used.]*NWAD PLIGHT.13*

PLIGHTED, *pp.* pli'ted. Pledged.

PLIGHTER, *n.* pli'ter. One that pledges; that which plights.

PLIGHTING, *ppr.* pli'ting; Pledging.

PLIM, *v.i.* To swell. [Not in use.]

PLINTH, *n.* [Gr. a brick or tile; L. plinthus.]

In architecture, a flat square member in form of a brick, which serves as the foundation of a column; being the flat square table under the molding of the base and pedestal, at the bottom of the order. Vitruvius gives the name to the abacus or upper part of the Tuscan order, from its resemblance to the plinth.*NWAD PLINTH.2*

Plinth of a statue, is a base, flat, round or square.*NWAD PLINTH.3*

Plinth of a wall, two or three rows of bricks advanced from the wall in form of a platband; and in general, any flat high molding that serves in a front wall to mark the floors, to sustain the eaves of a wall or the larmier of a chimney.*NWAD PLINTH.4*

PLOD, *v.i.* To travel or work slowly or with steady laborious

diligence.

A plodding diligence brings us sooner to our journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing by starts.*NWAD PLOD.2*

Some stupid, plodding, money-loving wight.*NWAD PLOD.3*

1. To study heavily with steady diligence.*NWAD PLOD.4*

2. To toil; to drudge.*NWAD PLOD.5*

PLODDER, *n.* A dull, heavy, laborious person.

PLODDING, *ppr.* Traveling or laboring with slow movement and steady diligence; studying closely but heavily.

1 . *a.* Industrious; diligent, but slow in contrivance or execution.*NWAD PLODDING.2*

PLODDING, *n.* Slow movement or study with steadiness or persevering industry.

PLOT, *n.* [a different orthography of plat.]

1. A plat or small extent of ground; as a garden plot.*NWAD PLOT.2*

It was a chosen plot of fertile land.*NWAD PLOT.3*

When we mean to build,*NWAD PLOT.4*

We first survey the plot.*NWAD PLOT.5*

2. A plantation laid out.*NWAD PLOT.6*

3. A plan or scheme. [Qu. the next word.]*NWAD PLOT.7*

4. In surveying, a plan or draught of a field, farm or manor surveyed and delineated on paper.*NWAD PLOT.8*

PLOT, *v.t.* To make a plan of; to delineate.

PLOT, *n.*

1. Any scheme, stratagem or plan of a complicated nature, or consisting of many parts, adapted to the accomplishment of some purpose, usually a mischievous one. A plot may be formed by a single person or by numbers. In the latter case, it is a conspiracy or an intrigue. The latter word more generally denotes a scheme directed against individuals; the former against the government. But this distinction is not always observed.*NWAD PLOT.11*

O think what anxious moments pass between*NWAD PLOT.12*

The birth of plots, and their last fatal periods!*NWAD PLOT.13*

2. In dramatic writings, the knot or intrigue; the story of a play, comprising a complication of incidents which are at last unfolded by unexpected means.*NWAD PLOT.14*

If the plot or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs from the subject, the winding up of the plot must be a probable consequence of all that went before.*NWAD PLOT.15*

3. Contrivance; deep reach of thought; ability to plot.*NWAD PLOT.16*

A man of much plot.*NWAD PLOT.17*

PLOT, *v.i.* To form a scheme of mischief against another, or against a government or those who administer it. A traitor plots against his king.

The wicked plotteth against the just. *Psalm 37:12*.*NWAD PLOT.19*

1. To contrive a plan; to scheme.*NWAD PLOT.20*

The prince did plot to be secretly gone.*NWAD PLOT.21*

PLOT, *v.t.* To plan; to devise; to contrive; as, to plot an unprofitable crime.

PLOTTED, *pp.* Contrived; planned.

PLOTTER, *n.* One that plots or contrives; a contriver.

1. A conspirator.*NWAD PLOTTER.2*

PLOTTING, *ppr.* Contriving; planning; forming an evil design.

PLOUGH. [See *Plow*.]

PLOVER, *n.* [L. pluvialis, rainy; pluo, to rain.]

The common name of several species of birds that frequent the banks of rivers and the sea shore, belonging to the genus Charadrius.*NWAD PLOVER.2*

PLOW, *n.*

1. In agriculture, an instrument for turning up, breaking and preparing the ground for receiving the seed. It is drawn by oxen or horses and saves the labor of digging; it is therefore the most useful instrument in agriculture.*NWAD PLOW.2*

The emperor lays hold of the plow and turns up several furrows.*NWAD PLOW.3*

When fern succeeds, ungrateful to the plow.*NWAD PLOW.4*

2. Figuratively, tillage; culture of the earth; agriculture.*NWAD PLOW.5*

3. A joiner's instrument for grooving.*NWAD PLOW.6*

PLOW, *v.t.* To trench and turn up with a plow; as, to plow the ground for wheat; to plow it into ridges.

1. To furrow; to divide; to run through in sailing.*NWAD PLOW.8*

With speed we plow the watery wave.*NWAD PLOW.9*

2. To tear; to furrow.*NWAD PLOW.10*

3. In Scripture, to labor in any calling.*NWAD PLOW.11*

He that ploweth should plow in hope. *1 Corinthians 9:10*.*NWAD PLOW.12*

To plow on the back, to scourge; to mangle, or to persecute and torment. *Psalm 129:3*.*NWAD PLOW.13*

To plow with one's heifer, to deal with the wife to obtain something from the husband. *Judges 14:18*.*NWAD PLOW.14*

To plow iniquity or wickedness, and reap it, to devise and practice it, and at last suffer the punishment of it. *Job 4:8*; *Hosea 10:13*.*NWAD PLOW.15*

To plow in, to cover by plowing; as, to plow in wheat.*NWAD PLOW.16*

To plow up or out, to turn out of the ground by plowing.*NWAD PLOW.17*

To put one's hand to the plow and look back, is to enter on the service of Christ and afterwards abandon it. *Luke 9:62*.*NWAD PLOW.18*

[This difference of orthography often made between the noun and verb is wholly unwarrantable, and contrary to settled analogy in our language. Such a difference is never made in changing into verbs, plot, harrow, notice, question, and most other words. See *Practice*.]*NWAD PLOW.19*

PLOW-ALMS, *n.* A penny formerly paid by every plow-land to the church.

PLOW-BOTE, *n.* In English law, wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.

PLOWBOY, *n.* A boy that drives or guides a team in plowing; a rustic boy.

PLOWED, *pp.* Turned up with a plow; furrowed.

PLOWER, *n.* One that plows land; a cultivator.

PLOWING, *ppr.* Turning up with a plow; furrowing.

PLOWING, *n.* The operation of turning up ground with a plow; as the first and second plowing; three plowings.

PLOW-LAND, *n.* Land that is plowed, or suitable for tillage.

PLOWMAN, *n.* One that plows or holds a plow.

At last the robber binds the plowman and carries him off with the oxen.*NWAD PLOWMAN.2*

1. A cultivator of grain; a husbandman.*NWAD PLOWMAN.3*

2. A rustic; a countryman; a hardy laborer.*NWAD PLOWMAN.4*

PLOW-MONDAY, ***n.*** **The Monday after twelfth-day.**

PLOWSHARE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Shear*****.] The part of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mold-board, which turns it over.**

PLUCK, ***v.t.***

1. To pull with sudden force or effort, or to pull off, out or from, with a twitch. Thus we say, to pluck feathers from a fowl; to pluck hair or wool from a skin; to pluck grapes or other fruit.*NWAD PLUCK.2*

They pluck the fatherless from the breast. *Job 24:9*.*NWAD PLUCK.3*

2. To strip by plucking; as, to pluck a fowl.*NWAD PLUCK.4*

They that pass by do pluck her. *Psalm 80:12*.*NWAD PLUCK.5*

The sense of this verb is modified by particles.*NWAD PLUCK.6*

To pluck away, to pull away, or to separate by pulling; to tear away.*NWAD PLUCK.7*

He shall pluck away his crop with his feathers. *Leviticus 1:16*.*NWAD PLUCK.8*

To pluck down, to pull down; to demolish; or to reduce to a lower state.*NWAD PLUCK.9*

To pluck off, is to pull or tear off; as, to pluck off the skin. *Micah 3:2*.*NWAD PLUCK.10*

To pluck on, to pull or draw on.*NWAD PLUCK.11*

To pluck up, to tear up by the roots or from the foundation; to eradicate; to exterminate; to destroy; as, to pluck up a plant; to pluck up a nation. *Jeremiah 12:14, 17*.*NWAD PLUCK.12*

To pluck out, to draw out suddenly or to tear out; as, to pluck out the eyes; to pluck out the hand from the bosom. *Psalm 74:11*.*NWAD PLUCK.13*

To pluck up, to resume courage; properly, to pluck up the heart. [Not elegant.]*NWAD PLUCK.14*

PLUCK, *n.* The heart, liver and lights of an animal.

PLUCKED, *pp.* Pulled off; stripped of feathers or hair.

PLUCKER, *n.* One that plucks.

PLUCKING, *ppr.* Pulling off; stripping.

PLUG, *n.* A stopple; any piece of pointed wood or other substance used to stop a hole, but larger than a peg or spile.

Hawse-plug, in marine affairs, a plug to stop a hawse-hole.*NWAD PLUG.2*

Shot-plug, a plug to stop a breach made by a cannon ball in the side of a ship.*NWAD PLUG.3*

PLUG, *v.t.* To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

PLUM, *n.*

1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Prunus. The fruit is a drupe, containing a nut or stone with prominent sutures and inclosing a kernel. The varieties of the plum are numerous and well known.*NWAD PLUM.2*

2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.*NWAD PLUM.3*

3. The sum of f100,000 sterling.*NWAD PLUM.4*

4. A kind of play.*NWAD PLUM.5*

[Dr. Johnson remarks that this word is often written improperly

plumb. This is true, not only of this word, but of all words in which b follows m, as in thumb, dumb, etc.]*NWAD PLUM.6*

PLUMAGE, *n.* The feathers that cover a fowl.

Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove.*NWAD PLUMAGE.2*

PLUMB, *n.* plum. [L. plumbum, lead; probably a clump or lump.]

A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to ascertain a perpendicular position of buildings and the like. But the word as a noun is seldom used, except in composition. [See *Plumb-line*.]*NWAD PLUMB.2*

PLUMB, *a.* Perpendicular, that is, standing according to a plumb-line. The post of the house or the wall is plumb. [This is the common language of our mechanics.]

PLUMB, *adv.* In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. The wall stands plumb.

Plumb down he falls.*NWAD PLUMB.5*

1. Directly; suddenly; at once; as a falling mass; usually pronounced plump. He fell plumb into the water.*NWAD PLUMB.6*

PLUMB, *v.t.* To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction; as, to plumb a building or a wall.

1. To sound with a plummet, as the depth of water. [Little used.]*NWAD PLUMB.8*

PLUMBAGINOUS, *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of plumbago, or partaking of its properties.

PLUMBAGO, *n.* [L.] A mineral consisting of carbon and iron; used for pencils, etc.

PLUMBEAN, PLUMBEOUS, *a.* Consisting of lead; resembling

lead.

1. Dull; heavy; stupid.*NWAD PLUMBEAN.2*

PLUMBED, *pp.* plum'med. Adjusted by a plumb-line.

PLUMBER, *n.* plum'mer. One who works in lead.

PLUMBERY, *n.* plum'mery. Works in lead; manufactures of lead; the place where lead is wrought.

1. The art of casting and working lead, or of making sheets and pipes of lead.*NWAD PLUMBERY.2*

PLUMBIFEROUS, *a.* [L. plumbum, lead, and fero, to produce.]

Producing lead.*NWAD PLUMBIFEROUS.2*

PLUMB-LINE, *n.* plum'-line. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; or a line directed to the center of gravity in the earth.

PLUM-CAKE, *n.* Cake containing raisins or currants.

PLUME, *n.* [L. pluma.]

1. The feather of a fowl, particularly a large feather.*NWAD PLUME.2*

2. A feather worn as an ornament, particularly an ostrich's feather.*NWAD PLUME.3*

And his high plume that nodded o'er his head.*NWAD PLUME.4*

3. Pride; towering mien.*NWAD PLUME.5*

4. Token of honor; prize of contest.*NWAD PLUME.6*

Ambitious to win from me some plume.*NWAD PLUME.7*

PLUME, PLUMULE, *n.* In botany, the ascending scaly part of the corculum or heart of a seed; the scaly part of the embryo plant within the seed, which rises and becomes the stem or body. It extends itself into the cavity of the lobes, and is terminated by a small branch resembling a feather, from which it derives its name.

PLUME, *v.t.* To pick and adjust plumes or feathers.

Swans must be kept in some inclosed pond, where they may have room to come on shore and plume themselves.*NWAD PLUME.10*

1. To strip of feathers. Carnivorous animals will not take pains to plume the birds they devour.*NWAD PLUME.11*

2. To strip; to peel.*NWAD PLUME.12*

3. To set as a plume; to set erect.*NWAD PLUME.13*

His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest*NWAD PLUME.14*

Sat honor plum'd.*NWAD PLUME.15*

4. To adorn with feathers or plumes.*NWAD PLUME.16*

5. To pride; to value; to boast. He plumes himself on his skill or his prowess.*NWAD PLUME.17*

PLUME-ALUM, *n.* A kind of asbestus.

PLUMELESS, *a.* Without feathers or plumes.

PLUMIGEROUS, *a.* [L. pluma, a feather, and gero, to wear.]

Feathered; having feathers.*NWAD PLUMIGEROUS.2*

PLUMIPED, *a.* [infra.] Having feet covered with feathers.

PLUMIPED, *n.* [L. pluma, feather, and pes, foot.]

A fowl that has feathers on its feet.*NWAD PLUMIPED.3*

PLUMMET, *n.* [See *Plumb*.]

1. A long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water.*NWAD PLUMMET.2*

2. An instrument used by carpenters, masons, etc. in adjusting erections to a perpendicular line, and with a square, to determine a horizontal line. It consists of a piece of lead fastened to a line.*NWAD PLUMMET.3*

3. Any weight.*NWAD PLUMMET.4*

4. A piece of lead used by school boys to rule their paper for writing.*NWAD PLUMMET.5*

PLUMMING, *n.* Among miners, the operation of finding by means of a mine dial the place where to sink an air shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines.

PLUMOSE, PLUMOUS, *a.* [L. plumosus.] Feathery; resembling feathers.

1. In botany, a plumose bristle is one that has hairs growing on the sides of the main bristle. Plumose pappus or down is a flying crown to some seeds, composed of feathery hairs.*NWAD PLUMOSE.2*

PLUMOSITY, *n.* The state of having feathers.

PLUMP, *a.*

1. Full; swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat; having a full skin; round; as a plump boy; a plump habit of body.*NWAD PLUMP.2*

The famish'd crow grows plump and round.*NWAD PLUMP.3*

2. Full; blunt; unreserved; unqualified; as a plump lie.*NWAD PLUMP.4*

PLUMP, *n.* A knot; a cluster; a clump; a number of things closely united or

standing together; as a plump of trees; a plump of fowls; a plump of horsemen.

[This word is not now used in this sense, but the use of it formerly, is good evidence that plump is clump, with a different prefix, and both are radically one word with lump. Plumb, L. plumbum, is the same word, a lump or mass.]*NWAD PLUMP.6*

PLUMP, *v.t.* [from the adjective.] To swell; to extend to fullness; to dilate; to fatten.

The particles of air expanding themselves, plump out the sides of the bladder.*NWAD PLUMP.8*

A wedding at our house will plump me up with good cheer.*NWAD PLUMP.9*

PLUMP, *v.i.*

1. To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; to fall suddenly or at once.*NWAD PLUMP.11*

2. To enlarge to fullness; to be swelled.*NWAD PLUMP.12*

PLUMP, *adv.* Suddenly; heavily; at once, or with a sudden heavy fall.

PLUMPER, *n.* Something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks; any thing intended to swell out something else.

1. A full unqualified lie. [In vulgar use.]*NWAD PLUMPER.2*

PLUMPLY, *adv.* Fully; roundly; without reserve; as, to assert a thing plumply; a word in common popular use.

PLUMPNESS, *n.* Fullness of skin; distention to roundness; as the plumpness of a boy; plumpness of the eye or cheek.

PLUM-PORRIDGE, *n.* Porridge with plums.

PLUM-PUDDING, *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants.

PLUMPY, ***a.*** **Plump; fat; jolly. [Not elegant.]**

PLUM-TREE, ***n.*** **A tree that produces plums.**

PLUMULE, ***n.*** **[L. plumula.] The ascending scaly part of the embryo plant, which becomes the stem. [See *Plume*.]**

PLUMY, ***a.*** **[from plume.] Feathered; covered with feathers.**

1. Adorned with plumes; as a plumy crest.*NWAD PLUMY.2*

PLUNDER, ***v.t.***

1. To pillage; to spoil; to strip; to take the goods of an enemy by open force. Nebuchadnezzar plundered the temple of the Jews.*NWAD PLUNDER.2*

2. To take by pillage or open force. The enemy plundered all the goods they found. We say, he plundered the tent, or he plundered the goods of the tent. The first is the proper use of the word.*NWAD PLUNDER.3*

3. To rob, as a thief; to take from; to strip; as, the thief plundered the house; the robber plundered a man of his money and watch; pirates plunder ships and men.*NWAD PLUNDER.4*

PLUNDER, ***n.*** **That which is taken from an enemy by force; pillage; prey; spoil.**

1. That which is taken by theft, robbery or fraud.*NWAD PLUNDER.6*

PLUNDERED, ***pp.*** **Pillaged; robbed.**

PLUNDERER, ***n.*** **A hostile pillager; a spoiler.**

1. A thief; a robber.*NWAD PLUNDERER.2*

PLUNDERING, ***ppr.*** **Pillaging; robbing.**

PLUNGE, *v.t.*

1. To thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance that is penetrable; to immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, mire or earth, etc.; as, to plunge the body in water; to plunge the arm into fire or flame; to plunge a dagger into the breast.*NWAD PLUNGE.2*

2. To thrust or drive into any state in which the thing is considered as enveloped or surrounded; as, to plunge one's self into difficulties or distress; to plunge a nation into war.*NWAD PLUNGE.3*

3. To baptize by immersion.*NWAD PLUNGE.4*

PLUNGE, *v.i.* To pitch; to thrust or drive one's self into water or a fluid; to dive or to rush in. He plunged into the river.

The troops plunged into the stream.*NWAD PLUNGE.6*

His courser plung'd,*NWAD PLUNGE.7*

And threw him off; the waves whelm'd over him.*NWAD PLUNGE.8*

1. To fall or rush into distress or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is enveloped, inclosed or overwhelmed; as, to plunge into a gulf; to plunge into debt or embarrassments; to plunge into war; a body of cavalry plunged into the midst of the enemy.*NWAD PLUNGE.9*

2. To pitch or throw one's self headlong.*NWAD PLUNGE.10*

PLUNGE, *n.* The act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance.

1. Difficulty; strait; distress; a state of being surrounded or overwhelmed with difficulties.*NWAD PLUNGE.12*

People when put to a plunge, cry out to heaven for help.*NWAD PLUNGE.13*

And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,*NWAD PLUNGE.14*

To raise me from amidst this plunge of sorrow?*NWAD PLUNGE.15*

[In this sense, the word is now little used.]*NWAD PLUNGE.16*

PLUNGED, *pp.* Thrust into a fluid or other penetrable substance; immersed; involved in straits.

PLUNGEON, *n.* A sea fowl.

PLUNGER, *n.* One that plunges; a diver.

1. A cylinder used as a forcer in pumps.*NWAD PLUNGER.2*

PLUNGING, *ppr.* Immersing; diving; rushing headlong.

PLUNGY, *a.* Wet. [Not used.]

PLUNKET, *n.* A kind of blue color.

PLURAL, *a.* [L. pluralis, from plus, pluris, more.]

1. Containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more; as a plural word.*NWAD PLURAL.2*

2. In grammar, the plural number is that which designates more than one, that is, any number except one. Thus in most languages, a word in the plural number expresses two or more. But the Greek has a dual number to express two; and the plural expresses more than two.*NWAD PLURAL.3*

PLURALIST, *n.* A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls.

PLURALITY, *n.* [L. pluralis.]

1. A number consisting of two or more of the same kind; as a plurality of gods; a plurality of worlds.*NWAD PLURALITY.2*

2. A state of being or having a greater number.*NWAD*

PLURALITY.3

3. In elections, a plurality of votes is when one candidate has more votes than any other, but less than half of the whole number of votes given. It is thus distinguished from a majority, which is more than half of the whole number.*NWAD PLURALITY.4*

4. Plurality of benefices, is where the same clerk is possessed of more benefices than one, with cure of souls. In this case, each benefice thus held is called a plurality.*NWAD PLURALITY.5*

PLURALLY, *adv.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLURILITERAL, *a.* [L. plus and litera, letter.]

Containing more letters than three.*NWAD PLURILITERAL.2*

PLURILITERAL, *n.* A word consisting of more letters than three.

PLURISY, *n.* [L. plus, pluris.] Superabundance. [Not used.]

PLUS, [L. more,] in algebra, a character marked thus, +, used as the sign of addition.

PLUSH, *n.* Shag; a species of shaggy cloth or stuff with a velvet nap on one side, composed regularly of a woof of a single thread and a double warp; the one, wool of two threads twisted, the other of goat's or camel's hair. But some plushes are made wholly of worsted; others wholly of hair.

PLUSHER, *n.* A marine fish.

PLUTONIAN, *a.* *Plutonic*, which see.

PLUTONIAN, *n.* One who maintains the origin of mountains, etc. to be from fire.

The Plutonian theory of the formation of rocks and mountains is opposed to the Neptunian.*NWAD PLUTONIAN.3*

PLUTONIC, ***a.*** **[from Pluto, in mythology, the king of the infernal regions.] Pertaining to or designating the system of the Plutonists; as the Plutonic theory.**

PLUTONIST, ***n.*** **One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion.**

PLUVIAL, PLUVIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. pluvialis, from pluvia, rain.] Rainy; humid.**

PLUVIAL, ***n.*** **A priest's cope.**

PLUVIAMETER, ***n.*** **[L. pluvia, rain, and Gr. measure.] A rain gage, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow, in any particular climate or place.**

PLUVIAMETRICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a pluviameter; made or ascertained by a pluviameter.**

PLY, ***v.t.*** **[Gr. to fold; L. plico.]**

1. To lay on, to put to or on with force and repetition; to apply to closely, with continuation of efforts or urgency.*NWAD PLY.2*

And plies him with redoubled strokes.*NWAD PLY.3*

The hero from afar*NWAD PLY.4*

Plies him with darts and stones.*NWAD PLY.5*

We retain the precise sense in the phrase to lay on, to put it on him.*NWAD PLY.6*

2. To employ with diligence; to apply closely and steadily; to keep busy.*NWAD PLY.7*

Her gentle wit she plies.*NWAD PLY.8*

The wearied Trojans ply their shattered oars.*NWAD PLY.9*

3. To practice or perform with diligence.*NWAD PLY.10*

Their bloody task, unweari'd, still they ply.*NWAD PLY.11*

4. To urge; to solicit with pressing or persevering importunity.*NWAD PLY.12*

He plies the duke at morning and at night.*NWAD PLY.13*

5. To urge; to press; to strain; to force.*NWAD PLY.14*

PLY, *v.i.* To bend; to yield.

The willow plied and gave way to the gust.*NWAD PLY.16*

1. To work steadily.*NWAD PLY.17*

He was forced to ply in the streets.*NWAD PLY.18*

2. To go in haste.*NWAD PLY.19*

Thither he plies undaunted.*NWAD PLY.20*

3. To busy one's self; to be steadily employed.*NWAD PLY.21*

4. To endeavor to make way against the wind.*NWAD PLY.22*

PLY, *n.* A fold; a plait.

1. Bent; turn; direction; bias.*NWAD PLY.24*

The late learners cannot so well take the ply.*NWAD PLY.25*

PLYER, *n.* He or that which plies. In fortification, plyers denotes a kind of balance used in raising and letting down a drawbridge, consisting of timbers joined in the form of St. Andrew's cross.

PLYING, *ppr.* Laying on with steadiness or repetition; applying closely; employing; performing; urging; pressing or attempting to make way against the wind.

PLYING, *n.* Urgent solicitation.

1. Effort to make way against the wind.*NWAD PLYING.3*

PNEUMATIC, PNEUMATICAL, *a.* numat'ic. [Gr. breath, spirit; to breathe or blow.]

1. Consisting of air, as a thin compressible substance; opposed to dense or solid substances.*NWAD PNEUMATIC.2*

The pneumatic substance being, in some bodies, the native spirit of the body.*NWAD PNEUMATIC.3*

2. Pertaining to air, or to the philosophy of its properties; as pneumatic experiments; a pneumatic engine.*NWAD PNEUMATIC.4*

3. Moved or played by means of air; as a pneumatic instrument of music.*NWAD PNEUMATIC.5*

PNEUMATICS, *n.* In natural philosophy, that branch which treats of air. In chimistry, that branch which treats of the gases.

1. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men.*NWAD PNEUMATICS.2*

PNEUMATOCELE, *n.* [Gr. air, and a tumor.] In surgery, a distension of the scrotum by air.

PNEUMATOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to pneumatology.

PNEUMATOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

PNEUMATOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. air, and discourse.]

1. The doctrine of the properties of elastic fluids, or of spiritual substances.*NWAD PNEUMATOLOGY.2*

2. A treatise on elastic fluids, or on spiritual substances.*NWAD PNEUMATOLOGY.3*

PNEUMONIA, PNEUMONY, *n.* [Gr. the lungs, to breathe.]

In medicine, an inflammation of the lungs.*NWAD PNEUMONIA.2*

PNEUMONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.

PNEUMONIC, *n.* A medicine for affections of the lungs.

POACH, *v.t.*

1. To boil slightly.*NWAD POACH.2*

2. To dress by boiling slightly and mixing in a soft mass.*NWAD POACH.3*

3. To begin and not complete.*NWAD POACH.4*

4. To tread soft ground, or snow and water, as cattle, whose feet penetrate the soil of soft substance and leave deep tracks.*NWAD POACH.5*

5. To steal game; properly, to pocket game, or steal it and convey it away in a bag.*NWAD POACH.6*

6. To steal; to plunder by stealth.*NWAD POACH.7*

They poach Parnassus, and lay claim for praise.*NWAD POACH.8*

POACH, *v.t.* [Eng. poke, poker, to punch; L. pungo.]

To stab; to pierce; to spear; as, to poach fish.*NWAD POACH.10*

POACH, *v.i.* To be trodden with deep tracks, as soft ground. We say, the ground is soft in spring, and poaches badly.

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and poach in winter.*NWAD POACH.12*

POACHARD, POCHARD, *n.* [from poach.] A fresh water duck of an excellent taste, weighing a pound and twelve ounces. It is

the red headed duck of Lawson; found in America and in the north of Europe.

POACHED, *pp.* Slightly boiled or softened; trodden with deep footsteps; stolen.

POACHER, *n.* One that steals game.

POACHINESS, *n.* Wetness and softness; the state of being easily penetrable by the feet of beasts; applied to land.

POACHY, *a.* Wet and soft; such as the feet of cattle will penetrate to some depth; applied to land or ground of any kind.

POCK, *n.* [Eng. big.] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in the variolous and vaccine diseases, named from the pustules, small pox, or as it ought to be written, small pocks.

POCKET, *n.*

1. A small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles.*NWAD POCKET.2*

2. A small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards.*NWAD POCKET.3*

3. A certain quantity; as a pocket of hops, as in other cases we use sack. [Not used in America.]*NWAD POCKET.4*

POCKET, *v.t.* To put or conceal in the pocket; as, to pocket a penknife.

1. To take clandestinely.*NWAD POCKET.6*

To pocket an insult or affront, to receive it without resenting it, or at least without seeking redress. [In popular use.]*NWAD POCKET.7*

POCKET-BOOK, *n.* A small book of paper covered with leather; used for carrying papers in the pocket.

POCKET-GLASS, ***n.*** **A portable looking glass.**

POCKET-HOLE, ***n.*** **The opening into a pocket.**

POCKET-LID, ***n.*** **The flap over the pocket-hole.**

POCKET-MONEY, ***n.*** **Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses.**

POCK-HOLE, ***n.*** **The pit or scar made by a pock.**

POCKINESS, ***n.*** **The state of being pocky.**

POCKWOOD, ***n.*** **Lignum vitae, a very hard wood.**

POCKY, ***a.*** **[from pock.] Infected with the small pocks; full of pocks.**

1. Vile; rascally; mischievous; contemptible. [In vulgar use.]*NWAD POCKY.2*

POCULENT, ***a.*** **[L. poculentus, from poculum, a cup.]**

Fit for drink. [Not used.]*NWAD POCULENT.2*

POD, ***n.*** **The pericarp, capsule or seed vessel of certain plants. The silique or pod is an oblong, membranaceous, two valved pericarp, having the seeds fixed along both sutures. A legume is a pericarp of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed along one suture only.**

According to these descriptions, the seed vessels of peas and beans are legumes, and not pods; but in popular language, pod is used for the legume as well as for the silique or siliqua. In New England, it is the only word in popular use.*NWAD POD.2*

POD, ***v.i.*** **To swell; to fill; also, to produce pods.**

PODAGRIC, PODAGRICAL, ***a.*** **[L. podagra; Gr. the foot, and a**

seizure.]

1. Pertaining to the gout; gouty; partaking of the gout.*NWAD PODAGRIC.2*

2. Afflicted with the gout.*NWAD PODAGRIC.3*

PODDED, *a.* Having its pods formed; furnished with pods.

PODDER, *n.* A gatherer of pods.

PODGE, *n.* A puddle; a plash.

POEM, *n.* [L. poema; Gr. to make, to compose songs.]

1. A metrical composition; a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme; as the poems of Homer or of Milton; opposed to prose.*NWAD POEM.2*

2. This term is also applied to some compositions in which the language is that of excited imagination; as the poems of Ossian.*NWAD POEM.3*

POESY, *n.* [L. poesis; Gr. to make.]

1. The art or skill of composing poems; as, the heavenly gift of poesy.*NWAD POESY.2*

2. Poetry; metrical composition.*NWAD POESY.3*

Music and poesy used to quicken you.*NWAD POESY.4*

3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.*NWAD POESY.5*

POET, *n.* [L. poeta. See *Poem*.]

1. The author of a poem; the inventor or maker of a metrical composition.*NWAD POET.2*

A poet is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who cannot make, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing.*NWAD POET.3*

2. One skilled in making poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition; one distinguished for poetic talents. Many write verses who cannot be called poets.*NWAD POET.4*

POETASTER, ***n.*** **A petty poet; a pitiful or rhymer or writer of verses.**

POETESS, ***n.*** **A female poet.**

POETIC, POETICAL, ***a.*** **[L. poeticus.]**

1. Pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry; as a poetical genius; poetic turn or talent; poetic license.*NWAD POETIC.2*

2. Expressed in poetry or measure; as a poetical composition.*NWAD POETIC.3*

3. Possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry; sublime; as a composition or passage highly poetical.*NWAD POETIC.4*

POETICALLY, ***adv.*** **With the qualities of poetry; by the art of poetry; by fiction.**

POETICS, ***n.*** **The doctrine of poetry.**

POETIZE, ***v.i.*** **To write as a poet; to compose verse.**

POET-LAUREAT, ***n.*** **A poet employed to compose poems for the birth days of a prince or other special occasion.**

POET-MUSICIAN, ***n.*** **An appellation given to the bard and lyrist of former ages, as uniting the professions of poetry and music.**

POETRESS, ***n.*** **A female poet.**

POETRY, ***n.*** **[Gr.] Metrical composition; verse; as heroic poetry; dramatic poetry; lyric or Pindaric poetry.**

1. The art or practice of composing in verse. He excels in poetry.*NWAD POETRY.2*

2. Poems; poetical composition. We take pleasure in reading poetry.*NWAD POETRY.3*

3. This term is also applied to the language of excited imagination and feeling.*NWAD POETRY.4*

POIGNANCY, *n.* poin'ancy. [See *Poignant*.]

1. Sharpness; the power of stimulating the organs of taste.*NWAD POIGNANCY.2*

2. Point; sharpness; keenness; the power of irritation; asperity; as the poignancy of wit or sarcasm.*NWAD POIGNANCY.3*

3. Severity; acuteness.*NWAD POIGNANCY.4*

POIGNANT, *a.* poin'ant. [L. pungere, pungo, to prick.]

1. Sharp; stimulating the organs of taste; as poignant sauce.*NWAD POIGNANT.2*

2. Pointed; keen; bitter; irritating; satirical; as poignant wit.*NWAD POIGNANT.3*

3. Severe; piercing; very painful or acute; as poignant pain or grief.*NWAD POIGNANT.4*

POIGNANTLY, *adv.* poin'antly. In a stimulating, piercing or irritating manner; with keenness or point.

POINT, *n.* [L. punctum, from pungo, to prick, properly to thrust, *pret.* pepugi, showing that n is not radical.]

1. The sharp end of any instrument or body; as the point of a knife, of a sword or of a thorn.*NWAD POINT.2*

2. A string with a tag; as a silken point.*NWAD POINT.3*

3. A small cape, headland or promontory; a tract of land extending into the sea, a lake or river, beyond the line of the shore, and

becoming narrow at the end; as point Judith; Montauk point. It is smaller than a cape.*NWAD POINT.4*

4. The sting of an epigram; a lively turn of thought or expression that strikes with force and agreeable surprise.*NWAD POINT.5*

With periods, points and tropes he slurs his crimes.*NWAD POINT.6*

5. An indivisible part of time or space. We say, a point of time, a point of space.*NWAD POINT.7*

6. A small space; as a small point of land.*NWAD POINT.8*

7. Punctilio; nicety; exactness of ceremony; as points of precedence.*NWAD POINT.9*

8. Place near, next or contiguous to; verge; eve. He is on the point of departure, or at the point of death.*NWAD POINT.10*

9. Exact place. He left off at the point where he began.*NWAD POINT.11*

10. Degree; state of elevation, depression or extension; as, he has reached an extraordinary point of excellence. He has fallen to the lowest point of degradation.*NWAD POINT.12*

11. A character used to mark the divisions of writing, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking; as the comma, semi-colon, colon and period. The period is called a full stop, as it marks the close of a sentence.*NWAD POINT.13*

12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots or lines; as the ace or sise point.*NWAD POINT.14*

13. In geometry, that which has neither parts nor magnitude.*NWAD POINT.15*

A point is that which has position but not magnitude.*NWAD POINT.16*

A point is a limit terminating a line.*NWAD POINT.17*

14. In music, mark or note anciently used to distinguish tones or sounds. Hence, simple counterpoint is when a note of the lower part answers exactly to that of the upper, and figurative counterpoint, is when a note is syncopated and one of the parts makes several notes or inflections of the voice while the other holds on one.*NWAD POINT.18*

15. In modern music, a dot placed by a note to raise its value or prolong its time by one half, so as to make a semibreve equal to three minims; a minim equal to three quavers, etc.*NWAD POINT.19*

16. In astronomy, a division of the great circles of the horizon, and of the mariner's compass. The four cardinal points, are the east, west, north and south. On the space between two of these points, making a quadrant or quarter of a circle, the compass is marked with subordinate divisions, the whole number being thirty two points.*NWAD POINT.20*

17. In astronomy, a certain place marked in the heavens, or distinguished for its importance in astronomical calculations. The zenith and nadir are called vertical points; the nodes are the points where the orbits of the planets intersect the plane of the ecliptic; the place where the equator and ecliptic intersect are called equinoctial points; the points of the ecliptic at which the departure of the sun from the equator, north and south, is terminated, are called solstitial points.*NWAD POINT.21*

18. In perspective, a certain pole or place with regard to the perspective plane.*NWAD POINT.22*

19. In manufactories, a lace or work wrought by the needle; as point le Venice, point de Genoa, etc. Sometimes the word is used for lace woven with bobbins. Point devise is used for needle work, or for nice work.*NWAD POINT.23*

20. The place to which any thing is directed, or the direction in which an object is presented to the eye. We say, in this point of view, an object appears to advantage. In this or that point of view, the evidence is important.*NWAD POINT.24*

21. Particular; single thing or subject. In what point do we differ? All

points of controversy between the parties are adjusted. We say, in point of antiquity, in point of fact, in point of excellence. The letter in every point is admirable. The treaty is executed in every point.*NWAD POINT.25*

22. Aim; purpose; thing to be reached or accomplished; as, to gain one's point.*NWAD POINT.26*

23. The act of aiming or striking.*NWAD POINT.27*

What a point your falcon made.*NWAD POINT.28*

24. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question or of a whole.*NWAD POINT.29*

These arguments are not sufficient to prove the point.*NWAD POINT.30*

Strange point and new!*NWAD POINT.31*

Doctrine which we would know whence learned.*NWAD POINT.32*

25. A note or tune.*NWAD POINT.33*

Turning your tongue divine*NWAD POINT.34*

To a loud trumpet, and a point of war.*NWAD POINT.35*

26. In heraldry, points are the several different parts of the escutcheon, denoting the local positions of figures.*NWAD POINT.36*

27. In electricity, the acute termination of a body which facilitates the passage of the fluid to or from the body.*NWAD POINT.37*

28. In gunnery, point-blank denotes the shot of a gun leveled horizontally. The point-blank range is the extent of the apparent right line of a ball discharged. In shooting point-blank, the ball is supposed to move directly to the object, without a curve. Hence adverbially, the word is equivalent to directly.*NWAD POINT.38*

29. In marine language, points are flat pieces of braided cordage,

tapering from the middle towards each end; used in reefing the courses and top-sails of square-rigged vessels.*NWAD POINT.39*

Point de vise, [Fr.] exactly in the point of view.*NWAD POINT.40*

Vowel-points, in the Hebrew and other eastern languages, are certain marks placed above or below the consonants, or attached to them, as in the Ethiopic, representing the vocal sounds or vowels, which precede or follow the articulations.*NWAD POINT.41*

The point, the subject; the main question; the precise thing to be considered, determined or accomplished. This argument may be true, but it is not to the point.*NWAD POINT.42*

POINT, *v.t.* To sharpen; to cut, forge, grind or file to an acute end; as, to point a dart or a pin; also, to taper, as a rope.

1. To direct towards an object or place, to show its position, or excite attention to it; as, to point the finger at an object; to point the finger of scorn at one.*NWAD POINT.44*

2. To direct the eye or notice.*NWAD POINT.45*

Whosoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and pointed to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprise.*NWAD POINT.46*

3. To aim; to direct towards an object; as, to point a musket at a wolf; to point a cannon at a gate.*NWAD POINT.47*

4. To mark with characters for the purpose of distinguishing the members of a sentence, and designating the pauses; as, to point a written composition.*NWAD POINT.48*

5. To mark with vowel-points.*NWAD POINT.49*

6. To appoint. [Not in use.]*NWAD POINT.50*

7. To fill the joints with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel; as, to point a wall.*NWAD POINT.51*

To point out, to show by the finger or by other means.*NWAD POINT.52*

To point a sail, to affix points through the eyelet-holes of the reefs.*NWAD POINT.53*

POINT, *v.i.* To direct the finger for designating an object, and exciting attention to it; with at.

Now must the world point at poor Catherine.*NWAD POINT.55*

Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe.*NWAD POINT.56*

1. To indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen.*NWAD POINT.57*

He treads with caution, and he points with fear.*NWAD POINT.58*

2. To show distinctly by any means.*NWAD POINT.59*

To point at what time the balance of power was most equally held between the lords and commons at Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy.*NWAD POINT.60*

3. To fill the joints or crevices of a wall with mortar.*NWAD POINT.61*

4. In the rigging of a ship, to taper the end of a rope or splice, and work over the reduced part a small close netting, with an even number of knittles twisted from the same.*NWAD POINT.62*

To point at, to treat with scorn or contempt by pointing or directing attention to.*NWAD POINT.63*

POINTAL, *n.* In botany, the pistil of a plant; an organ or viscus adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen. Its appearance is that of a column or set of columns in the center of the flower.

POINTED, *pp.* Sharpened; formed to a point; directed; aimed.

1. Aimed at a particular person or transaction.*NWAD POINTED.2*

2 . *a.* Sharp; having a sharp point; as a pointed rock.*NWAD POINTED.3*

3. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits or lively turns; as pointed wit.*NWAD POINTED.4*

POINTEDLY, *adv.* In a pointed manner; with lively turns of thought or expression.

He often wrote too pointedly for his subject.*NWAD POINTEDLY.2*

1. With direct assertion; with direct reference to a subject; with explicitness; as, he declared pointedly he would accede to the proposition.*NWAD POINTEDLY.3*

POINTEDNESS, *n.* Sharpness; pickedness with asperity.

1. Epigrammatical keenness or smartness.*NWAD POINTEDNESS.2*

In this you excel Horace, that you add pointedness of thought.*NWAD POINTEDNESS.3*

POINTEL, *n.* Something on a point.

These poises or pointels are, for the most part, little balls set at the top of a slender stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure.*NWAD POINTEL.2*

1. A kind of pencil or style.*NWAD POINTEL.3*

POINTER, *n.* Any thing that points.

1. The hand of a time-piece.*NWAD POINTER.2*

2. A dog that points out the game to sportsmen.*NWAD POINTER.3*

POINTING, *ppr.* Directing the finger; showing; directing.

1. Marking with points; as a writing.*NWAD POINTING.2*

2. Filling the joints and crevices of a wall with mortar or cement.*NWAD POINTING.3*

POINTING, *n.* The art of making the divisions of a writing; punctuation.

1. The state of being pointed with marks or points.*NWAD POINTING.5*

POINTING-STOCK, *n.* An object of ridicule or scorn.

POINTLESS, *a.* Having no point; blunt; obtuse; as a pointless sword.

1. Having no smartness or keenness.*NWAD POINTLESS.2*

POISE, *n.* poiz.

1. Weight; gravity; that which causes a body to descend or tend to the center.*NWAD POISE.2*

2. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards, to balance the substance weighed.*NWAD POISE.3*

3. Balance; equilibrium; a state in which things are balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise. The mind may rest in a poise between two opinions.*NWAD POISE.4*

The particles forming the earth, must convene from all quarters towards the middle, which would make the whole compound rest in a poise.*NWAD POISE.5*

4. A regulating power; that which balances.*NWAD POISE.6*

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the poise of judgment.*NWAD POISE.7*

POISE, *v.t.* poiz.

1. To balance in weight; to make of equal weight; as, to poise the scales of a balance.*NWAD POISE.9*

2. To hold or place in equilibrium or equiponderance.*NWAD POISE.10*

Our nation with united interest blest,*NWAD POISE.11*

Not now content to poise, shall sway the rest.*NWAD POISE.12*

3. To load with weight for balancing.*NWAD POISE.13*

Where could they find another form so fit,*NWAD POISE.14*

To poise with solid sense a sprightly wit?*NWAD POISE.15*

4. To examine or ascertain, as by the balance; to weigh.*NWAD POISE.16*

He cannot consider the strength, poise the weight, and discern the evidence of the clearest argumentations, where they would conclude against his desires.*NWAD POISE.17*

5. To oppress; to weigh down.*NWAD POISE.18*

Lest leaden slumber poise me down to-morrow,*NWAD POISE.19*

When I should mount on wings of victory.*NWAD POISE.20*

POISED, *pp.* Balanced; made equal in weight; resting in equilibrium.

POISING, *ppr.* Balancing.

POISON, *n.* poiz'n. [L. pus.]

1. A substance which, when taken into the stomach, mixed with the blood or applied to the skin or flesh, proves fatal or deleterious by an action not mechanical; venom. The more active and virulent poisons destroy life in a short time; others are slow in their operation, others produce inflammation without proving fatal. In the application of poison, much depends on the quantity.*NWAD POISON.2*

2. Any thing infectious, malignant, or noxious to health; as the poison of pestilential diseases.*NWAD POISON.3*

3. That which taints or destroys moral purity or health; as the poison of evil example; the poison of sin.*NWAD POISON.4*

POISON, *v.t.* To infect with any thing fatal to life; as, to poison an arrow.

1. To attack, injure or kill by poison.*NWAD POISON.6*

He was so discouraged that he poisoned himself and died. 2 Maccabees 10:13.*NWAD POISON.7*

2. To taint; to mar; to impair; as, discontent poisons the happiness of life.*NWAD POISON.8*

Hast thou not*NWAD POISON.9*

With thy false arts poison'd his people's loyalty?*NWAD POISON.10*

3. To corrupt. Our youth are poisoned with false notions of honor, or with pernicious maxims of government.*NWAD POISON.11*

To suffer the thoughts to be vitiated, is to poison the fountains of morality.*NWAD POISON.12*

POISONED, *pp.* Infected or destroyed by poison.

POISONER, *n.* One who poisons or corrupts; that which corrupts.

POISONING, *ppr.* Infecting with poison; corrupting.

POISONOUS, *a.* Venomous; having the qualities of poison; corrupting; impairing soundness of purity.

POISONOUSLY, *adv.* With fatal or injurious effects; venomously.

POISONOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being fatal or injurious to

health and soundness; venomousness.

POISON-TREE, *n.* A tree that poisons the flesh. This name is given to a species of Rhus or sumac, the Rhus vernix or poison ash, a native of America; also to the bohun upas of Java.

POITREL, *n.* [L. pectorale, from pectus, the breast.]

1. Armor for the breast.*NWAD POITREL.2*

2. A graving tool.*NWAD POITREL.3*

POIZE, a common spelling of poise. [See *Poise*.]

POKE, *n.* A pocket; a small bag; as a pig in a poke.

POKE, POKE-WEED, *n.* The popular name of a plant of the genus Phytolacca, otherwise called cocum and garget; a native of N. America. As a medicine, it has emetic and cathartic qualities, and has had some reputation as a remedy for rheumatism. It was formerly called in Virginia, pocan.

POKE, *v.t.*

1. Properly, to thrust; hence, to feel or search for with a long instrument.*NWAD POKE.4*

2. To thrust at with the horns, as an ox; a popular use of the word in New England. And intransitively, to poke at, is to thrust the horns at.*NWAD POKE.5*

POKE, *n.* In New England, a machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping fences, consisting of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointing forward.

POKE, *v.t.* To put a poke on; a, to polk an ox.

POKER, *n.* [from poke.] An iron bar used in stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel.

POKER, ***n.*** **[L. bos, bovis.] Any frightful object, especially in the dark; a bugbear; a word in common popular use in America.**

POKING, ***ppr.*** **Feeling in the dark; stirring with a poker; thrusting at with the horns; putting a poke on.**

POKING, ***a.*** **Drudging; servile.**

POKING-STICK, ***n.*** **An instrument formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs then worn.**

POLACRE, ***n.*** **A vessel with three masts, used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, so that they have neither tops, caps nor cross-trees, nor horses to their upper yards.**

POLAR, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to the poles of the earth, north or south, or to the poles of artificial globes; situated near one of the poles; as polar regions; polar seas; polar ice or climates.*NWAD POLAR.2*

2. Proceeding from one of the regions near the poles, as polar winds.*NWAD POLAR.3*

3. Pertaining to the magnetic pole, or to the point to which the magnetic needle is directed.*NWAD POLAR.4*

POLARITY, ***n.*** **That quality of a body in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points; usually, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, properties of attraction or repulsion, or the power of taking a certain direction. Thus we speak of the polarity of the magnet or magnetic needle, whose pole is not always that of the earth, but a point somewhat easterly or westerly; and the deviation of the needle from a north and south line is called its variation. A mineral is said to possess polarity, when it attracts one pole of a magnetic needle and repels the other.**

POLARIZATION, ***n.*** **The act of giving polarity to a body.**

Polarization of light, a change produced upon light by the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having polarity, or poles possessing different properties. This property of light was first discovered by Huygens in his investigation of the cause of double refraction, as seen in the Iceland crystal. The attention of opticians was more particularly directed towards it by the discoveries of Malus, in 1810. The knowledge of this singular property of light, has afforded an explanation of several very intricate phenomena in optics.*NWAD POLARIZATION.2*

POLARIZE, *v.t.* To communicate polarity to.

POLARIZED, *pp.* Having polarity communicated to.

POLARIZING, *ppr.* Giving polarity to.

POLARY, *a.* [See *Polar*.] Tending to a pole; having a direction to a pole.

POLE, *n.* [L. palus. See *Pale*.]

1. A long slender piece of wood, or the stem of a small tree deprived of its branches. Thus seamen use poles for setting or driving boats in shallow water; the stems of small trees are used for hoops and called hoop-poles; the stems of small, but tall straight trees, are used as poles for supporting the scaffolding in building.*NWAD POLE.2*

2. A rod; a perch; a measure of length of five yards and a half.*NWAD POLE.3*

[In New England, rod is generally used.]*NWAD POLE.4*

3. An instrument for measuring.*NWAD POLE.5*

Bare poles. A ship is under bare poles, when her sails are all furled.*NWAD POLE.6*

POLE, *n.* [L. polus; Gr. to turn.]

1. In astronomy, one of the extremities of the axis on which the sphere revolves. These two points are called the poles of the world.*NWAD POLE.8*

2. In spherics, a point equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle of the sphere; or it is a point 90 deg. distant from the plane of a circle, and in a line passing perpendicularly through the center, called the axis. Thus the zenith and nadir are the poles of the horizon.*NWAD POLE.9*

3. In geography, the extremity of the earth's axis, or one of the points on the surface of our globe through which the axis passes.*NWAD POLE.10*

4. The star which is vertical to the pole of the earth; the pole-star.*NWAD POLE.11*

Poles of the ecliptic, are two points on the surface of the sphere, 23 deg. 30' distant from the poles of the world.*NWAD POLE.12*

Magnetic poles, two points in a lodestone, corresponding to the poles of the world; the one pointing to the north, the other to the south.*NWAD POLE.13*

POLE, *n.* [from Poland.] A native of Poland.

POLE, *v.t.* To furnish with poles for support; as, to pole beans.

1. To bear or convey on poles; as, to pole hay into a barn.*NWAD POLE.16*

2. To impel by poles, as a boat; to push forward by the use of poles.*NWAD POLE.17*

POLE-AX, POLE-AXE, *n.* An ax fixed to a pole or handle; or rather a sort of hatchet with a handle about fifteen inches in length, and a point or claw bending downward from the back of its head. It is principally used in actions at sea, to cut away the rigging of the enemy attempting to board; sometimes it is thrust into the side of a ship to assist in mounting the enemy's ship, and it is sometimes called a boarding-ax.

POLECAT, ***n.*** **A quadruped of the genus Mustela; the fitchew or fitchet.**

POLE-DAVY, ***n.*** **A sort of coarse cloth.**

POLEMARCH, ***n.*** **[Gr. war, and to rule, or chief.]**

1. Anciently, a magistrate of Athens and Thebes, who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city, and all children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of their country.*NWAD POLEMARCH.2*

2. A military officer in Lacedaemon.*NWAD POLEMARCH.3*

POLEMIC, POLEMICAL, ***a.*** **[Gr. war.]**

1. Controversial; disputative; intended to maintain an opinion or system in opposition to others; as a polemic treatise, discourse, essay or book; polemic divinity.*NWAD POLEMIC.2*

2. Engaged in supporting an opinion or system by controversy; as a polemic writer.*NWAD POLEMIC.3*

POLEMIC, ***n.*** **A disputant; a controvertist; one who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another.**

POLEMOSCOPE, ***n.*** **[Gr. war, and to view.] An oblique perspective glass contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. It consists of a concave glass placed near a plane mirror in the end of a short round tube, and a convex glass in a hole in the side of the tube. It is called opera-glass, or diagonal opera-glass.**

POLE-STAR, ***n.*** **A star which is vertical, or nearly so, to the pole of the earth; a lodestar. The northern pole-star is of great use to navigators in the northern hemisphere.**

1. That which serves as a guide or director.*NWAD POLE-STAR.2*

POLEY-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Lythrum.

POLEY-MOUNTAIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Teucrium.

POLICE, *n.* [L. politia; Gr. city.]

1. The government of a city or town; the administration of the laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough; as the police of London, of New York or Boston. The word is applied also to the government of all towns in New England which are made corporations by a general statute, for certain purposes.*NWAD POLICE.2*

2. The internal regulation and government of a kingdom or state.*NWAD POLICE.3*

3. The corporation or body of men governing a city.*NWAD POLICE.4*

4. In Scottish, the pleasure-ground about a gentleman's seat.*NWAD POLICE.5*

POLICED, *a.* Regulated by laws; furnished with a regular system of laws and administration.

POLICE-OFFICER, *n.* An officer entrusted with the execution of the laws of a city.

POLICY, *n.* [L. politia; Gr. city.]

1. Policy, in its primary signification, is the same as polity, comprehending the fundamental constitution or frame of civil government in a state or kingdom. But by usage, policy is now more generally used to denote what is included under legislation and administration, and may be defined, the art or manner of governing a nation; or that system of measures which the sovereign of a country adopts and pursues, as best adapted to the interests of the nation. Thus we speak of domestic policy, or the system of internal regulations in a nation; foreign policy, or the measures which respect foreign nations; commercial policy, or the measures which

respect commerce.*NWAD POLICY.2*

2. Art, prudence, wisdom or dexterity in the management of public affairs; applied to persons governing. It has been the policy of France to preclude females from the throne. It has been the policy of Great Britain to encourage her navy, by keeping her carrying trade in her own hands. In this she manifests sound policy. Formerly, England permitted wool to be exported and manufactured in the Low Countries, which was very bad policy.*NWAD POLICY.3*

The policy of all laws has made some forms necessary in the wording of last wills and testaments.*NWAD POLICY.4*

All violent policy defeats itself.*NWAD POLICY.5*

3. In common usage, the art, prudence or wisdom of individuals in the management of their private or social concerns.*NWAD POLICY.6*

4. Stratagem; cunning; dexterity of management.*NWAD POLICY.7*

5. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds.*NWAD POLICY.8*

6. Policy, in commerce, the writing or instrument by which a contract of indemnity is effected between the insurer and the insured; or the instrument containing the terms or conditions on which a person or company undertakes to indemnify another person or company against losses of property exposed to peculiar hazards, as houses or goods exposed to fire, or ships and goods exposed to destruction on the high seas. This writing is subscribed by the insurer, who is called the underwriter. The terms policy of insurance, or assurance, are also used for the contract between the insured and the underwriter.*NWAD POLICY.9*

Policies are valued or open; valued, when the property or goods insured are valued at prime cost; open, when the goods are not valued, but if lost, their value must be proved.*NWAD POLICY.10*

Wagering policies, which insure sums of money, interest or no interest, are illegal.*NWAD POLICY.11*

All insurances, interest or no interest, or without further proof of interest than the policy itself, are null and void.*NWAD POLICY.12*

The word policy is used also for the writing which insures against other events, as well as against loss of property.*NWAD POLICY.13*

POLING, *n.* In gardening, the operation of dispersing the worm-casts all over the walks, with long ash poles. This destroys the worm-casts and is beneficial to the walks.

POLING, *ppr.* Furnishing with poles for support.

1. Bearing on poles.*NWAD POLING.3*

2. Pushing forward with poles, as a boat.*NWAD POLING.4*

POLISH, *a.* Pertaining to Poland, a level country on the south of Russia and the Baltic.

POLISH, *v.t.* [L. polio.]

1. To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; as, to polish glass, marble, metals and the like.*NWAD POLISH.3*

2. To refine; to wear off rudeness, rusticity and coarseness; to make elegant and polite; as, to polish life or manners.*NWAD POLISH.4*

The Greeks were polished by the Asiatics and Egyptians.*NWAD POLISH.5*

POLISH, *v.i.* To become smooth; to receive a gloss; to take a smooth and glossy surface.

Steel will polish almost as white and bright as silver.*NWAD POLISH.7*

POLISH, *n.* A smooth, glossy surface produced by friction.

Another prism of clearer glass and better polish seemed free from veins.*NWAD POLISH.9*

1. Refinement; elegance of manners.*NWAD POLISH.10*

What are these wond'rous civilizing arts,*NWAD POLISH.11*

This Roman polish?*NWAD POLISH.12*

POLISHABLE, *a.* Capable of being polished.

POLISHED, *pp.* Made smooth and glossy; refined.

POLISHER, *n.* The person or instrument that polishes.

POLISHING, *ppr.* Making smooth and glossy; refining.

POLISHING, *n.* Smoothness; glossiness; refinement.

POLITE, *a.* [L. politus, polished, from polio, supra.]

1. Literally, smooth, glossy, and used in this sense till within a century.*NWAD POLITE.2*

Rays of light falling on a polite surface.*NWAD POLITE.3*

[This application of the word is, I believe, entirely obsolete.]*NWAD POLITE.4*

2. Being polished or elegant in manners; refined in behavior; well bred.*NWAD POLITE.5*

He marries, bows at court and grows polite.*NWAD POLITE.6*

3. Courteous; complaisant; obliging.*NWAD POLITE.7*

His manners were warm without insincerity, and polite without pomp.*NWAD POLITE.8*

POLITELY, *adv.* With elegance of manners; genteelly; courteously.

POLITENESS, *n.* Polish or elegance of manners; gentility; good

breeding; ease and gracefulness of manners, united with a desire to please others and a careful attention to their wants and wishes.

1. Courteousness; complaisance; obliging attentions.*NWAD POLITENESS.2*

POLITIC, *a.* [L. politicus; Gr. a city.]

1. Wise; prudent and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare; applied to persons; as a politic prince.*NWAD POLITIC.2*

2. Well devised and adapted to the public prosperity; applied to things.*NWAD POLITIC.3*

This land was famously enriched*NWAD POLITIC.4*

With politic grave counsel.*NWAD POLITIC.5*

3. Ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal or national aggrandizement, without regard to the morality of the measure; cunning; artful; sagacious in adapting means to the end, whether good or evil.*NWAD POLITIC.6*

I have been politic with my friend, smooth with my enemy.*NWAD POLITIC.7*

4. Well devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong.*NWAD POLITIC.8*

POLITICAL, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to policy, or to civil government and its administration. Political measures or affairs are measures that respect the government of a nation or state. So we say, political power or authority; political wisdom; a political scheme; political opinions. A good prince is the political father of his people. The founders of a state and wise senators are also called political fathers.

1. Pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as

distinguished from civil or municipal; as in the phrase, political and civil rights, the former comprehending rights that belong to a nation, or perhaps to a citizen as an individual of a nation; and the latter comprehending the local rights of a corporation or any member of it.*NWAD POLITICAL.2*

Speaking of the political state of Europe, we are accustomed to say of Sweden, she lost her liberty by the revolution.*NWAD POLITICAL.3*

2. Public; derived from office or connection with government; as political character.*NWAD POLITICAL.4*

3. Artful; skillful. [See *Politic*.]*NWAD POLITICAL.5*

4. Treating of politics or government; as a political writer.*NWAD POLITICAL.6*

Political arithmetic, the art of reasoning by figures, or of making arithmetical calculations on matters relating to a nation, its revenues, value of lands and effects, produce of lands or manufactures, population, etc.*NWAD POLITICAL.7*

Political economy, the administration of the revenues of a nation; or the management and regulation of its resources and productive property and labor. Political economy comprehends all the measures by which the property and labor of citizens are directed in the best manner to the success of individual industry and enterprise, and to the public prosperity. Political economy is now considered as a science.*NWAD POLITICAL.8*

POLITICALLY, *adv.* With relation to the government of a nation or state.

1. Artfully; with address.*NWAD POLITICALLY.2*

POLITICASTER, *n.* A petty politician; a pretender to politics.

POLITICIAN, *a.* Cunning; using artifice.

POLITICIAN, *n.* One versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics.

1. A man of artifice or deep contrivance.*NWAD POLITICIAN.3*

POLITICS, *n.* The science of government; that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity; comprehending the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals. Politics, as a science or an art, is a subject of vast extent and importance.

POLITIZE, *v.i.* To play the politician. [Not in use.]

POLITURE, *n.* [See *Polish*.]

Polish; the gloss given by polishing. [Not used.]*NWAD POLITURE.2*

POLITY, *n.* [Gr.] The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state; and in free states, the frame or fundamental system by which the several branches of government are established, and the powers and duties or each designated and defined.

Every branch of our civil polity supports and is supported, regulates and is regulated by the rest.*NWAD POLITY.2*

With respect to their interior polity, our colonies are properly of three sorts; provincial establishments, proprietary governments, and charter governments.*NWAD POLITY.3*

This word seems also to embrace legislation and administration of government.*NWAD POLITY.4*

1. The constitution or general fundamental principles of government of any class of citizens, considered in an appropriate character, or as a subordinate state.*NWAD POLITY.5*

Were the whole christian world to revert back to the original model, how far more simple, uniform and beautiful would the church appear, and how far more agreeable to the ecclesiastical polity instituted by the holy apostles.*NWAD POLITY.6*

POLL, *n.*

1. The head of a person, or the back part of the head, and in composition, applied to the head of a beast, as in poll-evil.*NWAD POLL.2*

2. A register of heads, that is, of persons.*NWAD POLL.3*

3. The entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers. Hence,*NWAD POLL.4*

4. An election of civil officers, or the place of election.*NWAD POLL.5*

Our citizens say, at the opening or close of the poll, that is, at the beginning of the register of voters and reception of votes, or the close of the same. They say also, we are going to the poll; many voters appeared at the poll.*NWAD POLL.6*

5. A fish called a chub or chevin. [See *Pollard*.]*NWAD POLL.7*

POLL, *v.t.* To lop the tops of trees.

1. To clip; to cut off the ends; to cut off hair or wool; to shear. The phrases, to poll the hair, and to poll the head, have been used. The latter is used in *2 Samuel 14:26*. To poll a deed, is a phrase still used in law language.*NWAD POLL.9*

2. To mow; to crop. [Not used.]*NWAD POLL.10*

3. To peel; to strip; to plunder.*NWAD POLL.11*

4. To take a list or register of persons; to enter names in a list.*NWAD POLL.12*

5. To enter one's name in a list or register.*NWAD POLL.13*

6. To insert into a number as a voter.*NWAD POLL.14*

POLLARD, *n.* [from poll.] A tree lopped.

1. A clipped coin.*NWAD POLLARD.2*

2. The chub fish.*NWAD POLLARD.3*

3. A stag that has cast his horns.*NWAD POLLARD.4*

4. A mixture of bran and meal.*NWAD POLLARD.5*

POLLARD, *v.t.* To lop the tops of trees; to poll.

POLLEN, *n.* [L. pollen, pollis, fine flour; pulvis.]

1. The fecundating dust or fine substance like flour or meal, contained in the anther of flowers, which is dispersed on the pistil for impregnation; farin or farina.*NWAD POLLEN.2*

2. Fine bran.*NWAD POLLEN.3*

POLLENGER, *n.* Brushwood.

POLLENIN, *n.* [from pollen.] A substance prepared from the pollen of tulips, highly inflammable, and insoluble in agents which dissolve other vegetable products. Exposed to the air, it soon undergoes putrefaction.

POLLER, *n.* [from poll.] One that shaves persons; a barber. [Not used.]

1. One that lops or polls trees.*NWAD POLLER.2*

2. A pillager; a plunderer; one that fleeces by exaction. [Not used.]*NWAD POLLER.3*

3. One that registers voters, or one that enters his name as a voter.*NWAD POLLER.4*

POLL-EVIL, *n.* [poll and evil.] A swelling or impostem on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck between the ears.

POLLICITATION, *n.* [L. pollicitatio.] A promise; a voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it.

POLLINCTOR, *n.* [L.] One that prepares materials for embalming the dead; a kind of undertaker.

POLLINIFEROUS, *a.* [L. pollen and fero, to produce.]

Producing pollen.*NWAD POLLINIFEROUS.2*

POLLOCK, POLLACK, *n.* A fish, a species of Gadus or cod.

POLLUTE, *v.t.* [L. polluo; polluceo and possideo.]

1. To defile; to make foul or unclean; in a general sense. But appropriately, among the Jews, to make unclean or impure, in a legal or ceremonial sense, so as to disqualify a person for sacred services, or to render things unfit for sacred uses. *Numbers 18:32*; *Exodus 20:25*; *2 Kings 23:16*; *2 Chronicles 36:14*.*NWAD POLLUTE.2*

2. To taint with guilt.*NWAD POLLUTE.3*

Ye pollute yourselves with all your idols. *Ezekiel 20:31*.*NWAD POLLUTE.4*

3. To profane; to use for carnal or idolatrous purposes.*NWAD POLLUTE.5*

My sabbaths they greatly polluted. *Ezekiel 20:13*.*NWAD POLLUTE.6*

4. To corrupt or impair by mixture of ill, moral or physical.*NWAD POLLUTE.7*

Envy you my praise, and would destroy*NWAD POLLUTE.8*

With grief my pleasures, and pollute my joy?*NWAD POLLUTE.9*

5. To violate by illegal sexual commerce.*NWAD POLLUTE.10*

POLLUTE, *a.* Polluted; defiled.

POLLUTED, *pp.* Defiled; rendered unclean; tainted with guilt; impaired; profaned.

POLLUTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being polluted; defilement.

POLLUTER, *n.* A defiler; one that pollutes or profanes.

POLLUTING, *ppr.* Defiling; rendering unclean; corrupting; profaning.

POLLUTION, *n.* [L. pollutio.]

1. The act of polluting.*NWAD POLLUTION.2*

2. Defilement; uncleanness; impurity; the state of being polluted.*NWAD POLLUTION.3*

3. In the Jewish economy, legal or ceremonial uncleanness, which disqualified a person for sacred services or for common intercourse with the people, or rendered any thing unfit for sacred use.*NWAD POLLUTION.4*

4. In medicine, the involuntary emission of semen in sleep.*NWAD POLLUTION.5*

5. In a religious sense, guilt, the effect of sin; idolatry, etc.*NWAD POLLUTION.6*

POLLUX, *n.* A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the constellation Gemini or the Twins.

1. [See *Castor*.]*NWAD POLLUX.2*

POLONAISE, POLONESE, *n.* A robe or dress adopted from the

fashion of the Poles; sometimes worn by ladies.

POLONESE, *n.* The Polish language.

POLONOISE, *n.* In music, a movement of three crotchets in a bar, with the rhythmical cesure on the last.

POLT, ***n.*** **A blow, stroke or striking; a word in common popular use in N. England.**

POLT-FOOT, ***n.*** **A distorted foot. [Not in use.]**

POLT-FOOT, POLT-FOOTED, ***a.*** **Having distorted feet. [Not in use.]**

POLTROON, ***n.*** **An arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage.**

POLTROONERY, ***n.*** **Cowardice; baseness of mind; want of spirit.**

POLVERIN, POLVERINE, ***n.*** **[L. pulvis, dust.] The calcined ashes of a plant, of the nature of pot and pearl ashes, brought from the Levant and Syria. In the manufacture of glass, it is preferred to other ashes, as the glass made with it is perfectly white.**

POLY, POLEY, ***n.*** **[L. polium; Gr. white.] A plant. The poley grass is of the genus Lythrum.**

POLY, in compound words, is from the Greek, and signifies many; as in polygon, a figure of many angles.

POLYACOUSTIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. many, and to hear.] That multiples or magnifies sound; as a noun, an instrument to multiply sounds.**

POLYADELPH, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and brother.]**

1. In botany, a plant having its stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments.*NWAD POLYADELPH.2*

POLYADELPHIAN, ***a.*** **Having its stamens united in three or more bundles.**

POLYANDER, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and a male.] In botany, a plant**

having many stamens, or any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.

POLYANDRIAN, ***a.*** **Having many stamens, that is, any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.**

POLYANDRY, ***n.*** **[supra.] The practice of females' having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands.**

POLYANTH, POLYANTHOS, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and a flower.] A plant of the genus Primula or primrose, whose flower stalks produce flowers in clusters.**

POLYAUTOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, he himself, and to write.]**

The act or practice of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting or of manuscripts, by engraving on stone; a species of lithography.*NWAD POLYAUTOGRAPHY.2*

POLYCHORD, ***a.*** **[Gr. many and chord.]**

Having many chords or strings.*NWAD POLYCHORD.2*

POLYCHREST, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and useful.] In pharmacy, a medicine that serves for many uses, or that cures many diseases.**

POLYCHROITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and to color.]**

The coloring matter of saffron.*NWAD POLYCHROITE.2*

POLYCOTYLEDON, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and a cavity.] In botany, a plant that has many or more than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed.**

POLYCOTYLEDONOUS, ***a.*** **Having more than two lobes to the seed.**

POLYEDRIC, POLYEDROUS. [See *Polyhedron* and *Polyhedral*.]

POLYGAM, POLYGAMIAN, *n.* [Gr. many, and marriage.] In botany, a plant which bears hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both, not inclosed in the same common calyx, but scattered either on the same plant, or on two or three distinct individuals.

POLYGAMIAN, *a.* Producing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both.

POLYGAMIST, *n.* [See *Polygamy*.] A person who maintains the lawfulness of polygamy.

POLYGAMOUS, *a.* Consisting of polygamy.

1. Inclined to polygamy; having a plurality of wives.*NWAD POLYGAMOUS.2*

POLYGAMY, *n.* [Gr. many, and marriage.] A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; or the having of such plurality. When a man has more wives than one, or a woman more husbands than one, at the same time, the offender is punishable for polygamy. Such is the fact in christian countries. But polygamy is allowed in some countries, as in Turkey.

POLYGAR, *n.* In Hindoostan, an inhabitant of the woods.

POLYGENOUS, *a.* [Gr. many, and kind.] Consisting of many kinds; as a polygenous mountain, which is composed of strata of different species of stone.

POLYGLOT, *a.* [Gr. many, and tongue.] Having or containing many languages; as a polyglot lexicon or Bible.

POLYGLOT, *n.* A book containing many languages, particularly the Bible containing the Scriptures in several languages.

1. One who understands many languages. [Not in use.]*NWAD POLYGLOT.3*

POLYGON, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and an angle.] In geometry, a figure of many angles and sides, and whose perimeter consists at least of more than four sides.**

POLYGONAL, POLYGONOUS, ***a.*** **Having many angles.**

POLYGONUM, POLYGON, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and knee or knot.] Knotgrass, a genus of plants so names from the numerous joints in the stem.**

POLYGRAM, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and a writing.]**

A figure consisting of many lines.*NWAD POLYGRAM.2*

POLYGRAPH, ***n.*** **[See *Polygraphy*.] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with ease and expedition.**

POLYGRAPHIC, POLYGRAPHICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to polygraphy; as a polygraphic instrument.**

1. Done with a polygraph; as a polygraphic copy or writing.*NWAD POLYGRAPHIC.2*

POLYGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and a writing; to write.]**

The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same.*NWAD POLYGRAPHY.2*

POLYGYN, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and a female.]**

In botany, a plant having many pistils.*NWAD POLYGYN.2*

POLYGYNIAN, ***a.*** **Having many pistils.**

POLYGYNY, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and a female.]**

The practice of having more wives than one at the same time.*NWAD POLYGYNY.2*

POLYHALITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and salt.] A mineral or salt occurring in masses of a fibrous structure, of a brick red color, being tinged with iron. It contains sulphates of lime, of magnesia, of potash and of soda.**

POLYHEDRAL, POLYHEDROUS, ***a.*** **[See** ***Polyhedron*****.] Having many sides; as a solid body.**

POLYHEDRON, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and side.]**

1. In geometry, a body or solid contained under many sides or planes.*NWAD POLYHEDRON.2*

2. In optics, a multiplying glass or lens consisting of several plane surfaces disposed in a convex form.*NWAD POLYHEDRON.3*

POLYLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and discourse.]**

A talking much; talkativeness; garrulity. [Not in use.]*NWAD POLYLOGY.2*

POLYMATHIC, ***a.*** **[See** ***Polymathy*****.] Pertaining to polymathy.**

POLYMATHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. many, and learning; to learn.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; acquaintance with many branches of learning or with various subjects.**

POLYMNITE, ***n.*** **[stone of many marshes.] A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes and ponds.**

POLYMORPH, ***n.*** **[Gr. many and form.] A name given by Soldani to a numerous tribe or series of shells, which are very small, irregular and singular in form, and which cannot be referred to any known genus.**

POLYMORPHOUS, ***a.*** **[supra.] Having many forms.**

POLYNEME, ***n.*** **A fish having a scaly compressed head, with a**

blunt prominent nose, and pliform appendages to the pectoral fins.

POLYNESIA, *n.* s as z. [Gr. many and isle.] A new term in geography, used to designate a great number of isles in the Pacific ocean, as the Pelew isles, the Ladrones, the Carolinas, the Sandwich isles, the Marquesas, the Society isles and the Friendly isles.

POLYNESIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Polynesia.

POLYNOME, *n.* [Gr. many and name.] In algebra, a quantity consisting of many terms.

POLYNOMIAL, *a.* Containing many names or terms.

POLYONOMOUS, *a.* [Gr. many and name.]

Having many names or titles; many-titled.*NWAD POLYONOMOUS.2*

POLYONOMY, *n.* [supra.] Variety of different names.

POLYOPTRUM, *n.* [Gr. many and to see.] A glass through which objects appear multiplied.

POLYPE, POLYPUS, *n.* [Gr. many and foot.]

1. Something that has many feet or roots.*NWAD POLYPE.2*

2. In zoology, a species of fresh water insect, belonging to the genus Hydra and order of zoophytes. Of this animal it is remarkable, that if cut into pieces, each part will shoot out a new head and tail and become a distinct animal. The general character of this animal is, it fixes itself by its base, is gelatinous, linear, naked, contractile, and capable of changing place.*NWAD POLYPE.3*

The common name of all those small gelatinous animals, whose

mouth is surrounded by tentacula or feelers, (whence the name,) and conducts to a simple stomach, or one followed by intestines in the form of vessels. They constitute a distinct class or order of zoophytes, and include those compound animals, with a fixed and solid stem, which were formerly regarded as marine plants.*NWAD POLYPE.4*

3. A concretion of blood in the heart and blood vessels.*NWAD POLYPE.5*

4. A tumor with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear; found in the nose, uterus, etc.*NWAD POLYPE.6*

POLYPETALOUS, *a.* [Gr. many and a petal.] In botany, having many petals; as a polypetalous corol.

POLYPHONIC, *a.* [infra.] Having or consisting of many voices or sounds.

POLYPHONISM, POLYPHONY, *n.* [Gr. many and sound.] Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.

POLYPHYLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. many and leaf.] In botany, many-leafed; as a polyphyllous calyx or perianth.

POLYPIER, *n.* The name given to the habitations of polypes, or to the common part of those compound animals called polypes.

POLYPITE, *n.* Fossil polype.

POLYPODE, *n.* [Gr.] An animal having many feet; the milleped or wood-louse.

POLYPODY, *n.* [L. polypodium, from the Greek. See *Polype*.]

A plant of the genus Polypodium, of the order of Filices or ferns. The fructifications are in roundish points, scattered over the inferior disk of the frons or leaf. There are numerous species, of which the

most remarkable is the common male fern.*NWAD POLYPODY.2*

POLYPOUS, ***a.*** **[from polypus.] Having the nature of the polypus; having many feet or roots, like the polypus; as a polypous concretion.**

POLYSCOPE, ***n.*** **[Gr. many and to view.] A glass which makes a single object appear as many.**

POLYSPAST, ***n.*** **[Gr. many and to draw.] A machine consisting of many pulleys.**

POLYSPERM, ***n.*** **[Gr. many and seed.] A tree whose fruit contains many seeds.**

POLYSPERMOUS, ***a.*** **Containing many seeds; as a polyspermous capsule or berry.**

POLYSYLLABIC, POLYSYLLABICAL, ***a.*** **[from polysyllable.] Pertaining to a polysyllable; consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.**

POLYSYLLABLE, ***n.*** **[Gr. many and a syllable.] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three, for words of a less number than four are called monosyllables, dissyllables and trisyllables.**

POLYSYNDETON, ***n.*** **[Gr. many and connecting.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated; as, "we have ships and men and money and stores."**

POLYTECHNIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. many and art.] Denoting or comprehending many arts; as a polytechnic school.**

POLYTHEISM, ***n.*** **[Gr. many and God.] The doctrine of a plurality of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world.**

POLYTHEIST, ***n.*** **A person who believes in or maintains the**

doctrine of a plurality of gods.

POLYTHEISTIC, POLYTHEISTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to polytheism; as polytheistic belief or worship.

1. Holding a plurality of gods; as a polytheistic writer.*NWAD POLYTHEISTIC.2*

POMACE, *n.* [from L. pomum, an apple.] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding. In America, it is so called before and after being pressed. [See *Pomp* and *Pommel*.]

POMACEOUS, *a.* Consisting of apples; as pomaceous harvests.

1. Like pomace.*NWAD POMACEOUS.2*

POMADE, *n.* Perfumed ointment. [Little used.]

POMANDER, *n.* A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

POMATUM, *n.* An unguent or composition used in dressing the hair. It is also used in medicine.

POMATUM, *v.t.* To apply pomatum to the hair.

POME, *n.* [L. pomum.] In botany, a pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or core, as the apple, pear, etc.

POME, *v.i.* To grow to a head, or form a head in growing. [Not used.]

POMECITRON, *n.* A citron apple.

POMEGRANATE, *n.* [L. pomum, an apple, and granatum, grained. See *Grain* and *Granate*.]

1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Punica. This fruit is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and

numerous seeds. It is of a reddish color.*NWAD POMEGRANATE.2*

2. The tree that produces pomegranates.*NWAD POMEGRANATE.3*

3. An ornament resembling a pomegranate, on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest.*NWAD POMEGRANATE.4*

POMEGRANATE-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces pomegranates.

POMEROY, POMEROYAL, *n.* Royal apple; a particular sort of apple.

POME-WATER, *n.* A sort of apple.

POMIFEROUS, *a.* [L. pomum, an apple, and fero, to produce.]

Apple-bearing; an epithet applied to plants which bear the larger fruits, such as melons, gourds, pumpkins, cucumbers, etc. in distinction from the bacciferous or berry-bearing plants.*NWAD POMIFEROUS.2*

POMME, POMMETTE, *n.* In heraldry, a cross with one or more knobs at each of the ends.

POMMEL, *n.* [L. pomum, an apple, or a similar fruit.]

1. A knob or ball. *2 Chronicles 4:12-13*.*NWAD POMMEL.2*

2. The knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow; the round knob on the frame of a chair, etc.*NWAD POMMEL.3*

POMMEL, *v.t.* [from the noun.] To beat as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky; to bruise.

[The French se pommeler, to grow dapple, to curdle, is from the same source; but the sense is to make knobs or lumps, and hence to variegate, or make spots like knobs. The Welsh have from the same root, or pwmp, a mass, pwmpiaw, to form a round mass, and to thump, to bang, Eng. to bump.]*NWAD POMMEL.5*

POMMELED, ***pp.*** **Beaten; bruised.**

1. In heraldry, having pommels; as a sword or dagger.*NWAD POMMELED.2*

POMMELION, ***n.*** **[from pommel.] The cascabel or hindmost knob of a cannon.**

POMP, ***n.*** **[L. pompa; bombus; Eng. bomb, bombast.]**

1. A procession distinguished by ostentation of grandeur and splendor; as the pomp of a Roman triumph.*NWAD POMP.2*

2. Show of magnificence; parade; splendor.*NWAD POMP.3*

Hearts formed for love, but doom'd in vain to glow*NWAD POMP.4*

In prison'd pomp, and weep in splendid woe.*NWAD POMP.5*

POMPATIC, ***a.*** **[Low L. pompaticus, pompatus.]**

Pompous; splendid; ostentatious. [Not in use.]*NWAD POMPATIC.2*

POMPET, ***n.*** **The ball which printers use to black the types.**

POMPHOLYX, ***n.*** **[L. from Gr. a tumor; a blast, a puff, a bubble, a pustule. See *Pomp*.] The white oxyd which sublimes during the combustion of zink; called flowers of zink. It rises and adheres to the dome of the furnace and the covers of crucibles.**

POMPION, ***n.*** **[See *Pomp* and *Pomace*.] A pumpkin; a plant and its fruit of the genus Cucurbita.**

POMPIRE, ***n.*** **[L. pomum, apple, and pyrus, pear.]**

A sort of pearmain.*NWAD POMPIRE.2*

POMPOSITY, ***n.*** **Pompousness; ostentation; boasting.**

POMPOUS, ***a.***

1. Displaying pomp; showy with grandeur; splendid; magnificent; as a pompous procession; a pompous triumph.*NWAD POMPOUS.2*

2. Ostentatious; boastful; as a pompous account of private adventures.*NWAD POMPOUS.3*

POMPOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With great parade or display; magnificently; splendidly; ostentatiously.**

POMPOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being pompous; magnificence; splendor; great display of show; ostentatiousness.

POM-WATER, *n.* The name of a large apple.

POND, *n.* [L. pono; pontus, the sea.]

1. A body of stagnant water without an outlet, larger than a puddle, and smaller than a lake; or a like body of water with a small outlet. In the United States, we give this name to collections of water in the interior country, which are fed by springs, and from which issues a small stream. These ponds are often a mile or two or even more in length, and the current issuing from them is used to drive the wheels of mills and furnaces.*NWAD POND.2*

2. A collection of water raised in a river by a dam, for the purpose of propelling mill-wheels. These artificial ponds are called mill-ponds.*NWAD POND.3*

Pond for fist. [See *Fish-pond*.]*NWAD POND.4*

POND, *v.t.* [from the noun.] To make a pond; to collect in a pond by stopping the current of a river.

POND, *v.t.* To ponder. [Not in use.]

PONDER, *v.t.* [L. pondero, from pondo, pondus, a pound; pendeo, pendo, to weigh.]

1. To weigh in the mind; to consider and compare the circumstances or consequences of an event, or the importance of the reasons for or against a decision.*NWAD PONDER.2*

Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart. *Luke 2:19*.*NWAD PONDER.3*

2. To view with deliberation; to examine.*NWAD PONDER.4*

Ponder the path of thy feet. *Proverbs 4:26*.*NWAD PONDER.5*

The Lord pondereth the hearts. *Proverbs 21:2*.*NWAD PONDER.6*

To ponder on, is sometimes used, but is not be to countenanced.*NWAD PONDER.7*

PONDERABLE, ***a.*** **That may be weighed; capable of being weighed.**

PONDERAL, ***a.*** **[from L. pondus, weight.] Estimated or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from numeral; as a ponderal drachma.**

PONDERANCE, ***n.*** **Weight; gravity.**

PONDERATE, ***v.t.*** **To weigh in the mind; to consider. [Not in use.]**

PONDERATION, ***n.*** **The act of weighing. [Little used.]**

PONDERED, ***pp.*** **Weighed in the mind; considered; examined by intellectual operation.**

PONDERER, ***n.*** **One that weighs in his mind.**

PONDERING, ***ppr.*** **Weighing intellectually; considering; deliberating on.**

PONDERINGLY, ***adv.*** **With consideration or deliberation.**

PONDEROSITY, ***n.*** **Weight; gravity; heaviness.**

PONDEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. ponderosus.]**

1. Very heavy; weighty; as a ponderous shield; a ponderous load.*NWAD PONDEROUS.2*

2. Important; momentous; as a ponderous project. [This application

of the word is unusual.]*NWAD PONDEROUS.3*

3. Forcible; strongly impulsive; as a motion vehement or ponderous; a ponderous blow.*NWAD PONDEROUS.4*

Ponderous spar, heavy spar, or baryte.*NWAD PONDEROUS.5*

PONDEROUSLY, *adv.* With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS, *n.* Weight; heaviness; gravity.

POND-WEED, *n.* [pond and weed.] A plant of the genus Potamogeton. The triple-headed pond-weed is of the genus Zannichellia.

PONENT, *a.* [L. ponens, form pono, to set.]

Western; as the ponent winds. [Little used.]*NWAD PONENT.2*

PONGO, *n.* A name of the orang outang.

The name pongo was applied by Buffon to a large species of orang outang, which is now ascertained to have been an imaginary animal. It is applied by Cuvier to the largest species of ape known, which inhabits Borneo, and resembles the true orang outang in its general form and erect position, but has the cheek pouches and lengthened muzzle of the baboon. It has also been applied [Ed. Encyc.] to the Simia troglodytes or chimpanzee of Curvier, a native of W. Africa.*NWAD PONGO.2*

PONIARD, *n.* pon'yard. [L. pugnus.] A small dagger; a pointed instrument for stabbing, borne in the hand or at the girdle, or in the pocket.

PONIARD, *v.t.* pon'yard. To pierce with a poniard; to stab.

PONK, *n.* A nocturnal spirit; a hag. [Not in use.]

PONTAGE, *n.* [L. pons, pontis, a bridge.]

A duty paid for repairing bridges.*NWAD PONTAGE.2*

PONTEE, *n.* In glass words, an iron instrument used to stick the glass at the bottom, for the more convenient fashioning the neck of it.

PONTIC, *a.* [L. Pontus, the Euxine sea.]

Pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea.*NWAD PONTIC.2*

PONTIFF, *n.* [L. pontifex; said to be from pons, a bridge, and facio, to make.] A high priest. The Romans had a college of pontifs; the Jews had their pontifs; and in modern times, the pope is called pontif or sovereign pontif.

PONTIFIC, *a.* Relating to priests; popish.

PONTIFICAL, *a.* [L. pontificalis.] Belonging to a high priest; as pontifical authority; hence, belonging to the pope; popish.

1. Splendid; magnificent.*NWAD PONTIFICAL.2*

2. Bridge-building. [Not used.]*NWAD PONTIFICAL.3*

PONTIFICAL, *n.* A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.

1. The dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop.*NWAD PONTIFICAL.5*

PONTIFICALITY, *n.* The state and government of the pope; the papacy. [Not used.]

PONTIFICALLY, *adv.* In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE, *n.* [L. pontificatus.] The state or dignity of a high priest; particularly, the office or dignity of the pope.

He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the pontificate.*NWAD PONTIFICATE.2*

1. The reign of a pope.*NWAD PONTIFICATE.3*

Painting, sculpture and architecture may all recover themselves under the present pontificate.*NWAD PONTIFICATE.4*

PONTIFICE, *n.* Bridge-work; structure or edifice of a bridge. [Little used.]

PONTIFICIAL, *a.* Popish.

PONTIFICIAN, *a.* Popish; papistical.

PONTIFICIAN, *n.* One that adheres to the pope; a papist.

PONTINE, POMPTINE, *a.* [L. pontina, a lake.] Designating a large marsh between Rome and Naples.

PONTLEVIS, *n.* In horsemanship, a disorderly resisting of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind legs, so as to be in danger of coming over.

PONTOON, *n.* [L. pons, a bridge, probably from the root of pono, to lay.]

1. A flat-bottomed boat, whose frame of wood is covered and lined with tin, or covered with copper; used in forming bridges over rivers for armies.*NWAD PONTOON.2*

2. A lighter; a low flat vessel resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans and other machinery; used in careening ships, chiefly in the Mediterranean.*NWAD PONTOON.3*

Pontoon-bridge, is a bridge formed with pontoons, anchored or made fast in two lines, about five feet asunder.*NWAD PONTOON.4*

Pontoon-Carriage, is made with two wheels only, and two long side pieces, whose fore ends are supported by timbers.*NWAD PONTOON.5*

PONY, *n.* A small horse.

POOD, *n.* A Russian weight, equal to 40 Russian or 36 English pounds.

POOL, *n.* [L. palus; Gr. probably from setting, standing, like L. stagnum, or from issuing, as a spring.]

A small collection of water in a hollow place, supplied by a spring, and discharging its surplus water by an outlet. It is smaller than a lake, and in New England is never confounded with pond or lake. It signifies with us, a spring with a small basin or reservoir on the surface of the earth. It is used by writers with more latitude, and sometimes signifies a body of stagnant water.*NWAD POOL.2*

POOL, POULE, *n.* The stakes played for in certain games of cards.

POOP, *n.* [L. puppis; probably a projection.]

The highest and aftmost part of a ship's desk.*NWAD POOP.2*

POOP, *v.t.* To strike upon the stern, as a heavy sea.

1. To strike the stern, as one vessel that runs her stem against another's stern.*NWAD POOP.4*

POOPING, *n.* The shock of a heavy sea on the stern or quarter of a ship, when scudding in a tempest; also, the action of one ship's running her stem against another's stern.

POOR, *a.* [L. pauper.]

1. Wholly destitute of property, or not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy. It is often synonymous with indigent, and with necessitous, denoting extreme want; it is also applied to persons who are not entirely destitute of property, but are not rich; as a poor man or woman; poor people*NWAD POOR.2*

2. In law, so destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public.*NWAD POOR.3*

3. Destitute of strength, beauty or dignity; barren; mean; jejune; as a poor composition; a poor essay; a poor discourse.*NWAD POOR.4*

4. Destitute of value, worth or importance; of little use; trifling.*NWAD POOR.5*

That I have wronged no man, will be a poor plea or apology at the last day.*NWAD POOR.6*

5. Paltry; mean; of little value; as a poor coat; a poor house.*NWAD POOR.7*

6. Destitute of fertility; barren; exhausted; as poor land. The ground is become poor.*NWAD POOR.8*

7. Of little worth; unimportant; as in my poor opinion.*NWAD POOR.9*

8. Unhappy; pitiable.*NWAD POOR.10*

Vex'd sailors curse the rain*NWAD POOR.11*

For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain.*NWAD POOR.12*

9. Mean; depressed; low; dejected; destitute of spirit.*NWAD POOR.13*

A soothsayer made Antonius believe that his genius, which was otherwise brave, was, in the presence of Octavianus, poor and cowardly.*NWAD POOR.14*

10. Lean; emaciated; as a poor horse. The ox is poor.*NWAD POOR.15*

11. Small, or of a bad quality; as a poor crop; a poor harvest.*NWAD POOR.16*

12. Uncomfortable; restless; ill. The patient has had a poor night.*NWAD POOR.17*

13. Destitute of saving grace. *Revelation 3:17*.*NWAD POOR.18*

14. In general, wanting good qualities, or the qualities which render a thing valuable, excellent, proper, or sufficient for its purpose; as a poor pen; a poor ship; a poor carriage; poor fruit; poor bread; poor wine, etc.*NWAD POOR.19*

15. A word of tenderness or pity; dear.*NWAD POOR.20*

Poor, little, pretty, fluttering thing.*NWAD POOR.21*

16. A word of slight contempt; wretched.*NWAD POOR.22*

The poor monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use.*NWAD POOR.23*

17. The poor, collectively, used as a noun; those who are destitute of property; the indigent; the needy; in a legal sense, those who depend on charity or maintenance by the public.*NWAD POOR.24*

I have observed the more public provisions are made for the poor, the less they provide for themselves.*NWAD POOR.25*

Poor in spirit, in a Scriptural sense, humble; contrite; abased in one's own sight by a sense of guilt. *Matthew 5:3*.*NWAD POOR.26*

POORJOHN, *n.* A sort of fish [callarius] of the genus Gadus.

POORLY, *adv.* Without wealth; in indigence or want of the conveniences and comforts of life; as, to live poorly.

1. With little or no success; with little growth, profit or advantage; as, wheat grows poorly on the Atlantic borders of New England; these men have succeeded poorly in business.*NWAD POORLY.2*

2. Meanly; without spirit.*NWAD POORLY.3*

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,*NWAD POORLY.4*

That from his wars they poorly would retire.*NWAD POORLY.5*

3. Without excellence or dignity. He performs poorly in elevated characters.*NWAD POORLY.6*

POORLY, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health; a common use of the word in America.

For three or four weeks past I have lost ground, having been poorly in health.*NWAD POORLY.8*

POORNESS, *n.* Destitution of property; indigence; poverty; want; as the poorness of the exchequer.

No less I hate him than the gates of hell,*NWAD POORNESS.2*

That poorness can force an untruth to tell.*NWAD POORNESS.3*

[In this sense, we generally use poverty.]*NWAD POORNESS.4*

1. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity; as the poorness of language.*NWAD POORNESS.5*

2. Want of spirit; as poorness and degeneracy of spirit.*NWAD POORNESS.6*

3. Barrenness; sterility; as the poorness of land or soil.*NWAD POORNESS.7*

4. Unproductiveness; want of the metallic substance; as the poorness of ore.*NWAD POORNESS.8*

5. Smallness or bad quality; as the poorness of crops or of grain.*NWAD POORNESS.9*

6. Want of value or importance; as the poorness of a plea.*NWAD POORNESS.10*

7. Want of good qualities, or the proper qualities which constitute a thing good in its kind; as the poorness of a ship or of cloth.*NWAD POORNESS.11*

8. Narrowness; barrenness; want of capacity.*NWAD POORNESS.12*

Poorness of spirit, in a theological sense, true humility or contrition

of heart on account of sin.*NWAD POORNESS.13*

POOR-SPIRITED, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base.

POOR-SPIRITEDNESS, *n.* Meanness or baseness of spirit; cowardice.

POP, *n.* A small smart quick sound or report.

POP, *v.i.* To enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion.

I startled at his popping upon me unexpectedly.*NWAD POP.3*

1. To dart; to start from place to place suddenly.*NWAD POP.4*

POP, *v.t.* To thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion.

He popp'd a paper into his hand.*NWAD POP.6*

Did'st thou never pop*NWAD POP.7*

Thy head into a tinman's shop?*NWAD POP.8*

To pop off, to thrust away; to shift off.*NWAD POP.9*

POP, *adv.* Suddenly; with sudden entrance or appearance.

POPE, *n.* [Low L. papa.]

1. The bishop of Rome, the head of the catholic church.*NWAD POPE.2*

2. A small fish, called also a ruff.*NWAD POPE.3*

POPEDOM, *n.* The place, office or dignity of the pope; papal dignity.

1. The jurisdiction of the pope.*NWAD POPEDOM.2*

POPE-JOAN, *n.* A game of cards.

POPELING, ***n.*** **An adherent of the pope.**

POPERY, ***n.*** **The religion of the church of Rome, comprehending doctrines and practices.**

POPE'S-EYE, ***n.*** **[pope and eye.] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.**

POPGUN, ***n.*** **A small gun or tube used by children to shoot wads and make a noise.**

POPINJAY, ***n.***

1. A parrot.*NWAD POPINJAY.2*

2. A woodpecker, a bird with a gay head.*NWAD POPINJAY.3*

The green woodpecker, with a scarlet crown, a native of Europe.*NWAD POPINJAY.4*

3. A gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb.*NWAD POPINJAY.5*

POPISH, ***a.*** **Relating to the pope; taught by the pope; pertaining to the pope or to the church of Rome; as popish tenets or ceremonies.**

POPISHLY, ***adv.*** **In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery; as, to be popishly affected or inclined.**

POPLAR, ***n.*** **[L. populus.] A tree of the genus Populus, of several species, as the abele, the white poplar, the black poplar, the aspen-tree, etc. It is numbered among the aquatic trees.**

POPLIN, ***n.*** **A stuff made of silk and worsted.**

POPLITEAL, POPLITIC, ***a.*** **[from L. poples, the ham.]**

Pertaining to the ham or knee joint.*NWAD POPLITEAL.2*

POPPET. [See *Puppet*.]

POPPY, *n.* [L. papaver.] A plant of the genus Papaver, of several species, from one of which, the somniferum or white poppy, is collected opium. This is the milky juice of the capsule when half grown, which exudes from incisions in the cortical part of the capsule, is scraped off, and worked in an iron pot in the sun's heat, till it is of a consistence to form cakes.

POPULACE, *n.* [L. populus. See *People*.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, profession or erudition.

POPULACY, *n.* The populace or common people.

POPULAR, *a.* [L. popularis. See *People*.]

1. Pertaining to the common people; as the popular voice; popular elections.*NWAD POPULAR.2*

So the popular vote inclines.*NWAD POPULAR.3*

2. Suitable to common people; familiar; plain; easy to be comprehended; not critical or abstruse.*NWAD POPULAR.4*

Homilies are plain and popular instructions.*NWAD POPULAR.5*

3. Beloved by the people; enjoying the favor of the people; pleasing to people in general; as a popular governor; a popular preacher; a popular ministry; a popular discourse; a popular administration; a popular war or peace. Suspect the man who endeavors to make that popular which is wrong.*NWAD POPULAR.6*

4. Ambitious; studious of the favor of the people.*NWAD POPULAR.7*

A popular man is in truth no better than a prostitute to common fame and to the people.*NWAD POPULAR.8*

[This sense is not used. It is more customary to apply this epithet to a person who has already gained the favor of the people.]*NWAD POPULAR.9*

5. Prevailing among the people; extensively prevalent; as a popular disease.*NWAD POPULAR.10*

6. In law, a popular action is one which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same.*NWAD POPULAR.11*

[Note. Popular, at least in the United States, is not synonymous with vulgar; the latter being applied to the lower classes of people, the illiterate and low bred; the former is applied to all classes, or to the body of the people, including a great portion at least of well educated citizens.]*NWAD POPULAR.12*

POPULARITY, *n.* [L. popularitas.] Favor of the people; the state of possessing the affections and confidence of the people in general; as the popularity of the ministry; the popularity of a public officer or of a preacher. It is applied also to things; as the popularity of a law or public measure; the popularity of a book or poem. The most valuable trait in a patriot's character is to forbear all improper compliances for gaining popularity.

I have long since learned the little value which is to be placed in popularity, acquired by any other way than virtue; I have also learned that it is often obtained by other means.*NWAD POPULARITY.2*

The man whose ruling principle is duty--is never perplexed with anxious corroding calculations of interest and popularity.*NWAD POPULARITY.3*

1. Representation suited to vulgar or common conception; that which is intended or adapted to procure the favor of the people. [Little used.]*NWAD POPULARITY.4*

POPULARIZE, *v.t.* To make popular or common; to spread among the people; as, to popularize philosophy or physics; to popularize a knowledge of chimical principles.

POPULARIZED, *pp.* Made popular, or introduced among the people.

POPULARIZING, *ppr.* Making popular, or introducing among the people.

POPULARLY, *adv.* In a popular manner; so as to please the populace.

The victor knight,*NWAD POPULARLY.2*

Bareheadaed, popularly low had bow'd.*NWAD POPULARLY.3*

1. According to the conceptions of the common people.*NWAD POPULARLY.4*

POPULATE, *v.i.* [L. populus.] To breed people; to propagate.

When there be great shoals of people which go on to populate.*NWAD POPULATE.2*

POPULATE, *v.t.* To people; to furnish with inhabitants, either by natural increase, or by immigration or colonization.

POPULATE, for populous, is not now in use.

POPULATED, *pp.* Furnished with inhabitants; peopled.

POPULATING, *ppr.* Peopling.

POPULATION, *n.* The act or operation of peopling or furnishing with inhabitants; multiplication of inhabitants. The value of our western lands is annually enhanced by population.

1. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country. The population of England is estimated at ten millions of souls; that of the United States in 1823, was ten millions.*NWAD POPULATION.2*

A country may have a great population, and yet not be populous.*NWAD POPULATION.3*

2. The state of a country with regard to its number of inhabitants, or rather with regard to its numbers compared with their expenses, consumption of goods and productions, and earnings.*NWAD POPULATION.4*

Neither is the population to be reckoned only by number; for a smaller number that spend more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number that live lower and gather more.*NWAD POPULATION.5*

POPULOSITY, *n.* Populousness. [Not used.]

POPULOUS, *a.* [L. populosus.] Full of inhabitants; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country. A territory containing fifteen or twenty inhabitants to a square mile is not a populous country. The Netherlands, and some parts of Italy, containing a hundred and fifty inhabitants to a square mile, are deemed populous.

POPULOUSLY, *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

POPULOUSNESS, *n.* The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

By populousness, in contradistinction to population, is understood the proportion the number bears to the surface of the ground they live on.*NWAD POPULOUSNESS.2*

PORCATED, *a.* [L. porca, a ridge.] Ridged; formed in ridges.

PORCELAIN, *n.* [L. portulaca.]

1. The finest species of earthen ware, originally manufactured in China and Japan, but now made in several European countries. All earthen wares which are white and semi-transparent, are called porcelains, but they differ much in their fineness and beauty. The porcelain of China is said to be made of two species of earth, the petuntse, which is fusible, and the kaolin, which is not fusible, or not

with the degree of heat which fuses the petuntse, and that in porcelain the substances are only semi-vitrified, or one substance only is vitrified, the other not. Hence it is concluded that porcelain is an intermediate substance between earth and glass. Hence the second degree of fusibility, of which emollescence is the first, is called by Kirwan the porcelain state.*NWAD PORCELAIN.2*

2. The plant called *purslain*, which see.*NWAD PORCELAIN.3*

PORCELLANEOUS, *a.* [from porcelain.] Pertaining to or resembling porcelain; as porcellaneous shells.

PORCELLANITE, *n.* A silicious mineral, a species of jasper, of various colors. It seems to be formed accidentally in coal mines which have indurated and semi-vitrified beds of coal-shale or slate-clay. It is sometimes marked with vegetable impressions of a brick red color.

PORCH, *n.* [L. porticus, from porta, a gate, entrance or passage, or from portus, a shelter.]

1. In architecture, a kind of vestibule supported by columns at the entrance of temples, halls, churches or other buildings.*NWAD PORCH.2*

2. A portico; a covered walk.*NWAD PORCH.3*

3. By way of distinction, the porch, was a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples. It was called the painted porch, from the pictures of Polygnotus and other eminent painters, with which it was adorned. Hence, the Porch is equivalent to the school of the Stoics.*NWAD PORCH.4*

PORCINE, *a.* [L. porcinus, from porcus. See *Pork*.]

Pertaining to swine; as the porcine species of animals.*NWAD PORCINE.2*

PORCUPINE, *n.* [L. porcus; spina, a spine or thorn.]

In zoology, a quadruped of the genus Hystrix. The crested porcupine has a body about two feet in length, four toes on each of the fore feet, and five on each of the hind feet, a crested head, a short tail, and the upper lip divided like that of the hare. The body is covered with prickles which are very sharp, and some of them nine or ten inches long; these he can erect at pleasure. When attacked, he rolls his body into a round form, in which position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy. This species is a native of Africa and Asia.*NWAD PORCUPINE.2*

PORCUPINE-FISH, *n.* A fish which is covered with spines or prickles. It is of the diodon kind, and about fourteen inches in length.

PORE, *n.* [Gr. to go, to pass.; Eng. to fare. See *Fare*.]

1. In anatomy, a minute interstice in the skin of an animal, through which the perspirable matter passes to the surface or is excreted.*NWAD PORE.2*

2. A small spiracle, opening or passage in other substances; as the pores of plants or of stones.*NWAD PORE.3*

PORE, *v.i.* [Gr. to inspect.] To look with steady continued attention or application. To pore on, is to read or examine with steady perseverance, to dwell on; and the word seems to be limited in its application to the slow patient reading or examination of books, or something written or engraved.

Painfully to pore upon a book.*NWAD PORE.5*

With sharpened sight pale antiquaries pore.*NWAD PORE.6*

PORE-BLIND, PURBLIND, *n.* Near-sighted; short-sighted.

PORER, *n.* One who pores or studies diligently.

PORGY, *n.* A fish of the gilt-head kind.

PORINESS, *n.* [from pory.]

The state of being pory or having numerous pores.*NWAD PORINESS.2*

PORISM, *n.* [Gr. acquisition, to gain, a passing, to pass.]

In geometry, a name given by ancient geometers to two classes of propositions. Euclid gave this name to propositions involved in others which he was investigating, and obtained without a direct view to their discovery. These he called acquisitions, but such propositions are now called corollaries. A porism is defined, “a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions.” It is not a theorem, nor a problem, or rather it includes both. It asserts that a certain problem may become indeterminate, and so far it partakes of the nature of a theorem, and in seeking to discover the conditions by which this may be effected, it partakes of the nature of a problem.*NWAD PORISM.2*

PORISTIC, PORISTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a porism; seeking to determine by what means and in how many ways a problem may be solved.

PORITE, *n. plu.* porites. A petrified madrepore.

PORK, *n.* [L. porcus, a hog or pig; porca, a ridge; or from his snout and rooting.] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

PORKEATER, *n.* One that feeds on swine’s flesh.

PORKER, *n.* A hog; a pig. [Not used in America.]

PORKET, *n.* A young hog.

PORKLING, *n.* A pig.

POROSITY, ***n.*** **[from porous.] The quality or state of having pores or interstices.**

POROUS, ***a.*** **[from pore.] Having interstices in the skin or substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids; as a porous skin; porous wood; porous earth.**

POROUSNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of having pores, porosity; as the porousness of the skin of an animal, or of wood, or of fossils.**

1. The porous parts. [Not authorized.]*NWAD POROUSNESS.2*

PORPESS, ***n.*** **In zoology, a cetaceous fish of the genus Delphinus, whose back is usually blackish or brown, whence it is called in Dutch, bruinvisch, brown fish; the body is thick towards the head, but more slender towards the tail, which is semi-lunar. This fish preys on other fish, and seeks food not only by swimming, but by rooting like a hog in the sand and mud, whence some persons suppose the name has been given to it.**

Of cetaceous fish, we met with porpesses, or as some sailors call them, sea-hogs.*NWAD PORPESS.2*

PORPHYRITIC, PORPHYRACEOUS, ***a.*** **[See *Porphyry*.] Pertaining to porphyry; resembling porphyry.**

1. Containing or composed of porphyry; as porphyraceous mountains.*NWAD PORPHYRITIC.2*

PORPHYRIZE, ***v.t.*** **To cause to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in its composition.**

PORPHYRY, ***n.*** **[Gr. purple; L. porphyrites.] A mineral consisting of a homogeneous ground with crystals of some other mineral imbedded, giving to the mass a speckled complexion. One variety of Egyptian porphyry has a purple**

ground, whence the name of the species; but the homogeneous ground with imbedded crystals, being all that is essential to porphyry, its composition and colors are consequently various.

Porphyry is very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish.*NWAD PORPHYRY.2*

Porphyry is composed of paste in which are disseminated a multitude of little angular and granuliform parts, of a color different from the ground.*NWAD PORPHYRY.3*

PORPHYRY-SHELL, *n.* An animal or shell of the genus Murex. It is of the snail kind, the shell consisting of one spiral valve. From one species of this genus was formerly obtained a liquor that produced the Tyrian purple.

PORPITE, PORPITES, *n.* The hair-button-stone, a small species of fossil coral of a roundish figure, flattened and striated from the center to the circumference; found immersed in stone.

PORRACEOUS, *a.* [L. porraceus, from porrum, a leek or onion.]

Greenish; resembling the leek in color.*NWAD PORRACEOUS.2*

PORRECTION, *n.* [L. porrectio, porrigo; per or por; Eng. for, fore, and rego; to reach.] The act of stretching forth. [Not used.]

PORRET, *n.* [L. porrum.] A scallion; a leek or small onion.

PORRIDGE, *n.* [L. farrago, or from porrum, a leek.]

A kind of food made by boiling meat in water; broth.*NWAD PORRIDGE.2*

This mixture is usually called in America, broth or soup, but not porridge. With us, porridge is a mixture of meal or flour, boiled with water. Perhaps this distinction is not always observed.*NWAD*

PORRIDGE.3

PORRIDGE-POT, *n.* The pot in which flesh, or flesh and vegetables are boiled for food.

PORRINGER, *n.*

1. A small metal vessel in which children eat porridge or milk, or used in the nursery for warming liquors.*NWAD PORRINGER.2*

2. A head-dress in the shape of a porringer; in contempt.*NWAD PORRINGER.3*

PORT, *n.* [L. portus, porto, to carry; L. fero; Eng. to bear.]

1. A harbor; a haven; any bay, cove, inlet or recess of the sea or of a lake or the mouth of a river, which ships or vessels can enter, and where they can lie safe from injury by storms. Ports may be natural or artificial, and sometimes works of art, as piers and moles, are added to the natural shores of a place to render a harbor more safe. The word port is generally applied to spacious harbors much resorted to be ships, as the port of London or of Boston, and not to small bays or coves which are entered occasionally, or in stress of weather only. Harbor includes all places of safety for shipping.*NWAD PORT.2*

2. A gate. [L. porta.]*NWAD PORT.3*

From their ivory port the cherubim*NWAD PORT.4*

Forth issued.*NWAD PORT.5*

3. An embrasure or opening in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon are discharged; a port-hole.*NWAD PORT.6*

4. The lid which shuts a port-hole.*NWAD PORT.7*

5. Carriage; air; mien; manner of movement or walk; demeanor; external appearance; as a proud port; the port of a gentleman.*NWAD PORT.8*

Their port was more than human.*NWAD PORT.9*

With more terrific port*NWAD PORT.10*

Thou walkest.*NWAD PORT.11*

6. In seamen's language, the larboard or left side of a ship; as in the phrase,"the ship heels to port." "Port the helm," is an order to put the helm to the larboard side.*NWAD PORT.12*

7. A kind of wine made in Portugal; so called from Oporto.*NWAD PORT.13*

Port of the voice, in music, the faculty or habit of making the shakes, passages and diminutions, in which the beauty of a song consists.*NWAD PORT.14*

PORT, *v.t.* To carry in form; as ported spears.

1. To turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship. See the noun, No. 6. It is used in the imperative.*NWAD PORT.16*

PORTABLE, *a.* [L. porto, to carry.]

1. That may be carried by the hand or about the person, on horseback, or in a traveling vehicle; not bulky or heavy; that may be easily conveyed from place to place with one's traveling baggage; as a portable bureau or secretary.*NWAD PORTABLE.2*

2. That may be carried from place to place.*NWAD PORTABLE.3*

3. That may be borne along with one.*NWAD PORTABLE.4*

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and portable pleasure.*NWAD PORTABLE.5*

4. Sufferable; supportable. [Not in use.]*NWAD PORTABLE.6*

PORTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being portable.

PORTAGE, *n.* The act of carrying.

1. The price of carriage.*NWAD PORTAGE.2*

2. A port-hole. [Unusual.]*NWAD PORTAGE.3*

3. A carrying place over land between navigable waters.*NWAD PORTAGE.4*

PORTAL, *n.* In architecture, a little gate, where there are two gates of different dimensions.

1. A little square corner of a room, separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a room.*NWAD PORTAL.2*

2. A kind of arch of joiner's work before a door.*NWAD PORTAL.3*

3. A gate; an opening for entrance; as the portals of heaven.*NWAD PORTAL.4*

PORTANCE, *n.* Air; mien; carriage; port; demeanor.

PORTASS, *n.* A breviary; a prayer book. [portuis, porthose.]

[Not used.]*NWAD PORTASS.2*

PORTATIVE, *a.* Portable. [Not used.]

PORT-BAR, *n.* A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind.

Port-charges, in commerce, charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a harbor, as wharfage, etc.*NWAD PORT-BAR.2*

PORT-CRAYON, *n.* A pencil-case.

PORTCULLIS, *n.* [L. clausus.] In fortification, an assemblage of timbers joined across one another, like those of a harrow, and each pointed with iron; hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down in case of surprise, to prevent the entrance of an enemy.

PORTCULLIS, ***v.t.*** **To shut; to bar; to obstruct.**

PORTCULLISED, ***a.*** **Having a portcullis.**

PORTE, ***n.*** **The Ottoman court, so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace where justice is administered; as the Sublime Porte.**

PORTED, ***a.*** **Having gates. [Not used.]**

1. Borne in a certain or regular order.*NWAD PORTED.2*

PORTEND, ***v.t.*** **[L. portendo; por; Eng. fore, and tendo, to stretch.] To foreshow; to foretoken; to indicate something future by previous signs.**

A moist and cool summer portends a hard winter.*NWAD PORTEND.2*

PORTENDED, ***pp.*** **Foreshown; previously indicated by signs.**

PORTENDING, ***ppr.*** **Foreshowing.**

PORTENSION, ***n.*** **The act of foreshowing. [Not in use.]**

PORTENT, ***n.*** **[L. portentum.] An omen of ill; any previous sign or prodigy indicating the approach of evil or calamity.**

My loss by dire portents the god foretold.*NWAD PORTENT.2*

PORTENTOUS, ***a.*** **[L. portentosus.] Ominous; foreshowing ill. Ignorance and superstition hold meteors to be portentous.**

1. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful; in an ill sense.*NWAD PORTENTOUS.2*

No beast of more portentous size,*NWAD PORTENTOUS.3*

In the Hercynian forest lies.*NWAD PORTENTOUS.4*

PORTER, *n.* [L. porta, a gate.]

1. A man that has the charge of a door or gate; a door-keeper.*NWAD PORTER.2*

2. One that waits at the door to receive messages.*NWAD PORTER.3*

3. [L. porto.] A carrier; a person who carries or conveys burdens for hire.*NWAD PORTER.4*

4. A malt liquor which differs from ale and pale beer, in being made with high dried malt.*NWAD PORTER.5*

PORTERAGE, *n.* Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter.

1. The business of a porter or door-keeper.*NWAD PORTERAGE.2*

PORTERLY, *a.* Coarse; vulgar. [Little used.]

PORTESSE. [See *Portass*.]

PORT-FIRE, *n.* A composition for setting fire to powder, etc. frequently used in preference to a match. It is wet or dry. The wet is composed of saltpeter, four parts, of sulphur one, and of mealed powder four; mixed and sifted, moistened with a little lintseed oil, and well rubbed. The dry is composed of saltpeter, four parts, sulphur one, mealed powder two, and antimony one. These compositions are driven into small papers for use.

PORTFOLIO, *n.* [L. folium.] A case of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers in.

To have or hold the portfolio, is to hold the office of minister of foreign affairs.*NWAD PORTFOLIO.2*

PORTGLAVE, *n.* A sword-bearer. [Not in use.]

PORTGRAVE, PORTGREVE, PORTREEVE, *n.* [L. portus, a port.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of a port or maritime town. This officer is now called mayor or bailiff.

PORT-HOLE, *n.* [port and hole.]

The embrasure of a ship of war. [See *Port*.]*NWAD PORT-HOLE.2*

PORTICO, *n.* [L. porticus, form porta or portus.] In architecture, a kind of gallery on the ground, or a piazza encompassed with arches supported by columns; a covered walk. The roof is sometimes flat; sometimes vaulted.

PORTION, *n.* [L. portio, from partio, to divide, from pars, part. See *Part*.]

1. In general, a part of any thing separated from it. Hence,*NWAD PORTION.2*

2. A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself.*NWAD PORTION.3*

These are parts of his ways, but how little a portion is heard of him. *Job 26:14*.*NWAD PORTION.4*

3. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend.*NWAD PORTION.5*

How small*NWAD PORTION.6*

A portion to your share would fall.*NWAD PORTION.7*

The priests had a portion assigned them of Pharaoh. *Genesis 47:22*.*NWAD PORTION.8*

4. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law, and distributed to him in the settlement of the estate.*NWAD PORTION.9*

5. A wife's fortune.*NWAD PORTION.10*

PORTION, *v.t.* To divide; to parcel; to allot a share or shares.

And portion to his tribes the wide domain.*NWAD PORTION.12*

1. To endow.*NWAD PORTION.13*

Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans blest.*NWAD PORTION.14*

PORTIONED, *pp.* Divided into shares or parts.

1. Endowed; furnished with a portion.*NWAD PORTIONED.2*

PORTIONER, *n.* One who divides or assigns in shares.

PORTIONING, *ppr.* Dividing; endowing.

PORTIONIST, *n.* One who has a certain academical allowance or portion.

1. The incumbent of a benefice which has more rectors or vicars than one.*NWAD PORTIONIST.2*

PORTLAND-STONE, *n.* A compact sandstone from the isle of Portland in England, which forms a calcarious cement.

PORTLAST, PORTOISE, *n.* The gunwale of a ship.

To lower the yards a portlast, is to lower them to the gunwale.*NWAD PORTLAST.2*

To ride a portoise, is to have the lower yards and top-masts struck or lowered down, when at anchor in a gale of wind.*NWAD PORTLAST.3*

PORTLID, *n.* The lid that closes a porthole.

PORTLINESS, *n.* [from portly.] Dignity of mien or of personal appearance, consisting in size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners and demeanor.

PORTLY, ***a.*** **[from port.] Grand or dignified in mien; of a noble appearance and carriage.**

1. Bulky; corpulent.*NWAD PORTLY.2*

PORT-MAN, ***n.*** **[port and man.] An inhabitant or burgess, as of a cinque port.**

PORTMANTEAU, ***n.*** **[L. mantele.] A bag usually made of leather, for carrying apparel and other furniture on journeys, particularly on horseback.**

PORT-MOTE, ***n.*** **Anciently, a court held in a port town.**

PORTOISE. [See ***Portlast*****.]**

PORTRAIT, ***n.*** **[Eng. to portray; pour; for, fore, and traire; L. trahere; Eng. to draw.] A picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face, drawn from the life.**

In portraits, the grace, and we may add, the likeness, consist more in the general air than in the exact similitude of every feature.*NWAD PORTRAIT.2*

PORTRAIT, ***v.t.*** **To portray; to draw. [Not used.]**

PORTRAITURE, ***n.*** **A portrait; painted resemblance.**

PORTRAY, ***v.t.***

1. To paint or draw the likeness of any thing in colors; as, to portray a king on horseback; to portray a city or temple with a pencil or with chalk.*NWAD PORTRAY.2*

2. To describe in words. It belongs to the historian to portray the character of Alexander of Russia. Homer portrays the character and achievements of his heroes in glowing colors.*NWAD PORTRAY.3*

3. To adorn with pictures; as shields portrayed.*NWAD PORTRAY.4*

PORTRAYED, ***pp.*** **Painted or drawn to the life; described.**

PORTRAYER, ***n.*** **One who paints, draws to the life or describes.**

PORTRAYING, ***ppr.*** **Painting or drawing the likeness of; describing.**

PORTRESS, PORTERESS, ***n.*** **[from porter.] A female guardian of a gate.**

PORTREVE, ***n.*** **[The modern orthography of** ***portgreve*****, which see.]**

The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.*NWAD PORTREVE.2*

PORT-ROPE, ***n.*** **A rope to draw up a portlid.**

PORWIGLE, ***n.*** **A tadpole; a young frog. [Not used.]**

PORY, ***a.*** **[from pore.] Full of pores or small interstices.**

POSE, ***n.*** **s as z. [See the Verb.] In heraldry, a lion, horse or other beast standing still, with all his feet on the ground.**

POSE, ***n.*** **s as z. A stuffing of the head; catarrh.**

POSE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. [L. posui.]**

1. To puzzle, [a word of the same origin;] to set; to put to a stand or stop; to gravel.*NWAD POSE.4*

Learning was pos'd, philosophy was set.*NWAD POSE.5*

I design not to pose them with those common enigmas of magnetism.*NWAD POSE.6*

2. To puzzle or put to a stand by asking difficult questions; to set by

questions; hence, to interrogate closely, or with a view to scrutiny.*NWAD POSE.7*

POSED, *pp.* Puzzled; put to a stand; interrogated closely.

POSER, *n.* One that puzzles by asking difficult questions; a close examiner.

POSING, *ppr.* Puzzling; putting to a stand; questioning closely.

POSITED, *a.* [L. positus, from pono, to put; probably however, pono is a different root, and positus from the root of pose.]

Put; set; placed.*NWAD POSITED.2*

POSITION, *n.* [L. positio, form positus. See *Pose* and *Posited*.]

1. State of being placed; situation; often with reference to other objects, or to different parts of the same object.*NWAD POSITION.2*

We have different prospects of the same thing according to our different positions to it.*NWAD POSITION.3*

2. Manner of standing or being placed; attitude; as an inclining position.*NWAD POSITION.4*

3. Principle laid down; proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or stated as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved.*NWAD POSITION.5*

Let not the proof of any position depend on the positions that follow, but always on those which precede.*NWAD POSITION.6*

4. The advancement of any principle.*NWAD POSITION.7*

5. State; condition.*NWAD POSITION.8*

Great Britain, at the peace of 1763, stood in a position to prescribe her own terms.*NWAD POSITION.9*

6. In grammar, the state of a vowel placed between two consonants, as in pompous, or before a double consonant, as in axle. In prosody, vowels are said to be long or short by position.*NWAD POSITION.10*

POSITIONAL, ***a.*** **Respecting position. [Not used.]**

POSITIVE, ***a.*** **[Low L. positivus.]**

1. Properly, set; laid down; expressed; direct; explicit; opposed to implied; as, he told us in positive words; we have his positive declaration to the fact; the testimony is positive.*NWAD POSITIVE.2*

2. Absolute; express; not admitting any condition or discretion. The commands of the admiral are positive.*NWAD POSITIVE.3*

3. Absolute; real; existing in fact; opposed to negative, as positive good, which exists by itself, whereas negative good is merely the absence of evil; or opposed to relative or arbitrary, as beauty is not a positive thing, but depends on the different tastes of people.*NWAD POSITIVE.4*

4. Direct; express; opposed to circumstantial; as positive proof.*NWAD POSITIVE.5*

5. Confident; fully assured; applied to persons. The witness is very positive that he is correct in his testimony.*NWAD POSITIVE.6*

6. Dogmatic; over-confident in opinion or assertion.*NWAD POSITIVE.7*

Some positive persisting fops we know,*NWAD POSITIVE.8*

That, if once wrong, will needs be always so.*NWAD POSITIVE.9*

7. Settled by arbitrary appointment; opposed to natural or inbred.*NWAD POSITIVE.10*

In laws, that which is natural, bindeth universally; that which is positive, not so.*NWAD POSITIVE.11*

Although no laws but positive are mutable, yet all are not mutable which are positive.*NWAD POSITIVE.12*

8. Having power to act directly; as a positive voice in legislation.*NWAD POSITIVE.13*

Positive degree, in grammar, is the state of an adjective which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution; as wise, noble.*NWAD POSITIVE.14*

Positive electricity, according to Dr. Franklin, consists in a superabundance of the fluid in a substance. Others suppose it to consist in a tendency of the fluid outwards. It is not certain in what consists the difference between positive and negative electricity. Positive electricity being produced by rubbing glass, is called the vitreous; negative electricity, produced by rubbing amber or resin, is called the resinous.*NWAD POSITIVE.15*

POSITIVE, *n.* What is capable of being affirmed; reality.

1. That which settles by absolute appointment.*NWAD POSITIVE.17*

2. In grammar, a word that affirms or asserts existence.*NWAD POSITIVE.18*

POSITIVELY, *adv.* Absolutely; by itself, independent of any thing else; not comparatively.

Good and evil removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not positively or simply.*NWAD POSITIVELY.2*

1. Not negatively; really; in its own nature; directly; inherently. A thing is positively good, when it produces happiness by its own qualities or operation. It is negatively good, when it prevents an evil, or does not produce it.*NWAD POSITIVELY.3*

2. Certainly; indubitably. This is positively your handwriting.*NWAD POSITIVELY.4*

3. Directly; explicitly; expressly. The witness testified positively to the fact.*NWAD POSITIVELY.5*

4. Peremptorily; in strong terms.*NWAD POSITIVELY.6*

The divine law positively requires humility and meekness.*NWAD POSITIVELY.7*

5. With full confidence or assurance. I cannot speak positively in regard to the fact.*NWAD POSITIVELY.8*

Positively electrified, in the science of electricity. A body is said to be positively electrified or charged with electric matter, when it contains a superabundance of the fluid, and negatively electrified or charged, when some part of the fluid which it naturally contains, has been taken from it.*NWAD POSITIVELY.9*

According to other theorists, when the electric fluid is directed outwards from a body, the substance is electrified positively; but when it is entering or has a tendency to enter another substance, the body is supposed to be negatively electrified. The two species of electricity attract each other, and each repels its own kind.*NWAD POSITIVELY.10*

POSITIVENESS, *n.* Actualness; reality of existence; not mere negation.

The positiveness of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; the positiveness of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only.*NWAD POSITIVENESS.2*

1. Undoubting assurance; full confidence; peremptoriness; as, the man related the facts with positiveness. In matters of opinion, positiveness is not an indication of prudence.*NWAD POSITIVENESS.3*

POSITIVITY, *n.* Peremptoriness. [Not used.]

POSITURE, for posture, is not in use. [See *Posture*.]

POSNET, *n.* [See *Pose*.] A little basin; a porringer, skillet or saucepan.

POSOLOGICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to posology.**

POSOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. how much, and discourse.]**

In medicine, the science or doctrine of doses.*NWAD POSOLOGY.2*

POSPOLITE, ***n.*** **A kind of militia in Poland, consisting of the gentry, who in case of invasion, are summoned to arms for the defense of the country.**

Posse comitatus, in law, the power of the country, or the citizens, who are summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, or executing any legal precept which is forcibly opposed. The word comitatus is often omitted, and posse alone is used in the same sense.*NWAD POSPOLITE.2*

1. In low language, a number or crowd of people; a rabble.*NWAD POSPOLITE.3*

POSSESS, ***v.t.*** **[L. possessus, possideo, a compound of po, a Russian preposition, perhaps by, and sedeo, to sit; to sit in or on.]**

1. To have the just and legal title, ownership or property of a thing; to own; to hold the title of, as the rightful proprietor, or to hold both the title and the thing. A man may possess the farm which he cultivates, or he may possess an estate in a foreign country, not in his own occupation. He may possess many farms which are occupied by tenants. In this as in other cases, the original sense of the word is enlarged, the holding or tenure being applied to the title or right, as well as to the thing itself.*NWAD POSSESS.2*

2. To hold; to occupy without title or ownership.*NWAD POSSESS.3*

I raise up the Chaldeans, to possess the dwelling-places that are not theirs. *Habakkuk 1:6*.*NWAD POSSESS.4*

Neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own. *Acts 4:32*.*NWAD POSSESS.5*

3. To have; to occupy. The love of the world usually possesses the heart.*NWAD POSSESS.6*

4. To seize; to gain; to obtain the occupation of.*NWAD POSSESS.7*

The English marched towards the river Eske, intending to possess a hill called Under-Eske.*NWAD POSSESS.8*

5. To have power over; as an invisible agent or spirit. *Luke 8:36*.*NWAD POSSESS.9*

Beware what spirit rages in your breast;*NWAD POSSESS.10*

For ten inspired, ten thousand are possess'd.*NWAD POSSESS.11*

6. To affect by some power.*NWAD POSSESS.12*

Let not your ears despise my tongue,*NWAD POSSESS.13*

Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound*NWAD POSSESS.14*

That ever yet they heard.*NWAD POSSESS.15*

To possess of, or with, more properly to possess of, is to give possession, command or occupancy.*NWAD POSSESS.16*

Of fortune's favor long possess'd*NWAD POSSESS.17*

This possesses us of the most valuable blessing of human life, friendship.*NWAD POSSESS.18*

To possess one's self of, to take or gain possession or command; to make one's self master of.*NWAD POSSESS.19*

We possessed ourselves of the kingdom of Naples.*NWAD POSSESS.20*

To possess with, to furnish or fill with something permanent; or to be retained.*NWAD POSSESS.21*

It is of unspeakable advantage to possess our minds with an

habitual good intention.*NWAD POSSESS.22*

If they are possessed with honest minds.*NWAD POSSESS.23*

POSSESSED, *pp.* Held by lawful title; occupied; enjoyed; affected by demons or invisible agents.

POSSESSING, *ppr.* Having or holding by absolute right or title; occupying; enjoying.

POSSESSION, *n.* The having, holding or detention of property in one's power or command; actual seizin or occupancy, either rightful or wrongful. One man may have the possession of a thing, and another may have the right of possession or property.

If the possession is severed from the property; if A has the right of property, and B by unlawful means has gained possession, this is an injury to A. This is a bare or naked possession.*NWAD POSSESSION.2*

In bailment, the bailee, who receives goods to convey, or to keep for a time, has the possession of the goods, and a temporary right over them, but not the property. Property in possession, includes both the right and the occupation. Long undisturbed possession is presumptive proof of right or property in the possessor.*NWAD POSSESSION.3*

1. The thing possessed; land, estate or goods owned; as foreign possessions.*NWAD POSSESSION.4*

The house of Jacob shall possess their possessions. *Obadiah 17*.*NWAD POSSESSION.5*

When the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful, for he had great possessions. *Matthew 19:22*.*NWAD POSSESSION.6*

2. Any thing valuable possessed or enjoyed. Christian peace of mind is the best possession of life.*NWAD POSSESSION.7*

3. The state of being under the power of demons or invisible beings; madness; lunacy; as demoniacal possession.*NWAD POSSESSION.8*

Writ of possession, a precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment.*NWAD POSSESSION.9*

To take possession, to enter on, or to bring within one's power or occupancy.*NWAD POSSESSION.10*

To give possession, to put in another's power or occupancy.*NWAD POSSESSION.11*

POSSESSION, *v.t.* To invest with property. [Not used.]

POSSESSIONER, *n.* One that has possession of a thing, or power over it. [Little used.]

POSSESSIVE, *a.* [L. possessivus.] Pertaining to possession; having possession.

Possessive case, in English grammar, is the genitive case, or case of nouns and pronouns, which expresses, 1st, possession, ownership, as John's book; or 2dly, some relation of one thing to another, as Homer's admirers.*NWAD POSSESSIVE.2*

POSSESSOR, *n.* An occupant; one that has possession; a person who holds in his hands or power any species of property, real or personal. The owner or proprietor of property is the permanent possessor by legal right; the lessee of land and the bailee of goods are temporary possessors by right; the disseizor of land and the thief are wrongful possessors.

1. One that has, holds or enjoys any good or other thing.*NWAD POSSESSOR.2*

Think of the happiness of the prophets and apostles, saints and martyrs, possessors of eternal glory.*NWAD POSSESSOR.3*

POSSESSORY, ***a.*** **Having possession; as a possessory lord.**

Possessory action, in law, an action or suit in which the right of possession only, and not that of property, is contested. *NWAD POSSESSORY.2*

POSSET, ***n.*** **[L. posca.] Milk curdled with wine or other liquor.**

POSSET, ***v.t.*** **To curdle; to turn.**

POSSIBILITY, ***n.*** **[from possible.] The power of being or existing; the power of happening; the state of being possible. It often implies improbability or great uncertainty. There is a possibility that a new star may appear this night. There is a possibility of a hard frost in July in our latitude. It is not expedient to hazard much on the bare possibility of success. It is prudent to reduce contracts to writing, and to render them so explicit as to preclude the possibility of mistake or controversy.**

POSSIBLE, ***a.*** **[L. possibilis, from posse. See *Power*.]**

That may be or exist; that may be now, or may happen or come to pass; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things. It is possible that the Greeks and Turks may now be engaged in battle. It is possible that peace of Europe may continue a century. It is not physically possible that a stream should ascend a mountain, but it is possible that the Supreme Being may suspend a law of nature, that is, his usual course of proceeding. It is not possible that 2 and 3 should be 7, or that the same action should be morally right and morally wrong. *NWAD POSSIBLE.2*

This word when pronounced with a certain emphasis, implies improbability. A thing is possible, but very improbable. *NWAD POSSIBLE.3*

POSSIBLY, ***adv.*** **By any power, moral or physical, really existing. Learn all that can possibly be known.**

Can we possibly his love desert?*NWAD POSSIBLY.2*

1. Perhaps; without absurdity.*NWAD POSSIBLY.3*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might possibly have been a good one, had he been invested with authority circumscribed by laws.*NWAD POSSIBLY.4*

POST, *a.* Suborned; hired to do what is wrong. [Not in use.]

POST, *n.* [L. postis, from positus, the given participle of pono, to place.]

1. A piece of timber set upright, usually larger than a stake, and intended to support something else; as the posts of a house; the posts of a door; the posts of a gate; the posts of a fence.*NWAD POST.3*

2. A military station; the place where a single soldier or a body of troops is stationed. The sentinel must not desert his post. The troops are ordered to defend the post. Hence,*NWAD POST.4*

3. The troops stationed in a particular place, or the ground they occupy.*NWAD POST.5*

4. A public office or employment, that is, a fixed place or station.*NWAD POST.6*

When vice prevails and impious men bear sway,*NWAD POST.7*

The post of honor is a private station.*NWAD POST.8*

5. A messenger or a carrier of letters and papers; one that goes at stated times to convey the mail or dispatches. This sense also denotes fixedness, either from the practice of using relays of horses stationed at particular places, or of stationing men for carrying dispatches, or from the fixed stages where they were to be supplied with refreshment. [See *Stage*.] Xenophon informs us the Cyrus, king of Persia, established such stations or houses.*NWAD POST.9*

6. A seat or situation.*NWAD POST.10*

7. A sort of writing paper, such as is used for letters; letter paper.*NWAD POST.11*

8. An old game at cards.*NWAD POST.12*

To ride post, to be employed to carry dispatches and papers, and as such carriers rode in haste, hence the phrase signifies to ride in haste, to pass with expedition. Post is used also adverbially, for swiftly, expeditiously, or expressly.*NWAD POST.13*

Sent from Media post to Egypt.*NWAD POST.14*

Hence, to travel post, is to travel expeditiously by the use of fresh horses taken at certain stations.*NWAD POST.15*

Knight of the post, a fellow suborned or hired to do a bad action.*NWAD POST.16*

POST, *v.i.* To travel with speed.

And post o'er land and ocean without rest.*NWAD POST.18*

POST, *v.t.* To fix to a post; as, to post a notification.

1. To expose to public reproach by fixing the name to a post; to expose to opprobrium by some public action; as, to post a coward.*NWAD POST.20*

2. To advertise on a post or in a public place; as, to post a stray horse.*NWAD POST.21*

3. To set; to place; to station; as, to post troops on a hill, or in front or on the flank of an army.*NWAD POST.22*

4. In book-keeping, to carry accounts from the waste-book or journal to the ledger.*NWAD POST.23*

To post off, to put off; to delay. [Not used.]*NWAD POST.24*

POST, a Latin preposition, signifying after. It is used in this sense in composition in many English words.

POSTABLE, ***a.*** **That may be carried. [Not used.]**

POSTAGE, ***n.*** **The price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of a letter in a public mail.**

1. A portage. [Not used.]*NWAD POSTAGE.2*

POSTBOY, ***n.*** **A boy that rides as post; a courier.**

POST-CHAISE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Chaise*****.] A carriage with four wheels for the conveyance of travelers.**

POSTDATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. post, after, and date, L. datum.]**

To date after the real time; as, to postdate a contract, that is, to date it after the true time of making the contract.*NWAD POSTDATE.2*

POSTDILUVIAL, POSTDILUVIAN, ***a.*** **[L. post, after, and diluvium, the deluge.]**

Being or happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days.*NWAD POSTDILUVIAL.2*

POSTDILUVIAN, ***n.*** **A person who lived after the flood, or who has lived since that event.**

POST-DISSEIZIN, ***n.*** **A subsequent disseizin. A writ of post-disseizin is intended to put in possession a person who has been disseized after a judgment to recover the same lands of the same person, under the statute of Merton.**

POST-DISSEIZOR, ***n.*** **A person who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person.**

POSTEA, ***n.*** **[L.] The record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding of trial.**

POSTED, ***pp.*** **Placed; stationed.**

1. Exposed on a post or by public notice.*NWAD POSTED.2*

2. Carried to a ledger, as accounts.*NWAD POSTED.3*

POSTER, ***n.*** **One who posts; also, a courier; one that travels**

expeditiously.

POSTERIOR, *a.* [from L. posterus, from post.]

1. Later or subsequent in time.*NWAD POSTERIOR.2*

Hesiod was posterior to Homer.*NWAD POSTERIOR.3*

2. Later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after. [Unfrequent.]*NWAD POSTERIOR.4*

POSTERIORITY, *n.* The state of being later or subsequent; as posteriority of time or of an event; opposed to priority.

POSTERIORS, *n. plu.* The hinder parts of an animal body.

POSTERITY, *n.* [L. posteritas, from posterus, from post, after.]

1. Descendants; children, children's children, etc. indefinitely; the race that proceeds from a progenitor. The whole human race are the posterity of Adam.*NWAD POSTERITY.2*

2. In a general sense, succeeding generations; opposed to ancestors.*NWAD POSTERITY.3*

To the unhappy that unjustly bleed,*NWAD POSTERITY.4*

Heav'n gives posterity t' avenge the deed.*NWAD POSTERITY.5*

POSTERN, *n.* [L. post, behind.]

1. Primarily, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate.*NWAD POSTERN.2*

2. In fortification, a small gate, usually in the angle of the flank of a bastion, or in that of the curtain or near the orillon, descending into the ditch.*NWAD POSTERN.3*

POSTERN, *a.* Back; being behind; private.

POST-EXISTENCE, ***n.*** **Subsequent or future existence.**

POST-FINE, ***n.*** **In English law, a fine due to the king by prerogative, after a licentia concordandi given in a fine of lands and tenements; called also the king's silver.**

POSTFIX, ***n.*** **[L. post, after, and fix.] In grammar, a letter, syllable or word added to the end of another word; a suffix.**

POSTFIX, ***v.t.*** **To add or annex a letter, syllable or word, to the end of another or principal word.**

POSTFIXED, ***pp.*** **Added to the end of a word.**

POSTFIXING, ***ppr.*** **Adding to the end of a word.**

POST-HACKNEY, ***n.*** **[post and hackney.] A hired posthorse.**

POST-HASTE, ***n.*** **Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a post or courier.**

POST-HASTE, ***adv.*** **With speed or expedition. He traveled post-haste, that is, by an ellipsis, with post-haste.**

POST-HORSE, ***n.*** **A horse stationed for the use of couriers.**

POST-HOUSE, ***n.*** **A house where a post-office is kept for receiving and dispatching letters by public mails; a post-office.**

[The latter word is now in general use.]*NWAD POST-HOUSE.2*

POSTHUME, ***a.*** **Posthumous. [Not used.]**

POSTHUMOUS, ***a.*** **[L. post, after, and humus, earth; humatus, buried.]**

1. Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother; as a posthumous son or daughter.*NWAD POSTHUMOUS.2*

2. Published after the death of the author; as posthumous works.*NWAD POSTHUMOUS.3*

3. Being after one's decease; as a posthumous character.*NWAD POSTHUMOUS.4*

POSTHUMOUSLY, *adv.* After one's decease.

POSTIC, *a.* [L. posticus.] Backward. [Not used.]

POSTIL, *n.* [L. post.] A marginal note; originally, a note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text.

POSTIL, *v.t.* To write marginal notes; to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

POSTILER, *n.* One who writes marginal notes; one who illustrates the text of a book by notes in the margin.

POSTILLION, *n.* postil'yon. One that rides and guides the first pair of horses in a coach or other carriage; also, one that rides one of the horses, when one pair only is used, either in a coach or post-chaise.

POSTING, *ppr.* Setting up on a post; exposing the name or character to reproach by public advertisement.

1. Placing; stationing.*NWAD POSTING.2*

2. Transferring accounts to a ledger.*NWAD POSTING.3*

POSTLIMINIAR, POSTLIMINIOUS, *a.* [See *Postliminium*.] Contrived, done or existing subsequently; as a post-liminious application.

POSTLIMINIUM, POSTLIMINY, *n.* [L. post, after, and limen, end, limit.]

Postliminium, among the Romans, was the return of a person to his

own country who had gone to sojourn in a foreign country, or had been banished or taken by an enemy.*NWAD POSTLIMINIUM.2*

In the modern law of nations, the right of postliminy is that by virtue of which, persons and things taken by an enemy in war, are restored to their former state, when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged. The sovereign of a country is bound to protect the person and the property of his subjects; and a subject who has suffered the loss of his property by the violence of war, on being restored to his country, can claim to be re-established in all his rights, and to recover his property. But this right does not extend, in all cases, to personal effects or movables, on account of the difficulty of ascertaining their identity.*NWAD POSTLIMINIUM.3*

POSTMAN, *n.* A post or courier; a letter-carrier.

POSTMARK, *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.

POSTMASTER, *n.* The officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office.

Postmaster-general, is the chief officer of the post-office department, whose duty is to make contracts for the conveyance of the public mails and see that they are executed, and who receives the moneys arising from the postage of letters, pays the expenses, keeps the accounts of the office, and superintends the whole department.*NWAD POSTMASTER.2*

POSTMERIDIAN, *a.* [L. postmeridianus. See *Meridian*.]

Being or belonging to the afternoon; as postmeridian sleep.*NWAD POSTMERIDIAN.2*

POSTNATE, *a.* [L. post, after, and natus, born.] Subsequent. [Little used.]

POST-NOTE, *n.* [post and note.] In commerce, a bank note intended to be transmitted to a distant place by the public mail, and made payable to order. In this it differs from a common

bank note, which is payable to the bearer.

POSTNUPTIAL, *a.* [post and nuptial.] Being or happening after marriage; as a postnuptial settlement on a wife.

POST-OFFICE, *n.* An office or house where letters are received for delivery to the persons to whom they are addressed, or to be transmitted to other places in the public mails; a post-house.

POST-PAID, *a.* Having the postage paid on; as a letter.

POSTPONE, *v.t.* [L. postpono; post, after, and pono, to put.]

1. To put off; to defer to a future or later time; to delay; as, to postpone the consideration of a bill or question to the afternoon, or to the following day.*NWAD POSTPONE.2*

2. To set below something else in value or importance.*NWAD POSTPONE.3*

All other considerations should give way and be postponed to this.*NWAD POSTPONE.4*

POSTPONED, *pp.* Delayed; deferred to a future time; set below in value.

POSTPONEMENT, *n.* The act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business.

POSTPONENCE, *n.* Dislike. [Not in use.]

POSTPONING, *ppr.* Deferring to a future time.

POSTPOSITION, *n.* [post and position.] The state of being put back or out of the regular place.

POSTREMOTE, *a.* [post and remote.] More remote in subsequent time or order.

POSTSCRIPT, *n.* [L. post, after, and scriptum, written.]

A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; or any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished, containing something omitted, or something new occurring to the writer.*NWAD POSTSCRIPT.2*

POST-TOWN, *n.* A town in which a post-office is established by law.

1. A town in which post-horses are kept.*NWAD POST-TOWN.2*

POSTULANT, *n.* [See *Postulate*.] One who makes demand.

POSTULATE, *n.* [L. postulatum, from postulo, to demand, from the root of posco, to ask or demand. The sense is to urge or push.]

A position or supposition assumed without proof, or one which is considered as self-evident, or too plain to require illustration.*NWAD POSTULATE.2*

A self-evident problem, answering to axiom, which is a self-evident theorem.*NWAD POSTULATE.3*

POSTULATE, *v.t.* [supra.] To beg or assume without proof. [Little used.]

1. To invite; to solicit; to require by entreaty.*NWAD POSTULATE.5*

2. To assume; to take without positive consent.*NWAD POSTULATE.6*

The Byzantine emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have postulated a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation.*NWAD POSTULATE.7*

POSTULATION, *n.* [L. postulatio.] The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption.

1. Supplication; intercession; also, suit; cause.*NWAD POSTULATION.2*

POSTULATORY, *a.* Assuming without proof.

1. Assumed without proof.*NWAD POSTULATORY.2*

POSTULATUM, *n.* [L.] A *postulate*, which see.

POSTURE, *n.* [L. positura; pono, positus.]

1. In painting and sculpture, attitude; the situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other, by which action is expressed. Postures should be accommodated to the character of the figure, and the posture of each member to its office. Postures are natural or artificial. Natural postures are such as our ordinary actions and the occasions of life lead us to exhibit; artificial postures are such as are assumed or learnt for particular purposes, or in particular occupations, as in dancing, fencing, etc.*NWAD POSTURE.2*

2. Situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else; as the posture of public affairs before or after a war.*NWAD POSTURE.3*

3. Situation of the body; as an abject posture.*NWAD POSTURE.4*

4. State; condition. The fort is in a posture of defense.*NWAD POSTURE.5*

5. The situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose.*NWAD POSTURE.6*

He casts*NWAD POSTURE.7*

His eyes against the moon in most strange postures.*NWAD POSTURE.8*

The posture of a poetic figure is the description of the heroes in the

performance of such or such an action.*NWAD POSTURE.9*

6. Disposition; frame; as the posture of the soul.*NWAD POSTURE.10*

POSTURE, *v.t.* To place in a particular manner; to dispose the parts of a body for a particular purpose.

He was raw with posturing himself according to the direction of the chirurgeons.*NWAD POSTURE.12*

POSTURE-MASTER, *n.* One that teaches or practices artificial postures of the body.

POSY, *n.* s as z.

1. A motto inscribed on a ring, etc.*NWAD POSY.2*

2. A bunch of flowers.*NWAD POSY.3*

POT, *n.*

1. A vessel more deep than broad, made of earth, or iron or other metal, used for several domestic purposes; as an iron pot, for boiling meat or vegetables; a pot for holding liquors; a cup, as a pot of ale; an earthen pot for plants, called a flower pot, etc.*NWAD POT.2*

2. A sort of paper of small sized sheets.*NWAD POT.3*

To go to pot, to be destroyed, ruined, wasted or expended. [A low phrase.]*NWAD POT.4*

POT, *v.t.* To preserve seasoned in pots; as potted fowl and fish.

1. To inclose or cover in pots of earth.*NWAD POT.6*

2. To put in casks for draining; as, to pot sugar, by taking it from the cooler and placing it in hogsheads with perforated heads, from which the molasses percolates through the spongy stalk of a

plantain leaf.*NWAD POT.7*

POTABLE, *a.* [Low L. potabilis; from L. poto, to drink; potus, drink; Gr. to drink.] Drinkable; that may be drank; as water fresh and potable.

Rivers run potable gold.*NWAD POTABLE.2*

POTABLE, *n.* Something that may be drank.

POTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being drinkable.

POTAGE, *n.* A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables or sweet herbs.

POTAGER, *n.* [from potage.] A porringer.

POTAGRO, POTARGO, *n.* A kind of pickle imported from the West Indies.

POTANCE, *n.* With watchmakers, the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed.

POTASH, *n.* [pot and ashes.] The popular name of vegetable fixed alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation. The matter remaining after evaporation is refined in a crucible or furnace, and the extractive substance burnt off or dissipated. Refined potash is called pearlash. The plants which yield the greatest quantity of potash are wormwood and fumitory.

By recent discoveries of Sir H. Davy, it appears that potash is a metallic oxyd; the metal is called potassium, and the alkali, in books of science, is called potassa.*NWAD POTASH.2*

POTASSA, *n.* The scientific name of vegetable alkali or potash.

POTASSIUM, *n.* A name given to the metallic basis of vegetable alkali. According to Dr. Davy, 100 parts of potash

consist of 86.1 parts of the basis, and 13.9 of oxygen.

Potassium has the most powerful affinity for oxygen of all substances known; it takes it from every other compound, and hence is a most important agent in chimical analysis.*NWAD POTASSIUM.2*

POTATION, *n.* [L. potatio. See *Potable*.]

1. A drinking or drinking bout.*NWAD POTATION.2*

2. A draught.*NWAD POTATION.3*

3. A species of drink.*NWAD POTATION.4*

POTATO, *n.* A plant and esculent root of the genus Solanum, a native of America. The root of this plant, which is usually called potatoe, constitutes one of the cheapest and most nourishing species of vegetable food; it is the principal food of the poor in some countries, and has often contributed to prevent famine. It was introduced into the British dominions by Sir Walter Raleigh or other adventurers in the 16th century; but is came slowly into use, and at this day is not much cultivated and used in some countries of Europe. In the British dominions and in the United States, it has proved one of the greatest blessings bestowed on man by the Creator.

POT-BELLIED, *a.* Having a prominent belly.

POT-BELLY, *n.* A protuberant belly.

POTCH, *v.t.* [Eng. to poke.] To thrust; to push. [Not used.]

1. To poach; to boil slightly. [Not used.]*NWAD POTCH.2*

POT-COMPANION, *n.* An associate or companion in drinking; applied generally to habitual hard drinkers.

POTELOT, *n.* The sulphuret of molybden.

POTENCE, *n.* In heraldry, a cross whose ends resemble the head of a crutch.

POTENCY, *n.* [L. potentia, from potens; possum, posse. See *Power*.]

1. Power; physical power, energy or efficacy; strength.*NWAD POTENCY.2*

2. Moral power; influence; authority.*NWAD POTENCY.3*

Now arriving*NWAD POTENCY.4*

At place of potency and sway o' th' state.*NWAD POTENCY.5*

POTENT, *a.* [L. potens.] Powerful; physically strong; forcible; efficacious; as a potent medicine.

Moses once more his potent rod extends.*NWAD POTENT.2*

1. Powerful, in a moral sense; having great influence; as potent interest; a potent argument.*NWAD POTENT.3*

2. Having great authority, control or dominion; as a potent prince.*NWAD POTENT.4*

POTENT, *n.* A prince; a potentate. [Not in use.]

1. A walking staff or crutch. [Not used.]*NWAD POTENT.6*

POTENTACY, *n.* Sovereignty. [Not used.]

POTENTATE, *n.* A person who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king or monarch.

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and potentates, but above the highest of the celestial hierarchy.*NWAD POTENTATE.2*

POTENTIAL, *a.* [L. potentialis.] Having power to impress on us the ideas of certain qualities, though the qualities are not

inherent in the thing; as potential heat or cold.

1. Existing in possibility, not in act.*NWAD POTENTIAL.2*

This potential and imaginary materia prima, cannot exist without form.*NWAD POTENTIAL.3*

2. Efficacious; powerful. [Not in use.]*NWAD POTENTIAL.4*

Potential cautery, in medicine, is the consuming or reducing to an eschar, any part of the body by a caustic alkaline or metallic salt, etc. instead of a red hot iron, the use of which is called actual cautery.*NWAD POTENTIAL.5*

Potential mode, in grammar, is that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty or necessity of an action or of being; as, I may go; he can write. This, in English, is not strictly a distinct mode, but the indicative or declarative mode, affirming the power to act, instead of the act itself. I may go or can go, are equivalent to, I have power to go.*NWAD POTENTIAL.6*

POTENTIAL, *n.* Any thing that may be possible.

POTENTIALITY, *n.* Possibility; not actuality.

POTENTIALLY, *adv.* In possibility; not in act; not positively.

This duration of human souls is only potentially infinite.*NWAD POTENTIALLY.2*

1. In efficacy, not in actuality; as potentially cold.*NWAD POTENTIALLY.3*

POTENTLY, *adv.* Powerfully; with great force or energy.

You are potently opposed.*NWAD POTENTLY.2*

POTENTNESS, *n.* Powerfulness; strength; might. [Little used.]

POTESTATIVE, *a.* [from L. potestas.] Authoritative. [Not used.]

POTGUN, for popgun. [Not used.]

POT-HANGER, *n.* [pot and hanger.] A pot-hook.

POTHECARY, contracted from *apothecary*, and very vulgar. [See the latter.]

POTHER, *n.* [This word is vulgarly pronounced bother. Its origin and affinities are not ascertained.]

1. Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter. [Low.]*NWAD POTHER.2*

2. A suffocating cloud.*NWAD POTHER.3*

POTHER, *v.i.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort; to make a stir.

POTHER, *v.t.* To harass and perplex; to puzzle.

POTHERB, *n.* An herb for the pot or for cookery; a culinary plant.

POT-HOOK, *n.* A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire.

1. A letter or character like a pot-hook; a scrawled letter.*NWAD POT-HOOK.2*

POTION, *n.* [L. potio; poto, to drink.]

A draught; usually, a liquid medicine; a dose.*NWAD POTION.2*

POTLID, *n.* The lid or cover of a pot.

POT-MAN, *n.* A pot companion.

POTSHERD, *n.* A piece or fragment of a broken pot. *Job 2:8*.

POTSTONE, *n.* Potstone appears to be indurated black talck, passing into serpentine. It has a curved and undulatingly

lamellar structure, passing into slaty.

Potstone is of a greenish gray color. It occurs massive, or in granular concretions.*NWAD POTSTONE.2*

Potstone is a variety of steatite.*NWAD POTSTONE.3*

POTTAGE, *n.* Broth; soup. [See *Potage*, the more correct orthography.]

POTTED, *pp.* Preserved or inclosed in a pot; drained in a cask.

POTTER, *n.* [form pot.] One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels.

POTTERN-ORE, *n.* A species of ore, which, from its aptness to vitrify like the glazing of potter's ware, the miners call by this name.

POTTERY, *n.* The vessels or ware made by potters; earthen ware, glazed and baked.

1. The place where earthen vessels are manufactured.*NWAD POTTERY.2*

POTTING, *n.* [form pot.] Drinking; tippling.

1. In the W. Indies, the process of putting sugar in casks for draining.*NWAD POTTING.2*

POTTING, *ppr.* Preserving in a pot; draining, as above; drinking.

POTTLE, *n.*

1. A liquid measure of four pints.*NWAD POTTLE.2*

2. A vessel; a pot or tankard.*NWAD POTTLE.3*

POT-VALIANT, *a.* [pot and valiant.] Courageous over the cup; heated to valor by strong drink.

POUCH, *n.*

1. A small bag; usually, a leathern bag to be carried in the pocket.*NWAD POUCH.2*

2. A protuberant belly.*NWAD POUCH.3*

3. The bag or sack of a fowl, as that of the pelican.*NWAD*

POUCH.4

POUCH, *v.t.* To pocket; to save.

1. To swallow; used of fowls, whose crop is called in French, poche.*NWAD POUCH.6*

2. To pout. [Not used.]*NWAD POUCH.7*

POUCH-MOUTHED, *a.* Blubber-lipped. [Not used.]

POUL-DAVIS, *n.* A sort of sail cloth. [Not used.]

POULE. [See *Pool*.]

POULT, *n.* A young chicken. [Little used.]

POULTERER, *n.*

1. One who makes it his business to sell fowls for the table.*NWAD POULTERER.2*

2. Formerly, in England, an officer of the king's household, who had the charge of the poultry.*NWAD POULTERER.3*

POULTICE, *n.* [L. puls, pultis.] A cataplasm; a soft composition of meal, bran, or the like substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc.

POULTICE, *v.t.* To apply a cataplasm to.

POULTIVE, for poultice, is not used.

POULTRY, *n.* [L. pullus, a chicken, or other young animal; allied to Eng. foal; L. pullulo.] Domestic fowls which are propagated and fed for the table, such as cocks and hens, capons, turkeys, ducks and geese.

POULTRY-YARD, *n.* A yard or place where fowls are kept for

the use of the table.

POUNCE, *n.* pouns.

1. Gum-sandarach pulverized, a fine powder used to prevent ink from spreading on paper.*NWAD POUNCE.2*

2. Charcoal dust inclosed in some open stuff, as muslin, etc. to be passed over holes pricked in the work, to mark the lines or designs on a paper underneath. This kind of pounce is used by embroiderers to transfer their patterns upon their stuffs; also by lace-makers, and sometimes by engravers. It is also used in varnishing.*NWAD POUNCE.3*

3. Cloth worked in eyelet-holes.*NWAD POUNCE.4*

POUNCE, *v.t.* To sprinkle or rub with pounce.

POUNCE, *n.* [L. pungo.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

POUNCE, *v.i.* To fall on suddenly; to fall on and seize with the claws; as, a rapacious fowl pounces on a chicken.

POUNCE-BOX, POUNCET-BOX, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper.

POUNCED, *pp.* Furnished with claws or talons.

POUND, *n.* [L. pondo, pondus, weight, a pound; pendo, to weigh, to bend.]

1. A standard weight consisting of twelve ounces troy or sixteen ounces avoirdupois.*NWAD POUND.2*

2. A money of account consisting of twenty shillings, the value of which is different in different countries. The pound sterling is equivalent to $4.44.44 cts. money of the United States. In New England and Virginia, the pound is equal to $3 1/3; in New York to $2 1/2.*NWAD POUND.3*

POUND, *n.* An inclosure erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a pin-fold.

POUND, *v.t.* To confine in a public pound.

POUND, *v.t.*

1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows, so as to make an impression.*NWAD POUND.7*

With cruel blows she pounds her blubber'd cheeks.*NWAD POUND.8*

2. To comminute and pulverize by beating; to bruise or break into fine parts by a heavy instrument; as, to pound spice or salt.*NWAD POUND.9*

Loud strokes with pounding spice the fabric rend.*NWAD POUND.10*

POUNDAGE, *n.* [from pound.] A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound.

1. In England, a subsidy of 12d. in the pound, granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported, and if by aliens, more.*NWAD POUNDAGE.2*

POUNDBREACH, *n.* The breaking of a public pound for releasing beasts confined in it.

POUNDED, *pp.* Beaten or bruised with a heavy instrument; pulverized or broken by pounding.

1. Confined in a pound; impounded.*NWAD POUNDED.2*

POUNDER, *n.* A postle; the instrument of pounding.

1. A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; as a cannon is called a twelve-pounder; a person of ten pounds annual income is called a ten-pounder; a note or bill is called a ten-

pounder.*NWAD POUNDER.2*

2. A large pear.*NWAD POUNDER.3*

Pound foolish. The phrase, penny wise and pound foolish, signified negligent in the care of large sums, but careful to save small sums.*NWAD POUNDER.4*

POUNDING, *ppr.* Beating; bruising; pulverizing; impounding.

POUPETON, *n.* A puppet or little baby.

POUPIES, *n.* In cookery, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon.

POUR, *v.t.*

1. To throw, as a fluid in a stream, either out of a vessel, or into it; as, to pour water from a pail, or out of a pail; to pour wine into a decanter. Pour is appropriately but not exclusively applied to fluids, and signifies merely to cast or throw, and this sense is modified by out, from, in, into, against, on, upon, under, etc. It is applied not only to liquors, but to other fluids, and to substances consisting of fine particles; as, to pour a stream of gas or air upon a fire; to pour out sand. It expresses particularly the bestowing or sending forth in copious abundance.*NWAD POUR.2*

I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh. *Joel 2:28*.*NWAD POUR.3*

To pour out dust. *Leviticus 14:41*.*NWAD POUR.4*

2. To emit; to send forth in a stream or continued succession.*NWAD POUR.5*

London doth pout out her citizens.*NWAD POUR.6*

3. To send forth; as, to pour out words, prayers or sighs; to pour out the heart or soul. *Psalms 62:8*; *Psalms 42:4*.*NWAD POUR.7*

4. To throw in profusion or with overwhelming force.*NWAD POUR.8*

I will shortly pour out my fury on thee. *Ezekiel 7:8*.*NWAD POUR.9*

POUR, *v.i.* To flow; to issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move or rush, as a current. The torrent pours down from the mountain, or along the steep descent.

1. To rush in a crowd or continued procession.*NWAD POUR.11*

A ghastly band of giants,*NWAD POUR.12*

All pouring down the mountain, crowd the shore.*NWAD POUR.13*

POURED, *pp.* Sent forth; thrown; as a fluid.

POURER, *n.* One that pours.

POURING, *ppr.* Sending, as a fluid; driving in a current or continued stream.

POURLIEU. [See *Purlieu*.]

POURPRESTURE, *n.* In law, a wrongful inclosure or encroachment on another's property.

POURSUIVANT. [See *Pursuivant*.]

POURVEYANCE. [See *Purveyance*.]

POUSSE, corrupted from pulse, peas.

POUT, *n.* A fish of the genus Gadus, about an inch in length; the whiting pout.

1. A bird.*NWAD POUT.2*

2. A fit of sullenness. [Colloquial.]*NWAD POUT.3*

POUT, *v.i.*

1. To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt or displeasure; hence, to look sullen.*NWAD POUT.5*

2. To shoot out; to be prominent; as pouting lips.*NWAD POUT.6*

POUTING, *ppr.* Shooting out, as the lips.

1. Looking sullen.*NWAD POUTING.2*

POVERTY, *n.* [L. paupertas. See *Poor*.]

1. Destitution of property; indigence; want of convenient means of subsistence. The consequence of poverty is dependence.*NWAD POVERTY.2*

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty. *Proverbs 23:21*.*NWAD POVERTY.3*

2. Barrenness of sentiment or ornament; defect; as the poverty of a composition.*NWAD POVERTY.4*

3. Want; defect of words; as the poverty of language.*NWAD POVERTY.5*

POWDER, *n.* [L. pulvis.]

1. Any dry substance composed of minute particles, whether natural or artificial; more generally, a substance comminuted or triturated to fine particles. Thus dust is the powder of earth; flour is the powder of grain. But the word is particularly applied to substances reduced to fine particles for medicinal purposes.*NWAD POWDER.2*

2. A composition of saltpeter, sulphur and charcoal, mixed and granulated; gun-powder.*NWAD POWDER.3*

3. Hair powder; pulverized starch.*NWAD POWDER.4*

POWDER, *v.t.* To reduce to fine particles; to comminute; to pulverize; to triturate; to pound, grind or rub into fine particles.

1. To sprinkle with powder; as, to powder the hair. *NWAD POWDER.6*

2. To sprinkle with salt; to corn; as meat. *NWAD POWDER.7*

POWDER, *v.i.* To come violently. [Not in use.]

POWDER-BOX, *n.* A box in which hair-powder is kept.

POWDER-CART, *n.* A cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

POWDER-CHEST, *n.* A small box or case charged with powder, old nails, etc. fastened to the side of a ship, to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board.

POWDERED, *pp.* Reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; corned; salted.

POWDER-FLASK, *n.* A flask in which gunpowder is carried.

POWDER-HORN, *n.* A horn in which gunpowder is carried by sportsmen.

POWDERING, *ppr.* Pulverizing; sprinkling with powder; corning; salting.

POWDERING-TUB, *n.* A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted.

1. The place where an infected lecher is cured. *NWAD POWDERING-TUB.2*

POWDER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

POWDER-ROOM, *n.* The apartment in a ship where gunpowder is kept.

POWDERY, *a.* Friable; easily crumbling to pieces.

1. Dusty; sprinkled with powder.*NWAD POWDERY.2*

2. Resembling powder.*NWAD POWDERY.3*

POWDIKE, *n.* A marsh or fen dike. [Local.]

POWER, *n.* [The Latin has posse, possum, potes, potentia. The primary sense of the verb is to strain, to exert force.]

1. In a philosophical sense, the faculty of doing or performing any thing; the faculty of moving or of producing a change in something; ability or strength. A man raises his hand by his own power, or by power moves another body. The exertion of power proceeds from the will, and in strictness, no being destitute of will or intelligence, can exert power. Power in man is active or speculative. Active power is that which moves the body; speculative power is that by which we see, judge, remember, or in general, by which we think.*NWAD POWER.2*

Power may exist without exertion. We have power to speak when we are silent.*NWAD POWER.3*

Power has been distinguished also into active and passive, the power of doing or moving, and the power of receiving impressions or of suffering. In strictness, passive power is an absurdity in terms. To say that gold has a power to be melted, is improper language, yet for want of a more appropriate word, power is often used in a passive sense, and is considered as two-fold; viz. as able to make or able to receive any change.*NWAD POWER.4*

2. Force; animal strength; as the power of the arm, exerted in lifting, throwing or holding.*NWAD POWER.5*

3. Force; strength; energy; as the power of the mind, of the imagination, of the fancy. He has not powers of genius adequate to the work.*NWAD POWER.6*

4. Faculty of the mind, as manifested by a particular mode of operation; as the power of thinking, comparing and judging; the reasoning powers.*NWAD POWER.7*

5. Ability, natural or moral. We say, a man has the power of doing good; his property gives him the power of relieving the distressed; or he has the power to persuade others to do good; or it is not in his power to pay his debts. The moral power of man is also his power of judging or discerning in moral subjects.*NWAD POWER.8*

6. In mechanics, that which produces motion or force, or which may be applied to produce it. Thus the inclined plane is called a mechanical power, as it produces motion, although this in reality depends on gravity. The wheel and axle, and the lever, are mechanical powers, as they may be applied to produce force. These powers are also called forces, and they are of two kinds, moving power, and sustaining power.*NWAD POWER.9*

7. Force. The great power of the screw is of extensive use in compression. The power of steam is immense.*NWAD POWER.10*

8. That quality in any natural body which produces a change or makes an impression on another body; as the power of medicine; the power of heat; the power of sound.*NWAD POWER.11*

9. Force; strength; momentum; as the power of the wind, which propels a ship or overturns a building.*NWAD POWER.12*

10. Influence; that which may move the mind; as the power of arguments or of persuasion.*NWAD POWER.13*

11. Command; the right of governing, or actual government; dominion; rule, sway; authority. A large portion of Asia is under the power of the Russian emperor. The power of the British monarch is limited by law. The powers of government are legislative, executive, judicial, and ministerial.*NWAD POWER.14*

Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent.*NWAD POWER.15*

Under this sense may be comprehended civil, political, ecclesiastical, and military power.*NWAD POWER.16*

12. A sovereign, whether emperor, king or governing prince or the legislature of a state; as the powers of Europe; the great powers;

the smaller powers. In this sense, the state or nation governed seems to be included in the word power. Great Britain is a great naval power.*NWAD POWER.17*

13. One invested with authority; a ruler; a civil magistrate. *Romans 13:1-3*.*NWAD POWER.18*

14. Divinity; a celestial or invisible being or agent supposed to have dominion over some part of creation; as celestial powers; the powers of darkness.*NWAD POWER.19*

15. That which has physical power; an army; a navy; a host; a military force.*NWAD POWER.20*

Never such a power--*NWAD POWER.21*

Was levied in the body of a land.*NWAD POWER.22*

16. Legal authority; warrant; as a power of attorney; an agent invested with ample power. The envoy has full powers to negotiate a treaty.*NWAD POWER.23*

17. In arithmetic and algebra, the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself; as, a cube is the third power; the biquadrate is the fourth power.*NWAD POWER.24*

18. In Scripture, right; privilege. *John 1:12*; *1 Corinthians 9:4-6*.*NWAD POWER.25*

19. Angels, good or bad. *Colossians 1:16*; *Ephesians 6:12*.*NWAD POWER.26*

20. Violence, force; compulsion. *Ezekiel 17:9*.*NWAD POWER.27*

21. Christ is called the power of God, as through him and his gospel, God displays his power and authority in ransoming and saving sinners. *1 Corinthians 1:18*.*NWAD POWER.28*

22. The powers of heaven may denote the celestial luminaries. *Matthew 24:29*.*NWAD POWER.29*

23. Satan is said to have the power of death, as he introduced sin,

the cause of death, temporal and eternal, and torments men with the feat of death and future misery.*NWAD POWER.30*

24. In vulgar language, a large quantity; a great number; as a power of good things. [This is, I believe, obsolete, even among our common people.]*NWAD POWER.31*

Power of attorney, authority given to a person to act for another.*NWAD POWER.32*

POWERFUL, *a.* Having great physical or mechanical power; strong; forcible; mighty; as a powerful army or navy; a powerful engine.

1. Having great moral power; forcible to persuade or convince the mind; as a powerful reason or argument.*NWAD POWERFUL.2*

2. Possessing great political and military power; strong in extent of dominion or national resources; potent; as a powerful monarch or prince; a powerful nation.*NWAD POWERFUL.3*

3. Efficacious; possessing or exerting great force or producing great effects; as a powerful medicine.*NWAD POWERFUL.4*

4. In general, able to produce great effects; exerting great force or energy; as a powerful eloquence.*NWAD POWERFUL.5*

The word of God is quick and powerful. *Hebrews 4:12*.*NWAD POWERFUL.6*

5. Strong; intense; as a powerful heat or light.*NWAD POWERFUL.7*

POWERFULLY, *adv.* With great force or energy; potently; mightily; with great effect; forcibly; either in a physical or moral sense. Certain medicines operate powerfully on the stomach; the practice of virtue is powerfully recommended by its utility.

POWERFULNESS, *n.* The quality of having or exerting great power; force; power; might.

POWERLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of power, force or energy; weak; impotent; not able to produce any effect.**

POWLDRON, ***n.*** **In heraldry, that part of armor which covers the shoulders.**

POWTER, POUTER, ***n.*** **A variety of the common domestic pigeon, with an inflated breast.**

POX, ***n.*** **Strictly, pustules or eruptions of any kind, but chiefly or wholly restricted to three or four diseases, the small pox, chicken pox, the vaccine and the venereal diseases. Pox, when used without an epithet, signifies the latter, lues venerea.**

POY, ***n.*** **A rope dancer's pole.**

POZE, for pose, to puzzle. [See *Pose*.]

PRACTIC, for practical, is not in use. It was formerly used for practical, and Spenser uses it in the sense of artful.

PRACTICABILITY, PRACTICABLENESS, ***n.*** **[from practicable.] The quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.**

PRACTICABLE, ***a.***

1. That may be done, effected or performed by human means, or by powers that can be applied. It is sometimes synonymous with possible, but the words differ in this; possible is applied to that which might be performed, if the necessary powers or means could be obtained; practicable is limited in its application to things which are to be performed by the means given, or which may be applied. It was possible for Archimedes to lift the world, but it was not practicable.*NWAD PRACTICABLE.2*

2. That may be practiced; as a practicable virtue.*NWAD PRACTICABLE.3*

3. That admits of use, or that may be passed or traveled; as a

practicable road. In military affairs, a practicable breach is one that can be entered by troops.*NWAD PRACTICABLE.4*

PRACTICABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be performed. "A rule practicably applied before his eyes," is not correct language. It is probably a mistake for practically.

PRACTICAL, *a.* [L. practicus.] Pertaining to practice or action.

1. Capable of practice or active use; opposed to speculative; as a practical understanding.*NWAD PRACTICAL.2*

2. That may be used in practice; that may be applied to use; as practical knowledge.*NWAD PRACTICAL.3*

3. That reduces his knowledge or theories to actual use; as a practical man.*NWAD PRACTICAL.4*

4. Derived from practice or experience; as practical skill or knowledge.*NWAD PRACTICAL.5*

PRACTICALLY, *adv.* In relation to practice.

1. By means of practice or use; by experiment; as practically wise or skillful.*NWAD PRACTICALLY.2*

2. In practice or use; as a medicine practically safe; theoretically wrong, but practically right.*NWAD PRACTICALLY.3*

PRACTICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, *n.* [Gr. to act, to do, to make; Eng. to brook, and broker; L. fruor, for frugor or frucor, whence fructus, contracted into fruit; frequens.]

1. Frequent or customary actions; a succession of acts of a similar kind or in a like employment; as the practice of rising early or of dining late; the practice of reading a portion of Scripture morning and evening; the practice of making regular entries of accounts; the practice of virtue or vice. Habit is the effect of practice.*NWAD*

PRACTICE.2

2. Use; customary use.*NWAD PRACTICE.3*

Obsolete words may be revived when the are more sounding or significant than those in practice.*NWAD PRACTICE.4*

3. Dexterity acquired by use. [Unusual.]*NWAD PRACTICE.5*

4. Actual performance; distinguished from theory.*NWAD PRACTICE.6*

There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and practice, according to the general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculations, others employ our actions.*NWAD PRACTICE.7*

5. Application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases. Tow physicians may differ widely in their practice.*NWAD PRACTICE.8*

6. Exercise of any profession; as the practice of law or of medicine; the practice of arms.*NWAD PRACTICE.9*

7. Frequent use; exercise for instruction or discipline. The troops are daily called out for practice.*NWAD PRACTICE.10*

8. Skillful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem; artifice; usually in a bad sense.*NWAD PRACTICE.11*

He sought to have that by practice which he could not by prayer.*NWAD PRACTICE.12*

[This use of the word is genuine; from L. experior. It is not a mistake as Johnson supposes. See the Verb.]*NWAD PRACTICE.13*

9. A rule in arithmetic, by which the operations of the general rules are abridged in use.*NWAD PRACTICE.14*

PRACTICE, *v.t.* [From the noun. The orthography of the verb ought to be the same as of the noun; as in notice and to notice.]

1. To do or perform frequently, customarily or habitually; to perform by a succession of acts; as, to practice gaming; to practice fraud or deception; to practice the virtues of charity and beneficence; to practice hypocrisy. *Isaiah 32:6*.*NWAD PRACTICE.16*

Many praise virtue who do not practice it.*NWAD PRACTICE.17*

2. To use or exercise any profession or art; as, to practice law or medicine; to practice gunnery or surveying.*NWAD PRACTICE.18*

3. To use or exercise for instruction, discipline or dexterity. [In this sense, the verb is usually intransitive.]*NWAD PRACTICE.19*

4. To commit; to perpetrate; as the horrors practiced at Wyoming.*NWAD PRACTICE.20*

5. To use; as a practiced road. [Unusual.]*NWAD PRACTICE.21*

PRACTICE, *v.i.* To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, either for instruction, profit, or amusement; as, to practice with the broad sword; to practice with the rifle.

1. To form a habit of acting in any manner.*NWAD PRACTICE.23*

They shall practice how to live secure.*NWAD PRACTICE.24*

2. To transact or negotiate secretly.*NWAD PRACTICE.25*

I have practic'd with him,*NWAD PRACTICE.26*

And found means to let the victor know*NWAD PRACTICE.27*

That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends.*NWAD PRACTICE.28*

3. To try artifices.*NWAD PRACTICE.29*

Others, by guilty artifice and arts*NWAD PRACTICE.30*

Of promis'd kindness, practic'd on our hearts.*NWAD PRACTICE.31*

4. To use evil arts or stratagems.*NWAD PRACTICE.32*

If you there*NWAD PRACTICE.33*

Did practice on my state--*NWAD PRACTICE.34*

5. To use medical methods or experiments.*NWAD PRACTICE.35*

I am little inclined to practice on others, and as little that others should practice on me.*NWAD PRACTICE.36*

6. To exercise any employment or profession. A physician has practiced many years with success.*NWAD PRACTICE.37*

PRACTICED, *pp.* Done by a repetition of acts; customarily performed or used.

PRACTICER, *n.* One that practices; one that customarily performs certain acts.

1. One who exercises a profession. In this sense, practitioner is generally used.*NWAD PRACTICER.2*

PRACTICING, *ppr.* Performing or using customarily; exercising, as an art or profession.

PRACTISANT, *n.* An agent. [Not used.]

PRACTITIONER, *n.* One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine.

1. One who does any thing customarily or habitually.*NWAD PRACTITIONER.2*

2. One that practices sly or dangerous arts.*NWAD PRACTITIONER.3*

PRAECOGNITA, *n. plu.* [L. before known.] Things previously known in order to understand something else. Thus a knowledge of the structure of the human body is one of the praeacognita of medical science and skill.

PRAEMUNIRE, ***n.*** **[a corruption of the L. praemonere, to pre-admonish.]**

1. A writ, or the offense for which it is granted. The offense consists in introducing a foreign authority or power into England, that is, introducing and maintaining the papal power, creating imperium in imperio, and yielding that obedience to the mandates of the pope, which constitutionally belongs to the king. Both the offense and the writ are so denominated from the words used in the writ, praemunine facias, cause A B to be forewarned to appear before us to answer the contempt wherewith he stands charged.*NWAD PRAEMUNIRE.2*

2. The penalty incurred by infringing a statute.*NWAD PRAEMUNIRE.3*

PRAGMATIC, PRAGMATICAL, ***a.*** **[L. pragmaticus; Gr. business; to do. See *Practice*.] Forward to intermeddle; meddling; impertinently busy or officious in the concerns of others, without leave or invitation.**

The fellow grew so pragmatical, that he took upon him the government of my whole family.*NWAD PRAGMATIC.2*

Pragmatic sanction, in the German empire, the settlement made by Charles VI, the emperor, who in 1722, having no sons, settled his hereditary dominions on his eldest daughter, the archduchess Maria Theresa, which settlement was confirmed by most of the powers of Europe. The civil law, pragmatic sanction may be defined, a rescript or answer of the sovereign, delivered by advice of his council to some college, order, or body of people, who consult him in relation to the affairs of their community. The like answer given to a particular person, is called simply a rescript.*NWAD PRAGMATIC.3*

PRAGMATICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a meddling manner; impertinently.**

PRAGMATICALNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of intermeddling without right or invitation.**

PRAGMATIST, ***n.*** **One who is impertinently busy or meddling.**

PRAIRY, *n.* An extensive tract of land, mostly level, destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass. These prairies are numerous in the United States, west of the Alleghany mountains, especially between the Ohio, Mississippi and the great lakes.

PRAISABLE, *a.* That may be praised. [Not used.]

PRAISE, *n.* s as z. [L. pretium.]

1. Commendation bestowed on a person for his personal virtues or worthy actions, on meritorious actions themselves, or on any thing valuable; approbation expressed in words or song. Praise may be expressed by an individual, and in this circumstance differs from fame, renown, and celebrity, which are the expression of the approbation of numbers, or public commendation. When praise is applied to the expression of public approbation, it may be synonymous with renown, or nearly so. A man may deserve the praise of an individual, or of a nation.*NWAD PRAISE.2*

There are men who always confound the praise of goodness with the practice.*NWAD PRAISE.3*

2. The expression of gratitude for personal favors conferred; a glorifying or extolling.*NWAD PRAISE.4*

He hath put a new song into my mouth, even praise to our God. *Psalm 40:3*.*NWAD PRAISE.5*

3. The object, ground or reason of praise.*NWAD PRAISE.6*

He is thy praise, and he is thy God. *Deuteronomy 10:21*.*NWAD PRAISE.7*

PRAISE, *v.t.* [L. tollo, extollo; pretium.]

1. To commend; to applaud; to express approbation of personal worth or actions.*NWAD PRAISE.9*

We praise not Hector, though his name we know*NWAD PRAISE.10*

Is great in arms; ‘tis hard to praise a foe.*NWAD PRAISE.11*

2. To extol in words or song; to magnify; to glorify on account of perfections or excellent works.*NWAD PRAISE.12*

Praise him, all his angels, praise ye him, all his hosts. *Psalm 148:2*.*NWAD PRAISE.13*

3. To express gratitude for personal favors. *Psalm 138:1-2*.*NWAD PRAISE.14*

4. To do honor to; to display the excellence of.*NWAD PRAISE.15*

All thy works shall praise thee, O Lord. *Psalm 145:10*.*NWAD PRAISE.16*

PRAISED, *pp.* Commended; extolled.

PRAISEFUL, *a.* Laudable; commendable. [Not used.]

PRAISER, *n.* One who praises, commends or extols; an applauder; a commender.

PRAISELESS, *a.* Without praise or commendation.

PRAISEWORTHILY, *adv.* In a manner deserving of commendation.

PRAISEWORTHINESS, *n.* The quality of deserving commendation.

PRAISEWORTHY, *a.* Deserving of praise or applause; commendable; as a praiseworthy action.

PRAISING, *ppr.* Commending; extolling in words or song.

PRAM, PRAME, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat or lighter; used in Holland for conveying goods to or from a ship in loading or unloading.

1. In military affairs, a kind of floating battery or flat-bottomed vessel, mounting several cannon; used in covering the disembarkation of troops.*NWAD PRAM.2*

PRANCE, *v.i.* prans.

1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle.*NWAD PRANCE.2*

Now rule thy prancing steed.*NWAD PRANCE.3*

2. To ride with bounding movements; to ride ostentatiously.*NWAD PRANCE.4*

Th' insulting tyrant prancing o'er the field.*NWAD PRANCE.5*

3. To walk or strut about in a showy manner or with warlike parade.*NWAD PRANCE.6*

PRANCING, *ppr.* Springing; bounding; riding with gallant show.

PR`ANCING, *n.* A springing or bounding, as of a high spirited horse. *Judges 5:22*.

PRANK, *v.t.* To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or adjust to ostentation.

In sumptuous tire she joyed herself to prank.*NWAD PRANK.2*

It is often followed by up.*NWAD PRANK.3*

--And me, poor lowly maid,*NWAD PRANK.4*

Most goddess-like prankt up.*NWAD PRANK.5*

PRANK, *n.* Properly, a sudden start or sally. [See *Prance*.] Hence, a wild flight; a capering; a gambol.

1. A capricious action; a ludicrous or merry trick, or a mischievous act, rather for sport than injury. Children often play their pranks on each other.*NWAD PRANK.7*

--In came the harpies and played their accustomed pranks.*NWAD PRANK.8*

PRANK, *a.* Frolicksome; full of gambols or tricks.

PRANKED, PRANKT, *pp.* Adorned in a showy manner.

PRANKER, *n.* One that dresses ostentatiously.

PRANKING, *ppr.* Setting off or adorning for display.

PRANKING, *n.* Ostentatious display of dress.

PRASE, *n.* s as z. A silicious mineral; a subspecies of quartz of a leek green color.

PRASON, *n.* pra'sn. [Gr.] A leek; also, a sea weed green as a leek.

PRATE, *v.i.* To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose; to be loquacious; as the vulgar express it, to run on.

To prate and talk for life and honor,*NWAD PRATE.2*

And make a fool presume to prate of love.*NWAD PRATE.3*

PRATE, *v.t.* To utter foolishly.

What nonsense would the fool, thy master, prate,*NWAD PRATE.5*

When thou, his knave, canst talk at such a rate?*NWAD PRATE.6*

PRATE, *n.* Continued talk to little purpose; trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity.

PRATER, *n.* One that talks much to little purpose, or on trifling subjects.

PRATIC, PRATIQUE, *n.* In commerce, primarily, converse; intercourse; the communication between a ship and the port in which she arrives. Hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship did not come from an infected place; a term used particularly in the south of Europe, where vessels coming from countries infected with contagious diseases, are subjected to quarantine.

PRATING, *ppr.* Talking much on a trifling subject; talking idly.

PRATINGLY, *adv.* With much idle talk; with loquacity.

PRATTLE, *v.i.* [dim. of prate.] To talk much and idly; to be loquacious on trifling subjects.

This word is particularly applied to the talk of children.*NWAD*

PRATTLE.2

PRATTLE, *n.* Trifling talk; loquacity on trivial subjects.

Mere prattle without practice,*NWAD PRATTLE.4*

Is all his soldiership.*NWAD PRATTLE.5*

PRATTLEMENT, *n.* Prattle.

PRATTLER, *n.* An idle talker.

PRATTLING, *ppr.* Talking much on trivial affairs.

PRAVITY, *n.* [L. pravitas, from pravus, crooked, evil.]

Deviation from right; moral perversion; want of rectitude; corrupt state; as the pravity of human nature; the pravity of the will.*NWAD PRAVITY.2*

PRAWN, *n.* A small crustaceous fish of the genus Cancer, with a serrated snout bending upwards.

PRAXIS, *n.* [L. from the Gr. See *Practice*.] Use; practice.

1. An example or form to teach practice.*NWAD PRAXIS.2*

PRAY, *v.i.* [L. precor; proco; this word belongs to the same family as preach and reproach; Heb. to bless, to reproach; rendered in *Job 2:9*, to curse; properly, to reproach, to rail at or upbraid. In Latin the word precor signifies to supplicate good or evil, and precis signifies a prayer and a curse. See *Imprecate*.]

1. To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favor, or for something desirable; to entreat; to supplicate.*NWAD PRAY.2*

Pray for them who despitefully use you and persecute you. *Matthew 5:44*.*NWAD PRAY.3*

2. To petition; to ask, as for a favor; as in application to a legislative body.*NWAD PRAY.4*

3. In worship, to address the Supreme Being with solemnity and reverence, with adoration, confession of sins, supplication for mercy, and thanksgiving for blessings received.*NWAD PRAY.5*

When thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father who is in secret, and thy Father who seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly. *Matthew 6:6*.*NWAD PRAY.6*

4. I pray, that is, I pray you tell me, or let me know, is a common mode of introducing a question.*NWAD PRAY.7*

PRAY, *v.t.* To supplicate; to entreat; to urge.

We pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. *2 Corinthians 5:20*.*NWAD PRAY.9*

1. In worship, to supplicate; to implore; to ask with reverence and humility.*NWAD PRAY.10*

Repent therefore of this thy wickedness, and pray God, if perhaps the thought of thy heart may be forgiven thee. *Acts 8:22*.*NWAD PRAY.11*

2. To petition. The plaintiff prays judgment of the court.*NWAD PRAY.12*

He that will have the benefit of this act, must pray a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court.*NWAD PRAY.13*

3. To ask or intreat in ceremony or form.*NWAD PRAY.14*

Pray my colleague Antonius I may speak with him.*NWAD PRAY.15*

[In most instances, this verb is transitive only by ellipsis. To pray God, is used for to pray to God; to pray a prohibition, is to pray for a prohibition, etc.]*NWAD PRAY.16*

To pray in aid, in law, is to call in for help one who has interest in the cause.*NWAD PRAY.17*

PRAYER, *n.* In a general sense, the act of asking for a favor, and particularly with earnestness.

1. In worship, a solemn address to the Supreme Being, consisting of adoration, or an expression of our sense of God's glorious perfections, confession of our sins, supplication for mercy and forgiveness, intercession for blessings on others, and thanksgiving, or an expression of gratitude to God for his mercies and benefits. A prayer however may consist of a single petition, and it may be extemporaneous, written or printed.*NWAD PRAYER.2*

2. A formula of church service, or of worship, public or private.*NWAD PRAYER.3*

3. Practice of supplication.*NWAD PRAYER.4*

As he is famed for mildness, peace and prayer.*NWAD PRAYER.5*

4. That part of a memorial or petition to a public body, which specifies the request or thing desired to be done or granted, as distinct from the recital of facts or reasons for the grant. We say, the prayer of the petition is that the petitioner may be discharged from arrest.*NWAD PRAYER.6*

PRAYER-BOOK, *n.* A book containing prayers or the forms of devotion, public or private.

PRAYERFUL, *a.* Devotional; given to prayer; as a prayerful frame of mind.

1. Using much prayer.*NWAD PRAYERFUL.2*

PRAYERFULLY, *adv.* With much prayer.

PRAYERLESS, *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God; as a prayerless family.

PRAYERLESSNESS, *n.* Total or habitual neglect of prayer.

PRAYING, *ppr.* Asking; supplicating.

PRAYINGLY, *adv.* With supplication to God.

PRE, an English prefix, is the L. proe, before, probably a contracted word.

PREACH, *v.i.* [L. proeco, a crier; precor.]

1. To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a subject, or from a text of Scripture. The word is usually applied to such discourses as are formed from a text of Scripture. This is the modern sense of preach.*NWAD PREACH.2*

2. To discourse on the gospel way of salvation and exhort to repentance; to discourse on evangelical truths and exhort to a belief of them and acceptance of the terms of salvation. This was the extemporaneous manner of preaching pursued by Christ and his apostles. *Matthew 4:17, 23*; *Matthew 10:7*; *Acts 10:36*; *Acts 14:7, 21*.*NWAD PREACH.3*

PREACH, *v.t.* To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses.

What ye hear in the ear, that preach ye on the house-tops. *Matthew 10:27*.*NWAD PREACH.5*

The Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings to the meek. *Isaiah 61:1*.*NWAD PREACH.6*

1. To inculcate in public discourses.*NWAD PREACH.7*

I have preached righteousness in the great congregations. *Psalm 40:9*.*NWAD PREACH.8*

He oft to them preach'd*NWAD PREACH.9*

Conversion and repentance.*NWAD PREACH.10*

To preach Christ or Christ crucified, to announce Christ as the only Savior, and his atonement as the only ground of acceptance with God. *1 Corinthians 1:23*.*NWAD PREACH.11*

To preach up, to discourse in favor of.*NWAD PREACH.12*

Can they preach up equality of birth?*NWAD PREACH.13*

PREACH, *n.* A religious discourse. [Not used.]

PREACHED, *pp.* Proclaimed; announced in public discourse; inculcated.

PREACHER, *n.* One who discourses publicly on religious subjects.

1. One that inculcates any thing with earnestness.*NWAD PREACHER.2*

No preacher is listened to but time.*NWAD PREACHER.3*

PREACHERSHIP, *n.* The office of a preacher. [Not used.]

PREACHING, *ppr.* Proclaiming; publishing in discourse; inculcating.

PREACHING, *n.* The act of preaching; a public religious discourse.

PREACHMAN, *n.* A preacher; in contempt.

PREACHMENT, *n.* A discourse or sermon; in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn.

PREACQUAINTANCE, *n.* Previous acquaintance or knowledge.

PREACQUAINTED, *a.* Previously acquainted.

PREADAMITE, *n.* [pre, before, and Adam.]

An inhabitant of the earth that lived before Adam.*NWAD PREADAMITE.2*

PREADAMITIC, *a.* Designating what existed before Adam; as fictitious preadamitic periods.

PREADMINISTRATION, *n.* Previous administration.

PREADMONISH, *v.t.* To admonish previously.

PREADMONITION, *n.* Previous warning or admonition.

PREAMBLE, *n.* [L. proe, before, and ambulo, to go.]

1. Something previous; introduction to a discourse or writing.*NWAD PREAMBLE.2*

2. The introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law.*NWAD PREAMBLE.3*

PREAMBLE, *v.t.* To preface; to introduce with previous remarks.

PREAMBULARY, PREAMBULOUS, *a.* Previous; introductory. [Not used.]

PREAMBULATE, *v.i.* [L. proe, before, and ambulo, to walk.]

To walk or go before.*NWAD PREAMBULATE.2*

PREAMBULATION, *n.* A preamble. [Not in use.]

1. A walking or going before.*NWAD PREAMBULATION.2*

PREAMBULATORY, *a.* Going before; preceding.

PREAPPREHENSION, *n.* [See *Apprehend*.]

An opinion formed before examination.*NWAD PREAPPREHENSION.2*

PREASE, ***n.*** **Press; crowd. [Not used. See** ***Press*****.]**

PREASING, ***ppr.*** **or** ***a.*** **Crowding. [Not used.]**

PREAUDIENCE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Audience*****.] Precedence or rank at the bar among lawyers; right of previous audience.**

PREBEND, ***n.*** **[L. proebeo, to afford, to allow.]**

1. The stipend or maintenance granted out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church. Prebends are simple or dignitary; simple, when they are restricted to the revenue only, and dignitary, when they have jurisdiction annexed to them.*NWAD PREBEND.2*

2. A prebendary. [Not in use.]*NWAD PREBEND.3*

PREBENDAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a prebend.**

PREBENDARY, ***n.*** **An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; the stipendiary of a cathedral church.**

A prebendary differs from a canon in this; the prebendary receives his prebend in consideration of his officiating in the church; the canon merely in consequence of his being received into the cathedral or college.*NWAD PREBENDARY.2*

PREBENDARYSHIP, ***n.*** **The office of a prebendary; a canonry.**

PRECARIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. precarius, from precor, to pray or entreat; primarily, depending on request, or on the will of another.]**

1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another. A privilege depending on another's will is precarious, or held by a precarious tenure.*NWAD PRECARIOUS.2*

2. Uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events. Temporal prosperity is precarious; personal advantages, health, strength and beauty are all

precarious, depending on a thousand accidents.*NWAD PRECARIOUS.3*

We say also, the weather is precarious; a phrase in which we depart not more from the primary sense of the word, than we do in a large part of all the words in the language.*NWAD PRECARIOUS.4*

PRECARIOUSLY, *adv.* At the will or pleasure of others; dependently; by an uncertain tenure; as, he subsists precariously.

PRECARIOUSNESS, *n.* Uncertainty; dependence on the will or pleasure of others, or on unknown events; as the precariousness of life or health.

PRECATIVE, PRECATORY, *a.* [L. precor, to pray.] Suppliant; beseeching.

PRECAUTION, *n.* [L. precautus, proecaveo; proe, before, and caveo, to take care.] Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good in possession.

PRECAUTION, *v.t.* To warn or advise beforehand for preventing mischief or securing good.

PRECAUTIONAL, *a.* Preventive of mischief.

PRECAUTIONARY, *a.* Containing previous caution; as precautionary advice or admonition.

1. Proceeding from previous caution; adapted to prevent mischief or secure good; as precautionary measures.*NWAD PRECAUTIONARY.2*

PRECEDANEOUS, *a.* [form precede, L. proecedo.]

Preceding; antecedent; anterior. [Not used.]*NWAD*

PRECEDANEOUS.2

PRECEDE, *v.t.* [L. proecedo; proe, before, and cedo, to more.]

1. To go before in the order of time. The corruption of morals precedes the ruin of a state.*NWAD PRECEDE.2*

2. To go before in rank or importance.*NWAD PRECEDE.3*

3. To cause something to be before; to make to take place in prior time.*NWAD PRECEDE.4*

It is usual to precede hostilities by a public declaration. [Unusual.]*NWAD PRECEDE.5*

PRECEDED, *pp.* Being gone before.

PRECEDENCE, PRECEDENCY, *n.* The act or state of going before; priority in time; as the precedence of one event.

1. The state of going or being before in rank or dignity or the place of honor; the right to a more honorable place in public processions, in seats or in the civilities of life. Precedence depends on the order of nature or rank established by God himself, as that due to age; or on courtesy, custom or political distinction, as that due to a governor or senator, who, though younger in years, takes rank of a subordinate officer, though older; or it is settled by authority, as in Great Britain. In the latter case, a violation of the right of precedence is actionable.*NWAD PRECEDENCE.2*

Precedence went in truck,*NWAD PRECEDENCE.3*

And he was competent whose purse was so.*NWAD PRECEDENCE.4*

2. The foremost in ceremony.*NWAD PRECEDENCE.5*

3. Superiority; superior importance or influence.*NWAD PRECEDENCE.6*

Which of the different desires has precedency in determining the

will to the next action.*NWAD PRECEDENCE.7*

PRECEDENT, *a.* Going before in time; anterior; antecedent; as precedent services; a precedent fault of the will.

The world, or any part thereof, could not be precedent to the creation of man.*NWAD PRECEDENT.2*

A precedent condition, in law, is a condition which must happen or be performed before an estate or some right can vest, and on failure of which the estate or right is defeated.*NWAD PRECEDENT.3*

PRECEDENT, *n.* Something done or said, that may serve or be adduced as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind.

Examples for cases can but direct as precedents only.*NWAD PRECEDENT.5*

1. In law, a judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases; or any proceeding or course of proceedings which may serve for a rule insubsequent cases of a like nature.*NWAD PRECEDENT.6*

PRECEDENTED, *a.* Having a precedent; authorized by an example of a like kind.

PRECEDENTLY, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

PRECELLENCE, *n.* Excellence. [Not in use.]

PRECENTOR, *n.* [Low L. proecentor; L. proe, before, and canto, to sing.] The leader of the choir in a cathedral; called also the chanter or master of the choir.

PRECEPT, *n.* [L. proeceptum, from proecipio, to command; proe, before, and capio, to take.]

1. In a general sense, any commandment or order intended as an

authoritative rule of action; but applied particularly to commands respecting moral conduct. The ten commandments are so many precepts for the regulation of our moral conduct.*NWAD PRECEPT.2*

No arts are without their precepts.*NWAD PRECEPT.3*

2. In law, a command or mandate in writing.*NWAD PRECEPT.4*

PRECEPTIAL, *a.* Consisting of precepts. [Not in use.]

PRECEPTION, *n.* A precept. [Not in use.]

PRECEPTIVE, *a.* [L. proeceptivus.] Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct; containing precepts; as the preceptive parts of the Scriptures.

1. Directing in moral conduct; giving rules or directions; didactic.*NWAD PRECEPTIVE.2*

The lesson given us here is preceptive to us.*NWAD PRECEPTIVE.3*

Preceptive poetry.*NWAD PRECEPTIVE.4*

PRECEPTOR, *n.* [L. proeceptor. See *Precept*.]

1. In a general sense, a teacher; an instructor.*NWAD PRECEPTOR.2*

2. In a restricted sense, the teacher of a school; sometimes, the principal teacher of an academy or other seminary.*NWAD PRECEPTOR.3*

PRECEPTORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor.

PRECEPTORY, *a.* Giving precepts.

PRECEPTORY, *n.* A subordinate religious house where instruction was given.

PRECESSION, *n.* [L. proecessus, proecedo, to go before.]

1. Literally, the act of going before, but in this sense rarely or never used.*NWAD PRECESSION.2*

2. In astronomy, the precession of the equinox, is an annual motion of the equinox, or point when the ecliptic intersects the equator, to the westward, amounting to 50 1/2". This precession was discovered by Hipparchus, a century and a half before the christian era, though it is alleged that the astronomers of India had discovered it long before. At that time, the point of the autumnal equinox was about six degrees to the eastward of the star called spica virginis. In 1750, that is, about nineteen hundred years after, this point was observed to be about 20 deg. 21' westward of that star. Hence it appears that the equinoctial points will make an entire revolution in about 25,745 years.*NWAD PRECESSION.3*

PRECINCT, *n.* [L. proecinctus, proecingo, to cencompass; proe and cingo, to surround or gird.]

1. The limit, bound or exterior line encompassing a place; as the precincts of light.*NWAD PRECINCT.2*

2. Bounds of jurisdiction, or the whole territory comprehended within the limits of authority.*NWAD PRECINCT.3*

Take the body of A B, if to be found within your precincts.*NWAD PRECINCT.4*

3. A territorial district or division.*NWAD PRECINCT.5*

It is to be observed that this word is generally used in the plural, except in the third sense.*NWAD PRECINCT.6*

In case of non-acceptance [of the collector] the parish or precinct shall proceed to a new choice.*NWAD PRECINCT.7*

PRECIOSITY, for preciousness or value, not used.

PRECIOUS, *a.* [L. pretiosus, from pretium, price. See *Praise*.]

1. Of great price; costly; as a precious stone.*NWAD PRECIOUS.2*

2. Of great value or worth; very valuable.*NWAD PRECIOUS.3*

She is more precious than rubies. *Proverbs 3:15*.*NWAD PRECIOUS.4*

3. Highly valued; much esteemed.*NWAD PRECIOUS.5*

The word of the Lord was precious in those days; there was no open vision. *1 Samuel 3:1*.*NWAD PRECIOUS.6*

4. Worthless; in irony and contempt.*NWAD PRECIOUS.7*

Precious metals, gold and silver, so called on account of their value.*NWAD PRECIOUS.8*

PRECIOUSLY, *adv.* Valuably; to a great price.

1. Contemptibly; in irony.*NWAD PRECIOUSLY.2*

PRECIOUSNESS, *n.* Valuableness; great value; high price.

PRECIPE, *n.* pres'ipy. [L. proecipio. See *Precept*.]

In law, a writ commanding the defendant to do a certain thing, or to show cause to the contrary; giving him his choice to redress the injury or to stand the suit.*NWAD PRECIPE.2*

PRECIPICE, *n.* [L. proecipitium, from proeceps, headlong; proe, forward, and ceps, for caput, head. See *Chief*.]

1. Strictly, a falling headlong; hence, a steep descent of land; a fall or descent of land, perpendicular or nearly so.*NWAD PRECIPICE.2*

Where wealth, like fruit, on precipices grew.*NWAD PRECIPICE.3*

2. A steep descent, in general.*NWAD PRECIPICE.4*

In the breaking of the waves there is ever a precipice.*NWAD PRECIPICE.5*

Swift down the precipice of time it goes.*NWAD PRECIPICE.6*

PRECIPIENT, *a.* [L. proecipiens. See *Precept*.]

Commanding; directing.*NWAD PRECIPIENT.2*

PRECIPITABILITY, *n.* [from precipitable.]

The quality or state of being precipitable.*NWAD PRECIPITABILITY.2*

PRECIPITABLE, *a.* [from L. proecipito, from proeceps, headlong.]

That may be precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.*NWAD PRECIPITABLE.2*

PRECIPITANCE, PRECIPTANCY, *n.* [from precipitant.] Headlong hurry; rash haste; haste in resolving, forming an opinion or executing a purpose without due deliberation.

Hurried on by the precipitance of youth.*NWAD PRECIPITANCE.2*

Rashness and precipitance of judgment.*NWAD PRECIPITANCE.3*

1. Hurry; great haste in going.*NWAD PRECIPITANCE.4*

PRECIPITANT, *a.* [L. proecipitans, proecipito, from proeceps, headlong.]

1. Falling or rushing headlong; rushing down with velocity.*NWAD PRECIPITANT.2*

They leave their little lives*NWAD PRECIPITANT.3*

Above the clouds, precipitant to earth.*NWAD PRECIPITANT.4*

2. Hasty; urged with violent haste.*NWAD PRECIPITANT.5*

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,*NWAD*

PRECIPITANT.6

Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight.*NWAD PRECIPITANT.7*

3. Rashly hurried or hasty; as precipitant rebellion.*NWAD PRECIPITANT.8*

4. Unexpectedly brought on or hastened.*NWAD PRECIPITANT.9*

PRECIPITANT, *n.* In chimistry, a liquor, which when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved and makes it precipitate, or fall to the bottom in a concrete state.

PRECIPITANTLY, *adv.* With great haste; with rash unadvised haste; with tumultuous hurry.

PRECIPITATE, *v.t.* [L. proecipito, from proeceps, headlong. See *Precipice*.]

1. To throw headlong; as, he precipitated himself from a rock.*NWAD PRECIPITATE.2*

2. To urge or press with eagerness or violence; as, to precipitate a flight.*NWAD PRECIPITATE.3*

3. To hasten.*NWAD PRECIPITATE.4*

Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions.*NWAD PRECIPITATE.5*

4. To hurry blindly or rashly.*NWAD PRECIPITATE.6*

If they be daring, it may precipitate their designs and prove dangerous.*NWAD PRECIPITATE.7*

5. To throw to the bottom of a vessel; as a substance in solution.*NWAD PRECIPITATE.8*

All metals may be precipitated by alkaline salts.*NWAD PRECIPITATE.9*

PRECIPITATE, *v.i.* To fall headlong.

1. To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment, or any substance in solution.*NWAD PRECIPITATE.11*

2. To hasten without preparation.*NWAD PRECIPITATE.12*

PRECIPITATE, *a.* Falling, flowing or rushing with steep descent.

Precipitate the furious torrent flows.*NWAD PRECIPITATE.14*

1. Headlong; over hasty; rashly hasty; as, the king was too precipitate in declaring war.*NWAD PRECIPITATE.15*

2. Adopted with haste or without due deliberation; hasty; as a precipitate measure.*NWAD PRECIPITATE.16*

3. Hasty; violent; terminating speedily in death; as a precipitate case of disease.*NWAD PRECIPITATE.17*

PRECIPITATE, *n.* A substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent and thrown to the bottom of the vessel by pouring another liquor upon it.

Precipitate per se,*NWAD PRECIPITATE.19*

Red precipitate, the red oxyd or peroxyd of mercury.*NWAD PRECIPITATE.20*

PRECIPITATED, *pp.* Hurried; hastened rashly; thrown headlong.

PRECIPITATELY, *adv.* Headlong; with steep descent.

1. Hastily; with rash haste; without due caution. Neither praise nor censure precipitately.*NWAD PRECIPITATELY.2*

PRECIPITATING, *ppr.* Throwing headlong; hurrying; hastening rashly.

PRECIPITATION, *n.* [L. proecipitatio.]

1. The act of throwing headlong.*NWAD PRECIPITATION.2*

2. A falling, flowing or rushing down with violence and rapidity.*NWAD PRECIPITATION.3*

The hurry, precipitation and rapid motion of the water.*NWAD PRECIPITATION.4*

3. Great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; rapid movement.*NWAD PRECIPITATION.5*

The precipitation of inexperience is often restrained by shame.*NWAD PRECIPITATION.6*

4. The act or operation of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution by its menstruum. Precipitation is often effected by a double elective attraction.*NWAD PRECIPITATION.7*

PRECIPITATOR, *n.* One that urges on with vehemence or rashness.

PRECIPITOUS, *a.* [L. proeceps.] Very steep; as a precipitous cliff or mountain.

1. Headlong; directly or rapidly descending; as a precipitous fall.*NWAD PRECIPITOUS.2*

2. Hasty; rash; heady.*NWAD PRECIPITOUS.3*

Advice unsafe, precipitous and bold.*NWAD PRECIPITOUS.4*

PRECIPITOUSLY, *adv.* With steep descent; in violent haste.

PRECIPITOUSNESS, *n.* Steepness of descent.

1. Rash haste.*NWAD PRECIPITOUSNESS.2*

PRECISE, *a.* [L. proecisus, from proecido, to cut off; proe and

coedo; literally, cut or pared away, that is, pared to smoothness or exactness.]

1. Exact; nice; definite; having determinate limitations; not loose, vague, uncertain or equivocal; as precise rules of morality; precise directions for life and conduct.*NWAD PRECISE.2*

The law in this point is precise.*NWAD PRECISE.3*

For the hour precise*NWAD PRECISE.4*

Exacts our parting.*NWAD PRECISE.5*

2. Formal; superstitiously exact; excessively nice; punctilious in conduct or ceremony.*NWAD PRECISE.6*

PRECISELY, *adv.* Exactly; nicely; accurately; in exact conformity to truth or to a model. The ideas are precisely expressed. The time of an eclipse may be precisely determined by calculation.

When more of these orders than one are to be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns precisely one over another.*NWAD PRECISELY.2*

1. With excess of formality; with scrupulous exactness or punctiliousness in behavior or ceremony.*NWAD PRECISELY.3*

PRECISENESS, *n.* Exactness; rigid nicety; as the preciseness of words or expressions.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in handling them, not to sever them with too much preciseness.*NWAD PRECISENESS.2*

1. Excessive regard to forms or rules; rigid formality.*NWAD PRECISENESS.3*

PRECISIAN, *n.* s as z. One that limits or restrains.

1. One who is rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules.*NWAD PRECISIAN.2*

PRECISIANISM, *n.* Excessive exactness; superstitious rigor.

[These two words are, I believe, little used, or not at all.]*NWAD PRECISIANISM.2*

PRECISION, *n.* s as z. [L. proecisio.] Exact limitation; exactness; accuracy. Precision in the use of words is a prime excellence in discourse; it is indispensable in controversy, in legal instruments and in mathematical calculations. Neither perspicuity nor precision should be sacrificed to ornament.

PRECISIVE, ***a.*** **Exactly limiting by separating what is not relative to the purpose; as precisive abstraction.**

PRECLUDE, ***v.t.*** **[L. proecludo; proe, before, and cludo, claudo, to shut.]**

1. To prevent from entering by previously shutting the passage, or by any previous measures; hence, to hinder from access, possession or enjoyment. Sin, by its very nature, precludes the sinner from heaven; it precludes the enjoyment of God's favor; or it precludes the favor of God.*NWAD PRECLUDE.2*

The valves preclude the blood from entering the veins.*NWAD PRECLUDE.3*

2. To prevent from happening or taking place.*NWAD PRECLUDE.4*

PRECLUDED, ***pp.*** **Hindered from entering or enjoyment; debarred from something by previous obstacles.**

PRECLUDING, ***ppr.*** **Shutting out; preventing from access or possession or from having place.**

PRECLUSION, ***n.*** **s as z. The act of shutting out or preventing from access or possession; the state of being prevented from entering, possession or enjoyment.**

PRECLUSIVE, ***a.*** **Shutting out, or tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles.**

PRECLUSIVELY, ***adv.*** **With hinderance by anticipation.**

PRECOCIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. proecox; proe, before, and coquo, to cook or prepare.]**

1. Ripe before the proper or natural time; as precocious trees.*NWAD PRECOCIOUS.2*

2. Premature.*NWAD PRECOCIOUS.3*

PRECOCIOUSNESS, PRECOCITY, *n.* Rapid growth and ripeness before the usual time; prematureness.

I cannot learn that he gave, in his youth, any evidence of that precocity which sometimes distinguishes uncommon genius.*NWAD PRECOCIOUSNESS.2*

PRECOGITATE, *v.t.* [L. proecogito; proe and cogito.]

To consider or contrive beforehand. [Little used.]*NWAD PRECOGITATE.2*

PRECOGITATION, *n.* Previous thought or consideration.

PRECOGNITA. [See *Praecognita*.]

PRECOGNITION, *n.* [L. proe, before, and cognitio, knowledge.]

1. Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.*NWAD PRECOGNITION.2*

2. In Scots law, an examination of witnesses to a criminal act, before a judge, justice of the peace or sheriff, before the prosecution of the offender, in order to know whether there is ground of trial, and to enable the prosecutor to set forth the facts in the libel.*NWAD PRECOGNITION.3*

PRECOMPOSE, *v.t.* [See *Compose*.] To compose beforehand.

PRECOMPOSED, *pp.* Composed beforehand.

PRECOMPOSING, *ppr.* Composing beforehand.

PRECONCEIT, *n.* [See *Preconceive*.] An opinion or notion previously formed.

PRECONCEIVE, *v.t.* [L. proe, before, and concipio, to

conceive.]

To form a conception or opinion beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea.*NWAD PRECONCEIVE.2*

In a dead plain, the way seems the longer, because the eye has preconceived it shorter than the truth.*NWAD PRECONCEIVE.3*

PRECONCEIVED, *pp.* Conceived beforehand; previously formed; as preconceived opinions; preconceived ends or purposes.

PRECONCEIVING, *ppr.* Conceiving or forming beforehand.

PRECONCEPTION, *n.* Conception or opinion previously formed.

PRECONCERT, *v.t.* [pre and concert.]

To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.*NWAD PRECONCERT.2*

PRECONCERTED, *pp.* Previously concerted or settled.

PRECONCERTING, *ppr.* Contriving and settling beforehand.

PRECONIZATION, *n.* [L. proeconium, from proeco, a crier.]

A publishing by proclamation, or a proclamation. [Not used.]*NWAD PRECONIZATION.2*

PRECONSIGN, *v.t.* [pre and consign.]

To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.*NWAD PRECONSIGN.2*

PRECONSTITUTE, *v.t.* [pre and constitute.]

To constitute or establish beforehand.*NWAD PRECONSTITUTE.2*

PRECONSTITUTED, ***pp.*** **Previously established.**

PRECONSTITUTING, ***ppr.*** **Constituting beforehand.**

PRECONTRACT, ***n.*** **[pre and contract.]**

A contract previous to another.*NWAD PRECONTRACT.2*

PRECONTRACT, ***v.t.*** **To contract or stipulate previously.**

PRECONTRACT, ***v.i.*** **To make a previous contract or agreement.**

PRECONTRACTED, ***pp.*** **Previously contracted or stipulated; previously engaged by contract; as a woman precontracted to another man.**

PRECONTRACTING, ***ppr.*** **Stipulating or covenanting beforehand.**

PRECURSE, ***n.*** **precurs'. [L. proecursus, proecurro; proe and curro, to run.] A forerunning. [Not used.]**

PRECURSOR, ***n.*** **[L. proecursor, supra.] A forerunner; a harbinger; he or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach; as Jove's lightnings, the precursors of thunder.**

A cloud in the southwest, in winter, is often the precursor of a snow storm. A hazy atmosphere in the west, at sunset, is often the precursor of a cloudy or of a rainy day.*NWAD PRECURSOR.2*

Evil thoughts are the invisible, airy precursors of all the storms and tempests of the soul.*NWAD PRECURSOR.3*

PRECURSORY, ***a.*** **Preceding as the harbinger; indicating something to follow; as precursory symptoms of a fever.**

PRECURSORY, ***n.*** **An introduction. [Not used.]**

PREDACEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. proedaceus, from proeda, prey, spoil.]**

Living by prey.*NWAD PREDACEOUS.2*

PREDAL, *a.* [L. proeda, prey.] Pertaining to prey.

1. Practicing plunder.*NWAD PREDAL.2*

PREDATORY, *a.* [L. proedatorius, from proeda, prey.]

1. Plundering; pillaging; characterized by plundering; practicing rapine; as a predatory war; a predatory excursion; a predatory party.*NWAD PREDATORY.2*

2. Hungry; ravenous; as predatory spirits or appetite. [Hardly allowable.]*NWAD PREDATORY.3*

PREDECEASE, *v.i.* [pre and decease.] To die before.

PREDECEASED, *a.* Dead before.

PREDECESSOR, *n.* [L. proe and decedo, to depart.] A person who has preceded another in the same office. The king, the president, the judge, or the magistrate, follows the steps of his predecessor, or he does not imitate the example of his predecessors. It is distinguished from ancestor, who is of the same blood; but it may perhaps be sometimes used for it.

PREDESIGN, *v.t.* To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine.

PREDESIGNED, *pp.* Purposed or determined previously.

PREDESIGNING, *ppr.* Designing previously.

PREDESTINARIAN, *n.* [See *Predestinate*.]

One that believes in the doctrine of predestination.*NWAD PREDESTINARIAN.2*

PREDESTINATE, *a.* Predestinated; foreordained.

PREDESTINATE, *v.t.* [L. proedestino; proe and destino, to appoint.]

To predetermine or foreordain; to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.*NWAD PREDESTINATE.3*

Whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Romans 8:29*.*NWAD PREDESTINATE.4*

Having predestinated us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself. *Ephesians 1:5*.*NWAD PREDESTINATE.5*

PREDESTINATED, *pp.* Predetermined; foreordained; decreed.

PREDESTINATING, *ppr.* Foreordaining; decreeing; appointing beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

1. Holding predestination.*NWAD PREDESTINATING.2*

And pricks up his predestinating ears.*NWAD PREDESTINATING.3*

PREDESTINATION, *n.* The act of decreeing or foreordaining events; the decree of God by which he hath, from eternity, unchangeably appointed or determined whatever comes to pass. It is used particularly in theology to denote the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery.

Predestination is a part of the unchangeable plan of the divine government; or in other words, the unchangeable purpose of an unchangeable God.*NWAD PREDESTINATION.2*

PREDESTINATOR, *n.* Properly, one that foreordains.

1. One that holds to predestination.*NWAD PREDESTINATOR.2*

PREDESTINE, *v.t.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain.

And bid predestined empires rise and fall.*NWAD PREDESTINE.2*

PREDETERMINATE, *a.* Determined beforehand; as the

predeterminate counsel of God.

PREDETERMINATION, *n.* [See *Predetermine*.]

1. Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand; as the predetermination of God's will.*NWAD PREDETERMINATION.2*

2. Premotion; that concurrence of God which determines men in their actions.*NWAD PREDETERMINATION.3*

PREDETERMINE, *v.t.* [pre and determine.]

1. To determine beforehand; to settle in purpose or counsel.*NWAD PREDETERMINE.2*

If God foresees events, he must have predetermined them.*NWAD PREDETERMINE.3*

2. To doom by previous decree.*NWAD PREDETERMINE.4*

PREDIAL, *a.* [L. proedium, a farm or estate.]

1. Consisting of land or farms; real estate.*NWAD PREDIAL.2*

2. Attached to land or farms; as predial slaves.*NWAD PREDIAL.3*

3. Growing or issuing from land; as predial tithes.*NWAD PREDIAL.4*

PREDICABILITY, *n.* [from predicable.] The quality of being predicable, or capable of being affirmed of something, or attributed to something.

PREDICABLE, *a.* [L. proedicabilis, from proedico, to affirm; proe and dico, to say.] That may be affirmed of something; that may be attributed to. Animal is predicable of man. Intelligence is not predicable of plants. More or less is not predicable of a circle or of a square. Whiteness is not predicable of time.

PREDICABLE, *n.* One of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

Genus, species, difference, property, and accident are the five predicables.

PREDICAMENT, *n.* [L. proedicamentum, from proedico, to affirm.]

1. In logic, a category; a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under any genus. The school philosophers distribute all the objects of our thoughts and ideas into genera or classes, which the Greeks call categories, and the Latins predicaments. Aristotle made ten categories, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation and habit.*NWAD PREDICAMENT.2*

2. Class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; particular situation or state.*NWAD PREDICAMENT.3*

We say, the country is in a singular predicament.*NWAD PREDICAMENT.4*

PREDICAMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to a predicament.

PREDICANT, *n.* [L. proedicans, proedico.]

One that affirms any thing.*NWAD PREDICANT.2*

PREDICATE, *v.t.* [L. proedico; proe and dico, to say.]

To affirm one thing of another; as, to predicate whiteness of snow. Reason may be predicated of man.*NWAD PREDICATE.2*

PREDICATE, *v.i.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation.

PREDICATE, *n.* In logic, that which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the subject. In these propositions, “paper is white.” “ink is not white,” whiteness is the predicate affirmed of paper, and denied of ink.

PREDICATION, *n.* [L. proedicatio.] Affirmation of something, or the act of affirming one thing of another.

PREDICATORY, *a.* Affirmative; positive.

PREDICT, ***v.t.*** **[L. proedictus, proedico; proe, before, and dico, to tell.] To foretell; to tell beforehand something that is to happen. Moses predicted the dispersion of the Israelites. Christ predicted the destruction of Jerusalem.**

PREDICTED, ***pp.*** **Foretold; told before the event.**

PREDICTING, ***ppr.*** **Foretelling.**

PREDICTION, ***n.*** **[L. proedictio.] A foretelling; a previous declaration of a future event; prophecy. The fulfillment of the predictions of the prophets is considered to be a strong argument in favor of the divine origin of the Scriptures.**

PREDICTIVE, ***a.*** **Foretelling; prophetic.**

PREDICTOR, ***n.*** **A foreteller; one who prophesies.**

PREDIGESTION, ***n.*** **[pre and digestion.] Too hasty digestion.**

Predigestion fills the body with crudities.*NWAD PREDIGESTION.2*

PREDILECTION, ***n.*** **[L. proe, before, and dilectus, dilito, to love.]**

A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favor of something.*NWAD PREDILECTION.2*

PREDISPONENT, ***n.*** **That which predisposes.**

PREDISPOSE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. [pre and dispose.]**

1. To incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition to; as, to predispose the mind or temper to friendship.*NWAD PREDISPOSE.2*

2. To fit or adapt previously; as, debility predisposes the body to disease.*NWAD PREDISPOSE.3*

PREDISPOSED, *pp.* Previously inclined or adapted.

PREDISPOSING, *ppr.* Inclining or adapting beforehand.

1 . *a.* Tending or able to give predisposition or liableness; as the predisposing causes of disease.*NWAD PREDISPOSING.2*

PREDISPOSITION, *n.* Previous inclination or propensity to any thing; applied to the mind.

1. Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression or purpose; applied to matter; as the predisposition of the body to disease; the predisposition of the seasons to generate diseases.*NWAD PREDISPOSITION.2*

PREDOMINANCE, PREDOMINANCY, *n.* [See *Predominant*.]

1. Prevalence over others; superiority in strength, power, influence or authority; ascendancy; as the predominance of a red color in a body of various colors; the predominance of love or anger among the passions; the predominance of self-interest over all other considerations; the predominance of imperial authority in the confederacy.*NWAD PREDOMINANCE.2*

2. In astrology, the superior influence of a planet.*NWAD PREDOMINANCE.3*

PREDOMINANT, *a.* [L. proe and dominans, dominor, to rule.]

Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence or authority; ascendant; ruling; controlling; as a predominant color; predominant beauty or excellence; a predominant passion.*NWAD PREDOMINANT.2*

Those helps--were predominant in the king’s mind.*NWAD PREDOMINANT.3*

Foul subornation is predominant.*NWAD PREDOMINANT.4*

PREDOMINANTLY, *adv.* With superior strength or influence.

PREDOMINATE, *v.i.* [L. proe, before, and dominor, to rule, from dominus, lord.] To prevail; to surpass in strength, influence or authority; to be superior; to have controlling influence. In some persons, the love of money predominates over all other passions; in others, ambition or the love of fame predominates; in most men, self-interest predominates over patriotism and philanthropy.

So much did love t'her executed lord*NWAD PREDOMINATE.2*

Predominate in this fair lady's heart.*NWAD PREDOMINATE.3*

The rays reflected least obliquely may predominate over the rest.*NWAD PREDOMINATE.4*

PREDOMINATE, *v.t.* To rule over.

PREDOMINATING, *ppr.* Having superior strength or influence; ruling; controlling.

PREDOMINATION, *n.* Superior strength or influence.

PRE-ELECT, *v.t.* [pre and elect.] To choose or elect beforehand.

PRE-ELECTION, *n.* Choice or election by previous determination of the will.

PRE-EMINENCE, *n.*

1. Superiority in excellence; distinction in something commendable; as pre-eminence in honor or virtue; pre-eminence in eloquence, in legal attainments or in medical skill.*NWAD PRE-EMINENCE.2*

The preeminence of christianity to any other religious scheme--*NWAD PRE-EMINENCE.3*

2. Precedence; priority of place; superiority in rank or dignity.*NWAD*

PRE-EMINENCE.4

That in all things he might have the preeminence. *Colossians 1:18*.*NWAD PRE-EMINENCE.5*

Painful preeminence! yourself to view*NWAD PRE-EMINENCE.6*

Above life's weakness and its comforts too.*NWAD PRE-EMINENCE.7*

3. Superiority of power or influence.*NWAD PRE-EMINENCE.8*

4. Sometimes in a bad sense; as pre-eminence in guilt or crime.*NWAD PRE-EMINENCE.9*

PRE-EMINENT, *a.* [L. proe, before, and eminens, emineo. See *Menace*.]

1. Superior in excellence; distinguished for something commendable or honorable.*NWAD PRE-EMINENT.2*

In goodness and in power preeminent.*NWAD PRE-EMINENT.3*

2. Surpassing others in evil or bad qualities; as pre-eminent in crime or guilt.*NWAD PRE-EMINENT.4*

PRE-EMINENTLY, *adv.* In a preeminent degree; with superiority or distinction above others; as pre-eminently wise or good.

1. In a bad sense; as pr-eminently guilty.*NWAD PRE-EMINENTLY.2*

PRE-EMPTION, *n.* [L. proe, before, and emptio, a buying; emo, to buy.] The act of purchasing before others.

1. The right of purchasing before others. Prior discovery of unoccupied land gives the discoverer the prior right of occupancy. Prior discovery of land inhabited by savages is held to give the discoverer the pre-emption, or right of purchase before others.*NWAD PRE-EMPTION.2*

2. Formerly, in England, the privilege or prerogative enjoyed by the king, of buying provisions for his household in preference to others, abolished by statute 19. Charles II.*NWAD PRE-EMPTION.3*

PREEN, *n.* A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

PREEN, *v.t.* To clean, compose and dress the feathers, as fowls, to enable them to glide more easily through the air or water. For this purpose they are furnished with two glands on their rump, which secrete an oily substance into a bag, from which they draw it with the bill and spread it over their feathers.

PRE-ENGAGE, *v.t.* [pre and engage.] To engage by previous contract.

To Cipseus by his friends his suit he mov'd,*NWAD PRE-ENGAGE.2*

But he was pre-engag'd by former ties.*NWAD PRE-ENGAGE.3*

1. To engage or attach by previous influence.*NWAD PRE-ENGAGE.4*

The world has the unhappy advantage of pre-engaging our passions.*NWAD PRE-ENGAGE.5*

2. To engage beforehand.*NWAD PRE-ENGAGE.6*

PRE-ENGAGED, *pp.* Previously engaged by contract or influence.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, *n.* Prior engagement; as by stipulation or promise. A would accept my invitation, but for his pre-engagement to B.

1. Any previous attachment binding the will or affections.*NWAD PRE-ENGAGEMENT.2*

My pre-engagements to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write.*NWAD PRE-ENGAGEMENT.3*

PRE-ENGAGING, ***ppr.*** **Previously engaging.**

PREENING, ***ppr.*** **Cleaning and composing the feathers, as fowls.**

PRE-ESTABLISH, ***v.t.*** **[pre and establish.]**

To establish or settle beforehand.*NWAD PRE-ESTABLISH.2*

PRE-ESTABLISHED, ***pp.*** **Previously established.**

PRE-ESTABLISHING, ***ppr.*** **Settling or ordaining beforehand.**

PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, ***n.*** **Settlement beforehand.**

PRE-EXAMINATION, ***n.*** **Previous examination.**

PRE-EXAMINE, ***v.t.*** **To examine beforehand.**

PRE-EXIST, ***v.i.*** **[pre and exist.] To exist beforehand or before something else. It has been believed by many philosophers that the souls of men pre-exist, that is, exist before the formation of the body.**

PRE-EXISTENCE, *n.* Existence previous to something else.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and pre-existence to all the works of this earth.*NWAD PRE-EXISTENCE.2*

1. Existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed; a tenet of eastern sages.*NWAD PRE-EXISTENCE.3*

PRE-EXISTENT, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

What mortal knows his pre-existent state?*NWAD PRE-EXISTENT.2*

PRE-EXISTIMATION, *n.* Previous esteem. [Not in use.]

PRE-EXISTING, *ppr.* Previously existing.

PRE-EXPECTATION, *n.* Previous expectation.

PREFACE, *n.* [L. proefatio; proe, before, and for, fari, fatus, to speak.] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay, intended to inform the hearer or reader of the main design, or in general, of whatever is necessary to the understanding of the discourse, book or essay; a poem; an introduction or series of preliminary remarks.

PREFACE, *v.t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks; as, to preface a book or discourse. The advocate prefaced his argument with a history of the case.

1. To face; to cover; a ludicrous sense.*NWAD PREFACE.3*

Not prefacing old rags with plush.*NWAD PREFACE.4*

PREFACE, *v.i.* To say something introductory.

PREFACED, ***pp.*** **Introduced with preliminary observations.**

PREFACER, ***n.*** **The writer of a preface.**

PREFACING, ***ppr.*** **Introducing with preliminary remarks.**

PREFATORY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a preface; introductory to a book, essay or discourse.**

PREFECT, ***n.*** **[L. proefectus; proe, before, and factus, made; but directly from proeficior, proefectus.]**

1. In ancient Rome, a chief magistrate who governed a city or province in the absence of the king, consuls or emperor.*NWAD PREFECT.2*

2. A governor, commander, chief magistrate or superintendent.*NWAD PREFECT.3*

PREFECTSHIP, PREFECTURE, ***n.*** **The office of a chief magistrate, commander or viceroy.**

1. Jurisdiction of a perfect.*NWAD PREFECTSHIP.2*

PREFER, ***v.t.*** **[L. proefero; proe, before, and fero, to bear or carry.]**

1. Literally, to bear or carry in advance, in the mind, affections or choice; hence, to regard more than another; to honor or esteem above another.*NWAD PREFER.2*

It is sometimes followed by above, before, or to.*NWAD PREFER.3*

If I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy. *Psalm 137:6*.*NWAD PREFER.4*

He that cometh after me, is preferred before me. *John 1:15*.*NWAD PREFER.5*

2. To advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; as, to

prefer one to a bishopric; to prefer an officer to the rank of general.*NWAD PREFER.6*

3. To offer; to present; to exhibit; usually with solemnity, or to a public body. It is our privilege to enjoy the right of preferring petitions to rulers for redress of wrongs.*NWAD PREFER.7*

My vows and prayers to thee preferred.*NWAD PREFER.8*

Prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest.*NWAD PREFER.9*

4. To offer or present ceremoniously, or in ordinary familiar language.*NWAD PREFER.10*

He spake, and to her hand preferr'd the bowl.*NWAD PREFER.11*

[This is allowable, at least in poetry, though not usual.]*NWAD PREFER.12*

PREFERABLE, *a.* Worthy to be preferred or chosen before something else; more eligible; more desirable. Virtue is far preferable to vice, even for its pleasures in this life.

1. More excellent; of better quality; as, Madeira wine is preferable to claret.*NWAD PREFERABLE.2*

PREFERABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being preferable.

PREFERABLY, *adv.* In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

How comes he to choose Plautus preferably to Terance?*NWAD PREFERABLY.2*

PREFERENCE, *n.* The act of preferring one thing before another; estimation of one thing above another; choice of one thing rather than another.

Leave the critics on either side to contend about the preference due

to this or that sort of poetry.*NWAD PREFERENCE.2*

It has to, above, before, or over, before the thing postponed. All men give the preference to Homer as an epic poet. The human body has the preference above or before those of brutes.*NWAD PREFERENCE.3*

The knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reasonings, and preference of one man's knowledge over another's.*NWAD PREFERENCE.4*

PREFERMENT, *n.* Advancement to a higher office, dignity or station. Change of manners and even of character often follows preferment. A profligate life should be considered a disqualification for preferment, no less than want of ability.

1. Superior place or office. All preferments should be given to competent men.*NWAD PREFERMENT.2*

2. Preference. [Not used.]*NWAD PREFERMENT.3*

PREFERRED, *pp.* Regarded above others; elevated in station.

PREFERRER, *n.* One who prefers.

PREFERRING, *ppr.* Regarding above others; advancing to a higher station; offering; presenting.

PREFIGURATE, *v.t.* [See *Prefigure*.] To show by antecedent representation. [Little used.]

PREFIGURATION, *n.* Antecedent representation by similitude.

A variety of prophecies and prefigurations had their punctual accomplishment in the author of this institution.*NWAD PREFIGURATION.2*

PREFIGURATIVE, *a.* Showing by previous figures, types of similitude. The sacrifice of the paschal lamb was prefigurative

of the death of Christ.

PREFIGURE, *v.t.* [L. proe, before, and figuro, to fashion.]

To exhibit by antecedent representation, or by types and similitude.*NWAD PREFIGURE.2*

In the Old Testament, things are prefigured, which are performed in the New.*NWAD PREFIGURE.3*

PREFIGURED, *pp.* Exhibited by antecedent signs, types or similitude.

PREFIGURING, *ppr.* Showing antecedently by similitude.

PREFINE, *v.t.* [L. proefinio; proe, before, and finio, to limit; finis, limit.] To limit beforehand. [Little used.]

PREFINITION, *n.* Previous limitation. [Little used.]

PREFIX, *v.t.* [L. proefigo; proe, before, and figo, to fix.]

1. To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing; as, to prefix a syllable to a word; to prefix an advertisement to a book.*NWAD PREFIX.2*

2. To set or appoint beforehand; as, to prefix the hour of meeting.*NWAD PREFIX.3*

A time prefix, and think of me at last.*NWAD PREFIX.4*

3. To settle; to establish.*NWAD PREFIX.5*

I would prefix some certain boundary between the old statutes and the new.*NWAD PREFIX.6*

PREFIX, *n.* A letter, syllable or word put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification. A prefix is united with the word, forming a part of it; hence it is distinguished from a preposition; as pre, in prefix; con, in coniure; with, in withstand. Prefixes are sometimes called particles, or

inseparable prepositions.

PREFIXED, *pp.* Set before; appointed beforehand; settled.

PREFIXING, *ppr.* Putting before; previously appointing; establishing.

PREFIXION, *n.* The act of prefixing.

PREFORM, *v.t.* [pre and form.] To form beforehand.

PREFORMATIVE, *n.* [L. proe, before, and formative.]

A formative letter at the beginning of a word.*NWAD PREFORMATIVE.2*

PREFULGENCY, *n.* [L. proefulgens; proe, before, and fulgeo, to shine.] Superior brightness or effulgency.

PREGNABLE, *a.* That may be taken or won by force; expugnable. [Little used.]

PREGNANCY, *n.* [See *Pregnant*.] The state of a female who has conceived, or is with child.

1. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; as the pregnancy of wit or invention.*NWAD PREGNANCY.2*

Pregnance, in a like sense, is not used.*NWAD PREGNANCY.3*

PREGNANT, *a.* [L. proegnans; supposed to be compounded of proe, before, and geno; Gr. to beget.]

1. Being with young, as a female; breeding; teeming.*NWAD PREGNANT.2*

2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating; as pregnant streams.*NWAD PREGNANT.3*

3. Full of consequence; as a pregnant instance of infatuation.*NWAD PREGNANT.4*

An egregious and pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity.*NWAD PREGNANT.5*

4. East to admit or receive.*NWAD PREGNANT.6*

5. Free; kind; ready; witty; apt. [Not proper.]*NWAD PREGNANT.7*

6. Plain; clear; evident; full. [Not in use.]*NWAD PREGNANT.8*

PREGNANTLY, *adv.* Fruitfully.

1. Fully; plainly; clearly. [Not used.]*NWAD PREGNANTLY.2*

PREGRAVATE, *v.t.* [L. proegravo.]

To bear down; to depress. [Not in use.]*NWAD PREGRAVATE.2*

PREGRAVITATE, *v.i.* To descend by gravity.

PREGUSTATION, *n.* [L. proe and gusto, to taste.]

The act of tasting before another.*NWAD PREGUSTATION.2*

PREHENSILE, *a.* [L. prehendo, to take or seize; prehensus.]

Seizing; grasping; adapted to seize or grasp. The tails of some monkeys are prehensile.*NWAD PREHENSILE.2*

PREHENSION, *n.* A taking hold; a seizing; as with the hand or other limb.

PREHNITE, *n.* A mineral of the silicious kind, of an apple green or greenish gray color. It has been called shorl, emerald, chrysoprase, felspath, chrysolite, and zeolite. It has some resemblance to zeolite, but differs from it in several particulars, and is therefore considered to be a particular

species.

Prehnite is near to stilbite, and is classed by the French with the family of zeolites.*NWAD PREHNITE.2*

It is massive or crystallized, but the form of its crystals cannot be determined in consequence of their aggregation.*NWAD PREHNITE.3*

PREINSTRUCT, *v.t.* [pre and instruct.] To instruct previously.

PREINSTRUCTED, *pp.* Previously instructed or directed.

PREINSTRUCTING, *ppr.* Previously instructing.

PREINTIMATION, *n.* [pre and intimation.]

Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.*NWAD PREINTIMATION.2*

PREJUDGE, *v.t.* prejudg'. [L. proe and judico, to judge.]

1. To judge in a cause before it is heard, or before the arguments and facts in the case are fully known.*NWAD PREJUDGE.2*

The committee of council hath prejudged the whole case, by calling the united sense of both houses of parliament an universal clamor.*NWAD PREJUDGE.3*

2. To judge and determine before the cause is heard; hence sometimes, to condemn beforehand or unheard.*NWAD PREJUDGE.4*

PREJUDGED, *pp.* Judged beforehand; determined unheard.

PREJUDGING, *ppr.* Judging or determining without a hearing or before the case is fully understood.

PREJUDGMENT, *n.* Judgment in a case without a hearing or

full examination.

PREJUDICACY, *n.* Prejudice; prepossession. [Not used.]

PREJUDICATE, *v.t.* [L. proe, before, and judico, to judge.]

To prejudge; to determine beforehand to disadvantage.*NWAD PREJUDICATE.2*

Our dearest friend*NWAD PREJUDICATE.3*

Prejudicates the business.*NWAD PREJUDICATE.4*

PREJUDICATE, *v.i.* To form a judgment without due examination of the facts and arguments in this case.

PREJUDICATE, *a.* Formed before due examination.

1. Prejudiced; biased by opinions formed prematurely; as a prejudicate reader. [Little used.]*NWAD PREJUDICATE.7*

PREJUDICATED, *pp.* Prejudged.

PREJUDICATING, *ppr.* Prejudging.

PREJUDICATION, *n.* The act of judging without due examination of facts and evidence.

1. In Roman oratory, prejudications were of three kinds; first, precedents or adjudged cases, involving the same points of law; second, previous decisions on the same question between other parties; third, decisions of the same cause and between the same parties, before tribunals of inferior jurisdiction.*NWAD PREJUDICATION.2*

PREJUDICATIVE, *a.* Forming an opinion or judgment without examination.

PREJUDICE, *n.* [L. prejudicium; proe and judico.]

1. Prejudgment; an opinion or decision of mind, formed without due examination of the facts or arguments which are necessary to a just and impartial determination. It is used in a good or bad sense. Innumerable are the prejudices of education; we are accustomed to believe what we are taught, and to receive opinions from others without examining the grounds by which they can be supported. A man has strong prejudices in favor of his country or his party, or the church in which he has been educated; and often our prejudices are unreasonable. A judge should disabuse himself of prejudice in favor of either party in a suit.*NWAD PREJUDICE.2*

My comfort is that their manifest prejudice to my cause will render their judgment of less authority.*NWAD PREJUDICE.3*

2. A previous bent or bias of mind for or against any person or thing; prepossession.*NWAD PREJUDICE.4*

There is an unaccountable prejudice to projectors of all kinds.*NWAD PREJUDICE.5*

3. Mischief; hurt; damage; injury. Violent factions are a prejudice to the authority of the sovereign.*NWAD PREJUDICE.6*

How plain this abuse is, and what prejudice it does to the understanding of the sacred Scriptures.*NWAD PREJUDICE.7*

[This is a sense of the word too well established to be condemned.]*NWAD PREJUDICE.8*

PREJUDICE, *v.t.* To prepossess with unexamined opinions, or opinions formed without due knowledge of the facts and circumstances attending the question; to bias the mind by hasty and incorrect notions, and give it an unreasonable bent to one side or other of a cause.

Suffer not any beloved study to prejudice your mind so far as to despise all other learning.*NWAD PREJUDICE.10*

1. To obstruct or injure by prejudices, or an undue previous bias of the mind; or to hurt; to damage; to diminish; to impair; in a very general sense. The advocate who attempts to prove too much, may prejudice his cause.*NWAD PREJUDICE.11*

I am not to prejudice the cause of my fellow poets, though I abandon my own defense.*NWAD PREJUDICE.12*

PREJUDICED, *pp.* or *a.* Prepossessed by unexamined opinions; biased.

PREJUDICIAL, *a.* Biased or blinded by prejudices; as a prejudicial eye. [Not in use.]

1. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental; tending to obstruct or impair. A high rate of interest is prejudicial to trade and manufactures. Intemperance is prejudicial to health.*NWAD PREJUDICIAL.2*

His going away the next morning with all his troops, was most prejudicial to the king's affairs.*NWAD PREJUDICIAL.3*

One of the young ladies reads while the others are at work; so that the learning of the family is not at all prejudicial to its manufactures.*NWAD PREJUDICIAL.4*

PREJUDICIALNESS, *n.* The state of being prejudicial; injuriousness.

PRELACY, *n.* [from prelate.] The office or dignity of a prelate.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices.*NWAD PRELACY.2*

1. Episcopacy; the order of bishops.*NWAD PRELACY.3*

How many are there that call themselves protestants, who put prelacy and popery together as terms convertible?*NWAD PRELACY.4*

2. Bishops, collectively.*NWAD PRELACY.5*

Divers of the reverend prelacy.*NWAD PRELACY.6*

PRELATE, *n.* [L. proelatus, proefero.] An ecclesiastic of the higher order, as an archbishop, bishop or patriarch; a dignitary

of the church.

PRELATESHIP, ***n.*** **The office of a prelate.**

PRELATIC, PRELATICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to prelates or prelacy; as prelatical authority.**

PRELATICALLY, ***adv.*** **With reference to prelates.**

PRELATION, ***n.*** **[L. proelatio, proefero.] Preference; the setting of one above another. [Little used.]**

PRELATISM, ***n.*** **Prelacy; episcopacy.**

PRELATIST, ***n.*** **[form prelate.] An advocate for prelacy or the government of the church by bishops; a high churchman.**

I am an episcopalian, but not a prelatist.*NWAD PRELATIST.2*

PRELATURE, PRELATURESHIP, ***n.*** **The state or dignity of a prelate.**

PRELATY, ***n.*** **Episcopacy; prelacy. [Not in use.]**

PRELECT, ***v.t.*** **[L. proelectus, proelego; proe, before, and lego, to read.] To read a lecture or public discourse.**

PRELECTION, ***n.*** **[L. proelectio.] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company.**

PRELECTOR, ***n.*** **A reader of discourses; a lecturer.**

PRELIBATION, ***n.*** **[from L. proelibo; proe, before, and libo, to taste.]**

1. Foretaste; a tasting beforehand or by anticipation.*NWAD PRELIBATION.2*

The joy that proceeds from a belief of pardon is a prelibation of

heavenly bliss.*NWAD PRELIBATION.3*

2. An effusion previous to tasting.*NWAD PRELIBATION.4*

PRELIMINARY, *a.* [L. proe, before, and limen, threshhold or limit.]

Introductory; previous; proemial; that precedes the main discourse or business; as preliminary observations to a discourse or book; preliminary articles to a treaty; preliminary measures.*NWAD PRELIMINARY.2*

PRELIMINARY, *n.* That which precedes the main discourse, work, design or business; something previous or preparatory; as the preliminaries to a negotiation or treaty; the preliminaries to a combat. The parties met to settle the preliminaries.

PRELUDE, *n.* [Low L. proeludium, from proeludo; proe, before, and ludo, to play.]

1. A short flight of music, or irregular air played by a musician before he begins the piece to be played, or before a full concert.*NWAD PRELUDE.2*

2. Something introductory or that shows what is to follow; something preceding which bears some relation or resemblance to that which is to follow.*NWAD PRELUDE.3*

The last Georgic was a good prelude to the Aeneis.*NWAD PRELUDE.4*

3. A forerunner; something which indicates a future event.*NWAD PRELUDE.5*

PRELUDE, *v.t.* To introduce with a previous performance; to play before; as, to prelude a concert with a lively air.

1. To precede, as an introductory piece; as, a lively air preludes the concert.*NWAD PRELUDE.7*

PRELUDE, ***v.i.*** **To serve as an introduction to.**

PRELUDED, ***pp.*** **Preceded by an introductory performance; preceded.**

PRELUDER, ***n.*** **One that plays a prelude, or introduces by a previous irregular piece of music.**

PRELUDING, ***ppr.*** **Playing an introductory air; preceding.**

PRELUDIOUS, ***a.*** **Previous; introductory.**

PRELUDIUM, ***n.*** **[Low L.] A prelude.**

PRELUSIVE, ***a.*** **Previous; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow; as prelusive drops.**

PRELUSORY, ***a.*** **Previous; introductory; prelusive.**

PREMATURE, ***a.*** **[L. proematurus; proe, before, and maturus, ripe.]**

1. Ripe before the natural or proper time; as the premature fruits of a hot bed.*NWAD PREMATURE.2*

2. Happening, arriving, performed or adopted before the proper time; as a premature fall of snow in autumn; a premature birth; a premature opinion; a premature measure.*NWAD PREMATURE.3*

3. Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence; as premature report, news or intelligence.*NWAD PREMATURE.4*

PREMATURELY, ***adv.*** **Too soon; too early; before the proper time; as fruits prematurely ripened; opinions prematurely formed; measures prematurely taken.**

1. Without due evidence or authentication; as intelligence prematurely received.*NWAD PREMATURELY.2*

PREMATURENESS, PREMATURITY, *n.* Ripeness before the natural or proper time.

1. Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.*NWAD PREMATURENESS.2*

PREMEDITATE, *v.t.* [L. proemeditor; proe, before, and meditor, to mediate.] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and design previously; as, to premeditate theft or robbery.

With words premeditated thus he said.*NWAD PREMEDITATE.2*

PREMEDITATE, *v.i.* To think, consider or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate; to have formed in the mind by previous thought or meditation.

PREMEDITATE, *a.* Contrived by previous meditation.

PREMEDITATED, *pp.* Previously considered or meditated.

1. Previously contrived, designed or intended; deliberate; willful; as premeditated murder.*NWAD PREMEDITATED.2*

PREMEDITATELY, *adv.* With previous meditation.

PREMEDITATING, *ppr.* Previously meditating; contriving or intending beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, *n.* [L. proemeditatio.]

1. The act of meditating beforehand; previous deliberation.*NWAD PREMEDITATION.2*

A sudden thought may be higher than nature can raise without premeditation.*NWAD PREMEDITATION.3*

2. Previous contrivance or design formed; as the premeditation of a crime.*NWAD PREMEDITATION.4*

PREMERIT, *v.t.* [pre and merit.]

To merit or deserve beforehand. [Little used.]*NWAD PREMERIT.2*

PREMICES, *n.* [L. primitioe, primus.] First fruits. [Not used.]

PREMIER, *a.* [L. primus, first.] First; chief; principal; as the premier place; premier minister.

PREMIER, *n.* The first minister of state; the prime minister.

PREMIERSHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state.

PREMISE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. proemissus, proemitto, to send before.]

1. To speak or write before, or as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows.*NWAD PREMISE.2*

I premise these particulars that the reader may know that I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task.*NWAD PREMISE.3*

2. To send before the time. [Not in use.]*NWAD PREMISE.4*

3. To lay down premises or first propositions, on which rest the subsequent reasonings.*NWAD PREMISE.5*

4. To use or apply previously.*NWAD PREMISE.6*

If venesection and a cathartic be premised.*NWAD PREMISE.7*

PREMISE, *v.i.* To state antecedent propositions.

PREMISE, *n.* prem'is. A first or antecedent proposition. Hence,

PREMISES, *n.* [L. proemissa.]

1. In logic, the two first propositions of a syllogism, from which the

inference or conclusion is drawn; as,*NWAD PREMISES.2*

All sinners deserve punishment;*NWAD PREMISES.3*

A B is a sinner.*NWAD PREMISES.4*

These propositions, which are the premises, being true or admitted, the conclusion follows, that A B deserves punishment.*NWAD PREMISES.5*

2. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved.*NWAD PREMISES.6*

While the premises stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion.*NWAD PREMISES.7*

3. In law, land or other things mentioned in the preceding part of a deed.*NWAD PREMISES.8*

PREMISS, *n.* Antecedent proposition. [Rarely used.]

PREMIUM, *n.* [L.] Properly, a reward or recompense; a prize to be won by competition; the reward or prize to be adjudged to the best performance or production.

1. The recompense or prize offered for a specific discovery or for success in an enterprise; as for the discovery of the longitude, or of a northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean.*NWAD PREMIUM.2*

2. A bounty; something offered or given for the loan of money, usually a sum beyond the interest.*NWAD PREMIUM.3*

3. The recompense to underwriters for insurance, or for undertaking to indemnify for losses of any kind.*NWAD PREMIUM.4*

4. It is sometimes synonymous with interest, but generally in obtaining loans, it is a sum per cent. distinct from the interest.*NWAD PREMIUM.5*

The bank lends money to government at a premium of 2 per cent.*NWAD PREMIUM.6*

5. A bounty.*NWAD PREMIUM.7*

The law that obliges parishes to support the poor, offers a premium for the encouragement of idleness.*NWAD PREMIUM.8*

PREMONISH, *v.t.* [L. proemoneo; proe and moneo, to warn.]

To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.*NWAD PREMONISH.2*

PREMONISHED, *pp.* Forewarned.

PREMONISHING, *ppr.* Admonishing beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT, *n.* Previous warning or admonition; previous information.

PREMONITION, ***n.*** **Previous warning, notice or information. Christ gave to his disciples premonitions of their sufferings.**

PREMONITORY, ***a.*** **Giving previous warning or notice.**

PREMONSTRANTS, ***n.*** **[L. proemonstrans.] A religious order of regular canons or monks of Premontre, in the isle of France; instituted by Norbert, in 1120. They are called also white canons. These monks were poor at first, but within 30 years they had more than 100 abbeys in France and Germany, and in time they were established in all parts of christendom.**

PREMONSTRATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. proemonstro; proe, before, and monstro, to show.] To show beforehand. [Little used.]**

PREMONSTRATION, ***n.*** **A showing beforehand. [Little used.]**

PREMORSE, ***a.*** **premors'. [L. proemordeo, proemorsus; proe and mordeo, to gnaw.] Bitten off.**

Premorse roots, in botany, are such as are not tapering, but blunt at the end, as if bitten off short.*NWAD PREMORSE.2*

Premorse leaves, are such as end very obtusely with unequal notches.*NWAD PREMORSE.3*

PREMOTION, ***n.*** **[pre and motion.] Previous motion or excitement to action.**

PREMUNIRE, ***n.*** **[See *Praemunire*.]**

1. In law, the offense of introducing foreign authority into England, and the writ which is grounded on the offense.*NWAD PREMUNIRE.2*

2. The penalty incurred by the offense above described.*NWAD PREMUNIRE.3*

Woolsey incurred a premunire, and forfeited his honor, estate and

life.*NWAD PREMUNIRE.4*

PREMUNITION, *n.* [L. proemunitio, from proemunio.]

An anticipation of objections.*NWAD PREMUNITION.2*

PRENOMEN, *n.* [L. proenomen.] Among the Romans, a name prefixed to the family name, answering to our christian name; as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, etc.

PRENOMINATE, *v.t.* [L. proe and nomino, to name.] To forename.

PRENOMINATE, *a.* Forenamed.

PRENOMINATION, *n.* The privilege of being named first.

PRENOTION, *n.* [L. proenotio; proe and nosco, to know.]

A notice or notion which precedes something else in time; previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.*NWAD PRENOTION.2*

PRENSATION, *n.* [L. prensatio, from prenso, to seize.]

The act of seizing with violence. [Little used.]*NWAD PRENSATION.2*

PRENTICE, a colloquial contraction of *apprentice*, which see.

PRENTICESHIP, a contraction of *apprenticeship*, which see.

PRENUNCIATION, *n.* [L. proenuncio; proe and nuncio, to tell.]

The act of telling before. [Not used.]*NWAD PRENUNCIATION.2*

PREOBTAIN, *v.t.* To obtain beforehand.

PREOBTAINED, *pp.* Previously obtained.

PREOCCUPANCY, *n.* [L. proeoccupans.]

1. The act of taking possession before another. The property of unoccupied land is vested by preoccupancy.*NWAD PREOCCUPANCY.2*

2. The right of taking possession before others. The first discoverer of unoccupied land has the preoccupancy of it, by the law of nature and nations.*NWAD PREOCCUPANCY.3*

PREOCCUPATE, *v.t.* [L. proeoccupo; proe and occupo, to seize.]

1. To anticipate; to take before.*NWAD PREOCCUPATE.2*

2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices.*NWAD PREOCCUPATE.3*

[Instead of this, preoccupy is used.]*NWAD PREOCCUPATE.4*

PREOCCUPATION, *n.* A taking possession before another; prior occupation.

1. Anticipation.*NWAD PREOCCUPATION.2*

2. Prepossession.*NWAD PREOCCUPATION.3*

3. Anticipation of objections.*NWAD PREOCCUPATION.4*

PREOCCUPY, *v.t.* [L. proeoccupo; proe, before, and occupo, to seize.]

1. To take possession before another; as, to preoccupy a country or land not before occupied.*NWAD PREOCCUPY.2*

2. To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.*NWAD PREOCCUPY.3*

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than to preoccupy his judgment.*NWAD PREOCCUPY.4*

PREOMINATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. proe and ominor, to prognosticate.]**

To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.*NWAD PREOMINATE.2*

PREOPINION, ***n.*** **[pre and opinion.] Opinion previously formed; prepossession.**

PREOPTION, ***n.*** **[pre and option.] The right of first choice.**

PREORDAIN, ***v.t.*** **[pre and ordain.] To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine. All things are supposed to be preordained by God.**

PREORDAINED, ***pp.*** **Antecedently ordained or determined.**

PREORDAINING, ***ppr.*** **Ordaining beforehand.**

PREORDINANCE, ***n.*** **[pre and ordinance.]**

Antecedent decree or determination.*NWAD PREORDINANCE.2*

PREORDINATE, ***a.*** **Foreordained. [Little used.]**

PREORDINATION, ***n.*** **The act of foreordaining; previous determination.**

PREPARABLE, ***a.*** **[See *Prepare*.] That may be prepared.**

PREPARATION, ***n.*** **[L. proeparatio. See *Prepare*.]**

1. The act or operation of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose, use, service or condition; as the preparation of land for a crop of wheat; the preparation of troops for a campaign; the preparation of a nation for war; the preparation of men for future happiness. Preparation is intended to prevent evil or secure good.*NWAD PREPARATION.2*

2. Previous measures of adaptation.*NWAD PREPARATION.3*

I will show what preparations there were in nature for this dissolution.*NWAD PREPARATION.4*

3. Ceremonious introduction. [Unusual.]*NWAD PREPARATION.5*

4. That which is prepared, made or compounded for a particular purpose.*NWAD PREPARATION.6*

I wish the chimists had been more sparing, who magnify their preparations.*NWAD PREPARATION.7*

5. The state of being prepared or in readiness; as a nation in good preparation for attack or defense.*NWAD PREPARATION.8*

6. Accomplishment; qualification. [Not in use.]*NWAD PREPARATION.9*

7. In pharmacy, any medicinal substance fitted for the use of the patient.*NWAD PREPARATION.10*

8. In anatomy, the parts of animal bodies prepared and preserved for anatomical uses.*NWAD PREPARATION.11*

Preparation of dissonances, in music, is their disposition in harmony in such a manner that by something congenial in what precedes, they may be rendered less harsh to the ear than they would be without such preparation.*NWAD PREPARATION.12*

Preparation of medicines, the process of fitting any substance for use in the art of healing.*NWAD PREPARATION.13*

PREPARATIVE, *a.* Tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying or fitting for any thing; preparatory.

He spent much time in quest of knowledge preparative to this work.*NWAD PREPARATIVE.2*

PREPARATIVE, *n.* That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting for a purpose; that which prepares.

Resolvedness in sin can with no reason be imagined a preparative to remission.*NWAD PREPARATIVE.4*

1. That which is done to prevent an evil or secure some good.*NWAD PREPARATIVE.5*

The miseries we suffer may be preparative of future blessings.*NWAD PREPARATIVE.6*

2. Preparation; as, to make the necessary preparatives for a voyage.*NWAD PREPARATIVE.7*

PREPARATIVELY, ***adv.*** **By way of preparation.**

PREPARATORY, ***a.***

1. Previously necessary; useful or qualifying; preparing the way for any thing by previous measures of adaptation. The practice of virtue and piety is preparatory to the happiness of heaven.*NWAD PREPARATORY.2*

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent and adapted to what follows.*NWAD PREPARATORY.3*

PREPARE, ***v.t.*** **[L. paro.]**

1. In a general sense, to fit, adapt or qualify for a particular purpose, end, use, service or state, by any means whatever. We prepare ground for seed by tillage; we prepare cloth for use by dressing; we prepare medicines by pulverization, mixture, etc.; we prepare young men for college by previous instruction; men are prepared for professions by suitable study; holiness of heart is necessary to prepare men for the enjoyment of happiness with holy beings.*NWAD PREPARE.2*

2. To make ready; as, to prepare the table for entertaining company.*NWAD PREPARE.3*

3. To provide; to procure as suitable; as, to prepare arms, ammunition and provisions for troops; to prepare ships for

defense.*NWAD PREPARE.4*

Absalom prepared him chariots and horses, and fifty men to run before him. *2 Samuel 15:1*.*NWAD PREPARE.5*

4. To set; to establish.*NWAD PREPARE.6*

The Lord hath prepared his throne in the heavens. *Psalm 103:19*.*NWAD PREPARE.7*

5. To appoint.*NWAD PREPARE.8*

It shall be given to them for whom it is prepared. *Matthew 20:23*.*NWAD PREPARE.9*

6. To guide, direct or establish. *1 Chronicles 29:2*.*NWAD PREPARE.10*

PREPARE, *v.i.* To make all things ready; to put things in suitable order; as, prepare for dinner.

1. To take the necessary previous measures.*NWAD PREPARE.12*

Dido preparing to kill herself.*NWAD PREPARE.13*

2. To make one's self ready.*NWAD PREPARE.14*

Prepare to meet thy God, O Israel.*Amos 4:12*.*NWAD PREPARE.15*

PREPARE, *n.* Preparation. [Not in use.]

PREPARED, *pp.* Fitted; adapted; made suitable; made ready; provided.

PREPAREDLY, *adv.* With suitable previous measures.

PREPAREDNESS, *n.* The state of being prepared or in readiness.

PREPARER, *n.* One that prepares, fits or makes ready.

1. One that provides.*NWAD PREPARER.2*

2. That which fits or makes suitable; as, certain manures are preparers of land for particular crops.*NWAD PREPARER.3*

PREPARING, *ppr.* Fitting; adapting; making ready; providing.

PREPENSE, *a.* prepens'. [L. proepensus, proependeo; proe and pendeo, to incline to hand down.]

Preconceived; premeditated; aforethought.*NWAD PREPENSE.2*

Malice prepense is necessary to constitute murder.*NWAD PREPENSE.3*

PREPENSE, *v.t.* prepens'. [supra.]

To weigh or consider beforehand. [Not used.]*NWAD PREPENSE.5*

PREPENSE, *v.i.* prepens'. To deliberate beforehand. [Not used.]

PREPENSED, *pp.* or *a.* Previously conceived; premeditated. [Little used.] [See *Prepense*.]

PREPOLLENCE, PREPOLLENCY, *n.* [L. proepollens, proepolleo; proe and polleo.]

Prevalence; superiority of power.*NWAD PREPOLLENCE.2*

PREPOLLENT, *a.* Having superior gravity or power; prevailing.

PREPONDER, *v.t.* [See *Preponderate*.] To outweigh. [Not used.]

PREPONDERANCE, PREPONDERANCY, *n.* [See *Preponderate*.]

1. An outweighing; superiority of weight. The least preponderance of weight on one side of a ship or boat will make it incline or heel.*NWAD PREPONDERANCE.2*

2. Superiority of power, force or weight; in a figurative sense; as a preponderance of evidence.*NWAD PREPONDERANCE.3*

PREPONDERANT, *a.* Outweighing.

PREPONDERATE, *v.t.* [L. proepondero; proe, before, and pondero, to weigh.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.*NWAD PREPONDERATE.2*

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the center of the balance, will preponderate greater magnitudes.*NWAD PREPONDERATE.3*

2. To overpower by stronger influence or moral power.*NWAD PREPONDERATE.4*

PREPONDERATE, *v.i.* To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance.

That is no just balance in which the heaviest side will not preponderate.*NWAD PREPONDERATE.6*

1. To exceed in influence or power; hence, to incline to one side.*NWAD PREPONDERATE.7*

By putting every argument on one side and the other, into the balance, we must form a judgment which side preponderates.*NWAD PREPONDERATE.8*

PREPONDERATING, *ppr.* Outweighing; inclining to one side.

PREPONDERATION, *n.* The act or state of outweighing any thing, or of inclining to one side.

PREPOSE, *v.t.* s as z. To put before. [Not much used.]

PREPOSITION, *n.* s as z. [L. proepositio, proepono, proepositus; proe and pono, to put.] In grammar, a word

usually put before another to express some relation or quality, action or motion to or from the thing specified; as medicines salutary to health; music agreeable to the ear; virtue is valued for its excellence; a man is riding to Oxford from London. Prepositions govern cases of nouns, and in English are sometimes placed after the word governed; as, which person do you speak to? for, to which person do you speak? This separation of the preposition from the governed word is sometimes allowable in colloquial use, but is generally inelegant.

PREPOSITIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a preposition, or to preceding position.

PREPOSITIVE, *a.* Put before; as a prepositive particle.

PREPOSITIVE, *n.* [supra.] A word or particle put before another word.

PREPOSITOR, *n.* [L. proepositor.] A scholar appointed by the instructor to inspect other scholars.

PREPOSITURE, *n.* The office or place of a provost; a provostship.

PREPOSSESS, *v.t.* [pre and possess.] To preoccupy, as ground or land; to take previous possession of.

1. To preoccupy the mind or heart so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice. A mind prepossessed with opinions favorable to a person or cause, will not readily admit unfavorable opinions to take possession, nor yield to reasons that disturb the possessors. When a lady has prepossessed the heart or affections of a man, he does not readily listen to suggestions that tend to remove the prepossession. Prepossess is more frequently used in a good sense than prejudice.*NWAD PREPOSSESS.2*

PREPOSSESSED, *pp.* Preoccupied; inclined previously to favor or disfavor.

PREPOSSESSING, *ppr.* Taking previous possession.

1. *a.* Tending to invite favor; having power to secure the possession of favor, esteem or love. The countenance, address and manners of a person are sometimes prepossessing on a first acquaintance.*NWAD PREPOSSESSING.2*

PREPOSSESSION, *n.* Preoccupation; prior possession.

1. Preconceived opinion; the effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart, in favor or against any person or thing. It is often used in a good sense; sometimes it is equivalent to prejudice, and sometimes a softer name for it. In general, it conveys an idea less odious than prejudice; as the prepossessions of education.*NWAD PREPOSSESSION.2*

PREPOSTEROUS, *a.* [L. proeposterus; proe, before, and posterus, latter.]

1. Literally, having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order.*NWAD PREPOSTEROUS.2*

The method I take may be censured as preposterous, because I treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in the order of nature.*NWAD PREPOSTEROUS.3*

2. Perverted; wrong; absurd; contrary to nature or reason; not adapted to the end; as, a republican government in the hands of females, is preposterous. To draw general conclusions from particular facts, is preposterous reasoning.*NWAD PREPOSTEROUS.4*

3. Foolish; absurd; applied to persons.*NWAD PREPOSTEROUS.5*

PREPOSTEROUSLY, *adv.* In a wrong or inverted order; absurdly; foolishly.

PREPOSTEROUSNESS, *n.* Wrong order or method; absurdity; inconsistency with nature or reason.

PREPOTENCY, ***n.*** **[L. proepotentia; proe and potentia, power.]**

Superior power; predominance. [Little used.]*NWAD PREPOTENCY.2*

PREPOTENT, ***a.*** **[L. proepotens.] Very powerful. [Little used.]**

PREPUCE, ***n.*** **[L. proeputium.] The foreskin; a prolongation of the cutis of the penis, covering the glans.**

PREREMOTE, ***a.*** **[pre and remote.] More remote in previous time or prior order.**

In some cases, two more links of causation may be introduced; one of them may be termed the preremote cause, the other the postremote effect.*NWAD PREREMOTE.2*

PREREQUIRE, ***v.t.*** **[pre and require.] To require previously.**

PREREQUISITE, ***a.*** **s as z. [pre and requisite.] Previously required or necessary to something subsequent; as, certain attainments are prerequisite to an admission or orders.**

PREREQUISITE, ***n.*** **Something that is previously required or necessary to the end proposed. An acquaintance with Latin and Greek is a prerequisite to the admission of a young man into a college.**

PRERESOLVE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. [pre and resolve.]**

To resolve previously.*NWAD PRERESOLVE.2*

PRERESOLVED, ***pp.*** **Resolved beforehand; previously determined.**

PRERESOLVING, ***ppr.*** **Resolving beforehand.**

PREROGATIVE, [L. proerogativa, precedence in voting; proe, before, and rogo, to ask or demand.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege. A royal prerogative, is that special pre-eminence

which a king has over all other persons, and out of the course of the common law, in right of his regal dignity. It consists in the possession of certain rights which the king may exercise to the exclusion of all participation of his subjects; for when a right or privilege is held in common with the subject, it ceases to be a prerogative. Thus the right of appointing embassadors, and of making peace and war, are, in Great Britain, royal prerogatives. The right of governing created beings is the prerogative of the Creator.

It is the prerogative of the house of peers in Great Britain to decide legal questions in the last resort. It is the prerogative of the house of commons to determine the validity of all elections of their own members. It is the prerogative of a father to govern his children. It is the prerogative of the understanding to judge and compare.*NWAD PREROGATIVE.2*

In the United States, it is the prerogative of the president, with the advice of the senate, to ratify treaties.*NWAD PREROGATIVE.3*

PREROGATIVE-COURT, *n.* In Great Britain, a court for the trial of all testamentary causes, where the deceased has left bona notabilia, or effects of the value of five pounds, in two different dioceses. In this case, the probate of the will belongs to the metropolitan or archbishop of the province, and the court where such will is proved is called the prerogative-court, as it is held by virtue of the special prerogative of the metropolitan, who appoints the judge.

PREROGATIVED, *a.* Having prerogative. [Little used.]

PREROGATIVE-OFFICE, *n.* The office in which the wills proved in the prerogative court, are registered.

PRESAGE, *n.* [L. proesagium; proe, before, and sagio, to perceive or foretell.] Something which foreshows a future event; a prognostic; a present fact indicating something to come.

Joy and shout, presage of victory.*NWAD PRESAGE.2*

PRESAGE, *v.t.* To forebode; to foreshow; to indicate by some present fact what is to follow or come to pass. A fog rising from a river in an autumnal morning presages a pleasant day. A physical phenomenon cannot be considered as presaging an event, unless it has some connection with it in cause. Hence the error of vulgar superstition, which presages good or evil from facts which can have no relation to the future event.

1. To foretell; to predict; to prophesy.*NWAD PRESAGE.4*

Wish'd freedom I presage you soon will find.*NWAD PRESAGE.5*

PRESAGE, *v.i.* To form or utter a prediction; with of. We may presage of heats and rains. We may presage of heats and rains. [Not common nor elegant.]

PRESAGED, *pp.* Foreboded; foreshown; foretold.

PRESAGEFUL, *a.* Full of presages; containing presages.

PRESAGEMENT, *n.* A foreboding; foretoken.

1. A foretelling; prediction.*NWAD PRESAGEMENT.2*

PRESAGER, *n.* A foreteller; a foreshower.

PRESAGING, *ppr.* Foreshowing; foretelling.

PRESBYTER, *n.* [Gr. old, elder.]

1. In the primitive christian church, an elder; a person somewhat advanced in age, who had authority in the church, and whose duty was to feed the flock over which the Holy Spirit had made him overseer.*NWAD PRESBYTER.2*

2. A priest; a person who has the pastoral charge of a particular church and congregation; called in the Saxon laws, mass-priest.*NWAD PRESBYTER.3*

3. A presbyterian.*NWAD PRESBYTER.4*

PRESBYTERIAL, PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* Pertaining to a presbyter, or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters.

1. Consisting of presbyters; as presbyterian government. The government of the church of Scotland is presbyterian.*NWAD PRESBYTERIAL.2*

PRESBYTERIAN, *n.* One that maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters.

1. One that belongs to a church governed by presbyters.*NWAD PRESBYTERIAN.2*

PRESBYTERIANISM, *n.* The doctrines, principles and discipline or government of presbyterians.

PRESBYTERY, *n.* A body of elders in the christian church.

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery. *1 Timothy 4:14*.*NWAD PRESBYTERY.2*

1. In ecclesiastical government, a judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each parish, commissioned to represent the parish in conjunction with the minister. This body receives appeals from the kirk-session, and appeals from the presbytery may be carried to the provincial synod.*NWAD PRESBYTERY.3*

The presbytery of the churches in the United States is composed in a manner nearly similar.*NWAD PRESBYTERY.4*

2. The presbyterian religion.*NWAD PRESBYTERY.5*

PRESCIENCE, *n.* presi'ence or pre'shens. [Low L. proescientia; proe, before, and scientia, knowledge.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of events before they take place. Absolute prescience belongs to God only.

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's prescience is certain.*NWAD PRESCIENCE.2*

PRESCIENT, ***a.*** **presi'ent or pre'shent. Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place.**

Who taught the nations of the field and wood,*NWAD PRESCIENT.2*

Prescient, the tides or tempests to withstand?*NWAD PRESCIENT.3*

PRESCIND, ***v.t.*** **[L. proescindo; proe and scindo, to cut.]**

To cut off; to abstract. [Little used.]*NWAD PRESCIND.2*

PRESCINDENT, ***a.*** **Cutting off; abstracting.**

PRESCIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. proescius; proe and scio, to know.]**

Foreknowing; having foreknowledge; as prescious of ills.*NWAD PRESCIOUS.2*

PRESCRIBE, *v.t.* [L. proescribo, to write before.]

1. In medicine, to direct, as a remedy to be used or applied to a diseased patient. Be not offended with the physician who prescribes harsh remedies.*NWAD PRESCRIBE.2*

2. To set or lay down authoritatively for direction; to give as a rule of conduct; as, to prescribe laws or rules.*NWAD PRESCRIBE.3*

There's joy, when to wild will you laws prescribe.*NWAD PRESCRIBE.4*

3. To direct.*NWAD PRESCRIBE.5*

Let streams prescribe their fountains where to run.*NWAD PRESCRIBE.6*

PRESCRIBE, *v.i.* To write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies are to be used; as, to prescribe for a patient in a fever.

1. To give law; to influence arbitrarily.*NWAD PRESCRIBE.8*

A forwardness to prescribe to the opinions of others.*NWAD PRESCRIBE.9*

2. In law, to claim by prescription; to claim a title to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment; with for. A man may be allowed to prescribe for a right of way, a common or the like; a man cannot prescribe for a castle; he can prescribe only for incorporeal hereditaments.*NWAD PRESCRIBE.10*

3. To influence by long use.*NWAD PRESCRIBE.11*

PRESCRIBED, *pp.* Directed; ordered.

PRESCRIBER, *n.* One that prescribes.

PRESCRIBING, *ppr.* Directing; giving as a rule of conduct or

treatment.

PRESCRIPT, *a.* [L. proescriptus.] Directed; prescribed.

PRESCRIPT, *n.* [L. proescriptum.] A direction; a medical order for the use of medicines. [But prescription is chiefly used.]

1. Direction; precept; model prescribed.*NWAD PRESCRIPT.3*

PRESCRIPTIBLE, *a.* That may be prescribed for.

PRESCRIPTION, *n.* [L. proescriptio. See *Prescribe*.]

1. The act of prescribing or directing by rules; or that which is prescribed; particularly, a medical direction of remedies for a disease and the manner of using them; a recipe.*NWAD PRESCRIPTION.2*

2. In law, prescribing for title; the claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment; or the right to a thing derived from such use. Prescription differs from custom, which is a local usage. Prescription is a personal usage, usage annexed to the person. Nothing but incorporeal hereditaments can be claimed by prescription.*NWAD PRESCRIPTION.3*

The use and enjoyment of navigation and fishery in the sea, for any length of time, does not create a title by prescription. The common right of nations to the use and enjoyment of the sea is imprescriptible; it cannot be lost by a particular nation for want of use.*NWAD PRESCRIPTION.4*

3. In Scots law, the title to lands acquired by uninterrupted possession for the time which the law declares to be sufficient, or 40 years. This is positive prescription. Negative prescription is the loss or omission or a right by neglecting to use it during the time limited by law. This term is also used for limitation, in the recovery of money due by bond, etc. Obligations are lost by prescription, or neglect of prosecution for the time designated by law.*NWAD PRESCRIPTION.5*

PRESCRIPTIVE, ***a.*** **Consisting in or acquired by immemorial use and enjoyment; as a prescriptive right or title.**

The right to be drowsy in protracted toil, has become prescriptive.*NWAD PRESCRIPTIVE.2*

1. Pleading the continuance and authority of custom.*NWAD PRESCRIPTIVE.3*

PRESEANCE, ***n.*** **Priority of place in sitting. [Not in use.]**

PRESENCE, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. proesentia; proe, before, and esse, to be.] The existence of a person or thing in a certain place; opposed to absence. This event happened during the king's presence at the theater. In examining the patient, the presence of fever was not observed. The presence of God is not limited to any place.**

1. A being in company near or before the face of another. We were gratified with the presence of a person so much respected.*NWAD PRESENCE.2*

2. Approach face to face or nearness of a great personage.*NWAD PRESENCE.3*

Men that very presence fear,*NWAD PRESENCE.4*

Which once they knew authority did bear.*NWAD PRESENCE.5*

3. State of being in view; sight. An accident happened in the presence of the court.*NWAD PRESENCE.6*

4. By way of distinction, state of being in view of a superior.*NWAD PRESENCE.7*

I know not by what pow'r I am made bold,*NWAD PRESENCE.8*

In such a presence here to plead my thoughts.*NWAD PRESENCE.9*

5. A number assembled before a great person.*NWAD*

PRESENCE.10

Odmar, of all this presence does contain,*NWAD PRESENCE.11*

Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair.*NWAD PRESENCE.12*

6. Port; mien; air; personal appearance; demeanor.*NWAD PRESENCE.13*

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that has rather dignity of presence, than beauty of aspect.*NWAD PRESENCE.14*

A graceful presence bespeaks acceptance.*NWAD PRESENCE.15*

7. The apartment in which a prince shows himself to his court.*NWAD PRESENCE.16*

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals.*NWAD PRESENCE.17*

Wait in the presence.*NWAD PRESENCE.18*

8. The person of a superior.*NWAD PRESENCE.19*

Presence of mind, a calm, collected state of the mind with its faculties at command; undisturbed state of the thoughts, which enables a person to speak or act without disorder or embarrassment in unexpected difficulties.*NWAD PRESENCE.20*

Errors, not to be recalled, do find*NWAD PRESENCE.21*

Their best redress from presence of the mind.*NWAD PRESENCE.22*

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, PRESENCE-ROOM, *n.* The room in which a great personage receives company.

PRESENSATION, *n.* [pre and sensation.] Previous notion or idea.

PRESENSION, ***n.*** **[L. proesensio proesentio; proe and sentio, to perceive.] Previous perception. [Little used.]**

PRESENT, ***a.*** **s as z. [L. proesens; proe and sum, esse, to be.]**

1. Being in a certain place; opposed to absent.*NWAD PRESENT.2*

2. Being before the face or near; being in company. Inquire of some of the gentlemen present.*NWAD PRESENT.3*

These things have I spoken unto you, being yet present with you. *John 14:25*.*NWAD PRESENT.4*

3. Being now in view or under consideration. In the present instance, facts will not warrant the conclusion. The present question must be decided on different principles.*NWAD PRESENT.5*

4. Now existing, or being at this time; not past or future; as the present session of congress. The court is in session at the present time. We say, a present good, the present year or age.*NWAD PRESENT.6*

5. Ready at hand; quick in emergency; as present wit.*NWAD PRESENT.7*

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be present to himself.*NWAD PRESENT.8*

6. Favorably attentive; not heedless; propitious.*NWAD PRESENT.9*

Nor could I hope in any place but there*NWAD PRESENT.10*

To find a god so present to my prayer.*NWAD PRESENT.11*

7. Not absent of mind; not abstracted; attentive.*NWAD PRESENT.12*

The present, an elliptical expression for the present time.*NWAD PRESENT.13*

At present, elliptically for, at the present time.*NWAD PRESENT.14*

Present tense, in grammar, the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time, as I am writing; or something that exists at all times, as virtue is always to be preferred to vice; or it expresses habits or general truths, as plants spring from the earth; fishes swim; reptiles creep; birds fly; some animals subsist on herbage, others are carnivorous.*NWAD PRESENT.15*

PRESENT, *n.* That which is presented or given; a gift; a donative; something given or offered to another gratuitously; a word of general application. *Genesis 32:13, 20-21*.

Presents' in the plural, is used in law for a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney or other writing; as in the phrase, "Know all men by these presents," that is, by the writing itself, per presentes. In this sense, it is rarely used in the singular.*NWAD PRESENT.17*

PRESENT, *v.t.* [Low L. proesento; L. proesens; proe, before, and sum, esse, to be.]

1. To set, place or introduce into the presence or before the face of a superior, as to present an envoy to the king; and with the reciprocal pronoun, to come into the presence of a superior.*NWAD PRESENT.19*

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord. *Job 1:6*.*NWAD PRESENT.20*

2. To exhibit to view or notice. The top of Mount Holyoke, in Hampshire county, in Massachusetts, presents one of the finest prospects in America.*NWAD PRESENT.21*

3. To offer; to exhibit.*NWAD PRESENT.22*

O hear what to my mind first thoughts present.*NWAD PRESENT.23*

He is ever ready to present to us the thoughts or observations of others.*NWAD PRESENT.24*

4. To give; to offer gratuitously for reception. The first President of the American Bible Society, presented to that institution ten thousand dollars.*NWAD PRESENT.25*

5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony.*NWAD PRESENT.26*

So ladies in romance assist their knight,*NWAD PRESENT.27*

Present the spear, and arm him for the fight.*NWAD PRESENT.28*

6. To favor with a gift; as, we present a man with a suit of clothes. Formerly the phrase was, to present a person.*NWAD PRESENT.29*

Octavia presented the poet, for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus.*NWAD PRESENT.30*

[This use is obsolete.]*NWAD PRESENT.31*

7. To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution.*NWAD PRESENT.32*

The patron of a church may present his clerk to a parsonage or vicarage; that is, may offer him to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted.*NWAD PRESENT.33*

8. To offer.*NWAD PRESENT.34*

He--presented battle to the French navy, which was refused.*NWAD PRESENT.35*

9. To lay before a public body for consideration, as before a legislature, a court of judicature, a corporation, etc.; as, to present a memorial, petition, remonstrance or indictment.*NWAD PRESENT.36*

10. To lay before a court of judicature as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of a crime or offense. It is the duty of grand juries to present all breaches of law within their knowledge. In America, grand juries present whatever they think to be public injuries, by notifying them to the public with their censure.*NWAD PRESENT.37*

11. To point a weapon, particularly some species of fire-arms; as, to present a musket to the breast of another; in manual exercise, to present arms.*NWAD PRESENT.38*

12. To indict; a customary use of the word in the United Stats.*NWAD PRESENT.39*

PRESENTABLE, *a.* That may be presented; that may be exhibited or represented.

1. That may be offered to a church living; as a presentable clerk.*NWAD PRESENTABLE.2*

2. That admits of the presentation of a clerk; as a church presentable. [Unusual.]*NWAD PRESENTABLE.3*

PRESENTANEOUS, *a.* [L. proesentaneus.] Ready; quick; immediate; as presentaneous poison.

PRESENTATION, *n.* The act of presenting.

Prayers are sometimes a presentation of mere desires.*NWAD PRESENTATION.2*

1. Exhibition; representation; display; as the presentation of fighting on the stage.*NWAD PRESENTATION.3*

2. In ecclesiastical law, the act of offering a clerk to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice. An advowson is he right of presentation.*NWAD PRESENTATION.4*

If the bishop admits the patron's presentation, the clerk so admitted is next to be instituted by him.*NWAD PRESENTATION.5*

3. The right of presenting a clerk. The patron has the presentation of the benefice.*NWAD PRESENTATION.6*

PRESENTATIVE, *a.* In ecclesiastical affairs, that has the right of presentation, or offering a clerk to the bishop for institution. Advowsons are presentative, collative or donative.

An advowson presentative is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary.*NWAD PRESENTATIVE.2*

1. That admits the presentation of a clerk; as a presentative parsonage.*NWAD PRESENTATIVE.3*

PRESENTED, *pp.* Offered; given; exhibited to view; accused.

PRESENTEE, *n.* One presented to a benefice.

PRESENTER, *n.* One that presents.

PRESENTIAL, *a.* Supposing actual presence. [Little used.]

PRESENTIALITY, *n.* The state of being present. [Little used.]

PRESENTIATE, *v.t.* To make present. [Little used.]

PRESENTIFIC, PRESENTIFICAL, *a.* Making present. [Not in use.]

PRESENTIFICLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to make present. [Not in use.]

PRESENTIMENT, *n.* [pre and sentiment.] Previous conception, sentiment or opinion; previous apprehension of something future.

PRESENTLY, *adv.* s as z. At present; at this time.

The towns and forts you presently have.*NWAD PRESENTLY.2*

1. In a short time after; soon after.*NWAD PRESENTLY.3*

Him therefore I hope to send presently, so soon as I shall see how it will go with me. *Philippians 2:23*.*NWAD PRESENTLY.4*

And presently the fig-tree withered away. *Matthew 21:19*.*NWAD PRESENTLY.5*

PRESENTMENT, *n.* s as z. The act of presenting.

1. Appearance to the view; representation.*NWAD PRESENTMENT.2*

2. In law, a presentment, properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the king; as the presentment of a nuisance, a libel or the like, on which the officer of the court must afterwards frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it.*NWAD PRESENTMENT.3*

3. In a more general sense, presentment comprehends inquisitions of office and indictments.*NWAD PRESENTMENT.4*

In the United States, a presentment is an official accusation presented to a tribunal by the grand jury in an indictment; or it is the act of offering an indictment. It is also used for the indictment itself. The grand jury are charged to inquire and due presentment make of all crimes, etc. The use of the word is limited to accusations by grand jurors.*NWAD PRESENTMENT.5*

4. The official notice in court which the jury or homage gives of the surrender of a copyhold estate.*NWAD PRESENTMENT.6*

PRESENTNESS, *n.* s as z. Presence; as presentness of mind. [Not used.]

PRESERVABLE, *a.* [See *Preserve*.] That may be preserved.

PRESERVATION, *n.* The act of preserving or keeping safe; the act of keeping from injury, destruction or decay; as the preservation of life or health; the preservation of buildings from fire or decay; the preservation of grain from insects; the preservation of fruit or plants. When a thing is kept entirely from decay, or nearly in its original state, we say it is in a high state of preservation.

PRESERVATIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of keeping safe from injury, destruction or decay; tending to preserve.

PRESERVATIVE, *n.* That which preserves or has the power of preserving;

something that tends to secure a person or thing in a sound state, or prevent if from injury, destruction, decay or corruption; a preventive of injury or decay. Persons formerly wore tablets of arsenic, as preservatives against the plague. Clothing is a preservative against cold. Temperance and exercise are the best preservatives of health. Habitual reverence of the Supreme Being is an excellent preservative against sin and the influence of evil examples.

PRESERVATORY, *a.* That tends to preserve.

PRESERVATORY, *n.* That which has the power of preserving; a preservative.

PRESERVE, *v.t.* prezerv'. [Low L. proeservo; proe and servo, to keep.]

1. To keep or save from injury or destruction; to defend from evil.*NWAD PRESERVE.2*

God did send me before you to preserve life. *Genesis 45:5*.*NWAD PRESERVE.3*

O Lord, preserve me from the violent man. *Psalm 140:1, 4*.*NWAD PRESERVE.4*

2. To uphold; to sustain.*NWAD PRESERVE.5*

O Lord, thou preservest man and beast. *Psalm 36:6*.*NWAD PRESERVE.6*

3. To save from decay; to keep in a sound state; as, to preserve fruit in winter. Salt is used to preserve meat.*NWAD PRESERVE.7*

4. To season with sugar or other substances for preservation; as, to preserve plums, quinces or other fruit.*NWAD PRESERVE.8*

5. To keep or defend from corruption; as, to preserve youth from vice.*NWAD PRESERVE.9*

PRESERVE, *n.* preserv'. Fruit or a vegetable seasoned and kept in sugar or sirup.

PRESERVED, ***pp.*** **Saved from injury, destruction or decay; kept or defended from evil; seasoned with sugar for preservation.**

PRESERVER, ***n.*** **The person or thing that preserves; one that saves or defends from destruction or evil.**

What shall I do to thee, O thou preserver of men? *Job 7:20.NWAD PRESERVER.2*

1. One that makes preserves of fruits.*NWAD PRESERVER.3*

PRESERVING, ***ppr.*** **Keeping safe from injury, destruction or decay; defending from evil.**

PRESIDE, ***v.i.*** **s as z. [L. proesideo; proe, before, and sedeo, to sit.]**

1. To be set over for the exercise of authority; to direct, control and govern, as the chief officer. A man may preside over a nation or province; or he may preside over a senate, or a meeting of citizens. The word is used chiefly in the latter sense. We say, a man presides over the senate with dignity. Hence it usually denotes temporary superintendence and government.*NWAD PRESIDE.2*

2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over as inspector.*NWAD PRESIDE.3*

Some o'er the public magazines preside.*NWAD PRESIDE.4*

PRESIDENCY, ***n.*** **Superintendence; inspection and care.**

1. The office of president. Washington was elected to the presidency of the United States by a unanimous vote of the electors.*NWAD PRESIDENCY.2*

2. The term during which a president holds his office. President J. Adams died during the presidency of his son.*NWAD PRESIDENCY.3*

3. The jurisdiction of a president; as in the British dominions in the

East Indies.*NWAD PRESIDENCY.4*

4. The family or suit of a president.*NWAD PRESIDENCY.5*

A worthy clergyman belonging to the presidency of Fort St. George.*NWAD PRESIDENCY.6*

PRESIDENT, *n.* [L. proesidens.]

1. An officer elected or appointed to preside over a corporation, company or assembly of men, to keep order, manage their concerns or govern their proceedings; as the president of a banking company; the president of a senate, etc.*NWAD PRESIDENT.2*

2. An officer appointed or elected to govern a province or territory, or to administer the government of a nation. The president of the United States is the chief executive magistrate.*NWAD PRESIDENT.3*

3. The chief officer of a college or university.*NWAD PRESIDENT.4*

4. A tutelar power.*NWAD PRESIDENT.5*

Just Apollo, president of verse.*NWAD PRESIDENT.6*

Vice-president, one who is second in authority to the president. The vice-president of the United States is president of the senate ex officio, and performs the duties of president when the latter is removed or disabled.*NWAD PRESIDENT.7*

PRESIDENTIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a president; as the presidential chair.

1. Presiding over.*NWAD PRESIDENTIAL.2*

PRESIDENTSHIP, *n.* The office and place of president.

1. The term for which a president holds his office.*NWAD PRESIDENTSHIP.2*

PRESIDIAL, PRESIDIARY, *a.* [L. proesidium, a garrison; proe and sedeo.]

Pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison.*NWAD PRESIDIAL.2*

PRESIGNIFICATION, *n.* [from presignify.]

The act of signifying or showing beforehand.*NWAD PRESIGNIFICATION.2*

PRESIGNIFY, *v.t.* [pre and signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand; to show previously.

PRESS, *v.t.* [L. pressus.]

1. To urge with force or weight; a word of extensive use, denoting the application of any power, physical or moral, to something that is to be moved or affected. We press the ground with the feet when we walk; we press the couch on which we repose; we press substances with the hands, fingers or arms; the smith presses iron with his vise; we are pressed with the weight of arguments or of cares, troubles and business.*NWAD PRESS.2*

2. To squeeze; to crush; as, to press grapes. *Genesis 40:11*.*NWAD PRESS.3*

3. To drive with violence; to hurry; as, to press a horse in motion, or in a race.*NWAD PRESS.4*

4. To urge; to enforce; to inculcate with earnestness; as, to press divine truth on an audience.*NWAD PRESS.5*

5. To embrace closely; to hug.*NWAD PRESS.6*

Leucothoe shook*NWAD PRESS.7*

And press'd Palemon closer in her arms.*NWAD PRESS.8*

6. To force into service, particularly into naval service; to impress.*NWAD PRESS.9*

7. To straiten; to distress; as, to be pressed with want or with difficulties.*NWAD PRESS.10*

8. To constrain; to compel; to urge by authority or necessity.*NWAD PRESS.11*

The posts that rode on mules and camels went out, being hastened and pressed on by the king's commandment. *Esther 8:14*.*NWAD PRESS.12*

9. To urge; to impose by importunity.*NWAD PRESS.13*

He pressed a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you.*NWAD PRESS.14*

10. To urge or solicit with earnestness or importunity. He pressed me to accept of his offer.*NWAD PRESS.15*

11. To urge; to constrain.*NWAD PRESS.16*

Paul was pressed in spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts 18:5*.*NWAD PRESS.17*

Wickedness pressed with conscience, forecasteth grievous things.*NWAD PRESS.18*

12. To squeeze for making smooth; as cloth or paper.*NWAD PRESS.19*

Press differs from drive and strike, in usually denoting a slow or continued application of force; whereas drive and strike denote a sudden impulse of force.*NWAD PRESS.20*

PRESS, *v.i.* To urge or strain in motion; to urge forward with force.

I press towards the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. *Philippians 3:14*.*NWAD PRESS.22*

Th' insulting victor presses on the more.*NWAD PRESS.23*

1. To bear on with force; to encroach.*NWAD PRESS.24*

On superior powers*NWAD PRESS.25*

Were we to press, inferior might on ours.*NWAD PRESS.26*

2. To bear on with force; to crowd; to throng.*NWAD PRESS.27*

Thronging crowds press on you as you pass.*NWAD PRESS.28*

3. To approach unseasonably or importunately.*NWAD PRESS.29*

Nor press too near the throne.*NWAD PRESS.30*

4. To urge with vehemence and importunity.*NWAD PRESS.31*

He pressed upon them greatly, and they turned in to him. *Genesis 19:3*.*NWAD PRESS.32*

5. To urge by influence or moral force.*NWAD PRESS.33*

When arguments press equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither.*NWAD PRESS.34*

6. To push with force; as, to press against the door.*NWAD PRESS.35*

PRESS, ***n.***

1. An instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, crushed or forced into a more compact form; as a wine-press, cider-press or cheese-press.*NWAD PRESS.37*

2. A machine for printing; a printing-press. Great improvements have been lately made in the construction of presses.*NWAD PRESS.38*

3. The art or business of printing and publishing. A free press is a great blessing to a free people; a licentious press is a curse to society.*NWAD PRESS.39*

4. A crowd; a throng; a multitude of individuals crowded together.*NWAD PRESS.40*

And when they could not come nigh to him for the press-- *Mark 2:4*.*NWAD PRESS.41*

5. The act of urging or pushing forward.*NWAD PRESS.42*

Which in their throng and press to the last hold,*NWAD PRESS.43*

Confound themselves.*NWAD PRESS.44*

6. A wine-vat or cistern. *Haggai 2:16*.*NWAD PRESS.45*

7. A case of closet for the safe keeping of garments.*NWAD PRESS.46*

8. Urgency; urgent demands of affairs; as a press of business.*NWAD PRESS.47*

9. A commission to force men into public service, particularly into the navy; for impress.*NWAD PRESS.48*

Press of sail, in navigation, is as much sail as the state of the wind will permit.*NWAD PRESS.49*

Liberty of the press, in civil policy, is the free right of publishing books, pamphlets or papers without previous restraint; or the unrestrained right which every citizen enjoys of publishing his thoughts and opinions, subject only to punishment for publishing what is pernicious to morals or to the peace of the state.*NWAD PRESS.50*

PRESS-BED, *n.* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a case.

PRESSED, *pp.* Urged by force or weight; constrained; distressed; crowded; embraced; made smooth and glossy by pressure, as cloth.

PRESSER, *n.* One that presses.

PRESS-GANG, *n.* [press and gang.] A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men

into the naval service.

PRESSING, *ppr.* Urging with force or weight; squeezing; constraining; crowding; embracing; distressing; forcing into service; rolling in a press.

1. *a.* Urgent; distressing.*NWAD PRESSING.2*

PRESSING, *n.* The act or operation of applying force to bodies. The pressing of cloth is performed by means of the screw, or by a calendar.

PRESSINGLY, *adv.* With force or urgency; closely.

PRESSION, *n.* The act of pressing. But pressure is more generally used.

1. In the Cartesian philosophy, an endeavor to move.*NWAD PRESSION.2*

PRESSITANT, *a.* Gravitating; heavy. [Not in use.]

PRESSMAN, *n.* In printing, the man who manages the press and impresses the sheets.

1. One of a press-gang, who aids in forcing men into the naval service.*NWAD PRESSMAN.2*

PRESS-MONEY, *n.* Money paid to a man impressed into public service. [See *Prest-money*.]

PRESSURE, *n.* [L. pressura.] The act of pressing or urging with force.

1. The act of squeezing or crushing. Wine is obtained by the pressure of grapes.*NWAD PRESSURE.2*

2. The state of being squeezed or crushed.*NWAD PRESSURE.3*

3. The force of one body acting on another by weight or the

continued application of power. Pressure is occasioned by weight or gravity, by the motion of bodies, by the expansion of fluids, by elasticity, etc. Mutual pressure may be caused by the meeting of moving bodies, or by the motion of one body against another at rest, and the resistance or elastic force of the latter. The degree of pressure is in proportion to the weight of the pressing body, or to the power applied, or to the elastic force of resisting bodies. The screw is a most powerful instrument of pressure. The pressure of wind on the sails of a ship is in proportion to its velocity.*NWAD PRESSURE.4*

4. A constraining force or impulse; that which urges or compels the intellectual or moral faculties; as the pressure of motives on the mind, or of fear on the conscience.*NWAD PRESSURE.5*

5. That which afflicts the body or depresses the spirits; any severe affliction, distress, calamity or grievance; straits, difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress they occasion. We speak of the pressure of poverty or want, the pressure of debts, the pressure of taxes, the pressure of afflictions or sorrow.*NWAD PRESSURE.6*

My own and my people's pressures are grievous.*NWAD PRESSURE.7*

To this consideration he retreats with comfort in all his pressures.*NWAD PRESSURE.8*

We observe that pressure is used both for trouble or calamity, and for the distress it produces.*NWAD PRESSURE.9*

6. Urgency; as the pressure of business.*NWAD PRESSURE.10*

7. Impression; stamp; character impressed.*NWAD PRESSURE.11*

All laws of books, all forms, all pressures past.*NWAD PRESSURE.12*

PREST, sometimes used for pressed. [See *Press*.]

PREST, *a.* [L. proesto, to stand before or forward; proe and sto.]

1. Ready; prompt.*NWAD PREST.3*

2. Neat; tight.*NWAD PREST.4*

PREST, *n.* A loan.

1. Formerly, a duty in money, to be paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands.*NWAD PREST.6*

PREST-MONEY, *n.* Money paid to men impressed into the service.

PRESTATION, *n.* [L. proestatio.] Formerly, a payment of money; sometimes used for purveyance.

PRESTATION-MONEY, *n.* A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop, pro exteriore jurisdictione.

PRESTER, *n.* [Gr. to kindle or inflame.]

1. A meteor thrown from the clouds with such violence, that by collision it is set on fire.*NWAD PRESTER.2*

2. The external part of the neck, which swells when a person is angry.*NWAD PRESTER.3*

PRESTIGES, *n.* [L. proestigioe.] Juggling tricks; impostures.

PRESTIGIATION, *n.* [L. proestigioe, tricks.] The playing of legerdemain tricks; a juggling.

PRESTIGIATOR, *n.* A juggler; a cheat.

PRESTIGIATORY, *a.* Juggling; consisting of impostures.

PRESTIGIOUS, *a.* Practicing tricks; juggling.

PRESTIMONY, *n.* [L. proesto, to supply; proe and sto.] In canon law, a fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title of benefice, and not subject to the pope or the ordinary, but of which the patron is the collator.

But in a Spanish Dictionary thus defined, “a prebend for the maintenance of poor clergymen, on condition of their saying prayers at certain stated times.*NWAD PRESTIMONY.2*

PRESTO, *adv.* [L. proesto.]

1. In music, a direction for a quick lively movement or performance.*NWAD PRESTO.2*

2. Quickly; immediately; in haste.*NWAD PRESTO.3*

PRESTRICTION, *n.* [L. proestringo, proestrictus.] Dimness.

PRESUMABLE, *a.* s as z. [from presume.] That may be presumed; that may be supposed to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or direct evidence, or on probable evidence.

PRESUMABLY, *adv.* By presuming or supposing something to be true, without direct proof.

PRESUME, *v.t.* s as z. [L. proesumo; proe, before, and sumo, to take.] To take or suppose to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof, or on the strength of probability. We presume that a man is honest, who has not been known to cheat or deceive; but in this we are sometimes mistaken. In many cases, the law presumes full payment where positive evidence of it cannot be produced.

We not only presume it may be so, but we actually find it so.*NWAD PRESUME.2*

In cases of implied contracts, the law presumes that a man has

covenanted or contracted to do what reason and justice dictate.*NWAD PRESUME.3*

PRESUME, *v.i.* To venture without positive permission; as, we may presume too far.

1. To form confident or arrogant opinions; with on or upon, before the cause of confidence.*NWAD PRESUME.5*

This man presumes upon his parts.*NWAD PRESUME.6*

I will not presume so far upon myself.*NWAD PRESUME.7*

2. To make confident or arrogant attempts.*NWAD PRESUME.8*

In that we presume to see what is meet and convenient, better than God himself.*NWAD PRESUME.9*

3. It has on or upon sometimes before the thing supposed.*NWAD PRESUME.10*

Luther presumes upon the gift of continency.*NWAD PRESUME.11*

It is sometimes followed by of, but improperly.*NWAD PRESUME.12*

PRESUMED, *pp.* Supposed or taken to be true, or entitled to belief, without positive proof.

PRESUMER, *n.* One that presumes; also, an arrogant person.

PRESUMING, *ppr.* Taking as true, or supposing to be entitled to belief, on probable evidence.

1. *a.* Venturing without positive permission; too confident; arrogant; unreasonably bold.*NWAD PRESUMING.2*

PRESUMPTION, *n.* [L. proesumption.]

1. Supposition of the truth or real existence of something without direct or positive proof of the fact, but grounded on circumstantial or

probable evidence which entitles it to belief. Presumption in law is of three sorts, violent or strong, probable, and light.*NWAD PRESUMPTION.2*

Next to positive proof, circumstantial evidence or the doctrine of presumptions must take place; for when the fact cannot be demonstratively evinced, that which comes nearest to the proof of the fact is the proof of such circumstances as either necessarily or usually attend such facts. These are called presumptions. Violent presumption is many times equal to full proof.*NWAD PRESUMPTION.3*

2. Strong probability; as in the common phrase, the presumption is that an event has taken place, or will take place.*NWAD PRESUMPTION.4*

3. Blind or headstrong confidence; unreasonable adventurousness; a venturing to undertake something without reasonable prospect of success, or against the usual probabilities of safety; presumptuousness.*NWAD PRESUMPTION.5*

Let my presumption not provoke thy wrath.*NWAD PRESUMPTION.6*

I had the presumption to dedicate to you a very unfinished price.*NWAD PRESUMPTION.7*

4. Arrogance. He had the presumption to attempt to dictate to the council.*NWAD PRESUMPTION.8*

5. Unreasonable confidence in divine favor.*NWAD PRESUMPTION.9*

The awe of his majesty will keep us from presumption.*NWAD PRESUMPTION.10*

PRESUMPTIVE, ***a.*** **Taken by previous supposition; grounded on probable evidence.**

1. Unreasonably confident; adventuring without reasonable ground to expect success; presumptuous; arrogant.*NWAD*

PRESUMPTIVE.2

Presumptive evidence, in law, is that which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof.*NWAD PRESUMPTIVE.3*

Presumptive evidence of felony should be cautiously admitted.*NWAD PRESUMPTIVE.4*

Presumptive heir, one who would inherit an estate if the ancestor should die with things in their present state, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer heir before the death of the ancestor. Thus the presumptive succession of a brother or nephew may be destroyed by the birth of a child. Presumptive heir is distinguished from heir apparent, whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided he outlives the ancestor.*NWAD PRESUMPTIVE.5*

PRESUMPTIVELY, *adv.* By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability.

PRESUMPTUOUS, *a.*

1. Bold and confident to excess; adventuring without reasonable ground of success; hazarding safety on too slight grounds; rash; applied to persons; as a presumptuous commander.*NWAD PRESUMPTUOUS.2*

There is a class of presumptuous men whom age has not made cautious, nor adversity wise.*NWAD PRESUMPTUOUS.3*

2. Founded on presumption; proceeding from excess of confidence; applied to things; as presumptuous hope.*NWAD PRESUMPTUOUS.4*

3. Arrogant; insolent; as a presumptuous priest.*NWAD PRESUMPTUOUS.5*

Presumptuous pride.*NWAD PRESUMPTUOUS.6*

4. Unduly confident; irreverent with respect to sacred things.*NWAD*

PRESUMPTUOUS.7

5. Willful; done with bold design, rash confidence or in violation of known duty; as a presumptuous sin.*NWAD PRESUMPTUOUS.8*

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, *adv.* With rash confidence.

1. Arrogantly; insolently.*NWAD PRESUMPTUOUSLY.2*

2. Willfully; in bold defiance of conscience or violation of known duty; as, to sin presumptuously. *Numbers 15:30*.*NWAD PRESUMPTUOUSLY.3*

3. With groundless and vain confidence in the divine favor.*NWAD PRESUMPTUOUSLY.4*

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; groundless confidence; arrogance; irreverent boldness or forwardness.

PRESUPPOSAL, *n.* presuppo'zal. [pre and supposal.]

Supposal previously formed; presupposition.*NWAD PRESUPPOSAL.2*

PRESUPPOSE, *v.t.* presuppo'ze. [Eng. pre and suppose.] To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent. The existence of created things presupposes the existence of a Creator.

Each kind of knowledge presupposes many necessary things learned in other sciences and known beforehand.*NWAD PRESUPPOSE.2*

PRESUPPOSED, *pp.* Supposed to be antecedent.

PRESUPPOSING, *ppr.* Supposing to be previous.

PRESUPPOSITION, *n.* Supposition previously formed.

1. Supposition of something antecedent.*NWAD PRESUPPOSITION.2*

PRESURMISE, *n.* presurmi'ze. [pre and surmise.]

A surmise previously formed.*NWAD PRESURMISE.2*

PRETEND, *v.t.* [L. proetendo; proe, before, and tendo, to tend, to reach or stretch.]

1. Literally, to reach or stretch forward; used by Dryden, but this use is not well authorized.*NWAD PRETEND.2*

2. To hold out, as a false appearance; to offer something feigned instead of that which is real; to simulate, in words or actions.*NWAD PRETEND.3*

This let him know,*NWAD PRETEND.4*

Lest willfully transgressing, he pretend*NWAD PRETEND.5*

Surprisal.*NWAD PRETEND.6*

3. To show hypocritically; as, to pretend great zeal when the heart is not engaged; to pretend patriotism for the sake of gaining popular applause or obtaining an office.*NWAD PRETEND.7*

4. To exhibit as a cover for something hidden.*NWAD PRETEND.8*

Lest that too heavenly form, pretended*NWAD PRETEND.9*

To hellish falsehood, snare them. [Not in use.]*NWAD PRETEND.10*

5. To claim.*NWAD PRETEND.11*

Chiefs shall be grudg'd the part which they pretend.*NWAD PRETEND.12*

[In this we generally use pretend to.]*NWAD PRETEND.13*

6. To intend; to design. [Not used.]*NWAD PRETEND.14*

PRETEND, *v.t.* To put in a claim, truly or falsely; to hold out the appearance of being, possessing or performing. A man may pretend to be a physician, and pretend to perform great cures. Bad men often pretend to be patriots.

PRETENDED, *pp.* Held out, as a false appearance; feigned; simulated.

1 . *a.* Ostensible; hypocritical; as a pretended reason or motive; pretended zeal.*NWAD PRETENDED.2*

PRETENDEDLY, *adv.* By false appearance or representation.

PRETENDER, *n.* One who makes a show of something not real; one who lays claim to any thing.

1. In English history, the heir of the royal family of Stuart, who lays claim to the crown of Great Britain, but is excluded by law.*NWAD PRETENDER.2*

PRETENDERSHIP, *n.* The right or claim of the Pretender.

PRETENDING, *ppr.* Holding out a false appearance; laying claim to, or attempting to make others believe one is what in truth he is not, or that he has or does something which he has or does not; making hypocritical professions.

PRETENDINGLY, *adv.* Arrogantly; presumptuously.

PRETENSE, *n.* pretens'. [L. proetensus, proetendo.]

1. A holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; a presenting to others, either in words or actions, a false or hypocritical appearance, usually with a view to conceal what is real, and thus to deceive. Under pretense of giving liberty to nations, the prince conquered and enslaved them. Under pretense of patriotism, ambitious men serve their own selfish purposes.*NWAD PRETENSE.2*

Let not Trojans, with a feigned pretense*NWAD PRETENSE.3*

Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince.*NWAD PRETENSE.4*

It is sometimes preceded by on; as on pretense of revenging Caesar's death.*NWAD PRETENSE.5*

2. Assumption; claim to notice.*NWAD PRETENSE.6*

Never was any thing of this pretense more ingeniously imparted.*NWAD PRETENSE.7*

3. Claim, true or false.*NWAD PRETENSE.8*

Primogeniture cannot have any pretense to a right of solely inheriting property or power.*NWAD PRETENSE.9*

4. Something held out to terrify or for other purpose; as a pretense of danger.*NWAD PRETENSE.10*

PRETENSED, ***a.*** **Pretended; feigned; as a pretensed right to land. [Little used.]**

PRETENSION, ***n.***

1. Claim, true or false; a holding out the appearance of right or possession of a thing, with a view to make others believe what is not real, or what, if true, is not yet known or admitted. A man may make pretensions to rights which he cannot maintain; he may make pretensions to skill which he does not possess; and he may make pretensions to skill or acquirements which he really possesses, but which he is not known to possess. Hence we speak of ill founded pretensions, and well founded pretensions.*NWAD PRETENSION.2*

2. Claim to something to be obtained, or a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or actions. Any citizen may have pretensions to the honor of representing the state in the senate or house of representatives.*NWAD PRETENSION.3*

The commons demand that the consulship should lie in common to the pretensions of any Roman.*NWAD PRETENSION.4*

Men indulge those opinions and practices that favor their

pretensions.*NWAD PRETENSION.5*

3. Fictitious appearance; a Latin phrase, not now used.*NWAD PRETENSION.6*

This was but an invention and pretension given out by the Spaniards.*NWAD PRETENSION.7*

PRETENTATIVE, *a.* [L. proe and tento, to try.]

That may be previously tried or attempted. [Little used.]*NWAD PRETENTATIVE.2*

PRETER, a Latin preposition, [proeter,] is used in some English words as a prefix. Its proper signification is beyond, hence beside, more.

PRETERIMPERFECT, ***a.*** **[beyond or beside unfinished.] In grammar, designating the tense which expresses action or being not perfectly past; an awkward epithet, very ill applied.**

PRETERIT, ***a.*** **[L. proeteritus, proetereo; proeter, beyond, and eo, to go.] Past; applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time. It is called also the perfect tense; as, scripsi, I have written. We say, "I have written a letter to my correspondent;" in which sentence, the time is supposed to be not distant and not specified. But when the time is mentioned, we use the imperfect tense so called; as, "I wrote to my correspondent yesterday." In this use of the preterit or perfect tense, the English differs from the French, in which j'ai ecrit heir, is correct; but I have written yesterday, would be very bad English.**

PRETERITION, ***n.*** **[L. proeterio, to pass by.]**

1. The act of going past; the state of being past.*NWAD PRETERITION.2*

2. In rhetoric, a figure by which, in pretending to pass over any thing, we make a summary mention of it; as, "I will not say, he is valiant, he is learned, he is just," etc. The most artful praises are those bestowed by way of preterition.*NWAD PRETERITION.3*

PRETERITNESS, ***n.*** **[from preterit.] The state of being past. [Little used.]**

PRETERLAPSED, ***a.*** **[L. proeterlapsus, proeterlabor; proeter and labor, to glide.] Past; gone by; as preterlapsed ages.**

PRETERLEGAL, ***a.*** **[L. proeter and legal.] Exceeding the limits of law; not legal. [Little used.]**

PRETERMISSION, ***n.*** **[L. proetermissio, from proetermitto.]**

A passing by; omission.*NWAD PRETERMISSION.2*

1. In rhetoric, the same as preterition.*NWAD PRETERMISSION.3*

PRETERMIT, ***v.t.*** **[L. proetermitto; proeter, beyond, and mitto, to send.] To pass by; to omit.**

PRETERNATURAL, ***a.*** **[L. proeter and natural.] Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural; irregular. We call those events in the physical world preternatural, which are extraordinary, which are deemed to be beyond or without the ordinary course of things, and yet are not deemed miraculous; in distinction from events which are supernatural, which cannot be produced by physical laws or powers, and must therefore be produced by a direct exertion of omnipotence. We also apply the epithet to things uncommon or irregular; as a preternatural swelling; a preternatural pulse; a preternatural excitement or temper.**

PRETERNATURALITY, ***n.*** **Preternaturalness. [Little used.]**

PRETERNATURALLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner beyond or aside from the common order of nature; as vessels of the body preternaturally distended.**

PRETERNATURALNESS, ***n.*** **A state or manner different from the common order of nature.**

PRETERPERFECT, ***a.*** **[L. proeter and perfectus.] Literally, more than complete or finished; an epithet equivalent to preterit, applied to the tense of verbs which expresses action or being absolutely past. [Grammar.]**

PRETERPLUPERFECT, ***a.*** **[L. proeter, beyond, plus, more, and perfectus, perfect.] Literally, beyond more than perfect; an epithet designating the tense of verbs which expresses action or being past prior to another past event or time; better**

denominated the prior past tense, that is, past prior to another event.

PRETEX, *v.t.* [L. proetexo; proe and texo, or tego, texui.]

To cloak; to conceal. [Not used.]*NWAD PRETEX.2*

PRETEXT, *n.* [L. proetextus.] Pretense; false appearance; ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a color or cover for the real reason or motive. He gave plausible reasons for this conduct, but these were only a pretext to conceal his real motives.

He made pretext that I should only go*NWAD PRETEXT.2*

And help convey his freight; but thought not so.*NWAD PRETEXT.3*

They suck the blood of those they depend on, under a pretext of service and kindness.*NWAD PRETEXT.4*

PRETOR, *n.* [L. proetor, from the root of proe, before.]

Among the ancient Romans, a judge; an officer answering to the modern chief justice or chancellor, or to both. In later times, subordinate judges appointed to distribute justice in the provinces, were created and called pretors or provincial pretors. These assisted the consuls in the government of the provinces.*NWAD PRETOR.2*

In modern times, the word is sometimes used for a mayor or magistrate.*NWAD PRETOR.3*

PRETORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a pretor or judge; judicial.

PRETORIAN, *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge; judicial; exercised by the pretor; as pretorian power or authority.

Pretorian bands or guards, in Roman history, were the emperor's guards. Their number was ultimately increased to ten thousand

men.*NWAD PRETORIAN.2*

PRETORSHIP, *n.* The office of pretor.

PRETTILY, *adv.* prit'tily. [from pretty.] In a pretty manner; with neatness and taste; pleasingly; without magnificence or splendor; as a woman prettily dressed; a parterre prettily ornamented with flowers.

1. With decency, good manners and decorum without dignity.*NWAD PRETTILY.2*

Children kept out of ill company, take a price to behave themselves prettily.*NWAD PRETTILY.3*

PRETTINESS, *n.* prit'tiness. [from pretty.]

1. Diminutive beauty; a pleasing form without stateliness or dignity; as the prettiness of the face; the prettiness of a bird or other small animal; the prettiness of dress.*NWAD PRETTINESS.2*

2. Neatness and taste displayed on small objects; as the prettiness of a flower bed.*NWAD PRETTINESS.3*

3. Decency of manners; pleasing propriety without dignity or elevation; as the prettiness of a child'd behavior.*NWAD PRETTINESS.4*

PRETTY, *a.* prit'ty.

1. Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing form with the strong lines of beauty, or without gratefulness and dignity; as a pretty face; a pretty person; a pretty flower.*NWAD PRETTY.2*

The pretty gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world.*NWAD PRETTY.3*

That which is little can be but pretty, and by claiming dignity becomes ridiculous.*NWAD PRETTY.4*

2. Neat and appropriate without magnificence or splendor; as a pretty dress.*NWAD PRETTY.5*

3. Handsome; neatly arranged or ornamented; as a pretty flower bed.*NWAD PRETTY.6*

4. Neat; elegant without elevation or grandeur; as a pretty tale or story; a pretty song or composition.*NWAD PRETTY.7*

5. Sly; crafty; as, he has played his friend a pretty trick. This seems to be the sense of the word in this phrase, according with the Saxon proetig. And hence perhaps the phrase, a pretty fellow.*NWAD PRETTY.8*

6. Small; diminutive; in contempt. He will make a pretty figure in a triumph.*NWAD PRETTY.9*

7. Not very small; moderately large; as a pretty way off.*NWAD PRETTY.10*

Cut off the stalks of cucumbers immediately after their bearing, close by the earth, and then cast a pretty quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time. [Not in use.]*NWAD PRETTY.11*

PRETTY, *adv.* prit'ty. In some degree; tolerably; moderately; as a farm pretty well stocked; the colors became pretty vivid; I am pretty sure of the fact; the wind is pretty fair. The English farthing is pretty near the value of the American cent. In these and similar phrases, pretty expresses less than very.

The writer pretty plainly professes himself a sincere christian.*NWAD PRETTY.13*

PRETYPIFIED, *pp.* [from pretypify.] Antecedently represented by type; prefigured.

PRETYPIFY, *v.t.* [pre and typify.] To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.

PRETYPIFYING, *ppr.* Prefiguring.

PREVAIL, *v.i.* [L. proevaleo; proe, before, and valeo, to be strong or well. Valeo seems to be from the same root as the Eng. well. The primary sense is to stretch or strain forward, to advance.]

1. To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage.*NWAD PREVAIL.2*

When Moses held up his hand, Israel prevailed; when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed. *Exodus 17:11*.*NWAD PREVAIL.3*

With over or against.*NWAD PREVAIL.4*

David prevailed over the Philistine with a sling and with a stone. *1 Samuel 17:50*.*NWAD PREVAIL.5*

This kingdom could never prevail against the united power of England.*NWAD PREVAIL.6*

2. To be in force; to have effect; power or influence.*NWAD PREVAIL.7*

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots and the warier skeptics, as far as ir prevails.*NWAD PREVAIL.8*

3. To be predominant; to extend over with force or effect. The fever prevailed in a great part of the city.*NWAD PREVAIL.9*

4. To gain or have predominant influence; to operate with effect. These reasons, arguments or motives ought to prevail with all candid men. In this sense, it is followed by with.*NWAD PREVAIL.10*

5. To persuade or induce; with on or upon. They prevailed on the president to ratify the treaty. It is also followed by with. They could not prevail with the king to pardon the offender. But on is more common in modern practice.*NWAD PREVAIL.11*

6. To succeed. The general attempted to take the fort by assault, but did not prevail. The most powerful arguments were employed, but they did not prevail.*NWAD PREVAIL.12*

PREVAILING, ***ppr.*** **Gaining advantage, superiority or victory; having effect; persuading; succeeding.**

1 . *a.* Predominant; having more influence; prevalent; superior in power. The love of money and the love of power are the prevailing passions of men.*NWAD PREVAILING.2*

2. Efficacious.*NWAD PREVAILING.3*

Saints shall assist thee with prevailing prayers.*NWAD PREVAILING.4*

3. Predominant; most general; as the prevailing disease of a climate; a prevailing opinion. Intemperance is the prevailing vice of many countries.*NWAD PREVAILING.5*

PREVAILMENT, ***a.*** **Prevalence. [Little used.]**

PREVALENCE, PREVALENCY, ***n.*** **Superior strength, influence or efficacy; most efficacious force in producing an effect.**

The duke better knew what kind of arguments were of prevalence with him.*NWAD PREVALENCE.2*

1. Predominance; most general reception or practice; as the prevalence of vice, or of corrupt maxims; the prevalence of opinion or fashion.*NWAD PREVALENCE.3*

2. Most general existence or extension; as, the prevalence of a disease.*NWAD PREVALENCE.4*

3. Success; as the prevalence of prayer.*NWAD PREVALENCE.5*

PREVALENT, ***a.*** **Gaining advantage or superiority; victorious.**

Brennus told the Roman embassadors, that prevalent arms were as good as any title.*NWAD PREVALENT.2*

1. Powerful; efficacious; successful; as prevalent supplications.*NWAD PREVALENT.3*

2. Predominant; most generally received or current; as a prevalent opinion.*NWAD PREVALENT.4*

3. Predominant; most general; extensively existing; as a prevalent disease.*NWAD PREVALENT.5*

PREVALENTLY, *adv.* With predominance or superiority; powerfully.

The evening star so falls into the main*NWAD PREVALENTLY.2*

To rise at morn more prevalently bright.*NWAD PREVALENTLY.3*

PREVARICATE, *v.i.* [L. proevaricor; proe and varico, varicor, to straddle.]

1. To shuffle; to quibble; to shift or turn from one side to the other, from the direct course or from truth; to play foul play.*NWAD PREVARICATE.2*

I would think better of himself, than that he would wilfully prevaricate.*NWAD PREVARICATE.3*

2. In the civil law, to collude; as where an informer colludes with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecution.*NWAD PREVARICATE.4*

3. In English law, to undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the purpose of defeating or destroying it.*NWAD PREVARICATE.5*

PREVARICATE, *v.t.* To pervert; to corrupt; to evade by a quibble. [But in a transitive sense, this word is seldom or never used.]

PREVARICATION, *n.* A shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; the practice of some trick for evading what is just or honorable; a deviation from the plain path of truth and fair dealing.

1. In the civil law, the collusion of an informer with the defendant, for the purpose of making a sham prosecution.*NWAD*

PREVARICATION.2

2. In common law, a seeming to undertake a thing falsely or deceitfully, for the purpose of defeating or destroying it.*NWAD PREVARICATION.3*

3. A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office or commission.*NWAD PREVARICATION.4*

PREVARICATOR, *n.* One that prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.

1. A sham dealer; one who colludes with a defendant in a sham prosecution.*NWAD PREVARICATOR.2*

2. One who abuses his trust.*NWAD PREVARICATOR.3*

PREVENE, *v.t.* [L. proevenio; proe, before, and venio, to come.]

Literally, to come before; hence, to hinder. [Not used.]*NWAD PREVENE.2*

PREVENIENT, *a.* [L. proeveniens.] Going before; preceding; hence, preventive; as prevenient grace.

PREVENT, *v.t.* [L. proevenio, supra.]

1. To go before; to precede.*NWAD PREVENT.2*

I prevented the dawning of the morning, and cried. *Psalm 119:147*.*NWAD PREVENT.3*

2. To precede, as something unexpected or unsought.*NWAD PREVENT.4*

The days of my affliction prevented me. *Job 30:27*; *2 Samuel 22:6, 19*.*NWAD PREVENT.5*

3. To go before; to precede; to favor by anticipation or by hindering distress or evil.*NWAD PREVENT.6*

The God of my mercy shall prevent me. *Psalm 59:10*.*NWAD PREVENT.7*

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy most gracious favor.*NWAD PREVENT.8*

4. To anticipate.*NWAD PREVENT.9*

Their ready guilt preventing thy commands.*NWAD PREVENT.10*

5. To preoccupy; to pre-engage; to attempt first.*NWAD PREVENT.11*

Thou hast prevented us with overtures of love.*NWAD PREVENT.12*

[In all the preceding senses, the word is obsolete.]*NWAD PREVENT.13*

6. To hinder; to obstruct; to intercept the approach or access of. This is now the only sense. No foresight or care will prevent every misfortune. Religion supplies consolation under afflictions which cannot be prevented. It is easier to prevent an evil than to remedy it.*NWAD PREVENT.14*

Too great confidence in success, is the likeliest to prevent it.*NWAD PREVENT.15*

PREVENT, *v.i.* To come before the usual time. [Not in use.]

PREVENTABLE, *a.* That may be prevented or hindered.

PREVENTED, *pp.* Hindered from happening or taking effect.

PREVENTER, *n.* One that goes before. [Not in use.]

1. One that hinders; a hinderer; that which hinders; as a preventer of evils or of disease.*NWAD PREVENTER.2*

PREVENTING, *ppr.* Going before.

1. Hindering; obviating.*NWAD PREVENTING.2*

PREVENTINGLY, *adv.* In such a manner or way as to hinder.

PREVENTION, *n.* The act of going before.

1. Preoccupation; anticipation. [Little used.]*NWAD PREVENTION.2*

2. The act of hindering; hinderance; obstruction of access or approach.*NWAD PREVENTION.3*

Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe.*NWAD PREVENTION.4*

3. Prejudice; prepossession; a French sense, but not in use in English.*NWAD PREVENTION.5*

PREVENTIONAL, *a.* Tending to prevent.

PREVENTIVE, *a.* Tending to hinder; hindering the access of; as a medicine preventive of disease.

PREVENTIVE, *n.* That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of. Temperance and exercise are excellent preventives of debility and languor.

1. An antidote previously taken. A medicine may be taken as a preventive of disease.*NWAD PREVENTIVE.3*

PREVENTIVELY, *adv.* By way of prevention; in a manner that tends to hinder.

PREVIOUS, *a.* [L. proevius; proe, before, and via, way, that is, a going.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior; as a previous intimation of a design; a previous notion; a previous event.

Sound from the mountain, previous to the storm,*NWAD PREVIOUS.2*

Rolls o'er the muttering earth.*NWAD PREVIOUS.3*

PREVIOUSLY, *adv.* In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently; as a plan previously formed.

PREVIOUSNESS, *n.* Antecedence; priority in time.

PREVISION, *n.* s as z. [L. proevisus, proevideo; proe, before, and video, to see.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

PREWARN, *v.t.* [See *Warn*.]

To warn beforehand; to give previous notice of.*NWAD PREWARN.2*

PREY, *n.* [L. proeda.]

1. Spoil; booty; plunder; goods taken by force from an enemy in war.*NWAD PREY.2*

And they brought the captives and the prey and the spoil to Moses and Eleazar the priest. *Numbers 31:12*.*NWAD PREY.3*

In this passage, the captives are distinguished from prey. But sometimes persons are included.*NWAD PREY.4*

They [Judah] shall become a prey and a spoil to all their enemies. *2 Kings 21:14*.*NWAD PREY.5*

2. That which is seized or may be seized by violence to be devoured; ravine. The eagle and the hawk dart upon their prey.*NWAD PREY.6*

She sees herself the monster's prey.*NWAD PREY.7*

The old lion perisheth for lack of prey. *Job 4:11*.*NWAD PREY.8*

3. Ravage; depredation.*NWAD PREY.9*

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, lion in prey.*NWAD PREY.10*

Animal or beast of prey, is a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals. The word is applied to the larger animals, as lions, tigers, hawks, vultures, etc. rather than to insects; yet an insect feeding on other insects may be called an animal of prey.*NWAD PREY.11*

PREY, *v.i.* To prey on or upon, is to rob; to plunder; to pillage.

1. To feed by violence, or to seize and devour. The wolf preys on sheep; the hawk preys on chickens.*NWAD PREY.13*

2. To corrode; to waste gradually; to cause to pine away. Grief preys on the body and spirits; envy and jealousy prey on the health.*NWAD PREY.14*

Language is too faint to show*NWAD PREY.15*

His rage of love; it preys upon his life;*NWAD PREY.16*

He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies.*NWAD PREY.17*

PREYER, *n.* He or that which preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer.

PREYING, *ppr.* Plundering; corroding; wasting gradually.

PRICE, *n.* [L. pretium. See *Praise*.]

1. The sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued, or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market. A man often sets a price on goods which he cannot obtain, and often takes less than the price set.*NWAD PRICE.2*

2. The sum or equivalent given for an article sold; as the price paid for a house, an ox or a watch.*NWAD PRICE.3*

3. The current value or rate paid for any species of goods; as the market price of wheat.*NWAD PRICE.4*

4. Value; estimation; excellence; worth.*NWAD PRICE.5*

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies. *Proverbs 31:10*.*NWAD PRICE.6*

5. Reward; recompense.*NWAD PRICE.7*

That vice may merit; 'tis the price of toil;*NWAD PRICE.8*

The knave deserves it when he tills the soil.*NWAD PRICE.9*

The price of redemption, is the atonement of Jesus Christ. *1 Corinthians 6:20*.*NWAD PRICE.10*

A price in the hands of a fool, the valuable offers of salvation, which he neglects. *Proverbs 17:16*.*NWAD PRICE.11*

PRICE, *v.t.* To pay for. [Not in use.]

1. To set a price on. [See *Prize*.]*NWAD PRICE.13*

PRICELESS, *a.* Invaluable; too valuable to admit of a price.

1. Without value; worthless or unsalable.*NWAD PRICELESS.2*

PRICK, *v.t.*

1. To pierce with a sharp pointed instrument or substance; as, to prick one with a pin, a needle, a thorn or the like.*NWAD PRICK.2*

2. To erect a pointed thing, or with an acuminated point; applied chiefly to the ears, and primarily to the pointed ears of an animal. The horse pricks his ears, or pricks up his ears.*NWAD PRICK.3*

3. To fix by the point; as, to prick a knife into a board.*NWAD PRICK.4*

4. To hang on a point.*NWAD PRICK.5*

The cooks prick a slice on a prong of iron.*NWAD PRICK.6*

5. To designate by a puncture or mark.*NWAD PRICK.7*

Some who are pricked for sheriffs, and are fit, set out of the bill.*NWAD PRICK.8*

6. To spur; to goad; to incite; sometimes with on or off.*NWAD PRICK.9*

My duty pricks me on to utter that*NWAD PRICK.10*

Which no worldly good should draw from me.*NWAD PRICK.11*

But how if honor prick me off.*NWAD PRICK.12*

7. To affect with sharp pain; to sting with remorse.*NWAD PRICK.13*

When they heard this, they were pricked in their hearts. *Acts 2:37*; *Psalm 73:21*.*NWAD PRICK.14*

8. To make acid or pungent to the taste; as, wine is pricked.*NWAD PRICK.15*

9. To write a musical composition with the proper notes on a scale.*NWAD PRICK.16*

10. In seamen's language, to run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail.*NWAD PRICK.17*

To prick a chart, is to trace a ship's course on a chart.*NWAD PRICK.18*

PRICK, *v.i.* To become acid; as, cider pricks in the rays of the sun.

1. To dress one's self for show.*NWAD PRICK.20*

2. To come upon the spur; to shoot along.*NWAD PRICK.21*

Before each van*NWAD PRICK.22*

Prick forth the airy knights.*NWAD PRICK.23*

3. To aim at a point, mark or place.*NWAD PRICK.24*

PRICK, *n.*

1. A slender pointed instrument or substance, which is hard enough to pierce the skin; a goad; a spur.*NWAD PRICK.26*

It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks. *Acts 9:5*.*NWAD PRICK.27*

2. Sharp stinging pain; remorse.*NWAD PRICK.28*

3. A spot or mark at which archers aim.*NWAD PRICK.29*

4. A point; a fixed place.*NWAD PRICK.30*

5. A puncture or place entered by a point.*NWAD PRICK.31*

6. The print of a hare on the ground.*NWAD PRICK.32*

7. In seamen's language, a small roll; as a prick of spun yarn; a prick of tobacco.*NWAD PRICK.33*

PRICKED, *pp.* Pierced with a sharp point; spurred; goaded; stung with pain; rendered acid or pungent; marked; designated.

PRICKER, *n.* A sharp pointed instrument.

1. In colloquial use, a prickle.*NWAD PRICKER.2*

2. A light horseman. [Not in use.]*NWAD PRICKER.3*

PRICKET, *n.* A buck in his second year.

PRICKING, *ppr.* Piercing with a sharp point; goading; affecting with pungent pain; making or becoming acid.

PRICKING, *n.* A sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked.

PRICKLE, *n.* In botany, a small pointed shoot or sharp process, growing from the bark only, and thus distinguished from the thorn, which grows from the wood of a plant. Thus the rose, the bramble, the gooseberry and the barberry are armed with

prickles.

1. A sharp pointed process of an animal.*NWAD PRICKLE.2*

PRICKLE-BACK, *n.* A small fish, so named from the prickles on its back; the stickle-back.

PRICKLINESS, *n.* [from prickly.] The state of having many prickles.

PRICKLOUSE, *n.* A low word in contempt for a taylor.

PRICKLY, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles; as a prickly shrub.

PRICKMADAM, *n.* A species of house-leek.

PRICKPUNCH, *n.* A piece of tempered steel with a round point, to prick a round mark on cold iron.

PRICKSONG, *n.* A song set to music, or a variegated song; in distinction from a plain song.

PRICKWOOD, *n.* A tree of the genus Euonymus.

PRIDE, *n.*

1. Inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, accomplishments, rank or elevation in office, which manifests itself in lofty airs, distance, reserve, and often in contempt of others.*NWAD PRIDE.2*

Martial pride looks down on industry.*NWAD PRIDE.3*

Pride goeth before destruction. *Proverbs 16:18*.*NWAD PRIDE.4*

Pride that dines on vanity, sups on contempt.*NWAD PRIDE.5*

All pride is abject and mean.*NWAD PRIDE.6*

Those that walk in pride he is able to abase. *Daniel 4:37*.*NWAD PRIDE.7*

2. Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation.*NWAD PRIDE.8*

That hardly we escap'd the pride of France.*NWAD PRIDE.9*

3. Generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem springing from a consciousness of worth.*NWAD PRIDE.10*

The honest pride of conscious virtue.*NWAD PRIDE.11*

4. Elevation; loftiness.*NWAD PRIDE.12*

A falcon tow'ring in her pride of place.*NWAD PRIDE.13*

5. Decoration; ornament; beauty displayed.*NWAD PRIDE.14*

Whose lofty trees, clad with summer's pride.*NWAD PRIDE.15*

Be his this sword*NWAD PRIDE.16*

Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious pride,*NWAD PRIDE.17*

Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side.*NWAD PRIDE.18*

6. Splendid show; ostentation.*NWAD PRIDE.19*

Is this array, the war of either side*NWAD PRIDE.20*

Through Athens pass'd with military pride.*NWAD PRIDE.21*

7. That of which men are proud; that which excites boasting.*NWAD PRIDE.22*

I will cut off the pride of the Philistines. *Zechariah 9:6*; *Zephaniah 3:11*.*NWAD PRIDE.23*

8. Excitement of the sexual appetite in a female beast.*NWAD PRIDE.24*

9. Proud persons. *Psalm 36:11*.*NWAD PRIDE.25*

PRIDE, *v.t.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to pride one's self, to indulge pride; to take pride; to value one's self; to gratify self-esteem. They pride themselves in their wealth, dress or equipage. He prides himself in his achievements.

PRIDEFUL, *a.* Full of pride; insolent; scornful.

PRIDELESS, *a.* Destitute of pride; without pride.

PRIDING, *ppr.* Indulging pride or self-esteem; taking pride; valuing one's self.

PRIDINGLY, *adv.* With pride; in pride of heart.

PRIE, supposed to be so written for privet.

PRIE, for pry.

PRIEF, for proof, obsolete.

PRIER, *n.* [from pry.] One who inquires narrowly; one who searches and scrutinizes.

PRIEST, *n.* [L. proestes, a chief, one that presides; proe, before, and sto, to stand, or sisto.]

1. A man who officiates in sacred offices. Among pagans, priests were persons whose appropriate business was to offer sacrifices and perform other sacred rites of religion. In primitive ages, the fathers of families, princes and kings were priests. Thus Cain and Abel, Noah, Abraham, Melchizedek, Job, Isaac and Jacob offered their own sacrifices. In the days of Moses, the office of priest was restricted to the tribe of Levi, and the priesthood consisted of three orders, the high priest, the priests, and the Levites, and the office was made hereditary in the family of Aaron.*NWAD PRIEST.2*

Every priest taken from among men is ordained for men in things pertaining to God, that he may offer both gifts and sacrifices for

sins. *Hebrews 5:1*.*NWAD PRIEST.3*

2. In the modern church, a person who is set apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel; a man in orders or licensed to preach the gospel; a presbyter. In its most general sense, the word includes archbishops, bishops, patriarchs, and all subordinate orders of the clergy, duly approved and licensed according to the forms and rules of each respective denomination of christians; as all these orders “are ordained for men in things pertaining to God.” But in Great Britain, the word is understood to denote the subordinate orders of the clergy, above a deacon and below a bishop. In the United States, the word denotes any licensed minister of the gospel.*NWAD PRIEST.4*

PRIESTCRAFT, *n.* [priest and craft.] The stratagems and frauds of priests; fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others.

PRIESTESS, *n.* A female among pagans, who officiated in sacred things.

PRIESTHOOD, *n.* The office or character of a priest.

1. The order of men set apart for sacred offices; the order composed of priests.*NWAD PRIESTHOOD.2*

PRIESTLIKE, *a.* Resembling a priest, or that which belongs to priests.

PRIESTLINESS, *n.* The appearance and manner of a priest.

PRIESTLY, *a.* Pertaining to a priest or to priests; sacerdotal; as the priestly office.

1. Becoming a priest; as priestly sobriety and purity of life.*NWAD PRIESTLY.2*

PRIESTRIDDEN, *a.* [priest and ridden. See *Ride*.] Managed or

governed by priests.

PRIEVE, for prove.

PRIG, *n.*

1. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical fellow.*NWAD PRIG.2*

2. A thief.*NWAD PRIG.3*

PRIG, *v.i.* To haggle about the price of a commodity.

PRIG, *v.t.* To filch or steal.

PRILL, *n.* A birt or turbot.

PRIM, *a.* Properly, straight; erect; hence, formal; precise; affectedly nice.

PRIM, *v.t.* To deck with great nicety; to form with affected preciseness.

PRIMACY, *n.* [L. primatus, from primus, first. See *Prime*.]

1. The chief ecclesiastical station or dignity; the office or dignity of an archbishop.*NWAD PRIMACY.2*

2. Excellency; supremacy.*NWAD PRIMACY.3*

PRIMAGE, *n.* In commerce, a small duty payable to the master and mariners of a ship.

PRIMAL, *a.* [See *Prime*.] First. [Not in use.]

PRIMARILY, *adv.* [from primary.] In the first place; originally; in the first intention. The word emperor primarily signifies a general or military commander in chief. In diseases, the physician is to attend to the part primarily affected.

PRIMARINESS, *n.* The state of being first in time, in act or

intention.

PRIMARY, *a.* [L. primarius. See *Prime*.]

1. First in order of time; original; as the church of Christ in its primary institution.*NWAD PRIMARY.2*

These I call original or primary qualities of body.*NWAD PRIMARY.3*

2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal. Our ancestors considered the education of youth or primary importance.*NWAD PRIMARY.4*

3. Elemental; intended to teach youth the first rudiments; as primary schools.*NWAD PRIMARY.5*

4. Radical; original; as the primary sense of a word.*NWAD PRIMARY.6*

Primary planets, are those which revolve about the sun, in distinction form the secondary planets, which revolve about the primary.*NWAD PRIMARY.7*

Primary qualities of bodies, are such as are original and inseparable from them.*NWAD PRIMARY.8*

PRIMATE, *n.* [Low L. primas. See *Prime*.]

The chief ecclesiastic in the church; an archbishop.*NWAD PRIMATE.2*

PRIMATESHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an archbishop.

PRIMATIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a primate.

PRIMATICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a primate.

PRIME, *a.* [L. primus.]

1. First in order of time; original; as prime fathers; prime creation.*NWAD PRIME.2*

In this sense, the use of the word is nearly superseded by primitive, except in the phrase, prime cost.*NWAD PRIME.3*

2. First in rank, degree or dignity; as prime minister.*NWAD PRIME.4*

3. First in excellence; as prime wheat; cloth of a prime quality. Humility and resignation are prime virtues.*NWAD PRIME.5*

4. Early; blooming.*NWAD PRIME.6*

His starry helm unbuckl'd, showed him prime*NWAD PRIME.7*

In manhood, where youth ended.*NWAD PRIME.8*

5. First in value or importance.*NWAD PRIME.9*

Prime number, in arithmetic, a number which is divisible only by unity, as 5, 7, 11.*NWAD PRIME.10*

Prime figure, in geometry, a figure which cannot be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, etc.*NWAD PRIME.11*

PRIME, *n.* The first opening of day; the dawn; the morning.

Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime.*NWAD PRIME.13*

The sweet hour of prime.*NWAD PRIME.14*

1. The beginning; the early days.*NWAD PRIME.15*

In the very prime of the world.*NWAD PRIME.16*

2. The spring of the year.*NWAD PRIME.17*

Hope waits upon the flower prime.*NWAD PRIME.18*

3. The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength or beauty.*NWAD PRIME.19*

That crop the golden prime of this sweet prince.*NWAD PRIME.20*

The prime of youth.*NWAD PRIME.21*

4. The best part.*NWAD PRIME.22*

Give him always of the prime.*NWAD PRIME.23*

5. The utmost perfection.*NWAD PRIME.24*

The plants--would have been all in prime.*NWAD PRIME.25*

6. In the Romish church, the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.*NWAD PRIME.26*

7. In fencing, the first of the chief guards.*NWAD PRIME.27*

8. In chimistry, primes are numbers employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination. Primes duly arranged in a table, constitute a scale of chimical equivalents. They also express the ratios of the weights of atoms, according to the atomic theory.*NWAD PRIME.28*

Prime of the moon, the new moon, when it first appears after the change.*NWAD PRIME.29*

Prime vertical, the vertical circle which passes through the poles of the meridian, or the east and west points of the horizon. Dials projected on the plane of this circle, are called prime vertical or north and south dials.*NWAD PRIME.30*

PRIME, *v.t.* To put powder in the pan of a musket or other fire-arm; or to lay a train of powder for communicating fire to a charge.

1. To lay on the first color in painting.*NWAD PRIME.32*

PRIME, *v.i.* To serve for the charge of a gun.

PRIMED, *pp.* Having powder in the pan; having the first color in painting.

PRIMELY, *adv.* At first; originally; primarily.

1. Most excellently.*NWAD PRIMELY.2*

PRIMENESS, *n.* The state of being first.

1. Supreme excellence. [Little used in either sense.]*NWAD PRIMENESS.2*

PRIMER, *a.* First; original. [Not in use.]

PRIMER, *n.* A small prayer book for church service, or an office of the virgin Mary.

1. A small elementary book for teaching children to read.*NWAD PRIMER.3*

PRIMER-FINE, *n.* In England, a fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine.

PRIMERO, *n.* A game at cards.

PRIMER-SEIZIN, *n.* [prime and seizin.] In feudal law, the right of the king, when a tenant in capite died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversions expectant on an estate for life; abolished by 12 Car. 2.

PRIMEVAL, *a.* [L. primus, first, and oevum, age, primoevus.]

Original; primitive; as the primeval innocence of man; primeval

day.*NWAD PRIMEVAL.2*

PRIMEVOUS, *a.* Primeval.

PRIMIGENIAL, *a.* [L. primigenius; primus, first, and genus, kind, or gignor, to beget.] First born; original; primary.

PRIMIGENOUS, *a.* [supra.] First formed or generated; original; as semi-primigenous strata.

PRIMING, *ppr.* Putting powder in the pan of a fire-arm.

1. Laying on the first color.*NWAD PRIMING.2*

PRIMING, *n.* The powder in the pan of a gun, or laid along the channel of a cannon for conveying fire to the charge.

1. Among painters, the first color laid on canvas or on a building, etc.*NWAD PRIMING.4*

PRIMING-WIRE, *n.* A pointed wire, used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for examining the powder of the charge or for piercing the cartridge.

PRIMIPILAR, *a.* [L. primipilus, the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion.] Pertaining to the captain of the vanguard.

PRIMITIAL, *a.* Being of the first production.

PRIMITIVE, *a.* [L. primitivus; from primus, first.]

1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; first; as the primitive state of Adam; primitive innocence; primitive ages; the primitive church; the primitive christian church or institutions; the primitive fathers.*NWAD PRIMITIVE.2*

2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times.*NWAD PRIMITIVE.3*

3. Original; primary; radical; not derived; as a primitive verb in grammar.*NWAD PRIMITIVE.4*

Primitive rocks, in geology, rocks supposed to be first formed, being irregularly crystallized, and aggregated without a cement, and containing no organic remains; as granite, gneiss, etc.*NWAD PRIMITIVE.5*

PRIMITIVE, *n.* An original word; a word not derived from another.

PRIMITIVELY, *adv.* Originally; at first.

1. Primarily; not derivatively.*NWAD PRIMITIVELY.2*

2. According to the original rule or ancient practice.*NWAD PRIMITIVELY.3*

PRIMITIVENESS, *n.* State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRIMITY, *n.* The state of being original. [Not used.]

PRIMNESS, *n.* [from prim.] Affected formality or niceness; stiffness; preciseness.

PRIMOGENIAL, *a.* [L. primigenius. See *Primigenial*.]

First born, made or generated; original; primary; constituent; elemental; as primogenial light; primogenial bodies.*NWAD PRIMOGENIAL.2*

PRIMOGENITOR, *n.* [L. primus, first, and genitor, father.]

The first father or forefather.*NWAD PRIMOGENITOR.2*

PRIMOGENITURE, *n.* [L. primus, first, and genitus, begotten.]

1. The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children.*NWAD PRIMOGENITURE.2*

2. In law, the right which belongs to the eldest son or daughter. Thus in Great Britain, the right of inheriting the estate of the father belongs to the eldest son, and in the royal family, the eldest son of the king is entitled to the throne by primogeniture. Among the females, the crown descends by right of primogeniture to the eldest daughter only and her issue.*NWAD PRIMOGENITURE.3*

Before the revolution, primogeniture, in some of the American colonies, entitled the eldest son to a double portion of his father's estate, but this right has been abolished.*NWAD PRIMOGENITURE.4*

PRIMOGENITURESHIP, *n.* The right of eldership.

PRIMORDIAL, *a.* [L. primordialis, primordium; primus, first, and ordo, order.] First in order; original; existing from the beginning.

PRIMORDIAL, *n.* Origin; first principle or element.

PRIMORDIAN, *n.* A kind of plum.

PRIMORDIATE, *a.* [See *Primordial*.] Original; existing from the first.

PRIMP, *v.i.* To be formal or affected. [Not English, or local.]

PRIMROSE, *n.* s as z. [L. primula veris; primus, first, and rose; literally, the first or an early rose in spring.]

A plant of the genus Primula, of several varieties, as the white, the red, the yellow flowered, the cowslip, etc. Shakespeare uses the word for gay or flowery; as the primrose way.*NWAD PRIMROSE.2*

PRIMY, *a.* Blooming. [Not used.]

PRINCE, *n.* prins. [L. princeps.]

1. In a general sense, a sovereign; the chief and independent ruler

of a nation or state. Thus when we speak of the princes of Europe, we include emperors and kings. Hence, a chief in general; as a prince of the celestial host.*NWAD PRINCE.2*

2. A sovereign in a certain territory; one who has the government of a particular state or territory, but holds of a superior to whom he owes certain services; as the princes of the German states.*NWAD PRINCE.3*

3. The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family; as princes of the blood. In England, the eldest son of the king is created prince of Wales.*NWAD PRINCE.4*

4. The chief of any body of men.*NWAD PRINCE.5*

5. A chief or ruler of either sex. Queen Elizabeth is called by Camden prince, but this application is unusual and harsh.*NWAD PRINCE.6*

Prince of the senate, in ancient Rome, was the person first called in the roll of senators. He was always of consular and censorian dignity.*NWAD PRINCE.7*

In Scripture, this name prince is given to God,*Daniel 8:25*; to Christ, who is called the prince of peace, *Isaiah 9:6*, and the prince of life, *Acts 3:15*; to the chief of the priests, the prince of the sanctuary, *Isaiah 43:28*; to the Roman emperor, *Daniel 9:26*; to men of superior worth and excellence, *Ecclesiastes 10:7*; to nobles, counselors and officers of a kingdom, *Isaiah 10:8*; to the chief men of families or tribes, *Numbers 17:2*; to Satan, who is called the prince of this world, *John 12:31*, and prince of the power of the air, *Ephesians 2:2*.*NWAD PRINCE.8*

PRINCE, *v.i.* To play the prince; to take state.

PRINCEDOM, *n.* prins'dom. The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank or estate of a prince.

Under thee, as head supreme,*NWAD PRINCEDOM.2*

Thrones, princedoms, powers, dominions, I reduce.*NWAD*

PRINCEDOM.3

PRINCELIKE, *a.* prins'like. Becoming a prince.

PRINCELINESS, *n.* prins'liness. [from princely.]

The state, manner or dignity of a prince.*NWAD PRINCELINESS.2*

PRINCELY, *a.* prins'ly. Resembling a prince; having the appearance of one high born; stately; dignified; as a princely gentleman; a princely youth.

1. Having the rank of princes; as a man of princely birth; a princely dame.*NWAD PRINCELY.2*

2. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august; as a princely gift; princely virtues.*NWAD PRINCELY.3*

3. Very large; as a princely fortune.*NWAD PRINCELY.4*

4. Magnificent; rich; as a princely entertainment.*NWAD PRINCELY.5*

PRINCELY, *adv.* prins'ly. In a princelike manner.

PRINCES'-FETHER, *n.* A plant of the genus Amaranthus.

Prince's metal, a mixture of copper and zink, in imitation of gold.*NWAD PRINCES-FETHER.2*

PRINCESS, *n.* A female sovereign, as an empress or queen.

1. A sovereign lady of rank next to that of a queen.*NWAD PRINCESS.2*

2. The daughter of a king.*NWAD PRINCESS.3*

3. The consort of a prince; as the princess of Wales.*NWAD PRINCESS.4*

PRINCIPAL, ***a.*** **[L. principalis, from princeps.]**

1. Chief; highest in rank, character or respectability; as the principal officers of a government; the principal men of a city, town, or state. *Acts 25:23*; *1 Chronicles 24:31*.*NWAD PRINCIPAL.2*

2. Chief; most important or considerable; as the principal topics of debate; the principal arguments in a case; the principal points of law; the principal beams of a building; the principal productions of a country.*NWAD PRINCIPAL.3*

Wisdom is the principal thing. *Proverbs 4:7*.*NWAD PRINCIPAL.4*

3. In law, a principal challenge, is where the cause assigned carries with it prima facie evidence of partiality, favor or malice.*NWAD PRINCIPAL.5*

4. In music, fundamental.*NWAD PRINCIPAL.6*

PRINCIPAL, ***n.*** **A chief or head; one who takes the lead; as the principal of a faction, an insurrection or mutiny.**

1. The president, governor, or chief in authority. We apply the word to the chief instructor of an academy or seminary of learning.*NWAD PRINCIPAL.8*

2. In law, the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor. A principal in the first degree, is the absolute perpetrator of the crime; a principal in the second degree, is one who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done; distinguished from an accessory. In treason, all persons concerned are principals.*NWAD PRINCIPAL.9*

3. In commerce, a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund; so called in distinction from interest or profits.*NWAD PRINCIPAL.10*

Taxes must be continued, because we have no other means for paying off the principal.*NWAD PRINCIPAL.11*

4. One primarily engaged; a chief party; in distinction from an

auxiliary.*NWAD PRINCIPAL.12*

We were not principals, but auxiliaries in the war.*NWAD PRINCIPAL.13*

PRINCIPALITY, *n.*

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.*NWAD PRINCIPALITY.2*

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. *Titus 3:1*.*NWAD PRINCIPALITY.3*

3. The territory of a prince; or the country which gives title to a prince; as the principality of Wales.*NWAD PRINCIPALITY.4*

4. Superiority; predominance. [Little used.]*NWAD PRINCIPALITY.5*

5. In Scripture, royal state or attire. *Jeremiah 13:18*.*NWAD PRINCIPALITY.6*

PRINCIPALLY, *adv.* Chiefly; above all.

They mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is principally to find fault.*NWAD PRINCIPALLY.2*

PRINCIPALNESS, *n.* The state of being principal or chief.

PRINCIPATE, *n.* Principality; supreme rule.

PRINCIPIA, *n. plu.* [L. principium.] First principles.

PRINCIPIATION, *n.* [from L. principium.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. [Not used.]

PRINCIPLE, *n.* [L. principium, beginning.]

1. In a general sense, the cause, source or origin of any thing; that from which a thing proceeds; as the principle of motion; the principles of action.*NWAD PRINCIPLE.2*

2. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.*NWAD PRINCIPLE.3*

Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple principle, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes.*NWAD PRINCIPLE.4*

3. Being that produces any thing; operative cause.*NWAD PRINCIPLE.5*

The soul of man is an active principle.*NWAD PRINCIPLE.6*

4. In science, a truth admitted either without proof, or considered as having been before proved. In the former sense, it is synonymous with axiom; in the latter, with the phrase, established principle.*NWAD PRINCIPLE.7*

5. Ground; foundation; that which supports an assertion, an action, or a series of actions or of reasoning. On what principle can this be affirmed or denied? He justifies his proceedings on the principle of expedience or necessity. He reasons on sound principles.*NWAD PRINCIPLE.8*

6. A general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; as the principles of morality, of law, of government, etc.*NWAD PRINCIPLE.9*

7. Tenet; that which is believed, whether truth or not, but which serves as a rule of action or the basis of a system; as the principles of the Stoics, or of the Epicureans.*NWAD PRINCIPLE.10*

8. A principle of human nature, is a law of action in human beings; a constitutional propensity common to the human species. Thus it is a principle of human nature to resent injuries and repel insults.*NWAD PRINCIPLE.11*

PRINCIPLE, *v.t.* To establish or fix in tenets; to impress with any tenet, good or ill; chiefly used in the participle.

Men have been principled with an opinion, that they must not consult reason in things of religion.*NWAD PRINCIPLE.13*

1. To establish firmly in the mind.*NWAD PRINCIPLE.14*

PRINCIPLED, *pp.* Established in opinion or in tenets; firmly fixed in the mind.

PRINCOCK, PRINCOX, *n.* A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue; a ludicrous word. [Little used.]

PRINK, *v.i.*

1. To prank; to dress for show.*NWAD PRINK.2*

2. To strut; to put on stately airs.*NWAD PRINK.3*

PRINT, *v.t.* [L. imprimo; in and premo, to press; promptus, pressed or pressing forward.]

1. In general, to take or form letters, characters or figures on paper, cloth or other material by impression. Thus letters are taken on paper by impressing it on types blackened with ink. Figures are printed on cloth by means of blocks or a cylinder. The rolling press is employed to take prints on impressions from copper- plates. Thus we say, to print books, to print calico, to print tunes, music, likenesses, etc.*NWAD PRINT.2*

2. To mark by pressing one thing on another.*NWAD PRINT.3*

On his fiery steed betimes he rode,*NWAD PRINT.4*

That scarcely prints the turf on which he trod.*NWAD PRINT.5*

3. To impress any thing so as to leave its form.*NWAD PRINT.6*

Perhaps some footsteps printed in the clay--*NWAD PRINT.7*

4. To form by impression.*NWAD PRINT.8*

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh.*NWAD PRINT.9*

PRINT, *v.i.* To use or practice the art of typography, or of taking impressions of letters, figures and the like.

1. To publish a book. [Elliptical.]*NWAD PRINT.11*

From the moment he prints, he must expect to hear no more of truth.*NWAD PRINT.12*

PRINT, *n.* A mark made by impression; any line, character, figure or indentation of any form, made by the pressure of one body or thing on another; as the print of the tooth or of the nails in flesh; the print of the foot in sand or snow; the print of a wheel; the print of types on paper. Hence,

1. The impression of types in general, as to form, size, etc.; as a small print; a large print; a fair print.*NWAD PRINT.14*

2. That which impresses its form on any thing; as a butter print; a wooden print.*NWAD PRINT.15*

3. The representation or figure of any thing made by impression; as the print of the face; the print of a temple; prints of antiquities.*NWAD PRINT.16*

4. The state of being printed and published. Diffidence sometimes prevents a man from suffering his works to appear; in print.*NWAD PRINT.17*

I love a ballad in print.*NWAD PRINT.18*

5. A single sheet printed for sale; a newspaper.*NWAD PRINT.19*

The prints, about three days after, were filled with the same terms.*NWAD PRINT.20*

6. Formal method. [Not in use.]*NWAD PRINT.21*

Out of print, a phrase which signifies that, of a printed and published work, there are no copies for sale, or none for sale by the publisher.*NWAD PRINT.22*

PRINTED, *pp.* Impressed; indented.

PRINTER, *n.* One that prints books, pamphlets or papers.

1. One that stains or prints cloth with figures, as calico.*NWAD PRINTER.2*

2. One that impresses letters or figures with copper-plates.*NWAD PRINTER.3*

PRINTING, *ppr.* Impressing letters, characters or figures on any thing; making marks or indentations.

PRINTING, *n.* The art or practice of impressing letters, characters or figures on paper, cloth or other material; the business of a printer; typography.

PRINTING-INK, *n.* Ink used by printers of books.

PRINTING-PAPER, *n.* Paper to be used in the printing of books, pamphlets, etc.; as distinguished from writing-paper, press-paper, wrapping-paper, etc.

PRINTING-PRESS, *n.* A press for the printing of books, etc.

PRINTLESS, *a.* That leaves no print or impression; as printless feet.

PRIOR, *a.* [L. comp. Probably the first syllable is contracted from pris, prid, or some other word, for the Latin has prisce, pristinus.]

Preceding in the order of time; former; antecedent; anterior; as a prior discovery; prior obligation. The discovery of the continent of American by Cabot was six or seven weeks prior to the discovery of it by Columbus. The discovery of the Labrador coast by Cabot was on the 11th of June, 1499; that of the continent by Columbus, was on the first of August of the same year.*NWAD PRIOR.2*

PRIOR, *n.* [L. prior.]

1. The superior of a convent of monks, or one next in dignity to an abbot. Priors are claustral or conventical. The conventical are the same as abbots. A claustral prior is one that governs the religious of

an abbey or priory in commendam, having his jurisdiction wholly from the abbot.*NWAD PRIOR.4*

2. In some churches, one who presides over others in the same churches.*NWAD PRIOR.5*

PRIORATE, *n.* Government by a prior.

PRIORESS, *n.* A female superior of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, *n.* The state of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; as priority of birth. The priority of Homer or Hesiod has been a subject of dispute.

1. Precedence in place or rank.*NWAD PRIORITY.2*

Priority of debts, is a superior claim to payment, or to payment before others.*NWAD PRIORITY.3*

PRIORLY, *adv.* Antecedently. [A bad word and not used.]

PRIORSHIP, *n.* The state or office of prior.

PRIORY, *n.* A convent of which a prior is the superior; in dignity below an abbey.

1. Priories are the churches given to priors in titulum, or by way of title.*NWAD PRIORY.2*

PRISAGE, *n.* A right belonging to the crown of England, of taking two tons of wine from every ship importing twenty tons or more; one before and one behind the mast. This by charter of Edward I. was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called butlerage, because paid to the king's butler.

PRISCILLIANIST, *n.* In church history, one of a sect so denominated from Priscillian, a Spaniard, bishop of Avila, who practiced magic, maintained the errors of the Manichees, and

held it to be lawful to make false oaths in the support of one's cause and interest.

PRISM, *n.* [Low L. prisma; Gr. to cut with a saw, to press or strain.] A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

A prism of glass is one bounded by two equal and parallel triangular ends and three plain and well polished sides which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end to the three angles of the other end.*NWAD PRISM.2*

PRISMATIC, PRISMATICAL, *a.* Resembling a prism; as a prismatic form.

1. Separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism; as prismatic colors.*NWAD PRISMATIC.2*

2. Pertaining to a prism.*NWAD PRISMATIC.3*

PRISMATICALLY, *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism.

PRISMATOIDAL, *a.* [L. prisma.] Having a prismatic form.

PRISMOID, *n.* [L. prisma and Gr. form.]

A body that approaches to the form of a prism.*NWAD PRISMOID.2*

PRISMY, *a.* Pertaining to or like a prism.

PRISON, *n.* priz'n. [L. prendo.]

1. In a general sense, any place of confinement or involuntary restraint; but appropriately, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of debtors and criminals committed by process of law; a jail. Originally, a prison, as Lord Coke observes, was only a place of safe custody; but it is now employed as a place of punishment. We have state-prisons, for the confinement of criminals by way of punishment.*NWAD PRISON.2*

2. Any place of confinement or restraint.*NWAD PRISON.3*

The tyrant Aeolus,*NWAD PRISON.4*

With power imperial curbs the struggling winds,*NWAD PRISON.5*

And sounding tempests in dark prisons binds.*NWAD PRISON.6*

3. In Scripture, a low, obscure, afflicted condition. *Ecclesiastes 4:14*.*NWAD PRISON.7*

4. The cave where David was confined. *Psalm 142:7*.*NWAD PRISON.8*

5. A state of spiritual bondage. *Isaiah 42:7*.*NWAD PRISON.9*

PRISON, *v.t.* To shut up in a prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty.

1. To confine in any manner.*NWAD PRISON.11*

2. To captivate; to enchain.*NWAD PRISON.12*

[This word is proper, but imprison is more commonly used.]*NWAD PRISON.13*

PRISON-BASE, *n.* A kind of rural sports; commonly called prison-bars.

PRISONED, *pp.* Imprisoned; confined; restrained.

PRISONER, *n.* One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant.

1. A person under arrest or in custody of the sheriff, whether in prison or not; as a prisoner at the bar of a court.*NWAD PRISONER.2*

2. A captive; one taken by an enemy in war.*NWAD PRISONER.3*

3. One whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.*NWAD PRISONER.4*

PRISON-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which prisoners are confined; a jail. *Judges 16:21*.

PRISONING, *ppr.* Confining; imprisoning.

PRISONMENT, *n.* Confinement in a prison; imprisonment.

[The latter is commonly used.]*NWAD PRISONMENT.2*

PRISTINE, *a.* [L. pristinus. See *Prior* and *Pro*.] original; primitive; as the pristine state of innocence; the pristine manners of a people; the pristine constitution of things.

PRITHEE, a corruption of pray thee, as I prithee; but it is generally used without the pronoun, prithee.

PRIVACY, *n.* [form private.] A state of being in retirement from the company or observation of others; secrecy.

1. A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement.*NWAD PRIVACY.2*

Her sacred privacies all open lie.*NWAD PRIVACY.3*

2. Privity. [Not used.] [See *Privity*.]*NWAD PRIVACY.4*

3. Taciturnity. [Not used.]*NWAD PRIVACY.5*

4. Secrecy; concealment of what is said or done.*NWAD PRIVACY.6*

PRIVADO, *n.* A secret friend. [Not used.]

PRIVATE, *a.* [L. privatus, from privo, to bereave, properly to strip or separate; privus, singular, several, peculiar to one's self, that is, separate; rapio, diripio, eripio; privo for perivo or berivo.]

1. Properly, separate; unconnected with others; hence, peculiar to one's self; belonging to or concerning an individual only; as a man's private opinion, business or concerns; private property; the king's

private purse; a man's private expenses. Charge the money to my private account in the company's books.*NWAD PRIVATE.2*

2. Peculiar to a number in a joint concern, to a company or body politic; as the private interest of a family, of a company or of a state; opposed to public, or to the general interest of nations.*NWAD PRIVATE.3*

3. Sequestered from company or observation; secret; secluded; as a private cell; a private room or apartment; private prayer.*NWAD PRIVATE.4*

4. Not publicly known; not open; as a private negotiation.*NWAD PRIVATE.5*

5. Not invested with public office or employment; as a private man or citizen; private lift.*NWAD PRIVATE.6*

A private person may arrest a felon.*NWAD PRIVATE.7*

6. Individual; personal; in contradistinction from public or national; as private interest.*NWAD PRIVATE.8*

Private way, in law, is a way or passage in which a man has an interest and right, though the ground may belong to another person. In common language, a private way may be a secret way, one not known or public.*NWAD PRIVATE.9*

A private act or statute, is one which operates on an individual or company only; opposed to a general law, which operates on the whole community.*NWAD PRIVATE.10*

A private nuance or wrong, is one which affects an individual.*NWAD PRIVATE.11*

In private, secretly; not openly or publicly.*NWAD PRIVATE.12*

PRIVATE, *n.* A secret message; particular business. [Unusual.]

1. A common soldier.*NWAD PRIVATE.14*

PRIVATEER, *n.* [from private.] A ship or vessel of war owned and equipped by a private man or by individuals, at their own expense, to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war. Such a ship must be licensed or commissioned by government, or it is a pirate.

PRIVATEER, *v.i.* To cruise in a commissioned private ship against an enemy, for seizing their ships or annoying their commerce.

PRIVATELY, *adv.* In a secret manner; not openly or publicly.

1. In a manner affecting an individual or company. He is not privately benefited.*NWAD PRIVATELY.2*

PRIVATENESS, *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

1. Retirement; seclusion from company or society.*NWAD PRIVATENESS.2*

2. The state of an individual in the rank of common citizens, or not invested with office.*NWAD PRIVATENESS.3*

PRIVATION, *n.* [L. privatio, from privo. See *Private*.]

1. The state of being deprived; particularly, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort. He endures his privations with wonderful fortitude.*NWAD PRIVATION.2*

2. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality. The garrison was compelled by privation to surrender.*NWAD PRIVATION.3*

For what is this contagious sin of kind*NWAD PRIVATION.4*

But a privation of that grace within?*NWAD PRIVATION.5*

3. Absence, in general. Darkness is a privation of light.*NWAD PRIVATION.6*

4. The act of the mind in separating a thing from something

appendant.*NWAD PRIVATION.7*

5. The act of degrading from rank or office.*NWAD PRIVATION.8*

[But in this sense, deprivation is now used. See *Deprivation*.]*NWAD PRIVATION.9*

PRIVATIVE, *a.* Causing privation.

1. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. Privative is in things, what negative is in propositions; as privative blessings, safeguard, liberty and integrity.*NWAD PRIVATIVE.2*

PRIVATIVE, *n.* That of which the essence is the absence of something. Blackness and darkness are privatives.

1. In grammar, a prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as a, in Greek; unjust; un and in in English, as unwise, inhuman. The word may also be applied to suffixes, as less, in harmless.*NWAD PRIVATIVE.4*

PRIVATIVELY, *adv.* By the absence of something.

1. Negatively.*NWAD PRIVATIVELY.2*

The duty of the new covenant is set down first privatively. [Unusual.]*NWAD PRIVATIVELY.3*

PRIVATIVENESS, *n.* Notation of the absence of something.

PRIVET, *n.* A plant of the genus Ligustrum. The evergreen privet is of the genus Rhamnus. Mock privet is of the genus Phillyrea.

PRIVILEGE, *n.* [L. privilegium; privus, separate, private, and lex, law; originally a private law, some public act that regarded an individual.]

1. A particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company or society, beyond the common advantages of

other citizens. A privilege may be a particular right granted by law or held by custom, or it may be an exemption from some burden to which others are subject. The nobles of Great Britain have the privilege of being triable by their peers only. Members of parliament and of our legislatures have the privilege of exemption from arrests in certain cases. The powers of a banking company are privileges granted by the legislature.*NWAD PRIVILEGE.2*

He pleads the legal privilege of a Roman.*NWAD PRIVILEGE.3*

The privilege of birthright was a double portion.*NWAD PRIVILEGE.4*

2. Any peculiar benefit or advantage, right or immunity, not common to others of the human race. Thus we speak of national privileges, and civil and political privileges, which we enjoy above other nations. We have ecclesiastical and religious privileges secured to us by our constitutions of government. Personal privileges are attached to the person; as those of embassadors, peers, members of legislatures, etc. Real privileges are attached to place; as the privileges of the king's palace in England.*NWAD PRIVILEGE.5*

3. Advantage; favor; benefit.*NWAD PRIVILEGE.6*

A nation despicable by its weakness, forfeits even the privilege of being neutral.*NWAD PRIVILEGE.7*

Writ of privilege, is a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.*NWAD PRIVILEGE.8*

PRIVILEGE, *v.t.* To grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; as, to privilege representatives from arrest; to privilege the officers and students of a college from military duty.

1. To exempt from ensure or danger.*NWAD PRIVILEGE.10*

This place doth privilege me.*NWAD PRIVILEGE.11*

PRIVILEGED, *pp.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity. The clergy in Great Britain were formerly a privileged body of men. No person is privileged from arrest for

indictable crimes.

PRIVILEGING, *ppr.* Investing with a peculiar right or immunity.

PRIVILY, *adv.* [from privy.] Privately; secretly.

--False teachers among you, who shall privily bring in damnable heresies. *2 Peter 2:1*.*NWAD PRIVILY.2*

PRIVITY, *n.* Privacy; secrecy; confidence.

I will to you, in privity, discover the drift of my purpose. [Little used.]*NWAD PRIVITY.2*

1. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, which is often supposed to imply consent or concurrence.*NWAD PRIVITY.3*

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the privity of the prince of Orange.*NWAD PRIVITY.4*

But it is usual to say, “a thing is done with his privity and consent;” in which phrase, privity signifies merely private knowledge.*NWAD PRIVITY.5*

2. Privities, in the plural, secret parts; the parts which modesty requires to be concealed.*NWAD PRIVITY.6*

PRIVY, *a.* [L. privus. See *Private*.]

1. Private; pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public; as the privy purse; the privy confer of a king.*NWAD PRIVY.2*

2. Secret; clandestine; not open or public; as a privy attempt to kill one.*NWAD PRIVY.3*

3. Private; appropriated to retirement; not shown; not open for the admission of company; as a privy chamber. *Ezekiel 21:14*.*NWAD PRIVY.4*

4. Privately knowing; admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction.*NWAD PRIVY.5*

He would rather lose half of his kingdom than be privy to such a secret.*NWAD PRIVY.6*

Myself am one made privy to the plot.*NWAD PRIVY.7*

His wife also being privy to it. *Acts 5:2*.*NWAD PRIVY.8*

5. Admitted to secrets of state. The privy council of a king consists of a number of distinguished persons selected by him to advice him in the administration of the government.*NWAD PRIVY.9*

A privy verdict, is one given to the judge out of court, which is of no force unless afterward affirmed by a public verdict in court.*NWAD PRIVY.10*

PRIVY, *n.* In law, a partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing; as a privy in blood. Privies are of four kinds; privies in blood, as the heir to his father; privies in representation, as executors and administrators to the deceased; privies in estate, as he in reversion and he in remainder; donor and donee; lessor and lessee; privy in tenure, as the lord in escheat.

1. A necessary house.*NWAD PRIVY.12*

Privy chamber, in Great Britain, the private apartment in a royal residence or mansion. Gentlemen of the privy chamber are servants of the king who are to wait and attend on him and the queen at court, in their diversions, etc. They are forty eight in number, under the lord chamberlain.*NWAD PRIVY.13*

PRIVY-COUNSELOR, *n.* A member of the privy council.

Privy-counselors are made by the king's nomination without patent or grant.*NWAD PRIVY-COUNSELOR.2*

PRIVY-SEAL, PRIVY-SIGNET, *n.* In England, the seal which the king uses previously in grants, etc. which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in matters of subordinate consequence, which do not require the great seal.

1. Privy-seal, is used elliptically for the principal secretary of state, or person entrusted with the privy-seal.*NWAD PRIVY-SEAL.2*

The king's sign manual is the warrant to the privy-seal, who makes out a writ or warrant thereon to the chancery. The sign manual is the warrant to the privy-seal, and the privy-seal is the warrant to the great seal.*NWAD PRIVY-SEAL.3*

PRIZE, *n.*

1. That which is taken from an enemy in war; any species of goods or property seized by force as spoil or plunder; or that which is taken in combat, particularly a ship. A privateer takes an enemy's ship as a prize. They make prize of all the property of the enemy.*NWAD PRIZE.2*

2. That which is taken from another; that which is deemed a valuable acquisition.*NWAD PRIZE.3*

Then prostrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes,*NWAD PRIZE.4*

Soon to obtain and long possess the prize.*NWAD PRIZE.5*

3. That which is obtained or offered as the reward of contest.*NWAD PRIZE.6*

--I will never wrestle for prize.*NWAD PRIZE.7*

I fought and conquer'd, yet have lost the prize.*NWAD PRIZE.8*

4. The reward gained by any performance.*NWAD PRIZE.9*

5. In colloquial language, any valuable thing gained.*NWAD PRIZE.10*

6. The money drawn by a lottery ticket; opposed to blank.*NWAD PRIZE.11*

PRIZE, *v.t.* [L. pretium.]

1. To set or estimate the value of; to rate; as, to prize the goods

specified in an invoice.*NWAD PRIZE.13*

Life I prize not a straw.*NWAD PRIZE.14*

2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem.*NWAD PRIZE.15*

I prize your person, but your crown disdain.*NWAD PRIZE.16*

3. To raise with a lever. [See *Pry*.]*NWAD PRIZE.17*

PRIZED, ***pp.*** **Rated; valued; esteemed.**

PRIZE-FIGHTER, ***n.*** **One that fights publicly for a reward.**

PRIZER, ***n.*** **One that estimates or sets the value of a thing.**

PRIZING, ***ppr.*** **Rating; valuing; esteeming.**

PRO, a Latin and Greek preposition, signifying for, before, forth, is probably contracted from prod, coinciding with It. proda, a prow, prode, brave; having the primary sense of moving forward. See *Prodigal*. In the phrase, pro and con, that is, pro and contra, it answers to the English for; for and against.

In composition, pro denotes fore, forth, forward.*NWAD PRO.2*

PROA, ***n.*** **Flying proa, a vessel used in the south seas, with the head and stern exactly alike, but with the sides differently formed. That which is intended for the lee side is flat, the other rounding. To prevent oversetting, the vessel is furnished with a frame extended from the windward side, called an out-rigger.**

PROBABILITY, ***n.*** **[L. probabilitas. See *Probable*.]**

1. Likelihood; appearance of truth; that state of a case or question of fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of argument on one side, inclining the mind to receive it as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt. It therefore falls short of moral certainty, but produces what is called opinion.*NWAD PROBABILITY.2*

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, but appears for the most part to be so.*NWAD PROBABILITY.3*

Demonstration produces science or certain knowledge; proof produces belief, and probability opinion.*NWAD PROBABILITY.4*

1. Any thing that has the appearance of reality or truth. In this sense, the word admits of the plural number.*NWAD PROBABILITY.5*

The whole like of man is a perpetual comparison of evidence and balancing of probabilities.*NWAD PROBABILITY.6*

PROBABLE, *a.* [L. probabilis, from probo, to prove. See *Prove*.]

1. Likely; having more evidence than the contrary, or evidence which inclines the mind to belief, but leaves some room for doubt.*NWAD PROBABLE.2*

That is accounted probable, which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it.*NWAD PROBABLE.3*

I do not say that the principles of religion are merely probable; I have before asserted them to be morally certain.*NWAD PROBABLE.4*

2. That renders something probable; as probable evidence, or probable presumption.*NWAD PROBABLE.5*

3. That may be proved. [Not in use.]*NWAD PROBABLE.6*

PROBABLY, *adv.* Likely; in likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality; as, the story is probably true; the account is probably correct.

Distinguish between what may possibly, and what will probably be done.*NWAD PROBABLY.2*

PROBANG, *n.* [See *Probe*.] In surgery, an instrument of whalebone and spunge, for removing obstructions in the throat or esophagus.

A flexible piece of whalebone, with spunge fixed to the end.*NWAD*

PROBANG.2

PROBATE, *n.* [L. probatus, probo, to prove.]

1. The probate of a will or testament is the proving of its genuineness and validity, or the exhibition of the will to the proper officer, with the witnesses if necessary, and the process of determining its validity, and the registry of it, and such other proceedings as the laws prescribe, as preliminary to the execution of it by the executor.*NWAD PROBATE.2*

2. The right or jurisdiction of proving wills. In England, the spiritual court has the probate of wills. In the United States, the probate of wills belongs to a court of civil jurisdiction established by law, usually to a single judge, called a judge of probate, or a surrogate.*NWAD PROBATE.3*

3. Proof. [Not used.]*NWAD PROBATE.4*

PROBATION, *n.* [L. probatio.] The act of proving; proof.

1. Trial; examination; any proceeding designed to ascertain truth; in universities, the examination of a student, as to his qualifications for a degree.*NWAD PROBATION.2*

2. In a monastic sense, trial or the year of novitiate, which a person must pass in a convent, to prove his virtue and his ability to bear the severities of the rule.*NWAD PROBATION.3*

3. Moral trial; the state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character and being qualified for a happier state.*NWAD PROBATION.4*

Probation will end with the present life.*NWAD PROBATION.5*

4. In America, the trial of a clergyman's qualifications as a minister of the gospel, preparatory to his settlement. We say, a man is preaching on probation.*NWAD PROBATION.6*

5. In general, trial for proof, or satisfactory evidence, or the time of trial.*NWAD PROBATION.7*

PROBATIONAL, *a.* Serving for trial.

PROBATIONARY, *a.* Serving for trial.

All the probationary work of man is ended when death arrives.*NWAD PROBATIONARY.2*

PROBATIONER, *n.* One who is on trial, or in a state to give proof of certain qualifications for a place or state.

While yet a young probationer,*NWAD PROBATIONER.2*

And candidate for heaven.*NWAD PROBATIONER.3*

1. A novice.*NWAD PROBATIONER.4*

2. In Scotland, a student in divinity, who, producing a certificate of a professor in an university of his good morals and qualifications, is admitted to several trials, and on acquitting himself well, is licensed to preach.*NWAD PROBATIONER.5*

PROBATIONERSHIP, *n.* The state of being a probationer; novitiate. [Little used.]

PROBATIONSHIP, *n.* A state of probation; novitiate; probation. [Little used and unnecessary.]

PROBATIVE, *a.* Serving for trial or proof.

PROBATOR, *n.* [L.] An examiner; an approver.

1. In law, an accuser.*NWAD PROBATOR.2*

PROBATORY, *a.* Serving for trial.

1. Serving for proof.*NWAD PROBATORY.2*

2. Relating to proof.*NWAD PROBATORY.3*

Probatum est, [L. it is proved.] an expression subjoined to a receipt

for the cure of a disease, denoting that it has been tried or proved.*NWAD PROBATORY.4*

PROBE, *n.* [L. probo.] A surgeon's instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer or cavity, or the direction of a sinus, or for searching for stones in the bladder and the like.

PROBE, *v.t.* To examine a wound, ulcer or some cavity of the body, by the use of an instrument thrust into the part.

1. To search to the bottom; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into causes and circumstances.*NWAD PROBE.3*

PROBE-SCISSORS, *n.* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end.

PROBITY, *n.* [L. probitas, from probo, to prove.]

Primarily, tried virtue or integrity, or approved actions; but in general, strict honesty; sincerity; veracity; integrity in principle, or strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice. Probity of mind or principle is best evinced by probity of conduct in social dealings, particularly in adhering to strict integrity in the observance and performance of rights called imperfect, which public laws to not reach and cannot enforce.*NWAD PROBITY.2*

PROBLEM, *n.* [L. problema; Gr. to throw forward, and to throw; L. pello.] A question proposed.

1. In logic, a preposition that appears neither absolutely true nor false, and consequently may be asserted either in the affirmative or negative.*NWAD PROBLEM.2*

2. In geometry, a proposition in which some operation or construction is required, as to divide a line or an angle, to let fall a perpendicular, etc.*NWAD PROBLEM.3*

3. In general, any question involving doubt or uncertainty, and

requiring some operation, experiment or further evidence for its solution.*NWAD PROBLEM.4*

The problem is, whether a strong and constant belief that a thing will be, helps any thing to the effecting of the thing.*NWAD PROBLEM.5*

PROBLEMATICAL, *a.* Questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful.

Diligent inquiries into problematical guilt, leave a gate wide open to informers.*NWAD PROBLEMATICAL.2*

PROBLEMATICALLY, *adv.* Doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly.

PROBLEMATIZE, *v.t.* To propose problems. [Ill formed and not used.]

PROBOSCIS, *n.* [L. from Gr. before, and to feed or graze.]

The snout or trunk of an elephant and of other animals, particularly of insects. The proboscis of an elephant is a flexible muscular pipe or canal of about 8 feet in length, and is properly the extension of the nose. This is the instrument with which he takes food and carries it to his mouth. The proboscis of insects is used to suck blood from animals, or juice from plants.*NWAD PROBOSCIS.2*

PROCACIOUS, *a.* [L. procax; pro, forward.] petulant; saucy. [Little used.]

PROCACITY, *n.* [L. procacitas.]

Impudence; petulance. [Little used.]*NWAD PROCACITY.2*

PROCATARCTIC, *a.* [Gr. to begin.] In medicine, pre-existing or predisposing; remote; as procatarctic causes of a disease, in distinction from immediate or exciting causes. Thus heat may be the procatarctic, and extreme fatigue the immediate or exciting cause of a fever.

PROCATARXIS, *n.* [Gr. supra.]

The predisposing cause of a disease.*NWAD PROCATARXIS.2*

PROCEDURE, *n.* The act of proceeding or moving forward; progress; process; operation; series of actions; as the procedure of the soul in certain actions. But it is more generally applied to persons; as, this is a strange procedure in a public body. The motions of physical causes are more generally denominated operations.

1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct.*NWAD PROCEDURE.2*

2. That which proceeds from something; produce. [Not in use.]*NWAD PROCEDURE.3*

PROCEED, PROCEDE, *v.i.* [L. procedo; pro, forward, and cedo, to move. the more correct orthography is procede, in analogy with precede, concede, recede, procedure.]

1. To move, pass or go forward from one place to another; applied to persons or things. A man proceeds on his journey; a ship proceeds on her voyage.*NWAD PROCEED.2*

This word thus used implies that the motion, journey or voyage had been previously commenced, and to proceed is then to renew or continue the motion or progress.*NWAD PROCEED.3*

2. To pass from one point, stage or topic to another. The preacher proceeds from one division of his subject, and the advocate from one argument, to another.*NWAD PROCEED.4*

3. To issue or come as from a course or fountain. Light proceeds from the sun; vice proceeds from a depraved heart; virtuous affections proceed from God.*NWAD PROCEED.5*

4. To come from a person or place. Christ says, “I proceeded forth and came from God.” *John 8:42*.*NWAD PROCEED.6*

5. To prosecute any design.*NWAD PROCEED.7*

He that proceeds on other principles in his inquiry into any sciences, posts himself in a party.*NWAD PROCEED.8*

6. To be transacted or carried on.*NWAD PROCEED.9*

He will, after his sour fashion, tell you,*NWAD PROCEED.10*

What hath proceeded worthy note to-day.*NWAD PROCEED.11*

[Not now in use.]*NWAD PROCEED.12*

7. To make progress; to advance.*NWAD PROCEED.13*

8. To begin and carry on a series of actions or measures. The attorney was at a loss in what manner to proceed against the offender. In this sense, the word is often followed by against.*NWAD PROCEED.14*

9. To transact; to act; to carry on methodically.*NWAD PROCEED.15*

From them I will not hide*NWAD PROCEED.16*

My judgments, how with mankind I proceed.*NWAD PROCEED.17*

10. To have a course.*NWAD PROCEED.18*

This rule only proceeds and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence.*NWAD PROCEED.19*

11. To issue; to be produced or propagated.*NWAD PROCEED.20*

From my loins thou shalt proceed.*NWAD PROCEED.21*

12. To be produced by an effectual cause. All created things proceed from God.*NWAD PROCEED.22*

PROCEEDER, *n.* One who goes forward, or who makes a progress.

PROCEEDING, *ppr.* Moving forward; passing on; issuing; transacting; carrying on.

PROCEEDING, *n.* Process or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; transaction; in the plural, a course of measures or conduct; course of dealing with others. We speak of a legal or an illegal proceeding, a cautious proceeding, a violent proceeding. In the plural, the proceedings of the legislature have been wise and salutary. It is our duty to acquiesce cheerfully in all God's proceedings towards.

1. In law, the course of steps or measures in the prosecution of an action is denominated proceedings. [See *Process*.]*NWAD PROCEEDING.3*

PROCEEDS, *n. plu.* Issue; rent; produce; as the proceeds of an estate.

1. In commerce, the sum, amount or value of goods sold or converted into money. The consignee was directed to sell the cargo and vest the proceeds in coffee. The proceeds of the goods sold amounted to little more than the prime cost and charges.*NWAD PROCEEDS.2*

PROCELEUSMATIC, *a.* [Gr. mandate, incitement.]

Inciting; animating; encouraging. This epithet is given to a metrical foot in poetry, consisting of four short syllables.*NWAD PROCELEUSMATIC.2*

PROCEPTION, *n.* Preoccupation. [Ill formed and not in use.]

PROCERITY, *n.* [L. proceritas, from procerus, tall.]

Tallness; highth of stature. [Little used.]*NWAD PROCERITY.2*

PROCESS, *n.* [L. processus, from procedo. See *Proceed*.]

1. A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; tendency; as the process of man's desire.*NWAD PROCESS.2*

2. Proceedings; gradual progress; course; as the process of a war.*NWAD PROCESS.3*

3. Operations; experiment; series of actions or experiments; as a chimical process.*NWAD PROCESS.4*

4. Series of motions or changes in growth, decay, etc. in physical bodies; as the process of vegetation or of mineralization; the process of decomposition.*NWAD PROCESS.5*

5. Course; continual flux or passage; as the process of time.*NWAD PROCESS.6*

6. Methodical management; series of measures or proceedings.*NWAD PROCESS.7*

The process of the great day--is described by our Savior.*NWAD PROCESS.8*

7. In law, the whole course of proceedings, in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit. Original process is the means taken to compel the defendant to appear in court. Mesne process is that which issues, pending the suit, upon some collateral or interlocutory matter. Final process is the process of execution.*NWAD PROCESS.9*

8. In anatomy, any protuberance, eminence or projecting part of a bone.*NWAD PROCESS.10*

PROCESSION, *n.* [L. processio. See *Proceed*.]

1. The act of proceeding or issuing.*NWAD PROCESSION.2*

2. A train of persons walking, or riding on horseback or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity; as a procession of clergy and people in the Romish church; a triumphal procession; a funeral procession.*NWAD PROCESSION.3*

Him all his train*NWAD PROCESSION.4*

Follow'd in bright procession.*NWAD PROCESSION.5*

PROCESSIONAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession.**

PROCESSIONAL, ***n.*** **A book relating to processions of the Romish church.**

PROCESSIONARY, ***a.*** **Consisting in procession; as processionary service.**

PROCHEIN, ***a.*** **pro'shen. [L. proximus.] Next; nearest; used in the law phrase, prochein amy, the next friend, any person who undertakes to assist an infant or minor in prosecuting his rights.**

PROCHRONISM, ***n.*** **[Gr. to precede in time, before, and time.]**

An antedating; the dating of an event before the time it happened; hence, an error in chronology.*NWAD PROCHRONISM.2*

PROCIDENCE, ***n.*** **[L. procidentia; procido, to fall down.]**

A falling down; a prolapsus; as of the intestinum rectum.*NWAD PROCIDENCE.2*

PROCIDUOUS, ***a.*** **That falls from its place.**

PROCINCT, ***n.*** **[L. procinctus; procingo, to prepare, that is, to gird.] Complete preparation for action. [Little used.]**

PROCLAIM, ***v.t.*** **[L. proclamo; pro and clamo, to cry out. See *Claim*.]**

1. To promulgate; to announce; to publish; as, to proclaim a fast; to proclaim a feast. *Leviticus 23:2*; *1 Kings 21:9*.*NWAD PROCLAIM.2*

He hath sent me to proclaim liberty to the captives. *Isaiah 61:1*.*NWAD PROCLAIM.3*

2. To denounce; to give official notice of. Heralds were formerly employed to proclaim war.*NWAD PROCLAIM.4*

3. To declare with honor; as, to proclaim the name of the Lord, that is, to declare his perfections. *Exodus 33:19*.*NWAD PROCLAIM.5*

4. To utter openly; to make public. Some profligate wretches openly proclaim their atheism.*NWAD PROCLAIM.6*

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness. *Proverbs 20:6*.*NWAD PROCLAIM.7*

5. To outlaw by public denunciation.*NWAD PROCLAIM.8*

I heard myself proclaimed.*NWAD PROCLAIM.9*

PROCLAIMED, *pp.* Published officially; promulgated; made publicly known.

PROCLAIMER, *n.* One who publishes by authority; one that announces or makes publicly known.

PROCLAIMING, *ppr.* Publishing officially; denouncing; promulgating; making publicly known.

PROCLAMATION, *n.* [L. proclamatio, from proclamo.]

1. Publication by authority; official notice given to the public.*NWAD PROCLAMATION.2*

King Asa made a proclamation throughout all Judah. *1 Kings 15:22*.*NWAD PROCLAMATION.3*

2. In England, a declaration of the king's will, openly published.*NWAD PROCLAMATION.4*

Proclamations are a branch of the king's prerogative, and are binding on the subject.*NWAD PROCLAMATION.5*

3. The declaration of any supreme magistrate publicly made known; as the proclamation of the governor appointing a day of thanksgiving.*NWAD PROCLAMATION.6*

4. The paper containing an official notice to a people. The sheriff

receives and distributes the governor's proclamations.*NWAD PROCLAMATION.7*

PROCLIVE, *a.* Proclivous. [Not used.]

PROCLIVITY, *n.* [L. proclivitas, proclivis; pro and clivus, a cliff.]

1. Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency.*NWAD PROCLIVITY.2*

The sensitive appetite may engender a proclivity to steal, but not a necessity to steal.*NWAD PROCLIVITY.3*

2. Readiness; facility of learning.*NWAD PROCLIVITY.4*

He had such a dexterous proclivity, that his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness.*NWAD PROCLIVITY.5*

PROCLIVOUS, *a.* [L. proclivus, proclivis, supra.]

Inclined; tending by nature.*NWAD PROCLIVOUS.2*

PROCONSUL, *n.* [L. pro, for, and consul.]

A Roman magistrate sent to govern a province with consular authority. The proconsuls were appointed from the body of the senate, and their authority expired at the end of a year from their appointment.*NWAD PROCONSUL.2*

PROCONSULAR, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul; as proconsular powers.

1. Under the government of a proconsul; as a proconsular province.*NWAD PROCONSULAR.2*

PROCONSULSHIP, *n.* The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

PROCRASTINATE, *v.t.* [L. procrastinor; pro and crastinus;

cras, to-morrow.] To put off from day to day; to delay; to defer to a future time; as, to procrastinate repentance.

PROCRASTINATE, *v.i.* To delay; to be dilatory.

I procrastinate more than I did twenty years ago.*NWAD PROCRASTINATE.3*

PROCRASTINATED, *pp.* Delayed; deferred.

PROCRASTINATING, *ppr.* Delaying; putting off to a future time.

PROCRASTINATION, *n.* [L. procrastinatio.]

A putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.*NWAD PROCRASTINATION.2*

PROCRASTINATOR, *n.* One that defers the performance of any thing to a future time.

PROCREANT, *a.* [L. procreans. See *Procreate*.]

Generating; producing; productive; fruitful.*NWAD PROCREANT.2*

PROCREATE, *v.t.* [L. procreo; pro and creo, to create.]

1. To beget; to generate and produce; to engender; used properly of animals.*NWAD PROCREATE.2*

2. To produce; used of plants, but hardly allowable.*NWAD PROCREATE.3*

PROCREATED, *pp.* Begotten; generated.

PROCREATING, *ppr.* Begetting; generating; as young.

PROCREATION, *n.* [L. procreatio.]

The act of begetting; generation and production of young.*NWAD*

PROCREATION.2

PROCREATIVE, *a.* Generative; having the power to beget.

PROCREATIVENESS, *n.* The power of generating.

PROCREATOR, *n.* One that begets; a generator; a father or sire.

PROCTOR, *n.* [contracted from L. procurator, from procuro; pro and curo.]

1. In a general sense, one who is employed to manage the affairs of another.*NWAD PROCTOR.2*

2. Appropriately, a person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law, as in the court of admiralty, or in a spiritual court.*NWAD PROCTOR.3*

3. The magistrate of a university.*NWAD PROCTOR.4*

PROCTOR, *v.i.* To manage; a cant word.

PROCTORAGE, *n.* Management; in contempt.

PROCTORICAL, *a.* Belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial.

PROCTORSHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of the proctor of a university.

PROCUMBENT, *a.* [L. procumbens, procumbo; pro and cubo, to lie down.] Lying down or on the face; prone.

1. In botany, trailing; prostrate; unable to support itself, and therefore lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots; as a procumbent stem.*NWAD PROCUMBENT.2*

PROCURABLE, *a.* [from procure.] That may be procured;

obtainable.

PROCURACY, *n.* [from L. procuro.] The management of any thing. [Not used.]

PROCURATION, *n.* [L. procuratio. See *Procure*.]

1. The act of procuring. [Procurement is generally used.]*NWAD PROCURATION.2*

2. The management of another's affairs.*NWAD PROCURATION.3*

3. The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another.*NWAD PROCURATION.4*

4. A sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations; called also proxy.*NWAD PROCURATION.5*

PROCURATOR, *n.* The manager of another's affairs. [See *Proctor*.]

PROCURATORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made by a proctor.

PROCURATORSHIP, *n.* The office of a procurator.

PROCURATORY, *a.* Tending to procuration.

PROCURE, *v.t.* [L. procuro; pro and curo, to take care.]

1. To get; to gain; to obtain; as by request, loan, effort, labor or purchase. We procure favors by request; we procure money by borrowing; we procure food by cultivating the earth; offices are procured by solicitation or favor; we procure titles to estate by purchase. It is used of things of temporary possession more generally than acquire. We do not say, we acquired favor, we acquired money by borrowing but we procured.*NWAD PROCURE.2*

2. To persuade; to prevail on.*NWAD PROCURE.3*

What unaccustom'd cause procures her hither? [Unusual.]*NWAD PROCURE.4*

3. To cause; to bring about; to effect; to contrive and effect.*NWAD PROCURE.5*

Proceed, Salinus, to procure my fall.*NWAD PROCURE.6*

4. To cause to come on; to bring on.*NWAD PROCURE.7*

We no other pains endure*NWAD PROCURE.8*

Than those that we ourselves procure.*NWAD PROCURE.9*

5. To draw to; to attract; to gain. Modesty procures love and respect.*NWAD PROCURE.10*

PROCURE, *v.i.* To pimp.

PROCURED, *pp.* Obtained, caused to be done; effected; brought on.

PROCUREMENT, *n.* The act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment.

1. A causing to be effected.*NWAD PROCUREMENT.2*

They think it done*NWAD PROCUREMENT.3*

By her procurement.*NWAD PROCUREMENT.4*

PROCURER, *n.* One that procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done.

1. A pimp; a pander.*NWAD PROCURER.2*

PROCURESS, *n.* A bawd.

PROCURING, *ppr.* Getting; gaining; obtaining.

1. Causing to come or to be done.*NWAD PROCURING.2*

2. *a.* That causes to come; bringing on.*NWAD PROCURING.3*

Sin is the procuring cause of all our woes.*NWAD PROCURING.4*

PRODIGAL, *a.* [L. produgus, from prodigo, to drive forth, to lavish.]

1. Given to extravagant expenditures; expending money or other things without necessity; profuse, lavish; wasteful; not frugal or economical; as a prodigal man; the prodigal son. A man may be prodigal of his strength, of his health, of his life or blood, as well as of his money.*NWAD PRODIGAL.2*

2. Profuse, lavish; expended to excess or without necessity; as prodigal expenses.*NWAD PRODIGAL.3*

3. Very liberal; profuse. Nature is prodigal of her bounties.*NWAD PRODIGAL.4*

PRODIGAL, *n.* One that expends money extravagantly or without necessity; one that is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift.

PRODIGALITY, *n.*

1. Extravagance in the expenditure of what one possesses, particularly of money; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. It is opposed to frugality, economy, and parsimony. *NWAD PRODIGALITY.2*

By the Roman law a man of notorious prodigality was treated as non compos.*NWAD PRODIGALITY.3*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of his wit.*NWAD PRODIGALITY.4*

2. Profuse liberality.*NWAD PRODIGALITY.5*

PRODIGALIZE, *v.i.* To be extravagant in expenditures. [Not used.]

PRODIGALLY, ***adv.*** **With profusion of expenses; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully; as an estate prodigally dissipated.**

1. With liberal abundance; profusely.*NWAD PRODIGALLY.2*

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows,*NWAD PRODIGALLY.3*

Out paths with flow'rs she prodigally strows.*NWAD PRODIGALLY.4*

PRODIGIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. prodigiosus. See *Prodigy*.]**

1. Very great; huge; enormous in size, quantity, extent, etc.; as a mountain of prodigious size or altitude; a prodigious mass or quantity of water; an ocean or plain of prodigious extent. Hence,*NWAD PRODIGIOUS.2*

2. Wonderful; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; monstrous; portentous.*NWAD PRODIGIOUS.3*

It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky.*NWAD PRODIGIOUS.4*

Prodigious to relate.*NWAD PRODIGIOUS.5*

PRODIGIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **Enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly; as a number prodigiously great.**

1. Very much; extremely; in familiar language. He was prodigiously pleased.*NWAD PRODIGIOUSLY.2*

PRODIGIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Enormousness of size; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment.**

PRODIGY, ***n.*** **[L. prodigium, from prodigo, to shoot out, drive out, properly to spread to a great extent.]**

1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, as so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment; as a prodigy of learning.*NWAD PRODIGY.2*

2. Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; portent. Thus eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed prodigies.*NWAD PRODIGY.3*

3. A monster; an animal or other production out of the ordinary course of nature.*NWAD PRODIGY.4*

PRODITION, ***n.*** **[L. proditio, form prodo, to betray; supposed to be compounded of pro and do, to give.] Treachery; treason.**

PRODITOR, ***n.*** **[L.] A traitor. [Not in use.]**

PRODITORIOUS, ***a.*** **Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. [Not in use.]**

1. Apt to make discoveries or disclosures. [Not in use.]*NWAD PRODITORIOUS.2*

PRODITORY, ***a.*** **Treacherous; perfidious.**

PRODROME, ***n.*** **[Gr. to run.] A forerunner. [Not in use.]**

PRODUCE, ***v.t.*** **[L. produco; pro and duco, to lead or draw.]**

1. To bring forward; to bring or offer to view or notice; as, to produce a witness or evidence in court.*NWAD PRODUCE.2*

Produce your cause. *Isaiah 41:21*.*NWAD PRODUCE.3*

2. To exhibit to the public.*NWAD PRODUCE.4*

Your parents did not produce you much into the world.*NWAD PRODUCE.5*

3. To bring forth; to bear; as plants or the soil. Trees produce fruit; the earth produces trees and grass; wheat produces an abundance of food.*NWAD PRODUCE.6*

4. To bear; to generate and bring forth; as young. The seas produce fish in abundance.*NWAD PRODUCE.7*

They--*NWAD PRODUCE.8*

Produce prodigious births of body or mind.*NWAD PRODUCE.9*

5. To cause; to effect; to bring into existence. Small causes sometimes produce great effects. The clouds produce rain. The painter produces a picture or a landscape. The sculptor produces a statue. Vice produces misery.*NWAD PRODUCE.10*

6. To raise; to bring into being. The farmer produces grain enough for his family.*NWAD PRODUCE.11*

7. To make; to bring into being or form. The manufacturer produces excellent wares.*NWAD PRODUCE.12*

8. To yield or furnish. Money produces interest; capital produces profit. The commerce of the country produces a revenue to government.*NWAD PRODUCE.13*

9. In general, to bring into existence or into view.*NWAD PRODUCE.14*

10. To draw out in length; to extend; as a line produced from A to B.*NWAD PRODUCE.15*

PRODUCE, *n.* That which is produced, brought forth or yielded; product; as the produce of a farm; the produce of trees; the produce of a country; the produce of a manufacture; the produce of the sea; the produce of a tax; the produce of a mine. But when we speak of something formed by an individual artisan or genius, we call it a production.

PRODUCED, *pp.* Brought into life, being or view; yielded.

PRODUCEMENT, *n.* Production. [Not used.]

PRODUCENT, *n.* One that exhibits or offers to view or notice. [Not much used.]

PRODUCER, *n.* One that generates; one that produces.

PRODUCIBILITY, *n.* The power or producing. [Not used.]

PRODUCIBLE, *a.*

1. That may be brought into being; that may be generated or made; as producible salts.*NWAD PRODUCIBLE.2*

2. That may be brought into view or notice; that may be exhibited.*NWAD PRODUCIBLE.3*

PRODUCIBLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being producible; as the producibleness of salts.

PRODUCING, *ppr.* Generating; bringing into existence or notice.

PRODUCT, *n.* [L. productus, from produco.]

1. That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals; as the product of land; the products of the season.*NWAD PRODUCT.2*

2. That which is formed or produced by labor or by mental application; as the products of manufacturers, of commerce or of art; the products of great and wise men. In the latter sense, production is now generally used.*NWAD PRODUCT.3*

In general, products comprehends whatever is produced or made; as when we speak of the products of a country exported.*NWAD PRODUCT.4*

The product of the impost and excise.*NWAD PRODUCT.5*

3. Effect; result; something consequential.*NWAD PRODUCT.6*

These are the product*NWAD PRODUCT.7*

Of those ill mated marriages.*NWAD PRODUCT.8*

4. In arithmetic, the amount of two or more numbers multiplied. Thus 5x7=35, the product. Product results from multiplication, as sum does from addition.*NWAD PRODUCT.9*

5. In geometry, the factum of two or more lines.*NWAD PRODUCT.10*

PRODUCTILE, *a.* That may be extended in length.

PRODUCTION, *n.* [L. productio.]

1. The act or process of producing, bringing forth or exhibiting to

view.*NWAD PRODUCTION.2*

2. That which is produced or made; as the productions of the earth, comprehending all vegetables and fruits; the productions of art, as manufactures of every kind, paintings, sculpture, etc.; the productions of intellect or genius, as poems and prose compositions.*NWAD PRODUCTION.3*

PRODUCTIVE, *a.*

1. Having the power of producing; as, productive labor is that which increases the number or amount of products; opposed to unproductive labor. The labor of the farmer and mechanic is productive; the labor of officers and professional men is unproductive to the state. A tree which bears fruit, and the land which bears grass or grain, is productive.*NWAD PRODUCTIVE.2*

2. Fertile; producing good crops. We often denote by this word that land or plants yield large products.*NWAD PRODUCTIVE.3*

3. Producing; bringing into being; causing to exist; efficient; as an age productive of great men; a spirit productive of heroic achievements.*NWAD PRODUCTIVE.4*

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it productive of merit.*NWAD PRODUCTIVE.5*

And kindle with thy own productive fire.*NWAD PRODUCTIVE.6*

PRODUCTIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being productive; as the productiveness of land or labor.

PROEM, *n.* [L. proemium; Gr. before, and way.] Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing.

PROEM, *v.t.* To preface. [Not used.]

PROEMIAL, *a.* Introductory; prefatory; preliminary.

PROEMPTOSIS, *n.* [Gr. to fall before.] In chronology, the lunar

equation or addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too soon.

PROFANATION, *n.* [L. profano. See *Profane*.]

1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; as the profanation of the sabbath by sports, amusements or unnecessary labor; the profanation of a sanctuary; the profanation of the name of God by swearing, jesting, etc.*NWAD PROFANATION.2*

2. The act of treating with abuse or disrespect.*NWAD PROFANATION.3*

‘Twere profanation of our joys*NWAD PROFANATION.4*

To tell the laity our love.*NWAD PROFANATION.5*

PROFANE, *a.* [L. profanus; pro and fanum, a temple.]

1. Irreverent to any thing sacred; applied to persons. A man is profane when he takes the name of God in vain, or treats sacred things with abuse and irreverence.*NWAD PROFANE.2*

2. Irreverent; proceeding from a contempt of sacred things, or implying it; as profane words or language; profane swearing.*NWAD PROFANE.3*

3. Not sacred; secular; relating to secular things; as profane history.*NWAD PROFANE.4*

4. Polluted; not pure.*NWAD PROFANE.5*

Nothing is profane that serveth to holy things.*NWAD PROFANE.6*

5. Not purified or holy; allowed for common use; as a profane place. *Ezekiel 42:20*; *Ezekiel 48:15*.*NWAD PROFANE.7*

6. Obscene; heathenish; tending to bring reproach on religion; as profane fables. *1 Timothy 4:7*.*NWAD PROFANE.8*

Profane is used chiefly in Scripture in opposition to holy, or qualified ceremonially for sacred services.*NWAD PROFANE.9*

PROFANE, *v.t.* To violate any thing sacred, or treat it with abuse, irreverence, obloquy or contempt; as, to profane the name of God; to profane the sabbath; to profane the Scriptures or the ordinances of God.

1. To pollute; to defile; to apply to temporal uses; to use as base or common. *Ezekiel 24:21*.*NWAD PROFANE.11*

2. To violate. *Malachi 2:10-11*.*NWAD PROFANE.12*

3. To pollute; to debase. *Leviticus 21:4*.*NWAD PROFANE.13*

4. To put to a wrong use.*NWAD PROFANE.14*

PROFANED, *pp.* Violated; treated with irreverence or abuse; applied to common uses; polluted.

PROFANELY, *adv.* With irreverence to sacred things or names.

The character of God profanely impeached.*NWAD PROFANELY.2*

1. With abuse or contempt for any thing venerable.*NWAD PROFANELY.3*

That proud scholar--speaks of Homer too profanely.*NWAD PROFANELY.4*

PROFANENESS, *n.* Irreverence of sacred things; particularly, the use of language which implies irreverence towards God; the taking of God's name in vain.

Profaneness in men is vulgar and odious; in females, is shocking and detestable.*NWAD PROFANENESS.2*

PROFANER, *n.* One who by words or actions, treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language.

1. A polluter; a defiler; as a profaner of the temple.*NWAD*

PROFANER.2

PROFANING, *ppr.* Violating; treating with irreverence; polluting.

PROFANITY, *n.* *Profaneness*, which see.

In a revel of debauchery, amid the brisk interchange of profanity and folly, religion might appear a dumb, unsocial intruder. *NWAD PROFANITY.2*

PROFECTION, *n.* [L. profectio.] A going forward; advance; progression. [Not in use.]

PROFERT, *n.* [L. 3d. person of profero.] In law, the exhibition of a record or paper in open court.

PROFESS, *v.t.* [L. professus, profiteor; pro and fateor.]

1. To make open declaration of; to avow or acknowledge. *NWAD PROFESS.2*

Let no man who professes himself a christian, keep so heathenish a family as not to see God by daily worshipped in it. *NWAD PROFESS.3*

They profess that they know God, but in works they deny him. *Titus 1:16*. *NWAD PROFESS.4*

2. To declare in strong terms. *NWAD PROFESS.5*

Then will I profess to them, I never knew you. *Matthew 7:23*. *NWAD PROFESS.6*

3. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration. *NWAD PROFESS.7*

To your professing bosoms I commit him. *NWAD PROFESS.8*

4. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, for inviting

employment; as, to profess one's self a physician; he professes surgery.*NWAD PROFESS.9*

PROFESS, *v.i.* To declare friendship. [Not in use.]

PROFESSED, PROFEST, *pp.* Openly declared, avowed or acknowledged; as a professed foe; a professed tyrant; a professed christian; a professed atheist.

PROFESSEDLY, *adv.* By profession; by open declaration or avowal.

I could not grant too much to men--professedly my subjects.*NWAD PROFESSEDLY.2*

England I traveled over, professedly searching all places as I passed along.*NWAD PROFESSEDLY.3*

PROFESSING, *ppr.* Openly declaring; avowing; acknowledging.

PROFESSION, *n.* [L. professio.]

1. Open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief; as professions of friendship or sincerity; a profession of faith or religion.*NWAD PROFESSION.2*

The professions of princes, when a crown is the bait, are a slender security.*NWAD PROFESSION.3*

The Indians quickly perceive the coincidence or the contradiction between professions and conduct, and their confidence or distrust follows of course.*NWAD PROFESSION.4*

2. The business which one professes to understand and to follow for subsistence; calling; vocation; employment; as the learned professions. We speak of the profession of a clergyman, of a lawyer, and of a physician or surgeon; the profession of lecturer on chimistry or mineralogy. But the word is not applied to an occupation merely mechanical.*NWAD PROFESSION.5*

3. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling. We speak of practices honorable or disgraceful to a profession.*NWAD PROFESSION.6*

4. Among the Romanists, the entering into a religious order, by which a person offers himself to God by a vow of inviolable obedience, chastity and poverty.*NWAD PROFESSION.7*

PROFESSIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a profession or to a calling; as professional studies, pursuits, duties, engagements; professional character or skill.

PROFESSIONALLY, *adv.* By profession or declaration. He is professionally a friend to religion.

1. By calling; as one employed professionally.*NWAD PROFESSIONALLY.2*

PROFESSOR, *n.* [L.] One who makes open declaration of his sentiments or opinions; particularly, one who makes a public avowal of his belief in the Scriptures and his faith in Christ, and thus unites himself to the visible church.

1. One that publicly teaches any science or branch of learning; particularly, an officer in a university, college or other seminary, whose business is to read lectures or instruct students in a particular branch of learning; as a professor of theology or mathematics.*NWAD PROFESSOR.2*

PROFESSORIAL, *a.* [L. professorius.] Pertaining to a professor; as the professorial chair.

PROFESSORSHIP, *n.* The office of a professor or public teacher of the sciences.

PROFESSORY, *a.* Pertaining to a professor.

PROFFER, *v.t.* [L. profero; pro and fero, to bear.]

1. To offer for acceptance; as, to proffer a gift; to proffer services; to proffer friendship.*NWAD PROFFER.2*

2. To essay or attempt of one's own accord.*NWAD PROFFER.3*

None*NWAD PROFFER.4*

So hardy as to proffer or accept*NWAD PROFFER.5*

Alone the dreadful voyage.*NWAD PROFFER.6*

PROFFER, *n.* An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another; as proffers of peace or friendship.

He made a proffer to lay down his commission of command in the army.*NWAD PROFFER.8*

1. Essay; attempt.*NWAD PROFFER.9*

PROFFERED, *pp.* Offered for acceptance.

PROFFERER, *n.* One who offers any thing for acceptance.

PROFFERING, *ppr.* Offering for acceptance.

PROFICIENCE, PROFICIENCY, *n.* [from L. proficiens, from proficio, to advance forward; pro and facio, to make.] Advance in the acquisition of any art, science or knowledge; improvement; progression in knowledge. Students are examined that they may manifest their proficiency in their studies or in knowledge.

PROFICIENT, *n.* One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science or branch of learning; as a proficient in a trade or occupation; a proficient in mathematics, in anatomy, in music, etc.

PROFICUOUS, *a.* [L. proficuus, proficio, supra.]

Profitable; advantageous; useful. [Little used.]*NWAD*

PROFICUOUS.2

PROFILE, *n.* pro'fil. [L. filum, a thread or line.]

1. Primarily, an outline of contour; hence, in sculpture and painting, a head or portrait represented sidewise or in a side view; the side face or half face; as, to draw or appear in profile; the profile of Pope or Addison.*NWAD PROFILE.2*

2. In architecture, the contour or outline of a figure, building or member; also, the draught of a building, representing it as if cut down perpendicularly from the roof to the foundation.*NWAD PROFILE.3*

PROFILE, *v.t.* To draw the outline of a head sidewise; to draw in profile; as a building.

PROFILED, *pp.* Drawn so as to present a side view.

PROFILING, *ppr.* Drawing a portrait so as to represent a side view; drawing an outline.

PROFIT, *n.* [L. profectus, proficio, to profit, literally to proceed forward, to advance; pro and facio. The primary sense of facio is to urge or drive.]

1. In commerce, the advance in the price of goods sold beyond the cost of purchase. Net profit is the gain made by selling goods at an advanced price or a price beyond what they had cost the seller, and beyond all costs and charges. The profit of the farmer and the manufacturer is the gain made by the sale of produce or manufactures, after deducting the value of the labor, materials, rents and all expenses, together with the interest of the capital employed, whether land, machinery, buildings, instruments or money.*NWAD PROFIT.2*

Let no man anticipate uncertain profits.*NWAD PROFIT.3*

2. Any gain or pecuniary advantage; as an office of profit or honor.*NWAD PROFIT.4*

3. Any advantage; any accession of good from labor or exertion; an extensive signification, comprehending the acquisition of any thing valuable, corporeal or intellectual, temporal or spiritual. A person may derive profit from exercise, amusements, reading, study, meditation, social intercourse, religious instruction, etc. Every improvement or advance in knowledge is profit to a wise man.*NWAD PROFIT.5*

PROFIT, *v.t.*

1. To benefit; to advantage; applied to one's self, to derive some pecuniary interest or some accession of good from any thing; as, to profit one's self by a commercial undertaking, or by reading or instruction. In this sense, the verb is generally used intransitively. Applied to others, to communicate good to; to advance the interest of.*NWAD PROFIT.7*

Brethren, if I come to you speaking with tongues, what shall I profit you? *1 Corinthians 14:6*.*NWAD PROFIT.8*

Whereto might the strength of their hands profit me? *Job 30:2*.*NWAD PROFIT.9*

2. To improve; to advance.*NWAD PROFIT.10*

It is a great means of profiting yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs.*NWAD PROFIT.11*

PROFIT, *v.i.* To gain advantage in percuniary interest; as, to profit by trade or manufactures.

1. To make improvement; to improve; to grow wiser or better; to advance in any thing useful; as, to profit by reading or by experience.*NWAD PROFIT.13*

She has profited by your counsel.*NWAD PROFIT.14*

2. To be of use or advantage; to bring good to.*NWAD PROFIT.15*

Riches profit not in the day of wrath. *Proverbs 11:4*.*NWAD PROFIT.16*

PROFITABLE, *a.* Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative; as a profitable trade; profitable business; a profitable study or profession.

1. Useful; advantageous.*NWAD PROFITABLE.2*

What was so profitable to the empire, became fatal to the emperor.*NWAD PROFITABLE.3*

PROFITABLENESS, *n.* Gainfulness; as the profitableness of trade.

1. Usefulness; advantageousness.*NWAD PROFITABLENESS.2*

PROFITABLY, *adv.* With gain; gainfully. Our ships are profitably employed.

1. Usefully; advantageously; with improvement. Our time may be profitably occupied in reading.*NWAD PROFITABLY.2*

PROFITED, *pp.* Benefited; advanced in interest or happiness; improved.

What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? *Matthew 16:26*.*NWAD PROFITED.2*

PROFITING, *ppr.* Gaining interest or advantage; improving.

PROFITING, *n.* Gain; advantage; improvement.

That thy profiting may appear to all. *1 Timothy 4:15*.*NWAD PROFITING.3*

PROFITLESS, *a.* Void of profit, gain or advantage.

PROFLIGACY, *n.* [See *Profligate*.] A profligate or very vicious course of life; a state of being abandoned in moral principle and in vice.

PROFLIGATE, *a.* [L. profligatus, profligo, to rout, to ruin; pro and fligo, to drive or dash. The word then signifies dashed, broken or ruined in morals. See *Flog* and *Afflict*.]

Abandoned to vice; lost to principle, virtue or decency; extremely vicious; shameless in wickedness; as a profligate man or wretch.*NWAD PROFLIGATE.2*

Next age will see*NWAD PROFLIGATE.3*

A race more profligate than we.*NWAD PROFLIGATE.4*

Made prostitute and profligate the muse,*NWAD PROFLIGATE.5*

Debas'd to each obscene and impious use.*NWAD PROFLIGATE.6*

PROFLIGATE, *n.* An abandoned man; a wretch who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue or decency.

How could such a profligate as Antony, or a boy of eighteen like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving law to such an empire?*NWAD PROFLIGATE.8*

PROFLIGATE, *v.t.* To drive away; a Latin signification. [Not used.]

1. To overcome. [Not used.]*NWAD PROFLIGATE.10*

PROFLIGATELY, *adv.* Without principle or shame.

1. In a course of extreme viciousness; as, to spend life profligately.*NWAD PROFLIGATELY.2*

PROFLIGATENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being lost to virtue and decency.

1. An abandoned course of life; extreme viciousness; profligacy.*NWAD PROFLIGATENESS.2*

PROFLIGATION, *n.* Defeat; rout. [Not used.]

PROFLUENCE, ***n.*** **[L. profluens, profluo; pro and fluo, to flow.]**

A progress or course. [Not used.]*NWAD PROFLUENCE.2*

PROFLUENT, ***a.*** **Flowing forward; as a profluent stream.**

PROFOUND, ***a.*** **[L. profundus; pro and fundus, bottom. See *Found*.]**

1. Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places; as a gulf profound.*NWAD PROFOUND.2*

2. Intellectually deep; that enters deeply into subjects; not superficial or obvious to the mind; as a profound investigation; profound reasoning; a profound treatise.*NWAD PROFOUND.3*

3. Humble; very lowly; submissive; as a profound reverence for the Supreme Being.*NWAD PROFOUND.4*

4. Penetrating deeply into science or any branch of learning; as a profound scholar; a profound mathematician; a profound historian.*NWAD PROFOUND.5*

5. Deep in skill or contrivance.*NWAD PROFOUND.6*

The revolters are profound to make slaughter. *Hosea 5:2*.*NWAD PROFOUND.7*

6. Having hidden qualities.*NWAD PROFOUND.8*

Upon the corner of the moon*NWAD PROFOUND.9*

There hangs a vap'rous drop profound.*NWAD PROFOUND.10*

PROFOUND, ***n.*** **The deep; the sea; the ocean; as the vast profound.**

1. The abyss.*NWAD PROFOUND.12*

I travel this profound.*NWAD PROFOUND.13*

PROFOUND, ***v.i.*** **To dive; to penetrate. [Not in use.]**

PROFOUNDLY, *adv.* Deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so profoundly?*NWAD PROFOUNDLY.2*

1. With deep penetration into science or learning; with deep knowledge or insight; as profoundly wise; profoundly skilled in music or painting.*NWAD PROFOUNDLY.3*

PROFOUNDNESS, *n.* Depth of place.

1. Depth of knowledge or of science.*NWAD PROFOUNDNESS.2*

PROFUNDITY, *n.* [L. profundus.] Depth of place, knowledge or of science.

PROFUSE, *a.* [L. profusus, profundo, to pour out; pro and fundo.]

1. Lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; as a profuse government; a profuse administration. Henry the eighth, a profuse king, dissipated the treasures which the parsimony of his father had amassed. A man's friends are generally too profuse of praise, and his enemies too sparing.*NWAD PROFUSE.2*

2. Extravagant; lavish; as profuse expenditures.*NWAD PROFUSE.3*

3. Overabounding; exuberant.*NWAD PROFUSE.4*

On a green shady bank, profuse of flowers--*NWAD PROFUSE.5*

O liberty! thou goddess heavenly bright,*NWAD PROFUSE.6*

Profuse of bliss--*NWAD PROFUSE.7*

Profuse ornament in painting, architecture or gardening, as well as in dress or in language, shows a mean or corrupted taste.*NWAD PROFUSE.8*

PROFUSE, *v.t.* s as z. To pour out. [Little used.]

1. To squander. [Little used.]*NWAD PROFUSE.10*

PROFUSELY, *adv.* Lavishly; prodigally; as an income profusely expended.

1. With exuberance; with rich abundance. The earth is profusely adorned with flowers; ornaments may be too profusely scattered over a building.*NWAD PROFUSELY.2*

PROFUSENESS, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; extravagant expenditures.

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness.*NWAD PROFUSENESS.2*

1. Great abundance; profusion; as profuseness of ornaments.*NWAD PROFUSENESS.3*

PROFUSION, *n.* s as z. [L. profusio.]

1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance of expenditures; as, to waste an estate by profusion.*NWAD PROFUSION.2*

What meant thy pompous progress through the empire,*NWAD PROFUSION.3*

Thy vast profusion to the factious nobles?*NWAD PROFUSION.4*

2. Lavish effusion.*NWAD PROFUSION.5*

He was desirous to avoid not only profusion, but the least effusion of christian blood.*NWAD PROFUSION.6*

3. Rich abundance; exuberant plenty. The table contained a profusion of dainties. Our country has a profusion of food for man and beast.*NWAD PROFUSION.7*

The raptur'd eye*NWAD PROFUSION.8*

The fair profusion, yellow autumn, spies.*NWAD PROFUSION.9*

PROG, *v.i.* [L. proco, procor.]

1. To shift meanly for provisions; to wander about and seek provisions where they are to be found; to live by beggarly tricks. [A low word.]*NWAD PROG.2*

You are the lion; I have been endeavoring to prog for you.*NWAD PROG.3*

PROG, *n.* Victuals or provisions sought by begging or found by wandering about.

1. Victuals of any kind. [A low word.]*NWAD PROG.5*

PROG, *n.* One that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

PROGENERATE, *v.t.* [L. progenero.] To beget. [Not in use.]

PROGENERATION, *n.* The act of begetting; propagation. [Not used.]

PROGENITOR, *n.* [L. from progigno; pro and gigno, to beget.]

An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.*NWAD PROGENITOR.2*

Adam was the progenitor of the human race.*NWAD PROGENITOR.3*

PROGENITURE, *n.* A begetting or birth. [Little used.]

PROGENY, *n.* [L. progenies, from progignor.] Offspring; race; children; descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals; as the progeny of a king; the progeny of Adam; the progeny of beasts or fowls; a word of general application.

PROGNOSIS, *n.* [Gr. to know before.] In medicine, the art of foretelling the event of a disease; the judgment of the event of a disease by particular symptoms.

PROGNOSTIC, *a.* Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms; as the prognostic symptoms of a disease; prognostic signs.

PROGNOSTIC, *n.* In medicine, the judgment formed concerning the event of a disease by means of the symptoms.

1. Something which foreshows; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold.*NWAD PROGNOSTIC.3*

In medicine, a sign or symptom indicating the event of a disease. The appearance of the tongue--is of considerable importance as a prognostic.*NWAD PROGNOSTIC.4*

1. A foretelling; prediction.*NWAD PROGNOSTIC.5*

PROGNOSTICABLE, *a.* That may be foreknown or foretold.

PROGNOSTICATE, *v.t.* [from prognostic.]

1. To foreshow; to indicate a future event by present signs. A clear sky at sunset prognosticates a fair day.*NWAD PROGNOSTICATE.2*

2. To foretell by means of present signs; to predict.*NWAD PROGNOSTICATE.3*

I neither will nor can prognosticate*NWAD PROGNOSTICATE.4*

To the young gaping heir his father's fate.*NWAD PROGNOSTICATE.5*

PROGNOSTICATED, *pp.* Foreshown; foretold.

PROGNOSTICATING, *ppr.* Foreshowing; foretelling.

PROGNOSTICATION, *n.* The act of foreshowing a future event by present signs.

1. The act of foretelling an event by present signs.*NWAD*

PROGNOSTICATION.2

2. A foretoken; previous sign.*NWAD PROGNOSTICATION.3*

PROGNOSTICATOR, *n.* A foreknower or foreteller of a future event by present signs.

PROGRAMMA, *n.* [Gr. to write previously; to write.]

1. Anciently, a letter sealed with the king's seal.*NWAD PROGRAMMA.2*

2. In a university, a billet or advertisement to invite persons to an oration.*NWAD PROGRAMMA.3*

3. A proclamation or edict posted in a public place.*NWAD PROGRAMMA.4*

4. That which is written before something else; a preface.*NWAD PROGRAMMA.5*

PROGRESS, *n.* [L. progressus, progedior; pro and gradior, to step or go. See *Grade* and *Degree*.]

1. A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward. A man makes a slow progress or a rapid progress on a journey; a ship makes slow progress against the tide. He watched the progress of the army on its march, or the progress of a star or comet.*NWAD PROGRESS.2*

2. A moving forward in growth; increase; as the progress of a plant or animal.*NWAD PROGRESS.3*

3. Advance in business of any kind; as the progress of a negotiation; the progress of arts.*NWAD PROGRESS.4*

4. Advance in knowledge; intellectual or moral improvement; proficiency. The student is commended for this progress in learning; the christian for his progress in virtue and piety.*NWAD PROGRESS.5*

5. Removal; passage from place to place.*NWAD PROGRESS.6*

From Egypt arts their progress made to Greece.*NWAD PROGRESS.7*

6. A journey of state; a circuit.*NWAD PROGRESS.8*

PROGRESS, *v.i.* To move forward in space; to pass; to proceed.

Let me wipe off this honorable dew*NWAD PROGRESS.10*

That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks.*NWAD PROGRESS.11*

--Although the popular blast*NWAD PROGRESS.12*

Hath rear'd thy name up to bestride a cloud,*NWAD PROGRESS.13*

Or progress in the chariot of the sun.*NWAD PROGRESS.14*

1. To proceed; to continue onward in course.*NWAD PROGRESS.15*

After the war had progressed for some time.*NWAD PROGRESS.16*

2. To advance; to make improvement.*NWAD PROGRESS.17*

PROGRESSION, *n.* [L. progressio, progredior.]

1. The act of moving forward; a proceeding in a course; motion onwards.*NWAD PROGRESSION.2*

2. Intellectual advance; as the progression of thought.*NWAD PROGRESSION.3*

3. Course; passage.*NWAD PROGRESSION.4*

4. In mathematics, regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical or geometrical. Continued arithmetical proportion, is when the terms increase or decrease by equal differences. Thus, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, by the difference 2.*NWAD PROGRESSION.5*

Geometrical proportion or progression, is when the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios. Thus, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64. 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, by a continual multiplication or division by 2.*NWAD PROGRESSION.6*

PROGRESSIONAL, *a.* That advances; that is in a state of advance.

PROGRESSIVE, *a.* Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; as progressive motion or course; opposed to retrograde.

1. Improving. The arts are in a progressive state.*NWAD PROGRESSIVE.2*

PROGRESSIVELY, *adv.* By motion onward; by regular advances.

PROGRESSIVENESS, *n.* The state of moving forward; an advancing; state of improvement; as the progressiveness of science, arts or taste.

PROHIBIT, *v.t.* [L. prohibeo; pro and habeo, to hold.]

1. To forbid; to interdict by authority; applicable to persons or things, but implying authority or right. God prohibited Adam to eat of the fruit of a certain tree. The moral law prohibits what is wrong and commands what is right. We prohibit a person to do a thing, and we prohibit the thing to be done.*NWAD PROHIBIT.2*

2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.*NWAD PROHIBIT.3*

Gates of burning adamant,*NWAD PROHIBIT.4*

Barr'd over us, prohibit all egress.*NWAD PROHIBIT.5*

PROHIBITED, *pp.* Forbid; interdicted; hindered.

PROHIBITER, *n.* One who prohibits or forbids; a forbidder; an

interdicter.

PROHIBITING, *ppr.* Forbidding; interdicting; debarring.

PROHIBITION, *n.* [L. prohibitio.]

1. The act of forbidding or interdicting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdict.*NWAD PROHIBITION.2*

The law of God in the ten commandments consists mostly of prohibitions; “thou shalt not do such a thing.”*NWAD PROHIBITION.3*

2. In law, a writ of prohibition, is a writ issuing from a superior tribunal, directed to the judges of an inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution of a suit. By ellipsis, prohibition is used for the writ itself.*NWAD PROHIBITION.4*

PROHIBITIVE, PROHIBITORY, *a.* Forbidding; implying prohibition.

PROIN, *v.t.* To lop; to trim; to prune. [See *Prune*.]

PROIN, *v.i.* To be employed in pruning.

PROJECT, *v.t.* [L. projicio; pro, forward, and jacio, to throw.]

1. To throw out; to cast or shoot forward.*NWAD PROJECT.2*

Th' ascending villas*NWAD PROJECT.3*

Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide.*NWAD PROJECT.4*

2. To cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to devise something to be done; as, to project a plan for paying off the national debt; to project an expedition to South America; to project peace or war.*NWAD PROJECT.5*

3. To draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing; to delineate.*NWAD PROJECT.6*

PROJECT, *v.i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent; as, the cornice projects.

PROJECT, *n.* A scheme; a design; something intended or devised; contrivance; as the project of a canal from the Hudson to the lakes; all our projects of happiness are liable to be frustrated.

1. An idle scheme; a design not practicable; as a man given to projects.*NWAD PROJECT.9*

PROJECTED, *pp.* Cast out or forward; schemed; devised; delineated.

PROJECTILE, *a.* Impelling forward; as a projectile force.

1. Given by impulse; impelled forward; as projectile motion.*NWAD PROJECTILE.2*

PROJECTILE, *n.* A body projected, or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air.

1. Projectiles, in mechanical philosophy, is that part which treats of

the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force from the surface of the earth, and affected by gravity and the resistance of the air.*NWAD PROJECTILE.4*

PROJECTING, *ppr.* Throwing out or forward; shooting out; jutting; scheming; contriving.

PROJECTION, *n.* [L. projectio.] The act of throwing or shooting forward.

1. A jutting out; extension beyond something else.*NWAD PROJECTION.2*

2. The act of scheming; plan; scheme; design of something to be executed.*NWAD PROJECTION.3*

3. Plan; delineation; the representation of something; as the projection of the sphere, is a representation of the circles on the surface of the sphere. There are three principal points of projection; the stereographic, in which the eye is supposed to be placed on the surface of the sphere; the orthographic, in which the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance; and the gnomonic, in which the eye is placed in the center of the sphere.*NWAD PROJECTION.4*

In perspective, projection denotes the appearance or representation of an object on the perspective plane.*NWAD PROJECTION.5*

4. In alchimy, the casting of a certain powder, called powder of projection, into a crucible or other vessel full of some prepared metal or other matter, which is to be thereby transmuted into gold.*NWAD PROJECTION.6*

PROJECTMENT, *n.* Design; contrivance. [Little used.]

PROJECTOR, *n.* One who forms a scheme or design.

1. One who forms wild or impracticable schemes.*NWAD PROJECTOR.2*

PROJECTURE, *n.* A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else.

PROLAPSE, *n.* prolaps'. [L. prolapsus, prolabor.]

A falling down or falling out of some part of the body, as of the uterus or intestines.*NWAD PROLAPSE.2*

PROLAPSE, *v.i.* prolaps'. To fall down or out; to project too much.

PROLAPSION, PROLAPSUS, [See *Prolapse*.]

PROLATE, *v.t.* [L. prolatum, profero.]

To utter; to pronounce. [Not used.]*NWAD PROLATE.2*

PROLATE, *a.* [supra.] Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere. A prolate spheriod is produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipsis about its larger diameter.

PROLATION, *n.* [L. prolatio, from profero.]

Utterance; pronunciation. [Little used.]*NWAD PROLATION.2*

1. Delay; act of deferring. [Not used.]*NWAD PROLATION.3*

2. A method in music of determining the power of semibreves and minims.*NWAD PROLATION.4*

PROLEGOMENA, *n. plu.* [Gr. to speak.] Preliminary observations; introductory remarks or discourses prefixed to a book or treatise.

PROLEPSIS, PROLEPSY, *n.* [Gr. to take.]

1. Anticipation; a figure in rhetoric by which objections are anticipated or prevented.*NWAD PROLEPSIS.2*

2. An error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time; an anachronism.*NWAD PROLEPSIS.3*

PROLEPTIC, PROLEPTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation.

1. Previous; antecedent.*NWAD PROLEPTIC.2*

2. In medicine, anticipating the usual time; applied to a periodical disease, whose paroxysm returns at an earlier hour at every repetition.*NWAD PROLEPTIC.3*

PROLEPTICALLY, *adv.* By way of anticipation.

PROLETARIAN, *a.* [L. proletarius, from proles, offspring.] vile; vulgar. [Not used.]

PROLETARY, *n.* A common person. [Not used.]

PROLIFEROUS, *a.* [infra.] In botany, prolific; as a proliferous flower.

A proliferous stem is one which puts forth branches only from the center of the top, or which shoots out new branches from the summits of the former ones, as the pine and fir.*NWAD PROLIFEROUS.2*

A proliferous umbel is a compound umbel which has the umbellicle subdivided.*NWAD PROLIFEROUS.3*

PROLIFIC, PROLIFICAL, *a.* [L. proles, offspring, and facio, to make.]

1. Producing young or fruit; fruitful; generative; productive; applied to animals and plants; as a prolific female; a prolific tree.*NWAD PROLIFIC.2*

2. Productive; having the quality of generating; as a controversy prolific of evil consequences; a prolific brain.*NWAD PROLIFIC.3*

3. A prolific flower, [prolifer,] in botany is one which produces a second flower from its own substance, or which has smaller flowers growing out of the principal one. But proliferous is commonly

used.*NWAD PROLIFIC.4*

PROLIFICACY, *n.* Fruitfulness; great productiveness.

PROLIFICALLY, *adv.* Fruitfully; with great increase.

PROLIFICATION, *n.* [See *Prolific*.] The generation of young or of plants.

1. In botany, the production of a second flower from the substance of the first. This is either from the center of a simple flower, or from the side of an aggregate flower.*NWAD PROLIFICATION.2*

PROLIFICNESS, *n.* The state of being prolific.

PROLIX, *a.* [L. prolixus; pro and laxus, literally drawn out.]

1. Long; extended to a great length; minute in narration or argument; applied only to discourses, speeches and writings; as a prolix oration; a prolix poem; a prolix sermon.*NWAD PROLIX.2*

2. Of long duration. [Not in use.]*NWAD PROLIX.3*

PROLIXITY, PROLIXNESS, *n.* Great length; minute detail; applied only to discourses and writings. Prolixity is not always tedious.

PROLIXLY, *adv.* At great length.

PROLOCUTOR, *n.* [L. proloquor; pro and loquor, to speak.]

The speaker or chairman of a convocation.*NWAD PROLOCUTOR.2*

PROLOCUTORSHIP, *n.* The office of station of a prolocutor.

PROLOGIZE, *v.i.* To deliver a prologue. [Not in use.]

PROLOGUE, *n.* pro'log. [L. prologue; Gr. discourse.]

The preface or introduction to a discourse, or performance, chiefly the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins.*NWAD PROLOGUE.2*

PROLOGUE, *v.t.* pro'log. To introduce with a formal preface.

PROLONG, *v.t.* [L. pro and longus. See *Long*.]

1. To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of. Temperate habits tend to prolong life.*NWAD PROLONG.2*

2. To lengthen; to draw out in time by delay; to continue.*NWAD PROLONG.3*

Th' unhappy queen with talk prolong'd the night.*NWAD PROLONG.4*

3. To put off to a distant time.*NWAD PROLONG.5*

For I myself am not so well provided*NWAD PROLONG.6*

As else I would be, were the day prolong'd.*NWAD PROLONG.7*

4. To extend in space or length.*NWAD PROLONG.8*

PROLONGATE, *v.t.* To extend or lengthen in space; as, to prolongate a line.

1. To extend in time. [Little used.]*NWAD PROLONGATE.2*

PROLONGATED, *pp.* Extended in space; continued in length.

PROLONGATING, *ppr.* Lengthening in space.

PROLONGATION, *n.* The act of lengthening in time or space; as the prolongation of life.

The prolongation of a line.*NWAD PROLONGATION.2*

1. Extension of time by delay or postponement; as the prolongation

of days for payment.*NWAD PROLONGATION.3*

PROLONGED, *pp.* Lengthened in duration or space.

PROLONGER, *n.* He or that which lengthens in time or space.

PROLONGING, *ppr.* Extending in time; continuing in length.

PROLUSION, *n.* s as z. [L. prolusio, proludo; pro and ludo, to play.] A prelude; entertainment; diverting performance. [Little used.]

PROMENADE, *n.*

1. A walk for amusement or exercise.*NWAD PROMENADE.2*

2. A place for walking.*NWAD PROMENADE.3*

PROMERIT, *v.t.* [L. promereo, promeritum; pro and mereo, to merit.]

1. To oblige; to confer a favor on.*NWAD PROMERIT.2*

2. To deserve; to procure by merit.*NWAD PROMERIT.3*

[This word is little used or not at all.]*NWAD PROMERIT.4*

PROMETHEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven.

PROMINENCE, PROMINENCY, *n.* [L. prominentia, from promineo; pro and minor, to menace, that is, to shoot forward.] A standing out from the surface of something, or that which juts out; protuberance; as the prominence of a joint; the prominence of a rock or cliff; the prominence of the nose. Small hills and knolls are prominences on the surface of the earth.

PROMINENT, *a.* [L. prominens.] Standing out beyond the line

or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief; as a prominent figure on a vase.

1. Full; large; as a prominent eye.*NWAD PROMINENT.2*

2. Eminent; distinguished above others; as a prominent character.*NWAD PROMINENT.3*

3. Principal; most visible or striking to the eye; conspicuous. The figure of a man or of a building holds a prominent place in a picture.*NWAD PROMINENT.4*

PROMINENTLY, *adv.* In a prominent manner; so as to stand out beyond the other parts; eminently; in a striking manner; conspicuously.

PROMISCUOUS, *a.* [L. promiscuus; pro and misceo, to mix.]

1. Mingled; consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; confused; undistinguished; as a promiscuous crowd or mass.*NWAD PROMISCUOUS.2*

A wild where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous shoot.*NWAD PROMISCUOUS.3*

2. Common; indiscriminate; not restricted to an individual; as promiscuous love or intercourse.*NWAD PROMISCUOUS.4*

PROMISCUOUSLY, *adv.* In a crowd or mass without order; with confused mixture; indiscriminately; as men of all classes promiscuously assembled; particles of different earths promiscuously united.

1. Without distinction of kinds.*NWAD PROMISCUOUSLY.2*

Like beasts and birds promiscuously they join.*NWAD PROMISCUOUSLY.3*

PROMISCUOUSNESS, *n.* A state of being mixed without order or distinction.

PROMISE, *n.* [L. promissum, from promitto, to send before or forward; pro and mitto, to send.]

1. In a general sense, a declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it, either in honor, conscience or law, to do or forbear a certain act specified; a declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made, a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of the act. The promise of a visit to my neighbor, gives him a right to expect it, and I am bound in honor and civility to perform the promise. Of such a promise human laws have no cognizance; but the fulfillment of it is one of the minor moralities, which civility, kindness and strict integrity require to be observed.*NWAD PROMISE.2*

2. In law, a declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, in the nature of a covenant, by which the promiser binds himself, and as the case may be, his legal representatives, to do or forbear some act; and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfillment.*NWAD PROMISE.3*

3. A binding declaration of something to be done or given for another's benefit; as the promise of a grant of land. A promise may be absolute or conditional; lawful or unlawful; express or implied. An absolute promise must be fulfilled at all events. The obligation to fulfill a conditional promise depends on the performance of the condition. An unlawful promise is not binding, because it is void; for it is incompatible with a prior paramount obligation of obedience to the laws. An express promise, is one expressed in words or writing. An implied promise, is one which reason and justice dictate. If I hire a man to perform a day's labor, without any declaration that I will pay him, the law presumes a promise on my part that I will give him a reasonable reward, and will enforce much implied promise.*NWAD PROMISE.4*

4. Hopes; expectation, or that which affords expectation of future distinction; as a youth of great promise.*NWAD PROMISE.5*

My native country was full of youthful promise.*NWAD PROMISE.6*

5. That which is promised; fulfillment or grant of what is

promised.*NWAD PROMISE.7*

He commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Father. *Acts 1:4*.*NWAD PROMISE.8*

6. In Scripture, the promise of God is the declaration or assurance which God has given in his word of bestowing blessings on his people. Such assurance resting on the perfect justice, power, benevolence and immutable veracity of God, cannot fail of performance.*NWAD PROMISE.9*

The Lord is not slack concerning his promises. *2 Peter 3:9*.*NWAD PROMISE.10*

PROMISE, *v.t.* To make a declaration to another, which binds the promiser in honor, conscience or law, to do or forbear some act; as, to promise a visit to a friend; to promise a cessation of hostilities; to promise the payment of money.

1. To afford reason to expect; as, the year promises a good harvest.*NWAD PROMISE.12*

2. To make declaration or give assurance of some benefit to be conferred; to pledge or engage to bestow.*NWAD PROMISE.13*

The proprietors promised large tracts of land.*NWAD PROMISE.14*

PROMISE, *v.i.* To assure one by a promise or binding declaration. The man promises fair; let us forgive him.

1. To afford hopes or expectations; to give ground to expect good. The youth promises to be an eminent man; the wheat promises to be a good crop; the weather promises to be pleasant.*NWAD PROMISE.16*

2. In popular use, this verb sometimes threatens or assures of evil. The rogue shall be punished, I promise you.*NWAD PROMISE.17*

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?*NWAD PROMISE.18*

--I fear it, I promise you.*NWAD PROMISE.19*

In the latter example, promise is equivalent to declare; “I declare to you.”*NWAD PROMISE.20*

3. To promise one’s self, to be assured or to have strong confidence.*NWAD PROMISE.21*

I dare promise myself you will attest the truth of all I have advanced.*NWAD PROMISE.22*

PROMISE-BREACH, *n.* Violation of promise.

PROMISE-BREAKER, *n.* A violator of promises.

PROMISED, *pp.* Engaged by word or writing; stipulated.

PROMISEE, *n.* The person to whom a promise is made.

PROMISER, *n.* One who promises; one who engages, assures, stipulates or covenants. Fear, says Dryden, is a great promiser. We may say that hope is a very liberal promiser.

The import of a promise, when disputed, is not to be determined by the sense of the promiser, nor by the expectations of the promisee.*NWAD PROMISER.2*

[Note. In law language, promisor is used, but without necessity or advantage.]*NWAD PROMISER.3*

PROMISING, *ppr.* Engaging by words or writing; stipulating; assuring.

1. Affording just expectations of good or reasonable ground of hope; as a promising youth; a promising prospect. [In this sense, the word may be a participle or an adjective.]*NWAD PROMISING.2*

PROMISSORILY, *adv.* By way of promise.

PROMISSORY, *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.

1. In law, a promissory note is a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money or the delivery of property to another, at or before a time specified, in consideration of value received by the promiser. In England, promissory notes and bills of exchange, being negotiable for the payment of a less sum than twenty shillings, are declared to be void by Stat 15. Geo. III.*NWAD PROMISSORY.2*

PROMONTORY, *n.* [L. promontorium; pro, forward, and mons, a mountain.] In geography, a high point of land or rock, projecting into the sea beyond the line of the coast; a head land. It differs from a cape in denoting high land; a cape may be a similar projection of land high or low.

Like one that stands upon promontory.*NWAD PROMONTORY.2*

If you drink tea on a promontory that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly.*NWAD PROMONTORY.3*

PROMOTE, *v.t.* [L. promotus, promoveo, to move forward; pro and moveo, to move.]

1. To forward; to advance; to contribute to the growth, enlargement or excellence of any thing valuable, or to the increase of any thing evil; as, to promote learning, knowledge, virtue or religion; to promote the interest of commerce or agriculture; to promote the arts; to promote civilization or refinement; to promote the propagation of the gospel; to promote vice and disorder.*NWAD PROMOTE.2*

2. To excite; as, to promote mutiny.*NWAD PROMOTE.3*

3. To exalt; to elevate; to raise; to prefer in rank or honor.*NWAD PROMOTE.4*

I will promote thee to very great honors. *Numbers 22:17*.*NWAD PROMOTE.5*

Exalt her, and she shall promote thee. *Proverbs 4:8*.*NWAD PROMOTE.6*

PROMOTED, ***pp.*** **Advanced; exalted.**

PROMOTER, ***n.*** **He or that which forwards, advances or promotes; an encourager; as a promoter of charity.**

1. One that excites; as a promoter of sedition.*NWAD PROMOTER.2*

2. An informer; a make-bate.*NWAD PROMOTER.3*

PROMOTING, ***ppr.*** **Forwarding; advancing; exciting; exalting.**

PROMOTION, ***n.***

1. The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; as the promotion of virtue or morals; the promotion of peace or of discord.*NWAD PROMOTION.2*

2. Exaltation in rank or honor; preferment.*NWAD PROMOTION.3*

My promotion will be thy destruction.*NWAD PROMOTION.4*

Promotion cometh neither from the east nor from the west, nor from the south. *Psalm 75:6*.*NWAD PROMOTION.5*

PROMOTIVE, ***a.*** **Tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage.**

PROMOVE, ***v.t.*** **To advance. [Not used.]**

PROMPT, ***a.*** **[L. promptus, from promo.]**

1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands.*NWAD PROMPT.2*

Very discerning and prompt in giving orders.*NWAD PROMPT.3*

2. Of a ready disposition; acting with cheerful alacrity; as prompt in obedience or compliance.*NWAD PROMPT.4*

Tell him*NWAD PROMPT.5*

I’m prompt to lay my crown at’s feet.*NWAD PROMPT.6*

3. Quick; ready; not dilatory; applied to things; as, he manifested a prompt obedience; he yielded prompt assistance.*NWAD PROMPT.7*

When Washington heard the voice of his country in distress, his obedience was prompt.*NWAD PROMPT.8*

4. Quick; hasty; indicating boldness or forwardness.*NWAD PROMPT.9*

And you perhaps too prompt in your replies.*NWAD PROMPT.10*

5. Ready; present; told down; as prompt payment.*NWAD PROMPT.11*

6. Easy; unobstructed.*NWAD PROMPT.12*

PROMPT, *v.t.* To incite; to move or excite to action or exertion; to instigate. Insults prompt anger or revenge; love prompts desire; benevolence prompts men to devote their time and services to spread the gospel. Ambition prompted Alexander to wish for more worlds to conquer.

1. To assist a speaker when at a loss, by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order, as to prompt an actor; or to assist a learner, by suggesting something forgotten or not understood.*NWAD PROMPT.14*

2. To dictate; to suggest to the mind.*NWAD PROMPT.15*

And whisp’ring angels prompt her golden dreams.*NWAD PROMPT.16*

3. To remind. [Not used.]*NWAD PROMPT.17*

PROMPTED, *pp.* Incited; moved to action; instigated; assisted in speaking or learning.

PROMPTER, *n.* One that prompts; one that admonishes or incites to action.

1. One that is placed behind the scenes in a play-house, whose business is to assist the speakers when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence or words forgotten; or any person who aids a public speaker when at a loss, by suggesting the next words of his piece.*NWAD PROMPTER.2*

PROMPTING, *ppr.* Inciting; moving to action; aiding a speaker when at a loss for the words of his piece.

PROMPTITUDE, *n.* [L. promptus.]

1. Readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands. In the sudden vicissitudes of a battle, promptitude in a commander is one of the most essential qualifications.*NWAD PROMPTITUDE.2*

2. Readiness of will; cheerful alacrity; as promptitude in obedience or compliance.*NWAD PROMPTITUDE.3*

PROMPTLY, *adv.* Readily; quickly; expeditiously; cheerfully.

PROMPTNESS, *n.* Readiness; quickness of decision or action. The young man answered questions with great promptness.

1. Cheerful willingness; alacrity.*NWAD PROMPTNESS.2*

2. Activity; briskness; as the promptness of animal actions.*NWAD PROMPTNESS.3*

PROMPTUARY, *n.* [L. promptuarium.] That form which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; a magazine; a repository.

PROMPTURE, *n.* Suggestion; incitement.

PROMULGATE, *v.t.* [L. promulgo.] To publish; to make known by open declaration; as, to promulgate the secrets of a council. It is particularly applied to the publication of laws and the gospel. The moral law was promulgated at mount Sinai. The apostles promulgated the gospel. Edicts, laws and orders are

promulgated by circular letters, or through the medium of the public prints.

PROMULGATED, *pp.* Published; made publicly known.

PROMULGATING, *ppr.* Publishing.

PROMULGATION, *n.* The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration; as the promulgation of the law or of the gospel.

PROMULGATOR, *n.* A publisher; one who makes known or teaches publicly what was before unknown.

PROMULGE, *v.t.* promulj'. To promulgate; to publish or teach. [Less used than promulgate.]

PROMULGED, *pp.* Published.

PROMULGER, *n.* One who publishes or teaches what was before unknown.

PROMULGING, *ppr.* Publishing.

PRONATION, *n.* [from L. pronus, having the face downwards.]

1. Among anatomists, that motion of the radius whereby the palm of the hand is turned downwards; the act of turning the palm downwards; opposed to supination.*NWAD PRONATION.2*

2. That position of the hand, when the thumb is turned towards the body, and the palm downwards.*NWAD PRONATION.3*

PRONATOR, *n.* A muscle of the fore arm which serves to turn the palm of the hand downward; opposed to supinator.

PRONE, *a.* [L. pronus.] Bending forward; inclined; not erect.

1. Lying with the face downward; contrary to supine.*NWAD*

PRONE.2

2. Headlong; precipitous; inclining in descent.*NWAD PRONE.3*

Down thither prone in flight.*NWAD PRONE.4*

3. Sloping; declivous; inclined.*NWAD PRONE.5*

Since the floods demand*NWAD PRONE.6*

For their descent, a prone and sinking land.*NWAD PRONE.7*

4. Inclined; propense; disposed; applied to the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense; as men prone to evil, prone to strife, prone to intemperance, prone to deny the truth, prone to change.*NWAD PRONE.8*

PRONENESS, *n.* The state of bending downwards; opposed to the erectness of man.

1. The state of lying with the face downwards; contrary to supineness.*NWAD PRONENESS.2*

2. Descent; declivity; as the proneness of a hill.*NWAD PRONENESS.3*

3. Inclination of mind, heart or temper; propension; disposition; as the proneness of the Israelites to idolatry; proneness to self-gratification or to self-justification; proneness to comply with temptation; sometimes in a good sense; as ;the proneness of good men to commiserate want.*NWAD PRONENESS.4*

PRONG, *n.*

1. A sharp pointed instrument.*NWAD PRONG.2*

Prick it on a prong of iron.*NWAD PRONG.3*

2. The tine of a fork or of a similar instrument; as a fork of two or three prongs. [This is the sense in which it is used in America.]*NWAD PRONG.4*

PRONGHOE, *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

PRONITY, for proneness, is not used.

PRONOMINAL, *a.* [L. pronomen. See *Pronoun*.]

Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun.*NWAD PRONOMINAL.2*

PRONOUN, *n.* [L. pronomen; pro, for, and nomen, name.]

In grammar, a word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it. The personal pronouns in English, are I, thou or you, he, she, we, ye and they. The last is used for the name of things, as well as for that of persons. Other words are used for the names of persons, things, sentences, phrases and for adjectives; and when they stand for sentences, phrases and adjectives, they are not strictly pronouns, but relatives, substitutes or representatives of such sentences. Thus we say, “the jury found the prisoner guilty, and the court pronounced sentence on him. This or that gave great joy to the spectators.” In these sentences, this or that represents the whole preceding sentence, which is the proper antecedent. We also say, “the jury pronounced the man guilty, this or that or which he could not be, for he proved an alibi.” In which sentence, this or that or which refers immediately to guilty, as its antecedent.*NWAD PRONOUN.2*

PRONOUNCE, *v.t.* pronouns’. [L. pronuncio; pro and nuncio.]

1. To speak; to utter articulately. The child is not able to pronounce words composed of difficult combinations of letters. Adults rarely learn to pronounce correctly a foreign language.*NWAD PRONOUNCE.2*

2. To utter formally, officially or solemnly. The court pronounced sentence of death on the criminal.*NWAD PRONOUNCE.3*

Then Baruch answered them, he pronounced all these words to me with his mouth. *Jeremiah 36:18*.*NWAD PRONOUNCE.4*

Sternly he pronounc’d*NWAD PRONOUNCE.5*

The rigid interdiction.*NWAD PRONOUNCE.6*

3. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver; as, to pronounce an oration.*NWAD PRONOUNCE.7*

4. To speak; to utter, in almost any manner. *NWAD PRONOUNCE.8*

5. To declare or affirm. He pronounced the book to be a libel; he pronounced the act to be a fraud.*NWAD PRONOUNCE.9*

PRONOUNCE, *v.i.* pronouns'. To speak; to make declaration; to utter an opinion.

How confidently so ever men pronounce of themselves--*NWAD PRONOUNCE.11*

PRONOUNCEABLE, *a.* pronouns'able. That may be pronounced or uttered.

PRONOUNCED, *pp.* Spoken; uttered; declared solemnly.

PRONOUNCER, *n.* One who utters or declares.

PRONOUNCING, *ppr.* Speaking; uttering; declaring.

1. *a.* Teaching pronunciation.*NWAD PRONOUNCING.2*

PRONUNCIATION, *n.* [L. pronunciatio.]

1. The act of uttering with articulation; utterance; as the pronunciation of syllables or words; distinct or indistinct pronunciation.*NWAD PRONUNCIATION.2*

2. The mode of uttering words or sentences; particularly, the art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness; now called delivery.*NWAD PRONUNCIATION.3*

PRONUNCIATIVE, *a.* Uttering confidently; dogmatical.

PROOF, *n.*

1. Trial; essay; experiment; any effort, process or operation that ascertains truth or fact. Thus the quality of spirit is ascertained by proof; the strength of gun-powder, of fire arms and of cannon is determined by proof; the correctness of operations in arithmetic is ascertained by proof.*NWAD PROOF.2*

2. In law and logic, that degree of evidence which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth of fact, and produces belief. Proof is derived from personal knowledge, or from the testimony of others, or from conclusive reasoning. Proof differs from demonstration, which is applicable only to those truths of which the contrary is inconceivable.*NWAD PROOF.3*

This has neither evidence of truth, nor proof sufficient to give it warrant.*NWAD PROOF.4*

3. Firmness or hardness that resists impression, or yields not to force; impenetrability of physical bodies; as a wall that is of proof against shot.*NWAD PROOF.5*

See arms of proof.*NWAD PROOF.6*

4. Firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken; as a mind or virtue that is proof against the arts of seduction and the assaults of temptation.*NWAD PROOF.7*

5. The proof of spirits consists in little bubbles which appear on the top of the liquor after agitation, called the bead, and by the French, chapelet. Hence,*NWAD PROOF.8*

6. The degree of strength in spirit; as high proof; first proof; second, third or fourth proof.*NWAD PROOF.9*

7. In printing and engraving, a rough impression of a sheet, taken for correction; *plu.* proofs, not proves.*NWAD PROOF.10*

8. Armor sufficiently firm to resist impression. [Not used.]*NWAD PROOF.11*

Proof is used elliptically for of proof.*NWAD PROOF.12*

I have found thee*NWAD PROOF.13*

Proof against all temptation.*NWAD PROOF.14*

It is sometimes followed by to, more generally by against.*NWAD PROOF.15*

PROOFLESS, *a.* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; not proved.

PROP, *v.t.*

1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against; as, to prop a fence or an old building.*NWAD PROP.2*

2. To support by standing under or against.*NWAD PROP.3*

Till the bright mountains prop th' incumbent sky.*NWAD PROP.4*

3. To support; to sustain; in a general sense; as, to prop a declining state.*NWAD PROP.5*

I prop myself upon the few supports that are left me.*NWAD PROP.6*

PROP, *n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which any thing rests for support; a support; a stay; as a prop for vines; a prop for an old building. An affectionate child is the prop of declining age.

PROPAGABLE, *a.* [See *Propagate*.] That may be continued or multiplied by natural generation or production; applied to animals and vegetables.

1. That may be spread or extended by any means, as tenets, doctrines or principles.*NWAD PROPAGABLE.2*

PROPAGANDISM, *n.* [See *Propagate*.] The art or practice of propagating tenets or principles.

PROPAGANDIST, *n.* A person who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

Bonaparte selected a body to compose his Sanhedrim of political propagandists.*NWAD PROPAGANDIST.2*

PROPAGATE, *v.t.* [L. propago. See *Prop*. The Latin noun

propago, is the English prop, and the termination ago, as in cartilago, etc. The sense of the noun is that which is set or thrust in.]

1. To continue or multiply the kind by generation or successive production; applied to animals and plants; as, to propagate a breed of horses or sheep; to propagate any species of fruit tree.*NWAD PROPAGATE.2*

2. To spread; to extend; to impel or continue forward in space; as, to propagate sound or light.*NWAD PROPAGATE.3*

3. To spread from person to person; to extend; to give birth to, or originate and spread; as, to propagate a story or report.*NWAD PROPAGATE.4*

4. To carry from place to place; to extend by planting and establishing in places before destitute; as, to propagate the christian religion.*NWAD PROPAGATE.5*

5. To extend; to increase.*NWAD PROPAGATE.6*

Griefs of my own lie heavy in my breast,*NWAD PROPAGATE.7*

Which thou wilt propagate.*NWAD PROPAGATE.8*

6. To generate; to produce.*NWAD PROPAGATE.9*

Superstitious notions, propagated in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated.*NWAD PROPAGATE.10*

PROPAGATE, *v.i.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants. Wild horses propagate in the forests of S. America.

PROPAGATED, *pp.* Continued or multiplied by generation or production of the same kind; spread; extended.

PROPAGATING, *ppr.* Continuing or multiplying the kind by generation or production; spreading and establishing.

PROPAGATION, *n.* [L. propagatio.]

1. The act of propagating; the continuance or multiplication of the kind by generation or successive production; as the propagation of animals or plants.*NWAD PROPAGATION.2*

There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by propagation.*NWAD PROPAGATION.3*

2. The spreading or extension of any thing; as the propagation of sound or of reports.*NWAD PROPAGATION.4*

3. The spreading of any thing by planting and establishing in places before destitute; as the propagation of the gospel among pagans.*NWAD PROPAGATION.5*

4. A forward or promotion.*NWAD PROPAGATION.6*

PROPAGATOR, *n.* One that continues or multiplies his own species by generation.

1. One that continues or multiplies any species of animals or plants.*NWAD PROPAGATOR.2*

2. One that spreads or causes to circulate, as a report.*NWAD PROPAGATOR.3*

3. One that plants and establishes in a country destitute; as a propagator of the gospel.*NWAD PROPAGATOR.4*

4. One that plants, originates or extends; one that promotes.*NWAD PROPAGATOR.5*

PROPEL, *v.t.* [L. propello; pro, forward, and pello, to drive.]

To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force. The wind or steam propels ships; balls are propelled by the force of gun-powder; mill wheels are propelled by water or steam; the blood is propelled through the arteries and veins by the action of the heart. [This word is commonly applied to material bodies.]*NWAD PROPEL.2*

PROPELLED, *pp.* Driven forward.

PROPELLING, *ppr.* Driving forward.

PROPEND, *v.i.* [L. propendeo; pro, forward, and pendeo, to hang.]

To lean towards; to incline; to be disposed in favor of any thing. [Little used.]*NWAD PROPEND.2*

PROPENDENCY, *n.* [L. propendens.] A leaning towards; inclination; tendency of desire to any thing.

1. Preconsideration; attentive deliberation. [Little used.]*NWAD PROPENDENCY.2*

PROPENDING, *ppr.* Inclining towards.

PROPENSE, *a.* propens'. [L. propensus.] Leaning towards, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed, either to good or evil; as women propense to holiness.

PROPENSION, PROPENSITY, *n.* [L. propensio.]

1. Bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination; in a moral sense; disposition to any thing good or evil, particularly to evil; as a propensity to sin; the corrupt propensity of the will.*NWAD PROPENSION.2*

It requires critical nicety to find out the genius or propensions of a child.*NWAD PROPENSION.3*

2. Natural tendency; as the propension of bodies to a particular place.*NWAD PROPENSION.4*

[In a moral sense, propensity is now chiefly used.]*NWAD PROPENSION.5*

PROPER, *a.* [L. proprius, supposed to be allied to prope, near.]

1. Peculiar; naturally or essentially belonging to a person or thing; not common. That is not proper, which is common to many. Every animal has his proper instincts and inclinations, appetites and habits. Every muscle and vessel of the body has its proper office. Every art has it proper rules. Creation is the proper work of an Almighty Being.*NWAD PROPER.2*

2. Particularly suited to. Every animal lives in his proper element.*NWAD PROPER.3*

3. One's own. It may be joined with any possessive pronoun; as our proper son.*NWAD PROPER.4*

Our proper conceptions.*NWAD PROPER.5*

Now learn the difference at your proper cost.*NWAD PROPER.6*

[Note. Own is often used in such phrases; "at your own proper cost." This is really tautological, but sanctioned by usage, and expressive of emphasis.]*NWAD PROPER.7*

4. Noting an individual; pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole; as a proper name. Dublin is the proper name of a city.*NWAD PROPER.8*

5. Fit; suitable; adapted; accommodated. A thin dress is not proper for clothing in a cold climate. Stimulants are proper remedies for debility. Gravity of manners is very proper for persons of advanced age.*NWAD PROPER.9*

In Athens, all was pleasure, mirth and play*NWAD PROPER.10*

All proper to the spring and sprightly May.*NWAD PROPER.11*

6. Correct; just; as a proper word; a proper expression.*NWAD PROPER.12*

7. Not figurative.*NWAD PROPER.13*

8. Well formed; handsome.*NWAD PROPER.14*

Moses was a proper child. *Hebrews 11:23*.*NWAD PROPER.15*

9. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. [Low and not used.]*NWAD PROPER.16*

10. In vulgar language, very; as proper good; proper sweet. [This is very improper, as well as vulgar.]*NWAD PROPER.17*

Proper receptacle, in botany, that which supports only a single flower or fructification; proper perianth or involucre, that which incloses only a single flower; proper flower or corol, one of the single florets or corollets in an aggregate or compound flower; proper nectary, separate form the petals and other parts of the flower.*NWAD PROPER.18*

PROPERLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; in a proper manner; as a word properly applied; a dress properly adjusted.

1. In a strict sense.*NWAD PROPERLY.2*

The miseries of life are not properly owing to the unequal distribution of things.*NWAD PROPERLY.3*

PROPERNESS, *n.* The quality of being proper. [Little used.]

1. Tallness. [Not in use.]*NWAD PROPERNESS.2*

2. Perfect form; handsomeness.*NWAD PROPERNESS.3*

PROPERTY, *n.* [This seems to be formed directly from proper. The Latin is proprietas.]

1. A peculiar quality of any thing; that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it; called by logicians an essential mode. Thus color is a property of light; extension and figure are properties of bodies.*NWAD PROPERTY.2*

2. An acquired or artificial quality; that which is given by art or bestowed by man. The poem has the properties which constitute excellence.*NWAD PROPERTY.3*

3. Quality; disposition.*NWAD PROPERTY.4*

It is the property of an old sinner to find delight in reviewing his own villainies in others.*NWAD PROPERTY.5*

4. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying and disposing of a thing; ownership. In the beginning of the world, the Creator gave to man dominion over the earth, over the fish of the sea and the fowls of the air, and over every living thing. This is the foundation of man's property in the earth and in all its productions. Prior occupancy of land and of wild animals gives to the possessor the property of them. The labor of inventing, making or producing any thing constitutes one of the highest and most indefeasible titles to property. Property is also acquired by inheritance, by gift or by purchase. Property is sometimes held in common, yet each man's right to his share in common land or stock is exclusively his own. One man may have the property of the soil, and another the right of use, by prescription or by purchase.*NWAD PROPERTY.6*

5. Possession held on one's own right.*NWAD PROPERTY.7*

6. The thing owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether in his possession or not. It is one of the greatest blessings of civil society that the property of citizens is well secured.*NWAD PROPERTY.8*

7. An estate, whether in lands, goods or money; as a man of large property or small property.*NWAD PROPERTY.9*

8. An estate; a farm; a plantation. In this sense, which is common in the United States and in the West Indies, the word has a plural.*NWAD PROPERTY.10*

The still-houses on the sugar plantations, vary in size, according to the fancy of the proprietor or the magnitude of the property.*NWAD PROPERTY.11*

I shall confine myself to such properties as fall within the reach of daily observation.*NWAD PROPERTY.12*

9. Nearness or right.*NWAD PROPERTY.13*

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,*NWAD PROPERTY.14*

Propinquity and property of blood.*NWAD PROPERTY.15*

10. Something useful; an appendage; a theatrical term.*NWAD PROPERTY.16*

I will draw a bill of properties.*NWAD PROPERTY.17*

High pomp and state are useful properties.*NWAD PROPERTY.18*

11. Propriety. [Not in use.]*NWAD PROPERTY.19*

Literary property, the exclusive right of printing, publishing and making profit by one's own writings. No right or title to a thing can be so perfect as that which is created by a man's own labor and invention. The exclusive right of a man to his literary productions, and to the use of them for his own profit, is entire and perfect, as the faculties employed and labor bestowed are entirely and perfectly his own. On what principle then can a legislature or a court determine that an author can enjoy only a temporary property in his own productions? If a man's right to his own productions in writing is as perfect as to the productions of his farm or his shop, how can the former by abridged or limited, while the latter is held without limitation? Why do the productions of manual labor rank higher in the scale of rights or property, than the productions of the intellect?*NWAD PROPERTY.20*

PROPERTY, *v.t.* To invest with qualities, or to take as one's own; to appropriate. [An awkward word and not used.]

PROPHANE. [See *Profane*.]

PROPHASIS, *n.* [Gr. to foretell.] In medicine, prognosis; foreknowledge of a disease.

PROPHECY, *n.* [Gr. to foretell, before and to tell. This ought to be written prophesy.]

1. A foretelling; prediction; a declaration of something to come. As God only knows future events with certainty, no being but God or some person informed by him, can utter a real prophecy. The

prophecies recorded in Scripture, when fulfilled, afford most convincing evidence of the divine original of the Scriptures, as those who uttered the prophecies could not have foreknown the events predicted without supernatural instruction. *2 Peter 1:19-21*.*NWAD PROPHECY.2*

2. In Scripture, a book of prophecies; a history; as the prophecy of Ahijah. *2 Chronicles 9:29*.*NWAD PROPHECY.3*

3. Preaching; public interpretation of Scripture; exhortation or instruction. *Proverbs 31:1*.*NWAD PROPHECY.4*

PROPHESIED, *pp.* Foretold; predicted.

PROPHESIER, *n.* One who predicts events.

PROPHESY, *v.t.* To foretell future events; to predict.

I hate him, for he doth not prophesy good concerning me, but evil. *1 Kings 22:8*.*NWAD PROPHESY.2*

1. To foreshow. [Little used.]*NWAD PROPHESY.3*

PROPHESY, *v.i.* To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come. *Jeremiah 11:21*.

1. In Scripture, to preach; to instruct in religious doctrines; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; to exhort. *1 Corinthians 13:9*; *Ezekiel 37:4, 9*.*NWAD PROPHESY.5*

PROPHESYING, *ppr.* Foretelling events.

PROPHESYING, *n.* The act of foretelling or of preaching.

PROPHET, *n.* [L. propheta.]

1. One that foretells future events; a predicter; a foreteller.*NWAD PROPHET.2*

2. In Scripture, a person illuminated, inspired or instructed by God

to announce future events; as Moses, Elijah, David, Isaiah, etc.*NWAD PROPHET.3*

3. An interpreter; one that explains or communicates sentiments. *Exodus 7:1*.*NWAD PROPHET.4*

4. One who pretends to foretell; an imposter; as a false prophet. *Acts 13:6*.*NWAD PROPHET.5*

School of the prophets, among the Israelites, a school or college in which young men were educated and qualified for public teachers. These students were called sons of the prophets.*NWAD PROPHET.6*

PROPHETESS, *n.* A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events, as Miriam, Huldah, Anna, etc. *Exodus 15:20*; *Judges 4:4*; *Luke 2:36*.

PROPHETIC, PROPHETICAL, *a.* Containing prophecy; foretelling future events; as prophetic writings.

1. Unfolding future events; as prophetic dreams.*NWAD PROPHETIC.2*

It has of before the thing foretold.*NWAD PROPHETIC.3*

And fears are oft prophetic of th' event.*NWAD PROPHETIC.4*

PROPHETICALLY, *adv.* By way of prediction; in the manner of prophecy.

PROPHETIZE, *v.i.* To give prediction. [Not used]

PROPHYLACTIC, PROPHYLACTICAL, *a.* [Gr. to prevent, to guard against; to preserve.]

In medicine, preventive; defending from disease.*NWAD PROPHYLACTIC.2*

PROPHYLACTIC, *n.* A medicine which preserves or defends against

disease; a preventive.

PROPINATION, *n.* [L. propinatio, propino; Gr. to drink.]

The act of pledging, or drinking first and then offering the cup to another.*NWAD PROPINATION.2*

PROPINE, *v.t.* [L. propino, supra.] To pledge; to drink first and then offer the cup to another. [Not used.]

1. To expose. [Not used.]*NWAD PROPINE.2*

PROPINQUITY, *n.* [L. propinquitas, from propinquus, near.]

1. Nearness in place; neighborhood.*NWAD PROPINQUITY.2*

2. Nearness in time.*NWAD PROPINQUITY.3*

3. Nearness of blood; kindred.*NWAD PROPINQUITY.4*

PROPITIABLE, *a.* [See *Propitiate*.] That may be induced to favor, or that may be made propitious.

PROPITIATE, *v.t.* [L. propitio; pio. Eng. pity.]

To conciliate; to appease one offended and render him favorable; to make propitious.*NWAD PROPITIATE.2*

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,*NWAD PROPITIATE.3*

The god propitiate and the pest assuage.*NWAD PROPITIATE.4*

PROPITIATED, *pp.* Appeased and rendered favorable; conciliated.

PROPITIATING, *ppr.* Conciliating; appeasing the wrath of and rendering favorable.

PROPITIATION, *n.* propisia'shon.

1. The act of appeasing wrath and conciliating the favor of an offended person; the act of making propitious.*NWAD PROPITIATION.2*

2. In theology, the atonement or atoning sacrifice offered to God to assuage his wrath and render him propitious to sinners. Christ is the propitiation for the sins of men. *Romans 3:25*; *1 John 2:2*.*NWAD PROPITIATION.3*

PROPITIATOR, *n.* One who propitiates.

PROPITIATORY, *a.* Having the power to make propitious; as a propitiatory sacrifice.

PROPITIATORY, *n.* Among the Jews, the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, lined within and without with plates of gold. This was a type of Christ.

PROPITIOUS, *a.* [L. propitius.] Favorable; kind; applied to men.

1. Disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings; applied to God.*NWAD PROPITIOUS.2*

2. Favorable; as a propitious season.*NWAD PROPITIOUS.3*

PROPITIOUSLY, *adv.* Favorably; kindly.

PROPITIOUSNESS, *n.* Kindness; disposition to treat another kindly; disposition to forgive.

1. Favorableness; as the propitiousness of the season or climate.*NWAD PROPITIOUSNESS.2*

PROPLASM, *n.* [Gr. a device.] A mold; a matrix.

PROPLASTICE, *n.* [supra.] The art of making molds for castings.

PROPOLIS, *n.* [Gr. before the city, or the front of the city.]

A thick odorous substance having some resemblance to wax and smelling like storax; used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives to prevent the entrance of cold air, etc. Pliny represents it as the third coat; the first he calls commosis; the second pissoceros; the third, more solid than the others, he calls propolis.*NWAD PROPOLIS.2*

This account of the propolis may not be perfectly correct, as authors do not agree in their descriptions of it.*NWAD PROPOLIS.3*

PROPONENT, *n.* [L. proponens; pro and pono, to place.]

One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.*NWAD PROPONENT.2*

PROPORTION, *n.* [L. proportio; pro and portio, part or share. See *Portion*.]

1. The comparative relation of any one thing to another. Let a man's exertions be in proportion to his strength.*NWAD PROPORTION.2*

2. The identity or similitude of two ratios. Proportion differs from ratio. Ratio is the relation which determines the quantity of one thing from the quantity of another, without the intervention of a third. Thus the ratio of 5 and 10 is 2; the ratio of 8 and 16 is 2. Proportion is the sameness or likeness of two such relations. Thus 5 is to 10, as 8 to 16, or A is to B, as C is to D; that is, 5 bears the same relation to 10, as 8 does to 16. Hence we say, such numbers are in proportion.*NWAD PROPORTION.3*

Proportion, in mathematics, an equality or ratios.*NWAD PROPORTION.4*

The term proportion is sometimes improperly used for ratio. The ratio between two quantities, is expressed by the quotient of one divided by the other; thus, the ratio of 10 to 5 is 2, and the ratio of 16 to 8 is 2. These two equal ratios constitute a proportion, which is expressed by saying, 10 is to 5 as 16 is to 8; or more concisely, 10: 5:: 16: 8. [See *Ratio*.]*NWAD PROPORTION.5*

3. In arithmetic, a rule by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth number is found, which bears the same relation to the third as the second does to the first; or a fourth number is found, bearing the same relation to the second as the first does to the third. The former is called direct, and the latter, inverse proportion.*NWAD PROPORTION.6*

4. Symmetry; suitable adaptation of one part or thing to another; as the proportion of one limb to another in the human body; the proportion of the length and breadth of a room to its highth.*NWAD PROPORTION.7*

Harmony, with every grace,*NWAD PROPORTION.8*

Place in the fair proportions of her face.*NWAD PROPORTION.9*

5. Equal or just share; as, to ascertain the proportion of profit to which each partner in a company is entitled.*NWAD PROPORTION.10*

6. Form; size. [Little used.]*NWAD PROPORTION.11*

7. The relation between unequal things of the same kind, by which their several parts correspond to each other with an equal augmentation and diminution, as in reducing and enlarging figures.*NWAD PROPORTION.12*

[This more properly belongs to ratio.]*NWAD PROPORTION.13*

Harmonical or musical proportion, is when, of three numbers, the first is to the third as the difference of the first and second to the difference of the second and third. Thus 2.3.6. are in harmonical proportion; for 2 is to 6 as 1 to 3. So also four numbers are harmonical, when the first is to the fourth, as the difference of the first and second is to the difference of the third and fourth. Thus, 24.16.12.9. are harmonical, for 24 : 9 :: 8 : 3.*NWAD PROPORTION.14*

Arithmetical and geometrical proportion. [See *Progression*, No. 4.]*NWAD PROPORTION.15*

Reciprocal proportion, an equality between a direct and a reciprocal ratio. Thus, 4 : 2 :: 1/3 : 1/6. [See *Reciprocals*, and *Reciprocal ratio*.]*NWAD PROPORTION.16*

PROPORTION, *v.t.* To adjust the comparative relation of one thing or one part to another; as, to proportion the size of a building to its highth, or the thickness of a thing to its length; to proportion our expenditures to our income.

In the loss of an object, we do not proportion our grief to its real value, but to the value our fancies set upon it.*NWAD PROPORTION.18*

1. To form with symmetry or suitableness, as the parts of the body.*NWAD PROPORTION.19*

PROPORTIONABLE, *a.* That may be proportioned or made proportional. This is the true sense of the word; but it is erroneously used in the sense of proportional, being in proportion; having a due comparative relation; as infantry with a proportionable number of horse.

PROPORTIONABLY, *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation; as a large body, with limbs proportionably large.

PROPORTIONAL, *a.* Having a due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice are proportional. In pharmacy, medicines are compounded of certain proportional quantities of ingredients. The velocity of a moving body is proportional to the impelling force, when the quantity of matter is given; its momentum is proportional to the quantity of matter it contains, when its velocity is given.

Proportional, in chimistry, a term employed in the theory of definite proportions, to denote the same as the weight of an atom or a prime. [See *Prime*.]*NWAD PROPORTIONAL.2*

Proportionals, in geometry, are quantities, either linear or numeral, which bear the same ratio or relation to each other.*NWAD*

PROPORTIONAL.3

PROPORTIONALITY, *n.* The quality of being in proportion.

PROPORTIONALLY, *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation; as all parts of a building being proportionally large.

PROPORTIONATE, *a.* Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional.

The connection between the end and means is proportionate.*NWAD PROPORTIONATE.2*

Punishment should be proportionate to the transgression.*NWAD PROPORTIONATE.3*

PROPORTIONATE, *v.t.* To proportion; to make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation; as, to proportionate punishments to crimes. [This verb is less used than proportion.]

PROPORTIONATELY, *adv.* With due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree.

PROPORTIONATENESS, *n.* The state of being adjusted by due or settled proportion or comparative relation; suitableness of proportions.

PROPORTIONED, *pp.* Made or adjusted with due proportion or with symmetry of parts.

PROPORTIONING, *ppr.* Making proportional.

PROPORTIONLESS, *a.* Without proportion; without symmetry of parts.

PROPOSAL, *n.* s as z. [from propose.]

1. That which is offered or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design, terms or conditions proposed; as, to make proposals for a treaty of peace; to offer proposals for erecting a building; to make proposals of marriage; proposals for subscription to a loan or to a literary work.*NWAD PROPOSAL.2*

2. Offer to the mind; as the proposal of an agreeable object.*NWAD PROPOSAL.3*

PROPOSE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. propono, proposui;]

1. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance or adoption; as, to propose a bill or resolve to a legislative body; to propose terms of peach; to propose a question or subject for discussion; to propose an alliance by treaty or marriage; to propose alterations or amendments in a law.*NWAD PROPOSE.2*

2. To offer or present for consideration.*NWAD PROPOSE.3*

In learning any thing, as little as possible should be proposed to the mind at first.*NWAD PROPOSE.4*

To propose to one's self, to intend; to design; to form a design in the mind.*NWAD PROPOSE.5*

PROPOSE, *v.i.* To lay schemes. [Not in use.]

[Propose is often used for purpose; as I propose to ride to New York to-morrow. Purpose and propose are different forms of the same word.]*NWAD PROPOSE.7*

PROPOSED, *pp.* Offered or presented for consideration, discussion, acceptance or adoption.

PROPOSER, *n.* One that offers any thing for consideration or adoption.

PROPOSING, *ppr.* Offering for consideration, acceptance or adoption.

PROPOSITION, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. propositio, from propositus, propono.]**

1. That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms. The enemy made propositions of peace; the propositions were not accepted.*NWAD PROPOSITION.2*

2. In logic, one of the three parts of a regular argument; the part of an argument in which some quality, negative or positive, is attributed to a subject; as, “snow is white;” “water is fluid;” “vice is not commendable.”*NWAD PROPOSITION.3*

3. In mathematics, a statement in terms of either a truth to be demonstrated, or an operation to be performed. It is called a theorem, when it is something to be proved; and a problem, when it is something to be done.*NWAD PROPOSITION.4*

4. In oratory, that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; any thing stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.*NWAD PROPOSITION.5*

5. In poetry, the first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it. Horace recommends modesty and simplicity in the proposition of a poem.*NWAD PROPOSITION.6*

PROPOSITIONAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition; as a propositional sense.**

PROPOUND, ***v.t.*** **[L. propono; pro and pono, to set, put or place.]**

1. To propose; to offer for consideration; as, to propound a rule of action.*NWAD PROPOUND.2*

The existence of the church hath been propounded as an object of faith.*NWAD PROPOUND.3*

2. To offer; to exhibit; to propose; as, to propound a question.*NWAD PROPOUND.4*

3. In congregational churches, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church. Persons intending to make public profession of their faith, and thus unite with the church, are propounded before the church and congregation; that is, their intention is notified some days previous, for the purpose of giving opportunity to members of the church to object to their admission to such communion, if they see cause.*NWAD PROPOUND.5*

PROPOUNDED, *pp.* Proposed; offered for consideration.

PROPOUNDER, *n.* One that proposes or offers for consideration.

PROPOUNDING, *ppr.* Proposing; offering for consideration.

PROPPED, *pp.* [from prop.] Supported; sustained by something placed under.

PROPPING, *ppr.* Supporting by something beneath.

PROPREFECT, *n.* Among the Romans, a prefect's lieutenant commissioned to do a part of the duty of the perfect.

PROPRETOR, *n.* [L. proproetor.] Among the Romans, a magistrate who, having discharged the office of pretor at home, was sent into a province to command there with his former pretorial authority; also, an officer sent extraordinarily into the provinces to administer justice with the authority of pretor.

PROPRIETARY, *n.*

1. A proprietor or owner; one who has the exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right. The grantees of Pennsylvania and Maryland and their heirs were called the proprietaries of those provinces.*NWAD PROPRIETARY.2*

2. In monasteries, such monks were called proprietaries, as had reserved goods and effects to themselves, notwithstanding their

renunciation of all at the time of their profession.*NWAD PROPRIETARY.3*

PROPRIETARY, *a.* Belonging to a proprietor or owner, or to a proprietary. The governments of Pennsylvania and Maryland were formerly proprietary.

PROPRIETOR, *n.* [from L. proprietas, proprius.] An owner; the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing whether in possession or not; as the proprietor of a farm or of a mill. By the gift of God, man is constituted the proprietor of the earth.

PROPRIETRESS, *n.* A female who has the exclusive legal right to a thing.

PROPRIETY, *n.* [L. proprietas, from proprius.]

1. Property; peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership. [This primary sense of the word, as used by Locke, Milton, Dryden, etc. seems not to be nearly or wholly obsolete. See *Property*.]*NWAD PROPRIETY.2*

2. Fitness; suitableness; appropriateness; consonance with established principles, rules or customs; justness; accuracy. Propriety of conduct, in a moral sense, consists in its conformity to the moral law; propriety of behavior, consists in conformity to the established rules of decorum; propriety in language, is correctness in the use of words and phrases, according to established usage, which constitutes the rule of speaking and writing.*NWAD PROPRIETY.3*

3. Proper state.*NWAD PROPRIETY.4*

PROPT. [See *Propped*.]

PROPUGN, *v.t.* propu'ne. [L. propugno; pro and pugno, to fight.]

To contend for; to defend; to vindicate. [Little used.]*NWAD PROPUGN.2*

PROPUGNACLE, ***n.*** **[L. propugnaculum.] A fortress. [Not used.]**

PROPUGNATION, ***n.*** **[L. propugnatio.] Defense. [Not used.]**

PROPUGNER, ***n.*** **propu'ner. A defender; a vindicator.**

PROPULSATION, ***n.*** **[L. propulsatio, propulso. See *Propel*.]**

The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance.*NWAD PROPULSATION.2*

PROPULSE, ***v.t.*** **propuls'. [L. propulso; pro and pulso, to strike. See *Propel*.] To repel; to drive off. [Little used.]**

PROPULSION, ***n.*** **[L. propulsus, propello. See *Propel*.]**

The act of driving forward.*NWAD PROPULSION.2*

Pro rata, [L.] in proportion.*NWAD PROPULSION.3*

PRORE, ***n.*** **[L. prora.] The prow or fore part of a ship. [Not in use, except in poetry.]**

Pro re nata, [L.] according to exigencies or circumstances.*NWAD PRORE.2*

PROROGATION, ***n.*** **[L. prorogatio. See *Prorogue*.]**

1. Continuance in time or duration; a lengthening or prolongation of time; as the prorogation of something already possessed. [This use is uncommon.]*NWAD PROROGATION.2*

2. In England, the continuance of parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is a continuance of the session from day to day. This is the established language with respect to the parliament of Great Britain. In the United States, the word is, I believe, rarely or never used; adjournment being used not only in its etymological sense, but for prorogation also.*NWAD PROROGATION.3*

PROROGUE, ***v.t.*** **prorog. [L. prorogo; pro and rogo. The latter word signifies to ask, or to propose; but the primary sense is to reach, to stretch forward; and this is its import in the derivative prorogo.]**

1. To protract; to prolong.*NWAD PROROGUE.2*

He prorogued his government.*NWAD PROROGUE.3*

2. To defer; to delay; as, to prorogue death.*NWAD PROROGUE.4*

[In the foregoing senses, the word is now rarely used.]*NWAD PROROGUE.5*

3. To continue the parliament from one session to another. Parliament is prorogued by the king's authority, either by the lord chancellor in his majesty's presence, or by commission, or by proclamation.*NWAD PROROGUE.6*

PRORUPTION, ***n.*** **[L. proruptus, prorumpo; pro and rumpo, to burst.]**

The act of bursting forth; a bursting out.*NWAD PRORUPTION.2*

PROSAIC, ***a.*** **s as z. [L. prosaicus, from prosa, prose.]**

Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; not restricted by numbers; applied to writings; as a prosaic composition.*NWAD PROSAIC.2*

PROSAL, ***a.*** **Prosaic. [Not used.]**

PROSCRIBE, ***v.t.*** **[L. proscribo; pro and scribo, to write. The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public.]**

1. To doom to destruction; to put one out of the protection of law, and promise a reward for his head. Sylla and Marius proscribed each other's adherents.*NWAD PROSCRIBE.2*

2. To put out of the protection of the law.*NWAD PROSCRIBE.3*

Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, was banished the realm and proscribed.*NWAD PROSCRIBE.4*

3. To denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly.*NWAD PROSCRIBE.5*

In the year 325, the Arian doctrines were proscribed and anathematized by the council of Nice.*NWAD PROSCRIBE.6*

4. To censure and condemn as utterly unworthy of reception.*NWAD PROSCRIBE.7*

5. To interdict; as, to proscribe the use of ardent spirits.*NWAD PROSCRIBE.8*

PROSCRIBED, *pp.* Doomed to destruction; denounced as dangerous, or as unworthy of reception; condemned; banished.

PROSCRIBER, *n.* One that dooms to destruction; one that denounces as dangerous, or as utterly unworthy of reception.

PROSCRIBING, *ppr.* Dooming to destruction; denouncing as unworthy of protection or reception; condemning; banishing.

PROSCRIPTION, *n.* [L. proscriptio.] The act of proscribing or dooming to death; among the Romans, the public offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy. Such were the proscriptions of Sylla and Marius. Under the triumvirate, many of the best Roman citizens fell by proscription.

1. A putting out of the protection of law; condemning to exile.*NWAD PROSCRIPTION.2*

2. Censure and condemnation; utter rejection.*NWAD PROSCRIPTION.3*

PROSCRIPTIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing.

PROSE, *n.* s as z. [L. prosa.]

1. The natural language of man; language loose and unconfined to poetical measure, as opposed to verse or metrical composition.*NWAD PROSE.2*

Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.*NWAD PROSE.3*

2. A prayer used in the Romish church on particular days.*NWAD PROSE.4*

PROSE, *v.t.* To write in prose.

1. To make a tedious relation.*NWAD PROSE.6*

PROSECUTE, *v.t.* [L. prosecutus, prosequor; pro and sequor, to follow; Eng. to seed. See *Essay*.]

1. To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute or accomplish; to continue endeavors to obtain or complete; to continue efforts already begun; as, to prosecute a scheme; to prosecute an undertaking. The great canal in the State of New York has been

prosecuted with success.*NWAD PROSECUTE.2*

That which is morally good is to be desired and prosecuted.*NWAD PROSECUTE.3*

This word signifies either to begin and carry on, or simply to continue what has been begun. When I say, “I have devised a plan which I have not the courage or means to prosecute,” the word signifies to begin to execute. When we say, “the nation began a war which it had not means to prosecute.” it signifies to continue to carry on. The latter is the genuine sense of the word, but both are well authorized. We prosecute any work of the hands or of the head. We prosecute a purpose, an enterprise, a work, studies, inquiries, etc.*NWAD PROSECUTE.4*

2. To seek to obtain by legal process; as, to prosecute a right in a court of law.*NWAD PROSECUTE.5*

3. To accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal; as, to prosecute a man for trespass or for a riot. It is applied to civil suits for damages, as well as to criminal suits, but not to suits for debt. We never say, man prosecutes another on a bond or note, or in assumpsit; but he prosecutes his right or claim in an action of debt, detinue, trover or assumpsit. So we say, a man prosecutes another for assault and battery, for a libel or for slander, or for breaking his close. In these cases, prosecute signifies to begin and to continue a suit. The attorney general prosecutes offenders in the name of the king or of the state, by information or indictment.*NWAD PROSECUTE.6*

Prosecute differs from persecute, as in law it is applied to legal proceedings only, whereas persecute implies cruelty, injustice or oppression.*NWAD PROSECUTE.7*

PROSECUTED, *pp.* Pursued, or begun and carried on for execution or accomplishment, as a scheme; pursued for redress or punishment in a court of law, as a person; demanded in law, as a right or claim.

PROSECUTING, *ppr.* Pursuing, or beginning and carrying on

for accomplishment; pursuing for redress or punishment; suing for, as a right or claim.

PROSECUTION, *n.* The act or process of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind; as the prosecution of a scheme, plan, design or undertaking; the prosecution of war or of commerce; the prosecution of a work, study, argument or inquiry.

1. The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity. to obtain some right, or to redress and punish some wrong. The prosecution of a claim in chancery is very expensive. Malicious prosecutions subject the offender to punishment.*NWAD PROSECUTION.2*

2. The institution or commencement and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment; as prosecutions of the crown or of the state by the attorney or solicitor general. Prosecutions may be by presentment, information or indictment.*NWAD PROSECUTION.3*

PROSECUTOR, *n.* One who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan or business.

1. The person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit in a legal tribunal, or one who exhibits criminal charges against an offender. The attorney general is the prosecutor for the king or state.*NWAD PROSECUTOR.2*

PROSELYTE, *n.* [Gr. to come.] A new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system or party. Thus a Gentile converted to Judaism is a proselyte; a pagan converted to christianity is a proselyte; and we speak familiarly of proselytes to the theories of Brown, of Black, or of Lavoisier. The word primarily refers to converts to some religious creed.

PROSELYTE, *v.t.* To make a convert to some religion, or to some opinion or system.

PROSELYTISM, *n.* The making of converts to a religion or religious sect, or to any opinion, system or party.

They were possessed with a spirit of proselytism in the most fanatical degree.*NWAD PROSELYTISM.2*

1. Conversion to a system or creed.*NWAD PROSELYTISM.3*

PROSELYTIZE, to make converts, or to convert, is not well authorized, or not in common use, and is wholly unnecessary.

PROSEMINATION, *n.* [L. proseminatus; pro and semino, to sow.]

Propagation by seed. [Not used.]*NWAD PROSEMINATION.2*

PROSENNEAHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr.] In crystalography, having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal.

PROSER, *n.* s as z. [from prose.] A writer of prose.

1. In cant language, one who makes a tedious narration of uninteresting matters.*NWAD PROSER.2*

PROSODIAL, PROSODICAL, *a.* [from prosody.] Pertaining to prosody or the quantity and accents of syllables; according to the rules of prosody.

PROSODIAN, *n.* [from prosody.] One skilled in prosody or in the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition.

PROSODIST, *n.* [from prosody.] One who understands prosody.

PROSODY, *n.* [L. prosodia; Gr. an ode.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification. It includes also the art of adjusting the accent and metrical arrangement of syllables in compositions for the lyre.

PROSOPOLEPSY, *n.* [Gr.] Respect of persons; more particularly, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance.

PROSOPOPEIA, PROSOPOPY, *n.* [Gr. perso, and to make.] A figure in rhetoric by which things are represented as persons, or by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings, or by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present. It includes personification, but is more extensive in its signification.

PROSPECT, *n.* [L. prospectus, prospicio, to look forward; pro and specio, to see.]

1. View of things within the reach of the eye.*NWAD PROSPECT.2*

Eden and all the coast in prospect lay.*NWAD PROSPECT.3*

2. View of things to come; intellectual sight; expectation. The good man enjoys the prospect of future felicity.*NWAD PROSPECT.4*

3. That which is presented to the eye; the place and the objects seen. There is a noble prospect from the dome of the state house in Boston, a prospect diversified with land and water, and every thing that can please the eye.*NWAD PROSPECT.5*

4. Object of view.*NWAD PROSPECT.6*

Man to himself*NWAD PROSPECT.7*

Is a large prospect.*NWAD PROSPECT.8*

5. View delineated or painted; picturesque representation of a landscape.*NWAD PROSPECT.9*

6. Place which affords an extended view.*NWAD PROSPECT.10*

7. Position of the front of a building; as a prospect towards the south or north. *Ezekiel 40:44-46*.*NWAD PROSPECT.11*

8. Expectation, or ground of expectation. There is a prospect of a good harvest. A man has a prospect of preferment; or he has little prospect of success.*NWAD PROSPECT.12*

9. A looking forward; a regard to something future.*NWAD PROSPECT.13*

Is he a prudent man as to his temporal estate, who lays designs only for a day, without any prospect to or provision for the remaining part of life? [Little used.]*NWAD PROSPECT.14*

PROSPECTION, *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants.

PROSPECTIVE, *a.* Looking forward in time; regarding the future; opposed to retrospective.

The supporting of Bible societies is one of the points on which the promises, at the time of ordination, had no prospective bearing.*NWAD PROSPECTIVE.2*

1. Acting with foresight.*NWAD PROSPECTIVE.3*

The French king and king of Sweden, are circumspect, industrious and prospective in this affair.*NWAD PROSPECTIVE.4*

2. Pertaining to a prospect; viewing at a distance.*NWAD PROSPECTIVE.5*

3. Furnishing an extensive prospect.*NWAD PROSPECTIVE.6*

PROSPECTIVELY, *adv.* With reference to the future.

PROSPECTUS, *n.* [L.] The plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, with the manner and terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of it.

PROSPER, *v.t.* [L. prospero, from prosperus, from the Gr. to carry to or toward; to bear.] To favor; to render successful. All things concur to prosper our design.

PROSPER, *v.i.* To be successful; to succeed.

The Lord made all that he did to prosper in his hand. *Genesis 39:3, 23*.*NWAD PROSPER.3*

He that covereth his sins, shall not prosper. *Proverbs 28:13*.*NWAD PROSPER.4*

1. To grow or increase; to thrive; to make gain; as, to prosper in business. Our agriculture, commerce and manufactures now prosper.*NWAD PROSPER.5*

PROSPERED, *pp.* Having success; favored.

PROSPERING, *ppr.* Rendering successful; advancing in growth, wealth or any good.

PROSPERITY, *n.* [L. prosperitas.] Advance or gain in any thing good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise; success; attainment of the object desired; as the prosperity of arts; agricultural or commercial prosperity; national prosperity. Our disposition to abuse the blessings of providence renders prosperity dangerous.

The prosperity of fools shall destroy them. *Proverbs 1:32*.*NWAD PROSPERITY.2*

PROSPEROUS, *a.* [L. prosperus.] Advancing in the pursuit of any thing desirable; making gain or increase; thriving; successful; as a prosperous trade; a prosperous voyage; a prosperous expedition or undertaking; a prosperous man, family or nation; a prosperous war.

The seed shall be prosperous; the vine shall give her fruit. *Zechariah 8:12*.*NWAD PROSPEROUS.2*

1. Favorable; favoring success; as a prosperous wind.*NWAD PROSPEROUS.3*

PROSPEROUSLY, *adv.* With gain or increase; successfully.

PROSPEROUSNESS, *n.* The state of being successful; prosperity.

PROSPICIENCE, *n.* [L. prospiciens.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTATE, *a.* [From Gr. to set before.] In anatomy, the prostate gland is a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males, and surrounding the beginning of the urethra. It is situated on the under and posterior part of the neck of the bladder, so as to surround the lower side of the urethra.

PROSTERNATION, *n.* [L. prosterno, to prostrate; pro and sterno.]

A state of being cast down; dejection; depression. [Little used.]*NWAD PROSTERNATION.2*

PROSTHESIS, PROTHESIS, *n.* [Gr.] In surgery, the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body; as a wooden leg, etc.

PROSTHETIC, *a.* [Gr.] Prefixed, as a letter to a word.

PROSTITUTE, *v.t.* [L. prostituo; pro and statuo, to set.]

1. To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness.*NWAD PROSTITUTE.2*

Do not prostitute thy daughter. *Leviticus 19:29*.*NWAD PROSTITUTE.3*

2. To give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to devote to any thing base; to sell to wickedness; as, to prostitute talents to the propagation of infidel principles, to prostitute the press to the publication of blasphemy.*NWAD PROSTITUTE.4*

3. To offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.*NWAD PROSTITUTE.5*

PROSTITUTE, *a.* Openly devoted to lewdness; sold to wickedness or to infamous purposes.

Made bold by want and prostitute for bread.*NWAD PROSTITUTE.7*

PROSTITUTE, *n.* A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet.

1. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who offers himself to infamous employments for hire.*NWAD PROSTITUTE.9*

No hireling she, no prostitute to praise.*NWAD PROSTITUTE.10*

PROSTITUTED, *pp.* Offered to common lewdness; devoted to base purposes.

PROSTITUTING, *ppr.* Offering to indiscriminate lewdness; devoting to infamous uses.

PROSTITUTION, *n.* [L. prostituo.]

1. The act or practice of offering the body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men; common lewdness of a female.*NWAD PROSTITUTION.2*

2. The act of setting one's self to sale, or offering one's self to infamous employments; as the prostitution of talents or abilities.*NWAD PROSTITUTION.3*

PROSTITUTOR, *n.* One who prostitutes; one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes.

PROSTRATE, *a.* [L. prostratus, from prosterno, to lay flat; pro and sterno.]

1. Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface.*NWAD PROSTRATE.2*

Groveling and prostrate on yon lake of fire.*NWAD PROSTRATE.3*

2. Lying at mercy, as a supplicant.*NWAD PROSTRATE.4*

3. Lying in the posture of humility of adoration.*NWAD PROSTRATE.5*

PROSTRATE, *v.t.* To lay flat; to throw down; as, to prostrate the body; to prostrate trees or plants.

1. To throw down; to overthrow; to demolish; to ruin; as, to prostrate a village; to prostrate a government; to prostrate law or justice; to prostrate the honor of a nation.*NWAD PROSTRATE.7*

2. To prostrate one's self, to throw one's self down or to fall in humility or adoration.*NWAD PROSTRATE.8*

3. To bow in humble reverence.*NWAD PROSTRATE.9*

4. To sink totally; to reduce; as, to prostrate strength.*NWAD PROSTRATE.10*

PROSTRATED, *pp.* Laid at length; laid flat; thrown down; destroyed.

PROSTRATING, *ppr.* Laying flat; throwing down; destroying.

PROSTRATION, *n.* The act of throwing down or laying flat; as the prostration of the body, of trees or of corn.

1. The act of falling down, or the act of bowing in humility or adoration; primarily, the act of falling on the face, but it is now used for kneeling or bowing in reverence and worship.*NWAD PROSTRATION.2*

2. Great depression; dejection; as a prostration of spirits.*NWAD PROSTRATION.3*

3. Great loss of natural strength and vigor; that state of the body in disease in which the system is passive and requires powerful stimulants to excite it into action.*NWAD PROSTRATION.4*

PROSTYLE, *n.* [Gr. a column.] In architecture, a range of columns in the front of a temple.

PROSYLLOGISM, ***n.*** **[pro and syllogism.] A prosyllogism is when two or more syllogisms are so connected that the conclusion of the former is the major or minor of the following.**

PROTASIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. to present.]**

1. A proposition; a maxim.*NWAD PROTASIS.2*

2. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comic or tragic piece, in which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on. The protasis might extend to two acts, where it ended, and the epitasis commenced.*NWAD PROTASIS.3*

PROTATIC, ***a.*** **[Gr.] Being placed in the beginning; previous.**

PROTEAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Proteus; readily assuming different shapes. [See *Proteus*.]**

PROTECT, ***v.t.*** **[L. protectus, protego; pro and tego; to cover; Gr. with a prefix; Eng. deck. See *Deck*.] To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard; to preserve in safety; a word of general import both in a literal and figurative sense. Walls protect a city or garrison; clothing is designed to protect the body from cold; arms may protect one from an assault; our houses protect us from the inclemencies of the weather; the law protects our persons and property; the father protects his children, and the guardian his ward; a shade protects us from extreme heat; a navy protects our commerce and our shores; embassadors are protected from arrest.**

PROTECTED, ***pp.*** **Covered or defended from injury; preserved in safety.**

PROTECTING, ***ppr.*** **Shielding from injury; defending; preserving in safety.**

PROTECTION, ***n.*** **The act of protecting; defense; shelter from evil; preservation from loss, injury or annoyance. We find**

protection under good laws and an upright administration. How little are men disposed to acknowledge divine protection!

1. That which protects or preserves from injury.*NWAD PROTECTION.2*

Let them rise up and help you, and be your protection. *Deuteronomy 32:38*.*NWAD PROTECTION.3*

2. A writing that protects; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation.*NWAD PROTECTION.4*

3. Exemption. Embassadors at foreign courts are entitled to protection from arrest. Members of parliament, representatives and senators, are entitled to protection from arrest during their attendance on the legislature, as are suitors and witnesses attending a court.*NWAD PROTECTION.5*

Writ of protection, a writ by which the king or Great Britain exempts a person from arrest.*NWAD PROTECTION.6*

PROTECTIVE, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive.

PROTECTOR, *n.* One that defends or shields from injury, evil or oppression; a defender; a guardian. The king or sovereign is, or ought to be, the protector of the nation; the husband is the protector of his wife, and the father of his children.

1. In England, one who formerly had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent. Cromwell assumed the title of lord Protector.*NWAD PROTECTOR.2*

2. In catholic countries, every nation and every religious order has a protector residing at Rome. He is a cardinal, and called cardinal protector.*NWAD PROTECTOR.3*

PROTECTORATE, *n.* Government by a protector.

PROTECTORSHIP, *n.* The office of a protector or regent.

PROTECTRESS, *n.* A woman or female that protects.

PROTEND, *v.t.* [L. protendo; pro and tendo, to stretch.]

To hold out; to stretch forth.*NWAD PROTEND.2*

With his protended lance he makes defense.*NWAD PROTEND.3*

PROTENDED, *pp.* Reached or stretched forth.

PROTENDING, *ppr.* Stretching forth.

PROTENSE, *n.* protens'. Extension. [Not used.]

PROTERVITY, *n.* [L. protervitas, from protervus; pro and torvus, crabbed.] Peevishness; petulance. [Little used.]

PROTEST, *v.i.* [L. protestor; pro and testor, to affirm it.]

1. To affirm with solemnity; to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion; as, I protest to you, I have no knowledge of the transaction.*NWAD PROTEST.2*

2. To make a solemn declaration expressive of opposition; with against; as, he protests against your votes.*NWAD PROTEST.3*

The conscience has power to protest against the exorbitancies of the passions.*NWAD PROTEST.4*

3. To make a formal declaration in writing against a public law or measure. It is the privilege of any lord in parliament to protest against a law or resolution.*NWAD PROTEST.5*

PROTEST, *v.t.* To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation.

Fiercely they oppos'd*NWAD PROTEST.7*

My journey strange, with clamorous uproar*NWAD PROTEST.8*

Protesting fate supreme.*NWAD PROTEST.9*

1. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. [Not in use.]*NWAD PROTEST.10*

2. In commerce, to protest a bill of exchange, is for a notary public, at the request of the payee, to make a formal declaration under hand and seal, against the drawer of the bill, on account of non-acceptance or non-payment, for exchange, cost, commissions, damages and interest; of which act the indorser must be notified within such time as the law or custom prescribes. In like manner, notes of hand given to a banking corporation are protested for non-payment.*NWAD PROTEST.11*

PROTEST, *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; appropriately, a formal and solemn declaration in writing of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body; as the protest of lords in parliament, or a like declaration of dissent of any minority against the proceedings of a majority of a body of men.

1. In commerce, a formal declaration made by a notary public, under hand and seal, at the request of the payee or holder of a bill of exchange, for non-acceptance or non-payment of the same, protesting against the drawer and others concerned, for the exchange, charges, damages and interest. This protest is written on a copy of the bill, and notice given to the indorser of the same, by which he becomes liable to pay the amount of the bill, with charges, damages and interest; also, a like declaration against the drawer of a note of hand for non-payment to a banking corporation, and of the master of a vessel against seizure, etc. A protest is also a writing attested by a justice of the peace or consul, drawn by the master of a vessel, stating the severity of the voyage by which the ship has suffered, and showing that the damage suffered was not owing to the neglect or misconduct of the master.*NWAD PROTEST.13*

PROTESTANT, *a.* Pertaining to those who, at the reformation of religion, protested against a decree of Charles V. and the diet of Spires; pertaining to the adherents of Luther, or others of the reformed churches; as the protestant religion.

PROTESTANT, *n.* One of the party who adhered to Luther at the reformation

in 1529, and protested, or made a solemn declaration of dissent from a decree of the emperor Charles V. and the diet of Spires, and appealed to a general council. This name was afterwards extended to the followers of Calvin, and Protestants is the denomination now given to all who belong to the reformed churches. The king of Prussia has, however, interdicted the use of this name in his dominions.

PROTESTANTISM, *n.* The protestant religion.

PROTESTANTLY, *adv.* In conformity to the protestants. [A very bad word and not used.]

PROTESTATION, *n.*

1. A solemn declaration of a fact, opinion or resolution.*NWAD PROTESTATION.2*

2. A solemn declaration of dissent; a protest; as the protestation of certain noblemen against an order of council.*NWAD PROTESTATION.3*

3. In law, a declaration in pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist. The lord may allege the villenage of the plaintiff by way of protestation, and thus deny the demand.*NWAD PROTESTATION.4*

PROTESTED, *pp.* Solemnly declared or alleged; declared against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

PROTESTER, *n.* One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration.

1. One who protests a bill of exchange.*NWAD PROTESTER.2*

PROTESTING, *ppr.* Solemnly declaring or affirming; declaring against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

PROTEUS, *n.* [L.] In mythology, a marine deity, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, whose distinguishing characteristic was

the faculty of assuming different shapes. Hence we denominate one who easily changes his form or principles, a Proteus.

PROTHONOTARISHIP, *n.* The office of a prothonotary. [An awkward, harsh word and little used.]

PROTHONOTARY, *n.* [Low L. protonotarius; Gr. first, and L. notarius, a scribe.]

1. Originally, the chief notary; and anciently, the title of the principal notaries of the emperors of Constantinople. Hence,*NWAD PROTHONOTARY.2*

2. In England, an officer in the court of king's bench and common pleas. The prothonotary of the king's bench records all civil actions. In the common pleas, the prothonotaries, of which there are three, enter and enroll all declarations, pleadings, judgments, etc., make out judicial writs and exemplifications of records, enter recognizances, etc.*NWAD PROTHONOTARY.3*

3. In the United States, a register or clerk of a court. The word however is not applied to any officer, except in particular states.*NWAD PROTHONOTARY.4*

Apostolical prothonotaries, in the court of Rome, are twelve persons constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, make informations and proceedings necessary for the canonization of saints, etc.*NWAD PROTHONOTARY.5*

PROTOCOL, *n.* [Low L. protocollum; Gr. first, and glue; so called perhaps from the gluing together of pieces of paper, or from the spreading of it on tablets. It was formerly the upper part of a leaf of a book on which the title or name was written.]

1. The original copy of any writing. [Not now used.]*NWAD PROTOCOL.2*

2. A record or registry.*NWAD PROTOCOL.3*

PROTOCOLIST, ***n.*** **In Russia, a register or clerk.**

PROTOMARTYR, ***n.*** **[Gr. first, and martyr.]**

1. The first martyr; a term applied to Stephen, the first christian martyr.*NWAD PROTOMARTYR.2*

2. The first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause.*NWAD PROTOMARTYR.3*

PROTOPLAST, ***n.*** **[Gr. first and formed.] The original; the thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated. Thus Adam has been called our protoplast.**

PROTOPLASTIC, ***a.*** **First formed.**

PROTOPOPE, ***n.*** **[Gr. first, and pope.] Chief pope or imperial confessor, an officer of the holy directing synod, the supreme spiritual court of the Greek church in Russia.**

PROTOSULPHATE, ***n.*** **In chimistry, the combination of sulphuric acid with a protoxyd.**

PROTOTYPE, ***n.*** **[Gr. first, and type, form, model.]**

An original or model after which any thing is formed; the pattern of any thing to be engraved, cast, etc.; exemplar; archetype.*NWAD PROTOTYPE.2*

PROTOXYD, ***n.*** **[Gr. first, and acid.] A substance combined with oxygen in the first degree, or any oxyd formed by the first degree of oxydizement.**

PROTOXYDIZE, ***v.t.*** **To oxydize in the first degree.**

PROTRACT, ***v.t.*** **[L. protractus, from pro and traho, to draw.]**

1. To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue; to prolong; as, to protract an argument; to protract a discussion; to protract a war or a

negotiation.*NWAD PROTRACT.2*

2. To delay; to defer; to put off to a distant time; as, to protract the decision of a question; to protract the final issue.*NWAD PROTRACT.3*

PROTRACT, *n.* Tedious continuance. [Not used.]

PROTRACTED, *pp.* Drawn out in time; delayed.

PROTRACTER, *n.* One who protracts or lengthens in time.

PROTRACTING, *ppr.* Drawing out or continuing in time; delaying.

PROTRACTION, *n.* The act of drawing out or continuing in time; the act of delaying the termination of a thing; as the protraction of a debate.

PROTRACTIVE, *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

He suffered their protractive arts.*NWAD PROTRACTIVE.2*

PROTRACTOR, *n.* An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper with accuracy and dispatch, and by which the use of the line of chords is superseded. It is of various forms, semicircular, rectangular or circular.

PROTREPTICAL, *a.* [Gr. to exhort; and to turn.] Hortatory; suasory; intended or adapted to persuade. [Little used.]

PROTRUDE, *v.t.* [L. protrudo; pro and trudo, to thrust. See *Thrust*.]

1. To thrust forward; to drive or force along; as food protruded from the stomach into the intestine.*NWAD PROTRUDE.2*

2. To thrust out, as from confinement. The contents of the abdomen

are protruded in hernia.*NWAD PROTRUDE.3*

PROTRUDE, *v.i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward.

The parts protrude beyond the skin.*NWAD PROTRUDE.5*

PROTRUDED, *pp.* Thrust forward or out.

PROTRUDING, *ppr.* Thrusting forward or out.

PROTRUSION, *n.* s as z. The act of thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit; a thrusting or driving; a push.

PROTRUSIVE, *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward; as protrusive motion.

PROTUBERANCE, *n.* [L. protuberans, protubero; pro and tuber, a puff, bunch or knob.] A swelling or tumor on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob; any thing swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; on the surface on the earth, a hill, knoll or other elevation.

Protuberance differs from projection, being applied to parts that rise from the surface with a gradual ascent or small angle; whereas a projection may be at a right angle with the surface.*NWAD PROTUBERANCE.2*

PROTUBERANT, *a.* Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface; as a protuberant joint; a protuberant eye.

PROTUBERATE, *v.i.* [L. protubero, supra. To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.]

If the navel protuberates, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin.*NWAD PROTUBERATE.2*

PROTUBERATION, *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

PROTUBEROUS, *a.* Protuberant.

PROUD, *a.*

1. Having inordinate self-esteem; possessing a high or unreasonable conceit of one's own excellence, either of body or mind. A man may be proud of his person, of his talents, of his accomplishments or of his achievements. He may be proud of any thing to which he bears some relation. He may be proud of his country, his government, his equipage, or of whatever may, by association, gratify his esteem of himself. He may even be proud of his religion or of his church. He conceives that any thing excellent or valuable, in which he has a share, or to which he stands related, contributes to his own importance, and this conception exalts his opinion of himself. Proud is followed by of, before the object, supra.*NWAD PROUD.2*

2. Arrogant; haughty; supercilious.*NWAD PROUD.3*

A foe so proud will not the weaker seek.*NWAD PROUD.4*

3. Daring; presumptuous.*NWAD PROUD.5*

By his understanding he smiteth through the proud. *Job 26:12*.*NWAD PROUD.6*

4. Lofty of mien; grand of person; as a proud steed.*NWAD PROUD.7*

5. Grand, lofty; splendid; magnificent.*NWAD PROUD.8*

Storms of stones from the proud temple's height.*NWAD PROUD.9*

6. Ostentatious; grand; as proud titles.*NWAD PROUD.10*

7. Splendid; exhibiting grandeur and distinction; exciting pride; as a proud day for Rome.*NWAD PROUD.11*

8. Excited by the animal appetite; applied particularly to the female of the canine species.*NWAD PROUD.12*

9. Fungous; as proud flesh.*NWAD PROUD.13*

PROUDLY, *adv.* With an inordinate self-esteem; in a proud manner; haughtily; ostentatiously; with lofty airs or mien.

Proudly he marches on and void of fear.*NWAD PROUDLY.2*

PROVABLE, *a.* [See *Prove*.] That may be proved.

PROVABLY, *adv.* In a manner capable of proof.

PROVAND, *n.* Provender. [Not in use.]

PROVE, *v.t.* prov. [L. probo.]

1. To try; to ascertain some unknown quality or truth by an experiment, or by a test or standard. Thus we prove the strength of gunpowder by experiment; we prove the strength or solidity of cannon by experiment. We prove the contents of a vessel by comparing it with a standard measure.*NWAD PROVE.2*

2. To evince, establish or ascertain as truth, reality or fact, by testimony or other evidence. The plaintiff in a suit, must prove the truth of his declaration; the prosecutor must prove his charges against the accused.*NWAD PROVE.3*

3. To evince truth by argument, induction or reasoning; to deduce certain conclusions from propositions that are true or admitted. If it

is admitted that every immoral act is dishonorable to a rational being, and that dueling is an immoral act; then it is proved by necessary inference, that dueling is dishonorable to a rational being.*NWAD PROVE.4*

4. To ascertain the genuineness or validity of; to verify; as, to prove a will.*NWAD PROVE.5*

5. To experience; to try by suffering or encountering; to gain certain knowledge by the operation of something on ourselves, or by some act of our own.*NWAD PROVE.6*

Let him in arms the power of Turnus prove.*NWAD PROVE.7*

6. In arithmetic, to show, evince or ascertain the correctness of any operation or result. Thus in subtraction, if the difference between two numbers, added to the lesser number, makes a sum equal to the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is proved. In other words, if the sum of the remainder and of the subtrahend, is equal to the minuend, the operation of subtraction is proved to be correct.*NWAD PROVE.8*

7. To try; to examine.*NWAD PROVE.9*

Prove your own selves. *2 Corinthians 13:5*.*NWAD PROVE.10*

8. Men prove God, when by their provocations they put his patience to trial, *Psalm 95:9*.; or when by obedience they make trial how much he will countenance such conduct, *Malachi 3:10*.*NWAD PROVE.11*

PROVE, *v.i.* To make trial; to essay.

The sons prepare--*NWAD PROVE.13*

To prove by arms whose fate it was to reign.*NWAD PROVE.14*

1. To be found or to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial; as, a plant or medicine proves salutary.*NWAD PROVE.15*

2. To be ascertained by the event or something subsequent; as the

report proves to be true, or proves to be false.*NWAD PROVE.16*

3. To be found true or correct by the result.*NWAD PROVE.17*

4. To make certain; to show; to evince.*NWAD PROVE.18*

This argument proves how erroneous is the common opinion.*NWAD PROVE.19*

5. To succeed.*NWAD PROVE.20*

If the experiment proved not--*NWAD PROVE.21*

[Not in use.]*NWAD PROVE.22*

PROVED, *pp.* Tried; evinced; experienced.

PROVEDITOR, PROVEDORE, *n.* A purveyor; one employed to procure supplies for an army.

Proveditor, in Venice and other parts of Italy, is an officer who superintends matters of policy.*NWAD PROVEDITOR.2*

PROVEN, a word used by Socttish writers for proved.

PROVENCIAL, *a.* Pertaining to Provence, in France.

PROVENDER, *n.* [L. vivo, to live, and from vivanda; Eng. viand.]

1. Dry food for beasts, usually meal, or a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay. In a more general sense, it may signify dry food of any kind.*NWAD PROVENDER.2*

2. Provisions; meat; food.*NWAD PROVENDER.3*

[Not used of food for man in New England.]*NWAD PROVENDER.4*

PROVER, *n.* One that proves or tries; that which proves.

PROVERB, *n.* [L. proverbium; pro and verbum, a word.]

1. A short sentence often repeated, expressing a well known truth or common fact, ascertained by experience or observation; a maxim of wisdom.*NWAD PROVERB.2*

The proverb is true, that light gains make heavy purses, for light gains come often, great gains now and then.*NWAD PROVERB.3*

2. A by-word; a name often repeated; and hence frequently, a reproach or object of contempt. *Jeremiah 24:9*.*NWAD PROVERB.4*

3. In Scripture, it sometimes signifies a moral sentence or maxim that is enigmatical; a dark saying of the wise that requires interpretation. *Proverbs 1:6*.*NWAD PROVERB.5*

4. Proverbs, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing a great variety of wise maxims, rich in practical truths and excellent rules for the conduct of all classes of men.*NWAD PROVERB.6*

PROVERB, *v.t.* To mention in a proverb. [Not in use.]

1. To provide with a proverb. [Not in use.]*NWAD PROVERB.8*

PROVERBIAL, *a.* Mentioned in a proverb; as a proverbial cure or remedy.

In case of excesses, I take the German proverbial cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world.*NWAD PROVERBIAL.2*

1. Comprised in a proverb; used or current as a proverb; as a proverbial saying or speech.*NWAD PROVERBIAL.3*

2. Pertaining to proverbs; resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb; as a proverbial obscurity.*NWAD PROVERBIAL.4*

PROVERBIALIST, *n.* One who speaks proverbs.

PROVERBIALIZE, *v.t.* To make a proverb; to turn into a

proverb, or to use proverbially. [Unusual.]

PROVERBIALLY, *adv.* In a proverb; as, it is proverbially said.

PROVIDE, *v.t.* [L. provideo, literally to see before; pro and video, to see.]

1. To procure beforehand; to get, collect or make ready for future use; to prepare.*NWAD PROVIDE.2*

Abraham said, God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt-offering. *Genesis 22:8*.*NWAD PROVIDE.3*

Provide neither gold nor silver nor brass in your purses. *Matthew 10:9*.*NWAD PROVIDE.4*

Provide things honest in the sight of all men. *Romans 12:17*.*NWAD PROVIDE.5*

2. To furnish; to supply; followed by with.*NWAD PROVIDE.6*

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well provided with corn.*NWAD PROVIDE.7*

Provided of is now obsolete.*NWAD PROVIDE.8*

3. To stipulate previously. The agreement provides that the party shall incur no loss.*NWAD PROVIDE.9*

4. To make a previous conditional stipulation. [See *Provided*.]*NWAD PROVIDE.10*

5. To foresee; a Latinism. [Not in use.]*NWAD PROVIDE.11*

6. Provide, in a transitive sense, is followed by against or for. We provide warm clothing against the inclemencies of the weather; we provide necessaries against a time of need; or we provide warm clothing for winter, etc.*NWAD PROVIDE.12*

PROVIDE, *v.i.* To procure supplies or means of defense; or to take measures for counteracting or escaping an evil. The sagacity of brutes in

providing against the inclemencies of the weather is wonderful.

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants.*NWAD PROVIDE.14*

PROVIDED, *pp.* Procured beforehand; made ready for future use; supplied; furnished; stipulated.

1. Stipulated as a condition, which condition is expressed in the following sentence or words; as, “provided that nothing in this act shall prejudice the rights of any person whatever.” This sentence is in the nature of the case absolute, the clause or sentence independent; “this or that being provided, which follows;” “this condition being provided.” The word being is understood, and the participle provided agrees with the whole sentence absolute. “This condition being previously stipulated or established.” This and that here refer to the whole member of the sentence.*NWAD PROVIDED.2*

PROVIDENCE, *n.* [L. providentia.]

1. The act of providing or preparing for future use or application.*NWAD PROVIDENCE.2*

Providence for war is the best prevention of it. [Now little used.]*NWAD PROVIDENCE.3*

2. Foresight; timely care; particularly, active foresight, or foresight accompanied with the procurement of what is necessary for future use, or with suitable preparation. How many of the troubles and perplexities of life proceed from want of providence!*NWAD PROVIDENCE.4*

3. In theology, the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures. He that acknowledges a creation and denies a providence, involves himself in a palpable contradiction; for the same power which caused a thing to exist is necessary to continue its existence. Some persons admit a general providence, but deny a particular providence, not considering that a general providence consists of particulars. A belief in divine providence, is a source of

great consolation to good men. By divine providence is often understood God himself.*NWAD PROVIDENCE.5*

4. Prudence in the management of one's concerns or in private economy.*NWAD PROVIDENCE.6*

PROVIDENT, *a.* Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; forecasting; cautious; prudent in preparing for future exigences; as a provident man; a provident animal.

The parsimonious emmet, provident*NWAD PROVIDENT.2*

Of future.*NWAD PROVIDENT.3*

Orange is what Augustus was,*NWAD PROVIDENT.4*

Brave, wary, provident and bold.*NWAD PROVIDENT.5*

PROVIDENTIAL, *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine providence; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence; as the providential contrivance of things; a providential escape from danger. How much are we indebted to God's unceasing providential care!

PROVIDENTIALLY, *adv.* By means of God's providence.

Every animal is providentially directed to the use of its proper weapons.*NWAD PROVIDENTIALLY.2*

PROVIDENTLY, *adv.* With prudent foresight; with wise precaution in preparing for the future.

PROVIDER, *n.* One who provides, furnishes or supplies; one that procures what is wanted.

PROVINCE, *n.* [L. provincia; usually supposed to be formed from pro and vinco, to conquer. This is very doubtful, as provinco was not used by the Romans.]

1. Among the Romans, a country of considerable extent, which

being reduced under their dominion, was new-modeled, subjected to the command of an annual governor sent from Rome, and to such taxes and contributions as the Romans saw fit to impose. That part of France next to the Alps, was a Roman province, and still bears the name Provence.*NWAD PROVINCE.2*

2. Among the moderns, a country belonging to a kingdom or state, either by conquest or colonization, usually situated at a distance from the kingdom or state, but more or less dependent on it or subject to it. Thus formerly, the English colonies in North America were provinces of Great Britain, as Nova Scotia and Canada still are. The provinces of the Netherlands formerly belonged to the house of Austria and to Spain.*NWAD PROVINCE.3*

3. A division of a kingdom or state, of considerable extent. In England, a division of the ecclesiastical state under the jurisdiction of an archbishop, of which there are two, the province of Canterbury and that of York.*NWAD PROVINCE.4*

4. A region of country; in a general sense; a tract; a large extent.*NWAD PROVINCE.5*

Over many a tract*NWAD PROVINCE.6*

Of heaven they march'd, and many a province wide.*NWAD PROVINCE.7*

They never look abroad into the provinces of the intellectual world.*NWAD PROVINCE.8*

5. The proper office or business of a person. It is the province of the judge to decide causes between individuals.*NWAD PROVINCE.9*

The woman's province is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection.*NWAD PROVINCE.10*

PROVINCIAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a province or relating to it; as a provincial government; a provincial dialect.**

1. Appendant to the principal kingdom or state; as provincial dominion; provincial territory.*NWAD PROVINCIAL.2*

2. Not polished; rude; as provincial accent or manners.*NWAD PROVINCIAL.3*

3. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not ecumenical; as a provincial synod.*NWAD PROVINCIAL.4*

PROVINCIAL, *n.* A spiritual governor. In catholic countries, one who has the direction of the several convents of a province.

1. A person belonging to a province.*NWAD PROVINCIAL.6*

PROVINCIALISM, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis.

PROVINCIALITY, *n.* Peculiarity of language in a province.

PROVINCIATE, *v.t.* To convert into a province. [Unusual.]

PROVINE, *v.i.* To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation.

PROVING, *ppr.* Trying; ascertaining; evincing; experiencing.

PROVISION, *n.* s as z. [L. provisio, provideo. See *Provide*.]

1. The act of providing or making previous preparation.*NWAD PROVISION.2*

2. Things provided; preparation; measures taken beforehand, either for security, defense or attack, or for the supply of wants. We make provision to defend ourselves form enemies; we make provision for war; we make provision for a voyage or for erecting a building; we make provision for the support of the poor. Government makes provision for its friends.*NWAD PROVISION.3*

3. Stores provided; stock; as provision of victuals; provision of materials.*NWAD PROVISION.4*

4. Victuals; food; provender; all manner of eatables for man and beast; as provisions for the table or for the family; provisions for an army.*NWAD PROVISION.5*

5. Previous stipulation; terms or agreement made, or measures taken for a future exigency.*NWAD PROVISION.6*

In the law, no provision was made to abolish the barbarous customs of the Irish.*NWAD PROVISION.7*

Papal provision, a previous nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, by which practice the rightful patron was deprived of his presentation.*NWAD PROVISION.8*

PROVISION, *v.t.* To supply with victuals or food. The ship was provisioned for a voyage of six months. The garrison was well provisioned.

PROVISIONAL, *a.* Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary; as a provisional government or regulation; a provisional treaty.

PROVISIONALLY, *adv.* By way of provision; temporarily; for the present exigency.

PROVISIONARY, *a.* Provisional; provided for the occasion; not permanent.

PROVISO, *n.* s as z. [L. provisus, ablative proviso, it being provided.] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, etc. The charter of the bank contains a proviso that the legislature may repeal it at their pleasure.

PROVISOR, *n.* In church affairs, a person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron. Formerly the pope usurped the right of presenting to church livings, and it was his practice to nominate persons to benefices by anticipation, or before they became vacant; the person thus nominated was

called a provisor. In England, this practice was restrained by statues of Richard II. and Henry IV.

More sharp and penal laws were devised against provisors; it being enacted that whoever disturbs any patron in the presentation to a living by virtue of any papal provision, such provisor shall pay fine and ransom to the king at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounces such provision.*NWAD PROVISOR.2*

1. The purveyor, steward or treasurer of a religious house.*NWAD PROVISOR.3*

PROVISORY, *a.* Making temporary provision; temporary.

1. Containing a proviso or condition; conditional.*NWAD PROVISORY.2*

PROVOCATION, *n.* [L. provacatio. See *Provoke*.]

1. Any thing that excites anger; the cause of resentment. *1 Kings 21:22*.*NWAD PROVOCATION.2*

2. The act of exciting anger.*NWAD PROVOCATION.3*

3. An appeal to a court or judge. [A Latinism, not now used.]*NWAD PROVOCATION.4*

4. Incitement. [Not used.]*NWAD PROVOCATION.5*

PROVOCATIVE, *a.* Exciting; stimulating; tending to awaken or incite appetite or passion.

PROVOCATIVE, *n.* Any thing that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant; as a provocative of hunger or of lust.

PROVOCATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being provocative or stimulating.

PROVOKE, *v.t.* [L. provoco, to call forth; pro and voco, to call.]

1. To call into action; to arouse; to excite; as, to provoke anger or wrath by offensive words or by injury; to provoke war.*NWAD PROVOKE.2*

2. To make angry; to offend; to incense; to enrage.*NWAD PROVOKE.3*

Ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath. *Ephesians 6:4*.*NWAD PROVOKE.4*

Often provoked by the insolence of some of the bishops--*NWAD PROVOKE.5*

3. To excite; to cause; as, to provoke perspiration; to provoke a smile.*NWAD PROVOKE.6*

4. To excite; to stimulate; to increase.*NWAD PROVOKE.7*

The taste of pleasure provokes the appetite, and every successive indulgence of vice which is to form a habit, is easier than the last.*NWAD PROVOKE.8*

5. To challenge.*NWAD PROVOKE.9*

He now provokes the sea-gods from the shore.*NWAD PROVOKE.10*

6. To move; to incite; to stir up; to induce by motives. *Romans 10:19*.*NWAD PROVOKE.11*

Let us consider one another to provoke to love and to good works. *Hebrews 10:24*.*NWAD PROVOKE.12*

7. To incite; to rouse; as, to provoke one to anger. *Deuteronomy 32:16*.*NWAD PROVOKE.13*

PROVOKE, *v.i.* To appeal. [A Latinism, not used.]

PROVOKED, *pp.* Excited; roused; incited; made angry; incensed.

PROVOKER, *n.* One that excites anger or other passion; one that excites war or sedition.

1. That which excites, causes or promotes.*NWAD PROVOKER.2*

PROVOKING, *ppr.* Exciting into action; inciting; inducing by motives; making angry.

1. *a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion; as provoking words; provoking treatment.*NWAD PROVOKING.2*

PROVOKINGLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite anger.

PROVOST, *n.* [L. proepositus, placed before, from proepono; proe and pono, to set or place.] In a general sense, a person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief magistrate of a city or town; as the provost of Edinburgh or of Glasgow, answering to the mayor of other cities; the provost of a college, answering to president. In France, formerly, a provost was an inferior judge who had cognizance of civil causes.

The grand provost of France, or of the household, had jurisdiction in the king's house and over its officer.*NWAD PROVOST.2*

The provost marshal of an army, is an officer appointed to arrest and secure deserters and other criminals, to hinder the soldiers from pillaging, to indict offenders and see sentence passed on them and executed. He also regulates weights and measures. He has under him a lieutenant and a clerk, an executioner, etc.*NWAD PROVOST.3*

The provost marshal in the navy, has charge of prisoner, etc.*NWAD PROVOST.4*

The provost of the mint, is a particular judge appointed to apprehend and prosecute false coiners.*NWAD PROVOST.5*

Provost of the king's stables, is an officer who attends at court and

holds the king's stirrup when he mounts his horse.*NWAD PROVOST.6*

PROVOSTSHIP, *n.* The office of a provost.

PROW, *n.* [L. prora.]

1. The forepart of a ship.*NWAD PROW.2*

2. In seamen's language, the beak or pointed cutwater of a xebec or galley. The upper part is usually furnished with a grating platform.*NWAD PROW.3*

3. The name of a particular kind of vessel used in the East Indian seas.*NWAD PROW.4*

PROW, *a.* Valiant. [Not in use.]

PROWESS, *n.* Bravery; valor; particularly, military bravery; gallantry; intrepidity in war; fearlessness of danger.

Men of such prowess as not to know fear in themselves.*NWAD PROWESS.2*

PROWEST, *a.* [superl. of prow.] Bravest.

PROWL, *v.t.* [I know not the origin of this word, nor from what source it is derived. It may be derived from the root of stroll, troll, with a different prefix.] To rove over.

He prowls each place, still in new colors deck'd.*NWAD PROWL.2*

PROWL, *v.i.* To rove or wander, particularly for prey, as a wild beast; as a prowling wolf.

1. To rove and plunder; to prey; to plunder.*NWAD PROWL.4*

PROWL, *n.* A roving for prey; colloquially, something to be seized and devoured.

PROWLER, ***n.*** **One that roves about for prey.**

PROWLING, ***ppr.*** **Wandering about in search of prey or plunder.**

PROXIMAL. [See ***Proximate*****.]**

PROXIMATE, ***a.*** **[L. superl. proximus.] Nearest; next. A proximate cause is that which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the remote, mediate or predisposing cause.**

PROXIMATELY, ***adv.*** **Immediately; by immediate relation to or effect on.**

PROXIME, ***a.*** **Next; immediately. [Not used.]**

PROXIMITY, ***n.*** **[L. proximitas.] The state of being next; immediate nearness either in place, blood or alliance. The succession to the throne and to estates is usually regulated by proximity of blood.**

PROXY, ***n.*** **[contracted from procuracy, or some word from the root of procure, proctor.]**

1. The agency of another who acts as a substitute for his principal; agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative. None can be familiar by proxy. None can be virtuous or wise by proxy.*NWAD PROXY.2*

2. The person who is substituted or deputed to act for another. A wise man will not commit important business to a proxy, when he can transact it in person. In England, any peer may make another lord of parliament his proxy to vote for him in his absence.*NWAD PROXY.3*

3. In popular use, an election or day of voting for officers of government.*NWAD PROXY.4*

PROXYSHIP, *n.* The office or agency of a proxy.

PRUCE, *n.* [from Prussia.] Prussian leather. [Not in use.]

PRUDE, *n.* [Gr. prudence.] A woman of great reserve, coyness, affected stiffness of manners and scrupulous nicety.

Less modest than the speech of prudes.*NWAD PRUDE.2*

PRUDENCE, *n.* [L. prudentia.] Wisdom applied to practice.

Prudence implies caution in deliberating and consulting on the most suitable means to accomplish valuable purposes, and the exercise of sagacity in discerning and selecting them. Prudence differs from wisdom in this, that prudence implies more caution and reserve than wisdom, or is exercised more in foreseeing and avoiding evil, than in devising and executing that which is good. It is sometimes mere caution or circumspection.*NWAD PRUDENCE.2*

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, season and method of doing or not doing.*NWAD PRUDENCE.3*

PRUDENT, *a.* Cautious; circumspect; practically wise; careful of the consequences of enterprises, measures or actions; cautious not to act when the end is of doubtful utility, or probably impracticable.

The prudent man looketh well to his going. *Proverbs 14:15*.*NWAD PRUDENT.2*

A prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself. *Proverbs 22:3*.*NWAD PRUDENT.3*

1. Dictated or directed by prudence; as prudent behavior.*NWAD PRUDENT.4*

2. Foreseeing by instinct; as the prudent crane.*NWAD PRUDENT.5*

3. Frugal; economical; as a prudent woman; prudent expenditure of

money.*NWAD PRUDENT.6*

4. Wise; intelligent.*NWAD PRUDENT.7*

PRUDENTIAL, *a.* Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence; as prudential motives; prudential rules.

1. Superintending the discretionary concerns of a society; as a prudential committee.*NWAD PRUDENTIAL.2*

PRUDENTIALITY, *n.* The quality of being prudential; eligibility on principles of prudence. [Not used.]

PRUDENTIALLY, *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently.

PRUDENTIALS, *n. plu.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

Many stanzas in poetic measures contain rules relating to common prudentials, as well as to religion.*NWAD PRUDENTIALS.2*

1. The subordinate discretionary concerns and economy of a company, society or corporation. The board of trustees appoint annually a committee to manage the prudentials of the corporation.*NWAD PRUDENTIALS.3*

PRUDENTLY, *adv.* With prudence; with due caution or circumspection; discretely; wisely; as domestic affairs prudently managed; laws prudently framed or executed.

1. With frugality; economically; as income prudently expended.*NWAD PRUDENTLY.2*

PRUDERY, *n.* [from prude.] Affected scrupulousness; excessive nicety in conduct; stiffness; affected reserve or gravity; coyness.

PRUDISH, *a.* [from prude.] Affectedly grave; very formal,

precise or reserved; as a prudish woman; prudish manners.

A formal lecture, spoke with prudish face.*NWAD PRUDISH.2*

PRUNE, *v.t.*

1. To lop or cut off the superfluous branches of trees, to make them bear better fruit or grow higher, or to give them a more handsome and regular appearance.*NWAD PRUNE.2*

2. To clear from any thing superfluous; to dress; to trim.*NWAD PRUNE.3*

His royal bird*NWAD PRUNE.4*

Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak.*NWAD PRUNE.5*

PRUNE, *v.i.* To dress; to prink; a ludicrous word.

PRUNE, *n.* [L. prunum; in Latin prunus is a plum tree; Gr. the fruit.] A plum, or a dried plum.

PRUNED, *pp.* Divested of superfluous branches; trimmed.

1. Cleared of what is unsuitable or superfluous.*NWAD PRUNED.2*

PRUNEL, *n.* A plant.

PRUNELLO, *n.* A kind of stuff of which clergymen's gowns are made.

PRUNELLO, *n.* A kind of plum.

PRUNER, *n.* One that prunes trees or removes what is superfluous.

PRUNIFEROUS, *a.* [L. prunum, a plum, and fero, to bear.]

Bearing plums.*NWAD PRUNIFEROUS.2*

PRUNING, ***ppr.*** **Lopping off superfluous branches; trimming; clearing of what is superfluous.**

PRUNING, ***n.*** **In gardening and agriculture, the lopping off the superfluous branches of trees, either for improving the trees or their fruit.**

PRUNING-HOOK, PRUNING-KNIFE, ***n.*** **An instrument used in pruning trees. It is of various forms.**

PRURIENCE, PRURIENCY, ***n.*** **[L. pruriens, prurio, to itch.] An itching, longing desire or appetite for any thing.**

PRURIENT, ***a.*** **Itching; uneasy with desire.**

PRURIGINOUS, ***a.*** **[L. pruriginosus, from prurigo, an itching, from prurio, to itch.] Tending to an itch.**

PRUSSIAN, ***a.*** **[from Prussia.] Pertaining to Prussia.**

Prussian blue, a combination of iron with ferrocyanic acid. This is used as a pigment of a beautiful blue color.*NWAD PRUSSIAN.2*

PRUSSIATE, ***n.*** **A salt formed by the union of the prussic acid, or coloring matter of prussian blue, with a salifiable base; as the prussiate of alumin.**

PRUSSIC, ***a.*** **The prussic acid is a compound of kyanogen or cyanogen, prussic gas and hydrogen, and hence called hydrocyanic acid. It is one of the strongest poisons known.**

PRY, ***v.i.*** **[a contracted word, the origin of which is not obvious.]**

To peep narrowly; to inspect closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity, whether impertinently or not; as, to pry into the mysteries of nature, or into the secrets of state.*NWAD PRY.2*

Nor need we with a prying eye survey*NWAD PRY.3*

The distant skies to find the milky way.*NWAD PRY.4*

PRY, *n.* Narrow inspection; impertinent peeping.

PRY, *v.t.* To raise or attempt to raise with a lever. This is the common popular pronunciation of prize, in America. The lever used is also called a pry.

PRYING, *ppr.* Inspecting closely; looking into with curiosity.

PRYINGLY, *adv.* With close inspection or impertinent curiosity.

PRYTANE, PRYTANIS, *n.* [Gr.] In ancient Greece, a president of the senate of five hundred.

[It is to be noted that in words beginning with Ps and Pt, the letter p has no sound.]*NWAD PRYTANE.2*

PSALM, *n.* s`am. [L. psalmus; Gr. to touch or beat, to sing.]

A sacred song or hymn; a song composed on a divine subject and in praise of God. The most remarkable psalms are those composed by David and other Jewish saints, a collection of one hundred and fifty of which constitutes a canonical book of the Old Testament, called Psalms, or the book of Psalms. The word is also applied to sacred songs composed by modern poets, being versifications of the scriptural psalms, or of these with other parts of Scripture, composed for the use of churches; as the Psalms of Tate and Brady, of Watts, etc.*NWAD PSALM.2*

PSALMIST, *n.* A writer or composer of sacred songs; a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the scriptural psalms.

1. In the church of Rome, a clerk, precentor, singer or leader of music in the church.*NWAD PSALMIST.2*

PSALMODY, *n.* The act, practice or art of singing sacred songs. Psalmody has always been considered an important

part of public worship.

PSALMOGRAPHER, PSALMOGRAPHIST, *n.* [See *Psalmography*.]

A writer of psalms or divine songs and hymns.*NWAD PSALMOGRAPHER.2*

PSALMOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. psalm, and to write.]

The act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns.*NWAD PSALMOGRAPHY.2*

PSALTER, *n.* [L. psalterium.]

1. The book of Psalms; often applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed.*NWAD PSALTER.2*

2. In Romish countries, a large chaplet or rosary, consisting of a hundred and fifty beads, according to the number of the psalms.*NWAD PSALTER.3*

PSALTERY, *n.* [Gr.] An instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not now known. That which is now used is a flat instrument in form of a trapezium or triangle truncated at the top, strung with thirteen chords of wire, mounted on two bridges at the sides, and struck with a plectrum or crooked stick.

Praise the Lord with harp; sing to him with the psaltery, and an instrument of ten strings. *Psalm 33:2*.*NWAD PSALTERY.2*

PSAMMITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. sand.] A species of micaceous sandstone.**

PSEUDO, Gr. false, a prefix signifying false, counterfeit or spurious.

PSEUDO-APOSTLE, ***n.*** **A false apostle; one who falsely pretends to be an apostle.**

PSEUDO-CHINA, ***n.*** **The false China root, a plant of the genus Smilax, found in America.**

PSEUDO-GALENA, ***n.*** **False galena or black jack.**

PSEUDOGRAPH, PSEUDOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. false, and writing.] False writing.**

PSEUDOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. false, and discourse.] Falsehood of speech.**

PSEUDO-METALLIC, ***a.*** **Pseudo-metallic luster is that which is perceptible only when held towards the light; as in minerals.**

PSEUDOMORPHOUS, ***a.*** **[pseudo and Gr. form.] Not having the true form. A pseudomorphous mineral is one which has received its form from some extraneous cause, not from natural crystallization.**

PSEUDO-TINEA, ***n.*** **In natural history, the name of a remarkable species of insect or larva, resembling a moth. It feeds on wax, and is a terrible enemy to bees, as it enters the hive and sometimes compels the bees to abandon it, being covered with a coat that is impervious to their stings.**

PSEUDO-VOLCANIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or produced by a pseudo-volcano.**

PSEUDO-VOLCANO, ***n.*** **A volcano that emits smoke and**

sometimes flame, but no lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

PSHAW, exclam. An expression of contempt, disdain or dislike.

PSOAS, *n.* [Gr.] The name of two inside muscles of the loins.

PSORA, *n.* [Gr.] The itch.

PSYCHOLOGIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a treatise on the soul, or to the study of the soul of man.

PSYCHOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. soul, and discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the human soul; or the doctrine of the nature and properties of the soul.

PTARMIGAN, *n.* A fowl of the genus Tetrao, the lagopus or white game. The color of the plumage is a pale brown or ash, elegantly crossed or mottled with dusky spots and minute bars; the belly and wings are white. This fowl is seen on the summits of mountains in the north of England and of Scotland.

PTISAN, *n.* tiz'an. [L. ptisana; Gr. to pound.]

A decoction of barley with other ingredients.*NWAD PTISAN.2*

PTOLEMAIC, *a.* [from Ptolemy, the geographer and astrologer.]

Pertaining to Ptolemy. The Ptolemaic system, in astronomy, is that maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the center of the universe, and that the sun and stars revolve around it. This theory was received for ages, but has been rejected for the Copernican system.*NWAD PTOLEMAIC.2*

PTYALISM, *n.* [Gr. a spitting, to spit often.]

In medicine, salivation; an unnatural or copious flow of saliva.*NWAD PTYALISM.2*

PTSYMAGOGUE, ***n.*** **[Gr. saliva, and to drive.]**

A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva.*NWAD PTSYMAGOGUE.2*

PUBERTY, ***n.*** **[L. pubertas, from pubes.] The age at which persons are capable of procreating and bearing children. This age is different in different climates, but is with us considered to be at fourteen years in males, and twelve in females.**

PUBES, ***n.*** **[L.] In botany, the hairiness of plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; pubescence.**

PUBESCENCE, ***n.*** **[L. pubescens, pubesco, to shoot, to grow mossy or hairy.]**

1. The state of a youth who has arrived at puberty; or the state of puberty.*NWAD PUBESCENCE.2*

2. In botany, hairiness; shagginess; the hairy or downy substance on plants.*NWAD PUBESCENCE.3*

PUBESCENT, ***a.*** **Arriving at puberty.**

1. In botany, covered with pubescence, such as hair, bristles, beard, down, etc.; as the leaves of plants.*NWAD PUBESCENT.2*

PUBLIC, ***a.*** **[L. publicus, from the root of populus, people; that is, people-like.]**

1. Pertaining to a nation, state or community; extending to a whole people; as a public law, which binds the people of a nation or state, as opposed to a private statute or resolve, which respects an individual or a corporation only. Thus we say, public welfare, public good, public calamity, public service, public property.*NWAD PUBLIC.2*

2. Common to many; current or circulated among people of all classes; general; as public report; public scandal.*NWAD PUBLIC.3*

3. Open; notorious; exposed to all persons without restriction.*NWAD PUBLIC.4*

Joseph her husband being a just man, and not willing to make her a public example, was minded to put her away privily. *Matthew 1:19*.*NWAD PUBLIC.5*

4. Regarding the community; directed to the interest of a nation, state or community; as public spirit; public mindedness; opposed to private or selfish.*NWAD PUBLIC.6*

5. Open for general entertainment; as a public house.*NWAD PUBLIC.7*

6. Open to common use; as a public road.*NWAD PUBLIC.8*

7. In general, public expresses something common to mankind at large, to a nation, state, city or town, and is opposed to private, which denotes what belongs to an individual, to a family, to a company or corporation.*NWAD PUBLIC.9*

Public law, is often synonymous with the law of nations.*NWAD PUBLIC.10*

PUBLIC, *n.* The general body of mankind or of a nation, state or community; the people, indefinitely.

The public is more disposed to censure than to praise.*NWAD PUBLIC.12*

In this passage, public is followed by a verb in the singular number; but being a noun of multitude, it is more generally followed by a plural verb; the public are.*NWAD PUBLIC.13*

In public, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secrecy.*NWAD PUBLIC.14*

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn,*NWAD PUBLIC.15*

In public seem to triumph, not to mourn.*NWAD PUBLIC.16*

PUBLICAN, ***n.*** **[L. publicanus, from publicus.]**

1. A collector of toll or tribute. Among the Romans, a publican was a farmer of the taxes and public revenues, and the inferior officers of this class were deemed oppressive.*NWAD PUBLICAN.2*

As Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many publicans and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. *Matthew 9:10*.*NWAD PUBLICAN.3*

2. The keeper of a public house; an innkeeper.*NWAD PUBLICAN.4*

PUBLICATION, ***n.*** **[L. publicatio, from publico, from publicus.]**

1. The act of publishing or offering to public notice, notification to a people at large, either by words, writing or printing; proclamation; divulgation; promulgation; as the publication of the law at mount Sinai; the publication of the gospel; the publication of statutes or edicts.*NWAD PUBLICATION.2*

2. The act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. The author consented to the publication of his manuscripts.*NWAD PUBLICATION.3*

3. A work printed and published; any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice; as a new publication; a monthly publication.*NWAD PUBLICATION.4*

PUBLIC-HEARTED, ***a.*** **Public-spirited. [Not used.]**

PUBLICIST, ***n.*** **A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who treats of the rights of nations.**

PUBLICITY, ***n.*** **The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.**

PUBLICLY, ***adv.*** **Openly; with exposure to popular view or notice; without concealment; as property publicly offered for sale; an opinion publicly avowed; a declaration publicly made.**

1. In the name of the community. A reward is publicly offered for the discovery of the longitude, or for finding a northwestern passage to Asia.*NWAD PUBLICLY.2*

PUBLIC-MINDED, *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest. [Little used.]

PUBLIC-MINDEDNESS, *n.* A disposition to promote the public weal or advantage. [Little used.]

PUBLICNESS, *n.* The state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large; as the publicness of a sale.

1. State of belonging to the community; as the publicness of property.*NWAD PUBLICNESS.2*

PUBLIC-SPIRITED, *a.* Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good; as public-spirited men.

1. Dictated by a regard to public good; as a public-spirited project or measure.*NWAD PUBLIC-SPIRITED.2*

PUBLIC-SPIRITEDNESS, *n.* A disposition to advance the public good, or a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest to promote the common weal.

PUBLISH, *v.t.* [L. publico. See *Public*.]

1. To discover or make known to mankind or to people in general what before was private or unknown; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict. We publish a secret, by telling it to people without reserve. Laws are published by printing or by proclamation. Christ and his apostles published the glad tidings of salvation.*NWAD PUBLISH.2*

Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,*NWAD PUBLISH.3*

Does his Creator's power display;*NWAD PUBLISH.4*

And publishes to every land*NWAD PUBLISH.5*

The work of an Almighty hand.*NWAD PUBLISH.6*

2. To send a book into the world; or to sell or offer for sale a book, map or print.*NWAD PUBLISH.7*

3. To utter; to put off or into circulation; as, to publish a forged or counterfeit paper.*NWAD PUBLISH.8*

4. To make known by posting, or by reading in a church; as, to publish banns of matrimony. We say also, the persons intending marriage are published; that is, their intention of marriage is published.*NWAD PUBLISH.9*

PUBLISHED, *pp.* Made known to the community; divulged; promulgated; proclaimed.

PUBLISHER, *n.* One who makes known what was before private or unknown; one that divulges, promulgates or proclaims.

1. One who sends a book or writing into the world for common use; one that offers a book, pamphlet, etc., for sale.*NWAD PUBLISHER.2*

2. One who utters, passes or puts into circulation a counterfeit paper.*NWAD PUBLISHER.3*

PUBLISHING, *ppr.* Making known; divulging; promulgating; proclaiming; selling or offering publicly for sale; uttering.

PUBLISHMENT, *n.* In popular usage in New England, a notice of intended marriage.

PUCCOON, *n.* A plant, a species of Sanguinaria; the blood-root.

PUCE, *a.* Of a dark brown color.

PUCELAGE, ***n.*** **A state of virginity. [Little used.]**

PUCERON, ***n.*** **The name of a tribe of small insects which are found in great numbers on the bark and leaves of plants, and live by sucking the sap; the Aphid, vine fretter, or plant louse.**

PUCK, ***n.*** **A demon; a mischievous spirit.**

PUCK-BALL, PUCK-FIST, ***n.*** **[from puck.] A kind of mushroom full of dust.**

PUCKER, ***v.t.*** **[L. pectus; Gr. signifies closely, densely, to cover.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to corrugate.**

His face pale and withered, and his skin puckered in wrinkles.*NWAD PUCKER.2*

It is usually followed by up; as, to pucker up cloth; but up is superfluous. It is a popular word, but not elegant.*NWAD PUCKER.3*

PUCKER, ***n.*** **A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds.**

PUCKERED, ***pp.*** **Gathered in folds; wrinkled.**

PUCKERING, ***ppr.*** **Wrinkling.**

PUDDER, ***n.*** **[This is supposed to be the same as pother.]**

A tumult; a confused noise; bustle. [Vulgar.]*NWAD PUDDER.2*

PUDDER, ***v.i.*** **To make a tumult or bustle.**

PUDDER, ***v.t.*** **To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; vulgarly to bother.**

PUDDING, ***n.***

1. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but usually a compound of flour, or meal of maiz,

with milk and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins and called plum-pudding.*NWAD PUDDING.2*

2. An intestine.*NWAD PUDDING.3*

3. An intestine stuffed with meat, etc. now called a sausage.*NWAD PUDDING.4*

4. Proverbially, food or victuals.*NWAD PUDDING.5*

Eat your pudding, slave, and hold your tongue.*NWAD PUDDING.6*

PUDDING, PUDDENING, *n.* In seamen's language, a thick wreath or circle of cordage, tapering from the middle towards the ends, and fastened about the mast below the trusses, to prevent the yards from falling down when the ropes sustaining them are shot away.

PUDDING-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Mentha.

PUDDING-GROSS, *n.* A plant.

PUDDING-PIE, *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it.

PUDDING PIPE-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cassia.

PUDDING-SLEEVE, *n.* A sleeve of the full dress clerical gown.

PUDDING-STONE, *n.* Conglomerate; a coarse sandstone composed of silicious pebbles, flint, etc. united by a cement.

PUDDING-TIME, *n.* The time of dinner; pudding being formerly the first dish set on the table, or rather first eaten; a practice not yet obsolete among the common people of New England.

1. The nick of time; critical time.*NWAD PUDDING-TIME.2*

PUDDLE, *n.* A small stand of dirty water; a muddy splash.

PUDDLE, *v.t.* To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water.

1. To make thick or close.*NWAD PUDDLE.3*

PUDDLED, *pp.* Made muddy or foul.

PUDDLING, *ppr.* Making muddy or dirty.

PUDDLY, *a.* Muddy; foul; dirty.

PUDDOCK, PURROCK, *n.* [for paddock or parrock, park.] A small enclosure.

PUDENCY, *n.* [L. pudens, pudeo, to blush or be ashamed.]

Modesty; shamefacedness.*NWAD PUDENCY.2*

PUDENDA, *n. plu.* [L.] The parts of generation.

PUDIC, PUDICAL, *a.* [L. pudicus, modest.] Pertaining to the parts which modesty requires to be concealed; as the pudic artery.

PUDICITY, *n.* [L. pudicitia.] Modesty; chastity.

PUE-FELLOW. [See *Pew-fellow*.]

PUERILE, *a.* [L. puerilis, from puer, a boy.]

Boyish; childish; trifling; as a puerile amusement.*NWAD PUERILE.2*

PUERILITY, *n.* [L. puerilitas, from puer, a boy.]

1. Childishness; boyishness; the manners or actions of a boy; that which is trifling.*NWAD PUERILITY.2*

2. In discourse, a thought or expression which is flat, insipid or childish.*NWAD PUERILITY.3*

PUERPERAL, *a.* [L. puerpera, a lying-in-woman; puer, a boy, and pario, to bear.] Pertaining to childbirth; as a puerperal

fever.

PUERPEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. puerperus, supra.] Bearing children; lying in.**

PUET. [See ***Pewet*****.]**

PUFF, ***n.***

1. A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a quick forcible blast; a whiff.*NWAD PUFF.2*

2. A sudden and short blast of wind.*NWAD PUFF.3*

3. A fungous ball filled with dust.*NWAD PUFF.4*

4. Any thing light and porous, or something swelled and light; as puff-paste.*NWAD PUFF.5*

5. A substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair.*NWAD PUFF.6*

6. A tumid or exaggerated statement or commendation.*NWAD PUFF.7*

PUFF, ***v.i.***

1. To drive air from the mouth in a single and quick blast.*NWAD PUFF.9*

2. To swell the cheeks with air.*NWAD PUFF.10*

3. To blow as an expression of scorn or contempt.*NWAD PUFF.11*

It is really to defy heaven, to puff at damnation.*NWAD PUFF.12*

4. To breathe with vehemence, as after violent exertion.*NWAD PUFF.13*

The ass comes back again, puffing and blowing from the chase.*NWAD PUFF.14*

5. To do or move with hurry, agitation and a tumid, bustling appearance.*NWAD PUFF.15*

Then came brave glory puffing by.*NWAD PUFF.16*

6. To swell with air; to dilate or inflate.*NWAD PUFF.17*

PUFF, *v.t.* To drive with a blast of wind or air; as, the north wind puffs away the clouds.

1. To swell; to inflate; to dilate with air; as a bladder puffed with air.*NWAD PUFF.19*

The sea puffed up with winds.*NWAD PUFF.20*

2. To swell; to inflate; to blow up; as puffed up with pride, vanity or conceit; to puff up with praise or flattery.*NWAD PUFF.21*

3. To drive with a blast in scorn or contempt.*NWAD PUFF.22*

I puff the prostitute away.*NWAD PUFF.23*

4. To praise with exaggeration; as to puff a pamphlet.*NWAD PUFF.24*

PUFF-BALL, *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust, of the genus Lycoperdon.

PUFFED, *pp.* Driven out suddenly, as air or breath; blown up; swelled with air; inflated with vanity or pride; praised.

PUFFER, *n.* One that puffs; one that praises with noisy commendation.

PUFFIN, *n.* A water fowl of the genus Alca or auk.

1. A kind of fish.*NWAD PUFFIN.2*

2. A kind of fungus with dust; a fuzzball.*NWAD PUFFIN.3*

PUFFIN-APPLE, *n.* A sort of apple so called.

PUFFING, *ppr.* Driving out the breath with a single, sudden blast; blowing up; inflating; praising pompously.

PUFFINGLY, *adv.* Tumidly; with swell.

1. With vehement breathing or shortness of breath.*NWAD PUFFINGLY.2*

PUFFY, *a.* Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid with a soft substance; as a puffy tumor.

1. Tumid; turgid; bombastic; as a puffy style.*NWAD PUFFY.2*

PUG, *n.* The name given to a little animal treated with familiarity, as a monkey, a little dog, etc.

PUGGERED, for puckered, is not in use.

PUGH, exclam. A word used in contempt or disdain.

PUGIL, *n.* [L. pugillum, from the root of pugnus, the fist; probably coinciding with the Greek, to make thick, that is, to close or press.]

As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers.*NWAD PUGIL.2*

PUGILISM, *n.* [L. pugil, a champion or prize-fighter, from the Gr. id.; the fist; with the fist; to close or make fast; allied probably to pack, L. pango.]

The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.*NWAD PUGILISM.2*

PUGILIST, *n.* A boxer; one who fights with his fists.

PUGILISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist.

PUGNACIOUS, *a.* [L. pugnax, from pugna, a fight; from pugnus, the fist. See *Pugil*.]

Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; fighting.*NWAD PUGNACIOUS.2*

PUGNACITY, *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness. [Little used.]

PUISNE, *a.* pu'ny.

1. In law, younger or inferior in rank; as a chief justice and three puisne justices of the court of common please; the puisne barons of the court of exchequer.*NWAD PUISNE.2*

2. Later in date. [Not used.]*NWAD PUISNE.3*

PUISSANCE, *n.* [L. posse, possum, potes, potest.]

Power; strength; might; force.*NWAD PUISSANCE.2*

PUISSANT, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible; as a puissant prince or empire.

PUISSANTLY, *adv.* Powerfully; with great strength.

PUKE, *v.i.* [Heb. to evacuate, to empty; L. vacuo; to burst forth; L. spuo, for spuco, with a prefix. The radical sense is to throw or drive.] To vomit; to eject from the stomach.

PUKE, *n.* A vomit; a medicine which excites vomiting.

PUKE, *a.* Of a color between black and russet.

PUKED, *pp.* Vomited.

PUKER, *n.* A medicine causing vomiting.

PUKING, ***ppr.*** **Vomiting.**

PULCHRITUDE, ***n.*** **[L. pulchritudo, from pulcher, beautiful.]**

1. Beauty; handsomeness; grace; comeliness; that quality of form which pleases the eye.*NWAD PULCHRITUDE.2*

2. Moral beauty; those qualities of the mind which good men love and approve.*NWAD PULCHRITUDE.3*

PULE, ***v.i.*** **[L. pello.]**

1. To cry like a chicken.*NWAD PULE.2*

2. To whine; to cry as a complaining child; to whimper.*NWAD PULE.3*

To speak puling like a beggar at halimass.*NWAD PULE.4*

PULIC, ***n.*** **A plant.**

PULICOSE, PULICOUS, ***a.*** **[L. pulicosus, from pulex, a flea.]**

Abounding n with fleas. [Not used.]*NWAD PULICOSE.2*

PULING, ***ppr.*** **Crying like a chicken; whining.**

PULING, ***n.*** **A cry, as of a chicken; a whining.**

PULINGLY, ***adv.*** **With whining or complaint.**

PULIOL, ***n.*** **A plant.**

PULKHA, ***n.*** **A Laplander's traveling sled or sleigh.**

PULL, ***v.t.*** **[L. vello.]**

1. To draw; to draw towards one or to make an effort to draw. Pull differs from draw; we use draw when motion follows the effort, and pull is used in the same sense; but we may also pull forever without drawing or moving the thing. This distinction may not be universal. Pull is opposed to push.*NWAD PULL.2*

Then he put forth his hand and took her and pulled her in to him into the ark. *Genesis 8:9*.*NWAD PULL.3*

2. To pluck; to gather by drawing or forcing off or out; as, to pull fruit; to pull flax.*NWAD PULL.4*

3. To tear; to rend; but in this sense followed by some qualifying word or phrase; as, to pull in pieces; to pull asunder or apart. To pull in two, is to separate or tear by violence into two parts.*NWAD PULL.5*

To pull down, to demolish or to take in pieces by separating the parts; as, to pull down a house.*NWAD PULL.6*

1. To demolish; to subvert; to destroy.*NWAD PULL.7*

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is easier to pull down than to build up.*NWAD PULL.8*

2. To bring down; to degrade; to humble.*NWAD PULL.9*

To raise the wretched and pull down the proud.*NWAD PULL.10*

To pull off, to separate by pulling; to pluck; also, to take off without force; as, to pull off a coat or hat.*NWAD PULL.11*

To pull out, to draw out; to extract.*NWAD PULL.12*

To pull up, to pluck up; to tear up by the roots; hence, to extirpate; to eradicate; to destroy.*NWAD PULL.13*

PULL, *n.* The act of pulling or drawing with force; an effort to move by drawing towards one.

1. A contest; a struggle.*NWAD PULL.15*

2. Pluck; violence suffered.*NWAD PULL.16*

PULLBACK, *n.* That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding.

PULLED, *pp.* Drawn towards one; plucked.

PULLEN, *n.* [L. pullus. See *Pullet* and *Foal*.] Poultry.

[Not used.]*NWAD PULLEN.2*

PULLER, *n.* One that pulls.

PULLET, *n.* [L. pullus; Gr. coinciding with Eng. foal.]

A young hen or female of the gallinaceous kind of fowls.*NWAD PULLET.2*

PULLEY, *n. plu.* pulleys. [L. polus; Gr. to turn.]

A small wheel turning on a pin in a block, with a furrow or groove in which runs the rope that turns it.*NWAD PULLEY.2*

The pulley is one of the mechanical powers. The word is used also in the general sense of tackle, to denote all parts of the machine for raising weights, of which the pulley forms a part.*NWAD PULLEY.3*

PULLICAT, *n.* A kind of silk handkerchief.

PULLING, *ppr.* Drawing; making an effort to draw; plucking.

PULLULATE, *v.i.* [L. pullulo, from pullus, a shoot.]

To germinate; to bud.*NWAD PULLULATE.2*

PULLULATION, *n.* A germinating or budding; the first shooting of a bud.

PULMONARY, *a.* [L. pulmonarius, from pulmo, the lungs, from

pello, pulsus, pulso, to drive or beat.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as a pulmonary disease or consumption; the pulmonary artery.

PULMONARY, *n.* [L. pulmonaria.] A plant, lungwort.

PULMONIC, *a.* [L. pulmo, the lungs.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as a pulmonic disease; pulmonic consumption.

PULMONIC, *n.* A medicine for diseases of the lungs.

1. One affected by a disease of the lungs.*NWAD PULMONIC.3*

PULP, *n.* [L. pulpa. This is probably allied to L. puls, pulmentum; Gr. from softness.]

1. A soft mass; in general.*NWAD PULP.2*

2. The soft substance within a bone; marrow.*NWAD PULP.3*

3. The soft, succulent part of fruit; as the pulp of an orange.*NWAD PULP.4*

4. The aril or exterior covering of a coffee-berry.*NWAD PULP.5*

PULP, *v.t.* To deprive of the pulp or integument, as the coffee-berry.

The other mode is to pulp the coffee immediately as it comes from the tree. By a simple machine, a man will pulp a bushel in a minute.*NWAD PULP.7*

PULPIT, *n.* [L. pulpitum, a state, scaffold, or higher part of a stage.]

1. An elevated place or inclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands. It is called also a desk.*NWAD PULPIT.2*

2. In the Roman theater, the pulpitum was the place where the players performed their parts, lower than the scene and higher than

the orchestra.*NWAD PULPIT.3*

3. A movable desk, from which disputants pronounced their dissertations, and authors recited their works.*NWAD PULPIT.4*

PULPIT-ELOQUENCE, PULPIT-ORATORY, *n.* Eloquence or oratory in delivering sermons.

Pulpitically in Chesterfield, is not an authorized word.*NWAD PULPIT-ELOQUENCE.2*

PULPIT-ORATOR, *n.* An eloquent preacher.

PULPOUS, *a.* [from pulp.] Consisting of pulp or resembling it; soft like pap.

PULPOUSNESS, *n.* Softness; the quality of being pulpous.

PULPY, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent; as the pulpy covering of a nut; the pulpy substance of a peach or cherry.

PULSATE, *v.i.* [L. pulsatus, pulso, to beat, from the root of pello, to drive.] To beat or throb.

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to pulsate long after it is taken from the body.*NWAD PULSATE.2*

PULSATILE, *a.* [L. pulsatilis, from pulso, to beat.]

That is or may be struck or beaten; played by beating; as a pulsatile instrument of music.*NWAD PULSATILE.2*

PULSATION, *n.* [L. pulsatio, supra.] The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery, in the process of carrying on the circulation of the blood. The blood being propelled by the contraction of the heart, causes the arteries to dilate, so as to render each dilation perceptible to the touch in certain parts of the body, as in the radial artery, etc.

1. In law, any touching of another's body willfully or in anger. This constitutes battery.*NWAD PULSATION.2*

By the Cornelian law, pulsation as well as verberation is prohibited.*NWAD PULSATION.3*

PULSATIVE, *a.* Beating; throbbing.

PULSATOR, *n.* A beater; a striker.

PULSATORY, *a.* Beating; throbbing; as the heart and arteries.

PULSE, *n.* puls. [L. pulsus, from pello, to drive.]

1. In animals, the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries; more particularly, the sudden dilatation of an artery, caused by the projectile force of the blood, which is perceptible to the touch. Hence we say, to feel the pulse. The pulse is frequent or rare, quick or slow, equal or unequal, regular or intermitting, hard or soft, strong or weak, etc. The pulses of an adult in health, are little more than one pulse to a second; in certain fevers, the number is increased to 90, 100, or even to 140 in a minute.*NWAD PULSE.2*

2. The stroke with which a medium is affected by the motion of light, sound, etc.; oscillation; vibration.*NWAD PULSE.3*

Sir Isaac Newton demonstrates that the velocities of the pulses of an elastic fluid medium are in a ratio compounded of half the ratio of the elastic force directly, and half the ratio of the density inversely.*NWAD PULSE.4*

To feel one's pulse, metaphorically, to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind.*NWAD PULSE.5*

PULSE, *v.i.* To beat, as the arteries. [Little used.]

PULSE, *v.t.* [L. pulso.] To drive, as the pulse. [Little used.]

PULSE, *n.* [L. pulsus, beaten out, as seeds; Heb. a bean, to separate.] Leguminous plants or their seeds; the plants whose pericarp is a legume or

pod, as beans, peas, etc.

PULSIFIC, ***a.*** **[pulse and L. facio, to make.]**

Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation.*NWAD PULSIFIC.2*

PULSION, ***n.*** **[from L. pulsus.] The act of driving forward; in opposition to suction or traction. [Little used.]**

PULTACEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. puls. See *Pulp*.]**

Macerated; softened; nearly fluid.*NWAD PULTACEOUS.2*

PULVERABLE, ***a.*** **[from L. pulvis, dust, probably from pello, pulso, or its root, that which is beaten fine, or that which is driven. See *Powder*.] That may be reduced to fine powder; capable of being pulverized.**

PULVERATE, ***v.t.*** **To beat or reduce to powder or dust.**

[But pulverize is generally used.]*NWAD PULVERATE.2*

PULVERIN, PULVERINE, ***n.*** **Ashes of barilla.**

PULVERIZATION, ***n.*** **[from pulverize.]**

The act of reducing to dust or powder.*NWAD PULVERIZATION.2*

PULVERIZE, ***v.t.*** **To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, etc. Friable substances may be pulverized by grinding or beating; but to pulverize malleable bodies, other methods must be pursued.**

PULVERIZED, ***pp.*** **Reduced to fine powder.**

PULVERIZING, ***ppr.*** **Reducing to fine powder.**

PULVEROUS, ***a.*** **Consisting of dust or powder; like powder.**

PULVERULENCE, *n.* Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.

PULVERULENT, *a.* Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery.

1. Addicted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls.*NWAD PULVERULENT.2*

PULVIL, *n.* A sweet scented powder. [Little used.]

PULVIL, *v.t.* To sprinkle with a perfumed powder. [Not used.]

PUMA, *n.* A rapacious quadruped of America, of the genus Felis.

PUMICE, *n.* [L. pumex, supposed to be from the root of spuma, foam.]

A substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, of various colors, gray, white, reddish brown or black; hard, rough and porous; specifically lighter than water, and resembling the slag produced in an iron furnace. It consists of parallel fibers, and is supposed to be asbestos decomposed by the action of fire.*NWAD PUMICE.2*

Pumice is of three kinds, glassy, common, and porphyritic.*NWAD PUMICE.3*

PUMICE-STONE, *n.* The same as pumice.

PUMICEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice or resembling it.

PUMMEL. [See *Pommel*.]

PUMP, *n.* [The L. bombus is of the same family, as is the Eng. bombast.]

1. A hydraulic engine for raising water, by exhausting the incumbent air of a tube or pipe, in consequence of which the water rises in the tube by means of the pressure of the air on the surrounding water.

There is however a forcing pump in which the water is raised in the tube by a force applied to a lateral tube, near the bottom of the pump.*NWAD PUMP.2*

2. A shoe with a thin sole.*NWAD PUMP.3*

PUMP, *v.i.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.

PUMP, *v.t.* To raise with a pump; as, to pump water.

1. To draw out by artful interrogatories; as, to pump put secrets.*NWAD PUMP.6*

2. To examine by artful questions for the purpose of drawing out secrets.*NWAD PUMP.7*

But pump not me for politics.*NWAD PUMP.8*

Chain-pump, is a chain equipped with a sufficient number of valves at proper distances, which working on two wheels, passes down through one tube and returns through another.*NWAD PUMP.9*

PUMP-BOLTS, *n.* Two pieces of iron, one used to fasten the pump-spear to the brake, the other as a fulcrum for the brake to work upon.

PUMP-BRAKE, *n.* The arm or handle of a pump.

PUMP-DALE, *n.* A long wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain-pump across the ship and through the side.

PUMPER, *n.* The person or the instrument that pumps.

PUMP-GEAR, *n.* The materials for fitting and repairing pumps.

PUMP-HOOD, *n.* A semi-cylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump.

PUMPION, *n.* A plant and its fruit, of the genus Cucurbita.

PUMPKIN, *n.* A pompion. [This is the common orthography of the word in the United States.]

PUMP-SPEAR, *n.* The bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the brake or handle.

PUN, *n.* An expression in which a word has at once different meanings; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation; a low species of wit. Thus a man who had a tall wife named Experience, observed that he had, by long experience, proved the blessings of a married life.

A pun can be no more engraven, than it can be translated.*NWAD PUN.2*

PUN, *v.i.* To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.

PUN, *v.t.* To persuade by a pun.

PUNCH, *n.* [L. punctum, pungo.] An instrument of iron or steel, used in several arts for perforating holes in plates of metal, and so contrived as to cut out a piece.

PUNCH, *n.* A drink composed of water sweetened with sugar, with a mixture of lemon juice and spirit.

PUNCH, *n.* The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet show. [See *Punchinello*.]

PUNCH, *n.* A well set horse with a short back, thin shoulders, broad neck, and well covered with flesh.

1. A short fat fellow.*NWAD PUNCH.5*

PUNCH, *v.t.* [L. pungo.]

1. To perforate with an iron instrument, either pointed or not; as, to punch a hole in a plate of metal.*NWAD PUNCH.7*

2. In popular usage, to thrust against with something obtuse; as, to

punch one with the elbow.*NWAD PUNCH.8*

PUNCHBOWL, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is drank.

PUNCHED, *pp.* Perforated with a punch.

PUNCHEON, *n.*

1. A small piece of steel, on the end of which is engraved a figure or letter, in creux or relievo, with which impressions are stamped on metal or other substance; used in coinage, in forming the matrices of types, and in various arts.*NWAD PUNCHEON.2*

2. In carpentry, a piece of timber placed upright between two posts, whose bearing is too great; also, a piece of timber set upright under the ridge of a building, wherein the legs of a couple, etc. are jointed.*NWAD PUNCHEON.3*

3. A measure of liquids, or a cask containing usually 120 gallons. Rum or spirits is imported from the West Indies in puncheons, but there are often called also hogsheads.*NWAD PUNCHEON.4*

PUNCHER, *n.* One that punches.

1. A punch or perforating instrument.*NWAD PUNCHER.2*

PUNCHINELLO, *n.* A punch; a buffoon.

PUNCHING, *ppr.* Perforating with a punch; driving against.

PUNCHY, *a.* Short and thick, or fat.

PUNCTATE, PUNCTATED, *a.* [L. punctus, pungo.] Pointed.

1. In botany, perforated; full of small holes; having hollow dots scattered over the surface.*NWAD PUNCTATE.2*

PUNCTIFORM, *a.* [L. punctum, point, and form.] Having the

form of a point.

PUNCTILIO, *n.* A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms; as the punctilios of a public ceremony.

PUNCTILIOUS, *a.* Very nice or exact in the forms of behavior, ceremony or mutual intercourse; very exact in the observance of rules prescribed by law or custom; sometimes, exact to excess.

PUNCTILIOUSLY, *adv.* With exactness or great nicety.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, *n.* Exactness in the observance of forms or rules; attentive to nice points of behavior or ceremony.

PUNCTO, *n.* [L. punctum, from pungo, to prick.]

1. Nice point of form or ceremony.*NWAD PUNCTO.2*

2. The point in fencing.*NWAD PUNCTO.3*

PUNCTUAL, *a.* [L. punctum, a point.]

1. Consisting in a point; as this punctual spot. [Little used.]*NWAD PUNCTUAL.2*

2. Exact; observant of nice points; punctilious, particularly in observing time, appointments or promises. It is honorable in a man to be punctual to appointments, or to appointed hours; it is just to be punctual in paying debts.*NWAD PUNCTUAL.3*

3. Exact; as a punctual correspondence between a prediction and an event.*NWAD PUNCTUAL.4*

4. Done at the exact time; as punctual payment.*NWAD PUNCTUAL.5*

PUNCTUALIST, *n.* One that is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies.

PUNCTUALITY, ***n.*** **Nicety; scrupulous exactness. He served his prince with punctuality.**

1. It is now used chiefly in regard to time. He pays his debts with punctuality. He is remarkable for the punctuality of his attendance.*NWAD PUNCTUALITY.2*

PUNCTUALLY, ***adv.*** **Nicely; exactly; with scrupulous regard to time, appointments, promises or rules; as, to attend a meeting punctually; to pay debts or rent punctually; to observe punctually one's engagements.**

PUNCTUALNESS, ***n.*** **Exactness; punctuality.**

PUNCTUATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. punctum, a point.] To mark with points; to designate sentences, clauses or other divisions of a writing by points, which mark the proper pauses.**

PUNCTUATED, ***pp.*** **Pointed.**

1. Having the divisions marked with points.*NWAD PUNCTUATED.2*

PUNCTUATING, ***ppr.*** **Marking with points.**

PUNCTUATION, ***n.*** **In grammar, the act or art of pointing a writing or discourse, or the act or art of marking with points the divisions of a discourse into sentences and clauses or members of a sentence. Punctuation is performed by four points, the period (.); the colon (:); the semicolon (;); and the comma (,). The ancients were unacquainted with punctuation; they wrote without any distinction of members, period or words.**

PUNCTULATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. punctulum.] To mark with small spots. [Not used.]**

PUNCTURE, ***n.*** **[L. punctura.] The act of perforating with a pointed instrument; or a small hole made by it; as the puncture of a nail, needle or pin.**

A lion may perish by the puncture of an asp.*NWAD PUNCTURE.2*

PUNCTURE, *v.t.* To prick; to pierce with a small pointed instrument; as, to puncture the skin.

PUNCTURED, *pp.* Pricked; pierced with a sharp point.

PUNCTURING, *ppr.* Piercing with a sharp point.

PUNDIT, *n.* In Hindoostan, a learned Bramin; one versed in the Sanscrit language, and in the science, laws and religion of that country.

PUNDLE, *n.* A short and fat woman. [Not used.]

PUNGAR, *n.* A fish.

PUNGENCY, *n.* [L. pungens, pungo, to prick.]

1. The power of pricking or piercing; as the pungency of a substance.*NWAD PUNGENCY.2*

2. That quality of a substance which produces the sensation of pricking, or affecting the taste like minute sharp points; sharpness; acridness.*NWAD PUNGENCY.3*

3. Power to pierce the mind or excite keen reflections or remorse; as the pungency of a discourse.*NWAD PUNGENCY.4*

4. Acrimoniousness; keenness; as the pungency of wit or of expressions.*NWAD PUNGENCY.5*

PUNGENT, *a.* [L. pungens, pungo.] Pricking; stimulating; as pungent snuff.

The pungent grains of titillating dust.*NWAD PUNGENT.2*

1. Acrid; affecting the tongue like small sharp points; as the sharp and pungent taste of acids.*NWAD PUNGENT.3*

2. Piercing; sharp; as pungent pains; pungent grief.*NWAD PUNGENT.4*

3. Acrimonious; biting.*NWAD PUNGENT.5*

PUNIC, *a.* [L. punicus, pertaining to Carthage or its inhabitants, from Poeni, the Carthaginians.] Pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous; deceitful; as punic faith.

PUNIC, *n.* The ancient language of the Carthaginians, of which Plautus has left a specimen.

PUNICE, *n.* A wall-louse; a bug. [Not in use.]

PUNICEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. puniceus. See** ***Punic*****.] Purple.**

PUNINESS, ***n.*** **[from puny.] Littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.**

PUNISH, ***v.t.*** **[L. punio, from the root of poena, pain. The primary sense is to press or strain.]**

1. To pain; to afflict with pain, loss or calamity for a crime or fault; primarily, to afflict with bodily pain, as to punish a thief with pillory or stripes; but the word is applied also to affliction by loss of property, by transportation, banishment, seclusion from society, etc. The laws require murderers to be punished with death. Other offenders are to be punished with fines, imprisonment, hard labor, etc. God punishes men for their sins with calamities personal and national.*NWAD PUNISH.2*

2. To chastise; as, a father punishes his child for disobedience.*NWAD PUNISH.3*

3. To regard with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender; applied to the crime; as, to punish murder or theft.*NWAD PUNISH.4*

PUNISHABLE, ***a.*** **Worthy of punishment.**

1. Liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law or right; applied to persons or offenses; as, a man is punishable for robbery or for trespass; a crime is punishable by law.*NWAD PUNISHABLE.2*

PUNISHABLENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of deserving or being liable to punishment.**

PUNISHED, ***pp.*** **Afflicted with pain or evil as the retribution of a crime or offense; chastised.**

PUNISHER, ***n.*** **One that inflicts pain, loss or other evil for a**

crime or offense.

PUNISHING, *ppr.* Afflicting with pain, penalty or suffering of any kind, as the retribution of a crime or offense.

PUNISHMENT, *n.* Any pain or suffering inflicted on a person for a crime or offense, by the authority to which the offender is subject, either by the constitution of God or of civil society. The punishment of the faults and offenses of children by the parent, is by virtue of the right of government with which the parent is invested by God himself. This species of punishment is chastisement or correction. The punishment of crimes against the laws is inflicted by the supreme power of the state in virtue of the right of government, vested in the prince or legislature. The right of punishment belongs only to persons clothed with authority. Pain, loss or evil willfully inflicted on another for his crimes or offenses by a private unauthorized person, is revenge rather than punishment.

Some punishments consist in exile or transportation, others in loss of liberty by imprisonment; some extend to confiscation by forfeiture of lands and goods, others induce a disability of holding offices, of being heirs and the like.*NWAD PUNISHMENT.2*

Divine punishments are doubtless designed to secure obedience to divine laws, and uphold the moral order of created intelligent beings.*NWAD PUNISHMENT.3*

The rewards and punishments of another life, which the almighty has established as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice against whatever pleasure or pain this life can show.*NWAD PUNISHMENT.4*

PUNITION, *n.* [L. punitio, from punio.] Punishment. [Little used.]

PUNITIVE, *a.* Awarding or inflicting punishment; that punishes; as punitive law or justice.

PUNITORY, *a.* Punishing or tending to punishment.

PUNK, ***n.*** **A prostitute; a strumpet.**

PUNNER, ***n.*** **A** ***punster*****, which see.**

PUNNING, ***ppr.*** **[from pun.] Using a word at once in different senses.**

PUNNING, ***n.*** **The art or practice of using puns; a playing on words.**

PUNSTER, ***n.*** **One that puns or is skilled in punning; a quibbler; a low wit.**

PUNT, ***v.i.*** **To play at basset and omber.**

PUNT, ***n.*** **[L. pons, a bridge.] A flat-bottomed boat used in caulking and repairing ships.**

PUNTER, ***n.*** **One that plays in basset against the banker or dealer.**

PUNY, ***a.***

1. Properly, young or younger; but in this sense not used.*NWAD PUNY.2*

2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate; small and feeble. This word generally includes the signification of both smallness and feebleness; as a puny animal; a puny subject; a puny power; a puny mind.*NWAD PUNY.3*

PUNY, ***n.*** **A young inexperienced person; a novice.**

PUP, ***v.i.*** **[This word appears to be radically the same as the L. pupa, Eng. babe.] To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.**

PUP, ***n.*** **A puppy.**

PUPA, ***n.*** **[L. supra.] In natural history, an insect in that state in**

which it resembles an infant in swaddling clothes. As some insects in this state have a bright exterior, as if gilded, it has been called chrysalis or aurelia, from the Gr. and L. aurum, gold; but as this gilded appearance belongs to few insects, the term pupa is now more generally used.

PUPIL, *n.* [L. pupilla, dim. of pupa, pupus. See *Pup*.]

The apple of the eye; a little aperture in the middle of the iris and uvea of the eye, through which the rays of light pass to the crystalline humor, to be painted on the retina.*NWAD PUPIL.2*

PUPIL, *n.* [L. pupillus, dim. of pupa, pupus. See *Pup*.]

1. A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor.*NWAD PUPIL.4*

2. A ward; a youth or person under the care of a guardian.*NWAD PUPIL.5*

3. In the civil law, a boy or girl under the age of puberty, that is, under 14 if a male, and under 12 if a female.*NWAD PUPIL.6*

PUPILAGE, *n.* The state of being a scholar, or under the care of an instructor for education and discipline.

1. Wardship; minority.*NWAD PUPILAGE.2*

In this latter sense, the Scots use pupilarity.*NWAD PUPILAGE.3*

PUPILARY, *a.* [L. pupillaris.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPIVOROUS, *a.* [pupa and L. voro.] Feeding on the larvas and chrysalides of insects.

PUPPET, *n.* [L. pupus. See *Pup*.]

1. A small image in the human form, moved by a wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian.*NWAD PUPPET.2*

2. A doll.*NWAD PUPPET.3*

3. A word of contempt.*NWAD PUPPET.4*

PUPPETMAN, PUPPETMASTER, *n.* The master of a puppet-show.

PUPPET-PLAYER, *n.* One that manages the motions of puppets.

PUPPETRY, *n.* Affectation.

PUPPET-SHOW, *n.* A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wires.

PUPPY, *n.* [See *Pup*.] A whelp; the young progeny of a bitch or female of the canine species.

1. Applied to persons, a name expressing extreme contempt.*NWAD PUPPY.2*

PUPPY, *v.t.* To bring forth whelps.

PUPPYISM, *n.* Extreme meanness.

1. Extreme affectation.*NWAD PUPPYISM.2*

PUR, *v.i.* To utter a low murmuring continued sound, as a cat.

PUR, *v.t.* to signify by purring.

PUR, *n.* The low murmuring continued sound of a cat.

PURANA, *n.* Among the Hindoos, a sacred poem or book.

PURANIC, *a.* Pertaining to the sacred poems of the Hindoos.

PURBECK-STONE, *n.* A hard sandstone, the cement of which is calcarious.

PURBLIND, ***a.*** **[said to be from pore and blind.]**

Near sighted or dim sighted or; seeing obscurely; as a purblind eye; a purblind mole.*NWAD PURBLIND.2*

PURBLINDNESS, ***n.*** **Shortness of sight; near sightedness; dimness of vision.**

PURCHASABLE, ***a.*** **[from purchase.] That may be brought, purchased or obtained for a consideration.**

PURCHASE, ***v.t.*** **[This word seems to be considered by Blackstone as formed from the L. perquisitio. This is an error. The word is from the root of chase; purchaser is to pursue to the end or object, and hence to obtain. In Law Latin, purchase, the noun, was written purchacium. The legal use of the word in obtaining writs, shows best its true origin; to purchase a writ, is to sue out a writ, that is, to seek it out; for sue, seek, and L. sequor, are all of one origin, and synonymous with chase.]**

1. In its primary and legal sense, to gain, obtain or acquire by any means, except by descent or hereditary right.*NWAD PURCHASE.2*

2. In common usage, to buy; to obtain property by paying an equivalent in money. It differs from barter only in the circumstance, that in purchasing, the price or equivalent given or secured is money; in bartering, the equivalent is given in goods. We purchase lands or goods for ready money or on credit.*NWAD PURCHASE.3*

3. To obtain by an expense of labor, danger or other sacrifice; as, to purchase favor with flattery.*NWAD PURCHASE.4*

A world who would not purchase with a bruise?*NWAD PURCHASE.5*

4. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit; as, to purchase out abuses with tears and prayer.*NWAD PURCHASE.6*

5. To sue out or procure, as a writ.*NWAD PURCHASE.7*

PURCHASE, ***v.i.*** **In seaman's language, to draw in; as, the capstern purchases apace, that is, it draws in the cable apace, it gains it.**

PURCHASE, ***n.***

1. In law, the act of obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift or any means, except by descent; the acquisition of lands and tenements by a man's own act or agreement.*NWAD PURCHASE.10*

2. In law, the suing out and obtaining a writ.*NWAD PURCHASE.11*

3. In common usage, the acquisition of the title or property of any thing by rendering an equivalent in money.*NWAD PURCHASE.12*

It is foolish to lay out money in the purchase of repentance.*NWAD PURCHASE.13*

4. That which is purchased; any thing of which the property is obtained by giving an equivalent price in money.*NWAD PURCHASE.14*

The scrip was complete evidence of his right in the purchase.*NWAD PURCHASE.15*

5. That which is obtained by labor, danger, art, etc.*NWAD PURCHASE.16*

A beauty waning and distressed widow*NWAD PURCHASE.17*

Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye--*NWAD PURCHASE.18*

6. Formerly, robbery, and the thing stolen.*NWAD PURCHASE.19*

7. Any mechanical power or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies.*NWAD PURCHASE.20*

PURCHASED, ***pp.*** **Obtained or acquired by one's own act or agreement.**

1. Obtained by paying an equivalent in money.*NWAD PURCHASED.2*

2. Obtained by labor, danger, art, etc.*NWAD PURCHASED.3*

PURCHASE-MONEY, *n.* The money paid for any thing bought.

PURCHASER, *n.* In law, one who acquires or obtains by conquest or by deed or gift, or in any manner other than by descent or inheritance. In this sense, the word is by some authors written purchasor.

1. One who obtains or acquires the property of any thing by paying an equivalent in money.*NWAD PURCHASER.2*

PURCHASING, *ppr.* Buying; obtaining by one's own act or for a price.

PURE, *a.* [L. purus.]

1. Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; clear; free from mixture; as pure water; pure clay; pure sand; pure air; pure silver of gold. Pure wine is very scare.*NWAD PURE.2*

2. Free from moral defilement; without spot; not sullied or tarnished; incorrupt; undebased by moral turpitude; holy.*NWAD PURE.3*

Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil. *Habakkuk 1:13*; *Proverbs 20:11*.*NWAD PURE.4*

3. Genuine; real; true; incorrupt; unadulterated; as pure religion. *James 1:27*.*NWAD PURE.5*

4. Unmixed; separate from any other subject or from every thing foreign; as pure mathematics.*NWAD PURE.6*

5. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent.*NWAD PURE.7*

No hand of strife is pure, but that which wins.*NWAD PURE.8*

6. Not vitiated with improper or corrupt words or phrases; as a pure style of discourse or composition.*NWAD PURE.9*

7. Disinterested; as pure benevolence.*NWAD PURE.10*

8. Chaste; as a pure virgin.*NWAD PURE.11*

9. Free from vice or moral turpitude. *Titus 1:16*.*NWAD PURE.12*

10. Ceremonially clean; unpolluted. *Ezra 6:20*.*NWAD PURE.13*

11. Free from any thing improper; as, his motives are pure.*NWAD PURE.14*

12. Mere; absolute; that and that only; unconnected with any thing else; as a pure villain. He did that from pure compassion, or pure good nature.*NWAD PURE.15*

PURE, *v.t.* To purify; to cleanse. [Not in use.]

PURELY, *adv.* In a pure manner; with an entire separation of heterogeneous or foul matter. *Isaiah 1:25*.

1. Without any mixture of improper or vicious words or phrases.*NWAD PURELY.2*

2. Innocently; without guilt.*NWAD PURELY.3*

3. Merely; absolutely; without connection with any thing else; completely; totally. The meeting was purely accidental.*NWAD PURELY.4*

PURENESS, *n.* Clearness; an unmixed state; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter; as the pureness of water or other liquor; the pureness of a metal; the pureness of marl or clay; the pureness of air.

1. Freedom from moral turpitude or guilt.*NWAD PURENESS.2*

May we evermore serve thee in holiness and pureness of living.*NWAD PURENESS.3*

2. Simplicity; freedom from mixture or composition.*NWAD PURENESS.4*

An essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute pureness and simplicity.*NWAD PURENESS.5*

3. Freedom from vicious or improper words, phrases or modes of speech; as pureness of style.*NWAD PURENESS.6*

Pure villenage, in the feudal law, is a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord; opposed to privileged villenage.*NWAD PURENESS.7*

PURFILE, *n.* A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread, called also bobbin work.

[The thing and the name are obsolete.]*NWAD PURFILE.2*

PURFLE, *v.t.* To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider; as, to purfle with blue and white, or with gold and pearl.

PURFLE, PURFLEW, *n.* A border of embroidered work.

1. In heraldry, ermins, peans or furs which compose a bordure.*NWAD PURFLE.3*

PURGAMENT, *n.* [L. purgamen.] A cathartic.

PURGATION, *n.* [L. purgatio. See *Purge*.]

1. The act or operation of cleansing or purifying by separating and carrying off impurities or whatever is superfluous; applied to the body; as, the bowels are cleansed by purgation. So also in pharmacy and in chimistry, medicines, metals and minerals are purified by purgation.*NWAD PURGATION.2*

2. In law, the act of cleansing from a crime, accusation or suspicion of guilt. This was canonical or vulgar. Canonical purgation, prescribed by the canon law, was performed before the bishop or

his deputy, and by a jury of twelve clerks. The party accused first made oath to his own innocence, and then the twelve clerks or compurgators swore that they believed he spoke the truth; after which, other witnesses were examined upon oath, on behalf of the prisoner only. Vulgar purgation was performed by the ordeal of fire or water, or by combat. [See *Ordeal*.]*NWAD PURGATION.3*

PURGATIVE, *a.* Having the power of cleansing; usually, having the power of evacuating the bowels; cathartic.

PURGATIVE, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the bowels; a cathartic.

PURGATORIAL, PURGATORIAN, *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.

PURGATORY, *a.* [L. purgatorius, from purgo, to purge.]

Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory.*NWAD PURGATORY.2*

PURGATORY, *n.* Among catholics, a supposed place or state after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offenses committed in this life, as do not merit eternal damnation. After this purgation from the impurities of sin, the souls are supposed to be received into heaven.

PURGE, *v.t.* purj. [L. purgo.]

1. To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign or superfluous; as, to purge the body by evacuation; to purge the Augean stable. It is followed by away, of, or off. We say, to purge away or to purge off filth, and to purge a liquor of its scum.*NWAD PURGE.2*

2. To clear from guilt or moral defilement; as, to purge one of guilt or crime; to purge away sin.*NWAD PURGE.3*

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake. *Psalm 79:9*.*NWAD PURGE.4*

Purge me with hyssop and I shall be clean. *Psalm 51:7*.*NWAD PURGE.5*

3. To clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal.*NWAD PURGE.6*

4. To remove what is offensive; to sweep away impurities. *Ezekiel 20:38*.*NWAD PURGE.7*

5. To clarify; to defecate; as liquors.*NWAD PURGE.8*

PURGE, *v.i.* To become pure by clarification.

1. To have frequent or preternatural evacuations by stool.*NWAD PURGE.10*

PURGE, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the body by stool; a cathartic.

PURGED, *pp.* Purified; cleansed; evacuated.

PURGER, *n.* A person or thing that purges or cleanses.

1. A cathartic.*NWAD PURGER.2*

PURGING, *ppr.* Cleansing; purifying; carrying off impurities or superfluous matter.

PURGING, *n.* A diarrhea or dysentery; preternatural evacuation by stool; looseness of bowels.

PURIFICATION, *n.* [L. purificatio. See *Purify*.]

1. The act of purifying; the act or operation of separating and removing from any thing that which is heterogeneous or foreign to it; as the purification of liquors or of metals.*NWAD PURIFICATION.2*

2. In religion, the act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement. Purification by washing or by other means, was common to the Hebrews and to pagans. The Mohammedans use purification as a preparation for devotion. *2 Chronicles 30:19*; *Esther 2:12*; *Luke 2:22*.*NWAD PURIFICATION.3*

3. A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites and inclinations.*NWAD PURIFICATION.4*

PURIFICATIVE, PURIFICATORY, *a.* Having power to purify; tending to cleanse.

PURIFIER, *n.* [from purify.] That which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner. Fire was held by the ancients to be an excellent purifier.

PURIFORM, *a.* [L. pus, puris and form.]

Like pus; in the form of pus.*NWAD PURIFORM.2*

PURIFY, *v.t.* [L. purifico; purus, pure, and facio, to make.]

1. To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; as, to purify liquors or metals; to purify the blood; to purify the air.*NWAD PURIFY.2*

2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to remove whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services.*NWAD PURIFY.3*

Purify yourselves and your captives on the third day, and on the seventh day purify all your raiment. *Numbers 31:19-20*.*NWAD PURIFY.4*

3. To free from guilt or the defilement of sin; as, to purify the heart.*NWAD PURIFY.5*

Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify to himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. *Titus 2:14*.*NWAD PURIFY.6*

4. To clear form improprieties or barbarisms; as, to purify a language.*NWAD PURIFY.7*

PURIFY, *v.i.* To grow or become pure or clear. Liquors will gradually purify.

PURIFYING, *pp.* Removing foreign or heterogeneous matter;

cleansing from pollution; fining; making clear.

PURIFYING, ***n.*** **The act or operation of making pure or of cleansing from extraneous matter or from pollution.**

PURIM, ***n.*** **Among the Jews, the feast of lots, instituted to commemorate their deliverance from the machinations of Haman.** ***Esther 9:26-32*****.**

PURIST, ***n.*** **One excessively nice in the use of words.**

PURITAN, ***n.*** **[from pure.] A dissenter from the church of England. The puritans were so called in derision, on account of their professing to follow the pure word of God, in opposition to all traditions and human constitutions.**

Hume gives this name to three parties; the political puritans, who maintained the highest principles of civil liberty; the puritans in discipline, who were averse to the ceremonies and government of the episcopal church; and the doctrinal puritans, who rigidly defended the speculative system of the first reformers.*NWAD PURITAN.2*

PURITAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the puritans, or dissenters from the church of England.**

PURITANIC, PURITANICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the puritans or their doctrines and practice; exact; rigid; as puritanical notions or opinions; puritanical manners.**

PURITANISM, ***n.*** **The notions or practice of puritans.**

PURITANIZE, ***v.i.*** **To deliver the notions of puritans.**

PURITY, ***n.*** **[L. puritas, form purus.]**

1. Freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter; as the purity of water, of wine, of spirit; the purity of drugs; the purity of metals.*NWAD PURITY.2*

2. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt; as the purity of a garment.*NWAD PURITY.3*

The purity of a linen vesture.*NWAD PURITY.4*

3. Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; as purity of heart or life.*NWAD PURITY.5*

4. Chastity; freedom from contamination by illicit sexual connection.*NWAD PURITY.6*

5. Freedom from any sinister or improper views; as the purity of motives or designs.*NWAD PURITY.7*

6. Freedom from foreign idioms, from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as purity of style or language.*NWAD PURITY.8*

PURL, *n.* [supposed to be contracted from purfle.]

1. An embroidered and puckered border.*NWAD PURL.2*

2. A kind of edging for bone-lace.*NWAD PURL.3*

PURL, *n.* A species of malt liquor; ale or beer medicated with wormwood or aromatic herbs.

PURL, *n.* Two rounds in knitting.

PURL, *v.i.*

1. To murmur, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions, which occasion a continued series of broken sounds. It is applied only to small streams. Large streams running in like manner, are said to roar. In descriptions of rural scenery, the poets seldom omit a purling brook or stream.*NWAD PURL.7*

My flowery theme,*NWAD PURL.8*

A painted mistress or a purling stream.*NWAD PURL.9*

2. To flow or run with a murmuring sound.*NWAD PURL.10*

Around th' adjoining brook that purls along*NWAD PURL.11*

The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock.*NWAD PURL.12*

PURL, *v.t.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

PURL, *n.* A gentle continued murmur of a small stream of rippling water.

PURLIEU, *n.* pur'lu. A border; a limit; a certain limited extent or district; originally, the ground near a royal forest, which being severed from it, was made purlieu, that is, pure or free from the forest laws.

PURLIN, *n.* In architecture, a piece of timber extending from end to end of a building or roof, across and under the rafters, to support them in the middle.

PURLING, *ppr.* [from purl.] Murmuring or gurgling, as a brook.

PURLING, *n.* The continued gentle murmur of a small stream.

PURLOIN, *v.t.*

1. Literally, to take or carry away for one's self; hence, to steal; to take by theft.*NWAD PURLOIN.2*

Your butler purloins your liquor.*NWAD PURLOIN.3*

2. To take by plagiarism; to steal from books or manuscripts.*NWAD PURLOIN.4*

PURLOINED, *pp.* Stolen; taken by plagiarism.

PURLOINER, *n.* A thief; a plagiary.

PURLOINING, *ppr.* Stealing; committing literary theft.

PURLOINING, *n.* Theft; plagiarism.

PURPARTY, *n.* In law, a share, part or portion of an estate, which is allotted to a co-parcener by partition.

PURPLE, *a.* [L. purpureus; purpura, a shell from which the color was obtained.]

1. Designating a color composed of red and blue blended, much admired, and formerly the roman emperors wore robes of this color.*NWAD PURPLE.2*

2. In poetry, red or livid; dyed with blood.*NWAD PURPLE.3*

I view a field of blood,*NWAD PURPLE.4*

And Tyber rolling with a purple flood.*NWAD PURPLE.5*

PURPLE, *n.* A purple color or dress; hence, imperial government in the Roman empire, as a purple robe was the distinguishing dress of the emperors.

1. A cardinalate.*NWAD PURPLE.7*

PURPLE, *v.t.* [L. purpuro.] To make purple, or to dye of a red color; as hands purpled with blood.

When morn*NWAD PURPLE.9*

Purples the east.*NWAD PURPLE.10*

Reclining soft in blissful bowers,*NWAD PURPLE.11*

Purpled sweet with springing flowers.*NWAD PURPLE.12*

PURPLES, *n. plu.* Spots of a livid red on the body; livid eruptions which appear in certain malignant diseases; a purple fever.

PURPLISH, *a.* Somewhat purple.

PURPORT, *n.*

1. Design or tendency; as the purport of Plato's dialogue.*NWAD PURPORT.2*

2. Meaning; import; as the purport of a word or phrase.*NWAD PURPORT.3*

PURPORT, *v.t.* To intend; to intend to show.

1. To mean; to signify.*NWAD PURPORT.5*

PURPORTED, *pp.* Designed; intended; meant.

PURPORTING, *ppr.* Designing; intending; importing.

PURPOSE, *n.* [L. propositum, propono; pro, before, and pono, to set or place.]

1. That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure or exertion. We believe the Supreme Being created intelligent beings for some benevolent and glorious purpose, and if so, how glorious and benevolent must be his purpose in the plan of redemption! The ambition of men is generally directed to one of two purposes, or to both; the acquisition of wealth or of power. We build houses for the purpose of shelter; we labor for the purpose of subsistence.*NWAD PURPOSE.2*

2. Intention; design. This sense, however, is hardly to be distinguished from the former; as purpose always includes the end in view.*NWAD PURPOSE.3*

Every purpose is established by counsel. *Proverbs 20:18*.*NWAD PURPOSE.4*

Being predestinated according to the purpose of him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. *Ephesians 1:11*.*NWAD PURPOSE.5*

3. End; effect; consequence, good or bad. What good purpose will this answer? We sometimes labor to no purpose. Men often employ

their time, talents and money for very evil purposes.*NWAD PURPOSE.6*

To what purpose is this waste? *Matthew 26:8*.*NWAD PURPOSE.7*

4. Instance; example. [Not in use.]*NWAD PURPOSE.8*

5. Conversation. [Not in use.]*NWAD PURPOSE.9*

Of purpose, on purpose, with previous design; with the mind directed to that object. On purpose is more generally used, but the true phrase is of purpose.*NWAD PURPOSE.10*

PURPOSE, *v.t.* To intend; to design; to resolve; to determine on some end or object to be accomplished.

I have purposed it, I will also do it. *Isaiah 46:11*; *Ephesians 3:11*.*NWAD PURPOSE.12*

Paul purposed in the spirit, when he had passed through Macedonia and Achaia, to go to Jerusalem. *Acts 19:21*.*NWAD PURPOSE.13*

PURPOSED, *pp.* Intended; designed; applied to things.

1. Resolved; having formed a design or resolution; applied to persons.*NWAD PURPOSED.2*

I am purposed that my mouth shall not transgress. *Psalm 17:3*.*NWAD PURPOSED.3*

PURPOSELESS, *a.* Having no effect. [Little used.]

PURPOSELY, *adv.* By design; intentionally; with predetermination.

In composing this discourse, I purposely declined all offensive and displeasing truths.*NWAD PURPOSELY.2*

So much they scorn the crown, I purposely declined all offensive

and displeasing truths.*NWAD PURPOSELY.3*

So much they scorn the crown, that if the throng*NWAD PURPOSELY.4*

By chance go right, they purposely go wrong.*NWAD PURPOSELY.5*

PURPRESTURE, *n.* In law, a nuisance, consisting in an inclosure of or encroachment on something that belongs to the public; as a house erected or inclosure made on the king's demesnes, or of a highway, etc.

PURPRISE, *n.* A close or inclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor.

PURPURATE, *n.* A compound of purpuric acid and a salifiable base.

PURPURE, *n.* In heraldry, purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines.

PURPURIC, *a.* Purpuric acid is produced by the action of nitric acid upon the lithic or uric acid.

PURR, *v.i.* To murmur as a cat. [See *Pur*.]

PURR, *n.* A sea lark.

PURRE, *n.* Cyderkin or perkin; the liquor made by steeping the gross matter of pressed apples.

PURRING, *ppr.* Murmuring as a cat.

PURSE, *n.* purs. [L. byrsa, an ox hide; Gr. id.]

1. A small bag in which money is contained or carried in the pocket. It was formerly made of leather, and is still made of this material by common people. It is usually of silk net-work.*NWAD PURSE.2*

2. A sum of money offered as the prize of winning in a horse race.*NWAD PURSE.3*

3. In turkey, a sum of money, about f50 sterling, or $222.*NWAD PURSE.4*

4. The public coffers; the treasury; as, to exhaust a nation's purse, or the public purse.*NWAD PURSE.5*

Long purse, or heavy purse, wealth; riches.*NWAD PURSE.6*

Light purse, or empty purse, poverty, or want of resources.*NWAD PURSE.7*

Sword and purse, the military power and wealth of a nation.*NWAD PURSE.8*

PURSE, *v.t.* To put in a purse.

1. To contract into folds or wrinkles.*NWAD PURSE.10*

Thou didst contract and purse thy blow.*NWAD PURSE.11*

PURSED, *pp.* Put in a purse.

1. Contracted into folds or wrinkles.*NWAD PURSED.2*

PURSENET, *n.* purs'net. A net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse.

PURSE-PRIDE, *n.* Pride of money; insolence proceeding from the possession of wealth.

PURSE-PROUD, *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

PURSER, *n.* In the navy, an officer who has charge of the provisions of a ship of war, and attends to their preservation and distribution among the officers and crew.

PURSINESS, a mistake for pussiness. [See *Pussy*.]

PURSLAIN, *n.* [The Latin is portulaca. See *Leek*.]

A plant of the genus Portulaca. The sea purslain is of the genus Atriplex. The tree sea purslain is the Atriplex halimus. [See *Purslain tree*.] The water purslain is of the genus Peplis.*NWAD PURSLAIN.2*

PURSLAIN-TREE, *n.* [L. halimus.] A shrub proper for hedges.

PURSUABLE, *a.* [from pursue.]

That may be pursued, followed of prosecuted.*NWAD PURSUABLE.2*

PURSUANCE, *a.* [from pursue.] A following; prosecution, process or continued exertion to reach or accomplish something; as in pursuance of the main design.

1. Consequence; as in pursuance of an order from the commander in chief.*NWAD PURSUANCE.2*

PURSUANT, *a.* [from pursue] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing; hence, agreeable; conformable. Pursuant to a former resolution the house proceeded to appoint the standing committees. This measure was adopted pursuant to a former order.

PURSUE, ***v.t.*** **[L. sequor; prosequor, or persequor. See** ***Seek*****.]**

1. To follow; to go or proceed after or in a like direction. The captain pursued the same course as former navigators have taken. A subsequent legislature pursued the course of their predecessors.*NWAD PURSUE.2*

2. To take and proceed in, without following another. Captain Cook pursued a new and unexplored course. New circumstances often compel us to pursue new expedients and untried course. What course shall we pursue?*NWAD PURSUE.3*

3. To follow with a view to overtake; to follow with haste; to chase; as, to pursue a hare; to pursue an enemy.*NWAD PURSUE.4*

4. To seek; to use measures to obtain; as, to pursue a remedy at law.*NWAD PURSUE.5*

5. To prosecute; to continue. A stream proceeds from a lake and pursues a southerly course to the ocean.*NWAD PURSUE.6*

He that pursueth evil, pursueth it to his own death. *Proverbs 11:19*.*NWAD PURSUE.7*

6. To follow as an example; to imitate.*NWAD PURSUE.8*

The fame of ancient matrons you pursue.*NWAD PURSUE.9*

7. To endeavor to attain to; to strive to reach or gain.*NWAD PURSUE.10*

We happiness pursue; we fly from pain.*NWAD PURSUE.11*

8. To follow with enmity; to persecute.*NWAD PURSUE.12*

This verb is frequently followed by after. *Genesis 35:5*.*NWAD PURSUE.13*

PURSUE, ***v.i.*** **To go on; to proceed; to continue; a Gallicism.**

I have, pursues Carneades, wondered chimists should not

consider--*NWAD PURSUE.15*

PURSUED, *pp.* Followed; chased; prosecuted; continued.

PURSUER, *n.* One that follows; one that chases; one that follows in haste with a view to overtake.

PURSUING, *ppr.* Following; chasing; hastening after to overtake; prosecuting; proceeding in; continuing.

PURSUIT, *n.* The act of following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; as the pursuit of game; the pursuit of an enemy.

1. A following with a view to reach, accomplish or obtain; endeavor to attain to or gain; as the pursuit of knowledge; the pursuit of happiness or pleasure; the pursuit of power, of honor, of distinction, of a phantom.*NWAD PURSUIT.2*

2. Proceeding; course of business or occupation; continued employment with a view to some end; as mercantile pursuits; literary pursuits.*NWAD PURSUIT.3*

3. Prosecution; continuance of endeavor.*NWAD PURSUIT.4*

PURSUIVANT, *n.* A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

PURSY, a corrupt orthography. [See *Pussy*.]

PURTENANCE, *n.* [from the L. pertinens, pertineo. See *Appurtenance*.] Appurtenance; but applied to the pluck of an animal, *Exodus 12:9*.

PURULENCE, PURULENCY, *n.* [L. purulentus, from pus, puris, matter.]

The generation of pus or matter; pus.*NWAD PURULENCE.2*

PURULENT, *a.* Consisting of pus or matter; partaking of the nature of pus.

PURVEY, *v.t.* [L. provideo.]

1. To provide; to provide with conveniences.*NWAD PURVEY.2*

2. To procure.*NWAD PURVEY.3*

PURVEY, *v.i.* To purchase provisions; to provide.

PURVEYANCE, *n.* Procurement of provisions or victuals.

1. Provision; victuals provided.*NWAD PURVEYANCE.2*

2. In English laws, the royal prerogative or right of pre-emption, by which the king was authorized to buy provision and necessaries for the use of his household at an apprized value, in preference to all his subjects, and even without the consent of the owner; also, the right of impressing horses and carriages, etc.; a right abolished by Stat. 12. Charles II. 24.*NWAD PURVEYANCE.3*

PURVEYOR, *n.* One who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualer.

1. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision for the king's household.*NWAD PURVEYOR.2*

2. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; a pimp; a bawd.*NWAD PURVEYOR.3*

PURVIEW, *n.*

1. Primarily, a condition or proviso; but in this sense not used.*NWAD PURVIEW.2*

2. The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "Be it enacted," as distinguished form the preamble.*NWAD PURVIEW.3*

3. In modern usage, the limit or scope of a statute; the whole extend

of its intention or provisions.*NWAD PURVIEW.4*

4. Superintendence.*NWAD PURVIEW.5*

The federal power--is confined to objects of a general nature, more within the purview of the United States, than of any particular one. [Unusual.]*NWAD PURVIEW.6*

5. Limit or sphere intended; scope; extent.*NWAD PURVIEW.7*

In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse must be had to the objects within the purview of that authority.*NWAD PURVIEW.8*

PUS, *n.* [L.] The white or yellowish matter generated in ulcers and wounds in the process of healing.

PUSH, *v.t.*

1. To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; or to endeavor to drive by steady pressure, without striking; opposed to draw. We push a thing forward by force applied behind it; we draw by applying force before it. We may push without moving the object.*NWAD PUSH.2*

2. To butt; to strike with the end of the horns; to thrust the points of horns against.*NWAD PUSH.3*

If the ox shall push a man-servant or maid-servant--he shall be stones. *Exodus 21:32*.*NWAD PUSH.4*

3. To press or urge forward; as, to push an objection too far.*NWAD PUSH.5*

He forewarns his care*NWAD PUSH.6*

With rules to push his fortune or to bear.*NWAD PUSH.7*

4. To urge; to drive.*NWAD PUSH.8*

Ambition pushes the soul to such actions as are apt to procure

honor to the actor.*NWAD PUSH.9*

5. To enforce; to press; to drive to a conclusion.*NWAD PUSH.10*

We are pushed for an answer.*NWAD PUSH.11*

6. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.*NWAD PUSH.12*

To push down, to overthrow by pushing or impulse.*NWAD PUSH.13*

PUSH, *v.i.* To make a thrust; as, to push with the horns or with a sword.

1. To make an effort.*NWAD PUSH.15*

At length*NWAD PUSH.16*

Both sides resolv'd to push, we tried our strength.*NWAD PUSH.17*

2. To make an attack.*NWAD PUSH.18*

The king of the south shall push at him. *Daniel 11:40*.*NWAD PUSH.19*

3. To burst out.*NWAD PUSH.20*

To push on, to drive or urge forward; to hasten. Push on, brave men.*NWAD PUSH.21*

PUSH, *n.* A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing.

1. Any pressure, impulse or force applied; as, to give the ball the first push.*NWAD PUSH.23*

2. An assault or attack.*NWAD PUSH.24*

3. A forcible onset; a vigorous effort.*NWAD PUSH.25*

4. Exigence; trial; extremity.*NWAD PUSH.26*

When it comes to the push, it is no more than talk.*NWAD PUSH.27*

5. A sudden emergence.*NWAD PUSH.28*

6. A little swelling or pustule; a wheal; a pimple; an eruption.*NWAD PUSH.29*

PUSHED, *pp.* Pressed; urged; driven.

PUSHER, *n.* One that drives forward.

PUSHING, *ppr.* Pressing; driving; urging forward.

1 . *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; driving; vigorous.*NWAD PUSHING.2*

PUSHPIN, *n.* A child's play in which pins are pushed alternately.

PUSILLANIMITY, *n.* [L. pusillanimitas; pusillus, small, weak, and animus, courage.] Want of that firmness and strength of mind which constitutes courage or fortitude; weakness of spirit; cowardliness; that feebleness of mind which shrinks from trifling or imaginary dangers.

It is obvious to distinguish between an act of pusillanimity and an act of great modesty or humility.*NWAD PUSILLANIMITY.2*

PUSILLANIMOUS, *a.*

1. Destitute of that strength and firmness of mind which constitute courage, bravery and fortitude; being of weak courage; mean spirited; cowardly; applied to persons; as a pusillanimous prince.*NWAD PUSILLANIMOUS.2*

2. Proceeding from weakness of mind or want of courage; feeble; as pusillanimous counsels.*NWAD PUSILLANIMOUS.3*

PUSILLANIMOUSLY, *adv.* With want of courage.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, *n.* Pusillanimity; want of courage.

PUSS, *n.*

1. The fondling name of a cat.*NWAD PUSS.2*

2. The sportsman's name for a hare.*NWAD PUSS.3*

PUSSINESS, *n.* [from pussy.] A state of being swelled or bloated; inflation; hence, shortness of breath.

PUSSY, *a.* Properly, inflated, swelled; hence, fat, short and thick; and as persons of this make labor in respiration, the word is used for short breathed.

PUSTULATE, *v.t.* [L. pustulatus. See *Pustule*.]

To form into pustules or blisters.*NWAD PUSTULATE.2*

PUSTULE, *n.* pus'l or pus'tul; the former is the usual pronunciation in America. [L. pustula; from the root of push.]

A pimple or wheal; a small push or eruption on the skin.*NWAD PUSTULE.2*

PUSTULOUS, *a.* [L. pustulosus.] Full of pustules or pimples.

PUT, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* put. [Gr. a germ, shoot or twig. We find the same word in the L. puto, to prune, that is, to thrust off, also to think or consider, that is, to set in the mind, as we use suppose, L. supono. But we see the English sense more distinctly in the compounds, imputo, to impute, that is, to put to or on; computo, to compute, to put together. The L. posui, from pono, is probably a dialectical orthography of the same root.]

1. To set, lay or place; in a general sense. Thus we say, to put the hand to the face; to put a book on the shelf; to put a horse in the stable; to put fire to the fuel; to put clothes on the body. God planted a garden and there he put Adam.*NWAD PUT.2*

2. Put is applicable to state or condition, as well as to place. Put him in a condition to help himself. Put the fortress in a state of defense. The apostles were put in trust with the gospel. We are often put in jeopardy by our own ignorance or rashness. We do not always put the best men in office.*NWAD PUT.3*

3. To repose.*NWAD PUT.4*

How wilt thou--put thy trust on Egypt for chariots? *2 Kings 18:24*.*NWAD PUT.5*

4. To push into action.*NWAD PUT.6*

Thank him who puts me, loth, to this revenge.*NWAD PUT.7*

5. To apply; to set to employment.*NWAD PUT.8*

No man having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *Luke 9:62*.*NWAD PUT.9*

6. To throw or introduce suddenly. He had no time to put in a word.*NWAD PUT.10*

7. To consign to letters.*NWAD PUT.11*

He made a proclamation--and put it also in writing. *2 Chronicles 36:22*.*NWAD PUT.12*

8. To oblige; to require.*NWAD PUT.13*

We are put to prove things which can hardly be made plainer.*NWAD PUT.14*

9. To incite; to instigate; to urge by influence. The appearance of a formidable enemy put the king on making vigorous preparations for defense.*NWAD PUT.15*

This put me upon observing the thickness of the glass.*NWAD PUT.16*

These wretches put us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagances.*NWAD PUT.17*

10. To propose; as, to put a question to the witness; to put a case in point.*NWAD PUT.18*

11. To reach to another. *Habakkuk 2:15*.*NWAD PUT.19*

12. To bring into a state of mind or temper.*NWAD PUT.20*

Solyman, to put the Rhodians out of all suspicion of invasion--*NWAD PUT.21*

13. To offer; to advance.*NWAD PUT.22*

I am ashamed to put a loose indigested play upon the public--*NWAD PUT.23*

14. To cause.*NWAD PUT.24*

The natural constitutions of men put a wide difference between them.*NWAD PUT.25*

To put about, to turn, to change the course; to gibe ship.*NWAD PUT.26*

To put by, to turn away; to divert.*NWAD PUT.27*

The design of the evil one is to put thee by from thy spiritual employment.*NWAD PUT.28*

A fright hath put by an ague fit.*NWAD PUT.29*

1. To thrust aside.*NWAD PUT.30*

Jonathan had died for being so,*NWAD PUT.31*

Had not just God put by th' unnatural blow.*NWAD PUT.32*

To put down, to baffle; to repress; to crush; as, to put down a party.*NWAD PUT.33*

1. To degrade; to deprive of authority, power or place.*NWAD PUT.34*

2. To bring into disuse.*NWAD PUT.35*

Sugar hath put down the use of honey.*NWAD PUT.36*

3. To confute; to silence.*NWAD PUT.37*

Mark now how a plain tale shall put you down.*NWAD PUT.38*

To put forth, to propose; to offer to notice.*NWAD PUT.39*

Sampson said, I will now put forth a riddle to you. *Judges 14:12*.*NWAD PUT.40*

1. To extend; to reach; as, to put forth the hand.*NWAD PUT.41*

2. To shoot out; to send out, as a sprout; as, to put forth leaves.*NWAD PUT.42*

3. To exert; to bring into action; as, to put forth strength.*NWAD PUT.43*

4. To publish, as a book.*NWAD PUT.44*

To put in, to introduce among others; as, to put in a word while others are discoursing.*NWAD PUT.45*

1. To insert; as, to put in a passage or clause; to put in a cion.*NWAD PUT.46*

2. To conduct into a harbor.*NWAD PUT.47*

To put in fear, to affright; to make fearful.*NWAD PUT.48*

To put in mind, to remind; to call to remembrance.*NWAD PUT.49*

To put in practice, to use; to exercise; as, to put in practice the maxims of the wise man.*NWAD PUT.50*

To put into another's hands, to trust; to commit to the care of.*NWAD PUT.51*

To put off, to divest; to lay aside; as, to put off a robe; to put off

mortality or the mortal body; to put off haughty airs.*NWAD PUT.52*

1. To turn aside from a purpose or demand; to defeat or delay by artifice.*NWAD PUT.53*

I hoped for a demonstration, but Themistices hopes to put me off with a harangue.*NWAD PUT.54*

This is n unreasonable demand, and we might put him off with this answer.*NWAD PUT.55*

2. To delay; to defer; to postpone. How generally do men put off the care of their salvation to future opportunities!*NWAD PUT.56*

3. To pass fallaciously; to cause to be circulated or received; as, to put off upon the world some plausible reports or ingenious theory.*NWAD PUT.57*

4. To discard.*NWAD PUT.58*

The clothiers all put off*NWAD PUT.59*

The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers--*NWAD PUT.60*

5. To recommend; to vend; to obtrude.*NWAD PUT.61*

6. To vend; to sell.*NWAD PUT.62*

7. To pass into other hands; as, to put off a counterfeit coin or note.*NWAD PUT.63*

8. To push from land; as, to put off the boat.*NWAD PUT.64*

To put on or upon, to impute; to charge; as, to put one's own crime or blame on another.*NWAD PUT.65*

1. To invest with, as clothes or covering; as, to put on a cloke.*NWAD PUT.66*

2. To assume; as, to put on a grave countenance; to put on a counterfeit appearance.*NWAD PUT.67*

Mercury--put on the shape of a man.*NWAD PUT.68*

3. To forward; to promote.*NWAD PUT.69*

This came handsomely to put on the peace.*NWAD PUT.70*

4. To impose; to inflict.*NWAD PUT.71*

That which thou puttest on me, I will bear. *2 Kings 18:14*.*NWAD PUT.72*

To be put upon, to be imposed on; to be deceived; used chiefly in the passive form.*NWAD PUT.73*

To put over, to refer; to send.*NWAD PUT.74*

For the certain knowledge of that truth,*NWAD PUT.75*

I put you o'er to heaven and to my mother.*NWAD PUT.76*

1. To defer; to postpone. The court put over the cause to the next term.*NWAD PUT.77*

To put out, to place at interest; to lend at use. Money put out at compound interest, nearly doubles in eleven years.*NWAD PUT.78*

1. To extinguish; as, to put out a candle, lamp or fire; to put out the remains of affection.*NWAD PUT.79*

2. To send; to emit; to shoot; as a bud or sprout; as, to put out leaves.*NWAD PUT.80*

3. To extend; to reach out; to protrude; as, to put out the hand.*NWAD PUT.81*

4. To drive out; to expel; to dismiss.*NWAD PUT.82*

When I am put out of the stewardship. *Luke 16:4*.*NWAD PUT.83*

5. To publish; to make public; as, to put out a pamphlet. [Not vulgar.]*NWAD PUT.84*

6. To confuse; to disconcert; to interrupt; as, to put one out in reading or speaking.*NWAD PUT.85*

To put out the eyes, to destroy the power of sight; to render blind.*NWAD PUT.86*

To put to, to add; to unite; as, to put one sum to another.*NWAD PUT.87*

1. To refer to; to expose; as, to put the fate of the army or nation to a battle; to put the safety of the state to hazard.*NWAD PUT.88*

2. To punish by; to distress by; as, to put a man to the rack or torture.*NWAD PUT.89*

To put to it, to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to.*NWAD PUT.90*

O gentle lady, do not put me to ‘t.*NWAD PUT.91*

To be put to it, in the passive form, to have difficulty.*NWAD PUT.92*

I shall be hard put to it to bring myself off.*NWAD PUT.93*

To put the hand to, to apply; to take hold; to begin; to undertake; as, to put the hand to the plow. See *Deuteronomy 12:7*.*NWAD PUT.94*

1. To take by theft or wrong; to embezzle.*NWAD PUT.95*

Then shall an oath of the Lord be between them both, that he hath not put his hand to his neighbor’s goods. *Exodus 22:11*.*NWAD PUT.96*

To put to the sword, to kill; to slay.*NWAD PUT.97*

To put to death, to kill.*NWAD PUT.98*

To put to a stand, to stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.*NWAD PUT.99*

To put to trial, or on trial, to bring before a court and jury for examination and decision.*NWAD PUT.100*

1. To bring to a test; to try.*NWAD PUT.101*

To put together, to unite in a sum, mass or compound; to add; as, to put two sums together; put together the ingredients.*NWAD PUT.102*

1. To unite; to connect. Put the two chains together.*NWAD PUT.103*

2. To place in company or in one society.*NWAD PUT.104*

To put trust in, to confide in; to repose confidence in.*NWAD PUT.105*

To put up, to pass unavenged; to overlook; not to punish or resent; as, to put up injuries; to put up indignities.*NWAD PUT.106*

Such national injuries are not to be put up, but when the offender is below resentment.*NWAD PUT.107*

[I have never heard this phrase used in America. We always say, to put up with; we cannot put up with such injuries.]*NWAD PUT.108*

1. To send forth or shoot up, as plants; as, to put up mushrooms.*NWAD PUT.109*

2. To expose; to offer publicly; as, to put up goods to sale or auction.*NWAD PUT.110*

3. To start from a cover.*NWAD PUT.111*

4. To hoard.*NWAD PUT.112*

Himself never put up any of the rent.*NWAD PUT.113*

5. To reposit for preservation; as, to put up apples for winter.*NWAD PUT.114*

6. To pack; to reposit in casks with salt for preservation; as, to put up pork, beef or fish.*NWAD PUT.115*

7. To hide or lay aside. Put up that letter.*NWAD PUT.116*

8. To put in a trunk or box; to pack; as, to put up clothing for a journey.*NWAD PUT.117*

PUT, *v.i.* To go or move; as, when the air first puts up.

1. To steer.*NWAD PUT.119*

His fury thus appeas'd, he puts to land.*NWAD PUT.120*

2. To shoot; to germinate.*NWAD PUT.121*

The sap puts downward.*NWAD PUT.122*

To put forth, to shoot; to bud; to germinate.*NWAD PUT.123*

Take earth from under walls where nettles put forth.*NWAD PUT.124*

1. To leave a port or haven.*NWAD PUT.125*

To put in, to enter a harbor; to sail into port.*NWAD PUT.126*

1. To offer a claim. A puts in for a share of profits.*NWAD PUT.127*

To put in for, to offer one's self; to stand as a candidate for. *NWAD PUT.128*

To put off, to leave land.*NWAD PUT.129*

To put on, to urge motion; to drive vehemently.*NWAD PUT.130*

To put over, to sail over or across.*NWAD PUT.131*

To put to sea, to set sail; to begin a voyage; to advance into the ocean.*NWAD PUT.132*

To put up, to take lodgings; to lodge. We put up at the Golden Ball.*NWAD PUT.133*

1. To offer one's self as a candidate.*NWAD PUT.134*

To put up to, to advance to. [Little used.]*NWAD PUT.135*

To put up with, to overlook or suffer without recompense, punishment or resentment; as, to put up with an injury or affront.*NWAD PUT.136*

1. To take without opposition or dissatisfaction; as, to put up with bad fare.*NWAD PUT.137*

This verb, in all its uses, retains its primary sense, to set, throw, thrust, send, etc.; but its signification is modified in a great variety of ways, by other words standing in connection with it.*NWAD PUT.138*

PUT, *n.* An action of distress; as a forced put.

1. A game at cards.*NWAD PUT.140*

PUT, *n.* A rustic; a clown.

PUT, *n.* A strumpet; a prostitute.

Put case, for put the case, suppose the case to be so; a vulgar or at least inelegant phrase.*NWAD PUT.143*

PUTAGE, *n.* [See *Put*, a prostitute.] In law, prostitution or fornication on the part of a female.

PUTANISM, *n.* Customary lewdness or prostitution of a female.

PUTATIVE, *a.* [L. puto, to suppose.] Supposed; reputed; commonly thought or deemed; as the putative father of a child.

PUTID, *a.* [L. putidus, from puteo, to have an ill smell.]

Mean; base; worthless.*NWAD PUTID.2*

PUTIDNESS, *n.* Meanness; vileness.

PUTLOG, *n.* A short piece of timber used in scaffolds.

PUT-OFF, *n.* An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay.

PUTREDINOUS, *a.* [from L. putredo, from putreo, putris.]

Proceeding from putrefaction, or partaking of the putrefactive process; having an offensive smell.*NWAD PUTREDINOUS.2*

PUTREFACTION, *n.* [L. putrefactio; putris; putrid, and facio, to make.] A natural process by which animal and vegetable bodies are disorganized and dissolved, or reduced to their original separate elements. Putrefaction is greatly accelerated by heat and moisture.

PUTREFACTIVE, *a.* Pertaining to putrefaction; as the putrefactive smell or process.

1. Tending to promote putrefaction; causing putrefaction.*NWAD PUTREFACTIVE.2*

PUTREFIED, *pp.* Dissolved; rotten.

PUTREFY, *v.t.* [L. putrefacio; putris, putrid, and facio, to make.]

1. To cause to dissolve; to disorganize and reduce to the simple constituent elements, as animal or vegetable bodies; to cause to rot. Heat and moisture soon putrefy dead flesh or vegetables.*NWAD PUTREFY.2*

2. To corrupt; to make foul; as, to putrefy the air. [Little used.]*NWAD PUTREFY.3*

3. To make morbid, carious or gangrenous; as, to putrefy an ulcer or wound.*NWAD PUTREFY.4*

PUTREFY, *v.i.* To dissolve and return to the original distinct elements, as animal and vegetable substances deprived of the living principle; to rot.

PUTRESCENCE, *n.* [from L. putrescens, putresco.]

The state of dissolving, as an animal or vegetable substance; a putrid state.*NWAD PUTRESCENCE.2*

PUTRESCENT, ***a.*** **Becoming putrid; passing from an organized state into the constituent elements.**

1. Pertaining to the process of putrefaction; as a putrescent smell.*NWAD PUTRESCENT.2*

PUTRESCIBLE, ***a.*** **That may be putrefied; liable to become putrid; as putrescible substances.**

PUTRID, ***a.*** **[L. putridus, from putris, putreo.]**

1. In a state of dissolution or disorganization, as animal and vegetable bodies; corrupt; rotten; as putrid flesh. Indicating a state of dissolution; tending to disorganize the substances composing the body; malignant; as a putrid fever.*NWAD PUTRID.2*

2. Proceeding from putrefaction or pertaining to it; as a putrid scent.*NWAD PUTRID.3*

PUTRIDNESS, PUTRIDITY, ***n.*** **The state of being putrid; corruption.**

PUTRY, ***a.*** **Rotten. [Not used.]**

PUTTER, ***n.*** **[from put.] One who puts or places.**

PUTTER-ON, ***n.*** **An inciter or instigator.**

PUTTING, ***ppr.*** **[from put.] Setting; placing; laying.**

PUTTING-STONE, ***n.*** **In Scotland, a stone laid at the gates of great houses for trials of strength.**

PUTTOC, ***n.*** **A kite. shrouds, probably a mistake for futtoc-shrouds.**

PUTTY, ***n.*** **A kind of paste or cement compounded of whiting and linseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistence of dough; used in fastening glass in sashes and in stopping**

crevices.

1. A powder of calcined tin, used in polishing glass and steel.*NWAD PUTTY.2*

PUZZLE, *v.t.* [from the root of *pose*, which see.]

1. To perplex; to embarrass; to put to a stand; to gravel.*NWAD PUZZLE.2*

A shrewd disputant in those points, is dexterous in puzzling others.*NWAD PUZZLE.3*

He is perpetually puzzled and perplexed amidst his own blunders.*NWAD PUZZLE.4*

2. To make intricate; to entangle.*NWAD PUZZLE.5*

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,*NWAD PUZZLE.6*

Puzzl'd in mazes and perplex'd with error.*NWAD PUZZLE.7*

PUZZLE, *v.i.* To be bewildered; to be awkward.

PUZZLE, *n.* Perplexity; embarrassment.

PUZZLED, *pp.* Perplexed; intricate; put to a stand.

PUZZLE-HEADED, *a.* Having the head full of confused notions.

PUZZLER, *n.* One that perplexes.

PUZZLING, *ppr.* Perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.

PUZZOLAN, PUZZOLANA, *n.* A loose porous volcanic substance or stone.

PYCNITE, *n.* [Gr. compact.] A mineral, the shorlite of Kirwan, or shorlous topaz of Jameson. It usually appears in long irregular prisms or cylinders, longitudinally striated, and united in

bundles.

PYCNOSTYLE, *n.* [Gr. thick, and column.] In ancient architecture, a building where the columns stand very close to each other; only one diameter and a half of the column being allowed to each intercolumniation.

PYE, *n.* [probably a contracted word, and the same as pie, a mass.]

A confused mass; the state of printing types when the sorts are mixed.*NWAD PYE.2*

PYE, *n.* A bird. [See *Pie*.]

PYGARG, PYGARGUS, *n.* [Gr.] A fowl of the genus Falco, the female of the hen harrier.

PYGMEAN, *a.* Pertaining to a pygmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish.

PYGMY, *n.* [L. pygmoeus; Gr. the fist; as big as the fist.]

A dwarf; a person not exceeding a cubit in highth. This appellation was given by the ancients to a fabulous race of beings inhabiting Thrace, who waged war with the cranes and were destroyed.*NWAD PYGMY.2*

PYLAGORE, *n.* [Gr.] In ancient Greece, a delegate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council.

PYLORIC, *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus; as the pyloric artery.

PYLORUS, *n.* [Gr. a gate.] The lower and right orifice of the stomach.

PYRACANTH, *n.* [Gr. fiery thorn.] A plant; a kind of thorn of the genus Mespilus.

PYRALLOLITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. fire, and alluding to its changes of color before the blowpipe.] A new mineral found in Finland, massive and in crystals, friable and yielding to the knife. Its color is greenish.**

PYRAMID, ***n.*** **[L. pyramis. The origin and composition of this word are not ascertained. It is supposed that the Gr. fire, forms one of its component parts.] A solid body standing on a triangular, square or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top; or in geometry, a solid figure consisting of several triangles, whose bases are all in the same plane, and which have one common vertex.**

The pyramids of Egypt may have been erected to the sun, during the prevalence of Sabianism.*NWAD PYRAMID.2*

A pyramid is formed by the meeting of three or more planes at a point termed the apex.*NWAD PYRAMID.3*

PYRAMIDAL, ***a.*** **Pyramidical.**

PYRAMIDICAL, ***a.*** **Having the form of a pyramid.**

The particles of earth being cubical, those of fire, pyramidical.*NWAD PYRAMIDICAL.2*

A pyramidical rock.*NWAD PYRAMIDICAL.3*

PYRAMIDICALLY, ***adv.*** **In the form of a pyramid.**

PYRAMIDOID, PYRAMOID, ***n.*** **[pyramid and Gr. form.] A solid figure, formed by the rotation of a semi-parabola about its base or greatest ordinate.**

PYRAMIS, ***n.*** **[L.] A pyramid.**

PYRE, ***n.*** **[L. pyra.] A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt.**

PYRENITE, ***n.*** **A mineral of a grayish black color, found in the**

Pyrenees, and considered as a variety of garnet. It occurs in minute rhombic dodecahedrons.

PYRETOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. fever, from fire, and discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on fevers, or the doctrine of fevers.*NWAD PYRETOLOGY.2*

PYRGOM, *n.* A mineral, called also fassaite.

PYRIFORM, *a.* [L., a pear, and form.] Having the form of a pear.

PYRITACEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pyrite. [See *Pyritic*.]

PYRITE, *n. plu.* pyrites. [Gr., fire.] Fire-stone; a genus of inflammable substances composed of sulphur and iron or other metal; a sulphuret of iron or other metal.

Hence sable coal his massy couch extends, and stars of gold the sparkling pyrite blends.*NWAD PYRITE.2*

[I have anglicized this word, according to Darwin and the French mineralogists; making pyrites a regular plural.]*NWAD PYRITE.3*

PYRITIC, PYRITICAL, PYRITOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pyrite; consisting of or resembling pyrite.

PYRITIFEROUS, *a.* [pyrite and L., to produce.] Containing or producing pyrite.

PYRITIZE, *v.t.* To convert into pyrite.

PYRITOLOGY, *n.* [pyrite and Gr., discourse.] A discourse or treatise on pyrites.

PYROGOM, *n.* A variety of diopside.

PYROLATRY, *n.* [Gr., fire; worship.] The worship of fire.

PYROLIGNEOUS, PYROLIGNIC, PYROLIGNOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr., fire; L., wood.] Generated or procured by the distillation of wood; a term applied to the acid obtained by the distillation of wood.**

PYROLIGNITE, ***n.*** **[supra.] A salt formed by the combination of pyrolignous acid with another substance.**

PYROLITHIC, ***a.*** **[Gr., fire; stone.] The pyrolithic acid is an acid of recent discovery. It is obtained from the silvery white plates which sublime from uric acid concretions, when distilled in a retort.**

PYROLOGIST, ***n.*** **[See** ***Pyrology*****.] A believer in the doctrine of latent heat.**

PYROLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr., fire; discourse.] A treatise on heat; or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible.**

PYROMALATE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Pyromalic*****.] A compound of malic acid and a salifiable base.**

PYROMALIC, ***a.*** **[Gr., fire; L., an apple.] The pyromalic acid is a substance obtained by the distillation from the malic acid.**

PYROMANCY, ***n.*** **[Gr., fire; divination.] Divination by fire.**

PYROMANTIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to pyromancy.**

PYROMANTIC, ***n.*** **One who pretends to divine by fire.**

PYROMETER, ***n.*** **[Gr., fire; measure.]**

1. An instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat.*NWAD PYROMETER.2*

2. An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer; as the pyrometer of Wedgewood.*NWAD PYROMETER.3*

PYROMUCITE, ***n.*** **A combination of pyromucous acid with another substance.**

PYROMUCOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr., fire; L.] The pyromucous acid is obtained by the distillation of sugar or other saccharine substance.**

PYROPE, ***n.*** **[Gr., fire; face.] A mineral regarded as a variety of garnet, occurring in small masses or grains, never in crystals. Its color is a poppy or blood red, frequently with a tinge of orange.**

PYROPHANE, ***n.*** **[Gr., fire; clear.] A mineral which in its natural state is opake, but rendered transparent by heat.**

PYROPHANOUS, ***a.*** **Rendered transparent by heat.**

PYROPHOROUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.**

PYROPHORUS, ***n.*** **[Gr., fire; bearing.] A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.**

PYROPHYSALITE. [See ***Topaz*** **and** ***Physalite*****.]**

PYRORTHITE, ***n.*** **A mineral little known, resembling orthite, but very different from it, for it burns in the flame of the blowpipe like charcoal; whereas orthite melts. Pyrorthite is in black plates, thin and almost parallel.**

PYROSCOPE, ***n.*** **[Gr., fire; to view.] An instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.**

PYROSMALITE, ***n.*** **A mineral of a liver brown color, or pistachio green, occurring in six sided prisms, of a lamellar structure, found in Sweden.**

PYROTARTARIC, PYROTARTAROUS, ***a.*** **[Gr., fire and tartar.] Denoting an acid obtained by distilling pure tartrite of potash.**

PYROTARTRITE, ***n.*** **A salt formed by the combination of pyrotartarous acid with another substance.**

PYROTECHNIC, PYROTECHNICAL, *a.* [Gr., fire, art.] Pertaining to fire works or the art of forming them.

PYROTECHNICS, PYROTECHNY, *n.* [supra.] The art of making fire words; or the science which teaches the management and application of fire in its various operations, in gunnery, rockets, etc.

PYROTECHNIST, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny.

PYROTIC, *a.* [Gr., to burn.] Caustic. [See *Caustic*.]

PYROTIC, *n.* A caustic machine.

PYROXENE, *n.* [Gr., fire; a stranger; a guest in fire, unaltered.] Augite. A species of minerals of the class of stones, which has been named volcanic shorl; but it is a family which comprehends many substances of different appearances. It is almost always crystalized, but in complicated forms.

PYROXENIC, *a.* Pertaining to pyroxene, or partaking of its qualities.

PYRRHIC, *n.* [L., Gr., a nimble dance.]

1. In poetry, a foot consisting of two short syllables.*NWAD PYRRHIC.2*

2. An ancient military dance.*NWAD PYRRHIC.3*

PYRRHIN, *n.* [Gr.] A vegeto-animal substance, detected in rain water by M. Brandes.

PYRRHONIC, *a.* Pertaining to Pyrrhonism.

PYRRHONISM, *n.* [from Pyrrho, the founder of the sceptics.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

PYRRHONIST, *n.* A sceptic; one who doubts of every thing.

PHTHAGOREAN, ***n.*** **A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.**

PYTHAGOREAN, PYTHAGORIC, PYTHAGORICAL, ***a.*** **Belonging to the philosophy of Pythagoras.**

PYTHAGORISM, ***n.*** **The doctrines of Pythagoras.**

PYTHIAN, ***a.*** **[from Pythia, the priestess of Apollo.] Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles.**

PYTHONESS, ***n.*** **[L., Gr., a dragon or serpent.] A sort of witch; also, the female or priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece.**

PYTHONIC, ***a.*** **Pretending to foretell future events.**

PYTHONIST, ***n.*** **A conjurer.**

PYX, ***n.*** **[L, Gr.] The box in which the catholics keep the host.**

Q

Q — QUARANTINING

Q is the seventeenth letter of the English Alphabet; an articulation borrowed from the oriental koph or qoph, Hebrew. It is supposed to be an articulation more deeply guttural than that of K; indeed it might have been pronounced as we pronounce qu; for we observe that in the Latin language, from which the moderns have borrowed the letter, it is always followed by u, as it is in English. This letter is not in the Greek alphabet. This letter is superfluous; for ku or koo, in English, have precisely the same sounds as qu. It is alleged that in expressing q, the cheeks are contracted, and the lips put into a canular form, for the passage of the breath; circumstances which distinguish it from k. This appears to be a mistake. This position of the organs is entirely owing to the following letter u; and kuestion and question are pronounced precisely alike, and with the same configuration of the organs. It appears then that q is precisely k, with this difference in use, that q is always followed by u in English, and k is not. Q never ends an English word.

As a numeral, Q stands for 500, and with a dash above the Q, for 500,000.*NWAD Q.2*

Used as an abbreviation, Q stands for quantity, or quantum; as among physicians, q. pl. quantum placet, as much as you please; q s quantum sufficit, as much as is required, or as is sufficient.*NWAD Q.3*

Among mathematicians, Q.E.D. stands for quod erat demonstrandum, which was to be demonstrated; Q.E.F. quod erat faciendum, which was to be done.*NWAD Q.4*

In English, Q is an abbreviation for question.*NWAD Q.5*

QUAB, *n.*

A fish of Russian rivers, which delights in clear water.*NWAD QUAB.2*

QUACHILTO, *n.* A Brazilian fowl of the moor-hen kind, of a fine black color variegated with white. It voice resembles the crowing of a cock.

QUACK, *v.i.*

1. To cry like a duck or goose.*NWAD QUACK.2*

2. To boast; to bounce; to talk noisily and ostentatiously; as, pretenders to medical skill quack of their cures.*NWAD QUACK.3*

QUACK, *n.* [from the verb.]

1. A boaster; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess.*NWAD QUACK.5*

2. A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; an empiric; an ignorant practitioner.*NWAD QUACK.6*

QUACKERY, *n.* The boastful pretensions or mean practice of an ignoramus, particularly in medicine; empiricism.

QUACKISH, *a.* Like a quack; boasting of skill not possessed; trickish.

QUACKISM, *n.* The practice of quackery.

QUACKLED, QUACKENED, *a.* Almost choked or suffocated.

QUACKSALVER, *n.*

One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his prescriptions; a charlatan.*NWAD QUACKSALVER.2*

QUAD, *a.* Evil; bad. [Not used.]

QUADRAGENE, *n.* [L. quadrageni.] A papal indulgence multiplying remissions by forties.

QUADRAGESIMA, *n.* [L. quadragesimus, fortieth, from quatuor, four.]

Lent; so called because it consists of forty days.*NWAD QUADRAGESIMA.2*

QUADRAGESIMAL, *a.* [supra.] Belonging to Lent; used in Lent.

QUADRAGESIMALS, *n. plu.* [supra.] Offerings formerly made to the mother church on mid-lent Sunday.

QUADRANGLE, *n.* [L. quadratus, square, from quatuor, four, and angulus, angle.]

In geometry, a quadrilateral figure; a square; a figure consisting of four sides and four angles.*NWAD QUADRANGLE.2*

QUADRANGULAR, *a.* [supra.]

1. Square; having four sides and four angles.*NWAD QUADRANGULAR.2*

2. In botany, having four prominent angles, as a stem or leaf.*NWAD QUADRANGULAR.3*

QUADRANT, *n.* [L. quadrans, a fourth.]

1. The fourth part; the quarter.*NWAD QUADRANT.2*

2. In geometry, the quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing ninety degrees; also, the space or area included between this arc and two radii drawn from the center to each extremity.*NWAD QUADRANT.3*

3. An instrument for taking the altitudes of the sun or stars, of great use in astronomy and navigation. Quadrants are variously made,

but they all consist of the quarter of a circle whose limb is divided into ninety degrees; or, as in Hadley's reflecting quadrant, an arc of forty five degrees is made to serve the same purpose as an arc of ninety degrees.*NWAD QUADRANT.4*

Quadrant of altitude, an appendage of the artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is filled to the meridian and movable round to all points of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, azimuths, etc.*NWAD QUADRANT.5*

QUADRANTAL, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to a quadrant; also, included in the fourth part of a circle; as quadrantal space.

QUADRANTAL, *n.* [supra.] A vessel used by the Romans; originally called amphora. It was square and contained 80 pounds of water.

QUADRAT, *n.* [L. quadratus, squared.]

1. In printing, a piece of metal used to fill the void spaces between words, etc. Quadrats are of different sizes; as m-quadrats, etc.*NWAD QUADRAT.2*

2. A mathematical instrument, called also a geometrical square, and line of shadows.*NWAD QUADRAT.3*

QUADRATE, *a.*

1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.*NWAD QUADRATE.2*

2. Divisible into four equal parts.*NWAD QUADRATE.3*

3. Square; equal; exact.*NWAD QUADRATE.4*

4. Suited; fitted; applicable; correspondent.*NWAD QUADRATE.5*

QUADRATE, *n.*

1. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides.*NWAD*

QUADRATE.7

2. In astrology, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle; the same as quartile.*NWAD QUADRATE.8*

QUADRATE, *v.i.* [L. quadro.]

To suit; to correspond; to agree with; to be accommodated; followed by with.*NWAD QUADRATE.10*

Aristotle's rules for epic poetry - cannot be supposed to quadrate exactly with modern heroic poems.*NWAD QUADRATE.11*

QUADRATIC, *a.* Square; denoting a square or pertaining to it.

Quadratic equation, in algebra, an equation in which the unknown quantity is of two dimensions, or raised to the second power; or one in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.*NWAD QUADRATIC.2*

QUADRATRIX, *n.*

1. A square or squared figure.*NWAD QUADRATRIX.2*

2. In geometry, a mechanical line by means of which we can find right lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts.*NWAD QUADRATRIX.3*

QUADRATURE, *n.* [L. quadratura.]

1. The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square. Thus the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a circle or a triangle, is the quadrature of that circle or triangle.*NWAD QUADRATURE.2*

2. A quadrate; a square.*NWAD QUADRATURE.3*

3. In astronomy, the aspect of the moon when distant from the sun 90 degrees or a quarter of the circle; or when the moon is at an

equal distance from the points of conjunction and opposition.*NWAD QUADRATURE.4*

Quadrature of curves, in mathematics, the finding of rectilineal figures containing the same areas as figures bounded by curved lines.*NWAD QUADRATURE.5*

QUADREL, *n.* In architecture, a kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth and dried in the shade for two years; so called from being square.

QUADRENNIAL, *a.* [L. quadriennium; quadra or quadrans, from quatuor, four, and annus, year.]

1. Comprising four years; as a quadrennial period.*NWAD QUADRENNIAL.2*

2. Occurring once in four years as quadrennial games.*NWAD QUADRENNIAL.3*

QUADRENNIALLY, *adv.* Once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, *a.* [L. quadro, to square.] That may be squared.

QUADRICAPSULAR, *a.* [L. quadra and capsula.]

In botany, having four capsules to a flower; as a quadricapsular pericarp.*NWAD QUADRICAPSULAR.2*

QUADRIDECIMAL, *a.* [L. quadra and decem.]

In crystallography, designating a crystal whose prism or the middle part has four faces and two summits, containing together ten faces.*NWAD QUADRIDECIMAL.2*

QUADRIDENTATE, *a.* [L. quadra and dentatus, toothed.]

In botany, having four teeth on the edge.*NWAD QUADRIDENTATE.2*

QUADRIFID, ***a.*** **[L. quadrifidus; quadra and findo, to divide.]**

In botany, four-cleft, as a quadrifid perianth; cut into four segments, with linear sinuses and straight margins, as a quadrifid leaf.*NWAD QUADRIFID.2*

QUADRIJUGOUS, ***a.*** **[L. quadra and jugum, yoke.]**

In botany, pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets; as a quadrijugous leaf.*NWAD QUADRIJUGOUS.2*

QUADRILATERAL, ***a.*** **[L. quadra, or quatuor, four, and latus, side.] Having four sides and four angles.**

QUADRILATERAL, ***n.*** **A figure having four sides and four angles; a quadrangular figure.**

QUADRILATERALNESS, ***n.*** **The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles.**

QUADRILITERAL, ***a.*** **[L. quadra, or quatuor, four, and litera, letter.]**

Consisting of four letters.*NWAD QUADRILITERAL.2*

QUADRILLE, ***n.*** **quadril', or cadril'.**

1. A game played by four persons with 40 cards, being the remainder of the pack after the four tens, nines and eights are discarded.*NWAD QUADRILLE.2*

2. A kind of dance.*NWAD QUADRILLE.3*

QUADRILOBATE, QUADRILOBED, ***a.*** **[L. quadra, or quatuor, four, and lobe, Gr.]**

In botany, having four lobes; as a quadrilobed leaf.*NWAD QUADRILOBATE.2*

QUADRILOCULAR, ***a.*** **[L. quadra, quatuor, and loculus, a cell.]**

Having four cells; four-celled; as a quadrilocular pericarp.*NWAD QUADRILOCULAR.2*

QUADRIN, ***n.*** **[L. quadrinus.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. [Not in use.]**

QUADRINOMIAL, ***a.*** **[L. quadra, quatuor, and nomen, name.]**

Consisting of four denominations or terms.*NWAD QUADRINOMIAL.2*

QUADRIPARTITE, ***a.*** **[L. quadra, quatuor, and partitus, divided.]**

Divided into four parts, or consisting of four corresponding parts.*NWAD QUADRIPARTITE.2*

QUADRIPARTITELY, ***adv.*** **In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution.**

QUADRIPARTITION, ***n.*** **A division by four or into four parts; or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.**

QUADRIPHYLLOUS, ***a.*** **[L. quadra, quatuor, four, and Gr. leaf.] Having four leaves.**

QUADRIREME, ***n.*** **[L. quadriremis; quatuor, four, and remus, oar.]**

A galley with four benches of oars or rowers.*NWAD QUADRIREME.2*

QUADRISYLLABLE, ***n.*** **[L. quadra, quatuor, and syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.**

QUADRIVALVE, QUADRIVALVULAR, ***a.*** **In botany, having four valves; four-valved; as a quadrivalve pericarp.**

QUADRIVALVES, ***n. plu.*** **[L. quadra, quatuor, and valva, valve.] A door with four folds or leaves.**

QUADRIVIAL, ***a.*** **[L. quadrivium; quatuor, four, and via, way.] Having four ways meeting in a point.**

QUADROON, ***n.*** **[L. quadra, quatuor.] In Spanish America, the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man; a person quarter-blooded.**

QUADRUMAN, ***n.*** **[L. quadra and manus, hand.]**

An animal having four hands or limbs that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey.*NWAD QUADRUMAN.2*

QUADRUMANOUS, ***a.*** **Having four hands; four-handed.**

QUADRUNE, ***n.*** **A gritstone with a calcarious cement.**

QUADRUPED, ***a.*** **[L. quadrupes; quadra, quatuor, four, and pes, foot.] Having four legs and feet.**

QUADRUPED, ***n.*** **An animal having four legs and feet, as a horse, an ox, a lion, etc.**

QUADRUPLE, ***a.*** **[L. quadruplus; quadra, quatuor, and plico, to fold.]**

Fourfold; four times told; as, to make quadruple restitution for trespass or theft.*NWAD QUADRUPLE.2*

QUADRUPLE, ***n.*** **Four times the sum or number; as, to receive quadruple the amount in damages or profits.**

QUADRUPLICATE, ***a.*** **Fourfold; four times repeated; as a quadruplicate ratio or proportion.**

QUADRUPLICATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. quadruplico; quatuor and plico, to fold.] To make fourfold; to double twice.**

QUADRUPLICATION, *n.* The act of making fourfold and taking four times the simple sum or amount.

QUADRUPLY, *adv.* To a fourfold quantity; as, to be quadruply recompensed.

QUAERE, [L.] Inquire; better written *query*, which see.

QUAESTOR. [See *Questor*.]

QUAFF, *v.t.*

To drink; to swallow in large draughts.*NWAD QUAFF.2*

He quaffs the muscadel.*NWAD QUAFF.3*

They in communion sweet quaff immortality and joy.*NWAD QUAFF.4*

QUAFF, *v.i.* To drink largely or luxuriously.

QUAFFED, *pp.* Drank; swallowed in large draughts.

QUAFFER, *n.* One that quaffs or drinks largely.

QUAFFER, *v.t.* To feel out. [Not in use.]

QUAFFING, *ppr.* Drinking; swallowing draughts.

QUAGGY, *a.* [supposed to be from the root of quake.]

Yielding to the feet or trembling under the foot, as soft wet earth.*NWAD QUAGGY.2*

QUAGMIRE, *n.* [that is, quake-mire.] Soft wet land, which has a surface firm enough to bear a person, but which shakes or yields under the feet.

QUAHAUG, *n.* quaw'hog. In New England, the popular name of

a large species of clams or bivalvular shells. [This name is probably derived from the natives.]

QUAID, *a.* or *pp.* [for quailed.] Crushed, subdued, or depressed. [Not used.]

QUAIL, *v.i.* [Quail, in English, signifies to sink or languish, to curdle, and to crush or quell.]

1. To sink into dejection; to languish; to fail in spirits. [Little used.]*NWAD QUAIL.2*

2. To fade; to wither. *Obs.*NWAD QUAIL.3

QUAIL, *v.i.*

To curdle; to coagulate; as milk.*NWAD QUAIL.5*

QUAIL, *v.t.* To crush; to depress; to sink; to subdue. [This orthography is obsolete. The word is now written quell.]

QUAIL, *n.*

A bird of the genus Tetrao or grouse kind, or according to Latham's arrangement, of the genus Perdix, in which he comprehends the partridge and quail. In New England, the name is applied to a peculiar species of the perdix, which is called partridge in the middle states, but it is neither the partridge nor quail of Europe.*NWAD QUAIL.8*

QUAILING, *ppr.* Failing; languishing. *Obs.*

QUAILING, *n.* The act of failing in spirit or resolution; decay. *Obs.*

QUAIL-PIPE, *n.* A pipe or call for alluring quails into a net; a kind of leathern purse in the shape of a pear, partly filled with horse hair, with a whistle at the end.

QUAINT, *a.* [The latter word would lead us to refer quaint to the

Latin accinctus, ready, but Skinner thinks it more probably from comptus, neat, well dressed.]

1. Nice; scrupulously and superfluously exact; having petty elegance; as a quaint phrase; a quaint fashion.*NWAD QUAINT.2*

To show how quaint an orator you are.*NWAD QUAINT.3*

2. Subtle; artful. *Obs.*NWAD QUAINT.4

3. Fine-spun; artfully framed.*NWAD QUAINT.5*

4. Affected; as quaint fopperies.*NWAD QUAINT.6*

5. In common use, odd; fanciful; singular; and so used by Chaucer.*NWAD QUAINT.7*

QUAINTLY, *adv.*

1. Nicely; exactly; with petty neatness or spruceness; as hair more quaintly curled.*NWAD QUAINTLY.2*

2. Artfully.*NWAD QUAINTLY.3*

Breathe his faults so quaintly.*NWAD QUAINTLY.4*

3. Ingeniously; with dexterity.*NWAD QUAINTLY.5*

I quaintly stole a kiss.*NWAD QUAINTLY.6*

QUAINTNESS, *n.*

1. Niceness; petty neatness or elegance.*NWAD QUAINTNESS.2*

There is a majesty in simplicity, which is far above the quaintness of wit.*NWAD QUAINTNESS.3*

2. Oddness; peculiarity.*NWAD QUAINTNESS.4*

QUAKE, *v.i.*

1. To shake; to tremble; to be agitated with quick but short motions continually repeated; to shudder. Thus we say, a person quakes with fear or terror, or with cold. *Hebrews 12:21*.*NWAD QUAKE.2*

2. To shake with violent convulsions, as well as with trembling; as, the earth quakes; the mountains quake. *Nahum 1:5*.*NWAD QUAKE.3*

3. To shake, tremble or move, as the earth under the feet; as the quaking mud.*NWAD QUAKE.4*

QUAKE, *v.t.* To frighten; to throw into agitation. [Not used.]

QUAKE, *n.* A shake; a trembling; a shudder; a tremulous agitation.

QUAKER, *n.* One that quakes; but usually, one of the religious sect called friends. This name, quakers, is said to have been given to the sect in reproach, an account of some agitations which distinguished them; but it is no longer appropriated to them by way of reproach.

QUAKERISM, *n.* The peculiar manners, tenets or worship of the quakers.

QUAKERLY, *a.* Resembling quakers.

QUAKERY, *n.* Quakerism.

QUAKING, *ppr.* Shaking; trembling.

QUAKING, *n.* A shaking; tremulous agitation; trepidation. *Daniel 10:7*.

QUAKING-GRASS, *n.* An herb.

QUALIFIABLE, *a.* [from qualify.] That may be qualified; that may be abated or modified.

QUALIFICATION, *n.*

1. Any natural endowment or any acquirement which fits a person for a place, office or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with success. Integrity and talents should be considered as indispensable qualifications for men entrusted with public affairs; but private interest and party-spirit will often dispense with these and all other qualifications.*NWAD QUALIFICATION.2*

There is no qualification for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive.*NWAD QUALIFICATION.3*

2. Legal power or requisite; as the qualifications of electors.*NWAD QUALIFICATION.4*

3. Abatement; diminution.*NWAD QUALIFICATION.5*

4. Modification; restriction; limitation. words or expressions may be used in a general sense, without any qualification.*NWAD QUALIFICATION.6*

QUALIFIED, *pp.* Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified.

Qualified fee, in law, a base fee, or an estate which has a qualification annexed to it, and which ceases with the qualification, as a grant to A and his heirs, tenants of the manor of Dale.*NWAD QUALIFIED.2*

Qualified negative, in legislation, the power of negativing bills which have passed the two houses of the legislature; a power vested in the president, governor or other officer, but subject to be overruled and defeated by a subsequent vote of the two houses, passed in conformity with the provisions of the constitution.*NWAD QUALIFIED.3*

Qualified property, is that which depends on temporary possession, as that in wild animals reclaimed.*NWAD QUALIFIED.4*

QUALIFIEDNESS, *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted.

QUALIFIER, *n.* He or that which qualifies; that which modifies,

reduces, tempers or restrains.

QUALIFY, *v.t.* [L. qualis, such, and facio, to make.]

1. To fit for any place, office, occupation or character; to furnish with the knowledge, skill or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose; as, to qualify a man for a judge, for a minister of state or of the gospel, for a general or admiral. Holiness alone can qualify men for the society of holy beings.*NWAD QUALIFY.2*

2. To make capable of any employment or privilege; to furnish with legal power or capacity; as, in England, to qualify a man to kill game.*NWAD QUALIFY.3*

3. To abate; to soften; to diminish; as, to qualify the rigor of a statute.*NWAD QUALIFY.4*

I do no seek to quench your love's hot fire, but qualify the fire's extreme rage.*NWAD QUALIFY.5*

4. To ease; to assuage.*NWAD QUALIFY.6*

5. To modify; to restrain; to limit by exceptions; as, to qualify words or expressions, or to qualify the sense of words or phrases.*NWAD QUALIFY.7*

6. To modify; to regulate; to vary; as, to qualify sounds.*NWAD QUALIFY.8*

QUALIFYING, *ppr.* Furnishing with the necessary qualities, properties or accomplishments for a place, station or business; furnishing with legal power; abating; tempering; modifying; restraining.

QUALITY, *n.* [L. qualitas, from qualis, such.]

1. Property; that which belongs to a body or substance, or can be predicated of it. Qualities are natural or accidental. thus whiteness is a natural quality of snow; softness is a natural quality of wool and fur; hardness is a natural quality of metals and wood; figure and

dimension are the natural qualities of solids; but a particular figure, as a cube, a square or a sphere, is an accidental or adventitious quality. The fluidity of metals is an accidental quality. Essential qualities are such as are necessary to constitute a thing what it is. Sensible qualities are such as are perceptible to the senses, as the light of the sun, the color of cloth, the taste of salt or sugar, etc.*NWAD QUALITY.2*

2. Nature, relatively considered; as the quality of an action, in regard to right and wrong.*NWAD QUALITY.3*

Other creatures have not judgment to examine the quality of that which is done by them.*NWAD QUALITY.4*

3. Virtue or particular power of producing certain effects; as the qualities of plants or medicines.*NWAD QUALITY.5*

4. Disposition; temper.*NWAD QUALITY.6*

Tonight we'll wander through the streets, and note the qualities of people.*NWAD QUALITY.7*

5. Virtue or vice; as good qualities, or bad qualities.*NWAD QUALITY.8*

6. Acquirement; accomplishment; as the qualities of horsemanship, dancing and fencing.*NWAD QUALITY.9*

7. Character.*NWAD QUALITY.10*

The attorney partakes of both qualities, that of a judge of the court, and that of attorney general.*NWAD QUALITY.11*

8. Comparative rank; condition in relation to others; as people of every quality.*NWAD QUALITY.12*

We obtained acquaintance with many citizens, not of the meanest quality.*NWAD QUALITY.13*

9. Superior rank; superiority of birth or station; as persons of quality; ladies of quality.*NWAD QUALITY.14*

10. Persons of high rank, collectively.*NWAD QUALITY.15*

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the quality may see how pretty they will look in their traveling habits.*NWAD QUALITY.16*

QUALM, *n.* quam.

1. A rising in the stomach, as it is commonly called; a fit of nausea, or a disposition or effort of the stomach to eject its contents.*NWAD QUALM.2*

2. A sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea; as qualms of heart-sickagony.*NWAD QUALM.3*

For who, without a qualm, hath ever look'd on holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd?*NWAD QUALM.4*

3. A scruple of conscience, or uneasiness of conscience.*NWAD QUALM.5*

QUALMISH, *a.* quamish. [supra.] Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sicklylanguor.

QUALMISHNESS, *n.* Nausea.

QUAMOCLIT, *n.* A plant of the genus Ipomoea.

QUANDARY, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty; a state of difficulty or perplexity.

QUANDARY, *v.t.* To bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty. [Not used.]

QUANTITATIVE, *a.* [See *Quantity*.] Estimable according to quantity.

QUANTITIVE, *a.* [See *Quantity*.] Estimable according to quantity.

QUANTITY, *n.* [L. quantitas, from quantus, how much, or as

much as.]

1. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished.*NWAD QUANTITY.2*

This definition is defective, and as applicable to many other properties as to quantity. A definition strictly philosophical cannot be given. In common usage, quantity is a mass or collection of matter of indeterminate dimensions, but consisting of particles which cannot be distinguished, or which are not customarily distinguished, or which are considered in the aggregate. Thus we say, a quantity of earth, a quantity of water, a quantity of air, of light, of heat, of iron, of wood, of timber, of corn, of paper. But we do not say, a quantity of men, or of horses, or of houses; for as these are considered as separate individuals or beings, we call an assemblage of them, a number of multitude.*NWAD QUANTITY.3*

2. An indefinite extent of space.*NWAD QUANTITY.4*

3. A portion or part.*NWAD QUANTITY.5*

If I were sawed into quantities. [Not in use.]*NWAD QUANTITY.6*

4. a large portion; as a medicine taken in quantities, that is, in large quantities.*NWAD QUANTITY.7*

5. In mathematics, any thing which can be multiplied, divided or measured.*NWAD QUANTITY.8*

Thus mathematics is called the science of quantity. In algebra, quantities are known and unknown. Known quantities are usually represented by the first letters of the alphabet, as a, b, c, and unknown quantities are expressed by the last letters, x, y, z, etc. Letters thus used to represent quantities are themselves called quantities. A simple quantity is expressed by one term, as + a, or - abc; a compound is expressed by more terms than one, connected by the signs, + plus, or -minus, as a + b, or a - b + c. quantities which have the sign + prefixed, are called positive or affirmative; those which have the sign - prefixed are called negative.*NWAD QUANTITY.9*

6. In grammar, the measure of a sullable; that which determines the time in which it is pronounced.*NWAD QUANTITY.10*

7. In logic, a category, universal, or predicament; a general conception.*NWAD QUANTITY.11*

8. In music, the relative duration of a note or syllable.*NWAD QUANTITY.12*

Quantity of matter, in a body, is the measure arising from the joint consideration of its magnitude and density.*NWAD QUANTITY.13*

Quantity of motion, in a body, is the measure arising from the joint consideration of its quantity of matter and its velocity.*NWAD QUANTITY.14*

QUANTUM, *n.* [L.] The quantity; the amount.

Quantum meruit, in law, an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve.*NWAD QUANTUM.2*

Quantum valebat, an action to recover of the defendant for goods sold, as much as they were worth.*NWAD QUANTUM.3*

QUARANTINE, *n.* [L. quartus, fourth; Eng. quart. See *Quart* and *Square*.]

1. Properly, the space of forty days; appropriately, the term of forty days during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the city or place. Hence,*NWAD QUARANTINE.2*

2. Restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected on the presumption that she may be infected, either for forty days or for any other limited term. It is customary for the proper officers to determine the period of restraint at their discretion, according to circumstances. Hence we hear of a quarantine of five days, of ten, of thirty, etc. as well as of forty. We say, a ship performs quarantine, or rides at quarantine. We also apply the word to persons. The

passengers and crew perform quarantine.*NWAD QUARANTINE.3*

3. In law, the period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land, has the privilege of remaining to the mansion house.*NWAD QUARANTINE.4*

QUARANTINE, *v.t.* To prohibit from intercourse with a city or its inhabitants; to compel to remain at a distance from shore for forty days, or for other limited period, on account of real or supposed infection; applied to ships, or to persons and goods.

QUARANTINED, *pp.* Restrained from communication with the shore for a limited period; as a ship or its crew and passengers.

QUARANTINING, *ppr.* Prohibiting from intercourse with the port; as a ship or its crew and passengers.

QUARRE, for quarry, not in use.

QUARREL, *n.* [L. queror, to complain, that is, to cry out with a loud voice. Hence we see the primary sense is the same as brawl. The L. queror coincides in elements with to call, to bawl, to shout, and gearan, a complaint. Heb.]

1. A brawl; a petty fight or scuffle; from its noise and uproar. *NWAD QUARREL.2*

2. A dispute; a contest.*NWAD QUARREL.3*

On open seas their quarrels they debate.*NWAD QUARREL.4*

3. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties.*NWAD QUARREL.5*

4. Cause of dispute.*NWAD QUARREL.6*

The king's quarrel is honorable.*NWAD QUARREL.7*

5. Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal or action.*NWAD QUARREL.8*

He thought he had a good quarrel to attack him. [Not used.]*NWAD QUARREL.9*

6. Objection; ill will, or reason to complain; ground of objection or dispute.*NWAD QUARREL.10*

Herodias had a quarrel against him. *Mark 6:19*.*NWAD QUARREL.11*

7. Something peevish, malicious, or disposed to make trouble. [Not used.]*NWAD QUARREL.12*

QUARREL, *n.*

1. An arrow with a square head. [Not used unless in poetry.]*NWAD*

QUARREL.14

2. A pane of glass; a square. [See *Quarry* and *Square*.]*NWAD QUARREL.15*

QUARREL, ***v.i.***

1. To dispute violently or with loud and angry words; to wrangle; to scold. How odious to see husband and wife quarrel!*NWAD QUARREL.17*

2. To fight; to scuffle; to contend; to squabble; used of two persons or of a small number. It is never used of armies and navies in combat. Children and servants often quarrel about trifles. Tavern-haunters sometimes quarrel over their cups.*NWAD QUARREL.18*

3. To fall into variance.*NWAD QUARREL.19*

Our people quarrel with obedience.*NWAD QUARREL.20*

4. To find fault; to cavil.*NWAD QUARREL.21*

I will not quarrel with a slight mistake.*NWAD QUARREL.22*

Men at enmity with their God, quarreling with his attributes - quarreling with the being that made them, and who is constantly doing them good.*NWAD QUARREL.23*

5. To disagree; to be at variance; not to be in accordance in form or essence.*NWAD QUARREL.24*

Some things arise of strange and quarr'ling kind, the forepart lion, and a snake behind.*NWAD QUARREL.25*

QUARREL, ***v.t.***

1. To quarrel with.*NWAD QUARREL.27*

2. To compel by a quarrel; as, to quarrel a man out of his estate or rights.*NWAD QUARREL.28*

QUARRELER, ***n.*** **One who quarrels, wrangles or fights.**

QUARRELING, ***ppr.*** **Disputing with vehemence or loud angry words; scolding; wrangling; fighting; finding fault; disagreeing.**

QUARRELING, ***n.*** **[supra.] Contention; dispute in angry words; breach of concord; a caviling or finding fault; disagreement.**

QUARRELOUS, ***a.*** **Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention. [Little used.]**

QUARRELSOME, ***a.*** **Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant.**

QUARRELSOMELY, ***adv.*** **In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly.**

QUARRELSOMENESS, ***n.*** **Disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.**

QUARRIED, ***pp.*** **Dug from a pit or cavern.**

QUARRY, ***n.***

1. A square; as a quarry of glass. [Not in use.]*NWAD QUARRY.2*

2. An arrow with a square head. [See *Quarrel*. Not in use.]*NWAD QUARRY.3*

3. In falconry, the game which a hawk is pursuing or has killed. [Perhaps from L. quaero.]*NWAD QUARRY.4*

4. Among hunters, a part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds.*NWAD QUARRY.5*

QUARRY, ***n.*** **[I know not whether the original sense of this word was a pit or mine, from digging, or whether the sense was a place for squaring stone. L. curro. If the sense was a pit, it may be referred to the Heb.]**

1. A place, cavern or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated from a large mass of rocks. We generally apply the word mine to the pit from which are taken metals and coal; from quarries are taken stones for building, as marble, freestone, slate, etc.*NWAD QUARRY.7*

2. In Paris, the quarries are a vast cavern under the city, several miles in extent.*NWAD QUARRY.8*

QUARRY, *v.i.* To prey upon, as a vulture or harpy. [A low word and not much used.]

QUARRY, *v.t.* To dig or take from a quarry; as, to quarry marble.

QUARRYING, *ppr.* Digging stones from a quarry.

QUARRYMAN, *n.* A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

QUART, *n.* quort. [L. quartus.]

1. The fourth part; a quarter. [Not in use.]*NWAD QUART.2*

2. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints.*NWAD QUART.3*

3. A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.*NWAD QUART.4*

4. A sequence of four cards in the game of picket.*NWAD QUART.5*

QUARTAN, quort'an. [L. quartanus, the fourth.]

Designating the fourth; occurring every fourth day; as a quartan ague or fever.*NWAD QUARTAN.2*

QUARTAN, *n.*

1. An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, or with intermissions of seventy two hours.*NWAD QUARTAN.4*

2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.*NWAD QUARTAN.5*

QUARTATION, *n.* In chimistry and metallurgy, the operation by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth part of another thing.

QUARTER, *n.* quort'er. [L. quartus, the fourth part.]

1. The fourth part; as the quarter of an hour or of a mile; one quarter of the expense. Living is a quarter dearer in the city than in the country.*NWAD QUARTER.2*

2. In weight, the fourth part of a hundred pounds avoirdupois, or of 112 lb., that is, 28 lb.; as a quarter of sugar.*NWAD QUARTER.3*

3. In dry measure, the fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels; as a quarter of wheat.*NWAD QUARTER.4*

4. In astronomy, the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution; as the first quarter after the change or full.*NWAD QUARTER.5*

5. A region in the hemisphere or great circle; primarily, one of the four cardinal points; as the four quarters of the globe; but used indifferently for any region or point of compass. From what quarter does the wind blow? Hence,*NWAD QUARTER.6*

6. A particular region of a town, city or country; as all quarters of the city; in every quarter of the country or of the continent. Hence.*NWAD QUARTER.7*

7. Usually in the plural, quarters, the place of lodging or temporary residence; appropriately, the place where officers and soldiers lodge, but applied to the lodgings of any temporary resident. He called on the general at his quarters; the place furnished good winter quarters for the troops. I saw the stranger at his quarters.*NWAD QUARTER.8*

8. Proper station.*NWAD QUARTER.9*

Swift to their several quarters hasten then -*NWAD QUARTER.10*

Bacon uses the word in the singular. 'Make love keep

quarter."*NWAD QUARTER.11*

9. On board of ships, quarters signifies the stations or places where the officers and men are posted in action. Pipe all hands to quarters.*NWAD QUARTER.12*

10. In military affairs, the remission or sparing of the life of a captive or an enemy when in one's power; mercy granted by a conqueror to his enemy, when no longer able to defend himself. In desperate encounters, men will sometimes neither ask nor give quarter. The barbarous practice of giving no quarter to soldiers in a fortress taken by assault, is nearly obsolete.*NWAD QUARTER.13*

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them quarter for their lives, if they would give up the castle.*NWAD QUARTER.14*

Lambs at the mercy of wolves much expect no quarter.*NWAD QUARTER.15*

11. Treatment shown to an enemy; indulgence.*NWAD QUARTER.16*

To the young, if you give tolerable quarter, you indulge them in idleness and ruin them. [Rarely used.]*NWAD QUARTER.17*

12. Friendship; amity; concord. [Not in use.]*NWAD QUARTER.18*

13. In the slaughter house, one limb of a quadruped with the adjoining parts; or one fourth part of the carcase of a quadruped, including a limb; as a fore quarter, or hind quarter.*NWAD QUARTER.19*

14. In the menage, the quarters of a horse's foot are the sides of the coffin, between the toe and the heel. False quarters are a cleft in the horn of the hoof, extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder, one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be quarter-cast.*NWAD QUARTER.20*

15. In a siege, quarters are the encampment on one of the principal passages round the place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept

convoys.*NWAD QUARTER.21*

16. In seminaries of learning, a fourth part of the year, or three months. Tuition and board at twenty five dollars the quarter. This is a moderate quarter bill.*NWAD QUARTER.22*

17. The quarter of a ship, is the part of a ship's side which lies towards the stern, or the part between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern, where it is terminated by the quarter-pieces.*NWAD QUARTER.23*

18. In heraldry, one of the parts or members of the first division of a coat that is divided into four parts.*NWAD QUARTER.24*

On the quarter, in seamen's language, is a point in the horizon considerably abaft the beam, but not in the direction of the stern.*NWAD QUARTER.25*

Quarter-bill, among seamen, is a list containing the different stations where the officers and crew are to take post in time of action, and the names of the men assigned to each.*NWAD QUARTER.26*

Quarter-cloths, long pieces of painted canvas, extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.*NWAD QUARTER.27*

Quarter-deck, that part of the deck of a ship which extends from the stern to the mainmast. But in some kinds of vessels, the quarter-deck does not extend to the mainmast, but is raised above the main deck.*NWAD QUARTER.28*

Quarter-gallery, a sort of balcony on the quarters of a ship.*NWAD QUARTER.29*

Quarter-railing, narrow molded planks, reaching from the top of the stern to the gangway, serving as a fence to the quarter-deck.*NWAD QUARTER.30*

Quarter-master, in an army, an officer whose business is to attend to the quarters for the soldiers, their provisions, fuel, forage, etc.; in

the navy, an officer who assists the mates in their duties, in stowing the hold, coiling the cables, attending the steerage, and keeping time by the watch glasses.*NWAD QUARTER.31*

Quarter-master-general, in military affairs, is an officer whose duty is to mark the marches and encampments of an army, the head-quarters, the place for the artillery, and procure supplies of provisions and forage, etc.*NWAD QUARTER.32*

1. Quarter-staff, a long staff borne by foresters and park-keepers, as a badge of office and a weapon.*NWAD QUARTER.33*

2. A staff of defense.*NWAD QUARTER.34*

Quarter-sessions, in England, a general court held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county, with jurisdiction to try and determine felonies and trespasses; but capital offenses are seldom or never tried in this court.*NWAD QUARTER.35*

Quarter-round, in architecture, the echinus or ovolo.*NWAD QUARTER.36*

Head-quarters, the tent or mansion of the commander in chief of an army.*NWAD QUARTER.37*

QUARTER, *v.t.*

1. To divide into four equal parts.*NWAD QUARTER.39*

2. To divide; to separate into parts.*NWAD QUARTER.40*

3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments.*NWAD QUARTER.41*

The sailors quarter'd heaven.*NWAD QUARTER.42*

4. To station soldiers for lodging; as, to quarter troops in the city or among the inhabitants, or on the inhabitants.*NWAD QUARTER.43*

5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.*NWAD QUARTER.44*

They mean this night in Sardis to be quarter'd.*NWAD QUARTER.45*

6. To diet. [Not in use.]*NWAD QUARTER.46*

7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.*NWAD QUARTER.47*

The coat of Beauchamp - quartered by the earl of Hertford.*NWAD QUARTER.48*

QUARTER, *v.i.* To lodge; to have a temporary residence. The general quarters at a hotel in Church street.

QUARTERAGE, *n.* A quarterly allowance.

QUARTER-DAY, *n.* The day that completes three months, the quarter of a year; the day when quarterly payments are made of rent or interest.

QUARTERED, *pp.* Divided into four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts; lodged; stationed for lodging.

QUARTERING, *ppr.* Dividing into quarters or into distinct parts; stationing for lodgings.

QUARTERING, *n.*

1. A station.*NWAD QUARTERING.3*

2. Assignment of quarters for soldiers.*NWAD QUARTERING.4*

3. The division of a shield containing many coats.*NWAD QUARTERING.5*

QUARTERLY, *a.*

1. Containing or consisting of a fourth part; as quarterly seasons.*NWAD QUARTERLY.2*

2. Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year; as quarterly

payments of rent; a quarterly visitation or examination. The secretary requires quarterly returns from his officers.*NWAD QUARTERLY.3*

QUARTERLY, *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year. The returns are made quarterly.

QUARTERN, *n.* The fourth part of a pint; a gill.

QUARTILE, *n.* An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, ninety degrees, or three signs.

QUARTO, *n.* [L. quartus.] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves.

QUARTO, *a.* Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves.

QUARTZ, *n.* quortz. A species of silicious minerals, of various colors, white, gray, reddish, yellowish or brownish; commonly amorphous, and frequently crystallized. The subspecies and varieties are numerous.

QUARTZY, *a.* Pertaining to quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz. [Quartzy is the regular adjective, and quartzose and quartzous may be dispensed with.]

QUAS, *n.* In Russia, a drink of common domestic use; being a liquor prepared from pollard, meal and bread, or from meal and malt, by an acid fermentation.

QUASH, *v.t.* [L. quasso, quatio.]

1. Properly, to beat down or beat in pieces; to crush.*NWAD QUASH.2*

The whales against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels,

quash'd.*NWAD QUASH.3*

2. To crush; to subdue; as, to quash a rebellion.*NWAD QUASH.4*

3. In law, to abate, annul, overthrow or make void; as, to quash an indictment. He pays judgment of the writ or declaration that the same may be quashed.*NWAD QUASH.5*

QUASH, *v.i.* To be shaken with a noise.

QUASH, *n.* A species of cucurbita; but in America pronounced squash; so called probably from it softness. [See the Verb.]

QUASHED, *pp.* Crushed; subdued; abated.

QUASHING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; abating.

QUASSATION, *n.* [L. quassatio.] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken.

QUASSIA, *n.* A plant, or rather a genus of plants of three species, the amara, simaruba, and excelsa or polygama, natives of South America and of some of the isles of the West Indies, and possessing valuable medicinal qualities.

QUAT, *n.* A pustule or pimple. [Not used.]

QUATER-COUSINS, *n.* ka'ter-cuzns. [L. quatuor, four, and cousin.]

Those within the first four degrees of kindred.*NWAD QUATER-COUSINS.2*

QUATERN, *a.* [L. quaterni, four, from quatuor, four.]

Consisting of four; fourfold; growing by fours; as quatern leaves.*NWAD QUATERN.2*

QUATERNARY, *n.* [L. quaternarius, from quatuor, four.]

The number four.*NWAD QUATERNARY.2*

QUATERNARY, *a.* Consisting of four.

QUATERNION, *n.* [L. quaternio, from quatuor, four.]

1. The number four.*NWAD QUATERNION.2*

2. A file of four soldiers. *Acts 12:4*.*NWAD QUATERNION.3*

QUATERNION, *v.t.* To divide into files or companies.

QUATERNITY, *n.* [supra.] The number four.

QUATRAIN, *n.* [L. quatror, four.]

A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.*NWAD QUATRAIN.2*

QUAVE, for quaver, is not used.

QUAVEMIRE, for quagmire, is not used.

QUAVER, *v.i.*

1. To shake the voice; to utter or form sound with rapid vibrations, as in singing; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice.*NWAD QUAVER.2*

2. To tremble; to vibrate.*NWAD QUAVER.3*

The finger - moved with a quavering motion.*NWAD QUAVER.4*

QUAVER, *n.*

1. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music.*NWAD QUAVER.6*

2. A note and measure of time in music, equal to half a crotchet or the eighth of a semibreve.*NWAD QUAVER.7*

QUAVERED, *a.* or *pp.* Distributed into quavers.

QUAVERER, *n.* A warbler.

QUAVERING, *ppr.* Shaking the voice or the sound of an instrument.

QUAVERING, *n.* The act of shaking the voice, or of making rapid vibrations of sound on an instrument of music.

QUAY, *n.* ke.

A key; a mole or wharf, constructed in harbors for securing vessels and receiving goods unladen or to be shipped on board.*NWAD QUAY.2*

QUAY, *v.t.* To furnish with quays.

QUEACH, *n.* A thick bushy plot. *Obs.*

QUEACH, *v.i.* To stir; to move. *Obs.* [See *Quick*.]

QUEACHY, *a.* [from queach.]

1. Shaking; moving, yielding or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground.*NWAD QUEACHY.2*

The queachy fens.*NWAD QUEACHY.3*

Godwin's queachy sands.*NWAD QUEACHY.4*

[This word is still in use in New England, and if the word is from the root of quick, we recognize the application of it in quicksand.]*NWAD QUEACHY.5*

2. Thick; bushy. [Not in use.]*NWAD QUEACHY.6*

QUEAN, *n.*

A worthless woman; a slut; a strumpet. [Not in common use.]*NWAD*

QUEAN.2

QUEASINESS, *n.* s as z. [from queasy.] Nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit.

QUEASY, *a.* s as z.

1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit.*NWAD QUEASY.2*

2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate.*NWAD QUEASY.3*

3. Causing nausea; as a queasy question.*NWAD QUEASY.4*

QUECK, *v.i.*

To shrink; to flinch. *Obs.*NWAD QUECK.2

QUEEN, *n.*

1. The consort of a king; a queen consort.*NWAD QUEEN.2*

2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a queen-regent; as Elizabeth, queen of England; Mary, queen of Scotland.*NWAD QUEEN.3*

3. The sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive.*NWAD QUEEN.4*

A hive of bees cannot subsist without a queen.*NWAD QUEEN.5*

Queen of the meadows, meadow sweet, a plant of the genus Spiraea.*NWAD QUEEN.6*

QUEEN, *v.i.* To play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen.

QUEEN-APPLE, *n.* A kind of apple, so called.

QUEEN-DOWAGER, *n.* The window of a king.

QUEEN-GOLD, *n.* A royal duty or revenue belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king.

QUEENING, *n.* An apple.

QUEENLIKE, *a.* Resembling a queen.

QUEENLY, *a.* Like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.

QUEER, *a.*

Odd; singular; hence, whimsical.*NWAD QUEER.2*

QUEERLY, *adv.* In an odd or singular manner.

QUEERNESS, *n.* Oddity; singularity; particularity. [A familiar, not an elegant word.]

QUEEST, *n.* A ring dove, a species of pigeon.

QUEINT, *pret.* and *pp.* of quench.

QUELL, *v.t.*

1. To crush; to subdue; to cause to cease; as, to quell an insurrection or sedition.*NWAD QUELL.2*

2. To quiet; to allay; to reduce to peace; as, to quell the tumult of the soul.*NWAD QUELL.3*

3. To subdue; to reduce.*NWAD QUELL.4*

This quell'd her pride.*NWAD QUELL.5*

QUELL, *v.i.* To die; to abate.

QUELL, *n.* Murder. [Not in use.]

QUELLED, ***pp.*** **Crushed; subdued; quieted.**

QUELLER, ***n.*** **One that crushes or subdues.**

QUELLING, ***ppr.*** **Crushing; subduing; reducing to peace.**

QUELQUE-CHOSE, ***n.*** **keck-shows.**

A trifle; a kickshaw.*NWAD QUELQUE-CHOSE.2*

QUEME, ***v.t.*** **To please.** ***Obs.***

QUENCH, ***v.t.***

1. To extinguish; to put out; as, to quench flame.*NWAD QUENCH.2*

2. To still; to quiet; to repress; as, to quench a passion or emotion.*NWAD QUENCH.3*

3. To allay or extinguish; as, to quench thirst.*NWAD QUENCH.4*

4. To destroy.*NWAD QUENCH.5*

5. To check; to stifle; as, to quench the Spirit. *1 Thessalonians 5:19*.*NWAD QUENCH.6*

QUENCH, ***v.i.*** **To cool; to become cool.**

Dost thou think, in time she will not quench? [Not in use.]*NWAD QUENCH.8*

QUENCHABLE, ***a.*** **That may be quenched or extinguished.**

QUENCHED, ***pp.*** **Extinguished; allayed; repressed.**

QUENCHER, ***n.*** **He or that which extinguishes.**

QUENCHING, ***ppr.*** **Extinguishing; quieting; stifling; repressing.**

QUENCHLESS, ***a.*** **That cannot be quenched or repressed; inextinguishable; as quenchless fire or fury.**

QUERCITRON, ***n.*** **[L. quercus, an oak.] The bark of the yellow oak, used in dyeing.**

QUERELE, ***n.*** **[L. querla.] A complaint to a court. [Not in use.]**

QUERENT, ***n.*** **[L. querens, queror, to complain.]**

The complainant; the plaintiff. [Not in use.]*NWAD QUERENT.2*

QUERENT, ***n.*** **[L. quaerens, quaero, to inquire.]**

To inquirer. [Not much used.]*NWAD QUERENT.4*

QUERIMONIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. querimonia, complaint, from queror.]**

Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.*NWAD QUERIMONIOUS.2*

QUERIMONIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With complaint; querulously.**

QUERIMONIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Disposition to complain; a complaining temper.**

QUERIST, ***n.*** **[from L. quaero, to inquire.] One who inquires or asks questions.**

QUERK. [See ***Quirk*****.]**

QUERKENED, ***a.*** **Choked. [Illegitimate and obsolete.]**

QUERL, ***v.t.*** **To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil; as, to querl a cord, thread or rope. [This is a legitimate English word, in common use in New England. It may be a dialectical variation of whirl and twirl.]**

QUERN, ***n.***

A hand-mill for grinding grain; a mill, the stone of which was turned by hand, used before the invention of windmills and watermills.*NWAD QUERN.2*

QUERPO, *n.* [L. corpus.]

A waistcoat or garment close to the body.*NWAD QUERPO.2*

QUERQUEDULE, *n.* [L. querquedula.] An aquatic fowl, a species of teal of the genus Anas.

QUERRY, *n.* A groom. [See *Equerry*.]

QUERULOUS, *a.* [L. querulus, from queror, to complain. See *Quarrel*.]

1. Complaining or habitually complaining; disposed to murmur; as a querulous man or people.*NWAD QUERULOUS.2*

2. Expressing complaint; as a querulous tone of voice.*NWAD QUERULOUS.3*

QUERULOUSLY, *adv.* In a complaining manner.

QUERULOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.

QUERY, *n.* [from L. quaere, imperative of quaero; perhaps Heb. to seek, to search, to inquire.]

A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved.*NWAD QUERY.2*

I will conclude by proposing some queries.*NWAD QUERY.3*

QUERY, *v.i.* To ask a question or questions.

Three Cambridge sophs each prompt to query, answer and debate.*NWAD QUERY.5*

QUERY, *v.t.*

1. To seek; to inquire; as, query the sum or amount; query the motive or the fact.*NWAD QUERY.7*

2. To examine by questions.*NWAD QUERY.8*

3. To doubt of.*NWAD QUERY.9*

QUEST, *n.* [L. quaero, quaestus. As the letter r is rarely changed into s, perhaps the L. quaesivi, quaestus, may be from the root of quaeso.]

1. The act of seeking; search; as, to rove in quest of game; to go in quest of a lost child; in quest of property, etc.*NWAD QUEST.2*

2. Inquest; a jury. [Not used.]*NWAD QUEST.3*

3. Searchers, collectively. [Not used.]*NWAD QUEST.4*

4. Inquiry; examination. [Not used.]*NWAD QUEST.5*

5. Request; desire; solicitation.*NWAD QUEST.6*

Gad not abroad at every quest and call of an untrain'd hope or passion.*NWAD QUEST.7*

QUEST, *v.i.* To go in search. [Not used.]

QUEST, *v.t.* To search or seek for.

QUESTANT, *n.* [supra.] A seeker. [Not used.]

QUESTION, *n.* ques'chun. [L. quaestio. See *Quest*.]

1. The act of asking; an interrogatory; as, to examine by question and answer.*NWAD QUESTION.2*

2. That which is asked; something proposed which is to be solved by answer. What is the question?*NWAD QUESTION.3*

3. Inquiry; disquisition; discussion.*NWAD QUESTION.4*

It is to be put to question, whether it is lawful for christian princes to make an invasive war, simply for the propagation of the faith.*NWAD QUESTION.5*

4. Dispute or subject of debate.*NWAD QUESTION.6*

There arose a question between some of John's disciples and the Jews, about purifying. *John 3:25*.*NWAD QUESTION.7*

5. Doubt; controversy; dispute. The story is true beyond all question.*NWAD QUESTION.8*

This does not bring their truth in question.*NWAD QUESTION.9*

6. Trial; examination; judicial trial or inquiry.*NWAD QUESTION.10*

Of the hope and resurrection of the dead I am called in question. *Acts 23:6*; *Acts 24:21*.*NWAD QUESTION.11*

7. Examination by torture.*NWAD QUESTION.12*

8. Endeavor; effort; act of seeking. [Not in use.]*NWAD QUESTION.13*

9. In logic, a proposition stated by way of interrogation.*NWAD QUESTION.14*

In question, in debate; in the course of examination or discussion; as, the matter or point in question.*NWAD QUESTION.15*

QUESTION, ***v.i.***

1. To ask a question or questions; to inquire by interrogatory or proposition to be answered.*NWAD QUESTION.17*

He that questioneth much, shall learn much.*NWAD QUESTION.18*

2. To debate by interrogatories.*NWAD QUESTION.19*

QUESTION, ***v.t.***

1. To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories; as, to question a witness.*NWAD QUESTION.21*

2. To doubt of; to be uncertain of.*NWAD QUESTION.22*

And most we question what we most desire.*NWAD QUESTION.23*

3. To have no confidence in; to treat as doubtful. If a man is frustrated in his designs, his prudence is questions.*NWAD QUESTION.24*

QUESTIONABLE, ***a.***

1. That may be questioned; doubtful; uncertain; disputable. the deed is of questionable authority.*NWAD QUESTIONABLE.2*

It is questionable whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body.*NWAD QUESTIONABLE.3*

2. Suspicious; liable to be doubted or disputed; liable to suspicion. His veracity is questionable.*NWAD QUESTIONABLE.4*

Thou com'st in such a questionable shape, that I will speak to thee.*NWAD QUESTIONABLE.5*

QUESTIONABLENESS, ***n.*** **The quality or state of being doubtful, questionable or suspicious.**

QUESTIONARY, ***a.*** **Inquiring; asking questions; as questionary epistles.**

QUESTIONED, ***pp.***

1. Interrogated; examined by questions.*NWAD QUESTIONED.2*

2. Doubted; disputed.*NWAD QUESTIONED.3*

QUESTIONER, ***n.*** **One that asks questions; an inquirer.**

QUESTIONING, ***ppr.*** **Interrogating; calling in question; doubting.**

QUESTIONIST, ***n.*** **A questioner; an inquirer.**

QUESTIONLESS, ***adv.*** **Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless; certainly.**

QUESTMAN, QUESTMONGER, ***n.*** **A starter of lawsuits or prosecutions. [Not used.]**

QUESTOR, ***n.*** **[L. quaestor. See *Quest* and *Query*.]**

In Roman antiquity, an officer who had the management of the public treasure; the receiver of taxes, tribute, etc.*NWAD QUESTOR.2*

QUESTORSHIP, ***n.***

1. The office of a questor or Roman treasurer.*NWAD QUESTORSHIP.2*

2. The term of a questor's office.*NWAD QUESTORSHIP.3*

QUESTRIST, ***n.*** **A seeker; a pursuer. [Not in use.]**

QUESTUARY, ***a.*** **Studious of profit.**

QUESTUARY, ***n.*** **One employed to collect profits.**

QUEUE. [See *Cue*.]

QUIB, ***n.***

A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe.*NWAD QUIB.2*

QUIBBLE, *n.*

1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a cavil; a pretense; as, to answer a sound argument by quibbles.*NWAD QUIBBLE.2*

Quirks and quibbles have no place in the search after truth.*NWAD QUIBBLE.3*

2. A pun; a low conceit.*NWAD QUIBBLE.4*

QUIBBLE, *v.i.*

1. To evade the point in question, or plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, caviling or any conceit; to trifle in argument or discourse.*NWAD QUIBBLE.6*

2. To pun.*NWAD QUIBBLE.7*

QUIBBLER, *n.*

1. One who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or cavils.*NWAD QUIBBLER.2*

2. A punster.*NWAD QUIBBLER.3*

QUICK, *v.i.*

To stir; to move. [Not in use.]*NWAD QUICK.2*

QUICK, *a.* [If q is a dialectical prefix, as I suppose, this word coincides with the L. vigeo, vegeo, and vig, veg, radical, coincide with wag.]

1. Primarily, alive; living; opposed to dead or unanimated; as quick flesh. *Leviticus 13:10*.*NWAD QUICK.4*

The Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead.*2 Timothy 4:1*.*NWAD QUICK.5*

[In this sense, the word is obsolete, except in some compounds or in particular phrases.]*NWAD QUICK.6*

2. Swift; hasty; done with celerity; as quick dispatch.*NWAD QUICK.7*

3. Speedy; done or occurring in a short time; as a quick return of profits.*NWAD QUICK.8*

Oft he to her his charge of quick return repeated.*NWAD QUICK.9*

4. Active; brisk; nimble; prompt ready. He is remarkably quick in his motions. He is a man of quick parts.*NWAD QUICK.10*

5. Moving with rapidity or celerity; as quick time in music.*NWAD QUICK.11*

Quick with child, pregnant with a living child.*NWAD QUICK.12*

QUICK, ***adv.***

1. Nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily; without delay; as, run quick; be quick.*NWAD QUICK.14*

If we consider how very quick the actions of the mind are performed.*NWAD QUICK.15*

2. Soon; in a short time; without delay. Go, and return quick.*NWAD QUICK.16*

QUICK, ***n.***

1. A living animal. *Obs.*NWAD QUICK.18*

2. The living flesh; sensible parts; as penetrating to the quick; stung to the quick; cut to the quick.*NWAD QUICK.19*

3. Living shrubs or trees; as a ditch or bank set with quick.*NWAD QUICK.20*

QUICK, ***v.t.*** **To revive; to make alive.** ***Obs.***

QUICK, *v.i.* To become alive. *Obs.*

QUICK-BEAM, QUICKEN-TREE, *n.* A tree, the wild sorb, a species of wild ash.

The Sorbus aucuparia, or mountain ash, a species of service tree.*NWAD QUICK-BEAM.2*

QUICKEN, *v.t.* quik'n.

1. Primarily, to make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state. *Romans 4:17*.*NWAD QUICKEN.2*

Hence flocks and herds, and men and beasts and fowls, with breath are quicken'd and attract their souls.*NWAD QUICKEN.3*

2. To make alive in a spiritual sense; to communicate a principle of grace to.*NWAD QUICKEN.4*

You hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins. *Ephesians 2:1*.*NWAD QUICKEN.5*

3. To hasten; to accelerate; as, to quicken motion, speed or flight.*NWAD QUICKEN.6*

4. To sharpen; to give keener perception to; to stimulate; to incite; as, to quicken the appetite or taste; to quicken desires.*NWAD QUICKEN.7*

5. To revive; to cheer; to reinvigorate; to refresh by new supplies of comfort or grace. *Psalm 119:25*.*NWAD QUICKEN.8*

QUICKEN, *v.i.* quik'n.

1. To become alive.*NWAD QUICKEN.10*

The heart is the first part that quickens, and the last that dies.*NWAD QUICKEN.11*

2. To move with rapidity or activity.*NWAD QUICKEN.12*

And keener lightning quickens in her eye.*NWAD QUICKEN.13*

QUICKENED, *pp.*

1. Made alive; revived; vivified; reinvigorated.*NWAD QUICKENED.2*

2. Accelerated; hastened.*NWAD QUICKENED.3*

3. Stimulated; incited.*NWAD QUICKENED.4*

QUICKENER, *n.*

1. One who revives, vivifies, or communicates life.*NWAD QUICKENER.2*

2. That which reinvigorates.*NWAD QUICKENER.3*

3. That which accelerates motion or increases activity.*NWAD QUICKENER.4*

QUICKENING, *ppr.* Giving life; accelerating; inciting.

QUICK-EYED, *a.* Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception.

QUICK-GRASS. [See *Quitch-grass*.]

QUICKLIME, *n.* [See *Lime*.] Any calcarious substance deprived of its fixed or carbonic air, or an earthy substance calcined; as chalk, limestone, oyster-shells, etc.; unslaked lime. Calcarious stones and shells are reduced to quicklime by being subjected for a considerable time to intense heat, which expels the carbonic and aqeuous matter.

QUICKLY, *adv.*

1. Speedily; with haste or celerity.*NWAD QUICKLY.2*

2. Soon; without delay.*NWAD QUICKLY.3*

QUICK-MATCH, *n.* [See *Match*.] A combustible preparation formed of cotton strands dipped in a boiling composition of white vinegar, saltpeter and mealed powder; used by artillerymen.

QUICKNESS, *n.*

1. Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity; as the quickness of motion.*NWAD QUICKNESS.2*

2. Activity; briskness; promptness, as the quickness of the imagination or wit.*NWAD QUICKNESS.3*

3. Acuteness of perception; keep sensibility; as quickness of sensation.*NWAD QUICKNESS.4*

4. Sharpness; pungency.*NWAD QUICKNESS.5*

QUICKSAND, *n.*

1. Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure, loose sand abounding with water.*NWAD QUICKSAND.2*

2. Unsolid ground.*NWAD QUICKSAND.3*

QUICKSCENTED, *a.* Having an acute perception by the nose; of an acute smell.

QUICKSET, *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge.

QUICKSET, *v.t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence; as, to quickset a ditch.

QUICK-SIGHTED, *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern.

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, *n.* Quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern.

QUICKSILVER, *n.* [that is, living silver, argentum vivum, so called from its fluidity.]

Mercury, a metal found both native and in the state of ore, in mines, in various parts of the world, and so remarkably fusible as to be congealable only with the intense cold indicated by 39 degrees or 40 degrees below zero, on Fahrenheit's thermometer. It is the heaviest of the metals, next to platina and gold. It is used in various arts and in medicine.*NWAD QUICKSILVER.2*

QUICKSILVERED, *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver.

QUICK-WITTED, *a.* Having ready wit.

QUID, *n.* A vulgar pronunciation of cud; as a quid of tobacco.

QUIDAM, *n.* [L.] Somebody. [Not in use.]

QUIDDANY, *n.* [L. cydonium.]

Marmalade; a confection of quinces prepared with sugar.*NWAD QUIDDANY.2*

QUIDDATIVE, *a.* Constituting the essence of a thing.

QUIDDIT, *n.* [L. quidlibet.] A subtilty; an equivocation. [Not in use.]

QUIDDITY, *n.* [L. quid, what.]

1. A barbarous term used in school philosophy for essence, that unknown and undefinable something which constitutes its peculiar nature, or answers the question, quidest? The essence of a thing constitutes it tale quid, such a thing as it is, and not another.*NWAD QUIDDITY.2*

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question.*NWAD QUIDDITY.3*

QUIDNUNC, *n.* [L. what now.] One who is curious to know

every thing that passes; one who knows or pretends to know all occurrences.

Quid pro quo, [L.] in law, an equivalent; something given or done for another thing; mutual consideration and performance.*NWAD QUIDNUNC.2*

QUIESCE, *v.i.* quiess'. [L. quiesco.] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound.

QUIESCENCE, QUIESCENCY, *n.* [L. quiescens, quiesco. See *Quiet*.]

1. Rest; repose; state of a thing without motion.*NWAD QUIESCENCE.2*

2. Rest of the mind; a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion.*NWAD QUIESCENCE.3*

3. Silence; the having no sound; as of a letter.*NWAD QUIESCENCE.4*

QUIESCENT, *a.* [L. quiescens.]

1. Resting being in a state of repose; still: not moving; as a quiescent body or fluid.*NWAD QUIESCENT.2*

2. Not ruffled with passion; unagitated; as the mind.*NWAD QUIESCENT.3*

3. Silent; not sounded; having no sound; as a quiescent letter. Sow mow, with w quiescent; say, day, with y quiescent. *NWAD QUIESCENT.4*

QUIESCENT, *n.* A silent letter.

QUIET, *a.* [L. quietus.]

1. Still; being in a state of rest; now moving. *Judges 16:2*.*NWAD QUIET.2*

2. Still; free from alarm or disturbance; unmolested; as a quiet life.*NWAD QUIET.3*

In his days the land was quiet ten years. *2 Chronicles 14:1*.*NWAD QUIET.4*

3. Peaceable; not turbulent; not giving offense; not exciting controversy, disorder or trouble; mild; meek; contented.*NWAD QUIET.5*

The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. *1 Peter 3:4*; *1 Thessalonians 4:11*.*NWAD QUIET.6*

4. Calm; not agitated by wind; as a quiet sea or atmosphere.*NWAD QUIET.7*

5. Smooth; unruffled.*NWAD QUIET.8*

6. Undisturbed; unmolested; as the quiet possession or enjoyment of an estate.*NWAD QUIET.9*

7. Not crying; not restless; as a quiet child.*NWAD QUIET.10*

QUIET, ***n.*** **[L. quies.]**

1. Rest; repose; stillness; the state of a thing not in motion.*NWAD QUIET.12*

2. Tranquility; freedom from disturbance or alarm; civil or political repose. Our country enjoys quiet.*NWAD QUIET.13*

3. Peace; security. *Judges 18:7, 27*.*NWAD QUIET.14*

QUIET, ***v.t.***

1. To stop motion; to still; to reduce to a state of rest; as, to quiet corporeal motion.*NWAD QUIET.16*

2. To calm; to appease; to pacify; to lull; to tranquilize; as, to quiet the soul when agitated; to quiet the passions; to quiet the clamors of a nation; to quiet the disorders of a city or town.*NWAD QUIET.17*

3. To allay; to suppress; as, to quiet pain or grief.*NWAD QUIET.18*

QUIETED, *pp.* Made still; calmed; pacified.

QUIETER, *n.* The person or thing that quiets.

QUIETING, *ppr.* Reducing to rest or stillness; appeasing; tranquilizing.

QUIETISM, *n.* Peace or tranquility of mind; apathy; dispassion; indisturbance; inaction. In history, quietism is the system of the quietists, who maintained that religion consists in the internal rest or recollection of the mind, employed in contemplating God and submitting to his will.

QUIETIST, *n.* One of a sect of mystics, originated by Molino, a Spanish priest, who maintained the principles of quietism.

QUIETLY, *adv.*

1. In a quiet state; without motion; in a state of rest; as, to lie or sit quietly.*NWAD QUIETLY.2*

2. Without tumult, alarm, dispute or disturbance; peaceably; as, to live quietly.*NWAD QUIETLY.3*

3. Calmly; without agitation or violent emotion; patiently. submit quietly to unavoidable evils.*NWAD QUIETLY.4*

QUIETNESS, *n.*

1. A state of rest; stillness.*NWAD QUIETNESS.2*

2. Calm; tranquility; as the quietness of the ocean or atmosphere.*NWAD QUIETNESS.3*

3. Freedom from agitation or emotion; calmness; coolness; as the quietness of the mind.*NWAD QUIETNESS.4*

4. Freedom from disturbance, disorder or commotion; peace;

tranquility; as the quietness of a city or state.*NWAD QUIETNESS.5*

QUIETSOME, *a.* Calm; still; undisturbed. [Not in use.]

QUIETUDE, *n.* Rest; repose; quiet; tranquility.

QUIETUS, *n.* [L.] Rest; repose; death; hence, a final discharge or acquittance; that which silences claims.

QUILL, *n.* [L. calamus.]

1. The large strong feather of a goose or other large fowl; used much for writing pens. Hence,*NWAD QUILL.2*

2. The instrument of writing; as the proper subject of his quill.*NWAD QUILL.3*

3. The spine or prickle of a porcupine.*NWAD QUILL.4*

4. A piece of small reed or other hollow plant, or which weavers wind the thread which forms the woof of cloth.*NWAD QUILL.5*

5. The instrument with which musicians strike the strings of certain instruments.*NWAD QUILL.6*

To carry a good quill, to write well.*NWAD QUILL.7*

QUILL, *v.t.* To plait, or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds; as a woolen stuff quilled.

[In the United States, this word is generally, if not universally, pronounced twilled.]*NWAD QUILL.9*

QUILLET, *n.* [L. quidlibet, what you please.]

Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant. [Not much used.]*NWAD QUILLET.2*

QUILT, *n.* [L. culcita.]

A cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton or other substance between two cloths and sewing them together; as beds covered with magnificent quilts.*NWAD QUILT.2*

QUILT, *v.t.*

1. To stitch together two pieces of cloth with some soft and warm substance between them; as a quilted bedcover; a quilted coat.*NWAD QUILT.4*

2. To sew in the manner of a quilt.*NWAD QUILT.5*

QUILTED, *pp.* Stitched together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft substance between them.

QUILTING, *ppr.* Stitching together, as two cloths, with some soft substance between them.

QUILTING, *n.*

1. The act of forming a quilt.*NWAD QUILTING.3*

2. In New England, the act of quilting by a collection of females who bestow their labor gratuitously to aid a female friend, and conclude with an entertainment.*NWAD QUILTING.4*

QUINARY, *a.* [L. quinarius, from quinque, five.] Consisting of five. Consisting of five; as a quinary number.

QUINATE, *a.* [from L. quinque.] In botany, a quinate leaf is a sort of digitate leaf having five leaflets on a petiole.

QUINCE, *n.* quins. [L. cydonius.]

The fruit of the Pyrus cydonia, so named from Cydonia, a town of Crete, famous for abounding with this fruit. One species of this fruit is of an oblong shape, from which probably it has its French name.*NWAD QUINCE.2*

QUINCE, QUINCE-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the quince.

QUINCH, *v.i.* [probably a vulgar pronunciation of wince or winch.] To stir, wince or flounce. [Not in use.]

QUINCUNCIAL, *a.* [from L. quincunx.] Having the form of a quincunx.

QUINCUNX, *n.* [L. composed of quinque, five, and uncia, ounce.]

In gardening, the quincunx order is a plantation of trees disposed in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle, thus :.:; which order repeated indefinitely, forms a regular grove or wood, which viewed by an angle of the square or parallelogram, presents equal or parallel alleys.*NWAD QUINCUNX.2*

QUINDECAGON, *n.* [L. quinque, five Gr. ten, and angle.]

In geometry, a plain figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.*NWAD QUINDECAGON.2*

QUINDECEMVIR, *n.* [L. quinque, five, decem, ten, and vir, man.]

In Roman history, one of a collection or body of fifteen magistrates, whose business was to preside over the sacrifices.*NWAD QUINDECEMVIR.2*

QUINDECEMVIRATE, *n.* The body of fifteen magistrates, of their office.

QUINIA, QUININE, *n.* In pharmacy, a substance prepared from yellow bark possessing in a concentrated form, the tonic virtues of the bark, and capable of forming salts with acids. One of these, the sulphate of quinine, is much employed in intermittent fevers and other diseases, where powerful tonics are required.

QUINQUAGESIMA, ***n.*** **[L. fifty.] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.**

QUINQUANGULAR, ***a.*** **[L. quinque, five, and angulus, angle.] Having five angles or corners.**

QUINQUARTICULAR, ***a.*** **[L. quinque, five, and articulus, article.] Consisting of five articles. [Little used.]**

QUINQUECAPSULAR, ***a.*** **[L. quinque, five, and capsula, a little chest.]**

In botany, having five capsules to a flower; as a quinquecapsular pericarp.*NWAD QUINQUECAPSULAR.2*

QUINQUEDENTATE, ***a.*** **[L. quinque, five, and dentatus, toothed; dens, tooth.] In botany, five-toothed.**

QUINQUEFARIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. quinque, five. Eng. to fare, or from the root of vary.] In botany, opening into five parts.**

QUINQUEFID, ***a.*** **[L. quinque, five, and findo, to split.]**

In botany, five-cleft; cut into five segments with linear sinuses and straight margins; as a leaf.*NWAD QUINQUEFID.2*

QUINQUEFOLIATED, ***a.*** **[L. quinque, five, and folium, leaf.] having five leaves.**

QUINQUELITERAL, ***a.*** **[L. quinque, five, and litera, letter.] Consisting of five letters.**

QUINQUELOBATE, QUINQUELOBED, ***a.*** **[L. quinque, five, and lobus, lobe.]**

Five-lobed; divided to the middle into five distinct parts with convex margins.*NWAD QUINQUELOBATE.2*

QUINQUELOCULAR, ***a.*** **[L. quinque, five, and loculus, a cell.]**

Five-celled; having five cells; as a pericarp.*NWAD QUINQUELOCULAR.2*

QUINQUENNIAL, ***a.*** **[L. quinquennalis, quinquennis; quinque, five, and annus, year.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.**

QUINQUEPARTITE, ***a.*** **[L. quinque, five, and partitus, divided.]**

1. Divided into five parts almost to the base.*NWAD QUINQUEPARTITE.2*

2. Consisting of two parts.*NWAD QUINQUEPARTITE.3*

QUINQUEREME, ***n.*** **[L. quinque, five, and remus, oar.]**

A galley having five seats or rows of oars.*NWAD QUINQUEREME.2*

QUINQUEVALVE, QUINQUEVALVULAR, ***a.*** **[L. quinque, five, and valve, valves.] Having five valves, as a pericarp.**

QUINQUEVIR, ***n.*** **[L. quinque, five, and vir, man.] One of an order of five priests in Rome.**

QUINSY, ***n.*** **s as z.**

1. An inflammation of the throat; a species of angina which renders respiration difficult, or intercepts it.*NWAD QUINSY.2*

2. An inflammation of the fauces, particularly of the tonsils.*NWAD QUINSY.3*

QUINT, ***n.*** **[from L. quintus, fifth.] A set of sequence of five; as in piquet.**

QUINTAIN, ***n.*** **A post with a turning top.**

QUINTAL, *n.* [L. centum, a hundred.]

A hundred pounds in weight; or a weight of that number of pounds; sometimes written and pronounced kentle.*NWAD QUINTAL.2*

QUINTESSENCE, *n.* [L. quinta essentia, fifth essence.]

1. In alchimy, the fifth or last and highest essence of power in a natural body. Hence,*NWAD QUINTESSENCE.2*

2. An extract from any thing, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity.*NWAD QUINTESSENCE.3*

Let there be light, said God; and forthwith light etherial, first of things, quintessence pure, sprung from the deep.*NWAD QUINTESSENCE.4*

3. In chimistry, a preparation consisting of the essential oil of a vegetable substance, mixed and incorporated with spirit of wine.*NWAD QUINTESSENCE.5*

4. The pure essential part of a thing.*NWAD QUINTESSENCE.6*

[I have followed Bailey and Ash and our general usage in the accentuation of this word. Jameson has done the same. The accent on the first syllable is very unnatural.]*NWAD QUINTESSENCE.7*

QUINTESSENTIAL, *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

QUINTILE, *n.* [L. quintus, fifth.] The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72 degrees.

QUINTIN, *n.*

An upright post on the top of which turned a cross piece, on one end of which was fixed a broad board, and on the other a sand bag. The play was to tilt on ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass without being struck by the sand bag behind.*NWAD QUINTIN.2*

QUINTUPLE, ***a.*** **[L. quintuplus, fivefold; quintus and plico.]**

Fivefold; containing five times the amount.*NWAD QUINTUPLE.2*

QUIP, ***n.***

A smart sarcastic turn; a taunt; a severe retort.*NWAD QUIP.2*

QUIP, ***v.t.*** **To taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort.**

QUIP, ***v.i.*** **To scoff.**

QUIRE, ***n.*** **[L. chorus; Gr.]**

1. A body of singers; a chorus. [See *Chorus* and *Choir*.]*NWAD QUIRE.2*

2. The part of a church where the service is sung.*NWAD QUIRE.3*

QUIRE, ***n.***

A collection of paper consisting of twenty four sheets, each having a single fold.*NWAD QUIRE.5*

QUIRE, ***v.i.*** **To sing in concert or chorus.**

QUIRISTER, ***n.*** **One that sings in concert; more generally, the leader of a quire, particularly in divine service; a chorister. But in America, this word is little used and vulgar. The word used is chorister.**

QUIRITATION, ***n.*** **[L. quirtatio, from quirito, from queror.] A crying for help. [Not used.]**

QUIRK, ***n.*** **quurk.**

1. Literally, a turn; a starting from the point or line; hence, an artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; as the quirks of a pettifogger.*NWAD QUIRK.2*

2. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm; as a quirk of joy or grief.*NWAD QUIRK.3*

3. A smart taunt or retort.*NWAD QUIRK.4*

I may chance to have some odd quirks and remnants of wit broken on me.*NWAD QUIRK.5*

4. A slight conceit or quibble.*NWAD QUIRK.6*

5. A flight of fancy. [Not in use.]*NWAD QUIRK.7*

6. An irregular air; as light quirks of music.*NWAD QUIRK.8*

7. In building, a piece of ground taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor, as to mark a court or yard, etc.*NWAD QUIRK.9*

QUIRKISH, ***a.***

1. Consisting of quirks, turns, quibbles or artful evasions.*NWAD QUIRKISH.2*

2. Resembling a quirk.*NWAD QUIRKISH.3*

QUIRPELE, ***n.*** **The Indian ferret, an animal of the weasel kind.**

QUIT, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* quit or quitted. [L. cedo. The sense of quit is to leave, to withdraw from; but the primary sense of the root must have been to move or to send; for to requite is to send back.]

1. To leave; to depart from, either temporarily or forever. It does not necessarily include the idea of abandoning, without a qualifying word. A man quits his house for an hour, or for a month. He quits his native country on a voyage or he quits it forever; he quits an employment with the intention of resuming it.*NWAD QUIT.2*

2. To free; to clear; to liberate; to discharge from.*NWAD QUIT.3*

To quit you of this fear, you have already looked death in the face. [Nearly obsolete.]*NWAD QUIT.4*

3. To carry through; to do or perform something to the end, so that nothing remains; to discharge or perform completely.*NWAD QUIT.5*

Never a worthy prince a day did quit with greater hazard and with more renown.*NWAD QUIT.6*

4. To quit one's self, reciprocally, to clear one's self of incumbent duties by full performance.*NWAD QUIT.7*

Samson hath quit himself like Samson.*NWAD QUIT.8*

In this sense, acquit is generally used.*NWAD QUIT.9*

5. To repay; to requite.*NWAD QUIT.10*

- Enkindle all the sparks of nature to quit this horrid act.*NWAD QUIT.11*

In this sense, quit is now rarely used. We use requite.*NWAD QUIT.12*

6. To vacate obligation; to release; to free from*NWAD QUIT.13*

Dangers of law, actions, decrees, judgments against us quitted.*NWAD QUIT.14*

7. To pay; to discharge; hence, to free from; as, to quit the debt of gratitude.*NWAD QUIT.15*

8. To set free; to release; to absolve; to acquit.*NWAD QUIT.16*

Guiltless I quit, guilty I set them free. In this sense, acquit is now used.*NWAD QUIT.17*

9. To leave; to give up; to resign; to relinquish; as, to quit an office.*NWAD QUIT.18*

10. To pay.*NWAD QUIT.19*

Before that judge that quits each soul his hire. [Not used.]*NWAD QUIT.20*

11. To forsake; to abandon.*NWAD QUIT.21*

Such a superficial way of examining is to quit truth for appearance.*NWAD QUIT.22*

To quit cost, to pay; to free from by an equivalent; to reimburse; as, the cultivation of barren land will not always quit cost.*NWAD QUIT.23*

To quit scores, to make even; to clear mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given. We will quit scores [marks of charges] before we part.*NWAD QUIT.24*

Does not the earth quit scores with all the elements in her noble fruits?*NWAD QUIT.25*

QUIT, *a.* Free; clear; discharged from; absolved.

The owner of the ox shall be quit. *Exodus 21:28*. [This word, though primarily a participle, and never placed before its noun, has properly the sense of an adjective.]*NWAD QUIT.27*

Qui tam, [L.] A qui tam action, in law, is a popular action, in which a man prosecutes an offender for the king or state, as well as for himself.*NWAD QUIT.28*

QUITCH-GRASS, *n.* [properly quick-grass, probably from its vigorous growth, or the difficulty of eradicating it.]

Dog-grass; a species of grass which roots deeply and is not easily killed.*NWAD QUITCH-GRASS.2*

QUITCLAIM, *v.t.* [quit and claim.] To release a claim by deed without covenants of warranty; to convey to another who hath some right in lands or tenements, all one's right, title and interest in the estate, by relinquishing all claim to them. The words used in the instrument are, "A hath remised, released and forever quitclaimed all his right, title and interest to a certain estate."

QUITCLAIM, *n.* A deed of release; an instrument by which all claims to an estate are relinquished to another without any covenant or warranty, express or implied.

QUITCLAIMED, *pp.* Released by deed.

QUITCLAIMING, *pp.* Conveying by deed of release.

QUITE, *adv.* [from quit; that is, primarily, free or clear by complete performance.]

Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly. The work is not quite done; the object is quite accomplished.*NWAD QUITE.2*

He hath sold us and quite devoured also our money. *Genesis 31:15*.*NWAD QUITE.3*

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from quite contrary principles.*NWAD QUITE.4*

QUIT-RENT, *n.* [L. quietus reditus.] A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quieted or quit

from all other service.

QUITS, *adv.* [from quit.] An exclamation used when mutual demands are adjusted and the parties are even, each quit of the other.

QUITTAL, *n.* Return; repayment.

QUITTANCE, *n.*

1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. [See *Acquittance*, which is chiefly used.]*NWAD QUITTANCE.2*

2. Recompense; return; repayment.*NWAD QUITTANCE.3*

QUITTANCE, *v.t.* To repay. [Not in use.]

QUITTED, *pp.* Left; relinquished; acquitted.

QUITTER, *n.*

1. One who quits.*NWAD QUITTER.2*

2. A deliverer. [Not in use.]*NWAD QUITTER.3*

3. Scoria of tin.*NWAD QUITTER.4*

QUITTER-BONE, *n.* In farriery, a hard round swelling on the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, usually on the inside of the foot.

QUIVER, *n.*

A case or sheath for arrows.*NWAD QUIVER.2*

Take the quiver and thy bow. *Genesis 27:3*.*NWAD QUIVER.3*

QUIVER, *a.* Nimble; active. [Not in use.]

QUIVER, ***v.i.***

1. To shake or tremble; to quake; to shudder; to shiver. This word expresses that tremulous motion of the body which proceeds from loss of heat or vigor. Thus persons quiver with fear or with cold.*NWAD QUIVER.6*

He quiver'd with his feet and lay for dead.*NWAD QUIVER.7*

And left the limbs still quiv'ring on the ground.*NWAD QUIVER.8*

2. To play or be agitated with a tremulous motion.*NWAD QUIVER.9*

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind.*NWAD QUIVER.10*

The lakes that quiver to the curling breeze.*NWAD QUIVER.11*

QUIVERED, ***a.*** **[from the noun quiver.]**

1. Furnished with a quiver; as the quivered nymph.*NWAD QUIVERED.2*

2. Sheathed as in a quiver.*NWAD QUIVERED.3*

- Whose quills stand quivered at his ear.*NWAD QUIVERED.4*

QUIVERING, ***ppr.*** **Trembling, as with cold or fear; moving with a tremulous agitation.**

QUIVERING, ***n.*** **The act of shaking or trembling; agitation; as, to be seized with a quivering.**

QUIXOTIC, ***a.*** **Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.**

QUIXOTISM, ***n.*** **Romantic and absurd notions; schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes.**

QUIZ, ***n.*** **An enigma; a riddle or obscure question.**

QUIZ, ***v.t.*** **To puzzle. [A popular, but not an elegant word.]**

Quo Warranto, in Law Latin, a writ brought before a proper tribunal, to inquire by what warrant a person or corporation exercises certain powers.*NWAD QUIZ.3*

QUOB, *v.i.* To move, as the fetus in utero; to throb. [Local, vulgar, and little used.]

QUODLIBET, *n.* [L. what you please.] A nice point; a subtilty.

QUODLIBETARIAN, *n.* One who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.

QUODLIBETICAL, *a.* Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment.

QUODLIBETICALLY, *adv.* At pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment.

QUOIF, *n.* A cap or hood. [See *Coif*.]

QUOIF, *v.t.* To cover or dress with a coif. [This word may be discarded with advantage.]

QUOIFFURE, *n.* A head dress.

QUOIL. [See *Coil*, the better word.]

QUOIN, *n.* [See *Coin*.]

1. A corner.*NWAD QUOIN.2*

2. An instrument to raise any thing; a wedge employed to raise cannon to a proper level, and for other purposes.*NWAD QUOIN.3*

3. In architecture, the corner of a brick or stone wall.*NWAD QUOIN.4*

QUOIT, *n.*

1. A kind of horse shoe to be pitched or thrown at a fixed object in play. In common practice, a plain flat stone is used for this purpose.*NWAD QUOIT.2*

2. In some authors, the discus of the ancients, thrown in trials of strength.*NWAD QUOIT.3*

QUOIT, *v.i.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits.

QUOIT, *v.t.* To throw. [Not used.]

QUOLL, *n.* An animal of New Holland, resembling the polecat.

QUONDAM, used adjectively. [L.] Having been formerly; former; as a quondam king or friend.

QUOOK, *pret.* of quake. *Obs.*

QUORUM, *n.* [L. gen. *plu.* of qui, who.]

1. A bench of justices, or such a number of officers or members as is competent by law or constitution to transact business; as a quorum of the house of representatives. A constitutional quorum was not present.*NWAD QUORUM.2*

2. A special commission of justices.*NWAD QUORUM.3*

QUOTA, *n.* [L. quotus.]

A just part or share; or the share, part or proportion assigned to each. Each state was ordered to furnish its quota of troops.*NWAD QUOTA.2*

QUOTATION, *n.* [from quote.]

1. The act of quoting or citing.*NWAD QUOTATION.2*

2. The passage quoted or cited; the part of a book or writing named, repeated or adduced as evidence or illustration.*NWAD*

QUOTATION.3

3. In mercantile language, the naming of the price of commodities; or the price specified to a correspondent.*NWAD QUOTATION.4*

4. Quota; share. [Not used.]*NWAD QUOTATION.5*

QUOTE, *v.t.*

1. To cite, as a passage from some author; to name, repeat or adduce a passage from an author or speaker, by way of authority or illustration; as, to quote a passage from Homer; to quote the words of Peter, or a passage of Paul's writings; to quote chapter and verse.*NWAD QUOTE.2*

2. In commerce, to name, as the price of an article.*NWAD QUOTE.3*

3. To note.*NWAD QUOTE.4*

QUOTE, *n.* A note upon an author. *Obs.*

QUOTED, *pp.* Cited; adduced; named.

QUOTER, *n.* One that cites the words of an author or speaker.

QUOTH, *v.i.* [L. inquio, contracted.]

To say; to speak. This verb is defective, being used only in the first and third persons in the present and past tenses, as quoth I, quoth he, and the nominative always follows the verb. It is used only in ludicrous language, and has no variation for person, number or tense.*NWAD QUOTH.2*

QUOTIDIAN, *a.* [L. quotidianus; quotus and dies.] Daily; occurring or returning daily; as a quotidian fever.

QUOTIDIAN, *n.*

1. A fever whose paroxysms return every day.*NWAD QUOTIDIAN.3*

2. Any thing returning daily.*NWAD QUOTIDIAN.4*

QUOTIENT, *n.* [L. quoties, how often.]

In arithmetic, the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater. Thus 12/3 = 4. Here 4 is the quotient, showing that 3 is contained 4 times in 12. Or quotient is an expression denoting a certain part of a unit; as 3/4.*NWAD QUOTIENT.2*

R

R — RAINBAT

R is the eighteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and an articulation sui generis, having little or no resemblance in pronunciation to any other letter. But from the position of the tongue in uttering it, it is commutable with l, into which letter it is changed in many words by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and some other nations; as l is also changed into r. It is numbered among the liquids and semi-vowels, and is sometimes called the canine letter. It is uttered with a guttural extrusion of the breath, and in some words, particularly at the end or after a labial and a dental letter, with a sort of quivering motion or slight jar of the tongue. Its English uses, which are uniform, may be understood by the customary pronunciation of rod, room, rose, bar, bare, barren, disturb, catarrh, free, brad, pride, drip, drag, drown.

In words which we have received from the Greek language, we follow the Latins, who wrote h after r, as the representative of the aspirated sound with which this letter was pronounced by the Greeks. It is the same in the Welsh language. But as the letter is not aspirated in English, h is entirely superfluous; rhapsody, rheum, rhetoric, being pronounced rapsody, reum, retoric.*NWAD R.2*

As an abbreviation, R. in English, stands for rex, king, as George R.*NWAD R.3*

As a numeral, R, in Roman authors, stands for 80, and with a dash over it, for 80,000. But in Greek, with a small mark over it, signifies 100, and with the same mark under it, it denoted 1000x100, or 100,000. In Hebrew, denoted 200, and with two horizontal points over it, 1000x200, or 200,000.*NWAD R.4*

Among physicians, R. stands for recipe, take.*NWAD R.5*

RA, as an inseparable prefix or preposition, is the Latin re, coming to us through the Italian and French, and primarily

signifying again, repetition. [See *Re*.]

RABATE, *v.t.* [See *Beat* and *Abate*.]

In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist.*NWAD RABATE.2*

RABATO, *n.* A neckband or ruff. [Not in use.]

RABBET, *v.t.*

1. To pare down the edge of a board or other piece of timber, for the purpose of receiving the edge of another piece by lapping and thus uniting the two.*NWAD RABBET.2*

2. To lap and unite the edges of boards, etc. In ship carpentry, to let the edge of a plank into the keel.*NWAD RABBET.3*

RABBET, *n.* A cut on the side of a board, etc. to fit it to another by lapping; a joint made by lapping boards, etc.

RABBETED, *pp.* Pared down the edge of a board; united by a rabbet joint.

RABBETING, *ppr.* Paring down the edge of a board; uniting by a rabbet joint.

RABBET-PLANE, *n.* A joiner's plane for paring or cutting square down the edge of a board, etc.

RABBI, RABBIN, *n.*

A title assumed by the Jewish doctors, signifying master or lord. This title is not conferred by authority, but assumed or allowed by courtesy to learned men.*NWAD RABBI.2*

RABBINIC, RABBINICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Rabbins, or to their opinions, learning and language.

RABBINIC, *n.* The language or dialect of the Rabbins; the later Hebrew.

RABBINISM, ***n.*** **A Rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity of the language of the Rabbins.**

RABBINIST, ***n.*** **Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the Rabbins, in opposition to the Caraites, who rejected the traditions.**

RABBINITE, ***n.*** **The same as rabbinist.**

RABBIT, ***n.***

A small quadruped of the genus Lepus, which feeds on grass or other herbage, and burrows in the earth. The rabbit is said to be less sagacious than the hare. It is a very prolific animal, and is kept in warrens for the sake of its flesh.*NWAD RABBIT.2*

RABBLE, ***n.*** **[L. rabula, a brawler, from rabo, to rave.]**

1. A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; the mob; a confused disorderly crowd.*NWAD RABBLE.2*

2. The lower class of people, without reference to an assembly; the dregs of the people.*NWAD RABBLE.3*

RABBLE-CHARMING, ***a.*** **Charming or delighting the rabble.**

RABBLEMENT, ***n.*** **A tumultuous crowd of low people. [Not in use.]**

RABDOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a rod, and discourse.]**

A method of performing mathematical operations by little square rods.*NWAD RABDOLOGY.2*

RABID, ***a.*** **[L. rabidus, from rabio, rabo, to rage.]**

Furious; raging; mad; as a rabid dog or wolf. It is particularly applied to animals of the canine genus, affected with the distemper called rabies, and whose bite communicates hydrophobia.*NWAD RABID.2*

RABIDNESS, *n.* Furiousness; madness.

RABINET, *n.* A kind of smaller ordnance.

RACA, *n.* A Syriac word signifying empty, beggarly, foolish; a term of extreme contempt. *Matthew 5:22*.

RACE, *n.* [L. radix and radius having the same original. This word coincides in origin with rod, ray, radiate, etc.]

1. The lineage of a family, or continued series of descendants from a parent who is called the stock. A race is the series of descendants indefinitely. Thus all mankind are called the race of Adam; the Israelites are of the race of Abraham and Jacob. Thus we speak of a race of kings, the race of Clovis or Charlemagne; a race of nobles, etc.*NWAD RACE.2*

Hence the long race of Alban fathers come.*NWAD RACE.3*

2. A generation; a family of descendants. A race of youthful and unhandled colts.*NWAD RACE.4*

3. A particular breed; as a race of mules; a race of horses; a race of sheep.*NWAD RACE.5*

Of such a race no matter who is king.*NWAD RACE.6*

4. A root; as race-ginger, ginger in the root or not pulverized. *NWAD RACE.7*

5. A particular strength or taste of wine; a kind of tartness.*NWAD RACE.8*

RACE, *n.* [L. gradior, gressus, with the prefix g. Eng. ride.]

1. A running; a rapid course or motion, either on the feet, on horseback or in a carriage, etc.; particularly, a contest in running; a running in competition for a prize.*NWAD RACE.10*

The race was one of the exercises of the Grecian games.*NWAD*

RACE.11

I wield the gauntlet and I run the race.*NWAD RACE.12*

2. Any sunning with speed.*NWAD RACE.13*

The flight of many birds is swifter than the race of any beast.*NWAD RACE.14*

3. A progress; a course; a movement or progression of any kind.*NWAD RACE.15*

My race of glory run.*NWAD RACE.16*

Let us run with patience the race that is set before us. *Hebrews 12:1*.*NWAD RACE.17*

4. Course; train; process; as the prosecution and race of the war. [Not now used.]*NWAD RACE.18*

5. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; as a mill-race.*NWAD RACE.19*

6. By way of distinction, a contest in the running of horses; generally in the plural. The races commence in October.*NWAD RACE.20*

RACE, *v.i.* To run swiftly; to run or contend in running. The animals raced over the ground.

RACE-GINGER, *n.* Ginger in the root or not pulverized.

RACE-HORSE, *n.* A horse bred or kept for running in contest; a horse that runs in competition.

RACEMATION, *n.* [L. racemus, a cluster.]

1. A cluster, as of grapes.*NWAD RACEMATION.2*

2. The cultivation of cluster of grapes.*NWAD RACEMATION.3*

RACEME, *n.* [L. racemus, a bunch of berries.]

In botany a species of inflorescence, consisting of a peduncle with short lateral branches. It is simple or compound, naked or leafy, etc.*NWAD RACEME.2*

RACEMIFEROUS, *a.* [L. racemus, a cluster, and fero, to bear.]

Bearing racemes or clusters; as the racemiferous fig-tree.*NWAD RACEMIFEROUS.2*

RACEMOUS, *a.* Growing in racemes or clusters.

RACER, *n.* [from race.] a runner; one that contends in a race.

And bade the nimblest racer seize the prize.*NWAD RACER.2*

RACH, *n.* A setting dog.

RACINESS, *n.* The quality of being racy.

RACK, *n.* [Eng. to reach. See *Reach* and *Break*.]

1. An engine of torture, used for extorting confessions from criminals or suspected persons. The rack is entirely unknown in free countries.*NWAD RACK.2*

2. Torture; extreme pain; anguish.*NWAD RACK.3*

A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject.*NWAD RACK.4*

3. Any instrument for stretching or extending any thing; as a rack for bending a bow.*NWAD RACK.5*

4. A grate on which bacon is laid.*NWAD RACK.6*

5. A wooden frame of open work in which hay is laid for horses and cattle for feeding.*NWAD RACK.7*

6. The frame of bones of an animal; a skeleton. We say, a rack of bones.*NWAD RACK.8*

7. A frame of timber on a ship's bowsprit.*NWAD RACK.9*

RACK, *n.* [Eng. crag.]

The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton.*NWAD RACK.11*

[The two foregoing words are doubtless from one original.]*NWAD RACK.12*

RACK, *n.* [See *Reek*.]

Properly, vapor; hence, thin flying broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the sky.*NWAD RACK.14*

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the rack -*NWAD RACK.15*

The great globe itself, yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve, and, like this unsubstantial pageant, faded, leave not a rack behind.*NWAD RACK.16*

It is disputed however, whether rack in this passage should not be wreck.*NWAD RACK.17*

RACK, *n.* [for arrack. See *Arrack*.] Among the Tartars, a spirituous liquor made of mare's milk which has become sour and is then distilled.

RACK, *v.i.* [See the noun.]

1. Properly, to steam; to rise, as vapor.*NWAD RACK.20*

[See *Reek*, which is the word used.]*NWAD RACK.21*

2. To fly, as vapor or broken clouds.*NWAD RACK.22*

RACK, *v.t.* [from the noun.]

1. To torture; to stretch or strain on the rack or wheel; as, to rack a criminal or suspected person, to extort a confession of his guilt, or compel him to betray his accomplices.*NWAD RACK.24*

2. To torment; to torture; to affect with extreme pain or anguish; as racked with deep despair.*NWAD RACK.25*

3. To harass by exaction.*NWAD RACK.26*

The landlords there shamefully rack their tenants.*NWAD RACK.27*

4. To stretch; to strain vehemently; to wrest; as, to rack and stretch Scripture; to rack invention.*NWAD RACK.28*

The wisest among the heathens racked their wits -*NWAD RACK.29*

5. To stretch; to extend.*NWAD RACK.30*

RACK, *v.t.*

To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment; as, to rack cider or wine; to rack off liquor.*NWAD RACK.32*

RACKED, *pp.*

1. Tortured; tormented; strained to the utmost.*NWAD RACKED.2*

2. Drawn off, as liquor.*NWAD RACKED.3*

RACKER, *n.* One that tortures or torments; one that racks.

RACKET, *n.* [This word belong to the root of crack. See *Rocket*.]

1. A confused, clattering noise, less loud than uproar; applied to the confused sounds of animal voices, or such voices mixed with other sound. We say, the children make a racket; the racket of a flock of fowls.*NWAD RACKET.2*

2. Clamor; noisy talk.*NWAD RACKET.3*

RACKET, *v.i.* To make a confused noise or clamor; to frolic.

RACKET, *n.*

The instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball.*NWAD RACKET.6*

RACKET, *v.t.* To strike as with a racket.

RACKETY, *a.* Making a tumultuous noise.

RACKING, *ppr.*

1. Torturing; tormenting; straining; drawing off.*NWAD RACKING.2*

2 . *a.* Tormenting; excruciating; as a racking pain.*NWAD RACKING.3*

RACKING, *n.*

1. Torture; a stretching on the rack.*NWAD RACKING.5*

2. Torment of the mind; anguish; as the rackings of conscience.*NWAD RACKING.6*

3. The act of stretching cloth on a frame for drying.*NWAD RACKING.7*

4. The act of drawing from the sediment, as liquors.*NWAD RACKING.8*

RACKING-PACE, *n.* The racking-pace of a horse is an amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread.

RACK-RENT, *n.* An annual rent of the full value of the tenement or near it.

RACK-RENTED, *a.* Subjected to the payment of rack-rent.

RACK-RENTER, *n.* One that is subjected to pay rack-rent.

RACOON, *n.* An American quadruped of the genus Ursus. It is somewhat larger than a fox, and its fur is deemed valuable, next to that of the beaver. This animal lodges in a hollow tree, feeds on vegetables, and its flesh is palatable food. It inhabits North America from Canada to the tropics.

RACY, *a.* [L. radix.]

Strong; flavorous; tasting of the soil; as racy cider; racy wine.*NWAD RACY.2*

Rich racy verses, in which we the soil from which they come, taste, smell and see.*NWAD RACY.3*

RAD, the old *pret.* of read.

RAD, RED, ROD, an initial or terminating syllable in names.

RADDLE, *v.t.*

To twist; to wind together. [Not in use.]*NWAD RADDLE.2*

RADDLE, *n.* [supra.] A long stick used in hedging; also, a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs.

[I believe the two foregoing words are not used in the United States, and probably they are local.]*NWAD RADDLE.4*

RADDOCK, RUDDOCK, *n.* [from red, *ruddy*, which see.] A bird, the red-breast.

RADIAL, *a.* [from L. radius, a ray, a rod, a spoke. See *Radius* and *Ray*.]

Pertaining to the radius or to the fore arm of the human body; as the radial artery or nerve.*NWAD RADIAL.2*

The radial muscles are two muscles of the fore arm, one of which bends the wrist, the other extends it.*NWAD RADIAL.3*

Radial curves, in geometry, curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the center of the including circle, and appear like so many semidiameters.*NWAD RADIAL.4*

RADIANCE, RADIANCY, *n.* [L. radians, radio, to beam or shoot rays. See *Radius* and *Ray*.]

Properly, brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence in general, brilliant or sparkling luster; vivid brightness; as the radiance of the sun.*NWAD RADIANCE.2*

The Son girt with omnipotence, with radiance crown'd of majesty divine.*NWAD RADIANCE.3*

RADIANT, *a.* Shooting or darting rays of light; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendor; as the radiant sun.

Mark what radiant state she spreads.*NWAD RADIANT.2*

Radiant in glittering arms and beamy pride.*NWAD RADIANT.3*

RADIANT, *n.* In optics, the luminous point or object from which light emanates, that falls on a mirror or lens.

RADIANTLY, *adv.* With beaming brightness; with glittering splendor.

RADIATE, *v.i.* [L. radio. See *Ray*.]

1. To issue in rays, as light; to dart, as beams of brightness; to shine.*NWAD RADIATE.2*

Light radiates from luminous bodies directly to our eyes.*NWAD RADIATE.3*

2. To issue and proceed in direct lines from a point.*NWAD*

RADIATE.4

RADIATE, *v.t.* To enlighten; to illuminate; to shed light or brightness on. [Usually irradiate.]

RADIATE, *a.* In botany, a rayed or radiate corol or flower, is a compound flower consisting of a disk, in which the corollets or florets are tubular and regular, and of a ray, in which the florets are irregular.

Or a flower with several semiflosculous florets set round a disk in form of a radiant star.*NWAD RADIATE.7*

RADIATED, *pp.*

1. Adorned with rays of light.*NWAD RADIATED.2*

2. Having crystals diverging from a center.*NWAD RADIATED.3*

RADIATING, *ppr.* Darting rays of light; enlightening; as the radiating point in optics.

RADIATION, *n.* [L. radiatio.]

1. The emission and diffusion of rays of light; beamy brightness.*NWAD RADIATION.2*

2. The shooting of any thing from a center, like the diverging rays of light.*NWAD RADIATION.3*

RADICAL, *a.* [L. radicalis, from radix, root. See *Race* and *Ray*.]

1. Pertaining to the root or origin; original; fundamental; as a radical truth or error; a radical evil; a radical difference of opinions or systems.*NWAD RADICAL.2*

2. Implanted by nature; native; constitutional; as the radical moisture of a body.*NWAD RADICAL.3*

3. Primitive; original; underived; uncompounded; as a radical word.*NWAD RADICAL.4*

4. Serving to origination.*NWAD RADICAL.5*

5. In botany, proceeding immediately from the root; as a radical leaf or peduncle.*NWAD RADICAL.6*

RADICAL, *n.*

1. In philology, a primitive word; a radix, root, or simple underived uncompounded word.*NWAD RADICAL.8*

2. A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the radix.*NWAD RADICAL.9*

3. in chimistry, an element, or a simple constituent part of a substance, which is incapable of decomposition.*NWAD RADICAL.10*

That which constitutes the distinguishing part of an acid, by its union with oxygen.*NWAD RADICAL.11*

Compound radical is the base of an acid composed of two or more substances. Thus a vegetable acid having a radical composed of hydrogen and carbon, is said to be an acid with a compound radical.*NWAD RADICAL.12*

Radical quantities, in algebra, quantities whose roots may be accurately expressed in numbers. The term is sometimes extended to all quantities under the radical sign.*NWAD RADICAL.13*

RADICALITY, *n.*

1. Origination.*NWAD RADICALITY.2*

2. A being radical; a quantity which has relation to a root.*NWAD RADICALITY.3*

RADICALLY, *adv.*

1. Originally; at the origin or root; fundamentally; as a scheme or system radically wrong or defective.*NWAD RADICALLY.2*

2. Primitively; essentially; originally; without derivation.*NWAD RADICALLY.3*

These great orbs thus radically bright.*NWAD RADICALLY.4*

RADICALNESS, *n.* The state of being radical or fundamental.

RADICANT, *a.* [L. radicans.] In botany, rooting; as a radicant stem or leaf.

RADICATE, *v.t.* [L. radicatus, radicor, from radix, root.]

To root; to plant deply and firmly; as radicated opinions; radicated knowledge.*NWAD RADICATE.2*

Meditation will radicate these seeds.*NWAD RADICATE.3*

RADICATE, RAD'ICATED, *pp.* or *a.* Deeply planted.

Prejudices of a whole race of people radicated by a succession of ages.*NWAD RADICATE.5*

RADICATION, *n.* [from radicate.]

1. The process of taking root deeply; as the radication of habits.*NWAD RADICATION.2*

2. In botany, the disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex and the radicles.*NWAD RADICATION.3*

RADICLE, *n.* [L. radicula, from radix.]

1. That part of the seed of a plant which upon vegetating becomes the root.*NWAD RADICLE.2*

2. The fibrous part of a root, by which the stock or main body of it is terminated.*NWAD RADICLE.3*

RADIOMETER, *n.* [L. radius, rod, and Gr. measure.]

The forestaff, an instrument for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies.*NWAD RADIOMETER.2*

RADISH, *n.* [See *Ruddy*.]

A plant of the genus Raphanus, the root of which is eaten raw. Horse-radish is of the genus Cochlearia. Water-radish is of the genus Sisymbrium.*NWAD RADISH.2*

RADIUS, *n.* [L. id, a ray, a rod, a beam, a spoke, that is, a shoot; radio, to shine, that is, to dart beams. See *Ray*.]

1. In geometry, a right line drawn or extending from the center of a circle to the periphery, and hence the semidiameter of the circle. In trigonometry, the radius is the whole sine, or sine of 90 degrees.*NWAD RADIUS.2*

2. In anatomy, the exterior bone of the fore arm, descending along with the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.*NWAD RADIUS.3*

3. In botany, a ray; the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower, or radiated discous flower.*NWAD RADIUS.4*

RADIX, *n.* [L. a root.]

1. In etymology, a primitive word from which spring other words.*NWAD RADIX.2*

2. In logarithms, the base of any system of logarithms, or that number whose logarithm is unity. Thus in Briggs', or the common system of logarithms, the radix is 10; in Napier's, it is 2.7182818284. All other numbers are considered as some powers or roots of the radix, the exponents of which powers or roots, constitute the logarithms of those numbers respectively.*NWAD RADIX.3*

3. In algebra, radix sometimes denotes the root of a finite expression, from which a series is derived.*NWAD RADIX.4*

RAFF, *v.t.* [Heb.]

To sweep; to snatch, draw or huddle together; to take by a promiscuous sweep. *Obs.*NWAD RAFF.2

Their causes and effects I thus raff up together.NWAD RAFF.3

RAFF, *n.*

1. The sweepings of society; the rabble; the mob. This is used chiefly in the compound or duplicate, riff-raff.NWAD RAFF.5

2. A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble.NWAD RAFF.6

RAFFLE, *v.i.* [Heb. to strive. See *Raff*.]

To cast dice for a prize, for which each person concerned in the game lays down a stake, or hazards a part of the value; as, to raffle for a watch.NWAD RAFFLE.2

RAFFLE, *n.* A game of chance, or lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, in consideration of the chance of gaining it. The successful thrower of the dice takes or sweeps the whole.

RAFFLER, *n.* One who raffles.

RAFFLING, *ppr.* The act of throwing dice for a prize staked by a number.

RAFT, *n.* [Gr. to sew that is, to fasten together, and allied to reeve; or Gr. whence a flooring. See *Rafter* and *Roof*.]

An assemblage of boards, planks or pieces of timber fastened together horizontally and floated down a stream; a float.NWAD RAFT.2

RAFT, *pp.* [L. rapio; bereafian, to snatch away, to bereave.]

Torn; rent; severed. *Obs.*NWAD RAFT.4

RAFTER, *n.* [Gr. to cover; a roof.]

A roof timber; a piece of timber that extends from the plate of a building to the ridge and serves to support the covering of the roof.*NWAD RAFTER.2*

RAFTERED, *a.* Built or furnished with rafters.

RAFTY, *a.* Damp; musty. [Local.]

RAG, *n.* [Gr. a torn garment; tear; a rupture, a rock, a crag; to tear asunder.]

1. Any piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tattered cloth, torn or worn till its texture is destroyed. Linen and cotton rags are the chief materials of paper.*NWAD RAG.2*

2. Garments worn out; proverbially, mean dress.*NWAD RAG.3*

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags. *Proverbs 23:21*.*NWAD RAG.4*

And virtue, though in rags, will keep me warm.*NWAD RAG.5*

3. A fragment of dress.*NWAD RAG.6*

RAG, *v.t.*

To scold; to rail. [Local.]*NWAD RAG.8*

RAGAMUFFIN, *n.*

A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.*NWAD RAGAMUFFIN.2*

RAG-BOLT, *n.* An iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place.

RAGE, *n.* [Heb. to grind or gnash the teeth.]

1. Violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures or agitation; anger excited to fury. Passion sometimes rises to rage.*NWAD RAGE.2*

Torment and loud lament and furious rage.*NWAD RAGE.3*

2. Vehemence or violent exacerbation of any thing painful; as the rage of pain; the rage of a fever; the rage of hunger or thirst.*NWAD RAGE.4*

3. Fury; extreme violence; as the rage of a tempest.*NWAD RAGE.5*

4. Enthusiasm; rapture.*NWAD RAGE.6*

Who brought green poesy to her perfect age, and made that art which was a rage.*NWAD RAGE.7*

5. Extreme eagerness or passion directed to some object; as the rage for money.*NWAD RAGE.8*

You purchase pain with all that joy can give, and die of nothing but a rage to live.*NWAD RAGE.9*

RAGE, *v.i.*

1. To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be violently agitated with passion.*NWAD RAGE.11*

At this he inly rag'd.*NWAD RAGE.12*

2. To be violent and tumultuous.*NWAD RAGE.13*

Why do the heathen rage? *Psalm 2:1*.*NWAD RAGE.14*

3. To be violently driven or agitated; as the raging sea or winds.*NWAD RAGE.15*

4. To ravage; to prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect; as, the plague rages in Cairo.*NWAD RAGE.16*

5. To be driven with impetuosity; to act or move furiously.*NWAD RAGE.17*

The chariots shall rage in the streets. *Nahum 2:4*.*NWAD RAGE.18*

The madding wheels of brazen chariots rag'd.*NWAD RAGE.19*

6. To toy wantonly; to sport. [Not in use.]*NWAD RAGE.20*

RAGEFUL, *a.* Full of rage; violent; furious.

RAGERY, *n.* Wantonness. [Not used.]

RAGG, *n.* Rowley ragg, a species of silicious stone, of a dusky or dark gray color, with shining crystals, of a granular texture, and by exposure to the air acquiring an ochery crust.

RAGGED, *a.* [from rag.]

1. Rent or worn into tatters, or till its texture is broken; as a ragged coat; a ragged sail.*NWAD RAGGED.2*

2. Broken with rough edges; uneven; as a ragged rock.*NWAD RAGGED.3*

3. Having the appearance of being broken or torn; jagged; rough with sharp or irregular points.*NWAD RAGGED.4*

The moon appears, when looked upon through a good glass, rude and ragged.*NWAD RAGGED.5*

4. Wearing tattered clothes; as a ragged fellow.*NWAD RAGGED.6*

5. Rough; rugged.*NWAD RAGGED.7*

What shepherd owns those ragged sheep?*NWAD RAGGED.8*

RAGGEDNESS, *n.*

1. The state of being dressed in tattered clothes.*NWAD RAGGEDNESS.2*

2. The state of being rough or broken irregularly; as the raggedness of a cliff.*NWAD RAGGEDNESS.3*

RAGING, ***ppr.*** **[from rage.]**

1. Acting with violence or fury.*NWAD RAGING.2*

2 . *a.* Furious; impetuous; vehemently driven or agitated; as the raging sea or tempest.*NWAD RAGING.3*

RAGING, ***n.*** **Fury; violence; impetuosity.** ***Jonah 1:15*****.**

RAGINGLY, ***adv.*** **With fury; with violent impetuosity.**

RAGMAN, ***n.*** **A man who collects or deals in rags, the materials of paper.**

RAGMAN'S-ROLL, ***n.*** **A roll or register of the value of benefices in Scotland, made by Ragimund, a legate of the pope, according to which the clergy were afterwards taxed by the court of Rome. [See** ***Rigmarole*****.]**

RAGOO, RAGOUT, ***n.*** **A sauce or seasoning for exciting a languid appetite; or a high seasoned dish, prepared with fish, flesh, greens and the like, stewed with salt, pepper, cloves, etc.**

RAGSTONE, ***n.*** **A stone of the silicious kind, so named from its rough fracture. It is of a gray color, the texture obscurely laminar or rather fibrous, the lamins consisting of a congeries of grains of a quartzy appearance, coarse and rough. It effervesces with acids, and gives fire with steel. It is used for a whetstone without oil or water, for sharpening coarse cutting tools.**

RAGWORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Senecio.**

RAIL, ***n.***

1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts.*NWAD RAIL.2*

[In New England, this is never called a beam; pieces of timber of

the proper size for rails are called scantling.]*NWAD RAIL.3*

2. In the United States, a piece of timber cleft, hewed or sawed, rough or smooth, inserted in upright posts for fencing. The common rails among farmers, are rough, being used as they are split from the chestnut or other trees. The rails used in fences of boards or pickets round gentlemen's houses and gardens, are usually sawed scantling and often dressed with the plane.*NWAD RAIL.4*

3. A bar of wood or iron used for inclosing any place; the piece into which ballusters are inserted.*NWAD RAIL.5*

4. A series of posts connected with cross beams, by which a place is inclosed.*NWAD RAIL.6*

In New England we never call this series a rail, but by the general term railing. In a picket fence, the pales or pickets rise above the rails; in a ballustrade, or fence resembling it, the ballusters usually terminate in the rails.*NWAD RAIL.7*

5. In a ship, a narrow plank nailed for ornament or security on a ship's upper works; also, a curved piece of timber extending from the bows of a ship to the continuation of its stern, to support the knee of the head, etc.*NWAD RAIL.8*

RAIL, *n.* A bird of the genus Rallus, consisting of many species. The water rail has a long slender body with short concave wings. The birds of the genus inhabit the slimy margins of rivers and ponds covered with marsh plants.

RAIL, *n.*

A woman's upper garment; retained in the word nightrail, but not used in the United States.*NWAD RAIL.11*

RAIL, *v.t.*

1. To inclose with rails.*NWAD RAIL.13*

2. To range in a line.*NWAD RAIL.14*

RAIL, *v.i.* [Eng. to brawl.]

To utter reproaches; to scoff; to use insolent and reproachful language; to reproach or censure in opprobrious terms; followed by at or against, formerly by on.*NWAD RAIL.16*

And rail at arts he did not understand.*NWAD RAIL.17*

Lesbia forever on e rails.*NWAD RAIL.18*

RAIL-BIRD, *n.* A bird of the genus Cuculus.

RAILER, *n.* One who scoffs, insults, censures or reproaches with opprobrious language.

RAILING, *ppr.*

1. Clamoring with insulting language; uttering reproachful words.*NWAD RAILING.2*

2. *a.* Expressing reproach; insulting; as a railing accusation. *2 Peter 2:11*.*NWAD RAILING.3*

RAILING, *n.* Reproachful or insolent language. *1 Peter 3:9*.

RAILING, *ppr.* Inclosing with rails.

RAILING, *n.*

1. A series of rails; a fence.*NWAD RAILING.7*

2. Rails in general; or the scantling for rails.*NWAD RAILING.8*

RAILINGLY, *adv.* With scoffing or insulting language.

RAILLERY, *n.*

Banter; jesting language; good humored pleasantry or slight satire; satirical merriment.*NWAD RAILLERY.2*

Let raillery be without malice or heat.*NWAD RAILLERY.3*

- Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is sufficient to turn them into raillery.*NWAD RAILLERY.4*

RAILLEUR, *n.* A banterer; a jester; a mocker. [Not English nor in use.]

RAIMENT, *n.* [for arrayment. See *Array* and *Ray*.]

1. Clothing in general; vestments; vesture; garments. *Genesis 24:53*; *Deuteronomy 8:4*.*NWAD RAIMENT.2*

Living, both food and raiment she supplies.*NWAD RAIMENT.3*

2. A single garment.*NWAD RAIMENT.4*

[In this sense it is rarely used, and indeed is improper.]*NWAD RAIMENT.5*

RAIN, *v.i.* [It seems that rain is contracted from regen. It is the Gr. to rain, to water, which we retain in brook, and the Latins, by dropping the prefix, in rigo, irrigo, to irrigate. The primary sense is to pour out, to drive forth. Heb.]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; used mostly with it for a nominative; as, it rains; it will rain; it rained, or it has rained.*NWAD RAIN.2*

2. To fall or drop like rain; as, tears rained at their eyes.*NWAD RAIN.3*

RAIN, *v.t.* To pour or shower down from the upper regions, like rain from the clouds.

Then said the Lord to Moses, behold I will rain bread from heaven for you. *Exodus 16:4*.*NWAD RAIN.5*

God shall cast the fury of his wrath upon him, and shall rain it upon him while he is eating. *Job 20:23*.*NWAD RAIN.6*

Upon the wicked he shall rain snares, fire and brimstone, and horrible tempest. *Psalm 11:6*.*NWAD RAIN.7*

RAIN, *n.* The descent of water in drops from the clouds; or the water thus falling. Rain is distinguished from mist, by the size of the drops, which are distinctly visible. When water falls in very small drops or particles, we call it mist, and fog is composed of particles so fine as to be not only indistinguishable, but to float or be suspended in the air.

RAINBAT, *a.* Beaten or injured by the rain. [Not used.]

RAINBOW, *n.* A bow, or an arch of a circle, consisting of all the colors formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapor, appearing in the part of the hemisphere opposite to the sun. When the sun is at the horizon, the rainbow is a semicircle. The rainbow is called also iris.

The moon sometimes forms a bow or arch of light, more faint than that formed by the sun, and called lunar rainbow. Similar bows at sea are called marine rainbows or sea bows.*NWAD RAINBOW.2*

RAIN-DEER, *n.*

The rane, a species of the cervine genus. [See *Rane*.]*NWAD RAIN-DEER.2*

RAININESS, *n.* [from rainy.] The state of being rainy.

RAIN-WATER, *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds.

RAINY, *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery; as rainy weather; a rainy day or season.

RAISE, *v.t.* raze. [This word occurs often in the Gothic version of the gospels, *Luke 3:8*; *John 6:40, 44*. These verbs appear to be the L. gradior, gressus, without the prefix. L. to go to walk, to pass.]

1. To lift; to take up; to heave; to lift from a low or reclining posture; as, to raise a stone or weight; to raise the body in bed.*NWAD RAISE.2*

The angel smote Peter on the side and raised him up. *Acts 12:7*.*NWAD RAISE.3*

2. To set upright; as, to raise a mast.*NWAD RAISE.4*

3. To set up; to erect; to set on its foundations and put together; as, to raise the frame of a house.*NWAD RAISE.5*

4. To build; as, to raise a city, a fort, a wall, etc.*NWAD RAISE.6*

I will raise forts against thee. *Isaiah 29:3*; *Amos 9:11*.*NWAD RAISE.7*

5. To rebuild.*NWAD RAISE.8*

They shall raise up the former desolations. *Isaiah 61:4*.*NWAD RAISE.9*

6. To form to some height by accumulation; as, to raise a heap of stones. *Joshua 8:29*.*NWAD RAISE.10*

7. To make; to produce; to amass; as, to raise a great estate out of small profits.*NWAD RAISE.11*

8. To enlarge; to amplify.*NWAD RAISE.12*

9. To exalt; to elevate in condition; as, to raise one from a low estate.*NWAD RAISE.13*

10. To exalt; to advance; to promote in rank or honor; as, to raise one to an office of distinction.*NWAD RAISE.14*

This gentleman came to be raised to great titles.*NWAD RAISE.15*

11. To enhance; to increase; as, to raise the value of coin; to raise the price of goods.*NWAD RAISE.16*

12. To increase in current value.*NWAD RAISE.17*

The plate pieces of eight were raised three pence in the piece.*NWAD RAISE.18*

13. To excite; to put in motion or action; as, to raise a tempest or tumult.*NWAD RAISE.19*

He commandeth and raiseth the stormy wind. *Psalm 107:25*.*NWAD RAISE.20*

14. To excite to sedition, insurrection, war or tumult; to stir up. *Acts 13:50*.*NWAD RAISE.21*

AEneas then employs his pains in parts remote to raise the Tuscan swains.*NWAD RAISE.22*

15. To rouse; to awake; to stir up.*NWAD RAISE.23*

They shall not awake, not be raised out of their sleep. *Job 14:12*.*NWAD RAISE.24*

16. To increase in strength; to excite from languor or weakness. The pulse is raised by stimulants, sometimes by venesection.*NWAD RAISE.25*

17. To give beginning of importance to; to elevate into reputation; as, to raise a family.*NWAD RAISE.26*

18. To bring into being.*NWAD RAISE.27*

God vouchsafes to raise another word for him.*NWAD RAISE.28*

19. To bring from a state of death to life.*NWAD RAISE.29*

He was delivered for our offenses, and raised again for our justification. *Romans 4:25*; *1 Corinthians 15:15-17*.*NWAD RAISE.30*

20. To call into view from the state of separate spirits; as, to raise a spirit by spells and incantations.*NWAD RAISE.31*

21. To invent and propagate; to originate; to occasion; as, to raise a report or story.*NWAD RAISE.32*

22. To set up; to excite; to begin by loud utterance; as, to raise a shout or cry.*NWAD RAISE.33*

23. To utter loudly; to begin to sound or clamor. He raised his voice against the measures of administration.*NWAD RAISE.34*

24. To utter with more strength or elevation; to swell. Let the speaker raise his voice.*NWAD RAISE.35*

25. To collect; to obtain; to bring into a sum or fund. Government raises money by taxes, excise and imposts. Private persons and companies raise money for their enterprises.*NWAD RAISE.36*

26. To levy; to collect; to bring into service; as, to raise troops; to raise an army.*NWAD RAISE.37*

27. To give rise to.*NWAD RAISE.38*

28. To cause to grow; to procure to be produced, bred or propagated; as, to raise wheat, barley, hops, etc.; to raise horses, oxen or sheep.*NWAD RAISE.39*

[The English now use grow in regard to crops; as, to grow wheat. This verb intransitive has never been used in New England in a transitive sense, until recently some persons have adopted it from the English books. We always use raise, but in New England it is never applied to the breeding of the human race, as it is in the southern states.]*NWAD RAISE.40*

29. To cause to swell, heave and become light; as, to raise dough or paste by yeast or leaven.*NWAD RAISE.41*

Miss Liddy can dance a jig and raise paste.*NWAD RAISE.42*

30. To excite; to animate with fresh vigor; as, to raise the spirits or courage.*NWAD RAISE.43*

31. To ordain; to appoint; or to call to and prepare; to furnish with gifts and qualification suited to a purpose; a Scriptural sense.*NWAD RAISE.44*

I will raise them up a prophet from among their brethren. *Deuteronomy 18:18*.*NWAD RAISE.45*

For this cause have I raised thee up, to show in thee my power. *Exodus 9:16*; *Judges 2:16, 18*.*NWAD RAISE.46*

32. To keep in remembrance. *Ruth 4:5, 10*.*NWAD RAISE.47*

33. To cause to exist by propagation. *Matthew 22:24*.*NWAD RAISE.48*

34. To incite; to prompt. *Ezra 1:5*.*NWAD RAISE.49*

35. To increase in intensity or strength; as, to raise the heat of a furnace.*NWAD RAISE.50*

36. In seamen's language, to elevate, as an object by a gradual approach to it; to bring to be seen at a greater angle; opposed to laying; as, to raise the land; to raise a point.*NWAD RAISE.51*

To raise a purchase, in seamen's language, is to dispose instruments or machines in such a manner as to exert any mechanical force required.*NWAD RAISE.52*

To raise a siege, is to remove a besieging army and relinquish an attempt to take the place by that mode of attack, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.*NWAD RAISE.53*

RAISED, *pp.* Lifted; elevated; exalted; promoted; set upright; built; made or enlarged; produced; enhanced; excited; restored to life; levied; collected; roused; invented and propagated; increased.

RAISER, *n.* One who raises; that which raises; one that builds; one that levies or collects; one that begins, produces or propagates.

RAISIN, *n.* razn.

A dried grape. Grapes are suffered to remain on the vines till they are perfectly ripe, and then dried in an oven, or by exposure to the heat of the sun. Those dried in the sun are the sweetest.*NWAD RAISIN.2*

RAISING, *ppr.* Lifting; elevating; setting upright; exalting; producing; enhancing; restoring to life; collecting; levying; propagating, etc.

RAISING, *n.*

1. The act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or

restoring to life.*NWAD RAISING.3*

2. In New England, the operation or work of setting up the frame of a building.*NWAD RAISING.4*

RAJAH, RAJA, *n.* [L. rex, regis.] In India, a prince. some of the rajahs are said to be independent princes; others are tributary to the Mogul.

RAJAHSHIP, *n.* The dignity or principality of a rajah.

RAKE, *n.*

An instrument consisting of a head-piece in which teeth are inserted, and a long handle; used for collecting hay or other light things which are spread over a large surface, or in gardens for breaking and smoothing the earth.*NWAD RAKE.2*

RAKE, *n.*

A loose, disorderly, vicious man; a man addicted to lewdness and other scandalous vices.*NWAD RAKE.4*

RAKE, *n.*

1. The projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the height of the stem and stern, beyond the extremities of the keel. The distance between a perpendicular line from the extremity of stem or stern to the end of the keel, is the length of the rake; one the fore-rake, the other the rake-aft.*NWAD RAKE.6*

2. The inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction.*NWAD RAKE.7*

RAKE, *v.t.* [L. frico.]

1. Properly, to scrape; to rub or scratch with something rough; as, to rake the ground.*NWAD RAKE.9*

2. To gather with a rake; as, to rake hay or barley.*NWAD RAKE.10*

3. To clear with a rake; to smooth with a rake; as, to rake a bed in a garden; to rake land.*NWAD RAKE.11*

4. To collect or draw together something scattered; to gather by violence; as, to rake together wealth; to rake together slanderous tales; to rake together the rabble of a town.*NWAD RAKE.12*

5. To scour; to search with eagerness all corners of a place.*NWAD RAKE.13*

The statesman rakes the town to find a plot.*NWAD RAKE.14*

6. In the military art, to enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of any thing; particularly in naval engagement, to rake is to cannonade a ship on the stern or head, so that the balls range the whole length of the deck. Hence the phrase, to rake a ship fore and aft.*NWAD RAKE.15*

To rake up, applied to fire, is to cover the fire with ashes.*NWAD RAKE.16*

RAKE, *v.i.*

1. To scrape; to scratch into for finding something; to search minutely and meanly; as, to rake into a dunghill.*NWAD RAKE.18*

2. To search with minute inspection into every part.*NWAD RAKE.19*

One is for raking in Chaucer for antiquated words.*NWAD RAKE.20*

3. To pass with violence or rapidity.*NWAD RAKE.21*

Pas could not stay, but over him did rake.*NWAD RAKE.22*

4. To seek by raking; as, to rake for oysters.*NWAD RAKE.23*

5. To lead a dissolute, debauched life.*NWAD RAKE.24*

6. To incline from a perpendicular direction; as, a mast rakes aft.*NWAD RAKE.25*

RAKED, *pp.* Scraped; gathered with a rake; cleaned with a rake; cannonaded fore and aft.

RAKEHELL, *n.*

A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake.*NWAD RAKEHELL.2*

RAKEHELLY, *a.* Dissolute; wild.

RAKER, *n.* One that rakes.

RAKESHAME, *n.* A vile dissolute wretch.

RAKING, *ppr.*

1. Scraping; gathering with a rake; cleaning and smoothing with a rake; cannonading in the direction of the length; inclining.*NWAD RAKING.2*

And raking chase-guns through our sterns they send.*NWAD RAKING.3*

2. *a.* That rakes; as a raking fire or shot.*NWAD RAKING.4*

RAKING, *n.*

1. The act of using a rake; the act or operation of collecting with a rake, or of cleaning and smoothing with a rake.*NWAD RAKING.6*

2. The space of ground raked at once; or the quantity of hay, etc. collected by once passing the rake.*NWAD RAKING.7*

RAKISH, *a.* Given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched.

RAKISHNESS, *n.* Dissolute practices.

RALLY, *v.t.* [This seems to be a compound of re, ra, and lier, L. ligo, to unite.]

1. To reunite; to collect and reduce to order troops dispersed or thrown into confusion.*NWAD RALLY.2*

2. To collect; to unite; as things scattered.*NWAD RALLY.3*

RALLY, *v.t.* [See *Raillery*.]

To treat with good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire, according to the nature of the case.*NWAD RALLY.5*

Honeycomb rallies me upon a country life.*NWAD RALLY.6*

Strephon had long confess'd his am'rous pain, which gay Corinna rallied with disdain.*NWAD RALLY.7*

RALLY, *v.i.*

1. To assemble; to unite.*NWAD RALLY.9*

Innumerable parts of matter chanced then to rally together and to form themselves into this new world.*NWAD RALLY.10*

2. To come back to order.*NWAD RALLY.11*

The Grecians rally and their pow'rs unite.*NWAD RALLY.12*

3. To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.*NWAD RALLY.13*

RALLY, *n.*

1. The act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks.*NWAD RALLY.15*

2. Exercise of good humor or satirical merriment.*NWAD RALLY.16*

RAM, *n.* [See the Verb.]

1. The male of the sheep or ovine genus; in some parts of England called a tup. In the United States, the word is applied, I believe, to no other male, except in the compound ram-cat.*NWAD RAM.2*

2. In astronomy, Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters on the 21st of March, or a constellation of fixed stars in the figure of a ram. It is considered the first of the twelve signs.*NWAD RAM.3*

3. An engine of war, used formerly for battering and demolishing the walls of cities; called a battering-ram. [See *Battering-ram*.]*NWAD RAM.4*

RAM, *v.t.* [L. ramus, a branch that is a shoot or thrust. Heb. See *Cram*.]

1. To thrust or drive with violence; to force in; to drive down or together; as, to ram down a cartridge; to ram piles into the earth.*NWAD RAM.6*

2. To drive, as with a battering ram.*NWAD RAM.7*

3. To stuff; to cram.*NWAD RAM.8*

RAMADAN, *n.* Among the Mohammedans, a solemn season of fasting.

RAMAGE, *n.* [L. ramus, a branch.]

1. Branches of trees. [Not in use.]*NWAD RAMAGE.2*

2. The warbling of birds sitting on boughs.*NWAD RAMAGE.3*

3. [See *Rummage*.]*NWAD RAMAGE.4*

RAMBLE, *v.i.*

1. To rove; to wander; to walk, ride or sail from place to place, without any determinate object in view; or to visit many places; to rove carelessly or irregularly; as, to ramble about the city; to ramble over the country.*NWAD RAMBLE.2*

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle rambling fellow.*NWAD RAMBLE.3*

2. To go at large without restraint and without direction.*NWAD*

RAMBLE.4

3. To move without certain direction.*NWAD RAMBLE.5*

O’re his ample sides, the rambling sprays luxuriant shoot.*NWAD RAMBLE.6*

RAMBLE, *n.* a roving; a wandering; a going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an irregular excursion.

Coming home after a short Christmas ramble, I found a letter upon my table.*NWAD RAMBLE.8*

RAMBLER, *n.* One that rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

RAMBLING, *ppr.* Roving; wandering; moving or going irregularly.

RAMBLING, *n.* A roving; irregular excursion.

RAMBOOZE, RAMBUSE, *n.* a drink made of wine, ale, eggs and sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar and rose water in summer.

RAMEKIN, RAMEQUINS, *n.* In cookery, small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs.

RAMENTS, *n.* [L. ramenta, a chip.]

1. Scrapings; shavings;. [Not used.]*NWAD RAMENTS.2*

2. In botany, loose scales on the stems of plants.*NWAD RAMENTS.3*

RAMEOUS, *a.* [L. ramus, a branch.] In botany, belonging to a branch; growing on or shooting from a branch.

RAMIFICATION, *n.* [L. ramus, a branch.]

1. The process of branching or shooting branches from a stem.*NWAD RAMIFICATION.2*

2. A branch; a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel; as the ramifications of a family; the ramifications of an artery.*NWAD RAMIFICATION.3*

3. A division or subdivision; as the ramifications of a subject or scheme.*NWAD RAMIFICATION.4*

4. In botany, the manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs.*NWAD RAMIFICATION.5*

5. The production of figures resembling branches.*NWAD RAMIFICATION.6*

RAMIFIED, *pp.* divided into branches.

RAMIFY, *v.t.* [L. ramus, a branch, and facio, to make.]

To divide into branches or parts; as, to ramify an art, a subject or scheme.*NWAD RAMIFY.2*

RAMIFY, *v.i.*

1. To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant.*NWAD RAMIFY.4*

When the asparagus begins to ramify -*NWAD RAMIFY.5*

2. To be divided or subdivided; as a main subject or scheme.*NWAD RAMIFY.6*

RAMIFYING, *ppr.* shooting into branches or divisions.

RAMISH, *a.*

Rank; strong scented.*NWAD RAMISH.2*

RAMISHNESS, *n.* [from ram.] Rankness; a strong scent.

RAMMED, *pp.* [See *Ram*.] Driven forcibly.

RAMMER, *n.*

1. One that rams or drives.*NWAD RAMMER.2*

2. An instrument for driving any thing with force; as a rammer for driving stones or piles, or for beating the earth to more solidity.*NWAD RAMMER.3*

3. A gun-stick; a ramrod; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.*NWAD RAMMER.4*

RAMMING, *ppr.* Driving with force.

RAMOON, *n.* A tree of America.

RAMOUS, *a.* [L. ramosus, from ramus, a branch.]

1. In botany, branched, as a stem or root; having lateral divisions.*NWAD RAMOUS.2*

2. Branchy; consisting of branches; full of branches.*NWAD RAMOUS.3*

RAMP, *v.i.* [See *Ramble* and *Romance*.]

1. To climb, as a plant; to creep up.*NWAD RAMP.2*

Plants furnished with tendrils catch hold, and so ramping on trees, they mount to a great height.*NWAD RAMP.3*

2. To spring; to leap; to bound; to prance; to frolic.*NWAD RAMP.4*

Their bridles they would champ - and trampling the fine element, would fiercely ramp.*NWAD RAMP.5*

Sporting the lion ramp'd.*NWAD RAMP.6*

[In the latter sense, the word is usually written and pronounced

romp; the word being originally pronounced with a broad.]*NWAD RAMP.7*

RAMP, *n.* A leap; a spring; a bound.

RAMPALLIAN, *n.* A mean wretch. [Not in use.]

RAMPANCY, *n.* [from rampant.] Excessive growth or practice; excessive prevalence; exuberance; extravagance; as the rampancy of vice.

RAMPANT, *a.* [See *Ramp* and *Ramble*.]

1. Overgrowing the usual bounds; rank in growth; exuberant; as rampant weeds.*NWAD RAMPANT.2*

2. Overleaping restraint; as rampant vice.*NWAD RAMPANT.3*

3. In heraldry, applied to the lion, leopard or other beast, rampant denotes the animal reared and standing on his hind legs, in the posture of climbing. It differs from saliant, which indicates the posture of springing or making a sally.*NWAD RAMPANT.4*

The lion rampant shakes his brinded mane.*NWAD RAMPANT.5*

RAMPART, *n.* [Hence we see rampart is from L. reparo; re and paro. See *Parry* and *Repair*.]

1. In fortification, an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed into bastions, curtains, etc.*NWAD RAMPART.2*

No standards from the hostile ramparts torn.*NWAD RAMPART.3*

2. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety.*NWAD RAMPART.4*

RAMPART, *v.t.* To fortify with ramparts. [Not in use.]

RAMPION, *n.* [from ramp.] The name of several plants; as the

common esculent rampion, a species of Campanula; the crested rampion, a species of Lobelia; the horned rampion, a species of Phyteuma.

RAMPIRE, *n.* The same as rampart; but obsolete.

RAMSONS, *n.* A plant, a species of Allium.

RAN, the *pret.* of run. In old writers, open robbery.

RANCESCENT, *a.* [L. ranceo, to be rank.] Becoming rancid or sour.

RANCH, *v.t.* [corrupted from wrench.] To sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion. [Not used.]

RANCID, *a.* [L. rancidus, from ranceo, to be rank. This is the Eng. rank, luxuriant in growth.]

Having a rank smell; strong scented; sour; musty; as rancid oil.*NWAD RANCID.2*

RANCIDITY, RANCIDNESS, *n.* The quality of being rancid; a strong, sour scent, as of old oil.

The rancidity of oils may be analogous to the oxidation of metals.*NWAD RANCIDITY.2*

RANCOR, *n.* [L. from ranceo, to be rank.]

1. The deepest malignity or spite; deep seated and implacable malice; inveterate enmity. [This is the strongest term for enmity which the English language supplies.]*NWAD RANCOR.2*

It issues from the rancor of a villain.*NWAD RANCOR.3*

2. Virulence; corruption.*NWAD RANCOR.4*

RANCOROUS, *a.* Deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or

malicious; intensely virulent.

So flam'd his eyes with rage and ranc'rous ire.*NWAD RANCOROUS.2*

Rancorous opposition to the gospel of Christ.*NWAD RANCOROUS.3*

RANCOROUSLY, *adv.* With deep malignity or spiteful malice.

RAND, *n.*

A border; edge; margin; as the rand of a shoe.*NWAD RAND.2*

RANDOM, *n.*

1. A roving motion or course without direction; hence, want of direction, rule or method; hazard; chance; used in the phrase, at random, that is, without a settled point of direction; at hazard.*NWAD RANDOM.2*

2. Course; motion; progression; distance of a body thrown; as the furthest random of a missile weapon.*NWAD RANDOM.3*

RANDOM, *a.*

1. Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; as a random blow.*NWAD RANDOM.5*

2. Uttered or done without previous calculation; as a random guess.*NWAD RANDOM.6*

RANDOM-SHOT, *n.* A shot not directed to a point, or a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above a horizontal line.

RANDY, *a.* Disorderly; riotous. [Not used or local.]

RANE, RANEDEER, *n.*

A species of deer found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia. He has large branched palmated horns, and travels with great speed. Among the Laplanders, he is a substitute for the horse, the cow, the goat and the sheep, as he furnishes food, clothing and the means of conveyance. This animal will draw a sled on the snow more than a hundred miles in a day.*NWAD RANE.2*

RANFORCE, *n.* The ring of a gun next to the vent.

[I do not find this word in modern books.]*NWAD RANFORCE.2*

RANG, the old *pret.* of ring. [Nearly obsolete.]

RANGE, *v.t.*

1. To set in a row or in rows; to place in a regular line, lines or ranks; to dispose in the proper order; as, to range troops in a body; to range men or ships in the order of battle.*NWAD RANGE.2*

2. To dispose in proper classes, orders or divisions; as, to range plants and animals in genera and species.*NWAD RANGE.3*

3. To dispose in a proper manner; to place in regular method; in a general sense. Range and arrange are used indifferently in the same sense.*NWAD RANGE.4*

4. To rove over; to pass over.*NWAD RANGE.5*

Teach him to range the ditch and force the brake.*NWAD RANGE.6*

[This use is elliptical, over being omitted.]*NWAD RANGE.7*

5. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near; as, to range the coast, that is, along the coast.*NWAD RANGE.8*

RANGE, *v.i.*

1. To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction.*NWAD RANGE.10*

As a roaring lion and a ranging bear. *Proverbs 28:15*.*NWAD RANGE.11*

2. To be placed in order; to be ranked.*NWAD RANGE.12*

‘Tis better to be lowly born, and range with humble livers in content -*NWAD RANGE.13*

[In this sense, rank is now used.]*NWAD RANGE.14*

3. To lie in a particular direction.*NWAD RANGE.15*

Which way thy forests range -*NWAD RANGE.16*

We say, the front of a house ranges with the line of the street.*NWAD RANGE.17*

4. To sail or pass near or in the direction of; as, to range along the coast.*NWAD RANGE.18*

RANGE, *n.* [See *Rank*.]

1. A row; a rank; things in a line; as a range of buildings; a range of mountains; ranges of colors.*NWAD RANGE.20*

2. A class; an order.*NWAD RANGE.21*

The next range of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences -*NWAD RANGE.22*

3. A wandering or roving; excursion.*NWAD RANGE.23*

He may take a range all the world over.*NWAD RANGE.24*

4. Space or room for excursion.*NWAD RANGE.25*

A man has not enough range of thought -*NWAD RANGE.26*

5. Compass or extent of excursion; space taken in by any thing extended or ranked in order; as the range of Newton’s thought. No philosopher has embraced a wider range.*NWAD RANGE.27*

Far as creation's ample range extends.*NWAD RANGE.28*

6. The step of a ladder. [Corrupted in popular language to rung.]*NWAD RANGE.29*

7. A kitchen grate.*NWAD RANGE.30*

8. A bolting sieve to sift meal.*NWAD RANGE.31*

9. In gunnery, the path of a bullet or bomb, or the line it describes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it lodges; or the whole distance which it passes. When a cannon lies horizontally, it is called the right level, or point blank range; when the muzzle is elevated to 45 degrees, it is called the utmost range. To this may be added the ricochet, the rolling or bounding shot, with the piece elevated from three to six degrees.*NWAD RANGE.32*

RANGED, *pp.* Disposed in a row or line; placed in order; passed in roving placed in a particular direction.

RANGER, *n.*

1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber. [Now little used.]*NWAD RANGER.2*

2. A dog that beats the ground.*NWAD RANGER.3*

3. In England, a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business is to walk through the forest, watch the deer, present trespasses, etc.*NWAD RANGER.4*

RANGERSHIP, *n.* The office of the keeper of a forest or park.

RANGING, *ppr.* Placing in a row or line; disposing in order, method or classes; roving; passing near and in the direction of.

RANGING, *n.* The act of placing in lines or in order; a roving, etc.

RANK, *n.* [Heb.]

1. A row or line, applied to troops; a line of men standing abreast or side by side, and as opposed to file, a line running the length of a company, battalion or regiment. Keep your ranks; dress your ranks.*NWAD RANK.2*

Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds in ranks and squadrons and right form of war.*NWAD RANK.3*

2. Ranks, in the plural, the order of common soldiers; as, to reduce an officer to the ranks.*NWAD RANK.4*

3. A row; a line of things, or things in a line; as a rank of osiers.*NWAD RANK.5*

4. Degree; grade; in military affairs; as the rank of captain, colonel or general; the rank of vice-admiral.*NWAD RANK.6*

5. Degree of elevation in civil life or station; the order of elevation or of subordination. We say, all ranks and orders of men; every man's dress and behavior should correspond with his rank; the highest and the lowest ranks of men or of other intelligent beings.*NWAD RANK.7*

6. Class; order; division; any portion or number of things to which place, degree or order is assigned. Profligate men, by their vices, sometimes degrade themselves to the rank of brutes.*NWAD RANK.8*

7. Degree of dignity, eminence or excellence; as a writer of the first rank; a lawyer of high rank.*NWAD RANK.9*

These are all virtues of a meaner rank.*NWAD RANK.10*

8. Dignity; high place or degree in the orders of men; as a man of rank.*NWAD RANK.11*

Rank and file, the order of common soldiers. Ten officers and three hundred rank and file fell in the action.*NWAD RANK.12*

To fill the ranks, to supply the whole number, or a competent number.*NWAD RANK.13*

To take rank, to enjoy precedence, or to have the right of taking a higher place. In Great Britain, the king's sons take rank of all the other nobles.*NWAD RANK.14*

RANK, *a.* [L. rancidus, from ranceo, to smell strong. The primary sense of the root is to advance, to shoot forward, to grow luxuriantly, whence the sense of strong, vigorous.]

1. Luxuriant in growth; being of vigorous growth; as rank grass; rank weeds.*NWAD RANK.16*

Seven ears came up upon one stalk, rank and good. *Genesis 41:5*.*NWAD RANK.17*

2. Causing vigorous growth; producing luxuriantly; very rich and fertile; as, land is rank.*NWAD RANK.18*

3. Strong scented; as rank smelling rue.*NWAD RANK.19*

4. Rancid; musty; as oil of a rank smell.*NWAD RANK.20*

5. Inflamed with venereal appetite.*NWAD RANK.21*

6. Strong to the taste; high tasted.*NWAD RANK.22*

Divers sea fowls taste rank of the fish on which they feed.*NWAD RANK.23*

7. Rampant; high grown; raised to a high degree; excessive; as rank pride; rank idolatry.*NWAD RANK.24*

I do forgive thy rankest faults.*NWAD RANK.25*

8. Gross; coarse.*NWAD RANK.26*

9. Strong; clinching. Take rank hold. Hence,*NWAD RANK.27*

10. Excessive; exceeding the actual value; as a rank modus in law.*NWAD RANK.28*

To set rank, as the iron of a plane, to set it so as to take off a thick shaving.*NWAD RANK.29*

RANK, *v.t.*

1. To place abreast or in a line.*NWAD RANK.31*

2. To place in a particular class, order or division.*NWAD RANK.32*

Poets were ranked in the class of philosophers.*NWAD RANK.33*

Heresy is ranked with idolatry and witchcraft.*NWAD RANK.34*

3. To dispose methodically; to place in suitable order.*NWAD RANK.35*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank your tribes?*NWAD RANK.36*

Ranking all things under general and special heads.*NWAD RANK.37*

RANK, *v.i.*

1. To be ranged; to be set or disposed; as in a particular degree, class, order or division.*NWAD RANK.39*

Let that one article rank with the rest.*NWAD RANK.40*

2. To be placed in a rank or ranks.*NWAD RANK.41*

Go, rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood.*NWAD RANK.42*

3. To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life. He ranks with a major. He ranks with the first class of poets. He ranks high in public estimation.*NWAD RANK.43*

RANKED, *pp.* Placed in a line; disposed in an order or class; arranged methodically.

RANKER, *n.* One that disposes in ranks; one that arranges.

RANKING, *ppr.* Placing in ranks or lines; arranging; disposing in orders or classes; having a certain rank or grade.

RANKLE, *v.i.* [from rank.]

1. To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester; as a rankling wound.*NWAD RANKLE.2*

A malady that burns and rankles inward.*NWAD RANKLE.3*

2. To become more violent; to be inflamed; to rage; as rankling malice; rankling envy. Jealousy rankles in the breast.*NWAD RANKLE.4*

RANKLY, *adv.*

1. With vigorous growth; as, grass or weeks grow rankly.*NWAD RANKLY.2*

2. Coarsely; grossly.*NWAD RANKLY.3*

RANKNESS, *n.*

1. Vigorous growth; luxuriance; exuberance; as the rankness of plants or herbage.*NWAD RANKNESS.2*

2. Exuberance; excess; extravagance; as the rankness of pride; the rankness of joy.*NWAD RANKNESS.3*

3. Extraordinary strength.*NWAD RANKNESS.4*

The crane's pride is in the rankness of her wing.*NWAD RANKNESS.5*

4. Strong taste; as the rankness of flesh or fish.*NWAD RANKNESS.6*

5. Rancidness; rank smell; as the rankness of oil.*NWAD RANKNESS.7*

6. Excessiveness; as the rankness of a composition or modus.*NWAD RANKNESS.8*

RANNY, *n.* The shrew-mouse.

RANSACK, *v.t.* [Eng. rand, and ran is rapine. The last syllable coincides with the English verb to sack, to pillage.]

1. To plunder; to pillage completely; to strip by plundering; as, to ransack a house or city.*NWAD RANSACK.2*

Their vow is made to ransack Troy.*NWAD RANSACK.3*

2. To search thoroughly; to enter and search every place or part. It seems often to convey the sense of opening doors and parcels, and turning over things in search; as, to ransack files of papers.*NWAD RANSACK.4*

I ransack the several caverns.*NWAD RANSACK.5*

3. To violate; to ravish; to deflower; as ransacked chastity. [Not in use.]*NWAD RANSACK.6*

RANSACKED, *pp.* Pillaged; search narrowly.

RANSACKING, *ppr.* Pillaging; searching narrowly.

RANSOM, *n.*

1. The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; that which procures the release of a prisoner or captive, or of captured property, and restores the one to liberty and the other to the original owner.*NWAD RANSOM.2*

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy ransom he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered from pursuing the conquest of Ireland.*NWAD RANSOM.3*

2. Release from captivity, bondage or the possession of an enemy. They were unable to procure the ransom of the prisoners.*NWAD RANSOM.4*

3. In law, a sum paid for the pardon of some great offense and the discharge of the offender; or a fine paid in lieu of corporal

punishment.*NWAD RANSOM.5*

4. In Scripture, the price paid for a forfeited life, or for delivery or release from capital punishment.*NWAD RANSOM.6*

Then he shall give for the ransom of his life, whatever is laid upon him. *Exodus 21:30*.*NWAD RANSOM.7*

5. The price paid for procuring the pardon of sins and the redemption of the sinner from punishment.*NWAD RANSOM.8*

Deliver him from going down to the pit; I have found a ransom. *Job 33:24*.*NWAD RANSOM.9*

The Son of man came - to give his life a ransom for many. *Matthew 20:28*; *Mark 10:45*.*NWAD RANSOM.10*

RANSOM, *v.t.*

1. To redeem from captivity or punishment by paying an equivalent; applied to persons; as, to ransom prisoners from an enemy.*NWAD RANSOM.12*

2. To redeem from the possession of an enemy by paying a price deemed equivalent; applied to goods or property.*NWAD RANSOM.13*

3. In Scripture, to redeem from the bondage of sin, and from the punishment to which sinners are subjected by the divine law.*NWAD RANSOM.14*

The ransomed of the Lord shall return. *Isaiah 35:10*.*NWAD RANSOM.15*

4. To rescue; to deliver. *Hosea 13:14*.*NWAD RANSOM.16*

RANSOMED, *pp.* Redeemed or rescued from captivity, bondage or punishment by the payment of an equivalent.

RANSOMER, *n.* One that redeems.

RANSOMING, *ppr.* Redeeming from captivity, bondage or punishment by giving satisfaction to the possessor; rescuing; liberating.

RANSOMLESS, *a.* Free from ransom.

RANT, *v.i.* [Heb.]

To rave in violent, high sounding or extravagant language, without correspondent dignity of thought; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation; as a ranting preacher.*NWAD RANT.2*

Look where my ranking host of the garter comes.*NWAD RANT.3*

RANT, *n.* High sounding language without dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; as the rant of fanatics.

This is stoical rant, without any foundation in the nature of man, or reason of things.*NWAD RANT.5*

RANTER, *n.* A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.

RANTING, *ppr.* Uttering high sounding words without solid sense; declaiming or preaching with boisterous empty words.

RANTIPOLE, *a.* [from rant.] Wild; roving; rakish. [A low word.]

RANTIPOLE, *v.i.* To run about wildly. [Low.]

RANTISM, *n.* The practice or tenets of ranters.

RANTY, *a.* Wild; noisy; boisterous.

RANULA, *n.* [L. rana, a frog; dim. a little frog.]

A swelling under the tongue, similar to the encysted tumors in different parts of the body.*NWAD RANULA.2*

RANUNCULUS, *n.* [L. from rana, a frog.]

In botany, crowfoot, a genus of plants of many species, some of them beautiful flowering plants, particularly the Asiatic, or Turkey and Persian ranunculus, which is diversified with many rich colors.*NWAD RANUNCULUS.2*

RAP, *v.i.* [L. rapio, rapidus, rapid.]

To strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock; as, to rap on the door.*NWAD RAP.2*

RAP, *v.t.* To strike with a quick blow; to knock.

With one great peal they rap the door.*NWAD RAP.4*

To rap out, to utter with sudden violence; as, to rap out an oath. [In the popular language of the United States, it is often pronounced rip, to rip out an oath; L. crepo.]*NWAD RAP.5*

RAP, *v.t.*

1. to seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture; as rapt into admiration.*NWAD RAP.7*

I'm rapt with joy to see my Marcia's tears.*NWAD RAP.8*

Rapt into future times the bar begun.*NWAD RAP.9*

2. To snatch or hurry away.*NWAD RAP.10*

And rapt with whirling wheels.*NWAD RAP.11*

Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds.*NWAD RAP.12*

3. To seize by violence.*NWAD RAP.13*

4. To exchange; to truck. [Low and not used.]*NWAD RAP.14*

To rap and rend, to seize and tear or strip; to fall on and plunder; to snatch by violence. They brought off all they could rap and rend. [See *Rend*.]*NWAD RAP.15*

RAP, *n.* a quick smart blow; as a rap on the knuckles.

RAPACIOUS, *a.* [L. rapax, from rapio, to seize. See *Rap*.]

1. Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force; as a rapacious enemy.*NWAD RAPACIOUS.2*

Well may thy lord, appeas'd redeem thee quite from death's rapacious claim.*NWAD RAPACIOUS.3*

2. Accustomed to seize for food; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; as a rapacious tiger; a rapacious fowl.*NWAD RAPACIOUS.4*

RAPACIOUSLY, *adv.* By rapine; by violent robbery or seizure.

RAPACIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.

RAPACITY, *n.* [L. rapacitas, from rapax, rapio.]

1. Addictedness to plunder; the exercise of plunder; the act or practice of seizing by force; as the rapacity of a conquering army; the rapacity of pirates; the rapacity of a Turkish pashaw; the rapacity of extortioners.*NWAD RAPACITY.2*

2. Ravenousness; as the rapacity of animals.*NWAD RAPACITY.3*

3. The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice.*NWAD RAPACITY.4*

RAPE, *n.* [L. rapio, raptus. See *Rap*.]

1. In a general sense, a seizing by violence; also, a seizing and carrying away by force, as females.*NWAD RAPE.2*

2. In law, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will.*NWAD RAPE.3*

3. Privation; the act of seizing or taking away.*NWAD RAPE.4*

And ruin'd orphans of thy rapes complain.*NWAD RAPE.5*

4. something taken or seized and carried away.*NWAD RAPE.6*

Where now are all my hopes? oh, never more shall they revive, nor death her rapes restore.*NWAD RAPE.7*

5. Fruit plucked from the cluster.*NWAD RAPE.8*

6. A division of a county in Sussex, in England; or an intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, and containing three or four hundreds.*NWAD RAPE.9*

RAPE, *n.* [L. rapa, Gr.]

A plant of the genus Brassica, called also cole-rape and cole-seed, and of which the navew or French turnip is a variety.*NWAD RAPE.11*

The broom-rape is of the genus Orobanche.*NWAD RAPE.12*

RAPEROOT. [See *Rape*.]

RAPESEED, *n.* The seed of the rape, from which oil is expressed.

RAPID, *a.* [L. rapidus, from rapio, the primary sense of which is to rush.]

1. Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; as a rapid stream; a rapid flight; a rapid motion.*NWAD RAPID.2*

Part shun the goal with rapid wheels.*NWAD RAPID.3*

2. Advancing with haste or speed; speedy in progression; as rapid growth; rapid improvement.*NWAD RAPID.4*

3. Of quick utterance of words; as a rapid speaker.*NWAD RAPID.5*

RAPIDITY, *n.* [L. rapiditas.]

1. Swiftness; celerity; velocity; as the rapidity of a current; the rapidity of motion of any kind.*NWAD RAPIDITY.2*

2. Haste in utterance; as the rapidity of speech or pronunciation.*NWAD RAPIDITY.3*

3. Quickness of progression or advance; as rapidity of growth or improvement.*NWAD RAPIDITY.4*

RAPIDLY, *adv.*

1. With great speed, celerity or velocity; swiftly; with quick progression; as, to run rapidly; to grow or improve rapidly.*NWAD RAPIDLY.2*

2. With quick utterance; as, to speak rapidly.*NWAD RAPIDLY.3*

RAPIDNESS, *n.* Swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

RAPIDS, *n. plu.* The part of a river where the current moves with more celerity than the common current. Rapids imply a considerable descent of the earth, but not sufficient to occasion a fall of the water, or what is called a cascade or cataract.

RAPIER, *n.* A small sword used only in thrusting.

RAPIER-FISH, *n.* The sword-fish.

RAPIL, RAPILLO, *n.* Pulverized volcanic substances.

RAPINE, *n.* [L. rapina; rapio, to seize.]

1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force.*NWAD RAPINE.2*

2. Violence; force.*NWAD RAPINE.3*

RAPINE, *v.t.* To plunder.

RAPPAREE, *n.* A wild Irish plunderer; so called from rapery, a half pike that he carries.

RAPPEE, *n.* A coarse kind of snuff.

RAPPER, *n.* [from rap.]

1. One that raps or knocks.*NWAD RAPPER.2*

2. The knocker of a door. [Not in common use.]*NWAD RAPPER.3*

3. An oath or a lie. [Not in use.]*NWAD RAPPER.4*

RAPPORT, *n.* Relation; proportion. [Not in use.]

RAPT, *pp.* [from rap.] Transported; ravished.

RAPT, *v.t.* To transport or ravish. [Not legitimate or in use.]

RAPT, *n.*

1. An ecstasy; a trance.*NWAD RAPT.4*

2. Rapidity. [Not in use.]*NWAD RAPT.5*

RAPTER, RAPTOR, *n.* [L. raptor.] A ravisher; a plunderer.

RAPTURE, *n.* [L. raptus, rapio.]

1. A seizing by violence. [Little used.]*NWAD RAPTURE.2*

2. Transport; ecstasy; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure.*NWAD RAPTURE.3*

Music when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devotion and advances praise into rapture.*NWAD RAPTURE.4*

3. Rapidity with violence; a hurrying along with velocity; as rolling with torrent rapture.*NWAD RAPTURE.5*

4. Enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.*NWAD RAPTURE.6*

You grow correct, that once with rapture writ.*NWAD RAPTURE.7*

RAPTURED, *a.* Ravished; transported.

[But enraptured is generally used.]*NWAD RAPTURED.2*

RAPTURIST, *n.* An enthusiast.

RAPTUROUS, *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing; as rapturous joy, pleasure or delight.

RARE, *a.* [L. rarus, thin.]

1. Uncommon; not frequent; as a rare event; a rare phenomenon.*NWAD RARE.2*

2. Unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found.*NWAD RARE.3*

Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight.*NWAD RARE.4*

Above the rest I judge one beauty rare.*NWAD RARE.5*

3. Thinly scattered.*NWAD RARE.6*

4. Thin; porous; not dense; as a rare and attenuate substance.*NWAD RARE.7*

Water is nineteen times lighter and by consequence nineteen times rarer than gold.*NWAD RARE.8*

5. Nearly raw; imperfectly roasted or boiled; as rare beef or mutton; eggs roasted rare.*NWAD RARE.9*

RAREESHOW, *n.* [rare and show.] A show carried in a box.

RAREFACTION, *n.* [See *Rarefy*.]

The act or process of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the parts and rendering the bodies more rare or porous, by which operation they appear under a larger bulk, or require more room, without an accession of new matter; opposed to condensation; as the rarefaction of air.*NWAD RAREFACTION.2*

RAREFIABLE, *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

RAREFY, *v.t.* [L. rarefacio; rarus, rare, and facio, to make.]

To make thin and porous or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body without adding to it any new portion of its own matter; opposed to condense.*NWAD RAREFY.2*

RAREFY, *v.i.* To become thin and porous.

RAREFYING, *ppr.* Making thin or less dense.

RARELY, *adv.*

1. Seldom; not often; as things rarely seen.*NWAD RARELY.2*

2. Finely; nicely. [little used.]*NWAD RARELY.3*

RARENESS, *n.*

1. The state of being uncommon; uncommonness; infrequency.*NWAD RARENESS.2*

And let the rareness the small gift commend.*NWAD RARENESS.3*

2. Value arising from scarcity.*NWAD RARENESS.4*

3. Thinness; tenuity; as the rareness of air or vapor.*NWAD RARENESS.5*

4. Distance from each other; thinness.*NWAD RARENESS.6*

RARERIPE, *a.*

Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.*NWAD RARERIPE.2*

RARERIPE, *n.* An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

RARITY, *n.* [L. raritas.]

1. Uncommonness; infrequency.*NWAD RARITY.2*

Far from being fond of a flower for its rarity -*NWAD RARITY.3*

2. A thing valued for its scarcity.*NWAD RARITY.4*

I saw three rarities of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows in the place.*NWAD RARITY.5*

3. Thinness; tenuity; opposed to density; as the rarity of air.*NWAD RARITY.6*

RASCAL, *n.*

A mean fellow; a scoundrel; in modern usage, a trickish dishonest fellow; a rogue; particularly applied to men and boys guilty of the lesser crimes, and indicating less enormity or guilt than villain.*NWAD RASCAL.2*

I have sense to serve my turn in store, and he's a rascal who pretends to more.*NWAD RASCAL.3*

RASCAL, *a.*

1. Lean; as a rascal deer.*NWAD RASCAL.5*

2. Mean; low.*NWAD RASCAL.6*

RASCALION, *n.* [from rascal.] A low mean wretch.

RASCALITY, *n.*

1. The low mean people.*NWAD RASCALITY.2*

2. Mean trickishness or dishonesty; base fraud. [This is its sense in present usage in America.]*NWAD RASCALITY.3*

RASCALLY, *a.*

1. Meanly trickish or dishonest; vile.*NWAD RASCALLY.2*

2. Mean; vile; base; worthless; as a rascally porter.*NWAD RASCALLY.3*

RASE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. rasus, rado.]

1. To pass along the surface of a thing, with striking or rubbing it at the same time; to graze.*NWAD RASE.2*

Might not the bullet which rased his cheek, have gone into his head? *Obs.*NWAD RASE.3*

2. To erase; to scratch or rub out; or to blot out; to cancel.*NWAD RASE.4*

[In this sense, erase is generally used.]*NWAD RASE.5*

3. To level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy; as, to rase a city.*NWAD RASE.6*

[In this sense, raze is generally used. This orthography, rase, may therefore be considered as nearly obsolete; graze, erase and raze having superseded it.]*NWAD RASE.7*

RASE, *n.*

1. A cancel; erasure. [Not in use.]*NWAD RASE.9*

2. A slight wound. [Not in use.]*NWAD RASE.10*

RASH, *a.*

1. Hasty in council or action; precipitate; resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution, and thus encountering unnecessary hazard; applied to persons; as a rash statesman or minister; a rash commander.*NWAD RASH.2*

2. Uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection; as rash words; rash measures.*NWAD RASH.3*

3. Requiring haste; urgent.*NWAD RASH.4*

I have scarce leisure to salute you, my matter is so rash.*NWAD RASH.5*

4. Quick; sudden; as rash gunpowder. [Not in use.]*NWAD RASH.6*

RASH, *n.* Corn so dry as to fall out with handling. [Local.]

RASH, *n.*

1. Satin.*NWAD RASH.9*

2. An eruption or efflorescence on the body.*NWAD RASH.10*

RASH, *v.t.* To slice; to cut into pieces; to divide.

RASHER, *n.* A thin slice of bacon; a thin cut.

RASHLY, *adv.* With precipitation; hastily; without due deliberation.

He that doth any thing rashly, must do it willingly.*NWAD RASHLY.2*

So rashly brave, to dare the sword of Theseus.*NWAD RASHLY.3*

RASHNESS, *n.*

1. To much haste in resolving or in undertaking a measure; precipitation; inconsiderate readiness or promptness to decide or act, implying disregard of consequences or contempt of danger; applied to persons. The failure of enterprises is often owing to rashness.*NWAD RASHNESS.2*

We offend by rashness, which is an affirming or denying before we have sufficiently informed ourselves.*NWAD RASHNESS.3*

2. The quality of being uttered or done without due deliberation; as the rashness of words or of undertakings.*NWAD RASHNESS.4*

RASP, *n.* [See *Rase*.]

1. A large rough file; a grater.*NWAD RASP.2*

2. A *raspberry*, which see.*NWAD RASP.3*

RASP, *v.t.* [See *Rase*.]

To rub or file with a rasp; to rub or grate with a rough file; as, to rasp wood to make it smooth; to rasp bones to powder.*NWAD RASP.5*

RASPATORY, *n.* A surgeon's rasp.

RASPBERRY, *n.* [from rasp, so named from the roughness of the brambles.]

The fruit of a bramble or species of rubus; a berry growing on a prickly plant; as the black raspberry; the red and the white raspberry.*NWAD RASPBERRY.2*

RASPBERRY-BUSH, *n.* The bramble producing raspberries.

RASURE, *n.* s as z. [L. rasura, from rado, rasus. See *Rase*.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving; the act of erasing.*NWAD RASURE.2*

2. The mark by which a letter, word or any part of a writing is erased, effaced or obliterated; an erasure.*NWAD RASURE.3*

RAT, *n.* [Probably named from gnawing, and from the root of L. rodo.]

A small quadruped of the genus Mus, which infests houses, stores and ships; a troublesome race of animals.*NWAD RAT.2*

To smell a rat, to be suspicious, to be on the watch from suspicion; as a cat by the scent or noise of a rat.*NWAD RAT.3*

RATABLE, *a.* [from rate.]

1. That may be rated, or set at a certain value; as a Danish ore ratable at two marks.*NWAD RATABLE.2*

2. Liable or subjected by law to taxation; as ratable estate.*NWAD RATABLE.3*

RATABLY, *adv.* By rate or proportion; proportionally.

RATAFIA, *n.* ratafee'. A fine spirituous liquor, prepared from the kernels of several kinds of fruits, particularly of cherries, apricots and peaches.

RATAN, *n.* A small cane, the growth of India.

RAT-CATCHER, *n.* One who makes it his business to catch rats.

RATCH, *n.* In clock work, a sort of wheel having twelve fangs, which serve to lift the detents every hour and thereby cause the clock to strike.

RATCHET, *n.* In a watch, a small tooth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel, which stops it in winding up.

RATCHIL, *n.* Among miners, fragments of stone.

RATE, *n.* [L. ratus, reor, contracted from retor, redor, or resor. See *Ratio* and *Reason*.]

1. The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted; as silver valued at the rate of six shillings and eight pence the ounce.*NWAD RATE.2*

The rate and standard of wit was different then from what it is in these days.*NWAD RATE.3*

2. Price or amount stated or fixed on any thing. A king may purchase territory at too dear a rate. The rate of interest is prescribed by law.*NWAD RATE.4*

3. Settled allowance; as a daily rate of provisions. *2 Kings 25:30*.*NWAD RATE.5*

4. Degree; comparative height or value.*NWAD RATE.6*

I am a spirit of no common rate.*NWAD RATE.7*

In this did his holiness and godliness apear above the rate and pitch of other men's, in that he was so infintely merciful.*NWAD RATE.8*

5. Degree in which any thing is done. the ship sails at the rate of seven knots an hour.*NWAD RATE.9*

Many of the horse could not march at that rate, nor come lup soon enough.*NWAD RATE.10*

6. Degree of value; price. Wheat in England is often sold at the rate of fifty shillings the quarter. wit may be purchased at too dear a rate.*NWAD RATE.11*

7. a tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use, according to its income or value; as parish rates; town rates; highway rates.*NWAD RATE.12*

8. In the navy, the order or class of a ship, according to its magnitude or force. Ships of the first rate mount a hundred guns or upwards; those of the second rate carry from 90 to 98 guns; those of the third rate carry from 64 to 80 guns; those of the fourth rate from 50 to 60 guns; those of the fifth rate from 32 to 44 guns; those of the sixth rate from 20 to 30 guns. Those of the two latter rates are called frigates.*NWAD RATE.13*

RATE, *v.t.*

1. To set a certain value on; to value at a certain price or degree of excellence.*NWAD RATE.15*

You seem not high enough your joys to rate.*NWAD RATE.16*

Instead of rating the man by his performances, we too frequently rate the performance by the man.*NWAD RATE.17*

2. To fix the magnitude, force or order, as of ships. A ship is rated in the first class, or as a ship of the line.*NWAD RATE.18*

RATE, *v.i.*

1. To be set or considered in a class, as a ship. The ship rates as a ship of the line.*NWAD RATE.20*

2. To make an estimate.*NWAD RATE.21*

RATE, *v.t.* [See *Read*. It is probably allied to rattle, and perhaps to L. rudo.]

To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold; to censure violently.*NWAD RATE.23*

Go, rate thy minions, proud insulting boy.*NWAD RATE.24*

An old lord of the council rated me the other day in the street about you, sir.*NWAD RATE.25*

RATED, *pp.*

1. Set at a certain value; estimated; set in a certain order or rank.*NWAD RATED.2*

2. Chid; reproved.*NWAD RATED.3*

RATER, *n.* One who sets a value on or makes an estimate.

RATH, *n.* A hill. *Obs.*

RATH, *a.* [See *Ready*.]

Early; coming before others, or before the usual time.*NWAD RATH.3*

Bring the rath primrose, that forsaken dies.*NWAD RATH.4*

We sometimes see the word rath-ripe, early ripe; but it is obsolete or nearly so. In the United States, I believe it is not used at all.*NWAD RATH.5*

RATHER, *adv.* [I would rather go, or sooner go. The use is taken from pushing or moving forward.] [L. ante, before. But he said, yea rather, happy are they that hear the word of God and keep it. *Luke 11:28*.]

1. More readily or willingly; with better liking; with preference or choice.*NWAD RATHER.2*

My soul chooseth strangling and death rather than life. *Job 7:15*.*NWAD RATHER.3*

Light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. *John 3:19*; *Psalm 84:10*.*NWAD RATHER.4*

2. In preference; preferably; with better reason. Good is rather to be chosen than evil. See *Acts 5:29*.*NWAD RATHER.5*

3. In a greater degree than otherwise.*NWAD RATHER.6*

He sought throughout the world, but sought in vain, and no where finding, rather fear'd her slain.*NWAD RATHER.7*

4. More properly; more correctly speaking.*NWAD RATHER.8*

This is an art which does mend nature, change it rather; but the art itself is nature.*NWAD RATHER.9*

5. Noting some degree of contrariety in fact.*NWAD RATHER.10*

She was nothing better, but rather grew worse. *Mark 5:26*; *Matthew 27:24*.*NWAD RATHER.11*

The rather, especially; for better reason; for particular cause.*NWAD RATHER.12*

You are come to me in a happy time, the rather for I have some sport in hand.*NWAD RATHER.13*

Had rather, is supposed to be a corruption of would rather.*NWAD RATHER.14*

I had rather speak five words with my understanding. *1 Corinthians 14:19*.*NWAD RATHER.15*

This phrase may have been originally, "I'd rather," for I would rather, and the contraction afterwards mistaken for had. Correct speakers and writers generally use would in all such phrases; I would rather, I prefer; I desire in preference.*NWAD RATHER.16*

RATHOFFITE, *n.* A mineral brought from Sweden, of the garnet kind. Its color is a dingy brownish black, and it is accompanied with calcarious spar and small crystals of hornblend.

RATIFICATION, *n.*

1. The act of ratifying; confirmation.*NWAD RATIFICATION.2*

2. The act of giving sanction and validity to something done by another; as the ratification of a treaty by the senate of the United States.*NWAD RATIFICATION.3*

RATIFIED, *pp.* Confirmed; sanctioned; made valid.

RATIFIER, *n.* He or that which ratifies or sanctions.

RATIFY, *v.t.* [L. ratum facio, to make firm.]

1. To confirm; to establish; to settle.*NWAD RATIFY.2*

We have ratified to them the borders of Judea.*NWAD RATIFY.3*

2. To approve and sanction; to make valid; as, to ratify an agreement or treaty.*NWAD RATIFY.4*

RATIFYING, *ppr.* Confirming; establishing; approving and sanctioning.

RATING, *ppr.* [from rate.]

1. Setting at a certain value; assigning rant to; estimating.*NWAD RATING.2*

2. Chiding; reproving.*NWAD RATING.3*

RATIO, *n.* ra'sho. [L. from ratus, reor, to think or suppose, to set, confirm or establish. Reor is contracted from redor or retor, and primarily signifies to throw, to thrust, hence to speak, to set in the mind, to think, like L. suppono; and setting gives the sense of a fixed rate or rule. See *Reason*.]

Proportion, or the relation of homogeneous things which determines the quantity of one from the quantity of another, without the intervention of a third.*NWAD RATIO.2*

The relation which one quantity has to another of the same kind, as expressed by the quotient of the one divided by the other. Thus the ratio of 4 to 2 is 4/2, or 2; and the ratio of 5 to 6 is 5/6. This is geometrical ratio, which is that signified when the term is used without distinction; but arithmetical ratio is the difference between two quantities. Thus the arithmetical ratio of 2 to 6 is 4.*NWAD RATIO.3*

Ratio respects magnitudes of the same kind only. One line may be compared with another line, but a line cannot be compared with a superficies, and hence between a line and a superficies there can be no ratio.*NWAD RATIO.4*

RATIOCINATE, *v.i.* [L. ratiocinor, from ratio, reason.] To reason; to argue. [Little used.]

RATIOCINATION, *n.* [L. ratiocinatio.] The act or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from premises. [See *Reasoning*.]

RATIOCINATIVE, *a.* Argumentative; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and the deduction of inferences from the comparison; as a ratiocinative process. [A bad word and little used.]

RATION, *n.* [L. ratio, proportion.]

A portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink and forage, assigned to each soldier in an army for his daily subsistence and for the subsistence of horses. Officers have several rations according to their rank or number of attendants. Seamen in the navy also have rations of certain articles.*NWAD RATION.2*

RATIONAL, *a.* [L. rationalis.]

1. Having reason or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason; opposed to irrational; as, man is a rational being; brutes are not rational animals.*NWAD RATIONAL.2*

It is our glory and happiness to have a rational nature.*NWAD*

RATIONAL.3

2. Agreeable to reason; opposed to absurd; as a rational conclusion or inference; rational conduct.*NWAD RATIONAL.4*

3. Agreeable to reason; not extravagant.*NWAD RATIONAL.5*

4. Acting in conformity to reason; wise; judicious; as a rational man.*NWAD RATIONAL.6*

RATIONAL, *n.* A rational being.

RATIONALE, *n.*

1. A detail with reasons; a series of reasons assigned; as Dr. Sparrow's rationale of the Common Prayer.*NWAD RATIONALE.2*

2. An account or solution of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, etc.*NWAD RATIONALE.3*

RATIONALIST, *n.* One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

RATIONALITY, *n.*

1. The power of reasoning.*NWAD RATIONALITY.2*

God has made rationality the common portion of mankind.*NWAD RATIONALITY.3*

2. Reasonableness.*NWAD RATIONALITY.4*

Well directed intentions, whose rationalities will not bear a rigid examination.*NWAD RATIONALITY.5*

RATIONALLY, *adv.* In consistency with reason; reasonably. We rationally expect every man will pursue his own happiness.

RATIONALNESS, *n.* The state of being rational or consistent with reason.

RATLIN, RATLINE, *n.* A small line traversing the shrouds of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending to the mast-heads.

RATOON, *n.*

A sprout from the root of the sugar cane, which has been cut.*NWAD RATOON.2*

RATSBANE, *n.* [rat and bane.] Poison for rats; arsenic.

RATSBANED, *a.* Poisoned by ratsbane.

RAT-TAIL, *n.* In farriery, an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.

RATTEEN, *n.* A thick woolen stuff quilled or twilled.

RATTINET, *n.* A woolen stuff thinner than ratteen.

RATTLE, *v.i.*

1. To make a quick sharp noise rapidly repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous. When bodies are sonorous, it is called jingling. We say, the wheels rattle over the pavement.*NWAD RATTLE.2*

And the rude hail in rattling tempest forms.*NWAD RATTLE.3*

He fagoted his notions as they fell, and if they rhym'd and rattl'd, all was well.*NWAD RATTLE.4*

2. To speak eagerly and noisily; to utter words in a clattering manner.*NWAD RATTLE.5*

Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke.*NWAD RATTLE.6*

He rattles it out against popery.*NWAD RATTLE.7*

RATTLE, *v.t.*

1. To cause to make a rattling sound or a rapid succession of sharp sounds; as, to rattle a chain.*NWAD RATTLE.9*

2. To stun with noise; to drive with sharp sounds rapidly repeated.*NWAD RATTLE.10*

Sound but another, and another shall, as loud as thine, rattle the welkin's ear.*NWAD RATTLE.11*

3. To scold; to rail at clamorously; as, to rattle off servants sharply.*NWAD RATTLE.12*

RATTLE, *n.*

1. A rapid succession of sharp clattering sounds; as the rattle of a drum.*NWAD RATTLE.14*

2. A rapid succession of words sharply uttered; loud rapid talk; clamorous chiding.*NWAD RATTLE.15*

3. An instrument with which a clattering sound is made.*NWAD RATTLE.16*

The rattles of Isis and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other.*NWAD RATTLE.17*

The rhymes and rattles of the man or boy.*NWAD RATTLE.18*

4. A plant of the genus Pedicularis, louse-wort.*NWAD RATTLE.19*

Yellow rattle, a plant of the genus Rhinanthus.*NWAD RATTLE.20*

RATTLE-HEADED, *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady.

RATTLESNAKE, *n.* A snake that has rattles at the tail, of the genus Crotalus. The rattles consist of articulated horny cells, which the animal vibrates in such a manner as to make a rattling sound. The poison of the rattlesnake is deadly.

RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, *n.* A plant or root of the genus Polygala, and another of the genus Prenanthes.

RATTLESNAKE-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Eryngium.

RATTLING, *ppr.* Making a quick succession of sharp sounds.

RATTLING, *n.* A rapid succession of sharp sounds. *Nahum 3:2*.

RAUCITY, *n.* [L. raucus, hoarse. Raucus is the Eng. *rough*, which see.]

1. Hoarseness; a loud rough sound; as the raucity of a trumpet.*NWAD RAUCITY.2*

2. Among physicians, hoarseness of the human voice.*NWAD RAUCITY.3*

RAUCOUS, *a.* Hoarse; harsh. [Not in use.]

RAUGHT, the old participle of reach. *Obs.*

RAUNCH. [See *Wrench*.]

RAVAGE, *n.* [L. rapio.]

1. Spoil; ruin; waste; destruction by violence, wither by men, beasts or physical causes; as the ravage of a lion; the ravages of fire or tempest; the ravages of an army.*NWAD RAVAGE.2*

Would one think ‘twene possible for love to make such ravage in a noble soul.*NWAD RAVAGE.3*

2. Waste; ruin; destruction by decay; as the ravages of time.*NWAD RAVAGE.4*

RAVAGE, *v.t.*

1. To spoil; to plunder; to pillage; to sack.*NWAD RAVAGE.6*

Already Cesar has ravag’d more than half the globe!*NWAD RAVAGE.7*

2. To lay waste by any violent force; as, a flood or inundation ravages the meadows.*NWAD RAVAGE.8*

The shatter'd forest and the ravag'd vale.*NWAD RAVAGE.9*

3. to waste or destroy by eating; as fields ravaged by swarms of locusts.*NWAD RAVAGE.10*

RAVAGED, *pp.* Wasted; destroyed; pillaged.

RAVAGER, *n.* a plunderer a spoiler; he or that which lays waste.

RAVAGING, *ppr.* Plundering; pillaging; laying waste.

RAVE, *v.i.* [L. rabio, to rave, to rage or be furious; rabies, rage.]

1. To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk irrationally; to be wild.*NWAD RAVE.2*

When men thus rave, we may conclude their brains are turned.*NWAD RAVE.3*

2. To utter furious exclamations; to be furious or raging; as a madman.*NWAD RAVE.4*

Have I not cause to rave and beat my breast?*NWAD RAVE.5*

3. To dote; to be unreasonably fond; followed by upon; as, to rave upon antiquity. [Hardly proper.]*NWAD RAVE.6*

RAVE, *n.* the upper side-piece of timber of the body of a cart.

RAVEL, *v.t.* rav'l.

1. To entangle; to entwist together; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex.*NWAD RAVEL.2*

What glory's due to him that could divide such ravel'd inte'rests, has the knot unty'd?*NWAD RAVEL.3*

2. To untwist; to unweave or unknot; to disentangle; as, to ravel out a twist; to ravel out a stocking.*NWAD RAVEL.4*

Sleep, that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care.*NWAD RAVEL.5*

3. to hurry or run over in confusion. [Not in use.]*NWAD RAVEL.6*

RAVEL, *v.i.* rav'l.

1. To fall into perplexity and confusion.*NWAD RAVEL.8*

Till by their own perplexities involv'd, they ravel more, still less resolv'd.*NWAD RAVEL.9*

2. To work in perplexities; to busy one's self with intricacies; to enter by winding and turning.*NWAD RAVEL.10*

It will be needless to ravel far into the records of elder times.*NWAD RAVEL.11*

The humor of raveling into all these mystical or entangled matters - produced infinite diputes.*NWAD RAVEL.12*

3. To be unwoven.*NWAD RAVEL.13*

[As far as my observation extends, ravel, in the United States, is used only in the second sense above, viz. to unweave, to separate the texture of that which is woven or knit; so that ravel and unravel are with us always synonymous. etymology proves this to be the true sense of the word ravel.]*NWAD RAVEL.14*

RAVELED, *pp.* Twisted together; made intricate; disentangled.

RAVELIN, *n.*

In fortification, a detached work with two faces which make a salient angle, without any flanks, and raised before the counterscarp, of the place. In this it differs from a half moon, which is placed before an angle.*NWAD RAVELIN.2*

RAVELING, *ppr.* Twisting or weaving; untwisting; disentangling.

RAVEN, *n.* ra'ven. [Heb. from its color. But this may be L. corvus, rapio.]

A large fowl of a black color, of the genus Corvus.*NWAD RAVEN.2*

RAVEN, *v.t.* rav'n.

1. To devour with great eagerness; to eat with voracity.*NWAD RAVEN.4*

Our natures do pursue, like rats that raven down their proper bane, a thirsty evil, and when we drink, we die.*NWAD RAVEN.5*

Like a roaring lion, ravening the prey. *Ezekiel 22:25*.*NWAD RAVEN.6*

2. To obtain by violence.*NWAD RAVEN.7*

RAVEN, *v.i.* rav'n. To prey with rapacity.

Benjamin shall raven as a wolf. *Genesis 49:27*.*NWAD RAVEN.9*

RAVEN, *n.* rav'n.

1. Prey; plunder; food obtained by violence. *Nahum 2:12*.*NWAD RAVEN.11*

2. Rapine; rapacity.*NWAD RAVEN.12*

RAVENED, *pp.* Devoured with voracity.

RAVENER, *n.* One that ravens or plunders.

RAVENING, *ppr.* Preying with rapacity; voraciously devouring; as a ravening wolf.

RAVENING, *n.* Eagerness for plunder. *Luke 11:39*.

RAVENOUS, *a.*

1. Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; devouring with rapacious eagerness; as a ravenous wolf, lion or vulture.*NWAD RAVENOUS.2*

2. Eager for prey or gratification; as ravenous appetite or desire.*NWAD RAVENOUS.3*

RAVENOUSLY, *adv.* With raging voracity.

RAVENOUSNESS, *n.* Extreme voracity; rage for prey; as the ravenousness of a lion.

RAVEN'S DUCK, *n.* A species of sail cloth.

RAVER, *n.* [from rave.] One that raves or is furious.

RAVET, *n.* An insect shaped like a cock-chaffer, which infests the West Indies.

RAVIN. [See *Raven*.]

RAVIN, *a.* Ravenous. [Not in use.]

RAVINE, RAVIN, *n.* A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence, any long deep hollow or pass through mountains, etc.

RAVING, ***ppr.*** **or** ***a.*** **Furious with delirium; mad; distracted.**

RAVINGLY, ***adv.*** **With furious wildness or frenzy; with distraction.**

RAVISH, ***v.t.*** **[L. rapio.]**

1. To seize and carry away by violence.*NWAD RAVISH.2*

These hairs which thou dost ravish from my chin, will quicken and accuse thee.*NWAD RAVISH.3*

This hand shall ravish thy pretended right.*NWAD RAVISH.4*

2. To have carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her consent. *Isaiah 13:16*; *Zechariah 14:2*.*NWAD RAVISH.5*

3. To bear away with joy or delight; to delight to ecstasy; to transport.*NWAD RAVISH.6*

Thou hast ravished my heart. *Song of Solomon 4:9*.*NWAD RAVISH.7*

RAVISHED, ***pp.*** **Snatched away by violence; forced to submit to carnal embrace; delighted to ecstasy.**

RAVISHER, ***n.***

1. One that takes by violence.*NWAD RAVISHER.2*

2. One that forces a woman to his carnal embrace.*NWAD RAVISHER.3*

3. One that transports with delight.*NWAD RAVISHER.4*

RAVISHING, ***ppr.***

1. Snatching or taking by violence; compelling to submit to carnal intercourse; delighting to ecstasy.*NWAD RAVISHING.2*

2. *a.* Delighting to rapture; transporting.*NWAD RAVISHING.3*

RAVISHING, *n.*

1. A seizing and carrying away by violence.*NWAD RAVISHING.5*

2. Carnal knowledge by force against consent.*NWAD RAVISHING.6*

3. Ecstatic delight; transport.*NWAD RAVISHING.7*

RAVISHINGLY, *adv.* To extremity of delight.

RAVISHMENT, *n.*

1. The act of forcing a woman to carnal connection; forcible violation of chastity.*NWAD RAVISHMENT.2*

2. Rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy; pleasing violence of the mind or senses.*NWAD RAVISHMENT.3*

All things joy with ravishment attracted by thy beauty still to gaze.*NWAD RAVISHMENT.4*

3. The act of carrying away; abduction; as the ravishment of children from their parents, of a ward from his guardian, or of a wife from her husband.*NWAD RAVISHMENT.5*

RAW, *a.* [L. crudus, rodo.]

1. Not altered from its natural state; not roasted, boiled or cooked; not subdued by heat; as raw meat.*NWAD RAW.2*

2. Not covered with skin; bare, as flesh.*NWAD RAW.3*

If there is quick raw flesh in the risings, it is an old leprosy. *Leviticus 13:10, 11*.*NWAD RAW.4*

3. sore.*NWAD RAW.5*

And all his sinews waxen weak and raw through long

imprisonment.*NWAD RAW.6*

4. Immature; unripe; not concocted.*NWAD RAW.7*

5. Not altered by heat; not cooked or dressed; being in its natural state; as raw fruit.*NWAD RAW.8*

6. Unseasoned; unexperienced; unripe in skill; as people while young and raw.*NWAD RAW.9*

So we say, raw troops; and new seamen are called raw hands.*NWAD RAW.10*

7. New; untried; as a raw trick.*NWAD RAW.11*

8. Bleak; chilly; cold, or rather cold and damp; as a raw day; a raw cold climate.*NWAD RAW.12*

Once upon a raw and gusty day -*NWAD RAW.13*

9. Not distilled; as raw water. [Not used.]*NWAD RAW.14*

10. Not spun or twisted; as raw silk.*NWAD RAW.15*

11. Not mixed or adulterated; as raw spirits.*NWAD RAW.16*

12. Bare of flesh.*NWAD RAW.17*

13. Not tried or melted and strained; as raw tallow.*NWAD RAW.18*

14. Not tanned; as raw hides.*NWAD RAW.19*

RAW-BONED, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones.

RAWHEAD, *n.* The name of a specter, mentioned to frighten children; as rawhead and bloody bones.

RAWISH, *a.* Somewhat raw; cool and damp. [Not much used.]

RAWLY, *adv.*

1. In a raw manner.*NWAD RAWLY.2*

2. Unskillfully; without experience.*NWAD RAWLY.3*

3. Newly.*NWAD RAWLY.4*

RAWNESS, *n.*

1. The state of being raw; uncooked; unaltered by heat; as the rawness of flesh.*NWAD RAWNESS.2*

2. Unskillfulness; state of being inexperienced; as the rawness of seamen or troops.*NWAD RAWNESS.3*

3. Hasty manner. [Not legitimate.]*NWAD RAWNESS.4*

4. Chilliness with dampness.*NWAD RAWNESS.5*

RAY, *n.* [L. radius.]

1. a line of light, or the right line supposed to be described by a particle of light. a collection of parallel rays constitutes a beam; a collection of diverging or converging rays, a pencil.*NWAD RAY.2*

The mixed solar beam contains, 1st. calorific rays, producing heat and expansion, but not vision and color; 2d. colorific rays, producing vision and color, but not heat nor expansion; 3d. chimical rays, producing certain effects on the composition of bodies, but neither heat, expansion, vision or color; 4th. a power producing magnetism, but whether a distinct or associated power, is not determined. It seems to be associated with the violet, more than with the other rays.*NWAD RAY.3*

2. Figuratively, a beam of intellectual light.*NWAD RAY.4*

3. Light; luster.*NWAD RAY.5*

The air sharpen'd his visual ray.*NWAD RAY.6*

4. In botany, the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower.*NWAD RAY.7*

5. In ichthyology, a bony or cartilaginous ossicle in the fins of fishes, serving to support the membrane.*NWAD RAY.8*

6. A plant, [lolium.]*NWAD RAY.9*

7. Ray, for array. [Not in use.]*NWAD RAY.10*

Pencil of rays, a number of rays of light issuing from a point and diverging.*NWAD RAY.11*

RAY, *n.* A fish; a common name for the species of the genus Raia, including the skate, thornback, torpedo, stingray, etc.

RAY, *v.t.*

1. To streak; to mark with long lines.*NWAD RAY.14*

2. To foul; to beray. [Not in use.]*NWAD RAY.15*

3. To array. [Not in use.]*NWAD RAY.16*

4. To shoot forth.*NWAD RAY.17*

RAYLESS, *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.

RAZE, *n.* A root. [See *Race-ginger*, under Race.]

RAZE, *v.t.* [L. rasus, rado. See *Rase* and *Erase*.]

1. To subvert from the foundation; to overthrow; to destroy; to demolish; as, to raze a city to the ground.*NWAD RAZE.3*

The royal hand that raz'd unhappy Troy.*NWAD RAZE.4*

2. To erase; to efface; to obliterate.*NWAD RAZE.5*

Razing the characters of your renown.*NWAD RAZE.6*

[In this sense, rase and erase are now used.]*NWAD RAZE.7*

3. To extirpate.*NWAD RAZE.8*

And raze their factions and their family.*NWAD RAZE.9*

RAZED, *pp.* Subverted; overthrown; wholly ruined; erased; extirpated.

RAZEE, *n.* A ship of war cut down to a smaller size.

RAZING, *ppr.* subverting; destroying; erasing; extirpating.

RAZOR, *n.* [L. rasus, rado, to scrape.]

An instrument for shaving off beard or hair. Razors of a boar, a boar's tusks.*NWAD RAZOR.2*

RAZORABLE, *a.* Fit to be shaved. [Not in use.]

RAZOR-BILL, *n.* An aquatic fowl, the Alca torda; also, the Rhynchops nigra or cut-water.

RAZOR-FISH, *n.* A species of fish with a compressed body.

RAZURE, *n.* [L. rasura, from rado.]

The act of erasing or effacing; obliteration.*NWAD RAZURE.2*

[See *Rasure*.]*NWAD RAZURE.3*

RE, a prefix or inseparable particle in the composition of words, denotes return, repetition, iteration. It is contracted from red, which the Latins retained in words beginning with a vowel, as in redamo, redeo, redintegro. In a few English words, all or most of which, I believe, we receive from the French, it has lost its appropriate signification, as in rejoice, recommend, receive.

REABSORB, *v.t.* [re and absorb.]

1. To draw in or inbibe again what has been effused, extravasated or thrown off; used of fluids; as, to reabsorb chyle, lymph, blood,

gas, etc.*NWAD REABSORB.2*

2. To swallow up again.*NWAD REABSORB.3*

REABSORBED, *pp.* Imbibed again.

REABSORBING, *ppr.* Reimbibing.

REABSORPTION, *n.* The act or process of inbibing what has been previously thrown off, effused or extravasated; the swallowing a second time.

REACCESS, *n.* [re and access.] A second access or approach; a visit renewed.

REACH, *v.t.* [Raught, the ancient preterit, is obsolete. The verb is now regular; *pp.* reached. L. rego, to rule or govern, to make right or straight, that is, to strain or stretch, the radical sense. The English sense of reach appears in L. porrigo and porricio. Greek, to reach, to stretch, the radical sense of desiring. L. fragro. But the primary sense is the same, to reach, to extend, to shoot forth, to urge.]

1. To extend; to stretch; in a general sense; sometimes followed by out and forth; as, to reach out the arm. Hence,*NWAD REACH.2*

2. To extend to; to touch by extending either the arm alone, or with an instrument in the hand; as, to reach a book on the shelf; I cannot reach the object with my cane; the seaman reaches the bottom of the river with a pole or a line.*NWAD REACH.3*

3. To strike from a distance.*NWAD REACH.4*

O patron power, thy present aid afford, that I may reach the beast.*NWAD REACH.5*

4. To deliver with the hand by extending the arm; to hand. He reached [to] me an orange.*NWAD REACH.6*

He reached me a full cup.*NWAD REACH.7*

5. To extend or stretch from a distance.*NWAD REACH.8*

Reach hither thy finger - reach hither thy hand. *John 20:27*.*NWAD REACH.9*

6. To arrive at; to come to. The ship reached her port in safety. We reached New York on Thursday. The letter reached me at seven o'clock.*NWAD REACH.10*

7. To attain to or arrive at, by effort, labor or study; hence, to gain or obtain. Every artist should attempt to reach the point of excellence.*NWAD REACH.11*

The best accounts of the appearances of nature which human penetration can reach, come short of its reality.*NWAD REACH.12*

8. To penetrate to.*NWAD REACH.13*

Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they reach not the mind, there is no perception.*NWAD REACH.14*

9. To extend to so as to include or comprehend in fact or principle.*NWAD REACH.15*

The law reached the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money.*NWAD REACH.16*

If these examples of grown men reach not the case of children, let them examine.*NWAD REACH.17*

10. To extend to.*NWAD REACH.18*

Thy desire leads to no excess that reaches blame.*NWAD REACH.19*

11. To extend; to spread abroad.*NWAD REACH.20*

Trees reach'd too far their pampered boughs.*NWAD REACH.21*

12. To take with the hand.*NWAD REACH.22*

Lest therefore now his bolder hand reach also of the tree of life and

eat. [Unusual.]*NWAD REACH.23*

13. To overreach; to deceive.*NWAD REACH.24*

REACH, *v.i.*

1. To be extended.*NWAD REACH.26*

The new world reaches quite across the torrid zone.*NWAD REACH.27*

The border shall descend, and shall reach to the side of the sea of Chinnereth eastward. *Numbers 34:11*.*NWAD REACH.28*

And behold, a ladder set on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. *Genesis 28:12*.*NWAD REACH.29*

2. To penetrate.*NWAD REACH.30*

Ye have slain them in a rage that reacheth to heaven. *2 Chronicles 28:9*.*NWAD REACH.31*

3. To make efforts to vomit. [See *Retch*.]*NWAD REACH.32*

To reach after, to make efforts to attain to or obtain.*NWAD REACH.33*

He would be in a posture of mind, reaching after a positive idea of infinity.*NWAD REACH.34*

REACH, *n.*

1. In a general sense, extension; a stretching; extent.*NWAD REACH.36*

2. The power of extending to, or of taking by the hand, or by any instrument managed by the hand. The book is not within my reach. The bottom of the sea is not within the reach of a line or cable.*NWAD REACH.37*

3. Power of attainment or management, or the limit of power,

physical or moral. He used all the means within his reach. The causes of phenomena are often beyond the reach of human intellect.*NWAD REACH.38*

Be sure yourself and your own reach to know.*NWAD REACH.39*

4. Effort of the mind in contrivance or research; contrivance; scheme.*NWAD REACH.40*

- Drawn by others who had deeper reaches than themselves to matters which they least intended.*NWAD REACH.41*

5. A fetch; an artifice to obtain an advantage.*NWAD REACH.42*

The duke of Parma had particular reaches and ends of his own underhand, to cross the design.*NWAD REACH.43*

6. Tendency to distant consequences.*NWAD REACH.44*

Strain not my speech to grosser issues, nor to larger reach than to suspicion.*NWAD REACH.45*

7. Extent.*NWAD REACH.46*

And on the left hand, hell with long reach interpos'd.*NWAD REACH.47*

8. Among seamen, the distance between two points on the banks of a river, in which the current flows in a straight course.*NWAD REACH.48*

9. An effort to vomit.*NWAD REACH.49*

REACHED, *pp.* Stretched out; extended; touched by extending the arm; attained to; obtained.

REACHER, *n.* One that reaches or extends; one that delivers by extending the arm.

REACHING, *ppr.* Stretching out; extending; touching by extension of the arm; attaining to; gaining; making efforts to

vomit.

REACT, *v.t.* [re and act.] To act or perform a second time; as, to react a play. The same scenes were reacted at Rome.

REACT, *v.i.*

1. To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force. Every elastic body reacts on the body that impels it from its natural state.*NWAD REACT.3*

2. To act in opposition; to resist any influence or power.*NWAD REACT.4*

REACTED, *pp.* Acted or performed a second time.

REACTING, *ppr.* Acting again; in physics, resisting the impulse of another body.

REACTION, *n.*

1. In physics, counteraction; the resistance made by a body to the action or impulse of another body, which endeavors to change its state, either of motion or rest. Action and reaction are equal.*NWAD REACTION.2*

2. Any action in resisting other action or power.*NWAD REACTION.3*

READ, *n.* [See the Verb.]

1. Counsel. [Obs.]*NWAD READ.2*

2. Saying; sentence. *Obs.*NWAD READ.3*

READ, *v.t.* The preterit and *pp.* read, is pronounced red. [Gr. to say or tell, to flow; a speaker, a rhetorician. The primary sense of read is to speak, to utter, that is, to push, drive or advance. This is also the primary sense of ready, that is, prompt or advancing, quick. L. gratia, the primary sense of which is prompt to favor, advancing towards, free. The elements of these

words are the same as those of ride and L. gradior, etc. The sense of reason is secondary, that which is uttered, said or set forth; hence counsel also. See *Ready*.]

1. To utter or pronounce written or printed words, letters or characters in the proper order; to repeat the names or utter the sounds customarily annexed to words, letters or characters; as, to read a written or printed discourse; to read the letters of an alphabet; to read figures; to read the notes of music, or to read music.*NWAD READ.5*

2. To inspect and understand words or characters; to peruse silently; as, to read a paper or letter without uttering the words; to read to one's self.*NWAD READ.6*

3. To discover or understand by characters, marks or features; as, to read a man's thoughts in his countenance.*NWAD READ.7*

To read the interior structure of the globe.*NWAD READ.8*

An armed corse did lie, in whose dead face he read great magnanimity.*NWAD READ.9*

4. To learn by observation.*NWAD READ.10*

Those about her from her shall read the perfect ways of honor.*NWAD READ.11*

5. To know fully.*NWAD READ.12*

Who is't can read a woman?*NWAD READ.13*

6. To suppose; to guess. *Obs.*NWAD READ.14*

7. To advise. *Obs.*NWAD READ.15*

READ, *v.i.*

1. To perform the act of reading.*NWAD READ.17*

So they read in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. *Nehemiah 8:8*.*NWAD READ.18*

2. To be studious; to practice much reading.*NWAD READ.19*

It is sure that Fleury roads.*NWAD READ.20*

3. To learn by reading.*NWAD READ.21*

I have read of an eastern king who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence.*NWAD READ.22*

4. To tell; to declare. [Not in use.]*NWAD READ.23*

READ, *pp.* red.

1. Uttered; pronounced, as written words in the proper order; as, the letter was read to the family.*NWAD READ.25*

2. Silently perused.*NWAD READ.26*

READ, *a.* red. Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned. Well read is the phrase commonly used; as well read in history; well read in the classics.

A poet well read in Longinus -*NWAD READ.28*

READABLE, *a.* That may be read; fit to be read.

READEPTION, *n.* [from L. re and adeptus, obtained.]

A regaining; recovery of something lost. [Not much used.]*NWAD READEPTION.2*

READER, *n.*

1. One that reads; any person who pronounces written words; particularly, one whose office is to read prayers in a church.*NWAD READER.2*

2. By way of distinction, one that reads much; one studious in books.*NWAD READER.3*

READERSHIP, *n.* [See *Read*.] the office of reading prayers in a church.

READILY, *adv.* red'ily. [See *Ready*.]

1. Quickly; promptly; easily. I readily perceive the distinction you make.*NWAD READILY.2*

2. Cheerfully; without delay or objection; without reluctance. He readily granted my request.*NWAD READILY.3*

READINESS, *n.* red'iness. [from ready.]

1. Quickness; promptness; promptitude; facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction; as readiness of speech; readiness of thought; readiness of mind in suggesting an answer; readiness of reply.*NWAD READINESS.2*

2. Promptitude; cheerfulness; willingness; alacrity; freedom from reluctance; as, to grant a request or assistance with readiness.*NWAD READINESS.3*

They received the word with all readiness of mind. *Acts 17:11*.*NWAD READINESS.4*

3. A state of preparation; fitness of condition. The troops are in readiness.*NWAD READINESS.5*

READING, *ppr.*

1. Pronouncing or perusing written or printed words or characters of a book or writing.*NWAD READING.2*

2. Discovering by marks; understanding.*NWAD READING.3*

READING, *n.*

1. The act of reading; perusal.*NWAD READING.5*

2. Study of books; as a man of extensive reading.*NWAD*

READING.6

3. A lecture or prelection.*NWAD READING.7*

4. Public recital.*NWAD READING.8*

The Jews had their weekly readings of the law.*NWAD READING.9*

5. In criticism, the manner of reading the manuscripts of ancient authors, where the words or letters are obscure. No small part of the business of critics is to settle the true reading, or real words used by the author; and the various readings of different critics are often perplexing.*NWAD READING.10*

6. A commentary or gloss on a law, text or passage.*NWAD READING.11*

7. In legislation, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer, before the house which is to consider it. In Congress and in the state legislatures, a bill must usually have three several readings on different days, before it can be passed into a law.*NWAD READING.12*

READJOURN, *v.t.* [re and adjourn.]

1. To adjourn a second time.*NWAD READJOURN.2*

2. To cite or summon again. [Not used.]*NWAD READJOURN.3*

READJUST, *v.t.* [re and adjust.] To settle again; to put in order again what had been discomposed.

READJUSTED, *pp.* Adjusted again; resettled.

READJUSTING, *ppr.* Adjusting again.

READJUSTMENT, *n.* A second adjustment.

READMISSION, *n.* [re and admission.] The act of admitting again what had been excluded; as the readmission of fresh air

into an exhausted receiver; the readmission of a student into a seminary.

READMIT, *v.t.* [re and admit.] To admit again.

Whose ear is ever open and his eye gracious to readmit the suppliant.*NWAD READMIT.2*

READMITTANCE, *n.* A second admittance; allowance to enter again.

READOPT, *v.t.* [re and adopt.] To adopt again.

READORN, *v.t.* To adorn anew; to decorate a second time.

READVERTENCY, *n.* [re and advertency.] The act of reviewing.

READY, *a.* red'y. [Eng. to rid; redo, ready; rida, to ride; bereda, to prepare. Gr. easy. The primary sense is to go, move, or advance forward, and it seems to be clear that ready, ride, read, riddle, are all of one family, and probably from the root of L. gradior. See *Read* and *Red*.]

1. Quick; prompt; not hesitating; as ready wit; a ready consent.*NWAD READY.2*

2. Quick to receive or comprehend; not slow or dull; as a ready apprehension.*NWAD READY.3*

3. Quick in action or execution; dextrous; as an artist ready in his business; a ready writer. *Psalm 45:1*.*NWAD READY.4*

4. Prompt; not delayed present in hand. He makes ready payment; he pays ready money for every thing he buys.*NWAD READY.5*

5. Prepared; fitted; furnished with what is necessary, or disposed in a manner suited to the purpose; as a ship ready for sea.*NWAD READY.6*

My oxen and fatlings are killed, and all things are ready. *Matthew*

22:4.*NWAD READY.7*

6. Willing; free; cheerful to do or suffer; not backward or reluctant; as a prince always ready to grant the reasonable requests of his subjects.*NWAD READY.8*

The spirit is ready, but the flesh is weak. *Mark 14:38*.*NWAD READY.9*

I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus. *Acts 21:13*.*NWAD READY.10*

7. Willing; disposed. Men are generally ready to impute blame to others. They are more ready to give than to take reproof.*NWAD READY.11*

8. Being at the point; near; not distant; about to do or suffer.*NWAD READY.12*

A Syrian ready to perish was my father. *Deuteronomy 26:5*; *Job 29:13*; *Psalm 88:15*.*NWAD READY.13*

9. Being nearest or at hand.*NWAD READY.14*

A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground, the readiest weapon that his fury found.*NWAD READY.15*

10. Easy; facile; opportune; short; near, or most convenient; the Greek sense.*NWAD READY.16*

Sometimes the readiest way which a wise man has to conquer, is to flee.*NWAD READY.17*

Through the wild desert, not the readiest way.*NWAD READY.18*

The ready way to be thought mad, is to contend you are not so.*NWAD READY.19*

1. To make ready, to prepare; to provide and put in order. *NWAD READY.20*

2. An elliptical phrase, for make things ready; to make preparations;

to prepare.*NWAD READY.21*

READY, *adv.* red'y. In a state of preparation, so as to need no delay.

We ourselves will go ready armed before the house of Israel. *Numbers 32:17*.*NWAD READY.23*

READY, *n.* red'y. For ready money.

Lord Strut was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or to clear old debts. [A low word.]*NWAD READY.25*

READY, *v.t.* red'y. To dispose in order; to prepare. [Not in use.]

REAFFIRM, *v.t.* [re and affirm.] To affirm a second time.

REAFFIRMANCE, *n.* A second confirmation.

REAGENT, *n.* [re and agent.] In chimistry, a substance employed to precipitate another in solution, or to detect the ingredients of a mixture.

Bergman reckons barytic muriate to be one of the most sensible reagents.*NWAD REAGENT.2*

REAGGRAVATION, *n.* [re and aggravation.]

In the Romish ecclesiastical law, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication. Before they proceed to fulminate the last excommunication, they publish an aggravation and a reaggravation.*NWAD REAGGRAVATION.2*

REAK, *n.* A rush. [Not in use.]

REAL, *a.* [Low L. realis. The L. res and Eng. thing coincide exactly with the Heb. a word, a thing, an event. See *Read* and *Thing*.]

1. Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary; as a

description of real life. The author describes a real scene or transaction.*NWAD REAL.2*

2. True; genuine; not artificial, counterfeit or factitious; as real Madeira wine; real ginger.*NWAD REAL.3*

3. True; genuine; not affected; not assumed. The woman appears in her real character.*NWAD REAL.4*

4. Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.*NWAD REAL.5*

Many are perfect in men's humors, that are not greatly capable of the real part of business. [Little used or obsolete.]*NWAD REAL.6*

5. In law, pertaining to things fixed, permanent or immovable, as to lands and tenements; as real estate, opposed to personal or movable property.*NWAD REAL.7*

Real action, in law, is an action which concerns real property.*NWAD REAL.8*

Real assets, assets consisting in real estate, or lands and tenements descending to an heir, sufficient to answer the charges upon the estate created by the ancestor.*NWAD REAL.9*

Chattels real, are such chattels as concern or savor of the reality; as a term for years of land, wardships in chivalry, the next presentation to a church, estate by statue-merchant, elegit, etc.*NWAD REAL.10*

Real composition, is when an agreement is made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof.*NWAD REAL.11*

Real presence, in the Romish church, the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ.*NWAD REAL.12*

REAL, REALIST, *n.* A scholastic philosopher, who maintains that things and not words, are the objects of dialectics; opposed to nominal or nominalist.

REAL, *n.* A small Spanish coin of the value of forty maravedis; but its value is different in different provinces, being from five or six to ten cents, or six pence sterling. It is sometimes written rial.

REALGAR, *n.*

A combination of sulphur and arsenic; red sulphuret of arsenic. Realgar differs from orpiment in having undergone a greater degree of heat.*NWAD REALGAR.2*

REALITY, *n.*

1. Actual being or existence of any thing; truth; fact; in distinction from mere appearance.*NWAD REALITY.2*

A man may fancy he understands a critic, when in reality he does not comprehend his meaning.*NWAD REALITY.3*

2. Something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show.*NWAD REALITY.4*

And to realities yield all her shows.*NWAD REALITY.5*

3. In the schools, that may exist of itself, or which has a full and absolute being of itself, and is not considered as a part of any thing else.*NWAD REALITY.6*

4. In law, immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of property; as chattels which savor of the reality. [This word is so written in law, for reality.]*NWAD REALITY.7*

REALIZATION, *n.* [from realize.]

1. The act of realizing or making real.*NWAD REALIZATION.2*

2. The act of converting money into land.*NWAD REALIZATION.3*

3. The act of believing or considering as real.*NWAD*

REALIZATION.4

4. The act of bringing into being or act.*NWAD REALIZATION.5*

REALIZE, *v.t.*

1. To bring into being or act; as, to realize a scheme or project.*NWAD REALIZE.2*

We realize what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain of sand against the globe of earth.*NWAD REALIZE.3*

2. To convert money into land, or personal into real estate.*NWAD REALIZE.4*

3. To impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider or treat as real. How little do men in full health realize their frailty and mortality.*NWAD REALIZE.5*

Let the sincere christian realize the closing sentiment.*NWAD REALIZE.6*

4. To bring home to one's own case or experience; to consider as one's own; to feel in all its force. Who, at his fire side, can realize the distress of shipwrecked mariners?*NWAD REALIZE.7*

This allusion must have had enhanced strength and beauty to the eye of a nation extensively devoted to a pastoral life, and therefore realizing all its fine scenes and the tender emotions to which they gave birth.*NWAD REALIZE.8*

5. To bring into actual existence and possession; to render tangible or effective. He never realized much profit from his trade or speculations.*NWAD REALIZE.9*

REALIZED, *pp.* Brought into actual being; converted into real estate; impressed, received or treated as a reality; felt in its true force; rendered actual, tangible or effective.

REALIZING, *ppr.*

1. Bringing into actual being; converting into real estate; impressing as a reality; feeling as one's own or in its real force; rendering tangible or effective.*NWAD REALIZING.2*

2 . *a.* That makes real, or that brings home as a reality; as a realizing view of eternity.*NWAD REALIZING.3*

REALLEDGE, *v.t.* reallej'. [re and alledge.] To alledge again.

REALLY, *adv.*

1. With actual existence.*NWAD REALLY.2*

2. In truth; in fact; not in appearance only; as things really evil.*NWAD REALLY.3*

The anger of the people is really a short fit of madness.*NWAD REALLY.4*

In this sense, it is used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration.*NWAD REALLY.5*

Why really, sixty five is somewhat old.*NWAD REALLY.6*

REALM, *n.* relm. [L. rex, king, whence regalis, royal.]

1. A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a kingdom; a king's dominions; as the realm of England.*NWAD REALM.2*

2. Kingly government; as the realm of bees. [Unusual.]*NWAD REALM.3*

REALTY, *n.* [L. rex.]

1. Lovalty. [Not in use.]*NWAD REALTY.2*

2. Reality. [Not in use.]*NWAD REALTY.3*

3. In law, immobility. [See *Reality*.]*NWAD REALTY.4*

REAM, *n.* [L. remus., ramus, a branch, for the shoots of trees or shrubs were the first bands used by men. See *Gird* and *Withe*.]

A bundle or package of paper, consisting of twenty quires.*NWAD REAM.2*

REANIMATE, *v.t.* [re and animate.]

1. To revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life; as a person dead or apparently dead; as, to reanimate a drowned person.*NWAD REANIMATE.2*

2. To revive the spirits when dull or languid; to invigorate; to infuse new life or courage into; as, to reanimate disheartened troops; to reanimate drowsy senses or languid spirits.*NWAD REANIMATE.3*

REANIMATED, *pp.* Restored to life or action.

REANIMATING, *ppr.* Restoring life to; invigorating with new life and courage.

REANIMATION, *n.* The act or operation of reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage or vigor.

REANNEX, *v.t.* [re and annex.] To annex again; to reunite; to annex what has been separated.

REANNEXATION, *n.* The act of annexing again.

REANNEXED, *pp.* Annexed or united again.

REANNEXING, *ppr.* Annexing again; reuniting.

REAP, *v.t.* [L. rapio, carpo; Gr. a sickle, to reap; Eng. crop.]

1. To cut grain with a sickle; as, to reap wheat or rye.*NWAD REAP.2*

When ye reap the harvest, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. *Leviticus 19:9*.*NWAD REAP.3*

2. To clear of a crop by reaping; as, to reap a field.*NWAD REAP.4*

3. To gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor or of works; in a good or bad sense; as, to reap a benefit from exertions.*NWAD REAP.5*

He that soweth to the flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption. *Galatians 6:8*.*NWAD REAP.6*

Ye have plowed wickedness; ye have reaped iniquity. *Hosea 10:13*.*NWAD REAP.7*

REAP, *v.i.*

1. To perform the act or operation of reaping. In New England, farmers reap in July and August.*NWAD REAP.9*

2. To receive the fruit of labor or works.*NWAD REAP.10*

They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy. *Psalm 126:5*.*NWAD REAP.11*

REAPED, *pp.* Cut with a sickle; received as the fruit of labor or works.

REAPER, *n.* One that cuts grain with a sickle.

REAPING, ***ppr.*** **Cutting grain with a sickle; receiving as the fruit of labor or the reward of works.**

REAPING-HOOK, ***n.*** **An instrument used in reaping; a sickle.**

REAPPAREL, ***v.t.*** **[re and apparel.] To clothe again.**

REAPPARELED, ***pp.*** **Clothed again.**

REAPPARELING, ***ppr.*** **Clothing again.**

REAPPEAR, ***v.i.*** **[re and appear.] To appear a second time.**

REAPPEARANCE, ***n.*** **A second appearance.**

REAPPEARING, ***ppr.*** **Appearing again.**

REAPPLICATION, ***n.*** **[See** ***Reapply*****. A second application.]**

REAPPLY, ***v.t.*** **or** ***i.*** **[re and apply.] To apply again.**

REAPPLYING, ***ppr.*** **Applying again.**

REAPPOINT, ***v.t.*** **To appoint again.**

REAPPOINTMENT, ***n.*** **A second appointment.**

REAPPORTION, ***v.t.*** **To apportion again.**

REAPPORTIONED, ***pp.*** **Apportioned again.**

REAPPORTIONING, ***ppr.*** **Apportioning. again.**

REAPPORTIONMENT, ***n.*** **A second apportionment.**

REAR, ***n.***

1. In a general sense, that which is behind or backwards; appropriately, the part of an army which is behind the other, either when standing on parade or when marching; also, the part of a fleet which is behind the other. It is opposed to front or van. Bring up the rear.*NWAD REAR.2*

2. The last class; the last in order.*NWAD REAR.3*

Coins I place in the rear.*NWAD REAR.4*

In the rear, behind the rest; backward, or in the last class. In this phrase, rear signifies the part or place behind.*NWAD REAR.5*

REAR, ***a.***

1. Raw; rare; not well roasted or boiled.*NWAD REAR.7*

2. Early. [A provincial word.]*NWAD REAR.8*

REAR, ***v.t.***

1. To raise.*NWAD REAR.10*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank your tribes?*NWAD REAR.11*

2. To lift after a fall.*NWAD REAR.12*

In adoration at his feet I fell submiss; he rear'd me.*NWAD REAR.13*

3. To bring up or to raise to maturity, as young; as, to rear a numerous offspring.*NWAD REAR.14*

4. To educate; to instruct.*NWAD REAR.15*

He wants a father to protect his youth, and rear him up to virtue.*NWAD REAR.16*

5. To exalt; to elevate.*NWAD REAR.17*

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind, softens the high, and rears the

abject mind.*NWAD REAR.18*

6. To rouse; to stir up.*NWAD REAR.19*

And seeks the tusky boar to rear.*NWAD REAR.20*

7. To raise; to breed; as cattle.*NWAD REAR.21*

8. To achieve; to obtain.*NWAD REAR.22*

To rear the steps, to ascend; to move upward.*NWAD REAR.23*

REAR-ADMIRAL. [See *Admiral*.]

REARED, *pp.* Raised; lifted; brought up; educated; elevated.

REAR-GUARD, *n.* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it.

REARING, *ppr.* Raising; educating; elevating.

REAR-LINE, *n.* The line in the rear of an army.

REAR-MOUSE, *n.* The leather-winged bat.

REAR-RANK, *n.* The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.

REARWARD, *n.* [from rear. See *Rereward*.]

1. The last troop; the rear-guard.*NWAD REARWARD.2*

2. The end; the tail; the train behind.*NWAD REARWARD.3*

3. The latter part.*NWAD REARWARD.4*

REASCEND, *v.i.* [re and ascend.] To rise, mount or climb again.

REASCEND, *v.t.* To mount or ascend again.

He mounts aloft and reascends the skies.*NWAD REASCEND.3*

REASCENDED, *pp.* Ascended again.

REASCENDING, *ppr.* Ascending again.

REASCENSION, *n.* The act of reascending; a remounting.

REASCENT, *n.* A returning ascent; acclivity.

REASON, *n.* re'zn. [L. ratio, which is from ratus, and which proves reor to be contracted from redo, redor, and all unite with rod, L. radius, etc. Gr. to say or speak, whence rhetoric. See *Read*.]

1. That which is thought or which is alleged in words, as the ground or cause of opinion, conclusion or determination. I have reasons which I may choose not to disclose. You ask me my reasons. I freely give my reasons. The judge assigns good reasons for his opinion, reasons which justify his decision. Hence in general,*NWAD REASON.2*

2. The cause, ground, principle or motive of any thing said or done; that which supports or justifies a determination, plan or measure.*NWAD REASON.3*

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things; but there is a natural and eternal reason for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness. *1 Peter 3:15*.*NWAD REASON.4*

3. Efficient cause. He is detained by reason of sickness.*NWAD REASON.5*

Spain in thin sown of people, partly by reason of its sterility of soil*NWAD REASON.6*

The reason of the motion of the balance in a wheel-watch is by motion of the next wheel.*NWAD REASON.7*

4. Final cause.*NWAD REASON.8*

Reason, in the English language, is sometimes taken for true and clear principles; sometimes for clear and fair deductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final cause.*NWAD REASON.9*

5. A faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and good from evil, and which enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts or from propositions.*NWAD REASON.10*

Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul, reason's comparing balance rules the whole - That sees immediate good by present sense, reason the future and the consequence.*NWAD REASON.11*

Reason is the director of man's will.*NWAD REASON.12*

6. Ratiocination; the exercise of reason.*NWAD REASON.13*

But when by reason she the truth has found -*NWAD REASON.14*

7. Right; justice; that which is dictated or supported by reason. Every man claims to have reason on his side.*NWAD REASON.15*

I was promised on a time to have reason for my rhyme.*NWAD REASON.16*

8. Reasonable claim; justice.*NWAD REASON.17*

God brings good out of evil, and therefore it were but reason we should trust God to govern his own world.*NWAD REASON.18*

9. Rationale; just account.*NWAD REASON.19*

This reason did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called catholic.*NWAD REASON.20*

10. Moderation; moderate demands; claims which reason and justice admit or prescribe.*NWAD REASON.21*

The most probable way of bringing France to reason, would be by the making an attempt on the Spanish West Indies -*NWAD REASON.22*

In reason, in all reason, in justice; with rational ground.*NWAD REASON.23*

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not in reason to doubt of its existence.*NWAD REASON.24*

REASON, ***v.i.***

1. To exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises. Brutes do not reason; children reason imperfectly.*NWAD REASON.26*

2. To argue; to infer conclusions from premises, or to deduce new or unknown propositions from previous propositions which are known or evident. To reason justly is to infer from propositions which are known, admitted or evident, the conclusions which are natural, or which necessarily result from them. Men may reason within themselves; they may reason before a court or legislature; they may reason wrong as well as right.*NWAD REASON.27*

3. To debate; to confer or inquire by discussion or mutual communication of thoughts, arguments or reasons.*NWAD REASON.28*

And they reasoned among themselves. *Matthew 16:7*.*NWAD REASON.29*

1. To reason with, to argue with; to endeavor to inform, convince or persuade by argument. Reason with a profligate son, and if possible, persuade him of his errors.*NWAD REASON.30*

2. To discourse; to talk; to take or give an account.*NWAD REASON.31*

Stand still, that I may reason with you before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the Lord. *Obs. 1 Samuel 12:7*.*NWAD REASON.32*

REASON, ***v.t.***

1. To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss. I

reasoned the matter with my friend.*NWAD REASON.34*

When they are clearly discovered, well digested and well reasoned in every part, there is beauty in such a theory.*NWAD REASON.35*

2. To persuade by reasoning or argument; as, to reason one into a belief of truth; to reason one out of his plan; to reason down a passion.*NWAD REASON.36*

REASONABLE, ***a.***

1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason; as a reasonable being. [In this sense, rational is now generally used.]*NWAD REASONABLE.2*

2. Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking or acting rationally or according to the dictates of reason; as, the measure must satisfy all reasonable men.*NWAD REASONABLE.3*

3. Conformable or agreeable to reason; just; rational.*NWAD REASONABLE.4*

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which does not admit of any reasonable cause of doubting.*NWAD REASONABLE.5*

A law may be reasonable in itself, though a man does not allow it.*NWAD REASONABLE.6*

4. Not immoderate.*NWAD REASONABLE.7*

Let all things be thought upon, that may with reasonable swiftness add more feathers to our wings.*NWAD REASONABLE.8*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity; moderate; as a reasonable quantity.*NWAD REASONABLE.9*

6. Not excessive; not unjust; as a reasonable fine; a reasonable sum in damages.*NWAD REASONABLE.10*

REASONABLENESS, ***n.***

1. The faculty of reason. [In this sense, little used.]*NWAD REASONABLENESS.2*

2. Agreeableness to reason; that state or quality of a thing which reason supports or justifies; as the reasonableness of our wishes, demands or expectations.*NWAD REASONABLENESS.3*

The reasonableness and excellency of charity.*NWAD REASONABLENESS.4*

3. Conformity to rational principles.*NWAD REASONABLENESS.5*

The whole frame and contexture of a watch carries in it a reasonableness - the passive impression of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. [Unusual.]*NWAD REASONABLENESS.6*

4. Moderation; as the reasonableness of a demand.*NWAD REASONABLENESS.7*

REASONABLY, *adv.*

1. In a manner or degree agreeable to reason; in consistency with reason. We may reasonably suppose self interest to be the governing principle of men.*NWAD REASONABLY.2*

2. Moderately; in a moderate degree; not fully; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.*NWAD REASONABLY.3*

If we can be industry make our deaf and dumb persons reasonably perfect in the language -*NWAD REASONABLY.4*

REASONER, *n.* One who reasons or argues; as a fiar reasoner; a close reasoner; a logical reasoner.

REASONING, *ppr.* arguing; deducing inferences from premises; debating; discussing.

REASONING, *n.* The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; that act or operation of the mind by which new or unknown propositions are deduced from previous ones which are known and evident, or which are

admitted or supposed for the sake of argument; argumentation; ratiocination; as fair reasoning; false reasoning; absurd reasoning; strong or weak reasoning. The reasonings of the advocate appeared to the court conclusive.

REASONLESS, *a.*

1. Destitute of reason; as a reasonless man or mind.*NWAD REASONLESS.2*

2. Void of reason; not warranted or supported by reason.*NWAD REASONLESS.3*

This proffer is absurd and reasonless.*NWAD REASONLESS.4*

REASSEMBLAGE, *n.* assemblage a second time.

REASSEMBLE, *v.t.* [re and assemble.] to collect again.

REASSEMBLE, *v.i.* to assemble or convene again.

REASSEMBLED, *pp.* assembled again.

REASSEMBLING, *ppr.* assembling again.

REASSERT, *v.t.* [re and asset.] To assert again; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

Let us hope - we may have a body of authors who will reassert our claim to respectability in literature.*NWAD REASSERT.2*

REASSERTED, *pp.* Asserted or maintained anew.

REASSERTING, *ppr.* Asserting again; vindicating anew.

REASSIGN, *v.t.* [re and assign.] To assign back; to transfer back what has been assigned.

REASSIMILATE, *v.t.* [re and assimilate.]

To assimilate or cause to resemble anew; to change again into a like or suitable substance.*NWAD REASSIMILATE.2*

REASSIMILATED, *pp.* Assimilated anew; changed again to a like substance.

REASSIMILATING, *ppr.* Assimilating again.

REASSIMILATION, *n.* A second or renewed assimilation.

REASSUME, *v.t.* [re and assume.] To resume; to take again.

REASSUMED, *pp.* Resumed; assumed again.

REASSUMING, *ppr.* Assuming or taking again.

REASSUMPTION, *n.* A resuming; a second assumption.

REASSURANCE, *n.* [See *Sure* and *Assurance*.]

A second assurance against loss; or the assurance of property by an underwriter, to relieve himself from a risk he has taken.*NWAD REASSURANCE.2*

REASSURE, *v.t.* reashu're. [re and assure.]

1. To restore courage to; to free from fear or terror.*NWAD REASSURE.2*

They rose with fear, till dauntless Pallas reassur'd the rest.*NWAD REASSURE.3*

2. To insure a second time against loss, or rather to insure by another what one has already insured; to insure against loss that may be incurred by taking a risk.*NWAD REASSURE.4*

REASSURED, *pp.*

1. Restored from fear; re-encouraged.*NWAD REASSURED.2*

2. Insured against loss by risk taken, as an underwriter.*NWAD REASSURED.3*

REASSURER, *n.* One who insures the first underwriter.

REASSURING, *ppr.*

1. Restoring from fear, terror or depression of courage.*NWAD REASSURING.2*

2. Insuring against loss by insurance.*NWAD REASSURING.3*

REASTINESS, *n.* Rancidness. [Not in use or local.]

REASTY, *a.* Covered with a kind of rust and having a rancid taste; applied to dried meat. [Not in use or local.]

REATE, *n.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water and complicates itself. [Not in use or local.]

REATTACH, *v.t.* [re and attach.] To attach a second time.

REATTACHMENT, *n.* A second attachment.

REATTEMPT, *v.t.* [re and attempt.] To attempt again.

REAVE, *v.t.* To take away by stealth or violence; to bereave. *Obs.* [See *Bereave*.]

REBAPTISM, *n.* A second baptism.

REBAPTIZATION, *n.* [from rebaptize.] A second baptism.

REBAPTIZE, *v.t.* [re and baptize.] To baptize a second time.

REBAPTIZED, *pp.* Baptized again.

REBAPTIZING, *ppr.* Baptizing a second time.

REBATE, ***v.t.***

To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness.*NWAD REBATE.2*

He doth rebate and blunt his natural edge.*NWAD REBATE.3*

The keener edge of battle to rebate.*NWAD REBATE.4*

REBATE, REBATEMENT, ***n.***

1. Diminution.*NWAD REBATE.6*

2. In commerce, abatement in price; deduction.*NWAD REBATE.7*

3. In heraldry, a diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms.*NWAD REBATE.8*

REBATO, ***n.*** **A sort of ruff. [See *Rabato*.]**

REBECK, ***n.*** **A three stringed fiddle. [Not much used.]**

REBEL, ***n.*** **[L. rebellis, making war again.]**

1. One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance, either by openly renouncing the authority of that government, or by taking arms and openly opposing it. A rebel differs from an enemy, as the latter is one who does not owe allegiance to the government which he attacks. *Numbers 17:10*.*NWAD REBEL.2*

2. One who willfully violates a law.*NWAD REBEL.3*

3. One who disobeys the king's proclamation; a contemner of the king's laws.*NWAD REBEL.4*

4. A villain who disobeys his lord.*NWAD REBEL.5*

REBEL, ***a.*** **Rebellious; acting in revolt.**

REBEL, *v.i.* [L. rebello, to make war again; re and bello.]

1. To revolt; to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance. Subjects may rebel by an open renunciation of the authority of the government, without taking arms; but ordinarily, rebellion is accompanied by resistance in arms.*NWAD REBEL.8*

Ye have built you an altar, that ye might rebel this day against the Lord. *Joshua 22:16*; *Isaiah 1:20*.*NWAD REBEL.9*

2. To rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.*NWAD REBEL.10*

How could my hand rebel against my heart? How could your heart rebel against your reason?*NWAD REBEL.11*

REBELLED, *pp.* or *a.* Rebellious; guilty of rebellion.

REBELLER, *n.* One that rebels.

REBELLING, *ppr.* Renouncing the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; rising in opposition to lawful authority.

REBELLION, *n.* [L. rebellio. among the Romans, rebellion was originally a revolt or open resistance to their government by nations that had been subdued in war. It was a renewed war.]

1. An open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; or the taking of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government; revolt. Rebellion differs from insurrection and from mutiny. Insurrection may be a rising in opposition to a particular act or law, without a design to renounce wholly all subjection to the government. Insurrection may be, but is not necessarily, rebellion. Mutiny is an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their officers.*NWAD REBELLION.2*

No sooner is the standard of rebellion displayed, than men of

desperate principles resort to it.*NWAD REBELLION.3*

2. Open resistance to lawful authority.*NWAD REBELLION.4*

Commission of rebellion, in law, a commission awarded against a person who treats the king's authority with contempt, in not obeying his proclamation according to his allegiance, and refusing to attend his sovereign when required; in which case, four commissioners are ordered to attach him wherever he may be found.*NWAD REBELLION.5*

REBELLIOUS, *a.* Engaged in rebellion; renouncing the authority and dominion of the government to which allegiance is due; traitorously resisting government or lawful authority. *Deuteronomy 9:7, 24*; *Deuteronomy 21:18, 20*.

REBELLIOUSLY, *adv.* With design to throw off the authority of legitimate government; in opposition to the government, to which one is bound by allegiance; with violent or obstinate disobedience to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being rebellious.

REBELLOW, *v.i.* [re and bellow.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud roaring noise.

The cave rebellow'd and the temple shook.*NWAD REBELLOW.2*

REBELLOWING, *ppr.* Bellowing in return or in echo.

REBLOSSOM, *v.i.* [re and blossom.] To blossom again.

REBOATION, *n.* [L. rebo; re and boo.]

The return of a loud bellowing sound. [Not used.]*NWAD REBOATION.2*

REBOIL, *v.i.* [L. re and bullio.] To take fire; to be hot.

REBOUND, *v.i.*

To spring back; to start back; to be reverberated by an elastic power resisting force or impulse impressed; as a rebounding echo.*NWAD REBOUND.2*

Bodies absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another.*NWAD REBOUND.3*

REBOUND, *v.t.* To drive back; to reverberate.

Silenus sung; the vales his voice rebound.*NWAD REBOUND.5*

REBOUND, *n.* The act of flying back in resistance of the impulse of another body; resilience.

Put back as from a rock with swift rebound.*NWAD REBOUND.7*

REBOUNDING, *ppr.* Springing or flying back; reverberating.

REBRACE, *v.t.* [re and brace.] To brace again.

REBREATHE, *v.i.* [re and breathe.] To breathe again.

REBUFF, *n.*

1. Repercussion, or beating back; a quick and sudden resistance.*NWAD REBUFF.2*

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud.*NWAD REBUFF.3*

2. Sudden check; defeat.*NWAD REBUFF.4*

3. Refusal; rejection of solicitation.*NWAD REBUFF.5*

REBUFF, *v.t.* To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to check.

REBUILD, REBILD, *v.t.* [re and build.] To build again; to renew a structure; to build or construct what has been demolished; as, to rebuild a house, a wall, a wharf or a city.

REBUILDING, REBILDING, *ppr.* Building again.

REBUILT, REBILT, *pp.* Built again; reconstructed.

REBUKABLE, *a.* [from rebuke.] Worthy of reprehension.

REBUKE, *v.t.* [See *Pack* and *Impeach*.]

1. To chide; to reprove; to reprehend for a fault; to check by reproof.*NWAD REBUKE.2*

The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd, not to rebuke the rich offender fear'd.*NWAD REBUKE.3*

Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor. *Leviticus 19:17*.*NWAD REBUKE.4*

2. To check or restrain.*NWAD REBUKE.5*

The Lord rebuke thee, O Satan.*Zechariah 3:2*; *Isaiah 17:13*.*NWAD REBUKE.6*

3. To chasten; to punish; to afflict for correction.*NWAD REBUKE.7*

O Lord, rebuke me not in thine anger. *Psalm 6:1*.*NWAD REBUKE.8*

4. To check; to silence.*NWAD REBUKE.9*

Master, rebuke thy disciples. *Luke 19:39*.*NWAD REBUKE.10*

5. To check; to heal.*NWAD REBUKE.11*

And he stood over her and rebuked the fever. *Luke 4:39*.*NWAD REBUKE.12*

6. To restrain; to calm.*NWAD REBUKE.13*

He arose and rebuked the winds and the sea. *Matthew 8:26*.*NWAD REBUKE.14*

REBUKE, *n.*

1. A chiding; reproof for faults; reprehension.*NWAD REBUKE.16*

Why bear you these rebukes and answer not?*NWAD REBUKE.17*

2. In Scripture, chastisement; punishment; affliction for the purpose of restraint and correction. *Ezekiel 5:15*; *Hosea 5:9*.*NWAD REBUKE.18*

3. In low language, any kind of check.*NWAD REBUKE.19*

To suffer rebuke, to endure the reproach and persecution of men. *Jeremiah 15:15*.*NWAD REBUKE.20*

To be without rebuke, to live without giving cause of reproof or censure; to be blameless.*NWAD REBUKE.21*

REBUKED, *pp.* Reproved; reprehended; checked; restrained; punished for faults.

REBUKEFUL, *a.* Containing or abounding with rebukes.

REBUKEFULLY, *adv.* With reproof or reprehension.

REBUKER, *n.* One that rebukes; a chider; one that chastises or restrains.

REBUKING, ***ppr.*** **Chiding; reproving; checking; punishing.**

REBULLITION, ***n.*** **[See** ***Ebullition*** **and** ***Boil*****.] Act of boiling or effervescing. [Little used.]**

REBURY, ***v.t.*** **reber'ry. [re and bury.] To inter again.**

REBUS, ***n.*** **[L. from res, which is of the class Rd, Rs, and of the same family as riddle. See** ***Riddle*****,** ***Read*** **and** ***Real*****.]**

1. An enigmatical representation of some name, etc. by using figures or pictures instead of words. A gallant in love with a woman named Rose Hill, painted on the border of his gown, a rose, a hill, an eye, a loaf and a well, which reads, Rose Hill I love well.*NWAD REBUS.2*

2. A sort of riddle.*NWAD REBUS.3*

3. In some chimical writers, sour milk; sometimes, the ultimate matter of which all bodies are composed.*NWAD REBUS.4*

4. In heraldry, a coat of arms which bears an allusion to the name of the person; as three cups, for Butler.*NWAD REBUS.5*

REBUT, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Butt*** **and** ***Pout*****.]**

To repel; to oppose by argument, plea or countervailing proof. [It is used by lawyers in a general sense.]*NWAD REBUT.2*

REBUT, ***v.i.***

1. To retire back. *Obs.*NWAD REBUT.4

2. To answer, as a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.*NWAD REBUT.5*

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder; on which the defendant may rebut.*NWAD REBUT.6*

REBUTTED, *pp.* Repelled; answered.

REBUTTER, *n.* In law pleadings, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.

If I grant to a tenant to hold without impeachment of waste, and afterward implead him for waste done, he may debar me of this action by showing my grant, which is a rebutter.*NWAD REBUTTER.2*

REBUTTING, *ppr.* Repelling; opposing by argument, countervailing allegation or evidence.

RECALL, *v.t.* [re and call.]

1. To call back; to take back; as, to recall words or declarations.*NWAD RECALL.2*

2. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; as, to recall a decree.*NWAD RECALL.3*

3. To call back; to revive in memory; as, to recall to mind what has been forgotten.*NWAD RECALL.4*

4. To call back from a place or mission; as, to recall a minister from a foreign court; to recall troops from India.*NWAD RECALL.5*

RECALL, *n.*

1. A calling back; revocation.*NWAD RECALL.7*

2. The power of calling back or revoking.*NWAD RECALL.8*

'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past recall.*NWAD RECALL.9*

RECALLABLE, *a.* That may be recalled.

Delegates recallable at pleasure.*NWAD RECALLABLE.2*

RECALLED, *pp.* Called back; revoked.

RECALLING, ***ppr.*** **Calling back; revoking.**

RECANT, ***v.t.*** **[L. recanto; re and canto. See** ***Cant*****.]**

To retract; to recall; to contradict a former declaration.*NWAD RECANT.2*

How soon would ease recant vows made in pain, as violent as void.*NWAD RECANT.3*

RECANT, ***v.i.*** **To recall words; to revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said. Convince me I am wrong, and I will recant.**

RECANTATION, ***n.*** **The act of recalling; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one.**

RECANTED, ***pp.*** **Recalled; retracted.**

RECANTER, ***n.*** **One that recants.**

RECANTING, ***ppr.*** **Recalling; retracting.**

RECAPACITATE, ***v.t.*** **[re and capacitate.] To qualify again; to confer capacity on again.**

RECAPACITATED, ***pp.*** **Capacitated again.**

RECAPACITATING, ***ppr.*** **Conferring capacity again.**

RECAPITULATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. capitulum. See** ***Capitulate*****.]**

To repeat the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument or essay; to give a summary of the principal facts, points or arguments.*NWAD RECAPITULATE.2*

RECAPITULATED, ***pp.*** **Repeated in a summary.**

RECAPITULATING, ***ppr.*** **Repeating the principal things in a discourse or argument.**

RECAPITULATION, *n.*

1. The act of recapitulating.*NWAD RECAPITULATION.2*

2. A summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument or essay.*NWAD RECAPITULATION.3*

RECAPITULATORY, *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation.

RECAPTION, *n.* [L. re and captio; capio, to take.]

The act of retaking; reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife or children from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them.*NWAD RECAPTION.2*

Writ of recaption, a writ to recover property taken by a second distress, pending a replevin for a former distress for the same rent or service.*NWAD RECAPTION.3*

RECAPTOR, *n.* [re and captor.] One who retakes; one that takes a prize which had been previously taken.

RECAPTURE, *n.* [re and capture.]

1. The act of retaking; particularly, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor.*NWAD RECAPTURE.2*

2. A prize retaken.*NWAD RECAPTURE.3*

RECAPTURE, *v.t.* To retake; particularly, to retake a prize which had been previously taken.

RECAPTURED, *pp.* Retaken.

RECAPTURING, *ppr.* Retaking, as a prize from the captor.

RECARNIFY, *v.t.* [re and carnify, from L. caro, flesh.]

To convert again into flesh. [Not much used.]*NWAD RECARNIFY.2*

RECARRIED, *pp.* Carried back or again.

RECARRY, *v.t.* [re and carry.] To carry back.

RECARRYING, *ppr.* Carrying back.

RECAST, *v.t.* [re and cast.]

1. To cast again; as, to recast cannon.*NWAD RECAST.2*

2. To throw again.*NWAD RECAST.3*

3. To mold anew.*NWAD RECAST.4*

4. To compute a second time.*NWAD RECAST.5*

RECAST, *pp.* Cast again; molded anew.

RECASTING, *ppr.* Casting again; molding anew.

RECEDE, *v.i.* [L. recedo; re and cedo.]

1. To move back; to retreat; to withdraw.*NWAD RECEDE.2*

Like the hollow roar of tides receding from th' insulted shore.*NWAD RECEDE.3*

All bodies moved circularly, endeavor to recede from the center.*NWAD RECEDE.4*

2. To withdraw a claim or pretension; to desist from; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted; as, to recede from a demand; to recede from terms or propositions.*NWAD RECEDE.5*

RECEDE, *v.t.* [re and cede.] To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor; as, to recede conquered territory.

RECEDED, *pp.* Ceded back; regranted.

RECEDING, ***ppr.***

1. Withdrawing; retreating; moving back.*NWAD RECEDING.2*

2. Ceding back; regranting.*NWAD RECEDING.3*

RECEIPT, RECEIT, ***n.*** **rece't. [L. receptus. This word wought to follow the analogy of conceit, deceit, from L. conceptus, deceptus, and be written without p, receit.]**

1. The act of receiving; as the receit of a letter.*NWAD RECEIPT.2*

2. The place of receiving; as the receit of custom. *Matthew 9:9*.*NWAD RECEIPT.3*

3. Reception; as the receit of blessings or mercies.*NWAD RECEIPT.4*

4. Reception; welcome; as the kind receit of a friend. *Obs.*NWAD RECEIPT.5*

[In this sense, reception is now used.]*NWAD RECEIPT.6*

5. Recipe; prescription of ingredients for any composition, as of medicines, etc.*NWAD RECEIPT.7*

6. In commerce, a writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods. A receit of money may be in part or in full payment of a debt, and it operates as an acquittance or discharge of the debt either in part or in full. A receit of goods makes the receiver liable to account for the same, according to the nature of the transaction, or the tenor of the writing. It is customary for sheriffs to deliver goods taken in execution, to some person who gives his receit for them, with a promise to redeliver them to the sheriff at or before the time of sale.*NWAD RECEIPT.8*

RECEIPT, RECEIT, ***v.t.*** **rece't. To give a receit for; as, to receit goods delivered by a sheriff.**

RECEIVABLE, ***a.*** **That may be received.**

RECEIVABLENESS, *n.* Capability of being received.

RECEIVE, *v.t.* [L. recipio; re and capio, to take.]

1. To take, as a thing offered or sent; to accept. He had the offer of a donation, but he would not receive it.*NWAD RECEIVE.2*

2. To take as due or as a reward. He received the money on the day it was payable. He received ample compensation.*NWAD RECEIVE.3*

3. To take or obtain from another in any manner, and either good or evil.*NWAD RECEIVE.4*

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil? *Job 2:10*.*NWAD RECEIVE.5*

4. To take, as a thing communicated; as, to receive a wound by a shot; to receive a disease by contagion.*NWAD RECEIVE.6*

The idea of a solidity we receive by our touch.*NWAD RECEIVE.7*

5. To take or obtain intellectually; as, to receive an opinion or notion from others.*NWAD RECEIVE.8*

6. To embrace.*NWAD RECEIVE.9*

Receive with meekness the engrafted word. *James 1:21*.*NWAD RECEIVE.10*

7. To allow; to hold; to retain; as a custom long received.*NWAD RECEIVE.11*

8. To admit.*NWAD RECEIVE.12*

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory. *Psalm 73:24*.*NWAD RECEIVE.13*

9. To welcome; to lodge and entertain; as a guest.*NWAD RECEIVE.14*

They kindled a fire and received us every one, because of the

present rain and because of the cold. *Acts 28:2*.*NWAD RECEIVE.15*

10. To admit into membership or fellowship.*NWAD RECEIVE.16*

Him that is weak in the faith, receive ye. *Romans 14:1*.*NWAD RECEIVE.17*

11. To take in or on; to hold; to contain.*NWAD RECEIVE.18*

The brazen altar was too little to receive the burnt-offering. *1 Kings 8:64*.*NWAD RECEIVE.19*

12. To be endowed with.*NWAD RECEIVE.20*

Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Spirit has come upon you. *Acts 1:8*.*NWAD RECEIVE.21*

13. To take into a place or state.*NWAD RECEIVE.22*

After the Lord had spoken to them, he was received up into heaven. *Mark 16:19*.*NWAD RECEIVE.23*

14. To take or have as something ascribed; as, to receive praise or blame. *Revelation 4:11*; *Revelation 5:12*.*NWAD RECEIVE.24*

15. To bear with or suffer. *2 Corinthians 11:16*.*NWAD RECEIVE.25*

16. To believe in. *John 1:11-12*.*NWAD RECEIVE.26*

17. To accept or admit officially or in an official character. The minister was received by the emperor or court.*NWAD RECEIVE.27*

18. To take stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.*NWAD RECEIVE.28*

RECEIVED, *pp.* Taken; accepted; admitted; embraced; entertained; believed.

RECEIVEDNESS, *n.* General allowance or belief; as the receivedness of an opinion.

RECEIVER, ***n.***

1. One who takes or receives in any manner.*NWAD RECEIVER.2*

2. An officer appointed to receive public money; a treasurer.*NWAD RECEIVER.3*

3. One who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, and incurs the guilt of partaking in the crime.*NWAD RECEIVER.4*

4. A vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation.*NWAD RECEIVER.5*

5. The vessel of an air pump, for containing the thing on which an experiment is to be made.*NWAD RECEIVER.6*

6. One who partakes of the sacrament.*NWAD RECEIVER.7*

RECEIVING, ***ppr.*** **Taking; accepting; admitting; embracing; believing; entertaining.**

RECELEBRATE, ***v.t.*** **[re and celebrate.] To celebrate again.**

RECELEBRATED, ***pp.*** **Celebrated anew.**

RECELEBRATING, ***ppr.*** **Celebrating anew.**

RECELEBRATION, ***n.*** **A renewed celebration.**

RECENCY, ***n.*** **[L. recens.]**

1. Newness; new state; late origin; as the recency of a wound or tumor.*NWAD RECENCY.2*

2. Lateness in time; freshness; as the recency of a transaction.*NWAD RECENCY.3*

RECENSE, ***v.t.*** **recens'. [L. recenso; re and censeo.]**

To review; to revise.*NWAD RECENSE.2*

RECENSION, *n.* [L. recensio.] Review; examination; enumeration.

RECENT, *a.* [L. recens.]

1. New; being of late origin or existence.*NWAD RECENT.2*

The ancients believed some parts of Egypt to be recent, and formed by the mud discharged into the sea by the Nile.*NWAD RECENT.3*

2. Late; modern; as great and worthy men ancient or recent. [Modern is now used.]*NWAD RECENT.4*

3. Fresh; lately received; as recent news or intelligence.*NWAD RECENT.5*

4. Late; of late occurrence; as a recent event or transaction.*NWAD RECENT.6*

5. Fresh; not long dismissed, released or parted from; as Ulysses, recent from the storms.*NWAD RECENT.7*

RECENTLY, *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since; as advices recently received; a torn recently built or repaired; an isle recently discovered.

RECENTNESS, *n.* Newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence; as the recentness of alluvial land; the recentness of news or of events.

RECEPTACLE, *n.* [L. receptaculum, from receptus, recipio.]

1. A place or vessel into which something is received or in which it is contained, as a vat, a tun, a hollow in the earth, etc. The grave is the common receptacle of the dead.*NWAD RECEPTACLE.2*

2. In botany, one of the parts of the fructification; the base by which the other parts of the fructification are connected. A proper

receptacle belongs to one fructification only; a common receptacle connects several florets or distinct fructifications. The receptacle of the fructification is common both to the flower and the fruit, or it embraces the corol and germ. The receptacle of the flower, is the base to which the parts of the flower, exclusive of the germ, are fixed. The receptacle of the fruit, is the base of the fruit only. The receptacle of the seeds, is the base to which the seeds are fixed.*NWAD RECEPTACLE.3*

3. In anatomy, the receptacle of the chyle is situated on the left side of the upper verteber of the loins, under the aorta and the vessels of the left kidney.*NWAD RECEPTACLE.4*

RECEPTACULAR, *a.* In botany, pertaining to the receptacle or growing on it, as the nectary.

RECEPTARY, *n.* Thing received. [Not in use.]

RECEPTIBILITY, *n.* The possibility of receiving.

RECEPTION, *n.* [L. receptio.]

1. The act of receiving; in a general sense; as the reception of food into the stomach, or of air into the lungs.*NWAD RECEPTION.2*

2. The state of being received.*NWAD RECEPTION.3*

3. Admission of any thing sent or communicated; as the reception of a letter; the reception of sensation or ideas.*NWAD RECEPTION.4*

4. Readmission.*NWAD RECEPTION.5*

All hope is lost of my reception into grace.*NWAD RECEPTION.6*

5. Admission of entrance for holding or containing; as a sheath fitted for the reception of a sword; a channel for the reception of water.*NWAD RECEPTION.7*

6. A receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment; entertainment. The guests were well pleased with their reception.

Nothing displeases more than a cold reception.*NWAD RECEPTION.8*

7. A receiving officially; as the reception of an envoy by a foreign court.*NWAD RECEPTION.9*

8. Opinion generally admitted.*NWAD RECEPTION.10*

Philosophers who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions, as even common reception countenanced. [Not in use.]*NWAD RECEPTION.11*

9. Recovery. [Not in use.]*NWAD RECEPTION.12*

RECEPTIVE, *a.* Having the quality of receiving or admitting what is communicated.

Imaginary space is receptive of all bodies.*NWAD RECEPTIVE.2*

RECEPTIVITY, *n.* The state or quality of being receptive.

RECEPTORY, *a.* Generally or popularly admitted or received. [Not in use.]

RECESS, *n.* [L. recessus, from recedo. See *Recede*.]

1. A withdrawing or retiring; a moving back; as the recess of the tides.*NWAD RECESS.2*

2. A withdrawing from public business or notice; retreat; retirement.*NWAD RECESS.3*

My recess hath given them confidence that I may be conquered.*NWAD RECESS.4*

And every neighboring grove sacred to soft recess and gentle love.*NWAD RECESS.5*

3. Departure.*NWAD RECESS.6*

4. Place of retirement or secrecy; private abode.*NWAD RECESS.7*

This happy place, our sweet recess.*NWAD RECESS.8*

5. State of retirement; as lords in close recess.*NWAD RECESS.9*

In the recess of the jury, they are to consider their evidence.*NWAD RECESS.10*

6. Remission or suspension of business or procedure; as, the house of representatives had a recess of half an hour.*NWAD RECESS.11*

7. Privacy; seclusion from the world or from company.*NWAD RECESS.12*

Good verse recess and solitude requires.*NWAD RECESS.13*

8. Secret or abstruse part; as the difficulties and recesses of science.*NWAD RECESS.14*

9. A withdrawing from any point; removal to a distance.*NWAD RECESS.15*

10. An abstract or registry of the resolutions of the imperial diet. [Not in use.]*NWAD RECESS.16*

11. The retiring of the shore of the sea or of a lake from the general line of the shore, forming a bay.*NWAD RECESS.17*

RECESSION, *n.* [L. recessio.]

1. The act of withdrawing, retiring or retreating.*NWAD RECESSION.2*

2. The act of receding from a claim, or of relaxing a demand.*NWAD RECESSION.3*

3. A cession or granting back; as the recession of conquered territory to its former sovereign.*NWAD RECESSION.4*

RECHANGE, *v.t.* [re and change.] To change again.

RECHANGED, *pp.* Changed again.

RECHANGING, *ppr.* Changing again.

RECHARGE, *v.t.* [re and charge.]

1. To charge or accuse in return.*NWAD RECHARGE.2*

2. To attack again; to attack anew.*NWAD RECHARGE.3*

RECHARGED, *pp.* Accused in return; attacked anew.

RECHARGING, *ppr.* Accusing in return; attacking anew.

RECHEAT, *n.*

Among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost the game, to call them back from pursuing a counter scent.*NWAD RECHEAT.2*

RECHEAT, *v.t.* To blow the recheat.

RECHOOSE, *v.t.* rechooz'. To choose a second time.

RECHOSEN, *pp.* or *a.* recho'zn. Re-elected; chosen again.

RECIDIVATION, *n.* [L. recidivus, from recido, to fall back; re and cado, to fall.]

A falling back; a backsliding. [Not much used.]*NWAD RECIDIVATION.2*

RECIDIVOUS, *a.* [L. recidivus.] Subject to backslide. [Little used.]

RECIPE, *n.* res'ipy. [L. imperative of recipio, to take.]

A medical prescription; a direction of medicines to be taken by a patient.*NWAD RECIPE.2*

RECIPIENT, *n.* [L. recipiens, recipio.]

1. A receiver; the person or thing that receives; he or that to which any thing is communicated.*NWAD RECIPIENT.2*

2. The receiver of a still.*NWAD RECIPIENT.3*

RECIPROCAL, *a.* [L. reciprocus.]

1. Acting in vicissitude or return; alternate.*NWAD RECIPROCAL.2*

Corruption is reciprocal to generation.*NWAD RECIPROCAL.3*

2. Mutual; done by each to the other; as reciprocal love; reciprocal benefits or favors; reciprocal duties; reciprocal aid.*NWAD RECIPROCAL.4*

3. Mutually interchangeable.*NWAD RECIPROCAL.5*

These two rules will render a definition reciprocal with the thing defined.*NWAD RECIPROCAL.6*

Reciprocal terms, in logic, those terms that have the same signification, and consequently are convertible and may be used for each other.*NWAD RECIPROCAL.7*

Reciprocal quantities, in mathematics, are those which, multiplied together, produce unity.*NWAD RECIPROCAL.8*

Reciprocal figures, in geometry, are those which have the antecedents and consequents of the same ratio in both figures.*NWAD RECIPROCAL.9*

Reciprocal ratio, is the ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities; as, the reciprocal ratio of 4 to 9, is that of 1/4 to 1/9.*NWAD RECIPROCAL.10*

RECIPROCAL, *n.* The reciprocal of any quantity, is unity divided by that

quantity. Thus the reciprocal of 4 is 1/4.

RECIPROCALLY, *adv.* Mutually; interchangeably; in such a manner that each affects the other and is equally affected by it.

These two particles do reciprocally affect each other with the same force.*NWAD RECIPROCALLY.2*

RECIPROCALNESS, *n.* Mutual return; alternateness.

RECIPROCATE, *v.i.* [L. reciproco.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies, and draws and blows reciprocating air.*NWAD RECIPROCATE.2*

RECIPROCATE, *v.t.* To exchange; to interchange; to give and return mutually; as, to reciprocate favors.

RECIPROCATED, *pp.* Mutually given and returned; interchanged.

RECIPROCATING, *ppr.* Interchanging; each giving or doing to the other the same thing.

RECIPROCATION, *n.* [L. reciprocatio.]

1. Interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning; as the reciprocation of kindnesses.*NWAD RECIPROCATION.2*

2. Alternation; as the reciprocation of the sea in the flow and ebb of tides.*NWAD RECIPROCATION.3*

3. Regular return or alternation of two symptoms or diseases.*NWAD RECIPROCATION.4*

RECIPROCITY, *n.* Reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed. The commissioners offered to negotiate a treaty on principles of reciprocity.

RECISION, *n.* s as z. [L. recisio, from recido, to cut off; re and caedo.]

The act of cutting off.*NWAD RECISION.2*

RECITAL, *n.* [from recite.]

1. Rehearsal; the repetition of the words of another or of a writing; as the recital of a deed; the recital of testimony.*NWAD RECITAL.2*

2. Narration; a telling of the particulars of an adventure or of a series of events.*NWAD RECITAL.3*

3. Enumeration.*NWAD RECITAL.4*

RECITATION, *n.* [L. recitatio.]

1. Rehearsal; repetition of words.*NWAD RECITATION.2*

2. In colleges and schools, the rehersal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.*NWAD RECITATION.3*

RECITATIVE, *a.* [See *Recite*.]

Reciting; rehearsing; pertaining to musical pronunciation.*NWAD RECITATIVE.2*

RECITATIVE, *n.* a kind of musical pronunciation, such as that in which the several parts of the liturgy are rehearsed in churches, or that of actors on the stage, when they express some action or passion, relate some event or reveal some design.

In recitative, the composer and the performer endeavor to imitate the inflections, accent and emphasis of natural speech.*NWAD RECITATIVE.4*

[Note. The natural and proper English accent of this word is on the second syllable. The foreign accent may well be discarded.]*NWAD RECITATIVE.5*

RECITATIVELY, *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

RECITE, *v.t.* [L. recito; re and cito, to call or name.]

1. To rehearse; to repeat the words of another or of a writing; as, to recite the words of an author or of a deed or covenant.*NWAD RECITE.2*

2. In writing, to copy; as, the words of a deed are recited in the pleading.*NWAD RECITE.3*

3. To tell over; to relate; to narrate; as to recite past events; to recite the particulars of a voyage.*NWAD RECITE.4*

4. To rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor.*NWAD RECITE.5*

5. To enumerate.*NWAD RECITE.6*

RECITE, *v.i.* To rehearse a lesson. The class will recite at eleven o'clock.

RECITE. for recital. [Not in use.]

RECITED, *pp.* Rehearsed; told; repeated; narrated.

RECITER, *n.* One that recites or rehearses; a narrator.

RECITING, *ppr.* Rehearsing; telling; repeating narrating.

RECK, *v.i.* [L. rego. See *Rack* and *Reckon*.]

To care; to mind; to rate at much; as we say, to reckon much of; followed by of. *Obs.*NWAD RECK.2

Thou's but a lazy loorde, and recks much of thy swinke.*NWAD RECK.3*

I reck as little what betideth me, as much I wish all good befortune you.*NWAD RECK.4*

Of night or loneliness it recks me not.*NWAD RECK.5*

RECK, *v.t.* To heed; to regard; to care for.

This son of mine not recking danger.*NWAD RECK.7*

[This verb is obsolete unless in poetry. We observe the primary sense and application in the phrase, “it recks me not,” that is, it does not strain or distress me; it does not rack my mind. To reck danger is a derivative form of expression, and a deviation from the proper sense of the verb.]*NWAD RECK.8*

RECKLESS, *a.* Careless; heedless; mindless.

I made the king reckless, as them diligent.*NWAD RECKLESS.2*

RECKLESSNESS, *n.* Heedlessness; carelessness; negligence.

[These words, formerly disused, have been recently revived.]*NWAD RECKLESSNESS.2*

RECKON, *v.t.* rek’n. [L. rego, rectus, whence regnum, regno, Eng. to reign and right.]

1. To count; to number; that is, to tell the particulars.*NWAD RECKON.2*

The priest shall reckon to him the money, according to the years that remain, even to the year of jubilee, and it shall be abated. *Leviticus 27:18*.*NWAD RECKON.3*

I reckoned above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church.*NWAD RECKON.4*

2. To esteem; to account; to repute. *Romans 8:18*.*NWAD RECKON.5*

For him I reckon not in high estate.*NWAD RECKON.6*

3. To repute; to set in the number or rank of.*NWAD RECKON.7*

He was reckoned among the transgressors. *Luke 22:37*.*NWAD*

RECKON.8

4. To assign in an account. *Romans 4:4*.*NWAD RECKON.9*

5. to compute; to calculate.*NWAD RECKON.10*

RECKON, *v.i.*

1. To reason with one's self and conclude from arguments.*NWAD RECKON.12*

I reckoned till morning, that as a lion, so will he break all my bones. *Isaiah 38:13*.*NWAD RECKON.13*

2. To charge to account; with on.*NWAD RECKON.14*

I call posterity into the debt, and reckon on her head.*NWAD RECKON.15*

3. To pay a penalty; to be answerable; with for.*NWAD RECKON.16*

If they fall in their bounden duty, they shall reckon for it one day.*NWAD RECKON.17*

1. To reckon with, to state an account with another, compare it with his account, ascertain the amount of each and the balance which one owes to the other. In this manner the countrymen of New England who have mutual dealings, reckon with each other at the end of each year, or as often as they think fit.*NWAD RECKON.18*

After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and reckoneth with them. *Matthew 25:19*.*NWAD RECKON.19*

2. To call to punishment.*NWAD RECKON.20*

God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and reckon with them.*NWAD RECKON.21*

To reckon on or upon, to lay stress or dependence on. He reckons on the support of his friends.*NWAD RECKON.22*

RECKONED, ***pp.*** **rek'nd. Counted; numbered; esteemed; reputed; computed; set or assigned to in account.**

RECKONER, ***n.*** **rek'ner. One who reckons or computes.**

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice.*NWAD RECKONER.2*

RECKONING, ***ppr.*** **rek'ning. Counting; computing; esteeming; reputing; stating an account mutually.**

RECKONING, ***n.***

1. The act of counting or computing; calculation.*NWAD RECKONING.3*

2. An account of time.*NWAD RECKONING.4*

3. A statement of accounts with another; a statement and comparison of accounts mutually for adjustment; as in the proverb, "short reckonings make long friends."*NWAD RECKONING.5*

The way to make reckonings even, is to make them often.*NWAD RECKONING.6*

4. The charges or account made by a host.*NWAD RECKONING.7*

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a reckoning.*NWAD RECKONING.8*

5. Account taken. *2 Kings 22:7*.*NWAD RECKONING.9*

6. Esteem; account; estimation.*NWAD RECKONING.10*

You make no further reckoning of the beauty, than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed.*NWAD RECKONING.11*

7. In navigation, an account of the ship's course and distance

calculated from the log-board without the aid of celestial observation. This account from the log-board, is called the dead reckoning.*NWAD RECKONING.12*

RECKONING-BOOK, *n.* a book in which money received and expended is entered.

RECLAIM, *v.t.* [L. reclama. re and clamo, to call. See *Claim*.]

1. To claim back; to demand to have returned. The vender may reclaim the goods.*NWAD RECLAIM.2*

2. To call back from error, wandering or transgression, to the observance of moral rectitude; to reform; to bring back to correct deportment or course of life.*NWAD RECLAIM.3*

It is the intention of Providence in its various expressions of goodness, to reclaim mankind.*NWAD RECLAIM.4*

3. To reduce to the state desired.*NWAD RECLAIM.5*

Much labor is requir'd in trees, to tame their wild disorder, and in ranks reclaim.*NWAD RECLAIM.6*

4. To call back; to restrain.*NWAD RECLAIM.7*

Or is her tow'ring flight reclaim'd by seas from Icarus' downfall nam'd?*NWAD RECLAIM.8*

5. To recall; to cry out against.*NWAD RECLAIM.9*

The headstrong horses hurried Octavius along, and were deaf to his reclaiming them. [Unusual.]*NWAD RECLAIM.10*

6. To reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame; to make gentle; as, to reclaim a hawk, an eagle or a wild beast.*NWAD RECLAIM.11*

7. To demand or challenge; to make a claim; a French use.*NWAD RECLAIM.12*

8. To recover.*NWAD RECLAIM.13*

9. In ancient customs, to pursue and recall, as a vassal.*NWAD RECLAIM.14*

10. To encroach on what has been taken from one; to attempt to recover possession.*NWAD RECLAIM.15*

A tract of land [Holland snatched from an element perpetually reclaiming its prior occupancy.]*NWAD RECLAIM.16*

RECLAIM, *v.i.* To cry out; to exclaim.

RECLAIMABLE, *a.* That may be reclaimed, reformed or tamed.

RECLAIMANT, *n.* One that opposes, contradicts or remonstrates against.

RECLAIMED, *pp.* Recalled from a vicious life; reformed; tamed; domesticated; recovered.

RECLAIMING, *ppr.* Recalling to a regular course of life; reforming; recovering; taking; demanding.

RECLAMATION, *n.*

1. Recovery.*NWAD RECLAMATION.2*

2. Demand; challenge of something to be restored; claim made.*NWAD RECLAMATION.3*

RECLINATE, *a.* [L. reclinatus. See *Recline*.]

In botany, reclined, as a leaf; bend downwards, so that the point of the leaf is lower than the base.*NWAD RECLINATE.2*

A reclinate stem is one that bends in an arch towards the earth.*NWAD RECLINATE.3*

RECLINATION, *n.* That act of leaning or reclining.

RECLINE, *v.t.* [L. reclino; re and clino, to lean.]

To lean back; to lean to one side or sideways; as, to recline the head on a pillow, or on the bosom of another, or on the arm. *NWAD RECLINE.2*

The mother reclin'd her dying head upon his breast.*NWAD RECLINE.3*

RECLINE, *v.i.* To lean; to rest or repose; as, to recline on a couch.

RECLINE, *a.* [L. reclinis.] Leaning; being in a leaning posture.

They sat recline on the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers. [Little used.]*NWAD RECLINE.6*

RECLINED, *pp.* Inclined back or sideways.

RECLINING, *ppr.* Leaning back or sideways; resting; lying.

RECLOSE, *v.t.* s as z. [re and close.] To close or shut again.

RECLOSED, *pp.* Closed again.

RECLOSING, *ppr.* Closing again.

RECLUDE, *v.t.* [L. recludo; re and claudo, cludo.] To open. [Little used.]

RECLUSE, *a.*

Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary; as a recluse monk or hermit; a recluse life.*NWAD RECLUSE.2*

I all the live-long day consume in meditation deep, recluse from human converse.*NWAD RECLUSE.3*

RECLUSE, *n.*

1. A person who live in retirement or seclusion from intercourse with the world; as a hermit or monk.*NWAD RECLUSE.5*

2. A person who confines himself to a cell in a monastery.*NWAD RECLUSE.6*

RECLUSELY, ***adv.*** **In retirement or seclusion from society.**

RECLUSENESS, ***n.*** **Retirement; seclusion from society.**

RECLUSION, ***n.*** **s as z. A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.**

RECLUSIVE, ***a.*** **Affording retirement from society.**

RECOAGULATION, ***n.*** **[re and coagulation.] A second coagulation.**

RECOCT, ***a.*** **[L. recoctus, recoquo.] New vamped. [Not used.]**

RECOGNITION, ***n.*** **reconish'on or recognish'on. [L. recognitio.]**

1. Acknowledgment; formal avowal; as the recognition of a final concord on a writ of covenant.*NWAD RECOGNITION.2*

2. Acknowledgment; memorial.*NWAD RECOGNITION.3*

3. Acknowledgment; solemn avowal by which a thing is owned or declared to belong to, or by which the remembrance of it is revived.*NWAD RECOGNITION.4*

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn recognition in the church of God.*NWAD RECOGNITION.5*

4. Knowledge confessed or avowed; as the recognition of a thing present; memory of it as passed.*NWAD RECOGNITION.6*

RECOGNITOR, ***n.*** **recon'itor. One of a jury upon assize.**

RECOGNIZABLE, ***a.*** **recon'izable. [from recognize.] That may**

be recognized or acknowledged.

RECOGNIZANCE, *n.* recon'izance.

1. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession; as the recognizance of christians, by which they avow their belief in their religion.*NWAD RECOGNIZANCE.2*

2. In law, an obligation of record which a man enters into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace or pay a debt. This recognizance differs from a bond, as it does not create a new debt, but it is the acknowledgment of a former debt or record. This is witnessed by the record only, and not by the party's seal. There is also a recognizance in the nature of a statute staple, acknowledged before either of the chief justices or their substitutes, the mayor of the staple at Westminster and the recorder of London, which is to be enrolled and certified into chancery.*NWAD RECOGNIZANCE.3*

3. The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize.*NWAD RECOGNIZANCE.4*

RECOGNIZE, *v.t.* rec'onize. [L. recognosco; re and cognosco, to know. The g in these words has properly no sound in English.]

1. To recollect or recover the knowledge of, either with an avowal of that knowledge or not. We recognize a person at a distance, when we recollect that we have seen him before, or that we have formerly known him. We recognize his features or his voice.*NWAD RECOGNIZE.2*

Speak, vassal; recognize thy sovereign queen.*NWAD RECOGNIZE.3*

2. To review; to re-examine.*NWAD RECOGNIZE.4*

RECOGNIZE, *v.i.* To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal. A B recognized in the sum of twenty pounds.

RECOGNIZED, *pp.* Acknowledged; recollected as known; bound by recognizance.

RECOGNIZEE, *n.* reconizee'. The person to whom a recognizance is made.

RECOGNIZING, *ppr.* Acknowledging; recollecting as known; entering a recognizance.

RECOGNIZOR, *n.* reconizor'. One who enters into a recognizance.

RECOIL, *v.i.*

1. To move or start back; to roll back; as, a cannon recoils when fired; waves recoil from the shore.*NWAD RECOIL.2*

2. To fall back; to retire.*NWAD RECOIL.3*

3. To rebound; as, the blow recoils.*NWAD RECOIL.4*

4. To retire; to flow back; as, the blood recoils with horror at the sight.*NWAD RECOIL.5*

5. To start back; to shrink. Nature recoils at the bloody deed.*NWAD RECOIL.6*

6. To return. The evil will recoil upon his own head.*NWAD RECOIL.7*

RECOIL, *v.t.* To drive back. [Not used.]

RECOIL, *n.* A starting or falling back; as the recoil of fire-arms; the recoil of nature of the blood.

RECOILING, *ppr.* Starting or falling back; retiring; shrinking.

RECOILING, *n.* The act of starting or falling back; a shrinking; revolt.

RECOILINGLY, *adv.* With starting back or retrocession.

RECOIN, *v.t.* [re and coin.] To coin again; as, to recoin gold or silver.

RECOINAGE, *n.*

1. The act of coining anew.*NWAD RECOINAGE.2*

2. That which is coined anew.*NWAD RECOINAGE.3*

RECOINED, *pp.* Coined again.

RECOINING, *ppr.* Coining anew.

RECOLLECT, *v.t.* [re and collect; L. recolligo, recollectus.]

1. To collect again; applied to ideas that have escaped from the memory; to recover or call back ideas to the memory. I recollect what was said at a former interview; or I cannot recollect what was said.*NWAD RECOLLECT.2*

2. To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory. I met a man whom I thought I had seen before, but I could not recollect his name or the place where I had seen him. I do not recollect you, sir.*NWAD RECOLLECT.3*

3. To recover resolution or composure of mind.*NWAD RECOLLECT.4*

The Tyrian queen admir'd his fortunes, more admir'd the man, then recollected stood.*NWAD RECOLLECT.5*

[In this sense, collected is more generally used.]*NWAD RECOLLECT.6*

RE-COLLECT, *v.t.* To gather again; to collect what has been scattered; as, to re-collect routed troops.

RECOLLECTED, *pp.* Recalled to the memory.

RECOLLECTING, *ppr.* Recovering to the memory.

RECOLLECTION, ***n.***

1. The act of recalling to the memory, as ideas that have escaped; or the operation by which ideas that have escaped; or the operation by which ideas are recalled to the memory or revived in the mind. Recollection differs from remembrance, as it is the consequence of volition, or an effort of the mind to revive ideas; whereas remembrance implies no such volition. We often remember things without any voluntary effort. Recollection is called also reminiscence.*NWAD RECOLLECTION.2*

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance. The events mentioned are not within my recollection.*NWAD RECOLLECTION.3*

3. In popular language, recollection is used as synonymous with remembrance.*NWAD RECOLLECTION.4*

RECOLLECTIVE, ***a.*** **Having the power of recollecting.**

RECOLLET, ***n.*** **A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans.**

RECOMBINATION, ***n.*** **Combination a second time.**

RECOMBINE, ***v.t.*** **[re and combine.] To combine again.**

If we recombine these two elastic fluids.*NWAD RECOMBINE.2*

RECOMBINED, ***pp.*** **Combined anew.**

RECOMBINING, ***ppr.*** **Combining again.**

RECOMFORT, ***v.t.*** **[re and comfort.]**

1. To comfort again; to console anew.*NWAD RECOMFORT.2*

2. To give new strength.*NWAD RECOMFORT.3*

RECOMFORTED, ***pp.*** **Comforted again.**

RECOMFORTING, *ppr.* Comforting again.

RECOMFORTLESS, *a.* Without comfort. [Not used.]

RECOMMENCE, *v.t.* recommens'. [re and commence.] To commence again; to begin anew.

RECOMMENCED, *pp.* Commenced anew.

RECOMMENCING, *ppr.* Beginning again.

RECOMMEND, *v.t.* [re and commend.]

1. To praise to another; to offer or commend to another's notice, confidence or kindness by favorable representations.*NWAD RECOMMEND.2*

Maecenas recommended Virgil and Horace to Augustus.*NWAD RECOMMEND.3*

[In this sense, commend, though less common, is the preferable word.]*NWAD RECOMMEND.4*

2. To make acceptable.*NWAD RECOMMEND.5*

A decent boldness ever meets with friends, succeeds, and ev'n a stranger recommends.*NWAD RECOMMEND.6*

3. To commit with prayers.*NWAD RECOMMEND.7*

Paul chose Silas and departed, being recommended by the brethren to the grace of God. *Acts 15:40*.*NWAD RECOMMEND.8*

[Commend here is much to be preferred.]*NWAD RECOMMEND.9*

RECOMMENDABLE, *a.* That may be recommended; worthy of recommendation or praise.

RECOMMENDATION, *n.*

1. The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favorable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence or civilities of another. We introduce a friend to a stranger by a recommendation of his virtues or accomplishments.*NWAD RECOMMENDATION.2*

2. That which procures a kind or favorable reception. The best recommendation of a man to favor is politeness. Misfortune is a recommendation to our pity.*NWAD RECOMMENDATION.3*

RECOMMENDATORY, *a.* That commends to another; that recommends.

RECOMMENDED, *pp.* Praised; commended to another.

RECOMMENDER, *n.* One who commends.

RECOMMENDING, *ppr.* Praising to another; commending.

RECOMMISSION, *v.t.* [re and commission.] To commission again.

Officers whose time of service had expired, were to be recommissioned.*NWAD RECOMMISSION.2*

RECOMMISSIONED, *pp.* Commissioned again.

RECOMMISSIONING, *ppr.* Commissioning again.

RECOMMIT, *v.t.* [re and commit.]

1. To commit again; as, to recommit persons to prison.*NWAD RECOMMIT.2*

2. To refer again to a committee; as, to recommit a bill to the same committee.*NWAD RECOMMIT.3*

RECOMMITMENT, *n.* A second or renewed commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

RECOMMITTED, ***pp.*** **Committed anew; referred again.**

RECOMMITTING, ***ppr.*** **Committing again; referring again to a committee.**

RECOMMUNICATE, ***v.i.*** **[re and communicate.] To communicate again.**

RECOMPACT, ***v.t.*** **[re and compact.] To join anew.**

Repair and recompact my scatter'd body.*NWAD RECOMPACT.2*

RECOMPENSATION, ***n.*** **Recompense. [Not used.]**

RECOMPENSE, ***v.t.***

1. To compensate; to make return of an equivalent for any thing given, done or suffered; as, to recompense a person for services, for fidelity or for sacrifices of time, for loss or damages.*NWAD RECOMPENSE.2*

The word is followed by the person or the service. We recompense a person for his services, or we recompense his kindness. It is usually found more easy to neglect than to recompense a favor.*NWAD RECOMPENSE.3*

2. To require; to repay; to return an equivalent; in a bad sense.*NWAD RECOMPENSE.4*

Recompense to no man evil for evil. *Romans 12:17*.*NWAD RECOMPENSE.5*

3. To make an equivalent return in profit or produce. The labor of man is recompensed by the fruits of the earth.*NWAD RECOMPENSE.6*

4. To compensate; to make amends by any thing equivalent.*NWAD RECOMPENSE.7*

Solyman - said he would find occasion for them to recompense that

disgrace.*NWAD RECOMPENSE.8*

5. To make restitution or an equivalent return for. *Numbers 5:7*.*NWAD RECOMPENSE.9*

RECOMPENSE, *n.*

1. An equivalent returned for any thing given, done or suffered; compensation; reward; amends; as a recompense for services, for damages, for loss, etc.*NWAD RECOMPENSE.11*

2. Requital; return of evil or suffering or other equivalent; as a punishment.*NWAD RECOMPENSE.12*

To me belongeth vengeance and recompense. *Deuteronomy 32:35*.*NWAD RECOMPENSE.13*

And every transgression and disobedience received a just recompense of reward. *Hebrews 2:2*.*NWAD RECOMPENSE.14*

RECOMPENSED, *pp.* Rewarded; requited.

RECOMPENSING, *ppr.* Rewarding; compensating; requiting.

RECOMPILEMENT, *n.* [re and compilement.] New compilation or digest; as a recompilement of laws.

RECOMPOSE, *v.t.* s as z. [re and compose.]

1. To quiet anew; to compose or tranquilize that which is ruffled or disturbed; as, to recompose the mind.*NWAD RECOMPOSE.2*

2. To compose anew; to form or adjust again.*NWAD RECOMPOSE.3*

We produced a lovely purple which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure.*NWAD RECOMPOSE.4*

RECOMPOSED, *pp.* Quieted again after agitation; formed anew; composed a second time.

RECOMPOSING, *ppr.* Rendering tranquil after agitation; forming or adjusting anew.

RECOMPOSITION, *n.* Composition renewed.

RECONCILABLE, *a.*

1. Capable of being reconciled; capable of renewed friendship. The parties are not reconcilable.*NWAD RECONCILABLE.2*

2. That may be made to agree to be consistent; consistent.*NWAD RECONCILABLE.3*

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are reconcilable.*NWAD RECONCILABLE.4*

3. Capable of being adjusted; as, the difference between the parties is reconcilable.*NWAD RECONCILABLE.5*

RECONCILABLENESS, *n.*

1. The quality of being reconcilable; consistency; as the reconcilableness of parts of Scripture which apparently disagree.*NWAD RECONCILABLENESS.2*

2. Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony.*NWAD RECONCILABLENESS.3*

RECONCILE, *v.t.* [L. reconcilio; re and concilio; con and calo, to call, Gr. The literal sense is to call back into union.]

1. To conciliate anew; to call back into union and friendship the affections which have been alienated; to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement; as, to reconcile men or parties that have been at variance.*NWAD RECONCILE.2*

Go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother - *Matthew 5:24*.*NWAD RECONCILE.3*

We pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. *2*

Corinthians 5:20; *Ephesians 2:16*; *Colossians 1:20-21*.*NWAD RECONCILE.4*

2. To bring to acquiescence, content or quiet submission; with to; as, to reconcile one's self to afflictions. It is our duty to be reconciled to the dispensations of Providence.*NWAD RECONCILE.5*

3. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness; followed by with or to.*NWAD RECONCILE.6*

The great men among the ancients understood how to reconcile manual labor with affairs of state.*NWAD RECONCILE.7*

Some figures monstrous and misshap'd appear, considered singly, or beheld too near; which but proportion'd to their light and place, due distance reconciles to form and grace.*NWAD RECONCILE.8*

4. To adjust; to settle; as, to reconcile differences or quarrels.*NWAD RECONCILE.9*

RECONCILED, *pp.* Brought into friendship from a state of disagreement or enmity; made consistent; adjusted.

RECONCILEMENT, *n.*

1. Reconciliation; renewal of friendship. Animosities sometimes make reconcilement impracticable.*NWAD RECONCILEMENT.2*

2. Friendship renewed.*NWAD RECONCILEMENT.3*

No cloud of anger shall remain, but peace assured and reconcilement.*NWAD RECONCILEMENT.4*

RECONCILER, *n.*

1. One who reconciles; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship.*NWAD RECONCILER.2*

2. One who discovers the consistence of proposition.*NWAD RECONCILER.3*

RECONCILIATION, *n.* [L. reconciliatio.]

1. The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity.*NWAD RECONCILIATION.2*

Reconciliation and friendship with God, really form the basis of all rational and true enjoyment.*NWAD RECONCILIATION.3*

2. In Scripture, the means by which sinners are reconciled and brought into a state of favor with God, after natural estrangement or enmity; the atonement; expiation.*NWAD RECONCILIATION.4*

Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression and to make an end of sin, and to make reconciliation for iniquity. *Daniel 9:24*; *Hebrews 2:17*.*NWAD RECONCILIATION.5*

3. Agreement of things seemingly opposite, different or inconsistent.*NWAD RECONCILIATION.6*

RECONCILIATORY, *a.* Able or tending to reconcile.

RECONCILING, *ppr.* Bringing into favor and friendship after variance; bringing to content or satisfaction; showing to be consistent; adjusting; making to agree.

RECONDENSATION, *n.* The act of recondensing.

RECONDENSE, *v.t.* recondens'. [re and condense.] To condense again.

RECONDENSED, *pp.* Condensed anew.

RECONDENSING, *ppr.* Condensing again.

RECONDITE, *a.* [L. reconditus, recondo; re and condo to conceal.]

1. Secret; hidden from the view or intellect; abstruse; as recondite causes of things.*NWAD RECONDITE.2*

2. Profound; dealing in things abstruse; as recondite studies.*NWAD RECONDITE.3*

RECONDITORY, ***n.*** **[supra.] A repository; a store-house or magazine. [Little used.]**

RECONDUCT, ***v.t.*** **[re and conduct.] To conduct back or again.**

RECONDUCTED, *pp.* Conducted back or again.

RECONDUCTING, *ppr.* Conducting back or again.

RECONFIRM, *v.t.* [re and confirm.] To confirm anew.

RECONJOIN, *v.t.* [re and conjoin.] To join or conjoin anew.

RECONJOINED, *pp.* Joined again.

RECONJOINING, *ppr.* Joining anew.

RECONNOITER, *v.t.*

To view; to survey; to examine by the eye; particularly in military affairs, to examine the state of an enemy's army or camp, or the ground for military operations.*NWAD RECONNOITER.2*

RECONNOITERED, *pp.* Viewed; examined by personal observation.

RECONNOITERING, *ppr.* Viewing; examining by personal observation.

RECONQUER, *v.t.* recon'ker. [re and conquer.]

1. To conquer again; to recover by conquest.*NWAD RECONQUER.2*

2. To recover; to regain.*NWAD RECONQUER.3*

RECONQUERED, *pp.* Conquered again; regained.

RECONQUERING, *ppr.* Conquering again; recovering.

RECONSECRATE, *v.t.* [re and consecrate.] To consecrate

anew.

RECONSECRATED, *pp.* Consecrated again.

RECONSECRATING, *ppr.* Consecrating again.

RECONSECRATION, *n.* A renewed consecration.

RECONSIDER, *v.t.* [re and consider.]

1. To consider again; to turn in the mind again; to review. *NWAD RECONSIDER.2*

2. To annul; to take into consideration a second time and rescind; as, to reconsider a motion in a legislative body; to reconsider a vote. The vote has been reconsidered, that is, rescinded. *NWAD RECONSIDER.3*

RECONSIDERATION, *n.*

1. A renewed consideration or review in the mind. *NWAD RECONSIDERATION.2*

2. A second consideration; annulment; recision. *NWAD RECONSIDERATION.3*

RECONSIDERED, *pp.* Considered again; rescinded.

RECONSIDERING, *ppr.* Considering again; rescinding.

RECONSOLATE, *v.t.* To console or comfort again. [Not in use.]

RECONVENE, *v.t.* [re and convene.] To convene or call together again.

RECONVENE, *v.i.* To assemble or come together again.

RECONVENED, *pp.* Assembled anew.

RECONVENING, ***ppr.*** **Assembling anew.**

RECONVERSION, ***n.*** **[re and conversion.] A second conversion.**

RECONVERT, ***v.t.*** **[re and convert.] To convert again.**

RECONVERTED, ***pp.*** **Converted again.**

RECONVERTING, ***ppr.*** **Converting again.**

RECONVEY, ***v.t.*** **[re and convey.]**

1. To convey back or to its former place; as, to reconvey goods.*NWAD RECONVEY.2*

2. To transfer back to a former owner; as, to reconvey an estate.*NWAD RECONVEY.3*

RECONVEYED, ***pp.*** **Conveyed back; transferred to a former owner.**

RECONVEYING, ***ppr.*** **Conveying back; transferring to a former owner.**

RECORD, ***v.t.*** **[L. recorder, to call to mind, to remember, from re and cor, cordis, the heart or mind.]**

1. To register; to enroll; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of a thing; as, to record the proceedings of a court; to record a deed or lease; to record historical events.*NWAD RECORD.2*

2. To imprint deeply on the mind or memory; as, to record the sayings of another in the heart.*NWAD RECORD.3*

3. To cause to be remembered.*NWAD RECORD.4*

So ev’n and morn recorded the third day.*NWAD RECORD.5*

4. To recite; to repeat. [Not in use.]*NWAD RECORD.6*

5. To call to mind. [Not in use.]*NWAD RECORD.7*

RECORD, *v.i.* To sing or repeat a tune. [Not in use.]

RECORD, *n.*

1. A register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or account of any facts and proceedings, entered in a book for preservation; or the book containing such copy or account; as the records of statutes or of judicial courts; the records of a town or parish. Records are properly the registers of official transactions, made by officers appointed for the purpose, or by the officer whose proceedings are directed by law to be recorded.*NWAD RECORD.10*

2. Authentic memorial; as the records of past ages.*NWAD RECORD.11*

Court of record, is a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled on parchment or in books for a perpetual memorial; and their records are the highest evidence of facts, and their truth cannot be called in question.*NWAD RECORD.12*

Debt of record, is a debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record, as upon a judgment or a recognizance.*NWAD RECORD.13*

Trial by record, is where a matter of record is pleaded and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. In this case, the trial is by inspection of the record itself, no other evidence being admissible.*NWAD RECORD.14*

RECORDATION, *n.* [L. recordatio.] Remembrance. [Not in use.]

RECORDED, *pp.* Registered; officially entered in a book or on parchment; imprinted on the memory.

RECORDER, *n.*

1. A person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions;

one who enrolls or records.*NWAD RECORDER.2*

2. An officer of a city who is keeper of the rolls or records, or who is invested with judicial powers.*NWAD RECORDER.3*

3. Formerly, a kind of flute, flageolet or wind instrument.*NWAD RECORDER.4*

The figures of recorders, flutes and pipes are straight; but the recorder hath a less bore and a greater above and below.*NWAD RECORDER.5*

RECORDING, *ppr.* Registering; enrolling; imprinting on the memory.

RECOUCH, *v.i.* [re and couch.] To retire again to a lodge, as lions.

RECOUNT, *v.t.* [re and count.]

To relate in detail; to recite; to tell or narrate the particulars; to rehearse.*NWAD RECOUNT.2*

Say from these glorious seeds what harvest flows, recount our blessings, and compare our woes.*NWAD RECOUNT.3*

RECOUNTED, *pp.* Related or told in detail; recited.

RECOUNTING, *ppr.* Relating in a series; narrating.

RECOUNTMENT, *n.* Relation in detail; recital. [Little used.]

RECOURED, for recovered or recured. [Not used.]

RECOURSE, *n.* [L. recursus; re and cursus, curro, to run.] Literally, a running back; a return.

1. Return; a new attack. [Not in use.]*NWAD RECOURSE.2*

2. A going to with a request or application, as for aid or protection.

Children have recourse to their parents for assistance.*NWAD RECOURSE.3*

3. Application of efforts, art or labor. The general had recourse to stratagem to effect his purpose.*NWAD RECOURSE.4*

Our last recourse is therefore to our art.*NWAD RECOURSE.5*

4. Access. [Little used.]*NWAD RECOURSE.6*

5. Frequent passage.*NWAD RECOURSE.7*

RECOURSE, *v.i.* To return. [Not used.]

RECOURSEFUL, *a.* Moving alternately. [Not in use.]

RECOVER, *v.t.* [L. recupero; re and capio, to take.]

1. To regain; to get or obtain that which was lost; as, to recover stolen goods; to recover a town or territory which an enemy had taken; to recover sight or senses; to recover health or strength after sickness.*NWAD RECOVER.2*

David recovered all that the Amalekites had carried away. *1 Samuel 30:18*.*NWAD RECOVER.3*

2. To restore from sickness; as, to recover one from leprosy. *2 Kings 5:3*.*NWAD RECOVER.4*

3. To revive from apparent death; as, to recover a drowned man.*NWAD RECOVER.5*

4. To regain by reparation; to repair the loss of, or to repair an injury done by neglect; as, to recover lost time.*NWAD RECOVER.6*

Good men have lapses and failings to lament and recover.*NWAD RECOVER.7*

5. To regain a former state by liberation from capture or possession.*NWAD RECOVER.8*

That they may recover themselves out of the snare of the devil. *2 Timothy 2:26*.*NWAD RECOVER.9*

6. To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to recover damages in trespass; to recover debt and cost in a suit at law.*NWAD RECOVER.10*

7. To reach; to come to.*NWAD RECOVER.11*

The forest is not three leagues off; if we recover that, we're sure enough.*NWAD RECOVER.12*

8. To obtain title to by judgment in a court of law; as, to recover lands in ejectment or common recovery.*NWAD RECOVER.13*

RECOVER, *v.i.*

1. To regain health after sickness; to grow well; followed by of or from.*NWAD RECOVER.15*

Go, inquire of Beelzebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall recover of this disease. *2 Kings 1:2*.*NWAD RECOVER.16*

2. To regain a former state or condition after misfortune; as, to recover from a state of poverty or depression.*NWAD RECOVER.17*

3. To obtain a judgment in law; to succeed in a lawsuit. The plaintiff has recovered in his suit.*NWAD RECOVER.18*

RECOVERABLE, *a.*

1. That may be regained or recovered. Goods lost or sunk in the ocean are not recoverable.*NWAD RECOVERABLE.2*

2. That may be restored from sickness.*NWAD RECOVERABLE.3*

3. That may be brought back to a former condition.*NWAD RECOVERABLE.4*

A prodigal course is like the sun's, but not like his recoverable.*NWAD RECOVERABLE.5*

4. That may be obtained from a debtor or possessor. The debt is recoverable.*NWAD RECOVERABLE.6*

RECOVERED, *pp.* Regained; restored obtained by judicial decision.

RECOVEREE, *n.* In law, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery.

RECOVERING, *ppr.* Regaining; obtaining in return or by judgment in law; regaining health.

RECOVEROR, *n.* In law, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favor in common recovery.

RECOVERY, *n.*

1. The act of regaining, retaking or obtaining possession of anything lost. The crusades were intended for the recovery of the holy land from the Saracens. We offer a reward for the recovery of stolen goods.*NWAD RECOVERY.2*

2. Restoration from sickness or apparent death. The patient has a slow recovery from a fever. Recovery from a pulmonary affection is seldom to be expected. Directions are given for the recovery of drowned persons.*NWAD RECOVERY.3*

3. The capacity of being restored to health. The patient is past recovery.*NWAD RECOVERY.4*

4. The obtaining of right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit; as the recovery of debt, damages and costs by a plaintiff; the recovery of cost by a defendant; the recovery of land in ejectment.*NWAD RECOVERY.5*

Common recovery, in law, is a species of assurance by matter of record, or a suit or action, actual or fictitious, by which lands are recovered against the tenant of the freehold; which recovery binds all persons, and vests an absolute fee simple in the recoveror.*NWAD RECOVERY.6*

RECREANT, ***a.*** **[See** ***Craven*****.]**

1. Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; hence, cowardly; mean spirited.*NWAD RECREANT.2*

2. Apostate; false.*NWAD RECREANT.3*

Who for so many benefits receiv'd, turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false.*NWAD RECREANT.4*

RECREANT, ***n.*** **One who yields in combat and cries craven; one who begs for mercy; hence, a mean spirited, cowardly wretch.**

RECREATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. recero; re and creo, to create.]**

1. To refresh after toil; to reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; to amuse or divert in weariness.*NWAD RECREATE.2*

Painters when they work on white grounds, place before them colors mixed with blue and green, to recreate their eyes.*NWAD RECREATE.3*

St. John is said to have recreated himself with sporting with a tame partridge.*NWAD RECREATE.4*

2. To gratify; to delight.*NWAD RECREATE.5*

These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatic scent.*NWAD RECREATE.6*

3. To relieve; to revive; as, to recreate the lungs with fresh air.*NWAD RECREATE.7*

RECREATE, ***v.i.*** **To take recreation.**

RE-CREATE, ***v.t.*** **To create or form anew.**

An opening the campaign of 1776, instead of reinforcing, it was necessary to re-create the army.*NWAD RE-CREATE.2*

RECREATED, ***pp.*** **Refreshed; diverted; amused; gratified.**

RE-CREATED, ***pp.*** **Created or formed anew.**

RECREATING, ***ppr.*** **Refreshing after toil; reanimating the spirits or strength; diverting; amusing.**

RE-CREATING, ***ppr.*** **Creating or forming anew.**

RECREATION, ***n.***

1. Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion.*NWAD RECREATION.2*

2. Relief from toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress.*NWAD RECREATION.3*

RE-CREATION, ***n.*** **A forming anew.**

RECREATIVE, ***a.*** **Refreshing; giving new vigor or animation; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting. Choose such sports as are recreative and healthful.**

Let the music be recreative.*NWAD RECREATIVE.2*

RECREATIVELY, ***adv.*** **With recreation or diversion.**

RECREATIVENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being refreshing or diverting.**

RECREMENT, ***n.*** **[L. recrementum; probably re and cerno, to secrete.]**

Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; spume; as the recrement of ore or of the blood.*NWAD RECREMENT.2*

RECREMENTAL, RECREMENTITIAL, RECREMENTITIOUS, ***a.*** **Drossy; consisting of superfluous matter separated from that**

which is valuable.

RECRIMINATE, *v.i.* [L. re and criminor, to accuse.]

1. To return one accusation with another.*NWAD RECRIMINATE.2*

It is not my business to recriminate.*NWAD RECRIMINATE.3*

2. To charge an accuser with the like crime.*NWAD RECRIMINATE.4*

RECRIMINATE, *v.t.* To accuse in return.

RECRIMINATING, *ppr.* Returning one accusation with another.

RECRIMINATION, *n.*

1. The return of one accusation with another.*NWAD RECRIMINATION.2*

2. In law, an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact.*NWAD RECRIMINATION.3*

RECRIMINATOR, *n.* He that accuses the accuser of a like crime.

RECRIMINATORY, *a.* Retorting accusation.

RECROSS, *v.t.* To cross a second time.

RECROSSED, *pp.* Crossed a second time.

RECROSSING, *ppr.* Crossing a second time.

RECRUDESCENCE, RECRUDESCENCY, *n.* [from L. recrudescens; re and crudesco, to grow raw; crudus, raw.]

The state of becoming sore again.*NWAD RECRUDESCENCE.2*

RECRUDESCENT, ***a.*** **Growing raw, sore or painful again.**

RECRUIT, ***v.t.*** **[L. cresco.]**

1. To repair by fresh supplies any thing wasted. We say, food recruits the flesh; fresh air and exercise recruit the spirits.*NWAD RECRUIT.2*

Her cheeks glow the bright, recruiting their color.*NWAD RECRUIT.3*

2. To supply with new men any deficiency of troops; as, to recruit an army.*NWAD RECRUIT.4*

RECRUIT, ***v.i.***

1. To gain new supplies of any thing wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, etc.; as, lean cattle recruit in fresh pastures.*NWAD RECRUIT.6*

2. To gain new supplies of men; to raise new soldiers.*NWAD RECRUIT.7*

RECRUIT, ***n.*** **The supply of any thing wasted; chiefly, a new raised soldier to supply the deficiency of an army.**

RECRUITED, ***pp.*** **Furnished with new supplies of what is wasted.**

RECRUITING, ***ppr.*** **Furnishing with fresh supplies; raising new soldiers for an army.**

RECRUITING, ***n.*** **The business of raising new soldiers to supply the loss of men in an army.**

RECRUITMENT, ***n.*** **The act or business of raising new supplies of men for an army.**

RECRYSTALIZE, ***v.i.*** **To crystalize a second time.**

RECTANGLE, ***n.*** **[L. rectangulus; rectus, right, and angulus,**

angle.]

1. A right angled parallelogram.*NWAD RECTANGLE.2*

2. In arithmetic, the product of two lines multiplied into each other.*NWAD RECTANGLE.3*

RECTANGLED, *a.* Having right angles, or angles of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULAR, *a.* Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULARLY, *adv.* with or at right angles.

RECTIFIABLE, *a.* [from rectify.] that may be rectified; capable of being corrected or set right; as a rectifiable mistake.

RECTIFICATION, *n.*

1. The act or operation of correcting, amending or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous; as the retification of errors, mistakes or abuses.*NWAD RECTIFICATION.2*

2. In chimistry, the process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distiliation, which separates the grosser parts; as the rectification of spirits or sulphuric acid.*NWAD RECTIFICATION.3*

RECTIFIED, *pp.* Corrected; set or made right; refined by repeated distiliation or sublimation.

RECTIFIER, *n.*

1. One that corrects or amends.*NWAD RECTIFIER.2*

2. One who refines a substance by repeated distiliation.*NWAD RECTIFIER.3*

3. An instrument that shows the variations of the compass, and rectifies the course of a ship.*NWAD RECTIFIER.4*

RECTIFY, *v.t.* [L. rectus, right, and facio, to make.]

1. To make right; to correct that which is wrong, erroneous or false; to amend; as, to rectify errors, mistakes or abuses; to rectify the will, the judgment, opinions; to rectify disorders.*NWAD RECTIFY.2*

2. In chimistry, to refine by repeated distiliation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance are separated from the grosser; as, to rectify spirit or wine.*NWAD RECTIFY.3*

3. To rectify the globe, is to bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on the globe to the brass meridian.*NWAD RECTIFY.4*

RECTIFYING, *ppr.* Correcting; amending; refining by repeated distiliation or sublimation.

RECTILINEAL, RECTILINEAR, *a.* [L. rectus, right, and linea, line.]

Right lined; consisting of a right line or of right lines; straight; as a rectilinear figure or course; a rectilinear side or way.*NWAD RECTILINEAL.2*

RECTILINEOUS, *a.* Rectilinear. *Obs.*

RECTITUDE, *n.* [L. rectus, right, straight.]

In morality, rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws. Rectitude of mind is the disposition to act in conformity to any known standard of right, truth or justice; rectitude of conduct is the actual conformity to such standard. Perfect rectitude belongs only to the Supreme Being. The more nearly the rectitude of men approaches to the standard of the divine law, the more exalted and dignified is their character. Want of rectitude is not only sinful, but debasing.*NWAD RECTITUDE.2*

There is a sublimity in conscious rectitude - in comparison with which the treasures of earth are not worth naming.*NWAD RECTITUDE.3*

RECTOR, *n.* [L. rector, from rego, rectum, to rule.]

1. A ruler or governor.*NWAD RECTOR.2*

God is the supreme rector of the world.*NWAD RECTOR.3*

[This application of the word is unusual.]*NWAD RECTOR.4*

2. A clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, etc.; or the parson of an unimpropriated parish.*NWAD RECTOR.5*

3. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland. The same title was formerly given to the president of a college in New England, but it is now in disuse. In Scotland, it is still the title of the head master of a principal school.*NWAD RECTOR.6*

4. The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house; and among the Jesuits, the superior of a house that is a seminary or college.*NWAD RECTOR.7*

RECTORAL, RECTORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a rector.

RECTORSHIP, *n.* The office or rank of a rector.

RECTORY, *n.*

1. A parish church, parsonage or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes and glebes.*NWAD RECTORY.2*

2. A rector's mansion or parsonage house.*NWAD RECTORY.3*

RECTRESS, RECTRIX, *n.* [L. rectrix.] A governess.

RECTUM, *n.* [L.] In anatomy, the third and last of the large intestines.

RECUBATION, *n.* [L. recubo; re and cubo, to lie down.]

The act of lying or leaning. [Little used.]*NWAD RECUBATION.2*

RECULE, *v.i.* To recoil. [Not used. See *Recoil*.]

RECUMB, ***v.i.*** **[L. recumbo; re and cumbo, to lie down.] To lean; to recline; to repose.**

RECUMBENCE, ***n.*** **[from L. recumbens.] The act of reposing or resting in confidence.**

RECUMBENCY, ***n.***

1. The posture of leaning, reclining or lying.*NWAD RECUMBENCY.2*

2. Rest; repose; idle state.*NWAD RECUMBENCY.3*

RECUMBENT, ***a.*** **[L. recumbens.]**

1. Leaning; reclining; as the recumbent posture of the Romans at their meals.*NWAD RECUMBENT.2*

2. Reposing; inactive; idle.*NWAD RECUMBENT.3*

RECUPERATION, ***n.*** **[L. recuperatio.] Recovery, as of any thing lost.**

RECUPERATIVE, RECUPERATORY, ***a.*** **Tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.**

RECUR, ***v.i.*** **[L. recurro; re and curro, to run.]**

1. To return to the thought or mind.*NWAD RECUR.2*

When any word has been used to signify an idea, the old idea will recur in the mind, when the word is heard.*NWAD RECUR.3*

2. To resort; to have recourse.*NWAD RECUR.4*

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum stans of the schools, they will very little help us to a more

positive idea of infinite duration.*NWAD RECUR.5*

RECURE, *v.t.* [re and cure.] To cure; to recover. [Not in use.]

RECURE, *n.* Cure; recovery. [Not in use.]

RECURELESS, *a.* Incapable of cure or remedy. [Not in use.]

RECURRENCE, RECURRENCY, *n.* [See *Recur*.]

1. Return; as the recurrence of error.*NWAD RECURRENCE.2*

2. Resort; the having recourse.*NWAD RECURRENCE.3*

RECURRENT, *a.* [L. recurrens.]

1. Returning from time to time; as recurrent pains of a disease.*NWAD RECURRENT.2*

2. In crystallography, a recurrent crystal is one whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4.*NWAD RECURRENT.3*

3. In anatomy, the recurrent nerve is a branch of the par vagum, given off in the upper part of the thorax, which is reflected and runs up along the trachea to the larynx.*NWAD RECURRENT.4*

RECURSION, *n.* [L. recursus, recurro; re and curro, to run.] Return. [Little used.]

RECURVATE, *v.t.* [L. recurro; re and curvo, to bend.] To bend back.

RECURVATE, *a.*

1. In botany, bent, bowed or curved downwards; as a recurvate leaf.*NWAD RECURVATE.3*

2. Bent outward; as a recurvate prickle, awn, petiole, calyx or

corol.*NWAD RECURVATE.4*

RECURVATION, RECURVITY, *n.* A bending or flexure backwards.

RECURVE, *v.t.* recurv'. [L. recurvo, supra.] To bend back.

RECURVED, *pp.* Bent back or downwards; as a recurved leaf.

RECURVIROSTER, *n.* [L. recurvus, bent back, and rostrum, a beak.]

A fowl whose beak or bill bends upwards, as the avoset.*NWAD RECURVIROSTER.2*

RECURVOUS, *a.* [L. recurvus.] Bent backwards.

RECUSANCY, *n.* Non-conformity. [See *Recusant*.]

RECUSANT, *a.* s as z. [L. recusans, recuso, to refuse; re and the root of causa, signifying to drive. The primary sense is to repel or drive back.]

Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church; as a recusant lord.*NWAD RECUSANT.2*

RECUSANT, *n.* [supra.]

1. In English history, a person who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion; as a popish recusant, who acknowledges the supremacy of the pope.*NWAD RECUSANT.4*

2. One who refuses communion with the church of England; a non-conformist.*NWAD RECUSANT.5*

All that are recusants of holy rites.*NWAD RECUSANT.6*

RECUSATION, *n.* [L. recusatio.]

1. Refusal.*NWAD RECUSATION.2*

2. In law, the act of refusing a judge, or challenging that he shall not try the cause, on account of his supposed partiality. [This practice is now obsolete.]*NWAD RECUSATION.3*

RECUSE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. recuso.] To refuse or reject, as a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause. [The practice and the word are obsolete.]

RED, *a.* [Gr red, and a rose, from its color. Heb. to descend, to bring down. L. gradior, also to correct, to teach, erudio. See also *Rad*.]

Of a bright color, resembling blood. Red is a simple or primary color, but of several different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange red, etc. We say red color, red cloth, red flame, red eyes, red cheeks, red lead, etc.*NWAD RED.2*

Red book of the exchequer, an ancient English record or manuscript containing various treatises relating to the times before the conquest.*NWAD RED.3*

Red men, red people, red children, the aboriginals of America, as distinguished from the whites.*NWAD RED.4*

RED, *n.* A red color; as a brighter color, the best of all the reds.

REDACT, *v.t.* [L. redactus, redigo; red, re, and ago.]

To force; to reduce to form. [Not used.]*NWAD REDACT.2*

REDAN, *n.* [written sometimes redent and redens; said to be contracted from L. recedens. Lunier.]

In fortification, a work indented, or formed with salient and re-entering angles, so that one part may flank and defend another.*NWAD REDAN.2*

REDARGUE, ***v.t.*** **[L. redarguo; red, re, and arguo.] To refute. [Not in use.]**

REDARGUTION, ***n.*** **[supra.] Refutation; conviction. [Not in use.]**

RED-BERRIED, ***a.*** **Having or bearing red berries; as red-berried shrub cassia.**

RED-BIRD, ***n.*** **The popular name of several birds in the United States, as the Tanagra aestiva or summer red-bird, the Tanagra rubra, and the Baltimore oriole or hangnest.**

REDBREAST, ***n.*** **A bird so called from the color of its breast, a species of Motacilla. In America, this name is given to the robin, so called, a species of Turdus.**

REDBUD, ***n.*** **A plant or tree of the genus Cercis.**

RED-CHALK, ***n.*** **A kind of clay ironstone; reddle.**

RED-COAT, ***n.*** **A name given to a soldier who wears a red coat.**

REDDEN, ***v.t.*** **red'n. [from red.] To make red.**

REDDEN, ***v.i.*** **red'n.**

1. To grow or become red.*NWAD REDDEN.3*

- The coral redden and the ruby glow.*NWAD REDDEN.4*

2. To blush.*NWAD REDDEN.5*

Appius reddens at each word you speak.*NWAD REDDEN.6*

REDDENDUM, ***n.*** **In law, the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.**

REDDISH, ***a.*** **Somewhat red; moderately red.** ***Leviticus 13:19*****.**

REDDISHNESS, *n.* Redness in a moderate degree.

REDDITION, *n.* [L. reddo, to return.]

1. A returning of any thing; restitution; surrender.*NWAD REDDITION.2*

2. Explanation; representation.*NWAD REDDITION.3*

REDDITIVE, *a.* [L. redditivus, from reddo.]

Returning; answering to an interrogative; a term of grammar.*NWAD REDDITIVE.2*

REDDLE, *n.* [from red.] Red chalk, commonly used as a pigment. It is a mineral of a florid color, but not of a deep red.

REDE, *n.* Counsel; advice. *Obs.*

REDE, *v.t.* To counsel or advise. *Obs.*

REDEEM, *v.t.* [L. redimo; red, re, and emo, to obtain or purchase.]

1. To purchase back; to ransom; to liberate or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or to be forfeited, by paying an equivalent; as, to redeem prisoners or captured goods; to redeem a pledge.*NWAD REDEEM.2*

2. To repurchase what has been sold; to regain possession of a thing alienated, by repaying the value of it to the possessor.*NWAD REDEEM.3*

If a man [shall] sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may redeem it within a whole year after it is sold. *Leviticus 25:29*.*NWAD REDEEM.4*

3. To rescue; to recover; to deliver from.*NWAD REDEEM.5*

Th' Almighty from the grave hath me redeem'd.*NWAD REDEEM.6*

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles.*Psalm 25:22*; *Deuteronomy 7:8*.*NWAD REDEEM.7*

The mass of earth not yet redeemed from chaos.*NWAD REDEEM.8*

4. To compensate; to make amends for.*NWAD REDEEM.9*

It is a chance which does redeem all sorrows.*NWAD REDEEM.10*

By lesser ills the greater to redeem.*NWAD REDEEM.11*

5. To free by making atonement.*NWAD REDEEM.12*

Thou hast one daughter who redeems nature from the general curse.*NWAD REDEEM.13*

6. To pay the penalty of.*NWAD REDEEM.14*

Which of you will be mortal to redeem man's mortal crime?*NWAD REDEEM.15*

7. To save.*NWAD REDEEM.16*

He could not have redeemed a portion of his time for contemplating the powers of nature.*NWAD REDEEM.17*

8. To perform what has been promised; to make good by performance. He has redeemed his pledge or promise.*NWAD REDEEM.18*

9. In law, to recall an estate, or to obtain the right to re-enter upon a mortgaged estate by paying to the mortgagee his principal, interest, and expenses or costs.*NWAD REDEEM.19*

10. In theology, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law, by obedience and suffering in the place of the sinner, or by doing and suffering that which is accepted in lieu of the sinner's obedience.*NWAD REDEEM.20*

Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. *Galatians 3:13*; *Titus 2:14*.*NWAD REDEEM.21*

11. In commerce, to purchase or pay the value in specie, of any promissory note, bill or other evidence of debt, given by the state, by a company or corporation, or by an individual. The credit of a state, a banking company or individuals, is good when they can redeem all their stock, notes or bills, at par.*NWAD REDEEM.22*

To redeem time, is to use more diligence in the improvement of it; to be diligent and active in duty and preparation. *Ephesians 5:16*.*NWAD REDEEM.23*

REDEEMABLE, ***a.***

1. That may be redeemed; capable of redemption.*NWAD REDEEMABLE.2*

2. That may be purchased or paid for in gold and silver, and brought into the possession of government or the original promiser.*NWAD REDEEMABLE.3*

The capital of the debt of the United States may be considered in the light of an annuity redeemable at the pleasure of the government.*NWAD REDEEMABLE.4*

REDEEMABLENESS, ***n.*** **The state of being redeemable.**

REDEEMED, ***pp.*** **Ransomed; delivered from bondage, distress, penalty, liability, or from the possession of another, by paying an equivalent.**

REDEEMER, ***n.***

1. One who redeems or ransoms.*NWAD REDEEMER.2*

2. The Savior of the world, Jesus Christ.*NWAD REDEEMER.3*

REDEEMING, ***ppr.*** **Ransoming; procuring deliverance from captivity, capture, bondage, sin, distress or liability to suffer, by the payment of an equivalent.**

REDELIBERATE, ***v.i.*** **[re and deliberate.] To deliberate again.**

REDELIBERATE, ***v.t.*** **To reconsider. [Not in use.]**

REDELIVER, ***v.t.*** **[re and deliver.]**

1. To deliver back.*NWAD REDELIVER.2*

2. To deliver again; to liberate a second time.*NWAD REDELIVER.3*

REDELIVERANCE, ***n.*** **A second deliverance.**

REDELIVERED, ***pp.*** **Delivered back; liberated again.**

REDELIVERING, ***ppr.*** **Delivering back; liberating again.**

REDELIVERY, ***n.*** **The act of delivering back; also, a second delivery or liberation.**

REDEMAND, ***v.t.*** **[re and demand.]**

To demand back; to demand again.*NWAD REDEMAND.2*

REDEMAND, ***n.*** **A demanding back again.**

REDEMANDABLE, ***a.*** **That may be demanded back.**

REDEMANDED, ***pp.*** **Demanded back or again.**

REDEMANDING, ***ppr.*** **Demanding back or again.**

REDEMISE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. [re and demise.] To convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life or a term of years.**

REDEMISE, ***n.*** **Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it; as the demise and redemise of an estate in fee simple, fee tail, or for life or years, by mutual leases.**

REDEMISED, ***pp.*** **Reconveyed, as an estate.**

REDEMISING, ***ppr.*** **Reconveying.**

REDEMPTION, ***n.*** **[L. redemptio. See** ***Redeem*****.]**

1. Repurchase of captured goods or prisoners; the act of procuring the deliverance of persons or things from the possession and power of captors by the payment of an equivalent; ransom; release; as the redemption of prisoners taken in war; the redemption of a ship and cargo.*NWAD REDEMPTION.2*

2. Deliverance from bondage, distress, or from liability to any evil or forfeiture, either by money, labor or other means.*NWAD REDEMPTION.3*

3. Repurchase, as of lands alienated. *Leviticus 25:24*; *Jeremiah 32:7-8*.*NWAD REDEMPTION.4*

4. The liberation of an estate from a mortgage; or the purchase of the right to re-enter upon it by paying the principal sum for which it was mortgaged with interest and cost; also, the right of redeeming and re-entering.*NWAD REDEMPTION.5*

5. Repurchase of notes, bills or other evidence of debt by paying their value in specie to their holders.*NWAD REDEMPTION.6*

6. In theology, the purchase of God's favor by the death and sufferings of Christ; the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law by the atonement of Christ.*NWAD REDEMPTION.7*

In whom we have redemption through his blood. *Ephesians 1:7*; *Colossians 1:14*.*NWAD REDEMPTION.8*

REDEMPTIONER, ***n.*** **One who redeems himself, or purchases his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services; or one whose services are sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America.**

REDEMPTORY, ***a.*** **Paid for ransom; as Hector's redemptory price.**

REDENTED, ***a.*** **Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.**

REDESCEND, ***v.i.*** **[re and descent.] To descend again.**

REDESCENDING, ***ppr.*** **Descending again.**

REDEYE, ***n.*** **[red and eye.] A fish of a red color, particularly the iris.**

REDGUM, ***n.*** **A disease of new born infants; an eruption of red pimples in early infancy.**

RED-HAIRED, ***a.*** **Having hair of a red or sandy color.**

RED-HOT, ***n.*** **Red with heat; heated to redness; as red-hot iron; red-hot balls.**

REDIENT, ***a.*** **[L. rediens, redeo, to return.] Returning.**

REDIGEST, ***v.t.*** **To digest or reduce to form a second time.**

REDIGESTED, ***pp.*** **Digested again.**

REDIGESTING, ***ppr.*** **Digesting a second time; reducing again to order.**

REDINTEGRATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. redintegro; red, re, and integro, from integer, whole.]**

To make whole again; to renew; to restore to a perfect state.*NWAD REDINTEGRATE.2*

REDINTEGRATE, ***a.*** **Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state.**

REDINTEGRATED, ***pp.*** **Renewed; restored to entireness.**

REDINTEGRATING, ***ppr.*** **Restoring to a perfect state.**

REDINTEGRATION, ***n.***

1. Renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state.*NWAD REDINTEGRATION.2*

2. In chimistry, the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution.*NWAD REDINTEGRATION.3*

REDISBURSE, ***v.t.*** **redisburs'. [re and disburse.] To repay or refund.**

REDISPOSE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. [re and dispose.] To dispose or adjust again.**

REDISPOSED, ***pp.*** **Disposed anew.**

REDISPOSING, ***ppr.*** **Disposing or adjusting anew.**

REDISSEIZIN, ***n.*** **[re and disseizin.] In law, a writ of redisseizin, is a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.**

REDISSEIZOR, ***n.*** **[re and disseizor.] A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.**

REDISSOLVE, ***v.t.*** **redizolv'. [re and dissolve.] To dissolve again.**

REDISSOLVED, ***pp.*** **Dissolved a second time.**

REDISSOLVING, ***ppr.*** **Dissolving again.**

REDISTRIBUTE, ***v.t.*** **[re and distribute.] To distribute again; to deal back again.**

REDISTRIBUTED, ***pp.*** **Distributed again or back.**

REDISTRIBUTING, ***pp.*** **Distributing again or back.**

REDISTRIBUTION, *n.* A dealing back, or a second distribution.

RED-LED, *n.* red-led. [red and lead.] Minium, or red oxyd of lead, composed of 88 parts of lead and 12 of oxygen.

REDLY, *adv.* With redness.

REDNESS, *n.* [See *Red*.] The quality of being red; red color.

REDOLENCE, REDOLENCY, *n.* [from redolent.] Sweet scent.

REDOLENT, *a.* [L. redolens, redoleo; red, re, and oleo, to smell.]

Having or diffusing a sweet scent.*NWAD REDOLENT.2*

REDOUBLE, *v.t.* redub'l. [re and double.]

1. To repeat in return.*NWAD REDOUBLE.2*

2. To repeat often; as, to redouble blows.*NWAD REDOUBLE.3*

3. To increase by repeated or continued additions.*NWAD REDOUBLE.4*

And AEtna rages with redoubl'd heat.*NWAD REDOUBLE.5*

REDOUBLE, *v.i.* redub'l. To become twice as much.

The argument redoubles upon us.*NWAD REDOUBLE.7*

REDOUBLED, *pp.* redub'ld. Repeated in return; repeated over and over; increased by repeated or continued additions.

REDOUBLING, *ppr.* redub'ling. Repeating in return; repeating again and again; increasing by repeated or continued additions.

REDOUND, *v.i.* [L. redundo; red, re, and undo, to rise or swell,

as waves.]

1. To be sent, rolled or driven back.*NWAD REDOUND.2*

The evil, soon driven back, redounded as a flood on those from whom it sprung.*NWAD REDOUND.3*

2. To conduce in the consequence; to contribute; to result.*NWAD REDOUND.4*

The honor done to our religion ultimately redounds to God the author of it.*NWAD REDOUND.5*

3. To proceed in the consequence or effect; to result.*NWAD REDOUND.6*

There will no small use redound from them to that manufactures.*NWAD REDOUND.7*

REDOUNDING, *ppr.* Conducing; contributing; resulting.

REDOUT, ***n.*** **[L. reductus, reduco, to bring back; literally a retreat. The usual orthography, redoubt, is egregiously erroneous.]**

In fortification, an outwork; a small square fort without any defense, except in front; used in trenches, lines of circumvallation, contravallation and approach to defend passages, etc.*NWAD REDOUT.2*

REDOUTABLE, ***a.***

Formidable; that is to be dreaded; terrible to foes; as a redoubtable hero. Hence the implied sense is valiant.*NWAD REDOUTABLE.2*

REDOUTED, ***a.*** **Formidable. [Not in use.]**

REDPOLE, ***n.*** **A bird with a red head or poll, of the genus Fringilla.**

REDRAFT, ***v.t.*** **[re and draft.] To draw or draft anew.**

REDRAFT, ***n.***

1. A second draft or copy.*NWAD REDRAFT.3*

2. In the French commercial code, a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges.*NWAD REDRAFT.4*

REDRAFTED, ***pp.*** **Drafted again; transcribed into a new copy.**

REDRAFTING, ***ppr.*** **Redrawing; drafting or transcribing again.**

REDRAW, ***v.t.*** **[re and draw.]**

1. To draw again. In commerce, to draw a new bill of exchange, as

the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorsers.*NWAD REDRAW.2*

2. To draw a second draft or copy.*NWAD REDRAW.3*

REDRESS, *v.t.*

1. To set right; to amend.*NWAD REDRESS.2*

In yonder spring of roses, find what to redress till noon.*NWAD REDRESS.3*

[In this sense, as applied to material things, rarely used.]*NWAD REDRESS.4*

2. To remedy; to repair; to relieve from, and sometimes to indemnify for; as, to redress wrongs; to redress injuries; to redress grievances. Sovereigns are bound to protect their subjects, and redress their grievances.*NWAD REDRESS.5*

3. To ease; to relieve; as, she labored to redress my pain.*NWAD REDRESS.6*

[We use this verb before the person or the thing. We say, to redress an injured person, or to redress the injury. The latter is most common.]*NWAD REDRESS.7*

REDRESS, *n.*

1. Reformation; amendment.*NWAD REDRESS.9*

For us the more necessary is a speedy redress of ourselves.*NWAD REDRESS.10*

[This sense is now unusual.]*NWAD REDRESS.11*

2. Relief; remedy; deliverance from wrong, injury or oppression; as the redress of grievances. We applied to government, but could obtain no redress.*NWAD REDRESS.12*

There is occasion for redress when the cry is universal.*NWAD*

REDRESS.13

3. Reparation; indemnification. [This sense is often directly intended or implied in redress.]*NWAD REDRESS.14*

4. One who gives relief.*NWAD REDRESS.15*

Fair majesty, the refuge and redress of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress.*NWAD REDRESS.16*

REDRESSED, *pp.* Remedied; set right; relieved; indemnified.

REDRESSER, *n.* One who gives redress.

REDRESSING, *ppr.* Setting right; relieving; indemnifying.

REDRESSIVE, *a.* Affording relief.

REDRESSLESS, *a.* Without amendment; without relief.

REDSEAR, *v.i.* [red and sear.] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer; a term of workmen.

REDSHANK, *n.*

1. A bird of the genus Scolopax.*NWAD REDSHANK.2*

2. A contemptuous appellation for bare legged persons.*NWAD REDSHANK.3*

REDSHORT, *a.* [red and short.] Brittle, or breaking short when red hot, as a metal; a term of workmen.

REDSTART, REDTAIL, *n.* [red and start.] A bird of the genus Motacilla.

REDSTREAK, *n.* [red and streak.]

1. A sort of apple, so called from its red streaks.*NWAD*

REDSTREAK.2

2. Cider pressed from the red streak apples.*NWAD REDSTREAK.3*

REDUCE, *v.t.* [L. reduco; re and duco, to lead or bring.]

1. Literally, to bring back; as, to reduce these bloody days again.*NWAD REDUCE.2*

[In this sense, not in use.]*NWAD REDUCE.3*

2. To bring to a former state.*NWAD REDUCE.4*

It were but just and equal to reduce me to my dust.*NWAD REDUCE.5*

3. To bring to any state or condition, good or bad; as, to reduce civil or ecclesiastical affairs to order; to reduce a man to poverty; to reduce a state to distress; to reduce a substance to powder; to reduce a sum to fractions; to reduce on to despair.*NWAD REDUCE.6*

4. To diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity or value; as, to reduce expenses; to reduce the quantity of any thing; to reduce the intensity of heat; to reduce the brightness of color light; to reduce a sum or amount; to reduce the price of goods.*NWAD REDUCE.7*

5. To lower; to degrade; to impair in dignity or excellence.*NWAD REDUCE.8*

Nothing so excellent but a man may fasten on something belonging to it, to reduce it.*NWAD REDUCE.9*

6. To subdue; to bring into subjection. The Romans reduced Spain, Gaul and Britain by their arms.*NWAD REDUCE.10*

7. To reclaim to order.*NWAD REDUCE.11*

8. To bring, as into a class, order, genus or species; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description; as, to reduce animals or

vegetables to a class or classes; to reduce men to tribes; to reduce language to rules.*NWAD REDUCE.12*

9. In arithmetic, to change numbers from one denomination into another without altering their value; or to change numbers of one denomination into others of the same value; as, to reduce a dollar to a hundred cents, or a hundred cents to a dollar.*NWAD REDUCE.13*

10. In algebra, to reduce equations, is to clear them of all superfluous quantities, bring them to their lowest terms, and separate the known from the unknown, till at length the unknown quantity only is found on one side and the known ones on the other.*NWAD REDUCE.14*

11. In metallurgy, to bring back metallic substances which have been divested of their form, into their original state of metals.*NWAD REDUCE.15*

12. In surgery, to restore to its proper place or state a dislocated or fractured bone.*NWAD REDUCE.16*

To reduce a figure, design or draught, to make a copy of it larger or smaller than the original, but preserving the form and proportion.*NWAD REDUCE.17*

REDUCED, *pp.* Brought back; brought to a former state; brought into any state or condition; diminished; subdued; impoverished.

REDUCEMENT, *n.* The act of bringing back; the act of diminishing; the act of subduing; reduction.

[This word is superseded by reduction.]*NWAD REDUCEMENT.2*

REDUCER, *n.* One that reduces.

REDUCIBLE, *a.* That may be reduced.

All the parts of painting are reducible into these mentioned by the

author.*NWAD REDUCIBLE.2*

REDUCIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being reducible.

REDUCING, *ppr.* Bringing back; bringing to a former state, or to a different state or form; diminishing; subduing; impoverishing.

REDUCT, *v.t.* [L. reductus, reduco.] To reduce. [Not in use.]

REDUCT, *n.* In building, a little place taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience.

REDUCTION, *n.* [L. reductio.]

1. The act of reducing, or state of being reduced; as the reduction of a body to powder; the reduction of things to order.*NWAD REDUCTION.2*

2. Diminution; as the reduction of the expenses of government; the reduction of the national debt.*NWAD REDUCTION.3*

3. Conquest; subjugation; as the reduction of a province to the power of a foreign nation.*NWAD REDUCTION.4*

4. In arithmetic, the bringing of numbers of different denominations into one denomination; as the reduction of pounds, ounces, pennyweights and grains to grains, or the reduction of grains to pounds; the reduction of days and hours to minutes, or of minutes to hours and days. The change of numbers of a higher denomination into a lower, as of pounds into pence or farthings, is called reduction descending; the change of numbers of a lower denomination into a higher, as of cents into dimes, dollars or eagles, is called reduction ascending. Hence the rule for bringing sums of different denominations into one denomination, is called reduction.*NWAD REDUCTION.5*

5. In algebra, reduction of equations is the clearing of them of all superfluous quantities, bringing them to their lowest terms and separating the known from the unknown, till the unknown quantity

alone is found on one side, and the known ones of the other.*NWAD REDUCTION.6*

6. Reduction of a figure, men, etc. is the making of a copy of it on a smaller or larger scale, preserving the form and proportions.*NWAD REDUCTION.7*

7. In surgery, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place.*NWAD REDUCTION.8*

8. In metallurgy, the operation of bringing metallic substances which have been changed, or divested of their metallic form, into their natural and original state of metals. This is called also revivification.*NWAD REDUCTION.9*

REDUCTIVE, *a.* Having the power of reducing.

REDUCTIVE, *n.* That which has the power of reducing.

REDUCTIVELY, *adv.* By reduction; by consequence.

REDUNDANCE, REDUNDANCY, *n.* [L. redundantia, red-undo. See *Redound*.]

1. Excess or superfluous quantity; superfluity; superabundance; as a redundancy of bile.*NWAD REDUNDANCE.2*

Labor throws off redundancies.*NWAD REDUNDANCE.3*

2. In discourse, superfluity of words.*NWAD REDUNDANCE.4*

REDUNDANT, *a.*

1. Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as a redundant quantity of bile or food.*NWAD REDUNDANT.2*

Notwithstanding the redundant oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh.*NWAD REDUNDANT.3*

Redundant words, in writing or discourse, are such as are synonymous with others used, or such as add nothing to the sense or force of the expression.*NWAD REDUNDANT.4*

2. Using more words or images than are necessary or useful.*NWAD REDUNDANT.5*

Where an author is redundant, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched.*NWAD REDUNDANT.6*

3. In music, a redundant chord is one which contains a greater number of tones, semitones or lesser intervals, than it does in its natural state, as from fa to sol sharp. It is called by some authors, a chord extremely sharp.*NWAD REDUNDANT.7*

REDUNDANTLY, *adv.* With superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.

REDUPLICATE, *v.t.* [L. reduplico; re and duplico. See *Duplicate*.]

To double.*NWAD REDUPLICATE.2*

REDUPLICATE, *a.* Double.

REDUPLICATION, *n.* The act of doubling.

REDUPLICATIVE, *a.* Double.

REDWING, *n.* [red and wing.] A bird of the Turdus.

REE, RE, *n.* A small Portuguese coin or money of account, value about one mill and a fourth, American money.

REE, *v.t.* [This belongs to the root of *rid*, *riddle*, which see.]

To riddle; to sift; that is, to separate or throw off. [Not in use or local.]*NWAD REE.3*

RE-ECHO, *v.t.* [re and echo.] To echo back; to reverberate again; as, the hills re-echo the roar of cannon.

RE-ECHO, *v.i.* [supra.] To echo back; to return back or be reverberated; as an echo.

And a loud groan re-echoes from the main.*NWAD RE-ECHO.3*

RE-ECHO, *n.* The echo of an echo.

RE-ECHOED, *pp.* [supra.] Returned, as sound; reverberated again.

RE-ECHOING, *ppr.* Returning or reverberating an echo.

REECHY, *a.* [a mis-spelling of reeky. See *Reek*.]

Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; as a reechy neck.*NWAD REECHY.2*

REED, *n.*

1. The common name of many aquatic plants; most of them large grasses, with hollow jointed stems, such as the common reed of the genus Arundo, the bamboo, etc. The bur-reed is of the genus Sparganium; the Indian Flowering reed of the genus Canna*NWAD REED.2*

2. A musical pipe; reeds being anciently used for instruments of music.*NWAD REED.3*

3. A little tube through which a hautboy, bassoon or clarinet is blown.*NWAD REED.4*

4. An arrow, as made of a reed headed.*NWAD REED.5*

5. Thatch.*NWAD REED.6*

REEDED, *a.*

1. Covered with reeds.*NWAD REEDED.2*

2. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.*NWAD REEDED.3*

REEDEN, *a.* ree'dn. Consisting of a reed or reeds' as reeden pipes.

REEDGRASS, *n.* A plant, bur-reed, of the genus Sparganium.

RE-EDIFICATION, *n.* [from re-edify.] Act or operation of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt.

RE-EDIFIED, *pp.* Rebuilt.

RE-EDIFY, *v.t.*

To rebuild; to build again after destruction.*NWAD RE-EDIFY.2*

RE-EDIFYING, *ppr.* Rebuilding.

REEDLESS, *a.* Destitute of reeds; as reedless banks.

REEDMACE, *n.* A plant of the genus Typha.

REEDY, *a.* Abounding with reeds; as a reedy pool.

REEF, *n.*

A certain portion of a sail between the top or bottom and a row of eyelet holes, which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail, when the violence of the wind renders it necessary.*NWAD REEF.2*

REEF, *n.*

A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water.*NWAD REEF.4*

REEF, *v.t.* [from the noun.] To contract or reduce the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard.

REEF-BANK, *n.* A piece of canvas sewed across a sail, to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet holes are formed.

REEFED, *pp.* Having a portion of the top or bottom folded and made fast to the yard.

REEFING, *ppr.* Folding and making fast to the yard, as a portion of a sail.

REEF-LINE, *n.* A small rope formerly used to reef the courses by being passed through the holes of the reef spirally.

REEF-TACKLE, *n.* A tackle upon deck, communicating with its pendant, and passing through a block at the top-mast head, and through a hole in the top-sail-yard-arm, is attached to a cringle below the lowest reef; used to pull the skirts of the top-sails close to the extremities of the yards to lighten the labor of reefing.

REEK, *n.*

1. Vapor; steam.*NWAD REEK.2*

2. A *rick*, which see.*NWAD REEK.3*

REEK, *v.i.* [L. fragro. The primary sense is to send out or emit, to extend, to reach.]

To steam; to exhale; to emit vapor; applied especially to the vapor of certain moist substances, rather than to the smoke of burning bodies.*NWAD REEK.5*

I found me laid in balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun soon dry'd, and on the reeking moisture fed.*NWAD REEK.6*

Whose blood yet reeks on my avenging sword.*NWAD REEK.7*

REEKING, *ppr.* Steaming; emitting vapor.

REEKY, *a.* Smoky; soiled with smoke or steam; foul.

REEL, *n.* [See *Reel*, to stagger.]

1. A frame or machine turning on an axis, and on which yarn is extended for winding, either into skeins, or from skeins on to spools and quills. On a reel also seamen wind their log-lines, etc.*NWAD REEL.2*

2. A kind of dance.*NWAD REEL.3*

REEL, *v.t.* To gather yarn from the spindle.

REEL, *v.i.*

To stagger; to incline or move in walking, first to one side and then to the other; to vacillate.*NWAD REEL.6*

He with heavy fumes opprest, reel'd from the palace and retir'd to rest.*NWAD REEL.7*

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. *Psalm 107:27*.*NWAD REEL.8*

RE-ELECT, *v.t.* [re and elect.] To elect again; as, to re-elect the former governor.

RE-ELECTED, *pp.* Elected again; re-chosen.

RE-ELECTING, *ppr.* Electing again.

RE-ELECTION, *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election; as the re-election of a former representative.

RE-ELIGIBILITY, *n.* The capacity of being re-elected to the same office.

RE-ELIGIBLE, *a.* [re and eligible.] Capable of being elected again to the same office.

RE-EMBARK, *v.t.* [re and embark.] To embark or put on board

again.

RE-EMBARK, ***v.i.*** **To embark or go on board again.**

RE-EMBARKATION, ***n.*** **A putting on board or a going on board again.**

RE-EMBATTLE, ***v.t.*** **[re and embattle.] To array again for battle; to arrange again in the order of battle.**

RE-EMBATTLED, ***pp.*** **Arrayed again for battle.**

RE-EMBATTLING, ***ppr.*** **Arranging again in battle array.**

RE-EMBODY, ***v.t.*** **[re and embody.] To embody again.**

RE-ENACT, ***v.t.*** **[re and enact.] To enact again.**

RE-ENACTED, ***pp.*** **Enacted again.**

RE-ENACTING, ***ppr.*** **Enacting anew; passing again into a law.**

RE-ENACTION, ***n.*** **The passing into a law again.**

RE-ENACTMENT, ***n.*** **The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law.**

RE-ENFORCE, ***v.t.*** **[re and enforce.] To strengthen with new force, assistance or support, as to re-enforce an argument; but particularly, to strengthen an army or a fort with additional troops, or a navy with additional ships.**

RE-ENFORCED, ***pp.*** **Strengthened by additional force, troops or ships.**

RE-ENFORCEMENT, ***n.***

1. The act of re-enforcing.*NWAD RE-ENFORCEMENT.2*

2. Additional force; fresh assistance; particularly, additional troops or force to augment the strength of an army or of ships.*NWAD RE-ENFORCEMENT.3*

3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.*NWAD RE-ENFORCEMENT.4*

RE-ENFORCING, *ppr.* Strengthening by additional force.

RE-ENGAGE, *v.t.* To engage a second time.

RE-ENGAGE, *v.i.* To engage again; to enlist a second time; to covenant again.

RE-ENJOY, *v.t.* [re and enjoy.] To enjoy anew or a second time.

RE-ENJOYED, *pp.* Enjoyed again.

RE-ENJOYING, *ppr.* Enjoying anew.

RE-ENJOYMENT, *n.* A second or repeated enjoyment.

RE-ENKINDLE, *v.t.* [re and enkindle.] To enkindle again; to rekindle.

RE-ENKINDLED, *pp.* Enkindled again.

RE-ENKINDLING, *ppr.* Enkindling anew.

RE-ENLIST, *v.t.* To enlist a second time. [See *Re-inlist*.]

RE-ENTER, *v.t.* [re and enter.] To enter again or anew.

RE-ENTER, *v.i.* To enter anew.

RE-ENTERED, *pp.* Entered again.

RE-ENTERING, *ppr.*

1. Entering anew.*NWAD RE-ENTERING.2*

2. Entering in return; as salient and re-entering angles.*NWAD RE-ENTERING.3*

RE-ENTHRONE, *v.t.* [re and enthrone.] To enthrone again; to replace on a throne.

RE-ENTHRONED, *pp.* Raised again to a throne.

RE-ENTHRONING, *ppr.* Replacing on a throne.

RE-ENTRANCE, *n.* [re and entrance.] The act of entering again.

REERMOUSE, *n.* A rearmouse; a bat.

RE-ESTABLISH, *v.t.* [re and establish.] To establish anew; to fix or confirm again; as, to re-establish a covenant; to re-establish health.

RE-ESTABLISHED, *pp.* Established or confirmed again.

RE-ESTABLISHER, *n.* One who establishes again.

RE-ESTABLISHING, *ppr.* Establishing anew; confirming again.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, *n.* The act of establishing again; the state of being re-established; renewed confirmation; restoration.

RE-ESTATE, *v.t.* [re and estate.] To re-establish. [Not used.]

REEVE, *n.* A steward. *Obs.*

REEVE, *n.* A bird, the female of the ruff.

REEVE, *v.t.* In seamen's language, to pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, etc.

RE-EXAMINATION, *n.* A renewed or repeated examination.

RE-EXAMINE, *v.t.* [re and examine.] To examine anew.

RE-EXAMINED, *ppr.* Examined again.

RE-EXAMINING, *ppr.* Examining anew.

RE-EXCHANGE, *n.* [re and exchange.]

1. A renewed exchange.*NWAD RE-EXCHANGE.2*

2. In commerce, the exchange chargeable on the redraft of a bill of exchange.*NWAD RE-EXCHANGE.3*

The rate of re-exchange is regulated with respect to the drawer, at the course of exchange between the place where the bill of exchange was payable, and the place where it was drawn. Re-exchanges cannot be emulated.*NWAD RE-EXCHANGE.4*

RE-EXPORT, *v.t.* [re and export.] To export again; to export what has been imported. In the United States, a drawback is allowed on commodities re-exported.

RE-EXPORT, *n.* Any commodity re-exported.

RE-EXPORTATION, *n.* The act of exporting what has been imported.

RE-EXPORTED, *pp.* Exported after being imported.

RE-EXPORTING, *ppr.* Exporting what has been imported.

REFECT, *v.t.* [L. refectus, reficio; re and facio, to make.]

To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. [Not in use.]*NWAD REFECT.2*

REFECTION, *n.* [L. refectio.]

1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.*NWAD REFECTION.2*

2. A spare meal or repast.*NWAD REFECTION.3*

REFECTIVE, *a.* Refreshing; restoring.

REFECTIVE, *n.* That which refreshes.

REFECTORY, *n.* A room of refreshment; properly, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken.

REFEL, *v.t.* [L. refello.] To refute; to disprove; to repress; as, to refel the tricks of a sophister. [Little used.]

REFER, *v.t.* [L. refero; re and fero, to bear.]

1. To direct, leave or deliver over to another person or tribunal for information or decision; as when parties to a suit refer their cause to another court; or the court refers a cause to individuals for examination and report. A person whose opinion is requested, sometimes refers the inquirer to another person or other source of information.*NWAD REFER.2*

2. To reduce as to the ultimate end.*NWAD REFER.3*

You profess and practice to refer all things to yourself.*NWAD REFER.4*

3. To reduce; to assign; as to an order, genus or class. Naturalists are sometimes at a loss to know to what class or genus an animal or plant is to be referred.*NWAD REFER.5*

To refer one's self, to betake; to apply. [Little used.]*NWAD REFER.6*

REFER, *v.i.*

1. To respect; to have relation. Many passages of Scripture refer to the peculiar customs of the orientals.*NWAD REFER.8*

2. To appeal; to have recourse; to apply.*NWAD REFER.9*

In suits it is good to refer to some friend of trust.*NWAD REFER.10*

3. To allude; to have respect to by intimation without naming. I refer to a well known fact.*NWAD REFER.11*

REFERABLE, *a.*

1. That may be referred; capable of being considered in relation to something else.*NWAD REFERABLE.2*

2. That may be assigned; that may be considered as belonging to or related to.*NWAD REFERABLE.3*

It is a question among philosophers, whether all the attractions which obtain between bodies, are referable to one general cause.*NWAD REFERABLE.4*

REFEREE, *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; particularly, a person appointed by a court to hear, examine and decide a cause between parties, pending before the court, and make report to the court. In New England, a referee differs from a arbitrator, in being appointed by the court to decide in a cause which is depending before that court. An arbitrator is chosen by parties to decide a cause between them.

REFERENCE, *n.*

1. A sending, dismission or direction to another for information.*NWAD REFERENCE.2*

2. Relation; respect; view towards.*NWAD REFERENCE.3*

The christian religion commands sobriety, temperance and moderation, in reference to our appetites and passions.*NWAD REFERENCE.4*

3. Allusion to. In his observations he had no reference to the case which has been stated.*NWAD REFERENCE.5*

4. In law, the process of assigning a cause depending in court, for a hearing and decision, to persons appointed by the court.*NWAD REFERENCE.6*

REFERENDARY, *n.*

1. One to whose decision a cause is referred. [Not in use.]*NWAD REFERENDARY.2*

2. An officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.*NWAD REFERENDARY.3*

REFERMENT, *n.* Reference for decision. [Not used.]

RE-FERMENT, *v.t.* [re and ferment.] To ferment again.

REFERRED, *pp.* Dismissed or directed to another; assigned, as to a class, order or cause; assigned by a court to persons appointed to decide.

REFERRIBLE, *a.* That may be referred; referable.

REFERRING, *ppr.* Dismissing or directing to another for information; alluding; assigning, as to a class, order, cause, etc.; or assigning to private persons for decision.

RE-FIND, *v.t.* [re and find.] To find again; to experience anew.

REFINE, *v.t.*

1. To purify; in a general sense; applied to liquors, to depurate; to defecate; to clarify; to separate, as liquor, from all extraneous matter. In this sense, the verb is used with propriety, but it is customary to use fine.*NWAD REFINE.2*

2. Applied to metals, to separate the metallic substance from all other matter, whether another metal or alloy, or any earthy substance; in short, to detach the pure metal from all extraneous matter.*NWAD REFINE.3*

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined. *Zechariah 13:9*.*NWAD REFINE.4*

3. To purify, as manners, from what is gross, clownish or vulgar; to polish; to make elegant. We expect to see refined manners in courts.*NWAD REFINE.5*

4. To purify, as language, by removing vulgar words and barbarisms.*NWAD REFINE.6*

5. To purify, as taste; to give a nice and delicate perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts.*NWAD REFINE.7*

6. To purify, as the mind or moral principles; to give or implant in the

mind a nice perception of truth, justice and propriety in commerce and social intercourse. This nice perception of what is right constitutes rectitude of principle, or moral refinement of mind; and a correspondent practice of social duties, constitutes rectitude of conduct or purity of morals. Hence we speak of a refined mind, refined morals, refined principles.*NWAD REFINE.8*

To refine the heart or soul, to cleanse it from all carnal or evil affections and desires and implant in it holy or heavenly affections.*NWAD REFINE.9*

REFINE, *v.i.*

1. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in any thing that constitutes excellence.*NWAD REFINE.11*

Chaucer refined on Boccace and mended his stories.*NWAD REFINE.12*

Let a lord but own the happy lines, how the wit brightens, how the sense refines!*NWAD REFINE.13*

2. to become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter.*NWAD REFINE.14*

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains, works itself clear, and as it runs, refines.*NWAD REFINE.15*

3. To affect nicety. Men sometimes refine in speculation beyond the limits of practical truth.*NWAD REFINE.16*

He makes another paragraph about our refining in controversy.*NWAD REFINE.17*

REFINED, *pp.* Purified; separated from extraneous matter; assayed, as metals; clarified, as liquors; polished; separated from what is coarse, rude or improper.

REFINEDLY, *adv.* With affected nicety or elegance.

REFINEDNESS, *n.* State of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity.

REFINEMENT, *n.*

1. The act of purifying by separating from a substance all extraneous matter; a clearing from dross, dregs or recrement; as the refinement of metals or liquors.*NWAD REFINEMENT.2*

2. The state of being pure.*NWAD REFINEMENT.3*

The more bodies are of a kin to spirit in subtilty and refinement, the more diffusive are they.*NWAD REFINEMENT.4*

3. Polish of language; elegance; purity.*NWAD REFINEMENT.5*

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equaled its refinements.*NWAD REFINEMENT.6*

4. Polish of manners; elegance; nice observance of the civilities of social intercourse and of graceful decorum. Refinement of manners is often found in persons of corrupt morals.*NWAD REFINEMENT.7*

5. Purity of taste; nice perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts.*NWAD REFINEMENT.8*

6. Purity of mind and morals; nice perception and observance of rectitude in moral principles and practice.*NWAD REFINEMENT.9*

7. Purity of heart; the state of the heart purified from sensual and evil affections. This refinement is the effect of christian principles.*NWAD REFINEMENT.10*

8. Artificial practice; subtilty; as the refinements of cunning.*NWAD REFINEMENT.11*

9. Affectation of nicety, or of elegant improvement; as the refinements of reasoning or philosophy.*NWAD REFINEMENT.12*

REFINER, *n.*

1. One that refines metals or other things.*NWAD REFINER.2*

2. An improver in purity and elegance; as a refiner of language.*NWAD REFINER.3*

3. An inventor of superfluous subtilities; one is who over nice in discrimination, in argument, reasoning, philosophy, etc.*NWAD REFINER.4*

REFINERY, *n.* The place and apparatus for refining metals.

REFINING, *ppr.* Purifying; separating from alloy or any extraneous matter; polishing; improving in accuracy, delicacy or purity.

REFIT, *v.t.* [re and fit.] To fit or prepare again; to repair; to restore after damage or decay; as, to refit ships of war.

REFITTED, *pp.* Prepared again; repaired.

REFITTING, *ppr.* Repairing after damage or decay.

REFLECT, *v.t.* [L. reflecto; re and flecto, to bend.]

To throw back; to return. In the rainbow, the rays of light are reflected as well as refracted.*NWAD REFLECT.2*

Bodies close together reflect their own color.*NWAD REFLECT.3*

REFLECT, *v.i.*

1. To throw back light; to return rays or beams; as a reflecting mirror or gem.*NWAD REFLECT.5*

2. To bend back.*NWAD REFLECT.6*

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon the past operations of the mind or upon past events. We reflect with pleasure on a generous or heroic action; we reflect with pain on our follies and vices; we reflect on our former thoughts, meditations and

opinions.*NWAD REFLECT.7*

4. To consider attentively; to revolve in the mind; to contemplate; as, I will reflect on this subject.*NWAD REFLECT.8*

And as I much reflected, much I mourn'd.*NWAD REFLECT.9*

In every action, reflect upon the end.*NWAD REFLECT.10*

[To reflect on things future, is not strictly possible, yet the word is often used as synonymous with meditate and contemplate.]*NWAD REFLECT.11*

5. To bring reproach.*NWAD REFLECT.12*

Errors of wives reflect on husband still.*NWAD REFLECT.13*

To reflect on, to cast censure or reproach.*NWAD REFLECT.14*

I do not reflect in the least on the memory of his late majesty.*NWAD REFLECT.15*

REFLECTED, *pp.* Thrown back; returned; as reflected light.

REFLECTENT, *a.* Bending or flying back; as the ray descendent, and ray reflectent.

REFLECTIBLE, *a.* That may be reflected or thrown back.

REFLECTING, *ppr.*

1. Throwing back.*NWAD REFLECTING.2*

2. Turning back, as thoughts upon themselves or upon past events.*NWAD REFLECTING.3*

3. Reflecting on, casting censure or reproach.*NWAD REFLECTING.4*

REFLECTINGLY, *adv.* With reflection; with censure.

REFLECTION, *n.* [from reflect.]

1. The act of throwing back; as the reflection of light or colors. The angle of incidence and the angle of reflection are always equal.*NWAD REFLECTION.2*

2. The act of bending back.*NWAD REFLECTION.3*

3. That which is reflected.*NWAD REFLECTION.4*

As the sun in water we can bear, yet not the sun, but his reflection there.*NWAD REFLECTION.5*

4. The operation of the mind by which it turns its views back upon itself and its operations; the review or consideration of past thoughts, opinions or decisions of the mind, or of past events.*NWAD REFLECTION.6*

5. Thought thrown back on itself, on the past or on the absent; as melancholy reflections; delightful reflections.*NWAD REFLECTION.7*

Job's reflections on his once flourishing estate, at the same time afflicted and encouraged him.*NWAD REFLECTION.8*

6. The expression of thought.*NWAD REFLECTION.9*

7. Attentive consideration; meditation; contemplation.*NWAD REFLECTION.10*

This delight grows and improves under thought and reflection.*NWAD REFLECTION.11*

8. Censure; reproach cast.*NWAD REFLECTION.12*

He died, and oh! may no reflection shed its pois'nous venom on the royal dead.*NWAD REFLECTION.13*

REFLECTIVE, *a.*

1. Throwing back images; as a reflective mirror.*NWAD REFLECTIVE.2*

In the reflective stream the sighing bride, viewing her charms impair'd -*NWAD REFLECTIVE.3*

2. Considering the operation of the mind, or things past; as reflective reason.*NWAD REFLECTIVE.4*

REFLECTOR, *n.*

1. One who reflects or considers.*NWAD REFLECTOR.2*

2. That which reflects.*NWAD REFLECTOR.3*

REFLEX, *a.* [L. reflexus.]

1. Directed back; as a reflex act of the soul, the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions.*NWAD REFLEX.2*

2. Designating the parts of a painting illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture.*NWAD REFLEX.3*

3. In botany, bent back; reflected.*NWAD REFLEX.4*

REFLEX, *n.* Reflection. [Not used.]

REFLEX, *v.t.*

1. To reflect.*NWAD REFLEX.7*

2. To bend back; to turn back. [Little used.]*NWAD REFLEX.8*

REFLEXIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being reflexible or capable of being reflected; as the reflexibility of the rays of light.

REFLEXIBLE, *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

The light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and reflexible.*NWAD REFLEXIBLE.2*

REFLEXION. [See *Reflection*.]

REFLEXITY, ***n.*** **Capacity of being reflected.**

REFLEXIVE, ***a.*** **Having respect to something past.**

Assurance reflexive cannot be a divine faith.*NWAD REFLEXIVE.2*

REFLEXIVELY, ***adv.*** **In a direction backward.**

REFLOAT, ***n.*** **[re and float.] Reflux; ebb; a flowing back. [Little used.]**

REFLORESCENCE, ***n.*** **[re and florescence.] A blossoming anew.**

REFLOURISH, ***v.i.*** **reflur'ish. [re and flourish.] To flourish anew.**

REFLOURISHING, ***ppr.*** **Flourishing again.**

REFLOW, ***v.i.*** **[re and flow.] To flow back; to ebb.**

REFLOWING, ***ppr.*** **Flowing backing; ebbing.**

REFLUCTUATION, ***n.*** **A flowing back.**

REFLUENCE, REFLUENCY, ***n.*** **[from refluent.] A flowing back.**

REFLUENT, ***a.*** **[L. refluens; re and fluo.]**

1. Flowing back; ebbing; as the refluent tide.*NWAD REFLUENT.2*

2. Flowing back; returning, as a fluid; as refluent blood.*NWAD REFLUENT.3*

REFLUX, ***n.*** **[L. refluxus.] A flowing back; the returning of a fluid; as the flux and reflux of the tides; the flux and reflux of Euripus.**

REFOCILLATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. refocillo; re and the root of focus.] To refresh; to revive; to give new vigor to. [Little used.]**

REFOCILLATION, ***n.*** **The act of refreshing or giving new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment. [Little used.]**

REFOMENT, ***v.t.*** **[re and foment.]**

1. To foment anew; to warm or cherish again.*NWAD REFOMENT.2*

2. To excite anew.*NWAD REFOMENT.3*

REFOMENTED, ***pp.*** **Fomented or incited anew.**

REFOMENTING, ***ppr.*** **Fomenting anew; exciting again.**

REFORM, ***v.t.*** **[L. reformo; re and formo, to form.]**

1. To change from worse to better; to amend; to correct; to restore to a former good state, or to bring from a bad to a good state; as, to reform a profligate man; to reform corrupt manners or morals.*NWAD REFORM.2*

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age, but that of a good one will not reform it.*NWAD REFORM.3*

2. To change from bad to good; to remove that which is bad or corrupt; as, to reform abuses; to reform the vices of the age.*NWAD REFORM.4*

REFORM, ***v.i.*** **To abandon that which is evil or corrupt, and return to a good state; to be amended or corrected. A man of settled habits of vice will seldom reform.**

RE-FORM, ***v.t.*** **[re and form; with the accent on the first syllable.] To form again; to create or shape anew.**

REFORM, ***n.*** **Reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt or depraved; as the reform of parliamentary elections; reform of government.**

REFORMATION, ***n.***

1. The act of reforming; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of any thing vicious or corrupt; as the reformation of manners; reformation of the age; reformation of abuses.*NWAD REFORMATION.2*

Satire lashes vice into reformation.*NWAD REFORMATION.3*

2. By way of eminence, the change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive purity, begun by Luther, A.D. 1517.*NWAD REFORMATION.4*

RE-FORMATION, *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order; as the re-formation of a column of troops into a hollow square.

REFORMED, *pp.* Corrected; amended; restored to a good state; as a reformed profligate; the reformed church.

RE-FORMED, *pp.* Formed anew.

REFORMER, *n.*

1. One who effects a reformation or amendment; as a reformer of manners or of abuses.*NWAD REFORMER.2*

2. One of those who commenced the reformation of religion from popish corruption; as Luther, Melancthon, Zuinglius and Calvin.*NWAD REFORMER.3*

REFORMING, *ppr.* Correcting what is wrong; amending; restoring to a good state.

REFORMING, *ppr.* Forming anew.

REFORMIST, *n.*

1. One who is of the reformed religion.*NWAD REFORMIST.2*

2. One who proposes or favors a political reform.*NWAD REFORMIST.3*

REFORTIFICATION, ***n.*** **A fortifying a second time.**

REFORTIFY, ***v.t.*** **[re and fortify.] To fortify anew.**

REFOSSION, ***n.*** **The act of digging up.**

REFOUND, ***v.t.*** **[re and found.] To found or cast anew.**

REFRACT, ***v.t.*** **[L. refractus, refringo; re and frango, to break.]**

To break the natural course of the rays of light; to cause to deviate from a direct course. A dense medium refracts the rays of light, as they pass into it from a rare medium.*NWAD REFRACT.2*

REFRACTARIAS, ***n.*** **A mineral.**

REFRACTED, ***pp.***

1. Turned from a direct course, as rays of light.*NWAD REFRACTED.2*

2 . *a.* In botany, bent back at an acute angle; as a refracted corol.*NWAD REFRACTED.3*

REFRACTING, ***ppr.***

1. Turning from a direct course.*NWAD REFRACTING.2*

2 . *a.* That turns rays from a direct course; as a refracting medium.*NWAD REFRACTING.3*

REFRACTION, ***n.*** **The deviation of a moving body, chiefly rays of light, from a direct course. This is occasioned by the different densities of the mediums through which light passes.**

Refraction out of a rarer medium into a denser, is made towards the perpendicular.*NWAD REFRACTION.2*

Refraction may be caused by a body's falling obliquely out of one

medium into another.*NWAD REFRACTION.3*

Refraction double, the separation of a ray of light into two separate parts, by passing through certain transparent mediums, as the Iceland crystal. All crystals, except those whose primitive form is either a cube or a regular octahedron, exhibit double refraction.*NWAD REFRACTION.4*

REFRACTIVE, *a.* That refracts or has power to refract or turn from a direct course; as refractive densities.

REFRACTORINESS, *n.* [from refractory.]

Perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience.*NWAD REFRACTORINESS.2*

I never allowed any man's refractoriness against the privileges and orders of the house.*NWAD REFRACTORINESS.3*

REFRACTORY, *a.* [L. refractarius, from refragor, to resist; re and fragor, from frango.]

1. Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; as a refractory child; a refractory servant.*NWAD REFRACTORY.2*

Raging appetites that are most disobedient and refractory.*NWAD REFRACTORY.3*

2. Unmanageable; obstinately unyielding; as a refractory beast.*NWAD REFRACTORY.4*

3. Applied to metals, difficult of fusion; not easily yielding to the force of heat.*NWAD REFRACTORY.5*

REFRACTORY, *n.*

1. A person obstinate in opposition or disobedience.*NWAD REFRACTORY.7*

2. Obstinate opposition. [Not used.]*NWAD REFRACTORY.8*

REFRAGABLE, *a.* [L. refragor; re and frango.]

That may be refuted that is, broken.*NWAD REFRAGABLE.2*

REFRAIN, *v.t.* [L. refaeno; re and fraeno, to curb; fraenum, a rein. See *Rein*.]

To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action.*NWAD REFRAIN.2*

My son - refrain thy foot from their path. *Proverbs 1:15*.*NWAD REFRAIN.3*

Then Joseph could not refrain himself before all them that stood by. *Genesis 45:1*.*NWAD REFRAIN.4*

REFRAIN, *v.i.* To forbear; to abstain; to keep one's self from action or interference.

Refrain from these men and let them alone. *Acts 5:38*.*NWAD REFRAIN.6*

REFRAIN, *n.* The burden of a song; a kind of musical repetition.

REFRAINED, *pp.* Held back; restrained.

REFRAINING, *ppr.* Holding back; forbearing.

REFRAME, *v.t.* [re and frame.] To frame again.

REFRANGIBILITY, *n.* [from refrangible.]

The disposition of rays of light to be refracted or turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.*NWAD REFRANGIBILITY.2*

REFRANGIBLE, *a.* [L. re and frango, to break.]

Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to another; as rays of light.*NWAD REFRANGIBLE.2*

REFRENATION, *n.* [See *Refrain*.] The act of restraining. [Not used.]

REFRESH, *v.t.* [See *Fresh*.]

1. To cool; to allay heat.*NWAD REFRESH.2*

A dew coming after a heat refresheth.*NWAD REFRESH.3*

2. To give new strength to; to invigorate; to relieve after fatigue; as, to refresh the body. A man or a beast is refreshed by food and rest. *Exodus 23:12*.*NWAD REFRESH.4*

3. To revive; to reanimate after depression; to cheer; to enliven.*NWAD REFRESH.5*

For they have refreshed my spirit and yours. *1 Corinthians 16:18*.*NWAD REFRESH.6*

4. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.*NWAD REFRESH.7*

The rest refresh the scaly snakes.*NWAD REFRESH.8*

5. To revive what is drooping; as, rain refreshes the plants.*NWAD REFRESH.9*

REFRESH, *n.* Act of refreshing. [Not used.]

REFRESHED, *pp.* Cooled; invigorated; revived; cheered.

REFRESHER, *n.* He or that which refreshes, revives or invigorates.

REFRESHING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cooling; invigorating; reviving; reanimating.

REFRESHING, *n.* Refreshment; relief after fatigue or suffering.

REFRESHMENT, *n.*

1. Act of refreshing; or new strength or vigor received after fatigue; relief after suffering; applied to the body.*NWAD REFRESHMENT.2*

2. New life or animation after depression; applied to the mind or spirits.*NWAD REFRESHMENT.3*

3. That which gives fresh strength or vigor, as food or rest.*NWAD REFRESHMENT.4*

REFRET, *n.* The burden of a song.

REFRIGERANT, *a.* [See *Refrigerate*.]

Cooling; allaying heat.*NWAD REFRIGERANT.2*

REFRIGERANT, *n.* Among physicians, a medicine which abates heat and refreshes the patient.

REFRIGERATE, *v.t.* [L. refrigero; re and frigus, cold.] To cool; to allay the heat of; to refresh.

REFRIGERATED, *pp.* Cooled.

REFRIGERATING, *ppr.* Allaying heat; cooling.

REFRIGERATION, *n.* The act of cooling; the abatement of heat; state of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, *a.* Cooling.

REFRIGERATIVE, *n.* A remedy that allays heat.

REFRIGERATORY, *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.

REFRIGERATORY, *n.*

1. In distillation, a vessel filled with cold water, through which the worm passes; by which means the vapors are condensed as they pass through the worm.*NWAD REFRIGERATORY.3*

2. Any thing internally cooling.*NWAD REFRIGERATORY.4*

REFRIGERIUM, *n.* [L.] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration. [Not in use.]

REFT, *pp.* of reave.

1. Deprived; bereft. [Not in use.]*NWAD REFT.2*

2. *pret.* of reave. Took away. [Not in use.]*NWAD REFT.3*

REFT, *n.* A chink. [See *Rift*.]

REFUGE, *n.* [L. refugium, refugio; re and fugio, to flee.]

1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress.*NWAD REFUGE.2*

- Rocks, dens and caves, but I in none of these find place or refuge.*NWAD REFUGE.3*

We have made lies our refuge. *Isaiah 28:17*.*NWAD REFUGE.4*

- We might have strong consolation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold on the hope set before us. *Hebrews 6:18*.*NWAD REFUGE.5*

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress or calamity; a strong hold which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; any place inaccessible to an enemy.*NWAD REFUGE.6*

The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats. *Psalm 104:18*.*NWAD REFUGE.7*

The Lord also will be a refuge for the oppressed. *Psalm 9:9*.*NWAD REFUGE.8*

3. An expedient to secure protection or defense.*NWAD REFUGE.9*

This last old man - their latest refuge was to send to him.*NWAD REFUGE.10*

4. Expedient, in general.*NWAD REFUGE.11*

Light must be supplied, among graceful refuges, by terracing any story in danger of darkness.*NWAD REFUGE.12*

Cities of refuge, among the Israelites, certain cities appointed to secure the safety of such persons as might commit homicide without design. Of these there were three on each side of Jordan. *Joshua 20:2-3*.*NWAD REFUGE.13*

REFUGE, *v.t.* To shelter; to protect.

REFUGEE, *n.*

1. One who flies to a shelter or place of safety.*NWAD REFUGEE.2*

2. One who, in times of persecution or political commotion, flees to a foreign country for safety; as the French refugees, who left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and settled in Flanders and America; the refugees from Hispaniola, in 1792; and the American refugees, who left their country at the revolution.*NWAD REFUGEE.3*

REFULGENCE, REFULGENCY, *n.* [L. refulgens, refulgeo; re and fulgeo, to shine.] A flood of light; splendor.

REFULGENT, ***a.*** **Casting a bright light; shining; splendid; as refulgent beams; refulgent light; refulgent arms.**

A conspicuous and refulgent truth.*NWAD REFULGENT.2*

REFULGENTLY, ***adv.*** **With a flood of light; with great brightness.**

REFUND, ***v.t.*** **[L. refundo; re and fundo, to pour.]**

1. To pour back.*NWAD REFUND.2*

Were the humors of the eye tinctured with any color, they would refund that color upon the object. [Unusual or obsolete.]*NWAD REFUND.3*

2. To repay; to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to restore; as, to refund money taken wrongfully; to refund money advanced with interest; to refund the amount advanced.*NWAD REFUND.4*

REFUNDED, ***pp.*** **Poured back; repaid.**

REFUNDING, ***ppr.*** **Pouring back; returning by payment or compensation.**

REFUSABLE, ***a.*** **s as z. [from refuse.] That may be refused.**

REFUSAL, ***n.*** **s as z.**

1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded, solicited or offered for acceptance. The first refusal is not always proof that the request will not be ultimately granted.*NWAD REFUSAL.2*

2. The right of taking in preference to others; the choice of taking or refusing; option; pre-emption. We say, a man has the refusal of a farm or a horse, or the refusal of an employment.*NWAD REFUSAL.3*

REFUSE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. recuso; re and the root of causor, to accuse; causa, cause. The primary sense of causor is to drive, to throw or thrust at, and recuso is to drive back, to repel or repulse, the sense of refuse.]

1. To deny a request, demand, invitation or command; to decline to do or grant what is solicited, claimed or commanded.*NWAD REFUSE.2*

Thus Edom refused to give Israel passage through his border. *Numbers 20:21*.*NWAD REFUSE.3*

2. To decline to accept what is offered; as, to refuse an office; to refuse an offer.*NWAD REFUSE.4*

If they refuse to take the cup at thy hand - *Jeremiah 25:28*.*NWAD REFUSE.5*

3. To reject; as, to refuse instruction or reproof. *Proverbs 10:17*.*NWAD REFUSE.6*

The stone which the builders refused is become the head of the corner. *Psalm 118:22*.*NWAD REFUSE.7*

[Note - Refuse expenses rejection more strongly than decline.]*NWAD REFUSE.8*

REFUSE, *v.i.* s as z. To decline to accept; not to comply.

Too proud to ask, to humble too refuse.*NWAD REFUSE.10*

REFUSE, *a.*

Literally, refused; rejected; hence, worthless; of no value; left as unworthy of reception; as the refuse parts of stone or timber.*NWAD REFUSE.12*

Please to bestow on him the refuse letters.*NWAD REFUSE.13*

REFUSE, *n.* That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter.

REFUSE, ***n.*** **Refusal.** ***Obs.***

REFUSED, ***pp.*** **Denied; rejected; not accepted.**

REFUSER, ***n.*** **One that refuses or rejects.**

REFUSING, ***ppr.*** **Denying; declining to accept; rejecting.**

REFUTABLE, ***a.*** **[from refute.] That may be refuted or disproved; that may be proved false or erroneous.**

REFUTAL, ***n.*** **Refutation. [Not used.]**

REFUTATION, ***n.*** **[L. refutatio. See *Refute*.]**

The act or process of refuting or disproving; the act of proving to be false or erroneous; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine or theory, by argument or countervailing proof.*NWAD REFUTATION.2*

REFUTE, ***v.t.*** **[L. refuto; re and futo, *Obs.* The primary sense of futo, is to drive or thrust, to beat back.]**

To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute. We say, to refute arguments, to refute testimony, to refute opinions or theories, to refute a disputant.*NWAD REFUTE.2*

There were so many witnesses to these two miracles, that it is impossible to refute such multitudes.*NWAD REFUTE.3*

REFUTED, ***pp.*** **Disproved; proved to be false or erroneous.**

REFUTER, ***n.*** **One that refutes.**

REFUTING, ***ppr.*** **Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting.**

REGAIN, ***v.t.*** **[re and gain.]**

To gain anew; to recover what has escaped or been lost.*NWAD REGAIN.2*

REGAINED, *pp.* Recovered; gained anew.

REGAINING, *ppr.* Gaining anew; recovering.

REGAL, *a.* [L. regalis, from rex, L. rectus. See *Reck* and *Reckon*.]

Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal; as a regal title; regal authority; regal state, pomp or splendor; regal power or sway. But we say, a royal or kingly government, not a regal one. We never say, a regal territory, regal dominions, regal army, or regal navy. Regal expresses what is more personal.*NWAD REGAL.2*

REGAL, *n.* A musical instrument.

REGALE, *n.* The prerogative of monarchy.

REGALE, *n.* [See the verb, below.] A magnificent entertainment or treat given to embassadors and other persons of distinction.

REGALE, *v.t.* [Eng. gale, gallant, jolly; Gr.]

To refresh; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify, as the senses; as, to regale the taste, the eye or the ear. The birds of the forest regale us with their songs.*NWAD REGALE.4*

REGALE, *v.t.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.

REGALED, *pp.* Refreshed; entertained; gratified.

REGALEMENT, *n.* Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

REGALIA, *n.* [L. from rex, king.]

1. Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation; as the crown, scepter, etc.*NWAD REGALIA.2*

2. In law, the rights and prerogatives of a king.*NWAD REGALIA.3*

REGALING, *ppr.* Refreshing; entertaining; gratifying.

REGALITY, *n.* [from L. regalis.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

He came partly in by the sword and had high courage in all points of regality.*NWAD REGALITY.2*

REGALLY, *adv.* In a royal manner.

REGARD, *v.t.*

1. To look towards; to point or be directed.*NWAD REGARD.2*

It is a peninsula which regardeth the main land.*NWAD REGARD.3*

2. To observe; to notice with some particularity.*NWAD REGARD.4*

If much you note him, you offend him; feed and regard him not.*NWAD REGARD.5*

3. To attend to with respect and estimation; to value.*NWAD REGARD.6*

This aspect of mine, the best regarded virgins of your clime have lov'd.*NWAD REGARD.7*

4. To attend to as a thing that affects our interest or happiness; to fix the mind on as a matter of importance. He does not regard the pain he feels. He does not regard the loss he has suffered. He regards only the interest of the community.*NWAD REGARD.8*

5. To esteem; to hold in respect and affection. The people regard their pastor, and treat him with great kindness. *2 Kings 3:14*.*NWAD REGARD.9*

6. To keep; to observe with religious or solemn attention.*NWAD REGARD.10*

He that regardeth the day, regardeth it to the Lord. *Romans*

14:6.*NWAD REGARD.11*

7. To attend to as something to influence our conduct.*NWAD REGARD.12*

He that regardeth the clouds shall not reap. *Ecclesiastes 11:4*.*NWAD REGARD.13*

8. To consider seriously; to lay to heart.*NWAD REGARD.14*

They regard not the work of the Lord. *Isaiah 5:12*.*NWAD REGARD.15*

9. To notice with pity or concern. *Deuteronomy 28:50*.*NWAD REGARD.16*

10. To notice favorably or with acceptance; to hear and answer.*NWAD REGARD.17*

He will regard the prayer of the destitute. *Psalm 102:17*.*NWAD REGARD.18*

11. To love and esteem; to practice; as, to regard iniquity in the heart. *Psalm 66:18*.*NWAD REGARD.19*

12. To respect; to have relation to. The argument does not regard the question.*NWAD REGARD.20*

To regard the person, to value for outward honor, wealth or power. *Matthew 22:16*.*NWAD REGARD.21*

REGARD, *n.*

1. Look; aspect directed to another.*NWAD REGARD.23*

But her with stern regard he thus repell'd.*NWAD REGARD.24*

[Nearly or quite obsolete.]*NWAD REGARD.25*

2. Attention of the mind; respect in relation to something. He has no regard to the interest of society; his motives are wholly selfish.*NWAD REGARD.26*

3. Respect; esteem; reverence; that view of the mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or any thing that excites admiration.*NWAD REGARD.27*

With some regard to what is just and right they'll lead their lives.*NWAD REGARD.28*

To him they had regard, because of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries. *Acts 8:11*.*NWAD REGARD.29*

4. Respect; account.*NWAD REGARD.30*

Change was thought necessary, in regard of the injury the church received by a number of things then in use.*NWAD REGARD.31*

5. Relation; reference.*NWAD REGARD.32*

To persuade them to pursue and preserve in virtue, in regard to themselves; in justice and goodness, in regard to their neighbors; and piety towards God.*NWAD REGARD.33*

6. Note; eminence; account.*NWAD REGARD.34*

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest regard among them.*NWAD REGARD.35*

7. Matter demanding notice.*NWAD REGARD.36*

8. Prospect; object of sight. [Not proper nor in use.]*NWAD REGARD.37*

9. In the forest laws, view; inspection.*NWAD REGARD.38*

Court of regard, or survey of dogs, a forest court in England, held every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastifs, that is, for cutting off the claws and ball of the fore feet, to prevent them from running after deer.*NWAD REGARD.39*

REGARDABLE, *a.* Observable; worthy of notice.

REGARDANT, *a.*

1. In law, a villain regardant is one annexed to the manor or land.*NWAD REGARDANT.2*

2. In heraldry, looking behind, as a lion or other beast.*NWAD REGARDANT.3*

REGARDED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; esteemed; respected.

REGARDER, *n.*

1. One that regards.*NWAD REGARDER.2*

2. In law, the regarder of the forest is an officer whose business is to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire of all offenses and defaults.*NWAD REGARDER.3*

REGARDFUL, *a.* Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive.

Let a man be very tender and regardful of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God on his heart.*NWAD REGARDFUL.2*

REGARDFULLY, *adv.*

1. Attentively; heedfully.*NWAD REGARDFULLY.2*

2. Respectfully.*NWAD REGARDFULLY.3*

REGARDING, *ppr.*

1. Noticing; considering with care; attending to; observing; esteeming; caring for.*NWAD REGARDING.2*

2. Respecting; concerning; relating to.*NWAD REGARDING.3*

REGARDLESS, *a.*

1. Not looking or attending to; heedless; negligent; careless; as regardless of life or of health; regardless of danger; regardless of

consequences.*NWAD REGARDLESS.2*

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat.*NWAD REGARDLESS.3*

2. Not regarded; slighted.*NWAD REGARDLESS.4*

REGARDLESSLY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

REGARDLESSNESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

REGATA, REGATTA, *n.* In Venice, a grand rowing match in which many boats are rowed for a prize.

REGATHER, *v.t.* To gather or collect a second time.

REGATHERED, *pp.* Collected again.

REGATHERING, *ppr.* Gathering a second time.

REGEL, REGIL, *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in Orion's left foot.

REGENCY, *n.* [L. regens, from rego, to govern.]

1. Rule' authority; government.*NWAD REGENCY.2*

2. Vicarious government.*NWAD REGENCY.3*

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a vicegerent.*NWAD REGENCY.4*

4. The body of men entrusted with vicarious government; as a regency constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.*NWAD REGENCY.5*

REGENERACY, *n.* [See *Regenerate*.] The state of being regenerated.

REGENERATE, *v.t.* [L. regenero; re and genero. See *Generate*.]

1. To generate or produce anew; to reproduce.*NWAD REGENERATE.2*

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads, regenerates the plants and new adorns the meads.*NWAD REGENERATE.3*

2. In theology, to renew the heart by a change of affections; to change the heart and affections from natural enmity to the love of God; to implant holy affections in the heart.*NWAD REGENERATE.4*

REGENERATE, *a.* [L. regeneratus.]

1. Reproduced.*NWAD REGENERATE.6*

2. Born anew; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.*NWAD REGENERATE.7*

REGENERATED, *pp.*

1. Reproduced.*NWAD REGENERATED.2*

2. Renewed; born again.*NWAD REGENERATED.3*

REGENERATENESS, *n.* The state of being regenerated.

REGENERATING, *ppr.*

1. Reproducing.*NWAD REGENERATING.2*

2. Renovating the nature by the implantation of holy affections in the heart.*NWAD REGENERATING.3*

REGENERATION, *n.*

1. Reproduction; the act of producing anew.*NWAD REGENERATION.2*

2. In theology, new birth by the grace of God; that change by which the will and natural enmity of man to God and his law are subdued, and a principle of supreme love to God and his law, or holy

affections, are implanted in the heart.*NWAD REGENERATION.3*

He saved us by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit. *Titus 3:5*.*NWAD REGENERATION.4*

REGENERATORY, *a.* Renewing; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate.

REGENT, *a.* [L. regens, from rego, to rule.]

1. Ruling; governing; as a regent principle.*NWAD REGENT.2*

2. Exercising vicarious authority.*NWAD REGENT.3*

Queen regent, a queen who governs; opposed to queen consort.*NWAD REGENT.4*

REGENT, *n.*

1. A governor; a ruler; in a general sense; as Uriel, regent of the sun.*NWAD REGENT.6*

2. One invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence or disability of the king.*NWAD REGENT.7*

3. In colleges, a teacher of arts and sciences, having pupils under his care, generally of the lower classes; those who instruct the higher classes being called professors.*NWAD REGENT.8*

4. In English universities, a master of arts under five years standing, and a doctor under two.*NWAD REGENT.9*

5. In the state of New york, the member of a corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies and schools in the state. This board consists of twenty one members, who are called “the regents of the university of the state of New York.” They are appointed and removable by the legislature. They have power to grant acts of incorporation for colleges, to visit and inspect all colleges, academies and schools, and to make

regulations for governing the same.*NWAD REGENT.10*

REGENTESS, *n.* A protectress of a kingdom.

REGENTSHIP, *n.*

1. The power of governing, or the office of a regent.*NWAD REGENTSHIP.2*

2. Deputed authority.*NWAD REGENTSHIP.3*

REGERMINATE, *v.i.* [re and germinate.]

To germinate again.*NWAD REGERMINATE.2*

Perennial plants regerminate several years successively.*NWAD REGERMINATE.3*

REGERMINATING, *ppr.* Germinating anew.

REGERMINATION, *n.* A sprouting or germination anew.

REGEST, *n.* A register. [Not in use.]

REGIBLE, *a.* Governable. [Not in use.]

REGICIDE, *n.* [L. rex, king, and caedo, to slay.]

1. A king-killer; one who murders a king.*NWAD REGICIDE.2*

2. The killing or murder of a king.*NWAD REGICIDE.3*

REGIMEN, *n.* [L. from rego, to govern.]

1. In medicine, the regulation of diet with a view to the preservation or restoration of health; or in a more general sense, the regulation of all the non-naturals for the same purposes.*NWAD REGIMEN.2*

2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial

effects by gradual operation.*NWAD REGIMEN.3*

3. In grammar, government; that part of syntax or construction, which regulates the dependency of words, and the alterations which one occasions or requires in another in connection with it; the words governed.*NWAD REGIMEN.4*

4. Orderly government; system of order.*NWAD REGIMEN.5*

REGIMENT, *n.* [L. regimen.]

1. In military affairs, a body of men, either horse, foot or artillery, commanded by a colonel or lieutenant colonel and major, and consisting of a number of companies, usually from eight to ten.*NWAD REGIMENT.2*

2. Government; mode of ruling; rule; authority; as used by Hooker, Hale and others. [Wholly obsolete.]*NWAD REGIMENT.3*

REGIMENT, *v.t.* To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers. [A military use of the word.]

REGIMENTAL, *a.* Belonging to a regiment; as regimental officers; regimental clothing.

REGIMENTALS, *n. plu.* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

REGIMENTED, *pp.* Formed into a regiment; incorporated with a regiment.

REGION, *n.* re'jun. [L. regio, rego.]

1. A tract of land or space of indefinite extent, usually a tract of considerable extent. It is sometimes nearly synonymous with country; as all the region of Argob. *Deuteronomy 3:4*.*NWAD REGION.2*

He had dominion over all the region on this side the river. *1 Kings 4:24*.*NWAD REGION.3*

So we speak of the airy region, the etherial regions, the upper regions, the lower regions.*NWAD REGION.4*

2. The inhabitants of a region or district of country. *Matthew 3:5*.*NWAD REGION.5*

3. A part of the body; as the region of the heart or liver.*NWAD REGION.6*

4. Place; rank.*NWAD REGION.7*

He is of too high a region. [Unusual.]*NWAD REGION.8*

REGISTER, *n.* [Low L. registrum, from regero, to set down in writing; re and gero, to carry.]

1. A written account or entry of acts, judgments or proceedings, for preserving and conveying to future times an exact knowledge of transactions. The word appropriately denotes an official account of the proceedings of a public body, a prince, a legislature, a court an incorporated company and the like, and in this use it is synonymous with record. But in a lax sense, it signifies any account entered on paper to preserve the remembrance of what is done.*NWAD REGISTER.2*

2. The book in which a register or record is kept, as a parish register; also, a list, as the register of seamen.*NWAD REGISTER.3*

3. [Low L. registrarius.] The officer or person whose business is to write or enter in a book accounts of transactions, particularly of the acts and proceedings of courts or other public bodies; as the register of a court of probate; a register of deeds.*NWAD REGISTER.4*

4. In chimistry and the arts, an aperture with a lid, stopper or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, etc. for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire.*NWAD REGISTER.5*

5. The inner part of the mold in which types are cast.*NWAD REGISTER.6*

6. In printing, the correspondence of columns on the opposite sides of the sheet.*NWAD REGISTER.7*

7. A sliding piece of wood, used as a stop in an organ.*NWAD REGISTER.8*

Parish register, a book in which are recorded the baptisms of children and the marriages and burials of the parish.*NWAD REGISTER.9*

Register ship, a ship which obtains permission to trade to the Spanish West Indies and is registered before sailing.*NWAD REGISTER.10*

REGISTER, *v.t.*

1. To record; to write in a book for preserving an exact account of facts and proceedings. The Greeks and Romans registered the names of all children born.*NWAD REGISTER.12*

2. To enroll; to enter in a list.*NWAD REGISTER.13*

REGISTERSHIP, *n.* The office of register.

REGISTRAR, *n.* An officer in the English universities, who has the keeping of all the public records.

REGISTRATION, *n.* The act of inserting in a register.

REGISTRY, *n.*

1. The act of recording or writing in a register.*NWAD REGISTRY.2*

2. The place where a register is kept.*NWAD REGISTRY.3*

3. A series of facts recorded.*NWAD REGISTRY.4*

REGLEMENT, *n.* Regulation. [Not used.]

REGLET, *n.* [L. regula, rego.]

A ledge of wood exactly planed, used by printers to separate lines and make the work more open.*NWAD REGLET.2*

REGNANT, *a.* [L. regno, to reign.]

1. Reigning; exercising regal authority; as a queen regnant. The modern phrase is queen regent.*NWAD REGNANT.2*

2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power; as vices regnant. We now say, reigning vices.*NWAD REGNANT.3*

REGORGE, *v.t.* regorj'.

1. To vomit up; to eject from the stomach; to throw back or out again.*NWAD REGORGE.2*

2. To swallow again.*NWAD REGORGE.3*

3. To swallow eagerly.*NWAD REGORGE.4*

REGRADE, *v.i.* [L. regredior; re and gradior, to go.] To retire; to go back. [Not used.]

REGRAFT, *v.t.* [re and graft.] To graft again.

REGRAFTED, *pp.* Grafted again.

REGRAFTING, *ppr.* Grafting anew.

REGRANT, *v.t.* [re and grant.] To grant back.

REGRANT, *n.* The act of granting back to a former proprietor.

REGRANTED, *pp.* Granted back.

REGRANTING, *ppr.* Granting back.

REGRATE, *v.t.*

1. To offend; to shock. [Little used.]*NWAD REGRATE.2*

2. To buy provisions and sell them again in the same market or fair; a practice which, by raising the price is a public offense and punishable. Regrating differs from engrossing and monopolizing, which signify the buying the whole of certain articles, or large quantities, and from forestalling, which signifies the purchase of provisions on the way, before they reach the market.*NWAD REGRATE.3*

REGRATER, *n.* One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market or fair.

REGRATING, *ppr.* Purchasing provisions and selling them in the same market.

REGREET, *v.t.* [re and greet.] To greet again; to resalute.

REGREET, *n.* A return or exchange of salutation.

REGREETED, *pp.* Greeting again or in return.

REGREETING, *ppr.* Greeting again; resaluting.

REGRESS, *n.* [L. regressus, regredior.]

1. Passage back; return; as ingress and regress.*NWAD REGRESS.2*

2. The power of returning or passing back.*NWAD REGRESS.3*

REGRESS, *v.i.* To go back; to return to a former place or state.

REGRESSION, *n.* The act of passing back or returning.

REGRESSIVE, *a.* Passing back; returning.

REGRESSIVELY, *adv.* In a backward way or manner; by return.

REGRET, *n.*

1. Grief; sorrow; pain of mind. We feel regret at the loss of friends, regret for our own misfortunes, or for the misfortunes of others.*NWAD REGRET.2*

Never any prince expressed a more lively regret for the loss of a servant.*NWAD REGRET.3*

Her piety itself would blame, if her regrets should waken thine.*NWAD REGRET.4*

2. Pain of conscience; remorse; as a passionate regret at sin.*NWAD REGRET.5*

3. Dislike; aversion. [Not proper nor in use.]*NWAD REGRET.6*

REGRET, *v.t.*

1. To grieve at; to lament; to be sorry for; to repent.*NWAD REGRET.8*

Calmly he look'd on either life, and here saw nothing to regret, or there to fear.*NWAD REGRET.9*

2. To be uneasy at. [Not proper nor in use.]*NWAD REGRET.10*

REGRETFUL, ***a.*** **Full of regret.**

REGRETFULLY, ***adv.*** **With regret.**

REGRETTED, ***pp.*** **Lamented.**

REGRETTING, ***ppr.*** **Lamenting; grieving at; repenting.**

REGUERDON, ***n.*** **regerd'on. [See *Reward*.]**

A reward; a recompense. [Not in use.]*NWAD REGUERDON.2*

REGUERDON, ***v.t.*** **regerd'on. To reward. [Not in use.]**

REGULAR, ***a.*** **[L. regularis, from regula, a rule, from rego, to rule.]**

1. Conformed to a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law or principle, to a prescribed mode or to established customary forms; as a regular epic poem; a regular verse in poetry; a regular piece of music; regular practice of law or medicine; a regular plan; a regular building.*NWAD REGULAR.2*

2. Governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; as regular in diet; regular in attending on divine worship.*NWAD REGULAR.3*

3. In geometry, a regular figure is one whose sides and angles are equal, as a square, a cube, or an equilateral triangle. Regular figures of more than three or four sides are usually called regular polygons.*NWAD REGULAR.4*

4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline; as a regular physician.*NWAD REGULAR.5*

5. Methodical; orderly; as a regular kind of sensuality or indulgence.*NWAD REGULAR.6*

6. Periodical; as the regular return of day and night; a regular trade wind or monsoon.*NWAD REGULAR.7*

7. Pursued with uniformity or steadiness; as a regular trade.*NWAD REGULAR.8*

8. Belonging to a monastic order; as regular clergy, in distinction from the secular clergy.*NWAD REGULAR.9*

Regular troops, troops of a permanent army; opposed to militia.*NWAD REGULAR.10*

REGULAR, *n.*

1. In a monastery, one who has taken the vows, and who is bound to follow the rules of the order.*NWAD REGULAR.12*

2. A soldier belonging to a permanent army.*NWAD REGULAR.13*

REGULARITY, *n.*

1. Agreeableness to a rule or to established order; as the regularity of legal proceedings.*NWAD REGULARITY.2*

2. Method; certain order. Regularity is the life of business.*NWAD REGULARITY.3*

3. Conformity to certain principles; as the regularity of a figure.*NWAD REGULARITY.4*

4. Steadiness or uniformity in a course; as the regularity of the motion of a heavenly body. There is no regularity in the vicissitudes of the weather.*NWAD REGULARITY.5*

REGULARLY, *adv.*

1. In a manner accordant to a rule or established mode; as a physician or lawyer regularly admitted to practice; a verse regularly formed.*NWAD REGULARLY.2*

2. In uniform order; at certain intervals or periods; as day and night regularly returning.*NWAD REGULARLY.3*

3. Methodically; in due order; as affairs regularly performed.*NWAD*

REGULARLY.4

REGULATE, ***v.t.***

1. To adjust by rule, method or established mode; as, to regulate weights and measures; to regulate the assize of bread; to regulate our moral conduct by the laws of God and of society; to regulate our manners by the customary forms.*NWAD REGULATE.2*

2. To put in good order; as, to regulate the disordered state of a nation or its finances.*NWAD REGULATE.3*

3. To subject to rules or restrictions; as, to regulate trade; to regulate diet.*NWAD REGULATE.4*

REGULATED, ***pp.*** **Adjusted by rule, method or forms; put in good order; subjected to rules or restrictions.**

REGULATING, ***ppr.*** **Adjusting by rule, method or forms; reducing to order; subjecting to rules or restrictions.**

REGULATION, ***n.***

1. The act of regulating or reducing to order.*NWAD REGULATION.2*

2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior for the management of some business, or for the government of a company or society.*NWAD REGULATION.3*

REGULATOR, ***n.***

1. One who regulates.*NWAD REGULATOR.2*

2. The small spring of a watch, which regulates its motions by retarding or accelerating them.*NWAD REGULATOR.3*

3. Any part of a machine which regulates its movements.*NWAD REGULATOR.4*

REGULINE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Regulus*****.] Pertaining to regulus or pure metal.**

Bodies which we can reduce to the metallic or reguline state.*NWAD REGULINE.2*

REGULIZE, ***v.t.*** **To reduce to regulus or pure metal; to separate pure metal from extraneous matter.**

REGULUS, ***n.*** **[L. a petty king.]**

In chimistry, the finer or pure part of a metallic substance, which, in the melting of ores, falls to the bottom of the crucible.*NWAD REGULUS.2*

REGURGITATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. re and gurges.]**

To throw or pour back as from a deep or hollow place; to pour or throw back in great quantity.*NWAD REGURGITATE.2*

REGURGITATE, ***v.i.*** **To be thrown or poured back.**

REGURGITATED, ***pp.*** **Thrown or poured back.**

REGURGITATING, ***ppr.*** **Throwing or pouring back.**

REGURGITATION, ***n.***

1. The act of pouring back.*NWAD REGURGITATION.2*

2. The act of swallowing again; reabsorption.*NWAD REGURGITATION.3*

REHABILITATE, ***v.t.***

To restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent to a former right, rank or privilege lost or forfeited; a term of the civil and canon law.*NWAD REHABILITATE.2*

REHABILITATED, *pp.* Restored to a former rank, right privilege or capacity; reinstated.

REHABILITATING, *ppr.* Restoring to a former right, rank, privilege or capacity; reinstating.

REHABILITATION, *n.* The act of reinstating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights.

REHEAR, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* reheard. [re and hear.]

To hear again; to try a second time; as, to rehear a cause in the court of king's bench.*NWAD REHEAR.2*

REHEARD, *pp.* Heard again.

REHEARING, *ppr.* Hearing a second time.

REHEARING, *n.*

1. A second hearing.*NWAD REHEARING.3*

2. In law, a second hearing or trial.*NWAD REHEARING.4*

REHEARSAL, *n.* rehers'al. [from rehearse.]

1. Recital; repetition of the words of another or of a written work; as the rehearsal of the Lord's prayer.*NWAD REHEARSAL.2*

2. Narration; a telling or recounting, as of particulars in detail; as the rehearsal of a soldier's adventures.*NWAD REHEARSAL.3*

3. The recital of a place before the public exhibition of it; as the rehearsal of a comedy.*NWAD REHEARSAL.4*

REHEARSE, *v.t.* rehers.

1. To recite; to repeat the words of a passage or composition; to repeat the words of another.*NWAD REHEARSE.2*

When the words were heard which David spoke, they rehearsed them before Saul. *1 Samuel 17:31*.*NWAD REHEARSE.3*

2. To narrate or recount events or transactions.*NWAD REHEARSE.4*

There shall they rehearse the righteous acts of the Lord. *Judges 5:11*; *Acts 11:4*.*NWAD REHEARSE.5*

3. To recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation; as, to rehearse a tragedy.*NWAD REHEARSE.6*

REHEARSED, *pp.* rehers'ed. Recited; repeated; as words; narrated.

REHEARSER, *n.* rehers'er. One who recites or narrates.

REHEARSING, *ppr.* rehers'ing. Reciting; repeating words; recounting; telling; narrating.

REIGLE, *n.* A hollow cut or channel for guiding any thing; as the reigle of a side post for a flood gate.

REIGN, *v.i.* rane. [L. regno, a derivative of rego, regnum.]

1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to rule; to exercise government, as a king or emperor; or to hold the supreme power. George the third reigned over Great Britain more than fifty years.*NWAD REIGN.2*

Behold, a king shall reign in righteousness. *Isaiah 32:1*.*NWAD REIGN.3*

2. To be predominant; to prevail.*NWAD REIGN.4*

Pestilent diseases which commonly reign in summer or autumn.*NWAD REIGN.5*

3. To rule; to have superior or uncontrolled dominion. *Romans*

6:12.*NWAD REIGN.6*

[This word is never applied to the exercise of supreme power by a legislative body or the executive administration, in the United States.]*NWAD REIGN.7*

REIGN, *n.* rane. [L. regnum.]

1. Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty.*NWAD REIGN.9*

He who like a father held his reign.*NWAD REIGN.10*

2. The time during which a king, queen or emperor possesses the supreme authority. The Spanish armada was equipped to invade England in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Magna Charta was obtained in the reign of king John.*NWAD REIGN.11*

3. Kingdom; dominion.*NWAD REIGN.12*

Saturn's sons received the threefold reign of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath.*NWAD REIGN.13*

4. Power; influence.*NWAD REIGN.14*

5. Prevalence.*NWAD REIGN.15*

REIGNING, *ppr.* ra'ning.

1. Holding or exercising supreme power; ruling; governing as king, queen or emperor.*NWAD REIGNING.2*

2. *a.* Predominating; prevailing; as a reigning vice or disease.*NWAD REIGNING.3*

REIMBARK. [See *Re-embark*.]

REIMBODY, *v.i.* [re and imbody or embody.]

To imbody again; to be formed into a body anew.*NWAD REIMBODY.2*

REIMBURSABLE, *a.* That may be repaid.

A loan has been made of two million of dollars, reimbursable in ten years.*NWAD REIMBURSABLE.2*

REIMBURSE, *v.t.* reimburs'.

To refund; to replace in a treasury or in a private coffer, an equivalent to the sum taken from it, lost or expended; as, to reimburse the expenses of a war or a canal. The word is used before the person expending, or the treasury from which the advances are made, or before the expenses. We say, to reimburse the individual, to reimburse the treasury, or to reimburse the expenses. To reimburse the person, is to repay to him his losses, expenses or advances; to reimburse the treasury, is to refund to it the sum drawn from it; to reimburse losses or expenses, is to repay them or make them good.*NWAD REIMBURSE.2*

REIMBURSED, *pp.* Repaid; refunded; made good, as loss or expense.

REIMBURSEMENT, *n.* reimburs'ment. The act of repaying or refunding; repayment; as the reimbursement of principal and interest.

REIMBURSER, *n.* One who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended.

REIMBURSING, *ppr.* Repaying; refunding; making good, as loss or expense.

REIMPLANT, *v.t.* [re and implant.] To implant again.

REIMPLANTED, *pp.* Implanted anew.

REIMPLANTING, *ppr.* Implanting again.

REIMPORTUNE, *v.t.* [re and importune.] To importune again.

REIMPORTUNED, *pp.* Importuned again.

REIMPORTUNING, *ppr.* Importuning again.

REIMPREGNATE, *v.t.* [re and impregnate.]

To impregnate again.*NWAD REIMPREGNATE.2*

REIMPREGNATED, *pp.* Impregnated again.

REIMPREGNATING, *ppr.* Impregnating again.

REIMPRESS, *v.t.* [re and impress.] To impress anew.

REIMPRESSED, *pp.* Impressed again.

REIMPRESSING, *ppr.* Impressing again.

REIMPRESSION, *n.* A second or repeated impression.

REIMPRINT, *v.t.* [re and imprint.] To imprint again.

REIMPRINTED, *pp.* Imprinted again.

REIMPRINTING, *ppr.* Imprinting anew.

REIN, *n.* [L. retina, retinaculum. If contracted from the Latin, it is from retineo, otherwise from the root of arrest.]

1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider of a horse restrains and governs him.*NWAD REIN.2*

2. The instrument of curbing, restraining or governing; government.*NWAD REIN.3*

To give the reins, to give license; to leave without restraint.*NWAD REIN.4*

To take the reins, to take the guidance or government.*NWAD REIN.5*

REIN, *v.t.*

1. To govern by a bridle.*NWAD REIN.7*

2. To restrain; to control.*NWAD REIN.8*

REINDEER, *n.*

A species of the cervine genus; more correctly written ranedeer, or rather rane, which is the true name.*NWAD REINDEER.2*

REINFECT, *v.t.* [re and infect.] To infect again.

REINFECTED, *pp.* Infected again.

REINFECTING, *ppr.* Infecting again.

REINFECTIOUS, *a.* Capable of infecting again.

REINFORCE, *v.t.* [re and enforce.] To give new force to; to strengthen by new assistance or support. [It is written also re-enforce; but reinforce seems now to be the most common.]

REINFORCED, *pp.* Strengthened by additional force.

REINFORCEMENT, *n.* New force added; fresh supplies of strength; particularly, additional troops or ships.

REINFORCING, *ppr.* Adding fresh force to.

REINGRATIATE, *v.t.* To ingratiate again.

REINGRATIATE, *v.t.* [re and ingratiate.] To ingratiate again; to recommend again to favor.

REINGRATIATED, *pp.* Reinstated in favor.

REINGRATIATING, ***ppr.*** **Ingratiating again.**

REINHABIT, ***v.t.*** **[re and inhabit.] To inhabit again.**

REINHABITED, ***pp.*** **Inhabited again.**

REINHABITING, ***ppr.*** **Inhabiting a second time.**

REINLESS, ***a.*** **Without rein; without restraint; unchecked.**

REINLIST, ***v.t.*** **or** ***i.*** **[re and inlist.] To inlist again.**

[It is written also re-enlist.]*NWAD REINLIST.2*

REINLISTED, ***pp.*** **Inlisted anew.**

REINLISTING, ***ppr.*** **Inlisting anew.**

REINLISTMENT, ***n.*** **The act of inlisting anew; the act of engaging again in military service.**

REINQUIRE, ***v.t.*** **To inquire a second time.**

REINS, ***n. plu.*** **[L. ren, renes.]**

1. The kidneys; the lower part of the back.*NWAD REINS.2*

2. In Scripture, the inward parts; the heart, or seat of the affections and passions. *Psalm 73:21*.*NWAD REINS.3*

REINSERT, ***v.t.*** **[re and insert.] To insert a second time.**

REINSERTED, ***pp.*** **Inserted again.**

REINSERTING, ***ppr.*** **Inserting again.**

REINSERTION, ***n.*** **A second insertion.**

REINSPECT, ***v.t.*** **[re and inspect.] To inspect again, as provisions.**

REINSPECTION, ***n.*** **The act of inspecting a second time.**

REINSPIRE, ***v.t.*** **[re and inspire.] To inspire anew.**

REINSPIRED, ***pp.*** **Inspired again.**

REINSPIRING, ***ppr.*** **Inspiring again.**

REINSTALL, ***v.t.*** **[re and install.] To install again; to seat anew.**

REINSTALLED, ***pp.*** **Installed anew.**

REINSTALLING, ***ppr.*** **Installing again.**

REINSTALLMENT, ***n.*** **A second installment.**

REINSTATE, ***v.t.*** **[re and instate.] To place again in possession or in a former state; to restore to a state from which one has been removed; as, to reinstate a king in the possession of the kingdom; to reinstate one in the affections of his family.**

REINSTATED, ***pp.*** **Replaced in possession or in a former state.**

REINSTATEMENT, ***n.*** **The act of putting in a former state; re-establishment.**

REINSTATING, ***ppr.*** **Replacing in a former state; putting again in possession.**

REINSURANCE, ***n.*** **[re and insurance. See *Sure*.]**

An insurance of property already insured; a second insurance of the same property. Such reinsurance is permitted by the French

commercial code; but in England is prohibited by statute, except when the first underwriter is insolvent.*NWAD REINSURANCE.2*

REINSURE, *v.t.* [re and insure.] To insure the same property a second time by other underwriters.

The insurer may cause the property insured to be reinsured by other persons.*NWAD REINSURE.2*

REINSURED, *pp.* Insured a second time by other persons.

REINSURING, *ppr.* Insuring a second time by other persons.

REINTEGRATE, *v.t.* [L. redintegro; red, re, and integro, from integer.]

To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore. [Little used.]*NWAD REINTEGRATE.2*

REINTERROGATE, *v.t.* [re and interrogate.]

To interrogate again; to question repeatedly.*NWAD REINTERROGATE.2*

REINTHRONE, *v.t.* [re and inthrone. See *Enthrone*.]

To replace on the throne.*NWAD REINTHRONE.2*

REINTHRONED, *pp.* Placed again on the throne.

REINTHRONING, *ppr.* Replacing on the throne.

REINTHRONIZE, *v.t.* To reinthrone. [Not in use.]

REINVEST, *v.t.* [re and invest.] To invest anew.

REINVESTED, *pp.* Invested again.

REINVESTING, ***ppr.*** **Investing anew.**

REINVESTMENT, ***n.*** **The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.**

REINVIGORATE, ***v.t.*** **To revive vigor in; to reanimate.**

REIT, ***n.*** **Sedge; sea weed.**

REITERATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. re and itero.]**

To repeat; to repeat again and again; as reiterated crimes; to reiterate requests.*NWAD REITERATE.2*

REITERATED, ***pp.*** **Repeated again and again.**

REITERATING, ***ppr.*** **Repeating again and again.**

REITERATION, ***n.*** **Repetition.**

REJECT, ***v.t.*** **[L. rejicio, rejectus, re and jacio, to throw.]**

1. To throw away, as any thing useless or vile.*NWAD REJECT.2*

2. To cast off.*NWAD REJECT.3*

Have I rejected those that me ador'd?*NWAD REJECT.4*

3. To cast off; to forsake. *Jeremiah 7:29*.*NWAD REJECT.5*

4. To refuse to receive; to slight; to despise.*NWAD REJECT.6*

Because thou has rejected knowledge, I will reject thee. *Hosea 4:6*; *1 Samuel 15:23*.*NWAD REJECT.7*

5. To refuse to grant; as, to reject a prayer or request.*NWAD REJECT.8*

6. To refuse to accept; as, to reject an offer.*NWAD REJECT.9*

REJECTABLE, ***a.*** **That may be rejected.**

REJECTAMENTA, ***n.*** **[from L. rejecto.] Things thrown out or away. [Ill formed.]**

REJECTANEOUS, ***a.*** **[from the L.] Not chosen or received; rejected.**

REJECTED, ***pp.*** **Thrown away; cast off; refused; slighted.**

REJECTER, ***n.*** **One that rejects or refuses.**

REJECTING, ***ppr.*** **Throwing away; casting off; refusing to grant or accept; slighting.**

REJECTION, ***n.*** **[L. rejectio.] The act of throwing away; the act of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant.**

REJECTIVE, ***a.*** **That rejects, or tends to cast off.**

REJECTMENT, ***n.*** **Matter thrown away.**

REJOICE, ***v.i.*** **rejois'.**

To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations; to exult.*NWAD REJOICE.2*

When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn. *Proverbs 29:2*.*NWAD REJOICE.3*

I will rejoice in thy salvation. *Psalm 9:14*.*NWAD REJOICE.4*

REJOICE, ***v.t.*** **rejois'. To make joyful; to gladden; to animate with lively pleasurable sensations; to exhilarate.**

Whoso loveth wisdom rejoiceth his father. *Proverbs 29:3*.*NWAD REJOICE.6*

While she, great saint, rejoices heaven.*NWAD REJOICE.7*

REJOICED, *pp.* Made glad; exhilarated.

REJOICER, *n.* One that rejoices.

REJOICING, *ppr.* Animating with gladness; exhilarating; feeling joy.

REJOICING, *ppr.* Animating with gladness; exhilarating; feeling joy.

REJOICING, *n.*

1. The act of expressing joy and gladness.*NWAD REJOICING.4*

The voice of rejoicing and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous. *Psalm 118:15*.*NWAD REJOICING.5*

2. The subject of joy.*NWAD REJOICING.6*

Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage forever, for they are the rejoicing of my heart. *Psalm 119:111*.*NWAD REJOICING.7*

3. The experience of joy. *Galatians 6:4*.*NWAD REJOICING.8*

REJOICINGLY, *adv.* With joy or exultation.

REJOIN, *v.t.* [re and join.]

1. To join again; to unite after separation.*NWAD REJOIN.2*

2. To meet one again.*NWAD REJOIN.3*

REJOIN, *v.i.*

1. To answer to a reply.*NWAD REJOIN.5*

2. In law pleadings, to answer, as the defendant to the plantif's replication.*NWAD REJOIN.6*

REJOINDER, *n.*

1. An answer to a reply; or in general, an answer.*NWAD REJOINDER.2*

2. In law pleadings, the defendants's answer to the plantif's replication.*NWAD REJOINDER.3*

REJOINED, *pp.* Joined again; reunited.

REJOINING, *ppr.* Joining again; answering a plaintiff's replication.

REJOINT, *v.t.* [re and joint.] To reunite joints.

REJOLT, *n.* [re and jolt.] A reacting jolt or shock. [Not used.]

REJOURN, *v.t.* rejurn'. [See *Adjourn*.]

To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry. [Not used.]*NWAD REJOURN.2*

REJUDGE, *v.t.* rejuj'. [re and judge.] To judge again; to re-examine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision.

Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace.*NWAD REJUDGE.2*

REJUDGED, *pp.* Reviewed; judged again.

REJUDGING, *ppr.* Judging again.

REJUVENESCENCE, REJUVENESCENCY, *n.* [L. re and juvenescens; juvenis, a youth.]

A renewing of youth; the state of being young again.*NWAD REJUVENESCENCE.2*

REKINDLE, *v.t.* [re and kindle.]

1. To kindle again; to set on fire anew.*NWAD REKINDLE.2*

2. To inflame again; to rouse anew.*NWAD REKINDLE.3*

REKINDLED, *pp.* Kindled again; inflamed anew.

REKINDLING, *ppr.* Kindling again; inflaming anew.

RELAID, *pp.* Laid a second time.

RELAND, *v.t.* [re and land.] To land again; to put on land what had been shipped or embarked.

RELAND, *v.i.* To go on shore after having embarked.

RELANDED, *pp.* Put on shore again.

RELANDING, *ppr.* Landing again.

RELAPSE, *v.i.* relaps'. [L. relapsus, relabor, to slide back; re and labor, to slide.]

1. To slip or slide back; to return.*NWAD RELAPSE.2*

2. To fall back; to return to a former state or practice; as, to relapse into vice or error after amendment.*NWAD RELAPSE.3*

3. To fall back or return from recovery or a convalescent state; as, to relapse into a fever.*NWAD RELAPSE.4*

RELAPSE, *n.* relaps'. A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or of morals; as a relapse into a disease from a convalescent state; a relapse into a vicious course of life. [In the sense of a person relapsing, not used.]

RELAPSER, *n.* One that relapses into vice or error.

RELAPSING, *ppr.* Sliding or falling back, as into disease or vice.

RELATE, *v.t.* [L. relatus, refero; re and fero, to produce.]

1. To tell; to recite; to narrate the particulars of an event; as, to relate the story of Priam; to relate the adventures of Don Quixote.*NWAD RELATE.2*

2. To bring back; to restore. [Not in use.]*NWAD RELATE.3*

3. To ally by connection or kindred.*NWAD RELATE.4*

To relate one's self, to vent thoughts in words.*NWAD RELATE.5*

RELATE, *v.i.* To have reference or respect; to regard.

All negative words relate to positive ideas.*NWAD RELATE.7*

RELATED, *pp.*

1. Recited; narrated.*NWAD RELATED.2*

2. *a.* Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity; as a person related in the first or second degree.*NWAD RELATED.3*

RELATER, *n.* One who tells, recites or narrates; a historian.

RELATING, *ppr.*

1. Telling; reciting; narrating.*NWAD RELATING.2*

2. *a.* Having relation or reference; concerning.*NWAD RELATING.3*

RELATION, *n.* [L. relatio, refero.]

1. The act of telling; recital; account; narration; narrative of facts; as a historical relation. We listened to the relation of his adventures.*NWAD RELATION.2*

2. Respect; reference; regard.*NWAD RELATION.3*

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, in relation to its agreement with poetry.*NWAD RELATION.4*

3. Connection between things; mutual respect, or what one thing is with regard to another; as the relation of a citizen to the state; the relation of a subject to the supreme authority; the relation of husband and wife, or of master and servant; the relation of a state of probation to a state of retribution.*NWAD RELATION.5*

4. Kindred; alliance; as the relation of parents and children.*NWAD RELATION.6*

Relations dear, and all the charities of father, son and brother, first were known.*NWAD RELATION.7*

5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman. He passed a month with his relations in the country.*NWAD RELATION.8*

6. Resemblance of phenomena; analogy.*NWAD RELATION.9*

7. In geometry, ratio; proportion.*NWAD RELATION.10*

RELATIONAL, *a.* Having relation or kindred.

We might be tempted to take these two nations for relational stems.*NWAD RELATIONAL.2*

RELATIONSHIP, *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity or other alliance.

[This word is generally tautological and useless.]*NWAD RELATIONSHIP.2*

RELATIVE, *a.* [L. relativus.]

1. Having relation; respecting. The arguments may be good, but they are not relative to the subject.*NWAD RELATIVE.2*

2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or

respecting something else.*NWAD RELATIVE.3*

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a relative capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a relative, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole.*NWAD RELATIVE.4*

3. Incident to man in society; as relative rights and duties.*NWAD RELATIVE.5*

4. Particular; positive. [Not in use.]*NWAD RELATIVE.6*

Relative made, in music, the mode which the composer interweaves with the principal mode in the flow of the harmony.*NWAD RELATIVE.7*

Relative terms, in logic, terms which imply relation, as guardian and ward; master and servant; husband and wife.*NWAD RELATIVE.8*

Relative word, in grammar, a word which relates to another word, called its antecedent, or to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences.*NWAD RELATIVE.9*

RELATIVE, *n.*

1. A person connected by blood or affinity; strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman.*NWAD RELATIVE.11*

Confining our care either to ourselves and relatives.*NWAD RELATIVE.12*

2. That which has relation to something else.*NWAD RELATIVE.13*

3. In grammar, a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent, or to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences, which constitutes its antecedent. “He seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance.” Here who is the relative, which represents he, the antecedent.*NWAD RELATIVE.14*

“Judas declared him innocent, which he could not be, had he deceived his disciples.” Here which refers to innocent, an adjective,

as its antecedent.*NWAD RELATIVE.15*

“Another reason that makes me doubt of any innate practical principles is, that I think there cannot any one moral rule be proposed, whereof a man may not justly demand a reason; which would be perfectly ridiculous and absurd, if they were innate, or so much as self-evident, which every innate principle must needs be.”*NWAD RELATIVE.16*

If we ask the question, what would be ridiculous and absurd, the answer must be, whereof a man may justly demand a reason, and this part of the sentence is the antecedent to which. Self-evident is the antecedent to which, near the close of the sentence.*NWAD RELATIVE.17*

RELATIVELY, *adv.* In relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it relatively.*NWAD RELATIVELY.2*

RELATIVENESS, *n.* The state of having relation.

RELATOR, *n.* In law, one who brings an information in the nature of a quo warranto.

RELAX, *v.t.* [L. relaxo; re and laxo, to slacken.]

1. To slacken; to make less tense or rigid; as, to relax a rope or cord; to relax the muscles or sinews; to relax the reins in riding.*NWAD RELAX.2*

2. To loosen; to make less close or firm; as, to relax the joints.*NWAD RELAX.3*

3. To make less severe or rigorous; to remit or abate in strictness; as, to relax a law or rule of justice; to relax a demand.*NWAD RELAX.4*

4. To remit or abate in attention, assiduity or labor; as, to relax

study; to relax exertions or efforts.*NWAD RELAX.5*

5. To unbend; to ease; to relieve from close attention; as, conversation relaxes the student or the mind.*NWAD RELAX.6*

6. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open; as, medicines relax the bowels.*NWAD RELAX.7*

7. To open; to loose.*NWAD RELAX.8*

8. To make languid.*NWAD RELAX.9*

RELAX, *v.i.*

1. To abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous.*NWAD RELAX.11*

In others she relax'd again, and govern'd with a looser rein.*NWAD RELAX.12*

2. To remit in close attention. It is useful for the student to relax often, and give himself to exercise and amusements.*NWAD RELAX.13*

RELAX, *n.* Relaxation. [Not used.]

RELAXABLE, *a.* That may be remitted.

RELAXATION, *n.* [L. relaxatio.]

1. The act of slackening or remitting tension; as a relaxation of the muscles, fibers or nerves; a relaxation of the whole system.*NWAD RELAXATION.2*

2. Cessation of restraint.*NWAD RELAXATION.3*

3. Remission or abatement of rigor; as a relaxation of the law.*NWAD RELAXATION.4*

4. Remission of attention or application; as a relaxation of mind, study or business.*NWAD RELAXATION.5*

5. An opening or loosening.*NWAD RELAXATION.6*

RELAXATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of relaxing. [See *Laxative*.]

RELAXED, *pp.* Slackened; loosened; remitted or abated in rigor or in closeness; made less vigorous; languid.

RELAXING, *ppr.* Slackening; loosening; remitting or abating in rigor, severity or attention; rendering languid.

RELAY, *n.*

1. A supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others, that a traveler may proceed without delay.*NWAD RELAY.2*

2. Hunting dogs kept in readiness at certain places to pursue the game, when the dogs that have been in pursuit are weary.*NWAD RELAY.3*

RELAY, *v.t.* [re and lay.] To lay again; to lay a second time; as, to relay a pavement.

RELAYING, *ppr.* Laying a second time.

RELEASE, *v.t.*

1. To set free from restraint of any kind, either physical or moral; to liberate from prison, confinement or servitude. *Matthew 27:15*; *Mark 15:6*.*NWAD RELEASE.2*

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, etc.*NWAD RELEASE.3*

3. To free from obligation or penalty; as, to release one from debt, from a promise or covenant.*NWAD RELEASE.4*

4. To quit; to let go, as a legal claim; as, to release a debt or forfeiture. *Deuteronomy 15:1-3*.*NWAD RELEASE.5*

5. To discharge or relinquish a right to lands or tenements, by

conveying it to another that has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder releases his right to the tenant in possession; when one co-parcener releases his right to the other; or the mortgagee releases his claim to the mortgager.*NWAD RELEASE.6*

6. To relax. [Not in use.]*NWAD RELEASE.7*

RELEASE, *n.*

1. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage.*NWAD RELEASE.9*

2. Liberation from care, pain or any burden.*NWAD RELEASE.10*

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty or claim of any kind; acquittance.*NWAD RELEASE.11*

4. In law, a release or deed of release is a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another who has some estate in possession; a quitclaim. The efficient words in such an instrument are, "remised, released, and forever quitclaimed."*NWAD RELEASE.12*

RELEASED, *pp.* Set free from confinement; freed from obligation or liability; freed from pain; quitclaimed.

RELEASEMENT, *n.* The act of releasing from confinement or obligation.

RELEASER, *n.* One who releases.

RELEASING, *ppr.* Liberating from confinement or restraint; freeing from obligation or responsibility, or from pain or other evil; quitclaiming.

RELEGATE, *v.t.* [L. relego; re and lego, to send.] To banish; to send into exile.

RELEGATED, *pp.* Sent into exile.

RELEGATING, ***ppr.*** **Banishing.**

RELEGATION, ***n.*** **[L. relegatio.] The act of banishment; exile.**

RELENT, ***v.i.*** **[L. blandus, which unites the L. blandus with lentus. The English is from re and L. lentus, gentle, pliant, slow, the primary sense of which is soft or yielding. The L. lenis is probably of the same family. See *Bland*.]**

1. To soften; to become less rigid or hard; to give.*NWAD RELENT.2*

In some houses, sweetmeats will relent more than in others.*NWAD RELENT.3*

When op'ning buds salute the welcome day, and earth relenting feels the genial ray.*NWAD RELENT.4*

[This sense of the word is admissible in poetry, but is not in common use.]*NWAD RELENT.5*

2. To grow moist; to deliquesce; applied to salts; as the relenting of the air.*NWAD RELENT.6*

Salt of tartar - placed in a cellar, will begin to relent.*NWAD RELENT.7*

[This sense is not in use.]*NWAD RELENT.8*

3. To become less intense. [Little used.]*NWAD RELENT.9*

4. To soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion. [This is the usual sense of the word.]*NWAD RELENT.10*

Can you behold my tears, and not once relent?*NWAD RELENT.11*

RELENT, ***v.t.***

1. To slacken.*NWAD RELENT.13*

And oftentimes he would relent his pace. *Obs.*NWAD RELENT.14*

2. To soften; to mollify. *Obs.*NWAD RELENT.15

RELENT, *pp.* Dissolved. *Obs.*

RELENT, *n.* Remission; stay. *Obs.*

RELENTING, *ppr.* Softening in temper; becoming more mild or compassionate.

RELENTING, *n.* The act of becoming more mild or compassionate.

RELENTLESS, *a.* Unmoved by pity unpitying; insensible to the distress of others; destitute of tenderness; as a pray to relentless despotism.

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,NWAD RELENTLESS.2

Thus will persist relentless in his ire.NWAD RELENTLESS.3

Relentless thoughts, in Milton, may signify unremitted, intently fixed on disquieting objects.NWAD RELENTLESS.4

[This sense of the word is unusual and not to be countenanced.]NWAD RELENTLESS.5

RELESSEE, *n.* [See *Release*.] The person to whom a release is executed.

RELESSOR, *n.* The person who executes a release.

There must be a privity of estate between the relessor and release.*NWAD RELESSOR.2*

RELEVANCE, RELEVANCY, *n.* [See *Relevant*.]

1. The state of being relevant, or of affording relief or aid.*NWAD RELEVANCE.2*

2. Pertinence; applicableness.*NWAD RELEVANCE.3*

3. In Scots law, sufficiency to infer the conclusion.*NWAD RELEVANCE.4*

RELEVANT, *a.* [L. relever, to relieve, to advance, to raise; re and lever, to raise.]

1. Relieving; lending aid or support.*NWAD RELEVANT.2*

2. Pertinent; applicable. The testimony is not relevant to the case. The argument is not relevant to the question. [This is the sense in which the word is now generally used.]*NWAD RELEVANT.3*

3. Sufficient to support the cause.*NWAD RELEVANT.4*

RELEVATION, *n.* A raising or lifting up. [Not in use.]

RELIANCE, *n.* [from rely.] Rest or repose of mind, resulting from a full belief of the veracity or integrity of a person, or of the certainty of a fact; trust; confidence; dependence. We may have perfect reliance on the promises of God; we have reliance on the testimony of witnesses; we place reliance on men of known integrity, or on the strength and stability of government.

RELIC, *n.* [L. reliquiae, from relinquo, to leave; re and linquo.]

1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; as the relics of a town; the relics of magnificence; the relics of antiquity. The relics of saints, real or pretended, are held in great veneration by the catholics.*NWAD RELIC.2*

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse. [Usually in the plural.]*NWAD RELIC.3*

RELICT, *n.* [L. relictus, relicta, from relinquo, to leave.]

A widow; a woman whose husband is dead.*NWAD RELICT.2*

RELIEF, *n.*

1. The removal, in whole or in part, of any evil that afflicts the body of mind; the removal or alleviation of pain, grief, want, care, anxiety, toil or distress, or of any thing oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained. Rest gives relief to the body when weary; an anodyne gives relief from pain; the sympathy of friends affords some relief to the distressed; a loan of money to a man embarrassed may afford him a temporary relief; medicines which will not cure a disease, sometimes give a partial relief. A complete relief from the troubles of life is never to be expected.*NWAD RELIEF.2*

2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief or other evil.*NWAD RELIEF.3*

3. The dismission of a sentinel from his post, whose place is supplied by another soldier; also, the person who takes his place.*NWAD RELIEF.4*

4. In sculpture, etc. the projecture or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed. Relief is of three kinds; high relief [alto relievo;] low relief [basso relievo;] and demi relief [demi relievo.] The difference is in the degree of projecture. High relief is formed from nature, as when a figure projects as much as the life. Low relief is when the figure projects but little, as in medals, festoons, foliages and other ornaments. Demi relief is when one half of the figure rises from the

plane.*NWAD RELIEF.5*

5. In painting, the appearance of projection, or the degree of boldness which a figure exhibits to the eye at a distance.*NWAD RELIEF.6*

6. In feudal law, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant, holding by knight's service or other tenure, paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of taking up the estate which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. This relief consisted of horses, arms, money and the like, the amount of which was originally arbitrary, but afterwards fixed at a certain rate by law. It is not payable, unless the heir at the death of his ancestor had attained to the age of twenty one years.*NWAD RELIEF.7*

7. A remedy, partial or total, for any wrong suffered; redress; indemnification. He applied to chancery, but could get no relief. He petitioned the legislature and obtained relief.*NWAD RELIEF.8*

8. The exposure of any thing by the proximity of something else.*NWAD RELIEF.9*

RELIER, *n.* [from rely.] One who relies, or places full confidence in.

RELIEVABLE, *a.* Capable of being relieved; that may receive relief.

RELIEVE, *v.t.* [L. relevo. See *Relief*.]

1. To free, wholly or partially, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, care, toil, trouble, burden, oppression or any thing that is considered to be an evil; to ease of any thing that pains the body or distresses the mind. Repose relieves the wearied body; a supply of provisions relieves a family in want; medicines may relieve the sick man, even when they do not cure him. We all desire to be relieved from anxiety and from heavy taxes. Law or duty, or both, require that we should relieve the poor and destitute.*NWAD RELIEVE.2*

2. To alleviate or remove; as when we say, to relieve pain or distress; to relieve the wants of the poor.*NWAD RELIEVE.3*

3. To dismiss from a post or station, as sentinels, a guard or ships, and station others in their place. Sentinels are generally relieved every two hours; a guard is usually relieved once in twenty four hours.*NWAD RELIEVE.4*

4. To right; to ease of any burden, wrong or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by the removal of a grievance, by indemnification for losses and the like.*NWAD RELIEVE.5*

5. To abate the inconvenience of any thing by change, or by the interposition of something dissimilar. The moon relieves the luster of the sun with a milder light.*NWAD RELIEVE.6*

The poet must not encumber his poem with, too much business, but sometimes relieve the subject with a moral reflection.*NWAD RELIEVE.7*

6. To assist; to support.*NWAD RELIEVE.8*

Parallels or like relations alternately relieve each other; when neither will pass asunder, yet are they plausible together.*NWAD RELIEVE.9*

RELIEVED, ***pp.***

1. Freed from pain or other evil; eased or cured; aided; succored; dismissed from watching.*NWAD RELIEVED.2*

2. Alleviated or removed; as pain or distress.*NWAD RELIEVED.3*

RELIEVER, ***n.*** **One that relieves; he or that which gives ease.**

RELIEVING, ***ppr.*** **Removing pain or distress, or abating the violence of it; easing; curing; assisting; dismissing from a post, as a sentinel; supporting.**

RELIEVO, ***n.*** **Relief; prominence of figures in statuary,**

architecture, etc.; apparent prominence of figures in painting.

RELIGHT, *v.t.* reli'te. [re and light.]

1. To light anew; to illuminate again.*NWAD RELIGHT.2*

2. To rekindle; to set on fire again.*NWAD RELIGHT.3*

RELIGHTED, *pp.* Lighted anew; rekindled.

RELIGHTING, *ppr.* Lighting again; rekindling.

RELIGION, *n.* relij'on. [L. religio, from religo, to bind anew; re and ligo, to bind. This word seems originally to have signified an oath or vow to the gods, or the obligation of such an oath or vow, which was held very sacred by the Romans.]

1. Religion, in its most comprehensive sense, includes a belief in the being and perfections of God, in the revelation of his will to man, in man's obligation to obey his commands, in a state of reward and punishment, and in man's accountableness to God; and also true godliness or piety of life, with the practice of all moral duties. It therefore comprehends theology, as a system of doctrines or principles, as well as practical piety; for the practice of moral duties without a belief in a divine lawgiver, and without reference to his will or commands, is not religion.*NWAD RELIGION.2*

2. Religion, as distinct from theology, is godliness or real piety in practice, consisting in the performance of all known duties to God and our fellow men, in obedience to divine command, or from love to God and his law. *James 1:27*.*NWAD RELIGION.3*

3. Religion, as distinct from virtue, or morality, consists in the performance of the duties we owe directly to God, from a principle of obedience to his will. Hence we often speak of religion and virtue, as different branches of one system, or the duties of the first and second tables of the law.*NWAD RELIGION.4*

Let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion.*NWAD RELIGION.5*

4. Any system of faith and worship. In this sense, religion comprehends the belief and worship of pagans and Mohammedans, as well as of christians; any religion consisting in the belief of a superior power or powers governing the world, and in the worship of such power or powers. Thus we speak of the religion of the Turks, of the Hindoos, of the Indians, etc. as well as of the christian religion. We speak of false religion, as well as of true religion.*NWAD RELIGION.6*

5. The rites of religion; in the plural.*NWAD RELIGION.7*

RELIGIONARY, *a.* Relating to religion; pious. [Not used.]

RELIGIONIST, *n.* A bigot to any religious persuasion.

RELIGIOUS, *a.* [L. religiosus.]

1. Pertaining or relating to religion; as a religious society; a religious sect; a religious place; religious subjects.*NWAD RELIGIOUS.2*

2. Pious; godly; loving and reverencing the Supreme Being and obeying his precepts; as a religious man.*NWAD RELIGIOUS.3*

3. Devoted to the practice of religion; as a religious life.*NWAD RELIGIOUS.4*

4. Teaching religion; containing religious subject or the doctrines and precepts of religion, or the discussion of topics of religion; as a religious book.*NWAD RELIGIOUS.5*

5. Exact; strict; such as religion requires; as a religious observance of vows or promises.*NWAD RELIGIOUS.6*

6. Engaged by vows to a monastic life; as a religious order or fraternity.*NWAD RELIGIOUS.7*

7. Appropriated to the performance of sacred or religious duties; as a religious house.*NWAD RELIGIOUS.8*

RELIGIOUS, *n.* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or

friar; a nun.

RELIGIOUSLY, ***adv.***

1. Piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands.*NWAD RELIGIOUSLY.2*

2. According to the rites of religion.*NWAD RELIGIOUSLY.3*

3. Reverently; with veneration.*NWAD RELIGIOUSLY.4*

4. Exactly; strictly; conscientiously; as a vow or promise religiously observed.*NWAD RELIGIOUSLY.5*

RELIGIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **The quality or state of being religious.**

RELINQUISH, ***v.t.*** **[L. relinquo, re and linquo, to leave, to fail or faint; from the same root as liqueo, liquo, to melt or dissolve, deliquium, a fainting. Hence the sense is to withdraw or give way; to relinquish is to recede from.]**

1. To withdraw from; to leave; to quit. It may be to forsake or abandon, but it does not necessarily express the sense of the latter. A man may relinquish an enterprise for a time, or with a design never to resume it. In general, to relinquish is to leave without the intention of resuming, and equivalent to forsake, but is less emphatical than abandon and desert.*NWAD RELINQUISH.2*

They placed Irish tenants on the lands relinquished by the English.*NWAD RELINQUISH.3*

2. To forbear; to withdraw from; as, to relinquish the practice of intemperance; to relinquish the rites of a church.*NWAD RELINQUISH.4*

3. To give up; to renounce a claim to; as, to relinquish a debt.*NWAD RELINQUISH.5*

To relinquish back, or to, to give up; to release; to surrender; as, to relinquish a claim to another.*NWAD RELINQUISH.6*

RELINQUISHED, *pp.* Left; quitted; given up.

RELINQUISHER, *n.* One who leaves or quits.

RELINQUISHING, *ppr.* Quitting; leaving; giving up.

RELINQUISHMENT, *n.* The act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to.

RELIQUARY, *n.* [L. relinquo.]

A depository for relics; a casket in which relics are kept.*NWAD RELIQUARY.2*

RELIQUIDATE, *v.t.* [re and liquidate.]

To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.*NWAD RELIQUIDATE.2*

RELIQUIDATED, *pp.* Liquidated again.

RELIQUIDATING, *ppr.* Liquidating again.

RELIQUIDATION, *n.* A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment.

RELISH, *n.*

1. Taste; or rather, a pleasing taste; that sensation of the organs which is experienced when we take food or drink of an agreeable flavor. Different persons have different relishes. Relish is often natural, and often the effect of habit.*NWAD RELISH.2*

2. Liking; delight; appetite.*NWAD RELISH.3*

We have such a relish for faction, as to have lost that of wit.*NWAD RELISH.4*

3. Sense; the faculty of perceiving excellence; taste; as a relish for fine writing, or a relish of fine writing. Addison uses both of and for

after relish.*NWAD RELISH.5*

4. That which gives pleasure; the power of pleasing.*NWAD RELISH.6*

When liberty is gone, life grows insipid and has lost its relish.*NWAD RELISH.7*

5. Cast; manner.*NWAD RELISH.8*

It preserves some relish of old writing.*NWAD RELISH.9*

6. Taste; a small quantity just perceptible.*NWAD RELISH.10*

Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude, I have no relish of them.*NWAD RELISH.11*

RELISH, *v.t.*

1. To give an agreeable taste to.*NWAD RELISH.13*

A sav'ry bit that serv'd to relish wine.*NWAD RELISH.14*

2. To like the taste of; as, to relish venison.*NWAD RELISH.15*

3. To be gratified with the enjoyment or use of.*NWAD RELISH.16*

He knows how to prize his advantages and to relish the honors which he enjoys.*NWAD RELISH.17*

Men of nice palates would not relish Aristotle, as dressed up by the schoolmen.*NWAD RELISH.18*

RELISH, *v.i.*

1. To have a pleasing taste. The greatest dainties do not always relish.*NWAD RELISH.20*

2. To give pleasure.*NWAD RELISH.21*

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have relished

among my other discredits.*NWAD RELISH.22*

3. To have a flavor.*NWAD RELISH.23*

A theory which, how much soever it may relish of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature.*NWAD RELISH.24*

RELISHABLE, *a.* Gustable; having an agreeable taste.

RELISHED, *pp.* Giving an agreeable taste; received with pleasure.

RELIVE, *v.i.* reliv'. [re and live.] To live again; to revive.

RELIVE, *v.t.* reliv'. To recall to life. [Not in use.]

RELOAN, *v.t.* [re and loan.] To loan again; to lend what has been lent and repaid.

RELOAN, *n.* A second lending of the same money.

RELOANED, *pp.* Loaned again.

RELOANING, *ppr.* Loaning again.

RELOVE, *v.t.* [re and love.] To love in return. [Not in use.]

RELUCENT, *a.* [L. relucens, relucco; re and lucco, to shine.]

Shining; transparent; clear; pellucid; as a relucent stream.*NWAD RELUCENT.2*

RELUCT, *v.i.* [L. reluctor; re and luctor, to struggle.] To strive or struggle against. [Little used.]

RELUCTANCE, RELUCTANCY, *n.* [literally a straining or striving against.]

Unwillingness; great opposition of mind; repugnance; with to or

against; as, to undertake a war with reluctance. He has a great reluctance to this measure.*NWAD RELUCTANCE.2*

Bear witness, heav'n with what reluctancy her helpless innocence I doom to die.*NWAD RELUCTANCE.3*

RELUCTANT, ***a.***

1. Striving against; unwilling; much opposed in heart.*NWAD RELUCTANT.2*

Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling string.*NWAD RELUCTANT.3*

2. Unwilling; acting with slight repugnance; coy.*NWAD RELUCTANT.4*

3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance; as reluctant obedience.*NWAD RELUCTANT.5*

RELUCTANTLY, ***adv.*** **With opposition of heart; unwillingly. What is undertaken reluctantly is seldom well performed.**

RELUCTATE, ***v.t.*** **To resist; to struggle against.**

RELUCTATION, ***n.*** **Repugnance; resistance.**

RELUCTING, ***ppr.***

1. Striving to resist.*NWAD RELUCTING.2*

2. *a.* Averse; unwilling.*NWAD RELUCTING.3*

RELUME, ***v.t.*** **[L. re and lumen, light.] To rekindle; to light again.**

RELUMED, ***pp.*** **Rekindled; lighted again.**

RELUMINE, ***v.t.*** **[re and lumino; re and lumen, light, from lucco, to shine.]**

1. To light anew; to rekindle.*NWAD RELUMINE.2*

2. To illuminate again.*NWAD RELUMINE.3*

RELUMINED, *pp.* Rekindled; illuminated anew.

RELUMING, *ppr.* Kindling or lighting anew.

RELUMINING, *ppr.* Rekindling; enlightening anew.

RELY, *v.i.* [re and lie, or from the root of lie, lay.]

To rest on something, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence in; to trust in; to depend; with on. We rely on the promise of a man who is known to be upright; we rely on the veracity or fidelity of a tried friend; a prince relies on the affections of his subjects for support, and on the strength of his army for success in war; above all things, we rely on the mercy and promises of God. That which is the ground of confidence, is a certainty or full conviction that satisfies the mind and leaves it at rest, or undisturbed by doubt.*NWAD RELY.2*

Because thou has relied on the king of Syria, and not relied on the Lord thy God - *2 Chronicles 16:8*.*NWAD RELY.3*

RELYING, *ppr.* Reposing on something, as the mind; confiding in; trusting in; depending.

REMADE, *pret.* and *pp.* of remake.

REMAIN, *v.i.* [L. remaneo; re and maneo, Gr.]

1. To continue; to rest or abide in a place for a time indefinite. They remained a month in Rome. We remain at an inn for a night, for a week, or a longer time.*NWAD REMAIN.2*

Remain a widow at thy father's house, till Shelah my son be grown. *Genesis 38:11*.*NWAD REMAIN.3*

2. To be left after others have withdrawn; to rest or abide in the same place when others remove, or are lost, destroyed or taken away.*NWAD REMAIN.4*

Noah only remained alive, and they that were with him in the ark. *Genesis 7:23*.*NWAD REMAIN.5*

3. To be left after a part or others have past. Let our remaining time or years be employed in active duties.*NWAD REMAIN.6*

4. To continue unchanged, or in a particular state. He remains stupid; he remains in a low state of health.*NWAD REMAIN.7*

5. Not to be lost; not to escape; not to be forgotten.*NWAD REMAIN.8*

All my wisdom remained with me.*NWAD REMAIN.9*

6. To be left, out of a greater number or quantity. Part of the debt is paid; that which remains will be on interest.*NWAD REMAIN.10*

That which remaineth over, lay up for you to be kept till the morning. *Exodus 16:23*.*NWAD REMAIN.11*

7. To be left as not included or comprised. There remains one argument which has not been considered.*NWAD REMAIN.12*

That an elder brother has power over his brethren, remains to be proved.*NWAD REMAIN.13*

8. To continue in the same state.*NWAD REMAIN.14*

Children thou art, childless remain.*NWAD REMAIN.15*

REMAIN, *v.t.* To await; to be left to; as, the easier conquest now remains thee. [This is elliptical for remains to thee. Remain is not properly a transitive verb.]

REMAIN, *n.* That which is left; a corpse; also, abode. [Not used.]

REMAINDER, *n.*

1. Any thing left after the separation and removal of a part.*NWAD REMAINDER.2*

If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the remainder yields no salt.*NWAD REMAINDER.3*

The last remainders of unhappy Troy.*NWAD REMAINDER.4*

2. Relics; remains; the corpse of a human being. [Not now used.]*NWAD REMAINDER.5*

3. That which is left after a part is past; as the remainder of the day or week; the remainder of the year; the remainder of life.*NWAD REMAINDER.6*

4. The sum that is left after subtraction or after any deduction.*NWAD REMAINDER.7*

5. In law, an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. A grants land to B for twenty years; remainder to D in fee. If a man by deed or will limits his books or furniture to A for life, with remainder to B, this remainder is good.*NWAD REMAINDER.8*

A writ of formedon in remainder, is a writ which lies where a man gives lands to another for life or in tail, with remainder to a third person in tail or in fee, and he who has the particular estate dies without issue heritable, and a stranger intrudes upon him in remainder and keeps him out of possession; in this case, the remainder-man shall have his writ of formedon in the remainder.*NWAD REMAINDER.9*

REMAINDER, *a.* Remaining; refuse; left; as the remainder biscuit; the remainder viands. *Obs.*

REMAINDER-MAN, *n.* In law, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

REMAINING, *ppr.* Continuing; resting; abiding for an indefinite time; being left after separation and removal of a part, or after loss or destruction, or after a part is passed, as of time.

REMAINS, ***n. plu.***

1. That which is left after a part is separated, taken away or destroyed; as the remains of a city or house demolished.*NWAD REMAINS.2*

2. A dead body; a corpse.*NWAD REMAINS.3*

The singular, remain, in the like sense, and in the sense of abode, is entirely obsolete.*NWAD REMAINS.4*

REMAKE, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **remade. [re and make.] To make anew.**

REMAND, ***v.t.*** **[L. re and mando.]**

To call or send back him or that which is ordered to a place; as, to remand an officer from a distant place; to remand an envoy from a foreign court.*NWAD REMAND.2*

REMANDED, ***pp.*** **Called or sent back.**

REMANDING, ***ppr.*** **Calling or sending back.**

REMANENT, ***n.*** **[L. remanens.] The part remaining. [Little used. It is contracted into remnant.]**

REMANENT, ***a.*** **Remaining. [little used.]**

REMARK, ***n.*** **Notice or observation, particularly notice or observation expressed in words or writing; as the remarks of an advocate; the remarks made in conversation; the judicious or the uncandid remarks of a critic. A remark is not always expressed, for we say, a man makes his remarks on a preacher's sermon while he is listening to it. In this case the notice is silent, a mere act of the mind.**

REMARK, ***v.t.***

1. To observe; to note in the mind; to take notice of without expression. I remarked the manner of the speaker; I remarked his elegant expressions.*NWAD REMARK.3*

2. To express in words or writing what one thinks or sees; to express observations; as, it is necessary to repeat what has been before remarked.*NWAD REMARK.4*

3. To mark; to point out; to distinguish. [Not in use.]*NWAD REMARK.5*

His manacles remark him.*NWAD REMARK.6*

REMARKABLE, ***a.***

1. Observable; worthy of notice.*NWAD REMARKABLE.2*

'Tis remarkable that they talk most, who have the least to say.*NWAD REMARKABLE.3*

2. Extraordinary; unusual; that deserves particular notice, or that may excite admiration or wonder; as the remarkable preservation of lives in shipwreck. The dark day in May, 1780, was a remarkable phenomenon.*NWAD REMARKABLE.4*

REMARKABLENESS, ***n.*** **Observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice.**

REMARKABLY, ***adv.***

1. In a manner or degree worthy of notice; as, the winters of 1825, 1826 and 1828 were remarkably free from snow. The winter of 1827 was remarkable for a great quantity of snow.*NWAD REMARKABLY.2*

2. In an extraordinary manner.*NWAD REMARKABLY.3*

REMARKED, ***pp.*** **Noticed; observed; expressed in words or writing.**

REMARKER, ***n.*** **An observer; one who makes remarks.**

REMARKING, ***ppr.*** **Observing; taking notice of; expressing in words or writing.**

REMARRIED, ***pp.*** **Married again or a second time.**

REMARRY, ***v.t.*** **[re and marry.] To marry again or a second time.**

REMARRYING, ***ppr.*** **Marrying again or a second time.**

REMASTICATE, ***v.t.*** **[re and masticate.] To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as in chewing the cud.**

REMASTICATED, ***pp.*** **Chewed again or repeatedly.**

REMASTICATING, ***ppr.*** **Chewing again or over and over.**

REMASTICATION, ***n.*** **The act of masticating again or repeatedly.**

REMEDIABLE, ***a.*** **[from remedy.] That may be remedied or cured. The evil is believed to be remediable.**

REMEDIAL, ***a.*** **[L. remedialis.] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the removal of an evil.**

The remedial part of law is so necessary a consequence of the declaratory and directory, that laws without it must be very vague and imperfect. Statutes are declaratory of remedial.*NWAD REMEDIAL.2*

REMEDIATE, in the sense of remedial, is not in use.

REMEDIED, ***pp.*** **[from remedy.] Cured; healed; repaired.**

REMEDILESS, ***a.*** **[In modern books, the accent is placed on the first syllable, which would be well if there were no derivatives;**

but remedilessly, remedilessness, require the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate; as a remediless disease.*NWAD REMEDILESS.2*

2. Irreparable; as, a loss or damage is remediless.*NWAD REMEDILESS.3*

3. Not admitting change or reversal; as a remediless doom.*NWAD REMEDILESS.4*

4. Not admitting recovery; as a remediless delusion.*NWAD REMEDILESS.5*

REMEDILESSLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy.

REMEDILESSNESS, *n.* Incurableness.

REMEDY, *n.* [L. remedium; re and medeor, to heal.]

1. That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health; with for; as a remedy for the gout.*NWAD REMEDY.2*

2. That which counteracts an evil of any kind; with for, to or against; usually with for. Civil government is the remedy for the evils of natural liberty. What remedy can be provided for extravagance in dress? The man who shall invent an effectual remedy for intemperance, will deserve every thing from his fellow men.*NWAD REMEDY.3*

3. That which cures uneasiness.*NWAD REMEDY.4*

Our griefs how swift, our remedies how slow.*NWAD REMEDY.5*

4. That which repairs loss or disaster; reparation.*NWAD REMEDY.6*

In the death of a man there is no remedy.*NWAD REMEDY.7*

REMEDY, *v.t.*

1. To cure; to heal; as, to remedy a disease.*NWAD REMEDY.9*

2. To cure; to remove, as an evil; as, to remedy grief; to remedy the evils of a war.*NWAD REMEDY.10*

3. To repair; to remove mischief; in a very general sense.*NWAD REMEDY.11*

REMEDYING, *ppr.* Curing; healing; removing; restoring from a bad to a good state.

REMELT, *v.t.* [re and melt.] To melt a second time.

REMELTED, *pp.* Melted again.

REMELTING, *ppr.* Melting again.

REMEMBER, *v.t.* [Low L. rememoror; re and memoror. See *Memory*.]

1. To have in the mind an idea which had been in the mind before, and which recurs to the mind without effort.*NWAD REMEMBER.2*

We are said to remember any thing, when the idea of it arises in the mind with the consciousness that we have had this idea before.*NWAD REMEMBER.3*

2. When we use effort to recall an idea, we are said to recollect it. This distinction is not always observed. Hence remember is often used as synonymous with recollect, that is, to call to mind. We say, we cannot remember a fact, when we mean, we cannot recollect it.*NWAD REMEMBER.4*

Remember the days of old. *Deuteronomy 32:7*.*NWAD REMEMBER.5*

3. To bear or keep in mind; to attend to.*NWAD REMEMBER.6*

Remember what I warn thee; shun to taste.*NWAD REMEMBER.7*

4. To preserve the memory of; to preserve from being forgotten.*NWAD REMEMBER.8*

Let them have their wages duly paid, and something over to remember me.*NWAD REMEMBER.9*

5. To mention. [Not in use.]*NWAD REMEMBER.10*

6. To put in mind; to remind; as, to remember one of his duty. [Not in use.]*NWAD REMEMBER.11*

7. To think of and consider; to meditate. *Psalm 63:6*.*NWAD REMEMBER.12*

8. To bear in mind with esteem; or to reward. *Ecclesiastes 9:15*.*NWAD REMEMBER.13*

9. To bear in mind with praise or admiration; to celebrate. *1 Chronicles 16:12*.*NWAD REMEMBER.14*

10. To bear in mind with favor, care, and regard for the safety or deliverance of any one. *Psalm 74:2*; *Genesis 8:1*; *Genesis 19:29*.*NWAD REMEMBER.15*

11. To bear in mind with intent to reward or punish. *3 John 10*; *Jeremiah 31:20, 34*.*NWAD REMEMBER.16*

12. To bear in mind with confidence; to trust in. *Psalm 20:7*.*NWAD REMEMBER.17*

13. To bear in mind with the purpose of assisting or relieving. *Galatians 2:10*.*NWAD REMEMBER.18*

14. To bear in mind with reverence; to obey.*NWAD REMEMBER.19*

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth. *Ecclesiastes 12:1*.*NWAD REMEMBER.20*

15. To bear in mind with regard; to keep as sacred; to observe.*NWAD REMEMBER.21*

Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. *Exodus 20:8*.*NWAD REMEMBER.22*

To remember mercy, is to exercise it. *Habakkuk 3:2*.*NWAD REMEMBER.23*

REMEMBERED, *pp.* Kept in mind; recollected.

REMEMBERER, *n.* One that remembers.

REMEMBERING, *ppr.* Having in mind.

REMEMBRANCE, *n.*

1. The retaining or having in mind an idea which had been present before, or an idea which had been previously received from an object when present, and which recurs to the mind afterwards without the presence of its object. Technically, remembrance differs from reminiscence and recollection, as the former implies that an idea occurs to the mind spontaneously, or without much mental exertion. The latter imply the power or the act of recalling ideas which do not spontaneously recur to the mind.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.2*

The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance. *Psalm 112:6*.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.3*

Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external sensory.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.4*

2. Transmission of a fact from one to another.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.5*

Titan among the heav'ns th' immortal fact display'd, lest the remembrance of his grief should fall.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.6*

3. Account preserved; something to assist the memory.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.7*

Those proceedings and remembrances are in the Tower.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.8*

4. Memorial.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.9*

But in remembrance of so brave a deed, a tomb and funeral honors I decreed.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.10*

5. A token by which one is kept in the memory.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.11*

Keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.12*

6. Notice of something absent.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.13*

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.14*

7. Power of remembering; limit of time within which a fact can be remembered; as when we say, an event took place before our remembrance, or since our remembrance.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.15*

8. Honorable memory. [Not in use.]*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.16*

9. Admonition.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.17*

10. Memorandum; a note to help the memory.*NWAD REMEMBRANCE.18*

REMEMBRANCER, *n.*

1. One that reminds, or revives the remembrance of any thing.*NWAD REMEMBRANCER.2*

God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is there a remembrancer to call our actions to mind.*NWAD REMEMBRANCER.3*

2. An officer in the exchequer of England, whose business is to

record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, etc.; a recorder. The officers bearing this name were formerly called clerks of the remembrance.*NWAD REMEMBRANCER.4*

REMEMORATE, *v.t.* [L. rememoratus, rememoror.]

To remember; to revive in the memory. [Not in use.]*NWAD REMEMORATE.2*

REMEMORATION, *n.* Remembrance. [Not in use.]

REMERCIE, REMERCY, *v.t.* To thank. [Not in use.]

REMIGRATE, *v.i.* [L. remigro; re and migro, to migrate.]

To remove back again to a former place or state; to return. [See *Migrate*.]*NWAD REMIGRATE.2*

REMIGRATION, *n.* Removal back again; a migration to a former place.

REMIND, *v.t.* [re and mind.]

1. To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance of; as, to remind a person of his promise.*NWAD REMIND.2*

2. To bring to notice or consideration. The infirmities of old age remind us of our mortality.*NWAD REMIND.3*

REMINDED, *pp.* Put in mind.

REMINDING, *ppr.* Putting in mind; calling attention to.

REMINISCENCE, *n.* [L. reminiscens, reminiscor, Gr. See *Memory*.]

1. That faculty of the mind by which ideas formerly received into it, but forgotten, are recalled or revived in the memory.*NWAD REMINISCENCE.2*

2. Recollection; recovery of ideas that had escaped from the

memory.*NWAD REMINISCENCE.3*

REMINISCENTIAL, *a.* Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

REMISE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. remissus, remitto; re and mitto, to send.]

To give or grant back; to release a claim; to resign or surrender by deed. A B hath remised, released, and forever quitclaimed to B C, all his right to the manor of Dale.*NWAD REMISE.2*

REMISED, *pp.* Released.

REMISING, *ppr.* Surrendering by deed.

REMISS, *a.* [L. remissus, supra.]

1. Slack; dilatory; negligent; not performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time; as to be remiss in attendance on official duties; remiss in payment of debts.*NWAD REMISS.2*

2. Slow; slack; languid.*NWAD REMISS.3*

3. Not intense.*NWAD REMISS.4*

These nervous, bold; those languid and remiss.*NWAD REMISS.5*

REMISSIBLE, *a.* That may be remitted or forgiven.

REMISSION, *n.* [L. remissio, from remitto, to send back.]

1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation; as the remission of extreme rigor.*NWAD REMISSION.2*

2. Abatement; diminution of intensity; as the remission of the sun's heat; the remission of cold; the remission of close study or of labor.*NWAD REMISSION.3*

3. Release; discharge or relinquishment of a claim or right; as the remission of a tax or duty.*NWAD REMISSION.4*

4. In medicine, abatement; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from intermission, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time.*NWAD REMISSION.5*

5. Forgiveness; pardon; that is, the giving up of the punishment due to a crime; as the remission of sins. *Matthew 26:28*; *Hebrews 9:22*.*NWAD REMISSION.6*

6. The act of sending back. [Not in use.]*NWAD REMISSION.7*

REMISSLY, ***adv.***

1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention.*NWAD REMISSLY.2*

2. Slowly; slackly; not vigorously; not with ardor.*NWAD REMISSLY.3*

REMISSNESS, ***n.*** **Slackness; slowness; carelessness; negligence; want of ardor or vigor; coldness; want of ardor; want of punctuality; want of attention to any business, duty or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry.**

REMIT, ***v.t.*** **[L. remitto, to send back; re and mitto, to send.]**

1. To relax, as intensity; to make less tense or violent.*NWAD REMIT.2*

So willingly doth God remit his ire.*NWAD REMIT.3*

2. To forgive; to surrender the right of punishing a crime; as, to remit punishment.*NWAD REMIT.4*

3. To pardon, as a fault or crime.*NWAD REMIT.5*

Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted to them. *John 20:23*.*NWAD REMIT.6*

4. To give up; to resign.*NWAD REMIT.7*

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be remitted to their prince.*NWAD REMIT.8*

5. To refer; as a clause that remitted all to the bishop's discretion.*NWAD REMIT.9*

6. To send back.*NWAD REMIT.10*

The pris'ner was remitted to the guard.*NWAD REMIT.11*

7. To transmit money, bills or other thing in payment for goods received. American merchants remit money, bills of exchange or some species of stock, in payment for British goods.*NWAD REMIT.12*

8. To restore.*NWAD REMIT.13*

In this case, the law remits him to his ancient and more certain right.*NWAD REMIT.14*

REMIT, *v.i.*

1. To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous.*NWAD REMIT.16*

When our passions remit, the vehemence of our speech remits too.*NWAD REMIT.17*

So we say, cold or heat remits.*NWAD REMIT.18*

2. To abate in violence for a time, without intermission; as, a fever remits at a certain hour every day.*NWAD REMIT.19*

REMITMENT, *n.*

1. The act of remitting to custody.*NWAD REMITMENT.2*

2. Forgiveness; pardon.*NWAD REMITMENT.3*

REMITTAL, *n.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender; as the

remittal of the first fruits.

REMITTANCE, *n.*

1. In commerce, the act of transmitting money, bills or the like, to a distant place, in return or payment for goods purchased.*NWAD REMITTANCE.2*

2. The sum or thing remitted in payment.*NWAD REMITTANCE.3*

REMITTED, *pp.* Relaxed; forgiven; pardoned; sent back; referred; given up; transmitted in payment.

REMITTER, *n.*

1. One who remits, or makes remittance for payment.*NWAD REMITTER.2*

2. In law, the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession and hath afterwards the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by virtue of which he enters.*NWAD REMITTER.3*

3. One that pardons.*NWAD REMITTER.4*

REMNANT, *n.* [contracted from remanent. See *Remain*.]

1. Residue; that which is left after the separation, removal or destruction of a part.*NWAD REMNANT.2*

The remnant that are left of the captivity. *Nehemiah 1:3*.*NWAD REMNANT.3*

2. That which remains after a part is done, performed, told or passed.*NWAD REMNANT.4*

The remnant of my tale is of a length to tire your patience.*NWAD REMNANT.5*

Where I may think the remnant of my thoughts.*NWAD REMNANT.6*

REMNANT, ***a.*** **Remaining; yet left.**

And quiet dedicate her remnant life to the just duties of a humble wife. [Little used.]*NWAD REMNANT.8*

REMODEL, ***v.t.*** **[re and model.] To model or fashion anew.**

REMODELED, ***pp.*** **Modeled anew.**

REMODELING, ***ppr.*** **Modeling again.**

REMOLD, ***v.t.*** **[re and mold.] To mold or shape anew.**

REMOLDED, ***pp.*** **Molded again.**

REMOLDING, ***ppr.*** **Molding anew.**

REMOLTEN, ***a.*** **or** ***pp.*** **[re and molten, from melt.] Melted again.**

REMONSTRANCE, ***n.***

1. Show; discovery. [Not in use.]*NWAD REMONSTRANCE.2*

2. Expostulation; strong representation of reasons against a measure, either public or private, and when addressed to a public body, a prince or magistrate, it may be accompanied with a petition or supplication for the removal or prevention of some evil or inconvenience. A party aggrieved presents a remonstrance to the legislature.*NWAD REMONSTRANCE.3*

3. Pressing suggestions in opposition to a measure or act; as the remonstrances of conscience or of justice.*NWAD REMONSTRANCE.4*

4. Expostulatory counsel or advice; reproof.*NWAD REMONSTRANCE.5*

REMONSTRANT, ***a.*** **Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act.**

REMONSTRANT, *n.* One who remonstrates. The appellation of remonstrants is given to the Arminians who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort, in 1618.

REMONSTRATE, *v.i.* [L. remonstro; re and monstro, to show. See *Muster*.]

1. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure of any course of proceedings; to expostulate. Men remonstrate by verbal argument, or by a written exposition of reasons.*NWAD REMONSTRATE.2*

2. To suggest urgent reasons in opposition to a measure. conscience remonstrates against a profligate life.*NWAD REMONSTRATE.3*

REMONSTRATE, *v.t.* To show by a strong representation of reasons.

REMONSTRATING, *ppr.* Urging strong reasons against a measure.

REMONSTRATION, *n.* The act of remonstrating. [Little used.]

REMONSTRATOR, *n.* One who remonstrates.

REMORA, *n.* [L. from re and moror, to delay.]

1. Delay; obstacle; hinderance. [Not in use.]*NWAD REMORA.2*

2. The sucking fish, a species of Echeneis, which is said to attach itself to the bottom or side of a ship and retard its motion.*NWAD REMORA.3*

REMORATE, *v.t.* [L. remoror.] To hinder; to delay. [Not in use.]

REMORD, *v.t.* [L. remordeo; re and mordeo, to gnaw.]

To rebuke; to excite to remorse. [Not in use.]*NWAD REMORD.2*

REMORD, *v.i.* To feel remorse. [Not in use.]

REMORDENCY, *n.* Compunction; remorse.

REMORSE, *n.* remors'. [L. remorsus, from remordeo.]

1. The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed.*NWAD REMORSE.2*

2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion.*NWAD REMORSE.3*

Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw to no remorse.*NWAD REMORSE.4*

[This sense is nearly or quite obsolete.]*NWAD REMORSE.5*

REMORSED, *a.* Feeling remorse or compunction. [Not used.]

REMORSEFUL, *a.* remors'ful.

1. Full of remorse.*NWAD REMORSEFUL.2*

2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly. [Not in use.]*NWAD REMORSEFUL.3*

3. Pitiable. [Not in use.]*NWAD REMORSEFUL.4*

REMORSELESS, *a.* remors'less. Unpitying; cruel; insensible to distress; as the remorseless deep.

Remorseless adversaries.*NWAD REMORSELESS.2*

REMORSELESSLY, *adv.* remors'lessly. Without remorse.

REMORSELESSNESS, *n.* remors'lessness. Savage cruelty; insensibility to distress.

REMOTE, *a.* [L. remotus, removeo; re and moveo, to move.]

1. Distant in place; not near; as a remote country; a remote people.*NWAD REMOTE.2*

Give me a life remote from guilty courts.*NWAD REMOTE.3*

2. Distant in time, past or future; as remote antiquity. Every man is apt to think the time of his dissolution to be remote.*NWAD REMOTE.4*

3. Distant; not immediate.*NWAD REMOTE.5*

It is not all remote and even apparent good that affects us.*NWAD REMOTE.6*

4. Distant; primary; not proximate; as the remote causes of a disease.*NWAD REMOTE.7*

5. Alien; foreign; not agreeing with; as a proposition remote from reason.*NWAD REMOTE.8*

6. Abstracted; as the mind placed by thought amongst or remote from all bodies.*NWAD REMOTE.9*

7. Distant in consanguinity or affinity; as a remote kinsman.*NWAD REMOTE.10*

8. Slight; inconsiderable; as a remote analogy between cases; a remote resemblance is form or color.*NWAD REMOTE.11*

REMOTELY, *adv.*

1. At a distance in space or time; not nearly.*NWAD REMOTELY.2*

2. At a distance in consanguinity or affinity.*NWAD REMOTELY.3*

3. Slightly; in a small degree; as, to be remotely affected by an event.*NWAD REMOTELY.4*

REMOTENESS, *n.*

1. State of being distant in space or time; distance; as the remoteness of a kingdom or of a star; the remoteness of the deluge from our age; the remoteness of a future event, of an evil or of success.*NWAD REMOTENESS.2*

2. Distance in consanguinity or affinity.*NWAD REMOTENESS.3*

3. Distance in operation or efficiency; as the remoteness of causes.*NWAD REMOTENESS.4*

4. Slightness; smallness; as remoteness of resemblance.*NWAD REMOTENESS.5*

REMOTION, *n.* The act of removing; the state of being removed to a distance. [Little used.]

REMOUNT, *v.t.* To mount again; as, to remount a horse.

REMOUNT, *v.i.* To mount again; to reascend.

REMOVABILITY, *n.* The capacity of being removable from an office or station; capacity of being displaced.

REMOVABLE, *a.* [from remove.]

1. That may be removed from an office or station.*NWAD REMOVABLE.2*

Such curate is removable at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church.*NWAD REMOVABLE.3*

2. That may be removed from one place to another.*NWAD REMOVABLE.4*

REMOVAL, *n.*

1. The act of moving from one place to another for residence; as the removal of a family.*NWAD REMOVAL.2*

2. The act of displacing from an office or post.*NWAD REMOVAL.3*

3. The act of curing or putting away; as the removal of a disease.*NWAD REMOVAL.4*

4. The state of being removed; change of place.*NWAD*

REMOVAL.5

5. The act of putting an end to; as the removal of a grievance.*NWAD REMOVAL.6*

REMOVE, *v.t.* [L. removeo; re and moveo, to move.]

1. To cause to change place; to put from its place in any manner; as, to remove a building.*NWAD REMOVE.2*

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark. *Deuteronomy 19:14*.*NWAD REMOVE.3*

2. To displace from an office.*NWAD REMOVE.4*

3. To take or put away in any manner; to cause to leave a person or thing; to banish or destroy; as, to remove a disease or complaint.*NWAD REMOVE.5*

Remove sorrow from thine heart. *Ecclesiastes 11:10*.*NWAD REMOVE.6*

4. To carry from one court to another; as, to remove a cause or suit by appeal.*NWAD REMOVE.7*

5. To take from the present state of being; as, to remove one by death.*NWAD REMOVE.8*

REMOVE, *v.i.*

1. To change place in any manner.*NWAD REMOVE.10*

2. To go from one place to another.*NWAD REMOVE.11*

3. To change the place of residence; as, to remove from New York to Philadelphia.*NWAD REMOVE.12*

REMOVE, *n.*

1. Change of place.*NWAD REMOVE.14*

2. Translation of one to the place of another.*NWAD REMOVE.15*

3. State of being removed.*NWAD REMOVE.16*

4. Act of moving a man in chess or other game.*NWAD REMOVE.17*

5. Departure; a going away.*NWAD REMOVE.18*

6. The act of changing place; removal.*NWAD REMOVE.19*

7. A step in any scale of gradation.*NWAD REMOVE.20*

A freeholder is but one remove from a legislator.*NWAD REMOVE.21*

8. Any indefinite distance; as a small or great remove.*NWAD REMOVE.22*

9. The act of putting a horse's shoes on different feet.*NWAD REMOVE.23*

10. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.*NWAD REMOVE.24*

11. Susceptibility of being removed. [Not in use.]*NWAD REMOVE.25*

REMOVED, *pp.*

1. Changed in place; carried to a distance; displaced from office; placed far off.*NWAD REMOVED.2*

2. *a.* Remote; separate from others.*NWAD REMOVED.3*

REMOVEDNESS, *n.* State of being removed; remoteness.

REMOVER, *n.* One that removes; as a remover of landmarks.

REMOVING, *ppr.* changing place; carrying or going from one place to another; displacing; banishing.

REMUNERABILITY, *n.* the capacity of being rewarded.

REMUNERABLE, *a.* [from remunerate.] That may be rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed.

REMUNERATE, *v.t.* [L. remunero; re and munero, from munus, a gift.]

To reward; to recompense; to requite; in a good sense; to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense or other sacrifice; as, to remunerate the troops of an army for their services and sufferings; to remunerate men for labor. the pious usfferer in this life will be remunerated in the life to come.*NWAD REMUNERATE.2*

REMUNERATED, *pp.* Rewarded; compensated.

REMUNERATING, *ppr.* Rewarding; recompensing.

REMUNERATION, *n.*

1. Reward; recompense; the act of paying an equivalent for services, loss or sacrifices.*NWAD REMUNERATION.2*

2. The equivalent given for services, loss or sufferings.*NWAD REMUNERATION.3*

REMUNERATIVE, *a.* Exercised in rewarding; that bestows rewards; as remunerative justice.

REMUNERATORY, *a.* Affording recompense; rewarding.

REMURMUR, *v.t.* [L. remurmuro; re and murmuro.]

To utter back in murmurs; to return in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.*NWAD REMURMUR.2*

The trembling trees in every plain and wood, her fate remurmur to the silver flood.*NWAD REMURMUR.3*

REMURMUR, ***v.i.*** **to murmur back; to return or echo in low rumbling sounds.**

The realms of Mars remurmur'd all around.*NWAD REMURMUR.5*

REMURMURED, ***pp.*** **Uttered back in murmurs.**

REMURMURING, ***ppr.*** **uttering back in low sounds.**

RENAL, ***a.*** **[L. renalis, from renes, the kidneys.]**

Pertaining to the kidneys or reins; as the renal arteries.*NWAD RENAL.2*

RENARD, ***n.*** **a fox; a name used in fables, but not in common discourse.**

RENASCENCY, ***n.*** **The state of springing or being produced again.**

RENASCENT, ***a.*** **[L. renascens, renascor; re and nascor, to be born.]**

Springing or rising into being again; reproduced.*NWAD RENASCENT.2*

RENASCIBLE, ***a.*** **That may be reproduced; that may spring again into being.**

RENAVIGATE, ***v.t.*** **[re and navigate.] To navigate again; as, to renavigate the Pacific ocean.**

RENAVIGATED, ***pp.*** **Navigated again; sailed over anew.**

RENAVIGATING, ***ppr.*** **Navigating again.**

RENCOUNTER, ***n.*** **Literally, a meeting of two bodies. Hence,**

1. A meeting in opposition or contest.*NWAD RENCOUNTER.2*

The jostling chiefs in rude rencounter join.*NWAD RENCOUNTER.3*

2. A casual combat; a sudden contest or fight without premeditation; as between individuals or small parties.*NWAD RENCOUNTER.4*

3. A casual action; an engagement between armies or fleets.*NWAD RENCOUNTER.5*

The confederates should - outnumber the enemy in all rencounters and engagements.*NWAD RENCOUNTER.6*

4. Any combat, action or engagement.*NWAD RENCOUNTER.7*

RENCOUNTER, ***v.t.***

1. To meet unexpectedly without enmity or hostility. [This use is found in some recent publications, but is not common.]*NWAD RENCOUNTER.9*

2. To attack hand to hand.*NWAD RENCOUNTER.10*

RENCOUNTER, ***v.i.***

1. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.*NWAD RENCOUNTER.12*

2. To clash; to come in collision.*NWAD RENCOUNTER.13*

3. To skirmish with another.*NWAD RENCOUNTER.14*

4. To fight hand to hand.*NWAD RENCOUNTER.15*

REND, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **rent. [Eng. cranny, L. crena, Gr.]**

1. To separate any substance into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; as, powder rends a rock in blasting; lightning rends an oak.*NWAD REND.2*

An empire from its old foundation rent.*NWAD REND.3*

I rend my tresses, and by breast I wound.*NWAD REND.4*

Neither rend your clothes, lest ye die. *Leviticus 10:6*.*NWAD REND.5*

2. To separate or part with violence.*NWAD REND.6*

I will surely rend the kingdom from thee. *1 Kings 11:11*.*NWAD REND.7*

To rend the heart, in Scripture, to have bitter sorrow for sin. *Joel 2:13*.*NWAD REND.8*

To rend the heavens, to appear in majesty. *Isaiah 64:1*.*NWAD REND.9*

Rend differs somewhat from lacerate. We never say, to lacerate a rock or a kingdom, when we mean to express splitting or division. Lacerate is properly applicable to the tearing off of small pieces of a thing, as to lacerate the body with a whip or scourge; or to the tearing of the flesh or other thing without entire separation.*NWAD REND.10*

RENDER, *n.* [from rend.] One that tears by violence.

RENDER, *v.t.* [This is probably the L. reddo, with a casually inserted.]

1. To return; to pay back.*NWAD RENDER.3*

See that none render evil for evil to any man. *1 Thessalonians 5:15*.*NWAD RENDER.4*

2. To inflict, as a retribution.*NWAD RENDER.5*

I will render vengeance to my enemies. *Deuteronomy 32:41*.*NWAD RENDER.6*

3. To give on demand; to give; to assign.*NWAD RENDER.7*

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men that can render a reason. *Proverbs 26:16*.*NWAD RENDER.8*

4. To make or cause to be, by some influence upon a thing, or by

some change; as, to render a person more safe or more unsafe; to render him solicitous or cautious; to render a fortress more secure or impregnable; to render a ferocious animal more mild and tractable.*NWAD RENDER.9*

5. To translate, as from one language into another; as, to render Latin into English. We say, to render a word, a sentence a book, or an author into a different language.*NWAD RENDER.10*

6. To surrender; to yield or give up the command or possession of; as, to render one's self to his enemies.*NWAD RENDER.11*

[Less used than surrender.]*NWAD RENDER.12*

7. To afford; to give for use or benefit.*NWAD RENDER.13*

Washington rendered great service to his country.*NWAD RENDER.14*

8. To represent; to exhibit.*NWAD RENDER.15*

He did render him the most unnatural that liv'd amongst men. [Not in use.]*NWAD RENDER.16*

To render back, to return; to restore.*NWAD RENDER.17*

RENDER, *n.*

1. A surrender; a giving up.*NWAD RENDER.19*

2. A return; a payment of rent.*NWAD RENDER.20*

In those early times, the king's household was supported by specific renders of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the domains.*NWAD RENDER.21*

3. An account given.*NWAD RENDER.22*

RENDERABLE, *a.* That may be rendered.

RENDERED, *pp.* Returned; paid back; given; assigned; made;

translated; surrendered; afforded.

RENDERING, *ppr.* Returning; giving back; assigning; making; translating; surrendering; affording.

RENDERING, *n.* Version; translation.

RENDEZVOUS, *n.* [This word is anglicized, and may well be pronounced as an English word.]

1. A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; or the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.*NWAD RENDEZVOUS.2*

2. A place of meeting, or a sign that draws men together. [Rarely used.]*NWAD RENDEZVOUS.3*

3. An assembly; a meeting. [Rarely used.]*NWAD RENDEZVOUS.4*

RENDEZVOUS, *v.i.* To assemble at a particular place, as troops.

The place where the Gauls and Bruti had rendezvoused.*NWAD RENDEZVOUS.6*

RENDEZVOUS, *v.t.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place.

RENDEZVOUSING, *ppr.* Assembling at a particular place.

RENDIBLE, *a.*

1. That may be yielded or surrendered.*NWAD RENDIBLE.2*

2. That may be translated. [little used in either sense.]*NWAD RENDIBLE.3*

RENDITION, *n.* [from render.]

1. The act of yielding possession; surrender.*NWAD RENDITION.2*

2. Translation.*NWAD RENDITION.3*

RENEGADE, RENEGADO, *n.* [L. re and nego, to deny.]

1. An apostate from the faith.*NWAD RENEGADE.2*

2. One who deserts to an enemy; a deserter.*NWAD RENEGADE.3*

3. A vagabond. [This is the sense in which this word is mostly used in popular language.]*NWAD RENEGADE.4*

RENEGE, *v.t.* [L. renego.] To deny; to disown. *Obs.*

RENEGE, *v.i.* To deny. *Obs.*

RENERVE, *v.t.* renerv'. [re and nerve.] To nerve again; to give new vigor to.

RENERVED, *pp.* Nerved anew.

RENERVING, *ppr.* Giving new vigor to.

RENEW, *v.t.* [L. renovo; re and novo, or re and new.]

1. To renovate; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or depravation; to rebuild; to repair.*NWAD RENEW.2*

Asa renewed the altar of the Lord. *2 Chronicles 15:8*.*NWAD RENEW.3*

2. To re-establish; to confirm.*NWAD RENEW.4*

Let us go to Gilgal and renew the kingdom there. *1 Samuel 11:14*.*NWAD RENEW.5*

3. To make again; as, to renew a treaty or covenant.*NWAD RENEW.6*

4. To repeat; as, to renew expressions of friendship; to renew a promise; to renew an attempt.*NWAD RENEW.7*

5. To revive; as, to renew the glories of an ancestor or of a former age.*NWAD RENEW.8*

6. To begin again.*NWAD RENEW.9*

The last great age renews its finish'd course.*NWAD RENEW.10*

7. To make new; to make fresh or vigorous; as, to renew youth; to renew strength; to renew the face of the earth. *Psalms 103:5*; *Psalms 104:30*; *Isaiah 40:3*.*NWAD RENEW.11*

8. In theology, to make new; to renovate; to transform; to change from natural enmity to the love of God and his law; to implant holy affections in the heart; to regenerate.*NWAD RENEW.12*

Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind. *Romans 12:2*; *Ephesians 4:23*.*NWAD RENEW.13*

RENEWABLE, *a.* That may be renewed; as a lease renewable at pleasure.

RENEWAL, *n.*

1. The act of renewing; the act of forming anew; as the renewal of a treaty.*NWAD RENEWAL.2*

2. Renovation; regeneration.*NWAD RENEWAL.3*

3. Revival; restoration to a former or to a good state.*NWAD RENEWAL.4*

RENEWED, *pp.* Made new again; repaired; re-established; repeated; revived; renovated; regenerated.

RENEWEDNESS, *n.* State of being renewed.

RENEWER, *n.* One who renews.

RENEWING, *ppr.*

1. Making new again; repairing; re-establishing; repeating; reviving; renovating.*NWAD RENEWING.2*

2. *a.* Tending or adapted to renovate.*NWAD RENEWING.3*

RENEWING, *n.* The act of making new; renewal.

RENIFORM, *a.* [L. renes, the kidneys, and form.]

Having the form or shape of the kidneys.*NWAD RENIFORM.2*

RENITENCE, RENITENCY, *n.* [L. renitens, renitor, to resist; re and nitor, to struggle or strive.]

1. The resistance of a body to pressure; the effort of matter to resume the place or form from which it has been driven by the impulse of other matter; the effect of elasticity.*NWAD RENITENCE.2*

2. Moral resistance; reluctance.*NWAD RENITENCE.3*

We find a renitency in ourselves to ascribe life and irritability to the cold and motionless fibers of plants.*NWAD RENITENCE.4*

RENITENT, *a.* Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force.

RENNET, *n.*

The concreted milk found in the stomach of a sucking quadruped, particularly of the calf. It is also written runnet, and this is the preferable orthography.*NWAD RENNET.2*

RENNET, RENNETING, *n.* A kind of apple.

RENOUNCE, *v.t.* renouns'. [L. renuncio; re and nuncio, to declare, from the root of nomen, name.]

1. To disown; to disclaim; to reject; as a title or claim; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to; as, to renounce a title to land or a claim to reward; to renounce all pretensions to applause.*NWAD RENOUNCE.2*

2. To deny; to cast off; to reject; to disclaim; as an obligation or duty; as, to renounce allegiance.*NWAD RENOUNCE.3*

3. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to forsake; as, to renounce the world and all its cares.*NWAD RENOUNCE.4*

We have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty. *2 Corinthians 4:2*.*NWAD RENOUNCE.5*

RENOUNCE, *v.i.* renouns'. To declare a renunciation.

He of my sons who falls to make it good, by one rebellious act renounces to my blood. [Not in use.]*NWAD RENOUNCE.7*

RENOUNCE, *n.* renouns'. The declining to follow suit, when it can be done.

RENOUNCED, *pp.* Disowned; denied; rejected; disclaimed.

RENOUNCEMENT, *n.* renouns'ment. The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.

RENOUNCER, *n.* One who disowns or disclaims.

RENOUNCING, *ppr.* Disowning; disclaiming; rejecting.

RENOUNCING, *n.* The act of disowning, disclaiming, denying or rejecting.

RENOVATE, *v.t.* [L. renovo; re and novo, to make new; novus, new.]

To renew; to restore to the first state, or to a good state, after

decay, destruction or depravation. It is synonymous with renew, except in its fourth definition, supra.*NWAD RENOVATE.2*

RENOVATED, *pp.* Renewed; made new, fresh or vigorous.

RENOVATING, *ppr.* Renewing.

RENOVATION, *n.* [L. renovatio.]

1. The act of renewing; a making new after decay, destruction or depravation; renewal; as the renovation of the heart by grace.*NWAD RENOVATION.2*

There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual renovation of the world.*NWAD RENOVATION.3*

2. A state of being renewed.*NWAD RENOVATION.4*

RENOWN, *n.*

Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the extensive praise of great achievements or accomplishments.*NWAD RENOWN.2*

Giants of old, men of renown. *Genesis 6:4*; *Numbers 16:2*.*NWAD RENOWN.3*

RENOWN, *v.t.* To make famous.

Soft elocution does thy style renown.*NWAD RENOWN.5*

A bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown.*NWAD RENOWN.6*

[This verb is nearly or quite obsolete.]*NWAD RENOWN.7*

RENOWNED, *a.* Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities or for grandeur; eminent; as renowned men; a renowned king; a renowned city.

RENOWNEDLY, *adv.* With fame or celebrity.

RENOWNLESS, *a.* Without renown; inglorious.

RENT, *pp.* of rend. Torn asunder; split or burst by violence; torn.

RENT, *n.* [from rend.]

1. A fissure; a break or breach made by force; as a rent made in the earth, in a rock or in a garment.*NWAD RENT.3*

2. A schism; a separation; as a rent in the church.*NWAD RENT.4*

RENT, *v.t.* To tear. [See *Rend*.]

RENT, *v.i.* To rant. [Not in use.]

RENT, *n.*

A sum of money, or a certain amount of other valuable thing, issuing yearly from lands or tenements; a compensation or return, in the nature of an acknowledgment, for the possession of a corporeal inheritance.*NWAD RENT.8*

Rents, at common law, are of three kinds; rent-service, rent-charge, and rent-seek. Rent-service is when some corporal service is incident to it, as by fealty and a sum of money; rent-charge is when the owner of the rent has no future interest or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear; rent-seek, dry rent, is rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress. There are also rents of assize, certain established rents of free-holders and copy-holders of manors, which cannot be varied; called also quit-rents. These when payable in silver, are called white rents, in contradistinction to rents reserved in work or the baser metals, called black rents, or black mail. Rack-rent is a rent of the full value of the tenement, or near it. A fee farm rent is a rent-charge issuing out of an estate in fee, of at least one fourth of the value of the lands at the time of its reservation.*NWAD RENT.9*

RENT, *v.t.*

1. To lease; to grant the possession and enjoyment of lands or tenements for a consideration in the nature of rent. The owner of an estate or house rents it to a tenant for a term of years.*NWAD RENT.11*

2. To take and hold by lease the possession of land or a tenement, for a consideration in the nature of rent. The tenant rents his estate for a year.*NWAD RENT.12*

RENT, *v.i.* To be leased, or let for rent; as, an estate or a tenement rents for five hundred dollars a year.

RENTABLE, *a.* That may be rented.

RENTAGE, *n.* Rent. [Not used.]

RENTAL, *n.* A schedule or account of rents.

RENTED, *pp.* Leased on rent.

RENTER, *n.* One who leases an estate; more generally, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent.

RENTER, *v.t.* [L. retracho, retrahere; re and traho, to draw.]

1. To fine-draw; to sew together the edges of two pieces of cloth without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.*NWAD RENTER.3*

2. In tapestry, to work new warp into a piece of damaged tapestry, and on this to restore the original pattern or design.*NWAD RENTER.4*

3. To sew up artfully, as a rent.*NWAD RENTER.5*

RENTERED, *pp.* Fine-drawn; sewed artfully together.

RENTERER, *n.* a Fine-drawer.

RENTERING, *ppr.* Fine-drawing; sewing artfully together.

RENTING, ***ppr.*** **Leasing on rent; taking on rent.**

RENTROLL, ***n.*** **[rent and roll.] A rental; a list or account of rents or income.**

RENUNCIATION, ***n.*** **[L. renunciatio.] The act of renouncing; a disowning; rejection. [See** ***Renounce*****.]**

RENVERSE, ***v.t.*** **renvers'. To reverse. [Not used.]**

RENVERSE, ***a.*** **renvers'. In heraldry, inverted; set with the head downward or contrary to the natural posture.**

RENVERSEMENT, ***n.*** **renvers'ment. The act of reversing. [Not in use.]**

REOBTAIN, ***v.t.*** **[re and obtain.] To obtain again.**

REOBTAINABLE, ***a.*** **That may be obtained again.**

REOBTAINED, ***pp.*** **Obtained again.**

REOBTAINING, ***ppr.*** **Obtaining again.**

REOPPOSE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. To oppose again.**

REORDAIN, ***v.t.*** **[re and ordain.]**

To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective.*NWAD REORDAIN.2*

REORDAINED, ***pp.*** **Ordained again.**

REORDAINING, ***ppr.*** **Ordaining again.**

REORDINATION, ***n.*** **A second ordination.**

REORGANIZATION, ***n.*** **The act of organizing anew; as repeated reorganization of the troops.**

REORGANIZE, ***v.t.*** **[re and organize.] To organize anew; to reduce again to a regular body, or to a system; as, to reorganize a society or an army.**

REORGANIZED, ***pp.*** **Organized anew.**

REORGANIZING, ***ppr.*** **Organizing anew.**

REPACIFIED, ***pp.*** **Pacified or appeased again.**

REPACIFY, ***v.t.*** **[re and pacify.] To pacify again.**

REPACIFYING, ***ppr.*** **Pacifying again.**

REPACK, ***v.t.*** **[re and pact.] To pack a second time; as, to repack beef or pork.**

REPACKED, ***pp.*** **Packed again.**

REPACKER, ***n.*** **One that repacks.**

REPACKING, ***ppr.*** **Packing anew.**

REPAID, ***pp.*** **of repay. Paid back.**

REPAIR, ***v.t.*** **[L. reparo; re and paro, to prepare. See *Pare*.]**

1. To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation or partial destruction; as, to repair a house, a wall or a ship; to repair roads and bridges. Temperance and diet may repair a broken or enfeebled constitution. Food repairs the daily waste of the body.*NWAD REPAIR.2*

2. To rebuild a part decayed or destroyed; to fill up; as, to repair a breach.*NWAD REPAIR.3*

3. To make amends, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for; as, to repair a loss or damage.*NWAD REPAIR.4*

REPAIR, ***n.*** **Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation; as, materials are collected for the repair of a church or a city.**

REPAIR, ***v.i.*** **To go to; to betake one's self; to resort; as, to repair to a sanctuary for safety.**

Go, mount the winds and to the shades repair.*NWAD REPAIR.7*

REPAIR, ***n.*** **The act of betaking one's self to any place; a resorting; abode.**

REPAIRABLE, ***a.*** **That may be repaired; reparable.**

REPAIRED, ***pp.*** **Restored to a good or sound state; rebuilt; made good.**

REPAIRER, ***n.*** **One who repairs, restores or makes amends; as the repairer of decay.**

REPAIRING, ***ppr.*** **Restoring to a sound state; rebuilding; making amends for loss or injury.**

REPAND, ***a.*** **[L. repandus.] In botany, a repand leaf is one, the rim of which is terminated by angles having sinuses between them, inscribed in the segment of a circle; or which has a bending or waved margin, without any angles; of which is bordered with numerous minute angles and small segments of circles alternately.**

REPANDOUS, ***a.*** **[supra.] Bent upwards; convexedly crooked.**

REPARABLE, ***a.*** **[L. reparabilis. See *Repair*.]**

1. That may be repaired or restored to a sound or good state; as, a house or wall is not reparable.*NWAD REPARABLE.2*

2. That may be retrieved or made good; as, the loss is reparable.*NWAD REPARABLE.3*

3. That may be supplied by an equivalent; as a reparable

injury.*NWAD REPARABLE.4*

REPARABLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of restoration to a good state, or of amends, supply or indemnification.

REPARATION, *n.*

1. That act of repairing; restoration to soundness or a good state; as the reparation of a bridge or of a highway.*NWAD REPARATION.2*

2. Supply of what is wasted; as the reparation of decaying health or strength after disease or exhaustion.*NWAD REPARATION.3*

3. Amends; indemnification for loss or damage. A loss may be too great for reparation.*NWAD REPARATION.4*

4. Amends; satisfaction for injury.*NWAD REPARATION.5*

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what reparation I am able.*NWAD REPARATION.6*

REPARATIVE, *a.* That repairs; restoring to a sound or good state; that amends defect or makes good.

REPARATIVE, *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

REPARTEE, *n.*

A smart, ready and witty reply.*NWAD REPARTEE.2*

Cupid was as bad as he; hear but the youngster's repartee.*NWAD REPARTEE.3*

REPARTEE, *v.i.* To make smart and witty replies.

REPASS, *v.t.*

To pass again; to pass or travel back; as, to repass a bridge or a river; to repass the sea.*NWAD REPASS.2*

REPASS, *v.i.* To pass or go back; to move back; as troops passing and repassing before our eyes.

REPASSED, *pp.* Passed or traveled back.

REPASSING, *ppr.* Passing back.

REPAST, *n.* [L. re and pasco, to feed.]

1. The act of taking food; or the food taken; a meal.*NWAD REPAST.2*

From dance to sweet repast they turn.*NWAD REPAST.3*

A repast without luxury.*NWAD REPAST.4*

2. Good; victuals.*NWAD REPAST.5*

Go, and get me some repast.*NWAD REPAST.6*

REPAST, *v.t.* To feed; to feast.

REPASTURE, *n.* Food; entertainment. [not in use.]

REPAY, *v.t.*

1. To pay back; to refund; as, to repay money borrowed or advanced.*NWAD REPAY.2*

2. To make return or requital; in a good or bad sense; as, to repay kindness; to repay an injury.*NWAD REPAY.3*

Benefits which cannot be repaid - are not commonly found to increase affection.*NWAD REPAY.4*

3. To recompense, as for a loss.*NWAD REPAY.5*

4. To compensate; as false honor repaid in contempt.*NWAD REPAY.6*

REPAYABLE, ***a.*** **That is to be repaid or refunded; as money lent, repayable at the end of sixty days.**

REPAYING, ***ppr.*** **Paying back; compensating; requiting.**

REPAYMENT, ***n.***

1. The act of paying back; reimbursement.*NWAD REPAYMENT.2*

2. The money or other thing repaid.*NWAD REPAYMENT.3*

REPEAL, ***v.t.*** **[L. appello; ad and pello.]**

1. To recall. [Obsolete as it respects persons.]*NWAD REPEAL.2*

2. To recall, as a deed, will, law or statute; to revoke; to abrogate by an authoritative act, or by the same power that made or enacted; as, the legislature may repeal at one session, a law enacted at a preceding one.*NWAD REPEAL.3*

REPEAL, ***n.***

1. Recall from exile. [Not in use.]*NWAD REPEAL.5*

2. Revocation; abrogation; as the repeal of a statute.*NWAD REPEAL.6*

REPEALABILITY, ***n.*** **The quality of being repealable.**

REPEALABLE, ***a.*** **Capable of being repealed; revocable by the same power that enacted. It is held as a sound principle, that charters or grants which vest rights in individuals or corporations, are not repealable without the consent of the grantees, unless a clause reserving the right is inserted in the act.**

REPEALED, ***pp.*** **Revoked; abrogated.**

REPEALER, ***n.*** **One that repeals.**

REPEALING, ***ppr.*** **Revoking; abrogating.**

REPEAT, ***v.t.*** **[L. repeto; re and peto, to make at or drive towards. this verb ought to be written repete, in analogy with compete, and with repetition.]**

1. To do, make, attempt or utter again; to iterate; as, to repeat an action; to repeat an attempt or exertion; to repeat a word or discourse; to repeat a song; to repeat an argument.*NWAD REPEAT.2*

2. To try again.*NWAD REPEAT.3*

I the danger will repeat.*NWAD REPEAT.4*

3. to recite; to rehearse.*NWAD REPEAT.5*

He repeated some lines of Virgil.*NWAD REPEAT.6*

To repeat signals, in the navy, is to make the same signal which the admiral or commander has made, or to make a signal again.*NWAD REPEAT.7*

REPEAT, ***n.***

1. In music, a mark directing a part to be repeated in performance.*NWAD REPEAT.9*

2. Repetition.*NWAD REPEAT.10*

REPEATED, ***pp.*** **done, attempted or spoken again; recited.**

REPEATEDLY, ***adv.*** **More than once; again and again, indefinitely. He has been repeatedly warned of his danger.**

REPEATER, ***n.***

1. One that repeats; one that recites or rehearses.*NWAD REPEATER.2*

2. A watch that strikes the hours at will, by the compression of a spring.*NWAD REPEATER.3*

REPEATING, *ppr.* Doing or uttering again.

REPEDATION, *n.* [Low L. repedo; re and pes, the foot.] A stepping or going back. [Not in use.]

REPEL, *v.t.* [L. repello; re and pello, to drive.]

1. to drive back; to force to return; to check advance; as, to repel an enemy or an assailant.*NWAD REPEL.2*

Hippomedon repell'd the hostile tide.*NWAD REPEL.3*

And virtue may repel, though not invade.*NWAD REPEL.4*

2. To resist; to oppose; as, to repel an argument.*NWAD REPEL.5*

REPEL, *v.i.*

1. To act with force in opposition to force impressed. Electricity sometimes attracts and sometimes repels.*NWAD REPEL.7*

2. In medicine, to check an afflux to a part of the body.*NWAD REPEL.8*

REPELLED, *pp.* Driven back; resisted.

REPELLENCY, *n.*

1. The principle of repulsion; the quality of a substance which expands or separates particles and enlarges the volume; as the repellency of heat.*NWAD REPELLENCY.2*

2. The quality that repels, drives back or resists approach; as the repellency of the electric fluid.*NWAD REPELLENCY.3*

3. Repulsive quality.*NWAD REPELLENCY.4*

REPELLENT, ***a.*** **Driving back; able or tending to repel.**

REPELLENT, ***n.*** **In medicine, a medicine which drives back morbid humors into the mass of the blood, from which they were unduly secreted; or which prevents such an afflux of fluid to a part, as would raise it to a tumor; a discutient.**

REPELLER, ***n.*** **He or that which repels.**

REPELLING, ***ppr.*** **Driving back; resisting advance or approach effectually.**

REPENT, ***a.*** **[L. repo, to creep.] Creeping; as a repent root.**

REPENT, ***v.i.*** **[L. re and paeniteo, from paena, pain. Gr. See** ***Paint*****.]**

1. To feel pain, sorrow or regret for something done or spoken; as, to repent that we have lost much time in idleness or sensual pleasure; to repent that we have injured or wounded the feelings of a friend. A person repents only of what he himself has done or said.*NWAD REPENT.3*

2. To express sorrow for something past.*NWAD REPENT.4*

Enobarbus did before thy face repent.*NWAD REPENT.5*

3. To change the mind in consequence of the inconvenience or injury done by past conduct.*NWAD REPENT.6*

Lest peradventure the people repent when they see war, and they return. *Exodus 13:17*.*NWAD REPENT.7*

4. Applied to the Supreme Being, to change the course of providential dealings. *Genesis 6:6*; *Psalm 106:45*.*NWAD REPENT.8*

5. In theology, to sorrow or be pained for sin, as a violation of God's holy law, a dishonor to his character and government, and the foulest ingratitude to a Being of infinite benevolence.*NWAD REPENT.9*

Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. *Luke 13:3*; *Acts 3:19*.*NWAD REPENT.10*

REPENT, *v.t.*

1. To remember with sorrow; as, to repent rash words; to repent an injury done to a neighbor; to repent follies and vices. [See *Repentance*.]*NWAD REPENT.12*

2. With the reciprocal pronoun.*NWAD REPENT.13*

No man repented him of his wickedness. *Jeremiah 8:6*.*NWAD REPENT.14*

[This form of expression is now obsolete.]*NWAD REPENT.15*

REPENTANCE, *n.*

1. Sorrow for any thing done or said; the pain or grief which a person experiences in consequence of the injury or inconvenience produced by his own conduct.*NWAD REPENTANCE.2*

2. In theology, the pain, regret or affliction which a person feels on account of his past conduct, because it exposes him to punishment. This sorrow proceeding merely from the fear of punishment, is called legal repentance, as being excited by the terrors of legal penalties, and it may exist without an amendment of life.*NWAD REPENTANCE.3*

3. Real penitence; sorrow or deep contrition for sin, as an offense and dishonor to God, a violation of his holy law, and the basest ingratitude towards a Being of infinite benevolence. This is called evangelical repentance, and is accompanied and followed by amendment of life.*NWAD REPENTANCE.4*

Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God.*NWAD REPENTANCE.5*

Godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation. *2 Corinthians 7:10*; *Matthew 3:8*.*NWAD REPENTANCE.6*

Repentance is the relinquishment of any practice, from conviction that it has offended God.*NWAD REPENTANCE.7*

REPENTANT, *a.*

1. Sorrowful for past conduct or words.*NWAD REPENTANT.2*

2. Sorrowful for sin.*NWAD REPENTANT.3*

3. Expressing or showing sorrow for sin; as repentant tears; repentant ashes; repentant sighs.*NWAD REPENTANT.4*

REPENTANT, *n.*

1. One who repents; a penitent.*NWAD REPENTANT.6*

2. One that expresses sorrow for sin.*NWAD REPENTANT.7*

REPENTER, *n.* One that repents.

REPENTING, *ppr.* Grieving for what is past; feeling pain or contrition for sin.

REPENTING, *n.* Act of repenting. *Hosea 11:8*.

REPENTINGLY, *adv.* With repentance.

REPEOPLE, *v.t.* [re and people.]

To people anew; to furnish again with a stock of people. The world after the flood was repeopled by the descendants of one family.*NWAD REPEOPLE.2*

REPEOPLED, *pp.* Stocked anew with inhabitants.

REPEOPLING, *ppr.* Furnishing again with a stock of inhabitants.

REPEOPLING, *n.* [supra.] The act of furnishing again with inhabitants.

REPERCUSS, ***v.t.*** **[L. repercutio; re and percutio; per and quatio, to shake, to beat.] To beat back.**

REPERCUSSION, ***n.*** **[L. repercussio.]**

1. The act of driving back; reverberation; as the repercussion of sound.*NWAD REPERCUSSION.2*

2. In music, frequent repetition of the same sound.*NWAD REPERCUSSION.3*

REPERCUSSIVE, ***a.***

1. Driving back; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate; as repercussive rocks.*NWAD REPERCUSSIVE.2*

2. Repellent; as a repercussive medicine. [Not in use.]*NWAD REPERCUSSIVE.3*

3. Driven back; reverberated.*NWAD REPERCUSSIVE.4*

REPERCUSSIVE, ***n.*** **A repellent.** ***Obs.***

REPERTITIOUS, ***a.*** **[from L. repertus, reperio.] Found; gained by finding. [Not in use.]**

REPERTORY, ***n.*** **[L. repertorium, from reperio, to find again; re and aperio, to uncover.]**

1. A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found, as the index of a book, a common-place book, etc.*NWAD REPERTORY.2*

2. A treasury; a magazine.*NWAD REPERTORY.3*

REPETEND, ***n.*** **[L. repetendus, repeto.] The parts of decimals continually repeated.**

REPETITION, ***n.*** **[L. repetitio. See** ***Repeat*****.]**

1. The act of doing or uttering a second time; iteration of the same act, or of the same words or sounds.*NWAD REPETITION.2*

2. The act of reciting or rehearsing; the act of reading over.*NWAD REPETITION.3*

3. Recital.*NWAD REPETITION.4*

4. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.*NWAD REPETITION.5*

5. In music, the art of repeating, singing or playing the same part a second time.*NWAD REPETITION.6*

6. In rhetoric, reiteration, or a repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.*NWAD REPETITION.7*

REPETITIONAL, REPETITIONARY, ***a.*** **Containing repetition. [Little used.]**

REPINE, ***v.i.*** **[re and pine.]**

1. To fret one's self; to be discontented; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits; with at or against. It is our duty never to repine at the allotments of Providence.*NWAD REPINE.2*

2. To complain discontentedly; to murmur.*NWAD REPINE.3*

Multitudes repine at the want of that which nothing but idleness hinders them from enjoying.*NWAD REPINE.4*

3. To envy.*NWAD REPINE.5*

REPINER, ***n.*** **One that repines or murmurs.**

REPINING, ***ppr.***

1. Fretting one's self; feeling discontent that preys on the spirits; complaining; murmuring.*NWAD REPINING.2*

2. *a.* Disposed to murmur or complain; as a repining temper.*NWAD REPINING.3*

REPINING, *n.* The act of fretting or feeling discontent or of murmuring.

REPININGLY, *adv.* With murmuring or complaint.

REPLACE, *v.t.*

1. To put again in the former place; as, to replace a book.*NWAD REPLACE.2*

The earl - was replaced in his government.*NWAD REPLACE.3*

2. To put in a new place.*NWAD REPLACE.4*

3. To repay; to refund; as, to replace a sum of money borrowed*NWAD REPLACE.5*

4. To put a competent substitute in the place of another displaced or of something lost. The paper is lost and cannot be replaced.*NWAD REPLACE.6*

REPLACED, *pp.* Put again in a former place; supplied by a substitute. Thus in petrification, the animal or vegetable substance gradually wastes away, and is replaced by silex.

REPLACEMENT, *n.* The act of replacing.

REPLACING, *ppr.* Putting again in a former place; supplying the place of with a substitute.

REPLAIT, *v.t.* [re and plait.] To plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again.

REPLAITED, *pp.* Folded again or often.

REPLAITING, ***ppr.*** **Folding again or often.**

REPLANT, ***v.t.*** **To plant again.**

REPLANTABLE, ***a.*** **That may be planted again.**

REPLANTATION, ***n.*** **The act of planting again.**

REPLANTED, ***pp.*** **Planted anew.**

REPLANTING, ***ppr.*** **Planting again.**

REPLEAD, ***v.t.*** **[re and plead.] To plead again.**

REPLEADER, ***n.*** **In law, a second pleading or course of pleadings; or the power of pleading again.**

Whenever a repleader is granted, the pleadings must begin de novo.*NWAD REPLEADER.2*

REPLENISH, ***v.t.*** **[L. re and plenus, full.]**

1. To fill; to stock with numbers or abundance. The magazines are replenished with corn. The springs are replenished with water.*NWAD REPLENISH.2*

Multiply and replenish the earth. *Genesis 1:28*.*NWAD REPLENISH.3*

2. To finish; to complete. [Not in use.]*NWAD REPLENISH.4*

REPLENISH, ***v.i.*** **To recover former fullness.**

REPLENISHED, ***pp.*** **Filled; abundantly supplied.**

REPLENISHING, ***ppr.*** **Filling; supplying with abundance.**

REPLETE, ***a.*** **[L. repletus; re and pleo, to fill.] Completely filled; full.**

His words replete with guile.*NWAD REPLETE.2*

REPLETION, *n.* [L. repletio.]

1. The state of being completely filled; or superabundant fullness.*NWAD REPLETION.2*

2. In medicine, fullness of blood; plethorn.*NWAD REPLETION.3*

REPLETIVE, *a.* Filling; replenishing.

REPLEVIABLE, *a.* [See *Replevy*.] In law, that may be replevied.

REPLEVIED, *pp.* Taken by a writ of replevin.

REPLEVIN, *n.* [See *Replevy*.]

1. An action or remedy granted on a distress, by which a person whose cattle or goods are distrained, has them returned to his own possession upon giving security to try the right of taking in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against him, to return the cattle or goods into the possession of the distrainor.*NWAD REPLEVIN.2*

2. The writ by which a distress is replevied.*NWAD REPLEVIN.3*

REPLEVISABLE, *a.* That may be replevied; but little used, being superseded by repleviable.

REPLEVY, *v.t.* [re and pledge. Law L. replegiabilis and replegiare.]

1. To take back, by a writ for that purpose cattle or goods that have been distrained, upon giving security to try the right of distraining in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the cattle or goods into the hands of the distrainor. In this case, the person whose goods are distrained becomes the plaintiff, and the person distraining the defendant or avowant.*NWAD REPLEVY.2*

2. To bail.*NWAD REPLEVY.3*

REPLEVYING, *ppr.* Retaking a distress. [See *Replevy*.]

REPLICATION, *n.* [L. replicatio. See *Reply*.]

1. An answer; a reply. Particularly,*NWAD REPLICATION.2*

2. In law pleadings, the reply of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea.*NWAD REPLICATION.3*

3. Return or repercussion of sound. [Not used.]*NWAD REPLICATION.4*

REPLIER, *n.* One who answers; he that speaks or writes in return to something spoken or written.

REPLY, *v.i.* [L. replico; re and plico, to fold, that is, to turn or send to. See *Apply*, *Employ* and *Ply*.]

1. To answer; to make a return in words or writing to something said or written by another.*NWAD REPLY.2*

O man, who art thou that repliest against God? *Romans 9:20*.*NWAD REPLY.3*

2. In law, to answer a defendant's plea. The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff's declaration; the plaintiff replies to the defendant's plea in bar.*NWAD REPLY.4*

REPLY, *v.t.* To return for an answer. He knows not what to reply.

REPLY, *n.*

1. An answer; that which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another.*NWAD REPLY.7*

2. A book or pamphlet written in answer to another.*NWAD REPLY.8*

REPLYING, *ppr.* Answering either in words or writing.

REPOLISH, ***v.t.*** **To polish again.**

REPOLISHED, ***pp.*** **Polished again.**

REPOLISHING, ***ppr.*** **Polishing anew.**

REPORT, ***v.t.*** **[L. reporto, to carry back; re and porto, to bear.]**

1. To bear or bring back an answer, or to relate what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore or investigate; as, a messenger reports to his employer what he has seen or ascertained. The committee reported the whole number of votes.*NWAD REPORT.2*

2. To give an account of; to relate; to tell.*NWAD REPORT.3*

They reported his good deeds before me. *Nehemiah 6:19*; *Acts 4:23*.*NWAD REPORT.4*

3. To tell or relate from one to another; to circulate publicly, as a story; as in the common phrase, it is reported.*NWAD REPORT.5*

It is reported among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel. *Nehemiah 6:6*.*NWAD REPORT.6*

In this form of expression, it refers to the subsequent clause of the sentence; “that thou and the Jews think to rebel, is reported.”*NWAD REPORT.7*

4. To give an official account or statement; as, the secretary of the treasury reports to congress annually the amount of revenue and expenditure.*NWAD REPORT.8*

5. To give an account or statement of cases and decisions in a court of law or chancery.*NWAD REPORT.9*

6. To return, as sound; to give back.*NWAD REPORT.10*

To be reported, or usually, to be reported of, to be well or ill spoken of; to be mentioned with respect or reproach. *Acts 16:2*; *Romans 3:8NWAD REPORT.11*

REPORT, *v.i.* To make a statement of facts. The committee will report at twelve o'clock.

REPORT, *n.*

1. An account returned; a statement or relation of facts given in reply to inquiry, or by a person authorized to examine and make return to his employer.*NWAD REPORT.14*

From Thetis sent as spies to make report.*NWAD REPORT.15*

2. Rumor; common fame; story circulated. Report, though often originating in fact, soon becomes incorrect, and is seldom deserving of credit. When we have no evidence but popular report, it is prudent to suspend our opinions in regard to the facts.*NWAD REPORT.16*

3. Repute; public character; as evil report and good report. *2 Corinthians 6:8*.*NWAD REPORT.17*

Cornelius was of good report among the Jews. *Acts 10:22*.*NWAD REPORT.18*

4. Account; story; relation.*NWAD REPORT.19*

It was a true report that I heard in my own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom. *1 Kings 10:6*.*NWAD REPORT.20*

5. Sound; noise; as the report of a pistol or cannon.*NWAD REPORT.21*

6. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, etc. The books containing such statements are also called reports.*NWAD REPORT.22*

7. An official statement of facts, verbal or written; particularly, a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors; as the reports of the heads of departments to congress, of a master in chancery to the court, of committees to a legislative body and the like.*NWAD REPORT.23*

REPORTED, *pp.* Told, related or stated in answer to inquiry or direction; circulated in popular rumors; reputed; stated officially.

REPORTER, *n.*

1. One that gives an account, verbal or written, official or unofficial.*NWAD REPORTER.2*

2. An officer or person who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates.*NWAD REPORTER.3*

REPORTING, *ppr.* Giving account; relating; presenting statements of facts or of adjudged cases in law.

REPORTINGLY, *adv.* By report or common fame.

REPOSAL, *n.* s as z. [from repose.] The act of reposing or resting.

REPOSE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. repono, reposui.]

1. To lay at rest.*NWAD REPOSE.2*

- After the toil of battle, to repose your wearied virtue.*NWAD REPOSE.3*

2. To lay; to rest, as the mind, in confidence or trust; as, to repose trust or confidence in a person's veracity.*NWAD REPOSE.4*

3. To lay up; to deposit; to lodge; as pebbles reposed in cliffs.*NWAD REPOSE.5*

4. To place in confidence.*NWAD REPOSE.6*

REPOSE, *v.i.*

1. To lie at rest; to sleep.*NWAD REPOSE.8*

Within a thicket I repos'd.*NWAD REPOSE.9*

2. To rest in confidence. I repose on the faith and honor of a friend.*NWAD REPOSE.10*

3. To lie; to rest; as trap reposing on sand.*NWAD REPOSE.11*

REPOSE, *n.*

1. A lying at rest.*NWAD REPOSE.13*

2. Sleep; rest; quiet.*NWAD REPOSE.14*

3. Rest of mind; tranquility; freedom from uneasiness.*NWAD REPOSE.15*

4. Cause of rest.*NWAD REPOSE.16*

5. In poetry, a rest; a pause.*NWAD REPOSE.17*

6. In painting, harmony of colors, as when nothing glaring appears.*NWAD REPOSE.18*

REPOSED, *pp.* Laid at rest; placed in confidence.

REPOSEDNESS, *n.* State of being at rest.

REPOSING, *ppr.* Laying at rest; placing in confidence; lying at rest; sleeping.

REPOSIT, *v.t.* [L. repositus, repono.] To lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation.

Others reposit their young in holes.*NWAD REPOSIT.2*

REPOSITED, *pp.* Laid up; deposited for safety or preservation.

REPOSITING, *ppr.* Laying up or lodging for safety or preservation.

REPOSITION, *n.* The act of replacing; as the reposition of a bone.

REPOSITORY, *n.* [L. repositorium, from repono.]

A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation. A granary is a repository for corn, an arsenal for arms. The mind or memory is called the repository of ideas.*NWAD REPOSITORY.2*

REPOSSESS, *v.t.* [re and possess.] To possess again.

Nor shall my father repossess the land.*NWAD REPOSSESS.2*

To repossess one's self, to obtain possession again.*NWAD REPOSSESS.3*

REPOSSESSED, *pp.* Possessed again.

REPOSSESSING, *ppr.* Possessing again; obtaining possession again.

REPOSSESSION, *n.* The act of possessing again; the state of possessing again.

REPOUR, *v.t.* [re and pour.] To pour again.

REPREHEND, *v.t.* [L. reprehendo; re and prehendo, to seize.]

1. To chide; to reprove.*NWAD REPREHEND.2*

Pardon me for reprehending thee.*NWAD REPREHEND.3*

2. To blame; to censure.*NWAD REPREHEND.4*

I nor advise, nor reprehend the choice.*NWAD REPREHEND.5*

3. To detect of fallacy.*NWAD REPREHEND.6*

This color will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. [Not in use.]*NWAD REPREHEND.7*

4. To accuse; to charge with a fault; with of; as Aristippus, being reprehended of luxury.*NWAD REPREHEND.8*

REPREHENDED, *pp.* Reproved; blamed.

REPREHENDER, *n.* One that reprehends; one that blames or reproves.

REPREHENDING, *ppr.* Reproving; blaming.

REPREHENSIBLE, *a.* [L. reprehensus.]

Blamable; culpable; censurable; deserving reproof; applied to persons or things; as a reprehensible person; reprehensible conduct.*NWAD REPREHENSIBLE.2*

REPREHENSIBLENESS, *n.* Blamableness; culpableness.

REPREHENSIBLY, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

REPREHENSION, *n.* [L. reprehensio.]

Reproof; censure; open blame. Faults not punishable, may deserve reprehension.*NWAD REPREHENSION.2*

REPREHENSIVE, *a.* Containing reproof.

REPREHENSORY, *a.* Containing reproof.

REPRESENT, *v.t.* s as z. [L. repraesento; re and Low L. praesenter, from praesens, present.]

1. To show or exhibit by resemblance.*NWAD REPRESENT.2*

Before him burn seven lamps, as in a zodiac, representing the heavenly fires.*NWAD REPRESENT.3*

2. To describe; to exhibit to the mind in words.*NWAD*

REPRESENT.4

The managers of the bank at Genoa have been represented as a second kind of senate.*NWAD REPRESENT.5*

3. To exhibit; to show by action; as a tragedy well represented.*NWAD REPRESENT.6*

4. To personate; to act the character or to fill the place of another in a play; as, to represent the character of king Richard.*NWAD REPRESENT.7*

5. To supply the place of; to act as a substitute for another. The parliament of Great Britain represents the nation. The congress of the United States represents the people or nation. The senate is considered as representing the states in their corporate capacity.*NWAD REPRESENT.8*

6. To show by arguments, reasoning or statement of facts. the memorial represents the situation of the petitioner. Represent to your son the danger of an idle life or profligate company.*NWAD REPRESENT.9*

7. To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.*NWAD REPRESENT.10*

All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they represent, would have done.*NWAD REPRESENT.11*

REPRESENTANCE, *n.* Representation; likeness. [Not used.]

REPRESENTANT, *n.* A representative. [Not in use.]

REPRESENTATION, *n.*

1. The act of representing, describing or showing.*NWAD REPRESENTATION.2*

2. That which exhibits by resemblance; image, likeness, picture or statue; as representations of God.*NWAD REPRESENTATION.3*

3. Any exhibition of the form or operations of a thing by something resembling it. A map is a representation of the world or a part of it. The terrestrial globe is a representation of the earth. An orrery is a representation of the planets and their revolutions.*NWAD REPRESENTATION.4*

4. Exhibition, as of a play on the stage.*NWAD REPRESENTATION.5*

5. Exhibition of a character in theatrical performance.*NWAD REPRESENTATION.6*

6. Verbal description; statement of arguments or facts in narration, oratory, debate, petition, admonition, etc.; as the representation of a historian, of a witness or an advocate.*NWAD REPRESENTATION.7*

7. The business of acting as a substitute for another; as the representation of a nation in a legislative body.*NWAD REPRESENTATION.8*

8. Representatives, as a collective body. It is expedient to have an able representation in both houses of congress.*NWAD REPRESENTATION.9*

9. Public exhibition.*NWAD REPRESENTATION.10*

10. The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance.*NWAD REPRESENTATION.11*

REPRESENTATIVE, ***a.***

1. Exhibiting a similitude.*NWAD REPRESENTATIVE.2*

They own the legal sacrifices, though representative, to be proper and real.*NWAD REPRESENTATIVE.3*

2. Bearing the character or power of another; as a council representative of the people.*NWAD REPRESENTATIVE.4*

REPRESENTATIVE, ***n.***

1. One that exhibits the likeness of another.*NWAD REPRESENTATIVE.6*

A statue of Rumor, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the representative of credulity.*NWAD REPRESENTATIVE.7*

2. In legislative or other business, an agent, deputy or substitute who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority. An attorney is the representative of his client or employer. A member of the house of commons is the representative of his constituents and of the nation. In matters concerning his constituents only, he is supposed to be bound by their instructions, but in the enacting of laws for the nation, he is supposed not to be bound by their instructions, as he acts for the whole nation.*NWAD REPRESENTATIVE.8*

3. In law, one that stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance, or to a crown.*NWAD REPRESENTATIVE.9*

4. That by which any thing is exhibited or shown.*NWAD REPRESENTATIVE.10*

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be the representatives to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures.*NWAD REPRESENTATIVE.11*

REPRESENTATIVELY, ***adv.***

1. In the character of another; by a representative.*NWAD REPRESENTATIVELY.2*

2. By substitution; by delegation of power.*NWAD REPRESENTATIVELY.3*

REPRESENTATIVENESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being representative.**

Dr. Burnet observes that every thought is attended with consciousness and representativeness.*NWAD*

REPRESENTATIVENESS.2

REPRESENTED, *pp.* Shown; exhibited; personated; described; stated; having substitutes.

REPRESENTER, *n.*

1. One who shows, exhibits or describes.*NWAD REPRESENTER.2*

2. A representative; one that acts by deputation. [Little used.]*NWAD REPRESENTER.3*

REPRESENTING, *ppr.* Showing; exhibiting; describing; acting in another's character; acting in the place of another.

REPRESENTMENT, *n.* Representation; image; an idea proposed as exhibiting the likeness of something.

REPRESS, *v.t.* [L. repressus, reprimo; re and premo, to press.]

1. To crush; to quell; to put down; to subdue; to suppress; as, to repress sedition or rebellion; to repress the first risings of discontent.*NWAD REPRESS.2*

2. To check; to restrain.*NWAD REPRESS.3*

Such kings favor the innocent, repress the bold.*NWAD REPRESS.4*

REPRESS, *n.* The act of subduing. [Not in use.]

REPRESSED, *pp.* Crushed; subdued.

REPRESSER, *n.* One that crushes or subdues.

REPRESSING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; checking.

REPRESSION, *n.*

1. The act of subduing; as the repression of tumults.*NWAD*

REPRESSION.2

2. Check; restraint.*NWAD REPRESSION.3*

REPRESSIVE, *a.* Having power to crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

REPRIEVAL, *n.* Respit; reprieve. [Not in use.]

REPRIEVE, *v.t.* [I know not the origin of this word.]

1. To respit after sentence of death; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time; as, to reprieve a criminal for thirty days.*NWAD REPRIEVE.2*

He reprieves the sinner from time to time.*NWAD REPRIEVE.3*

2. To grant a respit to; to relieve for a time for any suffering.*NWAD REPRIEVE.4*

Company, though it may reprieve a man from his melancholy, yet cannot secure a man from his conscience.*NWAD REPRIEVE.5*

REPRIEVE, *n.*

1. The temporary suspension of the execution of sentence of death on a criminal.*NWAD REPRIEVE.7*

2. Respit; interval of ease or relief.*NWAD REPRIEVE.8*

All that I ask is but a short reprieve, till I forgot to love, and learn to grieve.*NWAD REPRIEVE.9*

REPRIEVED, *pp.* Respited; allowed a longer time to live than the sentence of death permits.

REPRIEVING, *ppr.* Respiting; suspending the execution of for a time.

REPRIMAND, *v.t.* [If this word is from L. reprimo, it must be

formed from the participle reprimendus.]

1. To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault.*NWAD REPRIMAND.2*

Germanicus was severely reprimanded by Tiberius, for traveling into Egypt without his permission.*NWAD REPRIMAND.3*

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence. The court ordered the officer to be reprimanded.*NWAD REPRIMAND.4*

REPRIMAND, *n.* Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

REPRIMANDED, *pp.* Severely reproved.

REPRIMANDING, *ppr.* Reproving severely.

REPRINT, *v.t.* [re and print.]

1. To print again; to print a second or any new edition.*NWAD REPRINT.2*

2. To renew the impression of any thing.*NWAD REPRINT.3*

The business of redemption is - to reprint God's image on the soul.*NWAD REPRINT.4*

REPRINTED, *pp.* Printed anew; impressed again.

REPRINTING, ***ppr.*** **Printing again; renewing an impression.**

REPRISAL, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. prendo.]**

1. The seizure or taking of any thing from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification for something taken or detained by him.*NWAD REPRISAL.2*

2. That which is taken from an enemy to indemnify an owner for something of his which the enemy has seized. Reprisals may consist of persons or of goods. Letters of marque and reprisal may be obtained in order to seize the bodies or goods of the subjects of an offending state, until satisfaction shall be made.*NWAD REPRISAL.3*

3. Recaption; a retaking of a man's own goods or any of his family, wife, child or servant, wrongfully taken from him or detained by another. In this case, the owner may retake the goods or persons wherever he finds them.*NWAD REPRISAL.4*

Letters of marque and reprisal, a commission granted by the supreme authority of a state to a subject, empowering him to pass the frontiers [marque,] that is, enter an enemy's territories and capture the goods and persons of the enemy, in return for goods or persons taken by him.*NWAD REPRISAL.5*

4. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity.*NWAD REPRISAL.6*

REPRISE, ***n.*** **s as z. A taking by way of retaliation.** ***Obs.***

REPRISE, ***v.t.*** **s as z.**

1. To take again. *Obs.*NWAD REPRISE.3

2. To recompense; to pay. *Obs.*NWAD REPRISE.4

REPRIZES, ***n. plu.*** **In law, yearly deductions out of a manor, as rent-charge, rent-seek, etc.**

REPROACH, ***v.t.*** **[L. prox, in proximus.]**

1. To censure in terms of opprobrium or contempt.*NWAD REPROACH.2*

Mezentius with his ardor warm'd his fainting friends, reproach'd their shameful flight, repell'd the victors.*NWAD REPROACH.3*

2. To charge with a fault in severe language.*NWAD REPROACH.4*

That shame there sit not, and reproach us as unclean.*NWAD REPROACH.5*

3. To upbraid; to suggest blame for any thing. A man's conscience will reproach him for a criminal, mean or unworthy action.*NWAD REPROACH.6*

4. To treat with scorn or contempt. *Luke 6:22*.*NWAD REPROACH.7*

REPROACH, ***n.***

1. Censure mingled with contempt or derision; contumelious or opprobrious language towards any person; abusive reflections; as foul-mouthed reproach.*NWAD REPROACH.9*

2. Shame; infamy; disgrace.*NWAD REPROACH.10*

Give not thine heritage to reproach. *Joel 2:17*; *Isaiah 4:1*.*NWAD REPROACH.11*

3. Object of contempt, scorn or derision.*NWAD REPROACH.12*

Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we may be no more a reproach. *Nehemiah 2:17*.*NWAD REPROACH.13*

4. That which is the cause of shame or disgrace. *Genesis 30:23*.*NWAD REPROACH.14*

REPROACHABLE, *a.*

1. Deserving reproach.*NWAD REPROACHABLE.2*

2. Opprobrious; scurrilous. [Not proper.]*NWAD REPROACHABLE.3*

REPROACHED, *pp.* Censured in terms of contempt; upbraided.

REPROACHFUL, *a.*

1. Expressing censure with contempt; scurrilous; opprobrious; as reproachful words.*NWAD REPROACHFUL.2*

2. Shameful; bringing or casting reproach; infamous; base; vile; as reproachful conduct; a reproachful life.*NWAD REPROACHFUL.3*

REPROACHFULLY, *adv.*

1. In terms of reproach; opprobriously; scurrilously *1 Timothy 5:14*.*NWAD REPROACHFULLY.2*

2. Shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously.*NWAD REPROACHFULLY.3*

REPROBATE, *a.* [L. reprobatus, reprobo, to disallow; re and probo, to prove.]

1. Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed; rejected.*NWAD REPROBATE.2*

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. *Jeremiah 6:30*.*NWAD REPROBATE.3*

2. Abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace.*NWAD REPROBATE.4*

They profess that they know God, but in works deny him, being abominable and disobedient, and to every good work reprobate. *Titus 1:16*.*NWAD REPROBATE.5*

3. Abandoned to error, or in apostasy. *2 Timothy 3:8*.*NWAD*

REPROBATE.6

REPROBATE, *n.* A person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue and religion.

I acknowledge myself a reprobate, a villain, a traitor to the king.*NWAD REPROBATE.8*

REPROBATE, *v.t.*

1. To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to disallow; to reject. It expresses more than disapprove or disallow. We disapprove of slight faults and improprieties; we reprobate what is mean or criminal.*NWAD REPROBATE.10*

2. In a milder sense, to disallow.*NWAD REPROBATE.11*

Such an answer as this, is reprobated and disallowed of in law.*NWAD REPROBATE.12*

3. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction.*NWAD REPROBATE.13*

4. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.*NWAD REPROBATE.14*

Drive him out to reprobated exile.*NWAD REPROBATE.15*

REPROBATED, *pp.* Disapproved with abhorrence; rejected; abandoned to wickedness or to destruction.

REPROBATENESS, *n.* The state of being reprobate.

REPROBATER, *n.* One that reprobates.

REPROBATING, *ppr.* Disapproving with extreme dislike; rejecting; abandoning to wickedness or to destruction.

REPROBATION, *n.* [L. reprobatio.]

1. The act of disallowing with detestation, or of expressing extreme

dislike.*NWAD REPROBATION.2*

2. The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction.*NWAD REPROBATION.3*

When a sinner is so hardened as to feel no remorse or misgiving of conscience, it is considered as a sign of reprobation.*NWAD REPROBATION.4*

3. A condemnatory sentence; rejection.*NWAD REPROBATION.5*

Set a brand of reprobation on clipped poetry and false coin.*NWAD REPROBATION.6*

REPROBATIONER, *n.* One who abandons others to eternal destruction.

REPRODUCE, *v.t.* [re and produce.] To produce again; to renew the production of a thing destroyed. Trees are reproduced by new shoots from the roots or stump; and certain animals, as the polype, are reproduced from cuttings.

REPRODUCED, *pp.* Produced anew.

REPRODUCER, *n.* One or that which reproduces.

REPRODUCING, *ppr.* Producing anew.

REPRODUCTION, *n.* The act or process of reproducing that which has been destroyed; as the reproduction of plants or animals from cuttings or slips. The reproduction of several parts of lobsters and crabs is one of the greatest curiosities in natural history.

REPROOF, *n.* [from reprove.]

1. Blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension.*NWAD REPROOF.2*

Those best can bear reproof, who merit praise.*NWAD REPROOF.3*

He that hateth reproof is brutish. *Proverbs 12:1*.*NWAD REPROOF.4*

2. Blame cast; censure directed to a person.*NWAD REPROOF.5*

REPROVABLE, *a.* [from reprove.] Worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blamable.

REPROVE, *v.t.* [L. reprobo; re and probo, to prove.]

1. To blame; to censure.*NWAD REPROVE.2*

I will not reprove thee for thy sacrifices - *Psalm 50:8*.*NWAD REPROVE.3*

2. To charge with a fault to the face; to chide; to reprehend. *Luke 3:19*.*NWAD REPROVE.4*

3. To blame for; with of; as, to reprove one of laziness.*NWAD REPROVE.5*

4. To convince of a fault, or to make it manifest. *John 16:8*.*NWAD REPROVE.6*

5. To refute; to disprove. [Not in use.]*NWAD REPROVE.7*

6. To excite a sense of guilt. The heart or conscience reproves us.*NWAD REPROVE.8*

7. To manifest silent disapprobation or blame.*NWAD REPROVE.9*

The vicious cannot bear the presence of the good, whose very looks reprove them, and whose life is a severe, though silent admonition.*NWAD REPROVE.10*

REPROVED, *pp.* Blamed; reprehended; convinced of a fault.

REPROVER, *n.* One that reproves; he or that which blames. Conscience is a bold reprover.

REPROVING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

REPRUNE, ***v.t.*** **[re and prune.] To prune a second time.**

REPRUNED, ***pp.*** **Pruned a second time.**

REPRUNING, ***ppr.*** **Pruning a second time.**

REPTILE, ***a.*** **[L. reptilis, from repo, to creep, Gr. See *Creep*.]**

1. Creeping; moving on the belly, or with many small feet.*NWAD REPTILE.2*

2. Groveling; low; vulgar; as a reptile race or crew; reptile vices.*NWAD REPTILE.3*

REPTILE, ***n.***

1. An animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small short legs, as earth-worms, caterpillars, snakes and the like.*NWAD REPTILE.5*

In zoology, the reptiles constitute an order of the class Amphibian, including all such as are furnished with limbs or articulated extremities, as tortoises, lizards and frogs.*NWAD REPTILE.6*

2. A groveling or very mean person; a term of contempt.*NWAD REPTILE.7*

REPUBLIC, ***n.*** **[L. respublica; res and publica; public affairs.]**

1. A commonwealth; a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people. In modern usage, it differs from a democracy or democratic state, in which the people exercise the powers of sovereignty in person. Yet the democracies of Greece are often called republics.*NWAD REPUBLIC.2*

2. Common interest; the public. [Not in use.]*NWAD REPUBLIC.3*

Republic of letters, the collective body of learned men.*NWAD REPUBLIC.4*

REPUBLICAN, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth; as a republican constitution or government.*NWAD REPUBLICAN.2*

2. Consonant to the principles of a republic; as republican sentiments or opinions; republican manners.*NWAD REPUBLICAN.3*

REPUBLICAN, ***n.*** **One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.**

REPUBLICANISM, ***n.***

1. A republican form or system of government.*NWAD REPUBLICANISM.2*

2. Attachment to a republican form of government.*NWAD REPUBLICANISM.3*

REPUBLICANIZE, ***v.t.*** **To convert to republican principles; as, to republicanize the rising generation.**

REPUBLICATION, ***n.*** **[re and publication.]**

1. A second publication, or a new publication of something before published.*NWAD REPUBLICATION.2*

2. A second publication, as of a former will, renewal.*NWAD REPUBLICATION.3*

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the republication of a former will, revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first.*NWAD REPUBLICATION.4*

REPUBLISH, ***v.t.*** **[re and publish.]**

1. To publish a second time, or to publish a new edition of a work before published.*NWAD REPUBLISH.2*

2. To publish anew.*NWAD REPUBLISH.3*

Unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor republishes his will.*NWAD REPUBLISH.4*

REPUBLISHED, *pp.* Published anew.

REPUBLISHER, *n.* One who republishes.

REPUBLISHING, *ppr.* Publishing again.

REPUDIABLE, *a.* [from repudiate.] That may be rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

REPUDIATE, *v.t.* [L. repudio.]

1. To cast away; to reject; to discard.*NWAD REPUDIATE.2*

Atheists - repudiate all title to the kingdom of heaven.*NWAD REPUDIATE.3*

2. Appropriately, to put away; to divorce; as a wife.*NWAD REPUDIATE.4*

REPUDIATED, *pp.* Cast off; rejected; discarded; divorced.

REPUDIATING, *ppr.* Casting off; rejecting; divorcing.

REPUDIATION, *n.* [L. repudiatio.]

1. Rejection.*NWAD REPUDIATION.2*

2. Divorce; as the repudiation of a wife.*NWAD REPUDIATION.3*

REPUGN, *n.* repu'ne. [L. repugno; re and pugno.]

To oppose; to resist. [Not used.]*NWAD REPUGN.2*

REPUGNANCE, REPUGNANCY, *n.* [L. repugnantia, from

repugno, to resist; re and pugno, to fight.]

1. Opposition of mind; reluctance; unwillingness.*NWAD REPUGNANCE.2*

2. Opposition or struggle of passions; resistance.*NWAD REPUGNANCE.3*

3. Opposition of principles or qualities; inconsistency; contrariety.*NWAD REPUGNANCE.4*

But where difference is without repugnancy, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is.*NWAD REPUGNANCE.5*

REPUGNANT, *a.* [L. repugnans.]

1. Opposite; contrary; inconsistent; properly followed by to. Every sin is repugnant to the will of God. Every thing morally wrong, is repugnant both to the honor, as well as to the interest of the offender.*NWAD REPUGNANT.2*

2. Disobedient; not obsequious. [Not in use.]*NWAD REPUGNANT.3*

REPUGNANTLY, *adv.* With opposition; in contradiction.

REPULLULATE, *v.i.* [L. re and pullulo, to bud.] To bud again.

REPULLULATION, *n.* The act of budding again.

REPULSE, *n.* repuls'. [L. repulsa, from repello; re and pello, to drive.]

1. A being checked in advancing, or driven back by force. The enemy met with a repulse and retreated.*NWAD REPULSE.2*

2. Refusal; denial.*NWAD REPULSE.3*

REPULSE, *v.t.* repuls'. [L. repulsus, repello.]

To repel; to beat or drive back as, to repulse an assailant or

advancing enemy.*NWAD REPULSE.5*

REPULSED, *pp.* Repelled; driven back.

REPULSER, *n.* One that repulses or drives back.

REPULSING, *ppr.* Driving back.

REPULSION, *n.*

1. In physics, the power of repelling or driving off; that property of bodies which causes them to recede from each other or avoid coming in contact.*NWAD REPULSION.2*

2. The act of repelling.*NWAD REPULSION.3*

REPULSIVE, *a.*

1. Repelling; driving off, or keeping from approach. The repulsive power of the electric fluid is remarkable.*NWAD REPULSIVE.2*

2. Cold; reserved; forbidding; as repulsive manners.*NWAD REPULSIVE.3*

REPULSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

REPULSORY, *a.* Repulsive; driving back.

REPURCHASE, *v.t.* [re and purchase.] To buy again; to buy back; to regain by purchase or expense.

REPURCHASE, *n.* The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

REPURCHASED, *pp.* Bought back or again; regained by expense; as a throne repurchased with the blood of enemies.

REPURCHASING, *ppr.* Buying back or again; regaining by the

payment of a price.

REPUTABLE, *a.* [from repute.]

1. Being in good repute; held in esteem; as a reputable man or character; reputable conduct. It expresses less than respectable and honorable, denoting the good opinion of men, without distinction or great qualities.*NWAD REPUTABLE.2*

2. Consistent with reputation; not mean or disgraceful. It is evidence of extreme depravity that vice is in any case reputable.*NWAD REPUTABLE.3*

In the article of danger, it is as reputable to elude an enemy as to defeat one.*NWAD REPUTABLE.4*

REPUTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being reputable.

REPUTABLY, *adv.* With reputation; without disgrace or discredit; as, to fill an office reputably.

REPUTATION, *n.* [L. reputatio.]

1. Good name; the credit, honor or character which is derived from a favorable public opinion or esteem. Reputation is a valuable species of property or right, which should never be violated. With the loss of reputation, a man and especially a woman, loses most of the enjoyments of life.*NWAD REPUTATION.2*

The best evidence of reputation is a man's whole life.*NWAD REPUTATION.3*

2. Character by report; in a good or bad sense; as, a man has the reputation of being rich or poor, or of being a thief.*NWAD REPUTATION.4*

REPUTE, *v.t.* [L. reputo; re and puto, to think.]

To think; to account; to hold; to reckon.*NWAD REPUTE.2*

The king was reputed a prince most prudent.*NWAD REPUTE.3*

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and reputed vile in your sight. *Job 18:3*.*NWAD REPUTE.4*

REPUTE, *n.*

1. Reputation; good character; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion; as men of repute.*NWAD REPUTE.6*

2. Character; in a bad sense; as a man held in bad repute.*NWAD REPUTE.7*

3. Established opinion; as upheld by old repute.*NWAD REPUTE.8*

REPUTED, *pp.* Reckoned; accounted.

REPUTEDLY, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation.

REPUTELESS, *a.* Disreputable; disgraceful.

REPUTING, *ppr.* Thinking; reckoning; accounting.

REQUEST, *n.* [L. requisitus, requiro; re and quaero, to seek. See *Quest*, *Question*.]

1. The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition.*NWAD REQUEST.2*

Haman stood up to make request for his life to Esther the queen. *Esther 7:7*.*NWAD REQUEST.3*

2. Prayer; the expression of desire to a superior or to the Almighty. *Philippians 4:6*.*NWAD REQUEST.4*

3. The thing asked for or requested.*NWAD REQUEST.5*

I will both hear and grant you your requests.*NWAD REQUEST.6*

He gave them their request; but sent leanness into their soul. *Psalm*

106:15.*NWAD REQUEST.7*

4. A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after or pursued.*NWAD REQUEST.8*

Knowledge and fame were in as great request as wealth among us now.*NWAD REQUEST.9*

In request, in demand; in credit or reputation.*NWAD REQUEST.10*

Coriolanus being now in no request.*NWAD REQUEST.11*

Request expresses less earnestness than entreaty and supplication, and supposes a right in the person requested to deny or refuse to grant. In this it differs from demand.*NWAD REQUEST.12*

REQUEST, *v.t.*

1. To ask; to solicit; to express desire for.*NWAD REQUEST.14*

The weight of the golden ear-rings which he requested, was a thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold. *Judges 8:26*.*NWAD REQUEST.15*

2. To express desire to; to ask. We requested a friend to accompany us.*NWAD REQUEST.16*

Court of requests, in England, a court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed his majesty by supplication.*NWAD REQUEST.17*

3. A court of conscience for the recovery of small debts, held by two aldermen and four commoners, who try causes by the oath of parties and of other witnesses.*NWAD REQUEST.18*

REQUESTED, *pp.* Asked; desired; solicited.

REQUESTER, *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

REQUESTING, *ppr.* Asking; petitioning.

REQUICKEN, ***v.t.*** **[re and quicken.] To reanimate; to give new life to.**

REQUICKENED, ***pp.*** **Reanimated.**

REQUICKENING, ***ppr.*** **Reanimating; invigorating.**

REQUIEM, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. In the Romish church, a hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the rest of his soul; so called from the first word.*NWAD REQUIEM.2*

2. Rest; quiet; peace. [Not in use.]*NWAD REQUIEM.3*

REQUIETORY, ***n.*** **[Low L. requietorium.] A sepulcher. [Not in use.]**

REQUIRABLE, ***a.*** **[from require.] That may be required; fit or proper to be demanded.**

REQUIRE, ***v.t.*** **[L. requiro; re and quaero, to seek. See *Query*.]**

1. To demand; to ask, as of right and by authority. We require a person to do a thing, and we require a thing to be done.*NWAD REQUIRE.2*

Why then doth my lord require this thing? *1 Chronicles 21:3*.*NWAD REQUIRE.3*

2. To claim; to render necessary; as a duty or any thing indispensable; as, the law of God requires strict obedience.*NWAD REQUIRE.4*

3. To ask as a favor; to request.*NWAD REQUIRE.5*

I was ashamed to require of the king a band of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy in the way. *Ezra 8:22*.*NWAD REQUIRE.6*

[In this sense, the word is rarely used.]*NWAD REQUIRE.7*

4. To call to account for.*NWAD REQUIRE.8*

I will require my flock at their hand. *Ezekiel 34:10*.*NWAD REQUIRE.9*

5. To make necessary; to need; to demand.*NWAD REQUIRE.10*

The king's business required haste. *1 Samuel 21:8*.*NWAD REQUIRE.11*

6. To avenge; to take satisfaction for. *1 Samuel 20:16*.*NWAD REQUIRE.12*

REQUIRED, *pp.* Demanded; needed; necessary.

REQUIREMENT, *n.* Demand; requisition.

This ruler was one of those who believe that they can fill us every requirement contained in the rule of righteousness.*NWAD REQUIREMENT.2*

The Bristol water is of service where the secretions exceed the requirements of health.*NWAD REQUIREMENT.3*

REQUIRER, *n.* One who requires.

REQUIRING, *ppr.* Demanding; needing;

REQUISITE, *a.* s as z. [L. requiitus, from requiro.]

Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; so needful that it cannot be dispensed with. Repentance and faith are requisite to salvation. Air is requisite to support life. Heat is requisite to vegetation.*NWAD REQUISITE.2*

REQUISITE, *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable. Contentment is a requisite to a happy life.

God on his part has declared the requisites on ours; what we must do to obtain blessings, is the great business of us all to

know.*NWAD REQUISITE.4*

REQUISITELY, *adv.* Necessarily; in a requisite manner.

REQUISITENESS, *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity.

REQUISITION, *n.* [See *Require*.]

Demand; application made as of right. Under the old confederation of the American states, congress often made requisitions on the states for money to supply the treasury; but they had no power to enforce their requisitions, and the states neglected or partially complied with them.*NWAD REQUISITION.2*

REQUISITIVE, *a.* Expressing or implying demand.

REQUISITORY, *a.* Sought for; demanded. [Little used.]

REQUITAL, *n.* [from requite.]

1. Return for any office, good or bad; in a good sense, compensation; recompense; as the requital of services; in a bad sense, retaliation or punishment, as the requital of evil deeds.*NWAD REQUITAL.2*

2. Return; reciprocal action.*NWAD REQUITAL.3*

No merit their aversion can remove, nor ill requital can efface their love.*NWAD REQUITAL.4*

REQUITE, *v.t.* [from quit, L. cedo.]

1. To repay either good or evil; in a good sense, to recompense; to return an equivalent in good; to reward.*NWAD REQUITE.2*

I also will requite you this kindness. *2 Samuel 2:6*; *1 Timothy 5:4*.*NWAD REQUITE.3*

In a bad sense, to retaliate; to return evil for evil; to punish.*NWAD*

REQUITE.4

Joseph will certainly requite us all the evil which we did to him. *Genesis 50:15*.*NWAD REQUITE.5*

2. To do or give in return.*NWAD REQUITE.6*

He hath requited me evil for good. *1 Samuel 25:21*.*NWAD REQUITE.7*

REQUITED, *pp.* Repaid; recompensed; rewarded.

REQUITER, *n.* One who requites.

REQUITING, *ppr.* Recompensing; rewarding; giving in return.

RERE-MOUSE, *n.* A bat. [See *Rear-mouse*.]

RE-RESOLVE, *v.t.* re-rezolv'. To resolve a second time.

RERE-WARD, *n.* [rear and ward.] The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rear guard. [The latter othography is to be preferred.] *Numbers 10:25*; *Isaiah 52:12*.

RESAIL, *v.* or *i.* [re and sail.] To sail back.

RESALE, ***n.*** **[re and sale.]**

1. A sale at second hand.*NWAD RESALE.2*

2. To return a salutation.*NWAD RESALE.3*

RESALUTE, ***v.t.*** **[L. resaluto; re and saluto, to salute.]**

1. To salute or greet anew.*NWAD RESALUTE.2*

2. To return a salutation.*NWAD RESALUTE.3*

RESALUTED, ***pp.*** **Saluted again.**

RESALUTING, ***ppr.*** **Saluting anew.**

RESCIND, ***v.t.*** **[L. rescindo; re and scindo; to cut.]**

1. To abrogate; to revoke; to annul; to vacate an act by the enacting authority or by superior authority; as, to rescind a law, a resolution or a vote; to rescind an edict or decree; to rescind a judgment.*NWAD RESCIND.2*

2. To cut off. [Not used.]*NWAD RESCIND.3*

RESCISSION, ***n.*** **resizh'on. [L. rescissus.]**

1. The act of abrogating, annulling or vacating; as the rescission of a law, decree or judgment.*NWAD RESCISSION.2*

2. A cutting off.*NWAD RESCISSION.3*

RESCISSORY, ***a.*** **Having power to cut off or to abrogate.**

RESCOUS, in law. [See ***Rescue*****.]**

RESCRIBE, ***v.t.*** **[L. rescribo; re and scribo, to write.]**

1. To write back.*NWAD RESCRIBE.2*

2. To write over again.*NWAD RESCRIBE.3*

RESCRIPT, *n.* [L. rescriptum, rescribo.] The answer of an emperor, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question. This answer serves as a decision of the question, and is therefore equivalent to an edict or decree.

RESCRIPTIVELY, *adv.* By rescript. [Unusual.]

RESCUABLE, *a.* That may be rescued.

RESCUE, *v.t.* res'cu. [L. re and quatio.]

To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger or evil; to liberate from actual restraint, or to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; as, to rescue a prisoner from an officer; to rescue seamen from destruction by shipwreck.*NWAD RESCUE.2*

So the people rescued Jonathan that he died not. *1 Samuel 14:45*; *1 Samuel 30:18*; *Psalm 35:17*.*NWAD RESCUE.3*

Cattle taken by distress contrary to law, may be rescued by the owner, while on their way to the pound.*NWAD RESCUE.4*

Estimate the value of one soul rescued from eternal guilt and agony, and destined to grow forever in the knowledge and likeness of God.*NWAD RESCUE.5*

RESCUE, *n.* [See the Verb.]

1. Deliverance from restraint, violence or danger, by force or by the interference of an agent.*NWAD RESCUE.7*

2. In law, rescue or rescous, the forcible retaking of a lawful distress from the distrainor, or from the custody of the law; also, the forcible liberation of a defendant from the custody of the officer, in which cases, the remedy is by writ of rescous. But when the distress is unlawfully taken, the owner may lawfully make rescue.*NWAD*

RESCUE.8

The rescue of a prisoner from the court, is punished with perpetual imprisonment and forfeiture of goods.*NWAD RESCUE.9*

RESCUED, *pp.* Delivered from confinement or danger; or forcibly taken from the custody of the law.

RESCUER, *n.* One that rescues or retakes.

RESCUING, *ppr.* Liberating from restraint or danger; forcibly taking from the custody of the law.

RESEARCH, *n.* reserch'. Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; as researches of human wisdom.

RESEARCH, *v.t.* reserch'.

1. To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently for the truth.*NWAD RESEARCH.3*

It is not easy to research with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. [Unusual.]*NWAD RESEARCH.4*

2. To search again; to examine anew.*NWAD RESEARCH.5*

RESEARCHER, *n.* reserch'er. One who diligently inquires or examines.

RESEAT, *v.t.* [re and seat.] To seat or set again.

RESEATED, *pp.* Seated again.

RESEATING, *ppr.* Seating again.

RESECTION, *n.* [L. resectio, reseco.] The act of cutting or

paring off.

RESEEK, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* resought. [re and seek.]

To seek again.*NWAD RESEEK.2*

RESEIZE, *v.t.* [re and seize.]

1. To seize again; to seize a second time.*NWAD RESEIZE.2*

2. In law, to take possession of lands and tenements which have been disseized.*NWAD RESEIZE.3*

Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to reseize the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize.*NWAD RESEIZE.4*

RESEIZED, *pp.* Seized again.

RESEIZER, *n.* One who seizes again.

RESEIZING, *ppr.* Seizing again.

RESEIZURE, *n.* resc'zhur. A second seizure; the act of seizing again.

RESELL, *v.t.* To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold.

RESEMBLABLE, *a.* [See *Resemble*.] That may be compared. [Not in use.]

RESEMBLANCE, *n.* [See *Resemble*.]

1. Likeness; similitude, either of external form or of qualities. We observe a resemblance between persons, a resemblance in shape, a resemblance in manners, a resemblance in dispositions. Painting and poetry bear a great resemblance to each other, as one object of both is to please.*NWAD RESEMBLANCE.2*

2. Something similar; similitude; representation.*NWAD RESEMBLANCE.3*

These sensible things which religion hath allowed, are resemblances formed according to things spiritual.*NWAD RESEMBLANCE.4*

Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair -*NWAD RESEMBLANCE.5*

RESEMBLE, *v.t.* s as z. [See *Similar*.]

1. To have the likeness of; to bear the similitude of something, either in form, figure or qualities. One man may resemble another in features; he may resemble a third person in temper or deportment.*NWAD RESEMBLE.2*

Each one resembled the children of a king. *Judges 8:18*.*NWAD RESEMBLE.3*

2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like something else.*NWAD RESEMBLE.4*

The torrid parts of Africa are resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represents the dispersed situation of the habitations.*NWAD RESEMBLE.5*

RESEMBLED, *pp.* Likened; compared.

RESEMBLING, *ppr.* Having the likeness of; likening; comparing.

RESEND, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* resent. [re and send.]

To send again; to send back. [Not in use.]*NWAD RESEND.2*

RESENT, *v.t.* s as z. [L. sentio.]

1. To take well; to receive with satisfaction. *Obs.*NWAD RESENT.2

2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some

degree angry or provoked at.*NWAD RESENT.3*

Thou with scorn and anger would'st resent the offer'd wrong.*NWAD RESENT.4*

RESENTED, *pp.* Taken ill; being in some measure angry at.

RESENTER, *n.*

1. One who resents; one that feels an injury deeply.*NWAD RESENTER.2*

2. In the sense of one that takes a thing well. *Obs.NWAD RESENTER.3*

RESENTFUL, *a.* Easily provoked to anger; of an irritable temper.

RESENTING, *ppr.* Taking ill; feeling angry at.

RESENTINGLY, *adv.*

1. With a sense of wrong or affront; with a degree of anger.*NWAD RESENTINGLY.2*

2. With deep sense or strong perception. *Obs.NWAD RESENTINGLY.3*

RESENTIVE, *a.* Easily provoked or irritated; quick to feel an injury or affront.

RESENTMENT, *n.*

1. The excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to ourselves, or to those who are connected with us; anger. This word usually expresses less excitement than anger, though it is often synonymous with it. It expresses much less than wrath, exasperation, and indignation. In this use, resentment is not the sense or perception of injury, but the excitement which is the

effect of it.*NWAD RESENTMENT.2*

Can heavenly minds such high resentment show?*NWAD RESENTMENT.3*

2. Strong perception of good. [Not in use.]*NWAD RESENTMENT.4*

RESERVATION, *n.* s as z. [L. reservo.]

1. The act of reserving or keeping back or in the mind; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure; as mental reservation.*NWAD RESERVATION.2*

2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.*NWAD RESERVATION.3*

With reservation of a hundred knights.*NWAD RESERVATION.4*

In the United States, a tract of land not sold with the rest, is called a reservation.*NWAD RESERVATION.5*

3. Custody; state of being treasured up or kept in store.*NWAD RESERVATION.6*

4. In law, a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not conceded or granted; also, a proviso.*NWAD RESERVATION.7*

Mental reservation is the withholding of expression or disclosure of something that affects a proposition or statement, and which if disclosed, would materially vary its import.*NWAD RESERVATION.8*

Mental reservations are the refuge of hypocrites.*NWAD RESERVATION.9*

RESERVATIVE, *a.* Keeping; reserving.

RESERVATORY, *n.* [from reserve.] A place in which things are reserved or kept.

RESERVE, *v.t.* rezerv'. [L. reservo; re and servo, to keep.]

1. To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose. The farmer sells his corn, reserving only what is necessary for his family.*NWAD RESERVE.2*

Hast thou seen the treasures of hail, which I have reserved against the day of trouble? *Job 38:23*.*NWAD RESERVE.3*

2. To keep; to hold; to retain.*NWAD RESERVE.4*

Will he reserve his anger for ever? *Jeremiah 3:5*.*NWAD RESERVE.5*

3. To lay up and keep for a future time. *2 Peter 2:9*.*NWAD RESERVE.6*

Reserve your kind looks and language for private hours.*NWAD RESERVE.7*

RESERVE, *n.* rezerv'.

1. That which is kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.*NWAD RESERVE.9*

The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a reserve in some other vessel for a continual supply.*NWAD RESERVE.10*

2. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure.*NWAD RESERVE.11*

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain reserves and deviations.*NWAD RESERVE.12*

3. Exception; something withheld.*NWAD RESERVE.13*

Is knowledge so despis'd? or envy, or what reserve forbids to taste?*NWAD RESERVE.14*

4. Exception in favor.*NWAD RESERVE.15*

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a reserve.*NWAD RESERVE.16*

5. Restraint of freedom in words or actions; backwardness; caution in personal behavior. Reserve may proceed from modesty, bashfulness, prudence, prudery or sullenness.*NWAD RESERVE.17*

My soul surpris'd, and from her sex disjoin'd, left all reserve, and all the sex behind.*NWAD RESERVE.18*

6. In law, reservation.*NWAD RESERVE.19*

In reserve, in store; in keeping for other or future use. He has large quantities of wheat in reserve. He has evidence or arguments in reserve.*NWAD RESERVE.20*

Body of reserve, in military affairs, the third or last line of an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency.*NWAD RESERVE.21*

RESERVED, ***pp.***

1. Kept for another or future use; retained.*NWAD RESERVED.2*

2 . *a.* Restrained from freedom in words or actions; backward in conversation; not free or frank.*NWAD RESERVED.3*

To all obliging, yet reserv'd to all.*NWAD RESERVED.4*

Nothing reserv'd or sullen was to see.*NWAD RESERVED.5*

RESERVEDLY, ***adv.***

1. With reserve; with backwardness; not with openness or frankness.*NWAD RESERVEDLY.2*

2. Scrupulously; cautiously; coldly.*NWAD RESERVEDLY.3*

RESERVEDNESS, ***n.*** **Closeness; want of frankness, openness or freedom. A man may guard himself by that silence and reservedness which every one may innocently practice.**

RESERVER, ***n.*** **One that reserves.**

RESERVING, ***ppr.*** **Keeping back; keeping for other use or for use at a future time; retaining.**

RESERVOIR, ***n.*** **A place where any thing is kept in store, particularly a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal or a city by means of aqueducts, or to drive a mill-wheel and the like; a cistern; a mill-pond; a bason.**

RESET, ***n.*** **In Scots law, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal.**

RESETTLE, ***v.t.*** **[re and settle.]**

1. To settle again.*NWAD RESETTLE.2*

2. To install, as a minister of the gospel.*NWAD RESETTLE.3*

RESETTLE, ***v.i.*** **to settle in the ministry a second time; to be installed.**

RESETTLED, ***pp.*** **Settled again; installed.**

RESETTLEMENT, ***n.***

1. The act of settling or composing again.*NWAD RESETTLEMENT.2*

The resettlement of my discomposed soul.*NWAD RESETTLEMENT.3*

2. The state of settling or subsiding again; as the resettlement of lees.*NWAD RESETTLEMENT.4*

3. A second settlement in the ministry.*NWAD RESETTLEMENT.5*

RESETTLING, ***ppr.*** **Settling again; installing.**

RESHIP, ***v.t.*** **[re and ship.] To ship again; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported; as coffee and sugar imported into New York, and reshipped for Hamburg.**

RESHIPMENT, ***n.***

1. the act of shipping or loading on board of a ship a second time; the shipping for exportation what has been imported.*NWAD RESHIPMENT.2*

2. That which is reshipped.*NWAD RESHIPMENT.3*

RESHIPPED, ***pp.*** **Shipped again.**

RESHIPPING, ***ppr.*** **Shipping again.**

RESIANCE, ***n.*** **[See *Resiant*.] Residence; abode. *Obs.***

RESIANT, ***a.*** **[L. resideo. See *Reside*.]**

Resident; dwelling; present in a place. *Obs.*NWAD RESIANT.2

RESIDE, ***v.i.*** **s as z. [L. resideo, resido; re and sedeo, to sit, to settle.]**

1. to dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time. the peculiar uses of this word are to be noticed. When the word is appliced to the natives of a state, or others who dwell in it as permanent citizens, we use it only with reference to the part of a city or country in which a man dwells. We do not say generally that Englishmen reside in England, but a particular citizen resides in London or York, or at such a house in such a street, in the Strand, etc.*NWAD RESIDE.2*

When the word is applied to strangers or travelers, we do not say, a man resides in an inn for a night, but he resided in London or Oxford a month, or a year; or part of his life. A man lodges, stays, remains, abides, for a day or very short time, but reside implies a longer time, though not definite.*NWAD RESIDE.3*

2. To sink to the bottom of liquors; to settle. *Obs.*NWAD RESIDE.4

[In this sense, subside is now used.]NWAD RESIDE.5

RESIDENCE, *n.*

1. The act of abiding or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time; as the residence of an American in France or Italy for a year.NWAD RESIDENCE.2

The confessor had often made considerable residences in Normandy.NWAD RESIDENCE.3

2. The place of abode; a dwelling; a habitation.NWAD RESIDENCE.4

Caprea had been - the residence of Tiberius for several years.NWAD RESIDENCE.5

3. That which falls to the bottom of liquors. *Obs.*NWAD RESIDENCE.6

4. In the canon and common law, the abode of a person or incumbent on his benefice; opposed to non-residence.NWAD RESIDENCE.7

RESIDENT, *a.* [L. residens.]

Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time, but not definite; as a minister resident at the court of St. James. A B is now resident in South America.NWAD RESIDENT.2

RESIDENT, *n.*

1. One who resides or dwells in a place for some time. A B is now a resident in London.NWAD RESIDENT.4

2. A public minister who resides at a foreign court. It is usually applied to ministers of a rank inferior to that of embassadors.NWAD RESIDENT.5

RESIDENTIARY, *a.* Having residence.

RESIDENTIARY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

RESIDER, *n.* One who resides in a particular place.

RESIDING, *ppr.* Dwelling in a place for some continuance of time.

RESIDUAL, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken.

RESIDUARY, *a.* [L. residuus. See *Reside*.]

Pertaining to the residue or part remaining; as the residuary advantage of an estate.*NWAD RESIDUARY.2*

Residuary legatee, in law, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the part of goods and estate which remains after deducting all the debts and specific legacies.*NWAD RESIDUARY.3*

RESIDUE, *n.* [L. residuus.]

1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed or designated.*NWAD RESIDUE.2*

The locusts shall eat the residue of that which has escaped. *Exodus 10:5*.*NWAD RESIDUE.3*

The residue of them will I deliver to the sword. *Jeremiah 15:9*.*NWAD RESIDUE.4*

2. The balance or remainder of a debt or account.*NWAD RESIDUE.5*

RESIDUUM, *n.* [L.]

1. Residue; that which is left after any process of separation or purification.*NWAD RESIDUUM.2*

2. In law, the part of an estate or of goods and chattels remaining

after the payment of debts and legacies.*NWAD RESIDUUM.3*

RESIEGE, *v.t.* [re and siege.] To seat again; to reinstate. *Obs.*

RESIGN, *v.t.* rezi'ne. [L. resigno; re and signo, to sign. The radical sense of sign is to send, to drive, hence to set. To resign is to send, to drive, hence to set. To resign is to send back or send away.]

1. To give up; to give back, as an office or commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender an office or charge in a formal manner; as, a military officer resigns his commission; a prince resigns his crown.*NWAD RESIGN.2*

Phoebus resigns his darts, and Jove his thunder, to the god of love.*NWAD RESIGN.3*

2. To withdraw, as a claim. He resigns all pretensions to skill.*NWAD RESIGN.4*

3. To yield; as, to resign the judgment to the direction of others.*NWAD RESIGN.5*

4. To yield or give up in confidence.*NWAD RESIGN.6*

What more reasonable, than that we should in all things resign ourselves to the will of God?*NWAD RESIGN.7*

5. To submit, particularly to Providence.*NWAD RESIGN.8*

A firm, yet cautious mind; sincere, though prudent; constant, yet resign'd.*NWAD RESIGN.9*

6. To submit without resistance or murmur.*NWAD RESIGN.10*

RESIGN, *v.t.* To sign again.

RESIGN, *n.* Resignation. *Obs.*

RESIGNATION, *n.*

1. The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim or possession; as the resignation of a crown or commission.*NWAD RESIGNATION.2*

2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence; as a blind resignation to the authority of other men's opinions.*NWAD RESIGNATION.3*

3. Quiet submission to the will of Providence; submission without discontent, and with entire acquiescence in the divine dispensations. This is christian resignation.*NWAD RESIGNATION.4*

RESIGNED, ***pp.***

1. Given up; surrendered; yielded.*NWAD RESIGNED.2*

2. *a.* Submissive to the will of God.*NWAD RESIGNED.3*

RESIGNEDLY, ***adv.*** **With submission.**

RESIGNER, ***n.*** **One that resigns.**

RESIGNING, ***ppr.*** **Giving up; surrendering; submitting.**

RESIGNMENT, ***n.*** **The act of resigning.** ***Obs.***

RESILAH, ***n.*** **An ancient patriarchal coin.**

RESILIENCE, RESILIENCY, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. resiliens, resilio; re and salio, to spring.]**

The act of leaping or springing back, or the act of rebounding; as the resilience of a ball or of sound.*NWAD RESILIENCE.2*

RESILIENT, ***a.*** **[L. resiliens.] Leaping or starting back; rebounding.**

RESILITION, ***n.*** **[L. resilio.] The act of springing back; resilience.**

RESIN, ***n.*** **s as z. [L., Gr. to flow.]**

An inflammable substance, hard when cool, but viscid when heated, exuding in a fluid state from certain kinds of trees, as pine, either spontaneously or by incision. Resins are soluble in oils and alcohol, and are said to be nothing but oils concreted by combination with oxygen. Resins differ from gums, which are vegetable mucilage; and they are less sweet and odorous than balsams.*NWAD RESIN.2*

RESINIFEROUS, *a.* [L. resina and fero, to produce.]

Yielding resin; as a resiniferous tree or vessels.*NWAD RESINIFEROUS.2*

RESINIFORM, *a.* Having the form of resin.

RESINO-ELECTRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity, or that kind which is produced by the friction of resinous substances.

RESINO-EXTRACTIVE, *a.* Designating extractive matter in which resin predominates.

RESINOUS, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin. Resinous substances are combustible.

Resinous electricity, is that electricity which is excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind. This is generally negative.*NWAD RESINOUS.2*

RESINOUSLY, *adv.* By means of resin; as resinously electrified.

RESINOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being resinous.

RESIPISCENCE, *n.* [L. resipisco, from resipio; re and sapio, to taste.]

Properly, wisdom derived from severe experience; hence, repentance. [Little used.]*NWAD RESIPISCENCE.2*

RESIST, *v.t.* rezist'. [L. resisto; re and sisto, to stand.]

1. Literally, to stand against; to withstand; hence, to act in opposition, or to oppose. a dam or mound resists a current of water passively, by standing unmoved and interrupting its progress. An army resists the progress of an enemy actively, by encountering and defeating it. We resist measures by argument or remonstrance.*NWAD RESIST.2*

Why doth he yet find fault? for who hath resisted his will? *Romans 9:19*.*NWAD RESIST.3*

2. To strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat or frustrate.*NWAD RESIST.4*

Ye do always resist the Holy Spirit. *Acts 7:51*.*NWAD RESIST.5*

3. To baffle; to disappoint.*NWAD RESIST.6*

God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble. *James 4:6*.*NWAD RESIST.7*

RESIST, *v.i.* to make opposition.

RESISTANCE, *n.*

1. The act of resisting; opposition. Resistance is passive, as that of a fixed body which interrupts the passage of a moving body; or active, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel or defeat progress or designs.*NWAD RESISTANCE.2*

2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression; that power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse or pressure of another, or which prevents the effect of another power; as the resistance of a ball which receives the force of another; the resistance of wood to a cutting instrument; the resistance of air to the motion of a cannon ball, or of water to the motion of a ship.*NWAD RESISTANCE.3*

RESISTANT, *n.* he or that which resists.

RESISTED, *pp.* Opposed; counteracted; withstood.

RESISTER, *n.* One that opposes or withstands.

RESISTIBILITY, *n.*

1. The quality of resisting.*NWAD RESISTIBILITY.2*

The name body, being the complex idea of extension and resistibility together in the same subject -*NWAD RESISTIBILITY.3*

2. Quality of being resistible; as the resistibility of grace.*NWAD RESISTIBILITY.4*

RESISTIBLE, *a.* That may be resisted; as a resistible force; resistible grace.

RESISTING, *ppr.* withstanding; opposing.

Resisting medium, a substance which opposes the passage of a body through it.*NWAD RESISTING.2*

RESISTIVE, *a.* Having the power to resist.

RESISTLESS, *a.*

1. That cannot be effectually opposed or withstood; irresistible.*NWAD RESISTLESS.2*

Resistless in her love as in her hate.*NWAD RESISTLESS.3*

2. That cannot resist; helpless.*NWAD RESISTLESS.4*

RESISTLESSLY, *adv.* So as not to be opposed or denied.

RESOLD, *pp.* of resell. Sold a second time, or sold after being bought.

RESOLUBLE, *a.* s as z. [re and L. solubilis. See *Resolve*.]

That may be melted or dissolved; as bodies resoluble by fire.*NWAD RESOLUBLE.2*

RESOLUTE, *a.* [The Latin resolutus has a different signification. See *Resolve*.]

Having a fixed purpose; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.*NWAD RESOLUTE.2*

Edward is at hand, ready to fight; therefore be resolute.*NWAD RESOLUTE.3*

RESOLUTELY, ***adv.***

1. With fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance. Persist resolutely in a course of virtue.*NWAD RESOLUTELY.2*

2. Boldly; firmly.*NWAD RESOLUTELY.3*

Some of these facts he examines, some be resolutely denies.*NWAD RESOLUTELY.4*

RESOLUTENESS, ***n.*** **Fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.**

RESOLUTION, ***n.*** **[L. resolutio. See *Resolve*.]**

1. The act, operation or process of separating the parts which compose a complex idea or a mixed body; the act of reducing any compound or combination to its component parts; analysis; as the resolution of complex ideas; the resolution of any material substance by chimical operations.*NWAD RESOLUTION.2*

2. The act or process of unraveling or disentangling perplexities, or of dissipating obscurity in moral subjects; as the resolution of difficult questions in moral science.*NWAD RESOLUTION.3*

3. Dissolution; the natural process of separating the component parts of bodies.*NWAD RESOLUTION.4*

4. In music, the resolution of a dissonance, is the carrying of it, according to rule, into a consonance in the subsequent chord.*NWAD RESOLUTION.5*

5. In medicine, the disappearing of any tumor without coming to suppuration; the dispersing of inflammation.*NWAD RESOLUTION.6*

6. Fixed purpose or determination of mind; as a resolution to reform our lives; a resolution to undertake an expedition.*NWAD RESOLUTION.7*

7. The effect of fixed purpose; firmness, steadiness or constancy in execution, implying courage.*NWAD RESOLUTION.8*

They who governed the parliament, had the resolution to act those monstrous things.*NWAD RESOLUTION.9*

8. Determination of a cause in a court of justice; as a judicial resolution.*NWAD RESOLUTION.10*

[But this word is now seldom used to express the decision of a judicial tribunal. We use judgment, decision or decree.]*NWAD RESOLUTION.11*

9. The determination or decision of a legislative body, or a formal proposition offered for legislative determination. We call that a resolution, which is reduced to form and offered to a legislative house for consideration, and we call it a resolution when adopted. We say, a member moved certain resolutions; the house proceeded to consider the resolutions offered; they adopted or rejected the resolutions.*NWAD RESOLUTION.12*

10. The formal determination of any corporate body, or of any association of individuals; as the resolutions of a town or other meeting.*NWAD RESOLUTION.13*

11. In algebra, the resolution of an equation, is the same as reduction; the bringing of the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other, without destroying the equation, by which is found the value of the unknown quantity.*NWAD RESOLUTION.14*

12. Relaxation; a weakening. *Obs.*NWAD RESOLUTION.15*

RESOLUTIONER, *n.* One who joins in the declaration of others. [Not in use.]

RESOLUTIVE, *a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax. [Not much used.]

RESOLVABLE, *a.* That may be resolved or reduced to first principles.

RESOLVE, *v.t.* rezolv'. [L. resolvo; re and solvo, to loose.]

1. To separate the component parts of a compound substance; to reduce to first principles; as, to resolve a body into its component or constituent parts; to resolve a body into its elements.*NWAD RESOLVE.2*

2. To separate the parts of a complex idea; to reduce to simple parts; to analyze.*NWAD RESOLVE.3*

3. To separate the parts of a complicated question; to unravel; to disentangle of perplexities; to remove obscurity by analysis; to clear of difficulties; to explain; as, to resolve questions in moral science; to resolve doubts; to resolve a riddle.*NWAD RESOLVE.4*

4. To inform to free from doubt or perplexity; as, to resolve the conscience.*NWAD RESOLVE.5*

Resolve me, stranger, whence and what you are?*NWAD RESOLVE.6*

5. To settle in an opinion; to make certain.*NWAD RESOLVE.7*

Long since we were resolv'd of your truth, your faithful service and your toil in war.*NWAD RESOLVE.8*

6. To confirm; to fix in constancy.*NWAD RESOLVE.9*

Quit presently the chapel, or resolve you for more amazement. [Unusual.]*NWAD RESOLVE.10*

7. To melt; to dissolve.*NWAD RESOLVE.11*

8. To form or constitute by resolution, vote or determination; as, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole.*NWAD RESOLVE.12*

9. In music, to resolve a discord or dissonance, is to carry it, according to rule, into a consonance in the subsequent chord.*NWAD RESOLVE.13*

10. In medicine, to disperse or scatter; to discuss; as inflammation or a tumor.*NWAD RESOLVE.14*

11. To relax; to lay at ease.*NWAD RESOLVE.15*

12. In algebra, to resolve an equation, is to bring all the known quantities to one side of the equation, and the unknown quantity to the other.*NWAD RESOLVE.16*

RESOLVE, *v.i.* rezolv'.

1. To fix in opinion or purpose; to determine in mind. He resolved to abandon his vicious course of life.*NWAD RESOLVE.18*

2. To determine by vote. The legislature resolved to receive no petitions after a certain day.*NWAD RESOLVE.19*

3. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid.*NWAD RESOLVE.20*

When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates, then resolves and turns alkaline.*NWAD RESOLVE.21*

4. To separate into its component parts, or into distinct principles; as, water resolves into vapor; a substance resolves into gas.*NWAD RESOLVE.22*

5. To be settled in opinion.*NWAD RESOLVE.23*

Let men resolve of that as they please. [Unusual.]*NWAD RESOLVE.24*

RESOLVE, *n.* rezolv'.

1. Fixed purpose of mind; settled determination; resolution.*NWAD RESOLVE.26*

He strait revokes his bold resolve.*NWAD RESOLVE.27*

2. Legal or official determination; legislative act concerning a private person or corporation, or concerning some private business. Public acts of a legislature respect the state, and to give them validity, the bills for such acts must pass through all the legislative forms. Resolves are usually private acts, and are often passed with less formality. Resolves may also be the acts of a single branch of the

legislature; whereas public acts must be passed by a majority of both branches.*NWAD RESOLVE.28*

3. The determination of any corporation or association; resolution.*NWAD RESOLVE.29*

RESOLVED, *pp.*

1. Separated into its component parts; analyzed.*NWAD RESOLVED.2*

2. Determined in purpose; as, I am resolved not to keep company with gamesters. This phrase is properly, “I have resolved;” as we say, a person is deceased, or has deceased; he is retired, or has retired. In these phrases, the participle is rather an adjective.*NWAD RESOLVED.3*

3. Determined officially or by vote.*NWAD RESOLVED.4*

RESOLVEDLY, *adv.* With firmness of purpose.

RESOLVEDNESS, *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution.

RESOLVENT, *n.* That which has the power of causing solution. In medicine, that which has power to disperse inflammation and prevent the suppuration of tumors; a discutient.

RESOLVER, *n.* One that resolves or forms a firm purpose.

RESOLVING, *ppr.* Separating into component parts; analyzing; removing perplexities or obscurity; discussing, as tumors; determining.

RESOLVING, *n.* The act of determining or forming a fixed purpose; a resolution.

RESONANCE, *n.* s as z. [L. resonans.]

1. A resounding; a sound returned from the sides of a hollow

instrument of music; reverberated sound or sounds.*NWAD RESONANCE.2*

2. A sound returned.*NWAD RESONANCE.3*

RESONANT, ***a.*** **[L. resonans; re and sono, to sound.] Resounding; returning sound; echoing back.**

RESORB, ***v.t.*** **[L. resorbeo; re and sorbeo, to drink in.] To swallow up.**

RESORBENT, ***a.*** **Swallowing up.**

RESORT, ***v.i.*** **s as z.**

1. To have recourse; to apply; to betake.*NWAD RESORT.2*

The king thought it time to resort to other counsels.*NWAD RESORT.3*

2. To go; to repair.*NWAD RESORT.4*

The people resort to him again. *Mark 10:1*; *John 18:20*.*NWAD RESORT.5*

3. To fall back.*NWAD RESORT.6*

The inheritance of the son never resorted to the mother. *Obs.*NWAD RESORT.7*

RESORT, ***n.***

1. The act of going to or making application; a betaking one's self; as a resort to other means of defense; a resort to subterfuges for evasion.*NWAD RESORT.9*

2. Act of visiting.*NWAD RESORT.10*

Join with me to forbid him her resort.*NWAD RESORT.11*

3. Assembly; meeting.*NWAD RESORT.12*

4. Concourse; frequent assembling; as a place of resort.*NWAD RESORT.13*

5. The place frequented; as, alehouses are the resorts of the idle and dissolute.*NWAD RESORT.14*

6. Spring; active power or movement; a Gallicism. [Not in use.]*NWAD RESORT.15*

Last resort, ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; that from which there is no appeal.*NWAD RESORT.16*

RESORTER, *n.* One that resorts or frequents.

RESORTING, *ppr.* Going; having recourse; betaking; frequenting.

RESOUND, *v.t.* s as z. [L. resono; re and sono, to sound.]

1. To send back sound; to echo.*NWAD RESOUND.2*

And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay.*NWAD RESOUND.3*

2. To sound; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments.*NWAD RESOUND.4*

3. To praise; to extol with sounds; to spread the fame of.*NWAD RESOUND.5*

The man for wisdom's various arts renown'd, long exercis'd in woes, O muse, resound.*NWAD RESOUND.6*

RESOUND, *v.i.*

1. To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound; as, common fame resounds back to them.*NWAD RESOUND.8*

2. To be much and loudly mentioned.*NWAD RESOUND.9*

RESOUND, *v.t.* [re and sound; with the accent on the first syllable.] To sound again.

RESOUND, ***n.*** **s as z. Return of sound; echo.**

RESOUNDED, ***pp.*** **Echoed; returned, as sound; celebrated.**

RESOUNDING, ***ppr.*** **Echoing; returning, as sound.**

RESOURCE, ***n.***

1. Any source of aid or support; an expedient to which a person may resort for assistance, safety or supply; means yet untried; resort. An enterprising man finds resources in his own mind.*NWAD RESOURCE.2*

Pallas view'd his foes pursuing and his friends pursu'd, used threat'nings mix'd with prayers, his last resource.*NWAD RESOURCE.3*

2. Resources, in the plural, pecuniary means; funds; money or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplies. Our national resources for carrying on war are abundant. Commerce and manufactures furnish ample resources.*NWAD RESOURCE.4*

RESOURCELESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of resources. [A word not to be countenanced.]**

RESOW, ***v.t. pret.*** **resowed;** ***pp.*** **resowed or resown. [re and sow.] To sow again.**

RESOWED, RESOWN, ***pp.*** **Sown anew.**

RESPEAK, ***v.t. pret.*** **respoke;** ***pp.*** **respoken, respoke. [re and speak.]**

1. To answer; to speak in return; to reply. [Little used.]*NWAD RESPEAK.2*

2. To speak again; to repeat.*NWAD RESPEAK.3*

RESPECT, *v.t.* [L. respecto, or respectus, from respicio; re and specio, to view.]

1. To regard; to have regard to in design or purpose.*NWAD RESPECT.2*

In orchards and gardens, we do not so much respect beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees and herbs.*NWAD RESPECT.3*

2. To have regard to, in relation or connection; to relate to. The treaty particularly respects our commerce.*NWAD RESPECT.4*

3. To view or consider with some degree of reverence; to esteem as possessed of real worth.*NWAD RESPECT.5*

I always loved and respected Sir William.*NWAD RESPECT.6*

4. To look towards.*NWAD RESPECT.7*

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so respect the south. [Not in use.]*NWAD RESPECT.8*

To respect the person, to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.*NWAD RESPECT.9*

Thou shalt not respect the person of the poor. *Leviticus 19:15*.*NWAD RESPECT.10*

Neither doth God respect any person. *2 Samuel 14:14*.*NWAD RESPECT.11*

RESPECT, *n.* [L. respectus.]

1. Regard; attention.*NWAD RESPECT.13*

2. That estimation or honor in which men hold the distinguished worth or substantial good qualities of others. It expresses less than reverence and veneration, which regard elders and superiors; whereas respect may regard juniors and inferiors.*NWAD RESPECT.14*

Respect regards the qualities of the mind, or the actions which characterize those qualities.*NWAD RESPECT.15*

Seen without awe, and serv'd without respect.*NWAD RESPECT.16*

3. That deportment or course of action which proceeds from esteem; regard; due attention; as, to treat a person with respect.*NWAD RESPECT.17*

These same men treat the sabbath with little respect.*NWAD RESPECT.18*

4. Good will; favor.*NWAD RESPECT.19*

The Lord had respect to Abel and his offering. *Genesis 4:4*.*NWAD RESPECT.20*

5. Partial regard; undue bias to the prejudice of justice; as the phrase, respect of persons. *1 Peter 1:17*; *James 2:1*; *Proverbs 24:23*.*NWAD RESPECT.21*

6. Respected character; as persons of the best respect in Rome.*NWAD RESPECT.22*

7. Consideration; motive in reference to something.*NWAD RESPECT.23*

Whatever secret respects were likely to move them -*NWAD RESPECT.24*

8. Relation; regard; reference; followed by of, but more properly by to.*NWAD RESPECT.25*

They believed but one Supreme Deity, which, with respect to the benefits men received from him, had several titles.*NWAD RESPECT.26*

RESPECTABILITY, *n.* State or quality of being respectable; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect.

RESPECTABLE, *a.*

1. Possessing the worth or qualities which deserve or command respect; worth of esteem and honor; as a respectable citizen; respectable company.*NWAD RESPECTABLE.2*

No government, any more than an individual, will long be respected, without being truly respectable.*NWAD RESPECTABLE.3*

2. In popular language, this word is much used to express what is moderate in degree of excellence on in number, but not despicable. We say, a respectable discourse or performance, a respectable audience, a respectable number of citizens convened.*NWAD RESPECTABLE.4*

RESPECTABLENESS, *n.* Respectability.

RESPECTABLY, *adv.*

1. With respect; more generally, in a manner to merit respect.*NWAD RESPECTABLY.2*

2. Moderately, but in a manner not to be despised.*NWAD RESPECTABLY.3*

RESPECTED, *pp.* Held in honorable estimation.

RESPECTER, *n.* One that respects; chiefly used in the phrase, respecter of persons, which signifies a person who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candor, justice and equity.

I perceive that God is no respecter of persons. *Acts 10:34*.*NWAD RESPECTER.2*

RESPECTFUL, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect; as respectful deportment.

With humble joy and with respectful fear.*NWAD RESPECTFUL.2*

RESPECTFULLY, *adv.* With respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

RESPECTFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being respectful.

RESPECTING, *ppr.* Regarding; having regard to; relating to. This word, like concerning, has reference to a single word or to a sentence. In the sentence, "his conduct respecting us is commendable," respecting has reference to conduct. But when we say, "respecting a further appropriation of money, it is to be observed, that the resources of the country are inadequate," respecting has reference to the whole subsequent clause or sentence.

RESPECTIVE, *a.*

1. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute; as the respective connections of society.*NWAD RESPECTIVE.2*

2. Particular; relating to a particular person or thing. Let each man retire to his respective place of abode. The officers were found in their respective quarters; they appeared at the head of their respective regiments. Let each give according to his respective proportion.*NWAD RESPECTIVE.3*

3. Worthy of respect. [Not in use.]*NWAD RESPECTIVE.4*

4. Careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences; as respective and wary men. [Not in use.]*NWAD RESPECTIVE.5*

RESPECTIVELY, *adv.*

1. As relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each. Let each man respectively perform his duty.*NWAD RESPECTIVELY.2*

The impressions from the objects of the senses do mingle respectively every one with its kind.*NWAD RESPECTIVELY.3*

2. Relatively; not absolutely.*NWAD RESPECTIVELY.4*

3. Partially; with respect to private views. *Obs.*NWAD RESPECTIVELY.5

4. With respect. *Obs.*NWAD RESPECTIVELY.6

RESPECTLESS, *a.* Having no respect; without regard; without reference. [Little used.]

RESPECTLESSNESS, *n.* The state of having no respect or regard; regardlessness. [Little used.]

RESPERSE, *v.t.* respers'. [L. respersus, respergo; re and spargo, to sprinkle.] To sprinkle. [Rarely used.]

RESPERSION, *n.* [L. respersio.] The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRABLE, *a.* [from respire.] That may be breathed; fit for respiration or for the support of animal life; as respirable air. Azotic gas is not respirable.

RESPIRATION, *n.* [L. respiratio.]

1. The act of breathing; the act of inhaling air into the lungs and again exhaling or expelling it, by which animal life is supported. The respiration of fishes, [for these cannot live long without air,] appears to be performed by the air contained in the water acting on the gills.NWAD RESPIRATION.2

2. Relief from toil.NWAD RESPIRATION.3

RESPIRATORY, *a.* Serving for respiration; as respiratory organs.

RESPIRE, *v.i.* [L. respiro; re and spiro, to breathe.]

1. To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animal life.NWAD RESPIRE.2

2. To catch breath.NWAD RESPIRE.3

3. To rest; to take rest from toil.*NWAD RESPIRE.4*

RESPIRE, *v.t.* To exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations.

RESPIRED, *pp.* Breathed; inhaled and exhaled.

RESPIRING, *ppr.* Breathing; taking breath.

RESPIT, *n.*

1. Pause; temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest.*NWAD RESPIT.2*

Some pause and respit only I require.*NWAD RESPIT.3*

2. In law, reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender.*NWAD RESPIT.4*

3. Delay; forbearance; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt beyond the legal time.*NWAD RESPIT.5*

4. The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury, beyond the proper term.*NWAD RESPIT.6*

RESPIT, *v.t.*

1. To relieve by a pause or interval of rest.*NWAD RESPIT.8*

To respit his day-labor with repast.*NWAD RESPIT.9*

2. To suspend the execution of a criminal beyond the time limited by the sentence; to delay for a time.*NWAD RESPIT.10*

3. To give delay of appearance at court; as, to respit a jury.*NWAD RESPIT.11*

RESPITED, *pp.* Relieved from labor; allowed a temporary suspension of execution.

RESPITING, *ppr.* Relieving from labor; suspending the

execution of a capital offender.

RESPLENDENCE, RESPLENDENCY, *n.* [L. resplendens, resplendeo; re and splendeo, to shine.]

Brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor.*NWAD RESPLENDENCE.2*

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold in full resplendence, heir of all my might.*NWAD RESPLENDENCE.3*

RESPLENDENT, *a.* [supra.] Very bright; shining with brilliant luster.

With royal arras and resplendent gold.*NWAD RESPLENDENT.2*

RESPLENDENTLY, *adv.* With brilliant luster; with great brightness.

RESPLIT, *v.t.* [re and split.] To split again.

RESPOND, *v.i.* [L. respondeo; re and spondeo, to promise, that is, to sent to. Hence respondeo is to send back.]

1. To answer; to reply.*NWAD RESPOND.2*

A new affliction strings a new chord in the heart, which responds to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe.*NWAD RESPOND.3*

2. To correspond; to suit.*NWAD RESPOND.4*

To every theme responds thy various lay.*NWAD RESPOND.5*

3. To be answerable; to be liable to make payment; as, the defendant is held to respond in damages.*NWAD RESPOND.6*

RESPOND, *v.t.* To answer; to satisfy by payment. The surety was held to respond the judgment of court. The goods attached shall be held to respond the judgment.

RESPOND, *n.*

1. A short anthem interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is ended.*NWAD RESPOND.9*

2. An answer. [Not in use.]*NWAD RESPOND.10*

RESPONDED, *pp.* Answered; satisfied by payment.

RESPONDENT, *a.* Answering; that answers to demand or expectation.

- Wealth respondent to payment and contributions.*NWAD RESPONDENT.2*

RESPONDENT, *n.*

1. One that answers in a suit, particularly a chancery suit.*NWAD RESPONDENT.4*

2. In the schools, one who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province is to refute objections or overthrow arguments.*NWAD RESPONDENT.5*

RESPONDING, *ppr.* Answering; corresponding.

RESPONSAL, *a.* Answerable; responsible. [Not in use.]

RESPONSAL, *n.*

1. Response; answer.*NWAD RESPONSAL.3*

2. One who is responsible. [Not in use.]*NWAD RESPONSAL.4*

RESPONSE, *n.* respons'. [L. responsum.]

1. An answer or reply; particularly, an oracular answer.*NWAD RESPONSE.2*

2. The answer of the people or congregation to the priest, in the

litany and other parts of divine service.*NWAD RESPONSE.3*

3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation.*NWAD RESPONSE.4*

4. In the Romish church, a kind of anthem sung after the morning lesson.*NWAD RESPONSE.5*

5. In a fugue, a repetition of the given subject by another part.*NWAD RESPONSE.6*

RESPONSIBILITY, *n.* [from responsible.]

1. The state of being accountable or answerable, as for a trust or office, or for a debt.*NWAD RESPONSIBILITY.2*

It is used in the plural; as heavy responsibilities.*NWAD RESPONSIBILITY.3*

2. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.*NWAD RESPONSIBILITY.4*

RESPONSIBLE, *a.* [from L. responsus, respondeo.]

1. Liable to account; accountable; answerable; as for a trust reposed, or for a debt. We are all responsible for the talents entrusted to us by our Creator. A guardian is responsible for the faithful discharge of his duty to his ward. The surety is responsible for the debt of his principal.*NWAD RESPONSIBLE.2*

2. Able to discharge an obligation; or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt. In taking bail, the officer will ascertain whether the proposed surety is a responsible man.*NWAD RESPONSIBLE.3*

RESPONSIBLENESS, *n.*

1. State of being liable to answer, repay or account; responsibility.*NWAD RESPONSIBLENESS.2*

2. Ability to make payment of an obligation or demand.*NWAD*

RESPONSIBLENESS.3

RESPONSION, *n.* [L. responsio.] The act of answering. [Not used.]

RESPONSIVE, *a.*

1. Answering; making reply.*NWAD RESPONSIVE.2*

2. Correspondent; suited to something else.*NWAD RESPONSIVE.3*

The vocal lay responsive to the strings.*NWAD RESPONSIVE.4*

RESPONSORY, *a.* Containing answer.

RESPONSORY, *n.* A response; the alternate speaking, in church service.

REST, *n.* [L. resto, if the latter is a compound of re and sto; but is an original word. See *Verb*.]

1. Cessation of motion or action of any kind, and applicable to any body or being; as rest from labor; rest from mental exertion; rest of body or mind. A body is at rest, when it ceases to move; the mind is at rest, when it ceases to be disturbed or agitated; the sea is never at rest. Hence,*NWAD REST.2*

2. Quiet; repose; a state free from motion or disturbance; a state of reconciliation to God.*NWAD REST.3*

Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest to your souls. *Matthew 11:29*.*NWAD REST.4*

3. Sleep; as, retire to rest.*NWAD REST.5*

4. Peace; national quiet.*NWAD REST.6*

The land had rest eighty years. *Judges 3:30*; *Deuteronomy 12:10*.*NWAD REST.7*

5. The final sleep, death.*NWAD REST.8*

6. A place of quiet; permanent habitation.*NWAD REST.9*

Ye are not as yet come to the rest, and to the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you. *Deuteronomy 12:9*.*NWAD REST.10*

7. Any place of repose.*NWAD REST.11*

In dust, our final rest, and native home.*NWAD REST.12*

8. That on which any thing leans or lies for support. *1 Kings 6:6*.*NWAD REST.13*

Their vizors clos'd, their lances in the rest.*NWAD REST.14*

9. In poetry, a short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.*NWAD REST.15*

10. In philosophy, the continuance of a body in the same place.*NWAD REST.16*

11. Final hope.*NWAD REST.17*

Sea fights have been final to the war; but this is, when princes set up their rest upon the battle. *Obs.*NWAD REST.18*

12. Cessation from tillage. *Leviticus 25:4*.*NWAD REST.19*

13. The gospel church or new covenant state in which the people of God enjoy repose, and Christ shall be glorified. *Isaiah 11:10*.*NWAD REST.20*

14. In music, a pause; an interval during which the voice is intermitted; also, the mark of such intermission.*NWAD REST.21*

REST, *n.* [L. resto.]

1. That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder.*NWAD REST.23*

Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present comfort of having done our duty, and for the rest, it offers us the best security that heaven can give.*NWAD REST.24*

2. Others; those not included in a proposition or description. [In this sense, rest is a noun, but with a singular termination expressing plurality.]*NWAD REST.25*

Plato and the rest of the philosophers -*NWAD REST.26*

Arm'd like the rest, the Trojan prince appears.*NWAD REST.27*

The election hath obtained it and the rest were blinded. *Romans 11:7*.*NWAD REST.28*

REST, ***v.i.***

1. To cease from action or motion of any kind; to stop; a word applicable to any body or being, and to any kind of motion.*NWAD REST.30*

2. To cease from labor, work or performance.*NWAD REST.31*

God rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. *Genesis 2:2*.*NWAD REST.32*

So the people rested on the seventh day. *Exodus 16:30*.*NWAD REST.33*

3. To be quiet or still; to be undisturbed.*NWAD REST.34*

There rest, if any rest can harbor there.*NWAD REST.35*

4. To cease from war; to be at peace.*NWAD REST.36*

And the land rested from war. *Joshua 11:23*.*NWAD REST.37*

5. To be quiet or tranquil, as the mind; not to be agitated by fear, anxiety or other passion.*NWAD REST.38*

6. To lie; to repose; as, to rest on a bed.*NWAD REST.39*

7. To sleep; to slumber.*NWAD REST.40*

Fancy then retires into her private cell, when nature rests.*NWAD REST.41*

8. to sleep the final sleep; to die or be dead.*NWAD REST.42*

Glad I'd lay me down, as in my mother's lap; ther I should rest, and sleep secure.*NWAD REST.43*

9. To lean; to recline for support; as, to rest the arm on a table. The truth of religion rests on divine testimony.*NWAD REST.44*

10. to stand on; to be supported by; as, a column rests on its pedestal.*NWAD REST.45*

11. To be satisfied; to acquiesce; as, to rest on heaven's determination.*NWAD REST.46*

12. To lean; to trust; to rely; as, to rest on a man's promise.*NWAD REST.47*

13. To continue fixed. *Isaiah 51:4*.*NWAD REST.48*

14. To terminate; to come to an end. *Ezekiel 16:42*.*NWAD REST.49*

15. To hang, lie or be fixed.*NWAD REST.50*

Over a tent a cloud shall rest by day.*NWAD REST.51*

16. To abide; to remain with.*NWAD REST.52*

They said, the spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha.*2 Kings 2:15*; *Ecclesiastes 7:9*.*NWAD REST.53*

17. To be calm or composed in mind; to enjoy peace of conscience.*NWAD REST.54*

REST, *v.i.* To be left; to remain. *Obs.*

REST, *v.t.*

1. To lay at rest; to quiet.*NWAD REST.57*

Your piety has paid all needful rites, to rest my wandering shade.*NWAD REST.58*

2. To place, as on a support. We rest our cause on the truth of the Scripture.*NWAD REST.59*

Her weary head upon your bosom rest.*NWAD REST.60*

RESTAGNANT, *a.* [L. restagnans.] Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current. [Not much used.]

RESTAGNATE, *v.i.* [L. restagno; re and stagno, to stagnate.]

To stand or remain without flowing.*NWAD RESTAGNATE.2*

[This word is superseded by stagnate.]*NWAD RESTAGNATE.3*

RESTAGNATION, *n.* *Stagnation*, which see.

RESTANT, *a.* [L. restans, reto.] In botany, remaining, as footstalks after the fructification has fallen off.

RESTAURATION, *n.* [L. restauro.] Restoration to a former good state.

[The present orthography is *restoration*, which see.]*NWAD RESTAURATION.2*

RESTED, *pp.* Laid on for support.

RESTEM, *v.t.* [re and stem.] To force back against the current.

RESTFUL, *a.* [from rest.] Quiet; being at rest.

RESTFULLY, *adv.* In a state of rest or quiet.

REST-HARROW, *n.* A plant of the genus Ononis.

RESTIF, *a.* [L. resto.]

1. Unwilling to go, or only running back; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; as a restif steed. It seems originally to

have been used of horses that would not be driven forward. It is sometimes written restive.*NWAD RESTIF.2*

All who before him did ascend the throne, labor'd to draw three restive nations on.*NWAD RESTIF.3*

2. Unyielding; as restif stubbornness.*NWAD RESTIF.4*

3. Being at rest, or less in action. [Not in use.]*NWAD RESTIF.5*

RESTIF, *n.* A stubborn horse.

RESTIFNESS, *n.*

1. Obstinate reluctance or indisposition to move.*NWAD RESTIFNESS.2*

2. Obstinate unwillingness.*NWAD RESTIFNESS.3*

RESTINCTION, *n.* [L. restinctio, restinguo; re and extinguo.] The act of quenching or extinguishing.

RESTING, *ppr.* Ceasing to move or act; ceasing to be moved or agitated; lying; leaning; standing; depending or relying.

RESTING-PLACE, *n.* A place for rest.

RESTINGUISH, *v.t.* [L. restinguo; re and extinguo.] To quench or extinguish.

RESTITUTE, *v.t.* [L. restituo; re and statuo, to set.]

To restore to a former state. [Not used.]*NWAD RESTITUTE.2*

RESTITUTION, *n.* [L. restitutio.]

1. The act of returning or restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived; as the restitution of ancient rights to the crown.*NWAD RESTITUTION.2*

Restitution is made by restoring a specific thing taken away or lost.*NWAD RESTITUTION.3*

2. The act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage or injury; indemnification.*NWAD RESTITUTION.4*

He restitution to the value makes.*NWAD RESTITUTION.5*

3. The act of recovering a former state or posture. [Unusual.]*NWAD RESTITUTION.6*

Restitution of all things, the putting the world in a holy and happy state. *Acts 3:21*.*NWAD RESTITUTION.7*

RESTITUTOR, *n.* One who makes restitution. [little used.]

RESTIVE, RESTIVENESS. [See *Restif*.]

RESTLESS, *a.*

1. Unquiet; uneasy; continually moving; as a restless child.*NWAD RESTLESS.2*

2. Being without sleep; uneasy.*NWAD RESTLESS.3*

Restless he pass'd the remnant of the night.*NWAD RESTLESS.4*

3. Passed in unquietness; as, the patient has had a restless night.*NWAD RESTLESS.5*

4. Uneasy; unquiet; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; as a restless prince; restless ambition; restless passions.*NWAD RESTLESS.6*

5. Uneasy; turbulent; as restless subjects.*NWAD RESTLESS.7*

6. Unsettled; disposed to wander or to change place or condition.*NWAD RESTLESS.8*

- Restless at home, and ever prone to range.*NWAD RESTLESS.9*

RESTLESSLY, ***adv.*** **Without rest; unquietly.**

When the mind casts and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another.*NWAD RESTLESSLY.2*

RESTLESSNESS, *n.*

1. Uneasiness; unquietness; a state of disturbance or agitation, either of body or mind.*NWAD RESTLESSNESS.2*

2. Want of sleep or rest; uneasiness.*NWAD RESTLESSNESS.3*

3. Motion; agitation; as the restlessness of the magnetic needle.*NWAD RESTLESSNESS.4*

RESTORABLE, *n.* [from restore.] That may be restored to a former good condition; as restorable land.

RESTORAL, *n.* Restitution. [Not in use.]

RESTORATION, *n.* [L. restauro.]

1. The act of replacing in a former state.*NWAD RESTORATION.2*

Behold the different climes agree, rejoicing in thy restoration.*NWAD RESTORATION.3*

So we speak of the restoration of a man to his office, or to a good standing in society.*NWAD RESTORATION.4*

2. Renewal; revival; re-establishment; as the restoration of friendship between enemies; the restoration of peace after war; the restoration of a declining commerce.*NWAD RESTORATION.5*

3. Recovery; renewal of health and soundness; as restoration from sickness or from insanity.*NWAD RESTORATION.6*

4. Recovery from a lapse or any bad state; as the restoration of man from apostasy.*NWAD RESTORATION.7*

5. In theology, universal restoration, the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God, to a state of happiness; universal salvation.*NWAD RESTORATION.8*

6. In England, the return of king Charles II in 1660, and the re-establishment of monarchy.*NWAD RESTORATION.9*

RESTORATIVE, *a.* That has power to renew strength and vigor.

RESTORATIVE, *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigor, or in recruiting the vital powers.

RESTORE, *v.t.* [L. restauro. This is a compound of re and the root of store, story, history. The primary sense is to set, to lay or to throw, as in Gr. solid.]

1. To return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly detained. We restore lost or stolen goods to the owner.*NWAD RESTORE.2*

Now therefore restore to the man his wife. *Genesis 20:7*.*NWAD RESTORE.3*

2. To replace; to return; as a person or thing to a former place.*NWAD RESTORE.4*

Pharaoh shall restore thee to thy place. *Genesis 40:13*.*NWAD RESTORE.5*

3. To bring back.*NWAD RESTORE.6*

The father banish'd virtue shall restore.*NWAD RESTORE.7*

4. To bring back or recover from lapse, degeneracy, declension or ruin to its former state.*NWAD RESTORE.8*

- Loss of Eden, till one greater man restore it, and regain the blissful seat.*NWAD RESTORE.9*

- Our fortune restored after the severest afflictions.*NWAD RESTORE.10*

5. To heal; to cure; to recover from disease.*NWAD RESTORE.11*

His hand was restored whole like as the other. *Matthew*

12:13.*NWAD RESTORE.12*

6. To make restitution or satisfaction for a thing taken, by returning something else, or something of different value.*NWAD RESTORE.13*

He shall restore five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep. *Exodus 22:1*.*NWAD RESTORE.14*

7. To give for satisfaction for pretended wrongs something not taken. *Psalm 69:4*.*NWAD RESTORE.15*

8. To repair; to rebuild; as, to restore and to build Jerusalem. *Daniel 9:25*.*NWAD RESTORE.16*

9. To revive; to resuscitate; to bring back to life.*NWAD RESTORE.17*

Whose son he had restored to life. *2 Kings 8:1, 5*.*NWAD RESTORE.18*

10. To return or bring back after absence. *Hebrews 13:19*.*NWAD RESTORE.19*

11. To bring to a sense of sin and amendment of life. *Galatians 6:1*.*NWAD RESTORE.20*

12. To renew or re-establish after interruption; as, peace is restored. Friendship between the parties is restored.*NWAD RESTORE.21*

13. To recover or renew, as passages of an author obscured or corrupted; as, to restore the true reading.*NWAD RESTORE.22*

RESTORE, *v.t.* [re and store.] To store again. The goods taken out were restored.

RESTORED, *pp.* Returned; brought back; retrieved; recovered; cured; renewed; re-established.

RESTOREMENT, *n.* The act of restoring; restoration. [Not

used.]

RESTORER, ***n.*** **One that restores; one that returns what is lost or unjustly detained; one who repairs or re-establishes.**

RESTORING, ***ppr.*** **Returning what is lost or taken; bringing back; recovering; curing; renewing; repairing; re-establishing.**

RESTRAIN, ***v.t.*** **[L. restringo; re and stringo, to strain. The letter g appears from the participle to be casual; stringo, for strigo. Hence strictus, strict, stricture. If the two letters st are removed, the word rigo coincides exactly, in primary sense, with L. rego, rectus, right, and the root of reach, stretch, straight.]**

1. To hold back; to check; to hold from action, proceeding or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by an interposing obstacle. Thus we restrain a horse by a bridle; we restrain cattle from wandering by fences; we restrain water by dams and dikes; we restrain men from crimes and trespasses by laws; we restrain young people, when we can, by arguments or counsel; we restrain men and their passions; we restrain the elements; we attempt to restrain vice, but not always with success.*NWAD RESTRAIN.2*

2. To repress; to keep in awe; as, to restrain offenders.*NWAD RESTRAIN.3*

3. To suppress; to hinder or repress; as, to restrain excess.*NWAD RESTRAIN.4*

4. To abridge; to hinder from unlimited enjoyment; as, to restrain one of his pleasure or of his liberty.*NWAD RESTRAIN.5*

5. To limit; to confine.*NWAD RESTRAIN.6*

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality is also to be restrained by a part of the predicate.*NWAD RESTRAIN.7*

6. To withhold; to forbear.*NWAD RESTRAIN.8*

Thou restrainest prayer before God. *Job 15:4*.*NWAD RESTRAIN.9*

RESTRAINABLE, ***a.*** **Capable of being restrained.**

RESTRAINED, ***pp.*** **Held back from advancing or wandering; withheld; repressed; suppressed; abridged; confined.**

RESTRAINEDLY, ***adv.*** **With restraint; with limitation.**

RESTRAINER, ***n.*** **He or that which restrains.**

RESTRAINING, ***ppr.***

1. Holding back from proceeding; checking; repressing; hindering from motion or action; suppressing.*NWAD RESTRAINING.2*

2 . *a.* Abridging; limiting; as a restraining statute.*NWAD RESTRAINING.3*

RESTRAINT, ***n.***

1. The act or operation of holding back or hindering from motion, in any manner; hinderance of the will, or of any action, physical, moral or mental.*NWAD RESTRAINT.2*

2. Abridgment of liberty; as the restraint of a man by imprisonment or by duress.*NWAD RESTRAINT.3*

3. Prohibition. The commands of God should be effectual restraints upon our evil passions.*NWAD RESTRAINT.4*

4. Limitation; restriction.*NWAD RESTRAINT.5*

If all were granted, yet it must be maintained, within any bold restraints, far otherwise than it is received.*NWAD RESTRAINT.6*

5. That which restrains, hinders or represses. The laws are restraints upon injustice.*NWAD RESTRAINT.7*

RESTRICT, ***v.t.*** **[L. restrictus, from restringo. See *Restrain*.]**

To limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds; as, to restrict words to

a particular meaning; to restrict a patient to a certain diet.*NWAD RESTRICT.2*

RESTRICTED, *pp.* Limited; confined to bounds.

RESTRICTING, *ppr.* Confining to limits.

RESTRICTION, *n.* [L. restrictus.]

1. Limitation; confinement within bounds.*NWAD RESTRICTION.2*

This is to have the same restriction as all other recreations.*NWAD RESTRICTION.3*

Restriction of words, is the limitation of their signification in a particular manner or degree.*NWAD RESTRICTION.4*

2. Restraint; as restrictions on trade.*NWAD RESTRICTION.5*

RESTRICTIVE, *a.*

1. Having the quality of limiting or of expressing limitation; as a restrictive particle.*NWAD RESTRICTIVE.2*

2. Imposing restraint; as restrictive laws of trade.*NWAD RESTRICTIVE.3*

3. Styptic. [Not used.]*NWAD RESTRICTIVE.4*

RESTRICTIVELY, *adv.* With limitation.

RESTRINGE, *v.t.* restrinj. [L. restringo, supra.] To confine; to contract; to astringe.

RESTRINGENCY, *n.* The quality or power of contracting.

RESTRINGENT, *a.* Astringent; styptic.

RESTRINGENT, *n.* A medicine that operates as an astringent or styptic.

RESTRIVE, ***v.i.*** **[re and strive.] To strive anew.**

RESTY, ***a.*** **The same as restive or restif, of which it is a contraction.**

RESUBJECTION, ***n.*** **[re and subjection.] A second subjection.**

RESUBLIMATION, ***n.*** **A second sublimation.**

RESUBLIME, ***v.t.*** **[re and sublime.] To sublime again; as, to resublime mercurial sublimate.**

RESUBLIMED, ***pp.*** **sublimed a second time.**

RESUBLIMING, ***ppr.*** **Subliming again.**

RESUDATION, ***n.*** **[L. resudatus, resudo; re and sudo, to sweat.] The act of sweating again.**

RESULT, ***v.i.*** **s as z. [L. resulto, resilio; re and salio, to leap.]**

1. to leap back; to rebound.*NWAD RESULT.2*

The huge round stone, resulting with a bound -*NWAD RESULT.3*

2. To preceed, spring or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, conbination of circumstances, consultation or meditation. Evidence results from testimony, or from a variety of concurring circumstances; pleasure results from friendship; harmony results from certain accordances of sounds.*NWAD RESULT.4*

Pleasure and peace naturally result from a holy and good life.*NWAD RESULT.5*

3. To come to a conclusion or determination. the council resulted in recommending harmony and peace to the parties.*NWAD RESULT.6*

RESULT, ***n.***

1. Resilience; act of flying back.*NWAD RESULT.8*

Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return of the result of the string.*NWAD RESULT.9*

2. Consequence; conclusion; inference; effect; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises or the state of things; as the result of reasoning; the result of reflection; the result of a consultation or council; the result of a legislative debate.*NWAD RESULT.10*

3. Consequence or effect.*NWAD RESULT.11*

The misery of sinners will be the natural result of their vile affections and criminal indulgences.*NWAD RESULT.12*

4. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; as the result of an ecclesiastical council.*NWAD RESULT.13*

RESULTANCE, *n.* The act of resulting.

RESULTANT, *n.* In mechanics, a force which is the combined effect of two or more forces, acting in different directions.

RESULTING, *ppr.*

1. Proceeding as a consequence, effect or conclusion of something; coming to a determination.*NWAD RESULTING.2*

2. In law, resulting use, is a use which returns to him who raised it, after its expiration or during the impossibility of vesting in the person intended.*NWAD RESULTING.3*

RESUMABLE, *a.* s as z. [from resume.] That may be taken back, or that may be taken up again.

RESUME, *v.t.* s as z. [L. resumo; re and sumo, to take.]

1. To take back what has been given.*NWAD RESUME.2*

The sun, like this from which our sight we have, gaz'd on too long, resumes the light he gave.*NWAD RESUME.3*

2. To take back what has been taken away.*NWAD RESUME.4*

They resume what has been obtained fraudulently.*NWAD RESUME.5*

3. To take again after absence; as, to resume a seat.*NWAD RESUME.6*

Reason resum'd her place, and passion fled.*NWAD RESUME.7*

4. To take up again after interruption; to begin again; as, to resume an argument or discourse. [This is now its most frequent use.]*NWAD RESUME.8*

RESUMED, *pp.* Taken back; taken again; begun again after interruption.

RESUMING, *ppr.* Taking back; taking again; beginning again after interruption.

RESUMMON, *v.t.*

1. To summon or call again.*NWAD RESUMMON.2*

2. To recall; to recover.*NWAD RESUMMON.3*

RESUMMONED, *pp.* Summoned again; recovered.

RESUMMONING, *ppr.* Recalling; recovering.

RESUMPTION, *n.* [L. resumptus.]

The act of resuming, taking back or taking again; as the resumption of a grant.*NWAD RESUMPTION.2*

RESUMPTIVE, *a.* Taking back or again.

RESUPINATE, *a.* [L. resupinatus, resupino; re and supino, supinus, lying on the back.]

In botany, reversed; turned upside down. A resupinate corol is when the upper lip faces the ground, and the lower lip the sky. A resupinate leaf is when the upper surface becomes the lower, and contrary; or when the lower disk looks upward.*NWAD RESUPINATE.2*

RESUPINATION, *n.* [supra.] The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed, as a corol.

RESUPINE, *a.* Lying on the back.

RESURRECTION, *n.* s as z. [L. resurrectus, resurgo; re and surgo, to rise.]

A rising again; chiefly, the revival of the dead of the human race, or their return from the grave, particularly at the general judgment. By the resurrection of Christ we have assurance of the future resurrection of men. *1 Peter 1:3*.*NWAD RESURRECTION.2*

In the resurrection, they neither marry, nor are given in marriage. *Matthew 22:30*.*NWAD RESURRECTION.3*

RESURVEY, *v.t.* [re and survey.] To survey again or anew; to review.

RESURVEY, *n.* A second survey.

RESURVEYED, *pp.* Surveyed again.

RESURVEYING, *ppr.* surveying anew; reviewing.

RESUSCITATE, *v.t.* [L. resuscito; re and suscito, to raise.]

1. To revivify; to revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death; as, to resuscitate a drowned person; to resuscitate withered plants.*NWAD RESUSCITATE.2*

2. To reproduce, as a mixed body from its ashes.*NWAD RESUSCITATE.3*

RESUSCITATED, *pp.* Revived; revivified; reproduced.

RESUSCITATING, *ppr.* Reviving; revivifying; reproducing.

RESUSCITATION, *n.*

1. The act of reviving from a state of apparent death; the state of being revivified.*NWAD RESUSCITATION.2*

2. The reproducing of a mixed body from its ashes.*NWAD RESUSCITATION.3*

RESUSCITATIVE, *a.* Reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.

RETAIL, *v.t.*

1. To sell in small quantities or parcels, from the sense of cutting or dividing; opposed to selling by wholesale; as, to retail cloth or groceries.*NWAD RETAIL.2*

2. To sell at second hand.*NWAD RETAIL.3*

3. To tell in broken parts; to tell to many; as, to retail slander or idle reports.*NWAD RETAIL.4*

RETAIL, *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand.

RETAILED, *pp.* Sold in small quantities.

RETAILER, *n.* [This word, like the noun retail, is often, perhaps generally accented on the first syllable in America.]

One who sells goods by small quantities or parcels.*NWAD RETAILER.2*

RETAILING, *ppr.* Selling in small quantities.

RETAIN, *v.t.* [L. retineo; re and teneo, to hold.]

1. To hold or keep in possession; not to lose or part with or dismiss. The memory retains ideas which facts or arguments have suggested to the mind.*NWAD RETAIN.2*

They did not like to retain God in their knowledge. *Romans 1:28*.*NWAD RETAIN.3*

2. To keep, as an associate; to keep from departure.*NWAD RETAIN.4*

Whom I would have retained with me. *Philemon 13*.*NWAD RETAIN.5*

3. To keep back; to hold.*NWAD RETAIN.6*

An executor may retain a debt due to him from the testator.*NWAD RETAIN.7*

4. To hold from escape. Some substances retain heat much longer than others. Metals readily receive and transmit heat, but do not long retain it. Seek cloths that retain their color.*NWAD RETAIN.8*

5. To keep in pay; to hire.*NWAD RETAIN.9*

A Benedictine convent has now retained the most learned father of their order to write in its defense.*NWAD RETAIN.10*

6. To engage; to employ by a fee paid; as, to retain a counselor.*NWAD RETAIN.11*

RETAIN, *v.i.*

1. To belong to; to depend on; as coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness.*NWAD RETAIN.13*

[Not in use. We now use pertain.]*NWAD RETAIN.14*

2. To keep; to continue. [Not in use.]*NWAD RETAIN.15*

RETAINED, *pp.* Held; kept in possession; kept as an associate; kept in pay; kept from escape.

RETAINER, *n.*

1. One who retains; as an executor, who retains a debt due from the testator.*NWAD RETAINER.2*

2. One who is kept in service; an attendant; as the retainers of the ancient princes and nobility.*NWAD RETAINER.3*

3. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger on.*NWAD RETAINER.4*

4. A servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery.*NWAD RETAINER.5*

5. Among lawyers, a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counselor to maintain a cause.*NWAD RETAINER.6*

6. The act of keeping dependents, or being in dependence.*NWAD RETAINER.7*

RETAINING, *ppr.* Keeping in possession; keeping as an associate; keeping from escape; hiring; engaging by a fee.

RETAKE, *v.t. pret.* retook; *pp.* retaken. [re and take.]

1. To take again.*NWAD RETAKE.2*

2. To take from a captor; to recapture; as, to retake a ship or prisoners.*NWAD RETAKE.3*

RETAKER, *n.* One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor.

RETAKING, *ppr.* Taking again; taking from a captor.

RETAKING, *n.* A taking again; recapture.

RETALIATE, *v.t.* [Low L. retalio; re and talio, from talis, like.]

To return like for like; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received. It is now seldom used except in a bad sense, that is, to return evil for evil; as, to retaliate injuries. In war, enemies often retaliate the death or inhuman treatment of prisoners, the burning of towns or the plunder of goods.*NWAD RETALIATE.2*

It is unlucky to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors.*NWAD RETALIATE.3*

RETALIATE, *v.i.* To return like for like; as, to retaliate upon an enemy.

RETALIATED, *pp.* Returned, as like for like.

RETALIATING, *ppr.* Returning, like for like.

RETALIATION, *n.*

1. The return of like for like; the doing that to another which he has done to us; requital of evil.*NWAD RETALIATION.2*

2. In a good sense, return of good for good.*NWAD RETALIATION.3*

God takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full retaliation.*NWAD RETALIATION.4*

[This, according to modern usage, is harsh.]*NWAD RETALIATION.5*

RETALIATORY, *a.* Returning like for like; as retaliatory measure; retaliatory edicts.

RETARD, *v.t.* [L. retardo; re and tardo, to delay, tardus, slow, late. See *Target*.]

1. To diminish the velocity of motion; to hinder; to render more slow in progress; as, to retard the march of an army; to retard the motion of a ship. The resistance of air retards the velocity of a cannon ball.

It is opposed to accelerate.*NWAD RETARD.2*

2. To delay; to put off; to render more late; as, to retard the attacks of old age; to retard a rupture between nations. My visit was retarded by business.*NWAD RETARD.3*

RETARD, *v.i.* To stay back. [Not in use.]

RETARDATION, *n.* The act of abating the velocity of motion; hinderance; the act of delaying; as the retardation of the motion of a ship; the retardation of hoary hairs.

RETARDED, *pp.* Hindered in motion; delayed.

RETARDER, *n.* One that retards, hinders or delays.

RETARDING, *ppr.* Abating the velocity of motion; hindering; delaying.

RETARDMENT, *n.* The act of retarding or delaying.

RETCH, *v.i.* [See *Reach*.]

To make an effort to vomit; to heave; as the stomach; to strain, as in vomiting; properly to reach.*NWAD RETCH.2*

RETCHLESS, careless, is not in use. [See *Reckless*.]

RETECTION, *n.* [L. retectus, from retego, to uncover; re and tego, to cover.]

The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed; as the retection of the native color of the body.*NWAD RETECTION.2*

RETENT, *n.* That which is retained.

RETENTION, *n.* [L. retentio, retineo; re and teneo, to hold.]

1. The act of retaining or keeping.*NWAD RETENTION.2*

2. The power of retaining; the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas.*NWAD RETENTION.3*

3. In medicine, the power of retaining, or that state of contraction in the solid or vascular parts of the body, by which they hold their proper contents and prevent in voluntary evacuations; undue retention of some natural discharge.*NWAD RETENTION.4*

4. The act of withholding; restraint.*NWAD RETENTION.5*

5. Custody; confinement. [Not in use.]*NWAD RETENTION.6*

RETENTIVE, *a.* Having the power to retain; as a retentive memory; the retentive faculty; the retentive force of the stomach; a body retentive of heat or moisture.

RETENTIVENESS, *n.* The quality of retention; a retentiveness of memory.

RETICENCE, RETICENCY, *n.* [L. reticentia, reticeo; re and tacco, to be silent.]

Concealment by silence. In rhetoric, aposiopesis or suppression; a figure by which a person really speaks of a thing, while he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject.*NWAD RETICENCE.2*

RETICLE, *n.* [L. reticulum, from rete, a net.]

1. A small net.*NWAD RETICLE.2*

2. A contrivance to measure the quantity of an eclipse; a kind of micrometer.*NWAD RETICLE.3*

RETICULAR, *a.* [supra.] Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with interstices; as a reticular body or membrane.

In anatomy, the reticular body, or rete mucosum, is the layer of the skin, intermediate between the cutis and the cuticle, the principal

seat of color in man; the reticular membrane is the same as the cellular membrane.*NWAD RETICULAR.2*

RETICULATE, RETICULATED, *a.* [L. reticulatus, from rete, a net.] Netted; resembling net-work; having distinct veins crossing like net-work; as a reticulate corol or petal.

RETICULATION, *n.* Net-work; organization of substances resembling a net.

RETIFORM, *a.* [L. retiformis; rete, a net, and forma, form.]

Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices; as the retiform coat of the eye.*NWAD RETIFORM.2*

RETINA, *n.* [L. from rete, a net.] In anatomy, one of the coats of the eye, being an expansion of the optic nerve over the bottom of the eye, where the sense of vision is first received.

RETINASPHALT, *n.* A bituminous or resinous substance of a yellowish or reddish brown color, found in irregular pieces very light and shining. [See *Retinite*.]

RETINITE, *n.* [Gr. resin.] Pitchstone; stone of fusible pitch, of a resinous appearance, compact, brown, reddish, gray, yellowish, blackish or bluish, rarely homogeneous, and often containing crystals of feldspar and scales of mica. It is the pechstein porphyry or obsidian of the Germans. It is called also retinasphalt.

RETINUE, *n.* [L. retineo; re and tenco, to hold.]

The attendants of a prince or distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons.*NWAD RETINUE.2*

RETIRADE, *n.*

In fortification, a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work, which is to be disputed inch by inch, after the defenses

are dismantled. It usually consists of two faces, which make a re-entering angle.*NWAD RETIRADE.2*

RETIRE, *v.i.*

1. To withdraw; to retreat; to go from company or from a public place into privacy; as, to retire from the world; to retire from notice.*NWAD RETIRE.2*

2. To retreat from action or danger; as, to retire from battle.*NWAD RETIRE.3*

3. To withdraw from a public station. General Washington, in 1796, retired to private life.*NWAD RETIRE.4*

4. To break up, as a company or assembly. The company retired at eleven o'clock.*NWAD RETIRE.5*

5. To depart or withdraw for safety or for pleasure. Men retire from the town in summer for health and pleasure. But in South Carolina, the planters retire from their estates to Charleston, or to an isle near the town.*NWAD RETIRE.6*

6. To recede; to fall back. The shore of the sea retires in bays and gulfs.*NWAD RETIRE.7*

RETIRE, *v.t.* To withdraw; to take away.

He retired himself, his wife and children into a forest.*NWAD RETIRE.9*

As when the sun is present all the year, and never doth retire his golden ray.*NWAD RETIRE.10*

[This transitive use of retire is now obsolete.]*NWAD RETIRE.11*

RETIRE, *n.*

1. Retreat; recession; a withdrawing. *Obs.*NWAD RETIRE.13*

2. Retirement; place of privacy. *Obs.*NWAD RETIRE.14*

RETIRED, ***a.***

1. Secluded from much society or from public notice; private. He lives a retired life; he has a retired situation.*NWAD RETIRED.2*

2. Secret; private; as retired speculations.*NWAD RETIRED.3*

3. Withdrawn.*NWAD RETIRED.4*

RETIREDLY, ***adv.*** **In solitude or privacy.**

RETIREDNESS, ***n.*** **A state of retirement; solitude; privacy or secrecy.**

RETIREMENT, ***n.***

1. The act of withdrawing from company or from public notice or station.*NWAD RETIREMENT.2*

2. The state of being withdrawn; as the retirement of the mind from the senses.*NWAD RETIREMENT.3*

3. Private abode; habitation secluded from much society or from public life.*NWAD RETIREMENT.4*

Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus.*NWAD RETIREMENT.5*

Retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome.*NWAD RETIREMENT.6*

4. Private way of life.*NWAD RETIREMENT.7*

Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books, progressive virtue and approving heaven.*NWAD RETIREMENT.8*

RETIRING, ***ppr.***

1. Withdrawing; retreating; going into seclusion or solitude.*NWAD RETIRING.2*

2 . *a.* Reserved; not forward or obtrusive; as retiring modesty; retiring manners.*NWAD RETIRING.3*

RETOLD, ***pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **of retell; as a story retold.**

RETORT, ***v.t.*** **[L. retortus, retorqueo; re and torqueo, to throw.]**

1. To throw back; to reverberate.*NWAD RETORT.2*

And they retort that beat again to the first giver.*NWAD RETORT.3*

2. To return an argument, accusation, censure or incivility; as, to retort the charge of vanity.*NWAD RETORT.4*

He pass'd through hostile scorn; and with retorted scorn, his back he turn'd.*NWAD RETORT.5*

3. To bend or curve back; as a retorted line.*NWAD RETORT.6*

RETORT, *v.i.* To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply. He retorted upon his adversary with severity.

RETORT, *n.*

1. The return of an argument, charge or incivility in reply; as the retort courteous.*NWAD RETORT.9*

2. In chimistry, a spherical vessel with its neck bent, to which the receiver is fitted; used in distillation.*NWAD RETORT.10*

RETORTED, *pp.* Returned; thrown back; bent back.

RETORTER, *n.* One that retorts.

RETORTING, *ppr.* Returning; throwing back.

RETORTION, *n.* The act of retorting.

RETOSS, *v.t.* [re and toss.] To toss back.

RETOSSED, *pp.* Tossed back.

RETOSSING, *ppr.* Tossing back.

RETOUCH, *v.t.* retuch'. [re and touch.] To improve by new touches; as, to retouch a picture or an essay.

RETOUCHED, *pp.* retuch'ed. Touched again; improved by new touches.

RETOUCHING, *ppr.* retuch'ing. Improving by new touches.

RETRACE, *v.t.*

1. To trace back; to go back in the same path or course; as, to retrace one's steps; to retrace one's proceedings.*NWAD RETRACE.2*

2. To trace back, as a line.*NWAD RETRACE.3*

Then if the line of Tumus you retrace, he springs from Inachus of Argive race.*NWAD RETRACE.4*

RETRACED, *pp.* Traced back.

RETRACING, *ppr.* Tracing back.

RETRACT, *v.t.* [L. retractus, retraho; re and traho, to draw.]

1. To recall, as a declaration, words or saying; to disavow; to recant; as, to retract an accusation, charge or assertion.*NWAD RETRACT.2*

I would as freely have retracted the charge of idolatry, as I ever made it.*NWAD RETRACT.3*

2. To take back; to rescind. [Little used.]*NWAD RETRACT.4*

3. To draw back, as claws.*NWAD RETRACT.5*

RETRACT, *v.t.* To take back; to unsay; to withdraw concession or declaration.

She will, and she will not; she grants, denies, consents, retracts, advances, and then flies.*NWAD RETRACT.7*

RETRACT, *n.* Among horsemen, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.

RETRACTABLE, ***a.*** **That may be retracted or recalled.**

RETRACTATION, ***n.*** **[L. retractatio.]**

The recalling of what has been said; recantation; change of opinion declared.*NWAD RETRACTATION.2*

RETRACTED, ***pp.*** **Recalled; recanted; disavowed.**

RETRACTIBLE, ***a.*** **That may be drawn back; retractile.**

RETRACTILE, ***a.*** **Capable of being drawn back.**

A walrus with fiery eyes - retractile from external injuries.*NWAD RETRACTILE.2*

RETRACTING, ***ppr.*** **Recalling; disavowing; recanting.**

RETRACTION, ***n.*** **[from retract.]**

1. The act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done.*NWAD RETRACTION.2*

2. Recantation; disavowal of the truth of what has been said; declaration of change of opinion.*NWAD RETRACTION.3*

3. Act of withdrawing a claim.*NWAD RETRACTION.4*

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge, hath beguiled church and state of the benefit of my retractions or concessions.*NWAD RETRACTION.5*

RETRACTIVE, ***a.*** **Withdrawing; taking from.**

RETRACTIVE, ***n.*** **That which withdraws or takes from.**

RETRAICT, ***n.*** **Retreat.** ***Obs.***

RETRAIT, ***n.*** **A cast of countenance; a picture.** ***Obs.***

RETRAXIT, *n.* [L. retraho, retraxi.] In law, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.

RETREAT, *n.* [L. retractus, retraho; re and traho.]

1. The act of retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from any place.*NWAD RETREAT.2*

But beauty's triumph is well tim'd retreat.*NWAD RETREAT.3*

2. Retirement; state of privacy or seclusion from noise, bustle or company.*NWAD RETREAT.4*

Here in the calm still mirror of retreat.*NWAD RETREAT.5*

3. Place of retirement or privacy.*NWAD RETREAT.6*

He built his son a house of pleasure - and spared no cost to make it a delicious retreat.*NWAD RETREAT.7*

4. Place of safety or security.*NWAD RETREAT.8*

That pleasing shade they sought, a soft retreat from sudden April show'rs, a shelter from the heat.*NWAD RETREAT.9*

5. In military affairs, the retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy or from any ground occupied to a greater distance from the enemy, or from an advanced position. A retreat is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a flight.*NWAD RETREAT.10*

6. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy; or the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement.*NWAD RETREAT.11*

7. The beat of the drum at the firing of the evening gun, to warn soldiers to forbear firing and the sentinels to challenge.*NWAD RETREAT.12*

RETREAT, *v.i.*

1. To retire from any position or place.*NWAD RETREAT.14*

2. To withdraw to a private abode or to any secluded situation.*NWAD RETREAT.15*

3. To retire to a place of safety or security; as, to retreat into a den or into a fort.*NWAD RETREAT.16*

4. To move back to a place before occupied; to retire.*NWAD RETREAT.17*

The rapid currents drive, towards the retreating sea, their furious tide.*NWAD RETREAT.18*

5. To retire from an enemy or from any advanced position.*NWAD RETREAT.19*

RETREATED, as a passive participle, though used by Milton, is not good English.

RETRENCH, *v.t.*

1. To cut off; to pare away.*NWAD RETRENCH.2*

And thy exuberant parts retrench.*NWAD RETRENCH.3*

2. To lessen; to abridge; to curtail; as, to retrench superfluities or expenses.*NWAD RETRENCH.4*

3. To confine; to limit. [Not proper.]*NWAD RETRENCH.5*

RETRENCH, *v.i.* To live at less expense. It is more reputable to retrench than to live embarrassed.

RETRENCHED, *pp.* Cut off; curtailed; diminished.

RETRENCHING, *ppr.* Cutting off; curtailing.

RETRENCHMENT, *n.*

1. The act of lopping off; the act of removing what is superfluous; as the retrenchment of words or lines in a writing.*NWAD RETRENCHMENT.2*

2. The act of curtailing, lessening or abridging; diminution; as the retrenchment of expenses.*NWAD RETRENCHMENT.3*

3. In military affairs, any work raised to cover a post and fortify it against an enemy; such as fascines, gabions, sandbags and the like.*NWAD RETRENCHMENT.4*

Numerous remains of Roman retrenchments, constructed to cover the country -*NWAD RETRENCHMENT.5*

RETRIBUTE, *v.t.* [L. retribuo; re and tribuo, to give or bestow.]

To pay back; to make payment, compensation or reward in return; as, to retribute one for his kindness; to retribute to a criminal what is proportionate to his offense.*NWAD RETRIBUTE.2*

RETRIBUTED, *pp.* Paid back; given in return; rewarded.

RETRIBUTER, *n.* One that makes retribution.

RETRIBUTING, *ppr.* Requiting; making repayment; rewarding.

RETRIBUTION, *n.*

1. Repayment; return accommodated to the action; reward; compensation.*NWAD RETRIBUTION.2*

In good offices and due retributions, we may not be pinching and niggardly.*NWAD RETRIBUTION.3*

2. A gratuity or present given for services in the place of a salary.*NWAD RETRIBUTION.4*

3. The distribution of rewards and punishments at the general judgment.*NWAD RETRIBUTION.5*

It is a strong argument for a state of retribution hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous.*NWAD RETRIBUTION.6*

RETRIBUTIVE, RETRIBUTORY, *a.* Repaying; rewarding for good deeds, and punishing for offenses; as retributive justice.

RETRIEVABLE, *a.* [from retrieve.] That may be retrieved or recovered.

RETRIEVE, *v.t.*

1. To recover; to restore from loss or injury to a former good state; as to retrieve the credit of a nation; to retrieve one's character; to retrieve a decayed fortune.*NWAD RETRIEVE.2*

2. To repair.*NWAD RETRIEVE.3*

Accept my sorrow, and retrieve my fall.*NWAD RETRIEVE.4*

3. To regain.*NWAD RETRIEVE.5*

With late repentance now they would retrieve the bodies they forsook, and wish to live.*NWAD RETRIEVE.6*

4. To recall; to bring back; as, to retrieve men from their cold trivial conceits.*NWAD RETRIEVE.7*

RETRIEVE, *n.* A seeking again; a discovery. [Not in use.]

RETRIEVED, *pp.* Recovered; repaired; regained; recalled.

RETRIEVING, *ppr.* Recovering; repairing; recalling.

RETROACTION, *n.* [L. retro, backward, and action.]

1. Action returned, or action backwards.*NWAD RETROACTION.2*

2. Operation on something past or preceding.*NWAD RETROACTION.3*

RETROACTIVE, ***a.*** **[L. retro, backward, and active.]**

Operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective.*NWAD RETROACTIVE.2*

A retroactive law or statute, is one which operates to affect, make criminal or punishable, acts done prior to the passing of the law.*NWAD RETROACTIVE.3*

RETROACTIVELY, ***adv.*** **By returned action or operation; by operating on something past.**

RETROCEDE, ***v.t.*** **[L. retro, back, and cedo, to give.]**

To cede or grant back; as, to retrocede a territory to a former proprietor.*NWAD RETROCEDE.2*

RETROCEDED, ***pp.*** **Granted back.**

RETROCEDING, ***ppr.*** **Ceding back.**

RETROCESSION, ***n.***

1. A ceding or granting back to a former proprietor.*NWAD RETROCESSION.2*

2. The act of going back.*NWAD RETROCESSION.3*

RETRODUCTION, ***n.*** **[L. retroduco; retro, back, and duco, to lead.] A leading or bringing back.**

RETROFLEX, ***a.*** **[L. retro, back, and flexus, bent.]**

In botany, bent this way and that, or in different directions, usually in a distorted manner; as a retroflex branch.*NWAD RETROFLEX.2*

RETROFRACT, RETROFRACTED, ***a.*** **[L. retro, back, and fractus, broken.]**

Reduced to hang down as it were by force so as to appear as if broken; as a retrofract peduncle.*NWAD RETROFRACT.2*

Bent back towards its insertion, as if it were broken.*NWAD RETROFRACT.3*

RETROGRADATION, *n.*

1. The act of moving backwards; applied to the apparent motion of the planets.*NWAD RETROGRADATION.2*

2. A moving backwards; decline in excellence.*NWAD RETROGRADATION.3*

RETROGRADE, *a.* [L. retrogradior; retro, backwards, and gradior, to go.]

1. Going or moving backwards.*NWAD RETROGRADE.2*

2. In astronomy, apparently moving backward and contrary to the succession of the signs, as a planet.*NWAD RETROGRADE.3*

3. Declining from a better to a worse state.*NWAD RETROGRADE.4*

RETROGRADE, *v.i.* [L. retrogradior; retro and gradior, to go.] To go or move backward.

RETROGRESSION, *n.* The act of going backward.

RETROGRESSIVE, *a.* Going or moving backward; declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state.

Geography is at times retrogressive.*NWAD RETROGRESSIVE.2*

RETROMINGENCY, *n.* [L. retro, backward, and mingo, to discharge urine.]

The act of quality of discharging the contents of the bladder backwards.*NWAD RETROMINGENCY.2*

RETROMINGENT, *a.* Discharging the urine backwards.

RETROMINGENT, *n.* In zoology, an animal that discharges its urine backwards.

The retromingents are a division of animals whose characteristic is that they discharge their urine backwards, both male and female.*NWAD RETROMINGENT.3*

RETROPULSIVE, *a.* [L. retro, back, and pulsus, pello, to drive.] Driving back; repelling.

RETRORSELY, *adv.* retros'ly. [L. retrorsum, backward.] In a backward direction; as a stem retrorsely aculeate.

RETROSPECT, *n.* [L. retro, back, and specio, to look.]

A looking back on things past; view or contemplation of something past. The retrospect of a life well spent affords peace of mind in old age.*NWAD RETROSPECT.2*

RETROSPECTION, *n.*

1. The act of looking back on things past.*NWAD RETROSPECTION.2*

2. The faculty of looking back on past things.*NWAD RETROSPECTION.3*

RETROSPECTIVE, *a.*

1. Looking back on past events; as a retrospective view.*NWAD RETROSPECTIVE.2*

2. Having reference to what is past; affecting things past. A penal statute can have no retrospective effect or operation.*NWAD RETROSPECTIVE.3*

RETROSPECTIVELY, *adv.* By way of retrospect.

RETROVERSION, ***n.*** **A turning or falling backwards; as the retroversion of the uterus.**

RETROVERT, ***v.t.*** **To turn back.**

RETROVERTED, ***a.*** **[L. retro, back, and verto, to turn.] Turned back.**

RETRUDE, ***v.t.*** **[L. retrudo; re and trudo, to thrust.] To thrust back.**

RETUND, ***v.t.*** **[L. retundo; re and rundo, to beat.]**

To blunt; to turn; as an edge; to dull; as, to retund the edge of a weapon.*NWAD RETUND.2*

RETURN, ***v.i.*** **[L. torno.]**

1. To come or go back to the same place. The gentleman goes from the country to London and returns, or the citizen of London rides into the country and returns. The blood propelled from the heart, passes through the arteries to the extremities of the body, and returns through the veins. Some servants are good to go on errands, but not good to return.*NWAD RETURN.2*

2. To come to the same state; as, to return from bondage to a state of freedom.*NWAD RETURN.3*

3. To answer.*NWAD RETURN.4*

He said, and thus the queen of heaven return'd.*NWAD RETURN.5*

4. To come again; to revisit.*NWAD RETURN.6*

Thou to mankind be good and friendly still, and oft return.*NWAD RETURN.7*

5. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.*NWAD RETURN.8*

With the year seasons return, but not to me returns day -*NWAD RETURN.9*

6. To show fresh signs of mercy.*NWAD RETURN.10*

Return, O Lord, deliver my soul. *Psalm 6:4*.*NWAD RETURN.11*

To return to God, to return from wickedness, to repent of sin or wandering from duty.*NWAD RETURN.12*

RETURN, ***v.t.***

1. To bring, carry or send back; as, to return a borrowed book; to return a hired horse.*NWAD RETURN.14*

2. To repay; as, to return borrowed money.*NWAD RETURN.15*

3. To give in recompense or requital.*NWAD RETURN.16*

In any wise, return him a trespass-offering. *1 Samuel 6:3*.*NWAD RETURN.17*

The Lord shall return thy wickedness upon thy own head. *1 Kings 2:44*.*NWAD RETURN.18*

4. To give back in reply; as, to return an answer.*NWAD RETURN.19*

5. To tell, relate or communicate.*NWAD RETURN.20*

And Moses returned the words of the people to the Lord. *Exodus 19:8*.*NWAD RETURN.21*

6. To retort; to recriminate.*NWAD RETURN.22*

If you are a malicious reader, you return upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am.*NWAD RETURN.23*

7. To render an account, usually an official account to a superior. Officers of the army and navy return to the commander the number of men in companies, regiments, etc.; they return the number of men sick or capable of duty; they return the quantity of ammunition,

provisions, etc.*NWAD RETURN.24*

8. To render back to a tribunal or to an office; as, to return a writ or an execution.*NWAD RETURN.25*

9. To report officially; as, an officer returns his proceedings on the back of a writ or precept.*NWAD RETURN.26*

10. To send; to transmit; to convey.*NWAD RETURN.27*

Instead of a ship, he should levy money and return the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use.*NWAD RETURN.28*

RETURN, *n.*

1. The act of coming or going back to the same place.*NWAD RETURN.30*

Takes little journeys and makes quick returns.*NWAD RETURN.31*

2. The act of sending back; as the return of a borrowed book or of money lent.*NWAD RETURN.32*

3. The act of putting in the former place.*NWAD RETURN.33*

4. Retrogression; the act of moving back.*NWAD RETURN.34*

5. The act or process of coming back to a former state; as the return of health.*NWAD RETURN.35*

6. Revolution; a periodical coming to the same point; as the return of the sun to the tropic of Cancer.*NWAD RETURN.36*

7. Periodical renewal; as the return of the seasons or of the year.*NWAD RETURN.37*

8. Repayment; reimbursement in kind or in something equivalent, for money expended or advanced, or for labor. One occupation gives quick returns; in others, the returns are slow. The returns of the cargo were in gold. The farmer has returns in his crops.*NWAD RETURN.38*

9. Profit; advantage.*NWAD RETURN.39*

From these few hours we spend in prayer, the return is great.*NWAD RETURN.40*

10. Remittance; payment from a distant place.*NWAD RETURN.41*

11. Repayment; retribution; requital.*NWAD RETURN.42*

Is no return due from a grateful breast?*NWAD RETURN.43*

12. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution.*NWAD RETURN.44*

13. Either of the adjoining sides of the front of a house or ground-plot, is called a return side.*NWAD RETURN.45*

14. In law, the rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept or execution, to the proper officer or court; or the certificate of the officer executing it, indorsed. We call the transmission of the writ to the proper officer or court, a return; and we give the same name to the certificate or official account of the officer's service or proceedings. The sheriff or his subordinate officers make return of all writs and precepts. We use the same language for the sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners.*NWAD RETURN.46*

15. A day in bank. The day on which the defendant is ordered to appear in court, and the sheriff is to bring in the writ and report his proceedings, is called the return of the writ.*NWAD RETURN.47*

16. In military and naval affairs, an official account, report or statement rendered to the commander; as the return of men fit for duty; the return of the number of the sick; the return of provisions, ammunition, etc.*NWAD RETURN.48*

RETURNABLE, *a.*

1. That may be returned or restored.*NWAD RETURNABLE.2*

2. In law, that is legally to be returned, delivered, given or rendered; as a writ or precept returnable at a certain day; a verdict returnable

to the court; an attachment returnable to the king's bench.*NWAD RETURNABLE.3*

RETURN-DAY, *n.* The day when the defendant is to appear in court and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings.

RETURNED, *pp.* Restored; given or sent back; repaid; brought or rendered to the proper court or officer.

RETURNER, *n.* One who returns; one that repays or remits money.

RETURNING, *ppr.* Giving, carrying or sending back; coming or going back; making report.

RETURNING-OFFICER, *n.* The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, etc.

RETURNLESS, *a.* Admitting no return. [Little used.]

RETUSE, *a.* [L. retusus, retundo.] In botany, a retuse leaf is one ending in a blunt sinus, or whose apex is blunt. This term is applied also to the seed.

REUNION, *n.*

1. A second union; union formed anew after separation or discord; as a reunion of parts or particles of matter; a reunion of parties or sects.*NWAD REUNION.2*

2. In medicine, union of parts separated by wounds or accidents.*NWAD REUNION.3*

REUNITE, *v.t.* [re and unite.]

1. To unite again; to join after separation.*NWAD REUNITE.2*

2. In medicine, union of parts separated by wounds or accidents.*NWAD REUNITE.3*

REUNITE, *v.i.* To be united again; to join and cohere again.

REUNITED, *pp.* United or joined again; reconciled.

REUNITING, *ppr.* Uniting again; reconciling.

REUSSITE, *n.* [from Reuss, the place where it is found.]

A salt found in the form of a mealy efforescence, or crystallized in flat six sided prisms, and in acicular crystals.*NWAD REUSSITE.2*

REVE, *n.* The bailiff of a franchise or manor. It is usually written reve.

REVEAL, *v.t.* [L. revelo; re and velo, to veil.]

1. To disclose; to discover; to show; to make known something before unknown or concealed; as, to reveal secrets.*NWAD REVEAL.2*

2. To disclose, discover or make known from heaven. God has been pleased to reveal his will to man.*NWAD REVEAL.3*

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men. *Romans 1:18*.*NWAD REVEAL.4*

REVEAL, *n.* A revealing; disclosure. [Not in use.]

REVEALED, *pp.* Disclosed; discovered; made known; laid open.

REVEALER, *n.*

1. One that discloses or makes known.*NWAD REVEALER.2*

2. One that brings to view.*NWAD REVEALER.3*

REVEALING, *ppr.* Disclosing; discovering; making known.

REVEALMENT, *n.* The act of revealing. [Little used.]

REVEILLE, REVELLY, *n.* [L. vigilo. See *Watch*.]

In military affairs, the beat of drum about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging.*NWAD REVEILLE.2*

[This word might well be anglicised rev'elly.]*NWAD REVEILLE.3*

REVEL, *v.i.* [L. rabo, rabio, to rage, whence rabies, rabid.]

1. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment; to carouse; to act the bacchanalian.*NWAD REVEL.2*

Antony, that revels long o'nights.*NWAD REVEL.3*

2. To move playfully or without regularity.*NWAD REVEL.4*

REVEL, *n.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

Some men ruin the fabric of their bodies by incessant revels.*NWAD REVEL.6*

REVEL, *v.t.* [L. revello; re and vello, to pull.]

To draw back; to retract; to make a revulsion.*NWAD REVEL.8*

REVELATION, *n.* [L. revelatus, revelo. See *Reveal*.]

1. The act of disclosing or discovering to others what was before unknown to them; appropriately, the disclosure or communication of truth to men by God himself, or by his authorized agents, the prophets and apostles.*NWAD REVELATION.2*

How that by revelation he made known to me the mystery, as I wrote before in few words. *Ephesians 3:3*; *2 Corinthians 12:1*.*NWAD REVELATION.3*

2. That which is revealed; appropriately, the sacred truths which

God has communicated to man for his instruction and direction. The revelations of God are contained in the Old and New Testament.*NWAD REVELATION.4*

3. The Apocalypse; the last book of the sacred canon, containing the prophecies of St. John.*NWAD REVELATION.5*

REVELER, *n.* [See *Revel*.] One who feasts with noisy merriment.

REVELING, *ppr.* Feasting with noisy merriment; carousing.

REVELING, *n.* A feasting with noisy merriment; revelry. *Galatians 5:21*; *1 Peter 4:3*.

REVEL-ROUT, *n.* [See *Rout*.]

1. Tumultuous festivity.*NWAD REVEL-ROUT.2*

2. A mob; a rabble tumultuously assembled; an unlawful assembly.*NWAD REVEL-ROUT.3*

REVELRY, *n.* Noisy festivity; clamorous jollity.

REVENDICATE, *v.t.* [L. vindico. See *Vindicate*.]

To reclaim what has been taken away; to claim to have restored what has been seized.*NWAD REVENDICATE.2*

Should some subsequent fortunate revolution deliver it from the conqueror's yoke, it can revendicate them.*NWAD REVENDICATE.3*

REVENDICATED, *pp.* Reclaimed; regained; recovered.

REVENDICATING, *ppr.* Reclaiming; redemanding; recovering.

REVENDICATION, *n.* The act of reclaiming or demanding the restoration of any thing taken by an enemy; as by right of postliminium.

The endless disputes which would spring from the revendication of them, have introduced a contrary practice.*NWAD REVENDICATION.2*

REVENGE, *v.t.* revenj'. [L. vindex, vindico. See *Vindicate*.]

1. To inflict pain or injury in return for an injury received.*NWAD REVENGE.2*

[Note. this word and avenge were formerly used as synonymous, and it is so used in the common version of the Scripture, and applied to the Supreme Being. "O Lord - revenge me of my persecutors." *Jeremiah 15:15*. In consequence of a distinction between avenge and revenge which modern usage has introduced, the application of this word to the Supreme Being appears extremely harsh, irreverent and offensive. Revenge is now used in an ill sense, for the infliction of pain maliciously or illegally; avenge for inflicting just punishment.]*NWAD REVENGE.3*

2. According to modern usage, to inflict pain deliberately and maliciously, contrary to the laws of justice and humanity, in return

for injury, pain or evil received; to wreak vengeance spitefully on one who injures or offends. We say, to revenge an injury or insult, or with the reciprocal pronoun, to revenge ourselves on an enemy or for an injury, that is, to take vengeance or satisfaction.*NWAD REVENGE.4*

3. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy.*NWAD REVENGE.5*

The gods are just and will revenge our cause.*NWAD REVENGE.6*

[According to modern usage, avenge should here be substituted for revenge.]*NWAD REVENGE.7*

REVENGE, *n.* revenj'.

1. Return of an injury; the deliberate infliction of pain or injury or a person in return for an injury received from him.*NWAD REVENGE.9*

2. According to modern usage, a malicious or spiteful infliction of pain or injury, contrary to the laws of justice and christianity, in return for an injury or offense. Revenge is dictated by passion; vengeance by justice.*NWAD REVENGE.10*

3. The passion which is excited by an injury done or an affront given; the desire of inflicting pain on one who has done an injury; as, to glut revenge.*NWAD REVENGE.11*

Revenge, as the word is now understood, is always contrary to the precepts of Christ.*NWAD REVENGE.12*

The indulgence of revenge tends to make men more savage and cruel.*NWAD REVENGE.13*

REVENGED, *pp.* Punished in return for an injury; spitefully punished. The injury is revenged.

REVENGEFUL, *a.* revenj'ful.

1. full of revenge or a desire to inflict pain or evil for injury received; spiteful; malicious; wreaking revenge.*NWAD REVENGEFUL.2*

If thy revengeful heart cannot forgive.*NWAD REVENGEFUL.3*

2. Vindictive; inflicting punishment.*NWAD REVENGEFUL.4*

May my hands never brandish more revengeful steel.*NWAD REVENGEFUL.5*

REVENGEFULLY, *adv.* revenj'fully. By way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.

REVENGEFULNESS, *n.* revenj'fulness. Vincidtiveness.

REVENGELESS, *a.* revenj'less. Unrevenged.

REVENGEMENT, *n.* revenj'ment. Revenge; return of an injury. [Little used.]

REVENGER, *n.*

1. One who revenges; one who inflicts pain on another spitefully in return for an injury.*NWAD REVENGER.2*

2. One who inflicts just punishment for injuries. [Less proper.]*NWAD REVENGER.3*

REVENGING, *ppr.*

1. Inflicting pain or evil spitefully for injury or affront received.*NWAD REVENGING.2*

2. Vindicating; punishing.*NWAD REVENGING.3*

REVENGINGLY, *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively.

REVENUE, *n.* [L. revenio; re and venio, to come.]

1. In a general sense, the annual rents, profits, interest or issues of any species of property, real or personal, belonging to an individual

or to the public. When used of individuals, it is equivalent to income. In modern usage, income is applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals, and revenue to those of the state. In the latter case, revenue is*NWAD REVENUE.2*

2. The annual produce of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, etc. which a nation or state collects and receives into the treasury for public use.*NWAD REVENUE.3*

3. Return; reward; as a rich revenue of praise.*NWAD REVENUE.4*

4. A fleshy lump on the head of a deer.*NWAD REVENUE.5*

REVERB, *v.t.* To reverberate. [Not in use.]

REVERBERANT, *a.* [L. reverberans. See *Reverberate*.]

Returning sound; resounding; driving back.*NWAD REVERBERANT.2*

REVERBERATE, *v.t.* [L. reverbero; re and verbero, to beat.]

1. To return, as sound; to send back; to echo; as, an arch reverberates the voice.*NWAD REVERBERATE.2*

2. To send or beat back; to repel; to reflect; as, to reverberate rays of light*NWAD REVERBERATE.3*

3. To send or drive back; to repel from side to side; as flame reverberated in a furnace.*NWAD REVERBERATE.4*

REVERBERATE, *v.i.*

1. To be driven back; to be repelled, as rays of light, or sound.*NWAD REVERBERATE.6*

2. To resound.*NWAD REVERBERATE.7*

And even at hand, a drum is ready brac'd, that shall reverberate all as well as thine.*NWAD REVERBERATE.8*

REVERBERATE, *a.* Reverberant.

REVERBERATED, *pp.* Driven back; sent back; driven from side to side.

REVERBERATING, *ppr.* Driving or sending back; reflecting, as light; echoing, as sound.

REVERBERATION, *n.*

The act of driving or sending back; particularly, the act of reflecting light and heat or repelling sound. Thus we speak of the reverberation of the rays of light from an object, the reverberation of sound in echoes, or the reverberation of heat or flame in a furnace.*NWAD REVERBERATION.2*

REVERBERATORY, *a.* Returning or driving back; as a reverberatory furnace or kiln.

REVERBERATORY, *n.* A furnace with a kind of dome that reflects the flame upon a vessel placed within it, so as to surround it.

REVERE, *v.t.* [L. revereor; re and vereor, to fear.]

To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to reverence; to honor in estimation.*NWAD REVERE.2*

Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather revered as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire -*NWAD REVERE.3*

REVERED, *pp.* Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REVERENCE, *n.* [L. reverentia.]

1. Fear mingled with respect and esteem; veneration.*NWAD REVERENCE.2*

When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign that the

reverence of government is lost.*NWAD REVERENCE.3*

The fear acceptable to God, is a filial fear, an awful reverence of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his service and an unwillingness to offend him.*NWAD REVERENCE.4*

Reverence is nearly equivalent to veneration, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from awe, which is an emotion compounded of fear, dread or terror, with admiration of something great, but not necessarily implying love or affection. We feel reverence for a parent, and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in awe of a tyrant. This distinction may not always be observed.*NWAD REVERENCE.5*

2. An act of respect or obeisance; a bow or courtesy. *2 Samuel 9:6*.*NWAD REVERENCE.6*

3. A title of the clergy.*NWAD REVERENCE.7*

4. A poetical title of a father.*NWAD REVERENCE.8*

REVERENCE, *v.t.* To regard with reverence; to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection. We reverence superiors for their age, their authority and their virtues. We ought to reverence parents and upright judges and magistrates. We ought to reverence the Supreme Being, his word and his ordinances.

Those that I reverence, those I fear, the wise.*NWAD REVERENCE.10*

They will reverence my son. *Matthew 21:37*.*NWAD REVERENCE.11*

Let the wife see that she reverence her husband. *Ephesians 5:33*.*NWAD REVERENCE.12*

REVERENCED, *pp.* Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REVERENCER, *n.* One that regards with reverence.

REVERENCING, *ppr.* Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection.

REVEREND, *a.* [L. reverendus.]

1. Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect mingled with fear and affection; as reverend and gracious senators.*NWAD REVEREND.2*

A reverend sire among them came.*NWAD REVEREND.3*

[This epithet is, I believe, never applied to the Supreme Being, or to his laws or institutions. In lieu of it we use venerable.]*NWAD REVEREND.4*

2. A title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics. We style a clergyman reverend; a bishop is styled right reverend; an archbishop most reverend. The religious in catholic countries, are styled reverend fathers; abbesses, prioresses, etc. reverend mothers. In Scotland, as in the United States, the clergy are individually styled reverend. A synod is styled very reverend, and the general assembly venerable.*NWAD REVEREND.5*

REVERENT, *a.*

1. Expressing reverence, veneration or submission; as reverent words or terms; a reverent posture in prayer; reverent behavior.*NWAD REVERENT.2*

2. Submissive; humble; impressed with reverence.*NWAD REVERENT.3*

They prostrate fell before him reverent.*NWAD REVERENT.4*

REVERENTIAL, *a.* [from reverence.] Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it; as reverential fear or awe; reverential gratitude or esteem.

Religion - consisting in a reverential esteem of things sacred.*NWAD REVERENTIAL.2*

REVERENTIALLY, *adv.* With reverence, or show of reverence.

REVERENTLY, *adv.*

1. With reverence; with respectful regard.*NWAD REVERENTLY.2*

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently.*NWAD REVERENTLY.3*

2. With veneration; with fear of what is great or terrifying.*NWAD REVERENTLY.4*

So reverently men quit the open air, when thunder speaks the angry Gods abroad.*NWAD REVERENTLY.5*

REVERER, *n.* One who reveres or venerates.

REVERIE. [See *Revery*.]

REVERING, *ppr.* Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection; venerating.

REVERSAL, *a.* [See *Reverse*.] Intended to reverse; implying reverse.

REVERSAL, *n.* [from reverse.] A change or overthrowing; as the reversal of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is false. So we speak of the reversal of an attainder or of an outlawry, by which the sentence is rendered void.

REVERSE, *v.t.* revers'. [L. reversus, reverto; re and verto, to turn.]

1. To turn upside down; as, to reverse a pyramid or cone.*NWAD REVERSE.2*

2. To overturn; to subvert; as, to reverse the state.*NWAD REVERSE.3*

3. To turn back; as with swift wheel reverse.*NWAD REVERSE.4*

4. To turn to the contrary; as, to reverse the scene.*NWAD REVERSE.5*

- Or affectations quite reverse the soul.*NWAD REVERSE.6*

5. To put each in the place of the other; as, to reverse the distinctions of good and evil.*NWAD REVERSE.7*

6. In law, to overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void; to annul; as, to reverse a judgment, sentence or decree. Judgments are reversed by writs of error; and for certain causes, may be reversed without such writs.*NWAD REVERSE.8*

7. To recall. [Not in use.]*NWAD REVERSE.9*

REVERSE, *v.i.* revers'. To return. [Not in use.]

REVERSE, *n.* revers'.

1. Change; vicissitude; a turn of affairs; in a good sense.*NWAD REVERSE.12*

By a strange reverse of things, Justinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, now obtains -*NWAD REVERSE.13*

2. Change for the worse; misfortune. By an unexpected reverse of circumstances, an affluent man is reduced to poverty.*NWAD REVERSE.14*

3. A contrary; an opposite.*NWAD REVERSE.15*

The performances to which God has annexed the promises of eternity, are just the reverse of all the pursuits of sense.*NWAD REVERSE.16*

REVERSED, *pp.*

1. Turned side for side or end for end; changed to the contrary.*NWAD REVERSED.2*

2. In law, overthrown or annulled.*NWAD REVERSED.3*

3. *a.* In botany, resupinate; having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower; as a reversed corol.*NWAD REVERSED.4*

REVERSEDLY, *adv.* In a reversed manner.

REVERSELESS, *a.* revers'less. Not to be reversed; irreversible.

REVERSELY, *adv.* revers'ly. On the other hand; on the opposite.

REVERSIBLE, *a.* That may be reversed; as a reversible judgment or sentence.

REVERSING, *ppr.* Turning upside down; subverting; turning the contrary way; annulling.

REVERSION, *n.* [L. reversio.]

1. In general sense, a returning; appropriately, in law, the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, after a particular estate is ended. Hence,*NWAD REVERSION.2*

2. The residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of the particular estate granted. Thus when there is a gift in tail, the reversion of the fee is, without any special reservation, vested in the donor by act of law.*NWAD REVERSION.3*

3. Succession; right to future possession or enjoyment.*NWAD REVERSION.4*

4. In algebra, reversion of series, a kind of reversed operation of an infinite series.*NWAD REVERSION.5*

REVERSIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to a reversion, that is, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate; as a reversionary interest or right.

REVERSIONER, *n.* The person who has a reversion, or who is

entitled to lands or tenements, after a particular estate granted is determined.

REVERT, *v.t.* [L. reverto; re and verto, to turn.]

1. To turn back; to turn to the contrary; to reverse.*NWAD REVERT.2*

Till happy chance revert the cruel scene.*NWAD REVERT.3*

[Instead of revert, in this sense, reverse is generally used.]*NWAD REVERT.4*

2. To drive or turn back; to reverberate; as a stream reverted.*NWAD REVERT.5*

REVERT, *v.i.*

1. To return; to fall back.*NWAD REVERT.7*

2. In law, to return to the proprietor, after the determination of a particular estate. A feud granted to a man for life, or to him and his issue male, or his death or failure of issue male, reverted to the lord or proprietor.*NWAD REVERT.8*

REVERT, *n.* In music, return; recurrence; antistrophy.

REVERTED, *pp.* Reversed; turned back.

REVERTENT, *n.* A medicine which restores the natural order of the inverted irritative motions in the animal system.

REVERTIBLE, *a.* That may revert or return.

REVERTING, *ppr.* Turning back; returning.

REVERTIVE, *a.* Changing; reversing.

REVERY, *n.*

1. Properly, a raving or delirium; but its sense, as generally used, is a loose or irregular train of thoughts, occurring in musing or meditation; wild, extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination. There are reveries and extravagancies which pass through the minds of wise men as well as fools.*NWAD REVERY.2*

2. A chimera; a vision.*NWAD REVERY.3*

REVEST, *v.t.* [Low L. revestio; re and vestio, to clothe.]

1. to clothe again.*NWAD REVEST.2*

2. To reinvest; to vest again with possession or office; as, to revest a magistrate with authority.*NWAD REVEST.3*

3. to lay out in something less fleeting than money; as, to revest money in stocks.*NWAD REVEST.4*

REVEST, *v.i.* to take effect again, as a title; to return to a former owner; as, the title or right revest in A, after alienation.

REVESTED, *pp.* clothed again; invested anew.

REVESTIARY, *n.* [L. revestio.]

The place or apartment in a church or temple where the dresses are deposited; now contracted into vestry.*NWAD REVESTIARY.2*

REVETMENT, *n.*

In fortification, a strong wall on the outside of a rampart, intended to support the earth.*NWAD REVETMENT.2*

REVIBRATE, *v.i.* [re and vibrate.] to vibrate back or in return.

REVIBRATION, *n.* the act of vibrating back.

REVICTION, *n.* [L. re and vivo, victum, to live.] Return to life. [Not used.]

REVICTUAL, *v.t.* revit'l. [re and victual.] to furnish again with provisions.

REVICTUALED, *pp.* revit'ld. furnished with victuals again.

REVICTUALING, *ppr.* revit'ling. supplying again with provisions.

REVIE, *v.t.* [re and vie.] to accede to the proposal of a stake and to overtop it; an old phrase at cards. *Obs.*

REVIE, *v.i.* To return the challenge of a wager at cards; to make a retort.

REVIEW, *v.t.* revu'. [re and view.]

1. To look back on.*NWAD REVIEW.2*

2. To see again.*NWAD REVIEW.3*

I shall review Sicilia.*NWAD REVIEW.4*

3. To view and examine again; to reconsider; to revise; as, to review a manuscript. It is said that Virgil was prevented by death from reviewing the AEneis.*NWAD REVIEW.5*

4. To retrace.*NWAD REVIEW.6*

Shall I the long laborious scene review?*NWAD REVIEW.7*

5. To survey; to inspect; to examine the state of any thing, particularly of troops; as, to review a regiment.*NWAD REVIEW.8*

REVIEW, *n.* revu'. [L. video, to see.]

1. A second or repeated view; a re-examination; resurvey; as a review of the works of nature; a review of life.*NWAD REVIEW.10*

2. Revision; a second examination with a view to amendment or improvement; as an author's review of his works.*NWAD REVIEW.11*

3. In military affairs, an examination or inspection of troops under arms, by a general or commander, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of their discipline, equipment, etc.*NWAD REVIEW.12*

4. In literature, a critical examination of a new publication, with remarks.*NWAD REVIEW.13*

5. A periodical pamphlet containing examinations or analyses of new publications; as the Critical Review.*NWAD REVIEW.14*

Commission of review, a commission granted by the British king to revise the sentence of the court of delegates.*NWAD REVIEW.15*

REVIEWED, *pp.* Resurveyed; re-examined; inspected; critically analyzed.

REVIEWER, *n.* One that reviews or re-examines; an inspector; one that critically examines a new publication, and communicates his opinion upon its merits.

REVIEWING, *ppr.* Looking back on; seeing again; revising; re-examining; inspecting, as an army; critically examining and remarking on.

REVIGORATE, *v.t.* [re and vigor.] To give new vigor to. [Not in use.]

REVILE, *v.t.* [re and vile.]

To reproach; to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language.*NWAD REVILE.2*

She revileth him to his face.*NWAD REVILE.3*

Thou shalt not revile the gods. *Exodus 22:28*.*NWAD REVILE.4*

Blessed are ye when men shall revile you. *Matthew 5:11*.*NWAD REVILE.5*

REVILE, *n.* Reproach; contumely; contemptuous language. [Not in use.]

REVILED, ***pp.*** **Reproached; treated with opprobrious or contemptuous language.**

REVILEMENT, ***n.*** **Reproach; contemptuous language.**

REVILER, ***n.*** **One who reviles another; one who treats another with contemptuous language.**

REVILING, ***ppr.*** **Reproaching; treating with language of contempt.**

REVILING, ***n.*** **The act of reviling or treating with reproachful words.** ***Isaiah 51:7*****.**

REVILINGLY, ***adv.*** **With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.**

REVINDICATE, ***v.t.*** **To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back what has been lost.**

REVISAL, ***n.*** **[from revise.] Revision; the act of reviewing and re-examining for correction and improvement; as the revisal of a manuscript; the revisal of a proof sheet.**

REVISE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. [L. revisus, reviso, to revisit; re and viso, to see, to visit.]**

1. To review; to re-examine; to look over with care for correction; as, to revise a writing; to revise a proof sheet.*NWAD REVISE.2*

2. To review, alter and amend; as, to revise statutes.*NWAD REVISE.3*

REVISE, ***n.***

1. Review; re-examination.*NWAD REVISE.5*

2. Among printers, a second proof sheet; a proof sheet taken after the first correction.*NWAD REVISE.6*

REVISED, ***pp.*** **Reviewed; re-examined for correction.**

REVISER, ***n.*** **One that revises or re-examines for correction.**

REVISING, ***ppr.*** **Reviewing; re-examining for correction.**

REVISION, ***n.***

1. The act of reviewing; review; re-examination for correction; as the revision of a book or writing or of a proof sheet; a revision of statutes.*NWAD REVISION.2*

2. Enumeration of inhabitants.*NWAD REVISION.3*

REVISIONAL, REVISIONARY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to revision.**

REVISIT, ***v.t.*** **s as z. [L. revisito; re and visito, from viso, to see or visit.] To visit again**

Let the pale sire revisit Thebes.*NWAD REVISIT.2*

REVISITATION, ***n.*** **The act of revisiting.**

REVISITED, ***pp.*** **Visited again.**

REVISITING, ***ppr.*** **Visiting again.**

REVISOR, ***n.*** **In Russia, one who has taken the number of inhabitants.**

REVIVAL, ***n.*** **[from revive.]**

1. Return, recall or recovery to life from death or apparent death; as the revival of a drowned person.*NWAD REVIVAL.2*

2. Return or recall to activity from a state of languor; as the revival of spirits.*NWAD REVIVAL.3*

3. Recall, return or recovery from a state of neglect, oblivion,

obscurity or depression; as the revival of letters or learning.*NWAD REVIVAL.4*

4. Renewed and more active attention to religion; an awakening of men to their spiritual concerns.*NWAD REVIVAL.5*

REVIVE, *v.i.* [L. revivisco; re and vivo, to live.]

1. To return to life; to recover life.*NWAD REVIVE.2*

The soul of the child came into him again, and he revived. *1 Kings 17:22*; *Romans 14:9*.*NWAD REVIVE.3*

2. To recover new life or vigor; to be reanimated after depression.*NWAD REVIVE.4*

When he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob their father revived. *Genesis 45:27*.*NWAD REVIVE.5*

3. To recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity or depression. Learning revived in Europe after the middle ages.*NWAD REVIVE.6*

4. In chimistry, to recover its natural state, as a metal.*NWAD REVIVE.7*

Sin revives, when the conscience is awakened by a conviction of guilt. *Romans 7:9*.*NWAD REVIVE.8*

REVIVE, *v.t.*

1. To bring again to life; to reanimate.*NWAD REVIVE.10*

2. To raise from languor, depression or discouragement; to rouse; as, to revive the spirits or courage.*NWAD REVIVE.11*

3. To renew; to bring into action after a suspension; as, to revive a project or scheme that had been laid aside.*NWAD REVIVE.12*

4. To renew in the mind or memory; to recall.*NWAD REVIVE.13*

The mind has the power in many cases to revive ideas or perceptions, which it has once had.*NWAD REVIVE.14*

5. To recover from a state of neglect or depression; as, to revive letters or learning.*NWAD REVIVE.15*

6. To recomfort; to quicken; to refresh with joy or hope.*NWAD REVIVE.16*

Wilt thou not revive us again? *Psalm 85:6*.*NWAD REVIVE.17*

7. To bring again into notice.*NWAD REVIVE.18*

Revive the libels born to die.*NWAD REVIVE.19*

8. In chimistry, to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its metallic state; as, to revive a metal after calcination.*NWAD REVIVE.20*

REVIVED, *pp.* Brought to life; reanimated; renewed; recovered; quickened; cheered; reduced to a metallic state.

REVIVER, *n.* That which revives; that which invigorates or refreshes; one that redeems from neglect or depression.

REVIVIFICATE, *v.t.* [L. re and vivifico; vivus, alive, and facio, to make.]

To revive; to recall or restore to life. [Little used.]*NWAD REVIVIFICATE.2*

REVIVIFICATION, *n.*

1. Renewal of life; restoration of life; or the act of recalling to life.*NWAD REVIVIFICATION.2*

2. In chimistry, the reduction of a metal to its metallic state.*NWAD REVIVIFICATION.3*

REVIVIFY, *v.t.*

1. To recall to life; to reanimate.*NWAD REVIVIFY.2*

2. To give new life or vigor to.*NWAD REVIVIFY.3*

REVIVING, *ppr.* Bringing to life again; reanimating; renewing; recalling to the memory; recovering from neglect or depression; refreshing with joy or hope; reducing to a metallic state.

REVIVISCENCE, REVIVISCENCY, *n.* Renewal of life; return to life.

REVIVISCENT, *a.* Reviving; regaining or restoring life or action.

REVIVOR, *n.* In law, the reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of any of the parties. This is done by a bill of revivor.

REVOCABLE, *a.* [L. revocabilis. See *Revoke*.]

That may be recalled or revoked; that may be repealed or annulled; as a revocable edict or grant.*NWAD REVOCABLE.2*

REVOCABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being revocable.

REVOCATE, *v.t.* [L. revoco; re and voco, to call.] To recall; to call back. [Not in use. See *Revoke*.]

REVOCATION, *n.* [L. revocatio.]

1. The act of recalling or calling back; as the revocation of Calvin.*NWAD REVOCATION.2*

2. State of being recalled.*NWAD REVOCATION.3*

3. Repeal; reversal; as the revocation of the edict of Nantz. A law may cease to operate without an express revocation. so we speak of the revocation of a will, of a use, of a devise, etc.*NWAD REVOCATION.4*

REVOKE, *v.t.* [L. revoco; re and voco, to call.]

1. To recall; to repeal; to reverse. A law, decree or sentence is revoked by the same authority which enacted or passed it. A charter or grant which vests rights in a corporation, cannot be legally revoked without the consent of the corporation. A devise may be revoked by the devisor, a use by the grantor, and a will be the testator.*NWAD REVOKE.2*

2. To check; to repress; as, to revoke rage. [Not in use.]*NWAD REVOKE.3*

3. To draw back.*NWAD REVOKE.4*

Seas are troubled when they do revoke their flowing waves into themselves again. [Unusual.]*NWAD REVOKE.5*

REVOKE, *v.i.* To renounce at cards.

REVOKE, *n.* The act of renouncing at cards.

REVOKED, ***pp.*** **Repealed; reversed.**

REVOKEMENT, ***n.*** **Revocation; reversal. [Little used.]**

REVOKING, ***ppr.*** **Reversing; repealing.**

REVOLT, ***v.i.*** **[L. revolvo; re and volvo, to turn. Eng. wallow.]**

1. To fall off or turn from one to another.*NWAD REVOLT.2*

2. To renounce allegiance and subjection to one's prince or state; to reject the authority of a sovereign; as a province or a number of people. It is not applied to individuals.*NWAD REVOLT.3*

The Edomites revolted from under the hand of Judah. *2 Chronicles 21:8, 10*.*NWAD REVOLT.4*

3. To change. [Not in use.]*NWAD REVOLT.5*

4. In Scripture, to disclaim allegiance and subjection to God; to reject the government of the King of kings. *Isaiah 31:6*.*NWAD REVOLT.6*

REVOLT, ***v.t.***

1. To turn; to put to flight; to overturn.*NWAD REVOLT.8*

2. To shock; to do violence to; to cause to shrink or turn away with abhorrence; as, to revolt the mind or the feelings.*NWAD REVOLT.9*

Their honest pride of their purer religion had revolted the Babylonians.*NWAD REVOLT.10*

REVOLT, ***n.***

1. Desertion; change of sides; more correctly, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government; as the revolt of a province of the Roman empire.*NWAD REVOLT.12*

2. Gross departure from duty.*NWAD REVOLT.13*

3. In Scripture, a rejection of divine government; departure from God; disobedience. *Isaiah 59:13*.*NWAD REVOLT.14*

4. A revolter. [Not in use.]*NWAD REVOLT.15*

REVOLTED, *pp.*

1. Having swerved from allegiance or duty.*NWAD REVOLTED.2*

2. Shocked; grossly offended.*NWAD REVOLTED.3*

REVOLTER, *n.*

1. One who changes sides; a deserter.*NWAD REVOLTER.2*

2. One who renounces allegiance and subjection to his prince or state.*NWAD REVOLTER.3*

3. In Scripture, one who renounces the authority and laws of God. *Jeremiah 6:28*; *Hosea 9:15*.*NWAD REVOLTER.4*

REVOLTING, *ppr.*

1. Changing sides; deserting.*NWAD REVOLTING.2*

2. Disclaiming allegiance and subjection to a prince or state.*NWAD REVOLTING.3*

3. Rejecting the authority of God.*NWAD REVOLTING.4*

4. *a.* Doing violence, as to the feelings; exciting abhorrence.*NWAD REVOLTING.5*

REVOLUTE, *a.* [L. revolutus, from revolvo.]

In botany, rolled back or downwards; as revolute foliation or leafing, when the sides of the leaves in the bud are rolled spirally back or towards the lower surface; a revolute leaf or tendril; a revolute corol or valve.*NWAD REVOLUTE.2*

REVOLUTION, ***n.*** **[L. revolutus, revolvo.]**

1. In physics, rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; a course or motion which brings every point of the surface or periphery of a body back to the place at which it began to move; as the revolution of a wheel; the diurnal revolution of the earth.*NWAD REVOLUTION.2*

2. The motion of a body round any fixed point or center; as the annual revolution of the earth or other planet in its orbit round the center of the system.*NWAD REVOLUTION.3*

3. Motion of any thing which brings it to the same point or state; as the revolution of day and night or of the seasons.*NWAD REVOLUTION.4*

4. Continued course marked by the regular return of years; as the revolution of ages.*NWAD REVOLUTION.5*

5. Space measured by some regular return of a revolving body or of a state of things; as the revolution of a day.*NWAD REVOLUTION.6*

6. In politics, a material or entire change in the constitution of government. Thus the revolution in England, in 1688, was produced by the abdication of king James II the establishment of the house of Orange upon the throne, and the restoration of the constitution to its primitive state. So the revolutions in Poland, in the United States of America, and in France, consisted in a change of constitution. We shall rejoice to hear that the Greeks have effected a revolution.*NWAD REVOLUTION.7*

7. Motion backward.*NWAD REVOLUTION.8*

This word is used adjectively, as in the phrase, revolution principles.*NWAD REVOLUTION.9*

REVOLUTIONARY, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to a revolution in government; as a revolutionary war; revolutionary crimes or disasters.*NWAD REVOLUTIONARY.2*

2. Tending to produce a revolution; as revolutionary measures.*NWAD REVOLUTIONARY.3*

REVOLUTIONER, *n.*

1. One who is engaged in effecting a revolution; a revolutionist.*NWAD REVOLUTIONER.2*

2. In England, one who favored the revolution in 1688.*NWAD REVOLUTIONER.3*

REVOLUTIONIST, *n.* One engaged in effecting a change of government; the favorer of a revolution.

REVOLUTIONIZE, *v.t.*

1. To effect a change in the form of a political constitution; as, to revolutionize a government.*NWAD REVOLUTIONIZE.2*

2. To effect an entire change of principles in.*NWAD REVOLUTIONIZE.3*

The gospel, if received in truth, has revolutionized his soul.*NWAD REVOLUTIONIZE.4*

REVOLUTIONIZED, *pp.* Charged in constitutional form and principles.

REVOLUTIONIZING, *ppr.* Changing the form and principles of a constitution.

REVOLVENCY, *n.* State, act or principle of revolving; revolution.

Its own revolvency upholds the world.*NWAD REVOLVENCY.2*

REVOMIT, *v.t.* [re and vomit;]

To vomit or pour forth again; to reject from the stomach.*NWAD*

REVOMIT.2

REVOMITED, *pp.* Vomited again.

REVOMITING, *ppr.* Vomiting again.

REVULSION, *n.* [L. revulsus, revello; re and vello, to pull.]

1. In medicine, the act of turning or diverting a flux of humors or any cause of disease, from one part of the body to another.*NWAD REVULSION.2*

2. The act of holding or drawing back.*NWAD REVULSION.3*

REVULSIVE, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.

REVULSIVE, *n.*

1. That which has the power of diverting humors from one part to another.*NWAD REVULSIVE.3*

2. That which has the power of withdrawing.*NWAD REVULSIVE.4*

REW, *n.* A row. [Not in use.]

REWARD, *v.t.* a as aw. [L. re, denoting return.]

To give in return, either good or evil.*NWAD REWARD.2*

Thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded thee evil. *1 Samuel 24:17*.*NWAD REWARD.3*

Hence, when good is returned for good, reward signifies to repay, to recompense, to compensate. When evil or suffering is return for injury or wickedness, reward signifies to punish with just retribution, to take vengeance on, according to the nature of the case.*NWAD REWARD.4*

I will render vengeance to my enemies; and will reward them that hate me. *Deuteronomy 32:41*.*NWAD REWARD.5*

The Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father, with his angels, and then he shall reward every man according to his works. *Matthew 16:27*.*NWAD REWARD.6*

In the latter passage, reward signifies to render with good and evil.*NWAD REWARD.7*

REWARD, *n.*

1. Recompense, or equivalent return for good done, for kindness, for services and the like. Rewards may consist of money, goods or any return of kindness or happiness.*NWAD REWARD.9*

The laborer is worthy of his reward. *1 Timothy 5:18*.*NWAD REWARD.10*

Great is your reward in heaven. *Matthew 5:12*.*NWAD REWARD.11*

Rewards and punishments presuppose moral agency, and something voluntarily done, well or ill; without which respect, though we may receive good, it is only a benefit and not a reward.*NWAD REWARD.12*

2. The fruit of men's labor or works.*NWAD REWARD.13*

The dead know not any thing, neither have they any more a reward. *Ecclesiastes 9:5*.*NWAD REWARD.14*

3. A bribe; a gift to pervert justice. *Deuteronomy 27:25*.*NWAD REWARD.15*

4. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for recovery of any thing lost.*NWAD REWARD.16*

5. Punishment; a just return of evil or suffering for wickedness.*NWAD REWARD.17*

Only with thine eyes shalt thou behold and see the reward of the wicked. *Psalm 91:8*.*NWAD REWARD.18*

6. Return in human applause. *Matthew 6:2, 5, 16*.*NWAD*

7. Return in joy and comfort. *Psalm 19:11*.*NWAD REWARD.20*

REWARDABLE, *a.* That may be rewarded; worthy of recompense.

REWARDABLENESS, *n.* The state of being worthy of reward.

REWARDED, *pp.* Requited; recompensed or punished.

REWARDER, *n.* One who rewards; one that requites or recompenses. *Hebrews 11:6*.

REWARDING, *ppr.* Making an equivalent return for good or evil; requiting; recompensing or punishing.

REWORD, *v.t.* [re and word.] To repeat in the same words. [Not in use.]

REWRITE, *v.t.* To write a second time.

REWRITTEN, *pp.* Written again.

REYS, *n.* The master of an Egyptian bark or ship.

RHABARBARATE, *a.* [See *Rhubarb*.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

RHABDOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. a staff or want, and discourse.]

The act or art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or Napier's bones.*NWAD RHABDOLOGY.2*

RHABDOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. a rod, and divination.]

Divination by a rod or wand.*NWAD RHABDOMANCY.2*

RHAPSODIC, RHAPSODICAL, *a.* [from rhapsody.] Pertaining to

or consisting of rhapsody; unconnected.

RHAPSODIST, *n.* [from rhapsody.]

1. One that writes or speaks without regular dependence of one part of his discourse on another.*NWAD RHAPSODIST.2*

2. One who recites or signs rhapsodies for a livelihood; or one who makes and repeats verses extempore.*NWAD RHAPSODIST.3*

3. Anciently, one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets.*NWAD RHAPSODIST.4*

RHAPSODY, *n.* [Gr. to sew or unite, and a song.]

Originally, a discourse in verse, sung or rehearsed by a rhapsodist; or a collection of verses, particularly those of Homer. In modern usage, a collection of passages thoughts or authorities, composing a new piece, but without necessary dependence or natural connection.*NWAD RHAPSODY.2*

RHEIN-BERRY, *n.* Buckthorn, a plant.

RHENISH, *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine, or to Rheims in France; as Rhemish wine; as a noun, the wine produced on the hills about Rheims, which is remarkable as a solvent of iron.

RHETIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Rhaeti, or to Rhaetia, their country; as the Rhetian Alps, now the country of Tyrol and the Grisons.

RHETOR, *n.* [L. from Gr. an orator or speaker.]

A rhetorician. [Little used.]*NWAD RHETOR.2*

RHETORIC, *n.* [Gr. from to speak, to flow. Eng. to read. The primary sense is to drive or send. See *Read*.]

1. The art of speaking with propriety, elegance and force.*NWAD*

RHETORIC.2

2. The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms. We speak of the rhetoric of the tongue, and the rhetoric of the heart or eyes.*NWAD RHETORIC.3*

Sweet silent rhetoric of persuading eyes.*NWAD RHETORIC.4*

RHETORICAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to rhetoric; as the rhetorical art.*NWAD RHETORICAL.2*

2. Containing the rules of rhetoric; as a rhetorical treatise.*NWAD RHETORICAL.3*

3. Oratorial; as a rhetorical flourish.*NWAD RHETORICAL.4*

RHETORICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of rhetoric; according to the rules of rhetoric; as, to treat a subject rhetorically; a discourse rhetorically delivered.

RHETORICATE, *v.i.* To play the orator. [Not in use.]

RHETORICATION, *n.* Rhetorical amplification. [Not in use.]

RHETORICIAN, *n.*

1. One who teaches the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking.*NWAD RHETORICIAN.2*

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians, who had young auditors, lived till they were a hundred years old.*NWAD RHETORICIAN.3*

2. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.*NWAD RHETORICIAN.4*

3. An orator. [Less proper.]*NWAD RHETORICIAN.5*

RHETORICIAN, *a.* [See the noun.] Suiting a master of rhetoric. [Not in use.]

RHETORIZE, *v.i.* To play the orator.

RHETORIZE, *v.t.* To represent by a figure of oratory.

RHEUM, *n.* [Gr. from to flow.]

1. An increased and often inflammatory action of the vessels of an organ; but generally applied to the inflammatory action of the mucous glands, attended with increased discharge and an altered state of their excreted fluids.*NWAD RHEUM.2*

2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, etc.; as in catarrh.*NWAD RHEUM.3*

RHEUMATIC, *a.* [L. rheumaticus; Gr. from *rheum*, which see.]

Pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature, as rheumatic pains or affections.*NWAD RHEUMATIC.2*

RHEUMATISM, *n.* [L. rheumatismus; Gr. from a watery humor, from to flow; the ancients supposing the disease to proceed from a defluxion of humors.]

A painful disease affecting muscles and joints of the human body, chiefly the larger joints, as the hips, knees, shoulders, etc.*NWAD RHEUMATISM.2*

RHEUMY, *a.* [from rheum.]

1. Full of rheum or watery matter; consisting of rheum or partaking of its nature.*NWAD RHEUMY.2*

2. Affected with rheum.*NWAD RHEUMY.3*

3. Abounding with sharp moisture; causing rheum.*NWAD RHEUMY.4*

RHIME. [See *Rhyme*.]

RHINO, ***n.*** **A cant word for gold and silver, or money.**

RHINOCERIAL, ***a.*** **[from rhinoceros.]**

Pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros.*NWAD RHINOCERIAL.2*

RHINOCEROS, ***n.*** **[L. rhinoceros; Gr. nose-horn.]**

A genus of quadrupeds of two species, one of which, the unicorn, as a single horn growing almost erect from the nose. This animal when full grown, is said to be 12 feet in length. There is another species with two horns, the bicornis. They are natives of Asia and Africa.*NWAD RHINOCEROS.2*

RHINOCEROS-BIRD, ***n.*** **A bird of the genus Buceros, having a crooked horn on the forehead, joined to the upper mandible.**

RHODIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Rhodes, an isle of the Mediterranean; as Rhodian laws.**

RHODIUM, ***n.*** **A metal recently discovered among grains of crude platinum.**

RHODODENDRON, ***n.*** **[Gr. a rose and a tree.]**

The dwarf rosebay.*NWAD RHODODENDRON.2*

RHODONITE, ***n.*** **A mineral of a red, reddish, or yellowish white color, and splintery fracture, occurring compact or fibrous in the Hartz at Strahlberg, etc.**

RHOETIZITE, RHETIZITE, ***n.*** **A mineral occurring in masses or in radiated concretions, and of a white color.**

RHOMB, ***n.*** **[L. rhombus; Gr from to turn or whirl round, to wander, to roam or rove; literally, a deviating square.]**

In geometry, an oblique angled parallelogram, or a quadrilateral

figure whose sides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the angles being obtuse and two acute. It consists of two equal and right cones united at the base.*NWAD RHOMB.2*

RHOMBIC, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb.

RHOMBO, *n.* A fish of turbot kind.

RHOMBOID, *n.* [Gr. rhomb, and form.]

1. In geometry, a figure having some resemblance to a rhomb; or a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular.*NWAD RHOMBOID.2*

2. *a.* In anatomy, the rhomboid muscle is a thin, broad and obliquely square fleshy muscle, between the basis of the scapula and the spina dorsi.*NWAD RHOMBOID.3*

RHOMBOIDAL, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid, or a shape approaching it.

RHOMB-SPAR, *n.* A mineral of a grayish white, occurring massive disseminated and crystallized in rhomboids, imbedded in chlorite slate, limestone, etc. It consists chiefly of carbonates of lime and magnesia.

RHUBARB, *n.*

A plant of the genus Rheum, of several species; as the rhapontic, or common rhubarb; the palmated, or true Chinese rhubarb; the compact or Tartarian; the undulated or wave-leafed Chinese rhubarb; and the rubes, or currant rhubarb of mount Libanus. The root is medicinal and much used as a moderate cathartic.*NWAD RHUBARB.2*

RHUBARBARINE, *n.* A vegetable substance obtained from rhubarb.

RHUMB, *n.* [from rhomb.] In navigation, a vertical circle of any

given place, or the intersection of such a circle with the horizon; in which last sense, rhumb is the same as a point of the compass.

RHUMB-LINE, *n.* In navigation, a line prolonged from any point of the compass on a nautical chart, except from the four cardinal points.

RHYME, RIME, *n.* [The deduction of this word from the Greek is a palpable error. The true orthography is rime or ryme; but as rime is hoar frost, and rhyme gives the true pronunciation, it may be convenient to continue the present orthography.]

1. In poetry, the correspondence of sounds in the terminating words or syllables of two verses, one of which succeeds the other immediately, or at no great distance.*NWAD RHYME.2*

For rhyme with reason may dispense, and sound has right to govern sense.*NWAD RHYME.3*

To constitute this correspondence in single words or in syllables, it is necessary that the vowel, and the final articulations or consonants, should be the same, or have nearly the same sound. The initial consonants may be different, as in find and mind, new and drew, cause and laws.*NWAD RHYME.4*

2. A harmonical succession of sounds.*NWAD RHYME.5*

The youth with songs and rhymes, some dance, and some haul the rope.*NWAD RHYME.6*

3. Poetry; a poem.*NWAD RHYME.7*

He knew himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.*NWAD RHYME.8*

4. A word of sound to answer to another word.*NWAD RHYME.9*

Rhyme or reason, number or sense.*NWAD RHYME.10*

But from that time unto this season, I had neither rhyme nor reason.*NWAD RHYME.11*

RHYME, *v.i.*

1. To accord in sound.*NWAD RHYME.13*

But fagoted his notions as they fell, and if they rhym'd and rattl'd, all was well.*NWAD RHYME.14*

2. To make verses.*NWAD RHYME.15*

There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side, who rhym'd for hire, and patroniz'd for pride.*NWAD RHYME.16*

RHYME, *v.t.* To put into rhyme.

RHYMELESS, *a.* Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound.

RHYMER, RHYMIST, RHYMSTER, *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet.

RHYMIC, *a.* Pertaining to rhyme.

RHYTHM, RHYTHMUS, *n.* [Gr.]

1. In music, variety in the movement as to quickness or slowness, or length and shortness of the notes; or rather the proportion which the parts of the motion have to each other.*NWAD RHYTHM.2*

2. Meter; verse; number.*NWAD RHYTHM.3*

RHYTHMICAL, *a.* [Gr., L. rhythmicus.]

Having proportion of sound, or one sound proportioned to another; harmonical.*NWAD RHYTHMICAL.2*

Duly regulated by cadences, accents and quantities.*NWAD RHYTHMICAL.3*

RIAL, *n.* A Spanish coin. [See *Real*.]

RIAL, *n.* [from royal.] A royal; a gold coin of the value of ten shillings sterling, formerly current in Britain.

RIANT, *a.* Laughing; exciting laughter. [Not anglicized.]

RIB, *n.* [L. costa, signifies side, border, extremity.]

1. A bone of animal bodies which forms a part of the frame of the thorax. The ribs in the human body are twelve on each side, proceeding from the spine to the sternum, or towards it, and serving to inclose and protect the heart and lungs.*NWAD RIB.2*

2. In ship building, a piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship.*NWAD RIB.3*

Ribs of a parrel, are short pieces of plank, having holes through which are reeved the two parts of the parrel-rope.*NWAD RIB.4*

3. In botany, the continuation of the petiole along the middle of a leaf, and from which the veins take their rise.*NWAD RIB.5*

4. In cloth, a prominent line or rising, like a rib.*NWAD RIB.6*

5. Something long, thin and narrow; a strip.*NWAD RIB.7*

RIB, *v.t.*

1. To furnish with ribs. In manufactures, to form with rising lines and channels; as, to rib cloth; whence we say, ribbed cloth.*NWAD RIB.9*

2. To inclose with ribs.*NWAD RIB.10*

RIBALD, *n.*

A low, vulgar, brutal wretch; a lewd fellow.*NWAD RIBALD.2*

RIBALD, *a.* Low; base; mean.

RIBALDISH, *a.* Disposed to ribaldry.

RIBALDRY, *n.* Mean, vulgar language; chiefly, obscene language.

RIBAN, *n.* In heraldry, the eighth part of a bend.

RIBBED, *pp.* or *a.*

1. Furnished with ribs; as ribbed with steel.*NWAD RIBBED.2*

2. Inclosed as with ribs.*NWAD RIBBED.3*

3. Marked or formed with rising lines and channels; as ribbed cloth.*NWAD RIBBED.4*

RIBIN, *n.*

1. A filet of silk; a narrow web of silk used for an ornament, as a badge, or for fastening some part of female dress.*NWAD RIBIN.2*

2. In naval architecture, a long narrow flexible piece of timber, nailed upon the outside of the ribs from the stem to the sternpost, so as to encompass the ship lengthwise; the principal are the floor-ribin and the breadth-ribin.*NWAD RIBIN.3*

RIBIN, *v.t.* To adorn with ribins.

RIBROAST, *v.t.* [rib and roast.] To beat soundly; a burlesque word.

RIBROASTED, *pp.* Soundly beaten.

RIBROASTING, *ppr.* Beating soundly.

RIBWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Plantago.

RIC, RICK, as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised, as in bishopric. L. rego, to rule, and region.

RIC, as a termination of names, denotes rich or powerful, as in Alfric, Fredrick, like the Greek Polycrates and Plutarchus. It is the first syllable of Richard. [See *Rich*.]

RICE, *n.* [L. oryza; Gr.]

A plant of the genus Oryza, and its seed. The calyx is a bivalvular uniflorous glume; the corol bivalvular, nearly equal, and adhering to the seed. There is only one species. This plant is cultivated in all warm climates, and the grain forms a large portion of the food of the inhabitants. In America, it grows chiefly on low moist land, which can be overflowed. It is a light food, and said to be little apt to produce acidity in the stomach. Indeed it seems intended by the wise and benevolent Creator to be the proper food of men in warm climates.*NWAD RICE.2*

RICE-BIRD, RICE-BUNTING, *n.* A bird of the United States, the Emberiza oryzivora; so named from its feeding on rice in the southern states. In New England it is called bob-lincoln.

RICH, *a.* [L. rego, regnum, Eng. reach, region, from extending.]

1. Wealthy; opulent; possessing a large portion of land, goods or money, or a larger portion than is common to other men or to men of like rank. A farmer may be rich with property which would not make a nobleman rich. An annual income of 500 sterling pounds would make a rich vicar, but not a rich bishop. Men more willingly acknowledge others to be richer, than to be wiser than themselves.*NWAD RICH.2*

Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver and in gold. *Genesis 13:2*.*NWAD RICH.3*

2. Splendid; costly; valuable; precious; sumptuous; as a rich dress; a rich border; a rich silk; rich furniture; a rich present.*NWAD RICH.4*

3. Abundant in materials; yielding great quantities of any thing valuable; as a rich mine; rich ore.*NWAD RICH.5*

4. Abounding in valuable ingredients or qualities; as a rich odor or

flavor; rich spices.*NWAD RICH.6*

So we say, a rich description; a discourse rich in ideas.*NWAD RICH.7*

5. Full of valuable achievements or works.*NWAD RICH.8*

Each minute shall be rich in some great action.*NWAD RICH.9*

6. Fertile; fruitful; capable of producing large crops or quantities; as a rich soil; rich land; rich mold.*NWAD RICH.10*

7. Abundant; large; as a rich crop.*NWAD RICH.11*

8. Abundant; affording abundance; plentiful.*NWAD RICH.12*

The gorgeous East with richest hand pours on her sons barbaric pearl and gold.*NWAD RICH.13*

9. Full of beautiful scenery; as a rich landscape; a rich prospect.*NWAD RICH.14*

10. Abounding with elegant colors; as a rich picture.*NWAD RICH.15*

11. Plentifully stocked; as pastures rich in flocks.*NWAD RICH.16*

12. Strong; vivid; perfect; as a rich color.*NWAD RICH.17*

13. Having something precious; as a grove of rich trees.*NWAD RICH.18*

14. Abounding with nutritious qualities; as a rich diet.*NWAD RICH.19*

15. Highly seasoned; as rich paste; a rich dish of food.*NWAD RICH.20*

16. Abounding with a variety of delicious food; as a rich table or entertainment.*NWAD RICH.21*

17. Containing abundance beyond wants; as a rich treasury.*NWAD RICH.22*

18. In music, full of sweet or harmonious sounds.*NWAD RICH.23*

19. In Scripture, abounding; highly endowed with spiritual gifts; as rich in faith. *James 2:5*.*NWAD RICH.24*

20. Placing confidence in outward prosperity. *Matthew 19:23-24*.*NWAD RICH.25*

21. Self-righteous; abounding, in one's own opinion, with spiritual graces. *Revelation 3:17*.*NWAD RICH.26*

Rich in mercy, spoken of God, full of mercy, and ready to bestow good things on sinful men. *Ephesians 2:4*; *Romans 10:12*.*NWAD RICH.27*

The rich, used as a noun, denotes a rich man or person, or more frequently in the plural, rich men or persons.*NWAD RICH.28*

The rich hath many friends. *Proverbs 14:20*.*NWAD RICH.29*

RICH, *v.t.* To enrich. [Not used. See *Enrich*.]

RICHED, *pp.* Enriched. [Not used.]

RICHES, *n.* [This is in the singular number in fact, but treated as the plural.]

1. Wealth; opulence; affluence; possessions of land, good or money in abundance.*NWAD RICHES.2*

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbors.*NWAD RICHES.3*

2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.*NWAD RICHES.4*

The riches of heav'n's pavement, trodden gold.*NWAD RICHES.5*

3. In Scripture, an abundance of spiritual blessings. *Luke 16:11*.*NWAD RICHES.6*

The riches of God, his fullness of wisdom, power, mercy, grace and glory, *Ephesians 1:7, 18*; *Ephesians 2:4, 7*; or the abundance supplied by his works. *Psalm 104:24*.*NWAD RICHES.7*

The riches of Christ, his abundant fullness of spiritual and eternal blessings for men. *Ephesians 3:8*.*NWAD RICHES.8*

The riches of a state or kingdom, consist less in a full treasury than in the productiveness of its soil and manufactures, and in the industry of its inhabitants.*NWAD RICHES.9*

RICHLY, *adv.*

1. With riches; with opulence; with abundance of goods or estate; with ample funds; as a hospital richly endowed.*NWAD RICHLY.2*

In Belmont is a lady richly left.*NWAD RICHLY.3*

2. Gaily; splendidly; magnificently; as richly dressed; richly ornamented.*NWAD RICHLY.4*

3. Plenteously; abundantly; amply as, to be richly paid for services. The reading of ancient authors will richly reward us for the

perusal.*NWAD RICHLY.5*

4. Truly; really; abundantly; fully; as a chastisement richly deserved.*NWAD RICHLY.6*

RICHNESS, *n.*

1. Opulence; wealth.*NWAD RICHNESS.2*

2. Finery; splendor.*NWAD RICHNESS.3*

3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness; the qualities which render productive; as the richness of a oil.*NWAD RICHNESS.4*

4. Fullness; abundance; as the richness of a treasury.*NWAD RICHNESS.5*

5. Quality of abounding with something valuable; as the richness of a mine or an ore; the richness of milk or of cane-juice.*NWAD RICHNESS.6*

6. Abundance of any ingredient or quality; as the richness of spices or of fragrance.*NWAD RICHNESS.7*

7. Abundance of beautiful scenery; as the richness of a landscape or prospect.*NWAD RICHNESS.8*

8. Abundance of nutritious qualities; as the richness of diet.*NWAD RICHNESS.9*

9. Abundance of high seasoning; as the richness of cake.*NWAD RICHNESS.10*

10. Strength; vividness; or whatever constitutes perfection; as the richness of color or coloring.*NWAD RICHNESS.11*

11. Abundance of imagery or of striking ideas; as richness of description.*NWAD RICHNESS.12*

RICK, *n.* [Eng. ridge.]

A heap or pile of grain or hay in the field or open air, but sheltered with a kind of roof. In America, we usually give this name to a long pile; the round and conical pile being called stack. In the north of England, it is said this name is given to small piles of corn in the field.*NWAD RICK.2*

RICKETS, *n.* [In technical language, rachitis, Gr. from back or spine, Eng. rack, applied to the neck piece of meat. See *Rack* and *Ridge*.]

A disease which affects children, and in which the joints become knotted, and the legs and spine grow crooked. As the child advances in life, the head is enlarged, the thorax is compressed on the sides, and the sternum rises.*NWAD RICKETS.2*

RICKETY, *a.*

1. Affected with rickets.*NWAD RICKETY.2*

2. Weak; feeble in the joints; imperfect.*NWAD RICKETY.3*

RICOCHET, *n.* In gunnery, the firing of guns, mortars or howitzers with small charges, and elevated a few degrees, so as to carry the balls or shells just over the parapet, and cause them to roll along the opposite rampart. This is called ricochet-firing, and the batteries are called ricochet-batteries.

RID, *pret.* of ride.

RID, *v.t. pret.* rid; *pp.* id.

1. To free; to deliver; properly, to separate, and thus to deliver or save.*NWAD RID.3*

That he might rid him out of their hands. *Genesis 37:22*.*NWAD RID.4*

I will rid you out of their bondage. *Exodus 6:6*.*NWAD RID.5*

2. To separate; to drive away.*NWAD RID.6*

I will rid evil beasts out of the land. *Leviticus 26:6*.*NWAD RID.7*

[This use is not common.]*NWAD RID.8*

3. To free; to clear; to disencumber; as, to rid one of his care. It is not easy to rid the sea of pirates.*NWAD RID.9*

Resolv'd at once to rid himself of pain.*NWAD RID.10*

4. To dispatch.*NWAD RID.11*

For willingness rids away.*NWAD RID.12*

5. To drive away; to remove by violence; to destroy.*NWAD RID.13*

Ah death's men! you have rid this sweet young prince.*NWAD RID.14*

RID, *pp.* or *a.* Free; clear; as, to be rid of trouble.

To get rid of, to free one's self.*NWAD RID.16*

RIDDANCE, *n.*

1. Deliverance; a setting free; as riddance from all adversity.*NWAD RIDDANCE.2*

2. Disencumbrance.*NWAD RIDDANCE.3*

3. The act of clearing away.*NWAD RIDDANCE.4*

Thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field. *Leviticus 23:22*.*NWAD RIDDANCE.5*

RIDDEN, RID, *pp.* of ride.

RIDDING, *ppr.* Freeing; clearing; disencumbering.

RIDDLE, *n.* [See *Cradle*.]

An instrument for cleaning grain, being a large sieve with a

perforated button, which permits the grain to pass through it, but retains the chaff.*NWAD RIDDLE.2*

RIDDLE, *v.t.* To separate, as grain from the chaff with a riddle; as, to riddle wheat. [Note. The machines now used have nearly superseded the riddle.]

RIDDLE, *n.* [See *Read*.]

1. An enigma; something proposed for conjecture, or that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition. *Judges 14:12-19*.*NWAD RIDDLE.5*

2. Any thing ambiguous or puzzling.*NWAD RIDDLE.6*

RIDDLE, *v.t.* To solve; to explain; but we generally use unriddle, which is more proper.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can.*NWAD RIDDLE.8*

RIDDLE, *v.i.* To speak ambiguously, obscurely or enigmatically.

RIDDLER, *n.* One who speaks ambiguously or obscurely.

RIDDLINGLY, *adv.* In the manner of a riddle; secretly.

RIDE, *v.i. pret.* rode or rid; *pp.* rid, ridden. [L rheda, a chariot or vehicle.]

1. To be carried on horseback, or on any beast, or in any vehicle. We ride on a horse, on a camel, in a coach, chariot, wagon, etc.*NWAD RIDE.2*

2. To be borne on or in a fluid. A ship rides at anchor; the ark rode on the flood; a balloon rides in the air.*NWAD RIDE.3*

He rode on a cherub and did fly; yea, he did fly on the wings of the wind. *Psalm 18:10*.*NWAD RIDE.4*

3. To be supported in motion.*NWAD RIDE.5*

Strong as the axle-tree on which heaven rides.*NWAD RIDE.6*

4. To practice riding. He rides often for his health.*NWAD RIDE.7*

5. To manage a horse well.*NWAD RIDE.8*

He rode, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful ease.*NWAD RIDE.9*

6. To be supported by something subservient; to sit.*NWAD RIDE.10*

On whose foolish honesty my practices rid easy.*NWAD RIDE.11*

To ride easy, in seaman's language, is when a ship does not labor or feel a great strain on her cables.*NWAD RIDE.12*

To ride hard, is when a ship pitches violently, so as to strain her cables, masts and hull.*NWAD RIDE.13*

To ride out, as a gale, signifies that a ship does not drive during a storm.*NWAD RIDE.14*

RIDE, *v.t.*

1. To sit on, so as to be carried; as, to ride a horse.*NWAD RIDE.16*

They ride the air in whirlwind.*NWAD RIDE.17*

2. To manage insolently at will; as in priestridden.*NWAD RIDE.18*

The nobility could no longer endure to be ridden by bakers, cobblers and brewers.*NWAD RIDE.19*

3. To carry. [Local.]*NWAD RIDE.20*

RIDE, *n.*

1. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.*NWAD RIDE.22*

2. A saddle horse. [Local.]*NWAD RIDE.23*

3. A road cut in a wood or through a ground for the amusement of riding; a riding.*NWAD RIDE.24*

RIDER, *n.*

1. One who is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle.*NWAD RIDER.2*

2. One who breaks or manages a horse.*NWAD RIDER.3*

3. The matrix of an ore.*NWAD RIDER.4*

4. An inserted leaf or an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament.*NWAD RIDER.5*

5. In ship building, a short of interior rib fixed occasionally in a ships's hold, opposite to some of the timbers to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen her frame.*NWAD RIDER.6*

RIDGE, *n.* [L. rugo.]

1. The back or top of the back.*NWAD RIDGE.2*

2. A long or continued range of hills or mountains; or the upper part of such a range. We say, a long ridge of hills, or the highest ridge.*NWAD RIDGE.3*

3. A steep elevation, eminence or protuberance.*NWAD RIDGE.4*

Part rise in crystal wall, or ridge direct.*NWAD RIDGE.5*

4. A long rising land, or a strip of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows. *Psalm 65:10*.*NWAD RIDGE.6*

5. The top of the roof of a building.*NWAD RIDGE.7*

6. Any long elevation of land.*NWAD RIDGE.8*

7. Ridges of a horse's mouth, are wrinkles or risings of flesh in the roof of the mouth.*NWAD RIDGE.9*

RIDGE, *v.t.*

1. To form a ridge; as bristles that ridge the back of a boar.*NWAD RIDGE.11*

2. In tillage, to form into ridges with the plow. The farmers in Connecticut ridge their land for maize, leaving a balk between two ridges.*NWAD RIDGE.12*

3. To wrinkle.*NWAD RIDGE.13*

RIDGIL, RIDGLING, *n.* The male of any beast half gelt.

RIDGY, *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

RIDICULE, *n.* [L. ridiculum, from rideo, to laugh or laugh at.]

1. Contemptuous laughter; laughter with some degree of contempt; derision. It expresses less than scorn. Ridicule is aimed at what is not only laughable, but improper, absurd or despicable. Sacred subjects should never be treated with ridicule. [See *Ludicrous*.]*NWAD RIDICULE.2*

Ridicule is too rough an entertainment for the polished and refined. It is banished from France, and is losing ground in England.*NWAD RIDICULE.3*

2. That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter. It differs from burlesque, which may excite laughter without contempt, or it may provoke derision.*NWAD RIDICULE.4*

Ridicule and derision are not exactly the same, as derision is applied to persons only, and ridicule to persons or things. We deride the man, but ridicule the man or his performances.*NWAD RIDICULE.5*

RIDICULE, *v.t.*

1. To laugh at with expressions of contempt; to deride.*NWAD RIDICULE.7*

2. To treat with contemptuous merriment; to expose to contempt or

derision by writing.*NWAD RIDICULE.8*

RIDICULE, *a.* Ridiculous. [Not in use.]

RIDICULED, *pp.* Treated with laughter and contempt; derided.

RIDICULER, *n.* One that ridicules.

RIDICULING, *ppr.* Laughing at in contempt; exposing to contempt and derision.

RIDICULOUS, *a.* [L. ridiculus.]

That may justly excite laughter with contempt; as a ridiculous dress; ridiculous behavior. A fop and a dandy are ridiculous in their dress.*NWAD RIDICULOUS.2*

RIDICULOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of contemptuous merriment; as a man ridiculously vain.

RIDICULOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ridiculous; as the ridiculousness of worshiping idols.

RIDING, *ppr.* [from ride.]

1. Passing or traveling on a beast or in a vehicle; floating.*NWAD RIDING.2*

2. *a.* Employed to travel on any occasion.*NWAD RIDING.3*

No suffragan bishop shall have more than one riding apparitor.*NWAD RIDING.4*

RIDING, *n.*

1. A road cut in a wood or through a ground, for the diversion of riding therein.*NWAD RIDING.6*

2. [corrupted from trithing, third.] One of the three intermediate

jurisdictions between a three and a hundred, into which the county of York, in England, is divided, anciently under the government of a reeve.*NWAD RIDING.7*

RIDING-CLERK, *n.* In England, one of the six clerks in chancery.

RIDING-COAT, *n.* A coat for riding on a journey.

RIDING-HABIT, *n.* A garment worn by females when they ride or travel.

RIDING-HOOD, *n.* A hood used by females when they ride; a kind of cloak with a hood.

RIDING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught. It may in some places be called a riding-house.

RIDOTTO, *n.* [L. reductus.]

1. A public assembly.*NWAD RIDOTTO.2*

2. A musical entertainment consisting of singing and dancing, in the latter of which the whole company join.*NWAD RIDOTTO.3*

RIE. [See *Rye*.]

RIFE, *a.* [Heb. to multiply.]

Prevailing; prevalent. It is used of epidemic diseases.*NWAD RIFE.2*

The plague was then rife in Hungary.*NWAD RIFE.3*

RIFELY, *adv.* Prevalently; frequently.

It was rifely reported that the Turks were coming in a great fleet.*NWAD RIFELY.2*

RIFENESS, *n.* Frequency; prevalence.

RIFFRAFF, *n.* Sweepings; refuse.

RIFLE, *v.t.* [This is one of the family of rip, rive, reap, raffle, L. rapio. Eng. rub, etc.]

1. To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away.*NWAD RIFLE.2*

Till time shall rifle ev'ry youthful grace.*NWAD RIFLE.3*

2. To strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.*NWAD RIFLE.4*

You have rifled my master.*NWAD RIFLE.5*

RIFLE, *n.* [This word belongs to the family of rip, rive, L. rapio, etc. supra. The word means primarily a channel or groove.]

A gun about the usual length and size of a musket, the inside of whose barrel is rifled, that is, grooved, or formed with spiral channels.*NWAD RIFLE.7*

RIFLE, *v.t.* To groove; to channel.

RIFLED, *pp.* Seized and carried away by violence; pillaged; channeled.

RIFLEMAN, *n.* A man armed with a rifle.

RIFLER, *n.* A robber; one that seizes and bears away by violence.

RIFLING, *ppr.* Plundering; seizing and carrying away by violence; grooving.

RIFT, *n.* [from rive.] A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting.

RIFT, *v.t.* to cleave; to rive; to split; as, to rift an oak or a rock.

RIFT, *v.i.*

1. to burst open; to split.*NWAD RIFT.4*

Timber - not apt to rift with ordnance.*NWAD RIFT.5*

2. to belch; to break wind. [Local.]*NWAD RIFT.6*

RIFTED, *pp.* split; rent; cleft.

RIFTING, *ppr.* splitting; cleaving; bursting.

RIG, *n.* A *ridge*, which see.

RIG, *v.t.*

1. to dress; to put on; when applied to persons, not elegant, but rather a ludicrous word, to express the putting on of a gay, flaunting or unusual dress.*NWAD RIG.3*

Jack was rigged out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap.*NWAD RIG.4*

2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling.*NWAD RIG.5*

3. To rig a ship, in seamen's language, is to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc. to their respective masts and yards.*NWAD RIG.6*

RIG, *n.* [See the Verb.]

1. Dress; also, bluster.*NWAD RIG.8*

2. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet.*NWAD RIG.9*

To run the rig, to play a wanton trick.*NWAD RIG.10*

To run the rig upon, to practice a sportive trick on.*NWAD RIG.11*

RIG, *v.i.* to play the wanton.

RIGADOON, *n.* a gay brisk dance performed by one couple,

and said to have been borrowed from Provdence in France.

RIGATION, *n.* [L. rigatio, from rigo, Gr. See *Rain*.]

The act of watering; but irrigation is generally used.*NWAD RIGATION.2*

RIGGED, *pp.* Dressed; furnished with shrouds, stays, etc. as a ship.

RIGGER, *n.* One that rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.

RIGGING, *ppr.* Dressing; fitting with shrouds, braces, etc.

RIGGING, *n.* Dress; tackle; particularly, the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, etc. of a ship. This is of two kinds, standing rigging, as the shrouds and stays, and running rigging, such as braces, sheets, halliards, clewlines, etc.

RIGGISH, *a.* Wanton; lewd. [Not in use.]

RIGGLE, *v.i.* To move one way and the other. [See *Wriggle*.]

RIGHT, *a.* rite. [L. rectus, from the root of rego, properly to strain or stretch, whence straight.]

Properly; strained; stretched to straightness; hence,*NWAD RIGHT.2*

1. Straight. A right line in geometry is the shortest line that can be drawn or imagined between two points. A right line may be horizontal, perpendicular, or inclined to the plane of the horizon.*NWAD RIGHT.3*

2. In morals and religion, just; equitable; accordant to the standard of truth and justice or the will of God. That alone is right in the sight of God, which is consonant to his will or law; this being the only perfect standard of truth and justice. In social and political affairs, that is right which is consonant to the laws and customs of a

country, provided these laws and customs are not repugnant to the laws of God. A man's intentions may be right, though his actions may be wrong in consequence of a defect in judgment.*NWAD RIGHT.4*

3. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming. In things indifferent, or which are regulated by no positive law, that is right which is best suited to the character, occasion or purpose, or which is fitted to produce some good effect. It is right for a rich man to dress himself and his family in expensive clothing, which it would not be right for a poor man to purchase. It is right for every man to choose his own time for eating or exercise.*NWAD RIGHT.5*

Right is a relative term; what may be right for one end, may be wrong for another.*NWAD RIGHT.6*

4. Lawful; as the right heir of an estate.*NWAD RIGHT.7*

5. True; not erroneous or wrong; according to fact.*NWAD RIGHT.8*

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly right, "let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die."*NWAD RIGHT.9*

6. Correct; passing a true judgment; not mistaken or wrong.*NWAD RIGHT.10*

You are right, justice, and you weigh this well.*NWAD RIGHT.11*

7. Not left; most convenient or dextrous; as the right hand, which is generally most strong or most convenient in use.*NWAD RIGHT.12*

8. Most favorable or convenient.*NWAD RIGHT.13*

The lady has been disappointed on the right side.*NWAD RIGHT.14*

9. Properly placed, disposed or adjusted; orderly; well regulated.*NWAD RIGHT.15*

10. Well performed, as an art or act.*NWAD RIGHT.16*

11. Most direct; as the right way from London to Oxford.*NWAD RIGHT.17*

12. Being on the same side as the right hand; as the right side.*NWAD RIGHT.18*

13. Being on the right hand of a person whose face is towards the mouth of a river; as the right bank of the Hudson.*NWAD RIGHT.19*

RIGHT, *adv.*

1. In a right or straight line; directly.*NWAD RIGHT.21*

Let thine eyes look right on. *Proverbs 4:25*.*NWAD RIGHT.22*

2. According to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; as, to judge right.*NWAD RIGHT.23*

3. According to any rule of art.*NWAD RIGHT.24*

You with strict discipline instructed right.*NWAD RIGHT.25*

4. According to fact or truth; as, to tell a story right.*NWAD RIGHT.26*

5. In a great degree; very; as right humble; right noble; right valiant. [Obsolescent or inelegant.]*NWAD RIGHT.27*

6. It is prefixed to titles; as in right honorable; right reverend.*NWAD RIGHT.28*

RIGHT, is used elliptically for it is right, what you say is right, it is true, etc.

Right, cries his lordship.*NWAD RIGHT.30*

On the right, on the side with the right hand.*NWAD RIGHT.31*

RIGHT, *n.*

1. Conformity to the will of God, or to his law, the perfect standard of truth and justice. In the literal sense, right is a straight line of conduct, and wrong a crooked one. Right therefore is rectitude or straightness, and perfect rectitude is found only in an infinite Being and his will.*NWAD RIGHT.33*

2. Conformity to human laws, or to other human standard of truth, propriety or justice. When laws are definite, right and wrong are easily ascertained and understood. In arts, there are some principles and rules which determine what is right. In many things indifferent, or left without positive law, we are to judge what is right by fitness or propriety, by custom, civility or other circumstances.*NWAD RIGHT.34*

3. Justice; that which is due or proper; as, to do right to every man.*NWAD RIGHT.35*

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight, and well deserv'd had fortune done him right.*NWAD RIGHT.36*

4. Freedom from error; conformity with truth or fact.*NWAD RIGHT.37*

Seldom your opinions err, your eyes are always in the right.*NWAD RIGHT.38*

5. Just claim; legal title; ownership; the legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment. In hereditary monarchies, a right to the throne vests in the heir on the decease of the king. A deed vests the right of possession in the purchaser of land. Right and possession are very different things. We often have occasion to demand and sue for rights not in possession.*NWAD RIGHT.39*

6. Just claim by courtesy, customs, or the principles of civility and decorum. Every man has a right to civil treatment. The magistrate has a right to respect.*NWAD RIGHT.40*

7. Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative. God, as the author of all things, has a right to govern and dispose of them at his pleasure.*NWAD RIGHT.41*

8. That which justly belongs to one.*NWAD RIGHT.42*

Born free, he sought his right.*NWAD RIGHT.43*

9. Property; interest.*NWAD RIGHT.44*

A subject in his prince may claim a right.*NWAD RIGHT.45*

10. Just claim; immunity; privilege. All men have a right to the secure enjoyment of life, personal safety, liberty and property. We deem the right of trial by jury invaluable, particularly in the case of crimes. Rights are natural, civil, political, religious, personal, and public.*NWAD RIGHT.46*

11. Authority; legal power. We have no right to disturb others in the enjoyment of their religious opinions.*NWAD RIGHT.47*

12. In the United States, a tract of land; or a share or proportion of property, as in a mine or manufactory.*NWAD RIGHT.48*

13. The side opposite to the left; as on the right. Look to the right.*NWAD RIGHT.49*

1. To rights, in a direct line; straight. [Unusual.]*NWAD RIGHT.50*

2. Directly; soon.*NWAD RIGHT.51*

To set to rights,*NWAD RIGHT.52*

To put to rights, to put into good order; to adjust; to regulate what is out of order.*NWAD RIGHT.53*

Bill of rights, a list of rights; a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself.*NWAD RIGHT.54*

Writ of right, a writ which lies to recover lands in fee simple, unjustly withheld from the true owner.*NWAD RIGHT.55*

RIGHT, *v.t.*

1. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; as, to right an injured person.*NWAD RIGHT.57*

2. In seamen's language, to right a ship, is to restore her to an upright position from a careen.*NWAD RIGHT.58*

To right the helm, to place it in the middle of the ship.*NWAD*

RIGHT, *v.i.* To rise with the masts erect, as a ship.

RIGHTED, *pp.* Relieved from injustice; set upright.

RIGHTEN, *v.t.* To do justice to. *Obs.*

RIGHTEOUS, *a.* ri'chus.

1. Just; accordant to the divine law. Applied to persons, it denotes one who is holy in heart, and observant of the divine commands in practice; as a righteous man. Applied to things, it denotes consonant to the divine will or to justice; as a righteous act. It is used chiefly in theology, and applied to God, to his testimonies and to his saints.*NWAD RIGHTEOUS.2*

The righteous, in Scripture, denote the servants of God, the saints.*NWAD RIGHTEOUS.3*

2. Just; equitable; merited.*NWAD RIGHTEOUS.4*

And I thy righteous doom will bless.*NWAD RIGHTEOUS.5*

RIGHTEOUSLY, *adv.* ri'chusly. Justly; in accordance with the laws of justice; equitably; as a criminal righteously condemned.

Thou shalt judge the people righteously. *Psalm 67:4*.*NWAD RIGHTEOUSLY.2*

RIGHTEOUSNESS, *n.* ri'chusness.

1. Purity of heart and rectitude of life; conformity of heart and life to the divine law. Righteousness, as used in Scripture and theology, in which it is chiefly used, is nearly equivalent to holiness, comprehending holy principles and affections of heart, and conformity of life to the divine law. It includes all we call justice, honesty and virtue, with holy affections; in short, it is true religion.*NWAD RIGHTEOUSNESS.2*

2. Applied to God, the perfection or holiness of his nature; exact rectitude; faithfulness.*NWAD RIGHTEOUSNESS.3*

3. The active and passive obedience of Christ, by which the law of God is fulfilled. *Daniel 9:7*.*NWAD RIGHTEOUSNESS.4*

4. Justice; equity between man and man. *Luke 1:75*.*NWAD RIGHTEOUSNESS.5*

5. The cause of our justification.*NWAD RIGHTEOUSNESS.6*

The Lord our righteousness. *Jeremiah 23:6*.*NWAD RIGHTEOUSNESS.7*

RIGHTER, *n.* One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.

RIGHTFUL, *a.*

1. Having the right or just claim according to established laws; as the rightful heir to a throne or an estate.*NWAD RIGHTFUL.2*

2. Being by right, or by just claim; as a rightful lord; rightful property; rightful judge.*NWAD RIGHTFUL.3*

3. Just; consonant to justice; as a rightful cause; a rightful war.*NWAD RIGHTFUL.4*

RIGHTFULLY, *adv.* According to right, law or justice; as a title rightfully vested.

RIGHTFULNESS, *n.*

1. Justice; accordance with the rules of right; as the rightfulness of a claim to lands or tenements.*NWAD RIGHTFULNESS.2*

2. Moral rectitude.*NWAD RIGHTFULNESS.3*

But still although we fail of perfect rightfulness. [Not usual.]*NWAD RIGHTFULNESS.4*

RIGHT-HAND, *n.* The hand opposite to the left, usually the strongest, most convenient or dextrous hand, and hence its name in other languages, as well as in our.

RIGHTING, *pp.* Doing justice; to; setting upright.

RIGHTLY, *adv.*

1. According to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude; as duty rightly performed.*NWAD RIGHTLY.2*

2. Properly; fitly; suitably; as a person rightly named.*NWAD RIGHTLY.3*

3. According to truth or fact; not erroneously. He has rightly conjectured.*NWAD RIGHTLY.4*

4. Honestly; uprightly.*NWAD RIGHTLY.5*

5. Exactly.*NWAD RIGHTLY.6*

Thou didst not rightly see.*NWAD RIGHTLY.7*

6. Straightly; directly. [Not in use.]*NWAD RIGHTLY.8*

RIGHTNESS, *n.*

1. Correctness; conformity to truth or to the divine will, which is the standard of moral rectitude. It is important that a man should have such persuasion of the rightness of his conscience as to exclude rational doubt.*NWAD RIGHTNESS.2*

2. Straightness; as the rightness of a line.*NWAD RIGHTNESS.3*

RIGID, *a.* [Gr. to be stiff; L. frigeo, frigidus; Heb. to be still, to be stiff.]

1. Stiff; not pliant; not easily bent. It is applied to bodies or substances that are naturally soft or flexible, but not fluid. We never say, a rigid stone or rigid iron, nor do we say, rigid ice; but we say,

an animal body or limb, when cold, is rigid. Rigid is then opposed to flexible, but expresses less than inflexible.*NWAD RIGID.2*

2. Strict in opinion, practice or discipline; severe in temper; opposed to lax or indulgent; as a rigid father or master; a rigid officer.*NWAD RIGID.3*

3. Strict; exact; as a rigid law or rule; rigid discipline; rigid criticism.*NWAD RIGID.4*

4. Severely just; as a rigid sentence or judgment.*NWAD RIGID.5*

5. Exactly according to the sentence or law; as rigid execution.*NWAD RIGID.6*

RIGIDITY, *n.* [L. rigiditas.]

1. Stiffness; want of pliability; the quality of not being easily bent.*NWAD RIGIDITY.2*

2. A brittle hardness, as opposed to ductibility, malleability and softness.*NWAD RIGIDITY.3*

3. Stiffness of appearance or manner; want of ease or airy elegance.*NWAD RIGIDITY.4*

RIGIDLY, *adv.*

1. Stuffy; unpliantly.*NWAD RIGIDLY.2*

2. Severely; strictly; exactly; without laxity, indulgence or abatement; as, to judge rigidly; to criticize rigidly; to execute a law rigidly.*NWAD RIGIDLY.3*

RIGIDNESS, *n.*

1. Stiffness of a body; the quality of not being easily bent; as the rigidness of a limb or of flesh.*NWAD RIGIDNESS.2*

2. Severity of temper; strictness in opinion or practice; but

expressing less than inflexibility.*NWAD RIGIDNESS.3*

RIGLET, *n.* [L. regula, rego.] a flat thin piece of wood, used for picture frames; also used in printing; to regulate the margin, etc.

RIGMAROLE, *n.* a repetition of stories; a succession of stories.

RIGOL, *n.* A circle; a diadem.

RIGOLI, *n.* a musical instrument consisting of several sticks bound together, but separated by beads.

RIGOR, *n.* [L. from rigeo, to be stiff.]

1. Stiffness; rigidness; as Gorgonian rigor.*NWAD RIGOR.2*

2. In medicine, a sense of chilliness, with contradiction of the skin; a convulsive shuddering or slight tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever.*NWAD RIGOR.3*

3. Stiffness of opinion or temper; severity; sternness.*NWAD RIGOR.4*

All his rigor is turned to grief and pity.*NWAD RIGOR.5*

4. Severity of life; austerity; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence or mortification.*NWAD RIGOR.6*

5. Strictness; exactness without allowance, latitude or indulgence; as the rigor of criticism; to execute a law with rigor; to enforce moral duties with rigor.*NWAD RIGOR.7*

6. violence; fury. [Not in use.]*NWAD RIGOR.8*

7. Hardness; solidity. [Unusual.]*NWAD RIGOR.9*

8. Severity; asperity; as the rigors of a cold winter.*NWAD RIGOR.10*

RIGOROUS, *a.*

1. Severe; allowing no abatement or mitigation; as a rigorous officer of justice.*NWAD RIGOROUS.2*

2. Severe; exact; strict; without abatement or relaxation; as a rigorous execution of law; an enforcement of rigorous discipline.*NWAD RIGOROUS.3*

3. Exact; strict; scrupulously accurate; as a rigorous definition or demonstration.*NWAD RIGOROUS.4*

4. Severe; very cold; as a rigorous winter.*NWAD RIGOROUS.5*

RIGOROUSLY, *adv.*

1. Severely; without relaxation, abatement or mitigation; as a sentence rigorously executed.*NWAD RIGOROUSLY.2*

2. Strictly; exactly; with scrupulous nicety; rigidly.*NWAD RIGOROUSLY.3*

The people would examine his works more vigorously than himself.*NWAD RIGOROUSLY.4*

RIGOROUSNESS, *n.*

1. Severity without relaxation or mitigation; exactness.*NWAD RIGOROUSNESS.2*

2. Severity*NWAD RIGOROUSNESS.3*

RILL, *n.*

A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.*NWAD RILL.2*

RILL, *v.i.* to run in a small stream, or in streamlets.

RILLET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet.

RIM, *n.*

1. the border, edge or margin of a thing; as the rim of a kettle or bason; usually applied to things circular or curving.*NWAD RIM.2*

2. the lower part of the belly or abdomen.*NWAD RIM.3*

RIM, *v.t.* to put on a rim or hoop at the border.

RIME, *n.* [This is the more correct orthography, but *rhyme* is commonly used, which see.]

RIME, *n.*

White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapor.*NWAD RIME.3*

RIME, *n.* [L. rima.]

A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture. [Not in use.]*NWAD RIME.5*

RIME, *v.i.* to freeze or congeal into hoar frost.

RIMOSE, RIMOUS, *a.* [L. rimosus, from rima.] In botany, chinky; abounding with clefts, cracks or chinks; as the bark of trees.

RIMPLE, *n.* A fold or wrinkle. [See *Rumple*.]

RIMPLE, *v.t.* To rumple; to wrinkle.

RIMPLING, *n.* Undulation.

RIMY, *a.* [from rime.] Abounding with rime; frosty.

RIND, *n.* [Gr.]

The bark of a plant; the skin or coat of fruit that may be pared or peeled off; also, the inner bark of trees.*NWAD RIND.2*

RIND, *v.t.* To bark; to decorticate. [Not in use.]

RINDLE, *n.* A small water course or gutter.

RING, *n.*

1. A circle, or a circular line, or any thing in the form of a circular line or hoop. Thus we say of men, they formed themselves into a ring, to see a wrestling match. Rings of gold were made for the ark. *Exodus 25:12-15*. Rings of gold or other material are worn on the fingers and sometimes in the ears, as ornaments.*NWAD RING.2*

2. A circular course.*NWAD RING.3*

Place me, O place me in the dusty ring, where youthful charioteers contend for glory.*NWAD RING.4*

RING, *n.* [from the verb.]

1. A sound; particularly, the sound of metals; as the ring of a bell.*NWAD RING.6*

2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; or sound continued, repeated or reverberated; as the ring of acclamations.*NWAD RING.7*

3. A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned.*NWAD RING.8*

RING, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* rung.

To cause to sound, particularly by striking a metallic body; as, to ring a bell. This word expresses appropriately the sounding of metals.*NWAD RING.10*

RING, *v.t.* [from the noun.]

1. To encircle.*NWAD RING.12*

2. To fit with rings, as the fingers, or as a swine's snout. Farmers ring swine to prevent their rooting.*NWAD RING.13*

And ring these fingers with thy household worms.*NWAD RING.14*

RING, *v.i.*

1. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one.*NWAD RING.16*

2. To practice the art of making music with bells.*NWAD RING.17*

3. To sound; to resound.*NWAD RING.18*

With sweeter notes each rising temple rung.*NWAD RING.19*

4. To utter, as a bell; to sound.*NWAD RING.20*

The shardborn beetle with his drowsy hums, hath rung night's yawning peal.*NWAD RING.21*

5. To tinkle; to have the sensation of sound continued.*NWAD RING.22*

My ears still ring with noise.*NWAD RING.23*

6. To be filled with report or talk. The whole town rings with his fame.*NWAD RING.24*

RING-BOLT, *n.* An iron bolt with an eye to which is fitted a ring of iron.

RING-BONE, *n.* A callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet.

RINGDOVE, *n.* A species of pigeon, the Columba palumbus, the largest of the European species.

RINGENT, *a.* [L. ringor, to make wry faces, that is, to wring or twist.]

In botany, a ringent or labiate corol is one which is irregular, monopetalous, with the border usually divided into two parts called

the upper and lower lip; or irregular and gaping, like the mouth of an animal.*NWAD RINGENT.2*

RINGER, *n.* One who rings. [In the sense of wringer, not used.]

RINGING, *ppr.* Causing to sound, as a bell; sounding; fitting with rings.

RINGING, *n.* The act of sounding or of causing to sound.

RINGLEAD, *v.t.* To conduct. [Little used.]

RINGLEADER, *n.* [ring and leader.] The leader of any association of men engaged in violating of law or an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers and the like. this name is derived from the practice which men associating to oppose law have sometimes adopted, of signing their names to articles of agreement in a ring, that no one of their number might be distinguished as the leader.

RINGLET, *n.*

1. A small ring.*NWAD RINGLET.2*

2. A curl; particularly, a curl of hair.*NWAD RINGLET.3*

Her golden tresses in wanton ringlets wav'd*NWAD RINGLET.4*

3. A circle.*NWAD RINGLET.5*

To dance our ringlets in the whistling wind.*NWAD RINGLET.6*

RING-OUSEL, *n.* A bird of the genus Turdus, inhabiting the hilly and mountainous parts of Great Britain.

RING-STREAKED, ***a.*** **[ring and streak.] Having circular streaks or lines on the body; as ring-streaked goats.** ***Genesis 30:35*****.**

RING-TAIL, ***n.*** **[ring and tail.]**

1. A kind of kite with a whitish tail.*NWAD RING-TAIL.2*

2. A small quadrilateral sail, set on a small mast on a ship's tafferel.*NWAD RING-TAIL.3*

RING-WORM, ***n.*** **[ring and worm.] A circular eruption on the skin; a kind of tetter. [Herpes serpigo.]**

RINSE, ***v.t.*** **rins. [Our common people pronounce this word rens, retaining their native pronunciation. This is one of a thousand instances in which the purity of our vernacular language has been corrupted by those who have understood French better than their mother tongue.]**

1. To wash; to cleanse by washing. But in present usage,*NWAD RINSE.2*

2. To cleanse with a second or repeated application of water, after washing. We distinguish washing from rinsing. Washing is performed by rubbing, or with the use of soap; rinsing is performed with clean water, without much rubbing or the use of soap. Clothes are rinsed by dipping and dashing; and vessels are rinsed by dashing water on them, or by slight rubbing. A close barrel may be rinsed, but cannot well be washed.*NWAD RINSE.3*

RINSED, ***pp.*** **Cleansed with a second water; cleaned.**

RINSER, ***n.*** **One that rinses.**

RINSING, ***ppr.*** **Cleansing with a second water.**

RIOT, ***n.***

1. In a general sense, tumult; uproar; hence technically, in law, a riotous assembling of twelve persons or more, and not dispersing upon proclamation.*NWAD RIOT.2*

The definition of riot must depend on the laws. In Connecticut, the assembling of three persons or more, to do an unlawful act by violence against the person or property of another, and not dispersing upon proclamation, is declared to be a riot. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the number necessary to constitute a riot is twelve.*NWAD RIOT.3*

2. Uproar; wild and noisy festivity.*NWAD RIOT.4*

3. Excessive and expensive feasting. *2 Peter 2:13*.*NWAD RIOT.5*

4. Luxury.*NWAD RIOT.6*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed today.*NWAD RIOT.7*

To run riot, to act or move without control or restraint.*NWAD RIOT.8*

RIOT, *v.i.*

1. To revel; to run to excess in feasting, drinking or other sensual indulgences.*NWAD RIOT.10*

2. To luxuriate; to be highly excited.*NWAD RIOT.11*

No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows.*NWAD RIOT.12*

3. To banquet; to live in luxury; to enjoy.*NWAD RIOT.13*

How base is the ingratitude which forgets the benefactor, while it is rioting on the benefit!*NWAD RIOT.14*

4. To raise an uproar or sedition.*NWAD RIOT.15*

RIOTER, *n.*

1. One who indulges in loose festivity or excessive feasting.*NWAD RIOTER.2*

2. In law, one guilty of meeting with others to do an unlawful act, and declining to retire upon proclamation.*NWAD RIOTER.3*

RIOTING, *ppr.* Reveling; indulging in excessive feasting.

RIOTING, *n.* A reveling.

RIOTISE, *n.* Dissoluteness; luxury. [Not in use.]

RIOTOUS, *a.*

1. Luxurious; wanton or licentious in festive indulgences; as riotous eaters of flesh. *Proverbs 23:20*.*NWAD RIOTOUS.2*

2. Consisting of riot; tumultuous; partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious.*NWAD RIOTOUS.3*

3. Guilty of riot; applied to persons.*NWAD RIOTOUS.4*

RIOTOUSLY, *adv.*

1. With excessive or licentious luxury.*NWAD RIOTOUSLY.2*

2. In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; seditiously.*NWAD RIOTOUSLY.3*

RIOTOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being riotous.

RIP, *v.t.* [L. rapio. Eng. reap and rive; allied perhaps to the L. crepo.]

1. To separate by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open or off; to tear off or out by violence; as, to rip open a garment by cutting the stitches; to rip off the skin of a beast; to rip open a sack; to rip off the shingles or clapboards of a house; to rip up a floor. We never use lacerate in these senses, but apply it to a partial tearing of the skin and flesh.*NWAD RIP.2*

2. To take out or away by cutting or tearing.*NWAD RIP.3*

He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart.*NWAD RIP.4*

3. To tear up for search or disclosure or for alteration; to search to the bottom; with up.*NWAD RIP.5*

You rip up the original of Scotland.*NWAD RIP.6*

They ripped up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion.*NWAD RIP.7*

4. To rip out, as an oath. [L crepo.]*NWAD RIP.8*

RIP, *n.*

1. A tearing; a place torn; laceration.*NWAD RIP.10*

2. A wicker basket to carry fish in.*NWAD RIP.11*

3. Refuse. [Not in use or local.]*NWAD RIP.12*

RIPE, *a.*

1. Brought to perfection in growth or to the best state; mature; fit for use; as ripe fruit; ripe corn.*NWAD RIPE.2*

2. Advanced to perfection; matured; as ripe judgment, or ripe in judgment.*NWAD RIPE.3*

3. Finished; consummate; as a ripe scholar.*NWAD RIPE.4*

4. Brought to the point of taking effect; matured; ready; prepared; as things just ripe for war.*NWAD RIPE.5*

5. Fully qualified by improvement; prepared; as a student ripe for the university; a saint ripe for heaven.*NWAD RIPE.6*

6. Resembling the ripeness of fruit; as a ripe lip.*NWAD RIPE.7*

7. Complete; proper for use.*NWAD RIPE.8*

When time is ripe.*NWAD RIPE.9*

8. Maturated; suppurated; as an abscess or tumor.*NWAD RIPE.10*

RIPE, *v.i.* To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. [Not used. See *Ripen*.]

RIPE, *v.t.* To mature; to ripen. [Not used.]

RIPELY, *adv.* Maturely; at the fit time.

RIPEN, *v.i.* ri'pn.

1. To grow ripe; to be matured; as grain or fruit. Grain ripens best in dry weather.*NWAD RIPEN.2*

2. To approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared; as, a project is ripening for execution.*NWAD RIPEN.3*

RIPEN, *v.t.* ri'pn.

1. To mature; to make ripe; as grain or fruit.*NWAD RIPEN.5*

2. To mature; to fit or prepare; as, to ripen one for heaven.*NWAD RIPEN.6*

3. To bring to perfection; as, to ripen the judgment.*NWAD RIPEN.7*

RIPENESS, *n.*

1. The state of being ripe or brought to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity; as the ripeness of grain.*NWAD RIPENESS.2*

2. Full growth.*NWAD RIPENESS.3*

Time which made them their fame outlive, to Cowley scarce did ripeness give.*NWAD RIPENESS.4*

3. Perfection; completeness; as the ripeness of virtue, wisdom or judgment.*NWAD RIPENESS.5*

4. Fitness; qualification.*NWAD RIPENESS.6*

5. Complete maturation or suppuration, as of an ulcer or abscess.*NWAD RIPENESS.7*

6. A state of preparation; as the ripeness of a project for execution.*NWAD RIPENESS.8*

RIPHEAN, *a.* An epithet given to certain mountains in the north of Asia, probably signifying snowy mountains.

RIPIER, RIPPER, *n.* In old laws, one who brings fish to market in the inland country.

RIPPED, *pp.* Torn or cut off or out; torn open.

RIPPER, *n.* One who tears or cuts open.

RIPPING, *ppr.* Cutting or tearing off or open; tearing up.

RIPPING, *n.*

1. A tearing.*NWAD RIPPING.3*

2. A discovery. *Obs.*NWAD RIPPING.4*

RIPPLE, *v.i.*

To fret on the surface; as water when agitated or running over a rough bottom, appears rough and broken, or as if ripped or torn.*NWAD RIPPLE.2*

RIPPLE, *v.t.*

1. To clean, as flax.*NWAD RIPPLE.4*

2. To agitate the surface of water.*NWAD RIPPLE.5*

RIPPLE, *n.*

1. The fretting of the surface of water; little curling waves.*NWAD*

RIPPLE.7

2. A large comb or hatchel for cleaning flax.*NWAD RIPPLE.8*

RIPPLING, *ppr.* Fretting on the surface.

RIPPLING, *n.*

1. The ripple dashing on the shore, or the noise of it.*NWAD RIPPLING.3*

2. The act or method of cleaning flax; a hatcheling.*NWAD RIPPLING.4*

RIPT, *pp.* for ripped.

RIPTOWELL, *n.* A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn.

RISE, *v.i.* rize. *pret.* rose; *pp.* risen; *pron.* rose, rizn. [See *Raise*.]

1. To move to pass upward in any manner; to ascend; as, a fog rises from a river or from low ground; a fish rises in water; fowls rise in the air; clouds rise from the horizon towards the meridian; a balloon rises above the clouds.*NWAD RISE.2*

2. To get up; to leave the place of sleep or rest; as, to rise from bed.*NWAD RISE.3*

3. To get up or move from any recumbent to an erect posture; as, to rise after a fall.*NWAD RISE.4*

4. To get up from a seat; to leave a sitting posture; as, to rise from a sofa or chair.*NWAD RISE.5*

5. To spring; to grow; as a plant; hence, to be high or tall. A tree rises to the height of 60 feet.*NWAD RISE.6*

6. To swell in quantity or extent; to be more elevated; as, a river

rises after a rain.*NWAD RISE.7*

7. To break forth; to appear; as, a boil rises on the skin.*NWAD RISE.8*

8. To appear above the horizon; to shine; as, the sun or a star rises.*NWAD RISE.9*

He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good. *Matthew 5:45*.*NWAD RISE.10*

9. To begin to exist; to originate; to come into being or notice. Great evils sometimes rise from small imprudences.*NWAD RISE.11*

10. To be excited; to begin to move or act; as, the wind rose at 12 o'clock.*NWAD RISE.12*

11. To increase in violence. The wind continued to rise till 3 o'clock.*NWAD RISE.13*

12. To appear in view; as, to rise up to the reader's view.*NWAD RISE.14*

13. To appear in sight; also, to appear more elevated; as in sailing towards a shore, the land rises.*NWAD RISE.15*

14. To change a station; to leave a place; as, to rise from a siege.*NWAD RISE.16*

15. To spring; to be excited or produced. A thought now rises in my mind.*NWAD RISE.17*

16. To gain elevation in rank, fortune or public estimation; to be promoted. Men may rise by industry, by merit, by favor, or by intrigue.*NWAD RISE.18*

Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall.*NWAD RISE.19*

When the wicked rise, men hide themselves. *Proverbs 28:28*.*NWAD RISE.20*

17. To break forth into public commotions; to make open opposition

to government; or to assemble and oppose government; or to assemble in arms for attacking another nation. The Greeks have risen against their oppressors.*NWAD RISE.21*

No more shall nation against nation rise.*NWAD RISE.22*

18. To be excited or roused into action.*NWAD RISE.23*

Rise up to the battle. *Jeremiah 49:14*.*NWAD RISE.24*

19. To make a hostile attack; as when a man riseth against his neighbor. *Deuteronomy 22:26*.*NWAD RISE.25*

Also, to rebel. *2 Samuel 18:32*.*NWAD RISE.26*

20. To increase; to swell; to grow more or greater. A voice, feeble at first, rises to thunder. The price of good rises. The heat rises to intensity.*NWAD RISE.27*

21. To be improved; to recover from depression; as, a family may rise after misfortune to opulence and splendor.*NWAD RISE.28*

22. To elevate the style or manner; as, to rise in force of expression; to rise in eloquence.*NWAD RISE.29*

23. To be revived from death.*NWAD RISE.30*

The dead in Christ shall rise first. *1 Thessalonians 4:16*.*NWAD RISE.31*

24. To come by chance.*NWAD RISE.32*

25. To ascend; to be elevated above the level or surface; as, the ground rises gradually one hundred yards. The Andes rise more than 20,000 feet above the level of the ocean; a mountain in Asia is said to rise still higher.*NWAD RISE.33*

26. To proceed from.*NWAD RISE.34*

A scepter shall rise out of Israel. *Numbers 24:17*.*NWAD RISE.35*

27. To have its sources in. Rivers rise in lakes, ponds and

springs.*NWAD RISE.36*

28. To be moved, roused, excited, kindled or inflamed, as passion. His wrath rose to rage.*NWAD RISE.37*

29. To ascend in the diatonic scale; as, to rise a tone or semitone.*NWAD RISE.38*

30. To amount. The public debt rises to a hundred million.*NWAD RISE.39*

31. To close a session. We say, congress will rise on the 4th of March; the legislature or the court will rise on a certain day.*NWAD RISE.40*

This verb is written also *arise*, which see. In general, it is indifferent which orthography is used; but custom has, in some cases, established one to the exclusion of the other. Thus we never say, the price of goods arises, when we mean advanced, but we always say, the price rises. We never say, the ground arises to a certain altitude, and rarely, a man arises into an office or station. It is hardly possible to class or define the cases in which usage has established a difference in the orthography of this verb.*NWAD RISE.41*

RISE, *n.* rise.

1. The act of rising, either in a literal or figurative sense; ascent; as the rise of vapor in the air; the rise of mercury in the barometer; the rise of water in a river.*NWAD RISE.43*

2. The act of springing or mounting from the ground; as the rise of the feet in leaping.*NWAD RISE.44*

3. Ascent; elevation, or degree of ascent; as the rise of a hill or mountain.*NWAD RISE.45*

4. Spring; source; origin; as the rise of a stream in a mountain. All sin has its rise in the heart.*NWAD RISE.46*

5. Any place elevated above the common level; as a rise of

land.*NWAD RISE.47*

6. Appearance above the horizon; as the rise of the sun or a star.*NWAD RISE.48*

7. Increase; advance; as a rise in the price of wheat.*NWAD RISE.49*

8. Advance in rank, honor, property or fame. Observe a man after his rise to office, or a family after its rise from obscurity.*NWAD RISE.50*

9. Increase of sound on the same key; a swelling of the voice.*NWAD RISE.51*

10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the diatonic scale; as a rise of a tone or semitone.*NWAD RISE.52*

11. Increase; augmentation.*NWAD RISE.53*

12. A bough or branch. [Not in use.]*NWAD RISE.54*

RISEN, *pp.* [See *Rise*.]

RISER, *n.*

1. One that rises; as an early riser.*NWAD RISER.2*

2. Among joiners, the upright board of a stair.*NWAD RISER.3*

RISIBILITY, *n.* [from risible.]

1. The quality of laughing, or of being capable of laughter. Risibility is peculiar to the human species.*NWAD RISIBILITY.2*

2. Proneness to laugh.*NWAD RISIBILITY.3*

RISIBLE, *a.* [L. risibilis, from rideo, risi, to laugh. See *Ridiculous*.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. Man is a risible

animal.*NWAD RISIBLE.2*

2. Laughable; capable of exciting laughter. The description of Falstaff in Shakespeare, exhibits a risible scene. Risible differs from ludicrous, as species from genus; ludicrous expressing that which is playful and sportive; risible, that which may excite laughter. Risible differs from ridiculous, as the latter implies something mean or contemptible, and risible does not.*NWAD RISIBLE.3*

RISING, *ppr.*

1. Getting up; ascending; mounting; springing; proceeding from; advancing; swelling; increasing; appearing above the horizon; reviving from death, etc.*NWAD RISING.2*

2. Increasing in wealth, power or distinction; as a rising state; a rising character.*NWAD RISING.3*

RISING, *n.*

1. The act of getting up from any recumbent or sitting posture.*NWAD RISING.5*

2. The act of ascending; as the rising of vapor.*NWAD RISING.6*

3. The act of closing a session, as of a public body; as the rising of the legislature.*NWAD RISING.7*

4. The appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon.*NWAD RISING.8*

5. The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection. *Mark 9:10*.*NWAD RISING.9*

6. A tumor on the body. *Leviticus 13:2*.*NWAD RISING.10*

7. An assembling in opposition to government; insurrection; sedition or mutiny.*NWAD RISING.11*

RISK, *n.*

1. Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to harm. He, at the risk of his life, saved a drowning man.*NWAD RISK.2*

2. In commerce, the hazard of loss, either of ship, goods or other property. Hence, risk signifies also the degree of hazard or danger; for the premiums of insurance are calculated upon the risk. The underwriters now take risks at a low premium.*NWAD RISK.3*

To run a risk, is to incur hazard; to encounter danger.*NWAD RISK.4*

RISK, *v.t.*

1. To hazard; to endanger; to expose to injury or loss; as, to risk goods on board of a ship; to risk one's person in battle; to risk one's fame by a publication; to risk life in defense of rights.*NWAD RISK.6*

2. To venture; to dare to undertake; as, to risk a battle or combat.*NWAD RISK.7*

RISKED, *pp.* Hazarded; exposed to injury or loss.

RISKER, *n.* One who hazards.

RISKING, *ppr.* Hazarding; exposing to injury or loss.

RISSE, obsolete *pret.* of rise.

RITE, *n.* [L. ritus.]

The manner of performing divine or solemn service as established by law, precept or custom; formal act of religion, or other solemn duty. The rites of the Israelites were numerous and expensive; the rites of modern churches are more simple. Funeral rites are very different in different countries. The sacrament is a holy rite.*NWAD RITE.2*

RITORNELLO, *n.*

In music, a repeat; the burden of a song, or the repetition of a verse

or strain.*NWAD RITORNELLO.2*

RITUAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites; as ritual service or sacrifices.*NWAD RITUAL.2*

2. Prescribing rites; as the ritual law.*NWAD RITUAL.3*

RITUAL, *n.* A book containing the rites to be observed, or the manner of performing divine service in a particular church, diocese or the like.

RITUALIST, *n.* One skilled in the ritual.

RITUALLY, *adv.* By rites; or by a particular rite.

RIVAGE, *n.* A bank, shore or coast. [Not in use.]

RIVAL, *n.* [L. rivalis; Heb. to contend, to strive. See *Raffle*.]

1. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor; as rivals in love; rivals for a crown. Love will not patiently bear a rival.*NWAD RIVAL.2*

2. One striving to equal or exceed another in excellence; as two rivals in eloquence.*NWAD RIVAL.3*

3. An antagonist; a competitor in any pursuit or strife.*NWAD RIVAL.4*

RIVAL, *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority; as rival lovers; rival claims or pretensions.

Equal in years and rival in renown.*NWAD RIVAL.6*

RIVAL, *v.t.*

1. To stand in competition with; to strive to gain the object which

another is contending for; as, to rival one in love.*NWAD RIVAL.8*

2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate.*NWAD RIVAL.9*

To rival thunder in its rapid course.*NWAD RIVAL.10*

RIVAL, *v.i.* To be competitors. [Not in use.]

RIVALITY, *n.* Rivalry. [Not in use.]

RIVALRY, *n.* [from rival.] Competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing; as rivalry in love; or an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation; as rivalry for superiority at the bar or in the senate.

RIVALSHIP, *n.*

1. The state or character of a rival.*NWAD RIVALSHIP.2*

2. Strife; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.*NWAD RIVALSHIP.3*

RIVE, *v.t. pret.* rived; *pp.* rived or riven. [L. rumpo, rupi. It may be allied to the family of L. rapio, reap, rip.]

To split; to cleave; to rend asunder by force; as, to rive timber for rails or shingles with wedges; the riven oak; the riven clouds.*NWAD RIVE.2*

The scolding winds have riv'd the knotty oaks.*NWAD RIVE.3*

RIVE, *v.i.* To be split or rent asunder.

Freestone rives, splits and breaks in any direction.*NWAD RIVE.5*

RIVEL, *v.t.* [This word is obsolete, but shrivel, from the same root, is in use. It may be allied to ruffle.]

To contract into wrinkles; to shrink; as riveled fruits; riveled

flowers.*NWAD RIVEL.2*

RIVEN, *pp.* of rive. Split; rent or burst asunder.

RIVER, *n.* One who rives or splits.

RIVER, *n.* [L. rivus, rivulus, rips.]

1. A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land towards the ocean, a lake or another river. It is larger than a rivulet or brook; but is applied to any stream from the size of a mill-stream to that of the Danube, Maranon and Mississippi. We give this name to large streams which admit the tide and mingle salt water with fresh, as the rivers Hudson, Delaware and St. Lawrence.*NWAD RIVER.3*

2. A large stream; copious flow; abundance; as rivers of blood; rivers of oil*NWAD RIVER.4*

RIVER-DRAGON, *n.* A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

RIVERET, *n.* A small river. [Not in use.]

RIVER-GOD, *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river, as its tutelary divinity; a naiad.

RIVER-HORSE, *n.* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers.

RIVER-WATER, *n.* The water of a river, as distinguished from rain-water.

RIVET, *v.t.* [Heb. to drive.]

1. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets; as, to rivet two pieces of iron.*NWAD RIVET.2*

2. To clinch; as, to rivet a pin or bolt.*NWAD RIVET.3*

3. To fasten firmly; to make firm, strong or immovable; as, to rivet friendship or affection.*NWAD RIVET.4*

RIVET, *n.* a pin of iron or other metal with a head, driven through a piece of timber or metal, and the point bent or spread and beat down fast, to prevent its being drawn out; or a pin or bolt clinched at both ends.

RIVETED, *pp.* Clinched; made fast.

RIVETING, *ppr.* Clinching; fastening firmly.

RIVULET, *n.* [L. rivulus.] A small stream or book; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady rivulet, he sought them.*NWAD RIVULET.2*

RIXATION, *n.* [L. rixatio, from rixor, to brawl or quarrel.]

A brawl or quarrel. [Not in use.]*NWAD RIXATION.2*

RIX-DOLLAR, *n.*

A silver coin of Germany, Denmark and Sweden, of different value in different places. In Hamburg and some other parts of Germany, its value is the same as the American dollar, or 4-6d sterling. In other parts of Germany, its value is 3-6d sterling, or about 78 cents.*NWAD RIX-DOLLAR.2*

ROACH, *n.*

A fish of the genus Cyprinus, found in fresh water, easily caught and tolerably good for food.*NWAD ROACH.2*

As sound as a roach, is a phrase supposed to have been originally, as sound as a rock.*NWAD ROACH.3*

ROAD, *n.* [L. gradior. See *Grade*.]

1. An open way or public passage; ground appropriated for travel, forming a communication between one city, town or place and

another. The word is generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes highway, street and lane. The military roads of the Romans were paved with stone, or formed of gravel or pebbles, and some of them remain to this day entire.*NWAD ROAD.2*

2. A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; sometimes called roadstead, that is, a place for riding, meaning at anchor.*NWAD ROAD.3*

3. A journey. [Not used, but we still use ride as a noun; as a long ride; a short ride; the same word differently written.]*NWAD ROAD.4*

4. An inroad; incursion of an enemy. [Not in use.]*NWAD ROAD.5*

On the road, passing; traveling.*NWAD ROAD.6*

ROADER, ROADSTER, *n.* Among seamen, a vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay.

ROADSTEAD. [See *Road*.]

ROADWAY, *n.* A highway.

ROAM, *v.i.* [If m is radical, this word seems to be connected with ramble, L. ramus.]

To wander; to ramble; to rove; to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction. The wolf and the savage roam in the forest.*NWAD ROAM.2*

Daphne roaming through a thorny wood.*NWAD ROAM.3*

ROAM, *v.t.* To range; to wander over; as, to roam the woods; but the phrase is elliptical.

ROAMER, *n.* A wanderer; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant.

ROAMING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving.

ROAMING, *n.* The act of wandering.

ROAN, *a.* A roan horse is one that is of a bay, sorrel or dark color, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed.

ROAN-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Sorbus; the mountain ash.

ROAR, *v.i.*

1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast; as a roaring bull; a roaring lion.*NWAD ROAR.2*

2. To cry aloud, as in distress.*NWAD ROAR.3*

The suff'ring chief roar'd out for anguish.*NWAD ROAR.4*

3. To cry aloud; to bawl; as a child.*NWAD ROAR.5*

4. To cause a loud continued sound. We say, the sea or the wind roars; a company roar in acclamation.*NWAD ROAR.6*

5. To make a loud noise.*NWAD ROAR.7*

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar.*NWAD ROAR.8*

ROAR, *n.*

1. A full loud sound of some continuance; the cry of a beast; as the roar of a lion or bull.*NWAD ROAR.10*

2. The loud cry of a child or person in distress.*NWAD ROAR.11*

3. Clamor; outcry of joy or mirth; as a roar of laughter. he set the company in a roar.*NWAD ROAR.12*

4. The loud continued sound of the sea in a storm, or the howling of a tempest.*NWAD ROAR.13*

5. Any loud sound of some continuance; as the roar of cannon.*NWAD ROAR.14*

ROARER, ***n.*** **One that roars, man or beast.**

ROARING, ***ppr.*** **Crying like a bull or lion; uttering a deep loud sound.**

ROARING, ***n.*** **The cry of a lion or other beast; outcry of distress,** ***Job 3:24*****; loud continued sound of the billows of the sea or of a tempest.** ***Isaiah 5:30*****.**

ROARY, ***a.*** **Dewy; more properly rory.**

ROAST, ***v.t.*** **[If the verb is from the noun, the sense is to dress or cook on a gridiron or grate, and rist, rost, coincide in elements with L. rastellum, a rake. If the verb is the root, the sense probably is to contract or crisp, or to throw or agitate, hence to make rough.]**

1. To cook, dress or prepare meat for the table by exposing it to heat, as on a spit. In a bake-pan, in an oven or the like. We now say, to roast meat on a spit, in a pan, or in a tin oven, etc.; to bake meat in an oven; to broil meat on a gridiron.*NWAD ROAST.2*

2. To prepare for food by exposure to heat; as, to roast apples or potatoes; to roast eggs.*NWAD ROAST.3*

3. To heat to excess; to heat violently.*NWAD ROAST.4*

Roasted in wrath and fire.*NWAD ROAST.5*

4. To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to roast coffee.*NWAD ROAST.6*

5. In metallurgy, to dissipate the volatile parts of ore by heat.*NWAD ROAST.7*

6. In common discourse, to jeer; to banter severely.*NWAD ROAST.8*

ROAST, ***n.*** **That which is roasted.**

ROAST, ***a.*** **[for roasted.] Roasted; as roast beef.**

ROAST, *n.* In the phrase, to rule the roast, this word is a corrupt pronunciation.

ROASTED, *pp.* Dressed by exposure to heat on a spit.

ROASTER, *n.*

1. One that roasts meat; also, a gridiron.*NWAD ROASTER.2*

2. A pig for roasting.*NWAD ROASTER.3*

ROASTING, *ppr.*

1. Preparing for the table by exposure to heat on a spit; drying and parching.*NWAD ROASTING.2*

2. Bantering with severity.*NWAD ROASTING.3*

ROASTING, *n.* A severe teasing or bantering.

ROB, *n.*

The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve.*NWAD ROB.2*

ROB, *v.t.*

1. In law, to take from the person of another feloniously, forcibly and by putting him in fear; as, to rob a passenger on the road.*NWAD ROB.4*

2. To seize and carry from any thing by violence and with felonious intent; as, to rob a coach; to rob the mail.*NWAD ROB.5*

3. To plunder; to strip unlawfully; as, to rob an orchard; to rob a man of his just praise.*NWAD ROB.6*

4. To take away by oppression or by violence.*NWAD ROB.7*

Rob not the poor because he is poor. *Proverbs 22:22*.*NWAD*

ROB.8

5. To take from; to deprive. A large tree robs smaller plants near it of their nourishment.*NWAD ROB.9*

6. In a loose sense, to steal; to take privately without permission of the owner.*NWAD ROB.10*

7. To withhold what is due. *Malachi 3:8*.*NWAD ROB.11*

ROBALLO, *n.* A fish found in Mexico, which affords a most delicate food.

ROBBE, *n.* The sea dog or seal.

ROBBED, *pp.* Deprived feloniously and by violence; plundered; seized and carried away by violence.

ROBBER, *n.*

1. In law, one that takes goods or money from the person of another by force or menaces, and with a felonious intent.*NWAD ROBBER.2*

2. In a looser sense, one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders or strips by violence and wrong.*NWAD ROBBER.3*

ROBBERY, *n.*

1. In law, the forcible and felonious taking from the person of another any money or goods, putting him in fear, that is, by violence or by menaces of death or personal injury. Robbery differs from theft, as it is a violent felonious taking from the person or presence of another; whereas theft is a felonious taking of goods privately from the person, dwelling, etc. of another. These words should not be confounded.*NWAD ROBBERY.2*

2. A plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong or oppression.*NWAD ROBBERY.3*

ROBBING, *ppr.* Feloniously taking from the person of another; putting him in fear; stripping; plundering; taking from another unlawfully or by wrong or oppression.

ROBBINS, ROPE-BANDS, *n.* [rope and bands.] Short flat plaited pieces of rope with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie the upper edges of square sails to their yards.

ROBE, *n.*

1. A kind of gown or long loose garment worn over other dress, particularly by persons in elevated stations. The robe is properly a dress of state or dignity, as of princes, judges, priests, etc. See *1 Samuel 24:4*; *Matthew 27:28*.*NWAD ROBE.2*

2. A splendid female gown or garment. *2 Samuel 13:18*.*NWAD ROBE.3*

3. An elegant dress; splendid attire.*NWAD ROBE.4*

4. In Scripture, the vesture of purity or righteousness, and of happiness. *Job 29:14*; *Luke 15:22*.*NWAD ROBE.5*

ROBE, *v.t.*

1. To put on a robe; or to dress with magnificence; to array.*NWAD ROBE.7*

2. To dress; to invest, as with beauty or elegance; as fields robed with green.*NWAD ROBE.8*

Such was his power over the expression of his countenance, that he could in an instant shake off the sternness of winter, and robe it in the brightest smiles of spring.*NWAD ROBE.9*

ROBED, *pp.* Dressed with a robe; arrayed with elegance.

ROBERSMAN, ROBERTSMAN, *n.* In the old statutes of England, a bold stout robber or night thief, said to be so called from Robinhood, a famous robber.

ROBERT, HERB-ROBERT, *n.* A plant of the genus Geranium; stork's bill.

ROBERTINE, *n.* One of an order of monks, so called from Robert Flower, the founder, A.D. 1187.

ROBIN, *n.* [L. rubecula, from rubeo, to be red.]

1. A bird of the genus Motacilla, called also redbreast. This is the English application of the word.*NWAD ROBIN.2*

2. In the United States, a bird with a red breast, a species of Turdus.*NWAD ROBIN.3*

ROBIN-GOODFELLOW, *n.* An old domestic goblin.

ROBORANT, *a.* [L. roborans, roboro.] Strengthening.

ROBORANT, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; but corroborant is generally used.

ROBORATION, *n.* [from L. roboro, from robur, strength.]

A strengthening. [Little used.]*NWAD ROBORATION.2*

ROBOREOUS, *a.* [L. roborcus, from robur, strength, and an oak.]

Made of oak.*NWAD ROBOREOUS.2*

ROBUST, *a.* [L. robustus, from robur, strength.]

1. Strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; vigorous; forceful; as a robust body; robust youth. It implies full flesh and sound health.*NWAD ROBUST.2*

2. Sound; vigorous; as robust health.*NWAD ROBUST.3*

3. Violent; rough; rude.*NWAD ROBUST.4*

Romp loving miss is haul'd about in gallantry robust.*NWAD ROBUST.5*

4. Requiring strength; as robust employment.*NWAD ROBUST.6*

[Note. This is one of the words in which we observe a strong tendency in practice to accentuate the first syllable, as in access; and there are many situations of the word in which this is the preferable pronunciation. Robustious is extremely vulgar, and in the United States nearly obsolete.]*NWAD ROBUST.7*

ROBUSTNESS, *n.* Strength; vigor, or the condition of the body when it has full firm flesh and sound health.

ROCAMBOLE, ROKAMBOLE, *n.* A sort of wild garlic, the Allisum scorodoprasum, growing naturally in Denmark and Sweden. It has a heart-shaped root at the side of the stalk.

ROCHE-ALUM, *n.*

Rock-alum, a purer kind of alum.*NWAD ROCHE-ALUM.2*

Rochelle salt, tartrate of potash and soda.*NWAD ROCHE-ALUM.3*

ROCHET, *n.*

A surplice; the white upper garment of a priest worn while officiating.*NWAD ROCHET.2*

ROCHET, *n.* A fish, the *roach*, which see.

ROCK, *n.* [Gr., L. rupes, from the root of rumpo, to break or burst. If this is not the origin of rock, I know not to what root to assign it.]

1. A large mass of stony matter, usually compounded of two or more simple minerals, either bedded in the earth or resting on its surface. Sometimes rocks compose the principal part of huge mountains; sometimes hugh rocks lie on the surface of the earth, in detached blocks or masses. Under this term, mineralogists class all mineral substances, coal, gypsum, salt, etc.*NWAD ROCK.2*

2. In Scripture, figuratively, defense; means of safety; protection; strength; asylum.*NWAD ROCK.3*

The Lord is my rock. *2 Samuel 22:2*.*NWAD ROCK.4*

3. Firmness; a firm or immovable foundation. *Psalm 28:1*; *Matthew*

7:24-25; *Matthew 16:18*.*NWAD ROCK.5*

4. A species of vulture or condor.*NWAD ROCK.6*

5. A fabulous bird in the Eastern tales.*NWAD ROCK.7*

ROCK, *n.*

A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax is arranged, from which the thread is drawn in spinning.*NWAD ROCK.9*

ROCK, *v.t.*

1. To move backward and forward, as a body resting on a foundation; as, to rock a cradle; to rock a chair; to rock a mountain. It differs from shake, as denoting a slower and more uniform motion, or larger movements. It differs from swing, which expresses a vibratory motion of something suspended.*NWAD ROCK.11*

A rising earthquake rock'd the ground.*NWAD ROCK.12*

2. To move backwards and forwards in a cradle, chair, etc.; as, to rock a child to sleep.*NWAD ROCK.13*

3. To lull to quiet.*NWAD ROCK.14*

Sleep rock thy brain. [Unusual.]*NWAD ROCK.15*

ROCK, *v.i.* To be moved backwards and forwards; to reel.

The rocking town supplants their footsteps.*NWAD ROCK.17*

ROCK-ALUM, *n.* The purest kind of alum. [See *Roche-alum*.]

ROCK-BASON, *n.* A cavity or artificial bason cut in a rock for the purpose, as is supposed, of collecting the dew or rain for ablutions and purifications prescribed by the druidical religion.

ROCK-BUTTER, *n.* A subsulphite of alumin, oozing from

aluminous rocks.

ROCK-CRYSTAL, *n.* The most perfect variety of silicious earth or quartz; limpid quartz. When purest it is white or colorless, but it is found of a grayish or yellowish white, pale yellow or citron. Its most usual form is that of hexagonal prisms, surmounted by hexagonal pyramids.

ROCK-DOE, *n.* A species of deer.

ROCKED, *pp.* [from rock, the verb.] Moved one way and the other.

ROCKER, *n.* One who rocks the cradle; also, the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks.

ROCKET, *n.*

An artificial fire-work, consisting of a cylindrical case of paper, filled with a composition of combustible ingredients, as niter, charcoal and sulphur. This being tied to a stick and fired, ascends into the air and bursts.*NWAD ROCKET.2*

ROCKET, *n.* [L. eruca.] A plant of the genus Brassica. There is also the bastard rocket, of the genus Reseda; the corn rocket and the sea rocket, of the genus Bunias; the marsh rocket, the water rocket, and the winter rocket, of the genus Sisymbrium; and the dame's violet rocket, of the genus Hesperis.

ROCK-FISH, *n.* A species of Gobius.

ROCKINESS, *n.* [from rocky.] State of abounding with rocks.

ROCKING, *ppr.* Moving backwards and forwards.

ROCKLESS, *a.* Being without rocks.

ROCK-OIL, *n.* Another name for petrol or petroleum.

ROCK-PIGEON, *n.* A pigeon that builds her nest on a rock.

ROCK-ROSE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cistus.

ROCK-RUBY, *n.* A name sometimes given to the garnet, when it is of a strong, but not a deep red, and has a cast of blue.

ROCK-SALT, *n.* Fossil or mineral salt; salt dug from the earth; muriate of soda. But in America, this name is sometimes given to salt that comes in large crystals from the West Indies, which salt is formed by evaporation from sea water, in large basons or cavities, on the isles. Hexahedral rock-salt occurs foliated and fibrous.

ROCK-WOOD, *n.* Ligniform asbestus.

ROCK-WORK, *n.*

1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks, forming a wall.*NWAD ROCK-WORK.2*

2. A natural wall of rock.*NWAD ROCK-WORK.3*

ROCKY, *a.* [from rock.]

1. Full of rocks; as a rocky mountain; rocky shore.*NWAD ROCKY.2*

2. Resembling a rock; as the rocky orb of a shield.*NWAD ROCKY.3*

3. Very hard; stony; obdurate; insusceptible of impression; as a rocky bosom.*NWAD ROCKY.4*

ROD, *n.* [L. radius, ray, radix, root. See also *Rad*.]

1. The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; a branch, or the stem of a shrub; as a rod of hazle, of birch, of oak or hickory. Hence,*NWAD ROD.2*

2. An instrument of punishment or correction; chastisement.*NWAD ROD.3*

I will chasten him with the rod of men. *2 Samuel 7:14*; *Proverbs 10:13*.*NWAD ROD.4*

3. Discipline; ecclesiastical censures. *1 Corinthians 4:21*.*NWAD ROD.5*

4. A king of scepter.*NWAD ROD.6*

The rod and bird of peace.*NWAD ROD.7*

5. A pole for angling; something long and slender.*NWAD ROD.8*

6. An instrument for measuring; but more generally, a measure of length containing five yards, or sixteen feet and a half; a pole; a perch. In many parts of the United States, rod is universally used for pole or perch.*NWAD ROD.9*

7. In Scripture, a staff or wand. *1 Samuel 14:27*.*NWAD ROD.10*

8. Support.*NWAD ROD.11*

Thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me. *Psalm 23:4*.*NWAD ROD.12*

9. A shepherd's crook. *Leviticus 27:32*.*NWAD ROD.13*

10. An instrument for threshing. *Isaiah 28:27*.*NWAD ROD.14*

11. Power; authority. *Psalm 125:3*.*NWAD ROD.15*

12. A tribe or race. *Psalm 74:2*.*NWAD ROD.16*

Rod of iron, the mighty power of Christ. *Revelation 19:15*; *Psalm 2:9*.*NWAD ROD.17*

RODE, *pret.* of ride; also, a cross. [See *Rood*.]

RODOMONT, *n.*

A vain boaster.*NWAD RODOMONT.2*

RODOMONT, *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

RODOMONTADE, *n.* [See *Rodomont*.]

Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.*NWAD RODOMONTADE.2*

I could show that the rodomontades of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible.*NWAD RODOMONTADE.3*

RODOMONTADE, *v.i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster; to rant.

RODOMONTADIST, RODOMONTADOR, *n.* A blustering boaster; one that brags or vaunts.

ROE, ROEBUCK, *n.*

1. A species of deer, the Cervus capreolus, with erect cylindrical branched horns, forked at the summit. This is one of the smallest of the cervine genus, but of elegant shape and remarkably nimble. It prefers a mountainous country, and herds in families.*NWAD ROE.2*

2. Roe, the female of the hart.*NWAD ROE.3*

ROE, *n.*

The seed or spawn of fishes. The roe of the male is call soft roe or milt; that of the female, hard roe or spawn.*NWAD ROE.5*

ROE-STONE, *n.* Called also *oolite*, which see.

ROGATION, *n.* [L. rogatio; rogo, to ask.]

1. Litany; supplication.*NWAD ROGATION.2*

He perfecteth the rogations or litanies before in use.*NWAD ROGATION.3*

2. In Roman jurisprudence, the demand by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people.*NWAD ROGATION.4*

ROGATION-WEEK, *n.* The second week before Whitsunday,

thus called from the three fasts observed therein; viz, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation-days, because of the extraordinary prayers then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of the Holy Thursday.

ROGUE, *n.* rog. [Gr., Eng. rogue, by transposition of letters. The word arga, in the laws of the Longobards, denotes a cuckold.]

1. In law, a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. Persons of this character were, by the ancient laws of England, to be punished by whipping and having the ear bored with a hot iron.*NWAD ROGUE.2*

2. A knave; a dishonest person; applied now, I believe, exclusively to males. This word comprehends thieves and robbers, but is generally applied to such as cheat and defraud in mutual dealings, or to counterfeiters.*NWAD ROGUE.3*

The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise.*NWAD ROGUE.4*

3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.*NWAD ROGUE.5*

Alas, poor rogue, I think indeed she loves.*NWAD ROGUE.6*

4. A wag.*NWAD ROGUE.7*

ROGUE, *v.i.* rog.

1. To wander; to play the vagabond. [Little used.]*NWAD ROGUE.9*

2. To play knavish tricks. [Little used.]*NWAD ROGUE.10*

ROGUERY, *n.*

1. The life of a vagrant. [Not little used.]*NWAD ROGUERY.2*

2. Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.*NWAD ROGUERY.3*

Tis no scandal grown, for debt and roguery to quit the town.*NWAD*

ROGUERY.4

3. Waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.*NWAD ROGUERY.5*

ROGUESHIP, *n.* The qualities or personage of a rogue.

ROGUISH, *a.*

1. Vagrant; vagabond. [Nearly obsolete.]*NWAD ROGUISH.2*

2. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest. [This is the present sense of the word.]*NWAD ROGUISH.3*

3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.*NWAD ROGUISH.4*

ROGUISHLY, *adv.* Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.

ROGUISHNESS, *n.*

1. The qualities of a rogue; knavery; mischievousness.*NWAD ROGUISHNESS.2*

2. Archness; sly cunning; as the roguishness of a look.*NWAD ROGUISHNESS.3*

ROGUY, *a.* Knavish; wanton. [Not in use.]

ROIL, *v.t.*

1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment; as, to roil wine, cider or other liquor in casks or bottles.*NWAD ROIL.2*

2. To excite some degree of anger; to disturb the passion of resentment. [These senses are in common use in New England, and locally in England.]*NWAD ROIL.3*

3. To perplex. [Local in England.]*NWAD ROIL.4*

ROILED, *pp.* Rendered turbid or foul by disturbing the lees or sediment; angered slightly; disturbed in mind by an offense.

ROILING, *ppr.* Rendering turbid; or exciting the passion of anger.

[Note. This word is as legitimate as any in the language.]*NWAD ROILING.2*

ROINT, [See *Aroynt*.]

ROIST, ROISTER, *v.i.*

To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting or turbulent. [Not in use.]*NWAD ROIST.2*

ROISTER, ROISTERER, *n.* A bold, blustering, turbulent fellow. [Not in use.]

ROKY, *a.* [See *Reek*.] Misty; foggy; cloudy. [Not in use.]

ROLL, *v.t.* [It is usual to consider this word as formed by contraction from the Latin rotula, a little wheel, from rota.]

1. To move by turning on the surface, or with a circular motion in which all parts of the surface are successively applied to a plane; as, to roll a barrel or puncheon; to roll a stone or ball. Sisyphus was condemned to roll a stone to the top of a hill, which, when he had done so, rolled down again, and thus his punishment was eternal.*NWAD ROLL.2*

2. To revolve; to turn on its axis; as, to roll a wheel or a planet.*NWAD ROLL.3*

3. To move in a circular direction.*NWAD ROLL.4*

To dress, to troll the tongue and roll the eye.*NWAD ROLL.5*

4. To wrap round on itself; to form into a circular or cylindrical body; as, to roll a piece of cloth; to roll a sheet of paper; to roll parchment; to roll tobacco.*NWAD ROLL.6*

5. To enwrap; to bind or involve in a bandage or the like.*NWAD*

ROLL.7

6. To form by rolling into round masses.*NWAD ROLL.8*

7. To drive or impel any body with a circular motion, or to drive forward with violence or in a stream. The ocean rolls its billows to the shore. A river rolls its water to the ocean.*NWAD ROLL.9*

8. To spread with a roller or rolling pin; as, to roll paste.*NWAD ROLL.10*

9. To produce a periodical revolution.*NWAD ROLL.11*

Heav'n shone and roll'd her motions.*NWAD ROLL.12*

10. To press or level with a roller; as, to roll a field.*NWAD ROLL.13*

To roll one's self, to wallow. *Micah 1:10*.*NWAD ROLL.14*

ROLL, *v.i.*

1. To move by turning on the surface, or with the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane; as, a ball or a wheel rolls on the earth; a body rolls on an inclined plane.*NWAD ROLL.16*

2. To move, turn or run on an axis; as a wheel. [In this sense, revolve is more generally used.]*NWAD ROLL.17*

3. To run on wheels.*NWAD ROLL.18*

And to the rolling chair is bound.*NWAD ROLL.19*

4. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution; as the rolling year. Ages roll away.*NWAD ROLL.20*

5. To turn; to move circularly.*NWAD ROLL.21*

And his red eyeballs roll with living fire.*NWAD ROLL.22*

6. To float in rough water; to be tossed about.*NWAD ROLL.23*

Twice ten tempestuous nights I roll'd -*NWAD ROLL.24*

7. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions. Waves roll on waves.*NWAD ROLL.25*

8. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.*NWAD ROLL.26*

What diff'rent sorrows did within thee roll.*NWAD ROLL.27*

9. To be moved with violence; to be hurled.*NWAD ROLL.28*

Down they fell by thousands, angel on archangel roll'd.*NWAD ROLL.29*

10. To be formed into a cylinder or ball; as, the cloth rolls well.*NWAD ROLL.30*

11. To spread under a roller or rolling pin. The paste rolls well.*NWAD ROLL.31*

12. To wallow; to tumble; as, a horse rolls.*NWAD ROLL.32*

13. To rock or move from side; as, a ship rolls in a calm.*NWAD ROLL.33*

14. To beat a drum with strokes so rapid that they can scarcely be distinguished by the ear.*NWAD ROLL.34*

ROLL, *n.*

1. The act of rolling, or state of being rolled; as the roll of a ball.*NWAD ROLL.36*

2. The thing rolling.*NWAD ROLL.37*

3. A mass made round; something like a ball or cylinder; as a roll of fat; a roll of wool.*NWAD ROLL.38*

4. A roller; a cylinder of wood, iron or stone; as a roll to break clods.*NWAD ROLL.39*

5. A quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form; as a roll of

woolen or satin; a roll of lace.*NWAD ROLL.40*

6. A cylindrical twist of tobacco.*NWAD ROLL.41*

7. An official writing; a list; a register; a catalogue; as a muster-roll; a court roll.*NWAD ROLL.42*

8. The beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear.*NWAD ROLL.43*

9. Rolls of court, of parliament, or of any public body, are the parchments on which are engrossed, by the proper officer, the acts and proceedings of that body, and which being kept in rolls, constitute the records of such public body.*NWAD ROLL.44*

10. In antiquity, a volume; a book consisting of leaf, bark, paper, skin or other material on which the ancients wrote, and which being kept rolled or folded, was called in Latin volume, from volvo, to roll. Hence.*NWAD ROLL.45*

11. A chronicle; history; annals.*NWAD ROLL.46*

Nor names more noble graced the rolls of fame.*NWAD ROLL.47*

12. Part; office; that is, round of duty, like turn. *Obs.*NWAD ROLL.48*

ROLLED, *pp.* Moved by turning; formed into a round or cylindrical body; leveled with a roller, as land.

ROLLER, *n.*

1. That which rolls; that which turns on its own axis; particularly, a cylinder of wood, stone or metal, used in husbandry and the arts. Rollers are of various kinds and used for various purposes.*NWAD ROLLER.2*

2. A bandage; a fillet; properly, a long and broad bandage used in surgery.*NWAD ROLLER.3*

3. A bird of the magpie kind, about the size of a jay.*NWAD*

ROLLER.4

A bird of the genus Coracias, found in Europe; called also the German parrot.*NWAD ROLLER.5*

ROLLING, *ppr.* Turning over; revolving; forming into a cylinder or round mass; leveling, as land.

ROLLING, *n.* The motion of a ship from side to side.

ROLLING-PIN, *n.* A round piece of wood, tapering at each end, with which paste is molded and reduced to a proper thickness.

ROLLING-PRESS, *n.* An engine consisting of two cylinders, by which cloth is calendared, waved and tabbied; also an engine for taking impressions from copper plates; also, a like engine for drawing plates of metal, etc.

ROLLY-POOLY, *n.* [said to be roll and pool, or roll, ball and pool.]

A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins.*NWAD ROLLY-POOLY.2*

ROMAGE, *n.* Bustle; tumultuous search. [See *Rummage*.]

ROMAL, *n.* romaul'. A species of silk handkerchief.

ROMAN, *a.* [L. Romanus, from Roma, the principal city of the Romans in Italy. Rome is the oriental name Ramah, elevated, that is, a hill; for fortresses and towns were often placed on hills for security; Heb. to be high, to raise.]

1. Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman people.*NWAD ROMAN.2*

2. Romish; popish; professing the religion of the pope.*NWAD ROMAN.3*

Roman catholic, as an adjective, denoting the religion professed by

the people of Rome and of Italy, at the head of which is the pope or bishop of Rome; as a noun, one who adheres to the papal religion.*NWAD ROMAN.4*

ROMAN, *n.*

1. A native of rome.*NWAD ROMAN.6*

2. A citizen of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen.*NWAD ROMAN.7*

3. One of the christian church at Rome to which Paul addressed an epistle, consisting of converts from Judaism or paganism.*NWAD ROMAN.8*

ROMANCE, *n.* romans', ro'mans.

1. A fabulous relation or story of adventures and incidents, designed for the entertainment of readers; a tale of extraordinary adventures, fictitious and often extravagant, usually a tale of love or war, subjects interesting the sensibilities of the heart, or the passions of wonder and curiosity. Romance differs from the novel, as it treats of great actions and extraordinary adventures; that is, according to the Welch signification, it vaults or soars beyond the limits of fact and real life, and often of probability.*NWAD ROMANCE.2*

The first romances were a monstrous assemblage of histories, in which truth and fiction were blended without probability; a composition of amorous adventures and the extravagant ideas of chivalry.*NWAD ROMANCE.3*

2. A fiction.*NWAD ROMANCE.4*

ROMANCE, *v.i.* romans', ro'mans. To forge and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories.

ROMANCER, *n.*

1. One who invents fictitious stories.*NWAD ROMANCER.2*

2. A writer of romance.*NWAD ROMANCER.3*

ROMANCING, *ppr.* Inventing and telling fictitious tales; building castles in the air.

ROMANCY, *a.* Romantic. [Not proper.]

ROMANISM, *n.* The tenets of the church of Rome.

ROMANIST, *n.* An adherent to the papal religion; a Roman catholic.

ROMANIZE, *v.t.*

1. To latinize; to fill with Latin words or modes of speech.*NWAD ROMANIZE.2*

2. To convert to the Roman catholic religion, or to papistical opinions.*NWAD ROMANIZE.3*

ROMANIZE, *v.i.* To conform to Romish opinions, customs or modes of speech.

ROMANIZED, *pp.* Latinized.

ROMANSH, *n.* The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, a corruption of the Latin.

ROMANTIC, *a.*

1. Pertaining to romance, or resembling it; wild; fanciful; extravagant; as a romantic taste; romantic notions; romantic expectations; romantic zeal.*NWAD ROMANTIC.2*

2. Improbably or chimerical; fictitious; as a romantic tale.*NWAD ROMANTIC.3*

3. Fanciful; wild; full of wild or fantastic scenery; as a romantic prospect or landscape; a romantic situation.*NWAD ROMANTIC.4*

ROMANTICALLY, ***adv.*** **Wildly; extravagantly.**

ROMANTICNESS, ***n.***

1. Wildness; extravagance; fancifulness.*NWAD ROMANTICNESS.2*

2. Wildness of scenery.*NWAD ROMANTICNESS.3*

ROMANZOVITE, ***n.*** **A recently discovered mineral of the garnet kind, of a brown or brownish yellow color; named from count Romanzoff.**

ROMEPENNY, ROMESCOT, ***n.*** **A tax of a penny on a house, formerly paid by the people of England to the church of Rome.**

ROMISH, ***a.*** **[from Rome.] Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the religion professed by the people of Rome and of the western empire, of which Rome was the metropolis; catholic; popish; as the Romish church; the Romish religion, ritual or ceremonies.**

ROMIST, ***n.*** **A papist.**

ROMP, ***n.*** **[a different spelling of ramp. See *Ramp* and *Romance*.]**

1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play.*NWAD ROMP.2*

2. Rude play or frolic.*NWAD ROMP.3*

Romp loving miss is haul'd about in gallantry robust.*NWAD ROMP.4*

ROMP, ***v.i.*** **To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.**

ROMPING, ***ppr.*** **Playing rudely; as a noun, rude boisterous play.**

ROMPISH, ***a.*** **Given to rude play; inclined to romp.**

ROMPISHNESS, *n.* Disposition to rude boisterous play; or the practice of romping.

ROMPU, ROMPEE, *n.* [L. rumpo, to break.] In heraldry, an ordinary that is broken, or a chevron, a bend or the like, whose upper points are cut off.

RONDEAU, RONDO, *n.*

1. A kind of poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme, and five another. It is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible.*NWAD RONDEAU.2*

2. In music, the rondo, vocal or instrumental, generally consists of three strains, the first of which closes in the original key, while each of the others is so constructed in modulation as to reconduct the ear in an easy and natural manner to the first strain.*NWAD RONDEAU.3*

3. A kind of jig or lively tune that ends with the first strain repeated.*NWAD RONDEAU.4*

RONDLE, *n.* [from round.] A round mass. [Not in use.]

RONDURE, *n.* A round; a circle. [Not in use.]

RONG, the old *pret.* and *pp.* of ring, now rung.

RONION, *n.* run'yon. A fat bulky woman. [Not in use.]

RONT, *n.* An animal stinted in its growth. [Now written and pronounced runt.]

ROOD, *n.* [a different orthography of *rod*, which see.]

1. The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods. [See *Acre*.]*NWAD ROOD.2*

2. A pole; a measure of five yards; a rod or perch. [Not used in America, and probably local in England.]*NWAD ROOD.3*

ROOD, *n.* The cross; or an image of Christ, of the virgin Mary and a saint or St. John, on each side of it.

ROODLOFT, *n.* A loft or gallery in a church on which relics and images were set to view.

ROOF, *n.*

1. The cover or upper part of a house or other building, consisting of rafters covered with boards, shingles or tiles, with a side or sides sloping from the ridge, for the purpose of carrying off the water that falls in rain or snow. In Asia, the roofs of houses are flat or horizontal. The same name, roof, is given to the sloping covers of huts, cabins and ricks; to the arches of ovens, furnaces, etc.*NWAD ROOF.2*

2. A vault; an arch; or the interior of a vault; as the roof of heaven.*NWAD ROOF.3*

3. The vault of the mouth; the upper part of the mouth; the palate.*NWAD ROOF.4*

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. *Psalm 137:6*.*NWAD ROOF.5*

ROOF, *v.t.*

1. To cover with a roof.*NWAD ROOF.7*

I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings, that have not been roofed with vaults or arches.*NWAD ROOF.8*

2. To inclose in a house; to shelter.*NWAD ROOF.9*

Here had we now our country's honor roof'd.*NWAD ROOF.10*

ROOFED, *pp.* Furnished or covered with a roof or arch.

ROOFING, *ppr.* Covering with a roof.

ROOFING, *n.* The materials of which a roof is composed; or materials for a roof.

ROOFLESS, *a.*

1. Having no roof; as a roofless house.*NWAD ROOFLESS.2*

2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.*NWAD ROOFLESS.3*

ROOFY, *a.* Having roofs.

ROOK, *n.* [L. graculus; probably from its voice. See *Crow* and *Croak*.]

1. A fowl of the genus Corvus, the fowl mentioned by Virgil under this name. This fowl resembles the crow, but differs from it in not feeding on carrion, but on insects and grain. In crows also the nostrils and root of the bill are clothed with feathers, but in rooks the same parts are naked, or have only a few bristly hairs. The rook is gregarious.*NWAD ROOK.2*

2. A cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow.*NWAD ROOK.3*

ROOK, *n.* A common man at chess.

ROOK, *v.i.* To cheat; to defraud.

ROOK, *v.t.* To cheat; to defraud by cheating.

ROOK, *v.i.* To squat. [See *Ruck*.]

ROOKERY, *n.*

1. A nursery of rooks.*NWAD ROOKERY.2*

2. In low language, a brothel.*NWAD ROOKERY.3*

ROOKY, *a.* Inhabited by rooks; as the rooky wood.

ROOM, ***n.***

1. Space; compass; extent of place, great or small. Let the words occupy as little room as possible.*NWAD ROOM.2*

2. Space or place unoccupied.*NWAD ROOM.3*

Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is room. *Luke 14:22*.*NWAD ROOM.4*

3. Place for reception or admission of any thing. In this case, there is no room for doubt or for argument.*NWAD ROOM.5*

4. Place of another; stead; as in succession or substitution. One magistrate or king comes in the room of a former one. We often place one thing in the room of another. *1 Kings 20:24*.*NWAD ROOM.6*

5. Unoccupied opportunity. The eager pursuit of wealth leaves little room for serious reflection.*NWAD ROOM.7*

6. An apartment in a house; any division separated from the rest by a partition; as a parlor, drawing room or bed-room; also an apartment in a ship, as the cook-room, bread-room, gun-room, etc.*NWAD ROOM.8*

7. A seat. *Luke 14:7-10*.*NWAD ROOM.9*

To make room, to open a way or passage; to free from obstructions.*NWAD ROOM.10*

To make room, to open a space or place for any thing.*NWAD ROOM.11*

To give room, to withdraw; to leave space unoccupied for others to pass or to be seated.*NWAD ROOM.12*

ROOM, ***v.i.*** **To occupy an apartment; to lodge; an academic use of the word. A B rooms at No. 7.**

ROOMAGE, ***n.*** **[from room.] Space; place. [Not used.]**

ROOMFUL, ***a.*** **Abounding with rooms.**

ROOMINESS, ***n.*** **Space; spaciousness; large extent of space.**

Roomth, space, and roomthy, spacious, are ill formed words and not used in the United States.*NWAD ROOMINESS.2*

ROOMY, ***a.*** **Spacious; wide; large; having ample room; as a roomy mansion; a roomy deck.**

ROOST, ***n.***

The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night.*NWAD ROOST.2*

He clapp'd his wings upon his roost.*NWAD ROOST.3*

At roost, in a state for rest and sleep.*NWAD ROOST.4*

ROOST, ***v.i.***

1. To sit, rest or sleep, as fowls on a pole, tree or other thing at night.*NWAD ROOST.6*

2. To lodge, in burlesque.*NWAD ROOST.7*

ROOSTING, *ppr.* Sitting for rest and sleep at night.

ROOT, *n.* [L. radix. A root is a shoot, and only a different application of rod, L. radius.]

1. That part of a plant which enters and fixes itself in the earth, and serves to support the plant in an erect position, while by means of its fibrils it imbibes nutriment for the stem, branches and fruit.*NWAD ROOT.2*

2. The part of any thing that resembles the roots of a plant in manner of growth; as the roots of a cancer, of teeth, etc.*NWAD ROOT.3*

3. The bottom or lower part of any thing.*NWAD ROOT.4*

Deep to the roots of hell -*NWAD ROOT.5*

Burnet uses root of a mountain, but we now say base, foot or bottom. See *Job 28:9*.*NWAD ROOT.6*

4. A plant whose root is esculent or the most useful part; as beets, carrots, etc.*NWAD ROOT.7*

5. The original or cause of any thing.*NWAD ROOT.8*

The love of money is the root of all evil. *1 Timothy 6:10*.*NWAD ROOT.9*

6. The first ancestor.*NWAD ROOT.10*

They were the roots out of which sprung two distinct people -*NWAD ROOT.11*

7. In arithmetic and algebra, the root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. Thus 2 is a root of 4, because when multiplied into itself, it exactly produces 4.*NWAD ROOT.12*

8. Means of growth. “He hath no root in himself;” that is, no soil in which grace can grow and flourish. *Matthew 13:21*.*NWAD ROOT.13*

9. In music, the fundamental note of any chord.*NWAD ROOT.14*

Root of bitterness, in Scripture, any error, sin or evil that produces discord or immorality.*NWAD ROOT.15*

To take root, to become planted or fixed; or to be established; to increase and spread.*NWAD ROOT.16*

To take deep root, to be firmly planted or established; to be deeply impressed.*NWAD ROOT.17*

ROOT, *v.i.*

1. To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots.*NWAD ROOT.19*

In deep grounds, the weeds root deeper.*NWAD ROOT.20*

2. To be firmly fixed; to be established.*NWAD ROOT.21*

The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep rooting.*NWAD ROOT.22*

3. To sink deep.*NWAD ROOT.23*

If any error chanced - to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to root and fasten by concealment.*NWAD ROOT.24*

ROOT, *v.t.*

1. To plant and fix deep in the earth; used chiefly in the participle; as rooted trees or forests.*NWAD ROOT.26*

2. To plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably. Let the leading truths of the gospel be deeply rooted in the mind; let holy affections be well rooted in the heart.*NWAD ROOT.27*

3. In Scripture, to be rooted and grounded in Christ, is to be firmly

united to him by faith and love, and well established in the belief of his character and doctrines. *Ephesians 3:17*.*NWAD ROOT.28*

ROOT, *v.i.* or *t.*

To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine. Swine root to find worms; they root the ground wherever they come.*NWAD ROOT.30*

To root up or out, to eradicate; to extirpate; to remove or destroy root and branch; to exterminate. *Deuteronomy 29:28*; *Job 31:8, 12*.*NWAD ROOT.31*

ROOT-BOUND, *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots.

ROOT-BUILT, *a.* Built of roots.

ROOTED, *pp.* Having its roots planted or fixed in the earth; hence, fixed; deep; radical; as rooted sorrow; rooted aversion; rooted prejudices.

ROOTEDLY, *adv.* Deeply; from the heart.

ROOTER, *n.* One that roots; or one that tears up by the roots.

ROOT-HOUSE, *n.* A house made of roots.

ROOTING, *ppr.* Striking or taking root; turning up with the snout.

ROOT-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing immediately from the root.

ROOTLET, *n.* A radicle; the fibrous part of a root.

ROOTY, *a.* Full of roots; as rooty ground.

ROPALIC, *a.* [Gr. a club.] Club-formed; increasing or selling towards the end.

ROPE, *n.*

1. A large string or line composed of several strands twisted together. It differs from cord, line and string, only in its size; being the name given to all sorts of cordage above an inch in circumference. Indeed the smaller ropes, when used for certain purposes, are called lines.*NWAD ROPE.2*

Ropes are by seamen ranked under two descriptions, cable-laid, and hawser-laid; the former composed of nine strands, or three great strands, each consisting of three small ones; the latter made with three strands, each composed of a certain number of rope-yarns.*NWAD ROPE.3*

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united; as a rope of onions.*NWAD ROPE.4*

3. Ropes, the intestines of birds.*NWAD ROPE.5*

Rope of sand, proverbially, feeble union or tie; a band easily broken.*NWAD ROPE.6*

ROPE, *v.i.* To draw out or extend into a filament or thread, by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality. Any glutinous substance will rope considerably before it will part.

ROPE-BAND,

ROPE-DANCER, *n.* [rope and dancer.]

One that walks on a rope suspended.*NWAD ROPE-DANCER.2*

ROPE-LADDER, *n.* A ladder made of ropes.

ROPE-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage. [I do not know that roper is ever used.]

ROPE-MAKING, *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.

ROPERY, *n.*

1. A place where ropes are made. [Not used in the United States.]*NWAD ROPERY.2*

2. A trick that deserves the halter.*NWAD ROPERY.3*

ROPE-TRICK, ***n.*** **A trick that deserves the halter.**

ROPE-WALK, ***n.*** **A long covered walk, or a long building over smooth ground, where ropes are manufactured.**

ROPE-YARN, ***n.*** **Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread. The threads are twisted into strands, and the strands into ropes.**

ROPINESS, ***n.*** **[from ropy.] Stringiness, or aptness to draw out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.**

ROPY, ***a.*** **[from rope.] Stringy; adhesive; that may be drawn into a thread; as a glutinous substance; viscous; tenacious; glutinous; as ropy wine; ropy lees.**

ROQUELAUR, ***n.*** **A cloak for men.**

RORAL, ***a.*** **[L. roralis, from ros, dew.]**

Pertaining to dew or consisting of dew; dewy.*NWAD RORAL.2*

RORATION, ***n.*** **[L. roratio.] A falling of dew. [Not used.]**

RORID, ***a.*** **[L. roridus.] Dewy.**

RORIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. ros, dew, and fero, to produce.] Generating or producing dew.**

RORIFLUENT, ***a.*** **[L. ros, dew, and fluo, to flow.] Flowing with dew. [Not used.]**

ROSACEOUS, ***a.*** **s as z. [L. rosaceus. See *Rose*.]**

Rose-like; composed of several petals, arranged in a circular form; as a rosaceous corol.*NWAD ROSACEOUS.2*

ROSARY, *n.* s as z. [L. rosarium. See *Rose*.]

1. A bed of roses, or place where roses grow.*NWAD ROSARY.2*

2. A chaplet.*NWAD ROSARY.3*

3. A string of beads used by Roman catholics, on which they count their prayers.*NWAD ROSARY.4*

ROSASIC, *a.* The rosasic acid is obtained from the urine of persons affected with intermitting and nervous fevers.

ROSCID, *a.* [L. roscidus, from ros, dew.]

Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew. [Not used.]*NWAD ROSCID.2*

ROSE, *n.* s as z. [L., Gr. from the root of red, ruddy. See *Red*.]

1. A plant and flower of the genus Rosa, of many species and varieties, as the wild canine or dog-rose, the white rose, the red rose, the cinnamon rose, the eglantine or sweet briar, etc. There are five petals; the calyx is urceolate, quinquefid, and corneous; the seeds are numerous, hispid, and fixed to the inside of the calyx.*NWAD ROSE.2*

2. A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a shoe.*NWAD ROSE.3*

Under the rose, in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.*NWAD ROSE.4*

Rose of Jericho, a plant growing on the plain of Jericho, the Anastatica hierochuntica.*NWAD ROSE.5*

ROSE, *pret.* of rise.

ROSEAL, ***a.*** **[L. roseus.] Like a rose in smell or color.**

ROSEATE, ***a.***

1. Rosy; full of roses; as roseate bowers.*NWAD ROSEATE.2*

2. Blooming; of a rose color; as roseate beauty.*NWAD ROSEATE.3*

ROSEBAY, ***n.*** **A plant, the Nerium oleander. The dwarf rosebay is the rhododendron.**

ROSED, A crimsoned; flushed.

ROSE-GALL, ***n.*** **An excrescence on the dog-rose.**

ROSE-MALLOW, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Alcea, larger than the common mallow.**

ROSEMARY, ***n.*** **[L. rosmarinus, sea-rose; rosa and marinus.]**

A verticillate plant of the genus Rosmarinus, growing naturally in the southern part of France, Spain and Italy. It has a fragrant smell and a warm pungent bitterish taste.*NWAD ROSEMARY.2*

ROSE-NOBLE, ***n.*** **A ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III and current at 6s. 8d. or according to Johnson, at 16 shillings.**

ROSE-QUARTZ, ***n.*** **A subspecies of quartz, rose red or milk white.**

ROSE-ROOT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Rhodiola.**

ROSET, ***n.*** **A red color used by painters.**

ROSE-WATER, ***n.*** **Water tinctured with roses by distillation.**

ROSE-WOOD, ***n.*** **A plant or tree of the genus Aspalathus, growing in warm climates, from which is obtained the oleum**

rhodii, an agreeable perfume, used in scenting pomatum and liniments.

ROSICRUCIAN, *n.* [L. ros, dew, and crux, cross; dew, the most powerful dissolvent of gold, according to these fanatics, and cross, the emblem of light.]

The Rosicrucians were a sect or cabal of hermetical philosophers, or rather fanatics, who sprung up in Germany in the fourteenth century, and made great pretensions to science; and among other things, pretended to be masters of the secret of the philosopher's stone.*NWAD ROSICRUCIAN.2*

ROSICRUCIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians, or their arts.

ROSIER, *n.* ro'zhur. A rose bush. [Not in use.]

ROSIN, *n.* s as z. [This is only a different orthography of resin. L. resina. See *Resin*.]

1. Inspissated turpentine, a juice of the pine.*NWAD ROSIN.2*

2. Any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit of wine.*NWAD ROSIN.3*

ROSIN, *v.t.* To rub with rosin.

ROSINESS, *n.* s as z. The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the color of the rose.

ROSINY, *a.* Like rosin, or partaking of its qualities.

ROSLAND, *n.*

Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.*NWAD ROSLAND.2*

ROSPO, *n.* A fish of Mexico, perfectly round, without scales, and good for food.

ROSS, *n.* The rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees.

ROSSEL, *n.* Light land. [Not used in America.]

ROSSELLY, *a.* Loose; light. [Not in use.]

ROSSET, *n.* The large ternate bat.

ROSSIGNOL, *n.* The nightingale.

ROSTEL, *n.* [L. rostellum, dim of rostrum, a beak.]

In botany, the descending plane part of the coracle or heart, in the first vegetation of a seed.*NWAD ROSTEL.2*

ROSTER, *n.* In military affairs, a plan or table by which the duty of officers is regulated.

In Massachusetts, a list of the officers of a division, brigade, regiment or battalion, containing under several heads their names, rank, the corps to which they belong, date of commission and place of abode. These are called division rosters, brigade rosters, regimental or battalion rosters.*NWAD ROSTER.2*

The word is also used frequently instead of register, which comprehends a general list of all the officers of the state, from the commander in chief to the lowest in commission, under the same appropriate heads, with an additional column for noting the alterations which take place.*NWAD ROSTER.3*

ROSTRAL, *a.* [from L. rostrum, beak.]

1. Resembling the beak of a ship.*NWAD ROSTRAL.2*

2. Pertaining to the beak.*NWAD ROSTRAL.3*

ROSTRATE, ROSTRATED, *a.* [L. rostratus.]

1. In botany, beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird.*NWAD ROSTRATE.2*

2. Furnished or adorned with beaks; as rostrated galleys.*NWAD ROSTRATE.3*

ROSTRUM, *n.* [L.]

1. The beak or bill of a bird.*NWAD ROSTRUM.2*

2. The beak or head of a ship.*NWAD ROSTRUM.3*

3. In ancient Rome, a scaffold or elevated place in the forum, where orations, pleadings funeral harangues, etc., were delivered.*NWAD ROSTRUM.4*

4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver, in the common alembic.*NWAD ROSTRUM.5*

5. A crooked pair of scissors, used by surgeons for dilating wounds.*NWAD ROSTRUM.6*

ROSY, *a.* [from rose.]

1. Resembling a rose in color or qualities; blooming; red; blushing; charming.*NWAD ROSY.2*

While blooming youth and gay delight sit on thy rosy check contest.*NWAD ROSY.3*

The rosy morn resigns her light.*NWAD ROSY.4*

2. Made in the form of a rose.*NWAD ROSY.5*

ROT, *v.i.*

To lose the natural cohesion and organization of parts, as animal and vegetable substances; to be decomposed and resolved into its original component parts by the natural process, or the gradual operation of heat and air; to putrefy.*NWAD ROT.2*

ROT, *v.t.* To make putrid; to cause to be decomposed by the natural operation of air and heat; to bring to corruption.

ROT, *n.*

1. A fatal distemper incident to sheep, usually supposed to be owing to wet seasons and moist pastures. The immediate cause of the mortality of sheep, in this disease, is found to be a great number of small animals, called flukes, (Fascida,) found in the liver, and supposed to be produced from eggs swallowed with their food.*NWAD ROT.5*

2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.*NWAD ROT.6*

3. Dry rot, in timber, the decay of the wood without the access of water.*NWAD ROT.7*

ROTA, *n.* [L. rota. See *Rotary*.]

1. An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates, of whom one must be a German, another a Frenchman, and two Spaniards; the other eight are Italians. This is one of the most august tribunals in Rome, taking cognizance of all suits in the territory of the church by appeal, and of all matters beneficiary and patrimonial.*NWAD ROTA.2*

2. In English history, a club of politicians, who, in the time of Charles I. contemplated an equal government by rotation.*NWAD ROTA.3*

ROTALITE, *n.* A genus of fossil shells.

ROTARY, *a.* [L. rota, a wheel. L. curro.]

Turning, as a wheel on its axis; as rotary motion.*NWAD ROTARY.2*

ROTATE, *a.* In botany, wheel-shaped; monopetalous, spreading flat, without any tube, or expanding into a flat border, with scarcely any tube; as a rotate corol.

ROTATED, ***a.*** **[L. rotatus.] Turned round, as a wheel.**

ROTATION, ***n.*** **[L. rotatio, from roto, to turn; rota, a wheel.]**

1. The act of turning, as a wheel or solid body on its axis, as distinguished from the progressive motion of a body revolving round another body or a distant point. Thus the daily turning of the earth on its axis, is a rotation; its annual motion round the sun is a revolution.*NWAD ROTATION.2*

2. Vicissitude of succession; the course by which officers or others leave their places at certain times and are succeeded by others; applied also to a change of crops.*NWAD ROTATION.3*

ROTATIVE, ***a.*** **Turning, as a wheel; rotary. [Little used.]**

ROTATO-PLANE, ***a.*** **In botany, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube; as a rotato-plane corol.**

ROTATOR, ***n.*** **[L.] That which gives a circular or rolling motion; a muscle producing a rolling motion.**

ROTATORY, ***a.*** **[from rotator.]**

1. Turning on an axis, as a wheel; rotary.*NWAD ROTATORY.2*

2. Going in a circle; following in succession; as rotatory assemblies.*NWAD ROTATORY.3*

[This word is often used, probably by mistake, for rotary. It may be regularly formed from rotator, but not with the exact sense in which it is used. With rotator for its original, it would signify causing rather than being in a circular motion. The true word is rotary.]*NWAD ROTATORY.4*

ROTE, ***n.*** **A kind of violin or harp.** ***Obs.***

ROTE, ***n.*** **[L. rota, a wheel.]**

Properly, a round of words; frequent repetition of words or sounds, without attending to the signification, or to principles and rules; a practice that impresses words in the memory without an effort of the understanding, and without the aid of rules. Thus children learn to speak by rote; they often repeat what they hear, till it becomes familiar to them. So we learn to sing by rote, as we hear notes repeated, and soon learn to repeat them ourselves.*NWAD ROTE.3*

ROTE, *v.t.* To fix in the memory by means of frequent repetition ourselves, or by hearing the repetition of others, without an effort of the understanding to comprehend what is repeated, and without the aid of rules or principles. [Little used.]

ROTE, *v.i.* To go out by rotation or succession. [Little used.]

ROTHER-BEASTS, *n.*

Cattle of the bovine genus; called in England black cattle. [Not used in America.]*NWAD ROTHER-BEASTS.2*

ROTHER-NAILS, *n.* [corrupted from rudder-nails.]

Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads, used for fastening the rudder irons of ships.*NWAD ROTHER-NAILS.2*

ROTHOFFITE, *n.* A variety of grenate, brown or black, found in Sweden. It has a resemblance to melanite, another variety, but differs from it in having a small portion of alumin.

ROTOCO, *n.* An eastern weight of 5 pounds.

ROTTEN, *a.* rot'n.

1. Putrid; carious; decomposed by the natural process of decay; as a rotten plank.*NWAD ROTTEN.2*

2. Not firm or trusty; unsound; defective in principle; treacherous; deceitful.*NWAD ROTTEN.3*

3. Defective in substance; not sound or hard.*NWAD ROTTEN.4*

4. Fetid; ill smelling.*NWAD ROTTEN.5*

ROTTENNESS, *n.* State of being decayed or putrid; cariousness; putrefaction; unsoundness.

ROTTEN-STONE, *n.* A soft stone or mineral, called also Tripoli, terra Tripolitana, from the country from which it was formerly brought. It is used in all sorts of finer grinding and polishing in the arts, and for cleaning furniture of metallic substances. The rotten-stone of Derbyshire, in England, is a Tripoli mixed with calcarious earth.

ROTUND, *a.* [L. rotundus, probably formed on rota, a wheel, as jocundus on jocus.]

1. Round; circular; spherical.*NWAD ROTUND.2*

2. In botany, circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles; as a rotund leaf.*NWAD ROTUND.3*

ROTUNDIFOLIOUS, *a.* [L. rotundus, round, and folium, a leaf.] Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY, *n.* Roundness; sphericity; circularity; as the rotundity of a globe.

ROTUNDO, *n.* A round building; any building that is round both on the outside and inside. The most celebrated edifice of this kind is the Pantheon at Rome.

ROUCOU, *n.* roo'coo. A substance used in dyeing; the same as anotta.

ROUGE, *a.* roozh. Red.

ROUGE, *n.* roozh. Red paint; a substance used for painting the cheeks.

ROUGE, *v.i.* [supra.] To paint the face, or rather the cheeks.

ROUGE, ***v.t.*** **[supra.] To paint, or tinge with red paint.**

ROUGH, ***a.*** **[L. raucus. Eng. rye, that is rough. L. ruga, a wrinkle. Gr. to snore. L. ruga, a wrinkle, a ridge. See *Ridge*. The primary sense is to stretch or strain; but applied to roughness or wrinkling, it is to draw or contract, a straining together.]**

1. Having inequalities, small ridges or points on the surface; not smooth or plane; as a rough board, a rough stone; rough cloth.*NWAD ROUGH.2*

2. Stony; abounding with stones and stumps; as rough land; or simply with stones; as a rough road.*NWAD ROUGH.3*

3. Not wrought or polished; as a rough diamond.*NWAD ROUGH.4*

4. Thrown into huge waves; violently agitated; as a rough sea.*NWAD ROUGH.5*

5. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous; as rough weather.*NWAD ROUGH.6*

6. Austere to the taste; harsh; as rough wine.*NWAD ROUGH.7*

7. Harsh to the ear; grating; jarring; unharmonious; as rough sounds; rough numbers.*NWAD ROUGH.8*

8. Rugged of temper; severe; austere; rude; not mild or courteous.*NWAD ROUGH.9*

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough.*NWAD ROUGH.10*

9. Coarse in manners; rude.*NWAD ROUGH.11*

A surly boatman, rough as seas and wind.*NWAD ROUGH.12*

10. Harsh; violent; not easy; as a rough remedy.*NWAD ROUGH.13*

11. Hard featured; not delicate; as a rough visage.*NWAD ROUGH.14*

12. Harsh; severe; uncivil; as rough usage.*NWAD ROUGH.15*

13. Terrible; dreadful.*NWAD ROUGH.16*

On the rough edge of battle, ere it join'd, Satan advanc'd.*NWAD ROUGH.17*

14. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse.*NWAD ROUGH.18*

Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves.*NWAD ROUGH.19*

15. Hairy; shaggy; covered with hairs, bristles and the like.*NWAD ROUGH.20*

ROUGH-CAST, *v.t.* ruf'-cast. [rough and cast.]

1. To form in its first rudiments, without revision, correction and polish.*NWAD ROUGH-CAST.2*

2. To mold without nicety or elegance, or to form with asperities.*NWAD ROUGH-CAST.3*

3. To cover with a mixture of plaster and shells or pebbles; as, to rough-cast a building.*NWAD ROUGH-CAST.4*

ROUGH-CAST, *n.* ruf'-cast.

1. A rude model; the form of a thing in its first rudiments, unfinished.*NWAD ROUGH-CAST.6*

2. A plaster with a mixture of shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings.*NWAD ROUGH-CAST.7*

ROUGH-DRAUGHT, *n.* ruf'-draft. A draught in its rudiments; a draught not perfected; a sketch.

ROUGH-DRAW, *v.t.* ruf'-draw. To draw or delineate coarsely.

ROUGH-DRAWN, *pp.* ruf'-drawn. Coarsely drawn.

ROUGHEN, *v.t.* ruf'n. [from rough.] To make rough.

ROUGHEN, ***v.i.*** **ruf'n. To grow or become rough.**

ROUGH-FOOTED, ***a.*** **ruf'-footed. Feather-footed; as a rough-footed dove.**

ROUGH-HEW, ***v.t.*** **ruf'-hew. [rough and hew.]**

1. To hew coarsely without smoothing; as, to rough-hew timber.*NWAD ROUGH-HEW.2*

2. To give the first form or shape to a thing.*NWAD ROUGH-HEW.3*

There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will.*NWAD ROUGH-HEW.4*

ROUGH-HEWN, ***pp.*** **of a ruf'-hewn.**

1. Hewn coarsely without smoothing.*NWAD ROUGH-HEWN.2*

2. Rugged; unpolished; of coarse manners; rude.*NWAD ROUGH-HEWN.3*

A rough-hewn seaman.*NWAD ROUGH-HEWN.4*

3. Unpolished; not nicely finished.*NWAD ROUGH-HEWN.5*

ROUGHINGS, *n.* ruf'ings. Grass after mowing or reaping. [Local.]

ROUGHLY, *adv.* ruf'ly.

1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.*NWAD ROUGHLY.2*

2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely; as, to be treated roughly.*NWAD ROUGHLY.3*

3. Severely; without tenderness; as, to blame too roughly.*NWAD ROUGHLY.4*

4. Austerely to the taste.*NWAD ROUGHLY.5*

5. Boisterously; tempestuously.*NWAD ROUGHLY.6*

6. Harshly to the ear.*NWAD ROUGHLY.7*

7. Violently; not gently.*NWAD ROUGHLY.8*

ROUGHNESS, *n.* ruf'ness.

1. Unevenness of surface, occasioned by small prominences; asperity of surface; as the roughness of a board, of a floor, or of a rock.*NWAD ROUGHNESS.2*

2. Austereness to the taste; as the roughness of sloes.*NWAD ROUGHNESS.3*

3. Taste of astringency.*NWAD ROUGHNESS.4*

4. Harshness to the ear; as the roughness of sounds.*NWAD ROUGHNESS.5*

5. Ruggedness of temper; harshness; austerity.*NWAD ROUGHNESS.6*

6. Coarseness of manners or behavior; rudeness.*NWAD ROUGHNESS.7*

Severity breedeth fear; but roughness breedeth hate.*NWAD ROUGHNESS.8*

7. Want of delicacy or refinement; as military roughness.*NWAD ROUGHNESS.9*

8. Severity; harshness or violence of discipline.*NWAD ROUGHNESS.10*

9. Violence of operation in medicines.*NWAD ROUGHNESS.11*

10. Unpolished or unfinished state; as the roughness of a gem or a draught.*NWAD ROUGHNESS.12*

11. Inelegance of dress or appearance.*NWAD ROUGHNESS.13*

12. Tempestuousness; boisterousness; as of winds or weather.*NWAD ROUGHNESS.14*

13. Violent agitation by wind; as the roughness of the sea in a storm.*NWAD ROUGHNESS.15*

14. Coarseness of features.*NWAD ROUGHNESS.16*

ROUGH-SHOD, *a.* ruf'-shod. Shod with shoes armed with points; as a rough-shod horse. [This word is not generally used in America. In New England, instead of rough-shod, calked is used.]

ROUGHT, for raught; *pret.* of reach. *Obs.*

ROUGH-WORK, *v.t.* ruf'-work. [rough and work.]

To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness or finish.*NWAD ROUGH-WORK.2*

ROUGH-WROUGHT, *a.* ruf'-raut. Wrought or done coarsely.

ROULEAU, *n.* roolo'. A little roll; a roll of guineas in paper.

ROUN, *v.i.* To whisper. *Obs.*

ROUN, *v.t.* To address in a whisper. *Obs.*

ROUNCE, *n.* rouns'. The handle of a printing press.

ROUNCEVAL, *n.* A variety of pea, so called.

ROUND, *a.*

1. Cylindrical; circular; spherical or globular. Round is applicable to a cylinder as well as to a globe or sphere. We say, the barrel of a musket is round; a ball is round; a circle is round.*NWAD ROUND.2*

2. Full; large; as a round sum or price.*NWAD ROUND.3*

3. Full; smooth; flowing; not defective or abrupt.*NWAD ROUND.4*

In his satires, Horace is quick, round and pleasant.*NWAD ROUND.5*

His style, though round and comprehensive -*NWAD ROUND.6*

4. Plain; open; candid; fair.*NWAD ROUND.7*

Round dealing is the honor of man's nature.*NWAD ROUND.8*

Let her be round with him.*NWAD ROUND.9*

5. Full; quick; brisk; as a round trot.*NWAD ROUND.10*

6. Full; plump; bold; positive; as a round assertion.*NWAD ROUND.11*

A round number, is a number that ends with a cipher, and may be divided by 10 without a remainder; a complete or full number. It is remarkable that the W. cant, a hundred, the L. centum, and Sax. hund, signify properly a circle, and this use of round may have originated in a like idea.*NWAD ROUND.12*

ROUND, ***n.***

1. A circle; a circular thing, or a circle in motion.*NWAD ROUND.14*

With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads.*NWAD ROUND.15*

Knit your hands, and beat the ground in a light fantastic round.*NWAD ROUND.16*

2. Action or performance in a circle, or passing through a series of hands or things and coming to the point of beginning; or the time of such action.*NWAD ROUND.17*

Women to cards may be compared; we play a round or two; when used, we throw away.*NWAD ROUND.18*

The feast was serv'd; the bowl was crown'd; to the king's pleasure went the mirthful round.*NWAD ROUND.19*

So we say, a round of labors or duties.*NWAD ROUND.20*

We run the daily round.*NWAD ROUND.21*

3. Rotation in office; succession in vicissitude.*NWAD ROUND.22*

4. A rundle; the step of a ladder.*NWAD ROUND.23*

All the rounds like Jacob's ladder rise.*NWAD ROUND.24*

5. A walk performed by a guard or an officer round the rampart of a garrison, or among sentinels, to see that the sentinels are faithful and all things safe. Hence the officer and men who perform this duty are called the rounds.*NWAD ROUND.25*

6. A dance; a song; a roundelay, or a species of fugue.*NWAD ROUND.26*

7. A general discharge of fire-arms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once. In volleys, it is usual for a company or regiment to fire three rounds.*NWAD ROUND.27*

A round of cartridges and balls, one cartridge to each man; as, to

supply a regiment with a single round or with twelve rounds of cartridges.*NWAD ROUND.28*

ROUND, ***adv.***

1. On all sides.*NWAD ROUND.30*

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round. *Luke 19:43*.*NWAD ROUND.31*

2. Circularly; in a circular form; as, a wheel turns round.*NWAD ROUND.32*

3. From one side or party to another; as, to come or turn round. Hence these expressions signify to change sides or opinions.*NWAD ROUND.33*

4. Not in a direct line; by a course longer than the direct course. The shortest course is not the best; let us go round.*NWAD ROUND.34*

All round, in common speech, denotes over the whole place, or in every direction.*NWAD ROUND.35*

Round about is tautological.*NWAD ROUND.36*

ROUND, ***prep.***

1. On every side of; as, the people stood round him; the sun sheds light round the earth. In this sense, around is much used, and all is often used to modify the word. They stood all round or around him.*NWAD ROUND.38*

2. About; in a circular course, or in all parts; as, to go round the city. He led his guest round his fields and garden. he wanders round the world.*NWAD ROUND.39*

3. Circularly; about; as, to wind a cable round the windlass.*NWAD ROUND.40*

To come or get round one, in popular language, is to gain advantage over one by flattery or deception; to circumvent.*NWAD*

ROUND.41

ROUND, *v.t.*

1. To make circular, spherical or cylindrical; as, to round a silver coin; to round the edges of any thing.*NWAD ROUND.43*

Worms with many feet, that round themselves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber.*NWAD ROUND.44*

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.*NWAD ROUND.45*

Th' inclusive verge of golden metal that must round my brow.*NWAD ROUND.46*

Our little life is rounded with a sleep.*NWAD ROUND.47*

3. To form to the arch or figure of the section of a circle.*NWAD ROUND.48*

The figures on our modern medals are raised and rounded to very great perfection.*NWAD ROUND.49*

4. To move about any thing; as, the sun, in polar regions, rounds the horizon.*NWAD ROUND.50*

5. To make full, smooth and flowing; as, to round periods in writing.*NWAD ROUND.51*

To round in, among seamen, to pull upon a slack rope, which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal.*NWAD ROUND.52*

ROUND, *v.i.*

1. To grow or become round.*NWAD ROUND.54*

The queen, your mother, rounds space.*NWAD ROUND.55*

2. To go round, as a guard.*NWAD ROUND.56*

- They nightly rounding walk.*NWAD ROUND.57*

To round to, in sailing, is to turn the head of the ship towards the wind.*NWAD ROUND.58*

ROUND, *v.i.* To whisper; as, to round in the ear. *Obs.*

ROUNDABOUT, *a.* [round and about.]

1. Indirect; going round; loose.*NWAD ROUNDABOUT.2*

Paraphrase is a roundabout way of translating.*NWAD ROUNDABOUT.3*

2. Ample; extensive; as roundabout sense.*NWAD ROUNDABOUT.4*

3. Encircling; encompassing.*NWAD ROUNDABOUT.5*

[In any sense, this word is inelegant.]*NWAD ROUNDABOUT.6*

ROUNDABOUT, *n.* A large strait coat.

ROUNDEL, ROUNDELAY, ROUNDO, *n.*

1. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme and five in another. It is divided into couplets; at the end of the second and third of which, the beginning of the poem is repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense.*NWAD ROUNDEL.2*

2. A round form or figure. [Not used.]*NWAD ROUNDEL.3*

ROUNDER, *n.* [See *Rondure*.] Circumference; inclosure. [Not in use.]

ROUNDHEAD, *n.* [round and head.] A name formerly given to a puritan, from the practice which prevailed among the puritans of cropping the hair round.

ROUNDHEADED, ***a.*** **Having a round head or top.**

ROUNDHOUSE, ***n.***

1. A constable's prison; the prison to secure persons taken up by the night-watch, till they can be examined by a magistrate.*NWAD ROUNDHOUSE.2*

2. In a ship of war, a certain necessary near the head, for the use of particular officers.*NWAD ROUNDHOUSE.3*

3. In large merchantmen and ships of war, a cabin or apartment in the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof; sometimes called the coach. It is the master's lodging room.*NWAD ROUNDHOUSE.4*

ROUNDING, ***ppr.***

1. Making round or circular.*NWAD ROUNDING.2*

2. Making full, flowing and smooth.*NWAD ROUNDING.3*

ROUNDING, ***a.*** **Round or roundish; nearly round.**

ROUNDING, ***n.*** **Among seamen, old ropes wound about the part of the cable which lies in the hawse, or athwart the stem, to prevent its chafing.**

Rounding in, a pulling upon a slack rope, which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal. Rounding up is a pulling in like manner, when a tackle hangs in a perpendicular direction.*NWAD ROUNDING.6*

ROUNDISH, ***a.*** **Somewhat round; nearly round; as a roundish seed; a roundish figure.**

ROUNDISHNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being roundish.**

ROUNDLET, ***n.*** **A little circle.**

ROUNDLY, ***adv.***

1. In a round form or manner.*NWAD ROUNDLY.2*

2. Openly; boldly; without reserve; peremptorily.*NWAD ROUNDLY.3*

He affirms every thing roundly.*NWAD ROUNDLY.4*

3. Plainly; fully. He gives them roundly to understand that their duty is submission.*NWAD ROUNDLY.5*

4. Briskly; with speed.*NWAD ROUNDLY.6*

When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties and master them, and then it may go on roundly.*NWAD ROUNDLY.7*

5. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.*NWAD ROUNDLY.8*

ROUNDNESS, *n.*

1. The quality of being round, circular, spherical, globular or cylindrical; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; rotundity; as the roundness of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, etc.*NWAD ROUNDNESS.2*

2. Fullness; smoothness of flow; as the roundness of a period.*NWAD ROUNDNESS.3*

3. Openness; plainness; boldness; positiveness; as the roundness of an assertion.*NWAD ROUNDNESS.4*

ROUNDRIDGE, *v.t.* [round and ridge.] In tillage, to form round ridges by plowing.

ROUNDROBIN, *n.*

A written petition, memorial or remonstrance signed by names in a ring or circle.*NWAD ROUNDROBIN.2*

ROUNDS, *n. plu.*

1. [See *Round*, n. No. 5.]*NWAD ROUNDS.2*

2. Round-top. [See *Top*.]*NWAD ROUNDS.3*

ROUSE, *v.t.* rouz. [This word, written also arouse, seems to belong to the family of raise or rush. See *Raise*.]

1. To wake from sleep or repose. *Genesis 49:9*.*NWAD ROUSE.2*

2. To excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity or inattention.*NWAD ROUSE.3*

3. To put into action; to agitate.*NWAD ROUSE.4*

Blust'ring winds that rous'd the sea.*NWAD ROUSE.5*

4. To drive a beast from his den or place of rest.*NWAD ROUSE.6*

ROUSE, *v.i.*

1. To awake from sleep or repose.*NWAD ROUSE.8*

Morpheus rouses from his bed.*NWAD ROUSE.9*

2. To be excited to thought or action from a state of indolence, sluggishness, languor or inattention.*NWAD ROUSE.10*

ROUSE, *v.i.* In seamen's language, to pull together upon a cable, etc. without the assistance of tackles or other mechanical power.

ROUSE, *n.* rouz.

A full glass of liquor; a bumper in honor of a health. *Obs.*NWAD ROUSE.13*

ROUSED, *pp.* Awakened from sleep; excited to thought or action.

ROUSER, *n.* One that rouses or excites.

ROUSING, *ppr.*

1. Awaking from sleep; exciting; calling into action.*NWAD ROUSING.2*

2. *a.* Having power to awaken or excite.*NWAD ROUSING.3*

3. Great; violent; as a rousing fire. [Vulgar.]*NWAD ROUSING.4*

ROUT, *n.*

1. A rabble; a clamorous multitude; a tumultuous crowd; as a rout of people assembled.*NWAD ROUT.2*

The endless routs of wretched thralls.*NWAD ROUT.3*

2. In law, a rout is where three persons or more meet to do an unlawful act upon a common quarrel, as forcibly to break down fences on a right claimed of common or of way, and make some advances towards it.*NWAD ROUT.4*

3. A select company; a party for gaming.*NWAD ROUT.5*

ROUT, *n.* [This is a corruption of the L. ruptus, from rumpo, to break.]

The breaking or defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight.*NWAD ROUT.7*

ROUT, *v.t.* To break the ranks of troops and put them to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion.

The king's horse - routed and defeated the whole army.*NWAD ROUT.9*

ROUT, *v.i.* To assemble in a clamorous and tumultuous crowd. [Not in use.]

ROUT, *n.* [It belongs to the family of ride and L. gradior; properly a going or

passing.]

The course or way which is traveled or passed, or to be passed; a passing; a course; a march.*NWAD ROUT.12*

Wide through the furzy field their rout they take.*NWAD ROUT.13*

Rout and road are not synonymous.*NWAD ROUT.14*

We say, to mend or repair a road, but not to mend a rout. We use rout for a course of passing, and not without reference to the passing of some person or body of men; but rout is not the road itself.*NWAD ROUT.15*

ROUT, *v.i.* To snore. *Obs.*

ROUT, *v.t.* [for root.] To turn up the ground with the snout; to search. [Not in use.]

ROUTINE, *n.* rootee'n. [L. rota, a wheel.]

1. A round of business, amusements or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; particularly, a course of business or official duties, regularly or frequently returning.*NWAD ROUTINE.2*

2. Any regular habit or practice not accommodated to circumstances.*NWAD ROUTINE.3*

ROVE, *v.i.* [L. rapio.]

To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move or pass without certain direction in any manner, by walking, riding, flying or otherwise.*NWAD ROVE.2*

For who has power to walk, has power to rove.*NWAD ROVE.3*

ROVE, *v.t.* To wander over; as roving a field; roving the town. This is an elliptical form of expression, for roving over, through or about the town.

ROVE, *v.t.* To draw a thread, string or cord through an eye or aperture.

ROVER, *n.*

1. A wanderer; one who rambles about.*NWAD ROVER.2*

2. A fickle or inconstant person.*NWAD ROVER.3*

3. A robber or pirate; a freebooter. [So corsair is from L. cursus, curro, to run.]*NWAD ROVER.4*

At rovers, without any particular aim; at random; as shooting at rovers.*NWAD ROVER.5*

[I never heard this expression in the United States.]*NWAD ROVER.6*

ROVING, *ppr.* Rambling; wandering; passing a cord through an eye.

ROW, *n.*

A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file; as a row of trees; a row of gems or pearls; a row of houses or columns.*NWAD ROW.2*

Where the bright Seraphim in burning row.*NWAD ROW.3*

ROW, *v.t.* [Gr. to row, an oar. If the noun is the primary word, ruder and rother, an oar, may be from the root of rod, L. radius, or from the root of rado, to rub, grate, sweep. If the verb is the primary word, the sense is to sweep, to urge, drive, impel. See *Rudder*.]

1. To impel, as a boat or vessel along the surface of water by oars; as, to row a boat.*NWAD ROW.5*

2. To transport by rowing; as, to row the captain ashore in his barge.*NWAD ROW.6*

ROW, *v.i.* To labor with the oar; as, to row well; to row with oars muffled.

ROWABLE, *a.* Capable of being rowed or rowed upon. [Not in use.]

ROWED, *pp.* Driven by oars.

ROWEL, *n.* [L. rota.]

1. The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.*NWAD ROWEL.2*

2. Among farriers, a roll of hair or silk, used as an issue on horses, answering to a seton in surgery.*NWAD ROWEL.3*

3. A little flat ring or wheel of plate or iron on horses' bits. *NWAD ROWEL.4*

ROWEL, *v.t.* To insert a rowel in; to pierce the skin and keep open the wound by a rowel.

ROWEN, *n.* [Heb. to be green, to thrive.]

Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green.*NWAD ROWEN.2*

Turn your cows that give milk into your rowens, till snow comes.*NWAD ROWEN.3*

In New England, the second growth of grass in a season. We never apply the word to a field, nor to a growth of corn, after harvest, nor is the word ever used in the plural. The first growth of grass for mowing is called the first crop, and the second rowen.*NWAD ROWEN.4*

ROWER, *n.* One that rows or manages an oar in rowing.

ROWING, *ppr.* Impelling, as a boat by oars.

ROWLEY-RAGG, [See *Ragg*.]

ROW-LOCK, *n.* That part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing.

ROW-PORT, *n.* A little square hole in the side of small vessels

of war, near the surface of the water, for the use of an oar for rowing in a calm.

ROYAL, *a.* [L. regalis, from rex, king. See *Reck* and *Right*.]

1. Kingly; pertaining to a king; regal; as royal power or prerogative; a royal garden; royal domains; the royal family.*NWAD ROYAL.2*

2. Becoming a king; magnificent; as royal state.*NWAD ROYAL.3*

3. Noble; illustrious.*NWAD ROYAL.4*

How doth that royal merchant, good Antonio?*NWAD ROYAL.5*

ROYAL, *n.*

1. A large kind of paper. It is used as a noun or an adjective.*NWAD ROYAL.7*

2. Among seamen, a small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant-sail; sometimes termed the top-gallant-royal.*NWAD ROYAL.8*

3. One of the shoots of a stag's head.*NWAD ROYAL.9*

4. In artillery, a small mortar.*NWAD ROYAL.10*

5. In England, one of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, called the royals, and supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe.*NWAD ROYAL.11*

ROYALISM, *n.* Attachment to the principles or cause of royalty, or to a royal government.

ROYALIST, *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.

Where Candish fought, the royalist prevail'd.*NWAD ROYALIST.2*

ROYALIZE, *v.t.* To make royal.

ROYALLY, ***adv.*** **In a kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.**

His body shall be royally interr'd.*NWAD ROYALLY.2*

ROYALTY, ***n.***

1. Kingship; the character, state or office of a king.*NWAD ROYALTY.2*

Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty.*NWAD ROYALTY.3*

2. Royalties, *plu.* emblems of royalty; regalia.*NWAD ROYALTY.4*

3. Rights of a king; prerogatives.*NWAD ROYALTY.5*

ROYNE, ***v.t.*** **To bite; to gnaw. [Not in use.]**

ROYNISH, ***a.***

Mean; paltry; as the roynish clown. [Not in use.]*NWAD ROYNISH.2*

ROYTELET, ***n.*** **A little king. [Not in use.]**

ROYTISH, ***a.*** **Wild; irregular. [Not in use.]**

RUB, ***v.t.*** **[L. probrum, exprobro; Gr. to rub. We have the elements of the word in scrape, scrub, L. scribo, Gr.]**

1. To move something along the surface of a body with pressure; as, to rub the face or arms with the hand; to rub the body with flannel. Vessels are scoured or cleaned by rubbing them.*NWAD RUB.2*

2. To wipe; to clean; to scour; but rub is a generic term, applicable to friction for every purpose.*NWAD RUB.3*

3. To touch so as to leave behind something which touches; to spread over; as to rub any thing with oil.*NWAD RUB.4*

4. To polish; to retouch; with over.*NWAD RUB.5*

The whole business of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation.*NWAD RUB.6*

5. To obstruct by collision. [Unusual.]*NWAD RUB.7*

In popular language, rub is used for teasing, fretting, upbraiding, reproaching or vexing with gibes or sarcasms.*NWAD RUB.8*

To rub down, to clean by rubbing; to comb or curry, as a horse.*NWAD RUB.9*

To rub off, to clean any thing by rubbing; to separate by friction; as, to rub off rust.*NWAD RUB.10*

1. To rub out, to erase; to obliterate; as, to rub out marks or letters.*NWAD RUB.11*

2. To remove or separate by friction; as, to rub out a stain.*NWAD RUB.12*

To rub upon, to touch hard.*NWAD RUB.13*

1. To rub up, to burnish; to polish; to clean.*NWAD RUB.14*

2. To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action; as, to rub up the memory.*NWAD RUB.15*

RUB, ***v.i.***

1. To move along the surface of a body with pressure; as, a wheel rubs against the gate-post.*NWAD RUB.17*

2. To fret; to chafe; as, to rub upon a sore.*NWAD RUB.18*

3. To move or pass with difficulty; as, to rub through woods, as huntsmen; to rub through the world.*NWAD RUB.19*

RUB, ***n.***

1. The act of rubbing; friction.*NWAD RUB.21*

2. That which renders motion or progress difficult; collision; hinderance; obstruction.*NWAD RUB.22*

Now every rub is smoothed in our way.*NWAD RUB.23*

Upon this rub the English embassadors thought fit to demur.*NWAD RUB.24*

All sort of rubs will be laid in the way.*NWAD RUB.25*

3. Inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl.*NWAD RUB.26*

4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness; pinch.*NWAD RUB.27*

To sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there's the rub.*NWAD RUB.28*

5. Sarcasm; joke; something grating to the feelings.*NWAD RUB.29*

RUB, RUB'-STONE, *n.* [rub and stone.] A stone, usually some kind of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone.

RUBBAGE, RUBBIDGE, RUBBLE, for rubbish, vulgar and not used.

RUBBER, *n.*

1. One that rubs.*NWAD RUBBER.2*

2. The instrument or thing used in rubbing or cleaning.*NWAD RUBBER.3*

3. A coarse file, or the rough part of it.*NWAD RUBBER.4*

4. A whetstone; a rubstone.*NWAD RUBBER.5*

5. The gaming, two games out of three; or the game that decides the contest; or a contest consisting of three games.*NWAD RUBBER.6*

India rubber, elastic resin, or caoutchouc, a substance produced from the syringe tree of south America; a substance remarkably pliable and elastic.*NWAD RUBBER.7*

RUBBISH, *n.* [from rub; properly, that which is rubbed off; but not now used in this limited sense.]

1. Fragments of buildings; broken or imperfect pieces of any structure; ruins.*NWAD RUBBISH.2*

He saw the towns one half in rubbish lie.*NWAD RUBBISH.3*

2. Waste or rejected matter; any thing worthless.*NWAD RUBBISH.4*

3. Mingled mass; confusion.*NWAD RUBBISH.5*

RUBBLE-STONE, *n.* A stone, so called from its being rubbed and worn by water; graywacke.

RUBEFACIENT, *a.* [L. rubefacio, infra.] Making red.

RUBEFACIENT, *n.* In medicine, a substance or external application which excites redness of the skin.

RUBELLITE, *n.* [from L. rubeus, red.] A silicious mineral of a red color of various shades; the red shorl; siberite. It occurs in accumulated groups of a middle or large size, with straight tubular-like stria. In a red heat, it becomes snow-white and seems to phosphoresce.

Rubellite is red tourmaline.*NWAD RUBELLITE.2*

RUBESCENT, *a.* [L. rubescens, rubesco, from rubeo, to redden or to be red.]

Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color.*NWAD RUBESCENT.2*

RUBICAN, *a.* [L. rubeo, to be red.]

Rubican color of a horse, is a bay, sorrel or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but the gray or white not predominant there.*NWAD RUBICAN.2*

RUBICEL, *n.* [L. rubeo, to be red.] A gem or mineral, a variety of ruby of a reddish color, from Brazil.

RUBICUND, *a.* [L. rubicundus.] Inclining to redness.

RUBIED, *a.* Red as a ruby; as a rubied lip; rubied nectar.

RUBIFIC, *a.* [L. ruber and facio.] Making red; as rubific rays.

RUBIFICATION, *n.* The act of making red.

RUBIFORM, *n.* [L. ruber, red, and form.] Having the form of red; as, the rubiform rays of the sun are least refrangible.

RUBIFY, *v.t.* [L. ruber, red and facio, to make.] To make red. [Little used.]

RUBIOUS, *a.* [L. rubeus.] Red; ruddy. [Not in use.]

RUBLE, *n.* roo'bl.

A silver coin of Russia, of the value of about fifty seven cents, or two shillings and seven pence sterling; in Russia, a hundred kopecks; originally, the fourth part of a grivna or pound, which was cut into four equal parts.*NWAD RUBLE.2*

RUBRIC, *n.* [L. rubrica; rubeo, to be red.]

1. In the canon law, a title or article in certain ancient law books; so called because written in red letters.*NWAD RUBRIC.2*

2. Directions printed in prayer books.*NWAD RUBRIC.3*

The rubric and the rules relating to the liturgy are established by royal authority, as well as the liturgy itself.*NWAD RUBRIC.4*

RUBRIC, *v.t.* To adorn with red.

RUBRIC, RU'BRICAL, *a.* Red.

RUBRICAL, *a.* Placed in rubrics.

RUBRICATE, *v.t.* [L. rubricatus.] To mark or distinguish with red.

RUBRICATE, *a.* Marked with red.

RUBY, *n.* [L. rubeo, to be red.]

1. A precious stone; a mineral of a carmine red color, sometimes verging to violet, or intermediate between carmine and hyacinth red; but its parts vary in color, and hence it is called sapphire ruby or orange red, and by some vermeille or rubicel.*NWAD RUBY.2*

There are two kinds of ruby, the oriental or corundum, and the spinelle. The latter is distinguishable from the former by its color and crystallization.*NWAD RUBY.3*

The ruby is next in hardness and value to the diamond, and highly esteemed in jewelry.*NWAD RUBY.4*

2. Redness; red color.*NWAD RUBY.5*

3. Any thing red.*NWAD RUBY.6*

4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. [The ruby is said to be the stone called by Pliny a carbuncle.]*NWAD RUBY.7*

Ruby of arsenic or sulphur, is the realgar, or red combination of arsenic and sulphur.*NWAD RUBY.8*

Ruby of zink, is the red blend.*NWAD RUBY.9*

Rock ruby, the amethystizontes of the ancients, is the most value species of garnet.*NWAD RUBY.10*

RUBY, *v.t.* To make red.

RUBY, *a.* Of the color of the ruby; red; as ruby lips.

RUCK, *v.t.* [L. rugo, to wrinkle, to fold; ruga, a fold.]

1. To cower; to bend and set close. [Not in use.]*NWAD RUCK.2*

2. To wrinkle; as, to ruck up cloth or a garment.*NWAD RUCK.3*

[In this sense, the word is still used by the common people of New England.]*NWAD RUCK.4*

RUCK, *n.* A wrinkle; a fold; a plait.

RUCTATION, *n.* [L. ructo, to belch.] The act of belching wind from the stomach.

RUD, to make red, used by Spenser, is a different spelling of red. *Obs.* [See *Ruddy*.]

RUD, *n.* [See *Red* and *Ruddy*.]

1. Redness; blush; also, red ocher.*NWAD RUD.3*

2. The fish rudd.*NWAD RUD.4*

RUDD, *n.* [probably from red, ruddy.] A fish of the genus Cyprinus, with a deep body like the bream, but thicker, a prominent back, and small head. The back is of an olive color; the sides and belly yellow, marked with red; the ventral and anal fins and tail of a deep red color.

RUDDER, *n.* [See *Row*. The oar was the first rudder used by man, and is still the instrument of steering certain boats.]

1. In navigation, the instrument by which a ship is steered; that part of the helm which consists of a piece of timber, broad at the bottom, which enters the water and is attached to the stern-post by hinges, on which it turns. This timber is managed by means of the tiller or wheel.*NWAD RUDDER.2*

2. That which guides or governs the course.*NWAD RUDDER.3*

For rhyme the rudder is of verses.*NWAD RUDDER.4*

3. A sieve. [Local. See *Riddle*.]*NWAD RUDDER.5*

Rudder perch, a small fish with the upper part of the body brown, varied with large round spots of yellow, the belly and sides streaked with lines of white and yellow. This fish is said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic.*NWAD RUDDER.6*

RUDDINESS, *n.* [from ruddy.] The state of being ruddy; redness, or rather a lively flesh color; that degree of redness which characterizes high health; applied chiefly to the complexion or color of the human skin; as the ruddiness of the cheeks or lips.

RUDDLE, *n.*

The name of a species of chalk or red earth, colored by iron.*NWAD RUDDLE.2*

RUDDLE-MAN, *n.* One who digs ruddle.

RUDDOC, *n.*

A bird; otherwise called red-breast.*NWAD RUDDOC.2*

RUDDY, *a.*

1. Of a red color; of a lively flesh color, or the color of the human skin in high health. Thus we say, reddy cheeks, ruddy lips, a reddy face or skin, a ruddy youth; and in poetic language, ruddy fruit. But the word is chiefly applied to the human skin.*NWAD RUDDY.2*

2. Of a bright yellow color; as ruddy gold. [Unusual.]*NWAD RUDDY.3*

RUDE, *a.* [L. rudis. The sense is probably rough, broken, and this word may be allied to raw and crude.]

1. rough; uneven; rugged; unformed by art; as rude workmanship, that is, roughly finished; rude and unpolished stones.*NWAD RUDE.2*

2. Rough; of coarse manners; unpolished; uncivil; clownish; rustic; as a rude countryman; rude behavior; rude treatment; a rude attack.*NWAD RUDE.3*

Ruffian, let go that rude uncivil touch.*NWAD RUDE.4*

3. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent; as rude winds; the rude agitation of the sea.*NWAD RUDE.5*

4. violent; fierce; impetuous; as the rude shock of armies.*NWAD RUDE.6*

5. Harsh; inclement; as the rude winter.*NWAD RUDE.7*

6. Ignorant; untaught; savage; barbarous; as the rude natives of America or of New Holland; the rude ancestors of the Greeks.*NWAD RUDE.8*

7. Raw; untaught; ignorant; not skilled or practiced; as rude in speech; rude in arms.*NWAD RUDE.9*

8. Artless; inelegant; not polished; as a rude translation of Virgil.*NWAD RUDE.10*

RUDELY, ***adv.***

1. With roughness; as a mountain rudely formed.*NWAD RUDELY.2*

2. Violently; fiercely; tumultuously. The door was rudely assaulted.*NWAD RUDELY.3*

3. In a rude or uncivil manner; as, to be rudely accosted.*NWAD RUDELY.4*

4. Without exactness or nicety; coarsely; as work rudely executed.*NWAD RUDELY.5*

I that am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty to strut before a wanton ambling nymph.*NWAD RUDELY.6*

5. Unskillfully.*NWAD RUDELY.7*

My muse, though rudely, has resign'd some faint resemblance of his godlike mind.*NWAD RUDELY.8*

6. Without elegance.*NWAD RUDELY.9*

RUDENESS, *n.*

1. A rough broken state; unevenness; wildness; as the rudeness of a mountain, country or landscape.*NWAD RUDENESS.2*

2. Coarseness of manners; incivility; rusticity; vulgarity.*NWAD RUDENESS.3*

And kings the rudeness of their joy must bear.*NWAD RUDENESS.4*

3. Ignorance; unskillfulness.*NWAD RUDENESS.5*

What he did amiss was rather through rudeness and want of judgment -*NWAD RUDENESS.6*

4. Artlessness; coarseness; inelegance; as the rudeness of a painting or piece of sculpture.*NWAD RUDENESS.7*

5. Violence; impetuosity; as the rudeness of an attack or shock.*NWAD RUDENESS.8*

6. Violence; storminess; as the rudeness of winds or of the season.*NWAD RUDENESS.9*

RUDENTURE, *n.* [L. rudens, a rope.]

In architecture, the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled.*NWAD RUDENTURE.2*

RUDERARY, *a.* [Low L. ruderarius; from the root of rudis, and

indicating the primary sense of rude to be broken.] Belonging to rubbish. [Not used.]

RUDERATION, *n.* [L. ruderatio, from rudero, to pave with broken stones.]

The act of paving with pebbles or little stones. [Not used.]*NWAD RUDERATION.2*

RUDESBY, *n.* An uncivil turbulent fellow. [Not in use.]

RUDIMENT, *n.* [L. rudimentum. If connected with erudio, it denotes what is taught. But the real origin is not obvious.]

1. A first principle or element; that which is to be first learnt; as the rudiments of learning or science. Articulate sounds are the rudiments of language; letters or characters are the rudiments of written language; the primary rules of any art or science are its rudiments. Hence instruction in the rudiments of any art or science, constitutes the beginning of education in that art or science.*NWAD RUDIMENT.2*

2. The original of any thing in its first form. Thus in botany, the germen, ovary or seed-bud, is the rudiment of the fruit yet in embryo; and the seed is the rudiment of a new plant.*NWAD RUDIMENT.3*

Rudiment, in natural history, is also an imperfect organ; one which is never fully formed. Thus the flowers in the genus Pentstemon, have four stamens and a rudiment of a fifth, (a simple filament without an anther.)*NWAD RUDIMENT.4*

God beholds the first imperfect rudiments of virtue in the soul.*NWAD RUDIMENT.5*

RUDIMENT, *v.t.* to furnish with first principles or rules; to ground; to settle in first principles.

RUDIMENTAL, *a.* Initial; pertaining to rudiments, or consisting in first principles; as rudimental essays.

RUE, *v.t.* ru. [L. rudo, to roar, to bray.]

To lament; to regret; to grieve for; as, to rue the commission of a crime; to rue the day.*NWAD RUE.2*

Thy will chose freely what it now so justly rues.*NWAD RUE.3*

RUE, *v.i.* To have compassion. [Not in use.]

RUE, *n.* Sorrow; repentance. [Not in use.]

RUE, *n.* ru. [Gr. L.]

A plant of the genus Ruta, of several species. The common garden rue is medicinal, as a stimulant and detergent.*NWAD RUE.7*

RUEFUL, *a.* ru'ful. [rue and full.]

1. Woeful; mournful; sorrowful; to be lamented.*NWAD RUEFUL.2*

Spur them to rueful work.*NWAD RUEFUL.3*

2. Expressing sorrow.*NWAD RUEFUL.4*

He sigh'd and cast a rueful eye.*NWAD RUEFUL.5*

RUEFULLY, *adv.* Mournfully; sorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUEING, *n.* Lamentation.

RUELLE, *n.* ruel'.

A circle; a private circle or assembly at a private house. [Not in use.]*NWAD RUELLE.2*

RUFESCENT, *a.* [L. rufesco, to grow red.] Reddish; tinged with red.

RUFF, *n.*

1. A piece of plaited linen worn by females around the neck.*NWAD RUFF.2*

2. Something puckered or plaited.*NWAD RUFF.3*

3. A small fish, a species of Perca.*NWAD RUFF.4*

4. A bird of the genus Tringa, with a tuft of feathers around the neck of the male, whence the name. The female is called reeve.*NWAD RUFF.5*

5. A state of roughness. *Obs.*NWAD RUFF.6*

6. Pride; elevation; as princes in the ruff of all their glory.*NWAD RUFF.7*

7. A particular species of pigeon.*NWAD RUFF.8*

8. At cards, the act of winning the trick by trumping the cards of another suit.*NWAD RUFF.9*

RUFF, *v.t.*

1. To ruffle; to disorder.*NWAD RUFF.11*

2. To trump any other suit of cards at whist.*NWAD RUFF.12*

RUFFIAN, *n.*

A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cut-throat; a murderer.*NWAD RUFFIAN.2*

RUFFIAN, *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous; as ruffian rage.

RUFFIAN, *v.i.* To play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumult.

RUFFIAN-LIKE, *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent; licentious.

RUFFLE, *v.t.*

1. Properly, to wrinkle; to draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits or folds.*NWAD RUFFLE.2*

2. To disorder by disturbing a smooth surface; to make uneven by agitation; as, to ruffle the sea or a lake.*NWAD RUFFLE.3*

She smooth'd the ruffl'd seas.*NWAD RUFFLE.4*

3. To discompose by disturbing a calm state of; to agitate; to disturb; as, to ruffle the mind; to ruffle the passions or the temper. It expresses less than fret and vex.*NWAD RUFFLE.5*

4. To throw into disorder or confusion.*NWAD RUFFLE.6*

Where best he might the ruffl'd foe invest.*NWAD RUFFLE.7*

5. To throw together in a disorderly manner.*NWAD RUFFLE.8*

I ruffl'd up fall'n leaves in heap. [Unusual.]*NWAD RUFFLE.9*

6. To furnish with ruffles; as, to ruffle a shirt.*NWAD RUFFLE.10*

RUFFLE, *v.i.*

1. To grow rough or turbulent; as, the winds ruffle.*NWAD RUFFLE.12*

2. To play loosely; to flutter.*NWAD RUFFLE.13*

On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd, ruffles at speed and dances in the wind.*NWAD RUFFLE.14*

3. To be rough; to jar; to be contention.*NWAD RUFFLE.15*

They would ruffle with jurors. *Obs.*NWAD RUFFLE.16*

RUFFLE, *n.*

1. A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom. That at the bosom is sometimes called by the English, a frill.*NWAD RUFFLE.18*

2. Disturbance; agitation; commotion; as, to put the mind or temper in a ruffle.*NWAD RUFFLE.19*

RUFFLE, RUFF, *n.* A particular beat or roll of the drum, used on certain occasions in military affairs, as a mark of respect. Lieutenant Generals have three ruffles, as they pass by the regiment, guard, etc. Major generals have two, brigadiers one, etc.

RUFFLE, RUFF, *v.t.* To beat the ruff or roll of the drum.

RUFFLED, *pp.* Disturbed; agitated; furnished with ruffles.

RUFFLER, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer. [Not in use.]

RUFFLING, *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating; furnishing with ruffles.

RUFFLING, *n.* Commotion; disturbance; agitation.

RUFFLING, RUFFING, *ppr.* Beating a roll of the drum.

RUFFLING, RUFFING, *n.* A particular beat or roll of the drum, used on certain occasions as a mark of respect.

RUFOUS, *a.* [L. rufus, rubeo.]

Reddish; of a reddish color, or rather of a yellowish red.*NWAD RUFOUS.2*

RUFTER-HOOD, *n.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG, *n.* [This belongs to the great family of rough, L. ruga, raucus.]

1. A coarse nappy woolen cloth used for a bed cover, and in modern times particularly, for covering the carpet before a fire-place. This name was formerly given to a coarse kind of frieze used for winter garments, and it may be that the poor in some countries still wear it. But in America, I believe the name is applied only to a bed cover for ordinary beds, and to a covering before a fire-place.*NWAD RUG.2*

2. A rough, woolly or shaggy dog.*NWAD RUG.3*

RUGGED, *a.* [from the root of *rug*, *rough*, which see.]

1. Rough; full of asperities on the surface; broken into sharp or irregular points or crags, or otherwise uneven; as a rugged mountain; a rugged road.*NWAD RUGGED.2*

2. Uneven; not neat or regular.*NWAD RUGGED.3*

His well proportion'd beard made rough and rugged.*NWAD RUGGED.4*

3. Rough in temper; harsh; hard; crabbed; austere.*NWAD RUGGED.5*

4. Stormy; turbulent; tempestuous; as rugged weather; a rugged season.*NWAD RUGGED.6*

5. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating; as a rugged verse in poetry; rugged prose.*NWAD RUGGED.7*

6. Sour; surly; frowning; wrinkled; as rugged looks.*NWAD*

RUGGED.8

7. Violent; rude; boisterous.*NWAD RUGGED.9*

8. Rough; shaggy; as a rugged bear.*NWAD RUGGED.10*

9. In botany, scabrous; rough with tubercles or stiff points; as a leaf or stem.*NWAD RUGGED.11*

RUGGEDLY, *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, *n.*

1. The quality or state of being rugged; roughness; asperity of surface; as the ruggedness of land or of roads.*NWAD RUGGEDNESS.2*

2. Roughness of temper; harshness; surliness.*NWAD RUGGEDNESS.3*

3. Coarseness; rudeness of manners.*NWAD RUGGEDNESS.4*

4. Storminess; boisterousness; as of a season.*NWAD RUGGEDNESS.5*

RUGGOWNED, *a.* Wearing a coarse gown or rug.

RUGIN, *n.* A nappy cloth. [Not used.]

RUGINE, *n.* A surgeon's rasp.

RUGOSE, RUGOUS, *a.* [L. rugosus, from ruga, a wrinkle.]

1. Wrinkled; full of wrinkles.*NWAD RUGOSE.2*

2. In botany rugose leaf is when the veins are more contracted than the disk, so that the latter rises into little inequalities, as in sage, primrose, cowslip. etc.*NWAD RUGOSE.3*

RUGOSITY, *n.* A state of being wrinkled. [Little used.]

RUIN, *n.* [L. ruo, to fall, to rush down.]

1. Destruction; fall; overthrow; defeat; that change of any thing which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; as the ruin of a house; the ruin of a ship or an army; the ruin of a constitution of government; the ruin of health; the ruin of commerce; the ruin of public or private happiness; the ruin of a project.*NWAD RUIN.2*

2. Mischief; bane; that which destroys.*NWAD RUIN.3*

The errors of young men are the ruin of business.*NWAD RUIN.4*

3. Ruin, more generally ruins, the remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, or any work of art or other thing; as the ruins of Balbec, Palmyra or Persepolis; the ruins of a wall; a castle in ruins.*NWAD RUIN.5*

The labor of a day will not build up a virtuous habit on the ruins of an old and vicious character.*NWAD RUIN.6*

4. The decayed or enfeebled remains of a natural object; as, the venerable old man presents a great mind in ruins.*NWAD RUIN.7*

5. The cause of destruction.*NWAD RUIN.8*

They were the ruin of him and of all Israel. *2 Chronicles 28:23*.*NWAD RUIN.9*

RUIN, *v.t.*

1. To demolish; to pull down, burn, or otherwise destroy; as, to ruin a city or an edifice.*NWAD RUIN.11*

2. To subvert; to destroy; as, to ruin a state or government.*NWAD RUIN.12*

3. To destroy; to bring to an end; as, to ruin commerce or manufactures.*NWAD RUIN.13*

4. To destroy in any manner; as, to ruin health or happiness; to ruin

reputation.*NWAD RUIN.14*

5. To counteract; to defeat; as, to ruin a plan or project.*NWAD RUIN.15*

6. To deprive of felicity or fortune.*NWAD RUIN.16*

By thee rais'd I ruin all my foes.*NWAD RUIN.17*

Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown.*NWAD RUIN.18*

7. To impoverish; as, to be ruined by speculation.*NWAD RUIN.19*

The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us.*NWAD RUIN.20*

8. To bring to everlasting misery; as, to ruin the soul.*NWAD RUIN.21*

RUIN, *v.i.*

1. To fall into ruins.*NWAD RUIN.23*

2. To run to ruin; to fall into decay or be dilapidated.*NWAD RUIN.24*

Though he his house of polish'd marble build, yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell.*NWAD RUIN.25*

3. To be reduced; to be brought to poverty or misery.*NWAD RUIN.26*

If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall ruin the faster.*NWAD RUIN.27*

[Note. This intransitive use of the verb is now unusual.]*NWAD RUIN.28*

RUINATE, *v.t.* To demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty. [This word is ill formed and happily is become obsolete.]

RUINATION, *n.* Subversion; overthrow; demolition. [Inelegant

and obsolete.]

RUINED, *pp.* Demolished; destroyed; subverted; reduced to poverty; undone.

RUINER, *n.* One that ruins or destroys.

RUINIFORM, *a.* [L. ruina and form.] Having the appearance of ruins, or the ruins of houses. Certain minerals are said to be ruiniform.

RUINING, *ppr.* Demolishing; subverting; destroying; reducing to poverty; bringing to endless misery.

RUINOUS, *a.* [L. ruinosus.]

1. Fallen to ruin; entirely decayed; demolished; dilapidated; as an edifice, bridge or wall in a ruinous state.*NWAD RUINOUS.2*

2. Destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to bring certain ruin. Who can describe the ruinous practice of intemperance?*NWAD RUINOUS.3*

3. Composed of ruins; consisting in ruins; as a ruinous heap. *Isaiah 17:1*.*NWAD RUINOUS.4*

RUINOUSLY, *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

RUINOUSNESS, *n.* A ruinous state or quality.

RULE, *n.* [L. regula, from rego, to govern, that is, to stretch, strain or make straight.]

1. Government; sway; empire; control; supreme command or authority.*NWAD RULE.2*

A wise servant shall have rule over a son that causeth shame. *Proverbs 17:2*.*NWAD RULE.3*

And his stern rule the groaning land obey'd.*NWAD RULE.4*

2. That which is established as a principle, standard or directory; that by which any thing is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed; that which is settled by authority or custom for guidance and direction. Thus a statute or law is a rule of civil conduct; a canon is a rule of ecclesiastical government; the precept or command of a father is a rule of action or obedience to children; precedents in law are rules of decision to judges; maxims and customs furnish rules for regulating our social opinions and manners. The laws of God are rules for directing us in life, paramount to all others.*NWAD RULE.5*

A rule which you do not apply, is no rule at all.*NWAD RULE.6*

3. An instrument by which lines are drawn.*NWAD RULE.7*

Judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to his rule.*NWAD RULE.8*

4. Established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life. Every man should have some fixed rules for managing his own affairs.*NWAD RULE.9*

5. In literature, a maxim, canon or precept to be observed in any art or science.*NWAD RULE.10*

6. In monasteries, corporations or societies, a law or regulation to be observed by the society and its particular members.*NWAD RULE.11*

7. In courts, rules are the determinations and orders of court, to be observed by its officers in conducting the business of the court.*NWAD RULE.12*

8. In arithmetic and algebra, a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result.*NWAD RULE.13*

9. In grammar, an establish form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words. Thus it is a rule in English, that s or es, added to a noun in the singular number, forms the plural of that noun; but man forms its plural men, and is an

exception to the rule.*NWAD RULE.14*

Rule of three, is that rule of arithmetic which directs, when three terms are given, how to find a fourth, which shall have the same ratio to the third term, as the second has to the first.*NWAD RULE.15*

RULE, *v.t.*

1. To govern; to control the will and actions of others, either by arbitrary power and authority, or by established laws. The emperors of the east rule their subjects without the restraints of a constitution. In limited governments, men are ruled by known laws.*NWAD RULE.17*

If a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God? *1 Timothy 3:5*.*NWAD RULE.18*

2. To govern the movements of things; to conduct; to manage; to control. That God rules the world he has created, is a fundamental article of belief.*NWAD RULE.19*

3. To manage; to conduct, in almost any manner.*NWAD RULE.20*

4. To settle as by a rule.*NWAD RULE.21*

That's a ruled case with the schoolmen.*NWAD RULE.22*

5. To mark with lines by a ruler; as, to rule a blank book.*NWAD RULE.23*

6. To establish by decree or decision; to determine; as a court.*NWAD RULE.24*

RULE, *v.i.* To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority.

By me princes rule. *Proverbs 8:16*.*NWAD RULE.26*

It is often followed by over.*NWAD RULE.27*

They shall rule over their oppressors. *Isaiah 14:2*.*NWAD RULE.28*

We subdue and rule over all other creatures.*NWAD RULE.29*

RULED, *pp.* Governed; controlled; conducted; managed; established by decision.

RULER, *n.*

1. One that governs, whether emperor, king, pope or governor; any one that exercises supreme power over others.*NWAD RULER.2*

2. One that makes or executes laws in a limited or free government. Thus legislators and magistrates are called rulers.*NWAD RULER.3*

3. A rule; an instrument of wood or metal with straight edges or sides, by which lines are drawn on paper, parchment or other substance. When a ruler has the lines of chords, tangents, sines, etc. it is called a plane scale.*NWAD RULER.4*

RULING, *ppr.*

1. Governing; controlling the will and actions of intelligent beings, or the movements of other physical bodies.*NWAD RULING.2*

2. Marking by a ruler.*NWAD RULING.3*

3. Deciding; determining.*NWAD RULING.4*

4 . *a.* Predominant; chief; controlling; as a ruling passion.*NWAD RULING.5*

RULY, *a.* [from rule.] Orderly; easily restrained. [Not in use.] [See *Unruly*.]

RUM, *n.*

1. Spirit distilled from cane juice; or the scummings of the juice from the boiling house, or from the treacle or molasses which drains from sugar, or from dunder, the lees of former distillations. *NWAD RUM.2*

In the United States, rum is distilled from molasses only.*NWAD*

RUM.3

2. A low cant word for a country parson.*NWAD RUM.4*

RUM, *a.* Old fashioned; queer. [Not in use.]

RUMBLE, *v.i.* [Heb., Gr., L. fremo.]

To make a low, heavy, continued sound; as thunder rumbles at a distance, but when near, its sound is sharp and rattling. A heavy carriage rumbles on the pavement.*NWAD RUMBLE.2*

RUMBLER, *n.* The person or thing that rumbles.

RUMBLING, *ppr.* Making a low, heavy continued sound; as rumbling thunder. A rumbling noise is a low, heavy, continued noise.

RUMBLING, *n.* A low, heavy, continued sound. *Jeremiah 47:3*.

RUMBUD, *n.* A grog blossom; the popular name of a redness occasioned by the detestable practice of excessive drinking. rumbuds usually appear first on the nose, and gradually extend over the face.

RUMINANT, *a.* [L. rumino.] Chewing the cud; having the property of chewing again what has been swallowed; as ruminant animals.

RUMINANT, *n.* An animal that chews the cud. Ruminants are four footed, hairy and viviparous.

RUMINATE, *v.i.* [L. rumino, from rumen, the cud.]

1. To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed. Oxen, sheep, deer, goats, camels, hares and squirrels ruminate in fact; other animals, as moles, bees, crickets, beetles, crabs, etc. only appear to ruminate.*NWAD RUMINATE.2*

The only animals endowed with the genuine faculty of rumination, are the Ruminantia, or cloven-hoofed quadrupeds, but the hare, although its stomach is differently organized, is an occasional and partial ruminant.*NWAD RUMINATE.3*

2. To muse; to meditate; to think again and again; to ponder. It is natural to ruminate on misfortunes.*NWAD RUMINATE.4*

He practices a slow meditation, and ruminates on the subject.*NWAD RUMINATE.5*

RUMINATE, *v.t.*

1. To chew over again.*NWAD RUMINATE.7*

2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again.*NWAD RUMINATE.8*

Mad with desire, she ruminates her sin.*NWAD RUMINATE.9*

RUMINATED, *pp.* Chewed again; mused on.

RUMINATING, *ppr.* Chewing the cud; musing.

RUMINATION, *n.* [L. ruminatio.]

1. The act of chewing the cud.*NWAD RUMINATION.2*

2. The power or property of chewing the cud.*NWAD RUMINATION.3*

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterwards to chew it.*NWAD RUMINATION.4*

3. A musing or continued thinking on a subject; deliberate meditation or reflection.*NWAD RUMINATION.5*

Retiring full of rumination sad.*NWAD RUMINATION.6*

RUMINATOR, *n.* One that ruminates or muses on any subject; one that pauses to deliberate and consider.

RUMMAGE, *n.* A searching carefully by looking into every corner and by tumbling over things.

RUMMAGE, *v.t.* [L. rimor.]

To search narrowly by looking into every corner and turning over or removing goods or other things.*NWAD RUMMAGE.3*

Our greedy seamen rummage every hold.*NWAD RUMMAGE.4*

RUMMAGE, *v.i.* To search a place narrowly by looking among things.

I have often rummaged for old books in Little-Britain and Duck-Lane.*NWAD RUMMAGE.6*

RUMMAGED, *pp.* Searched in every corner.

RUMMAGING, *ppr.* Searching in every corner.

RUMMER, *n.*

A glass or drinking cup. [Not in use.]*NWAD RUMMER.2*

RUMOR, *n.* [L.]

1. Flying or popular report; a current story passing from one person to another without any known authority for the truth of it.*NWAD RUMOR.2*

Rumor next and chance and tumult and confusion all embroil'd.*NWAD RUMOR.3*

When ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars, be ye not troubled. *Mark 13:7*.*NWAD RUMOR.4*

2. Report of a fact; a story well authorized.*NWAD RUMOR.5*

This rumor of him went forth throughout all Judea. *Luke 7:17*.*NWAD RUMOR.6*

3. Fame; reported celebrity.*NWAD RUMOR.7*

Great is the rumor of this dreadful knight.*NWAD RUMOR.8*

RUMOR, *v.t.* To report; to tell or circulate a report.

'Twas rumor'd my father 'scap'd from out the citadel.*NWAD RUMOR.10*

RUMORED, *pp.* Told among the people; reported.

RUMORER, *n.* A reporter; a teller of news.

RUMORING, *ppr.* Reporting; telling news.

RUMP, *n.*

1. The end of the back bone of an animal with the parts adjacent. Among the Jews, the rump was esteemed the most delicate part of the animal.*NWAD RUMP.2*

2. The buttocks.*NWAD RUMP.3*

RUMPLE, *v.t.*

To wrinkle; to make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities; as, to rumple and apron or a cravat.*NWAD RUMPLE.2*

RUMPLE, *n.* A fold or plait.

RUMPLED, *pp.* Formed into irregular wrinkles or folds.

RUMPLESS, *a.* Destitute of a tail; as a rumpless fowl.

RUMPLING, *ppr.* Making uneven.

RUN, ***v.i. pret.*** **ran or run;** ***pp.*** **run.**

1. To move or pass in almost any manner, as on the feet or on wheels. Men and other animals run on their feet; carriages run on wheels, and wheels run on their axle-trees.*NWAD RUN.2*

2. To move or pass on the feet with celerity or rapidity, by leaps or long quick steps; as, men and quadrupeds run when in haste.*NWAD RUN.3*

3. To use the legs in moving; to step; as, children run alone or run about.*NWAD RUN.4*

4. To move in a hurry.*NWAD RUN.5*

The priest and people run about.*NWAD RUN.6*

5. To proceed along the surface; to extend; to spread; as, the fire runs over a field or forest.*NWAD RUN.7*

The fire ran along upon the ground. *Exodus 9:23*.*NWAD RUN.8*

6. To rush with violence; as, a ship runs against a rock; or one ship runs against another.*NWAD RUN.9*

7. To move or pass on the water; to sail; as, ships run regularly between New York and Liverpool. Before a storm, run into a harbor, or under the lee of the land. The ship has run ten knots an hour.*NWAD RUN.10*

8. To contend in a race; as, men or horses run for a prize.*NWAD RUN.11*

9. To flee for escape. When General Wolfe was dying, an officer standing by him exclaimed, see how they run. Who run? said the dying hero. The enemy, said the officer. Then I die happy, said the general.*NWAD RUN.12*

10. To depart privately; to steal away.*NWAD RUN.13*

My conscience will serve me to run from this Jew, my master.*NWAD RUN.14*

11. To flow in any manner, slowly or rapidly; to move or pass; as a fluid. Rivers run to the ocean or to lakes. The Connecticut runs on sand, and its water is remarkably pure. The tide runs two or three miles an hour. Tears run down the cheeks.*NWAD RUN.15*

12. To emit; to let flow.*NWAD RUN.16*

I command that the conduit run nothing but claret.*NWAD RUN.17*

Rivers run potable gold.*NWAD RUN.18*

But this form of expression is elliptical, with being omitted; “rivers run with potable gold.”*NWAD RUN.19*

13. To be liquid or fluid.*NWAD RUN.20*

As wax dissolves, as ice begin to run -*NWAD RUN.21*

14. To be fusible; to melt.*NWAD RUN.22*

Sussex iron ores run freely in the fire.*NWAD RUN.23*

15. To fuse; to melt.*NWAD RUN.24*

Your iron must not burn in the fire, that is, run or melt, for then it will be brittle.*NWAD RUN.25*

16. To turn; as, a wheel runs on an axis or on a pivot.*NWAD RUN.26*

17. To pass; to proceed; as, to run through a course of business; to run through life; to run in a circle or a line; to run through all degrees of promotion.*NWAD RUN.27*

18. To flow, as words, language or periods. The lines run smoothly.*NWAD RUN.28*

19. To pass, as time.*NWAD RUN.29*

As fast as our time runs, we should be glad in most part of our lives that it ran much faster.*NWAD RUN.30*

20. To have a legal course; to be attached to; to have legal effect.*NWAD RUN.31*

Customs run only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas interest runs as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid.*NWAD RUN.32*

21. To have a course or direction.*NWAD RUN.33*

Where the generally allowed practice runs counter to it.*NWAD RUN.34*

Little is the wisdom, where the flight so runs against all reason.*NWAD RUN.35*

22. To pass in thought, speech or practice; as, to run through a series of arguments; to run from one topic to another.*NWAD RUN.36*

Virgil, in his first Georgic, has run into a set of precepts foreign to his subject.*NWAD RUN.37*

23. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words.*NWAD RUN.38*

The whole runs on short, like articles in an account.*NWAD RUN.39*

24. To have a continued tenor or course. The conversation ran on the affairs of the Greeks.*NWAD RUN.40*

The king's ordinary style runneth, "our sovereign lord the king."*NWAD RUN.41*

25. To be in motion; to speak incessantly. Her tongue runs continually.*NWAD RUN.42*

26. To be busied; to dwell.*NWAD RUN.43*

When we desire any thing, our minds run wholly on the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds run wholly on the bad ones.*NWAD RUN.44*

27. To be popularly known.*NWAD RUN.45*

Men gave then their own names, by which they run a great while in Rome.*NWAD RUN.46*

28. To be received; to have reception, success or continuance. The pamphlet runs well among a certain class of people.*NWAD RUN.47*

29. To proceed in succession.*NWAD RUN.48*

She saw with joy the line immortal run, each sire impress'd and glaring in his son.*NWAD RUN.49*

30. To pass from one state or condition to another; as, to run into confusion or error; to run distracted.*NWAD RUN.50*

31. To proceed in a train of conduct.*NWAD RUN.51*

You should run a certain course.*NWAD RUN.52*

32. To be in force.*NWAD RUN.53*

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that runneth against him.*NWAD RUN.54*

33. To be generally received.*NWAD RUN.55*

He was not ignorant what report run of himself.*NWAD RUN.56*

34. To be carried; to extend; to rise; as, debates run high.*NWAD RUN.57*

In popish countries, the power of the clergy runs higher.*NWAD RUN.58*

35. To have a track or course.*NWAD RUN.59*

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus run up above the orifice.*NWAD RUN.60*

36. To extend; to lie in continued length. Veins of silver run in different directions.*NWAD RUN.61*

37. To have a certain direction. The line runs east and west.*NWAD RUN.62*

38. To pass in an orbit of any figure. The planets run their periodical courses. The comets do not run lawless through the regions of space.*NWAD RUN.63*

39. To tend in growth or progress. Pride is apt to run into a contempt of others.*NWAD RUN.64*

40. To grow exuberantly. Young persons of 10 or 12 years old, soon run up to men and women.*NWAD RUN.65*

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to run to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting.*NWAD RUN.66*

41. To discharge pus or other matter; as, an ulcer runs.*NWAD RUN.67*

42. To reach; to extend to the remembrance of; as time out of mind, the memory of which runneth not to the contrary.*NWAD RUN.68*

43. To continue in time, before it becomes due and payable; as, a note runs thirty days; a note of six months has ninety days to run.*NWAD RUN.69*

44. To continue in effect, force or operation.*NWAD RUN.70*

The statute may be prevented from running - by the act of the creditor.*NWAD RUN.71*

45. To press with numerous demands of payment; as, to run upon a bank.*NWAD RUN.72*

46. To pass or fall into fault, vice or misfortune; as, to run into vice; to run into evil practices; to run into debt; to run into mistakes.*NWAD RUN.73*

47. To fall or pass by gradual changes; to make a transition; as, colors run one into another.*NWAD RUN.74*

48. To have a general tendency.*NWAD RUN.75*

Temperate climates run into moderate governments.*NWAD RUN.76*

49. To proceed as on a ground or principle. *Obs.*NWAD RUN.77

50. To pass or proceed in conduct or management.*NWAD RUN.78*

Tarquin, running into all the methods of tyranny, after a cruel reign was expelled.*NWAD RUN.79*

51. To creep; to move by creeping or crawling; as, serpents run on the ground.*NWAD RUN.80*

52. To slide; as, a sled or sleigh runs on the snow.*NWAD RUN.81*

53. To dart; to shoot; as a meteor in the sky.*NWAD RUN.82*

54. To fly; to move in the air; as, the clouds run from N.E. to S.W.*NWAD RUN.83*

55. In Scripture, to pursue or practice the duties of religion.*NWAD RUN.84*

Ye did run well; who did hinder you? *Galatians 5:7*.*NWAD RUN.85*

56. In elections, to have interest or favor; to be supported by votes. The candidate will not run, or he will run well.*NWAD RUN.86*

1. To run after, to pursue or follow.*NWAD RUN.87*

2. To search for; to endeavor to find or obtain; as, to run after similes.*NWAD RUN.88*

To run at, to attack with the horns, as a bull.*NWAD RUN.89*

To run away, to flee; to escape.*NWAD RUN.90*

1. To run away with, to hurry without deliberation.*NWAD RUN.91*

2. To convey away; or to assist in escape or elopement.*NWAD RUN.92*

To run in, to enter; to step in.*NWAD RUN.93*

To run into, to enter; as, to run into danger.*NWAD RUN.94*

To run in trust, to run in debt; to get credit. [Not in use.]*NWAD RUN.95*

1. To run in with, to close; to comply; to agree with. [Unusual.]*NWAD RUN.96*

2. To make towards; to near; to sail close to; as, to run in with the land; a seaman's phrase.*NWAD RUN.97*

To run down a coast, to sail along it.*NWAD RUN.98*

1. To run on, to be continued. Their accounts had run on for a year or two without a settlement.*NWAD RUN.99*

2. To talk incessantly.*NWAD RUN.100*

3. To continue a course.*NWAD RUN.101*

4. To press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms; to bear hard on.*NWAD RUN.102*

To run over, to overflow; as, a cup runs over; or the liquor runs over.*NWAD RUN.103*

1. To run out, to come to an end; to expire; as, a lease runs out at Michaelmas.*NWAD RUN.104*

2. To spread exuberantly; as, insectile animals run out into legs.*NWAD RUN.105*

3. To expatiate; as, to run out into beautiful digressions. He runs out in praise of Milton.*NWAD RUN.106*

4. To be wasted or exhausted; as, an estate managed without economy, will soon run out.*NWAD RUN.107*

5. To become poor by extravagance.*NWAD RUN.108*

And had her stock been less, no doubt she must have long ago run out.*NWAD RUN.109*

To run up, to rise; to swell; to amount. Accounts of goods credited run up very fast.*NWAD RUN.110*

RUN, ***v.t.***

1. To drive or push; in a general sense. Hence to run a sword through the body, is to stab or pierce it.*NWAD RUN.112*

2. To drive; to force.*NWAD RUN.113*

A talkative person runs himself upon great inconveniences, by blabbing out his own or others' secrets.*NWAD RUN.114*

Others accustomed to retired speculations, run natural philosophy into metaphysical notions.*NWAD RUN.115*

3. To cause to be driven.*NWAD RUN.116*

They ran the ship aground. *Acts 27:41*.*NWAD RUN.117*

4. To melt; to fuse.*NWAD RUN.118*

The purest gold must be run and washed.*NWAD RUN.119*

5. To incur; to encounter; to run the risk or hazard of losing one's property. To run the danger, is a phrase not now in use. *NWAD RUN.120*

6. To venture; to hazard.*NWAD RUN.121*

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and run his fortune with them.*NWAD RUN.122*

7. To smuggle; to import or export without paying the duties required by law; as, to run goods.*NWAD RUN.123*

8. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation; as, to run the world back to its first original.*NWAD RUN.124*

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and run it up to its punctum saliens.*NWAD RUN.125*

9. To push; to thrust; as, to run the hand into the pocket or the bosom; to run a nail into the foot.*NWAD RUN.126*

10. To ascertain and mark by metes and bounds; as, to run a line between towns or states.*NWAD RUN.127*

11. To cause to ply; to maintain in running or passing; as, to run a stage coach from London to Bristol; to run a line of packets from New Haven to New York.*NWAD RUN.128*

12. To cause to pass; as, to run a rope through a block.*NWAD RUN.129*

13. To found; to shape, form or make in a mold; to cast; as, to run buttons or balls.*NWAD RUN.130*

1. To run down, in hunting, to chase to weariness; as, to run down a stag.*NWAD RUN.131*

2. In navigation, to run down a vessel, is to run against her, end on, and sink her.*NWAD RUN.132*

3. To crush; to overthrow; to overbear.*NWAD RUN.133*

Religion is run down by the license of these times.*NWAD RUN.134*

1. To run hard, to press with jokes, sarcasm or ridicule.*NWAD RUN.135*

2. To urge or press importunately.*NWAD RUN.136*

1. To run over, to recount in a cursory manner; to narrate hastily; as, to run over the particulars of a story.*NWAD RUN.137*

2. To consider cursorily.*NWAD RUN.138*

3. To pass the eye over hastily.*NWAD RUN.139*

1. To run out, to thrust or push out; to extend.*NWAD RUN.140*

2. To waste; to exhaust; as, to run out an estate.*NWAD RUN.141*

To run through, to expend; to waste; as, to run through an estate.*NWAD RUN.142*

1. To run up, to increase; to enlarge by additions. A man who takes goods on credit, is apt to run up his account to a large sum before he is aware of it.*NWAD RUN.143*

2. To thrust up, as any thing long and slender.*NWAD RUN.144*

RUN, *n.*

1. The act of running.*NWAD RUN.146*

2. Course; motion; as the run of humor.*NWAD RUN.147*

3. Flow; as a run of verses to please the ear.*NWAD RUN.148*

4. Course; process; continued series; as the run of events.*NWAD RUN.149*

5. Way; will; uncontrolled course.*NWAD RUN.150*

Our family must have their run.*NWAD RUN.151*

6. General reception; continued success.*NWAD RUN.152*

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general run or long continuance, if not diversified with humor.*NWAD RUN.153*

7. Modish or popular clamor; as a violent run against university education.*NWAD RUN.154*

8. A general or uncommon pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes.*NWAD RUN.155*

9. The aftmost part of a ship's bottom.*NWAD RUN.156*

10. The distance sailed by a ship; as, we had a good run.*NWAD RUN.157*

11. A voyage; also, an agreement among sailors to work a passage from one place to another.*NWAD RUN.158*

12. A pair of mill-stones. A mill has two, four or six runs of stones.*NWAD RUN.159*

13. Prevalence; as, a disease, opinion or fashion has its run.*NWAD RUN.160*

14. In the middle and southern states of America, a small stream; a brook.*NWAD RUN.161*

In the long run, [at the long run, not so generally used,] signifies the whole process or course of things taken together; in the final result; in the conclusion or end.*NWAD RUN.162*

The run of mankind, the generality of people.*NWAD RUN.163*

RUNAGATE, *n.* A fugitive; an apostate; a rebel; a vagabond.

RUNAWAY, *n.* [run and away.] One that flies from danger or restraint; one that deserts lawful service; a fugitive.

RUNCATION, *n.* [L. runcatio.] A weeding. [Not in use.]

RUNCINATE, *a.* [L. runcina, a saw.] In botany, a runcinate leaf is a sort of pinnatifid leaf, with the lobes convex before and straight behind, like the teeth of a double saw, as in the dandelion.

Lion toothed; cut into several transverse acute segments, pointing backwards.*NWAD RUNCINATE.2*

RUNDLE, *n.* [from round.]

1. A round; a step of a ladder.*NWAD RUNDLE.2*

2. Something put round an axis; a peritrochium; as a cylinder with a rundle about it.*NWAD RUNDLE.3*

RUNDLET, RUNLET, *n.* [from round.] A small barrel of no certain dimensions. It may contain from 3 to 20 gallons.

RUNE, *n.* [See *Runic*.] The runic letter or character.

RUNER, *n.* A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths. [See *Runic*.]

RUNES, *n. plu.* Gothic poetry or rhymes.

RUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of ring.

RUNG, *n.* A floor timber in a ship, whence the end is called a rung-head; more properly a floor-head.

RUNIC, *a.*

An epithet applied to the language and letters of the ancient Goths.*NWAD RUNIC.2*

RUNNEL, *n.* [from run.] A rivulet or small brook. [Not in use.]

RUNNER, *n.* [from run.]

1. One that runs; that which runs.*NWAD RUNNER.2*

2. A racer.*NWAD RUNNER.3*

3. A messenger.*NWAD RUNNER.4*

4. A shooting sprig.*NWAD RUNNER.5*

In every root there will be one runner, with little buds on it.*NWAD RUNNER.6*

5. One of the stones of a mill.*NWAD RUNNER.7*

6. A bird.*NWAD RUNNER.8*

7. A thick rope used to increase the mechanical power of a

tackle.*NWAD RUNNER.9*

RUNNET, *n.*

The concreted milk found in the stomachs of calves or other sucking quadrupeds. The same name is given to a liquor prepared by steeping the inner membrane of a calf's stomach in water, and to the membrane itself. This is used for coagulating milk, or converting it into curd in the making of cheese.*NWAD RUNNET.2*

RUNNING, *ppr.*

1. Moving or going with rapidity; flowing.*NWAD RUNNING.2*

2. *a.* Kept for the race; as a running horse.*NWAD RUNNING.3*

3. In succession; without any intervening day, year, etc.; as, to visit two days running; to sow land two years running.*NWAD RUNNING.4*

4. Discharging pus or other matter; as a running sore.*NWAD RUNNING.5*

RUNNING, *n.*

1. The act of running, or passing with speed.*NWAD RUNNING.7*

2. That which runs or flows; as the first running of a still or of cider at the mill.*NWAD RUNNING.8*

3. The discharge of an ulcer or other sore.*NWAD RUNNING.9*

RUNNING-FIGHT, *n.* A battle in which one party flees and the other pursues, but the party fleeing keeps up the contest.

RUNNING-RIGGING, *n.* That part of a ship's rigging or ropes which passes through blocks, etc.; in distinction from standing-rigging.

RUNNING-TITLE, *n.* In printing, the title of a book that is

continued from page to page on the upper margin.

RUNNION, *n.* A paltry scurvy wretch.

RUNT, *n.* [See *Runnet*.]

Any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species.*NWAD RUNT.2*

Of tame pigeons, are croppers, carriers and runts.*NWAD RUNT.3*

RUPEE, *n.*

A silver coin of the East Indies, of the value of 2s. 4d. or 2s. 6d. sterling; about 52 or 56 cents.*NWAD RUPEE.2*

RUPTION, *n.* [L. ruptio, rumpo, to break.] Breach; a break or bursting open.

RUPTURE, *n.* [L. ruptus, rumpo, to break.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted; as the rupture of the skin; the rupture of a vessel or fiber.*NWAD RUPTURE.2*

2. Hernia; a preternatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen.*NWAD RUPTURE.3*

3. Breach of peace or concord, either between individuals or nations; between nations, open hostility or war. We say, the parties or nations have come to an open rupture.*NWAD RUPTURE.4*

He knew that policy would disincline Napoleon from a rupture with his family.*NWAD RUPTURE.5*

RUPTURE, *v.t.* To break; to burst; to part by violence; as, to rupture a blood vessel.

RUPTURE, *v.i.* To suffer a breach of disruption.

RUPTURED, ***pp.*** **Broken; burst.**

RUPTURE-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Herniaria, and another of the genus Linum.**

RUPTURING, ***ppr.*** **Breaking; bursting.**

RURAL, ***a.*** **[L. ruralis, from rus, the country.]**

Pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; suiting the country, or resembling it; as rural scenes; a rural prospect; a rural situation; rural music.*NWAD RURAL.2*

RURALIST, ***n.*** **One that leads a rural life.**

RURALLY, ***adv.*** **As in the country.**

RURALNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being rural.**

RURICOLIST, ***n.*** **[L. ruricola; rus, the country, and colo, to inhabit.]**

An inhabitant of the country. [Not in use.]*NWAD RURICOLIST.2*

RURIGENOUS, ***a.*** **[L. rus, the country, and gignor, to be born.]**

Born in the country. [Not in use.]*NWAD RURIGENOUS.2*

RUSE, ***n.*** **Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit. [Not English.]**

RUSH, ***n.*** **[Heb. usually rendered sea-weed, and applied to the Arabic gulf, *Deuteronomy 1:1*; *Numbers 21:14*. This correspondence deserves notice, as illustrating certain passages in the Scriptures.]**

1. A plant of the genus Juncus of many species. The pith of the rush is used in some places for wicks to lamps and rush lights.*NWAD RUSH.2*

2. Any thing proverbially worthless or of trivial value.*NWAD RUSH.3*

John Bull's friendship is not worth a rush.*NWAD RUSH.4*

RUSH, *v.i.*

1. To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence and tumultuous rapidity; as, armies rush to battle; waters rush down a precipice; winds rush through the forest. We ought never to rush into company, much less into a religious assembly.*NWAD RUSH.6*

2. To enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation; as, to rush into business or speculation; to rush into the ministry.*NWAD RUSH.7*

RUSH, *v.t.* To push forward with violence. [Not used.]

RUSH, *n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course; as a rush of troops; a rush of winds.

RUSH-CANDLE, *n.* A small blinking taper made by stripping a rush, except one small strip of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.

RUSHED, *a.* Abounding with rushes.

RUSHER, *n.*

1. One who rushes forward.*NWAD RUSHER.2*

2. One who formerly strewed rushes on the floor at dances.*NWAD RUSHER.3*

RUSHINESS, *n.* [from rushy.] The state of abounding with rushes.

RUSHING, *ppr.* Moving forward with impetuosity.

RUSHING, *n.* A violent driving of any thing; rapid or tumultuous course. *Isaiah 17:12-13*.

RUSH-LIGHT, ***n.***

1. The light of a rush-candle; a small feeble light.*NWAD RUSH-LIGHT.2*

2. A rush-candle.*NWAD RUSH-LIGHT.3*

RUSH-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a rush; weak.

RUSHY, *a.*

1. Abounding with rushes.*NWAD RUSHY.2*

2. Made of rushes.*NWAD RUSHY.3*

My rushy couch and fugal fare.*NWAD RUSHY.4*

RUSK, *n.*

1. A kind of light cake.*NWAD RUSK.2*

2. Hard bread for stores.*NWAD RUSK.3*

RUSMA, *n.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women make their psilothron to take off their hair.

RUSS, *a.* roos. Pertaining to the Russ or Russians. [The native word is Russ. We have Russia from the south of Europe.]

RUSS, *n.* roos. The language of the Russ or Russians.

RUSSET, *a.* [L. russus. See *Red* and *Ruddy*.]

1. Of a reddish brown color; as a russet mantle.*NWAD RUSSET.2*

Our summer such a russet livery wears.*NWAD RUSSET.3*

2. Coarse; homespun; rustic.*NWAD RUSSET.4*

RUSSET, *n.* A country dress.

RUSSET, RUSSETING, *n.* A kind of apple of a russet color and rough skin. [I have never known a pear so called in America, though it seems that in England pears have this name.]

RUSSIAN, *a.* roo'shan. Pertaining to Russia.

RUSSIAN, *n.* roo'shan. A native of Russia.

RUST, *n.* [Gr. probably from its color, and allied to ruddy, red, as L. rubigo is from rubeo. See *Ruddy*.]

1. The oxyd of a metal; a substance composed of oxygen combined with a metal, and forming a rough coat on its surface. All metals except gold are liable to rust.*NWAD RUST.2*

2. Loss of power by inactivity, as metals lose their brightness and smoothness when not used.*NWAD RUST.3*

3. Any foul matter contracted; as rust on corn or salted meat.*NWAD RUST.4*

4. Foul extraneous matter; as sacred truths cleared from the rust of human mixtures.*NWAD RUST.5*

5. A disease in grain, a kind of dust which gathers on the stalks and leaves.*NWAD RUST.6*

RUST, *v.i.*

1. To contract rust; to be oxydized and contract a roughness on the surface.*NWAD RUST.8*

Our armors now may rust.*NWAD RUST.9*

2. To degenerate in idleness; to become dull by inaction.*NWAD RUST.10*

Must I rust in Egypt?*NWAD RUST.11*

3. To gather dust or extraneous matter.*NWAD RUST.12*

RUST, *v.t.*

1. To cause to contract rust.*NWAD RUST.14*

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will rust them.*NWAD RUST.15*

2. To impair by time and inactivity.*NWAD RUST.16*

RUSTED, *pp.* Affected with rust.

RUSTIC, RUSTICAL, *a.* [L. rusticus, from rus, the country.]

1. Pertaining to the country; rural; as the rustic gods of antiquity.*NWAD RUSTIC.2*

2. Rude; unpolished; rough; awkward; as rustic manners or behavior.*NWAD RUSTIC.3*

3. Coarse; plain; simple; as rustic entertainment; rustic dress.*NWAD RUSTIC.4*

4. Simple; artless; unadorned.*NWAD RUSTIC.5*

Rustic work, in a building, is when the stones, etc., in the face of it, are hacked or pecked so as to be rough.*NWAD RUSTIC.6*

RUSTIC, *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown.

RUSTICALLY, *adv.* Rudely; coarsely; without refinement or elegance.

RUSTICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being rustical; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement.

RUSTICATE, *v.i.* [L. rusticor, from rus.] To dwell or reside in the country.

RUSTICATE, *v.t.* To compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time.

RUSTICATED, *pp.* Compelled to reside in the country.

RUSTICATING, *ppr.* Compelling to reside in the country.

RUSTICATION, ***n.***

1. Residence in the country.*NWAD RUSTICATION.2*

2. In universities and colleges, the punishment of a student for some offense, by compelling him to leave the institution and reside for a time in the country.*NWAD RUSTICATION.3*

RUSTICITY, ***n.*** **[L. rusticitas.]**

The qualities of a countryman; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness.*NWAD RUSTICITY.2*

RUSTILY, ***adv.*** **In a rusty state.**

RUSTINESS, ***n.*** **[from rusty.] The state of being rusty.**

RUSTING, ***ppr.*** **Contracting rust; causing to rust.**

RUSTLE, ***v.i.*** **rus'l.**

To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves; as a rustling silk; rustling leaves or trees; rustling wings.*NWAD RUSTLE.2*

He is coming; I hear the straw rustle.*NWAD RUSTLE.3*

RUSTLING, ***ppr.*** **Making the sound of silk cloth when rubbed.**

RUSTLING, ***n.*** **A quick succession of small sounds, as a brushing among dry leaves or straw.**

RUSTY, ***a.***

1. Covered or affected with rust; as a rusty knife or sword.*NWAD RUSTY.2*

2. Dull; impaired by inaction or neglect of use.*NWAD RUSTY.3*

3. Surly; morose.*NWAD RUSTY.4*

4. Covered with foul or extraneous matter.*NWAD RUSTY.5*

RUT, *n.* The copulation of deer.

RUT, *v.i.* To lust, as deer.

RUT, *n.* [L. rota, a wheel.] The track of a wheel.

RUTA BAGA, *n.* The Swedish turnip.

RUTH, *n.* [from rue.]

1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another *Obs.*NWAD RUTH.2

2. Misery; sorrow. *Obs.*NWAD RUTH.3

RUTHENUS, *n.* A fish of the genus Accipenser.

RUTHFUL, *a.*

1. Rueful; woeful; sorrowful. *Obs.*NWAD RUTHFUL.2

2. Merciful. *Obs.*NWAD RUTHFUL.3

RUTHFULLY, *adv.*

1. Woefully; sadly. *Obs.*NWAD RUTHFULLY.2

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Obs.*NWAD RUTHFULLY.3

RUTHLESS, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others.

Their rage the hostile bands restrain, all but the ruthless monarch of the main.*NWAD RUTHLESS.2*

RUTHLESSLY, *adv.* Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

RUTHLESSNESS, *n.* Want of compassion; insensibility to the distresses of others.

RUTIL, RUTILE, *n.* Sphene, an oxyd of titanium, of a dark red color, or of a light or brownish red. It occurs massive, disseminated, membranous, and in crystals.

RUTILANT, *a.* [L. rutilans, rutilo, to whine; perhaps from the root of red, ruddy.]

Shining.*NWAD RUTILANT.2*

RUTILATE, *v.i.* [L. rutilo.] To shine; to emit rays of light. [not used.]

RUTTER, *n.* [See *Ride*.]

A horseman or trooper. [Not in use.]*NWAD RUTTER.2*

RUTTERKIN, *n.* A word of contempt; an old crafty fox or beguiler. [Not in use.]

RUTTIER, *n.* Direction of the road or course at sea; an old traveler acquainted with roads; an old soldier. [Not in use.]

RUTTISH, *a.* [from rut.] Lustful; libidinous.

RUTTLE, for rattle, not much used.

RYAL, *n.* A coin. [See *Rial*.]

RYDER, *n.* A clause added to a bill in parliament. [See *Rider* and *Ride*.]

RYE, *n.* [This word is the English rough.]

1. An esculent grain of the genus Secale, of a quality inferior to wheat, but a species of grain easily cultivated, and constituting a large portion of bread stuff.*NWAD RYE.2*

2. A disease in a hawk.*NWAD RYE.3*

RYE-GRASS, *n.* A species of strong grass, of the genus Hordeum.

RYOT, *n.* In Hindoostan, a renter of land by a lease which is considered as perpetual, and at a rate fixed by ancient surveys and valuations.

S

S — SAGAPEN

S, the nineteenth letter of the English Alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and numbered among the semi-vowels. It represents the hissing made by driving the breath between the end of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, just above the upper teeth. It has two uses; one to express a mere hissing, as in Sabbath, sack, sin, this, thus; the other a vocal hissing, precisely like that of z, as in muse, wise, pronounced muze, wize. It generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words, its sound is to be known only by usage. In a few words it is silent, as in isle and viscount.

In abbreviations, S. stands for societas, society, or socius, fellow; as F.R.S. fellow of the Royal Society. In medical prescriptions, S.A. signifies secundem artem, according to the rules of art.*NWAD S.2*

In the notes of the ancients, S. stands for Sextus; SP. for Spurius; S.C. for senatus consultum; S.P.Q.R. for senatus populusque Romanus; S.S.S. for stratum super stratum, one layer above another alternately; S.V.B.E.E.Q.V. for sivales, bene est, ego quoque valeo.*NWAD S.3*

As a numeral, S. denoted seven. In the Italian music, S. signifies solo. In books of navigation and in common usage, S. stands for south; S.E. for south-east; S.W. for south-west; S.S.E. for south south-east; S.S.W. for south south-west, etc.*NWAD S.4*

SABAOTH, *n.* Armies; a word used, *Romans 9:29*; *James 5:4*, the Lord of Sabaoth.

SABBATARIAN, *n.* [from sabbath.] One who observes the seventh day of the week as the sabbath, instead of the first. A sect of baptists are called sabbatarians. They maintain that the Jewish sabbath has not been abrogated.

SABBATARIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to those who keep Saturday, or the seventh day of the week, as the sabbath.**

SABBATH, ***n.***

1. The day which God appointed to be observed by the Jews as a day of rest from all secular labor or employments, and to be kept holy and consecrated to his service and worship. This was originally the seventh day of the week, the day on which God rested from the work of creation; and this day is still observed by the Jews and some christians, as the sabbath. But the christian church very early begun and still continue to observe the first day of the week, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day, by which the work of redemption was completed. Hence it is often called the Lords day. The heathen nations in the north of Europe dedicated this day to the sun, and hence their christian descendants continue to call the day Sunday. But in the United States, christians have to a great extent discarded the heathen name, and adopted the Jewish name sabbath.*NWAD SABBATH.2*

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.*NWAD SABBATH.3*

Peaceful sleep out the sabbath of the tomb.*NWAD SABBATH.4*

3. The sabbatical year among the Israelites. *Leviticus 25:2-7*.*NWAD SABBATH.5*

SABBATH-BREAKER, ***n.*** **One who profanes the sabbath by violating the laws of God or man which enjoin the religious observance of that day.**

SABBATH-BREAKING, ***n.*** **A profanation of the sabbath by violating the injunction of the fourth commandment, or the municipal laws of a state which require the observance of that day as holy time. All unnecessary secular labor, visiting, traveling, sports, amusements and the like are considered as sabbath-breaking.**

SABBATHLESS, ***a.*** **Without intermission of labor.**

SABBATIC, SABBATICAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the sabbath.*NWAD SABBATIC.2*

2. Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.*NWAD SABBATIC.3*

Sabbatical year, in the Jewish economy, was every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest, or lie without tillage, and the year next following every seventh sabbatical year in succession, that is, every fiftieth year, was the jubilee, which was also a year of rest to the lands, and a year of redemption or release. *Leviticus 25*.*NWAD SABBATIC.4*

SABBATISM, *n.* Rest; intermission of labor.

SABEAN, [See *Sabian*.]

SABEISM, *n.* The same as Sabianism.

SABELLIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Sabellius.

SABELLIAN, *n.* A follower of Sabellius, a philosopher of Egypt in the third century, who openly taught that there is one person only in the Godhead, and that the Word and Holy Spirit are only virtues, emanations or functions of the Deity.

SABELLIANISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of Sabellius.

SABER, SABRE, *n.* A sword or cimitar with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little falcated or hooked at the point; a faulchion.

SABER, *v.t.* To strike, cut or kill with a saber. A small party was surprised at night and almost every man sabered.

SABIAN, SABEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Saba, in Ara bia, celebrated for producing aromatic plants.

SABIAN, *a.* The Sabian worship or religion consisted in the the worship of the sun and other heavenly bodies.

SABIAN, *n.* A worshiper of the sun.

SABIANISM, *n.* That species of idolatry which consisted in worshiping the sun, moon and stars. This idolatry existed in the world, and was propagated by the inhabitants who migrated westward into Europe, and continued among our ancestors till they embraced the christian religion.

SABINE, *n.* A plant; usually written *savin*, which see.

SABLE, *n.*

1. A small animal of the weasel kind, the mustela zibelina, found in the northern latitudes of America and Asia. It resembles the martin, but has a longer head and ears. Its hair is cinereous, but black at the tips. This animal burrows in the earth or under trees; in winter and summer subsisting on small animals, and in autumn on berries. The fur is very valuable.*NWAD SABLE.2*

2. The fur of the sable.*NWAD SABLE.3*

SABLE, *a.* [Gr. darkness. See the Noun.]

Black; dark; used chiefly in poetry or in heraldry; as night with her sable mantle; the sable throne of night.*NWAD SABLE.5*

SABLIERE, *n.* [L. sabulum.]

1. A sand pit. [Not much used.]*NWAD SABLIERE.2*

2. In carpentry, a piece of timber as long, but not so thick as a beam.*NWAD SABLIERE.3*

SABOT, *n.* A wooden shoe. [Not English.]

SABULOSITY, *n.* [from sabulous.] Sandiness; grittiness.

SABULOUS, *a.* [L. sabulosus, from sabulum, sand.] Sandy; gritty.

SAC, *n.* [This is the English *sake*, which see.]

In English law, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor, of holding courts, trying causes and imposing fines.*NWAD SAC.2*

SACCADE, *n.* A sudden violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull; a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. It should be used discretely.

SACCHARIFEROUS, *a.* [L. saccharum, sugar, and fero, to produce.]

Producing sugar; as sacchariferous canes. The maple is a sacchariferous tree.*NWAD SACCHARIFEROUS.2*

SACCHARINE, *a.* [L. saccharum, sugar.]

Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; as a saccharine taste; the saccharine matter of the cane juice.*NWAD SACCHARINE.2*

SACCHOLACTIC, *a.* [L. saccharum, sugar, and lac, milk.]

A term in the new chimistry, denoting an acid obtained from the sugar of milk; now called mucic acid.*NWAD SACCHOLACTIC.2*

SACCHOLATE, *n.* In chimistry, a salt formed by the union of the saccholactic acid with a base.

SACERDOTAL, *a.* [L. sacerdotalis, from sacerdos, a priest. See *Sacred*.]

Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly; as sacerdotal dignity; sacerdotal functions or garments; sacerdotal character.*NWAD SACERDOTAL.2*

SACHEL, *n.* [L. sacculus, dim. of saccus.]

A small sack or bag; a bag in which lawyers and children carry papers and books.*NWAD SACHEL.2*

SACHEM, *n.* In America, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes. [See *Sagamore*.]

SACK, *n.* [L. saccus. Heb. See the verb to sack.]

1. A bag, usually a large cloth bag, used for holding and conveying corn, small wares, wool, cotton, hops, and the like. *Genesis 42:25*.*NWAD SACK.2*

Sack of wool, in England, is 22 stone of 14 lb. each, or 308 pounds. In Scotland, it is 24 stone of 16 pounds each, or 384 pounds.*NWAD SACK.3*

A sack of cotton, contains usually about 300 lb. but it may be from 150 to 400 pounds.*NWAD SACK.4*

Sack of earth, in fortification, is a canvas bag filled with earth, used in making retrenchments in haste.*NWAD SACK.5*

2. The measure of three bushels.*NWAD SACK.6*

SACK, *n.* A species of sweet wine, brought chiefly from the Canary isles.

SACK, *n.* [L. sagum, whence Gr. But the word is Celtic or Teutonic.]

Among our rude ancestors, a kind of cloak of a square form, worn over the shoulders and body, and fastened in from by a clasp or thorn. It was originally made of skin, afterwards of wool. In modern times, this name has been given to a woman's garment, a gown with loose plaits on the back; but no garment of this kind is now worn, and the word is in disuse. [See Varro, Strabo, Cluver, Bochart.]*NWAD SACK.9*

SACK, *v.t.* To put in a sac or in bags.

SACK, *v.t.* [From comparing this word and sack, a bag, in several languages, it appears that they are both from one root, and that the primary sense is to strain, pull, draw; hence sack, a bag, is a tie, that which is tied or drawn together; and sack, to pillage, is to pull, to strip, that is, to take away by violence.]

To plunder or pillage, as a town or city. Rome was twice taken and sacked in the reign of one pope. This word is never, I believe, applied to the robbing of persons, or pillaging of single houses, but to the pillaging of towns and cities; and as towns are usually or often sacked, when taken by assault, the word may sometimes include the sense of taking by storm.*NWAD SACK.12*

The Romans lay under the apprehension of seeing their city sacked by a barbarous enemy.*NWAD SACK.13*

SACK, *n.* The pillage or plunder of a town or city; or the storm and plunder of a town; as the sack of Troy.

SACKAGE, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging.

SACKBUT, *n.* [The last syllable is the L. buxus.]

A wind instrument of music; a kind of trumpet, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required.*NWAD SACKBUT.2*

SACKCLOTH, *n.* [sack and cloth.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth. This word is chiefly used in Scripture to denote a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress or mortification.

Gird you with sackcloth and mourn before Abner. *2 Samuel 3:31*; *Esther 4:1-4*; *Job 16:15*.*NWAD SACKCLOTH.2*

SACKCLOTHED, *a.* Clothed in sackcloth.

SACKED, *pp.* Pillaged; stormed and plundered.

SACKER, *n.* One that takes a town or plunders it.

SACKFUL, *n.* A full sack or bag.

SACKING, *ppr.* Taking by assault and plundering or pillaging.

SACKING, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging.

SACKING, *n.*

1. Cloth of which sacks or bags are made.*NWAD SACKING.4*

2. The coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.*NWAD SACKING.5*

SACKLESS, *a.*

Quiet; peaceable; not quarrelsome; harmless; innocent. [Local.]*NWAD SACKLESS.2*

SACK-POSSET, *n.* [sack and posset.] A posset made of sack, milk and some other ingredients.

SACRAMENT, *n.* [L. sacramentum, an oath, from sacer, sacred.]

1. Among ancient christian writers, a mystery. [Not in use.]*NWAD SACRAMENT.2*

2. An oath; a ceremony producing an obligation; but not used in this general sense.*NWAD SACRAMENT.3*

3. In present usage, an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; or more particularly, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, the head of the christian church, to be observed by his followers, by which their special relation to him is created, or their obligations to him renewed and ratified. Thus baptism is called a sacrament, for by it persons are separated from the world, brought into Christ's visible church, and laid under particular obligations to obey his precepts. The eucharist or communion of the Lord's supper, is also a sacrament, for by commemorating the death and dying love of Christ, christians avow their special relation

to him, and renew their obligations to be faithful to their divine Master. When we use sacrament without any qualifying word, we mean by it,*NWAD SACRAMENT.4*

4. The eucharist or Lord's supper.*NWAD SACRAMENT.5*

SACRAMENT, *v.t.* To bind by an oath. [Not used.]

SACRAMENTAL, *a.* Constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it; as sacramental rites or elements.

SACRAMENTAL, *n.* That which relates to a sacrament.

SACRAMENTALLY, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

SACRAMENTARIAN, *n.* One that differs from the Romish church in regard to the sacraments, or to the Lord's supper; a word applied by the catholics to protestants.

SACRAMENTARY, *n.*

1. An ancient book of the Romish church, written by pope Gelasius, and revised, corrected and abridged by St. Gregory, in which were contained all the prayers and ceremonies practiced in the celebration of the sacraments.*NWAD SACRAMENTARY.2*

2. A sacramentarian; a term of reproach applied by papists to protestants.*NWAD SACRAMENTARY.3*

SACRAMENTARY, SACRAMENTARIAN, *a.* Pertaining to sacramentarians and to their controversy respecting the eucharist.

SACRE. [See *Saker*.]

SACRED, *a.* [L. sacer, sacred, holy, cursed, damnable. We here see the connection between sacredness and secrecy. The sense is removed or separated from that which is common, vulgar, polluted, or open, public; and accursed is separated from society or the privileges of citizens, rejected, banished.]

1. Holy; pertaining to God or to his worship; separated from common secular uses and consecrated to God and his service; as a sacred place; a sacred day; a sacred feast; sacred service; sacred orders.*NWAD SACRED.2*

2. Proceeding from God and containing religious precepts; as the sacred books of the Old and New Testament.*NWAD SACRED.3*

3. Narrating or writing facts respecting God and holy things; as a sacred historian.*NWAD SACRED.4*

4. Relating to religion or the worship of God; used for religious purposes; as sacred songs; sacred music; sacred history.*NWAD SACRED.5*

5. Consecrated; dedicated; devoted; with to.*NWAD SACRED.6*

A temple sacred to the queen of love.*NWAD SACRED.7*

6. Entitled to reverence; venerable.*NWAD SACRED.8*

Poet and saint to thee alone were given, the two most sacred names of earth and heav'n.*NWAD SACRED.9*

7. Inviolable, as if appropriated to a superior being; as sacred honor or promise.*NWAD SACRED.10*

Secrets of marriage still are sacred held.*NWAD SACRED.11*

Sacred majesty. In this title, sacred has no definite meaning, or it is blasphemy.*NWAD SACRED.12*

Sacred place, in the civil law, is that where a deceased person is buried.*NWAD SACRED.13*

SACREDLY, *adv.*

1. Religiously; with due reverence as of something holy or consecrated to God; as, to observe the sabbath sacredly; the day is sacredly kept.*NWAD SACREDLY.2*

2. Inviolably; strictly; as, to observe one's word sacredly; a secret to be sacredly kept.*NWAD SACREDLY.3*

SACREDNESS, *n.*

1. The state of being sacred, or consecrated to God, to his worship or to religious uses; holiness; sanctity; as the sacredness of the sanctuary or its worship; the sacredness of the sabbath; the sacredness of the clerical office.*NWAD SACREDNESS.2*

2. Inviolableness; as the sacredness of marriage vows or of a trust.*NWAD SACREDNESS.3*

SACRIFIC, SACRIFICAL, *a.* [L. sacrificus. See *Sacrifice*.] Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE, *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice. [Ill formed, harsh and not used.]

SACRIFICANT, *n.* [L. sacrificans.] One that offers a sacrifice.

SACRIFICATOR, *n.* A sacrificer; one that offers a sacrifice. [Not used.]

SACRIFICATORY, *a.* Offering sacrifice.

SACRIFICE, *v.t.* sac'rifize. [L. sacrifico; sacer, sacred, and facio, to make.]

1. To offer to God in homage or worship, by killing and consuming, as victims on an altar; to immolate, either as an atonement for sin, or to procure favor, or to express thankfulness; as, to sacrifice an ox or a lamb. *2 Samuel 6:13*.*NWAD SACRIFICE.2*

2. To destroy, surrender or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something; as, to sacrifice the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity. We should never sacrifice health to pleasure, nor integrity to fame.*NWAD SACRIFICE.3*

3. To devote with loss.*NWAD SACRIFICE.4*

Condemn'd to sacrifice his childish years to babbling ignorance and to empty fears.*NWAD SACRIFICE.5*

4. To destroy; to kill.*NWAD SACRIFICE.6*

SACRIFICE, *v.i.* To make offerings to God by the slaughter and burning of victims, or of some part of them. *Exodus 3:18*.

SACRIFICE, *n.* [L. sacrificium.]

1. An offering made to God by killing and burning some animal upon an altar, as an acknowledgment of his power and providence, or to make atonement for sin, appease his wrath or conciliate his favor, or to express thankfulness for his benefits. Sacrifices have been common to most nations, and have been offered to false gods, as well as by the Israelites to Jehovah. A sacrifice differs from an oblation; the latter being an offering of a thing entire or without change, as tithes or first fruits; whereas sacrifice implies a destruction or killing, as of a beast. Sacrifices are expiatory, impetratory, and eucharistical; that is, atoning for sin, seeking favor, or expressing thanks.*NWAD SACRIFICE.9*

Human sacrifices, the killing and offering of human beings to deities, have been practiced by some barbarous nations.*NWAD SACRIFICE.10*

2. The thing offered to God, or immolated by an act of religion.*NWAD SACRIFICE.11*

My life if thou preserv'st, my life thy sacrifice shall be.*NWAD SACRIFICE.12*

3. Destruction, surrender or loss made or incurred for gaining some object, or for obliging another; as the sacrifice of interest to pleasure, or of pleasure to interest.*NWAD SACRIFICE.13*

4. Any thing destroyed.*NWAD SACRIFICE.14*

SACRIFICED, *pp.* Offered to God upon an altar; destroyed,

surrendered, or suffered to be lost.

SACRIFICER, *n.* One that sacrifices or immolates.

SACRIFICIAL, *a.* Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice; consisting in sacrifice.

SACRILEGE, *n.* [L. sacrilegium; sacer, sacred, and lego, to take or steal.]

The crime of violating or profaning sacred things; or the alienating to laymen or to common purposes what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses.*NWAD SACRILEGE.2*

And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb with sacrilege to dig.*NWAD SACRILEGE.3*

SACRILEGIOUS, *a.* [L. sacrilegus.]

1. Violating sacred things; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.*NWAD SACRILEGIOUS.2*

Above the reach of sacrilegious hands.*NWAD SACRILEGIOUS.3*

2. Containing sacrilege; as a sacrilegious attempt or act.*NWAD SACRILEGIOUS.4*

SACRILEGIOUSLY, *adv.* With sacrilege; in violation of sacred things; as sacrilegiously invading the property of a church.

SACRILEGIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. The quality of being sacrilegious.*NWAD SACRILEGIOUSNESS.2*

2. Disposition to sacrilege.*NWAD SACRILEGIOUSNESS.3*

SACRILEGIST, *n.* One who is guilty of sacrilege.

SACRING, *ppr.* Consecrating. [Not in use.]

SACRING-BELL, *n.* A bell rung before the host.

SACRIST, *n.* A sacristan; a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and take care of the books.

SACRISTAN, *n.* [L. sacer, sacred.]

An officer of the church who has the care of the utensils or movables of the church. It is now corrupted into sexton.*NWAD SACRISTAN.2*

SACRISTY, *n.* [L. sacer, sacred.]

An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils are kept; now called the vestry.*NWAD SACRISTY.2*

SACROSANCT, *a.* [L. sacrosanctus; sacer and sanctus, holy.] Sacred; inviolable. [Not in use.]

SAD, *a.* [It is probable this word is from the root of set. I have not found the word is from the root of set. I have not found the word in the English sense, in any other language.]

1. Sorrowful; affected with grief; cast down with affliction.*NWAD SAD.2*

Th' angelic guards ascended, mute and sad.*NWAD SAD.3*

Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life.*NWAD SAD.4*

2. Habitually melancholy; gloomy; not gay or cheerful.*NWAD SAD.5*

See in her cell sad Eloisa spread.*NWAD SAD.6*

3. Downcast; gloomy; having the external appearance of sorrow; as a sad countenance. *Matthew 6:16*.*NWAD SAD.7*

4. Serious; grave; not gay, light or volatile.*NWAD SAD.8*

Lady Catherine, a sad and religious woman.*NWAD SAD.9*

5. Afflictive; calamitous; causing sorrow; as a sad accident; a sad misfortune.*NWAD SAD.10*

6. Dark colored.*NWAD SAD.11*

Woad or wade is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all sad colors.*NWAD SAD.12*

[This sense is, I believe, entirely obsolete.]*NWAD SAD.13*

7. Bad; vexatious; as a sad husband. [Colloquial.]*NWAD SAD.14*

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.*NWAD SAD.15*

With that his hand more sad than lump of lead. *Obs.*NWAD SAD.16

9. Close; firm; cohesive; opposed to light or friable.*NWAD SAD.17*

Chalky lands are naturally cold and sad. *Obs.*NWAD SAD.18

[The two latter senses indicate that the primary sense is set, fixed.]*NWAD SAD.19*

SADDEN, *v.t.* sad'n.

1. To make sad or sorrowful; also, to make melancholy or gloomy.*NWAD SADDEN.2*

2. To make dark colored. *Obs.*NWAD SADDEN.3

3. To make heavy, firm or cohesive.*NWAD SADDEN.4*

Marl is binding, and saddening of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Obs.*NWAD SADDEN.5

SADDENED, *pp.* Made sad or gloomy.

SADDENING, *ppr.* Making sad or gloomy.

SADDLE, *n.* sad'l. [L. sedeo, sedile.]

1. A seat to be placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on. Saddles are variously made, as the common saddle and the hunting saddle, and for females the side-saddle.*NWAD SADDLE.2*

2. Among seamen, a cleat or block of wood nailed on the lower yard-arms to retain the studding sail-booms in their place. The name is given also to other circular pieces of wood; as the saddle of the bow-spirit.*NWAD SADDLE.3*

SADDLE, *v.t.*

1. To put a saddle on.*NWAD SADDLE.5*

Abraham rose early in the morning and saddled his ass. *Genesis 22:3*.*NWAD SADDLE.6*

2. To load; to fix a burden on; as, to be saddled with the expense of bridges and highways.*NWAD SADDLE.7*

SADDLE-BACKED, *a.* Having a low back and an elevated neck and head, as a horse.

SADDLE-BOW, *n.* The bows of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front.

SADDLE-MAKER, SADDLER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make saddles.

SADDUCEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Sadducees, a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels. *Acts 23:6-8*.

SADDUCISM, *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.

SADLY, *adv.*

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.*NWAD SADLY.2*

He sadly suffers in their grief.*NWAD SADLY.3*

2. In a calamitous or miserable manner. The misfortunes which others experience we may one day sadly feel.*NWAD SADLY.4*

3. In a dark color. *Obs.*NWAD SADLY.5

SADNESS, *n.*

1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind; as grief and sadness at the memory of sin.*NWAD SADNESS.2*

2. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance.*NWAD SADNESS.3*

Dim sadness did not spare Celestial visages.*NWAD SADNESS.4*

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity. Let every thing in a mournful subject have an air of sadness.*NWAD SADNESS.5*

SAFE, *a.* [L. salvus, from salus, safety, health.]

1. Free from danger of any kind; as safe from enemies; safe from disease; safe from storms; safe from the malice of foes.*NWAD SAFE.2*

2. Free from hurt, injury or damage; as, to walk safe over red hot plowshares. We brought the goods safe to land.*NWAD SAFE.3*

3. Conferring safety; securing from harm; as a safe guide; a safe harbor; a safe bridge.*NWAD SAFE.4*

4. Not exposing to danger. *Philippians 3:1*.*NWAD SAFE.5*

5. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm; a ludicrous meaning.*NWAD SAFE.6*

Banquo's safe. - Aye, my good lord, safe in a ditch.*NWAD SAFE.7*

SAFE, *n.* A place of safety; a place for securing provisions from noxious animals.

SAFE, *v.t.* To render safe. [Not in use.]

SAFE-CONDUCT, *n.* [safe and conduct.]

That which gives a safe passage, either a convoy or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country or in a foreign country, or a writing, a pass or warrant of security given to a person by the sovereign of a country to enable him to travel with safety.*NWAD SAFE-CONDUCT.2*

SAFEGUARD, *n.* [safe and guard.]

1. He or that which defends or protects; defense; protection.*NWAD SAFEGUARD.2*

The sword, the safeguard of thy brother's throne.*NWAD SAFEGUARD.3*

2. A convoy or guard to protect a traveler.*NWAD SAFEGUARD.4*

3. A passport; a warrant of security given by a sovereign to protect a stranger within his territories; formerly, a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law.*NWAD SAFEGUARD.5*

4. An outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback.*NWAD SAFEGUARD.6*

SAFEGUARD, *v.t.* To guard; to protect. [Little used.]

SAFE-KEEPING, *n.* [safe and keep.] The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape.

SAFELY, *adv.*

1. In a safe manner; without incurring danger or hazard of evil consequences. We may safely proceed, or safely conclude.*NWAD SAFELY.2*

2. Without injury. We passed the river safely.*NWAD SAFELY.3*

3. Without escape; in close custody; as, to keep a prisoner

safely.*NWAD SAFELY.4*

SAFENESS, *n.*

1. Freedom from danger; as the safeness of an experiment.*NWAD SAFENESS.2*

2. The state of being safe, or of conferring safety; as the safeness of a bridge or of a beat.*NWAD SAFENESS.3*

SAFETY, *n.*

1. Freedom from danger or hazard; as the safety of an electrical experiment; the safety of a voyage.*NWAD SAFETY.2*

I was not in safety, nor had I rest. *Job 3:26*.*NWAD SAFETY.3*

2. Exemption from hurt, injury or loss. We crossed the Atlantic in safety.*NWAD SAFETY.4*

SAFETY-VALVE, *n.* A valve by means of which a boiler is preserved from bursting by the force of steam.

SAFFLOW, SAFFLOWER, *n.* The plant, bastard saffron, of the genus Carthamus.

SAFFLOWER, *n.* A deep red fecula separated from orange-colored flowers, particularly those of the Carthamustinctorius; called also Spanish red and China lake.

The dried flowers of the Carthamustinctorius.*NWAD SAFFLOWER.2*

SAFFRON, *n.* [The radical sense is to fail, or to be hollow, or to be exhausted.]

1. A plant of the genus Crocus. The bastard saffron is of the genus Carthamus, and the meadow saffron of the genus Colchicum.*NWAD SAFFRON.2*

2. In the materia medica, saffron is formed of the stigmata of the Crocus officinalis, dried on a kiln and pressed into cakes.*NWAD SAFFRON.3*

SAFFRON, *a.* Having the color of saffron flowers; yellow; as a saffron face; a saffron streamer.

SAFFRON, *v.t.* To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild.

SAG, *v.i.* [a different spelling of *swag*, which see.]

1. To yield; to give way; to lean or incline from an upright position, or to bend from a horizontal position. Our workmen say, a building sags to the north or south; or a beam sags by means of its weight.*NWAD SAG.2*

2. In sailing, to incline to the leeward; to make lee way.*NWAD SAG.3*

SAG, *v.t.* To cause to bend or give way; to load or burden.

SAGACIOUS, *a.* [L. sagax, from sagus, wise, foreseeing; saga, a wise woman; sagio, to perceive readily. The latter signifies wise, prudent, sage, and an essay, which unites this word with seek, and L. sequor.]

1. Quick of scent; as a sagacious hound; strictly perhaps, following by the scent, which sense is connected with L. sequor; with of; as sagacious of his quarry.*NWAD SAGACIOUS.2*

2. Quick of thought; acute in discernment or penetration; as a sagacious head; a sagacious mind.*NWAD SAGACIOUS.3*

I would give more for the criticisms of one sagacious enemy, than for those of a score of admirers.*NWAD SAGACIOUS.4*

SAGACIOUSLY, *adv.*

1. With quick scent.*NWAD SAGACIOUSLY.2*

2. With quick discernment or penetration.*NWAD SAGACIOUSLY.3*

SAGACIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. The quality of being sagacious; quickness of scent.*NWAD SAGACIOUSNESS.2*

2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment.*NWAD SAGACIOUSNESS.3*

SAGACITY, *n.* [L. sagacitas.]

1. Quickness or acuteness of scent; applied to animals.*NWAD SAGACITY.2*

2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment or penetration; readiness of apprehension; the faculty of readily discerning and distinguishing ideas, and of separating truth from falsehood.*NWAD SAGACITY.3*

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain.*NWAD SAGACITY.4*

SAGAMORE, *n.* Among some tribes of American Indians, a king or chief.

SAGAPEN, SAGAPENUM, *n.* In pharmacy, a gum-resin, brought from Persia and the East in granules or in masses. It is a compact substance, heavy, of a reddish color, with small whitish or yellowish specks. It is an attenuant, sperient and discutient.

SAGATHY, *n.* A kind of serge; a slight woolen stuff.

SAGE, *n.* A plant of the genius Salvia, of several species; as the officinalis, or common large sage, of several varieties; the tomentosa or balsamic sage; the auriculata, or sage of virtue; and the pomifera.

SAGE, *a.* [L. saga, sagus, sagio. See *Sagacious*.]

1. Wise; having nice discernment and powers of judging; prudent; grave; as a sage counselor.*NWAD SAGE.3*

2. Wise; judicious; proceeding from wisdom; well judged; well adapted to the purpose; as sage counsels.*NWAD SAGE.4*

SAGE, *n.* A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

At his birth a star proclaims him come, and guides the eastern sages.*NWAD SAGE.6*

Groves where immortal sages taught.*NWAD SAGE.7*

SAGELY, *adv.* Wisely; with just discernment and prudence.

SAGENE, *n.* A Russian measure of about seven English feet. [See *Sajene*.]

SAGENESS, *n.* Wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity.

SAGENITE, *n.* Acicular rutile.

SAGITTAL, *a.* [L. sagittalis, from sagitta, an arrow; that which is thrown or driven, probably from the root of say and sing.]

Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; as sagittal bars of

yellow.*NWAD SAGITTAL.2*

In anatomy, the sagittal suture is the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull.*NWAD SAGITTAL.3*

SAGITTARIUS, *n.* [L. an archer.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters November 22.

SAGITTARY, *n.* [supra.] A centaur, an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

SAGITTATE, *a.* In botany, shaped like the head of an arrow; triangular, hollowed at the base, with angles at the hinder part; or with the hinder angles acute, divided by a sinus; applied to the leaf, stipula or anther.

SAGO, *n.* a dry mealy substance or granulated paste, imported from Java and the Philippine and Molucca isles. It is the pith or marrow of a species of palm tree, and much used in medicine as a restorative diet.

SAGOIN, *n.* The Sagoins form a division of the genus Simia, including such of the monkeys of America as have hairy tails, not prehensile.

SAGY, *a.* [from sage.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

SAHLITE, *n.* A mineral name from the mountain Sahla, in Westermania, where it was discovered. It is of a light greenish gray color, occurs massive, and composed of coarse granular concretion. It is called also malacolite; a subspecies or variety of augite.

SAIC, *n.* a Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant, a kind of ketch which has no top-gallant-sail, nor mizen-top-sail.

SAID, *pret.* and *pp.* of say; so written for sayed.

1. Declared; uttered; reported.*NWAD SAID.2*

2. Aforesaid; before mentioned.*NWAD SAID.3*

SAIL, *n.* [L. sal, salt.]

1. In navigation, a spread of canvas, or an assemblage of several breadths of canvas, [or some substitute for it,] sewed together with a double seam at the borders, and edged with a cord called the bolt-rope, to be extended on the masts or yards for receiving the impulse of wind by which a ship is driven. The principal sails are the courses or lower salts, the top-sails and top-gallant-sails.*NWAD SAIL.2*

2. In poetry, wings.*NWAD SAIL.3*

3. A ship or other vessel; used in the singular for a single ship, or as a collective name for many. We saw a sail at the leeward. We saw three sail on our star-board quarter. The fleet consists of twenty sail.*NWAD SAIL.4*

To loose sails, to unfurl them.*NWAD SAIL.5*

To make sail, to extend an additional quantity of sail.*NWAD SAIL.6*

To set sail, to expand or spread the sails; and hence; to begin a voyage.*NWAD SAIL.7*

To shorten sail, to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part.*NWAD SAIL.8*

1. To strike sail, to lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind.*NWAD SAIL.9*

2. To bate show or pomp.*NWAD SAIL.10*

SAIL, *v.i.*

1. To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water. A ship sails from New York for Liverpool. She sails ten knots an hour. She sails well close-hauled.*NWAD SAIL.12*

2. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water. We sailed from London to Canton.*NWAD SAIL.13*

3. To swim.*NWAD SAIL.14*

Little dolphins, when they sail in the vast shadow of the British whale.*NWAD SAIL.15*

4. To set sail; to begin a voyage. We sailed from New York for Havre, June 15, 1824. We sailed from Cowes for New York, May 10, 1825.*NWAD SAIL.16*

5. To be carried in the air, as a balloon.*NWAD SAIL.17*

6. To pass smoothly along.*NWAD SAIL.18*

As is a wing'd messenger from heaven, when he bestrides the lazy pacing clouds, and sails upon the bosom of the air.*NWAD SAIL.19*

7. To fly without striking with the wings.*NWAD SAIL.20*

SAIL, *v.t.*

1. To pass or move upon in a ship, by means of sails.*NWAD SAIL.22*

A thousand ships were mann'd to sail the sea.*NWAD SAIL.23*

[This use is elliptical, on or over being omitted.]*NWAD SAIL.24*

2. To fly through*NWAD SAIL.25*

Sublime she sails th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales.*NWAD SAIL.26*

SAILABLE, *a.* Navigable; that may be passed by ships.

SAIL-BORNE, *n.* Borne or conveyed by sails.

SAIL-BOARD, *a.* [See *Broad*.] Spreading like a sail.

SAILED, *pp.* Passed in ships or other water craft.

SAILER, *n.*

1. One that sails; a seaman; usually sailor.*NWAD SAILER.2*

2. A ship or other vessel, with reference to her manner of sailing. Thus we say, a heavy sailer; a fast sailer; a prime sailer.*NWAD SAILER.3*

SAILING, *ppr.* Moving on water or in air; passing in a ship or other vessel.

SAILING, *n.*

1. The act of moving on water; or the movement of a ship or vessel impelled or wafted along the surface of water by the action of wind on her sails.*NWAD SAILING.3*

2. Movement through the air, as in a balloon.*NWAD SAILING.4*

3. The act of setting sail or beginning a voyage.*NWAD SAILING.5*

SAIL-LOFT, *n.* A loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made.

SAIL-MAKER, *n.*

1. One whose occupation is to make sails.*NWAD SAIL-MAKER.2*

2. An officer on board ships of war, whose business is to repair or alter sails.*NWAD SAIL-MAKER.3*

SAIL-MAKING, *n.* The art or business of making sails.

SAILOR, *n.* [a more common spelling than sailer.]

A mariner; a seaman; one who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels, or one who understands the management of

ships in navigation. The word however does not by itself express any particular skill in navigation. It denotes any person who follows the seas, and is chiefly or wholly applied to the common hands. [See *Seaman*.]*NWAD SAILOR.2*

SAIL-YARD, *n.* The yard or spar on which sails are extended.

SAIM, *n.* [L. sebum, contracted.] Lard. [Local.]

SAIN, for sayen, *pp.* of say. *Obs.*

SAINFOIN, SAINTFOIN, *n.* A plant cultivated for fodder, of the genus Hedysarum.

SAINT, *n.* [L. sanctus.]

1. A person sanctified; a holy or godly person; one eminent for piety and virtue. It is particularly applied to the apostles and other holy persons mentioned in Scripture. A hypocrite may imitate a saint. *Psalm 16:3*.*NWAD SAINT.2*

2. One of the blessed in heaven. *Revelation 18:24*.*NWAD SAINT.3*

3. The holy angels are called saint. *Deuteronomy 33:2*; *Jude 14*.*NWAD SAINT.4*

4. One canonized by the church of Rome.*NWAD SAINT.5*

SAINT, *v.t.* To number or enroll among saints by an official act of the pope; to canonize.

Over against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker who has been beautified, though never sainted.*NWAD SAINT.7*

SAINT, *v.i.* To act with a show of piety.

SAINTED, *pp.*

1. Canonized; enrolled among the saints.*NWAD SAINTED.2*

2. *a.* Holy; pious; as, thy father was a most sainted king.*NWAD SAINTED.3*

3. Sacred; as the gods on sainted hills.*NWAD SAINTED.4*

SAINTESS, *n.* A female saint.

SAINT JOHN'S BREAD, *n.* A plant of the genus Ceratonia.

SAINT JOHN'S WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Hypericum.

SAINTLIKE, *a.* [saint and like.]

1. Resembling a saint; as a saintlike prince.*NWAD SAINTLIKE.2*

2. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint.*NWAD SAINTLIKE.3*

Gloss'd over only with a saintlike show.*NWAD SAINTLIKE.4*

SAINTLY, *a.* Like a saint; becoming a holy person; as wrongs with saintly patience borne.

SAINT PETER'S WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Ascyrum, and another of the genus Hypericum.

SAINT'S BELL, *n.* A small bell rung in churches when the priest repeats the words sancte, sancte, sancte, Deus sabaoth, that persons absent might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office.

SAINT-SEEMING, *a.* Having the appearance of a saint.

SAINTSHIP, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

SAJENE, *n.* [written also sagene. Tooke writes it sajene.]

A Russian measure of length, equal to seven feet English measure.*NWAD SAJENE.2*

SAKE, *n.* [Heb. to press or oppress. The primary sense is to strain, urge, press or drive forward, and this is from the same root as seek, essay and L. sequor, whence we have pursue and prosecute. We have analogous words in cause, thing, and the L. res.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose; or rather the purpose of obtaining. I open a window for the sake of air, that is, to obtain it, for the purpose of obtaining air. I read for the sake of instruction, that is, to obtain it. Sake then signifies primarily effort to obtain, and secondarily purpose of obtaining. The hero fights for the sake of glory; men labor for the sake of subsistence or wealth.*NWAD SAKE.2*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.*NWAD SAKE.3*

I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake. *Genesis 8:21*.*NWAD SAKE.4*

Save me for thy mercies' sake. *Psalm 6:4*.*NWAD SAKE.5*

SAKER, *n.*

1. A hawk; a species of falcon.*NWAD SAKER.2*

2. A piece of artillery.*NWAD SAKER.3*

SAKERET, *n.* The male of the sakerhawk.

SAL, *n.* [See *Salt*.] Salt; a word much used in chimistry and pharmacy.

SALABLE, *a.* [from sale.] That may be sold; that finds a ready market; being in good demand.

SALABLENESS, *n.* The state of being salable.

SALABLY, *adv.* In a salable manner.

SALACIOUS, *a.* [L. salax, from the root of sal, salt; the primary

sense of which is shooting, penetrating, pungent, coinciding probably with L. salio, to leap. Salacious then is highly excited, or prompt to leap.] Lustful; lecherous.

SALACIOUSLY, *adv.* Lustfully; with eager animal appetite.

SALACIOUSNESS, SALACITY, *n.* Lust; lecherousness; strong propensity to venery.

SALAD, *n.*

Raw herbs, usually dressed with salt, vinegar, oil or spices, and eaten for giving a relish to other food.*NWAD SALAD.2*

Leaves eaten raw, are termed salad.*NWAD SALAD.3*

SALADING, *n.* Vegetables for salads.

SAL-ALEMBROTH, *n.* A compound muriate of mercury and ammonia.

SALAM, *n.* [Oriental, peace or safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect. [Not in use.]

SALAMANDER, *n.* [L. Gr. salamandra.] An animal of the genus Lacerta or Lizard, one of the smaller species of the genus, not being more than six or seven inches in length. It has a short cylindrical tail, four toes on the four feet, and a naked body. The skin is furnished with small excrescences like teats, which are full of holes from which oozes a milky liquor that spreads over the skin, forming a kind of transparent varnish. The eyes are placed in the upper part of the head. The color is dark, with a bluish cast on the belly, intermixed with irregular yellow spots. This animal is oviparous, inhabits cold damp places among trees or hedges, avoiding the heat of the sun. The vulgar story of its being able to endure fire, is a mistake.

Salamander’s hair or wool, a name given to a species of asbestos or mineral flax; I believe no long used.*NWAD SALAMANDER.2*

SALAMANDRINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; enduring fire.

Sal ammoniac, muriate of ammonia. The native sal ammoniac is of two kinds, volcanic and conchoidal.*NWAD SALAMANDRINE.2*

SALARIED, *a.* Enjoying a salary.

SALARY, *n.* [L. salarium; said to be from sal, salt, which was part of the pay of Roman soldiers.]

The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, as to governors, magistrates, settled clergymen, instructors of seminaries, or other officers, civil or ecclesiastical. When wages are stated or stipulated by the month, week or day, we do not call the compensation salary, but pay or wages; as in the case of military men and laborers.*NWAD SALARY.2*

SALE, *n.* [The primary sense of sell, is simply to deliver or cause to pass from one person to another.]

1. The act of selling; the exchange of a commodity for money of equivalent value. The exchange of one commodity for another is barter or permutation, and sale differs from barter only in the nature of the equivalent given.*NWAD SALE.2*

2. Vent; power of selling; market. He went to market, but found no sale for his goods.*NWAD SALE.3*

3. Auction; public sale to the highest bidder, or exposure of goods in market. [Little used.]*NWAD SALE.4*

4. State of being venal, or of being offered to bribery; as, to set the liberty of a state to sale.*NWAD SALE.5*

5. A wicker basket.*NWAD SALE.6*

SALE, *a.* Sold; bought; as opposed to homemade. [Colloquial.]

SALEBROSITY, ***n.*** **[See** ***Salebrous*****.] Roughness or ruggedness of a place or road.**

SALEBROUS, ***a.*** **[L. salebrosus, from salebra, a rough place; probably allied to salio, to shoot out.] Rough; rugged; uneven. [Little used.]**

SALEP, ***n.*** **[said to be a Turkish word; written also salop, saloop and saleb.]**

In the materia medica, the dried root of a species of orchis; also, a preparation of this root to be used as food.*NWAD SALEP.2*

SALESMAN, ***n.*** **[sale and man.] One that sells clothes ready made.**

SALEWORK, ***n.*** **Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done. This last sense is a satire on man.**

SALIC, ***a.*** **[The origin of this word is not ascertained.]**

The Salic law of France is a fundamental law, by virtue of which males only can inherit the throne.*NWAD SALIC.2*

SALIENT, ***a.*** **[L. saliens, salio, to leap.]**

1. Leaping; an epithet in heraldry applied to a lion or other beast, represented in a leaping posture, with his right foot in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant.*NWAD SALIENT.2*

2. In fortification, projecting; as a salient angle. A salient angle points outward, and is opposed to a re-entering angle, which points inward.*NWAD SALIENT.3*

SALIENT, ***a.*** **[L. saliens, from salio, to leap or shoot out.]**

1. Leaping; moving by leaps; as frogs.*NWAD SALIENT.5*

2. Beating; throbbing; as the heart.*NWAD SALIENT.6*

3. Shooting out or up; springing; darting; as a salient sprout.*NWAD SALIENT.7*

SALIFEROUS, *a.* [L. sal, salt, and fero, to produce.]

Producing or bearing salt; as saliferous rock.*NWAD SALIFEROUS.2*

SALIFIABLE, *a.* [from salify.] Capable of becoming a salt, or of combining with an acid to form a neutral salt. Salifiable bases are alkalies, earths and metallic oxyds.

SALIFICATION, *n.* The act of salifying.

SALIFIED, *pp.* Formed into a neutral salt by combination with an acid.

SALIFY, *v.t.* [L. sal, salt, and facio, to make.]

To form into a neutral salt, by combining an acid with an alkali, earth or metal.*NWAD SALIFY.2*

SALIFYING, *ppr.* Forming into a salt by combination with an acid.

SALIGOT, *n.* A plant, the water thistle.

SALINATION, *n.* [L. sal, salt; salinator, a salt maker.]

The act of washing with salt water.*NWAD SALINATION.2*

SALINE, SALINOUS, *a.* [L. sal, salt.]

1. Consisting of salt or constituting salt; as saline particles; saline substances.*NWAD SALINE.2*

2. Partaking of the qualities of salt; as a saline taste.*NWAD*

SALINE, *n.* A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth; a name given to the salt springs in the United States.

SALINIFEROUS, *a.* [L. sal, salinum, and fero, to produce.] Producing salt.

SALINIFORM, *a.* [L. sal, salinum, and form.] Having the form of salt.

SALINO-TERRENE, *a.* [L. sal, salinum, and terrenus, from terra, earth.] Denoting a compound of salt and earth.

SALITE, *v.t.* [L. salio, from sal, salt.] To salt; to impregnate or season with salt. [Little used.]

SALIVA, SALIVE, *n.* [L. saliva.]

The fluid which is secreted by the salivary glands, and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue. It moistens our food also, and by being mixed with it in mastication, promotes digestion. When discharged from the mouth, it is called spittle.*NWAD SALIVA.2*

SALIVAL, SALIVARY, *a.* [from saliva.] Pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva; as salivary glands; salivary ducts or canals.

SALIVATE, *v.t.* [from saliva.]

To excite an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in a person, usually by mercury; to produce ptyalism in a person. Physicians salivate their patients in diseases of the glands, of the liver, in the venereal disease, in yellow fever, etc.*NWAD SALIVATE.2*

SALIVATED, *pp.* Having an increased secretion of saliva from medicine.

SALIVATING, *ppr.* Exciting increased secretion of saliva.

SALIVATION, ***n.*** **The act or process of promoting ptyalism, or of producing an increased secretion of saliva, for the cure of disease.**

SALIVOUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva.**

SALLET, ***n.*** **A head-piece or helmet.**

SALLET, SALLETING, ***n.*** **[corrupted from salad. Not in use.]**

SALLIANCE, ***n.*** **[from sally.] An issuing forth. [Not in use.]**

SALLOW, ***n.*** **[L. salix.] A tree of the willow kind, or genus Salix.**

SALLOW, ***a.*** **[L. salix, the tree, supra.]**

Having a yellowish color; of a pale sickly color, tinged with a dark yellow; as a sallow skin.*NWAD SALLOW.3*

SALLOWNESS, ***n.*** **A yellowish color; paleness tinged with a dark yellow; as sallowness of complexion.**

SALLY, ***n.*** **[See the Verb.] In a general sense, a spring; a darting or shooting. Hence,**

1. An issue or rushing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.*NWAD SALLY.2*

2. A spring or darting of intellect, fancy or imagination; flight; sprightly exertion. We say, sallies of wit, sallies of imagination.*NWAD SALLY.3*

3. Excursion from the usual track; range.*NWAD SALLY.4*

He who often makes sallies into a country, and traverses it up and down, will know it better than one that goes always round in the same track.*NWAD SALLY.5*

4. Act of levity or extravagance; wild gaiety; frolic; a bounding or

darting beyond ordinary rules; as a sally of youth; a sally of levity.*NWAD SALLY.6*

SALLY, *v.i.* [L. salio. Gr. to impel, to shoot. See *Solar*, from L. sol. Gr.]

1. To issue or rush out, as a body of troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers.*NWAD SALLY.8*

They break the truce, and sally out by night.*NWAD SALLY.9*

2. To issue suddenly; to make a sudden eruption.*NWAD SALLY.10*

SALLYING, *ppr.* Issuing or rushing out.

SALLY-PORT, *n.*

1. In fortification, a postern gate, or a passage under ground from the inner to the outer works, such as from the higher flank to the lower, or to the tenailles, or to the communication from the middle of the curtain to the ravelin.*NWAD SALLY-PORT.2*

2. A large port on each quarter of a fireship for the escape of the men into boats when the train is fired.*NWAD SALLY-PORT.3*

SALMAGUNDI, *n.* [See *Salpicon*.]

A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring with oil, vinegar, pepper and onions.*NWAD SALMAGUNDI.2*

Salmiac, a contraction of sal ammoniac.*NWAD SALMAGUNDI.3*

SALMON, *n.* sam'mon. [L. salmo.]

A fish of the genus Salmo, found in all the northern climates of America, Europe and Asia, ascending the rivers for spawning in spring, and penetrating to their head streams. It is a remarkably strong fish, and will even leap over considerable falls which lie in the way of its progress. It has been known to grow to the weight of 75 pounds; more generally it is from 15 to 25 pounds. It furnishes a delicious dish for the table, and is an article of commerce.*NWAD*

SALMON-TROUT, *n.* sam'mon-trout. A species of trout resembling the salmon in color.

SALOON, *n.* [See *Hall*.]

In architecture, a lofty spacious hall, vaulted at the top, and usually comprehending two stories with two ranges of windows. It is a magnificent room in the middle of a building, or at the head of a gallery, etc. It is a state room much used in palaces in Italy for the reception of embassadors and other visitors.*NWAD SALOON.2*

SALOOP, SALOP, [See *Salep*.]

SALPICON, ***n.***

Stuffing; farce; chopped meat or bread, etc. used to stuff legs of veal; called also salmagundi. [I believe not used.]*NWAD SALPICON.2*

SALSAMENTARIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. salsamentarius.] Pertaining to salt things. [Not in use.]**

SALSIFY, ***n.*** **Goat's beard, a plant of the genus Tragopogon.**

SALSOACID, ***a.*** **[L. salsus, salt, and acidus, acid.]**

Having a taste compounded of saltness and acidness. [Little used.]*NWAD SALSOACID.2*

SALSUGINOUS, ***a.*** **[from L. salsugo, from sal, salt.] Saltish; somewhat salt.**

SALT, ***n.*** **[Gr.; L. The radical sense is probably pungent, and if s is radical, the word belongs to the root of L. salio; but this is uncertain.]**

1. Common salt is the muriate of soda, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meat, etc. It is found native in the earth, or it is produced by evaporation and crystallization from water impregnated with saline particles.*NWAD SALT.2*

2. In chimistry, a body compounded of an acid united to some base, which may be either an alkali, an earth, or a metallic oxyd. Accordingly, salts are alkaline, earthy, or metallic. Many compounds of this kind, of which common salt, (muriate of soda,) is the most distinguished, exist in nature; but most of these, together with many others not known in nature, have been formed by the artificial combination of their elements. Their entire number exceeds 2000. When the acid and base mutually saturate each other, so that the

individual properties of each are lost, the compound is a neutral salt; when the acid predominates, it is a super salt; and when the base predominates, it is a sub salt. Thus we have a subcarbonate, a carbonate, and a supercarbonate of potash.*NWAD SALT.3*

3. Taste; sapor; smack.*NWAD SALT.4*

We have some salt of our youth in us.*NWAD SALT.5*

4. Wit; poignancy; as Attic salt.*NWAD SALT.6*

SALT, *a.*

1. Having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt; as salt beef; salt water*NWAD SALT.8*

2. Abounding with salt; as a salt land. *Jeremiah 17:6*.*NWAD SALT.9*

3. Overflowed with salt water, or impregnated with it; as a salt marsh.*NWAD SALT.10*

4. Growing on salt marsh or meadows and having the taste of salt; as salt grass or hay.*NWAD SALT.11*

5. Producing salt water; as a salt spring.*NWAD SALT.12*

6. Lecherous; slacious.*NWAD SALT.13*

SALT, *n.*

1. The part of a river near the sea, where the water is salt.*NWAD SALT.15*

2. A vessel for holding salt.*NWAD SALT.16*

SALT, *v.t.*

1. To sprinkle, impregnate or season with salt; as, to salt fish, beef or pork.*NWAD SALT.18*

2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the

preservation of the timber.*NWAD SALT.19*

SALT, *v.i.* To deposit salt from a saline substance; as, the brine begins to salt. [Used by manufacturers.]

SALT, *n.* A leap; the act of jumping. [Not in use.]

SALTANT, *a.* [L. saltans, from salto, to leap.] Leaping; jumping; dancing.

SALTATION, *n.* [L. saltatio, from salto, to leap.]

1. A leaping or jumping.*NWAD SALTATION.2*

2. Beating or palpitation; as the saltation of the great artery.*NWAD SALTATION.3*

SALTCAT, *n.* A lump or heap of salt, made at the salt-works, which attracts pigeons.

SALT-CELLAR, *n.* [salt and cellar.] A small vessel used for holding salt on the table.

SALTED, *pp.* Sprinkled, seasoned or impregnated with salt.

SALTER, *n.*

1. One who salts; one who gives or applies salt.*NWAD SALTER.2*

2. One that sells salt.*NWAD SALTER.3*

SALTERN, *n.* A salt-work; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation.

SALTIER, *n.* [L. salto, to leap.]

In heraldry, one of the honorable ordinaries, in the form of St. Andrew's cross.*NWAD SALTIER.2*

SALTINBANCO, ***n.*** **A mountebank; a quack. [Not in use.]**

SALTING, ***ppr.*** **Sprinkling, seasoning or impregnating with salt.**

SALTING, ***n.*** **The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt.**

SALTISH, ***a.*** **Somewhat salt; tinctured or impregnated moderately with salt.**

SALTISHLY, ***adv.*** **With a moderate degree of saltness.**

SALTISHNESS, ***n.*** **A moderate degree of saltness.**

SALTLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of salt; insipid.**

SALTLY, ***adv.*** **With taste of salt; in a salt manner.**

SALT-MINE, ***n.*** **A mine where fossil salt is obtained.**

SALTNESS, ***n.***

1. The quality of being impregnated with salt; as the saltness of sea water or of provisions.*NWAD SALTNESS.2*

2. Taste of salt.*NWAD SALTNESS.3*

SALT-PAN, SALT-PIT, ***n.*** **A pan, bason or pit where salt is obtained or made.**

SALTPETER, SALTPETRE, ***n.*** **[salt and Gr. stone.] A neutral salt formed by the nitric acid in combination with potash, and hence denominated nitrate of potash. It is found native in the East Indies, in Spain, in Naples and other places. It is also found on walls sheltered from rain, and it is extracted by lixiviation from the earths under cellars, stables and barns, etc.**

SALTPETROUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to saltpeter, or partaking of its qualities; impregnated with saltpeter.**

SALTS, *n.* The salt water of rivers entering from the ocean.

SALT-WATER, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; sea water.

SALT-WORK, *n.* A house or place where salt is made.

SALT-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Salicornia; jointed glasswort.

SALUBRIOUS, *a.* [L. saluber, salubris, from salus. See *Safe*.]

Favorable to health; healthful; promoting health; as salubrious air or water; a salubrious climate.*NWAD SALUBRIOUS.2*

SALUBRIOUSLY, *adv.* So as to promote health.

SALUBRITY, *n.* [L. salubritas.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness; favorableness to the preservation of health; as the salubrity of aid, of a country or climate.

SALUTARINESS, *n.* [See *Salutary*.]

1. Wholesomeness; the quality of contributing to health or safety.*NWAD SALUTARINESS.2*

2. The quality of promoting good or prosperity*NWAD SALUTARINESS.3*

SALUTARY, *a.* [L. salutaris, from salus, health.]

1. Wholesome; healthful; promoting health. Diet and exercise are salutary to men of sedentary habits.*NWAD SALUTARY.2*

2. Promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose. The strict discipline of youth has a salutary effect on society.*NWAD SALUTARY.3*

SALUTATION, *n.* [L. salutatio. See *Salute*.]

The act of saluting; a greeting; the act of paying respect or reverence by the customary words or actions; as in inquiring of persons their welfare, expressing to them kind wishes, bowing, etc. *Luke 1:29, 41*; *Mark 12:38*.*NWAD SALUTATION.2*

In all public meetings and private addresses, use the forms of salutation, reverence and decency usual among the most sober people.*NWAD SALUTATION.3*

SALUTE, *v.t.* [L. saluto; salus or salvus.]

1. To greet; to hail; to address with expressions of kind wishes.*NWAD SALUTE.2*

If ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? *Matthew 5:47*.*NWAD SALUTE.3*

2. To please; to gratify. [Unusual.]*NWAD SALUTE.4*

3. To kiss.*NWAD SALUTE.5*

4. In military and naval affairs, to honor some person or nation by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colors, by shouts, etc.*NWAD SALUTE.6*

SALUTE, *n.*

1. The act of expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting.*NWAD SALUTE.8*

2. A kiss.*NWAD SALUTE.9*

3. In military affairs, a discharge of cannon or small arms in honor of some distinguished personage. A salute is sometimes performed by lowering the colors or beating the drums. The officers also salute each other by bowing their half pikes.*NWAD SALUTE.10*

4. In the navy, a testimony of respect or deference rendered by the ships of one nation to the ships of another, or by ships of the same nation to a superior or equal. This is performed by a discharge of cannon, volleys of small arms, striking the colors or top-sails, or by

shouts of the seamen mounted on the masts or rigging. When two squadrons meet, the two chiefs only are to exchange salutes.*NWAD SALUTE.11*

SALUTED, *pp.* Hailed; greeted.

SALUTER, *n.* One who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS, *a.* [L. salutifer; salus, health, and fero, to bring.] Bringing health; healthy; as salutiferous air.

SALVABILITY, *n.* [from salvable.] The possibility of being saved or admitted to everlasting life.

SALVABLE, *a.* [L. salvus, safe; salvo, to save.]

That may be saved, or received to everlasting happiness.*NWAD SALVABLE.2*

SALVAGE, *n.* [L. salvus, salvo.]

In commerce, a reward or recompense allowed by law for the saving of a ship, or goods from loss at sea, either by shipwreck or other means, or by enemies or pirates.*NWAD SALVAGE.2*

SALVAGE, for savage, not used. [See *Savage*.]

SALVATION, *n.* [L. salvo, to save.]

1. The act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger or great calamity.*NWAD SALVATION.2*

2. Appropriately in theology, the redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him everlasting happiness. This is the great salvation.*NWAD SALVATION.3*

Godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation. *2 Corinthians 7:10*.*NWAD SALVATION.4*

3. Deliverance from enemies; victory. *Exodus 14:13*.*NWAD SALVATION.5*

4. Remission of sins, or saving graces. *Luke 19:9*.*NWAD SALVATION.6*

5. The author of man's salvation. *Psalm 27:1*.*NWAD SALVATION.7*

6. A term of praise or benediction. *Revelation 19:1*.*NWAD SALVATION.8*

SALVATORY, *n.* A place where things are preserved; a repository.

SALVE, *n.* sav. [L. salvus.]

1. A glutinous composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; when spread on leather or cloth, it is called a plaster.*NWAD SALVE.2*

2. Help; remedy.*NWAD SALVE.3*

SALVE, *v.t.* sav.

1. To heal by applications or medicaments. [little used.]*NWAD SALVE.5*

2. To help; to remedy. [Little used.]*NWAD SALVE.6*

3. To help or remedy by a salvo, excuse or reservation. [Little used.]*NWAD SALVE.7*

4. To salute. [Not in use.]*NWAD SALVE.8*

SALVER, *n.* A piece of plate with a foot; or a plate on which any thing is presented.

SALVIFIC, *a.* [L. salvus and facio.] Tending to save or secure safety. [A bad word and not used.]

SALVO, *n.* [from the L. salvo jure, an expression used in reserving rights.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.

They admit many salvos, cautions and reservations.*NWAD SALVO.2*

SALVOR, *n.* One who saves a ship or goods at sea.

SAMARITAN, *a.*

1. Pertaining to Samaria, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim, and after the captivity of those tribes, repeopled by Cuthites from Assyria or Chaldea.*NWAD SAMARITAN.2*

2. Denoting the ancient characters and alphabet used by the Hebrews.*NWAD SAMARITAN.3*

SAMARITAN, *n.*

1. An inhabitant of Samaria, or one that belonged to the sect which derived their appellation from that city. The Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans.*NWAD SAMARITAN.5*

2. The language of Samaria, a dialect of the Chaldean.*NWAD SAMARITAN.6*

SAMBO, *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

SAME, *a.* [L. simul, together. Gr. Shall we suppose then that s has passed into an aspirate in this word, as in salt, Gr. or has the Greek word lost s? The word same may be the L. idem or dem, dialectically varied. The primary sense is to set, to place, to put together.]

1. Identical; not different or other.*NWAD SAME.2*

Thou art the same, and thy years shall have no end. *Psalm 102:27*.*NWAD SAME.3*

The Lord Jesus, the same night in which he was betrayed, took bread. *1 Corinthians 11:23*.*NWAD SAME.4*

2. Of the identical kind or species, though not the specific thing. We say, the horse of one country is the same animal as the horse of another country. The same plants and fruits are produced in the same latitudes. We see in men in all countries, the same passions and the same vices.*NWAD SAME.5*

Th' etherial vigor is in all the same.*NWAD SAME.6*

3. That was mentioned before.*NWAD SAME.7*

Do but think how well the same he spends, who spends his blood his country to relieve.*NWAD SAME.8*

4. Equal; exactly similar. One ship will not run the same distance as another in the same time, and with the same wind. Two balls of the same size have not always the same weight. Two instruments will not always make the same sound.*NWAD SAME.9*

SAME, *adv.* Together. *Obs.*

SAMENESS, *n.*

1. Identity; the state of being not different or other; as the sameness of an unchangeable being.*NWAD SAMENESS.2*

2. Near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as a sameness of manner; a sameness of sound; the sameness of objects in a landscape.*NWAD SAMENESS.3*

Samian earth. [Gr. the isle.] The name of a marl of two species, used in medicine as an astringent.*NWAD SAMENESS.4*

SAMIEL, SIMOOM, *n.* A hot and destructive wind that sometimes blows in Arabia.

SAMITE, *n.* A species of silk stuff. *Obs.*

SAMLET, *n.* A little salmon.

SAMP, *n.* A species of food composed of maize broken or bruised, boiled and mixed with milk; a dish borrowed from the natives of America, but not much used.

SAMPANE, *n.* A kind of vessel used by the Chinese.

SAMPHIRE, *n.* [said to be a corruption of Saint Pierre.]

A plant of the genus Crithmum. The golden samphire is of the genus Inula.*NWAD SAMPHIRE.2*

Samphire grows on rocks near the sea shore, where it is washed by the salt water. It is used for pickling.*NWAD SAMPHIRE.3*

SAMPLE, *n.* [L. exemplum.]

1. A specimen; a part of any thing presented for inspection or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole; as a sample of cloth or of wheat. Goods are often purchased in market by samples.*NWAD SAMPLE.2*

I design this as a sample of what I hope more fully to discuss.*NWAD SAMPLE.3*

2. Example; instance.*NWAD SAMPLE.4*

SAMPLE, *v.t.* To show something similar.

SAMPLER, *n.* [L. exemplar, supra.] A pattern of work; a specimen; particularly, a piece of needle work by young girls for improvement.

SAMSON'S-POST, *n.* In ships, a notched post used instead of a ladder; also, a piece of timber that forms a return for a tackle fall.

SANABLE, *a.* [L. sanabilis, from sano, to heal; sanus, sound.

See *Sound*.]

That may be healed or cured; susceptible of remedy.*NWAD SANABLE.2*

SANATION, *n.* [L. sanatio, from sano, to heal.] The act of healing or curing. [Not used.]

SANATIVE, *a.* [L. sano, to heal.] Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending to heal.

SANATIVENESS, *n.* The power of healing.

SANCTIFICATE, *v.t.* To sanctify. [Not in use.]

SANCTIFICATION, *n.* [See *Sanctify*.]

1. The act of making holy. In an evangelical sense, the act of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified or alienated from sin and the world, and exalted to a supreme love to God.*NWAD SANCTIFICATION.2*

God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth. *2 Thessalonians 2:13*; *1 Peter 1:2*.*NWAD SANCTIFICATION.3*

2. The act of consecrating or of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration.*NWAD SANCTIFICATION.4*

SANCTIFIED, *pp.*

1. Made holy; consecrated; set apart for sacred services.*NWAD SANCTIFIED.2*

2. Affectedly holy.*NWAD SANCTIFIED.3*

SANCTIFIER, *n.* He that sanctifies or makes holy. In theology, the Holy Spirit is, by way of eminence, denominated the Sanctifier.

SANCTIFY, *v.t.* [Low L. sanctifico; from sanctus, holy, and facio, to make.]

1. In a general sense, to cleanse, purify or make holy.*NWAD SANCTIFY.2*

2. To separate, set apart or appoint to a holy, sacred or religious use.*NWAD SANCTIFY.3*

God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it. *Genesis 2:3*.*NWAD SANCTIFY.4*

So under the Jewish dispensation, to sanctify the altar, the temple, the priests, etc.*NWAD SANCTIFY.5*

3. To purify; to prepare for divine service, and for partaking of holy things. *Exodus 19:10*.*NWAD SANCTIFY.6*

4. To separate, ordain and appoint to the work of redemption and the government of the church. *John 10:36*.*NWAD SANCTIFY.7*

5. To cleanse from corruption; to purify from sin; to make holy be detaching the affections from the world and its defilements, and exalting them to a supreme love to God.*NWAD SANCTIFY.8*

Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth. *John 17:17*; *Ephesians 5:26*.*NWAD SANCTIFY.9*

6. To make the means of holiness; to render productive of holiness or piety.*NWAD SANCTIFY.10*

Those judgments of God are the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath sanctified so to me, as to make me repent of that unjust act.*NWAD SANCTIFY.11*

7. To make free from guilt.*NWAD SANCTIFY.12*

That holy man amaz'd at what he saw, made haste to sanctify the bliss by law.*NWAD SANCTIFY.13*

8. To secure from violation.*NWAD SANCTIFY.14*

Truth guards the poet, sanctifies the line.*NWAD SANCTIFY.15*

To sanctify God, to praise and celebrate him as a holy being; to acknowledge and honor his holy majesty, and to reverence his character and laws. *Isaiah 8:13*.*NWAD SANCTIFY.16*

God sanctifies himself or his name, by vindicating his honor from the reproaches of the wicked, and manifesting his glory. *Ezekiel 36:23*.*NWAD SANCTIFY.17*

SANCTIFYING, *ppr.*

1. Making holy; purifying from the defilements of sin; separating to a holy use.*NWAD SANCTIFYING.2*

2 . *a.* Tending to sanctify; adapted to increase holiness.*NWAD SANCTIFYING.3*

SANCTIMONIOUS, *a.* [L. sanctimonia, from sanctus, holy.]

Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity; as a sanctimonious pretense.*NWAD SANCTIMONIOUS.2*

SANCTIMONIOUSLY, *adv.* With sanctimony.

SANCTIMONIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being sanctimonious; sanctity, or the appearance of it. [little used.]

SANCTIMONY, *n.* [L. sanctimonia.] Holiness; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity, or the appearance of it. [Little used.]

SANCTION, *n.* [L. sanctio, from sanctus, holy, solemn, established.]

1. Ratification; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body. A treaty is not valid without the sanction of the president and senate.*NWAD SANCTION.2*

2. Authority; confirmation derived from testimony, character, influence or custom.*NWAD SANCTION.3*

The strictest professors of reason have added the sanction of their testimony.*NWAD SANCTION.4*

3. A law or decree. [Improper.]*NWAD SANCTION.5*

SANCTION, *v.t.* To ratify; to confirm; to give validity or authority to.

SANCTIONED, *pp.* Ratified; confirmed; authorized.

SANCTIONING, *ppr.* Ratifying; authorizing.

SANCTITUDE, *n.* [L. sanctus, sanctitudo.] Holiness; sacredness.

SANCTITY, *n.* [L. sanctitas.]

1. Holiness; state of being sacred or holy. God attributes no sanctity to place.*NWAD SANCTITY.2*

2. Goodness; purity; godliness; as the sanctity of love; sanctity of manners.*NWAD SANCTITY.3*

3. Sacredness; solemnity; as the sanctity of an oath.*NWAD SANCTITY.4*

4. A saint or holy being.*NWAD SANCTITY.5*

About him all the sanctities of heav'n - [Unusual.]*NWAD SANCTITY.6*

SANCTUARIZE, *v.t.* [from sanctuary.] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. [A bad word and not used.]

SANCTUARY, *n.* [L. sanctuarium, from sanctus, sacred.]

1. A sacred place; particularly among the Israelites, the most retired part of the temple at Jerusalem, called the Holy of Holies, in which

was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and that only once a year to intercede for the people. The same name was given to the most sacred part of the tabernacle. *Leviticus 4:6*; *Hebrews 9:2*.*NWAD SANCTUARY.2*

2. The temple at Jerusalem. *2 Chronicles 20:8*.*NWAD SANCTUARY.3*

3. A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine service is performed. *Psalm 73:17*.*NWAD SANCTUARY.4*

Hence sanctuary is used for a church.*NWAD SANCTUARY.5*

4. In catholic churches, that part of a church where the altar is placed, encompassed with a balustrade.*NWAD SANCTUARY.6*

5. A place of protection; a sacred asylum. Hence a sanctuary-man is one that resorts to a sanctuary for protection.*NWAD SANCTUARY.7*

6. Shelter; protection.*NWAD SANCTUARY.8*

Some relics of painting took sanctuary under ground.*NWAD SANCTUARY.9*

SAND, *n.*

1. Any mass or collection of fine particles of stone, particularly of fine particles of silicious stone, but not strictly reduced to powder or dust.*NWAD SAND.2*

That finer matter called sand, is no other than very small pebbles.*NWAD SAND.3*

2. Sands, in the plural, tracts of land consisting of sand, like the deserts of Arabia and Africa; as the Lybian sands.*NWAD SAND.4*

SAND, *v.t.*

1. To sprinkle with sand. It is customary among the common people

in America, to sand their floors with white sand.*NWAD SAND.6*

2. To drive upon the sand.*NWAD SAND.7*

SANDAL, *n.* [L. sandalium; Gr.]

1. A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot. The Greek and Roman ladies wore sandals made of a rich stuff, ornamented with gold or silver.*NWAD SANDAL.2*

2. A shoe or slipper worn by the pope and other Romish prelates when they officiate. A like sandal is worn by several congregations of monks.*NWAD SANDAL.3*

SANDAL, SANDAL-WOOD, SAN'DERS, *n.*

A kind of wood which grows in the East Indies and on some of the isles of the Pacific. It is of three kinds, the white, the yellow, and the red. The tree which produces the two former is of the genus Santalum. It grows to the size of a walnut tree. Its wood has a bitter taste and an aromatic smell. The oriental nations burn it in their houses for the sake of its fragrant odor, and with the powder of it a paste is prepared, with which they anoint their bodies. The white and the yellow sandal-wood are different parts of the same tree; the white is the wood next to the bark; the yellow is the inner part of the tree. The red sandal-wood is obtained from a different tree, the Pierocarpus santolinus. It is of a dull red color, has little taste or smell, and is principally used as a coloring drug.*NWAD SANDAL.5*

SANDARAC, SANDARACH, *n.* [L. sandaraca.]

1. A resin in white tears, more transparent than those of mastic; obtained from the juniper tree, in which it occupies the place between the bark and the wood. It is used in powder to prevent ink from sinking or spreading. This is the substance denoted by the Arabic word, and it is also called varnish. For distinction, this is called gum sandarac or sandaric.*NWAD SANDARAC.2*

The sandarach is obtained from the Thuya articulata, from the Juniperus cedrus.*NWAD SANDARAC.3*

2. A native fossil; also, a combination of arsenic and sulphur; orpiment.*NWAD SANDARAC.4*

SAND-BAG, *n.* A bag filled with sand; used in fortification.

SAND-BATH, *n.* A bath made by warm sand, with which something is enveloped.

SAND-BLIND, *a.* Having a defect of sight, by means of which small particles appear to fly before the eyes.

SAND-BOX, *n.*

1. A box with a perforated top or cover, for sprinkling paper with sand.*NWAD SAND-BOX.2*

2. A tree or plant of the genus Hura. It is said that the pericarp of the fruit will burst in the heat of the day with a loud report, and throw the seeds to a distance.*NWAD SAND-BOX.3*

SANDED, *pp.*

1. Sprinkled with sand; as a sanded floor.*NWAD SANDED.2*

2. *a.* Covered with sand; barren.*NWAD SANDED.3*

3. Marked with small spots; variegated with spots; speckled; of a sandy color, as a hound.*NWAD SANDED.4*

4. Short sighted.*NWAD SANDED.5*

SAND-EEL, *n.* The ammodyte, a fish that resembles an eel. It seldom exceeds a foot in length; its head is compressed, the upper jaw larger than the under one, the body cylindrical, with scales hardly perceptible. There is one species only, a native of Europe. It coils with its head in the center, and penetrates into the sand; whence its name in Greek and English. It is a delicate food.

SANDERLING, *n.* A bird of the plover kind.

SANDERS. [See *Sandal*.]

SANDEVER, SANDIVER, *n.*

Glass-gall; a whitish salt which is cast up from the materials of glass in fusion, and floating on the top, is skimmed off. A similar substance is thrown out in eruptions of volcanoes. It is used by gilders of iron, and in the fusion of certain ores. It is said to be good for cleansing the skin, and taken internally, is detergent.*NWAD SANDEVER.2*

SAND-FLOOD, *n.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia.

SAND-HEAT, *n.* The heat of warm sand in chimical operations.

SANDINESS, *n.* [from sandy.]

1. The state of being sandy; as the sandiness of a road.*NWAD SANDINESS.2*

2. The state of being of a sandy color.*NWAD SANDINESS.3*

SANDISH, *a.* [from sand.] Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact.

SANDIX, *n.* A kind of minium or red lead, made of ceruse, but inferior to the true minium.

SANDPIPER, *n.* A bird of the genus Tringa.

SANDSTONE, *n.* [sand and stone.] Sandstone is, in most cases, composed chiefly of grains of quartz united by a cement, calcarious, marly, argillaceous, or even silicious. The texture of some kinds is loose, of others close; the fracture is granular or earthy.

Sandstones usually consist of the materials of older rocks, as granite, broken up and comminuted, and afterwards deposited again.*NWAD SANDSTONE.2*

SAND-WORT, *n.* A plant.

SANDY, *a.*

1. Abounding with sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as a sandy desert or plain; a sandy road or soil.*NWAD SANDY.2*

2. Consisting of sand; not firm or solid; as a sandy foundation.*NWAD SANDY.3*

3. Of the color of sand; of a yellowish red color; as sandy hair.*NWAD SANDY.4*

SANE, *a.* [L. sanus, Eng. sound. This is the Eng. sound. See *Sound*.]

1. Sound; not disordered or shattered; healthy; as a sane body.*NWAD SANE.2*

2. Sound; not disordered; having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind; as a sane person; a person of a sane mind.*NWAD SANE.3*

SANG, *pret.* of sing.

SANG FROID, *n.*

1. Coolness; freedom from agitation or excitement of mind.*NWAD SANG_FROID.2*

2. Indifference.*NWAD SANG_FROID.3*

SANGIAC, *n.* A Turkish governor of a province.

SANGUIFEROUS, *a.* [L. sanguifer; sanguis, blood, and fero, to carry.]

Conveying blood. The sanguiferous vessels are the arteries and veins.*NWAD SANGUIFEROUS.2*

SANGUIFICATION, *n.* [L. sanguis, blood, and facio, to make.]

In the animal economy, the production of blood; the conversion of chyle into blood.*NWAD SANGUIFICATION.2*

SANGUIFIER, *n.* A producer of blood.

SANGUIFLUOUS, *a.* [L. sanguis, blood, and fluo, to flow.] Floating or running with blood.

SANGUIFY, *v.i.* To produce blood.

SANGUIFYING, *ppr.* Producing blood.

SANGUINARY, *a.* [L. sanguinarius, from sanguis, blood.]

1. Bloody; attended with much bloodshed; murderous; as a sanguinary war, contest or battle.*NWAD SANGUINARY.2*

2. Blood thirsty; cruel; eager to shed blood.*NWAD SANGUINARY.3*

Passion - makes us brutal and sanguinary.*NWAD SANGUINARY.4*

SANGUINARY, *n.* A plant.

SANGUINE, SANGUIN, *a.* [L. sanguineus, from sanguis, blood.]

1. Red; having the color of blood; as a sanguine color or countenance.*NWAD SANGUINE.2*

2. Abounding with blood; plethoric; as a sanguine habit of body.*NWAD SANGUINE.3*

3. Warm; ardent; as a sanguine temper.*NWAD SANGUINE.4*

4. Confident. He is sanguine in his expectations of success.*NWAD SANGUINE.5*

SANGUINE, *n.* Blood color. [Not in use.]

SANGUINE, *v.t.*

1. To stain with blood. [But ensanguine is generally used.]*NWAD SANGUINE.8*

2. To stain or varnish with a blood color.*NWAD SANGUINE.9*

SANGUINELESS, *a.* Destitute of blood; pale. [A bad word and little used.]

SANGUINELY, *adv.* Ardently; with confidence of success.

SANGUINENESS, *n.*

1. Redness; color of blood in the skin; as sanguineness of countenance.*NWAD SANGUINENESS.2*

2. Fullness of blood; plethory; as sanguineness of habit.*NWAD SANGUINENESS.3*

3. Ardor; heat of temper; confidence.*NWAD SANGUINENESS.4*

SANGUINEOUS, *a.* [L. sanguineus.]

1. Abounding with blood; plethoric.*NWAD SANGUINEOUS.2*

2. Constituting blood.*NWAD SANGUINEOUS.3*

SANGUINITY, for sanguineness, is not in use.

SANGUISUGE, *n.* [L. sanguisuga; sanguis, blood, and sugo, to suck.]

The blood-sucker; a leech, or horse leech.*NWAD SANGUISUGE.2*

SANHEDRIM, *n.* [Low L. synedrium; Gr. with, together and seat.]

The great council of seventy elders among the Jews, whose jurisdiction extended to all important affairs. They received appeals from inferior tribunals, and had power of life and death.*NWAD SANHEDRIM.2*

SANICLE, *n.* [from L. sano, to heal.] Self-heal, a plant or genus of plants, the Sanicula; also, a plant of the genus Saxifraga. The American bastard sanicle is of the genus Mitella, and the bear's ear sanicle of the genus Cortusa.

SANIDIUM, *n.* A genus of fossils of the class of selenites, composed of plain flat plates.

SANIES, *n.* [L.] A thin acrid discharge from wounds or sores; a serous matter, less thick and white than pus.

SANIOUS, *a.* [from sanies.]

1. Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin; serous; as the sanious matter of an ulcer.*NWAD SANIOUS.2*

2. Running a thin serous matter; as a sanious ulcer.*NWAD SANIOUS.3*

SANITY, *n.* [L. sanitas. See *Sane*.] Soundness; particularly, a sound state of mind; the state of a mind in the perfect exercise of reason.

SANK, *pret.* of sink, but nearly obsolete.

SANNAH, *n.* The name of certain kinds of India muslins.

SANS, *pret.* Without.

SANSCRIT, *n.*

The ancient language of Hindoostan, from which are formed all the modern languages or dialects of the great peninsula of India. It is the language of the Bramins, and in this are written the ancient books of the country; but it is now obsolete. It is from the same stock as the ancient Persic, Greek and Latin, and all the present languages of Europe.*NWAD SANSCRIT.2*

SANTER. [See *Saunter*.]

SANTON, *n.* A Turkish priest; a kind of dervis, regarded by the vulgar as a saint.

SAP, *n.*

1. The juice of plants of any kind, which flows chiefly between the wood and the bark. From the sap of a species of maple, is made sugar of a good quality by evaporation.*NWAD SAP.2*

2. The alburnum of a tree; the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark. [A sense in general use in New England.]*NWAD SAP.3*

SAP, *v.t.*

1. To undermine; to subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine.*NWAD SAP.5*

Their dwellings were sapp'd by floods.*NWAD SAP.6*

2. To undermine; to subvert by removing the foundation of. Discontent saps the foundation of happiness. Intrigue and corruption sap the constitution of a free government.*NWAD SAP.7*

SAP, *v.i.* To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining.

Both assaults are carried on by sapping.*NWAD SAP.9*

SAP, *n.* In sieges, a trench for undermining; or an approach made to a fortified place by digging or under cover. The single sap has only a single parapet; the double has one on each side, and the flying is made with gabions, etc. In all saps, traverses are left to cover the men.

SAPAJO, *n.* The sapajos form a division of the genus Simia, including such of the monkeys of America as have prehensile tails.

SAP-COLOR, *n.* An expressed vegetable juice inspissated by slow evaporation, for the use of painters, as sap-green, etc.

SAPID, *a.* [L. sapidus, from sapio, to taste.]

Tasteful; tastable; having the power of affecting the organs of taste; as sapid water.*NWAD SAPID.2*

SAPIDITY, SAPIDNESS, *n.* Taste; tastefulness; savor; the quality of affecting the organs of taste; as the sapidness of water or fruit.

SAPIENCE, *n.* [L. sapientia, from sapio, to taste, to know.]

Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.*NWAD SAPIENCE.2*

- Still has gratitude and sapience to spare the folks that give him ha' pence.*NWAD SAPIENCE.3*

SAPIENT, *a.* Wise; sage; discerning.

There the sapient king held dalliance.*NWAD SAPIENT.2*

SAPIENTIAL, *a.* Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom. [Not much used.]

SAPLESS, *a.* [from sap.]

1. Destitute of sap; as a sapless tree or branch.*NWAD SAPLESS.2*

2. Dry; old; husky; as a sapless usurer.*NWAD SAPLESS.3*

SAPLING, *n.* [from sap.] A young tree.

Nurse the saplings tall.*NWAD SAPLING.2*

SAPONACEOUS, *a.* [from L. sapo, soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. Saponaceous bodies are often formed by oil and alkali.

SAPONARY, *a.* Saponaceous.

SAPONIFICATION, *n.* Conversion into soap.

SAPONIFY, *v.t.* [L. sapo, soap, and facio, to make.]

To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.*NWAD SAPONIFY.2*

SAPONULE, *n.* A combination of volatile or essential oil with some base.

SAPOR, *n.* [L.] Taste; savor; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste.

There is some sapor in all aliments.*NWAD SAPOR.2*

SAPORIFIC, *a.* [L. sapor and facio, to make.]

Having the power to produce taste; producing taste.*NWAD SAPORIFIC.2*

SAPOROSITY, *n.* The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

SAPOROUS, ***a.*** **Having taste; yielding some kind of taste.**

SAPOTA, ***n.*** **In botany, a tree or plant of the genus Achras.**

SAPPADILLO-TREE, SAPADILLO-TREE, ***n.*** **A tree of the genus Sloanea.**

SAPPARE, ***n.*** **A mineral or species of earth, the kyanite; called by Hauy, disthene.**

SAPPED, ***pp.*** **Undermined; subverted.**

SAPPER, ***n.*** **One who saps. In an army, sappers and miners are employed in working at saps, to protect soldiers in their approach to a besieged place, or to undermine the works.**

SAPPHIC, ***a.*** **saf'ic. Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess; as sapphic odes; Sapphic verse. The Sapphic verse consists of eleven syllables in five feet, of which the first, fourth and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl, in the first three lines of each stanza, with a fourth consisting only of a dactyl and a spondee.**

SAPPHIRE, ***n.*** **[L. sapphirus; Gr. to scrape, to shine, to be fair, open, beautiful.]**

A species of silicious gems or minerals, of several varieties. In hardness it is inferior to the diamond only. Its colors are blue, red, violet, yellow, green, white, or limpid, and one variety is chatoyant, and another asteriated or radiated.*NWAD SAPPHIRE.2*

Sapphire is a subspecies of rhomboidal corundum.*NWAD SAPPHIRE.3*

The oriental ruby and topaz are sapphires.*NWAD SAPPHIRE.4*

Sapphire is employed in jewelry and the arts.*NWAD SAPPHIRE.5*

SAPPHIRINE, ***a.*** **Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire;**

having the qualities of sapphire.

SAPPINESS, *n.* [from sappy.] The state or quality of being full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

SAPPY, *a.*

1. Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent.*NWAD SAPPY.2*

2. Young; not firm; weak.*NWAD SAPPY.3*

When he had passed this weak and sappy age -*NWAD SAPPY.4*

3. Weak in intellect.*NWAD SAPPY.5*

SAPPY, *a.* [Gr. to putrefy.] Musty; tainted. [Not in use.]

SARABAND, *n.*

A dance and a tune used in Spain, said to be derived from the Saracens.*NWAD SARABAND.2*

SARACENIC, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the Saracens, inhabitants of Arabia; so called from sara, a desert.*NWAD SARACENIC.2*

2. Denoting the architecture of the Saracens, the modern Gothic.*NWAD SARACENIC.3*

SARAGOY, *n.* The opossum of the Molucca isles.

SARCASM, *n.* [L. sarcasmus; Gr. from to deride or sneer at, primarily to fly or pluck off the skin.]

A keen reproachful expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; a taunt; a gibe. Of this we have an example in the remark of the Jews respecting Christ, on the cross, “He saved others, himself he cannot

save."*NWAD SARCASM.2*

SARCASTIC, SARCASTICAL, *a.* Bitterly satirical; scornfully severe; taunting.

What a fierce and sarcastic reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world!*NWAD SARCASTIC.2*

SARCASTICALLY, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner; with scornful satire.

SARCENET, *n.* A species of fine thin woven silk.

SARCOCELE, *n.* [Gr. flesh, and tumor.]

A spurious rupture or hernia, in which the testicle is swelled or indurated, like a scirrhus, or enlarged by a fleshy excrescence much beyond its natural size.*NWAD SARCOCELE.2*

SARCOCOL, SARCOCOLLA, *n.* [Gr. compounded of flesh and glue.]

A semi-transparent solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia in grains of a light yellow or red color. It is sometimes called a gum resin, as it partakes of the qualities of both gum and resin. It has its name from its use in healing wounds and ulcers.*NWAD SARCOCOL.2*

SARCOLITE, *n.* [flesh-stone.] A substance of a vitreous nature, and of a rose flesh color, found near Vesuvius. The French call it hydrolite, water stone.

Sarcolite is a variety of analcime.*NWAD SARCOLITE.2*

SARCOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to sarcology.

SARCOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. flesh, and discourse.]

That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body, as

the muscles, fat, intestines, vessels, etc.*NWAD SARCOLOGY.2*

SARCOMA, *n.* [Gr from flesh.] Any fleshy excrescence on an animal body.

SARCOPHAGOUS, *a.* [See *Sarcophagus*.] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating.

SARCOPHAGUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. flesh and to eat.]

1. A species of stone used among the Greeks in their sculptures, which was so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. It is otherwise called lapis Assius, and said to be found at Assos, a city of Lycia Hence,*NWAD SARCOPHAGUS.2*

2. A stone coffin or grave in which the ancients deposited bodies which they chose not to burn.*NWAD SARCOPHAGUS.3*

SARCOPHAGY, *n.* [supra.] The practice of eating flesh.

SARCOTIC, *a.* [Gr. flesh.] In surgery, producing or generating flesh.

SARCOTIC, *n.* A medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative.

SARDACHATE, *n.* The clouded and spotted agate, of a pale flesh color.

SARDAN, *n.* A fish resembling the herring.

SARDE, SARDOIN, *n.* A mineral, a variety of carnelian, which displays on its surface a rich reddish brown, but when held between the eye and the light, appears of a deep blood red.

SARDEL, SARDINE, SARDIUS, *n.* [L. sardius; Gr. from Sardis, in Asia Minor, now Sart.] A precious stone. One of this kind was set in Aaron's breastplate. *Exodus 28:17*.

SARDONIAN, SARDONIC, *a.* Sardonian or sardonic laughter, a convulsive involuntary laughter, so called from the herba sardonia, a species of ranunculus, which is said to produce such convulsive motions in the cheeks and lips as are observed during a fit of laughter.

SARDONIC, *a.* Denoting a kind of linen made at Colchis.

SARDONYX, *n.* [L. sardonyches, from Gr. from Sardis, a city of Asia Minor, and a nail; so named, according to Pliny, from the resemblance of its color to the flesh under the nail.]

A silicious stone or gem, nearly allied to carnelian. Its color is a reddish yellow, or nearly orange. We are informed that the yellow or orange colored agate, with an undulating surface, is now often called sardonyx.*NWAD SARDONYX.2*

SARGUS, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean, whose body is variegated with brown transverse rings, resembling the variegations of the perch. This is also a name of the gardon.

SARK, *n.*

1. In Scotland, a shirt.*NWAD SARK.2*

2. A shark. [Not used.]*NWAD SARK.3*

SARLAC, *n.* The grunting ox of Tartary.

SARMATIAN, SARMATIC, *a.* Pertaining to Sarmatia and its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.

SARMENTOUS, *a.* [L. sarmentosus, from sarmentum, a twig.]

A sarmentous stem, in botany, is one that is filiform and almost naked, or having only leaves in bunches at the joints or knots, where it strikes root.*NWAD SARMENTOUS.2*

SARONIC, *a.* Denoting a gulf of Greece between Attica and

Sparta.

SARPLAR, *n.* A sarplar of wool is a sack containing 80 tod; a tod contains two stone of 14 pounds each.

SARPLIER, *n.* Canvas, or a packing cloth.

SARASIN, SARRASINE, *n.*

1. A plant, a kind of birth wort.*NWAD SARASIN.2*

2. A portcullis or herse.*NWAD SARASIN.3*

SARSA, SARSAPARILLA, *n.* A plant, a species of Smilax, valued in medicine for its mucilaginous and farinaceous or demulcent qualities.

SARSE, *n.* A fine sieve; usually written searce or searse. [Little used.]

SARSE, *v.t.* [from the noun.] To sift through a sarse. [Little used.]

SART, *n.* A piece of woodland turned into arabic. [Not used in America.]

SASH, *n.*

1. A belt worn for ornament. Sashes are worn by military officers as badges of distinction, round the waist or over the shoulders. They are usually of silk, variously made and ornamented.*NWAD SASH.2*

2. The frame of a window in which the lights or panes of glass are set.*NWAD SASH.3*

She ventures now to lift the sash.*NWAD SASH.4*

SASHOON, *n.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease.

SASSAFRAS, ***n.*** **[L. saxifraga; saxum, a stone, and frango, to break.]**

A tree of the genus Laurus, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.*NWAD SASSAFRAS.2*

SASSE, ***n.*** **A sluice, canal or lock on a navigable river; a word found in old British statutes.**

SASSOLIN, SASSOLINE, ***n.*** **Native boracic acid, found in saline incrustations on the borders of hot springs near Sasso, in the territory of Florence.**

SASSOROL, SASSOROLLA, ***n.*** **A species of pigeon, called rock pigeon.**

SASTRA, ***n.*** **Among the Hindoos, a sacred book; a book containing sacred ordinances. The six great Sastras, in the opinion of the Hindoos, contain all knowledge, human and divine. These are the Veda, Upaveda, Vedanga, Purana, Dherma, and Dersana.**

SAT, ***pret.*** **of sit.**

SATAN, ***n.*** **[Heb. an adversary.] The grand adversary of man; the devil or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels.**

SATANIC, SATANICAL, ***a.*** **Having the qualities of Satan; resembling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal.**

Detest the slander which with a satanic smile, exults over the character it has ruined.*NWAD SATANIC.2*

SATANICALLY, ***adv.*** **With the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically.**

SATANISM, *n.* The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit.

SATANIST, *n.* A very wicked person. [Little used.]

SATCHEL, *n.* [See *Sachel*.] A little sack or bag.

SATE, *v.t.* [L. satio. The primary sense is to stuff, to fill, from crowding, driving.]

To satiate; to satisfy appetite; to glut; to feed beyond natural desire.*NWAD SATE.2*

While the vultures sate their maws with full repast.*NWAD SATE.3*

SATED, *pp.* Filled; glutted; satiated.

SATELESS, *a.* Insatiable; not capable of being satisfied.

SATELLITE, *n.* [L. satelles.]

1. A secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round another. In the solar system, eighteen satellites have been discovered. The earth has one, called the moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six.*NWAD SATELLITE.2*

2. A follower; an obsequious attendant or dependant.*NWAD SATELLITE.3*

SATELLITIOUS, *a.* Consisting of satellites.

SATIATE, *v.t.* sa'shate. [L. satiatus, from satio. See *Sate*.]

1. To fill; to satisfy appetite or desire; to feed to the full, or to furnish enjoyment to the extent of desire; as, to satiate appetite or sense.*NWAD SATIATE.2*

2. To fill to the extent of want; as, to satiate the earth or plants with water.*NWAD SATIATE.3*

3. To glut; to fill beyond natural desire.*NWAD SATIATE.4*

He may be satiated, but not satisfied.*NWAD SATIATE.5*

4. To gratify desire to the utmost.*NWAD SATIATE.6*

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be satiated with my blood.*NWAD SATIATE.7*

5. To saturate. [Not unusual. See *Saturate*.]*NWAD SATIATE.8*

SATIATE, *a.* Filled to satiety; glutted; followed by with or of. the former is most common; as satiate of applause. [Unusual.]

SATIATION, *n.* The state of being filled.

SATIETY, *n.* [L. satietas. See *Sate*.]

Properly, fullness of gratification, either of the appetite or any sensual desire; but it usually implies fullness beyond desire; an excess of gratification which excites wearisomeness or lothing; state of being glutted.*NWAD SATIETY.2*

In all pleasures there is satiety.*NWAD SATIETY.3*

- But thy words, with grace divine imbu'd, bring to their sweetness no satiety.*NWAD SATIETY.4*

SATIN, *n.* [Gr. L. sindon. Heb.]

A species of glossy silk cloth, of a thick close texture.*NWAD SATIN.2*

SATINET, *n.*

1. A thin species of satin.*NWAD SATINET.2*

2. A particular kind of woolen cloth.*NWAD SATINET.3*

SATIN-FLOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus Lunaria.

SATIN-SPAR, *n.* A mineral, fibrous limestone.

SATIRE, *n.* [L. satira; so named from sharpness, pungency. See *Satyriasis*.]

1. A discourse or poem in which wickedness or folly is exposed with severity. It differs from lampoon and pasquinade, in being general rather than personal.*NWAD SATIRE.2*

2. Severity of remark. It differs from sarcasm, in not expressing contempt or scorn.*NWAD SATIRE.3*

SATIRIC, SATIRICAL, *a.* [L. satiricus.]

1. Belonging to satire; conveying satire; as a satiric style.*NWAD SATIRIC.2*

2. Censorious; severe in language.*NWAD SATIRIC.3*

SATIRICALLY, *adv.* With severity of remark; with invective; with intention to censure.

SATIRIST, *n.* One who writes satire.

Wycherly, in his writings, is the sharpest satirist of his time.*NWAD SATIRIST.2*

SATIRIZE, *v.t.* To censure with keenness or severity.

It is as hard to satirize well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues.*NWAD SATIRIZE.2*

SATIRIZED, *pp.* Severely censured.

SATIRIZING, *ppr.* Censuring with severity.

SATISFACTION, *n.* [L. satisfactio. See *Satisfy*.]

1. That state of the mind which results from the full gratification of

desire; repose of mind or contentment with present possession and enjoyment. Sensual pleasure affords no permanent satisfaction.*NWAD SATISFACTION.2*

2. The act of pleasing or gratifying.*NWAD SATISFACTION.3*

The mind having a power to suspend the execution and satisfaction of its desires -*NWAD SATISFACTION.4*

3. Repose of the mind on the certainty of any thing; that state which results from relief from suspense, doubt or uncertainty; conviction.*NWAD SATISFACTION.5*

What satisfaction can you have?*NWAD SATISFACTION.6*

4. Gratification; that which pleases.*NWAD SATISFACTION.7*

Exchanging solid quiet to obtain the windy satisfaction of the brain.*NWAD SATISFACTION.8*

5. That which satisfies; amends; recompense; compensation; indemnification; atonement. Satisfaction for damages, must be an equivalent; but satisfaction in many cases, may consist in concession or apology.*NWAD SATISFACTION.9*

6. Payment; discharge; as, to receive a sum in full satisfaction of a debt; to enter satisfaction on record.*NWAD SATISFACTION.10*

SATISFACTIVE, *a.* Giving satisfaction. [Little used or not at all.]

SATISFACTORILY, *adv.*

1. In a manner to give satisfaction or content.*NWAD SATISFACTORILY.2*

2. In a manner to impress conviction or belief. The crime was satisfactorily proved.*NWAD SATISFACTORILY.3*

SATISFACTORINESS, *n.* The power of satisfying or giving content; as the satisfactoriness of pleasure or enjoyment.

SATISFACTORY, ***a.***

1. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; particularly, relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty and enabling it to rest with confidence; as, to give a satisfactory account of any remarkable transaction. A judge seeks for satisfactory evidence of guilt before he condemns.*NWAD SATISFACTORY.2*

2. Making amends, indemnification or recompose; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; atoning; as, to make satisfactory compensation, or a satisfactory apology for an offense.*NWAD SATISFACTORY.3*

- A most wise and sufficient means of salvation by the satisfactory and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ.*NWAD SATISFACTORY.4*

SATISFIED, ***pp.*** **Having the desires fully gratified; made content.**

SATISFIER, ***n.*** **One that gives satisfaction.**

SATISFY, ***v.t.*** **[L. satisfacio; satis, enough, and facio, to make.]**

1. To gratify wants, wishes or desires to the full extent; to supply possession or enjoyment till no more is desired. The demands of hunger may be easily satisfied; but who can satisfy the passion for money or honor?*NWAD SATISFY.2*

2. To supply fully what is necessary and demanded by natural laws; as, to satisfy with rain the desolate and waste ground. *Job 38:27*.*NWAD SATISFY.3*

3. To pay to content; to recompense or indemnify to the full extent of claims; as, to satisfy demands.*NWAD SATISFY.4*

He is well paid, that is, well satisfied.*NWAD SATISFY.5*

4. To appease by punishment; as, to satisfy rigor.*NWAD SATISFY.6*

5. To free from doubt, suspense or uncertainty; to cause the mind to rest in confidence by ascertaining the truth; as, to satisfy one's self by inquiry.*NWAD SATISFY.7*

6. To convince. A jury must be satisfied of the guilt of a man, before they can justly condemn him.*NWAD SATISFY.8*

The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm, solid and satisfying.*NWAD SATISFY.9*

7. To pay; to discharge; as, to satisfy an execution.*NWAD SATISFY.10*

Debts due to the United States are to be first satisfied.*NWAD SATISFY.11*

SATISFY, *v.i.*

1. To give content. Earthly good never satisfies.*NWAD SATISFY.13*

2. To feed or supply to the full.*NWAD SATISFY.14*

3. To make payment. [But the intransitive use of this verb is generally elliptical.]*NWAD SATISFY.15*

SATISFYING, *ppr.* Giving content; feeding or supplying to the full extent of desire; convincing; paying.

SATIVE, *a.* [L. sativus, from sero, satum, to sow.] Sown in gardens.

SATRAP, *n.* In Persia, an admiral; more generally, the governor of a province.

SATRAPAL, *a.* Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

SATRAPESS, *n.* A female satrap.

SATRAPY, *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

SATURABLE, *a.* [See *Saturate*.] That may be saturated; capable of saturation.

SATURANT, *a.* [L. saturans.] Saturating; impregnating to the full.

SATURANT, *n.* In medicine, a substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach; an absorbent.

SATURATE, *v.t.* [L. saturo, from satur, filled; satio, to feed to the full. See *Sate*.]

1. To impregnate or unite with, till no more can be received. Thus an acid saturates an alkali, and an alkali saturates an acid, when the solvent can contain no more of the dissolving body.*NWAD SATURATE.2*

2. To supply or fill to fullness.*NWAD SATURATE.3*

SATURATED, *pp.* Supplied to fullness.

SATURATING, *ppr.* Supplying to fullness.

SATURATION, *n.* In a general sense, a filling or supply to fullness. In chimistry, the union, combination or impregnation of one body with another by natural attraction, affinity or mixture, till the receiving body can contain no more; or solution continued till the solvent can contain no more. The saturation of an alkali by an acid, is by affinity; the saturation of water by salt, is by solution.

SATURDAY, *n.*

The last day of the week; the day next preceding the sabbath.*NWAD SATURDAY.2*

SATURITY, *n.* [L. saturitas. See *Saturate*.]

Fullness of supply; the state of being saturated. [Little used.]*NWAD*

SATURITY.2

SATURN, *n.* [L. saturnus.]

1. In mythology, one of the oldest and principal deities, the son of Coelus and Terra, (heaven and earth,) and the father of Jupiter. He answers to the Greek Chronus or Time.*NWAD SATURN.2*

2. In astronomy, one of the planets of the solar system, less in magnitude than Jupiter, but more remote from the sun. Its diameter is seventy nine thousand miles, is mean distance from the sun somewhat more than nine hundred millions of miles and its year, or periodical revolution round the sun, nearly twenty nine years and a half.*NWAD SATURN.3*

3. In the old chimistry, an appellation given to lead.*NWAD SATURN.4*

4. In heraldry, the black color in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.*NWAD SATURN.5*

SATURANLIAN, *a.* [from L. saturnalia, feasts of Saturn.]

1. Pertaining to the festivals celebrated in honor of Saturn, Dec. 16, 17 or 18, in which men indulged in riot without restraint. Hence,*NWAD SATURANLIAN.2*

2. Loose; dissolute; sportive.*NWAD SATURANLIAN.3*

SATURNIAN, *a.* In fabulous history, pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the golden age; hence, golden; happy; distinguished for purity, integrity and simplicity.

Th' Augustus, born to bring Saturnian times.*NWAD SATURNIAN.2*

SATURNINE, *a.* [L. Saturnus.]

1. Supposed to be under the influence of Saturn. Hence,*NWAD SATURNINE.2*

2. Dull; heavy; grave; not readily susceptible of excitement; phlegmatic; as a saturnine person or temper.*NWAD SATURNINE.3*

SATURNIST, *n.* A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

SATURNITE, *n.* A metallic substance of recent discovery, separated from lead in torrefaction, resembling lead in its color, weight, solubility in acids, etc. but more fusible and brittle; easily scorified and volatilized.

SATYR, *n.* [L. satyrus; Gr. a monkey, a fawn.]

In mythology, a sylvan deity or demi-god, represented as a monster, half man and half goat, having horns on his head, a hairy body, with the feet and tail of a goat. Satyrs are usually found in the train of Bacchus, and have been distinguished for lasciviousness and riot. They have been represented as remarkable for their piercing eyes and keen raillery.*NWAD SATYR.2*

SATYRIASIS, *n.* [Gr. We observe in this word a connection with satire, in the sense of excitement, pungency.]

Immoderate venereal appetite.*NWAD SATYRIASIS.2*

SATYRION, *n.* A plant.

SAUCE, *n.* [L. salsus, salt, from sal.]

1. A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish.*NWAD SAUCE.2*

High sauces and rich spices are brought from the Indies.*NWAD SAUCE.3*

2. In New England, culinary vegetables and roots eaten with flesh. This application of the word falls in nearly with the definition.*NWAD SAUCE.4*

Roots, herbs, vine-fruits, and salad-flowers - they dish up various

ways, and find them very delicious sauce to their meats, both roasted and boiled, fresh and salt.*NWAD SAUCE.5*

Sauce consisting of stewed apples, is a great article in some parts of New England; but cranberries make the most delicious sauce.*NWAD SAUCE.6*

To serve one the same sauce, is to retaliate one injury with another. [Vulgar.]*NWAD SAUCE.7*

SAUCE, *v.t.*

1. To accompany meat with something to give it a higher relish.*NWAD SAUCE.9*

2. To gratify with rich tastes; as, to sauce the palate.*NWAD SAUCE.10*

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or ironically, with any thing bad.*NWAD SAUCE.11*

Then fell she to sauce her desires with threatenings.*NWAD SAUCE.12*

Thou say'st his meat was sauc'd with thy upbraidings.*NWAD SAUCE.13*

4. To treat with bitter, pert or tart language. [Vulgar.] *NWAD SAUCE.14*

SAUCE-BOX, *n.* saus'-box. [from saucy.] A saucy impudent fellow.

SAUCE-PAN, *n.* saus'-pan. A small pan for sauce, or a small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

SAUCER, *n.*

1. A small pan in which sauce is set on a table.*NWAD SAUCER.2*

2. A piece of china or other ware, in which a tea cup or coffee cup is set.*NWAD SAUCER.3*

SAUCILY, *adv.* [from saucy.] Impudently; with impertinent boldness; petulantly.

SAUCINESS, *n.* Impudence; impertinent boldness; petulance; contempt of superiors.

SAUCISSE, SAUCISSON, *n.*

In mining or gunnery, a long pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of the mine to the entrance of the gallery. To preserve the powder from dampness, it is generally placed in a wooden pipe. It serves to communicate fire to mines, caissons, bomb-chests, etc.*NWAD SAUCISSE.2*

SAUCY, *a.* [from sauce; L. salsus, salt or salted. The use of this word leads to the primary sense of salt, which must be shooting forward, penetrating, pungent, for boldness is a shooting forward.]

1. Impudent; bold to excess; rude; transgressing the rules of decorum; treating superiors with contempt. It expresses more than pert; as a saucy boy; a saucy fellow.*NWAD SAUCY.2*

2. Expressive of impudence; as a saucy eye; saucy looks.*NWAD SAUCY.3*

SAUL, an old spelling of soul.

SAUNDERS. [See *Sandal* and *Sanders*.]

SAUNTER, *v.i.* s'anter.

1. To wander about idly; as sauntering from place to place.*NWAD SAUNTER.2*

2. To loiter; to linger.*NWAD SAUNTER.3*

This must not run it into a lazy sauntering about ordinary things.*NWAD SAUNTER.4*

SAUNTERER, *n.* One that wanders about idly.

SAUNTERING, *ppr.* Wandering about lazily or idly; loitering.

SAURIAN, *a.* [Gr. a lizard.] Pertaining to lizards; designating an order of reptiles.

SAUSAGE, *n.* [L. salsus.]

The intestine of an animal stuffed with minced meat and seasoned.*NWAD SAUSAGE.2*

SAUSSURITE, *n.* A mineral so named from Saussure, the discoverer, of a white gray or green color, found at the foot of mount Rosa. It approaches andalusite.

SAVABLE, *a.* [from save.] Capable of being saved.

SAVABLENESS, *n.* Capability of being saved.

SAVAGE, *a.* [L. silva, a wood, or silvicola, an inhabitant of a wood, or silvaticus.]

1. Pertaining to the forest; wild; remote from human residence and improvements; uncultivated; as a savage wilderness.*NWAD SAVAGE.2*

Cornels and savage berries of the wood.*NWAD SAVAGE.3*

2. Wild; untamed; as savage beasts of prey.*NWAD SAVAGE.4*

3. Uncivilized; untaught; unpolished; rude; as savage life; savage manners.*NWAD SAVAGE.5*

What nation since the commencement of the christian era, ever

rose from savage to civilized without christianity?*NWAD SAVAGE.6*

4. Cruel; barbarous; fierce; ferocious; inhuman; brutal; as a savage spirit.*NWAD SAVAGE.7*

SAVAGE, *n.*

1. A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is untaught, uncivilized or without cultivation of mind or manners. The savages of America, when uncorrupted by the vices of civilized men, are remarkable for their hospitality to strangers, and for their truth, fidelity and gratitude to their friends, but implacably cruel and revengeful towards their enemies. From this last trait of the savage character, the word came to signify,*NWAD SAVAGE.9*

2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.*NWAD SAVAGE.10*

3. The name of a genus of fierce voracious flies.*NWAD SAVAGE.11*

SAVAGE, *v.t.* To make wild, barbarous or cruel. [Not well authorized and little used.]

SAVAGELY, *adv.* In the manner of a savage; cruelly; inhumanly.

SAVAGENESS, *n.*

1. Wildness; an untamed, uncultivated or uncivilized state; barbarism. Hence,*NWAD SAVAGENESS.2*

2. Cruelty; barbarousness.*NWAD SAVAGENESS.3*

Wolves and bears, they say, casting their savageness aside, have done like offices of pity.*NWAD SAVAGENESS.4*

SAVAGERY, *n.*

1. Wild growth, as of plants.*NWAD SAVAGERY.2*

2. Cruelty; barbarity.*NWAD SAVAGERY.3*

SAVAGISM, *n.* The state of rude uncivilized men; the state of men in their native wildness and rudeness.

The greater part of modern philosophers have declared for the original savagism of men.*NWAD SAVAGISM.2*

SAVANNA, *n.*

An extensive open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees.*NWAD SAVANNA.2*

SAVE, *v.t.* [L. salvo. As salve is used in Latin for salutation or wishing health, as hail is in English, I suspect this word to be from the root of heal or hail, the first letter being changed. Gr. See *Salt*.]

1. To preserve from injury, destruction or evil of any kind; to rescue from danger; as, to save a house from the flames; to save a man from drowning; to save a family from ruin; to save a state from war.*NWAD SAVE.2*

He cried, saying Lord, save me. *Matthew 14:30*; *Genesis 45:7*.*NWAD SAVE.3*

2. To preserve from final and everlasting destruction; to rescue from eternal death.*NWAD SAVE.4*

Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. *1 Timothy 1:15*.*NWAD SAVE.5*

3. To deliver; to rescue from the power and pollution of sin.*NWAD SAVE.6*

He shall save his people from their sins. *Matthew 1:21*.*NWAD SAVE.7*

4. To hinder from being spent or lost; as, to save the expense of a new garment. Order in all affairs saves time.*NWAD SAVE.8*

5. To prevent. method in affairs saves much perplexity.*NWAD SAVE.9*

6. To reserve or lay by for preservation.*NWAD SAVE.10*

Now save a nation, and now save a groat.*NWAD SAVE.11*

7. To spare; to prevent; to hinder from occurrence.*NWAD SAVE.12*

Will you not speak to save a lady's blush?*NWAD SAVE.13*

Silent and unobserv'd, to save his tears.*NWAD SAVE.14*

8. To salve; as, to save appearances.*NWAD SAVE.15*

9. To take or use opportunely, so as not to lose. The ship sailed in time to save the tide.*NWAD SAVE.16*

10. To except; to reserve from a general admission or account.*NWAD SAVE.17*

Israel burned none of them, save Hazor only. *Joshua 11:13*.*NWAD SAVE.18*

Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes, save one. *2 Corinthians 11:24*.*NWAD SAVE.19*

[Save is here a verb followed by an object. It is the imperative used without a specific nominative; but it is now less frequently used than except.]*NWAD SAVE.20*

SAVE, *v.i.* To hinder expense.

Brass ordinance saveth in the quantity of the material.*NWAD SAVE.22*

SAVEALL, *n.* [save and all.] A small pan inserted in a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SAVED, *pp.* Preserved from evil; injury or destruction; kept frugally; prevented; spared; taken in time.

SAVELIN, *n.* A fish of the trout kind, having very small scales and a black back.

SAVER, *n.*

1. One that saves, preserves or rescues from evil or destruction; as the saver of the country.*NWAD SAVER.2*

2. One that escapes loss, but without gain.*NWAD SAVER.3*

3. One that is frugal in expenses; an economist.*NWAD SAVER.4*

SAVIN, *n.* A tree or shrub of the genus Juniperus. The savin of Europe resembles the red cedar of America, and the latter is sometimes called savin.

SAVING, *ppr.*

1. Preserving from evil or destruction; hindering from waste or loss; sparing; taking or using in time.*NWAD SAVING.2*

2. Excepting.*NWAD SAVING.3*

3 . *a.* Frugal; not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses; economical; parsimonious. But it implies less rigorous economy than parsimonious; as a saving husbandman or housekeeper.*NWAD SAVING.4*

4. That saves in returns or receipts the principal or sum employed or expended; that incurs no loss, though not gainful; as a saving bargain. The ship has made a saving voyage.*NWAD SAVING.5*

5. That secures everlasting salvation; as saving grace.*NWAD SAVING.6*

SAVING, *n.*

1. Something kept from being expended or lost.*NWAD SAVING.8*

By reducing the interest of the debt, the nation makes a

saving.*NWAD SAVING.9*

2. Exception; reservation.*NWAD SAVING.10*

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a saving to honesty.*NWAD SAVING.11*

SAVINGLY, *adv.*

1. With frugality or parsimony.*NWAD SAVINGLY.2*

2. So as to be finally saved from eternal death; as savingly converted.*NWAD SAVINGLY.3*

SAVINGNESS, *n.*

1. Frugality; parsimony, caution not to expend money without necessity or use.*NWAD SAVINGNESS.2*

2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.*NWAD SAVINGNESS.3*

SAVINGS BANK, *n.* A bank in which the savings or earnings of the poor are deposited and put to interest for their benefit.

SAVIOR, *n.* savyur. One that saves or preserves; but properly applied only to Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, who has opened the way to everlasting salvation by his obedience and death, and who is therefore called the Savior, by way of distinction, the Savior of men, the Savior of the world. General Washington may be called the saver, but not the savior of his country.

SAVOR, *n.* [L. sapor, sapio, to taste.]

1. Taste or odor; something that perceptibly affects the organs of taste and smell; as the savor of an orange or rose; an ill savor; a sweet savor.*NWAD SAVOR.2*

I smell sweet savors -*NWAD SAVOR.3*

In Scripture, it usually denotes smell, scent, odor. *Leviticus 26:31*;

Ecclesiastes 10:1.*NWAD SAVOR.4*

2. The quality which renders a thing valuable; the quality which renders other bodies agreeable to the taste.*NWAD SAVOR.5*

If the salt hath lost its savor - *Matthew 5:13*.*NWAD SAVOR.6*

3. In Scripture, character; reputation. *Exodus 5:21NWAD SAVOR.7*

4. Cause; occasion. *2 Corinthians 2:14-16*.*NWAD SAVOR.8*

Sweet savor, in Scripture, denotes that which renders a thing acceptable to God, or his acceptance. Hence, to smell a sweet savor, is to accept the offering or service. *Genesis 8:21*.*NWAD SAVOR.9*

SAVOR, *v.i.*

1. To have a particular smell or taste.*NWAD SAVOR.11*

2. To partake of the quality or nature of; or to have the appearance of. The answers savor of a humble spirit; or they savor of pride.*NWAD SAVOR.12*

I have rejected every thing that savors of party.*NWAD SAVOR.13*

SAVOR, *v.t.*

1. To like; to taste or smell with pleasure.*NWAD SAVOR.15*

2. To like; to delight in; to favor. *Matthew 16:23*.*NWAD SAVOR.16*

SAVORILY, *adv.* [from savory.]

1. With gust or appetite.*NWAD SAVORILY.2*

2. With a pleasing relish.*NWAD SAVORILY.3*

SAVORINESS, *n.* Pleasing taste or smell; as the savoriness of a pineapple or a peach.

SAVORLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of smell or taste; insipid.**

SAVORLY, *a.* Well seasoned; of good taste.

SAVORLY, *adv.* With a pleasing relish.

SAVORY, *a.* [from savor.] Pleasing to the organs of smell or taste; as a savory odor.

Make me savory meat. *Genesis 27:4, 7*.*NWAD SAVORY.2*

SAVORY, *n.* A plant of the genus Satureia.

SAVOY, *n.* A variety of the common cabbage, much cultivated for winter use.

SAW, *pret.* of see.

SAW, *n.* [See the Verb.]

1. A cutting instrument consisting of a blade or thin plate of iron or steel, with one edge dentated or toothed.*NWAD SAW.3*

2. A saying; proverb; maxim; decree. *Obs.* [See *Say*.]*NWAD SAW.4*

SAW, *v.t. pret.* sawed; *pp.* sawed or sawn. [L. seco;]

1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to saw timber or marble.*NWAD SAW.6*

2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to saw boards or planks, that is, to saw timber into boards or planks.*NWAD SAW.7*

SAW, *v.i.*

1. To use a saw; to practice sawing; as, a man saws well.*NWAD SAW.9*

2. To cut with a saw; as, the mill saws fast or well.*NWAD SAW.10*

3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber saws smooth.*NWAD SAW.11*

SAW-DUST, *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood or stone made by the attrition of a saw.

SAWED, *pp.* Cut, divided or formed with a saw.

SAWER, *n.* One that saws; corrupted into sawyer.

SAW-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus Pristis, which has a long beak or snout, with spines growing like teeth on both edges, and four or five spiracles or breathing holes in the sides of the neck.

SAW-FLY, *n.* A genus of flies, having a serrated sting.

SAW-PIT, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above.

SAW-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Serratula, so named from its serrated leaves.

SAW-WREST, *n.* An instrument used to wrest or turn the teeth of saws a little outwards, that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade.

SAWYER, *n.*

1. One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel.*NWAD SAWYER.2*

2. In America, a tree which, being undermined by a current of water, and falling into the stream, lies with its branches above water, which are continually raised and depressed by the force of the current, from which circumstance the name is derived. The sawyers in the Mississippi render the navigation dangerous, and frequently sink boats which run against them.*NWAD SAWYER.3*

SAXIFRAGE, *n.* [L. saqxifraga; composed of saxum, a stone, and frango, to break.]

A medicine that has the property of breaking or dissolving the stone in the bladder. But in botany, a genus of plants of many species. The burnet saxifrage is of the genus Pimpinella; the golden saxifrage is of the genus Chrysoplenium; the meadow saxifrage is of the genus Peucedanum.*NWAD SAXIFRAGE.2*

SAXIFRAGOUS, *a.* Dissolving the stone.

SAXON, *n.*

1. One of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries. The Welsh still call the English Saesons.*NWAD SAXON.2*

2. The language of the Saxons.*NWAD SAXON.3*

SAXON, *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language.

SAXONISM, *n.* An idiom of the Saxon language.

SAXONIST, *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

SAY, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* said, contracted from sayed.

1. To speak; to utter in words; as, he said nothing; he said many things; he says not a word. Say a good word for me.*NWAD SAY.2*

It is observable that although this word is radically synonymous with speak and tell, yet the uses are applications of these words are different. Thus we say, to speak an oration, to tell a story; but in these phrases, say cannot be used. Yet to say a lesson is good English, though not very elegant. We never use the phrases to say a sermon or discourse, to say an argument, to say a speech, to say testimony.*NWAD SAY.3*

A very general use of say is to introduce a relation, narration or

recital, either of the speaker himself or of something said or done or to be done by another. Thus Adam said, this is bone of my bone; Noah said, blessed be the Lord God of Shem. If we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves. Say to the cities of Judah, behold your God. I cannot say what I should do in a similar case. Say thus precedes a sentence. But it is perhaps impracticable to reduce the peculiar and appropriate uses of say, speak and tell, to general rules. They can be learned only by observation.*NWAD SAY.4*

2. To declare. *Genesis 38:13*.*NWAD SAY.5*

3. To utter; to pronounce.*NWAD SAY.6*

Say now Shibboleth. *Judges 12:6*.*NWAD SAY.7*

4. To utter, as a command.*NWAD SAY.8*

God said, let there be light. *Genesis 1:3*.*NWAD SAY.9*

5. To utter, as a promise. *Luke 23:29-30*.*NWAD SAY.10*

6. To utter, as a question or answer. *Mark 11:3*.*NWAD SAY.11*

7. To affirm; to teach. *Matthew 17:20*.*NWAD SAY.12*

8. To confess. *Luke 17:4*.*NWAD SAY.13*

9. To testify. *Acts 26:22*.*NWAD SAY.14*

10. To argue; to allege by way of argument.*NWAD SAY.15*

After all that can be said against a thing -*NWAD SAY.16*

11. To repeat; to rehearse; to recite; as, to say a lesson.*NWAD SAY.17*

12. To pronounce; to recite without singing. Then shall be said or sung as follows.*NWAD SAY.18*

13. To report; as in the phrases, it is said, they say.*NWAD SAY.19*

14. To answer; to utter by way of reply; to tell.*NWAD SAY.20*

Say, Stella, feel you no content, reflecting on a life well spent?*NWAD SAY.21*

[Note - This verb is not properly intransitive. In the phrase, “as when we say, Plato is no fool,” the last clause is the object after the verb; that is, “we say what follows.” If this verb is properly intransitive in any case, it is in the phrase, “that is to say,” but in such cases, the subsequent clause is the object of the verb, being that which is said, uttered or related.]*NWAD SAY.22*

SAY, *n.* A speech; something said. [In popular use, but not elegant.]

SAY, *n.* [for assay.]

1. A sample. *Obs.*NWAD SAY.25

2. Trial by sample. *Obs.*NWAD SAY.26

SAY, *n.* A thin silk. *Obs.*

SAY, SAYE, *n.* In commerce, a kind of serge used for linings, shirts, aprons, etc.

SAYING, *ppr.* Uttering in articulate sounds or words; speaking; telling; relating; reciting.

SAYING, *n.*

1. An expression; a sentence uttered; a declaration.*NWAD SAYING.3*

Moses fled at this saying. *Acts 7:29*.*NWAD SAYING.4*

Cicero treasured up the sayings of Scaevola.*NWAD SAYING.5*

2. A proverbial expression. Many are the sayings of the wise.*NWAD SAYING.6*

SCAB, *n.* [L. scabbies, scaber, rough.]

1. An encrusted substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing.*NWAD SCAB.2*

2. The itch or mange in horses; a disease of sheep.*NWAD SCAB.3*

3. A mean, dirty paltry fellow. [Low.]*NWAD SCAB.4*

SCABBARD, *n.* The sheath of a sword.

SCABBARD, *v.t.* To put in a sheath.

SCABBED, *a.* [from scab.]

1. Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs.*NWAD SCABBED.2*

2. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless.*NWAD SCABBED.3*

SCABBEDNESS, *n.* The state of being scabbed.

SCABBINESS, *n.* [from scabby.] The quality of being scabby.

SCABBY, *a.* [from scab.]

1. Affected with scabs; full of scabs.*NWAD SCABBY.2*

2. Diseased with the scab or mange; mangy.*NWAD SCABBY.3*

SCABIOUS, *a.* [L. scabisus, from scabies, scab.]

Consisting of scabs; rough itch; leprous; as scabious eruptions.*NWAD SCABIOUS.2*

SCABIOUS, *n.* A plant of the genus Scabiosa.

SCABREDITY, *n.* [L. scabredo, scabrities.] Roughness; ruggedness. [Not in use.]

SCABROUS, *a.* [L. scabrosus, scaber, from scabies, scab.]

1. Rough; rugged; having sharp points.*NWAD SCABROUS.2*

2. Harsh; unmusical.*NWAD SCABROUS.3*

SCABROUSNESS, *n.* Roughness; ruggedness.

SCABWORT, *n.* A plant, a species of Helenium.

SCAD, *n.*

1. A fish, the *shad* which see.*NWAD SCAD.2*

2. A fish of the genus Caranx.*NWAD SCAD.3*

SCAFFOLD, *n.* [The last syllable is the L. fala.]

1. Among builders, an assemblage or structure of timbers, boards or planks, erected by the wall of a building to support the workmen.*NWAD SCAFFOLD.2*

2. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators.*NWAD SCAFFOLD.3*

3. A stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal.*NWAD SCAFFOLD.4*

SCAFFOLD, *v.t.* To furnish with a scaffold; to sustain; to uphold.

SCAFFOLDAGE, *n.* A gallery; a hollow floor.

SCAFFOLDING, *n.*

1. A frame or structure for support in an elevated place.*NWAD SCAFFOLDING.2*

2. That which sustains; a frame; as the scaffolding of the body.*NWAD SCAFFOLDING.3*

3. Temporary structure for support.*NWAD SCAFFOLDING.4*

4. Materials for scaffolds.*NWAD SCAFFOLDING.5*

SCALABLE, *a.* That may be sealed.

SCALADE, SCALADO, *n.* [L. scala, a latter. See *Scale*.]

A storm or assault on a fortified place, in which the soldiers enter the place by means of ladders. It is written also escalade.*NWAD SCALADE.2*

SCALARY, *a.* Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [Little used.]

SCALD, *v.t.* [L. caleo, caida, calidus. I suppose the primary sense of caleo is to contract, to draw, to make hard.]

1. To burn or painfully affect and injure by immersion in or contact with a liquor of a boiling heat, or a heat approaching it; as, to scald the hand or foot. We scald the part, when the heat of the liquor applied is so violent as to injure the skin and flesh. Scald is sometimes used to express the effect of the heat of other substances than liquids.*NWAD SCALD.2*

Here the blue flames of scalding brimstone fall.*NWAD SCALD.3*

2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor; as, to scald meat or milk.*NWAD SCALD.4*

SCALD, *n.* [supra.] A burn, or injury to the skin and flesh by hot liquor.

SCALD, *n.* Scab; scurf on the head.

SCALD, *a.* Scurvy; paltry; poor; as scald rhymers.

SCALD, *n.*

Among the ancient Scandinavians, a poet; one whose occupation was to compose poems in honor of distinguished men and their achievements, and to recite and sing them on public occasions. The

scalds of Denmark and Sweden answered to the bards of the Britons or Celts.*NWAD SCALD.9*

SCALDED, *pp.* Injured by a hot liquor; exposed to boiling heat.

SCALDER, *n.* A scald; a Scandinavian poet.

SCALDHEAD, *n.* [See *Scald*.] A lothesome affection of the head, in which it is covered with a continuous scab.

SCALDIC, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity; composed by scalds.

SCALDING, *ppr.*

1. Burning or injuring by hot liquor.*NWAD SCALDING.2*

2. Exposing to a boiling heat in liquor.*NWAD SCALDING.3*

SCALDING-HOT, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.

SCALE, *n.* [L. id. If the sense is to strip, it coincides with the Gr. to spoil.]

1. The dish of a balance; and hence, the balance itself, or whole instrument; as, to turn the scale.*NWAD SCALE.2*

Long time in even scale the battle hung.*NWAD SCALE.3*

But in general, we use the plural, scales, for the whole instrument.*NWAD SCALE.4*

The scales are turn'd; her kindness weights no more now than my vows.*NWAD SCALE.5*

2. The sign of the balance or Libra, in the zodiac.*NWAD SCALE.6*

3. The small shell or crust which composes a part of the covering of a fish; and hence, any thin layer or leaf exfoliated or separated; a thin lamin; as scales of iron or of bone.*NWAD SCALE.7*

The scales of fish consist of alternate layers of membrane and phosphate of lime. The scales of serpents are composed of a horny membrane, without the calcarious phosphate.*NWAD SCALE.8*

4. A ladder; series of steps; means of ascending. [L. scala.]*NWAD SCALE.9*

5. The art of storming a place by mounting the wall on ladders; an escalade, or scalade.*NWAD SCALE.10*

6. A mathematical instrument of wood or metal, on which are marked line and figures for the purpose of measuring distances, extent or proportions; as a plain scale; a diagonal scale.*NWAD SCALE.11*

7. Regular gradation; a series rising by steps or degrees like those of a ladder. Thus we speak of the scale of being, in which man occupies a higher rank than brutes, and angels a higher rank than man.*NWAD SCALE.12*

8. Any instrument, figure or scheme, graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions as a map drawn by a scale of half an inch to a league.*NWAD SCALE.13*

9. In music, a gamut; a diagram; or a series of lines and spaces rising one above another, on which notes are placed; or a scale consists of the regular gradations of sounds. A scale may be limited to an octave, called by the Greeks a tetrachord, or it may extend to the compass of any voice or instrument.*NWAD SCALE.14*

10. Any thing graduated or marked with degrees at equal distances.*NWAD SCALE.15*

SCALE, *v.t.*

1. To climb, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; and applied to the walls of a fortified place, to mount in assault or storm.*NWAD SCALE.17*

Oft have I scal'd the craggy oak.*NWAD SCALE.18*

2. [from scale, a balance.] To measure; to compare; to weight.*NWAD SCALE.19*

3. [from scale, the covering of a fish.] to strip or clear of scales; as, to scale a fish.*NWAD SCALE.20*

4. To take off in thin lamins or scales.*NWAD SCALE.21*

5. To pare off a surface.*NWAD SCALE.22*

If all the mountains were scaled, and the earth made even -*NWAD SCALE.23*

6. In the north of England, to spread, as manure or loose substances; also, to disperse; to waste.*NWAD SCALE.24*

7. In gunnery, to clean the inside of a cannon by the explosion of a small quantity of powder.*NWAD SCALE.25*

SCALE, *v.i.* To separate and come off in thin layers or lamins.

The old shells of the lobster scale off.*NWAD SCALE.27*

SCALED, *pp.*

1. Ascended by ladders or steps; cleared of scales; pared; scattered.*NWAD SCALED.2*

2. *a.* Having scales like a fish; squamous; as a scaled snake.*NWAD SCALED.3*

SCALELESS, *a.* Destitute of scales.

SCALENE, SCALENOUS, *a.* [Gr. oblique, unequal.]

A scalene triangle, is one whose sides and angles are unequal.*NWAD SCALENE.2*

SCALENE, *n.* a scalene triangle.

SCALINESS, *n.* [from scaly.] the state of being scaly; roughness.

SCALING, *ppr.*

1. Ascending by ladders or steps; storming.*NWAD SCALING.2*

2. Stripping of scales.*NWAD SCALING.3*

3. Peeling; paring.*NWAD SCALING.4*

SCALING-LADDER, *n.* a ladder made for enabling troops to scale a wall.

SCALL, *n.* [See *Scald* and *Scaldhead*.]

Scab; scabbiness; leprosy.*NWAD SCALL.2*

It is a dry scall, even a leprosy on the head. *Leviticus 13:30*.*NWAD SCALL.3*

SCALLION, *n.* [ascalonia.]

A plant of the genus Allium; a variety of the common onion, which never forms a bulb at the root.*NWAD SCALLION.2*

SCALLOP, *n.* [This is from the root of shell, scale; coinciding with scalp.]

1. A shell fish, or rather a genus of shell fish, called pecten. The shell is bivalvular, the hinge toothless, having a small ovated hollow. The great scallop is rugged and imbricated with scales, grows to a large size, and in some countries is taken and barreled for market.*NWAD SCALLOP.2*

2. A recess or curving of the edge of any thing, like the segment of a circle; written also scallop.*NWAD SCALLOP.3*

SCALLOP, *v.t.* To mark or cut the edge or border of any thing into segments of circles.

SCALP, *n.* [L. scalpo.]

1. The skin of the top of the head; as a hairless scalp.*NWAD SCALP.2*

2. The skin of the top of the head cut or torn off. A scalp among the Indians of America is a trophy of victory.*NWAD SCALP.3*

SCALP, *v.t.* To deprive of the scalp, or integuments of the head.

SCALPED, *pp.* Deprived of the skin of the head.

SCALPEL, *n.* [L. scalpellum, from scalpo, to scrape.]

In surgery, a knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.*NWAD SCALPEL.2*

SCALPER, SCALPING-IRON, *n.* An instrument of surgery, used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory.

SCALPING, *ppr.* Depriving of the skin of the top of the head.

SCALY, *a.* [from scale.]

1. Covered or abounding with scales; rough; as a scaly fish; the scaly crocodile.*NWAD SCALY.2*

2. Resembling scales, lamina or layers.*NWAD SCALY.3*

3. In botany, composed of scales lying over each other, as a scaly bulb; having scales scattered over it, as a scaly stem.*NWAD SCALY.4*

SCAMBLE, *v.i.*

1. To stir quick; to be busy; to scramble; to be bold or turbulent.*NWAD SCAMBLE.2*

2. To shift awkwardly.*NWAD SCAMBLE.3*

SCAMBLE, ***v.t.*** **To mangle; to maul.**

SCAMBLER, ***n.*** **A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others.**

SCAMBLING, ***ppr.*** **Stirring; scrambling; intruding.**

SCAMBLINGLY, ***adv.*** **With turbulence and noise; with bold intrusiveness.**

SCAMMEL, ***n.*** **A bird.**

SCAMMONIATE, ***a.*** **[from scammony.] Made with scammony. [Not used.]**

SCAMMONY, ***n.*** **[L. scammonia.]**

1. A plant of the genus convolvulus.*NWAD SCAMMONY.2*

2. A gum resin, obtained from the plant of that name, of a blackish gray color, a strong nauseous smell, and a bitter and very acrid taste. The best scammony comes from Aleppo, in light spungy masses, easily friable. That of Smyrna is black, ponderous, and mixed with extraneous matter.*NWAD SCAMMONY.3*

SCAMPER, ***v.i.***

To run with speed; to hasten escape.*NWAD SCAMPER.2*

SCAMPERING, ***ppr.*** **Running with speed; hastening in flight.**

SCAN, ***v.t.*** **[L. ascendo. See *Ascend*.]**

1. To examine with critical care; to scrutinize.*NWAD SCAN.2*

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be scanned and sifted.*NWAD SCAN.3*

2. To examine a verse by counting the feet; or according to modern

usage, to recite or measure verse by distinguishing the feet in pronunciation. Thus in Latin and Greek, a hexameter verse is resolved into six feet by scanning, and the true quantities are determined.*NWAD SCAN.4*

SCANDAL, *n.* [L. scandalum; Gr. In Greek, this word signifies a stumbling block, something against which a person impinges, or which causes him to fall.]

1. Offense given by the faults of another.*NWAD SCANDAL.2*

His lustful orgies he enlarg'd even to the hill of scandal.*NWAD SCANDAL.3*

[In this sense, we now generally use offense.]*NWAD SCANDAL.4*

2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation.*NWAD SCANDAL.5*

My known virtue is from scandal free.*NWAD SCANDAL.6*

3. Shame; reproach; disgrace. Such is the perverted state of the human mind that some of the most heinous crimes bring little scandal upon the offender.*NWAD SCANDAL.7*

SCANDAL, *v.t.*

1. To treat opprobriously; to defame; to asperse; to traduce; to blacken character.*NWAD SCANDAL.9*

I do fawn on men, and hug them hard, and after scandal them. [Little used.]*NWAD SCANDAL.10*

2. To scandalize; to offend. [Not used.]*NWAD SCANDAL.11*

SCANDALIZE, *v.t.* [Gr. L. scandalizo.]

1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.*NWAD SCANDALIZE.2*

I demand who they are whom we scandalize by using harmless things?*NWAD SCANDALIZE.3*

2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame; as a scandalizing libeler.*NWAD SCANDALIZE.4*

SCANDALIZED, *pp.* Offended; defamed; disgraced.

SCANDALIZING, *ppr.* Giving offense to; disgracing.

SCANDALOUS, *a.*

1. Giving offense.*NWAD SCANDALOUS.2*

Nothing scandalous or offensive to any.*NWAD SCANDALOUS.3*

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; that brings shame or infamy; as a scandalous crime or vice. How perverted must be the mind that considers seduction or dueling less scandalous than larceny!*NWAD SCANDALOUS.4*

3. Defamatory.*NWAD SCANDALOUS.5*

SCANDALOUSLY, *adv.*

1. Shamefully; in a manner to give offense.*NWAD SCANDALOUSLY.2*

His discourse at table was scandalously unbecoming the dignity of his station.*NWAD SCANDALOUSLY.3*

2. Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault; as a critic scandalously nice.*NWAD SCANDALOUSLY.4*

SCANDALOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being scandalous; the quality of giving offense, or of being disgraceful.

Scandalum magnatum, in law, a defamatory speech or writing made or published to the injury of a person of dignity.*NWAD SCANDALOUSNESS.2*

SCANDENT, *a.* [L. scandens, scando, to climb.]

Climbing, either with spiral tendrils for its support, or by adhesive fibers, as a stalk; climbing; performing the office of a tendril, as a petiole.*NWAD SCANDENT.2*

SCANNED, *pp.* Critically sifted or examined; resolved into feet in recital.

SCANNING, *ppr.* Critically examining; resolving into feet, as verse.

SCANSION, *n.* The act of scanning.

SCANT, *v.t.*

To limit; to straiten; as, to scant one in provisions; to scant ourselves in the use of necessaries; to scant a garment in cloth.*NWAD SCANT.2*

I am scanted in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions.*NWAD SCANT.3*

SCANT, *v.i.* To fail or become less; as, the wind scants.

SCANT, *a.*

1. Not full, large or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; as a scant allowance of provisions or water; a scant pattern of cloth for a garment.*NWAD SCANT.6*

2. Sparing; parsimonious; cautiously affording.*NWAD SCANT.7*

Be somewhat scanter of your maiden presence. [Not in use.]*NWAD SCANT.8*

3. Not fair, free or favorable for a ship's course; as a scant wind.*NWAD SCANT.9*

SCANT, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not quite.

The people - received of the bankers scant twenty shillings for thirty. [Obsolete or vulgar.]*NWAD SCANT.11*

SCANTILY, *adv.* [from scanty.]

1. Not fully; not plentifully. the troops were scantily supplied with flour.*NWAD SCANTILY.2*

2. Sparingly; niggardly; as, to speak scantily of one. [Unusual.]*NWAD SCANTILY.3*

SCANTINESS, *n.*

1. Narrowness; want of space or compass; as the scantiness of our heroic verse.*NWAD SCANTINESS.2*

2. Want of amplitude, greatness or abundance; limited extent.*NWAD SCANTINESS.3*

Alexander was much troubled at the scantiness of nature itself.*NWAD SCANTINESS.4*

3. Want of fullness; want of sufficiency; as the scantiness of supplies.*NWAD SCANTINESS.5*

SCANTLE, *v.t.* To be deficient; to fail.

SCANTLE, *v.i.* To divide into thin or small pieces; to shiver.

SCANTLET, *n.* [See *Scantling*.] A small pattern; a small quantity. [Not in use.]

SCANTLING, *n.*

1. A pattern; a quantity cut for a particular purpose.*NWAD SCANTLING.2*

2. A small quantity; as a scantling of wit.*NWAD SCANTLING.3*

3. A certain proportion or quantity.*NWAD SCANTLING.4*

4. In the United States, timber sawed or cut into pieces of a small size, as for studs, rails, etc. This seems to be allied to the L. scandula, and it is the sense in which I have ever heard it used in this country.*NWAD SCANTLING.5*

5. In seamen's language, the dimensions of a piece of timber, with regard to its breadth and thickness.*NWAD SCANTLING.6*

SCANTLING, *a.* Not plentiful; small. [Not in use.]

SCANTLY, *adv.*

1. Scarcely; hardly. *Obs.*NWAD SCANTLY.2

2. Not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.*NWAD SCANTLY.3*

SCANTNESS, *n.* [from scant.] Narrowness; smallness; as the scantness of our capacities.

SCANTY, *a.* [from scant, and having the same signification.]

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude or extent.*NWAD SCANTY.2*

His dominions were very narrow and scanty.*NWAD SCANTY.3*

Now scantier limits the proud arch confine.*NWAD SCANTY.4*

2. Poor; not copious or full; not ample; hardly sufficient; as a scanty language; a scanty supply of words; a scantly supply of bread.*NWAD SCANTY.5*

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.*NWAD SCANTY.6*

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too scanty of words.*NWAD SCANTY.7*

SCAPAISM, *n.* [Gr. to dig or make hollow.]

Among the Persians, a barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals

by confining them in a hollow tree till they died.*NWAD SCAPAISM.2*

SCAPE, *v.t.* To escape; a contracted word, not now used except in poetry, and with a mark of elision. [See *Escape*.]

SCAPE, *n.*

1. An escape. [See *Escape*.]*NWAD SCAPE.3*

2. Means of escape; evasion.*NWAD SCAPE.4*

3. Freak; aberration; deviation.*NWAD SCAPE.5*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness. [Obsolete in all its senses.]*NWAD SCAPE.6*

SCAPE, *n.* [L. scopus; probably allied to scipio, and the Gr. scepter.]

In botany, a stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth.*NWAD SCAPE.8*

SCAPE-GOAT, *n.* [escape and goat.] In the Jewish ritual, a goat which was brought to the door of the tabernacle, where the high priest laid his hands upon him, confessing the sins of the people, and putting them on the heat of the goat; after which the goat was sent into the wilderness, bearing the iniquities of the people. *Leviticus 16:10*.

SCAPELESS, *a.* [from scape.] In botany, destitute of a scape.

SCAPEMENT, *n.* The method of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum of a clock.

SCAPHITE, *n.* [L. scapha.] Fossil remains of the scapha.

SCAPOLITE, *n.* [Gr. a rod, and a stone.]

A mineral which occurs massive, or more commonly in four or eight sides prisms, terminated by four sided pyramids. It takes its name

from its long crystals, often marked with deep longitudinal channels, and collected in groups or masses of parallel, diverging or intermingled prisms. It is the radiated, foliated and compact scapolite of Jameson, and the paranthine and Wernerite of Hauy and Brongniart.*NWAD SCAPOLITE.2*

SCAPULA, *n.* [L.] The shoulder blade.

SCAPULAR, *a.* [L. scapularis.] Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the scapula; as the scapular arteries.

SCAPULAR, *n.* [supra.]

1. In anatomy, the name of two pairs of arteries, and as many veins.*NWAD SCAPULAR.3*

2. In ornithology, a feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing, and lies along the side of the back.*NWAD SCAPULAR.4*

SCAPULAR, SCAPULARY, *n.* A part of the habit of certain religious orders in the Romish church, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth worn over the gown, covering the back and breast, and extending to the feet. This is worn as a badge of peculiar veneration for the virgin Mary.

SCAR, *n.*

1. A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal made by a wound or an ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed. The soldier is proud of his scars.*NWAD SCAR.2*

2. Any mark or injury; a blemish.*NWAD SCAR.3*

The earth had the beauty of youth - and not a wrinkle, scar or fracture on its body.*NWAD SCAR.4*

3. [L. scarus; Gr.] A fish of the Labrus kind.*NWAD SCAR.5*

SCAR, *v.t.* To mark with a scar.

SCARAB, SCARABEE, *n.* [L. scarabaeus, from Gr.]

A beetle; an insect of the genus Scarabaeus, whose wings are cased. [See *Beetle*.]*NWAD SCARAB.2*

SCARAMOUCH, *n.*

A buffoon in motley dress.*NWAD SCARAMOUCH.2*

SCARCE, *a.*

1. Not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand. We say, water is scarce, wheat, rye, barley is scarce, money is scarce, when the quantity is not fully adequate to the demand.*NWAD SCARCE.2*

2. Being few in number and scattered; rare; uncommon. Good horses are scarce.*NWAD SCARCE.3*

The scarcest of all is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved.*NWAD SCARCE.4*

SCARCE, SCARCELY, *adv.*

1. Hardly; scantly.*NWAD SCARCE.6*

We scarcely think our miseries our foes.*NWAD SCARCE.7*

2. Hardly; with difficulty.*NWAD SCARCE.8*

Slowly he sails, and scarcely stems the tides.*NWAD SCARCE.9*

SCARCENESS, SCARCITY, *n.*

1. Smallness of quantity, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency defeat of plenty; penury; as a scarcity of grain; a great scarcity of beauties; a scarcity of lovely women.*NWAD SCARCENESS.2*

Praise, like gold and diamonds, owes its value to its scarcity.*NWAD SCARCENESS.3*

A scarcity of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples.*NWAD SCARCENESS.4*

2. Rareness; infrequency.*NWAD SCARCENESS.5*

The value of an advantage is enhanced by its scarceness.*NWAD SCARCENESS.6*

Root of scarcity, the mangold-wurzel, a variety of the white beet.*NWAD SCARCENESS.7*

SCARE, *v.t.* [L. ex and cor, heart; but qu.]

To fright; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.*NWAD SCARE.2*

The noise of thy crow-bow will scare the herd, and so my shot is lost.*NWAD SCARE.3*

To scare away, to drive away by frightening.*NWAD SCARE.4*

SCARECROW, *n.* [scarce and crow.]

1. Any frightful thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from corn fields; hence, any thing terrifying without danger; a vain terror.*NWAD SCARECROW.2*

A scarecrow set to frighten fools away.*NWAD SCARECROW.3*

2. A fowl of the sea gull kind; the black gull.*NWAD SCARECROW.4*

SCARED, *pp.* Frightened; suddenly terrified.

SCAREFIRE, *n.* A fire breaking out so as to frighten people. [Not used.]

SCARF, *n. plu.* scarfs

Something that hangs loose upon the shoulders; as a piece of cloth.*NWAD SCARF.2*

Put on your hood and scarf.*NWAD SCARF.3*

SCARF, *v.t.*

1. To throw loosely on.*NWAD SCARF.5*

2. To dress in a loose vesture.*NWAD SCARF.6*

SCARF, *v.t.* To join; to piece; to unite two pieces of timber at the ends, by letting the end of one into the end of the other, or by laying the two ends together and fastening a third piece to both.

SCARFSKIN, *n.* [scarf and skin.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer thin integument of the body.

SCARIFICATION, *n.* [L. scarificatio. See *Scarify*.]

In surgery, the operation of making several incisions in the skin with a lancet or other cutting instrument, particularly the cupping instrument.*NWAD SCARIFICATION.2*

SCARIFICATOR, *n.* An instrument used in scarification.

SCARIFIER, *n.* [from scarify.]

1. The person who scarifies.*NWAD SCARIFIER.2*

2. The instrument used for scarifying.*NWAD SCARIFIER.3*

SCARIFY, *v.t.* [L. scarifico. Gr. L. facio, to make. But the Greek is from a pointed instrument, or a sharp pointed piece of wood.]

To scratch or cut the skin of an animal, or to make small incisions by means of a lancet or cupping instrument, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein.*NWAD SCARIFY.2*

SCARIFYING, ***ppr.*** **Making small incisions in the skin with an instrument.**

SCARIOUS, ***a.*** **[Low L. scarrosus, rough.] In botany, tough, thin**

SCARIOUS, ***a.*** **[Low L. scarrosus, rough.] In botany, tough, thin and semi-transparent, dry and sonorous to the touch; as a perianth.**

SCARLATINA, ***n.*** **the scarlet fever; called in popular language, the canker rash.**

SCARLATINOUS, ***a.*** **Of a scarlet color; pertaining to the scarlet fever.**

SCARLET, ***n.***

1. A beautiful bright red color, brighter than crimson. *NWAD SCARLET.2*

2. Cloth of a scarlet color. *NWAD SCARLET.3*

All her household are clothed with scarlet. *Proverbs 31:21*. *NWAD SCARLET.4*

SCARLET, ***a.*** **of the color called scarlet; of a bright red color; as a scarlet cloth or thread; a scarlet lip.**

SCARLET-BEAN, ***n.*** **A plant; a red bean.**

SCARLET-FEVER, ***n.*** **[scarlatina.] a disease in which the body is covered with an efflorescence or red color, first appearing about the neck and breast, and accompanied with a sore throat.**

SCARLET-OAK, ***n.*** **a species of oak, the Quercus coccifera, or kermes oak, producing small glandular excrescences, called kermes or scarlet grain.**

SCARMAGE, SCARMOGE, peculiar modes of spelling skirmish. [Not in use or local.]

SCARN, ***n.*** **Dung. [Not in use or local.]**

SCARN-BEE, ***n.*** **a beetle. [Not in use or local.]**

SCARP, ***n.***

In fortification, the interior talus or slope of the ditch next the place, at the foot of the rampart.*NWAD SCARP.2*

SCARP, ***n.*** **In heraldry, the scarf which military commanders wear for ornament; borne somewhat like a battoon sinister, but broader, and continued to the edges of the field.**

SCARUS, ***n.*** **A fish. [See *Scar*.]**

SCARY, ***n.*** **Barren land having only a thin coat of grass upon it. [Local.]**

SCATCH, ***n.*** **A kind of horsebit for bridles.**

SCATCHES, ***n. plu.*** **Stilts to put the feet in for walking in dirty places.**

SCATE, ***n.*** **[This word may belong to the root of shoot, and L. scateo.]**

A wooden shoe furnished with a steel plate for sliding on ice.*NWAD SCATE.2*

SCATE, ***v.i.*** **To slide or move on scates.**

SCATE, ***n.*** **[L. squatina, squatus.] A fish, a species of ray.**

SCATEBROUS, ***a.*** **[L. scatebra, a spring; scateo, to overflow.] Abounding with springs.**

SCATH, ***v.t.*** **To damage; to waste; to destroy. [Little used.]**

SCATH, ***n.*** **Damage; injury; waste; harm. [Little used.]**

SCATHFUL, ***a.*** **Without waste or damage. [Little used.]**

SCATHLESS, ***a.*** **Without waste or damage. [Little used.]**

SCATTER, ***v.t.*** **[L. scateo, discutio; Gr. to scatter, to discuss. This word may be formed on the root of discutio. The primary sense is to drive or throw.]**

1. To disperse; to dissipate; to separate or remove things to a distance from each other.*NWAD SCATTER.2*

From thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth. *Genesis 11:9*.*NWAD SCATTER.3*

I will scatter you among the heathen. *Leviticus 26:33*.*NWAD SCATTER.4*

2. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle; as, to scatter seed in sowing.*NWAD SCATTER.5*

Teach the glad hours to scatter, as they fly, soft quiet, gentle love and endless joy.*NWAD SCATTER.6*

3. To spread or set thinly.*NWAD SCATTER.7*

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains, their scatter'd cottages, and ample plains.*NWAD SCATTER.8*

SCATTER, ***v.i.***

1. To be dispersed or dissipated. The clouds scatter after a storm.*NWAD SCATTER.10*

2. To be liberal to the poor; to be charitable. *Proverbs 11:24*.*NWAD SCATTER.11*

SCATTERED, ***pp.***

1. Dispersed; dissipated; thinly spread; sprinkled or thinly spread over.*NWAD SCATTERED.2*

2. In botany, irregular in position; without any apparent regular order; as scattered branches.*NWAD SCATTERED.3*

SCATTEREDLY, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. [Not much used.]

SCATTERING, *ppr.*

1. Dispersing; spreading thinly; sprinkling.*NWAD SCATTERING.2*

2. *a.* Not united; divided among many; as scattering votes.*NWAD SCATTERING.3*

SCATTERINGLY, *adv.* Loosely; in a dispersed manner; thinly; as habitations scatteringly placed over the country.

SCATTERLING, *n.* A vagabond; one that no fixed habitation or residence. [Little used.]

SCATURIENT, *a.* [L. scaturiens.] Springing, as the water of a fountain. [Not used.]

SCATURIGINOUS, *a.* [L. scaturigo.] Abounding with springs. [Not used.]

SCAUP, *n.* A fowl of the duck kind.

SCAVAGE, *n.*

In ancient customs, a toll or duty exacted of merchant-strangers by mayors, sheriffs, etc. for goods shown or offered for sale within their precincts.*NWAD SCAVAGE.2*

SCAVENGER, *n.* [L. scabio.]

A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city, by scraping or sweeping and carrying off the filth.*NWAD SCAVENGER.2*

SCELERAT, ***n.*** **[L. sceleratus.] a villain; a criminal. [Not in use.]**

SCENE, ***n.*** **[L. scena; Gr. Heb. The Greek word signifies a tent, hut or cottage. In L. it is an arbor or stage. The primary sense is to set or throw down.]**

1. A stage; the theater or place where dramatic pieces and other shows are exhibited. It does not appear that the ancients changed the scenes in different parts of the play. Indeed the original scene for acting was an open plat of ground, shaded or slightly covered.*NWAD SCENE.2*

2. The whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited; or the whole assemblage of objects displayed at one view. Thus we say, the execution of a malefactor is a melancholy scene. The crucifixion of our Saviour was the most solemn scene ever presented to the view of man.*NWAD SCENE.3*

We say also, a scene of sorrow or of rejoicing, a noble scene, a sylvan scene.*NWAD SCENE.4*

A charming scene of nature is display'd.*NWAD SCENE.5*

3. A part of a play; a division of an act. A play is divided into acts, and acts are divided into scenes.*NWAD SCENE.6*

4. So much of an act of a play as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place.*NWAD SCENE.7*

5. The place represented by the sate. The scene was laid in the king's palace.*NWAD SCENE.8*

6. The curtain or hanging of a theater adapted to the play.*NWAD SCENE.9*

7. The place where any thing is exhibited.*NWAD SCENE.10*

The world is a vast scene of strife.*NWAD SCENE.11*

8. Any remarkable exhibition.*NWAD SCENE.12*

The shepherds, while watching their flocks upon the plains of Bethehem, were suddenly interrupted by one of the most sublime and surprising scenes which have ever been exhibited on earth.*NWAD SCENE.13*

SCENERY, *n.* The appearance of a place, or of the various objects presented to view; or the various objects themselves as seen together. Thus we may say, the scenery of the landscape presented to the view from mount Holyoke, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, is highly picturesque, and exceeded only by the scenery of Boston and its vicinity, as seen from the State house.

Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural scenery.*NWAD SCENERY.2*

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed.*NWAD SCENERY.3*

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.*NWAD SCENERY.4*

4. The paintings representing the scenery of a play.*NWAD SCENERY.5*

SCENIC, SCENICAL, *a.* [L. scenicus.] Pertaining to scenery; dramatic; theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHIC, SCENOGRAPHICAL, *a.* [See *Scenography*.] Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* In perspective.

SCENOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. scene, to describel.]

The representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it in all its dimensions as it appears to the eye.*NWAD SCENOGRAPHY.2*

SCENT, *n.* [L. sentio, to perceive.]

1. Odor; smell; that substance which issuing from a body, affects the olfactory organs of animals; as the scent of an orange or an apple; the scent of musk. The word is applicable to any odor, agreeable or offensive.*NWAD SCENT.2*

2. The power of smelling; the smell; as a house of nice scent.*NWAD SCENT.3*

3. chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit; track.*NWAD SCENT.4*

He travelled upon the same scent into Ethiopia.*NWAD SCENT.5*

SCENT, *v.t.*

1. to smell; to perceive by the olfactory organs; as, to scent game, as a hound.*NWAD SCENT.7*

2. To perfume; to imbue or fill with odor, good or bad. Aromatic plants scent the room. some persons scent garments with musk; others scent their snuff.*NWAD SCENT.8*

SCENTFUL, *a.*

1. Odorous; yielding much smell.*NWAD SCENTFUL.2*

2. Of quick smell.*NWAD SCENTFUL.3*

SCENTLESS, *a.* Inodorous; destitute of smell.

SCEPTER, *n.* [L. sceptrum; Gr. from to send or thrust; coinciding with L. scipio, that is, a shoot or rod.]

1. A staff or batoon borne by kings on solemn occasions, as a badge of authority. Hence,*NWAD SCEPTER.2*

2. The appropriate ensign of royalty; an ensign of higher antiquity than the crown. Hence,*NWAD SCEPTER.3*

3. Royal power or authority; as, to assume the scepter.*NWAD*

SCEPTER.4

The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, till Shiloh come. *Genesis 49:10*.*NWAD SCEPTER.5*

4. A constellation.*NWAD SCEPTER.6*

SCEPTER, *v.t.* To invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority.

SCEPTERED, *a.* Bearing a scepter; as a sceptered prince.

To Britain's queen the scepter'd suppliant bends.*NWAD SCEPTERED.2*

Gold-scepter'd Juno.*NWAD SCEPTERED.3*

SCEPTIC, *n.* [Gr. from to look about, to consider, to speculate. See *Show*.]

1. One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines. In philosophy, a Pyrrhonist or follower of Pyrrho, the founder of a sect of sceptical philosophers, who maintained that no certain inferences can be drawn from the reports of the senses, and who therefore doubted of every thing.*NWAD SCEPTIC.2*

2. In theology, a person who doubts the existence and perfections of God, or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves the divine original of the christian religion.*NWAD SCEPTIC.3*

Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of sceptics.*NWAD SCEPTIC.4*

SCEPTIC, SCEPTICAL, *a.*

1. Doubting; hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; doubting of every thing.*NWAD SCEPTIC.6*

2. Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.*NWAD SCEPTIC.7*

The sceptical system subverts the whole foundation of morals.*NWAD SCEPTIC.8*

SCEPTICALLY, *adv.* With doubt; in a doubting manner.

SCEPTICISM, *n.*

1. The doctrines and opinions of the Pyrrhonists or sceptical philosophers; universal doubt; the scheme of philosophy which denies the certainty of any knowledge respecting the phenomena of nature.*NWAD SCEPTICISM.2*

2. In theology, a doubting of the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the christian religion, or of the being, perfections or truth of God.*NWAD SCEPTICISM.3*

Irreligious scepticism or atheistic profaneness.*NWAD SCEPTICISM.4*

Let no despondency or timidity or secret scepticism lead any one to doubt whether this blessed prospect will be realized.*NWAD SCEPTICISM.5*

SCEPTICIZE, *v.i.* To doubt; to pretend to doubt of every thing. [Little used.]

SCHAALSTEIN, SCALE-STONE, *n.* A rare mineral, called also tafelspath and tabular spar, occurring in masses composed of thin lamins collected into large prismatic concretions or hexahedral prisms. It color is grayish or pearly white, tinged with green, yellow or red.

SCHEDULE, *n.* [L. schedula, from scheda, a sheet or leaf of paper; Gr. from to cut or divide; L. scindo, for scido. The pronunciation ought to follow the analogy of scheme, etc.]

1. A small scroll or piece of paper or parchment, containing some writing.*NWAD SCHEDULE.2*

2. A piece of paper or parchment annexed to a larger writing, as to

a will, a deed, a lease, etc.*NWAD SCHEDULE.3*

3. A piece of paper or parchment containing an inventory of goods.*NWAD SCHEDULE.4*

SCHEELIN, SCHELIUM, *n.* A different, name of tungsten, a hard brittle metal of a grayish white color, and brilliant.

SCHEMATISM, *n.* [Gr. See *Scheme*.]

1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.*NWAD SCHEMATISM.2*

2. Particular form or disposition of a thing. [A word not much used.]*NWAD SCHEMATISM.3*

SCHEMATIST, *n.* A projector; one given to forming schemes. [Schemer is more generally used.]

SCHEME, *n.* [L. schema; Gr. from a contracted word, probably from to have or hold.]

1. A plan; a combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system.*NWAD SCHEME.2*

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct without forming such a scheme of things as shall take in time and eternity.*NWAD SCHEME.3*

2. A project; a contrivance; a plan of something to be done; a design. Thus we say, to form a scheme, to lay a scheme, to contrive a scheme.*NWAD SCHEME.4*

The stoical scheme of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes.*NWAD SCHEME.5*

3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.*NWAD SCHEME.6*

SCHEME, *v.t.* To plan; to contrive.

SCHEME, *v.i.* To form a plan; to contrive.

SCHEMER, *n.* One that contrives; a projector; a contriver.

SCHEMING, *ppr.*

1. Planning; contriving.*NWAD SCHEMING.2*

2. *a.* Given to forming schemes; artful.*NWAD SCHEMING.3*

SCHEMIST, *n.* A schemer; a projector.

SCHENE, *n.* [L. schaenos; Gr.] An Egyptian measure of length, equal to sixty stadia, or about 7 1/2 miles.

SCHESIS, *n.* [Gr. from to have or hold.]

Habitude; general state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things.*NWAD SCHESIS.2*

SCHILLER-SPAR, *n.* A mineral containing two subspecies, bronzite and common schiller-spar.

SCHISM, *n.* sizm. [L. schisma; Gr. to divide, L. scindo.]

1. In a general sense, division or separation; but appropriately, a division or separation in a church or denomination of christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith.*NWAD SCHISM.2*

- Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth, and to our schisms by charity.*NWAD SCHISM.3*

In Scripture, the word seems to denote a breach of charity, rather than a difference of doctrine.*NWAD SCHISM.4*

2. Separation; division among tribes or classes of people.*NWAD SCHISM.5*

SCHISMATIC, SCHISMATICAL, *a.* sizmat'ic, sizmat'ical. Pertaining to schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism; as schismatical opinions or proposals.

SCHISMATIC, *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith, on account of a diversity of opinions.

SCHISMATICALLY, *adv.* In a schismatical manner; by separation from a church on account of a diversity of opinions.

SCHISMATICALNESS, *n.* The state of being schismatical.

SCHISMATIZE, *v.i.* To commit or practice schism; to make a breach of communion in the church.

SCHISMLESS, *a.* Free from schism; not affected by schism. [Little used.]

SCHIST. [See *Shist*.]

SCHOLAR, *n.* [Low L. scholaris, from schola, a school; Gr. leisure, a school. See *School*.]

1. One who learns of a teacher; one who is under the tuition of a preceptor; a pupil; a disciple; hence, any member of a college, academy or school; applicable to the learner of any art, science or branch of literature.*NWAD SCHOLAR.2*

2. A man of letters.*NWAD SCHOLAR.3*

3. Emphatically used, a man eminent for erudition; a person of high attainments in science or literature.*NWAD SCHOLAR.4*

4. One that learns any thing; as an apt scholar in the school of vice.*NWAD SCHOLAR.5*

5. A pedant; a man of books. [But the word scholar seldom conveys the idea of a pedant.]*NWAD SCHOLAR.6*

SCHOLARITY, ***n.*** **Scholarship. [Not used.]**

SCHOLAR-LIKE, ***a.*** **Like a scholar; becoming a scholar.**

SCHOLARSHIP, ***n.***

1. Learning; attainments in science or literature; as a man of great scholarship.*NWAD SCHOLARSHIP.2*

2. Literary education; as any other house of scholarship. [Unusual.]*NWAD SCHOLARSHIP.3*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar; foundation for the support of a student.*NWAD SCHOLARSHIP.4*

SCHOLASTIC, SCHOLASTICAL, ***a.*** **[L. scholasticus.]**

1. Pertaining to a scholar, to a school or to schools; as scholastic manners or pride; scholastic learning.*NWAD SCHOLASTIC.2*

2. Scholar-like; becoming a scholar; suitable to schools; as scholastic precision.*NWAD SCHOLASTIC.3*

3. Pedantic; formal.*NWAD SCHOLASTIC.4*

Scholastic divinity, that species of divinity taught in some schools or colleges, which consists in discussing and settling points by reason and argument. It has now fallen into contempt, except in some universities, where the charters require it to be taught.*NWAD SCHOLASTIC.5*

SCHOLASTIC, ***n.*** **One who adheres to the method or subtilties of the schools.**

SCHOLASTICALLY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of schools; according to the niceties or method of the schools.**

SCHOLASTICISM, ***n.*** **The method or subtilties of the schools.**

The spirit of the old scholasticism, which spurned laborious

investigation and slow induction -*NWAD SCHOLASTICISM.2*

SCHOLIAST, *n.* [Gr. See *Scholium*.]

A commentator or annotator; one who writes notes upon the works of another for illustrating his writings.*NWAD SCHOLIAST.2*

SCHOLIAZE, *v.i.* To write notes on an author's works. [Not used.]

SCHOLICAL, *a.* Scholastic. [Not in use.]

SCHOLIUM, *n. plu.* scholia or scholiums. [L. scholion; Gr. from leisure, lucubration.]

In mathematics, a remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.*NWAD SCHOLIUM.2*

SCHOLY, *n.* A scholium. [Not in use.]

SCHOLY, *v.i.* To write comments. [Not in use.]

SCHOOL, *n.* [L. schola; Gr. leisure, vacation from business, lucubration at leisure, a place where leisure is enjoyed, a school. The adverb signifies at ease, leisurely, slowly, hardly, with labor or difficulty. I think, must have been derived from the Latin. This word seems originally to have denoted leisure, freedom from business, a time given to sports, games or exercises, and afterwards time given to literary studies. the sense of a crowd, collection or shoal, seems to be derivative.]

1. A place or house in which persons are instructed in arts, science, languages or any species of learning; or the pupils assembled for instruction. In American usage, school more generally denotes the collective body of pupils in any place of instruction, and under the direction and discipline of one or more teachers. Thus we say, a school consists of fifty pupils. The preceptor has a large school, or a small school. His discipline keeps the school well regulated and quiet.*NWAD SCHOOL.2*

2. The instruction or exercises of a collection of pupils or students, or the collective body of pupils while engaged in their studies. Thus we say, the school begins or opens at eight o'clock, that is, the pupils at that hour begin their studies. so we say, the teacher is now in school, the school hours are from nine to twelve, and from two to five.*NWAD SCHOOL.3*

3. The state of instruction.*NWAD SCHOOL.4*

Set him betimes to school.*NWAD SCHOOL.5*

4. A place of education, or collection of pupils, of any kind; as the schools of the prophets. In modern usage, the word school comprehends every place of education, as university, college, academy, common or primary schools, dancing schools, riding schools, etc.; but ordinarily the word is applied to seminaries inferior to universities and colleges.*NWAD SCHOOL.6*

What is the great community of christians, but one of the innumerable schools in the vast plan, which God has instituted for the education of various intelligences?*NWAD SCHOOL.7*

5. Separate denomination or sect; or a system of doctrine taught by particular teachers, or peculiar to any denomination of christians or philosophers.*NWAD SCHOOL.8*

Let no man be less confident in his faith - by reason of any difference in the several schools of christians -*NWAD SCHOOL.9*

Thus we say, the Socratic school, the Platonic school, the Peripatetic or Ionic school; by which we understand all those who adopted and adhered to a particular system of opinions.*NWAD SCHOOL.10*

6. The seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics and theology, which were formed in the middle ages, and which were characterized by academical disputations and subtilties of reasoning; or the learned men who were engaged in discussing nice points in metaphysics or theology.*NWAD SCHOOL.11*

The supreme authority of Aristotle in the schools of theology as well

as of philosophy -*NWAD SCHOOL.12*

Hence, school divinity is the divinity which discusses nice points, and proves every thing by argument.*NWAD SCHOOL.13*

7. Any place of improvement or learning. The world is an excellent school to wise men, but a school of vice to fools.*NWAD SCHOOL.14*

SCHOOL, *v.t.*

1. To instruct; to train; to educate.*NWAD SCHOOL.16*

He's gentle, never school'd, yet learn'd.*NWAD SCHOOL.17*

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor; to chide and admonish; to reprove.*NWAD SCHOOL.18*

School your child, and ask why God's anointed he revil'd.*NWAD SCHOOL.19*

SCHOOL-BOY, *n.* [See *Boy*.] A boy belonging to a school, or one who is learning rudiments.

SCHOOL-DAME, *n.* [See *Dame*.] The female teacher of a school.

SCHOOL-DAY, *n.* [See *Day*.] The age in which youth are sent to school. [Not now used.]

SCHOOL-DISTRICT, *n.* A division of a town or city for establishing and conducting school. [United States.]

SCHOOLERY, *n.* Something taught; precepts. [Not used.]

SCHOOL-FELLOW, *n.* [See *Fellow*.] One bred at the same school; an associate in school.

SCHOOL-HOUSE, *n.* [See *House*.] A house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction; but applied only to building

for subordinate schools, not to colleges. In Connecticut and some other states, every town is divided into school-districts, and each district erects its own school-house by a tax on the inhabitants.

SCHOOLING, *ppr.* Instructing; teaching; reproving.

SCHOOLING, *n.*

1. Instruction in school; tuition.*NWAD SCHOOLING.3*

2. Compensation for instruction; price or reward paid to an instructor for teaching pupils.*NWAD SCHOOLING.4*

3. Reproof; reprimand. He gave his son a good schooling.*NWAD SCHOOLING.5*

SCHOOLMAID, *n.* [See *Maid*.] A girl at school.

SCHOOLMAN, *n.* [See *Man*.]

1. A man versed in the niceties of academical disputation or of school divinity.*NWAD SCHOOLMAN.2*

Unlearn'd, he knew no schoolman's subtil art.*NWAD SCHOOLMAN.3*

2. A writer of scholastic divinity or philosophy.*NWAD SCHOOLMAN.4*

Let subtil schoolmen teach these friends to fight.*NWAD SCHOOLMAN.5*

SCHOOLMASTER, *n.* [See *Master*.]

1. The man who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher, instructor or preceptor of a school. [Applied now only or chiefly to the teachers of primary school.]*NWAD SCHOOLMASTER.2*

Adrian VI. was sometime schoolmaster to Charles V.*NWAD SCHOOLMASTER.3*

2. He or that which disciplines, instructs and leads.*NWAD*

SCHOOLMASTER.4

The law was our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ. *Galatians 3:24*.*NWAD SCHOOLMASTER.5*

SCHOOLMISTRESS, *n.* [See *Mistress*.] A woman who governs and teaches a school.

SCHOONER, *n.* A vessel with two masts, whose main-sail and fore- sail are suspended by gaffs, like a sloop's main-sail, and stretched below by booms.

SCHORL. [See *Shorl*.]

SCIAGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to sciagraphy.

SCIAGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. a shadow, and to describe.]

1. The art of sketching or delineating.*NWAD SCIAGRAPHY.2*

2. In architecture, the profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure.*NWAD SCIAGRAPHY.3*

3. In astronomy, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects, caused by the sun, moon or stars; the art of dialing.*NWAD SCIAGRAPHY.4*

SCIATHERIC, SCIATHERICAL, *a.* [Gr. a shadow, and a catching.]

Belonging to a sun-dial. [Little used.]*NWAD SCIATHERIC.2*

SCIATHERICALLY, *adv.* After the manner of a sun-dial.

SCIATIC, SCIATICA, *n.* [L. sciatica, from Gr. pain in the hips, from the hip, from the loin.] Rheumatism in the hip.

SCIATIC, SCIATICAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the hip; as the sciatic artery.*NWAD SCIATIC.3*

2. Affecting the hip; as sciatic pains.*NWAD SCIATIC.4*

SCIENCE, *n.* [L. scientia, from scio, to know.]

1. In a general sense, knowledge, or certain knowledge; the comprehension or understanding of truth or facts by the mind. The science of God must be perfect.*NWAD SCIENCE.2*

2. In philosophy, a collection of the general principles or leading truths relating to any subject. Pure science, as the mathematics, is built on self-evident truths; but the term science is also applied to other subjects founded on generally acknowledged truths, as metaphysics; or on experiment and observation, as chimistry and natural philosophy; or even to an assemblage of the general principles of an art, as the science of agriculture; the science of navigation. Arts relate to practice, as painting and sculpture.*NWAD SCIENCE.3*

A principle in science is a rule in art.*NWAD SCIENCE.4*

3. Art derived from precepts or built on principles.*NWAD SCIENCE.5*

Science perfects genius.*NWAD SCIENCE.6*

4. Any art or species of knowledge.*NWAD SCIENCE.7*

No science doth make known the first principles on which it buildeth.*NWAD SCIENCE.8*

5. One of the seven liberal branches of knowledge, viz grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music.*NWAD SCIENCE.9*

[Note - Authors have not always been careful to use the terms art and science with due discrimination and precision. Music is an art as well as a science. In general, an art is that which depends on practice or performance, and science that which depends on abstract or speculative principles. The theory of music is a science;

the practice of it an art.]*NWAD SCIENCE.10*

SCIENT, *a.* [L. sciens.] Skillful. [Not used.]

SCIENTIAL, Producing science.

SCIENTIFIC, SCIENTIFICAL, *a.* [L. scientia and facio, to make.]

1. Producing certain knowledge or demonstration; as scientific evidence.*NWAD SCIENTIFIC.2*

2. According to the rules or principles of science; as a scientific arrangement of fossils.*NWAD SCIENTIFIC.3*

3. Well versed in science; as a scientific physician.*NWAD SCIENTIFIC.4*

SCIENTIFICALLY, *adv.*

1. In such a manner as to produce knowledge.*NWAD SCIENTIFICALLY.2*

It is easier to believe, than to be scientifically instructed.*NWAD SCIENTIFICALLY.3*

2. According to the rules or principles of science.*NWAD SCIENTIFICALLY.4*

SCILLITIN, *n.* [See *Squill*.] a white transparent acrid substance, extracted from squills by Vogel.

SCIMITAR, [See *Cimiter*.]

SCINK, *n.* a cast calf. [Not in use or local.]

SCINTILLANT, *a.* [See *Scintillate*.] emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

SCINTILLATE, *v.i.* [L. scintillo. This word seems to be a

diminutive formed on the Teutonic scinan, Eng. to shine.]

1. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles.*NWAD SCINTILLATE.2*

Marbles do not scintillate with steel.*NWAD SCINTILLATE.3*

2. to sparkle, as the fixed stars.*NWAD SCINTILLATE.4*

SCINTILLATING, *ppr.* emitting sparks; sparkling.

SCINTILLATION, *n.* the act of emitting sparks or igneous particles; the act of sparkling.

SCIOLISM, *n.* [See *Sciolist*.] Superficial knowledge.

SCIOLIST, *n.* [L. sciolus, a diminutive formed on scio, to know.]

One who knows little, or who knows many things superficially; a smatterer.*NWAD SCIOLIST.2*

These passages in that book, were enough to humble the presumption of our modern sciolists, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance.*NWAD SCIOLIST.3*

SCIOLOUS, *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCIOMACHY, *n.* [Gr. a shadow, and a battle.]

A battle with a shadow. [Little used.]*NWAD SCIOMACHY.2*

SCION. [See *Cion*.]

SCIOPTIC, *a.* [Gr. shadow and to see.]

Pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting images through a hole in a darkened room.*NWAD SCIOPTIC.2*

SCIOPTIC, *n.* A sphere or globe with a lens made to turn like the eye; used in experiments with the camera obscura.

SCIOPTICS, *n.* The science of exhibiting images of external objects, received through a double convex glass into a darkened room.

SCIRE FACIAS, *n.* [L.] In law, a judicial writ summoning a person to show cause to the court why something should not be done, as to require sureties to show cause why the plaintiff should not have execution against them for debt and damages, or to require a third person to show cause why goods in his hands by replevin, should not be delivered to satisfy the execution, etc.

SCIROC, SCIROCCO, *n.* In Italy, a southeast wind; a hot suffocating wind, blowing from the burning deserts of Africa. This name is given also, in the northeast of Italy, to a cold bleak wind from the Alps.

SCIRROSITY, *n.* [See *Scirrus*.] An induration of the glands.

SCIRROUS, *a.*

1. Indurated; hard; knotty; as a gland.*NWAD SCIRROUS.2*

2. Proceeding from scirrus; as scirrous affections; scirrous disease.*NWAD SCIRROUS.3*

SCIRRUS, *n.* [L. scirrus; Gr.]

In surgery and medicine, a hard tumor on any part of the body, usually proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in a cancer.*NWAD SCIRRUS.2*

SCISCITATION, *n.* [L. sciscitor, to inquire or demand.]

The act of inquiring; inquiry; demand. [Little used.]*NWAD SCISCITATION.2*

SCISSIBLE, *a.* [L. scissus, scindo, to cut.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument; as scissible matter or

bodies.

SCISSILE, ***a.*** **[L. scissilis, from scindo, to cut.]**

That may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument.*NWAD SCISSILE.2*

SCISSION, ***n.*** **sizh'on. [L. scissio, scindo, to cut.]**

The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument.*NWAD SCISSION.2*

SCISSORS, ***n.*** **siz'zors,** ***plu.*** **[L. scissor, from scindo, to cut, Gr.]**

A cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the center, by which they are fastened. Hence we usually say, a pair of scissors.*NWAD SCISSORS.2*

SCISSURE, ***n.*** **[L. scissura, from scindo, to cut.]**

A longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting. [This cannot legitimately be a crack, rent or fissure. In this use it may be an error of the press for fissure.]*NWAD SCISSURE.2*

SCITAMINEOUS, ***a.*** **Belonging to the Scitamineae, one of Linne's natural orders of plants.**

SCLAVONIAN, SLAVONIC, ***a.*** **[from Sclavi, a people of the north of Europe.]**

Pertaining to the Sclavi, a people that inhabited the country between the rivers Save and Drave, or to their language. Hence the word came to denote the language which is now spoken in Poland, Russia, Hungary, Bohemia, etc.*NWAD SCLAVONIAN.2*

SCLEROTIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. hard; hardness.]**

Hard; firm; as the sclerotic coat or tunicle of the eye.*NWAD*

SCLEROTIC.2

SCLEROTIC, *n.*

1. The firm white outer coat of the eye.*NWAD SCLEROTIC.4*

2. A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.*NWAD SCLEROTIC.5*

SCOAT. [See *Scot*.]

SCOBIFORM, *a.* [L. scobs, saw dust, and form.]

Having the form of saw dust or raspings.*NWAD SCOBIFORM.2*

SCOBS, *n.* [L. from scabo, to scrape.] Raspings of ivory, hartshorn or other hard substance; dross of metals, etc.

SCOFF, *v.i.* [Gr. The primary sense is probably to throw. But I do not find the word in the English and Greek sense, in any modern language except the English.]

To treat with insolent ridicule, mockery or contumelious language; to manifest contempt by derision; with at. To scoff at religion and sacred things is evidence of extreme weakness and folly, as well as of wickedness.*NWAD SCOFF.2*

They shall scoff at the kings. *Habakkuk 1:10*.*NWAD SCOFF.3*

SCOFF, *v.t.* To treat with derision or scorn.

SCOFF, *n.* Derision, ridicule, mockery or reproach, expressed in language of contempt; expression of scorn or contempt.

With scoffs and scorns and contumelious taunts.*NWAD SCOFF.6*

SCOFFER, *n.* One who scoffs; one that mocks, derides or reproaches in the language of contempt; a scorner.

There shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts, and saying, “Where is the promise of his coming?” *2 Peter 3:3*.*NWAD SCOFFER.2*

SCOFFING, *ppr.* Deriding or mocking; treating with reproachful language.

SCOFFINGLY, *adv.* In mockery or contempt; by way of derision.

Aristotle applied this hemistich scoffingly to the sycophants at Athens.*NWAD SCOFFINGLY.2*

SCOLD, *v.i.*

To find fault or rail with rude clamor; to brawl; to utter railing or harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke; with at; as, to scold at a servant. A scolding tongue, a scolding wife, a scolding husband, a scolding master, who can endure?*NWAD SCOLD.2*

Pardon me, ‘tis the first time that ever I’m forc’d to scold.*NWAD SCOLD.3*

SCOLD, *v.t.* To chide with rudeness and boisterous clamor; to rate. [The transitive use of this word is of recent origin, at least within my knowledge.]

SCOLD, *n.*

1. A rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman.*NWAD SCOLD.6*

Scolds answer foul-mouth’d scolds.*NWAD SCOLD.7*

2. A scolding; a brawl.*NWAD SCOLD.8*

SCOLDER, *n.* One that scolds or rails.

SCOLDING, *ppr.*

1. Railing with clamor; uttering rebuke in rude and boisterous language.*NWAD SCOLDING.2*

2. *a.* Given to scolding.*NWAD SCOLDING.3*

SCOLDING, The uttering of rude, clamorous language by way of rebuke or railing; railing language.

SCOLDINGLY, *adv.* With rude clamor or railing.

SCOLLOP, *n.*

1. A pectinated shell. [See *Scallop*.]*NWAD SCOLLOP.2*

2. An indenting or cut like those of a shell.*NWAD SCOLLOP.3*

SCOLLOP, *v.t.* To form or cut with scollops.

SCOLOPENDRA, *n.* [Gr.]

1. A venomous serpent.*NWAD SCOLOPENDRA.2*

2. A genus of insects of the order of Apters, destitute of wings. These insects have as many feet on each side as there are segments in the body. There are several species.*NWAD SCOLOPENDRA.3*

3. A plant. [L. scolopendrium.]*NWAD SCOLOPENDRA.4*

SCOMM, *n.* [L. scomma; Gr. See *Scoff*.]

1. A buffoon. [Not in use.]*NWAD SCOMM.2*

2. A flout; a jeer. [Not in use.]*NWAD SCOMM.3*

SCONCE, *n.*

1. A fort or bulwark; a work for defense. *Obs.*NWAD SCONCE.2*

2. A hanging or projecting candlestick, generally with a mirror to reflect the light.*NWAD SCONCE.3*

Golden sconces hang upon the walls.*NWAD SCONCE.4*

3. The circular tube with a brim in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted, that is, the support, the holder of the candle; and from this sense the candlestick, in the preceding definition, has its name.*NWAD SCONCE.5*

4. A fixed seat or shelf. [Local.]*NWAD SCONCE.6*

SCONCE, *n.*

1. Sense; judgment; discretion or understanding. This sense has been in vulgar use in New England within my memory.*NWAD SCONCE.8*

2. The head; a low word.*NWAD SCONCE.9*

3. A mulet or fine.*NWAD SCONCE.10*

SCONCE, *v.t.* To mulet; to fine. [A low word and not in use.]

SCOOP, *n.*

1. A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle fastened to a dish, used for dipping liquors; also, a little hollow piece of wood for bailing boats.*NWAD SCOOP.2*

2. An instrument of surgery.*NWAD SCOOP.3*

3. A sweep; a stroke; a swoop.*NWAD SCOOP.4*

SCOOP, *v.t.*

1. To lade out; properly, to take out with a scoop or with a sweeping motion.*NWAD SCOOP.6*

He scoop'd the water from the crystal flood.*NWAD SCOOP.7*

2. To empty by lading; as, he scooped it dry.*NWAD SCOOP.8*

3. To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate; as, the Indians scoop the trunk of a tree into a canoe.*NWAD SCOOP.9*

Those carbuncles the Indians will scoop, so as to hold above a pint.*NWAD SCOOP.10*

4. To remove, so as to leave a place hollow.*NWAD SCOOP.11*

A spectator would think this circular mount had been actually scooped out of that hollow space.*NWAD SCOOP.12*

SCOOPED, *pp.* Taken out as with a scoop or ladle; hollowed; excavated; removed so as to leave a hollow.

SCOOPER, *n.* One that scoops; also, a water fowl.

SCOOPING, *ppr.* Lading out; making hollow; excavating; removing so as to leave a hollow.

SCOOP-NET, *n.* A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.

SCOPE, *n.* [L. scopus; Gr. from to see or view; Heb. to see, to behold.] The primary sense is to stretch or extend, to reach; properly, the whole extent, space or reach, hence the whole space viewed, and hence the limit or ultimate end.

1. Space; room; amplitude of intellectual view; as a free scope for inquiry; full scope for the fancy or imagination; ample scope for genius.*NWAD SCOPE.2*

2. The limit of intellectual view; the end or thing to which the mind directs its view; that which is purposed to be reached or accomplished; hence, ultimate design, aim or purpose; intention; drift. It expresses both the purpose and thing purposed.*NWAD SCOPE.3*

Your scope is as mine own, so to enforce and qualify the laws, as to your soul seems good.*NWAD SCOPE.4*

The scope of all their pleading against man's authority, is to overthrow such laws and constitutions of the church -*NWAD SCOPE.5*

3. Liberty; freedom from restraint; room to move in.*NWAD SCOPE.6*

4. Liberty beyond just limits; license.*NWAD SCOPE.7*

Give him line and scope.*NWAD SCOPE.8*

5. Act of riot; sally; excess. *Obs.*NWAD SCOPE.9

6. Extended quantity; as a scope of land. *Obs.*NWAD SCOPE.10

7. Length; extent; sweep; as scope of cable.*NWAD SCOPE.11*

SCOPIFORM, *a.* [L. scopa, a broom, and form.] Having the form of a broom or besom.

Zeolite, stelliform or scopiform.*NWAD SCOPIFORM.2*

SCOPPET, *v.t.* To lade out. [Not in use.]

SCOPTICAL, *a.* [Gr.] Scoffing. [Not in use.]

SCOPULOUS, *a.* [L. scopulosus.] Full of rocks; rocky. [Not in use.]

SCORBUTE, *n.* [L. scorbutus.] Scurvy. [Not in use.]

SCORBUTIC, SCORBUTICAL, *a.* [L. scorbutus, the scurvy. See *Scurf*, *Scurvy*.]

1. Affected or diseased with scurvy; as a scorbutic person.*NWAD SCORBUTIC.2*

2. Pertaining to scurvy, or partaking of its nature; as scorbutic complaints or symptoms.*NWAD SCORBUTIC.3*

3. Subject to scurvy; as a scorbutic habit.*NWAD SCORBUTIC.4*

SCORBUTICALLY, *adv.* With the scurvy, or with a tendency to it; as a woman scorbutically affected.

SCORCE. [See *Scorse*.]

SCORCH, *v.t.*

1. To burn superficially; to subject to a degree of heat that changes the color of a thing, or both the color and texture of the surface. Fire will scorch linen or cotton very speedily in extremely cold weather.*NWAD SCORCH.2*

2. To burn; to affect painfully with heat. Scorched with the burning sun or burning sands of Africa.*NWAD SCORCH.3*

SCORCH, *v.i.* To be burnt on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up.

Scatter a little mungy straw and fern among your seedlings, to prevent the roots from scorching.*NWAD SCORCH.5*

SCORCHED, *pp.* Burnt on the surface; pained by heat.

SCORCHING, *ppr.* Burning on the surface; paining by heat.

SCORCHING-FENNEL, *n.* A plant of the genus Thapsia; deadly carrot.

SCORDIUM, *n.* [L.] A plant, the water-germander, a species of Teucrium.

SCORE, *n.*

1. A notch or incision; hence, the number twenty. Our ancestors, before the knowledge of writing, numbered and kept accounts of numbers by cutting notches on a stick or tally, and making one notch the representative of twenty. A simple mark answered the same purpose.*NWAD SCORE.2*

2. A line drawn.*NWAD SCORE.3*

3. An account or reckoning; as, he paid his score.*NWAD SCORE.4*

4. An account kept of something past; an epoch; an era.*NWAD*

SCORE.5

5. Debt, or account of debt.*NWAD SCORE.6*

6. Account; reason; motive.*NWAD SCORE.7*

But left the trade, as many more have lately done on the same score.*NWAD SCORE.8*

7. Account; sake.*NWAD SCORE.9*

You act your kindness of Cydaria's score.*NWAD SCORE.10*

8. In music, the original and entire draught of any composition, or its transcript.*NWAD SCORE.11*

To quit scores, to pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent.*NWAD SCORE.12*

A song in score, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed.*NWAD SCORE.13*

SCORE, *v.t.*

1. To notch; to cut and chip for the purpose of preparing for hewing; as, to score timber.*NWAD SCORE.15*

2. To cut; to engrave.*NWAD SCORE.16*

3. To mark by a line.*NWAD SCORE.17*

4. To set down as a debt.*NWAD SCORE.18*

Madam, I know when, instead of five, you scored me ten.*NWAD SCORE.19*

5. To set down or take as an account; to charge; as, to score follies.*NWAD SCORE.20*

6. To form a score in music.*NWAD SCORE.21*

SCORED, *pp.* Notched; set down; marked; prepared for

hewing.

In botany, a scored stem is marked with parallel lines or grooves.*NWAD SCORED.2*

SCORIA, *n.* [L. from the Gr. rejected matter, that which is thrown off.]

Dross; the recrement of metals in fusion, or the mass produced by melting metals and ores.*NWAD SCORIA.2*

SCORIACEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to dross; like dross or the recrement of metals; partaking of the nature of scoria.

SCORIFICATION, *n.* In metallurgy, the act or operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria.

SCORIFIED, *pp.* Reduced to scoria.

SCORIFORM, *a.* [L. scoria and form.] Like scoria; in the form of dross.

SCORIFY, *v.t.* To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

SCORIFYING, *ppr.* Reducing to scoria.

SCORING, *ppr.* Notching; marking; setting down as an account or debt; forming a score.

SCORIOUS, *a.* Drossy; recrementitious.

SCORN, *n.*

1. Extreme contempt; that disdain which springs from a person's opinion of the meanness of an object, and a consciousness or belief of his own superiority or worth.*NWAD SCORN.2*

He thought scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Esther 3:6*.*NWAD SCORN.3*

Every sullen frown and bitter scorn but fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn.*NWAD SCORN.4*

2. A subject of extreme contempt, disdain or derision; that which is treated with contempt.*NWAD SCORN.5*

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbors, a scorn and a derision to them that are around us. *Psalm 44:13*.*NWAD SCORN.6*

To think scorn, to disdain; to despise. *Obs.*.*NWAD SCORN.7*

To laugh to scorn, to deride; to make a mock of; to ridicule as contemptible.*NWAD SCORN.8*

They laughed us to scorn. *Nehemiah 2:19*.*NWAD SCORN.9*

SCORN, *v.t.*

1. to hold in extreme contempt; to despise; to contemn; to disdain. *Job 16:20*.*NWAD SCORN.11*

Surely he scorneth the scorner; but he giveth grace to the lowly. *Proverbs 3:34*.*NWAD SCORN.12*

2. to think unworth; to disdain.*NWAD SCORN.13*

Fame that delights around the world to stray, scorns not to take our Argos in her way.*NWAD SCORN.14*

3. To slight; to disregard; to neglect.*NWAD SCORN.15*

This my long suff'rance and my day of grace, those who neglect and scorn, shall never taste.*NWAD SCORN.16*

SCORN, *v.i.* To scorn at, to scoff at; to treat with contumely, derision or reproach. *Obs.*

SCORNED, *pp.* Extremely contemned or despised; disdained.

SCORNER, *n.*

1. One that scorns; a contemner; a despiser.*NWAD SCORNER.2*

They are great scorners of death.*NWAD SCORNER.3*

2. A scoffer; a derider; in Scripture, one who scoffs at religion, its ordinances and teachers, and who makes a mock of sin and the judgments and threatenings of God against sinners. *Proverbs 1:22*; *Proverbs 19:25*.*NWAD SCORNER.4*

SCORNFUL, *a.*

1. Contemptuous; disdainful; entertaining scorn; insolent.*NWAD SCORNFUL.2*

Th' enamor'd deity the scornful damsel shuns.*NWAD SCORNFUL.3*

2. Acting in defiance or disregard.*NWAD SCORNFUL.4*

Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun.*NWAD SCORNFUL.5*

3. In Scripture, holding religion in contempt; treating with disdain religion and the dispensations of God.*NWAD SCORNFUL.6*

SCORNFULLY, *adv.* With extreme contempt; contemptuously; insolently.

The sacred rights of the christian church are scornfully trampled on in print -*NWAD SCORNFULLY.2*

SCORNFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being scornful.

SCORNING, *ppr.* Holding in great contempt; despising; disdaining.

SCORNING, *n.* The act of contemning; a treating with contempt, slight or disdain.

How long will the scorners delight in their scorning? *Proverbs 1:22*; *Psalm 123:4*.*NWAD SCORNING.3*

SCORPION, *n.* [L. scorpio; Gr. probably altered from the Oriental.]

1. In zoology, an insect of the genus Scorpio, or rather the genus itself, containing several species, natives of southern or warm climates. This animal has eight feet, two claws in front, eight eyes, three on each side of the thorax and two on the back, and a long jointed tail ending in a pointed weapon or sting. It is found in the south of Europe, where it seldom exceeds four inches in length. In tropical climates, it grows to a foot in length, and resembles a lobster. The sting of this animal is sometimes fatal to life.*NWAD SCORPION.2*

2. In Scripture, a painful scourge; a kind of whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail. *1 Kings 12:11*.*NWAD SCORPION.3*

Malicious and crafty men, who delight in injuring others, are compared to scorpions. *Ezekiel 2:6*.*NWAD SCORPION.4*

3. In astronomy, the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters, Oct. 23.*NWAD SCORPION.5*

4. A sea fish. [L. scorpius.]*NWAD SCORPION.6*

Water scorpion, an aquatic insect of the genus Nepa.*NWAD SCORPION.7*

SCORPION-FLY, *n.* An insect of the genus Panorna, having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion.

SCORPION-GRASS, SCORPION'S TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Scorpiurus, with trailing herbaceous stalks, and producing a pod resembling a caterpillar, whence it is called caterpillars.

The mouse-ear scorpion-grass, is of the genus Myosotis.*NWAD SCORPION-GRASS.2*

SCORPION-SENNA, *n.* A plant of the genus Coronilla.

SCORPION'S-THORN, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Ulex.**

SCORPION-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant, the Ornithopus scorpioides.**

SCORSE, ***n.*** **[L. ex and cursus.] A course or dealing; barter.** ***Obs.***

SCORSE, ***v.t.***

1. To chase. *Obs.*NWAD SCORSE.3

2. To barter or exchange. *Obs.*NWAD SCORSE.4

SCORSE, ***v.i.*** **To deal for the purchase of a horse.** ***Obs.***

SCORTATORY, ***a.*** **[L. scortator, from scortor.] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.**

SCORZA, ***n.*** **[L. ex and cortex.] In mineralogy, a variety of epidote.**

SCOT, SCOTCH, ***v.t.***

To support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling. Our wagoners and cartmen scot the wheels of their wagons and carts, when in ascending a hill they stop to give their team rest, or for other purpose. In Connecticut, I have generally heard this word pronounced scot, in Massachusetts, scotch.NWAD SCOT.2

SCOT, ***n.*** **[This is the English shot, in the phrase, he paid his shot; and scot, in scot and lot.]**

In law and English history, a portion of money, assessed or paid; a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability; also, a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff. Hence our modern shot; as, to pay one's shot.NWAD SCOT.4

Scot and lot, parish payments. When persons were taxed unequally, they were said to pay scot and lot.*NWAD SCOT.5*

SCOT, *n.* [Eng. *shade*, which see.] A native of Scotland or North Britain.

SCOTAL, SCOTALE, *n.* [scot and ale.] In law, the keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor, for fear of his displeasure.

SCOTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants. [See *Scotish*.]

SCOTCH. [See *Scot*, the verb.]

SCOTCH, *v.t.*

To cut with shallow incisions. *Obs.*NWAD SCOTCH.4

SCOTCH, *n.* A slight cut or shallow incision.

SCOTCH-COLLOPS, SCOTCHED-COLLOPS, *n.* Veal cut into small pieces.

SCOTCH-HOPPER, *n.* A play in which boys hop over scotches or lines in the ground.

SCOTER, *n.* The black diver or duck, a species of Anas.

SCOTFREE, *a.*

1. Free from payment or scot; untaxed.*NWAD SCOTFREE.2*

2. Unhurt; clear; safe.*NWAD SCOTFREE.3*

SCOTIA, *n.* In architecture, a semicircular cavity or channel between the tores in the bases of columns.

SCOTISH, SCOTTISH, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, or to their country or language; as Scottish industry

or economy; a Scotish chief; the Scottish dialect.

SCOTIST, *n.*

One of the followers of Scotus, a sect of school divines who maintained the immaculate conception of the virgin, or that she was born without original sin; in opposition to the Thomists, or followers of Thomas Aquinas.*NWAD SCOTIST.2*

SCOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. vertigo, from to darken.]

Dizziness or swimming of the head, with dimness of sight.*NWAD SCOTOMY.2*

SCOTTERING, *n.* A provincial word in Herefordshire, England, denoting the burning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest.

SCOTTICISM, *n.* An idiom or peculiar expression of the natives of Scotland.

SCOTTISH. [See *Scotish*.]

SCOUNDREL, *n.* [L. abscondo.]

A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a low petty villain; a man without honor or virtue.*NWAD SCOUNDREL.2*

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood.*NWAD SCOUNDREL.3*

SCOUNDREL, *a.* Low; base; mean; unprincipled.

SCOUNDRELISM, *n.* Baseness; turpitude; rascality.

SCOUR, *v.t.*

1. To rub hard with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning; as, to scour a kettle; to scour a musket; to scour armor.*NWAD*

SCOUR.2

2. To clean by friction; to make clean or bright.*NWAD SCOUR.3*

3. To purge violently.*NWAD SCOUR.4*

4. To remove by scouring.*NWAD SCOUR.5*

Never came reformation in a flood with such a heady current, scouring faults.*NWAD SCOUR.6*

5. To range about for taking all that can be found; as, to scour the sea of pirates.*NWAD SCOUR.7*

6. To pass swiftly over; to brush along; as, to scour the coast.*NWAD SCOUR.8*

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain.*NWAD SCOUR.9*

SCOUR, ***v.i.***

1. To perform the business of cleaning vessels by rubbing.*NWAD SCOUR.11*

2. To clean.*NWAD SCOUR.12*

Warm water is softer than cold, for it scoureth better.*NWAD SCOUR.13*

3. To be purged to excess.*NWAD SCOUR.14*

4. To rove or range for sweeping or taking something.*NWAD SCOUR.15*

Barbarossa, thus scouring along the coast of Italy -*NWAD SCOUR.16*

5. To run with celerity; to scamper.*NWAD SCOUR.17*

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race, scour through the plain, and lengthen every pace.*NWAD SCOUR.18*

SCOURED, *pp.* Rubbed with something rough, or made clean by rubbing; severely purged; brushed along.

SCOURER, *n.*

1. One that scours or cleans by rubbing.*NWAD SCOURER.2*

2. A drastic cathartic.*NWAD SCOURER.3*

3. One that runs with speed.*NWAD SCOURER.4*

SCOURGE, *n.* skurj. [L. corriggia, from corrigo, to straighten.]

1. To whip; a lash consisting of a strap or cord; an instrument of punishment or discipline.*NWAD SCOURGE.2*

A scourge of small cords. *John 2:15*.*NWAD SCOURGE.3*

2. A punishment; vindictive affliction.*NWAD SCOURGE.4*

Famine and plague are sent as scourges for amendment.*NWAD SCOURGE.5*

3. He or that which greatly afflicts, harasses or destroys; particularly, any continued evil or calamity. Attila was called the scourge of God, for the miseries he inflicted in his conquests. Slavery is a terrible scourge.*NWAD SCOURGE.6*

4. A whip for a top.*NWAD SCOURGE.7*

SCOURGE, *v.t.* skurj.

1. To whip severely; to lash.*NWAD SCOURGE.9*

It is lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman? *Acts 22:25*.*NWAD SCOURGE.10*

2. To punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction.*NWAD SCOURGE.11*

He will scourge us for our iniquities, and will have mercy

again.*NWAD SCOURGE.12*

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth. *Hebrews 12:6*.*NWAD SCOURGE.13*

3. To afflict greatly; to harass, torment or injure.*NWAD SCOURGE.14*

SCOURGED, *pp.* Whipped; lashed; punished severely; harassed.

SCOURGER, *n.* One that scourges or punishes; one that afflicts severely.

SCOURGING, *ppr.* Whipping; lashing with severity; punishing or afflicting severely.

SCOURING, *ppr.* Rubbing hard with something rough; cleaning by rubbing; cleansing with a drastic cathartic; ranging over for clearing.

SCOURING, *n.* A rubbing hard for cleaning; a cleansing by a drastic purge; looseness; flux.

SCOURSE. [See *Scorse*.]

SCOUT, *n.* [L. ausculto, culto, colo; Gr. the ear.]

1. In military affairs, a person sent before an army, or to a distance, for the purpose of observing the motions of an enemy or discovering any danger, and giving notice to the general. Horsemen are generally employed as scouts.*NWAD SCOUT.2*

2. A high rock. [Not in use.]*NWAD SCOUT.3*

SCOUT, *v.i.* To go on the business of watching the motions of an enemy; to act as a scout.

With obscure wing scout far and wide into the realm of night.*NWAD SCOUT.5*

SCOUT, *v.t.*

To sneer at; to treat with disdain and contempt. [This word is in good use in America.]*NWAD SCOUT.7*

SCOVEL, *n.* [L. scopa.]

A mop for sweeping ovens; a maulkin.*NWAD SCOVEL.2*

SCOW, *n.*

A large flat bottomed boat; used as a ferry boat, or for loading and unloading vessels. [A word in good use in New England.]*NWAD SCOW.2*

SCOW, *v.t.* To transport in a scow.

SCOWL, *v.i.* [Gr. to twist.]

1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe or angry.*NWAD SCOWL.2*

She scowl'd and frown'd with froward countenance.*NWAD SCOWL.3*

2. To look gloomy, frowning, dark or tempestuous; as the scowling heavens.*NWAD SCOWL.4*

SCOWL, *v.t.* To drive with a scowl or frowns.

SCOWL, *n.*

1. The wrinkling of the brows in frowning; the expression of displeasure, sullenness or discontent in the countenance.*NWAD SCOWL.7*

2. Gloom; dark or rude aspect; as of the heavens.*NWAD SCOWL.8*

SCOWLING, ***ppr.*** **contracting the brows into wrinkles; frowning; expressing displeasure or sullenness.**

SCOWLINGLY, ***adv.*** **With a wrinkled, frowning aspect; with a sullen look.**

SCRABBLE, ***v.i.*** **[L. scribo, Eng. grave, engrave, etc. See** ***Scrape*****.]**

1. To scrape, paw or scratch with the hands; to move along on the hands and knees by clawing with the hands; to scramble; as, to scrabble up a cliff or a tree. [a word in common popular use in New England, but not elegant.]*NWAD SCRABBLE.2*

2. To make irregular or crooked marks; as, children scrabble when they begin to write; hence, to make irregular and unmeaning marks.*NWAD SCRABBLE.3*

David - scrabbled on the doors of the gate. *1 Samuel 21:13*.*NWAD SCRABBLE.4*

SCRABBLE, ***v.t.*** **To mark with irregular lines or letters; as, to scrabble paper.**

SCRABBLING, ***ppr.*** **Scraping; scratching; scrambling; making irregular marks.**

SCRAG, ***n.*** **[This word is formed from the root of rag, crag, Gr. rack.]**

Something thin or lean with roughness. A raw boned person is called a scrag, but the word is vulgar.*NWAD SCRAG.2*

SCRAGGED, SCRAGGY, ***a.*** **[supra.]**

1. Rough with irregular points or a broken surface; as a scraggy hill; a scragged back bone.*NWAD SCRAGGED.2*

2. Lean with roughness.*NWAD SCRAGGED.3*

SCRAGGEDNESS, SCRAGGINESS, *n.* Leanness, or leanness with roughness; ruggedness; roughness occasioned by broken irregular points.

SCRAGGILY, *adv.* With leanness and roughness.

SCRAMBLE, *v.i.* [It is not improbably that this word is corrupted from the root of scrape, scrabble.]

1. To move or climb by seizing objects with the hand, and drawing the body forward; as, to scramble up a cliff.*NWAD SCRAMBLE.2*

2. To seize or catch eagerly at any thing that is desired; to catch with haste preventive of another; to catch at without ceremony. Man originally was obliged to scramble with wild beasts for nuts and acorns.*NWAD SCRAMBLE.3*

Of other care they little reck'ning make, than how to scramble at the shearer's feast.*NWAD SCRAMBLE.4*

SCRAMBLE, *n.*

1. An eager contest for something, in which one endeavors to get the thing before another.*NWAD SCRAMBLE.6*

The scarcity of money enhances the price and increases the scramble.*NWAD SCRAMBLE.7*

2. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.*NWAD SCRAMBLE.8*

SCRAMBLER, *n.* One who scrambles; one who climbs by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLING, *ppr.*

1. Climbing by the help of the hands.*NWAD SCRAMBLING.2*

2. Catching at eagerly and without ceremony.*NWAD SCRAMBLING.3*

SCRAMBLING, *n.*

1. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.*NWAD SCRAMBLING.5*

2. The act of seizing or catching at with eager haste and without ceremony.*NWAD SCRAMBLING.6*

SCRANCH, *v.t.*

To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to craunch. [This is in vulgar use in America.]*NWAD SCRANCH.2*

SCRANNEL, *a.* Slight; poor.

Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw. [Not in use.]*NWAD SCRANNEL.2*

SCRAP, *n.* [from scrape.]

1. A small piece; properly something scraped off, but used for any thing cut off; a fragment; a crumb; as scraps of meat.*NWAD SCRAP.2*

2. A part; a detached piece; as scraps of history or poetry; scraps of antiquity; scraps of authors.*NWAD SCRAP.3*

3. A small piece of paper. [If used for script, it is improper.] *NWAD SCRAP.4*

SCRAPE, *v.t.* [L. scribo, Gr. to write. See *Grave*.]

1. To rub the surface of any thing with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard; as, to scrap the floor; to scrape a vessel for cleaning it; to scrape the earth; to scrape the body. *Job 2:8*.*NWAD SCRAPE.2*

2. To clean by scraping. *Leviticus 14:41*.*NWAD SCRAPE.3*

3. To remove or take off by rubbing.*NWAD SCRAPE.4*

I will also scrape her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezekiel 26:4*.*NWAD SCRAPE.5*

4. To act upon the surface with a grating noise.*NWAD SCRAPE.6*

The chiming clocks to dinner call; a hundred footsteps scrape the marble hall.*NWAD SCRAPE.7*

To scrape off, to remove by scraping; to clear away by rubbing.*NWAD SCRAPE.8*

To scrape together, to gather by close industry or small gains or savings; as, to scrape together a good estate.*NWAD SCRAPE.9*

SCRAPE, *v.i.*

1. To make a harsh noise.*NWAD SCRAPE.11*

2. To play awkwardly on a violin.*NWAD SCRAPE.12*

3. To make an awkward bow.*NWAD SCRAPE.13*

To scrape acquaintance, to make one's self acquainted; to curry favor. [A low phrase introduced from the practice of scraping in bowing.]*NWAD SCRAPE.14*

SCRAPE, *n.*

1. A rubbing.*NWAD SCRAPE.16*

2. The sound of the foot drawn over the floor.*NWAD SCRAPE.17*

3. A bow.*NWAD SCRAPE.18*

4. Difficulty; perplexity; distress; that which harasses. [A low word.]*NWAD SCRAPE.19*

SCRAPED, *pp.* Rubbed on the surface with a sharp or rough instrument; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away by scraping.

SCRAPER, *n.*

1. An instrument with which any thing is scraped; as a scraper for shoes.*NWAD SCRAPER.2*

2. An instrument drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, etc.*NWAD SCRAPER.3*

3. An instrument having two or three sides or edges, for cleaning the planks, masts or decks of a ship, etc.*NWAD SCRAPER.4*

4. A miser; one who gathers property by penurious diligence and small savings; a scrape-penny.*NWAD SCRAPER.5*

5. An awkward fiddler.*NWAD SCRAPER.6*

SCRAPING, *ppr.* Rubbing the surface with something sharp or hard; cleaning by a scraper; removing by rubbing; playing awkwardly on a violin.

SCRAT, *v.t.* [formed on the root of L. rado.] To scratch. [Not in use.]

SCRAT, *v.i.* To rake; to search. [Not in use.]

SCRAT, *n.* An hermaphrodite. [Not in use.]

SCRATCH, *v.t.* [L. rado.]

1. To rub and tear the surface of any thing with something sharp or ragged; as, to scratch the cheeks with the nails; to scratch the earth with a rake; to scratch the hands or face by riding or running among briers.*NWAD SCRATCH.2*

A sort of small sand-colored stones, so hard as to scratch glass.*NWAD SCRATCH.3*

2. To wound slightly.*NWAD SCRATCH.4*

3. To rub with the nails.*NWAD SCRATCH.5*

Be mindful, when invention fails, to scratch your head and bite your

nails.*NWAD SCRATCH.6*

4. To write or draw awkwardly; as, to scratch out a pamphlet. [Not in use.]*NWAD SCRATCH.7*

5. To dig or excavate with the claws. Some animals scratch holes in which they burrow.*NWAD SCRATCH.8*

To scratch out, to ease; to rub out; to obliterate.*NWAD SCRATCH.9*

SCRATCH, *v.i.* To use the claws in tearing the surface. The gallinaceous hen scratches for her chickens.

- Dull tame things that will neither bite nor scratch.*NWAD SCRATCH.11*

SCRATCH, *n.*

1. A rent; a break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with any thing pointed or ragged; as a scratch on timber or glass.*NWAD SCRATCH.13*

The coarse file - makes deep scratches in the work.*NWAD SCRATCH.14*

These nails with scratches shall deform my breast.*NWAD SCRATCH.15*

2. A slight wound.*NWAD SCRATCH.16*

Heav'n forbid a shallow scratch should drive the prince of Wales from such a field as this.*NWAD SCRATCH.17*

3. A kind of wig worn for covering baldness or gray hairs, or for other purpose.*NWAD SCRATCH.18*

SCRATCHED, *pp.* Torn by the rubbing of something rough or pointed.

SCRATCHER, *n.* He or that which scratches.

SCRATCHES, *n. plu.* Cracked ulcers on a horse's foot, just above the hoof.

SCRATCHING, *ppr.* Rubbing with something pointed or rough; rubbing and tearing the surface.

SCRATCHINGLY, *adv.* With the action of scratching.

SCRAW, *n.* Surface; cut turf. [Not in use.]

SCRAWL, *v.t.*

1. To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly.*NWAD SCRAWL.2*

2. To write awkwardly.*NWAD SCRAWL.3*

SCRAWL, *v.i.*

1. To write unskillfully and inelegantly.*NWAD SCRAWL.5*

Though with a golden pen you scrawl.*NWAD SCRAWL.6*

2. To creep; to crawl. [This is from crawl, but I know not that it is in use.]*NWAD SCRAWL.7*

SCRAWL, *n.*

1. Unskillful or inelegant writing; or a piece of hasty bad writing.*NWAD SCRAWL.9*

2. In New England, a ragged, broken branch of a tree, or other brush wood.*NWAD SCRAWL.10*

SCRAWLER, *n.* One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

SCRAY, *n.* A fowl called the sea swallow, of the genus Terna.

SCREABLE, *a.* [L. screabilis, from screo, to spit out.] That may be spit out. *Obs.*

SCREAK, ***v.i.*** **[This word is only a different orthography of screech and shriek, but is not elegant.]**

To utter suddenly a sharp shrill sound or outcry; to scream; as in a sudden fright; also, to creak, as a door or wheel. [See *Screech*.]*NWAD SCREAK.2*

[When applied to things, we use creak, and when to persons, shriek, both of which are elegant.]*NWAD SCREAK.3*

SCREAK, ***n.*** **A creaking; a screech.**

SCREAM, ***v.i.*** **[English skirmish.]**

1. To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or in extreme pain; to shriek.*NWAD SCREAM.2*

The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry.*NWAD SCREAM.3*

2. To utter a shrill harsh cry; as the screaming owl.*NWAD SCREAM.4*

SCREAM, ***n.*** **A shriek or sharp shrill cry uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; or the shrill cry of a fowl; as screams of horror.**

SCREAMER, ***n.*** **A fowl, or genus of fowls, of the grallic order, of two species, natives of America.**

SCREAMING, ***ppr.*** **Uttering suddenly a sharp shrill cry; crying with a shrill voice.**

SCREAMING, ***n.*** **The act of crying out with a shriek of terror or agony.**

SCREECH, ***v.i.*** **[See *Screak* and *Shriek*.]**

1. To cry out with a sharp shrill voice; to utter a sudden shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek.*NWAD SCREECH.2*

2. To utter a sharp cry, as an owl; thence called screech-owl. *NWAD SCREECH.3*

SCREECH, ***n.***

1. A sharp shrill cry uttered in acute pain, or in a sudden fright.*NWAD SCREECH.5*

2. A harsh shrill cry, as of a fowl.*NWAD SCREECH.6*

SCREECHING, ***ppr.*** **Uttering a shrill or harsh cry.**

SCREECH-OWL, ***n.*** **An owl that utters a harsh disagreeable cry at night, no more ominous of evil than the notes of the nightingale.**

SCREED, ***n.*** **With plasterers, the floated work behind a cornice.**

SCREEN, ***n.*** **[L. cerno, excerno, Gr. to separate, to sift, to judge, to fight, contend skirmish. The primary sense of the root is to separate, to drive or force asunder, hence to sift, to discern, to judge, to separate or cut off danger.]**

1. Any thing that separates or cuts off inconvenience, injury or danger, and hence, that which shelters or protects from danger, or prevents inconvenience. Thus a screen is used to intercept the sight, to intercept the heat of fire on the light of a candle.*NWAD SCREEN.2*

Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matters of danger and envy.*NWAD SCREEN.3*

2. A riddle or sieve.*NWAD SCREEN.4*

SCREEN, ***v.t.***

1. To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury or danger; to shelter; to protect; to protect by hiding; to conceal; as fruits screened from cold winds by a forest or hill. Our houses and garments screen us from cold; an umbrella screens us from rain and the sun’s rays. Neither rank nor money should screen from punishment the man who violates the laws.*NWAD SCREEN.6*

2. To sift or riddle; to separate the coarse part of any thing from the fine, or the worthless from the valuable.*NWAD SCREEN.7*

SCREENED, *pp.* Protected or sheltered from injury or danger; sifted.

SCREENING, *ppr.* Protecting from injury or danger.

SCREW, *n.*

1. A cylinder of wood or metal, grooved spirally; or a cylinder with a spiral channel or thread cut in such a manner that it is equally inclined to the base of the cylinder throughout the whole length. A screw is male or female. In the male screw, the thread rises from the surface of the cylinder; in the female, the groove or channel is sunk below the surface to receive the thread of the male screw.*NWAD SCREW.2*

2. One of the six mechanical powers.*NWAD SCREW.3*

SCREW, *v.t.*

1. To turn or apply a screw to; to press, fasten or make firm by a screw; as, to screw a lock on a door; to screw a press.*NWAD SCREW.5*

2. To force; to squeeze; to press.*NWAD SCREW.6*

3. To oppress by exactions. Landlords sometimes screw and rack their tenants without mercy.*NWAD SCREW.7*

4. To deform by contortions; to distort.*NWAD SCREW.8*

He screw'd his face into a harden'd smile.*NWAD SCREW.9*

To screw out, to press out; to extort.*NWAD SCREW.10*

To screw up to force; to bring by violent pressure; as, to screw up the pins of power too high.*NWAD SCREW.11*

To screw in, to force in by turning or twisting.*NWAD SCREW.12*

SCREWED, *pp.* Fastened with screws; pressed with screws; forced.

SCREWER, *n.* He or that which screws.

SCREWING, *ppr.* Turning a screw; fastening or pressing with a screw.

SCREW-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus Helicteres, of several species, natives of warm climates. They are shrubby plants, with yellow flowers, and capsules intorted or twisted inward.

SCRIBBLE, *v.t.* [L. scribillo, dim. of scribo, to write. See *Scribe*.]

1. To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance; as, to scribble a letter or pamphlet.*NWAD SCRIBBLE.2*

2. To fill with artless or worthless writing.*NWAD SCRIBBLE.3*

SCRIBBLE, *v.i.* To write without care or beauty.

If Maevius scribble in Apollo's spite.*NWAD SCRIBBLE.5*

SCRIBBLE, *n.* Hasty or careless writing; a writing of little value; as a hasty scribble.

SCRIBBLED, *pp.* Written hastily and without care.

SCRIBBLER, *n.* A petty author; a writer of no reputation.

The scribbler pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine.*NWAD SCRIBBLER.2*

SCRIBE, *n.* [L. scriba, from scribo, to write; formed probably on the root of grave, scrape, scrub. The first writing was probably engraving on wood or stone.]

1. In a general sense, a writer. Hence,*NWAD SCRIBE.2*

2. A notary; a public writer.*NWAD SCRIBE.3*

3. In ecclesiastical meetings and associations in America, a secretary or clerk; one who records the transactions of an ecclesiastical body.*NWAD SCRIBE.4*

4. In Scripture and the Jewish history, a clerk or secretary to the king. Seraiah was scribe to king David. *2 Samuel 8:17*.*NWAD SCRIBE.5*

5. An officer who enrolled or kept the rolls of the army, and called over the names and reviewed them. *2 Chronicles 24:11*; *2 Kings 25:19*.*NWAD SCRIBE.6*

6. A writer and a doctor of the law; a man of learning; one skilled in the law; one who read and explained the law to the people. *Ezra 8:1*.*NWAD SCRIBE.7*

SCRIBE, *v.t.* To mark by a model or rule; to mark so as to fit one piece to another; a term used by carpenters and joiners.

SCRIMER, *n.* A fencing-master. *Obs.*

SCRIMP, *v.t.*

To contract; to shorten; to make too small or short; to limit or straiten; as, to scrimp the pattern of a coat.*NWAD SCRIMP.2*

SCRIMP, *a.* Short; scanty.

SCRIMP, *n.* A pinching miser; a niggard; a close fisted person.

SCRINE, *n.* [L. scrinium;, cerno, secerno.]

A shrine; a chest, book-case or other place where writings or curiosities are deposited. [See *Shrine*, which is generally used.]*NWAD SCRINE.2*

SCRINGE, *v.i.* To cringe, of which this word is a corruption.

SCRIP, *n.* [This belongs to the root of gripe, our vulgar grab, that is, to seize or press.]

A small bag; a wallet; a satchel. David put five smooth stones in a scrip. *1 Samuel 17:40*; *Matthew 10:10*.*NWAD SCRIP.2*

SCRIP, *n.* [L. scriptum, scriptio, from scribo, to write.]

A small writing, certificate or schedule; a piece of paper containing a writing.*NWAD SCRIP.4*

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, till scrips of paper can be made current coin.*NWAD SCRIP.5*

A certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a share of other joint property, is called in America a scrip.*NWAD SCRIP.6*

SCRIPPAGE, *n.* That which is contained in a scrip. [Not in use.]

SCRIPT, *n.* A scrip. [Not in use.]

SCRIPTORY, *a.* [L. scriptorius. See *Scribe*.]

Written; expressed in writing; not verbal. [Little used.]*NWAD SCRIPTORY.2*

SCRIPTURAL, *a.* [from scripture.]

1. Contained in the Scriptures, so called by way of eminence, that is, in the Bible; as a scriptural word, expression or phrase.*NWAD SCRIPTURAL.2*

2. According to the Scriptures or sacred oracles; as a scriptural doctrine.*NWAD SCRIPTURAL.3*

SCRIPTURALIST, *n.* One who adheres literally to the Scriptures and makes them the foundation of all philosophy.

SCRIPTURE, *n.* [L. scriptura, from scribo, to write.]

1. In its primary sense, a writing; any thing written.*NWAD SCRIPTURE.2*

2. Appropriately, and by way of distinction, the books of the Old and New Testament; the Bible. The word is used either in the singular or plural number, to denote the sacred writings or divine oracles, called sacred or holy, as proceeding from God and containing sacred doctrines and precepts.*NWAD SCRIPTURE.3*

There is not any action that a man ought to do or forbear, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it.*NWAD SCRIPTURE.4*

Compared with the knowledge which the Scriptures contain, every other subject of human inquiry is vanity and emptiness.*NWAD SCRIPTURE.5*

SCRIPTURIST, *n.* One well versed in the Scriptures.

SCRIVENER, *n.* [See *Scribe*.]

1. A writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings.*NWAD SCRIVENER.2*

2. One whose business is to place money at interest.*NWAD SCRIVENER.3*

SCROFULA, *n.* [L.]

A disease, called vulgarly the king's evil, characterized by hard, scirrous, and often indolent tumors in the glands of the neck, under the chin, in the arm-pits, etc.*NWAD SCROFULA.2*

SCROFULOUS, *a.*

1. Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; as scrofulous tumors; a scrofulous habit of body.*NWAD SCROFULOUS.2*

2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.*NWAD SCROFULOUS.3*

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished.*NWAD SCROFULOUS.4*

SCROLL, *n.* [probably formed from roll, or its root.]

A roll of paper or parchment; or a writing formed into a roll.*NWAD SCROLL.2*

Here is the scroll of every man's name.*NWAD SCROLL.3*

The heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll. *Isaiah 34:4*.*NWAD SCROLL.4*

SCROTUM, *n.* The bag which contains the testicles.

SCROYLE, *n.*

A mean fellow; a wretch. [Not in use.]*NWAD SCROYLE.2*

SCRUB, *v.t.* [This word is probably formed on rub, or its root, and perhaps scrape, L. scribo, may be from the same radix.]

To rub hard, either with the hand or with a cloth or an instrument; usually, to rub hard with a brush, or with something coarse or rough, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring or making bright; as, to scrub a floor; to scrub a deck; to scrub vessels of brass or other metal.*NWAD SCRUB.2*

SCRUB, *v.i.* To be diligent and penurious; as, to scrub hard for a living.

SCRUB, *n.*

1. A mean fellow; one that labors hard and lives meanly.*NWAD SCRUB.5*

2. Something small and mean.*NWAD SCRUB.6*

No little scrub joint shall come on my board.*NWAD SCRUB.7*

3. A worn out brush.*NWAD SCRUB.8*

SCRUBBED, SCRUBBY, *a.* Small and mean; stunted in growth; as a scrubbed boy; a scrubby cur; a scrubby tree.

SCRUF, for scurf, not in use.

SCRUPLE, *n.* [L. scrupulus, a doubt; scrupulum, the third part of a dram, from scrupus, a chess-man; probably a piece, a small thing, from scrapping, like scrap.]

1. Doubt; hesitation from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; backwardness; reluctance to decide or to act. A man of

fashionable honor makes no scruple to take another's life, or expose his own. He has no scruples of conscience, or he despises them.*NWAD SCRUPLE.2*

2. A weight of twenty grains, the third part of a dram; among goldsmiths, the weight of 24 grains.*NWAD SCRUPLE.3*

3. Proverbially, a very small quantity.*NWAD SCRUPLE.4*

4. In Chaldean chronology, the 1/1080 part of an hour; a division of time used by the Jews, Arabs, etc.*NWAD SCRUPLE.5*

Scruple of half duration, an arch of the moon's orbit, which the moon's center describes from the beginning of an eclipse to the middle.*NWAD SCRUPLE.6*

Scruples of immersion or incidence, an arch of the moon's orbit, which her center describes from the beginning of the eclipse to the time when its center falls into the shadow.*NWAD SCRUPLE.7*

Scruples of emersion, an arch of the moon's orbit, which her center describes in the time from the first emersion of the moon's limb to the end of the eclipse.*NWAD SCRUPLE.8*

SCRUPLE, *v.i.* To doubt; to hesitate.

He scrupl'd not to eat, against his better knowledge.*NWAD SCRUPLE.10*

SCRUPLE, *v.t.* To doubt; to hesitate to believe; to question; as, to scruple the truth or accuracy of an account or calculation.

SCRUPLED, *pp.* Doubted; questioned.

SCRUPLER, *n.* A doubter; one who hesitates.

SCRUPLING, *ppr.* Doubting; hesitating; questioning.

SCRUPULOSITY, *n.* [L. scrupulositas.]

1. The quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubtfulness respecting some difficult point, or proceeding from the difficulty or delicacy of determining how to act; hence, the caution or tenderness arising from the fear of doing wrong or offending.*NWAD SCRUPULOSITY.2*

The first sacrilege is looked upon with some horror; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires.*NWAD SCRUPULOSITY.3*

2. Nicety of doubt; or nice regard to exactness and propriety.*NWAD SCRUPULOSITY.4*

So careful, even to scrupulosity, were they to keep their sabbath.*NWAD SCRUPULOSITY.5*

3. Niceness; preciseness.*NWAD SCRUPULOSITY.6*

SCRUPULOUS, ***a.*** **[L. scrupulosus.]**

1. Nicely doubtful; hesitating to determine or to act; cautious in decision from a fear of offending or doing wrong. Be careful in moral conduct, not to offend scrupulous brethren.*NWAD SCRUPULOUS.2*

The judges that say upon the jail, and those that attended, sickened upon it and died.*NWAD SCRUPULOUS.3*

2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust.*NWAD SCRUPULOUS.4*

3. To become disgusting or tedious. The toiling pleasure sickens into pain.*NWAD SCRUPULOUS.5*

4. To be disgusted; to be filled with aversion or abhorrence. He sickened at the sight of so much human misery.*NWAD SCRUPULOUS.6*

5. To become weak to decay; to languish. Plants often sicken and die. All pleasures sicken, and all glories sink.*NWAD SCRUPULOUS.7*

SCRUPULOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With a nice regard to minute particulars or to exact propriety.**

The duty consists not scrupolously in minutes and half hours. Taylor.*NWAD SCRUPULOUSLY.2*

Henry was scrupulously careful not to ascribe the sucess to himself. Addison.*NWAD SCRUPULOUSLY.3*

SCRUPULOUSNESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness, exactness or caution in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety or expedience.**

SCRUTABLE, ***a.*** **[See *Scrutiny*.] Discoverable by inquiry or critical examination.**

SCRUTATION, ***n.*** **Search; scrutiny.**

SCRUTATOR, ***n.*** **[L. from scrutor.] One that scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer.**

SCRUTINIZE, ***v.t.*** **[from scrutiny.] To search closely; to examine or inquire into critically; as, to scrutinize the measures of administration; to scrutinize the private conduct or motives of individuals.**

SCRUTINIZED, ***pp.*** **Examined closely.**

SCURTINIZING, ***ppr.*** **Inquiring into with critical minuteness or exactness.**

SCRUTINIZER, ***n.*** **One who examines with critical care.**

SCRUTINOUS, ***a.*** **Closely inquiring or examining; captious.**

SCRUTINY, ***n.*** **[L. scrutinium, from scrutor, to search closely, to pry into.]**

1. Close search; minute inquiry; critical examinatiion; as a scrutiny

of votes; narrower scrutiny. In the heat of debate, observations may escape a prudent man which will not bear the test of scrutiny.*NWAD SCRUTINY.2*

2. In the primitive church, an examination of catechumens in the last week of Lent, who were to receive baptism on Easter-day. This was performed with prayers, exorcisms and many other ceremonies.*NWAD SCRUTINY.3*

3. In the canon law, a ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written.*NWAD SCRUTINY.4*

SCRUTOIR, *n.* A kind of desk, case of drawers or cabinet, with a lid opening downward for the convenience of writing on it.

SCRUZE, *v.t.* To crowd; to squeeze.

SCUD, *v.i.*

1. In a gereral sense, to be driven or to flee or fly with haste. In seamen's language, to be driven with precipitation before a tempest. This is done with a sail extended on the foremast of the ship, or when the wind is too violent, without any sail set, which is called scudding under bare poles.*NWAD SCUD.2*

2. To run with precipitation; to fly.*NWAD SCUD.3*

SCUD, *n.*

1. A low thin cloud, or thin clould driven by the wind.*NWAD SCUD.5*

2. A driving along; a rushing with precipitation.*NWAD SCUD.6*

SCUDDING, *ppr.* Driving or being driven before a tempest; running with fleetness.

SCUDDLE, *v.i.* To run with a kind of affected haste; commonly pronounced scuttle.

SCUFFLE, *n.* [This is a different orthography of shuffle; from

shove, or its root.]

1. A contention or trial of strength between two persons, who embrace each other's bodies; a struggle with close embrace, to decide which shall throw the other; in distinction from from wrestling, which is a trial of strength and dexterity at arm's lenght. Among our common people, it is not unusual for two persons to commence a contest by wrestling, and at last close in, as it is called, and decide the contest by a scuffle.*NWAD SCUFFLE.2*

2. A confused contest; a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority; a fight.*NWAD SCUFFLE.3*

The dog leaps upon the serpent and tears it to pieces; but in the scuffle, the cradle happened to be overturned. L' Estrange.*NWAD SCUFFLE.4*

SCUFFLE, *v.i.*

1. To strive or struggle with close embrace, as two men or boys,*NWAD SCUFFLE.6*

2. To strive or contend tumultuously, as small parties.*NWAD SCUFFLE.7*

A gallant man prefers to fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, rather than to scuffle with an undisciplined rabble. K. Charles.*NWAD SCUFFLE.8*

SCUFFLER, *n.* One who scuffles.

SCUFFLING, *ppr.* Striving for superiority with close embrace; struggling for contending without order.

SCUG, *v.t.* To hide.

SCULK, *v.i.* To retire into a close or covered place for concealment; to lurl; to lie close from shame, fear of injury or detection.

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came, and thought his bride had sculk'd for shame. Swift.*NWAD SCULK.2*

And sculk behind the subterfuge of art. Prior.*NWAD SCULK.3*

SCULKER, *n.* A lurker; one that lies close for hiding.

SCULKING, *ppr.* Withdrawing into a close or covered place for concealment; lying close.

SCULL, *n.*

1. The brain pan.*NWAD SCULL.2*

2. A boat; a cock boat.*NWAD SCULL.3*

3. One who scull a boat. But properly.*NWAD SCULL.4*

4. A short oar, whose loom is only equal in length to half the breadth of the boat to be rowed, so that one man can manage two, one on each side.*NWAD SCULL.5*

5. A shoal or multitude of fish.*NWAD SCULL.6*

SCULL, *v.t.* To impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern.

SCULLCAP [See *Skull-cap*.]

SCULLER, *n.*

1. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars.*NWAD SCULLER.2*

2. One that sculls, or rows with sculls; one that impels a boat by an oar over the stern.*NWAD SCULLER.3*

SCULLERY, *n.* [probably from the root of shell, scale, G. schale, a scale, a shell, a dish or cup. Skulls and shells were the cups, bowls and siches or rude men.] A place where dishes, kettles and other culinary utensils are kept.

SCULLION, ***n.*** **A servant taht cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in the kitchen.**

SCULLIONLY, ***a.*** **Like a scullion; base; low; mean.**

SCULP, ***v.t.*** **[L. sculpo, scalpo.] To carve; to engrave.**

SCULPTILE, ***a.*** **[L. sculptilis,] Formed by carving; as sculptile images.**

SCULPTOR, ***n.*** **[L. See** ***Sculp*****.] One whose occupation is to carve wood or stone int images; a carver.**

SCULPTURE, ***n.*** **[L. sculptura.]**

1. The art of carving, cutting or hewing wood or stone into images of men, beasts or other things. Sculpture is a generic term, including carving or statuary and engraving.*NWAD SCULPTURE.2*

2. Carved work.*NWAD SCULPTURE.3*

There too, in living sculpture, might be seen The mad affection of the Cretan queen. Dryden.*NWAD SCULPTURE.4*

3. The art of engraving on copper.*NWAD SCULPTURE.5*

SCULPTURE, ***v.t.*** **To carve; to engrave; to form images or figures with the chisel on wood, stone or metal.**

SCULPTURED, ***pp.*** **Carved; engraved; as a sculptured vase; sculptured marble.**

SCULPTURING, ***ppr.*** **Carving; engraving.**

SCUM, ***n.***

1. The extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means. The word is also applied to the scoria of

metals.*NWAD SCUM.2*

2. The refuse; the recrement; that which is vile or worthless.*NWAD SCUM.3*

The great and the innocent are insulted by the scum and refuse of the people. Addison.*NWAD SCUM.4*

SCUM, *v.t.* To take the scum from; to clear off the impure matter from the surface; to skim.

You that scum the molten lead. Dryden.*NWAD SCUM.6*

SCUMBER, *n.* The dung of the fox.

SCUMMED, *pp.* Cleaned of scum; skimmed.

SCUMMER, *n.* An instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors; a skimmer.

SCUMMING, *ppr.* Clearing of scum; slimming.

SCUMMINGS, *n.* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors; as the scummings of the boiling house.

SCUPPER, *n.* The scuppers or scupper holes of a ship, are channels cut through the water ways and sides of a ship at proper distances, and lined with lead for carrying off the water from the deck.

SCUPPER-HOSE, *n.* A lethern pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers of the lower deck of a ship, to prevent the water from entering.

SCUPPER-NAIL, *n.* A nail with a very broad head for covering a large surface of the hose.

SCUPPER-PLUG, *n.* A plug to stop a scupper.

SCURF, *n.* [L. scorbutus.]

1. A dry military scab or crust formed on the skin of an animal.*NWAD SCURF.2*

2. The soil or foul remains of any thing adherent; as the scurf of crimes. [Not common nor elegant.] Dryden.*NWAD SCURF.3*

3. Any thing adhering to the surface.*NWAD SCURF.4*

There stood a hill, whose grisly top Shone with a glossy scurf. Milton.*NWAD SCURF.5*

SCURFF, *n.* Another name for the bulltrout.

SCURFINESS, *n.* The state of being scurfy.

SCURFY, *a.*

1. Having scurf; covered with scurf.*NWAD SCURFY.2*

2. Resembling scurf.*NWAD SCURFY.3*

SCURRIL, *a.* [L. scurrilis, from scurra ,a buffoon.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; mean; grossly opprobrious in language; scurrilour; as scurril jests; scurril scoffing; scurril taunts.

SCURRILITY, *n.* [L. scurrilitas.] Such low. vulgar, indecent or abusive language as is used by mean fellows, buffoons, jesters and the like; grossness of reproach or invective; obscene jests, etc.

Banish scurrility and profaneness. Dryden.*NWAD SCURRILITY.2*

SCURRILOUS, *a.*

1. Using the low and indecent language of the meaner sort of people, or such as only the licence of buffoons can warrant; as a scurrilous fellow.*NWAD SCURRILOUS.2*

2. Containing low indecency or abuse; mean; foul; vile; obscenely jocular; as scurrilous language.*NWAD SCURRILOUS.3*

SCURRILOUSLY, *adv.* With gross reproach; with low indecent language.

It is barbarous incivility, scurrilously to sport with what others count religion. Tillotson.*NWAD SCURRILOUSLY.2*

SCURRILOUSNESS, *n.* Indecency of language; vulgarity; baseness of manners.

SCURVILY, *adv.* [from scurvy.] Basely; meanly; with coarse and vulgar incivility.

The clergy were never more learned, or so scurvily treated. Swift.*NWAD SCURVILY.2*

SCURVINESS, *n.* [from scurvy.] The state of being scurvy.

SCURVOGEL, *n.* A Brazilian fowl of the stork kind, the jabiru guacu.

SCURVY, *n.* [from scurf; scurvy for scurfy; Low L. scorbutus.] A disease characterized by great debility, a pale bloated face, bleeding spongy gums, large livid tumors on the body, offensive breath, aversion to exercise, oppression at the breast or difficult respiration, a smooth, dry, shining skin, etc.; a disease most incident to persons who live confined, or on salted meats without fresh vegetables in cold climates.

SCURVY, *a.*

1. Scurfy; covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy.*NWAD SCURVY.3*

2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; worthless; contemptible; as a scurvy fellow.*NWAD SCURVY.4*

He spoke scurvy and provoking terms. Shak.*NWAD SCURVY.5*

That scurvy custom of taking tobacco. Swift.*NWAD SCURVY.6*

SCURVY-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Cochlearia; spoonwort. It grows on rocks near the sea, has an acrid, bitter taste, and is remarkable as a remedy for the scurvy. It is eaten raw as a salad.

SCUSES, for excuses.

SCUT, *n.* The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short.

SCUTAGE, *n.* [Law L. scutagium, from scutum, a shield.] In English history, a tax or contributiion levied upon those who held lands by knight service; originally, a composition for personal service which the tenant owed to his lord, but afterward levied as an assessment. Blackstone.

SCUTCHEON, A contractiion of *escutcheon*, which see.

SCUTE, *n.* [L. scutum, a buckler.] A french gold coin of 3s. 4d. sterling.

SCUTELLATED, *a.* [L. scutella, a dish. See *Scuttle*.] Formed like a pan; divided into small surfaces; as the scutellated bone of a sturgeon.

SCUTIFORM, *a.* [L. scutum, a buckler, and form.] Having a form of a buckler or shield.

SCUTTLE, *n.* [L. scutella, a pan or saucer.] A broad shallow basket; so called from its resemblance to a dish.

SCUTTLE, *n.*

1. In ships, a small hatchway or opening in the deck, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side of a ship, and through the coverings of her hatchways,

etc.*NWAD SCUTTLE.3*

2. A square hole in the roof of a house, with a lid.*NWAD SCUTTLE.4*

3. [from scud, and properly scuddle.] A quick pace; a short run.*NWAD SCUTTLE.5*

SCUTTLE, *v.i.* To run with affected precipitation.

SCUTTLE, *v.t.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut large holes through the bottom or sides of a ship for any purpose.*NWAD SCUTTLE.8*

2. To sink by making holes through the bottom; as, to scuttle a ship.*NWAD SCUTTLE.9*

SCUTTLE-BUTT, *n.* A butt or cask having a square piece sawn out of its lilge, and lashed

SCUTTLE-CASK, upon deck.

SCUTTLED, *pp.* Having holes made in the bottom or sides; sunk by means of cutting holes in the bottom or side.

SCUTTLE-FISH, *n.* The cuttle-fich, so called. [See *Cuttle-fish*.]

SCUTTLING, *ppr.* Cutting holes in the bottom or sides; sinking by such holes.

SCYTALE, *n.* A species of serpent.

SCYTHE, A wrong spelling. [See *Sythe*.]

SCYTHIAN, *a.* Pretaining to Scythia, a name given to the northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia.

SCYTHIAN, *n.* [See *Scot*.] A native of Scythia.

SDAIN, for disdain. [Not in use.]

SDEINFUL, for disdainful. [Not in use.]

SEA, *n.* see. [This word, like lake, signifies primarily a seat, set or lay, a repository, a bason.]

1. A large bason, cisternor laver which Solomon made in the temple, so large as to contain more than six thousand gallons. This was called the brazen sea, and used to hold water for the priests to wash themselves. *1 Kings 7:23-25*; *2 Chronicles 4:2-6*.*NWAD SEA.2*

2. A large body of water, nearly inclosed by land, as the Baltic or the Mediterranean; as the sea of Azof. Seas are properly branches of the ocean, and upon the same level. Large bodies of water inland, and situated above the level of the ocean, are lakes. The appellation of sea, given to the Caspian lake, is an exception, and not very correct. So the lake of Galilee is called a sea, from the Greek.*NWAD SEA.3*

3. The ocean; as, to go to sea. The fleet is at sea, or on the high seas.*NWAD SEA.4*

4. A wave; a billow; a surge. The vessel shipped a sea.*NWAD SEA.5*

5. The swell of the ocean in a tempest, or the direction of the waves; as, we head the sea.*NWAD SEA.6*

6. Proverbially, a large quantity of liquor; as a sea of blood.*NWAD SEA.7*

7. A rough or agitated place or element.*NWAD SEA.8*

In a troubled sea of passion tost. Milton.*NWAD SEA.9*

SEA-ANEMONY, *n.* The *animal flower*, which see.

SEA-APE, *n.* [sea and ape.] The name given to a marine animal

which plays tricks like an ape.

SEA-BANK, *n.* [sea and bank.]

1. The sea shore.*NWAD SEA-BANK.2*

2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.*NWAD SEA-BANK.3*

SEA-BAR, *n.* [sea and bar.] The sea-swallow.

SEA-BAT, *n.* [sea and bat.] A sort of flying fish.

SEA-BATHED, *a.* [sea and bathe.] Bathed dipped or washed in the sea.

SEA-BEAR, *n.* [sea and bear.] An animal of the bear kind that frequents the sea; the white or polar bear; also, the ursine seal.

SEA-BEARD, *n.* [sea and beard.] A marine plant.

SEA-BEAST, *n.* [sea and beast.] A beast or monstrous animal of the sea.

SEA-BEAT, *a.* [sea and beat.] Beaten by the sea; lashed by the waves.

SEA-BEATEN, *a.*

Along the sea-beat shore. Pope*NWAD SEA-BEATEN.2*

SEABORD, *n.* The sea shore.

SEABOARD, *adv.* Towards the sea.

SEA-BOAT, ***n.*** **[sea and boat.] A vessel that bears the sea firmly, without laboring or straining her masts and rigging.**

SEA-BORD, SEA-BORDERING, ***a.*** **Bordering on the sea or ocean.**

SEA-BORN, ***a.*** **[sea and born.]**

1. Born of the sea; produced by the sea; as Neptune and his sea-born niece.*NWAD SEA-BORN.2*

2. Born at sea.*NWAD SEA-BORN.3*

SEA-BOUND, SEA-BOUNDED, ***a.*** **[sea and bound.] Bounded by the sea.**

SEA-BOY, ***n.*** **[sea and boy.] A boy employed on shipboard.**

SEA-BREACH, ***n.*** **[sea and breach.] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.**

SEA-BREAM, ***n.*** **[sea and bream.] A fish of the Sparus kind.**

SEA-BREEZE, ***n.*** **[sea and breeze.] A wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land; for the most part blowing during the day only, and subsiding at night.**

SEA-BUILT, ***a.*** **[sea and built.] Built for the sea; as sea-built forts, [ships.]**

SEA-CABBAGE, SEA-CALE, ***n.*** **[sea and cabbage.] Sea-colewort, a plant of the genus Crambe.**

SEA-CALF, ***n.*** **[sea and calf.] The connom seal, a species of Phoca.**

SEA-CAP, ***n.*** **[sea and cap.] A cap made to be worn at sea.**

SEA-CARD, ***n.*** **[sea and card.] The mariner's card or compass.**

SEA-CARP, ***n.*** **[sea and carp.] A spotted fish fiving among rocks and stones.**

SEA-CHANGE, ***n.*** **[sea and change.] A change wrought by the sea.**

SEA-CHART, ***n.*** **[sea and chart.] A chart or map on which the line of the shore, isles, shoals, harbors, etc. are delineated.**

SEA-CIRCLED, ***a.*** **[sea and circle.] Surrounded by the sea.**

SEA-COAL, ***n.*** **[sea and coal.] Coal brought by sea; a vulgar name for fossil coal, in distinction from charcoal.**

SEA-COAST, ***n.*** **[sea and coast.] The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.**

SEA-COB, ***n.*** **[sea and cob.] A fowl, called also sea-gull.**

SEA-COLEWORT, ***n.*** ***Sea-cale*****, which see.**

SEA-COMPASS, ***n.*** **[sea and campass.] The mariner's card and needle; the compass constructed for use at sea.**

SEA-COOT, ***n.*** **[sea and coot.] A sea fowl,**

SEA-CORMORANT, ***n.*** **[sea and cormorant.] The sea-crow or sea-drake.**

SEA-COW, ***n.*** **[sea and cow.] The Trichecus manatus, or manati. [See** ***Manati*****.]**

SEA-CROW, ***n.*** **[sea and crow.] A fowl of the full kind; the mire-crow or pewet.**

SEA-DEVIL, ***n.*** **[sea and devil.] The fishing frog or toad-fish, of the genus Lophius; a fish of a deformed shape, resembling a**

tadpole, growing to a large size, with a head larger than the whole body.

SEA-DOG, *n.* [sea and dog.]

1. A fish, perhaps the shark.*NWAD SEA-DOG.2*

2. The sea-calf or common seal.*NWAD SEA-DOG.3*

SEA-DRAGON, *n.* [sea and dragon.] A marine monster caught in England in 1749, resembling in some degree an alligator, but having two large fins which served for swimming or flying, It had two legs terminating in hoofs, like those of an ass. Its body was covered with impenetrable scales, and it had five rows of teeth.

SEA-EAR, *n.* [sea and ear.] A sea plant.

SEA-EEL, *n.* [sea and eel.] An eel caught in salt water; the conger.

SEA-ENCIRCLED, *a.* [sea and encircled.] Encompassed by the sea.

SEA-FARER, *n.* [sea and fare.] One that follows the seas; a mariner.

SEA-FARING, *a.* Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation.

SEA-FENNEL, *n.* [sea and fennel.] The sea as samphire.

SEA-FIGHT, *n.* [sea and fight.] An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action.

SEA-FISH, *n.* [sea and fish.] Any marine fish; any fish that lives usually in salt water.

SEA-FOWL, *n.* [sea and fowl.] A marine fowl; any fowl that lives

by the sea, and procures it food from salt water.

SEA-FOX, *n.* A species of squalus, having a tail longer than the body.

SEA-GAGE, *n.* [sea and gage.] The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.

SEA-GARLAND, *n.* [sea and garland.] A plant.

SEA-GIRDLES, *n.* [sea and girdle.] A sort of sea mushroom.

SEA-GIRT, *a.* [sea and girt.] Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean; as a sea-girt isle.

SEA-GOD, *n.* [sea and god.] A marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to preside over the ocean or sea; as Neptune.

SEA-GOWN, *n.* [sea and gown.] A gown or garment with short sleeves, worn by mariners.

SEA-GRASS, [sea and grass.] A plant growing on the sea shore; an aquatic plant of the genus Ruppia.

SEA-GREEN, *a.* [sea and green.] Having the color of sea water; being of a faint green color.

SEA-GREEN, *n.*

1. The color of the sea water.*NWAD SEA-GREEN.3*

2. A plant, the saxifrage.*NWAD SEA-GREEN.4*

SEA-GULL, *n.* [sea and gull.] A fowl of the genus Larus; a species of gull; called also sea-crow.

SEA-HARE, *n.* [sea and hare.] A marine animal of the genus Laplysia, whose body is covered with membranes reflected; it has lateral pore on the right side, and four feelers resembling

ears. The body is nearly oval, soft, gelatinous and punctated. Its juice poisonous, and ir is so fetid as to cause nausea.

SEA-HEDGHOG, *n.* A sea shell, a species of Echinus, so called from its prickles, which resemble in some measure those of the hedghog or urchin.

SEA-HEN, *n.* [sea and hen.] Anothe name of the guillemot.

SEA-HOG, *n.* [sea and hog.] The *porpes*, which see.

SEA-HOLLY, *n.* [sea and holly.] A plant of the genus Eryngium.

SEA-HOLM, *n.*

1. A small uninhabited isle.*NWAD SEA-HOLM.2*

2. Sea-holly.*NWAD SEA-HOLM.3*

SEA-HORSE, *n.* [sea and horse.]

1. In ichthyoilogy, the morse, a species of Trichechus or walrus.*NWAD SEA-HORSE.2*

2. The hippopotamus, or river horse.*NWAD SEA-HORSE.3*

3. A fish of the needle-fish kind, four or five inches in length, ane half an inch in diameter.*NWAD SEA-HORSE.4*

4. A fish of the genus Syngnathus.*NWAD SEA-HORSE.5*

SEA-LEGS, *n.* [sea and leg.] The ability to walk on a ship' deck when pitching or rolling.

SEA-LEMON, *n.* [sea and lemon] A marine animal of the genus Doris, having an oval body, convex, marked with numerous punctures, and of a lemon color.

SEA-LIKE, *a.* [sea and like] Resembling the sea.

SEA-LION, *n.* [sea and lion] An animal of the genus Phoca or seal, which has a mane like a lion, the Phoca jubata.

SEA-MAID, *n.* [sea and maid]

1. The mermaid. [See *Mermaid*.]*NWAD SEA-MAID.2*

2. A sea nymph.*NWAD SEA-MAID.3*

SEA-MALL, SEA-MEW, *n.* A fowl, a species of gull or Larus.

SEA-MAN, *n.* [sea and man]

1. A sailor; a mariner; a man whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea.*NWAD SEA-MAN.2*

2. By way of distinction, a skillful mariner; also, a man who is well versed in the art of navigating ships. In this sense, it is applied both officers and common mariners.*NWAD SEA-MAN.3*

3. Merman, the tale of the merman. [Little used.]*NWAD SEA-MAN.4*

SEAMANSHIP, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; an acquaintance with the art of managing and navigating a ship; applicable both to officers and to men. Naval skill, is the art of managing a fleet, particularly in an engagement; a very different thing from seamanship.

SEA-MARK, *n.* [sea and mark.] Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon; as a light-house, a mountain, etc.

SEA-MONSTER, *n.* [sea and monster.] A huge marine animal. *Lamentations 4:3*.

SEA-MOSS, *n.* [sea and moss.] A name given to coral. [See *Coral*.]

SEAMOUSE, ***n.*** **[sea and mouse.] A marine animal of the genus Aphrodita.**

SEA-NAVELWORT, ***n.*** **[sea, navel and wort.] A plant growing in Syria, which is said to effect great cures.**

SEA-NEEDLE, ***n.*** **[sea and needle.] A name of the gar or garfish, of the genus Esox. This fish has a slender body, with long pointed jaws and a forked tail. Its back is of a fine green color, and when in the water, its colors are extremely beautiful.**

SEA-NETTLE, ***n.*** **[sea and nettle.] Another name of the animal flower, sea-anemony.**

SEA-NURSED, ***a.*** **[sea and nursed.] Nursed by the sea.**

SEA-NYMPH, ***n.*** **[sea and nymph.] A nymph or goddess of the sea.**

SEA-ONION, ***n.*** **[sea and onion.] A plant.**

SEA-OOZE, ***n.*** **[sea and ooze.] The soft mud on or near the sea shore.**

SEA-OTTER, ***n.*** **[sea and otter.] A species of otter that has hind feet like those of a seal. It feeds on shell fish.**

SEA-OWL, ***n.*** **[sea and owl.] Another name of the lump-fish.**

SEA-PAD, ***n.*** **The star-fish. [Stella marina.]**

SEA-PANTHER, ***n.*** **[sea and panther.] A fish like a lamprey.**

SEA-PHEASANT, ***n.*** **[sea and pheasant.] The pin-tailed duck.**

SEA-PIE, SEA-PYE, ***n.*** **[sea and pie, pica.] A fowl of the genus Haematopus, and grallic order; called also the oyster-catcher, from its thrusting its beak into oysters when open, and taking out the animal.**

SEA-PIE, *n.* [sea and pie.] A dish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together; so named because common at sea.

SEA-PIECE, *n.* [sea and piece.] A picture representing a scene at sea.

SEA-PLANT, *n.* [sea and plant.] A plant that grows in salt water, as the fucus, conferva etc.

SEA-POOL, *n.* [sea and pool.] A lake of salt water.

SEAPORT, *n.* [sea and port.]

1. A harbor near the sea, formed by an arm of the sea or by a bay.*NWAD SEAPORT.2*

2. A city or town situated on a harbor, on or near the sea. We call a town a seaport, instead fo a seaport town.*NWAD SEAPORT.3*

SEA-RESEMBLING, *a.* Like the sea; sea-like.

SEA-RISK, *n.* [sea and risk.] Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury or destruction by the sea.

SEA-ROBBER, *n.* [sea and robber.] A pirate; one that robs on the high seas.

SEA-ROCKET, *n.* A plant of the genus Bunias.

SEA-ROOM, *n.* [sea and room.] Ample space or distance from land, shoals or rocks, sufficient for a ship to drive or scud without danger of shipwreck.

SEA-ROVER, *n.* [sea and rover.]

1. A pirate; one that cruizes for plunder.*NWAD SEA-ROVER.2*

2. A ship or vessel that is employed in cruizing for plunder.*NWAD SEA-ROVER.3*

SEA-RUFF, ***n.*** **A kind of sea fish. [L. orphus.]**

SEA-SCORPION, ***n.*** **[sea and scorpion.] Another name for a fatherlasher.**

SEA-SERPENT, ***n.*** **[sea and serpent.] A huge animal like a serpent inhabiting the sea.**

SEA-SERVICE, ***n.*** **[sea and service.] Naval service; service in the navy or in ships of war.**

SEA-SHARK, ***n.*** **[sea and shark.] A ravenous sea fish.**

SEA-SHELL, ***n.*** **[sea ansd shell.] A marine shell; a shell that grows in the sea.**

SEA-SHORE, ***n.*** **[sea and shore.] The coast of the sea; the land that lied adjacent to the sea or ocean.**

SEA-SICK, ***a.*** **[sea and sick.] Affected with sickness or nausea by means of the pitching or rolling of a vessel.**

SEA-SICKNESS, ***n.*** **The sickness or nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship in an agitated sea.**

SEA-SIDE, ***n.*** **[sea and side.] The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea, or near it.**

SEA-STAR, ***n.*** **[sea and star.] The starfish, a genus of marine animals, called technically Asterias.**

SEA-SURGEON, ***n.*** **[sea and surgeon.] A surgeon employed on shipboard.**

SEA-SURROUNDED, ***a.*** **[sea and surround.] Encompassed by the sea.**

SEA-TERM, ***n.*** **[sea and term.] A word or term used appropriately by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation.**

SEA-THIEF, ***n.*** **[sea and thief.] A pirate.**

SEA-TOAD, ***n.*** **[sea and toad.] An ugly fish, so called.**

SEA-TORN, ***a.*** **[sea and torn.] Torn by or at sea.**

SEA-TOSSED, ***a.*** **[sea and tossed.] Tossed by sea.**

SEA-URCHIN, ***n.*** **[sea and urchin.] A genus of marine animals, the Echinus, of many species. The body is roundish, covered with a bony crust, and often set with movable prickles.**

SEA-WALLED, ***a.*** **[sea and walled.] Surrounded or defended by the sea.**

SEAWARD, ***a.*** **[sea and ward.] Directed towards the sea.**

SEAWARD, ***adv.*** **Towards the sea.**

SEA-WATER, ***n.*** **[sea and water.] Water of the sea or ocean, which is salt.**

SEA-WEED, ***n.*** **[sea and weed.] A marine plant of the genus Fucus, used as manure, and for glass and soap. A common name for the marine algae, and some other plants growing in salt water.**

SEA-WITHWIND, *n.* Bindweed.

SEA-WOLF, *n.* [sea and wolf. See *Wolf*.] A fish of the genus Anarrhicas, found in northern latitudes, about Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Scotland, England, etc. This fish is so named from its fierceness and ravenousness. It grows sometimes to the lenth of four and even seven feet, and feeds on crustaceous animals and shell fish.

SEA-WORMWOOD, *n.* A sort of wormwood growing in the sea, the Artemisia maritima.

SEAWORTHY, *a.* [sea and worthy.] Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety; as a seaworthy ship.

SEAL, *n.* The common name for the species of the genus Phoca. These animals are ampibious, most of the inhabiting the sea coasts, particularly in the higher latitudes. They have six cutting teeth in the upper jaw, and four in the lower. Their hind feet are placed at the extremity of the body, in the same diretion with it, and serve the purpose of a caudal fin; the fore feet are also adapted for swimming, and furmished each with five claws; the external ears are either very small or wanting. There are numerous species; as the leonina, sometimes 18 feet in length, and the jubata, sometimes 25 feet in length, with a name like a lion, both called sea-lion, and found in the southern seas, and alo in the N. Pacific; the ursina, or sea bear, 8 or 9 feet in length, and covered with long, thick bristly hair, found in the N. Pacifac; and the common seal frome 4 to 6 feet in length, found generally throughout the Atlantic and the seas and bays communicating with it, covered with short, stiff, glossy hair, with a smooth head without external ears, and with the fore legs deeply immersed in the skin. Seals are much sought after for their skins and fur.

SEAL, *n.* [L. sigillum.]

1. A piece of metal or other hard substance, usually round or oval,

on which is ingraved some image or device, and sometimes a legend or inscription. This is used by idividuals, corporate bodies and states, for making impressions on wax upon instuments of writing, as an evidence of their authenticity. The king of England has his seal and his privy seal. Seals are sometimes worn in rings.*NWAD SEAL.3*

2. The wax set to an instument, and impressed or stamped with a seal. Thus we give a deed under had and seel. Wax is generally used in sealing instruments, but other substances may be used.*NWAD SEAL.4*

3. The wax or wafer that makes fast a letter or other paper.*NWAD SEAL.5*

4. Any act of confirmation.*NWAD SEAL.6*

5. That which confirms, ratifies or makes stable; assurance. *2 Timothy 2:9*.*NWAD SEAL.7*

6. That which effectually shuts, confines or secures; that which makes fast. *Revelation 20:3*.*NWAD SEAL.8*

SEAL, ***v.t.***

1. To fasten with a seal; to attach together with a wafer or with wax; as, to seal a letter.*NWAD SEAL.10*

2. To set or affix a seal as a mark of authenticity; as, to seal a deed. Hence,*NWAD SEAL.11*

3. To confirm; to ratify; to establish.*NWAD SEAL.12*

And with my hand I seal our true hearts' love. Shak.*NWAD SEAL.13*

When therefore I hace performed this, and have sealed to them this fruit, I will come by you in Spain. *Romans 15:28*.*NWAD SEAL.14*

4. To shut or keep close; sometimes with up. Seal your lips; seal up you lips.*NWAD SEAL.15*

Open your ears, and seal your bosom upon the secret conserns of a friend. Dwight.*NWAD SEAL.16*

5. To make fast.*NWAD SEAL.17*

So they went and made the sepulcher sure, sealing the stone and setting a watch. *Matthew 27:66*.*NWAD SEAL.18*

6. To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality. By our laws, weights and measures are to be sealed by an officer appointe and sworn for that purpose; and lether is to be sealed by a like officer, as evidence that it has been inspected and found to be of good quality.*NWAD SEAL.19*

7. To keep secret.*NWAD SEAL.20*

Shut up the words, and seal the book. *Daniel 12:4*; *Isaiah 8:16*.*NWAD SEAL.21*

8. To mark as ones property, and secure from danger. *NWAD SEAL.22*

9. To close; to fulfill; to complete; with up.*NWAD SEAL.23*

10. To imprint on the; as, to seal instruction.*NWAD SEAL.24*

11. To inclose; to hide; to conceal.*NWAD SEAL.25*

12. To confine; to restrain.*NWAD SEAL.26*

13. In architecture, to fix a piece of wood or iron in a wall with cement.*NWAD SEAL.27*

SEAL, *v.i.* To fix a seal.

I will seal unto this bond. [Unusual.] Shak.*NWAD SEAL.29*

SEALED, *pp.* Furnished with a seal; fastened with a seal; confirmed; closed.

SEALER, ***n.***

1. One who seals; an officer in chancery who seals writs and instruments.*NWAD SEALER.2*

2. In New England, an officer appointed by the town or other proper authority, to examine and try weithts and measures, and set a stamp on such as are according to the standards established by the state; also, an officer who inspects lether and stamps such as is good. These are called sealers of weights and measures, and sealers of lethers.*NWAD SEALER.3*

SEALING, ***ppr.*** **Fixing a seal; fastening with a seal; confirming; closing; keeping secret; fixing a piece of wood or iron in a wall with cement.**

SEALING, ***n.*** **[from seal, the animal] The operation of taking seals and curing their skins.**

SEALING-VOYAGE, ***n.*** **A voyage for the purpose of killing seals and obtaining their skins.**

SEALING-WAX, ***n.*** **[seal and wax.] A compound of gum lac and the red oxyd of mercury; used for fastening a folded letter and thus consealing the writing, and for receiving impressions of seals set to instruments. Sealing wax is hard or soft, and may be of any color.**

SEAM, ***n.***

1. The suture or uniting of two edges of cloth by the needle.*NWAD SEAM.2*

The coat was without seam, woven from the top throughout. *John 19:23*.*NWAD SEAM.3*

2. The joint or juncture of planks in a ship's side or deck; or rather the intervals between the edges of boards or planks in a floor, etc. The seams of the ships are filled with oakum, and covered with pitch.*NWAD SEAM.4*

3. In mines, a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal and the like.*NWAD SEAM.5*

4. A cicatrix or scar.*NWAD SEAM.6*

5. A measure of eight bushels of corn; or the vessel that contains it. [Not used in America.]*NWAD SEAM.7*

A seam of glass, the quanity of 120 pounds, or 24 stones of five pounds each. [Not used in America.]*NWAD SEAM.8*

SEAM, *n.* Tallow; grease; lard. [Not in use.]

SEAM, *v.t.*

1. To form a seam; to sew or otherwise unite.*NWAD SEAM.11*

2. To mark with a cicatrix; to scar; as seamed with wounds.*NWAD SEAM.12*

SEAMAN. [See under *Sea*.]

SEAMED, *pp.* Marked with seams; having seams or scars.

SEAMING, *ppr.* Marking with scars; making seams.

SEAMLESS, *a.* Having mo seam; as the seamless garment of Christ.

SEAM-RENT, *n.* [seam and rent.] The rent of a seam; the separation of a suture.

SEAMSTER, *n.* One that sews well, or whose occupation is to sew.

SEAMSTRESS, *n.* A woman whose occupation is sewing.

SEAMY, *a.* Having a seam; containing seams or showing them.

SEAN, *n.* a met. [See *Sein*.]

SEAPOY, SEPOY, *n.* A native of India in the military service of an European power, and disceplined after the European maner.

SEAR, *v.t.* [Gr. to dry; to parch; dry. L. torreo, in a diffrent dialect.]

1. To burn to dryness and hardness the surface of any thing; to cauterize; to expose to a degree of heat that changes the color of the surface, ar makes it hard; as, to sear the skin or flesh.*NWAD SEAR.2*

I'm sear'd with burning steel. Rowe.*NWAD SEAR.3*

Sear is allied to scorch in signification; cut it is applied primarily to animal flesh, and has special reference to the effect of heat in making the surface hard. Scorch is applied to flesh, sloth or any other substance, and has mo reference to the effect of hardness.*NWAD SEAR.4*

2. To wither; to dry.*NWAD SEAR.5*

3. To make callous or insensible.*NWAD SEAR.6*

Having their conscience seared with a hot iron. *1 Timothy 4:2*.*NWAD SEAR.7*

To sear up, to close by searing or cauterizing; to stop.*NWAD SEAR.8*

Cherish veins of good humor, and sear up those of ill. Temple.*NWAD SEAR.9*

SEAR, *a.* Dry; withered

SEARCE, *v.t.* sers. To shift; to bolt; to separate the fine part of meal from the coarse. [Little used.]

SEARCE, *n.* sers. A sieve; a bolter. [Little used.]

SEARCER, *n.* sers'er. One that sifts or bolts. [Little used.]

SEARCH, *v.t.* serch

1. To look over or through for the purpose of finding something; to explore; to examine by inspection; as, to search the house for a book; to search the wood for a thief.*NWAD SEARCH.2*

Send though men, that they may search the land of Canaan. *Numbers 13:2*.*NWAD SEARCH.3*

2. To inquire; to seek for.*NWAD SEARCH.4*

Enough is left besides to search and know. Milton.*NWAD SEARCH.5*

3. To probe; to seek the knowledge of by feeling with instrument; as to search a wound.*NWAD SEARCH.6*

4. To examine; to try. *Psalm 139:23*.*NWAD SEARCH.7*

To search out, to seek till found, or to find by seeking; as, to search out truth. Watts.*NWAD SEARCH.8*

SEARCH, *v.i.* serch.

1. To seek; to look for; to make search.*NWAD SEARCH.10*

Once more search with me. Shak.*NWAD SEARCH.11*

2. To make inquiry; to inquire.*NWAD SEARCH.12*

It suffices that they have once with care sifted the matter, and searched into all the particulars. Locke.*NWAD SEARCH.13*

To search for, to look for; to seek; to find; as, to search for a gentleman now in the house. Shak.*NWAD SEARCH.14*

SEARCH, *n.* serch.

1. A seeking or looking for something that is lost, or the place of

which us unknown; with for or after; as a search for lost money; a search for mines of gold and silver; a search after happiness or knowledge.*NWAD SEARCH.16*

2. Inquiry; a seeking. He spent his life in search of truth.*NWAD SEARCH.17*

3. Quest; pursuit for finding.*NWAD SEARCH.18*

Nor did my search of liberty begin, Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. Dryden.*NWAD SEARCH.19*

SEARCHABLE, *a.* serch'able. That may be searched or explored.

SEARCHED, *pp.* serch'ed. Looked over carefully; explored; examined.

SEARCHER, *n.* serch'er.

1. One who searches, explores or examines for the prupose of finding something.*NWAD SEARCHER.2*

2. A seeker; an inquirer.*NWAD SEARCHER.3*

3. An examiner; a trier; as the Seacher of hearts.*NWAD SEARCHER.4*

4. An officer in London, appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of their death.*NWAD SEARCHER.5*

5. An officer of the customs, whose business is to search and examine ships outward bound, to ascertain whether they have prohibited goods on board, also baggage, goods, etc.*NWAD SEARCHER.6*

6. An inspector of lether.*NWAD SEARCHER.7*

7. In military affairs, an instrument for examining ordnance, to ascertain whether guns have any cavities in them.*NWAD SEARCHER.8*

8. An instrument used in the inspection of butter, etc. to ascertain the quality of that which is contained in firkins.*NWAD SEARCHER.9*

SEARCHING, *pp.* serch'ing.

1. Looking into or over; exploring; examining; inquiring; seeking; investigating.*NWAD SEARCHING.2*

2 . *a.* Penetrating; trying; close; as a searching discourse.*NWAD SEARCHING.3*

SEARCHING, *n.* search'ing. Exanination; severe inquisition. *Judges 5:16*.

SEARCHLESS, *n.* serch'less. Inscrutable; eluding search or investigation.

SEAR-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster.

SEARED, *pp.* [from sear.] Burnt on the furface; cauterized; hardened;

SEAREDNESS, *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized or hardened; hardness; hence insensibility.

SEASON, *n.* se'zn. Season literally signifies that which comes or arrives; and in this general sense, is synonymous with time. Hence,

1. A fit or suitable time; the convenient time; the usual or appointed time; as, the messenger arrived in season; in good season. This fruit is out of season.*NWAD SEASON.2*

2. Any time, as distinguished from others.*NWAD SEASON.3*

The season prime for sweetest scents and airs. Milton.*NWAD SEASON.4*

3. A time of some continuance, but not long.*NWAD SEASON.5*

Thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a season. *Acts*

13:11.*NWAD SEASON.6*

4. One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter. The season is mild; it is cold for the season.*NWAD SEASON.7*

We saw in six days' traveling, the several seasons of the year n their beauty. Addison.*NWAD SEASON.8*

We distinguish the season by prefixing its appropriate name, as the spring-season, summer-seacon, etc.*NWAD SEASON.9*

To be in season, to be in good time, or sufficiently early for the prupose.*NWAD SEASON.10*

To be out of season, to be too late, beyoun the proper time, or beyond the usually appointed time.*NWAD SEASON.11*

From the sense of convenience, is derived the following.*NWAD SEASON.12*

5. That which matures or prepares for the taste; that which gives a relish.*NWAD SEASON.13*

You lack the season of all nature, sleep. Shak.*NWAD SEASON.14*

But in this sense, we now use seasoning.*NWAD SEASON.15*

SEASON, ***v.t.***

1. To render palatable, or to give a higher relish to, by the addition or mixture of another substance more pungent or pleasant; as, to season meat with salt; to season any thing with spices. *Leviticus 2:13*.*NWAD SEASON.17*

2. To render more agreeable, pleasant or delightful; to give relish or zest to by something that excites, animates or exhilarates.*NWAD SEASON.18*

You season still with sports your serious hours. Dryden.*NWAD SEASON.19*

The proper use of wit is to season conversation. Tillotson.*NWAD SEASON.20*

3. To render more agreeable, or less rigorous and severe; to temper; to moderate; to qualify by admixture.*NWAD SEASON.21*

When mercy seasons justice. Shak.*NWAD SEASON.22*

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.*NWAD SEASON.23*

Season their younger years with prudent and pious principles. Taylor.*NWAD SEASON.24*

5. To fit any use by time or habit; to mature; to prepare.*NWAD SEASON.25*

Who in want a hollow friend doth try, Directly seasons him an enemy. Shak.*NWAD SEASON.26*

6. To prepare for use by drying or hardening; to take out or suffer to escape the natural juices; as, to season timber.*NWAD SEASON.27*

7. To prepare or mature for a climate; to accustom to and enable to endure; as, to season the body to a particular climate. Long residence in the West Indies, or a fever, may season strangers.*NWAD SEASON.28*

SEASON, ***v.i.***

1. To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate, as the human body.*NWAD SEASON.30*

2. To become dry and hard by the escape of natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substances. Timber seasons well under cover in the air, and ship timber seasons in salt water.*NWAD SEASON.31*

3. To betoken; to savor.*NWAD SEASON.32*

SEASONABLE, ***a.*** **Opportune; that comes, happens or is done in good time, in due season or in proper time for the purpose;**

as a seasonable supply of rain.

Mercy is seasonable in the time of affliction. Ecclus.*NWAD SEASONABLE.2*

SEASONABLENESS, *n.* Opportuneness of time; that state of being in good time, or in time convenient for the prupose or sufficiently early.

SEASONABLY, *adv.* In due time; in time convenient; sufficiently early; as, to sow or plant seasonably.

SEASONAGE, *n.* Seasoning; sauce. [Not used.]

SEASONED, *pp.* Mixed or sprinkled with something that gives a relish; tempered; moderated; qualified; matured; dried and hardened.

SEASONER, *n.* He that seasons; that which seasons, matures or gives a relish.

SEASONING, *ppr.* Giving a relish by something added; moderating; qualifying; maturing; drying and hardening; fitting by habit.

SEASONING, *n.*

1. That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish; usually, something pungent or aromatic; as salt, spices or other aromatic herbs, acids, sugar, or a mixture of several things.*NWAD SEASONING.3*

2. Something added or mixed to enhance the pleasure of enjoyment; as, with or humor may serve as a seasoning to eloquence.*NWAD SEASONING.4*

Political speculations are of so dry and asutere a nature, that they will not go down with the public without frequent seasoning. Addison.*NWAD SEASONING.5*

SEAT, *n.* [L. sedes, situs.]

1. That on which one sits; a chair, bench, stool or any other thing on which a person sits.*NWAD SEAT.2*

Christ--overthrew the tables of the money changers and the seats of them that sold doves. *Matthew 21:12*.*NWAD SEAT.3*

2. The place of sitting; throne; chair of state; tribunal; post of authority; as the seat of justice; judgment-seat.*NWAD SEAT.4*

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode; as Italy the seat of empire. The Greeks sent colonies to seek a new seat in Gaul.*NWAD SEAT.5*

In Albe he shall fix his royal seat. Dryden.*NWAD SEAT.6*

4. Site; situation. The seat of Eden has never been incontrovertibly ascertained.*NWAD SEAT.7*

5. That part of a saddle on which a person sits.*NWAD SEAT.8*

6. In horsemanship, posture or situation of a perosn on horseback.*NWAD SEAT.9*

7. A pew or slip in a chruch; a place to sit in.*NWAD SEAT.10*

8. The place where a thing is settled or established. London is the seat of business and opulence. So we say, the seat of the muses, the seat of arts, the seat of commerce.*NWAD SEAT.11*

SEAT, *v.t.*

1. To place on a seat; to cause to sit down. We seat ourselves; we seat our guests.*NWAD SEAT.13*

The guests were no sooner seated but they entered into a warm debate. Arbuthnot.*NWAD SEAT.14*

2. To place in a post of authority, in office or a place of distinction. He seated his son in the professor's chair.*NWAD SEAT.15*

Then high was king Richard seated. Shak.*NWAD SEAT.16*

3. To settle; to fix in a particular place or country. A colony of Greeks seated themselves in the south of Italy; another at Massilia in Gaul.*NWAD SEAT.17*

4. To fix; to set firm.*NWAD SEAT.18*

From their foundations, loosening to and fro, They pluck'd the seated hills. Milton.*NWAD SEAT.19*

5. To place in a chruch; to assign seats to. In New England, where the pews in churches are not private property, it is customary to seat families for a year or longer time; that is, assign and appropriate seats to their use.*NWAD SEAT.20*

6. To appropriate the pews in, to particular families; as, to seat a church.*NWAD SEAT.21*

7. To repair by making the seat new; as, to seat a garment.*NWAD SEAT.22*

8. To settle; to plant with inhabitants; as, to seat a country. [Not used much.]*NWAD SEAT.23*

SEAT, *v.i.* To rest; to lie down. [Not in use.]

SEATED, *pp.* Placed in a chair or on a bench, etc.; set; fixed; settled; established; furnished with a seat.

SEATING, *ppr.* Placing on a seat; setting; settling; furnishing with a seat; having its seats assigned to individuals, as a church.

SEAVES, *n. plu.* [Heb. suf.] Rushes.

SEAVY, *a.* Overgrown with rushes.

SEBACEOUS, *a.* [Low L. sebaceus, from sebum, sevum, tallow.] Made of tallow or fat; pretaining to fat.

Sebaceous humor, a suet-like or glutinous matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, which serves to defent the skin and keep it soft. Coxe. Parr.*NWAD SEBACEOUS.2*

Sebaceous glands, small glands seated in the cellular membrane under the skin, which secrete the sebaceous humor. Parr.*NWAD SEBACEOUS.3*

SEBACIC, *a.* [supra.] In chimistry, pretaining to fat; obtained for fat; as the sebacic acid.

SEBATE, *n.* [supra.] In chimistry, a salt formed by the sebacic acid and a base.

SEBESTEN, *n.* The Assyrian plum, a plant of the genus Cordia, a species of jujube.

SECANT, *a.* [L. secans, seco, to cut or cut off, coinciding with Eng. saw.] Cutting; dividing into two parts.

SECANT, *n.*

1. In geometry, a line that cuts another, or divides it into parts. The secant of a circle is a line drawn from the circumference on one side, to a point without the circumference on the other, In trigonometry, a secant is a right line drawn from the center of a circle, which, cutting the circumference, proceeds till it meets with a tangent to the same circle.*NWAD SECANT.3*

2. In trigonometry, the secant of an arc is a right line drawn from the center through one end of the arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end.*NWAD SECANT.4*

SECEDE, *v.i.* [L. secedo; se, from, and cedo, to move. Se is an inseparable preposition or prefix in Latin, but denoting departure or separation.] To withdraw from fellowship, communion or association; to separate ones's self; as, certain ministers seceded from the church of Scotland about the year 1733.

SECEDER, ***n.*** **One who secedes. In Scotland, the seceders are a numerous body of presbyterians who seceded from the communion of the established church, about the year 1733.**

SECEDING, ***ppr.*** **Withdrawing from fellowship or communion.**

SECERN, ***v.t.*** **[L. secerno; se and cerno, to separate.] In the animal economy, to secrete.**

The mucus secerned in the nose--is a laudable humor. Arbuthnot.*NWAD SECERN.2*

SECERNED, ***pp.*** **Separated; secreted.**

SECERNENT, ***n.*** **That which promotes secretion; that which increases the irritative motions, which constitute secretion.**

SECERNING, ***ppr.*** **Separating; secreting; as secerning vessels.**

SCESSION, ***n.*** **[L. secessio. See *Secede*.]**

1. The act of withdrawing, particularly from followship and communion.*NWAD SCESSION.2*

2. The act of departing; departure.*NWAD SCESSION.3*

SECLE, ***n.*** **[L. seculum.] A century.**

SECLUDE, ***v.t.*** **[L. secludo; se and claudo, cludo, to shut.]**

1. To separate, as from company or society, and usually to keep apart for some length of tome, or to confine in a separate state; as persons in low spirits seclude themselves from society.*NWAD SECLUDE.2*

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n Seclude their bosom slaves. Thomson.*NWAD SECLUDE.3*

2. To shut out; to prevent from entering; to preclude.*NWAD*

SECLUDE.4

Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, secluding all entrance of cold. Evelyn.*NWAD SECLUDE.5*

SECLUDED, *pp.* Separated from others; living in retirement; shut out.

SECLUDING, *ppr.* Separating from others; confining in solitude or in a separate state; preventing entrance.

SECLUSION, *n.* s as z. The act of separating from society or connection; the state of being separate or apart; separation; a shutting out; as to live in seclusion.

SECOND, *a.* [L. secundus; L. sequor, to follow. See *Seek*.]

1. That immediately follows the first; the mext following the first in order of place or time; the ordinal of two. Take the second book from the shelf. Enter the second house.*NWAD SECOND.2*

And he slept and dreamed the second time. *Genesis 41:5*.*NWAD SECOND.3*

2. Next in value, power, excellence, dignity or rank; inferior. The silks of China are second to none. Lord Chatham was second to none in eloquence. Dr. Johnson was second to none in itellecual powers, but second to many in research and erudition.*NWAD SECOND.4*

Second terms, in algebra, those where the unknown quantity has a degree of power less than it has in the term where it is raised to the highest.*NWAD SECOND.5*

At second-hand, in the sicond place of order; not in first place, orby or from the first; by transmission; not primarily; not originally; as a report received at second hand.*NWAD SECOND.6*

In imitation of preachers at second hand, I shall transcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery. Tatler.*NWAD SECOND.7*

SECOND, ***n.***

1. One who attends another in a duel, to aid him, mark out the ground or destance, and see that all proceedings between the parties are fair.*NWAD SECOND.9*

2. One that supports or maintains another; that which supports*NWAD SECOND.10*

Being sure enough of seconds after the first onset. Wotton.*NWAD SECOND.11*

3. The sixtieth part of a minute or of a degree, that is, the second minute or small division next to the hour. Sound moves above 1140 English feet in a second.*NWAD SECOND.12*

4. In music, an interval of a conjoint degree, being the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above ar below it.*NWAD SECOND.13*

SECOND, ***v.t.*** **[L. secundo.]**

1. To follow in the next place.*NWAD SECOND.15*

Sin is seconded with sin. [Little used.] South.*NWAD SECOND.16*

2. To support; to lend aid to the attempt of another; to assist' to forward; to promote; to encourage; to act as the maintainer.*NWAD SECOND.17*

We have supplies to second our attempt. Shak.*NWAD SECOND.18*

The attempts of Austria to circumscribe the conquests of Buonaparte, were seconded by Russia. Anon.*NWAD SECOND.19*

In God's, one single can its end produce,*NWAD SECOND.20*

Yet serves second too some other use. Pope.*NWAD SECOND.21*

3. In legislation, to support, as a motion or the mover. We say, to second a motion or proposition, or to second the mover.*NWAD*

SECOND.22

SECONDARILY, *adv.* [from secondary.] In second degree or second order; not primarily or originally; not the first intention. Duties on imports serve primarily to raise a revenue, and secondarily to encourage domestic manufactures and industry.

SECONDARINESS, *n.* The state of being secondary.

SECONDARY, *a.* [L. secundarius, from secundus.]

1. Succeeding next in order to the first; subordinate.*NWAD SECONDARY.2*

Where there is moral right on the one hand, not secondary right can discharge it. L' Estrange.*NWAD SECONDARY.3*

2. Not primary; not of the first intention.*NWAD SECONDARY.4*

Two are racial differences; the secondary differences are as four. Bacon.*NWAD SECONDARY.5*

3. Not of the first order or rate; revolving about a primary planet. Primary planets revolve about the sun; secondary planets revolve about the primary.*NWAD SECONDARY.6*

4. Acting by deputation or delegated authority; as the work of secondary hands.*NWAD SECONDARY.7*

5. Acting in subordination, or second to another; as a secondary officer.*NWAD SECONDARY.8*

Secondary rocks, in geology, are those which were formed after the primary. they are always situated over or above the primitive and transition rocks; they abound with organic remains or petrifications, and are supposed to be mechanical deposits from water. Cleaveland.*NWAD SECONDARY.9*

A secondary fever, is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the

small pox or measles. Quincy.*NWAD SECONDARY.10*

Secondary circles, or secondaries, in astronomy, circles passing through the poles of any of the great circles of the sphere, perpendicular to the planes of those circles.*NWAD SECONDARY.11*

Secondary qualities, are the qualities of bodies which are not inseparable from them, but which is proceed from casual circumstances, such as color, taste, odor, etc.*NWAD SECONDARY.12*

Secondary formations, in geology, formations of substances, subsequent to the primitive.*NWAD SECONDARY.13*

SECONDARY, *n.*

1. A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another; as the secondaries of the court of king's bench and common pleas.*NWAD SECONDARY.15*

2. A fether growing on the second bone of a fowl's wing.*NWAD SECONDARY.16*

SECONDED, *pp.* Supported; aided.

SECONDER, *n.* One that supported what another attempts, or what he affirms, or hat he moves or proposes; as the seconder of an enterprise or of a motion.

SECOND-HAND, *n.* Possession received from the first possessor.

SECOND-HAND, *a.*

1. Not original or primary; received from another.*NWAD SECOND-HAND.3*

The have but a second-hand or implicit knowledge. Locke.*NWAD SECOND-HAND.4*

2. Not new; that has been used by another; as a second-hand book.*NWAD SECOND-HAND.5*

SECONDLY, *adv.* In the second place.

SECOND-RATE, *n.* [second and rate.] The second order in size, dignity, or value.

They call it thunder of the second-rate. Addison.*NWAD SECOND-RATE.2*

So we say, a ship of the second-rate.*NWAD SECOND-RATE.3*

SECOND-RATE, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality or value; as a second-rate ship; a second-rate cloth; a second-rate champion.

SECOND-SIGHT, *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; a power claimed by some of the highlanders in Scotland.

Nor less avail'd his optic sleight,*NWAD SECOND-SIGHT.2*

And Scottish gift of second-sight. Trubbull's M'Fingal*NWAD SECOND-SIGHT.3*

SECOND-SIGHTED, *a.* Having the power of second-sight.

SECRECY, *n.* [from secret.]

1. Properly, a state of separation; hence, concealment from the observation of others, or from the notice of any persons not concerned; privacy; a state of being bid from view. When used of an individual, secrecy implies concealment from all others; when used of two or more, it implies concealment from all persons except those concerned. thus a company of counterfeiters carry on their villainy in secrecy.*NWAD SECRECY.2*

The Lady Anne, Whom the king in secrecy hath long married. Shak.*NWAD SECRECY.3*

2. Solitude; retirement; seclusion from the view of others.*NWAD SECRECY.4*

3. Forbearance of disclosure or discovery.*NWAD SECRECY.5*

It is not with public as with private prayer; in this, rather secrecy is commanded than outward show. Hooker.*NWAD SECRECY.6*

4. Fidelity to a secret; the act or habit of keeping secrets.*NWAD SECRECY.7*

For secrecy no lady closer.*NWAD SECRECY.8*

SECRET, ***a.*** **[L. secretus. This is given as the participle of secerno, but is radically a different word. The radical sense of seg is to separate, as in L. seco, to cut off; and not improbably this word is contracted into the Latin se, a prefix in segrego, separo, etc.]**

1. Properly, separate; hence, hid; concealed from the notice or knowledge of all persons except the individual or individuals concerned.*NWAD SECRET.2*

I have a secret errand to thee, O king. *Judges 3:19*.*NWAD SECRET.3*

2. Unseen; private; secluded; being in retirement.*NWAD SECRET.4*

There secret in her sapphire cell,*NWAD SECRET.5*

He with the Nais wont to dwell. Fenton.*NWAD SECRET.6*

3. Removed from sight; private; unknown.*NWAD SECRET.7*

Abide in a secret place, and hide thyself. *1 Samuel 19:2*.*NWAD SECRET.8*

4. Keeping secrets; faithful to secrets entrusted; as secret Romans. [Unusual.]*NWAD SECRET.9*

5. Private; affording privacy.*NWAD SECRET.10*

6. Occult; not seen; not apparent; as the secret operations of physical causes.*NWAD SECRET.11*

7. Known to God only.*NWAD SECRET.12*

Secret things belong to the Lord our God. *Deuteronomy 29:29*.*NWAD SECRET.13*

Not proper to be seen; kept or such as ought to be kept from observation.*NWAD SECRET.14*

SECRET, *n.* [L. secretum]

1. Something studiously concealed. A man who cannot keep his own secrets, will hardly keep the secrets of others.*NWAD SECRET.16*

To tell our own secrets is often folly; to communicate those of others is treachery. Rambler.*NWAD SECRET.17*

A talebearer revealeth secrets. *Proverbs 11:13*.*NWAD SECRET.18*

2. A thing not discovered and therefore not known.*NWAD SECRET.19*

All secrets of the deep, all nature's works. Milton.*NWAD SECRET.20*

Hast thou heard the secret of God? *Job 15:8*.*NWAD SECRET.21*

3. Secrets, *plu.*, The parts which modesty and propriety require to be concealed. In secret, in a private place; in privacy or secrecy; in a state or place not seen; privately.*NWAD SECRET.22*

Bread eaten in secret is pleasant. *Proverbs 9:17*.*NWAD SECRET.23*

SECRET, *v.t.* To keep private. [Little used.]

SECRETARISHIP, *n.* The office of a secretary.

SECRETARY, *n.* [L. secretus, secret; originally a confident, one entrusted with secrets.]

1. A person employed by a public body, by a company or by an individual, to write orders, letters, dispatches, public or private papers, and the like. Thus ligislative bodies have secretaries, whose business is to record all their laws and resolves. Embassadors have secretaries.*NWAD SECRETARY.2*

2. An officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government; as the secretary of state, who conducts correspondence of a state with foreign courts: the secretary of the treasury, who manages the department of finance; the secretary of war, of the navy, etc.*NWAD SECRETARY.3*

SECRETE, *v.t.*

1. To hide; to conceal; to remove from observation or the knowledge of others; as to secrete stolen goods.*NWAD SECRETE.2*

2. To secrete one's self; to retire from notice into a private place; to abscend.*NWAD SECRETE.3*

3. In the animal economy, to produce from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents; as the glands. The liver secretes bile; the salivary glands secrete saliva.*NWAD SECRETE.4*

SECRETED, *pp.* Concealed; secerned.

SECRETING, *ppr.* Hiding; secerning.

SECRETION, *n.*

1. The act of secerting; the act of the producing from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents, as bile, saliva, mucus, urine, etc. This was considered by the older physiologists as merely separation from the blood of

certain substances previously contained in it; the literal meaning of secretion. But this opinion is generally exploded. The organs of secretion are of very various form and structure, but the most general are called glands.*NWAD SECRETION.2*

2. The matter secreted, as mucus, perspirable matter, etc.*NWAD SECRETION.3*

SECRETIST, *n.* A dealer in secrets. [Not in use.]

SECRETITIOUS, *a.* Parted by an animal in secretion.

SECRETLY, *adv.*

1. Privately; privily; not openly; without the knowledge of others; as, to dispatch a messenger secretly.*NWAD SECRETLY.2*

2. Inwardly; not apparently or visibly; latently.*NWAD SECRETLY.3*

Now secretly with inward grief she pin'd. Addison.*NWAD SECRETLY.4*

SECRETNESS, *n.*

1. The state of being hid or concealed.*NWAD SECRETNESS.2*

2. The quality of keeping a secret.*NWAD SECRETNESS.3*

SECT, *n.* [L. Sp. secta; from L. seco, to cut off, to separate.]

1. A body or number of persons united in tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different from those of other men. Most sects have originated in a particular perlon, who taught and propagated some peculiar notions in philosophy or religion, and who is considered to have been its founder. Among the jews, the principal sects were the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes. In Greece were the Cynic sect, founded by Antisthenes; and the Academic sect, by Plato. The Academic sect gave birth to the Peripatetic, and a Cynic to the Stoic.*NWAD SECT.2*

2. A cutting or coin. [Not used.]*NWAD SECT.3*

SECTARIAN, *a.* [L. secrarius.] Pertaining to a sect or sects; as sectarian principles or prejudices.

SECTARIAN, *n.* One of a sect; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from the established church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination in a kingdom or state.

SECTARIANISM, *n.* The disposition to dissent from the established church or predominant religion, and to form new sects.

SECTARISM, *n.* Sectarianism. [Little used.]

SECTARIST, *n.* A secretary. [Not much used.]

SECTARY, *n.*

1. A person who separates from an established church, or from the prevailing denomination of christians; one that belongs to a sect; a dissenter.*NWAD SECTARY.2*

2. a follower; a pupil. [Not in use.]*NWAD SECTARY.3*

SECTATOR, *n.* A follower; a disciple; an adherent to a sect. [Not now used.]

SECTILE, *a.* [L. sectilus, from seco, to cut.] A sectile mineral is one that is midway between the briddle and the malleable, as soapstone and plumbago.

SECTION, *n.* [L. sectio; seco, to cut off.]

1. The act of cutting or of separating by cutting; as the section of the bodies.*NWAD SECTION.2*

2. A part separated from the rest; a division.*NWAD SECTION.3*

3. In books and writings, a distinct part or portion; the subdivision of a chapter; the division of a law or other writing or instrument. In laws, a section is sometimes called a paragraph or article.*NWAD SECTION.4*

4. A distinct part of a city, town, country or people; a part of territory separated by geographecal lines, or of a people considered as

distinct. Thus we say, the northern or eastern section of the United States, the middle section, the southern or western section.*NWAD SECTION.5*

5. In geometry, a side or surface of a body or figure cut off by another; or the place where lines, planes, etc. cut each other.*NWAD SECTION.6*

SECTIONAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a section or distinct part of a larger body or territory.**

SECTOR, ***n.*** **[L. seco, to cut.]**

1. In geometry, a part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the arch; or a mixed triangle, formed by two radii and the arch of a circle.*NWAD SECTOR.2*

2. A mathematical instrument so marked with lines of sines, tangents, secants, chords, etc. as to fit all radii and scales, and useful in finding the proportion between quantities of the same kind. The sector is founded on the fourth proposition of the sixth book of Euclid, where it is proved that similar triangles have their homologous sides proportional.*NWAD SECTOR.3*

SECULAR, ***a.*** **[L. secularis, from seculum, the world or an age.]**

1. Pertaining to the present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; relating to things not immediately or primarily respecting the soul, but the body; worldly. The secular concerns of life respect making making provision for the support of life, the preservation of health, the temporal prosperity of men, of states, etc. Secular power is that which superintends and governs the temporal affairs of men, the civil or political power; and is contradistinguished from spiritual or ecclsiastical power.*NWAD SECULAR.2*

2. Among catholics, not regular; not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confines to a monastery or subject to the rules of a religious community. Thus we say, the secular clergy and the regular clergy.*NWAD SECULAR.3*

3. Coming once in a century; as a secular year.*NWAD SECULAR.4*

Secular games, in Rome, were games celebrated once in an age or century, which lasted three days and three nights, with sacrifices, theatrical shows, combats, sports, etc. Valerius Maximus.*NWAD SECULAR.5*

Secular music, any music or songs not adapted to sacred uses.*NWAD SECULAR.6*

Secular song or poem, a song or poem composed for the secular games, or sung or rehearsed at those games.*NWAD SECULAR.7*

SECULAR, *n.* A church officer or officiate whose functions are confines to the vocal department of the choir.

SECULARITY, *n.* Worldiness; supreme attention to the things of the present life.

SECULARIZATION, *n.* [foom secularize.] the act of converting a regular person, place or benefice into a secular one. Most cathedral churchses were formerly regular, that is, the canons were of religious or monastic orders; but they have since been secularized. for the secularization of a regular church, there is wanted the authority of the pope, that of the prince, the bishop of the place, the patron, and even the consent of the people.

SECULARIZE, *v.t.*

1. To make secular; to convert from spiritual appropriation to scular or common use; to convert that which is regular or monastic into secular; as, the ancient regular cathedral churches were secularized.*NWAD SECULARIZE.2*

At the reformation, the abbey was secularized. Coxe, Switz.*NWAD SECULARIZE.3*

2. To make worldy.*NWAD SECULARIZE.4*

SECULARIZED, *pp.* Converted from regular to secular.

SECULARIZING, *ppr.* Converting from regular or monastic to secular.

SECULARLY, *adv.* In a worldy manner.

SECULARNESS, *n.* A secular disposition; worldliness; worldly mindedness.

SECUNDINE, *n.* Secundines, in the plural, as generally used, are the several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth.

SECURE, *a.* [L. securus.]

1. Free from danger of being taken by an enemy; that may resist assault or attack. Teh place is well fortified and very secure. Gibraltar is a secure fortress. In this sense, secure is followed by against or from; as secure against attack, or from an enemy.*NWAD SECURE.2*

2. Free from danger; safe; applied to persons; with from.*NWAD SECURE.3*

3. Free from fear or apprehension of danger; not alarmed; not disturbed by fear; confident of safety; hence, careless of the means of defense. Men are often most in danger when they feel most secure.*NWAD SECURE.4*

Confidence then bore thee on, secure*NWAD SECURE.5*

To meet no danger. Milton.*NWAD SECURE.6*

4. Confident; not distrultful; with of.*NWAD SECURE.7*

But thou, secure of soul, unbent with woes. Dryden.*NWAD SECURE.8*

It concerns the most secure of his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. Rogers.*NWAD SECURE.9*

5. Careless; wanting caution. [See No. 3.]*NWAD SECURE.10*

6. Certain; very confident. He is secure of a welcome reception.*NWAD SECURE.11*

SECURE, *v.t.*

1. To guard effectually from danger; to make safe. Fortifications may secure a city; ships of war may secure a harbor.*NWAD SECURE.13*

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,*NWAD SECURE.14*

Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and secur'd his flight. Dryden.*NWAD SECURE.15*

2. To make certain; to put beyond hazard. Liberty and fixed laws secure to every citizen due protection of person and property. the first duty of the highest interest of men is to secure the favor of God by repentance and faith, and thus secure to themselves future felicity.*NWAD SECURE.16*

3. To inclose or confine effectually; to guard effectually from escape; sometimes, to seize and confine; as, to secure a prisoner. The sherif pursued the theif with a warrant, and secured him.*NWAD SECURE.17*

4. To made certain of payment; as, to secure a debt by mortgage.*NWAD SECURE.18*

5. To make certain of receiving a precarious debt by giving bond, mail, surety or other-wise; as, to secure a creditor.*NWAD SECURE.19*

6. To insure, as property.*NWAD SECURE.20*

7. To make fast; as, to secure a door; to secure a rafter to a plate; to secure the hatches of a ship.*NWAD SECURE.21*

SECURED, *pp.* Effectually guarded or protected; made certain; put beyond hazard; effectually confined; made fast.

SECURELY, *adv.*

1. Without danger; safely; as, to pass a river on ice securely. But safely is generally used.*NWAD SECURELY.2*

2. Without fear or apprehension; carelessly; in an unguarded state; in confidence of safety.*NWAD SECURELY.3*

His daring foe securely him defied. Milton.*NWAD SECURELY.4*

Devise not evil against thy neighbor, seeing he dwelleth securely by thee. *Proverbs 3:29*.*NWAD SECURELY.5*

SECUREMENT, *n.* Security; protection. [Not used.]

SECURENESS, *n.* Confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of vigilance or caution.

SECURER, *n.* He or that which secures or protects.

SECURIFORM, *a.* [L. securis, an ax or hatchet, and form.] In botany, having the form of an ax or hatchet.

SECURITY, *n.* [L. securitas.]

1. Protection; effectual defense or saftey from danger of any kind; as a chain of forts erected for the security of the frontiers.*NWAD SECURITY.2*

2. That which protects or guards from danger. A navy constitutes the security of Great Britain from invasion.*NWAD SECURITY.3*

3. Freedom from fear or apprehension; confidence of safety; whence, negligence in providing means of defense. Security is dangerous, for it exposes men to attack when unprepared. Security in sin is the worst condition of the sinner.*NWAD SECURITY.4*

4. Safety; certainty. We have no security for peace with Algiers, but the dread of our navy.*NWAD SECURITY.5*

5. Anything given or deposited to secure the payment of a debt, or the performance of a contract; as a bond with surety, a mortgage,

the indorsement of a responsible man, a pledge, etc.*NWAD SECURITY.6*

6. Something given or done to secure peace or good behavior. Violent and dangerous men are obliged to give security for their good behavior, or for keeping the peace. This security in being bound with one or more sureties in a recognizance to the king or state.*NWAD SECURITY.7*

SEDAN, *n.* [L. sedeo; like L. esseda] A portable chair or cover vehicle for carrying a single person. It is borne on poles by two men.

SEDATE, *a.* [L. sedatus, from sedo, to calm or appease, that is, to set, to cause to subside.] Settled; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; unruffled by passion; udisturbed; as a sedate soul, mind or temper. So we say, a sedate look or countenance.

SEDATELY, *adv.* Calmly; without agitation of mind.

SEDATENESS, *n.* Calmness of mind, manner or countenance; freedom from agitation; a settled state; composure; serenity; tranquillity; as sedateness of temper or soul; sedateness of countenance; sedateness of conversation.

SEDATION, *n.* The act of calming. [Not in use.]

SEDATIVE, *a.* [L. sedo, to calm.] In medicine, moderating muscular action or animal energy.

SEDATIVE, *n.* A midicine that moderates muscular action or animal energy. Se defendendo, in defending himself; the plea of a person charged with murder, who alledges that he committed the act in his own defense.

SEDENTARILY, *adv.* [from sedentary.] The state of being sedentary, or living without much action.

SEDENTARINESS, *n.* The state of being sedentary.

SEDENTARY, ***a.*** **[L. sedentarius, from sedens, sedeo, to sit.]**

1. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture; as a sedentary man. Students, taylors and women are sedentary persons.*NWAD SEDENTARY.2*

2. Requiring much sitting; as a sedentary occupation or employment.*NWAD SEDENTARY.3*

3. Passed for the most part in sitting; as a sedentary life.*NWAD SEDENTARY.4*

4. Inactive; motionless; sluggish; as the sedentary earth.*NWAD SEDENTARY.5*

The soul, considered abstractly from its passions, is of a remiss sedentary nature. Spectator.*NWAD SEDENTARY.6*

SEDGE, ***n.*** **[L. seco, to cut; that is sword grass, like L. gladiolus.]**

1. A narrow flag, or growth of such flags; called in the north of England, seg or sag.*NWAD SEDGE.2*

2. In New England, a species of very coarse grass growing in swamps, and forming bogs or clumps.*NWAD SEDGE.3*

SEDGED, ***a.*** **Composed of flags or sedge.**

SEDGY, ***a.*** **Overgrown with sedge.**

On the gentle Severn's sedgy bank. Shak.*NWAD SEDGY.2*

SEDIMENT, ***n.*** **[L. sedimentum, from sedeo, to settle.] The matter which subsides to the bottom of liquors; settlings; lees; dregs.**

SEDITION, ***n.*** **[L. seditio. The sense of this word is the contrary of that which is naturally deducible from sedo, or sedeo, denoting a rising or raging, rather than an appeasing. But to**

set is really to throw down, to drive, and sedition may be a setting or rushing together.] A factious commotion of the people, a tumultuous assembly of men rising in opposition to law or the administration of justice, and in disturbance of the public peace. Sedition is a rising or commotion of less extent than an insurrection, and both are less than rebellion; but some kinds of sedition, in Great Britain, amount to high treason. In general, sedition is a local or limited insurrection in opposition to civil authority, as mutiny is to military.

SEDITIONARY, *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition.

SEDITIOUS, *a.* [L. seditiosus.]

1. Pertaining to sedition; partaking of the nature of sedition; as seditious behavior; seditious strife.*NWAD SEDITIOUS.2*

2. Tending to excite sedition; as seditious words.*NWAD SEDITIOUS.3*

3. Disposed to excite violent or irregular opposition to law or lawful authority; turbulent; factious, or guilty of sedition; as seditious citizens.*NWAD SEDITIOUS.4*

SEDITIOUSLY, *adv.* With tumultious opposition to law; in a manner to violate the public peace.

SEDITIOUSNESS, *n.* The disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law; or the act of exciting such commotion.

SEDUCE, *v.t.* [L. seduco; se, from, and duco, to lead.]

1. To draw aside or entice from the path of rectitude and duty in any manner, by flattery, promises, bribes or otherwise; to tempt and lead to iniquity; to corrupt; to deprave.*NWAD SEDUCE.2*

Me the gold of France did not seduce. Shak.*NWAD SEDUCE.3*

In the latter times, some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to

seducing spirits. *1 Timothy 4:1*.*NWAD SEDUCE.4*

2. To entice to a surrender of chastity. He that can seduce a female is base enough to betray her.*NWAD SEDUCE.5*

SEDUSED, *pp.* Drawn or enticed from virtue; corrupted; depraved.

SEDUCEMENT, *n.*

1. The act of seducing; seduction.*NWAD SEDUCEMENT.2*

2. The means employed to seduce; the arts of flattery, falsehood and deception.*NWAD SEDUCEMENT.3*

SEDUCER, *n.*

1. One that seduces; one that by temptation or arts, entices another to depart from the path of rectitude and duty; pre-eminently, one that by flattery, promises or falsehood, persuades a female to surrender her chastity. The seducer of a female is little less criminal than the murderer.*NWAD SEDUCER.2*

2. That which leads astray; that which entices to evil.*NWAD SEDUCER.3*

He whose firm faith no reason could remove,*NWAD SEDUCER.4*

Will mest before that soft seducer, love. Dryden.*NWAD SEDUCER.5*

SEDUCIBLE, *a.* Capable of being drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible.

SEDUCING, *ppr.* Enticing from the path of virtue or chastity.

SEDUCTION, *n.* [L. seductio.]

1. The act of seducing or of enticing from the path of duty.*NWAD SEDUCTION.2*

2. Appropriately, the act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery or deception, to surrender her chastity. A woman who is above flattery, is least liable to seduction; but the best safeguard is principle, the love and purity of holiness, the fear of God and reverence forHis commandments.*NWAD SEDUCTION.3*

SEDUCTIVE, *a.* Tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances.

SEDULITY, *n.* [L. sedulitas. See *Sedulous*.] Diligent and assiduous application to business; constant attention; unremitting industry in any pursuit. It denotes constancy and perseverance rather than intenseness of application.

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable industry in men's inquiries into it. South.*NWAD SEDULITY.2*

SEDULOUS, *a.* [L. sedulus, from the root of sedeo, to sit; as assiduous from assideo.] Literally, sitting close to an employment; hence, assiduous; diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady and persevering in business or endeavors to effect an object; steadily industrious; as the sedulous bee.

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the affection of heart, and a sedulous application of the proper means that may lead to such an end? L'Estrange.*NWAD SEDULOUS.2*

SEDULOUSLY, *adv.* Assiduously; industriously; diligently; with constant or continued application.

SEDULOUSNESS, *n.* Assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort.

SEE, *n.*

1. The seat of episcopal power; a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop.*NWAD SEE.2*

2. The seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop; as an archiepiscopal see.*NWAD SEE.3*

3. The seat, place or office of the pope or Roman pontif; as the papal see.*NWAD SEE.4*

4. The authority of the pope or court of Rome; as, to appeal to the see of Rome.*NWAD SEE.5*

SEE, *v.t.* [L. sequor, and Eng. essay, are all from the same radix. The primary sense of the root is to strain, stretch, extend; and as applied to see, the sense is to extend to, to reach, to strike with the eye or sight.]

1. To perceive by the eye; to have knowledge of the existence and the apparent qualities of objects by the organs of sight; to behold.*NWAD SEE.7*

I will now turn aside and see this great sight. *Exodus 3:3*.*NWAD SEE.8*

We have seen the land, and behold, it is very good. *Judges 18:9*.*NWAD SEE.9*

2. To observe; to note or notice; to know; to regard or look to; to take care; to attend, as to the execution of some order, or to the performance of something.*NWAD SEE.10*

Give them the first one simple idea, and see that they fully comprehend before you go any farther. Locke.*NWAD SEE.11*

See that ye fall not out by the way. *Genesis 45:24*.*NWAD SEE.12*

3. To discover; to descry; to understand. Who so dull as not to see the device or strategem?*NWAD SEE.13*

Very notable actions often lose much of their excellence when the motives are seen.*NWAD SEE.14*

4. To converse or have intercourse with. We improve by seeing men of different habits and tempers.*NWAD SEE.15*

5. To visit; as, to call and see a friend. The physician sees his

patient twice a day.*NWAD SEE.16*

6. To attend; to remark or notice.*NWAD SEE.17*

I had a mind to see him out, and therefore did not care to contradict him. Addison.*NWAD SEE.18*

7. To behold with patience or sufferance; to endure.*NWAD SEE.19*

It was not meet for us to see the king's dishonor. *Ezra 4:14*.*NWAD SEE.20*

8. In Scripture, to hear or attend to.*NWAD SEE.21*

I turned to see the voice that spoke with me. *Revelation 1:12*.*NWAD SEE.22*

9. To feel; to suffer; to experience.*NWAD SEE.23*

Make us glad according to the days wherein thou hast afflicted us, and the years in which we have seen evil. *Psalm 90:15*.*NWAD SEE.24*

If a man shall keep my saying, he shall never see death. *John 8:51*; *Luke 2:26*.*NWAD SEE.25*

10. To know; to learn.*NWAD SEE.26*

Go, I pray thee, see whether it be well with thy brethren. *Genesis 37:14*.*NWAD SEE.27*

11. To perceive; to understand; to comprehend. I see the train of argument; I see his motives.*NWAD SEE.28*

12. To perceive; to understand experimentally.*NWAD SEE.29*

I see another law in my members. *Romans 7:23*.*NWAD SEE.30*

13. To beware.*NWAD SEE.31*

See thou do it not. *Revelation 19:10*.*NWAD SEE.32*

14. To know by revelation.*NWAD SEE.33*

The word that Isaiah, the son of Amoz, saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem. *Isaiah 1:1*; *Isaiah 2:1*.*NWAD SEE.34*

15. To have faith in and reliance on.*NWAD SEE.35*

Seeing him who is invisible. *Hebrews 11:27*.*NWAD SEE.36*

16. To enjoy; to have fruition of.*NWAD SEE.37*

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. *Matthew 5:8*.*NWAD SEE.38*

SEE, *v.i.*

1. To have the power of perceiving by the proper organs, or the power of sight. Som animals, it is said, are able to see best in the night.*NWAD SEE.40*

2. To discern; to have intellectual seght; to penetrate; to understand; with through or into; as, to see through the plans or policy of another; to see into artful schemes and pretensions.*NWAD SEE.41*

3. To eximane or inquere. See wether the estimate is correct.*NWAD SEE.42*

4. To be attentive.*NWAD SEE.43*

5. To have full understanding.*NWAD SEE.44*

But now ye say, we see, therefore your sin remaineth. *John 9:41*.*NWAD SEE.45*

Let me see, let us see, are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject, or some scheme or calculation.*NWAD SEE.46*

See is used imperatively, to call the attention of others to an object or a subject. See, see, how the balloon ascends.*NWAD SEE.47*

See what it is to habe a poet in your house. Pope.*NWAD SEE.48*

SEED, *n.*

1. The substance, animal or vegetable, which nature prepares for the reproduction and conservation of the species. The seeds of plants are a deciduous part, containing the rudiments of a new vegetable. In some cases, the seeds costitute the fruit or valuable part of plants, as in the case of wheat and other esculent grain; sometimes the seeds are inclosed in fruit, as in apples and melons. When applied to animal matter, it has no plural.*NWAD SEED.2*

2. That from which any thing springs; first principle; original; as the seeds of virtue or vice.*NWAD SEED.3*

3. Principle of production.*NWAD SEED.4*

Praise of great acts he scatters as a seed. Waller.*NWAD SEED.5*

4. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants; as the seed of Abraham; the seed of David. In this sense, the word is applied to one person, or to any number collectively, and admits of the plural form; but rarely used in the plural.*NWAD SEED.6*

5. Race; generation; birth.*NWAD SEED.7*

Of mortal seed they were not held. Waller.*NWAD SEED.8*

SEED, *v.i.*

1. To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed. Maiz will not seed in a cool climate.*NWAD SEED.10*

2. To shed the seed.*NWAD SEED.11*

SEED, *v.t.* To sow; to sprinkle with seed, which germinates and takes root.

SEED-BUD, *n.* [seed and bud.] The germ, germen or rudiment of the fruit in embryo.

SEED-CAKE, ***n.*** **[seed and cake.] A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.**

SEED-COAT, ***n.*** **In botany, the aril or outer coat of a seed.**

SEED-LEAF, ***n.*** **In botany, the primary leaf. The seed-leaves are the cotyledons or lobes of a seed expanded and in the vegetation.**

SEEDLING, ***n.*** **A young plant or root just sprung from the seed.**

SEED-LIP, SEED-LOP, ***n.*** **A vessle in which a sower carries the seed to be dispersed.**

SEED-LOBE, ***n.*** **The lobe of a seed; a** ***cotyledon*****, which see.**

SEEDNESS, ***n.*** **Seed-time. [Not in use.]**

SEED-PEARL, ***n.*** **[seed and pearl.] Small grains of pearl.**

SEED-PLAT, SEED-PLOT, ***n.*** **[seed and plat.]**

1. The ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; hence,*NWAD SEED-PLAT.2*

2. A nursery; a place where any thing is sown or planted for cultivation.*NWAD SEED-PLAT.3*

SEEDSMAN, ***n.*** **[seed and man.] A person who deals in seeds; also, a sower.**

SEED-TIME, ***n.*** **[seed and time] The season proper for sowing.**

While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and winter, and day and night, shall not cease. *Genesis 8:22*.*NWAD SEED-TIME.2*

SEED-VESSEL, ***n.*** **In botany, the pericarp which contains the seeds.**

SEEDY, *a.* [from seed.]

1. Abounding with seeds.*NWAD SEEDY.2*

2. Having a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing amoung vines; applied to French brandy.*NWAD SEEDY.3*

SEEING, *ppr.* [from see.] Perceiving by the eye; knowing; understanding; observing; beholding.

[Note. This participle appears to be used indefinitely, or without direct reference to a person or persons. “Wherefore come ye to me, seeing ye hate me?” *Genesis 26:27*. That is, since, or the fact being that or thus; because that. In this form of phraseology, that is understood or implied after seeing; why come ye to me, seeing that, ye hate me? The resolution of the phrase or sentence is, ye hate me; that fact being seen or known by you, why come ye to me? or why come you to me, ye seeing [knowing] that fact which follows, viz. ye hate me. In this case, seeing retains its participial character, although its relation to the pronoun is somewhat obscured. Originally, seeing, in this use, had direct relation to the speaker or to some other person. “Now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not witheld thy son.” *Genesis 22:12*. Here seeing refers to I, or according to the language of syntax, agrees or accords with I. I know thou fearest God, for I see thou hast not withheld thine only son; I know thou fearest God by seeing, in consequence of seeing this fact, thou hast not withheld thine only son. But the use of seeing is extended to cases in which it cannot be referred to a specifec person or persons, in which cases it expresses the notoriety or admission of a fact in general, and is left, like the French on, in the phrases on dit, on voit, without application to any particular person.]*NWAD SEEING.2*

SEEK, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* sought, pronounced sawt. [L. sequor, to follow; for to seek is to go after, and the primary sense is to advance, to press, to drive forward, as in the L. peto.]

1. To go in searh or quest of; to look for; to search for by going from place to place.*NWAD SEEK.2*

The man asked him, saying, what seekest thou? And he said, I seek my brethen. *Genesis 37:15-16*.*NWAD SEEK.3*

2. To inquire for; to ask for; to solicit; to endeavor to find or gain by any means.*NWAD SEEK.4*

The young lions roar after their prey, and seek their meat from God. *Psalm 104:21*.*NWAD SEEK.5*

He found no place for repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears. *Hebrews 12:17*.*NWAD SEEK.6*

Others tempting him, sought of him a sign. *Luke 11:16*.*NWAD SEEK.7*

3.Seek is followed sometimes by out or after. To seek out, properly implies to look for a specific thing among a number. But in general, the use of out and after with seek, is unnecessary and inelegant.*NWAD SEEK.8*

To seek God, his name, or his face, in Scripture, to ask for his favor, direction and assistance. *Psalm 83:16*.*NWAD SEEK.9*

God seeks men, when he fixes his love on them, and by his word and Spirit, and the righteousness of Christ, reclaims and recovers them from their miserable condition as sinners. *Ezekiel 34:4*; *Psalm 119:176*; *Luke 15:8*.*NWAD SEEK.10*

To seek after the life, or soul, to attempt by arts or machinations; or to attempt to destroy or ruin. *Psalm 35:4*.*NWAD SEEK.11*

To seek peace, or judgement, to endeavor to promote it; or to practice it. *Psalm 34:14*; *Isaiah 1:17*.*NWAD SEEK.12*

To seek an altar, temple, or habitation, to frequent it; to restore to it often. *2 Chronicles 1:5*; *Amos 5:4*.*NWAD SEEK.13*

To seek out God's works, to endeavor to understand them. *Psalm 111:2*.*NWAD SEEK.14*

SEEK, *v.i.*

1. To make search or inquiry; to endeavor to make discovery.*NWAD SEEK.16*

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord. *Isaiah 34:16*.*NWAD SEEK.17*

2. To endeavor.*NWAD SEEK.18*

Ask not what pains, nor further seek to know*NWAD SEEK.19*

Their process, or the forms of law below. Dryden.*NWAD SEEK.20*

To seek after, to make pursuit; to attempt to find or take. [See No. 3 supra.]*NWAD SEEK.21*

To seek for, to endeavor to find. Knolles.*NWAD SEEK.22*

To seek to, to apply to; to resort to. *1 Kings 10:24*.*NWAD SEEK.23*

To seek, at a loss; without knowledge, measures or experience.*NWAD SEEK.24*

Unpractic'd, unprepar'd and still to seek. Milton. [This phrase, I believe, is wholly obsolete.]*NWAD SEEK.25*

SEEKER, *n.*

1. One that seeks; an inquirer; as a seeker of truth.*NWAD SEEKER.2*

2. One of a sect that profess no determinate religion.*NWAD SEEKER.3*

SEEK-SORROW, *n.* [seek and sorrow.] One that contrives to give himself vexation. [Little used.]

SEEL, *v.t.* To close the eyes; a term of falconry, from the practice of the closing the eyes of a wild hawk.

SEEL, *v.i.* [See *Sell*.] To lean; to incline to one side. *Obs.*

SEEL, SEELING, *n.* The rolling or agitation of a ship in a storm. *Obs.*

SEEL, *n.* Time; opportunity; season. *Obs.*

SEELILY, *adv.* In a silly manner. *Obs.*

SEELY, *a.* [from seel.]

1. Lucky; fortunate. *Obs.*NWAD SEELY.2

2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Obs.* [See *Silly*.]NWAD SEELY.3

SEEM, *v.i.*

1. To appear; to make or have a show or semblance.NWAD SEEM.2

Thou art not what thou seems't. Shak.NWAD SEEM.3

All seem'd well pleased; all seem'd, but were not all. Milton.NWAD SEEM.4

2. To have the appearance of truth or fact; to be understood as true. It seems that the Turkish power is on the decline.NWAD SEEM.5

A prince of Italy, it seems, entertained his mistress on a great lake. Addison.NWAD SEEM.6

SEEM, *v.t.* To become; to befit. *Obs.*

SEEMER, *n.* One that carries an appearance or semblance.

Hence we shall seeNWAD SEEMER.2

If pow'r change purpose, what our seemers be. Shak.NWAD SEEMER.3

SEEMING, *ppr.*

1. Appearing; having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not.NWAD SEEMING.2

2. *a.* Specious.*NWAD SEEMING.3*

SEEMING, *n.*

1. Appearance; show; semblance.*NWAD SEEMING.5*

2. Fair appearance.*NWAD SEEMING.6*

These keep Seeming and savor all the winter long. Shak.*NWAD SEEMING.7*

3. Opinion or liking; favorable opinion.*NWAD SEEMING.8*

Nothing more clear to their seeming. Hooker.*NWAD SEEMING.9*

His persuasive words impregn'd with reason to her seeming. *Obs.* Milton.*NWAD SEEMING.10*

SEEMINGLY, *adv.* In appearance; in show; in semblance.

This the father seemingly complied with. Addison.*NWAD SEEMINGLY.2*

They depend often on remote and seemingly disproportioned causes. Atterbury.*NWAD SEEMINGLY.3*

SEEMINGNESS, *n.* Fair appearance; plausibility.

SEEMLESS, *a.* Unseemly; unfit; indecorous. *Obs.*

SEEMLINESS, *n.* [from seemly.] Comliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum.

When seemliness combines with portliness. Camden.*NWAD SEEMLINESS.2*

SEEMLY, *a.* Becoming; fit; suited to the object, occasion, purpose or character; suitable.

Suspense of judgement and excercise of charity were safer and

seemlier for christian men, than the hot pursuit of these controversies. Hooker.*NWAD SEEMLY.2*

Honor is not seemly for a fool. *Proverbs 26:1*.*NWAD SEEMLY.3*

SEEMLY, *adv.* In a decent or suitable manner.

SEEMLYHEAD, [See *Head* and *Hood*.] Comely or decent appearance. *Obs.*

SEEN, *pp.* of see.

1. Beheld; observed; understood.*NWAD SEEN.2*

2. *a.* Versed; skilled.*NWAD SEEN.3*

Noble Boyle, not less in nature seen- *Obs.* Dryden.*NWAD SEEN.4*

SEER, *n.* [from see.]

1. One who sees; as a seer of visions.*NWAD SEER.2*

2. A prophet; a person who forsees future events.*NWAD SEER.3*

SEER-WOOD, [See *Sear*, and Sear-wood, dry wood.]

SEE-SAW, *n.* [Qu. saw and saw, or sea and saw.] A vibrating or reciprocating motion.

SEE-SAW, *v.i.* To move with reciprocating motion; to move backward and forward, or upward and downward.

SEETHE, *v.t. pret.* seethed, sod; *pp.* seethed, sodden. [Heb. to seethe, to boil, to swell, to be inflated.] To boil; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor; as, to seethe flesh.

Thou shalt not seethe a kid in its mother's milk. *Exodus 23:19*.*NWAD SEETHE.2*

SEETHE, *v.i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. [This word is rarely

used in the common concerns of life.]

SEETHED, ***pp.*** **Boiled; decoated.**

SEETHER, ***n.*** **A boiler; a pot for boiling things.**

SEETHING, ***ppr.*** **Boiling; decoating.**

SEG, ***n.*** **Sedge. [Not in use.]**

SEGHOL, ***n.*** **a Hebrew vowel-point, or short vowel.**

SEGHOLATE, ***a.*** **Marked with a seghol.**

SEGMENT, ***n.*** **[L. segmentum, from seco, to cut off.]**

1. In geometry, that part of the circle contained between a chord and an arch of that circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by the chord.*NWAD SEGMENT.2*

2. In general, a part cut off or divided; as the segments of a calyx.*NWAD SEGMENT.3*

SEGNITY, ***n.*** **[from L. segnis.] Sluggishness; dullness; inactivity. [Not used.]**

SEGREGATE, *v.t.* [L. segrego; se, from, and grex, flock.] To separate from others; to set apart.

SEGREGATE, *a.* Select. [Little used.]

Segregate polygamy, (Polygamia segregata, Linne,) a mode of inflorescence, when several florets comprehended within a common calyx, are furnished also with their proper perianths. Martyn.*NWAD SEGREGATE.3*

SEGREGATED, *pp.* Separated; parted from others.

SEGREGATING, *ppr.* Separating.

SEGREGATION, *n.* Separation from others; a parting.

SEIGNEURIAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.*NWAD SEIGNEURIAL.2*

2. Vested with large powers; independent.*NWAD SEIGNEURIAL.3*

SEIGNIOR, *n.* [L. senior, elder.] A lord; the lord of a manor; but used also in the sout of Europe as a title of honor. The sultan of Turkey is called Grand Seignior.

SEIGNIORAGE, *n.* A royal right or prerogative of the king of England, by which he claims an allowance of gold and silver brought in the mass to be exchanged for coin.

SEIGNIORIAL, the same as seigneurial.

SEIGNIORIZE, *v.t.* To lord it over. [Little used.]

SEIGNIORY, *n.*

1. A lordship; a manor.*NWAD SEIGNIORY.2*

2. The power or authority of a lord; dominion.*NWAD SEIGNIORY.3*

O'Neal never had any seignory over that country, but what he got by encroachment upon the English.*NWAD SEIGNIORY.4*

SEIN, *n.* [L. sagena.] A large net for catching fish. The seins used for taking shad in the Connecticut, sometimes sweep nearly the whole breadth of the river.

SEINER, *n.* A fisher with a sein or net. [Not much used.]

SEITY, *n.* [L. se, one's self.] Something peculiar to a man's self. [Not well authorized.]

SEIZE, *v.t.*

1. To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on; or to gripe or grasp suddenly. The tiger rushes from the thicket and seizes his prey. A dog seizes an animal by the throat. The hawk seizes a chicken with his claws. The officer seizes a theif.*NWAD SEIZE.2*

2. To take possession by force, with or without right.*NWAD SEIZE.3*

At last they seize The scepter, and regard not David's son. Milton.*NWAD SEIZE.4*

3. To invade suddenly; to take hold of; to come upon suddenly; as, a fever seizes a patient*NWAD SEIZE.5*

And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul. Pope.*NWAD SEIZE.6*

4. To take possession by virtue of a warrant or legal authority. The sherif seized the debtor's goods; the whole estate was seized and cofiscated. We say, to arrest a person, to seize goods.*NWAD SEIZE.7*

5. To fasten; to fix. In seaman's language, to fasten two ropes or different parts oof one rope together with a cord.*NWAD SEIZE.8*

To be seized of, to have possession; as a griffin seized of his prey. A B was seized and possessed of the manor of Dale.*NWAD SEIZE.9*

To seize on or upon, is to fall on and grasp; to take hold on; to take possession.*NWAD SEIZE.10*

SEIZED, *pp.* Suddenly caught or grasped; taken by force; invaded suddenly; taken possession of; fastened with a cord; having possession.

SEIZER, *n.* One that seizes.

SEIZIN, *n.*

1. In law, possession. Seizin is of two sorts, seizin in deed or fact, and seizin in law. Seizin in fact or deed, is actual or corporal possession; seizin in law, is when something is done in which the law accounts possession or seizin, as enrollment, or when lands decend to an heir, but he has not yet entered on them. In this case, the law considers the heir as seized of the setate, and the person who wrongfully enters on the land is accounted a disseizor.*NWAD SEIZIN.2*

2. The act of taking possession. [Not used except in law.]*NWAD SEIZIN.3*

3. The thing possessed; possession.*NWAD SEIZIN.4*

Livery of seizin. [See *Livery*.]*NWAD SEIZIN.5*

Primer of seizin. [See *Primer-Seizin*.]*NWAD SEIZIN.6*

SEIZING, *ppr.* Falling on and grasping suddenly; laying hold on suddenly; taking possession by force, or taking by warrant; fastening.

SEIZING, *n.*

1. The act of taking or grasping suddenly.*NWAD SEIZING.3*

2. In seamen's language, the operation of fastening together ropes with a cord; also, the cord or cords used for such fastening.*NWAD SEIZING.4*

SEIZOR, *n.* One who seizes.

SEIZURE, *n.*

1. The act of seizing; the act of laying hold on suddenly; as the seizure of a thief.*NWAD SEIZURE.2*

2. The act of taking possession by force; as the seizure of lands or goods; the seizure of a town by an enemy; the seizure of a throne by a usurper.*NWAD SEIZURE.3*

3. The act of taking by warrant; as the seizure of contraband goods.*NWAD SEIZURE.4*

4. The thing taken or seized.*NWAD SEIZURE.5*

5. Gripe; grasp; possession.*NWAD SEIZURE.6*

And give me seizure of the mighty wealth. Dryden.*NWAD SEIZURE.7*

6. Catch; a catching.*NWAD SEIZURE.8*

Let there be no sudden seizure of a lapsed syllable, to play upon it. Watts.*NWAD SEIZURE.9*

SEJANT, *a.* In heraldry, sitting, like a great cat with the fore feet straight; applied to a lion or other beast.

SEJUGOUS, *a.* [L. sejigus; sex, six, and jugum, yoke.] In botany, a sejugous leaf is a pinnate leaf having six pairs of leaflets.

SEJUNCTION, *n.* [L. sejunctio; se, from, and jungo, to join.] The act of disjoining; a disuniting; separation. [Little used.]

SEJUNGIBLE, ***a.*** **[supra.] That may be disjoined. [Little used.]**

SEKE, for sick, oblolete. [See ***Sick*****.]**

SELCOUTH, ***a.*** **Rarely known; unusual; uncommon.** ***Obs.***

SELDOM, ***adv.*** **[Sel probably signifies separate, distinct, coinciding with L. solus.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.**

Wisdom and youth are seldom joined in one. Hooker.*NWAD SELDOM.2*

SELDOM, ***a.*** **Rare; unfrequent. [Little used.]**

SELDOMNESS, ***n.*** **Rareness; uncommonness; infrequency.**

SELDSHOWN, ***a.*** **Rarely shown or exhibited. [Not in use.]**

SELECT, ***v.t.*** **[L. selectus, from seligo; se, from, and lego, to pick, cull or gather.] to choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull; as, to select the best authors for persual; to select the most interesting and virtuous men for associates.**

SELECT, ***a.*** **Nicely chosen; taken from a number by preference; choice; whence, preferable; more valuable or excellent than others; as a body of select troops; a select company or society; a library consisted of select authors.**

SELECTED, ***pp.*** **Chosen and taken by preference from among a number; picked; culled.**

SELECTEDLY, ***adv.*** **With care in selection.**

SELECTING, ***ppr.*** **Choosing and taking from a number; picked; culled.**

SELECTION, ***n.*** **[L. selectio.]**

1. The act of choosing and taking from among a number; a taking from a number by preference.*NWAD SELECTION.2*

2. A numbers of things selected or taken from others by preference. I have a small but valuable selection of books.*NWAD SELECTION.3*

SELECTIVE, ***a.*** **Selecting; tending to select. [Unusual.]**

SELECTMAN, ***n.*** **[select and man.] In New England, a town officer chosen anually to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, etc. Their number is usually from three to seven in each town, and these constitute a kind of executive authority.**

SELECTNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being select or well chosen.**

SELECTOR, ***n.*** **[L.] One that selects or chooses from among a number.**

SELENIATE, ***n.*** **a compound of selenic acid with a base.**

SELENIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to selenium, or extracted from it; as selenic acid.**

SELENITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. the moon; so called on account of its reflecting the the moon's light with brilliancy.] Foliated or crystalized sulphate of lime. Selenite is a subspecies of sulphate of lime, of two varieties, massive and acicular.**

SELENITIC, SELENITICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to selenite; resembling it, or partaking of its nature or properties.**

SELENIUM, ***n.*** **[supra.] A new elementary body or substance, extracted from the pyrite of Fahlun in Sweden. It is of a gray dark brown color, with a brilliant metallic luster, and slighty translucent. It is doubted whether it ought to be classified with the metals.**

SELENIURET, SELENURET, *n.* A newly discovered mineral, of a shining lead gray color, with granular texture. It is composed chiefly of selenium, silver and copper.

SELENOGRAPHIC, SELENOGRAPHICAL, *a.* [infra.] Belonging to selenography.

SELENOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. the moon; to describe.] A desciption of the moon and its phenomena; a branch of cosmography.

SELF, *a.* or *pron. plu.* selves; used chiefly in composition.

1. In old authors, this sometimes signifies particular, very, or same. “And on tham sylfan geare;” in that same year, that very year. Sax. Chron. A.D. 1052, 1061.*NWAD SELF.2*

Shoot another arrow that self way. Shak.*NWAD SELF.3*

On these self hills. Raleigh.*NWAD SELF.4*

At that self moment enters Palamon. Dryden.*NWAD SELF.5*

In this sense, self is an adjective, and is now obsolete, except when followed by same; as on the self-same day; the self-same hour; the self-same thing; which is tautology.*NWAD SELF.6*

2. In present usage, selfis united to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives, to express emphasis or distinction; also when the pronoun is used reciprocally. thus, for emphasis, I myself will write; I will examine for myself; Thou thyself shalt go; thou shalt see for thyself; You yourself shall write; you shall see for yourself. He himself shall write; he shall examine for himself. She herself shall write; she shall examine for herself. The child itself shall be carried; it shall be present itself.*NWAD SELF.7*

Reciprocally, I abhor myself; thou enrichest thyself; he loves himself; she admires herself; it pleases itself; we value ourselves; ye hurry yourselves; they see themselves. I did not hurt him, he hurt himself; he did not hurt me, I hurt myself.*NWAD SELF.8*

Except when added to pronouns used reciprocally, self serves to

give emphasis to the pronoun, or to render the distinction expressed by it more emphatical. “I myself will decide,” not only expresses my determination to decide, but the determination that no other shall decide.*NWAD SELF.9*

Himself, herself, themselves, are used in the nomnative case, as well as in the objective.*NWAD SELF.10*

Jesus himself baptized not, but his disciples. See *Matthew 23:4*.*NWAD SELF.11*

3. Self is sometimes as a noun, noting the individual subject to his own contemplation or action, or noting identity of person. Consciousness makes everyone to be what he call self.*NWAD SELF.12*

A man’s self may be the worst fellow to converse with in the world. Pope.*NWAD SELF.13*

4. It also signifies personal interest, or love of private interest; selfishness.*NWAD SELF.14*

The fondness we have for self-furnishes another long rank of prejudices. Watts.*NWAD SELF.15*

Self is much used in composition.*NWAD SELF.16*

SELF-ABASED, *a.* [self and abase.] Humbled by conscious guilt or shame.

SELF-ABASEMENT, *n.* Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciouness of inferiority, guilt or shame.

SELF-ABASING, *a.* Humbling by the consciouness of guilt or by shame.

SELF-ABUSE, *n.* [selfand abuse.] The abuse of one’s own person or powers.

SELF-ACCUSING, *a.* [self and accuse.] Accusing one’s self; as

a self-accusing look.

SELF-ACTIVITY, *n.* [self and activity.] Self-motion, or the power of moving one's self without foreign aid.

SELF-ADMIRATION, *n.* Admiration of one's self.

SELF-ADMIRING, *a.* Admiring one's self.

SELF-AFFAIRS, *n. plu.* [self and affair.] One's own private business.

SELF-AFFRIGHTED, *a.* [self and affright.] Frightened at one's self.

SELF-APPLAUSE, *n.* self-applauz'. Applause of one's self.

SELF-APPROVING, *a.* That approves of one's own conduct.

SELF-ASSUMED, *a.* Assumed by one's own act and without authority.

SELF-BANISHED, *a.* [self and banish.] Exiled voluntarily.

SELF-BEGOTTEN, *a.* [self and beget.] Begotten by one's own powers.

SELF-BORN, *a.* [self and born.] Born or produced by one's self.

SELF-CENTERED, *a.* [self and center.] Centered in itself.

The earth self-center'd and unmoved. Dryden.*NWAD SELF-CENTERED.2*

SELF-CHARITY, *n.* [self and charity.] Love of one's self.

SELF-COMMUNICATIVE, *a.* [self and communicative.] Imparted or communicated by its own powers.

SELF-CONCEIT, ***n.*** **[self and conceit.] A high opinion of one's self; vanity.**

SELF-CENCEITED, ***a.*** **Vain; having a high or overweening opinion of one's own person or merits.**

SELF-CONCEITEDNESS, ***n.*** **Vanity; an overweening opinion of one's own person or accomplishments.**

SELF-CONFIDENCE, ***n.*** **[self and confidence.] Confidence in one's own judgement or ability; reliance on one's own opinion or powers, without other aid.**

SELF-CONFIDENT, ***a.*** **Confident of one's own strength or powers; relying on the correctness of one's own judgement, or the competence of one's own powers, without other aid.**

SELF-CONFIDING, ***a.*** **Confiding in one's own judgement or powers, without other aid.**

SELF-CONSCIOUS, ***a.*** **[self and conscious.] Conscious in one's self.**

SELFCONSCIOUNESS, ***n.*** **Consciouness within one's self.**

SELF-CONSIDERING, ***a.*** **[self and consider.] Considering in one's own mind; deliberating.**

SELF-CONSUMING, ***a.*** **[self and consume.] That consumes itself.**

SELF-CONTRADICTION, ***n.*** **[self and contradiction.] the art of contradicting itself; repugnancy in terms. To be and not to be at the same time, is a self-contradiction; a proposition consisting of two members, one of which contradicts the other.**

SELF-CONTRADICTORY, ***a.*** **Contradicting itself.**

SELF-CONVICTED, ***a.*** **[self and convict.] Convited by one's own consciouness, knowledge or avowal.**

SELF-CONVICTION, ***n.*** **Conviction proceeding from one's own consciouness, knowledge or confession.**

SELF-CREATED, ***a.*** **Created by one's self; not formed or constituted by another.**

SELF-DECEIT, ***n.*** **[self and deceit.] Deception respecting one's self, or that originates from one's own mistake; self-deception.**

SELF-DECEIVED, ***a.*** **[self and deceive.] Deceived or mislead respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.**

SELF-DECEVING, ***a.*** **Deceiving one's self.**

SELF-DECEPTION, ***n.*** **[supra.] Deception concerning one's self proceeding from one's own mistake.**

SELF-DEFENSE, ***n.*** **self-defens'. [self and defense.] The act of defending one's own person, property or reputation. A man may be justifiable in killing another in self-defense.**

SELF-DELUSION, ***n.*** **[self and delusion.] The delusion of one's self; or respesting one'self.**

SELF-DENIAL, ***n.*** **[self and denial.] The denial of one's self; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.**

SELFDENYING, ***a.*** **Denying one's self; a forbearing to indulge one's one appetites or desires.**

SELF-DEPENDENT, SELF-DEPENDING, ***a.*** **Depending on one's self.**

SELF-DESTRUCTION, ***n.*** **[self and destruction.] The desruction of one's self; voluntary destruction.**

SELF-DESTRUCTIVE, ***a.*** **Tending to the destruction of one's self.**

SELF-DETERMINATION, ***n.*** **[self and determination.] Determination by one's own mind; or determination by its own powers, without extraneous impulse or influnce.**

SELF-DETERMINING, ***a.*** **Determining by or of itself; determining or deciding without extraneous power or influence; As the self-determining power of the will.**

SELF-DEVOTED, ***a.*** **[self and devote.] Devoted in person, or voluntarily devoted in person.**

SELF-DEVOTEMENT, ***n.*** **The devoting of one's person and services voluntarily to any difficult or hazardous employment.**

SELF-DEVOURING, ***a.*** **[self and devour.] Devouring one's self and itself.**

SELF-DIFFUSIVE, ***a.*** **[self and diffusive.] Having power to diffuse itself; that diffuses itself.**

SELF-ENJOYMENT, ***n.*** **[self and enjoyment.] Internal satisfaction or pleasure.**

SELF-ESTEEM, ***n.*** **[self and esteem.] The esteem or good opinion of one's self.**

SELF-ESTIMATION, ***n.*** **The esteem or good opinion of one's self.**

SELF-EVIDENCE, ***n.*** **[self and evidence.] Evidence or certainty resulting from a proposition without proof; evidence that ideas offer to the mind upon bare statement.**

SELF-EVIDENT, ***a.*** **Evident without proof or reasoning; that produces certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind; as a self-evident propostion or truth. That two and three make five, is self-evident.**

SELF-EVIDENTLY, ***adv.*** **By means of self-evidence.**

SELF-EXALTATION, ***n.*** **The exaltation of one's self.**

SELF-EXALTING, ***a.*** **Exalting one's self.**

SELF-EXAMINATION, ***n.*** **[self and examination.] An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct or motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties.**

SELF-EXUSING, ***a.*** **Excusing one's self.**

SELF-EXISTENCE, ***n.*** **[self and existence.] Inherent existence; the existence possossed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; an attribute peculiar to God.**

SELF-EXISTENT, ***a.*** **Existing by its own nature or essense, independent of any other cause. God is the only self-existent being.**

SELF-FLATTERING, ***a.*** **[self and flatter.] Flattering one's self.**

SELF-FLATTERY, ***n.*** **Flattery of one's self.**

SELF-GLORIOUS, ***a.*** **[self and glorious.] Springing from vain glory or vanity; vain; boastful.**

SELF-HARMING, ***a.*** **[self and harm.] Injuring or hurting one's self or itself.**

SELF-HEAL, ***n.*** **[self and heal.] A plant of the genus Sanicula, and another of the genus Prunella.**

SELF-HEALING, ***a.*** **Having the power or property of healing itself. The self-healing power of living animals and vegetables is a property as wonderful as it is indicative of divine goodness.**

SELF-HOMICIDE, ***n.*** **[self and homicide.] The killing of one's self.**

SELF-IDOLIZED, ***a.*** **Idolized by one's self.**

SELF-IMPARTING, ***a.*** **[self and impart.] Inparting by its own powers and will.**

SELF-IMPOSTURE, ***n.*** **[self and imposture.] Imposture practiced on one's self.**

SELF-INTEREST, ***n.*** **[self and interest.] Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.**

SELF-INTERESTED, ***a.*** **Having self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self.**

SELF-JUSTIFIER, ***n.*** **One who excuses or justifies himself.**

SELF-KINDLED, ***a.*** **[self and kindle.] Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power.**

SELF-KNOWING, ***a.*** **[self and know.] Knowing of itself, or without communication from another.**

SELF-KNOWLEDGE, ***n.*** **The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth or demerit.**

SELF-LOVE, ***n.*** **[self and love.] The love of one's own person or happiness.**

Self-love, the spring motion, acts the soul. Pope.*NWAD SELF-LOVE.2*

SELF-LOVING, ***a.*** **Loving one's self.**

SELF-METAL, ***n.*** **[self and metal.] The same metal.**

SELF-MOTION, ***n.*** **[self and motion.] Motion given by inherent powers, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.**

Matter is not indued with self-motion. Cheyne.*NWAD SELF-MOTION.2*

SELF-MOVED, ***a.*** **[self and move.] Moved by inherent power without the aid of extraneous influence.**

SELF-MOVING, ***a.*** **Moving or exiting to action by ingerent power, without the impulse of another body or extraneous ingluence.**

SELF-MURDER, ***n.*** **[self and murder.] The murder of one's self; suicide.**

SELF-NEGLECTING, ***n.*** **[self and neglect.] A neglecting of one's self.**

Self-love is not so great a sin as self-neglecting. Shak.*NWAD SELF-NEGLECTING.2*

SELF-OPINION, ***n.*** **[self and opinion.] One's own opinion.**

SELF-OPINIONED, ***a.*** **Valuing one's own opinion highly.**

SELF-PARTIALITY, ***n.*** **[self and partiality.] That partiality by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others.**

SELF-PLEASING, ***a.*** **[self and please.] Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes.**

SELF-PRAISE, ***n.*** **[self and praise.] The praise of one's self; self-applause.**

SELF-PREFERENCE, ***n.*** **[self and preference.] The preference of one's self to others.**

SELF-PRESERVATION, ***n.*** **[self and preservation.] The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.**

SELF-REPELLENCY, ***n.*** **[self and repellency.] The inherent power of repulsion in a body.**

SELF-REPELLING, ***a.*** **[self and repel.] Repelling by its own inherent power.**

SELF-REPROVED, ***a.*** **[self and reprove.] Reproved by consciousness or one's own sense of guilt.**

SELF-REPROVING, ***a.*** **Reproving by consciouness.**

SELF-REPROVING, ***n.*** **The act of reproving by a conscious sense of guilt.**

SELF-RESTRAINED, ***a.*** **[self an restrain.] Restrained by itself, or by one's own power or will; not controlled by external force or authority.**

SELF-RESTRAINING, ***a.*** **Restraining or controlling itself.**

SELF-SAME, ***a.*** **[self and same.] Numerically the same; the very same; identical.**

SELF-SEEKING, ***a.*** **[self and seek.] Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish.**

SELF-SLAUGHTER, ***n.*** **self-slau'ter. [self and slaughter.] The slaughter of one's self.**

SELF-SUBDUED, ***a.*** **[self and subdue.] Subdued by one's own power or means.**

SELF-SUBVERSIVE, ***a.*** **Overturning or subverting itself.**

SELF-SUFFICIENCY, ***n.*** **[self and sufficiency.] An overweening opinion of one's own strength or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency.**

SELF-SUFFICIENT, ***a.*** **Having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities or endowments; whence, haughty; overbearing.**

SELF-TORMENTER, ***n.*** **One who torments himself.**

SELF-TORMENTING, ***a.*** **[self and torment.] Tormenting one's self; as self-tormenting sin.**

SELF-VALUING, ***a.*** **Esteeming one's self.**

SELF-WILL, ***n.*** **[self and will.] One's own will; obstinacy.**

SELF-WILLED, ***a.*** **Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others; not accomodating or compliant; obstinate.**

SELF-WRONG, ***n.*** **[self and wrong.] Wrong done by a person to himself.**

SELFISH, ***a.*** **Regarding one's own interest chiefly or soley; influenced in actions by a view to private advantage.**

SELFISHLY, ***adv.*** **The exclusive of a person to his own interest or happiness; or that supreme self-love or self-preference, which leads a person in his actions to direct his purposes to the advancement of his own interest, power or happiness, without regarding the interest of others. Selfishness, in its worst or unqualified sense, is the ver essence of human depravity, and it stands in direct opposition to benevolence,**

which is the essence of the divine character. As God is love, so man, in his natural state, is selfishness.

SELFNESS, *n.* Self-love; selfishness. [Not in use.]

SELL, for self; and sells for selves. [Scot.]

SELL, *n.* [L. sella.] A saddle, and a throne. *Obs.*

SELL, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* sold.

1. To transfer property or the exclusive right of possession to another for an equivalent in money. It is correlative to buy, as one party buys what the other sells. It is distinguished from exchange or barter, in which one commodity is given for another; wheras in selling the consideration is money, or its representative in current notes. To this distinction there may be certain exceptions. “Esau sold his birthright to Jacob for a mess of pottage.” But this is unusual. “Let us sell Joseph to the Ishmaelites- And they sold him for twenty pieces of silver.” *Genesis 37:27*.*NWAD SELL.4*

Among the Hebrews, parents had power to sell their children.*NWAD SELL.5*

2. To betray; to deliver or surrender for money or reward; as, to sell one’s country.*NWAD SELL.6*

3. To yield or give for a certain consideration. the troops fought like lions, and sold their lives dearly. that is, they yielded their lives, but first destroyed many, which made it a dear purchase for their enemies.*NWAD SELL.7*

4. In Scripture, to give up to be harassed and made slaves.*NWAD SELL.8*

He sold them into the hands of their enemies. *Judges 2:14*.*NWAD SELL.9*

5. To part with; to renounce or forsake.*NWAD SELL.10*

Buy the truth and sell it not. *Proverbs 23:23*.*NWAD SELL.11*

To sell one's self to do evil, to give up one's self to be the slave of sin, and to work wickedness without restraint.*NWAD SELL.12*

SELL, *v.i.*

1. To have commerce; to practice selling.*NWAD SELL.14*

2. To be sold. Corn sells at a good price.*NWAD SELL.15*

SELLANDER, *n.* A dry scab in a horses hough or pastern.

SELLER, *n.* The person that sells; a vender.

SELLING, *ppr.*

1. Transferring the property of a thing for a price or equivalent in money.*NWAD SELLING.2*

2. Betraying for money.*NWAD SELLING.3*

SELVEDGE, *n.* The edgr of a cloth, where it is closed by complication the threads; a woven border, or border of the close works.

SELVEDGED, *a.* Having a selvedge.

SELVES, *plu.* of self.

SEMBLABLE, *a.* Like; similar; resembles.

SEMBLABLY, *adv.* In like manner. [Not in use.]

SEMBLANCE, *n.*

1. Likeness; resemblance; actual similitude; as the semblance of worth; semblance of virtue.*NWAD SEMBLANCE.2*

The semblance and initations of shells. Woodward.*NWAD SEMBLANCE.3*

2. Appearance; show; figure; form.*NWAD SEMBLANCE.4*

Their semblance kind, and mild their gestures where. Fairfax.*NWAD SEMBLANCE.5*

SEMBLANT, *n.* Show; figure; resemblance. [Not in use.]

SEMBLANT, *a.* Like; resembling. [Not in use.]

SEMBLATIVE, *a.* Resembling; fit; suitable; according to.

And all is semblativea woman's part. Shak. [Not in use.]*NWAD SEMBLATIVE.2*

SEMBLE, *v.t.* To imitate; to represent or make similar.

Where sembling art may carve the fair effect. Shak. [Not in use.]*NWAD SEMBLE.2*

SEMI, L. semi, In composition, signifies half.

SEMI-ACIDIFIED, *a.* or *pp.* Half acidified. [See *Acidified*.]

SEMI-AMPLEXICAUL, *a.* [L. semi, amplexus, or amplector, to embrace, and caulis, stem.]

In botang, embracing the stem half way, as a stem.*NWAD SEMI-AMPLEXICAUL.2*

SEMI-ANNUAL, *a.* [semi and annual.] Half yearly.

SEMI-ANNUALLY, *adv.* Every half year.

SEMI-ANNULAR, *a.* [L. semi and annulus, a ring.] Having the figure of a half circle; that is, half round.

SEMI-APERTURE, *n.* [semi and aperture.] The half of an aperture.

SEMI-ARIAN, ***n.*** **[See** ***Arian*****.] In ecclesiastical history, the Semi-arians were a branch of the Arians, who in appearance condemned the errors of Arius, but acquiesced in some of his principles, disguising them under more moderate terms. they did not acknowledge the Son to be consubstantial with the Father, that is, of the same substance, but admitted him to be of a like substance with the Father, not by nature, but by a peculiar priviledge.**

SEMI-ARIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to semi-arianism.**

SEMI-ARIANISM, ***n.*** **The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-arians. The semi-arianism of modern times consists in maintaining the Son to have been from all eternity begotten by the will of the father.**

SEMI-BARBARIAN, ***a.*** **[semi and barbarian.] Half savage; partially civilized.**

SEMIBREVE, [semi and breve; formerly written semibref.] In music, a note of half the duration of time of the breve. It is the measure note by which all others are regulated. It contains the time of two minims, four crotchets, eights quavers, sixteen semiquavers and thirty-two demisemiquavers.

SEMI-CASTRATE, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of one testicle.**

SEMI-CASTRATION, ***n.*** **Half castration; deprivation of one testicle.**

SEMICIRCLE, ***n.*** **[semi and circle.]**

1. The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference.*NWAD SEMICIRCLE.2*

2. Any body in the form of a half circle.*NWAD SEMICIRCLE.3*

SEMICIRCLED, SEMICIRCULAR, ***a.*** **Having the form of a half circle.**

SEMICOLON, ***n.*** **[semi and colon.] In grammar, and punctuation, the point [;] the mark of pause to be observed- in reading or speaking, of less duration than the colon, double the duration of the comma, or half the duration of the period. It is used to distinguish the conjunct members of the sentence.**

SEMI-COLUMNAR, ***a.*** **[semi and columnar.] Like a half column; flat on one side and round on the other; a term of botany, applied to a stem, leaf or petiole.**

SEMI-COMPACT, ***a.*** **[semi and compact.] Half compact; imperfectly indurated.**

SEMI-CRUSTACEOUS, ***a.*** **[semi and crustaceous.] Half crustaceous.**

SEMI-CYLINDRIC, SEMI-CYLINDRICAL, ***a.*** **[semi and cylindric.] Half cylindrical.**

SEMI-DEISTICAL, ***a.*** **Half deistical; bordering on deism.**

SEMI-DIAMETER, ***n.*** **[semi and diameter.] Half the diameter; a right line or the length of a right line drawn from the center or sphere to its circumference or periphery; a radius.**

SEMI-DIAPASON, ***n.*** **[semi and diapason.] In music, an imperfect octave, or an octave diminished by a lesser semitone.**

SEMI-DIAPENTE, ***n.*** **An imperfect fifth; a hemi-diapente.**

SEMI-DIAPHANEITY, ***n.*** **[See *Semidiaphanous*.] Half or imperfect transparency. [Little used.] [Instead of this, translucency is used.]**

SEMI-DIAPHANOUS, ***a.*** **[semi and diaphanous.] Half or imperfecty transparent. [Instead of this, translecent is now used.]**

SEMI-DIATESSARON, ***n.*** **[semi and diatessaron.] In music, an imperfect or defective fourth.**

SEMI-DITONE, ***n.*** **[semi and It. ditono.] In music, a lesser third, having its terms as 6 to 5; a hemi-ditone.**

SEMI-DOUBLE, ***n.*** **[semi and double.] In the Romish breviary, an office celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but with more than the single ones.**

SEMIFLORET, ***n.*** **[semi and floret.] A half floret, which is tubulous at the beginning, like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue.**

SEMIFLOSCULOUS, ***a.*** **[semi and L. flosculous, a little flower. Semifloscular is also used, but is less analogical.] Composed of semiflorets; ligulate; as a semiflosculous flower.**

SEMI-FLUID, ***a.*** **[semi and fluid.] Imperfectly fluid.**

SEMI-FORMED, ***a.*** **[semi and formed.] Half formed; imperfectly formed; as semi-formed crystals.**

SEMI-INDURATED, ***a.*** **[semi and indurated.] Imperfectly indurated or hardened.**

SEMI-LAPIDIFIED, ***a.*** **[semi and lapidified.] Imperfectly changed into stone.**

SEMI-LENTICULAR, ***a.*** **[semi and lenticular.] Half lenticular or convex; imperfectly resembling a lens.**

SEMILUNAR, SEMILUNARY, ***a.*** **[L. semi, and luna, moon.] Resembling in form a half moon.**

SEMI-METAL, ***n.*** **[semi and metal.] An imperfect metal, or rather a metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, nickel,**

cobalt, zinc, antimony, maganese, tungsten, molybden, and uranite. The name however is usually given to the regulus of these substances.

SEMI-METALLIC, *a.* Pertaining to a semi-metal, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

SEMINAL, *a.* [L. seminalis, from semen, seed; from the root of sow.]

1. Pertaining to seed, or to the elements of production.*NWAD SEMINAL.2*

2. Contained in a seed; radical; rudimental; original; as seminal principles of generation; seminal virtue.*NWAD SEMINAL.3*

Seminal leaf, the same as seed-leaf.*NWAD SEMINAL.4*

SEMINAL, *n.* Seminal state.

SEMINALITY, *n.* The nature of seed; or the power of being produced.

SEMINARIST, *n.* [from seminary.] A Romish priest educated in a seminary.

SEMINARY, *n.* [L. seminarium, from semen, seed; semino, to sow.]

1. A seed-plant; ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation; a nursery; as, to transplant trees from a seminary.*NWAD SEMINARY.2*

[In this sense, the word is not used in America; being superseded by nusery.]*NWAD SEMINARY.3*

2. The place or original stock whence anything is brought.*NWAD SEMINARY.4*

This stratum, being the seminary or promptuary, furnishing matter

for the formation of animal or vegetable bodies- Woodward. [Not in use.]*NWAD SEMINARY.5*

3. Seminal state. [Not in use.]*NWAD SEMINARY.6*

4. Source of propagation.*NWAD SEMINARY.7*

5. A place of education; any school, academy, college or univerlity, in which young persons are instructed in the several branches of learning which may qualify them for future employments. [This is the only signification of the word in the United States, at least as far as my knowledge extends.]*NWAD SEMINARY.8*

6. A Romish priest educated in a seminary; a seminarist.*NWAD SEMINARY.9*

SEMINARY, ***a.*** **Seminal; belonging to seed.**

SEMINATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. semino] To sow; to spread; to propagate.**

SEMINATION, ***n.*** **[L. seminatio.]**

1. The act of sowing.*NWAD SEMINATION.2*

2. In botany, the natural dispersion of seeds.*NWAD SEMINATION.3*

SEMINED, ***a.*** **Thick covered, as with seeds.**

SEMINIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. semen, seed, and fero, to produce.] Seed-bearing; producing seed.**

SEMIFIC, SEMINIFICAL, ***a.*** **[L. semen, seed and facio, to make.] Forming or producing seed.**

SEMINIFICATION, ***n.*** **Propagation from the seed or seminal parts.**

SEMI-OPA-COUS, SEMI-OPAKE, ***a.*** **[L. semi and opacus.] Half transparent only.**

SEMI-OPAL, ***n.*** **A variety of opal.**

SEMI-ORBICLAR, ***a.*** **[semi and orbicular.] Having the shape of a half orb or sphere.**

SEMI-ORDINATE, ***n.*** **[semi and ordinate.] In conic sections, a line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to the other; the half of which is properly semi-ordinate, but is now called the ordinate.**

SEMI-OSSEOUS, ***a.*** **[semi and osseous.] Half as hard as bone.**

SEMI-OVATE, ***a.*** **[semi and ovate.] Half egg-shaped.**

SEMI-OXYGENATED, ***a.*** **Half saturated with oxygen.**

SEMI-PALMATE, SEMI-PALMATED, ***a.*** **[semi and palmate.] Half palmated or webbed.**

SEMIPED, ***n.*** **[semi and L. pes, a foot.] A half foot in poetry.**

SEMIPEDAL, ***a.*** **Containing a half foot.**

SEMI-PELAGIAN, ***n.*** **In ecclesiastical history, the Semi-pelagians are persons who retain some tincture of the doctrines of pelagius. See** ***Pelagianism*****. They hold that God has not by predestination dispensed his grace to one more than another; that Christ died to all men; that the grace purchased by Christ and necessary to salvation, is offered to all men; that man, before he receives grace, is capable of faith and holy desires; and that man being born free, is capable of accepting grace, or of resisting its influences.**

SEMI-PELAGIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the Semi-pelagians, or other tenets.**

SEMI-PELAGIANISM, ***n.*** **The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-pelagians, supra.**

SEMI-PELLUCID, ***a.*** **[semi and pellucid.] Half clear, or**

imperfectly transparent; as a semi-pellucid gem.

SEMI-PELLUCIDITY, *n.* The quality or state of being imperfecty transparent.

SEMI-PERSPICUOUS, *a.* [semi and perspicuous.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear.

SEMI-PHLOGISTICATED, *a.* [semi and phlogisticated.] Partially impregnated with phlogiston.

SEMI-PRIMIGENOUS, *a.* [semi and primigenous.] In geology, of a middle nature between substances of primary and secondaryformation.

SEMI-PROOF, *n.* [semi and proof.] Half proof evidence from the testimony of a single witness. [Little used.]

SEMI-PROTOLITE, *n.* [semi and Gr. first and stone.] A species of fossil of a middle nature between substances of primary and those of secondary formation.

SEMI-QUADRATE, SEMI-QUARTILE, *n.* [L. semi and quadratus, or quartus, fourth.] An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other at half a quadrant, or forty-five degrees, one sign and a half.

SEMIQUAVER, *n.* [semi and quaver.] In music, a note of half the duration of the quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

SEMIQUAVER, *v.t.* To sound or sing in semiquavers.

SEMI-QUINTILE, *n.* [L. semi and quintilis.] An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other half of the quintile, or thirty-six degrees.

SEMI-SAVAGE, *a.* [semi and savage.] Half savage; half barbarian.

SEMI-SAVAGE, ***n.*** **One who is half savage or imperfectly civilized.**

SEMI-SEXTILE, ***n.*** **[semi and sextile.] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.**

SEMI-SPHERIC, SEMI-SPHERICAL, ***a.*** **[semi and spherical.] Having the figure of a half sphere.**

SEMI-SPHEROIDAL, ***a.*** **[semi and spheroidal.] Formed like a half spheroid.**

SEMITERTIAN, ***a.*** **[semi and tertian.] Compounded of a tertian and a quotidian ague.**

SEMITERTIAN, ***n.*** **Am intermittent compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.**

SEMITONE, ***n.*** **[semi and tone.] In music, half a tone; an interval of sound, as between mi and fa on the diatonic scale, which is only half the distance of an interval between ut and re, or sol and la. It is the smallest interval admitted in modern.**

SEMITONIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a simitone.**

SEMI-TRANSEPT, ***n.*** **[semi and transept; L. trans and septum.] the half of a transept or cross aisle.**

SEMI-TRANSPARENT, ***a.*** **[semi and transparent.] Half or imperfectly transparent.**

SEMI-TRANSPARENCY, ***n.*** **Imperfect transparency; partial opakeness.**

SEMI-VITREOUS, ***a.*** **Partially vitreous.**

SEMI-VITRIFICATION, ***n.*** **[semi and vitrification.]**

1. The state of being imperfectly vitrified.*NWAD SEMI-*

VITRIFICATION.2

2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.*NWAD SEMI-VITRIFICATION.3*

SEMI-VITRIFIED, *a.* [See *Vitrify*.] Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

SEMI-VOCAL, *a.* [semi and vocal.] Pertaining to a semi-vowel; Half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

SEMI-VOWEL, *n.* [semi and vowel.] In grammar, a half vowel, or an articulation which is accompanied with an imperfect sound. Thus el, em, en, though uttered with close organs do not wholly interrupt the sound; and they are called semi-vowels.

SEMPERVIRENT, *a.* [L. semper, always and virens, flourishing.] Always fresh; evergreen.

SEMPERVIVE, *n.* [L. semper, always, and vivus, alive.] A plant.

SEMPITERNAL, *a.* [L. sempiternus; semper, always, and eternus, eternal.]

1. Eternal in futurity; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end.*NWAD SEMPITERNAL.2*

2. Eternal; everlasting.*NWAD SEMPITERNAL.3*

SEMPITERNITY, *n.* [L. sempiternitas.] Future duration without end.

SEMSTER, *n.* A seamster; a man who uses a needle. [Not in use.]

SEN, *adv.* This word is usedby some of our common people for since. It seems to be a contraction of since, or it is the Sw. sen, Dan. seen, slow, late.

SENARY, *a.* [L. seni, senarius.] Of six; belonging to six;

containing six.

SENATE, *n.* [L. senatus, from senex, old.]

1. An a assembly or council of senators; a body of the principal inhabitants of the city or state, with a share in the government. The senate of ancient Rome was one of the most illustrious bodies of men that ever bore this name. Some of the Swiss cantons have a senate, either legislative or executive.*NWAD SENATE.2*

2. In the United States, senate denotes the higher branch or house of legislature. Such is the senate of the United States, or upper house of the congress; and in most of the states, the higher and least numerous branch of the legislature, is called the senate. In the U. States, the senate is an elective body.*NWAD SENATE.3*

3. In a looser sense, Any legislative or deliberative boky of men; as the eloquence of the senate.*NWAD SENATE.4*

SENATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council.

SENATOR, *n.*

1. A mimber of a senate. In Rome one of the qualifications of a senator was the possession of property to the amount of 80,000 sesterces, about 7000 pounds sterling, or thirty dollars. In Scotland, the lords of session are called senators of the college of justices.*NWAD SENATOR.2*

2. A counselor; a judge or magistrate.*NWAD SENATOR.3*

SENATORIAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to a senate; becoming a senator; as senatorial robes; senatorial eloquence.*NWAD SENATORIAL.2*

2. Entitled to elect a senator; as senatorial district.*NWAD SENATORIAL.3*

SENATORIALLY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity.**

SENATORSHIP, ***n.*** **The office or dignity of a senator.**

SEND, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **sent.**

1. In a general sense, to throw, cast or thrust; to impel or drive by force to a distance, either with the hand or with an instrument or by other means. We send a ball with the hand or with a bat; a bow sends an arrow; a cannon sends a shot; a trumpet sends the voice much farther than the unassisted organs of speech.*NWAD SEND.2*

2. To cause to be conveyed or transmitted; as, to send letters or dispatches from one country to another.*NWAD SEND.3*

3. To cause to go or pass from place to place; as, to send a messenger from London to Madrid.*NWAD SEND.4*

4. To commission, autorize or direct to go and act.*NWAD SEND.5*

I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran. *Jeremiah 23:21*.*NWAD SEND.6*

5. To cause to come or fall; to bestow.*NWAD SEND.7*

He sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. *Matthew 5:45*.*NWAD SEND.8*

6. To cause to come or fall; to inflict.*NWAD SEND.9*

The Lord shall send upon thee cursing, vexation and rebuke. *Deuteronomy 28:20*.*NWAD SEND.10*

7. To propagate; to diffuse.*NWAD SEND.11*

Cherubic songs by night from neighb'ring hills*NWAD SEND.12*

Aerial music send. Milton.*NWAD SEND.13*

To send away, to dismiss; to cause to depart.*NWAD SEND.14*

To send forth or out, to produce; to put or bring forth; as, a tree sends forth branches.*NWAD SEND.15*

2. To emit; as flowers send forth their fragrance.*NWAD SEND.16*

SEND, *v.i.* To dispatch an agent or messenger for some purpose.

See ye how this son of a murderer hath sent to take away my head? *2 Kings 6:32*.*NWAD SEND.18*

So we say, we sent to invite guests; we sent to inquire into the facts.*NWAD SEND.19*

To send for, to request or require by message to come or be brought; as, to send for a physician; to send for a coach. But these expressions are elliptical.*NWAD SEND.20*

SENDAL, *n.* A light thin stuff of silk or thread. [Not in use.]

SENDER, *n.* One that sends.

SENEGA, SENEKA, *n.* A plant called rattlesnake root, of the genus Polygala.

SENESCENCE, *n.* [L. senesco, from senex, old. See *Senate*.] The state of growing old; decay by time.

SENESCHAL, *n.* A steward; an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendance of feasts and domestic ceremonies. In some instances, the seneschal is an officer who has the dispensing of justice, as the high seneschal of England, etc.

SENGREEN, *n.* A plant, the houseleek, of the genus Sempervivium.

SENILE, *a.* [L. senilis.] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age.

SENILITY, *n.* Old age. [Not much used.]

SENIOR, *a.* see'nyor. [L. senior, comp. of senex, old.] Elder or older; but as an adjective, it usually signifies older in office; as the senior pastor of a church, where there are colleagues; a senior counselor. In such use, senior has no reference to age, for a senior counselor may be, and ofted is the younger man.

SENIOR, *n.* see'nyor.

1. A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life.*NWAD SENIOR.3*

2. One that is older in office, or one whose first entrance upon an office was anterior to that of another. Thus a senator or counselor of sixty years of age, often has a senior who is not fifty years of age.*NWAD SENIOR.4*

3. An aged person; one of the oldest inhabitants.*NWAD SENIOR.5*

A senior of the place replies. Dryden.*NWAD SENIOR.6*

SENIORITY, *n.*

1. Eldership; superior age; priority of birth. He is the elder brother, and entitled to the plae of seniority.*NWAD SENIORITY.2*

2. Priority in office; as the seniority of a pastor or counselor.*NWAD SENIORITY.3*

SENNA, *n.* The leaf of the cassia senna, a native of the east, used as a cathartic.

SENNIGHT, *n.* sen'nit. [contracted from sevennight, as fortnight from fourteennight.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. The court will be held this sennight, that is, a week from this day; or the court will be held next Tuesday sennight, a week from next Tuesday.

SENOCULAR, *a.* [L. seni, six, and oculus, the eye.] Having six

eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders are octonocular, and some are senocular. Derham.*NWAD SENOCULAR.2*

SENSATED, *a.* [See *Sense*.] Perceived by the senses. [Not used.]

SENSATION, *n.* [from L. sensus, sentio, to perceive. See *Sense*.] The perception of external objects by means of the senses.

Sensation is an exertion or charge of the central parts of the sensorium, or of the whole of it, beginning at some of those extreme parts of it which reside in the muscles or organs of sense. The secretion of tears in grief is caused by the sensation of pain. Efforts of the will are frequently accompanied by painful or pleasurable sensations.*NWAD SENSATION.2*

SENSE, *n.* [from L. sensus, from sentio, to feel or perceive.]

1. The faculty of the soul by which it perceives external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the boky.*NWAD SENSE.2*

Sense is a branch of perception. the five senses of animals are sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste.*NWAD SENSE.3*

2. Sensation; perception by the senses.*NWAD SENSE.4*

3. Perception by the intellect; apprehension; discernment.*NWAD SENSE.5*

4. Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception.*NWAD SENSE.6*

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason.*NWAD SENSE.7*

Opprest nature sleeps;*NWAD SENSE.8*

This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses. Shak.*NWAD SENSE.9*

6. Reason; reasonable or rational meaning.*NWAD SENSE.10*

He raves; his words are loose*NWAD SENSE.11*

As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense. Dryden.*NWAD SENSE.12*

7. Opinion; notion; judgement.*NWAD SENSE.13*

I speak my private but impartial sense*NWAD SENSE.14*

With freedom. Roscommon.*NWAD SENSE.15*

8. Consciousness; conviction; as a due sense of our weakness or sinfulness.*NWAD SENSE.16*

9. Moral perception.*NWAD SENSE.17*

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no sense of the most friendly offices. L'Estrange.*NWAD SENSE.18*

10. Meaning; important; signification; as the true sense of words or phrases. In interpretation, we are to examine whether words are to be understood in a literal or figurative sense. So we speak of a legal sense, a grammatical sense, an historical sense, etc.*NWAD SENSE.19*

Common sense, that power of the mind which, by a kind of instinct, or a short process of reasoning, perceives truth, the relation of things, cause and effect, etc. and hence enables the possessor to discern what is right, useful, expedient, or proper, and adopt the best meams to accomplish his purpose. This power seems to be the gift of nature, improved by experience and observation.*NWAD SENSE.20*

Moral sense, a determination of the mind to be pleased with the contemplation of those effections, actions or characters of rational agents, which are called good or virtuous.*NWAD SENSE.21*

SENSED, ***pp.*** **Perceived by the senses. [Not in use.]**

SENSEFUL, ***a.*** **sens'ful. Reasonable; judicious. [Not in use.]**

SENSELESS, ***a.*** **sens'less.**

1. Wanting the faculty of perception. The body when dead is senseless; but a limb or other part of the body may be senseless, when the rest of the boky enjoys its usual sensibility.*NWAD SENSELESS.2*

2. Unfelling; wanting sympathy.*NWAD SENSELESS.3*

The senseless feels not your pious sorrows. Rowe.*NWAD SENSELESS.4*

3. Unreasonable; foolish; stupid.*NWAD SENSELESS.5*

They would repent this their senseless perverseness, when it would be to late. Clarendon.*NWAD SENSELESS.6*

4. Unreasonable; stupid; acting without sense or judgement.*NWAD SENSELESS.7*

Ther were a senseless stupid race. Swift.*NWAD SENSELESS.8*

5. Contrary to reason or sound judgement; as, to destroy by a senseless fondness the happiness of children.*NWAD SENSELESS.9*

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious; with of; as libertiness, senseless of any charm in love.*NWAD SENSELESS.10*

7. Wanting sensibility or quick perception.*NWAD SENSELESS.11*

SENSELESSLY ***adv.*** **sens'lessly. In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably; as a man senselessly arrogant.**

SENSELESSNESS, ***n.*** **sens'lessness. Unreasonableness; folly; stupidity; absurdity.**

SENSIBILITY, ***n.***

1. Susceptibility of impressions; the capacity for feeling or perceiving the impressions of external objects; applied to the animal bodies; as when we say, a frozen limb has lost its sensibility. *NWAD SENSIBILITY.2*

2. Acuteness of sensation; applied to the body. *NWAD SENSIBILITY.3*

3. Capacity of acuteness of perception; that quality of the soul which renders it susceptible of impressions; delicacy of feeling; as sensibility to pleasure or pain; sensibility to shame or praise; exquisite sensibility. *NWAD SENSIBILITY.4*

4. Actual feeling. *NWAD SENSIBILITY.5*

This adds to my great sensibility. Burke. *NWAD SENSIBILITY.6*

[This word is often used in this manner for sensation.] *NWAD SENSIBILITY.7*

5. It is sometimes used in the plural. *NWAD SENSIBILITY.8*

His sensibilities seem rather to have been those of patriotism, than of wounded pride. Marshall. *NWAD SENSIBILITY.9*

Sensibilities unfriendly to happiness, may be acquired. Encyc. *NWAD SENSIBILITY.10*

6. Nice perception, so to speak, of a balance; that quality of a balance which renders it movable with the smallest weight, or the quality or state of any insrument that renders it easily affected; as the sensibility of a balance or of a thermometer. *NWAD SENSIBILITY.11*

SENSIBLE, ***a.***

1. Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; capable of perceiving by the instrumentality of the proper organs. We say the body or the flesh is sensible, when it feels the

impulse of an external body. It may be more or less sensible.*NWAD SENSIBLE.2*

2. Perceptible by the senses. The light of the moon furnishes no sensible heat.*NWAD SENSIBLE.3*

Air is sensible to the touch by its motion. Arbuthnot.*NWAD SENSIBLE.4*

3. Perceptible or perceived by the mind.*NWAD SENSIBLE.5*

The disgrace was more sensible then the pain. Temple.*NWAD SENSIBLE.6*

4. Perceiving or having perception, either by the mind or the senses.*NWAD SENSIBLE.7*

A man cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being sensible of it. Locke.*NWAD SENSIBLE.8*

5. Having moral perception; capable of being affected by moral good or evil.*NWAD SENSIBLE.9*

If thou wert sensible of courtesy,*NWAD SENSIBLE.10*

I should not make so great a show of zeal. Shak.*NWAD SENSIBLE.11*

6. Having acute intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected; as, to be sensible of wrong.*NWAD SENSIBLE.12*

7. Perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; persuaded.*NWAD SENSIBLE.13*

They are now sensible it would have been better to comply, than refuse. Addison.*NWAD SENSIBLE.14*

8. Intelligent; descerning; as a sensible man.*NWAD SENSIBLE.15*

9. Moved by a very small weight or impulse; as, a sensible balance is necessary to ascertain exact weight.*NWAD SENSIBLE.16*

10. Affected by a slight degree of heat or cold; as a sensible thermometer.*NWAD SENSIBLE.17*

11. Containing good sense or sound reason.*NWAD SENSIBLE.18*

He addressed Claudius in the following sensible and noble speech. Henry.*NWAD SENSIBLE.19*

Sensible note, in music, that which constitutes a third major above the dominant, and a semitone beneath the tonic.*NWAD SENSIBLE.20*

SENSIBLE, *n.* Sensation; also, whatever may be perceived.

SENSIBLENESS, *n.*

1. Possibility of being perceived by the senses; as the sensibleness of odor or sound.*NWAD SENSIBLENESS.2*

2. Actual perception by the mind or body; as the sensibleness of an impression on the organs. [But qu.]*NWAD SENSIBLENESS.3*

3. Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception; as the sensibleness of the eye.*NWAD SENSIBLENESS.4*

4. Susceptibility; capacity of being strongly affected, or actual feeling; consciousness; as the sensibleness of the soul and sorrow for sin.*NWAD SENSIBLENESS.5*

5. Intelligence; reasonableness; good sense.*NWAD SENSIBLENESS.6*

6. Susceptibility of slight impressions. [See *Sensible*, No. 9, 10.]*NWAD SENSIBLENESS.7*

SENSIBLY, *adv.*

1. In a manner to be perceived by the senses; perceptibly to the senses; as pain sensibly increased; motion sensibly accelerated.*NWAD SENSIBLY.2*

2. With perception, either of mind or body. He feels his loss very sensibly.*NWAD SENSIBLY.3*

3. Externally; by affecting the senses.*NWAD SENSIBLY.4*

4. With quick intellectual perception.*NWAD SENSIBLY.5*

5. With intelligence or good sense; judiciously. The man converses very sensibly on all common topics.*NWAD SENSIBLY.6*

SENSITIVE, ***a.*** **[L. sensitivus, from sensus, sentio.]**

1. Having sense or feeling, or having the capacity of perceiving impressions from external objects; as sensitive soul; sensitive appetite; sensitive faculty.*NWAD SENSITIVE.2*

2. That affects the senses; as sensitive objects.*NWAD SENSITIVE.3*

3. Pertaining to the senses, or to sensation; depending on sensation; as sensitive motions; sensitive muscular motions excited by irritation.*NWAD SENSITIVE.4*

SENSITIVELY, ***adv.*** **In a sensitive manner.**

SENSITIVE-PLANT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Mimosa [mimic,] so called from the sensibility of its leaves and footstalks, which shrink, contract and fall on being slightly touched.**

SENSORIAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the sensory or sensorium; as sensorial faculties; sensorial motion or powers.**

SENSORIUM, ***n.*** **[from L. senus, sentio.]**

SENSORY, ***a.***

1. The seat of sense; Darwin uses sensorium to express not only the medullary part of the brain, spinal marrow, nerves, organs of sense and the muscles, but also that living principle or spirit of animation which resides throughout the body, without being cognizable to our senses, except by its effects. The canges which occasionally take place in the sensorium, as during exertions of volition, or the sensations of pleasure and pain, he terms sensorial motions.*NWAD SENSORY.2*

2. Organ of sense; as double sensories; two eyes, two ears, etc.*NWAD SENSORY.3*

SENSUAL, ***a.*** **[from L. sensus.]**

Pertaining to the senses, as distinct from the mind or soul.*NWAD SENSUAL.2*

Far as creation's ample range extends.*NWAD SENSUAL.3*

The scale of sensual, mental pow'rs ascends. Pope.*NWAD SENSUAL.4*

2. Consisting in sense, or depending on it; as sensual appetites, hunger, lust, etc.*NWAD SENSUAL.5*

3. Affecting the senses, or derived from them; as sensual pleasure or gratification. Hence,*NWAD SENSUAL.6*

4. In theology, carnal; pertaining to the flesh or body, in opposition to the spirit; not spiritual or holy; evil.*NWAD SENSUAL.7*

5. Devoted to the gratification of sense; given to the indulgence of the appetites; sewd; luxurious.*NWAD SENSUAL.8*

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that on wich sensual men place their felicity. Atterbury.*NWAD SENSUAL.9*

SENSUALIST, *n.* Aperson given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.

SENSUALITY, *n.* Devotedness o the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Those pamper'd animals*NWAD SENSUALITY.2*

That rage in savage sensuality. Shak.*NWAD SENSUALITY.3*

They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any sensuality. Addison.*NWAD SENSUALITY.4*

SENSUALIZE, *v.t.* To make sensual; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to debase by carnal gratifications; as sensualized by pleasure.

By the neglect of prayer, the thoughts are sensualized.*NWAD SENSUALIZE.2*

SENSUALLY, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS, *a.* [from sense.] Tender; pathetic. [Not in use.]

SENT, *pret.* and *pp.* of send.

SENTENCE, *n.* [from L. sententia, from sentio, to think.]

1. In law, a judgement pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a jdicial decision publicly and officially declared in a

criminal prosecution. In technical language, sentence is used only for the declaration of judgement against the convicted of a crime. In civil cases, the decision of the court is called a judgement. In criminal cases, sentence is a judgement pronounced; doom.*NWAD SENTENCE.2*

2. In language not technical, a determination or decision given, particularly a decision that condemns, ar an unfavorable determination.*NWAD SENTENCE.3*

Let him be sent out lome of Luther's works, that by them we may pass sentence upon his doctrines. Atterbury.*NWAD SENTENCE.4*

3. An opinion; judgement concerning a controverted point.*NWAD SENTENCE.5*

4. A maxim; an axiom; a short saying containing moral instruction.*NWAD SENTENCE.6*

5. Vindication of one's innocence.*NWAD SENTENCE.7*

6. In grammar, a period; a number of words containing a complete sense or sentiment, and followed by a full pause. Sentences are simple or compound. A simple sentence consists of one subject and one finite verb; as, "the Lord reigns." A compound sentence two or more subjects and finite verbs, as in this verse,*NWAD SENTENCE.8*

He fills, he bounds, connects and equals all. Pope.*NWAD SENTENCE.9*

A dark sentence, a saying not easily explained.*NWAD SENTENCE.10*

SENTENCE, *v.t.*

1. To pass or pronounce the judgement of a court on; to doom; as, to sentence a convict to death, to transportation, or to imprisonment.*NWAD SENTENCE.12*

2. To condenm; to doom to punisment.*NWAD SENTENCE.13*

Nature herself is sentenc'd in your doom. Dryden.*NWAD SENTENCE.14*

SENTENTIAL, *a.*

1. Comprising sentences.*NWAD SENTENTIAL.2*

2. Pertaining to a sentence or full period; as a sentential pause.*NWAD SENTENTIAL.3*

SENTENTIOUS, *a.*

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms and maxims; short and energetic; as a sententious style or discourse; sententious truth.*NWAD SENTENTIOUS.2*

How he apes his sire,*NWAD SENTENTIOUS.3*

Ambitiously sententious. Addison.*NWAD SENTENTIOUS.4*

2. Comprising sentences; as sententious marks.*NWAD SENTENTIOUS.5*

[This should be sentential.]*NWAD SENTENTIOUS.6*

SENTENTIOUSLY, *adv.* In short expressive periods; with striking brevity.

Nausicca delivers her judgement sententiously, to give it more weight. Broome.*NWAD SENTENTIOUSLY.2*

SENTENTIOUSNESS, *n.* Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for its gravity and sententiousness. Dryden.*NWAD SENTENTIOUSNESS.2*

Sentery, and sentry are corrupted from sentinel.*NWAD SENTENTIOUSNESS.3*

SENTIENT, ***a.*** **sen'shent. [L. sentiens, sentio.] That perceives; having the faculty of perception. Man is a sentient being; he possesses a sentient principle.**

SENTIENT, ***n.***

1. A being or person that has the faculty of perception.*NWAD SENTIENT.3*

2. He that perceives.*NWAD SENTIENT.4*

SENTIMENT, ***n.*** **[from L. sentio, to feel, perceive or think.]**

1. Properly. a thought prompted by passion or feeling.*NWAD SENTIMENT.2*

2. In a popular sense, Thought; opinion; notion; judgement; the decilion of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning. Thus in deliberative bodies, every man has the privilege of delivering his sentiments upon questions, motions and bills.*NWAD SENTIMENT.3*

3. The sense, thought or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them. We may like the sentiment, when we dislike the language.*NWAD SENTIMENT.4*

4. Sensibility; feeling.*NWAD SENTIMENT.5*

SENTIMENTAL, ***a.***

1. Abounding with sentiment, or just opinions or reflections; as a sentimental discourse.*NWAD SENTIMENTAL.2*

2. Expressing quick intellectual feeling.*NWAD SENTIMENTAL.3*

3. Affecting sensibility; in a contemptuous sense.*NWAD SENTIMENTAL.4*

SENTIMENTALIST, ***n.*** **One that affects sentiment, fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.**

SENTIMENTALITY, *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or exqisite sensibility.

SENTINEL, *n.* [from L. sentio, to perceive.] In military affairs, a soildier sent to watch or guard an army, camp or other place from surprise, to observe the approach of danger and give notice of it. In popular sense, the word is contracted into sentry.

SENTRY, *n.*

1. [See *Sentinel*.]*NWAD SENTRY.2*

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentines.*NWAD SENTRY.3*

O'er my slumbers sentry keep. Brown.*NWAD SENTRY.4*

SENTRY-BOX, *n.* A box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

SEPAL, *n.* [from L. sepio.] In botany, the small leaf or part of a calyx.

SEPARABILITY, *n.* [from separable.] The quality of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. Glanville.*NWAD SEPARABILITY.2*

SEPARABLE, *a.* That may be separated, disjoined, disunited or rent; as the separable parts of plants; qualities not separable from the substance in which they exsist.

SEPARABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being capable of separation or disunion.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the separablenessof a yellow tincture from gold. Boyle.*NWAD SEPARABLENESS.2*

SEPARATE, *v.t.* [L. separo.]

1. To disunite; to divide; to sever; to part, in almost any manner, either things naturally or casually joined. The parts of a solid substance may be separated by breaking, cutting or splitting, or by fusion, decomposition or natural dissolution. A compound body may be separated into its constituent parts. Friends may be separated by necessity, and must be separated by death. The prism separates the several kinds of colored rays. A riddle separates the chaff from the grain.*NWAD SEPARATE.2*

2. To set apart from a number for a particular service.*NWAD SEPARATE.3*

Separate me Barnabas and Saul. *Acts 13:2*.*NWAD SEPARATE.4*

3. To dilconnect; as, to separate man and wife by divorce.*NWAD SEPARATE.5*

4. To make space between. The Atlantic separates Europe from America. A narrow strait separates Europe from Africa.*NWAD SEPARATE.6*

To separate one's self, to withdraw; to depart.*NWAD SEPARATE.7*

Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. *Genesis 13:9*.*NWAD SEPARATE.8*

SEPARATE, *v.i.*

1. To part; to be disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other. The parties separated, and each retired.*NWAD SEPARATE.10*

2. To cleave; to open; as, the parts of a substance separate by drying or freezing.*NWAD SEPARATE.11*

SEPARATE, *a.* [L. separatus.]

1. Divided from the rest; being parted from another; disjoined; disconnected; used of things that have been united or

connected.*NWAD SEPARATE.13*

2. Unconnected; not united; distinct; used of things that have not been connected.*NWAD SEPARATE.14*

Christ was holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners. *Hebrews 7:26*.*NWAD SEPARATE.15*

3. Disunited from the body; as a separate spirit; the separate state of souls.*NWAD SEPARATE.16*

SEPARATED, *pp.* Divided; parted; disunited; disconnected.

SEPARATELY, *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; apart; distinctly; singly. The opinions of the council were separately taken.

SEPARATENESS, *n.* The state of being separate.

SEPATATING, *ppr.* Dividing; disjoining; putting or driving asunder; disconecting; decompsing.

SEPARATION, *n.* [L. separatio.]

1. The act of separating, severing or disconnecting; disjunction; as the separation of the soul from the body.*NWAD SEPARATION.2*

2. The state of being separate; disunion; disconection.*NWAD SEPARATION.3*

All the days of his separation he is holy to the lord. *Numbers 6:8*.*NWAD SEPARATION.4*

3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chimical analysis.*NWAD SEPARATION.5*

4. Divorce; disunion of married persons.*NWAD SEPARATION.6*

SEPARATIST, *n.* One that withdraws from an established church, to which he has belonged; a dissenter; a seceder; a

schismatic; a sectary.

SEPARATOR, *n.* One that divides or disjoins; a divider.

SEPARATORY, *a.* That separates; as separatory ducts. [Little used.]

SEPARATORY, *n.* A chimical vessel for separating liquors; and a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

SEPAWN, *n.* A species of food consisting of mial of maiz boiled in water. It is in New York

SEPIN, and Pennsylvania what hasty-pudding is in New England.

SEPIMENT, *n.* [L. sepimentum, from sepio, to inclose.] A hedge; a fence; something that seperates or defends.

SEPOSE, *v.t.* sepo'ze. [L. sepono, sepositus.] To set apart. [Not in use.]

SEPOSITION, *n.* The act of setting apart; segregation. [Not in use.]

SEPOY, *n.* A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of European powers.

SEPS, *n.* [L. from Gr. Cuvier.] A species of venomous eft or lizard. A genus of lizards, the efts, closely resembling the serpents, from which they scarcely differ, expect in their short and often indistinct feet, and the marks of an external auditory oriface.

SEPT, *n.* [L. prosapia; or Heb. See Class Sb. No. 23.] A clan, race or family, proceeding from a common progrnitor; used of the races or families in Ireland.

SEPTANGULAR, *a.* [L. septem, seven, and angulus, angle.]

Having seven angles or sides.

SEPTARIA, *n.* [L. septa, partitions.] A name given to nodules or spheroidal mass of calcarios marl, whose interior present numerous fissures or seams of some crystalized substance, which divide the mass.

SEPTEMBER, *n.* [L. septem, seven.] The seventh month from march, which was formerly the first month of the year. September is now the ninth conth of the year.

SEPTEMPARTITE, *a.* Divided into seven parts.

SEPTENARY, *a.* [L. septenarius, from septem, seven.] Consisting of seven; as a sepenary number.

SEPTENARY, *n.* The number seven.

SEPTENNIAL, *a.* [L. septennis; septem, seven, and annus, year.]

1. Lasting or continuing seven years; as septennial parliaments.*NWAD SEPTENNIAL.2*

2. Happening or returning once in wvery seven years; as septennial elections in England.*NWAD SEPTENNIAL.3*

SEPTENTRION, *n.* [L. septentrio.] The north or northern regions.

SEPTENTRIONAL, *a.* [L. septentrionalis] Northern; pertaining to the north.

From cold septerion blasts.*NWAD SEPTENTRIONAL.2*

SEPTENTRIONALITY, *n.* Northerliness. [A bad word.]

SEPTENTRIONATE, *v.i.* To tend northerly. [This word septentrion and its derivatives are hardly anglicized; they are

harsh, unnecessary and little used, and may well be suffered to pass into disuse.]

SEPTFOIL, *n.* [L. septem and folium; seven leaved.] A plant of the genus Tormentilla.

SEPTIC, SEPTICAL, *a.* [Gr. to putrefy.]

1. Having power to promote putrefacation. Many experiments were made by Sir John Pringle to ascertain the septic and anteseptic virtues of natural bodies.*NWAD SEPTIC.2*

2. Proceeding from or generated by putrefaction; as septic acid.*NWAD SEPTIC.3*

SEPTIC, *n.* A substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies.

SEPTICITY, *n.* Tendency to putrefaction.

SEPTILATERAL, *a.* [L. septem, seven and latus, side.] Having seven sides; as a septilateral figure.

SEPTINSULAR, *a.* [L. septum, seven, and insula, isle.] Consisting of seven isles; as the septinsular republic of the Ionian isles.

SEPTUAGENARY, *a.* [L. septuagenarius, from septuaginta, seventy.] Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGENARY, *n.* A person seventy years of age.

SEPTUAGESIMA, *n.* [L. septuagesimus, seventieth.] THe third Sunday before Lent, or before Quadragesima Sunday, supposed to be called because it is about seventy days before Easter.

SEPTUAGESIMAL, *a.* [supra.] Cosisting of seventy.

Our abriged and septuagesimal age. Brown.*NWAD*

SEPTUAGINT, *n.* [L. septuaginta, seventy; septem, seven, and some word signifying ten.] A Greek version of the Old Testament, so call because it was the work of seventy, or rather of seventy-two interpreters. This translation from the Hebrew is supposed have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about two hundred and seventy or eighty years before the birth of Christ.

SEPTUAGINT, *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

The Septuagint chonology makes fifteen hundred years more from the creation to Abraham, than the present Hebrew copies of the Bible. Encyc.*NWAD SEPTUAGINT.3*

SEPTUARY, *n.* [L. septum, seven.] Something composed of seven; a week. [Little used.]

SEPTUPLE, *a.* [Low L. septuplex; septum, seven. and plico, to fold.] Seven fold; seven times as much.

SEPULCHER, *n.* [from L. sepulchrum, from sepelio, to bury, which seems to be formed with a prefix on the Goth. filhan, to bury.] A grave; atomb; the place in which a dead body of a human being is interred, or a place destined for that purpose. Among the Jews sepulchers were often excavations in rocks.

SEPULCHER, *v.t.* To bury; to inter; to entomb; as obscurely sepulchered.

SEPULCHRAL, *a.* [L. sepulchralis, from sepulchrum.] Pertaining to burial, to grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; as sepulchral stone; a sepulchral statue; a sepulchral inscription.

SEPULTURE, *n.* Burial; internment; the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave.

Where we may royal sepulture prepare. Dryden.*NWAD SEPULTURE.2*

SEQUACIOUS, *a.* [L. sequax, from sequor, to follow. See *Seek*.]

1. Following; attendant.*NWAD SEQUACIOUS.2*

Trees uprooted left their place,*NWAD SEQUACIOUS.3*

Sequacious of the lyre. Dryden.*NWAD SEQUACIOUS.4*

The fond sequacious herd. Thomson.*NWAD SEQUACIOUS.5*

2. Ductile; pliant.*NWAD SEQUACIOUS.6*

The forge was easy, and the matter ductile and sequacious. [Little used.] Ray.*NWAD SEQUACIOUS.7*

SEQUACIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being sepuacious; disposition to follow.

SEQUACITY, *n.* [supra.]

1. A following, or disposition to follow.*NWAD SEQUACITY.2*

2. Ductility; pliableness. [Little used.]*NWAD SEQUACITY.3*

SEQUEL, *n.* [L. sequor, to follow.]

1. That which follows; a succeeding part; as the sequel of a man's adventures or history.*NWAD SEQUEL.2*

2. Consequence; event. Lit the sun or moon cease, fail or swerve, and the sequel would be ruin.*NWAD SEQUEL.3*

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness. [Little used.]*NWAD SEQUEL.4*

SEQUENCE, *n.* [L. sequens, sequor.]

1. A following, or that which follows; aconsequent.*NWAD SEQUENCE.2*

2. Order of succession.*NWAD SEQUENCE.3*

How art thou king But by fair sequence and succession? Shak.*NWAD SEQUENCE.4*

3. Series; arrangement; method.*NWAD SEQUENCE.5*

4. In music, a regular alternate succession of similar chords.*NWAD SEQUENCE.6*

SEQUENT, *a.* [supra.]

1. Following; succeeding.*NWAD SEQUENT.2*

2. Consequential. [Little used.]*NWAD SEQUENT.3*

SEQUENT, *n.* A follower. [Not in use.]

SEQUESTER, *v.t.* [L. sequestro, to sever or separate, to put int the hands of and indifferent person, as a deposit; sequester, belonging to mediation or umpirage, and as a noun an umpire, referee, midiator. This word is probably a compound of se and the root of quaestus, quaesitus, sought. See *Question*.]

1. To separate from the owner for a time; to seize or take possession of some property which belongs to another, and hold it tillthe profits hve paid the demand for which it is taken.*NWAD SEQUESTER.2*

Formerly the goods of a defendant in chancery, were, in the last resort, sequestered and detained to enforce the degrees of the court. and now the profits of a benefice are sequestered to pay the debts of the ecclesiastecs. Blackstone.*NWAD SEQUESTER.3*

2. To take from parties in controversy and put into the possession of an indiffernt person.*NWAD SEQUESTER.4*

3. To put aside; to remove; to separate; frome other things.*NWAD*

SEQUESTER.5

I had wholly sequestered my civil affairs. Bacon.*NWAD SEQUESTER.6*

4. To sequester one's self, to separate one's self from seciety; to withdraw or retire; to seclude one's self for the sake of privacy or solitude; as, to sequester one's self from action.*NWAD SEQUESTER.7*

5. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity.*NWAD SEQUESTER.8*

It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragouts which sequestered him. South.*NWAD SEQUESTER.9*

SEQUESTER, *v.i.* To decline, as a window, any concern with the estate of a husband.

SEQUESTERED, *pp.* Seized asnd detained for a time, to satisfy a demand; separated; also, being in retirement; secluded; private; as a sequestered situation.

SEQUESTRABLE, *a.* That may be seqestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration.

SEQUESTRATE, *v.t.* To seqester. [It is less used than seqester, but exactly synonymous.]

SEQUESTRATION, *n.*

1. The act of taking a thing from parties contending for it, and entrusting it to an indifferent person.*NWAD SEQUESTRATION.2*

2. In the civil law, the act of the ordinary, disposing of the goods and chattels of one deceased, whose estate no will meddle with.*NWAD SEQUESTRATION.3*

3. The act of taking property from the owner for a time, till the rents, issues and profits satisfy a demand.*NWAD SEQUESTRATION.4*

4. The act of seizing the estate of a delinquent for the use of the state.*NWAD SEQUESTRATION.5*

5. Separation; retirement; seclusion from society.*NWAD SEQUESTRATION.6*

6. State of being separated or set aside.*NWAD SEQUESTRATION.7*

7. Disunion; disjunction. [Not in use.]*NWAD SEQUESTRATION.8*

SEQUESTRATOR, *n.*

1. One that sequesters property, or takes the possession of it for a time, to satilfy a demand out of its rents or profits.*NWAD SEQUESTRATOR.2*

2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.*NWAD SEQUESTRATOR.3*

SEQUIN, *n.* A gold coin of Venice and Turkey, of different value in different places. At Venice, its value is about 9s. 2d. sterling, or $2.04. In other parts of Italy, it is stated to be of the 9s. value, or $2. It is sometimes written chequin and zechin. [See *Zechin*.]

SERAGLIO, *n.* seral'yo. The palace of the Grand Seignior or Turkish sultan, or the palace of a prince. The seraglio of the sultan is a long range of buildings inhabited by the Grand Seignior and all the officers and dependents of his court; and in it is transacted all the business of government. In this also are confined the females of the harem.

SERAPH, *n. plu.* seraphs; but sometimes the Hebrew plural, seraphim, is used. [from Heb. to burn.] An angel of the highest order.

As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,*NWAD SERAPH.2*

As the rapt seraph that adores and burns. Pope.*NWAD SERAPH.3*

SERAPHIC, SERAPHICAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to a seraph; angelic; sublime; as seraphic purity; seraphic fervor.*NWAD SERAPHIC.2*

2. Pure; refined from sensuality.*NWAD SERAPHIC.3*

3. Burning or inflamed with love or zeal. Thus St. Bonaventure was called the seraphic doctor.*NWAD SERAPHIC.4*

SERAPHIM, *n.* [the Hebrew plural of seraph.] Angels of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy. [It is sometimes improperly written seraphims.]

SERASKIER, *n.* A Turkish commander or general of land forces.

SERASS, *n.* A fowl of the East Indies, of the crane kind.

SERE, *a.* Dry; withered; usually written *sear*, which see.

SERE, *n.* A claw or talon. [Not in use.]

SERENADE, *n.* [from L. serenus, clear, serene.]

1. Properly, music performed in a clear night; hence, an entertainment of music given in the night by a lover to his mistress under her window. It cosists of generally instrumental music, but that of the voice is sometimes added. The songs composed for these occasions are also called serenades.*NWAD SERENADE.2*

2. Music performed in the streets during the stillness of the night; as a midnight serenade.*NWAD SERENADE.3*

SERENADE, *v.t.* To entertain with nocturnal music.

SERENADE, *v.i.* To perform nocturnal music.

SERENA GUTTA. [See *Gutta Serena*.]

SERENATA, *n.* A vocal piece of music on an armorous subject.

SERENE, *a.* [L. serenus; Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. to shine. Class Sr. No. 2. 23.47.]

1. Clear or fair, and calm; as a serene sky; serene air; Serene imports great purity.*NWAD SERENE.2*

2. Bright.*NWAD SERENE.3*

The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. Pope.*NWAD SERENE.4*

3. Caln; unruffled; undisturbed; as a serene aspect; a serene soul.*NWAD SERENE.5*

4. A title given to several princes and magistrates in Europe; as serene highness; most serene.*NWAD SERENE.6*

SERENE, *n.* A cold damp evening. [Not in use.]

SERENE, *v.t.*

1. To make clear and calm; to quiet.*NWAD SERENE.9*

2. To clear; to brighten.*NWAD SERENE.10*

SERENELY, *adv.*

1. Calmly; quietly.*NWAD SERENELY.2*

The setting sun now shown serenely bright. Pope.*NWAD SERENELY.3*

2. With unruffled temper; colly.*NWAD SERENELY.4*

SERENENESS, *n.* The state of being serene; serenity.

SERENITUDE, *n.* Calmness. [Not in use.]

SERENITY, *n.* [L. serenitas.]

1. Clearness and calmness; as the serenity of the air or sky.*NWAD SERENITY.2*

2. Calmness; quietness; stillness; peace.*NWAD SERENITY.3*

A general peace and serenity newly succeeded general trouble. Temple.*NWAD SERENITY.4*

3. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; collness.*NWAD SERENITY.5*

I cannot see how any men should transgress those moral rules with confidence and serenity. Locke.*NWAD SERENITY.6*

4. A title of respect.*NWAD SERENITY.7*

SERF, *n.* [L. servus.] A servant or slave employed in husbandry, and in some countries, attached to the soil and transferred with it. The serfs in Poland are slaves.

SERGE, *n.* A wollen quilted stuff manufactured in a loom with four treddles, after the manner of ratteens.

SERGEANT, *n.* s'arjent. [L. serviens, serving, for so was this word written in Latin.]

1. Formerly, an officer in England, nearly answering to to the more modern bailif of the hundred; also, an officer whose duty was to attend on the king, and on the lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other effenders. This officer is now called serjeant at arms, or mace. There are at present other officers of an inferior kind, to attend mayors and magistrates to execute their orders.*NWAD SERGEANT.2*

2. In military affairs, a non-commissioned officer in a company of infantry or troop of dragoons, armed with halbert, whose duty is to see discipline is observed, to order and form the ranks, etc.*NWAD SERGEANT.3*

3. In England, a lawyer of the highest rank, answering to the doctor of the civil law.*NWAD SERGEANT.4*

4. A title sometimes given to the king's servants; as sergeant surgeon, servant surgeon.*NWAD SERGEANT.5*

SERGEANTRY, *n.* s'arjentry. In england, sergeantry is of two kinds; grand sergeantry and petit sergeantry. Grand sergeantry, is a particular kind of knight service, a tenure by which the tenant was bound to do some special honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner, his sword or the like, or to be his butler, his champion or other officer at his coronation, to lead his host, to be his marshal, to blow a horn when an enemy approaches, etc.

Petit sergeantry, was a tenure by which the tenant was bound to render to the king annually some small implement of war, as a bow, a pair of spurs, a sword, a lance, or the like.*NWAD SERGEANTRY.2*

SERGEANTSHIP, *n.* s'argentship. The office of a sergeant.

SERGE-MAKER, *n.* A manufacturer of serges.

SERICEOUS, *a.* [L. sericus, from sericum, silk.] Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky. In botany, covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface; as a sericeous leaf.

SERIES, *n.* [L. this word probably belongs to the Shemetic, the primary sense of which is to stretch or strain.]

1. A continued succession in the things of the same order, and bearing the same relation to each other; as a series of kings; a series of successors.*NWAD SERIES.2*

2. Sequence; order; course; succession of things; as a series of calamitous events.*NWAD SERIES.3*

3. In natural history, an order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies.*NWAD SERIES.4*

4. In arithmetic and algebra, a number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing in a certain ratio; as arithmetical series and geometrical series. [See *Progression*.]*NWAD SERIES.5*

SERIN, *n.* A songbird of Italy and Germany.

SERIOUS, *a.* [L. serius.]

1. Grave in manner or disposition; solemn; not light, gay or volatile; as a serious man; a serious habit or disposition.*NWAD SERIOUS.2*

2. Really intending what is said; being in earnest; not jesting or making false pretense. Are you serious, or in jest?*NWAD SERIOUS.3*

3. Important; weighty; not trifling.*NWAD SERIOUS.4*

The holy Sciptures bring to your ears the most serious things in the world. Young.*NWAD SERIOUS.5*

4. Particularlyattentive to religioul concerns or one's own religious state.*NWAD SERIOUS.6*

SERIOUSLY, *adv.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity. One of the first duties of a rational being is to inquire seriously why he was created, and what he is to do to answer the purpose of his cretion.

SERIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. Gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity. He spoke with great serioulness, or with an air of seriousness.*NWAD SERIOUSNESS.2*

2. Earnest attention, particularly to religious concerns*NWAD SERIOUSNESS.3*

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished all at once. Atterbury.*NWAD SERIOUSNESS.4*

SERMOCINATION, *n.* Speech-making. [Not used.]

SERMOCINATOR, *n.* One that makes sermons or speeches. [Not in use.]

SERMON, *n.*

1. A discourse delivered in public by a licensed clergymen for the purpose of religious instruction, and usually grounded on some text or passage of Scripture. Sermons are extemporary addresses or written discourses.*NWAD SERMON.2*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought,*NWAD SERMON.3*

A living sermon of the truths he taught. Dryden.*NWAD SERMON.4*

2. A printed discourse.*NWAD SERMON.5*

SERMON, *v.t.*

1. To discourse as in a sermon. [Little used.]*NWAD SERMON.7*

2. To tutor; to lesson; to teach. [Little used.]*NWAD SERMON.8*

SERMON, *v.i.* To compose or deliver a sermon. [Little used.]

SERMONING, *n.* Discourse; instruction; advice. [Not in use.]

SERMONIZE, *v.i.*

1. To preach.*NWAD SERMONIZE.2*

2. To inculate rigid rules.*NWAD SERMONIZE.3*

3. To make sermons; to compose or write a sermons or sermons. [This is the sense in which the verb is generally used in the U. States.]*NWAD SERMONIZE.4*

SERMONIZER, *n.* One that composes sermons.

SERMONIZING, *ppr.* Preaching; inculating rigid precepts; composing sermons.

SERMOUNTAIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Laserpitium; laserwort; seseli.

SEROON, *n.*

1. A seroon of almonds is the quantity of two hudred pounds; of anise seed, three to four hundred weight; of Caltile soap, from two hundred and a half to three hundred and three quarters.*NWAD SEROON.2*

2. A bale or package.*NWAD SEROON.3*

SEROSITY, In medicine, the watery part of the blood.

SEROTINE, ***n.*** **A species of bat.**

SEROUS, ***a.***

1. Thin; watery; like whey; used of that part of the blood which separates in coagulation from the grumous or red part.*NWAD SEROUS.2*

2. Pertaining to serum.*NWAD SEROUS.3*

SERPENT, ***n.*** **[L. serpens, creeping; serpo, to creep.]**

1. An animal of the order of Serpentes, [creepers, crawlers,] Of the class of Amphibia. Serpents are amphibious animals, breathing through the mouth bymeans of lungs only; having tapering bodies, without a distinct neck; the jaws not articulated, but dilatable, and withour feet, fins or ears. Serpents move along the earth by a winding motion, and with the head elevated. Some species of them are viviparous, or rather ovi-viviparous; others are oviparous; and several species are venomous.*NWAD SERPENT.2*

2. In astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing, according to the British catalogue, sixty-four stars.*NWAD SERPENT.3*

3. An instrument of music, serving as a base to the cornet or small shawm, to sustain a chorus of singers in a large edifice. It is so called for its folds or wreaths.*NWAD SERPENT.4*

4. Figuratively, a subtil or malicious person.*NWAD SERPENT.5*

5. In mythology, a symbol of the sun.*NWAD SERPENT.6*

Serpent stones or snake stones, are fossil shells of different sizes, found in strata of stones and clays.*NWAD SERPENT.7*

SERPENT-CUCUMBER, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Trichosanthes.**

SERPENT-EATER, ***n.*** **A fowl of Africa that devours serpents.**

SERPENT-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus Taenia, resembling a snake, but of a red color.

SERPENT'S-TONGUE, *n.* A plant of the genus Ophioglossum.

SERPENTARIA, *n.* A plant, called also snake root; a species of Aristolochia.

SERPENTARIUS, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing seventy-four stars.

SERPENTINE, *a.* [L. serpentinus, from serpens.]

1. Resembling a serpent; usually, winding and turing one way and the other, like a moving serpent; anfractuous; as a serpentine road or course.*NWAD SERPENTINE.2*

2. Spiral; twisted; as a serpentine worm of a still.*NWAD SERPENTINE.3*

3. Like a serpent; having the color or properties of a serpent.*NWAD SERPENTINE.4*

Serpentine tongue, in the manege. A horse is said to have a serpentine tongue, when he is constantly moving it, and sometimes passing it over the bit.*NWAD SERPENTINE.5*

Serpentine verse, a verse which begins and ends with the same word.*NWAD SERPENTINE.6*

SERPRNTINE, *n.* A species of talck or magnesian stone, usually of an obscure green color,

SERPENTINE-STONE, either shades and spots resembling a serpent's skin. Serpentine is often nearly allied to the harder varieties of steatite and potstone. It prisents two varieties, precious serpentine, and common serpentine.

SERPENTIZE, *v.t.* To wind; to turn or bend, first in one direction and then in opposite; to meander

The road serpentized through a tall shrubbery. Barrow, Trav. in Africa.*NWAD SERPENTIZE.2*

SERPET, *n.* A basket. [Not in use.]

SERPIGINOUS, *a.* [L. from serpo, to creep.] A kind of herpes or tetter; called in popular language, a ringworm.

SERPULITE, *n.* Petrified shells or fossil remains of the genus Serpula.

SERR, *v.t.* To crowd, press or drive together. [Not in use.]

SERRATE, [L. serratus, from serro, to saw; serra, a saw.] Jagged; notched; indented on the

SERRATED, edge, like a saw. In botany, having sharp notches about the edge, pointing towards the extremity; as a serrate leaf.

When a serrate leaf has small serrature upon the large ones, it is said to by doubly serrate, as in the elm. We say also, a serrate calyx, corol or stipule.*NWAD SERRATED.2*

A serrate-ciliate leaf, is one having fine hairs, like the eye lashes, on the serreatures.*NWAD SERRATED.3*

A serrature-toothed leaf, has the serratures toothed.*NWAD SERRATED.4*

A serrulate leaf, is one finely serrate, with very small notches or teeth.*NWAD SERRATED.5*

SERRATION, *n.* Formation in the shape of a saw.

SERRATURE, *n.* An indenting or indenture in the edge of any thing, like those of a saw.

SERROUS, *a.* Like the teeth of a saw; irregular. [Little used.]

SERRULATE, ***a.*** **Finely serrate; having very minute teeth or notches.**

SERRY, ***v.t.*** **To crowd; to press together. [Not in use.]**

SERUM, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. The thin transparent part of the blood.*NWAD SERUM.2*

2. The thin part of milk; whey.*NWAD SERUM.3*

SERVAL, ***n.*** **An animal of the feline genus, resembling the lynx in form and size, and the panther in spots; a native of Malabar.**

SERVANT, [L. servans, from servo, to keep or hold; properly one that waits, that is, stops, holds, attends, or one that is bound.]

1. A person, male or female, that attends another for the pupose of performing menial offices for him, ot who is employed by another for such offices or for other labor, and is subject to his command. The word is correlative to master. Servant differs from slave, as the servant's subjection to a master is voluntary, the slave's is not. Every slave is a servant, but every servant is not a slave.*NWAD SERVANT.2*

Servants are of various kinds; as household or domestic servants, menial servants; laborers, who are hired by the day, week or other term, and do not reside with their employers, ot if they board in the same house, are employed abroad and not in the domestic services; apprentices, who are bound for a term of years to serve a master, for the purpose of learning his trade or occupation.*NWAD SERVANT.3*

In a legal sense, stewards, factors, bailifs and other agents, are servants for the time they are employed in such character, as they act in subordination to others.*NWAD SERVANT.4*

2. One in a state of subjection.*NWAD SERVANT.5*

3. In Scripture, a slave; a bondman; one purchased for money, and who was compelled to serve till the year of jubilee; also, one purchased for a term of years.*NWAD SERVANT.6*

4. The subject of a king; as the servents of David or of Saul.*NWAD SERVANT.7*

The Syrians became servants to David. *2 Samuel 8:6*.*NWAD SERVANT.8*

5. A person who voluntarily serves another or acts as his minister; as joshua was the servant of Moses, and the apostles the apostles the servants of Christ. So Christ himself is called a servant, *Isaiah 42:1*. Moses is called the servant of the Lord, *Deuteronomy 34:5*.*NWAD SERVANT.9*

6. A person employed or used as an unstrument in accomplishing God's purposes of mercy or wrath. So Nebuchadnezzar is called the servant of God. *Jeremiah 25:9*.*NWAD SERVANT.10*

7. One who yields obedience to another. The saints are called servants of God, or of righteousness; and the wicked are called the servants of sin.*NWAD SERVANT.11*

8. That which yields obedience, or acts on subordination as an instrument.*NWAD SERVANT.12*

9. One that makes painful sacrifices in compliance with the weakness or wants of others.*NWAD SERVANT.13*

10. A person of base condition or ignoble spirit.*NWAD SERVANT.14*

11. A word of civilith. I am, sir, your humble or obedient servant.*NWAD SERVANT.15*

Our betters tell us they are our humble servants, but understand us to be their slaves. Swift.*NWAD SERVANT.16*

Servant of servants, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude.*NWAD SERVANT.17*

SERVANT, *v.t.* To subject. [Not in use.]

SERVE, *v.t.* serv. [L. servio. This verb is supposed to be from the noun servus, a servant or slave, and this from servo, to keep.]

1. To work for; to bestow the labor of boky and mind in the employment of another.*NWAD SERVE.2*

Jacob loved Rachel and said, I will serve thee seven years for Rachel thy youngest daughters. *Genesis 29:18*.*NWAD SERVE.3*

No man can serve two masters. *Matthew 6:24*.*NWAD SERVE.4*

2. To act as the minister of; to perform official duties to; as, a minister serves his prince.*NWAD SERVE.5*

Had I served God as diligently as I have served the king, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs. Cardinal Woolsey.*NWAD SERVE.6*

3. To attend at command; to wait on.*NWAD SERVE.7*

A goddess among gods, ador'd and serv'd*NWAD SERVE.8*

By anbels numberless, thy daily train. Milton.*NWAD SERVE.9*

4. To obey servilely or meanly. be not to wealth a servant.*NWAD SERVE.10*

5. To supply with food; as, to be served in plate.*NWAD SERVE.11*

6. To be subservient or subordinate to.*NWAD SERVE.12*

Bodies bright and greater should not serve*NWAD SERVE.13*

The less not bright. Milton.*NWAD SERVE.14*

7. To perform the duties required in; as, the curate served two churches.*NWAD SERVE.15*

8. To obey; to perform duties in the employment of; as, to serve the

king or the country in the army or navy.*NWAD SERVE.16*

9. To be sufficient, or to promote; as, to serve one's turn, end or purpose.*NWAD SERVE.17*

10. To help by good offices; as, to serve one's country.*NWAD SERVE.18*

11. To comply with; to submit to.*NWAD SERVE.19*

They think herein we serve the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. Hooker.*NWAD SERVE.20*

12. To be sufficient for; to satisfy; to content.*NWAD SERVE.21*

One half pint bottle serves them both to dine,*NWAD SERVE.22*

And is at once their vinegar and wine. Pope.*NWAD SERVE.23*

13. To be in the place of any thing to one. A sofa serves the Turks for a seat and a couch.*NWAD SERVE.24*

14. To treat; to requite; as, he served me ungratefully; he served me very ill; We say also, he served me a trick, that is he deceived me, or practiced an artifice on me.*NWAD SERVE.25*

15. In Scripture and theology, to obey and worship; to act in conformity to the law of a superior, and treat him with due reverence.*NWAD SERVE.26*

Fear the Lord and serve him in sincerity and truth. As for me and my house, we will serve the lord. *Joshua 24:15*.*NWAD SERVE.27*

16. In a bad sense, to obey; to yeild compliance or act according to.*NWAD SERVE.28*

Serving divers lusts and treasures. *Titus 3:3*.*NWAD SERVE.29*

17. To worship; to render homage to; as, to serve idols or false gods.*NWAD SERVE.30*

18. To be a slave to; to be in bondage to.*NWAD SERVE.31*

19. To serve one's self of, to use; to make use of; a Gallicism, [se sevir de.]*NWAD SERVE.32*

I will serve myself of this concession. Chillingworh.*NWAD SERVE.33*

20. To use; to manage; to apply. The guns are well served.*NWAD SERVE.34*

21. In seamen's language, to wind something round a rope to prevent friction.*NWAD SERVE.35*

To serve up, to prepare and present in a dish; as, to serve up a sirloin of beef in plate; figuratively, to prepare.*NWAD SERVE.36*

To serve in, as used by Shakespeare, for to bring in, as meat by an attendant, I have never to be used in America.*NWAD SERVE.37*

To serve out, to distribute in portions; as, to serve out provisions to soldiers.*NWAD SERVE.38*

To serve a writ, to read it to the defendant; or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.*NWAD SERVE.39*

To serve an attachment, or writ of attachment, to levy it on the or goods by seizure; or to seize.*NWAD SERVE.40*

To serve an execution, to levy it on lands, goods or person by seizure or taking possession.*NWAD SERVE.41*

To serve a warrant, to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued.*NWAD SERVE.42*

In general, to serve a process, is to read it so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to leave an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.*NWAD SERVE.43*

To serve an office, to discharge a public duty. [This phrase, I believe, is not used in America. We say, a man serves in an office, that is, serves the public in an office.]*NWAD SERVE.44*

SERVE, *v.i.* serv.

1. To be a servant or slave.*NWAD SERVE.46*

The Lord shall give thee rest from thy sorrow, and from thy fear, and from the hard bondage wherein thou wast made to serve. *Isaiah 14:3*.*NWAD SERVE.47*

2. To be employed in labor or or other business for another.*NWAD SERVE.48*

3. To be in subjection.*NWAD SERVE.49*

4. To wait; to attend; to perform domestic offices to another.*NWAD SERVE.50*

5. To perform duties, as in the army, navy or in any office. An officer serves five years in India, or under a particular commander. The late scretary of the colony, and afterwards state, of Connecticut, was annually appointed, and served in the office sixty years.*NWAD SERVE.51*

6. To answer; to accomplish the end.*NWAD SERVE.52*

She feared that all would not serve. Sidney.*NWAD SERVE.53*

7. To be sufficient for a purpose.*NWAD SERVE.54*

This little brand will serve to light your fire. Dryden.*NWAD SERVE.55*

8. To suit; to be convenient. Take this, and use it as occasion serves.*NWAD SERVE.56*

9. To conduce; to be of use.*NWAD SERVE.57*

Our victory only served to lead us on to other visionary prospects. Swift.*NWAD SERVE.58*

10. To officiate or minister; to do the honors of; as, to serve at a public dinner.*NWAD SERVE.59*

SERVED, *pp.* Attended; waited on; worshiped; levied.

SERVICE, *n.* [From L. servitium.]

1. In a general sense, labor of body or of body and mind, performed at the command of a superior, or the pursuance of duty, or for the benefit of another. Service is voluntary or involuntary. Voluntary service is that of hired servants, or of contract, or of persons who spontaneously perform something for another's benefit. Involuntary service is that of slaves, who work by compulsion.*NWAD SERVICE.2*

2. The business of a servant; menial office.*NWAD SERVICE.3*

3. Attendance of a servant.*NWAD SERVICE.4*

4. Place of a servant; actual employment of a servant; as, to be out of service.*NWAD SERVICE.5*

5. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior.*NWAD SERVICE.6*

This poem was the last piece of service I did for my master king Charles. Dryden.*NWAD SERVICE.7*

6. Attendance on a superior.*NWAD SERVICE.8*

Madam, I entreat true peace of you,*NWAD SERVICE.9*

Which I will purchase with my duteous service. Shak.*NWAD SERVICE.10*

7. Profession of respect uttered or sent.*NWAD SERVICE.11*

Pray do my service to his majesty. Shak.*NWAD SERVICE.12*

8. Actual duty; that which is required to be done in an office; as, to perform the services of a clerk, a sherif or judge.*NWAD SERVICE.13*

9. That which God requires of man; worship; obedience.*NWAD SERVICE.14*

God requires no man's service upon hard and unreasonable terms. Tillotson.*NWAD SERVICE.15*

10. Employment; business; office; as, to qualify a man for public service.*NWAD SERVICE.16*

11. Use; purpose. The guns are not fit for public service.*NWAD SERVICE.17*

12. Military duty by land or sea; as a military or naval service.*NWAD SERVICE.18*

13. A military achievment.*NWAD SERVICE.19*

14. Useful office; advantage conferred; that which promotes interest or happiness. Medicine often does no service to the sick; calumny is sometimes of service to an author.*NWAD SERVICE.20*

15. Favor.*NWAD SERVICE.21*

To thee a woman's services are due. Shak.*NWAD SERVICE.22*

16. The duty which a tenant owes to his lord for his fee. Personal service consists in homage and fealty, etc.*NWAD SERVICE.23*

17. Public worship or office of devotion. Divine service was interrupted.*NWAD SERVICE.24*

18. A musical church composition consisting of choruses, trios, duets, solos, etc.*NWAD SERVICE.25*

19. The official duties of a minister of the gospel, as in church, at a funeral, marriage, etc.*NWAD SERVICE.26*

20. Courses; order of dishes at table.*NWAD SERVICE.27*

There was no extraordinary service seen on the board. Hakewill.*NWAD SERVICE.28*

21. In seamen's language, the material used for serving a rope, as spun yarn, small lines, etc.*NWAD SERVICE.29*

22. A tree and its fruit, of the genus Sorbus. The wild service is of the genus Crataegus.*NWAD SERVICE.30*

Service of a writ, process, etc. the reading of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given, or the leaving of an attested copy with the person or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.*NWAD SERVICE.31*

Service of an attachment, the seizing of the person or goods according to the direction.*NWAD SERVICE.32*

The service of an execution, the sevying of it upon the goods, estate or person of the defendant.*NWAD SERVICE.33*

SERVICEABLE, ***a.***

1. That does service; that promotes happiness, interest, advantage or any good; useful; beneficial; advantageous. Rulers may be very serviceable to religion by their example. The attentions of my friends were very serviceable to me when abroad. Rain and manure are serviceable to land.*NWAD SERVICEABLE.2*

2. Active; diligent; officious.*NWAD SERVICEABLE.3*

I know thee well, a serviceable villain. Shak. [Unusual.]*NWAD SERVICEABLE.4*

SERVICEABLENESS, ***n.***

1. Usefulness of promoting good of any kind; beneficialness.*NWAD SERVICEABLENESS.2*

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its serviceableness or disserviceableness to some end. Norris.*NWAD SERVICEABLENESS.3*

2. Officiousness; readiness to do service.*NWAD SERVICEABLENESS.4*

SERVIENT, ***a.*** **[L. serviens.] Subordinate. [Not in use.]**

SERVILE, ***a.*** **[L. servilis, from servio, to serve.]**

1. Such as pertains to a servant or slave; slavish; mean; such as proceeds from dependence; as servile fear; servile obedience.*NWAD SERVILE.2*

2. Held in subjection; dependent.*NWAD SERVILE.3*

Ev'n fortune rules no more a servile land. Pope.*NWAD SERVILE.4*

3. Cringing; fawning; meanly submissive; as servile flattery.*NWAD SERVILE.5*

She must bend the servile knee. Thomson.*NWAD SERVILE.6*

SERVILELY, *adv.*

1. Meanly; slavishly; with base submission or obsequiousness.*NWAD SERVILELY.2*

2. With base deference to another; as, to copy servilely; to adopt opinions servilely.*NWAD SERVILELY.3*

SERVILENESS, SERVILITY, *n.*

1. Slavery; the condition of a slave or bondman.*NWAD SERVILENESS.2*

To be a queen in bondage is more vile*NWAD SERVILENESS.3*

Than is a slave in base servility. Shak.*NWAD SERVILENESS.4*

2. Mean submission; baseness; slavishness.*NWAD SERVILENESS.5*

3. Mean obsequiousness; slavish deference; as the common servility to custom; to copy manners or opinions with servility.*NWAD SERVILENESS.6*

SERVING, *ppr.* Working for; acting in subordination to; yielding obedience to; worshiping; also, performing duties; as serving in the army.

SERVING-MAID, *n.* A female servant; a menial.

SERVING-MAN, *n.* A male servant; a menial.

SERVITOR, *n.* [From L. servio, to serve.]

1. A servant; an attendant.*NWAD SERVITOR.2*

2. One that acts under another; a follower or adherent.*NWAD SERVITOR.3*

3. One that professes duty and obedience.*NWAD SERVITOR.4*

4. In the university of Oxford, a student who attends on another for his maintenance and learning; such as is called in Cambridge, a sizer.*NWAD SERVITOR.5*

SERVITORSHIP, *n.* The office of a servitor.

SERVITUDE, *n.* [L. servitudo or servitus. See *Serve*.]

1. The condition of a slave; the state of involuntary subjection to a master; slavery; bondage. Such is the state of slaves in America. A large portion of the human race is in servitude.*NWAD SERVITUDE.2*

2. The state of a servant. [Less common and less proper.]*NWAD SERVITUDE.3*

3. The condition of a conquered country.*NWAD SERVITUDE.4*

4. A state of slavish dependence. Some persons may be in love with splendid servitude.*NWAD SERVITUDE.5*

5. Servants, collectively. [Not in use.]*NWAD SERVITUDE.6*

SESAME, *n.* [L. sesama.] Oily grain; a genus of annual herbaceous plants, from the

SESAMUM, seeds of which an oil is expressed. One species of

it is cultivated in Carolina, and the blacks use the seed for food. It is called there bene.

SESBAN, *n.* A plant; a species of AEschynomene or Bastard sensitive plant.

SESELI, *n.* [L. Gr. seselis.] A genus of plants; meadow saxifrage; hartwort.

SESQUILTER, *a.* [L. from sesqui, half as much more, and alter, other.]

SESQUILTERAL, *a.*

1. In geometry, designating a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once, and half as much more; as 9 contains 6 and its half.*NWAD SESQUILTERAL.2*

2. A sesquialteral floret, is when large fertile floret is accompanied with a small abortive one.*NWAD SESQUILTERAL.3*

SESQUIDUPLICATE, *a.* [L. sesqui, supra, and duplicatis, double.] Designating the ratio of two and a half to one, or where the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20.

SESQIPEDAL, *a.* [L. sesqui, one and a half, and pedalis, from pes, a foot.]

SESQUIPEDALIAN, Containing a foot and a half; as a sesquipedalian pigmy.

Addison uses sesquipedal as a noun.*NWAD SESQUIPEDALIAN.2*

SESQUIPLICATE, *a.* [L. sesqui, one and a half, and plicatus, plico, to fold.] Designating the ratio of one and a half to one; as the sesquiplicate proportion of the periodical times of the planets.

SESQUITERTIAN, ***a.*** **[L. sesqui, one and a half, and tertius, third.] Designating the**

SESQUITERTIONAL, ratio of one and one third.

SESQUITONE, ***n.*** **In music, a minor third, or interval of three semitones.**

SESS, ***n.*** **[L. sessio.] A tax. [Little used or not at all. See** ***Assessment*****.]**

SESSILE, ***a.*** **[L. sessilis. See** ***Set*****.] In botany, sitting on the stem. A sessile leaf issues directly from the stem or branch, without petiole or footstalk. A sessile flower has no peduncle. Sessile pappus or down has no stipe, but is placed immediately on the seed.**

SESSION, ***n.*** **[L. sessio, from sedeo. See** ***Set*****.]**

1. A sitting or being placed; as the ascension of Christ and his session at the right hand of God.*NWAD SESSION.2*

2. The actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, etc.; or the actual assembly of the members of these o rany similar body for the transaction of business. Thus we say, the court is now in session, meaning that the members are assembled for business.*NWAD SESSION.3*

3. The time, space or term during which a court, council, legislature and the like, meet for daily business; or the space of time between the first meeting and the prorogation of adjournment. Thus a session of parliament is opened with a speech from the throne, and closed by prorogation. The session of a judicial court is called a term. Thus a court may have two sessions or four sessions annually. The supreme court of the United States has one anual session. The legislatures of most of the states have one anual session only; some have more. The congress of the United States has one only.*NWAD SESSION.4*

4. Sessions, in some of the states, is particularly used for a court of

justices, held for granting licenses to innkeepers or taverners, for laying out new highways or altering old ones and the like.*NWAD SESSION.5*

Quarter sessions, in England, is a court held once in every quarter, by two justices of the peace, one of whom is of the quorum, for the trial of small felonies and misdemeanors.*NWAD SESSION.6*

Sessions of the peace, a court consisting of justices of the peace, held in each county for inquiring into trespasses, larcenies, forestalling, etc. and in general, for the conversation of the peace.*NWAD SESSION.7*

SESS-POOL, *n.* [sess and pool] A cavity sunk into the earth to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains. Sess-pools should be placed at proper distances in all drains, and particularly should one be placed at the entrance.

SESTERCE, *n.* [L. sestertius.] A Roman coin or denomination of money, in value the fourth part of a denarius, and originally containing two asses and a half, about two pence sterling or four cents. The sestertium, that is, sestertium pondus, was two pounds and a half, or two hundred and fifty denarii; about seven pounds sterling, or thirty one dollars. One qualification of a Roman knight was the possession of estate of the value of four hundred thousand sesterces; that of a senator was double this sum.

Authors mention a copper sesterce, of the value of one third of a penny sterling.*NWAD SESTERCE.2*

Sesterce was also used by the ancients for a thing two holes and a half; the as being taken for the integer.*NWAD SESTERCE.3*

SET, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* set. [L. sedo; to compose, as a book, to dispose or put in order, to establish, found or institute, to possess, to cease; L. sedo, sedeo and sido, coinciding with sit, but all of one family. From the Norman orthography of this word, we have assess, assise. See *Assess*. Heb. Ch. to set, to place.]

1. To put or place; to fix or cause to rest in a standing posture. We set a house on a wass of stone; we set a book on a shelf. In this use, set differs from lay; we set a thing on its end or basis; we lay it on its side.*NWAD SET.2*

2. To put or place in its proper or natural posture. We set a chest or trunk on its bottom, not its end; we set a bedstead or a table on its feet or laeg.*NWAD SET.3*

3. To put, place or fix in any situation. God set the sun, moon and stars in the firmament.*NWAD SET.4*

I do set my bow in the cloud. *Genesis 9:13*.*NWAD SET.5*

4. To put into any condition or state.*NWAD SET.6*

The Lord the God will set thee on high. *Deuteronomy 28:1*.*NWAD SET.7*

I am come to set a man at variance against his father. *Matthew 10:35*.*NWAD SET.8*

So we say, to set in order, to set at ease, to set to work, or at work.*NWAD SET.9*

5. To put; to fix; to attach to.*NWAD SET.10*

The Lord set a mark upon Cain. *Genesis 4:15*.*NWAD SET.11*

So we say, to set a label on a vial or a bale.*NWAD SET.12*

6. To fix; to render motionless; as, the eyes are set, the jaws are set.*NWAD SET.13*

7. To put or fix, as a price. We set a price on a house, farm or horse.*NWAD SET.14*

8. To fix; to state by some rule.*NWAD SET.15*

The gentleman spoke with a set gesture and countenance. Carew.*NWAD SET.16*

The town of Berne has handsome fountains planted and set distances from one end of the street to the other. Addison.*NWAD SET.17*

9. To regulate or adjust; as, to set a timepiece by the sun.*NWAD SET.18*

He sets judgement by his passion. Prior.*NWAD SET.19*

10. To fit to music; to adapt with notes; as, to set the words of a psalm to music.*NWAD SET.20*

Set thy own songs, and sing them to they lute. Dryden.*NWAD SET.21*

11. To pitch; to begin to sing in public.*NWAD SET.22*

He set the hundredth psalm. Spectator.*NWAD SET.23*

12. To plant, as a shrub, tree or vegetable.*NWAD SET.24*

13. To variegate, intersperse or adorn with something fixed; to stud; as, to set any thing with diamonds or pearls.*NWAD SET.25*

High on their heads, with jewels richly set, Each lady wore a radiant coronet. Dryden.*NWAD SET.26*

14. To return to its proper place or state; to replace; to reduce from dislocated or fractured state; as, to set a bone or a leg.*NWAD SET.27*

15. To fix; to place; as the heart or affections.*NWAD SET.28*

Set your affections on things above. *Colossians 3:2*.*NWAD SET.29*

-Minds altogether set on trade and profit. Addison.*NWAD SET.30*

16. To fix firmly; to predetermine.*NWAD SET.31*

The heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil. *Ecclesiastes 8:11*.*NWAD SET.32*

Hence we say, a thing is done of set purpose; a man is set, that is, firm or obstinate in his opinion or way.*NWAD SET.33*

17. To fix by appointment; to appoint; to assign; as, to set a time for meeting; to set an hour or day.*NWAD SET.34*

18. To place or station; to appoint to a particular duty.*NWAD SET.35*

Am I a sea or a whale, that thou settest a watch over me.*NWAD SET.36*

19. To stake at play. [Little used.]*NWAD SET.37*

20. To offer a wager at dice to another. [Little used.]*NWAD SET.38*

21. To fix in metal.*NWAD SET.39*

And him to rich a jewel to be set*NWAD SET.40*

In vulgar metal for a vulgar use. Dryden.*NWAD SET.41*

22. To fix; to cause to stop; to obstruct; as, to set a coach in the mire. The wagon or the team was set at the hill. In some of the states, stall is used in a like sense.*NWAD SET.42*

23. To embarrass; to perplex.*NWAD SET.43*

They are hard set to represent the bill as a grievance. Addison.*NWAD SET.44*

24. To put in good order; to fix for use; to bring to a fine edge; as, to set a razor.*NWAD SET.45*

25. To loose and extend; to spread; as, to set the sails of a ship.*NWAD SET.46*

26. To point out without noise or disturbance; as, a dog sets birds.*NWAD SET.47*

27. To oppose.*NWAD SET.48*

Will you set your wit to a fool's? Shak.*NWAD SET.49*

28. To prepare with runnet for cheese; as, to set milk.*NWAD SET.50*

29. To dim; to darken or extinguish.*NWAD SET.51*

Ahijah could not see; for his eyes were set by reason of his age. *1 Kings 14:4*.*NWAD SET.52*

To set by the compass, among seamen, to observe the bearing or situation of a distant object by the compass.*NWAD SET.53*

To set about, to begin, as an action or enterprise; to apply to. He has planned his enterprise, and he will soon setabout it.*NWAD SET.54*

To set one's self against, to place in a state of emnity or opposition.*NWAD SET.55*

The king of Babylon set himself against Jerusalem this same day. *Ezekiel 24:2*.*NWAD SET.56*

To set against, to oppose, to set in comparison, or to oppose as an equivalent in exchange; as, to set one thing against another; or to set off one thing against another.*NWAD SET.57*

To set aside, to omit for the present; to lay out of the question.*NWAD SET.58*

Setting aside all other considerations, I will endeavor to know the truth and yield to that. Tillotson.*NWAD SET.59*

2. To reject.*NWAD SET.60*

I embrace that of the deluge, and set aside all the rest. Woodward.*NWAD SET.61*

3. To annul; to vacate. The court set aside the verdict or the judgement.*NWAD SET.62*

To set abroach, to spread.*NWAD SET.63*

To set a-going, to cause to begin to move.*NWAD SET.64*

To set by, to set apart or on on side; to reject. [In this sense, by is emphatical.]*NWAD SET.65*

2. To esteem; to regard; to value. [In this sense, set is pronounced with more emphasis than by.]*NWAD SET.66*

To set down, to place upon the ground or floor.*NWAD SET.67*

2. To enter in writing; to register.*NWAD SET.68*

Some rules were to be set down for the government of the army. Clarendon.*NWAD SET.69*

3. To explain or relate in writing.*NWAD SET.70*

4. To fix on a resolve. [Little used.]*NWAD SET.71*

5. To fix; to establish; to ordain.*NWAD SET.72*

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God hath set down with himself for himself to do all things by. Hooker.*NWAD SET.73*

To set forth, to manifest; to offer our present to view.*NWAD SET.74*

2. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear.*NWAD SET.75*

3. To send out; to prepare and send.*NWAD SET.76*

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, set forth by the Venetians. *Obs.* Knolles.*NWAD SET.77*

4. To display; to exhibit; to present to view; to show.*NWAD SET.78*

To set forward, to advance; to move on; also, to promote.*NWAD SET.79*

To set in, to put in the way to begin.*NWAD SET.80*

If you please to assist and set me in, I will recollect myself.

Collier.*NWAD SET.81*

To set off, to adorn; to decorate; to embellish.*NWAD SET.82*

They set off the worst faces with the best airs. Addison.*NWAD SET.83*

2. To give a pompus or flattering description of; to eulogize; to recommend; as, to set off a character.*NWAD SET.84*

3. To place against as an equivalent; as, to set off one man's services against another's.*NWAD SET.85*

4. To separate or assign for a particular purpose; as, to set off a portion of an estate.*NWAD SET.86*

To set on or upon, to incite; to instigate; to animate to action.*NWAD SET.87*

Thou, traitor, hast set on thy wife to this. Shak.*NWAD SET.88*

2. To assault or attack; seldom used transitively, but the passive form is often used.*NWAD SET.89*

Alphonsus- was set upon by a Turkish pirate and taken. Knolles.*NWAD SET.90*

3. To employ, as in a task.*NWAD SET.91*

Set on thy wife to observe. Shak.*NWAD SET.92*

4. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing withsettled purpose.*NWAD SET.93*

It becomes a true lover to have your own heart more set upon her good than your own. Sidney.*NWAD SET.94*

To set out, to assign; to allot; as, to set out the share of each proprietor or heir of an estate; to set out the widow's thirds.*NWAD SET.95*

2. To publish. [Not elegant nor common.]*NWAD SET.96*

3. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.*NWAD SET.97*

-Determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, set out, or supposed to be distinguished from all the rest by known boundaries. Locke.*NWAD SET.98*

4. To adorn; to embellish.*NWAD SET.99*

An ugly woman in a rich habit, set out with jewels, nothing can become. Dryden.*NWAD SET.100*

5. To raise, equip and send forth; to furnish.*NWAD SET.101*

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war. [Not elegant and little used.] Addison.*NWAD SET.102*

6. To show; to display; to recommend; to set off.*NWAD SET.103*

I could set out that best side of Luther. Atterbury.*NWAD SET.104*

7. To show; to prove.*NWAD SET.105*

Those very reasons set out how hainous his sin was. [Little used and not elegant.] Atterbury.*NWAD SET.106*

8. In law, to recite; to state at large.*NWAD SET.107*

To set up, to erect; as, to set up a building; to set up a post, a wall a pillar.*NWAD SET.108*

2. To begin a new institution; to institute; to establish; to found; as, to set up a manufactory; to set up a school.*NWAD SET.109*

3. To enable to commence a new business; as, to set up a son in trade.*NWAD SET.110*

4. To raise; to exalt; to put in power; as, to set up the throne of David over Israel.*NWAD SET.111*

5. To place in view; as, to set up a mark.*NWAD SET.112*

6. To raise; to utter loudly; as, to set up the voice.*NWAD SET.113*

I'll set up such a note as she shall hear. Dryden.*NWAD SET.114*

7. To advance; to propose as truth or for reception; as, to set up a new opinion or doctrine.*NWAD SET.115*

8. To raise from depression or to a sufficient fortune. This good fortune quite set him up.*NWAD SET.116*

9. In seamen's language, to extend, as the shrouds, stays, etc.*NWAD SET.117*

To set at naught, to undervalue; to contemn; to despise.*NWAD SET.118*

Ye have set at naught all my counsel. *Proverbs 1:25*.*NWAD SET.119*

To set in order, to adjust or arrange; to reduce to method.*NWAD SET.120*

The rest will I set in order when I come. *1 Corinthians 11:34*.*NWAD SET.121*

To set eyes on, to see; to behold; or to fix the eyes in looking on.*NWAD SET.122*

To set the teeth on edge, to affect the teeth with painful sensation.*NWAD SET.123*

To set over, to appoint or constitute supervisor, inspector, ruler or commander.*NWAD SET.124*

2. To assign; to transfer; to convey.*NWAD SET.125*

To set right, to correct; to put in order.*NWAD SET.126*

To set at ease, to quiet; to tranquilize; as, to set the heart at ease.*NWAD SET.127*

To set free, to release from confinement, imprisonment or bondage;

to liberate; to emancipate.*NWAD SET.128*

To set at work, to cause to enter on work or action; or to direct how to enter on work.*NWAD SET.129*

To set on fire, to communicate fire to; to inflame; and figuratively, to enkindle the passions; to make rage; to irritate; to fill with disorder.*NWAD SET.130*

To set before, to offer; to propose; to present to view.*NWAD SET.131*

To set a trap, snare or gin, to place in a situation to catch prey; to spread; figuratively, to lay a plan to deceive and draw into the power of another.*NWAD SET.132*

SET, *v.i.*

1. To decline; to go down; to pass below the horizin; as, the sun sets; the stars set.*NWAD SET.134*

2. To be fixed hard; to be close or firm.*NWAD SET.135*

3. To fit music to words.*NWAD SET.136*

4. To congeal or concrete.*NWAD SET.137*

That fluid in a few minutes begins to set. Boyle.*NWAD SET.138*

5. To begin a journey. The king is set from London. [This is obsolete. We now say, to set out.]*NWAD SET.139*

6. To plant; as,”to sow dry, and to set wet.”*NWAD SET.140*

7. To flow; to have a certain direction in motion; as, the tide sets to the east or north; the current sets westward.*NWAD SET.141*

8. To catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, one that lies down and points them out, and with a large net.*NWAD SET.142*

To set one’s self about, to begin; to enter upon; to take the first steps.*NWAD SET.143*

To set one's self, to apply one's self.*NWAD SET.144*

To set about, to fall on; to begin; to take the first steps in a business or enterprise.*NWAD SET.145*

To set in, to begin. Winter in New England, usually sets in*NWAD SET.146*

2. To become settled in a particular state.*NWAD SET.147*

When the weather was set in to be very bad. Addison.*NWAD SET.148*

To set forward, to move or march; to begin to march; to advance.*NWAD SET.149*

The sons of Aaron and the sons of Merari set forward. *Numbers 10:17*.*NWAD SET.150*

To set on, or upon, to begin a journey or an enterprise.*NWAD SET.151*

He that would seriously set upon the search of truth- Locke.*NWAD SET.152*

2. To assault; to make an attack.*NWAD SET.153*

To set out, to begin a journey or course; as, to set out for London or from London; to set out in business; to set out in life or in the world.*NWAD SET.154*

2. To have a beginning.*NWAD SET.155*

To set to, to apply one's self to.*NWAD SET.156*

To set up, to begin business or a scheme of life; as, to set up in trade; to set up for one's self.*NWAD SET.157*

2. To profess openly; to make pretensions. He sets up for a man of wit; he sets up to teach morality.*NWAD SET.158*

SET, ***pp.***

1. Placed; put; located; fixed; adjusted; composed; studded or adorned; reduced, as a dislocated or broken bone.*NWAD SET.160*

2. *a.* Regular; uniform; formal; as a set speech or phrase; a set discourse; a set battle.*NWAD SET.161*

3. Fixed in opinion; determined; firm; obstinate; as a man set in his opinions or way.*NWAD SET.162*

4. Established; prescribed; as set forms of prayer.*NWAD SET.163*

SET, *n.*

1. A number or collection of things of the same kind and of similar form, which are ordinarily used together; as a set of chairs; a set of tea cups; a set of China or other ware.*NWAD SET.165*

2. A number of things fitted to be used together, though different in form; as a set of dining tables.*NWAD SET.166*

3. A number of persons customarily or officialy associated, as a set of men, a set of officers; or a number of persons having a simlitude of character, or of things which have some resemblance or relation to each other. Hence our common phrase, a set of opinions.*NWAD SET.167*

This falls into different divisions or sets of nations connected under particular religions, etc. Ward's Law of Nations.*NWAD SET.168*

4. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole; as a set of features.*NWAD SET.169*

5. A young plant for growth; as sets of white thorn or other shrub.*NWAD SET.170*

6. The descent of the sun or other other below the horizon; as the set of the sun.*NWAD SET.171*

7. A wager at dice.*NWAD SET.172*

That was but civil war, an equal set. Dryden.*NWAD SET.173*

8. A game.*NWAD SET.174*

We will, in france, play a set*NWAD SET.175*

Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. Shak.*NWAD SET.176*

SETACEOUS, *a.* [L. seta, a bristle.]

1. Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs; as a stiff setaceous tail.*NWAD SETACEOUS.2*

2. In botany, bristle-shaped; having the thickness and length of a bristle; as a setaceous seaf or leaflet.*NWAD SETACEOUS.3*

Setaceous worm, a name given to a water worm that resembles a horse hair, vulgarly supposed to be an animated hair. But this is a mistake.*NWAD SETACEOUS.4*

SET-FOIL. [See *Sept-foil*.]

SETIFORM, *a.* [L. seta, a bristle, and form.] Having the form of a bristle.

SET-OFF, *n.* [set and off.] The act of admitting one claim to counterbalance another. In a set-off the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plantif's demand, but sets up a demand of his own to counter balance it in whole or in part.

The right of pleading a set-off depends on statute. Blackstone.*NWAD SET-OFF.2*

Note: In New England, offset is sometimes used for set-off. But offset has a different sense, and it is desirable that the practice should be uniform, Wherever the English is spoken.*NWAD SET-OFF.3*

SETON, *n.* [L. seta, a bristle.] In surgery, a few horsehairs or small threads, or a twist of silk, drawn through the skin by a large needle, by which a small opening is made and which is

continued for the discharge of humors.

SETOUS, *a.* [L. setosus, from seta, a bristle.] In botany, bristly; having the surface set with bristles; as a setous seaf or receptacle.

SETTEE, *n.* [from set.]

1. A long seat with a back to it.*NWAD SETTEE.2*

A vessel with one deck and a very long sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails; used in the Mediterranean.*NWAD SETTEE.3*

SETTER, *n.*

1. One that sets; as a setter on, or inciter; a setter up; a setter forth, etc.*NWAD SETTER.2*

2. A dogs that beats the field and starts birds for sportsmen.*NWAD SETTER.3*

3. A man that performs the office of a setting dogor finds persons to be plundered.*NWAD SETTER.4*

4. One that adapts words to music in composition.*NWAD SETTER.5*

5. Whatever sets off, adorns or recommendws. [Not used.]*NWAD SETTER.6*

SETTER-WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of Helleborus.

SETTING, *ppr.* Placing; putting; fixing; studding; appointing; sinking below the horizon, etc.

SETTING, *n.*

1. The act of putting, placing, fixing or establishing.*NWAD SETTING.3*

2. The act of sinking below the horizon. The setting of stars is of three kinds, *Cosmical*, *Acronical*, and *Heliacal*. [See these words.]*NWAD SETTING.4*

3. The act or manner of taking birds by a setting dog.*NWAD SETTING.5*

4. Inclosure; as settings of stones.*NWAD SETTING.6*

5. The direction of a current at sea.*NWAD SETTING.7*

SETTING-DOG, *n.* A setter; a dog trained to find and start birds for sportsmen.

SETTLE, *n.* [L. sedile. See *Set*.] A seat or bench; something to sit on.

SETTLE, *v.t.* [from set.]

1. To place in a permanent condition after wandering or fluctuation.*NWAD SETTLE.3*

I will settle you after your old estates. *Ezekiel 36:11*.*NWAD SETTLE.4*

2. To fix; to establish; to make permanent in any place.*NWAD SETTLE.5*

I will settle him in my house and in my kingdom forever. *1 Chronicles 17:14*.*NWAD SETTLE.6*

3. To establish in business or way of life; as, to settle a son in trade.*NWAD SETTLE.7*

4. To marry; as, to settle a doughter.*NWAD SETTLE.8*

5. To establish; to confirm.*NWAD SETTLE.9*

Her will alone could settle or revoke. Prior.*NWAD SETTLE.10*

6. To determine what is uncertain; to establish; to free from doubt;

as, to settle questions or points of law. The supreme court have settled the question.*NWAD SETTLE.11*

7. To fix; to establish; to make certain or permanent; as, to settle the succession to the thron in a particular family. So we speak of settled habits and settled opinions.*NWAD SETTLE.12*

8. To fix or establish; not to suffer to doubt or waver.*NWAD SETTLE.13*

It will settle teh wavering and confirm the doubtful. Swift.*NWAD SETTLE.14*

9. To make close or compact.*NWAD SETTLE.15*

Cover ant-hills up that the rain may settle the turf before the spring. Mortimer.*NWAD SETTLE.16*

10. To cause to subside after being heaved and loosened by frost; or to dry and harden after rain. Thus clear weather settles the roads.*NWAD SETTLE.17*

11. To fix or establish by gifr, grant or any legal act; as, to settle a pension on an officer, or an annuity on a child.*NWAD SETTLE.18*

12. To fix firmly. Settle your mind on valuable objects.*NWAD SETTLE.19*

13. To couse to sink or subside, as extraneous matters in liquors. In fining wine, we add something to settle the lees.*NWAD SETTLE.20*

14. To compose; to tranquilize what is disturbed; as, to settle the thoughts or mind when agitated.*NWAD SETTLE.21*

15. To establish in the pastoral office; to ordain over a church and sociecty, or parish; as, to settle a minister.*NWAD SETTLE.22*

16. To plant with inhabitants; to colonize. The French first settled Canada; the Puritans settled New England. Plymouth was settled in 1620. Hartford was settled in 1636. Wethersfield was the first settled town in Connecticut.*NWAD SETTLE.23*

17. To adjust; to close by amicable agreement or otherwise; as, to settle a controversy or dispute by agreement; treaty or by force.*NWAD SETTLE.24*

18. To adjust; to liquidate; to cause it to sink or appear lower by receding from it.*NWAD SETTLE.25*

To settle the land, among seamen, to cause it to sink or appear lower by receding from it.*NWAD SETTLE.26*

SETTLE, *v.i.*

1. To fall to the bottom of liquor; to subside; to sind and rest on the bottom; as, lees or dregs settle. Slimy particles in water settle and form mud at the bottom of rivers.*NWAD SETTLE.28*

This words is used of the extraneous matter of liquors, when it subsides spontaneously. But in chemical operations, when substances mixed or in solution are decomposed, and one component part subsides, it is said to be precipitated. But may also be said to settle.*NWAD SETTLE.29*

2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit, as feces.*NWAD SETTLE.30*

A government on such occasions, is always thick before it settles. Addison.*NWAD SETTLE.31*

3. To fix one's habitation or residence. Belgians had settled on the southern coast of Britian, before the romans invaded the isle.*NWAD SETTLE.32*

4. To marry and establaish a domestic state. Where subsistence is easily obtained, children settle at an early period of life.*NWAD SETTLE.33*

5. To become fixed after change or fluctuation; as, the wind came about and settled in the west.*NWAD SETTLE.34*

6. To become stationary; To quit a rambling or irregular course for a permanent or methodical one.*NWAD SETTLE.35*

7. To become fixed or permanent; to take a lasting form or state; as a settled conviction.*NWAD SETTLE.36*

Chyle- runs through the intermediate colors till it settles in an intense red. Arbuthnot.*NWAD SETTLE.37*

8. To rest; to repose.*NWAD SETTLE.38*

When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their fondness settles on a proper object. Spectator.*NWAD SETTLE.39*

9. To become calm calm; to cease from agitation.*NWAD SETTLE.40*

Till the fury of his highness settle,*NWAD SETTLE.41*

Come not before him. Shak.*NWAD SETTLE.42*

10. To make a jointure for a wife.*NWAD SETTLE.43*

He sighs with most success that settles well. Garth.*NWAD SETTLE.44*

11. To sink by its weight; and in loose bodies, to become more compact. We say, a wall settles; A house settles upon its foundation; a mass of sand settles and becomes more firm.*NWAD SETTLE.45*

12. To sink after being heaved, and to dry; as, roads settle in spring after frost and rain.*NWAD SETTLE.46*

13. To be ordained and installed over a parish, church or congregation. AB was invited to settle in the first society of New Haven. ND settled in the ministry when very young.*NWAD SETTLE.47*

14. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreement. He has settled with his creditors.*NWAD SETTLE.48*

15. To make a jointure for a wife.*NWAD SETTLE.49*

SETTLED, ***pp.*** **Placed; established; determined; composed; adjusted.**

SETTLEDNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being settled; confirmed state. [Little used.]**

SETTLEMENT, ***n.***

1. The act of settling, the state of being settled.*NWAD SETTLEMENT.2*

2. The falling of the foul of foreign matter of liquors to the bottom; subsidence.*NWAD SETTLEMENT.3*

3. The matter that subsides; lees; dregs. [Not used. For this we use settlings.]*NWAD SETTLEMENT.4*

4. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.*NWAD SETTLEMENT.5*

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,*NWAD SETTLEMENT.6*

With settlement as good as law can make. Dryden.*NWAD SETTLEMENT.7*

5. A jointure granted to a wife, or the act of granting it. We say, the wife has a competent settlement for her maintenance; or she has provision made for her by the settlement of a jointure.*NWAD SETTLEMENT.8*

6. The act of taking a domestic state; the act of marrying and going to housekeeping .*NWAD SETTLEMENT.9*

7. A becoming stationary, or taking permanent residence after a roving course of life.*NWAD SETTLEMENT.10*

8. The act of planting or establishing, as a colony; also, to place, or the colony established; as the British settlements in America or India.*NWAD SETTLEMENT.11*

9. Adjustment; liquidation; the ascertainment of just claims, or payment of the balance of a account.*NWAD SETTLEMENT.12*

10. Akjustment of differences; pacification; reconcisiation; as the settlement of disputes or controversies.*NWAD SETTLEMENT.13*

11. The ordaining or installment of a clergyman over a parish or a congregation.*NWAD SETTLEMENT.14*

12. A sum of money or other property granted to a minister on his ordination, exclusive of his salary.*NWAD SETTLEMENT.15*

13. Legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support. In England, the poor are supported by the parish where they have a settlement. In New England they are supported by the town. In England, the statutes 12 Richard II. and 19 Henry VII. seem to be the first rudiments of parish settlements. By statute 13 and 14 Ch. II. a legal settlement is declared to be gained by birth, by inhabitancy, by apprenticeship, or by service for forty days. But the gaining of a settlement by so short a residence produced great evils, which were remedied by statute 1 James II.*NWAD SETTLEMENT.16*

14. Act of settlement, in British history, the statute of 12 and 13 William III. by which the crowd was limited to his present majesty's house, or the house of Orange.*NWAD SETTLEMENT.17*

SETTLING, *ppr.* Placing; fixing; establishing; regulating; adjusting; planting or colonizing; subsiding; composing; ordaining or installing; becoming the pastor of a church or parish.

SETTLING, *n.*

1. The act of making a settlement; a planting or coloninzing.*NWAD SETTLING.3*

2. The act of subsiding, as lees.*NWAD SETTLING.4*

3. The adjustment of differences.*NWAD SETTLING.5*

4. Settlings, *plu.* lees; dregs; sediment.*NWAD SETTLING.6*

SETWALL, *n.* [set and wall.] A plant. The garden setwall is a species of Valeriana.

SEVEN, *a.* sev'n [L. septem.] Four and three; one more than six or less than eight. Seven days constitute a week. We read in Scripture of seven years of plenty, and seven years of famine, seven trumpets, seven seals, seven vials, etc.

SEVENFOLD, *a.* [seven and fold.] Repeated seven times; doubled seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount; as the sevenfold shield of Ajax; sevenfold rage.

SEVENFOLD, *adv.* Seven times as much or often.

Whoever slayeth Cain, vengence shall be taken on him sevenfold. *Genesis 4:15*.*NWAD SEVENFOLD.3*

SEVENNIGHT, *n.* [seven and night.] A week; the period of seven days and nights; or the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. Our ancestors numbered the diurnal rebolutions of the earth by nights, as they reckoned the annual revolutions by winters. Sevennight is now contracted into *sennight*, which see.

SEVENSCORE, *n.* [seven and score, twenty notches or marks.] Seven times twenty, that is, a hundred and forty.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived sevenscore years, dentized twice or thrice. Bacon.*NWAD SEVENSCORE.2*

SEVENTEEN, *a.* [seven-ten.] Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH — SHAMED

SEVENTEENTH, *a.* [from seventeen.] The ordinal of seventeen; the seventh after the tenth.

On the seventeenth day of the second month- all the fountains of the great deep were broken up. *Genesis 7:11*.*NWAD SEVENTEENTH.2*

SEVENTH, *a.*

1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth.*NWAD SEVENTH.2*

On the seventh day God ended his work which he had made, and he rested on the seventh day from all the work which he had made. *Genesis 2:2*.*NWAD SEVENTH.3*

2. Containing or being one part in seven; as the seventh part.*NWAD SEVENTH.4*

SEVENTH, *n.*

1. The seventh part; one part in seven.*NWAD SEVENTH.6*

2. In music, a dissonat interval or heptachord. An interval consisting of four tones and two major semitones, is called a seventh minor. An interval composed of five tones and a major semitone, is called a seventh major.*NWAD SEVENTH.7*

SEVENTHLY, *adv.* In the seventh place.

SEVENTIETH, *a.* [from seventy.] The ordinal of seventy; as a man in the seventieth year of his age. The seventieth year begins immediately after the close of the sixth-ninth.

SEVENTY, *a.* [Gr. ten.] Seven times ten.

That he would accomplish seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem. *Daniel 9:2*.*NWAD SEVENTY.2*

SEVENTY, *n.* The Septuagint or seventy translators of the Old Testament into the Greek language.

SEVER, *v.t.* [There may be a doubt whether sever is derived from the Latin separo. Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. to break.]

1. To part or divide by violence; to separate by parting or rending; as, to sever the body or the arm at a single stroke.*NWAD SEVER.2*

2. To part from the rest by violence; as, to sever the head from the body.*NWAD SEVER.3*

3. To separate; to disjoin; as distinct things, but united; as the dearest friends severed by cruel necessity.*NWAD SEVER.4*

4. To separate and put in different places or orders.*NWAD SEVER.5*

The angels shall come forth and sever the wicked from among the just. *Matthew 13:49*.*NWAD SEVER.6*

5. To disjoin; to disunite; in a general sense, but usually applying violence.*NWAD SEVER.7*

6. To keep distinct or apart.*NWAD SEVER.8*

7. In law, to disunite; to disconnect; to part possession; as, to sever a state in joint-tenacy.*NWAD SEVER.9*

SEVER, *v.i.*

1. To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish.*NWAD SEVER.11*

The Lord will sever between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt. *Exodus 9:4*.*NWAD SEVER.12*

2. To suffer disjunction; to be parted or rent assunder.*NWAD SEVER.13*

SEVERAL, *a.* [from several.]

1. Separate; distinct; not common to two or more; as a several fishery; a several estate. A several fishery is one held by the owner of the soil, or by title derived from the owner. A several estate is one held by a tenant in his own right, or a distinct estate unconnected with any other person.*NWAD SEVERAL.2*

2. Separate; different; distinct.*NWAD SEVERAL.3*

Divers sorts of beasts came from several parts to drink. Bacon.*NWAD SEVERAL.4*

Four several armies to the field are lead. Dryden.*NWAD SEVERAL.5*

3. Divers; consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many. Several persons were present when the event took place.*NWAD SEVERAL.6*

4. Separate; single; particular.*NWAD SEVERAL.7*

Each several ship a victory did gain. Dryden.*NWAD SEVERAL.8*

5. Distinct; appropriate.*NWAD SEVERAL.9*

Each might his several province well command,*NWAD SEVERAL.10*

Would all but stoop to what they understand. Pope.*NWAD SEVERAL.11*

A joint and several note or bond, is one executed by two or more persons, each of whom is bound to pay the whole, in case the others prove to be insolvent.*NWAD SEVERAL.12*

SEVERAL, ***n.***

1. Each particular, or small number, singly taken.*NWAD SEVERAL.14*

Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behing them. Addison.*NWAD SEVERAL.15*

There was not time enough to hear*NWAD SEVERAL.16*

The severals- Shak.*NWAD SEVERAL.17*

[This latter use, in the plural, is now infrequent or obsolete.]*NWAD SEVERAL.18*

2. An inclosed or separate place; inclosed ground; as, they had their several for the heathen, their several for their own people; put a beast into a several. [These applications are nearly or wholly obsolete.]*NWAD SEVERAL.19*

In several, in a state of separation.*NWAD SEVERAL.20*

Where pastures in several be. [Little used.] Tusser.*NWAD SEVERAL.21*

SEVERALITY, *n.* Each particular singly taken; distinction. [Not in use.]

SEVERALIZE, *v.t.* To distinguish. [Not in use.]

SEVERALLY, *adv.* Separately; distinctly; apart from others. Call the men severally by name.

I could not keep my eye steady on them severally so as to number them. Newton.*NWAD SEVERALLY.2*

To be jointly and severally bound in a contract, is for each obligor to be liable to pay the whole demand, in case the other or others are not able.*NWAD SEVERALLY.3*

SEVERALTY, *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others. An estate in severalty, is that which the tenant holds in his own right, without being joined in interest with any other person. It is distinguished from joint-tenacy, coparcenary and common.

SEVERANCE, *n.* Separation; the act of dividing or disuniting. The sevrance of a jointure is make by destroying the unity of

interest. Thus when there are two joint-tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a servrance.

So also when two persons are joined in a writ, and one is nonsuited; in this case sevrance is permitted, and the other plantif may proceed in the suit. So also in assize, when two or more disseizees appear upon the writ, and not the other, sevrance is permitted.*NWAD SEVERANCE.2*

SEVERE, *a.* [L. severus.]

1. Rigid; harsh; not mild or indulgent; as severe words; severe treatment; severe wrath.*NWAD SEVERE.2*

2. Sharp; hard rigorous.*NWAD SEVERE.3*

Let your zeal-be more severe against thyself than against others. Taylor.*NWAD SEVERE.4*

3. Very strict; or sometimes perhaps, unreasonably strict or exact; giving no indulgence to faults or errors; as severe government; severe criticism.*NWAD SEVERE.5*

4. Rigorous, perhaps cruel; as severe punishment; severe justice.*NWAD SEVERE.6*

5. Grave; sober; sedate to an extreme; opposed to cheerful, gay, light, lively.*NWAD SEVERE.7*

Your looks must alter, as your subject does,*NWAD SEVERE.8*

From kind to fierce, from wanton to severe. Waller.*NWAD SEVERE.9*

6. Rigidly exact; strictly methodical; not lax or airy. I will not venture on on so nice a subject with my severe style.*NWAD SEVERE.10*

7. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; as severe pain, anguish, torture, etc.*NWAD SEVERE.11*

8. Sharp; biting; extreme; as severe cold.*NWAD SEVERE.12*

9. Close; concise; not luxuriant.*NWAD SEVERE.13*

The Latin, a most severe and compendious language- Dryden.*NWAD SEVERE.14*

10. Exact; critical; nice; as a sever test.*NWAD SEVERE.15*

SEVERELY, *adv.*

1. Harshly; sharply; as, the chide one severely.*NWAD SEVERELY.2*

2. Strictly; rigorously; as, to judge one severely.*NWAD SEVERELY.3*

To be or fondly or severely kind. Savage.*NWAD SEVERELY.4*

3. With extreme rigor; as, to punish severely.*NWAD SEVERELY.5*

4. Painfully; effectively; greatly; as, to be severely afflicted the gout.*NWAD SEVERELY.6*

5. Fiercely; ferociously.*NWAD SEVERELY.7*

More formidable Hydra stands within,*NWAD SEVERELY.8*

Whose jaws with iron teeth severely grin. Dryden.*NWAD SEVERELY.9*

SEVERITE, *n.* A mineral found near St. Sever, in France, occurring in small masses, white without luster, a little harder than lithomarge.

SEVERITY, *n.* [L. sveritas.]

1. Harshness; rigor; austerity; want of mildness or indulgence; as the severity of a reprimand or reproof.*NWAD SEVERITY.2*

2. Rigor; extreme strictness; as the severity of discipline or

government.*NWAD SEVERITY.3*

3. Excessive figor; extreme degree or amount. Severity of penalties or punishments often defeats the object by exciting pity.*NWAD SEVERITY.4*

4. Extremity; quality or power of distressing; as the severity of pain or anguish.*NWAD SEVERITY.5*

5. Extreme degree; as the severity of cold or heat.*NWAD SEVERITY.6*

6. Extreme coldness or inclemency; as the severity of the winter.*NWAD SEVERITY.7*

7. Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; as severity practiced on prisoners of war.*NWAD SEVERITY.8*

8. Exactness; rigor; niceness; as the severity of a test.*NWAD SEVERITY.9*

9. Strictness; rigid accuracy.*NWAD SEVERITY.10*

Confining myself to the severity of truth. Dryden.*NWAD SEVERITY.11*

SEVRUGA, *n.* A fish, the accipenser stellatus.

SEW, To follow. [Not used. See *Sue*.]

SEW, *v.t.* pronounced so, and better written soe. To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.

They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons. *Genesis 3:7*.*NWAD SEW.3*

To sew up, to inclose by sewing; to inclose in anything sewed.*NWAD SEW.4*

Thou sewest up my iniquity. *Job 14:17*.*NWAD SEW.5*

Sew me up the sdirts of the gown. Shak.*NWAD SEW.6*

SEW, *v.i.* To practice sewing; to join things with stitches.

SEW, *v.t.* [L. sicco, to dry.] To drain a pond for taking the fish.*Obs.*

SEWED, *pp.* United by stitches.

SEWEL, *n.* Among huntsmen, something hung up to prevent deer entering a place.

SEWER, *n.* [L. sicco.] A drain or passage to cnvey off waterunder ground; a subterraneous canal, particularly in cities; corruptly pronounced Shore or soer.

SEWER, *n.* An officer who serves up the feast and arranges the dishes. *Obs.*

SEWER, *n.* One who sews, or uses the needle.

SEWING, *ppr.* Joining with the needle or with stitches.

SEWSTER, *n.* A woman that sews or spins. *Obs.*

SEX, *n.* [L. sexus; from L. seco, to divide.]

1. The distinction between male and female; or the property or character by which an animal is male or female. The male sex is usually characterized by muscular strength, boldness and firmness. The female sex is characterized by softness, sensibility and modesty.*NWAD SEX.2*

In botany, the property of plants which corresponds to sex in animals. The Linnean system of botany is formed on the doctrine of sexes in plants.*NWAD SEX.3*

2. By way of emphasis, womankind; females.*NWAD SEX.4*

Unhappy sex! whose beauty is your snare. Dryden.*NWAD SEX.5*

The sex, whose presence civilizes ours. Milne.*NWAD SEX.6*

SEXAGENARIAN, *n.* [infra.] A person who has arrived at the age of sixty years.

SEXAGENARY, *a.* [L. sexagenarius, from sex, six, and a word signifying ten, seen in viginti; bis-genti.] Designating the number sixty; as a noun, a person sixty years of age; also, something composed of sixty.

SEXAGESIMA, *n.* [L. sexagesimus, sextieth.] The second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Sunday, so called as being the 60th day before Easter.

SEXAGESIMAL, *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sexty. Sexagenary or sexgesimal arithmetic, is a method of comutation by sexties, as that which is used in dividing minutes into seconds

Sexagesimals, or sexagesimal fractions, are those whose denominators proceed in the ratio of sixty; as 1/60, 1/3600, 1/21600. The denominator is sixty, or its multiple. These fractions are called also astonomical fractions, because formerly there were no others used in astronomical calculations.*NWAD SEXAGESIMAL.2*

SEXANGLED, SEXANGULAR, *a.* [L. sex, six, and angulus, angle.] Having six angles; hexagonal.

SEXDECIMAL, *a.* [L. sex, six, and decem, ten.] In crystalography, when a prism or the middle part of a crystal has six faces and two summits, and taken together, ten faces, or the reverse.

SEXENNIAL, *a.* [L. sex, six, and annus, year.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

SEXINNIALLY, *adv.* Once in six years.

SEXFID, ***a.*** **[L. sex, six, and findo, to divide.] In botany, six-cleft; as a sexfid calyx or nectary.**

SEXLOCULAR, ***a.*** **[L. sex, six, and loculus, cell.] In botany, six-celled; having six cells for seeds; as a sexlocular pericarp.**

SEXTAIN, ***n.*** **[L. sextans, a sixth, from sex, six.] A stanza of six lines.**

SEXTANT, ***n.*** **[L. sextans, a sixth. the Romans divided the as into 12 ounces; a sixth, or two ounces, was the sextans.]**

1. In mathematics, the sixth part of a circle. Hence,*NWAD SEXTANT.2*

2. An instrument formed like a quadrant, excepting that its limb comprehends only 60 degrees, or the sixth part of a circle.*NWAD SEXTANT.3*

3. In astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere which, according to the British catalogue, contains 41 stars.*NWAD SEXTANT.4*

SEXTARY, ***n.*** **[L. sextarius.] A measure of a pint and a half.**

SEXTARY, SEXTRY, ***n.*** **The same as** ***sacristan*****. [Not used.]**

SEXTILE, ***n.*** **[L. sextilis, from sex, six.] Denoting the aspect or position of two planets, when distant from each other 60 degrees or two signs. This position is marked thus*.**

SEXTON, ***n.*** **[contracted from sacristan, which see.] An under officer of the church, whose buiness is to take care of the vessels, vestments, etc. belonging to the church, to attend on the officiating clergyman and perform other duties pertaining to the church, to dig graves, etc.**

SEXTONSHIP, ***n.*** **The office of a sexton.**

SEXTUPLE, ***a.*** **[Low L. sextuplus; sex, six, and duplus, double.]**

1. Sixfold; six times as much.*NWAD SEXTUPLE.2*

2. In music, denoting a mixed sort of triple, beaten in double time, or a measure of two times composed of six equal notes, three for each time.*NWAD SEXTUPLE.3*

SEXUAL, ***a.*** **[from sex.]**

1. Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing the sex; denoting what is particular to the distinction and office of male and female; as sexual characteristics; sexual intercourse, connection or commerce.*NWAD SEXUAL.2*

2. Sexual systemm in botany, the system which ascribes to vegetables the distinction of sexes, suppose that plants are male and female, each sex furnished with the appropriate organs or parts; the male producing a pollen or dust which fecundates the stigma of the pistil or female organ, and is necessary to render it prolific. It is found however that most plants are hermaphrodite, the male and female organs being contained in the same flower. This doctrine was taught to a certain extent by Theophrastus, Dioscorides and Pliny among the ancients, but has been more fully illustrated by Caesalpinus, Grew, Camerarius, Linne and many others among the moderns.*NWAD SEXUAL.3*

SEXUALIST, ***n.*** **One who believes and maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; or onw who classifies the differences of the sexes and parts of fructification.**

SEXUALITY, ***n.*** **The state of being distinguished by sex.**

SHAB, ***v.i.*** **To play mean tricks. In some parts of New England, it signifies to reject or dismiss; as, a woman who shabs her suitor. It is however very vulgar and very obsolete.**

SHABBILY, ***adv.*** **[from shabby.]**

1. Raggedly; with rent or ragged clothes; as, to be clothed shabbily.*NWAD SHABBILY.2*

2. Maenly; in a despicable manner.*NWAD SHABBILY.3*

SHABBINESS, *n.*

1. Raggedness; as the shabbiness of a garment.*NWAD SHABBINESS.2*

2. Meanness; paltriness.*NWAD SHABBINESS.3*

SHABBY, *a.*

1. Ragged; torn or worn to rags; as a shabby coat; shabby clothes.*NWAD SHABBY.2*

2. Clothed with ragged garments.*NWAD SHABBY.3*

The dean was so shabby- Swift.*NWAD SHABBY.4*

3. Mean; paltry; despicable; as a shabby fellow; shabby treatment. [For the idea expressed by shabby, there is not a better word in the language.]*NWAD SHABBY.5*

SHACK, *n.* In ancient customs of England, a liberty of witer pasturage. In Norfolk and Suffolk, the lord of the manot has a shack, that is, liberty of feeding his sheep at pleasure on his tenants' lands during the dix winter months. In Norfolk, shack extends to the common for hogs, in all men's grounds, from harvest to seed time; whence to go a-shack, is to feed at large.

In New England, shack is used in a somewhat similar sense for mast or the food of swine, and for feeding at large or in the forest, [for we have no manors,] and I have heard a shiftless fellow, a vagabond, called a shack.*NWAD SHACK.2*

SHACK, *v.i.*

1. To shed, as corn at harvest. [Local.]*NWAD SHACK.4*

2. To feed in stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field. [Local.]*NWAD SHACK.5*

SHACKLE, *n.* Stubble. [In Scotish, shag is the refuse of barley, or that which is not well filled, and is given to horses. The word shack then is probably from a root which signifies to break, to reject, or to waste, or it may be allied to shag and shake.]

SHACKLE, *v.t.*

1. To chain; to fetter; to tie or confine the limbs so as to prevent free motion.*NWAD SHACKLE.3*

So the stretch'd cord the shackled dancer tries,*NWAD SHACKLE.4*

As prone to fall as impotent to rise. Smith.*NWAD SHACKLE.5*

2. To bind or confine so as to obstruct or embarrass action.*NWAD SHACKLE.6*

You must not shackle him with the rules about indifferent matter. Locke.*NWAD SHACKLE.7*

SHACKLE, SHACKLES, *n.* [generally used in the plural.]

1. Fetters, gyves, handcuffs, cords or something else that confines the limbs so as to restrain the use of them, or prevent free motion.*NWAD SHACKLE.9*

2. That which obstructs or embarrasses free action.*NWAD SHACKLE.10*

His very will seems to be in bonds and shackles. South.*NWAD SHACKLE.11*

SHACKLED, *pp.* Tied; confined; embarrassed.

SHACKLING, *ppr.* Fettering; binding; confining.

SHAD, *n.* It has no plural termination. Shad is singular or

plural. A fish, a species of Clupea. Shad enter the rivers in England and America in the spring in immense numbers.

SHADDOCK, *n.* A variety of the orange (Citrus aurantium;) pampelmoe. A large species of orange (Citrus decumana.)

SHADE, *n.* [L. scutum, a shield.]

1. Literally, the interception, cutting of or interruption of the rays of light; hence, the obscurity which is caused by such interception. Shad differs from shadow, as it implies no particular form or definite limit. whereas a shadow represents in form the object which intercepts the light. Hence when we say, let us resort to the shade of a tree, we have no reference to its form; but when we speak of measuring a pyramid or other object by its shadow, we have reference to its extent.*NWAD SHADE.2*

2. Darkness; obscurity; as the shades of night.*NWAD SHADE.3*

3. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood, which precludes the sun's rays; an hence, a secluded retreat.*NWAD SHADE.4*

Let us seek out some desolate shade, and there*NWAD SHADE.5*

Weep our sad bosoms empty. Shak.*NWAD SHADE.6*

4. A screen; something that intercepts light or heat.*NWAD SHADE.7*

5. Protection; shelter. [See *Shadow*.]*NWAD SHADE.8*

6. In painting, the dark part of the picture.*NWAD SHADE.9*

7. Degree or gradation of light.*NWAD SHADE.10*

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees, or shades and mixtures, as green, come only in by the eyes. Locke.*NWAD SHADE.11*

8. A shadow. [See *Shadow*.]*NWAD SHADE.12*

Envy will merit, as its shade, pursue. Pope. [This is allowable in poetry.]*NWAD SHADE.13*

9. The soul, after its separation from the body; so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; aghost; as the shades of departed heroes.*NWAD SHADE.14*

Swift as thought, the flitting shade- Dryden.*NWAD SHADE.15*

SHADE, *v.t.*

1. To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays; and when applied to the rays of the sun, it segnifies to shelter from light and heat; as, a large tree shades the plants under its branches; shaded vegetables rarely come to perfection.*NWAD SHADE.17*

I went to the sylvan scenes,*NWAD SHADE.18*

And shade our altars with their leafy greens. Dryden.*NWAD SHADE.19*

2. To overspread with darkness or obscurity; to obscure.*NWAD SHADE.20*

Thou shad'st*NWAD SHADE.21*

The full blaze of thy beams. Milton.*NWAD SHADE.22*

3. To shelter; to hide.*NWAD SHADE.23*

Ere in your own house I do shade my head. Shak.*NWAD SHADE.24*

4. To cover from injury; to protect; to screen.*NWAD SHADE.25*

5. To paint in obscure colors; to darken.*NWAD SHADE.26*

6. Tjo mark with gradations of color; as the shading pencil.*NWAD SHADE.27*

7. To darken; to obscure.*NWAD SHADE.28*

SHADED, ***pp.*** **Defended from the rays of the sun; darkened.**

SHADER, ***n.*** **He or that which shades.**

SHADINESS, ***n.*** **[from shady.] The state of being shady; umbrageousness; as the shadiness of the forest.**

SHADING, ***ppr.*** **Sheltering from the sun's rays.**

SHADOW, ***n.***

1. Shade within defined limits; obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a plane and represtnting the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light; as the shadow of a man, of a tree or a tower. The shadow of the earth in in an eclipse of the moon is proof of its sphericity.*NWAD SHADOW.2*

2. Darkness; shade; obscurity.*NWAD SHADOW.3*

Night's sable shadows from the ocean rise. Denham.*NWAD SHADOW.4*

3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat or influence of the air.*NWAD SHADOW.5*

In secret shadow from the sunny ray,*NWAD SHADOW.6*

On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. Spenser.*NWAD SHADOW.7*

4. Obscure place; secluded retreat.*NWAD SHADOW.8*

To secret shadows I retire. [Obs.] Dryden.*NWAD SHADOW.9*

5. Dark part of a picture. *Obs.* [In the last two senses, shade is now used.]*NWAD SHADOW.10*

6. A spirit; a ghost. *Obs.* [In this sense, shade is now used.]*NWAD SHADOW.11*

7. In painting, the representation of a real shadow.*NWAD SHADOW.12*

8. An imperfect and faint representation; opposed to substance.*NWAD SHADOW.13*

The law of having a shadow of good things to come. *Hebrews 10:1*.*NWAD SHADOW.14*

9. Inseparable companion.*NWAD SHADOW.15*

Sin and her shadow, death. Milton.*NWAD SHADOW.16*

10. Type; mystical representaion.*NWAD SHADOW.17*

Types and shadows of that destin'd seed. Milton.*NWAD SHADOW.18*

11. Protection; shelter; favor.*NWAD SHADOW.19*

12. Slight or faint appearance.*NWAD SHADOW.20*

Shadow of death, terrible darkness, trouble or death.*NWAD SHADOW.21*

SHADOW, *v.t.*

1. To overspread with obscurity.*NWAD SHADOW.23*

The warlike elf much wonder'd at this tree*NWAD SHADOW.24*

So fair and great, that shadow'd all the ground. Spenser. [Shade is more generally used.]*NWAD SHADOW.25*

2. To cloud; to darken.*NWAD SHADOW.26*

The shadow'd livery of the burning sun. Shak.*NWAD SHADOW.27*

3. To make cool; to refresh by shade; or to shade.*NWAD SHADOW.28*

Flowery fields and shadowed waters. Sidney.*NWAD SHADOW.29*

4. To conceal; to hide; to screen.*NWAD SHADOW.30*

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,*NWAD SHADOW.31*

And bear't before him; thereby shall we shadow*NWAD SHADOW.32*

The number of our host. [Unusual.] Shak.*NWAD SHADOW.33*

5. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud.*NWAD SHADOW.34*

Shadowing their right under your wings of war. Shak.*NWAD SHADOW.35*

6. To mark with slight gradations of color or light. [In this sense, shade is chiefly used.]*NWAD SHADOW.36*

7. to paint in obscure colors; as void spaces deeply shadowed.*NWAD SHADOW.37*

8. To represent faintly or imperfectly.*NWAD SHADOW.38*

Augustus is shadowed in the person of AEneas. Dryden.*NWAD SHADOW.39*

9. To represent typically. The healing power of the serpent shadoweth the efficacy of Christ's righteousness. [The two last senses are in use. In place of the others, shade is now more generally used.]*NWAD SHADOW.40*

SHADOWED, *pp.* Represented imperfectly or typically.

SHADOW-GRASS, *n.* A kind of grass so called. [Gramen sylvaticum.]

SHADOWING, *ppr.* Representing by faint or imperfect resemblance.

SHADOWING, *n.* Shade or gradation of light and color. [This should be shading.]

SHADOWY, *a.*

1. Full of shade; dark; gloomy.*NWAD SHADOWY.2*

This shadowy desert, unfrequented woods. Shak.*NWAD SHADOWY.3*

2. Not brightly luminous; faintly light.*NWAD SHADOWY.4*

More pleasant light*NWAD SHADOWY.5*

Shadowy sets off the face of things. Milton.*NWAD SHADOWY.6*

3. Faintly representative; typical; as shadowy expiations.*NWAD SHADOWY.7*

4. Unsubstantial; unreal.*NWAD SHADOWY.8*

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a shadowy and fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death. Addison.*NWAD SHADOWY.9*

5. Dark; obscure; opake.*NWAD SHADOWY.10*

By command ere yet dim night*NWAD SHADOWY.11*

Her shadowy cloud withdraws. Milton.*NWAD SHADOWY.12*

SHADY, *a.* [from shade.]

1. Abounding with shade or shades; overspread with shade.*NWAD SHADY.2*

And Amaryllis fills the shady groves. Dryden.*NWAD SHADY.3*

2. Sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat.*NWAD SHADY.4*

Cast it also that you may have rooms shady for the summer and warm for the winter. Bacon.*NWAD SHADY.5*

SHAFFLE, *v.i.* [See *Shuffle*.] To hobble or limp. [Not in use.]

SHAFFLER, *n.* A hobbler; one that limps. [Not in use.]

SHAFT, *n.* [L. scapus; from the root of shape, from setting, or shooting, extending.]

1. An arrow; a missile weapin; as the archer and the shaft.*NWAD SHAFT.2*

So loftly was the pile, a Parthian bow*NWAD SHAFT.3*

Whith vigor drawn must send the shaft below. Dryden.*NWAD SHAFT.4*

2. In mining, a pit or long narrow opening or entrance into a mine. [This may possibly be a different word, as in German it is written schacht, Dan. skaegte.]*NWAD SHAFT.5*

3. In architecture, the shaft of a column is the body of it, between the base and the capital.*NWAD SHAFT.6*

4. Any thing straight; as the shaft of a steeple, and many other things.*NWAD SHAFT.7*

5. The stem or stock of a fether or quill.*NWAD SHAFT.8*

6. The pole of a carriage, sometimes called tongue or neap. The thills of a chaise or geg are also called shafts.*NWAD SHAFT.9*

7. The handle of a weapon.*NWAD SHAFT.10*

Shaft, or white-shaft, a species of Trochilus or humming bird, having a bill twenty lines in levgth, and two long fethers in the middle of its tail.*NWAD SHAFT.11*

SHAFTED, *a.* Having a handle; a term in heraldry, applied to a spearhead.

SHAFTMENT, *n.* A span, a measure of about six inches. [Not in use.]

SHAG, *n.*

1. Coarse hair or nap, or rough wooly hair.*NWAD SHAG.2*

True Witney broadcloth, with its shag unshorn. Gay.*NWAD SHAG.3*

2. A kind of cloth having a long coarse nap.*NWAD SHAG.4*

3. In orinthology, an aquatic fowl, the Pelecanus graculus; in the north of England called the crave.*NWAD SHAG.5*

SHAG, *a.* Hairy; shaggy.

SHAG, *v.t.*

1. To make rough or hairy.*NWAD SHAG.8*

Shag the green zone that bounds the boreal skies. J. Barlow.*NWAD SHAG.9*

2. To make rough or shaggy; to deform.*NWAD SHAG.10*

SHAGGED, SHAGGY, *a.*

1. Rough with long hair or wool.*NWAD SHAGGED.2*

About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin. Dryden.*NWAD SHAGGED.3*

2. Rough; rugged; as the shaggy tops of hills.*NWAD SHAGGED.4*

And throw the shaggy spoils about your shoulders. Addison.*NWAD SHAGGED.5*

SHAGGEDNESS, SHAGGINESS, *n.* The state of being shaggy; roughness with long losse hair or wool.

SHAGREEN, *n.* A kind of grained leather prepared of the skin of a fish, a species of Squalus. To prepare it, the skin is stretched and covered with mustard seed, which is bruised upon it. The skin is then exposed to the weather for some days, and afterwards tanned.

SHAGREEN, *a.* Made of the lether called shagreen.

SHAGREEN, for chagrin. [See *Chagrin*.]

SHAH, *n.* A Persian signifying king.

SHAIK, *n.*

SCHEICH, Among the Arabians and Moors, an old man, and hence a chief, a lord, a man of eminence.

SHAIL, *v.t.* To walk sidewise. [Low and not in use.]

[This word is probably the G. schielen, Dan. skieler, to squint.]*NWAD SHAIL.2*

SHAKE, *v.t. pret.* shook; *pp.* shaken.

1. To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly one way and the other; to agitate; as, the wind shakes a tree; an earthquake shakes the hills or the earth.*NWAD SHAKE.2*

I shook my lap, and said, so God shake out every man from his house- *Nehemiah 5:13*.*NWAD SHAKE.3*

He shook the sacred honors of his head. Dryden.*NWAD SHAKE.4*

-As a fig casteth her untimely fruit, when it is shaken of a mighty wind. *Revelation 6:13*.*NWAD SHAKE.5*

2. To make to totter or tremble.*NWAD SHAKE.6*

The rapid wheels shake the heav'n's basis. Milton.*NWAD SHAKE.7*

3. To cause to shiver; as, an ague shakes the whole frame.*NWAD SHAKE.8*

4. To throw down by a violent motion.*NWAD SHAKE.9*

Macbeth is ripe for shaking. Shak.*NWAD SHAKE.10*

[But see shake off, which is generally used.]*NWAD SHAKE.11*

5. To throw away; to drive off.*NWAD SHAKE.12*

'Tis our first intent*NWAD SHAKE.13*

To shake all cares and business from our age. [See Shake off.] Shak.*NWAD SHAKE.14*

6. To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to endanger; to threaten to overthrow. Nothing should shake our belief in the being and perfections of God, and in our own accountableness.*NWAD SHAKE.15*

7. To cause to waver or doubt; to impair the resolution of; to depress the courage of.*NWAD SHAKE.16*

That ye be not soon shaken in mind. *2 Thessalonians 2:2*.*NWAD SHAKE.17*

8. To trill; as, to shake a note in music.*NWAD SHAKE.18*

To shake hands, sometimes, to unite with; to aggree or contract with; more generally, to take leave of, from the practice of shaking hands at meeting and parting.*NWAD SHAKE.19*

To shake off, to drive off; to throw off or down by violence; as, to shake off the dust of the feet; also, to rid one's self; to free from; to divest of; as, to shake off disease or grief; to shake off troublesome dependents.*NWAD SHAKE.20*

SHAKE, *v.i.*

1. To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; as, the tree shakes with the wind; the house shakes in a tempest.*NWAD SHAKE.22*

The foundations of the earth do shake. *Isaiah 24:18*.*NWAD SHAKE.23*

2. To tremble; to shiver; to quake; as, a man shakes in an ague; or he shakes with cold, or with terror.*NWAD SHAKE.24*

3. To totter.*NWAD SHAKE.25*

Under his burning wheels*NWAD SHAKE.26*

The steadfast empyrean shook throught,*NWAD SHAKE.27*

All but the throne itself of God. Milton.*NWAD SHAKE.28*

SHAKE, *n.*

1. Concussion; a vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; agitation.*NWAD SHAKE.30*

The great soldier's honor was composed of thicker stuff which could endure a shake. Herbert.*NWAD SHAKE.31*

2. A trembling or shivering; agitation.*NWAD SHAKE.32*

3. A motion of hands clasped.*NWAD SHAKE.33*

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind shakes of the hand. Addison.*NWAD SHAKE.34*

4. In music, a trill; a rapid reiteration of two notes comprehending an interval not greater than one whole tone, nor less than a semitone.*NWAD SHAKE.35*

SHAKEN, *pp.* sha'kn.

1. Impelled with a vacillating motion; agitated.*NWAD SHAKEN.2*

2. *a.* Cracked or split; as shaken timber.*NWAD SHAKEN.3*

Nor is the wood shaken nor twisted, as those about Capetown. Barrow.*NWAD SHAKEN.4*

[Our mechanics usually pronounce this shaky, forming the word from shake, like pithy, from pith.]*NWAD SHAKEN.5*

SHAKER, *n.*

1. A person or thing that shakes or agitates; as the shaker of the earth.*NWAD SHAKER.2*

2. In the United States, shakers is the name given to the very singular sect of Christians, so called from the agitations or movements whisc characterize their worship.*NWAD SHAKER.3*

SHAKING, *ppr.*

1. Impelling to a wavering motion; causing to vacillate or waver; agitating.*NWAD SHAKING.2*

2. Trembling; shivering; quaking.*NWAD SHAKING.3*

SHAKING, *n.*

1. The act of shaking or agitating; brandishing.*NWAD SHAKING.5*

2. Concussion.*NWAD SHAKING.6*

3. A trembling or shivering.*NWAD SHAKING.7*

SHAKY, *a.* Cracked, as timber.

SHAL, SHALL, *verb auxiliary pret.*, should. [L. scelus.]

1. Shall is primarily in the present, and in our mother tongue was followed by a verb in the infinitive, like other verbs. “Ic sceal fram the beon gefullod.” I have need to be baptized of thee. “Ic nu sceal singan sar-cwidas.” I must now sing mornful songs.*NWAD SHAL.2*

We still use shall and should before another verb in the infinitive, without the sign to; but significance of shall is considerably deflected from its primitive sense. It is now treated as a mere auxiliary to other verbs, serving to form some of the tenses. In the present tense, shall, before a verb in the infinitive, forms the future tense; but its force and effect are different with different persons or personal pronouns. Thus in the first person, shall simply foretells or declares what will take place; as, I or we shall ride to town on Monday. This declaration simply informs another of a fact that is to

take place. The sense of shall here is changed from an expression of need or duty, to that of previous statement or information, grounded on intention or resolution. When uttered with emphasis, “I shall go,” it expresses firm determination, but not a promise.*NWAD SHAL.3*

2. In the second and third persons, shall implies a promise, command or determination. “You shall receive your wages,” “he shall receive his wages,” imply that you or he ought to receive them; but usage gives these phrases the force of a promise in the person uttering them.*NWAD SHAL.4*

When shall is uttered with emphasis in such phrases, it expresses determination in the speaker, and implies an authority to enforce the act. “Do you refuse to go? Does he refuse to go? But you or he shall go.”*NWAD SHAL.5*

3. Shall I go, shall he go, interrogatively, asks, for permission or direction. But shall you go, asks for information of another’s intention.*NWAD SHAL.6*

4. But after another verb, shall, in the third person, simply foretells. He says that he shall leave town to-morrow. So also in the second person; you say that you shall ride to-morrow.*NWAD SHAL.7*

5. After if, and some verbs which expresscondition or supposition, shall, in all the persons, simply foretells; as,*NWAD SHAL.8*

If I shall say, or we shall say,*NWAD SHAL.9*

Thou shalt say, ye or you shall say,*NWAD SHAL.10*

He shall say, they shall say.*NWAD SHAL.11*

6. Should, in the first person, implies a conditional event. “I should have written a letter yesterday, had I not been interrupted.” Or it expresses obligation, and that in all the persons.*NWAD SHAL.12*

I should, have paid the bill on demand; it was my duty, your duty, his duty to*NWAD SHAL.13*

Thou shouldest, pay the bill on demand, but it was not paid.*NWAD SHAL.14*

He should,*NWAD SHAL.15*

You should,*NWAD SHAL.16*

7. Should, though properly the past tense of shall, is often used to express a contingent future event; as, if it should rain to-morrow; if you should go to London next week; if he should arrive within a month. In like manner after though, grant, admit, allow.*NWAD SHAL.17*

SHALE, *v.t.* To peel. [Not in use. See *Shell*.]

SHALE, *n.*

1. A shell or husk.*NWAD SHALE.3*

2. In natural history, a species of shist or shistous clay; slate clay; generall of a bluish or yellowish gray color, more rarely of a dark blackish or reddish gray, or grayish black, or greenish color. Its fracture is slaty, and in water it molders into powder. It is often found in strata in coal mines, and commonly bears vegetable impressions. It is generally the forerunner of coal.*NWAD SHALE.4*

Bituminous shale is is a subvariety of argillaceous slate, is impregnated with bitumen, and burns with flame.*NWAD SHALE.5*

SHALLOON, *n.* A slight woolen stuff.

SHALLOP, *n.* [This word is changed into sloop; but the two words have now different significations.]

1. A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner.*NWAD SHALLOP.2*

2. A small light vessel with a main-mast and fore-mast, with lug-sails.*NWAD SHALLOP.3*

SHALLOW, *a.*

1. Not deep; having little depth; shoal; as shallow water; a shallow stream; a shallow brook.*NWAD SHALLOW.2*

2. Not deep; not entering far into the earth; as a shallow furrow; a shallow trench.*NWAD SHALLOW.3*

3. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating deeply into abstruse subjects; superficial; as a shallow mind or understanding; shallow skill.*NWAD SHALLOW.4*

Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself. Milton.*NWAD SHALLOW.5*

SHALLOW, *n.* A shoal; a shelf; a flat; a sand-bank; any place where the water is not deep.

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon shallows of gravel. Bacon.*NWAD SHALLOW.7*

Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand. Dryden.*NWAD SHALLOW.8*

SHALLOW, *v.t.* To make shallow. [Little used.]

SHALLOW-BRAINED, *a.* Weak in the intellect; foolish; empty headed.

SHALLOWLY, *adv.*

1. With little depth.*NWAD SHALLOWLY.2*

2. Superficially; simply; without depth of thought or judgement; not wisely.*NWAD SHALLOWLY.3*

SHALLOWNESS, *n.*

1. Want of depth; small depth; as the shallowness of water, of a river, of a stream.*NWAD SHALLOWNESS.2*

2. Superficialness of intellect; want of power to enter deeply into subjects; emptiness; stillness.*NWAD SHALLOWNESS.3*

SHALM, SHAWM, *n.* A kind of musical pipe. [Not used.]

SHALOTE, *n.* The French echalote anglicized. [See *Eschalot*.]

SHALSTONE, *n.* A mineral found only in the Bannet of Temeswar, of a grayish, yellowish or reddish white; tafelspath.

SHALT, the second person singular of shall; as, thou shalt not steal.

SHAM, *n.* That which deceives expectation; any trick, fraud or device that deludes and disappoints; delusion; imposture. [Not an elegant word.]

Believe who will the solemn sham, not I. Addison.*NWAD SHAM.2*

SHAM, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; as a sham fight.

SHAM, *v.t.*

1. To deceive expectation; to trick to cheat; to delude with false pretenses.*NWAD SHAM.5*

They find themselves fooled and shammed into conviction. [Not elegant.] L'Estrange.*NWAD SHAM.6*

2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition.*NWAD SHAM.7*

SHAM, *v.i.* To make mocks.

SHAMAN, *n.* In russia, a wizzard or conjurer, who by enchantment pretends to cure diseases, ward off misfortunes and foretell events.

SHAMBLES, *n.* [L. scamnum a bench; from L. scando.]

1. The place where butcher's meat is sold; a flesh-market.*NWAD SHAMBLES.2*

2. In mining, a nich or shelf at suitable distances to receive the ore which is thrown from one to another, and thus raised to the top.*NWAD SHAMBLES.3*

SHAMBLING, *a.* [from scamble, scambling.] Moving with an awkward, irregular, cumsy pace; as a shambling trot; shambling legs.

SHAMBLING, *n.* An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

SHAME, *n.*

1. A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; or by of that which nature nature or modesty prompts us to conceal. Shame is particularly excited by the disclosure of actions which, in the view of men, are mean and degrading. Hence it it is often or always manifested by a downcast look or by blushes, called confusion of face.*NWAD SHAME.2*

Hide, for shame,*NWAD SHAME.3*

Romans, your grandsires' images,*NWAD SHAME.4*

That blush at their degenerate progeny. Dryden.*NWAD SHAME.5*

Shame prevails when reason is defeated. Rambler.*NWAD SHAME.6*

2. The cause or reason of shame; that which brings reproach, and degrades a person in the estimation of others. Thus an idol is called a shame.*NWAD SHAME.7*

Guides, who are the shame of religion. South.*NWAD SHAME.8*

3. Reproach; ignominy; derision; contempt.*NWAD SHAME.9*

Ye have born the shame of the heathen. *Ezekiel 36:6*.*NWAD*

SHAME.10

4. The parts which modesty requires to be covered.*NWAD SHAME.11*

5. Dishonor; disgrace.*NWAD SHAME.12*

SHAME, *v.t.*

1. To make ashamed; to excite a consciousness of guilt or of doing something derogatory to reputation; to cause to blush.*NWAD SHAME.14*

Who shames a scribbler, breaks a cobweb through. Pope.*NWAD SHAME.15*

I write not these things to shame you. *1 Corinthians 4:14*.*NWAD SHAME.16*

2. To disgrace.*NWAD SHAME.17*

And with foul cowardice his carcass shame. Spenser.*NWAD SHAME.18*

3. To mock at.*NWAD SHAME.19*

Ye have shamed the counsel of the poor. *Psalm 14:6*.*NWAD SHAME.20*

SHAME, *v.i.* To be ashamed.

To its trunk authors give such a magnitude, as I shame to repeat. Raleigh.*NWAD SHAME.22*

SHAMED, *pp.* Made ashamed.

SHAMEFACED, *a.* Bashful; easily confused or put out of countenance. A man may be shamefaced to excess.

Conscience is a blushing shamefaced spirit. Shak.*NWAD SHAMEFACED.2*

Your shamefac'd virtue shunn'd the people's praise. Dryden.*NWAD SHAMEFACED.3*

SHAMEFACEDLY, *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, *n.* Bashfulness; excess of modesty.

SHAEFUL, *a.* [shame and full.]

1. That brings shame or disgrace; scandalous; disgraceful; injurious to reputation. It expresses less than infamous and ignominious.*NWAD SHAEFUL.2*

His naval preparations were not more suprising than his quick and shameful retreat. Arbuthnot.*NWAD SHAEFUL.3*

2. Indecent; raising shame in others.*NWAD SHAEFUL.4*

Phoebus flying so most shameful sight. Spenser.*NWAD SHAEFUL.5*

SHAMEFULLY, *adv.*

1. Disgracefully; in a manner to bring reproach. He shamefully deserted his friend.*NWAD SHAMEFULLY.2*

2. With indignity or indecency; in a manner that may cause shame.*NWAD SHAMEFULLY.3*

How shamefully that maid he did torment. Spenser.*NWAD SHAMEFULLY.4*

SHAMEFULNESS, *n.* Disgracefulness.

SHAMELESS, *a.* [shame and less.]

1. Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; impudent; brazen-faced; immodest; audacious; insensible to disgrace.*NWAD SHAMELESS.2*

Such shameless bards we have. Pope.*NWAD SHAMELESS.3*

2. Done without shame; indicating want of shame; as a shameless denial of truth.*NWAD SHAMELESS.4*

SHAMELESSLY, *adv.* Without shame; impudently; as a man shamelessly wicked.

SHAMELESSNES, *n.* Destitution of shame; want of sensiblity to desgrace or dishonor; impudence.

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds shamelessness to shame, has nothing left to restore him to virture. Taylor.*NWAD SHAMELESSNES.2*

SHAMER, *n.* One who makes ashamed; that which confounds.

SHAMING, *ppr.* Making ashamed; causing to blush; confounding.

SHAMMER, *n.* [from sham.] One that shams; an imposter. [Low.]

SHAMOIS, SHAMMY, *n.*

1. A species of wild goat, (Capra rupicapra, goat of the rocks,) inhabiting the mountains of Savoy, Piedmont, and Pyrenees.*NWAD SHAMOIS.2*

The shamois is now considered as a species of antelope, (Antelope rupicapra.)*NWAD SHAMOIS.3*

2. A kind of sether prepared from the skin of the wild goat. It is dressed in oil or tanned, much esteemed for its softness, pliancey and quality of bearing soap without damage. A great part of the lether which bears this name is conterfeit, being made of the skin of the common goat, the kid. or even of sheep.*NWAD SHAMOIS.4*

SHAMROCK, *n.* The Irish name for three-leafed grass.

SHANK, *n.*

1. The whole joint from the knee to the ankle. In a horse, th epart of the fore leg between the knee and footlock.*NWAD SHANK.2*

2. The tibia or large bone of the leg; as crooked shanks.*NWAD SHANK.3*

3. The long part of an instrument; as the shank of a key.*NWAD SHANK.4*

The beam or shaft of an anchor.*NWAD SHANK.5*

4. A plant. [bryonia.]*NWAD SHANK.6*

SHANKED, *a.* Having a shank.

SHANKER, *n.* A malignent ulcer, usually occasioned by some venereal complaint.

SHANK-PAINTER, *n.* With seamen, a short rope and chain which sustains the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side, as the stopper fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head.

SHANSCRIT, *n.* The Sanscrit, or ancient language of Hindoostan. [See *Sanscrit*.]

SHANTY, for janty, gay; showy. [Not in use or local.]

SHAPE, *v.t. pret.* shaped; *pp.* shaped or shapen.

1. To form or create.*NWAD SHAPE.2*

I was shapen in iniquity. *Psalm 51:5*.*NWAD SHAPE.3*

2. To mold or make into a particular form; to give form or figure to; as, to shape a garment.*NWAD SHAPE.4*

Grace shap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. Prior.*NWAD SHAPE.5*

3. To mold; to cast; to regulate; to adjust; to adapt to a purpose. He shapes his plans or designs to the temper of the times.*NWAD SHAPE.6*

4. To direct; as, to shape a course.*NWAD SHAPE.7*

5. To image; to conceive.*NWAD SHAPE.8*

Oft my jealousy*NWAD SHAPE.9*

Shapes faults that are not. Shak.*NWAD SHAPE.10*

SHAPE, *v.i.* To square; to suit; to be adjusted.

SHAPE, *n.*

1. Form or figure as constituted by lines and angles; as the shape of a horse or a tree; the shape of the head, hand or foot.*NWAD SHAPE.13*

2. External appearance.*NWAD SHAPE.14*

He beat me grievously in the shape of a woman. Shak.*NWAD SHAPE.15*

3. The form of the trunk of the human boky; as a clumsy shape; an elegant shape.*NWAD SHAPE.16*

4. A being as endowed with form.*NWAD SHAPE.17*

Before the gates are sat,*NWAD SHAPE.18*

On either side, a formidable shape. Milton.*NWAD SHAPE.19*

5. Idea; pattern.*NWAD SHAPE.20*

6. Form. This application comes before the legislature in the shape of a memorial.*NWAD SHAPE.21*

7. Manner.*NWAD SHAPE.22*

SHAPED, SHAPEN, *pp.* Formed; molded; cast; conceived.

SHAPELESS, *a.* Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; as deformed and shapeless.

The shapeless rock or hanging precipice. Pope.*NWAD SHAPELESS.2*

SHAPELESSNESS, *n.* Destitution of regular form.

SHAPLINESS, *n.* [from shapely.] Beauty or proportion of form. [Little used.]

SHAPELY, *a.* [from shape.] Well formed; having a regular shapr; symmetrical.

SHAPESMITH, *n.* [shape and smith.] One that undertakes to improve the form of the body. [In burlesque.]

SHAPING, *ppr.* Forming; molding; casting; conceiving; giving form.

SHARD, *n.*

1. A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel or of any brittle substance. *Obs.*NWAD SHARD.2

2. The shell of an egg or of a snail.*NWAD SHARD.3*

3. A plant. [chard.]*NWAD SHARD.4*

4. A frith or strait; as a perilous shard.*NWAD SHARD.5*

5. A gap.*NWAD SHARD.6*

6. A fish.*NWAD SHARD.7*

SHARDBORN, ***a.*** **[shard and born.] Born or produced among among fragments, or in crevices; as the shardborn beetle.**

Johnson suggests that shard may perhaps signify the sheath of the witgs of insects. In this case, the word should be written shardborne, and defined, born in the air by sheathed wings. Such is Todd's explanation of the word in Shakespeare. The word shard may perhaps be used for the crustaceous wing of an insect, but I know not that such a sense is legitimate. [See *Sharded*.]*NWAD SHARDBORN.2*

SHARDED, ***a.*** **Having wings sheathed with a hard case; as the sharded beetle. Inhabiting shards.**

SHARE, ***n.***

1. a part; a portion; a quantity; as a small share of prudence or good sense.*NWAD SHARE.2*

2. A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common; that part of an undivided interest which belongs to each proprietor; as a ship owned in ten shares; a Tontine buildind owned in a hundred shares.*NWAD SHARE.3*

3. The part of a thing allotted or distributed to each individual of a number; divided; separate portion. Each heir has received his share of the estate.*NWAD SHARE.4*

4. A part belonging to one; portion possessed.*NWAD SHARE.5*

Nor I without my share of fame. Dryden.*NWAD SHARE.6*

5. A part contributed. He bears his share of the burden.*NWAD SHARE.7*

6. The broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the ground; or a furrow-slice.*NWAD SHARE.8*

To go shares, to partake; to be equally concerned.*NWAD SHARE.9*

SHARE, *v.t.*

1. To divide; to part among two or more.*NWAD SHARE.11*

Suppose I share my fortune equally between my children and a stranger. Swift.*NWAD SHARE.12*

And share his burden where he shares his heart. Dryden.*NWAD SHARE.13*

2. To partake or enjoy with others; to seize and possess jointly in common.*NWAD SHARE.14*

Great Jove with Cesar shares his sov'reign sway. Milton.*NWAD SHARE.15*

While avarice and rapine share the land. Milton.*NWAD SHARE.16*

3. To cut; to share. [Not now in use.]*NWAD SHARE.17*

And the shar'd vilage hangs on equal sides. Dryden.*NWAD SHARE.18*

SHARE, *v.i.* To have part.

A right of inheritance gave everyone a title to share the goods of his father. Locke.*NWAD SHARE.20*

SHARE-BONE, *n.* The ossa pubis.

SHARED, *pp.* Held or enjoyed with another or others; divided; distributed in shares

SHAREHOLDER, *n.* [share and holder.] One that holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property.

One of the proprietors of the mine, who was a principle shareholder in the company, died. Med. Repos.*NWAD SHAREHOLDER.2*

SHARER, *n.* A partaker; one that participates any thing with another; one who enjoys or suffers in common with anotheror others; as a sharer in another's good fortune; a sharer in the toils of war; a sharer in a ladies affections.

SHARING, *ppr.* Partaking; having a part with another; enjoying or suffering with others.

SHARING, *n.* Participation.

SHARK, *n.* [L. carcharius; Gr. from sharp.]

1. A voracious fish of the genus Squalus, of several species. The body is oblong, tapering and rough, and some species have several rows of serrated teeth. The largest grow to the length of thirty feet.*NWAD SHARK.2*

2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. [Low.]*NWAD SHARK.3*

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine; as, to live upon the shark. [Little used.]*NWAD SHARK.4*

4. In New England, one that lives by shifts, contrivance or stratagem.*NWAD SHARK.5*

SHARK, *v.t.* To pick up hastily, slily or in small quantities. [Low.]

SHARK, *v.i.*

1. To play the petty thief; or rather to live by shifts and petty stratagems. [In New England, the common pronunciation is shurk, but the word rarely implies fraud.]*NWAD SHARK.8*

2. To cheat; to trick. [Low.]*NWAD SHARK.9*

3. To fawn upon for a dinner; to beg.*NWAD SHARK.10*

To shark out, to slip out or escape by low artifices. [Vulgar.]*NWAD SHARK.11*

SHARKER, *n.* One that lives by sharking; an artful fellow.

SHARKING, *ppr.* Picking up in haste; living by petty rapine, or by shifts and devices.

SHARKING, *n.*

1. Petty rapine; trick.*NWAD SHARKING.3*

2. The seeking of a livelihood by shifts and devices.*NWAD SHARKING.4*

SHARP, *a.*

1. Having a very thin edge or a fine point; keen; acute; not blunt. Thus we may say, a sharp knife, or a sharp needle. A sharp edge easily severs a substance; a sharp point is easily made to penetrate, it.*NWAD SHARP.2*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse; as, a hills terminates in a sharp peak, or a sharp ridge.*NWAD SHARP.3*

3. Forming an acute or too small angle at the ridge; as a sharp roof.*NWAD SHARP.4*

4. Acute of mind; quick to discern or distinguish; penetrating; ready at invention; witty; ingenious.*NWAD SHARP.5*

Nothing makes men sharper than want. Addison.*NWAD SHARP.6*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the sharpest philosophers have not yet obtained clear ideas. Watts.*NWAD SHARP.7*

5. Being of quick or nice perception; applied to the senses or organs of perception; as a sharp eye; sharp sight.*NWAD SHARP.8*

6. Affecting the organs of taste like fine points; piercing; penetrating;

shrill; as sharp vinegar; sharp tasted citrons.*NWAD SHARP.9*

7. Affecting the organs of hearing like sharp points; poercing; penetrating; shrill; as a sharp sound or voice; a sharp not or tone; opposed to a flat note or sound.*NWAD SHARP.10*

8. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic; as sharp words; sharp rebuke.*NWAD SHARP.11*

-Be thy words severe,*NWAD SHARP.12*

Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. Dryden.*NWAD SHARP.13*

9. Severely rigid; quick or severe in punishing; cruel.*NWAD SHARP.14*

To that place the sharp Athenian law*NWAD SHARP.15*

Cannot pursue us. Shak.*NWAD SHARP.16*

10. Eager for food; keen; as a sharp appetite.*NWAD SHARP.17*

11. Eager in pursuit; deen in quest,*NWAD SHARP.18*

My faulchion now is sharp and passing empty. Shak.*NWAD SHARP.19*

12. Fierce; ardent; fiery; violent; as a sharp contest.*NWAD SHARP.20*

A sharp assault already is begun. Dryden.*NWAD SHARP.21*

13. Keen; severe; pungent; as sharp pain.*NWAD SHARP.22*

14. Very painful or distressing; as sharp tribulation; a sharp fit of the gout.*NWAD SHARP.23*

15. Very attentive or vigilant.*NWAD SHARP.24*

Sharp at her utmost ken she cast her eyes. Dryden.*NWAD SHARP.25*

16. Making nice calculations of profit; or close and exact in making bargains or demanding dues.*NWAD SHARP.26*

17. Biting; pinching; piercing; as sharp air; sharp wind or weather.*NWAD SHARP.27*

18. Subtil; nice; witty; acute; used of things; as a sharp discourse.*NWAD SHARP.28*

19. Among workmen, hard; as sharp sand.*NWAD SHARP.29*

20. Emanciated; lean; thin; as a sharp visage.*NWAD SHARP.30*

To brace sharp, in seamanship, to turn the yards to the most oblique position possible, that the ship may lay well up to the wind.*NWAD SHARP.31*

SHARP, *n.*

1. In music, an acute sound.*NWAD SHARP.33*

2. A note artificially raised a semitone; or,*NWAD SHARP.34*

3. The character which directs the note to be thus elevated; opposed to a flat, which depresses a note a semitone.*NWAD SHARP.35*

4. A pointed weapon. [Not in use.]*NWAD SHARP.36*

SHARP, *v.t.*

1. To make keen or acute.*NWAD SHARP.38*

2. To render quick.*NWAD SHARP.39*

3. To mark with a sharp, in musical composition; or to raise a not a semitone.*NWAD SHARP.40*

SHARP, *v.i.* To play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper.

SHARP-EDGED, *a.* Having a fine keen edge.

SHARPEN, ***v.t.***

1. To make sharp; to give a keen edge or a fine point to a thing; to edge; to point; as, to sharpen a knife, an ax or the teeth of a saw; to sharpen a sword.*NWAD SHARPEN.2*

All of the Israelites went down to the Philistines to sharpen every man his share and his coulter, and his ax and his mattock. *1 Samuel 13:20*.*NWAD SHARPEN.3*

2. To make more eager or active; as, to sharpen the edge of industry.*NWAD SHARPEN.4*

3. To make more pungent and painful. The abuse of wealth and greatness may hereafter sharpen the sting of conscience.*NWAD SHARPEN.5*

4. To make more quick, acute or ingenious. The wit or the intellect is sharpened by study.*NWAD SHARPEN.6*

5. To render perception more quick or acute.*NWAD SHARPEN.7*

Th' air sharpen'd his visual ray*NWAD SHARPEN.8*

To objects distant far. Milton.*NWAD SHARPEN.9*

6. To render more keen; to make more eager for food or for any gratification; as, to sharpen the appetite; to sharpen a desire.*NWAD SHARPEN.10*

7. To make biting, sarcastic or severe. Sharpen each word.*NWAD SHARPEN.11*

8. To render less flat, or more shrill or piercing.*NWAD SHARPEN.12*

Inclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and sharpen it. Bacon.*NWAD SHARPEN.13*

9. To make more tart or acid; to make sour; as, the rays of the sun sharpen vinegar.*NWAD SHARPEN.14*

10. To make more distressing; as, to sharpen grief or other evis.*NWAD SHARPEN.15*

11. In music, to raise a sound by means of a sharp.*NWAD SHARPEN.16*

SHARPEN, *v.i.* To grow or become sharp.

SHARPER, *n.* A shrewd man in making bargains; a tricking fellow; a cheat in bargaining or gaming.

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. L'Estrange.*NWAD SHARPER.2*

SHARPLY, *adv.*

1. With a keen edge or a fine point.*NWAD SHARPLY.2*

2. Severely; rigorously; roughly.*NWAD SHARPLY.3*

They are to be more sharply chastised and reformed than the rude Irish. Spenser.*NWAD SHARPLY.4*

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously; as the mind and memory sharply exercised.*NWAD SHARPLY.5*

4. Violently; vehemently.*NWAD SHARPLY.6*

At the arrival of English embassadors, the soldiers were sharply assailed with wants. Hayward.*NWAD SHARPLY.7*

5. With keen perception; exactly; minutely.*NWAD SHARPLY.8*

You contract your eye, when you would see sharply. Bacon.*NWAD SHARPLY.9*

6. Acutely; wittily; with nice discernment.*NWAD SHARPLY.10*

SHARPNESS, *n.*

1. Keenness of an edge or point; as the sharpness of a razor or a

dart.*NWAD SHARPNESS.2*

2. Not obtuseness.*NWAD SHARPNESS.3*

3. Pungency; acidity; as the sharpness of vinegar.*NWAD SHARPNESS.4*

4. Pungency of pain; keenness; severity of pain or affliction; as the sharpness of pain, grief or anguish.*NWAD SHARPNESS.5*

5. Painfulness; afflictiveness; as the sharpness or calamity.*NWAD SHARPNESS.6*

And the best quarrels in the heat are curst*NWAD SHARPNESS.7*

By those that feel their sharpness. Shak.*NWAD SHARPNESS.8*

6. Sverity of language; pungency; satirical sarcasm; as the sharpness of a satire or rebuke.*NWAD SHARPNESS.9*

Some did all folly with just sharpness blame. Dryden.*NWAD SHARPNESS.10*

7. Acuteness of intellect; the power of nice discernment; quickness of understanding; ingenuity; as sharpness of wit or understanding.*NWAD SHARPNESS.11*

8. Quickness of sense or perception; as the sharpness of sight.*NWAD SHARPNESS.12*

9. Keenness; sverity as the sharpness of the air or weather.*NWAD SHARPNESS.13*

SHARP-SET, *a.* [sharp and set.]

1. Eager in appetite; affected by keen hunger; ravenous; as an eagle or a lion sharp-set.*NWAD SHARP-SET.2*

2. Eager in the desire for gratification.*NWAD SHARP-SET.3*

The town is sharp-set on new plays. Pope.*NWAD SHARP-SET.4*

SHARP-SHOOTER, *n.* [Sharp and shoot.] One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; one skilled with the use of the rifle.

SHARP-SIGHTED, *a.* [sharp and sight.]

1. Having quick or acute sight; as a sharp-sighted eagle or hawk.*NWAD SHARP-SIGHTED.2*

2. Having quick discernment or acute understanding; as a sharp-sighted opponent; sharp-sighted judgement.*NWAD SHARP-SIGHTED.3*

SHARP-VISAGED, *a.* [sharp and visage.] Having a sharp or thin face.

SHARP-WITTED, *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind.

SHASTER, *n.* Among the Hindoos, a sacred book containing the dogmas of the religion of the Bramis and the ceremonies of their worship, and serving as a commentary on the Vedam. It consists of three parts; the first containing the moral law of the Hindoos; the second the rites and ceremonies of their religion; the third the distribution of the people into tribes or classes, with the duties pertaining to each.

SHATTER, *v.t.*

1. To braek at once into many pieces; to dash, burst, rend or part by violence into fragments; as, explosion shatters a rock or bomb; lightning shatters the sturdy oak; steam shatters a boiler; a monarchy is shattered by revolt.*NWAD SHATTER.2*

2. To rend; to crack; to split; to rive into splinters.*NWAD SHATTER.3*

3. To dissapate; to make incapable of close and continued application; as a man of shattered humor.*NWAD SHATTER.4*

4. To disorder; to derange; to render delirious; as, to shatter teh

brain, the man seems to be shattered in his intellect.*NWAD SHATTER.5*

SHATTER, *v.i.* To be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied.

Some shatter and fly in many places. Bacon.*NWAD SHATTER.7*

SHATTER-BRAINED, *a.* [shatter and brain or pated.]

SHATTER-PATED, *a.*

1. Disordered or wandering in intellect.*NWAD SHATTER-PATED.2*

2. Heedless wild; not consistent.*NWAD SHATTER-PATED.3*

SHATTERED, *pp.* Broken or dashed to pieces; rent; disordered.

SHATTERING, *ppr.* Dashing or breaking to pieces; rending; disordering.

SHATTERS, *n.* [I believe used only in the plural.] The fragments of any thing forcibly rent or broken; used chiefly or solely in the phrases, to break or rend into shatters.

SHATTERY, *a.* Brittle; easily falling into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture; as shattery spar.

SHAVE, *v.t. pret.* shaved; *pp.* shaved or shaven.

1. To cut or pare off something from the surface of the body by a razor or other edged instrument, by rubbing, scraping or drawing the instrument along the surface; as, tto shave the chin and cheeks; to shave the head of its hair.*NWAD SHAVE.2*

He shall shave his head in the day of his cleansing. *Numbers 6:9*.*NWAD SHAVE.3*

2. To shave off, to cut off.*NWAD SHAVE.4*

Neither shall they shave off the corner of their beard. *Leviticus 21:5*.*NWAD SHAVE.5*

3. To pare close.*NWAD SHAVE.6*

The bending sythe*NWAD SHAVE.7*

Shaves all the surface of the waving green. Gay.*NWAD SHAVE.8*

4. To cut off thin slices; or tho cut in thin slices.*NWAD SHAVE.9*

5. To skim along the surface near it; to sweep along.*NWAD SHAVE.10*

He shaves with level wing the deep. Milton.*NWAD SHAVE.11*

6. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to fleece.*NWAD SHAVE.12*

7. To make smooth by paring or cutting off slices; as, to shave hoops or staves.*NWAD SHAVE.13*

To shave a note. to purchase it at a great discount, a discount much beyong the legal rate of interest. [A low phrase.]*NWAD SHAVE.14*

SHAVE, *n.* An instrument with a long blade and a handle at each end for shaving hoops, etc.; called also a drawing knife.

SHAVED, *pp.* Pared; made smooth with a razor or other cutting instrument; fleeced.

SHAVE-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Equisetum.

SHAVELING, *n.* A man shaved; a friar or religious; in contempt.

SHAVER, *n.*

1. One that shaves or whose occupation is to shave.*NWAD SHAVER.2*

2. One that is close in bargains or a sharp dealer.*NWAD SHAVER.3*

This Lewis is a cunning shaver. Swift.*NWAD SHAVER.4*

3. One that fleeces; a pillager; a punderer.*NWAD SHAVER.5*

By these shavers the Turks werestripped of all they had. Knolles.*NWAD SHAVER.6*

SHAVER, *n.* A boy or young man. This word is still in common use in New England. It must be numbered among our original words.

SHAVING, *ppr.* Paring the surface with a razor or ather sharp instrument; making smooth by paring; fleecing.

SHAVING, *n.*

1. The act of paring the surface.*NWAD SHAVING.3*

2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plan or other cutting instrument.*NWAD SHAVING.4*

SHAW, *n.* A thicket; a small wood. [Local in England. In America not used.]

SHAW-FOWL, *n.* [shaw and fowl.] the representation or image of a fowl make by fowlers to shoot at.

SHAWL, *n.* A cloth of wool, cotton, silk or hair, used by females as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders. Shawls are of various sizes from that of a hankerchief to that of a counterpane. Shawls were originally manufactured in the heart of India from the fine silky wool of the Thibet sheep, and the best shawls now come from Cashmere; but they are also manufactured in Europe. The largest kinds are used in train-dresses and for long scarfs.

SHAWM, *n.* A hautboy or cornet; written also shalm, but not in use.

SHE, pronoun personal of the feminine gender. [She is perhaps the Heb. a woman or wife. L. quoe.]

1. A pronoun which is a substitute for the name of a female, and of the feminine gender; the word which refers to a female mentioned in the preceding or following part of a sentence or discourse.*NWAD SHE.2*

Then denied, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. *Genesis 18:15*.*NWAD SHE.3*

2. She is sometimes used as a noun for waman or female, and in the plural; but in contempt or in ludicrous language.*NWAD SHE.4*

Lady, you are the cruell'st she alive. Shak.*NWAD SHE.5*

The shes of Italy shall not betray*NWAD SHE.6*

My interest. Shak.*NWAD SHE.7*

3. She is also used in composition for female, representing sex; as a she-bear; a she-cat.*NWAD SHE.8*

SHEADING, *n.* In the isle of Man, a riding, tithing or division, in which there is a corner or chief constable. The isle is divided into six sheading.

SHEAF, *n. plu.* sheaves. [L. scopa, scopo.]

1. A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.*NWAD SHEAF.2*

-The reaper fills his greedy hands,*NWAD SHEAF.3*

And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands. Dryden.*NWAD SHEAF.4*

2. Any bundle or collection; as a sheaf of arrows.*NWAD SHEAF.5*

SHEAF, *v.t.* To collect and bind; to make sheaves.

SHEAL, to shell, not used.

SHEAR, *v.t. pret.* sheared; *pp.* sheared or shorn. The old *pret.* shore is entirely obsolete.

1. To cut or clip something from the surface with an instrument of two blades; to separate any thing from the surface by shears, scissors or a like instrument; as, to shear sheep; to shear cloth. It is appropriately used for the cutting of wool from sheep on their skins, for clipping the nap from cloth, but may be applied to other things; as, a horse shears the ground in feeding much closer than an ox.*NWAD SHEAR.2*

2. To separate by shears; as, to shear a fleece.*NWAD SHEAR.3*

3. To reap. [Not in use.] Scotish.*NWAD SHEAR.4*

SHEAR, To deviate. [See *Sheer*.]

SHEARBILL, *n.* [shear and bill.] A fowl, the black skimmer or cut-water.

SHEARD, *n.* A shard. [See *Shard*.]

SHEARED, *pp.* Clipped; deprived of woll, hair, nap.

SHEARER, *n.* One that shears; as a shearer of sheep.

SHEARMAN, *n.* sher'man. One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

SHEARS, *n. plu.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel edge, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances by interception between the two blades. Shears differ from scissors chiefly in being larger.*NWAD SHEARS.2*

Fate urg'd the shears and cut the sylph in twain. Pope.*NWAD*

SHEARS.3

2. Something in the form of the blades of shears.*NWAD SHEARS.4*

3. Wings. [Not in use.]*NWAD SHEARS.5*

4. An engine for raising heavy weights. [See *Sheers*.]*NWAD SHEARS.6*

5. The denomimation of the age of sheep from the cutting of the teeth; as sheep of one shear, two shear, etc. [Local.]*NWAD SHEARS.7*

SHEAR-WATER, *n.* A fowl. [Larus niger.] A species of petrel, (Procellaria puffinus, Linn.) found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. The cut-water, (Rhryncops nigra.)

SHEAT. [See *Sheet*.]

SEHAT-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of Silurus, having a long slimy body destitute of scales, and the back dusky, like that of an eel.

SHEATH, *n.*

1. A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard. A sheath is that which separates, and hence a defense.*NWAD SHEATH.2*

2. In botany, a membrane investing a stem or branch, as in grasses.*NWAD SHEATH.3*

3. Any thin covering for defense; the wing-case of an insect.*NWAD SHEATH.4*

SHEATH, SHEATHE, *v.t.*

1. To put in a case or scabbard; as, the sheathe a sword or dagger.*NWAD SHEATH.6*

2. To inclose or cover with a sheath or case.*NWAD SHEATH.7*

The leopard-deeps the claws of his fore feet turned up from the ground, and sheathed in the skin of his toes. Grew.*NWAD SHEATH.8*

‘Tis in my breast she sheathes her dagger now. Dryden.*NWAD SHEATH.9*

3. To cover or line; as, to sheathe the bowels with demulcent or mucilaginous substances.*NWAD SHEATH.10*

4. To obtund or blunt, as acrimonious or sharp particles.*NWAD SHEATH.11*

5. To fit with a sheath.*NWAD SHEATH.12*

6. To case or cover with boards or with sheets of copper; as, to sheathe a ship to protect it from the worms.*NWAD SHEATH.13*

To sheathe the sword, a figurative phrase, to put an end to war or emnity; to make peace. It corresponds to the Indian phrase, to bury the hatchet.*NWAD SHEATH.14*

SHEATHED, *pp.*

1. Put in a sheath; inclosed or covered in a case; covered; lined; invested with a membrane.*NWAD SHEATHED.2*

2 . *a.* In botany, vaginate; invested by a sheath or cylindrical membranaceous tube, which is the base of the leaf, as the stalk or culm in grasses.*NWAD SHEATHED.3*

SHEATHING, *ppr.* Putting in a sheath; inclosing in a case; covering; liningl investing with a membrane.

SHEATHING, n, The casing or covering of a ship’s bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering.

SHEATHLESS, *a.* Without a sheath or case for covering; unsheathed.

SHEATH-WINGED, ***a.*** **[sheath and wing.] Having cases for covering the wings; as a sheath-winged insect.**

SHEATHY, ***a.*** **Forming a sheath or a case.**

SHEAVE, ***n.*** **In seamen's language, a wheel in which the rope works in a block. It is made of hard wood or a metal. When made of wood, it is sometimes bushed, that is, has a piece or perforated brass let into its center, the better to sustain the friction of the pin.**

SHEAVE, ***v.t.*** **To bring together; to collect. [Not in use.]**

SHEAVED, ***a.*** **Made of straw. [Not in use.]**

SHEAVE-HOLE, ***n.*** **A channel cut in a mast, yard or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.**

SHECKLATON, ***n.*** **A kind of gilt lether. [Not in use.]**

SHED, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **shed.**

1. To pour out; to effuse; to spill; to suffer to flow out; as, to shed tears; to shed blood. The sun sheds light on the earth; the stars shed a more feeble light.*NWAD SHED.2*

This is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins. *Matthew 26:28*.*NWAD SHED.3*

2. To let fall; to cast; as, the trees shed their leaves on autumn; fowls shed their fethers; and serpents shed their skin.*NWAD SHED.4*

3. To scatter to emit; to throw off; to diffuse; as, flowers shed their sweets of fragrance.*NWAD SHED.5*

SHED, ***v.i.*** **To let fall its parts.**

White oats are apt to shed most as they lie, and black as they

stand. Mortimer.*NWAD SHED.7*

SHED, *n.*

1. A slight building; a covering of timber and boards, etc. for shelter against and the inclemencies of weather; a poop house or hovel; as a horse-shed.*NWAD SHED.9*

The first Aletes born in a lowly shed. Fairfax.*NWAD SHED.10*

Sheds of reeds which summer's heat repel. Sandys.*NWAD SHED.11*

2. In composition; effusion; as in slood-shed. [See the Verb.]*NWAD SHED.12*

SHED, *v.t.* To keep off; to prevent from entering; as a hut, umbrella or garment that sheds rain.

SHEDDER, *n.* One that sheds or causes to flow out; as a shedder of blood.

SHEDDING, *ppr.* Effusing; causing to flow out; letting fall; casting; throwing off; sending out; diffusing; keeping off.

SHEEN, SHEENY, *a.* Bright; glittery; showy.

Up rose each warrior bold and brave,*NWAD SHEEN.2*

Glist'ring in filed steel and armor sheen. Fairfax. [This word is used only in poetry.]*NWAD SHEEN.3*

SHEEN, *n.* Brightness; splendor.

SHEEP, *n. sing.* and *plu.*

1. An animal of the genus Ovis, which is one of the most useful species that the Creator has bestowed upon man, and its wool constitutes a principal material of warm clothing, and its flesh is a great article of fool. The sheep is remarkable for its harmless

temper ant its tmidity. the varieties are numerous.*NWAD SHEEP.2*

2. In contempt, a silly fellow.*NWAD SHEEP.3*

3. Figuratively, God's people are called sheep, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd.*NWAD SHEEP.4*

SHEEP-BITE, *v.t.* [sheep and bite.] To practice petty thefts. [Not in use.]

SHEEP-BITER, *n.* One who practices petty thefts. [Not in use.]

SHEEPCOT, *n.* [sheep snd cot.] A small inclosure for sheep; a pen.

SHEEPFOLD, ***n.*** **[sheep and fold.] A place where sheep are collected or confined.**

SHEEPHOOK, ***n.*** **[sheep and hook.] A hook fastened fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold holsd on hte legs of their sheep.**

SHEEPISH, ***a.***

1. Like a sheep; bashfus; timorous to excess; over-modest; meanly diffident.*NWAD SHEEPISH.2*

2. Pertaining to sheep.*NWAD SHEEPISH.3*

SHEEPISHLY, ***adv.*** **Bashfully; with mean timidity or diffidence.**

SHEEPISHNESS, ***n.*** **Bashfulness; excessive modesty or diffidence; mean timorousness.**

SHEEP-MARKET, ***n.*** **A place where sheep are sold.**

SHEEP-MASTER, ***n.*** **[sheep and master.] A feeder of sheep; one that has the care of sheep.**

SHEEP'S-EYE, ***n.*** **[sheep and eye.] A modest diffident look, such as lovers casst at their mistresses.**

SHEEP-SHANK, ***n.*** **[sheep and shank.] Among seamen, a knot in a rope make to shorten it, as on a runner or a tie.**

SHEEP'S-HEAD, ***n.*** **[sheep and head.] A fish caught on the shores of Connecticut and of Long Island, so called from the resemblance of its head to that of a sheep. It is esteemed delicious food.**

SHEEP-SHEARER, ***n.*** **[sheep and shear.] One that shears or cuts off the wool from sheep.**

SHEEP-SHEARING, *n.*

1. The act of shearing sheep.*NWAD SHEEP-SHEARING.2*

2. The time of shearing sheep; also, a feast make on that occasion.*NWAD SHEEP-SHEARING.3*

SHEEPSKIN, *n.* The skin of a sheep; or the lether prepared from it.

SHEEP-STEALER, *n.* [sheep and steal.] One that steals sheep.

SHEEP-STEALING, *n.* the act of stealing sheep.

SHEEP-WALK, *n.* [sheep and walk.] Pasture for sheep; a place where sheep feed.

SHEER, *a.*

1. Pure; clear; separate from anything foreign; unmingled; as sheer ale. But this application is unusual. We say sheer argument, sheer wit, sheer falsehook, etc.*NWAD SHEER.2*

2. Clear; thin; as sheer muslin.*NWAD SHEER.3*

SHEER, *adv.* Clean; quite; at once. *Obs.*

SHEER, *v.t.* To sheer. [Not in use.]

SHEER, *v.i.* [See *Shear*, the sense of which is to separate.]

1. In seamen's language, to decline or deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship when not steered with steadiness.*NWAD SHEER.7*

2. To slip or move aside.*NWAD SHEER.8*

To sheer off, to turn or move aside to a distance.*NWAD SHEER.9*

To sheer up, to turn and approach to a place or ship.*NWAD*

SHEER.10

SHEER, *n.*

1. The longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides.*NWAD SHEER.12*

2. The position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, to keep her clear of it.*NWAD SHEER.13*

To break sheer, to deviate from that position and fisk fouling the anchor.*NWAD SHEER.14*

SHEER-HULK, *n.* An old ship of war, fitted with sheers of apparatus to fix or take out the masts of other ships.

SHEERLY, *adv.* At once; quite; absolutely. *Obs.*

SHEERS, *n. plu.* An engine consisting of two or more pieces of timber or poses, fastened together near the top; used for raising heavy weights, particularly for hoisting the lower masts of ships.

SHEET, *n.* [L. schenda; Gr. The Greek and Latin words signify a table or plate for writing on; L. scindo, Gr.]

1. A broad piece of cloth used as part of bed-furniture.*NWAD SHEET.2*

2. A broad piece of paper as it comes from the manufacturer. Sheets of paper are of different sizes, as royal, demi, foolscap, pot and post-paper.*NWAD SHEET.3*

3. A piece of paper printed, folede and bound, or formed in to a book in blank, and making four, eight, sixteen or twenty-four pages, etc.*NWAD SHEET.4*

4. Any thing expanded; as a sheet of water or of fire; a sheet of copper, lead or iron.*NWAD SHEET.5*

5. Sheets, *plu.* a book or pamphlet. The following sheets contains a full answer to my opponent.*NWAD SHEET.6*

6. A sail.*NWAD SHEET.7*

SHEET, *n.* In nautical language, a rope fastened to one or both the lower corners of a sail to extend and retain it in a particular situation. When a ship sails with a side-wind, the lower corners of the main and fore-sails are fastened with a tackand a sheet.

SHEET, *v.t.*

1. To furnish with sheets. [Little used.]*NWAD SHEET.10*

2. To fold in a sheet. [Little used.]*NWAD SHEET.11*

3. To cover as with a sheet; to cover with something broad and thin.*NWAD SHEET.12*

When snow the pasture sheets. Shak.*NWAD SHEET.13*

To sheet home, is to haul home a sheet, or extend the sail till the clew is close to the sheet-block.*NWAD SHEET.14*

SHEET-ANCHOR, *n.*

1. The largest anchor of a ship, which in stress of wheather is sometimes the seaman's last refuge to prevent the ship from going ashore. Hence,*NWAD SHEET-ANCHOR.2*

2. The chief support; the last refuge for safety.*NWAD SHEET-ANCHOR.3*

SHEET-COPPER, *n.* Copper in broad thin plates.

SHEETING, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

SHEET-IRON, *n.* Iron in sheets or broad thin plates.

SHEET-LEAD, *n.* Lead in sheets.

SHEIK, ***n.*** **In Egypt, a person who has the care of a mosk; a kind of priest.**

SHEKEL, ***n.*** **[Heb. to way; Low L. siclus.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews and other nations of the same stock. Dr. Arbuthnot makes the weight to have been equal to 9 pennyweights, 2 4/7 grains, Troy weight, and the value of 2s. 3 3/8d. sterling, or about half a dollar. Others make its value 2s. 6d. sterling. The golden shekel was worht 1. 16. 6. pounds sterling, about $8, 12.**

SHELDAFLE, SHELDAPLE, ***n.*** **A chaffinch. This word is also written shell-apple.**

SHELDRAKE, ***n.*** **An aquatic fowl of the duck kind, the Anas tadorna. It has a greenish black head, and its body is variegated with white.**

SHELDUCK, ***n.*** **A species of wild duck.**

SHELF, ***n. plu.*** **shelves.**

1. A platform of boards or planks, elevated above the floor, and fixed and set on a frame or contiguous to a wall, for holding vessels, utensils, books and the like.*NWAD SHELF.2*

2. A sand bank in the sea, or a rock or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships.*NWAD SHELF.3*

3. In mining, fast ground; the part of the internal structure of the earth which lies in an even regular form.*NWAD SHELF.4*

SHELFY, ***a.***

1. Full if shelves; abounding with with sand bank or rocks lying near the surface of the water and rendering navigation dangerous; as a shelfy coast.*NWAD SHELFY.2*

2. Hard; firm. [See *Shelf*, No. 3.] [Not in use.]*NWAD SHELFY.3*

SHELL, ***n.***

1. The hard and stony covering of certain fruits and of certain animals; as the shell of a nut; the shell of an oyster or lobster. the shells of animals are crustaceous or testaceous; crustaceous as that of the lobster, and testaceous as that of the oyster and clam.*NWAD SHELL.2*

2. The outer coat of an egg.*NWAD SHELL.3*

3. The outer part of a house unfinished. We say of a building that wants the interior timbers or finishing, that it is a mere shell.*NWAD SHELL.4*

4. An instrument of music, like testudo in Latin; the first lyre being make, it is said, by drawing strings over a tortoise shell.*NWAD SHELL.5*

5. Oute ror superficial part; as the shell of religion.*NWAD SHELL.6*

6. A bomb.*NWAD SHELL.7*

Fossil shells, dug up from the earth.*NWAD SHELL.8*

SHELL, ***v.t.***

1. To strip or break off the shell; or to take out of the shell; as, to shell nuts or almonds.*NWAD SHELL.10*

2. To separate from the ear; as, to shell maiz.*NWAD SHELL.11*

SHELL, ***v.i.***

1. To fall off, as a shell, crust or exterior coat.*NWAD SHELL.13*

2. To cast the shell or exterior covering. Nuts shell in falling.*NWAD SHELL.14*

3. To be disengaged from the husk; as, wheat or rye shells in reaping.*NWAD SHELL.15*

SHELLED, *pp.* Deprived of the shell; also, separated from the ear; as, shelled corn or maiz.

SHELL-FISH, *n.* An aquatic animal whose covering consists of a shell, crustaceous or testaceous; as lobsters, crabs, oysters, clams, etc.

SHELLING, *ppr.*

1. Taking off the shell; casting the external hard covering; separating from hte husk and falling.*NWAD SHELLING.2*

2. Separating from the ear, as maiz.*NWAD SHELLING.3*

SHELL-MEAT, *n.* Food consisting of shell fish.

SHELL-WORK, Work composed of shells, or adorned with them.

SHELLY, *a.*

1. Abounding with shells; as the shelly shore.*NWAD SHELLY.2*

2. Consisting of shells. Lobsters disengage themselves from their shelly prisons.*NWAD SHELLY.3*

SHELTER, *n.* [L. celo.]

1. That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance. A house is a shelter from rain and other inclemencies of the weather; the foliage of a tree is a shelter from the rays of the sun.*NWAD SHELTER.2*

The healing plant shall aid,*NWAD SHELTER.3*

From storms a shelter, and from heat a shade. Pope.*NWAD SHELTER.4*

2. The state of being covered and protected; protection; security.*NWAD SHELTER.5*

Who into shelter takes their tender bloom. Young.*NWAD SHELTER.6*

3. He that defends or guards from danger.*NWAD SHELTER.7*

SHELTER, *v.t.*

1. To cover from violence, injury, annoyance or attack; as a valley sheltered from the north wind by a mountain.*NWAD SHELTER.9*

Those ruins shelter'd once his sacred head. Dryden.*NWAD SHELTER.10*

We besought the deep shelter to us. Milton.*NWAD SHELTER.11*

2. To defend; to protect from danger; to secure or render safe; to harbor.*NWAD SHELTER.12*

What endless shall you gain,*NWAD SHELTER.13*

to save and shelter Troy's unhappy train? Dryden.*NWAD SHELTER.14*

3. To betake to cover or a safe place.*NWAD SHELTER.15*

They sheltered themselves under a rock. Abbot.*NWAD SHELTER.16*

4. To cover from notice; to disguise for protection.*NWAD SHELTER.17*

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,*NWAD SHELTER.18*

Or shelter passion under friendship's name. Prior.*NWAD SHELTER.19*

SHELTER, *v.i.* To take shelter.

There the Indian herdsman shunning heat,*NWAD SHELTER.21*

Shelters in cool. Milton.*NWAD SHELTER.22*

SHELTERED, ***pp.*** **Covered from injury or annoyance; defended; protected.**

SHELTERING, ***ppr.*** **Covering from injury or annoyance; protecting.**

SHELTERLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.**

Now sad and shelterless perhaps she lies. Rowe.*NWAD SHELTERLESS.2*

SHELTERY, ***a.*** **affording shelter. [Little used.]**

SHELTIE, ***n.*** **A small but strong horse in Scotland; so called from Shetland, where it is produced.**

SHELVE, ***v.t.*** **shelv. To place on a shelf or on shelves. [Not in use.]**

SHELVE, ***v.i.*** **to incline; to be sloping.**

SHELVING, ***ppr.*** **or** ***a.*** **Inclining; sloping; having declivity.**

With rocks and shelving arches vaulted round. Addison.*NWAD SHELVING.2*

SHELVY, ***a.*** **Full of rocks or sand banks; shallow; as a shelvy shore. [See *Shelfy*.]**

SHEMITIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Shem, the son of Noah. The Shemetic languages are Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaria, Ethiopic and Old Phoenician.**

SHEND, ***v.t.*** **ptet. and** ***pp.*** **shent.**

1. To injure, mar or spoil. *Obs.*NWAD SHEND.2

That much I fear my body willbe shent. Dryden.*NWAD SHEND.3*

2. To blame, reproach. revile, degrade, disgrace.*NWAD SHEND.4*

The famous name of knighthood foully shend. Spenser.*NWAD SHEND.5*

3. To overpower or surpass.*NWAD SHEND.6*

She pass'd the rest as Cynthia doth shend*NWAD SHEND.7*

The lesser stars.*NWAD SHEND.8*

SHENT, *pp.* Infured. Obsolete unless in poetry.

SHEPHERD, *n.*

1. A man employed in tending, feeding and gaurding sheep in the pasture.*NWAD SHEPHERD.2*

2. A swain; a rural lover.*NWAD SHEPHERD.3*

3. The pastor of a parish, church or congregation; a minister of the gospel who superintends a church or parish, and gived instruction in spiritual things. God and Christ are in Scripture dinominated Shepherds, as they lead, protect and govern their people, and provide for their wilfare.*NWAD SHEPHERD.4*

SHEPHERDESS, *n.* A woman that tends sheep; hence, a rural lass.

She put herself into the garb of a sheperdess. Sidney.*NWAD SHEPHERDESS.2*

SHEPHERDISH, *a.* Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.

SHEPHERDLY, *a.* Pastoral; rustic.

SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Scandix; Venus comb.

SHEPHERD'S POUCH, SHEPHERD'S PURSE, *n.* A plant of the genus Thlaspi.

SHEPHERD'S ROD, *n.* A plant of the genus Dipsacus; teasel.

SHEPHERD'S STAFF, *n.* A plant of the genus Dipsacus.

SHERBET, *n.* [L. sorbeo.] A drink composed of water, lemon juice and sugar, sometimes with perfumed cakes dissolved in it, with an infusion of some drops of rose water. Another kind made with violets, honey, juice of rasins, etc.

SHERD, *n.* A pragment; usually written *shard*, which see.

SHERIF, *n.* An officer in each county, to whom is entrusted the execution of the laws. In England, sherifs are appointed by the king. In the United States, sherifs are elected by legislature or by the citizens, or appointed and commissioned by the executive of the state. The office of sherif in England is judicial and ministerial. In the United States it is mostly or wholly ministerial. The sherif, by himself or his deputies, executes civil and criminal process throughout the county, has charge of the jail and prisoners, attends courts and keeps the peace.

SHERIFALTY, SHERIFDOM, SHERIFSHIP, SHERIFWICK, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of sherif. [I believe none of these are in use. See *Shrievalty*.]

SHERRIFFE, *n.* The title of a descendant of Mohammed by Hassan Ibn Ali.

SHERRY, *n.* [sometimes written sherris.] A species of wine; so called from Xeres in Spain, where it is made.

Shew, Shewed, Shewn. [See *Show*, *Showed*, *Shown*.]*NWAD SHERRY.2*

SHEW-BREAD. [See *Show-bread*.]

SHEWER, *n.* One that shows. [See *Shower*.]

SHEWING. [See Showing.]

SHIBBOLETH, *n.* [Heb. an ear of corn, or a stream of water.]

1. A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites not being able to pronounce the letter sh, pronounced the word sibboleth. See *Judges 12:6*. Hence,*NWAD SHIBBOLETH.2*

2. The criterion of a party; or that which distinguishes one party from another; and usually some peculiarity in things of little importance.*NWAD SHIBBOLETH.3*

SHIDE, *n.* A piece split off; a cleft; a piece; a billet of wood; a splinter.

[Not used in New England, and local in England.]*NWAD SHIDE.2*

SHEILD, *n.*

1. A broad piece of defensive armor; a buckler; used in war for the protection of the body. The shields of the ancients were of different shapes and sizes, triangular, square, oval, etc. made of lether or wood covered with lether, and borne on the left arm. This species of armor was a good defence angainst arrows, darts, spears, etc. but would not protect against bullets.*NWAD SHEILD.2*

2. Defense; shelter; protection; or the person that defends or protects; as a chief, the ornament and the shield of the nation.*NWAD SHEILD.3*

Fear not, Abram; I am they shield and thy exceedind great reward. *Genesis 15:1*.*NWAD SHEILD.4*

3. In heraldry, the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms.*NWAD SHEILD.5*

SHIELD, *v.t.*

1. To cover, as with a shield; to cover from dasnger; to defend; to protect; to secure form assault or injury.*NWAD SHIELD.2*

To see the son the vanquish'd father shield. Dryden.*NWAD SHIELD.3*

Hear one that comes to shield his injur'd honor. Smith.*NWAD SHIELD.4*

2. To ward off; to defend against; as clothes shield one from the cold.*NWAD SHIELD.5*

SHIELDED, *pp.* Covered, as with a shield; defended; protected.

SHIELDING, *ppr.* Covering, as with a shield; defending from attack or injury; protected.

SHIFT, *v.i.*

1. To move; to change place or position. Vegetables are not able to shift and seek nutriment.*NWAD SHIFT.2*

2. To change its direction; to vary; as, the wind shifted from south to west.*NWAD SHIFT.3*

3. To change; to give place to other things.*NWAD SHIFT.4*

4. To change clothes particularly the under garment or chemise.*NWAD SHIFT.5*

5. To resort to expedients for a livelihood, or for accomplishing a purpose; to move from one thing to another, and to seize one expedient when anohter fails.*NWAD SHIFT.6*

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their companions to shift as well as they can. L'Estrange.*NWAD SHIFT.7*

6. To practice indirect methods.*NWAD SHIFT.8*

7. To seek methods of safety.*NWAD SHIFT.9*

Nature teaches every creature how to shift for itself in cases of danger. L'Estrange.*NWAD SHIFT.10*

8. To change place; as, cargo shifts from one side to the other.*NWAD SHIFT.11*

SHIFT, *v.t.*

1. To change; to alter; as, to shift the scenes.*NWAD SHIFT.13*

2. To transfer from one place or position to another; as, shift the helm; shift the sails.*NWAD SHIFT.14*

3. To put out of the way by some expedient.*NWAD SHIFT.15*

I shifted him away.*NWAD SHIFT.16*

4. To change, as clothes; as, to shift a coat.*NWAD SHIFT.17*

5. To dress in fresh clothes. Let him have time to shift himself.*NWAD SHIFT.18*

To shift about, to turn quite round, to a contrary side or opposite point.*NWAD SHIFT.19*

To shift off, to delay; to defer; as, to shift off the duteis of religion.*NWAD SHIFT.20*

2. To put away; to disengage or disencumber one's self, as of a burden or inconvenience.*NWAD SHIFT.21*

SHIFT, *n.*

1. A change; a turning from one thing to another; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty; one thing tried when another fails.*NWAD SHIFT.23*

I'll find a thousand shifts to get away. Shak.*NWAD SHIFT.24*

2. In a bad sense, mean refuge; last resource.*NWAD SHIFT.25*

For little soul on little shifts rely. Dryden.*NWAD SHIFT.26*

3. Fraud; artifice; expedient to effect a bad purpose; or an evasion; a trick to escape detection or evil.*NWAD SHIFT.27*

4. A woman's under garment; a chemise.*NWAD SHIFT.28*

SHIFTED, *pp.* Changed from one place or position to another.

SHIFTER, *n.*

1. One that shifts; the person that plays tricks or practices artifice.*NWAD SHIFTER.2*

2. In ships, a person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping and shifting the salt provisions.*NWAD SHIFTER.3*

SHIFTING, *ppr.* Changing place or position; reporting from one expedient to another.

SHIFTINGLY, *adv.* By shifts and changes; deceitfully.

SHIFTLESS, *a.* Destitute of expedients, or not resorting to successful expedients; wanting means to act or live; as a shiftless fellow.

SHILF, *n.* Straw.

SHILL, to shell, not in use.

SHILL, *v.t.* To put under cover; to sheal. [Not in use or local.]

SHILLING, *n.* An English silver coin equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound. The English shilling, or shilling sterling, is equivilent to nearly 22 cents, 22 hundredths, money of the United States. Our ancestors introduced the name with the coin into this country, but by depreciation the value of the shilling shrunk in New England and Virginia one fourth, or to a fraction less than 17 cents, in New York to 12 1/2 cents, in

Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland to about 11 cents.

This denomination of money still subsists in the United States, although there is no coin of that value current, except the Spanish coin of 12 1/2/ cents, which is a shilling in the money in the state of New York. Since the adoption of the present coins of the United States, eagles, dollars, cents, etc. the use of the shilling is continued only by habit.*NWAD SHILLING.2*

SHILLY-SHALLY, *n.* Foolish trifling; irresolution. [Vulgar.] [This word has probably been written shill-l shall-l, from an ignorance of its origin.]

SHILY. [See *Shyly*.]

SHIMNER, *v.i.* To gleam; to glisten. [Not in use.]

SHIN, *n.* The fore part of the leg, particularly of the human leg; the fore part of the crural bone, called tibia. This bone being only covered by the skin, may be named for that circumstance; skin-bone; or it may be formed from the root of chine, edge.

SHINE, *v.i.* [If s is a prefix, this word accords with the root of L. canus, caneo.]

1. To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit lightness or splendor; as, the sun shines by day; the moon shines by night. Shining differs from sparkling, glistening, glittering, as it usually implies a steady radiation or emission of light, whereas the latter words usually imply irregular or interrupted radiation. This distinction is not always not always observed, and we may say, the fixed stars shine, as well as they sparkle. But we never say the sun or the moon sparkles.*NWAD SHINE.2*

2. To be bright; to be lively and animated; to be brilliant.*NWAD SHINE.3*

Let thine eyes shine forth in their full luster. Denham.*NWAD SHINE.4*

3. To be unclouded; as, the moon shines.*NWAD SHINE.5*

4. To be glossy or bright, as silk.*NWAD SHINE.6*

Fish with their fins and shining scales. Milton.*NWAD SHINE.7*

5. To be gay or splendid.*NWAD SHINE.8*

So proud she shined in her princely state. Spenser.*NWAD SHINE.9*

6. To be beautiful.*NWAD SHINE.10*

Once brightest shin'd this child of heat and air. Pope.*NWAD SHINE.11*

7. To be eminent, conspicuous or distinguished; as, to shine in courts.*NWAD SHINE.12*

Few are qualified to shine in company. Swift.*NWAD SHINE.13*

8. To give light, real or figurative.*NWAD SHINE.14*

The light of righteousness hath not shined to us. Wisdom.*NWAD SHINE.15*

9. To manifest glorious excellencies.*NWAD SHINE.16*

10. To be clearly published.*NWAD SHINE.17*

11. To be conspicuously displayed; to be manifest.*NWAD SHINE.18*

Let your light so shine before men- *Matthew 5:16*.*NWAD SHINE.19*

To cause the face to shine, to be propitious.*NWAD SHINE.20*

SHINE, *n.*

1. Fair weather.*NWAD SHINE.22*

Be it fair or foul, rain or shine. Dryden.*NWAD SHINE.23*

2. Brightness; splendor; luster; gloss.*NWAD SHINE.24*

The glittering shine of gold. Decay of Piety.*NWAD SHINE.25*

Fair op'ning to some court's propitious shine. [Not elegant.] Pope.*NWAD SHINE.26*

SHINESS. [See *Shyness*.]

SHINGLE, *n.* [Gr.; L. scinkula, from scindo.]

1. A thin board sawed or rived for covering buildings. Shingles are of different lengths, with one end much thinner than the other for lapping. They are used for covering roofs and sometimes the body of the builking.*NWAD SHINGLE.2*

2. Round gravel, or a collection of roundish stones.*NWAD SHINGLE.3*

The plain of La Crau in France, is composed of shingle. Pinkerton.*NWAD SHINGLE.4*

3. Shingles, *plu.* [L. cingulum,] a kind of tetter or herpes which spreads around the body like a girdle; an eruptive disease.*NWAD SHINGLE.5*

SHINGLE, *v.t.* To cover with shingles; as, to shingle a roof.

SHINGLED, *pp.* Covered with shingles.

SHINGLING, *ppr.* Covering with shingles.

SHINING, *ppr.*

1. Emitting light; beaming; gleaming.*NWAD SHINING.2*

2. *a.* Bright; splendid; radiant.*NWAD SHINING.3*

3. Illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous; as a shining example of charity.*NWAD SHINING.4*

SHINING, *n.* Effusion or clearness of light; brightness.

SHINY, *a.* Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

Like a distant thunder on a shiny day. Dryden.*NWAD SHINY.2*

SHIP, as a termination, denotes state or office; as in lordship.

SHIP. [See *Shape*.]

SHIP, *n.* [L. scapha; from the root of shape.] In a general sense, a vessel or building of a peculiar structure, adapted to navigation, or floating on water by means of sails. In an appropriate sense, a building of a structure or form fitted for navigation, furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, a main-mast, a fore-mast and a mizen-mast, each of which is composed a lower-mast, a top-mast and top-gallant-mast, and square rigged. Ships are of various sizes and are for various uses; most of them however fall under the denomination of ships of war and merchant's ships.

SHIP, *v.t.*

1. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; as, to ship goods at Liverpoll for New York.*NWAD SHIP.5*

2. To transport in a ship; to convey by water.*NWAD SHIP.6*

The sun shall no sooner the mountains touch,*NWAD SHIP.7*

But we will ship him hence. Shak.*NWAD SHIP.8*

3. To receive into a ship or vessel; as, to ship at sea.*NWAD SHIP.9*

To ship the oars, to place them in the rowlocks.*NWAD SHIP.10*

To ship off, to send away by water; as, to ship off convicts.*NWAD SHIP.11*

SHIP-BUILDER, *n.* [ship and builder.] A man whose occupation is to construct

SHIP-BILDER, ships and other vessels; a naval architect; a

shipwright.

SHIP-BUILDING, ***n.*** **[ship and build.] Naval architecture; the art of constructing**

SHIP-BILDING, vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other vessels of a large kind, bearing masts; in distinction from boatbuilding.

SHIPBOARD, ***adv.*** **[ship and board.]**

1. To go on shipboard or a shipboard is to go aboard; to enter a ship; to embark; literally, to go over the side. It is a peculiar phrase, and not much used. Seamen say, to go aboard or on board.*NWAD SHIPBOARD.2*

To be on ship board, to be in a ship; but seamen generally say, to go aboard or on board.*NWAD SHIPBOARD.3*

2. *n.* The pland of a ship. [Not now used.]*NWAD SHIPBOARD.4*

SHIP-BOY, ***n.*** **A boy that serves on board of a ship.**

SHIP-CARPENTER, ***n.*** **A shipwright; a carpenter that works at ship-building.**

SHIP-CHANDLER, ***n.*** **[ship and chandler.] One who deals in cordage, canvas and other furniture of ships.**

SHIP-HOLDER, ***n.*** **[ship and hold.] The owner of a ship or of shipping.**

SHIPLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of ships.**

SHIPMAN, ***n.*** **[ship and man.] A seaman or sailor.** ***Obs.***

SHIPMASTER, ***n.*** **[ship and master.] The captain, master or commander of a ship.**

SHIPMENT, ***n.***

1. The act of putting any thing on board of another ship or vessel; embarkation; as, he engaged in the shipment of coal for London.*NWAD SHIPMENT.2*

2. The goods or things shipped, or put on board of another ship or vessel. We say, the merchants have made large shipments to the United States.*NWAD SHIPMENT.3*

The question is whether the share of M in the shipment is exempted from the condemnation by reason of his nuetral domicil. J. Story.*NWAD SHIPMENT.4*

SHIP-MONEY, ***n.*** **[ship and money.] In English history, the imosition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs and counties of England, for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. This imosition being laid by the king's writ under the great seal, without the**

consent of the parliament, was held to contrary to the laws and statutes of th erealm, and abolished by Stat. 17 Car. 11.

SHIPPED, *pp.* Put on board of a ship or vessel; received on board.

SHIPPEN, *n.* A stable; a cow house. [Not in use.]

SHIPPING, *ppr.*

1. Putting on board of a ship or vessel; receiving on board.*NWAD SHIPPING.2*

2. *a.* Relating to ships; as shipping concerns.*NWAD SHIPPING.3*

SHIPPING, *n.* Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation. The shipping of the English nation exceeds that of any other. The tunnage of shipping belonging to the United States is second only to that of Great Britain.

To take shipping, to embark; to enter on board a ship or vessel for conveyance or passage.*NWAD SHIPPING.5*

SHIP-SHAPE, *adv.* In a seamanlike manner.

SHIPWRECK, *n.* [ship and wreck.]

1. The destruction of a ship or vessel by being cast ashore or broken to pieces by beating against rocks and the like.*NWAD SHIPWRECK.2*

2. The parts of a shattered ship.*NWAD SHIPWRECK.3*

3. Destruction.*NWAD SHIPWRECK.4*

To make a shipwreck concerning faith, is to apostatize from the love, profession and dpractice of divine truth which had been embraced.*NWAD SHIPWRECK.5*

SHIPWRECK, *v.t.*

1. To destroy by running ashore or on ricks or sand banks. How many vessels are annually shipwrecked on the Bahama rocks!*NWAD SHIPWRECK.7*

2. To suffer the perils of being cast away; to be cast ashore with the loss of the ship. The shipwrecked mariners were saved.*NWAD SHIPWRECK.8*

SHIPWRECKED, *pp.* Cast ashore; dashed upon the rocks or banks; destroyed.

SHIPWRIGHT, *n.* [ship and wright. See *Work*.] One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships or other vessels.

SHIRE, *n.* In England, a division of territory, otherwise called a county. The shire was originally a division of the kingdom under the jurisdiction of an earl or count, whose authority was entrusted to the sherif. [shire-reeve.] On this officer the goverment ultimately devolved. In the United States, the corresponding division of a state is called a county, but we retain shire in the in the compound half-shire; as when the county court is held in two towns in the same county alternately, we call one of the divisions a half-shire.

In some states, shire as the constituent part of the name of a county, as Berkshire, Hampshire, in Massachusetts. These being the names established by law, we cannot say, the county of Berkshire, and we cannot with propriety say, the caounty of Berks, for there is no county in Massa chusetts thus named.*NWAD SHIRE.2*

SHIRE-MOTE, *n.* Anciently in England, the county court; sherif's turn or court.

SHIRK, a different spelling of *shark*, which see.

SHIRL, a different spelling of shorl. [See *Shorl*.]

SHIRLEY, *n.* A bird, by some called the greater bullfinch; having the upper part of the body a dark brown, and the throat and breast read.

SHIRT, *n.* shurt. [L. curtus.] A loose garment of linen, cotton or other material, worn by men and boys next the body.

It is folly for a nation to export beef and linen, while a great part of the peaple are obliged to subsist on potatoes, and have no shirts to wear. A.M.*NWAD SHIRT.2*

SHIRT, *v.t.* shurt.

1. To cover or clothe, as with a shirt.*NWAD SHIRT.4*

2. To change the shirt and put on a clean one.*NWAD SHIRT.5*

SHIRTLESS, *a.* shurt'less. Wanting a shirt.

SHIST, SHISTUS, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth or slate; clay or slate.

SHISTIC, SHISTOUS, *a.* Pertaining to shist, or partaking of its properties.

SHITTAH, *n.* In Scripture, a sort of precious wood of which the tables, altars, and boards of the Jewish tabernacle were made.

SHITTAM, boards of the tabernacle were made among the Jews. The wood is said to be hard, tough and smooth, and very beautiful.

SHITTLE, *a.* [See *Shoot*.] Wavering; unsettled. [Not used or or local.]

SHITTLE-COCK. [See *Shuttle-cock*.]

SHITTLENESS, *n.* Unsettledness; inconsistancy. [Not used or local.]

SHIVE, *n.* shiv.

1. A slice; a thin cut; as a shive of bread. [Not in use.]*NWAD SHIVE.2*

2. A thin flexible piece cut off. [Not in use.]*NWAD SHIVE.3*

3. A little piece or fragment; as the shives of flax made by breaking*NWAD SHIVE.4*

SHIVER, *n.*

1. In mineralogy, a species of blue slate; shist; shale.*NWAD SHIVER.2*

2. In seamen's language, a little wheel; a sheeve.*NWAD SHIVER.3*

SHIVER, *v.t.* [supra. Qu. Heb. to break in pieces. Class Br. No. 26.] To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow.

The ground with shiver'd armor strown. Milton.*NWAD SHIVER.5*

SHIVER, *v.i.*

1. To fell at once into many small pieces or parts.*NWAD SHIVER.7*

The natural world, should gravity once cease, would instantly shiver into of millions of atoms. Woodward.*NWAD SHIVER.8*

2. To quake; to tremble; to shudder; to shake, as with cold, ague; fear or horror.*NWAD SHIVER.9*

The man that shiver'd on the brink of sin. Dryden.*NWAD SHIVER.10*

Prometeus is laid*NWAD SHIVER.11*

On icy Caucasus to shiver. Swift.*NWAD SHIVER.12*

3. To be affected with a thrilling sensation, like that of chillness.*NWAD SHIVER.13*

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body shiver. Shak.*NWAD SHIVER.14*

SHIVER, *n.*

1. A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by any sudden violence.*NWAD SHIVER.16*

He would pound thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailor breaks his biscuit. Shak.*NWAD SHIVER.17*

2. A slice; a sliver.*NWAD SHIVER.18*

SHIVERED, *pp.* Broken or dashed into small pieces.

SHIVERING, *ppr.*

1. Breaking or dashing into small pieces.*NWAD SHIVERING.2*

2. Quaking; trembling; shaking, as with cold or fear.*NWAD SHIVERING.3*

SHIVERING, *n.*

1. The act of breaking or dashing to pieces; division; severance.*NWAD SHIVERING.5*

2. A trembling; a shaking with cold or fear.*NWAD SHIVERING.6*

SHIVER-SPAR, *n.* A corbonate of lime, so called for its slaty structure; called also slate-spar.

SHIVERY, *a.* Easily falling inot many pieces; not firmly cohering; incompact; as shivery stone.

SHOAD, *n.* Among miners, a train of metallic stones which serves to direct them in the discovery of mines.

SHOAD-STONE, *n.* A small ston, smooth, of a dark liver color with a shade of purple. Shoad-stoners are loose masses found

at the entrances of mines, sometimes running in a straight line from the surface to a vein of ore. They appear to be broken from the strata or larger massess; they usually contain mundic, or marcastic matter, and a portion of the ore of the mine.

SHOAL, *n.*

1. A great multitude assembled; a crowd; a throng; as shoals of people. Immense shoals of herring appear on the coast in the spring.*NWAD SHOAL.2*

The vices of a prince draw shoals of followers. Decay of Piety.*NWAD SHOAL.3*

2. A place where the water of a river, lake or sea is shallow or af little depth; a sand bank or bar; a shallow. The entrance of rivers is often rendered difficult or dangerous by shoals.*NWAD SHOAL.4*

SHOAL, *v.i.*

1. To crowd; to throng; to assemble in a multitude. The fishes shoaled about the place.*NWAD SHOAL.6*

2. To become more shallow. The water shoals as we approach the town.*NWAD SHOAL.7*

SHOAL, *a.* Shallow; of little depth; as shoal water.

SHOALINESS, *n.* [from shoaly.]

1. Shallowness; little depth of water.*NWAD SHOALINESS.2*

2. The state of abounding with shoals.*NWAD SHOALINESS.3*

SHOALY, *a.* Full of shoals or shallow places.

The tossing vessel sail'd on shoaly ground. Dryden.*NWAD SHOALY.2*

SHOCK, ***n.***

1. A violent collision of bodies, or the concussion which it occasions; a viosent striking or dashing against.*NWAD SHOCK.2*

The strong unshaken mounds resist the shocks*NWAD SHOCK.3*

Of tides and seas. Blackmore.*NWAD SHOCK.4*

2. Violent onset; conflict of contending armies or foes.*NWAD SHOCK.5*

He stood the shock of a whole host of foes. Addison.*NWAD SHOCK.6*

3. External violence; as the shocks of fortune.*NWAD SHOCK.7*

4. Offense; impression of disgust.*NWAD SHOCK.8*

Fewer shocks a staesman gives his friend. Young.*NWAD SHOCK.9*

5. In electricity, the effect on the animal system of a discharge of the fluid from a charged body.*NWAD SHOCK.10*

6. A pile of sheaves of wheat, rey, etc.*NWAD SHOCK.11*

And cause it on shocks to be by and by set. Tusser.*NWAD SHOCK.12*

Behind th emaster walks, builds up the shocks. Thomson.*NWAD SHOCK.13*

7. In New England, the number of sixteen sheaves of wheat, rye, etc. [This is the sense in which this word is generally used with us.]*NWAD SHOCK.14*

8. A dog with long rough hair or shag. [from shag.]*NWAD SHOCK.15*

SHOCK, ***v.t.***

1. To shake by the sudden collision of a body.*NWAD SHOCK.17*

2. To meet with force; to encounter.*NWAD SHOCK.18*

3. To strike, as with horror or disgust; to cause to recoil, as from something odious or horrible; to offend extremely; to disgust. I was shocked at the sight of so much misery. A void everything that can shock the feelings of delicacy.*NWAD SHOCK.19*

Advise him not to shock a father's will. Dryden.*NWAD SHOCK.20*

SHOCK, *v.i.* To collect sheaves into a pile; to pile sheaves.

SHOCKED, *pp.*

1. Struck, as with horror; offended; disgusted.*NWAD SHOCKED.2*

2. Piled, as in sheaves.*NWAD SHOCKED.3*

SHOCKING, *ppr.*

1. Shaking with sudden violence.*NWAD SHOCKING.2*

2. Meeting in onset or violent encounter.*NWAD SHOCKING.3*

And now with shouts the shocking armies clos'd. Pope.*NWAD SHOCKING.4*

3. *a.* Striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting.*NWAD SHOCKING.5*

The French humor- is very shocking to the Italians. Addison.*NWAD SHOCKING.6*

SHOCKINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to strike with horror or disgust.

SHOD, for shoed, *pret.* and *pp.* of shoe.

SHOE, *n. plu.* shoes.

1. A covering for the foot, usually of lether, composed of a thick

species for the sole, and a thinner kind for the vamp and quarthers. Shoes for ladies often have some kind of cloth for the vamp and quarters.*NWAD SHOE.2*

2. A plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse to defend it from injury; also, a plate of iron for for an ox's hoof, one for each division of the hoof. Oxen are shod in New England, sometimes to defend the hoof from injury in stony places, more generally to enable them to wald on ice, in which case the shoes are armed with sharp points. This is called calking.*NWAD SHOE.3*

3. The plate of iron which is nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle that slides on snow in the winter.*NWAD SHOE.4*

4. A piece of timber fastened with pins to the bottom of the runners of a sled, to prevent them from wearing.*NWAD SHOE.5*

5. Something in form of a shoe.*NWAD SHOE.6*

6. A cover for defense.*NWAD SHOE.7*

Shoe of an anchor, a small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor fluke; used to prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of a ship's bow, when raised or lowered.*NWAD SHOE.8*

SHOE, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* shod.

1. To furnish with shoes; ot put shoes on; as, to shoe a horse or an ox; to shoe a sled or sleigh.*NWAD SHOE.10*

2. To cover at the bottom.*NWAD SHOE.11*

To shoe an anchor, to cover the flukes with a broad triangular piece of plank whose area is larger than that of the fluke. This is intended to give the anchor a stronger hold in soft grounds.*NWAD SHOE.12*

SHOEBLACK, *n.* [shoe and black.] A person that cleans shoes.

SHOEBOY, *n.* [shoe and boy.] A boy that cleans shoes.

SHOEBUCKLE, ***n.*** **[shoe and buckle.] A buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot.**

SHOEING, ***ppr.*** **Putting on shoes.**

SHOEINGHORN, ***n.*** **[shoe and horn.]**

1. A horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot onto a narrow shoe.*NWAD SHOEINGHORN.2*

2. Any thing by which transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium; in contempt. [I have never heard this word in America.]*NWAD SHOEINGHORN.3*

SHOE-LEATHER, SHOE-LETHER, ***n.*** **[shoe and lether.] Lether for shoes.**

SHOELESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of shoes.**

Caltrops very much incommoded the shoeless Moors. Dr. Addison.*NWAD SHOELESS.2*

SHOEMAKER, ***n.*** **[shoe and maker.] One whose occupation or trade is to make shoes and boots.**

SHOER, ***n.*** **One that fits shoes to the feet; one that furnishes or futs on shoes; as a farrier.**

SHOESTRING, ***n.*** **[shoe and string.] A string used to fasten a shoe to the foot.**

SHOETYE, ***n.*** **[shoe and tye.] A ribin used to fasten a shoe to the foot.**

SHOG, for shock, a violent concussion. [Not in use.]

SHOG, ***v.t.*** **To shake; to agitate. [Not in use.]**

SHOG, ***v.i.*** **To move off; to be gone; to jog. [Not in use. See** ***Jog*****.]**

SHOGGING, *n.* Concussion. [Not in use.]

SHOGGLE, *v.t.* To shake; to joggle. [Not in use. See *Joggle*.]

SHOLE, *n.* A throng; a crowd; a great multitude assembled. [This is the better orthography. See *Shoal*.]

SHONE, *pp.* of shine.

SHOOK, *pp.* of shake.

SHOOT, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* shot. The old participle shotten, is obsolete. [L. scateo, to shoot out water.]

1. To let fly and drive with force; as, to shoot an arrow.*NWAD SHOOT.2*

2. To discharge and cause to be driven with violence; as, to shoot a ball.*NWAD SHOOT.3*

And from about her shot darts of desire. Milton.*NWAD SHOOT.4*

4. To let off; used of the instrument.*NWAD SHOOT.5*

The two ends of a bow shot off, fly from one another. Boyle.*NWAD SHOOT.6*

5. To strike with any thing shot; as, to shoot with an arrow or a bullet.*NWAD SHOOT.7*

6. To send out; to push forth; as, a plant shoots a branch.*NWAD SHOOT.8*

7. To push out; to emit; to dart; to thrust forth.*NWAD SHOOT.9*

Beware of the secret snake that shoots a sting. Dryden.*NWAD SHOOT.10*

8. To push forward; to drive; to propel; as, to shoot a bolt.*NWAD SHOOT.11*

9. To push out; to thrust forward.*NWAD SHOOT.12*

They shoot out the lip. *Psalm 22:7*.*NWAD SHOOT.13*

The phrase, to shoot out the lip, signifies to treat with derision or contempt.*NWAD SHOOT.14*

10. To pass through with swiftness; as, to shoot the Stygian flood.*NWAD SHOOT.15*

11. To fit to each other by planing; a workman's term.*NWAD SHOOT.16*

Two pieces of wood that are shot, that is, planed or pared with a chisel. Moxon.*NWAD SHOOT.17*

12. To kill by a ball, arrow or other thing shot; as, to shoot a duck.*NWAD SHOOT.18*

SHOOT, *v.i.*

1. To perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving any thing by means of an engine or instrument; as, ot shoot at a target or mark.*NWAD SHOOT.20*

When you shoot, and shut one eye. Prior.*NWAD SHOOT.21*

The archers have sorely grieved him, and shot at him. *Genesis 49:23*.*NWAD SHOOT.22*

2. To germinate; to bud; to sprout; to send forth branches.*NWAD SHOOT.23*

But the wild olive shoots and shades the ungrateful plane. Dryden.*NWAD SHOOT.24*

Delightjul task,*NWAD SHOOT.25*

To teach the young idea how to shoot. Thomson.*NWAD SHOOT.26*

3. To form by shooting, or by an arrangement of particles into spiculae. Metals shoot into crystals. Every salt shoots into crystals

of a determinate form.*NWAD SHOOT.27*

4. To be emitted, sent forth or driven along.*NWAD SHOOT.28*

There shot a streaming lamp along the sky. Dryden.*NWAD SHOOT.29*

5. To protuberate; to be pushed out; to jut; to project. The land shoots into a promontory.*NWAD SHOOT.30*

6. To pass, as an arrow or pointed instrument; to penetrate.*NWAD SHOOT.31*

The words shoot through my heart. Addison.*NWAD SHOOT.32*

7. To grow rapidly; to become by rapid growth. The boy soon shoots up to a man.*NWAD SHOOT.33*

He'll soon shoot up a hero. Dryden.*NWAD SHOOT.34*

8. To move with velocity; as a shooting star.*NWAD SHOOT.35*

9. To feel a quick darting pain. My temples shoot*NWAD SHOOT.36*

To shoot ahead, to outstrip in running, flying or sailing.*NWAD SHOOT.37*

SHOOT, *n.*

1. The act of propelling or driving any thing with violence; the discharge of a fire-arm or bow; as a good shot.*NWAD SHOOT.39*

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible shoot. Bacon.*NWAD SHOOT.40*

2. The act of striking or endeavoring to strike with a massive weapon.*NWAD SHOOT.41*

3. A young branch.*NWAD SHOOT.42*

Prune off superfluous branches and shoots of this second spring. Evelyn.*NWAD SHOOT.43*

4. A young swine. [In New England pronounced shote.]*NWAD SHOOT.44*

SHOOTER, *n.* One that shoots; an archer; a gunner.

SHOOTING, *ppr.* Discharging, as fire-arms; driving or sending with violence; pushing out; protuberating; germinating; branching; glancing, as in pain.

SHOTTING, *n.*

1. The act of discharging fire-arms, or of sending an arrow with force; a firing.*NWAD SHOTTING.2*

2. Sensation of a wuick glancing pain.*NWAD SHOTTING.3*

3. In sportsmanship, the act or practice of killing game with guns or fire-arms.*NWAD SHOTTING.4*

SHOP, *n.*

1. A builking in which goods, wares, drugs, etc. are sold by retail.*NWAD SHOP.2*

2. a building in which mechanics work, and where they keep their manufactures for sale.*NWAD SHOP.3*

Keep your shop, and your shop will keep you. Franklin.*NWAD SHOP.4*

SHOP, *v.i.* To visit shops for purchasing goods; used chiefly in the participle; as, the laky is shopping.

SHOPBOARD, *n.* [shop and board.] A bench on which work is performed; as a doctor or divine taken from the shopboard.

SHOPBOOK, *n.* [shop and book.] A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

SHOPKEEPER, *n.* [shopand keep.] A trader who sells in a shop

or by retail; in distinction from a merchant, or one who sells by wholesale.

SHOPLIFTER, *n.* [shop and lift. See *Lift*.] One who steals any thing from a shop, or takes goods privately from a shop; one who under pretense of buying goods, takes occasion the steal.

SHOPLIFTING, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop; the stealing of any thing from a shop.

SHOPLIKE, *a.* Low; vulgar.

SHOPMAN, *n.* [shop and man.]

1. A petty trader.*NWAD SHOPMAN.2*

2. One who serves in a shop.*NWAD SHOPMAN.3*

SHOPPING, *ppr.* Visiting shops for the purchase of goods.

SHORE, the old. *pret.* of shear. *Obs.*

SHORE, *n.* The coast or land adjacent to the sea, or to a large lake or river. This word is applied primarily to land contiguous to water; but it extends to the ground near the border of the sea or of a lake, which is covered with water. We also use the word to express the land near the border of the sea or of a great lake, to an indefinite extent; as when we say, a town stands on the shore. We do not apply the word to land contiguous to a small stream. This we call a bank.

SHORE, *n.* [The popular but corrupt pronunciation of sewer; a pronunciation that should be carefully avoided.]

SHORE, *n.* A prop; a butress; something that supports a building or other thing.

SHORE, *v.t.*

1. To prop; to support by a post or butress; usually with sup; as, to shore up a building.*NWAD SHORE.6*

2. To set on shore. [Not in use.]*NWAD SHORE.7*

SHORED, *pp.* Propped; supported by a prop.

SHORELESS, *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent; as a shoreless ocean.

SHORELING, *n.*

SHORLING, In England, the skin of a living sheep shorn, as distinct from the morling, or skin taken from a dead sheep. Hence in some parts of England, a shorling is a sheep shorn, and a morling is one that dies.

SHORL, *n.* A mineral, usually of a black color, found in masses of an intermediate form, or crystallized in three or nine sided prisms, which when entire are terminated by three sided summits. The surface of the crystals is longitudinally streaked. the amorphous sort presents thin straight distinct columnur concretions, sometimes parallel, sometimes diverging or stelliform. This is called also tourmalin.

The shorl of the mineralogists of the last century comprehended a variety of substances which later observations have separated into several species. The green shorl is the epidote, or the vesuvian, or the acinolite. The violet shorl an the lenticular shorl ar ethe axinite. The black volcanic shorl is si the augite. The white Vesuvian shorl is the sommite. The white grenatiform is the leucite. The white prismatic is the pycnite, a species of the topaz, and another is a variety of feldspar. Of the blue shorl, one variety is the oxyd of titanium, another the sappare, and another the phosphate of irin. The shorl cruciform is the granitite. The octahedral shorl is the octahedrite or anatase. The red shorl of Hungary and the purple of Madagascar, are varieties of the oxyd of titanium. The spathic shorl is th espodummene. the black shorl and th eelectric shorl only remain, and to this species the name tourmalin was given by that celebrated mineralogist, the Abbe Hauy.*NWAD SHORL.2*

Blue shorl is a variety of Hauyne. Red and titanic shorl is

rutile.*NWAD SHORL.3*

SHORLACEOUS, *a.* Like shorl; partaking of the nature and characters of shorl.

SHORLITE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish white color, sometimes yellowish; mostly found in irregular oblong masses or columns, inserted in a mixture of quartz and mica or granite.

Shorlite of shorlous topaz, the pycnite of Werner, is of a straw yellow color.*NWAD SHORLITE.2*

SHORN *pp.* of shear.

1. Cut off; as a lock of wool shorn.*NWAD SHORN.2*

2. Having the hair or wool cut off or sheared; as a shorn lamb.*NWAD SHORN.3*

3. Deprived; as a prince shorn of his honors.*NWAD SHORN.4*

SHORT, *a.* [L. curtus.]

1. Not long; not having great length or extension; as a short distance; a short ferry; a short flight; a short piece of timber.*NWAD SHORT.2*

The bed is shorter than a man can stretch himself on it. *Isaiah 28:20*.*NWAD SHORT.3*

2. Not extended in time; not of long duration.*NWAD SHORT.4*

The triumphing of the wicked is short. *Job 20:5*.*NWAD SHORT.5*

3. Not of usual or suffifient length, reach or extent.*NWAD SHORT.6*

Weak though I am of limb, and short of sight. Pope.*NWAD SHORT.7*

4. Not of long duration; repeated at small intervals of time; as short

breath.*NWAD SHORT.8*

5. Not of adequate extent or quantity; not reaching the point demanded, desired or expected; as a quantity short of our expectations.*NWAD SHORT.9*

Not therefore am I short*NWAD SHORT.10*

Of knowing what I ought. Milton.*NWAD SHORT.11*

6. Deficient; defective; imperfect. This account is short of the truth.*NWAD SHORT.12*

7. Not adequate; insufficient; scanty; as, provisions are short; a short allowance of water for the voyage.*NWAD SHORT.13*

8. Not sufficiently supplied; scantily furnished.*NWAD SHORT.14*

The English were inferior in number, and grew short in their provisions. Hayward.*NWAD SHORT.15*

9. Not far distant in time; future.*NWAD SHORT.16*

He commanded those who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a short day. Clarendon.*NWAD SHORT.17*

10. Not fetching a compass; as in the phrase, to turn short.*NWAD SHORT.18*

11. Not going to the point intended; as, to stop short.*NWAD SHORT.19*

12. Defective in quantity; as sheep short of their wool.*NWAD SHORT.20*

13. Narrow; limited; not extended; not large or comprehensive.*NWAD SHORT.21*

Their own short understandings reach*NWAD SHORT.22*

No farther than the present. Rowe.*NWAD SHORT.23*

14. Brittle; friable; breaking all at once without splinters or shatters; as marl so short that it cannot be wrought into a ball.*NWAD SHORT.24*

15. Not bending.*NWAD SHORT.25*

The lance broke short. Dryden.*NWAD SHORT.26*

16. Abrupt; brief; pointed; petulant; severe. I asked him a question, to which he gave a short answer.*NWAD SHORT.27*

To be short, to be scantily supplied; as, to be short of bread or water.*NWAD SHORT.28*

To come short, to fail; not to do what is demanded or expected, or what is necessary for the purpose; applied to persons. We all come short of perfect obedience to God's will.*NWAD SHORT.29*

2. Not to reach or obtain.*NWAD SHORT.30*

3. To fail; to be insufficient. Provisions come short.*NWAD SHORT.31*

To cut short, to abridge; to contract; to make to small or defective; also, ot destroy or consume.*NWAD SHORT.32*

To fall short, to fail; to be inadequate or scanty; as, provisions fall short; money falls short.*NWAD SHORT.33*

2. To fail; not to do or accomplish; as, to fall short on duty.*NWAD SHORT.34*

3. To be less. The measure falls short of the estimate.*NWAD SHORT.35*

To stop short, to stop at once; also, to stop without reaching the point intended.*NWAD SHORT.36*

To turn short, to turn on the spot occupied; to turn without making a compass.*NWAD SHORT.37*

For turning short he struck with all his might. Dryden.*NWAD*

SHORT.38

To be taken short, to be seized with urgent necessity.*NWAD SHORT.39*

In short, a few words; briefly; to sum up or close in a few words.*NWAD SHORT.40*

SHORT, *n.* A summary account; as the short of the matter.

The short and long in our play is preferred. Shak.*NWAD SHORT.42*

SHORT, *adv.* Not long; as short-enduring joy; a short-breathed man.

In connection with verbs, short is a modifying word, or used adverbially; as, to come short, etc.*NWAD SHORT.44*

SHORT, *v.t.*

1. To shorten.*NWAD SHORT.46*

2. *v.i.* To fail; to decrease. [Not in use.]*NWAD SHORT.47*

SHORT-BREATHED, *a.* Having short breath or quick respiration.

SHORT-DATED, *a.* [short and date.] Having little time to run.

SHORTEN, *v.t.* short'n.

1. To make short in measure, extent or time; as, to shorten distance; to shorten a road; to shorten days of calamity.*NWAD SHORTEN.2*

2. To abridge; to lessen; as, to shorten labor or work.*NWAD SHORTEN.3*

3. To curtail; as, to shorten the hair by clipping.*NWAD SHORTEN.4*

4. To cintract; to lessen; to diminish in extent or amount; as, to

shorten sail; to shorten an allowance of provisions.*NWAD SHORTEN.5*

5. To confine; to restrain.*NWAD SHORTEN.6*

Here where the subject is so fruitful, I am shortened by my chain. Dryden.*NWAD SHORTEN.7*

6. To lop; to deprive.*NWAD SHORTEN.8*

The youth-shortened of his ears. Dryden.*NWAD SHORTEN.9*

SHORTEN, *v.i.* short'n.

1. To become short or shorter. The day shortens in northern latitudes from June to December.*NWAD SHORTEN.11*

2. To contract; as, a cord shortens by being wet; a metallic rod shortens by cold.*NWAD SHORTEN.12*

SHORTENED, *pp.* Made shorter; abridged; contracted.

SHORTENING, *ppr.* Making shorter; contracting.

SHORTENING, *n.* Something used in cookery to make paste short or friable, as butter or lard.

SHORT-HAND, *n.* [short amd hand.] Short writing; a compendious method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations or symbols for words; otherwise called stenography.

SHORT-JOINTED, *a.* [short and joint.] A horse is said to be short-jointed when the pastern is to short.

SHORT-LIVED, *a.* [short and live.] Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance; as a short-lived race of beings; short-lived pleasure; short-lived passion.

SHORTLY, *adv.*

1. Quickly; soon; in a little time.*NWAD SHORTLY.2*

The armies came shortly in view of each other. Clarendon.*NWAD SHORTLY.3*

2. In a few words; briefly; as, to express ideas more shortly in verse than in prose.*NWAD SHORTLY.4*

SHORTNER, *n.* He or that which shortens.

SHORTNESS, *n.*

1. The quality of being short in space or time; little length or little duration; as the shortness of a journey or of distance; the shortness of the days in winter; the shortness of life.*NWAD SHORTNESS.2*

2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness; as the shortness of an essay. The prayers of the church, by reason of their shortness, are easy for the memory.*NWAD SHORTNESS.3*

3. Want of reach or the power of retention; as the shortness of the memory.*NWAD SHORTNESS.4*

4. Deficiency; imperfection; limited extent; as the shortness of our reason.*NWAD SHORTNESS.5*

SHORT-RIB, *n.* [short and rib.] One of the lower ribs; a rib shorter than the others, below the sternum; a false rib.

SHORTS, *n. plu.* The bran and coarse part of a meal. [Local.]

SHORT-SIGHT, *n.* Short-sightedness; myopy; vision accurate only when the object is near.

SHORTSIGHTED, *a.* [short and sight.]

1. Not able to see far; having limited vision; in a literal sense.*NWAD SHORTSIGHTED.2*

2. Not able to look far into futurity; not able to understand things deep or remite; of limited intellect.*NWAD SHORTSIGHTED.3*

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.*

1. A defect in vision, consisting in the inability to see things at a distance, or at the distance to which ssight normally extends. Short-sightedness is owing to the too great convexity of the crystaline humor of the eye, by which the rays of light are brought to a focus too soon, that is, before they reach the retina.*NWAD SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS.2*

2. Defected or limited intellectual sight; inabilaty to see far into futurity or into things deep or abstruse.*NWAD SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS.3*

SHORT-WAISTED, *a.* [short and waist.] Having a short waist or body.

SHORT-WINDED, *a.* [short and wind.] Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick respiration; as asthmatic persons.

SHORT-WINGED, *a.* [short and wing.] Having short wings; as a short-winged hawk.

SHORT-WITTED, *a.* Having little wit; not wise; of scanty intellect or judgement.

SHORY, *a.* [from shore.] Lying near th eshore or coast. [Little used.]

SHOT, *pret.* and *pp.* of shoot.

SHOT, *n.*

1. The act of shooting; discharge of a missile weapon.*NWAD SHOT.3*

He caused twenty shot of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. Clarendon.*NWAD SHOT.4*

[Note. The plural shots, may be used, but shot is generally used in both numbers.]*NWAD SHOT.5*

2. A missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet. Shot is properly what is discharged from fire-arms or cannons by the force of gunpowder. Shot used in war is of various kinds; as, roundshot or balls; those for cannon make of iron, those for muskets and pistols, of lead. Secondly, double headed shot or bar shot, consisting of a bar with a round head at each end. Thirdly, chain-shot, consisting of to balls chained together. Fourthly, grape-shot, consisting of a number of balls bound together with a cord in canvas on an iron bottom. Fifthly, case shot or canister shot, consisting of a great number of small bullets in a cylindrical tin box. Sixthly, langrel or langrage, which consists of pieces of iron of any kind or shape. Small shot, denotes musket balls.*NWAD SHOT.6*

3. Small globular masses of lead, used for killing fowls and other small animals. These are not called balls or bullets.*NWAD SHOT.7*

4. The flight of a missile weapon, or the distance which it passes from the engine; as a cannon shot; a musket shot; a pistol shot; a bow shot.*NWAD SHOT.8*

5. A reckoning; charge or proportional share of expense. [See *Scot*.]*NWAD SHOT.9*

Shot of a cable, in seaman's language, the splicing of two cables together; or the whole length of two cables thus united. A ship will ride easier with one shot of cable thus lengthened, than with three short cables.*NWAD SHOT.10*

SHOTE, *n.*

1. A fish resembling the trout.*NWAD SHOTE.2*

2. A young hog. [See *Shoot*.]*NWAD SHOTE.3*

SHOT-FREE, *a.* [shot and free.]

1. Free from charge; exempted from any share of expense; scot-free.*NWAD SHOT-FREE.2*

2. Not to be injured by shot. [Not used.]*NWAD SHOT-FREE.3*

3. Unpunished. [Not used.]*NWAD SHOT-FREE.4*

SHOTTEN, *a.* shot'n. [from shoot.]

1. Having ejected the spawn; as a shotten herring.*NWAD SHOTTEN.2*

2. Shooting into angles.*NWAD SHOTTEN.3*

3. Shot out of its socket; dislocated; as a bone.*NWAD SHOTTEN.4*

SHOUGH, *n.* shok. A kind of shaggy dog. [Not in use. See *Shock*.]

SHOULD. shood. The preterit of shall, but now used as an auxiliary verb, either in the past time or conditional present. "He should have paid the debt at the time the note became due." Should here denotes past time. "I should ride to town this day if the weather would permit." Here should expresses present or future time conditionally. In the second and third persons, it denotes obligation or duty, as in the first example above.

1. I should go. When should in this person is uttered without emphasis, it declares simply that an event would take place, on some condition or under circumstances.*NWAD SHOULD.2*

But when expressed with emphasis, should in this person denotes obligation, duty or determination.*NWAD SHOULD.3*

2. Thou shouldst go.*NWAD SHOULD.4*

You should Without emphasis, should, in the second person, is nearly equivalent to ought; you ought to go, it is your duty, you are bound to go. [See *Shall*.]*NWAD SHOULD.5*

With emphasis, should expresses determination in th espeaker conditionally to compel the person to act. “If I had the care of you, you should go, whether willing or not.”*NWAD SHOULD.6*

3. He should go. should, in the third person, has the same force as in the second.*NWAD SHOULD.7*

4. If I should, if you should, if he should, etc. denote a figure contingent event.*NWAD SHOULD.8*

5. After should, the principal verb is sometimes omitted, without obscuring the sense.*NWAD SHOULD.9*

So subjects love just kings, or so they should. Ktyden.*NWAD SHOULD.10*

That is, so they should love them.*NWAD SHOULD.11*

6. should be, ought to be; a proverbial phrase, conveying some censure, contempt or irony. Things are not as they should be.*NWAD SHOULD.12*

The biys think their mother no better than they should be. Addison.*NWAD SHOULD.13*

7. “We think it strange that stones should fall from the aerial regions.” In this use, should implies that stones do fall. In all similar phrases, should implies the actual existence of the fact, without a condition of supposition.*NWAD SHOULD.14*

SHOULDER, *n.*

1. The joint by which the arm of a human being or the fore leg of a quadruped is connected with the body; or in man, the projection formed by the bones called scapula or shoulder blades, which

extend from the basis of the neck in a horizontal direction.*NWAD SHOULDER.2*

2. The upper joint of the fore leg of an animal cut for th emarket; as a shoulder of mutton.*NWAD SHOULDER.3*

3. Shoulders, in the plural, the upper part of the back.*NWAD SHOULDER.4*

Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. Dryden.*NWAD SHOULDER.5*

4. Figuratively, support; sustaining power; or that which elevates and sustains.*NWAD SHOULDER.6*

For on thy shoulders do I build my seat. Shak.*NWAD SHOULDER.7*

5. Among artificers, something like the human shoulder; a horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing.*NWAD SHOULDER.8*

SHOULDER, *v.t.*

1. To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence.*NWAD SHOULDER.10*

Around her numberless the rabble flow'd,*NWAD SHOULDER.11*

Should'ring each other, crowding for a view. Rowe.*NWAD SHOULDER.12*

As they the earth would shoulder from her seat. Spenser.*NWAD SHOULDER.13*

2. To take upon the shoulder; as, to shoulder a basket.*NWAD SHOULDER.14*

SHOULDER-BELT, *n.* [shoulder and belt.] A belt that passes across the shoulder.

SHOULDER-BLADE, *n.* [shoulder and blade.] The bone of the

shoulder, or blade bone, broad and triangular, covering the hind part of the ribs; called by anatomists scapula and omoplata.

SHOULDER-CLAPPER, *n.* [shoulder and clap.] One that claps another on the shoulder, or that uses great familiarity. [Not in use.]

SHOULDER-KNOT, *n.* [shoulder and knot.] An ornamental knot of ribin or lace worn on the shoulder; an epaulet.

SHOULDER-SHOTTEN, *a.* [shoulder and shot.] Strained in the shoulder, as a horse.

SHOULDER-SLIP, *n.* [shoulder and slip.] Dislocation of the shoulder or of the humerus.

SHOUT, *v.i.* To utter a sudden and loud outcry, usually in joy, triumph or exultation, or to animate soldiers in an onset.

It is not the voice of them that shout for mastery. *Exodus 32:18*.*NWAD SHOUT.2*

When ye hear th esound of the trumpet, all the people shall shout with a great shout. *Joshua 6:5*.*NWAD SHOUT.3*

SHOUT, *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude of men, expressing joy, triumph, exultation or animated courage. It is sometimes intended in derision.

The Rhodians seeing an enemy turn their backs, gave a great shout in derision. Knolles.*NWAD SHOUT.5*

SHOUT, *v.t.* To treat with shouts or clamor.

SHOUTER, *n.* One that shouts.

SHOUTING, *ppr.* Uttering a sudden and loud outcry in joy or exultation.

SHOUTING, *n.* The act of shouting; a loud outcry expressive of joy or animation.

SHOVE, *v.t.*

1. To push; to propel; to drive along by the direct application of strength without impulse; particularly, to push a body by sliding or causing it to move along the surface of another body, either by the hand or by an instrument; as, the shove a bottle along a table; to shove a table along the floor; to shove a boat along the water.*NWAD SHOVE.2*

And shove away the worthy bidden guest. Milton.*NWAD SHOVE.3*

Shoving back this earth on which I sit. Dryden.*NWAD SHOVE.4*

2. To push; to press against.*NWAD SHOVE.5*

He used to shove an elbow his fellow servants to get near his mistress Arbuthnot.*NWAD SHOVE.6*

To shove away, to push to a distance; to thrust off.*NWAD SHOVE.7*

To shove by, to push away; to delay, or to reject; as, to shove by the hearing of a cause; or to shove by justice. [Not elegant.]*NWAD SHOVE.8*

To shove off, to thrust or push away.*NWAD SHOVE.9*

To shove down, to overthrow by pushing.*NWAD SHOVE.10*

SHOVE, *v.i.*

1. To push or drive forward; to urge a course.*NWAD SHOVE.12*

2. To push off; to move in a boat or with a pole; as, he shoved from shore.*NWAD SHOVE.13*

To shove off, to move from shore by pushing with poles or oars.*NWAD SHOVE.14*

SHOVE, *n.* The act of pushing or pressing against by strength, without a sudden impulse.

SHOVED, *pp.* Pushed; propelled.

SHOVEL, *n.* shov'l. An instrument consisting of a broad scoop or hollow blade with a handle; used por throwing earth or other loole substances.

SHOVEL, *v.t.*

1. To take up and throw with a shovel; as, to shovel earth into a heap or into a cart, or out of a pit.*NWAD SHOVEL.3*

2. To gather in great quantities.*NWAD SHOVEL.4*

SHOVEL-BOARD, *n.* A board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

SHOVELED, *pp.* Thrown with a shovel.

SHOVELER, *n.* [from shovel.] A fowl of the genus Anas or duck kind.

SHOVELING, *ppr.* Throwing with a shovel.

SHOW, *v.t. pret.* SHOWED; *pp.* shown. It is sometimes written shew, shewed, shewn. [If the radical letter lost was a labial, show coincides with the Gr.]

1. To exhibit or present to the view of others.*NWAD SHOW.2*

Go thy way, show thyself to the priest. *Matthew 8:4*.*NWAD SHOW.3*

2. To afford to the eye or to notice; to contain in a visible form.*NWAD SHOW.4*

Nor want we skill o rart, from whence to raise*NWAD SHOW.5*

Magnificence; and what can heaven show more? Milton.*NWAD SHOW.6*

3. To make or enable to see.*NWAD SHOW.7*

4. To make or enable to perceive.*NWAD SHOW.8*

5. To make to know; to cause to understand; to make known; to teach or inform.*NWAD SHOW.9*

Know, I am sent*NWAD SHOW.10*

To show thee what shall come in future days. Milton.*NWAD SHOW.11*

6. To prove; to manifest.*NWAD SHOW.12*

I'll show my duty by my timely care. Dryden.*NWAD SHOW.13*

7. T oinform; to teach; with of.*NWAD SHOW.14*

The time cometh when I shall no more speak to you in proverbs, but I shall show you plainly of the Father. *John 16:25*.*NWAD SHOW.15*

8. To point out, as a guide.*NWAD SHOW.16*

Thou shalt show them the way in which they must walk. *Exodus 18:20*.*NWAD SHOW.17*

9. To bestow; to confer; to afford; as, to show favor or mercy on any person.*NWAD SHOW.18*

10. To prove by evidence, testimony or authentic registers or documents.*NWAD SHOW.19*

They could not show their father's house. *Ezra 2:59*.*NWAD SHOW.20*

11. To disclose; to make known.*NWAD SHOW.21*

I durst not show mine opinion. *Job 32:6*.*NWAD SHOW.22*

12. To discover; to explain; as, to show a dream or interpretation.*NWAD SHOW.23*

To show forth, to manifest; to publish; to proclaim.*NWAD SHOW.24*

SHOW, ***v.i.***

1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance.*NWAD SHOW.26*

Just such she shows before a rising storm. Dryden.*NWAD SHOW.27*

2. To have appearance; to become or suit well or ill.*NWAD SHOW.28*

My lord of York, it better show'd with you. *Obs.* Shak.*NWAD SHOW.29*

SHOW, ***n.***

1. Superficial appearance; not reality.*NWAD SHOW.31*

Mild heav'n*NWAD SHOW.32*

Disapproves that care, though wise in show. Milton.*NWAD SHOW.33*

2. A spectacle; something offered to view for money.*NWAD SHOW.34*

3. Ostentatious display or parade.*NWAD SHOW.35*

I envy none their pageantry and show. Young.*NWAD SHOW.36*

4. Appearance as an object of notice.*NWAD SHOW.37*

The city itself makes the noblest showof any in the world. Addison.*NWAD SHOW.38*

5. Public appearance, in distinction of concealment; as an open show.*NWAD SHOW.39*

6. Semblance; likeness.*NWAD SHOW.40*

In show plebeian angel militant. Milton.*NWAD SHOW.41*

7. Seciousness; plausibility.*NWAD SHOW.42*

But a short exile must for show precede. Dryden.*NWAD SHOW.43*

8. External appearance.*NWAD SHOW.44*

And forc'd, at least in show, to prize it more. Dryden.*NWAD SHOW.45*

9. Exhibition in view; as a show o fcattle, or cattle-show.*NWAD SHOW.46*

10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle.*NWAD SHOW.47*

As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such shows- Bacon.*NWAD SHOW.48*

11. A phantom; as a fairy show.*NWAD SHOW.49*

12. Representative action; as a dumb show.*NWAD SHOW.50*

13. External appearance; hypocritical pretense.*NWAD SHOW.51*

Who devour widows' houses, and for a show make long prayers. *Luke 20:47*.*NWAD SHOW.52*

SHOW-BREAD, SHEW-BREAD, *n.* [show and bread.] Among the Jews, bread of exhibition; the loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary. They were shaped like a brick, were ten palms long and five wide, weighing about eight pounds each. They were made of fine flour unleavened, and changed every sabbath. The loaves were twelve in number, and represented the twelve tribes of Israel. They were to be eaten by the priest only.

SHOWER, *n.* One who shows or exhibits.

SHOWER, *n.* [Qu. Heb. Ch. Ar. to be rough, to shudder.]

1. A fall of rain or hail, a sort of duration. It may be applied to like a fall of snow, but this seldon occurs. It is applied to a fall of rain or hail of short continuance, or of more or less violence, but never to a storm of long continuance.*NWAD SHOWER.3*

2. A fall of thing from the air in thick succession; as a shower of darts or arrows; a shower of stones.*NWAD SHOWER.4*

3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution; as a great shower of gifts.*NWAD SHOWER.5*

SHOWER, *v.t.*

1. To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain; as, to shower the earth.*NWAD SHOWER.7*

2. To bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter in abundance.*NWAD SHOWER.8*

Cesar's favor,*NWAD SHOWER.9*

That show'rs down greatness on his friends. Addison.*NWAD SHOWER.10*

3. To be wet with falling water, as in the shower-bath.*NWAD SHOWER.11*

SHOWER, *v.i.* To rain with showers.

SHOWERED, *pp.* Wet with a shower; watered abundantly; bestowed or distributed liberally.

SHOWERLESS, *a.* Without showers.

SHOWERY, *a.* Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain.

SHOWILY, *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously; with parade.

SHOWINESS, ***n.*** **State of being showy; pompousness; great parade.**

SHOWISH, ***a.***

1. Splendid; gaudy. [Little used.]*NWAD SHOWISH.2*

2. Ostentatious.*NWAD SHOWISH.3*

SHOWN, ***pp.*** **of show. Exhibited; manifested; proved.**

SHOWY, ***a.***

1. Splendid; gay; gaudy; making a great show; fine.*NWAD SHOWY.2*

2. Ostentatious.*NWAD SHOWY.3*

SHRAG, ***v.t.*** **To lop. [Not in use.]**

SHRAG, ***n.*** **A twig of a tree cut off. [Not in use.]**

SHRAGGER, ***n.*** **One that lops; one that trims trees. [Not in use.]**

SHRANK, ***pret.*** **of shrink, nearly obsolete.**

SHRAP, SHRAPE, ***n.*** **A place baited with chaff to invite birds. [Not in use.]**

SHRED, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **shred. To cut into small pieces, particularly marrow and long pieces, as of cloth or lether. It differs from mince, which signifies to chop into pieces fine and short.**

SHRED, ***n.***

1. A long narrow piece cut off; as shreds of cloth.*NWAD SHRED.3*

2. A fragment; a piece; as shreds of wit.*NWAD SHRED.4*

SHREDDING, *ppr.* Cutting into shreds.

SHREDDING, That which is cut off; a piece.

SHREW, *n.*

1. A peevish, brawling, turbulent, vexatious woman. It appears to have originally been applied to males as well as females; but is now restricted to the latter.*NWAD SHREW.2*

The man had got a shrew for his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house with her. L'Estrange.*NWAD SHREW.3*

2. A shrew-mouse.*NWAD SHREW.4*

SHREW, *v.t.* To beshrew; to curse. *Obs.*

SHREWD, *a.*

1. Having the qualities of a shrew; vexatious; troublesome; mischievous. *Obs.*NWAD SHREWD.2*

2. Sly; cunning; arch; subtil; artful; astute; as a shrewd man.*NWAD SHREWD.3*

3. Sagacious; of nice discernment; as a shrewd observer of men.*NWAD SHREWD.4*

4. Proceeding from cunning or sagacity, or containing it; as a shrewd saying; a shrewd conjecture.*NWAD SHREWD.5*

5. Painful; vexatious; troublesome.*NWAD SHREWD.6*

Every of this number*NWAD SHREWD.7*

That have endured shrewd nights and days with us. *Obs.* Shak.*NWAD SHREWD.8*

No enemy is so despicable but he may do one a shrewd turn. *Obs.*

L'Estrange.*NWAD SHREWD.9*

SHREWDLY, *adv.* Mischievously; destructively.

This practice hath most shrewdly passed upon thee. *Obs.* Shak.*NWAD SHREWDLY.2*

2. Vexatiously; used of slight mischief.*NWAD SHREWDLY.3*

The obstinate and schismatical are like to think themselves shrewdly hurt by being cut from that body they chos not to be of. *Obs.* South.*NWAD SHREWDLY.4*

Yet seem'd she not to winch, though shrewdly pained. *Obs.* Dryden.*NWAD SHREWDLY.5*

3. Archly; sagaciously; with good guess; as, I shrewdly suspect; he shrewdly observed.*NWAD SHREWDLY.6*

SHREWDNESS, *n.*

1. Sly cunning; archness.*NWAD SHREWDNESS.2*

The neighbors round admire his shrewdness. Swift.*NWAD SHREWDNESS.3*

2. Sagaciousness; sagacity; the quality of nice discernment.*NWAD SHREWDNESS.4*

3. Mischievousness; vexatiouness. [Not in use.]*NWAD SHREWDNESS.5*

SHREWISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; forward; peevish; petulantly clamorous.

My wife is shrewish when I keep not hours. Shak.*NWAD SHREWISH.2*

SHREWISHLY, *adv.* Peevishly; clamorously; turbulently.

He speaks very shrewishly. Shak.*NWAD SHREWISHLY.2*

SHREWISHNESS, *n.* The qualities of a shrew; forwardness; petulance; turbulent clamorousness.

I have no gift in shrewishness. Shak.*NWAD SHREWISHNESS.2*

SHREW-MOUSE, *n.* A small animal resembling a mouse, but belong to the genus Sorex; an animal that burrows in the ground, feeding on corn, insects, etc. It is a harmless animal.

SHRIEK, *v.i.* [L. ruga, wrinkled, rugo, to bray.] To utter a sharp shrill cry; to scream; as in sudden fright, in horror or anguish.

At this she shriek'd aloud. Dryden.*NWAD SHRIEK.2*

It was the owl that shriek'd. Shak.*NWAD SHRIEK.3*

SHRIEK, *n.* A sharp shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden anger or extreme anguish.

Shrieks, clamors, murmurs fill the frighted town. Dryden.*NWAD SHRIEK.5*

SHRIEKING, *ppr.* Crying out with a shrill voice.

SHRIEVAL, *a.* Pertaining to a sherif. [Not in use.]

SHRIEVALTY, *n.* [from sherif.] Sherifalty; the office of a sherif.

It was ordained by 28 Ed. 1. that the people shall have election of sherif in every shire, where the shrievalty is not of inheritance. Blackstone.*NWAD SHRIEVALTY.2*

SHRIEVE, *n.* Sherif. [Not in use.]

SHRIFT, *n.* Confession made to a priest. *Obs.*

SHRIGHT, for shrieked.

SHRIGHT, *n.* A shriek. [Not in use.]

SHRIKE, *n.* [See *Shriek*.] The butcher-bird; a genus of birds called Lanius, of several species.

SHRILL, *a.* [L. grillus.]

1. Sharp; acute; piercing; as sound; as a shrill voice; shrill echoes.*NWAD SHRILL.2*

2. Uttering an acute sound; as the cock's shrill sounding throat; a shrill trumpet.*NWAD SHRILL.3*

[NOTE. A shrill may be tremulous of trilling; but this circumstance is not essential it, although it seems to be of the root of trill.]*NWAD SHRILL.4*

SHRILL, *v.i.* To utter an acute piercing sound.

Break we out pipes that shrill'd as loud as lark. Spenser.*NWAD SHRILL.6*

SHRILL, *v.t.* To cause to make a shrill sound.

SHRILLNESS, *n.* Acuteness of sound; sharpness or fineness of voice.

SHRILLY, *adv.* Acutely, as sound; with a sharp sound or voice.

SHRIMP, *v.t.* To contract. [Not in use.]

SHRIMP, *n.* [supra.]

1. A crustaceous animal of the genus Cancer. It has long slender feelers, claws with a single, hooked fang, and three pair of legs. It is esteemed delicious food.*NWAD SHRIMP.3*

2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf; in contempt.*NWAD SHRIMP.4*

SHRINE, ***n.*** **[L. scrinium.] A case or box; particularly applied to a case in which sacred things are deposited. Hence we hear much of shrines for relics.**

Come, offer at my shrine, and I will help thee. Shak.*NWAD SHRINE.2*

SHRINK, ***v.i. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **shrunk. the old** ***pret.*** **shrank and** ***pp.*** **shrunken are nearly obsolete.**

To contract spontaneously; to draw or be drawn into less length, breadth or compass by an inherent power; as, woolen cloth shrinks in hot water; a flaxen of hempen line shrinks in a humid atmosphere. Many substances shrink by drying.*NWAD SHRINK.2*

2. To shrivel; to become wrinkled by contraction; as th eskin.*NWAD SHRINK.3*

3. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear. A brave man never shrinks from danger; a good man does not shrink from duty.*NWAD SHRINK.4*

4. To recoil, as in fear, horror or distress. My mind shrinks from the recital of our woes.*NWAD SHRINK.5*

What happier natures shrink at with affright,*NWAD SHRINK.6*

The hard inhabitant contends is right. Pope.*NWAD SHRINK.7*

5. To express fear, horror or pain by shrugging or contracting the body.*NWAD SHRINK.8*

SHRINK, ***v.t.*** **to cause to contract; as, to shrink by immersing it in boiling water.**

O mighty Cesar, dost thou lie so low!*NWAD SHRINK.10*

Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,*NWAD SHRINK.11*

Shrunk to this little measure! Shak.*NWAD SHRINK.12*

SHRINK, *n.*

1. Contraction; a spontaneous drawing into less compass; corrugation.*NWAD SHRINK.14*

2. Contraction; a withdrawing from fear or horror.*NWAD SHRINK.15*

SHRINKAGE, *n.* A shrinking or contraction into a less compass. Make an allowance for the shrinkage of grain in drying.

SHRINKER, *n.* One that shrinks; one that withdraws from danger.

SHRINKING, *ppr.* Contracting; drawing together; withdrawing from danger; declining to act from fear; causing to contract.

SHRIVALTY. [See *Shrievalty*.]

SHRIVE, *v.t.* To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession; as a priest.

He shrives this woman. *Obs.* Shak.*NWAD SHRIVE.2*

SHRIVEL, *v.i.* shriv'l. [from the root of rivel.] To comtract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles; to shrink and form corrugations; as, a leaf shrivels in the hot sun; the skin shrivels with age.

SHRIVEL, *v.t.* To contract into wrinkles; to cause to shrink into corrugations. A scorching sun shrivels the blades of corn.

Snd shrivel'd herbs on withering stems decay. Dryden.*NWAD SHRIVEL.3*

SHRIVELED, *pp.* Contracted into wrinkles.

SHRIVELING, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.

SHRIVER, ***n.*** **[from shrive.] A confessor.** ***Obs.***

SHRIVING, ***n.*** **Shrift; confession taken.** ***Obs.***

SHROUD, ***n.***

1. A shelter; a cover; that which covers, conceals or protects.*NWAD SHROUD.2*

Swaddled, as new born, in sable shrouds. Sandys.*NWAD SHROUD.3*

2. The dress of the dead; a winding sheet.*NWAD SHROUD.4*

3. Shroud or shrouds of a ship, a range of large ropes extending from the head of a mast to the right and left sides of the ship, to support the mast; as the main shrouds; fore shrouds; mizen shrouds. There are also futtock shrouds, bowsprit shrouds, etc.*NWAD SHROUD.5*

4. A branch of a tree. [Not proper.]*NWAD SHROUD.6*

SHROUD, ***v.t.***

1. To cover; to shelter from danger or annoyance.*NWAD SHROUD.8*

Under your beams I will me safely shroud. Spenser.*NWAD SHROUD.9*

One of these trees with all its young ones, may shroud four hundred horsemen. Raleigh.*NWAD SHROUD.10*

2. To dress for the grave; to cover; as a dead body.*NWAD SHROUD.11*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrouded in several folds of linen besmeared with gums. Bacon.*NWAD SHROUD.12*

3. To cover; to conceal to hide; as, to be shrouded in darkness.*NWAD SHROUD.13*

-Some tempest rise,*NWAD SHROUD.14*

And blow out all the stars that light the skies,*NWAD SHROUD.15*

To shroud my name. Dryden.*NWAD SHROUD.16*

4. To defend; to protect by hiding.*NWAD SHROUD.17*

So Venus from prevailing Greeks did shroud*NWAD SHROUD.18*

The hope of Rome, and saved him in a cloud. Waller.*NWAD SHROUD.19*

5. To overwhelm; as, to be shrouded in despair.*NWAD SHROUD.20*

6. To lop the branches of a tree. [Unusual or improper.]*NWAD SHROUD.21*

SHROUD, *v.i.* To take shelter or harbor.

If your stray attendants be yet lodg'd*NWAD SHROUD.23*

Or shroud within these limits- Milton.*NWAD SHROUD.24*

SHROUDED, *pp.* Dressed; covered; concealed; sheltered; overwhelmed.

SHROUDING, *ppr.* Dressing; covering; cocealing; sheltering; overwhelming.

SHROUDY, *a.* Affording shelter.

SHROVE, *v.i.* To join in the festivities of Shrove-tide. [Obs.]

SHROVE-TIDE, *n.* [from shrove, *pret.* of shrive, to take a confession. See *Tide* and *Shrove*.]

SHROVE-TUESDAY, Tuesday. Confession-time; confession-Teusday; the Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday; or the day

immediately preceding the first of Lent, or Ash Wednesday; on which day, all the people of England when of the Catholic religion, were obliged to confess their sins one by one to their parish priests; after which they dined on pancakes or fritters. The latter ppractice still continues. The bell rung on this day is called pancake-bell.

SHROVING, *n.* The festivity of Shrove-tide.

SHRUB, *n.* A low dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree; or more strictly, a plant with several permanent woody stems, dividing from the bottom, more slender and lower than trees.

Gooseberries and currants are shrubs; oaks and cherries are trees. Locke.*NWAD SHRUB.2*

SHRUB, *n.* [L. sorbeo.] A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirir to preserve it; usually the acid of lemons.

SHRUB, *v.t.* To clear of shrubs.

SHRUBBERY, *n.*

1. Shrubs in general.*NWAD SHRUBBERY.2*

2. A plantation of shrubs.*NWAD SHRUBBERY.3*

SHRUBBY, *a.*

1. Full of shrubs; as a shrubby plain.*NWAD SHRUBBY.2*

2. Resembling a shrub; as plants shrubby and curled.*NWAD SHRUBBY.3*

3. Consisting of shrubs or brush; as shrubby browze.*NWAD SHRUBBY.4*

4. A shrubby plant is perennial, with several woody stems.*NWAD SHRUBBY.5*

SHRUFF, *n.* Dross; recrement of metals. [Not in use.]

SHRUG, *v.i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing horror or dissatisfaction.

They grin, they shrug,*NWAD SHRUG.2*

They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug. Swift.*NWAD SHRUG.3*

SHRUG, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders; a motion usually expressing dislike.

The Spaniards talk in dialogues*NWAD SHRUG.5*

Of heads and shoulders, nods and shrugs. Hudibras.*NWAD SHRUG.6*

SHRUGGING, *ppr.* Drawing up, as the shoulders.

SHRUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of shrink.

SHRUNKEN, *pp.* of shrink. [Nearly obsolete.]

SHUDDER, *v.i.* [This word contains the same elements as the L. quatio.] To quake; to tremble or shake with fear, horror or aversion; to shiver.

I love-alas! I shudder at the name. Smith.*NWAD SHUDDER.2*

SHUDDER, *n.* A tremor; a shaking with fear or horror.

SHUDDERING, *ppr.* Trembling or shaking with fear or horror; quaking.

SHUFFLE, *v.t.*

1. Properly, to shove one way and the other; to push from one to another; as, to shuffle money from hand to hand.*NWAD*

SHUFFLE.2

2. To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; especially, to change the relatibe positions of cards in the pack.*NWAD SHUFFLE.3*

A man may shuffle cards or rattle dice from noon to midnight, without tracing a new idea in his head. Rambler.*NWAD SHUFFLE.4*

3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.*NWAD SHUFFLE.5*

It was contrived by your enemies, and shuffled into the papers that were seized. Dryden.*NWAD SHUFFLE.6*

To shuffle off, to push off; to rid one's self of. When you lay blame to a child, he will attempt to shuffle it off.*NWAD SHUFFLE.7*

To shuffle up, to throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion or with fraudulent disorder; as, he shuffled up a peace.*NWAD SHUFFLE.8*

SHUFFLE, *v.i.*

1. To change the relative position of cards in a pack by little shoves; as, to shuffle and cut.*NWAD SHUFFLE.10*

2. To change the position; to shift ground; to prevaricate; to evade fair questions; to pratice shifts to elude detection.*NWAD SHUFFLE.11*

Hiding my honor in my necessity, I am fain to shuffle. Shak.*NWAD SHUFFLE.12*

3. To struggle; to shift.*NWAD SHUFFLE.13*

Your life, good master,*NWAD SHUFFLE.14*

Must shuffle for itself. Shak.*NWAD SHUFFLE.15*

4. To move with an irregular gait; as a shuffling nag.*NWAD SHUFFLE.16*

5. To shove the feet; to scrape the floor in dancing. [Vulgar.]*NWAD SHUFFLE.17*

SHUFFLE, *n.*

1. A shoving, pughing or jostling; the act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places.*NWAD SHUFFLE.19*

The unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter. Bentley.*NWAD SHUFFLE.20*

2. An evasion; a trick; an artifice.*NWAD SHUFFLE.21*

SHUFFLE-BOARD, the old spelling of shovel-board.

SHUFFLE-CAP, *n.* a play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap.

SHUFFLED, *pp.* Moved by little shoves; mixed.

SHUFFLER, ***n.*** **One that shuffles or prevaricates; one that plays tricks; one that shuffles cards.**

SHUFFLING, ***ppr.***

1. Moving by little shoves one way an the other; changing the places of cards; prevaricating; evading; playing tricks.*NWAD SHUFFLING.2*

2. *a.* Evasive; as a shuffling excuse.*NWAD SHUFFLING.3*

SHUFFLING, ***n.***

1. The act of throwing into confusion, or of changing the relative position of things by shoving or motion.*NWAD SHUFFLING.5*

2. Trick; artifice; evasion.*NWAD SHUFFLING.6*

3. An irregular gait.*NWAD SHUFFLING.7*

SHUFFLINGLY, ***adv.*** **With shuffling; with an irregular gait or pace.**

SHUN, ***v.t.***

1. To avoid; to keep clear of; not to fall on or come in contact with; as, to shun rocks and shoals in navigation. In shunning Scylla, take care to avoid to avoid Charybdis.*NWAD SHUN.2*

2. To avoid; not to mix or associate with; as, to shun evil company.*NWAD SHUN.3*

3. To avoid; not to practice; as, to shun vice.*NWAD SHUN.4*

4. To avoid; to escape; as, to shun a blow.*NWAD SHUN.5*

5. To avoid; to decline; to neglect.*NWAD SHUN.6*

I haved not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God. *Acts 20:27*.*NWAD SHUN.7*

SHUNLESS, *a.* Not to be avoided; inevitable; unavoidable; as shunless destiny. [Little used.]

SHUNNED, *pp.* Avoided.

SHUNNING, *ppr.* Avoiding; keeping clear from; declining.

SHURK. [See *Shark*.]

SHUT, *v.t.* pretand *pp.* shut.

1. To close so as to hinder ingress or egress; as, to shut a door or gate; to shut the eyes or the mouth.*NWAD SHUT.2*

2. To prohibit; to bar; to forbid entrance into; as, to shut the ports of the kingdom by a blockade.*NWAD SHUT.3*

Shall that be shut to man, which to the beast*NWAD SHUT.4*

Is open? Milton.*NWAD SHUT.5*

3. To preclude; to exclude.*NWAD SHUT.6*

But shut from every shore. Dryden.*NWAD SHUT.7*

4. To close, as the fingers; to contract; as, to shut the hand.*NWAD SHUT.8*

To shut in, to inclose; to confine.*NWAD SHUT.9*

2. Spoken of points of land, when by the progress of a ship, one point is brought to cover or intercept the view of another. It is then said, we shut in such a point, we shut in the land; or one point shuts in another.*NWAD SHUT.10*

To shut out, to preclude from entering; to deny admission to; to exclude; as, to shut out rain by a tight roof. An interesting subject occupying the mind, shuts out all other thoughts.*NWAD SHUT.11*

To shut up, to close; to make fast the entrances into; as, to shut up a house.*NWAD SHUT.12*

2. To obstruct.*NWAD SHUT.13*

Dangerous rocks shut up the passage. Raleigh.*NWAD SHUT.14*

3. To confine; to imprison; to lock or fasten in; as, to shut up a prisoner.*NWAD SHUT.15*

4. To confine by legal or moral restraint.*NWAD SHUT.16*

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, shut up to the faith, which should afterwards be revealed. *Galatians 3:23*.*NWAD SHUT.17*

5. To end; to terminate; to conclude.*NWAD SHUT.18*

When the scene of life is shut up, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better. Collier.*NWAD SHUT.19*

SHUT, *v.i.* To close itself; to be closed. The door shuts of itself; it shuts hard. Certain flowers shut at night and open in the day.

SHUT, *pp.*

1. Closed; having the entrance barred.*NWAD SHUT.22*

2. *a.* Rid; clear; free.*NWAD SHUT.23*

SHUT, *n.*

1. Close; the act of closing; as the shut of a door; the shut of evening. [Little used.]*NWAD SHUT.25*

2. A small door or cover; But shutter is more generally used.*NWAD SHUT.26*

SHUTTER, *n.*

1. A person that shuts or closes.*NWAD SHUTTER.2*

2. A door; a cover; something that closes a passage; as the shutters of a window.*NWAD SHUTTER.3*

SHUTTING, *ppr.* Closing; prohibiting entrance; confining.

SHUTTLE, *n.* [from the root of shoot; Ice. skutul.] An instrument used by weavers for shooting the thread of the woof in weaving from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp.

SHUTTLE-COCK, *n.* [shuttle and cock or cork.] A cork stuck with fethers, used to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play.

SHY, *a.*

1. Fearful of near approach; keeping at a distance through caution or timidity; shunning approach; as a shy bird.*NWAD SHY.2*

She is represented in a shy retiring posture. Addison.*NWAD SHY.3*

2. Reserved; not familiar; coy; avoiding freedom of intercourse.*NWAD SHY.4*

What makes you so shy, my good friend? Arbuthnot.*NWAD SHY.5*

3. Cautious; wary; careful to avoid committing one's self or adopting measures.*NWAD SHY.6*

I am very shy of using corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. Boyle.*NWAD SHY.7*

4. Suspicious; jealous.*NWAD SHY.8*

Princes are by wisdom of state somewhat shy of their successors. Wotton.*NWAD SHY.9*

SHYLY, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarity; with reserve.

SHYNESS, ***n.*** **Fear of near approach or of familiarity; reserve; coyness.**

SIALOGOGUE, ***n.*** **sial'ogog. [Gr. saliva, and leading.] A medicing that promotes the salivary discharge.**

SIB, a relation, in Saxon, but not in use in English.

SIBERIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Siberia, a name given to a great and indefinite extent of territory in the north of Asia; as a Siberian winter.**

SIBERITE, ***n.*** **Red tourmalin.**

SIBILANT, ***a.*** **[L. sibilo, to hiss.] Hissing; making a hissing sound. S and z are called sibilant letters.**

SIBILANT, ***n.*** **A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice; as s and z.**

SIBILATION, ***n.*** **A hissing sound.**

SIBYL, ***n.*** **[from the L.] In pagan antiquity, the Sibyls were certain said to be endowed with a prophetic spirit. Their number is variously stated; but the opinion of Varro, who states them to have been ten, is generally adopted. They resided in various parts of Persia, Greece and Italy. It is pretended that they wrote certain prophecies on leaves in verse, which are called Sibylline verses, or Sibylline oracles.**

SIBYLLINE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the Sibyls; uttered, written or composed by the Sibyls.**

SICAMORE, ***n.*** **More usually written** ***sycamore*****, which see.**

SICCATE, ***v.t.*** **To dry. [Not in use.]**

SICCATION, ***n.*** **The act or process of drying. [Not in use.]**

SICCATIVE, ***a.*** **[from L. sicco, to dry.] Drying; causing to dry.**

SICCATIVE, *n.* That which promotes the process of drying.

SICCITY, *n.* [L. siccitas.] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture; as the siccity of flesh or af the air.

SICE, *n.* size. The number six at dice.

SICH, for such. [See *Such*.]

SICK, *a.* [Qu. Gr. squeamish, lothing.]

1. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; as, sick at the stomach. [This is probably the primary sense of the word.] Hence,*NWAD SICK.2*

2. Disgusted; having a strong dislike to; with of; as, to be sick of flattery; to be sick of a country life.*NWAD SICK.3*

He was not so sick of his master as of his work. L'Estrange.*NWAD SICK.4*

3. Affected with a disease of any kind; not in health; followed by of; as to be sick of a fever.*NWAD SICK.5*

4. Corrupted. [Not in use nor proper.]*NWAD SICK.6*

5. The sick, the person or persons affected with the disease. The sick are healed.*NWAD SICK.7*

SICK, *v.t.* To make sick. [Not in use. See *Sicken*.]

SICK-BIRTH, *n.* In a ship of war, an apartment for the sick.

SICKEN, *v.t.* sik'n.

1. To make sick; to disease.*NWAD SICKEN.2*

Raise this to strength, and sicken that to death. Prior.*NWAD SICKEN.3*

2. To make squeamish. It sickens the stomach.*NWAD SICKEN.4*

3. To disgust. It sickens one to hear the fawning sycophant.*NWAD SICKEN.5*

4. to impair. [Not in use.]*NWAD SICKEN.6*

SICKEN, *v.i.* To become sick; to fall into disease.

SICKER, *a.* [L. securus;] Sure; certain; firm.

SICKER, *adv.* Surely; certainly.

SICKERLY, *adv.* Surely.

SICKERNESS, *n.* Security.

SICKISH, *a.* [from sick]

1. Somewhat sick or diseased.*NWAD SICKISH.2*

2. Exciting disgust; nauseating; as a sickish taste.*NWAD SICKISH.3*

SICKISHNESS, *n.* The quality of exciting disgust.

SICKLE, *n.* [Gr. Vaiclh, Vagclon; L. sicula, from the root of seco, to cut.] A reaping hook; a hooked instrument with teeth; used for cutting grain. Thou shalt not move a sickle to thy neighbor's standing corn. *Deuteronomy 23:25*.

SICKLED, *a.* Furnished with a sickle.

SICKLEMAN, SICKLER, *n.* One that uses a sickle; a reaper.

SICKLEWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Coronilla.

SICKLINESS, *n.* [from sickly.]

1. The state of being sickly; the state of being habitually diseased;*NWAD SICKLINESS.2*

2. The state of producing sickness extensively; as the sickliness of a climate.*NWAD SICKLINESS.3*

SICK-LIST, *n.* A list containing the names of the sick.

SICKLY, *a.*

1. Not healthy; somewhat affected with disease; or habitually indisposed; as a sickly person, or a sickly constitution; a sickly plant.*NWAD SICKLY.2*

2. Producing disease extensively; marked with sickness; as a sickly time; a sickly autumn.*NWAD SICKLY.3*

3. Tending to produce disease; as a sickly climate.*NWAD SICKLY.4*

4. Faint; weak; languid. The moon grows sickly at the sight of day.*NWAD SICKLY.5*

SICKLY, *v.t.* To make diseased.

SICKNESS, *n.*

1. Nausea; squeamishness; as sickness of the stomach.*NWAD SICKNESS.2*

2. State of being diseased. I do lament the sickness of the king.*NWAD SICKNESS.3*

3. Disease; malady; a morbid state of the body of an animal or plant, in which the organs do not perfectly perform their natural functions. Trust not too much your now resistless charms; Those age or sickness soon or late disarms. Himself took our infirmities, and bore our sicknesses. *Matthew 8:17*.*NWAD SICKNESS.4*

SIDE, *n.* [L. latus.]

1. The broad and long part of surface of a thing, as distinguished from the end, which is of less extent and many be a point; as the side of a plank; the side of a chest; the side of a house or of a ship. One side of a lens may be concave, the other convex. Side is distinguished from edge; as the side of a knife or sword.*NWAD SIDE.2*

2. Margin; edge; verge; border; the exterior line of any thing, considered in length; as the side of a tract of land or a field, as distinct from the end. Hence we say, the side of a river; the side of a road; the east and west side of the American continent.*NWAD SIDE.3*

3. The part of an animal between the back and the face and belly; the part of which the ribs are situated; as the right side; the left side. This is quadrupeds is usually the broadest part.*NWAD SIDE.4*

4. The part between the top and bottom; the slope, declivity or ascent, as of a hill or mountain; as the side of mount Etna.*NWAD SIDE.5*

5. One part of a thing, or its superficies; as the side of a ball or sphere.*NWAD SIDE.6*

6. Any part considered in respect to its direction or point of compass; as to whichever side we direct our view. We see difficulties on every side.*NWAD SIDE.7*

7. Party; faction; sect; any man or body of men considered as in opposition to another. One man enlists on the side of the tories; another on the side of the whigs. Some persons change sides for the sake of popularity and office, and sink themselves in public estimation. And sets the passions on the side of truth.*NWAD SIDE.8*

8. Interest; favor. The Lord is on my side. *Psalm 118:6*.*NWAD SIDE.9*

9. Any part being in opposition or contradistinction to another; In the battle, the slaughter was great on both sides. Passion invites on one side; reason restrains on the other. Open justice bends on

neither side.*NWAD SIDE.10*

10. Branch or a family; separate line of descent; as, by the father's side he is descended from a noble family; by the mother's side his birth is respectable.*NWAD SIDE.11*

11. Quarter; region; part; as from one side of heaven to the other. To take sides, to embrace the opinions of attach one's self to the interest of a party when in opposition to another. To choose side, to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.*NWAD SIDE.12*

SIDE, *a.*

1. Lateral; as a side post; but perhaps it would be better to consider the word as compound.*NWAD SIDE.14*

2. Being on the side, or toward the side; oblique; indirect. The law hath no side respect to their persons. One mighty squadron with a side wind sped. So we say, a side view, a side blow.*NWAD SIDE.15*

3. Long; large; extensive.*NWAD SIDE.16*

SIDE, *v.i.* [Little used.]

1. To lean on one side.*NWAD SIDE.18*

2. To embrace the opinions of one party or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party; as, to side with the ministerial party. All side in parties and begin th' attack.*NWAD SIDE.19*

SIDE, *v.t.*

1. To stand at the side of. [Not in use.]*NWAD SIDE.21*

2. To suit; to pair. [Not in use.]*NWAD SIDE.22*

SIDEBOARD, *n.* A piece of furniture or cabinet work consisting of a table or box with drawers or cells, placed at the side of a

room or in a recess, and used to hold dining utensils, etc.

SIDE-BOX, *n.* A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theater distinct from the seats in the pit.

SIDE-FLY, *n.* An insect.

SIDELING, *adv.*

1. Sidewise; with the side foremost; as, to go sideling through a crowd. It may be used as a participle; as, I saw him sideling through the crowd.*NWAD SIDELING.2*

2. Sloping.*NWAD SIDELING.3*

SIDELONG, *a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front; as a sidelong glance.

SIDELONG, *adv.*

1. Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side.*NWAD SIDELONG.3*

2. On the side; as, to lay a thing sidelong.*NWAD SIDELONG.4*

SIDER, *n.*

1. One that takes a side or joins a party.*NWAD SIDER.2*

2. Cider. [Not in use.]*NWAD SIDER.3*

SIDERAL, SIDEREAL, *a.* [L. sideralis, from sidus, a star.]

1. Pertaining to a star or stars; astral; as sideral light.*NWAD SIDERAL.2*

2. Containing stars; starry; as sidereal regions. Sidereal year, in astronomy, the period in which the fixed stars apparently complete a revolution and come to the same point in the heavens.*NWAD*

SIDERAL.3

SIDERATED, ***a.*** **[L. sideratus.] Blasted; planet-struck.**

SIDERATION, ***n.*** **[L. sideratio; sidero, to blast, from sidus, a star.]**

1. A blasting or blast in plants; a sudden deprivation of sense; an apoplexy; a slight erysipelas.*NWAD SIDERATION.2*

2. A sphacelus, or a species of erysipelas, vulgarly called a blast.*NWAD SIDERATION.3*

SIDERITE, ***n.*** **[L. sideritis; Gr. id. from sidhrov, iron.]**

1. The loadstone; also, iron-wort, a genus of plants; also, the common ground pine*NWAD SIDERITE.2*

2. In mineralogy, a phosphate of iron.*NWAD SIDERITE.3*

SIDERO-CALCITE, ***n.*** **Brown spar.**

SIDERO-CLEPTE, ***n.*** **A mineral of a yellowish green color, soft and translucid, occurring in reniform or botryoidal masses.**

SIDEROGRAPHCH, SIDEROGRAPHOCAL, ***a.*** **[See *Siderography*.] Pertaining to siderography, or performed by engraved plates of steel; as siderographic art; siderographic impressions.**

SIDEROGRAPHIST, ***n.*** **One who engraves steel plates, or performs work by means of such plates.**

SIDEROGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. sidhroV, steel or iron, grajw, to engrave.] and The art or practice of engraving on steel, by means of which, impressions may be transferred from a steel plate to a steel cylinder in a rolling press of a particular construction.**

SIDE-SADDLE, ***n.*** **A saddle for a woman's seat on horseback.**

SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER, ***n.*** **A species of Sarracenia.**

SIDESMAN, ***n.***

1. An assistant to the church warden.*NWAD SIDESMAN.2*

2. A party man.*NWAD SIDESMAN.3*

SIDETAKING, ***n.*** **A taking sides, or engaging in a party.**

SIDEWAYS, SIDEWISE, ***adv.***

1. Towards one side; inclining; as, to hold the head sidewise*NWAD SIDEWAYS.2*

2. Laterally; on one side; as the refraction of light sidewise.*NWAD SIDEWAYS.3*

SIDING, ***ppr.*** **Joining one side or party.**

SIDING, ***n.*** **The attaching of one's self to a party.**

SIDLE, ***v.i.***

1. To go or move side foremost; as, to sidle through a crowd.*NWAD SIDLE.2*

2. To lie on the side.*NWAD SIDLE.3*

SIEGE, ***n.*** **[L. sigillum.]**

1. The setting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender; or the surrounding or investing of a place by an army, and approaching it by passages and advanced works, which cover the besiegers from the enemy's fire. A siege differs from a blockade, as in a siege the investing army approaches the fortified place to attach and reduce it by force;

but in a blockade, the army secures all the avenues to the place to intercept all supplies, and waits till famine compels the garrison to surrender.*NWAD SIEGE.2*

2. Any continued endeavor to gain possession. Love stood the siege, and would not yield his breast.*NWAD SIEGE.3*

3. Seat; throne.*NWAD SIEGE.4*

4. Rank; place; class.*NWAD SIEGE.5*

5. Stool. [Not in use.]*NWAD SIEGE.6*

SIEGE, *v.t.* To besiege. [Not in use.]

SIENITE, *n.* A compound granular rock composed of quartz, hornblend and feldspar, or a grayish color; so called, because there are may ancient monuments consisting of this rock, brought from Syene, in Upper Egypt.

SIEUR, *n.* A title of respect used by the French.

SIEVE, *n.* siv. An utensil for separating flour from bran, or the fine part of any pulverized or fine substance from the coarse, by the hand; as a fine sieve; a coarse sieve. It consists of a hoop with a hair bottom, and performs in the family the service of a bolter in a mill.

SIFT, *v.t.*

1. To separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; as, to sift meal; to sift powder; to sift sand or lime.*NWAD SIFT.2*

2. To separate; to part.*NWAD SIFT.3*

3. To examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize. Let the principles of the party be thoroughly sifted. We have sifted your objections.*NWAD SIFT.4*

SIFTED, *pp.* Separated by a sieve; purified from the coarser parts; critically examined.

SIFTER, *n.* One that sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

SIFTING, *ppr.* Separating the finer from the coarser parts; critically examining.

SIG, a Saxon word signifying victory. is used in names, as in Sigbert, bright victory. In answers to the Greek vix in Nicander, and the L. vic, in Victorinus.

SIGH, *v.i.* To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual and immediately expel it; to suffer a single deep respiration. He sighed deeply in his spirit. *Mark 8:12*.

SIGH, *v.t.*

1. To lament; to mourn. Ages to come and men unborn Shall bless her name and sigh her fate.*NWAD SIGH.3*

2. To express by sighs. The gentle swain-sighs back her grief.*NWAD SIGH.4*

SIGH, *n.* A single deep respiration; a long breath; the inhaling of larger quantity of air than usual, and the sudden emission of it. This is an effort of nature to dilate the lungs and give vigor to the circulation of the blood, when the action of the heart and arteries is languid from grief, depression of spirits, weakness or want of exercise. Hence sighs are indications of grief of debility.

SIGHER, *n.* One that sighs.

SIGHING, *ppr.* Suffering a deep respiration; taking a long breath.

SIGHING, *n.* The act of suffering a deep respiration, or taking a long breath.

SIGHT, *n.*

1. The act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view; as, to gain sight of land; to have a sight of a landscape; to lose sight of a ship at sea. A cloud received him out of their sight. *Acts 1:9*.*NWAD SIGHT.2*

2. The faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes. It has been doubted whether moles have sight. Milton lost his sight. The sight usually fails at of before fifty years of age. O loss of sight, of thee I most complain.*NWAD SIGHT.3*

3. Open view; the state of admitting unobstructed vision; a being within the limits of vision. The harbor is in sight of the town. The shore of Long Island is in sight of New Haven. The White mountain is in plain sight at Portland, in Maine; a mountain is or is not within sight; an engagement at sea is within sight of land.*NWAD SIGHT.4*

4. Notice from seeing; knowledge; as a letter intended for the sight of one person only.*NWAD SIGHT.5*

5. Eye; the instrument of seeing. From the depth of hell they lift their sight.*NWAD SIGHT.6*

6. An aperture through which objects are to be seen; or something to direct the vision; as the sight of a quadrant; the sight of a fowling piece or a rifle.*NWAD SIGHT.7*

7. That which is beheld; a spectacle; a show; particularly, something wonderful. They never saw a sight so fair. Moses said, I will now turn aside and see the great sight, why the bush is not burned. *Exodus 3:3*. Fearful sights and great signs shall there be from heaven. To take sight, to take aim; to look for purpose of directing a piece of artillery, etc.*NWAD SIGHT.8*

SIGHTED, *n.* In composition only, having sight, or seeing in a particular manner; as long-sighted, seeing at a great distance; short-sighted, able to see only at a small distance; quick-sighted, readily seeing, discerning or understanding; sharp-sighted, having a keen eye or acute discernment.

SIGHTFULNESS, *n.* Clearness of sight. [Not in use.]

SIGHTLESS, ***a.***

1. Wanting sight; blind. Of all who blindly creep, or sightless soar.*NWAD SIGHTLESS.2*

2. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye; as sightless stains. [Not well authorized.]*NWAD SIGHTLESS.3*

SIGHTLINESS, ***n.*** **Comely; having an appearance pleasing to the sight.**

SIGHTLY, ***a.***

1. Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.*NWAD SIGHTLY.2*

Many brave sightly horses. We have thirty members, the most sightly of all her majesty's subjects.*NWAD SIGHTLY.3*

2. Open to the view; that may be seen from a distance. We say; a house stands in a sightly place.*NWAD SIGHTLY.4*

SIGHTSMAN, ***n.*** **Among musicians, one who reads music readily at first sight.**

SIGIL, ***n.*** **[L. sigillum] A seal; signature.**

SIGMOIDAL, ***a.*** **[Gr. digma and eidoV.] Curved like the Greek sigma. The sigmoid flexure, in anatomy, is the last curve of the colon, before it terminates in the rectum.**

SIGN, ***n.*** **[L. signum; Gr. deicnumt.]**

1. A token; something by which another thing is shown or represented; any visible thing, any motion, appearance or event which indicates the existence or approach of something else. Thus we speak of signs of fair weather or of a storm, and of external marks which are signs of a good constitution.*NWAD SIGN.2*

2. A motion, action, nod or gesture indicating a wish or command. They made signs to his father, how he would have him called. *Luke*

1:62.*NWAD SIGN.3*

3. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy; a remarkable transaction, event or phenomenon. Through mighty signs and wonders. *Romans 15:19*; *Luke 11:16*.*NWAD SIGN.4*

4. Some visible transaction, event or appearance intended as proof or evidence of something else; hence; proof; evidence by sight. Show me a sign that thou talkest with me. *Judges 6:17*.*NWAD SIGN.5*

5. Something hung or set near a house or over a door, to give notice of the tenant's occupation, or what is made or sold within; as a trader's sign; a tailor's sign; the sign of the eagle.*NWAD SIGN.6*

6. A memorial or monument; something to preserve the memory of a thing. What time the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a sign. *Numbers 26:10*.*NWAD SIGN.7*

7. Visible mark or representation; as an outward sign of and inward and spiritual grace.*NWAD SIGN.8*

8. A mark of distinction.*NWAD SIGN.9*

9. Typical representation. The holy symbols or signs are not barely significative.*NWAD SIGN.10*

10. In astronomy, the twelfth part of the ecliptic. The signs are reckoned from the point of intersection of the ecliptic and equator at the vernal equinox, and are named respectively, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorns, Aquarius, Pisces. These names are borrowed from the constellations of the zodiac of the same denomination, which were respectively comprehended within the foregoing equal divisions of the ecliptic of the same name, but are considerably in advance of them. Thus the constellation Aries, is now in that part of the ecliptic called Taurus.*NWAD SIGN.11*

11. In algebra, a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed by them; as the sign + plus prefixed to a quantity, indicates that the quantity is to be added; the sign - minus,

denotes that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to subtracted. The former is prefixed to quantities called affirmative or positive; the latter to quantities called negative.*NWAD SIGN.12*

12. The subscription of one's name; signature; as a sign manual.*NWAD SIGN.13*

13. Among physicians, an appearance or symptom in the human body, which indicate its condition as to health or disease.*NWAD SIGN.14*

14. In music, any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, etc.*NWAD SIGN.15*

SIGN, *v.t.* sine.

1. To mark with characters or one's name. To sign a paper, note, deed, etc. is to write one's name at the foot, or underneath the declaration, promise, covenant, grant, etc., by which the person makes it his own act, To sign one's name, is to write or subscribe it on the paper Signing does not now include sealing*NWAD SIGN.17*

2. To signify; to represent typically. [Not in use.]*NWAD SIGN.18*

3. To mark.*NWAD SIGN.19*

SIGN, *v.i.* To be a sign or omen.

SIGNAL, *n.* [L. signum.] A sign that gives or is intended to give notice; or the notice given. Signals are used to communicate notice, information, orders and the like, to persons at a distance, and by any persons and for the purpose. A signal may be a motion of the hand, the raising of a flag, the firing of a gun, or any thing which, being understood by persons at a distance, may communicate notice.

Signals are particularly useful in the navigation of fleets and in naval engagements. There are day-signals, which are usually made by the sails, by flags and pendants, or guns; night-signals, which are lanterns disposed in certain figures, or false fires, rockets, or the

firing of guns; fog-signals, which are made by sounds, as firing of guns, beating of drums, ringing of bells, etc. There are signals of evolution, addressed to a whole fleet, to a division or to a squadron; signals of movements to particular ships; and signals of service, general or particular. Signals used in an army are mostly made by a particular beat of the drum, or by the bugle.*NWAD SIGNAL.2*

SIGNAL, *a.* Eminent; remarkable; memorable; distinguished from what is ordinary; as a signal exploit; a signal service; a signal ace of benevolence. It is generally but not always used in a good sense.

SIGNALITY, *n.* Quality of being signal or remarkable. [Not in use.]

SIGNALIZE, *v.t.* To make remarkable or eminent; to render distinguished from what is common. The soldier who signalizes himself in battle, merits his country's gratitude. Men may signalize themselves, their valor or their talents.

SIGNALIZED, *pp.* Made eminent

SIGNALIZING, *ppr.* Making remarkable.

SIGNALLY, *adv.* Eminently; remarkably; memorably; in a distinguished manner.

SIGNATION, *n.* Sign given; act of betokening. [Not in use.]

SIGNATORY, *a.* Relating to a seal; used in sealing.

SIGNATURE, *n.* [L. signo, to sign.]

1. A sign, stamp or mark impressed. The brain being well furnished with various traces, signatures and images. The natural and indelible signature of God stamped on the human soul.*NWAD SIGNATURE.2*

2. In old medical writers, and external mark or character on a plant, which was supposed to indicate its suitableness to cure particular

diseases, or diseases of particular parts. This plants with yellow flowers were supposed to be adapted to the cure of the jaundice, etc. Some plants bear a very evident signature of their nature and use.*NWAD SIGNATURE.3*

3. A mark for proof, or proof from marks.*NWAD SIGNATURE.4*

4. Sign manual; the name of a person written or subscribed by himself.*NWAD SIGNATURE.5*

5. Among printers, a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of a sheet or half sheet, by which the sheets are distinguished and their order designated, as a direction to the binder. Every successive sheet has a different letter or figure, and if the sheets are more numerous than the letters of the alphabet, the a small letter is added to the capital one; thus Aa, Bb, In large volumes, the signatures are sometimes composed of letters and figures; thus 5A, 5B. But some printer now use figures only for signatures.*NWAD SIGNATURE.6*

6. In physiognomy, an external mark or feature by which some persons pretend to discover the nature and qualities of a thing, particularly the temper and genius of persons.*NWAD SIGNATURE.7*

SIGNATURE, *v.t.* To mark; to distinguish. [Not in use.]

SIGNATURIST, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of signatures impressed upon objects, indicative of character or qualities. [Little used.]

SIGNER, *n.* One that signs or subscribes his name; as a memorial with a hundred signers.

SIGNET, *n.* A seal; particularly in Great Britain, the seal used by the king in sealing his private letters, and grants that pass by bill under his majesty's hand.

SIGNIFICANCE, SIGNIFICANCY, *n.* [L. significans. See *Signify*.]

1. Meaning; import; that which is intended to be expressed; as the significance of a nod, or of a motion of the hand, or of a word or expression.*NWAD SIGNIFICANCE.2*

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind; as a duty enjoined with particular significance.*NWAD SIGNIFICANCE.3*

3. Importance; moment; weight; consequence. Many a circumstance of less significancy has been construed into an event act of high treason.*NWAD SIGNIFICANCE.4*

SIGNIFICANT, *a.* [L. signigicans.]

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.*NWAD SIGNIFICANT.2*

2. Bearing a meaning; expressing or containing signification of sense; as a significant word or sound; a significant look.*NWAD SIGNIFICANT.3*

3. Betokening something; standing as a sign of something. It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were significant, but not efficient.*NWAD SIGNIFICANT.4*

4. Expressive or representative of some fact or event, The passover

among the Jews was significant of the escape of the Israelites from the destruction which fell on the Egyptians. The bread and wine in the sacrament are significant of the body and blood of Christ.*NWAD SIGNIFICANT.5*

5. Important; momentous. [Not in use.]*NWAD SIGNIFICANT.6*

SIGNIFICANTLY, *adv.*

1. With meaning.*NWAD SIGNIFICANTLY.2*

2. With force of expression.*NWAD SIGNIFICANTLY.3*

SIGNIFICATION, *n.* [L. significatio. See *Signify*.]

1. The act of making known, or of communicating ideas to another by signs or by words, by any thing that is understood, particularly by words. All speaking, or signification of one's mind, implies an act or address of one man to another.*NWAD SIGNIFICATION.2*

2. Meaning; that which is understood to be intended by a sign, character, mark or word; that idea or sense of a sign, mar, word or expression which the person using it intends to convey, or that which men in general who use it, understand it to convey. The signification of words was originally arbitrary, and is dependent on usage. But when custom has annexed a certain sense to a letter or sound, or to a combination of letters or sounds, this sense is always to be considered the signification which the person using the word intends to communicate. So by custom, certain signs or gestures have a determinate signification. Such is the fact also with figures, algebraic character, etc.*NWAD SIGNIFICATION.3*

SIGNIFICATIVE, *a.*

1. Betokening or representing by an external sign; as the significative symbols of the eucharist.*NWAD SIGNIFICATIVE.2*

2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a certain idea or thing. Neither in the degrees of kindred were they destitute of significative words.*NWAD SIGNIFICATIVE.3*

SIGNIFICATIVELY, ***adv.*** **So as represent or express by an external sign.**

SIGNIFICATOR, ***n.*** **That which signifies.**

SIGNIFICATORY, ***n.*** **That which betokens, signifies or represents.**

SIGNIFY, ***v.t.*** **[L. significo; signum, a sign, and facio, to make.]**

1. To make known something, either by signs or words; to express or communicate to another any idea, thought, wish, a hod, wink, gesture, signal or other sign. A man signifies his mind by his voice or by written characters; he may signify his mind by a nod or other motion, provided the person to whom he directs it, understands what is intend by it. A general or an admiral signifies his commands by signals to officers as a distance.*NWAD SIGNIFY.2*

2. To mean; to have or contain a certain sense. The word sabbath signifies rest. Less, in composition, as in faithless, signifies destitution or want. The prefix re, in recommend, seldom signifies any thing.*NWAD SIGNIFY.3*

3. To import; to weigh; to have consequence; used in particular phrases; as, it signifies much or little; it signifies nothing. What does it signify? What signify the splendors of a court? Confession of sin without reformation of life, can signify nothing in the view of God.*NWAD SIGNIFY.4*

4. To make known; to declare. The government should signify to the protestants of Ireland that want of silver is not to be remedied.*NWAD SIGNIFY.5*

SIGNIFY, ***v.i.*** **To express meaning with force. [Little used.]**

SIGNIOR, ***n.*** **A title of respect among the Italians. [See *Seignior*.]**

SIGNORIZE, ***v.i.*** **To exercise dominion; or to have dominion. [Little used.]**

SIGNORY, ***n.*** **A different, but less common spelling of** ***seigniory*****, which see. It signifies lordship, dominion, and in Shakespeare, seniority.**

SIGN-POST, ***n.*** **A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of any thing. By the laws of some of the New England states, a sign-post is to be erected near the center of each town.**

SIK, SIKE, ***a.*** **Such.**

SIKER, ***a.*** **or** ***adv.*** **Sure; surely. [See** ***Sicker*****.]**

SIKERNESS, ***n.*** **Sureness safety.**

SILENCE, ***n.*** **[L. silentium, from sileo, to be still.]**

1. In a general sense, stillness, or entire absence of sound or noise; as the silence of midnight.*NWAD SILENCE.2*

2. In animals, the state of holding the peace; forbearance of speech in man, or of noise in other animals. I was dumb with silence; I held my peace, even from good. *Psalm 39:2*.*NWAD SILENCE.3*

3. Habitual taciturnity; opposed to loquacity.*NWAD SILENCE.4*

4. Secrecy. These things were transacted in silence.*NWAD SILENCE.5*

5. Stillness; calmness; quiet; cessation of rage, agitation or tumult; as the elements reduced to silence.*NWAD SILENCE.6*

6. Absence of mention; oblivion, Eternal silence be their doom. And what most merits fame, in silence hid.*NWAD SILENCE.7*

7. Silence, in used elliptically for let there be silence, an injunction to keep silence.*NWAD SILENCE.8*

SILENCE, ***v.t.***

1. To oblige to hold the peace; to restrain from noise or speaking.*NWAD SILENCE.10*

2. To still; to quiet; to restrain; to appease. This would silence all further opposition. These would have silenced their scruples.*NWAD SILENCE.11*

3. To stop; as, to silence complaints or clamor.*NWAD SILENCE.12*

4. To still; to cause to cease firing; as, to silence guns or a battery.*NWAD SILENCE.13*

5. To restrain from preaching by revoking a license to preach; as, to silence a minister of the gospel. The Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Chelmsford in Essex, was silenced for non-conformity.*NWAD SILENCE.14*

6. To put an end to; to cause to cease. The question between agriculture and commerce has received a decision which has silenced the rivalships between them.*NWAD SILENCE.15*

SILENT, ***a.***

1. Not speaking; mute. *Psalm 22:2*.*NWAD SILENT.2*

2. Habitually taciturn; speaking little; not inclined to much talking; not loquacious. Ulysses, he adds was the most eloquent and most silent of men.*NWAD SILENT.3*

3. Still; having not noise; as the silent watches of the night; the silent groves; all was silent.*NWAD SILENT.4*

4. Not operative; wanting efficacy.*NWAD SILENT.5*

5. Not mentioning; not proclaiming. This new created world, of which in hell Fame is not silent.*NWAD SILENT.6*

6. Calm; as, the winds were silent.*NWAD SILENT.7*

7. Not acting; not transacting business in person; as a silent partner in a commercial house.*NWAD SILENT.8*

8. Hot pronounced; having no sound; as, e is silent in fable.*NWAD SILENT.9*

SILENTIARY, *n.* One appointed to keep silence and order in court; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

SILENTLY, *adv.*

1. Without speech or words. Each silently demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye.*NWAD SILENTLY.2*

2. without noise; as, to march silently.*NWAD SILENTLY.3*

3. Without mention. He mentioned other difficulties, but this he silently passed over.*NWAD SILENTLY.4*

SILENTNESS, *n.* State of being silent; stillness; silence.

SILISIA, *n.* sile'zha. A duchy or country now chiefly belonging to Prussia; hence, a species of linen cloth so called; thin coarse linen.

SILESIAN, *a.* sile'zhan Pertaining to Silesia; mad in Silesia; as silesian linen.

SILEX, SILCIA, *n.* One of the supposed primitive earths m usually found in the state of stone. When pure, it is perfectly white or colorless. The purer sorts are mountain crystal and quartz. Recent experiments prove this to be a compound substance, the base of which is a metal called silicium. Silica then is an oxyd of silicium.

SILICE, SILICULE, SILICLE, *n.* [L. silicula, a little husk.] In botany, a little pod or bivalvular pericarp, with seeds attached to both sutures.

SILICICALCARIOUS, *a.* Consisting of silex and calcarious matter.

SILICICALCE, ***n.*** **[L. silex or silica and calx.] A mineral of the silicious kind, occurring in amorphous masses; its color is gray or brown.**

SILICIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. silex and fero, to produce.] Producing silex; or united with a portion of silex.**

SILICIFY, ***v.t.*** **[L. silex, flint, and facio, to make.] To convert into silex. The specimens found near Philadelphia are completely silicified.**

SILICIFY, ***v.i.*** **To become silex.**

SILICIMURITE, ***n.*** **An earth composed of silex and magnesia.**

SILICIOUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to silex, or partaking of its nature and qualities.**

SILICITED, ***a.*** **Impregnated with silex.**

SILICIUM, ***n.*** **The undecomposed and perhaps undecomposable base of silex or silica.**

SILICULOUS, ***a.*** **Havin silicles or little pods, or pertaining to them.**

SILING-DISH, ***n.*** **A colander. [Not in use.]**

SILIQUA, ***n.*** **[L.] With gold finers, a carat, six of which make a scruple.**

SILIQUA, SILIQUE, ***n.*** **[L. siliqua.] A pod; an oblong, membranaceous, bivalvular pericarp, having the seeds fixed to both sutures.**

SILIQUOSE, SILIQUOUS, ***n.*** **[L. siliquosus.] Having that species of pericarp called silique; as siliquous plants.**

SILK, ***n.***

1. The fine soft thread produced by the insect called silk-worm or bombyx. That which we ordinarily call silk, is a thread composed of several finer threads which the worm draws from its bowels, like the web of a spider, and with which the silk-worm envelopes itself, forming what is called a cocoon.*NWAD SILK.2*

2. Cloth made of silk. In this sense, the word has a plural, silks, denoting different sort and varieties, as black silk, white silk, colored silks.*NWAD SILK.3*

3. The filiform style of the female flower of maiz, which resembles real silk in fineness and softness. Virginia silk, a plant of the genus Periploca, which climbs and winds about other plants, trees, etc.*NWAD SILK.4*

SILK, *a.* Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk.

SILK COTTEN-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Bombax, growing to an immense size; a native of both the Indies.

SILKEN, *a.* silk'n.

1. Made of silk; as silken cloth; a silken vail.*NWAD SILKEN.2*

2. Like silk; soft to the touch.*NWAD SILKEN.3*

3. Soft; delicate; tender; smooth; as mild and silken language.*NWAD SILKEN.4*

4. Dressed in silk; as a silken wanton.*NWAD SILKEN.5*

SILKEN, *v.t.* silk'n. To render soft or smooth.

SILKINESS, *n.*

1. The qualities of silk; softness and smoothness to the feel.*NWAD SILKINESS.2*

2. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity.*NWAD SILKINESS.3*

SILKMAN, *n.* A dealer in silks.

SILKMERCER, *n.* One whose occupation is to weave silk stuffs.

SILKWORM, *n.* The worm which produces silk, of the genus Phalaena. Silk-worms are said to have been first introduced into the Roman empire from China, in the reign of Justinian.

SILKY, *a.*

1. Made of silk; consisting of silk.*NWAD SILKY.2*

2. Like silk; soft and smooth to the touch.*NWAD SILKY.3*

3. Pliant; yielding;*NWAD SILKY.4*

SILL, *n.* [L. solum; allied to solid. The primary sense is probably to lay, set or throw down.]

1. Properly, the basis of foundationof a thing; appropriately, a piece of timber on which a building rests; the lowest timber of any stucture; as the sills of a house, of a bridge, of a loom and the like.*NWAD SILL.2*

2. The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshhold.*NWAD SILL.3*

3. The timber or stone on which a window frame stands; or the lowest piece in a window frame.*NWAD SILL.4*

4. The shaft or thill of a carriage. [Local.]*NWAD SILL.5*

SILLABUB, *n.* A liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd.

SILLIMANITE, *n.* A mineral found at Saybrook in Connecticut, so named in honor of Prof, Silliman of Yale College. It occurs in long, slender, rhombic prisms, engaged in gneiss. Its color is dark gray and hair brown; luster shining upon the external

planes, but brilliant and pseudometallic upon those produced by cleavage in a direction parallel with the longer diagonal of the prism. Hardness about the same with quartz. Specific gravity, 3.410.

SILLINESS, *n.* Weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment; simplicity; harmless folly.

SILLY, *a.* [Heb. This may be radically the same word, with a prefix. Class Sl. No. 26]

1. Weak in intellect; foolish; witless; destitute of ordinary strength of mind; simple; as a silly man; a silly child.*NWAD SILLY.2*

2. Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; characterized by weakness of folly; unwise; as silly thoughts; silly actions; a silly scheme; writings stupid or silly.*NWAD SILLY.3*

3. Weak; helpless. After long storms- With which my silly bark was toss'd*NWAD SILLY.4*

SILLYHOW, *n.* The membrane that covers the head of the fetus. [I believe not used.]

SILT, *n.* Saltness, or salt marsh or mud.

SILURE, SILURUS, *n.* The sheat-fish; also a name of the sturgeon.

SILVAN, *a.* [L. silva, a wood or grove, It is also written sylvan]

1. Pertaining to a wood or grove; inhabiting woods.*NWAD SILVAN.2*

2. Woody; abounding with woods. Betwixt two rows of rocks, a silvan scene.*NWAD SILVAN.3*

SILVAN, *n.* Another name of tellurium.

SILVER, ***n.***

1. A metal of a white color and lively brilliancy. It has neither taste nor smell; its specific gravity is 10.552, according to Bergman, but according to Kirwan it is less. A cubic foot weighs about 660 lbs. Its ductility is little inferior to that of gold. It is harder and more elastic that tin of iron. It is found native in thin plates or leaves, or in fine threads, or it is found mieralized by various substances. Great quanitities of the metal are furnished by the mines of South America, and it is found in small quantities in Norway, Germany, Spain, the United State, etc.*NWAD SILVER.2*

2. Money; coin made of silver.*NWAD SILVER.3*

3. Any thing of soft splendor. Pallas-piteous of her plaintive cries, In slumber clos'd her silver-streaming eyes.*NWAD SILVER.4*

SILVER, ***a.***

1. Made of silver; as a silver cup.*NWAD SILVER.6*

2. White like silver; as silver hair. Others on silver lakes and rivers bath'd Their downy breast.*NWAD SILVER.7*

3. White, or pale; of a pale luster; as the silver moon.*NWAD SILVER.8*

4. SOft; as a silver voice or sound.*NWAD SILVER.9*

SILVER, ***v.t.***

1. To cover superficially with a coat of silver; as, to silver a pin or a dialplate.*NWAD SILVER.11*

2. To foliate; to cover with tinfoil amalgamated with quicksilver; as, to silver glass.*NWAD SILVER.12*

3. To adorn with mild luster; to make smooth and bright. And smiling calmness silver'd o'er the deep.*NWAD SILVER.13*

4. To make hoary. His head was silver'd o'er with age.*NWAD*

SILVER-BEATER, *n.* One that foliates silver, or forms it into a leaf.

SILVER-BUSH, *n.* A plant, a species of Anthyllis.

SILVERED, *pp.* Covered with a thin coat of silver; rendered smooth and lustrous; made white or a hoary.

SILVER-FIR, *n.* A species of fir.

SILVER-FISH, *n.* A fish of the size of a small carp, having a white color, striped with silvery lines.

SILVERING, *ppr.* Covering the surface with a thin coat of silver; foliating; rendering mildly lustrous; rendering white.

SILVERING, *n.* The art, operation or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver; as the silvering of copper or brass.

SILVERING, *n.* A silver coin. *Isaiah 7:23*.

SILVERLY, *adv.* With the appearance of silver.

SILVERSMITH, *n.* One whose occupation is to work'in silver, or in manufactures of which the precious metals form a part.

SILVER-THISTLE, *n.* A plant.

SILVER-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus Protea.

SILVER-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Potentilla.

SILVERY, *a.*

1. Like silver; having the appearance of silver; white; of a mild luster. Of all the enameled race whose silvery wing Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring.*NWAD SILVERY.2*

2. Besprinkled or covered with silver.*NWAD SILVERY.3*

SIMAGRE, *n.* Grimace.

SIMAR, SIMARE, *n.* A woman's robe. [Not in use.]

SIMILAR, *a.* [L. similis; Gr. omaloV.] Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance. Similar may signify exactly alike, or having a general likeness, a likeness in the principal points. Things perfectly similar, in their nature, must be of the same essence, or homogeneous; but we generally understand similar to denote a likeness that is not perfect. Many of the statutes of Connecticut are similar to the statutes of Massachusetts on the same subjects. The manners of the several states of New England are similar, the people being derived from common ancestors.

SIMILARITY, *n.* Likeness; resemblance; as a similarity of features. There is a as a similarity in the features of the Laplanders and Samoiedes, but little similarity between the features of Europeans and the woolly haired Africans.

SIMILARLY, *adv.* In like manner; with resemblance.

SIMILE, *n.* sim'ily. [L.] In rhetoric, similitude; a comparison of two thing which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance; by which comparison, the character or qualities of a thing are illustrated or presented in an impressive light. Thus, the eloquence of Demosthenes was like a rapid torrent; that of Cicero, like a large stream that glides smoothly along with majestic tranquility.

SIMILITUDE, *n.* [L. similitudo.]

1. Likeness; resemblance; likeness in nature, qualities of appearance; as similitude of substance. Let us make man in our image, man in our similitude. Fate some future bard shall join in sad similitude of griefs to mine.*NWAD SIMILITUDE.2*

2. Comparison; simile. Tasso, in his similitude, never departed from the woods. [See *Simile*.]*NWAD SIMILITUDE.3*

SIMILITUDINARY, *a.* Denoting resemblance or comparison.

SIMILOR, *n.* A name given to an alloy of red copper and zinc, made in the best proportions to imitate silver and gold.

SIMITAR. [See *Cimiter*.]

SIMMER, *v.i.* [Gr. zumhm, zumow, to ferment.] To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing. Simmering is incipient ebullition, when little bubbles are formed on the edge of the liquor, next to the vessel. These are occasioned by the escape of heat and vapor.

SIMMERING, *ppr.* Boiling gently;

SIMNEL, *n.* A kind of sweet cake; a bun.

SIMONIAC, *n.* [See *Simony*.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church.

SIMONIACAL, *a.*

1. Guilty of simony.*NWAD SIMONIACAL.2*

2. Consisting in simony, or the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; as a simoniacal presentation.*NWAD SIMONIACAL.3*

SIMOIACALLY, *adv.* With the guilt or offense of simony.

SIMONIOUS, *a.* Partaking of simony; given to simony.

SIMONY, *n.* [from Simon Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. *Acts 8:18*.] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice of money

or reward. By Stat. 31 Elizabeth, c. 6. severe penalties are enacted against this crime.

SIMOOM, *n.* A hot suffocating wind, that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia, generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or sandy plains. Its approach is indicated by a redness in the air, and its fatal effects are to be avoided by falling on the face and holding the breath.

SIMOUS, *a.* [L. simo, one with a flat nose, Gr. simoV.]

1. Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up.*NWAD SIMOUS.2*

2. Concave; as the simous part of the liver.*NWAD SIMOUS.3*

SIMPER, *v.i.* To smile in a silly manner.

SIMPER, *n.* To smile with an air of silliness.

SIMPERING, *ppr.* Smiling foolishly.

SIMPERING, *n.* The act of smiling with an air of silliness.

SIMPERINGLY, *adv.* With a silly smile.

SIMPLE, *a.* [L. simplex; sine, without and plex, plica, doubling, fold;]

1. Single; consisting of one thing; uncompounded; unmingled; uncombined with any thing else; as a simple substance; a simple idea; a simple sound.*NWAD SIMPLE.2*

2. Plain; artless; not given to design, stratagem or duplicity; undesigning; sincere; harmless. A simple husbandman in garments gray.*NWAD SIMPLE.3*

3. Artless; unaffected; unconstrained; inartificial; plain. In simple manners all the secret lies.*NWAD SIMPLE.4*

4. Unadorned; plain; as a simple style or narration; a simple dress.*NWAD SIMPLE.5*

5. Not complex or complicated; as a machine of simple construction.*NWAD SIMPLE.6*

6. Weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly. The simple believeth every word; but the prudent looketh well to his going. *Proverbs 14:15*.*NWAD SIMPLE.7*

7. In botany, undivided, as a root, stem or spike; only one on a petiole, as a simple leaf; only one on a peduncle, as a simple flower; having only one set of rays, as an umbel; having only one row of leaflets, as a simple calyx; not plumose or fathered, as a pappus. A simple body, in chemisty, is one that has not been decomposed, or separated into two or more bodies.*NWAD SIMPLE.8*

SIMPLE, *n.* Something not mixed or compounded. in the materia medica, the genral denomination of an herb or plant. as each vegetable is supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy.

SIMPLE, *v.i.* To gather simples or plants. As simpling on the flowery hills he stray'd.

SIMPLE-MINDED, *a.* Artless; undesigning; unsuspecting.

SIMPLENESS, *n.*

1. The state or quality of being simple, single or uncompounded; as the simpleness of the elements.*NWAD SIMPLENESS.2*

2. Artlessness; simplicity;*NWAD SIMPLENESS.3*

3. Weakness of intellect.*NWAD SIMPLENESS.4*

SIMPLER, *n.* One that collects simples; as herbalist; asimplist.

SIMPLESS, for simplicity or silliness, is not in use.

SIMPLETON, ***n.*** **A silly person; a person of weak intellect; a trifler; a foolish person.**

SIMPLICAIN, ***n.*** **An artless, unskilled or undesigning person. [Not in use.]**

SIMPLICITY, ***n.*** **[L. simplicitas.]**

1. Singleness; the state of being unmixed or uncompounded; as the simplicity of metals or of earths.*NWAD SIMPLICITY.2*

2. The state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; as the simplicity of a machine.*NWAD SIMPLICITY.3*

3. Artlessness of mind; freedom from a propensity to cunning or stratagem; freedom from duplicity; sincerity. Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless simplicity neither misliked nor much regarded.*NWAD SIMPLICITY.4*

4. Plainness; freedom from artificial ornament; as the simplicity of a dress, of style, of language, etc. Simplicity in writing is the first or excellences.*NWAD SIMPLICITY.5*

5. Plainness; freedom from subtilty or abstruseness; as the simplicity of scriptural doctrines or truth.*NWAD SIMPLICITY.6*

6. Weakness of intellect; silliness. Godly simplicity, in Scriptures, is a fair open profession and practice of evangelical truth, with a single view to obedience and to the glory of God.*NWAD SIMPLICITY.7*

SIMPLIFICATION, *n.* [See *Simplify*.] The act of making simple; the act of reducing to simplicity, or to a state not complex.

SIMPLIFIED, *pp.* Made simple or not complex.

SIMPLIFY, *v.t.* [L. simplex, simple, and facio, to make.] To make simple; to reduce what is complex to greater simplicity; to make plain or easy. The collection of duties is drawn to a point, and so far simplified. It is important in scientific pursuits, to be cautious in simplifying our deductions. This is the true way to simplify the study of science.

SIMPLIFYING, *ppr.* Making simple; rendering less complex.

SIMPLIST, *n.* One skilled in simples or medical plants.

SIMPLOCE, [See Symploce.]

SIMPLY, *adv.*

1. Without art; without subtilty; artlessly; plainly. Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise By simply meek.*NWAD SIMPLY.2*

2. Of itself; without addition; alone. They make that good or evil, which otherwise of itself were not simply the one nor the other.*NWAD SIMPLY.3*

3. Merely; solely. Simply the thing I am Shall make me live.*NWAD SIMPLY.4*

4. Weakly; foolishly.*NWAD SIMPLY.5*

SIMULACHER, *n.* [L. simulacrum.] An image. [Not in use.]

SIMULAR, *n.* [See *Simulate*.] One who simulates or counterfeits something.

SIMULATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. simulo, from similis, like.] To feign; to counterfeits; to assume the mere appearance of something, without the reality. The wicked often simulate the virtuous and good.**

SIMULATE, ***a.*** **[L. simulato.] Feigned; pretended; assumed artificially.**

SIMULATING, ***ppr.*** **Feigning; pretending; assuming the appearance of what is not real.**

SIMULATION, ***n.*** **[L. simulation.] The act of feigning to be that which is not; the assumption of a deceitful appearance or character. Simulation differs from dissimulation. The former denotes the assuming of a false character; the latter denotes the concealment of the true character. Both are comprehended in the word hypocrisy.**

SIMULTANEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. simul, at the same time.] Existing or happening at the same time; as simultaneous events. The exchange of ramifications may be simultaneous.**

SIMULTAMEOUSLY, ***adv.*** **At the same time.**

SIMULTANEOUSNESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being or happening at the same time; as the simultaneousness of transactions in two different places.**

SIMULTY, ***n.*** **[L. simultas.] Private grudge or quarrel. [Not in use.]**

SIN, ***n.***

1. The voluntary departure of a moral agent from a known rule of rectitude or duty, prescribed by God; any voluntary transgression of the divine law, or violation of a divine command; a wicked act; iniquity. Sin is either a positive act in which a known divine law is violated, or it is the voluntary neglect to obey a positive divine command, or a rule of duty clearly implied in such command. Sin comprehends not action only, but neglect of known duty, all evil

thoughts purposes, words and desires, whatever is contrary to God's commands or law. *1 John 3:4*; *Matthew 15:3*; *James 4:17*. Sinner neither enjoy the pleasures of nor the peace of piety. Among divines, sin is original or actual. Actual sin, above defined, is the act of a moral agent in violating a known rule of duty. Original sin, as generally understood, is native depravity of heart to the divine will, that corruption of nature of deterioration of the moral character of man, which is supposed to be the effect of Adam's apostasy; and which manifests itself in moral agents by positive act of disobedience to the divine will, or by the voluntary neglect to comply with the express commands of God, which require that we should love God with all the heart and soul and strength and mind, and our neighbor as ourselves. This native depravity or alienation of affections from God and his law, is supposed to be what the apostle calls the carnal mind or mindedness, which is enmity against God, and is therefore denominated sin or sinfulness. Unpardonable sin, or blasphemy against the Holy Spirit, is supposed to be a malicious and obstinate rejection of Christ and the gospel plan of salvation, or a contemptuous resistance made to the influences and convictions of the Holy Spirit. *Matthew 12:31*.*NWAD SIN.2*

2. A sin-offering; an offering made to atone for sin. He hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin. *2 Corinthians 5:21*.*NWAD SIN.3*

3. A man enormously wicked. [Not in use.]*NWAD SIN.4*

4. Sin differs from crime, not in nature, but in application. That which is a crime against society, is sin against God.*NWAD SIN.5*

SIN, ***v.i.***

1. To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God man; to violate the divine law in any particular, by actual transgression or by the neglect or non-observance of its injunctions; to violate any known rule of duty. All have sinned and come short of the glory of God. *Romans 3:23*. Against thee, thee only, have I sinned. *Psalm 51:4*.*NWAD SIN.7*

2. To offend against right, against men or society; to trespass. I an

a man more sinn'd against than sinning. And who but wishes to invert the laws of order, sins against the' eternal cause. *NWAD SIN.8*

SIN, for since, obsolete or vulgar.

SINAPISM, *n.* [L. sinapis, sinape, mustard.] In Pharmacy, a cataplasm composed of mustard seed pulverized, with some other ingredients, and used as an external application. It is a powerful stimulant.

SINCE, *prep.* or *adv.*

1. After; from the time that. The proper signification of since is after, and its appropriate sense includes the whole period between an event and the present time. I have not seen my brother since January. The Lord hath blessed thee, since my coming. *Genesis 30:30*. Holy prophets, who have been since the world began. *Luke 1:70*; *John 9:32*. Since then denotes, during the whole time after an event; or at any particular time during that period.*NWAD SINCE.2*

2. Ago; past; before this. "About two years since, an event happened," that is, two years having passed.*NWAD SINCE.3*

3. Because that; this being the fact that. Since truth and constancy are vain, since neither love nor sese of pain nor force of reason can persuade, then let example be obey'd. Since, when it precedes a noun, is called a preposition, but when it precedes sentence it is called an adverb. The truth is, the character of the word is the same in both cases. It is probably an obsolete participle, and according to the usual classification of words, may be properly ranked with the prepositions. In strictness, the last clause of the passage above cited is the case absolute. "The Lord hath blessed the, since my coming," that is, my arrival being past. So, since the world began, is strictly past the world began, the beginning of the world being past. In the first case, since considered as a preposition, has coming, a noun, for its object, and in the latter case, the clause of a sentence. So we say, against your arrival, or against you come.*NWAD SINCE.4*

SINCERE, *a.* [L. sincerus, which is said to be composed of sine, without, and cera, wax; as if applied originally to pure honey.]

1. Pure; unmixed. As new-born babes, desire the sincere milk of the word. *1 Peter 2:2*. A joy which never was sincere till now. There is no sincere acid in any animal juice. I would have all gallicisms avoided, that our tongue may be sincere. [This sense is for the most part obsolete. We use the phrases, sincere joy, sincere pleasure; but we mean by them, unfeigned, real joy or pleasure.]*NWAD SINCERE.2*

2. Unhurt; uninjured. The' inviolable body stood sincere.*NWAD SINCERE.3*

3. Being in reality what it appears to be; not feigned; not simulated; not assumed or said for the sake of appearance; real; not hypocritical or pretended. This is the present use of the word. Let your intentions be pure and your declarations sincere. Let love and friendship be sincere. No prayer can avail with a heart-searching God, unless it is sincere.*NWAD SINCERE.4*

SINCERELY, *adv.* Honestly; with real purity of heart; without simulation or disguise; to love virtue sincerely.

SINCERENESS, *n.* Sincerity.

SINCERITY, *n.* [L. sinceritas.]

1. Honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation or hypocrisy. We may question a man's prudence, when we cannot question his sincerity.*NWAD SINCERITY.2*

2. Freedom from hypocrisy, disguise or false pretense; as the sincerity of a declaration or of love.*NWAD SINCERITY.3*

SINCIPUT, *n.* [L.] The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture.

SINDON, *n.* [L. fine linen.] A wrapper. [Not in use.]

SINE, *n.* [L. sinus.] In geometry, the right sine of an arch or arc, is a line drawn from one end of that arch perpendicular to the radius drawn through the other end, and is always equal to half the chord of double the arch.

SINECURE, *n.* [L. sine, without, and cura, cure, care.] An office which has revenue without employment; in church affairs, a benefice without cure of souls. [This is the original and proper sense of the word.] Sine die, [L. without day.] An adjournment sine die is and adjournment without fixing the time of resuming business. When a defendant is suffered to go sine die, he is dismissed the court.

SINEPITE, *n.* [L. sinage, mustard.] Something resembling mustard seed.

SINEW, *n.*

1. In anatomy, a tendon; that which unites a muscle to a bone.*NWAD SINEW.2*

2. In the plural, strength; or rather that which supplies strength. Money is the sinews of war.*NWAD SINEW.3*

3. Muscle; nerve.*NWAD SINEW.4*

SINEW, *v.i.* To knit as by sinews.

SINEWED, *a.*

1. Furnished with sinews; as a strong-sinewed youth.*NWAD SINEWED.2*

2. Strong; firm; vigorous. When he sees ourselves well sinewed to our defense.*NWAD SINEWED.3*

SINEWLESS, *a.* Having no strength or vigor.

SINEW-SHRUNK, *a.* Gaunt-bellied; having the sinews under belly shrunk by excess of fatigue, as a horse.

SINEWY, ***a.***

1. Consisting of a sinew or nerve. The sinewy thread my brain lets fall.*NWAD SINEWY.2*

2. Nervous; strong well braced with sinews; vigorous; firm; as the sinewy Ajax. The northern people are large, fair complexioned, strong, sinewy and courageous.*NWAD SINEWY.3*

SINFUL, ***a.*** **[from sin.]**

1. Tainted with sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy; as sinful men. Ah, sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity! *Isaiah 1:4*.*NWAD SINFUL.2*

2. Containing sin, or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God; as sinful actions; sinful thoughts; sinful words.*NWAD SINFUL.3*

SINFULLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner which the laws of God do not permit; wickedly; iniquitously; criminally.**

SINFULNESS, ***n.***

1. The quality of being sinful or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; iniquity; criminality; as the sinfulness of an action; the sinfulness of thoughts or purposes.*NWAD SINFULNESS.2*

2. Wickedness; corruption; depravity; as the sinfulness of men or of the human race.*NWAD SINFULNESS.3*

SING, ***v.i. pret.*** **sung, sang;** ***pp.*** **sung.**

1. To utter sounds with various inflections of melodious modulations of voice, as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune The noise of them that sing do I hear *Exodus 32:18*.*NWAD SING.2*

2. To utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds. It is remarkable that the female of no species of birds ever sings. And singing birds in silver cages hung.*NWAD SING.3*

3. To make a small shrill sound; as, the air sings in passing through a crevice. O'er his head the flying spear sung innocent, and spent its force in air.*NWAD SING.4*

4. To tell or relate something in numbers of verse. Sing of human hope by cross event destroy'd.*NWAD SING.5*

SING, *v.t.*

1. To utter with musical modulation of voice. And they sing the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb. *Revelation 15:3*.*NWAD SING.7*

2. To celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse. The last, the happiest British king, whom thou shalt paint or I shall sing.*NWAD SING.8*

3. To relate or rehearse in numbers, verse or poetry. Arms and the man I sing. While stretch'd at ease you sing your happy loves.*NWAD SING.9*

SINGE, *v.t.* sinj. To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of a thing as the nap of cloth, or the hair of the skin; as, to singe off the beard. Thus riding on his curls, he seem'd to pass A rolling fire along, and singe the grass.

SINGE, *n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

SINGED, *pp.* Burnt superficially.

SINGEING, *ppr.* Burning the surface.

SINGER, *n.* [from sing.]

1. One that sings.*NWAD SINGER.2*

2. One versed in music, or one whose occupation is to sing; as a chorus of singers.*NWAD SINGER.3*

3. A bird that sings.*NWAD SINGER.4*

SINGING, ***ppr.*** **Uttering melodious or musical notes; making a shrill sound; celebrating in song; reciting in verse.**

SINGING, ***n.*** **The act of uttering sounds with musical inflections; musical articulation; the utterance of melodious notes.**

SINGING-BOOK, ***n.*** **A music book, as it ought to be called; a book containing tunes.**

SINGINGLY, ***adv.*** **With sounds like singing; with a kind of tune.**

SINGING-MAN, ***n.*** **A man who sings, or is employed to sing; as in cathedrals.**

SINGING-MASTER, ***n.*** **A music master; one that teaches vocal music**

SINGING-WOMAN, ***n.*** **A woman employed to sing.**

SINGLE, ***a.***

1. Separate; one; only; individual; consisting of one only; as a single star; a single city; a single act.*NWAD SINGLE.2*

2. Particular; individual. No single man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest.*NWAD SINGLE.3*

3. Uncompounded. Simple ideas are opposed to complex, and single to compound.*NWAD SINGLE.4*

4. Alone; having no companion or assistant. Who single hast maintain'd against revolted multitudes the cause of truth.*NWAD SINGLE.5*

5. Unmarried; as a single man; a single woman.*NWAD SINGLE.6*

6. Not double; not complicated; as a single thread; a single strand of a rope.*NWAD SINGLE.7*

7. Performed with one person or antagonist on a side, or with one

person only opposed to another; as a single fight; a single combat.*NWAD SINGLE.8*

8. Pure; simple; incorrupt; unbiased; having clear vision of divine truth. *Matthew 6:22*.*NWAD SINGLE.9*

9. Small; weak; silly*NWAD SINGLE.10*

10. In botany, a single flower is when there is only one on a stem, and in common usage, one not double.*NWAD SINGLE.11*

SINGLE, *v.t.*

1. To select, as an individual person or thing from among a number; to choose one from others. --A dog who can single out his master in the dark.*NWAD SINGLE.13*

2. To sequester; to withdraw; to retire; as an agent singling itself from comforts.*NWAD SINGLE.14*

3. To take alone; as men commendable when singled from society.*NWAD SINGLE.15*

4. To separate.*NWAD SINGLE.16*

SINGLED, *pp.* Selected from among a number.

SINGLENESS, *n.*

1. The state of being one only or separate from all others; the opposite of doubleness, complication or multiplicity.*NWAD SINGLENESS.2*

2. Simplicity; sincerity; purity of mind or purpose; freedom from duplicity; as singleness of belief; singleness of heart.*NWAD SINGLENESS.3*

SINGLY, *adv.*

1. Individually; particularly; as, to make men singly and personally

good.*NWAD SINGLY.2*

2. Only; by himself. Look thee, ‘tis so, thou singly honest man.*NWAD SINGLY.3*

3. Without partners, companions or associates; as, to attack another singly. At ombre singly to decide their doom.*NWAD SINGLY.4*

4. Honestly; sincerely.*NWAD SINGLY.5*

SINGULAR, *a.* [L. singularis, from singulus, single.]

1. Single; not complex or compound. That idea which represents one determinate thing, is called a singular idea, whether simple, complex or compound.*NWAD SINGULAR.2*

2. In grammar, expressing one person or thing; as the singular number. The singular number stands opposed to dual and plural.*NWAD SINGULAR.3*

3. Particular; existing by itself; unexampled; as a singular phenomenon. Your case is hard, but not singular.*NWAD SINGULAR.4*

4. Remarkable; eminent; unusual; rare; as a man of singular gravity, or singular attainments.*NWAD SINGULAR.5*

SINGULAR, *n.* A particular instance. [Unusual.]

SINGULARITY, *n.*

1. Peculiarity; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most others. Pliny addeth this singularity to that soil, that the second year the very falling of the seeds yieldeth corn.*NWAD SINGULARITY.2*

2. An uncommon character or form; something curious or remarkable. I took notice of this little figure for the singularity of the instrument.*NWAD SINGULARITY.3*

3. Particular privilege, prerogative or distinction. No bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of singularity, (universal bishop.) Catholicism-must be understood in opposition to the legal singularity of the Jewish nation.*NWAD SINGULARITY.4*

4. Character or trait of character different from that of others; peculiarity. The singularity of living according to the strict precepts of the gospel is highly to be commended.*NWAD SINGULARITY.5*

5. Oddity.*NWAD SINGULARITY.6*

6. Celibacy. [Not in use.]*NWAD SINGULARITY.7*

SINGULARIZE, *v.t.* To make single. [Not in use.]

SINGULARLY, *adv.*

1. Peculiarly; in a manner or degree not common to others. It is no disgrace to be singularly good.*NWAD SINGULARLY.2*

2. Oddly; strangely.*NWAD SINGULARLY.3*

3. So as to express one or the singular number.*NWAD SINGULARLY.4*

SINGULT, *n.* [L. singullus.] A sigh. [Not in use.]

SINICAL, *a.* [from sine.] Pertaining to a sine.

SINISTER, *a.* [L. Probably the primary sense is weak, defective.]

1. Left; on the left hand, or the side of the left hand; opposed to dexter or right; as the sinister cheek; or the sinister side of an escutcheon.*NWAD SINISTER.2*

2. Evil; bad; corrupt; perverse; dishonest; as sinister means; sinister purpose. He scorns to undermine another's interest by any sinister or inferior arts.*NWAD SINISTER.3*

3. Unlucky; inauspicious.*NWAD SINISTER.4*

4. Sinister aspect, in astrology, an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs; as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini.*NWAD SINISTER.5*

SINISTER-HANDED, *a.* Left-handed. [Not in use.]

SINISTERLY, *adv.* Absurdly; perversely; unfairly.

SINISTRORSAL, *a.* [sinister.] Rising from left to right, as a spiral line or helix.

SINISTROUS, *a.*

1. Being on the left side; inclined to the left.*NWAD SINISTROUS.2*

2. Wrong; absurd; perverse. A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most sinistrous and absurd choice.*NWAD SINISTROUS.3*

SINISTROUSLY, *adv.*

1. Perversely; wrongly.*NWAD SINISTROUSLY.2*

2. With a tendency to use the left as the stronger hand.*NWAD SINISTROUSLY.3*

SINK, *v.i. pret.* sunk; *pp.* id. The old *pret.* sank is nearly obsolete.

1. To fall by the force of greater gravity, in a medium or substance of less specific gravity; to subside; opposed to swim or float. Some species of wood or timber will sink in water. Oil will not sink in water and many other liquids, for it is specifically lighter. I sink in deep mire. *Psalm 69:2*.*NWAD SINK.2*

2. To fall gradually. He sunk down in his chariot, *2 Kings 9:24*.*NWAD SINK.3*

3. To enter or penetrate into any body. The stone sunk into his

forehead. *1 Samuel 17:49*.*NWAD SINK.4*

4. To fall; to become lower; to subside or settle to a level. The Alps and Pyrenees sink before him.*NWAD SINK.5*

5. To be overwhelmed or depressed. Our country sinks beneath the yoke.*NWAD SINK.6*

6. To enter deeply; to be impressed. Let these sayings sink down into your ears. *Luke 9:44*.*NWAD SINK.7*

7. To become deep; to retire or fall within the surface of any thing; as, the eyes sink into the head.*NWAD SINK.8*

8. To fall; to decline; to decay; to decrease. A free state gradually sinks into ruin. It is the duty of government to revive a sinking commerce. Let not the fire sink or slacken.*NWAD SINK.9*

9. To fall into rest or indolence; as, to sink away in pleasing dreams.*NWAD SINK.10*

10. To be lower; to fall; as, the price of land will sink in time of peace.*NWAD SINK.11*

SINK, ***v.t.***

1. To put under water; to immerse in a fluid; as, to sink a ship.*NWAD SINK.13*

2. To make by digging or delving; as, to sink a pit or a well.*NWAD SINK.14*

3. To depress; to degrade. His vices sink him in infamy, or in public estimation.*NWAD SINK.15*

4. To plunge into destruction. If I have a conscience, let it sink me.*NWAD SINK.16*

5. To cause to fall or to be plunged.*NWAD SINK.17*

6. To bring low; to reduce in quantity. You sunk the river with

repeated draughts.*NWAD SINK.18*

7. To depress; to overbear; to crush. This would sink the spirit of a hero.*NWAD SINK.19*

8. To diminish; to lower or lessen; to degrade. I mean not that we should sink our figure out of covetousness.*NWAD SINK.20*

9. To cause to decline or fail. Thy cruel and unnat'ral lust of power has sunk thy father more than all his years.*NWAD SINK.21*

10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert. If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, sink the money, and take up the goods on account. [Unusual.]*NWAD SINK.22*

11. To depress to lower in value or amount. Great importations may sink the price of goods.*NWAD SINK.23*

12. To reduce; to pay; to diminish or annihilate by payment; as, to sink the nation debt.*NWAD SINK.24*

13. To waste; to dissipate; as, to sink an estate.*NWAD SINK.25*

SINK, *n.*

1. A drain to carry off filthy water; a jakes.*NWAD SINK.27*

2. A kind of bason of stone or wood to receive filthy water.*NWAD SINK.28*

SINKING, *ppr.* Falling; subsiding; depressing; declining. Sinking fund, in fiance, a fund created for sinking or paying a public debt, or purchasing the stock for the government.

SINLESS, *a.* [from sin.]

1. Free from sin; pure; perfect. Christ yielded a sinless obedience.*NWAD SINLESS.2*

2. Free from sin; innocent; as a sinless soul.*NWAD SINLESS.3*

SINLESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from sin and guilt.

SINNER, *n.*

1. One that has voluntarily violated the divine law; a moral agent who has voluntarily disobeyed any divine precept, or neglected any known duty.*NWAD SINNER.2*

2. It is used in contradistinction to saint, to denote an unregenerate person; one who has not received the pardon of his sins.*NWAD SINNER.3*

3. AN offender; a criminal.*NWAD SINNER.4*

SINNER, *v.i.* To act as a sinner; in ludicrous language. Whether the charmer sinner it or saint it.

SIN-OFFERING, *n.* [sin and offering.] A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin. *Exodus 29:36*.

SINOPER, SINOPLE, *n.* [L. sinopis.] Red ferruginous quartz, of a blood or brownish red color, sometimes with a tinge or yellow. It occurs in small but very perfect crystals, and in masses that resemble some varieties of jasper.

SINTER, *n.* In mineralogy, calcarious sinter is a variety of carbonate of lime, composed of a series of successive layers, concentric, plane or undulated, and nearly or quite parallel. It appears under various forms. Silicious sinter is white or grayish, light, brittle, porous, and of a fibrous texture. Opaline silicious sinter somewhat resembles opal. It is whitish, with brownish, blackish or bluish spots, and its fragments present dendritic appearances. Pearl sinter or fiorite occurs in stalactitic, cylindrical, botryoidal, and globular masses, white or grayish.

SINUATE, *v.t.* [L. sinuo.] To wind; to turn; to bend in and out.

SINUATE, *a.* In botany, a sinuate leaf is one that has large curved breaks in the margin, resembling bays, as in the oak.

SINUATION, *n.* A winding or bending in and out.

SINUOSITY, *n.* [L. sinuosus, sinus.] The quality of bending or curving in and out; or a series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.

SINUOUS, *a.* [L. sinus.] Wind; crooked; bending in and out; as a sinuous pipe. Streaking the ground with sinuous trace.

SINUS, *n.* [L. a bay.]

1. A bay of the sea; a recess in the shore, or an opening in the land.*NWAD SINUS.2*

2. In anatomy, a cavity in a bone or other part, wider at the bottom than at the entrance.*NWAD SINUS.3*

3. In surgery, a little cavity or sack in which pus is collected; an abscess with only a small orifice.*NWAD SINUS.4*

4. An opening; a hollow.*NWAD SINUS.5*

SIP, *v.t.*

1. To take a fluid into the mouth in small quantities by the lips; as, to sip wine; to sip tea or coffee.*NWAD SIP.2*

2. To drink or imbibe in small quantities. Every herb that sips the dew.*NWAD SIP.3*

3. To draw into the mouth; to extract; as, a bee sips nectar from the flowers.*NWAD SIP.4*

4. To drink out of. They skim the floods, and sip the purple flow’rs.*NWAD SIP.5*

SIP, *v.i.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips.

SIP, *n.* The taking of a liquor with the lips; or a small draught taken with the lips. One sip of this will bathe the drooping spirits in delight, beyond the

bliss of dreams.

SIPE, *v.i.* To ooze; to issue slowly; as a fluid.

SIPHILIS, *n.* The venereal disease.

SIPHILITIC, *a.* Pertaining to the venereal disease, or partaking of its nature.

SIPHON, *n.* [L. sipho, sipo]

1. A bent pipe or tube whose legs are of unequal length, used for drawing liquor out of a vessel by causing it to rise over the rim or top. For this purpose, the shorter leg is inserted in the liquor, and the air is exhausted by being drawn through the longer leg. The liquor then rises by the weight of the atmosphere to supply the vacuum, till it reaches the top of the vessel, and then descends in the longer leg of the siphon*NWAD SIPHON.2*

2. The pipe by which the chambers of a shell communicate.*NWAD SIPHON.3*

SIPHUNCULATED, *a.* [L, siphunculus, a little siphon.] Having a little siphon or spout, as a valve.

SIPPED, *pp.* Drawn in with the lips; imbibed in small quantities.

SIPPER, *n.* One that sips.

SIPPET, *n.* A small sop. [Not in use.]

SI QUIS. [L. if any one.] These words give name to a notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him.

SIR, *n.* sur.

1. A word or respect used in addresses to men, as madam is in addresses to women. It signifies properly lord, corresponding to

dominus in Latin, in Spanish, and herr in German. It is used in the singular or plural. Speak on, sir. But sirs, be sudden in the execution.*NWAD SIR.2*

2. The title of a knight or baronet; as Sir Horace Vere.*NWAD SIR.3*

3. It is used by Shakespeare for man. In the election of a sir so rare. [Not in use.]*NWAD SIR.4*

4. In American colleges, the title of a master of arts.*NWAD SIR.5*

5. It is prefixed to loin, in sirloin; as a sirloin of beef. This practice is said to have originated in the knighting of a loin of beef by one of the English kings in a fit of good humor.*NWAD SIR.6*

6. Formerly the title or a priest.*NWAD SIR.7*

SIRE, *n.* [supra.]

1. A father; used in poetry. And raise his issue like a loving sire.*NWAD SIRE.2*

2. The male parent of a beast; particularly used of horses; as, the horse had a good sire, but a bad dam.*NWAD SIRE.3*

3. It is used in composition; as in grandsire, for grandfather; great grandsire, great grandfather.*NWAD SIRE.4*

SIRE, *v.t.* To beget; to procreate; used of beasts.

SIRED, *pp.* Begotten.

SIREN, *n.*

1. A mermaid. In ancient mythology, a goddess who enticed men into her power by the charms of music, and devoured them. Hence in modern use, an enticing woman; a female rendered dangerous by her enticements. Sing, siren, to thyself, and I will dote.*NWAD SIREN.2*

2. A species of lizard in Carolina, constituting a peculiar genus,

destitute of posterior extremities and pelvis.*NWAD SIREN.3*

SIREN, *a.* Pertaining to a siren, or to the dangerous enticements of music; bewitching; fascinating; as a siren song.

SIRIASIS, *n.* An inflammation of the brain, proceeding from the excessive heat of the sun; phrensy almost peculiar to children.

SIRIUS, *n.* [L. the sun.]

The large and bright star called the dog star, in the mouth of the constellation Canis major.*NWAD SIRIUS.2*

SIRLOIN, *n.* A particular piece of beef so called. [See *Sir*.]

SIRNAME, is more correctly written surname.

SIRO, *n.* A mite.

SIROCCO, *n.* A pernicious wind that blows from the south east in Italy, called the Syrian wind. It is said to resemble the steam from the mouth of an oven.

SIRRAH, *n.* A word of reproach and contempt; used in addressing vile characters. Go sirrah, to my call. [I know not whence we have this word. The common derivation of it from sir, ha, is ridiculous.]

SIRT, *n.* sert. [L. syrtis.] A quicksand. [Not in use.]

SIRUP, *n.* sur'up, [oriental. See *Sherbet* and *Absorb*.] The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or other juice sweetened; or sugar boiled. with vegetable infusions.

SIRUPED, *a.* Moistened or tinged with sirup or sweet juice.

SIRUPY, *a.* Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities.

SISE, for assize. [Not used.]

SISKIN, *n.* A bird, the green finch; another name of the aberdavine. The siskin or aberdavine is the Fringilla spinus; the green finch, the Fr. chloris, a different species.

SISS, *v.i.* To hiss; a legitimate word in universal popular use in New England.

SISTER, *n.*

1. A female born of the same patents; correlative to brother. *NWAD SISTER.2*

2. A woman of the same faith; a female fellow christian. If a brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food. *James 2:15*.*NWAD SISTER.3*

3. A female of the same kind.*NWAD SISTER.4*

4. One of the same kind, or of the same condition; as sister-fruits.*NWAD SISTER.5*

5. A female of the same society; as the nuns of a convent.*NWAD SISTER.6*

SISTER, *v.t.* To resemble closely.

SISTER, *v.i.* To be akin; to be near to. [Little used.]

SISTERHOOD, *n.*

1. Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; or a society of females united in one faith or order.*NWAD SISTERHOOD.2*

2. The officer of duty of a sister. [Little used.]*NWAD SISTERHOOD.3*

SISTER-IN-LAW, *n.* A husband's or wife's sister.

SISTERLY, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate; as sisterly kindness.

SIT, *v.i. pret.* sat; old *pp.* sitten [L. sedeo.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks, as animals; as, to sit on a sofa or on the ground.*NWAD SIT.2*

2. To perch; to rest on the feet; as fowls.*NWAD SIT.3*

3. To occupy a seat or place in an official capacity. The scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses' seat. *Matthew 23:2*.*NWAD SIT.4*

4. To be in a state of rest or idleness. Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye sit here? *Numbers 32:6*.*NWAD SIT.5*

5. To rest, lie or bear on, as a weight or burned; as, grief sits heavy on his heart.*NWAD SIT.6*

6. To settle; to rest; to abide. Pale horror sat on each Arcadian face.*NWAD SIT.7*

7. To incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching; as a fowl. As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not- *Jeremiah 17:11*.*NWAD SIT.8*

8. To be adjusted; to be, with respect to fitness or unfitness; as, a coat sits well or ill. This new and gorgeous garment, majesty, sits not so easy on me as you think.*NWAD SIT.9*

9. To be placed in order to be painted; as, to sit for one's picture.*NWAD SIT.10*

10. To be in any situation or condition. Suppose all the church lands to be thrown up to the laity; would the tenants sit easier in their rents than now?*NWAD SIT.11*

11. To hold a session; to be officially engaged in public business; as judges, legislators or officers of any kind. The house of commons

sometimes sits till late at night. The judges or the courts sit in Westminster hall. The commissioners sit every day.*NWAD SIT.12*

12. To exercise authority; as, to sit in judgment. One council sits upon life and death.*NWAD SIT.13*

13. To be in any assembly or council as a member; to have a seat.*NWAD SIT.14*

14. To be in a local position. The wind sits fair. [Unusual]*NWAD SIT.15*

To sit at meat, to be at table for eating.*NWAD SIT.16*

To sit down,*NWAD SIT.17*

1. to place one's self on a chair or other seat; as, to sit down at a meal.*NWAD SIT.18*

2. To begin a siege. The enemy sat down before the town.*NWAD SIT.19*

3. To settle; to fix a permanent abode.*NWAD SIT.20*

4. To rest; to cease as satisfied. Here we cannot sit down, but still proceed in our search.*NWAD SIT.21*

To sit out, to be without engagement or employment. [Little used.]*NWAD SIT.22*

To sit up,*NWAD SIT.23*

1. To rise or be raised from a recumbent posture. He that was dead sat up, and began to speak. *Luke 7:15*.*NWAD SIT.24*

2. Not to go to bed; as, to sit up late at night; also, to watch; as, to sit up with a sick person.*NWAD SIT.25*

SIT, *v.t.*

1. To keep the seat upon. He sits a horse well. [This phrase is elliptical.]*NWAD SIT.27*

2. To sit me down, To sit him down, to sit them down, equivalent to I seated myself, etc. are familiar phrases used by good writers, though deviation from strict propriety. They sat them down to weep.*NWAD SIT.28*

3. “The court was sat,” an expression of Addison, is a gross impropriety.*NWAD SIT.29*

SITE, *n.* [L. silus.]

1. Situation; local position; as the site of a city or of a house.*NWAD SITE.2*

2. A seat or ground-plot; as a mill-site. But we usually say, mill-seat, by which we understand the place where a mill stands, or a place convenient for a mill.*NWAD SITE.3*

3. The posture of a thing with respect of itself. The semblance of a lover fix’d in melancholy site. [This is improper.]*NWAD SITE.4*

SITED, *a.* Placed; situated. [Not in use.]

SITFAST, *n.* A hard knob growing on a horse’s back under the saddle.

SITH, *adv.* Since; in later times.

SITHE, *n.* Time.

SITHE, [See *Sythe*.]

SITHENCE, SITHES, *adv.* Since; in later times.

SITTER, *n.* [from sit.]

1. One that sits. The Turks are great sitters.*NWAD SITTER.2*

2. A bird that sits or incubates.*NWAD SITTER.3*

SITTING, ***ppr.***

1. Resting on the buttocks, or on the feet, as fowls; incubating; brooding; being in the actual exercise of authority, or being assembled for that purpose.*NWAD SITTING.2*

2. *a.* In botany, sessile.*NWAD SITTING.3*

SITTING, ***n.***

1. The posture of being on a seat.*NWAD SITTING.5*

2. The act of placing one's self on a seat; as a sitting down.*NWAD SITTING.6*

3. The act or time of resting in a posture for a painter or take the likeness. For a portrait, six or seven sittings may be required.*NWAD SITTING.7*

4. A session; the actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats, clothed with authority to transact business; as a sitting of the judges of the king's bench; a sitting of the house of commons; during the sitting of the supreme court.*NWAD SITTING.8*

5. An uninterrupted application to business or study for a time; course of study unintermitted. For the understanding of any one of Paul's epistles, I read it through at one sitting.*NWAD SITTING.9*

6. A time for which one sits, as at play, at work or on a visit. *NWAD SITTING.10*

7. Incubation; a resting on eggs for hatching; as fowls. The male bird amuses the female with his songs, during the whole time of her sitting.*NWAD SITTING.11*

SITUATE, ***a.*** **[L. situs, sedeo.]**

1. Placed, with respect to any other object; as a town situate on a hill or on the sea shore.*NWAD SITUATE.2*

2. Placed; consisting. Pleasure situate in hill and dale*NWAD*

SITUATE.3

[Note. In the United States, this word is less used than situated, but both are well authorized.]*NWAD SITUATE.4*

SITUATED, *a.* [See *Situate*.]

1. Seated, placed or standing with respect to any other object; as a city situated on a declivity, or in front of a lake; a town well situated for trade or manufactures; an observatory well situated for observation of the stars. New York is situated in the forty first degree of N. latitude.*NWAD SITUATED.2*

2. Placed or being in any state or condition with regard to men or things. Observe how the executor is situated with respect to the heirs.*NWAD SITUATED.3*

SITUATION, *n.*

1. Position; seat; location in respect to something else. The situation of London is more favorable for foreign commerce than that of Paris. The situation of a stranger among people of habits differing from his own, cannot be pleasant.*NWAD SITUATION.2*

2. State; condition. He enjoys a situation of ease and tranquility.*NWAD SITUATION.3*

3. Circumstances; temporary state; used of persons in a dramatic scene.*NWAD SITUATION.4*

4. Place; office. He has a situation in the war department, or under government.*NWAD SITUATION.5*

SIVAN, *n.* The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our May and part of June.

SIX, *a.* [L. sex;] Twice three; one more than five.

SIX, *n.* The number of six or twice three. To be at six and seven, or as more generally used, at sixes and sevens, is to be in disorder.

SIXFOLD, *a.* [six and fold.] Six times repeated; six double; six times as much.

SIXPENCE, *n.* [six and pence.]

1. An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling.*NWAD SIXPENCE.2*

2. The value of six pennies or half a shilling.*NWAD SIXPENCE.3*

SIX-PENNY, *a.* Worth sixpence; as a six-penny loaf.

SIX-PETALED, *a.* In botany, having six distinct petals or flower leaves.

SIXSCORE, *a.* [six and score.] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty.

SIXTEEN, *a.* Six and ten; noting the sum of six and ten.

SINTEENTH, *a.* The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

SIXTH, *a.* The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

SIXTH, *n.*

1. The sixth part.*NWAD SIXTH.3*

2. In music, a hexachord, as interval of two kinds; the minor sixth, consisting of three tones and two semitones major, and the major sixth, composed of four tones and a major semitone.*NWAD SIXTH.4*

SIXTHLY, *adv.* In the sixth place.

SIXTIETH, *a.* The ordinal of sixty.

SIXTY, *a.* Ten times six.

SIXTY, *n.* The number of six times ten.

SIZABLE, *a.* [from size.]

1. Of considerable bulk.*NWAD SIZABLE.2*

2. Being of reasonable of suitable size; as sizable timber.*NWAD SIZABLE.3*

SIZE, *n.* [either contracted from assize, or from the L. scissus. I take it to be from the former, and from the sense of setting, as we apply the word to the assize of bread.]

1. Bulk; bigness; magnitude; extent of superficies. Size particularly expresses thickness; as the size of a tree or of a mast; the size of a ship or of a rock. A man may be tall, with little size of body.*NWAD SIZE.2*

2. A settled quantity of allowance. [contracted from assize.]*NWAD SIZE.3*

3. Figurative bulk; condition as to rank and character; as men of less size and quality. [Not much used.]*NWAD SIZE.4*

SIZE, *v.t.*

1. To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk.*NWAD SIZE.6*

2. To settle; to fix the standard of; as, to size weights and measures. [Now little used.]*NWAD SIZE.7*

3. To cover with size; to prepare with size.*NWAD SIZE.8*

4. To swell; to increase the bulk or.*NWAD SIZE.9*

5. Among Cornish miners, to separate the finer firm the coarser parts of a metal by sifting them through a wire sieve.*NWAD SIZE.10*

SIZED, *pp.*

1. Adjusted according to size; prepared with size.*NWAD SIZED.2*

2. *a.* Having a particular magnitude. And as my love is siz'd my fear is so. [Note. This word is used in compounds; as large-sized, common-sized, middle-sized, etc.]*NWAD SIZED.3*

SIZEL, *n.* In coining, the residue of bars of silver, after pieces are cut out for coins.

SIZIER, *n.* In the university of Cambridge, a student of the rank nest below that of a pensioner.

SIZINESS, *n.* [from sizy.] Glutinousness; viscousness; the quality of size; as the siziness of blood.

SIZY, *a.* [from size.] Glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size; as sizy blood.

SKADDLE, *n.* Hurt; damage. [Not in use.]

SKADDLE, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous. [Not in use.]

SKADDONS, *n.* The embryos of bees. [Not in use.]

SKAIN, *n.* A knot of thread, yarn or silk, or a number of knots collected.

SKAINSMATE, *n.* A messmate; a companion.

SKALD, *n.* An ancient Scandinavian poet or bard.

SKATE, *n.* A sort or shoe furnished with a smooth iron for sliding on ice.

SKATE, *v.i.* To slide or move on skates.

SKATE, *n.* [L. squatus, squatina.] A fish of the ray kind, (Raia Batis;) called the variegated ray-fish, It is a flat fish, the largest and thinnest of the genus, some of them weighing nearly two hundred pounds.

SKATER, ***n.*** **One who skates on ice.**

SKEAN, ***n.*** **A short sword, or a knife. [Not in use.]**

SKEED. [See ***Skid*****.]**

SKEEL, ***n.*** **A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream.**

SKEET, ***n.*** **A long scoop used to wet the sides of ships or the sails.**

SKEG, ***n.*** **A little salmon.**

SKELETON, ***n.*** **[L. calleo, callus.]**

1. The bones of an animal body, separated from the flesh and retained in their natural position or connections. When the bones are connected by the natural ligaments, it is called a natural skeleton; when by wires, or any foreign substance, an artificial skeleton.*NWAD SKELETON.2*

2. The compages, general structure or frame of any thing; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages.*NWAD SKELETON.3*

3. A very thin or lean person.*NWAD SKELETON.4*

SKELLUM, ***n.*** **A scoundrel. [Not in use.]**

SKEP, ***n.*** **A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top. [Not used in America.]**

SKEPTIC. [See ***Sceptic*****.]**

SKETCH, ***n.*** **[L. scateo.] An outline or general delineation of any thing; a first rough or incomplete draught of a plan or any design; as the sketch of a building; the sketch of an essay.**

SKETCH, ***v.t.***

1. To draw the outline or general figure of a thing; to make a rough draught.*NWAD SKETCH.3*

2. To plan by giving the principal points or ideas.*NWAD SKETCH.4*

SKETCHED, *pp.* Having the outline drawn.

SKETCHING, *ppr.* Drawing the outline.

SKEW, *adv.* Awry; obliquely. [See *Askew*.]

SKEW, *v.t.*

1. To look obliquely upon; to notice slightly. [Not in use.]*NWAD SKEW.3*

2. To shape or form in an oblique way. [Not in use.]*NWAD SKEW.4*

SKEW, *v.i.* To walk obliquely.

SKEWER, *n.* A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting.

SKEWER, *v.t.* To fasten with skewers.

SKID, *n.*

1. A curving timber to preserve a ship's side from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it; a slider.*NWAD SKID.2*

2. A chain used for fastening the wheel of a wagon, to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill.*NWAD SKID.3*

SKIFF, *n.* [L. schapha;] A small light boar resembling a yawl.

SKIFF, *v.t.* To pass over in a light boat.

SKILL, *n.* Calleo, that is to strain, stretch, reach, and with to perfect, that is, to make sound, or to reach the utmost limit.

The sense of folly, error, sin, preverseness, is from wandering, deviation.

1. The familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance, or in the application of the art or science to practical purposes. Thus we speak of the skill of a mathematician, of a surveyor, of a physician or surgeon, of a mechanic or seaman. So we speak of skill in management or negotiation.*NWAD SKILL.2*

2. Any particular art.*NWAD SKILL.3*

SKILL, *v.t.* To know; to understand.

SKILL, *v.i.*

1. To be knowing in; to be dextrous in performance.*NWAD SKILL.6*

2. To differ; to make difference; to matter or be of interest.*NWAD SKILL.7*

SKILLED, *a.* Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in the application of it; familiarly acquainted with; followed by in; as a professor skilled in logic or geometry; one skilled in the art of engraving.

SKILLESS, *a.* Wanting skill; artless.

SKILLFUL, *a.*

1. Knowing; well versed in any art; hence, dextrous; able in management; able to perform nicely any manual operation in the arts or professions; as a skillful mechanic; a skillful operator in surgery.*NWAD SKILLFUL.2*

2. Well versed in practice; as a skillful physician.*NWAD SKILLFUL.3*

It is followed by at or in; as skillful at the organ; skillful in drawing.*NWAD SKILLFUL.4*

SKILLFULLY, ***adv.*** **With skill; with nice art; dextrously; as a machine skillfully made; a ship skillfully managed.**

SKILLFULNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of possessing skill; dextrousness; ability to perform well in any art or business, or to manage affairs with judgement and exactness, or according to good taste or just rules; knowledge and ability derived from experience.**

SKILLING, ***n.*** **An isle or bay of a barn; also, a skight addition to a cottage**

SKILT, ***n.*** **[See *Skill*.] Difference.**

SKIM, ***n.*** **[a different orthography of scum;]**

Scum; the thich matter that forms on the surface of a liquor.*NWAD SKIM.2*

SKIM, ***v.t.***

1. To take off the thick gross matter which separates from any liquid substance and collects on the surface; as, to skim milk by taking off the cream.*NWAD SKIM.4*

2. To take off by skimming; as, to skim cream.*NWAD SKIM.5*

3. To pass near the surface; to brush the surface slightly.*NWAD SKIM.6*

SKIM, ***v.i.***

1. To pass lightly; to glide along in an even smooth course, or without flapping; as, an eagle or hawk skims along the etherial regions.*NWAD SKIM.8*

2. To glide along near the surface; to pass lightly.*NWAD SKIM.9*

3. To hasten over superficially or with slight attention.*NWAD SKIM.10*

They skim over a science in a superficial survey.*NWAD SKIM.11*

SKIMBLE-SCAMBLE, *a.* [a duplication of scamble.] Wandering; disorderly.

SKIM-COULTER, *n.* A coulter for paring off the surface of land.

SKIMMER, *n.*

1. An utensil in the form of a scoop; used for skimming liquors.*NWAD SKIMMER.2*

2. One that skims over a subject.*NWAD SKIMMER.3*

3. A sea fowl, the cut-water.*NWAD SKIMMER.4*

SKIM-MILK, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKIMMINGS, *n. plu.* Matter skimmed from the surface of liquors.

SKIN, *n.*

1. The natural covering of animal bodies, consisting of the cuticle or scarf-skin, the rete mucosum, and the cutis or hide. The cuticle is very thin and insensible; the cutis is thicker and very sensible.*NWAD SKIN.2*

2. A hide; a pelt; the skin of an animal separated from the body, whether green, dry or tanned.*NWAD SKIN.3*

3. The body; the person; in ludicrous language*NWAD SKIN.4*

4. The bark or husk of a plant; the exterior coat of fruits and plants.*NWAD SKIN.5*

SKIN, *v.t.*

1. To strip off the skin or hide; to flay; to peel.*NWAD SKIN.7*

2. To cover with skin.*NWAD SKIN.8*

3. to cover superficially.*NWAD SKIN.9*

SKIN, *v.i.* To be covered with skin; as a wound skins over.

SKINDEEP, *a.* Superficial; not deep; slight.

SKINFLINT, *n.* [skin and flint] A very niggardly person.

SKINK, *n.*

1. Drink; pottage.*NWAD SKINK.2*

2. [L. scincus] A small lizard of Egypt; also, the common name of a genus of lizards, with a long body entirely covered with rounded imbricate scales, all natives of warm climates.*NWAD SKINK.3*

SKINK, *v.i.* To bestow, to make a present. To serve drink.

SKINKER, *n.* One that serves liquors.

SKINLESS, *a.* [from skin] Having a thin skin; as skinless fruit.

SKINNED, *pp.*

1. Stripped of the skin; flayed*NWAD SKINNED.2*

2. Covered with skin.*NWAD SKINNED.3*

SKINNER, *n.*

1. One that skins.*NWAD SKINNER.2*

2. One that deals in skins, plets or hides.*NWAD SKINNER.3*

SKINNINESS, *n.* The quality of being skinny.

SKINNY, *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh.

SKIP, *v.i.* To leap; to bound; to spring; as a goat or lamb.

To skip over, to pass without notice; to omit.*NWAD SKIP.2*

SKIP, *v.t.* To pass over or by; to omit; to miss.

SKIP, *n.* A leap; a bound; a spring.

SKIP-JACK, *n.* An upstart.

SKIP-KENNEL, *n.* A lackey; a footboy.

SKIPPER, *n.*

1. The master of a small trading vessel.*NWAD SKIPPER.2*

2. [from skip.] A dancer.*NWAD SKIPPER.3*

3. A youngling; a young thoughtless person.*NWAD SKIPPER.4*

4. The hornfish, so called.*NWAD SKIPPER.5*

5. The cheese maggot.*NWAD SKIPPER.6*

SKIPPET, *n.* [See *Ship* and *Skiff*.] A small boat.

SKIPPING, *ppr.* Leaping; bounding. Skipping notes, in music, are notes that are not in regular course, but separate.

SKIPPINGLY, *adv.* by leaps.

SKIRMISH, *n.*

1. A slight fight in war; a light combat by armies at a great distance from each other, or between detachments and small parties.*NWAD SKIRMISH.2*

2. A contest; a contention.*NWAD SKIRMISH.3*

They never meet but there's a skirmish of wit.*NWAD SKIRMISH.4*

SKIRMISH, *v.i.* To fight slightly or in small parties.

SKIRMISHER, *n.* One that skirmishes.

SKIRMISHING, *ppr.* Fighting slightly or in detached parties.

SKIRMISHING, *n.* The act of fighting in a loose or slight encounter.

SKIRR, *v.t.* To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.

SKIRR, *v.i.* To scour; to scud; to run hastily.

SKIRRET, *n.* A plant of the genus Sium.

SKIRRUS. [See *Scirrus*.]

SKIRT, *n.*

1. The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the part below the waist; as the skirt of a coat or mantle. *1 Samuel 15:27*.*NWAD SKIRT.2*

2. The edge of any part of dress.*NWAD SKIRT.3*

3. Border; edge; margin; extreme part; as the skirt of a forest; the skirt of a town.*NWAD SKIRT.4*

4. A woman's garment like a petticoat.*NWAD SKIRT.5*

5. The diaphragm or midriff in animals.*NWAD SKIRT.6*

To spread the skirt over, in Scripture, to take under one's care and protection *Ruth 3:9*.*NWAD SKIRT.7*

SKIRT, *v.t.* To border; to form the border or edge; or to run along the edge; as a plain skirted by rows of trees; a circuit skirted round with wood.

SKIRT, *v.i.* To be on the border; to live near the extremity.

Savages--who skirt along our western frontiers.*NWAD SKIRT.10*

SKIRTED, *pp.* Bordered.

SKIRTING, *ppr.* Bordering; forming a border.

SKIT, *n.* A wanton girl; a reflection; a jeer or jibe; a whim.

SKIT, *v.t.* To cast reflections.

SKITTISH, *a.*

1. Shy; easily frightened; shunning familiarity; timorous; as a restif skittish jade. L'Estrange.*NWAD SKITTISH.2*

2. Wanton; volatile; hasty.*NWAD SKITTISH.3*

3. Changeable; fickle; as skittish fortune.*NWAD SKITTISH.4*

SKITTISHLY, *adv.* Shyly; wantonly; changeably.

SKITTISHNESS, *n.*

1. Shyness; aptness to fear approach; timidity.*NWAD SKITTISHNESS.2*

2. Fickleness; wantonness.*NWAD SKITTISHNESS.3*

SKITTLES, *n.* Nine pins.

SKOLEZITE, *n.* A mineral allied to Thomsonite, occurring crystallized and massive, colorless and nearly transparent. When a small portion of it is placed in the exterior flame of the blowpipe, it twists like a worm, becomes opake, and is converted into a blebby colorless glass.

SKONCE, [See *Sconce*.]

SKORADITE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish color of different shades or brown and nearly black, resembling the martial arseniate of copper. It occurs massive, but generally

crystallized in rectangular prisms.

SKREEN. [See *Screen*.]

SKRINGE, properly scringe; a vulgar corruption of cringe.

SKUE. [See *Skew*.]

SKUG, *v.t.* To hide.

SKULK, *v.i.* To lurk; to withdraw into a corner or into a close place for concealment [See *Sculk*.]

SKULL, *n.*

1. The bone that forms the exterior of the head, and incloses the brain; the brain-pan. It is composed of several parts united at the sutures.*NWAD SKULL.2*

2. A person.*NWAD SKULL.3*

Skulls that cannot teach and will not learn.*NWAD SKULL.4*

3. Skull, for skeal or school, of fish*NWAD SKULL.5*

SKULL-CAP, *n.*

1. A head piece.*NWAD SKULL-CAP.2*

2. A plant of the genus Scutellaria.*NWAD SKULL-CAP.3*

SKUNK, *n.* In America, the popular name of a fetid animal of the weasel kind; the Viverra Mephitis of Linne.

SKUNK-CABBAGE, SKUNK-WEED, *n.* A plant vulgarly so called, the Tetodes fatidus, so named from its smell.

SKUTE, *n.* A boat. [See *Scow*.]

SKY, ***n.***

1. The aerial region which surrounds the earth; the apparent arch or vault of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue color.*NWAD SKY.2*

2. The heavens.*NWAD SKY.3*

3. The weather; the climate.*NWAD SKY.4*

4. A cloud; a shadow.*NWAD SKY.5*

SKY-COLORED, ***a.*** **Like the sky in color; blue; azure.**

SKY-DYED, ***a.*** **Colored like the sky.**

SKYEY, ***a.*** **Like the sky; etherial.**

SKYISH, ***a.*** **Like the sky, or approaching the sky. The skyish head of blue Olympus.**

SKYLARK, ***n.*** **A lark that mounts and sings as it flies.**

SKY-LIGHT, ***n.*** **A window placed in the top of a house or ceiling of a room for admission of light.**

SKY-ROCKET, ***n.*** **A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fire works.**

SLAB, ***a.*** **Thick; viscous. [Not used.]**

SLAB, ***n.***

1. A plane or table of stone; as a marble slab.*NWAD SLAB.3*

2. An outside piece taken from timber in sawing it into boards, planks, etc.*NWAD SLAB.4*

3. A puddle. [See *Slop*.]*NWAD SLAB.5*

SLABS OF TIN, the lesser masses which the workers cast the metal into. These are run into molds of stone.

SLABBER, *v.i.* To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel. It is also written slaver.

SLABBER, *v.t.*

1. To sup up hastily, as liquid food.*NWAD SLABBER.3*

2. To wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth.*NWAD SLABBER.4*

3. To shed; to spill.*NWAD SLABBER.5*

SLABBERERM, *n.* One that slabbers; an idiot.

SLABBERING, *ppr.* Driveling.

SLABBY, *a.*

1. Thick; viscous. [Not much used.]*NWAD SLABBY.2*

2. Wet. [See *Sloppy*.]*NWAD SLABBY.3*

SLAB-LINE, *n.* A line or small rope by which seamen truss up the main-sail or fore-sail.

SLACK, *a.*

1. Not tense; not hard drawn; not firmly extended; as a slack rope; slack rigging; slack shrouds.*NWAD SLACK.2*

2. Weak; remiss; not holding fast; as a slack hand.*NWAD SLACK.3*

3. Remiss; backward; not using due diligence; not earnest or eager; as slack in duty or service; slack in business.*NWAD SLACK.4*

4. Not violent; not rapid; slow; as a slack pace.*NWAD SLACK.5*

SLACK IN STAYS, in seamen's language, slow in going about; as a ship.

SLACK WATER, in seamen's language, the time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide.

SLACK, *adv.* Partially; insufficiently; not intensely; as slack dried hops; bread slack baked.

SLACK, *n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no stress upon it.

SLACK, SLACKEN, *v.i.*

1. To become less tense, firm or rigid; to decrease in tension; as, a wet cord slackens in dry weather.*NWAD SLACK.4*

2. To be remiss or backward; to neglect. *Deuteronomy 23:21*.*NWAD SLACK.5*

3. To lose cohesion or the quality of adhesion; as, lime slacks and crumbles into power.*NWAD SLACK.6*

4. To abate; to become less violent. Whence these raging fires will slacken, if his breath stir not their flames.*NWAD SLACK.7*

5. To lose rapidity; to become more slow; as, a current of water slackens; the tide slackens.*NWAD SLACK.8*

6. To languish; to fail; to flag.*NWAD SLACK.9*

SLACK, SLACKEN, *v.t.*

1. To lessen tension; to make less tense or tight; as, to slacken a rope or a bandage.*NWAD SLACK.11*

2. To relax; to remit; as, to slacken exertion or labor.*NWAD SLACK.12*

3. To mitigate; to diminish in severity; as, to slacken pain.*NWAD*

SLACK.13

4. To become more slow; to lessen rapidity; as, to slacken one's pace.*NWAD SLACK.14*

5. To abate; to lower; as, to slacken the heat of a fire.*NWAD SLACK.15*

6. To relieve; to unbend; to remit; as, to slacken cares.*NWAD SLACK.16*

7. To withhold; to use less liberally.*NWAD SLACK.17*

8. To deprive or cohesion; as, to slack lime.*NWAD SLACK.18*

9. To repress; to check. I should be griev'd young prince, to think my presence unbent you thoughts and slacken'd 'em to arms.*NWAD SLACK.19*

10. To neglect. Slack not the good presage.*NWAD SLACK.20*

11. To repress, or make less quick or active.*NWAD SLACK.21*

SLACK, *n.* Small coal; coal broken into small parts.

SLACK, *n.* A valley or small shallow dell.

SLACKEN, *n.* Among miners, a spungy semi-vitrified substance which they mix with the ores of metals to prevent their fusion.

SLACKLY, *adv.*

1. Not tightly; loosely.*NWAD SLACKLY.2*

2. Negligently; remissly.*NWAD SLACKLY.3*

SLACKNESS, *n.*

1. Looseness; the state opposite to tension; not tightness or rigidness; as the slackness of a cord or rope.*NWAD SLACKNESS.2*

2. Remissness; negligence; inattention; as the slackness of men in business or duty; slackness in the performance of engagements.*NWAD SLACKNESS.3*

3. Slowness; tardiness; want of tendency; as the slackness of flesh to heal.*NWAD SLACKNESS.4*

4. Weakness; not intenseness.*NWAD SLACKNESS.5*

SLADE, *n.* A little dell or valley; also, a flat piece of low moist ground.

SLAG, *n.* The dross or recrement of a metal; or vitrified cinders.

SLAIE, *n.* A weaver's reed.

SLAIN, *pp.* of slay; so written for slayen. Killed.

SLAKE, *v.t.* To quench; to extinguish; as, to slake thirst. And slake the heav'nly fire.

SLAKE, *v.i.*

1. To go out; to become extinct.*NWAD SLAKE.3*

2. To grow less tense. [a mistake for slack.]*NWAD SLAKE.4*

SLAM, *v.t.*

1. To strike with force and noise; to shut against; a violent shutting of a door.*NWAD SLAM.2*

2. To beat; to cuff.*NWAD SLAM.3*

3. To strike down; to slaughter.*NWAD SLAM.4*

4. To win all the tricks in a hand; as we say, to take all at a stroke or dash.*NWAD SLAM.5*

SLAM, *n.*

1. A violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door.*NWAD SLAM.7*

2. Defeat at cards, or the winning of all the tricks.*NWAD SLAM.8*

3. The refuse of alum-works; used in Yorkshire as a manure, with sea weed and lime.*NWAD SLAM.9*

SLAMKIN, SLAMMERKIN, *n.* A slut; a slatternly woman. [Not used.]

SLANDER, *n.*

1. A false tale or report maliciously uttered. and tending to injure the reputation of another by lessening him in the esteem of his fellow citizens, by exposing min to impeachment and punishment, or by impairing his means of lining; defamation. Slander, that worst of poisons, ever finds an easy entrance to ignoble minds.*NWAD SLANDER.2*

2. Disgrace; reproach; disreputation; ill name.*NWAD SLANDER.3*

SLANDER, *v.t.* To defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting one; to tarnish or impair the reputation of one by false tales, maliciously told or propagated.

SLANDERED, *pp.* Defamed; injured in good name by false and malicious reports.

SLANDERER, *n.* A defamer; one who injures another by maliciously reporting something to his prejudice.

SLANDERING, *ppr.* Defaming.

SLANDEROUS, *a.*

1. That utters defamatory words or tales; as a slanderous tongue.*NWAD SLANDEROUS.2*

2. Containing slander or defamation; calumnious; as slanderous words, speeches or reports, false and maliciously uttered.*NWAD SLANDEROUS.3*

3. Scandalous; reproachful.*NWAD SLANDEROUS.4*

SLANDEROUSLY, *adv.* With slander; calumniously; with false and malicious reproach.

SLANDEROUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slanderous or defamatory.

SLANG, old *pret.* of sling. We now use slung.

SLANG, *n.* Low vulgar unmeaning language. [Low.]

SLANK, *n.* A plant. [alga marina.]

SLANT, STANTING, *a.* Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; as a slanting ray of light; a slanting floor.

SLANT, *v.t.* To turn form a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to.

SLANT, *n.*

1. An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark. [In vulgar use.]*NWAD SLANT.4*

2. A copper coin of Sweden, of which 196 pass for one rix-dollar.*NWAD SLANT.5*

SLANTINGLY, *adv.* With a slope or inclination; also, with an oblique hint or remark.

SLANTLY, SLANTWISE, *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction.

SLAP, *n.* [L. alapa and schloppus.] A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.

SLAP, *v.t.* To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.

SLAP, *adv.* With a sudden and violent blow.

SLAPDASH, *adv.* [slap and dash.] All at once.

SLAPE, *a.* Slippery; smooth.

SLAPPER, SLAPPING, *a.* Very large. [Vulgar.]

SLASH, *v.t.*

1. To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts.*NWAD SLASH.2*

2. To lash.*NWAD SLASH.3*

SLASH, *v.i.* To strike violently and at random with a sword, hanger or other edger instrument; to lay about one with blows. Hewing and slashing at their idle shades.

SLASH, *n.* A long cut; a cut made at random.

SLASHED, *pp.* Cut at random.

SLASHING, *ppr.* Striking violently and cutting at random.

SLAT, *n.* [This is doubtless the sloat of the English dictionaries. See *Sloat*.] A narrow piece of board or timber used to fasten together larger pieces; as the slats of a cart or a chair.

SLATCH, *n.*

1. In seamen's language, the period of a transitory breeze.*NWAD SLATCH.2*

2. An interval of fair weather.*NWAD SLATCH.3*

3. Slack.*NWAD SLATCH.4*

SLATE, *n.*

1. An argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates; argillite; argillaceous shist.*NWAD SLATE.2*

2. A piece of smooth argillaceous stone, used for covering buildings.*NWAD SLATE.3*

3. A piece of smooth stone of the above species, used for writing on.*NWAD SLATE.4*

SLATE, *v.i.* To cover with slate or plates of stone; as, to slate a roof. [It does not signify to tile.]

SLATE, SLETE, *v.t.* To set a dog loose at any thing.

SLATE-AX, *n.* A mattock with an ax-end; used in slating.

SLATED, *pp.* Covered with slates.

SLATER, *v.i.*

1. To be careless of dress and dirty.*NWAD SLATER.2*

2. To be careless, negligent or awkward; to spill carelessly.*NWAD SLATER.3*

SLATTERN, *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress, or who suffers her clothes and furniture to be in disorder; one who is not neat and nice.

SLATTERN, *v.i.* To slattern away, to consume carelessly or wastefully; to waste.

SLATTERNLY, *adv.* Negligently; awkwardly.

SLATY, ***a.*** **Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; as a slaty color or texture; a slaty feel.**

SLAUGHTER, ***n.*** **slaw'ter [See** ***Slay*****.]**

1. In a general sense, a killing. Applied to men, slaughter usually denotes great destruction of life by violent means; as the slaughter of men in battle.*NWAD SLAUGHTER.2*

2. Applied to beasts, butchery; a killing of oxen or other beasts for market.*NWAD SLAUGHTER.3*

SLAUGHTER, ***v.t.*** **slaw'ter.**

1. To kill; to slay; to make great destruction of life; as, to slaughter men in battle.*NWAD SLAUGHTER.5*

2. To butcher; to kill for the market; as beasts.*NWAD SLAUGHTER.6*

SLAUGHTERED, ***pp.*** **slaw'tered. Slain; butchered.**

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, ***n.*** **slaw'ter-house, A house where beasts are butchered for the market.**

SLAUGHTERING, ***ppr.*** **slaw'tering, Killing; destroying human life; butchering,**

SLAUGHTER-MAN, ***n.*** **slaw'ter-man. One employed in killing.**

SLAUGHTEROUS, ***a.*** **slaw'terous. Destructive; murderous.**

SLAVE, ***n.***

1. A person who is wholly subject to the will of another; one who has no will of his own, but whose person and services are wholly under the control of another. In the early state of the world, and to this day among some barbarous nations, prisoners of war are considered and treated as slaves. The slaves of modern times are

more generally purchased, like horses and oxen.*NWAD SLAVE.2*

2. One who has lost the poser of resistance; or one who surrenders himself to any power whatever; as a slave to passion, to lust, to ambition.*NWAD SLAVE.3*

3. A mean person; one in the lowest state of life.*NWAD SLAVE.4*

4. A drudge; one who labors like a slave.*NWAD SLAVE.5*

SLAVE, *v.i.* To drudge; to toil; to labor as a slave.

SLAVEBORN, *a.* Born in slavery.

SLAVELIKE, *a.* Like or becoming a slave.

SLAVER, *n.* [the same as slabber.] Saliva driveling from the mouth.

SLAVER, *v.i.*

1. To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth.*NWAD SLAVER.3*

2. To be besmeared with saliva.*NWAD SLAVER.4*

SLAVER, *v.t.* To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth; to defile with drivel.

SLAVERED, *pp.* Defiled with drivel.

SLAVERER, *n.* A driveler; an idiot.

SLAVERING, *ppr.* Letting fall saliva.

SLAVERY, *n.* [See *Slave*.]

1. Bondage; the state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another. Slavery is the obligation to labor for the benefit of the master, without the contract of consent of the servant. Slavery may proceed from crimes, from captivity or from debt. Slavery is also

voluntary or involuntary; voluntary, when a person sells or yields his own person to the absolute command of another; involuntary, when he is placed under the absolute power of another without his own consent. Slavery no longer exists in Great Britain, not in the northern states of America.*NWAD SLAVERY.2*

2. The offices of a slave; drudgery.*NWAD SLAVERY.3*

SLAVE-TRADE, *n.* [slave and trade.] The barbarous and wicked business of purchasing men and women, transporting them to a distant country and selling them for slaves.

SLAVEISH, *a.*

1. Pertaining to slaves; servile; mean; base; such as becomes a slave; as a slavish dependence on the great.*NWAD SLAVEISH.2*

2. Servile; laborious; consisting in drudgery; as a slavish life.*NWAD SLAVEISH.3*

SLAVISHLY, *adv.* Servilely; meanly; basely.

SLAVISHNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slavish; servility; meanness.

SLAVONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Slavons or ancient inhabitants of Russia.

SLAVONIC, *n.* The Slavonic language.

SLAY, *v.t. pret.* slew; *pp.* slain. [The proper sense is to strike, and as beating was an early mode of killing, this word, like smite, came to signify to kill. It seems to be formed on the root of lay; as we say to lay on.]

1. To kill; to put to death by a weapon or by violence. We say, he slew a man with a sword, with a stone, or with a club, or with other arms; but we never say, the serif slays a malefactor with a halter, or a man is slain on the gallows or by poison. So the slay retains

something of its primitive sense of striking or beating. It is particularly applied to killing in battle, but is properly applied also to the killing of a individual man or beast.*NWAD SLAY.2*

2. To destroy.*NWAD SLAY.3*

SLAYER, *n.* One that slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.

SLAYING, *ppr.* Killing; destroying life.

SLEAVE, *n.* The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted.

SLEAVE, *v.t.* To separate threads; or to divide a collection of threads; to sley; a word used by weavers.

SLEAVED, *a.* Raw; not spun or wrought.

SLEAZY, SLEEZY, *a.* [probably from the root of loose.] Thin; flimsy; wanting firmness of texture or substance; as sleezy silk or muslin.

SLED, *n.* A carriage or vehicle moved on runners, much used in America for conveying heavy weights in winter, as timber, wood, stone and the like.

SLED, *v.t.* To convey or transport on a sled; as, to sled wood or timber.

SLEDDED, *pp.* Conveyed on a sled.

SLEDDING, *ppr.* Conveying on a sled.

SLEDDING, *n.* The act of transporting on a sled.

2. The means of conveying on sleds; snow sufficient for the running of sleds. Thus we say in America, when there is snow sufficient to run a sled, it is good sledding during the winter.*NWAD SLEDDING.3*

SLEDGE, *n.*

1. A larger heavy hammer; used chiefly by ironsmiths.*NWAD SLEDGE.2*

2. In England, a sled; a vehicle moved on runners or on low wheels. In this sense, the word is not used in America; but the same word is used in a somewhat different sense, and written sleigh.*NWAD SLEDGE.3*

SLEEK, *a.* [See *Like*.]

1. Smooth; having an even smooth surface; whence, glossy; as sleek hair. So sleek her skin, so faultless was her make.*NWAD SLEEK.2*

2. Not rough or harsh, Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek.*NWAD SLEEK.3*

SLEEK, *n.* That which make smooth; varnish. [Little used.]

SLEEK, *v.t.*

1. To make even and smooth; as, to sleek the hair. *NWAD SLEEK.6*

2. To render smooth, soft and glossy. Gentle, my lord, sleek o'er your rugged looks. *NWAD SLEEK.7*

SLEEK, *adv.* With ease and dexterity; with exactness. [Vulgar.]

SLEEKLY, *adv.* Smoothly; nicely.

SLEEKNESS, *n.* Smoothness of surface.

SLEEKSTONE, *n.* A smoothing stone.

SLEEKY, *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance. [Not in use.]

SLEEP, *v.i. pret.* and *pp.* slept.

1. To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind. The proper time to sleep in during the darkness of night. *NWAD SLEEP.2*

2. To rest; to be unemployed; to be inactive or motionless; as, the sword sleeps in its sheath. *NWAD SLEEP.3*

3. To rest; to lie or be still; not to be noticed or agitated. The question sleeps for the present. *NWAD SLEEP.4*

4. To live thoughtlessly. We sleep over our happiness. *NWAD SLEEP.5*

5. To be dead; to rest in the grave for a time. *1 Thessalonians 4:14*. *NWAD SLEEP.6*

6. To be careless, inattentive or unconcerned; not be vigilant. *NWAD SLEEP.7*

SLEEP, *n.* That state of an animal in which the voluntary exertion of his mental and corporeal powers is suspended, and he rests unconscious of

what passes around him, and not affected by the ordinary impressions of external objects. Sleep is generally attended with a relaxation of the muscles, but the involuntary motions, as respiration and the circulation of the blood, are continued. The mind is often very active in sleep; but its powers not being under the control of reason, its exercises are very irregular. Sleep is the natural rest or repose intended by the Creator to restore the powers of the body and mind, when exhausted or fatigued.

SLEEP OF PLANTS, a state of plants at night, when their least droop or are folded.

SLEEPER, *n.*

1. A person that sleeps; also, a drone or lazy person.*NWAD SLEEPER.2*

2. That which lies dormant, as a law not executed. [Not in use.]*NWAD SLEEPER.3*

3. AN animal that lies dormant in winter, as the bear, the marmot, etc.*NWAD SLEEPER.4*

4. In building, the oblique rafter that lies in a gutter,*NWAD SLEEPER.5*

5. In New England, a floor timber.*NWAD SLEEPER.6*

6. In ship-building, a thick piece of timber placed longitudinally in a ship's hold, opposite the several scarfs of the timbers, for strengthening the bows and stern-frame, particularly in the Greenland ships; or a piece of long compass-timber fayed and bolted diagonally upon the transoms.*NWAD SLEEPER.7*

7. In the glass trade, a large iron bar crossing the smaller ones, hindering the passage of coals, but leaving room for the ashes.*NWAD SLEEPER.8*

8. A platform.*NWAD SLEEPER.9*

9. A fish. [exocatus.]*NWAD SLEEPER.10*

SLEEPFUL, *a.* Strongly inclined to sleep. [Little used.]

SLEEPFULNESS, *n.* Strong inclination to sleep. [Little used.]

SLEEPILY, *adv.*

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.*NWAD SLEEPILY.2*

2. Dully; in a lazy manner; heavily Raleigh*NWAD SLEEPILY.3*

3. Stupidly.*NWAD SLEEPILY.4*

SLEEPINESS, *n.* Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

SLEEPING, *ppr.* Resting; reposing in sleep.

SLEEPING, *n.* The state of resting in sleep.

SLEEPLESS, *a.*

1. Having no sleep; without sleep; wakeful.*NWAD SLEEPLESS.2*

2. Having no rest; perpetually agitated; as Biscay's sleepless bay.*NWAD SLEEPLESS.3*

SLEEPLESSNESS, *n.* Want or destitution of sleep.

SLEEPY, *a.*

1. Drowsy; inclined to sleep.*NWAD SLEEPY.2*

2. Not awake. She wak'd her sleep crew.*NWAD SLEEPY.3*

3. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; as a sleepy drink or potion.*NWAD SLEEPY.4*

SLEET, *n.*

1. A fall of hail or snow and rain together, usually in fine particles.*NWAD SLEET.2*

2. In gunnery, the part of the mortar passing form the chamber to

the trunnions for strengthening that part.*NWAD SLEET.3*

SLEET, *v.i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

SLEETY, *a.* Bringing sleet.

SLEEVE, *n.*

1. The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm; as the sleeve of a coat or gown.*NWAD SLEEVE.2*

2. The raveled sleeve of car, in Shakespeare. [See *Sleave*.]*NWAD SLEEVE.3*

To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh privately or unperceived; that is perhaps, originally, by hiding the face under the sleeve or arm.*NWAD SLEEVE.4*

To hang on the sleeve, to be or make dependent on others.*NWAD SLEEVE.5*

SLEEVE, *v.t.*

1. To furnish with sleeves; as a sleeveless coat.*NWAD SLEEVE.7*

2. Wanting a cover, pretext or palliation; unreasonable; as a sleeveless tale of tran substantiation; a sleeveless errand. [Little used.]*NWAD SLEEVE.8*

SLEID, *v.t.* To sley or prepare for use in the weaver's sley or slaie.

SLEIGH, *n.* sla. [probably allied to sleek.] A vehicle moved on runners, and greatly used in America for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice. [This word the English write and pronounce sledge, and apply it to what we calla sled.]

SLEIGHT, *n.* slite.

1. An artful trick; sly artifice; a trick or feat so dexterously performed

that the manner of performance escapes observation; as sleight of hand.*NWAD SLEIGHT.2*

2. Dexterous practice; dexterity.*NWAD SLEIGHT.3*

SLEIGHTFUL, SLEIGHTY, *a.* Artful; cunningly dexterous.

SLENDER, *a.*

1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick; as a slender stem or stalk of a plant.*NWAD SLENDER.2*

2. Small in the waist; not thick or gross. A slender waist is considered as a beauty.*NWAD SLENDER.3*

3. Not strong; small; slight. Mighty hearts are held in slender chains.*NWAD SLENDER.4*

4. Weak; feeble; as slender hope; slender probabilities; a slender constitution.*NWAD SLENDER.5*

5. Small; inconsiderable; as a man of slender parts.*NWAD SLENDER.6*

6. Small; inadequate; as slender means of support; a slender pittance.*NWAD SLENDER.7*

7. Not amply supplied. The good Ostorius often deign'd to grace my slender table.*NWAD SLENDER.8*

8. Spare; abstemious; as a slender diet.*NWAD SLENDER.9*

SLENDERLY, *adv.*

1. Without bulk.*NWAD SLENDERLY.2*

2. Slightly; meanly; as a debt to be slenderly regarded.*NWAD SLENDERLY.3*

3. Insufficiently; as a table slenderly supplied.*NWAD SLENDERLY.4*

SLENDERNESS, *n.* Thinness; smallness of diameter in proportion to the length; as the slenderness of a hair.

2. Want of bulk or strength; as the slenderness of a cord or chain.*NWAD SLENDERNESS.2*

3. Weakness; slightness; as the slenderness of a reason.*NWAD SLENDERNESS.3*

4. Weakness; feebleness; as the slenderness of a constitution.*NWAD SLENDERNESS.4*

5. Want of plenty; as the slenderness of supply.*NWAD SLENDERNESS.5*

6. Spareness; as slenderness of diet.*NWAD SLENDERNESS.6*

SLENT, *v.i.* To make an oblique remark. [Not used. See *Slant*.]

SLEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of sleep.

SLEW, *pret.* of slay.

SLEY, *n.* A weaver's reed. [See *Sleave* and *Sleid*.]

SLEY, *v.t.* To separate; to part threads and arrange them in a reed; as weavers.

SLICE, *v.t.*

1. To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin broad piece.*NWAD SLICE.2*

2. To cut into parts.*NWAD SLICE.3*

3. To cut; to divide.*NWAD SLICE.4*

SLICE, *n.* A thin broad piece cut off; as a slice of bacon; a slice of cheese; a slice of bread.

2. A broad piece' as a slice of plaster.*NWAD SLICE.6*

3. A peel; a spatula; an instrument consisting of a broad plate with a handle, used by apothecaries for spreading plaster, etc.*NWAD SLICE.7*

4. In ship-building, a tapering piece of plank to be driven between the timbers before planking.*NWAD SLICE.8*

SLICED, *pp.* Cut into broad thin pieces.

SLICH, *n.* The ore of a metal when pounded and prepared for working.

SLICING, *ppr.* Cutting into broad thin pieces.

SLICK, the popular pronunciation of sleek, and so written by some authors.

SLICKENSIDES, *n.* A name which workmen give to a variety of galena in Derbyshire.

SLID, *pret.* of slide.

SLID, SLIDDER, *pp.* of slide.

SLIDDER, *v.i.* [See *Slide*.] To slide with interruption. [Not in use.]

SLIDDER, SLIDDERLY, *a.* [See *Slide*.] Slippery. [Not in use.]

SLIDE, *v.i. pret.* slid; *pp.* slid, slidden.

1. To move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without bounding or rolling; to slip; to glide; as, a sled slides on snow and ice; a snow-slip slides down the mountain's side.*NWAD SLIDE.2*

2. To move along the surface without stepping; as, a man slides on ice.*NWAD SLIDE.3*

3. To pass inadvertently. Make a door and a bar for thy mouth; beware thou slide not by it.*NWAD SLIDE.4*

4. To pass smoothly along without jerks or agitation; as, a ship or boat slides through the water.*NWAD SLIDE.5*

5. To pass in silent unobserved progression. Ages shall slide away without perceiving.*NWAD SLIDE.6*

6. To pass silently and gradually from one state to another; as, to slide insensibly into vicious practices, or into the customs of others.*NWAD SLIDE.7*

7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction. Parts answ'ring parts shall slide into a whole.*NWAD SLIDE.8*

8. To practice sliding or moving on ice. They bathe in summer and in winter slide.*NWAD SLIDE.9*

9. To slip; to fall.*NWAD SLIDE.10*

10. To pass with an easy, smooth, uninterrupted course or flow.*NWAD SLIDE.11*

SLIDE, *v.t.*

1. To slip; to pass or put in imperceptibly; as, to slide in a word to vary the sense of a question.*NWAD SLIDE.13*

2. To thrust along; or to thrust by slipping; as, to slide along a piece of timber.*NWAD SLIDE.14*

SLIDE, *n.*

1. A smooth and easy passage; also, a slider.*NWAD SLIDE.16*

2. Flow; even course.*NWAD SLIDE.17*

SLIDER, *n.*

1. One that slides.*NWAD SLIDER.2*

2. The part of an instrument or machine that slides.*NWAD SLIDER.3*

SLIDING, *ppr.* Moving along the surface by slipping; gliding; passing smoothly, easily or imperceptibly.

SLIDING, *n.* Lapse; falling; used in backsliding.

SLIDING-RULE, *n.* A mathematical instrument used to determine measure or quantity without compasses, by sliding the parts one by another.

SLIGHT, *a.* [It seems that slight belongs to the family of sleek, smooth.]

1. Weak; inconsiderable; not forcible; as a slight impulse; a slight effort.*NWAD SLIGHT.2*

2. Not deep; as a slight impression.*NWAD SLIGHT.3*

3. Not violent; as a slight disease, illness or indisposition.*NWAD SLIGHT.4*

4. Trifling; of no great importance. Slight is the subject, but not so the praise.*NWAD SLIGHT.5*

5. Not strong; not cogent. Some firmly embrace doctrines upon slight grounds.*NWAD SLIGHT.6*

6. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort. The shaking of the head is a gesture of slight refusal.*NWAD SLIGHT.7*

7. Not firm or strong; thin; of loose texture; as slight silk.*NWAD SLIGHT.8*

8. Foolish; silly; weak in intellect.*NWAD SLIGHT.9*

SLIGHT, *n.*

1. Neglect; disregard; a moderate degree of contempt manifested

negatively by neglect. It expresses less than contempt, disdain and scorn.*NWAD SLIGHT.11*

2. Artifice; dexterity. [See *Sleight*.]*NWAD SLIGHT.12*

SLIGHT, *v.t.*

1. To neglect; to disregard from the consideration that a thing is of little value and unworthy of notice; as, to slight the divine commands, or the offers of mercy.*NWAD SLIGHT.14*

2. To overthrow; to demolish. [Not used.] “The rogues slighted me into the river,” in Shakespeare, is not used.*NWAD SLIGHT.15*

To slight over, to run over in haste; to perform superficially; to treat carelessly; as, to slight over a theme.*NWAD SLIGHT.16*

SLIGHTED, *pp.* Neglected.

SLIGHTEN, *v.t.* To slight or disregard. [Not in use.]

SLIGHTER, *n.* One who neglects.

SLIGHTING, *ppr.* Neglecting; disregarding.

SLIGHTINGLY, *adv.* With neglect; without respect.

SLIGHTLY, *adv.*

1. Weakly; superficially; with inconsiderable force or effect; in a small degree; as a man slightly wounded; an audience slightly affected with preaching.*NWAD SLIGHTLY.2*

2. Negligently; without regard; with moderate contempt.*NWAD SLIGHTLY.3*

SLIGHTNESS, *n.*

1. Weakness; want of force or strength; superficialness; as the

slightness of a wound or an impression.*NWAD SLIGHTNESS.2*

2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence. How does it reproach the slightness of out sleepy heartless addresses!*NWAD SLIGHTNESS.3*

SLIGHTY, *a.*

1. Superficial; slight.*NWAD SLIGHTY.2*

2. Trifling; inconsiderable.*NWAD SLIGHTY.3*

SLILY, *adv.* [from sly.] With artful or dexterous secrecy. Satan slily robs us of our grand treasure.

SLIM, *a.* [Ice.]

1. Slender; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the highth; as a slim person; a slim tree.*NWAD SLIM.2*

2. Weak; slight; unsubstantial.*NWAD SLIM.3*

3. Worthless.*NWAD SLIM.4*

SLIME, *n.* [L. limus.] Soft moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud. The had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar. *Genesis 11:3*.

SLIME-PIT, *n.* A pit of slime or adhesive mire.

SLIMINESS, *n.* The quality of slime; consisting of slime.

SLIMY, *a.*

1. Abounding with slime; consisting of slime.*NWAD SLIMY.2*

2. Overspread with slime; as a slimy eel.*NWAD SLIMY.3*

3. Viscous; glutinous; as a slimy soil.*NWAD SLIMY.4*

SLINESS, *n.* [from sly.] Dexterous artifice to conceal any thing; artful secrecy.

SLING, *n.*

1. An instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings; the stone being lodged in the strap, is thrown by losing one of the strings With a sling and a stone David killed Goliath.*NWAD SLING.2*

2. A throw; a stroke.*NWAD SLING.3*

3. A kind of hanging bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded limb is sustained.*NWAD SLING.4*

4. A rope by which a cask or bale is suspended and swung in or out of a ship*NWAD SLING.5*

5. A drink composed of equal parts of rum or spirit and water sweetened.*NWAD SLING.6*

SLING, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* slung. [The primary sense seems to be to swing.]

1. To throw with a sling.*NWAD SLING.8*

2. To throw; to hurl.*NWAD SLING.9*

3. To hang so as to swing; as, to sling a pack.*NWAD SLING.10*

4. To move or swing by a rope which suspends the thing.*NWAD SLING.11*

SLINGER, *n.* One who slings or uses the sling.

SLINGING, *ppr.* Throwing with a sling; hanging so as to swing; moving by a sling.

SLINK, *v.i. pret.* and *pp.* slunk.

1. To sneak; to creep away meanly; to steal away. He would pinch

the children in the dark, and then slink into a corner.*NWAD SLINK.2*

2. To miscarry, as a beast.*NWAD SLINK.3*

SLINK, *v.t.* To cast prematurely; to miscarry of; as the female of a beast.

SLINK, *n.* Produced prematurely, as the young of a beast.

SLIP, *v.i.* [L. labor, to slide.]

1. To slide; to glide; to move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling or stepping.*NWAD SLIP.2*

2. To slide; not to tread firmly. Walk carefully, lest your foot should slip.*NWAD SLIP.3*

3. TO move or fly out of place; usually without; as, a bone may slip out of its place.*NWAD SLIP.4*

4. To sneak; to slink; to depart or withdraw secretly; with away. Thus one tradesman slips away to give his partner fairer play.*NWAD SLIP.5*

5. To err; to fall into error or fault. One slippeth in his speech, but not from his heart.*NWAD SLIP.6*

6. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. And thrice the flitting shadow slipp'd away.*NWAD SLIP.7*

7. To enter by oversight. An error may slip into a copy, notwithstanding all possible car.*NWAD SLIP.8*

8. To escape insensibly; to be lost. Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired, for the mind is ready to let many of them slip.*NWAD SLIP.9*

SLIP, *v.t.*

1. To convey secretly. He tried to slip a powder into her drink.*NWAD SLIP.11*

2. To omit; to lose by negligence. Let us not slip the occasion. And slip no advantage that may secure you.*NWAD SLIP.12*

3. To part twigs from the branches or stem of a tree. The branches also may be slipped and planted.*NWAD SLIP.13*

4. To escape from; to leave slily. Lucentio slipp'd me like his greyhound. From is here understood.*NWAD SLIP.14*

5. To let loose; as, to slip the hounds.*NWAD SLIP.15*

6. To throw off; to disengage one's self from; as, a horse slip his bridle.*NWAD SLIP.16*

7. To pass over or omit negligently; as, to slip over that main points of a subject.*NWAD SLIP.17*

8. To tear off; as, to slip off a twig.*NWAD SLIP.18*

9. To suffer abortion; to miscarry; as a beast.*NWAD SLIP.19*

To slip a cable, to veer out and let go the end.*NWAD SLIP.20*

To slip on, to put on in haste or loosely; as to slip on a gown or coat.*NWAD SLIP.21*

SLIP, *n.*

1. A sliding; act of slipping.*NWAD SLIP.23*

2. An unintentional error or fault.*NWAD SLIP.24*

3. A twig separated from the main stock; as the slip of a vine.*NWAD SLIP.25*

4. A leash or string by which a dog is held; so called from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand.*NWAD SLIP.26*

5. An escape; a secret or unexpected desertion.*NWAD SLIP.27*

6. A long narrow piece; as a slip of paper.*NWAD SLIP.28*

7. A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver. [Not in use.]*NWAD SLIP.29*

8. Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edge-tools.*NWAD SLIP.30*

9. A particular quantity of yarn.*NWAD SLIP.31*

10. An opening between wharves or in a dock.*NWAD SLIP.32*

11. A place having a gradual descent on the bank of a river or harbor, convenient for ship-building.*NWAD SLIP.33*

12. A long seat or narrow pew in churches.*NWAD SLIP.34*

SLIP-BOARD, *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

SLIP-KNOT, *n.* A bow-knot; a knot which will not beat a strain, or which os easily untied.

SLIPPER, *n.*

1. A kind of shoe consisting of a sole and vamp without quarters, which may be slipped on with ease and worn in undress; a slip-shoe.*NWAD SLIPPER.2*

2. A kind of apron for children, to be slipped over their other clothes to keep them clean.*NWAD SLIPPER.3*

3. A plant. [L. crepis.]*NWAD SLIPPER.4*

4. A kind of iron slide or lock for the use of a heavy wagon.*NWAD SLIPPER.5*

SLIPPER, *a.* Slippery [Not in use.]

SLIPPERED, *a.* Wearing slippers.

SLIPPERILY, *adv.* [from slippery.] In a slippery manner.

SLIPPERINESS, *n.*

1. The state or quality of being slippery; lubricity; smoothness; glibness; as the slipperiness of ice or snow; the slipperiness of the tongue.*NWAD SLIPPERINESS.2*

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.*NWAD SLIPPERINESS.3*

3. Lubricity of character.*NWAD SLIPPERINESS.4*

SLIPPERY, *a.*

1. Smooth; glib; having the quality opposite to adhesiveness; as, oily substances render things slippery.*NWAD SLIPPERY.2*

2. Not affording firm footing or confidence; as a slippery promise. The slipp'ry tops of human state.*NWAD SLIPPERY.3*

3. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away. The slipp'ry god will try to loose his hold.*NWAD SLIPPERY.4*

4. Not standing firm, as slippery standers.*NWAD SLIPPERY.5*

5. Unstable; changeable; mutable; uncertain; as the slippery state of kings.*NWAD SLIPPERY.6*

6. Not certain in its effect; as a slippery trick.*NWAD SLIPPERY.7*

7. Lubrious; wanton; unchaste.*NWAD SLIPPERY.8*

SLIPPY, *a.* Slippery. [Not in use.]

SLIPSHOD, *a.* [slip and shod.] Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters.

SLIPSTRING, *n.* [slip and string.] One that has shaken off restraint; a prodigal; called also slopthrift, but I believe seldom or never used.

SLIT, *v.t. pret.* slit; *pp.* slot or slitted.

1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; as, to slit iron bard into nail rods.*NWAD SLIT.2*

2. To cut or make a long fissure; as, to slit the ear or tongue, or the nose.*NWAD SLIT.3*

3. To cut in general.*NWAD SLIT.4*

4. To rend; to split.*NWAD SLIT.5*

SLIT, *n.*

1. A long cut; or a narrow opening; as a slit in the ear. *NWAD SLIT.7*

2. A cleft or crack in the breast of cattle.*NWAD SLIT.8*

SLITTER, *n.* One that slits.

SLITTING, *ppr.* Cutting lengthwise.

SLITTING-MILL, *n.* A mill where iron bars are slit into nail rods etc.

SLIVE, *v.i.* To sneak.

SLIVER, *v.t.* To cut or divide into long thin pieces, or into very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise; as, to sliver wood.

SLIVER, *n.* A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise. In Scotland, it is said to signify a slice; as a sliver of beef.

SLOAT, *n.* [from the root of L. claudo.] A narrow piece of timber which holds together larger pieces; as the sloats of a cart. [In New England, this is called a slat, as the slats of a chair, cart, etc.]

SLOBBER, and its derivatives, are a different orthography of slabber, the original pronunciation of which was probably slobber. [See *Slabber* and *Slaver*.]

SLOCK, to quench, is a different orthography of slake, but not used.

SLOE, *n.* A small wild plum, the fruit of the black thorn. [Prunus spinosa.]

SLOOM, *n.* Slumber. [Not used.]

SLOOMY, *a.* Sluggish; slow. [Not used.]

SLOOP, *n.* A vessel with one mast, the main-sail of which is attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge. It differs from a cutter by having a fixed steeving bowsprit, and a jib-stay. Sloops are of various sizes, from the size of a boat to that of more than 100 tons burthen.

Sloop of war, a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and usually carrying from 10 to 18 guns.*NWAD SLOOP.2*

SLOP, *v.t.* [probably allied to lap.] To drink greedily and grossly. [Little used.]

SLOP, *n.* [probably allied to slabber.]

1. Water carelessly thrown about on a table or floor; a puddle; a soiled spot.*NWAD SLOP.3*

2. Mean liquor; mean liquid food.*NWAD SLOP.4*

SLOP, *n.* Trowsers; a loose lower garment; drawers; hence, ready made clothes.

SLOPSELLER, *n.* A shop where ready made clothes are sold.

SLOPE, *a.* [This word contains the elements of L. labor, lapsus, and Eng. slip; also of L. levo. Eng. lift. I know not whether it originally signified ascending or descending, probably the latter.] Inclined or inclining form a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon; as slope hills. [Little

used.]

SLOPE, *n.*

1. An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; properly, a direction downwards.*NWAD SLOPE.3*

2. An oblique direction in general; a direction forming an angle with a perpendicular or other right line.*NWAD SLOPE.4*

3. A declivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; also, an acclivity, as every declivity must be also an acclivity.*NWAD SLOPE.5*

SLOPE, *v.t.* To form with a slope; to form to declivity or obliquity; to direct obliquely; to incline; as, to slope the ground in a garde; to slope a piece of cloth in cutting a garment.

SLOPE, *v.i.* To take an oblique direction; to be declivous or inclined.

SLOPENESS, *n.* Declivity; obliquity. [Not much used.]

SLOPEWISE, *adv.* Obliquely.

SLOPING, *ppr.*

1. Taking an inclined direction.*NWAD SLOPING.2*

2. *a.* Oblique; declivous; inclining or inclined from a horizontal of other right line.*NWAD SLOPING.3*

SLOPINGLY, *adv.* Obliquely; with a slope.

SLOPPINESS, *n.* [from sloppy.] Wetness of the earth; muddiness.

SLOPPY, *a.* Wet, as the ground; muddy; plashy.

SLOT, *v.t.* To shut with violence; to slam, that is to drive. [Not in use.]

SLOT, *n.* A broad flat wooden bar.

SLOT, *n.* The track of a deer.

SLOTH, *n.*

1. Slowness; tardiness I abhor this dilatory sloth and tricks of Rome.*NWAD SLOTH.2*

2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness; idleness. They change their course to pleasure, ease and sloth. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears.*NWAD SLOTH.3*

3. An animal, so called from the remarkable slowness of his motions. There are two species of this animal; the ai or three toed sloth, and the unau or two toed sloth; both found in South America. It is said that its greatest speed seldom exceeds three yard an hour. it feeds on vegetables and ruminates.*NWAD SLOTH.4*

SLOTH, *v.i.* To be idle. [Not in use.]

SLOTHFUL, ***a.*** **Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle. He that is slothful in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster.** ***Proverbs 18:9*****.**

SLOTHFULLY, ***adv.*** **Lazily; sluggish; idly.**

SLOTHFULNESS, ***n.*** **The indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness. Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep.** ***Proverbs 19:15*****.**

SLOTTERY, ***a.***

1. Squalid; dirty; sluttish untrimmed. [Not in use.]*NWAD SLOTTERY.2*

2. Foul; wet. [Not in use.]*NWAD SLOTTERY.3*

SLOUCH, ***n.*** **[This word probably belongs to the root of lag, slug.]**

1. A hanging down; a depression of the head or of some other part of the body, an ungainly clownish gait.*NWAD SLOUCH.2*

2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow.*NWAD SLOUCH.3*

SLOUCH, ***v.i.*** **To hang down; to have a down cast clownish look, gait or manner.**

SLOUCH, ***v.t.*** **To depress; to cause to hang down; as, to slouch the hat.**

SLOUCHING, ***ppr.***

1. Causing to hang down.*NWAD SLOUCHING.2*

2 . *a.* Hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly.*NWAD SLOUCHING.3*

SLOUGH, *n.* slou.

1. A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire.*NWAD SLOUGH.2*

2. [pron. sluff.] The skin or cast skin of a serpent. [Its use for the skin in general, in Shakespeare, is not authorized.]*NWAD SLOUGH.3*

3. [pron. sluff.] The part that separates from a foul sore. The dead part which separates from the living in mortification.*NWAD SLOUGH.4*

SLOUGH, *v.i.* sluff. To separate from the sound flesh; to come off; as the matter over a sore; a term in surgery.

To slough off, to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification.*NWAD SLOUGH.6*

SLOUGHLY, *a.* slou'y. Full of sloughs; miry.

SLOVEN, *n.* A man careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness; a man habitually negligent of neatness and order.

SLOVENLINESS, *n.* [from sloven.]

1. Negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness.*NWAD SLOVENLINESS.2*

2. Neglect of order and neatness.*NWAD SLOVENLINESS.3*

SLOVENLY, *a.*

1. Negligent of dress or neatness; as a slowenly man.*NWAD SLOVENLY.2*

2. Loose; disorderly; not neat; as a slovenly dress.*NWAD SLOVENLY.3*

SLOVENLY, *adv.* In a careless, inelegant manner.

SLOVENRY, *n.* Negligence of order or neatness; dirtiness. [Not in use.]

SLOW, *a.*

1. Moving a small distance in a long time; not swift; not quick in motion; not rapid; as a slow stream; a slow motion.*NWAD SLOW.2*

2. Late; not happening in short time. These changes in the heavens though slow, produc'd like change on sea and land, sidereal blast.*NWAD SLOW.3*

3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; as slow of speech, and slow of tongue. *Exodus 4:10*.*NWAD SLOW.4*

4. Dull; in active; tardy. The Trojans are not slow to guard their shore from an expected foe.*NWAD SLOW.5*

5. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation. The Lord is merciful, slow to anger. He that is slow the wrath is of great understanding. *Proverbs 14:29*.*NWAD SLOW.6*

6. Dull; heavy in wit.*NWAD SLOW.7*

7. Behind in time; indicating a time later than the true time; as, the clock or watch is slow.*NWAD SLOW.8*

8. Not advancing, growing or improving rapidly; as the slow growth of arts and sciences.*NWAD SLOW.9*

SLOW, is used in composition to modify other words; as a slow-paced horse.

SLOW, as a verb, to delay, is not in use.

SLOW, *n.* A moth. [Not in use.]

SLOWBACK, *n.* A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer.

SLOWLY, *adv.*

1. With moderate motion; not rapidly; not with velocity or celerity; as, to walk slowly.*NWAD SLOWLY.2*

2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time; not with hasty advance; as a country that rises slowly into importance.*NWAD SLOWLY.3*

3. Not hastily; not rashly; not with precipitation; as, he determines slowly.*NWAD SLOWLY.4*

4. Not promptly; not readily; as, he learns slowly.*NWAD SLOWLY.5*

5. Tardily; with slow progress. The building proceeds slowly.*NWAD SLOWLY.6*

SLOWNESS, *n.*

1. Moderate motion; want of speed or velocity. Swifness and slowness are relative ideas.*NWAD SLOWNESS.2*

2. Tardy advance; moderate progression; as the slowness of an operation; slowness of growth or improvement.*NWAD SLOWNESS.3*

3. Dullness to admit conviction or affection; as slowness of heart.*NWAD SLOWNESS.4*

4. Want of readiness or promptness; dullness of intellect.*NWAD SLOWNESS.5*

5. Deliberation; coolness; caution in deciding.*NWAD SLOWNESS.6*

6. Dilatoriness; tardiness.*NWAD SLOWNESS.7*

SLOW-WORM, SLOE-WORM, *n.* An insect found on the leaves of the sloe-tree, which often changes its skin and assumes different colors. It changes into a four winged fly.

SLOW-WORM, *n.* A kind of viper, the blind worm, scarcely venomous.

SLUBBER, *v.t.* To do lazily, imperfectly or coarsely; to daub; to stain; to cover carelessly. [Little used and vulgar.]

SLUBBERINGLY, *adv.* In a sloenly manner, [Not used and vulgar.]

SLUDGE, *n.* Mud; mire; soft mud.

SLUDS, *n.* Among miners, half roasted ore.

SLUE, *v.t.* In seamen's language, to turn any thing conical or cylindrical, etc. about its axis without removing it; to turn.

SLUG, *n.* [allied to slack, sluggard.]

1. A drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow.*NWAD SLUG.2*

2. A hinderance; obstruction.*NWAD SLUG.3*

3. A kind of snail, very destructive to plants, of the genus Limax. It is without a shell.*NWAD SLUG.4*

4. A cylindrical or oval piece of metal, used for the charge of a gun.*NWAD SLUG.5*

SLUG, *v.i.* To move slowly; to lie idle.

SLUG, *v.t.* To make sluggish.

SLUGABED, *n.* One who indulges in lying abed. [Not in use.]

SLUGGARD, *n.* [from slug and ard, slow kind.] A person habitually lazy, idle and inactive; a drone.

SLUGGARD, *a.* Sluggish; lazy.

SLUGGARDIZE, *v.t.* To make lazy. [Little used.]

SLUGGISH, *a.*

1. Habitually idle and lazy; slothful; dull; inactive; as a sluggish man.*NWAD SLUGGISH.2*

2. Slow; having little motion; as a sluggish river or stream.*NWAD SLUGGISH.3*

3. Inert; inactive; having no power to move itself. Matter is sluggish and inactive.*NWAD SLUGGISH.4*

SLUGGISHLY, *adv.* Lazily; slothfully; drowsily; idly; slowly.

SLUGGISHNESS, *n.*

1. Natural or habitual indolence or laziness; sloth; dullness; applied to persons.*NWAD SLUGGISHNESS.2*

2. Inertness; want of power to move; applied to inanimate matter.*NWAD SLUGGISHNESS.3*

3. Slowness; as the sluggishness of a steam.*NWAD SLUGGISHNESS.4*

SLUGGY, *a.* Sluggish [Not in use.]

SLUICE, SLUSE, *n.* [L. claudo, clausi, clausus; Low L. exclusa. The most correct orthography is sluse.]

1. The stream of water issuing through a flood-gate; or the gate itself. If the word had its origin in shutting; it denoted the frame of boards or planks which closes the opening of a mill dam; but I believe it is applied to the stream, the gate and channel. It is a common saying, that a rapid stream runs like a sluse.*NWAD SLUICE.2*

2. An opening; a source of supply; that through which any thing flows. Each sluice of affluent fortune open'd soon.*NWAD SLUICE.3*

SLUICE, SLUSE, *v.t.* To emit by flood-gates. [Little used]

SLUICY, SLUSY, *a.* Falling in streams as from a sluice. And oft whole sheets descent of sluicy rain.

SLUMBER, *v.i.*

1. To sleep lightly; to doze. He that keepth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep. *Psalm 121:4*.*NWAD SLUMBER.2*

2. To sleep. Slumber is used as synonymous with sleep, particularly in the poetic and eloquent style.*NWAD SLUMBER.3*

3. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness or inactivity. Why slumbers Pope?*NWAD SLUMBER.4*

SLUMBER, *v.t.*

1. To lay to sleep.*NWAD SLUMBER.6*

2. To stun; to stupefy. [Little used and hardly legitimate.]*NWAD SLUMBER.7*

SLUMBER, *n.*

1. Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound. From carelessness it shall settle into slumber, and from slumber it shall settle into a deep and long sleep.*NWAD SLUMBER.9*

2. Sleep; repose. Rest to my soul, and slumber to my eyes.*NWAD SLUMBER.10*

SLUMBERER, *n.* One that slumbers.

SLUMBERING, *ppr.* Dozing; sleeping.

SLUMBEROUS, SLUMBERY, *a.*

1. Inviting or causing sleep; soporiferous. While pensive in the slumberous shade*NWAD SLUMBEROUS.2*

2. Sleep; not waking.*NWAD SLUMBEROUS.3*

SLUMP, *v.i.* To fall or sink suddenly into water or mud, when walking on a hard surface, as on ice or frozed ground, not strong enough to bear the person. [This legitimate word is in common and respectable use in New England, and its

signification is so approriate that no onther word wil supply its place.]

SLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of sling.

SLUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of slink.

SLUR, *v.t.*

1. To soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace.*NWAD SLUR.2*

2. To pass lightly; to conceal. With periods, points and tropes he slurs his crimes.*NWAD SLUR.3*

3. To cheat; to trick. [Unusual.]*NWAD SLUR.4*

4. In music, to sing or perform in a smooth gliding style.*NWAD SLUR.5*

SLUR, *n.*

1. Properly, a black mark; hence, slight reproach or disgrace. Every violation of moral duty should be a slur to the reputation.*NWAD SLUR.7*

2. In music, a mark connecting noest that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath of a wind instrument, or with one stoke of a stringed instrument.*NWAD SLUR.8*

SLUSE, a more correct orthography of sluice.

SLUSH, *n.* Soft mud, or a soft mixture of filthy substances. [This may be the Eng. slutch.]

SLUT, *n.*

1. A woman who is negligent of cleanliness, and who suffers her person, clothes, funiture, etc., to be dirty or in disorder.*NWAD SLUT.2*

2. A name of slight contempt for a woman.*NWAD SLUT.3*

SLUTTERY, *n.* The qualities of a slut; more generally, the practice of a slut; neglect of cleanliness and order; dirtiness of clothes, rooms, furniture or provisions.

SLUTTISH, *a.*

1. Not neat or cleanly; dirty; careless of dress and neatness; disorderly; as a sluttish woman.*NWAD SLUTTISH.2*

2. Disorderly; dirty; as a sluttish dress.*NWAD SLUTTISH.3*

3. Meretricious. [Little used.]*NWAD SLUTTISH.4*

SLUTTISHLY, *adv.* In a sluttish manner; negligently; dirtily,

SLUTTISHNESS, *n.* The qualities or practice of a slut; negligence of dress; dirtiness of dress, furniture and in domestic affairs generally.

SLY, *a.*

1. Artfully dextrous in performing things secretly, and escaping observation or detection; usually implying some degree of meanness; artfully cunning; applied to persons; as a sly man or boy.*NWAD SLY.2*

2. Done with artful and dextrous secrecy; as a sly trick.*NWAD SLY.3*

3. Marked with artful secrecy; as sly circumspection.*NWAD SLY.4*

4. Secret; concealed. Envy works in a sly imperceptible manner.*NWAD SLY.5*

SLY-BOOTS, *n.* A sly, cunning or waggish person.

SLYLY, SLYNESS. [See *Slily*, *Sliness*.]

SMACK, *v.i.* [The primary sense is to throw, to strike, whence to touch or taste;]

1. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to make a sound when they separate; to kiss with violence.*NWAD SMACK.2*

2. To make a noise by the separation of the lips after tasting any thing.*NWAD SMACK.3*

3. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste.*NWAD SMACK.4*

4. To have a tincture or quality infused. All sects, all ages smack of this vice.*NWAD SMACK.5*

SMACK, *v.t.*

1. To kiss with a sharp noise.*NWAD SMACK.7*

2. To make a sharp noies with the lips.*NWAD SMACK.8*

3. To make a sharp noise by striking; to crack; as, to smack a whip.*NWAD SMACK.9*

SMACK, *n.*

1. A loud kiss*NWAD SMACK.11*

2. A quick sharp noise, as of the lips or of a whip.*NWAD SMACK.12*

3. Taste; savor; tinture.*NWAD SMACK.13*

4. Pleasing taste.*NWAD SMACK.14*

5. A quick smart blow.*NWAD SMACK.15*

6. A small quantity; a taste.*NWAD SMACK.16*

7. A small vessel, commonly rigged as a cutter, used in the coasting and fishing trade.*NWAD SMACK.17*

SMALL, ***a.***

1. Slender; thin; fine; of little diameter; hence in general, little in size or quantity; not great; as a small house; a small horse; a small farm; a small body; small particles.*NWAD SMALL.2*

2. Minute; slender; fine; as a small voice.*NWAD SMALL.3*

3. Little in degree; as small improvement; small acquirements; the trouble is small. There arose no small stir about that way. *Acts 19:23*.*NWAD SMALL.4*

4. Being of little moment, weight or importance; as, it is a small matter or thing; a small subject.*NWAD SMALL.5*

5. Of little genius or ability; petty; as a small poet or musician.*NWAD SMALL.6*

6. Short; containing little; as a small essay.*NWAD SMALL.7*

7. Little in amount; as a small sum; a small price.*NWAD SMALL.8*

8. Containing little of the principal quality, or little strenghth; weak; as small beer.*NWAD SMALL.9*

9. Gentle; soft; not loud. *1 Kings 19:12*.*NWAD SMALL.10*

10. Mean; base; unworthy.*NWAD SMALL.11*

SMALL, ***n.*** **The small or slender part of a thing; as the small of the leg or of the back.**

SMALL, ***v.t.*** **To make little or less. [Not in use.]**

SMALLAGE, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Apium, water parsley.**

SMALL-BEER, ***n.*** **[small and beer.] A species of weak beer.**

SMALL-COAL, ***n.*** **[small and coal.] Little wood coals unsed to light fires.**

SMALL-CRAFT, *n.* [small and craft.] A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size, or below the size of ships and bigs intended for foreign trade.

SMALLISH, *a.* Somewhat small.

SMALLNESS, *n.* Littleness of size or extent; littleness of quantity; as the smallness of a fly or of a horse; the smallness of a hill.

2. Littleness in degree; as the smallness of trouble or pain.*NWAD SMALLNESS.2*

3. Littleness in force or strength; weakness; as smallness of mind or intellectual powers.*NWAD SMALLNESS.3*

4. Fineness; softness; melodiousness; as the smallness of a female voice.*NWAD SMALLNESS.4*

5. Littleness in amount of value; as the smallness of a sum.*NWAD SMALLNESS.5*

6. Littleness of importance; inconsideratbleness; as the smallness of an affair.*NWAD SMALLNESS.6*

SMALL-POX, *n.* [small and pox, pocks.] A very contagious disease, characterized by an eruprion of pustules on the skin; the variolous disease.

SMALLY, *adv.* small'-ly. In a little quantity or degree; with minuteness. [Little used.]

SMALT, *n.* A beautiful blue glass of cobalt; flint and potash fused together.

SMARAGD, *n.* The emerald.

SMARAGDINE, *a.* [L. Smaragdinus.] Pertaining to emerald; consisting of emerald, or resembling it; of an emerald green.

SMARAGDITE, ***n.*** **A mineral; called also green diallage.**

SMARIS, ***n.*** **A fish of a dark green color.**

SMART, ***n.*** **[This word is probably formed on the root of L. amarus, bitter, that is, sharp.]**

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain; a pricking local pain, as the pain from puncture by nettles; as the smart of bodily punishment.*NWAD SMART.2*

2. Severe pungent pain of mind; pungent grief; as the smart of affliction.*NWAD SMART.3*

SMART, ***v.i.***

1. To feel a lively pungent pain, particularly a pungent local pain from some piercing or irritating application. Thus Cayeene pepper applied to the tongue makes it smart.*NWAD SMART.5*

2. To feel a pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain; as, to smart under sufferings.*NWAD SMART.6*

3. To be punished; to bear penalties or the evil consequences of any thing. He that is surety for a stranger shall smart for it. *Proverbs 11:15*.*NWAD SMART.7*

SMART, ***a.***

1. Pungent; pricking; causing a keen local pain; as a smart lash or stroke; a smart quality or taste.*NWAD SMART.9*

2. Keen; severe; poignant; as smart pain or sufferings.*NWAD SMART.10*

3. Quick; vigorous; sharp; severe; as a smart skirmish.*NWAD SMART.11*

4. Brisk; fresh; as a smart breeze.*NWAD SMART.12*

5. Acute and pertinent; witty; as a smart reply; a smart saying.*NWAD SMART.13*

6. Brisk; vivacious; as a smart rhetorician. Who, for the poor renown of being smart, would leave a sting within a brother's heart?*NWAD SMART.14*

SMART, *n.* A cant word for a fellow that affects briskness and vivacity.

SMARTEN, *v.t.* To make smart. [Not in use.]

SMARTLE, *v.i.* To waste away. [Not in use.]

SMARTLY, *adv.*

1. With keen pain; as, to ake smartly.*NWAD SMARTLY.2*

2. Briskly; sharply; wittily.*NWAD SMARTLY.3*

3. Vigorously; actively.*NWAD SMARTLY.4*

SMARTNESS, *n.*

1. The quality of being smart or pungent; poignancy; as the smartness of pain.*NWAD SMARTNESS.2*

2. Quickness; vigor; as the smartness of a blow.*NWAD SMARTNESS.3*

3. Liveliness; briskness; vivacity; wittiness; as the smartness of a reply or of a phrase.*NWAD SMARTNESS.4*

SMART-WEED, *n.* A name given to the arsmart or persicaria.

SMASH, *v.t.* [probably mash, with a prefix.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush. Here every thing is broken and smashed to pieces. [Vulgar.]

SMATCH, *n.* [corrupted from smack.]

1. Taste; tincture. [Not in use or vulgar.]*NWAD SMATCH.2*

2. A bird.*NWAD SMATCH.3*

SMATTER, *v.i.* [It contains the elements of mutter.]

1. To talk superficially or ignorantly. Of state affairs you cannot smatter.*NWAD SMATTER.2*

2. To have a slight taste, or a slight superficial knowledge.*NWAD SMATTER.3*

SMATTER, *n.* Slight superficial knowledge.

SMATTERER, *n.* One who has only a slight superficial knowledge.

SMATTERING, *n.* A slight superficial knowledge. [This is the word commonly used.]

SMEAR, *v.t.*

1. To overspread with any thing unctuous, viscous or adhesive; to besmear; to daub; as, to smear any thing with oil, butter, pitch, etc.*NWAD SMEAR.2*

2. To soil; to contaminate; to pollute; as smeared with infamy.*NWAD SMEAR.3*

SMEAR, *n.* A fat oily substance; ointment. [Little used.]

SMEARED, *pp.* Overspread with soft or oily matter; soiled.

SMEARING, *ppr.* Overspreading with any thing soft and oleaginous; soiling.

SMEARY, *a.* That smears or soils; adhesive. [Little used.]

SMEATH, *n.* A sea fowl.

SMECTITE, ***n.*** **An argillaceous earth; so called from its property of taking grease out of cloth, etc.**

SMEETH, ***v.t.*** **To smole. [Not in use.]**

SMEGMATIC, ***a.*** **Being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive.**

SMELL, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **smelled, smelt. [I have not found this word in any other language.] TO perceive by the nose, or by the olfactory nerves; to have a sensation excited in certain organs of the nose by particular qualities of a body, which are transmitted in fine particles, often form a distance; as, to smell a rose; to smell perfumes.**

To smell out, is a low phrase signifying to find out by sagacity.*NWAD SMELL.2*

To smell a rat, is a low phrase signifying to suspect strongly.*NWAD SMELL.3*

SMELL, ***v.i.***

1. To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or particualr scent; followed by of; as to smell of smoke; to smell of musk.*NWAD SMELL.5*

2. To have a particular tincuture or smack or any quality; as, a report smells of calumny. [Not elegant.]*NWAD SMELL.6*

3. To practice smelling. *Exodus 30:38*.*NWAD SMELL.7*

4. To exercise sagacity.*NWAD SMELL.8*

SMELL, ***n.***

1. The sense of faculty by which through the instrumentally of the olfactory nerves; or the faculty of perceiving by the organs of the nose; one of the five senses. In some species of beasts, the smell is remark able acute, particularly in the canine species.*NWAD*

2. Scent; odor; the quality of bodies which affects the olfactory organs; as the smell of mint; the smell of geranium. The sweetest smell in the air is that of the white double violet.*NWAD SMELL.11*

SMELLED, SMELT, *pret.* and *pp.* of smell.

SMELLER, *n.* One that smells.

SMELLFEAST, *n.* [smell and feast.] One that is apt to find and frequent good tables; an epicure; a parasite.

SMELT. [See *Smelled*.]

SMELT, *n.* A small fish that is very delicate food. But in Europe, a fish of the truttaceous kind, so names from its peculiar smell.

SMELT, *v.t.* To melt, an ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.

SMELTED, *pp.* Melted for the extraction of the metal.

SMELTER, *n.* One the melts ore.

SMELTERY, *n.* A house or place for smelting ores.

SMELTING, *ppr.* Melting, as ore.

SMELTING, *n.* The operation of melting ores for the purpose of extracting the metal.

SMERK, *n.* An affected smile.

SMERK, *a.* Nice; smart; janty. So smerk, so smooth he prick'd his ears.

SMERLIN, *n.* A fish.

SMEW, *n.* An aquatic fowl, the Mergus albellus.

SMICKER, ***v.i.*** **To smerk; to look amorously or wantonly.**

SMICKERING, ***ppr.*** **Smerking; smiling affectedly.**

SMICKERING, ***n.*** **An affected smile or amorous look.**

SMICKET, ***n.*** **Dim. of smock. [Not used.]**

SMIDDY, ***n.*** **A smithery or smith's workshop. [Not in use.]**

SMIGHT, for smile, in Spenser, is a mistake.

SMILE, *v.i.*

1. To contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness; the contrary to frown. The smiling infant in his hand shall take the crested basilisk and speckled snake. She smil'd to see the doughty hero slain.*NWAD SMILE.2*

2. To express slight contempt by a smiling liik, implying sarcasm or pity; to sneer. 'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child, who prais'd my modesty, and smil'd.*NWAD SMILE.3*

3. To look gay and joyous; or to have an appearance to excite joy; as smiling spring; smiling plenty. The desert smil'd, and paradise was open'd in the wild.*NWAD SMILE.4*

4. To be propitious or favorable; to favor; to countenance. May heaven smile on out labors.*NWAD SMILE.5*

SMILE, *v.t.* To awe with a contemptuous smile.

SMILE, n,

1. A peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy, approbation or kindness; opposed to frown. Sweet intercourse of looks and smiles.*NWAD SMILE.8*

2. Gay or joyous appearance; as the smiles of spring.*NWAD SMILE.9*

3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness; as the smiles of providence.*NWAD SMILE.10*

A smile of contempt, a look resembling that of pleasure, but usually or often it can be distinguished by an accompanying archness, or some glance intended to be understood.*NWAD SMILE.11*

SMILER, *n.* One who smiles.

SMILING, *ppr.* Having a smile on the countenance; looking joyous or gay; looking propitious.

SMILINGLY, *adv.* With a look of pleasure.

SMILT, for smelt. [Not in use.]

SMIRCH, *v.t.* smerch. [from murk, murky.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil; as, to smirch the face. [Low.]

SMIRK, *v.i.* smerch. To look affectedly soft or kind. [See *Smerk*.]

SMIT, sometimes used for smitten. [See *Smite*.]

SMITE, *v.t. pret.* smote; *pp.* smitten, smil. [This verb is the L. mitto.]

1. To strike; to throw, drive or force against, as the fist or hand, a stone or a weapon; to reach with a blow or a weapon; as, to smite one with the fist; to smite with a rod or with a stone. Whoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also. *Matthew 5:39*.*NWAD SMITE.2*

2. To kill; to destroy the life of by beating or by weapons of any kind; as, to smite one with the sword, or with an arrow or other engine. David smote Goliath with a sling and a stone. The Philistines were often smitten with great slaughter. [This word, like slay, usually or always signification, that of beating, striking, the primitive mode of killing. We never apply it to the destruction of life by poison, by accident or by legal execution.]*NWAD SMITE.3*

3. To blast; to destroy life; as by a stroke or by something sent. The flax and the barley were smitten. *Exodus 9:31*.*NWAD SMITE.4*

4. To afflict; to chasten; to punish. Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he smites us, that we are forsaken by him.*NWAD SMITE.5*

5. To strike or affect with passion. See what the charms that smite the simple heart. Smit with the love of sister arts we came.*NWAD SMITE.6*

To smite with the tongue, to reproach or upbraid. *Jeremiah 18:18*.*NWAD SMITE.7*

SMITE, *v.i.* To strike; to collide. The heart melteth and the kness smite together. *Nahum 2:10*.

SMITE, *n.* A blow.

SMITER, *n.* One who smites or strikes. I gave my back to the smiters. *Isaiah 50:6*.

SMITH, *n.*

1. Literally, the striker, the beater; hence, one who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; as an iron-smith; gold-smith; silver-smith, etc. Nor yet the smith hath learn'd to form a sword.*NWAD SMITH.2*

2. He that makes or effects any thing.*NWAD SMITH.3*

Hence the name Smith, which, from the number of workmen employed in working metals in early ages, is supposed to be more common than any other.*NWAD SMITH.4*

SMITH, *v.t.* To beat into shape; to forge. [Not in use.]

SMITHCRAFT, *n.* [smith and craft.] The art of occupation of a smith. [Little used.]

SMITHERY, *n.*

1. The worshop of a smith.*NWAD SMITHERY.2*

2. Work done by a smith.*NWAD SMITHERY.3*

SMITHING, *n.* The act or art of working a mass of iron into the

intended shape.

SMITHY, *n.* The shop of a smith. [I believe never used.]

SMITT, *n.* The finest of the clayey ore made up into balls, used for marking sheep.

SMITTEN, *pp.* of smite, smit'n.

1. Struck; killed.*NWAD SMITTEN.2*

2. Affected with some passion; excited by beauty or someting impressive.*NWAD SMITTEN.3*

SMITTLE, *v.t.* [from smite.] To infect.

SMOCK, *n.*

1. A shift; a chemise; a woman's under garment.*NWAD SMOCK.2*

2. In composition, it is used for female, or what relates to women; as smock-treason.*NWAD SMOCK.3*

SMOCK-FACED, *a.* [smock and face.] Pace faced; maidenly; having a feminine countenance or complexion.

SMOCK-FROCK, *n.* [smock and frock.] A gaberdine.

SMOCKLESS, *n.* Wanting a smock.

SMOKE, *n.*

1. The exhalation, visble vapor or substance that escapes or is expelled in combustion from the substance burning. It is paricularly applied to the volatile matter expelled from vegetable matter, or wood coal, peat, etc. The matter expelled from metallic substances is more generally called fume, fumes.*NWAD SMOKE.2*

2. Vapor; water exhalations.*NWAD SMOKE.3*

SMOKE, *v.i.*

1. To emit smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation. Wood and other fuel smokes when burning; amd smokes most when there is the least flame.*NWAD SMOKE.5*

2. To burn; to be kindled; to rage; in Scripture. The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall smoke against that man. *Deuteronomy 29:20*.*NWAD SMOKE.6*

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion. Proud of his steeds, be smokes along the field.*NWAD SMOKE.7*

4. To smell or hunt out; to suspect. I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummers. [Little used.]*NWAD SMOKE.8*

5. To use tobacco in a pipe or cigar, by kindling the tobacco, drawing the smoke into the mouth and puffing it out.*NWAD SMOKE.9*

6. TO suffer; to be punished. Some of you shall smoke for it in Rome.*NWAD SMOKE.10*

SMOKE, *v.t.*

1. To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to scent, medicate or dry by smoke; as, to smoke infected clothing; to smoke beef or hams for preservation.*NWAD SMOKE.12*

2. To smell out; to find out. He was first smoked by the old lord Lafeer. [Now little used.]*NWAD SMOKE.13*

3. TO sneer at; to ridicule to the face.*NWAD SMOKE.14*

SMOKED, *pp.* Cured, cleansed or dried in smoke.

SMOKEDRY, *v.t.* To dry by smoke.

SMOKE-JACK, *n.* An engine for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel turned by the current of ascending air in a chimney.

SMOKELESS, *a.* Having no smoke; as smokeless towers.

SMOKER, *a.*

1. One that dries by smoke.*NWAD SMOKER.2*

2. One that used tobacco by burning it in a pipe or in the form of a cigar.*NWAD SMOKER.3*

SMOKING, *ppr.*

1. Emitting smoke, as fuel, etc.*NWAD SMOKING.2*

2. Applying smoke for cleansing, drying, etc.*NWAD SMOKING.3*

3. Using tobacco in a pipe or cigar.*NWAD SMOKING.4*

SMOKING, *n.*

1. The act of emitting smoke.*NWAD SMOKING.6*

2. The act of applying smoke to.*NWAD SMOKING.7*

3. The act or practice of using tobacco by burning it in a pipe or cigar.*NWAD SMOKING.8*

SMOKY, *a.*

1. Emitting smoke; fumid; as smoky fires.*NWAD SMOKY.2*

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke; as a smoky fog.*NWAD SMOKY.3*

3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; thick. New England in autumn frequently has a smoky atmosphere.*NWAD SMOKY.4*

4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fire-places; as a smoky house.*NWAD SMOKY.5*

5. Tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke; as smoky rafters; smoky cells.*NWAD SMOKY.6*

SMOLDERING, the more correct orthography of *smouldering*, which see.

SMOOR, SMORE, *v.t.* To suffocate or smother. [Not in use.]

SMOOTH, *a.* [L. mitis.]

1. Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch; not rough; as smooth glass; smooth porcelain. The out lines must be smooth, imperceptible to the touch.*NWAD SMOOTH.2*

2. To free from obstruction; to make easy. Thou, Abelard, the last sad office pay, And smooth my passage to the realms of day.*NWAD SMOOTH.3*

3. To free from harshness; to make flowing. In their motions harmony divine so smooths her charming tones.*NWAD SMOOTH.4*

4. To palliate; to soften; as, to smooth a fault.*NWAD SMOOTH.5*

5. To calm; to mollify; to allay. Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm.*NWAD SMOOTH.6*

6. To ease. The difficulty smoothed.*NWAD SMOOTH.7*

7. To flatter; to soften with blandishments. Because I cannot flatter and look fair, smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive and coy.*NWAD SMOOTH.8*

SMOOTHED, *pp.* Made smooth.

SMOOTHEN, for smooth, is used by mechanics; though not, I believe, in the U. States.

SMOOTH-FACED, *a.* Having a mild, soft look; as smooth-faced wooers.

SMOOTHLY, adv,

1. Evenly; not roughly or harshly.*NWAD SMOOTHLY.2*

2. With even flow or motion; as, to flow or glide smoothly.*NWAD SMOOTHLY.3*

3. Without obstruction or difficulty; readily; easily.*NWAD SMOOTHLY.4*

4. With soft, bland, insinuating language.*NWAD SMOOTHLY.5*

SMOOTHNESS, *n.*

1. Evenness of suface; freedom from roughness or asperity; as the smoothness of a floor or wall; smoothness of the skin; smoothness of the water.*NWAD SMOOTHNESS.2*

2. Softness or mildness to the palate; as the smoothness of wine.*NWAD SMOOTHNESS.3*

3. Softness and sweetness of numbers; easy flow of words. Virgil, though smooth where smoothness is required, is far from affecting it.*NWAD SMOOTHNESS.4*

4. Mildness or gentleness of speech; blandness of address.*NWAD SMOOTHNESS.5*

SMOTE, *pret.* of smite.

SMOTHER, *v.t.* [allied perhaps to smoke.]

1. To suffocate of extinguish life by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs; to stifle.*NWAD SMOTHER.2*

2. To suffocate or extinguish by closely covering, and be the exclustion of air; as, to smother a child in bed.*NWAD SMOTHER.3*

3. To suppress; to stifle; as, to smother the light of the understanding.*NWAD SMOTHER.4*

SMOTHER, *n.*

1. Smoke; thick dust.*NWAD SMOTHER.6*

2. A state of suppression. [Not in use.]*NWAD SMOTHER.7*

SMOUCH, *v.t.* To salute. [Not in use.]

SMOULDERING, SMOULDRY, *a.* [a word formed from mold, molder. and therefore it ought to be written smoldering.] Burning and smoking without vent.

SMUG, *a.* Nice; neat; affectedly nice in dress. [Not in use.]

SMUG, *v.t.* To make spruce; to dress with affected neatness. [Not in use.]

SMUGGLE, *v.t.* [We probably have the root mug, in hugger mugger.]

1. To import or export secretly goods which are forbidden by the goverment to be imported or exported; or secretly to import or export dutiable goods without paying the duties imposed by law; to run.*NWAD SMUGGLE.2*

2. To convey clandestinely.*NWAD SMUGGLE.3*

SMUGGLED, *pp.* Imported or exported clandestinely and contrary to law.

SMUGGLER, *n.*

1. One that imports or exports goods privately and contrary to law, either contraband goods or dutiable goods, without paying the customs.*NWAD SMUGGLER.2*

2. A vessel employed in running goods.*NWAD SMUGGLER.3*

SMUGGLING, *ppr.* Importing or exporting goods contrary to law.

SMUGGLING, *n.* The offense of importing or exporting prohibited goods. or other goods without paying the customs.

SMUGLY, *adv.* Neatly; sprucely. [Not in use.]

SMUGNESS, *n.* Neatness; spruceness without elegance. [Not in use.]

SMUT, *n.*

1. A spot made with soot or coal; or the foul matter itself.*NWAD SMUT.2*

2. A foul black substance which forms on corn. Sometimes the whole ear is blasted and converted into smut. This is often the fact with maiz. Smut lessens the value of wheat.*NWAD SMUT.3*

3. Obscene language.*NWAD SMUT.4*

SMUT, *v.i.* To gather smut; tobe converted into smut.

SMUTCH, *v.t.* [from smoke.] To blacken with smoke, soot or coal.

[Note. We have a common word in New England, pronouced smooch, which I take to be smutch. It signifies to foul or blacken with something produced by combustion or other like substance.]*NWAD SMUTCH.2*

SMUTTILY, *adv.*

1. Blackly; smokily; foully.*NWAD SMUTTILY.2*

2. With obscene laguage.*NWAD SMUTTILY.3*

SMUTTY, *a.*

1. Soiled from smut, coal, soot or the like.*NWAD SMUTTY.2*

2. Tainted with mildew; as smutty corn.*NWAD SMUTTY.3*

3. Obscene; not modest or pure; as smutty language.*NWAD SMUTTY.4*

SNACK, *n.* [Qu. from the root of snatch.]

1. A share. It is now chiefly or wholly used in the phrase, to go snacks with one, that is, to have a share.*NWAD SNACK.2*

2. A slight hasty repast.*NWAD SNACK.3*

SNACKET, SNECKET, *n.* The hasp of a casement.

SNACOT, *n.* A fish. [L. acus.]

SNAFFLE, *n.* A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth, without branches.

SNAFFLE, *v.t.* To bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle.

SNAG, *n.*

1. A short branch, or a sharp or rough branch; a shoot; a knot. The coat of arms now on a naked snag in triumph borne.*NWAD SNAG.2*

2. A tooth, in contempt; or a tooth projecting beyond the rest.*NWAD SNAG.3*

SNAGGED, SNAGGY, *a.* Full of snags; full of short rough branches or sharp points; abounding with knots; as a snaggy tree; a snaggy stick; a snaggy oak.

SNAIL, *n.*

1. A slimy slow creeping animal, of the genus Helix, and order of Mollusca. The eyes of this insect are in the horns, one at the end of each, which it can retract at pleasure.*NWAD SNAIL.2*

2. A drone; a slow moving person.*NWAD SNAIL.3*

SNAIL-CLAVER, SNAIL-TREFOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Medicago.

SNAIL-FLOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus Phaseolus.

SNAIL-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a snail; moving very slowly.

SNAIL-LIKE, *adv.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.

SNAKE, *n.* A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper, says Johnson. But in America, the common and general name of serpents, and so the word is used by the poets.

SNAKE, *v.t.* In seamen's language, to wind a small rope round a large one spirally, the small ropes lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one. This is called also worming.

SNAKEROOT, *n.* [snake and root.] A plant, a species of birth-wort, growing in North Am merica the Aristolochia serpentaria.

SNAKESHEAD IRIS, *n.* A plant with a lily shaped flower, or one leaf, shaped like an iris; the hermodactyl, or Iris tuberosa.

SNAKEWEED, *n.* [snake and weed.] A plant, bistort, of the genus Polygonum.

SNAKEWOOD, *n.* [snake and wood.] The smaller branches of a tree, growing in the isle of Timor and other parts of the east, having a bitter taste, and supposed to be a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent. It is the wood of the SIrychnos colubrina.

SNAKING, *ppr.* WInding small ropes spirally round a large one.

SNAKY, *a.*

1. Pertaining to a snake or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding.*NWAD SNAKY.2*

2. Sly; cunning; insinuating; deceitful. So to the coast of Jordan he directs his easy steps, girded with snaky wiles.*NWAD SNAKY.3*

3. Having serpents; as a snaky rod or want. That sanky headed gorgon shield.*NWAD SNAKY.4*

SNAP, *v.t.*

1. To break at once; to break short; as substances that are brittle. Breaks the doors open, smaps the locks.*NWAD SNAP.2*

2. To strike with a sharp sound.*NWAD SNAP.3*

3. To bite or seize suddenly with the teeth.*NWAD SNAP.4*

4. To break upon suddenly with sharp angry words.*NWAD SNAP.5*

5. To crack; as, to snap a whip.*NWAD SNAP.6*

To snap off.*NWAD SNAP.7*

1. To break suddenly.*NWAD SNAP.8*

2. To bite off suddenly.*NWAD SNAP.9*

To snap one up, or to snap one up short, to treat with sharp words.*NWAD SNAP.10*

SNAP, *v.i.*

1. To break short; to part asunder suddenly; as, a mast or spar snaps; a needle snaps. If steel is too hard, that is, too brittle, with the least bending, it will snap.*NWAD SNAP.12*

2. To make an effort to bite; to aim to seize with the teeth; as, a dog snaps at a passenger; a fish snaps at the bait.*NWAD SNAP.13*

3. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words.*NWAD SNAP.14*

SNAP, *n.*

1. A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance.*NWAD SNAP.16*

2. A sudden eager bite; a sudden seizing or effort to seize with the teeth.*NWAD SNAP.17*

3. A crack of a whip.*NWAD SNAP.18*

4. A greedly fellow.*NWAD SNAP.19*

5. A catch; a theft.*NWAD SNAP.20*

SNAP-DRAGON, *n.*

1. A plant, calf's snout, of the genus Antirrhinum, and another of the genus Ruellia, and one of the genus Barleria.*NWAD SNAP-DRAGON.2*

2. A play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy and put into the mouth.*NWAD SNAP-DRAGON.3*

3. The thing eaten at snap-dragon.*NWAD SNAP-DRAGON.4*

SNAPPED, *pp.* Broken abruptly; seized or bitten suddenly; cracked, as a whip.

SNAPPER, *n.* One that snaps.

SNAPPISH, *a.*

1. Eager to bite; apt to snap; as a snappish cur.*NWAD SNAPPISH.2*

2. Peevish; sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly.*NWAD SNAPPISH.3*

SNAPPISHLY, *adv.* Peevishly; angrily; tartly.

SNAPPISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being snappish; peeevishness; tartness.

SNAPSACK, *n.* A knapsack. [Vulgar.]

SNAR, *v.i.* To snarl. [Not in use.]

SNARE, *n.*

1. An instrument for catching animals, particularly fowls, by the leg. It consists of a cord or string with slip-knots, in which the leg is entangled. A snare is not a net.*NWAD SNARE.2*

2. Any thing by which one is entangled and brought into troble. *1 Corinthians 7:35*. A fool's lip are the snare of his soul. *Proverbs 18:7*.*NWAD SNARE.3*

SNARE, *v.t.* To catch with a snare; to ensnare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity or danger. The wicked is snared in the work of his own hands. *Psalm 9:16*.

SNARED, *pp.* Entangled; unexpectedly involved in difficulty.

SNARER, *n.* One who lays snares or entangles.

SNARING, *ppr.* Entangling; ensnaring.

SNARL, *v.i.* [This word seems to be allied to gnarl, and to proceed from some root signifyingto twist, bind, or fasten, or to involve, entangle, and thus to be allied to snare.]

1. To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to utter grumbling sounds; but it expresses more violence than grumble. That I should snarl and bit and play the dog.*NWAD SNARL.2*

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude murmuring terms. It is malicious and unmanly to snarl at the little lapses of a pen, from with Virgil himself stands not exempted.*NWAD SNARL.3*

SNARL, *v.t.*

1. To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots; as, to snarl the hair; to snarl a skain of thread. [This word is in universal popular

use in New England.]*NWAD SNARL.5*

2. To embarrass.*NWAD SNARL.6*

SNARL, *n.* Entanglement; a knot or complication of hair, thread, etc., which it is difficult to disentangle.

SNARLER, *n.* One who snarls; a surly growling animal; a grumbling quarrelsime fellow.

SNARLING, *ppr.*

1. Growling; grumblling angrily.*NWAD SNARLING.2*

2. Entangling.*NWAD SNARLING.3*

SNARY, *a.* [from snare.] Entangling; insidious. Spiders in the vault their snary webs have spread.

SNAST, *n.* The snuff of a candle. [Not in use.]

SNATCH, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* snatched or snacht.

1. To seize hastily or abruptly. When half our knowledge we must snatch, not take.*NWAD SNATCH.2*

2. To seize without permission or ceremony; as, to snatch a kiss.*NWAD SNATCH.3*

3. To seize and transport away; as, snatch me to heaven.*NWAD SNATCH.4*

SNATCH, *v.i.* To catch at; to attempt to seize suddenly. Nay, the ladies too will be snatching. He shall snatch on the right hand, and be hungry. *Isaiah 9:20*.

SNATCH, *n.*

1. A hasty catch or seizing.*NWAD SNATCH.7*

2. A catching at or attempt to seize suddenly.*NWAD SNATCH.8*

3. A short fit of vigorous action; as a snatch as weeding after a shower.*NWAD SNATCH.9*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit or turn. They move by fits and snatches. We have often little snatches of sunshine.*NWAD SNATCH.10*

5. A shuffling answer. [Little used.]*NWAD SNATCH.11*

SNATCH-BLOCK, *n.* A particular kind of block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope.

SNATCHED, *pp.* Seized suddenly and violently.

SNATCHER, *n.* One that snatches or takes abruptly.

SNATCHING, *ppr.* Seized hastily or abruptly; catching at.

SNATCHINGLY, *adv.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly.

SNATH, *n.* The handle of a sythe.

SNATHE, *v.t.* To lop; to prune. [Not in use.]

SNATTOCK, *n.* [supra.] A chip; a slice. [Not in use.]

SNEAK, *v.i.* [See *Snake*.]

1. To creep or steal away privately; to withdraw meanly, as a person afraid or ashamed to be seen; as, to sneak away from company; to sneak into a corner or behind a screen. You skulk'd behind the fence, and sneak'd away.*NWAD SNEAK.2*

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude murmuring terms. It is malicious and unmanly to snarly at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted.*NWAD SNEAK.3*

SNEAK, *v.t.* To hide. [Not in use.]

SNEAK, *n.* A mean fellow.

SNEAKER, *n.* A small vessel of drink.

SNEAKING, *ppr.*

1. Creeping away slily; stealing away.*NWAD SNEAKING.2*

2. *a.* Mean; servile; crouching.*NWAD SNEAKING.3*

3. Meanly parsimonious; covetous; niggardly.*NWAD SNEAKING.4*

SNEAKINGLY, *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.

SNEAKINGNESS, *n.* Meanness; niggardliness.

SNEAKUP, *n.* A sneaking, cowardly, insidious fellow. [Not used.]

SNEAP, *v.t.*

1. To check; to reprove abruptly; to reprimand.*NWAD SNEAP.2*

2. To nip.*NWAD SNEAP.3*

SNEB, *v.t.* To check; to reprimand. [The same as sneap.]

SNEEK, *n.* The latch of a door. [Not in use.]

SNEED, SNEAD, *n.* A snath. [See *Snath*.]

SNEER, *v.i.* [from the root of L. naris, nose; to turn up the nose.]

1. To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast or countenance; “naso suspendere adunco.”*NWAD SNEER.2*

2. To insinuate contempt by covert expression. I could be content to be a little sneered at.*NWAD SNEER.3*

3. To utter with grimace.*NWAD SNEER.4*

4. To show mirth awkwardly.*NWAD SNEER.5*

SNEER, *n.*

1. A look of contempt, or a turning up of the nose to manifest contempt; a look of disdain, derision or ridicule.*NWAD SNEER.7*

2. An expression of ludicrous scorn.*NWAD SNEER.8*

SNEERER, ***n.*** **One that sneers.**

SNEERFUL, ***a.*** **Given to sneering. [Not in use.]**

SNEERING, ***ppr.*** **Manifesting contempt or scorn by turning up the nose, or by some grimace or significant look.**

SNEERINGLY, ***adv.*** **With a look of contempt or scorn.**

SNEEZE, ***v.i.***

To emit air through the nose audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irriatation of the inner membrance of the nose. Thus snuff or any thing that tickles the nose, makes one sneeze.*NWAD SNEEZE.2*

SNEEZE, ***n.*** **A sudden and violent ejection of air through the nose with an audible sound.**

SNEEZE-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Achillea, and another of Xeranthemum.**

SNEEZING, ***ppr.*** **Emitting air from the nose audibly.**

SNEEZING, ***n.*** **The act of ejecting air violently and audibly through the nose; sternutation.**

SNELL, ***a.*** **Active; brisk; nimble. [Not in use.]**

SNET, ***n.*** **The fat of a dear. [Local among sportsmen.]**

SNEW, old ***pret.*** **of snow.**

SNIB, to nip or reprimand, is only a different spelling of sneb, sneap.

SNICK, ***n.*** **A small cut or mark; a latch. [Not in use.] Snick and snee, a combat with knives. [Not in use.]**

[Snee is a Dutch contraction of snyden, to cut.]*NWAD SNICK.2*

SNICKER, SNIGGER, *v.i.* [This can have no connection with sneer. the elements and the sense are different.] To laugh slily; or to laugh in one's sleeve. [It is a word in common use in New WNgland, not easily defined. It signifies to laugh with small audible catches of voice, as when persons attempt to suppress loud laughter.]

SNIFF, *v.i.* To draw air audibly up the nose. [See *Snuff*.]

SNIFF, *v.t.* To draw in with the breath. [Not in use.]

SNIFF, *n.* Perception by the nose. [Not in use.]

SNIFT, *v.i.* To snort. [Not in use.]

SNIG, *n.* [See *Snake*.] A kind of eel.

SNIGGLE, *v.i.* [supra.] To fish for eels, by thrusting the bait into their holes.

SNIGGLE, *v.t.* To snare; to catch.

SNIP, *v.t.* To clip; to cut off the nip or neb, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors.

SNIP, *n.*

1. A clip; a single cut with shears or scissors.*NWAD SNIP.3*

2. A small shred.*NWAD SNIP.4*

3. Share; a snack. [A low word.]*NWAD SNIP.5*

SNIPE, *n.*

1. A bird tha frequents the banks of rivers and the borders of fens, distinguished by the length of its bill; the scolopax gallinago.*NWAD*

SNIPE.2

2. A fool; a blockhead.*NWAD SNIPE.3*

SNIPPER, *n.* One that snips or clips.

SNIPPET, *n.* A small part or share. [Not in use.]

SNIPSNAP, a cant word, formed by repeating snap, and signifying a tart dialogue with quick replies.

SNITE, *n.* A snipe. [Not in use.]

SNITE, *v.t.* To blow the nose. [Not in use.] In Scotland, snite the candle, snuff it.

SNIVEL, *n.* sniv'l. Snot; mucus running from the nose.

SNIVEL, *v.i.*

1. To run at the nose.*NWAD SNIVEL.3*

2. To cry as children, with snuffing or sniveling.*NWAD SNIVEL.4*

SNIVELER, *n.*

1. One that cries with sniveling.*NWAD SNIVELER.2*

2. One that weeps for slight causes, or manifests weakness by weeping.*NWAD SNIVELER.3*

SNIVELY, *a.* Running at the nose; pitiful; whining.

SNOD, *n.* A fillet. [Not in use.]

SNOOK, *v.i.* To lurk; to lie in ambush. [Not in use.]

SNORE, *v.i.* [from the root of L. naris, the nose or nostrils.] To breathe with a rough hoarse noise in sleep.

SNORE, *n.* A breathing with a harse noise in sleep.

SNORER, *n.* One that snores.

SNORING, *ppr.* Respiring with a harsh noise.

SNORT, *v.i.*

1. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high spirited horses in prancing and play.*NWAD SNORT.2*

2. To snore. [Not common.]*NWAD SNORT.3*

SNORT, *v.t.* To turn up in anger, scorn or derision, as the nose. [Unusual.]

SNORTER, *n.* One that snorts; a snorer.

SNORTING, *ppr.* Forcing the air violently through the nose.

SNORTING, *n.* The act of forcing the air through the nose with violence and noise. *Jeremiah 8:16*.

SNOT, *n.* Mucus discharged from the nose.

SNOT, *v.t.* To blow the nose.

SNOTTER, *v.i.* To snivel; to sob.

SNOTTY, *a.*

1. Foul with snot.*NWAD SNOTTY.2*

2. Mean; dirty.*NWAD SNOTTY.3*

SNOUT, *n.*

1. The long projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine.*NWAD SNOUT.2*

2. The nose of a man; in contempt.*NWAD SNOUT.3*

3. The nozzle or end of a hollow pipe.*NWAD SNOUT.4*

SNOUT, *v.t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.

SNOUTED, *a.* Having a snout.

SNOUTY, *a.* Resembling a beast's snout.

SNOW, *n.* [L. nix, nivis; The Latin nivis, is contracted from nigis, like Eng. bow.]

1. Frozen vapor; watery particles congealed into white crystals in the air, and falling to the earth. When there is no wind, these crystals fall in flakes or unbroken collections, sometimes extremely beautiful.*NWAD SNOW.2*

2. A vessel equipped with two masts, resembling the main and fore-masts of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft the mainmast, carrying a try-sail.*NWAD SNOW.3*

SNOW, *v.i.* To fall in snow; as, it snows; it snowed yesterday.

SNOW, *v.t.* To scatter like snow.

SNOWBALL, *n.* [snow and ball.] A round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together.

SNOWBALL TREE, *n.* A flowering shrub of the genus Virburnum; gelder rose.

SNOW-BIRD, *n.* A small bird whcih appears in the time of snow, of the genus Emberiza; called also snow-bunting. In the U. States, the snow-bird is the Fringilla nivalis.

SNOWBROTH, *n.* [snow and broth.] Snow and water mixed; very cold liquor.

SNOW-CROWNED, ***a.*** **[snow and crown.] Crowned or having the top covered with snow.**

SNOWDEEP, ***n.*** **[snow and deep.] A plant.**

SNOW-DRIFT, ***n.*** **[snow and drift.] A bank of snow driven together by the wind.**

SNOW-DROP, ***n.*** **[snow and drop.] A plant bearing a white flower, cultivated in gardens for its beauty; the Galanthus nivalis.**

SNOWLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of snow.**

SNOWLIKE, ***a.*** **Resembling snow.**

SNOW-SHOE, ***n.*** **[snow and shoe.] A shoe or racket worn by men traveling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow.**

SNOW-SLIP, ***n.*** **[snow and slip.] A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, and sometimes buries houses.**

SNOW-WHITE, ***a.*** **[snow and white.] White as snow; very white.**

SNOWY, ***a.***

1. White like snow.*NWAD SNOWY.2*

2. Abounding with snow; covered with snow. The snowy top of cold Olympus.*NWAD SNOWY.3*

3. White; pure; unblemished.*NWAD SNOWY.4*

SNUB, ***n.*** **A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag. [Not in use.]**

SNUB, ***v.t.*** **[supra.]**

1. To nip; to clip or break off the end. Hence,*NWAD SNUB.3*

2. To check; to reprimand; to check, stop or rebuke with a tart sarcastic reply or remark. [This is the same word radically as sneap, sneb, and is the word chiefly used.]*NWAD SNUB.4*

SNUB-NOSE, *n.* A short or flat nose.

SNUB-NOSED, *a.* Having a short flat nose.

SNUDGE, *v.i.* [See *Snug*.] To lie close; to snug. [Not in use.]

SNUDGE, *n.* A miser, or a sneaking fellow. [Not in use.]

SNUFF, *n.* [allied to snub, neb, nib.]

1. The burning part of a candle wick, or that which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not.*NWAD SNUFF.2*

2. A candle almost burnt out.*NWAD SNUFF.3*

3. Pulverized tobacco, taken or prepared to be taken into the nose.*NWAD SNUFF.4*

4. Resentment; huff, expressed by a snuffing of the nose.*NWAD SNUFF.5*

SNUFF, *v.t.*

1. To draw in with the breath; to inhale; as, to snuff the wind.*NWAD SNUFF.7*

2. To scent; to smell; to perceive by the nose.*NWAD SNUFF.8*

3. To crop the snuff, as of a candle; to take off the end of the snuff.*NWAD SNUFF.9*

SNUFF, *v.i.*

1. To snort; to inhale air with violence or with noise; as dogs and

horses.*NWAD SNUFF.11*

2. To turn up the nose and inhale air in contempt. *Malachi 1:13*.*NWAD SNUFF.12*

3. To take offense.*NWAD SNUFF.13*

SNUFFBOX, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person.

SNUFFER, *n.* One that snuffs.

SNUFFERS, *n. plu.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

SNUFFLE, *v.i.* To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed. Some senseless Phillis, in a broken not, SnuffLing at nose.

SNUFFLER, *n.* One that snuffles or speaks through the nose when obstructed.

SNUFFLES, *n.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.

SNUFFLING, *n.* A speaking through the nose.

SNUFFTAKING, *n.* One that takes snuff, or inhales in into the nose.

SNUFFY, *a.* Soiled with snuff.

SNUG, *v.i.* [See *Snake*.] To lie close; as, a child snugs to its mother or nurse.

SNUG, *a.*

1. Lying close; closely pressed; as, an infant lies snug.*NWAD SNUG.3*

2. Close; concealed; not exposed to notice. At Will's lie snug and

hear what critics say.*NWAD SNUG.4*

3. Being in good order; all convenient; neat; as a snug little farm.*NWAD SNUG.5*

4. Close; neat; convenient; as a snug house.*NWAD SNUG.6*

5. Slily or insidiously close. When you lay snug, to snap young Damon's goat.*NWAD SNUG.7*

SNUGGLE, *v.i.* [from snug.] To move one way and the other to get a close place; to lie close for convenience or warmth.

SNUGLY, *adv.* Closely; safely.

SNUGNESS, *n.* Closeness; the state of being neat or convenient.

SO, *adv.* [L. sic, contracted. It is from some root signifying to set, to still, and this sense is retained in the use of the word by milkmaids, who say to cows, so, so, that is, stand still, remain as you are; and in this use, the word may be the original verb.]

1. In like manner, answering to as, and noting comparison or resemblance; as with the people, so with the priest.*NWAD SO.2*

2. In such a degree; to that degree. Why is his chariot so long in coming? *Judges 5:28*.*NWAD SO.3*

3. In such a manner; sometimes repeated, so and so; as certain colors, mingled so and so.*NWAD SO.4*

4. It is followed by as. There is something equivalent in France and Scotland; so as it is a hard calumny upon our soil to affirm that so excellent a fruit will not grow here. But in like phrases, we now use that; "so that it is a hard calumny;" and this may be considered as the extablished usage.*NWAD SO.5*

5. In the smae manner. Use your tutor with great respect, and cause all your family to do so too.*NWAD SO.6*

6. Thus; in this manner; as New York so called from the duke of York. I know not why it is, but so it is. It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to inquire whether theese thing are so or not.*NWAD SO.7*

7. Therefore; thus; for this reason; in consequence of this or that. It leaves instruction, and so instructors, to the sobriety fo the settled articles of the church. God makes him in own image an intelectual creature, and so capable of dominion. This statute made the clipping of coin hign treason, which it was not at common law; so that this was an enlarging staute.*NWAD SO.8*

8. On these terms, noting a conditional petition. Here then exchange we mutually forgiveness; SO may the guilt of all my broken vows, my perjuries to thee be all forgotten. So here might be expressed by thus, that is, in this manner, by this mutual forgiveness.*NWAD SO.9*

9. Provided that; on condition that, [L. modo.] So the doctrine by but wholesome and edifying though there should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking and resoning, it may be overlooked. I care not who furnishes the means, so they are furnished.*NWAD SO.10*

10. In like manner, noting the concession of one proposition of fact and the assumption of another; answering to as. As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, so a prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he enters on it.*NWAD SO.11*

11. So often expresses the sense of a word or sentence going before. In this case it prevents a repetition, and may be considered as a substitute for the word or phrase. “France is highly cultivated, but England is more so,” that is, more highly cultivated.*NWAD SO.12*

12. Thus; thus it is; this is the state. How sorrow shakes him! So now the tempest tears him up by th’ roots.*NWAD SO.13*

13. Well; the fact being such. And so the work is done, is it?*NWAD SO.14*

14. It is sometimes used to express a certain degree, implying comparison, and yet without the corresponding word as, to render the degree definite. An astringent is not quite so proper, where relaxing the urinary passages is necessary.*NWAD SO.15*

15. It is sometimes equivalent to be it so, let it be so, let it be as it is, or in that manner. There is Percy; if your father will do me any honor, so; if not, let him kill the next Percy himself.*NWAD SO.16*

16. It expresses a wish, desire or petition. Ready are the appellant and defendant- So please your highness to behold the fight.*NWAD SO.17*

17. So much as, however much. Instead of so, we now generally use as; as much as, that much; whatever the quantity may be.*NWAD SO.18*

18. So so, or so repeated, used as a kind of exclamation; equivalent to well, well; or it is so, the thing is done. So, so, it works; now, mistress, sit you fast.*NWAD SO.19*

19. So so, much as it was; indifferently; not well not much amiss. His leg is but so so.*NWAD SO.20*

20. So then, thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is. So then the Volscians stand; but as at first ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road upon's again.*NWAD SO.21*

SOAK, *v.t.*

1. To steep; to cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to macerate in water or other fluid; as, to soak cloth; to soak bread.*NWAD SOAK.2*

2. To drench; to wet thoroughly. The earth is soaked with heavy rain. Their land shall be soaked with blood. *Isaiah 34:7*.*NWAD SOAK.3*

3. To draw in by the pores; as the skin.*NWAD SOAK.4*

4. To drain. [Not authirized.]*NWAD SOAK.5*

SOAK, *v.i.*

1. To lie steeped in water or other fluid. Let the cloth lie and soak.*NWAD SOAK.7*

2. To enter into pores or interstices. Water soaks into the earth or other porous matter.*NWAD SOAK.8*

3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously; to drench; as a soaking club. [Low.]*NWAD SOAK.9*

SOAKED, *pp.* Steeped or macerated in a fluid; drenched.

SOAKER, *n.*

1. One that soaks or macerates in a liquid.*NWAD SOAKER.2*

2. A hard drinker. [Low.]*NWAD SOAKER.3*

SOAKING, *ppr.*

1. Steeping; macerating; drenching; imbibing.*NWAD SOAKING.2*

2. *a.* That wets thoroughly; as a soaking rain.*NWAD SOAKING.3*

SOAL, of a show. [See *Sole*.]

SOAP, *n.* [L. sapo.] A compound of oil and alkali, or oil and earth, and metallic oxyds; usually, a compound of oil and vegetable alkali or lye; used in washing and cleansing, in medicine, etc.

SOAP, *v.t.* To rub or wash over with soap.

SOAPHERRY TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Sapindus.

SOAP-BOILER, *n.* [soap and boiler.] One whose occupation is to make soap.

SOAPSTONE, *n.* Steatite; a minera; or species of magnesian earth, usually white or yellow;; the lapis ollaris.

SOAP-SUDS, *n.* Suds; water well impregnated with soap.

SOAPWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Saponaria.

SOAPY, *a.*

1. Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soft and smooth.*NWAD SOAPY.2*

2. Smeared with soap.*NWAD SOAPY.3*

SOAR, *v.i.*

1. To fly aloft; to mount upon the wing; as an eagle. Hence,*NWAD SOAR.2*

2. To rise high; to mount; to tower in thought or imagination; to be sublime; as the poet or orator.*NWAD SOAR.3*

3. To rise high in ambition or heroism. Valor soars above what the world calls misfortune.*NWAD SOAR.4*

4. In general, to rise aloft; to be lofty.*NWAD SOAR.5*

SOAR, *n.* A towering flight.

SOARING, *ppr.* Mounting on the wing; rising aloft; towering in thought or mind.

SOARING, *n.* The act of mounting on the wing, or of towering in thought or mind; intellectual flight.

SOB, *v.i.* To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or a kind of convulsive motion; to sigh with deep sorrow or with tears. She sigh'd, she sobb'd, and furious wtih despair, she rent her garments, and she tore her hair.

SOB, *n.* A convulsive sign or catching of the breath in sorrow; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow. Break, heart, or choke with sobs my hated breath.

SOB, *v.t.* To soak. [Not in use.]

SOBBING, *ppr.* sighing with a heaving of the breast.

SOBER, *a.* [L. sobrius.]

1. Temperate in the use of spiritous liquors; habitually temperate; as a sober man. Live a sober, righteous and godly life.*NWAD SOBER.2*

2. Not intoxicated or overpowered by spiritous liquors; not drunken. The sot may at times be sober.*NWAD SOBER.3*

3. Not mad or insane; not wild, visionary or heated with passion; having the regular exercise of cool dispassionate reason. There was not a sober person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. Not sober man would put himself in danger, for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck.*NWAD SOBER.4*

4. Regular; calm; not under the influence of passion; as sober judgment; a man in his sober senses.*NWAD SOBER.5*

5. Serious; solemn; grave; as the sober livery of autumn. What parts gay France from sober Spain? See her sober over a sampler, or gay over a jointed baby.*NWAD SOBER.6*

SOBER, *v.t.* TO make sober; to cure of intoxication. There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain and drinking largely sobers us again.

SOBERED, *pp.* Make sober.

SOBERLY, *adv.*

1. Without intemperance.*NWAD SOBERLY.2*

2. Without enthusiasm.*NWAD SOBERLY.3*

3. Without intemperate passion; coolly; calmly; moderately.*NWAD SOBERLY.4*

4. Gravely; seriously.*NWAD SOBERLY.5*

SOBERMINDED, *a.* Having a disposition or tempter habitually sober, calm and temperate.

SOBERMINEDNESS, n, Calmness; freedon from inordinate passions; habitual sobriety.

SOBERNESS, *n.*

1. Freedom from intoxication; temperance.*NWAD SOBERNESS.2*

2. Gravity; seriousness.*NWAD SOBERNESS.3*

3. Freedom from heat and passion; calmness; coolness. The soberness of Virgil might have shown him the difference.*NWAD SOBERNESS.4*

SOBRIETY, *n.* [L. sobrietas, from sobrius.]

1. Habitual soberness or temperance in the use of spirituous liquors; as when we say. a man of sobriety.*NWAD SOBRIETY.2*

2. Freedom from intoxication. Public sobriety is a relative duty.*NWAD SOBRIETY.3*

3. Habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion or overheated imagination; calmness; coolness; as the sobriety of riper years; the sobriety of age.*NWAD SOBRIETY.4*

4. Seriousness; gravity without sadness or melancholy. Mirth makes them not mad, nor sobriety sad.*NWAD SOBRIETY.5*

SOC, *n.* [L. sequor.]

1. Properly, the sequela, secta or suit, or the body of suitors; hence, the power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; jurisdiction of causes, and the limits of that jurisdiction.*NWAD SOC.2*

2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens.*NWAD SOC.3*

3. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn used within the manor or township in which the mill stands.*NWAD SOC.4*

SOCAGE, *n.* [from soc, supra, a privilege.] In English law, a tenure of lands and tenements by a cetain or determinate service; a tenure distinct from chivalry or knight's service, in which the render was uncertain. The service must be certain, in order to be denominated socage; as to hold by fealty and twenty shillings rent. Socage is of two kinds; free socage, where the services are not only certain, but honorable, and villein socage, where the services, though certain, are of a baser nature.

SOCAGER, *n.* A tenant by socage; a socman.

SOCIABILITY, *n.* Sociableness; disposition to associate and converse with others; or the practive of familiar converse.

SOCIABLE, *a.* [L. sociabilis, from socius, a companion, probably from sequor, to follow. See *Seek*.]

1. That may be conjoined; fit to be united in one body or company; as sociable parts united in one body.*NWAD SOCIABLE.2*

2. Ready or disposed to unite in a general interest. To make man mild, and sociable to man.*NWAD SOCIABLE.3*

3. Ready and inclined to join in company or society; or frequently meeting for conversation; as sociable neighbors.*NWAD SOCIABLE.4*

4. Inclined to converse when in company; disposed to freedom in conversation; opposed to reserved and taciturn.*NWAD SOCIABLE.5*

5. Free in conversation; conversing much or familiarly. The guests were very sociable.*NWAD SOCIABLE.6*

SOCIABLENESS, *n.* Disposition to associate; inclination to

company and converse; or actual frequent union in society or free converse. This word may signify either the disposition to associate, or the disposition to enter into familiar conversation, or the actual practice of associating and conversing.

SOCIABLY, *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly; as a companion.

SOCIAL, *a.* [L. socialis, from socius, companion.]

1. Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society. or to the publice as an aggregate body; as social interests or concerns; social pleasures; social benefits; social happiness; social duties. True self-love and social are the same.*NWAD SOCIAL.2*

2. Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse; companionable. Withers, adieu? yet not with thee remove thy martial spirit or thy social love.*NWAD SOCIAL.3*

3. Consisting in union or mutual converse.*NWAD SOCIAL.4*

4. Disposed to unite in society. Man is a social being.*NWAD SOCIAL.5*

SOCIALITY, *n.* Socialness; the quality of being social.

SOCIALLY, *adv.* In a social manner or way.

SOCIALNESS, *n.* The quality of being social.

SOCIETY, *n.* [L. societas, from socius, a companion. See *Sociable*.]

1. The union of a number of rational beings; or a number of persons united, either for a temporary or permanent purpose. Thus the inhabitants of a state or of a city constitute a society, having common interests; and hence it is called a community. In a more enlarged sense, the whole race or family of man is a society, and called human society. The true and natural foundation of society,

are the wants and fears of individuals.*NWAD SOCIETY.2*

2. Any number of persons associated for a particular purpose, whether incorporated by law, or only united by articles of agreement; a fraternity. Thus we have bible societies for various objects; societies for mechanics, and leaned societies; societies for encouraging arts, etc.*NWAD SOCIETY.3*

3. Company; a temporary association of persons for profit or pleasure. In this sense, company is more generally used.*NWAD SOCIETY.4*

4. Conpany; fellowship. We frequent the society of those we love and esteem.*NWAD SOCIETY.5*

5. Partnership; fellowship; union on equal terms. Among unequals what society can sort? Heav'n's greatness no society can bear.*NWAD SOCIETY.6*

6. Persons living in the same neighborhood, who frequently meet in company and have fellowship. Literary society renders a place interesting and agreeable.*NWAD SOCIETY.7*

7. In Connecticut, a number of families united and incorporated for the purpose of supporting public worship, is called an exxlesiastical society. This is a parish, except that it has not territorial limits. In Massachusetts, such as incorporated society is usually called a parish, though consisting of persons only, without regard to territory.*NWAD SOCIETY.8*

SOCINIAN, *a.* [from Socinus, a native of Sienna, in Tuscany, the founder of the sect of Socinians in the 16th century.] Pertaning to Socinus, or his religious creed.

SOCINIAN, *n.* One of the followers of Socinian.

SOCINIANISM, *n.* The tenets or doctrines of Socinus, who held Christ to be a mere man inspired, denied his divinity and atonement, and the doctrine of original depravity.

SOCK, *n.* [L. soccus;]

1. The shoe of the ancient actors of comedy. Hence the word is used for comedy, and opposed to buskin or tragedy. Great Fletcher never teads in buskin here, nor greater Jonson dares in socks appear.*NWAD SOCK.2*

2. A garment for the foot, like the foot of a stocking.*NWAD SOCK.3*

3. A plowshare.*NWAD SOCK.4*

SOCKET, *n.*

1. The little hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick. And in the sockets oily bubbles dance.*NWAD SOCKET.2*

2. Any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else; as the sockets of the teeth or of the eyes. his eyeballs in their hollow sockets sink. Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its socket.*NWAD SOCKET.3*

SOCKET-CHISEL, *n.* A chisel made with a socket; a stronger sort of chisel.

SOCKLESS, *a.* Destitute of socks or shoes.

SOCLE, *n.* [See *Sock*.] In architecture, a flat squre member under the basis of pedestals of vases and statues, serving as a foot or stand.

SOCMAN, *n.* [See *Socage*.] One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

SOCMANRY, *n.* Tenure by socage. [Not in use.]

SOCOME, *n.* A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill. [Not used.]

SOCOTORINE, SOCOTRINE, ***a.*** **Socotorine or socotrine aloes, a fine kind of aloes from Socotra, an isle in the Indian oceans.**

SOCRATIC, SOCRATICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian sage, or his language or manner of teaching and philosophizing. The Socratic metod of resoning and instruction was by inter rugatories.**

SOCRATICALLY, ***adv.*** **In the Socratic method.**

SOCRATISM, ***n.*** **The doctrines of philosophy of Socrates.**

SOCRATIST, ***n.*** **A disciple of Socrates.**

SOD, ***n.*** **Turf; sward; that stratum of earth on the surface which is filled with the roots of grass, or any portion of that surface. It differs from clod, which may be compact mass of earth without roots; but sod is formed by earth held together by roots.**

SOD, ***a.*** **Made or consisting of sod.**

SOD, ***v.t.*** **To cover with sod; to turf.**

SOD, ***pret.*** **of seethe; also the passive participle. [See** ***Sodden*****.]**

SODA, ***n.*** **Mineral fixed alkali; natron; so called because it forms the basis of marine salt. It is found native in Egypt; but it is generally obtained form the salsola kali. Soda is an oxyd, or the protoxyd of sodiem, a metal.**

SODALITE, ***n.*** **A mineral; so called from the large portion of mineral alkali which enters into its composition. It is of a bluish green color, and found crystalized or in masses.**

SODA-WATER, ***n.*** **A very weak solution of soda in water supersaturated with carbonic acid, and constituting a favorite beverage.**

SODDEN, ***pp.*** **of seethe. Boiled; seethed.**

SODDY, ***a.*** **[from sod.] Turfy; consisting of sod; covered with sod.**

SODER, ***v.t.*** **[It has been taken for granted that this is a contracted word, from L. solido, and hence written solder. The fact may be doubted; but if true, the settled pronunciation seems to render it expedient to let the contracted orthography remain undisturbed.] To unite and make solid, as metallic substances; to join separate things or parts of the same thing by a metallic substance in a state of fustion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid.**

SODER, ***n.*** **Metallic cement; a metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances.**

SODIUM, ***n.*** **The metallic base of soda. It is soft, sectile, white and opake, and very malleable. It is lighter than water.**

SODOMITE, ***n.***

1. An inhabitant of Sodom.*NWAD SODOMITE.2*

2. One guilty of sodomy.*NWAD SODOMITE.3*

SODOMY, ***n.*** **A crime against nature.**

SOE, ***n.*** **A large wooden vessel for holding water; a cowl.**

SOEVER, so and ever, found in compounds, as in ***whosoever*****,** ***whatsoever*****,** ***wheresoever*****, See these words. It is sometimes used separate from the pronoun; as, in what things soever you undertake, use diligence and fidelity.**

SOFA, ***n.*** **[probably an oriental word.] An elegant long seat, usually with a stuffed bottom. Sofas are variously made. In the United States, the frame of stuffed cloth, with a covering of silk, chintz. calico or hair-cloth. The sofa of the orientals is a kind of alcove raised half a foot above the floor, where visitors of distinction are received. It is also a seat by the side of the**

room covered with a carpet.

SOFFIT, *n.*

1. In architecture, any timber ceiling formed of cross beams, the compartments of which are enriched with sculpture, painting or gilding.*NWAD SOFFIT.2*

2. The under side of face of an architrave, enriched with compartment of roses.*NWAD SOFFIT.3*

SOFT, *a.*

1. Easily yielding to pressure; the contrary of hard; as a soft bed; a soft peach; soft earth.*NWAD SOFT.2*

2. Not hard; easily separated by an edged instrument; as soft wood. The chestnut is a soft wood, but more durable than hickory, with is a very hard wood. So we say, a soft stone, when it breaks or is hewed with ease.*NWAD SOFT.3*

3. Easily worked; malleable; as soft iron.*NWAD SOFT.4*

4. Not rough, rugged or harsh; smooth to the touch; delicate; as soft silk; soft raiment a soft skin.*NWAD SOFT.5*

5. Delicate; feminine; as the softer sex.*NWAD SOFT.6*

6. Easily yielding to persuasion or motives flexible; susceptible of influence or passion. In both these senses, soft is appiled to females, and sometimes males; as a divine of a soft and servile temper. One king is too soft and easy.*NWAD SOFT.7*

7. Tender; timorous. However soft within themselves they are, to you they will be valiant be despair.*NWAD SOFT.8*

8. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe or unfeeling; as a person of a soft nature.*NWAD SOFT.9*

9. Civil; complaisant; courteous; as a person of soft manners. He has a soft way of asking favors.*NWAD SOFT.10*

10. Placid; still; easy. On her soft axie while whe paces even, she bears thee soft with the smooth air along.*NWAD SOFT.11*

11. Effeminate; viciouly nice. An idle soft course of life is the source of crminal pleasures.*NWAD SOFT.12*

12. Delicate; elegantly tender. Her form more soft and feminine.*NWAD SOFT.13*

13. Weak; impressible. The deceive soon found this soft place of Adam's [Not elegant.]*NWAD SOFT.14*

14. Gentle; smooth or melodious to the ear. not loud, rough or harsh; as a soft voice or note; a soft sound; soft accents; soft whispers.*NWAD SOFT.15*

15. Smooth; flowing; not rough or vehement. The solemn nightingale tun'd her soft lays. Soft were my numbers, who could take offense?*NWAD SOFT.16*

16. Easy; quiet; undisturbed; as soft slumbers.*NWAD SOFT.17*

17. Mild to the eye; not strong or glaring; as soft colors; the soft coloring of a picture. The sun shining on the upper part of the clounds, made the softes light imaginable.*NWAD SOFT.18*

18. Mild; warm; pleasant to the feelings; as soft air.*NWAD SOFT.19*

19. Not tinged with an acid; not hard; not astringent; as, soft water is the best for washing.*NWAD SOFT.20*

20. Mild; gentle; not rough, rude or irritating. A soft answer turneth away wrath. *Proverbs 15:1*.*NWAD SOFT.21*

SOFT, *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.

SOFT, exclam. for be soft, hold; stoop; not so fast. But, soft, my muse, the world is wide.

SOFTEN, *v.t.* sof'n.

1. To make soft or more soft; to make less hard. their arrow's point they soften in the flame.*NWAD SOFTEN.2*

2. To mollify; to make less fierce or intractable; to make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings; as, to soften a hard heart; to soften savage natures. The heart is softened by pity. Diffidence concilliates the proud, and softens the severe.*NWAD SOFTEN.3*

3. To make less harsh or severe; as, to soften an expression.*NWAD SOFTEN.4*

4. To palliate; to represent as less enormous; as, to soften a fault.*NWAD SOFTEN.5*

5. To make easy; to compose; to mitigate; to alleviate. Music can soften the pain to ease.*NWAD SOFTEN.6*

6. To make calm and placid. Bid her be all that cheers or softens life.*NWAD SOFTEN.7*

7. To make less harsh, less rude, less offensive or violent. But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all be spoke.*NWAD SOFTEN.8*

8. To make less glaring; as, to soften the coloring of a picture.*NWAD SOFTEN.9*

9. To make tender; to make effeminate; to enervate; as troops softened by luxury.*NWAD SOFTEN.10*

10. To make less harsh or grating; as, to soften the voice.*NWAD SOFTEN.11*

SOFTEN, *v.i.* sof'n. To become less hard; to become more pliable and yielding to pressure; as, irion or wax softens in heat; fruits soften as they ripen.

2. To become less rude, harsh or cruel; as, savage natures soften by civilization.*NWAD SOFTEN.13*

3. To become less obstinate or obdurate; to become more susceptible of humane feelings and tenderness; to relent. The heart

softens at the sight of woe.*NWAD SOFTEN.14*

4. To become more mild; as, the air softens.*NWAD SOFTEN.15*

5. To become less harsh, severe or rigorous.*NWAD SOFTEN.16*

SOFTENED, *pp.* Made less hard or less harsh; made less obdurate or cruel, or less glaring.

SOFTENING, *ppr.* Making more soft; making less rough or cruel, etc.

SOFTENING, *n.* The act of making less hard, less cruel or obdurate, less violent, less glaring. etc.

SOFTHEARTED, *a.* Having tenderness of heart; susceptible of pity or other kindly affection; gentle; meek.

SOFTLING, *n.* An effeminate person; one vitiously nice. [Little used.]

SOFTLY, *adv.*

1. Without hardness.*NWAD SOFTLY.2*

2. Not with force or violence; gently; as, be softly pressed my hand.*NWAD SOFTLY.3*

3. Not loudly; without noise; as, speak softly; walk softly. In this dark silence softly leave the town.*NWAD SOFTLY.4*

4. Gently; placidly. She softly lays him on a flowery bed.*NWAD SOFTLY.5*

5. Mildly; tenderly. The king must die; though pity softly pleads within my soul.*NWAD SOFTLY.6*

SOFTNER, *n.*

1. He or that which softens.*NWAD SOFTNER.2*

2. One that palliates.*NWAD SOFTNER.3*

SOFTNESS, *n.*

1. The quality of bodies which renders them capable of yielding to pressure, or of easily receiving impressions from other bodies; opposed to hardness.*NWAD SOFTNESS.2*

2. Susceptibility of feeling or passion; as the softness of the heart or of our natures.*NWAD SOFTNESS.3*

3. Mildness; kindness; as softness of words or expressions.*NWAD SOFTNESS.4*

4. Mildness; civility; gentleness; as softness of manners.*NWAD SOFTNESS.5*

5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy. He was not delighted with the softness of the court.*NWAD SOFTNESS.6*

6. Timorousness; pusillanimity; excessive susceptibility of fear or alarm. This virtue could not proceed out of fear or softness.*NWAD SOFTNESS.7*

7. Smoothness to the ear; as the softness of sounds, which is distinct from exility or fineness.*NWAD SOFTNESS.8*

8. Facility; gentleness; candor; easiness to be affected; as softness of spirit.*NWAD SOFTNESS.9*

9. Gentleness, as contrary to vehemence. With strength and softness, energy and ease.*NWAD SOFTNESS.10*

10. Mildness of temper; meekness. For contemplation he and valor form'd for softness she, and sweet attractive grace.*NWAD SOFTNESS.11*

11. Weakness; simplicity.*NWAD SOFTNESS.12*

12. Mild temperature; as the softness of a climate.*NWAD SOFTNESS.13*

SOGGY, *a.* [allied probably to soak.]

1. Wet; filled with water; soft with moisture; as soggy land. Timber that has imbibed water is said to be soggy.*NWAD SOGGY.2*

2. Steaming with damp.*NWAD SOGGY.3*

SOHO, exclam. A word used in calling from a distant place; a sportman's halloo.

SOIL, *v.t.*

1. To make dirty on the surface; to foul; to dirt; to stain; to defile; to tarnish; to sull; as, to soil a garment with dust. Out wonted ornaments now soil'd and stain'd.*NWAD SOIL.2*

2. To cover or tinge with any thing extraneous; as, to soil the earth with blood.*NWAD SOIL.3*

3. To dung; to manure.*NWAD SOIL.4*

To soil a horse, is to purge him by giving him fresh grass.*NWAD SOIL.5*

To soil a cattle, in husbandry, is to feed them with grass daily mowed for them, instead of pasturing them.*NWAD SOIL.6*

SOIL, *n.*

1. Dirt; and foul matter upon another substance; foulness; apot.*NWAD SOIL.8*

2. Stain; tarnish. A lady's honor will not bear a soil.*NWAD SOIL.9*

3. The upper stratum of the earth; the mold, or that compound substance with furnishes nutriment to plants, or which is particulary adapted to support and nourish them.*NWAD SOIL.10*

4. Land; country. We love our native soil.*NWAD SOIL.11*

5. Dung; compost. Improve land by dung and other sort of

soils.*NWAD SOIL.12*

To take soil, to run into the water, as a deer when pursued.*NWAD SOIL.13*

SOILED, *pp.* Fouled; stained; tarnished; manured; fed with grass.

SOILINESS, *n.* Stain; foulness. [Little used.]

SOILING, *ppr.* Defiling; fouling; tarnishing; feeding with fresh grass; manuring.

SOILING, *n.* The act of practice of feeding cattle or horses with fresh grass, instead of pasturing them.

SOILLESS, *a.* Destitute of soil.

SOILURE, *n.* Stain; pollution [Not in use.]

SOJOURN, *v.i.* so'jurn. To dwell for a time; to dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as his permanent habitation. So Abram sojourned in Egypt. *Genesis 12:10*.

SOJOURN, *n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land.

SOJOURNER, *n.* A temporary resident; a stranger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time. We are strangers before thee and sojourners, as all out father were. *1 Chronicles 29:15*.

SOJOURNING, *ppr.* Dwelling for a time.

SOJOURNING, *n.* The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode. *Exodus 12:40*.

SOJOURNMENT, *n.* Temporary residence, as that of a stanger or traveler.

SOL, *n.* [from L. solidus.]

1. In France, a small copper coin; a penny; usually sou sor sous.*NWAD SOL.2*

2. A copper coin and money of acount in Switzerland.*NWAD SOL.3*

SOL, *n.* The name of a not in music.

SOLACE, *v.t.* [from L. soatium; solor, to comfort, assuage, relieve. See *Console*.]

1. To cheer in grief or under calamity; to comfort; to relieve in afflication; to console; applied to persons; as, to solace one's self with the hop of future reward.*NWAD SOLACE.2*

2. To allay; to assuage; as, to solace grief.*NWAD SOLACE.3*

SOLACE, *v.i.* To take comfort; to be cheered or relieved in grief.

SOLACE, *n.* Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves in distress; recreation. The propersolaces of age are not music and compliments, but wisdom and devotion.

SOLACED, *pp.* Comforted; cheered in afflication.

SOLACING, *ppr.* Relieving grief; cheering in affliction.

SOLACIOUS, *a.* Affording comfort or amusement. [Not in use.]

SOLANDER, *n.* A disease in horses.

SOLAN-GOOSE, *n.* The gannet, (Pelecanus bassanus,) as aquatic fowl found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. It is nearly of the size of the domestic goose.

SOLANO, *n.* A hot S.E. wind in Spain which produces inflammatory effects on men.

SOLAR, *a.* [L. solaris, for sol, the sun.]

1. Pertaining to the sun, as the solar system;*NWAD SOLAR.2*

2. Belonging to the sun as solar herbs. [Not used.]*NWAD SOLAR.3*

3. In astrology, born under the predominant influence of the sun; as a solar people.*NWAD SOLAR.4*

4. Measured by the progress of the sun, or by its revolution; as the solar year.*NWAD SOLAR.5*

SOLAR FLOWERS, are those which open and shut daily, at certain determinate hours.

SOLAR SPOTS, dark spots that appear on the sun's disk, usually visible only by the telescope, but sometimes so large as to be seen by the naked eye. They adhere to the body of the sun; indicate its revolutions on its axis; are very changeable in their figure and dimensions; and vary in size from mere points to spaces 50,000 miles in diametet.

SOLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of sell.

SOLD, *n.* [from the foot of soldier.] Salary; military pay. [Not in use.]

SOLDAN, for sultan, [Not in use.]

SOLDANEL, *n.* [L, soldanella.] A plant.

SOLDER, *v.t.* [from L. solido, solidus.] To unite by a metallic cement. [See *Soder*.]

SOLDER, *n.* A metallic cement. [See *Soder*.]

SOLDIER, *n.* soljur. [from L. solidus, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier.]

1. A man engaged in military service; one whose occupation is

military; a man enlisted for service in an army; a private, or noe in the ranks. There ought to be some time for sober reflection between the life of a soldier and his death.*NWAD SOLDIER.2*

2. A man enrolled for service, when on duty or embodied for military discipline; a private; as a militia soldier.*NWAD SOLDIER.3*

3. Emphatically, a brave warrior; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valor. In this sense, an officer of any grade may be denominated a soldier.*NWAD SOLDIER.4*

SOLDIERESS, *n.* A female soldier. [Not in use.]

SOLDIERLIKE, SOLDIERLY, *a.* Like or becoming a real soldier; brave; martial; heroic; honorable.

SOLDIERSHIP, *n.* Military qulities; military character or state; martial skill; behavior becoming a soldier.

SOLDIERY, *n.*

1. Soldiers collectively; the body of military men. I charge not the soldiery with ignorance and contempt of learning, without exception.*NWAD SOLDIERY.2*

2. Soldiership; military service.*NWAD SOLDIERY.3*

SOLE, *n.* [L. solea, solum; that which sets or is set or laid. The radical sense coincides with that of sill.]

1. The bottom of the foot; and by a figure, the foot itselft.*NWAD SOLE.2*

2. The bottom of the shoe; or the piece of lether which constitutes the bottom. The cliga was a military show with a very thick sole, tied above the instep.*NWAD SOLE.3*

3. The part of any thing that forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground. Elms is proper for mills, soles for wheels, and pipes.*NWAD SOLE.4*

4. A marine fish of the genus Pleurinectes, so called probably because it keeps on or near the bottom of the sea. These fish abound on the British coast, and hence the name of sole bank, to the southward of Ireland. This fish sometimes grows to the weight of six or seven pounds.*NWAD SOLE.5*

5. In ship-building, a sort of lining, used to prevent the wearing of any thing.*NWAD SOLE.6*

6. A sort of horn under a horse's hoof.*NWAD SOLE.7*

SOLE, *v.t.* To furnish with a sole; as, to sole a shoe.

SOLE, *a.* [L. solus.]

1. Single; being or acting without another; individual; only. God is the sole creator and sovereign of the world.*NWAD SOLE.10*

2. In law, single; unmarried; as a femme sole.*NWAD SOLE.11*

SOLECISM, *n.*

1. Impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax; incongruity of words; want of correspondence or consistency. A barbarism may be in one word; a solecism must be of more.*NWAD SOLECISM.2*

2. Any unfitness, absurdity or impropriety. Cesar, by dismissing his guards and retaining his power, committed a dangerous solecism in politics.*NWAD SOLECISM.3*

SOLECIST, *n.* One who is guilty of impropriety in language.

SOLECISTIC, SOLECISTICAL, *a.* Incorrect; incongruous.

SOLECISTICALLY, *adv.* In a solecistic manner.

SOLECIZE, *v.i.* To commit solecism.

SOLELY, *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another; as, to rest a

cause solely on one argument; to rely solely on one's own strength.

SOLEMN, ***a.*** **sol'em. [L. solennis, form soleo, to be accustomed, to use, that is, to hold on or continue, as we have wont.]**

1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies. The worship of this image was advanced and a solemn supplication observed every year. [I doubt the correctness of this definition of Johnson; or whether solemn, in out language, ever includes the sense of anniversary. In the passage cited, the sense of anniversary is expressed by every year, and if it is included in solemn also the sentence is tautological. I should say the, that solemn in this passage of Stillingfleet, has the sense given in the second definition below.]*NWAD SOLEMN.2*

2. Religiously grave; marked with pomp and sanctity; attended with religious rites. His holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd.*NWAD SOLEMN.3*

3. Religiosly serious; piously grave; devout; marked by reverence to God; as solemn prayer; the solemn duties of the sanctuary.*NWAD SOLEMN.4*

4. Affectiong with seriousness; impressing or adapted to impress seriousness, gravity or reverence; sober; serious. There reign'd a solemn silence over all. To 'swage with solemn touches troubled thoughts.*NWAD SOLEMN.5*

5. Grave; serious; or affectedly grave; as a solemn face.*NWAD SOLEMN.6*

6. Sacred; enjoined by religion; or attended with a serious appeal to God; as a solemn oath.*NWAD SOLEMN.7*

7. Marked with solemaities; as a solemn day.*NWAD SOLEMN.8*

SOLEMNESS, ***n.***

1. The state or quality of being solemn; reverential manner; gravity; as the solemness of public worship.*NWAD SOLEMNESS.2*

2. Solemnity; gravity of manner.*NWAD SOLEMNESS.3*

SOLEMNITY, *n.*

1. A rite or ceremony annualy performed with religious reverence. Great was the cause; our old solemnities from no blind zeal or fond tradition rise, but sav'd from death, our Arguves yearly pay these grateful honors to the god of day.*NWAD SOLEMNITY.2*

[Solemnities seems here to include the sense of anniversary. See the fourth line. But in modern usage, that sense is rarely or never attached to the word.]*NWAD SOLEMNITY.3*

2. A religious ceremony; a ritual performance attended with religious reverence; as the solemnity of a funral or of a sacrament.*NWAD SOLEMNITY.4*

3. A ceremony adapted to impress awe; as the solemnities of the last day.*NWAD SOLEMNITY.5*

4. Manner of acting awfully serious. With horrible solemnity he caused every thing to be prepared for his triumph of victory.*NWAD SOLEMNITY.6*

5. Gravity; steady seriouness; as the solemnity of the Spanish language.*NWAD SOLEMNITY.7*

6. Affected gravity. Solemnity's a cover for a sot.*NWAD SOLEMNITY.8*

SOLEMNIZATION, *n.* The act of solemnizing; celebration; as the solemnization of a marriage.

SOLEMNIZE, *v.t.*

1. To dignify or honor by ceremonies; to celebrate; as, to solemnize the birth of Christ. Their choice nobility and flow'r met from all parts

to solemnize this feast.*NWAD SOLEMNIZE.2*

2. To perform with ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms; as, to solemnize a marriage.*NWAD SOLEMNIZE.3*

3. To peform religiouly once a year.*NWAD SOLEMNIZE.4*

4. To make grave, serious and reverential; as, to solemnize the mind for the duties of the sanctuary. [This use of the word is well authorized in the United States.]*NWAD SOLEMNIZE.5*

SOLEMNLY, *adv.* With gravity and religious reverence. Let us solemnly address the throne of grace.

2. With official formalities and be due authority. This question of law has been solemnly decided in the highest court.*NWAD SOLEMNLY.2*

3. With formal state.*NWAD SOLEMNLY.3*

4. With formal gravity and stateliness, or with affected gravity. There in deaf murmurs solemnly are wise.*NWAD SOLEMNLY.4*

5. With religious seriousness; as, I solemnly declare myselft innocent. I do solemnly assure the reader.*NWAD SOLEMNLY.5*

SOLENNESS, *n.* [from sole.] Singleness; a state of being unconnected with others.

SOLENITE, *n.* Petrified solen, a genus of shells.

SOL-FA, *v.i.* To pronounce the notes of the gammut, ascending or descending, ut, re ,mi, sol, la, and e converso.

SOLICIT, *v.t.* [L. solicito. I know not whether this word is somple or compound; probably the latter.]

1. To ask with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to apply to for obtaining something. This word implies earnestness in seeking, but I think less earnestness in seeking, but I tinks less earnestness than beg, implore, entreat. and importune, and more than ask or request; as when we say, a man solicits the minister for an office; he solicits his father for a favor. Did I solicit thee form darkness to promote me?*NWAD SOLICIT.2*

2. TO ask for with some degree of earnestness; to seek by petition; as, to solicit an office; to solicit a favor.*NWAD SOLICIT.3*

3. To awake or excite to action; to summon; to invite. That fruit solicited her longing eye. Sounds and some tangible qualities solicit their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind.*NWAD SOLICIT.4*

4. To attempt; to try to obtain. I view my crime, but kindle at the view, repeat old pleasures and solicit nes.*NWAD SOLICIT.5*

5. TO disturb; to disquiet; a Latinism rarely used. But anxious fears solicit my weak breast.*NWAD SOLICIT.6*

SOLICITATION, *n.*

1. Earnest request; a seeking to obtain something from another with some degree of zeal and earnestness; sometimes perhaps, importunity. He obtained a grant by repeated solicitations.*NWAD SOLICITATION.2*

2. Excitement; invitation; as the solicitation of the senses.*NWAD SOLICITATION.3*

SOLICITED, *pp.* Earnestly requested.

SOLICITING, *ppr.* Requesting with earnestness; asking for;

attempting to obtain.

SOLICITOR, *n.*

1. One who asks with earnestness; one that asks for another.*NWAD SOLICITOR.2*

2. An attorney, advocate or counselor at law who is authorized to practice in the English court or chancery. In America, an advocate or counselor at law, who, like the attorney general or state's attorney, prosecutes actions for the state.*NWAD SOLICITOR.3*

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, *n.* A lawyer in Great Britain, who is employed as counsel for the queen.

SOLICITOUS, *a.* [L. solicitus.]

1. Careful; anxious; ver desirous, as to obtain something. Men are often more solicitous to obtain the favor of their king or of the people, than of their Maker.*NWAD SOLICITOUS.2*

2. Careful; anxious concerned; as respecting an unknown but interesting event; followed usually by about or for. We say, a man is solicitous about the fate of his petition, or about the result of the negotiation. He is solicitous for the safety of his ship.*NWAD SOLICITOUS.3*

3. Anxious; concerned; followed by for, as when something is to be obtained. Be not solicitous for the future.*NWAD SOLICITOUS.4*

SOLICITOUSLY, *adv.* Anxiously; with car and concern. Errors in religion or in science are to be solicitously avoided. A wise prince solicitously promotes the prosperity of his subjects.

SOLICITRESS, *n.* A female who solicits pr petitions.

SOLICITUDE, *n.* [L. solicitude.] Carefulness; concern; anxiety; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good. A man feels soliciude when his friend is sick. We feel solicitude for the success of an enterprise. With what

solicitude should men seek to secure future happiness.

SOLID, *a.* [L, solidus; from the sense to setting or pressure, and hence allied to L. solum, Eng. sill.]

1. Hard; firm; compact; having its constituent particles so close or dense as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies. Hence solid bodies are not penetrable, not are the parts moveable and easily displaced like those of fluids. Solid is opposed to fluid and liquid.*NWAD SOLID.2*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; as a solid globe or cone, as distinguished from a hollow one.*NWAD SOLID.3*

3. Having all the gemetrical dimensions; cubic; as, a solid foot contains 1728 solid inhes. [In this sense, cubic is not generally used.]*NWAD SOLID.4*

4. Firm; compact; strong; as a solid pier; a solid pile; a solid wall.*NWAD SOLID.5*

5. Sound; not weakly; as a solid constitution of body. [Sound is more generally used.]*NWAD SOLID.6*

6. Real; sound; valid; true; just; not empty or fallacious. Wise men seek solid reasons for their opinions.*NWAD SOLID.7*

7. Grave; profound; not light, trifling or superficial. These wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of solid men.*NWAD SOLID.8*

8. In botany, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spungy or hollow within, as a stem.*NWAD SOLID.9*

SOLID ANGLE, an angle formed by three or more plain angles meeting in a point.

SOLID FOOT, contains 1728 solid inches, weighing 1000 ounces of rain water.

SOLID SQUARE, in military language, is a square body of

troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.

SOLID, *n.* A firm compact body. In anatomy and medical science, the bones, flesh and vessls of animal bodies are called solids, in distinction from the blood, chyle and other fluids.

SOLIDATE, *v.t.* [L. solido.] To make soild or firm. [Little used.]

SOLIDIFICATION, *n.* The act of making solid.

SOLIDIFIED, *pp.* Made solid.

SOLIDIFY, *v.t.* [L. solidus, solid, and facio, to make.] To make solid or compact.

SOLIDIFYING, *ppr.* Making solid.

SOLIDITY, *n.* [L. soliditas.]

1. Firmness; hardness; density; compactness; that quality of bodies whcih resists impression and penetration; opposed to fluidity. That which hinders the apporach of two bodies moving ine towards another, I call solidity.*NWAD SOLIDITY.2*

2. Fullness of matter; opposed to hollowness.*NWAD SOLIDITY.3*

3. Moral firmness; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty; as opposed to weakness or fallaciounes; as the soildity of arguments or reasonig; the solidity of principles, truths or opinious.*NWAD SOLIDITY.4*

4. In geometry, the solid contents of a body.*NWAD SOLIDITY.5*

SOLIDLY, adv,

1. Firmly; densely; compactly; as the parts of a pier solidly united.*NWAD SOLIDLY.2*

2. Firmly; truly; on firm grounds. A complete brave man ought to

know solidly the main end of his being in the world.*NWAD SOLIDLY.3*

SOLIDNESS, *n.*

1. The quality of being firm, dense or compact; firmness; compactness; solidity; as of material bodies.*NWAD SOLIDNESS.2*

2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity; as of arguments, reasons, principles, etc.*NWAD SOLIDNESS.3*

SOLIDUNGULOUS, *a.* [L. solidus, solid, and ungula, hoof.] Having hoofs that are whole or not cloven. A horse is a solidungulous animal.

SOLIFIDIAN, *n.* [L. solus, alone, and fides, faith.] One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification.

SOLIFIDIANISM, *n.* The tenets of solifidians.

SOLILOQUIZE, *v.i.* To utter a soliloquy.

SOLILOQUY, *n.* [L. solus, alone, and loquor, to speak.]

1. A talking to one's self; a talking or discourse of a person alone, or not addressed to another person, even when others are persent. Lovers are always allowed the comfort of soliloquy.*NWAD SOLILOQUY.2*

2. A written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself. The whole poem is a solioquy.*NWAD SOLILOQUY.3*

SOLIPED, *n.* [L. solus, alone, or solidus, and pes, foot. But the word is ill formed.] AN animal whose foot is not cloven. The solopeds constitute an order of quadrupeds with undivided hoofs, corresponding to the Linnean genus Equus.

SOLITAIR, *n.* [L. solitarius. See *Solitary*.]

1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit.*NWAD SOLITAIR.2*

2. An ornament for the neck.*NWAD SOLITAIR.3*

SOLITARIAN, *n.* A hermit.

SOLITARILY, *adv.* [from solitary.] In solitude; alone; without company. Feed they people with thy rod, the flock of thy heritage, that dwell solitarily in the wood. *Micah 7:14*.

SOLITARINESS, *n.* The state of being alone; forbearance of company; retirement, or habitual retirement. At home, in wholesome solitariness.

2. Solitude; loneliness; destitution of company or of animated beings; applied to place; as the solitariness of the country or of a wood.*NWAD SOLITARINESS.2*

SOLITARY, *a.* [L. solitarius, from solus, alone.]

1. Living alone; not having company. Some of the more ferocious animals are solitary, seldom or never being found in flocks or herds. Thus the lion is called a solitary animal. Those rare and solitary, these in flocks.*NWAD SOLITARY.2*

2. Retired; remote from society; not having company, or not much frequented; as a solitary residence or place.*NWAD SOLITARY.3*

3. Lonely; destitute of company; as a solitary life.*NWAD SOLITARY.4*

4. Gloomy; still; dismal. Let that night be solitary, let no joyful voice come therein. *Job 3:7*.*NWAD SOLITARY.5*

5. Single; as a solitary instance of vengeance; a solitary example.*NWAD SOLITARY.6*

6. In botany, separate; one only in a place; as a solitary stipule. A solitary flower is when there is only one to each peduncle; a solitary seed, when there is only one in a pericarp.*NWAD SOLITARY.7*

SOLITARY, *n.* One that lives alone of in solitude; a hermit; a recluse.

SOLITUDE, *n.* [L. solitudo; from solus, alone.]

1. Loneliness; a state of being alone; a lonely life. Whoever is delighted with solitude, is either a wild beast or a god.*NWAD SOLITUDE.2*

2. Loneliness; remote ness from society; as the solitude of a wood or a valley; the solitude of the country. The solitude of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him.*NWAD SOLITUDE.3*

3. A lonely place; a desert. In these deep solitudes and awful cells, where heavenly-pensive contemplation dwells.*NWAD SOLITUDE.4*

SOLIVAGANT, *a.* [L. solivagus; solus, alone, and vagor, or wander.] Wandering alone.

SOLLAR, *n.* [Low L. solarium.] A garret or upper room. [Not in use.]

SOLMIZATION, *n.* [from sol, mi, musical notes.] A solfaing; a repetition or recital of the notes of the gammut.

SOLO, *n.* [L. solus, alone.] A tune, air or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

SOLOMON'S LEAF, *n.* A plant.

SOLOMON'S SEAL, *n.* A plant of the genus Convallaria, and another of the genus Uvularia.

SOLSTICE, *n.* [L. solstitium; sol, the sun, and sto, to stand.] In astronomy, the point in the ecliptic at which the sun stops or

ceases to recede from the equator, eith north in summer, or south in winter; a tropic or tropical point. There are two solstices; the summer solsitce, the first degree of Cancer, which the sun enter on the 21st of June, and the winter solstice, the first degree of Capricorn, which the sun enters on the 21st of December.

SOLSITTIAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to a solstice; as a solstitial point.*NWAD SOLSITTIAL.2*

2. Happening at a solstice; usually with us, at the summer solstice or midsummer; as solstitial heat.*NWAD SOLSITTIAL.3*

SOLUBILITY, *n.* [from soluble.] The quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid. The solubility of resins is chiefly confined to spirits or alcohol.

SOLUBLE, *a.* [L. solubilis, from solvo, to melt.] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution. Sugar is solube in water; salt is soluble only to a certain extent, that is, till water is saturated.

SOLUTE, *a.* [L. solutus, solvo.]

1. In a general sense, loose; free; as a solute interpretation. [Not in use.]*NWAD SOLUTE.2*

2. In botany, loose; not adhering; opposed to adnate; as a solute stipule.*NWAD SOLUTE.3*

SOLUTE, *v.t.* To dissolve. [Not in use.]

SOLUTION, *n.* [L. solutio, from solvo, to loosen, melt, dissolve. See *Solve*.]

1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; breach.*NWAD SOLUTION.2*

2. The operation or process of dissolving or melting in a fluid; as the solution of sugar or salt. [Note. This word is not used in chimistry or mineralogy for the dissolution or melting of bodies by the heat of fire.] The term solution is appiled to a very extensive class of phenomena. When a solid disappears in a liquid, if the compound exhibits perfect transparency, we have an example of solution. The word is applied both to the act of combination and to the result of the process. Thus common salt disappears in water, that is its solution takes place, and the liquid obtain ed is called a solution of salt in water. Solution is the result of attraction or affinity between. the fluid and the solid. This affinity continues to operate to a certain point, where it is overbalanced bly the cohesion of the solid; it then ceases the fluid issaid to be saturated, the point where the operation ceases is called saturation, and the fluid is called a saturated solution. Solution is a true chimical union. Mixture is a mere mechanicall union of bodies.*NWAD SOLUTION.3*

3. Resolution; explanation; the act of explaning or removing difficulty or doubt; as the solution of a doubt in casuistry.*NWAD SOLUTION.4*

4. Release; deliverance; discharge.*NWAD SOLUTION.5*

5. In algebra and geometry, the answering of a question, or the resolving of a problem proposed.*NWAD SOLUTION.6*

SOLUTION OF CONTINUITY, the separation of connection of connected substances or parts; applied, in surgery, to a fracture, laceration, etc.

SOLUTIVE, *a.* Tenging to dissolve; loosening; laxative.

SOLVABILITY, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts.

SOLVABLE, *a.*

1. That may be solved, resolved or explained.*NWAD SOLVABLE.2*

2. That can be paid.*NWAD SOLVABLE.3*

SOLVE, *v.t.* solv. [L. solvo.]

1. Properly, to loosen or separate the parts of any thing; hence, to explain; to resolve; to eclaircise; to unfold; to clear up; as what is obscure or difficult to be understood; as, to solve questions; to solve difficulties or a problem. When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate.*NWAD SOLVE.2*

2. To remove; to dissipate; as, to solve doubts.*NWAD SOLVE.3*

SOLVED, *pp.* Explained; removed.

SOLVENCY, *n.* [L. solvens.] Ability to pay all debts or just claims; as, the solvency of a merchant is undoubted. The credit of a nation's notes depends on a favorable opinion of its solvency.

SOLVEND, *n.* A substance to be dissolved.

SOLVENT, *a.*

1. Having the power of dissolving; as a solvent body.*NWAD SOLVENT.2*

2. Able to pay all just debts. The merchant is solvent.*NWAD SOLVENT.3*

3. Sufficient to pay all just debts. The estate is solvent.*NWAD SOLVENT.4*

SOLVENT, *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance, is called the solvent.

SOLVIBLE, *a.* *Solvable*, which see.

SOMATIC, SOMATICAL, *a.* Corporeal; pertaining to a body. [Not in use.]

SOMATIST, *n.* [supra.] One who admits the existence or corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the

existence of spiritual substances.

SOMATOLOGY, *n.* The doctrine of bodies or material substances.

SOMBER, SOMBRE, *a.* Dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy.

SOMBROUS, *a.* Gloomy.

SOME, *a.* sum.

1. Noting a certain quantity of a thing, but indeterminate; a portion greater or less. Give me some bread; drink some wine; bring some water.*NWAD SOME.2*

2. Noting a number of persons or things, greater or less, but indeterminate. Some theoretical writes allege that there was a time when there was no such thing as society.*NWAD SOME.3*

3. Noting a person or thing, but not known, or not specific and definite. Some person, I know not who, gave me the information. Enter the city, and some man will direct you to the house. Most gentlemen of property, as some period or other of their lives, are ambitious of representing their country in parliament.*NWAD SOME.4*

4. It sometimes precedes a word of number or quantity, with the sense of about or near, noting want of certainty as to the specific number of amount, but something near it; as a village or some eighty houses; some two or three persons; some seventy miles distant; an object at some good distance.*NWAD SOME.5*

5. Some is often opposed to others. Some men believe one thing, and others another.*NWAD SOME.6*

6. Some is often used without a noun, and then like other adjectives, is a substitute for a noun. We consumed some of our provisions, and the rest was given to the poor. Some to the shores do fly, some to the woods. Your edicts some reclaim for sins, but most your life and blest example wins.*NWAD SOME.7*

7. Some is used as a termination of certain adjectives, as in handsome, mettlesome, blithesome, fullsome, lonesome, gladsome, gamesome. In these words, some has primarily the sense of little, or a certain degree; a little blithe or glad. But in usage, it rather indicates a considerable degree of the thing or quantity; as mettlesome, full of mettle or spirit; gladsome, very glad or joyous.*NWAD SOME.8*

SOMEBODY, *n.* [some and body.]

1. A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate. Jesus said, somebody hath touched me *Luke 8:46*. We must draw in somebody that may stand 'Twixt us and danger.*NWAD SOMEBODY.2*

2. A person of consideration. Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be somebody. *Acts 5:36*.*NWAD SOMEBODY.3*

SOMEDEAL, *adv.* [some and deal.] In some degree.

SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET, *n.* [L super and salio, to leap.] A leap by which a person jumps from a highth, turns over his head and falls upon his feet.

SOMEHOW, *adv.* [some and how.] One way or other; on some way not yet known. The thing must have happened somehow or other.

SOMETHING, *n.* [some and thing.]

1. An indeterminate or unknown event. Something must have happened to prevent the arrival of our friends at the time fixed. I shall call at two o'clock, unless something should prevent. [See *Thing*.]*NWAD SOMETHING.2*

2. A substance or material thing, unknown indeterminate or not specified. A machine stops because something obstructs its motion. There must be something to support a wall or an arch.*NWAD SOMETHING.3*

3. A part; a portion more or less. Something yet of doubt remains. Still from his little he could something spare, to feed the hungry and to clothe the bare. Something of it arises from our infant state.*NWAD SOMETHING.4*

4. A little; an indefinite quantity or degree. The man asked me a dollar, but I gave him something more.*NWAD SOMETHING.5*

5. Distance not great. It must be done tonight, and something from the palace.*NWAD SOMETHING.6*

6. Something is used adverbially for in some degree; as, he was something discouraged; but the use in not elegant.*NWAD SOMETHING.7*

SOMETIME, *adv.* [some and time.]

1. Once; formerly. That fair and warlike form, in which the majesty of buried Denmark did sometime march.*NWAD SOMETIME.2*

2. At one time or other hereafter. [Sometime is really a compound noun, and at is understood before it; at some time.]*NWAD SOMETIME.3*

SOMETIMES, *adv.* [some and times.]

1. At times; at intervals; not always; not and then. We are sometimes indisposed, sometimes occupied, sometimes at leisure; that is, at some times. It is good that we be sometimes contradicted.*NWAD SOMETIMES.2*

2. At one time; opposed to another time.*NWAD SOMETIMES.3*

SOMEWHAT, *n.* [some and what.]

1. Something, though uncertain what.*NWAD SOMEWHAT.2*

2. More or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate. These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste.*NWAD SOMEWHAT.3*

3. A part, greater or less. Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost.*NWAD SOMEWHAT.4*

SOMEWHAT, *adv.* In some degree or quantity. This is somewhat more or less than was expected; he is somewhat aged; he is somewhat disappointed; somewhat disturbed.

SOMEWHERE, *adv.* [some and where.] In some place, unknown or not specified; in one place or another. He lives somewhere in obscurity. Dryden somewhere says peace to the manes of the dead.

SOMEWHILE, *adv.* [some and while.] Once; for a time.

SOMEWHITER, *adv.* To some indeterminate place.

SOMMITE, *n.* Nepheline; a mineral which occurs in small crystals and crystaline grains in the lava of mount Somma on Vesuvius.

SOMNAMBULATION, *n.* [L. somnus, sleep, and ambulo, to walk.] The act of walking in sleep.

SOMNAMBULIST, *n.* A person who walks in his sleep.

SOMNER, for summoner. [Not in use.]

SOMNIFEROUS, *a.* [L. somnifer; somnus, sleep, and fero, to bring.] Causing or inducing sleep; soporiferous; narcotic; as a somniferous potion.

SOMNIFIC, *a.* [L. somnus, sleep, and facio, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

SOMNOLENCE, SOMNOLENCY, *n.* [Low L. somnolentia; for somnus, sleep.] Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

SOMNOLENT, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.

SON, ***n.***

1. A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother. Jacob had twelve sons. Ishmael was the son of Hagar by Abraham.*NWAD SON.2*

2. A male descendant, however distant; hence in the plural, sons signifies descendants in general, a sense much used in the Scriptures. The whole human race are styled sons of Adam.*NWAD SON.3*

3. The compellation of an old man to a young one, or of a confessor to his penitent; a term of affection. Eli called Samuel his son. Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift.*NWAD SON.4*

4. A native or inhabitant of a country; as the sons of Britain. Let our country never be ashamed of her sons.*NWAD SON.5*

5. The produce of any thing. Earth's tall sons, the cedar, oak and pine. [Note. The primary sense of child is produce, issue; a shoot.]*NWAD SON.6*

6. One adopted into a family. Moses was the son of Pharaoh's daughter. *Exodus 2:10*.*NWAD SON.7*

7. One who is converted by another's instrumentality, is called his son; also, one educated by another; as the sons of the prophets.*NWAD SON.8*

8. Christ is called the Son of God, as being conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit, or in consequence of his relation to the Father.*NWAD SON.9*

9. Son of pride, sons of light, son of Belial. These are Hebraisms, which denote that persons possess the qualities of pride, of light, or of Belial, as children inherit the qualities of their ancestors.*NWAD SON.10*

SONATA, ***n.*** **A tune intended for an instrument only, as cantata is for the voice.**

SONG, *n.*

1. In general, that which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of the human voice or that of a bird.*NWAD SONG.2*

2. A little poem to be sung, or uttered with musical modulations; a ballad. The songs of a country are characteristic of its manners. Every country has its love songs, its war songs, and its patriotic songs.*NWAD SONG.3*

3. A hymn; a sacred poem or hymn to be sung either in joy or thanksgiving, as that sung by Moses and the Israelites after escaping the dangers of the Arabian gulf and of Pharaoh; or of lamentation, as that of David over the death of Saul and Jonathan. Songs of joy are represented as constituting a part of heavenly felicity.*NWAD SONG.4*

4. A lay; a strain; a poem. The bard that first adorn'd our native tongue, tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song.*NWAD SONG.5*

5. Poetry; poesy; verse. This subject for heroic song pleas'd me.*NWAD SONG.6*

6. Notes of birds. [See Def. 1.]*NWAD SONG.7*

7. A mere trifle. The soldier's pay is a song. Old song, a trifle. I do not intend to be thus put off with an old song.*NWAD SONG.8*

SONGISH, *a.* Consisting of songs. [Low and Not in use.]

SONGSTER, *n.*

1. One that sings; one skilled in singing; not often applied to human beings, or only in slight contempt.*NWAD SONGSTER.2*

2. A bird that sings; as the little songster in his cage. [In this use, the word is elegant.]*NWAD SONGSTER.3*

SONGSTRESS, *n.* A female singer.

SON-IN-LAW, *n.* A man married to one's daughter.

SONNET, *n.*

1. A short poem of fourteen lines, two stanzas of four verses each and two of three each, the chymes being adjusted by a particular rule.*NWAD SONNET.2*

2. A short poem. I have a sonnet that will serve the turn.*NWAD SONNET.3*

SONNET, *v.i.* To compose sonnets.

SONNETEER, *n.* A composer of sonnets or small poems; a small poet; usually in contempt.

SONOMETER, *n.* [L. sonus, sound, and fero, to measure.] An instrument for measuring sounds or the intervals of sounds.

SONORIFEROUS, *a.* [L. sonus, sound and fero, to bring.] That gives sound; sounding; as the sonoriferous particles of bodies.

SONORIFIC, *a.* [L. sonus, sound and fecio, to make.] Producing sound; as the sonorific quality of a body.

SONOROUS, *a.* [L. sonorus, from sonus, sound.]

1. Giving sound when struck. Metals are sonorous bodies.*NWAD SONOROUS.2*

2. Loud sounding; giving a clear or loud sound; as a sonorous voice.*NWAD SONOROUS.3*

3. Yielding sound; as, the vowels are sonorous.*NWAD SONOROUS.4*

4. High sounding; magnificent of sound. The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and sonorous in the expression.*NWAD SONOROUS.5*

SONOROUSLY, *adv.* With sound; with a high sound.

SONOROUSNESS, *n.*

1. The quality of yielding sound when struck or coming in collision with another body; as the sonorousness of metals.*NWAD SONOROUSNESS.2*

2. Having or giving a loud or clear sound; as the sonorousness of a voice or an instrument.*NWAD SONOROUSNESS.3*

3. Magnificence of sound.*NWAD SONOROUSNESS.4*

SONSHIP, *n.* [from son.]

1. The state of being a son, or of having the relation of a son.*NWAD SONSHIP.2*

2. Filiation; the character of a son.*NWAD SONSHIP.3*

SOON, *adv.*

1. In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed; as soon after sunrise; soon after dinner; I shall soon return; we shall soon have clear weather.*NWAD SOON.2*

2. Early; without the usual delay; before any time supposed. How is it that ye have come so soon to-day? *Exodus 2:18*.*NWAD SOON.3*

3. Readily; willingly. But in this sense it accompanies would, or some other word expressing will. I would as soon see a river winding among woods or in meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles.*NWAD SOON.4*

As soon as, or so soon as, immediately at or after another event. As soon as the mail arrives, I will inform you. As soon as Moses came nigh to the camp, he saw the calf and the dancing. *Exodus 32:19*.*NWAD SOON.5*

SOON, *a.* Speedy; quick. [Not in use.]

SOONLY, ***adv.*** **quickly; speedily. [Not in use.]**

SOOSHONG, SOUCHONG, ***n.*** **A kind of black tea.**

SOOSOO, *n.* Among the Bengalese, the mane of a cetaceous fish, the Delphinus Gangeticus.

SOOT, *n.* A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke. Soot consists of oil, carbon and other substances. The soot of burnt pine forms lampblack.

SOOT, *v.t.* To cover or foul with soot.

SOOTED, *pp.* Covered or soiled with soot.

SOOTERKIN, *n.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

SOOTH, *n.*

1. Truth; reality.*NWAD SOOTH.2*

2. Prognostication.*NWAD SOOTH.3*

3. Sweetness; kindness.*NWAD SOOTH.4*

SOOTH, *a.*

1. Pleasing; delightful.*NWAD SOOTH.6*

2. True; faithful.*NWAD SOOTH.7*

SOOTHE, *v.t.* [The sense of setting, allaying of softening, would give that of truth, and of sweet, that is, smooth.]

1. To flatter; to please with blandishments or soft words. Can I soothe tyranny? I've tried the force of every reason on him. Sooth'd and caress'd, been angry, sooth'd again*NWAD SOOTHE.2*

2. To soften; to assuage; to mollify; to calm; as, to soothe one in pain or passion; or to soothe pain. It is applied both to persons and things.*NWAD SOOTHE.3*

3. To gratify; to please. Sooth'd with his future fame.*NWAD SOOTHE.4*

SOOTHED, *pp.* Flattered; softened; calmed; pleased.

SOOTHER, *n.* A flatterer; he or that which softens or assuages.

SOOTHING, *ppr.* Flattering; softening; assuaging.

SOOTHINGLY, *adv.* With flattery or soft words.

SOOTHLY, *adv.* In truth; really.

SOOTHSAY, *v.i.* [sooth and say.] To foretell; to predict. *Acts 16:16*. [Little used.]

SOOTHSAYER, *n.* A foreteller; a prognosticator; one who undertakes to foretell future events without inspiration.

SOOTHSAYING, *n.* The foretelling of future events by persons without divine aid or authority, and thus distinguished form prophecy.

SOOTINESS, *n.* [from sooty.] The quality of being sooty or foul with soot; fuliginousness.

SOOTISH, *a.* Partaking of soot; like soot.

SOOTY, *a.*

1. Producing soot; as sooty coal.*NWAD SOOTY.2*

2. Consisting of soot; fuliginons; as sooty matter.*NWAD SOOTY.3*

3. Foul with soot.*NWAD SOOTY.4*

4. Black like soot; dusky; dark; as the sooty flag of Acheron.*NWAD SOOTY.5*

SOOTY, *v.t.* To black or foul with soot. [Not authorized.]

SOP, *n.*

1. Anything steeped or dipped and softened in liquor, but chiefly something thus dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten. Sops in win, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than win itself.*NWAD SOP.2*

2. Any thing given to pacify; so called from the sop given to Cerberus, in mythology. Hence the phrase, to give a sop to Cerberus.*NWAD SOP.3*

SOP-IN-WINE, a kind of pink.

SOP, *v.t.* To steep or dip in liquor.

SOPE, [See *Soap*.]

SOPH, *n.* [L. sophista.] In colleges and universities, a student in his second year; a sophomore.

SOPHI, *n.* A title of the king of Persia.

SOPHICAL, *a.* Teaching wisdom. [Not in use.]

SOPHISM, *n.* [L. sophisma.] A specious but fallacious argument; asubtilty in reasoning; an argument that is not supported by sound reasoning, or in which the inference is not justly deduced from the premises. When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a sophism or fallacy.

SOPHIST, *n.* [L. sophista.]

1. A professor of philosophy; as the sophists of Greece.*NWAD*

SOPHIST.2

2. A captious or fallacious reasoner.*NWAD SOPHIST.3*

SOPHISTER, *n.* [supra.]

1. A disputant fallaciously subtil; an artful but insidious logician; as an atheistical sophister. Not all the subtil objection of sophisters and rabbies against the gospel, so much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of those crimes with which they aspersed the assemblies of Christians.*NWAD SOPHISTER.2*

2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist.*NWAD SOPHISTER.3*

SOPHISTER, *v.t.* To maintain by a fallacious argument. [Not in use.]

SOPHISTIC, SOPHISTICAL, *a.* Fallaciously subtil; not sound; as sophistical reasoning or argument.

SOPHISTICALLY, *adv.* With fallacious subtilty.

SOPHISTICATE, *v.t.*

1. To adulterate; to corrupt by something spurious or foreign; to pervert; as, to sophisticate nature, philosophy or the understanding.*NWAD SOPHISTICATE.2*

2. To adulterate; to render spurious; as merchandise; as, to sophisticate wares or liquors. They purchase but sophisticated ware.*NWAD SOPHISTICATE.3*

SOPHISTICATE, *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not genuine. So truth, when only one supplied the state, grew scarce and dear, and hey sophisticate.

SOPHISTICATION, *n.* The act of adulterating; a counterfeiting or debasing the purity of some thing be a foreign admixture; adulteration.

SOPHISTICATOR, *n.* One that adulterates; one who injures the purity and genuineness of any thing by foreign admixture.

SOPHISTRY, ***n.***

1. Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only. These men have obscured and confounded the nature of things by their false principles and wretched sophistry.*NWAD SOPHISTRY.2*

2. Exercise in logic.*NWAD SOPHISTRY.3*

SOPHOMORE, ***n.*** **[See** ***Soph*****.] A student in a college or university, in his second year.**

SOPITE, ***v.t.*** **To lay asleep. [Not in use.]**

SOPITION, ***n.*** **[L. sopio, to lay asleep.] Sleep. [Not in use.]**

SOPORATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. soporo.] To lay asleep. [Not in use.]**

SOPORIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. soporifer; sopor, asleep, and fero, to bring; from sopio, to lull to sleep.] Causing sleep, or tending to produce it; narcotic; opiate; anodyne; somniferous. The poppy pssesses soporiferous qualities.**

SOPORIFEROUSNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of causing sleep.**

SOPORIFIC, ***a.*** **[L. sopor, sleep, and facio, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; narcotic; as the soporific virtues of opium.**

SOPORIFIC, ***n.*** **A medicine, drug, plant or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.**

SOPOROUS, ***a.*** **[L. soporus, from sopor, sleep.] Causing sleep; sleepy.**

SOPPED, ***pp.*** **[from sop.] Dipped in liquid food.**

SOPPER, ***n.*** **[from sop.] One that sops or dips in liquor some thing to be eaten.**

SORB, ***n.*** **[L. sorbum, sorbus.] The service tree or its fruit .**

SORBATE, ***n.*** **A compound of sorbic acid with a base.**

SORBENT. [See ***Absorbent*****.]**

SORBIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the sorbus or service tree; as sorbic acid.**

SORBILE, ***a.*** **[L. sorbeo.] That may be drank or sipped. [Not in use.]**

SORBITION, ***n.*** **[L. sorbitio.] The act or drinking or sipped. [Not in use.]**

SORBONICAL, ***a.*** **Belonging to a sorbonist.**

SORBONIST, ***n.*** **A doctor of the Sorbonne in the university of Paris. Sorbonne is the place of meeting, and hence is used for the whole faculty of theology.**

SORCERER, [L. sors, lot.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician. The Egyptian sorcerers contended with Moses.

SORCERESS, ***n.*** **A female magician or enchantress.**

SORCEROUS, ***a.*** **Containing enchantments.**

SORCERY, ***n.*** **Magic; enchantment; witchcraft; divination be the assistance of evil spirits, or the power of commanding evil spirits. Adder's wisdom I have learn'd to fence my ears against the sorceries.**

SORD, for sward, is not vulgar. [See ***Sward*****.]**

SORDAWALITE, ***n.*** **A mineral so named from Sordawald, in Wibourg. It is nearly black, rarely gray or green.**

SORDES, ***n.*** **[L.] Foul matter; excretions; dregs; filthy, useless**

or rejected matter of any kind.

SORDET, SORDINE, *n.* [L. surdus, deaf.] A little pipe in the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller.

SORDID, *a.* [L. sordidus, form sordes, filth.]

1. Filthy; foul; dirty; gross. There Charon stands a sordid god. [This literal sense is nearly obsolete.]*NWAD SORDID.2*

2. Vile; base; mean; as vulgar, sordid mortals.*NWAD SORDID.3*

3. Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly. He may be old and yet not sordid, who refuses gold.*NWAD SORDID.4*

SORDIDLY, *adv.* Meanly; basely; covetously.

SORDIDNESS, *n.*

1. Filthiness; dirtiness.*NWAD SORDIDNESS.2*

2. Meanness; baseness; as the execrable sordidness of the delights of Tiberius.*NWAD SORDIDNESS.3*

3. Niggardliness.*NWAD SORDIDNESS.4*

SORE, *n.*

1. A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be pained with the slightest pressure.*NWAD SORE.2*

2. An ulcer; a boil.*NWAD SORE.3*

3. In Scriptures, grief; affliction. *2 Chronicles 6:29*.*NWAD SORE.4*

SORE, *a.*

1. Tender and susceptible of pain from pressure; as, a boil, ulcer or abscess is very sore; a wounded place is sore; inflammation

renders a part sore.*NWAD SORE.6*

2. Tender, as the mind; easily pained, grieved or vexed; very susceptible of irritation from any thing that crosses the inclination. Malice and hatred are very fretting, and apt to make our minds sore and uneasy.*NWAD SORE.7*

3. Affected with inflammation; as sore eyes.*NWAD SORE.8*

4. Violent with pain; severe; afflictive; distressing; as a sore disease; sore evil or calamity; a sore night.*NWAD SORE.9*

5. Severe; violent; as a sore conflict.*NWAD SORE.10*

6. Criminal; evil.*NWAD SORE.11*

SORE, *adv.*

1. With painful violence; intensely; severely; grievously. They hand presseth me sore.*NWAD SORE.13*

2. Greatly; violently; deeply. He was sorely afflicted at the loss of his son. Sore sigh'd the knight, who this long sermon heard.*NWAD SORE.14*

SORE, *v.t.* To wound; to make sore.

SORE, *n.* A hawk of the first year.

SOREHON, SORN, *n.* A kind of servile tenure which subjected the tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously, whenever he wished to indulge himself in a debauch. So that when a person obtrudes himself on another for bed and board, he is said to sorn, or be a sorner.

SOREL, *n.* [dim. of sore.] A buck of the third year.

SORELY, *adv.* [from sore.]

1. With violent pain and distress; grievously; greatly; as, to be sorely

pained or afflicted.*NWAD SORELY.2*

2. Greatly; violently; severely; as, to be sorely pressed with want; to be sorely wounded.*NWAD SORELY.3*

SORENESS, *n.* [from sore.]

1. The tenderness of any part of an animal body, which renders it extremely susceptible of pain from pressure; as the soreness of a boil, an abscess or wound.*NWAD SORENESS.2*

2. Figuratively, tenderness of mind, or susceptibility of mental pain.*NWAD SORENESS.3*

SORGO, *n.* A plant of the genus Holcus.

SORITES, *n.* In logic, an argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. Thus, all men of revenge have their souls often uneasy. Uneasy souls are a plague to themselves. Now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme.

SORORICIDE, *n.* [L. soror, sister, and cado, to strike, to kill.] The murder or murderer of a sister. [Little used, and obviously because the crime is very infrequent.]

SORRAGE, *n.* The blades of green wheat or barley. [Not used.]

SORRANCE, *n.* In farriery, any disease or sore in horses.

SORREL, *a.* Of a reddish color; as a sorel horse.

SORREL, *n.* A reddish color; a faint red.

SORREL, *n.* A plant of the genus Rumex, so named from its acid taste. The wood sorrel is of the genus Oxalis. The Indian red and Indian white sorrels are of the genus Hibiscus.

SORREL-TREE, *n.* A species of Andromeda.

SORRILY, ***adv.*** **[from sorry.] Meanly; despicably; pitiably; in a wretched manner. Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help though I sing sorrily.**

SORRINESS, ***n.*** **Meanness; poorness; despicableness.**

SORROW, ***n.*** **The uneasiness or pain of mind which is produced by the loss of any good. or of frustrated hopes of good, or expected loss of happiness; to grieve; to be sad. I rejoice not that ye were made sorry, but the ye sorrowed to repentance.** ***2 Corinthians 7:9*****. Sorrowing most of all for the words which he spoke, that they should see his face no more.** ***Acts 20:38*****.**

SORROWED, ***pp.*** **Accompanied with sorrow. [Not in use.]**

SORROWFUL, ***a.***

1. Sad; grieving for the loss of some good, or on account of some expected evil.*NWAD SORROWFUL.2*

2. Deeply serious; depressed; dejected. *1 Samuel 1:15*.*NWAD SORROWFUL.3*

3. Producing sorrow; exciting grief; mournful; as a sorrowful accident.*NWAD SORROWFUL.4*

4. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief; as sorrowful meat. *Job 6:7*.*NWAD SORROWFUL.5*

SORROWFULLY, ***adv.*** **In a sorrowful manner; in a manner to produce grief.**

SORROWFULNESS, ***n.*** **State of being sorrowful; grief.**

SORROWING, ***ppr.*** **Feeling sorrow, grief or regret.**

SORROWING, ***n.*** **Expression of sorrow.**

SORROWLESS, *a.* Free from sorrow.

SORRY, *a.*

1. Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil that has happened to one's self or friends or country. It does not ordinarily imply severe grief, but rather slight or transient regret. It may be however, and often is used to express deep grief. We are sorry to lose the company of those we love; we are sorry to lose friends or property; we are sorry for the misfortunes of our friends or of out country. And the king was sorry. *Matthew 14:9*.*NWAD SORRY.2*

2. Melancholy; dismal.*NWAD SORRY.3*

3. Poor; mean; vile; worthless; as a sorry slave; a sorry excuse. Coarse complexions, and cheeks of sorry grain-*NWAD SORRY.4*

SORT, *n.* [L. sors, lot, chance, state, way, sort. This word is form the root of L. sortior; the radical sense of which is to start or shoot, to throw or to fall, to come suddenly. Hence sore is lot, chance, that which comes or falls. This sense of sort is probably derivative, signifying that which is thrown out, separated or selected.]

1. A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or thing characterized by the same or like qualities; as a sort of men; a sort of horses; a sort of trees; a sort of poems or writings. Sort is not a technical word, and therefore is used with less precision or more latitude than genus or species in the sciences.*NWAD SORT.2*

2. Manner; form of being or acting. Flowers, in such sort worn, can neither be smelt not seen well by those that wear them. To Adam in what sort shall I appear?*NWAD SORT.3*

3. Class or order; as men of the wiser sort, or the better sort; all sorts of people. [See Def. 1.]*NWAD SORT.4*

4. Rank; condition above the vulgar. [Not in use.]*NWAD SORT.5*

5. A company or knot of people. [Not in use.]*NWAD SORT.6*

6. Degree of any quality. I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some sort I have copied his style.*NWAD SORT.7*

7. Lot.*NWAD SORT.8*

8. A pair; a set; a suit.*NWAD SORT.9*

SORT, *v.t.*

1. To separate, as things having like qualities from other things, and place them in distinct classes or divisions; as, to sort cloths according to their colors; to sort wool or thread according to its fineness. Shell fish have been, be some of the ancients, compared and sorted with insects. Rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and sorted from one another.*NWAD SORT.11*

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion. [See supra.]*NWAD SORT.12*

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution. The swain perceiving by her word ill sorted, that she was wholly from herself transported-*NWAD SORT.13*

4. To cull; to choose from a number; to select. That he may sort her out a worthy spouse.*NWAD SORT.14*

SORT, *v.i.*

1. To be joined with others of the same species. Nor do metals only sort with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals.*NWAD SORT.16*

2. To consort; to associate. The illiberality of parents towards children, makes them base and sort with any company.*NWAD SORT.17*

3. To suit; to fit. They are happy whose natures sort with their vocations.*NWAD SORT.18*

4. To terminate; to issue; to have success. [Not in use.]*NWAD SORT.19*

5. To fall out. [Not in use.]*NWAD SORT.20*

SORTABLE, *a.*

1. That may be sorted.*NWAD SORTABLE.2*

2. Suitable; befitting.*NWAD SORTABLE.3*

SORABLY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

SORTAL, *a.* Pertaining to or designating a sort. [Not in use.]

SORTANCE, *n.* Suitableness; agreement. [Not in use.]

SORTILEGE, *n.* [L. sortilegium; sors, lot, and lego, to select.] The act or practice of drawing lots. [Sortilegy is not used.]

SORTILEGIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to sortilege.

SORTITION, [L. sortitio.] Selection or appointment by lot.

SORTMENT, *n.*

1. The act of sorting; distribution into classes of kinds.*NWAD SORTMENT.2*

2. A parcel sorted. [This word is superseded by *assortment*, which see.]*NWAD SORTMENT.3*

SORY, *n.* A fossil substance, firm, but of a spungy, cavernous structure, rugged on the surface, and containing blue vitriol; a sulphate of iron.

SOSS, *v.i.* [This word is probably connected with the Armoric souez, surprise, the primary sense of which is to fall. See *Souse*.] To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily. [Not in

use.]

SOT, *n.*

1. A stupid person; a blockhead; a dull fellow; a dolt.*NWAD SOT.2*

2. A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard. What can ennoble sots?*NWAD SOT.3*

SOT, *v.t.* To stupefy; to infatuate; to besot. I hat to see a brave bold bellow sotted. [Not much used.] [See *Besot*.]

SOT, *v.i.* To tipple to stupidity. [Little used.]

SOTTISH, *a.*

1. Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; very foolish. How ignorant are sottish pretenders to astrology!*NWAD SOTTISH.2*

2. Dull with intemperance.*NWAD SOTTISH.3*

SOTTISHLY, *adv.* Stupidly; senselessly; without reason.

SOTTISHNESS, *n.*

1. Dullness in the exercise reason; stupidity. Few consider into what a degree of sottishness and confirmed ignorance men may sin themselves.*NWAD SOTTISHNESS.2*

2. Stupidity from intoxication.*NWAD SOTTISHNESS.3*

SOU, *n. plu.* sous. A French money of account, and a copper coin, in value the 20th part of a livre or of a franc.

SOUGH, *n.* suf. A subterraneous drain; a sewer. [Not in use.]

SOUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of seek, pron, sawt. I am found of them who sought me not. *Isaiah 65:1*.

SOUL, *n.*

1. The spiritual, rational and immortal substance in man, which distinguishes him from brutes; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which renders him a subject of moral government. The immortality of the soul is a fundamental article of the christian system. Such is the nature of the human soul that it must have a God, an object of supreme affection.*NWAD SOUL.2*

2. The understanding; the intellectual principle. The eyes of our soul then only begin to see, when our bodily eye are closing.*NWAD SOUL.3*

3. Vital principle. Thou son, of this great world both eye and soul.*NWAD SOUL.4*

4. Spirit; essence; chief part; as charity, the soul of all the virtues. Emotion is the soul of eloquence.*NWAD SOUL.5*

5. Life; animation principle or part; as, an able commander is the soul of an army.*NWAD SOUL.6*

6. Internal power. There is some soul of goodness in things evil.*NWAD SOUL.7*

7. A human being; a person. There was no a soul present. In Paris there are more than seven hundred thousand souls. London, Westminster, Southwark and the suburbs, are said to contain twelve hundred thousand souls.*NWAD SOUL.8*

8. Animal life. To deliver their soul from death, and to keep them alive in famine. *Psalm 33:19*.*NWAD SOUL.9*

9. Active power. And heaven would fly before the driving soul.*NWAD SOUL.10*

10. Spirit; courage; fire; grandeur of mind. That he wants caution he must needs confess, but not a soul to give our arms success.*NWAD SOUL.11*

11. Generosity; nobleness of mind; a colloquial use.*NWAD SOUL.12*

12. An intelligent being. Every soul in heav'n shall bend the knee.*NWAD SOUL.13*

13. Heart; affection. The soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David. *1 Samuel 18:1*.*NWAD SOUL.14*

14. In Scripture, appetite; as the full soul; the hungry soul. *Proverbs 27:7*; *Job 33:20*.*NWAD SOUL.15*

15. A familiar compellation of a person, but often expressing some qualities of the mind; as alas, poor soul; he was a good soul.*NWAD SOUL.16*

SOUL, *v.t.* To endure with a soul. [Not in use.]

SOUL, SOWL, *v.i.* To afford suitable sustenance. [Not in use.]

SOUL-BELL, *n.* The passing bell.

SOUL-DESTROYING, *a.* Pernicious to the soul. Procrastination of repentance and faith is a soul-destroying evil.

SOUL-DISEASED, *a.* Diseased in soul or mind. [Not in use.]

SOULED, *a.* Furnished with a soul or mind; as Grecian chiefs largely souled. [Little used.]

SOULLESS, *a.* Without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless. Slave, soulless villain.

SOUL-SCOT, SOUL-SHOT, *n.* [soul and scot.] A funeral duty, or money paid by the Romanists in former times for a requiem for the soul.

SOUL-SELLING, ***a.*** **[soul and sell.] Selling persons; dealing in the purchase and sale of human beings.**

SOUL-SICK, ***a.*** **[soul and sick.] Diseased in mind or soul; morally diseased.**

SOUND, ***a.*** **[L. sanus.]**

1. Entire; unbroken; not shaky, split or defective; as sound timber.*NWAD SOUND.2*

2. Undecayed; whole; perfect, or not defective; as sound fruit; a sound apple or melon.*NWAD SOUND.3*

3. Unbroken; not bruised or defective; not lacerated or decayed; as a sound limb.*NWAD SOUND.4*

4. Not carious; not decaying; as a sound tooth.*NWAD SOUND.5*

5. Not broken or decayed; not defective; as a sound ship.*NWAD SOUND.6*

6. Whole; entire; unhurt; unmutilated; as a sound body.*NWAD SOUND.7*

7. Healthy; not diseased; not being in a morbid state; having all the organs complete and in perfect action; as a sound body; sound health; a sound constitution; a sound man; a sound horse.*NWAD SOUND.8*

8. Founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; solid; that cannot be overthrown or refuted; as sound reasoning; a sound argument; a sound objection; sound doctrine; sound principles.*NWAD SOUND.9*

9. Right; correct; well founded; free form error; orthodox. *2 Timothy 1:7, 13*. Let my heart be sound in thy statutes. *Psalm 119:80*.*NWAD SOUND.10*

10. Heavy; laid on with force; as sound strokes; a sound beating.*NWAD SOUND.11*

11. Founded in right and law; legal; valid; not defective; that cannot be overthrown; as a sound title to land; sound justice.*NWAD SOUND.12*

12. Fast; profound; undisturbed; as sound sleep.*NWAD SOUND.13*

13. Perfect, as intellect; not broken or defective; not enfeebled by age or accident; not wild or wandering; not deranged; as a sound mind; a sound understanding or reason.*NWAD SOUND.14*

SOUND, *adv.* Soundly; heartily. So sound he slept that nought might him awake.

SOUND, *n.* The air bladder of a fish.

SOUND, *n.* [L. natatio. can this name be given to a narrow sea because wild beasts were accustomed to pass it by swimming, like Bosporus; or is the word from the root of sound, whole, denoting a stretch, or narrowness, from stretching, like straight?] A narrow passage of water, or a strait between the main land and an isle; or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean; as the sound which connect the Baltic with the ocean, between Denmark and Sweden; the sound that separates Long Island from the main land of New York and Connecticut.

SOUND, *n.* [See the following verb.] An instrument which surgeons introduce into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in the viscus or not.

SOUND, *v.t.* [L. sonus, Eng. sound, the primary sense of which is to stretch or reach.]

1. To try, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plummet or lead, attached to a line on which are marked the number of fathoms. The lower end of the lead is covered with tallow, by means of which some portion of the earth, sand, gravel, shells, etc. of the bottom, adhere to it and are drawn up. By these means, and the depth of water and the nature of the bottom, which are carefully marked on good charts, seamen may know how far a ship is from land in the night or in thick weather, and in many cases when the land is too remote to be visible.*NWAD SOUND.20*

2. To introduce a sound into the bladder of a patient, in order to

ascertain whether a stone is there or not. When a patient is to be sounded-*NWAD SOUND.21*

3. To try; to examine; to discover or endeavor to discover that which lies concealed in another's breast; to search out the intention, opinion, will or desires. I was in jest, and by that offer meant to sound your breast. I've sounded my Numidians man by man.*NWAD SOUND.22*

SOUND, *v.i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water. The shipmen sounded, and found it twenty fathoms. *Acts 27:28*.

SOUND, *n.* The cuttle fish.

SOUND, *n.* [L. sonus, from sonom to sound, sing, rattle, beat, etc. This may be a dialectical variation of L. tonus, tono, which seems to be allied to L. teneo.]

1. Noise; report; the object of hearing; that which strikes the ear; or more philosophically, an impression of the effect of an impression made on the organs of hearing by an impulse or vibration of the air, caused by a collision of bodies or by other means; as the sound of a trumpet or drum; the sound of a human voice; a horrid sound; a charming sound; a sharp sound; a high sound.*NWAD SOUND.26*

2. A vibration of air caused by a collision of bodies or other means, sufficient to affect the auditory nerves when perfect. Some persons are so entirely dear that they cannot hear the loudest sounds. Audible sounds are such as are perceptible by the organs of hearing. Sounds not audible to men, may be audible to animals of more sensible organs.*NWAD SOUND.27*

3. Noise without signification; empty noise; noise and nothing else. It is the sense and not the sound, that must be the principle.*NWAD SOUND.28*

SOUND, *v.i.*

1. To make a noise; to utter a voice; to make an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect. We

say, an instrument sounds well or ill; it sound shrill; the voice sound harsh. And first taught speaking trumpet how to sound.*NWAD SOUND.30*

2. To exhibit by sound or likeness of sound. This relation sounds rather like a fiction that a truth.*NWAD SOUND.31*

3. To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published. From you sounded out the word of the Lord. *1 Thessalonians 1:8*.*NWAD SOUND.32*

4. To sound in danger, in law. is when there is not specific value of property in demand to serve as a rule of damages, as in actions of tort or trespass, as distinguished from actions of debt, etc.*NWAD SOUND.33*

SOUND, *v.t.*

1. To cause to make a noise; as, to sound a trumpet or a horn.*NWAD SOUND.35*

2. To utter audibly; as, to sound a note with the voice.*NWAD SOUND.36*

3. To play on; as, to sound an instrument.*NWAD SOUND.37*

4. To order or direct by a sound; as, to sound a retreat.*NWAD SOUND.38*

5. To celebrate or honor by sounds; to cause to reported; as, to sound one's praise.*NWAD SOUND.39*

6. To celebrate or honor by sounds; to cause to be reported; as, to sound one's praise.*NWAD SOUND.40*

SOUND-BOARD, SOUNDING BOARD, *n.* A board which propagates the sound in an organ. To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes.

SOUNDED, *pp.*

1. Caused to make a noise; uttered audibly.*NWAD SOUNDED.2*

2. Explored; examined.*NWAD SOUNDED.3*

SOUNDING, *ppr.*

1. Causing to sound; uttering audibly.*NWAD SOUNDING.2*

2. Trying the depth of water by the plummet; examining the intention or will.*NWAD SOUNDING.3*

3. *a.* Sonorous; making a noise.*NWAD SOUNDING.4*

4. Having a magnificent sound; as words more sounding or significant.*NWAD SOUNDING.5*

SOUNDING, *n.*

1. The act of uttering noise; the act or endeavoring to discover the opinion or desires; the act of throwing the lead.*NWAD SOUNDING.7*

2. In surgery, the operation of introducing the sound into the bladder; called searching for the stone.*NWAD SOUNDING.8*

SOUNDING-BOARD, *n.* A board or structure with a flat surface, suspended over a pulpit to prevent the sound of the preacher's voice from ascending, and thus propagating it further in a horizontal direction. [Used in American churches.]

SOUNDING-ROD, *n.* A rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold. It is let down in a groove by a pump.

SOUNDINGS, *n.* Any place or part of the ocean, where a deep sounding line will reach the bottom; also, the kind of ground or bottom where the lead reaches.

SOUNDLESS, *a.* That cannot be fathomed; having no sound.

SOUNDLY, ***adv.*** **[from sound, entire.]**

1. Healthily; heartily.*NWAD SOUNDLY.2*

2. Severely; lustily; with heavy blows; smartly; as, to beat one soundly.*NWAD SOUNDLY.3*

3. Truly; without fallacy or error; as, to judge or reason soundly.*NWAD SOUNDLY.4*

4. Firmly; as a doctrine soundly settled.*NWAD SOUNDLY.5*

5. Fast; closely; so as not to be easily awakened; as, to sleep soundly.*NWAD SOUNDLY.6*

SOUNDNESS, ***n.***

1. Wholeness; entireness; an unbroken, unimpaired or undecayed state; as the soundness of timber, of fruit, of the teeth, of a limb, etc.*NWAD SOUNDNESS.2*

2. An unimpaired state of an animal or vegetable body; a state in which the organs are entire and regularly perform their functions. We say, the soundness of the body, the soundness of the constitution, the soundness of health.*NWAD SOUNDNESS.3*

3. Firmness; strength; solidity; truth; as soundness of reasoning or argument, of doctrine or principles.*NWAD SOUNDNESS.4*

4. Truth; rectitude; firmness; freedom from error or fallacy; orthodoxy; as soundness of faith.*NWAD SOUNDNESS.5*

SOUP, ***n.*** **[See** ***Sup*** **and** ***Sop*****.] Broth; a decoction of flesh for food.**

SOUP, ***v.t.*** **To sup; to breathe out. [Not in use.]**

SOUP, ***v.t.*** **To sweep. [Not in use.] [See** ***Sweep*** **and** ***Swoop*****.]**

SOUR, ***a.***

1. Acid; having a pungent taste; sharp to the taste; tart; as, vinegar is sour; sour cider; sour beer.*NWAD SOUR.2*

2. Acid and austere or astringent; as, sunripe fruits are often sour.*NWAD SOUR.3*

3. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose; as a man of a sour temper.*NWAD SOUR.4*

4. Afflictive; as sour adversities. [Not in use.]*NWAD SOUR.5*

5. Expressing discontent or peevishness. He never uttered a sour word. The lord treasurer often looked on me with a sour countenance.*NWAD SOUR.6*

6. Harsh to the feelings; cold and damp; as sour weather.*NWAD SOUR.7*

7. Rancid; musty.*NWAD SOUR.8*

8. Turned, as milk; coagulated.*NWAD SOUR.9*

SOUR, *n.* An acid substance.

SOUR, *v.t.*

1. To make acid; to cause to have a sharp taste. So the sun's heat, with different pow'rs, ripens the grape, the liquor sours.*NWAD SOUR.12*

2. To make harsh, cold or unkindly. Tufts of grass sour land. *NWAD SOUR.13*

3. To make harsh in temper; to make cross, crabbed, peevish or discontented. Misfortunes often sour'd, nor wrath debas'd my heart.*NWAD SOUR.14*

4. To make uneasy or less agreeable. Hail, great king! To sour your happiness I must report the queen is dead.*NWAD SOUR.15*

5. In rural economy, to macerate, as lime, and render fir for plaster

or mortar.*NWAD SOUR.16*

SOUR, *v.i.*

1. To become acid; to acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste. Cider sours rapidly in the rays of the sun. When food sours in the stomach, it is evidence of imperfect digestion.*NWAD SOUR.18*

2. TO become peevish or crabbed. They hinder the hatred of vice from souring into severity.*NWAD SOUR.19*

SOURCE, *n.* [L. surgo.]

1. Properly, the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds, or any collection of water within the earth or upon its surface, in which a stream originates. This is called also the head of the stream. We call the water of a spring, where it issues from the earth, the source of the stream or rivulet proceeding form it. We say also that springs have their sources in subterranean ponds, lakes or collections of water. We say also that a large river has is source in a lake. For example, the St. Lawrence has its source in the great lakes of America.*NWAD SOURCE.2*

2. First cause; original; that which gives rise to any thing. Thus ambition, the love of power and of fame, have been the sources of half the calamities of nations. Intemperance is the source of innumerable evils to individuals.*NWAD SOURCE.3*

3. The first producer; he or that which originates; as Greece the source of arts.*NWAD SOURCE.4*

SOURDET, *n.* The little pipe of a trumpet.

SOUR-DOCK, *n.* Sorrel, so called.

SOURED, *pp.* Made sour; made peevish.

SOUR-GOURD, *n.* A plant of the genus Adansonia.

SOURING, ***ppr.*** **Making acid; becoming sour; making peevish.**

SOURING, ***n.*** **That which makes acid.**

SOURISH, ***a.*** **Somewhat sour; moderately acid; as sourish fruit; a sourish taste.**

SOURLY, ***adv.***

1. With acidity.*NWAD SOURLY.2*

2. With peevishness; with acrimony. The stern Athenian prince the sourly smil'd.*NWAD SOURLY.3*

3. Discontentedly.*NWAD SOURLY.4*

SOURNESS, ***n.***

1. Acidity; sharpness to the taste; tartness; as the sourness of vinegar or of fruit. Sourness being one of those simple ideas which one cannot describe.*NWAD SOURNESS.2*

2. Asperity; harshness of temper. Take care that no sourness and moroseness mingle with our seriousness of mind.*NWAD SOURNESS.3*

SOUR-SOP, ***n.*** **A plant, the annona muricata. The custard apple.**

SOUS, ***n. plu.*** **of sou or sol. [See** ***Sou*****.]**

SOUSE, ***n.***

1. Pickle made with salt.*NWAD SOUSE.2*

2. Something kept or steeped on pickle.*NWAD SOUSE.3*

3. The ears, feet, etc. of swine. [America.]*NWAD SOUSE.4*

SOUSE, ***v.t.***

1. To steep in pickle. But souse the cabbage with a bounteous heart.*NWAD SOUSE.6*

2. To plunge into water. They soused me into the Thames, with as little remorse as they drown blind puppies.*NWAD SOUSE.7*

SOUSE, *v.i.* [See *Soss*. This word is probably the same as the preceding, to plunge, to dip; I believe from the Armoric.] To fall suddenly on; to rush with speed; as a hawk on its prey. Jove's bird will souse upon the tim'rous hare.

SOUSE, *v.t.* To strike with sudden violence.

SOUSE, *adv.* With sudden violence. [This word is low and vulgar.]

SOUTER, *n.* [L. sutor.] A shoemaker; a cobler. [Not in use.]

SOUTERLY, *adv.* Like a cobler. [Not in use.]

SOUTERRAIN, *n.* A grotto or cavern under ground. [Not English.]

SOUTH, *n.*

1. The north and south are opposite points in the horizon; each ninety degrees or the quarter of a great circle distant from the east and west. A man standing with his face towards the east or rising sun, has the south on his right hand. The meridian of every place is a great circle passing through the north and south points. Strictly, south is the horizontal point in the meridian of a place, on the right hand of a person standing with his face towards the east. But the word is applied to any point in the meridian, between the horizon and the zenith.*NWAD SOUTH.2*

2. In a less exact sense, any point or place on the earth or in the heavens, which is near the meridian towards the right hand as one faces the east.*NWAD SOUTH.3*

3. A southern region, country or place; as the queen of the south, in Scriptures. So in Europe, the people of Spain and Italy are spoken of as living in the south. In the United States, we speak of the states

of the south, and of the north.*NWAD SOUTH.4*

4. The wind that blows from the north. [Not used.]*NWAD SOUTH.5*

SOUTH, *a.*

1. In any place north of the tropic of Cancer, pertaining to or lying in the meridian towards the sun; as a south wind.*NWAD SOUTH.7*

2. Being in a southern direction; as the south sea.*NWAD SOUTH.8*

SOUTH, *adv.* Towards the south. A ship sails south; the wind blows south.

SOUTHEAST, *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east.

SOUTHEAST, *a.* In the direction of southeast, or coming from the southeast; s a southeast wind.

SOUTHEASTERN, *a.* Towards the southeast.

SOUTHERLY, *a.* suth'erly.

1. Lying at the south, or in a direction nearly south; as a southerly point.*NWAD SOUTHERLY.2*

2. Coming from the south or a point nearly south; as a southerly wind.*NWAD SOUTHERLY.3*

SOUTHERN, *a.* suth'ern.

1. Belonging to the south; meridional; as the southern hemisphere.*NWAD SOUTHERN.2*

2. Lying towards the south; as a southern country or climate.*NWAD SOUTHERN.3*

3. Coming form the south; as a southern breeze.*NWAD SOUTHERN.4*

SOUTHERNLY, ***a.*** **suth'ernly. Towards the south.**

SOUTHERNMOST, ***a.*** **suth'ernmost. Furthest towards the south.**

SOTHERNWOOD, ***n.*** **suth'ernwood, A plant agreeing in most parts with the wormwood. The southernwood is the Artemisia abrotanum, a different species form the wormwood.**

SOUTHING, ***a.*** **Going towards the south; as the southing sun.**

SOUTHING, ***n.***

1. Tendency or motion to the south.*NWAD SOUTHING.3*

2. The southing of the moon, the time at which the moon passes the meridian.*NWAD SOUTHING.4*

3. Course or distance south; as a ship's southing.*NWAD SOUTHING.5*

SOUTHMOST, ***a.*** **Furthest towards the south.**

SOUTHSAY, SOUTHSAYER. [See ***Soothsay*****.]**

SOUTHWARD, ***adv.*** **suth'ard. Towards the south; as, to go southward.**

SOUTHWARD, ***n.*** **suth'ard. The southern regions or countries.**

SOUTHWEST, ***n.*** **[south and west.] The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.**

SOUTHWEST, ***a.***

1. Lying in the direction of the southwest; as a southwest country.*NWAD SOUTHWEST.3*

2. Coming from the southwest; as a southwest wind.*NWAD*

SOUTHWEST.4

SOUTHWESTERLY, *a.*

1. In the direction of southwest, or nearly so.*NWAD SOUTHWESTERLY.2*

2. Coming from the southwest, or a point near it; as a southwesterly wind.*NWAD SOUTHWESTERLY.3*

SOUTHWESTERN, In the direction of southwest, or nearly so; as, to sail a southwestern course.

SOVENANCE, *n.* Remembrance. [Not English, nor it used.]

SOUVENIR, *n.* A remembrance.

SOVEREIGN, *a.* suv'eran. [We retain this babarous orthography from the Norman sovereign. The true spelling would be suveran from the L. supernes, superus.]

1. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; as a sovereign ruler of the universe.*NWAD SOVEREIGN.2*

2. Supreme; superior to all others; chief. God is the sovereign good of all who love and obey him.*NWAD SOVEREIGN.3*

3. Supremely efficacious; superior to all others; predominant; effectual; as a sovereign remedy.*NWAD SOVEREIGN.4*

4. Supreme; pertaining to the first magistrate of a nation; as sovereign authority.*NWAD SOVEREIGN.5*

SOVEREIGN, *n.* suv'eran.

1. A supreme lord or ruler; one who possesses the highest authority without control. Some earthly princes, kings and emperors are sovereigns in their dominions.*NWAD SOVEREIGN.7*

2. A supreme magistrate; a king.*NWAD SOVEREIGN.8*

3. A gold coin of England, value 20s or $4.44*NWAD SOVEREIGN.9*

SOVEREIGNIZE, *v.i.* suv'eranize. To exercise supreme authority. [Not in use.]

SOVEREIGNLY, *adv.* suv'eranly. Supreme power; supremacy; the possession power. Absolute sovereignty belongs to God only.

SOW, *n.*

1. The female of the hog kind or of swine.*NWAD SOW.2*

2. An oblong piece of lead.*NWAD SOW.3*

3. An insect; a milleped.*NWAD SOW.4*

SOW-BREAD, *n.* A plant of the genus Cyclamen.

SOW-BUG, *n.* An insect; a milleped.

SOW-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Sonchus. The downy sow-thistle is of the genus Andryala.

SOW, *v.t. pret.* sowed; *pp.* sowed or sown. [L. sevi. This word is probably contracted.]

1. To scatter on ground, for the purpose growth and the production of a crop; as, to sow good seed; to sow a bushel of wheat or rye to the acre; to sow oats, clover or barley; to sow seed in drills, or to sow it broad cast. Oats and flax should be sown early in the spring.*NWAD SOW.2*

2. To scatter seed over for growth; as, to sow ground or land; to sow ten or a hundred acres in a year.*NWAD SOW.3*

3. To spread or to originate; to propagate; as, to sow discord. Born to afflict my Marcia's family, and sow dissension in the hearts of brothers.*NWAD SOW.4*

4. To supply or stock with seed. The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, and it is the worst husbandry in the world to sow it with trifles.*NWAD SOW.5*

5. To scatter over; to besprinkle. He sow'd with stars the heaven. Morn now sow'd the earth with orient pearl.*NWAD SOW.6*

SOW, *v.i.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop. In New England, farmers begin to sow in April. They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy. *Psalm 126:5*.

SOW, for sew, is not in use. [See *Sew*.]

SOWCE, for souse. [See *Souse*.]

SOWED, *pp.* Scattered on ground, as seed; sprinkled with seed, as ground. We say, seed is sowed; or land is sowed.

SOWER, *n.*

1. He that scatters seed for propagation. Behold, a sower went forth to sow. *Matthew 13:3*.*NWAD SOWER.2*

2. One who scatters or spreads; as a sower of words.*NWAD SOWER.3*

3. A breeder; a promoter; as a sower of suits.*NWAD SOWER.4*

SOWING, *ppr.* Scattering, as seed; sprinkling with seed, as ground; stocking with seed.

SOWING, *n.* The act of scattering seed for propagation.

SOWINS, *n.* Flummery made of oatmeal somewhat soured. [Not used. I believe, in America.]

SOWL, *v.t.* To pull by the ears. [Not used in America.]

SOWN, *pp.* Scattered, as seed; sprinkled with seed, as ground.

SOY, *n.* A kind of source, used in Japan.

SOZZLE, *n.* [See *Soss*.] A sluttish woman, or one that spills water and other liquids carelessly. [New England.]

SPAAD, *n.* A kind of mineral; spar.

SPACE, *n.* [L. spatium, space; spatior, to wander. This word is probably formed on the root of pateo.]

1. Room; extension. Space in the abstract, is mere extension. Pure space is capable neither of resistance nor motion.*NWAD SPACE.2*

2. Any quantity of extension. In relation to bodies, space is the interval between any two or more object' as the space between two stars or two hills The quantity of space or extent between bodies, constitutes their distance form each other.*NWAD SPACE.3*

3. The distance or interval between lines; as in books. The space in music are named as well as the lines.*NWAD SPACE.4*

4. Quantity of time; also, the interval between two points of time. Nine times the space that measures day and God may defer his judgment for a time, and give a people a longer space for repentance.*NWAD SPACE.5*

5. A short time; a while. To stay your deadly strife a space. [This sense is nearly obsolete.]*NWAD SPACE.6*

SPACE, *v.i.* To rove. [Not in use.]

SPACE, *v.t.* Among printers, to make space or wider intervals between lines.

SPACEFUL, *a.* Wide; extensive. [Not used.]

SPACIOUS, *a.* [L. spatiosus.]

1. Wide; roomy; having large or ample room; not narrow; as a spacious church; a spacious hall or drawing room.*NWAD*

SPACIOUS.2

2. Extensive; vast in extent; as the spacious earth; the spacious ocean.*NWAD SPACIOUS.3*

SPACIOUSLY, *adv.* Widely; extensively.

SPACIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. Wideness; largeness of extent; roominess; as the spaciousness of the rooms in a building.*NWAD SPACIOUSNESS.2*

2. Extensiveness; vastness of extent; as the spaciousness of the ocean.*NWAD SPACIOUSNESS.3*

SPADDLE, *n.* [dim of spade.] A little spade.

SPADE, *n.* [L. spatula, from the root of pateo.]

1. An instrument for digging, consisting of a broad palm with a handle.*NWAD SPADE.2*

2. A suit of cards.*NWAD SPADE.3*

3. A deer three years old; written also spaid.*NWAD SPADE.4*

4. A gelded beast. [L. spado.]*NWAD SPADE.5*

SPADE-BONE, *n.* [spade and bone.] The shoulder blade. [I believe little used.]

SPADEFUL, *n.* [spade and full.] As much as a spade will hold.

SPADICEOUS, *a.* [L. spadiceus, from spadix, a light red color.]

1. Of a light red color, usually denominated bay.*NWAD SPADICEOUS.2*

2. In botany, a spadiceous flower, is a sort of aggregate flower, having a receptacle common to many florets, within a spathe, as in

palms, dracontium, arum, etc.*NWAD SPADICEOUS.3*

SPADILLE, *n.* spadil'. The ace of spades at omber.

SPADIX, *n.* [L.] In botany, the receptacle in palms and some other plants, proceeding from a spathe.

SPADO, *n.* [L.] A gelding.

SPAGYRIC, *a.* [L. spagyricus.] Chemical. [Not in use.]

SPAGYRIC, *n.* A chemist. [Not in use.]

SPAGYRIST, *n.* A chemist. [Not in use.]

SPAHEE, SPAHI, *n.* [See *Seapoy*.] One of the Turkish cavalry.

SPAKE, *pret.* of speak; nearly obsolete. We not use spoke.

SPALL, *n.* The shoulder. [Not English.]

SPALT, SPELT, *n.* A whitish scaly mineral, used to promote the fusion of metals.

SPALT, *a.* Cracked, as timber.

SPAN, *n.* [This word is formed on the root of bend, L. pando. The primary sense is to strain, stretch, extend, hence to join a team.]

1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; the eighth of a fathom.*NWAD SPAN.2*

2. A short space of time. Life's but a span; I'll every inch enjoy.*NWAD SPAN.3*

3. A span of horses, consists of two of nearly the same color, and otherwise nearly alike, which are usually harness side by side. The word signifies properly the same as yoke, when applied to horned

cattle, from buckling or fastening together. But in America, span always implies resemblance in color at least; it being an object of ambition with gentlemen and with teamters to unite two horses abreast that are alike.*NWAD SPAN.4*

4. In seamen's language, a small line or cord, the middle of which is attached to a stay.*NWAD SPAN.5*

SPAN, *v.t.*

1. To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; as, to span a space or distance; to span a cylinder.*NWAD SPAN.7*

2. To measure. This soul doth span the world.*NWAD SPAN.8*

SPAN, *v.i.* To agree in color, or in color and size; as, the horses span well. [New England.]

SPAN, pert. of spin. We now use spun.

SNANCEL, *n.* A rope to tie a cow's hind legs.

SPANCEL, *v.t.* To tie the legs of a horse or cow with a rope .

SPANCOUNTER, SPANFARTING, *n.* A play at which within a span or circuit marked.

SPANDREL, *n.* The space between the curve of an arch and the right lines inclosing it.

SPANE, *v.t.* To wean, [Not in use.]

SPANG, *n.* A spangle or shining ornament; a thin piece of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament.

2. An y little thing sparkling and brilliant like pieces of metal; as crystals of ice. For the rich spangles that adorn the sky.*NWAD SPANG.2*

SPANGLE, ***v.t.*** **To set or sprinkle with spangles; to adorn with small distinct brilliant bodies; as a spangled breastplate. What stars do spangle heaven with such beauty-**

SPANGLED, ***pp.*** **Set with spangles.**

SPANGLING, ***ppr.*** **Adorning with spangles.**

SPANIEL, *n.*

1. A dog used in sports of the field, remarkable for his sagacity and obedience.*NWAD SPANIEL.2*

2. A mean, cringing, fawning person.*NWAD SPANIEL.3*

SPANIEL, *a.* Like a spaniel; mean; fawning.

SPANIEL, *v.i.* TO fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious.

SPANIEL, *v.t.* To follow like a spaniel.

SPANISH, *a.* Pertaining to Spain.

SPANISH, *n.* The language of Spain.

SPANISH-BROOM, *n.* A plant of the genus Spartium.

SPANISH-BROWN, *n.* A species of earth used in paints.

SPANISH-FLY, *n.* A fly or insect, the cantharis used in vesicatories, or composition for raising blisters.

SPANISH-NUT, *n.* A plant.

SPANISH-WHITE, *n.* A white earth from Spain, used in paints.

SPANK, *v.t.* To strike with the open hand; to slap [A word common in New England.]

SPANKER, *n.*

1. A small coin.*NWAD SPANKER.2*

2. In seamen's language, a ship driver; a large sail occasionally set upon the mizenyard or gaff, the foot being extended by a

boom.*NWAD SPANKER.3*

3. One that takes long strides in walking; also a stout person.*NWAD SPANKER.4*

SPANKING, *ppr.*

1. Striking with the open hand*NWAD SPANKING.2*

2. *a.* Large; stout. [Vulgar.]*NWAD SPANKING.3*

SPAN-LONG, *a.* Of the length of a span.

SPANNED, *pp.* Measured with the hand.

SPANNER, *n.*

1. One that spans.*NWAD SPANNER.2*

2. The lock of a fusee or carbine; or the fusee itself.*NWAD SPANNER.3*

3. A wrench or nut screw-driver.*NWAD SPANNER.4*

SPAN-NEW, *a.* Quite new; probably bright-new.

SPANNING, *ppr.* Measuring with the hand; encompassing with the fingers.

SPAR, [If this word is connected with spare, the primary sense is probably thin. The sense of bar and spar, is however more generally derived from thrusting, shooting in length; so spear likewise. See *Bar*.]

1. A stone that breaks into a regular shape; marcasite. This name is popularly given to any crystalized mineral of a shining luster.*NWAD SPAR.2*

2. A round piece of timber. This name is usually given to the round pieces of timber used for the yards and top-masts of ships.*NWAD*

SPAR.3

3. The bar of a gate.*NWAD SPAR.4*

SPAR, *v.t.* To bar; to shut close or fasten with a bar.

SPAR, *v.i.* [This is another form of the L. spiro. The primary sense is to urge, drive, throw, propel.]

1. To dispute; to quarrel in words; to wrangle. [This is the sense of the word in America.]*NWAD SPAR.7*

2. To fight with preclusive strokes.*NWAD SPAR.8*

SPARABLE, *n.* Small nails. [Not in use.]

SPARADRAP, *n.* In pharmacy, a cerecloth.

SPARAGE, SPARAGUS, [Vulgar.] [See *Asparagus*.]

SPARE, *v.t.* [It seems to be from the same root as L. parco.]

1. To use frugally; not to be profuse; not to waste. Thou thy Father's thunder did'st not spare/*NWAD SPARE.2*

2. To save or withhold from any particular use or occupation. He has no bread to spare, that is, to withhold from his necessary uses. All the time he could spare from the necessary cares of his weighty charge, he bestowed on prayer and serving of God.*NWAD SPARE.3*

3. To part with without much inconvenience; to do without. I could have better spar'd a better man. Nor can we spare you long-*NWAD SPARE.4*

4. To omit; to forbear. We might have spared this toil and expense; Be pleas'd your politics to spare.*NWAD SPARE.5*

5. To use tenderly; to treat with pity and forbearance; to forbear to afflict, punish or destroy. Spare us, good Lord. dim sadness did not

spare celestial visages. But man alone can whom be conquers spare.*NWAD SPARE.6*

6. Not to take when in one's power; to forbear to destroy; as, to spare the life of a prisoner.*NWAD SPARE.7*

7. To grant; to allow; to indulge. Where anger Jove did never spare one breath of kind and temp'rate air.*NWAD SPARE.8*

8. TO forbear to inflict of impose. Spare my sight the pain of seeing what a world of tears it cost you.*NWAD SPARE.9*

SPARE, *v.i.*

1. TO live frugally; to be parsimonious. Who at some times spend, as other spare, divided between carelessness and care.*NWAD SPARE.11*

2. To forbear; to be scrupulous. To pluck and cat my fill I spar'd not.*NWAD SPARE.12*

3. To be frugal; not to be profuse.*NWAD SPARE.13*

4. To use mercy or forbearance; to forgive to be tender. The king was sparing and compassionate towards hid subjects.*NWAD SPARE.14*

SPARE, *a.*

1. Seanty; parsimonious; not abundant; as a spare diet. He was spare but discreet of speech. [We more generally use, in the latter application, sparing; as, he was sparing of words.]*NWAD SPARE.16*

2. That can be dispensed with; not wanted; superfluous. I have no spare time on my hands. If that no spare clothes he had to give.*NWAD SPARE.17*

3. Lean; wanting flesh; meager; thin. O give me your spare men and spare me the great ones.*NWAD SPARE.18*

4. Slow. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPARE.19*

SPARE, *n.* Parsimony; frugal use. [Not in use.]

SPARED, *pp.* Dispensed with; saved; forborne.

SPARELY, *adv.* Sparingly.

SPARENESS, *n.* State of being lean or thin; leanness.

SPARER, *n.* One that avoids unnecessary expense.

SPARERIB, *n.* [spare and rib.] The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.

SPARGEFACTION, *n.* [L. spargo, to sprinkle.] The act of sprinkling. [Not Used.]

SPARING, *ppr.*

1. Using frugally; forbearing; omitting to punish or destroy.*NWAD SPARING.2*

2. *a.* Scarce; little.*NWAD SPARING.3*

3. Scanty; not plentiful; not abundant; as a sparing diet.*NWAD SPARING.4*

4. Saving; parsimonious. Virgil being so very sparing of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in amy modern tongue.*NWAD SPARING.5*

SPARINGLY, *adv.*

1. Not abundantly.*NWAD SPARINGLY.2*

2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly. High titles of honor were in the king's minority sparingly granted, because dignity then waited on desert. Commend but sparingly whom thou dost love.*NWAD*

SPARINGLY.3

3. Abstinently; moderately. Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but sparingly.*NWAD SPARINGLY.4*

4. Seldom; not frequently. The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more sparingly used by Virgil.*NWAD SPARINGLY.5*

5. Cautiously; tenderly.*NWAD SPARINGLY.6*

SPARINGNESS, *n.*

1. Parsimony; want of liberality.*NWAD SPARINGNESS.2*

2. Caution.*NWAD SPARINGNESS.3*

SPARK, *n.* [The sense is that which shoots, darts off or scatters; probably allied to B. spargo.]

1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance, which is emitted from bodies in combustion, and which either ascends with the smoke, or is darted in another direction.*NWAD SPARK.2*

2. A small shining body or transient light. We have here and there a little clear light, and some sparks of bright knowledge.*NWAD SPARK.3*

3. A small portion of any thing active. If any spark of life is yet remaining.*NWAD SPARK.4*

4. A very small portion. If you have a spark or generosity.*NWAD SPARK.5*

5. A brisk, showy, gay man. The finest sparks and cleanest beaux.*NWAD SPARK.6*

6. A lover.*NWAD SPARK.7*

SPARK, *v.i.* To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. [Not in use.]

SPARKFUL, ***a.*** **Lively; brisk; gay.**

SPARKISH, ***a.***

1. Airy; gay.*NWAD SPARKISH.2*

2. Showy; well dressed; fine.*NWAD SPARKISH.3*

SPARKLE, ***n.***

1. A spark.*NWAD SPARKLE.2*

2. A luminous particle.*NWAD SPARKLE.3*

SPARKLE, ***v.i.***

1. To emit sparks; to send off small ignited particles; as burning fuel, etc.*NWAD SPARKLE.5*

2. To glitter; to glisten; as, a brilliant sparkles; sparkling colors.*NWAD SPARKLE.6*

3. To twinkle; to glitter; as sparkling stars.*NWAD SPARKLE.7*

4. To glisten; to exhibit an appearance of animation; as, the eyes sparkle with joy.*NWAD SPARKLE.8*

5. To emit little bubbles, as spirituous liquors; as sparkling wine.*NWAD SPARKLE.9*

SPARKLE, ***v.i.*** **To throw about; to scatter. [Not in use.]**

SPARKLER, ***n.*** **He or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle.**

SPARKLET, ***n.*** **A small spark.**

SPARKLINESS, ***n.*** **Vivacity. [Not in use.]**

SPARKLING, ***ppr.*** **or** ***a.*** **Emitting sparks; glittering; lively; as**

sparkling wine; sparkling eyes.

SPARKLINGLY, *adv.* With twinkling or vivid brilliancy.

SPARKLINGNESS, *n.* Vivid and twinkling luster.

SPARLING, *n.* A smelt.

SPARROW, *n.* A small bird of the genus Fringilla and order of Passers. These birds are frequently seen about houses.

SPARROW-GRASS, a corruption of asparagus.

SPARROW-HAWK, SPARHAWK, *n.* A small species of short winged hawk.

SPARRY, *a.* [from spar.] Resembling spar, or consisting or spar; having a confused cyrstraline structure; spathose.

SPARSE, *a.* spars. [L. sparsus, scattered, from spargo.]

1. Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there; as a sparse population.*NWAD SPARSE.2*

2. In botany, not opposite, not alternate, nor in any apparent regular order; applied to branches, leaves peduncles, etc.*NWAD SPARSE.3*

SPARSE, *v.t.* spars. To disperse. [Not in use.]

SPARSED, *a.* Scattered.

SPARSEDLY, *adv.* In a scattered manner.

SPARTAN, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Sparta; hence, hardly undaunted; as Spartan souls; Spartan bravery.

SPASM, *n.* [L. spasmus.] A n involuntary contraction of muscles or muscular fibers in animal bodies; irregular motion

of the muscles or muscular fibers; convulsion; cramp.

SPASMODIC, *a.* Consisting in spasm; as a spasmodic affection.

SPASMODIC, *n.* A medicine good for removing spasm; but I believe the word generally employed in anti-spasmodic.

SPAT, *pret.* of spit, but nearly obsolete.

SPAT, *n.* [from the root of spit; that which is ejected.]

1. The young of shell fish.*NWAD SPAT.3*

2. A petty combat; a little quarrel or dissension. [A vulgar use of the word in New England.]*NWAD SPAT.4*

SPATHACEOUS, *a.* Having a calyx like a sheath.

SPATHE, *n.* [L. spatha.] In botany, the calyx of a spadix opening or bursting longitudinally, in form of a sheath. It is also applied to the calyx of some flowers which have no spadix, as of narcissus, crocus, iris, etc.

SPATHIC, *a.* Foliated or lamellar. Spathic iron is a mineral of a foliated structure, and a yellowish or brownish color.

SPATHIFORM, *a.* [spath and form.] Resembling spar in form. The ocherous, spathiform and mineralized forms of urinate-

SPATHOUS, *a.* Having a calyx like a sheath.

SPATHULATE, [See *Spatulate*.]

SPATIATE, *v.t.* [L. spatior.] To rove; to ramble. [Not in use.]

SPATTER, *v.t.* [This root is a derivative of the family of spit, or L. pateo. See *Sputter*.]

1. To scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle with water or any fluid, or with any moist and dirty matter; as, to spatter a coat; to spatter the floor; to spatter the boots with mud. [This word, I believe, is applied always to fluid or moist substances. We say, to spatter with water, mud, blood or gravy; but never to spatter with dust or meal.]*NWAD SPATTER.2*

2. Figuratively, to asperse; to defame. [In this sense, asperse is generally used.]*NWAD SPATTER.3*

3. To throw out any thing offensive; as, to spatter foul speeches. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPATTER.4*

4. To scatter about; as, to spatter water here and there.*NWAD SPATTER.5*

SPATTER, *v.i.* To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner; to sputter. [See *Sputter*.]

SPATTERDASHES, *n. plu.* [spatter and dash.] Coverings for the legs to keep them clean from water and mud. [Since boots are generally worn, these things and their name are little used.]

SPATTERED, *pp.*

1. Sprinkling with moist some liquid or dirty substance.*NWAD SPATTERED.2*

2. Aspersed.*NWAD SPATTERED.3*

SPATTERING, *ppr.*

1. Sprinkling with or foul matter.*NWAD SPATTERING.2*

2. Aspersing.*NWAD SPATTERING.3*

SPATTLE, *n.* Spittle. [Not in use.]

SPATTLING-POPPY, *n.* [L. papaver spumeum.] A plant; white behen; a species of Campion.

SPATULA, SPATTLE, *n.* [L. spathula, spatha, a slice. from the root of L. pateo; so named from its breadth, or from its use in spreading things. A slice; an apothecaries' instrument, for spreading plasters, etc.]

SPATULATE, *a.* [from L. spathula.] In botany, a spatulate leaf is one shaped like a spatula or battledore, being roundish with a long, narrow, linear base; as in cistus incanus.

SPAVIN, *n.* A tumor or excrescence that forms on the inside of a horse's hough, not far from the elbow; at first like gristle, but afterwards hard and bony.

SPAVINED, *a.* Affected with spavis.

SPAW, SPA, *n.*

1. A mineral water from a place of this name in Germany. The name may perhaps be applied to other similar waters.*NWAD SPAW.2*

2. A spring of mineral water.*NWAD SPAW.3*

SPAWL, *v.i.* To throw saliva from the mouth in a scattering form; to disperse spittle in a careless dirty manner. Why must he sputter, spawl and slaver it?

SPAWL, *n.* Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly.

SPAWLING, *ppr.* Throwing spittle carelessly from the mouth.

SPAWLING, *n.* Saliva thrown out carelessly.

SPAWN, *n.* It has no plural. [If this word is not contracted, it belongs to the root of L. pano. If contracted, it probably belongs to the root of spew or spaw. The radical sense is that which is ejected or thrown out.]

1. The eggs of fish or frogs, when ejected.*NWAD SPAWN.2*

2. Any product or offspring; an expression of contempt.*NWAD SPAWN.3*

3. Offsets; shoots; suckers of plants. [Not in use in American.]*NWAD SPAWN.4*

SPAWN, *v.t.*

1. To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs.*NWAD SPAWN.6*

2. To bring forth; to generate; in contempt.*NWAD SPAWN.7*

SPAWN, *v.i.*

1. To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs.*NWAD SPAWN.9*

2. To issue, as offspring; in contempt.*NWAD SPAWN.10*

SPAWNED, *pp.* Produced or deposited, as the eggs of fish or frogs.

SPAWNER, *n.* the female fish. the spawner and the melter of the barbel cover their spawn with sand.

SPAY, *v.t.* [L. spado, a gelding.] To castrate the female of a beast by cutting and by taking out the uterus; as, to spay a sow.

SPAYED, *pp.* Castrated, as a female beast.

SPAYING, *ppr.* Castrating, as a female beast.

SPEAK, *v.i. pret.* spoke, [spake, nearly, *Obs.*] *pp.* spoke, spoken. [It is easy to see that the root of this word is allied to that of beak peak, pick.]

1. To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts bywords. Children learn to speak at an early age. The organs may be so obstructed that a man may not be able to speak.

Speak, Lord, for thy servant hearth. *1 Samuel 3:9*.*NWAD SPEAK.2*

2. To utter a speech, discourse or harangue; to utter thoughts in a public assembly. A man may be well informed on a subject, and yet to diffident to speak in public. Many of the nobility make them selves popular by speaking in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty.*NWAD SPEAK.3*

3. To talk; to express opinions; to dispute. An honest man, sir, is able to speak for himself, when the knave is not.*NWAD SPEAK.4*

4. To discourse; to make mention of. Lucan speaks of a part of Cesar's army that came to him from the Leman lake. The Scripture speaks only of those to whom it speaks.*NWAD SPEAK.5*

5. To give sound. Make all your trumpets speak.*NWAD SPEAK.6*

To speak with, to converse with. Let me speak with my son.*NWAD SPEAK.7*

SPEAK, ***v.t.***

1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to utter articulately; as human beings. They sat down with him on the ground seven days and seven nights, and none spoke a word to him. *Job 2:13*. Speak the word, and my son shall be healed. *Matthew 8:8*.*NWAD SPEAK.9*

2. To declare; to proclaim; to celebrate. It is my father's music to speak your deeds.*NWAD SPEAK.10*

3. To talk or converse in; to utter or pronounce, as in conversation. A man may know how to read and to understand a language which he cannot speak.*NWAD SPEAK.11*

4. To address; to accost. He will smile upon thee, put thee in hope, and speak thee fair.*NWAD SPEAK.12*

5. To exhibit; to make known. Let heav'n's wide circuit speak the Maker's high magnificence.*NWAD SPEAK.13*

6. To express silently or by signs. The lady's looks or eyes speak the meaning or wishes of her heart.*NWAD SPEAK.14*

7. To communicate; as, to speak peace to the soul.*NWAD SPEAK.15*

To speak a ship, to hail and speak to her captain or commander. [Note. We say, to speak a word or syllable, to speak a sentence, an oration, piece, composition, or a dialogue, to speak a man's praise, etc.; but we never say, to speak an argument, a sermon or a story.]*NWAD SPEAK.16*

SPEAKABLE, ***a.***

1. That can be spoken.*NWAD SPEAKABLE.2*

2. Having the power of speech.*NWAD SPEAKABLE.3*

SPEAKER, ***n.***

1. One that speaks, in what ever manner.*NWAD SPEAKER.2*

2. One that proclaims or celebrates. -No other speaker of my living actions.*NWAD SPEAKER.3*

3. One that utters or pronounces a discourse; usually, one that utters a speech in public. We say, a man is a good speaker, or a bad speaker.*NWAD SPEAKER.4*

4. The person who presides in a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; as the speaker of the house of commons; the speaker of a house or representatives.*NWAD SPEAKER.5*

SPEAKING, ***ppr.*** **Uttering words; discoursing; talking.**

SPEAKING, ***n.***

1. The act of uttering words; discourse.*NWAD SPEAKING.3*

2. In colleges, public declamation.*NWAD SPEAKING.4*

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, *n.* A trumpet by which the sound of the human voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, *n.*

1. A long pointed weapon, used in war and hunting by thrusting or throwing; a lance.*NWAD SPEAR.2*

2. A sharp pointed instrument with barbs; used for stabbing fish and other animals.*NWAD SPEAR.3*

3. A shoot, as of grass; usually spire.*NWAD SPEAR.4*

SPEAR, *v.t.* To pierce with a spear; to kill with a spear; as, to spear a fish.

SPEAR, *v.i.* To shoot into a long stem. [See *Spire*.]

SPEARED, *pp.* Pierced or killed with a spear.

SPEAR-FOOT, *n.* [spear and foot.] The far foot behind; used of a horse.

SPEAR-GRASS, *n.* [spear and grass.]

1. A long stiff grass.*NWAD SPEAR-GRASS.2*

2. In New England, this name is given to a species of Poa*NWAD SPEAR-GRASS.3*

SPEARING, *ppr.*

1. Piercing or killing with a spear.*NWAD SPEARING.2*

2. Shooting into a long stem.*NWAD SPEARING.3*

SPEARMAN, *n.* [spear and man.] One who is armed with a spear. *Psalm 68:30*.

SPEARMINT, *n.* [spear and mint.] A plant of the genus Mentha; a species of mint.

SPEAR-THISTLE, *n.* A plant, a troublesome weed.

SPEAR-WORT, *n.* A plant; the popular name of the Ranunculus flammula.

SPECHT, SPEIGHT, *n.* A woodpecker. [Not in use.]

SPECIAL, *a.* [from L. specialis, from species, form, figure, sort, from specio, to see. Hence species primarily is appearance, that which is presented to the eye. This word and especial are the same.]

1. Designating a species of sort. A special idea is called by the schools a species.*NWAD SPECIAL.2*

2. Particular; peculiar; noting something more than ordinary. She smiles with a special grace. Our Savior is represented every where in Scripture as the special patron of the poor and afflicted.*NWAD SPECIAL.3*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. A private grant is made by a special act of parliament or of congress.*NWAD SPECIAL.4*

4. Extraordinary; uncommon. Our charities should be universal, but chiefly exercised on special opportunities.*NWAD SPECIAL.5*

5. Chief in excellence. The king hath drawn the special head of all the land together.*NWAD SPECIAL.6*

SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION, in law, is one in which the power of an administrator is limited to the administration of certain specific effects, and not the effects in general of the deceased.

SPECIAL BAIL, consists of actual sureties recognized to answer for the appearance of person in court; as distinguished from common boil, which is nominal.

SPECIAL BAILIF, is a bailif appointed by the sherif for making arrests and serving processes.

SPECIAL CONTRACT, [See *Specialty*.]

SPECIAL DEMURRER, is one in which the cause of demurrer is particularly stated.

SPECIAL IMPARLANCE, is one in which there is a saving of all exceptions to the writ or count, or of all exception whatsoever.

SPECIAL JURY, is one which is called upon motion of either party, when the cause is supposed to require it.

SPECIAL MATTER IN EVIDENCE, the particular facts in the case on which the defendant relies.

SPECIAL PLEA, in bar, is a plea which sets forth the particular facts or reasons why the plaintif's demand should be barred as a release, accord, etc.

SPECIAL PROPERTY, a qualified or limited property, as the property which a man acquires in wild animals by reclaiming them.

SPECIAL SESSION OF A COURT, an extraordinary session; a session beyond the regular stated sessions; or in corporations and counties in England, a petty session held by a few justices for dispatching small business.

SPECIAL STATUE, is a private act of the legislature, such as respects a private act of the legislature, such as respect a private person or individual.

SPECIAL TAIL, is where a gift is restrained to certain hears of the donee's body, and does not descend to the heirs in general.

SPECIAL VERDICT, is a verdict in which the jury find the facts and state them as proved, but leave the law arising from the facts to be determined by the court. Another method of finding a special verdict, is when the jury find a verdict generally for the plaintif, but subject to the opinion of the court on a special case stated by the counsel on both sides, with regard to a matter of law.

SPECIAL WARRENT, a warrant to take a person and bring him before a particular justice who granted the warrant.

SPECIAL, *n.* A particular. [Not Used.]

SPECIALIZE, *v.t.* To mention specially. [Not in use.]

SPECIALLY, *adv.*

1. Particularly; in a manner beyond what is common, or out of the ordinary course. Every signal deliverance form danger ought to be specially noticed as a divine interposition.*NWAD SPECIALLY.2*

2. For a particular purpose. A meeting of the legislature is specially summoned.*NWAD SPECIALLY.3*

3. Chiefly; specially.*NWAD SPECIALLY.4*

SPECIALTY, *n.*

1. Particularity. specialty of rule hat been neglected.*NWAD SPECIALTY.2*

2. A particular or peculiar case. Note. This word is now little used in the senses above. Its common acceptation is,*NWAD SPECIALTY.3*

3. A special contract; an obligation or bond; the evidence of a debt by deed or instrument under seal. Such a debt is called a debt by specialty, in distinction from simple contract.*NWAD SPECIALTY.4*

SPECIE, *n.* spe'shy. Coin; copper, silver or gold coined and used as a circulating medium of commerce. [See *Special*.]

SPECIES, *n.* spe'shiz. [L. from specio, to see. See *Special*.]

1. In zoology, a collection of organized beings derived from one common parentage by natural generation, characterized by one peculiar from one common parentage by natural generation, characterized by one peculiar form, liable to vary within certain narrow limits. These accidental and limited variations are varieties. Different races from the same parents are called varieties.*NWAD SPECIES.2*

2. In botany, all the plants which spring from the same see, or which resemble each other in certain character or in variable forms. There are as many species as there are different in variable forms or circumstances only with in certain narrow limits. These accidental and limited variations are varieties. Different races from the same parents are called varieties.*NWAD SPECIES.3*

3. In logic, a special idea, corresponding to the specific distinctions of things in nature.*NWAD SPECIES.4*

4. Sort; kind; in a loose sense; as a species of low cunning in the world; as a species of generosity; a species of cloth.*NWAD SPECIES.5*

5. Appearance to the senses; visible or sensible representation. An apparent diversity between the species visible and audible, is that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. The species of letters illuminated with indigo and violet. [Little used.]*NWAD SPECIES.6*

6. Representation to the min. Wit-the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the species or ideas of those things which it designs to present. [Little used.]*NWAD SPECIES.7*

7. Show; visible exhibition. Shows and species serve best with the common people. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPECIES.8*

8. Coin, or coined silver and gold, used as a circulating medium; as the current species of Europe. In modern practice. this word is contracted into specie. What quantity of specie has the bank in its vault? What is the amount of all the current specie in the country? What is the value in specie, of a bill of exchange? We receive payment for goods in specie, not in bank notes.*NWAD SPECIES.9*

9. In pharmacy, a simple; a component part of a compound medicine.*NWAD SPECIES.10*

10. The old pharmaceutical term for powders.*NWAD SPECIES.11*

SPECIFIC, SPECIFICAL, ***a.***

1. That makes a thing of the species of which it is designating the peculiar property of properties of a thing, which constitute its species, and distinguish it from other things. Thus we say, the specific form of an animal or a plant; the specific form of a cube or square; the specific qualities of a plant or a drug; the specific difference between an acid and an alkali; the specific distinction

between virtue and vice. Specific difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species form one another.*NWAD SPECIFIC.2*

2. In medicine, appropriate for the cure of a particular disease; that certainly cures or is less fallible than others; as a specific remedy for the gout. The Saratogs waters are found to be a specific remedy, or nearly so, for the cure of bilious complaints, so called.*NWAD SPECIFIC.3*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, in botany, a circumstance or circumstances distinguishing one species from every other species of the same genus.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY, in philosophy, the weight that belongs to an equal bulk of each body. [See *Gravity*.]

SPECIFIC NAME, in botany, is the trivial name as distinguished form the generic na, e. Specific name is now used for the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species; but it was originally applied by Linne to the essential character of the species, or the essential difference. The present specific names he at fist called the trivial names.

SPECIFIC, *n.* In medicine, a remedy that certainly cures particular disease.

SPECIFICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species. A body is specifically lighter than another, when it has less weight in the same bulk than the other. Human reason-differs specifically from the fantastic reason of brutes. -Those several virtues that are specifically requisite to a due performance of duty.

SPECIFICATION, *n.*

1. The act of determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits. The specification of limitation of the question hinders the disputers from

wandering away from the precise point of inquiry.*NWAD SPECIFICATION.2*

2. The act of specifying; designation of particulars; particular mention; as the specification of a charge against a military or naval officer.*NWAD SPECIFICATION.3*

3. Article or thing specified.*NWAD SPECIFICATION.4*

SPECIFIED, *pp.* Particularized; specially named.

SPECIFY, *v.t.* To mention or name, as a particular thing; to designate in words so as to distinguish a thing from every other; as, to specify the uses of a plant; to specify the articles one wants to purchase. He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries and the uses of their soils are specified.

SPECIFYING, *ppr.* Naming of designating particularly.

SPECIMEN, *n.* [L. from species, with the termination men, which corresponds in sense to the English hood or ness.] A sample; a part or small portion of any thing, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of something not exhibited; as a specimen of a man's handwriting; a specimen of painting or composition; specimen of one's art or skill.

SPECIOUS, *a.* [L. speciosus.]

1. Showy; pleasing to the view. The rest, far greater part will deem in outward rites and specious form religion satisfied.*NWAD SPECIOUS.2*

2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just or correct' plausible; appearing well at first view; as specious reasoning; a specious argument; a specious objection; specious deeds. Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with the specious names of good nature, good manners, nobleness of mind, etc.*NWAD SPECIOUS.3*

SPECIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With a fair appearance; with show of right; as, to reason speciously.**

SPECK, ***n.*** **[This word may be formed from peck, for peckled has been used for speckled, spotted as though pecked.]**

1. A spot; a stain; a small place in any thing that is discolored by foreign matter, or is of a color different from that of the main substance; as a speck on paper or cloth.*NWAD SPECK.2*

2. A very small thing.*NWAD SPECK.3*

SPECK, ***v.t.*** **To spot; to stain in spots or drops.**

SPECKLE, ***n.*** **A little spot in any thing, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself.**

SPECKLE, ***v.t.*** **To mark with small spots of a different color; used chiefly in the participle passive, which see.**

SPECKLED, ***pp.*** **or** ***a.*** **Marked with specks; variegated with spots of a different color from the ground or surface of the object; as the speckled breast of a bird; a speckled serpent.**

SPECKLED BIRD, a denomination given to a person of doubtful character or principles.

SPECKLEDNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being speckled.**

SPECKLING, ***ppr.*** **Marking with small spots.**

SPECKTACLE, ***n.*** **[L. spectaculum, from specto, to behold; specio, to see.]**

1. A show; something exhibited to view; usually, something presented to view as extraordinary, or something that is beheld as unusual and worthy of special notice. Thus we call things exhibited for amusement, public spectacles, as the combats of gladiators in ancient Rome. We are made a spectacle to the world, and to

angels, and to men. *1 Corinthians 4:9*.*NWAD SPECKTACLE.2*

2. Any thing seen; a sight. A drunkard is a shocking spectacle.*NWAD SPECKTACLE.3*

3. Spectacles, in the plural, glasses to assist the sight.*NWAD SPECKTACLE.4*

4. Figuratively, something that aids the intellectual sight. Shakespeare needed not the spectacles of books to read nature.*NWAD SPECKTACLE.5*

SPECTACLED, *a.* Furnished with spectacles.

SPECTACULAR, *a.* Pertaining to shows.

SPECTATION, *n.* [L. spectatio.] Regard; respect. [Little used.]

SPECTATOR, *n.* [L. whence]

1. One that looks on; one that sees or beholds; a beholder; as the spectators of the show.*NWAD SPECTATOR.2*

2. One personally present. The spectators were numerous.*NWAD SPECTATOR.3*

SPECTATORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Spectator.

SPECTATORSHIP, *n.*

1. The act of beholding.*NWAD SPECTATORSHIP.2*

2. The office or quality of a spectator.*NWAD SPECTATORSHIP.3*

SPECTATRESS, SPECTATRIX, *n.* [L. spectatrix.] A female beholder or looker on.

SPECTER, *n.* [L. spectrum, from specto, to behold.]

1. An apparition; the appearance of a person who is dead; a ghost.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend, With bold fanatic specters to rejoice.*NWAD SPECTER.2*

2. Something made preternaturally visible.*NWAD SPECTER.3*

3. In conchology, a species of voluta, marked with reddish broad bands.*NWAD SPECTER.4*

SPECTRUM, *n.* [L.] A visible form; an image of something seen, continuing after image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered or turned away. This is called an ocular spectrum.

SPECULAR, *a.* [L. specularis, from speculum, a mirror, from specio, to see.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glass; having a smooth reflecting surface; as a specular metal; a specular surface.*NWAD SPECULAR.2*

2. Assisting sight. [Improper and not used.]*NWAD SPECULAR.3*

3. Affording view.*NWAD SPECULAR.4*

SPECULATE, *v.i.* [L. speculor, to view, to contemplate, from specio, to see.]

1. To meditate; to contemplate; to consider a subject by turning it in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; as, to speculate on political events; to speculate on the probable results of a discovery.*NWAD SPECULATE.2*

2. In commerce, to purchase land, goods, stock or other things, with the expectation of an advance in price, and of selling the articles with a profit by means of such advance; as, to speculate in coffee, or in sugar, or in six percent stock, or in bank stock.*NWAD SPECULATE.3*

SPECULATE, *v.t.* To consider attentively; as, to speculate the nature of a thing. [Not in use.]

SPECUATION, ***n.***

1. Examination by the eye; view [Little used.]*NWAD SPECUATION.2*

2. Mental view of any thing in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination. The events of the day afford matter of serious speculation to the friends of christianity. Thenceforth to speculations high or deep. I turn'd my thoughts-*NWAD SPECUATION.3*

3. Train of thoughts formed by meditation. From him Socrates derived the principles of morality and most part of his natural speculations.*NWAD SPECUATION.4*

4. Mental scheme; theory; views of a subject not verified by fact or practice. This globe, which was formerly round only in speculation, has been circumnavigated. The application of steam to navigation is no longer a matter of mere speculation. Speculations which originate in guilt, must end in ruin.*NWAD SPECUATION.5*

5. Power of sight. Thou hast no speculation in those eyes. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPECUATION.6*

6. In commerce, the act or practice of buying land or goods, etc. in expectation of a rise as distinguished from a regular trade, in which the profit expected is the difference between the retail and wholesale prices, or the difference of price in the place where the good are purchased, and the place to which they are to be carried for market. In England, France and America, public stock is the subject of continual speculation. In the United States, a few men have been enriched, but many have been ruined by speculation.*NWAD SPECUATION.7*

SPECULATIST, ***n.*** **One who speculates or forms theories; a speculator.**

SPECULATIVE, ***a.***

1. Given to speculation; contemplative; applied to persons. The min

of man being by nature speculative-*NWAD SPECULATIVE.2*

2. Formed by speculation; theoretical; ideal; not verified by fact, experiment or practice; as a scheme merely speculative.*NWAD SPECULATIVE.3*

3. Pertaining to view; also, prying.*NWAD SPECULATIVE.4*

SPECULATIVELY, *adv.*

1. In contemplation; with meditation.*NWAD SPECULATIVELY.2*

2. Ideally; theoretically; in theory only, not in practice. Propositions seem often to be speculatively true, which experience does not verify.*NWAD SPECULATIVELY.3*

SPECULATIVENESS, *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation only.

SPECULATOR, *n.*

1. One who speculates or forms theories.*NWAD SPECULATOR.2*

2. An observer; a contemplator.*NWAD SPECULATOR.3*

3. A spy; a watcher.*NWAD SPECULATOR.4*

4. In commerce, one who buys goods, land or other thing, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.*NWAD SPECULATOR.5*

SPECULATORY, *a.*

1. Exercising speculation.*NWAD SPECULATORY.2*

2. Intended or adapted for viewing or espying.*NWAD SPECULATORY.3*

SPECULM, *n.* [L.]

1. A mirror or looking glass.*NWAD SPECULM.2*

2. A glass that reflects the images of objects.*NWAD SPECULM.3*

3. A metallic reflector used in catadioptric telescopes.*NWAD SPECULM.4*

4. In surgery, an instrument for dilating and keeping open certain parts of the body.*NWAD SPECULM.5*

SPED, *pret.* and *pp.* of speed.

SPEECH, *n.*

1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds. Speech was given to man by his Creator for the noblest purposes.*NWAD SPEECH.2*

2. Language; words as expressing ideas. The acts of God to human ears cannot without process of speech be told.*NWAD SPEECH.3*

3. A particular language, as distinct form others. *Psalm 19:3*.*NWAD SPEECH.4*

4. That which is spoken; words uttered in connection and expressing thoughts. You smile at my speech.*NWAD SPEECH.5*

5. Talk; mention; common saying. The duke did of me demand, what was the speech among the londoners concerning the French journey.*NWAD SPEECH.6*

6. Formal discourse in public; oration; harangue. The member has made his first speech in the legislature.*NWAD SPEECH.7*

7. Any declaration of thoughts. I, with leave of speech implor'd, repli'd.*NWAD SPEECH.8*

SPEECH, *v.i.* To make a speech; to harangue. [Little used.]

SPEECHLESS, *a.*

1. Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech. More generally,*NWAD SPEECHLESS.2*

2. Mute; silent; not speaking for a time. Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear.*NWAD SPEECHLESS.3*

SPEECHLESSNESS, *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness.

SPEECH-MAKER, *n.* One who makes speeches; one who speaks much in a public assembly.

SPEED, *v.i. pret.* and *pp.* sped, speeded. [The L. expedio may be from the same root, which signifies to drive, to hurry, of the family of L. peto.]

1. To make haste; to move with celerity.*NWAD SPEED.2*

2. To have success; to prosper; to succeed; that is, to advance in one's enterprise. He that's once demi'd will hardly speed. Those that profaned and abused the second temple, sped no better.*NWAD SPEED.3*

3. To have any condition good or ill; to fare. Ships heretofore in seas like fishes sped, The mightiest still upon the smallest fed.*NWAD SPEED.4*

SPEED, *v.t.*

1. TO dispatch; to send away in haste. He sped him thence home to his habitation.*NWAD SPEED.6*

2. To hasten; to hurry; to put in quick motion. -But sped his steps along the hoarse resounding shore.*NWAD SPEED.7*

3. TO hasten to a conclusion; to execute; to dispatch; as, to speed judicial acts.*NWAD SPEED.8*

4. To assist; to help forward; to hasten. -With rising gales that sped their happy flight.*NWAD SPEED.9*

5. To prosper; to cause to succeed. May heaven speed this undertaking.*NWAD SPEED.10*

6. To furnish in haste.*NWAD SPEED.11*

7. To dispatch; to kill; to ruin; to destroy. With a speeding thrust his heart he found. A dire dilemma! either way I'm sped; If foes, they write if friends they read me dead.*NWAD SPEED.12*

Note In the phrase, "God speed," there is probably a gross mistake in considering it as equivalent to "may God give you success." The true phrase is probably "good speed; good, in Saxon, being written god. I bid you or wish you good speed, that is, good success.*NWAD SPEED.13*

SPEED, *n.*

1. Swiftness; quickness; celerity; applied to animals. We say, a man or a horse runs or travels with speed; a fowl flies with speed. We speak of the speed of a fish in the water, but we do not speak of the speed of a river, or of wind, or of a falling body. I think however I have seen the word applied to the lapse of time and the motion of lightning, but in poetry only.*NWAD SPEED.15*

2. Haste; dispatch; as, to perform a journey with speed; to execute an order with speed.*NWAD SPEED.16*

3. Rapid pace; as a horse of speed. We say also, high speed, full speed.*NWAD SPEED.17*

4. Success; prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; that is, advance to the desired end. O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good speed this day. *Genesis 24:12*. This use is retained in the proverb, "to make more haste than good speed," and in the Scriptural phrase, "to bid one good speed," [Not God speed, as erroneously written.]*NWAD SPEED.18*

SPEEDILY, *adv.* Quickly; with haste; in a short time. Send speedily to Bertram.

SPEEDINESS, *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; dispatch.

SPEEDWELL, *n.* A plant of the genus Veronica.

SPEEDY, *a.*

1. Quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion; as a speedy flight; on speedy foot.*NWAD SPEEDY.2*

2. Quick in performance; not dilatory or slow; as a speedy dispatch of business.*NWAD SPEEDY.3*

SPEET, *v.t.* [from the root of spit.] To stab. [Not in use.]

SPEIGHT, *n.* A wood pecker. [Not in use.]

SPELK, *n.* A splinter; a small stick or rod used in thatching.

SPELL, *n.* [The verb primarily signifies to throw or drive, and is probably formed on the root of L. pello. In some of the application of spell, we observe the sense of turn. We observe the same in throw, warp, cant, etc.]

1. A story; a tale.*NWAD SPELL.2*

2. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. Start not; her actions shall be holy; you hear my speel is lawful. Begin, begin; the mystic spell prepare.*NWAD SPELL.3*

3. A turn of work; relief; turn of duty. Take a spell at the pump. Their toil is so extreme, that they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeed by spells.*NWAD SPELL.4*

4. In New England, a short time; a little time. [Not elegant.]*NWAD SPELL.5*

5. A turn of gratuitous labor, sometimes accompanied with presents. People give their neighbors a spell.*NWAD SPELL.6*

SPELL, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **spelled or spelt.**

1. To tell or name the letters of a word, with a proper division of syllables, for the with a proper division of syllables, for the purpose of learning the pronunciation. In this matter children learn to read by first spelling the words.*NWAD SPELL.8*

2. To write or print with the proper letters; to form words by correct orthography. The word satire ought to be spelled with i, and not with y.*NWAD SPELL.9*

3. To take another's place or turn temporarily in any labor or service. [This is a popular use of the word in New England.]*NWAD SPELL.10*

4. To charm; as spelled with words of power.*NWAD SPELL.11*

5. To read; to discover by characters or marks; with out; as, to speel out the sense of an author. We are not left to spell out a God in the works of creation.*NWAD SPELL.12*

6. To tell; to relate; to teach. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPELL.13*

SPELL, ***v.i.***

1. To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing. He knows not how to spell. Our orthography is so irregular that most persons never learn to spell.*NWAD SPELL.15*

2. To read.*NWAD SPELL.16*

SPELLED, SPELT, ***pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **of spell.**

SPELLER, ***n.*** **One that spells; one skilled in spelling.**

SPELLING, ***ppr.***

1. Naming the letters of a word, or writing them; forming words with their proper letters.*NWAD SPELLING.2*

2. Taking another's turn.*NWAD SPELLING.3*

SPELLING, *n.*

1. The act of naming the letters of a word, or the act of writing or printing words with their proper letters.*NWAD SPELLING.5*

2. Orthography; the manner of forming words with letters. Bad spelling is disreputable to a gentleman.*NWAD SPELLING.6*

SPELLING-BOOK, *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read.

SPELT, *n.* A species of grain of the genus Triticum; called also German wheat.

SPELT, *v.t.* To split. [Not in use.]

SPELTER, *n.* Common zink, which contains a portion of lead, copper, iron, a little arsenic, manganese and plumbago.

SPENCE, *n.* spens. A buttery; a larder; a place where provisions are kept.

SPENCER, *n.*

1. One who has the care of the spence or buttery.*NWAD SPENCER.2*

2. A kind of short coat.*NWAD SPENCER.3*

SPEND, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* spent. [L. expendo; from the root of L. pando, pendeo, the primary sense of which is to strain, to open or spread; allied to span, pane, etc.]

1. To lay out; to dispose of; to part with; as, to spend money for clothing. Why do ye spend money for that which is not bread? *Isaiah 55:2*.*NWAD SPEND.2*

2. To consume; to waste; to squander; as to spend an estate in gaming or other vices.*NWAD SPEND.3*

3. To consume; to exhaust. The provisions were spent, and the troops were in want.*NWAD SPEND.4*

4. To bestow for any purpose; often with on or upon. It is folly to spend words in debate on trifles.*NWAD SPEND.5*

5. To effuse. [Little used.]*NWAD SPEND.6*

6. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away. They spend their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. *Job 21:13*.*NWAD SPEND.7*

7. To lay out; to exert or to waste; to wear away; as, to spend one's strength.*NWAD SPEND.8*

8. To exhaust of force; to waste; to wear away; as, a ball had spend its force. The violence of the waves was spent. Heaps of spent arrows fall and strew the ground.*NWAD SPEND.9*

9. To exhaust of strength; to harass; to fatigue. Their bodies spent with long labor and thirst-*NWAD SPEND.10*

SPEND, *v.i.*

1. To make expense; to make disposition of money. He spends like a prudent man.*NWAD SPEND.12*

2. To be lost or wasted; to vanish; to be dissipated. The sound spendeth and is dissipated in the open air.*NWAD SPEND.13*

3. To prove in the use. -Butter spent as if it cam from the richer soil.*NWAD SPEND.14*

4. To be consumed. Candles spend fast in a current of air Our provision spend rapidly.*NWAD SPEND.15*

5. To be employed to any use. The vines they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap spendeth into the grapes. [Unusual.]*NWAD*

SPENDER, ***n.*** **One that spends; also, a prodigal; a lavisher.**

SPENDING, ***ppr.*** **Laying out; consuming; wasting; exhausting.**

SPENDTHRIFT, ***n.*** **[spend and thrift.] One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate.**

SPERABLE, ***a.*** **[L. sperabilis, from spero, to hope.] That may be hoped. [Not in use.]**

SPERM, ***n.*** **[L. sperma.]**

1. Animal seed; that by which the species is propagated.*NWAD SPERM.2*

2. The head matter of a certain species of whale, called cachalot. It is called by the French blanc de baleine, the white of whales. It is found also in other parts of the body; but it is improperly named, not being a spermatic substance. Of this matter are mad candles of a beautiful white color.*NWAD SPERM.3*

3. Spawn of fishes or frogs.*NWAD SPERM.4*

SPERMACETO, ***n.*** **[L. sperma, sperm, and cetus, a whale. It is pronounced as it is written.] The same as sperm.**

SPERMATIC, ***a.***

1. Consisting of seed; seminal.*NWAD SPERMATIC.2*

2. Pertaining to the semen, or conveying it; as spermatic vessels.*NWAD SPERMATIC.3*

SPERMATIZE, ***v.i.*** **To yield seed. [Not in use.]**

SPERMATOCELE, ***n.*** **A swelling of the spermatic vessels, or**

vessels of the testicles.

SPERSE, *v.t.* To disperse. [Not in use.]

SPET, *v.t.* To spit; to throw out. [Not in use.]

SPET, *n.* Spittle, or a flow. [Not in use.]

SPEW, SPUE, *v.t.* [L. spuo.]

1. To vomit; to puke; to eject from the stomach.*NWAD SPEW.2*

2. To eject; to cast forth.*NWAD SPEW.3*

3. To cast out with abhorrence. *Leviticus 18:28*.*NWAD SPEW.4*

SPEW, *v.i.* To vomit; to discharge the contents of the stomach.

SPEWED, *pp.* Vomited; ejected.

SPEWER, *n.* One who spews.

SPEWING, *ppr.* Vomiting; ejecting from the stomach.

SPEWY, *a.* Wet; foggy.

SPHACELATE, *v.i.* [See *Sphacelus*.]

1. To mortify; to become gangrenous; as flesh.*NWAD SPHACELATE.2*

2. To decay or become carious, as a bone.*NWAD SPHACELATE.3*

SPHACELATE, *v.t.* To affect with gangrene.

SPHACLATION, *n.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

SPHACELUS, *n.*

1. In medicine and surgery, gangrene; mortification of the flesh of a living animal.*NWAD SPHACELUS.2*

2. Caries or decay of a bone.*NWAD SPHACELUS.3*

SPHAGNOUS, *a.* [shagnum, bog-moss. Linne.] Pertaining to bog-moss; mossy.

SPHENE, *n.* A mineral composed of nearly equal parts of oxyd of titanium, silex and lime. Its colors are commonly grayish, yellowish, redish and blackish brown, and various shades of green. It is found amorphous and in crystals.

SPHENOID, SPHENOIDAL, *a.* Resembling a wedge. The spenoid bone, is the pterygoid bone of the basis of the skull.

SPHERE, *n.* [L. sphera.]

1. In geometry, a solid body contained under a single surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point called its center. The earth is not an exact sphere. The sun appears to be a sphere.*NWAD SPHERE.2*

2. An orb or globe of the mundane system. First the sun, a mighty sphere, he fram'd. Then mortal ears had heard the music of the spheres.*NWAD SPHERE.3*

3. An orbicular body, or a circular figure representing the earth or apparent heavens.*NWAD SPHERE.4*

4. Circuit of motion; revolution; orbit; as the diurnal sphere.*NWAD SPHERE.5*

5. The concave or vast orbicular expanse in which the heavenly orbs appear.*NWAD SPHERE.6*

6. Circuit of action, knowledge or influence; compass; province; employment. Every man has his particular sphere of action, in which it should be his ambition to excel. Events of this kind have repeatedly fallen within the sphere of my knowledge. This man

treats of matters not within his sphere.*NWAD SPHERE.7*

7. Rank; order of society. Persons moving in a higher sphere claim more deference.*NWAD SPHERE.8*

Sphere Of Activity of a body, the whole space or extent reached by the effluvia emitted from it.*NWAD SPHERE.9*

A Right Sphere, that aspect of the heavens in which the circles of daily motion of the heavenly bodies, are perpendicular to the horizon. A spectator at the equator views a right sphere.*NWAD SPHERE.10*

A Parallel Sphere, that in which the circles of daily motion are parallel to the horizon. A spectator at either of the poles, would view a parallel sphere.*NWAD SPHERE.11*

An Oblique Sphere, that in which the circles of daily motion are oblique to the horizon. as is the case to a spectator at any point between the equator and either pole.*NWAD SPHERE.12*

Armillary Sphere, an artificial representation of the circles of the sphere, by means of brass rings.*NWAD SPHERE.13*

SPHERE, *v.t.*

1. To place in a sphere. The glorious planet Sol in novel eminence enthron'd, and spher'd amidst the res. [Unusual.]*NWAD SPHERE.15*

2. To form into roundness; as light sphered in a radiant cloud.*NWAD SPHERE.16*

SPHERIC, SPHERICAL, *a.* [L. sphericus.]

1. Globular; orbicular; having a surface in every part equally distant from the center; as a spherical body. Drops of water take a spherical form.*NWAD SPHERIC.2*

2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets. We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and the stars, as if we were villains

by spherical predominance.*NWAD SPHERIC.3*

Spherical Geometry. that branch of geometry which teats of spherical magnitudes.*NWAD SPHERIC.4*

Spherical Triangle, a triangle formed by the mutual intersection of three great circles of the sphere.*NWAD SPHERIC.5*

Spherical Trigonometry, that branch of trigonometry which teaches to compute the sides and angles of spherical triangles.*NWAD SPHERIC.6*

SPERICALLY, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.

SPERICALNESS, SPERICITY, *n.* The state or quality of being orbicular or spherical; roundness; as the sphericity of a drop of water.

SPHERICS, *n.* The doctrine of the sphere.

SPHEROID, *n.* [sphere and form.] A body or figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical. A spheroid is oblate or prolate. The earth is found to be a oblate spheroid, that is, flatted at the poles, whereas some astronomers formerly supposed it to be prolate or oblong.

SPHEROIDAL, SPHEROIDIC, SPHEROIDICAL, *a.*

1. Having the form of a sheriod.*NWAD SPHEROIDAL.2*

2. In crystalography, bounded by several convex faces.*NWAD SPHEROIDAL.3*

SPHEROIDITY, *n.* The state or quality of being spheroidal.

SPHEROSIDERITE, *n.* A substance found in the basaltic compact lava of Steinheim; called also glass lava or hyatite.

SPHERULE, *n.* [L. spharula.] A little sphere or spherical body. Mercury or quicksilver when poured upon a plane, divides itself into a great number of minute spherules.

SPHERULITE, *n.* A variety of obsidian or pearl-stone, found in rounded grains.

SPHERY, *a.*

1. Belonging to the sphere.*NWAD SPHERY.2*

2. Round; spherical.*NWAD SPHERY.3*

SPHINCTER, *n.* In anatomy, a muscle that contracts or shuts; as the sphincter labiorum; sphincter vesica.

SPHINX, *n.* [L. sphinx.]

1. A famous monster in Egypt, having the body of a lion and the face of a young woman.*NWAD SPHINX.2*

2. In entomology, the hawk-moth, a genus of insects.*NWAD SPHINX.3*

SPHRAGID, *n.* A species of ocherous clay which falls to pieces in water with the emission of many bubbles; called also earth of Lemons.

SPIAL, *n.* A spy; a scout. [Not in use.]

SPICATE, *a.* [L. spicatus, from spica, a spike.] Having a spike or ear.

SPICE, *n.*

1. A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste; used in sauces and in cookery.*NWAD SPICE.2*

2. A small quantity; something that enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree, as spice alters the taste of a thing.*NWAD SPICE.3*

3. A sample.*NWAD SPICE.4*

SPICE, *v.t.*

1. To season with spice; to mix aromatic substances with; as, to spice wine.*NWAD SPICE.6*

2. To tincture; as the spiced Indian air.*NWAD SPICE.7*

3. To render nice; to season with scruples.*NWAD SPICE.8*

SPICED, *pp.* Seasoned with spice.

SPICER, *n.*

1. One that seasons with spice.*NWAD SPICER.2*

2. One that deals in spice.*NWAD SPICER.3*

SPICERY, *n.*

1. Spices in general; fragrant and aromatic vegetable substances used in seasoning.*NWAD SPICERY.2*

2. A repository of spices.*NWAD SPICERY.3*

SPICK AND SPAN, bright; shining; as a garment spick and span new, or span-new. brightness; spiccare, to shine; spiccar le parole, to speak distinctly; spicciare, to rush out, the radical sense of which is to shoot or dart. Span is probably from the root of spangle, a mirror.

SPICKNEL, SPIGNEL, *n.* The herb maldmony or bear wort. the Athamanta Meum, Ethusa Meum.

SPICOSITY, *n.* [L. spica.] The state of having or being full of ears, like corn. [Not in use.]

SPICULAR, *a.* [L. spiculum, a dart.] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

SPICULATE, *v.t.* [L. spiculo, to sharpen, from spiculum, a dart, from spica, or its root. See *Spike*.] To sharpen to a point.

SPICY, *a.* [from spice.]

1. Producing spice; abounding with spices; as the spicy shore of Arabia.*NWAD SPICY.2*

2. Having the qualities of spice; fragrant; aromatic; as spicy plants. Led by new stars and borne by spicy gales.*NWAD SPICY.3*

SPIDER, *n.* [I know not from what source this word is derived.] The common name of the insects of the genus Aranea,

remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation, and for the deposit of their food. The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine!

SPIDER-CATCHER, *n.* A bird so called.

SPIDERLIKE, *a.* Resembling a spider.

SPIDERWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Anthericum.

SPIGNEL. [See *Spicknel*.]

SPIGOT, *n.* A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor.

SPIKE, *n.* [L. L. spica, and ear of corn. It signifies a shoot or point.]

1. A large uail; always in American applied to a nail or pin of metal. A similar thing made of word is called a peg or pin. In England, it is sometimes used for a sharp point of wood.*NWAD SPIKE.2*

2. An ear of corn or grain. It is applied to the heads of wheat, rye and barley; and is particularly applicable to the ears of maiz.*NWAD SPIKE.3*

3. A shoot.*NWAD SPIKE.4*

4. [L. spica.] In botany, a species of inflorescence, in which sessile flowers are alternate on a common simple peduncle, as in wheat and rye, lavender, etc.*NWAD SPIKE.5*

SPIKE, *n.* A smaller species of lavender.

SPIKE, *v.t.*

1. To fasten with spikes or long and large nails; as, to spike down the planks of a floor or bridge.*NWAD SPIKE.8*

2. To set with spikes. A youth leaping over the spiked pales-was

caught by the spikes. [Unusual.]*NWAD SPIKE.9*

3. To stop the vent with spikes; as, to spike cannon.*NWAD SPIKE.10*

SPIKED, *pp.* Furnished with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.

SPIKE-LAVENDER, *n.* The Lavandula spica.

SPIKELET, *n.* In botany, a small spike of a large one; or a subdivision of a spike.

SPIKENARD, *n.* spik'nard. [L. spica nardi.]

1. A plant of the genus Nardus.*NWAD SPIKENARD.2*

2. The oil of balsam procured from the spikenard.*NWAD SPIKENARD.3*

SPIKING, *ppr.* Fastening with spikes; stopping with large nails.

SPIKY, *a.* Having a sharp point.

SPILE, *n.* [L. pilus, pilum, etc.]

1. A small peg or wooden pin, used to stop a hole.*NWAD SPILE.2*

2. A stake driven into the ground to protect a bank, etc.*NWAD SPILE.3*

SPILL, *n.* [a different orthography of spile, supra.]

1. A small peg or pin for stopping a cask; as a vent hole stopped with a spill.*NWAD SPILL.2*

2. A little bar or pin of iron.*NWAD SPILL.3*

3. A little sum of money. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPILL.4*

SPILL, *v.t. pret.* spilled or spilt; *pp.* id.

1. To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose to suffer to be scattered; applied only to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose. Thus we spill water from a pail; we spill spirit or oil from a bottle; we spill quicksilver or powders form a vessel or a paper; we spill sand or flour.*NWAD SPILL.6*

2. To suffer to be shed; as, a man spills his own blood.*NWAD SPILL.7*

3. To cause to flow out or lose; to shed; as, a man spills another's blood. [This is applied to cases of murder or other homicide, but not to venesection. In the later case we say, to let or take blood.]*NWAD SPILL.8*

4. To mischief; to destroy; as, to spill the mind or soul; to spill glory; to spill forms, etc. [This application is obsolete and now improper.]*NWAD SPILL.9*

5. TO throw away.*NWAD SPILL.10*

6. In seamen's language, to discharge the wind out of the cavity or belly of a sail.*NWAD SPILL.11*

SPILL, *v.i.*

1. To waste; to be prodigal. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPILL.13*

2. TO be shed; to be suffered to fall, he lost or wasted. He was so topfull of himself, that he let it spill on all the company.*NWAD SPILL.14*

SPILLED, *pp.* Suffered to fall, as liquids; shed.

SPILLER, *n.*

1. One that spills or sheds.*NWAD SPILLER.2*

2. A kind of fishing line.*NWAD SPILLER.3*

SPILLING, *ppr.* Suffering to fall or run out, as liquids; shedding.

SPILLING-LINES, in a ship, are ropes for furling more conveniently the square sails.

SPILT, *pret.* and *pp.* of spill.

SPILTH, *n.* [from spill.] Any thing spilt. [Not in use.]

SPIN, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* spun. Span is not used. [If the sense is to draw out or extend, this coincides in origin with span.]

1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery; as, to spin wool, cotton or flax; to spin goats' hair. All the yarn which Penelope spun in Ulysses' absence did but fill Ithaca with moths.*NWAD SPIN.2*

2. To draw out tediously; to form by a slow process of be degrees; with out; as, to spin out large volumes on a subject.*NWAD SPIN.3*

3. To extend to a great length; as, to spin out a subject.*NWAD SPIN.4*

4. To draw out; to protract; to spend by delays; as, to spin out the day in the idleness By one delay after another, they spin out their whole lives.*NWAD SPIN.5*

5. To whirl with a thread; to turn or cause to whirl; as, to spin a top.*NWAD SPIN.6*

6. To draw out from the stomach in a filament; as, a spider spins a web.*NWAD SPIN.7*

To spin hay, in military language, is to twist it into ropes for convenient carriage on an expedition.*NWAD SPIN.8*

SPIN, *v.i.*

1. To practice spinning; to work at drawing and twisting threads; as,

the woman knows how to spin. They neither know to spin, nor car to toil.*NWAD SPIN.10*

2. To perform the act of drawing and twisting threads; as, a machine or jenny spins with great exactness.*NWAD SPIN.11*

3. To move round rapidly; to whirl; as a top or a spindle.*NWAD SPIN.12*

4. To stream or issue in a thread or small current; as, blood spins from a vein.*NWAD SPIN.13*

SPINACH, SPINAGE, *n.* [L. spinacia.] A plant of the genus Spinacia.

SPINAL, *a.* [See *Spine*.] Pertaining to the spine or back bone of an animal; as the spinal marrow; spinal muscles; spinal arteries.

SPINDLE, *a.* [See *Spin*.]

1. The pin used in spinning wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread when twisted, is wound.*NWAD SPINDLE.2*

2. A slender pointed rod or pin on which any thing turn; as the spindle of a vane.*NWAD SPINDLE.3*

3. The fusee of a watch.*NWAD SPINDLE.4*

4. A long slender stalk.*NWAD SPINDLE.5*

5. The lower end of a capstan, shod with iron; the pivot.*NWAD SPINDLE.6*

SPINDLE, *v.i.* To shoot or grow in a long slender stalk or body.

SPINDLE-LEGS, SPINDLE-SHANKS, *n.* A tall slender person; in contempt.

SPINDLE-SHANKED, *a.* Having long slender legs.

SPINDLE-SHAPED, ***a.*** **Having the shape of a spindle; fusiform.**

SPINDLE-TREE, ***n.*** **A plant, prick-wood, of the genus Euonymus.**

SPINE, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. The back bone of an animal.*NWAD SPINE.2*

2. The shin of the leg.*NWAD SPINE.3*

3. A thorn; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant. It differs from a prickle, which proceeds form the bark. A spine which proceeds from the bark. A spine sometimes terminates a branch or a leaf, and sometimes is axillary, growing at the angle formed by the branch or leaf with the stem. The wild apple and pear are armed with thorns; the rose, bramble, gooseberry. etc. are armed with prickles.*NWAD SPINE.4*

SPINEL, SPINELLE, ***n.*** **The spinelle ruby, says Hauy; is the true ruby, a gem of a red color, blended with tints of blue or yellow. It is in grains more or less crystalized. A subspecies of octahedral corundum.**

SPINELLANE, ***n.*** **A mineral occurring in small crystaline masses and in minute crystals. It has been found only near the lake of Laach.**

SPINESCENT, ***a.*** **[from spine.] Becoming hard and thorny.**

SPINET, ***n.*** **An instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal; a clavichord.**

SPINET, ***n.*** **[L. spinetum.] A small wood or place where briars and thorns grow. [Not in use.]**

SPINIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. spina, spine, and fero, to bear.] Producing spines; bearing thorns.**

SPINK, ***n.*** **A bird; a finch.**

SPINNER, ***n.***

1. One that spins; one skilled in spinning.*NWAD SPINNER.2*

2. A spider.*NWAD SPINNER.3*

SPINNING, ***ppr.*** **Drawing out and twisting into threads; drawing out; delaying.**

SPINNING, ***n.***

1. The act, practice or art of drawing out and twisting into threads, as wool, flax and cotton.*NWAD SPINNING.3*

2. The act or practice of forming webs, as spiders.*NWAD SPINNING.4*

SPINNING-JENNY, ***n.*** **An engine or complicated machine for spinning wool or cotton, in the manufacture of cloth.**

SPINING-WHEEL, ***n.*** **A wheel for spinning wool, cotton or flax into threads.**

SPINOLET, ***n.*** **A small bird of the lark kind.**

SPINOSITY, ***n.*** **The state of being spiny or thorny; crabbedness.**

SPINOUS, ***a.*** **[L. spinosus, from spina.] Full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny.**

SPINOZISM, ***n.*** **The doctrines or principles of Spinoza, a native of Amsterdam, consisting in atheism and pantheism, or naturalism and hulotheism, which allows of no God but nature or the universe.**

SPINSTER, ***n.*** **[spin and ster.]**

1. A woman who spins, or whose occupation is to spin. Hence,*NWAD SPINSTER.2*

2. In law, the common title by which a woman without rank or distinction is designated. If a gentlewoman is termed a spinster, she may abate the writ.*NWAD SPINSTER.3*

SPINSTRY, *n.* The business of spinning.

SPINTHERE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish gray color.

SPINY, *a.* [from spine.]

1. Full of spines; thorny; as a spiny tree.*NWAD SPINY.2*

2. Perplexed; difficult; troublesome.*NWAD SPINY.3*

SPIRACLE, *n.* [L. spiraculum, form spiro, to breathe.]

1. A small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled; a small hole, orifice or vent; a pore; a minute passage; as the spiracles of the human skin.*NWAD SPIRACLE.2*

2. Any small aperture, hole or vent.*NWAD SPIRACLE.3*

SPIRAL, *a.* [L. spira, a spire.] Winding round a cylinder or other round body, or in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw. The magnificent column in the Place Vendeme, at Paris, is divided by a spiral line into compartments. It is formed with spiral compartments, on which are engraved figures emblematical of the victories of the French armies. A whirlwind is so named from the spiral motion of the air. Water in a tunnel descends in a spiral form.

SPIRALLY, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw.

SPIRATION, *n.* [L. spiratio.] A breathing. [Not used.]

SPIRE, *n.* [L. spira; from the root of L. spiro, to breathe. The primary sense of the root is to throw, to drive, to send, but it implies a winding motion, like throw, warp, and many others.]

1. A winding line like the threads of a screw; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath. His neck erect amidst his circling spires. A dragon's fiery form belied the god; sublime on radiant spires he rode.*NWAD SPIRE.2*

2. A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a round pyramid or pyramidical body; a steeple. With glist'ring spires and pinnacles adorn'd.*NWAD SPIRE.3*

3. A stalk or blade of grass or other plant. How humble ought man to be, who cannot make a single spire or grass.*NWAD SPIRE.4*

4. The top or uppermost point of a thing.*NWAD SPIRE.5*

SPIRE, *v.i.*

1. To shoot; to shoot up pyramidically.*NWAD SPIRE.7*

2. To breathe. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPIRE.8*

3. To sprout, as grain in malting.*NWAD SPIRE.9*

SPIRED, *a.* Having a spire.

SPIRIT, *n.* [L. spiritus, from spiro, to breathe, to blow. The primary sense is to rush or drive.]

1. Primarily, wind; air in motion; hence, breath. All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them. [This sense is now unusual.]*NWAD SPIRIT.2*

2. Animal excitement, or the effect of it; life; ardor; fire; courage; elevation or vehemence of mind. The troops attacked the enemy with great spirit. The young man has the spirit of youth. He speaks or act with spirit. Spirits, in the plural, is used in nearly a like sense. The troops began to recover their spirits.*NWAD SPIRIT.3*

3. Vigor of intellect; genius. His wit, his beauty and his spirit. The noblest spirit or genius cannot deserve enough of mankind to pretend to the esteem of heroic virtue.*NWAD SPIRIT.4*

4. Temper; disposition of mind, habitual or temporary; as a man of a generous spirit, or of a revengeful spirit; the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. Let us go to the house of God in the spirit of prayer.*NWAD SPIRIT.5*

5. The soul of man; the intelligent, immaterial and immortal part of human beings. [See *Soul*.] the spirit shall return to God that gave it. *Ecclesiastes 12:7*.*NWAD SPIRIT.6*

6. An immaterial intelligent substance. Spirit is a substance in which thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving do subsist. Hence,*NWAD SPIRIT.7*

7. An immaterial intelligent being. By which he went and preached to the spirit in prison. *1 Peter 3:19*. God is a spirit. *John 4:24*.*NWAD SPIRIT.8*

8. Turn of mind; temper; occasions; state of the mind. A perfect judge will read each work of wit, with the same spirit that its author writ.*NWAD SPIRIT.9*

9. Powers of mind distinct from the body. In spirit perhaps he also saw Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezume.*NWAD SPIRIT.10*

10. Sentiment; perception. You spirit is too true, your fears too certain.*NWAD SPIRIT.11*

11. Eager desire; disposition of mind excited and directed to a particular object. God has made a spirit of building succeed a spirit of pulling down.*NWAD SPIRIT.12*

12. A person of activity; a man of life, vigor or enterprise. The watery kingdom is no bar to stop the foreign spirits, but they come.*NWAD SPIRIT.13*

13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. Such spirits as he desired to please, such would I choose for my judges.*NWAD*

SPIRIT.14

14. Excitement of mind; animation; cheerfulness; usually in the plural. We found our friend in very good spirits. He has a great flow of spirits. -To sing thy praise, would heaven my breath prolong, Infusing spirits worthy such a song.*NWAD SPIRIT.15*

15. Life or strength of resemblance; essential qualities; as, to set off the face in its true spirit. The copy has not the spirit of the original.*NWAD SPIRIT.16*

16. Something eminently pure and refined. Nor doth the eye itself, that most pure spirit of sense, behold itself.*NWAD SPIRIT.17*

17. That which hath power or energy; the quality of any substance which manifest life, activity, or the power of strongly affecting other bodies; as the spirit of wine or of any liquor.*NWAD SPIRIT.18*

18. A strong, pungent or stimulation liquor, usually obtained by distillation, as rum, brandy, gin, whiskey. In America, spirit, used without other words explanatory of its meaning, signifies the liquor distilled from cane-juice, or rum. We say, new spirit, or old spirit, Jamaica spirit, etc.*NWAD SPIRIT.19*

19. An apparition; a ghost.*NWAD SPIRIT.20*

20. The renewed nature of man. *Matthew 26:41*; *Galatians 5:16-18*.*NWAD SPIRIT.21*

21. The influences of the Holy Spirit. *Matthew 22:43*.*NWAD SPIRIT.22*

Holy Spirit, the third person in the Trinity.*NWAD SPIRIT.23*

SPIRIT, *v.t.*

1. To animate; to actuate; as a spirit.*NWAD SPIRIT.2*

So talkd the spirited sly snake. [Little used.]*NWAD SPIRIT.3*

2. To animate with vigor; to excite; to encourage; as, civil

dissensions spirit the ambition of private man.*NWAD SPIRIT.4*

It is sometimes followed by up; as, to spirit up.*NWAD SPIRIT.5*

3. To kidnap.*NWAD SPIRIT.6*

To spirit away, to entice or seduce.*NWAD SPIRIT.7*

SPIRITALLY, *adv.* By means of the breath. [Not in use.]

SPIRITED, *pp.*

1. Animated; encouraged; incited.*NWAD SPIRITED.2*

2. *a.* Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire; as a spirited address or oration; a spirited answer. It is used in composition, noting the state of the mind; as in high-spirited, low-spirited, mean-spirited.*NWAD SPIRITED.3*

SPIRITEDLY, *adv.* In a lively manner; with spirit; with strength; with animation.

SPIRITEDNESS, *n.*

1. Life; animation.*NWAD SPIRITEDNESS.2*

2. Disposition or make of mind; used in compounds; as high-spiritedness, low-spiritedness, mean-spiritedness, narrow-spiritedness.*NWAD SPIRITEDNESS.3*

SPIRITFUL, *a.* Lively; full of spirit. [Not used.]

SPIRITFULLY, *adv.* In a lively manner. [Not used.]

SPIRITFULNESS, *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness. [Not used.]

SPIRITLESS, *a.*

1. Destitute of spirits; wanting animation; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.*NWAD SPIRITLESS.2*

2. Destitute of vigor; wanting life, courage or fire; as a spiritless slave.*NWAD SPIRITLESS.3*

A man so faint, so spiritless, so dull, so dead in look--*NWAD SPIRITLESS.4*

3. Having no breath; extinct; dead.*NWAD SPIRITLESS.5*

SPIRITLESSLY, *adv.* Without spirit; without exertion.

SPIRITLESSNESS, *n.* Dullness; want of life or vigor.

SPIRITOUS, *a.*

1. Like spirit; refined; defecated; pure.*NWAD SPIRITOUS.2*

More refind, more spiritous and pure.*NWAD SPIRITOUS.3*

2. Fine ardent; active.*NWAD SPIRITOUS.4*

SPIRITOUSNESS, *n.* A refined state; fineness and activity of parts; as the thinness and spiritousness of liquor.

SPIRITUAL, *a.*

1. Consisting of spirit; not material; incorporeal; as a spiritual substance or being. The soul of man is spiritual.*NWAD SPIRITUAL.2*

2. Mental; intellectual; as spiritual armor.*NWAD SPIRITUAL.3*

3. Not gross; refined from external things; not sensual; relative to mind only; as a spiritual and refined religion.*NWAD SPIRITUAL.4*

4. Not lay or temporal; relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical; as the spiritual functions of the clergy; the lords spiritual and temporal; a spiritual corporation.*NWAD SPIRITUAL.5*

5. Pertaining to spirit or to the affections; pure; holy.*NWAD SPIRITUAL.6*

Gods law is spiritual; it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man.*NWAD SPIRITUAL.7*

6. Pertaining to the renewed nature of man; as spiritual life.*NWAD SPIRITUAL.8*

7. Not fleshly; not material; as spiritual sacrifices. *1 Peter 2:5*.*NWAD SPIRITUAL.9*

8. Pertaining to divine things; as spiritual songs. *Ephesians 5:19*.*NWAD SPIRITUAL.10*

Spiritual court, an ecclesiastical court; a court held by a bishop or other ecclesiastic.*NWAD SPIRITUAL.11*

SPIRITUALITY, *n.*

1. Essence distinct from matter; immateriality.*NWAD SPIRITUALITY.2*

If this light be not spiritual, it approacheth nearest to spirituality.*NWAD SPIRITUALITY.3*

2. Intellectual nature; as the spirituality of the soul.*NWAD SPIRITUALITY.4*

3. Spiritual nature; the quality which respects the spirit or affections of the heart only, and the essence of true religion; as the spirituality of Gods law.*NWAD SPIRITUALITY.5*

4. Spiritual exercises and holy affections.*NWAD SPIRITUALITY.6*

Much of our spirituality and comfort in public worship depend on the state of mind in which we come.*NWAD SPIRITUALITY.7*

5. That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion; as distinct from temporalities.*NWAD SPIRITUALITY.8*

During the vacancy of a see, the archbishop is guardian of the

spiritualities thereof.*NWAD SPIRITUALITY.9*

6. An ecclesiastical body. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPIRITUALITY.10*

SPIRITUALIZATION, *n.* The act of spiritualizing. In chemistry, the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies.

SPIRITUALIZE, *v.i.*

1. To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculences of the world; as, to spiritualize the soul.*NWAD SPIRITUALIZE.2*

2. In chemistry, to extract spirit from natural bodies.*NWAD SPIRITUALIZE.3*

3. To convert to a spiritual meaning.*NWAD SPIRITUALIZE.4*

SPIRITUALLY, *adv.* Without corporeal grossness or sensuality; in a manner conformed to the spirit of true religion; with purity of spirit or heart.

Spiritually minded, under the influence of the Holy Spirit or of holy principles; having the affections refined and elevated above sensual objects, and placed on God and his law. *Romans 8:6*.*NWAD SPIRITUALLY.2*

Spiritually discerned, known, not by carnal reason, but by the peculiar illumination of the Holy Spirit. *1 Corinthians 2:14*.*NWAD SPIRITUALLY.3*

SPIRITUOUS, *a.*

1. Containing spirit; consisting of refined spirit; ardent; as spirituous liquors. [This might well be written spiritous.]*NWAD SPIRITUOUS.2*

2. Having the quality of spirit; fine; pure; active; as the spirituous part of a plant.*NWAD SPIRITUOUS.3*

3. Lively; gay; vivid; airy. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPIRITUOUS.4*

SPIRITUOUSNESS, *n.*

1. The quality of being spirituous; ardor; heat; stimulating quality; as the spirituousness of liquors.*NWAD SPIRITUOUSNESS.2*

2. Life; tenuity; activity.*NWAD SPIRITUOUSNESS.3*

SPIRT. [See *Spurt*, the more correct orthography.]

SPIRY, *a.*

1. Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; as the spiry volumes of a serpent.*NWAD SPIRY.2*

2. Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidical; as spiry turrets.*NWAD SPIRY.3*

SPISS, *a.* [L.] Thick; close; dense. [Not in use.]

SPISSITUDE, *n.* [supra.] Thickness of soft substances; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid; as the spissitude of coagulated blood or of any coagulum.

SPIT, *n.* [G.]

1. An iron prong or bar pointed, on which meat is roasted.*NWAD SPIT.2*

2. Such depth of earth as is pierced by the spade at once. [D. spit, a spade.]*NWAD SPIT.3*

3. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea; as a spit of sand.*NWAD SPIT.4*

SPIT, *v.t.* [from the noun.]

1. To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit; as, to spit a loin of veal.*NWAD SPIT.6*

2. To thrust through; to pierce.*NWAD SPIT.7*

SPIT, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* spit. Spat is obsolete. [G. The sense is to throw or drive.]

1. To eject from the mouth; to thrust out, as saliva or other matter from the mouth.*NWAD SPIT.9*

2. To eject or throw out with violence.*NWAD SPIT.10*

SPIT, *v.i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth. It is a dirty trick to spit on the floor or carpet.

SPIT, *n.* What is ejected from the mouth; saliva.

SPITAL, SPITTEL, *n.* Corrupted from hospital. Rob not the

spital, or charitable foundation. [Vulgar and not in use.]

SPITCHCOCK, *v.t.* To split an eel lengthwise and broil it.

SPITCHCOCK, *n.* An eel split and broiled.

SPITE, *n.* [L.] Hatred; rancor; malice; malignity; malevolence.

Spite, however, is not always synonymous with these words. It often denotes a less deliberate and fixed hatred than malice and malignity, and is often a sudden fit of ill will excited by temporary vexation. It is the effect of extreme irritation, and is accompanied with a desire of revenge, or at least a desire to vex the object of ill will.*NWAD SPITE.2*

Be gone, ye critics, and restrain your spite; Codrus writes on, and will for ever write.*NWAD SPITE.3*

In spite of, in opposition to all efforts; in defiance or contempt of. Sometimes spite of is used without in, but not elegantly. It is often used without expressing any malignity of meaning.*NWAD SPITE.4*

Whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me in spite of the world, the devil and myself.*NWAD SPITE.5*

In spite of all applications, the patient grew worse every day.*NWAD SPITE.6*

To owe one a spite, to entertain a temporary hatred for something.*NWAD SPITE.7*

SPITE, *v.t.*

1. To be angry or vexed at.*NWAD SPITE.9*

2. To mischief; to vex; to treat maliciously; to thwart.*NWAD SPITE.10*

3. To fill with spite or vexation; to offend; to vex.*NWAD SPITE.11*

Darius, spited at the Magi, endeavored to abolish not only their

learning but their language. [Not used.]*NWAD SPITE.12*

SPITED, *pp.* Hated; vexed.

SPITEFUL, *a.* Filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy or injure; malignant; malicious.

--A wayward son, spiteful and wrathful.*NWAD SPITEFUL.2*

SPITEFULLY, *adv.* With a desire to vex, annoy or injure; malignantly; maliciously.

SPITEFULNESS, *n.* The desire to vex, annoy or mischief, proceeding from irritation; malice; malignity.

It looks more like spitefulness and ill nature, than a diligent search after truth.*NWAD SPITEFULNESS.2*

SPITTED, *pp.* [from spit.]

1. Put upon a spit.*NWAD SPITTED.2*

2. Shot out into length.*NWAD SPITTED.3*

SPITTER, *n.*

1. One that puts meat on a spit.*NWAD SPITTER.2*

2. One who ejects saliva from his mouth.*NWAD SPITTER.3*

3. A young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket or pricket.*NWAD SPITTER.4*

SPITTING, *ppr.*

1. Putting on a spit.*NWAD SPITTING.2*

2. Ejecting saliva from the mouth.*NWAD SPITTING.3*

SPITTLE, *n.* [from spit.]

1. Saliva; the thick moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands and ejected from the mouth.*NWAD SPITTLE.2*

2. A small sort of spade. [spaddle.]*NWAD SPITTLE.3*

SPITTLE. [See *Spital*.]

SPITTLE, *v.t.* To dig or stir with a small spade. [Local.]

SPITVENOM, *n.* [spit and venom.] Poison ejected from the mouth.

SPLANCHNOLOGY, *n.* [Gr., bowels, discourse.]

1. The doctrine of the viscera; or a treatise or description of the viscera.*NWAD SPLANCHNOLOGY.2*

2. The doctrine of diseases of the internal parts of the body.*NWAD SPLANCHNOLOGY.3*

SPLASH, *v.t.* [formed on plash.] To spatter with water, or with water and mud.

SPLASH, *v.i.* To strike and dash about water.

SPLASH, *n.* Water or water and dirt thrown upon any thing, or thrown from a puddle and the like.

SPLASHY, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy.

SPLAY, *v.t.* [See *Display*.]

1. To dislocate or break a horses shoulder bone.*NWAD SPLAY.2*

2. To spread. [Little used.]*NWAD SPLAY.3*

SPLAY, for display. [Not in use.]

SPLAY, *a.* Displayed; spread; turned outward.

SPLAYFOOT, SPLAYFOOTED, *a.* Having the foot turned outward; having a wide foot.

SPLAYMOUTH, *n.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched by design.

SPLEEN, *n.* [L., Gr.]

1. The milt; a soft part of the viscera of animals, whose use is not well understood. The ancients supposed this to be the seat of melancholy, anger or vexation. Hence,*NWAD SPLEEN.2*

2. Anger; latent spite; ill humor. Thus we say, to vent ones spleen.*NWAD SPLEEN.3*

In noble minds some dregs remain, Not yet purged off, of spleen and sour disdain.*NWAD SPLEEN.4*

3. A fit of anger.*NWAD SPLEEN.5*

4. A fit; a sudden motion. [Not used.]*NWAD SPLEEN.6*

5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal affections.*NWAD SPLEEN.7*

--Bodies changd to recent forms by spleen.*NWAD SPLEEN.8*

6. Immoderate merriment. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPLEEN.9*

SPLEENED, *a.* Deprived of the spleen.

SPLEENFUL, *a.*

1. Angry; peevish; fretful.*NWAD SPLEENFUL.2*

Myself have calmd their spleenful mutiny.*NWAD SPLEENFUL.3*

2. Melancholy; hypochondriacal.*NWAD SPLEENFUL.4*

SPLEENLESS, *a.* Kind; gentle; mild.

SPLEENWORT, *n.* [L.] A plant of the genus Asplenium; miltwaste.

SPLEENY, *a.*

1. Angry; peevish; fretful.*NWAD SPLEENY.2*

A spleeny Lutheran, and not wholesome to our cause.*NWAD SPLEENY.3*

2. Melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.*NWAD SPLEENY.4*

SPLENDENT, *a.* [L., to shine.]

1. Shining; glossy; beaming with light; as splendent planets; splendent metals.*NWAD SPLENDENT.2*

2. Very conspicuous; illustrious.*NWAD SPLENDENT.3*

SPLENDID, *a.* [L., to shine. See *Plain*.]

1. Properly, shining; very bright; as a splendid sun. Hence,*NWAD SPLENDID.2*

2. Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous; as a splendid palace; a splendid procession; a splendid equipage; a splendid feast or entertainment.*NWAD SPLENDID.3*

3. Illustrious; heroic; brilliant; as a splendid victory.*NWAD SPLENDID.4*

4. Illustrious; famous; celebrated; as a splendid reputation.*NWAD SPLENDID.5*

SPLENDIDLY, *adv.*

1. With great brightness or brilliant light.*NWAD SPLENDIDLY.2*

2. Magnificently; sumptuously; richly; as a house splendidly

furnished.*NWAD SPLENDIDLY.3*

3. With great pomp or show. The king was splendidly attended.*NWAD SPLENDIDLY.4*

SPLENDOR, *n.* [L. See *Plant* and *Planet*.]

1. Great brightness; brilliant luster; as the splendor of the sun.*NWAD SPLENDOR.2*

2. Great show of richness and elegance; magnificence; as the splendor of equipage or of royal robes.*NWAD SPLENDOR.3*

3. Pomp; parade; as the splendor of a procession or of ceremonies.*NWAD SPLENDOR.4*

4. Brilliance; eminence; as the splendor of a victory.*NWAD SPLENDOR.5*

SPLENDROUS, *a.* Having splendor. [Not in use.]

SPLENETIC, *a.* [L.] Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.

You humor me when I am sick; Why not when I am splenetic.*NWAD SPLENETIC.2*

SPLENETIC, *n.* A person affected with spleen.

SPLENIC, *a.* Belonging to the spleen; as the splenic vein.

SPLENISH, *a.* Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.

SPLENITIVE, *a.* Hot; fiery; passionate; irritable. [Not in use.]

I am not splenitive and rash.*NWAD SPLENITIVE.2*

SPLENT, *n.*

1. A callous substance or insensible swelling on the shank-bone of

a horse.*NWAD SPLENT.2*

2. A splint. [See *Splint*.]*NWAD SPLENT.3*

SPLICE, SPLISE, *v.t.* [G.] To separate the strands of the two ends of a rope, and unite them by a particular manner of interweaving them; or to unite the end of a rope to any part of another by a like interweaving of the strands. There are different modes of splicing, as the short splice, long splice, eye splice, etc.

SPLICE, *n.* The union of ropes by interweaving the strands.

SPLINT, SPLINTER, *n.* [G.]

1. A piece of wood split off; a thin piece (in proportion to its thickness,) of wood or other solid substance, rent from the main body; as splinters of a ships side or mast, rent off by a shot.*NWAD SPLINT.2*

2. In surgery, a thin piece of wood or other substance, used to hold or confine a broken bone when set.*NWAD SPLINT.3*

3. A piece of bone rent off in a fracture.*NWAD SPLINT.4*

SPLINT, SPLINTER, *v.t.*

1. To split or rend into long thin pieces; to shiver; as, the lightning splinters a tree.*NWAD SPLINT.6*

2. To confine with splinters, as a broken limb.*NWAD SPLINT.7*

SPLINTER, *v.i.* To be split or rent into long pieces.

SPLINTERED, *pp.* Split into splinters; secured by splints.

SPLINTERY, *a.* Consisting of splinters, or resembling splinters; as the splintery fracture of a mineral, which discovers scales arising from splits or fissures, parallel to the line of fracture.

SPLIT, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* split. [G. See *Spalt*.]

1. To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to separate a thing from end to end by force; to rive; to cleave; as, to split a piece of timber; to split a board. It differs from crack. To crack is to open or partially separate; to split is to separate entirely.*NWAD SPLIT.2*

2. To rend; to tear asunder by violence; to burst; as, to split a rock or a sail.*NWAD SPLIT.3*

Cold winter splits the rocks in twain.*NWAD SPLIT.4*

3. To divide; to part; as, to split a hair. The phrases to split the heart, to split a ray of light, are now inelegant and obsolete, especially the former. The phrase, to split the earth, is not strictly correct.*NWAD SPLIT.5*

4. To dash and break on a rock; as, a ship stranded and split.*NWAD SPLIT.6*

5. To divide; to break into discord; as a people split into parties.*NWAD SPLIT.7*

6. To strain and pain with laughter; as, to split the sides.*NWAD SPLIT.8*

SPLIT, *v.i.*

1. To burst; to part asunder; to suffer disruption; as, vessels split by the freezing of water in them. Glass vessels often split when heated too suddenly.*NWAD SPLIT.10*

2. To burst with laughter.*NWAD SPLIT.11*

Each had a gravity would make you split.*NWAD SPLIT.12*

3. To be broken; to be dashed to pieces. We were driven upon a rock, and the ship immediately split.*NWAD SPLIT.13*

To split on a rock, to fail; to err fatally; to have the hopes and designs frustrated.*NWAD SPLIT.14*

SPLITTER, ***n.*** **One who splits.**

SPLITTING, ***ppr.*** **Bursting; riving; rending.**

SPLUTTER, ***n.*** **A bustle; a stir. [A low word and little used.]**

SPLUTTER, ***v.i.*** **To speak hastily and confusedly. [Low.]**

SPODUMENE, ***n.*** **[Gr., to reduce to ashes.] A mineral, called by Hauy triphane. It occurs in laminated masses, easily divisible into prisms with rhomboidal bases; the lateral faces smooth, shining and pearly; the cross fracture uneven and splintery. Before the blowpipe it exfoliates into little yellowish or grayish scales; whence its name.**

SPOIL, ***v.t.*** **[L., to pull asunder, to tear, to strip, to peel.]**

1. To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob; with of; as, to spoil one of his goods or possessions.*NWAD SPOIL.2*

My sons their old unhappy sire despise, Spoild of his kingdom, and deprivd of eyes.*NWAD SPOIL.3*

2. To seize by violence; to take by force; as, to spoil ones goods.*NWAD SPOIL.4*

This mount with all his verdure spoild--*NWAD SPOIL.5*

3. To corrupt; to cause to decay and perish. Heat and moisture will soon spoil vegetable and animal substances.*NWAD SPOIL.6*

4. To corrupt; to vitiate; to mar.*NWAD SPOIL.7*

Spiritual pride spoils many graces.*NWAD SPOIL.8*

5. To ruin; to destroy. Our crops are sometimes spoiled by insects.*NWAD SPOIL.9*

6. To render useless by injury; as, to spoil paper by wetting it.*NWAD SPOIL.10*

7. To injure fatally; as, to spoil the eyes by reading.*NWAD SPOIL.11*

SPOIL, *v.i.*

1. To practice plunder or robbery.*NWAD SPOIL.13*

--Outlaws which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and spoil.*NWAD SPOIL.14*

2. To decay; to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; as, fruit will soon spoil in warm weather. Grain will spoil, if gathered when wet or moist.*NWAD SPOIL.15*

SPOIL, *n.* [L.]

1. That which is taken from others by violence; particularly in war, the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty.*NWAD SPOIL.17*

2. That which is gained by strength or effort.*NWAD SPOIL.18*

Each science and each art his spoil.*NWAD SPOIL.19*

3. That which is taken from another without license.*NWAD SPOIL.20*

Gentle gales fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole their balmy spoils.*NWAD SPOIL.21*

4. The act or practice of plundering; robbery; waste.*NWAD SPOIL.22*

The man that hath not music in himself, nor is not movd with concord of sweet sounds, is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils.*NWAD SPOIL.23*

5. Corruption; cause of corruption.*NWAD SPOIL.24*

Villainous company hath been the spoil of me.*NWAD SPOIL.25*

6. The slough or cast skin of a serpent or other animal.*NWAD SPOIL.26*

SPOILED, *pp.* Plundered; pillaged; corrupted; rendered useless.

SPOILER, *n.*

1. A plunderer; a pillager; a robber.*NWAD SPOILER.2*

2. One that corrupts, mars or renders useless.*NWAD SPOILER.3*

SPOILFUL, *a.* Wasteful; rapacious. [Little used.]

SPOILING, *ppr.*

1. Plundering; pillaging; corrupting; rendering useless.*NWAD SPOILING.2*

2. Wasting; decaying.*NWAD SPOILING.3*

SPOILING, *n.* Plunder; waste.

SPOKE, *pret.* of speak.

SPOKE, *n.* [G., this word, whose radical sense is to shoot or thrust, coincides with spike, spigot, pike, contracted from to spew.]

1. The radius or ray of a wheel; one of the small bars which are inserted in the hub or nave, and which serve to support the rim or felly.*NWAD SPOKE.3*

2. The spar or round of a ladder. [Not in use in the United States.]*NWAD SPOKE.4*

SPOKEN, *pp.* of speak. *pron.* spokn.

SPOKE-SHAVE, *n.* A kind of plane to smooth the shells of blocks.

SPOKESMAN, *n.* [speak, spoke, and man.] One who speaks for another.

He shall be thy spokesman to the people. *Exodus 4:16*.*NWAD SPOKESMAN.2*

SPOLIATE, *v.t.* [L.] To plunder; to pillage.

SPOLIATE, *v.i.* To practice plunder; to commit robbery. In time of war, rapacious men are let loose to spoliate on commerce.

SPOLIATION, *n.*

1. The act of plundering, particularly of plundering an enemy in time of war.*NWAD SPOLIATION.2*

2. The act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.*NWAD SPOLIATION.3*

3. In ecclesiastical affairs, the act of an incumbent in taking the fruits of his benefice without right, but under a pretended title.*NWAD SPOLIATION.4*

SPONDAIC, SPONDAICAL, *a.* [See *Spondee*.] Pertaining to a spondee; denoting two long feet in poetry.

SPONDEE, *n.* [L.] A poetic foot of two long syllables.

SPONDYL, SPONDYLE, *n.* [L., Gr.] A joint of the back bone; a verteber or vertebra.

SPONGE. [See *Spunge*.]

SPONK, *n.* [a word probably formed on punk.] Touchwood. In Scotland, a match; something dipped in sulphur for readily taking fire. [See *Spunk*.]

SPONSAL, *a.* [L., to betroth.] Relating to marriage or to a spouse.

SPONSION, ***n.*** **[L., to engage.] The act of becoming surety for another.**

SPONSOR, ***n.*** **[L.] A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default. In the church, the sponsors in baptism are sureties for the education of the child baptized.**

SPONTANEITY, ***n.*** **[L., of free will.] Voluntariness; the quality of being of free will or accord.**

SPONTANEOUS, ***a.*** **[L., of free will.]**

1. Voluntary; acting by its own impulse or will without the incitement of any thing external; acting of its own accord; as spontaneous motion.*NWAD SPONTANEOUS.2*

2. Produced without being planted, or without human labor; as a spontaneous growth of wood.*NWAD SPONTANEOUS.3*

Spontaneous combustion, a taking fire of itself. Thus oiled canvas, oiled wool, and many other combustible substances, when suffered to remain for some time in a confined state, suddenly take fire, or undergo spontaneous combustion.*NWAD SPONTANEOUS.4*

SPONTANEOUSLY, ***adv.***

1. Voluntarily; of his own will or accord; used of animals; as, he acts spontaneously.*NWAD SPONTANEOUSLY.2*

2. By its own force or energy; without the impulse of a foreign cause; used of things.*NWAD SPONTANEOUSLY.3*

Whey turns spontaneously acid.*NWAD SPONTANEOUSLY.4*

SPONTANEOUSNESS, ***n.***

1. Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unconstrained; applied to animals.*NWAD SPONTANEOUSNESS.2*

2. Freedom of acting without a foreign cause; applied to things.*NWAD SPONTANEOUSNESS.3*

SPONTOON, *n.* A kind of half pike; a military weapon borne by officers of infantry.

SPOOL, *n.* [G.] A piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end; used by weavers to wind their yarn upon in order to slaie it and wind in on the beam. The spool is larger than the quill, on which yarn is wound for the shuttle. But in manufactories, the word may be differently applied.

SPOOL, *v.t.* To wind on spools.

SPOOM, *v.i.* To be driven swiftly; probably a mistake for spoon. [See *Spoon*, the verb.]

SPOON, *n.*

1. A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part and a handle, for dipping liquids; as a tea spoon; a table spoon.*NWAD SPOON.2*

2. An instrument consisting of a bowl or hollow iron and a long handle, used for taking earth out of holes dug for setting posts.*NWAD SPOON.3*

SPOON, *v.i.* To put before the wind in a gale. [I believe not now used.]

SPOON-BILL, *n.* [spoon and bill.] A fowl of the grallic order, and genus Platatea, so named from the shape of its bill, which is somewhat like a spoon or spatula. Its plumage is white beautiful.

SPOON-DRIFT, *n.* In seamens language, a showery sprinkling of sea water, swept from the surface in a tempest.

SPOONFUL, *n.* [spoon and full.]

1. As much as a spoon contains or is able to contain; as a tea spoonful; a table spoonful.*NWAD SPOONFUL.2*

2. A small quantity of a liquid.*NWAD SPOONFUL.3*

SPOON-MEAT, *n.* [spoon and meat.] Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food.

Diet most upon spoon-meats.*NWAD SPOON-MEAT.2*

SPOON-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Cochlearia; scurvy grass.

SPORADIC, SPORADICAL, *a.* [Gr., separate, scattered; whence certain isles of Greece were called Sporades.] Separate; single; scattered; used only in reference to diseases. A sporadic disease, is one which occurs in particular persons and places, in distinction from an epidemic, which affects persons generally or in great numbers.

Sporadic diseases are opposed to epidemics, as accidental, scattered complaints, neither general nor contagious.*NWAD SPORADIC.2*

SPORT, *n.*

1. That which diverts and makes merry; play; game; diversion; also, mirth. The word signifies both the cause and the effect; that which produces mirth, and the mirth or merriment produced.*NWAD SPORT.2*

Her sports were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight.*NWAD SPORT.3*

[Here the word denotes the cause of amusement.]*NWAD SPORT.4*

They called Samson out of the prison-house; and he made them sport. *Judges 16:25*.*NWAD SPORT.5*

[Here sport is the effect.]*NWAD SPORT.6*

2. Mock; mockery; contemptuous mirth.*NWAD SPORT.7*

Then make sport at me, then let me be your jest.*NWAD SPORT.8*

They made a sport of his prophets.*NWAD SPORT.9*

3. That with which one plays, or which is driven about.*NWAD SPORT.10*

To flitting leaves, the sport of every wind.*NWAD SPORT.11*

Never does man appear to greater disadvantage than when he is the sport of his own ungoverned passions.*NWAD SPORT.12*

4. Play; idle jingle.*NWAD SPORT.13*

An author who should introduce such a sport of words upon our stage, would meet with small applause.*NWAD SPORT.14*

5. Diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing.*NWAD SPORT.15*

In sport. To do a thing in sport, is to do it in jest, for play or diversion.*NWAD SPORT.16*

So is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, am not I in sport? *Proverbs 26:19*.*NWAD SPORT.17*

SPORT, ***v.t.***

1. To divert; to make merry; used with the reciprocal pronoun.*NWAD SPORT.19*

Against whom do ye sport yourselves? *Isaiah 57:4*.*NWAD SPORT.20*

2. To represent by any kind of play.*NWAD SPORT.21*

Now sporting on thy lyre the love of youth.*NWAD SPORT.22*

SPORT, ***v.i.***

1. To play; to frolick; to wanton.*NWAD SPORT.24*

See the brisk lambs that sport along the mead.*NWAD SPORT.25*

2. To trifle. The man that laughs at religion sports with his own salvation.*NWAD SPORT.26*

SPORTER, *n.* One who sports.

SPORTFUL, *a.*

1. Merry; frolicksome; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play; as a sportful companion.*NWAD SPORTFUL.2*

Down he alights among the sportful herd.*NWAD SPORTFUL.3*

2. Ludicrous; done in jest or for mere play.*NWAD SPORTFUL.4*

These are no sportful productions of the soil.*NWAD SPORTFUL.5*

SPORTFULLY, *adv.* In mirth; in jest; for the sake of diversion; playfully.

SPORTFULNESS, *n.* Play; merriment; frolick; a playful disposition; playfulness; as the sportfulness of kids and lambs.

SPORTIVE, *a.*

1. Gay; merry; wanton; frolicksome.*NWAD SPORTIVE.2*

Is it I that drive thee from the sportive court?*NWAD SPORTIVE.3*

2. Inclined to mirth; playful; as a sportive humor.*NWAD SPORTIVE.4*

SPORTIVENESS, *n.*

1. Playfulness; mirth; merriment.*NWAD SPORTIVENESS.2*

2. Disposition to mirth.*NWAD SPORTIVENESS.3*

SPORTLESS, *a.* Without sport or mirth; joyless.

SPORTSMAN, *n.* [sport and man.]

1. One who pursues the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes and fowls.*NWAD SPORTSMAN.2*

2. One skilled in the sports of the field.*NWAD SPORTSMAN.3*

SPORTULARY, *a.* [L., a basket, an alms-basket.] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. [Little used.]

SPORTULE, *n.* [L., a little basket.] An alms; a dole; a charitable gift or contribution. [Not in use.]

SPOT, *n.* [We see this word is of the family of spatter, and that the radical sense is to throw or thrust. A spot is made by spattering or sprinkling.]

1. A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a speck; a blot; a place discolored. The least spot is visible on white paper.*NWAD SPOT.2*

2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish.*NWAD SPOT.3*

Yet Chloe sure was formd without a spot.*NWAD SPOT.4*

See *1 Peter 1:17*; *Ephesians 5:27*.*NWAD SPOT.5*

3. A small extent of space; a place; any particular place.*NWAD SPOT.6*

The spot to which I point is paradise.*NWAD SPOT.7*

Fixd to one spot.*NWAD SPOT.8*

So we say, a spot of ground, a spot of grass or flowers; meaning a

place of small extent.*NWAD SPOT.9*

4. A place of a different color from the ground; as the spots of a leopard.*NWAD SPOT.10*

5. A variety of the common domestic pigeon, so called from a spot on its head just above its beak.*NWAD SPOT.11*

6. A dark place on the disk or face of the sun or of a planet.*NWAD SPOT.12*

7. A lucid place in the heavens.*NWAD SPOT.13*

Upon the spot, immediately; before moving; without changing place. [So the French say, sur le champ.]*NWAD SPOT.14*

It was determined upon the spot.*NWAD SPOT.15*

SPOT, ***v.t.***

1. To make a visible mark with some foreign matter; to discolor; to stain; as, to spot a garment; to spot paper.*NWAD SPOT.17*

2. To patch by way of ornament.*NWAD SPOT.18*

3. To stain; to blemish; to taint; to disgrace; to tarnish; as reputation.*NWAD SPOT.19*

My virgin life no spotted thoughts shall stain.*NWAD SPOT.20*

To stop timber, is to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.*NWAD SPOT.21*

SPOTLESS, ***a.***

1. Free from spots, foul matter or discoloration.*NWAD SPOTLESS.2*

2. Free from reproach or impurity; pure; untainted; innocent; as a spotless mind; spotless behavior.*NWAD SPOTLESS.3*

A spotless virgin and a faultless wife.*NWAD SPOTLESS.4*

SPOTLESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from spot or stain; freedom from reproach.

SPOTTED, *pp.* Marked with spots or places of a different color from the ground; as a spotted beast or garment.

SPOTTEDNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being spotted.

SPOTTER, *n.* One that makes spots.

SPOTTINESS, *n.* The state or quality of being spotty.

SPOTTING, *ppr.* Marking with spots; staining.

SPOTTY, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discolored places.

SPOUSAGE, *n.* [See *Spouse*.] The act of espousing. [Not used.]

SPOUSAL, *a.* [from spouse.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal; as spousal rites; spousal ornaments.

SPOUSAL, *n.* [L. See *Spouse*.] Marriage; nuptials. It is now generally used in the plural; as the spousals of Hippolita.

SPOUSE, *n.* [L., to engage.] One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife. We say of a man, that he is the spouse of such a woman; or of a woman, she is the spouse of such a man.

SPOUSE, *v.t.* To wed; to espouse. [Little used. See *Espouse*.]

SPOUSED, *pp.* Wedded; joined in marriage; married; but seldom used. The word used in lieu of it is espoused.

SPOUSELESS, *a.* Destitute of a husband or of a wife; as a spouseless king or queen.

SPOUT, *n.* [G., to spit, and spotten is to mock, banter, sport. These are of one family; spout retaining nearly the primary and literal meaning. See *Bud* and *Pout*.]

1. A pipe, or a projecting mouth of a vessel, useful in directing the stream of a liquid poured out; as the spout of a pitcher, of a tea pot or water pot.*NWAD SPOUT.2*

2. A pipe conducting water from another pipe, or from a trough on a house.*NWAD SPOUT.3*

3. A violent discharge of water raised in a column at sea, like a whirlwind, or by a whirlwind. [See *Water-spout*.]*NWAD SPOUT.4*

SPOUT, *v.t.*

1. To throw out, as liquids through a narrow orifice or pipe; as, an elephant spouts water from his trunk.*NWAD SPOUT.6*

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale--He spouts the tide.*NWAD SPOUT.7*

2. To throw out words with affected gravity; to mouth.*NWAD SPOUT.8*

SPOUT, ***v.i.*** **To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice or from a spout; as, water spouts from a cask or a spring; blood spouts from a vein.**

All the glittering hill is bright with spouting rills.*NWAD SPOUT.10*

SPOUTED, ***pp.*** **Thrown in a stream from a pipe or narrow orifice.**

SPOUTING, ***ppr.*** **Throwing in a stream from a pipe or narrow opening; pouring out words violently or affectedly.**

SPOUTING, ***n.*** **The act of throwing out, as a liquid from a narrow opening; a violent or affected speech; a harangue.**

SPRAG, ***a.*** **Vigorous; sprightly. [Local.] [Note. In America, this word is, in popular language, pronounced spry, which is a contraction of spright, in sprightly.]**

SPRAG, ***n.*** **A young salmon. [Local.]**

SPRAIN, ***v.t.*** **To overstrain the ligaments of a joint; to stretch the ligaments so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.**

SPRAIN, ***n.*** **An excessive strain of the ligaments of a joint without dislocation.**

SPRAINED, ***pp.*** **Injured by excessive straining.**

SPRAINING, ***ppr.*** **Injuring by excessive extension.**

SPRAINTS, ***n.*** **The dung of an otter.**

SPRANG, ***pret.*** **of spring; but sprung is more generally used.**

SPRAT, ***n.*** **A small fish of the species Clupea.**

SPRAWL, ***v.i.*** **[The origin and affinities of this word are**

uncertain. It may be a contracted word.]

1. To spread and stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling. We say, a person lies sprawling; or he sprawls on the be or on the ground.*NWAD SPRAWL.2*

2. To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs; to scrabble or scramble in creeping.*NWAD SPRAWL.3*

The birds were not fledged; but in sprawling and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled.*NWAD SPRAWL.4*

3. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of horse.*NWAD SPRAWL.5*

SPRAWLING, ***ppr.***

1. Lying with the limbs awkwardly stretched; creeping with awkward motions; struggling with contorsion of the limbs.*NWAD SPRAWLING.2*

2. Widening or opening irregularly, as cavalry.*NWAD SPRAWLING.3*

SPRAY, ***n.*** **[probably allied to sprig. The radical sense is a shoot.]**

1. A small shoot or branch; or the extremity of a branch. Hence in England, spray faggots are bundles of small branches, used as fuel.*NWAD SPRAY.2*

2. Among seamen, the water that is driven from the top of a wave in a storm, which spreads and flies in small particles. It differs from spoon-drift; as spray is only occasional, whereas spoon-drift flies continually along the surface of the sea.*NWAD SPRAY.3*

SPREAD, SPRED, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **spread or spred. [G., to spread. The more correct orthography is spred.]**

1. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a broader surface; as, to spread a carpet or a table cloth; to spread a sheet on the ground.*NWAD SPREAD.2*

2. To extend; to form into a plate; as, to spread silver. *Jeremiah 10:9*.*NWAD SPREAD.3*

3. To set; to place; to pitch; as, to spread a tent. *Genesis 33:19*.*NWAD SPREAD.4*

4. To cover by extending something; to reach every part.*NWAD SPREAD.5*

And an unusual paleness spreads her face.*NWAD SPREAD.6*

5. To extend; to shoot to a greater length in every direction, so as to fill or cover a wider space.*NWAD SPREAD.7*

The stately trees fast spread their branches.*NWAD SPREAD.8*

6. To divulge; to propagate; to publish; as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively know; as, to spread a report.*NWAD SPREAD.9*

In this use the word is sometimes accompanied with abroad.*NWAD SPREAD.10*

They, when they had departed, spread abroad his fame in all that country. *Matthew 9:31*.*NWAD SPREAD.11*

7. To propagate; to cause to affect greater numbers; as, to spread a disease.*NWAD SPREAD.12*

8. To emit; to diffuse; as emanations or effluvia; as, odoriferous plants spread their fragrance.*NWAD SPREAD.13*

9. To disperse; to scatter over a larger surface; as, to spread manure; to spread plaster or lime on the ground.*NWAD SPREAD.14*

10. To prepare; to set and furnish with provision; as, to spread a table. God spread a table for the Israelites in the wilderness.*NWAD*

SPREAD.15

11. To open; to unfold; to unfurl; to stretch; as, to spread the sails of a ship.*NWAD SPREAD.16*

SPREAD, SPRED, *v.i.*

1. To extend itself in length and breadth, in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended or stretched. The larger elms spread over a space of forty or fifty yards in diameter; or the shade of the larger elms spreads over that space. The larger lakes in America spread over more than fifteen hundred square miles.*NWAD SPREAD.18*

Plants, if they spread much, are seldom tall.*NWAD SPREAD.19*

2. To be extended by drawing or beating; as, a metal spreads with difficulty.*NWAD SPREAD.20*

3. To be propagated or made known more extensively. Ill reports sometimes spread with wonderful rapidity.*NWAD SPREAD.21*

4. To be propagated from one to another; as, a disease spreads into all parts of a city. The yellow fever of American cities has not been found to spread in the country.*NWAD SPREAD.22*

SPREAD, SPRED, *n.*

1. Extent; compass.*NWAD SPREAD.24*

I have a fine spread of improvable land.*NWAD SPREAD.25*

2. Expansion of parts.*NWAD SPREAD.26*

No flower has that spread of the woodbind.*NWAD SPREAD.27*

SPREADER, SPREDDER, *n.*

1. One that spreads, extends, expands or propagates; as a spreader of disease.*NWAD SPREADER.2*

2. One that divulges one that causes to be more generally know; a publisher; as a spreader of news or reports.*NWAD SPREADER.3*

SPREADING, SPREDDING, *ppr.*

1. Extending; expanding; propagating; divulging; dispersing; diffusing.*NWAD SPREADING.2*

2 . *a.* Extending or extended over a large space; wide; as the spreading oak.*NWAD SPREADING.3*

Gov. Winthrop and his associates at Charleston had for a church a large spreading tree.*NWAD SPREADING.4*

SPREADING, SPREDDING, *n.* The act of extending, dispersing or propagating.

SPRENT, *pp.* Sprinkled. [See *Sprinkle*.]

SPRIG, *n.*

1. A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a spray; as a sprig of laurel or of parsely.*NWAD SPRIG.2*

2. A brad, or nail without a head. [Local.]*NWAD SPRIG.3*

3. The representation of a small branch in embroidery.*NWAD SPRIG.4*

4. A small eye-bolt ragged at the point.*NWAD SPRIG.5*

SPRIG, *v.t.* To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs; as, to sprig muslin.

SPRIG-CRYSTAL, *n.* Crystal found in the form of a hexangular column, adhering to the stone, and terminating at the other end in a point.

SPRIGGED, *pp.* Wrought with representations of small twigs.

SPRIGGING, ***ppr.*** **Working with sprigs.**

SPRIGGY, ***a.*** **Full of sprigs or small branches.**

SPRIGHT, SPRITE, ***n.*** **[G., spirit. It should be written sprite.]**

1. A spirit; a shade; a soul; an incorporeal agent.*NWAD SPRIGHT.2*

Forth he calld, out of deep darkness dread, legions of sprights.*NWAD SPRIGHT.3*

And gaping graves receivd the guilty spright.*NWAD SPRIGHT.4*

2. A walking spirit; an apparition.*NWAD SPRIGHT.5*

3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.*NWAD SPRIGHT.6*

Hold thou my heart, establish thou mu sprights. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPRIGHT.7*

4. An arrow. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPRIGHT.8*

SPRIGHT, ***v.t.*** **To haunt, as a spright. [Not used.]**

SPRIGHTFUL, ***a.*** **[This word seems to be formed from the root of sprag, a local word, pronounced in America spry. It belongs to the family of spring and sprig.] Lively; brisk; nimble; vigorous; gay.**

Spoke like a sprightful noble gentleman.*NWAD SPRIGHTFUL.2*

Steeds sprightful as the light.*NWAD SPRIGHTFUL.3*

[This word is little used in America. We use sprightly in the same sense.]*NWAD SPRIGHTFUL.4*

SPRIGHTFULLY, ***adv.*** **Briskly; vigorously.**

SPRIGHTFULNESS, ***n.*** **Briskness; liveliness; vivacity.**

SPRIGHTLESS, ***a.*** **Destitute of life; dull; sluggish; as virtues sprightless cold.**

SPRIGHTLINESS, ***n.*** **[from sprightly.] Liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gayety; vivacity.**

In dreams, with what sprightliness and alacrity does the soul exert herself.*NWAD SPRIGHTLINESS.2*

SPRIGHTLY, ***a.*** **Lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; gay; as a sprightly youth; a sprightly air; a sprightly dance.**

The sprightly Sylvia trips along the green.*NWAD SPRIGHTLY.2*

And sprightly wit and love inspires.*NWAD SPRIGHTLY.3*

SPRING, ***v.i. pret.*** **sprung, [sprang, not wholly obsolete;]** ***pp.*** **sprung.**

1. To vegetate and rise out of the ground; to begin to appear; as vegetables.*NWAD SPRING.2*

To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the bud of the tender herb to spring forth. *Job 38:27*.*NWAD SPRING.3*

2. To begin to grow.*NWAD SPRING.4*

The teeth of the young not sprung--*NWAD SPRING.5*

3. To proceed, as from the seed or cause.*NWAD SPRING.6*

Much more good of sin shall spring.*NWAD SPRING.7*

4. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or exist.*NWAD SPRING.8*

When the day began to spring, they let her go. *Judges 19:25*.*NWAD SPRING.9*

Do not blast my springing hopes.*NWAD SPRING.10*

5. To break forth; to issue into sight or notice.*NWAD SPRING.11*

O spring to light; auspicious babe, be born.*NWAD SPRING.12*

6. To issue or proceed, as from ancestors or from a country. Aaron and Moses sprung from Levi.*NWAD SPRING.13*

7. To proceed, as from a cause, reason, principle, or other original. The noblest title springs from virtue.*NWAD SPRING.14*

They found new hope to spring out of despair.*NWAD SPRING.15*

8. To grow; to thrive.*NWAD SPRING.16*

What makes all this but Jupiter the king, at whose command we perish and we spring.*NWAD SPRING.17*

9. To proceed or issue, as from a fountain or source. Water springs from reservoirs in the earth. Rivers spring from lakes or ponds.*NWAD SPRING.18*

10. To leap; to bound; to jump.*NWAD SPRING.19*

The mountain stag that springs from highth to highth, and bounds along the plains--*NWAD SPRING.20*

11. To fly back; to start; as, a bow when bent, springs back by its elastic power.*NWAD SPRING.21*

12. To start or rise suddenly from a covert.*NWAD SPRING.22*

Watchful as fowlers when their game will spring.*NWAD SPRING.23*

13. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.*NWAD SPRING.24*

And sudden light sprung through the vaulted roof--*NWAD SPRING.25*

14. To bend or wind from a straight direction or plane surface. Our mechanics say, a piece of timber or a plank springs in seasoning.*NWAD SPRING.26*

To spring at, to leap towards; to attempt to reach by a leap.*NWAD SPRING.27*

To spring in, to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste.*NWAD SPRING.28*

To spring forth, to leap out; to rush out.*NWAD SPRING.29*

To spring on or upon, to leap on; to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.*NWAD SPRING.30*

SPRING, *v.t.*

1. To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth or from a covert; as, to spring a pheasant.*NWAD SPRING.32*

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.*NWAD SPRING.33*

The nurse, surprisd with fright, starts up and leaves her bed, and springs a light.*NWAD SPRING.34*

[I have never heard such an expression.]*NWAD SPRING.35*

3. To start; to contrive or to produce or propose on a sudden; to produce unexpectedly.*NWAD SPRING.36*

The friends to the cause sprang a new project.*NWAD SPRING.37*

[In lieu of spring, the people int he United States generally use start; to start a new project.]*NWAD SPRING.38*

4. To cause to explode; as, to spring a mine.*NWAD SPRING.39*

5. To burst; to cause to open; as, to spring a leak. When it is said, a vessel has sprung a leak, the meaning is, the leak has then commenced.*NWAD SPRING.40*

6. To crack; as, to spring a mast or a yard.*NWAD SPRING.41*

7. To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap; as, to spring a trap.*NWAD SPRING.42*

To spring a butt, in seamens language, to loosen the end of a plank in a ships bottom.*NWAD SPRING.43*

To spring the luff, when a vessel yields to the helm, and sails nearer to the wind than before.*NWAD SPRING.44*

To spring a fence, for to leap a fence, is not a phrase used in this country.*NWAD SPRING.45*

To spring an arch, to set off, begin or commence an arch from an abutment or pier.*NWAD SPRING.46*

SPRING, *n.*

1. A leap; a bound; a jump; as of an animal.*NWAD SPRING.48*

The prisner with a spring from prison broke.*NWAD SPRING.49*

2. A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity; as the spring of a bow.*NWAD SPRING.50*

3. Elastic power or force. The soul or the mind requires relaxation, that it may recover its natural spring.*NWAD SPRING.51*

Heavns, what a spring was in his arm.*NWAD SPRING.52*

4. An elastic body; a body which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it; as the spring of a watch or clock.*NWAD SPRING.53*

5. Any active power; that by which action or motion is produced or propagated.*NWAD SPRING.54*

--Like nature letting down the springs of life.*NWAD SPRING.55*

Our author shuns by vulgar springs to move the heros glory--*NWAD SPRING.56*

6. A fountain of water; an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water at the place of its issue. Springs are temporary or perennial. From springs proceed rivulets, and rivulets united form rivers. Lakes and ponds are usually fed by springs.*NWAD SPRING.57*

7. The place where water usually issues from the earth, though no water is there. Thus we say, a spring is dry.*NWAD SPRING.58*

8. A source; that from which supplies are drawn. The real Christian has in his own breast a perpetual and inexhaustible spring of joy.*NWAD SPRING.59*

The sacred spring whence right and honor stream.*NWAD SPRING.60*

9. Rise; original; as the spring of the day. *1 Samuel 9:26*.*NWAD SPRING.61*

10. Cause; original. The springs of great events are often concealed from common observation.*NWAD SPRING.62*

11. The season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season. This season comprehends the months of March, April and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator.*NWAD SPRING.63*

12. In seamens language, a crack in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. [In the sense of leak, I believe it is not used.]*NWAD SPRING.64*

13. A rope passed out of a ships stern and attached to a cable proceeding from her bow, when she is at anchor. It is intended to bring her broadside to bear upon some object. A spring is also a rope extending diagonally from the stern of one ship to the head of another, to make on ship sheer off to a greater distance.*NWAD SPRING.65*

14. A plant; a shoot; a young tree. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPRING.66*

15. A youth. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPRING.67*

16. A hand; a shoulder of pork. [Not in use.]*NWAD SPRING.68*

SPRINGAL, *n.* A youth. [Not in use.]

SPRING-BOK, *n.* An African animal of the antelope kind.

SPRINGE, *n.* [from spring.] A gin; a noose; which being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird.

SPRINGE, *v.t.* To catch in a springe; to ensnare.

SPRINGER, *n.*

1. One who springs; one that rouses game.*NWAD SPRINGER.2*

2. A name given to the grampus.*NWAD SPRINGER.3*

3. In architecture, the rib of a groin or concentrated vault.*NWAD SPRINGER.4*

SPRING-HALT, *n.* [spring and halt.] A kind of lameness in which a horse twitches up his legs.

SPRING-HEAD, *n.* A fountain or source. [Useless.]

SPRINGINESS, *n.* [from springy.]

1. Elasticity; also, the power of springing.*NWAD SPRINGINESS.2*

2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness; spunginess; as of land.*NWAD SPRINGINESS.3*

SPRINGING, *ppr.* Arising; shooting up; leaping; proceeding; rousing.

Sprining use, in law, a contingent use; a use which may arise upon a contingency.*NWAD SPRINGING.2*

SPRINGING, *n.*

1. The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing or proceeding.*NWAD SPRINGING.4*

2. Growth; increase. *Psalm 65:10*.*NWAD SPRINGING.5*

3. In building, the side of an arch contiguous to the part on which it rests.*NWAD SPRINGING.6*

SPRINGLE, *n.* A springe; a noose. [Not in use.]

SPRING-TIDE, *n.* [spring and tide.] The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides.

SPRING-WHEAT, *n.* [spring and wheat.] A species of wheat to be sown in the spring; so called in distinction from winter wheat.

SPRINGY, *a.* [from spring.]

1. Elastic; possessing the power of recovering itself when bent or twisted.*NWAD SPRINGY.2*

2. Having great elastic power.*NWAD SPRINGY.3*

3. Having the power to leap; able to leap far.*NWAD SPRINGY.4*

4. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spungy; as springy land.*NWAD SPRINGY.5*

SPRINKLE, *v.t.* [G., L.]

1. To scatter; to disperse; as a liquid or a dry substance composed of fine separable particles; to besprinkle; as, to sprinkle the earth with water; to sprinkle a floor with sand; to sprinkle paper with iron filings.*NWAD SPRINKLE.2*

2. To scatter on; to disperse on in small drops or particles; to besprinkle; as, to sprinkle the earth with water; to sprinkle a floor with sand; to sprinkle paper with iron filings.*NWAD SPRINKLE.3*

3. To wash; to cleanse; to purify.*NWAD SPRINKLE.4*

Having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience. *Hebrews 10:22*.*NWAD SPRINKLE.5*

SPRINKLE, *v.t.*

1. To perform the act of scattering a liquid or any fine substance, so that it may fall in small particles.*NWAD SPRINKLE.7*

The priest shall sprinkle of the oil with his fingers. *Leviticus 14:16*.*NWAD SPRINKLE.8*

Baptism may well enough be performed by sprinkling or effusion of water.*NWAD SPRINKLE.9*

2. To rain moderately; as it sprinkles.*NWAD SPRINKLE.10*

SPRINKLE, *n.* A small quantity scattered; also, an utensil for sprinkling.

SPRINKLED, *pp.*

1. Dispersed in small particles, as a liquid or as dust.*NWAD SPRINKLED.2*

2. Having a liquid or a fine substance scattered over.*NWAD SPRINKLED.3*

SPRINKLER, *n.* One that sprinkles.

SPRINKLING, *ppr.*

1. Dispersing, as a liquid or as dust.*NWAD SPRINKLING.2*

2. Scattering on, in fine drops or particles.*NWAD SPRINKLING.3*

SPRINKLING, *n.*

1. The act of scattering in small drops or parcels.*NWAD SPRINKLING.5*

2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately; as a sprinkling of rain or snow.*NWAD SPRINKLING.6*

SPRIT, *v.t.* [G.] To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to

eject; to spirt. [Not in use. See *Spurt*.]

SPRIT, *n.*

1. A shoot; a sprout.*NWAD SPRIT.3*

2. A small boom, pole or spar which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate.*NWAD SPRIT.4*

SPRITE, *n.* A spirit.

SPRITEFUL. [See *Sprightful*.]

SPRITEFULLY. [See *Sprightfully*.]

SPRITELINESS. [See *Sprightliness*.]

SPRITELY. [See *Sprightly*.]

SPRIT-SAIL, *n.* [sprit and sail.]

1. The sail extended by a sprit.*NWAD SPRIT-SAIL.2*

2. A sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit.*NWAD SPRIT-SAIL.3*

SPROD, *n.* A salmon in its second year.

SPRONG, old *pret.* of spring. [Not in use.]

SPROUT, *v.i.* [G.]

1. To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots. A grain that sprouts in ordinary temperature in ten days, may by an augmentation of heat be made to sprout in forty eight hours. The stumps of trees often sprout, and produce a new forest. Potatoes will sprout and produce a crop, although pared and deprived all their buds or eyes.*NWAD SPROUT.2*

2. To shoot into ramifications.*NWAD SPROUT.3*

Vitriol is apt to sprout with moisture.*NWAD SPROUT.4*

3. To grow, like shoots of plants.*NWAD SPROUT.5*

And on the ashes sprouting plumes appear.*NWAD SPROUT.6*

SPROUT, *n.*

1. The shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed or from the stump or from the root of a plant or tree. The sprouts of the cane, in Jamaica are called ratoons.*NWAD SPROUT.8*

2. A shoot from the end of a branch. The young shoots of shrubs are called sprouts, and in the forest often furnish browse of cattle.*NWAD SPROUT.9*

SPROUTS, *n. plu.* Young coleworts.

SPRUCE, *a.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance or dignity; formerly applied to things with a serious meaning; now applied to persons only.

He is so spruce, that he never can be genteel.*NWAD SPRUCE.2*

SPRUCE, *v.t.* To trim; to dress with great neatness.

SPRUCE, *v.i.* To dress ones self with affected neatness.

SPRUCE, *n.* The fir-tree; a name given to a species of evergreen, the Pinus nigra, which is used in families to give flavor to beer. It is used by way of decoction, or in the essence.

SPRUCE-BEER, *n.* A kind of beer which is tinctured with spruce, either by means of the essence or by decoction.

SPRUCELY, *adv.* With extreme or affected neatness.

SPRUCENESS, *n.* Neatness without taste or elegance;

trimness; fineness; quaintness.

SPRUE, *n.*

1. A matter formed in the mouth in certain diseases.*NWAD SPRUE.2*

2. In Scotland, that which is thrown off in casting metals; scoria.*NWAD SPRUE.3*

SPRUG, *v.t.* To make smart. [Not in use.]

SPRUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of spring. The man sprung over the ditch; the mast is sprung; a hero sprung from a race of kings.

SPRUNT, *v.i.* To spring up; to germinate; to spring forward. [Not in use.]

SPRUNTLY, *adv.* Vigorously; youthfully; like a young man. [Not in use.]

SPRY, *a.* Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active; vigorous. [This word is in common use in New England, and is doubtless a contraction of sprig. See *Sprightly*.]

SPUD, *n.*

1. A short knife. [Little used.]*NWAD SPUD.2*

2. Any short thing; in contempt.*NWAD SPUD.3*

3. A tool of the fork kind, used by farmers.*NWAD SPUD.4*

SPUD, *v.t.* To dig or loosen the earth with a spud. [Local.]

SPUME, *n.* [L.] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence or agitation.

SPUME, *v.i.* To froth; to foam.

SPUMESCENCE, *n.* Frothiness; the state of foaming.

SPUMOUS, SPUMY, *a.* [L.] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

The spumy waves proclaim the watry war.*NWAD SPUMOUS.2*

The spumous and florid state of the blood.*NWAD SPUMOUS.3*

SPUN, *pret.* and *pp.* of spin.

SPUNGE, *n.* [L., Gr.]

1. A porous marine substance, found adhering to rocks, shells, etc. Under water, and on rocks about the shore at low water. It is generally supposed to be of animal origin, and consists of a fibrous reticulated substance, covered by a soft gelatinous matter, but in which no polypes have hitherto been observed. It is so porous as to imbibe a great quantity of water, and is used for various purposes in the arts and in surgery.*NWAD SPUNGE.2*

2. In gunnery, an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge. It consists of a cylinder of wood, covered with lamb skin. For small guns, it is commonly fixed to one end of the handle of the rammer.*NWAD SPUNGE.3*

3. In the manege, the extremity or point of a horse-shoe, answering to the heel.*NWAD SPUNGE.4*

Pyrotechnical spunge, is made of mushrooms or fungi, growing on old oaks, ash, fir, etc. which are boiled in water, dried and beaten, then put in a strong lye prepared with saltpeter, and again dried in an oven. This makes the black match or tinder brought from Germany.*NWAD SPUNGE.5*

SPUNGE, *v.t.*

1. To wipe with a wet spunge; as, to spunge a slate.*NWAD SPUNGE.7*

2. To wipe out with a spunge, as letters or writing.*NWAD SPUNGE.8*

3. To cleanse with a spunge; as, to spunge a cannon.*NWAD SPUNGE.9*

4. To wipe out completely; to extinguish or destroy.*NWAD SPUNGE.10*

SPUNGE, ***v.i.***

1. To suck in or imbibe, as a spunge.*NWAD SPUNGE.12*

2. To gain by mean arts, by intrusion or hanging on; as an idler who spunges on his neighbor.*NWAD SPUNGE.13*

SPUNGED, ***pp.*** **Wiped with a spunge; wiped out; extinguished.**

SPUNGER, ***n.*** **One who uses a spunge; a hanger on.**

SPUNGIFORM, ***a.*** **[spunge and form.] Resembling a spunge; soft and porous; porous.**

SPUNGINESS, ***n.*** **The quality or state of being spungy, or porous like spunge.**

SPUNGING-HOUSE, ***n.*** **A bailiffs house to put debtors in.**

SPUNGIOUS, ***a.*** **Full of small cavities, like a spunge; as spungious bones.**

SPUNGY, ***a.***

1. Soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, pliable texture; as a spungy excrescence; spungy earth; spungy cake; the spungy substance of the lungs.*NWAD SPUNGY.2*

2. Full of small cavities; as spungy bones.*NWAD SPUNGY.3*

3. Wet; drenched; soaked and soft, like spunge.*NWAD SPUNGY.4*

4. Having the quality of imbibing fluids.*NWAD SPUNGY.5*

SPUN-HAY, *n.* Hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage on a military expedition.

SPUNK, *n.* [probably from punk.]

1. Touchwood; wood that readily takes fire. Hence,*NWAD SPUNK.2*

2. Vulgarly, an inflammable temper; spirit; as a man of spunk. Ill natured observations touched his spunk. [Low.]*NWAD SPUNK.3*

SPUN-YARN, *n.* Among seamen, a line or cord formed of two or three rope yarns twisted.

SPUR, *n.*

1. An instrument having a rowel or little wheel with sharp points, worn on horsemens heels, to prick the horses for hastening their pace.*NWAD SPUR.2*

Girt with rusty sword and spur.*NWAD SPUR.3*

Hence, to set spurs to a horse, is to prick him and put him upon a run.*NWAD SPUR.4*

2. Incitement; instigation. The love of glory is the spur to heroic deeds.*NWAD SPUR.5*

3. The largest or principal root of a tree; hence perhaps, the short wooden buttress of a post; [that is, in both cases, a shoot.]*NWAD SPUR.6*

4. The hard pointed projection on a cocks leg, which serves as an instrument of defense and annoyance.*NWAD SPUR.7*

5. Something that projects; a snag.*NWAD SPUR.8*

6. In America, a mountain that shoots from any other mountain or range of mountains, and extends to some distance in a lateral

direction, or at right angles.*NWAD SPUR.9*

7. That which excites. We say, upon the spur of the occasion; that is, the circumstances or emergency which calls for immediate action.*NWAD SPUR.10*

8. A sea swallow.*NWAD SPUR.11*

9. The hinder part of the nectary in certain flowers, shaped like a cocks spur.*NWAD SPUR.12*

10. A morbid shoot or excrescence in grain, particularly in rye.*NWAD SPUR.13*

11. In old fortifications, a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins to the town wall.*NWAD SPUR.14*

SPUR, *v.t.*

1. To prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace; as, to spur a horse.*NWAD SPUR.16*

2. To incite; to instigate; to urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object. Some men are spurred to action by the love of glory, others by the love of power. Let affection spur us to social and domestic duties.*NWAD SPUR.17*

3. To impel; to drive.*NWAD SPUR.18*

Love will not be spurrd to what it lothes.*NWAD SPUR.19*

4. To put spurs on.*NWAD SPUR.20*

Spurs of the beams, in a ship, are curving timbers, serving as half beams to support the deck, where whole beams cannot be used.*NWAD SPUR.21*

SPUR, *v.i.*

1. To travel with great expedition.*NWAD SPUR.23*

The Parthians shall be there, and spurring from the fight, confess their fear. [Unusual.]*NWAD SPUR.24*

2. To press forward.*NWAD SPUR.25*

Some bold men--by spurring on, refine themselves.*NWAD SPUR.26*

SPURGALL, *v.t.* [spur and gall.] To gall or wound with a spur.

SPURGALL, *n.* A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.

SPURGALLED, *pp.* Galled or hurt by a spur; as a spurgalled hackney.

SPURGE, *n.* [L.] A plant of the genus Euphorbia.

SPURGE-FLAX, *n.* A plant. [L.]

SPURGE-LAUREL, *n.* The Daphne laureola, a shrub, a native of Europe.

SPURGE-OLIVE, *n.* Mezereon, a shrub of the genus Daphne.

SPURGE-WORT, *n.* A plant. [L.]

SPURGING, for purging, not in use.

SPURIOUS, *a.* [L.]

1. Not genuine; not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; counterfeit; false; adulterate. Spurious writings are such as are not composed by the authors to whom they are ascribed. Spurious drugs are common. The reformed churches reject spurious ceremonies and traditions.*NWAD SPURIOUS.2*

2. Not legitimate; bastard; as spurious issue. By the laws of England, one begotten and born out of lawful matrimony, is a spurious child.*NWAD SPURIOUS.3*

Spurious disease, a disease not of the genuine type, but bearing a resemblance in its symptoms.*NWAD SPURIOUS.4*

SPURIOUSLY, *adv.* Counterfeitly; falsely.

SPURIOUSNESS, *n.*

1. The state or quality of being counterfeit, false or not genuine; as the spuriousness of drugs, of coin or of writings.*NWAD SPURIOUSNESS.2*

2. Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard, or not of legitimate birth; as the spuriousness of issue.*NWAD SPURIOUSNESS.3*

SPURLING, *n.* A small sea fish.

SPURLING-LINE, *n.* Among seamen, the line which forms the communication between the wheel and the tell-tale.

SPURN, *v.t.* [L., spur, kicking.]

1. To kick; to drive back or away, as with the foot.*NWAD SPURN.2*

2. To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept. What multitudes of rational beings spurn the offers of eternal happiness!*NWAD SPURN.3*

3. To treat with contempt.*NWAD SPURN.4*

SPURN, *v.i.*

1. To manifest disdain in rejecting any thing; as, to spurn at the gracious offers of pardon.*NWAD SPURN.6*

2. To make contemptuous opposition; to manifest disdain in resistance.*NWAD SPURN.7*

Nay more, to spurn at your most royal image.*NWAD SPURN.8*

3. To kick or toss up the heels.*NWAD SPURN.9*

The drunken chairman in the kennel spurns.*NWAD SPURN.10*

SPURN, *n.* Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes.*NWAD SPURN.12*

SPURNED, ***pp.*** **Rejected with disdain; treated with contempt.**

SPURNER, ***n.*** **One who spurns.**

SPURNEY, ***n.*** **A plant.**

SPURNING, ***ppr.*** **Rejecting with contempt.**

SPURN-WATER, In ships, a channel at the end of a deck to restrain the water.

SPURRE, ***n.*** **A name of the sea swallow.**

SPURRED, ***pp.***

1. Furnished with spurs.*NWAD SPURRED.2*

2 . *a.* Wearing spurs, or having shoots like spurs.*NWAD SPURRED.3*

SPURRER, ***n.*** **One who uses spurs.**

SPURRIER, ***n.*** **One whose occupation is to make spurs.**

SPUR-ROYAL, ***n.*** **A gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV. In the reign of James I. its value was fifteen shillings. Sometimes written spur-rial or ryal.**

SPURRY, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Spergula.**

SPURT, ***v.t.*** **[The English word has suffered a transposition of letters. It is from the root of** ***sprout*****, which see.] To throw out, as liquid in a stream; to drive or force out with violence, as a liquid from a pipe or small orifice; as, to spurt water from the mouth, or other liquid from a tube.**

SPURT, ***v.i.*** **To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush**

from a confined place in a small stream.

Then the small jet, which hasty hands unlock, spurts in the gardners eyes who turns the cock.*NWAD SPURT.3*

SPURT, *n.*

1. A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice or other confined place; a jet.*NWAD SPURT.5*

2. A sudden or short occasion or exigency; sudden effort. [Vulgar.]*NWAD SPURT.6*

SPURTLE, *v.t.* [from spurt.] To shoot in a scattering manner. [Little used.]

SPURWAY, *n.* [spur and way.] A horse path; a narrow way; a bridle road; a way for a single beast. [Not used in the United States.]

SPUTATION, *n.* [L., to spit.] The act of spitting. [Not used.]

SPUTATIVE, *a.* [supra.] Spitting much; inclined to spit. [Not used.]

SPUTTER, *v.i.* [L., to spit. It belongs to the root of spout and spit; of the latter it seems to be a diminutive.]

1. To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking.*NWAD SPUTTER.2*

2. To throw out moisture in small detached parts; as green wood sputtering in the flame.*NWAD SPUTTER.3*

3. To fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise.*NWAD SPUTTER.4*

When sparkling lamps their sputtering lights advance.*NWAD SPUTTER.5*

4. To utter words hastily and indistinctly; literally, to spout small; to speak so rapidly as to emit saliva.*NWAD SPUTTER.6*

They could neither of them speak their rage, and so they fell a sputtering at one another, like two roasting apples.*NWAD SPUTTER.7*

SPUTTER, *v.t.* To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness.

In the midst of caresses--to sputter out the basest accusations.*NWAD SPUTTER.9*

SPUTTER, *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.

SPUTTERED, *pp.* Thrown out in small portions, as liquids; uttered with haste and indistinctness, as words.

SPUTTERER, *n.* One that sputters.

SPUTTERING, *ppr.* Emitting in small particles; uttering rapidly and indistinctly; speaking hastily; spouting.

SPY, *n.*

1. A person sent into an enemys camp to inspect their works, ascertain their works, ascertain their strength and their intentions, to watch their movements, and secretly communicate intelligence to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations, a spy is subjected to capital punishment.*NWAD SPY.2*

2. A person deputed to watch the conduct of others.*NWAD SPY.3*

3. One who watches the conduct of others.*NWAD SPY.4*

These wretched spies of wit.*NWAD SPY.5*

SPY, *v.t.*

1. To see; to gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of

concealment. It is the same as espy; as, to spy land from the mast head of a ship.*NWAD SPY.7*

As tiger spied two gentle fawns.*NWAD SPY.8*

One in reading skipped over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration.*NWAD SPY.9*

2. To discover by close search or examination; as, a lawyer in examining the pleadings in a case, spies a defect.*NWAD SPY.10*

3. To explore; to view, inspect and examine secretly; as a country; usually with out.*NWAD SPY.11*

Moses sent to spy out Jaazer, and they took the villages thereof. *Numbers 21:32*.*NWAD SPY.12*

SPY, *v.i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

It is my natures plague to spy into abuse.*NWAD SPY.14*

SPY-BOAT, *n.* [spy and boat.] A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence.

SPY-GLASS, *n.* The popular name of a small telescope, useful in viewing distant objects.

SQUAB, *a.* [G., plump, sleek; to be plump or sleek, and to vibrate.]

1. Fat; thick; plump; bulky.*NWAD SQUAB.2*

Nor the squab daughter, nor the wife were nice.*NWAD SQUAB.3*

2. Unfledged; unfethered; as a squab pigeon.*NWAD SQUAB.4*

SQUAB, *n.*

1. A young pigeon or dove. [This word is in common or general use in America, and almost the only sense in which it is used is the one

here given. It is sometimes used in the sense of fat, plump.]*NWAD SQUAB.6*

2. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion. [Not used in America.]*NWAD SQUAB.7*

SQUAB, *adv.* Striking at once; with a heavy fall; plump.

The eagle dropped the tortoise squab upon a rock. [Low and not used.]*NWAD SQUAB.9*

[The vulgar word awhap or whop, is used in a like sense in America. It is found in Chaucer.]*NWAD SQUAB.10*

SQUAB, *v.i.* To fall plump; to strike at one dash, or with a heavy stroke. [Not used.]

SQUABBISH, SQUABBY, *a.* Thick; fat; heavy.

SQUABBLE, *v.i.* [I know not the origin of this word, but it seems to be from the root of wabble; G., to vibrate, to quake, to be sleek. See *Squab*.]

1. To contend for superiority; to scuffle; to struggle; as, two persons squabble in sport.*NWAD SQUABBLE.2*

2. To contend; to wrangle; to quarrel.*NWAD SQUABBLE.3*

3. To debate peevishly; to dispute. If there must be disputes, it is less criminal to squabble than to murder.*NWAD SQUABBLE.4*

[Squabble is not an elegant word in any of its uses. In some of them it is low.]*NWAD SQUABBLE.5*

SQUABBLE, *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel.

SQUABBLER, *n.* A contentious person; a brawler.

SQUABBLING, *ppr.* Scuffling; contending; wrangling.

SQUAB-PIE, *n.* [squab and pie.] A pie made of squabs or young pigeons.

SQUAD, *n.* A company of armed men; a party learning military exercise; any small party.

SQUADRON, *n.* [L., to square; four.]

1. In its primary sense, a square or square form; and hence, a square body of troops; a body drawn up in a square. So Milton has used the word.*NWAD SQUADRON.2*

Those half rounding guards just met, and closing stood in squadron joind.*NWAD SQUADRON.3*

[This sense is probably obsolete, unless in poetry.]*NWAD SQUADRON.4*

2. A body of troops, infantry or cavalry, indefinite in number. *NWAD SQUADRON.5*

3. A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war, employed on a particular expedition; or one third part of a naval armament.*NWAD SQUADRON.6*

SQUADRONED, *a.* Formed into squadrons or squares.

SQUALID, *a.* [L., to be foul.] Foul; filthy; extremely dirty.

Uncombd his locks, and squalid his attire.*NWAD SQUALID.2*

SQUALIDNESS, *n.* Foulness; filthiness.

SQUALL, *v.i.* To cry out; to scream or cry violently; as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress; a, the infant squalled.

SQUALL, *n.*

1. A loud scream; a harsh cry.*NWAD SQUALL.3*

2. A sudden gust of violent wind.*NWAD SQUALL.4*

SQUALLER, *n.* A screamer; one that cries loud.

SQUALLING, *ppr.* Crying out harshly; screaming.

SQUALLY, *a.*

1. Abounding with squalls disturbed often with sudden and violent gust of wind; as squally weather.*NWAD SQUALLY.2*

2. In agriculture, broken into detached pieces; interrupted by unproductive spots. [Local.]*NWAD SQUALLY.3*

SQUALOR, *n.* [L.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

SQUAMIFORM, *a.* [L., a scale, and form.] Having the form or shape of scales.

SQUAMIGEROUS, *a.* [L., to bear.] Bearing or having scales.

SQUAMOUS, *a.* [L.] Scaly; covered with scales; as the squamous cones of the pine.

SQUANDER, *v.t.* [G., to turn.]

1. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally; to dissipate; to waste without economy or judgment; as, to squander an estate.*NWAD SQUANDER.2*

They often squanderd, but they never gave.*NWAD SQUANDER.3*

The crime of squandering health is equal to the folly.*NWAD SQUANDER.4*

2. To scatter; to disperse.*NWAD SQUANDER.5*

Our squanderd troops he rallies.*NWAD SQUANDER.6*

[In this application not now used.]*NWAD SQUANDER.7*

SQUANDERED, ***pp.*** **Spent lavishly and without necessity or use; wasted; dissipated, as property.**

SQUANDERER, ***n.*** **One who spends his money prodigally, without necessity or use; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.**

SQUANDERING, ***ppr.*** **Spending lavishly; wasting.**

SQUARE, ***a.*** **[Gr.]**

1. Having four equal sides and four right angles; as a square room; a square figure.*NWAD SQUARE.2*

2. Forming a right angle; as an instrument for striking lines square.*NWAD SQUARE.3*

3. Parallel; exactly suitable; true.*NWAD SQUARE.4*

Shes a most triumphant lady, if report be square to her. [Unusual.]*NWAD SQUARE.5*

4. Having a straight front, or a frame formed with straight lines; not curving; as a man of a square frame; a square built man.*NWAD SQUARE.6*

5. That does equal justice; exact; fair; honest; as square dealing.*NWAD SQUARE.7*

6. Even; leaving no balance. Let us make or leave the accounts square.*NWAD SQUARE.8*

Three square, five square, having three or five equal sides, etc.; an abusive use of square.*NWAD SQUARE.9*

Square root, in geometry and arithmetic. The square root of a quantity or number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the square. Thus 7 is the square root of 49, for 7 times 7 = 49.*NWAD SQUARE.10*

In seamens language, the yards are square, when they are

arranged at right angles with the mast or the keel. The yards and sails are said also to be square, when they are of greater extent than usual.*NWAD SQUARE.11*

SQUARE, *n.*

1. A figure having four equal sides and four right angles.*NWAD SQUARE.13*

2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.*NWAD SQUARE.14*

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large square of the town.*NWAD SQUARE.15*

3. The content of the side of a figure squared.*NWAD SQUARE.16*

4. An instrument among mechanics by which they form right angles, or otherwise measure angles.*NWAD SQUARE.17*

5. Im geometry and arithmetic, a square or square number is the product of a number multiplied by itself. Thus 64 is the square of 8, for 8 times 8 = 64.*NWAD SQUARE.18*

6. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship and conduct.*NWAD SQUARE.19*

They of Galatia much more out of square.*NWAD SQUARE.20*

I have not kept my square. [Not in use.]*NWAD SQUARE.21*

7. A square body of troops; a squadron; as the brave square of war. [Not in use.]*NWAD SQUARE.22*

8. A quaternion; four. [Not in use.]*NWAD SQUARE.23*

9. Level; equality.*NWAD SQUARE.24*

We live not on the square with such as these.*NWAD SQUARE.25*

10. In astrology, quartile; the position of planets distant ninety degrees from each other.*NWAD SQUARE.26*

11. Rule; conformity; accord. I shall break no squares with another for a trifle.*NWAD SQUARE.27*

Squares go. Let us see how the squares go, that is, how the game proceeds; a phrase taken from the game of chess, the chess board being formed with squares.*NWAD SQUARE.28*

SQUARE, ***v.t.***

1. To form with four equal sides and four right angles.*NWAD SQUARE.30*

2. To reduce to a square; to form to right angles; as, to square masons work.*NWAD SQUARE.31*

3. To reduce to any given measure or standard.*NWAD SQUARE.32*

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mold; to shape; as, to square our actions by the opinions of others; to square our lives by the precepts of the gospel.*NWAD SQUARE.33*

5. To accommodate; to fit; as, square my trial to my strength.*NWAD SQUARE.34*

6. To respect in quartile.*NWAD SQUARE.35*

7. To make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; as, to square accounts; a popular phrase.*NWAD SQUARE.36*

8. In arithmetic, to multiply a number by itself; as, to square the number.*NWAD SQUARE.37*

9. In seamens language, to square the yards, is to place them at right angles with the mast or keel.*NWAD SQUARE.38*

SQUARE, ***v.i.***

1. To suit; to fit; to quadrate; to accord or agree. His opinions do not square with the doctrines of philosophers.*NWAD SQUARE.40*

2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides.*NWAD SQUARE.41*

Are you such fools to square for this? [Not in use.]*NWAD SQUARE.42*

SQUARENESS, *n.* The state of being square; as an instrument to try the squareness of work.

SQUARE-RIGGED, *a.* In seamens language, a vessel is square-rigged when her principal sails are extended by yards suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms and lateen yards. Thus a ship and a brig are square-rigged vessels.

SQUARE-SAIL, *n.* In seamens language, a sail extended to a yard suspended by the middle.

SQUARISH, *a.* Nearly square.

SQUARROUS, *a.* [Gr., scurf.] In botany, scurfy or ragged, or full of scales; rough; jagged. A squarrous calyx consists of scales very sidely divaricating; a squarrous leaf is divided into shreds or jags, raised above the plane of the leaf, and not parallel to it.

SQUASH, *v.t.* [L.] To crush; to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass.

SQUASH, *n.*

1. Someting soft an deasily crushed.*NWAD SQUASH.3*

2. [Gr.] A plant of the genus Cucurbita, and its fruit; a culinary vegetable.*NWAD SQUASH.4*

3. Something unripe or soft; in contempt.*NWAD SQUASH.5*

This squash, this gentleman.*NWAD SQUASH.6*

4. A sudden fall of a heavy soft body.*NWAD SQUASH.7*

5. A shock of soft bodies.*NWAD SQUASH.8*

My fall was stoppd by a terrible squash. [Vulgar.]*NWAD SQUASH.9*

SQUAT, *v.i.*

1. To sit down upon the hams or heels; as a human being.*NWAD SQUAT.2*

2. To sit close to the ground; to cower; as an animal.*NWAD SQUAT.3*

3. In Massachusetts and some other states of America, to settle on anothers land without pretense of title; a practice very common in the wilderness.*NWAD SQUAT.4*

SQUAT, *v.t.* To bruise or make flat by a fall. [Not in use.]

SQUAT, *a.*

1. Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering.*NWAD SQUAT.7*

Him there they found, squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve.*NWAD SQUAT.8*

2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.*NWAD SQUAT.9*

The head of the squill insect is broad and squat.*NWAD SQUAT.10*

SQUAT, *n.*

1. The posture of one that sits on his hams, or close to the ground.*NWAD SQUAT.12*

2. A sudden or crushing fall. [Not in use.]*NWAD SQUAT.13*

3. A sort of mineral.*NWAD SQUAT.14*

SQUATT, *n.* Among miners, a bed of ore extending but a little distance.

SQUATTER, *n.*

1. One that squats or sits close.*NWAD SQUATTER.2*

2. In the United States, one that settles on new land without a title.*NWAD SQUATTER.3*

SQUEAK, *v.t.* [G., to squeak. This word probably belongs to the family of quack.]

1. To utter a sharp shrill cry, usually of short duration; to cry with an acute tone, as an animal; or to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door and the like. Wheels squeak only when the axle tree is dry.*NWAD SQUEAK.2*

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans, squeaking through the mouth of an eunuch?*NWAD SQUEAK.3*

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses, the squeaking pigs of Homer.*NWAD SQUEAK.4*

2. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain; to speak.*NWAD SQUEAK.5*

SQUEAK, *n.* A sharp shrill sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument, such as a child utters in acute pain, or as pigs utter, or as is made by carriage wheels when dry, or by a pipe or reed.

SQUEAKER, *n.* One that utters a sharp shrill sound.

SQUEAKING, *ppr.* Crying with a sharp voice; making a sharp sound; as a squeaking wheel.

SQUEAL, *v.i.* [See *Squall*.] To cry with a sharp shrill voice. It is used of animals only, and chiefly of swine. It agrees in sense with squeak, except that squeal denotes a more continues cry than squeak, and the latter is not limited to animals. We say, a squealing hog or pig, a squealing child; but more generally a squalling child.

SQUEALING, *ppr.* Uttering a sharp shrill sound or voice; as a

squealing pig.

SQUEAMISH, ***a.*** **[probably from the root of wamble.] Literally, having a stomach that is easily turned, or that readily nauseates any thing; hence, nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties; scrupulous.**

Quoth he, that honors very squeamish that takes a basting for a blemish.*NWAD SQUEAMISH.2*

His muse is rustic, and perhaps too plain the men of squeamish taste to entertain.*NWAD SQUEAMISH.3*

SQUEAMISHLY, ***adv.*** **IN a fastidious manner; with too much niceness.**

SQUEAMISHNESS, ***n.*** **Excessive niceness; vicious delicacy of taste; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.**

The thorough-paced politician must presently laugh at the squeamishness of his conscience.*NWAD SQUEAMISHNESS.2*

SQUEASINESS, ***n.*** **Nausea. [Not used.] [See *Queasiness*.]**

SQUEASY, ***a.*** **Queasy; nice; squeamish; scrupulous. [Not used.] [See *Queasy*.]**

SQUEEZE, ***v.t.***

1. To press between two bodies; to press closely; as, to squeeze an orange the fingers or with an instrument; to squeeze the hand in friendship.*NWAD SQUEEZE.2*

2. To oppress with hardships, burdens and taxes; to harass; to crush.*NWAD SQUEEZE.3*

In a civil war, people must expect to be squeezed with the burden.*NWAD SQUEEZE.4*

3. To hug; to embrace closely.*NWAD SQUEEZE.5*

4. To force between close bodies; to compel or cause to pass; as, to squeeze water through felt.*NWAD SQUEEZE.6*

To squeeze out, to force out by pressure, as a liquid.*NWAD SQUEEZE.7*

SQUEEZE, *v.i.*

1. To press; to urge ones way; to pass by pressing; as, to squeeze hard to get through a crowd.*NWAD SQUEEZE.9*

2. To crowd.*NWAD SQUEEZE.10*

To squeeze through, to pass through by pressing and urging forward.*NWAD SQUEEZE.11*

SQUEEZE, *n.*

1. Pressure; compression between bodies.*NWAD SQUEEZE.13*

2. A close hug or embrace.*NWAD SQUEEZE.14*

SQUEEZED, *pp.* Pressed between bodies; compressed; oppressed.

SQUEEZING, *ppr.* Pressing; compressing; crowding; oppressing.

SQUEEZING, *n.*

1. The act of pressing; compression; oppression.*NWAD SQUEEZING.3*

2. That which is forced out by pressure; dregs.*NWAD SQUEEZING.4*

The dregs and squeezings of the brain.*NWAD SQUEEZING.5*

SQUELCH, SQUELSH, *v.t.* To crush. [A low word and not used.]

SQUELCH, *n.* A heavy fall. [Low and not used.]

SQUIB, *n.* [This word probably belongs to the family of whip; denoting that which is thrown.]

1. A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder or combustible matter and sent into the air, burning and bursting with a crack; a cracker.*NWAD SQUIB.2*

Lampoons, like squibs, may make a present blaze.*NWAD SQUIB.3*

The making and selling of squibs is punishable.*NWAD SQUIB.4*

2. A sarcastic speech or little censorious writing published; a petty lampoon.*NWAD SQUIB.5*

3. A pretty fellow. [Not in use.]*NWAD SQUIB.6*

The squibs, in the common phrase, are called libellers.*NWAD SQUIB.7*

SQUIB, *v.i.* To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute; as, two members of a society squib a little in debate. [Colloquial.]

SQUIBBING, *ppr.* Throwing squibs or severe reflections.

SQUILL, *n.* [L., a squill, a lobster or prawn.]

1. A plant of the genus Scilla. It has a large acrid bulbous root like an onion, which is used in medicine.*NWAD SQUILL.2*

2. A fish, or rather a crustaceous animal, of the genus Cancer.*NWAD SQUILL.3*

3. An insect, called squill insect form its resemblance to the fish, having a long body covered with a crust, the head broad and squat.*NWAD SQUILL.4*

SQUINANCY, ***n.*** **The** ***quinsy*****, which see. [Squinancy is not used.]**

SQUINT, ***a.***

1. Looking obliquely; having the optic axes directed to different objects.*NWAD SQUINT.2*

2. Looking with suspicion.*NWAD SQUINT.3*

SQUINT, ***v.i.***

1. To see obliquely.*NWAD SQUINT.5*

Some can squint when they will.*NWAD SQUINT.6*

2. To have the axes of the eyes directed to different objects.*NWAD SQUINT.7*

3. To slope; to deviate from a true line; to run obliquely.*NWAD SQUINT.8*

SQUINT, ***v.t.***

1. To turn the eye to an oblique position; to look indirectly; as, to squint an eye.*NWAD SQUINT.10*

2. To form the eye to oblique vision.*NWAD SQUINT.11*

He gives the web and the pin, squints the eye, and make the hare-lip.*NWAD SQUINT.12*

SQUINT-EYED, ***a.***

1. Having eyes that squint; having oblique vision.*NWAD SQUINT-EYED.2*

2. Oblique; indirect; malignant; as squint-eyed praise.*NWAD SQUINT-EYED.3*

3. Looking obliquely or by side glances; as squint-eyed jealousy or envy.*NWAD SQUINT-EYED.4*

SQUINTIFEGO, *n.* Squinting. [A cant word and not to be used.]

SQUINTING, *ppr.* Seeing or looking obliquely; looking by side glances.

SQUINTING, *n.* The act or habit of looking obliquely.

SQUINTINGLY, *adv.* With an oblique look; by side glances.

SQUINY, *v.i.* To look squint. [A cant word not to be used.]

SQUIR, *v.t.* To throw; to thrust; to drive.

SQUIRE, *n.* [a popular contraction of esquire. See *Esquire*.]

1. In Great Britain, the title of a gentleman next in rank to a knight.*NWAD SQUIRE.2*

2. In Great Britain, an attendant on a noble warrior.*NWAD SQUIRE.3*

3. An attendant at court.*NWAD SQUIRE.4*

4. In the United States, the title of magistrates and lawyers. In New-England, it is particularly given to justices of the peace and judges.*NWAD SQUIRE.5*

5. The title customarily given to gentlemen.*NWAD SQUIRE.6*

SQUIRE, *v.t.*

1. To attend as a squire.*NWAD SQUIRE.8*

2. In colloquial language, to attend as a beau or gallant for aid and protection; as, to squire a lady to the gardens.*NWAD SQUIRE.9*

SQUIREHOOD, SQUIRESHIP, *n.* The rank and state of a squire.

SQUIRELY, ***a.*** **Becoming a squire.**

SQUIRREL, ***n.*** **[L., Gr., shade, and tail.] A small quadruped of the genus Sciurus, order of Glires, and class Mammalia. The squirrel has two cutting teeth in each jaw, four toes on the fore feet, and five on the hind feet. Several species are enumerated. Among these are the gray, the red, and the black squirrel. These animals are remarkably nimble, running up tress and leaping from branch to branch with surprising agility. They subsist on nuts, of which they lay up a store for winter, some of them in hollow trees, others in the earth. Their flesh is delicate food.**

SQUIRREL HUNT, ***n.*** **In America, the hunting and shooting of squirrels by a company of men.**

SQUIRT, ***v.t.*** **To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream; as, to squirt water.**

SQUIRT, ***v.i.*** **To throw out words; to let fly. [Not in use.]**

SQUIRT, ***n.***

1. An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force.*NWAD SQUIRT.4*

2. A small quick stream.*NWAD SQUIRT.5*

SQUIRTER, ***n.*** **One that squirts. [This word in all its forms, is vulgar.]**

Squirting cucumber, a sort of wild cucumber, so called from the sudden bursting of its capsules when ripe; the Momordica elaterium.*NWAD SQUIRTER.2*

STAB, ***v.t.*** **[This word contains the elements, and is probably from the primary sense, of the L., to point or prick, and a multitude of others in many languages. The radical sense is to thrust; but I know not to what oriental roots they are allied.]**

1. To pierce with a pointed weapon; as, to be stabbed by a dagger or a spear; to stab fish or eels.*NWAD STAB.2*

2. To wound mischievously or mortally; to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument.*NWAD STAB.3*

3. To injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander; as, to stab reputation.*NWAD STAB.4*

STAB, *v.i.*

1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon.*NWAD STAB.6*

None shall dare with shortend sword to stab in closer war.*NWAD STAB.7*

2. To give a mortal wound.*NWAD STAB.8*

He speaks poniards, and every word stabs.*NWAD STAB.9*

To stab at, to offer a stab; to thrust a pointed weapon at.*NWAD STAB.10*

STAB, *n.*

1. The thrust of a pointed weapon.*NWAD STAB.12*

2. A wound with a sharp pointed weapon; as, to fall by the stab of an assassin.*NWAD STAB.13*

3. An injury given in the dark; a sly mischief; as a stab given to character.*NWAD STAB.14*

STABBED, *pp.* Pierced with a pointed weapon; killed with a spear or other pointed instrument.

STABBER, *n.* One that stabs; a privy murderer.

STABBING, *ppr.* Piercing with a pointed weapon; killing with a pointed instrument by piercing the body.

STABBING, *n.* The act of piercing with a pointed weapon; the act of wounding or killing with a pointed instrument.

This statute was made on account of the frequent quarrels and stabbings with short daggers.*NWAD STABBING.3*

STABILIMENT, *n.* [L., to make firm. See *Stab*.] Act of making firm; firm support.

They serve for stabiliment, propagation and shade.*NWAD STABILIMENT.2*

STABILITATE, *v.t.* To make stable; to establish.

STABILITY, *n.* [L. See *Stab*.]

1. Steadiness; stableness; firmness; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; as the stability of a throne; the stability of a constitution of government.*NWAD STABILITY.2*

2. Steadiness or firmness of character; firmness of resolution or purpose; the qualities opposite to fickleness, irresolution or inconstancy. We say, a man of little stability, or of unusual stability.*NWAD STABILITY.3*

3. Fixedness; as opposed to fluidity. [I believe not now used.]*NWAD STABILITY.4*

Since fluidness and stability are contrary qualities--*NWAD STABILITY.5*

STABLE, *a.* [L. The primary sense is set, fixed. See *Stab*.]

1. Fixed; firmly established; not to be easily moved, shaken or overthrown; as a stable government.*NWAD STABLE.2*

2. Steady in purpose; constant; firm in resolution; not easily diverted from a purpose; not fickle or wavering; as a stable man; a stable character.*NWAD STABLE.3*

3. Fixed; steady; firm; not easily surrendered or abandoned; as a man of stable principles.*NWAD STABLE.4*

4. Durable; not subject to be overthrown or changed.*NWAD STABLE.5*

In this region of chance and vanity, where nothing is stable--*NWAD STABLE.6*

STABLE, *v.t.* To fix; to establish. [Not used.]

STABLE, *n.* [L., a stand, a fixed place, like *stall*. See the latter. These words do not primarily imply a covering for horses or cattle.] A house or shed for beasts to lodge and feed in. In large towns, a stable is usually a building for horses only, or horses and cows, and often connected with a coach house. In the country towns in the northern states of America, a stable is usually an apartment in a barn in which hay and grain are deposited.

STABLE, *v.t.* To put or keep in a stable. Our farmers generally stable not only horses, but oxen and cows in winter, and sometimes young cattle.

STABLE, *v.i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell in an inclosed place; to kennel.

STABLE-BOY, STABLE-MAN, *n.* A boy or a man who attends at a stable.

STABLED, *pp.* Put or kept in a stable.

STABLENESS, *n.*

1. Fixedness; firmness of position or establishment; strength to stand; stability; as the stableness of a throne or of a system of laws.*NWAD STABLENESS.2*

2. Steadiness; constancy; firmness of purpose; stability; as stableness of character, of mind, of principles or opinions.*NWAD STABLENESS.3*

STABLESTAND, *n.* [stable and stand.] In law, when man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready

to shoot at a deer, or with a long bow; or standing close by a tree with grayhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the kings deer.

STABLING, ***ppr.*** **Putting or keeping in a stable.**

STABLING, ***n.***

1. The act or practice of keeping cattle in a stable.*NWAD STABLING.3*

2. A house, shed or room for keeping horses and cattle.*NWAD STABLING.4*

STABLISH, *v.t.* [L. See *Stab*.] To fix; to settle in a state for permanence; to make firm. [In lieu of this, establish is now always used.]

STABLY, *adv.* Firmly; fixedly; steadily; as a government stably settled.

STACK, *n.*

1. A large conical pile of hay, grain or straw, sometimes covered with thatch. In America, the stack differs from the cock only in size, both being conical. A long pile of hay or grain is called a rick. In England, this distinction is not always observed. This word in Great Britain is sometimes applied to a pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet, and also to a pile of poles; but I believe never in America.*NWAD STACK.2*

Against every pillar was a stack of billets above a man's highth.*NWAD STACK.3*

2. A number of funnels or chimneys standing together. We say, a stack of chimneys; which is correct, as a chimney is a passage. But we also call the whole stack a chimney. Thus we say, the chimney rises ten feet above the roof.*NWAD STACK.4*

STACK, *v.t.*

1. To lay in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile; as, to stack hay or grain.*NWAD STACK.6*

2. In England, to pile wood, poles, etc.*NWAD STACK.7*

STACKED, *pp.* Piled in a large conical heap.

STACKING, *ppr.* Laying in a large conical heap.

STACKING-BAND, STACKING-BELT, *n.* A band or rope used in

binding thatch or straw upon a stack.

STACKING-STAGE, *n.* A stage used in building stacks.

STACK-YARD, *n.* A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

STACTE, *n.* [L., Gr.] A fatty resinous liquid matter, of the nature of liquid myrrh, very odoriferous and highly valued. But it is said we have none but what is adulterated, and what is so called is liquid storax.

STADDLE, *n.* [G. It belongs to the root of stead, steady.]

1. Any thing which serves for support; a staff; a crutch; the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain. [In this sense not used in New England.]*NWAD STADDLE.2*

2. In New England, a small tree of any kind, particularly a forest tree. In America, trees are called staddles from three or four years old till they are six or eight inches in diameter or more, but in this respect the word is indefinite. This is also the sense in which it is used by Bacon and Tusser.*NWAD STADDLE.3*

STADDLE, *v.t.* To leave staddles when a wood is cut.

STADDLE-ROOF, *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.

STADIUM, *n.* [L., Gr.]

1. A Greek measure of 125 geometrical paces; a furlong.*NWAD STADIUM.2*

2. The course or career of a race.*NWAD STADIUM.3*

STADTHOLDER, *n.* Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or the governor or lieutenant governor of a province.

STADTHOLDERATE, *n.* The office of a stadtholder.

STAFF, *n. plu.* [G., a bar, a rod. The primary sense is to thrust, to shoot. See *Stab*.]

1. A stick carried in the hand for support or defense by a person walking; hence, a support; that which props or upholds. Bread is the proverbially called the staff of life.*NWAD STAFF.2*

The boy was the very staff of my age.*NWAD STAFF.3*

Thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me. *Psalm 23:4*.*NWAD STAFF.4*

2. A stick or club used as a weapon.*NWAD STAFF.5*

With forks and staves the felon they pursue.*NWAD STAFF.6*

3. A long piece of wood; a stick; the long handle of an instrument; a pole or stick, used for many purposes.*NWAD STAFF.7*

4. The five lines and the spaces on which music is written.*NWAD STAFF.8*

5. An ensign of authority; a badge of office; as a constables staff.*NWAD STAFF.9*

6. The round of a ladder.*NWAD STAFF.10*

7. A pole erected in a ship to hoist and display a flag; called a flag-staff. There is also a jack-staff, and an ensign-staff.*NWAD STAFF.11*

8. In military affairs, an establishment of officers in various departments, attached to an army. The staff includes officers not of the line, as adjutants, quarter-masters, chaplain, surgeon, etc. The staff is the medium of communication from the commander in chief to every department of an army.*NWAD STAFF.12*

9. A stanza; a series of verses so disposed that when it is concluded, the same order begins again.*NWAD STAFF.13*

Cowley found out that no kind of staff is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical.*NWAD STAFF.14*

10. Stave and staves, *plu.* of staff. [See *Stave*.]*NWAD STAFF.15*

STAFFISH, *a.* Stiff; harsh. [Not in use.]

STAFF-TREE, *n.* A sort of evergreen privet. It is of the genus Celastrus.

STAG, *n.* [This word belongs to the root of stick, stage, stock. The primary sense is to thrust, hence to fix, to stay, etc.]

1. The male red deer; the male of the hind.*NWAD STAG.2*

2. A colt or filly; also, a romping girl. [Local.]*NWAD STAG.3*

3. In New England, the male of the common ox castrated.*NWAD STAG.4*

STAG-BEETLE, *n.* The Lucanus cervus, a species of insect.

STAGE, *n.* [G.] Properly, one step or degree of elevation, and what the French call etage, we call a story. Hence,

1. A floor or platform of any kind elevated above the ground or common surface, as for an exhibition of something to pubic view; as a stage for a mountebank; a stage for speakers in public; a stage for mechanics. Seamen use floating stages, and stages suspended by the side of a ship, for calking and repairing.*NWAD STAGE.2*

2. The floor on which theatrical performances are exhibited, as distinct from the pit, etc. Hence,*NWAD STAGE.3*

3. The theater; the place of scenic entertainments.*NWAD STAGE.4*

Knights, squires and steeds must enter on the stage.*NWAD STAGE.5*

4. Theatrical representations. It is contended that the stage is a school or morality. Let it be inquired, where is the person whom the stage has reformed?*NWAD STAGE.6*

5. A place where any thing is publicly exhibited.*NWAD STAGE.7*

When we are born, we cry that we are come to this great stage of fools.*NWAD STAGE.8*

6. Place of action or performance; as the stage of life.*NWAD STAGE.9*

7. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken. When we arrive at the next stage, we will take some refreshment. Hence,*NWAD STAGE.10*

8. The distance between two places of rest on a road; as a stage of fifteen miles.*NWAD STAGE.11*

9. A single step; degree of advance; degree of progression, either in increase or decrease, in rising or falling, or in any change of state; as the several stages of a war; the stages of civilization or improvement; stages of growth in an animal or plant; stages of a disease, of decline or recovery; the several stages of human life.*NWAD STAGE.12*

10. [instead of stage-coach, or stage-wagon.] A coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another for the conveyance of passengers.*NWAD STAGE.13*

I went in the six-penny stage.*NWAD STAGE.14*

A parcel sent by the stage. American usage.*NWAD STAGE.15*

STAGE, *v.t.* To exhibit publicly. [Not in use.]

STAGE-COACH, *n.* [stage and coach.] A coach that runs by stages; or a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days, for the conveyance of passengers.

STAGELY, *a.* Pertaining to a stage; becoming the theater. [Little used.]

STAGE-PLAY, *n.* [stage and play.] Theatrical entertainment.

STAGE-PLAYER, *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage. Garrick was a celebrated stage-player.

STAGER, *n.*

1. A player. [Little used.]*NWAD STAGER.2*

2. One that has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning; as an old cunning stager; an experienced stager; a stager of the wiser sort.*NWAD STAGER.3*

[I do not recollect to have ever heard this word used in America.]*NWAD STAGER.4*

STAGERY, *n.* Exhibition on the stage. [Not in use.]

STAG-EVIL, *n.* A disease in horses.

STAGGARD, *n.* [from stag.] A stag of four years of age.

STAGGER, *v.t.*

1. To reel; to vacillate; to move to one side and the other in standing or walking; not to stand or walk with steadiness.*NWAD STAGGER.2*

Deep was the wound; he staggerd with the blow.*NWAD STAGGER.3*

2. To fail; to cease to stand firm; to begin to give way.*NWAD STAGGER.4*

The enemy staggers.*NWAD STAGGER.5*

3. To hesitate; to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to become less confident or determined.*NWAD STAGGER.6*

Abraham staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief. *Romans 4:20*.*NWAD STAGGER.7*

STAGGER, *v.t.*

1. To cause to reel.*NWAD STAGGER.9*

2. To cause to doubt and waver; to make to hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock.*NWAD STAGGER.10*

Whoever will read the story of this war, will find himself much staggered.*NWAD STAGGER.11*

When a prince fails in honor and justice, it is enough to stagger his people in their allegiance.*NWAD STAGGER.12*

STAGGERED, *pp.* Made to reel; made to doubt and waver.

STAGGERING, *ppr.* Causing to reel, to waver or to doubt.

STAGGERING, *n.*

1. The act of reeling.*NWAD STAGGERING.3*

2. The cause of staggering.*NWAD STAGGERING.4*

STAGGERINGLY, *adv.*

1. In a reeling manner.*NWAD STAGGERINGLY.2*

2. With hesitation or doubt.*NWAD STAGGERINGLY.3*

STAGGERS, *n. plu.*

1. A disease of horses and cattle, attended with reeling or giddiness; also, a disease of sheep, which inclines them to turn about suddenly.*NWAD STAGGERS.2*

2. Madness; wild irregular conduct. [Not in use.]*NWAD STAGGERS.3*

STAGGER-WORT, *n.* A plant, ragwort.

STAGNANCY, *n.* [See *Stagnant*.] The state of being without motion, flow or circulation, as in a fluid.

STAGNANT, *a.* [L., to be without, a flowing motion.]

1. Not flowing; not running in a current or stream; as a stagnant lake or pond; stagnant blood in the veins.*NWAD STAGNANT.2*

2. Motionless; still; not agitated; as water quiet and stagnant.*NWAD STAGNANT.3*

The gloomy slumber of the stagnant soul.*NWAD STAGNANT.4*

3. Not active; dull; not brisk; as, business is stagnant.*NWAD STAGNANT.5*

STAGNATE, *v.i.* [L.]

1. To cease to flow; to be motionless; as, blood stagnates in the veins of an animal; air stagnates in a close room.*NWAD STAGNATE.2*

2. To cease to move; not to be agitated. Water that stagnates in a pond or reservoir, soon becomes foul.*NWAD STAGNATE.3*

3. To cease to be brisk or active; to become dull; as, commerce stagnates; business stagnates.*NWAD STAGNATE.4*

STAGNATION, *n.*

1. The cessation of flowing or circulation of a fluid; or the state of being without flow or circulation; the state of being motionless; as the stagnation of the blood; the stagnation of water or air; the stagnation of vapors.*NWAD STAGNATION.2*

2. The cessation of action or of brisk action; the state of being dull; as the stagnation of business.*NWAD STAGNATION.3*

STAG-WORM, *n.* An insect that is troublesome to deer.

STAGYRITE, *n.* An appellation given to Aristotle from the place of his birth.

STAID, pret, and *pp.* of stay; so written for stayed.

1. *a.* [from stay, to stop.] Sober; grave; steady; composed; regular; not wild, volatile, flighty or fanciful; as staid wisdom.*NWAD STAID.2*

To ride out with staid guides.*NWAD STAID.3*

STAIDNESS, *n.* Sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity; the opposite of wildness.

If he sometimes appears too gay, yet a secret gracefulness of youth accompanies his writings, though the staidness and sobriety of age be wanting.*NWAD STAIDNESS.2*

STAIN, *v.t.* [L., a sprinkle, a spread, a layer; to spread, expand, sprinkle, or be scattered. Gr.]

1. To discolor by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; as, to stain the hand with dye; to stain clothes with vegetable juice; to stain paper; armor stained with blood.*NWAD STAIN.2*

2. To dye; to tinge with a different color; as, to stain cloth.*NWAD STAIN.3*

3. To impress with figures, in colors different from the ground; as, to stain paper for hangings.*NWAD STAIN.4*

4. To blot; to soil; to spot with guilt or infamy; to tarnish; to bring reproach on; as, to stain the character.*NWAD STAIN.5*

Of honor void, of innocence, of faith, of purity, our wonted ornaments now soild and staind.*NWAD STAIN.6*

STAIN, *n.*

1. A spot; discoloration from foreign matter; as a stain on a garment or cloth.*NWAD STAIN.8*

2. A natural spot of a color different from the ground.*NWAD STAIN.9*

Swift trouts, diversified with crimson stains.*NWAD STAIN.10*

3. Taint of guilt; tarnish; disgrace; reproach; as the stain of sin.*NWAD STAIN.11*

Nor death itself can wholly wash their stains.*NWAD STAIN.12*

Our opinion is, I hope, without any blemish or stain of heresy.*NWAD STAIN.13*

4. Cause of reproach; shame.*NWAD STAIN.14*

Hereby I will lead her that is the praise and yet the stain of all womankind.*NWAD STAIN.15*

STAINED, *pp.* Discolored; spotted; dyed; blotted; tarnished.

STAINER, *n.*

1. One who stains, blots or tarnishes.*NWAD STAINER.2*

2. A dyer.*NWAD STAINER.3*

STAINING, *ppr.* Discoloring; spotting; tarnishing; dyeing.

STAINLESS, *a.*

1. Free from stains or spots.*NWAD STAINLESS.2*

2. Free from the reproach of guilt; free from sin.*NWAD STAINLESS.3*

STAIR, *n.*

1. A step; a stone or a frame of boards or planks by which a person rises one step. A stair, to make the ascent easy, should not exceed six or seven inches in elevation. When the riser is eight, nine or ten

inches in breadth, the ascent by stairs is laborious.*NWAD STAIR.2*

2. Stairs, in the plural, a series of steps by which persons ascend to a higher room in a building. [Stair, in this sense, is not in use.]*NWAD STAIR.3*

Flight of stairs, may signify the stairs which make the whole ascent of a story; or in winding stairs, the phrase may signify the stairs from the floor to a turn, or from one turn to another.*NWAD STAIR.4*

STAIRCASE, *n.* [stair and case.] The part of a building which contains the stairs. Staircases are straight or winding. The straight are called fliers, or direct fliers. Winding stairs, called spiral or cockle, are square, circular or elliptical.

To make a complete staircase, is a curious piece of architecture.*NWAD STAIRCASE.2*

STAKE, *n.* [The primary sense is to shoot, to thrust, hence to set or fix.]

1. A small piece of wood or timber, sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to something. Thus stakes are used to support vines, to support fences, hedges and the like. A stake is not to be confounded with a post, which is a larger piece of timber.*NWAD STAKE.2*

2. A piece of long rough wood.*NWAD STAKE.3*

A sharpend stake strong Dryas found.*NWAD STAKE.4*

3. A palisade, or something resembling it.*NWAD STAKE.5*

4. The piece of timber to which a martyr is fastened when he is to be burnt. Hence, to perish at the stake, is to die a martyr, or to die in torment. Hence,*NWAD STAKE.6*

5. Figuratively, martyrdom. The stake was prepared for those who were convicted of heresy.*NWAD STAKE.7*

6. That which is pledged and wagered; that which is set, thrown

down or laid, to abide the issue of a contest, to be gained by victory or lost by defeat.*NWAD STAKE.8*

7. The state of being laid or pledged as a wager. His honor is at stake.*NWAD STAKE.9*

8. A small anvil to straighten cold word, or to cut and punch upon.*NWAD STAKE.10*

STAKE, *v.t.*

1. To fasten, support or defend with stakes; as, to stake vines or plants.*NWAD STAKE.12*

2. To mark the limits by stakes; with out; as, to stake out land; to stake out a new road, or the ground for a canal.*NWAD STAKE.13*

3. To wager; to pledge; to put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency.*NWAD STAKE.14*

Ill stake yon lamb that near the fountain plays.*NWAD STAKE.15*

4. To point or sharpen stakes. [Not used in America.]*NWAD STAKE.16*

5. To pierce with a stake.*NWAD STAKE.17*

STAKED, *pp.* Fastened or supported by stakes; set or marked with stakes; wagered; put at hazard.

STAKE-HEAD, *n.* In rope-making, a stake with wooden pins in the upper side to keep the strands apart.

STAKING, *ppr.*

1. Supporting with stakes; marking with stakes; wagering; putting at hazard.*NWAD STAKING.2*

2. Sharpening; pointing.*NWAD STAKING.3*

STALACTIC, STALACTICAL, *a.* [from stalactite.] Pertaining to stalactite; resembling an icicle.

STALACTIFORM, STALACTITIFORM, *a.* Like stalactite; resembling an icicle.

STALACTITE, *n.* [Gr., to drop. L.] A subvariety of carbonate lime, usually in a conical or cylindrical form, pendent from the roofs and sides of caverns like an icicle; produced by the filtration of water containing calcarious particles, through fissures and pores of rocks.

STALACTITIC, *a.* In the form of stalactite, or pendent substances like icicles.

STALAGMITE, *n.* [L., a drop. Gr.] A deposit of earthy or calcarious matter, formed by drops on the floors of caverns.

STALAGMITIC, *a.* Having the form of stalagmite.

STALAGMITICALLY, *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmite.

STALDER, *n.* A wooden frame to set casks on. [Not used in the United States.]

STALE, *a.* [I do not find this word in the other Teutonic dialects. It is probably from the root of still, G., to set, and equivalent to stagnant.]

1. Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit and flavor from being long kept; as stale beer.*NWAD STALE.2*

2. Having lost the life or graces of youth; worn out; decayed; as a stale virgin.*NWAD STALE.3*

3. Worn out by use; trite; common; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing; as a stale remark.*NWAD STALE.4*

STALE, *n.* [G. See *Stall*.]

1. Something set or offered to view as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; a decoy; a stool-fowl.*NWAD STALE.6*

Still as he went, he crafty stales did lay.*NWAD STALE.7*

A pretense of kindness is the universal stale to all base projects. [In this sense obsolete.]*NWAD STALE.8*

2. A prostitute.*NWAD STALE.9*

3. Old vapid beer.*NWAD STALE.10*

4. A long handle; as the state of a rake.*NWAD STALE.11*

5. A word applied to the king in chess when stalled or set; that is, when so situated that he cannot be moved without going into check, by which the game is ended.*NWAD STALE.12*

STALE, *v.t.* To make void or useless; to destroy the life, beauty or use of; to wear out.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety.*NWAD STALE.14*

STALE, *v.i.* [G.] To make water; to discharge urine; as horses and cattle.

STALE, *n.* Urine; used of horses and cattle.

STALELY, *adv.* Of old; of a long time.

STALENESS, *n.*

1. The state of being stale; vapidness; the state of having lost the life or flavor; oldness; as the staleness of beer or other liquors; the staleness of provisions.*NWAD STALENESS.2*

2. The state of being worn out; triteness; commonness; as the staleness of an observation.*NWAD STALENESS.3*

STALK, *n.* [G., a handle, and a stalk or stem. Gr. from the root

of stall; to set.]

1. The stem, culm or main body of an herbaceous plant. Thus we speak of a stalk of wheat, rye or oats, the stalks of maiz or hemp. The stalk of herbaceous plants, answers to the stem of shrubs and tress, and denotes that which is set, the fixed part of a plant, its support; or it is a shoot.*NWAD STALK.2*

2. The pedicle of a flower, or the peduncle that supports the fructification of a plant.*NWAD STALK.3*

3. The stem of a quill.*NWAD STALK.4*

STALK, *v.i.*

1. To walk with high and proud steps; usually implying the affectation of dignity, and hence the word usually expresses dislike. The poets however use the word to express dignity of step.*NWAD STALK.6*

With manly mein he stalkd along the ground.*NWAD STALK.7*

Then stalking through the deep he fords the ocean.*NWAD STALK.8*

2. It is used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence.*NWAD STALK.9*

Stalks close behind her, like a witchs fiend, pressing to be employd.*NWAD STALK.10*

Tis not to stalk about and draw fresh air from time to time.*NWAD STALK.11*

3. To walk behind a stalking horse or behind a cover.*NWAD STALK.12*

The king crept under the shoulder of his led horse, and said, I must stalk.*NWAD STALK.13*

STALK, *n.* A high, proud, stately step or walk.

STALKED, ***a.*** **Having a stalk.**

STALKER, ***n.*** **One who walks with a proud step; also, a kind of fishing net.**

STALKING, ***ppr.*** **Walking with proud or lofty steps.**

STALKING-HORSE, ***n.*** **A horse, real or factitious, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill; hence, a mask; a pretense.**

Hypocrisy is the devils stalking-horse, under an affectation of simplicity and religion.*NWAD STALKING-HORSE.2*

STALKY, ***a.*** **Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.**

STALL, ***n.*** **[G., to set, that is, to throw down, to thrust down. See *Still*.]**

1. Primarily, a stand; a station; a fixed spot; hence, the stand or place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; the division of a stable, or the apartment for one horse or ox. The stable contains eight or ten stalls.*NWAD STALL.2*

2. A stable; a place for cattle.*NWAD STALL.3*

At last he found a stall where oxen stood.*NWAD STALL.4*

3. In *1 Kings 4:26* stall is used for horse. Solomon had forty thousand stalls of horses for his chariots. In *2 Chronicles 9:25*, stall means stable. Solomon had four thousand stalls for horses and chariots. These passages are reconciled by the definition given above; Solomon had four thousand stables, each containing ten stalls; forty thousand stalls.*NWAD STALL.5*

4. A bench, form or frame of shelves in the open air, where any thing is exposed to sale. It is curious to observe the stalls of books in the boulevards and other public places in Paris.*NWAD STALL.6*

5. A small house or shed in which an occupation is carried on; as a

butchers stall.*NWAD STALL.7*

6. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.*NWAD STALL.8*

The dignified clergy, out of humility, have called their thrones by the name of stalls. [probably a mistake of the reason.]*NWAD STALL.9*

STALL, *v.t.*

1. To put into a stable; or to keep in a stable; as, to stall an ox.*NWAD STALL.11*

Where king Latinus then his oxen stalld.*NWAD STALL.12*

2. To install; to place in an office with the customary formalities. [For this, install is now used.]*NWAD STALL.13*

3. To set; to fix; to plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed; as, to stall horses or a carriage. [This phrase I have heard in Virginia. In New England, set is used in a like sense.]*NWAD STALL.14*

STALL, *v.i.*

1. To dwell; to inhabit.*NWAD STALL.16*

We could not stall together in the world. [Not in use.]*NWAD STALL.17*

2. To kennel.*NWAD STALL.18*

3. To be set, as in mire.*NWAD STALL.19*

4. To be tired of eating, as cattle.*NWAD STALL.20*

STALLAGE, *n.*

1. The right of erecting stalls in fairs; or rent paid for a stall.*NWAD STALLAGE.2*

2. In old books, laystall; dung; compost.*NWAD STALLAGE.3*

STALLATION, ***n.*** **Installation. [Not used.]**

STALL-FED, ***pp.*** **Fed on dry fodder, or fattened in a stall or stable. [See** ***Stallfeed*****.]**

STALL-FEED, ***v.t.*** **[stall and feed.] To feed and fatten in a stable or on dry fodder; as, to stall-feed an ox. [This word is used in America to distinguish this mode of feeding from grass-feeding.]**

STALL-FEEDING, ***ppr.*** **Feeding and fattening in the stable.**

STALLION, ***n.*** **[G.] A stone horse; a seed horse; or any male horse not castrated, whether kept for mares or not. According to the Welsh, the word signifies a stock horse, a horse intended for raising stock.**

STALL-WORN, in Shakespeare, Johnson thinks a mistake for stall-worth, stout.

His stall-worn steed the champion stout bestrode. [The word is not in use.]*NWAD STALL-WORN.2*

STAMEN, ***n. plu.*** **stamens or stamina. [L. This word belong to the root of sto, stabilis, or of stage.]**

1. In a general sense, usually in the plural, the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity. Thus we say, the bones are the stamina of animal bodies; the ligneous parts of trees are the stamina which constitute their strength. Hence,*NWAD STAMEN.2*

2. Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of any thing; as the stamina of a constitution or of life; the stamina of a stage.*NWAD STAMEN.3*

3. In botany, an organ of flowers for the preparation of the pollen or fecundating dust. It consists of the filament and the anther. It is considered as the male organ of fructification.*NWAD STAMEN.4*

STAMENED, ***a.*** **Furnished with stamens.**

STAMIN, ***n.*** **A slight woolen stuff.**

STAMINAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or stamina.**

STAMINATE, ***a.*** **Consisting of stamens.**

STAMINATE, ***v.t.*** **To endue with stamina.**

STAMINEOUS, ***a.*** **[L.]**

1. Consisting of stamens or filaments. Stamineous flowers have no corol; they want the colored leaves called petals, and consist only of the style and stamina. Linne calls them apetalous; others imperfect or incomplete.*NWAD STAMINEOUS.2*

2. Pertaining to the stamen, or attached to it; as a stamineous nectary.*NWAD STAMINEOUS.3*

STAMINIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L., to bear.] A staminiferous flower is one which has stamens without a pistil. A staminiferous nectary is one that has stamens growing on it.**

STAMMEL, ***n.***

1. A species of red color.*NWAD STAMMEL.2*

2. A kind of woolen cloth. [See *Stamin*.]*NWAD STAMMEL.3*

STAMMER, ***v.i.*** **Literally, to stop in uttering syllables or words; to stutter; to hesitate or falter in speaking; and hence, to speak with stops and difficulty. Demosthenes is said to have stammered in speaking, and to have overcome the difficulty by persevering efforts.**

STAMMER, ***v.t.*** **To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly.**

STAMMERER, *n.* One that stutters or hesitates in speaking.

STAMMERING, *ppr.*

1. Stopping or hesitating in the uttering of syllables and words; stuttering.*NWAD STAMMERING.2*

2. *a.* Apt to stammer.*NWAD STAMMERING.3*

STAMMERING, *n.* The act of stopping or hesitating in speaking; impediment in speech.

STAMMERINGLY, *adv.* With stops or hesitation in speaking.

STAMP, *v.t.* [G.] In a general sense, to strike; to beat; to press. Hence,

1. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downwards; as, to stamp the ground.*NWAD STAMP.2*

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. [In this sense, the popular pronunciation is stomp, with a broad.]*NWAD STAMP.3*

2. To impress with some mark or figure; as, to stamp a plate with arms or initials.*NWAD STAMP.4*

3. To impress; to imprint; to fix deeply; as, to stamp virtuous principles on the heart. [See *Enstamp*.]*NWAD STAMP.5*

4. To fix a mark by impressing it; as a notion of the Deity stamped on the mind.*NWAD STAMP.6*

God has stamped no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being.*NWAD STAMP.7*

5. To make by impressing a mark; as, to stamp pieces of silver.*NWAD STAMP.8*

6. To coin; to mint; to form.*NWAD STAMP.9*

STAMP, *v.i.* To strike the foot forcibly downwards.

But starts, exclaims, and stamps, and raves, and dies.*NWAD STAMP.11*

STAMP, *n.*

1. Any instrument for making impressions on other bodies.*NWAD STAMP.13*

Tis gold so pure, it cannot bear the stamp without alloy.*NWAD STAMP.14*

2. A mark imprinted; an impression.*NWAD STAMP.15*

That sacred name gives ornament and grace, and, like his stamp, makes basest metals pass.*NWAD STAMP.16*

3. That which is marked; a thing stamped.*NWAD STAMP.17*

Hanging a golden stamp about their necks.*NWAD STAMP.18*

4. A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; a cut; a plate.*NWAD STAMP.19*

At Venice they put out very curious stamps of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence.*NWAD STAMP.20*

5. A mark set upon things chargeable with duty to government, as evidence that the duty is paid. We see such stamps on English newspapers.*NWAD STAMP.21*

6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on any thing. These persons have the stamp of impiety. The Scriptures bear the stamp of a divine origin.*NWAD STAMP.22*

7. Authority; current value derived from suffrage or attestation.*NWAD STAMP.23*

Of the same stamp is that which is obtruded on us, that an adamant

suspends the attraction of the loadstone.*NWAD STAMP.24*

8. Make; cast; form; character; as a man of the same stamp, or of a different stamp.*NWAD STAMP.25*

9. In metallurgy, a kind of pestle raised by a water wheel, for beating ores to powder; any thing like a pestle used for pounding or beating.*NWAD STAMP.26*

STAMP-DUTY, *n.* [stamp and duty.] A duty or tax imposed on paper and parchment, the evidence of the payment of which is a stamp.

STAMPED, *pp.* Impressed with a mark or figure; coined; imprinted; deeply fixed.

STAMPER, *n.* An instrument for pounding or stamping.

STAMPING, *ppr.* Impressing with a mark or figure; coining; imprinting.

STAMPING-MILL, *n.* An engine used in tin works for breaking or bruising ore.

STAN, as a termination, is said to have expressed the superlative degree; as in Athelstan, most noble; Dunstan, the highest. But qu. Stan, in Saxon, is stone.

STANCH, *v.t.* In a general sense, to stop; to set or fix; but applied only to the blood; to stop the flowing of blood. Cold applications to the neck will often stanch the bleeding of the nose.

STANCH, *v.i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.

Immediately the issue of her blood stanched. *Luke 8:44*.*NWAD STANCH.3*

STANCH, *a.* [This is the same word as the foregoing, the primary sense of which is to set; hence the sense of firmness.]

1. Sound; firm; strong and tight; as a stanch ship.*NWAD STANCH.5*

2. Firm in principle; steady; constant and zealous; hearty; as a stanch churchman; a stanch republican; a stanch friend or adherent.*NWAD STANCH.6*

In politics I hear you’re stanch.*NWAD STANCH.7*

3. Strong; not to be broken.*NWAD STANCH.8*

4. Firm; close.*NWAD STANCH.9*

This is to be kept stanch.*NWAD STANCH.10*

A stanch hound, is one that follows the scent closely without error or remissness.*NWAD STANCH.11*

STANCHED, *pp.* Stopped or restrained from flowing.

STANCHER, *n.* He or that which stops the flowing of blood.

STANCHING, *ppr.* Stopping the flowing of blood.

STANCHION, *n.* [See *Stanch*.] A prop or support; a piece of timber int he form of a stake or post, used for a support. In ship-building, stanchions of wood or iron are of different forms, and are used to support the deck, the quarter rails, the nettings, awnings and the like.

STANCHLESS, *a.* That cannot be stanched or stopped.

STANCHNESS, *n.* Soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

STAND, *v.i. pret.* and *pp.* stood. [This verb, if from the root of G., is a derivative from the noun, which is formed from the participle of the original verb. In this case, the noun should properly precede the verb. It may be here remarked that if stan is the radical word, stand and L. Sto cannot be from the same stock. But stand in the *pret.* is stood, and sto forms steti. This induces a suspicion that stan is not the root of stand, but that n is casual. I am inclined however to believe these words to be from different roots. The Russ. Stoyu, to stand, is the L. sto, but it signifies also to be, to exist, being the substantive verb.]

1. To be upon the feet, as an animal; not to sit, kneel or lie.*NWAD STAND.2*

The absolution to be pronounced by the priest alone, standing.*NWAD STAND.3*

And the king turned his face about and blessed all the congregation of Israel, and all the congregation of Israel stood. *1 Kings 8:14*.*NWAD STAND.4*

2. To be erect, supported by the roots, as a tree or other plant. Notwithstanding the violence of the wind, the tree yet stands.*NWAD STAND.5*

3. To be on its foundation; not to be overthrown or demolished; as, an old castle is yet standing.*NWAD STAND.6*

4. To be placed or situated; to have a certain position or location. Paris stands on the Seine. London stands on the Thames*NWAD STAND.7*

5. To remain upright, in a moral sense; not to fall.*NWAD STAND.8*

To stand or fall, free in thy own arbitrement it lies.*NWAD STAND.9*

6. To become erect.*NWAD STAND.10*

Mute and amazd, my hair with horror stood.*NWAD STAND.11*

7. To stop; to halt; not to proceed.*NWAD STAND.12*

I charge thee, stand, and tell thy name.*NWAD STAND.13*

8. To stop; to be at a stationary point.*NWAD STAND.14*

Say, at what part of nature will they stand?*NWAD STAND.15*

9. To be in a state of fixedness; hence, to continue; to endure. Our constitution has stood nearly forty years. It is hoped it will stand for ages.*NWAD STAND.16*

Commonwealth by virtue ever stood.*NWAD STAND.17*

10. To be fixed or steady; not to vacillate. His mind stands unmoved.*NWAD STAND.18*

11. To be in or to maintain a posture of resistance or defense. Approach with charged bayonets; the enemy will not stand.*NWAD STAND.19*

The king granted the Jews to stand for their life. *Esther 8:11*.*NWAD STAND.20*

12. To be placed with regard to order or rank. Note the letter that stands first in order. Gen. Washington stood highest in public estimation. Christian charity stands first in the rank of gracious affections.*NWAD STAND.21*

13. To be in particular state; to be, emphatically expressed, that is,

to be fixed or set; the primary sense of the substantive verb. How does the value of wheat stand? God stands in no need of our services, but we always stand in need of his aid and his mercy.*NWAD STAND.22*

Accomplish what your signs foreshow; I stand resignd.*NWAD STAND.23*

14. To continue unchanged or valid; not to fail or become void.*NWAD STAND.24*

No condition of our peace can stand.*NWAD STAND.25*

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall stand fast with him. *Psalm 89:28*.*NWAD STAND.26*

15. To consist; to have its being and essence.*NWAD STAND.27*

Sacrifices--which stood only in meats and drinks. *Hebrews 9:10*.*NWAD STAND.28*

16. To have a place.*NWAD STAND.29*

This excellent man, who stood not on the advantage-ground before, provoked men of all qualities.*NWAD STAND.30*

17. To be in any state. Let us see how our matters stand.*NWAD STAND.31*

As things now stand with us--*NWAD STAND.32*

18. To be in particular respect or relation; as, to stand godfather to one. We ought to act according to the relation we stand in towards each other.*NWAD STAND.33*

19. To be, with regard to state of mind.*NWAD STAND.34*

Stand in awe, and sin not. *Psalm 4:4*.*NWAD STAND.35*

20. To succeed; to maintain ones ground; not to fail; to be acquitted; to be safe.*NWAD STAND.36*

Readers by whose judgment I would stand or fall--*NWAD STAND.37*

21. To hold a course at sea; as, to stand from the shore; to stand for the harbor.*NWAD STAND.38*

From the same parts of heavn his navy stands.*NWAD STAND.39*

22. To have a direction.*NWAD STAND.40*

The wand did not really stand to the metal, when placed under it.*NWAD STAND.41*

23. To offer ones self as a candidate.*NWAD STAND.42*

He stood to be elected one of the proctors of the university.*NWAD STAND.43*

24. To place ones self; to be placed.*NWAD STAND.44*

I stood between the Lord and you at that time--*Deuteronomy 5:5*.*NWAD STAND.45*

25. To stagnate; not to flow.*NWAD STAND.46*

--Or the black water of Pomptina stands.*NWAD STAND.47*

26. To be satisfied or convinced.*NWAD STAND.48*

Though Page be a secure fool, and stand so firmly on his wifes frailty--*NWAD STAND.49*

27. To make delay. I cannot stand to examine every particular.*NWAD STAND.50*

28. To persist; to persevere.*NWAD STAND.51*

Never stand in a lie when thou art accused.*NWAD STAND.52*

29. To adhere; to abide.*NWAD STAND.53*

Despair would stand to the sword.*NWAD STAND.54*

30. To be permanent; to endure; not to vanish or fade; as, the color will stand.*NWAD STAND.55*

To stand by,*NWAD STAND.56*

1. To be near; to be a spectator; to be present. I stood by when the operation was performed. This phrase generally implies that the person is inactive, or takes no part in what is done. In seamens language, to stand by is to attend and be ready. Stand by the haliards.*NWAD STAND.57*

2. To be aside; to be placed aside with disregard.*NWAD STAND.58*

In the mean time, we let the commands stand by neglected.*NWAD STAND.59*

3. To maintain; to defend; to support; not to desert. I will stand by my friend to the last. Let us stand by our country. To stand by the Arundelian marbles, in Pope, is to defend or support their genuineness.*NWAD STAND.60*

4. To rest on for support; to be supported.*NWAD STAND.61*

This reply standeth by conjecture.*NWAD STAND.62*

To stand for,*NWAD STAND.63*

1. To offer ones self as a candidate.*NWAD STAND.64*

How many stand for consulships?--Three.*NWAD STAND.65*

2. To side with; to support; to maintain, or to profess or attempt to maintain. We all stand for freedom, for our rights or claims.*NWAD STAND.66*

3. To be in the place of; to be the substitute or representative of. A cipher at the left hand of a figure stands for nothing.*NWAD STAND.67*

I will not trouble myself, whether these names stand for the same thing, or really include one another.*NWAD STAND.68*

4. In seamens language, to direct the course towards.*NWAD STAND.69*

To stand from, to direct the course from.*NWAD STAND.70*

To stand one in, to cost. The coat stands him in twenty dollars.*NWAD STAND.71*

To stand in, or stand in for, in seamens language, is to direct a course towards land or a harbor.*NWAD STAND.72*

To stand off,*NWAD STAND.73*

1. To keep at a distance.*NWAD STAND.74*

2. Not to comply.*NWAD STAND.75*

3. To keep at a distance in friendship or social intercourse; to forbear intimacy.*NWAD STAND.76*

We stand off from an acquaintance with God.*NWAD STAND.77*

4. To appear prominent; to have relief.*NWAD STAND.78*

Picture is best when it standeth off, as if it were carved.*NWAD STAND.79*

To stand off, or off from, in seamens language, is to direct the course from land.*NWAD STAND.80*

To stand off and on, is to sail towards land and then from it.*NWAD STAND.81*

To stand out,*NWAD STAND.82*

1. To project; to be prominent.*NWAD STAND.83*

Their eyes stand out with fatness. *Psalm 73:7*.*NWAD STAND.84*

2. To persist in opposition or resistance; not to yield or comply; not to give way or recede.*NWAD STAND.85*

His spirit is come in, that so stood out against the holy church.*NWAD STAND.86*

3. With seamen, to direct the course from land or a harbor.*NWAD STAND.87*

To stand to,*NWAD STAND.88*

1. To ply; to urge efforts; to persevere.*NWAD STAND.89*

Stand to your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars.*NWAD STAND.90*

2. To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion.*NWAD STAND.91*

I still stand to it, that this is his sense.*NWAD STAND.92*

3. To abide by; to adhere; as to a contract, assertion, promise, etc.; as, to stand to an award; to stand to ones word.*NWAD STAND.93*

4. Not to yield; not to fly; to maintain the ground.*NWAD STAND.94*

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they stood to it or ran away.*NWAD STAND.95*

To stand to sea, to direct the course from land.*NWAD STAND.96*

To stand under, to undergo; to sustain.*NWAD STAND.97*

To stand up,*NWAD STAND.98*

1. To rise from sitting; to be on the feet.*NWAD STAND.99*

2. To arise in order to gain notice.*NWAD STAND.100*

Against whom when the accusers stood up, they brought no accusation of such things as I supposed. *Acts 25:18*.*NWAD STAND.101*

3. To make a party.*NWAD STAND.102*

When we stood up about the corn--*NWAD STAND.103*

To stand up for, to defend; to justify; to support, or attempt to support; as, to stand up for the administration.*NWAD STAND.104*

To stand upon,*NWAD STAND.105*

1. To concern; to interest. Does it not stand upon them to examine the grounds of their opinion? This phrase is, I believe, obsolete; but we say, it stands us in hand, that is, it is our concern, it is for our interest.*NWAD STAND.106*

2. To value; to pride.*NWAD STAND.107*

We highly esteem and stand much upon our birth.*NWAD STAND.108*

3. To insist; as, to stand upon security.*NWAD STAND.109*

To stand with, to be consistent. The faithful servants of God will receive what they pray for, so far as stands with his purposes and glory.*NWAD STAND.110*

It stands with reason that they should be rewarded liberally.*NWAD STAND.111*

To stand together, is used, but the last two phrases are not in very general use, and are perhaps growing obsolete.*NWAD STAND.112*

To stand against, to oppose; to resist.*NWAD STAND.113*

To stand fast, to be fixed; to be unshaken or immovable.*NWAD STAND.114*

To stand in hand, to be important to ones interest; to be necessary or advantageous. It stands us in hand to be on good terms with our neighbors.*NWAD STAND.115*

STAND, *v.t.*

1. To endure; to sustain; to bear. I cannot stand the cold or the heat.*NWAD STAND.117*

2. To endure; to resist without yielding or receding.*NWAD STAND.118*

So had I stood the shock of angry fat.*NWAD STAND.119*

He stood the furious foe.*NWAD STAND.120*

3. To await; to suffer; to abide by.*NWAD STAND.121*

Bid him disband the legions--and stand the judgment of a Roman senate.*NWAD STAND.122*

To stand ones ground, to deep the ground or station one has taken; to maintain ones position; in a literal or figurative sense; as, an army stands its ground, when it is not compelled to retreat. A man stands his ground in an argument, when he is able to maintain it, or is not refuted.*NWAD STAND.123*

To stand it, to bear; to be able to endure; or to maintain ones ground or state; a popular phrase.*NWAD STAND.124*

To stand trial, is to sustain the trial or examination of a cause; not to give up without trial.*NWAD STAND.125*

STAND, ***n.***

1. A stop; a halt; as, to make a stand; to come to a stand, either in walking or in any progressive business.*NWAD STAND.127*

The horse made a stand, when he charged them and routed them.*NWAD STAND.128*

2. A station; a place or post where one stands; or a place convenient for persons to remain for any purpose. The sellers of fruit have their several stands in the market.*NWAD STAND.129*

I took my stand upon an eminence.*NWAD STAND.130*

3. Rank; post; station.*NWAD STAND.131*

Father, since your fortune did attain so high a stand, I mean not to

descend.*NWAD STAND.132*

[In lieu of this, standing is now used. He is a man of high standing in his own country.]*NWAD STAND.133*

4. The act of opposing.*NWAD STAND.134*

We have come off like Romans; neither foolish in our stands, nor cowardly in retire.*NWAD STAND.135*

5. The highest point; or the ultimate point of progression, where a stop is made, and regressive motion commences. The population of the world will not come to a stand, while the means of subsistence can be obtained. The prosperity of the Roman empire came to a stand in the reign of Augustus; after which it declined.*NWAD STAND.136*

Vice is at stand, and at the highest flow.*NWAD STAND.137*

6. A young tree, usually reserved when the other trees are cut. [English.]*NWAD STAND.138*

7. A small table; as a candle-stand; or any frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid.*NWAD STAND.139*

8. In commerce, a weight of from two hundred and a half to three hundred of pitch.*NWAD STAND.140*

9. Something on which a thing rests or is laid; as a hay-stand.*NWAD STAND.141*

Stand of arms, in military affairs, a musket with its usual appendages, as a bayonet, cartridge box, etc.*NWAD STAND.142*

To be at a stand, to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty; hence, to be perplexed; to be embarrassed; to hesitate what to determine, or what to do.*NWAD STAND.143*

STANDARD, *n.* [G., sort, kind.]

1. An ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colors. The troops repair to

their standard. The royal standard of Great Britain is a flag, in which the imperial ensigns of England, Scotland and Ireland are quartered with the armorial bearings of Hanover.*NWAD STANDARD.2*

His armies, in the following day, on those fair plains their standards proud display.*NWAD STANDARD.3*

2. That which is established by sovereign power as a rule or measure by which others are to be adjusted. Thus the Winchester bushel is the standard of measures in Great Britain, and is adopted in the United States as their standard. So of weights and of long measure.*NWAD STANDARD.4*

3. That which is established as a rule or model, by the authority of public opinion, or by respectable opinions, or by custom or general consent; as writings which are admitted to be the standard of style and taste. Homers Iliad is the standard of heroic poetry. Demosthenes and Cicero are the standards of oratory. Of modern eloquence, we have an excellent standard in the speeches of lord Chatham. Addisons writings furnish a good standard of pure, chaste and elegant English stayle. It is not an easy thing to erect a standard of taste.*NWAD STANDARD.5*

4. In coinage, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. The coins of England and of the United States are of nearly the same standard.*NWAD STANDARD.6*

By the present standard of the coinage, sixty two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver.*NWAD STANDARD.7*

5. A standing tree or stem; a tree not supported or attached to a wall.*NWAD STANDARD.8*

Plant fruit of all sorts and standard, mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf.*NWAD STANDARD.9*

6. In ship-building, an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it, with its vertical branch turned upward from that which lies horizontally.*NWAD STANDARD.10*

7. In botany, the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous

corol.*NWAD STANDARD.11*

STANDARD-BEARER, *n.* [standard and bear.] An officer of an army, company or troop, that bears a standard; an ensign of infantry or a cornet of horse.

STAND-CROP, *n.* A plant.

STANDEL, *n.* A tree of long standing. [Not used.]

STANDER, *n.*

1. One who stands.*NWAD STANDER.2*

2. A tree that has stood long. [Not used.]*NWAD STANDER.3*

STANDER-BY, *n.* One that stands near; one that is present; a mere spectator. [We now more generally use by-stander.]

STANDER-GRASS, *n.* A plant. [L.]

STANDING, *ppr.*

1. Being on the feet; being erect. [See *Stand*.]*NWAD STANDING.2*

2. Moving in a certain direction to or from an object.*NWAD STANDING.3*

3 . *a.* Settled; established, either by law or by custom, etc.; continually existing; permanent; not temporary; as a standing army. Money is the standing measure of the value of all other commodities. Legislative bodies have certain standing rules of proceeding. Courts of law are or ought to be governed by standing rules. There are standing rules of pleading. The gospel furnishes us with standing rules of morality. The Jews by their dispersion and their present condition, are a standing evidence of the truth of revelation and of the prediction of Moses. Many fashionable vices and follies ought to be the standing objects of ridicule.*NWAD STANDING.4*

4. Lasting; not transitory; not liable to fade or vanish; as a standing color.*NWAD STANDING.5*

5. Stagnant; not flowing; as standing water.*NWAD STANDING.6*

6. Fixed; not movable; as a standing bed; distinguished from a truckle bed.*NWAD STANDING.7*

7. Remaining erect; not cut down; as standing corn.*NWAD STANDING.8*

Standing rigging, of a ship. This consists of the cordage or ropes which sustain the masts and remain fixed in their position. Such are the shrouds and stays.*NWAD STANDING.9*

STANDING, *n.*

1. Continuance; duration or existence; as a custom of long standing.*NWAD STANDING.11*

2. Possession of an office, character or place; as a patron or officer of long standing.*NWAD STANDING.12*

3. Station; place to stand in.*NWAD STANDING.13*

I will provide you with a good standing to see his entry.*NWAD STANDING.14*

4. Power to stand.*NWAD STANDING.15*

I sink in deep mire, where there is no standing. *Psalm 69:2*.*NWAD STANDING.16*

5. Rank; condition in society; as a man of good standing or of high standing among his friends.*NWAD STANDING.17*

STANDISH, *n.* [stand and dish.] A case for pen and ink.

I bequeath to Dean Swift my large silver standish.*NWAD STANDISH.2*

STANE, *n.* A stone. [Local.] [See *Stone*.]

STANG, *n.* [G.]

1. A pole, rod or perch; a measure of land. [Not in use.]*NWAD STANG.2*

2. A long bar; a pole; a shaft.*NWAD STANG.3*

To ride the stang, is to be carried on a pole on mens shoulders, in derision. [Local.]*NWAD STANG.4*

STANG, *v.i.* To shoot with pain. [Local.]

STANK, *a.* Weak; worn out. [Not in use.]

STANK, *v.i.* To sigh. [Not used.]

STANK, old *pret.* of stink. Stunk is now used.

STANK, *n.* [See *Stanch*.] A dam or mound to stop water. [Local.]

STANNARY, *a.* [L. See *Tin*.] Relating to the tin works; as stannary courts.

STANNARY, *n.* A tin mine.

STANNEL, STANYEL, *n.* The kestrel, a species of hawk; called also stone-gall and wind-hover.

STANNIC, *a.* Pertaining to tin; procured from tin; as the stannic acid.

STANZA, *n.* In poetry, a number of lines or verses connected with each other, and ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem. A stanza may contain verses of a different length or number of syllables, and a different number of verses; or ti may consist of verses of equal length. Stanzas are said to have been first

introduced from the Italian into French poetry about the year 1580, and thence they were introduced into England. The versions of the Psalms present examples of various kinds of stanzas.

Horace confines himself to one sort of verse or stanza in every ode.*NWAD STANZA.2*

STAPAZIN, *n.* A bird, a species of warbler.

STAPLE, *n.* [G., a stake, a pile or heap, a staple, stocks, a mart. The primary sense of the root is to set, to fix. Staple is that which is fixed, or a fixed place, or it is a pile or store.]

1. A settled mart or market; an emporium. In England, formerly, the kings staple was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported, without being first brought to these ports to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied, were wool, skins and lether, and these were originally the staple commodities. Hence the words staple commodities, came in time to signify the principal commodities produced by a country for exportation or use. Thus cotton is the staple commodity of South Carolina, Georgia and other southern states of America. Wheat is the staple of Pennsylvania and New York.*NWAD STAPLE.2*

2. A city or town where merchants agree to carry certain commodities.*NWAD STAPLE.3*

3. The thread or pile of wool, cotton or flax. Thus we say, this is wool of a coarse staple, or fine staple. In America, cotton is of a short staple, long staple, fine staple, etc. The cotton of short staple is raised on the upland; the sea-island cotton is of a fine long staple.*NWAD STAPLE.4*

4. A loop of iron, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood, to hold a hook, pin, etc.*NWAD STAPLE.5*

Staple of land, the particular nature and quality of land.*NWAD STAPLE.6*

STAPLE, *a.*

1. Settled; established in commerce; as a staple trade.*NWAD STAPLE.8*

2. According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold. [Not much used.]*NWAD STAPLE.9*

3. Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market; as staple commodities. [This is now the most general acceptation of the word.]*NWAD STAPLE.10*

STAPLER, *n.* A dealer; as a wool stapler.

STAR, *n.*

1. An apparently small luminous body in the heavens, that appears in the night, or when its light is not obscured by clouds or lost in the brighter effulgence of the sun. Stars are fixed or planetary. The fixed stars are known by their perpetual twinkling, and by their being always in the same position in relation to each other. The planets do not twinkle, and they revolve about the sun. The stars are worlds, and their immense numbers exhibit the astonishing extent of creation and of divine power.*NWAD STAR.2*

2. The pole-star. [A particular application, not in use.]*NWAD STAR.3*

3. In astrology, a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune. Hence the expression, You may thank your stars for such and such an event.*NWAD STAR.4*

A pair of star-crossd lovers.*NWAD STAR.5*

4. The figure of a star; a radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk; thus*; used as a reference to a note in the margin, or to fill a blank in writing or printing where letters are omitted.*NWAD STAR.6*

5. In Scripture, Christ is called the bright and morning star, the star that ushers in the light of an eternal day to his people. *Revelation*

22:16. Ministers are also called stars in Christs right hand, as, being supported and directed by Christ, they convey light and knowledge to the followers of Christ. *Revelation 1:20*. The twelve stars which form the crown of the church, are the twelve apostles. *Revelation 12:1*.*NWAD STAR.7*

6. The figure of a star; a badge of rank; as stars and garters.*NWAD STAR.8*

The pole-star, a bright star in the tail of Ursa minor, so called from its being very near the north pole.*NWAD STAR.9*

Star of Bethlehem, a flower and plant of the genus Ornithogalum. There is also the star of Alexandria, and of Naples, and of Constantinople, of the same genus.*NWAD STAR.10*

STAR, *v.t.* To set or adorn with stars or bright radiating bodies; to bespangle; as a robe starred with gems.

STAR-APPLE, *n.* A globular or olive-shaped fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. It grows in the warm climates of America, and is eaten by way of dessert. It is of the genus Chrysophyllum.

STAR-FISH, *n.* [star and fish.] The sea star or asterias, a genus of marine animals or zoophytes, so named because their body is divided into rays, generally five in number, int he center of which and below is the mouth, which is the only orifice of the alimentary canal. They are covered with a coriaceous skin, armed with points or spines and pierced with numerous small holes, arranged in regular series, through which pass membranaceous tentacula or feelers, terminated each by a little disk or cup, by means of which they execute their progressive motions.

STAR-FLOWER, *n.* A plant, a species of Ornithogalum. A plant of the genus Stellaria.

STARGAZER, *n.* [star and gazer.] One who gazes at the stars; a term of contempt for an astrologer, sometimes used

ludicrously for an astronomer.

STARGAZING, *n.* The act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology.

STAR-GRASS, *n.* [star and grass.] Starry duck meat, a plant of the genus Callitriche.

STAR-HAWK, *n.* A species of hawk so called.

STAR-HYACINTH, *n.* A plant of the genus Scilla.

STAR-JELLY, *n.* A plant, the Tremella, one of the Fungi; also, star-shoot, a gelatinous substance.

STARLESS, *a.* Having no stars visible or no starlight; as a starless night.

STARLIGHT, *n.* [star and light.] The light proceeding from the stars.

Nor walk by moon or glittering starlight, without thee is sweet.*NWAD STARLIGHT.2*

STARLIGHT, *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only; as a starlight evening.

STARLIKE, *a.* [star and like.]

1. Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star; as starlike flowers.*NWAD STARLIKE.2*

2. Bright; illustrious.*NWAD STARLIKE.3*

The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a starlike and immortal brightness.*NWAD STARLIKE.4*

STARLING, *n.*

1. A bird, the stare, of the genus Sturnus.*NWAD STARLING.2*

2. A defense to the piers of bridges.*NWAD STARLING.3*

STAROST, *n.* In Poland, a feudatory; one who holds a fief.

STAROSTY, *n.* A fief; an estate held by feudal service.

STAR-PAVED, *a.* [star and paved.] Studed with stars.

The road of heaven star-paved.*NWAD STAR-PAVED.2*

STAR-PROOF, *a.* [star and proof.] Impervious to the light of the stars; as a star-proof elm.

STAR-READ, *n.* [star and read.] Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. [Not in use.]

STARRED, *pp.* or *a.* [from star.]

1. Adorned or studded with stars; as the starred queen of Ethiopia.*NWAD STARRED.2*

2. Influenced in fortune by the stars.*NWAD STARRED.3*

My third comfort, starrd most unluckily--*NWAD STARRED.4*

STARRING, *ppr.* or *a.*

1. Adorning with stars.*NWAD STARRING.2*

2. Shining; bright; sparkling; as starring comets. [Not in use.]*NWAD STARRING.3*

STARRY, *a.* [from star.]

1. Abounding with stars; adorned with stars.*NWAD STARRY.2*

Above the clouds, above the starry sky.*NWAD STARRY.3*

2. Consisting of stars; stellar; stellary; proceeding from the stars; as starry light; starry flame.*NWAD STARRY.4*

3. Shining like stars; resembling stars; as starry eyes.*NWAD STARRY.5*

STAR-SHOOT, *n.* [star and shoot.] That which is emitted from a star.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a star-shoot, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star.*NWAD STAR-SHOOT.2*

[The writer once saw the same kind of substance from a brilliant meteor, at Amherst in Massachusetts. See Journ. Of Science for a description of it by Rufus Graves, Esq.]*NWAD STAR-SHOOT.3*

STAR-STONE, *n.* Asteria, a kind of extraneous fossil, consisting of regular joints, each of which is of a radiated figure.

STAR-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Centaurea.

STAR-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Aster, and another of the genus Iridax. The yellow star-wort is of the genus Inula or elecampane.

STARBOARD, *n.* [G., the rudder or helm. I know not from what particular construction of a vessel the helm should give name to the right hand side, unless from the tillers being held by the right hand, or at the right side of the steersman.] The right hand side of a ship or boat, when a spectator stands with his face towards the head, stem or prow.

STARBOARD, *a.* Pertaining to the right hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side; as the starboard shrouds; star-board quarter; starboard tack. In seamanship, starboard, uttered by the master of a ship, is an order to the helmsman to put the helm to the starboard side.

STARCH, *n.* [G., strength, starch; strong. See *Stare* and *Steer*.]

A substance used to stiffen linen and other cloth. It is the fecula of flour, or a substance that subsides from water mixed with wheat flour. It is sometimes made from potatoes. Starch forms the greatest portion of farinaceous substances, particularly of wheat flour, and it si the chief aliment of bread.

STARCH, *a.* Stiff; precise; rigid.

STARCH, *v.t.* To stiffen with starch.

STAR-CHAMBER, *n.* Formerly, a court of criminal jurisdiction in England. This court was abolished by Stat. 16 Charles I. See Blackstone, B. 4 Chapter 19.

STARCHED, *pp.*

1. Stiffened with starch.*NWAD STARCHED.2*

2. *a.* Stiff; precise; formal.*NWAD STARCHED.3*

STARCHEDNESS, *n.* Stiffness in manners; formality.

STARCHER, *n.* One who starches, or whose occupation is to starch.

STARCHING, *ppr.* Stiffening with starch.

STARCHLY, *adv.* With stiffness of manner; preciseness.

STARCHNESS, *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness.

STARCHY, *a.* Stiff; precise.

STARE, *n.* A bird, the starling.

STARE, *v.i.* [The sense then is to open or extend, and it seems to be closely allied to G., stiff, and to starch, stern, which imply straining, tension.]

1. To gaze; to look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest

look on some object. Staring is produced by wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright and sometimes by eagerness to hear or learn something, sometimes by impudence. We say, he stared with astonishment.*NWAD STARE.3*

Look not big, nor stare, nor fret.*NWAD STARE.4*

2. To stand out; to be prominent.*NWAD STARE.5*

Take off all the staring straws and jaggs in the hive. [Not used.]*NWAD STARE.6*

To stare in the face, to be before the eyes or undeniably evident.*NWAD STARE.7*

The law stares them int he face, while they are breaking it.*NWAD STARE.8*

STARE, *n.* A fixed look with eyes wide open.

STARER, *n.* One who stares or gazes.

STARING, *ppr.* Gazing; looking with fixed eyes.

STARK, *a.* [G., stark, stiff, strong; formed on the root of the G., stiff, rigid. See *Starch* and *Steer*.]

1. Stiff; strong; rugged.*NWAD STARK.2*

Many a nobleman lies stark and stiff, under the hoofs of vaunting enemies.*NWAD STARK.3*

The north is not so stark and cold.*NWAD STARK.4*

2. Deep; full; profound; absolute.*NWAD STARK.5*

He pronounces the citation stark nonsense.*NWAD STARK.6*

STARK, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely; as stark mad; stark blind; stark naked. These are the principal applications of this word now in use. The word is in popular use, but not an elegant word in any of its applications.

STARKLY, ***adv.*** **Stiffly; strongly.**

START, ***v.t.***

1. To move suddenly, as if by a twitch; as, to start in sleep or by a sudden spasm.*NWAD START.2*

2. To move suddenly, as by an involuntary shrinking from sudden fear or alarm.*NWAD START.3*

I start as from some dreadful dream.*NWAD START.4*

3. To move with sudden quickness, as with a spring or leap.*NWAD START.5*

A spirit fit to start into an empire, and look the world to law.*NWAD START.6*

4. To shrink; to wince.*NWAD START.7*

But if he start, it is the flesh of a corrupted heart.*NWAD START.8*

5. To move suddenly aside; to deviate; generally with from, out of, or aside.*NWAD START.9*

Th old drudging sun from his long beaten way shall at thy voice start and misguide the day.*NWAD START.10*

Keep your soul to the work when ready to start aside.*NWAD START.11*

6. To set out; to commence a race, as from a barrier or goal. The horses started at the word, go.*NWAD START.12*

At once they start, advancing in a line.*NWAD START.13*

7. To set out; to commence a journey or enterprise. The public coaches start at six o'clock.*NWAD START.14*

When two start into the world together--*NWAD START.15*

To start up, to rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; or to come

suddenly into notice or importance.*NWAD START.16*

START, ***v.t.***

1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle; to rouse.*NWAD START.18*

Upon malicious bravery dost thou come, to start my quiet?*NWAD START.19*

2. To rouse suddenly from concealment; to cause to flee or fly; as, to start a hare or a woodcock; to start game.*NWAD START.20*

3. To bring into motion; to produce suddenly to view or notice.*NWAD START.21*

Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Cesar.*NWAD START.22*

The present occasion has started the dispute among us.*NWAD START.23*

So we say, to start a question, to start an objection; that is, to suggest or propose anew.*NWAD START.24*

4. To invent or discover; to bring within pursuit.*NWAD START.25*

Sensual men agree in the pursuit of every pleasure they can start.*NWAD START.26*

5. To move suddenly from its place; to dislocate; as, to start a bone.*NWAD START.27*

One started the end of the clavicle from the sternum.*NWAD START.28*

6. To empty, as liquor from a cask; to pour out; as, to start wine into another cask.*NWAD START.29*

START, ***n.***

1. A sudden motion of the body, produced by spasm; a sudden

twitch or spasmodic affection; as a start in sleep.*NWAD START.31*

2. A sudden motion from alarm.*NWAD START.32*

The fright awakend Arcite with a start.*NWAD START.33*

3. A sudden rousing to action; a spring; excitement.*NWAD START.34*

Now fear I this will give it start again.*NWAD START.35*

4. Sally; sudden motion or effusion; a bursting forth; as starts of fancy.*NWAD START.36*

To check the starts and sallies of the soul.*NWAD START.37*

5. Sudden fit; sudden motion followed by intermission.*NWAD START.38*

For she did speak in starts distractedly.*NWAD START.39*

Nature does nothing by starts and leaps, or in a hurry.*NWAD START.40*

6. A quick spring; a darting; a shoot; a push; as, to give a start.*NWAD START.41*

Both cause the string to give a quicker start.*NWAD START.42*

7. First in motion from a place; act of setting out.*NWAD START.43*

The start of first performance is all.*NWAD START.44*

You stand like grayhounds in the slips, straining upon the start.*NWAD START.45*

To get the start, to begin before another; to gain the advantage in a similar undertaking.*NWAD START.46*

Get the start of the majestic world.*NWAD START.47*

She might have forsaken him, if he had not got the start of

her.*NWAD START.48*

START, *n.* A projection; a push; a horn; a tail. IN the latter sense it occurs int he name of the bird red-start. Hence the Start, in Devonshire.

STARTED, *pp.* Suddenly roused or alarmed; poured out, as a liquid; discovered; proposed; produced to view.

STARTER, *n.*

1. One that starts; one that shrinks from his purpose.*NWAD STARTER.2*

2. One that suddenly moves or suggests a question or an objection.*NWAD STARTER.3*

3. A dog that rouses game.*NWAD STARTER.4*

STARTFUL, *a.* Apt to start; skittish.

STARTFULNESS, *n.* Aptness to start.

STARTING, *ppr.* Moving suddenly; shrinking; rousing; commencing, as a journey, etc.

STARTING, *n.* The act of moving suddenly.

STARTING-HOLE, *n.* A loophole; evasion.

STARTINGLY, *adv.* By sudden fits or starts.

STARTING-POST, *n.* [start and post.] A post, stake, barrier or place from which competitors in a race start or begin the race.

STARTISH, *a.* Apt to start; skittish; shy.

STARTLE, *v.i.* [dim. of start.] To shrink; to move suddenly or be excited on feeling a sudden alarm.

Why shrinks the soul back on herself, and startles at destruction?*NWAD STARTLE.2*

STARTLE, *v.t.*

1. To impress with fear; to excite by sudden alarm, surprise or apprehension; to shock; to alarm; to fright. We were startled at the cry of distress. Any great and unexpected event is apt to startle us.*NWAD STARTLE.4*

The supposition that angles assume bodies, need not startle us.*NWAD STARTLE.5*

2. To deter; to cause to deviate. [Little used.]*NWAD STARTLE.6*

STARTLE, *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise or apprehension of danger; sudden impression of terror.

After having recovered from my first startle, I was well pleased with the accident.*NWAD STARTLE.8*

STARTLED, *pp.* Suddenly moved or shocked by an impression of fear or surprise.

STARTLING, *ppr.* Suddenly impressing with fear or surprise.

STARTUP, *n.* [start and up.]

1. One that comes suddenly into notice. [Not used. We use upstart.]*NWAD STARTUP.2*

2. A kind of high shoe.*NWAD STARTUP.3*

STARTUP, *a.* Suddenly coming into notice. [Not used.]

STARVE, *v.i.* [G., to die, either by disease or hunger, or by a wound.]

1. To perish; to be destroyed. [In this general sense, obsolete.]*NWAD STARVE.2*

2. To perish or die with cold; as, to starve with cold. [This sense is retained in England, but not in the United States.]*NWAD STARVE.3*

3. To perish with hunger. [This sense is retained in England and the United States.]*NWAD STARVE.4*

4. To suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.*NWAD STARVE.5*

Sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed.*NWAD STARVE.6*

STARVE, ***v.t.***

1. To kill with hunger. Maliciously to starve a man is, in law, murder.*NWAD STARVE.8*

2. To distress or subdue by famine; as, to starve a garrison into a surrender.*NWAD STARVE.9*

3. To destroy by want; as, to starve plants by the want of nutriment.*NWAD STARVE.10*

4. To kill with cold. [Not in use in the United States.]*NWAD STARVE.11*

From beds of raging fire to starve in ice their soft ethereal warmth--*NWAD STARVE.12*

5. To deprive of force or vigor.*NWAD STARVE.13*

The powers of their minds are starved by disuse. [Unusual.]*NWAD STARVE.14*

STARVED, ***pp.***

1. Killed with hunger; subdued by hunger; rendered poor by want.*NWAD STARVED.2*

2. Killed by cold. [Not in use in the United States.]*NWAD STARVED.3*

STARVELING, *a.* starvling. Hungry; lean; pining with want.

STARVELING, *n.* starvling. An animal or plant that is made thin, lean and weak through want of nutriment.

And thy poor starveling bountifully fed.*NWAD STARVELING.3*

STARVING, *ppr.*

1. Perishing with hunger; killing with hunger; rendering lean and poor by want of nourishment.*NWAD STARVING.2*

2. Perishing with cold; killing with cold. [English.]*NWAD STARVING.3*

STATARY, *a.* [from state.] Fixed; settled. [Not in use.]

STATE, *n.* [L., to stand, to be fixed.]

1. Condition; the circumstances of a being or thing at any given time. These circumstances may be internal, constitutional or peculiar to the being, or they may have relation to other beings. We say, the body is in a sound state, or it is in a weak state; or it has just recovered from a feeble state. The state of his health is good. The state of his mind is favorable for study. So we say, the state of public affairs calls for the exercise of talents and wisdom. In regard to foreign nations, our affairs are in a good state. So we say, single state, and married state.*NWAD STATE.2*

Declare the past and present state of things.*NWAD STATE.3*

2. Modification of any thing.*NWAD STATE.4*

Keep the state of the question in your eye.*NWAD STATE.5*

3. Crisis; stationary point; highth; point from which the next movement is regression.*NWAD STATE.6*

Tumors have their several degrees and times, as beginning, augment, state and declination. [Not in use.]*NWAD STATE.7*

4. Estate; possession. [See *Estate*.]*NWAD STATE.8*

5. A political body, or body politic; the whole body of people united under one government, whatever may be the form of the government.*NWAD STATE.9*

Municipal law is a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state.*NWAD STATE.10*

More usually the word signifies a political body governed by representatives; a commonwealth; as the States of Greece; the States of America. In this sense, state has sometimes more immediate reference to the government, sometimes to the people or community. Thus when we say, the state has made provision for the paupers, the word has reference to the government or legislature; but when we say, the state is taxed to support paupers, the word refers to the whole people or community.*NWAD STATE.11*

6. A body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character; as the civil and ecclesiastical states in Great Britain. But these are sometimes distinguished by the terms church and state. In this case, state signifies the civil community or government only.*NWAD STATE.12*

7. Rank; condition; quality; as the state of honor.*NWAD STATE.13*

8. Pomp; appearance of greatness.*NWAD STATE.14*

In state the monarchs marchd.*NWAD STATE.15*

Where least of state, there most of love is shown.*NWAD STATE.16*

9. Dignity; grandeur.*NWAD STATE.17*

She instructed him how he should keep state, yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes.*NWAD STATE.18*

10. A seat of dignity.*NWAD STATE.19*

This chair shall be my state.*NWAD STATE.20*

11. A canopy; a covering of dignity.*NWAD STATE.21*

His high throne, under state of richest texture spread--[Unusual.]*NWAD STATE.22*

12. A person of high rank. [Not in use.]*NWAD STATE.23*

13. The principal persons in a government.*NWAD STATE.24*

The bold design pleasd highly those infernal states.*NWAD STATE.25*

14. The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; as the states general.*NWAD STATE.26*

15. Joined with another word, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic; as state affairs; state policy.*NWAD STATE.27*

STATE, ***v.t.***

1. To set; to settle. [See *Stated*.]*NWAD STATE.29*

2. To express the particulars of any thing verbally; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite. The witnesses stated all the circumstances of the transaction. They are enjoined to state all the particulars. It is the business of the advocate to state the whole case. Let the question be fairly stated.*NWAD STATE.30*

STATED, ***pp.***

1. Expressed or represented; told; recited.*NWAD STATED.2*

2. *a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular times; not occasional; as stated hours of business.*NWAD STATED.3*

3. Fixed; established; as a stated salary.*NWAD STATED.4*

STATEDLY, ***adv.*** **Regularly; at certain times; not occasionally. It is one of the distinguishing marks of a good man, that he statedly attends public worship.**

STATELESS, *a.* Without pomp.

STATELINESS, *n.* [from stately.]

1. Grandeur; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity.*NWAD STATELINESS.2*

For stateliness and majesty, what is comparable to a horse?*NWAD STATELINESS.3*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.*NWAD STATELINESS.4*

STATELY, *a.*

1. Lofty; dignified; majestic; as stately manners; a stately gait.*NWAD STATELY.2*

2. Magnificent; grand; as a stately edifice; a stately dome; a stately pyramid.*NWAD STATELY.3*

3. Elevated in sentiment.*NWAD STATELY.4*

STATELY, *adv.* Majestically; loftily.

STATEMENT, *n.*

1. The act of stating, reciting or presenting verbally or on paper.*NWAD STATEMENT.2*

2. A series of facts or particulars expressed on paper; as a written statement.*NWAD STATEMENT.3*

3. A series of facts verbally recited; recital of the circumstances of a transaction; as a verbal statement.*NWAD STATEMENT.4*

STATE-MONGER, *n.* [state and monger.] One versed in politics, or one that dabbles in state affairs.

STATER, *n.* Another name of the daric, an ancient silver coin weighing about four Attic drachmas, about three shillings

sterling, or 61 cents.

STATE-ROOM, *n.* [state and room.]

1. A magnificent room in a palace or great house.*NWAD STATE-ROOM.2*

2. An apartment for lodging in a ships cabin.*NWAD STATE-ROOM.3*

STATES, *n. plu.* Nobility.

STATESMAN, *n.* [state and man.]

1. A man versed in the arts of government; usually, one eminent for political abilities; a politician.*NWAD STATESMAN.2*

2. A small landholder.*NWAD STATESMAN.3*

3. One employed in public affairs.*NWAD STATESMAN.4*

STATESMANSHIP, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman.

STATESWOMAN, *n.* A woman who meddles in public affairs; in contempt.

STATIC, STATICAL, *a.* [See *Statics*.] Relating to the science of weighing bodies; as a static balance or engine.

STATICS, *n.* [L., Gr.]

1. That branch of mechanics which treats of bodies at rest. Dynamics treats of bodies in motion.*NWAD STATICS.2*

2. In medicine, a kind of epileptics, or persons seized with epilepsies.*NWAD STATICS.3*

STATION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of standing.*NWAD STATION.2*

Their manner was to stand at prayer--on which their meetings for that purpose received the name of stations.*NWAD STATION.3*

2. A state of rest.*NWAD STATION.4*

All progression is preformed by drawing on or impelling forward what was before in station or at quiet. [Rare.]*NWAD STATION.5*

3. The spot or place where one stands, particularly where a person habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time; as the station of a sentinel. Each detachment of troops had its station.*NWAD STATION.6*

4. Post assigned; office; the part or department of public duty which a person is appointed to perform. The chief magistrate occupies the first political station in a nation. Other officers fill subordinate stations. The office of bishop is an ecclesiastical station of great importance. It is the duty of the executive to fill all civil and military stations with men of worth.*NWAD STATION.7*

5. Situation; position.*NWAD STATION.8*

The fig and date, why love they to remain in middle station?*NWAD STATION.9*

6. Employment; occupation; business.*NWAD STATION.10*

By sending the sabbath in retirement and religious exercises, we gain new strength and resolution to perform Gods will in our several stations the week following.*NWAD STATION.11*

7. Character; state.*NWAD STATION.12*

The greater part have kept their station.*NWAD STATION.13*

8. Rank; condition of life. He can be contented with a humble station.*NWAD STATION.14*

9. In church history, the fast of the fourth and sixth days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which

condemned Christ, and of his passion.*NWAD STATION.15*

10. In the church of Rome, a church where indulgences are to be had on certain days.*NWAD STATION.16*

STATION, *v.t.* To place; to set; or to appoint to the occupation of a post, place or office; as, to station troops on the right or left of an army; to station a sentinel on a rampart; to station ships on the coast of Africa or in the West Indies; to station a man at the head of the department of finance.

STATIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a station.

STATIONARY, ***a.***

1. Fixed; not moving, progressive or regressive; not appearing to move. The sun becomes stationary in Cancer, in its advance into the northern signs. The court in England which was formerly itinerary, is now stationary.*NWAD STATIONARY.2*

2. Not advancing, in a moral sense; not improving; not growing wiser, greater or better; not becoming greater or more excellent.*NWAD STATIONARY.3*

3. Respecting place.*NWAD STATIONARY.4*

The same harmony and stationary constitution---*NWAD STATIONARY.5*

Stationary fever, a fever depending on peculiar seasons.*NWAD STATIONARY.6*

STATION-BILL, ***n.*** **In seamens language, a list containing the appointed posts of the ships company, when navigating the ship.**

STATIONER, ***n.*** **[from station, a state.] A bookseller; one who sells books, paper, quills, inkstands, pencils and other furniture for writing. The business of the bookseller and stationer is usually carried on by the same person.**

STATIONERY, ***n.*** **The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills; etc.**

STATIONERY, ***a.*** **Belonging to a stationer.**

STATIST, ***n.*** **[from state.] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.**

Statists indeed, and lovers of their country. [Not now used.]*NWAD STATIST.2*

STATISTIC, STATISTICAL, *a.* [from state or statist.] Pertaining to the state of society, the condition of the people, their economy, their property and resources.

STATISTICS, *n.* A collection of facts respecting the state of society, the condition of the people in a nation or country, their health, longevity, domestic economy, arts, property and political strength, the state of the country, etc.

STATUARY, *n.* [L., a statue; to set.]

1. The art of carving images as representatives of real persons or things; a branch of sculpture.*NWAD STATUARY.2*

[In this sense the word has no plural.]*NWAD STATUARY.3*

2. One professes or practices the art of carving images or making statues.*NWAD STATUARY.4*

On other occasions the statuaries took their subjects from the poets.*NWAD STATUARY.5*

STATUE, *n.* [L., to set; that which is set or fixed.] An image; a solid substance formed by carving into the likeness of a whole living being; as a statue of Hercules or of a lion.

STATUE, *v.t.* To place, as a statue; to form a statue of.

STATUMINATE, *v.t.* [L.] To prop or support. [Not in use.]

STATURE, *n.* [L., to set.] The natural highth of an animal body. It is more generally used of the human body.

Foreign men of mighty stature came.*NWAD STATURE.2*

STATURED, *a.* Arrived at full stature. [Little used.]

STATUTABLE, *a.* [from statute.]

1. Made or introduced by statute; proceeding from an act of the legislature; as a statutable provision or remedy.*NWAD STATUTABLE.2*

2. Made or being in conformity to statute; as statutable measures.*NWAD STATUTABLE.3*

STATUTABLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute.

STATUTE, [L., to set.]

1. An act of the legislature of a state that extends its binding force to all the citizens or subjects of that state, as distinguished from an act which extends only to an individual or company; an act of the legislature commanding or prohibiting something; a positive law. Statutes are distinguished from common law. The latter owes its binding force to the principles of justice, to long use and the consent of a nation. The former owe their binding force to a positive command or declaration of the supreme power. Statute is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of representatives. In monarchies, the laws of the sovereign are called edicts, decrees, ordinances, rescripts, etc.*NWAD STATUTE.2*

2. A special act of the supreme power, of a private nature, or intended to operate only on an individual or company.*NWAD STATUTE.3*

3. The act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law; as the statutes of a university.*NWAD STATUTE.4*

STATUTE-MERCHANT, *n.* In English law, a bond of record pursuant to the Stat. 13 Edw. 1. acknowledged before one of the clerks of the statutes-merchant and the mayor or chief warden of London, or before certain persons appointed for the purpose; on which, if not paid at the day, an execution may be awarded against the body, lands and goods of the obligor.

STATUTE-STAPLE, *n.* A bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor may

forthwith have execution against the body, lands and goods of the debtor, on non-payment.

STATUTORY, *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority; as a statutory provision or remedy.

STAUROLITE, STAUROTIDE, *n.* [Gr., a cross, a stone.] The granatit of Werner or grenatite of Jameson; a mineral crystalized in prisms, either single or intersecting each other at right angles. Its color is white or gray, reddish or brown. It is often opake, sometimes translucent. Its form and infusibility distinguish it from the garnet. It is called by the French, harmotome.

STAVE, *n.* [from staff. It has the sound of a, as in save.]

1. A thin narrow piece of timber, of which casks are made. Staves make a considerable articles of export from New England to the West Indies.*NWAD STAVE.2*

2. A staff; a metrical portion; a part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches.*NWAD STAVE.3*

3. In music, the five horizontal and parallel lines on which the notes of tunes are written or printed; the staff, as it is now more generally written.*NWAD STAVE.4*

To stave and tail, to part dogs by interposing a staff and by pulling the tail.*NWAD STAVE.5*

STAVE, *v.t. pret.* stove or staved; *pp.* id.

1. To break a hole in; to break; to burst; primarily, to thrust through with a staff; as, to stave a cask.*NWAD STAVE.7*

2. To push as with a staff; with off.*NWAD STAVE.8*

The condition of a servant staves him off to a distance.*NWAD STAVE.9*

3. To delay; as, to stave off the execution of a project.*NWAD STAVE.10*

4. To pour out; to suffer to be lost by breaking the cask.*NWAD STAVE.11*

All the wine in the city has been staved.*NWAD STAVE.12*

5. To furnish with staves or rundles. [Not in use.]*NWAD STAVE.13*

STAVE, *v.i.* To fight with staves. [Not in use.]

STAVES, *plu.* of staff, when applied to a stick, is pronounced with a as in ask, the Italian sound.

STAW, *v.i.* To be fixed or set. [Not in use or local.]

STAY, *v.i. pret.* staid, for stayed. [L., to stand.]

1. To remain; to continue in a place; to abide for any indefinite time. Do you stay here, while I go to the next house. Stay here a week. We staid at the Hotel Montmorenci.*NWAD STAY.2*

Stay, I command you; stay and hear me first.*NWAD STAY.3*

2. To continue in a state.*NWAD STAY.4*

The flames augment, and stay at their full highth, then languish to decay.*NWAD STAY.5*

3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act.*NWAD STAY.6*

I stay for Turnus.*NWAD STAY.7*

Would ye stay for them from having husbands? *Ruth 1:13*.*NWAD STAY.8*

4. To stop; to stand still.*NWAD STAY.9*

She would command the hasty sun to stay.*NWAD STAY.10*

5. To dwell.*NWAD STAY.11*

I must stay a little on one action.*NWAD STAY.12*

6. To rest; to rely; to confide in; to trust.*NWAD STAY.13*

Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression, and stay thereon-- *Isaiah 30:12*.*NWAD STAY.14*

STAY, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* staid, for stayed.

1. To stop; to hold from proceeding; to withhold; to restrain.*NWAD STAY.16*

All that may stay the mind from thinking that true which they heartily wish were false.*NWAD STAY.17*

To stay these sudden gusts of passion.*NWAD STAY.18*

2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from proceeding.*NWAD STAY.19*

Your ships are staid at Venice.*NWAD STAY.20*

I was willing to stay my reader on an argument that appeared to me to be new.*NWAD STAY.21*

3. To keep from departure; as, you might have staid me here.*NWAD STAY.22*

4. To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to support.*NWAD STAY.23*

Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands. *Exodus 17:12*.*NWAD STAY.24*

Sallows and reeds for vineyards useful found to stay thy vines.*NWAD STAY.25*

5. To support from sinking; to sustain with strength; as, to take a luncheon to stay the stomach.*NWAD STAY.26*

STAY, *n.*

1. Continuance in a place; abode for a time indefinite; as, you make a short stay in this city.*NWAD STAY.28*

Embrace the hero, and his stay implore.*NWAD STAY.29*

2. Stand; stop; cessation of motion or progression.*NWAD STAY.30*

Affairs of state seemd rather to stand at a stay.*NWAD STAY.31*

[But in this sense, we now use stand; to be at a stand.]*NWAD STAY.32*

3. Stop; obstruction; hinderance from progress.*NWAD STAY.33*

Grievd with each step, tormented with each stay.*NWAD STAY.34*

4. Restraint of passion; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety.*NWAD STAY.35*

With prudent stay, he long deferrd the rough contention.*NWAD STAY.36*

5. A fixed state.*NWAD STAY.37*

Alas, what stay is there in human state!*NWAD STAY.38*

6. Prop; support.*NWAD STAY.39*

Trees serve as so many stays for their vines.*NWAD STAY.40*

My only strength and stay!*NWAD STAY.41*

The Lord is my stay. *Psalm 18:18*.*NWAD STAY.42*

The stay and the staff, the means of supporting and preserving life. *Isaiah 3:1*.*NWAD STAY.43*

7. Steadiness of conduct.*NWAD STAY.44*

8. In the rigging of a ship, a large strong rope employed to support the mast, by being extended from its upper end to the stem of the ship. The fore-stay reaches from the foremast head towards the

bowsprit end; the main-stay extends to the ships stem; the mizen-stay is stretched to a collar on the main-mast, above the quarter deck, etc.*NWAD STAY.45*

Stays, in seamanship, implies the operation of going about or changing the course of a ship, with a shifting of the sails. To be in stays, is to lie with the head to the wind, and the sails so arranged as to check her progress.*NWAD STAY.46*

To miss stays, to fail in the attempt to go about.*NWAD STAY.47*

STAYED, *pp.* Staid; fixed; settle; sober. It is now written *staid*, which see.

STAYEDLY, *adv.* Composedly; gravely; moderately; prudently; soberly. [Little used.]

STAYEDNESS, *n.*

1. Moderation; gravity; sobriety; prudence. [See *Staidness*.]*NWAD STAYEDNESS.2*

2. Solidity; weight. [Little used.]*NWAD STAYEDNESS.3*

STAYER, *n.* One that stops or restrains; one who upholds or supports; that which props.

STAYLACE, *n.* A lace for fastening the bodice in female dress.

STAYLESS, *a.* Without stop or delay. [Little used.]

STAYMAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make stays.

STAYS, *n. plu.*

1. A bodice; a kind of waistcoat stiffened with whalebone or other thing, worn by females.*NWAD STAYS.2*

2. Stays, of a ship. [See *Stay*.]*NWAD STAYS.3*

3. Station; fixed anchorage.*NWAD STAYS.4*

4. Any support; that which keeps another extended.*NWAD STAYS.5*

Weavers, stretch your stays upon the weft.*NWAD STAYS.6*

STAY-SAIL, *n.* [stay and sail.] Any sail extended on a stay.

STAY-TACKLE, *n.* [stay and tackle.] A large tackle attached to the main-stay by means of a pendant, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats, butts of water and the like.

STEAD, STED, *n.* [G. See *Stay*.]

1. Place; in general.*NWAD STEAD.2*

Fly this fearful stead.*NWAD STEAD.3*

[In this sense not used.]*NWAD STEAD.4*

2. Place or room which another had or might have, noting substitution, replacing or filling the place of another, as, David died and Solomon reigned in his sted.*NWAD STEAD.5*

God hath appointed me another seed in stead of Abel, whom Cain slew. *Genesis 4:25*.*NWAD STEAD.6*

3. The frame on which a bed is laid.*NWAD STEAD.7*

Sallow the feet, the borders and the sted.*NWAD STEAD.8*

[But we never use this word by itself in this sense. We always use bedstead.]*NWAD STEAD.9*

To stand in sted, to be of use or great advantage.*NWAD STEAD.10*

The smallest act of charity shall stand us in great stead.*NWAD STEAD.11*

STEAD, STED, in names of places distant from a river or the sea, signifies

place, as above; but in names of places situated on a river or harbor, it is from Sax. Stathe, border, bank, shore, Both words perhaps are from one root.

STEAD, *v.t.* sted.

1. To help; to support; to assist; as, it nothing steads us.*NWAD STEAD.14*

2. To fill the place of another.*NWAD STEAD.15*

STEADFAST, STEDFAST, *a.* [stead and fast.]

1. Fast fixed; firm; firmly fixed or established; as the stedfast globe of earth.*NWAD STEADFAST.2*

2. Constant; firm; resolute; not fickle or wavering.*NWAD STEADFAST.3*

Abide stedfast to thy neighbor in the time of his trouble.*NWAD STEADFAST.4*

Him resist, stedfast in the faith. *1 Peter 5:9*.*NWAD STEADFAST.5*

3. Steady; as stedfast sight.*NWAD STEADFAST.6*

STEADFASTLY, STEDFASTLY, *adv.* Firmly; with constancy or steadiness of mind.

Steadfastly believe that whatever God has revealed is infallibly true.*NWAD STEADFASTLY.2*

STEADFASTNESS, STEDFASTNESS, *n.*

1. Firmness of standing; fixedness in place.*NWAD STEADFASTNESS.2*

2. Firmness of mind or purpose; fixedness in principle; constancy; resolution; as the stedfastness of faith. He adhered to his opinions with steadfastness.*NWAD STEADFASTNESS.3*

STEADILY, STEDDILY, *adv.*

1. With firmness of standing or position; without tottering, shaking or leaning. He kept his arm steddily directed to the object.*NWAD STEADILY.2*

2. Without wavering, inconstancy or irregularity; without deviating. He steddily pursues his studies.*NWAD STEADILY.3*

STEADINESS, STEDDINESS, *n.*

1. Firmness of standing or position; a state of being not tottering or easily moved or shaken. A man stands with steddiness; he walks with steddiness.*NWAD STEADINESS.2*

2. Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution. We say, a man has steddiness of mind, steddiness in opinion, steddiness in the pursuit of objects.*NWAD STEADINESS.3*

3. Consistent uniform conduct.*NWAD STEADINESS.4*

Steddiness is a point of prudence as well as of courage.*NWAD STEADINESS.5*

STEADY, STEDDY, *a.*

1. Firm in standing or position; fixed; not tottering or shaking; applicable to any object.*NWAD STEADY.2*

2. Constant in mind, purpose or pursuit; not fickle, changeable or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to alter a purpose; as a man steddy in his principles, steddy in his purpose, steddy in the pursuit of an object, steddy in his application to business.*NWAD STEADY.3*

3. Regular; constant; undeviating; uniform; as the steddy course of the sun. Steer the ship a steddy course. A large river runs with a steddy stream.*NWAD STEADY.4*

4. Regular; not fluctuating; as a steddy breeze of wind.*NWAD*

STEADY, STEDDY, *v.t.* To hold or keep from shaking, reeling or falling; to support; to make or keep firm. Steddy my hand.

STEAK, *n.* [G., a piece.] A slice of beef or pork broiled, or cut for broiling. [As far as my observation extends, this word is never applied to any species of meat, except to beef and pork, nor to these dressed in any way except by broiling. Possible it may be used of a piece fried.]

STEAL, *v.t. pret.* stole; *pp.* stolen, stole. [G. L, to take, to lift.]

1. To take and carry away feloniously, as the personal goods of another. To constitute stealing or theft, the taking must be felonious, that is, with an intent to take what belongs to another, and without his consent.*NWAD STEAL.2*

Let him that stole, steal no more. *Ephesians 4:28*.*NWAD STEAL.3*

2. To Withdraw or convey without notice or clandestinely.*NWAD STEAL.4*

They could insinuate and steal themselves under the same by submission.*NWAD STEAL.5*

3. To gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means.*NWAD STEAL.6*

Variety of objects has a tendency to steal away the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject.*NWAD STEAL.7*

So Absalom stole the hearts of the men of Israel. *2 Samuel 15:6*.*NWAD STEAL.8*

STEAL, *v.i.*

1. To withdraw or pass privily; to slip along or away unperceived.*NWAD STEAL.10*

Fixed of mind to fly all company, one night she stole away.*NWAD*

STEAL.11

From whom you now must steal and take no leave.*NWAD STEAL.12*

A soft and solemn breathing sound rose like a steam of rich distilld perfumes, and stole upon the air.*NWAD STEAL.13*

2. To practice theft; to take feloniously. He steals for a livelihood.*NWAD STEAL.14*

Thou shalt not steal. *Exodus 20:15*.*NWAD STEAL.15*

STEALER, *n.* One that steals; a thief.

STEALING, *ppr.* Taking the goods of another feloniously; withdrawing imperceptibly; gaining gradually.

STEALINGLY, *adv.* Slyly; privately, or by an invisible motion. [Little used.]

STEALTH, *n.* stelth.

1. The act of stealing; theft.*NWAD STEALTH.2*

The owner proveth the stealth to have been committed on him by such an outlaw.*NWAD STEALTH.3*

2. The thing stolen; as cabins that are dens to cover stealth. [Not in use.]*NWAD STEALTH.4*

3. Secret act; clandestine practice; means unperceived employed to gain an object; way or manner not perceived; used in a good or bad sense.*NWAD STEALTH.5*

Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.*NWAD STEALTH.6*

The monarch blinded with desire of wealth, with steel invades the brothers life by stealth.*NWAD STEALTH.7*

STEALTHY, *a.* Stelthy. Done by stealth; clandestine;

unperceived.

Now witherd murder with his stealthy pace moves like a ghost.*NWAD STEALTHY.2*

STEAM, ***n.***

1. The vapor of water; or the elastic, aeriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point. When produced under the common atmospheric pressure, its elasticity is equivalent to the pressure, its elasticity is equivalent to the pressure of the atmosphere, and it is called low steam; but when heated in a confined state, its elastic force is rapidly augmented, and it is then called high steam. On the application of cold, steam instantly returns to the state of water, and thus forms a sudden vacuum. From this property, and from the facility with which an elastic force is generated by means of steam, this constitutes a mechanical agent at once the most powerful and the most manageable, as is seen in the vast and multiplied uses of the steam engine. Steam is invisible, and is to be distinguished from the cloud or mist which it forms in the air, that being water in a minute state of division, resulting from the condensation of steam.*NWAD STEAM.2*

2. In popular use, the mist formed by condensed vapor.*NWAD STEAM.3*

STEAM, ***v.i.***

1. To rise or pass off in vapor by means of heat; to fume.*NWAD STEAM.5*

Let the crude humors dance in heated brass, steaming with fire intense.*NWAD STEAM.6*

2. To send off visible vapor.*NWAD STEAM.7*

Ye mists that rise from steaming lake.*NWAD STEAM.8*

3. To pass off in visible vapor.*NWAD STEAM.9*

The dissolved amber--steamed away into the air.*NWAD STEAM.10*

STEAM, *v.t.*

1. To exhale; to evaporate. [Not much used.]*NWAD STEAM.12*

2. To expose to steam; to apply steam to for softening, dressing or preparing; as, to steam cloth; to steam potatoes instead of boiling the; to steam food for cattle.*NWAD STEAM.13*

STEAM-BOAT, STEAM-VESSEL, *n.* A vessel propelled through the water by steam.

STEAM-BOILER, *n.* A boiler for steaming food for cattle.

STEAMED, *pp.* Exposed to steam; cooked or dressed by steam.

STEAM-ENGINE, *n.* An engine worked by steam.

STEAMING, *ppr.* Exposing to steam; cooking or dressing by steam; preparing for cattle by steam, as roots.

STEAN, for stone. [Not in use.]

STEARIN, *n.* One of the proximate elements of animal fat, as lard, tallow, etc. The various kinds of animal fat consist of two substances, stearin and elain; of which the former is solid, and the latter liquid.

STEATITE, *n.* [Gr., fat.] Soapstone; so called from its smooth or unctuous feel; a subspecies of rhomboidal mica. It is of two kings, the common, and the pagodite or lard-stone. It is sometimes confounded with talck, to which its is allied. It is a compact stone, white, green of all shades, gray, brown or marbled, and sometimes herborized by black dendrites. It is found in metalliferous veins, with the ores of copper, lead, zink, silver and tin.

STEATITIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to soapstone; of the nature of steatite, or resembling it.**

STEATOCELE, ***n.*** **[Gr., fat, a tumor.] A swelling of the scrotum, containing fat.**

STEATOMA, ***n.*** **[Gr.] A species of tumor containing matter like suet.**

STED, STEDFAST. [See ***Stead*****.]**

STEED, ***n.*** **A horse, or a hose for state or war. [This word is not much used in common discourse. It is used in poetry and descriptive prose, and is elegant.]**

Stout are our men, and warlike are our steeds.*NWAD STEED.2*

STEEL, ***n.*** **[G.]**

1. Iron combined with a small portion of carbon; iron refined and hardened, used in making instruments, and particularly useful as the material of edged tools. It is called in chemistry, carburet of iron; but this is more usually the denomination of plumbago.*NWAD STEEL.2*

2. Figuratively, weapons; particularly, offensive weapons, swords, spears and the like.*NWAD STEEL.3*

Brave Macbeth with his brandishd steel.*NWAD STEEL.4*

-- While doubting thus he stood, receivd the steel bathd in this brothers blood.*NWAD STEEL.5*

3. Medicines composed of steel, as steel fillings.*NWAD STEEL.6*

After relaxing, steel strengthens the solids.*NWAD STEEL.7*

4. Extreme hardness; as heads or hearts of steel.*NWAD STEEL.8*

STEEL, ***a.*** **Made of steel; as a steel plate or buckle.**

STEEL, ***v.t.***

1. To overlay, point or edge with steel; as, to steel the point of a sword; to steel a razor; to steel an ax.*NWAD STEEL.11*

2. To make hard or extremely hard.*NWAD STEEL.12*

O God of battles, steel my soldiers hearts.*NWAD STEEL.13*

Lies well steeld with weighty arguments.*NWAD STEEL.14*

3. To make hard; to make insensible or obdurate; as, to steel the heart against pity; to steel the mind or heart against reproof or admonition.*NWAD STEEL.15*

STEELED, ***pp.*** **Pointed or edged with steel; hardened; made insensible.**

STEELINESS, ***n.*** **[from steely.] Great hardness.**

STEELING, ***ppr.*** **Pointing or edging with steel; hardening; making insensible or unfeeling.**

STEELY, ***a.***

1. Made of steel; consisting of steel.*NWAD STEELY.2*

Broachd with the steely point of Cliffords lance.*NWAD STEELY.3*

Around his shop the steely sparkles flew.*NWAD STEELY.4*

2. Hard; firm.*NWAD STEELY.5*

That she would unarm her noble heart of that steely resistance against the sweet blows of love.*NWAD STEELY.6*

STEELYARD, ***n.*** **[steel and yard.] The Roman balance; an instrument for weighing bodies, consisting of a rod or bar marked with notches, designating the number of pounds and ounces, and a weight which is movable along this bar, and**

which is made to balance the weight of the body by being removed at a proper distance from the fulcrum. The principle of the steelyard is that of the lever; where an equilibrium is produced, when the products of the weights on opposite sides into their respective distances from the fulcrum, are equal to one another. Hence a less weight is made to indicate a greater, by being removed to a greater distance from the fulcrum.

STEEN, STEAN, *n.* A vessel of clay or stone. [Not in use.]

STEENKIRK, *n.* A cant term for a neck-cloth. [Not now in use.]

STEEP, *a.* Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; ascending or descending with a great inclination; precipitous; as a steep hill or mountain; a steep roof; a steep ascent; a steep declivity.

STEEP, *n.* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock or ascent; any elevated object which slopes with a large angle to the plane of the horizon; a precipice.

We had on each side rocks and mountains broken into a thousand irregular steps and precipices.*NWAD STEEP.3*

STEEP, *v.t.* [probably formed on the root of dip.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to imbue; to keep any thing in a liquid till it has thoroughly imbibed it, or till the liquor has extracted the essential qualities of the substance. Thus cloth is steeped in lye or other liquid in bleaching or dyeing. But plants and drugs are steeped in water, wine and the like, for the purpose of tincturing the liquid with their qualities.

STEEP, *n.* A liquid for steeping grain or seeds; also, a runnet bag. [Local.]

STEEPED, *pp.* Soaked; macerated; imbued.

STEEPER, *n.* A vessel, vat or cistern in which things are steeped.

STEEPING, *ppr.* Soaking; macerating.

STEEPLE, ***n.*** **A turret of a church, ending in a point; a spire. It differs from a tower, which usually ends in a square form, thought the name is sometimes given to a tower. The bell of a church is usually hung in the steeple.**

They, far from steeples and their sacred sound---*NWAD STEEPLE.2*

STEEPLED, ***a.*** **Furnished with a steeple; adorned with steeples or towers.**

STEEPLE-HOUSE, ***n.*** **A church. [Not in use.]**

STEEPLY, ***adv.*** **With steepness; with precipitous declivity.**

STEEPNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being steep; precipitous declivity; as the steepness of a hill, a bank or a roof.**

STEEPY, ***a.*** **Having a steep or precipitous declivity; as steepy crags; a poetical word.**

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb the steepy cliffs.*NWAD STEEPY.2*

STEER, ***n.*** **A young male of the ox kind or common ox. It is rendered in Dutch, a bull; but in the United States, this name is generally given to a castrated male of the ox kind, from two to four years old.**

With solemn pomp then sacrificd a steer.*NWAD STEER.2*

STEER, ***v.t.*** **[G., to hinder, restrain, repress, to curb, to steer, to pilot, to aid, help, support. The verb si connected with or derived from steuer, a rudder, a helm, aid, help, subsidy, impost, tax, contribution.]**

1. To direct; to govern; particularly, to direct and govern the course of a ship by the movements of the helm. Hence,*NWAD STEER.4*

2. To direct; to guide; to show the way or course to.*NWAD*

STEER.5

That with a staff his feeble steps did steer.*NWAD STEER.6*

STEER, *v.i.*

1. To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course. Formerly seamen steered by the stars; they ow steer by the compass.*NWAD STEER.8*

A ship--where the wind veers oft, as oft so steers and shifts her sail.*NWAD STEER.9*

2. To be directed and governed; as, a ship steers with ease.*NWAD STEER.10*

3. To conduct ones self; to take or pursue a course or way.*NWAD STEER.11*

STEER, *n.* A rudder or helm. [Not in use.]

STEERAGE, *n.*

1. The act or practice of directing and governing in a course; as the steerage of a ship.*NWAD STEERAGE.2*

[In this sense, I believe the word is now little used.]*NWAD STEERAGE.3*

2. In seamens language, the effort of a helm, or its effect on the ship.*NWAD STEERAGE.4*

3. In a ship, an apartment forward of the great cabin, from which it is separated by a bulk-head or partition, or an apartment in the fore part of a ship for passengers. In ships of war it serves as a hall or antichamber to the great cabin.*NWAD STEERAGE.5*

4. The part of a ship where the tiller traverses.*NWAD STEERAGE.6*

5. Direction; regulation.*NWAD STEERAGE.7*

He that hath the steerage of my course. [Little used.]*NWAD STEERAGE.8*

6. Regulation or management.*NWAD STEERAGE.9*

You raise the honor of the peerage, proud to attend you at the steerage.*NWAD STEERAGE.10*

7. That by which a course is directed.*NWAD STEERAGE.11*

Here he hung on high the steerage of his wings---*NWAD STEERAGE.12*

[Steerage, in the general sense of direction or management, is in popular use, but by no means an elegant word. It is said, a young man when he sets out in life, makes bad steerage; but no good writer would introduce the word into elegant writing.]*NWAD STEERAGE.13*

STEERAGE-WAY, *n.* In seamens language, that degree of progressive movement of a ship, which renders her governable by the helm.

STEERED, *pp.* Directed and governed in a course; guided; conducted.

STEERER, *n.* One that steers; a pilot. [Little used.]

STEERING, *ppr.* Directing and governing in a course, as a ship; guiding; conducting.

STEERING, *n.* The act or art of directing and governing a ship or other vessel in her course; the act of guiding or managing.

STEERING-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship steered.

STEERLESS, *a.* Having no steer or rudder. [Not in use.]

STEERSMAN, *n.* [steer and man.] One that steers; the

helmsman of a ship.

STEERSMATE, *n.* [steer and mate.] One who steers; a pilot. [Not in use.]

STEEVING, *n.* In seamens language, the angle of elevation which a ships bowsprit makes with the horizon.

STEG, *n.* A gander. [Local.]

STEGANOGRAPHIST, *n.* [Gr., secret, and to write.] One who practices the art of writing in cipher.

STEGANOGRAPHY, *n.* [supra.] The art of writing in ciphers or characters which are not intelligible, except to the persons who correspond with each other.

STEGNOTIC, *a.* [Gr.] Tending to bind or render costive.

STEGNOTIC, *n.* A medicine proper to stop the orifices of the vessels or emunctories of the body, when relaxed or lacerated.

STEINHEILITE, *n.* A mineral, a variety or iolite.

STELE, *n.* A stale or handle; a stalk.

STELECHITE, *n.* A fine kind of storax, in larger pieces than the calamite.

STELLAR, STELLARY, *a.* [L., a star.]

1. Pertaining to stars; astral; as stellar virute; stellar figure.*NWAD STELLAR.2*

2. Starry; full of stars; set with stars; as stellary regions.*NWAD STELLAR.3*

STELLATE, STELLATED, *a.* [L.]

1. Resembling a star; radiated.*NWAD STELLATE.2*

2. In botany, stellate or verticillate leaves are when more leaves than two surround the stem in a whorl, or when they radiate like the spokes of a wheel, or like a star. A stellate bristle is when a little star of smaller hairs is affixed to the end applied also to the stigma. A stellate flower is a radiate flower.*NWAD STELLATE.3*

STELLATION, ***n.*** **[L., a star.] Radiation of light. [Not in use.]**

STELLED, ***a.*** **Starry. [Not in use.]**

STELLIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L., a star; to produce.] Having or abounding with stars.**

STELLIFORM, ***a.*** **[L., a star; to produce.] Like a star; radiated.**

STELLIFY, ***v.t.*** **To turn into a star. [Not in use.]**

STELLION, ***n.*** **[L.] A newt.**

STELLIONATE, ***n.*** **[Low L.] In law, the crime of selling a thing deceitfully for what it is not, as to sell that for ones own which belongs to another. [Not in use.]**

STELLITE, ***n.*** **[L., a star.] A name given by some writers to a white stone found on Mount Libanus, containing the lineaments of the star-fish.**

STELOCHITE, ***n.*** **A name given to the osteocolla.**

STELOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr., a pillar; to write.] The art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars.**

STEM, ***n.*** **[G., stock, stem, race. The primary sense is to set, to fix.]**

1. The principal body of a tree, shrub or plant of any kind; the main stock; the firm part which supports the branches.*NWAD STEM.2*

After thy are shot up thirty feet in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough or twig on the stem.*NWAD STEM.3*

The lowring spring with lavish rain, beats down the slender stem and bearded grain.*NWAD STEM.4*

2. The peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicle of a flower; that which supports the flower or the fruit of a planet.*NWAD STEM.5*

3. The stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors; as a noble stem.*NWAD STEM.6*

Learn well their lineage and their ancient stem.*NWAD STEM.7*

4. Progeny; branch of a family.*NWAD STEM.8*

Of that victorious stock.*NWAD STEM.9*

5. In a ship, a circular piece of timber, to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end. The lower end of it is scarfed to the keel, and the bowsprit rests upon its upper end. From stem to stern, is from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length.*NWAD STEM.10*

STEM, *v.t.*

1. To oppose or resist, as a current; or to make progress against a current. We say, the ship was not able with all her sails to stem the tide.*NWAD STEM.12*

They stem the flood with their erected breasts.*NWAD STEM.13*

2. To stop; to check; as a stream or moving force.*NWAD STEM.14*

At length Erasmus, that great injurd name, stemmd the wild torrent of a barbrous age, and drove those holy Vandals off the stage.*NWAD STEM.15*

STEM-CLASPING, *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul; as a leaf or petiole.

STEM-LEAF, *n.* A leaf inserted into the stem.

STEMLESS, *a.* Having no stem.

STEMMED, *pp.* Opposed, as a current; stopped.

STEMMING, *ppr.* Opposing, as a stream; stopping.

STEMPLE, ***n.*** **In mining, a cross bar of wood in a shaft.**

STENCH, ***n.*** **[See** ***Stink*****.] An ill smell; offensive odor.**

STENCH, ***v.t.***

1. To cause to emit a hateful smell. [Not in use.]*NWAD STENCH.3*

2. To stanch; to stop. [Not in use.]*NWAD STENCH.4*

STENCHY, ***a.*** **Having an offensive smell. [Not in use.]**

STENCIL, ***n.*** **A piece of thin lether or oil cloth, used in painting paper hangings.**

STENCIL, ***v.t.*** **To paint or color in figures with stencils.**

STENOGRAPHER, ***n.*** **[Gr., close, narrow; to write.] One who is skilled in the art of short hand writing.**

STENOGRAPHIC, STENOGRAPHICAL, ***a.*** **[supra.] Pertaining to the art of writing in short hand; expressing in characters or short hand.**

STENOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[supra.] The art of writing in short hand by using abbreviations or characters for whole words.**

STENT, for stint. [See ***Stint*****.]**

STENTORIAN, ***a.*** **[from Stentor.]**

1. Extremely loud; as a stentorian voice.*NWAD STENTORIAN.2*

2. Able to utter a very loud sound; as stentorian lungs.*NWAD STENTORIAN.3*

STENTOROPHONIC, ***a.*** **[from Stentor, a herald in Homer, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty other men, and Gr., voice.] Speaking or sounding very loud.**

Of this stentorophonic horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican.*NWAD STENTOROPHONIC.2*

STEP, *v.i.* [Gr., the foot. The sense is to set, as the foot, or move probably to open or part, to stretch or extend.]

1. To move the foot; to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet; as, to step forward, or to step backward.*NWAD STEP.2*

2. To go; to walk a little distance; as, to step to one of the neighbors.*NWAD STEP.3*

3. To walk gravely, slowly or resolutely.*NWAD STEP.4*

Home the swain retreats, his flock before him stepping to the fold.*NWAD STEP.5*

To step forth, to move or come forth.*NWAD STEP.6*

To step aside, to walk to a little distance; to retire from company.*NWAD STEP.7*

To step in or into,*NWAD STEP.8*

1. To walk or advance into a place or state; or to advance suddenly in *John 5:4*.*NWAD STEP.9*

2. To enter for a short time. I just stepped into the house for a moment.*NWAD STEP.10*

3. To obtain possession without trouble; to enter upon suddenly; as, to step into an estate.*NWAD STEP.11*

To step back, to move mentally; to carry the mind back.*NWAD STEP.12*

They are stepping almost three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity.*NWAD STEP.13*

STEP, *v.t.*

1. To set, as the foot.*NWAD STEP.15*

2. To fix the foot of a mast in the keel; to erect.*NWAD STEP.16*

STEP, *n.* [G., to form a step or ledge.]

1. A pace; an advance or movement made by one removal of the foot.*NWAD STEP.18*

2. One remove in ascending or descending; a stair.*NWAD STEP.19*

The breadth of every single step or stair should be neer less than one foot.*NWAD STEP.20*

3. The space passed by the foot in walking or running. The step of one foot is generally five feet; it may be more or less.*NWAD STEP.21*

4. A small space or distance. Let us go to the gardens; it is but a step.*NWAD STEP.22*

5. The distance between the feet in walking or running.*NWAD STEP.23*

6. Gradation; degree. We advance improvement step by step, or by steps.*NWAD STEP.24*

7. Progression; act of advancing.*NWAD STEP.25*

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phenomena, and afterwards tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifest principles, could be a great step in philosophy.*NWAD STEP.26*

8. Footstep; print or impression of the foot; track.*NWAD STEP.27*

9. Gait; manner of walking. The approach of a man is often known by his step.*NWAD STEP.28*

10. Proceeding; measure; action.*NWAD STEP.29*

The reputation of a man depends of the first steps he makes in the

world.*NWAD STEP.30*

11. The round of a ladder.*NWAD STEP.31*

12. Steps in the plural, walk; passage.*NWAD STEP.32*

Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree in this deep forest.*NWAD STEP.33*

13. Pieces of timber in which the foot of a mast is fixed.*NWAD STEP.34*

STEP, STEPP, *n.* In Russ, an uncultivated desert of large extent.

STEP, Sax. Steop, from stepan, to deprive, is prefixed to certain words to express a relation by marriage.

STEP-BROTHER, *n.* A brother-in-law, or by marriage.

STEP-CHILD, *n.* [step and child.] A son-in-law or daughter-in-law, [a child deprived of its parent.]

STEP-DAME, *n.* A mother by marriage, [the mother of an orphan or one deprived.]

STEP-DAUGHTER, *n.* A daughter by marriage, [an orphan daughter.]

STEP-FATHER, *n.* A father-in-law; a father by marriage only; [the father of an orphan.]

STEP-MOTHER, *n.* A mother by marriage only; a mother-in-law; [the mother of an orphan.]

STEP-SISTER, *n.* A sister-in-law, or by marriage, [an orphan sister.]

STEP-SON, *n.* A son-in-law, [an orphan son.]

[In the foregoing explication of step, I have followed Lye. The D.

And G. Write stief, and the Swedes styf, before the name; a word which does not appear to be connected with any verb signifying to bereave, and the word is not without some difficulties. I have given the explanation which appears to be most probably correct. If the radical sense of step, a pace, is to part or open, the word coincides with Sax. Stepan, to deprive, and in the compounds above, step may imply removal or distance.]*NWAD STEP-SON.2*

STEPPED, *pp.* Set; placed; erected; fixed in the keel, as a mast.

STEPPING, *ppr.* Moving, or advancing by a movement of the foot or feet; placing; fixing or erecting, as a mast.

STEPPING, *n.* The act of walking or running by steps.

STEPPING-STONE, *n.* A stone to raise the feet above the dirt and mud in walking.

STEP-STONE, *n.* A stone laid before a door as a stair to rise on in entering the house.

STER, in composition, is from the Sax. Steora, a director. See *Steer*. It seems primarily to have signified chief, principal or director, as in the L. Minister, chief servant; but in other words, as in spinster, we do not recognize the sense of chief, but merely that of a person who carries on the business of spinning.

STERCORACEOUS, *a.* [L., dung.] Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature.

STERCORARIAN, STERCORANIST, *n.* [L., dung.] One in the Romish church who held that the host is liable to digestion.

STERCORARY, *n.* A place properly secured from the weather for containing dung.

STERCORATION, *n.* [L.] The act of manuring with dung.

STERE, ***n.*** **In the new French system of measures, the unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic meter.**

STEREOGRAPHIC, STEREOGRAPHICAL, ***a.*** **[from stereography.] Made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane; as a stereographic chart of the earth.**

STEREOGRAPHICALLY, ***adv.*** **By delineation on plane.**

STEREOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr., firm; to write.] The act or art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.**

STEREOMETRICAL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Stereometry*****.] Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.**

STEREOMETRY, ***n.*** **[Gr., firm, fixed; to measure.] The art of measuring solid bodies, and finding their solid content.**

STEREOTOMICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.**

STEREOTOMY, ***n.*** **[Gr., fixed; to cut.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections, as arches, etc.**

STEREOTYPE, ***n.*** **[Gr., fixed; type, form.]**

1. Literally, a fixed metal type; hence, a plate of fixed or solid metallic types for printing books. Thus we say, a book is printed on stereotype, or in stereotype. In the latter use, the word seems rather to signify the workmanship or manner of printing, than the plate.*NWAD STEREOTYPE.2*

2. The art of making plates of fixed metallic types, or of executing work on such plates.*NWAD STEREOTYPE.3*

STEREOTYPE, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to fixed metallic types.*NWAD STEREOTYPE.5*

2. Done on fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types; as stereotype work; stereotype printing; a stereotype copy of the Bible.*NWAD STEREOTYPE.6*

STEREOTYPE, *v.t.* To make fixed metallic types or plates of type metal, corresponding with the words and letters of a book; to compose a book in fixed types; as, to stereotype the New Testament; certain societies have stereotyped the Bible.

STEREOTYPER, *n.* One who makes stereotype.

STEREOTYPING, *ppr.* Making stereotype plates for any work; or impressing copies on stereotype plates.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHER, *n.* A stereo-type printer.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHY, *n.* The art or practice of printing on stereotype.

STERIL, STERILE, *a.* [L.]

1. Barren; unfruitful; not fertile; producing little or no crop; as sterile land; a sterile desert; a sterile year.*NWAD STERIL.2*

2. Barren; producing no young.*NWAD STERIL.3*

3. Barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment, as a sterile production or author.*NWAD STERIL.4*

Sterile flower, in botany, is a term given by Tournefort to the male flower, or that which bears only stamens.*NWAD STERIL.5*

STERILITY, *n.* [L.]

1. Barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness; the quality or state of producing little or nothing; as the sterility of land or soil.*NWAD STERILITY.2*

2. Barrenness; unfruitfulness; the state of not producing young; as of animals.*NWAD STERILITY.3*

3. Barrenness of ideas or sentiments, as in writings.*NWAD STERILITY.4*

4. Want of fertility or the power of producing sentiment; as the sterility of an author or of his mind.*NWAD STERILITY.5*

STERILIZE, *v.t.*

1. To make barren; to impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility; as, to sterilize soil or land. [Little used.]*NWAD STERILIZE.2*

2. To deprive of fecundity, or the power of producing young. [Little used.]*NWAD STERILIZE.3*

STERLET, *n.* A fish of the Caspian and of the rivers in Russia, the Acipenser ruthenus of Linne, highly esteemed for its flavor, and from whose roe is made the finest caviare.

STERLING, *a.* [probably from Easterling.]

1. An epithet by which English money of account is distinguished; as a pound sterling; a shilling sterling; a penny sterling. It is not now applied to the coins of England; but sterling cost, sterling value are used.*NWAD STERLING.2*

2. Genuine; pure; of excellent quality; as a work of sterling merit; a man of sterling wit or good sense.*NWAD STERLING.3*

STERLING, *n.*

1. English money.*NWAD STERLING.5*

And Roman wealth in English sterling view.*NWAD STERLING.6*

In this use, sterling may signify English coins.*NWAD STERLING.7*

2. Standard; rate. [Little used in either sense.]*NWAD STERLING.8*

STERN, *a.* [G., staring; stubborn. See *Stare*, *Starch*, *Stark*, with which this word is probably connected.]

1. Severe; austere; fixed with an aspect of severity and authority; as a stern look; a stern countenance; a stern frown.*NWAD STERN.2*

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look.*NWAD STERN.3*

2. Severe of manner; rigid; harsh; cruel.*NWAD STERN.4*

Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard.*NWAD STERN.5*

Ambition should be made of sterner stuff.*NWAD STERN.6*

3. Hard; afflictive.*NWAD STERN.7*

If wolves had at thy gate howld that stern time.*NWAD STERN.8*

4. Rigidly stedfast; immovable.*NWAD STERN.9*

Stern virtue is the growth of few soils.*NWAD STERN.10*

STERN, *n.*

1. The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat; the part opposite to the stern or prow. This part of a ship is terminated by the tafferel above, and by the counters below.*NWAD STERN.12*

2. Post of management; direction.*NWAD STERN.13*

An sit at chiefest stern of public weal. [Not in use. We now say, to sit at the helm.]*NWAD STERN.14*

3. The hinder part of any thing. [Not elegant.]*NWAD STERN.15*

By the stern, is a phrase which denotes that a ship is more deeply laden abaft than forward.*NWAD STERN.16*

STERNAGE, *n.* Steerage or stern. [Not in use.]

STERN-BOARD, *n.* [stern and board.] In seamens language, a

loss of way in making a tack. To make a stern-board, is when by a current or other cause, a vessel has fallen back from the point she had gained in the last tack.

STERN-CHASE, *n.* [stern and chase.] A cannon placed in a ships stern, pointing backward and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her.

STERNED, *a.* In compounds, having a stern of a particular shape; as square-sterned; pink-sterned, etc.

STERNER, *n.* A director. [Not in use.]

STERN-FAST, *n.* [stern and fast.] A rope used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel.

STERN-FRAME, *n.* [stern and frame.] The several pieces of timber which form the stern of a ship.

STERNLY, *adv.* [See *Stern*.] In a stern manner; with an austere or stern countenance; with an air of authority.

Sternly he pronouncd the rigid interdiction.*NWAD STERNLY.2*

STERNNESS, *n.*

1. Severity of look; a look of austerity, rigor or severe authority; as the sternness of ones presence.*NWAD STERNNESS.2*

2. Severity or harshness of manner; rigor.*NWAD STERNNESS.3*

I have sternness in my soul enough to hear of soldiers work.*NWAD STERNNESS.4*

STERNMOST, *a.* [stern and most.] Farthest in the rear; farthest astern; as the sternmost ship in a convoy.

STERNON, *n.* [Gr.] The breast bone. But sternum is chiefly or wholly used.

STERN-PORT, ***n.*** **[stern and port.] A port or opening in the stern of a ship.**

STERN-POST, ***n.*** **[stern and post.] A straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind.**

STERN-SHEETS, ***n.*** **[stern and sheet.] That part of a boat which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers; usually furnished with seats for passengers.**

STERNUM, ***n.*** **[Gr., from fixing, setting. See** ***Starch*****,** ***Stark*****.] The breast bone; the bone which forms the front of the human chest from the neck to the stomach.**

STERNUTATION, ***n.*** **[L.] The act of sneezing.**

STERNUTATIVE, ***a.*** **[L., to sneeze.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.**

STERNUTATORY, ***a.*** **[L., to sneeze.] Having the quality of exciting to sneeze.**

STERNUTATORY, ***n.*** **A substance that provokes sneezing.**

STERN-WAY, ***n.*** **[stern and way.] The movement of a ship backwards, or with her stern foremost.**

STERQUILINOUS, ***a.*** **[L., a dunghill.] Pertaining to a dunghill; mean; dirty; paltry.**

STERVEN, to starve, not in use.

STETHESCOPE, ***n.*** **[Gr., the breast; to view.] A tubular instrument for distinguishing diseases of the stomach by sounds.**

STEVE, ***v.t.*** **[from the root of stow.] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ships hold. [Local.]**

STEVEDORE, *n.* One whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, etc. in a ships hold.

STEVEN, *n.* An outcry; a loud call; a clamor. [Not in use.]

STEW, *v.t.*

1. To seethe or gently boil; to boil slowly in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat; as, to stew meat; to stew applies; to stew prunes.*NWAD STEW.2*

2. To boil in heat.*NWAD STEW.3*

STEW, *v.i.* To be seethed in a slow gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

STEW, *n.*

1. A hot house; a bagnio.*NWAD STEW.6*

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armor, and give themselves to baths and stews.*NWAD STEW.7*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution; but generally or always used int he plural, stews.*NWAD STEW.8*

3. A prostitute. [Not in use.]*NWAD STEW.9*

4. [See *Stow*.] A store pond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table. [Not used.]*NWAD STEW.10*

5. Meat stewed; as a stew of pigeons.*NWAD STEW.11*

6. Confusion, as when the air is full of dust. [Not in use or local.]*NWAD STEW.12*

STEWARD, *n.* [G., a room. The steward was then originally a chamberlain or a butler.]

1. A man employed in great families to manage the domestic concerns, superintend the other servants, collect the rents or

income, keep the accounts, etc. See *Genesis 15:2* and *Genesis 43:19*.*NWAD STEWARD.2*

2. An officer of state; as lord high steward; steward of the household, etc.*NWAD STEWARD.3*

3. In colleges, an officer who provides food for the students and superintends the concerns of the kitchen.*NWAD STEWARD.4*

4. In a ship of war, an officer who is appointed by the purser to distribute provisions to the officers and crew. In other ships, a man who superintends the provisions and liquors, and supplies the table.*NWAD STEWARD.5*

5. In Scripture and theology, a minister of Christ, whose duty is to dispense the provisions of the gospel, to preach its doctrines and administer its ordinances.*NWAD STEWARD.6*

It is required in stewards, that a man be found faithful. *1 Corinthians 4:2*.*NWAD STEWARD.7*

STEWARD, *v.t.* To manage as a steward. [Not in use.]

STEWARDLY, *adv.* With the care of a steward. [Little used.]

STEWARDSHIP, *n.* The office of a steward.

STEWARTRY, *n.* An overseer or superintendent.

The stewartry of provisions.*NWAD STEWARTRY.2*

STEWED, *pp.* Gently boiled; boiled in heat.

STEWING, *ppr.* Boiling in a moderate heat.

STEWING, *n.* The act of seething slowly.

STEWISH, *a.* Suiting a brothel.

STEW-PAN, *n.* A pan in which things are stewed.

STIBIAL, ***a.*** **[L., antimony.] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.**

STIBIARIAN, ***n.*** **[L.] A violent man. [An improper word and not in use.]**

STIBIATED, ***a.*** **Impregnated with anitmony.**

STIBIUM, ***n.*** **[L.] Antimony.**

STICADOS, ***n.*** **A plant.**

STICH, ***n.*** **[Gr.]**

1. In poetry, a verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.*NWAD STICH.2*

Stich is used in numbering the books of Scripture.*NWAD STICH.3*

2. In rural affairs, an order or rank of trees. [In New England, as much land as lies between double furrows, is called a stitch, or a land.]*NWAD STICH.4*

STICHOMETRY, ***n.*** **[Gr., a verse; measure.] A catalogue of the books of Scriptures, with the number of verses which each book contains.**

STICH-WORT, STITCH-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Stellaria.**

STICK, ***n.*** **[G. This word is connected with the verb to stick, with stock, stack, and other words having the like elements. The primary sense of the root is to thrust, to shoot, and to set.]**

1. The small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub, cut off; a rod; also, a staff; as, to strike one with a stick.*NWAD STICK.2*

2. Any stem of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber. It is applied in America to any long and slender piece of timber, round or square, from the smallest size to the largest, used in the frames of buildings; as a stick of timber for a post, a beam or a rafter.*NWAD STICK.3*

3. Many instruments, long and slender, are called sticks; as the composing stick of printers.*NWAD STICK.4*

4. A thrust with a pointed instrument that penetrates a body; a stab.*NWAD STICK.5*

Stick of eels, the number of twenty five eels. A bind contains ten sticks.*NWAD STICK.6*

STICK, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **stuck. [G., to sting or prick, to stick, to adhere.]**

1. To pierce; to stab; to cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; hence, to kill by piercing; as, to stick a beast in slaughter. [A common use of the word.]*NWAD STICK.8*

2. To thrust in; to fasten or cause to remain by piercing; as, to stick a pin on the sleeve.*NWAD STICK.9*

3. To fasten; to attach by causing to adhere to the surface; as, to

stick on a patch or plaster; to stick on a thing with paste or glue.*NWAD STICK.10*

4. To set; to fix in; as, to stick card teeth.*NWAD STICK.11*

5. To set with something pointed; as, to stick cards.*NWAD STICK.12*

6. To fix on a pointed instrument; as, to stick an apple on a fork.*NWAD STICK.13*

STICK, ***v.i.***

1. To adhere; to hold to by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; as, glue sticks to the fingers; paste sticks to the wall, and causes paper to stick.*NWAD STICK.15*

I will cause the fish of thy rivers to stick to thy scales. *Ezekiel 29:4*.*NWAD STICK.16*

2. To be united; to be inseparable; to cling fast to, as something reproachful.*NWAD STICK.17*

If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown, twill ever stick, through malice of your own.*NWAD STICK.18*

3. To rest with the memory; to abide.*NWAD STICK.19*

4. To stop; to be impeded by adhesion or obstruction; as, the carriage sticks in the mire.*NWAD STICK.20*

5. To stop; to be arrested in a course.*NWAD STICK.21*

My faltering tongue sticks at the sound.*NWAD STICK.22*

6. To stop; to hesitate. He sticks at no difficulty; he sticks at the commission of no crime; he sticks at nothing.*NWAD STICK.23*

7. To adhere; to remain; to resist efforts to remove.*NWAD STICK.24*

I had most need of blessing, and amen stuck in my throat.*NWAD*

STICK.25

8. To cause difficulties or scruples; to cause to hesitate.*NWAD STICK.26*

This is the difficulty that sticks with the most reasonable--*NWAD STICK.27*

9. To be stopped or hindered from proceeding; as, a bill passed the senate, but stuck in the house of representatives.*NWAD STICK.28*

They never doubted the commons; but heard all stuck in the lords house.*NWAD STICK.29*

10. To be embarrassed or puzzled.*NWAD STICK.30*

They will stick long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connection between two ideals.*NWAD STICK.31*

11. To adhere closely in friendship and affection.*NWAD STICK.32*

There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. *Proverbs 18:24*.*NWAD STICK.33*

To stick to, to adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm; to be persevering; as, to stick to a party or cause.*NWAD STICK.34*

The advantage will be on our side, if we stick to its essentials.*NWAD STICK.35*

To stick by,*NWAD STICK.36*

1. To adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm in supporting.*NWAD STICK.37*

We are your only friends; stick by us, and we will stick by you.*NWAD STICK.38*

2. To be troublesome by adhering.*NWAD STICK.39*

I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it stick by me.*NWAD STICK.40*

To stick upon, to dwell upon; not to forsake.*NWAD STICK.41*

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labor and thought. [Not elegant.]*NWAD STICK.42*

To stick out, to project; to be prominent.*NWAD STICK.43*

His bones that were not seen, stick out. *Job 33:21*.*NWAD STICK.44*

STICKINESS, *n.* [from stick.] The quality of a thing which makes it adhere to a plane surface; adhesiveness; viscousness; glutinousness; tenacity; as the tenacity of glue or paste.

STICKLE, *v.i.* [from the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally.]

1. To take part with one side or other.*NWAD STICKLE.2*

Fortune, as she wont, turnd fickle, and for the foe began to stickle.*NWAD STICKLE.3*

2. To contend; to contest; to altercate. Let the parties stickle each for his favority doctrine.*NWAD STICKLE.4*

3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other.*NWAD STICKLE.5*

STICKLE, *v.t.* To arbitrate. [Not in use.]

STICKLE-BACK, *n.* A small fish of the genus Gasterosteus, of several species. The common species seldom grows to the length of two inches.

STICKLER, *n.*

1. A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duelist; one who stands to a judge a combat.*NWAD STICKLER.2*

Basilius the judge, appointed sticklers and trumpets whom the

others should obey.*NWAD STICKLER.3*

2. An obstinate contender about any thing; as a stickler for the church of for liberty.*NWAD STICKLER.4*

The tory or high church clergy were the greatest sticklers against the exorbitant proceedings of king James.*NWAD STICKLER.5*

3. Formerly, an officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose, within the kings parks of Clarendon.*NWAD STICKLER.6*

STICKLING, *ppr.* Trimming; contending obstinately or eagerly.

STICKY, *a.* Having the quality of adhering to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious. Gums and resins are sticky substances.

STIDDY, *n.* An anvil; also, a smiths shop. [Not in use or local.]

STIFF, *a.* [Gr.]

1. Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid; rigid; applicable to any substance; as stiff wood; stiff paper; cloth stiff with starch; a limb stiff with frost.*NWAD STIFF.2*

They, rising on stiff pinions, tower the mid aerial sky.*NWAD STIFF.3*

2. Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; not soft nor hard. Thus melted metals grow stiff as they cool; they are stiff before they are hard. The paste is too stiff, or not stiff enough.*NWAD STIFF.4*

3. Strong; violent; impetuous in motion; as in seamens language, a stiff gale or breeze.*NWAD STIFF.5*

4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.*NWAD STIFF.6*

How stiff is my vile sense!*NWAD STIFF.7*

5. Obstinate; pertinacious; firm in perseverance or

resistance.*NWAD STIFF.8*

It is a shame to stand stiff in a foolish argument.*NWAD STIFF.9*

A war ensues; the Cretans own their cause, stiff to defend their hospitable laws.*NWAD STIFF.10*

6. Harsh; formal; constrained; not natural and easy; as a stiff formal style.*NWAD STIFF.11*

7. Formal in manner; constrained; affected; starched; not easy or natural; as stiff behavior.*NWAD STIFF.12*

The French are open, familiar and talkative; the Italians stiff, ceremonious and reserved.*NWAD STIFF.13*

8. Strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.*NWAD STIFF.14*

This is stiff news.*NWAD STIFF.15*

9. In seamens language, a stiff vessel is one that will bear sufficient sail without danger of oversetting.*NWAD STIFF.16*

STIFFEN, *v.t.*

1. To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible; as, to stiffen cloth with starch.*NWAD STIFFEN.2*

He stiffened his neck and hardened his heart from turning to the Lord God of Israel. *2 Chronicles 36:13*.*NWAD STIFFEN.3*

Stiffen the sinews; summon up the blood.*NWAD STIFFEN.4*

2. To make torpid; as stiffening grief.*NWAD STIFFEN.5*

3. To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous; as, to stiffen paste.*NWAD STIFFEN.6*

STIFFEN, *v.i.*

1. To become stiff; to become more rigid or less flexible.*NWAD STIFFEN.8*

--Like bristles rose my stiffning hair.*NWAD STIFFEN.9*

2. To become more thick, or less soft; to be inspissated; to approach to hardness; as, melted substances stiffen as they cool.*NWAD STIFFEN.10*

The tender soil then stiffning by degrees--*NWAD STIFFEN.11*

3. To become less susceptible of impression; to become less susceptible of impression; to become less tender or yielding; to grow more obstinate.*NWAD STIFFEN.12*

Some souls, we see, grow hard and stiffen with adversity.*NWAD STIFFEN.13*

STIFFENING, *ppr.* Making or becoming less pliable, or more thick, or more obstinate.

STIFFENING, *n.* Something that is used to make a substance more stiff or less soft.

STIFF-HEARTED, *a.* [stiff and heart.] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children and stiff-hearted. *Ezekiel 2:4*.*NWAD STIFF-HEARTED.2*

STIFFLY, *adv.*

1. Firmly; strongly; as the boughs of a tree stiffly upheld.*NWAD STIFFLY.2*

2. Rigidly; obstinately; with stubbornness. The doctrine of the infallibility of the church of Rome is stiffly maintained by its adherents.*NWAD STIFFLY.3*

STIFF-NECKED, *a.* [stiff and neck.] Stubborn; inflexibly

obstinate; contumacious; as a stiff-necked people; stiff-necked pride.

STIFFNESS, *n.*

1. Rigidness; want of pliableness or flexibility; the firm texture or state of a substance which renders it difficult to bend it; as the stiffness or iron or wood; the stiffness of a frozen limb.*NWAD STIFFNESS.2*

2. Thickness; spissitude; a state between softness and hardness; as the stiffness of sirup, paste, size or starch.*NWAD STIFFNESS.3*

3. Torpidness; inaptitude to motion.*NWAD STIFFNESS.4*

An icy stiffness benumbs my blood.*NWAD STIFFNESS.5*

4. Tension; as the stiffness of a cord.*NWAD STIFFNESS.6*

5. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness.*NWAD STIFFNESS.7*

The vices of old age have the stiffness of it too.*NWAD STIFFNESS.8*

Stiffness of mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice.*NWAD STIFFNESS.9*

6. Formality of manner; constraint; affected precision.*NWAD STIFFNESS.10*

All this religion sat easily upon him, without stiffness and constraint.*NWAD STIFFNESS.11*

7. Rigorousness; harshness.*NWAD STIFFNESS.12*

But speak no word to her of these sad plights, which her too constant stiffness doth constrain.*NWAD STIFFNESS.13*

8. Affected or constrained manner of expression or writing; want of natural simplicity and ease; as stiffness of style.*NWAD*

STIFFNESS.14

STIFLE, *v.t.* [L., stiff and stop. Gr.]

1. To suffocate; to stop the breath or action of the lungs by crowding something into the windpipe, or by infusing a substance into the lungs, or by other means; to choke; as, to stifle one with smoke or dust.*NWAD STIFLE.2*

2. To stop; as, to stifle the breath; to stifle respiration.*NWAD STIFLE.3*

3. To oppress; to stop the breath temporarily; as, to stifle one with kisses; to be stifled in a close room or with bad air.*NWAD STIFLE.4*

4. To extinguish; to deaden; to quench; as, to stifle flame; to stifle a fire by smoke or by ashes.*NWAD STIFLE.5*

5. To suppress; to hinder from transpiring or spreading; as, to stifle a report.*NWAD STIFLE.6*

6. To extinguish; to check or restrain and destroy; to suppress; as, to stifle a civil war in its birth.*NWAD STIFLE.7*

7. To suppress or repress; to conceal; to withhold from escaping or manifestation; as, to stifle passion; to stifle grief; to stifle resentment.*NWAD STIFLE.8*

8. To suppress; to destroy; as, to stifle convictions.*NWAD STIFLE.9*

STIFLE, *n.*

1. The joint of a horse next to the buttock, and corresponding to the knee in man; called also the stifle joint.*NWAD STIFLE.11*

2. A disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal.*NWAD STIFLE.12*

STIGMA, *n.* [L., Gr., to prick or stick.]

1. A brand; a mark made with a burning iron.*NWAD STIGMA.2*

2. Any mark of infamy; any reproachful conduct which stains the purity or darkens the luster of reputation.*NWAD STIGMA.3*

3. In botany, the top of the pistil, which is moist and pubescent to detain and burst the pollen or prolific powder.*NWAD STIGMA.4*

STIGMATA, *n. plu.* The apertures in the bodies of insects, communicating with the trachea or air-vessels.

STIGMATIC, STIGMATICAL, *a.*

1. Marked with a stigma, or with something reproachful to character.*NWAD STIGMATIC.2*

2. Impressing with infamy or reproach.*NWAD STIGMATIC.3*

STIGMATIC, *n.*

1. A notorious profligate, or criminal who has been branded. [Little used.]*NWAD STIGMATIC.5*

2. One who bears about him the marks of infamy or punishment. [Little used.]*NWAD STIGMATIC.6*

3. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity. [Little used.]*NWAD STIGMATIC.7*

STIGMATICALLY, *adv.* With a mark of infamy or deformity.

STIGMATIZE, *v.t.*

1. To mark with a brand; in a literal sense; as, the ancients stigmatized their slaves and soldiers.*NWAD STIGMATIZE.2*

2. To set a mark of disgrace on; to disgrace with some not of reproach or infamy.*NWAD STIGMATIZE.3*

To find virtue extolled and vice stigmatized--*NWAD STIGMATIZE.4*

Sour enthusiasts affect to stigmatize the finest and most elegant

authors, ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion.*NWAD STIGMATIZE.5*

STIGMATIZED, *pp.* Marked with disgrace.

STIGMATIZING, *ppr.* Branding with infamy.

STILAR, *a.* [from stile.] Pertaining to the stile of a dial.

Draw a line for the stiler line.*NWAD STILAR.2*

STILBITE, *n.* [Gr., to shine.] A mineral of a shining pearly luster, of a white color, or white shaded with gray, yellow or red. It has been associated with zeolite, and called foliated zeolite, and radiated zeolite. Werner and the French mineralogists divide zeolite into two kinds, mesotype and stilbite; the latter is distinguished by its lamellar structure.

STILE, *n.* [This is another spelling of style. See *Style* and *Still*.] A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow.

Erect the stile perpendicularly over the substilar line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place.*NWAD STILE.2*

STILE, *n.* [G. See *Stair*.] A step or set of steps for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall.

STILETTO, *n.* [See *Style*.] A small dagger with a round pointed blade.

STILL, *v.t.* [G., to put, set, place, Gr., to send, and with style, stool, stall.]

1. To stop, as motion or agitation; to check or restrain; to make quiet; as, to still the raging sea.*NWAD STILL.2*

2. T stop, as noise; to silence.*NWAD STILL.3*

With his name the mothers still their babes.*NWAD STILL.4*

3. To appease; to calm; to quiet; as tumult, agitation or excitement; as, to still the passions.*NWAD STILL.5*

STILL, *a.*

1. Silent; uttering no sound; applicable to animals or to things. The company or the man is still; the air is still; the sea is still.*NWAD STILL.7*

2. Quiet; calm; not disturbed by noise; as a still evening.*NWAD STILL.8*

3. Motionless; as, to stand still; to lie or sit still.*NWAD STILL.9*

4. Quiet; calm; not agitated; as a still atmosphere.*NWAD STILL.10*

STILL, *n.* Calm; silence; freedom from noise; as the still of midnight. [A poetic word.]

STILL, *adv.*

1. To this time; till now.*NWAD STILL.13*

It hath been anciently reported, and is still received. [Still here denotes this time; set or fixed.]*NWAD STILL.14*

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.*NWAD STILL.15*

The desire of fame betrays an ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is still afraid lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private.*NWAD STILL.16*

[Still here signifies set, given, and refers to the whole of the first clause of the sentence. The desire of fame betrays an ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; that fact being given or set, or notwithstanding, he is afraid, etc.]*NWAD STILL.17*

3. It precedes or accompanies words denoting increase of degree.*NWAD STILL.18*

The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we consider them, the more perfectly still shall we know them.*NWAD STILL.19*

[This is not correct.]*NWAD STILL.20*

4. Always; ever; continually.*NWAD STILL.21*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people have already gone; so men run still to a crowd in the streets, though only to see.*NWAD STILL.22*

The fewer still you name, you wound the more.*NWAD STILL.23*

5. After that; after what is stated.*NWAD STILL.24*

In the primitive church, such as by fear were compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept still the office of preaching the gospel.*NWAD STILL.25*

6. In continuation.*NWAD STILL.26*

And, like the watchful minutes to the hour, still and anon cheerd up the heavy time.*NWAD STILL.27*

STILL, *n.* [L., to drop. See *Distill*.] A vessel, boiler or copper used in the distillation of liquors; as vapor ascending of the still. The word is used in a more general sense for the vessel and apparatus. A still house is also called a still.

STILL, *v.t.* [L.] To expel spirit from liquor by heat and condense it in a refrigeratory; to distill. [See *Distill*.]

STILL, *v.i.* To drop. [Not in use. See *Distill*.]

STILLATITIOUS, *a.* [L.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STILLATORY, *n.*

1. An alembic; a vessel for distillation. [Little used or not at all.]*NWAD STILLATORY.2*

2. A laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed. [Little used.]*NWAD STILLATORY.3*

STILL-BORN, *a.* [still and born.]

1. Dead at the birth; as a still-born child.*NWAD STILL-BORN.2*

2. Abortive; as a still-born poem.*NWAD STILL-BORN.3*

STILL-BURN, *v.t.* [still and burn.] To burn in the process of distillation; as, to still-burn brandy.

STILLED, *pp.* [See *Still*, the verb.] Calmed; appeased; quieted; silenced.

STILLER, *n.* One who stills or quiets.

STILLICIDE, *n.* [L., a drop, to fall.] A continual falling or succession of drops. [Not much used.]

STILLICIDIOUS, *a.* Falling in drops.

STILLING, *ppr.* Calming; silencing; quieting.

STILLING, *n.*

1. The act of calming, silencing or quieting.*NWAD STILLING.3*

2. A stand for casks. [Not used in America.]*NWAD STILLING.4*

STILL-LIFE, *n.* [still and life.]

1. Things that have only vegetable life.*NWAD STILL-LIFE.2*

2. Dead animals, or paintings representing the dead.*NWAD STILL-LIFE.3*

STILLNESS, *n.*

1. Freedom from noise or motion; calmness; quiet; silence; as the stillness of the night, the air or the sea.*NWAD STILLNESS.2*

2. Freedom from agitation or excitement; as the stillness of the passions.*NWAD STILLNESS.3*

3. Habitual silence; taciturnity.*NWAD STILLNESS.4*

The gravity and stillness of your youth, the world hath noted.*NWAD STILLNESS.5*

STILL-STAND, *n.* Absence of motion. [Little used.]

STILLY, *adv.*

1. Silently; without noise.*NWAD STILLY.2*

2. Calmly; quietly; without tumult.*NWAD STILLY.3*

STILPNOSIDERITE, *n.* [Gr., shining, and siderite.] A mineral of a brownish black color, massive, in curving concretions, splendent and resinous.

STILT, *n.* [G.] A stilt is a piece of wood with a shoulder, to support the foot in walking. Boys sometimes use stilts for raising their feet above the mud in walking, but they are rarely seen.

Men must not walk upon stilts.*NWAD STILT.2*

STILT, *v.t.*

1. To raise on stilts; to elevate.*NWAD STILT.4*

2. To raise by unnatural means.*NWAD STILT.5*

STIMULANT, *a.* [L.] Increasing or exciting action, particularly the action of the organs of an animal body; stimulating.

STIMULANT, *n.* A medicine that excites and increases the action of the

moving fibers or organs of an animal body.

STIMULATE, *v.t.* [L., to prick, to goad, to excite; a goad.] Literally, to prick or goad. Hence,

1. To excite, rouse or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion; as, to stimulate one by the hope of reward, or by the prospect of glory.*NWAD STIMULATE.2*

2. In medicine, to excite or increase the action of the moving fibers or organs of an animal body; as, to stimulate a torpid limb; or to stimulate the stomach and bowels.*NWAD STIMULATE.3*

STIMULATED, *pp.* Goaded; roused or excited to action or more vigorous exertion.

STIMULATING, *ppr.* Goading; exciting to action or more vigorous exertion.

STIMULATION, *n.*

1. The act of goading or exciting.*NWAD STIMULATION.2*

2. Excitement; the increased action of the moving fibers or organs in animal bodies.*NWAD STIMULATION.3*

STIMULATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of exciting action in the animal system.

STIMULATIVE, *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action; that which excites.

STIMULATOR, *n.* One that stimulates.

STIMULUS, *n.* [L. This word may be formed on the root of stem, a shoot.] Literally, a goad; hence, something that rouses from languor; that which excites or increases action in the animal system, as a stimulus in medicine; or that which rouses the mind or spirits; as, the hope of gain is a powerful stimulus to

labor and action.

STING, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* stung. Stang is obsolete. [G., to stick, to sting. We see that sting, is stick altered in orthography and pronunciation.]

1. To pierce with the sharp pointed instrument with which certain animals are furnished, such as bees, wasps, scorpions and the like. Bees will seldom sting persons, unless they are first provoked.*NWAD STING.2*

2. To pain acutely; as, the conscience is stung with remorse.*NWAD STING.3*

Slander stings the brave.*NWAD STING.4*

STING, *n.*

1. A sharp pointed weapon or instrument which certain animals are armed by nature for their defense, and which they thrust from the hinder part of the body to pierce any animal that annoys or provokes them. In most instances, this instrument is a tube, through which a poisonous matter is discharged, which inflames the flesh, and in some instances proves fatal to life.*NWAD STING.6*

2. The thrust of a sting into the flesh. The sting of most insects produces acute pain.*NWAD STING.7*

3. Any thing that gives acute pain. Thus we speak of the stings of remorse; the stings of reproach.*NWAD STING.8*

4. The point in the last verse; as the sting of an epigram.*NWAD STING.9*

5. That which gives the principal pain, or constitutes the principal terror.*NWAD STING.10*

The sting of death is sin. *1 Corinthians 15:56*.*NWAD STING.11*

STINGER, *n.* That which stings, vexes or gives acute pain.

STINGILY, ***adv.*** **[from stingy.] With mean covetousness; in a niggardly manner.**

STINGINESS, ***n.*** **[from stingy.] Extreme avarice; mean covetousness; niggardliness.**

STINGLESS, ***a.*** **[from sting.] Having no sting.**

STINGO, ***n.*** **[from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. [A cant word.]**

STINGY, ***a.*** **[from straitness.]**

1. Extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly; narrow hearted; as a stingy churl. [A word in popular use, but low and not admissible into elegant writing.]*NWAD STINGY.2*

STINK, ***v.i. pret.*** **stand or stunk. To emit a strong offensive smell.**

STINK, ***n.*** **A strong offensive smell.**

STINKARD, ***n.*** **A mean paltry fellow.**

STINKER, ***n.*** **Something intended to offend by the smell.**

STINKING, ***ppr.*** **Emitting a strong offensive smell.**

STINKINGLY, ***adv.*** **With an offensive smell.**

STINKPOT, ***n.*** **An artificial composition offensive to the smell.**

STINKSTONE, ***n.*** **Swinestone, a variety of compact lucullite; a subspecies of limestone.**

STINT, ***v.t.*** **[Gr., narrow.]**

1. To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit; as, to stint the body in growth; to stint the mind in knowledge; to stint a

person in his meals.*NWAD STINT.2*

Nature wisely stints our appetite.*NWAD STINT.3*

2. To assign a certain task in labor, which being performed, the person is excused from further labor for the day, or for a certain time; a common popular use of the word in America.*NWAD STINT.4*

STINT, *n.* A small bird, the Tringa cinctus.

STINT, *n.*

1. Limit; bound; restraint.*NWAD STINT.7*

2. Quantity assigned; proportion allotted. The workmen have their stint.*NWAD STINT.8*

Our stint of woe is common.*NWAD STINT.9*

STINTANCE, *n.* Restraint; stoppage. [Not used or local.]

STINTED, *pp.* Restrained to a certain limit or quantity; limited.

STINTER, *n.* He or that which stints.

STINTING, *ppr.* Restraining within certain limits; assigning a certain quantity to; limiting.

STIPE, *n.* [L.; Gr., a stake.] In botany, the base of a frond; or a species of stem passing into leaves, or not distinct from the leaf. The stem of a fungus is also called stipe. The word is also used for the filament or slender stalk which supports the pappus or down, and connects it with the seed.

STIPEL, *n.* [See *Stipula*.] In botany, a little appendix situated at the base of the follicles.

STIPEND, *n.* [L., a piece of money; to pay.] Settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages; or

an annual salary.

STIPEND, *v.t.* To pay by settled wages.

STIPENDIARY, *a.* [L.] Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation.

His great stipendiary prelates came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full.*NWAD STIPENDIARY.2*

STIPENDIARY, *n.* [supra.] One who performs services for a settled compensation, either by the day, month or year.

If thou art become a tyrants vile stipendiary--*NWAD STIPENDIARY.4*

STIPITATE, *a.* [See *Stipe*.] In botany, supported by a stipe; elevated on a stipe; as pappus or down.

STIPPLE, *v.t.* To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines.

STIPPLED, *pp.* Engraved with dots.

STIPPLING, *ppr.* Engraving with dots.

STIPPLING, *n.* A mode of engraving on copper by means of dots.

STIPTIC. [See *Styptic*.]

STIPULA, STIPULE, *n.* [L., a straw or stubble.] In botany, a scale at the base of nascent petioles or peduncles. Stipules are in pairs or solitary; they are lateral, extrafoliaceous, intrafoliaceous, etc. A leafy appendage to the proper leaves or to their footstalks; commonly situated at the base of the latter, in pairs.

STIPULACEOUS, STIPULAR, *a.* [L. See *Stipula*.]

1. Formed of stipules or scales; as a stipular bud.*NWAD STIPULACEOUS.2*

2. Growing on stipules, or close to them; as stipular glands.*NWAD STIPULACEOUS.3*

STIPULATE, *v.i.* [L., to crowd; whence the sense of agreement, binding, making fast.]

1. To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear any thing; to contract; to settle terms; as, certain princes stipulated to assist each other in resisting the armies of France. Great Britain and the United States stipulate to oppose and restrain the African slave trade. A has stipulated to build a bridge within a given time. B has stipulated not to annoy or interdict our trade.*NWAD STIPULATE.2*

2. To bargain. A has stipulated to deliver me his horse for fifty guineas.*NWAD STIPULATE.3*

STIPULATE, *a.* [from stipual.] Having stipules on it; as a stipulate stalk.

STIPULATED, *pp.* Agreed; contracted; covenanted. It was stipulated that Great Britain should retain Gibraltar.

STIPULATING, *ppr.* Agreeing; contracting; bargaining.

STIPULATION, *n.* [L.]

1. The act of agreeing and covenanting; a contracting or bargaining.*NWAD STIPULATION.2*

2. An agreement or covenant made by one person with another for the performance or forbearance of some act; a contract or bargain; as the stipulations of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops.*NWAD STIPULATION.3*

3. In botany, the situation and structure of the stipules.*NWAD STIPULATION.4*

STIPULATOR, *n.* One who stipulates, contracts or covenants.

STIPULE. [See *Stipula*.]

STIR, *v.t.* stur. [G., to stir, to disturb.]

1. To move; to change place in any manner.*NWAD STIR.2*

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to stir.*NWAD STIR.3*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.*NWAD STIR.4*

Stir on the questions of jurisdiction.*NWAD STIR.5*

3. To incite to action; to instigate; to prompt.*NWAD STIR.6*

An Ate stirring him to blood and strife.*NWAD STIR.7*

4. To excite; to raise; to put into motion.*NWAD STIR.8*

And for her sake some mutiny will stir.*NWAD STIR.9*

To stir up,*NWAD STIR.10*

1. To incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming passions; as, to stir up a nation to rebellion.*NWAD STIR.11*

The words of Judas were good and able to stir them up to valor. 2 Maccabees 15:17.*NWAD STIR.12*

2. To excite; to put into action; to begin; as, to stir up a mutiny or insurrection; to stir up strife.*NWAD STIR.13*

3. To quicken; to enliven; to make more lively or vigorous; as, to stir up the mind.*NWAD STIR.14*

4. To disturb; as, to stir up the sediment of liquor.*NWAD STIR.15*

STIR, *v.i.* stur.

1. To move ones self. He is not able to stir.*NWAD STIR.17*

2. To go or be carried in any manner. He is not able to stir from home, or to stir abroad.*NWAD STIR.18*

3. To be in motion; not to be still. He is continually stirring.*NWAD STIR.19*

4. To become the object of notice or conversation.*NWAD STIR.20*

They fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that stirs or appears.*NWAD STIR.21*

5. To rise in the morning. [Colloquial.]*NWAD STIR.22*

STIR, *n.*

1. Agitation; tumult; bustle; noise or various movements.*NWAD STIR.24*

Why all these words, this clamor and this stir?*NWAD STIR.25*

Consider, after so much stir about the genus and species, how few words ave yet settled definitions.*NWAD STIR.26*

2. Public disturbance or commotion; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.*NWAD STIR.27*

Being advertised of some stir raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed from Ireland without a blow.*NWAD STIR.28*

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions.*NWAD STIR.29*

STIRIATED, *a.* [L., an icicle.] Adorned with pendants like icicles.

STIRIOUS, *a.* [supra.] Resembling icicles. [Not much used.]

STIRK, *n.* A young ox or heifer. [Local.]

STIRP, *n.* sturp. [L.] Stock; race; family. [Not English.]

STIRRED, *pp.* Moved; agitated; put in action.

STIRRER, *n.*

1. One who is in motion.*NWAD STIRRER.2*

2. One who puts in motion.*NWAD STIRRER.3*

3. A riser in the morning.*NWAD STIRRER.4*

4. An inciter or exciter; an instigator.*NWAD STIRRER.5*

5. A stirrer up, an exciter; an instigator.*NWAD STIRRER.6*

STIRRING, *ppr.* Moving; agitating; putting in motion.

STIRRING, *n.* [supra.] The act of moving or putting in motion.

STIRRUP, *n.* sturup. [G., step-bow or mounting-bow. The first stirrups appear to have been ropes.] A kind of ring or bending piece of metal, horizontal on one side for receiving the foot of the rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle; used to assist persons in mounting a horse, and to enable them to sit steadily in riding, as well as to relieve them by supporting a part of the weight of the body.

STIRRUP-LETHER, *n.* A strap that supports a stirrup.

STITCH, *v.t.* [G. This is another form of stick.]

1. To sew in a particular manner; to sew slightly or loosely; as, to stitch a collar or wristband; to stitch the leaves of a book and form a pamphlet.*NWAD STITCH.2*

2. To form land into ridges. [N. England.]*NWAD STITCH.3*

To stitch up, to mend or unite with a needle and thread; as, to stitch up a rent; to stitch up an artery.*NWAD STITCH.4*

STITCH, *v.i.* To practice stitching.

STITCH, *n.*

1. A single pass of a needle in sewing.*NWAD STITCH.7*

2. A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; a link of yarn; as, to let down a stitch; to take up a stitch.*NWAD STITCH.8*

3. A land; the space between two double furrows in plowed ground.*NWAD STITCH.9*

4. A local spasmodic pain; an acute lancing pain, like the piercing of a needle; as a stitch in the side.*NWAD STITCH.10*

STITCHED, *pp.* Sewed slightly.

STITCHEL, *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [Local.]

STITCHER, *n.* One that stitches.

STITCHERY, *n.* Needlework; in contempt.

STITCHFALLEN, *a.* Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. [Not in use.]

STITCHING, *ppr.* Sewing in a particular manner; uniting with a needle and thread.

STITCHING, *n.*

1. The act of stitching.*NWAD STITCHING.3*

2. Work done by sewing in a particular manner.*NWAD STITCHING.4*

3. The forming of land into ridges or divisions.*NWAD STITCHING.5*

STITCH-WORT, *n.* A plant, camomile. [L.] A plant of the genus Stellaria.

STITH, *a.* Strong; rigid. [Not in use.]

STITHY, *n.* [supra.]

1. An anvil. [Local.]*NWAD STITHY.2*

2. A disease in oxen.*NWAD STITHY.3*

STIVE, *v.t.* [See *Stuff* and *Stew*.]

1. To stuff up close. [Not in use.]*NWAD STIVE.2*

2. To make hot, sultry and close. [Not in use.]*NWAD STIVE.3*

STIVER, *n.* A Dutch coin of about the value of a half-penny sterling, or the cent of the United States. It is also a money of account in Holland and Flanders.

STOAK, *v.t.* To stop; to choke; in seamens language.

STOAT, *n.* An animal of the weasel king; the ermine. This animal is called stoat when of a reddish color, and ermine when white, as in winter.

STOCAH, *n.* An attendant; a wallet boy. [Not English nor used.]

STOCCADE, STOCCADO, *n.*

1. A stab; a thrust with a rapier.*NWAD STOCCADE.2*

2. A fence or barrier made with stakes or posts planted in the earth; a slight fortification. [See *Stockade*.]*NWAD STOCCADE.3*

STOCHASTIC, *a.* [Gr.] Conjectural; able to conjecture. [Not in use.]

STOCK, *n.* [G., a stem, a staff, a stick, a block. This word coincides with stake, stick, stack; that which is set or fixed.]

1. The stem or main body of a tree or other plant; the fixed, strong, firm part; the origin and support of the branches. *Job 14:8*.*NWAD STOCK.2*

2. The stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support.*NWAD STOCK.3*

The cion overruleth the stock quite.*NWAD STOCK.4*

3. A post; something fixed, solid and senseless.*NWAD STOCK.5*

When all our fathers worshipd stocks and stones.*NWAD STOCK.6*

4. A person very stupid, dull and senseless.*NWAD STOCK.7*

Lets be no stoics, nor no stocks.*NWAD STOCK.8*

5. The handle of any thing.*NWAD STOCK.9*

6. The wood in which the barrel of a musket or other fire-arm is fixed.*NWAD STOCK.10*

7. A thrust with a rapier. [Not in use.]*NWAD STOCK.11*

8. A cravat or band for the neck.*NWAD STOCK.12*

9. A cover for the leg. [Now stocking.]*NWAD STOCK.13*

10. The original progenitor; also, the race or line of a family; the progenitors of a family and their direct descendants; lineage; family. From what stock did he spring?*NWAD STOCK.14*

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy stock from Dardanus--*NWAD STOCK.15*

Men and brothern, children of the stock of Abraham-- *Acts 13:26*.*NWAD STOCK.16*

11. A fund; capital; the money or goods employed in trade, manufactures, insurance, banking, etc.; as the stock of a banking company; the stock employed in the manufacture of cotton, in making insurance and the like. Stock may be individual or joint.*NWAD STOCK.17*

12. Money lent to government, or property in a public debt; a share or shares of a national or other public debt, or in a company debt. The United States borrow of the bank or of individuals, and sell stock bearing an interest of five, six or seven per cent. British stocks are the objects of perpetual speculation.*NWAD STOCK.18*

13. Supply provided; store. Every one may be charitable out of his own stock. So we say, a stock of honor, a stock of fame.*NWAD STOCK.19*

Add to that stock which justly we bestow.*NWAD STOCK.20*

14. In agriculture, the domestic animals or beasts belonging to the

owner of a farm; as a stock of cattle or of sheep. It is also used for the crop or other property belonging to the farm.*NWAD STOCK.21*

15. Living beasts shipped to a foreign country; as, a brig sailed yesterday with stock on deck. The cattle are called also live stock.*NWAD STOCK.22*

16. In the West Indies, the slaves of a plantation.*NWAD STOCK.23*

17. Stocks, *plu.* A machine consisting of two pieces of timber, in which the legs of criminals are confined by way of punishment.*NWAD STOCK.24*

18. The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building.*NWAD STOCK.25*

19. The stock of an anchor is the piece of timber into which the shank is inserted.*NWAD STOCK.26*

20. In book-keeping, the owner or owners of the books.*NWAD STOCK.27*

STOCK, *v.t.*

1. To store; to supply; to fill; as, to stock the mind with ideas. Asia and Europe are well stocked with inhabitants.*NWAD STOCK.29*

2. To lay up in store; as, he stocks what he cannot use.*NWAD STOCK.30*

3. To put in the stocks. [Little used.]*NWAD STOCK.31*

4. To pack; to put into a pack; as, to stock cards.*NWAD STOCK.32*

5. To supply with domestic animals; as, to stock a farm.*NWAD STOCK.33*

6. To supply with seed; as, to stock land with clover or herdsgrass.*NWAD STOCK.34*

7. To suffer cows to retain their milk for 24 hours or more, previous

to sale.*NWAD STOCK.35*

To stock up, to extirpate; to dig up.*NWAD STOCK.36*

STOCKADE, *n.* [See *Stoccade*.]

1. In fortification, a sharpened post or stake set in the earth.*NWAD STOCKADE.2*

2. A line of posts or stakes set in the earth as a fence or barrier.*NWAD STOCKADE.3*

STOCKADE, *v.t.* TO surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

STOCKADED, *pp.* Fortified with stockades.

STOCKADING, *ppr.* Fortifying with sharpened posts or stakes.

STOCKBROKER, *n.* [stock and broker.] A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares in the public funds.

STOCK-DOVE, *n.* [stock and dove.] The ring-dove.

The stock dove is the wild pigeon of Europe, [Columbus oenas,] long considered as the stock of the domestic pigeon, but now regarded as a distinct species. The ring-dove is the Columba palumbus.*NWAD STOCK-DOVE.2*

STOCK-FISH, *n.* [stock and fish.] Cod dried hard and without salt.

STOCK-GILLYFLOWER, *n.* A plant, a species of Cheiranthus; sometimes written stock July flower.

STOCKING, *n.* [from stock.] A garment made to cover the leg.

STOCKING, *v.t.* To dress in stockings.

STOCKISH, ***a.*** **Hard; stupid; blockish. [Little used.]**

STOCK-JOBBER, ***n.*** **[stock and job.] One who speculates in the public funds for gain; one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks.**

STOCK-JOBBING, ***n.*** **The act of art of dealing in the public funds.**

STOCK-LOCK, ***n.*** **[stock and lock.] A lock fixed in wood.**

STOCKS. [See under ***Stock*****.]**

STOCK-STILL, ***a.*** **[stock and still.] Still as a fixed post; perfectly still.**

Our preachers stand stock-still in the pulpit.*NWAD STOCK-STILL.2*

STOCKY, ***a.*** **[from stock.] Thick and firm; stout. A stocky person is one rather thick than tall or corpulent; one whose bones are covered well with flesh, but without a prominent belly.**

STOIC, ***n.*** **[Gr., a porch in Athens where the philosopher Zeno taught.] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed.**

STOIC, STOICAL, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to the Stoics or to their doctrines.*NWAD STOIC.3*

2. Not affected by passion; unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.*NWAD STOIC.4*

STOICALLY, ***adv.*** **In the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain.**

STOICALNESS, *n.* The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain.

STOICISM, *n.*

1. The opinions and maxims of the Stoics.*NWAD STOICISM.2*

2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; insensibility.*NWAD STOICISM.3*

STOKE, is the same word as stock, differently applied. It is found in many English names of towns.

STOKE, STOKER, *n.* One who looks after the fire in a brew-house. [Local or technical.]

STOLE, *pret.* of steal.

STOLE, *n.*

1. A long vest or robe; a garment worn by the priests of some denominations when they officiate. It is a broad strip of cloth reaching from the neck to the feet.*NWAD STOLE.3*

2. [L.] A sucker; a shoot from the root of a plant, by which some plants may be propagated; written also stool.*NWAD STOLE.4*

STOLEN, *pp.* Stoln. The passive participle of steal.

Stolen waters are sweet. *Proverbs 9:17*.*NWAD STOLEN.2*

STOLID, *a.* [L., from the root of still, stall, to set.] Dull; foolish; stupid. [Not used.]

STOLIDITY, *n.* [supra.] Dullness of intellect; stupidity. [Little used.]

STOLONIFEROUS, *a.* [L., a sucker; to produce.] Producing suckers; putting forth suckers; as a stoloniferous stem.

STOMACH, *n.* [L.]

1. In animal bodies, a membranous receptacle, the organ of digestion, in which food is prepared for entering into the several parts of the body for its nourishment.*NWAD STOMACH.2*

2. Appetite; the desire of food caused by hunger; as a good stomach for roast beef. [A popular use of the word.]*NWAD STOMACH.3*

3. Inclination; liking.*NWAD STOMACH.4*

He which hath no stomach to this fight, let him depart--*NWAD STOMACH.5*

4. Anger; violence of temper.*NWAD STOMACH.6*

Stern was his look, and full of stomach vain.*NWAD STOMACH.7*

5. Sullenness; resentment; willful obstinacy; stubbornness.*NWAD STOMACH.8*

This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy and stomach, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent.*NWAD STOMACH.9*

6. Pride; haughtiness.*NWAD STOMACH.10*

He was a man of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking himself with princes.*NWAD STOMACH.11*

[Note. This word in all the foregoing senses, except the first, is nearly obsolete or inelegant.]*NWAD STOMACH.12*

STOMACH, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To resent; to remember with anger.*NWAD STOMACH.14*

The lion began to show his teeth, and to stomach the affront.*NWAD STOMACH.15*

This sense is not used in America, as far as my observation

extends. In America, at least in New England, the sense is,*NWAD STOMACH.16*

2. To brook; to bear without open resentment or without opposition. [Not elegant.]*NWAD STOMACH.17*

STOMACH, *v.i.* To be angry. [Not in use.]

STOMACHED, *a.* Filled with resentment.

STOMACHER, *n.* An ornament or support to the breast, worn by females. *Isaiah 3:24*.

STOMACHFUL, *a.* Willfully obstinate; stubborn; perverse; as a stomachful boy.

STOMACHFULNESS, *n.* Stubbornness; sullenness; perverse obstinacy.

STOMACHIC, STOMACHICAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the stomach; as stomachic vessels.*NWAD STOMACHIC.2*

2. Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach.*NWAD STOMACHIC.3*

STOMACHIC, *n.* A medicine that excites the action and strengthens the tone of the stomach.

STOMACHING, *n.* Resentment. [Not in use.]

STOMACHLESS, *a.* Being without appetite.

STOMACHOUS, *a.* Stout; sullen; obstinate. [Not in use.]

STOMP, for *stamp*, which see.

STOND, *n.* [for stand.] A stop; a post; a station. [See *Stand*.]

STONE, *n.* [Gr.]

1. A concretion of some species of earth, as lime, silex, clay and the like, usually in combination with some species of air or gas, with sulphur or with a metallic substance; a hard compact body, of any form and size. In popular language, very large masses of concretions are called rocks; and very small concretions are universally called gravel or sand, or grains of sand. Stones are of various degrees of hardness and weight; they are brittle and fusible, but not malleable, ductile, or soluble in water. Stones are of great and extensive use int he construction of buildings of all kinds, for walls, fences, piers, abutments, arches, monuments, sculpture and the like. When we speak of the substance generally, we use stone in the singular; as a house or wall of stone. But when we speak of particular separate masses, we say, a stone, or the stones.*NWAD STONE.2*

2. A gem; a precious stone.*NWAD STONE.3*

Inestimable stones, unvalud jewels.*NWAD STONE.4*

3. Any thing made of stone; a mirror.*NWAD STONE.5*

4. A calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus.*NWAD STONE.6*

5. A testicle.*NWAD STONE.7*

6. The nut of a drupe or stone fruit; or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp.*NWAD STONE.8*

7. In Great Britain, the weight of fourteen pounds. [8, 12, 14, or 16.] [Not used in the United States, except in reference to the riders of horses in races.]*NWAD STONE.9*

8. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.*NWAD STONE.10*

Should some relentless eye glance on the stone where our cold relics lie--*NWAD STONE.11*

9. It is used to express torpidness and insensibility; as a heart of stone.*NWAD STONE.12*

I have not yet forgot myself to stone.*NWAD STONE.13*

10. Stone is prefixed to some words to qualify their signification. Thus stone-dead, is perfectly dead, as lifeless as a stone; stone-still, still as a stone, perfectly still; stone-blind, blind as a stone, perfectly blind.*NWAD STONE.14*

To leave no stone unturned, a proverbial expression which signifies to do every thing that can be done; to use all practicable means to effect an object.*NWAD STONE.15*

Meteoric stones, stones which fall from the atmosphere, as after the displosion of a meteor.*NWAD STONE.16*

Philosophers stone, a pretended substance that was formerly supposed to have the property of turning any other substance into gold.*NWAD STONE.17*

STONE, *a.* Made of stone, or like stone; as a stone jug.

STONE, *v.t.*

1. To pelt, beat or kill with stones.*NWAD STONE.20*

And they stoned Stephen calling on God and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit. *Acts 7:59*.*NWAD STONE.21*

2. To harden.*NWAD STONE.22*

O perjurd woman, thou dost stone my heart. [Little used.]*NWAD STONE.23*

3. To free from stones; as, to stone raisins.*NWAD STONE.24*

4. To wall or face with stones; to line or fortify with stones; as, to stone a well; to stone a cellar.*NWAD STONE.25*

STONE-BLIND, *a.* [stone and blind.] Blind as a stone; perfectly

blind.

STONE-BOW, ***n.*** **[stone and bow.] A cross bow for shooting stones.**

STONE-BREAK, ***n.*** **[stone and break. L.] A plant.**

STONE-CHAT, STONE-CHATTER, ***n.*** **[stone and chatter.] A bird, the Motacilla rubicola.**

STONE-CRAY, ***n.*** **A distemper in hawks.**

STONE-CROP, ***n.*** **A sort of tree. A plant of the genus Sedum; wall-pepper. The stone-crop tree or shrubby glass-wort is of the genus Chenopodium.**

STONECUTTER, ***n.*** **[stone and cut.] One whose occupation is to hew stones.**

STONECUTTING, ***n.*** **The business of hewing stones for walls, steps, cornices, monuments, etc.**

STONED, ***pp.*** **Pelted or killed with stones; freed from stones; walled with stones.**

STONE-DEAD, ***a.*** **[stone and dead.] As lifeless as a stone.**

STONE-FERN, ***n.*** **[stone and fern.] A plant.**

STONE-FLY, ***n.*** **[stone and fly.] An insect.**

STONE-FRUIT, ***n.*** **[stone and fruit.] Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, etc.; a drupe.**

STONE-HAWK, ***n.*** **[stone and hawk.] A kind of hawk.**

STONE-HEARTED, STONY-HEARTED, ***a.*** **[stone and heart.] Hard hearted; cruel; pitiless; unfeeling.**

STONE-HORSE, ***n.*** **[stone and horse.] A house built of stone.**

STONE-HOUSE, ***n.*** **[stone and house.] A house built of stone.**

STONE-PARSLEY, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Bubon.**

STONE-PIT, ***n.*** **[stone and pit.] A pit or quarry where stones are dug.**

STONE-PITCH, ***n.*** **[stone and pitch.] Hard inspissated pitch.**

STONE-PLOVER, ***n.*** **[stone and plover.] A bird.**

STONER, ***n.*** **One who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stones.**

STONE'S-CAST, STONE'S-THROW, ***n.*** **[stone and cast or throw.] The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.**

STONE'S-MICKLE, ***n.*** **A bird.**

STONE-SQUARER, ***n.*** **[stone and square.] One who forms stones into squares.** ***1 Kings 5:18*****.**

STONE-STILL, ***a.*** **[stone and still.] Still as a stone; perfectly still or motionless.**

STONE-WALL, ***n.*** **[stone and wall.] A wall built of stones.**

STONE-WARE, ***n.*** **[stone and ware.] A species of potters ware of a coarse kind, glazed and baked.**

STONE-WORK, ***n.*** **[stone and work.] Work or wall consisting of stone; masons work of stone.**

STONINESS, ***n.*** **[from stony.]**

1. The quality of abounding with stones; as, the stoniness of ground renders it difficult to till.*NWAD STONINESS.2*

2. Hardness of heart.*NWAD STONINESS.3*

STONY, *a.* [G.]

1. Made of stone; as a stony tower.*NWAD STONY.2*

2. Consisting of stone; as a stony cave.*NWAD STONY.3*

3. Full of stones; abounding with stones; as stony ground.*NWAD STONY.4*

4. Petrifying; as the stony dart of senseless cold.*NWAD STONY.5*

5. Hard; cruel; unrelenting; pitiless; as a stony heart.*NWAD STONY.6*

6. Insensible; obdurate; perverse; morally hard.*NWAD STONY.7*

STOOD, *pret.* of stand.

STOOK, *n.* A small collection of sheaves set up in the field. [Local.]

STOOL, *n.* [G., a stool, a stock, a pew, a chair, the see of a bishop. This coincides with stall and still. A stool is that which is set, or a seat.]

1. A seat without a back; a little form consisting of a board with three or four legs, intended as a set for one person.*NWAD STOOL.2*

2. The seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.*NWAD STOOL.3*

3. [L.] A sucker; a shoot from the bottom of the stem or the root of a plant.*NWAD STOOL.4*

Stool of repentance, in Scotland, an elevated seat in the church, on

which persons sit as a punishment for fornication and adultery.*NWAD STOOL.5*

STOOL, *v.i.* In agriculture, to ramify; to tiller, as grain; to shoot out suckers.

STOOL-BALL, *n.* [stool and ball.] A play in which balls are driven from stool to stool.

STOOM, *v.t.* To put bags of herbs or other ingredients into wine, to prevent fermentation. [Local.]

STOOP, *v.i.*

1. To bend the body downward and forward; as, to stoop to pick up a book.*NWAD STOOP.2*

2. To bend or lean forward; to incline forward in standing or walking. We often see men stoop in standing or walking, either from habit or from age.*NWAD STOOP.3*

3. To yield; to submit; to bend by compulsion; as, Carthage at length stooped to Rome.*NWAD STOOP.4*

4. To descend from rank or dignity; to condescend. IN modern days, attention to agriculture is not called stooping in men of property.*NWAD STOOP.5*

Where men of great wealth stoop to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly.*NWAD STOOP.6*

5. To yield; to be inferior.*NWAD STOOP.7*

These are arts, my prince, in which our Zama does not stoop to Rome.*NWAD STOOP.8*

6. To come down on prey, as a hawk.*NWAD STOOP.9*

The bird of Jove stoopd from his airy tour, two birds of gayest plume before him drove.*NWAD STOOP.10*

7. To alight from the wing.*NWAD STOOP.11*

And stoop with closing pinions from above.*NWAD STOOP.12*

8. To sink to a lower place.*NWAD STOOP.13*

Cowering low with blandishments, each bird stoopd on his wing.*NWAD STOOP.14*

STOOP, *v.t.*

1. To cause to incline downward; to sink; as, to stoop a cask of liquor.*NWAD STOOP.16*

2. To cause to submit. [Little used.]*NWAD STOOP.17*

STOOP, *n.*

1. The act of bending the body forward; inclination forward.*NWAD STOOP.19*

2. Descent from dignity or superiority; condescension.*NWAD STOOP.20*

Can any loyal subject see with patience such a stoop from sovereignty?*NWAD STOOP.21*

3. Fall of a bird on his prey.*NWAD STOOP.22*

4. In America, a kind of shed, generally open, but attached to a house; also, an open place for seats at a door.*NWAD STOOP.23*

STOOP, *n.*

1. A vessel of liquor; as a stoop of wine or ale.*NWAD STOOP.25*

2. A post fixed in the earth. [Local.]*NWAD STOOP.26*

STOOPED, *pp.* Caused to lean.

STOOPER, *n.* One that bends the body forward.

STOOPING, *ppr.* Bending the body forward; yielding; submitting; condescending; inclining.

STOOPINGLY, *adv.* With a bending of the body forward.

STOOR, *v.i.* To rise in clouds, as dust or smoke; from the Welsh ystwr, a stir. [Local.]

STOOTER, *n.* A small silver coin in Holland, value 2 stivers.

STOP, *v.t.* [G., to stop, to check, to pose, to fill, to cram, to stuff, to quilt, to darn, to mend. See *Stifle*. L., tow; to stuff, to crowd; to be stupefied, whence stupid, stupor, [that is, to stop, or a stop.] The primary sense is either to cease to move, or to stuff, to press, to thrust in, to cram; probably the latter.]

1. To close, as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing; as, to stop a vent; to stop the ears; to stop wells of water. *2 Kings 3:19*.*NWAD STOP.2*

2. To obstruct; to render impassable; as, to stop a way, road or passage.*NWAD STOP.3*

3. To hinder; to impede; to arrest progress; as, to stop a passenger in the road; to stop the course of a stream.*NWAD STOP.4*

4. To restrain; to hinder; to suspend; as to stop the execution of a decree.*NWAD STOP.5*

5. To repress; to suppress; to restrain; as, to stop the progress of vice.*NWAD STOP.6*

6. To hinder; to check; as, to stop the approaches of old age or infirmity.*NWAD STOP.7*

7. To hinder from action or practice.*NWAD STOP.8*

Whose disposition, all the world well knows, will not be rubbd nor stoppd.*NWAD STOP.9*

8. To put an end to any motion or action; to intercept; as, to stop the

breath; to stop proceedings.*NWAD STOP.10*

9. To regulate the sounds of musical strings; as, to stop a string.*NWAD STOP.11*

10. In seamanship, to make fast.*NWAD STOP.12*

11. To point; as a written composition. [Not in use.]*NWAD STOP.13*

STOP, ***v.i.***

1. To cease to go forward.*NWAD STOP.15*

Some strange commotion is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts; stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground---*NWAD STOP.16*

2. To cease from any motion or course of action. When you are accustomed to a course of vice, it is very difficult to stop.*NWAD STOP.17*

The best time to stop is at the beginning.*NWAD STOP.18*

STOP, ***n.***

1. Cessation of progressive motion; as, to make a stop.*NWAD STOP.20*

2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping.*NWAD STOP.21*

Occult qualities put a stop to the improvement of natural philosophy--*NWAD STOP.22*

3. Repression; hindrance of operation or action.*NWAD STOP.23*

It is a great step towards the mastery of our desires, to give this stop to them.*NWAD STOP.24*

4. Interruption.*NWAD STOP.25*

These stops of thine fright me the more.*NWAD STOP.26*

5. Prohibition of sale; as the stop of wine and salt.*NWAD STOP.27*

6. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.*NWAD STOP.28*

A fatal stop travesd their headlong course.*NWAD STOP.29*

So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some stop to the rising torrent.*NWAD STOP.30*

7. The instrument by which the sounds of wind music are regulated; as the stops of a flute or an organ.*NWAD STOP.31*

8. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.*NWAD STOP.32*

In the stops of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets.*NWAD STOP.33*

9. The act of applying the stops in music.*NWAD STOP.34*

Th organ-sound a time survives the stop.*NWAD STOP.35*

10. A point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence or clauses, and to show the proper pauses in reading. The stops generally used, are the comma, semi-colon, colon and period. To these may be added the marks of interrogation and exclamation.*NWAD STOP.36*

STOP-COCK, *n.* [stop and cock.] A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning cock.

STOP-GAP, *n.* [stop and gap.] A temporary expedient. [Not used.]

STOPLESS, *a.* Not to be stopped. [Not in use.]

STOPPAGE, *n.* The act of stopping or arresting progress or motion; or the state of being stopped; as the stoppage of the circulation of the blood; the stoppage of commerce.

STOPPED, *pp.* Closed; obstructed; hindered from proceeding; impeded; intercepted.

STOPPER, *n.*

1. One who stops, closes, shuts or hinders; that which stops or obstructs; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel.*NWAD STOPPER.2*

2. In seamens language, a short piece of rope used for making something fast, as the anchor or cables. Stoppers are also used to prevent the running rigging from coming up, whilst the men are belaying it.*NWAD STOPPER.3*

STOPPER, *v.t.* To close with a stopper.

STOPPERED, *pp.* Closed with a stopper; as a stoppered retort.

STOPPING, *ppr.* Closing; shutting; obstructing; hindering from proceeding; ceasing to go or move; putting an end to; regulating the sounds of.

STOPPLE, *n.* That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; as a glass stopple; a cork stopple.

STORAGE, *n.* [from store.]

1. The act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; or the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse.*NWAD STORAGE.2*

2. The price charge or paid for keeping goods in a store.*NWAD STORAGE.3*

STORAX, *n.* [L.] A plant or tree; also, a resinous and odoriferous drug brought from Turkey, but generally adulterated. It imparts to water a yellow color, and has been deemed a resolvent.

Storax is a solid balsam, either in red tears, or in large cakes, brittle, but soft to the touch, and of a reddish brown color. It is obtained from the Styrax officinalis, a tree which grows in the Levant. Liquid storax, or styrax, is a liquid or semifluid balsam, said to be obtained from the Liquidamber styraciflua, a tree which grows in Virginia. It is greenish, of an aromatic taste, and agreeable smell.*NWAD STORAX.2*

STORE, *n.*

1. A large number; as a store of years.*NWAD STORE.2*

2. A large quantity; great plenty; abundance; as a store of wheat or provisions.*NWAD STORE.3*

3. A stock provided; a large quantity for supply; ample abundance. The troops have great stores of provisions and ammunition. The ships have stores for a long voyage. [This the present usual acceptation of the word, and in this sense the plural, stores, is commonly used. When applied to a single article of supply, it is still sometimes used in the singular; as a good store of wine or of bread.]*NWAD STORE.4*

4. Quantity accumulated; fund; abundance; as stores of knowledge.*NWAD STORE.5*

5. A storehouse; a magazine; a warehouse. Nothing can be more convenient than the stores on Central wharf in Boston.*NWAD STORE.6*

6. In the United States, shops for the sale of goods of any kind, by wholesale or retail, are often called stores.*NWAD STORE.7*

In store, in a state of accumulation, in a literal sense; hence, in a state of preparation for supply; in a state of readiness. Happiness is laid up in store for the righteous; misery is in store for the wicked.*NWAD STORE.8*

STORE, *a.* Hoarded; laid up; as store treasure. [Not in use.]

STORE, *v.t.*

1. To furnish; to supply; to replenish.*NWAD STORE.11*

Wise Plato said the world with men was stord.*NWAD STORE.12*

Her mind with thousand virtues stord.*NWAD STORE.13*

2. To stock against a future time; as a garrison well stored with provisions.*NWAD STORE.14*

One having stored a pond of four acres with carp, tench and other fish--*NWAD STORE.15*

3. To reposit in a store or warehouse for preservation; to warehouse; as, to store goods.*NWAD STORE.16*

STORED, *pp.*

1. Furnished; supplied.*NWAD STORED.2*

2. Laid up in store; warehoused.*NWAD STORED.3*

STORE-HOUSE, *n.* [store and house.]

1. A building for keeping grain or goods of any kind; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse.*NWAD STORE-HOUSE.2*

Joseph opened all the store-houses and sold to the Egyptians. *Genesis 41:56*.*NWAD STORE-HOUSE.3*

2. A repository.*NWAD STORE-HOUSE.4*

The Scripture of God is a store-house abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom and knowledge.*NWAD STORE-HOUSE.5*

3. A great mass reposited. [Not in use.]*NWAD STORE-HOUSE.6*

STORE-KEEPER, *n.* [store and keeper.] A man who has the care of a store.

STORER, *n.* One who lays op or forms a store.

STORIAL, ***a.*** **[from story.] Historical. [Not in use.]**

STORIED, ***a.*** **[from story.]**

1. Furnished with stories; adorned with historical paintings.*NWAD STORIED.2*

Some greedy minion or imperious wife, the trophied arches, storied halls, invade.*NWAD STORIED.3*

2. Related in story; told or recited in history.*NWAD STORIED.4*

STORIER, ***n.*** **A relater of stories; a historian. [Not in use.]**

STORIFY, ***v.t.*** **To form or tell stories. [Not in use.]**

STORK, ***n.*** **A large fowl of the genus Ardea or Heron kind.**

STORK'S-BILL, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Geranium.**

STORM, ***n.*** **[G., to disturb. L. The primary sense of storm is a rushing, raging or violent agitation.]**

1. A violent wind; a tempest. Thus a storm of wind, is correct language, as the proper sense of the word is rushing, violence. It has primarily no reference to a fall of rain or snow. But as a violent wind is often attended with rain or snow, the word storm has come to be used, most improperly, for a fall of rain or snow without wind.*NWAD STORM.2*

O beat those storms, and roll the seas in vain.*NWAD STORM.3*

2. A violent assault on a fortified place; a furious attempt of troops to enter ad take a fortified place by scaling the walls, forcing the gates and the like.*NWAD STORM.4*

3. Violent civil or political commotion; sedition; insurrection; also, clamor; tumult; disturbance of the public peace.*NWAD STORM.5*

I will stir up in England some black storms.*NWAD STORM.6*

Her sister began to scold and raise up such a storm--*NWAD STORM.7*

4. Affliction; calamity; distress; adversity.*NWAD STORM.8*

A brave man struggling in the storms of fate.*NWAD STORM.9*

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.*NWAD STORM.10*

STORM, *v.t.* To assault; to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches and the like; as, to storm a fortified town.

STORM, *v.i.*

1. To raise a tempest.*NWAD STORM.13*

2. To blow with violence; impersonally; as, it storms.*NWAD STORM.14*

3. To rage; to be in a violent agitation of passion; to fume. The master storms.*NWAD STORM.15*

STORM-BEAT, *a.* [storm and beat.] Beaten or impaired by storms.

STORMED, *pp.* Assaulted by violence.

STORMINESS, *n.* Tempestuousness; the state of being agitated by violent winds.

STORMING, *ppr.* Attacking with violent force; raging.

STORMY, *a.*

1. Tempestuous; agitated with furious winds; boisterous; as a stormy season; a stormy day or week.*NWAD STORMY.2*

2. Proceeding from violent agitation or fury; as a stormy sound; stormy shocks.*NWAD STORMY.3*

3. Violent; passionate. [Unusual.]*NWAD STORMY.4*

STORY, *n.* [L., Gr.]

1. A verbal narration or recital of a series of facts or incidents. WE observe in children a strong passion for hearing stories.*NWAD STORY.2*

2. A written narrative of a series of facts or events. There is probably on record no story more interesting than that of Joseph in Genesis.*NWAD STORY.3*

3. History; a written narrative or account of past transactions, whether relating to nations or individuals.*NWAD STORY.4*

The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient story.*NWAD STORY.5*

4. Petty tale; relation of a single incident or of trifling incidents.*NWAD STORY.6*

5. A trifling tale; a fiction; a fable; as the story of a fairy. In popular usage, story is sometimes a softer term for a lie.*NWAD STORY.7*

6. A loft; a floor; or a set of rooms on the same floor or level. A story comprehends the distance from one floor to another; as a story of nine or ten feet elevation. Hence each floor terminating the space is called a story; as a house of one story, of two stories, of five stories. The farm houses in New England have usually two stories; the houses in Paris have usually five stories; a few have more; those in London four. But in the United States the floor next the ground is the first story; in France and England, the first floor or story, is the second from the ground.*NWAD STORY.8*

STORY, *v.t.*

1. To tell in historical relation; to narrate.*NWAD STORY.10*

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than story him in his own hearing.*NWAD STORY.11*

It is storied of the brazen colossus in Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high.*NWAD STORY.12*

[This verb is chiefly used in the passive participle.]*NWAD STORY.13*

2. To range one under another. [Little used.]*NWAD STORY.14*

STORY-TELLER, *n.* [story and tell.]

1. One who tells stories; a narrator of a series of incidents; as an amusing story-teller.*NWAD STORY-TELLER.2*

2. A historian; in contempt.*NWAD STORY-TELLER.3*

3. One who tells fictitious stories.*NWAD STORY-TELLER.4*

STOT, *n.*

1. A horse. [Not in use.]*NWAD STOT.2*

2. A young bullock or steer. [Not in use or local.]*NWAD STOT.3*

STOTE. [See *Stoat*.]

STOUND, *v.i.*

1. To be in pain or sorrow. [Not in use.]*NWAD STOUND.2*

2. Stunned. [Not in use. See *Astound*.]*NWAD STOUND.3*

STOUND, *n.*

1. Sorrow; grief. [Not in use.]*NWAD STOUND.5*

2. A shooting pain. [Not in use.]*NWAD STOUND.6*

3. Noise. [Not in use.]*NWAD STOUND.7*

4. Astonishment; amazement. [Not in use.]*NWAD STOUND.8*

5. Hour; time; season. [Not in use.]*NWAD STOUND.9*

6. A vessel to put small beer in.*NWAD STOUND.10*

STOUR, *n.* A battle or tumult. Stour, signifies a river, as in Sturbridge.

STOUT, *a.*

1. Strong; lusty.*NWAD STOUT.2*

A stouter champion never handled sword.*NWAD STOUT.3*

2. Bold; intrepid; valiant; brave.*NWAD STOUT.4*

He lost the character of a bold, stout, magnanimous man.*NWAD STOUT.5*

3. Large; bulky. [A popular use of the word.]*NWAD STOUT.6*

4. Proud; resolute; obstinate.*NWAD STOUT.7*

The lords all stand to clear their cause, most resolutely stout.*NWAD STOUT.8*

5. Strong; firm; as a stout vessel.*NWAD STOUT.9*

STOUT, *n.* A cant name for strong beer.

STOUTLY, *adv.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately. He stoutly defended himself.

STOUTNESS, *n.*

1. Strength; bulk.*NWAD STOUTNESS.2*

2. Boldness; fortitude.*NWAD STOUTNESS.3*

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness.*NWAD STOUTNESS.4*

STOVE, *n.* [G., a bagnio or hot house; a room; a stove. This

primarily is merely a room, a place. See *Stow*.]

1. A hot house; a house or room artificially warmed.*NWAD STOVE.2*

2. A small box with an iron pan, used for holding coals to warm the feet. It is a bad practice for young persons to accustom themselves to sit with a warm stove under the feet.*NWAD STOVE.3*

3. An iron box, with various apartments in it for cooking; a culinary utensil of various forms.*NWAD STOVE.4*

STOVE, *v.t.* To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat; as, to stove orange trees and myrtles.

STOVE, *pret.* of stave.

STOVER, *n.* [a contraction of estover.] Fodder for cattle; primarily, fodder from threshed grain; but in New England, any kind of fodder from the barn or stack.

STOW, *v.t.* [G. L., to crowd, to stuff; the handle of a plow. The sense is to set or throw down, from the more general sense of throwing, driving.]

1. To place; to put in a suitable place or position; as, to stow bags, bales or casks in a ships hold; to stow hay in a mow; to stow sheaves. The word has reference to the placing of many thing, or of one thing among many, or of a mass of things.*NWAD STOW.2*

2. To lay up; to reposit.*NWAD STOW.3*

Stow in names, signifies place, as in Barstow.*NWAD STOW.4*

STOWAGE, *n.*

1. The act or operation of placing in a suitable position; or the suitable disposition of several things together. The stowage of a ships cargo to advantage requires no little skill. It is of great consequence to make good stowage. [This is the principal use of

the word.]*NWAD STOWAGE.2*

2. Room for the reception of things to be reposited.*NWAD STOWAGE.3*

In every vessel there is stowage for immense treasures.*NWAD STOWAGE.4*

3. The state of being laid up. I am curious to have the plate and jewels in safe stowage.*NWAD STOWAGE.5*

4. Money paid for stowing goods. [Little used.]*NWAD STOWAGE.6*

STOWED, *pp.* Placed in due position or order; reposited.

STOWING, *ppr.* Placing in due position; disposing in good order.

STRABISM, *n.* [L., a squint-eyed person.] A squinting; the act or habit of looking asquint.

STRADDLE, *v.i.* To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart.

STRADDLE, *v.t.* To place one leg on one side and the other on the other of any thing; as, to straddle a fence or a horse.

STRADDLING, *ppr.* Standing or walking with the legs far apart; placing one leg on one side and the other on the other.

STRAGGLE, *v.i.* stragl. [This word seems to be formed on the root of stray. G., to pass, to migrate.]

1. To wander from the direct course or way; to rove. When troops are on the march, let not the men straggle.*NWAD STRAGGLE.2*

2. To wander at large without an certain direction or object; to ramble.*NWAD STRAGGLE.3*

The wolf spied a straggling kid.*NWAD STRAGGLE.4*

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far in growth. Prune the straggling branches of the hedge.*NWAD STRAGGLE.5*

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body.*NWAD STRAGGLE.6*

They came between Scylla and Charybdis and the straggling rocks.*NWAD STRAGGLE.7*

STRAGGLER, *n.*

1. A wanderer; a rover; one that departs from the direct or proper course; one that rambles without any settled direction.*NWAD STRAGGLER.2*

2. A vagabond; a wandering shiftless fellow.*NWAD STRAGGLER.3*

3. Something that shoots beyond the rest or too far.*NWAD STRAGGLER.4*

4. Something that stands by itself.*NWAD STRAGGLER.5*

STRAGGLING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving; rambling; being in a separate position.

STRAHLSTEIN, *n.* [G., a beam or gleam, and stone. Another name of actinolite.]

STRAIGHT, *a.* [L., formed from the root of reach, stretch, right. It is customary to write straight, for direct or right, and strait, for narrow, but this is a practice wholly arbitrary, both being the same word. Strait we use in the sense in which it is used in the south of Europe. Both sense proceed from stretching, straining.]

1. Right, in a mathematical sense; direct; passing from one point to another by the nearest course; not deviating or crooked; as a straight line; a straight course; a straight piece of timber.*NWAD STRAIGHT.2*

2. Narrow; close; tight; as a straight garment. [See *Strait*, as it is generally written.]*NWAD STRAIGHT.3*

3. Upright; according with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness.*NWAD STRAIGHT.4*

STRAIGHT, *adv.* Immediately; directly; in the shortest time.

I know thy generous temper well; fling but the appearance of dishonor on it, it straight takes fire, and mounts into a blaze.*NWAD STRAIGHT.6*

STRAIGHTEN, *v.t.*

1. To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.*NWAD STRAIGHTEN.2*

2. To make narrow, tense or close; to tighten.*NWAD STRAIGHTEN.3*

3. To reduce to difficulties or distress.*NWAD STRAIGHTEN.4*

STRAIGHTENED, *pp.* Made straight; made narrow.

STRAIGHTENER, *n.* He or that which straightens.

STRAIGHTENING, *ppr.* Making straight or narrow.

STRAIGHTLY, *adv.*

1. In a right line; not crookedly.*NWAD STRAIGHTLY.2*

2. Tightly; closely.*NWAD STRAIGHTLY.3*

STRAIGHTNESS, *n.*

1. The quality or state of being straight; rectitude.*NWAD STRAIGHTNESS.2*

2. Narrowness; tension; tightness.*NWAD STRAIGHTNESS.3*

STRAIGHTWAY, *adv.* [straight and way.] Immediately; without loss of time; without delay.

He took the damsel by the hand, and said to her, Talitha cumi--and straightway the damsel arose. *Mark 5:42*. [Straightways is obsolete.]*NWAD STRAIGHTWAY.2*

STRAIKS, *n.* Strong plates of iron on the circumference of a cannon wheel over the joints of the fellies.

STRAIN, *v.t.* [L. This word retains its original signification, to stretch.]

1. To stretch; to draw with force; to extend with great effort; as, to strain a rope; to strain the shrouds of a ship; to strain the chords of an instrument.*NWAD STRAIN.2*

2. To cause to draw with force, or with excess of exertion; to injure by pressing with too much effort. He strained this horses or his oxen by overloading them.*NWAD STRAIN.3*

3. To stretch violently or by violent exertion; as, to strain the arm or the muscles.*NWAD STRAIN.4*

4. To put to the utmost strength. Men in desperate cases will strain themselves for relief.*NWAD STRAIN.5*

5. To press or cause to pass through some porous substance; to purify or separate from extraneous matter by filtration; to filter; as, to strain milk. Water may be stained through sand.*NWAD STRAIN.6*

6. To sprain; to injure by drawing or stretching.*NWAD STRAIN.7*

Prudes decayd about may tack, strain their necks with looking back.*NWAD STRAIN.8*

7. To make tighter; to cause to bind closer.*NWAD STRAIN.9*

To strain his fetters with a stricter care.*NWAD STRAIN.10*

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.*NWAD*

STRAIN.11

His mirth is forced and strained.*NWAD STRAIN.12*

STRAIN, *v.i.*

1. To make violent efforts.*NWAD STRAIN.14*

To build his fortune I will strain a little.*NWAD STRAIN.15*

Straining with too weak a wing.*NWAD STRAIN.16*

2. To be filtered. Water straining through sand becomes pure.*NWAD STRAIN.17*

STRAIN, *n.*

1. A violent effort; a stretching or exertion of the limbs or muscles, or of any thing else.*NWAD STRAIN.19*

2. An injury by excessive exertion, drawing or stretching.*NWAD STRAIN.20*

3. Style; continued manner of speaking or writing; as the genius and strain of the book of Proverbs. So we say, poetic strains, lofty strains.*NWAD STRAIN.21*

4. Song; note; sound; or a particular part of a tune.*NWAD STRAIN.22*

Their heavenly harps a lower strain began.*NWAD STRAIN.23*

5. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.*NWAD STRAIN.24*

Because heretics have a strain of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisements.*NWAD STRAIN.25*

6. Manner of speech or action.*NWAD STRAIN.26*

Such take too high a strain at first.*NWAD STRAIN.27*

7. Race; generation; descent.*NWAD STRAIN.28*

He is of a noble strain. [Not in use.]*NWAD STRAIN.29*

8. Hereditary disposition.*NWAD STRAIN.30*

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated, spoil the strain of a nation. [Not in use.]*NWAD STRAIN.31*

9. Rank; character. [Not in use.]*NWAD STRAIN.32*

STRAINABLE, *a.* Capable of being strained [Not in use.]

STRAINED, *pp.* Stretched; violently exerted; filtered.

STRAINER, *n.* That through which any liquid passes for purification; an instrument for filtration.

The lacteals of animal bodies are the strainers to separate the pure emulsion from its feces. [This doctrine is now questioned.]*NWAD STRAINER.2*

STRAINING, *ppr.* Stretching; exerting with violence; making great efforts; filtering.

STRAINING, *n.* The act of stretching; the act of filtering; filtration.

STRAINT, *n.* A violent stretching or tension. [Not in use.]

STRAIT, *a.* [See *Straight*.]

1. Narrow; close; not broad.*NWAD STRAIT.2*

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way that leadeth to life, and few there be that find it. *Matthew 7:14*.*NWAD STRAIT.3*

2. Close; intimate; as a strait degree of favor.*NWAD STRAIT.4*

3. Strict; rigorous.*NWAD STRAIT.5*

He now, forsooth, takes on him to reform some certain edicts, and some strait decrees.*NWAD STRAIT.6*

4. Difficult; distressful.*NWAD STRAIT.7*

5. Straight; not crooked.*NWAD STRAIT.8*

STRAIT, *n.* [See *Straight*.]

1. A narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the ocean, between continents or other portions of land; as the straits of Gibraltar; the straits of Magellan; the straits of Dover. [In this sense, the plural is more generally used than the singular, and often without any apparent reason or propriety.]*NWAD STRAIT.10*

2. Distress; difficulty; distressing necessity; formerly written streight. [Used either in the singular or plural.]*NWAD STRAIT.11*

Let no man who owns a providence, become desperate under any calamity or strait whatsoever.*NWAD STRAIT.12*

Ulysses made use of the pretense of natural infirmity to conceal the straits he was in at that time in his thoughts.*NWAD STRAIT.13*

STRAIT, *v.t.* To put to difficulties. [Not in use.]

STRAITEN, *v.t.*

1. To make narrow.*NWAD STRAITEN.2*

In narrow circuit, straitend by a foe.*NWAD STRAITEN.3*

2. To contract; to confine; as, to straiten the British commerce.*NWAD STRAITEN.4*

3. To make tense or tight; as, to straiten a cord.*NWAD STRAITEN.5*

4. To distress; to perplex; to press with poverty or other necessity; as, a man straitened in his circumstances.*NWAD STRAITEN.6*

5. To press by want of sufficient room.*NWAD STRAITEN.7*

Waters when straitened, as at the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise.*NWAD STRAITEN.8*

STRAIT-HANDED, *a.* [strait and hand.] Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly. [Not much used.]

STRAIT-HANDEDNESS, *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony.

STRAIT-LACED, *a.* [strait and lace.]

1. Griped with stays.*NWAD STRAIT-LACED.2*

We have few well-shaped that are strait-laced.*NWAD STRAIT-LACED.3*

2. Stiff; constrained. Hence,*NWAD STRAIT-LACED.4*

3. Rigid in opinion; strict.*NWAD STRAIT-LACED.5*

STRAITLY, *adv.*

1. Narrowly; closely.*NWAD STRAITLY.2*

2. Strictly; rigorously. [For this, strictly is now used.]*NWAD STRAITLY.3*

3. Closely; intimately.*NWAD STRAITLY.4*

STRAITNESS, *n.*

1. Narrowness; as the straitness of a place; straitness of mind; straitness of circumstances.*NWAD STRAITNESS.2*

2. Strictness; rigor; as the straitness of a man's proceedings.*NWAD STRAITNESS.3*

3. Distress; difficulty; pressure from necessity of any kind, particularly from poverty.*NWAD STRAITNESS.4*

4. Want; scarcity; or rather narrowness; as the straitness of the

conveniences of life.*NWAD STRAITNESS.5*

STRAIT-WAISTCOAT, STRAIT-JACKET, *n.* An apparatus to confine the limbs of a distracted person.

STRAKE, *pret.* of strike. [See *Strike*.]

STRAKE, *n.*

1. A streak. [Not used unless in reference to the range of planks in a ships side. See *Streak*.]*NWAD STRAKE.3*

2. A narrow board. [Not used.]*NWAD STRAKE.4*

3. The iron band of a wheel. [In the United States, this is called a band, or the tire of a wheel.]*NWAD STRAKE.5*

STRAM, *v.i.* To spread out the limbs; to sprawl. [Local and vulgar.]

STRAMASH, *v.t.* To strike, beat or bang; to break; to destroy. [Local and vulgar.]

STRAMINEOUS, *a.* [L., straw.]

1. Strawy; consisting of straw.*NWAD STRAMINEOUS.2*

2. Chaffy; like straw; light.*NWAD STRAMINEOUS.3*

STRAND, *n.*

1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake, and perhaps of a navigable river. It is never used of the bank of a small river or pond. The Dutch on the Hudson apply it to a landing place; as the strand at Kingston.*NWAD STRAND.2*

2. One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed.*NWAD STRAND.3*

STRAND, *v.t.*

1. To drive or run aground on the sea shore, as a ship.*NWAD STRAND.5*

2. To break one of the strands of a rope.*NWAD STRAND.6*

STRAND, *v.i.* To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground; as, a ship strands at high water.

STRANDED, *pp.*

1. Run ashore.*NWAD STRANDED.2*

2. Having a strand broken.*NWAD STRANDED.3*

STRANDING, *ppr.* Running ashore; breaking a strand.

STRANGE, *a.* [L.]

1. Foreign; belonging to anther country.*NWAD STRANGE.2*

I do not contemn the knowledge of strange and divers tongues. [This sense is nearly obsolete.]*NWAD STRANGE.3*

2. Not domestic; belonging to others.*NWAD STRANGE.4*

So she impatient her own faults to see, turns from herself, and in strange things delights. [Nearly obsolete.]*NWAD STRANGE.5*

3. New; not before known, heard or seen. The former custom was familiar; the latter was new and strange to them. Hence,*NWAD STRANGE.6*

4. Wonderful; causing surprise; exciting curiosity. It is strange that men will not receive improvement, when it is shown to be improvement.*NWAD STRANGE.7*

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive strange alteration in me.*NWAD STRANGE.8*

5. Odd; unusual; irregular; not according to the common way.*NWAD STRANGE.9*

Hes strange and peevish.*NWAD STRANGE.10*

6. Remote. [Little used.]*NWAD STRANGE.11*

7. Uncommon; unusual.*NWAD STRANGE.12*

This made David to admire the law of god at that strange rate.*NWAD STRANGE.13*

8. Unacquainted.*NWAD STRANGE.14*

They were now at a gage, looking strange at one another.*NWAD STRANGE.15*

9. Strange is sometimes uttered by way of exclamation.*NWAD STRANGE.16*

Strange! What extremes should thus preserve the snow, high on the Alps, or in deep caves below.*NWAD STRANGE.17*

This is an elliptical expression for it is strange.*NWAD STRANGE.18*

STRANGE, *v.t.* To alienate; to estrange. [Not in use.]

STRANGE, *v.i.*

1. To wonder; to be astonished. [Not in use.]*NWAD STRANGE.21*

2. To be estranged or alienated. [Not in use.]*NWAD STRANGE.22*

STRANGELY, *adv.*

1. With some relation to foreigners.*NWAD STRANGELY.2*

2. Wonderfully; in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder.*NWAD STRANGELY.3*

How strangely active are the acts of peace.*NWAD STRANGELY.4*

It would strangely delight you to see with what spirit he converses.*NWAD STRANGELY.5*

STRANGENESS, *n.*

1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.*NWAD STRANGENESS.2*

If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no strangeness of country can make any man a stranger to me.*NWAD STRANGENESS.3*

2. Distance in behavior; reserve; coldness; forbidding manner.*NWAD STRANGENESS.4*

Will you not observe the strangeness of his alterd countenance?*NWAD STRANGENESS.5*

3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness.*NWAD STRANGENESS.6*

Men worthier than himself here tend the savage strangeness he puts on.*NWAD STRANGENESS.7*

4. Alienation of mind; estrangement; mutual dislike.*NWAD STRANGENESS.8*

This might seem a means to continue a strangeness between two nations. [This sense is obsolete or little used.]*NWAD STRANGENESS.9*

5. Wonderfulness; the power of exciting surprise and wonder; uncommonness that raises wonder by novelty.*NWAD STRANGENESS.10*

This raised greater tumults in the hearts of men than the strangeness and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles.*NWAD STRANGENESS.11*

STRANGER, *n.*

1. A foreigner; one who belongs to another country. Paris and London are visited by strangers from all the countries of Europe.*NWAD STRANGER.2*

2. One of another town, city, state or province in the same country. The Commencements in American colleges are frequented by multitudes of strangers from the neighboring towns and states.*NWAD STRANGER.3*

3. One unknown. The gentleman is a stranger to me.*NWAD STRANGER.4*

4. One unacquainted.*NWAD STRANGER.5*

My child is yet a stranger to the world.*NWAD STRANGER.6*

I was no stranger to the original.*NWAD STRANGER.7*

5. A guest; a visitor.*NWAD STRANGER.8*

6. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.*NWAD STRANGER.9*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear, and strangers to the sun yet ripen here.*NWAD STRANGER.10*

7. In law, one not privy or party to an act.*NWAD STRANGER.11*

STRANGER, *v.t.* To estrange; to alienate. [Not in use.]

STRANGLE, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To choke; to suffocate; to destroy life by stopping respiration.*NWAD STRANGLE.2*

Our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to strangle herself.*NWAD STRANGLE.3*

2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.*NWAD STRANGLE.4*

STRANGLED, *pp.* Choked; suffocated; suppressed.

STRANGLER, *n.* One who strangles.

STRANGLES, ***n.*** **Swellings in a horses throat.**

STRANGLING, ***ppr.*** **Choking; suffocating; suppressing.**

STRANGLING, ***n.*** **The act of destroying life by stopping respiration.**

STRANGULATED, ***a.*** **Compressed. A hernia or rupture is said to be strangulated, when it is so compressed as to cause dangerous symptoms.**

STRANGULATION, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. The act of strangling; the act of destroying life by stopping respiration; suffocation.*NWAD STRANGULATION.2*

2. That kind of suffocation which is common to women in hysterics; also, the straitening or compression of the intestines in hernia.*NWAD STRANGULATION.3*

STRANGURY, ***n.*** **[L., Gr., a drop, urine.] Literally, a discharge of urine by drops; a difficulty of discharging urine, attended with pain.**

STRAP, ***n.*** **[L. Strap and strop appear to be from stripping, and perhaps stripe also; all having resemblance to a strip of bark peeled from a tree.]**

1. A long narrow slip of cloth or lether, of various forms and for various uses; as the strap of a shoe or boot; straps for fastening trunks or other baggage, for stretching limbs in surgery, etc.*NWAD STRAP.2*

2. In botany, the flat part of the corollet in ligulate florets; also, an appendage to the leaf in some grasses.*NWAD STRAP.3*

STRAP, ***v.t.***

1. To beat or chastise with a strap.*NWAD STRAP.5*

2. To fasten or bind with a strap.*NWAD STRAP.6*

3. To rub on a strap for sharpening, as a razor.*NWAD STRAP.7*

STRAPPADO, *n.* A military punishment formerly practiced. It consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam and letting him fall, by which means a limb was sometimes dislocated.

STRAPPADO, *v.t.* To torture.

STRAPPING, *ppr.*

1. Drawing on a strap, as a razor.*NWAD STRAPPING.2*

2. Binding with a strap.*NWAD STRAPPING.3*

3. *a.* Tall; lusty; as a strapping fellow.*NWAD STRAPPING.4*

STRAP-SHAPED, *a.* In botany, ligulate.

STRATA, *n. plu.* [See *Stratum*.] Beds; layers; as strata of sand, clay or coal.

STRATAGEM, *n.* [L., Gr., to lead an army.]

1. An artifice, particularly in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy.*NWAD STRATAGEM.2*

2. An artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.*NWAD STRATAGEM.3*

Those oft are stratagems which errors seem.*NWAD STRATAGEM.4*

STRATEGE, STRATEGUS, *n.* [Gr.] An Athenian general officer.

STRATH, *n.* A vale, bottom or low ground between hills. [Not in use.]

STRATIFICATION, *n.* [from stratify.]

1. The process by which substances in the earth have been formed into strata or layers.*NWAD STRATIFICATION.2*

2. The state of being formed into layers in the earth.*NWAD STRATIFICATION.3*

3. The act of laying in strata.*NWAD STRATIFICATION.4*

STRATIFIED, *pp.* Formed into a layer, as a terrene substance.

STRATIFY, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To form into a layer, as substances in the earth. Thus clay, sand and other species of earth are often found stratified.*NWAD STRATIFY.2*

2. To lay in strata.*NWAD STRATIFY.3*

STRATIFYING, *ppr.* Arranging in a layer, as terrene substances.

STRATOCRACY, *n.* [Gr., an army; to hold.] A military government; government by military chiefs and an army.

STRATOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr., and army; to describe.] Description of armies, or what belongs to an army. [Not in use.]

STRATUM, *n. plu.* stratums or strata. The latter is most common. [L., to spread or lay.]

1. In geology and mineralogy, a layer; any species of earth, sand, coal and the like, arranged in a flat form, distinct from the adjacent matter. The thicker strata are called beds; and these beds are sometimes stratified.*NWAD STRATUM.2*

2. A bed or layer artificially made.*NWAD STRATUM.3*

STRAUGHT, *pp.* for stretched.

STRAW, *n.* [G., L. See *Strew*.]

1. The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, etc. Chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and peas. When used of single stalks, it admits of a plural, straws. Straws may show which way the wind blows. We say of grain while growing, the straw is large, or it is rusty.*NWAD STRAW.2*

2. A mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed; as a bundle or a load of straw. In this sense, the word admits not the plural number.*NWAD STRAW.3*

3. Any thing proverbially worthless. I care not a straw for the play. I will not abate a straw.*NWAD STRAW.4*

STRAW, *v.t.* To spread or scatter. [See *Strew* and *Strow*.]

STRAWBERRY, *n.* [straw and berry.] A plant and its fruit, of the genus Fragaria. Strawberries are of various kinds, all delicious fruit.

STRAWBERRY-TREE, *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus

Arbutus; the fruit is of a fleshy substance, like a strawberry.

STRAW-BUILT, ***a.*** **[straw and built.] Constructed of straw; as the suburbs of a straw-built citadel.**

STRAW-COLOR, ***n.*** **The color of dry straw; a beautiful yellowish color.**

STRAW-COLORED, ***a.*** **Of a light yellow, the color of dry straw.**

STRAW-CUTTER, ***n.*** **An instrument to cut straw for fodder.**

STRAW-DRAIN, ***n.*** **A drain filled with straw.**

STRAW-STUFFED, ***a.*** **Stuffed with straw.**

STRAW-WORM, ***n.*** **[straw and worm.] A worm bred in straw.**

STRAWY, ***a.***

1. Made of straw; consisting of straw.*NWAD STRAWY.2*

2. Like straw; light.*NWAD STRAWY.3*

STRAY, ***v.i.*** **[The elements of this word are not certainly known. L., G., to wander, to strike; both probably from the root of reach, stretch. See *Straggle*.]**

1. To wander, as from a direct course; to deviate or go out of the way. We say, to stray from the path or road into the forest or wood.*NWAD STRAY.2*

2. To wander from company, or from the proper limits; as, a sheep strays from the flock; a horse strays from an inclosure.*NWAD STRAY.3*

3. To rove; to wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to err; to deviate.*NWAD STRAY.4*

We have erred and strayed--*NWAD STRAY.5*

4. To wander; to rove at large; to play free and unconfined.*NWAD STRAY.6*

Lo, the glad gales oer all her beauties stray, breathe on her lips and in her bosom play.*NWAD STRAY.7*

5. To wander; to run a serpentine course.*NWAD STRAY.8*

Where Thames among the wanton valley strays.*NWAD STRAY.9*

STRAY, *v.t.* To mislead. [Not in use.]

STRAY, *n.*

1. Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure or its proper place and company, and wanders at large or is lost. The laws provide that strays shall be taken up, impounded and advertised.*NWAD STRAY.12*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a stray.*NWAD STRAY.13*

2. The act of wandering. [Little used.]*NWAD STRAY.14*

STRAYER, *n.* A wanderer. [Little used.]

STRAYING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving; departing from the direct course, from the proper inclosure, or from the path of duty.

STREAK, *n.* [G., a stroke or stripe. L.]

1. A line or long mark, of a different color from the ground; a stripe.*NWAD STREAK.2*

What mean those colord streaks in heaven?*NWAD STREAK.3*

2. In a ship, a uniform range of planks on the side or bottom; sometimes pronounced strake.*NWAD STREAK.4*

STREAK, *v.t.*

1. To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe; to variegate with lines of a different color or of different colors.*NWAD STREAK.6*

A mule admirably streaked and dappled with white and black--*NWAD STREAK.7*

Now streakd and glowing with the morning red.*NWAD STREAK.8*

2. To stretch. [Not elegant.]*NWAD STREAK.9*

STREAK, *v.i.* To run swiftly. [Vulgar in New England.]

STREAKED, *pp.* Marked or variegated with stripes of a different color.

STREAKING, *ppr.* Making streaks in.

STREAKY, *a.* Having stripes; striped; variegated with lines of a different color.

STREAM, *n.*

1. A current of water or other fluid; a liquid substance flowing in a line or course, either on the earth, as a river or brook, or from a vessel or other reservoir or fountain. Hence,*NWAD STREAM.2*

2. A river, brook or rivulet.*NWAD STREAM.3*

3. A current of water in the ocean; as the gulf stream.*NWAD STREAM.4*

4. A current of melted metal or other substance; as a stream of lead or iron flowing from a furnace; a stream of lava from a volcano.*NWAD STREAM.5*

5. Any thing issuing from a source and moving with a continued succession of parts; as a stream of words; a stream of sand.*NWAD STREAM.6*

A stream of beneficence.*NWAD STREAM.7*

6. A continued current of course; as a stream of weather. [Not used.]*NWAD STREAM.8*

The stream of his life.*NWAD STREAM.9*

7. A current of air or gas, or of light.*NWAD STREAM.10*

8. Current; drift; as of opinions or manners. It is difficult to oppose the stream of public opinion.*NWAD STREAM.11*

9. Water.*NWAD STREAM.12*

STREAM, *v.i.*

1. To flow; to move or run in a continuous current. Blood streams from a vein.*NWAD STREAM.14*

Beneath the banks where rivers stream.*NWAD STREAM.15*

2. To emit; to pour out in abundance. His eyes streamed with tears.*NWAD STREAM.16*

3. To issue with continuance, not by fits.*NWAD STREAM.17*

From opning skies my streaming glories shine.*NWAD STREAM.18*

4. To issue or shoot in streaks; as light streaming from the east.*NWAD STREAM.19*

5. To extend; to stretch in a long line; as a flag streaming in the wind.*NWAD STREAM.20*

STREAM, *v.t.* To mark with colors or embroidery in long tracts.

The heralds mantle is streamed with gold.*NWAD STREAM.22*

STREAMER, *n.* An ensign or flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind; a poetic use of the word.

Brave Rupert from afar appears, whose waving streamers the glad general knows.*NWAD STREAMER.2*

STREAMING, *ppr.*

1. Flowing; running in a current.*NWAD STREAMING.2*

2. Emitting; pouring out in abundance; as streaming eyes.*NWAD STREAMING.3*

3. Flowing; floating loosely; as a flag.*NWAD STREAMING.4*

STREAMLET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

STREAM-TIN, *n.* Particles or masses of tin found beneath the surface of alluvial ground.

STREAMY, *a.*

1. Abounding with running water.*NWAD STREAMY.2*

However streamy now, adust and dry, denied the goddess water.*NWAD STREAMY.3*

2. Flowing with a current or streak.*NWAD STREAMY.4*

His nodding helm emits a streamy ray.*NWAD STREAMY.5*

STREEK, *v.t.* To lay out, as a dead body. [Not in use.]

STREET, *n.* [L., strewed or spread. See *Strew*.]

1. Properly, a paved way or road; but in usage, any way or road in a city, chiefly a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley. *NWAD STREET.2*

2. Among the people of New England, any public highway.*NWAD STREET.3*

3. Streets, plural, any public way, road or place.*NWAD STREET.4*

That there be no complaining in our streets. *Psalm 144:14*.*NWAD STREET.5*

STREET-WALKER, *n.* [street and walk.] A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the streets.

STREET-WARD, *n.* [street and ward.] Formerly, an officer who had the care of the streets.

STREIGHT, *n.* A narrow. [See *Strait*.]

STREIGHT, *adv.* Strictly. [See *Strait*.]

STRENE, *n.* Race; offspring.

STRENGTH, *n.* [See *Strong*.]

1. That property or quality of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. We say, a sick man has not strength to walk, or to raise his head or his arm. We say, a man has strength to lift a weight, or to draw it. This quality is called also power and force. But force is also used to denote the effect of strength exerted, or the quantity of motion. Strength in this sense, is positive, or the power of producing positive motion or action, and is opposed to weakness.*NWAD STRENGTH.2*

2. Firmness; solidity or toughness; the quality of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding. Thus we speak of the strength of a bone, the strength of a beam, the strength of a wall, the strength of a rope. In this sense, strength is a passive quality, and is opposed to weakness or frangibility.*NWAD STRENGTH.3*

3. Power or vigor of any kind.*NWAD STRENGTH.4*

This act shall crush the strength of Satan.*NWAD STRENGTH.5*

Strength there must be either of love or war.*NWAD STRENGTH.6*

4. Power of resisting attacks; fastness; as the strength of a castle or

fort.*NWAD STRENGTH.7*

5. Support; that which supports; that which supplies strength; security.*NWAD STRENGTH.8*

God is our refuge and strength. *Psalm 46:1*.*NWAD STRENGTH.9*

6. Power of mind; intellectual force; the power of any faculty; as strength of memory; strength of reason; strength of judgment.*NWAD STRENGTH.10*

7. Spirit; animation.*NWAD STRENGTH.11*

Me thinks I feel new strength within me rise.*NWAD STRENGTH.12*

8. Force of writing; vigor; nervous diction. The strength of words, of style, of expression and the like, consists in the full and forcible exhibition of ideas, by which a sensible or deep impression is made on the mind of a hearer or reader. It is distinguished from softness or sweetness. Strength of language enforces an argument, produces conviction, or excites wonder or other strong emotion; softness and sweetness give pleasure.*NWAD STRENGTH.13*

And praise the easy vigor of a line, where Denhams strength and Wellers sweetness join.*NWAD STRENGTH.14*

9. Vividness; as strength of colors or coloring.*NWAD STRENGTH.15*

10. Spirit; the quality of any liquor which has the power of affecting the taste, or of producing sensible effects on other bodies; as the strength of wine or spirit; the strength of an acid.*NWAD STRENGTH.16*

11. The virtue or spirit of any vegetable, or of its juices or qualities.*NWAD STRENGTH.17*

12. Legal or moral force; validity; the quality of binding, uniting or securing; as the strength of social or legal obligations; the strength of law; the strength of public opinion or custom.*NWAD STRENGTH.18*

13. Vigor; natural force; as the strength of natural affection.*NWAD STRENGTH.19*

14. That which supports; confidence.*NWAD STRENGTH.20*

The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt upon the strength of it to neglect preparation for the ensuing campaign.*NWAD STRENGTH.21*

15. Amount of force, military or naval; an army or navy; number of troops or ships well appointed. What is the strength of the enemy by land, or by sea?*NWAD STRENGTH.22*

16. Soundness; force; the quality that convinces, persuades or commands assent; as the strength of an argument or of reasoning; the strength of evidence.*NWAD STRENGTH.23*

17. Vehemence; force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it; as the strength of wind or a current of water.*NWAD STRENGTH.24*

18. Degree of brightness or vividness; as the strength of light.*NWAD STRENGTH.25*

19. Fortification; fortress; as an inaccessible strength. [Not in use.]*NWAD STRENGTH.26*

20. Support; maintenance of power.*NWAD STRENGTH.27*

What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal strengths. [Not used.]*NWAD STRENGTH.28*

STRENGTH, *v.t.* To strengthen. [Not in use.]

STRENGTHEN, *v.t.*

1. To make strong or stronger; to add strength to, either physical, legal or moral; as, to strengthen a limb; to strengthen an obligation.*NWAD STRENGTHEN.2*

2. To confirm; to establish; as, to strengthen authority.*NWAD*

STRENGTHEN.3

3. To animate; to encourage; to fix in resolution.*NWAD STRENGTHEN.4*

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and strengthen him. *Deuteronomy 3:28*.*NWAD STRENGTHEN.5*

4. To cause to increase in power or security.*NWAD STRENGTHEN.6*

Let noble warwick, Cobham and the rest, with powerful policy strengthen themselves.*NWAD STRENGTHEN.7*

STRENGTHEN, *v.i.* To grow strong or stronger.

The disease that shall destroy at length, grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength.*NWAD STRENGTHEN.9*

Grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength.*NWAD STRENGTHEN.10*

STRENGTHENED, *pp.* Made strong or stronger; confirmed.

STRENGTHENER, *n.*

1. That which increases strength, physical or moral.*NWAD STRENGTHENER.2*

2. In medicine, something which, taken into the system, increases the action and energy of the vital powers.*NWAD STRENGTHENER.3*

STRENGTHENING, *ppr.* Increasing strength, physical or moral; confirming; animating.

STRENGTHLESS, *a.*

1. Wanting strength; destitute of power.*NWAD STRENGTHLESS.2*

2. Wanting spirit. [Little used.]*NWAD STRENGTHLESS.3*

STRENUOUS, *a.* [L.]

1. Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; as a strenuous advocate for national rights; a strenuous opposer of African slavery.*NWAD STRENUOUS.2*

2. Bold and active; valiant, intrepid and ardent; as a strenuous defender of his country.*NWAD STRENUOUS.3*

STRENUOUSLY, *adv.*

1. With eager and pressing zeal; ardently.*NWAD STRENUOUSLY.2*

2. Boldly; vigorously; actively.*NWAD STRENUOUSLY.3*

STRENUOUSNESS, *n.* Eagerness; earnestness; active zeal; ardor in pursuit of an object, or in opposition to a measure.

STREPENT, *a.* [L.] Noisy; loud. [Little used.]

STREPEROUS, *a.* [L.] Loud; boisterous. [Little used.]

STRESS, *n.*

1. Force; urgency; pressure; importance; that which bears with most weight; as the stress of a legal question. Consider how much stress is laid on the exercise of charity in the New Testament.*NWAD STRESS.2*

This, on which the great stress of the business depends--*NWAD STRESS.3*

2. Force or violence; as stress of weather.*NWAD STRESS.4*

3. Force; violence; strain.*NWAD STRESS.5*

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they

must not be put to a stress beyond their strength.*NWAD STRESS.6*

STRESS, *v.t.* To press; to urge; to distress; to put to difficulties. [Little used.]

STRETCH, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To draw out to greater length; to extend in a line; as, to stretch a cord or a rope.*NWAD STRETCH.2*

2. To extend in breadth; as, to stretch cloth.*NWAD STRETCH.3*

3. To spread; to expand; as, to stretch the wings.*NWAD STRETCH.4*

4. To reach; to extend.*NWAD STRETCH.5*

Stretch thine hand to the poor.*NWAD STRETCH.6*

5. To spread; to display; as, to stretch forth the heavens.*NWAD STRETCH.7*

6. To draw or pull out in length; to strain; as, to stretch a tendon or muscle.*NWAD STRETCH.8*

7. To make tense; to strain.*NWAD STRETCH.9*

So the stretchd cord the shackled dancer tries.*NWAD STRETCH.10*

8. To extend mentally; as, to stretch the mind or thoughts.*NWAD STRETCH.11*

9. To exaggerate; to extend too far; as, to stretch the truth; to stretch ones credit.*NWAD STRETCH.12*

STRETCH, *v.i.*

1. To be extended; to be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both. A wet hempen cord or cloth contracts; in drying, it stretches.*NWAD STRETCH.14*

2. To be extended; to spread; as, a lake stretches over a hundred miles of earth. Lake Erie stretches from Niagara nearly to Huron. Hence,*NWAD STRETCH.15*

3. To stretch to, is to reach.*NWAD STRETCH.16*

4. To be extended or to bear extension without breaking, as elastic substances.*NWAD STRETCH.17*

The inner membrane--because it would stretch and yield, remained unbroken.*NWAD STRETCH.18*

5. To sally beyond the truth; to exaggerate. A man who is apt to stretch, has less credit than others.*NWAD STRETCH.19*

6. In navigation, to sail; to direct a course. It is often understood to signify to sail under a great spread of canvas close hauled. In this it differs from stand, which implies no press of sail. We were standing to the east, when we saw a ship stretching to the southward.*NWAD STRETCH.20*

7. To make violent efforts in running.*NWAD STRETCH.21*

STRETCH, *n.*

1. Extension in length or in breadth; reach; as a great stretch of wings.*NWAD STRETCH.23*

2. Effort; struggle; strain.*NWAD STRETCH.24*

Those put lawful authority upon the stretch to the abuse of power, under color of prerogative.*NWAD STRETCH.25*

3. Force of body; straining.*NWAD STRETCH.26*

By stretch of arms the distant shore to gain.*NWAD STRETCH.27*

4. Utmost extent of meaning.*NWAD STRETCH.28*

Quotations, in their utmost stretch, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind.*NWAD STRETCH.29*

5. Utmost reach of power.*NWAD STRETCH.30*

This is the utmost stretch that nature can.*NWAD STRETCH.31*

6. In sailing, a tack; the reach or extent of progress on one tack.*NWAD STRETCH.32*

7. Course; direction; as the stretch of seams of coal.*NWAD STRETCH.33*

STRETCHED, *pp.* Drawn out in length; extended; exerted to the utmost.

STRETCHER, *n.*

1. He or that which stretches.*NWAD STRETCHER.2*

2. A term in bricklaying.*NWAD STRETCHER.3*

3. A piece of timber in building.*NWAD STRETCHER.4*

4. A narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against.*NWAD STRETCHER.5*

STRETCHING, *ppr.* Drawing out in length; extending; spreading; exerting force.

STREW, *v.t.* [This verb is written straw, strew, or strow; straw is nearly obsolete, and strow is obsolescent. Strew is generally used.]

1. To scatter; to spread by scattering; always applied to dry substances separable into parts or particles; as, to strew seed in beds; to strew sand on or over a floor; to strew flowers over a grave.*NWAD STREW.2*

2. To spread by being scattered over.*NWAD STREW.3*

The snow which does the top of Pindus strew.*NWAD STREW.4*

Is thine alone the seed that strews the plain?*NWAD STREW.5*

3. To scatter loosely.*NWAD STREW.6*

And strewd his mangled limbs about the field.*NWAD STREW.7*

STREWED, *pp.*

1. Scattered; spread by scattering; as sand strewed on paper.*NWAD STREWED.2*

2. Covered or sprinkled with something scattered; as a floor strewed with sand.*NWAD STREWED.3*

STREWING, *ppr.* Scattering; spreading over.

STREWING, *n.*

1. The act of scattering or spreading over.*NWAD STREWING.3*

2. Any thing fit to be strewed.*NWAD STREWING.4*

STREWMENT, *n.* Any thing scattered in decoration. [Not used.]

STRIAE, *n. plu.* [L. See *Streak*.] In natural history, small channels in the shells of cockles and in other substances.

STRIATE, STRIATED, *a.*

1. Formed with small channels; channeled.*NWAD STRIATE.2*

2. In botany, streaked; marked or scored with superficial or very slender lines; marked with fine parallel lines.*NWAD STRIATE.3*

Striated fracture, in mineralogy, consists of long narrow separable parts laid on or beside each other.*NWAD STRIATE.4*

STRIATURE, *n.* Disposition of striae.

STRICK, *n.* [Gr., L., a screech-owl.] A bird of ill omen. [Not in use.]

STRICKEN, *pp.* of strike.

1. Struck; smitten; as the stricken deer. [See *Strike*.]*NWAD STRICKEN.2*

2. Advanced; worn; far gone.*NWAD STRICKEN.3*

Abraham was old and well stricken in age. *Genesis 24:1*.*NWAD STRICKEN.4*

STRICKLE, *n.* [from strike.]

1. A strike; an instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure. [In the United States the word strike is used.]*NWAD STRICKLE.2*

2. An instrument for whetting sythes.*NWAD STRICKLE.3*

STRICT, *a.* [L. See *Strain*.]

1. Strained; drawn close; tight; as a strict embrace; a strict ligature.*NWAD STRICT.2*

2. Tense; not relaxed; as a strict or lax fiber.*NWAD STRICT.3*

3. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice; as, to keep strict watch. Observe the strictest rules of virtue and decorum.*NWAD STRICT.4*

4. Severe; rigorous; governed or governing by exact rules; observing exact rules; as, the father is very strict in observing the sabbath. The master is very strict with his apprentices.*NWAD STRICT.5*

5. Rigorous; not mild or indulgent; as strict laws.*NWAD STRICT.6*

6. Confined; limited; not with latitude; as, to understand words in a strict sense.*NWAD STRICT.7*

STRICTLY, *adv.*

1. Closely; tightly.*NWAD STRICTLY.2*

2. Exactly; with nice accuracy; as, patriotism strictly so called, is a noble virtue.*NWAD STRICTLY.3*

3. Positively. He commanded his son strictly to proceed no further.*NWAD STRICTLY.4*

4. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.*NWAD STRICTLY.5*

Examine thyself strictly whether thou didst not best at first.*NWAD STRICTLY.6*

STRICTNESS, *n.*

1. Closeness; tightness; opposed to laxity.*NWAD STRICTNESS.2*

2. Exactness in the observance of rules, laws, rites and the like; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity or precision.*NWAD STRICTNESS.3*

I could not grant too much or distrust too little to men that pretended singular piety and religious strictness.*NWAD STRICTNESS.4*

3. Rigor; severity.*NWAD STRICTNESS.5*

These commissioners proceeded with such strictness and severity as did much obscure the kings mercy.*NWAD STRICTNESS.6*

STRICTURE, *n.* [L. See *Strike* and *Stroke*.]

1. A stroke; a glance; a touch.*NWAD STRICTURE.2*

2. A touch of criticism; critical remark; censure.*NWAD STRICTURE.3*

I have given myself the liberty of these strictures by way of reflection, on every passage.*NWAD STRICTURE.4*

3. A drawing; a spasmodic or other morbid contraction of any passage of the body.*NWAD STRICTURE.5*

STRIDE, *n.* [L.] A long step.

Her voice theatrically loud, and masculine her stride.*NWAD STRIDE.2*

STRIDE, *v.i. pret.* strid, strode; *pp.* strid, stridden.

1. To walk with long steps.*NWAD STRIDE.4*

Mars in the middle of the shining shield is gravd, and strides along the field.*NWAD STRIDE.5*

2. To straddle.*NWAD STRIDE.6*

STRIDE, *v.t.* To pass over at a step.

See him stride valleys wide.*NWAD STRIDE.8*

STRIDING, *ppr.* Walking with long steps; passing over at a step.

STRIDOR, *n.* [L.] A harsh creaking noise, or a crack.

STRIDULOUS, *a.* [L.] Making a small harsh sound or a creaking.

STRIFE, *n.* [See *Strive*.]

1. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either by intellectual or physical efforts. Strife may be carried on between students or between mechanics.*NWAD STRIFE.2*

Thus Gods contended, noble strife, who most should ease the wants of life.*NWAD STRIFE.3*

2. Contention in anger or enmity; contest; struggle for victory; quarrel or war.*NWAD STRIFE.4*

I and my people were at great strife with the children of Ammon. *Judges 12:2*.*NWAD STRIFE.5*

These vows thus granted, raisd a strife above betwixt the god of war and queen of love.*NWAD STRIFE.6*

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.*NWAD STRIFE.7*

Artificial strife lives in these touches livelier than life.*NWAD STRIFE.8*

4. The agitation produced by different qualities; as the strife of acid and alkali. [Little used.]*NWAD STRIFE.9*

STRIFEFUL, *a.* Contentious; discordant.

The ape was strifeful and ambitious and the fox guileful and most covetous.*NWAD STRIFEFUL.2*

STRIGMENT, *n.* [L.] Scraping; that which is scraped off. [Not in use.]

STRIGOUS, *a.* [L.] In botany, a strigous leaf is one set with stiff lanceolate bristles.

STRIKE, *v.t. pret.* struck; *pp.* struck and stricken; but struck is in the most common use. Strook is wholly obsolete. [G., to pass, move or ramble, to depart, to touch, to stroke, to glide or glance over, to lower or strike, as sails, to curry; L., to sweep together, to spread, as a plaster, to play on a violin, to card, as wool, to strike or whip, as with a rod; a stroke, stripe or lash.]

1. To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument; to give a blow to, either with the open hand, the fist, a stick, club or whip, or with a pointed instrument, or with a ball or an arrow discharged. An arrow struck the shield; a ball strikes a ship between wind and water.*NWAD STRIKE.2*

He at Philippi kept his sword een like a dancer, while I struck the lean and wrinkled Cassius.*NWAD STRIKE.3*

2. To dash; to throw with a quick motion.*NWAD STRIKE.4*

They shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side-posts. *Exodus 12:7*.*NWAD STRIKE.5*

3. To stamp; to impress; to coin; as, to strike coin at the mint; to strike dollars or sovereigns; also, to print; as, to strike five hundred copies of a book.*NWAD STRIKE.6*

4. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate; as, a tree strikes its root deep.*NWAD STRIKE.7*

5. To punish; to afflict; as smite is also used.*NWAD STRIKE.8*

To punish the just is not good, nor to strike princes for equity. *Proverbs 17:26*.*NWAD STRIKE.9*

6. To cause to sound; to notify by sound; as, the clock strikes twelve; the drums strike up a march.*NWAD STRIKE.10*

7. To run upon; to be stranded. The ship struck at twelve, and remained fast.*NWAD STRIKE.11*

8. To pass with a quick or strong effect; to dart; to penetrate.*NWAD STRIKE.12*

Now and then a beam of wit or passion strikes through the obscurity of the poem.*NWAD STRIKE.13*

9. To lower a flag or colors in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of the ship to an enemy.*NWAD STRIKE.14*

10. To break forth; as, to strike into reputation. [Not in use.]*NWAD STRIKE.15*

To strike in, to enter suddenly; also, to recede from the surface, as an eruption; to disappear.*NWAD STRIKE.16*

To strike in with, to conform to; to suit itself to; to join with at once.*NWAD STRIKE.17*

To strike out, to wander; to make a sudden excursion; as, to strike out into an irregular course of life.*NWAD STRIKE.18*

To strike, among workmen in manufactories, in England, is to quit work I a body or by combination, in order to compel their employers to raise their wages.*NWAD STRIKE.19*

STRIKE, *n.*

1. An instrument with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt and the like, for scraping off what is above the level of the top.*NWAD STRIKE.21*

2. A bushel; four pecks. [Local.]*NWAD STRIKE.22*

3. A measure of four bushels or half a quarter. [Local.]*NWAD STRIKE.23*

Strike of flax, a handful that may be hackled at once. [Local.]*NWAD STRIKE.24*

STRIKE-BLOCK, *n.* [strike and block.] A plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint.

STRIKER, *n.*

1. One that strikes, or that which strikes.*NWAD STRIKER.2*

2. In Scripture, a quarrelsome man. *Titus 1:7*.*NWAD STRIKER.3*

STRIKING, *ppr.*

1. Hitting with a blow; impressing; imprinting; punishing; lowering, as sails or a mast, etc.*NWAD STRIKING.2*

2. *a.* Affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive; as a striking representation or image.*NWAD STRIKING.3*

3. Strong; exact; adapted to make impression; as a striking resemblance of features.*NWAD STRIKING.4*

STRIKINGLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to affect or surprise; forcibly; strongly; impressively.

STRIKINGNESS, *n.* The quality of affecting or surprising.

STRING, *n.* [G., L., drawing, stretching.]

1. A small rope, line or cord, or a slender strip of lether or other like substance, used for fastening or tying things.*NWAD STRING.2*

2. A ribin.*NWAD STRING.3*

Round Ormonds knee thou tyst the mystic string.*NWAD STRING.4*

3. A thread on which any thing is filed; and hence, a line of things; as a string of shells or beads.*NWAD STRING.5*

4. The chord of a musical instrument, as of a harpsichord, harp or violin; as an instrument of ten strings.*NWAD STRING.6*

5. A fiber, as of a plant.*NWAD STRING.7*

Duck weed putteth forth a little string into the water, from the bottom.*NWAD STRING.8*

6. A nerve or tendon of an animal body.*NWAD STRING.9*

The string of his tongue was loosed. *Mark 7:35*.*NWAD STRING.10*

[This is not a technical word.]*NWAD STRING.11*

7. The line or cord of a bow.*NWAD STRING.12*

He twangs the quivring string.*NWAD STRING.13*

8. A series of things connected or following in succession; any concatenation of things; as a string of arguments; a string of propositions.*NWAD STRING.14*

9. In ship-building, the highest range of planks in a ships ceiling, or that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper deck ports.*NWAD STRING.15*

10. The tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants; as the strings of beans.*NWAD STRING.16*

To have two strings to the bow, to have two expedients for executing a project or gaining a purpose; to have a double advantage, or to have two views. [In the latter sense, unusual.]*NWAD STRING.17*

STRING, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* strung.

1. To furnish with strings.*NWAD STRING.19*

Has not wise nature strung the legs and feet?*NWAD STRING.20*

2. To put in tune a stringed instrument.*NWAD STRING.21*

For here the muse so oft her harp has strung--*NWAD STRING.22*

3. To file; to put on a line; as, to string beads or pearls.*NWAD STRING.23*

4. To make tense; to strengthen.*NWAD STRING.24*

Toil strung the nerves, and purified the blood.*NWAD STRING.25*

5. To deprive of strings; as, to string beans.*NWAD STRING.26*

STRINGED, *a.*

1. Having strings; as a stringed instrument.*NWAD STRINGED.2*

2. Produced by strings; as stringed noise.*NWAD STRINGED.3*

STRINGENT, for astringent, binding, is not in use.

STRINGHALT, *n.* [string and halt.] A sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. [This word in some of the United States, is corrupted into springhalt.]

STRINGING, *ppr.* Furnishing with strings; putting in tune; filling; making tense; depriving of strings.

STRINGLESS, *a.* Having no strings.

His tongue is now a stringless instrument.*NWAD STRINGLESS.2*

STRINGY, *a.*

1. Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; as a stringy root.*NWAD STRINGY.2*

2. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.*NWAD STRINGY.3*

STRIP, *v.t.* [G., to strip, to flay, to stripe or streak, to graze upon, to swerve, ramble or stroll. L.]

1. To pull or tear off, as a covering; as, to strip the skin from a beast; to strip the bark from a tree; to strip the clothes from a man's back.*NWAD STRIP.2*

2. To deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel; as, to strip a beast of his skin; to strip a tree of its bark; to strip a man of his clothes.*NWAD STRIP.3*

3. To deprive; to bereave; to make destitute; as, to strip a man of his possessions.*NWAD STRIP.4*

4. To divest; as, to strip one of his rights and privileges. Let us strip this subject of all its adventitious glare.*NWAD STRIP.5*

5. To rob; to plunder; as, robbers strip a house.*NWAD STRIP.6*

6. To bereave; to deprive; to impoverish; as a man stripped of his fortune.*NWAD STRIP.7*

7. To deprive; to make bare by cutting, grazing or other means; as cattle strip the ground of its herbage.*NWAD STRIP.8*

8. To pull off husks; to husk; as, to strip maiz, or the ears of maiz.*NWAD STRIP.9*

9. To press out the last milk at a milking.*NWAD STRIP.10*

10. To unrig; as, to strip a ship.*NWAD STRIP.11*

11. To pare off the surface of land in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface.*NWAD STRIP.12*

To strip off,*NWAD STRIP.13*

1. To pull or take off; as, to strip off a covering; to strip off a mask or disguise.*NWAD STRIP.14*

2. To cast off. [Not in use.]*NWAD STRIP.15*

3. To separate from something connected. [Not in use.]*NWAD STRIP.16*

[We may observe the primary sense of this word is to peel or skin, hence to pull off in a long narrow piece; hence stripe.]*NWAD STRIP.17*

STRIP, *n.* [G., a stripe, a streak.]

1. A narrow piece, comparatively long; as a strip of cloth.*NWAD STRIP.19*

2. Waste, in a legal sense; destruction of fences, buildings, timber, etc.*NWAD STRIP.20*

STRIPE, *n.* [See *Strip*. It is probable that this word is taken from stripping.]

1. A line or long narrow division of any thing, of a different color from the ground as a stripe of red on a green ground; hence, any linear variation of color.*NWAD STRIPE.2*

2. A strip or long narrow piece attached to something of a different color; as a long stripe sewed upon a garment.*NWAD STRIPE.3*

3. The weal or long narrow mark discolored by a lash or rod.*NWAD STRIPE.4*

4. A stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, strap or scourge.*NWAD*

STRIPE.5

Forty stripes may he give him, and not exceed. *Deuteronomy 25:3*.*NWAD STRIPE.6*

[A blow with a club is not a stripe.]*NWAD STRIPE.7*

5. Affliction; punishment; sufferings.*NWAD STRIPE.8*

By his stripes are we healed. *Isaiah 53:5*.*NWAD STRIPE.9*

STRIPE, *v.t.*

1. To make stripes; to form with lines of different colors; to variegate with stripes.*NWAD STRIPE.11*

2. To stripe; to lash. [Little used.]*NWAD STRIPE.12*

STRIPED, *pp.*

1. Formed with lines of different colors.*NWAD STRIPED.2*

2. *a.* Having stripes of different colors.*NWAD STRIPED.3*

STRIPING, *ppr.* Forming with stripes.

STRIPLING, *n.* [from strip, stripe; primarily a tall slender youth, one that shoots up suddenly.] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

And the king said, inquire thou whose son the stripling is. *1 Samuel 17:56*.*NWAD STRIPLING.2*

STRIPPED, *pp.* Pulled or torn off; peeled; skinned; deprived; divested; made naked; impoverished; husked, as maiz.

STRIPPER, *n.* One that strips.

STRIPPING, *ppr.* Pulling off; peeling; skinning; flaying; depriving; divesting; husking.

STRIPPINGS, *n.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.

STRIVE, *v.i. pret.* strove; *pp.* striven. [G. This word coincides in elements with drive, and the primary sense is nearly the same. See *Rival*.]

1. To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavor with earnestness; to labor hard; applicable to exertions of body or mind. A workman strives to perform his task before another; a student strives to excel his fellows in improvement.*NWAD STRIVE.2*

Was it for this that his ambition strove to equal Cesar first, and after Jove?*NWAD STRIVE.3*

Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. *Romans 15:30*.*NWAD STRIVE.4*

Strive to enter in at the strait gate. *Luke 13:24*.*NWAD STRIVE.5*

2. To contend; to contest; to struggle in opposition to another; to be in contention or dispute; followed by against or with before the person or thing opposed; as, strive against temptation; strive for the truth.*NWAD STRIVE.6*

My spirit shall not always strive with man. *Genesis 6:3*.*NWAD STRIVE.7*

3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.*NWAD STRIVE.8*

Now private pity strove with public hate, reason with rage, and eloquence with fate.*NWAD STRIVE.9*

4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.*NWAD STRIVE.10*

Not that sweet grove of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspird Castalian spring, might with this paradise of Eden strive.*NWAD STRIVE.11*

STRIVER, *n.* One that strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind.

STRIVING, *ppr.* Making efforts; exerting the power of body or mind with earnestness; contending.

STRIVING, *n.* The act of making efforts; contest; contention.

Avoid foolish questions and genealogies and contentions, and strivings about the law. *Titus 3:9*.*NWAD STRIVING.3*

STRIVINGLY, *adv.* With earnest efforts; with struggles.

STROBIL, *n.* [L.] In botany, a pericarp formed from an ament by the hardening of the scales. It is made up of scales that are imbricate, from an ament contracted or squeezed together in this states of maturity, as the cone of the pine.

STROBILIFORM, *a.* [L., supra.] Shaped like a strobil, as a spike.

STROCAL, STROKAL, *n.* An instrument used by glass-makers to empty the metal from one pot to another.

STROKE, STROOK, for struck.

STROKE, *n.* [from strike.]

1. A blow; the striking of one body against another; applicable to a club or to any heavy body, or to a rod, whip or lash. A piece of timber falling may kill a man by its stroke; a man when whipped, can hardly fail to flinch or wince at every stroke.*NWAD STROKE.3*

Th oars were silver, which to the time of flutes kept stroke--*NWAD STROKE.4*

2. A hostile blow or attack.*NWAD STROKE.5*

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples without striking a stroke.*NWAD STROKE.6*

3. A sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity.*NWAD STROKE.7*

At this one stroke the man lookd dead in law.*NWAD STROKE.8*

4. Fatal attack; as the stroke of death.*NWAD STROKE.9*

5. The sound of the clock.*NWAD STROKE.10*

What is't o'clock? Upon the stroke of four.*NWAD STROKE.11*

6. The touch of a pencil.*NWAD STROKE.12*

Oh, lasting as those colors may they shine, free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy line.*NWAD STROKE.13*

Some parts of my work have been brightened by the strokes of your lordshipss pencil.*NWAD STROKE.14*

7. A touch; a masterly effort; as the boldest strokes of poetry.*NWAD STROKE.15*

He will give one of the finishing strokes to it.*NWAD STROKE.16*

8. An effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced.*NWAD STROKE.17*

9. Power; efficacy.*NWAD STROKE.18*

He has a great stroke with the reader, when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them.*NWAD STROKE.19*

[I believe this sense is obsolete.]*NWAD STROKE.20*

10. A dash in writing or printing; a line; a touch of the pen; as a hair stroke.*NWAD STROKE.21*

STROKE, *v.t.* [See *Strike* and *Strict*.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of expressing kindness or tenderness; to soothe.*NWAD STROKE.23*

He dried the falling drops, and yet more kind, he strokd her cheeks--*NWAD STROKE.24*

2. To rub gently in one direction.*NWAD STROKE.25*

3. To make smooth.*NWAD STROKE.26*

STROKED, ***pp.*** **Rubbed gently with the hand.**

STROKER, ***n.*** **One who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking.**

STROKESMAN, ***n.*** **In rowing, the man who rows the aftmost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest.**

STROKING, ***ppr.*** **Rubbing gently with the hand.**

STROLL, ***v.i.*** **[formed probably on troll, roll.] To rove; to wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely.**

These mothers stroll to beg sustenance for their helpless infants.*NWAD STROLL.2*

STROLL, ***n.*** **A wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely.**

STROLLER, ***n.*** **One who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant.**

STROLLING, ***ppr.*** **Roving idly; rambling on foot.**

STROMBITE, ***n.*** **A petrified shell of the genus Strombus.**

STROND, ***n.*** **The beach. [Not much used. See *Strand*.]**

STRONG, ***a.*** **[G., L. The sense of the radical word is to stretch, strain, draw, and probably from the root of stretch and reach.]**

1. Having physical active power, or great physical power; having the power of exerting great bodily force; vigorous. A patient is recovering from sickness, but is not yet strong enough to walk. A strong man will lift twice his own weight.*NWAD STRONG.2*

That our oxen may be strong to labor. *Psalm 144:14*.*NWAD STRONG.3*

Orses the strong to greater strength must yield.*NWAD STRONG.4*

2. Having physical passive power; having ability to bear or endure; firm; solid; as a constitution strong enough to bear the fatigues of a campaign.*NWAD STRONG.5*

3. Well fortified; able to sustain attacks; not easily subdued or taken; as a strong fortress or town.*NWAD STRONG.6*

4. Having great military or naval force; powerful; as a strong army or fleet; a strong nation; a nation strong at sea.*NWAD STRONG.7*

5. Having great wealth, means or resources; as a strong house or company of merchants.*NWAD STRONG.8*

6. Moving with rapidity; violent; forcible; impetuous; as a strong current of water or wind; the wind was strong from the northeast; we had a strong tide against us.*NWAD STRONG.9*

7. Hale; sound; robust; as a strong constitution.*NWAD STRONG.10*

8. Powerful; forcible; cogent; adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination; as a strong argument; strong reasons; strong evidence; a strong example or instance. He used strong language.*NWAD STRONG.11*

9. Ardent; eager; zealous; earnestly engaged; as a strong partisan; a strong whig or tory.*NWAD STRONG.12*

Her mother, ever strong against that match--*NWAD STRONG.13*

10. Having virtues of great efficacy; or having a particular quality in a great degree; as a strong powder or tincture; a strong decoction; strong tea; strong coffee.*NWAD STRONG.14*

11. Full of spirit; intoxicating; as strong liquors.*NWAD STRONG.15*

12. Affecting the sight forcibly; as strong colors.*NWAD STRONG.16*

13. Affecting the taste forcibly; as the strong flavor of onions.*NWAD STRONG.17*

14. Affecting the smell powerfully; as a strong scent.*NWAD STRONG.18*

15. Not of easy digestion; solid; as strong meat. *Hebrews 5:12, 14*.*NWAD STRONG.19*

16. Well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered; as a custom grown strong by time.*NWAD STRONG.20*

17. Violent; vehement; earnest.*NWAD STRONG.21*

Who in the day of his flesh, when he offered up prayers with strong crying and tears-- *Hebrews 5:7*.*NWAD STRONG.22*

18. Able; furnished with abilities.*NWAD STRONG.23*

I was stronger in prophecy than in criticism.*NWAD STRONG.24*

19. Having great force of mind, of intellect or of any faculty; as a man of strong powers of mind; a man of a strong mind or intellect; a man of strong memory, judgment or imagination.*NWAD STRONG.25*

20. Having great force; comprising much in few words.*NWAD STRONG.26*

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song, as high, as sweet, as easy and as strong.*NWAD STRONG.27*

21. Bright; glaring; vivid; as a strong light.*NWAD STRONG.28*

22. Powerful to the extent of force named; as an army ten thousand strong.*NWAD STRONG.29*

STRONGER, *a.* comp. of strong. Having more strength.

STRONGEST, *a.* superl. of strong. Having most strength.

STRONG-FISTED, *a.* [strong and fist.] Having a strong hand; muscular.

STRONG-HAND, ***n.*** **[strong and hand.] Violence; force; power.**

It was their meaning to take what they needed by strong-hand. [Not properly a compound word.]*NWAD STRONG-HAND.2*

STRONG-HOLD, ***n.*** **[strong and hold.] A fastness; a fort; a fortified place; a place of security.**

STRONGLY, ***adv.***

1. With strength; with great force or power; forcibly; a word of extensive application.*NWAD STRONGLY.2*

2. Firmly; in a manner to resist attack; as a town strongly fortified.*NWAD STRONGLY.3*

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. The evils of this measure were strongly represented to the government.*NWAD STRONGLY.4*

STRONG-SET, ***a.*** **[strong and set.] Firmly set or compacted.**

STRONG-WATER, ***n.*** **[strong and water.] Distilled or ardent spirit. [Not in use.]**

STRONTIAN, ***n.*** **[from Strontian, in Argyleshire, where it was first found.] An earth which, when pure and dry, is perfectly white, and resembles baryte in many of its properties. It is a compound of oxygen and a base to which is given the name strontium, in the proportion of 16 per cent. of the former, to 84 per cent. of the latter.**

STRONTIAN, STRONTITIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to strontian.**

STRONTIANITE, ***n.*** **Carbonate of strontian, a mineral that occurs massive, fibrous, stellated, and crystalized in the form of a hexahedral prism, modified on the edges, or terminated by a pyramid.**

Prismatic baryte, a species of heavy spar.*NWAD STRONTIANITE.2*

STRONTIUM, *n.* The base of strontian.

STROOK, for struck. [Not in use.]

STROP, *n.*

1. A strap. [See *Strap*.] This orthography is particularly used for a strip of lether used for sharpening razors and giving them a fine smooth edge; a razor-strop. But strap is preferable.*NWAD STROP.2*

2. A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and put round a block for hanging it.*NWAD STROP.3*

STROPHE, STROPHY, *n.* [Gr., a turn; to turn.] In Greek poetry, a stanza; the first member of a poem. This is succeeded by a similar stanza called antistrophy.

STROUT, *v.i.* [for strut.] To swell; to puff out. [Not in use.]

STROVE, *pret.* of strive.

STROW, is only a different orthography of strew. [Not in use.]

STROWL, for stroll, is not in use. [See *Stroll*.]

STROY, for destroy, is not in use. [See *Stroll*.]

STRUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of strike. [See *Strike*.]

STRUCKEN, the old *pp.* of strike, is obsolete.

STRUCTURE, *n.* [L., to set or lay.]

1. Act of building; practice of erecting buildings.*NWAD STRUCTURE.2*

His son builds on and never is content, till the last farthing is in structure spent.*NWAD STRUCTURE.3*

2. Manner of building; form; make; construction; as the want of insight into the structure and constitution of the terraqueous globe.*NWAD STRUCTURE.4*

3. Manner of organization of animals and vegetables, etc.*NWAD STRUCTURE.5*

4. A building of any kind, but chiefly a building of some size or of magnificence; an edifice. The iron bridge over the Seine in Paris, is a beautiful structure.*NWAD STRUCTURE.6*

There stands a structure of majestic frame.*NWAD STRUCTURE.7*

5. In mineralogy, the particular arrangement of the integrant particles or molecules of a mineral.*NWAD STRUCTURE.8*

STRUDE, STRODE, *n.* A stock of breeding mares.

STRUGGLE, *v.i.* [This word may be formed on the root of stretch, right, etc. which signifies to strain; or more directly on the same elements in L., to wrinkle.]

1. Properly, to strive, or to make efforts with a twisting or with contortions of the body. Hence,*NWAD STRUGGLE.2*

2. To use great efforts; to labor hard; to strive; to contend; as, to struggle to save life; to struggle with the waves; to struggle against the stream; to struggle with adversity.*NWAD STRUGGLE.3*

3. To labor in pain or anguish; to be in agony; to labor in any kind of difficulty or distress.*NWAD STRUGGLE.4*

Tis wisdom to beware, and better shun the bait than struggle in the snare.*NWAD STRUGGLE.5*

STRUGGLE, *n.*

1. Great labor; forcible effort to obtain an object, or to avoid an evil; properly, a violent effort with contortions of the body.*NWAD STRUGGLE.7*

2. Contest; contention; strife.*NWAD STRUGGLE.8*

An honest man might look upon the struggle with indifference.*NWAD STRUGGLE.9*

3. Agony; contortions of extreme distress.*NWAD STRUGGLE.10*

STRUGGLER, *n.* One who struggles, strives or contends.

STRUGGLING, *ppr.* Making great efforts; using violent exertions; affected with contortions.

STRUGGLING, *n.* The act of striving; vehement or earnest effort.

STRUMA, *n.* [L.] A glandular swelling; scrofula; the kings evil; a wen.

STRUMOUS, *a.* Having swelling sin the glands; scrofulous.

STRUMPET, *n.* A prostitute.

STRUMPET, *a.* Like a strumpet; false; inconstant.

STRUMPET, *v.t.* To debauch.

STRUNG, *pret.* of string.

STRUT, *v.i.*

1. To walk with a lofty proud gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.*NWAD STRUT.2*

Does he not hold up his head and strut in his gait?*NWAD STRUT.3*

2. To swell; to protuberate.*NWAD STRUT.4*

The bellying canvas strutted with the gale. [Not used.]*NWAD STRUT.5*

STRUT, *n.* A lofty proud step or walk with the head erect; affectation of

dignity in walking.

STRUTHIOUS, *a.* [L.] Pertaining to or like the ostrich.

STRUTTER, *n.* One who struts.

STRUTTING, *ppr.* Walking with a lofty gait and erect head.

STRUTTING, *n.* The act of walking with a proud gait.

STRUTTINGLY, *adv.* With a proud lofty step; boastingly.

STRYCHNIA, *n.* An alkaline substance obtained from the fruit of the Strychnos nux vomica, and Strychnos ignatia. It is a white substance, crystalized in very small four sided prisms, and intolerably bitter. It acts upon the stomach with violent energy, inducing locked jaw and destroying life.

STUB, *n.* [L., setting, fixing. See *Stop*.]

1. The stump of a tree; that part of the stem of a tree which remains fixed int he earth when the tree is cut down. [Stub, in the United States, I believe is never used for the stump of an herbaceous plant.]*NWAD STUB.2*

2. A log; a block. [Not in use.]*NWAD STUB.3*

STUB, *v.t.*

1. To grub up by the roots; to extirpate; as, to stub up edible roots.*NWAD STUB.5*

2. To strike the toes against a stump, stone or other fixed object.*NWAD STUB.6*

STUBBED, *a.*

1. Short and thick like something truncated; blunt; obtuse.*NWAD STUBBED.2*

2. Hardy; not nice or delicate.*NWAD STUBBED.3*

STUBBEDNESS, *n.* Bluntness; obtuseness.

STUBBLE, *n.* [L.] The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats or buckwheat, left in the ground; the part of the stalk left by the sythe or sickle.

After the first crop is off, they plow in the stubble.*NWAD STUBBLE.2*

STUBBLE-GOOSE, *n.* [stubble and goose.] A goose fed among stubble.

STUBBLE-RAKE, *n.* A rake with long teeth for raking together stubble.

STUBBORN, *a.* [This word is doubtless formed on the root of stub or stiff, and denotes fixed, firm. But the origin of the latter syllable is not obvious.]

1. Unreasonably obstinate; inflexibly fixed in opinion; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons; inflexible; as a stubborn son; a stubborn mind or soul.*NWAD STUBBORN.2*

The queen is obstinate--stubborn to justice.*NWAD STUBBORN.3*

2. Persevering; persisting; steady; constant; as stubborn attention.*NWAD STUBBORN.4*

3. Stiff; not flexible; as a stubborn bow.*NWAD STUBBORN.5*

Take a plant of stubborn oak.*NWAD STUBBORN.6*

4. Hardy; firm; enduring without complaint; as stubborn Stoics.*NWAD STUBBORN.7*

5. Harsh; rough; rugged. [Little used.]*NWAD STUBBORN.8*

6. Refractory; not easily melted or worked; as a stubborn ore or

metal.*NWAD STUBBORN.9*

7. Refractory; obstinately resisting command, the goad or the whip; as a stubborn ass or horse.*NWAD STUBBORN.10*

STUBBORNLY, *adv.* Obstinately; inflexibly; contumaciously.

STUBBORNNESS, *n.*

1. Perverse and unreasonable obstinacy; inflexibility; contumacy.*NWAD STUBBORNNESS.2*

Stubbornness and obstinate disobedience must be mastered with blows.*NWAD STUBBORNNESS.3*

2. Stiffness; want of pliancy.*NWAD STUBBORNNESS.4*

3. Refractoriness, as of ores.*NWAD STUBBORNNESS.5*

STUBBY, *a.* [from stub.]

1. Abounding with stubs.*NWAD STUBBY.2*

2. Short and thick; short and strong; as stubby bristles.*NWAD STUBBY.3*

STUB-NAIL, *n.* [stub and nail.] A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

STUCCO, *n.*

1. A fine plaster composed of lime, sand, whiting and pounded marble; used for covering walls, etc.*NWAD STUCCO.2*

2. Work made of stucco.*NWAD STUCCO.3*

STUCCO, *v.t.* To plaster; to overlay with fine plaster.

STUCCOED, *pp.* Overlaid with stucco.

STUCCOING, *ppr.* Plastering with stucco.

STUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of stick.

Stuck oer with titles, and hung round with strings.*NWAD STUCK.2*

STUCK, *n.* A thrust. [Not in use.]

STUCKLE, *n.* [from stook.] A number of sheaves set together in the field. [Not in use in the United States.]

STUD, *n.* [G., a stay or prop; to butt at, to gore. The sense of the root is to set, to thrust. G. It coincides with stead, place.]

1. In building, a small piece of timber or joist inserted in the sills and beams, between the posts, to support he beams or other main timbers. The boards on the outside and the laths on the inside of a building, are also nailed to the studs.*NWAD STUD.2*

2. A nail with a large head, inserted in work chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob.*NWAD STUD.3*

A belt of straw, and ivy buds, with coral clasps and amber studs.*NWAD STUD.4*

Crystal and myrrhine cups, embossd with gems and studs of pearl.*NWAD STUD.5*

3. A collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept.*NWAD STUD.6*

In the studs of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigor and fire.*NWAD STUD.7*

4. A button for a shirt sleeve.*NWAD STUD.8*

STUD, *v.t.*

1. To adorn with shining studs or knobs.*NWAD STUD.10*

Their horses shall be trappd, their harness studded all with gold and pearl.*NWAD STUD.11*

2. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.*NWAD STUD.12*

STUDDED, *pp.*

1. Adorned with studs.*NWAD STUDDED.2*

2. Set with detached ornaments.*NWAD STUDDED.3*

The sloping sides and summits of our hills, and the extensive plains that stretch before our view, are studded with substantial, neat and commodious dwelling of freemen.*NWAD STUDDED.4*

STUDDING, *ppr.* Setting or adorning with studs or shining knobs.

STUDDING-SAIL, *n.* In navigation, a sail that is set beyond the skirts of the principal sails. The studding-sails are set only when the wind is light. They appear like wings upon the yard-arms.

STUDENT, *n.* [L. See *Study*.]

1. A person engaged in study; one who is devoted to learning, either in a seminary or in private; a scholar; as the students of an academy, of a college or university; a medical student; a law student.*NWAD STUDENT.2*

2. A man devoted to books; a bookish man; as a hard student; a close student.*NWAD STUDENT.3*

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good student from his books.*NWAD STUDENT.4*

3. One who studies or examines; as a student of natures works.*NWAD STUDENT.5*

STUD-HORSE, *n.* [L.] A breeding horse; a horse kept for propagating his kind.

STUDIED, *pp.* [from study.]

1. Read; closely examined; read with diligence and attention; well considered. The book has been studied. The subject has been well studied.*NWAD STUDIED.2*

2. *a.* Learned; well versed in any branch of learning; qualified by study; as a man well studied in geometry, or in law or medical science.*NWAD STUDIED.3*

3. Having a particular inclination. [Not in use.]*NWAD STUDIED.4*

STUDIER, *n.* [from study.] One who studies; a student.

Lipsius was a great studier in the stoical philosophy.*NWAD STUDIER.2*

STUDIOUS, *a.* [L.]

1. Given to books or to learning; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; as a studious scholar.*NWAD STUDIOUS.2*

2. Contemplative; given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation.*NWAD STUDIOUS.3*

3. Diligent; eager to discover something, or to effect some object; as, be studious to please; studious to find new friends and allies.*NWAD STUDIOUS.4*

4. Attentive to; careful; with of.*NWAD STUDIOUS.5*

Divines must become studious of pious and venerable antiquity.*NWAD STUDIOUS.6*

5. Planned with study; deliberate.*NWAD STUDIOUS.7*

For the frigid villany of studious lewdness, for the calm malignity of

labored impiety, what apology can be invented?*NWAD STUDIOUS.8*

6. Favorable to study; suitable for thought and contemplation; as the studious shade.*NWAD STUDIOUS.9*

But let my due feet never fail, To walk the studious cloister pale. [The latter signification is forced and not much used.]*NWAD STUDIOUS.10*

STUDIOUSLY, *adv.*

1. With study; with close attention to books.*NWAD STUDIOUSLY.2*

2. With diligent contemplation.*NWAD STUDIOUSLY.3*

3. Diligently; with zeal and earnestness.*NWAD STUDIOUSLY.4*

4. Carefully; attentively.*NWAD STUDIOUSLY.5*

STUDIOUSNESS, *n.* The habit or practice of study; addictedness to books. Men of sprightly imagination are not generally the most remarkable for studiousness.

STUDY, *n.* [L., to study, that is, to set the thought or mind. See *Assiduous*.]

1. Literally, a setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject; hence, application of mind of books, to arts or science, or to any subject, for the purpose of learning what is not before known.*NWAD STUDY.2*

Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in study.*NWAD STUDY.3*

Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace.*NWAD STUDY.4*

2. Attention; meditation; contrivance.*NWAD STUDY.5*

Just men they seemd, and all their study bent to worship God aright

and know his works.*NWAD STUDY.6*

3. Any particular branch of learning that is studied. Let your studies be directed by some learned and judicious friend.*NWAD STUDY.7*

4. Subject of attention.*NWAD STUDY.8*

The Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily study.*NWAD STUDY.9*

5. A building or an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment.*NWAD STUDY.10*

6. Deep cogitation; perplexity. [Little used.]*NWAD STUDY.11*

STUDY, *v.i.* [L.]

1. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse; to dwell upon in thought.*NWAD STUDY.13*

I found a moral first, and then studied for a fable.*NWAD STUDY.14*

2. To apply the mind to books. He studies eight hours in the day.*NWAD STUDY.15*

3. To endeavor diligently.*NWAD STUDY.16*

That ye study to be quiet and do your own business. *1 Thessalonians 4:11*.*NWAD STUDY.17*

STUDY, *v.t.*

1. To apply the mind to; to read and examine for the purpose of learning and understanding; as, to study law or theology; to study languages.*NWAD STUDY.19*

2. To consider attentively; to examine closely. Study the works of nature.*NWAD STUDY.20*

Study, thyself; what rank or what degree thy wise Creator has ordaind for thee.*NWAD STUDY.21*

3. To form or arrange by previous thought; to con over; or to commit to memory; as, to study a speech.*NWAD STUDY.22*

STUFF, *n.* [G., See *Stove* and *Stew*.]

1. A mass of matter, indefinitely; or a collection of substances; as a heap of dust, of chips or of dross.*NWAD STUFF.2*

2. The matter of which any thing is formed; materials. The carpenter and joiner speak of the stuff with which they build; mechanics pride themselves on having their wares made of good stuff.*NWAD STUFF.3*

Time is the stuff which life is made of.*NWAD STUFF.4*

Degrading prose explains his meaning ill, and shows the stuff, and not the workmans skill.*NWAD STUFF.5*

Cesar hath wept; ambition should be made of sterner stuff.*NWAD STUFF.6*

3. Furniture; goods; domestic vessels in general.*NWAD STUFF.7*

He took away locks, and gave away the kings stuff. [Nearly obsolete.]*NWAD STUFF.8*

4. That which fills any thing.*NWAD STUFF.9*

Cleanse the suffd bosom of that perilous stuff that weighs upon the heart.*NWAD STUFF.10*

5. Essence; elemental part; as the stuff of the conscience.*NWAD STUFF.11*

6. A medicine. [Vulgar.]*NWAD STUFF.12*

7. Cloth; fabrics of the loom; as silk stuffs; woolen stuffs. In this sense the word has a plural. Stuff comprehends all cloths, but it signifies particularly woolen cloth of slight texture for linings.*NWAD STUFF.13*

8. Matter or thing; particularly, that which is trifling or worthless; a very extensive use of the word. Flattery is fulsome stuff; poor poetry is miserable stuff.*NWAD STUFF.14*

Anger would indite such woful stuff as I or Shadwell write.*NWAD STUFF.15*

9. Among seamen, a melted mass of turpentine, tallow, etc. With which the masts, sides and bottom of a ship are smeared.*NWAD STUFF.16*

STUFF, *v.t.*

1. To fill; as, to stuff a bedtick.*NWAD STUFF.18*

2. To fill very full; to crowd.*NWAD STUFF.19*

This crook drew hazel boughs adown, and stuffd her apron wide with nuts so brown.*NWAD STUFF.20*

3. To thrust in; to crowd; to press.*NWAD STUFF.21*

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, stuffing them close together.*NWAD STUFF.22*

4. To fill by being put into nay thing.*NWAD STUFF.23*

With inward arms the dire machine they load, and iron bowels stuff the dark abode.*NWAD STUFF.24*

5. To swell or cause to bulge out by putting something in.*NWAD STUFF.25*

Stuff me out with straw.*NWAD STUFF.26*

6. To fill with something improper.*NWAD STUFF.27*

For thee I dim these eyes, and stuff this head with all such reading as was never read.*NWAD STUFF.28*

7. To obstruct, as any of the organs.*NWAD STUFF.29*

Im stuffd, cousin; I cannot smell.*NWAD STUFF.30*

8. To fill meat with seasoning; as, to stuff a leg of veal.*NWAD STUFF.31*

9. To fill the skin of a dead animal for presenting and preserving his form; as, to stuff a bird or a lions skin.*NWAD STUFF.32*

10. To form by filling.*NWAD STUFF.33*

An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal.*NWAD STUFF.34*

STUFF, *v.i.* To feed gluttonously.

Taught harmless man to cram and stuff.*NWAD STUFF.36*

STUFFED, *pp.* Filled; crowded; crammed.

STUFFING, *ppr.* Filling; crowding.

STUFFING, *n.*

1. That which is used for filling any thing; as the stuffing of a saddle or cushion.*NWAD STUFFING.3*

2. Seasoning for meat; that which is put into meat to give it a higher relish.*NWAD STUFFING.4*

STUKE, for stucco, not in use.

STULM, *n.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine.

STULP, *n.* A post. [Local.]

STULTIFY, *v.t.* [L., foolish; to make.]

1. To make foolish; to make one a fool.*NWAD STULTIFY.2*

2. In law, to alledge or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act.*NWAD STULTIFY.3*

STULTILOQUENCE, *n.* [L., foolish; a talking.] Foolish talk; a babbling.

STULTILOQUY, *n.* [L., supra.] Foolish talk; silly discourse; babbling.

STUM, *n.* [G.]

1. Must; wine unfermented.*NWAD STUM.2*

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead or vapid wines.*NWAD STUM.3*

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.*NWAD STUM.4*

STUM, *v.t.*

1. To renew wine by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation.*NWAD STUM.6*

We stum our wines to renew their spirits.*NWAD STUM.7*

2. To fume a cask or liquor with burning brimstone. [Local.]*NWAD STUM.8*

STUMBLE, *v.i.* [This word is probably from a root that signifies to stop or to strike, and may be allied to stammer.]

1. To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall; applied to any animal. A man may stumble, as well as a horse.*NWAD STUMBLE.2*

The way of the wicked is as darkness; they know not at what they stumble. *Proverbs 4:19*.*NWAD STUMBLE.3*

2. To err; to slide into a crime or an error.*NWAD STUMBLE.4*

He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of stumbling in him. *1 John 2:10*.*NWAD STUMBLE.5*

3. To strike upon without design; to fall on; to light on by chance. Men often stumble upon valuable discoveries.*NWAD STUMBLE.6*

Ovid stumbled by some inadvertence upon Livia in a bath.*NWAD STUMBLE.7*

STUMBLE, *v.t.*

1. To obstruct in progress; to cause to trip or stop.*NWAD STUMBLE.9*

2. To confound; to puzzle; to put to a nonplus; to perplex.*NWAD STUMBLE.10*

One thing more stumbles me in the very foundation of this hypothesis.*NWAD STUMBLE.11*

STUMBLE, *n.*

1. A trip in walking or running.*NWAD STUMBLE.13*

2. A blunder; a failure.*NWAD STUMBLE.14*

One stumble is enough to deface the character of an honorable life.*NWAD STUMBLE.15*

STUMBLED, *pp.* Obstructed; puzzled.

STUMBLER, *n.* One that stumbles or makes a blunder.

STUMBLING, *ppr.* Tripping; erring; puzzling.

STUMBLING-BLOCK, STUMBLING-STONE, *n.* [stumble and block or stone.] Any cause of stumbling; that which causes to err.

We preach Christ crucified, to the Jews a stumbling-block, and to

the Greeks foolishness. *1 Corinthians 1:23*.*NWAD STUMBLING-BLOCK.2*

This stumbling stone we hope to take away.*NWAD STUMBLING-BLOCK.3*

STUMP, *n.* [G.]

1. The stub of a tree; the part of a tree remaining int he earth after the tree is cut down, or the part of any plant left in the earth by the sythe or sickle.*NWAD STUMP.2*

2. The part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed; as the stump of a leg, of a finger or a tooth.*NWAD STUMP.3*

STUMP, *v.t.*

1. To strike any thing fixed and hard with the toe. [Vulgar.] *NWAD STUMP.5*

2. To challenge. [Vulgar.]*NWAD STUMP.6*

STUMPY, *a.*

1. Full of stumps.*NWAD STUMPY.2*

2. Hard; strong. [Little used.]*NWAD STUMPY.3*

3. Short; stubby. [Little used.]*NWAD STUMPY.4*

STUN, *v.t.* [The primary sense is to strike or to stop, to blunt, to stupefy.]

1. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head; as, to be stunned by a fall, or by a falling timber.*NWAD STUN.2*

One hung a pole-ax at his saddle bow, and one a heavy mace to stun the foe.*NWAD STUN.3*

2. To overpower the sense of hearing; to blunt or stupefy the organs of hearing. To prevent being stunned, cannoneers sometimes fill their ears with wool.*NWAD STUN.4*

3. To confound or make dizzy by loud and mingled sound.*NWAD STUN.5*

--An universal hubbub wild of stunning sounds and voices all confusd.*NWAD STUN.6*

STUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of sting.

STUNK, *pret.* of stink.

STUNNED, *pp.* Having the sense of hearing overpowered; confounded with noise.

STUNNING, *ppr.* Overpowering the organs of hearing; confounding with noise.

STUNT, *v.t.* [See *Stint*.] To hinder from growth; applied to animals and plants; as, to stunt a child; to stunt a plant.

STUNTED, *pp.* Hindered from growth or increase.

STUNTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being stunted.

STUNTING, *ppr.* Hindering from growth or increase.

STUPE, *n.* [L., tow; probably allied to stuff.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore; fomentation; sweating bath.

STUPE, *v.t.* To foment.

STUPE, *n.* A stupid person. [Not in use.]

STUPEFACTION, *n.* [L. See *Stop*.]

1. The act of rendering stupid.*NWAD STUPEFACTION.2*

2. A stupid or senseless state; insensibility; dullness; torpor; stupidity.*NWAD STUPEFACTION.3*

Resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and stupefaction upon it.*NWAD STUPEFACTION.4*

STUPEFACTIVE, *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of felling or understanding; narcotic.

Opium hath a stupefactive part.*NWAD STUPEFACTIVE.2*

STUPEFIER, *n.* [from stupefy.] That which causes dullness or stupidity.

STUPEFY, *v.t.* [L.]

1. To make stupid; to make dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding; to deprive of sensibility. It is a great sin to attempt to stupefy the conscience.*NWAD STUPEFY.2*

The fumes of passion intoxicate his discerning faculties, as the fumes of drink stupefy the brain.*NWAD STUPEFY.3*

2. To deprive of material motion.*NWAD STUPEFY.4*

It is not malleable nor fluent, but stupefied. [Not in use.]*NWAD STUPEFY.5*

STUPEFYING, *ppr.* Rendering extremely dull or insensible; as the stupefying virtues of opium. [It would be convenient to write stupifaction, stupifactive, and place these words after stupidly.]

STUPENDOUS, *a.* [Low L., to astonish.] Literally, striking dumb

by its magnitude; hence, astonishing; wonderful; amazing; particularly, of astonishing magnitude or elevation; as a stupendous pile; a stupendous edifice; a stupendous mountain; a stupendous bridge.

STUPENDOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite astonishment.

STUPENDOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing.

STUPID, *a.* [L., to be stupefied, properly to stop. See *Stop*.]

1. Very dull; insensible; senseless; wanting in understanding; heavy; sluggish.*NWAD STUPID.2*

O that men should be so stupid grown, as to forsake the living God.*NWAD STUPID.3*

With wild surprise, a moment stupid, motionless he stood.*NWAD STUPID.4*

2. Dull; heavy; formed without skill or genius.*NWAD STUPID.5*

Observe what loads of stupid rhymes oppress us in corrupted times.*NWAD STUPID.6*

STUPIDITY, *n.* [L.] Extreme dullness of perception or understanding; insensibility; sluggishness.

STUPIDLY, *adv.* With extreme dullness; with suspension or inactivity of understanding; sottishly; absurdly; without the exercise of reason or judgment.

STUPIDNESS, *n.* Stupidity.

STUPOR, *n.* [L.]

1. Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense; numbness; as the stupor of a limb.*NWAD STUPOR.2*

2. Intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity; heedlessness or inattention to ones interests.*NWAD STUPOR.3*

STUPRATE, *v.t.* [L.] To ravish; to debauch.

STUPRATION, *n.* Rape; violation of chastity by force.

STURDILY, *adv.* [from sturdy.] Hardily; stoutly; lustily.

STURDINESS, *n.* [from sturdy.]

1. Stoutness; hardiness; as the sturdiness of a school boy.*NWAD STURDINESS.2*

2. Brutal strength.*NWAD STURDINESS.3*

STURDY, *a.* [G., connected with; a stub.]

1. Hardy; stout; foolishly obstinate; implying coarseness or rudeness.*NWAD STURDY.2*

This must be done, and I would fain see mortal so sturdy as to gainsay.*NWAD STURDY.3*

A sturdy hardened sinner advances to the utmost pitch of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first step.*NWAD STURDY.4*

2. Strong; forcible; lusty; as a sturdy lout.*NWAD STURDY.5*

3. Violent; laid on with strength; as sturdy strokes.*NWAD STURDY.6*

4. Stiff; stout; strong; as a sturdy oak.*NWAD STURDY.7*

He was not of a delicate contexture, his limbs rather sturdy than dainty.*NWAD STURDY.8*

STURDY, *n.* A disease in sheep, marked by dullness and stupor.

STURGEON, *n.* [Low L., G.] A large fish of the genus

Acipenser, caught in large rivers. Its flesh is valued for food.

STURK, *n.* A young ox or heifer.

STUTTER, *v.i.* [G., that is, to stop. Stut is not used.] To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words.

STUTTERER, *n.* A stammerer.

STUTTERING, *ppr.* Stammering; speaking with hesitation.

STUTTERINGLY, *adv.* With stammering.

STY, *n.*

1. A pen or inclosure for swine.*NWAD STY.2*

2. A place of bestial debauchery.*NWAD STY.3*

To roll with pleasure in a sensual sty.*NWAD STY.4*

3. An inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid.*NWAD STY.5*

STY, *v.t.* To shut up in a sty.

STY, *v.i.* To soar; to ascend. [Not in use.] [See *Stirrup*.]

STYCA, *n.* A Saxon copper coin of the lowest value.

STYGIAN, *a.* [L.] Pertaining to Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed, or the region of the dead; hence, hellish; infernal.

At that so sudden blaze, the Stygian throng bent their aspect.*NWAD STYGIAN.2*

STYLE, *n.* [L., Gr., a column, a pen or bodkin; from the root of the Teutonic stellen, to set or place.]

1. Manner of writing with regard to language, or the choice and arrangement of words; as a harsh style; a dry style; a tumid or bombastic style; a loose style; a terse style; a laconic or verbose style; a flowing style; a lofty style; an elegant style; an epistolary style. The character of style depends chiefly on a happy selection and arrangement of words.*NWAD STYLE.2*

Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of style.*NWAD STYLE.3*

Let some lord but own the happy lines, how the wit brightens and the style refines!*NWAD STYLE.4*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; or in general, the character of the language used.*NWAD STYLE.5*

Not style is held for base, where love well named is.*NWAD STYLE.6*

According to the usual style of dedications.*NWAD STYLE.7*

So we say, a person addresses another in a style of haughtiness, in a style or rebuke.*NWAD STYLE.8*

3. Mode of painting; any manner of painting which is characteristic or peculiar.*NWAD STYLE.9*

The ornamental style also possesses its own peculiar merit.*NWAD STYLE.10*

4. A particular character of music; as a grave style.*NWAD STYLE.11*

5. Title; appellation; as the style of majesty.*NWAD STYLE.12*

Propitious hear our prayr, whether the style of Titan please thee more--*NWAD STYLE.13*

6. Course of writing. [Not in use.]*NWAD STYLE.14*

7. Style of court, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.*NWAD STYLE.15*

8. In popular use, manner; form; as, the entertainment was prepared in excellent style.*NWAD STYLE.16*

9. A pointed instrument formerly used in writing on tables of wax; an instrument of surgery.*NWAD STYLE.17*

10. Something with a sharp point; a graver; the pin of a dial; written also stile.*NWAD STYLE.18*

11. In botany, the middle portion of the pistil, connecting the stigma with the germ; sometimes called the shaft. The styles of plants are capillary, filiform, cylindric, subulate, or clavate.*NWAD STYLE.19*

12. In chronology, a mode of reckoning time, with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar. Style is Old or New. The Old Style follows the Julian manner of computing the months and days, or the calendar as established by Julius Cesar, in which the year consists of 365 days and 6 hours. This is something more than 11 minutes too much, and in the course of time, between Cesar and pope Gregory XIII, this surplus amounted to 11 days. Gregory reformed the calendar by retrenching 11 days; this reformation was adopted by act of parliament in Great Britain in 1751, by which act eleven days in September, 1752 were retrenched, and the 3rd day was reckoned the 14th. This mode of reckoning is called New Style.*NWAD STYLE.20*

STYLE, *v.t.* To call; to name; to denominate; to give a title to in addressing. The emperor of Russia is styled autocrat; the king of Great Britain is styled defender of the faith.

STYLED, *pp.* Named; denominated; called.

STYLET, *n.* [from style.] A small poniard or dagger.

STYLIFORM, *a.* [style and form.] Like a style, pin or pen.

STYLING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating.

STYLITE, *n.* [Gr., a column.] In ecclesiastical history, the Stylites were a sect of solitaries, who stood motionless on

columns or pillars for the exercise of their patience.

STYLOBATION, *n.* The pedestal of a column.

STYLOID, *a.* [L., Gr.] Having some resemblance to a style or pen; as the styloid process of the temporal bone.

STYPTIC, STYPTICAL, *a.* [L., Gr.] That stops bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage.

STYPTIC, *n.* A medicine which has the quality of stopping hemorrhage or discharges of blood. Styptics have the quality of astringents, but the word styptic is used in a sense different from that of astringent, and much more limited. Styptics are usually external applications for restraining discharges of blood; astringents are usually internal applications for stopping bleeding, or for strengthening the solids. Astringent is the general term; styptic a subdivision of it.

STYPTICITY, *n.* The quality of stanching blood, or stopping hemorrhage.

STYTHY, *v.t.* To forge on an anvil. [See *Stithy*.]

SUABILITY, *n.* Liability to be sued; the state of being subject by law to civil process. [Not much used.]

SUABLE, *a.* [from sue.] That may be sued; subject by law to be called to answer in court.

SUADE, for persuade, is not in use.

SUAGE, for assuage, is not in use.

SUANT, *a.* Even; uniform; spread equally over the surface. [New England, but local.]

SUASIBLE, *a.* [L.] That may be persuaded or easily persuaded.

SUASION, *n.* The act of persuading. [See *Persuade*.]

SUASIVE, ***a.*** **[L.] Having power to persuade.**

SUASORY, ***a.*** **[L.] Tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason.**

SUAVITY, ***n.*** **[L.]**

1. Sweetness, in a literal sense. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUAVITY.2*

2. Sweetness, in a figurative sense; that which is to the mind what sweetness is to the tongue; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; as suavity of manners; suavity of language, conversation or address.*NWAD SUAVITY.3*

SUB, a Latin preposition, denoting under or below, used in English as a prefix, to express a subordinate degree. Before f and p it is changed into those letters, as in suffer, and suppose; and before m, into that letter, as in summon.

SUBACID, ***a.*** **[sub and acid.] Moderately acid or sour; as a subacid juice.**

SUBACID, ***n.*** **A substance moderately acid.**

SUBACRID, ***a.*** **[sub and acrid.] Moderately sharp, pungent or acrid.**

SUBACT, ***v.t.*** **[L.] To reduce; to subdue. [Not in use.]**

SUBACTION, ***n.*** **The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or of beating them to a powder.**

SUBAGITATION, ***n.*** **[L.] Carnal knowledge.**

SUBAH, ***n.*** **In India, a province or viceroy ship.**

SUBAHDAR, ***n.*** **In India, a viceroy, or the governor of a province; also, a native of India, who ranks as captain in the European companies.**

SUBAHSHIP, ***n.*** **The jurisdiction of a subahdar.**

SUBALTERN, ***a.*** **[L.] Inferior; subordinate; that in different respects is both superior and inferior; as a subaltern officer. It is used chiefly of military officers.**

SUBALTERN, ***n.*** **A subordinate officer in an army or military body. It is applied to officers below the rank of captain.**

SUBALTERNATE, ***a.*** **[supra.] Successive, succeeding by turns.**

SUBALTERNATION, ***n.***

1. State of inferiority or subjection.*NWAD SUBALTERNATION.2*

2. Act of succeeding by course.*NWAD SUBALTERNATION.3*

SUBAQUATIC, SUBAQUEOUS, ***a.*** **[L., water.] Being under water, or beneath the surface of water.**

SUBASTRAL, ***a.*** **[sub and astral.] Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.**

SUBASTRINGENT, ***a.*** **Astringent in a small degree.**

SUBAXILLARY, ***a.*** **[L., the arm-pit.] Placed under the axil or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch.**

SUB-BEADLE, ***n.*** **[sub and beadle.] An inferior or under beadle.**

SUB-BRIGADIER, ***n.*** **An officer in the horse guards, who ranks as cornet.**

SUBCARBURETED, ***a.*** **Carbureted in an inferior degree; or consisting of one prime of carbon and two of hydrogen.**

SUB-CELESTIAL, ***a.*** **[sub and celestial.] Being beneath the heavens; as sub-celestial glories.**

SUB-CENTRAL, ***a.*** **Being under the center.**

SUB-CHANTER, ***n.*** **[sub and chanter.] An under chanter; a deputy of the precentor of a cathedral.**

SUBCLAVIAN, ***a.*** **[L., a key.] Situated under the clavicle or collar bone; as the subclavian arteries.**

SUB-COMMITTEE, ***n.*** **[sub and committee.] An under committee; a part or division of a committee.**

SUB-CONSTELLATION, ***n.*** **A subordinate constellation.**

SUB-CONTRACTED, ***a.*** **[sub and contracted.] Contracted after a former contract.**

SUB-CONTRARY, ***a.*** **[sub and contrary.] Contrary in an inferior degree. In geometry, when two similar triangles are so placed as to have a common angle at their vertex, and yet their bases not parallel.**

SUBCORDATE, ***a.*** **[L., the heart.] In shape somewhat like a heart.**

SUBCOSTAL, ***a.*** **[L., a rib.] The subcostal muscles are the internal intercostal muscles.**

SUBCUTANEOUS, ***a.*** **[sub and cutaneous; L., skin.] Situated under the skin.**

SUBCUTICULAR, ***a.*** **[L., cuticle.] Being under the cuticle or scarf-skin.**

SUBDEACON, ***n.*** **[sub and deacon.] An under deacon; a deacons servant, in the Romish church.**

SUBDEACONRY, SUBDEACONSHIP, ***n.*** **The order and office of subdeacon in the catholic church.**

SUBDEAN, ***n.*** **[sub and dean.] An under dean; a deans substitute or vicegerent.**

SUBDEANERY, ***n.*** **The office and rank of subdean.**

SUBDECUPLE, ***a.*** **[L. Sub and decuplus.] Containing one part of ten.**

SUBDENTED, ***a.*** **[sub and dent.] Indented beneath.**

SUBDEPOSIT, ***n.*** **That which is deposited beneath something else.**

SUBDERISORIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. Sub and derisor.] Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy. [Not in use.]**

SUBDITITIOUS, ***a.*** **[L., to substitute.] Put secretly in the place of something else. [Little used.]**

SUBDIVERSIFY, ***v.t.*** **[sub and diversify.] To diversify again what is already diversified. [Little used.]**

SUBDIVIDE, ***v.t.*** **[sub and divide.] To divide a part of a thing into more parts; to part into smaller divisions.**

In the rise of eight in tones, are two half tones; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes; and if you subdivide that into half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it makes the number thirteen.*NWAD SUBDIVIDE.2*

The progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were subdivided into many others--*NWAD SUBDIVIDE.3*

SUBDIVIDE, ***v.i.*** **To be subdivided.**

SUBDIVIDED, ***pp.*** **Divided again or into smaller parts.**

SUBDIVIDING, ***ppr.*** **Dividing into smaller parts that which is**

already divided.

SUBDIVISION, ***n.***

1. The act of subdividing or separating a part into smaller parts.*NWAD SUBDIVISION.2*

2. The part of a thing made by subdividing; the part of a larger part.*NWAD SUBDIVISION.3*

In the decimal table, the subdivision s of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit.*NWAD SUBDIVISION.4*

SUBDOLOUS, ***a.*** **[L. Sub and dolus, deceit.] Sly; crafty; cunning; artful; deceitful. [Little used.]**

SUBDOMINANT, ***n.*** **In music, the fourth note above the tonic, being under the dominant.**

SUBDUABLE, ***a.*** **That may be subdued.**

SUBDUAL, ***n.*** **[from subdue.] The act of subduing.**

SUBDUCE, SUBDUCT, ***v.t.*** **[L., sub and duco, to draw.]**

1. To withdraw; to take away.*NWAD SUBDUCE.2*

Or from my side subducting, took perhaps more than enough.*NWAD SUBDUCE.3*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.*NWAD SUBDUCE.4*

If out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should subduct ten--*NWAD SUBDUCE.5*

SUBDUCTION, ***n.***

1. The act of taking away or withdrawing.*NWAD SUBDUCTION.2*

2. Arithmetical subtraction.*NWAD SUBDUCTION.3*

SUBDUE, *v.t.*

1. To conquer by force or the exertion of superior power, and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion. Thus Cesar subdued the Gauls; Augustus subdued Egypt; the English subdued Canada. Subduing implies conquest or vanquishing, but it implies also more permanence of subjection to the conquering power, than either of these words.*NWAD SUBDUE.2*

I will subdue all thine enemies. *1 Chronicles 17:10*.*NWAD SUBDUE.3*

2. To oppress; to crush; to sink; to overpower so as to disable from further resistance.*NWAD SUBDUE.4*

Nothing could have subdud nature to such a lowness, but his unkind daughters.*NWAD SUBDUE.5*

If aught were worthy to subdue the soul of man.*NWAD SUBDUE.6*

3. To tame; to break by conquering a refractory temper or evil passions; to render submissive; as, to subdue a stubborn child.*NWAD SUBDUE.7*

4. To conquer; to reduce to mildness; as, to subdue the temper or passions.*NWAD SUBDUE.8*

5. To overcome by persuasion or other mild means; as, to subdue opposition by argument or intreaties.*NWAD SUBDUE.9*

6. To overcome; to conquer; to captivate; as by charms.*NWAD SUBDUE.10*

7. To soften; to melt; to reduce to tenderness; as, to subdue ferocity by tears.*NWAD SUBDUE.11*

8. To overcome; to overpower and destroy the force of; as, medicines subdue a fever.*NWAD SUBDUE.12*

9. To make mellow; to break; as land; also, to destroy, as weeds.*NWAD SUBDUE.13*

SUBDUED, *pp.* Conquered and reduced to subjection; oppressed; crushed; tamed; softened.

SUBDUEMENT, ***n.*** **Conquest. [Not used.]**

SUBDUER, ***n.***

1. One who conquers and brings into subjection; a tamer.*NWAD SUBDUER.2*

2. That which subdues or destroys the force of.*NWAD SUBDUER.3*

SUBDUING, ***ppr.*** **Vanquishing and reducing to subjection; crushing; destroying the power of resistance; softening.**

SUBDUPLE, ***a.*** **[L., double.] Containing one part of two.**

SUBDUPLICATE, ***a.*** **[sub and duplicate.] Having the ratio of the square roots.**

SUBEQUAL, ***a.*** **[sub and equal.] Nearly equal.**

SUBERATE, ***n.*** **[L., a cork.] A salt formed by the suberic acid in combination with a base.**

SUBERIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to cork, or extracted from it; as suberic acid.**

SUBEROSE, ***a.*** **[L., gnawed.] In botany, having the appearance of being gnawed; appearing as if a little eaten or gnawed.**

SUBEROUS, ***a.*** **[L., cork.] Corky; soft and elastic.**

SUBFUSC, ***a.*** **[L. Sub and fuscus.] Duskish; moderately dark; brownish; tawny.**

SUBGLOBULAR, ***a.*** **Having a form approaching to globular.**

SUBHASTATION, ***n.*** **[L., under the spear.] A public sale or auction, so called form the Roman practice.**

SUBHYDROSULPHURET, *n.* A compound of sulphurated hydrogen with a base, in a less proportion than in hydrosulphuret.

SUBINDICATION, *n.* [L. Sub and indico.] The act of indication by signs.

SUBINFEUDATION, *n.* [sub and infeudation. See *Feud*.]

1. In law, the act of enfeoffing by a tenant or feoffee, who holds lands of the crown; the act of a greater baron, who grants land or a smaller manor to an inferior person. By 34 Edward II all subinfeudations previous to the reign of king Edward I., were confirmed.*NWAD SUBINFEUDATION.2*

2. Under tenancy.*NWAD SUBINFEUDATION.3*

The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of subinfeudation or under tenancy.*NWAD SUBINFEUDATION.4*

SUBINGRESSION, *n.* [L. Sub and ingressus.] Secret entrance. [Not in use.]

SUBITANEOUS, *a.* [L.] Sudden; hasty.

SUBITANY, *a.* Sudden. [Not in use.]

SUBJACENT, *a.* [L. Sub and jaceo, to lie.]

1. Lying under or below.*NWAD SUBJACENT.2*

2. Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath. A man placed on a hill, surveys the subjacent plain.*NWAD SUBJACENT.3*

SUBJECT, *a.*

1. Placed or situate under.*NWAD SUBJECT.2*

--The eastern tower whose height commands, as subject, all the vale, to see the fight.*NWAD SUBJECT.3*

2. Being under the power and dominion of another; as, Jamaica is subject to Great Britain.*NWAD SUBJECT.4*

Esau was never subject to Jacob.*NWAD SUBJECT.5*

3. Exposed; liable from extraneous causes; as a country subject to extreme heat or cold.*NWAD SUBJECT.6*

4. Liable from inherent causes; prone; disposed.*NWAD SUBJECT.7*

All human things are subject to decay.*NWAD SUBJECT.8*

5. Being that on which nay thing operates, whether intellectual or material; as the subject-matter of a discourse.*NWAD SUBJECT.9*

6. Obedient. *Titus 3:1*; *Colossians 2:20*.*NWAD SUBJECT.10*

SUBJECT, *n.* [L.]

1. One that owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws. The natives of Great Britain are subjects of the British government. The natives of the United States, and naturalized foreigners, are subjects of the federal government. Men in free governments, are subjects as well as citizens; as citizens, they enjoy rights and franchises; as subjects, they are bound to obey the laws.*NWAD SUBJECT.12*

The subject must obey his prince, because God commands it, and human laws require it.*NWAD SUBJECT.13*

2. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is treated or handled; as a subject of discussion before the legislature; a subject of negotiation.*NWAD SUBJECT.14*

This subject for heroic song pleasd me.*NWAD SUBJECT.15*

The subject of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied.*NWAD SUBJECT.16*

3. That on which any physical operation is performed; as a subject for dissection or amputation.*NWAD SUBJECT.17*

4. That in which any thing inheres or exists.*NWAD SUBJECT.18*

Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those subjects in whom it reigns.*NWAD SUBJECT.19*

5. The person who is treated of; the hero of a piece.*NWAD SUBJECT.20*

Authors of biography are apt to be prejudiced in favor of their subject.*NWAD SUBJECT.21*

6. In grammar, the nominative case to a verb passive.*NWAD SUBJECT.22*

SUBJECT, ***v.t.***

1. To bring under the power or dominion of. Alexander subjected a great part of the civilized world to his dominion.*NWAD SUBJECT.24*

Firmness of mind that subjects every gratification of sense to the rule of right reason--*NWAD SUBJECT.25*

2. To put under or within the power of.*NWAD SUBJECT.26*

In one short view subjected to our eye, gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie.*NWAD SUBJECT.27*

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.*NWAD SUBJECT.28*

He is the most subjected, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding.*NWAD SUBJECT.29*

4. To expose; to make liable. Credulity subjects a person to impositions.*NWAD SUBJECT.30*

5. To submit; to make accountable.*NWAD SUBJECT.31*

God is not bound to subject his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts--*NWAD SUBJECT.32*

6. To make subservient.*NWAD SUBJECT.33*

--Subjected to his service angel wings.*NWAD SUBJECT.34*

7. To cause to undergo; as, to subject a substance to a white heat; to subject it to a rigid test.*NWAD SUBJECT.35*

SUBJECTED, *pp.* Reduced to the dominion of another; enslaved; exposed; submitted; made to undergo.

SUBJECTION, *n.*

1. The act of subduing; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the dominion of another.*NWAD SUBJECTION.2*

The conquest of the kingdom and the subjection of the rebels--*NWAD SUBJECTION.3*

2. The state of being under the power, control and government of another. The safety of life, liberty, and property depends on our subjection to the laws. The isles of the West Indies are held in subjection to the powers of Europe. Our appetites and passions should be in subjection to our reason, and our will should be in entire subjection to the laws of God.*NWAD SUBJECTION.4*

SUBJECTIVE, *a.* Relating to the subject, as opposed to the object.

Certainty--is distinguished into objective and subjective; objective, is when the proposition is certainly true of itself; and subjective, is when we are certain of the truth of it.*NWAD SUBJECTIVE.2*

SUBJECTIVELY, *adv.* In relation to the subject.

SUBJOIN, *v.t.* [L.] To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written; as, to subjoin an argument or reason. [It is never used in a literal physical sense, to express the joining of material things.]

SUBJOINED, *pp.* Added after something else said or written.

SUBJOINING, ***ppr.*** **Adding after something else said or written.**

SUBJUGATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. Sub and jugo, to yoke. See** ***Yoke*****.] To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another.**

He subjugated a king, and called him his vassal.*NWAD SUBJUGATE.2*

[Subjugate differs from subject only in implying a reduction to a more tyrannical or arbitrary sway; but they are often used as synonymous.]*NWAD SUBJUGATE.3*

SUBJUGATED, ***pp.*** **Reduced to the absolute control of another.**

SUBJUGATING, ***ppr.*** **Conquering and bringing under the absolute power of another.**

SUBJUGATION, ***n.*** **The act of subduing and bringing under the power or absolute control of another.**

SUBJUNCTION, ***n.*** **The act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined.**

SUBJUNCTIVE, ***a.*** **[L. See** ***Subjoin*****.]**

1. Subjoined or added to something before said or written.*NWAD SUBJUNCTIVE.2*

2. In grammar, designating a form of verbs which follow other verbs or words expressing condition, hypothesis or contingency; as, veni ut me videas, I came that you may see me; Si fecerint aequum, if they should do what is just.*NWAD SUBJUNCTIVE.3*

3. Subjunctive is often used as a noun, denoting the subjunctive mode.*NWAD SUBJUNCTIVE.4*

SUBLANATE, ***a.*** **[L., wool.] In botany, somewhat woolly.**

SUBLAPSARIAN, SUBLAPSARY, *a.* [L., fall.] Done after the apostasy of Adam. [See the Noun.]

SUBLAPSARIAN, *n.* One who maintains the sublapsarian doctrine, that the sin of Adams apostasy being imputed to all his posterity, God in compassion decreed to send his Son to rescue a great number from their lost state, and to accept of his obedience and death on their account. The decree of reprobation, according to the sublapsarians, is nothing but a preterition or non-election of persons, whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of Adams transgression without any personal sin, when he withdrew some others as guilty as they.

Sublapsarian is opposed to supralapsarian.*NWAD SUBLAPSARIAN.3*

SUBLATION, *n.* [L.] The act of taking or carrying away.

SUBLET, *v.t.* [sub and let.] To underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person. [Unusual.]

SUBLEVATION, *n.* [L.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLIEUTENANT, *n.* An officer in the royal regiment of artillery and fusileers, in which are no ensigns, and who is the same as second lieutenant.

SUBLIGATION, *n.* [L., sub and ligo, to bind.] The act of binding underneath.

SUBLIMABLE, *a.* [from sublime.] That may be sublimated; capable of being raised by heat into vapor, and again condensed by cold.

SUBLIMABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being sublimable.

SUBLIMATE, *v.t.* [from sublime.]

1. To bring a solid substance, as camphor or sulphur, into the state of vapor by heat, which on cooling, returns again to the solid state. [See *Sublimation*.]*NWAD SUBLIMATE.2*

2. To refine and exalt; to highthen; to elevate.*NWAD SUBLIMATE.3*

And as his actions rose, so raise they still their vein, in words whose weight best suits a sublimated strain.*NWAD SUBLIMATE.4*

SUBLIMATE, *n.* The product of a sublimation. Corrosive sublimate is the muriate of mercury when it has undergone sublimation. It is one of the most virulent of the mineral poisons.

Blue sublimate, is a preparation of mercury with flower of brimstone and sal ammoniac; used in painting.*NWAD SUBLIMATE.6*

SUBLIMATE, *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat and again condensed, as solid substances.

SUBLIMATED, *pp.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, as a solid substance; refined.

SUBLIMATING, *ppr.* Converting into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing; as solid substances.

SUBLIMATION, *n.*

1. The operation of bringing a solid substance into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing it again into a solid by cold. Sublimation bears the same relation to a solid, that distillation does to a liquid. Both processes purify the substances to which they are severally applied, by separating them from the fixed and grosser matters with which they are connected.*NWAD SUBLIMATION.2*

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of highthening or improving.*NWAD SUBLIMATION.3*

Religion, the perfection, refinement and sublimation of morality.*NWAD SUBLIMATION.4*

SUBLIME, *a.* [L. sublimis.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.*NWAD SUBLIME.2*

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd.*NWAD SUBLIME.3*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature; elevated.*NWAD SUBLIME.4*

Can it be that souls sublime*NWAD SUBLIME.5*

Return to visit our terrestrial clime?*NWAD SUBLIME.6*

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.*NWAD SUBLIME.7*

Easy in style thy work, in sense sublime.*NWAD SUBLIME.8*

4. Elevated by joy; as sublime with expectation.*NWAD SUBLIME.9*

5. Lofty of mein; elevated in manner.*NWAD SUBLIME.10*

His fair large front and eye sublime declar'd*NWAD SUBLIME.11*

Absolute rule.*NWAD SUBLIME.12*

SUBLIME, *n.* A grand or lofty style; a style that expresses lofty conceptions.

The sublime rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase--*NWAD SUBLIME.14*

SUBLIME, *v.t.* To *sublimate*, which see.

1. To raise on high.*NWAD SUBLIME.16*

2. To exalt; to highten; to improve.*NWAD SUBLIME.17*

The sun--*NWAD SUBLIME.18*

Which not alone the southern wit sublimes,*NWAD SUBLIME.19*

But ripens spirits in cold northern climes.*NWAD SUBLIME.20*

SUBLIME, *v.i.* To be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid substance.

Particles of antimony which will not sublime alone.*NWAD SUBLIME.22*

SUBLIMED, *pp.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and when cooled, changed to a solid state.

SUBLIMELY, *adv.* With elevated conceptions; loftily; as, to express one's self sublimely.

In English lays, and all sublimely great,*NWAD SUBLIMELY.2*

Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat.*NWAD SUBLIMELY.3*

SUBLIMENESS, *n.* Loftiness of style or sentiment; sublimity.

SUBLIMING, *ppr.* Sublimating; exalting.

SUBLIMITY, *n.* [L. sublimitas.]

1. Elevation of place; lofty highth.*NWAD SUBLIMITY.2*

2. Highth in excellence; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur; as God's incomprehensible sublimity.*NWAD SUBLIMITY.3*

The sublimity of the character of Christ owes nothing to his historians.*NWAD SUBLIMITY.4*

3. In oratory and composition, lofty conceptions, or such conceptions expressed in corresponding language; loftiness of sentiment or style.*NWAD SUBLIMITY.5*

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the sublimity of his thoughts.*NWAD SUBLIMITY.6*

SUBLINGUAL, *a.* [L. sub and lingua, the tongue.]

Situated under the tongue; as the sublingual glands.*NWAD SUBLINGUAL.2*

SUBLUNAR, SUBLUNARY, *a.* [L. sub and luna, the moon.] Literally, beneath the moon, but sublunary, which is the word chiefly used, denotes merely terrestrial, earthly, pertaining to this world.

All things sublunary are subject to change.*NWAD SUBLUNAR.2*

SUBLUXATION, *n.* [sub and luxation.] In surgery, a violent sprain; also, an incomplete dislocation.

SUBMARINE, *a.* [L. sub and marinus, from mare, the sea.]

Being, acting or growing under water in the sea; as submarine navigators; submarine plants.*NWAD SUBMARINE.2*

SUBMAXILLARY, *a.* [L. sub and maxilla, the jaw-bone.] Situated under the jaw.

The submaxillary glands are two salivatory glands, situated one on either side, immediately within the angle of the lower jaw.*NWAD SUBMAXILLARY.2*

SUBMEDIANT, *n.* In music, the sixth note, or middle note between the octave and subdominant.

SUBMERGE, *v.t.* submerj'. [L. submergo; sub and mergo, to plunge.]

1. To put under water; to plunge.*NWAD SUBMERGE.2*

2. To cover or overflow with water; to drown.*NWAD SUBMERGE.3*

So half my Egypt was submerg'd.*NWAD SUBMERGE.4*

SUBMERGE, *v.i.* submerj'. To plunge under water, as swallows.

SUBMERGED, *pp.* Put under water; overflowed.

SUBMERGING, *ppr.* Putting under water; overflowing.

SUBMERSE, SUBMERSED, *a.* submers'. [L. submersus.] Being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants.

SUBMERSION, *n.* [L. submersus.]

1. The act of putting under water or causing to be overflowed; as the submersion of an isle or tract of land.*NWAD SUBMERSION.2*

2. The act of plunging under water; the act of drowning.*NWAD SUBMERSION.3*

SUBMINISTER, SUBMINISTRATE, *v.t.* [L. subministro; sub and ministro.]

To supply; to afford. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUBMINISTER.2*

SUBMINISTER, *v.i.* To subserve; to be useful to.

Our passions--subminister to the best and worst of purposes.*NWAD SUBMINISTER.4*

[Not in use.] [See *Minister* and *Administer*.]*NWAD SUBMINISTER.5*

SUBMINISTRANT, *a.* Subservient; serving in subordination. [Not in use.]

SUBMINISTRATION, *n.* The act of furnishing or supplying. [Not in use.]

SUBMISS, *a.* [L. submissus, submitto.] Submissive; humble; obsequious. [Rarely used, and in poetry only.]

SUBMISSION, *n.* [L. submissio, from submitto.]

1. The act of submitting; the act of yielding to power or authority; surrender of the person and power to the control or government of another.*NWAD SUBMISSION.2*

Submission, dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;*NWAD*

SUBMISSION.3

We English warriors wot not what it means.*NWAD SUBMISSION.4*

2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behavior.*NWAD SUBMISSION.5*

In all submission and humility,*NWAD SUBMISSION.6*

York doth present himself unto your highness.*NWAD SUBMISSION.7*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession or error.*NWAD SUBMISSION.8*

Be not as extreme in submission, as in offense.*NWAD SUBMISSION.9*

4. Obedience; compliance with the commands or laws of a superior. Submission of children to their parents is an indispensable duty.*NWAD SUBMISSION.10*

5. Resignation; a yielding of one's will to the will or appointment of a superior without murmuring. Entire and cheerful submission to the will of God is a christian duty of prime excellence.*NWAD SUBMISSION.11*

SUBMISSIVE, *a.* Yielding to the will or power of another; obedient.

1. Humble; acknowledging one's inferiority; testifying one's submission.*NWAD SUBMISSIVE.2*

Her at his feet submissive in distress,*NWAD SUBMISSIVE.3*

He thus with peaceful words uprais'd.*NWAD SUBMISSIVE.4*

SUBMISSIVELY, *adv.* With submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly.

The goddess,*NWAD SUBMISSIVELY.2*

Soft in her tone, submissively replies.*NWAD SUBMISSIVELY.3*

SUBMISSIVENESS, *n.* A submissive temper or disposition.

1. Humbleness; acknowledgment of inferiority.*NWAD SUBMISSIVENESS.2*

2. Confession of fault.*NWAD SUBMISSIVENESS.3*

Frailty gets pardon by submissiveness.*NWAD SUBMISSIVENESS.4*

SUBMISSLY, *adv.* Humbly; with submission. [Little used.]

SUBMISSNESS, *n.* Humbleness; obedience. [Little used.]

SUBMIT, *v.t.* [L. submitto; sub, under, and mitto, to send.]

1. To let down; to cause to sink or lower.*NWAD SUBMIT.2*

Sometimes the hill submits itself a while.*NWAD SUBMIT.3*

[This use of the word is nearly or wholly obsolete.]*NWAD SUBMIT.4*

2. To yield, resign or surrender to the power, will or authority of another; with the reciprocal pronoun.*NWAD SUBMIT.5*

Return to thy mistress, and submit thyself under her hand. *Genesis 16:9*.*NWAD SUBMIT.6*

Wives, submit yourselves to your own husbands. *Ephesians 5:22*.*NWAD SUBMIT.7*

Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man. *1 Peter 2:13*.*NWAD SUBMIT.8*

3. To refer; to leave or commit to the discretion of judgment of another; as, to submit a controversy to arbitrators; to submit a question to the court.*NWAD SUBMIT.9*

SUBMIT, *v.i.* To surrender; to yield one's person to the power of another; to

give up resistance. The enemy submitted.

The revolted provinces presently submitted.*NWAD SUBMIT.11*

1. To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another. On hearing the opinion of the court, the counsel submitted without further argument.*NWAD SUBMIT.12*

2. To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another.*NWAD SUBMIT.13*

To thy husband's will*NWAD SUBMIT.14*

Thine shall submit--*NWAD SUBMIT.15*

3. To be submissive; to yield without murmuring.*NWAD SUBMIT.16*

Our religion requires us--to submit to pain, disgrace and even death.*NWAD SUBMIT.17*

SUBMITTED, *pp.* Surrendered; resigned; yielded; referred.

SUBMITTER, *n.* One who submits.

SUBMITTING, *ppr.* Surrendering; resigning; yielding; referring to another for decision.

SUBMULTIPLE, *n.* [See *Multiply*.] A number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times, or is an aliquot part of it. Thus 7 is the submultiple of 56, being contained in it eight times. The word is used as an adjective also; as a submultiple number; submultiple ratio.

SUBNASCENT, *a.* [L. sub and nascor.] Growing underneath.

SUBNECT, *v.t.* [L. subnecto.] To tie, buckle or fasten beneath. [Not in use.]

SUBNORMAL, *n.* [L. sub and norma, a rule.] A subperpendicular, or a line under the perpendicular to a curve.

SUBNUDE, ***a.*** **[L. sub and nudus, naked.] In botany, almost naked or bare of leaves.**

SUBOBSCURELY, ***adv.*** **Somewhat obscurely or darkly.**

SUBOCCIPITAL, ***a.*** **Being under the occiput; as the suboccipital nerves.**

SUBOCTAVE, SUBOCTUPLE, ***a.*** **[L. sub and octavus or octuple.] Containing one part of eight.**

SUBOCULAR, ***a.*** **[L. sub and oculus.] Being under the eye.**

SUBORBICULAR, SUBORBICULATE, ***a.*** **[L. sub and orbiculatus.] Almost orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular.**

SUBORDINACY, ***n.*** **[See *Subordinate*.]**

1. The state of being subordinate or subject to control; as, to bring the imagination to act in subordinacy to reason.*NWAD SUBORDINACY.2*

2. Series of subordination. [Little used.]*NWAD SUBORDINACY.3*

SUBORDINANCY, ***n.*** **[Not in use. See *Subordinacy*.]**

SUBORDINATE, ***a.*** **[L. sub and ordinatus, from ordo, order.]**

1. Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, etc.; as subordinate officers.*NWAD SUBORDINATE.2*

It was subordinate, not enslaved, to the understanding.*NWAD SUBORDINATE.3*

2. Descending in a regular series.*NWAD SUBORDINATE.4*

The several kinds and subordinate species of each, are easily distinguished.*NWAD SUBORDINATE.5*

SUBORDINATE, ***v.t.*** **To place in order or rank below something else; to**

make or consider as of less value or importance; as, to subordinate one creature to another; to subordinate temporal to spiritual things.

1. To make subject; as, to subordinate the passions to reason.*NWAD SUBORDINATE.7*

SUBORDINATED, *pp.* Placed in an inferior rank; considered as of inferior importance; subjected.

SUBORDINATELY, *adv.* In a lower rank or of inferior importance.

1. In a series regularly descending.*NWAD SUBORDINATELY.2*

SUBORDINATION, *n.* [See *Subordinate*.]

1. The state of being inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity.*NWAD SUBORDINATION.2*

2. A series regularly descending.*NWAD SUBORDINATION.3*

Natural creatures having a local subordination--*NWAD SUBORDINATION.4*

3. Place of rank among inferiors.*NWAD SUBORDINATION.5*

--Persons, who in their several subordinations would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors.*NWAD SUBORDINATION.6*

4. Subjection; state of being under control or government.*NWAD SUBORDINATION.7*

The most glorious military achievements would be a calamity and a curse, if purchased at the expense of habits of subordination and love of order.*NWAD SUBORDINATION.8*

SUBORN, *v.t.* [L. suborno; sub and orno. The sense of orno, in this word, and the primary sense, is to put on, to furnish. Hence suborno, to furnish privately, that is, to bribe.]

1. In law, to procure a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury.*NWAD SUBORN.2*

2. To procure privately or by collusion.*NWAD SUBORN.3*

Or else thou art suborn'd against his honor.*NWAD SUBORN.4*

3. To procure by indirect means.*NWAD SUBORN.5*

Those who by despair suborn their death.*NWAD SUBORN.6*

SUBORNATION, *n.* In law, the crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury.

1. The crime of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action.*NWAD SUBORNATION.2*

SUBORNED, *pp.* Procured to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.

SUBORNER, *n.* One who procures another to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.

SUBORNING, *ppr.* Procuring one to take a false oath, or to do a criminal action.

SUBOVATE, *a.* [L. sub and ovatus, from ovum, an egg.]

Almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg.*NWAD SUBOVATE.2*

SUBPENA, *n.* [L. sub and poena, pain, penalty.]

A writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served; as witnesses, etc.*NWAD SUBPENA.2*

SUBPENA, *v.t.* To serve with a writ of subpena; to command attendance in court by a legal writ.

SUBPERPENDICULAR, *n.* [sub and perpendicular.]

A *subnormal*, which see.*NWAD SUBPERPENDICULAR.2*

SUBPETIOLATE, *a.* [sub and petiole.] In botany, having a very short petiole.

SUBPRIOR, *n.* [sub and prior.] The vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior.

SUBPURCHASER, *n.* A purchaser who buys of a purchaser.

SUBQUADRATE, *a.* Nearly square.

SUBQUADRUPLE, *a.* [sub and quadruple.] Containing one part of four; as subquadruple proportion.

SUBQUINQUEFID, *a.* [sub and quinquefid.] Almost quinfuefid.

SUBQUINTUPLE, *a.* [sub and quintuple.] Containing one part of five; as subquintuple proportion.

SUBRAMOUS, *a.* [L. sub and ramosus, full of branches.]

In botany, having few branches.*NWAD SUBRAMOUS.2*

SUBRECTOR, *n.* [sub and rector.] A rector's deputy or substitute.

SUBREPTION, *n.* [L. subreptio, from subrepo, to creep under.]

The act of obtaining a favor by surprise or unfair representation, that is, by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts.*NWAD SUBREPTION.2*

SUBREPTITIOUS, *a.* [L. surreptitius, supra.] Falsely crept in;

fraudulently obtained. [See *Surreptitious*.]

SUBROGATE, *v.t.* [L. subrogo.] To put in the place of another. [Not in use. See *Surrogate*.]

SUBROGATION, *n.* In the civil law, the substituting of one person in the place of another and giving him his rights.

SUBROTUND, *a.* [L. sub and rotundus, round.] Almost round.

SUBSALINE, *a.* Moderately saline or salt.

SUBSALT, *n.* A salt with less acid than is sufficient to neutralize its radicals; or a salt having an excess of the base.

SUBSCAPULAR, *a.* [L. sub and scapula.] The subscapular artery is the large branch of the axillary artery, which rises near the lowest margin of the scapula.

SUBSCRIBE, *v.t.* [L. subscribo; sub and scribo, to write.]

1. To sign with one's own hand; to give consent to something written, or to bind one's self by writing one's name beneath; as, parties subscribe a covenant or contract; a man subscribes a bond or articles of agreement.*NWAD SUBSCRIBE.2*

2. To attest by writing one's name beneath; as, officers subscribe their official acts; and secretaries and clerks subscribe copies of records.*NWAD SUBSCRIBE.3*

3. To promise to give by writing one's name; as, each man subscribed ten dollars or ten shillings.*NWAD SUBSCRIBE.4*

4. To submit. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUBSCRIBE.5*

SUBSCRIBE, *v.i.* To promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper. The paper was offered and many subscribed.

1. To assent; as, I could not subscribe to his opinion.*NWAD SUBSCRIBE.7*

SUBSCRIBED, *pp.* Having a name or names written underneath. The petition is subscribed by two thousand persons.

1. Promised by writing the name and sum.*NWAD SUBSCRIBED.2*

A large sum is subscribed.*NWAD SUBSCRIBED.3*

SUBSCRIBER, *n.* One who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing.

1. One who enters his name for a paper, book, map and the like.*NWAD SUBSCRIBER.2*

SUBSCRIBING, *ppr.* Writing one's name underneath; assenting to or attesting by writing the name beneath; entering one's name as a purchaser.

SUBSCRIPTION, *n.* [L. subscriptio.] Any thing, particularly a paper, with names subscribed.

1. The act of subscribing or writing one's name underneath; name subscribed; signature.*NWAD SUBSCRIPTION.2*

2. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.*NWAD SUBSCRIPTION.3*

3. The act of contributing to any undertaking.*NWAD SUBSCRIPTION.4*

4. Sum subscribed; amount of sums subscribed. We speak of an individual subscription, or of the whole subscription to a fund.*NWAD SUBSCRIPTION.5*

5. Submission; obedience. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUBSCRIPTION.6*

SUBSECTION, *n.* [L. sub and sectio.] The part or division of a section; a subdivision; the section of a section.

SUBSECUTIVE, *a.* [L. subsequor, subsecutus.]

Following in a train or succession. [Little used.]*NWAD SUBSECUTIVE.2*

SUBSEMITONE, *n.* In music, the sharp seventh or sensible of any key.

SUBSEPTUPLE, *a.* [L. sub and septuplus.] Containing one of seven parts.

SUBSEQUENCE, *n.* [L. subsequor, subsequens; sub and sequor, to follow.] A following; a state of coming after something.

SUBSEQUENT, *a.* [L. subsequens, supra.]

1. Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time, indefinitely; as subsequent events; subsequent ages or years; a period long subsequent to the foundation of Rome.*NWAD SUBSEQUENT.2*

2. Following in the order of place or succession; succeeding; as a subsequent clause in a treaty. What is obscure in a passage may be illustrated by subsequent words.*NWAD SUBSEQUENT.3*

SUBSEQUENTLY, *adv.* At a later time; in time after something else. Nothing was done at the first meeting; what was subsequently transacted, I do not know.

1. After something else in order. These difficulties will be subsequently explained.*NWAD SUBSEQUENTLY.2*

SUBSERVE, *v.t.* subserv. [L. subservio; sub and servio, to serve.]

To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. In most engines, we make the laws of matter subserve the purposes of art.*NWAD SUBSERVE.2*

Not made to rule,*NWAD SUBSERVE.3*

But to subserve where wisdom bears command.*NWAD SUBSERVE.4*

SUBSERVIENCE, SUBSERVIENCY, *n.* Instrumental use; use or operation that promotes some purpose.

--The body, wherein appears much fitness, use and subserviency to infinite functions.*NWAD SUBSERVIENCE.2*

There is a regular subordination and subserviency among all the parts to beneficial ends.*NWAD SUBSERVIENCE.3*

SUBSERVIENT, *a.* [L. subserviens.] Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarcely ever reading any thing which he did not make subservient in one kind or other.*NWAD SUBSERVIENT.2*

1. Subordinate; acting as a subordinate instrument. These are the creatures of God, subordinate to him, and subservient to his will.*NWAD SUBSERVIENT.3*

These ranks of creatures are subservient one to another.*NWAD SUBSERVIENT.4*

SUBSERVIENTLY, *adv.* In a subservient manner.

SUBSESSILE, *a.* [L. sub and sessilis.] In botany, almost sessile; having very short footstalks.

SUBSEXTUPLE, *a.* [L. sub and sextuplus.] Containing one part in six.

SUBSIDE, *v.i.* [L. subsido; sub and sido, to settle. See *Set*.]

1. To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle; as lees.*NWAD SUBSIDE.2*

2. To fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage; to be calmed; to become tranquil. Let the passions subside. The tumults of war will

subside. Christ commanded, and the storm subsided.*NWAD SUBSIDE.3*

3. To tend downwards; to sink; as a subsiding hill. The land subsides into a plain.*NWAD SUBSIDE.4*

4. To abate; to be reduced.*NWAD SUBSIDE.5*

In cases of danger, pride and envy naturally subside.*NWAD SUBSIDE.6*

SUBSIDENCE, SUBSIDENCY, *n.* The act or process of sinking or falling, as the lees of liquors.

1. The act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground.*NWAD SUBSIDENCE.2*

SUBSIDIARY, *a.* [L. subsidiarius. See *Subsidy*.]

1. Aiding; assistant; furnishing help. Subsidiary troops are troops of one nation hired by another for military service.*NWAD SUBSIDIARY.2*

2. Furnishing additional supplies; as a subsidiary stream.*NWAD SUBSIDIARY.3*

SUBSIDIARY, *n.* An assistant; an auxiliary; he or that which contributes aid or additional supplies.

SUBSIDIZE, *v.t.* [from subsidy.] To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of another by the payment of a subsidy to him. Great Britain subsidized some of the German powers in the late war with France.

SUBSIDIZED, *pp.* Engaged as an auxiliary by means of a subsidy.

SUBSIDIZING, *ppr.* Purchasing the assistance of by subsidies.

SUBSIDY, *n.* [L. subsidium, from subsido, literally to be or sit

under or by.]

1. Aid in money; supply given; a tax; something furnished for aid, as by the people to their prince; as the subsidies granted formerly to the kings of England.*NWAD SUBSIDY.2*

Subsidies were a tax, not immediately on property, but on persons in respect of their reputed estates, after the nominal rate of 4s. the pound for lands, and 2s. 8d. for goods.*NWAD SUBSIDY.3*

2. A sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops, or the aid of such foreign prince in a war against an enemy. Thus Great Britain paid subsidies to Austria and Prussia, to engage them to resist the progress of the French.*NWAD SUBSIDY.4*

SUBSIGN, *v.t.* subsi'ne. [L. subsigno; sub and signo, to sign.]

To sign under; to write beneath. [Little used.]*NWAD SUBSIGN.2*

SUBSIGNATION, *n.* The act of writing the name under something for attestation. [Little used.]

SUBSIST, *v.i.* [L. subsisto; sub and sisto, to stand, to be fixed.]

1. To be; to have existence; applicable to matter or spirit.*NWAD SUBSIST.2*

2. To continue; to retain the present state.*NWAD SUBSIST.3*

Firm we subsist, but possible to swerve.*NWAD SUBSIST.4*

3. To live; to be maintained with food and clothing. How many of the human race subsist on the labors of others! How many armies have subsisted on plunder!*NWAD SUBSIST.5*

4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else; as qualities that subsist in substances.*NWAD SUBSIST.6*

SUBSIST, *v.t.* To feed; to maintain; to support with provisions. The king

subsisted his troops on provisions plundered from the enemy.

SUBSISTENCE, SUBSISTENCY, *n.* Real being; as a chain of differing subsistencies.

Not only the things had subsistence, but the very images were of some creatures existing.*NWAD SUBSISTENCE.2*

1. Competent provisions; means of supporting life.*NWAD SUBSISTENCE.3*

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable subsistence out of the plunder of his province.*NWAD SUBSISTENCE.4*

2. That which supplies the means of living; as money, pay or wages.*NWAD SUBSISTENCE.5*

3. Inherence in something else, as the subsistence of qualities in bodies.*NWAD SUBSISTENCE.6*

SUBSISTENT, *a.* [L. subsistens.] Having real being; as a subsistent spirit.

1. Inherent; as qualities subsistent in matter.*NWAD SUBSISTENT.2*

SUBSOIL, *n.* [sub and soil.] The bed or stratum of earth which lies between the surface soil and the base on which they rest.

SUBSPECIES, *n.* [sub and species.] A subordinate species; a division of a species.

SUBSTANCE, *n.* [L. substantia, substo; sub and sto, to stand.]

1. In a general sense, being; something existing by itself; that which really is or exists; equally applicable to matter or spirit. Thus the soul of man is called an immaterial substance, a cogitative substance, a substance endued with thought. We say, a stone is a hard substance, tallow is a soft substance.*NWAD SUBSTANCE.2*

2. That which supports accidents.*NWAD SUBSTANCE.3*

That which subsists by itself is called substance; that which subsists in and by another, is called a mode or manner of being.*NWAD SUBSTANCE.4*

3. The essential part; the main or material part. In this epitome, we have the substance of the whole book.*NWAD SUBSTANCE.5*

This edition is the same in substance with the Latin.*NWAD SUBSTANCE.6*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.*NWAD SUBSTANCE.7*

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,*NWAD SUBSTANCE.8*

And he the substance, not th' appearance chose.*NWAD SUBSTANCE.9*

5. Body; corporeal nature or matter.*NWAD SUBSTANCE.10*

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal substances.*NWAD SUBSTANCE.11*

6. Goods; estate; means of living. Job's substance was seven thousand sheep, three thousand camels, etc. *Job 1:3*.*NWAD SUBSTANCE.12*

We are--exhausting our substance, but not for our own interest.*NWAD SUBSTANCE.13*

SUBSTANTIAL, ***a.*** **Belonging to substance; real; actually existing.**

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and substantial agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar.*NWAD SUBSTANTIAL.2*

1. Real; solid; true; not seeming or imaginary.*NWAD SUBSTANTIAL.3*

If happiness be a substantial good.*NWAD SUBSTANTIAL.4*

The substantial ornaments of virtue.*NWAD SUBSTANTIAL.5*

2. Corporeal; material.*NWAD SUBSTANTIAL.6*

The rainbow appears like a substantial arch in the sky.*NWAD SUBSTANTIAL.7*

3. Having substance; strong; stout; solid; as substantial cloth; a substantial fence or gate.*NWAD SUBSTANTIAL.8*

4. Possessed of goods or estate; responsible; moderately wealthy; as a substantial freeholder or farmer; a substantial citizen.*NWAD SUBSTANTIAL.9*

SUBSTANTIALITY, *n.* The state of real existence.

1. Corporeity; materiality.*NWAD SUBSTANTIALITY.2*

The soul is a stranger to such gross substantiality.*NWAD SUBSTANTIALITY.3*

SUBSTANTIALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

In him his Father shone, substantially express'd.*NWAD SUBSTANTIALLY.2*

1. Strongly; solidly.*NWAD SUBSTANTIALLY.3*

2. Truly; solidly; really.*NWAD SUBSTANTIALLY.4*

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them substantially religious towards God, chaste and temperate.*NWAD SUBSTANTIALLY.5*

3. In substance; in the main; essentially.*NWAD SUBSTANTIALLY.6*

This answer is substantially the same as that before given.*NWAD SUBSTANTIALLY.7*

4. With competent goods or estate.*NWAD SUBSTANTIALLY.8*

SUBSTANTIALNESS, *n.* The state of being substantial.

1. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting; as the substantialness of a wall or column.*NWAD SUBSTANTIALNESS.2*

SUBSTANTIALS, *n. plu.* Essential parts.

SUBSTANTIATE, *v.t.* To make to exist.

1. To establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to make good, as, to substantiate a charge or allegation; to substantiate a declaration.*NWAD SUBSTANTIATE.2*

SUBSTANTIVE, *a.* Betokening existence; as the substantive verb.

1. Solid; depending on itself. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUBSTANTIVE.2*

SUBSTANTIVE, *n.* In grammar, a noun or name; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial. Thus man, horse, city, goodness, excellence, are substantives. [Better called name, L. nomen, or even noun, a corruption of nomen.]

SUBSTANTIVELY, *adv.* In substance; essentially.

1. In grammar, as a name or noun. An adjective or pronoun may be used substantively.*NWAD SUBSTANTIVELY.2*

SUBSTILE, *n.* [sub and stile.] The line of a dial on which the stile is erected.

SUBSTITUTE, *v.t.* [L. substituo; sub and statuo, to set.]

To put in the place of another.*NWAD SUBSTITUTE.2*

Some few verses are inserted or substituted in the room of others.*NWAD SUBSTITUTE.3*

SUBSTITUTE, *n.* One person put in the place of another to answer the same purpose. A person may be a substitute with full powers to act for another in

an office. Representatives in legislation are the substitutes of their constituents. The orthodox creed of christians is that Christ dies as the substitute of sinners.

1. One thing put in the place of another. If you have not one medicine, use another as its substitute.*NWAD SUBSTITUTE.5*

SUBSTITUTION, *n.* The act of putting one person or thing in the place of another to supply its place; as the substitution of an agent, attorney or representative to act for one in his absence; the substitution of bank notes for gold and silver, as a circulating medium.

1. In grammar, syllepsis, or the use of one word for another.*NWAD SUBSTITUTION.2*

SUBSTRACT, *v.t.* [L. subtraho, subractum.] To subtract.

Note.--Substract was formerly used in analogy with abstract. But in modern usage, it is written according to the Latin, *subtract*. See this word and its derivatives.*NWAD SUBSTRACT.2*

SUBSTRACTION, *n.* In law, the withdrawing or withholding of some right. Thus the substraction of conjugal rights, is when either the husband or wife withdraws from the other and lives separate. The substraction of a legacy, is the withholding or detaining of it from the legatee by the executor. In like manner, the withholding of any service, rent, duty or custom, is a substraction, for which the law gives a remedy.

SUBSTRATUM, *n.* [L. substratus, spread under; sub and sterno.]

1. That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another. In agriculture, the subsoil.*NWAD SUBSTRATUM.2*

2. In metaphysics, the matter or substance supposed to furnish the basis in which the perceptible qualities inhere.*NWAD SUBSTRATUM.3*

SUBSTRUCTION, ***n.*** **[L. substructio.] Under building.**

SUBSTRUCTURE, ***n.*** **[L. sub and structure.] An under structure; a foundation.**

SUBSTYLAR, ***a.*** **In dialing, the substylar line, is a right line on which the gnomon or style is erected at right angles with the plane.**

SUBSTYLE, ***n.*** **[sub and style.] In dialing, the line on which the gnomon stands.**

SUBSULPHATE, ***n.*** **A sulphate with an excess of the base.**

SUBSULTIVE, SUBSULTORY, ***a.*** **[from L. subsultus, a leap, from subsulto; sub and salio.] Bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts, or by twitches.**

SUBSULTORILY, ***adv.*** **In a bounding manner; by leaps, starts or twitches.**

SUBSULTUS, ***n.*** **[L.] In medicine, a twitching or convulsive motion; as subsultus tendinum.**

SUBSUME, ***v.t.*** **[L. sub and sumo.] To assume as a position by consequence. [Not used.]**

SUBTANGENT, ***n.*** **In geometry, the part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.**

SUBTEND, ***v.t.*** **[L. sub and tendo, to stretch.] To extend under; as the line of a triangle which subtends the right angle; to subtend the chord of an arch. A line from the eye to a planet, subtends an angle of 40 degrees with the horizon.**

SUBTENDED, ***pp.*** **Extended under.**

SUBTENDING, ***ppr.*** **Extending under.**

SUBTENSE, *n.* subtens'. [L. sub and tenus.] The chord of an arch or arc.

SUBTEPID, *a.* [L. sub and tepidus, warm.] Moderately warm.

SUBTER, a Latin preposition, signifies under.

SUBTERFLUENT, SUBTERFLUOUS, *a.* [L. subterfluens, subterfluo.]

Running under or beneath.*NWAD SUBTERFLUENT.2*

SUBTERFUGE, *n.* [L. subter and fugio, to flee.] Literally, that to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; hence, a shift; an evasion; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct.

Affect not little shifts and subterfuges, to avoid the force of an argument.*NWAD SUBTERFUGE.2*

SUBTERRANE, *n.* [infra.] A cave or room under ground.

SUBTERRANEAN, SUBTERRANEOUS, *a.* [L. subter, under, and terra, earth.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth or under ground; as subterranean springs; a subterraneous passage.

[Subterraneal and Subterrany, are not in use.]*NWAD SUBTERRANEAN.2*

SUBTERRANITY, *n.* A place under ground. [Not in use.]

SUBTERRANY, *n.* What lies under ground. [Not in use.]

SUBTIL, *a.* [L. subtilis. This word is often written subtle, but less properly.]

1. Thin; not dense or gross; as subtil air; subtil vapor; a subtil medium.*NWAD SUBTIL.2*

2. Nice; fine; delicate.*NWAD SUBTIL.3*

I do distinguish plain*NWAD SUBTIL.4*

Each subtil line of her immortal face.*NWAD SUBTIL.5*

3. Acute; piercing; as subtil pain.*NWAD SUBTIL.6*

4. Sly; artful; cunning; crafty; insinuating; as a subtil person; a subtil adversary.*NWAD SUBTIL.7*

5. Planned by art; deceitful; as a subtil scheme.*NWAD SUBTIL.8*

6. Deceitful; treacherous.*NWAD SUBTIL.9*

7. Refined; fine; acute; as a subtil argument.*NWAD SUBTIL.10*

SUBTILIATE, *v.t.* To make thin. [Not in use.]

SUBTILIATION, *n.* The act of making thin or rare. [Not in use.]

SUBTILITY, *n.* Fineness.

SUBTILIZATION, *n.* [from subtilize.]

1. The act of making subtil, fine or thin. In the laboratory, the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor.*NWAD SUBTILIZATION.2*

2. Refinement; extreme acuteness.*NWAD SUBTILIZATION.3*

SUBTILIZE, *v.t.* [L. subtilis.]

1. To make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse.*NWAD SUBTILIZE.2*

2. To refine; to spin into niceties; as, to subtilize arguments.*NWAD SUBTILIZE.3*

SUBTILIZE, *v.i.* To refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions.

In whatever manner the papist might subtilize--*NWAD SUBTILIZE.5*

SUBTILLY, *adv.* Thinly; not densely.

1. Finely; not grossly or thickly.*NWAD SUBTILLY.2*

The opakest bodies, if subtilly divided--become perfectly transparent.*NWAD SUBTILLY.3*

2. Artfully; cunningly; craftily; as a scheme subtilly contrived.*NWAD SUBTILLY.4*

SUBTILNESS, *n.* Thinness; rareness; as the subtilness of air.

1. Fineness; acuteness; as the subtilness of an argument.*NWAD SUBTILNESS.2*

2. Cunning; artfulness; as the subtilness of a foe.*NWAD SUBTILNESS.3*

SUBTILTY, *n.* [L. subtilitas.]

1. Thinness; fineness; exility; in a physical sense; as the subtilty of air or light; the subtilty of sounds.*NWAD SUBTILTY.2*

2. Refinement; extreme acuteness.*NWAD SUBTILTY.3*

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much subtilty in nice divisions.*NWAD SUBTILTY.4*

3. Slyness in design; cunning; artifice; usually but less properly written subtlety.*NWAD SUBTILTY.5*

SUBTLE, *a.* [See *Subtil*.] Sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating; applied to persons; as a subtle foe.

1. Cunningly devised; as a subtle stratagem.*NWAD SUBTLE.2*

SUBTLY, *adv.* Slyly; artfully; cunningly.

Thou seest how subtly to detain thee I devise.*NWAD SUBTLY.2*

1. Nicely; delicately.*NWAD SUBTLY.3*

In the nice bee, what sense so subtly true.*NWAD SUBTLY.4*

SUBTRACT, *v.t.* [L. subtraho, subtractus; sub and traho, to draw.]

To withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct. Subtract 5 from 9, and the remainder is 4.*NWAD SUBTRACT.2*

SUBTRACTED, *pp.* Withdrawn from the rest; deducted.

SUBTRACTER, *n.* He that subtracts.

1. The number to be taken from a larger number. [Not used.]*NWAD SUBTRACTER.2*

SUBTRACTING, ***ppr.*** **Withdrawing from the rest; deducting.**

SUBTRACTION, ***n.*** **[L. subtractio.] The act or operation of taking a part from the rest.**

1. In arithmetic, the taking of a lesser number from a greater of the same kind or denomination; an operation by which is found the difference between two sums.*NWAD SUBTRACTION.2*

SUBTRACTIVE, ***a.*** **Tending or having power to subtract.**

SUBTRAHEND, ***n.*** **In arithmetic, the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.**

SUBTRIFID, ***a.*** **Slightly trifid.**

SUBTRIPLE, ***a.*** **[sub and triple.] Containing a third or one part of three.**

SUBTRIPLICATE, ***a.*** **In the ratio of the cubes.**

SUBTUTOR, ***n.*** **[sub and tutor.] An under tutor.**

SUBULATE, ***a.*** **[L. subula, an awl.] In botany, shaped like an awl; awl-shaped. A subulate leaf, is linear at the bottom, but gradually tapering towards the end.**

SUBURB, SUBURBS, ***n.*** **[L. suburbium; sub and urbs, a city.]**

1. A building without the walls of a city, but near them; or more generally, the parts that lie without the walls, but in the vicinity of a city. The word may signify buildings, streets or territory. We say, a house stands in the suburbs; a garden is situated in the suburbs of London or Paris.*NWAD SUBURB.2*

2. The confines; the out part.*NWAD SUBURB.3*

The suburb of their straw-built citadel.*NWAD SUBURB.4*

SUBURBAN, *a.* [L. suburbanus. See *Suburbs*.] Inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.

SUBURBED, *a.* Bordering on a suburb; having a suburb on its out part.

SUBURBICARIAN, SUBURBICARY, *a.* [Low L. suburbicarius.] Being in the suburbs; an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome.

SUBVARIETY, *n.* [sub and variety.] A subordinate variety, or division of a variety.

SUBVENTANEOUS, *a.* [L. subventaneus; sub and ventus.]

Addle; windy. [A bad word and not in use.]*NWAD SUBVENTANEOUS.2*

SUBVENTION, *n.* [L. subvenio.] The act of coming under.

1. The act of coming to relief; support; aid. [Little used.]*NWAD SUBVENTION.2*

SUBVERSE, *v.t.* subvers'. To subvert. [Not in use.]

SUBVERSION, *n.* [L. subversio. See *Subvert*.] Entire overthrow; an overthrow of the foundation; utter ruin; as the subversion of a government or state; the subversion of despotic power; the subversion of the constitution or laws; the subversion of an empire.

SUBVERSIVE, *a.* Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin. Every immorality is subversive of private happiness. Public corruption of morals is subversive of public happiness.

SUBVERT, *v.t.* [L. subverto; sub and verto, to turn.]

1. To overthrow from the foundation; to overturn; to ruin utterly. The northern nations of Europe subverted the Roman empire. He is the worst enemy of man, who endeavors to subvert the christian religion. The elevation of corrupt men to office will slowly, but surely, subvert a republican government.*NWAD SUBVERT.2*

This would subvert the principles of all knowledge.*NWAD SUBVERT.3*

2. To corrupt; to confound; to pervert the mind, and turn it from the truth. *2 Timothy 2:14*.*NWAD SUBVERT.4*

SUBVERTED, *pp.* Overthrown; overturned; entirely destroyed.

SUBVERTER, *n.* One who subverts; an overthrower.

SUBVERTING, *ppr.* Overthrowing; entirely destroying.

SUBWORKER, *n.* [sub and worker.] A subordinate worker or helper.

SUCCEDANEOUS, *a.* [L. succedaneus; sub and cedo.] Supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute.

SUCCEDANEUM, *n.* [supra.] That which is used for something else; a substitute.

SUCCEDE, SUCCEED, *v.t.* The first is the more analogical spelling, as in concede, recede. [L. succedo; sub and cedo, to give way, to pass.]

1. To follow in order; to take the place which another has left; as, the king's eldest son succeeds his father on the throne.*NWAD SUCCEDE.2*

John Adams succeeded Gen. Washington in the presidency of the United States. Lewis XVIII of France has lately deceased, and is succeeded by his brother Charles X.*NWAD SUCCEDE.3*

2. To follow; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent.*NWAD SUCCEDE.4*

Those destructive effects succeeded the curse.*NWAD SUCCEDE.5*

3. To prosper; to make successful.*NWAD SUCCEDE.6*

Succeed my wish, and second my design.*NWAD SUCCEDE.7*

SUCCEED, *v.i.* To follow in order.

Not another comfort like to this,*NWAD SUCCEED.2*

Succeeds in unknown fate.*NWAD SUCCEED.3*

1. To come in the place of one that has died or quitted the place, or of that which has preceded. Day succeeds to night, and night to day.*NWAD SUCCEED.4*

Enjoy till I return*NWAD SUCCEED.5*

Short pleasures; for long woes are to succeed.*NWAD SUCCEED.6*

Revenge succeeds to love, and rage to grief.*NWAD SUCCEED.7*

2. To obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted or intended; to have a prosperous termination. The enemy attempted to take the fort by storm, but did not succeed. The assault was violent, but the attempt did not succeed.*NWAD SUCCEED.8*

It is almost impossible for poets to succeed without ambition.*NWAD SUCCEED.9*

3. To terminate with advantage; to have a good effect.*NWAD SUCCEED.10*

Spenser endeavored imitation in the Shepherd's Kalendar; but neither will it succeed in English.*NWAD SUCCEED.11*

4. To go under cover.*NWAD SUCCEED.12*

Or will you to the cooler cave succeed? [Not much used.]*NWAD*

SUCEEDED, *pp.* Followed in order; prospered; attended with success.

SUCCEEDER, *n.* One that follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. [But the latter word is generally used.]

SUCCEEDING, *ppr.* Following in order; subsequent; coming after; as in all succeeding ages. He attended to the business in every succeeding stage of its progress.

1. Taking the place of another who has quitted the place, or is dead; as a son succeeding his father; an officer succeeding his predecessor.*NWAD SUCCEEDING.2*

2. Giving success; prospering.*NWAD SUCCEEDING.3*

SUCCEEDING, *n.* The act or state of prospering or having success. There is a good prospect of his succeeding.

SUCCESS, *n.* [L. successus, from succedo.]

1. The favorable or prosperous termination of any thing attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended; properly in a good sense, but often in a bad sense.*NWAD SUCCESS.2*

Or teach with more success her son,*NWAD SUCCESS.3*

The vices of the time to shun.*NWAD SUCCESS.4*

Every reasonable man cannot but wish me success in this attempt.*NWAD SUCCESS.5*

Be not discouraged in a laudable undertaking at the ill success of the first attempt.*NWAD SUCCESS.6*

Military successes, above all others, elevate the minds of a people.*NWAD SUCCESS.7*

2. Succession. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUCCESS.8*

[Note. Success without an epithet, generally means a prosperous issue.]*NWAD SUCCESS.9*

SUCCESSFUL, *a.* Terminating in accomplishing what is wished or intended; having the desired effect; hence, in a good sense, prosperous; fortunate; happy; as a successful application of medicine; a successful experiment in chimistry or in agriculture; a successful enterprise.

1. In a bad sense; as a successful attempt to subvert the constitution.*NWAD SUCCESSFUL.2*

SUCCESSFULLY, *adv.* With a favorable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favorably.

A reformation successfully carried on--*NWAD SUCCESSFULLY.2*

SUCCESSFULNESS, *n.* Prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success.

SUCCESSION, *n.* [L. successio.]

1. A following of things in order; consecution; series of things following one another, either in time or place. Thus we speak of a succession of events in chronology, a succession of kings or bishops, and a succession of words or sentences.*NWAD SUCCESSION.2*

2. The act of succeeding or coming in the place of another; as, this happened after the succession of that prince to the throne. So we speak of the succession of heirs to the estates of their ancestors, or collateral succession.*NWAD SUCCESSION.3*

3. Lineage; an order or series of descendants.*NWAD SUCCESSION.4*

A long succession must ensue.*NWAD SUCCESSION.5*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors. He holds the property by the title of succession.*NWAD SUCCESSION.6*

What people is so void of common sense,*NWAD SUCCESSION.7*

To vote succession from a native prince?*NWAD SUCCESSION.8*

Succession of crops, in agriculture, is more generally called rotation.*NWAD SUCCESSION.9*

SUCCESSIVE, ***a.***

1. Following in order or uninterrupted course, as a series of persons or things, and either in time or place; as the successive revolutions of years or ages; the successive kings of Egypt. The author holds this strain of declamation through seven successive pages or chapters.*NWAD SUCCESSIVE.2*

Send the successive ills through ages down.*NWAD SUCCESSIVE.3*

2. Inherited by succession; as a successive title; a successive empire. [Little used.]*NWAD SUCCESSIVE.4*

SUCCESSIVELY, ***adv.*** **In a series or order, one following another. He left three sons, who all reigned successively.**

The whiteness at length changed successively into blue, indigo and violet.*NWAD SUCCESSIVELY.2*

SUCCESSIVENESS, ***n.*** **The state of being successive.**

SUCCESSLESS, ***a.*** **Having no success; unprosperous; unfortunate; failing to accomplish what was intended.**

Successless all her soft caresses prove.*NWAD SUCCESSLESS.2*

Best temper'd steel successless prov'd in field.*NWAD SUCCESSLESS.3*

SUCCESSLESSNESS, *n.* Unprosperous conclusion.

SUCCESSOR, *n.* [L.] One that succeeds or follows; one that takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; correlative to predecessor; as the successor of a deceased king; the successor of a president or governor; a man's son and successor.

A gift to a corporation, either of lands or of chattels, without naming their successors, vests an absolute property in them so long as the corporation subsists.*NWAD SUCCESSOR.2*

SUCCIDUOUS, *a.* [L. succiduus; sub and cado.] Ready to fail; falling. [Little used.]

SUCCIFEROUS, *a.* [L. succus, juice, and fero, to bar.] Producing or conveying sap.

SUCCINATE, *n.* [from L. succinum, amber.] A salt formed by the succinic acid and a base.

SUCCINATED, *a.* Impregnated with the acid of amber.

SUCCINCT, *a.* [L. succinctus; sub and cingo, to surround.]

1. Tucked up; girded up; drawn up to permit the legs to be free.*NWAD SUCCINCT.2*

Hib habit fit for speed succinct. [Little used.]*NWAD SUCCINCT.3*

2. Compressed into a narrow compass; short; brief; concise; as a succinct account of the proceedings of the council.*NWAD SUCCINCT.4*

Let all your precepts be succinct and clear.*NWAD SUCCINCT.5*

SUCCINCTLY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely.

The facts were succinctly stated.*NWAD SUCCINCTLY.2*

SUCCINCTNESS, *n.* Brevity; conciseness; as the succinctness of a narration.

SUCCINIC, *a.* Pertaining to amber; drawn from amber; as the succinic acid.

SUCCINITE, *n.* [L. succinum, amber.] A mineral of an amber color, considered as a variety of garnet. It frequently occurs in globular or granular masses, about the size of a pea.

SUCCINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to amber.

SUCCOR, *v.t.* [L. succurro; sub and curro, to run.]

Literally, to run to, or run to support; hence, to help or relieve when in difficulty, want or distress; to assist and deliver from suffering; as, to succor a besieged city; to succor prisoners.*NWAD SUCCOR.2*

He is able to succor them that are tempted. *Hebrews 2:18*.*NWAD SUCCOR.3*

SUCCOR, *n.* Aid; help; assistance; particularly, assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want or distress.

My father*NWAD SUCCOR.5*

Flying for succor to his servant Banister--*NWAD SUCCOR.6*

1. The person or thing that brings relief.*NWAD SUCCOR.7*

The city when pressed received succors from an unexpected quarter.*NWAD SUCCOR.8*

The mighty succor which made glad the foe.*NWAD SUCCOR.9*

SUCCORED, *pp.* Assisted; relieved.

SUCCORER, *n.* He that affords relief; a helper; a deliverer.

SUCCORLESS, *a.* Destitute of help or relief.

SUCCORY, ***n.*** **Wild endive, a plant of the genus Cichorium.**

SUCCOTASH, ***n.*** **In America, a mixture of green maiz and beans boiled. The dish, as well as the name, is borrowed from the native Indians.**

SUCCUBA, SUCCUBUS, ***n.*** **[L. sub and cubo.] A pretended kind of demon.**

SUCCULENCE, SUCCULENCY, ***n.*** **[See *Succulent*.] Juiciness; as the succulence of a peach.**

SUCCULENT, ***a.*** **[L. succulentus, from succus, juice.] Full of juice; juicy. Succulent plants are such as have a juicy and soft stem, as distinguished from such as are ligneous, hard and dry. Thus the grasses are succulent herbs, as are peas, beans and the like.**

SUCCUMB, ***v.i.*** **[L. succumbo; sub and cumbo, cubo, to lie down.]**

1. To yield; to submit; as, to succumb to a foreign power. *NWAD SUCCUMB.2*

2. To yield; to sink unresistingly; as, to succumb under calamities. *NWAD SUCCUMB.3*

SUCCUMBING, ***ppr.*** **Yielding; submitting; sinking.**

SUCCUSSATION, ***n.*** **[L. succusso, to shake.] A trot or trotting.**

1. A shaking; succussion. *NWAD SUCCUSSATION.2*

SUCCUSSION, ***n.*** **[L. succussio, from succusso, to shake; sub and quasso.]**

1. The act of shaking; a shake. *NWAD SUCCUSSION.2*

2. In medicine, a shaking of the nervous parts by powerful

stimulants.*NWAD SUCCUSSION.3*

SUCH, ***a.***

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. We never saw such a day; we have never had such a time as the present.*NWAD SUCH.2*

It has as before the thing to which it relates. Give your children such precepts as tend to make them wiser and better.*NWAD SUCH.3*

It is to be noted that the definitive adjective a, never precedes such, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers; as such a man; such an honor.*NWAD SUCH.4*

2. The same that. This was the state of the kingdom at such time as the enemy landed.*NWAD SUCH.5*

3. The same as what has been mentioned.*NWAD SUCH.6*

That thou art happy, owe to God;*NWAD SUCH.7*

That thou continu’st such, owe to thyself.*NWAD SUCH.8*

4. Referring to what has been specified. I have commanded my servant to be at such a place.*NWAD SUCH.9*

5. Such and such, is used in reference to a person or place of a certain kind.*NWAD SUCH.10*

The sovereign authority may enact a law, commanding such and such an action.*NWAD SUCH.11*

SUCK, ***v.t.*** **[L. sugo.]**

1. To draw with the mouth; to draw out, as a liquid from a cask, or milk from the breast; to draw into the mouth. To suck is to exhaust the air of the mouth or of a tube; the fluid then rushes into the mouth or tube by means of the pressure of the surrounding air.*NWAD SUCK.2*

2. To draw milk from with the mouth; as, the young of an animal

sucks the mother or dam, or the breast.*NWAD SUCK.3*

3. To draw into the mouth; to imbibe; as, to suck in air; to suck the juice of plants.*NWAD SUCK.4*

4. To draw or drain.*NWAD SUCK.5*

Old ocean suck'd through the porous globe.*NWAD SUCK.6*

5. To draw in, as a whirlpool; to absorb.*NWAD SUCK.7*

6. To inhale.*NWAD SUCK.8*

To suck in, to draw into the mouth; to imbibe; to absorb.*NWAD SUCK.9*

To suck out, to draw out with the mouth; to empty by suction.*NWAD SUCK.10*

To suck up, to draw into the mouth.*NWAD SUCK.11*

SUCK, *v.i.* To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth, or with a tube.

1. To draw the breast; as, a child, or the young of any animal, is first nourished by sucking.*NWAD SUCK.13*

2. To draw in; to imbibe.*NWAD SUCK.14*

SUCK, *n.* The act of drawing with the mouth.

1. Milk drawn from the breast by the mouth.*NWAD SUCK.16*

SUCKED, *pp.* Drawn with the mouth, or with an instrument that exhausts the air; imbibed; absorbed.

SUCKER, *n.* He or that which draws with the mouth.

1. The embolus or piston of a pump.*NWAD SUCKER.2*

2. A pipe through which any thing is drawn.*NWAD SUCKER.3*

3. The shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem; so called perhaps from its drawing its nourishment from the root or stem.*NWAD SUCKER.4*

4. A fish, called also remora; also, a name of the Cyclopterus or lump-fish.*NWAD SUCKER.5*

5. The name of a common river fish in New England.*NWAD SUCKER.6*

SUCKER, *v.t.* To strip off shoots; to deprive of suckers; as, to sucker maiz.

SUCKET, *n.* A sweetmeat for the mouth.

SUCKING, *ppr.* Drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; imbibing; absorbing.

SUCKING-BOTTLE, *n.* A bottle to be filled with milk for infants to suck instead of the pap.

SUCKLE, *n.* A teat. [Not in use.]

SUCKLE, *v.t.* To give suck to; to nurse at the breast. Romulus and Remus are fabled to have been suckled by a wolf.

SUCKLED, *pp.* Nursed at the breast.

SUCKLING, *ppr.* Nursing at the breast.

SUCKLING, *n.* A young child or animal nursed at the breast. *Psalm 8:2*.

1. A sort of white clover.*NWAD SUCKLING.3*

SUCTION, *n.* The act of sucking or drawing into the mouth, as fluids.

1. The act of drawing, as fluids into a pipe or other thing.*NWAD SUCTION.2*

SUDAK, *n.* A fish, a species of Perca.

SUDARY, *n.* [L. sudarium, from sudo, to sweat.] A napkin or handkerchief. [Not in use.]

SUDATION, *n.* [L. sudatio.] A sweating.

SUDATORY, *n.* [L. sudatorium, from sudo, to sweat.]

A hot house; a sweating bath.*NWAD SUDATORY.2*

SUDATORY, *a.* Sweating.

SUDDEN, *a.* [L. subitaneus.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly, or without the common preparatives.*NWAD SUDDEN.2*

And sudden fear troubleth thee. *Job 22:10*.*NWAD SUDDEN.3*

For when they shall say, peace and safety, then sudden destruction cometh upon them. *1 Thessalonians 5:3*.*NWAD SUDDEN.4*

2. Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate; passionate. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUDDEN.5*

SUDDEN, *n.* An unexpected occurrence; surprise. [Not in use.]

On a sudden, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives.*NWAD SUDDEN.7*

How art thou lost, how on a sudden lost!*NWAD SUDDEN.8*

[Of a sudden, is not usual, and is less elegant.]*NWAD SUDDEN.9*

SUDDENLY, *adv.* In an unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation.

Therefore his calamity shall come suddenly. *Proverbs 6:15*.*NWAD SUDDENLY.2*

1. Without premeditation.*NWAD SUDDENLY.3*

SUDDENNESS, *n.* State of being sudden; a coming or happening without previous notice. The suddenness of the event precluded preparation.

SUDORIFIC, *a.* [L. sudor, sweat, and facio, to make.] sweat; exciting perspiration; as sudorific herbs.

SUDORIFIC, *n.* A medicine that produces sweat or sensible perspiration.

SUDOROUS, *a.* [L. sudor, sweat.] Consisting of sweat.

SUDS, *n. sing.* Water impregnated with soap.

To be in the suds, to be in turmoil or difficulty; a familiar phrase.*NWAD SUDS.2*

SUE, *v.t.* su. [L. sequor. See *Seek* and *Essay*.]

1. To seek justice or right from one by legal process; to institute process in law against one; to prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right; as, to sue one for debt; to sue one for damages in trespass. *Matthew 5:40*.*NWAD SUE.2*

2. To gain by legal process.*NWAD SUE.3*

3. To clean the beak, as a hawk; a term of falconry.*NWAD SUE.4*

To sue out, to petition for and take out; or to apply for and obtain; as, to sue out a writ in chancery; to sue out a pardon for a criminal.*NWAD SUE.5*

SUE, *v.i.* To prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek for in law; as, to sue for damages.

1. To seek by request; to apply for; to petition; to entreat.*NWAD SUE.7*

By adverse destiny constrain'd to sue*NWAD SUE.8*

For counsel and redress, he sues to you.*NWAD SUE.9*

2. To make interest for; to demand.*NWAD SUE.10*

Caesar come to Rome to sue for the double honor of a triumph and the consulship.*NWAD SUE.11*

SUED, *pp.* Prosecuted; sought in law.

SUET, *n.* The fat of an animal, particularly that about the kidneys; lard.

SUETY, *a.* Consisting of suet, or resembling it; as a suety substance.

SUFFER, *v.t.* [L. suffero; sub, under, and fero, to bear; as we say, to undergo.]

1. To feel or bear what is painful, disagreeable or distressing, either to the body or mind; to undergo. We suffer pain of body; we suffer grief of mind. The criminal suffers punishment; the sinner suffers the pangs of conscience in this life, and is condemned to suffer the wrath of an offended God. We often suffer wrong; we suffer abuse; we suffer injustice.*NWAD SUFFER.2*

2. To endure; to support; to sustain; not to sink under.*NWAD SUFFER.3*

Our spirit and strength entire,*NWAD SUFFER.4*

Strongly to suffer and support our pains.*NWAD SUFFER.5*

3. To allow; to permit; not to forbid or hinder. Will you suffer yourself to be insulted?*NWAD SUFFER.6*

I suffer them to enter and possess.*NWAD SUFFER.7*

Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and not suffer sin upon him. *Leviticus 19:17*.*NWAD SUFFER.8*

4. To undergo; to be affected by. Substances suffer an entire

change by the action of fire, or by entering into new combinations.*NWAD SUFFER.9*

5. To sustain; to be affected by; as, to suffer loss or damage.*NWAD SUFFER.10*

SUFFER, *v.i.* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is inconvenient. We suffer with pain, sickness or sorrow. We suffer with anxiety. We suffer by evils past and by anticipating others to come. We suffer from fear and from disappointed hopes.

1. To undergo, as punishment.*NWAD SUFFER.12*

The father was first condemned to suffer on a day appointed, and the son afterwards, the day following.*NWAD SUFFER.13*

2. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage. A building suffers for want of seasonable repairs. It is just that we should suffer for neglect of duty.*NWAD SUFFER.14*

Public business suffers by private infirmities.*NWAD SUFFER.15*

SUFFERABLE, *a.* That may be tolerated or permitted; allowable.

1. That may be endured or borne.*NWAD SUFFERABLE.2*

SUFFERABLY, *adv.* Tolerably; so as to be endured.

SUFFERANCE, *n.* The bearing of pain; endurance; pain endured; misery.

He must not only die,*NWAD SUFFERANCE.2*

But thy unkindness shall the death draw out*NWAD SUFFERANCE.3*

To ling'ring sufferance.*NWAD SUFFERANCE.4*

1. Patience; moderation; a bearing with patience.*NWAD SUFFERANCE.5*

But hasty heat temp'ring with sufferance wise.*NWAD SUFFERANCE.6*

2. Toleration; permission; allowance; negative consent by not forbidding or hindering.*NWAD SUFFERANCE.7*

In process of time, sometimes by sufferance, sometimes by special leave and favor, they erected to themselves oratories.*NWAD SUFFERANCE.8*

In their beginning, they are weak and wan,*NWAD SUFFERANCE.9*

But soon through sufferance grow to fearful end.*NWAD SUFFERANCE.10*

An estate at sufferance, in law, is where a person comes into possession of land by lawful title, but keeps it after the title ceases, without positive leave of the owner.*NWAD SUFFERANCE.11*

SUFFERED, *pp.* Borne; undergone; permitted; allowed.

SUFFERER, *n.* One who endures or undergoes pain, either of body or mind; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; as suffers by poverty or sickness. Men are sufferers by fire or losses at sea; they are sufferers by the ravages of an enemy; still more are they sufferers by their own vices and follies.

1. One that permits or allows.*NWAD SUFFERER.2*

SUFFERING, *ppr.* Bearing; undergoing pain, inconvenience or damage; permitting; allowing.

SUFFERING, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience or loss; pain endured; distress, loss or injury incurred; as sufferings by pain or sorrow; sufferings by want or by wrongs.

SUFFICE, *v.i.* suffi'ze. [L. sufficio; sub and facio.]

To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end proposed.*NWAD SUFFICE.2*

To recount Almighty works*NWAD SUFFICE.3*

What words or tongue of seraph can suffice?*NWAD SUFFICE.4*

SUFFICE, *v.t.* suffi'ze. To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of.

Let it suffice thee; speak no more to me of this matter. *Deuteronomy 3:26*.*NWAD SUFFICE.6*

Lord, show us the Father, and it sufficeth us. *John 14:8*; *Ruth 2:14*.*NWAD SUFFICE.7*

1. To afford; to supply.*NWAD SUFFICE.8*

The pow'r appeas'd, with wind suffic'd the sail. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUFFICE.9*

SUFFICED, *pp.* suffi'zed. Satisfied; adequately supplied.

SUFFICIENCY, *n.* The state of being adequate to the end proposed.

His sufficiency is such, that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted.*NWAD SUFFICIENCY.2*

1. Qualification for any purpose.*NWAD SUFFICIENCY.3*

I am not so confident of my own sufficiency as not willingly to admit the counsel of others.*NWAD SUFFICIENCY.4*

2. Competence; adequate substance or means.*NWAD SUFFICIENCY.5*

An elegant sufficiency, content.*NWAD SUFFICIENCY.6*

3. Supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund.*NWAD SUFFICIENCY.7*

4. Ability; adequate power.*NWAD SUFFICIENCY.8*

Our sufficiency is of God. *2 Corinthians 3:5*.*NWAD SUFFICIENCY.9*

5. Conceit; self-confidence. [See *Self-sufficiency*.]*NWAD SUFFICIENCY.10*

SUFFICIENT, *a.* [L. sufficiens.] Enough; equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; competent; as provision sufficient for the family; water sufficient for the voyage; an army sufficient to defend the country.

My grace is sufficient for thee. *2 Corinthians 12:9*.*NWAD SUFFICIENT.2*

1. Qualified; competent; possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; as a man sufficient for an office.*NWAD SUFFICIENT.3*

2. Fit; able; of competent power or ability.*NWAD SUFFICIENT.4*

Who is sufficient for these things? *2 Corinthians 2:16*.*NWAD SUFFICIENT.5*

SUFFICIENTLY, ***adv.*** **To a sufficient degree; enough; to a degree that answers the purpose, or gives content; as, we are sufficiently supplied with food and clothing; a man sufficiently qualified for the discharge of his official duties.**

SUFFICING, ***ppr.*** **suffi'zing. Supplying what is needed; satisfying.**

SUFFISANCE, ***n.*** **Sufficiency; plenty. [Not in use.]**

SUFFIX, ***n.*** **[L. suffixus, suffigo; sub and figo, to fix.]**

A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word.*NWAD SUFFIX.2*

SUFFIX, ***v.t.*** **To add or annex a letter or syllable to a word.**

SUFFIXED, ***pp.*** **Added to the end of a word.**

SUFFIXING, ***ppr.*** **Adding to the end of a word.**

SUFFLAMINATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. sufflamen, a stop.] To stop; to impede. [Not in use.]**

SUFFLATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. sufflo; sub and flo, to blow.]**

To blow up; to inflate. [Little used.]*NWAD SUFFLATE.2*

SUFFLATION, ***n.*** **[L. sufflatio.] The act of blowing up or inflating.**

SUFFOCATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. suffoco; sub and focus, or its root.]**

1. To choke or kill by stopping respiration. Respiration may be stopped by the interception of air, as in hanging and strangling, or by the introduction of smoke, dust or mephitic air into the lungs.

Men may be suffocated by the halter; or men may be suffocated in smoke or in carbonic acid gas, as in mines and wells.*NWAD SUFFOCATE.2*

And let not hemp his windpipe suffocate.*NWAD SUFFOCATE.3*

2. To stifle; to destroy; to extinguish; as, to suffocate fire or live coals.*NWAD SUFFOCATE.4*

A swelling discontent is apt to suffocate and strangle without passage.*NWAD SUFFOCATE.5*

SUFFOCATE, *a.* Suffocated.

SUFFOCATED, *pp.* Choked; stifled.

SUFFOCATING, *ppr.* Choking; stifling.

SUFFOCATINGLY, *adv.* So as to suffocate; as suffocatingly hot.

SUFFOCATION, *n.* The act of choking or stifling; a stopping of respiration, either by intercepting the passage of air to and from the lungs, or by inhaling smoke, dust or air that is not respirable.

1. The act of stifling, destroying or extinguishing.*NWAD SUFFOCATION.2*

SUFFOCATIVE, *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle; as suffocative catarrhs.

SUFFOSSION, *n.* [L. suffossio; sub and fodio, to dig.]

A digging under; an undermining.*NWAD SUFFOSSION.2*

SUFFRAGAN, *a.* [L. suffragans, assisting; suffragor, to vote for, to favor.] Assisting; as a suffragan bishop.

SUFFRAGAN, *n.* A bishop, considered as an assistant to his metropolitan; or rather, an assistant bishop. By 26 Hen. VIII. suffragans are to be denominated from some principal place in the diocese of the prelate whom they are to assist.

SUFFRAGANT, *n.* An assistant; a favorer; one who concurs with.

SUFFRAGATE, *v.t.* [L. suffragor.] To vote with. [Not in use.]

SUFFRAGATOR, *n.* [L.] One who assists or favors by his vote.

SUFFRAGE, *n.* [L. suffragium.]

1. A vote; a voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust. Nothing can be more grateful to a good man than to be elevated to office by the unbiased suffrages of free enlightened citizens.*NWAD SUFFRAGE.2*

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their suffrages the observation made by heathen writers.*NWAD SUFFRAGE.3*

2. United voice of persons in public prayer.*NWAD SUFFRAGE.4*

3. Aid; assistance; A Latinism. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUFFRAGE.5*

SUFFRAGINOUS, *a.* [L. suffrago, the pastern or hough.]

Pertaining to the knee joint of a beast.*NWAD SUFFRAGINOUS.2*

SUFFRUTICOUS, *a.* [L. sub and fruticosus; frutex, a shrub.]

In botany, under-shrubby, or part shrubby; permanent or woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying; as sage, thyme, hyssop, etc.*NWAD SUFFRUTICOUS.2*

SUFFUMIGATE, *v.t.* [L. suffumigo.] To apply fumes or smoke to the internal parts of the body, as in medicine.

SUFFUMIGATION, *n.* Fumigation; the operation of smoking any

thing, or rather of applying fumes to the internal parts of the body.

1. A term applied to all medicines that are received into the body in the form of fumes.*NWAD SUFFUMIGATION.2*

SUFFUMIGE, *n.* A medical fume.

SUFFUSE, *v.t.* suffi'ze. [L. suffusus, suffundo; sub and fundo, to pour.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; as eyes suffused with tears; cheeks suffused with blushes.

When purple light shall next suffuse the skies.*NWAD SUFFUSE.2*

SUFFUSED, *pp.* Overspread, as with a fluid or with color.

SUFFUSION, *n.* [L. suffusio.]

1. The act or operation of overspreading, as with a fluid or with a color.*NWAD SUFFUSION.2*

2. The state of being suffused or spread over.*NWAD SUFFUSION.3*

To those that have the jaundice or like suffusion of eyes, objects appear of that color.*NWAD SUFFUSION.4*

3. That which is suffused or spread over.*NWAD SUFFUSION.5*

SUG, *n.* [L. sugo, to suck.] A kind or worm.

SUGAR, *n.* SHUGAR. [L. saccharum.]

1. A well known substance manufactured chiefly from the sugar cane, arundo saccharifera; but in the United States, great quantities of this article are made from the sugar maple; and in France, a few years since, it was extensively manufactured from the beet. The saccharine liquor is concentrated by boiling, which expels the water; lime is added to neutralize the acid that is usually present; the

gresser impurities rise to the surface, and are separated in the form of scum; and finally as the liquor cools, the sugar separates from the melasses in grains. The sirup or melasses is drained off, leaving the sugar in the state known in commerce by the name of raw or muscovado sugar. This is farther purified by means of clay, or more extensively by bullocks' blood, which forming a coagulum, envelops the impurities. Thus clarified, it takes the names of lump, loaf, refined, etc. according to the different degrees of purification. Sugar is a proximate element of the vegetable kingdom, and is found in most ripe fruits and many farinaceous roots. By fermentation, sugar is converted into alcohol, and hence forms the basis of those substances which are used for making intoxicating liquors, as melasses, grapes, apples, malt, etc.*NWAD SUGAR.2*

The ultimate elements of sugar are oxygen, carbon and hydrogen. Of all vegetable principles, it is considered by Dr. Rush as the most wholesome and nutritious.*NWAD SUGAR.3*

2. A chimical term; as the sugar of lead.*NWAD SUGAR.4*

SUGAR, *v.t.* SHUGAR. To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle or mix with sugar.

1. To sweeten.*NWAD SUGAR.6*

But flattery still in sugar'd words betrays.*NWAD SUGAR.7*

Sugar of lead, acetate of lead.*NWAD SUGAR.8*

SUGAR-CANDY, *n.* [sugar and candy.] Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized, in which state it becomes transparent.

SUGAR-CANE, *n.* [sugar and cane.] The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained.

SUGAR-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which sugar is refined.

SUGAR-LOAF, *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar.

SUGAR-MILL, ***n.*** **A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar cane.**

SUGAR-MITE, ***n.*** **[sugar and mite.] A winged insect; lepisma.**

The lepisma saccharina, is an apterous or wingless insect, covered with silvery scales.*NWAD SUGAR-MITE.2*

SUGAR-PLUM, ***n.*** **[sugar and plum.] A species of sweetmeat in small balls.**

SUGARY, ***a.*** **Tinctured or sweetened with sugar; sweet; tasting like sugar.**

1. Fond of sugar, or of sweet things.*NWAD SUGARY.2*

2. Containing sugar.*NWAD SUGARY.3*

3. Like sugar.*NWAD SUGARY.4*

SUGESCENT, ***a.*** **[L. sugens, sucking.] Relating to sucking.**

SUGGEST, ***v.t.*** **[L. suggero, suggestus; sub and gero.]**

1. To hint; to intimate or mention in the first instance; as, to suggest a new mode of cultivation; to suggest a different scheme or measure; to suggest a new idea.*NWAD SUGGEST.2*

2. To offer to the mind or thoughts.*NWAD SUGGEST.3*

Some ideas are suggested to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection.*NWAD SUGGEST.4*

3. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation.*NWAD SUGGEST.5*

Knowing that tender youth is soon suggested. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUGGEST.6*

4. To inform secretly.*NWAD SUGGEST.7*

We must suggest the people. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUGGEST.8*

SUGGESTED, *pp.* Hinted; intimated.

SUGGESTER, *n.* One that suggests.

SUGGESTION, *n.* A hint; a first intimation, proposal or mention. The measure was adopted at the suggestion of an eminent philosopher.

1. Presentation of an idea to the mind; as the suggestions of fancy or imagination; the suggestions of conscience.*NWAD SUGGESTION.2*

2. Insinuation; secret notification or incitement.*NWAD SUGGESTION.3*

3. In law, information without oath.*NWAD SUGGESTION.4*

SUGGESTIVE, *a.* Containing a hint or intimation.

SUGGIL, *v.t.* [L. suggillo.] To defame. [Not in use.]

SUGGILATE, *v.t.* [L. suggillo.] To beat black and blue. [Not in use.]

SUGGILATION, *n.* A black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise. [Not in use.]

SUICIDAL, *a.* Partaking of the crime of suicide.

SUICIDE, *n.* [L. suicidium; se and coedo, to slay.]

1. Self-murder; the act of designedly destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind.*NWAD SUICIDE.2*

2. One guilty of self-murder; a felo de se.*NWAD SUICIDE.3*

SUICISM, for suicide, is not in use.

SUILLAGE, *n.* Drain of filth.

SUING, *ppr.* of sue. Prosecuting.

SUING, *n.* [L. sudo.] The process of soaking through any thing. [Not in use.]

SUIT, *n.* [L. sequor. See *Seek*. In Law Latin, secta is from the same source.] Literally, a following; and so used in the old English statutes.

1. Consecution; succession; series; regular order; as the same kind and suit of weather. [Not now so applied.]*NWAD SUIT.2*

2. A set; a number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united, in order to answer the purpose; as a suit of curtains; a suit of armor; sometimes with less dependence of the particular parts on each other, but still united in use; as a suit of clothes; a suit of apartments.*NWAD SUIT.3*

3. A set of the same kind or stamp, as a suit of cards.*NWAD SUIT.4*

4. Retinue; a company or number of attendants or followers; attendance; train; as a nobleman and his suit. [This is sometimes pronounced as a French word, sweet; but in all its senses, this is the same word, and the affectation of making it French in one use and English in another, is improper, not to say ridiculous.]*NWAD SUIT.5*

5. A petition; a seeking for something by petition or application.*NWAD SUIT.6*

Many shall make suit to thee. *Job 11:19*.*NWAD SUIT.7*

6. Solicitation of a woman in marriage; courtship.*NWAD SUIT.8*

7. In law, an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal; as a civil suit; a criminal suit; a suit in chancery.*NWAD*

SUIT.9

In England, the several suits or remedial instruments of justice, are distinguished into three kinds, actions personal, real, and mixed.*NWAD SUIT.10*

8. Pursuit; prosecution; chase.*NWAD SUIT.11*

Suit and service, in feudal law, the duty of feudatories to attend the courts of their lords or superiors in time of peace, and in war, to follow them and perform military service.*NWAD SUIT.12*

To bring suit, a phrase in law, denoting literally to bring secta, followers or witnesses to prove the plaintif's demand. The phrase is antiquated, or rather it has changed its signification; for to bring a suit, now is to institute an action.*NWAD SUIT.13*

Out of suits, having no correspondence.*NWAD SUIT.14*

Suit-covenant, in law, is a covenant to sue at a certain court.*NWAD SUIT.15*

Suit-court, in law, the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord.*NWAD SUIT.16*

SUIT, *v.t.* To fit; to adapt; to make proper. Suit the action to the word. Suit the gestures to the passion to be expressed. Suit the style to the subject.

1. To become; to be fitted to.*NWAD SUIT.18*

Ill suits his cloth the praise of railing well.*NWAD SUIT.19*

Raise her notes to that sublime degree,*NWAD SUIT.20*

Which suits a song of piety and thee.*NWAD SUIT.21*

2. To dress; to clothe.*NWAD SUIT.22*

Such a Sebastian was by brother too,*NWAD SUIT.23*

So went he suited to his watery tomb.*NWAD SUIT.24*

3. To please; to make content. He is well suited with his place.*NWAD SUIT.25*

SUIT, *v.i.* To agree; to accord; as, to suit with; to suit to. Pity suits with a noble nature.

Give me not an office*NWAD SUIT.27*

That suits with me so ill--*NWAD SUIT.28*

The place itself was suiting to his care.*NWAD SUIT.29*

[The use of with, after suit, is now most frequent.]*NWAD SUIT.30*

SUITABLE, *a.* Fitting; according with; agreeable to; proper; becoming; as ornaments suitable to one's character and station; language suitable to the subject.

1. Adequate. We cannot make suitable returns for divine mercies.*NWAD SUITABLE.2*

SUITABLENESS, *n.* Fitness; propriety; agreeableness; a state of being adapted or accommodated. Consider the laws, and their suitableness to our moral state.

SUITABLY, *adv.* Fitly; agreeably; with propriety. Let words be suitably applied.

SUITED, *pp.* Fitted; adapted; pleased.

SUITING, *ppr.* Fitting; according with; becoming; pleasing.

SUITOR, *n.* One that sues or prosecutes a demand of right in law, as a plaintiff, petitioner or appellant.

1. One who attends a court, whether plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, appellant, witness, juror and the like. These, in legal phraseology, are all included in the word suitors.*NWAD SUITOR.2*

2. A petitioner; an applicant.*NWAD SUITOR.3*

She hath been a suitor to me for her brother.*NWAD SUITOR.4*

3. One who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover.*NWAD SUITOR.5*

SUITRESS, *n.* A female supplicant.

SULCATE, SULCATED, *a.* [L. sulcus, a furrow.] In botany, furrowed; grooved; scored with deep broad channels longitudinally; as a sulcated stem.

SULKINESS, *n.* [from sulky.] Sullenness; sourness; moroseness.

SULKY, *a.* Sullen; sour; heavy; obstinate; morose.

While these animals remain in their inclosures, they are sulky.*NWAD SULKY.2*

SULKY, *n.* A carriage for a single person.

SULLAGE, *n.* [See *Sulliage*.] A drain of filth, or filth collected from the street or highway.

SULLEN, *a.* [perhaps set, fixed, and allied to silent, sill, etc.]

1. Gloomily angry and silent; cross; sour; affected with ill humor.*NWAD SULLEN.2*

And sullen I forsook th' imperfect feast.*NWAD SULLEN.3*

2. Mischievous; malignant.*NWAD SULLEN.4*

Such sullen planets at my birth did shine.*NWAD SULLEN.5*

3. Obstinate; intractable.*NWAD SULLEN.6*

Things are as sullen as we are.*NWAD SULLEN.7*

4. Gloomy; dark; dismal.*NWAD SULLEN.8*

Why are thine eyes fix'd to the sullen earth?*NWAD SULLEN.9*

Night with her sullen wings.*NWAD SULLEN.10*

No cheerful breeze this sullen region knows.*NWAD SULLEN.11*

5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.*NWAD SULLEN.12*

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,*NWAD SULLEN.13*

And sullen presage of your own decay.*NWAD SULLEN.14*

SULLENLY, *adv.* Gloomily; malignantly; intractably; with moroseness.

SULLENNESS, *n.* Ill nature with silence; silent moroseness; gloominess; malignity; intractableness.

SULLENS, *n. plu.* A morose temper; gloominess. [Not in use.]

SULLIAGE, *n.* Foulness; filth. [Not in use.]

SULLIED, *pp.* Soiled; tarnished; stained.

SULLY, *v.t.*

1. To soil; to dirt; to spot; to tarnish.*NWAD SULLY.2*

And statues sullied yet with sacrilegious smoke.*NWAD SULLY.3*

2. To tarnish; to darken.*NWAD SULLY.4*

Let there be no spots to sully the brightness of this solemnity.*NWAD SULLY.5*

3. To stain; to tarnish; as the purity of reputation; as virtues sullied by slanders; character sullied by infamous vices.*NWAD SULLY.6*

SULLY, *v.i.* To be soiled or tarnished.

Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding.*NWAD SULLY.8*

SULLY, *n.* Soil, tarnish; spot.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and sullies on his reputation.*NWAD SULLY.10*

SULLYING, *ppr.* Soiling; tarnishing; staining.

SULPHATE, *n.* [from sulphur.] A neutral salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base; as sulphate of lime.

SULPHATIC, *a.* Pertaining to sulphate.

SULPHITE, *n.* [from sulphur.] A salt or definite compound formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base.

SULPHUR, *n.* [L.] A simple combustible mineral substance, of a yellow color, brittle, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat. It is called also brimstone, that is, burn-stone, from its great combustibility. It burns with a blue flame and a peculiar suffocating odor. Sulphur native or prismatic is of two kinds, common and volcanic.

SULPHURATE, *a.* [L. sulphuratus.] Belonging to sulphur; of the color of sulphur. [Little used.]

SULPHURATE, *v.t.* To combine with sulphur.

SULPHURATED, *pp.* Combined or impregnated with sulphur; as sulphurated hydrogen gas.

SULPHURATION, *n.* Act of addressing or anointing with sulphur.

SULPHORE, SULPHURET, *n.* A combination of sulphur with a metallic, earthy or alkaline base; as a sulphuret of potash.

SULPHUREOUS, ***a.*** **Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur.**

Her snakes untied, sulphureous waters drink.*NWAD SULPHUREOUS.2*

SULPHUREOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a sulphureous manner.**

SULPHUREOUSNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being sulphureous.**

SULPHURETED, ***a.*** **Applied to gaseous bodies holding sulphur in solution; as sulphureted hydrogen.**

SULPHURIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to sulphur; more strictly, designating an acid formed by sulphur saturated with oxygen; as sulphuric acid, formerly called vitriolic acid, or oil of vitrol.**

SULPHUROUS, ***a.*** **Like sulphur; containing sulphur; also, designating an acid formed by sulphur subsaturated with oxygen. This is called sulphurous acid.**

SULPHUR-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant, hog's fennel, of the genus Peucedanum.**

SULPHURY, ***a.*** **Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.**

SULTAN, ***n.*** **[Heb. to rule.] An appellation given to the emperor of the Turks, denoting ruler or commander.**

SULTANA, SULTANESS, ***n.*** **The queen of a sultan; the empress of the Turks.**

SULTAN-FLOWER, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Centaurea.**

SULTANRY, ***n.*** **An eastern empire; the dominions of a sultan.**

SULTRINESS, ***n.*** **[from sultry.] The state of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.**

SULTRY, ***a.***

1. Very hot, burning and oppressive; as Libya's sultry deserts.*NWAD SULTRY.2*

2. Very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant and unelastic; as air or the atmosphere. A sultry air is usually enfeebling and oppressive to the human body.*NWAD SULTRY.3*

Such as born beneath the burning sky*NWAD SULTRY.4*

And sultry sun, betwixt the tropics lie.*NWAD SULTRY.5*

SUM, ***n.*** **[L. summa, a sum; L. simul, together; Heb. to set or place.]**

1. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added. The sum of 5 and 7 is 12.*NWAD SUM.2*

How precious are thy thoughts to me, O God! how great is the sum of them! *Psalm 139:17*.*NWAD SUM.3*

Take the sum of all the congregation. *Numbers 1:2*.*NWAD SUM.4*

[Sum is now applied more generally to numbers, and number to persons.]*NWAD SUM.5*

2. A quantity of money or currency; any amount indefinitely. I sent him a sum of money, a small sum, or a large sum. I received a large sum in bank notes.*NWAD SUM.6*

3. Compendium; abridgment; the amount; the substance. This is the sum of all the evidence in the case. This is the sum and substance of all his objections. The sum of all I have said is this.*NWAD SUM.7*

The phrase, in sum, is obsolete or nearly so.*NWAD SUM.8*

In sum, the gospel considered as a law, prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin.*NWAD SUM.9*

4. Highth; completion.*NWAD SUM.10*

Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought*NWAD SUM.11*

My story to the sum of earthly bliss.*NWAD SUM.12*

SUM, *v.t.* To add particulars into one whole; to collect two or more particular numbers into one number; to cast up; usually followed by up, but it is superfluous. Custom enables a man to sum up a long column of figures with surprising facility and correctness.

The hour doth rather sum up the moments, than divide the day.*NWAD SUM.14*

1. To bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in a few words; to condense. He summed up his arguments at the close of his speech, with great force and effect.*NWAD SUM.15*

“Go to the ant, thou sluggard,” in few words, sums up the moral of this fable.*NWAD SUM.16*

2. In falconry, to have feathers full grown.*NWAD SUM.17*

With prosperous wing full summ’d. [Unusual.]*NWAD SUM.18*

SUMAC, SUMACH, *n.* shu’mak. A plant or shrub of the genus Rhus, of many species, some of which are used in tanning and dyeing, and in medicine.

SUMLESS, *a.* Not to be computed; of which the amount cannot be ascertained.

The sumless treasure of exhausted mines.*NWAD SUMLESS.2*

SUMMARILY, *adv.* [from summary.] In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass or in few words. The Lord’s prayer teaches us summarily the things we are to ask for.

1. In a short way or method.*NWAD SUMMARILY.2*

When the parties proceed summarily, and they choose the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary.*NWAD SUMMARILY.3*

SUMMARY, ***a.*** **[L. summa.] Reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words; short; brief; concise; compendious; as a summary statement of arguments or objections; a summary proceeding or process.**

SUMMARY, ***n.*** **An abridged account; an abstract, abridgment or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account; as the comprehensive summary of our duty to God in the first table of the law.**

SUMMED, ***pp.*** **[from sum.] Collected into a total amount; fully grown, as feathers.**

SUMMER, *n.* One who casts up an account.

SUMMER, *n.* With us, the season of the year comprehended in the months June, July and August; during which time, the sun being north of the equator, shines more directly upon this part of the earth, which, together with the increased length of the days, renders this the hottest period of the year. In latitudes south of the equator, just the opposite takes place, or it is summer there when it is winter here.

The entire year is also sometimes divided into summer and winter, the former signifying the warmer and the latter the colder part of the year.*NWAD SUMMER.3*

SUMMER, *v.i.* To pass the summer or warm season.

The fowls shall summer upon them. *Isaiah 18:6*.*NWAD SUMMER.5*

SUMMER, *v.t.* To keep warm. [Little used.]

SUMMER, *n.*

1. A large stone, the first that is laid over columns and pilasters, beginning to make a cross vault; or a stone laid over a column, and hollowed to receive the first haunce of a platband.*NWAD SUMMER.8*

2. A large timber supported on two stone piers or posts, serving as a lintel to a door or window, etc.*NWAD SUMMER.9*

3. A large timber or beam laid as a central floor timber, inserted into the girders, and receiving the ends of the joists and supporting them. This timber is seen in old buildings in America and in France. In America, it is wholly laid aside. It is called in England summer-tree.*NWAD SUMMER.10*

SUMMER-COLT, *n.* The undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated. [Not used in America.]

SUMMER-CYPRESS, *n.* A plant, a species of Chenopodium.

SUMMER-FALLOW, *n.* [See *Fallow*.] Naked fallow; land lying bare of crops in summer.

SUMMER-FALLOW, *v.t.* To plow and work repeatedly in summer, to prepare for wheat or other crop.

SUMMER-HOUSE, *n.* A house or apartment in a garden to be used in summer.

1. A house for summer's residence.*NWAD SUMMER-HOUSE.2*

SUMMERSET, *n.* A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.

SUMMER-WHEAT, *n.* Spring wheat.

SUMMING, *ppr.* of sum. Adding together.

SUMMIST, *n.* One that forms an abridgment. [Little used.]

SUMMIT, *n.* [L. summitas, from summus, highest.]

1. The top; the highest point; as the summit of a mountain.*NWAD SUMMIT.2*

2. The highest point or degree; utmost elevation. The general arrived to the summit of human fame.*NWAD SUMMIT.3*

SUMMON, *v.t.* [L. submoneo; sub and moneo.]

1. To call, cite or notify by authority to appear at a place specified, or to attend in person to some public duty, or both; as, to summon a jury; to summon witnesses.*NWAD SUMMON.2*

The parliament is summoned by the king's writ or letter.*NWAD SUMMON.3*

Nor trumpets summon him to war.*NWAD SUMMON.4*

2. To give notice to a person to appear in court and defend.*NWAD SUMMON.5*

3. To call or command.*NWAD SUMMON.6*

Love, duty, safety summon us away.*NWAD SUMMON.7*

4. To call up; to excite into action or exertion; with up. Summon up all your strength or courage.*NWAD SUMMON.8*

Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood.*NWAD SUMMON.9*

SUMMONED, *pp.* Admonished or warned by authority to appear or attend to something; called or cited by authority.

SUMMONER, *n.* One who summons or cites by authority. In England, the sheriff's messenger, employed to warn persons to appear in court.

SUMMONING, *ppr.* Citing by authority to appear or attend to something.

SUMMONS, *n.* with a plural termination, but used in the singular number; as a summons is prepared. [L. submoneas.]

A call by authority or the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty.*NWAD SUMMONS.2*

This summons he resolved not to disobey.*NWAD SUMMONS.3*

He sent to summon the seditious and to offer pardon; but neither summons nor pardon was regarded.*NWAD SUMMONS.4*

1. In law, a warning or citation to appear in court; or a written notification signed by the proper officer, to be served on a person, warning him to appear in court at a day specified, to answer to the demand of the plaintiff.*NWAD SUMMONS.5*

SUMOOM, *n.* A pestilential wind of Persia. [See *Simoom*.]

SUMP, *n.* In metallurgy, a round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion.

1. A pond of water reserved for salt-works.*NWAD SUMP.2*

2. In mining, a pit sunk below the bottom of the mine.*NWAD SUMP.3*

SUMPTER, *n.* A horse that carries clothes or furniture; a baggage-horse; usually called a pack-horse.

SUMPTION, *n.* [L. sumo, sumptus.] A taking. [Not in use.]

SUMPTUARY, *a.* [L. sumptuarius, from sumptus, expense.]

Relating to expense. Sumptuary laws or regulations are such as restrain or limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, furniture, etc. Sumptuary laws are abridgments of liberty, and of very difficult execution. They can be justified only on the ground of extreme necessity.*NWAD SUMPTUARY.2*

SUMPTUOSITY, *n.* [from sumptuous.] Expensiveness; costliness. [Not in use.]

SUMPTUOUS, *a.* [L. sumptuosus.] Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent; as a sumptuous house or table; sumptuous apparel.

We are too magnificent and sumptuous in our tables and attendance.*NWAD SUMPTUOUS.2*

SUMPTUOUSLY, *adv.* Expensively; splendidly; with great magnificence.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, *n.* Costliness; expensiveness.

I will not fall out with those who can reconcile sumptuousness and

charity.*NWAD SUMPTUOUSNESS.2*

1. Splendor; magnificence.*NWAD SUMPTUOUSNESS.3*

SUN, *n.*

1. The splendid orb or luminary which, being in or near the center of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to all the planets. The light of the sun constitutes the day, and the darkness which proceeds form its absence, or the shade of the earth, constitutes the night. *Psalm 136:8*.*NWAD SUN.2*

2. In popular usage, a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall; as, to stand in the sun, that is, to stand where the direct rays of the sun fall.*NWAD SUN.3*

3. Any thing eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light or honor. The natives of America complain that the sun of their glory is set.*NWAD SUN.4*

I will never consent to put out the sun of sovereignty to posterity.*NWAD SUN.5*

4. In Scripture, Christ is called the sun of righteousness, as the source of light, animation and comfort to his disciples.*NWAD SUN.6*

5. The luminary or orb which constitutes the center of any system of worlds. The fixed stars are supposed to be suns in their respective systems.*NWAD SUN.7*

Under the sun, in the world; on earth; a proverbial expression.*NWAD SUN.8*

There is no new thing under the sun. *Ecclesiastes 1:9*.*NWAD SUN.9*

SUN, *v.t.* To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun; to insolate; as, to sun cloth; to sun grain.

--Then to sun thyself in open air.*NWAD SUN.11*

SUNBEAM, ***n.*** **[sun and beam.] A ray of the sun. Truth written with a sunbeam, is truth made obviously plain.**

Gliding through the even on a sunbeam.*NWAD SUNBEAM.2*

SUN-BEAT, ***a.*** **[sun and beat.] Struck by the sun's rays; shone brightly on.**

SUN-BRIGHT, ***a.*** **[sun and bright.] Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness; as a sun-bright shield; a sun-bright chariot.**

How and which way I may bestow myself*NWAD SUN-BRIGHT.2*

To be regarded in her sun-bright eye.*NWAD SUN-BRIGHT.3*

SUN-BURNING, ***n.*** **[sun and burning.] The burning or tan occasioned by the rays of the sun on the skin.**

SUN-BURNT, ***a.*** **[sun and burnt.] Discolored by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue; as a sunburnt skin.**

Sunburnt and swarthy though she be.*NWAD SUN-BURNT.2*

1. Scorched by the sun's rays; as a sunburnt soil.*NWAD SUN-BURNT.3*

SUNCLAD, ***a.*** **[sun and clad.] Clad in radiance or brightness.**

SUNDAY, ***n.*** **The christian sabbath; the first day of the week, a day consecrated to rest from secular employments, and to religious worship. It is called also the Lord's day. Many pious persons however discard the use of Sunday, and call the day the sabbath.**

SUNDER, ***v.t.***

1. To part; to separate; to divide; to disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting, or breaking; as, to sunder a rope or cord; to sunder a limb or joint; to sunder friends, or the ties of friendship.

The executioner sunders the head from the body at a stroke. A mountain may be sundered by an earthquake.*NWAD SUNDER.2*

Bring me lightning, give me thunder;*NWAD SUNDER.3*

--Jove may kill, but ne'er shall sunder.*NWAD SUNDER.4*

2. To expose to the sun. [Provincial in England.]*NWAD SUNDER.5*

SUNDER, *n.* In sunder, in tow.

He cutteth the spear in sunder. *Psalm 46:9*.*NWAD SUNDER.7*

SUNDERED, *pp.* Separated; divided; parted.

SUNDERING, *ppr.* Parting; separating.

SUN-DEW, *n.* [sun and dew.] A plant of the genus Drosera.

SUN-DIAL, *n.* [sun and dial.] An instrument to show the time of day, by means of the shadow of a gnomon or style on a plate.

SUN-DRIED, *a.* [sun and dry.] Dried in the rays of the sun.

SUNDRY, *a.* Several; divers; more than one or two. [This word, like several, is indefinite; but it usually signifies a small number, sometimes many.]

I have composed sundry collects.*NWAD SUNDRY.2*

Sundry foes the rural realm surround.*NWAD SUNDRY.3*

SUNFISH, *n.* [sun and fish.] A name of the diodon, a genus of fishes of a very singular form, appearing like the fore part of the body of a very deep fish amputated in the middle.

The sunfish is the Tetraodon mola of Linne.*NWAD SUNFISH.2*

1. The basking shark.*NWAD SUNFISH.3*

SUNFLOWER, *n.* [sun and flower.] A plant of the genus Helianthus; so called from the form and color of its flower, or from its habit of turning to the sun. The bastard sunflower is of the genus Helenium; the dwarf sunflower is of the genus Rudbeckia, and another of the genus Tetragonotheca; the little sunflower is of the genus Cistus.

SUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of sing.

While to his harp divine Amphion sung.*NWAD SUNG.2*

SUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of sink.

Or toss'd by hope, or sunk by care.*NWAD SUNK.2*

SUNLESS, *a.* [sun and less.] Destitute of the sun or its rays; shaded.

SUNLIKE, *a.* [sun and like.] Resembling the sun.

SUNNY, *a.* [from sun.] Like the sun; bright.

1. Proceeding from the sun; as sunny beams.*NWAD SUNNY.2*

2. Exposed to the rays of the sun; warmed by the direct rays of the sun; as the sunny side of a hill or building.*NWAD SUNNY.3*

Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores.*NWAD SUNNY.4*

3. Colored by the sun.*NWAD SUNNY.5*

Her sunny locks*NWAD SUNNY.6*

Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.*NWAD SUNNY.7*

SUNPROOF, *a.* [sun and proof.] Impervious to the rays of the sun.

SUNRISE, SUNRISING, *n.* [sun and rise.] The first appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; or more

generally, the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather.

1. The east.*NWAD SUNRISE.2*

SUNSET, SUNSETTING, *n.* [sun and set.] The descent of the sun below the horizon; or the time when the sun sets; evening.

SUNSHINE, *n.* [sun and shine.] The light of the sun, or the place where it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall.

But all sunshine, as when his beams at noon*NWAD SUNSHINE.2*

Culminate from th' equator.*NWAD SUNSHINE.3*

1. A place warmed and illuminated; warmth; illumination.*NWAD SUNSHINE.4*

The man that sits within a monarch's heart,*NWAD SUNSHINE.5*

And ripens in the sunshine of his favor.*NWAD SUNSHINE.6*

SUNSHINE, SUNSHINY, *a.* Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm or pleasant; as a sunshiny day; sunshiny weather.

1. Bright like the sun.*NWAD SUNSHINE.8*

--Flashing beams of that sunshiny shield.*NWAD SUNSHINE.9*

SUP, *v.t.* To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to take or drink by a little at a time; to sip.

There I'll sup*NWAD SUP.2*

Balm and nectar in my cup.*NWAD SUP.3*

SUP, *v.i.* To eat the evening meal.

When they had supped, they brought Tobias in.*NWAD SUP.5*

SUP, *v.t.* To treat with supper.

Sup them well. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUP.7*

SUP, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

Tom Thumb got a little sup.*NWAD SUP.9*

SUPER, a Latin preposition, Gr. signifies above, over, excess. It is much used in composition.

SUPERABLE, *a.* [L. superabilis, form supero, to overcome.]

That may be overcome or conquered. These are superable difficulties.*NWAD SUPERABLE.2*

SUPERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being conquerable or surmountable.

SUPERABLY, *adv.* So as may be overcome.

SUPERABOUND, *v.i.* [super and abound.] To be very abundant or exuberant; to be more than sufficient. The country super-abounds with corn.

SUPERABOUNDING, *ppr.* A bounding beyond want or necessity; abundant to excess or a great degree.

SUPERABUNDANCE, *n.* More than enough; excessive abundance; as a superabundance of the productions of the earth.

SUPERABUNDANT, *a.* Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; as superabundant zeal.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, *adv.* More than sufficiently.

SUPERACIDULATED, *a.* [super and acidulated.] Acidulated to

excess.

SUPERADD, *v.t.* [super and add.] To add over and above; to add to what has been added.

1. To add or annex something extrinsic.*NWAD SUPERADD.2*

The strength of a living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from and superadded to its natural gravity.*NWAD SUPERADD.3*

SUPERADDED, *pp.* Added over and above.

SUPERADDING, *ppr.* Adding over and above; adding something extrinsic.

SUPERADDITION, *n.* [super and addition.]

1. The act of adding to something, or of adding something extraneous.*NWAD SUPERADDITION.2*

2. That which is added.*NWAD SUPERADDITION.3*

This superaddition is nothing but fat.*NWAD SUPERADDITION.4*

SUPERADVENIENT, *a.* [L. superadveniens.]

1. Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of something.*NWAD SUPERADVENIENT.2*

When a man has done bravely by the superadvenient assistance of his God--*NWAD SUPERADVENIENT.3*

2. Coming unexpectedly. [This word is little used.]*NWAD SUPERADVENIENT.4*

SUPERANGELIC, *a.* [super and angelic.] Superior in nature or rank to the angels. One class of Unitarians believe Christ to be a superangelic being.

SUPERANNUATE, *v.t.* [L. super and annus, a year.] To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity; as a superannuated magistrate.

SUPERANNUATE, *v.i.* To last beyond the year. [Not in use.]

SUPERANNUATED, *pp.* Impaired or disqualified by old age.

SUPERANNUATION, *n.* The state of being too old for office of business, or of being disqualified by old age.

SUPERB, *a.* [L. superbus, proud, from super.]

1. Grand; magnificent; as a superb edifice; a superb colonnade.*NWAD SUPERB.2*

2. Rich; elegant; as superb furniture or decorations.*NWAD SUPERB.3*

3. Showy; pompous; as a superb exhibition.*NWAD SUPERB.4*

4. Rich; splendid; as a superb entertainment.*NWAD SUPERB.5*

5. August; stately.*NWAD SUPERB.6*

SUPERBLY, *adv.* In a magnificent or splendid manner; richly; elegantly.

SUPERCARGO, *n.* [super and cargo.] An officer or person in a merchant's ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

SUPERCELESTIAL, *a.* [super and celestial.] Situated above the firmament or great vault of heaven.

SUPERCILIARY, *a.* [L. super and cilium, the eyebrow.] Situated or being above the eyebrow.

The superciliary arch, is the bony superior arch of the orbit.*NWAD SUPERCILIARY.2*

SUPERCILIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. superciliosus. See above.]**

1. Lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial; overbearing; as a supercilious officer.*NWAD SUPERCILIOUS.2*

2. Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing; as a supercilious air; supercilious behavior.*NWAD SUPERCILIOUS.3*

SUPERCILIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **Haughtily; dogmatically; with an air of contempt.**

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner.**

SUPERCONCEPTION, ***n.*** **[super and conception.] A conception after a former conception.**

SUPERCONSEQUENCE, ***n.*** **[super and consequence.] Remote consequence. [Not used.]**

SUPERCRESCENCE, ***n.*** **[L. super and crescens.] That which grows upon another growing thing.**

SUPERCRESCENT, ***a.*** **[supra.] Growing on some other growing thing.**

SUPEREMINENCE, SUPEREMINENCY, ***n.*** **[L. super and emineo.] Eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence; as the supereminence of Cicero as an orator; the supereminence of Dr. Johnson as a writer, or of lord Chatham as a statesman.**

SUPEREMINENT, ***a.*** **Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence; as a supereminent divine; the supereminent glory of Christ.**

SUPEREMINENTLY, ***adv.*** **In a superior degree of excellence; with unusual distinction.**

SUPEREROGANT, ***a.*** ***Supererogatory*****, which see.**

SUPEREROGATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. super and erogatio, erogo.] To do more than duty requires. Aristotle's followers have supererogated in observance. [Little used.]**

SUPEREROGATION, ***n.*** **[supra.] Performance of more than duty requires.**

There is no such thing as works of supererogation.*NWAD SUPEREROGATION.2*

SUPEREROGATIVE, ***a.*** **Supererogatory. [Not much used.]**

SUPEREROGATORY, ***a.*** **Performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty; as supererogatory services.**

SUPERESSENTIAL, ***a.*** **[super and essential.] Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing.**

SUPEREXALT, ***v.t.*** **[super and exalt.] To exalt to a superior degree.**

SUPEREXALTATION, ***n.*** **[super and exaltation.] Elevation above the common degree.**

SUPEREXCELLENCE, ***n.*** **[super and excellence.] Superior excellence.**

SUPEREXCELLENT, ***a.*** **Excellent in an uncommon degree; very excellent.**

SUPEREXCRESCENCE, ***n.*** **[super and excrescence.] Something superfluously growing.**

SUPERFECUNDITY, ***n.*** **[super and fecundity.] Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species.**

SUPERFETATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. super and foetus.] To conceive after a**

prior conception.

The female is said to superfetate.*NWAD SUPERFETATE.2*

SUPERFETATION, *n.* A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fetuses are growing at once in the same matrix.

SUPERFETE, *v.i.* To superfetate. [Little used.]

SUPERFETE, *v.t.* To conceive after a former conception. [Little used.]

SUPERFICE, *n.* Superficies; surface. [Little used.] [See *Superficies*.]

SUPERFICIAL, ***a.***

1. Being on the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing; as a superficial color; a superficial covering.*NWAD SUPERFICIAL.2*

2. Composing the surface or exterior part; as, soil constitutes the superficial part of the earth.*NWAD SUPERFICIAL.3*

3. Shallow; contrived to cover something.*NWAD SUPERFICIAL.4*

This superficial tale*NWAD SUPERFICIAL.5*

Is but a preface to her worthy praise.*NWAD SUPERFICIAL.6*

4. Shallow; not deep or profound; reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; as a superficial scholar; superficial knowledge.*NWAD SUPERFICIAL.7*

SUPERFICIALITY, ***n.*** **The quality of being superficial. [Not much used.]**

SUPERFICIALLY, ***adv.*** **On the surface only; as a substance superficially tinged with a color.**

1. On the surface or exterior part only; without penetrating the substance or essence; as, to survey things superficially.*NWAD SUPERFICIALLY.2*

2. Without going deep or searching things to the bottom; slightly. He reasons superficially.*NWAD SUPERFICIALLY.3*

I have laid down superficially my present thoughts.*NWAD SUPERFICIALLY.4*

SUPERFICIALNESS, ***n.*** **Shallowness; position on the surface.**

1. Slight knowledge; shallowness of observation or learning; show without substance.*NWAD SUPERFICIALNESS.2*

SUPERFICIES, ***n.*** **[L. from super, upon, and facies, face.] The surface; the exterior part of a thing. A superficies consists of length and breadth; as the superficies of a plate or of a sphere. Superficies is rectilinear, curvilinear, plane, convex or concave.**

SUPERFINE, ***a.*** **[super and fine.] Very fine or most fine; surpassing others in fineness; as superfine cloth. The word is chiefly used of cloth, but sometimes of liquors; as superfine wine or cider; and of other things, as superfine wire; superfine flour.**

SUPERFLUENCE, ***n.*** **[L. super and fluo, to flow.] Superfluity; more than is necessary. [Little used.]**

SUPERFLUITANCE, ***n.*** **[L. super and fluito, to float.] The act of floating above or on the surface. [Little used.]**

SUPERFLUITANT, ***a.*** **Floating above or on the surface. [Little used.]**

SUPERFLUITY, ***n.*** **[L. superfluitas; super and fluo, to flow.]**

1. Superabundance; a greater quantity than is wanted; as a superfluity of water or provisions.*NWAD SUPERFLUITY.2*

2. Something that is beyond what is wanted; something rendered unnecessary by its abundance. Among the superfluities of life we seldom number the abundance of money.*NWAD SUPERFLUITY.3*

SUPERFLUOUS, ***a.*** **[L. superfluus, overflowing; super and fluo, to flow.]**

1. More than is wanted; rendered unnecessary by superabundance; as a superfluous supply of corn.*NWAD SUPERFLUOUS.2*

2. More than sufficient; unnecessary; useless; as a composition abounding with superfluous words. Superfluous epithets rather enfeeble than strengthen description. If what has been said will not

convince, it would be superfluous to say more.*NWAD SUPERFLUOUS.3*

Superfluous interval, in music, is one that exceeds a true diatonic interval by a semitone minor.*NWAD SUPERFLUOUS.4*

Superfluous polygamy, (Polygamia superflua,) a kind of inflorescence or compound flower, in which the florets of the disk are hermaphrodite and fertile, and those of the ray, though female or pistiliferous only, are also fertile; designating the second order of the class Syngenesia of Linne.*NWAD SUPERFLUOUS.5*

Superfluous sound or tone, is one which contains a semitone minor more than a tone.*NWAD SUPERFLUOUS.6*

SUPERFLUOUSLY, *adv.* With excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being superfluous or beyond what is wanted.

SUPERFLUX, *n.* [L. super and fluxus.] That which is more than is wanted. [Little used.]

SUPERFOLIATION, *n.* [super and foliation.] Excess of foliation. [Not used.]

SUPERHUMAN, *a.* [super and human.] Above or beyond what is human; divine.

SUPERIMPOSE, *v.t.* superimpo'ze. [super and impose.] To lay or impose on something else; as a stratum of earth superimposed on a different stratum.

SUPERIMPOSED, *pp.* Laid or imposed on something.

SUPERIMPOSING, *ppr.* Laying on something else.

SUPERIMPOSITION, *n.* The act of laying or the state of being

placed on something else.

SUPERIMPREGNATION, ***n.*** **[super and impregnation.] The act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation; impregnation when previously impregnated.**

SUPERINCUMBENT, ***a.*** **[super and incumbent.] Lying or resting on something else.**

SUPERINDUCE, ***v.t.*** **[super and induce.] To bring in or upon as an addition to something; as, to superinduce a virtue or quality upon a person not before possessing it.**

Long custom of sinning superinduces upon the soul new and absurd desires.*NWAD SUPERINDUCE.2*

SUPERINDUCED, ***pp.*** **Induced or brought upon something.**

SUPERINDUCING, ***ppr.*** **Inducing on something else.**

SUPERINDUCTION, ***n.*** **The act of superinducing.**

The superinduction of ill habits quickly defaces the first rude draught of virtue.*NWAD SUPERINDUCTION.2*

SUPERINJECTION, ***n.*** **[super and injection.] An injection succeeding another.**

SUPERINSPECT, ***v.t.*** **[super and inspect.] To oversee; to superintend by inspection. [Little used.]**

SUPERINSTITUTION, ***n.*** **[super and institution.] One institution upon another; as when A is instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B is instituted and admitted upon the presentation of another.**

SUPERINTELLECTUAL, ***a.*** **[super and intellectual.] Being above intellect.**

SUPERINTEND, ***v.t.*** **[super and intend.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to take care of with authority; as, an officer superintends the building of a ship or the construction of a fort. God exercises a superintending care over all his creatures.**

SUPERINTENDED, ***pp.*** **Overseen; taken care of.**

SUPERINTENDENCE, SUPERINTENDENCY, ***n.*** **The act of superintending; care and oversight for the purpose of direction and with authority to direct.**

SUPERINTENDENT, ***n.*** **One who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction; as the superintendent of an alms-house or work-house; the superintendent of public works; the superintendent of customs or finance.**

1. An ecclesiastical superior in some reformed churches.*NWAD SUPERINTENDENT.2*

SUPERINTENDING, ***ppr.*** **Overseeing with the authority to direct what shall be done and how it shall be done.**

SUPERIOR, ***a.*** **[Sp. L. from super, above.]**

1. Higher; upper; more elevated in place; as the superior limb of the sun; the superior part of an image.*NWAD SUPERIOR.2*

2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity; as a superior officer; a superior degree of nobility.*NWAD SUPERIOR.3*

3. Higher or greater in excellence; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness or value of any quality; as a man of superior merit, of superior bravery, of superior talents or understanding, of superior accomplishments.*NWAD SUPERIOR.4*

4. Being beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; as a man superior to revenge.*NWAD*

SUPERIOR.5

There is not on earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man superior to his sufferings.*NWAD SUPERIOR.6*

5. In botany, a superior flower has the receptacle of the flower above the germ; a superior germ is included within the corol.*NWAD SUPERIOR.7*

SUPERIOR, *n.* One who is more advanced in age. Old persons or elders are the superiors of the young.

1. One who is more elevated in rank or office.*NWAD SUPERIOR.9*

2. One who surpasses others in dignity, excellence or qualities of any kind. As a writer of pure English, Addison has no superior.*NWAD SUPERIOR.10*

3. The chief of a monastery, convent or abbey.*NWAD SUPERIOR.11*

SUPERIORITY, *n.* Pre-eminence; the quality of being more advanced or higher, greater or more excellent than another in any respect; as superiority of age, of rank or dignity, of attainments or excellence. The superiority of others in fortune and rank, is more readily acknowledged than superiority of understanding.

SUPERLATION, *n.* [L. superlatio.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. [I believe not used.]

SUPERLATIVE, *a.* [L. superlativus; super and latio, latus, fero.]

1. Highest in degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; as a man of superlative wisdom or prudence, of superlative worth; a woman of superlative beauty.*NWAD SUPERLATIVE.2*

2. Supreme; as the superlative glory of the divine character.*NWAD SUPERLATIVE.3*

3. In grammar, expressing the highest or utmost degree; as the superlative degree of comparison.*NWAD SUPERLATIVE.4*

SUPERLATIVE, *n.* In grammar, the superlative degree of adjectives, which is formed by the termination est, as meanest, highest, bravest; or by the use of most, as most high, most brave; or by least, as least amiable.

SUPERLATIVELY, *adv.* In a manner expressing the utmost degree.

I shall not speak superlatively of them.*NWAD SUPERLATIVELY.2*

1. In the highest or utmost degree. Tiberius was superlatively wicked; Clodius was superlatively profligate.*NWAD SUPERLATIVELY.3*

SUPERLATIVENESS, *n.* The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLUNAR, SUPERLUNARY, *a.* [L. super and luna, the moon.] Being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world.

The head that turns at superlunar things.*NWAD SUPERLUNAR.2*

SUPERMUNDANE, *a.* [super and mundane.] Being above the world.

SUPERNAL, *a.* [L. supernus, super.] Being in a higher place or region; locally higher; as the supernal orbs; supernal regions.

1. Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly; as supernal grace.*NWAD SUPERNAL.2*

Not by the sufferings of supernal pow'r.*NWAD SUPERNAL.3*

SUPERNATANT, *a.* [L. supernatans, supernato; super and nato, to swim.] Swimming above; floating on the surface; as oil supernatant on water.

SUPERNATATION, ***n.*** **The act of floating on the surface of a fluid.**

SUPERNATURAL, ***a.*** **[super and natural.] Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous. A supernatural event is one which is not produced according to the ordinary or established laws of natural things. Thus if iron has more specific gravity than water, it will sink in that fluid; and the floating of iron on water must be a supernatural event. Now no human being can alter a law of nature; the floating of iron on water therefore must be caused by divine power specially exerted to suspend, in this instance, a law of nature. Hence supernatural events or miracles can be produced only by the immediate agency of divine power.**

SUPERNATURALLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature. The prophets must have been supernaturally taught or enlightened, for their predictions were beyond human fore-knowledge.**

SUPERNATURALNESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being beyond the power or ordinary laws of nature.**

SUPERNUMERARY, ***a.*** **[L. super and numerus, number.]**

1. Exceeding the number stated or prescribed; as a supernumerary officer in a regiment; a supernumerary canon in the church.*NWAD SUPERNUMERARY.2*

2. Exceeding a necessary, a usual or a round number; as supernumerary addresses; supernumerary expense.*NWAD SUPERNUMERARY.3*

SUPERNUMERARY, ***n.*** **A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual. On the reduction of the regiments, several supernumeraries were to be provided for.**

SUPERPARTICULAR, ***a.*** **[super and particular.] Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term is a unit; as the ratio of 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4.**

SUPERPARTIENT, ***a.*** **[L. super and partio.] Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term is more than a unit; as that of 3 to 5, or of 7 to 10.**

SUPERPLANT, ***n.*** **[super and plant.] A plant growing on another plant; as the mistletoe. [Not used.] [We now use parasite.]**

SUPERPLUSAGE, ***n.*** **[L. super and plus.] That which is more than enough; excess. [We now use *surplusage*, which see.]**

SUPERPONDERATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. super and pondero.] To weigh over and above. [Not used.]**

SUPERPOSE, ***v.t.*** **superpo'ze. [super and Fr. poser, to law.]**

To law upon, as one kind of rock on another.*NWAD SUPERPOSE.2*

SUPERPOSED, ***pp.*** **Laid or being upon something.**

SUPERPOSING, ***ppr.*** **Placing upon something.**

SUPERPOSITION, ***n.*** **[super and position.]**

1. A placing above; a lying or being situated above or upon something; as the superposition of rocks.*NWAD SUPERPOSITION.2*

2. That which is situated above or upon something else.*NWAD SUPERPOSITION.3*

SUPERPRAISE, ***v.t.*** **su'perpraze. To praise to excess.**

SUPERPROPORTION, ***n.*** **[super and proportion.] Overplus of proportion.**

SUPERPURGATION, ***n.*** **[super and purgation.] More purgation than is sufficient.**

SUPERREFLECTION, ***n.*** **[super and reflection.] The reflection of an image reflected.**

SUPERREWARD, ***v.t.*** **To reward to excess.**

SUPERROYAL, ***a.*** **[super and royal.] Larger than royal; denoting the largest species of printing paper.**

SUPERSALIENCY, ***n.*** **[L. super and salio, to leap.]**

The act of leaping on any thing. [Little used.]*NWAD SUPERSALIENCY.2*

SUPERSALIENT, ***a.*** **Leaping upon.**

SUPERSALT, ***n.*** **In chimistry, a salt with an excess of acid, as supertartrate of potash.**

SUPERSATURATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. super and saturo.] To saturate to excess.**

SUPERSATURATED, ***pp.*** **Saturated to excess.**

SUPERSATURATING, ***ppr.*** **Saturating or filling to excess.**

SUPERSATURATION, ***n.*** **The operation of saturating to excess; or the state of being thus saturated.**

SUPERSCRIBE, ***v.t.*** **[L. super and scribo, to write.] To write or engrave on the top, outside or surface; or to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover; as, to superscribe a letter.**

SUPERSCRIBED, ***pp.*** **Inscribed on the outside.**

SUPERSCRIBING, ***ppr.*** **Inscribing, writing or engraving on the outside, or on the top.**

SUPERSCRIPTION, ***n.*** **The act of superscribing.**

1. That which is written or engraved on the outside, or above something else.*NWAD SUPERSCRIPTION.2*

The superscription of his accusation was written over, THE KING OF THE JEWS.*Mark 15:26*; *Luke 23:38*.*NWAD SUPERSCRIPTION.3*

2. An impression of letters on coins. *Matthew 22:20*.*NWAD SUPERSCRIPTION.4*

SUPERSECULAR, *a.* [super and secular.] Being above the world or secular things.

SUPERSEDE, *v.t.* [L. supersedeo; super and sedeo, to sit.]

1. Literally, to set above; hence, to make void, inefficacious or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; to render unnecessary; to suspend. The use of artillery in making breaches in walls, has superseded the use of the battering ram. The effect of passion is to supersede the workings of reason.*NWAD SUPERSEDE.2*

Nothing is supposed that can supersede the known laws of natural motion.*NWAD SUPERSEDE.3*

2. To come or be placed in the room of; hence, to displace or render unnecessary; as, an officer is superseded by the appointment of another person.*NWAD SUPERSEDE.4*

SUPERSEDEAS, *n.* In law, a writ of supersedeas, is a writ or command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings. This writ does not destroy the power of an officer, for it may be revived by another writ called a procedendo.

SUPERSEDED, *pp.* Made void; rendered unnecessary or inefficacious; displaced; suspended.

SUPERSEDING, *ppr.* Coming in the place of; setting aside; rendering useless; displacing; suspending.

SUPERSEDURE, *n.* The act of superseding; as the supersedure of trial by jury. [New.]

SUPERSERVICEABLE, *a.* [super and serviceable.] Over officious; doing more than is required or desired. [Not in use.]

SUPERSTITION, *n.* [L. superstitio, supersto; super and sto, to stand.]

1. Excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice; extreme and unnecessary scruples in the observance of religious rites not commanded, or of points of minor importance; excess or extravagance in religion; the doing of things not required by God, or abstaining from things not forbidden; or the belief of what is absurd, or belief without evidence.*NWAD SUPERSTITION.2*

Superstition has reference to god, to religion, or to beings superior to man.*NWAD SUPERSTITION.3*

2. False religion; false worship.*NWAD SUPERSTITION.4*

3. Rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion. In this sense, it admits of a plural.*NWAD SUPERSTITION.5*

They the truth*NWAD SUPERSTITION.6*

With superstitions and traditions taint.*NWAD SUPERSTITION.7*

4. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.*NWAD SUPERSTITION.8*

5. Belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics.*NWAD SUPERSTITION.9*

SUPERSTITIONIST, *n.* One addicted to superstition.

SUPERSTITIOUS, *a.* [L. superstitiosus.]

1. Over scrupulous and rigid in religious observances; addicted to

superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion; as superstitious people.*NWAD SUPERSTITIOUS.2*

2. Proceeding from superstition; manifesting superstition; as superstitious rites; superstitious observances.*NWAD SUPERSTITIOUS.3*

3. Over exact; scrupulous beyond need.*NWAD SUPERSTITIOUS.*

Superstitious use, in law, the use of land for a religious purpose, or by a religious corporation.*NWAD SUPERSTITIOUS.5*

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, *adv.* In a superstitious manner; with excessive regard to uncommanded rites or unessential opinions and forms in religion.

1. With too much care; with excessive exactness or scruple.*NWAD SUPERSTITIOUSLY.2*

2. With extreme credulity in regard to the agency of superior beings in extraordinary events.*NWAD SUPERSTITIOUSLY.3*

SUPERSTITIOUSNESS, *n.* Superstition.

SUPERSTRAIN, *v.t.* [super and strain.] To overstrain or stretch. [Little used.]

SUPERSTRATUM, *n.* [super and stratum.] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

SUPERSTRUCT, *v.t.* [L. superstruo; super and struo, to lay.]

To build upon; to erect.*NWAD SUPERSTRUCT.2*

This is the only proper basis on which to superstruct first innocence and then virtue. [Little used.]*NWAD SUPERSTRUCT.3*

SUPERSTRUCTION, *n.* An edifice erected on something.

My own profession hath taught me not to erect new super structions

on an old ruin.*NWAD SUPERSTRUCTION.2*

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, *a.* Built or erected on something else.

SUPERSTUCTURE, *n.* Any structure or edifice built on something else; particularly, the building raised on a foundation. This word is used to distinguish what is erected on a wall or foundation from the foundation itself.

1. Any thing erected on a foundation or basis. In education, we begin with teaching languages as the foundation, and proceed to erect on that foundation the superstructure of science.*NWAD SUPERSTUCTURE.2*

SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, *a.* [super and substantial.] More than substantial; being more than substance.

SUPERSULPHATE, *n.* Sulphate with an excess of acid.

SUPERSULPHURETED, *a.* Combined with an excess of sulphur.

SUPERTERRENE, *a.* [super and terrene.] Being above ground, or above the earth.

SUPERTERRESTRIAL, *a.* Being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth.

SUPERTONIC, *n.* In music, the note next above the key-note.

SUPERTRAGICAL, *a.* Tragical to excess.

SUPERVACANEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. supervacaneus; super and vaco, to make void.] Superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose.**

SUPERVACANEOUSLY, ***adv.*** **Needlessly.**

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Needlessness.**

SUPERVENE, ***v.i.*** **[L. supervenio; super and venio.]**

1. To come upon as something extraneous.*NWAD SUPERVENE.2*

Such a mutual gravitation can never supervene to matter, unless impressed by divine power.*NWAD SUPERVENE.3*

2. To come upon; to happen to.*NWAD SUPERVENE.4*

SUPERVENIENT, ***a.*** **Coming upon as something additional or extraneous.**

That branch of belief was in him supervenient to christian practice.*NWAD SUPERVENIENT.2*

Divorces can be granted, a mensa et toro, only for supervenient causes.*NWAD SUPERVENIENT.3*

SUPERVENTION, ***n.*** **The act of supervening.**

SUPERVISAL, supervi'zal

SUPERVISION, ***n.*** **supervizh'on. [from supervise.] The act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence.**

SUPERVISE, ***n.*** **supervi'ze. Inspection. [Not used.]**

SUPERVISE, ***v.t.*** **[L. super and visus, video, to see.] To oversee; to superintend; to inspect; as, to supervise the press for correction.**

SUPERVISED, *pp.* Inspected.

SUPERVISING, *ppr.* Overseeing; inspecting; superintending.

SUPERVISOR, *n.* An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent; as the supervisor of a pamphlet.

SUPERVIVE, *v.t.* [L. super and vivo, to live.] To live beyond; to outlive. The soul will supervive all the revolutions of nature. [Little used.] [See *Survive*.]

SUPINATION, *n.* [L. supino.] The act of lying or state of being laid with the face upward.

1. The act of turning the palm of the hand upwards.*NWAD SUPINATION.2*

SUPINATOR, *n.* In anatomy, a muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward.

SUPINE, *a.* [L. supinus.] Lying on the back, or with the face upward; opposed to prone.

1. Leaning backward; or inclining with exposure to the sun.*NWAD SUPINE.2*

If the vine*NWAD SUPINE.3*

On rising ground be plac'd on hills supine--*NWAD SUPINE.4*

2. Negligent; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive.*NWAD SUPINE.5*

He became pusillanimous and supine, and openly exposed to any temptation.*NWAD SUPINE.6*

These men suffer by their supine credulity.*NWAD SUPINE.7*

SUPINE, *n.* [L. supinum.] In grammar, a word formed from a verb, or a modification of a verb.

SUPINELY, ***adv.*** **With the face upward.**

1. Carelessly; indolently; drowsily; in a heedless, thoughtless state.*NWAD SUPINELY.2*

Who on beds of sin supinely lie.*NWAD SUPINELY.3*

SUPINENESS, ***n.*** **A lying with the face upward.**

1. Indolence; drowsiness; heedlessness. Many of the evils of life are owing to our own supineness.*NWAD SUPINENESS.2*

SUPINITY, for supineness, is not used.

SUPPAGE, ***n.*** **[from sup.] What may be supped; pottage. [Not in use.]**

SUPPALPATION, ***n.*** **[L. suppalpor; sub and palpor, to stroke.] The act of enticing by soft words. [Not used.]**

SUPPARASITATION, ***n.*** **[L. supparasitor; sub and parasite.] The act of flattering merely to gain favor. [Not in use.]**

SUPPEDANEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. sub and pes, the foot.] Being under the feet.**

SUPPEDITATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. suppedito.] To supply. [Not used.]**

SUPPEDITATION, ***n.*** **[L. suppeditatio.] Supply; aid afforded. [Little used.]**

SUPPER, ***n.*** **The evening meal. People who dine late, eat no supper. The dinner of fashionable people would be the supper of rustics.**

SUPPERLESS, ***a.*** **Wanting supper; being without supper; as, to go supperless to bed.**

SUPPLANT, ***v.t.*** **[L. supplanto; sub and planta, the bottom of**

the foot.] To trip up the heels.

Supplanted down he fell.*NWAD SUPPLANT.2*

1. To remove or displace by stratagem; or to displace and take the place of; as, a rival supplants another in the affections of his mistress, or in the favor of his prince.*NWAD SUPPLANT.3*

Suspecting that the courtier had supplanted the friend.*NWAD SUPPLANT.4*

2. To overthrow; to undermine.*NWAD SUPPLANT.5*

SUPPLANTATION, *n.* The act of supplanting.

SUPPLANTED, *pp.* Tripped up; displaced.

SUPPLANTER, *n.* One that supplants.

SUPPLANTING, *ppr.* Tripping up the heels; displacing by artifice.

SUPPLE, *a.*

1. Pliant; flexible; easily bent; as supple joints; supple fingers.*NWAD SUPPLE.2*

2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate.*NWAD SUPPLE.3*

If punishment--makes not the will supple, it hardens the offender.*NWAD SUPPLE.4*

3. Bending to the humor of others; flattering; fawning.*NWAD SUPPLE.5*

4. That makes plaint; as supple government.*NWAD SUPPLE.6*

SUPPLE, *v.t.* To make soft and pliant; to render flexible; as, to supple leather.

1. To make compliant.*NWAD SUPPLE.8*

A mother persisting till she had suppled the will of her daughter.*NWAD SUPPLE.9*

SUPPLE, *v.i.* To become soft and pliant; as stones suppled into softness.

SUPPLED, *pp.* Made soft and plaint; made compliant.

SUPPLEMENT, *n.* [L. supplementum, suppleo; sub and pleo, to fill.]

1. Literally, a supply; hence, an addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied, and it is made more full and complete. The word is particularly used of an addition to a book or paper.*NWAD SUPPLEMENT.2*

2. Store; supply. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUPPLEMENT.3*

3. In trigonometry, the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees or a semicircle.*NWAD SUPPLEMENT.4*

SUPPLEMENTAL, SUPPLEMENTARY, *a.* Additional; added to supply what is wanted; as a supplemental law or bill.

SUPPLENESS, *n.* [from supple.] Pliancy; pliableness; flexibility; the quality of being easily bent; as the suppleness of the joints.

1. Readiness of compliance; the quality of easily yielding; facility; as the suppleness of the will.*NWAD SUPPLENESS.2*

SUPPLETORY, *a.* [from L. suppleo, to supply.] Supplying deficiencies; as a suppletory oath.

SUPPLETORY, *n.* That which is to supply what is wanted.

SUPPLIAL, *n.* The act of supplying. [Not used.]

SUPPLIANCE, *n.* Continuance. [Not in use.]

SUPPLIANT, *a.* [L. supplico, to supplicate; sub and plico, to fold. See *Comply* and *Apply*.]

1. Entreating; beseeching; supplicating; asking earnestly and submissively.*NWAD SUPPLIANT.2*

The rich grow suppliant, and the poor grow proud.*NWAD SUPPLIANT.3*

2. Manifesting entreaty; expressive of humble supplication.*NWAD SUPPLIANT.4*

To bow and sue for grace with suppliant knee.*NWAD SUPPLIANT.5*

SUPPLIANT, *n.* A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.

Spare this life, and hear thy suppliant's pray'r.*NWAD SUPPLIANT.7*

SUPPLIANTLY, *adv.* In a suppliant or submissive manner.

SUPPLICANT, *a.* [L. supplicans.] Entreating; asking submissively.

SUPPLICANT, *n.* One that entreats; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively.

The wise supplicant--left the event to God.*NWAD SUPPLICANT.3*

SUPPLICATE, *v.t.* [L. supplico; sub and plico. See *Suppliant*.]

1. To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer; as, to supplicate blessings on christian efforts to spread the gospel.*NWAD SUPPLICATE.2*

2. To address in prayer; as, to supplicate the throne of grace.*NWAD SUPPLICATE.3*

SUPPLICATE, *v.i.* To entreat; to beseech; to implore; to petition with earnestness and submission.

A man cannot brook to supplicate or beg.*NWAD SUPPLICATE.5*

SUPPLICATION, *n.* [L. supplicatio.]

1. Entreaty; humble and earnest prayer in worship. In all our supplications to the Father of mercies, let us remember a world lying in ignorance and wickedness.*NWAD SUPPLICATION.2*

2. Petition; earnest request.*NWAD SUPPLICATION.3*

3. In Roman antiquity, a religious solemnity observed in consequence of some military success. It consisted in sacrifices, feasting, offering thanks, and praying for a continuance of success.*NWAD SUPPLICATION.4*

SUPPLICATORY, *a.* Containing supplication; humble; submissive.

SUPPLIED, *pp.* [from supply.] Fully furnished; having a sufficiency.

SUPPLIER, *n.* He that supplies.

SUPPLY, *v.t.* [L. suppleo; sub and pleo, disused, to fill.]

1. To fill up, as any deficiency happens; to furnish what is wanted; to afford or furnish a sufficiency; as, to supply the poor with bread and clothing; to supply the daily wants of nature; to supply the navy with masts and spars; to supply the treasury with money. The city is well supplied with water.*NWAD SUPPLY.2*

I wanted nothing fortune could supply.*NWAD SUPPLY.3*

2. To serve instead of.*NWAD SUPPLY.4*

Burning ships the banish'd sun supply.*NWAD SUPPLY.5*

3. To give; to bring or furnish.*NWAD SUPPLY.6*

Nearer care supplies*NWAD SUPPLY.7*

Signs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes.*NWAD SUPPLY.8*

4. To fill vacant room.*NWAD SUPPLY.9*

The sun was set, and Vesper to supply*NWAD SUPPLY.10*

His absent beams, had lighted up the sky.*NWAD SUPPLY.11*

5. To fill; as, to supply a vacancy.*NWAD SUPPLY.12*

6. In general, to furnish; to give or afford what is wanted.*NWAD SUPPLY.13*

Modern infidelity supplies no such motives.*NWAD SUPPLY.14*

SUPPLY, *n.* Sufficiency for wants given or furnished. The poor have a daily supply of food; the army has ample supplies of provisions and munitions of war. Customs, taxes and excise constitute the supplies of revenue.

SUPPLYING, *ppr.* Yielding or furnishing what is wanted; affording a sufficiency.

SUPPLYMENT, *n.* A furnishing. [Not in use.]

SUPPORT, *v.t.* [L. supporto; sub and porto, to carry.]

1. To bear; to sustain; to uphold; as, a prop or pillar supports a structure; an abutment supports an arch; the stem of a tree supports the branches. Every edifice must have a foundation to support it; a rope or cord supports a weight.*NWAD SUPPORT.2*

2. To endure without being overcome; as, to support pain, distress or misfortunes.*NWAD SUPPORT.3*

This fierce demeanor and his insolence,*NWAD SUPPORT.4*

The patience of a God could not support.*NWAD SUPPORT.5*

3. To bear; to endure; as, to support fatigues or hardships; to support violent exertions. The eye will not support the light of the sun's disk.*NWAD SUPPORT.6*

4. To sustain; to keep from fainting or sinking; as, to support the courage or spirits.*NWAD SUPPORT.7*

5. To sustain; to act or represent well; as, to support the character or king Lear; to support the part assigned.*NWAD SUPPORT.8*

6. To bear; to supply funds for or the means of continuing; as, to support the annual expenses of government.*NWAD SUPPORT.9*

7. To sustain; to carry on; as, to support a war or a contest; to support an argument or debate.*NWAD SUPPORT.10*

8. To maintain with provisions and the necessary means of living; as, to support a family; to support a son in college; to support the ministers of the gospel.*NWAD SUPPORT.11*

9. To maintain; to sustain; to keep from failing; as, to support life; to support the strength by nourishment.*NWAD SUPPORT.12*

10. To sustain without change or dissolution; as, clay supports an intense heat.*NWAD SUPPORT.13*

11. To bear; to keep from sinking; as, water supports ships and other bodies; air supports a balloon.*NWAD SUPPORT.14*

12. To bear without being exhausted; to be able to pay; as, to support taxes or contributions.*NWAD SUPPORT.15*

13. To sustain; to maintain; as, to support a good character.*NWAD SUPPORT.16*

14. To maintain; to verify; to make good; to substantiate. The testimony is not sufficient to support the charges; the evidence will not support the statements or allegations; the impeachment is well supported by evidence.*NWAD SUPPORT.17*

15. To uphold by aid or countenance; as, to support a friend or a party.*NWAD SUPPORT.18*

16. To vindicate; to maintain; to defend successfully; as, to be able to support one's own cause.*NWAD SUPPORT.19*

SUPPORT, *n.* The act or operation of upholding or sustaining.

1. That which upholds, sustains or keeps from falling, as a prop, a pillar, a foundation of any kind.*NWAD SUPPORT.21*

2. That which maintains life; as, food is the support of life, of the body, of strength. Oxygen or vital air has been supposed to be the support of respiration and of heat in the blood.*NWAD SUPPORT.22*

3. Maintenance; subsistence; as an income sufficient for the support of a family; or revenue for the support of the army and navy.*NWAD SUPPORT.23*

4. Maintenance; an upholding; continuance in any state, or preservation from falling, sinking or failing; as taxes necessary for the support of public credit; a revenue for the support of government.*NWAD SUPPORT.24*

5. In general, the maintenance or sustaining of any thing without suffering it to fail, decline or languish; as the support of health, spirits, strength or courage; the support of reputation, credit, etc.*NWAD SUPPORT.25*

6. That which upholds or relieves; aid; help; succor; assistance.*NWAD SUPPORT.26*

SUPPORTABLE, *a.* That may be upheld or sustained.

1. That may be borne or endured; as, the pain is supportable, or not supportable. Patience renders evils supportable.*NWAD SUPPORTABLE.2*

2. Tolerable; that may be borne without resistance or punishment; as, such insults are not supportable.*NWAD SUPPORTABLE.3*

3. That can be maintained; as, the cause or opinion is supportable.*NWAD SUPPORTABLE.4*

SUPPORTABLENESS, *n.* The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE, *n.* Maintenance; support. [Not in use.]

SUPPORTATION, *n.* Maintenance; support. [Not in use.]

SUPPORTED, *pp.* Borne; endured; upheld; maintained; subsisted; sustained; carried on.

SUPPORTER, *n.* One that supports or maintains.

1. That which supports or upholds; a prop, a pillar, etc.*NWAD SUPPORTER.2*

The sockets and supporters of flowers are figured.*NWAD SUPPORTER.3*

2. A sustainer; a comforter.*NWAD SUPPORTER.4*

The saints have a companion and supporter in all their miseries.*NWAD SUPPORTER.5*

3. A maintainer; a defender.*NWAD SUPPORTER.6*

Worthy supporters of such a reigning impiety.*NWAD SUPPORTER.7*

4. One who maintains or helps to carry on; as the supporters of a war.*NWAD SUPPORTER.8*

5. An advocate; a defender; a vindicator; as the supporters of religion, morality, justice, etc.*NWAD SUPPORTER.9*

6. An adherent; one who takes part; as the supporter of a party or faction.*NWAD SUPPORTER.10*

7. In ship-building, a knee placed under the cat-head.*NWAD SUPPORTER.11*

8. Supporters, in heraldry, are figures of beasts that appear to support the arms.*NWAD SUPPORTER.12*

SUPPORTFUL, ***a.*** **Abounding with support. [Not used.]**

SUPPORTING, ***ppr.*** **Bearing; enduring; upholding; sustaining; maintaining; subsisting; vindicating.**

SUPPORTLESS, ***a.*** **Having no support.**

SUPPORTMENT, ***n.*** **Support. [Not in use.]**

SUPPOSABLE, ***a.*** **[from suppose.] That may be supposed; that may be imagined to exist. That is not a supposable case.**

SUPPOSAL, ***n.*** **[from suppose.] Position without proof; the imagining of something to exist; supposition.**

Interest, with Jew, never proceeds but upon supposal at least, of a firm and sufficient bottom.*NWAD SUPPOSAL.2*

SUPPOSE, ***v.t.*** **suppo'ze. [L. suppositus, suppono.]**

1. To lay down or state as a proposition or fact that may exist or be true, though not known or believed to be true or to exist; or to imagine or admit to exist, for the sake of argument or illustration. Let us suppose the earth to be the center of the system, what would be the consequence?*NWAD SUPPOSE.2*

When we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, supposing it were, we ought not to doubt of its existence.*NWAD SUPPOSE.3*

2. To imagine; to believe; to receive as true.*NWAD SUPPOSE.4*

Let not my lord suppose that they have slain all young men, the king's sons; for Ammon only is dead. *2 Samuel 13:32*.*NWAD SUPPOSE.5*

3. To imagine; to think.*NWAD SUPPOSE.6*

I suppose,*NWAD SUPPOSE.7*

If our proposals once again were heard--*NWAD SUPPOSE.8*

4. To require to exist or be true. The existence of things supposes the existence of a cause of the things.*NWAD SUPPOSE.9*

One falsehood supposes another, and renders all you say suspected.*NWAD SUPPOSE.10*

5. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUPPOSE.11*

SUPPOSE, *n.* Supposition; position without proof.

--Fit to be trusted on a bare suppose*NWAD SUPPOSE.13*

That he is honest. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUPPOSE.14*

SUPPOSED, *pp.* Laid down or imagined as true; imagined; believed; received as true.

SUPPOSER, *n.* One who supposes.

SUPPOSING, *ppr.* Laying down or imagining to exist or be true; stating as a case that may be; imagining; receiving as true.

SUPPOSITION, *n.* The act of laying down, imagining or admitting as true or existing, what is known not to be true, or what is not proved.

1. The position of something known not to be true or not proved; hypothesis.*NWAD SUPPOSITION.2*

This is only an infallibility upon supposition that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false.*NWAD SUPPOSITION.3*

2. Imagination; belief without full evidence.*NWAD SUPPOSITION.4*

SUPPOSITITIOUS, *a.* [L. supposititius, from suppositus, suppono.]

Put by trick in the place or character belonging to another; not genuine; as a supposititious child; a supposititious writing.*NWAD SUPPOSITITIOUS.2*

SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being supposititious.

SUPPOSITIVE, *a.* Supposed; including or implying supposition.

SUPPOSITIVE, *n.* [supra.] A word denoting or implying supposition.

SUPPOSITIVELY, *adv.* With, by or upon supposition.

SUPPOSITORY, *n.* In medicine, a long cylindrical body introduced into the rectum to procure stools when clysters cannot be administered.

SUPPRESS, *v.t.* [L. suppressus, supprimo; sub and premo, to press.]

1. To overpower and crush; to subdue; to destroy; as, to suppress a rebellion; to suppress a mutiny or riot; to suppress opposition.*NWAD SUPPRESS.2*

Every rebellion when it is suppressed, makes the subject weaker, and the government stronger.*NWAD SUPPRESS.3*

2. To keep in; to restrain from utterance or vent; as, to suppress the voice; to suppress sighs.*NWAD SUPPRESS.4*

3. To retain without disclosure; to conceal; not to tell or reveal; as, to suppress evidence.*NWAD SUPPRESS.5*

She suppresses the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense.*NWAD SUPPRESS.6*

4. To retain without communication or making public; as, to suppress a letter; to suppress a manuscript.*NWAD SUPPRESS.7*

5. To stifle; to stop; to hinder from circulation; as, to suppress a

report.*NWAD SUPPRESS.8*

6. To stop; to restrain; to obstruct from discharges; as, to suppress a diarrhea, a hemorrhage and the like.*NWAD SUPPRESS.9*

SUPPRESSED, ***pp.*** **Crushed; destroyed; retained; concealed; stopped; obstructed.**

SUPPRESSING, ***ppr.*** **Subduing; destroying; retaining closely; concealing; hindering from disclosure or publication; obstructing.**

SUPPRESSION, ***n.*** **[L. suppressio.]**

1. The act of suppressing, crushing or destroying; as the suppression of a riot, insurrection or tumult.*NWAD SUPPRESSION.2*

2. The act of retaining from utterance, vent or disclosure; concealment; as the suppression of truth, of reports, of evidence and the like.*NWAD SUPPRESSION.3*

3. The retaining of any thing from public notice; as the suppression of a letter or any writing.*NWAD SUPPRESSION.4*

4. The stoppage, obstruction or morbid retention of discharges; as the suppression of urine, of diarrhea or other discharge.*NWAD SUPPRESSION.5*

5. In grammar or composition, omission; as the suppression of a word.*NWAD SUPPRESSION.6*

SUPPRESSIVE, ***a.*** **Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing.**

SUPPRESSOR, ***n.*** **One that suppresses; one that subdues; one that prevents utterance, disclosure or communication.**

SUPPURATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. suppuro; sub and pus, puris.] To generate pus; as, a boil or abscess suppurates.**

SUPPURATE, ***v.t.*** **To cause to suppurate. [In this sense, unusual.]**

SUPPURATING, *ppr.* Generating pus.

SUPPURATION, *n.* [L. suppuratio.]

1. The process of generating purulent matter, or of forming pus, as in a wound or abscess; one of the natural terminations of healthy inflammation.*NWAD SUPPURATION.2*

2. The matter generated by suppuration.*NWAD SUPPURATION.3*

SUPPURATIVE, *a.* Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration.

SUPPURATIVE, *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

SUPPUTATION, *n.* [L. supputatio, supputo; sub and puto, to think.]

Reckoning; account; computation.*NWAD SUPPUTATION.2*

SUPPUTE, *v.t.* [L. supputo, supra.] To reckon; to compute. [Not in use.]

SUPRA, a Latin preposition, signifying above, over or beyond.

SUPRA-AXILLARY, *a.* [supra and axil.] In botany, growing above the axil; inserted above the axil; as a peduncle. [See *Suprafoliaceous*.]

SUPRACILIARY, *a.* [L. supra and cilium, eyebrow.] Situated above the eyebrow.

SUPRA-DECOMPOUND, *a.* [supra and decompound.] More than decompound; thrice compound. A supra-decompound leaf, is when a petiole divided several times, connects many leaflets; each part forming a decompound leaf.

SUPRAFOLIACEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. supra and folium, a leaf.] In botany, inserted into the stem above the leaf or petiole, or axil, as a peduncle or flower.**

SUPRALAPSARIAN, SUPRALAPSARY, ***a.*** **[L. supra and lapsus, fall.]**

Antecedent to the apostasy of Adam.*NWAD SUPRALAPSARIAN.2*

SUPRALAPSARIAN, ***n.*** **One who maintains that God, antecedent to the fall of man or any knowledge of it, decreed the apostasy and all its consequences, determining to save some and condemn others, and that in all he does he considers his own glory only.**

SUPRAMUNDANE, ***a.*** **[L. supra and mundus, the world.]**

Being or situated above the world or above our system.*NWAD SUPRAMUNDANE.2*

SUPRA-ORBITAL, ***a.*** **[supra and orbit.] Being above the orbit of the eye.**

SUPRARENAL, ***a.*** **[L. supra and ren, renes, the kidneys.]**

Situated above the kidneys.*NWAD SUPRARENAL.2*

SUPRASCAPULARY, ***a.*** **[L. supra and scapula.] Being above the scapula.**

SUPRAVULGAR, ***a.*** **[supra and vulgar.] Being above the vulgar or common people.**

SUPREMACY, ***n.*** **[See *Supreme*.] State of being supreme or in the highest station of power; highest authority or power; as the supremacy of the king of Great Britain; or the supremacy of parliament.**

The usurped power of the pope being destroyed, the crown was restored to its supremacy over spiritual men and causes.*NWAD*

SUPREMACY.2

Oath of supremacy, in Great Britain, an oath which acknowledges the supremacy of the king in spiritual affairs, and renounces or abjures the pretended supremacy of the pope.*NWAD SUPREMACY.3*

SUPREME, *a.* [L. supremus, from supra.]

1. Highest in authority; holding the highest place in government or power. In the United States, the congress is supreme in regulating commerce and in making war and peace. The parliament of Great Britain is supreme in legislation; but the king is supreme in the administration of the government. In the universe, God only is the supreme ruler and judge. His commands are supreme, and binding on all his creatures.*NWAD SUPREME.2*

2. Highest, greatest or most excellent; as supreme love; supreme glory; supreme degree.*NWAD SUPREME.3*

3. It is sometimes used in a bad sense; as supreme folly or baseness, folly or baseness carried to the utmost extent. [A bad use of the word.]*NWAD SUPREME.4*

SUPREMELY, *adv.* With the highest authority. He rules supremely.

1. In the highest degree; to the utmost extent; as supremely blest.*NWAD SUPREMELY.2*

SUR, a prefix, from the French, contracted from L. super, supra, signifies over, above, beyond, upon.

SURADDITION, ***n.*** **Something added to the name. [Not used.]**

SURAL, ***a.*** **[L. sura.] Being in or pertaining to the calf of the leg; as the sural artery.**

SURANCE, for assurance, not used.

SURBASE, ***n.*** **[sur and base.] A border or molding above the base.**

SURBASED, ***a.*** **Having a surbase, or molding above the base.**

SURBATE, ***v.t.*** **[either L. sub and battere, or solea, sole, and battere, to beat the sole or hoof.]**

1. To bruise or batter the feet by travel.*NWAD SURBATE.2*

Chalky land surbates and spoils oxen's feet.*NWAD SURBATE.3*

2. To harass; to fatigue.*NWAD SURBATE.4*

SURBATED, ***pp.*** **Bruised in the feet; harassed; fatigued.**

SURBATING, ***ppr.*** **Bruising the feet of; fatiguing.**

Surbeat or surbet, for surbate, not in use.*NWAD SURBATING.2*

SURBED, ***v.t.*** **[sur and bed.] To set edgewise, as a stone; that is in a position different from that which it had in the quarry.**

SURCEASE, ***v.i.***

1. To cease; to stop; to be at an end.*NWAD SURCEASE.2*

2. To leave off; to practice no longer; to refrain finally.*NWAD SURCEASE.3*

So pray'd he, whilst an angel's voice from high,*NWAD SURCEASE.4*

Bade him surcease to importune the sky.*NWAD SURCEASE.5*

[This word is entirely useless, being precisely synonymous with cease, and it is nearly obsolete.]*NWAD SURCEASE.6*

SURCEASE, *v.t.* To stop; to cause to cease.

SURCEASE, *n.* Cessation; stop.

SURCHARGE, *v.t.*

1. To overload; to overburden; as, to surcharge a beast or a ship; to surcharge a cannon.*NWAD SURCHARGE.2*

Your head reclin'd, as hiding grief from view,*NWAD SURCHARGE.3*

Droops like a rose surcharg'd with morning dew.*NWAD SURCHARGE.4*

2. In law, to overstock; to put more cattle into a common than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain.*NWAD SURCHARGE.5*

SURCH`ARGE, *n.* An excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne.

SURCHARGED, *pp.* Overloaded; overstocked.

SURCHARGER, *n.* One that overloads or overstocks.

SURCHARGING, *ppr.* Overloading; burdening to excess; overstocking with cattle or beasts.

SURCINGLE, *n.* [L. cingulum, a belt.]

1. A belt, band or girth which passes over a saddle, or over any

thing laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast.*NWAD SURCINGLE.2*

2. The girdle of a cassoc.*NWAD SURCINGLE.3*

SURCINGLED, *a.* Girt; bound with a surcingle.

SURCLE, *n.* [L. surculus.] A little shoot; a twig; a sucker.

SURCOAT, *n.* A short coat worn over the other clothes.

SURCREW, *n.* [sur and crew.] Additional crew or collection. [Not in use.]

SURCULATE, *v.t.* [L. surculo.] To prune. [Not in use.]

SURCULATION, *n.* The act of pruning. [Not in use.]

SURD, *a.* [L. surdus, deaf.] Deaf; not having the sense of hearing. [Not used.]

1. Upheard. [Not used.]*NWAD SURD.2*

2. Designating a quantity whose root cannot be exactly expressed in numbers.*NWAD SURD.3*

SURD, *n.* In algebra, a quantity whose root cannot be exactly expressed in numbers. Thus 2 is a surd number, because there is no number which multiplied into itself, will exactly produce 2.

SURDITY, *n.* Deafness. [Not used.]

SURE, *a.* shure. [L. assevero, and to be connected with swear, and perhaps with L. verus; s being the remains of a prefix.]

1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.*NWAD SURE.2*

The testimony of the Lord is sure. *Psalm 19:7*.*NWAD SURE.3*

We have also a more sure word of prophecy. *2 Peter 1:19*.*NWAD SURE.4*

2. Certainly knowing, or having full confidence.*NWAD SURE.5*

We are sure that the judgment of God is according to truth--*Romans 2:2*.*NWAD SURE.6*

Now we are sure that thou knowest all things. *John 16:30*.*NWAD SURE.7*

3. Certain; safe; firm; permanent.*NWAD SURE.8*

Thy kingdom shall be sure to thee. *Daniel 4:26*.*NWAD SURE.9*

4. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure, loss or change; as a sure covenant. *2 Samuel 23:5*; *Nehemiah 9:38*; *Isaiah 28:16*.*NWAD SURE.10*

The Lord will make my lord a sure house. *1 Samuel 25:28*.*NWAD SURE.11*

So we say, to stand sure, to be sure of foot.*NWAD SURE.12*

5. Certain of obtaining or of retaining; as, to be sure of game; to be sure of success; to be sure of life or health.*NWAD SURE.13*

6. Strong; secure; not liable to be broken or disturbed.*NWAD SURE.14*

Go your way, make it as sure as ye can. *Matthew 27:65*.*NWAD SURE.15*

7. Certain; not liable to failure. The income is sure.*NWAD SURE.16*

To be sure, or be sure, certainly. Shall you go? be sure I shall.*NWAD SURE.17*

To make sure, to make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.*NWAD SURE.18*

Make sure of Cato.*NWAD SURE.19*

A peace cannot fail, provided we make sure of Spain.*NWAD SURE.20*

Give all diligence to make your calling and election sure. *2 Peter 1:10*.*NWAD SURE.21*

SURE, *adv.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

Sure the queen would wish him still unknown.*NWAD SURE.23*

[But in this sense, surely is more generally used.]*NWAD SURE.24*

SUREFOOTED, *a.* [sure and foot.] Not liable to stumble or fall; as a surefooted horse.

SURELY, *adv.* Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly.

In the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die. *Genesis 2:17*.*NWAD SURELY.2*

He that created something out of nothing, surely can raise great things out of small.*NWAD SURELY.3*

1. Firmly; without danger of falling.*NWAD SURELY.4*

He that walketh uprightly, walketh surely. *Proverbs 10:9*.*NWAD SURELY.5*

SURENESS, *n.* Certainty.

For more sureness he repeats it. [Little used.]*NWAD SURENESS.2*

SURETISHIP, *n.* [from surety.] The state of being surety; the obligation of a person to answer for another, and make good any debt or loss which may occur from another's delinquency.

He that hateth suretiship is sure. *Proverbs 11:15*.*NWAD SURETISHIP.2*

SURETY, *n.* Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a surety, that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is

not theirs-- *Genesis 15:13*.*NWAD SURETY.2*

1. Security; safety.*NWAD SURETY.3*

Yet for the more surety they looked round about.*NWAD SURETY.4*

2. Foundation of stability; support.*NWAD SURETY.5*

We our state*NWAD SURETY.6*

Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;*NWAD SURETY.7*

On other surety none.*NWAD SURETY.8*

3. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.*NWAD SURETY.9*

She call'd the saints to surety.*NWAD SURETY.10*

That she would never put it from her finger,*NWAD SURETY.11*

Unless she gave it to yourself.*NWAD SURETY.12*

4. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.*NWAD SURETY.13*

There remains unpaid*NWAD SURETY.14*

A hundred thousand more, in surety of the which*NWAD SURETY.15*

One part of Aquitain is bound to us.*NWAD SURETY.16*

5. In law, one that is bound with and for another; one who enters into a bond or recognizance to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt or for the performance of some act, and who, in case of the principal debtor's failure, is compellable to pay the debt or damages; a bondsman; a bail.*NWAD SURETY.17*

He that is surety for a stranger, shall smart for it. *Proverbs 11:15*.*NWAD SURETY.18*

Thy servant became surety for the lad to my father. *Genesis 44:32*.*NWAD SURETY.19*

6. In Scripture, Christ is called “the surety of a better testament.” *Hebrews 7:22*. He undertook to make atonement for the sins of men, and thus prepare the way to deliver them from the punishment to which they had rendered themselves liable.*NWAD SURETY.20*

7. A hostage.*NWAD SURETY.21*

SURF, *n.* The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand banks or rocks.

1. In agriculture, the bottom or conduit of a drain. [Local.]*NWAD SURF.2*

SURFACE, *n.* The exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminates a solid; the superficies; outside; as the surface of the earth; the surface of the sea; the surface of a diamond; the surface of the body; the surface of a cylinder; an even or an uneven surface; a smooth or rough surface; a spherical surface.

SURFEIT, *v.t.* sur’fit. [L. facio.]

1. To feed with meat or drink, so as to oppress the stomach and derange the functions of the system; to overfeed and produce sickness or uneasiness.*NWAD SURFEIT.2*

2. To cloy; to fill to satiety and disgust. He surfeits us with his eulogies.*NWAD SURFEIT.3*

SURFEIT, *v.i.* To be fed till the system is oppressed and sickness or uneasiness ensues.

They are as sick that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing.*NWAD SURFEIT.5*

SURFEIT, *n.* Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking. He has not recovered from a surfeit.

1. Excess in eating and drinking.*NWAD SURFEIT.7*

Now comes the sick hour that his surfeit made.*NWAD SURFEIT.8*

SURFEITED, *pp.* Surcharges and oppressed with eating and drinking to excess; cloyed.

SURFEITER, *n.* One who riots; a glutton.

SURFEITING, *ppr.* Oppressing the system by excessive eating and drinking; cloying; loading or filling to disgust.

SURFEITING, *n.* The act of feeding to excess; gluttony. *Luke 21:34*.

SURFEIT-WATER, *n.* [surfeit and water.] Water for the cure of surfeits.

SURGE, *n.* [L. surgo, to rise.]

1. A large wave or billow; great rolling swell of water. [It is not applied to small waves, and is chiefly used in poetry and eloquence.]*NWAD SURGE.2*

He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar,*NWAD SURGE.3*

Pursues the foaming surges to the shore.*NWAD SURGE.4*

2. In ship-building, the tapered part in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, on which the messenger may surge.*NWAD SURGE.5*

SURGE, *v.i.* To swell; to rise high and roll; as waves.

The surging waters like a mountain rise.*NWAD SURGE.7*

1. To slip back, as, the cable surges.*NWAD SURGE.8*

SURGELESS, *a.* surj'less. Free from surges; smooth; calm.

SURGEON, *n.* sur'jen. [contracted from chirurgeon.] One

whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation. In a more general sense, one whose occupation is to cure external diseases, whether by manual operation, or by medicines externally or internally.

SURGERY, *n.* Properly, the act of healing by manual operation; or that branch of medical science which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body. In a more general sense, the act of healing external diseases by manual operation or by medicines; or that branch of medical science which has for its principal object the cure of external injuries.

SURGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery.

SURGING, *ppr.* Swelling and rolling, as billows.

Surging waves against a solid rock.*NWAD SURGING.2*

SURGY, *a.* Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; as the surgy main.

SURICATE, *n.* An animal like the ichneumon; the four toed weasel.

SURLILY, *adv.* [from surly.] In a surly, morose manner.

SURLINESS, *n.* Gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill nature; as the surliness of a dog.

SURLING, *n.* A sour morose fellow. [Not in use.]

SURLY, *a.*

1. Gloomily morose; crabbed; snarling; sternly sour; rough; cross and rude; as a surly groom; a surly dog.*NWAD SURLY.2*

That surly spirit, melancholy.*NWAD SURLY.3*

2. Rough; dark; tempestuous.*NWAD SURLY.4*

Now soften'd into joy the surly storm.*NWAD SURLY.5*

SURMISAL, *n.* Surmise. [Not in use.]

SURMISE, *v.t.* surmi'ze. To suspect; to imagine without certain knowledge; to entertain thoughts that something does or will exist, but upon slight evidence.

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew*NWAD SURMISE.2*

That what before she but surmis'd, was true.*NWAD SURMISE.3*

This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was surmised by a very learned man, but by dissolving it.*NWAD SURMISE.4*

SURMISE, *n.* Suspicion; the thought or imagination that something may be, of which however there is no certain or strong evidence; as the surmises of jealousy or of envy.

We double honor gain*NWAD SURMISE.6*

From his surmise prov'd false.*NWAD SURMISE.7*

No man ought to be charged with principles he disowns, unless his practices contradict his professions; not upon small surmises.*NWAD SURMISE.8*

SURMISED, *pp.* Suspected; imagined upon slight evidence.

SURMISER, *n.* One who surmises.

SURMISING, *ppr.* Suspecting; imagining upon slight evidence.

SURMISING, *n.* The act of suspecting; surmise; as evil surmisings. *1 Timothy 6:4*.

SURMOUNT, *v.t.*

1. To rise above.*NWAD SURMOUNT.2*

The mountains of Olympus, Atho and Atlas, surmount all winds and clouds.*NWAD SURMOUNT.3*

2. To conquer; to overcome; as, to surmount difficulties or obstacles.*NWAD SURMOUNT.4*

3. To surpass; to exceed.*NWAD SURMOUNT.5*

What surmounts the reach*NWAD SURMOUNT.6*

Of human sense--*NWAD SURMOUNT.7*

SURMOUNTABLE, *a.* That may be overcome; superable.

SURMOUNTED, *pp.* Overcome; conquered; surpassed.

SURMOUNTER, *n.* One that surmounts.

SURMOUNTING, *ppr.* Rising above; overcoming; surpassing.

SURMULLET, *n.* A fish of the genus Mullus, (M. barbatus,) remarkable for the brilliancy of its colors, and for the changes which they undergo as the fish expires. The name is also applied to other species of the genus.

SURMULOT, *n.* A name given by Buffon to the brown or Norway rat.

SURNAME, *n.* [L. super and nomen.]

1. An additional name; a name or appellation added to the baptismal or christian name, and which becomes a family name. Surnames, with us, originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person. Thus William Rufus or red; Edmund Ironsides; Robert Smith, or the smith; William Turner.*NWAD SURNAME.2*

2. An appellation added to the original name.*NWAD SURNAME.3*

My surname Coriolanus.*NWAD SURNAME.4*

SURNAME, *v.t.* To name or call by an appellation added to the original name.

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel. *Isaiah 44:5*.*NWAD SURNAME.6*

And Simon he surnamed Peter. *Mark 3:16*.*NWAD SURNAME.7*

SURNAMED, *pp.* Called by a name added to the christian or original name.

SURNAMING, *ppr.* Naming by an appellation added to the original name.

SUROXYD, *n.* [sur and oxyd.] That which contains an addition of oxyd. [Little used.]

SUROXYDATE, *v.t.* To form a suroxyd. [Little used.]

SURPASS, *v.t.* To exceed; to excel; to go beyond in any thing good or bad. Homer surpasses modern poets in sublimity. Pope surpasses most other poets in smoothness of versification. Achilles surpassed the other Greeks in strength and courage. Clodius surpassed all men in the profligacy of his life. Perhaps no man ever surpassed Washington in genuine patriotism and integrity of life.

SURPASSABLE, *a.* That may be exceeded.

SURPASSED, *pp.* Exceeded; excelled.

SURPASSING, *ppr.* Exceeding; going beyond.

1 . *a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.*NWAD SURPASSING.2*

O thou, that with surpassing glory crown'd--*NWAD SURPASSING.3*

SURPASSINGLY, ***adv.*** **In a very excellent manner; or in a degree surpassing others.**

SURPLICE, ***n.*** **sur'plis. [L. super pellicium, above the robe of fur.]**

A white garment worn by clergymen of some denominations over their other dress, in their ministrations. It is particularly the habit of the clergy of the church of England.*NWAD SURPLICE.2*

SURPLICED, ***a.*** **Wearing a surplice.**

SURPLICE-FEES, ***n.*** **[surplice and fees.] Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties.**

SURPLUS, ***n.*** **[L. id., more.]**

1. Overplus; that which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted. In the United States, the surplus of wheat and rye not required for consumption or exportation, is distilled.*NWAD SURPLUS.2*

2. In law, the residuum of an estate, after the debts and legacies are paid.*NWAD SURPLUS.3*

SURPLUSAGE, ***n.*** **Surplus; as surplusage of grain or goods beyond what is wanted.**

1. In law, something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.*NWAD SURPLUSAGE.2*

2. In accounts, a greater disbursement than the charge of the accountant amounteth to.*NWAD SURPLUSAGE.3*

SURPRISAL, ***n.*** **surpri'zal. [See *Surprise*.] The act of surprising or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly; or the state of being taken unawares.**

SURPRISE, *v.t.* surpri'ze. [L. super, supra, and prendo, to take.]

1. To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to take unawares.*NWAD SURPRISE.2*

The castle of Macduff I will surprise.*NWAD SURPRISE.3*

Who can speak*NWAD SURPRISE.4*

The mingled passions that surpris'd his heart?*NWAD SURPRISE.5*

2. To strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected or remarkable, either in conduct, words or story, or by the appearance of something unusual. Thus we are surprised at desperate acts of heroism, or at the narration of wonderful events, or at the sight of things of uncommon magnitude or curious structure.*NWAD SURPRISE.6*

3. To confuse; to throw the mind into disorder by something suddenly presented to the view or to the mind.*NWAD SURPRISE.7*

Up he starts, discover'd and surpris'd.*NWAD SURPRISE.8*

SURPRISE, *n.* The act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation. The fort was taken by surprise.

1. The state of being taken unexpectedly.*NWAD SURPRISE.10*

2. An emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly, as something novel told or presented to view. Nothing could exceed his surprise at the narration of these adventures. It expresses less than wonder and astonishment.*NWAD SURPRISE.11*

3. A dish with nothing in it. [Not in use.]*NWAD SURPRISE.12*

SURPRISED, *pp.* Come upon or taken unawares; struck with something novel or unexpected.

SURPRISING, *ppr.* Falling on or taking suddenly or unawares; striking with something novel; taking by a sudden or

unexpected attack.

1. *a.* Exciting surprise; extraordinary; of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment; as surprising bravery; surprising patience; a surprising escape from danger.*NWAD SURPRISING.2*

SURPRISINGLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that excites surprise. He exerted himself surprisingly to save the life of his companion.

SURQUEDRY, *n.* [See *Heed*.] Overweening pride; arrogance. [Not in use.]

SURREBUT, *v.i.* [sur and rebut.] In legal pleadings, to reply, as a plaintif, to a defendant's rebutter.

SURREBUTTER, *n.* The plaintif's reply in pleading to a defendant's rebutter.

SURREJOIN, *v.i.* [sur and rejoin.] In legal pleadings, to reply, as a plaintif to a defendant's rejoinder.

SURREJOINDER, *n.* The answer of a plaintif to a defendant's rejoinder.

SURRENDER, *v.t.* [L. sursum, and rendre, to render.]

1. To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up possession upon compulsion or demand; as, to surrender one's person to an enemy, or to commissioners of bankrupt; to surrender a fort or a ship. [To surrender up is not elegant.]*NWAD SURRENDER.2*

2. To yield; to give up; to resign in favor of another; as, to surrender a right or privilege; to surrender a place or an office.*NWAD SURRENDER.3*

3. To give up; to resign; as, to surrender the breath.*NWAD SURRENDER.4*

4. In law, to yield an estate, as a tenant, into the hands of the lord for such purposes as are expressed in the act.*NWAD SURRENDER.5*

5. To yield to any influence, passion or power; as, to surrender one's self to grief, to despair, to indolence or to sleep.*NWAD SURRENDER.6*

SURRENDER, *v.i.* To yield; to give up one's self into the power of another. The enemy seeing no way of escape, surrendered at the first summons.

SURRENDER, *n.* The act of yielding or resigning one's person or the possession of something, into the power of another; as the surrender of a castle to an enemy; the surrender of a right or of claims.

1. A yielding or giving up.*NWAD SURRENDER.9*

2. In law, the yielding of an estate by a tenant to the lord, for such purposes as are expressed by the tenant in the act.*NWAD SURRENDER.10*

SURRENDERED, *pp.* Yielded or delivered to the power of another; given up; resigned.

SURRENDEREE, *n.* In law, a person to whom the lord grants surrendered land; the cestuy que use.

SURRENDERING, *ppr.* Yielding or giving up to the power of another; resigning.

SURRENDEROR, *n.* The tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord.

Till the admittance of cestuy que use, the lord takes notice of the surrenderor as his tenant.*NWAD SURRENDEROR.2*

SURRENDRY, *n.* A surrender. [Surrender is the most elegant and best authorized.]

SURREPTION, *n.* [L. surreptus, surrepo; sub and repo, to

creep.]

A coming unperceived; a stealing upon insensibly. [Little used.]*NWAD SURREPTION.2*

SURREPTITIOUS, *a.* [L. surreptitius, supra.] Done by stealth or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently; as a surreptitious passage in a manuscript.

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many surreptitious ones have rendered necessary.*NWAD SURREPTITIOUS.2*

SURREPTITIOUSLY, *adv.* By stealth; without authority; fraudulently.

SURROGATE, *n.* [L. surrogatus, surrogo, subrogo; sub and rogo, to propose. Rogo, to ask or propose, signifies primarily to reach, put or thrust forward; and subrogo is to put or set in the place of another.] In a general sense, a deputy; a delegate; a substitute; particularly, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor. In some of the United States, the judge of probate, of wills and testaments.

SURROGATE, *v.t.* To put in the place of another. [Little used.]

SURROGATION, *n.* The act of substituting one person in the place of another. [Little used.]

SURROUND, *v.t.* [sur and round.]

1. To encompass; to environ; to inclose on all sides; as, to surround a city. They surrounded a body of the enemy.*NWAD SURROUND.2*

2. To lie or be on all sides of; as, a wall or ditch surrounds the city.*NWAD SURROUND.3*

SURROUNDED, *pp.* Encompassed; inclosed; beset.

SURROUNDING, *ppr.* Encompassing; inclosing; lying on all

sides of.

SURSOLID, *n.* [sur and solid, or surdesolid.] In mathematics, the fifth power of a number; or the product of the fourth multiplication of a number considered as the root. Thus 3x3=9, the square of 3, and 9x3=27, the third power or cube, and 27x3=81, the fourth power, and 81x3=243, which is the sursolid of 3.

SURSOLID, *a.* Denoting the fifth power.

Sursolid problem, is that which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections.*NWAD SURSOLID.3*

SURTOUT, *n.* A man's coat to be worn over his other garments.

SURTURBRAND, *n.* Fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood; so called in Iceland.

SURVENE, *v.t.* To supervene; to come as an addition; as a suppuration that survenes lethargies. [Little used.]

SURVEY, *v.t.* [L. video, videre.]

1. To inspect or take a view of; to view with attention, as from a high place; as, to stand on a hill, and survey the surrounding country. It denotes more particular and deliberate attention than look or see.*NWAD SURVEY.2*

2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine.*NWAD SURVEY.3*

With such alter'd looks,*NWAD SURVEY.4*

All pale and speechless, he survey'd me round.*NWAD SURVEY.5*

3. To examine with reference to condition, situation and value; as, to survey a building to determine its value and exposure to loss by fire.*NWAD SURVEY.6*

4. To measure, as land; or to ascertain the contents of land by lines and angles.*NWAD SURVEY.7*

5. To examine or ascertain the position and distances of objects on the shore of the sea, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, and whatever may be necessary to facilitate the navigation of the waters and render the entrance into harbors, sounds and rivers easy and safe. Thus officers are employed to survey the coast and make charts of the same.*NWAD SURVEY.8*

6. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.*NWAD SURVEY.9*

7. To examine and ascertain, as the state of agriculture.*NWAD*

SURVEY.10

SURVEY, *n.* [formerly accented on the last syllable.]

1. An attentive view; a look or looking with care. He took a survey of the whole landscape.*NWAD SURVEY.12*

Under his proud survey the city lies.*NWAD SURVEY.13*

2. A particular view; an examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity or quality; as a survey of the stores, provisions or munitions of a ship. So also a survey of roads and bridges is made by proper officers; a survey of buildings is intended to ascertain their condition, value and exposure to fire. A survey of land includes mensuration and the ascertainment of quantity. A survey of a harbor, sound or coast comprehends an examination of the distance and bearing of points of land, isles, shoals, depth of water, course of channels, etc. A survey of agriculture includes a view of the state of property, buildings, fences, modes of cultivation, crops, gardens, orchards, woods, livestock, etc. And in general, survey denotes a particular view and examination of any thing.*NWAD SURVEY.14*

3. In the United States, a district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer.*NWAD SURVEY.15*

Trigonometrical survey, the measurement of an arc of the meridian by means of a series of triangles.*NWAD SURVEY.16*

SURVEYED, *pp.* Viewed with attention; examined; measured.

SURVEYING, *ppr.* Viewing with attention; examining particularly; measuring.

SURVEYING, *n.* That branch of mathematics which teaches the art of measuring land.

SURVEYOR, *n.* An overseer; one placed to superintend others.

1. One that views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, or quality of any thing; as a surveyor of land; a surveyor of highways; surveyors of ordnance. In the customs, a gauger; an officer who ascertains the contents of casks, and the quantity of liquors subject to duty; also in the United States, an officer who ascertains the weight and quantity of goods subject to duty.*NWAD SURVEYOR.2*

SURVEYOR-GENERAL, *n.* A principal surveyor; as the surveyor-general of the king's manors, or of woods and parks in England. In the United Stats, the chief surveyor of lands; as the surveyor-general of the United States, or of a particular state.

SURVEYORSHIP, *n.* The office of a surveyor.

SURVIEW, *v.t.* To survey. [Not in use.]

SURVIEW, *n.* Survey. [Not in use.]

SURVISE, *v.t.* To look over. [Not in use.]

SURVIVAL, *n.* [See *Survive*.] A living beyond the life of another person, thing or event; an outliving.

SURVIVANCE, *n.* Survivorship. [Little used.]

SURVIVE, *v.t.* [L. supervivo.]

1. To outlive; to live beyond the life of another; as, the wife survives her husband; or a husband survives his wife.*NWAD SURVIVE.2*

2. To outlive any thing else; to live beyond any event. Who would wish to survive the ruin of his country? Many men survive their usefulness or the regular exercise of their reason.*NWAD SURVIVE.3*

SURVIVE, *v.i.* To remain alive.

Try pleasure,*NWAD SURVIVE.5*

Which when no other enemy survives,*NWAD SURVIVE.6*

Still conquers all the conquerors.*NWAD SURVIVE.7*

SURVIVENCY, *n.* A surviving; survivorship.

SURVIVER, *n.* One that outlives another. [See *Survivor*.]

SURVIVING, *ppr.* Outliving; living beyond the life of another, or beyond the time of some event.

1 . *a.* Remaining alive; yet living; as surviving friends or relatives.*NWAD SURVIVING.2*

SURVIVOR, *n.* One who outlives another.

1. In law, the longer liver of two joint tenants, or of any two persons who have a joint interest in any thing.*NWAD SURVIVOR.2*

SURVIVORSHIP, *n.* The state of outliving another.

1. In law, the right of a joint tenant or other person who has a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other. When there are more than two joint tenants, the whole estate remains to the last survivor by right of survivorship.*NWAD SURVIVORSHIP.2*

SUSCEPTIBILITY, *n.* [from susceptible.] The quality of admitting or receiving either something additional, or some change, affection or passion; as the susceptibility of color in a body; susceptibility of culture or refinement; susceptibility of love or desire, or of impressions.

SUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* [L. suscipio, to take; sub and capio.]

1. Capable of admitting any thing additional, or any change, affection or influence; as a body susceptible of color or of alteration;

a body susceptible of pain; a heart susceptible of love or of impression.*NWAD SUSCEPTIBLE.2*

2. Tender; capable of impression; impressible. The minds of children are more susceptible than those of persons more advanced in life.*NWAD SUSCEPTIBLE.3*

3. Having nice sensibility; as a man of a susceptible heart.*NWAD SUSCEPTIBLE.4*

SUSCEPTIBLENESS, *n.* *Susceptibility*, which see.

SUSCEPTION, *n.* The act of taking. [But little used.]

SUSCEPTIVE, *a.* Capable of admitting; readily admitting. Our natures are susceptive of errors.

SUSCEPTIVITY, *n.* Capacity of admitting. [Little used.]

SUSCEPTOR, *n.* [L.] One who undertakes; a godfather.

SUSCIPIENCY, *n.* Reception; admission.

SUSCIPIENT, *a.* Receiving; admitting.

SUSCIPIENT, *n.* One who takes or admits; one that receives.

SUSCITATE, *v.t.* [L. suscito; sub and cito.] To rouse; to excite; to call into life and action.

SUSCITATION, *n.* The act of raising or exciting.

SUSLIK, *n.* A spotted animal of the rat kind. A quadruped of the genus Arctomys, of a yellowish brown color, with small white spots; the earless marmot.

SUSPECT, *v.t.* [L. suspectus, suspicio; sub and specio, to see or view.]

1. To mistrust; to imagine or have a slight opinion that something exists, but without proof and often upon weak evidence or no evidence at all. We suspect not only from fear, jealousy or apprehension of evil, but in modern usage, we suspect things which give us no apprehension.*NWAD SUSPECT.2*

Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little.*NWAD SUSPECT.3*

From her hand I could suspect no ill.*NWAD SUSPECT.4*

2. To imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence or without proof. When a theft is committed, we are apt to suspect a person who is known to have been guilty of stealing; but we often suspect a person who is innocent of the crime.*NWAD SUSPECT.5*

3. To hold to be uncertain; to doubt; to mistrust; as, to suspect the truth of a story.*NWAD SUSPECT.6*

4. To hold to be doubtful. The veracity of a historian, and the impartiality of a judge, should not be suspected.*NWAD SUSPECT.7*

5. To conjecture.*NWAD SUSPECT.8*

SUSPECT, *v.t.* To imagine guilt.

If I suspect without cause, why then let me be your jest.*NWAD SUSPECT.10*

SUSPECT, *a.* Doubtful. [Not much used.]

SUSPECT, *n.* Suspicion.

SUSPECTABLE, *a.* That may be suspected. [Little used.]

SUSPECTED, *pp.* Imagined without proof; mistrusted.

SUSPECTEDLY, *adv.* So as to excite suspicion; so as to be suspected.

SUSPECTEDNESS, *n.* State of being suspected or doubted.

SUSPECTER, *n.* One who suspects.

SUSPECTFUL, *a.* Apt to suspect or mistrust.

SUSPECTING, *ppr.* Imagining without evidence; mistrusting upon slight grounds.

SUSPECTLESS, *a.* Not suspecting; having no suspicion.

1. Not suspected; not mistrusted.*NWAD SUSPECTLESS.2*

SUSPEND, *v.t.* [L. suspendo; sub and pendo, to hang.]

1. To hang; to attach to something above; as, to suspend a ball by a thread; to suspend the body by a cord or by hooks; a needle suspended by a loadstone.*NWAD SUSPEND.2*

2. To make to depend on. God hath suspended the promise of eternal life on the condition of faith and obedience.*NWAD SUSPEND.3*

3. To interrupt; to intermit; to cause to cease for a time.*NWAD SUSPEND.4*

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near*NWAD SUSPEND.5*

At once suspends their courage and their fear.*NWAD SUSPEND.6*

4. To stay; to delay; to hinder from proceeding for a time.*NWAD SUSPEND.7*

Suspend your indignation against my brother.*NWAD SUSPEND.8*

I suspend their doom.*NWAD SUSPEND.9*

5. To hold in a state undermined; as, to suspend one's choice or opinion.*NWAD SUSPEND.10*

6. To debar from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or

from the enjoyment of income.*NWAD SUSPEND.11*

Good men should not be suspended from the exercise of their ministry and deprived of their livelihood for ceremonies which are acknowledged indifferent.*NWAD SUSPEND.12*

7. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; as, to suspend the habeas corpus act.*NWAD SUSPEND.13*

SUSPENDED, *pp.* Hung up; made to depend on; caused to cease for a time; delayed; held undermined; prevented from executing an office or enjoying a right.

SUSPENDER, *n.* One that suspends.

1. Suspenders, *plu.* straps worn for holding up pantaloons, etc.; braces.*NWAD SUSPENDER.2*

SUSPENDING, *ppr.* Hanging up; making to depend on; intermitting; causing to cease for a time; holding undermined; debarring from action or right.

SUSPENSE, *n.* suspens'. [L. suspensus.] A state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision. A man's mind is in suspense, when it is balancing the weight of different arguments or considerations, or when it is uncertain respecting facts unknown, or events not in his own power.

Ten days the prophet in suspense remain'd.*NWAD SUSPENSE.2*

1. Stop; cessation for a time.*NWAD SUSPENSE.3*

A cool suspense from pleasure or from pain.*NWAD SUSPENSE.4*

2. In law, suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right; as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rent.*NWAD SUSPENSE.5*

SUSPENSE, *a.* suspens'. Held from proceeding. [Little used.]

SUSPENSIBILITY, *n.* The capacity of being suspended or sustained from sinking; as the suspensibility of indurated clay in water.

SUSPENSIBLE, *a.* Capable of being suspended or held from sinking.

SUSPENSION, *n.* [L. suspensio. See *Suspend*.]

1. The act of hanging up, or of causing to hang by being attached to something above.*NWAD SUSPENSION.2*

2. The act of making to depend on any thing for existence or taking place; as the suspension of payment on the performance of a condition.*NWAD SUSPENSION.3*

3. The act of delaying; delay; as the suspension of a criminal's execution; called a respite or reprieve.*NWAD SUSPENSION.4*

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment; forbearance of determination; as the suspension of opinion, of judgment, of decision or determination. Suspension of judgment often proceeds from doubt of ignorance of facts.*NWAD SUSPENSION.5*

5. Temporary cessation; interruption; intermission; as the suspension of labor or of study; the suspension of pain.*NWAD SUSPENSION.6*

6. Temporary privation of powers, authority or rights; usually intended as a censure or punishment; as the suspension of an ecclesiastic or minister for some fault. This may be merely a suspension of his office, or it may be both of his office and his income. A military or naval officer's suspension takes place when he is arrested.*NWAD SUSPENSION.7*

7. Prevention or interruption of operation; as the suspension of the habeas corpus act.*NWAD SUSPENSION.8*

8. In rhetoric, a keeping of the bearer in doubt and in attentive expectation of what is to follow, or what is to be the inference or conclusion from the arguments or observations.*NWAD*

9. In Scot's law, a stay or postponement of execution of a sentence condemnatory, by means of letters of suspension granted on application to the lord ordinary.*NWAD SUSPENSION.10*

10. In mechanics, points of suspension, in a balance, are the points in the axis or beam where the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended.*NWAD SUSPENSION.11*

11. In music, every sound of a chord to a given base, which is continued to another base, is a suspension.*NWAD SUSPENSION.12*

Suspension of arms, in war, a short truce or cessation of operations agreed on by the commanders of the contending parties, as for burying the dead, making proposals for surrender or for peace, etc.*NWAD SUSPENSION.13*

SUSPENSIVE, *a.* Doubtful.

SUSPENSOR, *n.* In anatomy, a bandage to suspend the scrotum.

SUSPENSORY, *a.* That suspends; suspending; as a suspensory muscle.

SUSPENSORY, *n.* That which suspends or holds up; a truss.

SUSPICABLE, *a.* [L. suspicor.] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion. [Not in use.]

SUSPICION, *n.* [L. suspicio. See *Suspect*.] The act of suspecting; the imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all. Suspicion often proceeds from the apprehension of evil; it is the offspring or companion of jealousy.

Suspicions among thoughts, are like bats among birds; they ever fly

by twilight.*NWAD SUSPICION.2*

SUSPICIOUS, *a.* [L. suspiciosus.] Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will ever be suspicious, and no man can love the person he suspects.*NWAD SUSPICIOUS.2*

1. Indicating suspicion or fear.*NWAD SUSPICIOUS.3*

We have a suspicious, fearful, constrained countenance.*NWAD SUSPICIOUS.4*

2. Liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill; as an author of suspicious innovations.*NWAD SUSPICIOUS.5*

I spy a black suspicious threat-ning cloud.*NWAD SUSPICIOUS.6*

3. Entertaining suspicion; given to suspicion.*NWAD SUSPICIOUS.7*

Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make men of merit suspicious of each other.*NWAD SUSPICIOUS.8*

SUSPICIOUSLY, *adv.* With suspicion.

1. So as to excite suspicion.*NWAD SUSPICIOUSLY.2*

SUSPICIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being liable to suspicion, or liable to be suspected; as the suspiciousness of a man's appearance, of his weapons or of his actions.

1. The quality or state of being apt to suspect; as the suspiciousness of a man's temper or mind.*NWAD SUSPICIOUSNESS.2*

SUSPIRAL, *n.* [L. suspiro, to breathe; sub and spiro.]

1. A breathing hole; a vent or ventiduct.*NWAD SUSPIRAL.2*

2. A spring of water passing under ground towards a cistern or conduit. [Local.]*NWAD SUSPIRAL.3*

SUSPIRATION, *n.* [L. suspiratio, suspiro, to sigh; sub and spiro, to breathe.] The act of sighing or fetching along and deep breath; a sigh.

SUSPIRE, *v.i.* [supra.] To sigh; to fetch along deep breath; to breathe. [Little used.]

SUSPIRED, *pp.* or *a.* Wished for; desired. [Not in use.]

SUSTAIN, *v.t.* [L. sustineo; sub and teneo, to hold under.]

1. To bear; to uphold; to support; as, a foundation sustains the superstructure; pillars sustain an edifice; a beast sustains a load.*NWAD SUSTAIN.2*

2. To hold; to keep from falling; as, a rope sustains a weight.*NWAD SUSTAIN.3*

3. To support; to keep from sinking in despondence. The hope of a better life sustains the afflicted amidst all their sorrows.*NWAD SUSTAIN.4*

4. To maintain; to keep alive; to support; to subsist; as provisions to sustain a family or an army.*NWAD SUSTAIN.5*

5. To support in any condition by aid; to assist or relieve.*NWAD SUSTAIN.6*

His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain.*NWAD SUSTAIN.7*

6. To bear; to endure without failing or yielding. The mind stands collected and sustains the shock.*NWAD SUSTAIN.8*

Shall Turnus then such endless toil sustain?*NWAD SUSTAIN.9*

7. To suffer; to bear; to undergo.*NWAD SUSTAIN.10*

You shall sustain more new disgraces.*NWAD SUSTAIN.11*

8. To maintain; to support; not to dismiss or abate. Notwithstanding the plea in bar or in abatement, the court sustained the action or suit.*NWAD SUSTAIN.12*

9. To maintain as a sufficient ground. The testimony or the evidence is not sufficient to sustain the action, the accusation, the charges, or the impeachment.*NWAD SUSTAIN.13*

10. In music, to continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length.*NWAD SUSTAIN.14*

SUSTAIN, *n.* That which upholds. [Not in use.]

SUSTAINABLE, *a.* That may be sustained or maintained. The action is not sustainable.

SUSTAINED, *pp.* Borne; upheld; maintained; supported; subsisted; suffered.

SUSTAINER, *n.* He or that which sustains, upholds or suffers.

SUSTAINING, *ppr.* Bearing; upholding; maintaining; suffering; subsisting.

SUSTALTIC, *a.* [Gr.] Mournful; affecting; an epithet given to a species of music by the Greeks.

SUSTENANCE, *n.*

1. Support; maintenance; subsistence; as the sustenance of the body; the sustenance of life.*NWAD SUSTENANCE.2*

2. That which supports life; food; victuals; provisions. This city has ample sustenance.*NWAD SUSTENANCE.3*

SUSTENTACLE, *n.* [L. sustentaculum.] Support. [Not in use.]

SUSTENTATION, *n.* [L. sustentatio, sustento.]

1. Support; preservation from falling.*NWAD SUSTENTATION.2*

2. Use of food.*NWAD SUSTENTATION.3*

3. Maintenance; support of life.*NWAD SUSTENTATION.4*

SUSURRATION, *n.* [L. susurratio; susurro, to whisper.]

A whispering; a soft murmur.*NWAD SUSURRATION.2*

SUTILE, *a.* [L. sutilis, from suo, to sew.]

Done by stitching. [Not in use.]*NWAD SUTILE.2*

SUTLER, *n.* A person who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions and liquors.

SUTLING, *a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

SUTTEE, *n.* In the Sanscrit, or sacred language of the Hindoos, a female deity.

1. A widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband.*NWAD SUTTEE.2*

2. The sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband.*NWAD SUTTEE.3*

SUTTLE, *a.* Suttle weight, in commerce, is when tret is allowed; neat weight.

SUTURE, *n.* [L. sutura, from suo, to sew.]

1. Literally, a sewing; hence, the uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching.*NWAD SUTURE.2*

2. The seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull; or the peculiar articulation or connection of those bones; as the coronal

suture; the sagittal suture.*NWAD SUTURE.3*

SUVERAN, *a.* [L. supernus, superus, super. The barbarous Norman word souvereign, seems to be formed of L. super and regnum; a strange blunder.]

1. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; as a suveran prince. The Creator is the suveran ruler of the universe.*NWAD SUVERAN.2*

2. Supreme; chief; superior to all others.*NWAD SUVERAN.3*

3. Supremely efficacious; superior to all others; as a suveran remedy.*NWAD SUVERAN.4*

4. Supreme; pertaining to the first magistrate of a nation; as suveran authority.*NWAD SUVERAN.5*

SUVERAN, *n.* A supreme lord or ruler; one who possesses the highest authority without control. Some kings are suverans in their dominions; the authority of others is limited. The Creator is the suveran of all that he has made.

1. A supreme magistrate, lord or king.*NWAD SUVERAN.7*

O let my suv'ran turn away his face.*NWAD SUVERAN.8*

SUVERANLY, *adv.* Supremely; in the highest degree.

SUVERANTY, *n.* Supreme power; supremacy; the possession of uncontrollable power. Absolute suveranty belongs only to God.

SWAB, *n.* A mop for cleaning floors; on board of ships, a large mop or bunch or old rope yarn, used to clean the deck and cabin.

SWAB, *v.t.* [supra.] To clean with mop; to wipe when wet or after washing; as, to swab the deck of a ship.

SWABBER, *n.* One that uses a swab to clean a floor or deck; on board of ships of war, an inferior officer, whose business is to see that the ship is kept clean.

SWAD, *n.* A pod, as of beans or peas. [Local.]

1. A short fat person.*NWAD SWAD.2*

2. In New England, a lump, mass or bunch, also, a crowd. [Vulgar.]*NWAD SWAD.3*

SWADDLE, *v.t.*

1. To swathe; to bind, as with a bandage; to bind tight with clothes; used generally of infants; as, to swaddle a child.*NWAD SWADDLE.2*

They swaddled me in my night-gown.*NWAD SWADDLE.3*

2. To bat; to cudgel. [Low and not in use.]*NWAD SWADDLE.4*

SWADDLE, *n.* Clothes bound tight around the body.

They put me in bed in all my swaddles.*NWAD SWADDLE.6*

SWADDLED, *pp.* Swathed; bound in tight clothes.

SWADDLING, *ppr.* Swathing; binding in tight clothes.

SWADDLING-BAND, SWADDLING-CLOTH, *n.* A band or cloth wrapper round an infant. *Luke 2:7*.

SWAG, *v.i.* To sink down by its weight; to lean.

SWAG-BELLIED, *a.* Having a prominent overhanging belly.

SWAGE, *v.t.* [probably allied to swag and weak; from falling or throwing down.] To ease; to soften; to mitigate.

Apt words have power to swage*NWAD SWAGE.2*

The tumors of a troubled mind.*NWAD SWAGE.3*

[See *Assuage*, which is the word now used.]*NWAD SWAGE.4*

SWAGGER, *v.i.* To bluster; to bully; to boast or brag noisily; to be tumultuously proud.

What a pleasure it is to swagger at the bar.*NWAD SWAGGER.2*

To be great is not to swagger at our footmen.*NWAD SWAGGER.3*

SWAGGERER, *n.* A blusterer; a bully; a boastful noisy fellow.

SWAGGERING, *ppr.* Blustering; boasting noisily.

SWAGGING, *ppr.* Sinking or inclining.

SWAGGY, *a.* [from swag.] Sinking, hanging or leaning by its weight.

SWAIN, *n.*

1. A young man.*NWAD SWAIN.2*

2. A country servant employed in husbandry.*NWAD SWAIN.3*

3. A pastoral youth. [It is used chiefly in this sense, and in poetry.]*NWAD SWAIN.4*

Blest swains! whose nymphs in every grace excel.*NWAD SWAIN.5*

SWAINISH, *a.* Rustic.

SWAINMOTE, SWEINMOTE, SWANIMOTE, *n.* [swain and mote, meeting.] In England, a court held before the verderors of the forest as judges, by the steward of the court, thrice every year; the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury. Its principal jurisdiction is to inquire into the oppressions and

grievances committed by the officers of the forest. It receives and tries also presentments certified from the court of attachments against offenses in vert and venison. This court is incident to a forest, as a court of piepoudre is to a fair.

SWALE, *n.* [probably from vale.] A local word in New England, signifying an interval or vale; a tract of low land.

1. In England, a shade.*NWAD SWALE.2*

SWALE, *v.i.* To waste. [See *Sweal*.]

SWALE, *v.t.* To dress a hog for bacon, by singeing or burning off his hair. [Local.]

SWALLET, *n.* [See *Well*.] Among the tin miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work.

SWALLOW, *n.* A bird of the genus Hirundo, of many species, among which are the chimney swallow and the martin.

SWALLOW-FISH, *n.* A sea fish of the genus Trigla, called in Cornwall, tub-fish; remarkable for the size of its gill-fins. It is called also the sapphirine gurnard.

SWALLOW-FLY, *n.* The name of the chelidonius, a fly remarkable for its swift and long flight.

SWALLOW'S-TAIL, *n.* In joinery and carpentry, the same as dove-tail.

SWALLOW-STONE, *n.* Chelidonius lapis, a stone which Pliny and other authors affirm to be found in the stomachs of young swallows.

SWALLOW-TAIL, *n.* A plant, a species of willow.

SWALLOW-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Asclepias; hirundinaria. It grows in the southern part of Europe, and is said to have been successfully used as a medicine, chiefly in dropsical cases.

The African swallow-wort is of the genus Stapelia.*NWAD SWALLOW-WORT.2*

SWALLOW, *v.t.*

1. To take into the stomach; to receive through the gullet or oesophagus into the stomach; as, to swallow food or drink. Food should be well chewed before it is swallowed.*NWAD SWALLOW.2*

2. To absorb; to draw and sink into an abyss or gulf; to ingulf; usually followed by up. The Malstrom off the coast of Norway, it is said, will swallow up a ship.*NWAD SWALLOW.3*

In bogs swallow'd up and lost.*NWAD SWALLOW.4*

The earth opened and swallowed them up. *Numbers 16:32*.*NWAD SWALLOW.5*

3. To receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; to receive implicitly.*NWAD SWALLOW.6*

4. To engross; to appropriate.*NWAD SWALLOW.7*

Homer--has swallowed up the honor of those who succeeded

him.*NWAD SWALLOW.8*

5. To occupy; to employ.*NWAD SWALLOW.9*

The necessary provision of life swallows the greatest part of their time.*NWAD SWALLOW.10*

6. To seize and waste.*NWAD SWALLOW.11*

Corruption swallow'd what the liberal hand*NWAD SWALLOW.12*

Of bounty scatter'd.*NWAD SWALLOW.13*

7. To engross; to engage completely.*NWAD SWALLOW.14*

The priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink; they are swallowed up of wine. *Isaiah 28:7*.*NWAD SWALLOW.15*

8. To exhaust; to consume. His expenses swallow up all his income.*NWAD SWALLOW.16*

SWALLOW, *n.* The gullet or oesophagus; the throat.

1. Voracity.*NWAD SWALLOW.18*

2. As much as is swallowed at once.*NWAD SWALLOW.19*

SWALLOWED, *pp.* Taken into the stomach; absorbed; received without scruple; engrossed; wasted; exhausted.

SWALLOWER, *n.* One who swallows; also, a glutton.

SWALLOWING, *ppr.* Taking into the stomach; absorbing; ingulfing; receiving implicitly; engrossing; wasting; exhausting.

SWALLOWING, *n.* The act of taking into the stomach or of absorbing; the act of receiving implicitly; the act of engrossing.

SWAM, *pret.* of swim.

SWAMP, ***n.*** **Spungy land; low ground filled with water; soft wet ground. In New England, I believe this word is never applied to marsh, or the boggy land made by the overflowing of salt water, but always to low soft ground in the interior country; wet and spungy land, but not usually covered with water. This is the true meaning of the word. Swamps are often mowed. In England, the word is explained in books by boggy land, morassy or marshy ground.**

SWAMP, ***v.t.*** **To plunge, whelm or sink in a swamp; to plunge into difficulties inextricable.**

SWAMPY, ***a.*** **Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet and spungy; as swampy land.**

SWAMP-ORE, ***n.*** **In mineralogy, an ore of iron found in swamps and morasses; called also bog-ore, or indurated bog iron ore. Its color is a dark yellowish brown or gray; its fracture is earthy, and it contains so much phosphoric acid as to injure its tenacity.**

SWAN, ***n.*** **A large aquatic fowl of the genus Anas, of two varieties, the wild and the tame. The plumage is of a pure white color, and its long arching neck gives it a noble appearance.**

SWANG, ***n.*** **A piece of low land or green sward, liable to be covered with water. [Local in England.]**

SWANSDOWN, ***n.*** **A fine soft thick woolen cloth.**

SWANSKIN, ***n.*** **[swan and skin.] A species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.**

SWAP, ***adv.*** **Hastily; at a snatch. [A low word and local.]**

SWAP, ***v.t.*** **To exchange; to barter; to swop. [See** ***Swop*****.] [This word is not elegant, but common in colloquial language in America.]**

SWAPE, ***n.*** **A pole supported by a fulcrum on which it turns,**

used for raising water from a well, for churning, etc. [This Bailey spells swipe, and in N. England it is pronounced sweep, as in well-sweep.]

SWARD, *n.*

1. The skin of bacon. [Local.]*NWAD SWARD.2*

2. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat. When covered with green grass, it is called green sward.*NWAD SWARD.3*

SWARD, *v.t.* To produce sward; to cover with sward.

SWARD-CUTTER, *n.* An instrument for cutting sward across the ridges.

SWARDY, *a.* Covered with sward or grass; as swardy land.

SWARE, old *pret.* of swear. We now use swore.

SWARE, SCHWARE, *n.* A copper coin and money of account in Bremen, value one fifth of a groat, and 72 groats make a thaler, [dollar.]

SWARM, *n.* sworm. [L. ferveo, and boiling is very expressive of the motions of a swarm of bees. See the Verb.]

1. In a general sense, a large number or body of small animals or insects, particularly when in motion; but appropriately, a great number of honey bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen; or a like body of bees united and settled permanently in a hive. The bees that leave a hive in spring, are the young bees produced in the year preceding. *Exodus 8:21*; *Judges 14:8*.*NWAD SWARM.2*

2. A swarm or multitude; particularly, a multitude of people in motion. Swarms of northern nations overran the south of Europe in the fifth century.*NWAD SWARM.3*

Note.--The application of this word to inanimate things, as swarms

of advantages, by Shakespeare, and swarms of themes, by Young, is not legitimate, for the essence of the word is motion.*NWAD SWARM.4*

SWARM, *v.i.* sworm.

1. To collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees. Bees swarm in warm, clear days in summer.*NWAD SWARM.6*

2. To appear or collect in a crowd; to run; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude.*NWAD SWARM.7*

In crowds around the swarming people join.*NWAD SWARM.8*

3. To be crowded; to be thronged with a multitude of animals in motion. The forests in America often swarm with wild pigeons. The northern seas in spring swarm with herrings.*NWAD SWARM.9*

Every place swarms with soldiers.*NWAD SWARM.10*

[Such phrases as “life swarms with ills,” “those days swarmed with fables,” are not legitimate, or wholly obsolete.]*NWAD SWARM.11*

4. To breed multitudes.*NWAD SWARM.12*

5. To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling.*NWAD SWARM.13*

At the top was placed a piece of money, as a prize for those who could swarm up and seize it.*NWAD SWARM.14*

Note.--This, by the common people in New England, is pronounced squirm or squurm, and it is evidently formed on worm, indicating that worm and warm, on which swarm and squirm are formed, are radically the same word. The primary sense is to bend, wind, twist, as a worm, or a swarm of bees. It may be formed on the foot of veer, vary.*NWAD SWARM.15*

SWARM, *v.t.* To crowd or throng. [Not in use.]

SWART, SWARTH, *a.* swort, sworth.

1. Being of a dark hue; moderately black; tawny.*NWAD SWART.2*

A nation strange with visage swart.*NWAD SWART.3*

[I believe swart and swarth are never used in the United States, certainly not in New England. Swarthy is a common word.]*NWAD SWART.4*

2. Gloomy; malignant. [Not in use.]*NWAD SWART.5*

SWART, *v.t.* To make tawny.

SWARTH, SWAIRTH, *n.* An apparition. [Not used in New England.]

SWARTHILY, *adv.* [from swarthy.] Duskily; with a tawny hue.

SWARTHINESS, *n.* Tawniness; a dusky or dark complexion.

SWARTHY, *a.* [See *Swart*.] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny. In warm climates, the complexion of men is universally swarthy or black. The Moors, Spaniards and Italians are more swarthy than the French, Germans and English.

Their swarthy hosts would darken all our plains.*NWAD SWARTHY.2*

1. Black; as the swarthy African.*NWAD SWARTHY.3*

SWARTINESS, *n.* A tawny color.

SWARTISH, *a.* Somewhat dark or tawny.

SWARTY, *a.* Swarthy; tawny.

SWARVE, *v.i.* To swerve. [Not in use.]

SWASH, *n.* An oval figure, whose moldings are oblique to the

axis of the work. [A cant word.]

SWASH, *n.* A blustering noise; a vaporing. [Not in use or vulgar.]

1. Impulse of water flowing with violence. In the southern states of America, swash or swosh is a name given to a narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand bank, or between that and the shore. Many such are found on the shores of the Carolinas.*NWAD SWASH.3*

SWASH, *v.i.* To bluster; to make a great noise; to vapor or brag. [Not in use.]

SWASH, SWASHY, *a.* Soft, like fruit too ripe. [Local.]

SWASH-BUCKLER, *n.* A sword-player; a bully or braggadocio. [Not in use.]

SWASHER, *n.* One who makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms. [Not in use.]

SWAT, SWATE, *v.i.* To sweat.

SWATCH, *n.* A swath. [Not in use.]

SWATH, *n.* swoth.

1. A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the sythe in mowing or cradling.*NWAD SWATH.2*

2. The whole breadth or sweep of a sythe in mowing or cradling; as a wide swath.*NWAD SWATH.3*

3. A band or fillet. They wrapped me in a hundred yards of swath.*NWAD SWATH.4*

SWATHE, *v.t.* To bind with a band, bandage or rollers; as, to swathe a child.

1. To bind or wrap.*NWAD SWATHE.2*

Their children are never swathed or bound about with any thing when first born.*NWAD SWATHE.3*

SWAY, *v.t.*

1. To move or wave; to wield with the hand; as, to sway the scepter.*NWAD SWAY.2*

2. To bias; to cause to lean or incline to one side. Let not temporal advantages sway you from the line of duty. The king was swayed by his council from the course he intended to pursue.*NWAD SWAY.3*

As bowls run true by being made*NWAD SWAY.4*

On purpose false, and to be sway'd.*NWAD SWAY.5*

3. To rule; to govern; to influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force.*NWAD SWAY.6*

This was the race*NWAD SWAY.7*

To sway the world, and land and sea subdue.*NWAD SWAY.8*

She could not sway her house.*NWAD SWAY.9*

Take heed lest passion sway*NWAD SWAY.10*

Thy judgment to do aught which else free will*NWAD SWAY.11*

Would not admit.*NWAD SWAY.12*

SWAY, *v.i.* To be drawn to one side by weight; to lean. A wall sways to the west.

The balance sways on our part.*NWAD SWAY.14*

[This sense seems to indicate that this word and swag, are radically one.]*NWAD SWAY.15*

1. To have weight or influence.*NWAD SWAY.16*

The example of sundry churches--doth sway much.*NWAD SWAY.17*

2. To bear rule; to govern.*NWAD SWAY.18*

Had’st thou sway’d as kings should do--*NWAD SWAY.19*

3. In seamen’s language, to hoist, particularly applied to the lower yards and to the topmast yards, etc.*NWAD SWAY.20*

SWAY, *n.* The swing or sweep of a weapon.

To strike with huge two-handed sway.*NWAD SWAY.22*

1. Any thing moving with bulk and power.*NWAD SWAY.23*

Are not you mov’d when all the sway of earth.*NWAD SWAY.24*

Shakes like a thing unfirm?*NWAD SWAY.25*

2. Preponderation; turn or cast of balance.*NWAD SWAY.26*

--Expert*NWAD SWAY.27*

When to advance, or stand, or turn the sway of battle.*NWAD SWAY.28*

3. Power exerted in governing; rule; dominion; control.*NWAD SWAY.29*

When vice prevails and impious men bear sway,*NWAD SWAY.30*

The post of honor is a private station.*NWAD SWAY.31*

4. Influence; weight or authority that inclines to one side; as the sway of desires. All the world is subject to the sway of fashion.*NWAD SWAY.32*

SWAYED, *pp.* Wielded; inclined to one side; ruled; governed; influenced; biased.

SWAYING, *ppr.* Wielding; causing to lean; biasing; ruling.

SWAYING, *n.* Swaying of the back, among beasts, is a kind of lumbago, caused by a fall or by being overloaded.

SWEAL, *v.i.*

1. To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to waste away without feeding the flame.*NWAD SWEAL.2*

2. To blaze away.*NWAD SWEAL.3*

SWEALING, *ppr.* Melting and wasting away.

SWEAR, *v.i. pret.* swore. [Eng. veer; L. assevero.]

1. To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed.*NWAD SWEAR.2*

Ye shall not swear by my name falsely. *Leviticus 19:12*.*NWAD SWEAR.3*

But I say unto you, swear not at all. *Matthew 5:34*.*NWAD SWEAR.4*

2. To promise upon oath.*NWAD SWEAR.5*

Jacob said, swear to me this day; and he swore to him. *Genesis 25:33*.*NWAD SWEAR.6*

3. To give evidence an oath; as, to swear to the truth of a statement. He swore that the prisoner was not present at the riot.*NWAD SWEAR.7*

4. To be profane; to practice profaneness.*NWAD SWEAR.8*

Certain classes of men are accustomed to swear. For men to swear is sinful, disreputable and odious; but for females or ladies to swear, appears more abominable and scandalous.*NWAD SWEAR.9*

SWEAR, *v.t.* To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; as, to swear on oath. [This seems to have been the

primitive use of swear; that is, to affirm.]

1. To put to an oath; to cause to take an oath; as, to swear witnesses in court; to swear a jury; the witness has been sworn; the judges are sworn into office.*NWAD SWEAR.11*

2. To declare or charge upon oath; as, to swear treason against a man.*NWAD SWEAR.12*

3. To obtest by an oath.*NWAD SWEAR.13*

Now by Apollo, king, thou swear'st thy gods in vain.*NWAD SWEAR.14*

To swear the peace against one, to make oath that one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm from the person; in which case the person must find sureties of the peace.*NWAD SWEAR.15*

SWEARER, *n.* One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration.

1. A profane person.*NWAD SWEARER.2*

Then the liars and swearers are fools.*NWAD SWEARER.3*

SWEARING, *ppr.* Affirming upon oath; uttering a declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of it.

1. Putting upon oath; causing to swear.*NWAD SWEARING.2*

SWEARING, *n.* The act or practice of affirming on oath. Swearing in court is lawful.

1. Profaneness. All swearing not required by some law, or in conformity with law, is criminal. False swearing or perjury is a crime of a deep dye.*NWAD SWEARING.4*

SWEAT, *n.* swet. [L. sudor.]

1. The fluid or sensible moisture which issues out of the pores of

the skin of an animal.*NWAD SWEAT.2*

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. *Genesis 3:19*.*NWAD SWEAT.3*

2. Labor; toil; drudgery.*NWAD SWEAT.4*

3. Moisture evacuated from any substance; as the sweat of hay or grain in a mow or stack.*NWAD SWEAT.5*

SWEAT, *v.i.* swet. *pret.* and *pp.* sweat or sweated. Swot is obsolete. [L. sudo.]

1. To emit sensible moisture through the pores of the skin; to perspire. Horses sweat; oxen sweat little or not at all.*NWAD SWEAT.7*

2. To toil; to labor; to drudge.*NWAD SWEAT.8*

He'd have the poets sweat.*NWAD SWEAT.9*

3. To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.*NWAD SWEAT.10*

SWEAT, *v.t.* swet. To emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exsude.

For him the rich Arabia sweats her gums.*NWAD SWEAT.12*

1. To cause to emit moisture from the pores of the skin. His physicians attempted to sweat him by the most powerful sudorifics.*NWAD SWEAT.13*

They sweat him profusely.*NWAD SWEAT.14*

SWEATER, *n.* One that causes to sweat.

SWEATINESS, *n.* The state of being sweaty or moist with sweat.

SWEATING, *ppr.* Emitting moisture from the pores of the skin; throwing our moisture; exuding.

1. Causing to emit moisture upon the skin.*NWAD SWEATING.2*

SWEATING-BATH, *n.* A sudatory; a bath for exciting sensible perspiration or sweat; a hypocaust or stove.

SWEATING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for sweating persons in sickness.

SWEATING-IRON, *n.* A kind of knife or a piece of a sythe, used to scrape off sweat from horses.

SWEATING-ROOM, *n.* A room for sweating persons.

1. In rural economy, a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.*NWAD SWEATING-ROOM.2*

SWEATING-SICKNESS, *n.* A febril epidemic disease which prevailed in some countries of Europe, but particularly in England, in the 15th and 16th centuries. Its first appearance was in the army of the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII on his landing at Milford haven, in 1485. The invasion of the disease was sudden, and usually marked by a local affection producing the sensation of intense heat, afterwards diffusing itself over the whole body, and immediately followed by profuse sweating, which continued through the whole course of the disease or till death, which often happened in a few hours.

SWEATY, *a.* Moist with sweat; as a sweaty skin; a sweaty garment.

1. Consisting of sweat.*NWAD SWEATY.2*

No noisy whiffs or sweaty streams.*NWAD SWEATY.3*

2. Laborious; toilsome; as the sweaty forge.*NWAD SWEATY.4*

SWEDE, *n.* A native of Sweden.

1. A Swedish turnep.*NWAD SWEDE.2*

SWEDISH, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden.

SWEDISH-TURNEP, *n.* The ruta baga, a hard sort of turnep, of two kinds, the white and the yellow. The latter is most valued.

SWEEP, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* swept.

1. To brush or rub over with a brush, broom or besom, for removing loose dirt; to clean by brushing; as, to sweep a chimney or a floor. When we say, to sweep a room, we mean, to sweep the floor of the room; and to sweep the house, is to sweep the floors of the house.*NWAD SWEEP.2*

2. To carry with a long swinging or dragging motion; to carry with pomp.*NWAD SWEEP.3*

And like a peacock, sweep along his tail.*NWAD SWEEP.4*

3. To drive or carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force, or by flowing on the earth. Thus the wind sweeps the snow from the tops of the hills; a river sweeps away a dam, timber or rubbish; a flood sweeps away a bridge or a house. Hence,*NWAD SWEEP.5*

4. To drive, destroy or carry off many at a stroke, or with celerity and violence; as, a pestilence sweeps off multitudes in a few days. The conflagration swept away whole streets of houses.*NWAD SWEEP.6*

I have already swept the stakes.*NWAD SWEEP.7*

5. To rub over.*NWAD SWEEP.8*

Their long descending train,*NWAD SWEEP.9*

With rubies edg'd and sapphires, swept the plain.*NWAD SWEEP.10*

6. To strike with a long stroke.*NWAD SWEEP.11*

Wake into voice each silent string,*NWAD SWEEP.12*

And sweep the sounding lyre.*NWAD SWEEP.13*

7. To draw or drag over; as, to sweep the bottom of a river with a net, or with the bight of a rope, to hook an anchor.*NWAD SWEEP.14*

SWEEP, *v.i.* To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad or brushing the surface of any thing; as a sweeping rain; a sweeping flood. A fowl that flies near the surface of land or water, is said to sweep along near the surface.

1. To pass over or brush along with celerity and force; as, the wind sweeps along the plain.*NWAD SWEEP.16*

2. To pass with pomp; as, a person sweeps along with a trail.*NWAD SWEEP.17*

She sweeps it through the court with troops of ladies.*NWAD SWEEP.18*

3. To move with a long reach; as a sweeping stroke.*NWAD SWEEP.19*

SWEEP, *n.* The act of sweeping.

1. The compass of a stroke; as a long sweep.*NWAD SWEEP.21*

2. The compass of any turning body or motion; as the sweep of a door.*NWAD SWEEP.22*

3. The compass of any thing flowing or brushing; as, the flood carried away every thing within its sweep.*NWAD SWEEP.23*

4. Violent and general destruction; as the sweep of an epidemic disease.*NWAD SWEEP.24*

5. Direction of any motion not rectilinear; as the sweep of a compass.*NWAD SWEEP.25*

6. The mold of a ship when she begins to compass in, at the rung heads; also, any part of a ship shaped by the segment of a circle; as a floor-sweep; a back-sweep, etc.*NWAD SWEEP.26*

7. Among refiners of metals, the almost-furnace.*NWAD SWEEP.27*

8. Among seamen, a large oar, used to assist the rudder in turning a ship in a calm, or to increase her velocity in a chase, etc.*NWAD SWEEP.28*

Sweep of the tiller, a circular frame on which the tiller traverses in large ships.*NWAD SWEEP.29*

SWEEPER, *n.* One that sweeps.

SWEEPING, *ppr.* Brushing over; rubbing with a broom or besom; cleaning with a broom or besom; brushing along; passing over; dragging over.

SWEEPINGS, *n. plu.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish. The sweepings of streets are often used as manure.

SWEEP-NET, *n.* [sweep and net.] A large net for drawing over a large compass.

SWEEPSTAKE, *n.* [sweep and stake.] A man that wins all; usually sweepstakes.

SWEEPY, *a.* Passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once.

The branches bend before their sweepy sway.*NWAD SWEEPY.2*

1. Strutting.*NWAD SWEEPY.3*

2. Wavy.*NWAD SWEEPY.4*

SWEET, *a.* [L. suavis.]

1. Agreeable or grateful to the taste; as, sugar or honey is

sweet.*NWAD SWEET.2*

2. Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; as a sweet rose; sweet odor; sweet incense. *Exodus 25:6*.*NWAD SWEET.3*

3. Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; harmonious; as the sweet notes of a flute or an organ; sweet music; a sweet voice.*NWAD SWEET.4*

4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; as a sweet face; a sweet color or complexion; a sweet form.*NWAD SWEET.5*

5. Fresh; not salt; as sweet water.*NWAD SWEET.6*

6. Not sour; as sweet fruits; sweet oranges.*NWAD SWEET.7*

7. Mild; soft; gentle.*NWAD SWEET.8*

Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades? *Job 38:31*.*NWAD SWEET.9*

8. Mild; soft; kind; obliging; as sweet manners.*NWAD SWEET.10*

9. Grateful; pleasing.*NWAD SWEET.11*

Sweet interchange of hill and valley.*NWAD SWEET.12*

10. Making soft or excellent music; as a sweet singer.*NWAD SWEET.13*

11. Not stale; as sweet butter. The bread is sweet.*NWAD SWEET.14*

12. Not turned; not sour; as sweet milk.*NWAD SWEET.15*

13. Not putrescent or putrid; as, the meat is sweet.*NWAD SWEET.16*

SWEET, *n.* Something pleasing or grateful to the mind; as the sweets of domestic life.

A little bitter mingled in our cup, leaves no relish of the

sweet.*NWAD SWEET.18*

1. A sweet substance; particularly, any vegetable juice which is added to wines to improve them.*NWAD SWEET.19*

2. A perfume.*NWAD SWEET.20*

3. A word of endearment.*NWAD SWEET.21*

4. Cane juice, melasses, or other sweet vegetable substance.*NWAD SWEET.22*

SWEET-APPLE, *n.* [sweet and apple.] The Annona squamosa.

SWEET-BREAD, *n.* [sweet and bread.] The pancreas of a calf.

SWEET-BRIAR, *n.* [sweet and briar.] A shrubby plant of the genus Rosa, cultivated for its fragrant smell.

SWEET-BROOM, *n.* [sweet and broom.] A plant.

SWEET-CICELY, *n.* A plant of the genus Scandix.

SWEET-CICTUS, *n.* A shrub, the gumcistus.

SWEET-CORN, *n.* A variety of the maiz, of a sweet taste.

SWEET-FLAG, *n.* A plant of the genus Acorus.

SWEET-GUM, *n.* A tree of the genus Liquidambar.

SWEET-JOHNS, *n.* A plant, a species of Dianthus.

SWEET-MAUDLIN, *n.* A species of Achillea.

SWEET-MARJORAM, *n.* A very fragrant plant, of the genus Origanum.

SWEET-PEA, *n.* A pea cultivated for ornament, of the genus

Lathyrus.

SWEET-ROOT, *n.* The liquorice, or Glycyrrhiza.

SWEET-RUSH, *n.* Another name of the sweet-flag, a species of Acorus.

SWEEP-SOP, *n.* A name of the Annona squamosa.

SWEET-SULTAN, *n.* A plant, a species of Centaurea.

SWEET-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Capraria, and another of the genus Scoparia.

SWEET-WILLIAM, *n.* The name of several species of pink, of the genus Dianthus.

The Dianthus barbatus, a species of pink of many varieties.*NWAD SWEET-WILLIAM.2*

SWEET-WILLOW, *n.* A plant, the Myrica gale, or Dutch myrtle.

SWEET-WOOD, *n.* A plant, a species of Laurus.

SWEETEN, *v.t.* swee'tn. To make sweet; as, to sweeten tea or coffee.

1. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind; as, to sweeten life; to sweeten friendship.*NWAD SWEETEN.2*

2. To make mild or kind; as, to sweeten the temper.*NWAD SWEETEN.3*

3. To make less painful; as, to sweeten the cares of life.*NWAD SWEETEN.4*

4. To increase agreeable qualities; as, to sweeten the joys or pleasures of life.*NWAD SWEETEN.5*

5. To soften; to make delicate.*NWAD SWEETEN.6*

Corregio has made his name immortal by the strength he has given to his figures, and by sweetening his lights and shades.*NWAD SWEETEN.7*

6. To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter; as, to sweeten rooms or apartments that have been infected; to sweeten the air.*NWAD SWEETEN.8*

7. To make warm and fertile; as, to dry and sweeten soils.*NWAD SWEETEN.9*

8. To restore to purity; as, to sweeten water, butter or meat.*NWAD SWEETEN.10*

SWEETEN, *v.i.* swee'tn. To become sweet.

SWEETENED, *pp.* Made sweet, mild or grateful.

SWEETENER, *n.* He or that which sweetens; he that palliates; that which moderates acrimony.

SWEETENING, *ppr.* Making sweet or grateful.

SWEET-HEART, *n.* A lover or mistress.

SWEETING, *n.* A sweet apple.

1. A word of endearment.*NWAD SWEETING.2*

SWEETISH, *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste.

SWEETISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being sweetish.

SWEETLY, *adv.* In a sweet manner; gratefully; agreeable.

He sweetly temper'd awe.*NWAD SWEETLY.2*

No poet ever sweetly sung,*NWAD SWEETLY.3*

Unless he was, like Phoebus, young.*NWAD SWEETLY.4*

SWEETMEAT, *n.* [sweet and meat.] Fruit preserved with sugar; as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange peel, and the like.

SWEETNESS, *n.* The quality of being sweet, in any of its senses; as gratefulness to the taste; or to the smell, fragrance; agreeableness to the ear, melody; as sweetness of the voice; sweetness of elocution.

1. Agreeableness of manners; softness; mildness; obliging civility; as sweetness of behavior.*NWAD SWEETNESS.2*

2. Softness; mildness; amiableness; as sweetness of temper.*NWAD SWEETNESS.3*

SWEET-SCENTED, *a.* [sweet and scent.] Having a sweet smell; fragrant.

SWEET-SMELLING, ***a.*** **[sweet and smell.] Having a sweet smell; fragrant.**

SWELL, ***v.i. pret.*** **swelled;** ***pp.*** **swelled. Swollen is nearly obsolete.**

1. To grow larger; to dilate or extend the exterior surface or dimensions by matter added to the interior part, or by expansion of the inclosed substance. Thus the legs swell in dropsy; a bruised part swells; a tumor swells; a bladder swells by inflation.*NWAD SWELL.2*

2. To increase in size or extent by any addition; as, a river swells and overflows its banks.*NWAD SWELL.3*

3. To rise or be driven into waves or billows. In a tempest, the ocean swells into waves mountain high.*NWAD SWELL.4*

4. To be puffed up or bloated; as, to swell with pride.*NWAD SWELL.5*

5. To be gloated with anger; to be exasperated. He swells with rage.*NWAD SWELL.6*

6. To be inflated; to belly; as swelling sails.*NWAD SWELL.7*

7. To be turgid or bombastic; as swelling words; a swelling style.*NWAD SWELL.8*

8. To protuberate; to bulge out; as, a cask swells in the middle.*NWAD SWELL.9*

9. To be elated; to rise into arrogance.*NWAD SWELL.10*

Your equal mind yet swells not into state.*NWAD SWELL.11*

10. To grow more violent; as, a moderate passion may swell to fury.*NWAD SWELL.12*

11. To grow upon the view; to become larger.*NWAD SWELL.13*

--And monarachs to be hold the swelling scene.*NWAD SWELL.14*

12. To become larger in amount. Many little debts added, swell to a great amount.*NWAD SWELL.15*

13. To become louder; as, a sound gradually swells as it approaches.*NWAD SWELL.16*

14. To strut; to look big.*NWAD SWELL.17*

--Swelling like a turkey cock.*NWAD SWELL.18*

15. To rise in altitude; as, land swells into hills.*NWAD SWELL.19*

SWELL, *v.t.* To increase the size, bulk or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate or increase. Rains and dissolving snow swell the rivers in spring, and cause floods. Jordan is swelled by the snows of mount Libanus.

1. To aggravate; to highten.*NWAD SWELL.21*

It is low ebb with the accuser, when such peccadillos are put to swell the charge.*NWAD SWELL.22*

2. To raise to arrogance; as, to be swelled with pride or haughtiness.*NWAD SWELL.23*

3. To enlarge. These sums swell the amount of taxes to a fearful size. These victories served to swell the fame of the commander.*NWAD SWELL.24*

4. In music, to augment, as the sound of a note.*NWAD SWELL.25*

SWELL, *n.* Extension of bulk.

1. Increase, as sound; as the swell of a note.*NWAD SWELL.27*

2. A gradual ascent or elevation of land; as an extensive plain abounding with little swells.*NWAD SWELL.28*

3. A wave or billow; more generally, a succession of large waves;

as, a heavy swell sets into the harbor. Swell is also used to denote the waves or fluctuation of the sea after a storm, and the waves that roll in and break upon the shore.*NWAD SWELL.29*

4. In an organ, a certain number of pipes inclosed in a box, which being uncovered, produce a swell of sound.*NWAD SWELL.30*

SWELLED, *pp.* Enlarged in bulk; inflated; tumefied.

SWELLING, *ppr.* Growing or enlarging in its dimensions; growing tumid; inflating; growing tumid; inflating; growing or making louder.

SWELLING, *n.* A tumor, or any morbid enlargement of the natural size; as a swelling on the hand or leg.

1. Protuberance; prominence.*NWAD SWELLING.3*

The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and swellings.*NWAD SWELLING.4*

2. A rising or enlargement by passion; as the swellings of anger, grief or pride.*NWAD SWELLING.5*

SWELT, for swelled, is not in use.

SWELT, *v.i.* To faint; to swoon.

SWELT, *v.t.* To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint. [We now use swelter.]

SWELTER, *v.i.* [from swelt.] To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat.

SWELTER, *v.t.* To oppress with heat.

SWELTERED, *pp.* Oppressed with heat.

SWELTERING, *ppr.* Fainting or languishing with heat; oppressing with heat.

SWELTRY, ***a.*** **Suffocating with heat; oppressive with heat; sultry. [See** ***Sultry*****, which is probably a contraction of sweltry.]**

SWEPT, ***pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **of sweep.**

SWERD, for sward, is not in use.

SWERVE, ***v.i.*** **swerv.**

1. To wander; to rove.*NWAD SWERVE.2*

The swerving vines on the tall elms prevail.*NWAD SWERVE.3*

2. To wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to depart from what is established by law, duty or custom; to deviate.*NWAD SWERVE.4*

I swerve not from thy commandments.*NWAD SWERVE.5*

They swerve from the strict letter of the law.*NWAD SWERVE.6*

Many who, through the contagion of evil example, swerve exceedingly from the rules of their holy religion--*NWAD SWERVE.7*

3. To bend; to incline.*NWAD SWERVE.8*

4. To climb or move forward by winding or turning.*NWAD SWERVE.9*

The tree was high,*NWAD SWERVE.10*

Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I swerv'd.*NWAD SWERVE.11*

[This use of the word coincides with that of *swarm*, which see.]*NWAD SWERVE.12*

SWERVING, ***ppr.*** **Roving; wandering; deviating from any rule or standard; inclining; climbing or moving by winding and turning.**

SWERVING, ***n.*** **The act of wandering; deviation from any rule, law, duty or**

standard.

SWIFT, *a.*

1. Moving a great distance or over a large space in a short time; moving with celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid; quick; speedy. We say, soft winds, a swift stream, swift lightnings, swift motion, swift as thought, a fowl swift of wing, a man swift of foot. Swift is applicable to any kind of motion.*NWAD SWIFT.2*

2. Ready; prompt.*NWAD SWIFT.3*

Let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. *James 1:19*.*NWAD SWIFT.4*

3. Speedy; that comes without delay.*NWAD SWIFT.5*

There shall be false teachers among you, who shall privily bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves swift destruction. *2 Peter 2:1*.*NWAD SWIFT.6*

SWIFT, *n.* The current of a stream. [Little used.]

1. In domestic affairs, a reel or turning instrument for winding yarn. [This is a sense directly from the Saxon verb.]*NWAD SWIFT.8*

2. A bird, a species of swallow, so called from the rapidity of its flight.*NWAD SWIFT.9*

3. The common newt or eft, a species of lizard.*NWAD SWIFT.10*

SWIFTER, *n.* In a ship, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets, while men are turning it; also, a rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and defend her sides from the impulse of other boats. Swifters also are two shrouds fixed on the starboard and larboard sides of the lower masts, above all the other shrouds, to give the masts additional security.

SWIFTER, *v.t.* To stretch, as shrouds by tackles.

SWIFTLY, *adv.* Fleetly; rapidly; with celerity; with quick motion or velocity.

Pleas'd with the passage, we slide swiftly on.*NWAD SWIFTLY.2*

SWIFTNESS, *n.* Speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity. Swiftness is a word of general import, applicable to every kind of motion, and to every thing that moves; as the swiftness of a bird; the swiftness of a stream; swiftness of descent in a falling body; swiftness of thought, etc.

SWIG, *v.t.* or *i.* To drink by large draughts; to suck greedily.

SWIG, *n.* A large draught. [Vulgar.]

1. In seamen's language, a pulley with ropes which are not parallel.*NWAD SWIG.3*

SWIG, *v.t.* To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string. [Local.]

SWILL, *v.t.*

1. To drink grossly or greedily; as, to swill down great quantities of liquors.*NWAD SWILL.2*

2. To wash; to drench.*NWAD SWILL.3*

3. To inebriate; to swell with fullness.*NWAD SWILL.4*

I should be loth*NWAD SWILL.5*

To meet the rudeness and swill'd insolence*NWAD SWILL.6*

Of such late wassailers.*NWAD SWILL.7*

SWILL, *n.* Large draughts of liquor; or drink taken in excessive quantities.

1. The wash or mixture of liquid substances, given to swine; called in some places swillings.*NWAD SWILL.9*

SWILLED, *pp.* Swallowed grossly in large quantities.

SWILLER, *n.* One who drinks voraciously.

SWILLING, *ppr.* Swallowing excessive quantities of liquors.

SWILLINGS, *n.* Swill.

SWIM, *v.i.*

1. To float; to be supported on water or other fluid; not to sink. Most species of wood will swim in water. Any substance will swim, whose specific gravity is less than that of the fluid in which it is immersed.*NWAD SWIM.2*

2. To move progressively in water by means of the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins. In Paris, boys are taught to swim by instructors appointed for that purpose. *Isaiah 25:11*.*NWAD SWIM.3*

Leap in with me into this angry flood,*NWAD SWIM.4*

And swim to yonder point.*NWAD SWIM.5*

3. To float; to be borne along by a current. In all states there are men who will swim with the tide of popular opinion.*NWAD SWIM.6*

4. To glide along with a smooth motion, or with a waving motion.*NWAD SWIM.7*

She with pretty and with swimming gait.*NWAD SWIM.8*

A hov'ring mist came swimming o'er his sight.*NWAD SWIM.9*

5. To be dizzy or vertiginous; to have a waving motion of the head or a sensation of that kind, or a reeling of the body. The head swims when we walk on high.*NWAD SWIM.10*

6. To be floated; to be overflowed or drenched; as, the earth swims

in rain.*NWAD SWIM.11*

Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows swim.*NWAD SWIM.12*

All the night I make my bed to swim; I water my couch with my tears. *Psalm 6:6*.*NWAD SWIM.13*

7. To overflow; to abound; to have abundance.*NWAD SWIM.14*

They now swim in joy.*NWAD SWIM.15*

SWIM, *v.t.* To pass or move on; as, to swim a stream. Deer are known to swim rivers and sounds.

Sometimes he thought to swim the stormy main.*NWAD SWIM.17*

1. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim; as, to swim wheat for seed.*NWAD SWIM.18*

SWIMM, *n.* The bladder of fishes, by which they are said to be supported in water.

SWIMMER, *n.* One that swims.

1. A protuberance on the leg of a horse.*NWAD SWIMMER.2*

SWIMMING, *ppr.* Floating on a fluid; moving on a fluid; having a waving or reeling motion; overflowing; abounding.

SWIMMING, *n.* The act or art of moving on the water by means of the limbs; a floating.

1. Dizziness.*NWAD SWIMMING.3*

SWIMMINGLY, *adv.* Smoothly; without obstruction; with great success. [Not elegant.]

SWINDLE, *v.t.* To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice; as, to swindle a man out of his property.

SWINDLED, ***pp.*** **Grossly cheated and defrauded.**

SWINDLER, ***n.*** **A cheat; a rogue; one who defrauds grossly, or one who makes a practice of defrauding others by imposition or deliberate artifice.**

SWINE, ***n. sing.*** **and** ***plu.*** **A hog, a quadruped of the genus Sus, which furnishes man with a large portion of his most nourishing food. The fat or lard of this animal enters into various dishes in cookery. The swine is a heavy, stupid animal, and delights to wallow in the mire.**

SWINE-BREAD, ***n.*** **A kind of plant, truffle.**

SWINE-CASE, SWINE-COAT, SWINE-CRUE, ***n.*** **A hog sty; a pen for swine. [Local.]**

SWINE-GRASS, ***n.*** **[L. centinodia, knot grass.] A plant.**

SWINEHERD, ***n.*** **[swine and herd.] A keeper of swing.**

SWINE-OAT, ***n.*** **[swine and oat.] A kind of oats, cultivated for the use of pigs, as in Cornwall; the Avena nuda of botanists.**

SWINE-PIPE, ***n.*** **[swine and pipe.] A bird, the red-wing. [Local.]**

SWINE-POCKS, SWINE-POX, ***n.*** **The chicken-pocks. A variety of the chicken-pocks, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid; the water pox.**

SWINE'S-CRESS, ***n.*** **A species of cress, of the genus Cochlearia.**

SWINE-STONE, ***n.*** **[swine and stone.] A name given to those kinds of limestone which, when rubbed, emit a fetid odor, resembling that of naphtha combined with sulphurated hydrogen.**

SWINE-STY, ***n.*** **A sty or pen for swine.**

SWINE-THISTLE, ***n.*** **A plant, the sow thistle.**

SWING, ***v.i. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **swung.**

1. To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate.*NWAD SWING.2*

I tried if a pendulum would swing faster, or continue swinging longer in our receiver, if exhausted.*NWAD SWING.3*

2. To practice swinging; as, a man swings for health or pleasure.*NWAD SWING.4*

3. To move or float; also, to turn round an anchor; as, a ship swings with the tide.*NWAD SWING.5*

SWING, ***v.t.*** **To make to play loosely; to cause to wave or vibrate; as a body suspended in the air.**

1. To whirl round in the air.*NWAD SWING.7*

--Swing thee in air, then dash thee down.*NWAD SWING.8*

2. To wave; to move to and from; as, a man swings his arms when he walks.*NWAD SWING.9*

He swings his tail, and swiftly turns him round.*NWAD SWING.10*

3. To brandish; to flourish.*NWAD SWING.11*

SWING, ***n.*** **A waving or vibratory motion; oscillation; as the swing of a pendulum.**

1. Motion from one side to the other. A haughty man struts or walks with a swing.*NWAD SWING.13*

2. A line, cord or other thing suspended and hanging loose; also, an apparatus suspended for persons to swing in.*NWAD SWING.14*

3. Influence or power of a body put in motion.*NWAD SWING.15*

The ram that batters down the wall,*NWAD SWING.16*

For the great swing and rudeness of his poise--*NWAD SWING.17*

4. Free course; unrestrained liberty or license.*NWAD SWING.18*

Take thy swing.*NWAD SWING.19*

To prevent any thing which may prove an obstacle to the full swing of his genius.*NWAD SWING.20*

5. The sweep or compass of a moving body.*NWAD SWING.21*

6. Unrestrained tendency; as the prevailing swing of corrupt nature; the swing of propensities.*NWAD SWING.22*

SWING-BRIDGE, *n.* [swing and bridge.] A bridge that may be moved by swinging; used on canals.

SWINGE, *v.t.* swinj.

1. To beat soundly; to whip; to bastinade; to chastise; to punish.*NWAD SWINGE.2*

You swing'd me for my love.*NWAD SWINGE.3*

--And swings his own vices in his son.*NWAD SWINGE.4*

2. To move as a lash. [Not in use.]*NWAD SWINGE.5*

[This verb is obsolescent and vulgar.]*NWAD SWINGE.6*

SWINGE, *n.* swinj. A sway; a swing; the sweep of any thing in motion [Not in use.]

SWINGE-BUCKLER, *n.* swingj-buckler. A bully; one who pretends to feats of arms. [Not in use.]

SWINGER, *n.* One who swings; one who hurls.

SWINGING, *ppr.* of swing. Waving; vibrating; brandishing.

SWINGING, *n.* The act of swinging; an exercise for health or pleasure.

SWINGING, *ppr.* of swinge. Beating soundly.

1. *a.* Hugh; very large. [Vulgar.]*NWAD SWINGING.4*

SWINGINGLY, *adv.* Vastly; hugely. [Vulgar.]

SWINGLE, *v.i.* [from swing.] To dangle; to wave hanging.

1. To swing for pleasure. [Not in use.]*NWAD SWINGLE.2*

SWINGLE, *v.t.* To beat; to clean flax by beating it with a wooden instrument resembling a large knife, and called in New England a swingling knife. Flax is first broke and then swingled.

SWINGLE, *n.* In wire-works, a wooden spoke fixed to the barrel that draws the wire; also, a crank.

SWINGLED, *pp.* Beat and cleaned by a swingling knife.

SWINGLE-TREE, *n.* A whiffle-tree or whipple-tree.

SWINGLING, *ppr.* Beating and cleaning, as flax.

SWINGLING-KNIFE, SWINGLE, *n.* A wooden instrument like a large knife, about two feet long, with one thin edge, used for cleaning flax of the shives.

SWINGLING-TOW, *n.* The coarse part of flax, separated from the finer by swingling and hatcheling.

SWING-TREE, *n.* [swing and tree.] The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened. In America, it is often or generally called the whiffle-tree, or whipple-tree.

SWING-WHEEL, *n.* [swing and wheel.] In a time piece, the wheel which drives the pendulum. In a watch, or balance clock, it is called the crown-wheel.

SWINISH, ***a.*** **[from swine.] Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal; as a swinish drunkard or sot; swinish gluttony.**

SWINK, ***v.i.*** **To labor; to toil; to drudge.**

SWINK, ***v.t.*** **To overlabor.**

SWINK, ***n.*** **Labor; toil; drudgery.**

SWINKER, ***n.*** **A laborer; a plowman.**

SWIPE, ***n.*** **A** ***swape*** **or** ***sweep*****, which see.**

SWIPPER, ***a.*** **Nimble; quick. [Not in use.]**

SWISS, ***n.*** **A native of Switzerland or Swisserland.**

1. The language of Swisserland.*NWAD SWISS.2*

SWITCH, ***n.*** **A small flexible twig or rod.**

On the medal, Mauritania leads a horse by a thread with one hand, and in the other holds a switch.*NWAD SWITCH.2*

SWITCH, ***v.t.*** **To strike with a small twig or rod; to beat; to lash.**

SWITCH, ***v.i.*** **To walk with a jerk.**

SWIVEL, ***n.*** **swiv'l.**

1. A ring which turns upon a staple; or a strong link of iron used in mooring ships, and which permits the bridles to be turned round; any ring or staple that turns.*NWAD SWIVEL.2*

2. A small cannon or piece of artillery, carrying a shot of half a pound, fixed on a socket on the top of a ship's side, stern or bow, or in her tops, in such a manner as to be turned in any direction.*NWAD SWIVEL.3*

SWIVEL, *v.i.* swiv'l. To turn on a staple, pin or pivot.

SWIVEL-HOOK, *n.* A hook that turns in the end of an iron block strap, for the ready taking the turns out of a tackle.

SWOB, *n.* A mop. [See *Swab*.]

SWOB, *v.t.* To clean or wipe with a swob. [See *Swab*.]

SWOBBER, *n.* One who swabs or cleans with a mop. [See *Swabber*.]

1. Swobbers, four privileged cards, only used incidentally in betting at the game of whist.*NWAD SWOBBER.2*

SWOLLEN, SWOLN, *pp.* of swell; irregular and obsolescent. The regular participle, swelled, is to be preferred.

SWOM, old *pret.* of swim, is obsolete. We now use swum and swam.

SWOON, *v.i.* To faint; to sink into a fainting fit, in which there is a suspension of the apparent vital functions and mental powers.

The most in years swoon'd first away for pain.*NWAD SWOON.2*

He seemed ready to swoon away in the surprise of joy.*NWAD SWOON.3*

SWOON, *n.* A fainting fit; lipothymy; syncope.

SWOONING, *ppr.* Fainting away.

SWOONING, *n.* The act of fainting; syncope.

SWOOP, *v.t.* [This is probably from sweep, or the same root.]

1. To fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing; as, a

hawk swoops a chicken; a kite swoops up a mouse.*NWAD SWOOP.2*

2. To seize; to catchup; to take with a sweep.*NWAD SWOOP.3*

3. To pass with violence.*NWAD SWOOP.4*

SWOOP, *v.i.* To pass with pomp.

SWOOP, *n.* A falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey.

The eagle fell--and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a swoop.*NWAD SWOOP.7*

SWOP, *v.t.* To exchange; to barter; to give one commodity for another. [See *Swap*. This is a common word, but not in elegant use.]

SWORD, *n.*

1. An offensive weapon worn at the side, and used by hand either for thrusting or cutting.*NWAD SWORD.2*

2. Figuratively, destruction by war.*NWAD SWORD.3*

I will bring a sword upon you. *Leviticus 26:25*; *Isaiah 51:19*.*NWAD SWORD.4*

3. Vengeance or justice.*NWAD SWORD.5*

She quits the balance, and resigns the sword.*NWAD SWORD.6*

4. Emblem of authority and power.*NWAD SWORD.7*

The ruler--beareth not the sword in vain. *Romans 13:4*.*NWAD SWORD.8*

5. War; dissension.*NWAD SWORD.9*

I came not to send peace, but a sword. *Matthew 10:34*.*NWAD SWORD.10*

6. Emblem of triumph and protection.*NWAD SWORD.11*

The Lord--the sword of thy excellence. *Deuteronomy 33:29*.*NWAD SWORD.12*

SWORD-BEARER, *n.* [sword and bear.] An officer in the city of London, who carries a sword as an emblem of justice before the lord mayor when he goes abroad.

SWORD-BELT, *n.* [sword and belt.] A belt by which a sword is suspended and borne by the side.

SWORD-BLADE, *n.* [sword and blade.] The blade or cutting part of a sword.

SWORDED, *a.* Girded with a sword.

SWORDER, *n.* A soldier; a cut-throat. [Not in use.]

SWORD-FIGHT, *n.* [sword and fight.] Fencing; a combat or trial of skill with swords.

SWORD-FISH, *n.* [sword and fish.] A genus of fishes called in ichthyology, xiphias; so named from the nose, snout or upper jaw, which is shaped like a sword.

SWORD-GRASS, *n.* [sword and grass.] A kind of sedge, glader; the sweet rush, a species of Acorus.

SWORD-KNOT, *n.* [sword and knot.] A ribin tied to the hilt of a sword.

SWORD-LAW, *n.* [sword and law.] Violence; government by force.

SWORD-MAN, *n.* [sword and man.] A soldier; a fighting man.

SWORD-PLAYER, *n.* [sword and player.] A fencer; a gladiator; one who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword.

SWORD-SHAPED, *a.* [sword and shape.] Ensiform; shaped like a sword; as a sword-shaped leaf.

SWORE, *pret.* of swear.

SWORN, *pp.* of swear. The officers of government are sworn to a faithful discharge of their duty.

Sworn friends, is a phrase equivalent to determined, close or firm friends.*NWAD SWORN.2*

I am sworn brother, sweet,*NWAD SWORN.3*

To grim necessity.*NWAD SWORN.4*

Sworn enemies, are determined or irreconcilable enemies.*NWAD SWORN.5*

SWOUND, *v.i.* To swoon. [Not in use.]

SWUM, *pret.* and *pp.* of swim.

SWUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of swing.

SYB, SIB, *a.* Related by blood.

SYBARITIC, SYBARITICAL, *a.* [from Sybaritoe, inhabitants of Sybaris, in Italy, who were proverbially voluptuous.] Luxurious; wanton.

SYCAMINE. [See *Sycamore*.]

SYCAMORE, *n.* [Gr. a fig.] A species of fig-tree. The name is also given to the Acer majus, [A. pseudo-platanus,] a species of maple.

This name is also given to the plane tree or button-wood, of the genus Platanus.*NWAD SYCAMORE.2*

SYCAMORE-MOTH, ***n.*** **A large and beautiful moth or night butterfly; so called because its caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the sycamore.**

SYCITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. fig.] Fig-stone; a name which some authors give to nodules of flint or pebbles which resemble a fig.**

SYCOPHANCY, ***n.*** **[infra.] Originally, information of the clandestine exportation of figs; hence, mean talebearing; obsequious flattery; servility.**

SYCOPHANT, ***n.*** **[Gr. a fig, and to discover.] Originally, an informer against those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law, etc. Hence in time it came to signify a talebearer or informer, in general; hence, a parasite; a mean flatterer; especially a flatterer of princes and great men; hence, a deceiver; an impostor. Its most general use is in the sense of an obsequious flatterer or parasite.**

SYCOPHANT, SYCOPHANTIZE, ***v.t.*** **To play the sycophant; to flatter meanly and officiously; to inform or tell tales for gaining favor.**

SYCOPHANTIC, ***a.*** **Talebearing; more generally, obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favor by mean adulation.**

1. Sycophantic plants, or parasites, are such as adhere to other plants, and depend on them for support.*NWAD SYCOPHANTIC.2*

SYCOPHANTRY, ***n.*** **Mean and officious talebearing or adulation.**

SYDNEAN, SYDNEIAN, ***a.*** **Denoting a species of white earth brought from Sidney cove in South Wales.**

SYENITE. [See ***Sienite*****.]**

SYKE, ***n.*** **A small brook or rill in low ground. [Local.]**

SYLLABIC, SYLLABICAL, ***a.*** **[from syllable.] Pertaining to a syllable or syllables; as syllabic accent.**

1. Consisting of a syllable or syllables; as a syllabic augment.*NWAD SYLLABIC.2*

SYLLABICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a syllabic manner.**

SYLLABICATION, ***n.*** **The act of forming syllables; the act or method of dividing words into syllables.**

SYLLABLE, *n.* [L. syllaba; Gr. to comprehend, and to take.]

1. A letter, or a combination of letters, uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice. A vowel may form a syllable by itself, as a, the definitive, or in amen; e in even; o in over, and the like. A syllable may also be formed of a vowel and one consonant, as in go, do, in, at; or a syllable may be formed by a vowel with two articulations, one preceding, the other following it, as in can, but, tun; or a syllable may consist of a combination of consonants, with one vowel or diphthong, as strong, short, camp, voice.*NWAD SYLLABLE.2*

A syllable sometimes forms a word, and is then significant, as in go, run, write, sun, moon. In other cases, a syllable is merely part of a word, and by itself is not significant. Thus ac, in active, has no signification.*NWAD SYLLABLE.3*

At least one vowel or open sound is essential to the formation of a syllable; hence in every word there must be as many syllables as there are single vowels, or single vowels and diphthongs. A word is called according to the number of syllables it contains, viz.*NWAD SYLLABLE.4*

Monosyllable, a word of one syllable.*NWAD SYLLABLE.5*

Dissyllable, a word of two syllables.*NWAD SYLLABLE.6*

Trisyllable, a word of three syllables.*NWAD SYLLABLE.7*

Polysyllable, a word of many syllables.*NWAD SYLLABLE.8*

2. A small part of a sentence or discourse; something very concise. This account contains not a syllable of truth.*NWAD SYLLABLE.9*

Before a syllable of the law of God was written.*NWAD SYLLABLE.10*

SYLLABLE, *v.t.* To utter; to articulate. [Not used.]

SYLLABUB, *n.* A compound drink made of wine and milk; a different orthography of sillabub.

SYLLABUS, *n.* [L. from the same source as syllable.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLEPSIS, *n.* [Gr. See *Syllable*.]

1. In grammar, a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author; otherwise called substitution.*NWAD SYLLEPSIS.2*

2. The agreement of a verb or adjective, not with the word next to it, but with the most worthy in the sentence; as, rex et regina beati.*NWAD SYLLEPSIS.3*

SYLLOGISM, *n.* [L. syllogismus; Gr. with, and to speak; to think.]

A form or reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the two first are called the premises, and the last the conclusion. In this argument, the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises; so that if the two first propositions are true, the conclusion must be true, and the argument amounts to demonstration. Thus,*NWAD SYLLOGISM.2*

A plant has not the power of locomotion;*NWAD SYLLOGISM.3*

An oak is a plant;*NWAD SYLLOGISM.4*

Therefore an oak has not the power of locomotion.*NWAD SYLLOGISM.5*

These propositions are denominated the major, the minor, and the conclusion.*NWAD SYLLOGISM.6*

SYLLOGISTIC, SYLLOGISTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms; as syllogistic arguments or reasoning.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, *adv.* In the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms; as, to reason or prove syllogistically.

SYLLOGIZATION, ***n.*** **A reasoning by syllogisms.**

SYLLOGIZE, ***v.i.*** **To reason by syllogisms.**

Men have endeavored to teach boys to syllogize, or to frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge.*NWAD SYLLOGIZE.2*

SYLLOGIZER, ***n.*** **One who reasons by syllogisms.**

SYLLOGIZING, ***ppr.*** **Reasoning by syllogisms.**

SYLPH, ***n.*** **[Gr. a moth, a beetle.] An imaginary being inhabiting the air.**

SYLVA, ***n.*** **[L. a wood or forest.] In poetry, a poetical piece composed in a start or kind of transport.**

1. A collection of poetical pieces of various kinds.*NWAD SYLVA.2*

SYLVAN. [See *Silvan*.]

SYLVAN, ***n.*** **A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes perhaps, a rustic.**

Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side,*NWAD SYLVAN.3*

To lawless sylvans all access deni'd.*NWAD SYLVAN.4*

SYLVANITE, ***n.*** **Native tellurium, a metallic substance recently discovered.**

SYMBAL. [See *Cymbal*.]

SYMBOL, ***n.*** **[L. symbolum; Gr. with, and to throw; to compare.]**

1. The sign or representation of any moral thing by the images or properties of natural things. Thus the lion is the symbol of courage; the lamb is the symbol of meekness or patience. Symbols are of

various kinds, as types, enigmas, parables, fables, allegories, emblems, hieroglyphics, etc.*NWAD SYMBOL.2*

2. An emblem or representation of something else. Thus in the eucharist, the bread and wine are called symbols of the body and blood of Christ.*NWAD SYMBOL.3*

3. A letter or character which is significant. The Chinese letters are most of them symbols. The symbols in algebra are arbitrary.*NWAD SYMBOL.4*

4. In medals, a certain mark or figure representing a being or thing, as a trident is the symbol of Neptune, the peacock of June, etc.*NWAD SYMBOL.5*

5. Among christians, an abstract or compendium; the creed, or a summary of the articles of religion.*NWAD SYMBOL.6*

6. Lot; sentence of adjudication. [Not in use.]*NWAD SYMBOL.7*

SYMBOLIC, SYMBOLICAL, *a.* Representative; exhibiting or expressing by resemblance or signs; as, the figure of an eye is symbolical of sight and knowledge. The ancients had their symbolical mysteries.

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such symbolical actions as he appointed.*NWAD SYMBOLIC.2*

Symbolical philosophy, is the philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.*NWAD SYMBOLIC.3*

SYMBOLICALLY, *adv.* By representation or resemblance of properties; by signs; typically. Courage is symbolically represented by a lion.

SYMBOLISM, *n.* Among chimists, consent of parts.

SYMBOLIZATION, *n.* [See *Symbolize*.] The act of symbolizing; resemblance in properties.

SYMBOLIZE, *v.i.* To have a resemblance of qualities or properties.

The pleasing of color symbolizeth with the pleasing of a single tone to the ear, but the pleasing of order doth symbolize with harmony.*NWAD SYMBOLIZE.2*

They both symbolize in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying gasses.*NWAD SYMBOLIZE.3*

SYMBOLIZE, *v.t.* To make to agree in properties.

1. To make representative of something.*NWAD SYMBOLIZE.5*

Some symbolize the same from the mystery of its colors.*NWAD SYMBOLIZE.6*

SYMBOLIZING, *ppr.* Representing by some properties in common; making to agree or resemble in properties.

SYMMETRAL, *a.* [from symmetry.] Commensurable.

SYMMETRIAN, SYMMETRIST, *n.* [from symmetry.] One eminently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts.

SYMMETRICAL, *a.* [from symmetry.] Proportional in its parts; having its parts in due proportion, as to dimensions; as a symmetrical body or building.

SYMMETRICALLY, *adv.* With due proportion of parts.

SYMMETRIZE, *v.t.* To make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry.

SYMMETRY, *n.* [Gr. with, together, and to measure.] A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; adaptation of the dimensions of the several parts of a thing to each other; or the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole. Symmetry arises from the proportion which

the Greeks call analogy, which is the relation of conformity of all the parts to a certain measure; as the symmetry of a building or an animal body.

Uniform symmetry, in architecture, is where the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole.*NWAD SYMMETRY.2*

Respective symmetry, is where only the opposite sides are equal to each other.*NWAD SYMMETRY.3*

SYMPATHETIC, SYMPATHETICAL, *a.* [See *Sympathy*.]

1. Pertaining to sympathy.*NWAD SYMPATHETIC.2*

2. Having common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another, or of feelings inconsequence of what another feels; as a sympathetic heart.*NWAD SYMPATHETIC.3*

3. Among physicians, produced by sympathy. A sympathetic disease is one which is produced by sympathy, or by a remote cause, as when a fever follows a local injury. In this case, the word is opposed to idiopathetic, which denotes a disease produced by a proximate cause, or an original disease. Thus an epilepsy is sympathetic, when it is produced by some other disease.*NWAD SYMPATHETIC.4*

4. Among chimists and alchimists, an epithet applied to a kind of powder, possessed of the wonderful property that if spread on a cloth dipped in the blood of a wound, the wound will be healed, though the patient is at a distance. This opinion is discarded as charlatanry.*NWAD SYMPATHETIC.5*

This epithet is given also to a species of ink or liquor, with which a person may write letters which are not visible till something else is applied.*NWAD SYMPATHETIC.6*

5. In anatomy, sympathetic is applied to two nerves, from the opinion that their communications are the cause of sympathies. One of these is the great intercostal nerve; the other is the facial

nerve.*NWAD SYMPATHETIC.7*

SYMPATHETICALLY, *adv.* With sympathy or common feeling; inconsequence of sympathy; by communication from something else.

SYMPATHIZE, *v.i.*

1. To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain.*NWAD SYMPATHIZE.2*

The mind will sympathize so much with the anguish and debility of the body, that it will be too distracted to fix itself in meditation.*NWAD SYMPATHIZE.3*

2. To feel in consequence of what another feels; to be affected by feelings similar to those of another, in consequence of knowing the person to be thus affected. We sympathize with our friends in distress; we fell some pain when we see them pained, or when we are informed of their distresses, even at a distance.*NWAD SYMPATHIZE.4*

[It is generally and properly used of suffering or pain, and not of pleasure or joy. It may be sometimes used with greater latitude.]*NWAD SYMPATHIZE.5*

3. To agree; to fit. [Not in use.]*NWAD SYMPATHIZE.6*

SYMPATHY, *n.* [Gr. with, and passion.]

1. Fellow feeling; the quality of being affected by the affection of another, with feelings by the affection of another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree. We feel sympathy for another when we see him in distress, or when we are informed of his distresses. This sympathy is a correspondent feeling of pain or regret.*NWAD SYMPATHY.2*

Sympathy is produced through the medium of organic impression.*NWAD SYMPATHY.3*

I value myself upon sympathy; I hate and despise myself for envy.*NWAD SYMPATHY.4*

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased with each other.*NWAD SYMPATHY.5*

To such associations may be attributed most of the sympathies and antipathies of our nature.*NWAD SYMPATHY.6*

3. In medicine, a correspondence of various parts of the body in similar sensations or affections; or an affection of the whole body or some part of it, in consequence of an injury or disease of another part, or of a local affection. Thus a contusion on the head will produce nausea and vomiting. This is said to be by sympathy, or consent of parts.*NWAD SYMPATHY.7*

4. In natural history, a propension of inanimate things to unite, or to act on each other. Thus we say, there is a sympathy between the lodestone and iron.*NWAD SYMPATHY.8*

SYMPHONIOUS, *a.* [from symphony.] Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

--Sounds*NWAD SYMPHONIOUS.2*

Symphonious of ten thousand harps.*NWAD SYMPHONIOUS.3*

SYMPHONY, *n.* [L. symphonia; Gr. with, and voice.]

1. A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.*NWAD SYMPHONY.2*

The trumpets sound,*NWAD SYMPHONY.3*

And warlike symphony is heard around.*NWAD SYMPHONY.4*

2. A musical instrument, mentioned by French writers.*NWAD SYMPHONY.5*

3. A full concert.*NWAD SYMPHONY.6*

4. An overture or other composition for instruments.*NWAD SYMPHONY.7*

SYMPHYSIS, *n.* [Gr. together, and to grow.]

1. In anatomy, the union of bones by cartilage; a connection of bones without a movable joint.*NWAD SYMPHYSIS.2*

2. In surgery, a coalescence of a natural passage; also, the first intention of cure in a wound.*NWAD SYMPHYSIS.3*

SYMPOSIAC, *a.* sympo'ziac. [Gr. a drinking together; together, and to drink.] Pertaining to compotations and merry-making; happening where company is drinking together; as symposiac meetings.

Symposiac disputations. [Not much used.]*NWAD SYMPOSIAC.2*

SYMPOSIAC, *n.* A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet.

SYMPOSIUM, *n.* sympo'zium. [supra.] A drinking together; a merry feast.

SYMPTOM, *n.* [Gr. a falling or accident, to fall.]

1. Properly, something that happens in concurrence with another thing, as an attendant. Hence in medicine, any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions, which indicates disease. The causes of disease often lie beyond our sight, but we learn the nature of them by the symptoms. Particular symptoms which more uniformly accompany a morbid state of the body, and are characteristic of it, are called pathognomonic or diagnostic symptoms.*NWAD SYMPTOM.2*

2. A sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else; as, open murmurs of the people are a symptom of disaffection to law or government.*NWAD SYMPTOM.3*

SYMPTOMATIC, SYMPTOMATICAL, *a.* Pertaining to symptoms; happening in concurrence with something; indicating the existence of something else.

1. In medicine, a symptomatic disease is one which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body. Thus a symptomatic fever may proceed from local pain or local inflammation. It is opposed to idiopathic.*NWAD SYMPTOMATIC.2*

2. According to symptoms; as a symptomatical classification of diseases.*NWAD SYMPTOMATIC.3*

SYMPTOMATICALLY, *adv.* By means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. discourse.] The doctrine of symptoms; that part of the science of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases.

SYNAGOGICAL, *a.* [from synagogue.] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE, *n.* syn'agog. [Gr. together, and to drive; properly an assembly.]

1. A congregation or assembly of Jews, met for the purpose of worship or the performance of religious rites.*NWAD SYNAGOGUE.2*

2. The house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews.*NWAD SYNAGOGUE.3*

3. The court of the seventy elders among the Jews, called the great synagogue.*NWAD SYNAGOGUE.4*

SYNAGRIS, *n.* A fish caught in the Archipelago, resembling the dentex. It has a sharp back, and is reckoned a species of Sparus.

SYNALEPHA, *n.* [Gr.] In grammar, a contraction of syllables by

suppressing some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong; as ill' ego for ille ego.

SYNARCHY, *n.* [Gr.] Joint rule or sovereignty.

SYNARESIS, SYNARESY, *n.* [Gr.] Contraction; the shortening of a word by the omission of a letter, as ne'er for never.

SYNARTHROSIS, *n.* [Gr. with, and to articulate.] Union of bones without motion; close union; as in sutures, symphysis and the like.

SYNAXIS, *n.* [Gr. to congregate.] A congregation; also, a term formerly used for the Lord's supper.

SYNCHONDROSIS, *n.* [Gr. cartilage.] The connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle.

SYNCHRONAL, *a.* [Gr. with, and time.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SYNCHRONAL, *n.* [supra.] That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time.

SYNCHRONICAL, *a.* [See *Synchronism*.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SYNCHRONISM, *n.* [Gr. with, and time.] Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness.

SYNCHRONIZE, *v.i.* [supra.] To agree in time; to be simultaneous.

SYNCHRONOUS, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SYNCHRONOUSLY, *adv.* [supra.] At the same time.

SYNCOPATE, *v.t.* [See *Syncope*.] To contract, as a word, by

taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle.

1. In music, to prolong a note begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar; or to connect the last note of a bar with the first of the following; or to end a note in one part, in the middle of a note of another part.*NWAD SYNCOPATE.2*

SYNCOPATED, *pp.* Contracted by the loss of a letter from the middle of the word.

1. Inverted, as the measure in music.*NWAD SYNCOPATED.2*

SYNCOPATION, *n.* The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters or a syllable from the middle.

1. In music, an interruption of the regular measure; an inversion of the order of notes; a prolonging of a note begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar; also, a driving note, when a shorter note at the beginning of a measure is followed by two or more longer notes before another short note occurs, equal to that which occasioned the driving, to make the number even.*NWAD SYNCOPATION.2*

SYNCOPE, SYNCOPY, *n.* [Gr. to cut off.]

1. In music, the same as syncopation; the division of a note introduced when two or more notes of one part answer to a single note of another.*NWAD SYNCOPE.2*

2. In grammar, an elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word.*NWAD SYNCOPE.3*

3. In medicine, a fainting or swooning; a diminution or interruption of the motion of the heart, and of respiration, accompanied with a suspension of the action of the brain and a temporary loss of sensation, volition and other faculties.*NWAD SYNCOPE.4*

SYNCOPIST, *n.* One who contracts words.

SYNCOPIZE, ***v.t.*** **To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable.**

SYNDIC, ***n.*** **[L. syndicus; Gr. with, and justice.] An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate entrusted with the affairs of a city or community. In Geneva, the syndic is the chief magistrate. Almost all the companies in Paris, the university, etc., have their syndics. The university of Cambridge has it syndics.**

SYNDICATE, ***n.*** **In some countries on the European continent, a council; a branch of government.**

SYNDICATE, ***v.t.*** **To judge, or to censure.**

SYNDROME, SYNDROMY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a running together.]**

1. Concurrence.*NWAD SYNDROME.2*

2. In medicine, the concourse or combination of symptoms in a disease.*NWAD SYNDROME.3*

SYNECDOCHE, SYNECDOCHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. to take.] In rhetoric, a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole; as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, etc.**

SYNECDOCHICAL, ***a.*** **Expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.**

SYNGENESE, ***n.*** **[Gr. with, and generation, origin.] In botany, a plant whose stamens are united in a cylindrical form by the anthers.**

SYNGENESIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the class syngenesia.**

SYNNEUROSIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. a nerve.] In anatomy, the connection of parts by means of ligaments, as in the movable joints.**

1. In church history, a council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion. Synods are of four kinds, 1. General or ecumenical, which are composed of bishops from different nations. 2. National, in which the bishops of one nation only meet, to determine points of doctrine or discipline. 3. Provincial, in which the bishops of one province only meet. This is called a convocation. 4. Diocesan.*NWAD SYNNEUROSIS.2*

In Scotland, a synod is composed of several adjoining presbyteries. The members are the ministers, and a ruling elder from each parish. A synod in the United States is constituted in like manner as in Scotland.*NWAD SYNNEUROSIS.3*

2. A meeting, convention or council; as a synod of gods.*NWAD SYNNEUROSIS.4*

Let us call to synod all the blest.*NWAD SYNNEUROSIS.5*

3. In astronomy, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars in the same optical place of the heavens.*NWAD SYNNEUROSIS.6*

SYNODAL, *n.* Anciently, a pecuniary rent, paid to the bishop or archdeacon at the time of his Easter visitation, by every parish priest; a procuration.

Synodals are due of common right to the bishop only.*NWAD SYNODAL.2*

1. Constitutions made in provincial or diocesan synods, are sometimes called synodals.*NWAD SYNODAL.3*

SYNODAL, SYNODIC, SYNODICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a synod; transacted in a synod; as synodical proceedings or forms; a synodical epistle.

Synodical month, in astronomy, is the period from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another. This is called also a lunation, because in the course of it the moon exhibits all its phases. This month consists of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds and 11 thirds.*NWAD SYNODAL.5*

SYNODICALLY, ***adv.*** **By the authority of a synod.**

SYNOMOSY, ***n.*** **[Gr. with, and to swear.] Sworn brotherhood; a society in ancient Greece nearly resembling a modern political club.**

SYNONYM, ***n.*** **[Gr. with, and name.] A name, noun or other word having the same signification as another, is its synonym. Two words containing the same idea are synonyms.**

He has extricated the synonyms of former authors.*NWAD SYNONYM.2*

SYNONYMA, ***n. plu.*** **Words having the same signification. But synonyms is a regular English word.**

SYNONYMAL, ***a.*** **Synonymous. [Not in use.]**

SYNONYMIST, ***n.*** **Among botanists, a person who collects the different names or synonyms of plants, and reduces them to one another.**

SYNONYMIZE, ***v.t.*** **To express the same meaning in different words.**

SYNONYMOUS, ***a.*** **Expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea. We rarely find two words precisely synonymous. Wave and billow are sometimes synonymous, but not always. When we speak of the large rolling swell of the sea, we may call it a wave or a billow; but when we speak of the small swell of a pond, we may call it a wave, but we may not call it a billow.**

SYNONYMOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning. Two words may be used synonymously in some cases and not in others.**

SYNONYMY, ***n.*** **The quality of expressing the same meaning by different words.**

1. In rhetoric, a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.*NWAD SYNONYMY.2*

SYNOPSIS, *n.* [Gr. with, and view.] A general view, or a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole or the principal parts in a general view.

SYNOPTIC, SYNOPTICAL, *a.* Affording a general view of the whole, or of the principal parts of a thing; as a synoptic table.

SYNOPTICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

SYNOVIA, SYNOVY, *n.* In anatomy, the fluid secreted into the cavities of joints, for the purpose of lubricating them.

SYNOVIAL, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to synovia; secreting a lubricating fluid; as the synovial membrane; synovial gland.

SYNTACTIC, SYNTACTICAL, *a.* [See *Syntax*.] Pertaining to syntax, or the construction of sentences.

1. According to the rules of syntax or construction.*NWAD SYNTACTIC.2*

SYNTACTICALLY, *adv.* In conformity to syntax.

SYNTAX, *n.* [L. syntaxis; Gr. together, and to put.]

1. In grammar, the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences, according to established usage. Syntax includes concord and regimen, or the agreement and government of words. Words, in every language, have certain connections and relations, as verbs and adjectives with nouns, which relations must be observed in the formation of sentences. A gross violation of the rules of syntax is a solecism.*NWAD SYNTAX.2*

2. Connected system or order; union of things. [Not in use.]*NWAD SYNTAX.3*

SYNTHESIS, ***n.*** **[Gr. to put or set.]**

1. Composition, or the putting of two or more things together, as in compound medicines.*NWAD SYNTHESIS.2*

2. In logic, composition, or that process of reasoning in which we advance by a regular chain from principles before established or assumed, and propositions already proved, till we arrive at the conclusion. Synthesis is the opposite of analysis or resolution.*NWAD SYNTHESIS.3*

3. In surgery, the operation by which divided parts are reunited.*NWAD SYNTHESIS.4*

4. In chimistry, the uniting of elements into a compound; the opposite of analysis, which is the separation of a compound into its constituent parts. That water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, is proved both by analysis and synthesis.*NWAD SYNTHESIS.5*

SYNTHETIC, SYNTHETICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis or composition; as the synthetic method of reasoning, as opposed to the analytical.**

SYNTHETICALLY, ***adv.*** **By synthesis; by composition.**

SYNTHETIZE, ***v.t.*** **To unite in regular structure. [Not much used.]**

SYNTONIC, ***a.*** **[Gr. with, and tone.] In music, sharp; intense.**

SYPHILIS. [See ***Siphilis*****.]**

SYPHON, ***n.*** **[Gr.] A tube or pipe. More correctly** ***siphon*****, which see.**

SYRIAC, ***n.*** **The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country.**

SYRIAC, ***a.*** **[from Syria.] Pertaining to Syria, or its language; as the Syriac version of the Pentateuch; Syriac Bible.**

SYRIACISM, ***n.*** **A Syrian idiom.**

SYRIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Syria.**

SYRIANISM, ***n.*** **A Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity in the Syrian language.**

SYRIASM, ***n.*** **The same as syrianism.**

SYRINGA, ***n.*** **[Gr. a pipe.] A genus of plants, the lilac.**

SYRINGE, ***n.*** **syr'inj. [supra.] An instrument for injecting liquids into animal bodies, into wounds, etc.; or an instrument in the form of a pump, serving to imbibe any fluid, and then to expel it with force.**

SYRINGE, ***v.t.*** **To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.**

SYRINGOTOMY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a pipe, and to cut.] The operation of cutting for the fistula.**

SYRTIS, ***n.*** **[L.] A quicksand. [Not English.]**

SYRUP. [See ***Sirup*****.]**

SYSTASIS, ***n.*** **[Gr.] The consistence of a thing; constitution. [Little used.]**

SYSTEM, ***n.*** **[L. systema; Gr. to set.]**

1. An assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole; or a whole plan or scheme consisting of many parts connected in such a manner as to create a chain of mutual dependencies; or a regular union of principles or parts forming one entire thing. Thus we say, a system of logic, a system of philosophy, a system of government, a system of principles, the solar system, the Copernican system, a system of divinity, a system of law, a system of morality, a system of husbandry, a system of botany or of chimistry.*NWAD SYSTEM.2*

2. Regular method or order.*NWAD SYSTEM.3*

3. In music, an interval compounded or supposed to be compounded of several lesser intervals, as the fifth octave, etc. the elements of which are called diastems.*NWAD SYSTEM.4*

SYSTEMATICICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to system; consisting in system, methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to each other, and to the design of the whole; as a systematic arrangement of plants or animals; a systematic course of study.**

1. Proceeding according to system or regular method; as a systematic writer.*NWAD SYSTEMATICICAL.2*

SYSTEMATICALLY, ***adv.*** **In the form of a system; methodically.**

SYSTEMATIST, ***n.*** **One who forms a system, or reduces to**

system.

SYSTEMIZATION, *n.* [from systemize.] The act or operation of systemizing; the reduction of things to system or regular method.

SYSTEMIZE, *v.t.* To reduce to system or regular method; as, to systemize the principles of moral philosophy; to systemize plants or fossils.

SYSTEMIZED, *pp.* Reduced to system or method.

SYSTEMIZER, *n.* One who reduces things to system.

SYSTEMIZING, *ppr.* Reducing to system or due method.

SYSTEM-MAKER, *n.* One who forms a system.

SYSTEM-MONGER, *n.* One given to the forming of systems.

SYSTOLE, SYSTOLY, *n.* [Gr. to contract; to send.]

1. In grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.*NWAD SYSTOLE.2*

2. In anatomy, the contraction of the heart for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation. [See *Diastole*.]*NWAD SYSTOLE.3*

SYSTYLE, *n.* [Gr. with or together, and a column.] In architecture, the manner of placing columns, where the place between the two shafts consists of two diameters or four modules.

SYTHE, *n.* [Heb. an ax.]

1. An instrument for mowing grass, or cutting other grain or vegetables. It consists of a long curving blade with a sharp edge, made fast to a handle, which in New England is called a snath, and which is bent into a convenient form for swinging the blade to advantage. The blade is hung to the snath at an acute angle.*NWAD*

SYTHE.2

In mythology, Saturn or Time is represented with a sythe, the emblem of destruction.*NWAD SYTHE.3*

2. The curved sharp blade used anciently in war chariots.*NWAD SYTHE.4*

SYTHE, *v.t.* To mow. [Not in use.]

SYTHED, *a.* Armed with sythes, as a chariot.

SYTHEMAN, *n.* One who uses a sythe; a mower.

SYZYGY, *n.* [Gr. to join.] The conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies. On the phenomena and circumstances of the syzygies, depends a great part of the lunar theory.

T

T — TALENTED

T is the twentieth letter of the English Alphabet, and a close consonant. It represents a close joining of the end of the tongue to the root of the upper teeth, as may be perceived by the syllables at, et, ot, ut, in attempting to pronounce which, the voice is completely intercepted. It is therefore numbered among the mutes, or close articulations, and it differs from d chiefly in its closeness; for in pronouncing ad, ed, we perceive the voice is not so suddenly and entirely intercepted, as in pronouncing at and et. T by itself has one sound only, as in take, turn, bat, bolt, smite, bitter. So we are accustomed to speak; but in reality, t can be hardly said to have any sound at all. Its use, like that of all mute articulations, is to modify the manner of uttering the vocal sound which precedes or follows it.

When t is followed by h, as in think and that, the combination really forms a distinct sound for which we have no single character. This combination has two sounds in English; aspirated, as in think, and vocal, as in that.*NWAD T.2*

The letters ti, before a vowel, and unaccented, usually pass into the sound of sh, as in nation, motion, partial substantiate; which are pronounced nashon, moshon, parshal, substanshate. In the case, t loses entirely its proper sound or use, and being blended with the subsequent letter, a new sound results from the combination, which is in fact a simple sound. In a few words, the combination ti has the sound of the English ch, as in Christian, mixtion, question.*NWAD T.3*

T, as an abbreviation, stands for theologia; as, S.T.D. sanctoe theologioe doctor, doctor of divinity. In ancient monuments and writings, “T” is an abbreviature, which stands for Titus, Titius or Tullius. As a numeral, “T”, among the Latins, stood for 160, and with a dash over the top, for 160,000.

In music, “T” is the initial of tenor, vocal and instrumental; of tacet,

for silence, as adagio tacet, when a person is to rest during the whole movement. In concertos and symphonies, it is the initial of tutti, the whole band, after a solo. It sometimes stands for tr. or trillo, a shake.*NWAD T.5*

TABARD, *n.* A short gown; a herald's coat. [Not used in the U. States.]

TABARDER, *n.* One who wears a tabard.

TABASHEER, *n.* A persian word signifying a concretion found in the joints of the bamboo, said by Dr. Russel to be the juice of the plant thickened and hardened; by others, to be pure silex. It is highly valued in the E. Indies as a medicine, for the cure of bilious vomitings, bloody flux, piles, etc.

TABBIED, *pp.* Watered; made wavy.

TABBY, *a.* [See the Noun.] Brinded; brindled; diversified in color; as a tabby cat.

TABBY, *n.*

1. A kind of waved silk, usually watered. It is manufactured like taffeta, but is thick and stronger. The watering is given to it by the calendar.*NWAD TABBY.3*

2. A mixture of stone of shells and mortar, which becomes hard as a rock; used in Morocco.*NWAD TABBY.4*

TABBY, *v.t.* To water or cause to look wavy; as, to tabby silk, mohair, ribin, etc. This is done by a calendar without water.

TABBYING, *n.* The passing of stuffs under a calendar to give them a wavy appearance.

TABEFACTION, *n.* [L. tabeo, to waste, and facio, to make. See *Tabefy*.] A wasting away; a gradual losing of flesh by disease.

TABEFY, *v.i.* [Heb. to pine] To consume; to waste gradually; to lose flesh. [Little used.]

TABERD. [See *Tabard*.]

TABERNACLE, *n.* [L. tabernaculum, a tent, from taberna, a shop or shed, from tabula, a board; or rather from its root. See *Table*.]

1. A tent. *Numbers 24:5*; *Matthew 17:4*.*NWAD TABERNACLE.2*

2. A temporary habitation.*NWAD TABERNACLE.3*

3. Among the Jews, a movable building, so contrived as to be taken to pieces with ease and reconstructed, for the convenience of being carried during the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness. It was of a rectangular figure, thirty cubits long, ten broad, and ten high. The interior was divided into two rooms by a vail or curtain, and it was covered with four different spreads or carpets.*NWAD TABERNACLE.4*

It is also applied to the temple. *Psalm 15:1*.*NWAD TABERNACLE.5*

4. A place of worship; a sacred place.*NWAD TABERNACLE.6*

5. Our natural body. *2 Corinthians 5:1*; *2 Peter 1:13-14*.*NWAD TABERNACLE.7*

6. God's gracious presence, or the tokens of it. *Revelation 21:3*.*NWAD TABERNACLE.8*

7. An ornamented chest placed on Roman catholic altars as a receptacle of the ciborium and pyxis.*NWAD TABERNACLE.9*

TABERNACLE, *v.i.* To dwell; to reside for a time; to be housed; as we say, Christ tabernacled in the flesh.

TABERNACULAR, *a.* Latticed.

TABID, *a.* [L. tabidus, from tabeo, to waste.] Wasted by disease; consumptive.

In tabid persons, milk is the best restorative.*NWAD TABID.2*

TABIDNESS, *n.* State of being wasted by disease; consumptiveness.

TABLATURE, *n.* [from table.] Painting on walls and ceilings; a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design.

1. In music, the expression of sounds or notes of composition by letters of the alphabet or ciphers, or other characters not used in modern music. In a stricter sense, the manner of writing a piece for the lute, theorbo, guitar, base viol, or the like; which is done by writing on several parallel lines, (each of which represents a string of the instrument,) certain letters of the alphabet, referring to the frets on the neck of the instrument, each letter directing how some note is to be sounded.*NWAD TABLATURE.2*

2. In anatomy, a division or parting of the skull into two tables.*NWAD TABLATURE.3*

TABLE, *n.* [L. tabula.]

1. A flat surface of some extent, or a thing that has a flat surface; as a table of marble.*NWAD TABLE.2*

2. An article of furniture, consisting usually of a frame with a surface of boards or of marble, supported by legs, and used for a great variety of purposes, as for holding dishes of meat, for writing on, etc.*NWAD TABLE.3*

The nymph the table spread.*NWAD TABLE.4*

3. Fare or entertainment of provisions; as, he keeps a good table.*NWAD TABLE.5*

4. The persons sitting at table or partaking of entertainment.*NWAD TABLE.6*

I drink to th' general joy of the whole table.*NWAD TABLE.7*

5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved. The ten commandments were written on two tables of stone. *Exodus 32:15-16*.*NWAD TABLE.8*

Written--not on tables of stone, but on fleshly tables of the heart. *2 Corinthians 3:3*.*NWAD TABLE.9*

6. A picture, or something that exhibits a view of any thing on a flat surface.*NWAD TABLE.10*

Saint Anthony has a table that hangs up to him from a poor peasant.*NWAD TABLE.11*

7. Among Christians, the table, or Lord's table, is the sacrament, or holy communion of the Lord's supper.*NWAD TABLE.12*

8. The altar of burnt-offering. *Malachi 1:7*.*NWAD TABLE.13*

9. In architecture, a smooth, simple member or ornament of various forms, most usually in that of a long square.*NWAD TABLE.14*

10. In perspective, a plain surface, supposed to be transparent and perpendicular to the horizon. It is called also perspective plane.*NWAD TABLE.15*

11. In anatomy, a division of the cranium or skull. The cranium is composed of two tables or lamins, with a cellular structure between them, called the meditallium or diploe.*NWAD TABLE.16*

12. In the glass manufacture, a circular sheet of finished glass, usually about four feet in diameter, each weighing from ten to eleven pounds. Twelve of these are called a side or crate of glass.*NWAD TABLE.17*

13. In literature, an index; a collection of heads or principal matters contained in a book, with references to the pages where each may be found; as a table of contents.*NWAD TABLE.18*

14. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.*NWAD TABLE.19*

15. The palm of the hand.*NWAD TABLE.20*

Mistress of a fairer table*NWAD TABLE.21*

Hath not history nor fable.*NWAD TABLE.22*

16. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.*NWAD TABLE.23*

We are in the world like men playing at tables.*NWAD TABLE.24*

17. In mathematics, tables are systems of numbers calculated to be ready for expediting operations; as a table of logarithms; a multiplication table.*NWAD TABLE.25*

18. Astronomical tables, are computations of the motions, places and other phenomena of the planets, both primary and secondary.*NWAD TABLE.26*

19. In chimistry, a list or catalogue of substances or their properties; as a table of known acids; a table of acidifiable bases; a table of binary combinations; a table of specific gravities.*NWAD TABLE.27*

20. In general, any series of numbers formed on mathematical or other correct principles.*NWAD TABLE.28*

21. A division of the ten commandments; as the first and second tables. The first table comprehends our more immediate duties to God; the second table our more immediate duties to each other.*NWAD TABLE.29*

22. Among jewelers, a table diamond or other precious stone, is one whose upper surface is quite flat, and the sides only cut in angles.*NWAD TABLE.30*

23. A list or catalogue; as a table of stars.*NWAD TABLE.31*

Raised table, in sculpture, an embossment in a frontispiece for an inscription or other ornament, supposed to be the abacus of Vitruvius.*NWAD TABLE.32*

Round Table. Knights of the round table, are a military order instituted by Arthur, the first king of the Britons, A.D. 516.*NWAD TABLE.33*

Twelve Tables, the laws of the Romans, so called probably, because engraved on so many tables.*NWAD TABLE.34*

To turn the tables, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties; a metaphorical expression taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming.*NWAD TABLE.35*

To serve tables, to provide for the poor; or to distribute provisions for their wants. *Acts 6:2*.*NWAD TABLE.36*

TABLE, *v.i.* To board; to diet or live at the table of another. Nebuchadnezzar tabled with the beasts.

TABLE, *v.t.* To form into a table or catalogue; as, to table fines. In England, the chirographer tables the fines of every county, and fixes a copy in some open place of the court.

1. To board; to supply with food.*NWAD TABLE.39*

2. To let one piece of timber into another by alternate scores or projections from the middle.*NWAD TABLE.40*

TABLE-BED, *n.* [table and bed.] A bed in the form of a table.

TABLE-BEER, *n.* [table and beer.] Beer for the table, or for common use; small beer.

TABLE-BOOK, *n.* [table and book.] A book on which any thing is engraved or written without ink.

Put into your table-book whatever you judge worthy.*NWAD TABLE-BOOK.2*

TABLE-CLOTH, *n.* [table and cloth.] A cloth for covering a table, particularly for spreading on a table before the dishes are set for meals.

TABLED, *pp.* Formed into a table.

TABLE-LAND, *n.* [table and land.] Elevated flat land.

TABLE-MAN, *n.* [table and man.] A man at draughts; a piece of wood.

TABLER, *n.* One who boards.

TABLES, *n. plu.* A board used for backgammon.

TABLET, *n.* A small table or flat surface.

1. Something flat on which to write, paint, draw or engrave.*NWAD TABLET.2*

Through all Greece the young gentlemen learned to design on tablets of boxen wood.*NWAD TABLET.3*

The pillar'd marble, and the tablet brass.*NWAD TABLET.4*

2. A medicine in a square form. Tablets of arsenic were formerly worn as a preservative against the plague.*NWAD TABLET.5*

A solid kind of electuary or confection, made of dry ingredients, usually with sugar, and formed into little flat squares; called also lozenge and troche.*NWAD TABLET.6*

TABLE-TALK, *n.* [table and talk.] Conversation at table or at meals.

He improves by the table-talk.*NWAD TABLE-TALK.2*

TABLING, *ppr.* Boarding; forming into a table; letting one timber into another by scores.

TABLING, *n.* A forming into tables; a setting down in order.

1. The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections, as in ship-building.*NWAD TABLING.3*

2. In sail-making, a broad hem made on the skirts of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas, and sewing it down.*NWAD TABLING.4*

TABOO, *n.* In the isles of the Pacific, a word denoting prohibition or religious interdict, which is of great force among the inhabitants.

TABOO, *v.t.* To forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach or use; as, to taboo the ground set apart as a sanctuary for criminals. Tabooed ground is held sacred and inviolable.

TABOR, *n.* [Eng. tap.] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.

TABOR, TABER, *v.i.* To strike lightly and frequently.

Her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, taboring upon their breasts. *Nahum 2:7*.*NWAD TABOR.3*

1. To play on a tabor or little drum.*NWAD TABOR.4*

TABORER, *n.* One who beats the tabor.

TABORET, *n.* [from tabor.] A small tabor.

TABORIN, *n.* A tabor; a small drum.

TABRERE, *n.* A taborer.

TABRET, *n.* [See *Tabor*.] A tabor. *1 Samuel 18:6*.

TABULAR, *a.* [L. tabularis, from tabula, table.]

1. In the form of a table; having a flat or square surface.*NWAD TABULAR.2*

2. Having the form of lamina or plates.*NWAD TABULAR.3*

3. Set down in tables; as a tabular list of substances.*NWAD TABULAR.4*

4. Set in squares.*NWAD TABULAR.5*

Tabular crystal, one in which the prism is very short.*NWAD TABULAR.6*

Tabular spar, in mineralogy, a species of limestone, generally of a grayish white color. It occurs either massive or crystallized, in rectangular four sides tables.*NWAD TABULAR.7*

Tabular spar is the schaalstein of Werner, and the prismatic augite of Jameson.*NWAD TABULAR.8*

TABULATE, *v.t.* To reduce to tables or synopses.

1. To shape with a flat surface.*NWAD TABULATE.2*

TABULATED, *pp.* Having a flat or square flat surface; as a tabulated diamond.

TACAMAHACA, TACAMAHAC, *n.* A tree of a sweet fragrance, planted in gardens as an ornament. It is of the genus Populus, [P. balsamifera.]

1. A resin brought from America in large oblong masses wrapped in flag leaves, of a light brown color, and an aromatic smell between that of lavender and must. It is obtained from the Fagara octandra, and it is said also, from the Populus balsamifera.*NWAD TACAMAHACA.2*

TACE, from L. taceo, a term used in Italian music, directing to be silent.

TACET, in music, is used when a vocal or instrumental part is to be silent during a whole movement.

TACH, TACHE, *n.* [See *Tack*.] Something used for taking hold or holding; a catch; a loop; a button. It is found in Scripture, but I believe is not now used in discourse or writing. *Exodus 26:6, 11*.

TACHYGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. quick, and to write.] The art or practice

of quick writing. [We now use stenography, and shorthand writing.]

TACIT, *a.* [L. tacitus, from taceo, to be silent, that is, to stop, or to close. See *Tack*.] Silent; implied, but not expressed. tacit consent is consent by silence, or not interposing an objection. So we say, a tacit agreement or covenant of men to live under a particular government, when no objection or opposition is made; a tacit surrender of a part of our natural rights; a tacit reproach, etc.

TACITLY, *adv.* Silently; by implication; without words; as, he tacitly assented.

TACITURN, *a.* [L. taciturnus.] Habitually silent; not free to converse; not apt to talk or speak.

TACITURNITY, *n.* [L. taciturnitas, from taceo, to be silent.]

Habitual silence or reserve in speaking.*NWAD TACITURNITY.2*

Too great loquacity, and too great taciturnity by fits.*NWAD TACITURNITY.3*

TACK, *v.t.* [Gr. to set, place, ordain.]

1. To fasten; to attach. In the solemn or grave style, this word now appears ludicrous; as, to get a commendam tacked to their sees.*NWAD TACK.2*

--And tack the center to the sphere.*NWAD TACK.3*

2. To unite by stitching together; as, to tack together the sheets of a book; to tack one piece of cloth to another. [In the familiar style, this word is in good use.]*NWAD TACK.4*

3. To fasten slightly by nails; as, to tack on a board or shingle.*NWAD TACK.5*

TACK, TACHE, *n.* A spot. [Not used.]

TACK, *n.* A small nail.

1. A rope used to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also, a rope employed to pull the lower corner of a studding sail to the boom. Hence,*NWAD TACK.8*

2. The part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened; the foremost lower corner of the courses. Hence,*NWAD TACK.9*

3. The course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails; as the starboard tack, or larboard tack; the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close hauled with the wind on her larboard.*NWAD TACK.10*

To hold tack, to last or hold out.*NWAD TACK.11*

Tack of a flag, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halliards.*NWAD TACK.12*

TACK, *v.i.* To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other.

TACK, *n.* In rural economy, a shelf on which cheese is dried. [Local.]

Tack of land, the term of a lease. [Local.]*NWAD TACK.15*

TACKER, *n.* One who tacks or makes an addition.

TACKET, *n.* A small nail.

TACKING, *ppr.* Changing a ship's course.

TACKLE, *n.*

1. A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights, consisting of a rope and blocks, called a pulley.*NWAD TACKLE.2*

2. Instruments of action; weapons.*NWAD TACKLE.3*

She to her tackle fell.*NWAD TACKLE.4*

3. An arrow.*NWAD TACKLE.5*

4. The rigging and apparatus of a ship.*NWAD TACKLE.6*

Tackle-fall, the rope, or rather the end of the rope of a pulley, which falls and by which it is pulled.*NWAD TACKLE.7*

Ground-tackle, anchors, cables, etc.*NWAD TACKLE.8*

Gun-tackle, the instruments for hauling cannon in or out.*NWAD TACKLE.9*

Tack-tackle, a small tackle to pull down the tacks of the principal sails.*NWAD TACKLE.10*

TACKLE, *v.t.* To harness; as, to tackle a horse into a gig, sleigh, coach or wagon. [A legitimate and common use of the word in America.]

1. To seize; to lay hold of; as, a wrestler tackles his antagonist; a dog tackles the game. This is a common popular use of the word in New England, though not elegant. But it retains the primitive idea, to put on, to fall or throw on. [See *Attack*.]*NWAD TACKLE.12*

2. To supply with tackle.*NWAD TACKLE.13*

TACKLED, *pp.* Harnessed; seized.

1. Made of ropes tacked together.*NWAD TACKLED.2*

My man shall*NWAD TACKLED.3*

Bring thee cords, made like a tackled stair.*NWAD TACKLED.4*

TACKLING, *ppr.* Harnessing; putting on harness; seizing; falling on.

TACKLING, *n.* Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, etc.

1. Instruments of action; as fishing tackling.*NWAD TACKLING.3*

2. Harness; the instruments of drawing a carriage.*NWAD TACKLING.4*

TACKSMAN, *n.* One who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee. [Local.]

TACT, *n.* [L. tactus, from tango, [for tago,] to touch.]

1. Touch; feeling; formerly, the stroke in beating time in music.*NWAD TACT.2*

2. Peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception or discernment.*NWAD TACT.3*

TACTIC, TACTICAL, *a.* [See *Tactics*.] Pertaining to the art of military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, etc.

TACTICIAN, *n.* [See *Tactics*.] One versed in tactics.

TACTICS, *n.* [Gr. to set, to appoint. See *Tack*.]

1. The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle and performing military and naval evolutions. In the most extensive sense, tactics, la grande tactique of the French, comprehends every thing that relates to the order, formation and disposition of armies, their encampments, etc.*NWAD TACTICS.2*

2. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing darts, arrows, stones and other missile weapons.*NWAD TACTICS.3*

TACTILE, TACTIL, *a.* [L. tactilis, from tango, to touch.] Tangible; susceptible of touch; that may be felt; as tactile sweets; tactile qualities.

TACTILITY, *n.* Tangibleness; perceptibility of touch.

TACTION, *n.* [L. tactio, tango, to touch.] The act of touching;

touch.

TADORNA, *n.* A name of the shel-drake, vulpanser, or borough-duck.

TAD-POLE, *n.* [L. pullus, young.] A frog in its first state from the spawn; a porwiggle.

TAFELSPATH, *n.* A lamellar mineral of a yellowish grey or rose white, forming masses of prisms interlaced in the gang, chiefly lime and silex.

TAFFEREL, *n.* The upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work.

TAFFETA, *n.* A fine smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkable gloss. Taffetas are of all colors.

TAG, *n.* [L. digitus.]

1. A metallic point put to the end of a string.*NWAD TAG.2*

2. Something mean and paltry; as tag-rag people. [Vulgar.]*NWAD TAG.3*

3. A young sheep. [Local.]*NWAD TAG.4*

TAG, *v.t.* To fit with a point; as, to tag lace.

1. To fit one thing to another; to append to.*NWAD TAG.6*

His courteous host*NWAD TAG.7*

Tags every sentence with some fawning word.*NWAD TAG.8*

2. To join or fasten.*NWAD TAG.9*

TAG, *n.* A play in which the person gains who tags, that is, touches another. This was a common sport among boys in Connecticut formerly, and it may

be still. The word is inserted here for the sake of the evidence it affords of the affinity of languages, and of the original orthography of the Latin tango, to touch, which was tago. This vulgar tag is the same word; the primitive word retained by the common people. It is used also as a verb, to tag. [See *Touch*.]

TAG-SORE, *n.* A disease in sheep.

TAG-TAIL, *n.* [tag and tail.] A worm which has its tail of another color.

TAIL, *n.*

1. The part of an animal which terminates its body behind. In many quadrupeds, the tail is a shoot or projection covered with hair. In fowls, the tail consists of feathers, or is covered with them, which serve to assist in the direction of their flight. In fishes the tail is formed usually by a gradual sloping of the body, ending in a fin. The tail of a fish may assist the animal in steering, but its principal use is to propel the fish forward. It is the instrument of swimming.*NWAD TAIL.2*

2. The lower part, noting inferiority.*NWAD TAIL.3*

The Lord will make thee the head, and not the tail. *Deuteronomy 28:13*.*NWAD TAIL.4*

3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin.*NWAD TAIL.5*

4. The hinder part of any thing.*NWAD TAIL.6*

5. In anatomy, that tendon of a muscle which is fixed to the movable part.*NWAD TAIL.7*

6. In botany, the tail of a seed, is a downy or feathery appendage to certain seeds, formed of the permanent elongated style.*NWAD TAIL.8*

7. Horse’s tail, among the Tartars and Chinese, is an ensign or flag; among the Turks, a standard borne before the grand visier, bashaws and the sangiacs. For this purpose, it is fitted to a half-pike

with a gold button, and is called toug. There are bashaws of one, two and three tails.*NWAD TAIL.9*

8. In heraldry, the tail of a hart.*NWAD TAIL.10*

9. In music, the part of a note running upwards or downwards.*NWAD TAIL.11*

10. The extremity or last end; as the tail of a storm.*NWAD TAIL.12*

Tail of a comet, a luminous train which extends from the nucleus in a direction opposite to the sun.*NWAD TAIL.13*

To turn tail, is to run away; to flee.*NWAD TAIL.14*

Tail of a lock, on a canal, the lower end, or entrance into the lower pond.*NWAD TAIL.15*

Tail-piece, of a violin, is a piece of ebony attached to the end of the instrument, to which the strings are fastened.*NWAD TAIL.16*

TAIL, *n.* In law, an estate in tail is a limited fee; an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded. Estates tail are general or special; general, where lands and tenements are given to one, and to the heirs of his body begotten; special, where the gift is restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, as to his heirs by a particular woman names. [See *Entail*.]

TAIL, *v.t.* To pull by the tail.

TAILAGE, TALLIAGE, *n.* Literally, a share; hence, a tax or toll.

TAILED, *a.* Having a tail.

TAILINGS, *n. plu.* [from tail.] The lighter parts of grain blown to one end of the heap in winnowing. [Local.]

TAILOR, *n.* One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.

TAILOR, *v.i.* To practice making men's clothes.

TAILORESS, *n.* a female who makes garments for men.

TAILORING, *n.* The business of a tailor.

TAINT, *v.t.* [L. tingo; Gr. to dye, literally to dip, primarily to thrust, the sense of L. tango; and n not being radical, the real word is tego or tago, coinciding with Eng. duck; hence its sense in extinguo. See *Dye*, *Attaint* and *Tinge*.]

1. To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance.*NWAD TAINT.2*

The spaniel struck*NWAD TAINT.3*

Stiff by the tainted gale--*NWAD TAINT.4*

2. More generally, to impregnate with something odious, noxious or poisonous; as, putrid substances taint the air.*NWAD TAINT.5*

3. To infect; to poison. The breath of consumptive lungs is said to taint sound lungs.*NWAD TAINT.6*

4. To corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction; as tainted meat.*NWAD TAINT.7*

5. To stain; to sully; to tarnish.*NWAD TAINT.8*

We come not by the way of accusation*NWAD TAINT.9*

To taint that honor every good tongue blesses.*NWAD TAINT.10*

6. To corrupt, as blood; to attaint. [Not in use.] [See *Attaint*.]*NWAD TAINT.11*

TAINT, *v.i.* To be infected or corrupted; to be touched with something corrupting.

I cannot taint with fear.*NWAD TAINT.13*

1. To be affected with incipient putrefaction.*NWAD TAINT.14*

Meat soon taints in warm weather.*NWAD TAINT.15*

TAINT, *n.* Tincture; stain.

1. Infection; corruption; depravation. Keep children from the taint of low and vicious company.*NWAD TAINT.17*

2. A stain; a spot; a blemish on reputation.*NWAD TAINT.18*

3. An insect; a kind of spider.*NWAD TAINT.19*

TAINTED, *pp.* Impregnated with something noxious, disagreeable to the senses or poisonous; infected; corrupted; stained.

TAINTFREE, *a.* [taint and free.] Free from taint or guilt.

TAINTING, *ppr.* Impregnating with something foul or poisonous; infecting; corrupting; staining.

TAINTLESS, *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure.

TAINTURE, *n.* [L. tinctura.] Taint; tinge; defilement; stain; spot. [Not much used.]

TAJACU, TAJASSU, *n.* The peccary or Mexican hog.

TAKE, *v.t. pret.* took; *pp.* taken. [L. doceo. This word seems to be allied to think, for we say, I think a thing to be so, or I take it to be so. It seems also to be allied to Sax. teogan, to draw, to tug, L. duco; for we say, to take a likeness, and to draw a likeness. We use taking also for engaging, attracting. We say, a child takes to his mother or nurse, and a man takes to drink; which seem to include attaching and holding. We observe that take and teach are radically the same word.]

1. In a general sense, to get hold or gain possession of a thing in almost any manner, either by receiving it when offered, or by using exertion to obtain it. Take differs from seize, as it does not always

imply haste, force or violence. It more generally denotes to gain or receive into possession in a peaceable manner, either passively or by active exertions. Thus,*NWAD TAKE.2*

2. To receive what is offered.*NWAD TAKE.3*

Then I took the cup at the Lord's hand. *Jeremiah 25:17*.*NWAD TAKE.4*

3. To lay hold of; to get into one's power for keeping.*NWAD TAKE.5*

No man shall take the nether or the upper millstone to pledge. *Deuteronomy 24:6*.*NWAD TAKE.6*

4. To receive with a certain affection of mind. He takes it in good part; or he takes it very ill.*NWAD TAKE.7*

5. To catch by surprise or artifice; to circumvent.*NWAD TAKE.8*

Men in their loose unguarded hours they take,*NWAD TAKE.9*

Not that themselves are wise, but others weak.*NWAD TAKE.10*

6. To seize; to make prisoner. The troops entered, slew and took three hundred janizaries.*NWAD TAKE.11*

This man was taken of the Jews. *Acts 23:27*.*NWAD TAKE.12*

7. To captivate with pleasure; to engage the affections; to delight.*NWAD TAKE.13*

Neither let her take thee with her eyelids. *Proverbs 6:25*.*NWAD TAKE.14*

Cleombrotus was to taken with this prospect, that he had no patience.*NWAD TAKE.15*

8. To get into one's power by engines or nets; to entrap; to ensnare; as, to take foxes with traps; to take fishes with nets, or with hook and line.*NWAD TAKE.16*

9. To understand in a particular sense; to receive as meaning. I

take your meaning.*NWAD TAKE.17*

You take me right.*NWAD TAKE.18*

Charity, taken in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love to God and our neighbor.*NWAD TAKE.19*

10. To exact and receive.*NWAD TAKE.20*

Take no usury of him or increase. *Leviticus 25:36*.*NWAD TAKE.21*

11. To employ; to occupy. The prudent man always takes time for deliberation, before he passes judgment.*NWAD TAKE.22*

12. To agree to; to close in with; to comply with.*NWAD TAKE.23*

I take thee at thy word.*NWAD TAKE.24*

13. To form and adopt; as, to take a resolution.*NWAD TAKE.25*

14. To catch; to embrace; to seize; as, to take one by the hand; to take in the arms.*NWAD TAKE.26*

15. To admit; to receive as an impression; to suffer; as, to take a form or shape.*NWAD TAKE.27*

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;*NWAD TAKE.28*

Now take the mold--*NWAD TAKE.29*

16. To obtain by active exertion; as, to take revenge or satisfaction for an injury.*NWAD TAKE.30*

17. To receive; to receive into the mind.*NWAD TAKE.31*

They took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. *Acts 4:13*.*NWAD TAKE.32*

It appeared in his face that he took great contentment in this our question.*NWAD TAKE.33*

18. To swallow, as meat or drink; as, to take food; to take a glass of

wine.*NWAD TAKE.34*

19. To swallow, as medicine; as, to take pills; to take stimulants.*NWAD TAKE.35*

20. To choose; to elect. Take which you please. But the sense of choosing, in this phrase, is derived from the connection of take with please. So we say, take your choice.*NWAD TAKE.36*

21. To copy.*NWAD TAKE.37*

Beauty alone could beauty take so right.*NWAD TAKE.38*

22. To fasten on; to seize. The frost has taken the corn; the worms have taken the vines.*NWAD TAKE.39*

Wheresoever he taketh him, he teareth him, and he foameth-- *Mark 9:18*.*NWAD TAKE.40*

23. To accept; not to refuse. He offered me a fee, but I would not take it.*NWAD TAKE.41*

Ye shall take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer. *Numbers 35:31*.*NWAD TAKE.42*

24. To adopt.*NWAD TAKE.43*

I will take you to me for a people. *Exodus 6:7*.*NWAD TAKE.44*

25. To admit.*NWAD TAKE.45*

Let not a widow be taken into the number under threescore. *1 Timothy 5:9*.*NWAD TAKE.46*

26. To receive, as any temper or disposition of mind; as, to take shame to one's self; to take delight; to take pride or pleasure.*NWAD TAKE.47*

27. To endure; to bear without resentment; or to submit to without attempting to obtain satisfaction. He will take an affront from no man. Cannot you take a jest?*NWAD TAKE.48*

28. To draw; to deduce.*NWAD TAKE.49*

The firm belief of a future judgment is the most forcible motive to a good life, because taken from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery.*NWAD TAKE.50*

29. To assume; as, I take the liberty to say.*NWAD TAKE.51*

30. To allow; to admit; to receive as true, or not disputed; as, to take a thing for granted.*NWAD TAKE.52*

31. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion; to understand. This I take to be the man's motive.*NWAD TAKE.53*

He took that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in disguise.*NWAD TAKE.54*

You'd doubt his sex, and take him for a girl.*NWAD TAKE.55*

32. To seize; to invade; as, to be taken with a fever.*NWAD TAKE.56*

33. To have recourse to; as, the sparrow takes a bush; the cat takes a tree. [In this sense, we usually say, the bird takes to a bush, the squirrel takes to a tree.]*NWAD TAKE.57*

34. To receive into the mind.*NWAD TAKE.58*

Those do best, who take material hints to be judged by history.*NWAD TAKE.59*

35. To hire; to rent; to obtain possession on lease; as, to take a house or farm for a year.*NWAD TAKE.60*

36. To admit in copulation.*NWAD TAKE.61*

37. To draw; to copy; to paint a likeness; as a likeness taken by Reynolds.*NWAD TAKE.62*

38. To conquer and cause to surrender; to gain possession of by force or capitulation; as, to take an army, a city or a ship.*NWAD TAKE.63*

39. To be discovered or detected. He was taken in the very act.*NWAD TAKE.64*

40. To require or be necessary. It takes so much cloth to make a coat.*NWAD TAKE.65*

To take away, to deprive of; to bereave; as a bill for taking away the votes of bishops.*NWAD TAKE.66*

By your own law I take your life away.*NWAD TAKE.67*

1. To remove; as, to take away the consciousness of pleasure.*NWAD TAKE.68*

To take care, to be careful; to be solicitous for.*NWAD TAKE.69*

Doth God take care for oxen? *1 Corinthians 9:9*.*NWAD TAKE.70*

1. To be cautious or vigilant.*NWAD TAKE.71*

To take care of, to superintend or oversee; to have the charge of keeping or securing.*NWAD TAKE.72*

To take a course, to resort to; to have recourse to measures.*NWAD TAKE.73*

The violence of storming is the course which God is forced to take for the destroying of sinners.*NWAD TAKE.74*

To take one's own course, to act one's pleasure; to pursue the measures of one's own choice.*NWAD TAKE.75*

To take down, to reduce; to bring lower; to depress; as, to take down pride, or the proud.*NWAD TAKE.76*

1. To swallow; as, to take down a potion.*NWAD TAKE.77*

2. To pull down; to pull to pieces; as, to take down a house or a scaffold.*NWAD TAKE.78*

3. To write; as, to take down a man's words at the time he utters them.*NWAD TAKE.79*

To take from, to deprive of.*NWAD TAKE.80*

I will smite thee, and take thine head from thee. *1 Samuel 17:46*.*NWAD TAKE.81*

1. To deduct; to subtract; as, to take one number from another.*NWAD TAKE.82*

2. To detract; to derogate.*NWAD TAKE.83*

To take heed, to be careful or cautious.*NWAD TAKE.84*

Take heed what doom against yourself you give.*NWAD TAKE.85*

To take heed to, to attend to with care. Take heed to thy ways.*NWAD TAKE.86*

To take hold, to seize; to fix on.*NWAD TAKE.87*

To take in, to inclose; to fence.*NWAD TAKE.88*

1. To encompass or embrace; to comprise; to comprehend.*NWAD TAKE.89*

2. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to brail or furl; as, to take in sail.*NWAD TAKE.90*

3. To cheat; to circumvent; to gull. [Not elegant.]*NWAD TAKE.91*

4. To admit; to receive; as, a vessel will take in more water. The landlord said he could take in no more lodgers.*NWAD TAKE.92*

5. To win by conquest. [Not in use.]*NWAD TAKE.93*

6. To receive into the mind or understanding.*NWAD TAKE.94*

Some bright genius can take in a long train of propositions.*NWAD TAKE.95*

To take in hand, to undertake; to attempt to execute any thing. *Luke 1:1*.*NWAD TAKE.96*

To take notice, to observe; or to observe with particular attention.*NWAD TAKE.97*

1. To show by some act that observation is made; to make remark upon. He heard what was said, but took no notice of it.*NWAD TAKE.98*

To take oath, to swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner.*NWAD TAKE.99*

To take off, to remove, in various ways; to remove from the top of any thing; as, to take off a load; to take off one's hat, etc.*NWAD TAKE.100*

1. To cut off; as, to take off the head or a limb.*NWAD TAKE.101*

2. To destroy; as, to take off life.*NWAD TAKE.102*

3. To remove; to invalidate; as, to take off the force of an argument.*NWAD TAKE.103*

4. To withdraw; to call or draw away.*NWAD TAKE.104*

Keep foreign ideas from taking off the mind from its present pursuit.*NWAD TAKE.105*

5. To swallow; as, to take off a glass of wine.*NWAD TAKE.106*

6. To purchase; to take from in trade.*NWAD TAKE.107*

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will take off--*NWAD TAKE.108*

7. To copy.*NWAD TAKE.109*

Take off all their models in wood.*NWAD TAKE.110*

8. To imitate; to mimic.*NWAD TAKE.111*

9. To find place for; as more scholars than preferments can take off.*NWAD TAKE.112*

To take off from, to lessen; to remove in part. This takes off from the deformity of vice.*NWAD TAKE.113*

To take order with, to check. [Not much used.]*NWAD TAKE.114*

To take out, to remove from within a place; to separate; to deduct.*NWAD TAKE.115*

1. To draw out; to remove; to clear or cleanse from; as, to take out a stain or spot from cloth; to take out an unpleasant taste from wine.*NWAD TAKE.116*

To take part, to share. Take part in our rejoicing.*NWAD TAKE.117*

To take part with, to unite with; to join with.*NWAD TAKE.118*

To take place, to happen; to come, or come to pass.*NWAD TAKE.119*

1. To have effect; to prevail.*NWAD TAKE.120*

Where arms take place, all other pleas are vain.*NWAD TAKE.121*

To have effect; to prevail.*NWAD TAKE.122*

Where arms take place, all other pleas are vain.*NWAD TAKE.123*

To take effect, to have the intended effect; to be efficacious.*NWAD TAKE.124*

To take root, to live and grow; as a plant.*NWAD TAKE.125*

1. To be established; as principles.*NWAD TAKE.126*

To take up, to lift; to raise.*NWAD TAKE.127*

1. To buy or borrow; as, to take up goods to a large amount; to take up money at the bank.*NWAD TAKE.128*

2. To begin; as, to take up a lamentation. *Ezekiel 19:1*.*NWAD TAKE.129*

3. In surgery, to fasten with a ligature.*NWAD TAKE.130*

4. To engross; to employ; to engage the attention; as, to take up the time.*NWAD TAKE.131*

5. To have final recourse to.*NWAD TAKE.132*

Arnobius asserts that men of the finest parts took up their rest in the christian religion.*NWAD TAKE.133*

6. To seize; to catch; to arrest; as, to take up a thief; to take up vagabonds.*NWAD TAKE.134*

7. To admit.*NWAD TAKE.135*

The ancients took up experiments upon credit.*NWAD TAKE.136*

8. To answer by reproof; to reprimand.*NWAD TAKE.137*

One of his relations took him up roundly.*NWAD TAKE.138*

9. To begin where another left off.*NWAD TAKE.139*

Soon as the evening shades prevail,*NWAD TAKE.140*

The moon takes up the wondrous tale.*NWAD TAKE.141*

10. To occupy; to fill; as, to take up a great deal of room.*NWAD TAKE.142*

11. To assume; to carry on or manage for another; as, to take up the quarrels of our neighbors.*NWAD TAKE.143*

12. To comprise; to include.*NWAD TAKE.144*

The noble poem of Palemon and Arcite--takes up seven years.*NWAD TAKE.145*

13. To adopt; to assume; as, to take up current opinions.*NWAD TAKE.146*

They take up our old trade of conquering.*NWAD TAKE.147*

14. To collect; to exact a tax.*NWAD TAKE.148*

15. To pay and receive; as, to take up a note at the bank.*NWAD TAKE.149*

To take up arms,*NWAD TAKE.150*

To take arms, To begin war; to begin resistance by force.*NWAD TAKE.151*

To take upon, to assume; to undertake. He takes upon himself to assert that the fact is capable of proof.*NWAD TAKE.152*

1. To appropriate to; to admit to be imputed to; as, to take upon one's self a punishment.*NWAD TAKE.153*

To take side, to join one of two differing parties; to take an interest in one party.*NWAD TAKE.154*

To take to heart, to be sensibly affected by; to feel any thing sensibly.*NWAD TAKE.155*

To take advantage of, to catch by surprise; or to make use of a favorable state of things to the prejudice of another.*NWAD TAKE.156*

To take the advantage of, to use any advantage offered.*NWAD TAKE.157*

To take air, to be divulged or made public; to be disclosed; as a secret.*NWAD TAKE.158*

To take the air, to expose one's self to the open air.*NWAD TAKE.159*

To take a course, to begin a certain direction or way of proceeding.*NWAD TAKE.160*

To take leave, to bid adieu or farewell.*NWAD TAKE.161*

To take breath, to rest; to be recruited or refreshed.*NWAD TAKE.162*

To take aim, to direct the eye or a weapon to a particular object.*NWAD TAKE.163*

To take along, to carry, lead or convey.*NWAD TAKE.164*

To take a way, to begin a particular course or direction. *NWAD TAKE.165*

TAKE, *v.i.* To move or direct the course; to resort to, or to attach one's self; to betake one's self. The fox being hard pressed took to the hedge. My friend has left his music and taken to books.

The defluxion taking to his breast, wasted his lungs.*NWAD TAKE.167*

1. To please; to gain reception. The play will not take, unless it is set off with proper scenes.*NWAD TAKE.168*

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,*NWAD TAKE.169*

And hint he writ it, if the thing should take.*NWAD TAKE.170*

2. To have the intended or natural effect.*NWAD TAKE.171*

In impressions from mind to mind, the impression taketh.*NWAD TAKE.172*

3. To catch; to fix, or be fixed. He was inoculated, but the infection did not take.*NWAD TAKE.173*

When flame taketh and openeth, it giveth a noise.*NWAD TAKE.174*

To take after, to learn to follow; to copy; to imitate; as, he takes after a good pattern.*NWAD TAKE.175*

1. To resemble; as, the son takes after his father.*NWAD TAKE.176*

To take in with, to resort to.*NWAD TAKE.177*

To take for, to mistake; to suppose or think one thing to be another.*NWAD TAKE.178*

The lord of the land took us for spies. *Genesis 42:30*.*NWAD TAKE.179*

To take on, to be violently affected; as, the child takes on at a great rate.*NWAD TAKE.180*

1. To claim, as a character.*NWAD TAKE.181*

I take not on me here as a physician.*NWAD TAKE.182*

To take to, to apply to; to be fond of; to become attached to; as, to take to books; to take to evil practices.*NWAD TAKE.183*

1. To resort to; to betake to.*NWAD TAKE.184*

Men of learning who take to business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world.*NWAD TAKE.185*

To take up, to stop.*NWAD TAKE.186*

Sinners at last take up and settle in a contempt of all religion. [Not in use.]*NWAD TAKE.187*

1. To reform. [Not in use.]*NWAD TAKE.188*

To take up with, to be contented to receive; to receive without opposition; as, to take up with plain fare.*NWAD TAKE.189*

In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not take up with probabilities.*NWAD TAKE.190*

1. To lodge; to dwell. [Not in use.]*NWAD TAKE.191*

To take with, to please. The proposal takes well with him.*NWAD TAKE.192*

TAKEN, ta'kn. *pp.* of take. Received; caught; apprehended; captivated, etc.

TAKER, *n.* One that takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends.

1. One that subdues and causes to surrender; as the taker of captives or of a city.*NWAD TAKER.2*

TAKING, *ppr.* Receiving; catching; getting possession; apprehending.

1. *a.* Alluring; attracting.*NWAD TAKING.2*

TAKING, *n.* The act of gaining possession; a seizing; seizure; apprehension.

1. Agitation; distress of mind.*NWAD TAKING.4*

What a taking was he in, when your husband asked what was in the basket?*NWAD TAKING.5*

TAKINGNESS, *n.* The quality of pleasing.

TALAPOIN, *n.* In Siam, a priest, or one devoted to religion; also, a species of monkey.

TALBOT, *n.* A sort of dog, noted for his quick scent and eager pursuit of game. [The figure of a dog is said to be borne in the arms of the Talbot family.]

TALCK, TALC, *n.* A species of magnesian earth, consisting of broad flat smooth lamins or plates, unctuous to the touch, of a shining luster, translucent, and often transparent. By the action of fire, the lamins open a little, the fragment swells, and the extremities are with difficulty fused into a white enamel. When rubbed with resin, talck acquires positive electricity. Its prevailing colors are white, apple-green and yellow.

Of this mineral, Jameson's sixth subspecies of rhomboidal mica, there are two kinds, common and indurated.*NWAD TALCK.2*

TALCKITE, *n.* A species of talck of a loose form.

TALCKOUS, *a.* Talcky. [But talcous or talckous is ill formed.]

TALCKY, *a.* Like talck; consisting of talck; as a talcky feel; a talcky substance.

1. Containing talck.*NWAD TALCKY.2*

TALE, *n.* [See *Tell*.] A story; a narrative; the rehearsal of a series of events or adventures, commonly some trifling incidents; or a fictitious narrative; as the tale of a tub. Marmontel's tales; idle tales. *Luke 24:11*.

We spend our years as a tale that is told *Psalm 90:9*.*NWAD TALE.2*

1. Oral relation.*NWAD TALE.3*

2. Reckoning; account set down. *Exodus 5:8*.*NWAD TALE.4*

In packing, they keep a just tale of the number.*NWAD TALE.5*

3. Number reckoned.*NWAD TALE.6*

--The ignorant who measure by tale, not be weight.*NWAD TALE.7*

4. A telling; information; disclosure of any thing secret.*NWAD TALE.8*

Birds--are aptest by their voice to tell tales what they find.*NWAD TALE.9*

In thee are men that carry tales to shed blood. *Ezekiel 22:9*.*NWAD TALE.10*

5. In law, a count or declaration. [Tale, in this sense, is obsolete.]*NWAD TALE.11*

6. In commerce, a weight for gold and silver in China and other parts of the E. Indies; also, a money of account. In China, each tale is 10 maces=100 candareens-1000 cash.*NWAD TALE.12*

TALE, *v.i.* To tell stories.

TALEBEARER, *n.* [tale and bear.] A person who officiously

tells tales; one who impertinently communicates intelligence or anecdotes, and makes mischief in society by his officiousness.

Where there is no talebearer, the strife ceaseth. *Proverbs 26:20*.*NWAD TALEBEARER.2*

TALEBEARING, *a.* Officiously communicating information.

TALEBEARING, *n.* The act of informing officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.

TALEFUL, *a.* Abounding with stories.

TALENT, *n.* [L. talentum; Gr. to bear, allied to L. tollo. The word is said to have originally signified a balance or scales.]

1. Among the ancients, a weight, and a coin. The true value of the talent cannot well be ascertained, but it is known that it was different among different nations. The Attic Talent, the weight, contained 60 Attic minae, or 6000 Attic drachmae, equal to 56 pounds, eleven ounces, English troy weight. The mina being reckoned equal to f3 4s. 7d. sterling, or fourteen dollars and a third nearly, the talent was of the value of f193 15s sterling, about $861 dollars. Other computations make it f225 sterling.*NWAD TALENT.2*

The Romans had the great talent and the little talent; the great talent is computed to be equal to f99 6s. 8d. sterling, and the little talent to f75 sterling.*NWAD TALENT.3*

2. Talent, among the Hebrews, was also a gold coin, the same with a shekel of gold; called also stater, and weighing only four drachmas.*NWAD TALENT.4*

But the Hebrew talent of silver, called cicar, was equivalent to three thousand shekels, or one hundred and thirteen pounds, ten ounces and a fraction, troy weight.*NWAD TALENT.5*

3. Faculty; natural gift or endowment; a metaphorical application of the word, said to be borrowed from the Scriptural parable of the

talents. *Matthew 25:14-30*.*NWAD TALENT.6*

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different talents, as a critic, a satirist, and a writer of odes.*NWAD TALENT.7*

‘Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts.*NWAD TALENT.8*

4. Eminent abilities; superior genius; as, he is a man of talents.*NWAD TALENT.9*

[Talent, in the singular, is sometimes used in a like sense.] *NWAD TALENT.10*

5. Particular faculty; skill. He has a talent at drawing.*NWAD TALENT.11*

6. [Sp. talante, manner of performing any thing, will, disposition.] Quality; disposition.*NWAD TALENT.12*

TALENTED, *a.* Furnished with talents; possessing skill or talents.

TALES, *n.* [L. talis, *plu.* tales.] In law, tales de circumstantibus, spectators in court, from whom the sheriff is to select men to supply any defect of jurors who are impaneled, but who may not appear, or may be challenged.

TALETELLER, *n.* One who tells tales or stories.

Talionis, lex talionis, [L.] in law, the law of retaliation. [See *Retaliate*.]*NWAD TALETELLER.2*

TALISMAN, *n.*

1. A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed; or it is the seal, figure, character or image of a heavenly sign, constellation or planet, engraven on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. The talismans of the Samothracians were pieces of iron, formed into images and set in rings, etc. They were held to be preservatives against all kinds of evils.*NWAD TALISMAN.2*

Talismans are of three kinds, astronomical, magical and mixed. Hence,*NWAD TALISMAN.3*

2. Something that produces extraordinary effects; as a talisman to destroy diseases.*NWAD TALISMAN.4*

TALISMANIC, *a.* Magical; having the properties of a talisman or preservative against evils by secret influence.

TALK, *v.i.* tauk.

1. To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse, when two or more persons interchange thoughts.*NWAD TALK.2*

I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you; but I will not eat with

you.*NWAD TALK.3*

In Aesop's time*NWAD TALK.4*

When all things talk'd, and talk'd in rhyme.*NWAD TALK.5*

I will come down and talk with thee. *Numbers 11:17*.*NWAD TALK.6*

Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way? *Luke 24:32*.*NWAD TALK.7*

2. To prate; to speak impertinently.*NWAD TALK.8*

3. To talk of, to relate; to tell; to give account. Authors talk of the wonderful remains of Palmyra.*NWAD TALK.9*

The natural histories of Switzerland talk much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done.*NWAD TALK.10*

So shall I talk of thy wondrous works. *Psalm 119:27*.*NWAD TALK.11*

4. To speak; to reason; to confer.*NWAD TALK.12*

Let me talk with thee of thy judgments. *Jeremiah 12:1*.*NWAD TALK.13*

To talk to, in familiar language, to advise or exhort; or to reprove gently. I will talk to my son respecting his conduct.*NWAD TALK.14*

TALK, *n.* tauk. Familiar converse; mutual discourse; that which is uttered by one person in familiar conversation, or the mutual converse of two or more.

Should a man full of talk be justified? *Job 11:2*.*NWAD TALK.16*

In various talk th' instructive hours they past.*NWAD TALK.17*

1. Report; rumor.*NWAD TALK.18*

I hear a talk up and down of raising money.*NWAD TALK.19*

2. Subject of discourse. This noble achievement is the talk of the whole town.*NWAD TALK.20*

3. Among the Indians of North America, a public conference, as respecting peace or war, negotiation and the like; or an official verbal communication made from them to another nation or its agents, or made to them by the same.*NWAD TALK.21*

TALK, a mineral. [See *Talck*.]

TALKATIVE, *a.* tauk'ativ. Given to much talking; full of prate; loquacious; garrulous. One of the faults of old age is to be talkative.

TALKATIVENESS, *n.* tauk'ativness. Loquacity; garrulity; the practice or habit of speaking much in conversation.

TALKER, *n.* tauk'er. One who talks; also, a loquacious person, male or female; a prattler.

1. A boaster.*NWAD TALKER.2*

TALKING, *ppr.* tauk'ing. Conversing; speaking in familiar conversation. *Matthew 17:3*.

1. *a.* Given to talking; loquacious; as talking age.*NWAD TALKING.2*

TALKING, *n.* tauk'ing. The act of conversing familiarly; as foolish talking. *Ephesians 5:4*.

TALL, *a.* [Eng. dally; L. tollo.]

1. High in stature; long and comparatively slender; applied to a person, or to a standing tree, mast or pole. Tall always refers to something erect, and of which the diameter is small in proportion to the highth. We say, a tall man or woman, a tall boy for his age; a tall tree, a tall pole, a tall mast; but we never say, a tall house or a tall mountain. The application of the word to a palace or its shadow, in Waller, is now improper.*NWAD TALL.2*

Dark shadows cast, and as his palace tall.*NWAD TALL.3*

2. Sturdy; lusty; bold. [Unusual.]*NWAD TALL.4*

TALLAGE, TALLIAGE, *n.* Anciently, a certain rate or tax paid by barons, knights and inferior tenants, towards the public expenses. When it was paid out of knight's fees, it was called scutage; when by cities and burghs, talliage; when upon lands not held by military tenure, hidage.

TALLAGE, *v.t.* To lay an impost.

TALLNESS, *n.* Highth of stature. [See *Tall*.]

TALLOW, *n.* A sort of animal fat, particularly that which is obtained from animals of the sheep and ox kinds. We speak of the tallow of an ox or cow, or of sheep. This substance grows chiefly about the kidneys and on the intestines. The fat of swine we never call tallow, but lard or suet. I see in English books, mention is made of the tallow of hogs, [See Cyclopedia, article Tallow;] but in America I never heard the word thus applied. It may be applied to the fat of goats and deer. The fat of bears we call bear's grease. Tallow is applied to various uses, but chiefly to the manufacture of candles.

TALLOW, *v.t.* To grease or smear with tallow.

1. To fatten; to cause to have a large quantity of tallow; as, to tallow sheep.*NWAD TALLOW.3*

TALLOW-CANDLE, *n.* A candle made of tallow.

TALLOW-CHANDLER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell tallow candles.

TALLOWED, *pp.* Greased or smeared with tallow.

1. Made fat; filled with tallow.*NWAD TALLOWED.2*

TALLOWER, *n.* An animal disposed to form tallow internally.

TALLOW-FACED, *a.* Having a sickly complexion; pale.

TALLOWING, *ppr.* Greasing with tallow.

1. Causing to gather tallow; a term in agriculture.*NWAD TALLOWING.2*

TALLOWING, *n.* The act, practice or art of causing animals to gather tallow; or the property in animals of forming tallow internally; a term in agriculture.

TALLOWISH, *a.* Having the properties or nature of tallow.

TALLOWY, *a.* Greasy, having the qualities of tallow.

TALLY, *n.*

1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number. In purchasing and selling, it is customary for traders to have two sticks, or one stick cleft into two parts, and to mark with a score or notch on each, the number or quantity of goods delivered; the seller keeping one stick, and the purchaser the other. Before the use of writing, this or something like it was the only method of keeping accounts, and tallies are received as evidence in courts of justice. In the English exchequer are tallies of loans, one part being kept in the exchequer, the other being given to the creditor in lieu of an obligation for money lent to government.*NWAD TALLY.2*

2. One thing made to suit another.*NWAD TALLY.3*

They were framed the tallies for each other.*NWAD TALLY.4*

TALLY, *v.t.* To score with correspondent notches; to fit; to suit; to make to correspond.

They are not so well tallied to the present juncture.*NWAD TALLY.6*

1. In seamanship, to pull aft the sheets or lower corners of the main

and fore-sail.*NWAD TALLY.7*

TALLY, *v.i.* To be fitted; to suit; to correspond.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly tallied with the channel.*NWAD TALLY.9*

TALLY, *adv.* Stoutly; with spirit.

TALLYING, *ppr.* Fitting to each other; making to correspond.

1. Agreeing; corresponding.*NWAD TALLYING.2*

2. Hauling aft the corners of the main and fore-sail.*NWAD TALLYING.3*

TALLYMAN, *n.* [tally and man.] One who sells for weekly payment.

1. One who keeps the tally, or marks the sticks.*NWAD TALLYMAN.2*

TALMUD, *n.* The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions and explanations; or the book that contains them. The Talmud contains the laws, and a compilation of expositions of duties imposed on the people, either in Scripture, by tradition, or by authority of their doctors, or by custom. It consists of two parts, the Mischna, and the Gemara; the former being the written law, the latter a collection of traditions and comments of Jewish doctors.

TALMUDIC, TALMUDICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; contained in the Talmud; as Talmudic fables.

TALMUDIST, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

TALMUDISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling the Talmud.

TALON, *n.*

1. The claw of a fowl.*NWAD TALON.2*

2. In architecture, a kind of molding, concave at the bottom, and convex at the top. When the concave part is at the top, it is called an inverted talon. It is usually called by workmen an ogee, or O G, and by authors an upright or inverted cymatium.*NWAD TALON.3*

TALUS, *n.* [L. talus, the ankle.] In anatomy, the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg.

1. In architecture, a slope; the inclination of any work.*NWAD TALUS.2*

2. In fortification, the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart or parapet.*NWAD TALUS.3*

TAMABLE, *a.* [from tame.] That may be tamed; capable of being reclaimed from wildness or savage ferociousness; that may be subdued.

TAMABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being tamable.

TAMARIN, *n.* A small monkey of South America, with large ears; the great eared monkey, (Simia midas.)

TAMARIND, *n.* A tree, a native of the East Indies, and of Arabia and Egypt. It is cultivated in both the Indies for the sake of its shade and for its cooling, grateful acid fruit, the pulp of which, mixed with boiled sugar, is imported into northern countries. The stem of the tree is lofty, large, and crowned with wide spreading branches; the flowers are in simple clusters, terminating the short lateral branches.

TAMARINDS, *n. plu.* The preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp.

TAMARISK, *n.* A tree or shrub of the genus Tamarix, of several

species.

TAMBAC, *n.* A mixture of gold and copper, which the people value more highly than gold itself.

TAMBOR, *n.*

1. A small drum, used by the Biscayans as an accompaniment to the flageolet.*NWAD TAMBOR.2*

2. In architecture, a term applied to the Corinthian and composite capitals, which bear some resemblance to a drum. It is also called the vase, and campana, or the bell.*NWAD TAMBOR.3*

3. A little box of timber work covered with a ceiling, within the porches of certain churches.*NWAD TAMBOR.4*

4. A round course of stones, several of which form the shaft of a pillar, not so high as a diameter.*NWAD TAMBOR.5*

5. In the arts, a species of embroidery, wrought on a kind of cushion or spherical body, which is properly the tambor, and so names from its resemblance to a drum.*NWAD TAMBOR.6*

TAMBOR, *v.t.* To embroider with a tambor.

TAMBORIN, *n.*

1. A small Drum.*NWAD TAMBORIN.2*

2. A lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas.*NWAD TAMBORIN.3*

TAME, *a.*

1. That has lost its native wildness and shyness; mild; accustomed to man; domestic; as a tame deer; a tame bird.*NWAD TAME.2*

2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; spiritless.*NWAD TAME.3*

And you, tame slaves of the laborious plow.*NWAD TAME.4*

3. Spiritless; unanimated; as a tame poem. [Not elegant nor in use.]*NWAD TAME.5*

TAME, *v.t.* [L. domo; Heb. to be silent, dumb.]

1. To reclaim; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar; as, to tame a wild beast.*NWAD TAME.7*

2. To civilize; as, to tame the ferocious inhabitants of the forest.*NWAD TAME.8*

3. To subdue; to conquer; to depress; as, to tame the pride or passions of youth.*NWAD TAME.9*

4. To subdue; to repress; as wildness or licentiousness.*NWAD TAME.10*

The tongue can no man tame. *James 3:8*.*NWAD TAME.11*

TAMED, *pp.* Reclaimed from wildness; domesticated; made gentle; subdued.

TAMELESS, *a.* Wild; untamed; untamable. [Not much used.]

TAMELY, *adv.* With unresisting submission; meanly; servilely; without manifesting spirit; as, to submit tamely to oppression; to bear reproach tamely.

TAMENESS, *n.* The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication.

1. Unresisting submission; meanness in bearing insults or injuries; want of spirit.*NWAD TAMENESS.2*

TAMER, *n.* One that tames or subdues; one that reclaims from wildness.

TAMING, *ppr.* Reclaiming from a wild state; civilizing;

subduing.

TAMINY, TAMMY, *n.* A woolen stuff.

TAMKIN, *n.* A stopper. [See *Tampion*.]

TAMPER, *v.i.* To meddle; to be busy; to try little experiments;, as to tamper with a disease.

1. To meddle; to have to do with without fitness or necessity.*NWAD TAMPER.2*

'Tis dangerous tamp'ring with a muse.*NWAD TAMPER.3*

2. To deal; to practice secretly.*NWAD TAMPER.4*

Others tamper'd*NWAD TAMPER.5*

For Fleetwood, Desborough and Lambert.*NWAD TAMPER.6*

TAMPERING, *ppr.* Meddling; dealing; practicing secretly.

TAMPERING, *n.* The act of meddling or practicing secretly.

TAMPING, *n.* [allied probably to tame, dam, stem, stamp, etc.]

The matter that is driven into the hole bored into any thing for blasting. The powder being first put into the hole, and a tube for a conductor of the fire, the hole is rammed to fullness with brick-dust or other matter. This is called tamping.*NWAD TAMPING.2*

TAMPION, TOMPION, *n.* The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood.

TAMPOE, *n.* A fruit of the East Indies, somewhat resembling an apple. It is eaten by the natives, and called sometimes mangoustan, though a different fruit and less agreeable to the taste.

TAMTAM, ***n.*** **A large flat drum used by the Hindoos.**

TAN, ***v.t.***

1. In the arts, to convert animal skins into leather by steeping them in an infusion of oak or some other bark, by which they are impregnated with tannin, an astringent substance which exists in several species of bark, and thus rendered firm, durable, and in some degree, impervious to water.*NWAD TAN.2*

2. To make brown; to imbrown by exposure to the rays of the sun; as, to tan the skin.*NWAD TAN.3*

His face all tann'd with scorching sunny rays.*NWAD TAN.4*

TAN, ***n.*** **The bark of the oak, etc. bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides. It bears this name before and after it has been used. Tan, after being used in tanning, is used in gardening for making hotbeds; and it is also made into cakes and used as fuel.**

TAN-BED, ***n.*** **[tan and bed.] In gardening, a bed made of tan; a bark bed.**

TAN-PIT, ***n.*** **[tan and pit.] A bark pit; a vat in which hides are laid in tan.**

TAN-SPUD, ***n.*** **[tan and spud.] An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [Local.]**

TAN-STOVE, ***n.*** **[tan and stove.] A hot house with a bark bed.**

TAN-VAT, ***n.*** **[tan and vat.] A vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.**

TANG, ***n.*** **[Gr. rancor; rancid.]**

1. A strong taste; particularly, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself; as, wine or cider has a tang of the cask.*NWAD TANG.2*

2. Relish; taste. [Not elegant.]*NWAD TANG.3*

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind.*NWAD TANG.4*

She had a tongue with a tang.*NWAD TANG.5*

4. Sound; tone. [Not in use.]*NWAD TANG.6*

TANG, *v.i.* To ring with. [Not in use.]

[This may be allied to ding, dong.]*NWAD TANG.8*

TANGENT, *n.* [L. tangens, touching. See *Touch*.]

In geometry, a right line which touches a curve, but which when produced, does not cut it. In trigonometry, the tangent of an arc, is a right line touching the arc at one extremity, and terminated by a second passing through the other extremity.*NWAD TANGENT.2*

TANGIBILITY, *n.* [from tangible.] The quality of being perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.

TANGIBLE, *a.* [from L. tango, to touch.]

1. Perceptible by the touch; tactile.*NWAD TANGIBLE.2*

2. That may be possessed or realized.*NWAD TANGIBLE.3*

TANGLE, *v.t.*

1. To implicate; to unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads, so as to make it difficult to ravel the knot.*NWAD TANGLE.2*

2. To ensnare; to entrap; as, to be tangled in the folds of dire necessity.*NWAD TANGLE.3*

Tangled in amorous nets.*NWAD TANGLE.4*

3. To embroil; to embarrass.*NWAD TANGLE.5*

When my simple weakness strays,*NWAD TANGLE.6*

Tangled in forbidden ways.*NWAD TANGLE.7*

[Entangle, the compound, is the more elegant word.]*NWAD TANGLE.8*

TANGLE, *v.i.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

TANGLE, *n.* A knot of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged; as hair or yarn in tangled.

1. A kind of sea weed.*NWAD TANGLE.11*

TANIST, *n.* [Gr. a lord, to be powerful or able; L. teneo.]

Among the descendants of the Celts in Ireland, a lord, or the proprietor of a tract of land; a governor or captain. This office or rank was elective, and often obtained by purchase or bribery.*NWAD TANIST.2*

TANISTRY, *n.* In Ireland, a tenure of lands by which the proprietor had only a life estate, and to this he was admitted by election. The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the oldest or most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families.

TANK, *n.* A large bason or cistern; a reservoir of water.

TANKARD, *n.* A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel, with a cover.

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver tankard, after the manner of Bacchus.*NWAD TANKARD.2*

TANKARD-TURNEP, *n.* A sort of turnep that stands high above the ground.

TANLING, ***n.*** **One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun.**

TANNED, ***pp.*** **[from tan.] converted into leather. [See** ***Tan*****.]**

1. Darkened by the rays of the sun.*NWAD TANNED.2*

TANNER, ***n.*** **One whose occupation is to tan hides, or convert them into leather by the use of tan.**

TANNERY, ***n.*** **The house and apparatus for tanning.**

TANNIERS, ***n.*** **A variety of the arum esculentum, an esculent root.**

TANNIN, ***n.*** **The chimical name of that astringent substance contained in vegetables, particularly in the bark of the oak and chestnut, and in gall-nut; the substance used to change raw hides into leather.**

TANNING, ***ppr.*** **Converting raw hides into leather.**

TANREC, ***n.*** **A quadruped of the Indies, larger than a rat.**

TANSY, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. tanacetum.] A plant of the genus Tanacetum, of many species. It is extremely bitter to the taste, and used for medicinal and culinary purposes.**

TANT, ***n.*** **A small spider with two eyes and eight long legs, and of an elegant scarlet color.**

TANTALISM, ***n.*** **[See** ***Tantalize*****.] The punishment of Tantalus, a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of good which is not attainable.**

Is not such a provision like tantalism to this people?*NWAD TANTALISM.2*

TANTALITE, ***n.*** **The ore of tantalum or columbium, a newly discovered metal. It is an iron black color, sometimes with a**

tinge of blue. It is imbedded in angular pieces, from the size of a pea to that of a hazel-nut.

TANTALIZATION, *n.* The act of tantalizing.

TANTALIZE, *v.t.* [from Tantalus, in fable, who was condemned for his crimes to perpetual hunger and thirst, with food and water near him which he could not reach.]

To tease or torment by presenting some good to the view and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach; to tease; to torment.*NWAD TANTALIZE.2*

Thy vain desires, at strife*NWAD TANTALIZE.3*

Within themselves, have tantaliz'd thy life.*NWAD TANTALIZE.4*

TANTALIZED, *pp.* Teased or tormented by the disappointment of the hope of good.

TANTALIZER, *n.* One that tantalizes.

TANTALIZING, *ppr.* Teasing or tormenting by presenting to the view some unattainable good.

TANTALUM, *n.* Columbium, the metal obtained from tantalite, newly discovered.

TANTAMOUNT, *a.* [L. tantus, so much, and amount.] Equal; equivalent in value or signification; as a sum tantamount to all our expenses. Silence is sometimes tantamount to consent.

TANTIVY, *adv.* [L. tanta vi.] To ride tantivy, is to ride with great speed.

TANTLING, *n.* [See *Tantalize*.] One seized with the hope of pleasure unattainable.

TAP, *v.t.* To strike with something small, or to strike a very gentle blow; to touch gently; as, to tap one with the hand; to tap one on the shoulder with a cane.

TAP, *v.i.* To strike a gentle blow. He tapped at the door.

TAP, *v.t.*

1. To pierce or broach a cask, and insert a tap.*NWAD TAP.4*

2. To open a cask and draw liquor.*NWAD TAP.5*

3. To pierce for letting out a fluid; as, to tap a tumor; to tap a dropsical person.*NWAD TAP.6*

4. To box, or bore into; as, to tap a maple tree to obtain the sap for making sugar.*NWAD TAP.7*

TAP, *n.* A gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing.

She gives her right hand woman a tap on the shoulder.*NWAD TAP.9*

1. A spile or pipe for drawing liquor from a cask.*NWAD TAP.10*

TAPE, *n.* A narrow fillet or band; a narrow piece of woven work, used for strings and the like; as curtains tied with tape.

TAPER, *n.* A small wax candle; a small lighted wax candle, or a small light.

Get me a taper in my study, Lucius.*NWAD TAPER.2*

TAPER, *a.* [supposed to be from the form of a taper.]

Regularly narrowed towards the point; becoming small towards one end; conical; pyramidical; as taper fingers.*NWAD TAPER.4*

TAPER, *v.i.* To diminish or become gradually smaller towards one end; as, a sugar loaf tapers towards a point.

TAPER, ***v.t.*** **To make gradually smaller in diameter.**

TAPERING, ***ppr.*** **Making gradually smaller.**

1 . *a.* Becoming regularly smaller in diameter towards one end; gradually diminishing towards a point.*NWAD TAPERING.2*

TAPERNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being taper.**

TAPESTRY, ***n.*** **[L. tapes, tapestry.] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, landscapes, etc.**

TAPET, ***n.*** **[supra.] Worked or figured stuff.**

TAPETI, ***n.*** **An American animal of the hare kind.**

TAPE-WORM, ***n.*** **[tape and worm.] A worm bred in the human intestines or bowels. The body is jointed, and each joint has its mouth.**

TAP-HOUSE, ***n.*** **[tap and house.] A house where liquors are retailed.**

TAPIR, *n.* A quadruped of S. America, about 6 feet long and 3 1/2 high, resembling a hog in shape, with a short movable proboscis. It frequents the water, like the hippopotamus.

TAPIS, *n.* Tapestry. Upon the tapis, under consideration, or on the table.

TAPPED, *pp.* Broached; opened.

TAPPING, *ppr.* Broaching; opening for the discharge of a fluid.

TAP-ROOT, *n.* [tap and root.] The main root of a plant, which penetrates the earth directly downwards to a considerable depth.

TAPSTER, *n.* One whose business is to draw ale or other liquor.

TAR, *n.* [Eng. tare, in commerce.]

1. A thick resinous substance of a dark brown or black color, obtained from pine and fir trees, by burning the wood with a close smothering heat.*NWAD TAR.2*

Tar inspissated is called pitch, and is much used in ships and cordage.*NWAD TAR.3*

2. A sailor; so called form his tarred clothes.*NWAD TAR.4*

T`AR, *v.t.* To smear with tar; as, to tar ropes.

1. To tease; to provoke. [Not in use.]*NWAD TAR.6*

TARABE, *n.* A large parrot with a red head.

TARANTULA, *n.* A species of spider, the Aranea tarantula, so called, it is said, from Tarentum in Apulia, where this animal is

mostly found; a venomous insect, whose bite gives name to a new disease, called tarantismus. This is said to be cured by music.

TARANTULATE, *v.t.* To excite or govern emotions by music.

TARAQUIRA, *n.* A species of American lizard.

TARDATION, *n.* [L. tardo. See *Tardy*.] The act of retarding or delaying. [Not used. We use for this, retardation.]

TARDIGRADE, TARDIGRADOUS, *a.* [L. tardigradus; tardus, slow, and gradus, step.]

Slow-paced; moving or stepping slowly.*NWAD TARDIGRADE.2*

T`ARDIGRADE, *n.* The tardigrades are a genus of edentate quadrupeds, including the genus Bradypus or sloth.

TARDILY, *adv.* [from tardy.] Slowly; with slow pace or motion.

TARDINESS, *n.* [from tardy.] Slowness; or the slowness of motion or pace.

1. Unwillingness; reluctance manifested by slowness.*NWAD TARDINESS.2*

2. Lateness; as the tardiness of witnesses or jurors in attendance; the tardiness of students in attending prayers or recitation.*NWAD TARDINESS.3*

TARDITY, *n.* [L. tarditas.] Slowness; tardiness. [Not used.]

TARDY, *a.* [L. tardus.]

1. Slow; with a slow pace or motion.*NWAD TARDY.2*

And check the tardy flight of time.*NWAD TARDY.3*

2. Late; dilatory; not being in season.*NWAD TARDY.4*

The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd*NWAD TARDY.5*

You may freely censure him for being tardy in his payments.*NWAD TARDY.6*

3. Slow; implying reluctance.*NWAD TARDY.7*

Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave.*NWAD TARDY.8*

4. Unwary. [Not in use.]*NWAD TARDY.9*

5. Criminal. [Not in use.]*NWAD TARDY.10*

T`ARDY, *v.i.* To delay. [Not in use.]

TARDY-GAITED, *a.* [tardy and gait.] Slow-paced; having a slow step or pace.

The mellow horn*NWAD TARDY-GAITED.2*

Chides the tardy-gaited morn.*NWAD TARDY-GAITED.3*

TARE, *n.* [I know not the origin of this word. See the next word.]

1. A weed that grows among corn.*NWAD TARE.2*

Declare to us the parable of the tares of the field. *Matthew 13:36*.*NWAD TARE.3*

2. In agriculture, a plant of the vetch kind, of which there are two sorts, the purple flowered spring or summer tare, and the purple-flowered wild or winter tare. It is much cultivated in England for fodder.*NWAD TARE.4*

TARE, *n.*

1. In commerce, deficiency in the weight or quantity of goods by reason of the weight of the cask, bag or other thing containing the

commodity, and which is weighed with it; hence, the allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag or the like, which the seller makes to the buyer on account of the weight of such cask, chest or bag; or the abatement may be on the price of the commodity sold. When the tare is deducted, the remainder is called the net or neat weight.*NWAD TARE.6*

TARE, *v.t.* To ascertain or mark the amount of tare.

TARE, old *pret.* of tear. WE now use tore.

TARED, *pp.* Having the tare ascertained and marked.

TARGE, for target, is obsolete.

TARGET, *n.*

1. A shield or buckler of a small kind, used as a defensive weapon in war.*NWAD TARGET.2*

2. A mark for the artillery to fire at in their practice.*NWAD TARGET.3*

TARGETED, *a.* Furnished or armed with a target.

TARGETEER, *n.* One armed with a target.

TARGUM, *n.* A translation or paraphrase of the sacred Scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialect. Of these the Targum of Jonathan, and that of Onkelos, are held in most esteem by the Jews.

TARGUMIST, *n.* The writer of a Targum.

TARIF, *n.*

1. Properly, a list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation, whether

such duties are imposed by the government of a country, or agreed on by the princes or governments of two countries holding commerce with each other.*NWAD TARIF.2*

2. A list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported.*NWAD TARIF.3*

TARIF, *v.t.* To make a list of duties on goods.

TARIN, *n.* A bird of the genus Fringilla, kept in cages for its beauty and fine notes; the citrinella.

TARING, *ppr.* Ascertaining or marking the amount of tare.

TARN, *n.* A bog, a marsh; a fen.

TARNISH, *v.t.*

1. To sully; to soil by an alteration induced by the air, or by dust and the like; to diminish or destroy luster; as, to tarnish a metal; to tarnish gilding; to tarnish the brightness or beauty of color.*NWAD TARNISH.2*

2. To diminish or destroy the purity of; as to tarnish reputation or honor.*NWAD TARNISH.3*

T`ARNISH, *v.i.* To lose luster; to become dull; as, polished substances of gilding will tarnish in the course of time. Metals tarnish by oxydation.

TARNISHED, *pp.* Sullied; having lost its brightness by oxydation, or by some alteration induced by exposure to air, dust and the like.

Gold and silver, when tarnished, resume their brightness by setting them over certain lyes. Copper and pewter, etc. tarnished, recover their luster with tripoli and potashes.*NWAD TARNISHED.2*

TARNISHING, *pp.* Sullying; losing brightness.

TARPAULIN, *n.* [from tar.] A piece of canvas well daubed with tar, and used to cover the hatchways of a ship to prevent rain or water from entering the hold.

1. A sailor; in contempt.*NWAD TARPAULIN.2*

TARRACE, TARRASS, TERRASS, TRASS, *n.* A volcanic earth, resembling puzzolana, used as a cement; or a coarse sort of plaster or mortar, durable in water, and used to line cisterns and other reservoirs of water. The Dutch tarrass is made of a soft rock stone found near Collen, on the lower part of the Rhine. It is burnt like lime, and reduced to powder in mills. It is of a grayish color.

TARRAGON, *n.* A plant of the genus Artemisia, (A. dracunculus,) celebrated for perfuming vinegar in France.

TARRED, *pp.* Smeared with tar.

TARRIANCE, *n.* [from tarry.] A tarrying; delay; lateness. [Not in use.]

TARRIER, *n.* A dog. [See *Terrier*.]

1. [from tarry.] One who tarries or delays.*NWAD TARRIER.2*

TARRING, *ppr.* Smearing with tar.

TARROCK, *n.* A sea fowl of the genus Larus or gull kind, the L. tridactylus. It is of the size of the common pigeon, and is remarkable for having no hind toe, but in lieu of it a small protuberance.

TARRY, *v.i.* [L. taurus, a bull.]

1. To stay; to abide; to continue; to lodge.*NWAD TARRY.2*

Tarry all night and wash your feet. *Genesis 19:2*.*NWAD TARRY.3*

2. To stay behind. *Exodus 12:39*.*NWAD TARRY.4*

3. To stay in expectation; to wait.*NWAD TARRY.5*

Tarry ye here for us, till we come again to you. *Exodus 24:14*.*NWAD TARRY.6*

4. To delay; to put off going or coming; to defer.*NWAD TARRY.7*

Come down to me, tarry not. *Genesis 45:9*.*NWAD TARRY.8*

5. To remain; to stay.*NWAD TARRY.9*

He that telleth lies, shall not tarry in my sight. *Psalm 101:7*.*NWAD TARRY.10*

TARRY, *v.t.* To wait for.

I cannot tarry dinner. [Not in use.]*NWAD TARRY.12*

TARRY, *a.* [from tar.] Consisting of tar, or like tar.

TARRYING, *ppr.* Staying; delaying.

TARRYING, *n.* Delay. *Psalm 40:17*.

[This word is in respectable use.]*NWAD TARRYING.3*

TARSEL, *n.* A kind of hawk.

TARSUS, *n.* That part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the instep.

TART, *a.*

1. Acid; sharp to the taste; acidulous; as a tart apple.*NWAD TART.2*

2. Sharp; keen; severe; as a tart reply; tart language; a tart rebuke.*NWAD TART.3*

T`ART, *n.* [L. tortus, twisted; and this may be the primary sense of tar, acid, sharp, and hence this noun, something acid or made of acid fruit.] A species of pie or pastry, consisting of fruit baked on paste.

TARTAN, *n.* A small coasting vessel with one mast and a bowsprit, and the principal sail, which is very large, extended by a lateen-yard.

TARTAR, *n.*

1. An acid concrete salt, formed from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard crust. It is white or red, the white being most esteemed. In its crude state, it is much used as a flux in the assaying of ores.*NWAD TARTAR.2*

Tartar is a supertartrate of potash; that is, a compound of tartaric acid and potash, having the acid in excess.*NWAD TARTAR.3*

2. A person of a keen irritable temper.*NWAD TARTAR.4*

3. A native of Tartary; a corruption of Tatar.*NWAD TARTAR.5*

T`ARTAR, *n.* [L. Tartarus.] Hell. [Not in use.]

TARTAREAN, TARAREOUS, *a.* Hellish; pertaining to Tartarus.

TARTAREOUS, *a.* Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties.

TARTARIC, TARAREAN, *a.* Pertaining to Tartary, in Asia.

Tartaric acid, the acid of tartar.*NWAD TARTARIC.2*

TARTARIN, *n.* [from tartar.] Fixed vegetable alkali or potash.

TARTARINATED, *a.* Combined with tartarin.

TARTARIZE, *v.t.* To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar.

TARTARIZED, ***pp.*** **Impregnated with tartar; refined by tartar.**

TARTARIZING, ***ppr.*** **Impregnating with tartar; refining by means of the salt of tartar.**

TARTAROUS, ***a.*** **Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.**

TARTARUM, ***n.*** **A preparation of tartar, called petrified tartar.**

TARTISH, ***a.*** **[from tart.] Somewhat tart.**

TARTLY, ***adv.*** **Sharply; with acidity.**

1. Sharply; with poignancy; severely; as, to reply or rebuke tartly.*NWAD TARTLY.2*

2. With sourness of aspect.*NWAD TARTLY.3*

TARTNESS, ***n.*** **Acidity; sharpness to the taste; as the tartness of wine or fruit.**

1. Sharpness of language or manner; poignancy; keenness; severity; as the tartness of rebuke.*NWAD TARTNESS.2*

TARTRATEARTRITE, ***n.*** **[from tartar.] A salt formed by the combination of tartarous or tartaric acid with a base; as tartrite of potash; tartrite of soda.**

TARTUFFISH, ***a.*** **Precise; formal. [Not in use.]**

TAR-WATER, ***n.*** **[tar and water.] A cold infusion of tar, used as a medicine.**

TASK, ***n.***

1. Business imposed by another, often a definite quantity or amount of labor. Each man has his task. When he has performed his task, his time is his own. *Exodus 5:13*.*NWAD TASK.2*

2. Business; employment.*NWAD TASK.3*

His mental powers were equal to greater tasks.*NWAD TASK.4*

3. Burdensome employment.*NWAD TASK.5*

To take to task, to reprove; to reprimand; as, to take one to task for idleness.*NWAD TASK.6*

T`ASK, *v.t.*

1. To impose a task; to assign to one a definite amount of business or labor.*NWAD TASK.8*

2. To burden with some employment; to require to perform.*NWAD TASK.9*

There task thy maids, and exercise the loom.*NWAD TASK.10*

TASKED, *pp.* Required to perform something.

TASKER, *n.* One that imposes a task.

TASKING, *ppr.* Imposing a task on; requiring to perform.

TASKMASTER, *n.* [task and master.] One who imposes a task, or burdens with labor. Sinful propensities and appetites are men's most unrelenting taskmasters. They condemn us to unceasing drudgery, and reward us with pain, remorse and poverty. Next to our sinful propensities, fashion is the most oppressive taskmaster.

1. One whose office is to assign tasks to others. *Exodus 1:11*; *Exodus 3:7*.*NWAD TASKMASTER.2*

TASSEL, *n.*

1. A sort of pendant ornament, attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains and the like, ending in loose threads.*NWAD TASSEL.2*

2. A small ribbon of silk sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves.*NWAD TASSEL.3*

3. In building, tassels are the pieces of boards that lie under the mantle-tree.*NWAD TASSEL.4*

4. A burr. [See *Teasel*.]*NWAD TASSEL.5*

5. A male hawk; properly terzol.*NWAD TASSEL.6*

TASSELED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with tassels; as the tasseled horn.

TASSES, *n. plu.* Armor for the thighs; appendages to the ancient corslet, consisting of skirts of iron that covered the thighs. They were fastened to the cuirass with hooks.

TASTABLE, *a.* [from taste.] That may be tasted; savory; relishing.

TASTE, *v.t.*

1. To perceive by means of the tongue; to have a certain sensation in consequence of something applied to the tongue, the organ of taste; as, to taste bread; to taste wine; to taste a sweet or an acid.*NWAD TASTE.2*

2. To try the relish of by the perception of the organs of taste.*NWAD TASTE.3*

3. To try by eating a little; or to eat a little.*NWAD TASTE.4*

Because I tasted a little of this honey. *1 Samuel 14:29*.*NWAD TASTE.5*

4. To essay first.*NWAD TASTE.6*

5. To have pleasure from.*NWAD TASTE.7*

6. To experience; to feel; to undergo.*NWAD TASTE.8*

That he by the grace of God should taste death for every man. *Hebrews 2:9*.*NWAD TASTE.9*

7. To relish intellectually; to enjoy.*NWAD TASTE.10*

Thou, Adam, wilt taste no pleasure.*NWAD TASTE.11*

8. To experience by shedding, as blood.*NWAD TASTE.12*

When Commodus had once tasted human blood, he became incapable of pity or remorse.*NWAD TASTE.13*

TASTE, *v.i.* To try by the mouth; to eat or drink; or to eat or drink a little only; as, to taste of each kind of wine.

1. To have a smack; to excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavor is distinguished; as, butter tastes of garlic; apples boiled in a brass-kettle, sometimes taste of brass.*NWAD TASTE.15*

2. To distinguish intellectually.*NWAD TASTE.16*

Scholars, when good sense describing,*NWAD TASTE.17*

Call it tasting and imbibing.*NWAD TASTE.18*

3. To try the relish of any thing. Taste of the fruits; taste for yourself.*NWAD TASTE.19*

4. To be tinctured; to have a particular quality or character.*NWAD TASTE.20*

Ev'ry idle, nice and wanton reason*NWAD TASTE.21*

Shall, to the king, taste of this action.*NWAD TASTE.22*

5. To experience; to have perception of.*NWAD TASTE.23*

The valiant never taste of death but once.*NWAD TASTE.24*

6. To take to be enjoyed.*NWAD TASTE.25*

Of nature's bounty men forbore to taste.*NWAD TASTE.26*

7. To enjoy sparingly.*NWAD TASTE.27*

For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours.*NWAD TASTE.28*

8. To have the experience or enjoyment of.*NWAD TASTE.29*

They who have tasted of the heavenly gift, and the good word of God. *Hebrews 6:4-5*.*NWAD TASTE.30*

TASTE, *n.* The act of tasting; gustation.

1. A particular sensation excited in an animal by the application of a substance to the tongue, the proper organ; as the taste of an orange or an apple; a bitter taste; an acid taste; a sweet taste.*NWAD TASTE.32*

2. The sense by which we perceive the relish of a thing. This sense appears to reside in the tongue or its papillae. Men have a great variety of tastes. In the influenza of 1790, the taste, for some days, was entirely extinguished.*NWAD TASTE.33*

3. Intellectual relish; as, he had no taste of true glory.*NWAD TASTE.34*

I have no taste*NWAD TASTE.35*

Of popular applause.*NWAD TASTE.36*

[Note. In this use, the word is now followed by for. “He had no taste for glory.” When followed by of, the sense is ambiguous, or rather it denotes experience, trial.]*NWAD TASTE.37*

4. Judgment; discernment; nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and belles lettres. Taste is not wholly the gift of nature, nor wholly the effect of art. It depends much on culture. We say, a good taste, or a fine taste.*NWAD TASTE.38*

5. Style; manner, with respect to what is pleasing; as a poem or

music composed in good taste.*NWAD TASTE.39*

6. Essay; trial; experiment. [Not in use.]*NWAD TASTE.40*

7. A small portion given as a specimen.*NWAD TASTE.41*

8. A bit; a little piece tasted or eaten.*NWAD TASTE.42*

TASTED, *pp.* Perceived by the organs of taste; experienced.

TASTEFUL, *a.* Having a high relish; savory; as tasteful herbs.

1. Having good taste.*NWAD TASTEFUL.2*

TASTEFULLY, *adv.* With good taste.

TASTELESS, *a.* Having no taste; insipid; as tasteless fruit.

1. Having no power of giving pleasure; as tasteless amusements.*NWAD TASTELESS.2*

2. Having no power to perceive taste. [Not used.]*NWAD TASTELESS.3*

3. Having no intellectual gust. [Little used.]*NWAD TASTELESS.4*

TASTELESSNESS, *n.* Want of taste or relish; insipidness; as the tastelessness of fruit.

1. Want of perception of taste. [Not in use.]*NWAD TASTELESSNESS.2*

2. Want of intellectual relish. [Not in use.]*NWAD TASTELESSNESS.3*

TASTER, *n.* One who tastes.

1. One who first tastes food or liquor.*NWAD TASTER.2*

Thy tutor be thy taster, e’er thou eat.*NWAD TASTER.3*

2. A dram cup.*NWAD TASTER.4*

TASTILY, *adv.* With good taste.

TASTING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the tongue.

1. Trying; experiencing; enjoying or suffering.*NWAD TASTING.2*

TASTING, *n.* The art of perceiving by the tongue.

1. The sense by which we perceive of distinguish savors; or the perception of external objects through the instrumentality of the tongue or organs of taste.*NWAD TASTING.4*

TASTY, *a.* Having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence; applied to persons; as a tasty lady.

1. Being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant; as tasty furniture; a tasty dress.*NWAD TASTY.2*

TATTER, *v.t.* To rend or tear into rags. [Not used except in the participle.]

TATTER, *n.* A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing; chiefly used in the plural, tatters.

TATTERDEMALION, *n.* A ragged fellow.

TATTERED, *pp.* or *a.* Rent; torn; hanging in rags; as a tattered garment.

Where wav'd the tatter'd ensigns of Rag-fair.*NWAD TATTERED.2*

TATTLE, *v.i.*

1. To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning.*NWAD TATTLE.2*

Excuse it by the tattling quality of age, which is always

narrative.*NWAD TATTLE.3*

2. To tell tales; to communicate secrets; as a tattling girl.*NWAD TATTLE.4*

TATTLE, *n.* Prate, idle talk or chat; trifling talk.

They told the tattle of the day.*NWAD TATTLE.6*

TATTLER, *n.* One who tattles; an idle talker; one that tells tales.

TATTLING, *ppr.* Talking idly; telling tales.

1. *a.* Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales.*NWAD TATTLING.2*

TATTOO, *n.* [Eng. tap.] A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to retreat, or to repair to their quarters in garrison, or to their tents in camp.

TATTOO, *v.t.* [In the South Sea isles.] To prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with a black substance, forming lines and figures upon the body. In some isles, the inhabitants tattoo the face, in others only the body. The same practice exists among other rude nations.

TATTOO, *n.* Figures on the body made by punctures and stains in lines and figures.

TATTOOED, *pp.* Marked by stained lines and figures on the body.

TATTOOING, *ppr.* Marking with various figures by stained lines.

TAU, *n.* The toad fish of Carolina, a species of Gadus. (G. tau.)

1. A species of beetle; also, a species of moth, (Phalena;) also, a kind of fly, (Musca.)*NWAD TAU.2*

TAUGHT, *a.* taut. [from the root of tight.] Stretched; not slack.

TAUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of teach. *pron.* taut. [L. doctus.]

Experience taught him wisdom. He has been taught in the school of experience.*NWAD TAUGHT.3*

TAUNT, *v.t.*

1. To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid.*NWAD TAUNT.2*

When I had at my pleasure taunted her--*NWAD TAUNT.3*

2. To exprobrate; to censure.*NWAD TAUNT.4*

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and taunt my faults.*NWAD TAUNT.5*

T`AUNT, *n.* Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

With sacrilegious taunt and impious jest.*NWAD TAUNT.7*

TAUNTED, *pp.* Upbraided with sarcastic or severe words.

TAUNTER, *n.* One who taunts, reproaches or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections.

TAUNTING, *ppr.* Treating with severe reflections; upbraiding.

TAUNTINGLY, *adv.* With bitter and sarcastic words; insultingly; scoffingly.

TAURICORNOUS, *a.* [L. taurus, a bull, and cornu, horn.]

Having horns like a bull.*NWAD TAURICORNOUS.2*

TAURIFORM, *a.* [L. taurus, a bull, and form.]

Having the form of a bull.*NWAD TAURIFORM.2*

TAURUS, *n.* [L.] The bull; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the second in order, or that next to Aries. This constellation, according to the British catalogue, contains 141 stars.

TAUTOLOGIC, TAUTOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Tautology*.] Repeating the same thing; having the same signification; as a tautological expression or phrase.

Tautological echo, an echo that repeats the same sound or syllable many times.*NWAD TAUTOLOGIC.2*

TAUTOLOGIST, *n.* One who uses different words or phrases in succession to express the same sense.

TAUTOLOGIZE, *v.i.* To repeat the same thing in different words.

TAUTOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. the same, and word or expression.]

A repetition of the same meaning in different words; needless repetition of a thing in different words or phrases; or a representation of any thing as the cause, condition of consequence of itself, as in the following lines.*NWAD TAUTOLOGY.2*

The dawn in overcast, the morning low’rs,*NWAD TAUTOLOGY.3*

And heavily in clouds brings on the day.*NWAD TAUTOLOGY.4*

TAVERN, *n.* [L. taberna; tab, the root of table, a board.]

A house licensed to see liquors in small quantities, to be drank on the spot. In some of the United States, tavern is synonymous with inn or hotel, and denotes a house for the entertainment of travelers, as well as for the sale of liquors, licensed for that purpose.*NWAD TAVERN.2*

TAVERNER, TAVERN-KEEPER, *n.* One who keeps a tavern. In the United States, one who is licensed to sell liquors to be drank in his house, and to entertain travelers and lodgers, together with the horses or oxen composing their teams. Taverners are by law to be provided with suitable beds for their guests, and with fodder for horses and cattle.

TAVERN-HAUNTER, *n.* [tavern and haunt.] One who frequents taverns; one who spends his time and substance in tippling in taverns.

TAVERNING, *n.* A feasting at taverns.

TAVERN-MAN, *n.* [tavern and man.] The keeper of a tavern. [Not in use.]

1. A tippler.*NWAD TAVERN-MAN.2*

TAW, *v.t.* To dress white leather or alum leather; to dress and prepare skins in white, as the skins of sheep, lambs, goats and kids, for gloves and the like.

TAW, *n.* A marble to be played with.

TAWDRILY, *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

TAWDRINESS, *n.* [from tawdry.] Tinsel in dress; excessive finery; ostentatious finery without elegance.

A clumsy person makes his ungracefulness more ungraceful by tawdriness of dress.*NWAD TAWDRINESS.2*

TAWDRY, *a.* Very fine and showy in colors without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace; as a tawdry dress; tawdry feathers; tawdry colors.

He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and tawdry courtiers.*NWAD TAWDRY.2*

TAWDRY, *n.* A slight ornament.

TAWED, *pp.* Dressed and made white, as leather.

TAWER, *n.* A dresser of white leather.

TAWING, *ppr.* Dressing, as white leather.

TAWING, *n.* The art and operation of preparing skins and forming them into white leather.

TAWNY, *a.* Of a yellowish dark color, like things tanned, or persons who are sun-burnt; as a tawny Moor or Spaniard; the tawny sons of Numidia; the tawny lion.

TAX, *n.* [L. taxo, to tax.]

1. A rate or sum of money assessed on the person or property of a citizen by government, for the use of the nation or state. Taxes, in free governments, are usually laid upon the property of citizens according to their income, or the value of their estates. Tax is a term of general import, including almost every species of imposition on persons or property for supplying the public treasury, as tolls, tribute, subsidy, excise, impost, or customs. But more generally, tax is limited to the sum laid upon polls, lands, houses, horses, cattle, professions and occupations. So we speak of a land tax, a window tax, a tax on carriages, etc. Taxes are annual or perpetual.*NWAD TAX.2*

2. A sum imposed on the persons and property of citizens to defray the expenses of a corporation, society, parish or company; as a city tax, a county tax, a parish tax, and the like. So a private association may lay a tax on its members for the use of the association.*NWAD TAX.3*

3. That which is imposed; a burden. The attention that he gives to public business is a heavy tax on his time.*NWAD TAX.4*

4. Charge; censure.*NWAD TAX.5*

5. Task.*NWAD TAX.6*

TAX, *v.t.* [L. taxo.]

1. To law, impose or assess upon citizens a certain sum of money or amount of property, to be paid to the public treasury, or to the treasury of a corporation or company, to defray the expenses of the government or corporation, etc.*NWAD TAX.8*

We are more heavily taxed by our idleness, pride and folly, than we are taxed by government.*NWAD TAX.9*

2. To load with a burden or burdens.*NWAD TAX.10*

The narrator--never taxes our faith beyond the obvious bounds of probability.*NWAD TAX.11*

3. To assess, fix or determine judicially, as the amount of cost on actions in court; as, the court taxes bills of cost.*NWAD TAX.12*

4. To charge; to censure; to accuse; usually followed by with; as, to tax a man with pride. He was taxed with presumption.*NWAD TAX.13*

Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have taxed their crimes.*NWAD TAX.14*

[To tax of a crime, is not in use, nor to tax for. Both are now improper.]*NWAD TAX.15*

TAXABLE, *a.* That may be taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes; as taxable estate. By the laws of some states, polls are taxable after the age of seventy.

1. That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit; as taxable costs.*NWAD TAXABLE.2*

TAXATION, *n.* [L. taxatio.] A taxing; the act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects of a state by government, or on the members of a corporation or company by the proper

authority. Taxation is probably the most difficult subject of legislation.

1. Tax; sum imposed. [Little used.]*NWAD TAXATION.2*

He daily such taxations did exact--*NWAD TAXATION.3*

2. Charge; accusation. [Little used.]*NWAD TAXATION.4*

3. The act of taxing or assessing a bill of cost.*NWAD TAXATION.5*

TAXED, *pp.* Rated; assessed; accused.

TAXER, *n.* One who taxes.

1. In Cambridge, two officers chosen yearly to see the true gauge of weights and measures observed.*NWAD TAXER.2*

TAXIARCH, *n.* [Gr. order, and chief.] An Athenian military officer commanding a taxis or battalion.

TAXIDERMY, *n.* [Gr. order, and skin.] The art of preparing and preserving specimens of animals.

TAXING, *ppr.* Imposing a tax; assessing, as a bill of cost; accusing.

TAXING, *n.* The act of laying a tax; taxation. *Luke 2:2*.

TAXONOMY, *n.* [Gr. order, and law.] Classification; a term used by a French author to denote the classification of plants.

TEA, *n.*

1. The leaves of the tea-tree as dried and imported. There are several kinds of tea, as imperial tea, hyson and young hyson, called green teas; souchong and bohea, called black teas, etc.*NWAD TEA.2*

3. Any infusion or decoction of vegetables; as sage tea; camomile tea, etc.*NWAD TEA.3*

TEA-BOARD, *n.* [tea and board.] A board to put tea furniture on.

TEA-CANISTER, *n.* [tea and canister.] A canister or box in which tea is kept.

TEA-CUP, *n.* [tea and cup.] A small cup in which tea is drank.

TEA-DRINKER, *n.* [tea and drinker.] One who drinks much tea.

TEA-PLANT, *n.* The tea-tree.

TEA-POT, *n.* [tea and pot.] A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

TEA-SAUCER, *n.* [tea and saucer.] A small saucer in which a tea-cup is set.

TEA-SPOON, *n.* [tea and spoon.] A small spoon used in drinking tea and coffee.

TEA-TABLE, *n.* [tea and table.] A table on which tea furniture is set, or at which tea is drank.

TEA-TREE, *n.* [tea and tree.] The tree or plant that produces the leaves which are imported and called tea. The generic name given to it by Linne, is thea. It is a native of China, Japan and Tonquin, but has recently been introduced into S. America.

TEACH, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* taught. [L. doceo; dico, dicto, and both these and the Gr. to show, may be of one family; all implying sending, passing, communicating, or rather leading, drawing.]

1. To instruct; to inform; to communicate to another the knowledge of that of which he was before ignorant.*NWAD TEACH.2*

He will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Isaiah 2:3*.*NWAD TEACH.3*

Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples. *Luke 11:1*.*NWAD TEACH.4*

2. To deliver any doctrine, art, principles or words for instruction. One sect of ancient philosophers taught the doctrines of stoicism, another those of epicureanism.*NWAD TEACH.5*

In vain they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. *Matthew 15:9*.*NWAD TEACH.6*

3. To tell; to give intelligence.*NWAD TEACH.7*

4. To instruct, or to practice the business of an instructor; to use or follow the employment of a preceptor; as, a man teaches school for a livelihood.*NWAD TEACH.8*

5. To show; to exhibit so as to impress on the mind.*NWAD TEACH.9*

If some men teach wicked things, it must be that others may practice them.*NWAD TEACH.10*

6. To accustom; to make familiar.*NWAD TEACH.11*

They have taught their tongue to speak lies. *Jeremiah 9:5*.*NWAD TEACH.12*

7. To inform or admonish; to give previous notice to.*NWAD TEACH.13*

For he taught his disciples, and said— *Mark 9:31*.*NWAD TEACH.14*

8. To suggest to the mind.*NWAD TEACH.15*

For the Holy Spirit shall teach you in that same hour what ye ought to say. *Luke 12:12*.*NWAD TEACH.16*

9. To signify or give notice.*NWAD TEACH.17*

He teacheth with his fingers. *Proverbs 6:13*.*NWAD TEACH.18*

10. To counsel and direct. *Habakkuk 2:19*.*NWAD TEACH.19*

TEACH, *v.i.* To practice giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor.

The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof teach for hire. *Micah 3:11*.*NWAD TEACH.21*

TEACH, *n.* In sugar works, the last boiler.

TEACHABLE, *a.* That may be taught; apt to learn; also, readily receiving instruction; docile.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiased and teachable, to learn our religion from the word of God.*NWAD TEACHABLE.2*

TEACHABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being capable of receiving instruction; more generally, a willingness or readiness to be informed and instructed; docility; aptness to learn.

TEACHER, *n.* One who teaches or instructs.

1. An instructor; a preceptor; a tutor; one whose business or occupation is to instruct others.*NWAD TEACHER.2*

2. One who instructs others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel.*NWAD TEACHER.3*

The teachers in all the churches assembled themselves.*NWAD TEACHER.4*

3. One who preaches without regular ordination.*NWAD TEACHER.5*

TEACHING, *ppr.* Instructing; informing.

TEACHING, *n.* The act or business of instructing.

1. Instruction.*NWAD TEACHING.3*

TEAD, TEDE, *n.* [L. toeda.] A torch; a flambeau. [Not in use.]

TEAGUE, *n.* teeg. An Irishman; in contempt.

TEAK, TEEK, *n.* A tree of the East Indies, which furnishes an abundance of ship timber. The generic name given to it by Linne, is Tectona.

TEAL, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the genus Anas, the smallest of the duck kind.

TEAM, *n.*

1. Two or more horses, oxen or other beasts harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing, as to a coach, chariot, wagon, cart, sled, sleigh and the like. It has been a great question whether teams of horses or oxen are most advantageously employed in agriculture. In land free from stones and stumps and of easy tillage, it is generally agreed that horses are preferable for teams.*NWAD TEAM.2*

2. Any number passing in a line; a long line.*NWAD TEAM.3*

Like a long team of snowy swans on high.*NWAD TEAM.4*

[This is the primary sense, but is rarely used.]*NWAD TEAM.5*

TEAMSTER, *n.* [team and ster.] One who drives a team.

TEAM-WORK, *n.* [team and work.] Work done by a team, as distinguished from personal labor.

TEAR, *n.*

1. Tears are the limpid fluid secreted by the lacrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes, or flowing from them. A tear, in the singular, is a drop or a small quantity of that fluid. Tears are excited by

passions, particularly by grief. This fluid is also called forth by any injury done to the eye. It serves to moisten the cornea and preserve its transparency, and to remove any dust or fine substance that enters the eye and gives pain.*NWAD TEAR.2*

2. Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter.*NWAD TEAR.3*

TEAR, *v.t.* [L. tero.]

1. To separate by violence or pulling; to rend; to lacerate; as, to tear cloth; to tear a garment, to tear the skin or flesh. We use tear and rip in different senses. To tear is to rend or separate the texture of cloth; to rip is to open a seam, to separate parts sewed together.*NWAD TEAR.5*

2. To wound; to lacerate.*NWAD TEAR.6*

The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they tear.*NWAD TEAR.7*

3. To rend; to break; to form fissures by any violence; as, torrents tear the ground.*NWAD TEAR.8*

4. To divide by violent measures; to shatter; to rend; as a state or government torn by factions.*NWAD TEAR.9*

5. To pull with violence; as, to tear the hair.*NWAD TEAR.10*

6. To remove by violence; to break up.*NWAD TEAR.11*

Or on rough seas from their foundation torn.*NWAD TEAR.12*

7. To make a violent rent.*NWAD TEAR.13*

In the midst, a tearing groan did break*NWAD TEAR.14*

The name of Antony.*NWAD TEAR.15*

To tear from, to separate and take away by force; as an isle torn from its possessor.*NWAD TEAR.16*

The hand of fate*NWAD TEAR.17*

Has torn thee from me.*NWAD TEAR.18*

To tear off, to pull off by violence; to strip.*NWAD TEAR.19*

To tear out, to pull or draw out by violence; as, to tear out the eyes.*NWAD TEAR.20*

To tear up, to rip up; to remove from a fixed state by violence; as, to tear up a floor; to tear up the foundations of government or order.*NWAD TEAR.21*

TEAR, *v.i.* To rave; to rage; to rant; to move and act with turbulent violence; as a mad bull.

TEAR, *n.* A rent; a fissure. [Little used.]

TEARER, *n.* One who tears or rends any thing.

1. One that rages or raves with violence.*NWAD TEARER.2*

TEAR-FALLING, *a.* [tear and fall.] Shedding tears; tender; as tear-falling pity.

TEARFUL, *a.* [tear and full.] Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears; as tearful eyes.

TEARING, *ppr.* [from tear, to rend.] Rending; pulling apart; lacerating; violent; raging.

TEARLESS, *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears; unfeeling.

TEASE, *v.t.* s as z.

1. To comb or card, as wool or flax.*NWAD TEASE.2*

2. To scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap.*NWAD TEASE.3*

3. To vex with importunity or impertinence; to harass, annoy, disturb or irritate by petty requests, or by jests and raillery. Parents are often teased by their children into unreasonable compliances.*NWAD TEASE.4*

My friends tease me about him, because he has no estate.*NWAD TEASE.5*

TEASED, *pp.* Carded.

1. Vexed; irritated or annoyed.*NWAD TEASED.2*

TEASEL, *n.* tee'zl. A plant of the genus Dipsacus, one kind of which bears a large burr which is used for raising a nap on woolen cloth. Hence,

1. The burr of the plant.*NWAD TEASEL.2*

TEASELER, *n.* One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth.

TEASER, *n.* One that teases or vexes.

TEASING, *ppr.* Combing; carding; scratching for the purpose of raising a nap; vexing with importunity.

TEAT, TIT, *n.* The projecting part of the female breast; the dug of a beast; the pap of a woman; the nipple. It consists of an elastic erectile substance, embracing the lactiferous ducts, which terminate on its surface, and thus serves to convey milk to the young of animals.

TEATHE, *n.* The soil or fertility left on lands by feeding them. [Local.]

TEATHE, *v.t.* To feed and enrich by live stock. [Local.]

TECHILY, *adv.* [from techy, so written for touchy.]

Peevishly; fretfully; forwardly.*NWAD TECHILY.2*

TECHINESS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness.

TECNNIC, TECHNICAL, *a.* [L. technicus; Gr. art, artifice; to fabricate, make or prepare.]

1. Pertaining to art or the arts. A technical word is a word that belongs properly or exclusively to an art; as the verb to smelt, belongs to metallurgy. So we say, technical phrases, technical language. Every artificer has his technical terms.*NWAD TECNNIC.2*

2. Belonging to a particular profession; as, the words of an indictment must be technical.*NWAD TECNNIC.3*

It is of the utmost importance clearly to understand the technical terms used by the eastern theologians.*NWAD TECNNIC.4*

TECHNICALLY, *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art or the professions.

TECHNICALNESS, TECHNICALITY, *n.* The quality or state of being technical or peculiar to the arts.

TECHNICS, *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.

TECHNOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Technology*.]

1. Pertaining to technology.*NWAD TECHNOLOGICAL.2*

2. Pertaining to the arts; as technological institutes.*NWAD TECHNOLOGICAL.3*

TECHNOLOGIST, *n.* One who discourses or treats of arts, or of the terms of art.

TECHNOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. art, and word or discourse.]

1. A description of arts; or a treatise on the arts.*NWAD TECHNOLOGY.2*

2. An explanation of the terms of the arts.*NWAD TECHNOLOGY.3*

TECHY, *a.* [so written for touchy.] Peevish; fretful; irritable. [More correctly touchy.]

TECTONIC, *a.* [Gr. to fabricate.] Pertaining to building.

TED, *v.t.* A spread; tedu, to distend. Among farmers, to spread; to turn new mowed grass from the swath, and scatter it for drying. [Local.]

TEDDED, *pp.* Spread from the swath; as tedded grass.

TEDDER, *n.*

1. A rope or chain by which an animal is tied that he may feed on the ground to the extent of the rope and no further. Hence the popular saying, a person has gone to the length of his tedder.*NWAD TEDDER.2*

2. That by which one is restrained.*NWAD TEDDER.3*

TEDDER, *v.t.* To tie with a tedder; to permit to feed to the length of a rope or chain.

1. To restrain to certain limits.*NWAD TEDDER.5*

Te deum, a hymn to be sung in churches or on occasions of joy; so called from the first words.*NWAD TEDDER.6*

Te deum was sung at St. Paul's after the victory.*NWAD TEDDER.7*

TEDIOUS, *a.* [L. toedium.]

1. Wearisome; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness which causes prolixity. We say, a man is tedious in relating a story; a minister is tedious in his sermon. We say also, a discourse is

tedious, when it wearies by its length or dullness.*NWAD TEDIOUS.2*

2. Slow; as a tedious course.*NWAD TEDIOUS.3*

TEDIOUSLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to weary.

TEDIOUSNES, *n.* Wearisomeness by length of continuance or by prolixity; as the tediousness of an oration or argument.

1. Prolixity; length.*NWAD TEDIOUSNES.2*

2. Tiresomeness; quality of wearying; as the tediousness of delay.*NWAD TEDIOUSNES.3*

3. Slowness that wearies.*NWAD TEDIOUSNES.4*

TEDIUM, *n.* [L. toedium.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness.

TEEM, *v.i.*

1. To bring forth, as young.*NWAD TEEM.2*

If she must teem,*NWAD TEEM.3*

Create her child of spleen--*NWAD TEEM.4*

2. To be pregnant; to conceive; to engender young.*NWAD TEEM.5*

Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear.*NWAD TEEM.6*

3. To be full; to be charged; as a breeding animal; to be prolific. Every head teems with politics.*NWAD TEEM.7*

4. To bring forth; to produce, particularly in abundance. The earth teems with fruits; the sea teems with fishes.*NWAD TEEM.8*

TEEM, *v.t.* To produce; to bring forth.

What's the newest grief?*NWAD TEEM.10*

Each minute teems a new one.*NWAD TEEM.11*

[This transitive sense is not common.]*NWAD TEEM.12*

1. To pour. [Not in use.]*NWAD TEEM.13*

TEEMER, *n.* One that brings forth young.

TEEMFUL, *a.* Pregnant; prolific.

1. Brimful.*NWAD TEEMFUL.2*

TEEMING, *ppr.* Producing young.

TEEMLESS, *a.* Not fruitful or prolific; barren; as the teemless earth.

TEEN, *n.* [infra.] Grief; sorrow. [Not in use.]

TEEN, *v.t.* To excite; to provoke., [Not in use.]

TEENS, *n.* [from teen, ten.] The years of one's age reckoned by the termination teen. These years begin with thirteen, and end with nineteen. Miss is in her teens.

TEETH, *plu.* of *tooth*, which see.

In the teeth, directly; in direct opposition; in front.*NWAD TEETH.2*

Nor strive with all the tempest in my teeth.*NWAD TEETH.3*

TEETH, *v.i.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth.

TEETHING, *ppr.* Breeding teeth; undergoing dentition.

TEETHING, *n.* The operation or process of the first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums, called dentition.

TEGULAR, *a.* [L. tegula, a tile, from tego, to cover or make

close.] Pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.

TEGULARLY, *adv.* In the manner of tiles on a roof.

TEGUMENT, *n.* [L. tegumentum, from tego, to cover.]

A cover or covering; seldom used except in reference to the covering of a living body. [See *Integument*.]*NWAD TEGUMENT.2*

TEHHEE, a sound made in laughing.

TEH-HEE, *v.i.* To laugh. [A cant word.]

TEIL, TEIL-TREE, *n.* [L. tilia.] The lime tree, otherwise called the linden.

TEINT, *n.* [L. tingo, to dye.] Color; tinge. [See *Tint*.]

TELARY, *a.* [L. tela, a web.] Pertaining to a web.

1. Spinning webs; as a telary spider. [Little used.]*NWAD TELARY.2*

TELEGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. at a distance, and to write.] A machine for communicating intelligence from a distance by various signals or movements previously agreed on; which signals represent letters, words or ideas which can be transmitted form one station to another, as far as the signals can be seen. This machine was invented by the French about the year 1793 or 1794, and is now adopted by other nations.

TELEGRAPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph; as telegraphic movements or signals; telegraphic art.

1. Communicated by a telegraph; as telegraphic intelligence.*NWAD TELEGRAPHIC.2*

TELEOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. end, and discourse.] The science of the final causes of things.**

TELESCOPE, ***n.*** **[Gr. end, or at a distance, probably the latter, and to see.] An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. It assists the eye chiefly in two ways; first, by enlarging the visual angle under which a distant object is seen, and thus magnifying that object; and secondly, by collecting and conveying to the eye a larger beam of light than would enter the naked organ, and thus rendering objects distinct and visible which would otherwise be indistinct or invisible. Its essential parts are the object glass, which collects the beam of light and forms an image of the object, and the eye glass, which is a microscope by which the image is magnified.**

TELESCOPE-SHELL, ***n.*** **In conchology, a species of turbo with place, striated and numerous spires.**

TELESCOPIC, TELESCOPICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a telescope; performed by a telescope; as a telescopic view.**

1. Seen or discoverable only by a telescope; as telescopic stars.*NWAD TELESCOPIC.2*

TELESIA, ***n.*** **Sapphire.**

TELESM, ***n.*** **A kind of amulet or magical charm.**

TELESMATIC, TELESMATICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to telesms; magical.**

TELESTIC, ***n.*** **[Gr. end, and a verse.] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.**

TELL, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **told. [L. telum; L. appello and peal, L. pello.]**

1. To utter; to express in words; to communicate to others.*NWAD TELL.2*

I will not eat till I have told my errand. *Genesis 24:33*.*NWAD TELL.3*

2. To relate; to narrate; to rehearse particulars; as, to tell a story. *Genesis 37:5*.*NWAD TELL.4*

And not a man appears to tell their fate.*NWAD TELL.5*

3. To teach; to inform; to make known; to show by words. Tell us the way.*NWAD TELL.6*

Why didst thou not tell me that she was thy wife? *Genesis 12:18*.*NWAD TELL.7*

4. To discover; to disclose; to betray.*NWAD TELL.8*

They will tell it to the inhabitants of this land. *Numbers 14:14*.*NWAD TELL.9*

5. To count; to number.*NWAD TELL.10*

Look now towards heaven, and tell the stars. *Genesis 15:5*.*NWAD TELL.11*

6. To relate in confession; to confess or acknowledge.*NWAD TELL.12*

Tell me now what thou hast done. *Joshua 7:19*.*NWAD TELL.13*

7. To publish.*NWAD TELL.14*

Tell it not in Gath. *2 Samuel 1:20*.*NWAD TELL.15*

8. To unfold; to interpret; to explain. *Ezekiel 24:19*.*NWAD TELL.16*

9. To make excuses.*NWAD TELL.17*

Tush, never tell me. [Not elegant.]*NWAD TELL.18*

10. To make known.*NWAD TELL.19*

Our feelings tell us how long they ought to have submitted.*NWAD TELL.20*

11. To discover; to find; to discern. The colors are so blended that I cannot tell where one ends and the other begins.*NWAD TELL.21*

Tell, though equivalent in some respects to speak and say, has not always the same application. We say, to tell this, that or what, to tell a story, to tell a word, to tell truth or falsehood, to tell a number, to tell the reasons, to tell something or nothing; but we never say, to tell a speech, discourse or oration, or to tell an argument or a lesson. It is much used in commands. Tell me the whole story; tell me all you know, or all that was said. Tell has frequently the sense of narrate; which speak and say have not.*NWAD TELL.22*

TELL, *v.i.* To give an account; to make report.

--That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy wondrous works. *Psalm 26:7*.*NWAD TELL.24*

To tell of*NWAD TELL.25*

To tell on - to inform. You must not disobey; I will tell of you if you do. This is a common popular use of the word. To tell on, is quite vulgar as well as improper.*NWAD TELL.26*

TELLER, *n.* One that tells, relates or communicates the knowledge of something.

1. One who numbers.*NWAD TELLER.2*

2. In the exchequer of England, there are four officers called tellers, whose business is to receive all moneys due to the crown, and throw down a bill through a pipe into the tally-court, where it is received by the auditor's clerks, who write the words of the bill on a tally, and deliver it to be entered by the clerk of the pell. The tally is then split by the two deputy chamberlains, who have their seals, and while the senior deputy reads the one part, the junior examines the other with the other two clerks. [This word is supposed to be from tally, being in ancient records written tallier.]*NWAD TELLER.3*

TELLINITE, *n.* [from tellina, a genus of testaceous animals.]

Petrified or fossil shells of the genus Tellina.*NWAD TELLINITE.2*

TELL-TALE, *a.* Telling tales; babbling.

TELL-TALE, *n.* [tell and tale.] One who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals; one who tells that which prudence should suppress, and which if told, often does mischief among neighbors.

1. A movable piece of ivory or lead on a chamber organ, that gives notice when the wind is exhausted.*NWAD TELL-TALE.3*

2. In seamanship, a small piece of wood, traversing in a groove across the front of the poop deck, and which, by communicating with a small barrel on the axis of the steering wheel, indicates the situation of the helm.*NWAD TELL-TALE.4*

TELLURATE, *n.* A compound of tellurium and a base.

TELLURETED, *a.* Tellureted hydrogen is hydrogen combined with tellurium in a gaseous form.

TELLURIUM, *n.* A metal recently discovered by Klaproth, combined with gold and silver in the ores, and received from the bannat of Temeswar. The ores are denominated native, graphic, yellow, and black. The native tellurium is of a color between tin and silver, and sometimes inclines to a steel gray. The graphic tellurium is stell gray; but sometimes white, yellow or lead gray. These ores are found massive or crystallized.

TEMACHIS, *n.* [Gr. a piece.] A genus of fossils of the class of gypsums, softer than others, and of a bright glittering hue.

TEMERARIOUS, *a.* [L. temerarius; from the root of *time*, *tempest*, which see. The sense is rushing or advancing forward.]

1. Rash; headstrong; unreasonably adventurous; despising danger;

as temerarious folly.*NWAD TEMERARIOUS.2*

2. Careless; heedless; done at random; as the temerarious dash of an unguided pen.*NWAD TEMERARIOUS.3*

[This word is not much used.]*NWAD TEMERARIOUS.4*

TEMERARIOUSLY, *adv.* Rashly; with excess of boldness.

TEMERITY, *n.* [L. temeritas; properly a rushing forward.]

1. Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger; as the temerity of a commander in war.*NWAD TEMERITY.2*

2. Extreme boldness.*NWAD TEMERITY.3*

The figures are bold even to temerity.*NWAD TEMERITY.4*

TEMIN, *n.* A money of account in Algiers, equivalent to 2 carubes, or 29 aspers, about 34 cents, or 17d sterling.

TEMPER, *v.t.* [L. tempero, to mix or moderate]

1. To mix so that one part qualifies the other; to bring to a moderate state; as, to temper justice with mercy.*NWAD TEMPER.2*

2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify, as by an ingredient; or in general, to mix, unite or combine two or more things so as to reduce the excess of the qualities of either, and bring the whole to the desired consistence or state.*NWAD TEMPER.3*

Thou shalt make it a perfume, a confection after the art of the apothecary, tempered together, pure and holy. *Exodus 30:35*.*NWAD TEMPER.4*

3. To unite in due proportion; to render symmetrical; to adjust, as parts to each other.*NWAD TEMPER.5*

God hath tempered the body together. *1 Corinthians 12:24*.*NWAD TEMPER.6*

4. To accommodate; to modify.*NWAD TEMPER.7*

Thy sustenance serving to the appetite of the eater, tempered itself to every man's liking.*NWAD TEMPER.8*

5. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm; to reduce any violence or excess.*NWAD TEMPER.9*

Solon--labored to temper the warlike courages of the Athenians with sweet delights of learning.*NWAD TEMPER.10*

Woman! nature made thee*NWAD TEMPER.11*

To temper man; we had been brutes without you.*NWAD TEMPER.12*

6. To form to a proper degree of hardness; as, to temper iron or steel.*NWAD TEMPER.13*

The temper'd metals clash, and yield a silver sound.*NWAD TEMPER.14*

7. To govern; a Latinism. [Not in use.]*NWAD TEMPER.15*

8. In music, to modify or amend a false or imperfect concord by transferring to it a part of the beauty of a perfect one, that is, by dividing the tones.*NWAD TEMPER.16*

TEMPER, *n.* Due mixture of different qualities; or the state of any compound substance which results from the mixture of various ingredients; as the temper of mortar.

1. Constitution of body. [In this sense we more generally use temperament.]*NWAD TEMPER.18*

2. Disposition of mind; the constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; as a calm temper; a hasty temper; a fretful temper. This is applicable to beasts as well as to man.*NWAD TEMPER.19*

Remember with what mild*NWAD TEMPER.20*

And gracious temper he both heard and judg'd.*NWAD TEMPER.21*

3. Calmness of mind; moderation.*NWAD TEMPER.22*

Restore yourselves unto your tempers, fathers.*NWAD TEMPER.23*

To fall with dignity, with temper rise.*NWAD TEMPER.24*

4. Heat of mind or passion; irritation. The boy showed a great deal of temper when I reproved him.*NWAD TEMPER.25*

So we say, a man of violent temper, when we speak of his irritability. [This use of the word is common, though a deviation from its original and genuine meaning.]*NWAD TEMPER.26*

5. The state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness; as the temper of iron or steel.*NWAD TEMPER.27*

6. Middle course; mean or medium.*NWAD TEMPER.28*

7. In sugar works, white lime or other substance stirred into a clarifier filled with cane-juice, to neutralize the super abundant acid.*NWAD TEMPER.29*

TEMPERAMENT, *n.* [L. temperamentum.]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality; as the temperament of the body.*NWAD TEMPERAMENT.2*

Bodies are denominated hot and cold, in proportion to the present temperament of that part of our body to which they are applied.*NWAD TEMPERAMENT.3*

2. Medium; due mixture of different qualities.*NWAD TEMPERAMENT.4*

The common law--has reduced the kingdom to its just state and temperament.*NWAD TEMPERAMENT.5*

3. In music, temperament is an operation which, by means of a slight alteration in the intervals, causes the difference between two

contiguous sounds to disappear, and makes each of them appear identical with the other.*NWAD TEMPERAMENT.6*

Temperament is the accommodation or adjustment of the imperfect sounds, by transferring a part of their defects to the more perfect ones, to remedy in part the false intervals of instruments of fixed sounds, as the organ, harpsichord, forte piano, etc.*NWAD TEMPERAMENT.7*

The harshness of a given concord increases with the temperament.*NWAD TEMPERAMENT.8*

TEMPERAMENTAL, *a.* Constitutional. [Not much used.]

TEMPERANCE, *n.* [L. temperantia, from tempero.]

1. Moderation; particularly, habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; as temperance in eating and drinking; temperance in the indulgence of joy or mirth. Temperance in eating and drinking is opposed to gluttony and drunkenness, and in other indulgences, to excess.*NWAD TEMPERANCE.2*

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.*NWAD TEMPERANCE.3*

He calm'd his wrath with goodly temperance. [Unusual.]*NWAD TEMPERANCE.4*

TEMPERATE, *a.* [L. temperatus.] Moderate; not excessive; as temperate heat; a temperate climate; temperate air.

1. Moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; as temperate in eating and drinking; temperate in pleasures; temperate in speech.*NWAD TEMPERATE.2*

Be sober and temperate, and you will be healthy.*NWAD TEMPERATE.3*

2. Cool; calm; not marked with passion; not violent; as a temperate

discourse or address; temperate language.*NWAD TEMPERATE.4*

3. Proceeding from temperance; as temperate sleep.*NWAD TEMPERATE.5*

4. Free from ardent passion.*NWAD TEMPERATE.6*

She is not hot, but temperate as the morn.*NWAD TEMPERATE.7*

Temperate zone, the space on the earth between the tropics and the polar circles, where the heat is less than in the tropics, and the cold less than in the polar circles.*NWAD TEMPERATE.8*

TEMPERATELY, *adv.* Moderately; without excess or extravagance.

1. Calmly; without violence of passion; as, to reprove one temperately.*NWAD TEMPERATELY.2*

2. With moderate force.*NWAD TEMPERATELY.3*

Winds that temperately blow.*NWAD TEMPERATELY.4*

TEMPERATENESS, *n.* Moderation; freedom from excess; as the temperateness of the weather or of a climate.

1. Calmness; coolness of mind.*NWAD TEMPERATENESS.2*

TEMPERATIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of tempering.

TEMPERATURE, *n.* [L. temperature.]

1. In physics, the state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer; or the degree of free caloric which a body possesses, when compared with other bodies. When a body applied to another, either excites the sensation of heat, or expands that body, we say it is of a higher temperature; that is, it possesses more free caloric. When it excites the sensation of cold, or contracts another body, it is said to be of a lower temperature. Thus we speak of the temperature of air, of water, of a climate, etc.; two countries

of the same temperature.*NWAD TEMPERATURE.2*

2. Constitution; state; degree of any quality.*NWAD TEMPERATURE.3*

Memory depends upon the consistence and temperature of the brain.*NWAD TEMPERATURE.4*

3. Moderation; freedom from immoderate passions.*NWAD TEMPERATURE.5*

In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth,*NWAD TEMPERATURE.6*

Most goodly temperature you may descry.*NWAD TEMPERATURE.7*

[Not in use.]*NWAD TEMPERATURE.8*

TEMPERED, *pp.* Duly mixed or modified; reduced to a proper state; softened; allayed; hardened.

1. Adjusted by musical temperament.*NWAD TEMPERED.2*

2 . *a.* Disposed; as a well tempered, good tempered, or bad tempered man.*NWAD TEMPERED.3*

TEMPERING, *ppr.* Mixing and qualifying; qualifying by mixture; softening; mollifying; reducing to a state of moderation; hardening.

TEMPEST, *n.* [L. tempestas; tempus, time, season. The primary sense of tempus, time, is a falling, or that which falls, comes or happens, from some verb which signifies to fall or come suddenly, or rather to drive, to rush. Time is properly a coming, a season, that which presents itself, or is present. The sense of tempest, is from the sense of rushing or driving. See *Temerity* and *Temerarious*.]

1. An extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and

violence; a storm of extreme violence. We usually apply the word to a steady wind of long continuance; but we say also of a tornado, it blew a tempest. The currents of wind are named, according to their respective degrees of force or rapidity, a breeze, a gale, a storm, a tempest; but gale is also used as synonymous with storm, and storm with tempest. Gust is usually applied to a sudden blast of short duration. A tempest may or may not be attended with rain, snow or hail.*NWAD TEMPEST.2*

We, caught in a fiery tempest, shall be hurl'd*NWAD TEMPEST.3*

Each on his rock transfix'd--*NWAD TEMPEST.4*

2. A violent tumult or commotion; as a popular or political tempest; the tempest of war.*NWAD TEMPEST.5*

3. Perturbation; violent agitation; as a tempest of the passions.*NWAD TEMPEST.6*

TEMPEST, *v.t.* To disturb as by a tempest of the passions. [Little used.]

TEMPEST-BEATEN, *a.* [tempest and beat.]

Beaten or shattered with storms.*NWAD TEMPEST-BEATEN.2*

TEMPESTIVITY, *n.* [L. tempestivus.] Seasonableness. [Not in use.]

TEMPEST-TOST, *a.* [tempest and tost.] Tossed or driven about by tempests.

TEMPESTUOUS, *a.*

1. Very story; turbulent; rough with wind; as tempestuous weather; a tempestuous night.*NWAD TEMPESTUOUS.2*

2. Blowing with violence; as a tempestuous wind.*NWAD TEMPESTUOUS.3*

TEMPESTUOUSLY, *adv.* With great violence of wind or great

commotion; turbulently.

TEMPESTUOUSNESS, *n.* Storminess; the state of being tempestuous or disturbed by violent winds; as the tempestuousness of the winter or of weather.

TEMPLAR, *n.* [from the Temple, a house near the Thames, which originally belonged to the knights Templars. The latter took their denomination from an apartment of the palace of Baldwin II. in Jerusalem, near the temple.]

1. A student of the law.*NWAD TEMPLAR.2*

2. Templars, knights of the Temple, a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem in favor of pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land. The order originated with some persons who, in 1118, devoted themselves to the service of God, promising to live in perpetual chastity, obedience and poverty, after the manner of canons. In 1228, this order was confirmed in the council of Troyes, and subjected to a rule of discipline. It flourished, became immensely rich, and its members became so insolent and vicious, that the order was suppressed by the council of Vienne, in 1312.*NWAD TEMPLAR.3*

TEMPLE, *n.* [L. templum.]

1. A public edifice erected in honor of some deity. Among pagans, a building erected to some pretended deity, and in which the people assembled to worship. Originally, temples were open places, as the Stonehenge in England. In Rome, some of the temples were open, and called sacella; others were roofed, and called oedes. The most celebrated of the ancient pagan temples were that of Belus in Babylon, that of Vulcan at Memphis, that of Jupiter at Thebes, that of Diana at Ephesus, that of Apollo in Miletus, that of Jupiter Olympius in Athens, and that of Apollo at Delphi. The most celebrated and magnificent temple erected to the true God, was that built by Solomon in Jerusalem.*NWAD TEMPLE.2*

In Scripture, the tabernacle is sometimes called by this name. *1 Samuel 1:9*; *1 Samuel 3:3*.*NWAD TEMPLE.3*

2. A church; an edifice erected among christians as a place of public worship.*NWAD TEMPLE.4*

Can he whose life is a perpetual insult to the authority of God, enter with any pleasure a temple consecrated to devotion and sanctified by prayer?*NWAD TEMPLE.5*

3. A place in which the divine presence specially resides; the church as a collective body. *Ephesians 2:21*.*NWAD TEMPLE.6*

4. In England, the Temples are two inns of court, thus called because anciently the dwellings of the knights Templars. They are called the Inner and the Middle Temple.*NWAD TEMPLE.7*

TEMPLE, *n.* [L. tempus, tempora. The primary sense of the root of this word is to fall. See *Time*.]

1. Literally, the fall of the head; the part where the head slopes from the top.*NWAD TEMPLE.9*

2. In anatomy, the anterior and lateral part of the head, where the skull is covered by the temporal muscles.*NWAD TEMPLE.10*

TEMPLE, *v.t.* To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to. [Little used.]

TEMPLET, *n.* A piece of timber in a building; as a templet under a girder.

TEMPORAL, *a.* [L. temporalis, from tempus, time.]

1. Pertaining to this life or this world or the body only; secular; as temporal concerns; temporal affairs. In this sense, it is opposed to spiritual. Let not temporal affairs or employments divert the mind from spiritual concerns, which are far more important.*NWAD TEMPORAL.2*

In this sense also it is opposed to ecclesiastical; as temporal power, that is, secular, civil or political power; temporal courts, those which take cognizance of civil suits. Temporal jurisdiction is that which regards civil and political affairs.*NWAD TEMPORAL.3*

2. Measured or limited by time, or by this life or this state of things; having limited existence; opposed to eternal.*NWAD TEMPORAL.4*

The things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal. *2 Corinthians 4:18*.*NWAD TEMPORAL.5*

3. In grammar, relating to a tense; as a temporal augment.*NWAD TEMPORAL.6*

4. Pertaining to the temple or temples of the head; as the temporal bone; a temporal artery or vein; temporal muscle.*NWAD TEMPORAL.7*

TEMPORALITIES, TEMPORALS, *n.* Secular possessions; revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay-fees, tithes and the like. It is opposed to spiritualities.

TEMPORALLY, *adv.* With respect to time or this life only.

TEMPORALNESS, *n.* Worldliness. [Not used.]

TEMPORALTY, *n.* The laity; secular people. [Little used.]

1. Secular possessions. [See *Temporalities*.]*NWAD TEMPORALTY.2*

TEMPORANEOUS, *a.* Temporary. [Little used.]

TEMPORARILY, *adv.* For a time only; not perpetually.

TEMPORARINESS, *n.* [from temporary.] The state of being temporary; opposed to perpetuity.

TEMPORARY, *a.* [L. temporarius.] Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; as, the patient has obtained temporary relief. There is a temporary cessation of hostilities. There is a temporary supply of provisions. In times of great danger, Rome appointed a temporary dictator.

TEMPORIZATION, *n.* The act of temporizing.

TEMPORIZE, *v.i.* [L. tempus, time.]

1. To comply with the time or occasion; to humor or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances; a conduct that often indicates obsequiousness.*NWAD TEMPORIZE.2*

They might their grievance inwardly complain,*NWAD TEMPORIZE.3*

But outwardly they needs must temporize.*NWAD TEMPORIZE.4*

2. To delay; to procrastinate.*NWAD TEMPORIZE.5*

Well, you till temporize with the hours. [Little used.]*NWAD TEMPORIZE.6*

3. To comply. [Not in use.]*NWAD TEMPORIZE.7*

TEMPORIZER, *n.* One who yields to the time, or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions or occasions; a trimmer.

TEMPORIZING, *ppr.* Complying with the time, or with the prevailing humors and opinions of men; time-serving.

TEMPT, *v.t.* [L. tento; teneo; Gr. the primary sense is to strain, urge, press.]

1. To incite or solicit to an evil act; to entice to something wrong by presenting arguments that are plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement.*NWAD TEMPT.2*

My lady Gray tempts him to this harsh extremity.*NWAD TEMPT.3*

Every man is tempted, when he is drawn away by his own lust and enticed. *James 1:14*.*NWAD TEMPT.4*

2. To provoke; to incite.*NWAD TEMPT.5*

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair.*NWAD TEMPT.6*

3. To solicit; to draw; without the notion of evil.*NWAD TEMPT.7*

Still his strength conceal'd,*NWAD TEMPT.8*

Which tempted our attempt, and wrought our fall.*NWAD TEMPT.9*

4. To try; to venture on; to attempt.*NWAD TEMPT.10*

E'er leave be giv'n to tempt the nether skies.*NWAD TEMPT.11*

5. In Scripture, to try; to prove; to put to trial for proof.*NWAD TEMPT.12*

God did tempt Abraham. *Genesis 22:1*.*NWAD TEMPT.13*

Ye shall not tempt the Lord your God. *Deuteronomy 6:16*.*NWAD TEMPT.14*

TEMPTABLE, *a.* Liable to be tempted.

TEMPTATION, *n.* The act of tempting; enticement to evil by arguments, by flattery, or by the offer of some real or apparent good.

When the devil had ended all the temptation, he departed from him for a season. *Luke 4:13*.*NWAD TEMPTATION.2*

1. Solicitation of the passions; enticements to evil proceeding from the prospect of pleasure or advantage.*NWAD TEMPTATION.3*

2. The state of being tempted or enticed to evil. When by human weakness you are led into temptation, resort to prayer for relief.*NWAD TEMPTATION.4*

3. Trial.*NWAD TEMPTATION.5*

Lead us not into temptation.*NWAD TEMPTATION.6*

4. That which is presented to the mind as an inducement to

evil.*NWAD TEMPTATION.7*

Dare to be great without a guilty crown,*NWAD TEMPTATION.8*

View it, and lay the bright temptation down.*NWAD TEMPTATION.9*

5. In colloquial language, an allurement to any thing indifferent, or even good.*NWAD TEMPTATION.10*

TEMPTED, *pp.* Enticed to evil; provoked; tried.

TEMPTER, *n.* One that solicits or entices to evil.

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never want tempters to urge them on.*NWAD TEMPTER.2*

1. The great adversary of man; the devil. *Matthew 4:3*.*NWAD TEMPTER.3*

TEMPTING, *ppr.* Enticing to evil; trying.

1 . *a.* Adapted to entice or allure; attractive; as tempting pleasures.*NWAD TEMPTING.2*

TEMPTINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to entice to evil; so as to allure.

TEMPTRESS, *n.* A female who entices.

TEMSEBREAD, TEMSED-BREAD, *n.* Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour. [I know not where this word is used.]

TEMULENCE, TEMULENCY, *n.* [L. temulentia.] Intoxication; inebriation; drunkenness. [Not used.]

TEMULENT, *a.* [L. temulentus.] Intoxicated. [Not in use.]

TEMULENTIVE, *a.* Drunken; in a state of inebriation. [Not in use.]

TEN, *a.* [L. decem.]

1. Twice five; nine and one.*NWAD TEN.2*

With twice ten sail I cross'd the Phrygian sea.*NWAD TEN.3*

2. It is a kind of proverbial number.*NWAD TEN.4*

There's a proud modesty in merit,*NWAD TEN.5*

Averse to begging, and resolv'd to pay*NWAD TEN.6*

Ten times the gift it asks.*NWAD TEN.7*

The meaning in this use is, a great deal more, indefinitely.*NWAD TEN.8*

TENABLE, *a.* [L. teneo, to hold. See *Tenant*.]

That may be held, maintained or defended against an assailant, or against attempts to take it; as a tenable fortress. The works were not deemed tenable. The ground taken in the argument is not tenable.*NWAD TENABLE.2*

TENACIOUS, *a.* [L. tenax, from teneo, to hold.]

1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession; as men tenacious of their just rights. Men are usually tenacious of their opinions, as well as of their property.*NWAD TENACIOUS.2*

2. Retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it; as a tenacious memory.*NWAD TENACIOUS.3*

3. Adhesive; apt to adhere to another substance; as oily, glutinous or viscous matter. Few substances are to tenacious as tar.*NWAD TENACIOUS.4*

4. Niggardly; close fisted.*NWAD TENACIOUS.5*

TENACIOUSLY, *adv.* With a disposition to hold fast what is

possessed.

1. Adhesively.*NWAD TENACIOUSLY.2*

2. Obstinately; with firm adherence.*NWAD TENACIOUSLY.3*

TENACIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of holding fast; unwillingness to quit, resign or let go; as a man's tenaciousness of his rights or opinions.

2. Adhesiveness; stickiness; as the tenaciousness of clay or glue.*NWAD TENACIOUSNESS.2*

3. Retentiveness; as the tenaciousness of memory.*NWAD TENACIOUSNESS.3*

TENACITY, *n.* [L. tenacitas, from teneo, to hold.]

1. Adhesiveness; that quality of bodies which makes them stick or adhere to others; glutinousness; stickiness; as the tenacity of oils, of glue, of tar, of starch and the like.*NWAD TENACITY.2*

2. That quality of bodies which keeps them from parting; without considerable force; cohesiveness; the effect of attraction; opposed to brittleness or fragility.*NWAD TENACITY.3*

TENACY, *n.* Tenaciousness. [Not in use.]

TENAIL, *n.* [L. teneo, to hold.] In fortification, an outwork consisting of two parallel sides with front, in which is a re-entering angle. It is simple or double.

TENAILLON, *n.* In fortification, tenaillons are works constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunets, but differing in this, that one of the faces of the tenaillon is in the direction of the ravelin, whereas that of the lunet is perpendicular to it.

TENANCY, *n.* [L. tenens.] In law, a holding or possession of

lands or tenements; tenure; as tenancy in fee simple; tenancy in tail; tenancy by the curtesy; tenancy at will. Tenancy in common happens where there is a unity of possession merely.

TENANT, *n.* [L. teneo; Gr. to strain, stretch, extend.]

1. A person holding land or other real estate under another, either by grant, lease or at will; one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements whose title is in another; as a tenant in tail; tenant in common; tenant by the curtesy; tenant in parcenary; tenant for life; tenant at will; tenant in dower.*NWAD TENANT.2*

2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller.*NWAD TENANT.3*

The happy tenant of your shade.*NWAD TENANT.4*

Tenant in capite, or tenant in chief, by the laws of England, is one who holds immediately of the king. According to the feudal system, all lands in England are considered as held immediately or mediately of the king, who is stiled lord paramount. Such tenants however are considered as having the fee of the lands and permanent possession.*NWAD TENANT.5*

TENANT, *v.t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.

Sir Roger's estate is tenanted by persons who have served him or his ancestors.*NWAD TENANT.7*

TENANTABLE, *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

TENANTED, *pp.* Held by a tenant.

TENANTING, *ppr.* Holding as a tenant.

TENANTLESS, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied; as a tenantless mansion.

TENANTRY, *n.* The body of tenants; as the tenantry of a manor or a kingdom.

1. Tenancy. [Not in use.]*NWAD TENANTRY.2*

TENCH, *n.* [L. tinca.] A fish of the genus Cyprinus, found in ponds and rivers.

TEND, *v.t.* [contracted from attend, L. attendo; ad and tendo, to stretch.]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or protector.*NWAD TEND.2*

And flaming ministers to watch and tend*NWAD TEND.3*

Their earthly charge--*NWAD TEND.4*

There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding princes tending their flocks.*NWAD TEND.5*

2. To hold and take care of; as, to tend a child.*NWAD TEND.6*

3. To be attentive to.*NWAD TEND.7*

Unsuck'd of lamb or kid that tend their play.*NWAD TEND.8*

TEND, *v.t.* [L. tendo; teneo.]

1. To move in a certain direction.*NWAD TEND.10*

Having overheard two gentlemen tending towards that sight--*NWAD TEND.11*

Here Dardanus was born, and hither tends.*NWAD TEND.12*

2. To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at; to have or give a leaning.*NWAD TEND.13*

The laws of our religion tend to the universal happiness of mankind.*NWAD TEND.14*

3. To contribute. Our petitions, if granted, might tend to our destruction.*NWAD TEND.15*

4. [for attend.] To attend; to wait as attendants or servants.*NWAD TEND.16*

He tends upon my father. [Colloquial.]*NWAD TEND.17*

5. To attend as something inseparable. [Not in use.]*NWAD TEND.18*

6. To wait; to expect. [Not in use.]*NWAD TEND.19*

7. To swing round an anchor, as a ship.*NWAD TEND.20*

TENDANCE, *n.* Attendance; state of expectation.

1. Persons attending.*NWAD TENDANCE.2*

2. Act of waiting; attendance.*NWAD TENDANCE.3*

3. Care; act of tending.*NWAD TENDANCE.4*

[This word is entirely obsolete in all its senses. We now use attendance.]*NWAD TENDANCE.5*

TENDED, *pp.* Attended; taken care of; nursed; as an infant, or a sick person.

TENDENCY, *n.* [from tend; L. tendens, tending.] Drift; direction or course towards any place, object, effect or result. Read such books only as have a good moral tendency. Mild language has a tendency to allay irritation.

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candor, have a more particular tendency to the good of their country.*NWAD TENDENCY.2*

TENDER, *n.* [from tend.] One that attends or takes care of; a nurse.

1. A small vessel employed to attend a larger one for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence and the like.*NWAD TENDER.2*

2. In law, an offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture which would be incurred by non-payment or non-performance; as the tender of rent due, or of the amount of a note or bond with interest. To constitute a legal tender, such money must be offered as the law prescribes; the offer of bank notes is not a legal tender. So also the tender must be at the time and place where the rent or debt ought to be paid, and it must be to the full amount due.*NWAD TENDER.3*

There is also a tender of issue in pleadings, a tender of an oath, etc.*NWAD TENDER.4*

3. Any offer for acceptance. The gentleman made me a tender of his services.*NWAD TENDER.5*

4. The thing offered. This money is not a legal tender.*NWAD TENDER.6*

5. Regard; kind concern. [Not in use.]*NWAD TENDER.7*

TENDER, *v.t.* [L. tendo.]

1. To offer in words; or to exhibit or present for acceptance.*NWAD TENDER.9*

All conditions, all minds tender down*NWAD TENDER.10*

Their service to lord Timon.*NWAD TENDER.11*

2. To hold; to esteem.*NWAD TENDER.12*

Tender yourself more dearly. [Not in use.]*NWAD TENDER.13*

3. To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture; as, to tender the amount of rent or debt.*NWAD TENDER.14*

TENDER, ***a.*** **[L. tener; allied probably to thin, L. tenuis.]**

1. Soft; easily impressed, broken, bruised or injured; not firm or hard; as tender plants; tender flesh; tender grapes. *Deuteronomy 32:2*; *Song of Solomon 2:13, 15*.*NWAD TENDER.16*

2. Very sensible to impression and pain; easily pained.*NWAD TENDER.17*

Our bodies are not naturally more tender than our faces.*NWAD TENDER.18*

3. Delicate; effeminate; not hardy or able to endure hardship.*NWAD TENDER.19*

The tender and delicate woman among you. *Deuteronomy 28:56*.*NWAD TENDER.20*

4. Weak; feeble; as tender age. *Genesis 33:13*.*NWAD TENDER.21*

5. Young and carefully educated. *Proverbs 4:3*.*NWAD TENDER.22*

6. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; compassionate; pitiful; easily affected by the distresses of another, or anxious for another's good; as the tender kindness of the church; a tender heart.*NWAD TENDER.23*

7. Compassionate; easily excited to pity, forgiveness or favor.*NWAD TENDER.24*

The Lord is pitiful, and of tender mercy. *James 5:11*; *Luke 1:78*.*NWAD TENDER.25*

8. Exciting kind concern.*NWAD TENDER.26*

I love Valentine;*NWAD TENDER.27*

His life's as tender to me as his soul.*NWAD TENDER.28*

9. Expressive of the softer passions; as a tender strain.*NWAD TENDER.29*

10. Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure; with of. Be tender of your neighbor's reputation.*NWAD TENDER.30*

The civil authority should be tender of the honor of God and religion.*NWAD TENDER.31*

11. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.*NWAD TENDER.32*

You that are so tender o'er his follies,*NWAD TENDER.33*

Will never do him good.*NWAD TENDER.34*

12. Apt to give pain; as, that is a tender subject; things that are tender and unpleasing.*NWAD TENDER.35*

13. Adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; pathetic; as tender expressions; tender expostulations.*NWAD TENDER.36*

TENDERED, *pp.* Offered for acceptance.

TENDER-HEARTED, *a.* [tender and heart.]

1. Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence.*NWAD TENDER-HEARTED.2*

--When Rehoboam was young and tenderhearted, and could not withstand them. *2 Chronicles 13:7*.*NWAD TENDER-HEARTED.3*

2. Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity or kindness.*NWAD TENDER-HEARTED.4*

Be ye kind one to another, and tender-hearted. *Ephesians 4:32*.*NWAD TENDER-HEARTED.5*

TENDER-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* Susceptibility of the softer passions.

TENDERING, *ppr.* Offering for acceptance.

TENDERLING, *n.* A fondling; one made tender by too much kindness.

1. The first horns of a deer.*NWAD TENDERLING.2*

TENDERLOIN, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.

TENDERLY, *adv.* With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain.

Brutus tenderly reproves.*NWAD TENDERLY.2*

1. Kindly; with pity or affection.*NWAD TENDERLY.3*

TENDERNESS, *n.* The state of being tender or easily broken, bruised or injured; softness; brittleness; as the tenderness of a thread; the tenderness of flesh.

1. The state of being easily hurt; soreness; as the tenderness of flesh when bruised or inflamed.*NWAD TENDERNESS.2*

2. Susceptibility of the softer passions; sensibility.*NWAD TENDERNESS.3*

Well we know your tenderness of heart.*NWAD TENDERNESS.4*

3. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another, or to save him from pain.*NWAD TENDERNESS.5*

4. Scrupulousness; caution; extreme care or concern not to give or to commit offense; as tenderness of conscience.*NWAD TENDERNESS.6*

5. Cautious care to preserve or not to injure; as a tenderness of reputation.*NWAD TENDERNESS.7*

6. Softness of expression; pathos.*NWAD TENDERNESS.8*

TENDING, *ppr.* Having a certain direction; taking care of.

TENDING, *n.* In seaman's language, a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor.

TENDINOUS, ***a.*** **[L. tendines, tendons, from tendo, to stretch.]**

1. Pertaining to a tendon; partaking of the nature of tendons.*NWAD TENDINOUS.2*

2. Full of tendons; sinewy; as nervous and tendinous parts.*NWAD TENDINOUS.3*

TENDMENT, ***n.*** **Attendance; care.**

TENDON, ***n.*** **[L. tendo; teneo, tendo.] In anatomy, a hard insensible cord or bundle of fibers, by which a muscle is attached to a bone.**

TENDRAC, ***n.*** **An animal of the hedgehog kind, found in the E. Indies.**

TENDRIL, *n.* A clasp or clasper of a vine or other climbing or creeping plant; a filiform spiral shoot, that winds round another body. Tendrils or claspers are given to plants that have weak stalks.

They are also given to creeping vines, which require support on the earth.*NWAD TENDRIL.2*

TENDRIL, *a.* Clasping; climbing; as a tendril.

TENEBROUS, TENEBRIOUS, *a.* [L. tenebrosus, from tenebroe, darkness.]

Dark; gloomy.*NWAD TENEBROUS.2*

TENEBROUSNESS, TENEBROSITY, *n.* Darkness; gloom.

TENEMENT, *n.* [Low L. tenementum, from teneo, to hold.]

1. In common acceptation, a house; a building for a habitation; or an apartment in a building, used by one family.*NWAD TENEMENT.2*

2. A house or lands depending on a manor; or a fee farm depending on a superior.*NWAD TENEMENT.3*

3. In law, any species of permanent property that may be held, as land, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, etc. These are called free or frank tenements.*NWAD TENEMENT.4*

The thing held is a tenement, and the possessor of it a tenant, and the manner of possession is called tenure.*NWAD TENEMENT.5*

TENEMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to tenanted lands; that is or may be held by tenants.

Tenemental lands they distributed among their tenants.*NWAD TENEMENTAL.2*

TENEMENTARY, *a.* That is or may be leased; held by tenants.

TENERITY, *n.* Tenderness. [Not in use.]

TENESMUS, *n.* [L. literally a straining or stretching.]

A painful, ineffectual and repeated effort, or a continual and urgent desire to go to stool.*NWAD TENESMUS.2*

TENET, *n.* [L. tenet, he holds.] Any opinion, principle, dogma or doctrine which a person believes or maintains as true; as the tenets of Plato or of Cicero. The tenets of christians are adopted from the Scriptures; but different interpretations give rise to a great diversity of tenets.

TENFOLD, *a.* [ten and fold.] Ten times more.

Fire kindled into tenfold rage.*NWAD TENFOLD.2*

TENNANTITE, *n.* [from Tennant.] A subspecies of gray copper; a mineral of a lead color, or iron black, massive or crystallized, found in Cornwall, England.

TENNIS, *n.* A play in which a ball is driven continually or kept in motion by rackets.

TENNIS, *v.t.* To drive a ball.

TENON, *n.* [L. teneo, to hold.] In building and cabinet work, the end of a piece of timber, which is fitted to a mortise for insertion, or inserted, for fastening two pieces of timber together. The form of a tenon is various, as square, dovetailed, etc.

TENOR, *n.* [L. tenor, from teneo, to hold.]

1. Continued run or currency; whole course or strain. We understand a speaker's intention or views from the tenor of his conversation, that is, from the general course of his ideas, or general purport of his speech.*NWAD TENOR.2*

Does not the whole tenor of the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men?*NWAD TENOR.3*

2. Stamp; character. The conversation was of the same tenor as that of the preceding day.*NWAD TENOR.4*

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual and always of the same tenor.*NWAD TENOR.5*

3. Sense contained; purport; substance; general course or drift; as close attention to the tenor of the discourse. Warrants are to be executed according to their form and tenor.*NWAD TENOR.6*

Bid me tear the bond.*NWAD TENOR.7*

--When it is paid according to the tenor.*NWAD TENOR.8*

4. In music, the natural pitch of a man's voice in singing; hence, the part of a tune adapted to a man's voice, the second of the four parts, reckoning from the base; and originally the air, to which the other parts were auxiliary.*NWAD TENOR.9*

5. The persons who sing the tenor, or the instrument that plays it.*NWAD TENOR.10*

TENSE, *a.* tens. [L. tensus, from tendo, to stretch.] Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax; as a tense fiber.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be tense.*NWAD TENSE.2*

TENSE, *n.* tens. [L. tempus.] In grammar, time, or a particular form of a verb, or a combination of words, used to express the time of action, or of that which is affirmed; or tense is an inflection of verbs by which they are made to signify or distinguish the time of actions or events.

The primary simple tenses are three; those which express time past, present, and future; but these admit of modifications, which differ in different languages. The English language is rich in tenses, beyond any other language in Europe.*NWAD TENSE.4*

TENSENESS, *n.* tens'ness. The state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness; opposed to laxness; as the tenseness of a string or fiber; tenseness of the skin.

TENSIBLE, *a.* Capable of being extended.

TENSILE, *a.* Capable of extension.

TENSION, *n.* [L. tensio, tendo.]

1. The act of stretching or straining; as the tension of the muscles.*NWAD TENSION.2*

2. The state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; or the state of being bent or strained; as, different degrees of tension in chords give different sounds; the greater the tension, the more acute the sound.*NWAD TENSION.3*

3. Distension.*NWAD TENSION.4*

TENSIVE, *a.* Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness or contraction; as a tensive pain.

TENSOR, *n.* In anatomy, a muscle that extends or stretches a part.

TENSURE, the same as tension, and not used.

TENT, *n.* [L. tentorium, from tendo, to stretch.]

1. A pavilion or portable lodge consisting of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles; used for sheltering persons from the weather, particularly soldiers in camp. The wandering Arabs and Tartars lodge in tents. The Israelites lodged in tents forty

years, while they were in the desert.*NWAD TENT.2*

2. In surgery, a roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or to prevent the healing of an opening from which matter or other fluid is discharged.*NWAD TENT.3*

TENT, *n.* [L. tinctus.] A kind of wine of a deep red color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga in Spain.

TENT, *v.i.* To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

TENT, *v.t.* To probe; to search as with a tent; as, to tent a wound.

I'll tent him to the quick.*NWAD TENT.7*

1. To keep open with a tent.*NWAD TENT.8*

TENTACLE, *n.* [L. tentacula.] A filiform process or organ, simple or branched, on the bodies of various animals of the Linnean class Vermes, and of Cuvier's Mollusca, Annelides, Echinodermata, Actinia, Medusae, Polypi, etc. either an organ of feeling, prehension or motion, sometimes round the mouth, sometimes on other parts of the body.

TENTAGE, *n.* An encampment. [Unusual.]

TENTATION, *n.* [L. tentatio; tento, to try.]

Trial; temptation. [Little used.]*NWAD TENTATION.2*

TENTATIVE, *a.* Trying; essaying.

TENTATIVE, *n.* An essay; trial.

TENTED, *a.* Covered or furnished with tents; as soldiers.

1. Covered with tents; as a tented field.*NWAD TENTED.2*

TENTER, *n.* [L. tendo, tentus, to stretch.]

A hook for stretching cloth on a frame.*NWAD TENTER.2*

To be on the tenters, to be on the stretch; to be in distress, uneasiness or suspense.*NWAD TENTER.3*

TENTER, *v.t.* To hang or stretch on tenters.

TENTER, *v.i.* To admit extension.

Woolen cloths will tenter.*NWAD TENTER.6*

TENTERED, *pp.* Stretched or hung on tenters.

TENTER-GROUND, *n.* Ground on which tenters are erected.

TENTERING, *ppr.* Stretching or hanging on tenters.

TENTH, *a.* [from ten.] The ordinal of ten; the first after the ninth.

TENTH, *n.* The tenth part.

1. Tithe; the tenth part of annual produce or increase. The tenth of income is payable to the clergy in England, as it was to the priests among the Israelites.*NWAD TENTH.3*

2. In music, the octave of the third; an interval comprehending nine conjoint degrees, or ten sounds, diatonically divided.*NWAD TENTH.4*

TENTHLY, *adv.* In the tenth place.

TENTIGINOUS, *a.* [L. tentigo, a stretching.]

Stiff; stretched. [Not in use.]*NWAD TENTIGINOUS.2*

TENTORY, *n.* [L. tentorium.] The awning of a tent.

TENTWORT, *n.* [tent and wort.] A plant of the genus

Asplenium.

TENUIFOLIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. tenuis and folium.]**

Having thin or narrow leaves.*NWAD TENUIFOLIOUS.2*

TENUITY, ***n.*** **[L. tenuitas, from tenuis, thin. See** ***Thin*****.]**

1. Thinness, smallness in diameter; exility; thinness, applied to a broad substance, and slenderness, applied to one that is long; as the tenuity of paper or of a leaf; the tenuity of a hair or filament.*NWAD TENUITY.2*

2. Rarity; rareness; thinness; as of a fluid; as the tenuity of the air in the higher regions of the atmosphere; the tenuity of the blood.*NWAD TENUITY.3*

3. Poverty. [Not in use.]*NWAD TENUITY.4*

TENUOUS, ***a.*** **[L. tenuis.] Thin; small; minute.**

1. Rare.*NWAD TENUOUS.2*

TENURE, ***n.*** **[L. teneo, to hold.]**

1. A holding. In English law, the manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior. All the species of ancient tenures may be reduced to four, three of which subsist to this day. 1. Tenure by knight service, which was the most honorable. This is now abolished. 2. Tenure in free socage, or by a certain and determinate service, which is either free and honorable, or villain and base. 3. Tenure by copy of court roll, or copyhold tenure. 4. Tenure in ancient demain. There was also tenure in frankalmoign, or free alms. The tenure in free and common socage has absorbed most of the others.*NWAD TENURE.2*

In the United States, almost all lands are held in fee simple; not of a superior, but the whole right and title to the property being vested in the owner.*NWAD TENURE.3*

Tenure in general, then, is the particular manner of holding real estate, as by exclusive title or ownership, by fee simple, by fee tail, by curtesy, in dower, by copyhold, by lease, at will, etc.*NWAD TENURE.4*

2. The consideration, condition or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land.*NWAD TENURE.5*

3. Manner of holding in general. In absolute governments, men hold their rights by a precarious tenure.*NWAD TENURE.6*

TEPEFACTION, *n.* [L. tepefacio; tepidus, warm, and facio, to make.]

The act or operation of warming, making tepid or moderately warm.*NWAD TEPEFACTION.2*

TEPEFY, *v.t.* [L. tepefacio.] To make moderately warm.

TEPEFY, *v.i.* To become moderately warm.

TEPID, *a.* [L. tepidus, form tepeo, to be warm.]

Moderately warm; lukewarm; as a tepid bath; tepid rays; tepid vapors.*NWAD TEPID.2*

Tepid mineral waters, are such as have less sensible cold than common water.*NWAD TEPID.3*

TEPIDNESS, *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarmness.

TEPOR, *n.* [L.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth.

TERAPHIM, *n.* [Heb.] Household deities or images.

TERATOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. a prodigy, and discourse.]

Bombast in language; affectation of sublimity. [Not used.]*NWAD*

TERCE, ***n.*** **ters. A cask whose contents are 42 gallons, the third of a pipe or butt.**

TERCEL, ***n.*** **The male of the common falcon. [Falco Peregrinus.]**

TERCE-MAJOR, ***n.*** **A sequence of the three best cards.**

TEREBINTH, ***n.*** **The turpentine tree.**

TEREBINTHINATE, ***a.*** **Terebinthine; impregnated with the qualities of turpentine.**

TEREBINTHINE, ***a.*** **[L. terebinthinus, from terebinthina, turpentine.] Pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.**

TEREBRATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. terebro, tero.] To bore; to perforate with a gimlet. [Little used.]**

TEREBRATION, ***n.*** **The act of boring. [Little used.]**

TEREBRATULITE, ***n.*** **Fossil terebratula, a kind of shell.**

TEREDO, ***n.*** **[L. from tero, to wear.] A worm that bores and penetrates the bottom of ships; or rather a genus of worms, so called.**

TEREK, ***n.*** **A water fowl with long legs.**

TERET, TERETE, ***a.*** **[L. teres.] Round and tapering; columnar; as the stem of a plant.**

TERGEMINAL, TERGEMINATE, ***a.*** **[L. tergeminus.] Thrice double; as a tergeminate leaf.**

TERGEMINOUS, ***a.*** **[supra.] Threefold.**

TERGIFETOUS, *a.* Tergifetous plants, are such as bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as ferns.

TERGIVERSATE, *v.i.* [L. tergum, the back, and verto, to turn.]

To shift; to practice evasion. [Little used.]*NWAD TERGIVERSATE.2*

TERGIVERSATION, *n.* A shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being more free from passion and tergiversation.*NWAD TERGIVERSATION.2*

1. Change; fickleness of conduct.*NWAD TERGIVERSATION.3*

The colonel, after all his tergiversation, lost his life in the king's service.*NWAD TERGIVERSATION.4*

TERM, *n.* [L. terminus, a limit or boundary.]

1. A limit; a bound or boundary; the extremity of any thing; that which limits its extent.*NWAD TERM.2*

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation, and they two are as nature's two terms or boundaries.*NWAD TERM.3*

2. The time for which any thing lasts; any limited time; as the term of five years; the term of life.*NWAD TERM.4*

3. In geometry, a point or line that limits. A line is the term of a superficies, and a superficies is the term of a solid.*NWAD TERM.5*

4. In law, the limitation of an estate; or rather the whole time or duration of an estate; as a lease for the term of life, for the term of three lives, for the term of twenty one years.*NWAD TERM.6*

5. In law, the time in which a court is held or open for the trial of causes. In England, there are four terms in the year; Hilary term, from January 23d to February 12th; Easter term, from Wednesday, fortnight after Easter, to the Monday next after Ascension day; Trinity term, from Friday next after Trinity Sunday to the

Wednesday, fortnight after; and Michaelmas term, from November 6th to the 28th. These terms are observed by the courts of king's bench, the common pleas and exchequer, but not by the parliament, the chancery or by inferior courts. The rest of the year is called vacation. In the United States, the terms to be observed by the tribunals of justice, are prescribed by the statutes of congress and of the several states.*NWAD TERM.7*

6. In universities and colleges, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students, who are obliged by the statutes and laws of the institution to attend to the recitations, lectures and other exercises.*NWAD TERM.8*

7. In grammar, a word or expression; that which fixes or determines ideas.*NWAD TERM.9*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot be always expressed for want of terms.*NWAD TERM.10*

8. In the arts, a word or expression that denotes something peculiar to an art; as a technical term.*NWAD TERM.11*

9. In logic, a syllogism consists of three terms, the major, the minor, and the middle. The predicate of the conclusion is called the major term, because it is the most general, and the subject of the conclusion is called the minor term, because it is less general. These are called the extremes; and the third term, introduced as a common measure between them, is called the mean or middle term. Thus in the following syllogism.*NWAD TERM.12*

Every vegetable is combustible;*NWAD TERM.13*

Every tree is vegetable;*NWAD TERM.14*

Therefore every tree is combustible.*NWAD TERM.15*

Combustible is the predicate of the conclusion, or the major term; every tree is the minor term; vegetable is the middle term.*NWAD TERM.16*

10. In architecture, a kind of statues or columns adorned on the top

with the figure of a head, either of a man, woman or satyr. Terms are sometimes used as consoles, and sustain entablatures; and sometimes as statues to adorn gardens.*NWAD TERM.17*

11. Among the ancients, terms, termini miliares, were the heads of certain divinities placed on square land-marks of stone, to mark the several stadia on roads. These were dedicated to Mercury, who was supposed to preside over highways.*NWAD TERM.18*

12. In algebra, a member of a compound quantity; as a, in a+b; or ab, in ab+cd.*NWAD TERM.19*

13. Among physicians, the monthly courses of females are called terms.*NWAD TERM.20*

14. In contracts, terms, in the plural, are conditions; propositions stated or promises made, which when assented to or accepted by another, settle the contract and bind the parties. A engages to build a house for B for a specific sum of money, in a given time; these are his terms. When B promises to give to A that sum for building the house, he has agreed to the terms; the contract is completed and binding upon both parties.*NWAD TERM.21*

Terms of proportion, in mathematics, are such numbers, letters or quantities as are compared one with another.*NWAD TERM.22*

To make terms, to come to an agreement.*NWAD TERM.23*

To come to terms, to agree; to come to an agreement.*NWAD TERM.24*

To bring to terms, to reduce to submission or to conditions.*NWAD TERM.25*

TERM, *v.t.* To name; to call; to denominate.

Men term what is beyond the limits of the universe, imaginary space.*NWAD TERM.27*

TERMAGANCY, *n.* [from termagant.] Turbulence; tumultuousness; as a violent termagancy of temper.

TERMAGANT, *a.* Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome; scolding.

The eldest was a termagant, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench.*NWAD TERMAGANT.2*

TERMAGANT, *n.* A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman. It seems in Shakespeare to have been used of men. In ancient farces and puppet-shows, termagant was a vociferous, tumultuous deity.

She threw his periwig into the fire. Well, said he, thou are a brave termagant.*NWAD TERMAGANT.4*

The sprites of fiery termagants in flame--*NWAD TERMAGANT.5*

TERMED, *pp.* Called; denominated.

TERMER, *n.* One who travels to attend a court term.

TERMER, TERMOR, *n.* One who has an estate for a term of years of life.

TERM-FEE, *n.* Among lawyers, a fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court.

TERMINABLE, *a.* [from term.] That may be bounded; limitable.

TERMINAL, *a.* [from L. terminus.] In botany, growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating; as a terminal scape, flower or spike.

1. Forming the extremity; as a terminal edge.*NWAD TERMINAL.2*

TERMINATE, *v.t.* [termino; terminus.]

1. To bound; to limit; to set the extreme point or side of a thing; as, to terminate a surface by a line.*NWAD TERMINATE.2*

2. To end; to put an end to; as, to terminate a controversy.*NWAD TERMINATE.3*

TERMINATE, *v.i.* To be limited; to end; to come to the furthest point in space; as, a line terminates at the equator; the torrid zone terminates at the tropics.

1. To end; to close; to come to a limit in time. The session of congress, every second year, must terminate on the third of March.*NWAD TERMINATE.5*

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, terminate on this side heaven.*NWAD TERMINATE.6*

TERMINATED, *pp.* Limited; bounded; ended.

TERMINATING, *ppr.* Limiting; ending; concluding.

TERMINATION, *n.* The act of limiting or setting bounds; the act of ending or concluding.

1. Bound; limit in space or extent; as the termination of a line.*NWAD TERMINATION.2*

2. End in time or existence; as the termination of the year or of life; the termination of happiness.*NWAD TERMINATION.3*

3. In grammar, the end or ending of a word; the syllable or letter that ends a word. Words have different terminations to express number, time and sex.*NWAD TERMINATION.4*

4. End; conclusion; result.*NWAD TERMINATION.5*

5. Last purpose.*NWAD TERMINATION.6*

6. Word; term. [Not in use.]*NWAD TERMINATION.7*

TERMINATIONAL, *a.* Forming the end or concluding syllable.

TERMINATIVE, *a.* Directing termination.

TERMINATIVELY, *adv.* Absolutely; so as not to respect any thing else.

TERMINATOR, ***n.*** **In astronomy, a name sometimes given to the circle of illumination, form its property of terminating the boundaries of light and darkness.**

TERMINER, ***n.*** **A determining; as in oyer and terminer.**

TERMING, ***ppr.*** **Calling; denominating.**

TERMINIST, ***n.*** **In ecclesiastical history, a sect of christians who maintain that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of particular persons, during which time they have the offer of grace, but after which God no longer wills their salvation.**

TERMINOLOGY, ***n.*** **[L. terminus.] The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms.**

1. In natural history, that branch of the science which explains all the terms used in the description of natural objects.*NWAD TERMINOLOGY.2*

TERMINTHUS, ***n.*** **[Gr. a pine nut.] In surgery, a large painful tumor on the skin, thought to resemble a pine nut.**

TERMLESS, ***a.*** **Unlimited; boundless; as termless joys.**

TERMLY, ***a.*** **Occurring every term; as a termly fee.**

TERMLY, ***adv.*** **Term by term; every term; as a fee termly given.**

TERN, ***n.*** **[L. sterna.] A common name of certain aquatic fowls of the genus Sterna; as the great tern or sea swallow, (S. hirundo,) the black tern, the lesser tern, or hooded tern, and the foolish tern, or noddy, (S. stolida.) The brown tern, or brown gull, (S. obscura,) is considered as the young of the pewit gull or sea-crow, before molting.**

TERN, ***a.*** **[L. ternus.] Threefold; consisting of three.**

Tern leaves, in threes, or three by three; expressing the number of leaves in each whorl or set.*NWAD TERN.3*

Tern peduncles, three growing together from the same axil.*NWAD TERN.4*

Tern flowers, growing three and three together.*NWAD TERN.5*

TERNARY, *a.* [L. ternarius, of three.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

The ternary number, in antiquity, was esteemed a symbol of perfection and held in great veneration.*NWAD TERNARY.2*

TERNARY, TERNION, *n.* [L. ternarius, ternio.] The number three.

TERNATE, *a.* [L. ternus, terni.] In botany, a ternate leaf, is one that has three leaflets on a petiole, as in trefoil, strawberry, bramble, etc. There are leaves also biternate and triternate, having three ternate or three biternate leaflets.

These leaves must not be confounded with folia terna, which are leaves that grow three together in a whorl, on a stem or branch.*NWAD TERNATE.2*

Ternate bat, a species of bat of a large kind, found in the isle Ternate, and other East India isles. [See *Vampire*.]*NWAD TERNATE.3*

Terra Japonica, catechu, so called.*NWAD TERNATE.4*

Terra Lemnia, a species of red bolar earth.*NWAD TERNATE.5*

Terra ponderosa, baryte; heavy spar.*NWAD TERNATE.6*

Sienna, a brown bole or ocher from Sienna in Italy.*NWAD TERNATE.7*

TERRACE, *n.* [L. terra, the earth.]

1. In gardening, a raised bank of earth with sloping sides, laid with turf, and graveled on the top for a walk.*NWAD TERRACE.2*

2. A balcony or open gallery.*NWAD TERRACE.3*

3. The flat roof of a house. All the buildings of the oriental nations are covered with terraces, where people walk or sleep.*NWAD TERRACE.4*

TERRACE, *v.t.* To form in to a terrace.

1. To open to the air and light.*NWAD TERRACE.6*

TERRACED, *pp.* Formed into a terrace; having a terrace.

TERRACING, *ppr.* Forming into a terrace; opening to the air.

TERRAPIN, *n.* A name given to a species of tide-water tortoise.

TERRAQUEOUS, *a.* [L. terra, earth, and aqua, water.] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth. This epithet is given to the earth in regard to the surface, of which more than three fifths consist of water, and the remainder of earth or solid materials.

TERRAR, *n.* A register of lands. [Not in use.]

TERRE-BLUE, *n.* A kind of earth.

TERRE-MOTE, *n.* [L. terra, earth, and motus, motion.]

An earthquake. [Not in use.]*NWAD TERRE-MOTE.2*

TERRE-PLEIN, TERRE-PLAIN, *n.* In fortification, the top, platform or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.

TERRE-TENANT, TER-TENANT, *n.* One who has the actual possession of land; the occupant.

TERRE-VERTE, ***n.*** **A species of green earth, used by painters. It is an indurated clay, found in the earth in large flat masses, imbedded in strata of other species of earth. It is of a fine regular structure, and of a smooth glossy surface. It is found in Cyprus, France and Italy.**

TERREL, ***n.*** **[from terra.] Little earth, a magnet of a just spherical figure, and so placed that its poles, equator, etc. correspond exactly to those of the world.**

TERRENE, ***a.*** **[L. terrenus, form terra.]**

1. Pertaining to the earth; earthy; as terrene substance.*NWAD TERRENE.2*

2. Earthly; terrestrial.*NWAD TERRENE.3*

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and terrene.*NWAD TERRENE.4*

TERREOUS, ***a.*** **[L. terreus, from terra, earth.] Earthy; consisting of earth; as terreous substances; terreous particles.**

TERRESTRIAL, ***a.*** **[L. terrestris, from terra, the earth.]**

1. Pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; as terrestrial animals; bodies terrestrial. *1 Corinthians 15:40*.*NWAD TERRESTRIAL.2*

2. Consisting of earth; as the terrestrial globe.*NWAD TERRESTRIAL.3*

3. Pertaining to the world, or to the present state; sublunary. Death puts and end to all terrestrial scenes.*NWAD TERRESTRIAL.4*

TERRESTRIALLY, ***adv.*** **After an earthly manner.**

TERRESTRIOUS, *a.* Earthy. [Little used.]

1. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial.*NWAD TERRESTRIOUS.2*

TERRIBLE, *a.* [L. terribilis, from terreo, to frighten.]

1. Frightful; adapted to excite terror; dreadful; formidable.*NWAD TERRIBLE.2*

Prudent in peace, and terrible in war.*NWAD TERRIBLE.3*

The form of the image was terrible. *Daniel 2:31*.*NWAD TERRIBLE.4*

2. Adapted to impress dread, terror or solemn awe and reverence.*NWAD TERRIBLE.5*

The Lord thy God is among you, a mighty God and terrible. *Deuteronomy 7:21*.*NWAD TERRIBLE.6*

Let them praise thy great and terrible name, for it is holy. *Psalm 99:3*.*NWAD TERRIBLE.7*

He hath done for thee these great and terrible things, which thine eyes have seen. *Deuteronomy 10:21*.*NWAD TERRIBLE.8*

3 . *adv.* Severely; very; so as to give pain; as terrible cold; a colloquial phrase.*NWAD TERRIBLE.9*

TERRIBLENESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; formidableness; the quality or state of being terrible; as the terribleness of a sight.

TERRIBLY, *adv.* Dreadfully; in a manner to excite terror or fright.

When he ariseth to shake terribly the earth. *Isaiah 2:19*.*NWAD TERRIBLY.2*

1. Violently; very greatly.*NWAD TERRIBLY.3*

The poor man squalled terribly.*NWAD TERRIBLY.4*

TERRIER, *n.* A dog or little hound, that creeps into the ground after animals that burrow.

1. A lodge or hole where certain animals, as foxes, rabbits, badgers and the like, secure themselves.*NWAD TERRIER.2*

2. Originally, a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, containing the rents and services they owed to the lord, etc.; at present, a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, etc.*NWAD TERRIER.3*

3. A wimble, auger or borer. [L. tero.]*NWAD TERRIER.4*

TERRIFIC, *a.* [L. terrifieus, from terreo, terror, and facio.]

Dreadful; causing terror; adapted to excite great fear or dread; as a terrific form; terrific sight.*NWAD TERRIFIC.2*

TERRIFIED, *pp.* Frightened; affrighted.

TERRIFY, *v.t.* [L. terror and facio, to make.]

To frighten; to alarm or shock with fear.*NWAD TERRIFY.2*

They were terrified and affrighted. *Luke 24:37*.*NWAD TERRIFY.3*

When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not terrified. *Luke 21:9*; *Job 7:14*.*NWAD TERRIFY.4*

TERRIFYING, *ppr.* Frightening; affrighting.

TERRIGENOUS, *a.* [L. terrigena, one born of the earth; terra and gigno.] Earthborn; produced by the earth.

TERRITORIAL, *a.* [from territory.] Pertaining to territory or land; as territorial limits; territorial jurisdiction.

1. Limited to a certain district. Rights may be personal or territorial.*NWAD TERRITORIAL.2*

TERRITORIALLY, *adv.* In regard to territory; by means of territory.

TERRITORY, *n.* [L. territorium, from terra, earth.]

1. The extent or compass of land within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any state, city or other body.*NWAD TERRITORY.2*

Linger not in my territories.*NWAD TERRITORY.3*

They erected a house within their own territory.*NWAD TERRITORY.4*

Arts and sciences took their rise and flourished only in those small territories where the people were free.*NWAD TERRITORY.5*

2. A tract of land belonging to and under the dominion of a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government; as the territories of the East India Company; the territories of the United States; the territory of Michigan; Northwest Territory. These districts of country, when received into the union and acknowledged to be states, lose the appellation of territory.*NWAD TERRITORY.6*

TERROR, *n.* [L. terror, from terreo, to frighten.]

1. Extreme fear; violent dread; fright; fear that agitates the body and mind.*NWAD TERROR.2*

The sword without, and terror within. *Deuteronomy 32:25*.*NWAD TERROR.3*

The terrors of God do set themselves in array against me. *Job 6:4*.*NWAD TERROR.4*

2. That which may excite dread; the cause of extreme fear.*NWAD*

TERROR.5

Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. *Romans 13:3*.*NWAD TERROR.6*

Those enormous terrors of the Nile.*NWAD TERROR.7*

3. In Scripture, the sudden judgments of God are called terrors. *Psalm 73:19*.*NWAD TERROR.8*

4. The threatenings of wicked men, or evil apprehended from them. *1 Peter 3:14*.*NWAD TERROR.9*

5. Awful majesty, calculated to impress fear. *2 Corinthians 5:11*.*NWAD TERROR.10*

6. Death is emphatically styled the king of terrors.*NWAD TERROR.11*

TERSE, *a.* ters. [L. tersus, from tergo, to wipe.]

Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness; as terse language; a terse style.*NWAD TERSE.2*

Diffus'd, yet terse, poetical, though plain.*NWAD TERSE.3*

TERSELY, *adv.* ters'ly. Neatly.

TERSENESS, *n.* ters'ness. Neatness of style; smoothness of language.

TER-TENANT, *n.* The occupant of land.

TERTIALS, *n.* In ornithology, feathers near the junction of the wing with the body.

TERTIAN, *a.* [L. tertianus, from tertius, third.]

Occurring every other day; as a tertian fever.*NWAD TERTIAN.2*

TERTIAN, ***n.*** **A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every other day; an intermittent occurring after intervals of about forty eight hours.**

1. A measure of 84 gallons, the third part of a tun.*NWAD TERTIAN.4*

TERTIARY, ***a.*** **Third; of the third formation. Tertiary mountains are such as result from the ruins of other mountains promiscuously heaped together.**

Tertiary formation, in geology, a series of horizontal strata, more recent than chalk beds, consisting chiefly of sand and clay, and frequently embracing vast quantities of organic remains of the larger animals. It comprehends the alluvial formation, which embraces those deposits only which have resulted from causes still in operation; and the diluvial formation, which is constituted of such deposits as are supposed to have been produced by the deluge.*NWAD TERTIARY.2*

TERTIATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. tertius, third; tertio, to do every third day.]**

1. To do any thing the third time.*NWAD TERTIATE.2*

2. To examine the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun; or in general, to examine the thickness to ascertain the strength of ordnance.*NWAD TERTIATE.3*

TESSELATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. tessela, a little square stone.]**

To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.*NWAD TESSELATE.2*

TESSELATED, ***pp.*** **Checkered; formed in little squares or mosaic work; as a tesselated pavement.**

1. In botany, spotted or checkered like a chess board; as a tesselated leaf.*NWAD TESSELATED.2*

TESSELATION, ***n.*** **Mosaic work, or the operation of making it.**

TESSARAIC, ***a.*** **[L. tessera, a square thing.]**

Diversified by squares; tesselated.*NWAD TESSARAIC.2*

TEST, ***n.*** **[L. testa, an earthen pot.]**

1. In metallurgy, a large cupel, or a vessel in the nature of a cupel, formed of wood ashes and finely powdered brick dust, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement.*NWAD TEST.2*

2. Trial; examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination.*NWAD TEST.3*

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the test of fortune.*NWAD TEST.4*

Like purest gold--*NWAD TEST.5*

3. Means of trial.*NWAD TEST.6*

Each test and every light her muse will bear.*NWAD TEST.7*

4. That with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard.*NWAD TEST.8*

--Life, force and beauty must of all impart,*NWAD TEST.9*

At once the source, the end and test of art.*NWAD TEST.10*

5. Discriminative characteristic; standard.*NWAD TEST.11*

Our test excludes your tribe from benefit.*NWAD TEST.12*

6. Judgment; distinction.*NWAD TEST.13*

Who would excel, when few can make a test*NWAD TEST.14*

Betwixt indifferent writing and the best?*NWAD TEST.15*

7. In chimistry, a substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property. Thus ammonia is a test of copper, because it strikes a blue color with that metal, by which a minute quantity of it can be

discovered when in combination with other substances.*NWAD TEST.16*

TEST, *n.* [L. testis, a witness, properly one that affirms.]

In England, an oath and declaration against transubstantiation, which all officers, civil and military, are obliged to take within six months after their admission. They were formerly obliged also to receive the sacrament, according to the usage of the church of England. These requisitions are made by Stat. 25 Charles II. which is called the test act. The test of 7 Jac. 1. was removed in 1753.*NWAD TEST.18*

TEST, *v.t.* To compare with a standard; to try; to prove the truth or genuineness of any thing by experiment or by some fixed principle or standard; as, to test the soundness of a principle; to test the validity of an argument.

The true way of testing its character, is to suppose it [the system] will be persevered in.*NWAD TEST.20*

Experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution.*NWAD TEST.21*

To test this position--*NWAD TEST.22*

In order to test the correctness of this system--*NWAD TEST.23*

This expedient has been already tested.*NWAD TEST.24*

1. To attest and date; as a writing tested on such a day.*NWAD TEST.25*

2. In metallurgy, to refine gold or silver by means of lead, in a test, by the destruction, vitrification or scarification of all extraneous matter.*NWAD TEST.26*

TESTABLE, *a.* [L. testor. See *Testament*.]

That may be devised or given by will.*NWAD TESTABLE.2*

TESTACEOGRAPHY, *n.* [See *Testaceology*.]

TESTACEOLOGY, TESTALOGY, *n.* [L. testacea, or testa.] The science of testaceous vermes, or of those soft and simple animals which have a testaceous covering; a branch of vermeology. [Words thus formed of two languages are rather anomalous, and the first for its length is very objectionable.]

TESTACEOUS, *a.* [L. testaceus, from testa, a shell. The primary sense of testa, testis, testor, etc. is to thrust or drive; hence the sense of hardness, compactness, in testa and testis; and hence the sense of attest, context, detest, testator, testament, all implying a sending, driving, etc.]

Pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard continuous shell.*NWAD TESTACEOUS.2*

Testaceous animals are such as have a strong thick entire shell, as oysters and clams; and are thus distinguished from crustaceous animals, whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several pieces jointed, as lobsters.*NWAD TESTACEOUS.3*

Testaceous medicines, are all preparations of shells and like substances, as the powders of crabs' claws, pearl, etc.*NWAD TESTACEOUS.4*

TESTAMENT, *n.* [L. testamentum, from testor, to make a will.]

1. A solemn authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death. This is otherwise called a will. A testament, to be valid, must be made when the testator is of sound mind, and it must be subscribed, witnessed and published in such manner as the law prescribes.*NWAD TESTAMENT.2*

A man in certain cases may make a valid will by words only, and such will is called nuncupative.*NWAD TESTAMENT.3*

2. The name of each general division of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures; as the Old Testament; the New Testament. The

name is equivalent to covenant, and in our use of it, we apply it to the books which contain the old and new dispensations; that of Moses, and that of Jesus Christ.*NWAD TESTAMENT.4*

TESTAMENTARY, *a.* Pertaining to a will or to wills; as testamentary causes in law.

1. Bequeathed by will; given by testament; as testamentary charities.*NWAD TESTAMENTARY.2*

2. Done by testament or will.*NWAD TESTAMENTARY.3*

Testamentary guardian of a minor, is one appointed by the deed or will of a father, until the child becomes of age.*NWAD TESTAMENTARY.4*

TESTAMENTATION, *n.* The act or power of giving by will. [Little used.]

TESTATE, *a.* [L. testatus.] Having made and left a will; as, a person is said to die testate.

TESTATION, *n.* [L. testatio.] A witnessing or witness.

TESTATOR, *n.* [L.] A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

TESTATRIX, *n.* A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.

TESTED, *pp.* Tried or approved by a test.

TESTER, *n.* The top covering of a bed, consisting of some species of cloth, supported by the bedstead.

TESTER, TESTON, *n.* A French coin, of the value of about six pence sterling.

TESTICLE, *n.* [L. testiculus; literally a hard mass, like testa, shell.] The testicles are male organs of generation, consisting of glandular substances, whose office is to secrete the

fecundating fluid.

TESTICULATE, *a.* In botany, shaped like a testicle.

TESTIFICATION, *n.* [L. testificatio. See *Testify*.]

The act of testifying or giving testimony or evidence; as a direct testification of our homage to God.*NWAD TESTIFICATION.2*

TESTIFICATOR, *n.* One who gives witness or evidence.

TESTIFIED, *pp.* [from testify.] Given in evidence; witnessed; published; made known.

TESTIFIER, *n.* [from testify.] One who testifies; one who gives testimony or bears witness to prove any thing.

TESTIFY, *v.i.* [L. testificor; testis and facio.]

1. To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact; to give testimony for the purpose of communicating to others a knowledge of something not known to them.*NWAD TESTIFY.2*

Jesus needed not that any should testify of man, for he knew what was in man. *John 2:25*.*NWAD TESTIFY.3*

2. In judicial proceedings, to make a solemn declaration under oath, for the purpose of establishing or making proof of some act to a court; to give testimony in a cause depending before a tribunal.*NWAD TESTIFY.4*

One witness shall not testify against any person to cause him to die. *Numbers 35:30*.*NWAD TESTIFY.5*

3. To declare a charge against one.*NWAD TESTIFY.6*

O Israel, I will testify against thee. *Psalm 50:7*.*NWAD TESTIFY.7*

4. To protest; to declare against.*NWAD TESTIFY.8*

I testified against them in the day wherein they sold victuals. *Nehemiah 13:15*.*NWAD TESTIFY.9*

TESTIFY, *v.t.* To affirm or declare solemnly for the purpose of establishing a fact.

We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen. *John 3:11*.*NWAD TESTIFY.11*

1. In law, to affirm or declare under oath before tribunal, for the purpose of proving some fact.*NWAD TESTIFY.12*

2. To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony.*NWAD TESTIFY.13*

To testify the gospel of the grace of God. *Acts 20:24*.*NWAD TESTIFY.14*

3. To publish and declare freely.*NWAD TESTIFY.15*

Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ.*Acts 20:21*.*NWAD TESTIFY.16*

TESTIFYING, *ppr.* Affirming solemnly or under oath, for the purpose of establishing a fact; giving testimony; bearing witness; declaring.

TESTILY, *adv.* [from testy.] Fretfully; peevishly; with petulance.

TESTIMONIAL, *n.* [L. testimonium.] A writing or certificate in favor of one's character or good conduct. Testimonials are required on many occasions. A person must have testimonials of his learning and good conduct, before he can obtain license to preach. Testimonials are to be signed by persons of known respectability of character.

TESTIMONY, *n.* [L. testimonium.] A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. Such affirmation in judicial proceedings, may be

verbal or written, but must be under oath. Testimony differs from evidence; testimony is the declaration of a witness, and evidence is the effect of that declaration on the mind, or the degree of light which it affords.

1. Affirmation; declaration. These doctrines are supported by the uniform testimony of the fathers. The belief of past facts must depend on the evidence of human testimony, or the testimony of historians.*NWAD TESTIMONY.2*

2. Open attestation; profession.*NWAD TESTIMONY.3*

Thou for the testimony of truth hast borne*NWAD TESTIMONY.4*

Universal reproach.*NWAD TESTIMONY.5*

3. Witness; evidence; proof of some fact.*NWAD TESTIMONY.6*

Shake off the dust under your feet, for a testimony against them. *Mark 6:11*.*NWAD TESTIMONY.7*

4. In Scripture, the two tables of the law.*NWAD TESTIMONY.8*

Thou shalt put into the ark the testimony which I shall give thee. *Exodus 25:16*.*NWAD TESTIMONY.9*

5. The book of the law.*NWAD TESTIMONY.10*

He brought forth the king's son--and gave him the testimony. *2 Kings 11:12*.*NWAD TESTIMONY.11*

6. The gospel, which testifies of Christ and declares the will of God. *1 Corinthians 2:1*; *2 Timothy 1:8*.*NWAD TESTIMONY.12*

7. The ark. *Exodus 16:34*.*NWAD TESTIMONY.13*

8. The word of God; the Scriptures.*NWAD TESTIMONY.14*

The testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple *Psalm 19:7*.*NWAD TESTIMONY.15*

9. The laws or precepts of God. "I love thy testimonies." "I have kept

thy testimonies."*NWAD TESTIMONY.16*

10. That which is equivalent to a declaration; manifestation.*NWAD TESTIMONY.17*

Sacrifices were appointed by God for a testimony of his hatred of sin.*NWAD TESTIMONY.18*

11. Evidence suggested to the mind; as the testimony of conscience. *2 Corinthians 1:12*.*NWAD TESTIMONY.19*

12. Attestation; confirmation.*NWAD TESTIMONY.20*

TESTIMONY, *v.t.* To witness. [Not in use.]

TESTINESS, *n.* [from testy.] Fretfulness; peevishness; petulance.

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry.*NWAD TESTINESS.2*

TESTING, *ppr.* [from test.] Trying for proof; proving by a standard or by experiment.

A plan for testing alkalies--*NWAD TESTING.2*

TESTING, *n.* The act of trying for proof.

1. In metallurgy, the operation of refining large quantities of gold or silver by means of lead, in the vessel called a test. In this process, the extraneous matter is vitrified, scarified or destroyed, and the metal left pure. This operation is performed in the manner of cupellation.*NWAD TESTING.4*

TESTOON, *n.* A silver coin in Italy and Portugal. In Florence, the testoon is worth two lire or three paoli, about seventeen pence sterling, or thirty two cents. At Lisbon, the testoon, as a money of account, is valued at 100 rees, about seven pence sterling, or twelve and a half cents.

TEST-PAPER, ***n.*** **A paper impregnated with a chimical re-agent, as litmus, etc.**

TESTUDINAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the tortoise, or resembling it.**

TESTUDINATED, ***a.*** **[L. testudo, a tortoise.] Roofed; arched.**

TESTUDINEOUS, ***a.*** **Resembling the shell of a tortoise.**

TESTUDO, ***n.*** **[L.] A tortoise. Among the Romans, a cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other. This cover resembled the back of a tortoise, and served to shelter the men from darts, stones, and other missiles. A similar defense was sometimes formed of boards and moved on wheels.**

1. In medicine, a broad soft tumor between the skull and the skin, called also talpa or mole, as resembling the subterraneous windings of the tortoise or mole.*NWAD TESTUDO.2*

TESTY, ***a.*** **Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated.**

Pyrrbus cured his testy courtiers with a kick.*NWAD TESTY.2*

Must I stand and crouch under your testy humor?*NWAD TESTY.3*

TETANUS, ***n.*** **[Gr. stretched.] A spasmodic contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion, particularly of those which shut the lower jaw; the locked jaw.**

TETAUG, ***n.*** **The name of a fish on the coast of New England; called also black fish.**

TETCHINESS, TETCHY See ***Techiness*****,** ***Techy*****. [corrupted from touchy, touchiness.] [Not in use.]**

TETE, ***n.*** **False hair; a kind of wig or cap of false hair.**

Tete-a-tete, head to head; cheek by jowl; in private.*NWAD TETE.2*

TETHER, *n.* [See *Tedder*.] A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits.

TETHER, *v.t.* To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain for feeding within certain limits. [It would be well to write this word uniformly tedder.]

TETRACHORD, *n.* [Gr. four, and a chord.] In ancient music, a diatessaron; a series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth. These extremes were immutable; the two middle sounds were changeable.

TETRAD, *n.* [Gr. the number four.] The number four; a collection of four things.

TETRADACTYLOUS, *a.* [Gr.] Having four toes.

TETRADIAPASON, *n.* [Gr. four, and diapason.] Quadruple diapason or octave; a musical chord, otherwise called a quadruple eighth or twenty ninth.

TETRADRACHMA, *n.* [Gr.] In ancient coinage, a silver coin worth four drachmas, 3s. sterling, or 66 2/3 cents; the drachma being estimated at 9d. sterling, or 16 2/3 cents.

TETRADYNAMIAN, *n.* [Gr. power, strength.] In botany, a plant having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others.

TETRADYNAMIAN, *a.* Having six stamens, four or which are uniformly longer than the others.

TETRAGON, *n.* [Gr. four, and an angle.]

1. In geometry, a figure having four angles; a quadrangle; as a square, a rhombus, etc.*NWAD TETRAGON.2*

2. In astrology, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the fourth

of a circle.*NWAD TETRAGON.3*

TETRAGONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides. Thus a square, a parallelogram, a rhombus, and a trapezium, are tetragonal figures.

1. In botany, having four prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.*NWAD TETRAGONAL.2*

TETRAGONISM, *n.* The quadrature of the circle.

TETRAGYN, *n.* [Gr. four, and a female.] In botany, a plant having four pistils.

TETRAGYNIAN, *a.* Having four pistils.

TETRAHEDRAL, *a.* [See *Tetrahedron*.]

1. Having four equal triangles.*NWAD TETRAHEDRAL.2*

2. In botany, having four sides, as a pod or silique.*NWAD TETRAHEDRAL.3*

TETRAHEDRON, *n.* [Gr. four, and side.] In geometry, a figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles; or one of the five regular Platonic bodies of that figure.

TETRAHEXAHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr. four, and hexahedral.] In crystallography, exhibiting four ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

TETRAMETER, *n.* [Gr. four, and measure.] In ancient poetry, an iambic verse consisting of four feet, found in the comic poets.

A verse consisting of four measures or eight feet.*NWAD TETRAMETER.2*

TETRANDER, *n.* [Gr. four and a male.] In botany, a plant having four stamens.

TETRANDRIAN, ***a.*** **Having four stamens.**

TETRAPETALOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. four, and leaf.] In botany, containing four distinct petals or flower leaves; as a tetrapetalous corol.**

TETRAPHYLLOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. four and leaf.] In botany, having four leaves; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets; as a tetraphyllous calyx.**

TETRAPTOTE, ***n.*** **[Gr. four, and case.] In grammar, a noun that has four cases only. As L. astus, etc.**

TETRARCH, ***n.*** **[Gr. four, and rule.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince. In time, this word came to denote any petty king or sovereign.**

TETRARCHATE, ***n.*** **The fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch; or the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.**

TETRARCHICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a tetrarchy.**

TETRARCHY, ***n.*** **The same as tetrarchate.**

TETRASPERMOUS, ***n.*** **[Gr. four, and seed.] In botany, containing four seeds.**

A tetraspermous plant, is one which produces four seeds in each flower, as the rough-leaved or verticillate plants. *NWAD TETRASPERMOUS.2*

TETRASTICH, ***n.*** **[Gr. four, and verse.] A stanza, epigram or poem consisting of four verses.**

TETRASTYLE, ***n.*** **[Gr. four, and column.] In ancient architecture, a building with four columns in front.**

TETRASYLLABIC, TETRASYLLABICAL, ***a.*** **Consisting of four syllables.**

TETRASYLLABLE, ***n.*** **[Gr. four, and syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.**

TETRIC, TETRICAL, TETRICOUS, ***a.*** **[L. tetricus.] Froward; perverse; harsh, sour; rugged. [Not in use.]**

TETRICITY, *n.* Crabbedness; perverseness. [Not in use.]

TETTER, *n.* [L. titillo.]

1. In medicine, a common name of several cutaneous diseases, consisting of an eruption of vesicles or pustules, in distinct or confluent clusters, spreading over the body in various directions and hardening into scabs or crusts. It includes the shingles, ring-worm, milky scale (crusta lactea.) scald head, etc.*NWAD TETTER.2*

2. In farriery, a cutaneous disease of animals, of the ring-worm kind, which spreads on the body in different directions, and occasions a troublesome itching.*NWAD TETTER.3*

TETTER, *v.t.* To affect with the disease called tetters.

TETTISH, *a.* Captious; testy. [Not in use.]

TEUTONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Teutons, a people of Germany, or to their language; as a noun, the language of the Teutons, the parent of the German Dutch, and Anglo Saxon or native English.

Teutonic order, a military religious order of knights, established toward the close of the twelfth century, in imitation of the Templars and Hospitallers. It was composed chiefly of Teutons or Germans, who marched to the Holy Land in the crusades, and was established in that country for charitable purposes. It increased in numbers and strength till it became master of all Prussia, Livonia and Pomerania.*NWAD TEUTONIC.2*

TEW, *v.t.* To work; to soften. [Not in use.] [See *Taw*.]

1. To work; to pull or tease; among seamen.*NWAD TEW.2*

TEW, *n.* [probably tow.] Materials for any thing. [Not in use.]

1. An iron chain. [Not in use.]*NWAD TEW.4*

TEWEL, *n.* An iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows.

TEWTAW, *v.t.* To beat; to break. [Not in use.] [See *Tew*.]

TEXT, *n.* [L. textus, woven. See *Texture*.]

1. A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written. Thus we speak of the text or original of the Scripture, in relation to the comments upon it. Infinite pains have been taken to ascertain and establish the genuine original text.*NWAD TEXT.2*

2. A verse or passage of Scripture which a preacher selects as the subject of a discourse.*NWAD TEXT.3*

How oft, when Paul has serv'd us with a text,*NWAD TEXT.4*

Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preach'd.*NWAD TEXT.5*

3. Any particular passage of Scripture, used an authority in argument for proof of a doctrine. In modern sermons, texts of Scripture are not as frequently cited as they were formerly.*NWAD TEXT.6*

4. In ancient law authors, the four Gospels, by way of eminence.*NWAD TEXT.7*

TEXT, *v.t.* To write, as a text. [Not much used.]

TEXT-BOOK, *n.* In universities and colleges, a classic author written with wide spaces between the lines, to give room for the observations or interpretation dictated by the master or regent.

1. A book containing the leading principles or most important points of a science or branch of learning, arranged in order for the use of students.*NWAD TEXT-BOOK.2*

TEXT-HAND, *n.* A large hand in writing; so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand, and the notes in a smaller hand.

TEXTILE, *a.* [L. textilis.] Woven, or capable of being woven.

TEXTILE, *n.* That which is or may be woven.

TEXT-MAN, *n.* A man ready in the quotation of texts.

TEXTORIAL, *a.* [L. textor.] Pertaining to weaving.

TEXTRINE, *a.* Pertaining to weaving; as the textrine art.

TEXTUAL, *a.* Contained in the text.

1. Serving for texts.*NWAD TEXTUAL.2*

TEXTUALIST, TEXTUARY, *n.* One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts.

1. One who adheres to the text.*NWAD TEXTUALIST.2*

TEXTUARY, *a.* Textual; contained in the text.

1. Serving as a text; authoritative.*NWAD TEXTUARY.2*

TEXTUIST, *n.* One ready in the quotation of texts.

TEXTURE, *n.* [L. textura, textus, from texo, to weave.]

1. The act of weaving.*NWAD TEXTURE.2*

2. A web; that which is woven.*NWAD TEXTURE.3*

Others, far in the grassy dale,*NWAD TEXTURE.4*

Their humble texture weave.*NWAD TEXTURE.5*

3. The disposition or connection of threads, filaments or other slender bodies interwoven; as the texture of cloth or of a spider's web.*NWAD TEXTURE.6*

4. The disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other; or the manner in which the constituent parts are united; as the texture of earthy substances of fossils; the texture of a plant; the texture of paper, of a hat or skin; a loose texture; or a close compact texture.*NWAD TEXTURE.7*

5. In anatomy. [See *Tissue*.]*NWAD TEXTURE.8*

THACK, for thatch, is local. [See *Thatch*.]

THALLITE, *n.* [Gr. a green twig.] In mineralogy, a substance variously denominated by different authors. It is the epidote of Hauy, the delphinite of Saussure, and the pistacite of Werner. It occurs both crystallized and in masses.

THAMMUZ, *n.* The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, containing 29 days, and answering to a part of June and a part of July.

1. The name of a deity among the Phenicians.*NWAD THAMMUZ.2*

THAN, *adv.* This word is placed after some comparative adjective or adverb, to express comparison between what precedes and what follows. Thus Elijah said, I am not better than my fathers. Wisdom is better than strength. Israel loved Joseph more than all his children. All nations are counted less than nothing. I who am less than the least of all saints. The last error shall be worse than the first. He that denies the faith is worse than an infidel.

After more, or an equivalent termination, the following word implies less, or worse; after less, or an equivalent termination, it implies more or better.*NWAD THAN.2*

THANE, *n.* The thanes in England were formerly persons of some dignity; of these there were two orders, the king's

thanes, who attended the Saxon and Danish kings in their courts, and held lands immediately of them; and the ordinary thanes, who were lords of manors, and who had a particular jurisdiction within their limits. After the conquest, this title was disused, and baron took its place.

THANE-LANDS, *n.* Lands granted to thanes.

THANESHIP, *n.* The state or dignity of a thane; or his seignory.

THANK, *v.t.*

1. To express gratitude for a favor; to make acknowledgments to one for kindness bestowed.*NWAD THANK.2*

We are bound to thank God always for you. *2 Thessalonians 1:3*.*NWAD THANK.3*

Joab bowed himself and thanked the king. *2 Samuel 14:22*.*NWAD THANK.4*

2. It is used ironically.*NWAD THANK.5*

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,*NWAD THANK.6*

And thank yourself, if aught should fall amiss.*NWAD THANK.7*

THANK, THANKS, *n.* generally in the plural. Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favor or kindness received. Gratitude is the feeling or sentiment excited by kindness; thanks are the expression of that sentiment. *Luke 6:32-34*.

Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory. *1 Corinthians 15:57*.*NWAD THANK.9*

Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift. *2 Corinthians 9:15*.*NWAD THANK.10*

He took bread and gave thanks to God. *Acts 27:35*.*NWAD THANK.11*

THANKED, *pp.* Having received expression of gratitude.

THANKFUL, *a.* Grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it. The Lord's supper is to be celebrated with a thankful remembrance of his sufferings and death.

Be thankful to him, and bless his name. *Psalm 100:4*.*NWAD THANKFUL.2*

THANKFULLY, *adv.* With a grateful sense of favor or kindness received.

If you have liv'd, take thankfully the past'.*NWAD THANKFULLY.2*

THANKFULNESS, *n.* Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment of a favor.

1. Gratitude; a lively sense of good received.*NWAD THANKFULNESS.2*

The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all thankfulness of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast.*NWAD THANKFULNESS.3*

THANKING, *ppr.* Expressing gratitude for good received.

THANKLESS, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging favors.

That she may feel*NWAD THANKLESS.2*

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is*NWAD THANKLESS.3*

To have a thankless child.*NWAD THANKLESS.4*

1. Not deserving thanks, or not likely to gain thanks; as a thankless office.*NWAD THANKLESS.5*

THANKLESSNESS, *n.* Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge a

kindness.

THANK-OFFERING, *n.* [thank and offering.]

An offering made in acknowledgment of mercy.*NWAD THANK-OFFERING.2*

THANKSGIVE, *v.t.* thanksgiv. [thanks and give.]

To celebrate or distinguish by solemn rites. [Not in use.]*NWAD THANKSGIVE.2*

THANKSGIVER, *n.* One who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness.

THANKSGIVING, *ppr.* Rendering thanks for good received.

THANKSGIVING, *n.* The act of rendering thanks or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies.

Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if received with thanksgiving. *1 Timothy 4:4*.*NWAD THANKSGIVING.3*

1. A public celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for religious services, specially to acknowledge the goodness of God, either in any remarkable deliverance from calamities or danger, or in the ordinary dispensation of his bounties. The practice of appointing an annual thanksgiving originated in New England.*NWAD THANKSGIVING.4*

THANK-WORTHY, *a.* [thank and worthy.] Deserving thanks; meritorious. *1 Peter 2:19*.

THARM, *n.* Intestines twisted into a cord.

THAT, an adjective, pronoun or substitute.

1. That is a word used as a definitive adjective, pointing to a certain

person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood. “Here is that book we have been seeking this hour.” “Here goes that man we were talking of.”*NWAD THAT.2*

It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for that city. *Matthew 10:15*.*NWAD THAT.3*

2. That is used definitively, to designate a specific thing or person emphatically.*NWAD THAT.4*

The woman was made whole from that hour. *Matthew 9:22*.*NWAD THAT.5*

In these cases, that is an adjective. In the two first examples, the may be substituted for it. “Here is the book we have been seeking.” “Here goes the man we were talking of.” But in other cases, the cannot supply its place, and that may be considered as more emphatically definite than the.*NWAD THAT.6*

3. That is used as the representative of a noun, either a person or a thing. In this use, it is often a pronoun and a relative. When it refers to persons, it is equivalent to who, and when it refers to a thing, it is equivalent to which. In this use, it represents either the singular number or the plural.*NWAD THAT.7*

He that reproveth a scorner, getteth to himself shame. *Proverbs 9:7*.*NWAD THAT.8*

They that hate me without a cause, are more than the hairs of my head. *Psalm 69:4*.*NWAD THAT.9*

A judgment that is equal and impartial, must incline to the greater probabilities.*NWAD THAT.10*

They shall gather out of his kingdom all things that offend. *Matthew 13:41*.*NWAD THAT.11*

4. That is also the representative of a sentence or part of a sentence, and often of a series of sentences. In this case, that is not strictly a pronoun, a word standing for a noun; but is, so to speak, a pro-sentence, the substitute for a sentence, to save the

repetition of it.*NWAD THAT.12*

And when Moses heard that, he was content. *Leviticus 10:20*.*NWAD THAT.13*

That here stands for the whole of what Aaron had said, or the whole of the preceding verse.*NWAD THAT.14*

I will know your business, that I will.*NWAD THAT.15*

Ye defraud, and that your brethren. *1 Corinthians 6:8*.*NWAD THAT.16*

That sometimes in this use, precedes the sentence or clause to which it refers.*NWAD THAT.17*

That be far from thee, to do after this manner, to slay the righteous with the wicked. *Genesis 18:25*.*NWAD THAT.18*

That here represents the clause in italics.*NWAD THAT.19*

5. That sometimes is the substitute for an adjective. You allege that the man is innocent; that he is not.*NWAD THAT.20*

6. That, in the following use, has been called a conjunction. “I heard that the Greeks had defeated the Turks.” But in this case, that has the same character as in No. 4. It is the representative of the part of the sentence which follows, as may be seen by inverting the order of the clauses. “The Greeks had defeated the Turks; I heard that.” “It is not that I love you less.” That here refers to the latter clause of the sentence, as a kind of demonstrative.*NWAD THAT.21*

7. That was formerly used for that which, like what.*NWAD THAT.22*

We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen. *John 3:11*. [This use is no longer held legitimate.]*NWAD THAT.23*

8. That is used in opposition to this, or by way of distinction.*NWAD THAT.24*

9. When this and that refer to foregoing words, this, like the Latin hie, and French ceci, refers to the latter, and that to the former. It is

the same with these and those.*NWAD THAT.25*

Self-love and reason to one end aspire,*NWAD THAT.26*

Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire,*NWAD THAT.27*

But greedy that, its object would devour,*NWAD THAT.28*

This taste the honey, and not wound the flow'r.*NWAD THAT.29*

10. That sometimes introduces an explanation of something going before. "Religion consists in living up to those principles; that is, in acting in conformity to them." Here that refers to the whole first clause of the sentence.*NWAD THAT.30*

11. "Things are preached, not in that they are taught, but in that they are published." Here that refers to the words which follow it.*NWAD THAT.31*

So when that begins a sentence, "That we may fully understand the subject, let us consider the following propositions." That denotes purpose, or rather introduces the clause expressing purposes, as will appear by restoring the sentence to its natural order. "Let us consider the following propositions, that, [for the purpose expressed in the following clause,] we may fully understand the subject." "Attend that you may receive instruction;" that referring to the last member.*NWAD THAT.32*

In that, a phrase denoting consequence, cause or reason; that referring to the following sentence.*NWAD THAT.33*

THATCH, *n.* [L. tego; Eng. deck.] Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain, for securing them from rain, etc.

THATCH, *v.t.* To cover with straw, reeds or some similar substance; as, to thatch a house or a stable, or a stack of grain.

THATCHED, *pp.* Covered with straw or thatch.

THATCHER, *n.* One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

THATCHING, *ppr.* Covering with straw or thatch.

THATCHING, *n.* The act or art of covering buildings with thatch, so as to keep out water.

THAUMATURGIC, THAUMTURGICAL, *a.* [See *Thaumaturgy*.] Exciting wonder.

THAUMATURGY, *n.* [Gr. a wonder, and work.]

The act of performing something wonderful.*NWAD THAUMATURGY.2*

THAW, *v.i.*

1. To melt, dissolve or become fluid, as ice or snow. [It is remarkable that this word is used only of things that congeal by frost. We never say, to thaw metal of any kind.]*NWAD THAW.2*

2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; used of weather.*NWAD THAW.3*

THAW, *v.t.* To melt; to dissolve; as ice, snow, hail or frozen earth.

THAW, *n.* The melting of ice or snow; the resolution of ice into the state of a fluid; liquefaction by heat, of any thing congealed by frost.

THAWED, *pp.* Melted, as ice or snow.

THAWING, *ppr.* Dissolving; resolving into a fluid; liquefying; as any thing frozen.

THE, an adjective or definitive adjective.

1. This adjective is used as a definitive, that is, before nouns which are specific or understood; or it is used to limit their signification to a specific thing or things, or to describe them; as the laws of the twelve tables. The independent tribunals of justice in our country, are the security or private rights, and the best bulwark against

arbitrary power. The sun is the source of light and heat.*NWAD THE.2*

This he calls the preaching of the cross.*NWAD THE.3*

2. The is also used rhetorically before a noun in the singular number, to denote a species by way of distinction; a single thing representing the whole. The fig tree putteth forth her green figs; the almond tree shall flourish; the grasshopper shall be a burden.*NWAD THE.4*

3. In poetry, the sometimes loses the final vowel before another vowel.*NWAD THE.5*

Th' adorning thee with so much art,*NWAD THE.6*

Is but a barb'rous skill.*NWAD THE.7*

4. The is used before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree. The longer we continue in sin, the more difficult it is to reform. The most strenuous exertions will be used to emancipate Greece. The most we can do is to submit; the best we can do; the worst that can happen.*NWAD THE.8*

THEARCHY, *n.* [Gr. God, and rule.] Government by God; more commonly called theocracy.

THEATER, THEATRE, *n.* [L. theatrum; Gr. to see.]

1. Among the ancients, an edifice in which spectacles or shows were exhibited for the amusement of spectators.*NWAD THEATER.2*

2. In modern times, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances, as tragedies, comedies and farces; a play-house; comprehending the stage, the pit, the boxes, galleries and orchester.*NWAD THEATER.3*

3. Among the Italians, an assemblage of buildings, which by a happy disposition and elevation, represents an agreeable scene to the eye.*NWAD THEATER.4*

4. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theater.*NWAD THEATER.5*

Shade above shade, a woody theater*NWAD THEATER.6*

Of stateliest view--*NWAD THEATER.7*

5. A place of action or exhibition; as the theater of the world.*NWAD THEATER.8*

6. A building for the exhibition of scholastic exercises, as at Oxford, or for other exhibitions.*NWAD THEATER.9*

Anatomical theater, a hall with several rows of seats, disposed in the manner of an amphitheater, and a table turning on a pivot in the middle, for anatomical demonstrations.*NWAD THEATER.10*

THEATINS, *n.* An order of regular priests in Naples, who have no property, nor do they beg, but wait for what providence sends them. They have their name from the chief of the order.

THEATRAL, *a.* Belonging to a theater. [Not in use.]

THEATRIC, THEATRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a theater or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; as theatrical dress; theatrical performances; theatrical gestures.

THEATRICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of actors on the state; in a manner suiting the stage.

THEAVE, THAVE, *n.* An ewe of the first year. [Local.]

THEE, *pron.* obj. case of thou.

THEE, *v.i.* To thrive; to prosper.

THEFT, *n.* The act of stealing. In law, the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them. To constitute theft, the taking must be

in private or without the owner's knowledge, and it must be unlawful or felonious, that is, it must be with a design to deprive the owner of his property privately and against his will. Theft differs from robbery, as the latter is a violent taking from the person, and of course not private.

1. The thing stolen. *Exodus 22:3-4*.*NWAD THEFT.2*

THEFT-BOTE, *n.* In law, the receiving of a man's goods again from a thief; or a compensation for them, by way of composition, and to prevent the prosecution of the thief. This in England subjects a person to a heavy fine, as by this means the punishment of the criminal is prevented.

THEIR, a pronom.

1. Their has the sense of a pronominal adjective, denoting of them, or the possession of two or more; as their voices; their garments; their houses; their land; their country.*NWAD THEIR.2*

2. Theirs is used as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it refers, and in this case, it may be the nominative to a verb. "Our land is the most extensive, but theirs is the best cultivated." Here theirs stands as the representative of their land, and is the nominative to is.*NWAD THEIR.3*

Nothing but the name of zeal appears*NWAD THEIR.4*

'Twixt our best actions and the worst of theirs.*NWAD THEIR.5*

In this use, theirs is not in the possessive case, for then there would be a double possessive.*NWAD THEIR.6*

THEISM, *n.* [from Gr. God.] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to atheism. Theism differs from deism, for although deism implies a belief in the existence of a God, yet it signifies in modern usage a denial of revelation, which theism does not.

THEIST, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God.

THEISTIC, THEISTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to theism, or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

THEM, *pron.* the objective case of they, and of both genders. [In our mother tongue, them is an adjective, answering to the, in the dative and ablative cases of both numbers. The common people continue to use it in the plural number as an adjective, for they say, bring them horses, or them horses are to be led to water.]

Go ye to them that sell, and buy for yourselves. *Matthew 25:9*.*NWAD THEM.2*

Then shall the king say to them on his right hand, come, ye blessed of my Father-- *Matthew 25:34*.*NWAD THEM.3*

THEME, *n.* [L. thema; Gr. to set or place.]

1. A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks. The preacher takes a text for the theme of his discourse.*NWAD THEME.2*

When a soldier was the theme, my name*NWAD THEME.3*

Was not far off.*NWAD THEME.4*

2. A short dissertation composed by a student.*NWAD THEME.5*

3. In grammar, a radical verb, or the verb in its primary absolute sense, not modified by inflections; as the infinitive mode in English. But a large portion of the words called themes in Greek, are not the radical words, but are themselves derivative forms of the verb. The fact is the same in other languages.*NWAD THEME.6*

4. In music, a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition.*NWAD THEME.7*

THEMSELVES, a compound of them and selves, and added to they by way of emphasis or pointed distinction. Thus we say, they themselves have done the mischief; they cannot blame

others. In this case, themselves is in the nominative case, and maybe considered as an emphatical pronoun.

In some cases, themselves is used without they, and strands as the only nominative to the following verb. Themselves have done the mischief.*NWAD THEMSELVES.2*

This word is used also in the objective case after a verb or preposition. Things in themselves innocent, may under certain circumstances cease to be so.*NWAD THEMSELVES.3*

They open to themselves at length the way.*NWAD THEMSELVES.4*

THEN, *adv.*

1. At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future.*NWAD THEN.2*

And the Canaanite was then in the land. *Genesis 12:6*.*NWAD THEN.3*

That is, when Abram migrated and came into Canaan.*NWAD THEN.4*

Now I know in part, but then shall I know even as I am known. *1 Corinthians 13:12*.*NWAD THEN.5*

2. Afterward; soon afterward or immediately.*NWAD THEN.6*

First be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. *Matthew 5:24*.*NWAD THEN.7*

3. In that case; in consequence. *Galatians 3:29*; *Job 3:13*.*NWAD THEN.8*

If all this be so, then man has a natural freedom.*NWAD THEN.9*

4. Therefore; for this reason.*NWAD THEN.10*

Now then be all thy weighty cares away.*NWAD THEN.11*

5. At another time; as now and then, at one time and another.*NWAD THEN.12*

6. That time.*NWAD THEN.13*

Till then we knew*NWAD THEN.14*

The force of those dire arms?*NWAD THEN.15*

THENCE, *adv.* thens.

1. From that place.*NWAD THENCE.2*

When you depart thence, shake off the dust of your feet. *Mark 6:11*.*NWAD THENCE.3*

It is more usual, though not necessary, to use from before thence.*NWAD THENCE.4*

Then will I send and fetch thee from thence. *Genesis 27:45*.*NWAD THENCE.5*

2. From that time.*NWAD THENCE.6*

There shall be no more thence an infant of days. *Isaiah 65:20*.*NWAD THENCE.7*

3. For that reason.*NWAD THENCE.8*

Not to sit idle with so great a gift*NWAD THENCE.9*

Useless, and thence ridiculous, about him.*NWAD THENCE.10*

THENCEFORTH, *adv.* thens'forth. [thence and forth.] From that time.

If the salt hath lost its savor, it is thenceforth good for nothing. *Matthew 5:13*.*NWAD THENCEFORTH.2*

This is also preceded by from, though not from any necessity.*NWAD THENCEFORTH.3*

And from thenceforth Pilate sought to release him. *John 19:12*.*NWAD THENCEFORTH.4*

THENCEFORWARD, *adv.* [thence and forward.] From that time onward.

THENCEFROM, *adv.* [thence and from.] From that place. [Not in use.]

THEOCRACY, *n.* [Gr. God, and power; to hold.] Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; or the state thus governed. Of this species the Israelites furnish an illustrious example. The theocracy lasted till the time of Saul.

THEOCRATICICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God; as the theocratical state of the Israelites. The government of the Israelites was theocratic.

THEODICY, *n.* [L. dico, to speak.]

The science of God; metaphysical theology.*NWAD THEODICY.2*

THEODOLITE, *n.* [Gr. to run, and long.] An instrument for taking the heights and distances of objects, or for measuring horizontal and vertical angles in land-surveying.

THEOGONY, *n.* [Gr. God, and to be born.] In mythology, the generation of the gods; or that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities. Hesiod composed a poem concerning that theogony, or the creation of the world and the descent of the gods.

THEOLOGASTER, *n.* A kind of quack in divinity; as a quack in medicine is called medicaster.

THEOLOGIAN, *n.* [See *Theology*.] A divine; a person well versed in theology, or a professor of divinity.

THEOLOGIC, THEOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Theology*.] Pertaining to

divinity, or the science of God and of divine things; as a theological treatise; theological criticism.

THEOLOGICALLY, ***adv.*** **According to the principles of theology.**

THEOLOGIST, ***n.*** **A divine; one studious in the science of divinity, or one well versed in that science.**

THEOLOGIZE, ***v.t.*** **To render theological.**

1 . *v.i.* To frame a system of theology. [Little used.]*NWAD THEOLOGIZE.2*

THEOLOGIZER, ***n.*** **A divine, or a professor of theology. [Unusual.]**

THEOLOGUE, for theologist, is not in use.

THEOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr. God, and discourse.] Divinity; the science of God and divine things; or the science which teaches the existence, character and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice. Theology consists of two branches, natural and revealed. Natural theology is the knowledge we have of God from his works, by the light of nature and reason. Revealed theology is that which is to be learned only from revelation.**

Moral theology, teaches us the divine laws relating to our manners and actions, that is, our moral duties.*NWAD THEOLOGY.2*

Doctrinal theology, teaches or explains the doctrines of religion, as objects of faith.*NWAD THEOLOGY.3*

Scholastic theology, is that which proceeds by reasoning, or which derives the knowledge of several divine things from certain established principles of faith.*NWAD THEOLOGY.4*

THEOMACHIST, ***n.*** **[Gr. God, and combat.]**

One who fights against the gods.*NWAD THEOMACHIST.2*

THEOMACHY, *n.* [supra.] A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods.

1. Opposition to the divine will.*NWAD THEOMACHY.2*

THEOPATHY, *n.* [Gr. God, and passion.] Religious suffering; suffering for the purpose of subduing sinful propensities.

THEORBO, *n.* A musical instrument made like a large lute, except that it has two necks or juga, the second and longer of which sustains the four last rows of chords, which are to give the deepest sounds. The theorbo has eight base or thick strings twice as long as those of the lute, which excess of length renders the sound exceedingly soft, and continues it a great length of time.

THEOREM, *n.* [Gr. to see.]

1. In mathematics, a proposition which terminates in theory, and which considers the properties of things already made or done; or it is a speculative proposition deduced from several definitions compared together.*NWAD THEOREM.2*

A theorem is a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning. A theorem is something to be proved; a problem is something to be done.*NWAD THEOREM.3*

2. In algebra or analysis, it is sometimes used to denote a rule, particularly when that rule is expressed by symbols.*NWAD THEOREM.4*

A universal theorem, extends to any quantity without restriction.*NWAD THEOREM.5*

A particular theorem, extends only to a particular quantity.*NWAD THEOREM.6*

A negative theorem, expresses the impossibility of any

assertion.*NWAD THEOREM.7*

A local theorem, is that which relates to a surface.*NWAD THEOREM.8*

A solid theorem, is that which considers a space terminated by a solid, that is, by any of the three conic sections.*NWAD THEOREM.9*

THEOREMATIC, THEOREMATICAL, THEOREMIC, *a.* Pertaining to a theorem; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems; as theoremic truth.

THEORETIC, THEORETICAL, *a.* [See *Theory*.] Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical; as theoretical learning; theoretic sciences. The sciences are divided into theoretical, as theology, philosophy and the like, and practical, as medicine and law.

THEORETICALLY, *adv.* In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically. Some things appear to be theoretically true, which are found to be practically false.

THEORIC, *n.* Speculation.

THEORIC, for theoretic, is not now used. [See *Theoretic*.]

Theoric revenue, in ancient Athens, was the revenue of the state appropriated to the support of theatrical exhibitions.*NWAD THEORIC.3*

THEORIST, *n.* One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation.

The greatest theorists have given the preference to such a government as that of this kingdom.*NWAD THEORIST.2*

THEORIZE, *v.i.* To form a theory or theories; to speculate; as,

to theorize on the existence of phlogiston.

THEORY, *n.* [L. theoria; Gr. to see or contemplate.]

1. Speculation; a doctrine or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice. It is here taken in an unfavorable sense, as implying something visionary.*NWAD THEORY.2*

2. An exposition of the general principles of any science; as the theory of music.*NWAD THEORY.3*

3. The science distinguished from the art; as the theory and practice of medicine.*NWAD THEORY.4*

4. The philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral; as Lavoisier's theory of combustion; Smith's theory of moral sentiments.*NWAD THEORY.5*

Theory is distinguished from hypothesis thus; a theory is founded on inferences drawn from principles which have been established on independent evidence; a hypothesis is a proposition assumed to account for certain phenomena, and has no other evidence of its truth, than that it affords a satisfactory explanation of those phenomena.*NWAD THEORY.6*

THEOSOPHIC, THEOSOPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to theosophism or to theosophists; divinely wise.

THEOSOPHISM, *n.* [Gr. God, and comment; wise.]

Pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.*NWAD THEOSOPHISM.2*

THEOSOPHIST, *n.* One who pretends to divine illumination; one who pretends to derive his knowledge from divine revelation.

THEOSOPHY, *n.* Divine wisdom; godliness.

1. Knowledge of God.*NWAD THEOSOPHY.2*

THERAPEUTIC, *a.* [Gr. to nurse, serve or cure.] Curative; that pertains to the healing art; that is concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases.

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactic, or the art of preserving health, and therapeutic, or the art of restoring it.*NWAD THERAPEUTIC.2*

THERAPEUTICS, *n.* That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases. Therapeutics teaches the use of diet and of medicines.

1. A religious sect described by Philo. They were devotees to religion.*NWAD THERAPEUTICS.2*

THERE, *adv.*

1. In that place.*NWAD THERE.2*

The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and there he put the man whom he had formed. *Genesis 2:8*.*NWAD THERE.3*

2. It is sometimes opposed to here; there denoting the place most distant.*NWAD THERE.4*

Darkness there might well seem twilight here.*NWAD THERE.5*

3. Here and there, in one place and another; as here a little and there a little.*NWAD THERE.6*

4. It is sometimes used by way of exclamation; calling the attention to something distant; as there, there; see there; look there.*NWAD THERE.7*

5. There is used to begin sentences or before a verb; sometimes pertinently, and sometimes without signification; but its use is to firmly established that it cannot be dispensed with.*NWAD THERE.8*

Wherever there is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced.*NWAD THERE.9*

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue.*NWAD THERE.10*

And there came a voice from heaven, saying, thou art my beloved Son. *Mark 1:11*.*NWAD THERE.11*

6. In composition, there has the sense of a pronoun, as in Saxon; as thereby, which signifies by that.*NWAD THERE.12*

THEREABOUT, THEREABOUTS, *adv.* [there and about. The latter is less proper, but most commonly used.]

1. Near that place.*NWAD THEREABOUT.2*

2. Nearly; near that number, degree or quantity; as ten men or thereabouts.*NWAD THEREABOUT.3*

3. Concerning that. [Not much used.] *Luke 24:4*.*NWAD THEREABOUT.4*

THEREAFTER, *adv.* [there and after.]

1. According to that; accordingly.*NWAD THEREAFTER.2*

When you can draw the head indifferently well, proportion the body thereafter.*NWAD THEREAFTER.3*

2. After that.*NWAD THEREAFTER.4*

THEREAT, *adv.* [there and at.] At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there are who go in thereat. *Matthew 7:13*.*NWAD THEREAT.2*

1. At that; at that thing or event; on that account.*NWAD THEREAT.3*

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth thereat.*NWAD THEREAT.4*

THEREBY, *adv.* [there and by.] By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace; thereby good shall come to thee. *Job 22:21*.*NWAD THEREBY.2*

THEREFOR, *adv.* [there and for.] For that or this, or it.

THEREFORE, *adv.* ther'fore. [there and for.]

1. For that; for that or this reason, referring to something previously stated.*NWAD THEREFORE.2*

I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come. *Luke 14:20*.*NWAD THEREFORE.3*

2. Consequently.*NWAD THEREFORE.4*

He blushes; therefore he is guilty.*NWAD THEREFORE.5*

3. In return or recompense for this or that.*NWAD THEREFORE.6*

What shall we have therefore? *Matthew 19:27*.*NWAD THEREFORE.7*

THEREFROM, *adv.* [there and from.] From this or that.

--Turn not aside therefrom to the right hand or to the left. *Joshua 23:6*.*NWAD THEREFROM.2*

THEREIN, *adv.* [there and in.] In that or this place, time or thing.

Bring forth abundantly in the earth and multiply therein. *Genesis 9:7*.*NWAD THEREIN.2*

Ye shall keep the sabbath--whosoever doeth any work therein--that soul shall be cut off. *Exodus 31:14*.*NWAD THEREIN.3*

Therein our letters do not well agree.*NWAD THEREIN.4*

THEREINTO, *adv.* [there and into.] Into that.

THEREOF, *adv.* [there and of.] Of that or this.

In the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die. *Genesis 2:17*.*NWAD THEREOF.2*

THEREON, *adv.* [there and on.] On that or this.

Then the king said, hang him thereon. *Esther 7:9*.*NWAD THEREON.2*

THEREOUT, *adv.* [there and out.] Out of that or this. *Leviticus 2:2*.

THERETO, THEREUNTO, *adv.* [there and to or unto.] To that or this.

Add the fifth part thereto. *Leviticus 5:16*.*NWAD THERETO.2*

THEREUNDER, *adv.* [there and under.] Under that or this.

THEREUPON, *adv.* [there and upon.] Upon that or this.

The remnant of the house of Judah, they shall feed thereupon. *Zephaniah 2:7*.*NWAD THEREUPON.2*

1. In consequence of that.*NWAD THEREUPON.3*

He hopes to find you forward,*NWAD THEREUPON.4*

And thereupon he sends you this good news.*NWAD THEREUPON.5*

2. Immediately.*NWAD THEREUPON.6*

THEREWHILE, *adv.* [there and while.] At the same time.

THEREWITH, *adv.* [there and with.] With that or this.

I have learned in whatever state I am, therewith to be content. *Philippians 4:11*.*NWAD THEREWITH.2*

THEREWITHAL, *adv.* [there and withal.]

1. Over and above.*NWAD THEREWITHAL.2*

2. At the same time.*NWAD THEREWITHAL.3*

3. With that. [This word is obsolete.]*NWAD THEREWITHAL.4*

[The foregoing compounds of there with the prepositions, are for the most part deemed inelegant and obsolete. Some of them however are in good use, and particularly in the law style.]*NWAD THEREWITHAL.5*

THERF-BREAD, *a.* therf'bred. Unleavened bread. [Not in use.]

THERIAC, THERIACA, *n.* [L. theriaca; Gr. treacle.] A name given by the ancients to various compositions esteemed efficacious against the effects of poison, but afterwards restrained chiefly to what has been called Theriaca Andromachi, or Venice-treacle, which is a compound of sixty four drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by means of honey to an electuary.

THERIAC, THERIACAL, *a.* Pertaining to theriac; medicinal.

THERMAL, *a.* [L. thermoe, warm baths; Gr. to warm.]

Pertaining to heat; warm.*NWAD THERMAL.2*

Thermal waters, are warm or tepid mineral waters, whose heat varies from 92 deg. to 112 deg.*NWAD THERMAL.3*

THERMOLAMP, *n.* [Gr. warm, from heat, and lamp.]

An instrument for furnishing light by means of inflammable gas.*NWAD THERMOLAMP.2*

THERMOMETER, *n.* [Gr. warm, from heat, and measure.] An instrument for measuring heat; founded on the property which heat possesses of expanding all bodies, the rate or quantity of expansion being supposed proportional to the degree of heat applied, and hence indicating that degree. The thermometer indicates only the sensible heat of bodies, and gives us no information respecting the quantity of latent heat, or of combined heat, which those bodies may contain.

THERMOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer; as the thermometrical scale or tube.

1. Made by a thermometer; as thermometrical observations.*NWAD THERMOMETRICAL.2*

THERMOMETRICALLY, *adv.* By means of a thermometer.

THERMOSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. heat, and to see.] An instrument showing the temperature of the air, or the degree of heat and cold.

THESE, *pron. plu.* of this. pronounced theez, and used as an adjective or substitute. These is opposed to those, as this is to that, and when two persons or things or collections of things are named, these refers to the things or persons which are nearest in place or order, or which are last mentioned.

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease;*NWAD THESE.2*

Those call it pleasure, and contentment these*NWAD THESE.3*

Here these is a substitute for these persons, and for the persons last mentioned, who place their bliss in ease.*NWAD THESE.4*

THESIS, *n.* [L. thesis; Gr. a position, to set.]

1. A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument; a theme; a subject.*NWAD THESIS.2*

2. In logic, every proposition may be divided into thesis and hypothesis. Thesis contains the thing affirmed or denied, and hypothesis the conditions of the affirmation or negation.*NWAD THESIS.3*

THETICAL, *a.* [See *Thesis*.] Laid down.

THEURGIC, THEURGICAL, *a.* [from theurgy.] Pertaining to the power of performing supernatural things.

Theugic hymns, songs of incantation.*NWAD THEURGIC.2*

THEURGIST, *n.* One who pretends to or is addicted to theurgy.

THEURGY, *n.* [Gr. God, and work.] The art of doing things which it is the peculiar province of God to do; or the power or act of performing supernatural things by invoking the names of God or of subordinate agents; magic. This has been divided by some writers into three parts; theurgy, or the operation by divine or celestial means; natural magic, performed by the powers of nature; and necromancy, which proceeds by invoking demons.

THEW, *n.* Manner; custom; habit; form of behavior. [Not in use.]

1. Brawn. [Not in use.]*NWAD THEW.2*

THEWED, *a.* Accustomed; educated. [Not in use.]

THEY, *pron. plu.*; objective case, them.

1. The men, the women, the animals, the things. It is never used adjectively, but always as a pronoun referring to persons, or as a substitute referring to things.*NWAD THEY.2*

They and their fathers have transgressed against me. *Ezekiel 2:3*.*NWAD THEY.3*

They of Italy salute you. *Hebrews 13:24*.*NWAD THEY.4*

Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness. *Matthew 5:6*.*NWAD THEY.5*

2. It is used indefinitely, as our ancestors used man, and as the French use on. They say, [on dit,] that is, it is said by persons, indefinitely.*NWAD THEY.6*

THIBLE, *n.* A slice; a skimmer; a spatula. [Not in use or local.]

THICK, *a.*

1. Dense; not thin; as thick vapors; a thick fog.*NWAD THICK.2*

2. Inspissated; as, the paint is too thick.*NWAD THICK.3*

3. Turbid; muddy; feculent; not clear; as, the water of a river is thick after a rain.*NWAD THICK.4*

4. Noting the diameter of a body; as a piece of timber seven inches thick.*NWAD THICK.5*

My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins. *1 Kings 12:10*.*NWAD THICK.6*

5. Having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual; as a thick plank; thick cloth; thick paper.*NWAD THICK.7*

6. Close; crowded with trees or other objects; as a thick forest or

wood; thick grass; thick corn.*NWAD THICK.8*

The people were gathered thick together.*NWAD THICK.9*

7. Frequent; following each other in quick succession. The shot flew thick as hail.*NWAD THICK.10*

Favors came thick upon him.*NWAD THICK.11*

Not thicker billows beat the Libyan main.*NWAD THICK.12*

8. Set with things close to each other; not easily pervious.*NWAD THICK.13*

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood.*NWAD THICK.14*

9. Not having due distinction of syllables or good articulation; as a thick utterance.*NWAD THICK.15*

He speaks too thick.*NWAD THICK.16*

10. Dull; somewhat deaf; as thick of hearing.*NWAD THICK.17*

THICK, *n.* The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest.

In the thick of the dust and smoke he presently entered his men.*NWAD THICK.19*

1. A thicket. [Not in use.]*NWAD THICK.20*

Thick and thin, whatever is in the way.*NWAD THICK.21*

Through thick and thin she follow'd him.*NWAD THICK.22*

THICK, *adv.* Frequently; fast.

I hear the trampling of thick beating feet.*NWAD THICK.24*

1. Closely; as a plat of ground thick sown.*NWAD THICK.25*

2. To a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual; as a bed covered thick with tan; land covered thick with manure.*NWAD*

THICK.26

Thick and threefold, in quick succession, or in great numbers. [Not in use.]*NWAD THICK.27*

THICK, *v.i.* To become thick or dense. [Not used.]

THICKEN, *v.t.* thik'n. To make thick or dense.

1. To make close; to fill up interstices; as, to thicken cloth.*NWAD THICKEN.2*

2. To make concrete; to inspissate; as, to thicken paint, mortar or a liquid.*NWAD THICKEN.3*

3. To strengthen; to confirm.*NWAD THICKEN.4*

And this may help to thicken other proofs. [Not used.]*NWAD THICKEN.5*

4. To make frequent, or more frequent; as, to thicken blows.*NWAD THICKEN.6*

5. To make close, or more close; to make more numerous; as, to thicken the ranks.*NWAD THICKEN.7*

THICKEN, *v.i.* thik'n. To become thick or more thick; to become dense; as, the fog thickens.

1. To become dark or obscure.*NWAD THICKEN.9*

Thy luster thickens*NWAD THICKEN.10*

When he shines by.*NWAD THICKEN.11*

2. To concrete; to be consolidated; as, the juices of plants thicken into wood.*NWAD THICKEN.12*

3. To be inspissated; as, vegetable juices thicken, as the more volatile parts are evaporated.*NWAD THICKEN.13*

4. To become close, or more close or numerous.*NWAD THICKEN.14*

The press of people thickens to the court.*NWAD THICKEN.15*

5. To become quick and animated.*NWAD THICKEN.16*

The combat thickens.*NWAD THICKEN.17*

6. To become more numerous; to press; to be crowded. Proofs of the fact thicken upon us at every step.*NWAD THICKEN.18*

THICKENED, *pp.* Made dense, or more dense; made more close or compact; made more frequent; inspissated.

THICKENING, *ppr.* Making dense or more dense, more close, or more frequent; inspissating.

THICKENING, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.

THICKET, *n.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set; as a ram caught in a thicket. *Genesis 22:13*.

THICKHEADED, *a.* Having a thick skull; dull; stupid.

THICKISH, *a.* Somewhat thick.

THICKLY, *adv.* Deeply; to great depth.

1. Closely; compactly.*NWAD THICKLY.2*

2. In quick succession.*NWAD THICKLY.3*

THICKNESS, *n.* The state of being thick; denseness; density; as the thickness of fog, vapor or clouds.

1. The state of being concrete or inspissated; consistence; spissitude; as the thickness of paint or mortar; the thickness of honey; the thickness of the blood.*NWAD THICKNESS.2*

2. The extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface; as the thickness of a tree; the thickness of a board; the thickness of the hand; the thickness of a layer of earth.*NWAD THICKNESS.3*

3. Closeness of the parts; the state of being crowded or near; as the thickness of trees in a forest; the thickness of a wood.*NWAD THICKNESS.4*

4. The state of being close, dense or impervious; as the thickness of shades.*NWAD THICKNESS.5*

5. Dullness of the sense of hearing; want of quickness or acuteness; as thickness of hearing.*NWAD THICKNESS.6*

THICKSET, *a.* [thick and set.] Close planted; as a thickset wood.

1. Having a short thick body.*NWAD THICKSET.2*

THICKSKULL, *n.* [thick and skull.] Dullness; or a dull person; a blockhead.

THICKSKULLED, *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

THICKSKIN, *n.* [thick and skin.] A coarse gross person; a blockhead.

THICKSPRUNG, *a.* [thick and sprung.] Sprung up close together.

THIEF, *n. plu.* thieves.

1. One who secretly, unlawfully and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another. The thief takes the property of another privately; the robber by open force.*NWAD THIEF.2*

2. One who takes the property of another wrongfully, either secretly or by violence. *Job 30:5*.*NWAD THIEF.3*

3. One who seduces by false doctrine. *John 10:1*.*NWAD THIEF.4*

4. One who makes it his business to cheat and defraud; as a den of thieves. *Matthew 21:13*.*NWAD THIEF.5*

5. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle.*NWAD THIEF.6*

THIEF-CATCHER, *n.* [thief and catch.] One who catches thieves, or whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice.

THIEF-LEADER, *n.* [thief and lead.] One who leads or takes a thief. [Not much used.]

THIEF-TAKER, *n.* [thief and taker.] One whose business is to find and take thieves and bring them to justice.

THIEVE, *v.i.* [from thief.] To steal; to practice theft.

THIEVERY, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft. [See *Theft*.]

Among the Spartans, thievery was a practice morally good and honest.*NWAD THIEVERY.2*

1. That which is stolen.*NWAD THIEVERY.3*

THIEVISH, *a.* Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft; as a thievish boy.

Or with a base and boist'rous sword enforce*NWAD THIEVISH.2*

A thievish living on the common road.*NWAD THIEVISH.3*

1. Secret; sly; acting by stealth; as thievish minutes.*NWAD THIEVISH.4*

2. Partaking of the nature of theft; as a thievish practice.*NWAD THIEVISH.5*

THIEVISHLY, *adv.* In a thievish manner; by theft.

THIEVISHNESS, *n.* The disposition to steal.

1. The practice or habit of stealing.*NWAD THIEVISHNESS.2*

THIGH, *n.* That part of men, quadrupeds and fowls, which is between the leg and the trunk.

As the word signifies, it is the thick part of the lower limbs.*NWAD THIGH.2*

THILK, *pron.* The same.

THILL, *n.* The shaft of a cart, gig or other carriage. The thills are the two pieces of timber extending from the body of the carriage on each side of the last horse, by which the carriage is supported in a horizontal position.

THILLER, THILL-HORSE, *n.* The horse which goes between the thills or shafts, and supports them. In a team, the last horse.

THIMBLE, *n.* [I know not the origin or primary sense of this word. Possibly it may be from thumb.]

1. A kind of cap or cover for the finger, usually made of metal, used by tailors and seamstresses for driving the needle through cloth.*NWAD THIMBLE.2*

2. In sea language, an iron ring with a hollow or groove round its whole circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it.*NWAD THIMBLE.3*

THIME. [See *Thyme*.]

THIN, *a.* [L. tenuis; Gr. narrow.]

1. Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite; as a thin plate of metal; thin paper; a thin board; a thin covering.*NWAD THIN.2*

2. Rare; not dense; applied to fluids or to soft mixtures; as thin blood; thin milk; thin air.*NWAD THIN.3*

In the day, when the air is more thin.*NWAD THIN.4*

3. Not close; not crowded; not filling the space; not having the individuals that compose the thing in a close or compact state; as, the trees of a forest are thin; the corn or grass is thin. A thin audience in church is not uncommon. Important legislative business should not be transacted in a thin house.*NWAD THIN.5*

4. Not full or well grown.*NWAD THIN.6*

Seven thin ears. *Genesis 41:6*.*NWAD THIN.7*

5. Slim; small; slender; lean. A person becomes thin by disease. Some animals are naturally thin.*NWAD THIN.8*

6. Exile; small; fine; not full.*NWAD THIN.9*

Thin hollow sounds, and lamentable screams.*NWAD THIN.10*

7. Not thick or close; of a loose texture; not impervious to the sight; as a thin vail.*NWAD THIN.11*

8. Not crowded or well stocked; not abounding.*NWAD THIN.12*

Ferrara is very large, but extremely thin of people.*NWAD THIN.13*

9. Slight; not sufficient for a covering; as a thin disguise.*NWAD THIN.14*

THIN, *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state; as seed sown thin.

Spain is thin sown as people.*NWAD THIN.16*

THIN, *v.t.* [L. tenuo. See *Attenuate*.]

1. To make thin; to make rare or less thick; to attenuate; as, to thin the blood.*NWAD THIN.18*

2. To make less close, crowded or numerous; as, to thin the ranks of an enemy; to thin the trees or shrubs of a thicket.*NWAD THIN.19*

3. To attenuate; to rarefy; to make less dense; as, to thin the air; to thin the vapors.*NWAD THIN.20*

THINE, pronominal adj. Thy; belonging to thee; relating to thee; being the property of thee. It was formerly used for thy, before a vowel.

Then thou mightest eat grapes thy fill, at thine own pleasure. *Deuteronomy 23:24*.*NWAD THINE.2*

But in common usage, thy is now used before a vowel in all cases.*NWAD THINE.3*

The principal use of thine now is when a verb is interposed between this word and the noun to which it refers. I will not take any thing that is thine. Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory.*NWAD THINE.4*

In the following passage, thine is used as a substitute for thy righteousness.*NWAD THINE.5*

I will make mention of thy righteousness, even of thine only. *Psalm 71:16*.*NWAD THINE.6*

In some cases, it is preceded by the sign of the possessive case, like nouns, and is then also to be considered as a substitute.*NWAD THINE.7*

If any of thine be driven out to the utmost parts of heaven--*Deuteronomy 30:4*.*NWAD THINE.8*

It is to be observed that thine, like thou, is used only in the solemn style. In familiar and common language, your and yours are always used in the singular number as well as the plural.*NWAD THINE.9*

THING, *n.* [The primary sense of thing is that which comes, falls or happens, like event, from L. evenio.]

1. An event or action; that which happens or falls out, or that which is done, told or proposed. This is the general signification of the word in the Scriptures; as after these things, that is, events.*NWAD*

THING.2

And the thing was very grievous in Abraham's sight, because of his son. *Genesis 21:11*.*NWAD THING.3*

Then Laban and Bethuel answered and said, the thing proceedeth from the Lord. *Genesis 24:50*.*NWAD THING.4*

And Jacob said, all these things are against me. *Genesis 42:36*.*NWAD THING.5*

I will tell you by what authority I do these things. *Matthew 21:24*.*NWAD THING.6*

These things said Esaias when he saw his glory. *John 12:41*.*NWAD THING.7*

In learning French, choose such books as will teach you things as well as language.*NWAD THING.8*

2. Any substance; that which is created; any particular article or commodity.*NWAD THING.9*

He sent after this manner; ten asses laden with the good things of Egypt-- *Genesis 45:23*.*NWAD THING.10*

They took the things which Micah had made. *Judges 18:27*.*NWAD THING.11*

3. An animal; as every living thing; every creeping thing. *Genesis 1:24*.*NWAD THING.12*

[This application of the word is improper, but common in popular and vulgar language.]*NWAD THING.13*

4. A portion or part; something.*NWAD THING.14*

Wicked men who understand any thing of wisdom--*NWAD THING.15*

5. In contempt.*NWAD THING.16*

I have a thing in prose.*NWAD THING.17*

6. Used of persons in contempt.*NWAD THING.18*

See, sons, what things you are,*NWAD THING.19*

The poor thing sigh'd.*NWAD THING.20*

I'll be this abject thing no more.*NWAD THING.21*

7. Used in a sense of honor.*NWAD THING.22*

I see thee here,*NWAD THING.23*

Thou noble thing!*NWAD THING.24*

THINK, *v.i. pret.* and *pp.* thought, *pron.* thaut. [L. duco.]

1. To have the mind occupied on some subject; to have ideas, or to revolve ideas in the mind.*NWAD THINK.2*

--For that I am*NWAD THINK.3*

I know, because I think.*NWAD THINK.4*

These are not matters to be slightly thought on.*NWAD THINK.5*

2. To judge; to conclude; to hold as a settled opinion. I think it will rain tomorrow. I think it not best to proceed on our journey.*NWAD THINK.6*

Let them marry to whom they think best. *Numbers 36:6*.*NWAD THINK.7*

3. To intend.*NWAD THINK.8*

Thou thought'st to help me.*NWAD THINK.9*

I thought to promote thee to great honor. *Numbers 24:11*.*NWAD THINK.10*

4. To imagine; to suppose; to fancy.*NWAD THINK.11*

Edmund, I think, is gone*NWAD THINK.12*

In pity of his misery, to dispatch*NWAD THINK.13*

His ‘nighted life.*NWAD THINK.14*

Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall. *1 Corinthians 10:12*.*NWAD THINK.15*

5. To muse; to meditate.*NWAD THINK.16*

While Peter thought on the vision-- *Acts 10:19*.*NWAD THINK.17*

Think much, speak little.*NWAD THINK.18*

6. To reflect; to recollect or call to mind.*NWAD THINK.19*

And when Peter thought thereon, he wept. *Mark 14:72*.*NWAD THINK.20*

7. To consider; to deliberate. Think how this thing could happen.*NWAD THINK.21*

He thought within himself, saying, what shall I do? *Luke 12:17*.*NWAD THINK.22*

8. To presume.*NWAD THINK.23*

Think not to say within yourselves, we have Abraham to our father-- *Matthew 3:9*.*NWAD THINK.24*

9. To believe; to esteem.*NWAD THINK.25*

To think on or upon, to muse on; to meditate on.*NWAD THINK.26*

If there by any virtue, and if there by any praise, think on these things. *Philippians 4:8*.*NWAD THINK.27*

1. To light on by meditation. He has just thought on an expedient that will answer the purpose.*NWAD THINK.28*

2. To remember with favor.*NWAD THINK.29*

Think upon me, my God, for good. *Nehemiah 5:19*.*NWAD THINK.30*

To think of, to have ideas come into the mind. He thought of what you told him. I would have sent the books, but I did not think of it.*NWAD THINK.31*

To think well of, to hold in esteem; to esteem.*NWAD THINK.32*

THINK, *v.t.* To conceive; to imagine.

Charity--thinketh no evil. *1 Corinthians 13:5*.*NWAD THINK.34*

1. To believe; to consider; to esteem.*NWAD THINK.35*

Nor think superfluous others' aid.*NWAD THINK.36*

2. To seem or appear, as in the phrases, me thinketh or methinks, and methought. These are genuine Saxon phrases, equivalent to it seems to me, it seemed to me. In these expressions, me is actually in the dative case; almost the only instance remaining in the language. Sax "genoh thuht," satis visum est, it appeared enough or sufficient; "me thineth," mihi videtur, it seems to me; I perceive.*NWAD THINK.37*

To think much, to grudge.*NWAD THINK.38*

He thought not much to clothe his enemies.*NWAD THINK.39*

To think much of, to hold in high esteem.*NWAD THINK.40*

To think scorn, to disdain. *Esther 3:6*.*NWAD THINK.41*

THINKER, *n.* One who thinks; but chiefly, one who thinks in a particular manner; as a close thinker; a deep thinker; a coherent thinker.

THINKING, *ppr.* Having ideas; supposing; judging; imagining; intending; meditating.

1. *a.* Having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular

train of ideas.*NWAD THINKING.2*

Man is a thinking being.*NWAD THINKING.3*

THINKING, *n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

I heard a bird so sing,*NWAD THINKING.5*

Whose music, to my thinking, pleas'd the king.*NWAD THINKING.6*

THINLY, *adv.* [from thin.] In a loose scattered manner; not thickly; as ground thinly planted with trees; a country thinly inhabited.

THINNESS, *n.* The state of being thin; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite; as the thinness of ice; the thinness of a plate; the thinness of the skin.

1. Tenuity; rareness; as the thinness of air or other fluid.*NWAD THINNESS.2*

2. A state approaching to fluidity, or even fluidity; opposed to spissitude; as the thinness of honey, of white wash or of paint.*NWAD THINNESS.3*

3. Exility; as the thinness of a point.*NWAD THINNESS.4*

4. Rareness; a scattered state; paucity; as the thinness of trees in a forest; the thinness of inhabitants.*NWAD THINNESS.5*

THIRD, *a.* thurd. [L. tertius.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three. The third hour in the day among the ancients, was nine o'clock in the morning.

Third estate, in the British nation, is the commons; or in the legislature, the house of commons.*NWAD THIRD.2*

Third order, among the Catholics, is a sort of religious order that observes the same rule and the same manner of life in proportion as some other two orders previously instituted; as the third order of

Franciscans, instituted by St. Francis in 1221.*NWAD THIRD.3*

Third point or tierce point, in architecture, the point of section in the vertex of an equilateral triangle.*NWAD THIRD.4*

Third rate, in navies. A third rate ship carries from 64 to 80 guns.*NWAD THIRD.5*

Third sound, in music. See the noun Third.*NWAD THIRD.6*

THIRD, *n.* thurd. The third part of any thing. A man takes land and tills it for one third of the produce; the owner taking two thirds.

1. The sixtieth part of a second of time.*NWAD THIRD.8*

2. In music, an interval containing three diatonic sounds; the major composed to two tones, called by the Greeks ditone, and the minor called hemiditone, consisting of a tone and a half.*NWAD THIRD.9*

THIRDBOROUGH, *n.* thurd'burro. [third and borough.]

An under constable.*NWAD THIRDBOROUGH.2*

THIRDINGS, *n.* The third year of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot, within the manor of Turfat in Herefordshire.

THIRDLY, *adv.* In the third place.

THIRDS, *n. plu.* The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which by law the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life.

THIRL, *v.t.* thurl. To bore; to perforate. It is now written *drill* and *thrill*. [See these words, and see *Nostril*.]

THIRLAGE, *n.* thurl'age. In English customs, the right which the owner of a mill possesses by contract or law, to compel the tenants of a certain district to bring all their grain to his mill for grinding.

THIRST, *n.* thurst. [L. torreo.]

1. A painful sensation of the throat or fauces, occasioned by the want of drink.*NWAD THIRST.2*

Wherefore is it that thou hast brought us out of Egypt, to kill us and our children and our cattle with thirst? *Exodus 17:3*.*NWAD THIRST.3*

2. A vehement desire of drink. *Psalm 104:11*.*NWAD THIRST.4*

3. A want and eager desire after any thing.*NWAD THIRST.5*

Thirst of worldly good.*NWAD THIRST.6*

Thirst of knowledge.*NWAD THIRST.7*

Thirst of praise.*NWAD THIRST.8*

Thirst after happiness.*NWAD THIRST.9*

But for is now more generally used after thirst; as a thirst for worldly honors; a thirst for praise.*NWAD THIRST.10*

4. Dryness; drouth.*NWAD THIRST.11*

The rapid current, through veins*NWAD THIRST.12*

Of porous earth with kindly thirst updrawn,*NWAD THIRST.13*

Rose a fresh fountain--*NWAD THIRST.14*

THIRST, *v.i.* thurst.

1. To experience a painful sensation of the throat or fauces for want of drink.*NWAD THIRST.16*

The people thirsted there for water. *Exodus 17:3*.*NWAD THIRST.17*

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing.*NWAD THIRST.18*

My soul thirsteth for the living God. *Psalm 42:2*.*NWAD THIRST.19*

THIRST, *v.t.* To want to drink; as, to thirst blood. [Not English.]

THIRSTINESS, *n.* [form thirsty.]

The state of being thirsty; thirst.*NWAD THIRSTINESS.2*

THIRSTING, *ppr.* Feeling pain for want of drink; having eager desire.

THIRSTY, *a.* [from thirst.] Feeling a painful sensation of the throat or fauces for want of drink.

Give me a little water, for I am thirsty. *Judges 4:19*.*NWAD THIRSTY.2*

I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink. *Matthew 25:42*.*NWAD THIRSTY.3*

1. Very dry; having no moisture; parched.*NWAD THIRSTY.4*

The thirsty land shall become springs of water. *Isaiah 35:7*.*NWAD THIRSTY.5*

2. Having a vehement desire of any thing; as in blood-thirsty. *Isaiah 44:3*; *Isaiah 65:13*.*NWAD THIRSTY.6*

THIRTEEN, *a.* thur'teen. Ten and three; as thirteen times.

THIRTEENTH, *a.* thur'teenth. [supra.] The third after the tenth; the ordinal of thirteen; as the thirteenth day of the month.

THIRTEENTH, *n.* thur'teenth. In music, an interval forming the octave of the sixth, or sixth of the octave.

THIRTIETH, *a.* thur'tieth. [from thirty.] The tenth threefold; the ordinal of thirty; as the thirtieth day of the month.

THIRTY, *a.* thur'ty. Thrice ten; ten three times repeated; or twenty and ten. The month of June consists of thirty days. Joseph was thirty years old when he stood before Pharaoh.

THIS, definitive adjective or substitute. *plu.* these.

1. This is a definitive, or definitive adjective, denoting something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned. Is this your younger brother? What trespass is this which ye have committed?*NWAD THIS.2*

Who did sin, this man or his parents, that he was born blind? *John 9:2*.*NWAD THIS.3*

When they heard this, they were pricked to the heart. *Acts 2:37*.*NWAD THIS.4*

In the latter passage, this is a substitute for what had preceded, the discourse of Peter just delivered. In like manner, this often represents a word, a sentence or clause, or a series of sentences of events.*NWAD THIS.5*

In some cases, it refers to what is future, or to be immediately related.*NWAD THIS.6*

But know this, that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. *Matthew 24:43*.*NWAD THIS.7*

Here this refers to the whole subsequent member of the sentence.*NWAD THIS.8*

2. By this, is used elliptically for by this time; as, by this the mail has arrived.*NWAD THIS.9*

3. This is used with words denoting time past; as, I have taken no snuff for this month; and often with plural words. I have not wept this forty years.*NWAD THIS.10*

In this case, this, in the singular, refers to the whole term of time, or period; this period of forty years.*NWAD THIS.11*

4. This is opposed to that.*NWAD THIS.12*

This way and that the wav'ring sails they bend.*NWAD THIS.13*

A body of this or that denomination is produced.*NWAD THIS.14*

This and that, in this use, denote difference indefinitely.*NWAD THIS.15*

5. When this and that refer to different things before expressed, this refers to the thing last mentioned, and that to the thing first mentioned. [See *These*.]*NWAD THIS.16*

Their judgment in this we may not, and in that we need not, follow.*NWAD THIS.17*

6. It is sometimes opposed to other.*NWAD THIS.18*

Consider the arguments which the author had to write this, or to design the other, before you arraign him.*NWAD THIS.19*

THISTLE, *n.* this'l. The common name of numerous prickly plants of the class Syngenesia, and several genera; as the common corn thistle, or Canada thistle, of the genus Serratula or Cnicus; the spear thistle of the genus Cnicus; the milk thistle of the genus Carduus; the blessed thistle of the genus Centaurea; the globe thistle of the genus Echinops; the cotton thistle of the genus Onopordon; and the sow thistle of the genus Sonchus. The name is also given to other prickly plants not of the class Syngenesia; as the fuller's thistle or teasel of the genus Dipsacus, and the melon thistle and torch thistle of the genus Cactus.

One species of thistle, (Cnicus arvensis,) grows in fields among grain, and is extremely troublesome to farmers. It is called in America the Canada thistle, as it first appeared in Canada, where it was probably introduced from France, as it abounds in Normandy, and also in England. A larger species in America (Cnicus lanceolatus,) is indigenous, but it spreads slowly and gives no trouble.*NWAD THISTLE.2*

Thorns also and thistles shall it bring froth to thee. *Genesis 3:18*.*NWAD THISTLE.3*

THISTLY, *a.* this'ly. Overgrown with thistles; as thistly ground.

THITHER, *adv.* To that place; opposed to hither.

This city is near, O let me escape thither. *Genesis 19:20*.*NWAD THITHER.2*

Where I am, thither ye cannot come. *John 7:34, 36*.*NWAD THITHER.3*

1. To that end or point.*NWAD THITHER.4*

Hither and thither, to this place and to that; one way and another.*NWAD THITHER.5*

THITHERWARD, *adv.* [thither and ward.] Toward that place.

They shall ask the way to Zion, with their faces thitherward. *Jeremiah 50:5*.*NWAD THITHERWARD.2*

THO, a contraction of though. [See *Though*.]

1. Tho, for sax. thonne, then. [Not in use.]*NWAD THO.2*

THOLE, *n.*

1. A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the row-lock, when used in rowing.*NWAD THOLE.2*

2. The pin or handle of a sythe-snath.*NWAD THOLE.3*

THOLE, *v.t.* [L. tollo, tolero.]

To bear; to endure; to undergo.*NWAD THOLE.5*

THOLE, *v.i.* [supra.] To wait. [Local.]

THOLE, *n.* [L. tholus.] The roof of a temple. [Not used or local.]

THOMAISM, THOMISM, *n.* The doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace.

THOMIST, ***n.*** **A follower of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to the Scotists.**

THOMSONITE, ***n.*** **[from Thomson.] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring generally in masses of a radiated structure.**

THONG, ***n.*** **A strap of leather, used for fastening any thing.**

And nails for loosen'd spears, and thongs for shields provide.*NWAD THONG.2*

THORACIC, ***a.*** **[L. thorax, the breast.] Pertaining to the breast; as the thoracic arteries.**

The thoracic duct, is the trunk of the absorbent vessels. It runs up along the spine from the receptacle of the chyle to the left subclavian vein, in which it terminates.*NWAD THORACIC.2*

THORACICS, ***n. plu.*** **In ichthyology, an order of bony fishes, respiring by means of gills only, the character of which is that the bronchia are ossiculated, and the ventral fins are placed underneath the thorax, or beneath the pectoral fins.**

THORAL, ***a.*** **[L. thorus, or rather torus.] Pertaining to a bed.**

THORAX, ***n.*** **[L.] In anatomy, that part of the human skeleton which consists of the bones of the chest; also, the cavity of the chest.**

THORINA, ***n.*** **A newly discovered earth, resembling zirconia, found in gadolinite by Berzelius.**

THORN, ***n.***

1. A tree or shrub armed with spines or sharp ligneous shoots; as the black thorn; white thorn, etc. The word is sometimes applied to a bush with prickles; as a rose on a thorn.*NWAD THORN.2*

2. A sharp ligneous or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a spine. Thorn differs from prickle; the latter being applied to the sharp points issuing from the bark of a plant and not attached to the wood, as in the rose and bramble. But in common usage, thorn is applied to the prickle of the rose, and in fact the two words are used promiscuously.*NWAD THORN.3*

3. Any thing troublesome. St. Paul had a thorn in the flesh. *2 Corinthians 12:7*; *Numbers 33:55*.*NWAD THORN.4*

4. In Scripture, great difficulties and impediments.*NWAD THORN.5*

I will hedge up thy way with thorns. *Hosea 2:6*.*NWAD THORN.6*

5. Worldly cares; things which prevent the growth of good principles. *Matthew 13:22*.*NWAD THORN.7*

THORN-APPLE, *n.* [thorn and apple.] A plant of the genus Datura; a popular name of the Datura Stramonium, or apple of Peru.

THORN-BACK, *n.* [thorn and back.] A fish of the ray kind, which has prickles on its back.

THORN-BUSH, *n.* A shrub that produces thorns.

THORN-BUT, *n.* A fish, a but or turbot.

THORN-HEDGE, *n.* [thorn and hedge.] A hedge or fence consisting of thorn.

THORNLESS, *a.* Destitute of thorns; as a thornless shrub or tree.

THORNY, *a.* Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns; as a thorny wood; a thorny tree; a thorny diadem or crown.

1. Troublesome; vexatious; harassing; perplexing; as thorny care; the thorny path of vice.*NWAD THORNY.2*

2. Sharp; pricking; vexatious; as thorny points.*NWAD THORNY.3*

THORNY REST-HARROW, *n.* A plant.

THORNY-TREFOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Fagonia.

THOROUGH, *a.* thur'ro.

1. Literally, passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect; as a thorough reformation; thorough work; a thorough translator; a thorough poet.*NWAD THOROUGH.2*

2. Passing through; as thorough lights in a house.*NWAD THOROUGH.3*

THOROUGH, *prep.* thur'ro. From side to side, or from end to end.

1. By means of. [Not now used.] [See *Through*.]*NWAD THOROUGH.5*

THOROUGH, *n.* thur'ro. An inter-furrow between two ridges.

THOROUGH-BASE, *n.* thur'ro-base. [thorough and base.] In music, an accompaniment to a continued base by figures.

THOROUGH-BRED, *a.* thur'ro-bred. [thorough and bred.] Completely taught or accomplished.

THOROUGH-FARE, *n.* thur'ro-fare. [thorough and fare.]

1. A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way.*NWAD THOROUGH-FARE.2*

2. Power of passing.*NWAD THOROUGH-FARE.3*

THOROUGHLY, *adv.* thur'roly. Fully; entirely; completely; as a room thoroughly swept; a business thoroughly performed. Let the matter be thoroughly sifted. Let every part of the work be thoroughly finished.

THOROUGH-PACED, ***a.*** **thur'ro-paced. [thorough and paced.]**

Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths; as a thorough-paced tory or whig.*NWAD THOROUGH-PACED.2*

THOROUGH-SPED, ***a.*** **thur'ro-sped. [thorough and sped.]**

Fully accomplished; thorough-paced.*NWAD THOROUGH-SPED.2*

THOROUGH-STITCH, ***adv.*** **thur'ro-stitch. [thorough and stitch.] completely; going the whole length of any business. [Not elegant.]**

THOROUGH-WAX, ***n.*** **thur'ro-wax. [thorough and wax.]**

A plant of the genus Bupleurum.*NWAD THOROUGH-WAX.2*

THOROUGH-WORT, ***n.*** **thur'ro-wort. The popular name of a plant, the Eupatorium perfoliatum, a native of N. America. It is valued in medicine.**

THORP, [L. tribus.] The primary sense is probably a house, a habitation, from fixedness; hence a hamlet, a village, a tribe; as in rude ages the dwelling of the head of a family was soon surrounded by the houses of his children and descendants. In our language, it occurs now only in names of places and persons.

THOS, ***n.*** **An animal of the wolf kind, but larger than the common wolf. It is common Surinam. It preys on poultry and water fowls.**

THOSE, ***pron.*** **s as z.** ***plu.*** **of that; as those men; those temples. When those and these are used in reference to two things or collections of things, those refers to the first mentioned, as these does to the last mentioned. [See** ***These*****, and the example there given.]**

THOU, ***pron.*** **in the obj. thee. The second personal pronoun, in**

the singular number; the pronoun which is used in addressing persons in the solemn style.

Art thou he that should come? *Matthew 11:3*.*NWAD THOU.2*

I will fear no evil, for thou art with me. *Psalm 23:4*.*NWAD THOU.3*

Thou is used only in the solemn style, unless in very familiar language, and by the Quakers.*NWAD THOU.4*

THOU, *v.t.* To treat with familiarity.

If thou thouest him some thrice, it shall not be amiss.*NWAD THOU.6*

THOU, *v.i.* To use thou and thee in discourse.

THOUGH, *v.i.* tho.

1. Grant; admit; allow. “If thy brother be waxen poor--thou shalt relieve him; yea, though he be a stranger.” Grant or admit the fact that he is stranger, yet thou shalt relieve him. *Leviticus 25:35*.*NWAD THOUGH.2*

Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him. *Job 13:15*.*NWAD THOUGH.3*

That is, grant or admit that he shall slay me, yet will I trust in him.*NWAD THOUGH.4*

Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished. *Proverbs 11:21*.*NWAD THOUGH.5*

That is, admit the fact that the wicked unite their strength, yet this will not save them from punishment.*NWAD THOUGH.6*

Not that I so affirm, though so it seem.*NWAD THOUGH.7*

That is, grant that it seems so, yet I do not so affirm.*NWAD THOUGH.8*

2. Used with as.*NWAD THOUGH.9*

In the vine were three branches, and it was as though it budded. *Genesis 40:10*.*NWAD THOUGH.10*

So we use as if; it was as if it budded; and if is gif, give. The appearance was like the real fact, if admitted or true.*NWAD THOUGH.11*

3. It is used in familiar language, at the end of a sentence.*NWAD THOUGH.12*

A good cause would do well though.*NWAD THOUGH.13*

This is generally or always elliptical, referring to some expression preceding or understood.*NWAD THOUGH.14*

4. It is compounded with all, in *although*, which see.*NWAD THOUGH.15*

THOUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of think; pronounced thaut.

THOUGHT, *a.* thaut. [primarily the passive participle of think, supra.]

1. Properly, that which the mind thinks. Thought is either the act or operation of the mind, when attending to a particular subject or thing or it is the idea consequent on that operation.*NWAD THOUGHT.3*

We say, a man's thoughts are employed on government, on religion, on trade or arts, or his thoughts are employed on his dress or his means of living. By this we mean that the mind is directed to that particular subject or object; that is, according to the literal import of the verb think, the mind, the intellectual part of man, is set upon such an object, it holds it in view or contemplation, or it extends to it, it stretches to it.*NWAD THOUGHT.4*

Thought cannot be superadded to matter, so as in any sense to render it true that matter can become cogitative.*NWAD THOUGHT.5*

2. Idea; conception. I wish to convey my thoughts to another person. I employ words that express my thoughts, so that he may have the same ideas; in this case, our thoughts will be alike.*NWAD THOUGHT.6*

3. Fancy; conceit; something framed by the imagination.*NWAD THOUGHT.7*

Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to choose or reject.*NWAD THOUGHT.8*

4. Reflection; particular consideration.*NWAD THOUGHT.9*

Why do you keep alone?*NWAD THOUGHT.10*

Using those thoughts which should have died*NWAD THOUGHT.11*

With them they think on.*NWAD THOUGHT.12*

5. Opinion; judgment.*NWAD THOUGHT.13*

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his thoughts.*NWAD THOUGHT.14*

6. Meditation; serious consideration.*NWAD THOUGHT.15*

Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,*NWAD THOUGHT.16*

Proceeds from want of sense or want of thought.*NWAD THOUGHT.17*

7. Design; purpose.*NWAD THOUGHT.18*

All their thoughts are against me for evil. *Psalms 56:5*; *Psalms 33:11*; *Jeremiah 29:11*.*NWAD THOUGHT.19*

8. Silent contemplation.*NWAD THOUGHT.20*

9. Solicitude; care; concern.*NWAD THOUGHT.21*

Hawis was put in trouble, and died with thought and anguish before his business came to an end.*NWAD THOUGHT.22*

10. Inward reasoning; the workings of conscience.*NWAD THOUGHT.23*

Their thoughts the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another. *Romans 2:15*.*NWAD THOUGHT.24*

11. A small degree or quantity; as a thought longer; a thought better. [Not in use.]*NWAD THOUGHT.25*

To take thought, to be solicitous or anxious. *Matthew 6:34*.*NWAD THOUGHT.26*

THOUGHTFUL, *a.* Full of thought; contemplative; employed in meditation; as a man of thoughtful mind.

1. Attentive; careful; having the mind directed to an object; as thoughtful of gain.*NWAD THOUGHTFUL.2*

2. Promoting serious thought; favorable to musing or meditation.*NWAD THOUGHTFUL.3*

War, horrid war, your thoughtful walks invades.*NWAD THOUGHTFUL.4*

3. Anxious; solicitous.*NWAD THOUGHTFUL.5*

Around her crowd distrust and doubt and fear,*NWAD THOUGHTFUL.6*

And thoughtful foresight, and tormenting care.*NWAD THOUGHTFUL.7*

THOUGHTFULLY, *adv.* With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, *n.* Deep meditation.

1. Serious attention to spiritual concerns.*NWAD THOUGHTFULNESS.2*

2. Anxiety; solicitude.*NWAD THOUGHTFULNESS.3*

THOUGHTLESS, *a.* Heedless; careless; negligent.

Thoughtless of the future.*NWAD THOUGHTLESS.2*

1. Gay; dissipated.*NWAD THOUGHTLESS.3*

2. Stupid; dull.*NWAD THOUGHTLESS.4*

Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain.*NWAD THOUGHTLESS.5*

THOUGHTLESSLY, *adv.* Without thought; carelessly; stupidly.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, *n.* Want of thought; heedlessness; carelessness; inattention.

THOUGHTSICK, *a.* [thought and sick.] Uneasy with reflection.

THOUSAND, *a.* s as z.

1. Denoting the number of ten hundred.*NWAD THOUSAND.2*

2. Proverbially, denoting a great number indefinitely. It is a thousand chances to one that you succeed.*NWAD THOUSAND.3*

THOUSAND, *n.* The number of ten hundred.

A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand. *Psalm 91:7*.*NWAD THOUSAND.5*

Thousand is sometimes used plurally without the plural termination, as in the passage above, ten thousand; but it often takes the plural termination. In former times, how many thousands perished by famine!*NWAD THOUSAND.6*

THOUSANDTH, *a.* The ordinal of thousand; as the thousandth part of a thing; also proverbially, very numerous.

THOUSANDTH, *n.* The thousandth part of any thing; as two thousandths of a tax.

THOWL. [See *Thole*.]

THRACK, *v.t.* To load or burden. [Not in use.]

THRALL, *n.*

1. A slave.*NWAD THRALL.2*

2. Slavery.*NWAD THRALL.3*

THRALL, *v.t.* To enslave. [Enthrall is in use.]

THRALLDOM, *n.* Slavery; bondage; a state of servitude. The Greeks lived in thralldom under the Turks, nearly four hundred years.

He shall rule, and she in thralldom live.*NWAD THRALLDOM.2*

[This word is in good use.]*NWAD THRALLDOM.3*

THRAPPLE, *n.* The windpipe of an animal. [Not an English word.]

THRASH, *v.t.*

1. To beat out grain from the husk or pericarp with a flail; as, to thrash wheat, rye or oats.*NWAD THRASH.2*

2. To beat corn off from the cob or spike; as, to thrash maiz.*NWAD THRASH.3*

3. To beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub.*NWAD THRASH.4*

THRASH, *v.i.* To practice thrashing; to perform the business of thrashing; as a man who thrashes well.

1. To labor; to drudge.*NWAD THRASH.6*

I rather would be Mevius, thrash for rhymes,*NWAD THRASH.7*

Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times--*NWAD THRASH.8*

THRASHED, *pp.* Beaten out of the husk or off the ear.

1. Freed from the grain by beating.*NWAD THRASHED.2*

THRASHER, *n.* One who thrashes grain.

THRASHING, *ppr.* Beating out of the husk or off the ear; beating soundly with a stick or whip.

THRASHING, *n.* The act of beating out grain with a flail; a sound drubbing.

THRASHING-FLOOR, *n.* [thrash and floor.] A floor or area on which grain is beaten out.

THRASONICAL, *a.* [from Thraso, a boaster in old comedy.]

1. Boasting; given to bragging.*NWAD THRASONICAL.2*

2. Boastful; implying ostentatious display.*NWAD THRASONICAL.3*

THRAVE, *n.* A drove; a herd. [Not in use.]

THRAVE, *n.* The number of two dozen. [Not in use.]

THREAD, THRED, *n.*

1. A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk or other fibrous substance, drawn out to considerable length.*NWAD THREAD.2*

2. The filament of a flower.*NWAD THREAD.3*

3. The filament of any fibrous substance, as of bark.*NWAD THREAD.4*

4. A fine filament or line of gold or silver.*NWAD THREAD.5*

5. Air-threads, the fine white filaments which are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders.*NWAD THREAD.6*

6. Something continued in a long course or tenor; as the thread of a discourse.*NWAD THREAD.7*

7. The prominent spiral part of a screw.*NWAD THREAD.8*

THREAD, THRED, *v.t.* To pass a thread through the eye; as, to thread a needle.

1. To pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.*NWAD THREAD.10*

They would not thread the gates,*NWAD THREAD.11*

Heavy trading ships--threading the Bosporus.*NWAD THREAD.12*

THREADBARE, THREDBARE, *a.* [thread and bare.] Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off; as a threadbare coat; threadbare clothes.

1. Worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest; as a threadbare subject; state topics and threadbare quotations.*NWAD THREADBARE.2*

THREADBARENESS, THREDBARENESS, *n.* The state of being threadbare or trite.

THREADEN, THREDEN, *a.* Made of thread; as threaden sails. [Little used.]

THREAD-SHAPED, THRED-SHAPED, *a.* In botany, filiform.

THREADY, THREDY, *a.* Like thread or filaments; slender.

1. Containing thread.*NWAD THREADY.2*

THREAP, *v.t.* To chide, contend or argue. [Local.]

THREAT, *n.* thret. A menace; denunciation of ill; declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss or

pain on another.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats.*NWAD THREAT.2*

THREAT, *v.t.* thret. To *threaten*, which see. Threat is used only in poetry.

THREATEN, *v.t.* thret'n.

1. To declare the purpose of inflicting punishment, pain or other evil on another, for some sin or offense; to menace. God threatens the finally impenitent with everlasting banishment from his presence.*NWAD THREATEN.2*

2. To menace; to terrify or attempt to terrify by menaces; as for extorting money.*NWAD THREATEN.3*

To send threatening letters is a punishable offense.*NWAD THREATEN.4*

3. To charge or enjoin with menace, or with implied rebuke; or to charge strictly.*NWAD THREATEN.5*

Let us straitly threaten them, that they speak henceforth to no man in his name. *Acts 4:17*.*NWAD THREATEN.6*

4. To menace by action; to present the appearance of coming evil; as, rolling billows threaten to overwhelm us.*NWAD THREATEN.7*

5. To exhibit the appearance of something evil or unpleasant approaching; as, the clouds threaten us with rain or a storm.*NWAD THREATEN.8*

THREATENED, *pp.* thret'nd. Menaced with evil.

THREATENER, *n.* thret'ner. One that threatens.

THREATENING, *ppr.* thret'ning. Menacing; denouncing evil.

1. *a.* Indicating a threat or menace; as a threatening look.*NWAD THREATENING.2*

2. Indicating something impending; as, the weather is threatening; the clouds have a threatening aspect.*NWAD THREATENING.3*

THREATENING, *n.* thret'ning. The act of menacing; a menace; a denunciation of evil, or declaration of a purpose to inflict evil on a person or country, usually for sins and offenses. The prophets are filled with God's threatenings against the rebellious Jews. *Acts 4:29*.

THREATENINGLY, *adv.* thret'ningly. With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner.

THREATFUL, *a.* thret'ful. Full of threats; having a menacing appearance; minacious.

THREE, *a.* [L. tres.]

1. Two and one.*NWAD THREE.2*

I offer thee three things. *2 Samuel 24:12*.*NWAD THREE.3*

2. It is often used like other adjectives, without the noun to which it refers.*NWAD THREE.4*

Abishai--attained not to the first three. *2 Samuel 23:18-19*.*NWAD THREE.5*

3. Proverbially, a small number.*NWAD THREE.6*

Away, thou three-inched fool. [I believe obsolete.]*NWAD THREE.7*

THREE-CAPSULED, *a.* Tricapsular.

THREE-CELLED, *a.* Trilocular.

THREE-CLEFT, *a.* Trifid.

THREE-CORNERED, *a.* [three and corner.]

1. Having three corners or angles; as a three-cornered hat.*NWAD THREE-CORNERED.2*

2. In botany, having three sides, or three prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.*NWAD THREE-CORNERED.3*

THREE-FLOWERED, *a.* [three and flower.]

Bearing three flowers together.*NWAD THREE-FLOWERED.2*

THREEFOLD, *a.* [three and fold.] Three-double; consisting of three; or thrice repeated, as threefold justice.

A threefold cord is not quickly broken. *Ecclesiastes 4:12*.*NWAD THREEFOLD.2*

THREE-GRAINED, *a.* Tricoccous.

THREE-LEAVED, *a.* [three and leaf.] Consisting of three distinct leaflets; as a three-leaved calyx.

THREE-LOBED, *a.* [three and lobe.] A three-lobed leaf, is one that is divided to the middle into three parts, standing wide from each other and having convex margins.

THREE-NERVED, *a.* [three and nerve.] A three-nerved leaf, has three distinct vessels or nerves running longitudinally without branching.

THREE-PARTED, *a.* [three and parted.] Tripartite. A three-parted leaf, is divided into three parts down to the base, but not entirely separate.

THREE-PENCE, *n.* thrip'ence. [three and pence.]

A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny.*NWAD THREE-PENCE.2*

THREE-PENNY, *a.* thrip'enny. Worth three pence only; mean.

THREE-PETALED, *a.* [three and petal.] Tripetalous; consisting of three distinct petals; as a corol.

THREE-PILE, ***n.*** **[three and pile.] An old name for good velvet.**

THREE-PILED, ***a.*** **Set with a thick pile.**

THREE-POINTED, ***a.*** **Tricuspidate.**

THREESCORE, ***a.*** **[three and score.] Thrice twenty; sixty; as threescore years.**

THREE-SEEDED, ***a.*** **[three and seed.] Containing three seeds; as a three-seeded capsule.**

THREE-SIDED, ***a.*** **[three and side.] Having three plane sides; as a three-sided stem, leaf, petiole, peduncle, scape, or pericarp.**

THREE-VALVED, ***a.*** **[three and valve.] Trivalvular; consisting of three valves; opening with three valves; as a three-valved pericarp.**

THRENE, ***n.*** **[Gr.] Lamentation. [Not used.]**

THRENODY, ***n.*** **[Gr. lamentation, and ode.] A song of lamentation.**

THRESH, ***v.t.*** **To thrash. [See** ***Thrash*****.] The latter is the popular pronunciation, but the word is written thrash or thresh, indifferently. [See the derivation and definitions under** ***Thrash*****.]**

THRESHER, ***n.*** **The sea fox.**

THRESHHOLD, ***n.***

1. The door-sill; the plank, stone or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door, particularly of a dwelling house, church, temple or the like; hence, entrance; gate; door.*NWAD THRESHHOLD.2*

2. Entrance; the place or point of entering or beginning. He is now at the threshhold of his argument.*NWAD THRESHHOLD.3*

Many men that stumble at the threshhold.*NWAD THRESHHOLD.4*

THREW, *pret.* of throw.

THRICE, *adv.* [from three; perhaps three, and L. vice.]

1. Three times.*NWAD THRICE.2*

Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice. *Matthew 26:34*.*NWAD THRICE.3*

2. Sometimes used by way of amplification; very.*NWAD THRICE.4*

Thrice noble Lord, let me entreat of you*NWAD THRICE.5*

To pardon me.*NWAD THRICE.6*

THRID, *v.t.* To slide through a narrow passage; to slip, shoot or run through, as a needle, bodkin, or the like.

Some thrid the mazy ringlets of her hair.*NWAD THRID.2*

THRIDDED, *pp.* Slid through.

THRIDDING, *ppr.* Sliding through; causing to pass through.

THRIFT, *n.* [from thrive.] Frugality; good husbandry; economical management in regard to property.

The rest--willing to fall to thrift; prove very good husbands.*NWAD THRIFT.2*

1. Prosperity; success and advance in the acquisition of property; increase of worldly goods; gain.*NWAD THRIFT.3*

I have a mind presages me such thrift.*NWAD THRIFT.4*

2. Vigorous growth, as of a plant.*NWAD THRIFT.5*

3. In botany, a plant of the genus Statice.*NWAD THRIFT.6*

THRIFTILY, *adv.* Frugally; with parsimony.

1. With increase of worldly goods.*NWAD THRIFTILY.2*

THRIFTINESS, *n.* Frugality; good husbandry; as thriftiness to save; thriftiness in preserving one's own.

1. Prosperity in business; increase of property.*NWAD THRIFTINESS.2*

THRIFTLESS, *a.* Having no frugality or good management; profuse; extravagant; not thriving.

THRIFTY, *a.* Frugal; sparing; using economy and good management of property.

I am glad he has so much youth and vigor left, of which he has not been thrifty.*NWAD THRIFTY.2*

1. More generally, thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous in the acquisition of worldly goods; increasing in wealth; as a thrifty farmer or mechanic.*NWAD THRIFTY.3*

2. Thriving; growing rapidly or vigorously; as a plant.*NWAD THRIFTY.4*

3. Well husbanded.*NWAD THRIFTY.5*

I have five hundred crowns,*NWAD THRIFTY.6*

The thrifty hire I sav'd under your father.*NWAD THRIFTY.7*

THRILL, *n.* [See the Verb.] A drill.

1. A warbling. [See *Trill*.]*NWAD THRILL.2*

2. A breathing place or hole.*NWAD THRILL.3*

THRILL, *v.t.*

1. To bore; to drill; to perforate by turning a gimblet or other similar instrument. [But in the literal sense, drill is now chiefly or wholly used. Spenser used it literally in the clause, "with thrilling point of iron brand."]*NWAD THRILL.5*

2. To pierce; to penetrate; as something sharp.*NWAD THRILL.6*

The cruel word her tender heart so thrill'd,*NWAD THRILL.7*

That sudden cold did run through every vein*NWAD THRILL.8*

A servant that he bred, thrill'd with remorse.*NWAD THRILL.9*

THRILL, *v.i.* To pierce; to penetrate; as something sharp; particularly, to cause a tingling sensation that runs through the system with a slight shivering; as, a sharp sound thrills through the whole frame.

A faint cold fear thrills through my veins.*NWAD THRILL.11*

1. To feel a sharp shivering sensation running through the body.*NWAD THRILL.12*

To seek sweet safety out*NWAD THRILL.13*

In vaults and prisons; and to thrill and shake--*NWAD THRILL.14*

THRILLED, *pp.* Penetrated; pierced.

THRILLING, *ppr.* Perforating; drilling.

1. Piercing; penetrating; having the quality of penetrating; passing with a tingling, shivering sensation.*NWAD THRILLING.2*

2. Feeling a tingling, shivering sensation running through the system.*NWAD THRILLING.3*

THRING, *v.t.* To press, crowd or throng. [Not used.]

THRISSA, *n.* A fish of the herring kind.

THRIVE, *v.i.*

1. To prosper by industry, economy and good management of property; to increase in goods and estate. A farmer thrives by good husbandry. When the body of laboring men thrive, we pronounce the state prosperous.*NWAD THRIVE.2*

Diligence and humility is the way to thrive in the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold.*NWAD THRIVE.3*

2. To prosper in any business; to have increase or success.*NWAD THRIVE.4*

O son, why sit we here, each other viewing*NWAD THRIVE.5*

Idly, while Satan our great author thrives?*NWAD THRIVE.6*

They by vices thrive.*NWAD THRIVE.7*

3. To grow; to increase in bulk or stature; to flourish. Young cattle thrive in rich pastures; and trees thrive in a good soil.*NWAD THRIVE.8*

4. To grow; to advance; to increase or advance in any thing

valuable.*NWAD THRIVE.9*

THRIVER, *n.* One that prospers in the acquisition of property.

THRIVING, *ppr.* Prospering in worldly goods.

1 . *a.* Being prosperous or successful; advancing in wealth; increasing; growing; as a thriving mechanic; a thriving trader.*NWAD THRIVING.2*

THRIVINGLY, *adv.* In a prosperous way.

THRIVINGNESS, THRIVING, *n.* Prosperity; growth; increase.

THRO, a contraction of through, not now used.

THROAT, *n.*

1. The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe, or the passages for the food and breath.*NWAD THROAT.2*

In medicine, the fauces; all that hollow or cavity which may be seen when the mouth is wide open.*NWAD THROAT.3*

2. In seamen's language, that end of a gaff which is next the mast.*NWAD THROAT.4*

3. In ship-building, the inside of the knee-timber at the middle or turns of the arms; also, the inner part of the arms of an anchor where they join the shank; and the middle part of a floor-timber.*NWAD THROAT.5*

Throat-brails, brails attached to the gaff, close to the mast.*NWAD THROAT.6*

Throat-halliards, are those that raise the throat of the gaff.*NWAD THROAT.7*

THROAT, *v.t.* To mow beans in a direction against their bending. [Local.]

THROAT-PIPE, *n.* [throat and pipe.] The windpipe or weasand.

THROAT-WORT, *n.* [throat and wort.] A plant of the genus Campanula, a perennial weed common in pasture-ground; also, a plant of the genus Trachelium.

THROATY, *a.* Guttural.

THROB, *v.i.* [perhaps allied to drive and to drub; at least its elements and signification coincide.] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to beat in consequence of agitation; to palpitate. The heart throbs with joy, desire of fear; the violent action of the heart is perceived by a throbbing pulse.

My heart throbs to know one thing.*NWAD THROB.2*

We apply the word also the breast.*NWAD THROB.3*

Here may his head live on my throbbing breast.*NWAD THROB.4*

THROB, *n.* A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

Thou talk'st like one who never felt*NWAD THROB.6*

Th' impatient throbs and longings of a soul*NWAD THROB.7*

That pants and reaches after distant good.*NWAD THROB.8*

THROBBING, *ppr.* Beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitating.

THROBBING, *n.* The act of beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitation.

THRODDEN, *v.i.* To grow; to thrive. [Not in use or local.]

THROE, *n.* Extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony. It is particularly applied to the anguish of travail in child-birth.

My throes came thicker, and my cries increas'd.*NWAD THROE.2*

THROE, *v.i.* To agonize; to struggle in extreme pain.

THROE, *v.t.* To put in agony.

THRONE, *n.* [L. thronus.]

1. A royal seat; a chair of state. The throne is sometimes an elegant chair richly ornamented with sculpture and gilding, raised a step above the floor, and covered with a canopy.*NWAD THRONE.2*

2. The seat of a bishop.*NWAD THRONE.3*

3. In Scripture, sovereign power and dignity.*NWAD THRONE.4*

Only in the throne will I be greater than thou. *Genesis 41:40*.*NWAD THRONE.5*

Thy throne, O God, is forever. *Psalm 45:6*.*NWAD THRONE.6*

4. Angels. *Colossians 1:16*.*NWAD THRONE.7*

5. The place where God peculiarly manifests his power and glory.*NWAD THRONE.8*

The heaven is my throne, and the earth my footstool. *Isaiah 66:1*.*NWAD THRONE.9*

THRONE, *v.t.* To place on a royal seat; to enthrone.

1. To place in an elevated position; to give an elevated place to; to exalt.*NWAD THRONE.11*

True image of the Father, whether thron'd*NWAD THRONE.12*

In the bosom of bliss and light of light.*NWAD THRONE.13*

THRONED, *pp.* Placed on a royal seat, or on an elevated seat; exalted.

THRONG, ***n.***

1. A crowd; a multitude of persons or of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage; as a throng of people at a play-house.*NWAD THRONG.2*

2. A great multitude; as the heavenly throng.*NWAD THRONG.3*

THRONG, ***v.i.*** **To crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons; to come in multitudes.**

I have seen*NWAD THRONG.5*

The dumb men throng to see him.*NWAD THRONG.6*

THRONG, ***v.t.*** **To crowd or press, as persons; to oppress or annoy with a crowd of living beings.**

Much people followed him, and thronged him. *Mark 5:24*.*NWAD THRONG.8*

THRONGED, ***pp.*** **Crowded or pressed by a multitude of persons.**

THRONGING, ***ppr.*** **Crowding together; pressing with a multitude of persons.**

THRONGING, ***n.*** **The act of crowding together.**

THRONGLY, ***adv.*** **In crowds. [Not in use.]**

THROPPLE, ***n.*** **The windpipe of a horse. [Local.]**

THROSTLE, ***n.*** **thros'l. A bird of the genus Turdus, the song-thrush.**

THROSTLING, ***n.*** **A disease of cattle of the ox kind, occasioned by a swelling under their throats, which unless checked, will choke them.**

THROTTLE, *n.* [from throat.] The windpipe or larynx.

THROTTLE, *v.i.* To choke; to suffocate; or to obstruct so as to endanger suffocation.

1. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.*NWAD THROTTLE.3*

THROTTLE, *v.t.* To utter with breaks and interruptions, as a person half suffocated.

Throttle their practic'd accents in their fears.*NWAD THROTTLE.5*

THROUGH, *prep.* thru.

1. From end to end, or from side to side; from one surface or limit to the opposite; as, to bore through a piece of timber, or through a board; a ball passes through the side of a ship.*NWAD THROUGH.2*

2. Noting passage; as, to pass through a gate or avenue.*NWAD THROUGH.3*

Through the gates of iv'ry he dismiss'd*NWAD THROUGH.4*

His valiant offspring.*NWAD THROUGH.5*

3. By transmission, noting the means of conveyance.*NWAD THROUGH.6*

Through these hands this science has passed with great applause.*NWAD THROUGH.7*

Material things are presented only through their senses.*NWAD THROUGH.8*

4. By means of; by the agency of; noting instrumentality. This signification is a derivative of the last.*NWAD THROUGH.9*

Through the scent of water it will bud. *Job 14:9*.*NWAD THROUGH.10*

Some through ambition, or through thirst of gold,*NWAD THROUGH.11*

Have slain their brothers, and their country sold.*NWAD THROUGH.12*

Sanctify them through thy truth. *John 17:17*.*NWAD THROUGH.13*

The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Romans 6:23*.*NWAD THROUGH.14*

5. Over the whole surface or extent; as, to ride through the country.*NWAD THROUGH.15*

Their tongue walketh through the earth. *Psalm 73:9*.*NWAD THROUGH.16*

6. Noting passage among or in the midst of; as, to move through water, as a fish; to run through a thicket, as a deer.*NWAD THROUGH.17*

THROUGH, *adv.* thru. From one end or side to the other; as, to pierce a thing through.

1. From beginning to end; as, to read a letter through.*NWAD THROUGH.19*

2. To the end; to the ultimate purpose; as, to carry a project through.*NWAD THROUGH.20*

To carry through, to complete; to accomplish.*NWAD THROUGH.21*

To go through, to prosecute a scheme to the end.*NWAD THROUGH.22*

1. To undergo; to sustain; as, to go through hardships.*NWAD THROUGH.23*

THROUGH-BRED, should be thorough-bred.

THROUGH-LIGHTED, should be thorough-lighted. [Not used.]

THROUGHLY, *adv.* thru'ly. Completely; fully; wholly.

1. Without reserve; sincerely.*NWAD THROUGHLY.2*

[For this, thoroughly is now used.]*NWAD THROUGHLY.3*

THROUGHOUT, *prep.* thruout'. [through and out.] Quite through; in every part; from one extremity to the other. This is the practice throughout Ireland. A general opinion prevails throughout England. Throughout the whole course of his life, he avoided every species of vice.

THROUGHOUT, *adv.* throut'. In every part. The cloth was of a piece throughout.

THROUGH-PACED. [Not used.] [See *Thorough-paced*.]

THROVE, old *pret.* of thrive.

THROW, *v.t. pret.* threw; *pp.* thrown. [Gr. to run; L. trochilus.]

1. Properly, to hurl; to whirl; to fling or cast in a winding direction.*NWAD THROW.2*

2. To fling or cast in any manner; to propel; to send; to drive to a distance from the hand or from an engine. Thus we throw stones or dust with the hand; a cannon throws a ball; a bomb throws a shell. The Roman balista threw various weapons. A fire engine throws water to extinguish flames.*NWAD THROW.3*

3. To wind; as, to throw silk.*NWAD THROW.4*

4. To turn; as, to throw balls in a lathe.*NWAD THROW.5*

[Not in general use.]*NWAD THROW.6*

5. To venture at dice.*NWAD THROW.7*

Set less than thou throwest.*NWAD THROW.8*

6. To cast; to divest or strip one's self of; to put off; as, a serpent

throws his skin.*NWAD THROW.9*

7. To cast; to send.*NWAD THROW.10*

I have thrown*NWAD THROW.11*

A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth.*NWAD THROW.12*

8. To put on; to spread carelessly.*NWAD THROW.13*

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he threw.*NWAD THROW.14*

9. To overturn; to prostrate in wrestling; as, a man throws his antagonist.*NWAD THROW.15*

10. To cast; to drive by violence; as a vessel or sailors thrown upon a rock.*NWAD THROW.16*

To throw away, to lose by neglect or folly; to spend in vain; as, to throw away time; to throw away money.*NWAD THROW.17*

1. To bestow without a compensation.*NWAD THROW.18*

2. To reject; as, to throw away a good book, or a good offer.*NWAD THROW.19*

To throw by, to lay aside or neglect as useless; as, to throw by a garment.*NWAD THROW.20*

To throw down, to subvert; to overthrow; to destroy; as, to throw down a fence or wall.*NWAD THROW.21*

1. To bring down from a high station; to depress.*NWAD THROW.22*

To throw in, to inject.*NWAD THROW.23*

1. To put in; to deposit with others; also, to give up or relinquish.*NWAD THROW.24*

To throw off, to expel; to clear from; as, to throw off a disease.*NWAD THROW.25*

1. To reject; to discard; as, to throw off all sense of shame; to throw off a dependent.*NWAD THROW.26*

To throw on, to cast on; to load.*NWAD THROW.27*

To throw out, to cast out; to reject or discard; to expel.*NWAD THROW.28*

1. To utter carelessly; to speak; as, to throw out insinuations or observations.*NWAD THROW.29*

2. To exert; to bring forth into act.*NWAD THROW.30*

She throws out thrilling shrieks.*NWAD THROW.31*

3. To distance; to leave behind.*NWAD THROW.32*

4. To exclude; to reject. The bill was thrown out on the second reading.*NWAD THROW.33*

To throw up, to resign; as, to throw up a commission.*NWAD THROW.34*

1. To resign angrily.*NWAD THROW.35*

Bad games are thrown up too soon.*NWAD THROW.36*

2. To discharge from the stomach.*NWAD THROW.37*

To throw one's self down, to lie down.*NWAD THROW.38*

To throw one's self on, to resign one's self to the favor, clemency or sustaining power of another; to repose.*NWAD THROW.39*

THROW, *v.i.* To perform the act of throwing.

1. To cast dice.*NWAD THROW.41*

To throw about, to cast about; to try expedients. [Not much used.]*NWAD THROW.42*

THROW, *n.* The act of hurling or flinging; a cast; a driving or propelling from

the hand or from an engine.

He heav'd a stone, and rising to the throw,*NWAD THROW.44*

He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe.*NWAD THROW.45*

1. A cast of dice; and the manner in which dice fall when cast; as a good throw. None but a fool hazards all upon one throw.*NWAD THROW.46*

2. The distance which a missile is or may be thrown; as a stone's throw.*NWAD THROW.47*

3. A stroke; a blow.*NWAD THROW.48*

Nor shield defend the thunder of his throws.*NWAD THROW.49*

4. Effort; violent sally.*NWAD THROW.50*

Your youth admires*NWAD THROW.51*

The throws and swellings of a Roman soul.*NWAD THROW.52*

5. The agony of travail. [See *Throe*.]*NWAD THROW.53*

6. A turner's lathe. [Local.]*NWAD THROW.54*

THROWER, *n.* One that throws; one that twists or winds silk; a throwster.

THROWN, *pp.* of throw. Cast; hurled; wound or twisted.

THROWSTER, *n.* One that twists or winds silk.

THRUM, *n.* [Gr. a fragment; to break.] The ends of weaver's threads.

1. Any coarse yarn.*NWAD THRUM.2*

2. Thrums, among gardeners, the thread-like internal bushy parts of flowers; the stamens.*NWAD THRUM.3*

THRUM, *v.i.* To play coarsely on an instrument with the fingers.

THRUM, *v.t.* To weave; to know; to twist; to fringe.

1. Among seamen, to insert short pieces of rope-yard or spun yard in a sail or mat.*NWAD THRUM.6*

THRUSH, *n.*

1. A bird, a species of Turdus, the largest of the genus; the Turdus viscivorus or missel-bird.*NWAD THRUSH.2*

2. An affection of the inflammatory and suppurating kind, in the feet of the horse and some other animals. In the horse it is in the frog.*NWAD THRUSH.3*

3. In medicine, (L. apthoe,) ulcers in the mouth and fauces.*NWAD THRUSH.4*

THRUST, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* thrust. [L. trudo, trusum, trusito.]

1. To push or drive with force; as, to thrust any thing with the hand or foot, or with an instrument.*NWAD THRUST.2*

Neither shall one thrust another. *Joel 2:8*; *John 20:25*.*NWAD THRUST.3*

2. To drive; to force; to impel.*NWAD THRUST.4*

To thrust away or from, to push away; to reject. *Acts 7:27*.*NWAD THRUST.5*

To thrust in, to push or drive in.*NWAD THRUST.6*

Thrust in thy sickle and reap. *Revelation 14:15*.*NWAD THRUST.7*

To thrust on, to impel; to urge.*NWAD THRUST.8*

To thrust off, to push away.*NWAD THRUST.9*

To thrust through, to pierce; to stab. *Numbers 25:8*; *2 Samuel*

18:14.*NWAD THRUST.10*

To thrust out, to drive out or away; to expel. *Exodus 12:39*.*NWAD THRUST.11*

To thrust one's self, to obtrude; to intrude; to enter where one is not invited or not welcome.*NWAD THRUST.12*

To thrust together, to compress.*NWAD THRUST.13*

THRUST, *v.i.* To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon; as, a fencer thrusts at his antagonist.

1. To enter by pushing; to squeeze in.*NWAD THRUST.15*

And thrust between my father and the god.*NWAD THRUST.16*

2. To intrude.*NWAD THRUST.17*

3. To push forward; to come with force; to press on.*NWAD THRUST.18*

Young, old, thrust there*NWAD THRUST.19*

In mighty concourse.*NWAD THRUST.20*

THRUST, *n.* A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot, or with any instrument; a word much used in fencing.

Polites Pyrrhus with his lance pursues,*NWAD THRUST.22*

And often reaches, and his thrusts renews.*NWAD THRUST.23*

1. Attack; assault.*NWAD THRUST.24*

There is one thrust at your pure, pretended mechanism.*NWAD THRUST.25*

[Note. Push and shove do not exactly express the sense of thrust. The two former imply the application of force by one body already in contact with the body to be impelled. Thrust on the contrary, often implies the impulse or application of force by a moving body, a body

in motion before it reaches the body to be impelled. This distinction does not extend to every case.]*NWAD THRUST.26*

THRUSTER, *n.* One who thrusts or stabs.

THRUSTING, *ppr.* Pushing with force; driving; impelling; pressing.

THRUSTING, *n.* The act of pushing with force.

1. In dairies, the act of squeezing curd with the hand, to expel the whey. [Local.]*NWAD THRUSTING.3*

THRUSTINGS, *n.* In cheese-making, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made.

[The application of this word to cheese-making, is, I believe, entirely unknown in New England.]*NWAD THRUSTINGS.2*

THRUSTING-SCREW, *n.* A screw for pressing curd in cheese-making. [Local.]

THRUSTLE, *n.* The thrust. [See *Throstle*.]

THRY-FALLOW, *v.t.* [thrice and fallow.] To give the third plowing in summer.

THULITE, *n.* A rare mineral of a peach blossom color, found in Norway.

THUMB, THUM, *n.* The short thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals. [The common orthography is corrupt. The real word is thum.]

THUMB, THUM, *v.t.* To handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers; as, to thum over a tune.

1. To soil with the fingers.*NWAD THUMB.3*

THUMB, THUM, *v.i.* To play on with the fingers.

THUMB-BAND, THUM-BAND, *n.* [thum and band.] A twist of any thing as thick as the thum.

THUMBED, THUMMED, *a.* Having thumbs.

THUMERSTONE, *n.* A mineral so called from Thus, in Saxony, where it was found. It is called also axinite, from the resemblance of its flat sharp edges to that of an ax. It is either massive or crystallized; its crystals are in the form of a compressed oblique rhomboidal prism. It is of the silicious kind, and of a brown gray or violet color.

THUMMIM, *n. plu.* A Hebrew word denoting perfections. The Urim and Thummim were worn in the breastplate of the high priest, but what they were, has never been satisfactorily ascertained.

THUMP, *n.* A heavy blow given with any thing that is thick, as with a club or the fist, or with a heavy hammer, or with the britch of a gun.

The watchman gave so great a thump at my door, that I awaked at the knock.*NWAD THUMP.2*

THUMP, *v.t.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy.

THUMP, *v.i.* To strike or fall on with a heavy blow.

A watchman at night thumps with his pole.*NWAD THUMP.5*

THUMPER, *n.* The person or thing that thumps.

THUMPING, *ppr.* Striking or beating with something thick or blunt.

1. *a.* Heavy.*NWAD THUMPING.2*

2. Vulgarly, stout; fat; large.*NWAD THUMPING.3*

THUM-RING, *n.* A ring worn on the thum.

THUM-STALL, *n.* [thum and stall.] A kind of thimble or ferule of iron, horn or leather, with the edges turned up to receive the thread in making sails. It is worn on the thum to tighten the stitches.

THUNDER, *n.* [L. tonitru, from tono, to sound.]

1. The sound which follows an explosion of electricity or lightning; the report of a discharge of electrical fluid, that is, of its passage from one cloud to another, or from a cloud to the earth, or from the earth to a cloud. When this explosion is near to a person, the thunder is a rattling or clattering sound, and when distant, the sound is heavy and rumbling. The fact is in some degree the same with the report of a cannon. This sharpness or acuteness of the sound when near, and the rumbling murmur when distant, are the principal distinctions in thunder. [Thunder is not lightning, but the effect of it. See Johnson's Dictionary, under thunder.]*NWAD THUNDER.2*

There were thunders and lightnings. *Exodus 19:16*.*NWAD THUNDER.3*

2. Thunder is used for lightning, or for a thunderbolt, either originally through ignorance, or by way of metaphor, or because the lightning and thunder are closely united.*NWAD THUNDER.4*

The revenging gods*NWAD THUNDER.5*

'Gainst parricides all the thunder bend.*NWAD THUNDER.6*

3. Any loud noise; as the thunder of cannon.*NWAD THUNDER.7*

Sons of thunder. *Mark 3:17*.*NWAD THUNDER.8*

4. Denunciation published; as the thunders of the Vatican.*NWAD THUNDER.9*

THUNDER, *v.i.* To sound, rattle or roar, as an explosion of electricity.

Canst thou thunder with a voice like him? *Job 40:9*.*NWAD THUNDER.11*

1. To make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance.*NWAD THUNDER.12*

His dreadful voice no more*NWAD THUNDER.13*

Would thunder in my ears.*NWAD THUNDER.14*

2. To rattle, or give a heavy rattling sound.*NWAD THUNDER.15*

And roll the thund'ring chariot o'er the ground.*NWAD THUNDER.16*

THUNDER, *v.t.* To emit with noise and terror.

Oracles severe*NWAD THUNDER.18*

Were daily thunder'd in our gen'ral's ear.*NWAD THUNDER.19*

1. To publish any denunciation or threat.*NWAD THUNDER.20*

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may thunder out an ecclesiastical censure.*NWAD THUNDER.21*

THUNDERBOLT, *n.* [thunder and bolt.]

1. A shaft of lightning; a brilliant stream of the electrical fluid, passing from one part of the heavens to another, and particularly from the clouds to the earth. *Psalm 78:48*.*NWAD THUNDERBOLT.2*

2. Figuratively, a daring or irresistible hero; as the Scipios, those thunderbolts of war.*NWAD THUNDERBOLT.3*

3. Fulmination; ecclesiastical denunciation.*NWAD THUNDERBOLT.4*

He severely threatens such with the thunderbolt of excommunication.*NWAD THUNDERBOLT.5*

4. In mineralogy, thunder-stone.*NWAD THUNDERBOLT.6*

THUNDER-CLAP, *n.* [thunder and clap.] A burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity.

When suddenly the thunder-clap was heard.*NWAD THUNDER-CLAP.2*

THUNDER-CLOUD, *n.* [thunder and cloud.] A cloud that produces lightning and thunder.

THUNDERER, *n.* He that thunders.

THUNDER-HORSE, *n.* An instrument for illustrating the manner in which buildings receive damage by lightning.

THUNDERING, *ppr.* Making the noise of an electrical explosion; uttering a loud sound; fulminating denunciations.

THUNDERING, *n.* The report of an electrical explosion; thunder.

Entreat the Lord that there by no more mighty thunderings and hail. *Exodus 9:28*.*NWAD THUNDERING.3*

THUNDROUS, *a.* Producing thunder.

How he before the thunderous throne doth lie. [Little used.]*NWAD THUNDROUS.2*

THUNDER-SHOWER, *n.* [thunder and shower.] A shower accompanied with thunder.

THUNDER-STONE, *n.* A stone, otherwise called brontia.

THUNDER-STORM, *n.* [thunder and storm.] A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder. Thunder clouds are often driven by violent winds. In America, the violence of the wind at the commencement, is sometimes equal to that of a hurricane, and at this time the explosions of electricity are the

most terrible. This violence of the wind seldom continues longer than a few minutes, and after this subsides, the rain continues, but the peals of thunder are less frequent. These violent showers sometimes continue for hours; more generally, they are of shorter duration.

THUNDER-STORM, *v.t.* [thunder and strike.]

1. To strike, blast or injure by lightning. [Little used in its literal sense.]*NWAD THUNDER-STORM.3*

2. To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible. [Little used except in the participle.]*NWAD THUNDER-STORM.4*

THUNDER-STRUCK, *pp.* or *a.* Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view. [This is a word in common use.]

THURIBLE, *n.* [L. thuribulum, from thus, thuris, frankincense.]

A censer; a pan for incense. [Not in use.]*NWAD THURIBLE.2*

THURIFEROUS, *a.* [L. thurifer; thus and fero, to bear.]

Producing or bearing frankincense.*NWAD THURIFEROUS.2*

THURIFICATION, *n.* [L. thus, thuris, and facio, to make.]

The act of fuming with incense; or the act of burning incense.*NWAD THURIFICATION.2*

THURSDAY, *n.* [The god of thunder, answering to the Jove of the Greeks and Romans, L. dies Jovis.]

The fifth day of the week.*NWAD THURSDAY.2*

THUS, *adv.* In this or that manner; on this wise; as, thus saith the Lord; the Pharisee prayed thus.

Thus did Noah, according to all that God commanded him. *Genesis 6:22*.*NWAD THUS.2*

1. To this degree or extent; as thus wise; thus peaceable.*NWAD THUS.3*

Thus far extend, thus far thy bounds--*NWAD THUS.4*

2. In the phrase, thus much, it seems to be an adjective, equivalent to this much.*NWAD THUS.5*

THWACK, *v.t.* To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; to beat or thrash.

THWACK, *n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy.

THWACKING, *ppr.* Striking with a heavy blow.

THWAITE, *n.* A fish, a variety of the shad.

1. A plain parcel of ground, cleared of wood and stumps, inclosed and converted to tillage. [Local.]*NWAD THWAITE.2*

THWART, *a.* thwort. [L. verto, versus.] Transverse; being across something else.

Mov'd contrary with thwart obliquities.*NWAD THWART.2*

THWART, *v.t.* thwort. To cross; to be, lie or come across the direction of something.

Swift as a shooting star*NWAD THWART.4*

In autumn thwarts the night.*NWAD THWART.5*

1. To cross, as a purpose; to oppose; to contravene; hence, to frustrate or defeat. We say, to thwart a purpose, design or inclination; or to thwart a person.*NWAD THWART.6*

If crooked fortune had not thwarted me.*NWAD THWART.7*

The proposals of the one never thwarted the inclinations of the other.*NWAD THWART.8*

THWART, *v.i.* To be in opposition.

--A proposition that shall thwart at all with these internal oracles. [Unusual and improper.]*NWAD THWART.10*

THWART, *n.* The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit.

THWARTED, *pp.* Crossed; opposed; frustrated.

THWARTER, *n.* A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling or convulsive motions.

THWARTING, *ppr.* Crossing; contravening; defeating.

THWARTING, *n.* The act of crossing or frustrating.

THWARTINGLY, *adv.* In a cross direction; in opposition.

THWARTNESS, *n.* Untowardness; perverseness.

THWARTSHIPS, *adv.* Across the ship.

THWITE, *v.t.* To cut or clip with a knife. [Local.]

THWITTLE, *v.t.* To whittle. [See *Whittle*.]

THY, *a.* [contracted from thine, or from some other derivative of thou. It is probable that the pronoun was originally thig, thug or thuk, and the adjective thigen. See *Thou*.]

Thy is the adjective of thou, or a pronominal adjective, signifying of thee, or belonging to thee, like tuus in Latin. It is used in the solemn and grave style.*NWAD THY.2*

These are thy works, parent of good.*NWAD THY.3*

THYINE WOOD, *n.* A precious wood, mentioned *Revelation 18:12*.

THYITE, *n.* The name of a species of indurated clay, of the morochthus kind, of a smooth regular texture, very heavy, of a shining surface, and of a pale green color.

THYME, *n.* usually pronounced improperly time. [L. thymus.]

A plant of the genus Thymus. The garden thyme is a warm pungent aromatic, much used to give a relish to seasonings and soups.*NWAD THYME.2*

THYMUS, *n.* [Gr.] In anatomy, a glandular body, divided into lobes, situated behind the sternum in the duplicature of the mediastinum. It is largest in the fetus, diminishes after birth, and in adults often entirely disappears. It has no excretory duct, and its use is unknown. In calves it is called sweetbread.

THYMY, *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

THYROID, *a.* [Gr. a shield, and form.] Resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, so called from its figure, to a gland situated near that cartilage, and to the arteries and veins of the gland.

The thyroid cartilage constitutes the anterior, superior, and largest part of the larynx.*NWAD THYROID.2*

The thyroid gland is situated on the sides and front of the lower part of the larynx, and the upper part of the trachea. It is copiously supplied with blood, but is not known to furnish any secretion. It is the seat of the bronchocele or goiter.*NWAD THYROID.3*

THYRSE, *n.* [L. thyrsus.] In botany, a species of inflorescence; a panicle contracted into an ovate form, or a dense or close panicle, more or less of an ovate figure, as in the lilac.

THYSELF, *pron.* [thy and self.] A pronoun used after thou, to express distinction with emphasis. "Thou thyself shalt go;" that is, thou shalt go and no other. It is sometimes used without thou, and in the nominative as well as objective case.

These goods thyself can on thyself bestow.*NWAD THYSELF.2*

TIAR, TIARA, *n.* [L. tiara.]

1. An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban. As different authors describe it, it must have been of different forms. The kings of Persia alone had a right to wear it straight or erect; the lords and priests wore it depressed, or turned down on the fore side. Xenophon says the tiara was encompassed with the diadem, at least in ceremonials.*NWAD TIAR.2*

2. An ornament worn by the Jewish high priest. *Exodus 28:4*.*NWAD TIAR.3*

3. The pope's triple crown. The tiara and keys are the badges of the papal dignity; the tiara of his civil rank, and the keys of his jurisdiction. It was formerly a round high cap. It was afterward encompassed with a crown, then with a second and a third.*NWAD TIAR.4*

TIBIAL, *a.* [L. tibia, a flute, and the large bone of the leg.]

1. Pertaining to the large bone of the leg; as the tibial artery; tibial nerve.*NWAD TIBIAL.2*

2. Pertaining to a pipe or flute.*NWAD TIBIAL.3*

TIBURO, *n.* A fish of the shark kind.

TICE, for entice. [Not in use.]

TICK, *n.* Credit; trust; as, to buy upon tick.

TICK, *n.* A little animal of a livid color and globose-ovate form, that infests sheep, dogs, goats, cows, etc., a species of Acarus.

TICK, *n.* [L. tego; Eng. to deck.] The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, wool or other material.

TICK, *v.i.* [from tick, credit.] To run upon score.

1. To trust.*NWAD TICK.5*

TICK, *v.i.* [L. tango, tago.] To beat; to pat; or to make a small noise by beating or otherwise; as a watch.

TICKBEAN, *n.* A small bean employed in feeding horses and other animals.

TICKEN, *n.* Cloth for bed-ticks or cases for beds.

TICKET, *n.*

1. A piece of paper or a card, which gives the holder a right of admission to some place; as a ticket for the play-house or for other exhibition.*NWAD TICKET.2*

2. A piece of paper or writing, acknowledging some debt, or a certificate that something is due to the holder.*NWAD TICKET.3*

3. A piece of paper bearing some number in a lottery, which entitles the owner to receive such prize as may be drawn against that number. When it draws no prize, it is said to draw a blank, and the holder has nothing to receive.*NWAD TICKET.4*

TICKET, *v.t.* To distinguish by a ticket.

TICKLE, *v.t.* [L. titillo, corrupted.]

1. To touch lightly and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which cannot be described. A slight sensation of this kind may give pleasure, but when violent it is insufferable.*NWAD TICKLE.2*

2. To please by slight gratification. A glass of wine may tickle the palate.*NWAD TICKLE.3*

Such a nature*NWAD TICKLE.4*

Tickled with good success.*NWAD TICKLE.5*

TICKLE, *v.i.* To feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore*NWAD TICKLE.7*

Did tickle inwardly in every vein.*NWAD TICKLE.8*

TICKLE, *a.* Tottering; wavering, or liable to waver and fall at the slightest touch; unstable; easily overthrown.

Thy head stands so tickle on thy shoulders, that a milkmaid, if in love, may sign it off.*NWAD TICKLE.10*

The state of Normandy*NWAD TICKLE.11*

Stands on a tickle point.*NWAD TICKLE.12*

[This word is wholly obsolete, at least in N. England. Ticklish is the word used.]*NWAD TICKLE.13*

TICKLENESS, *n.* Unsteadiness. [Not in use.]

TICKLER, *n.* One that tickles or pleases.

TICKLING, *ppr.* Affecting with titillation.

TICKLING, *n.* The act of affecting with titillation.

TICKLISH, ***a.*** **Sensible to slight touches, easily tickled. The bottom of the foot is very ticklish, as are the sides. The palm of the hand, hardened by use, it not ticklish.**

1. Tottering; standing so as to be liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch; unfixed; easily moved or affected.*NWAD TICKLISH.2*

Ireland was a ticklish and unsettled state.*NWAD TICKLISH.3*

2. Difficult; nice; critical; as, these are ticklish times.*NWAD TICKLISH.4*

TICKLISHNESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being ticklish or very sensible.**

1. The state of being tottering or liable to fall.*NWAD TICKLISHNESS.2*

2. Criticalness of condition or state.*NWAD TICKLISHNESS.3*

TICK-SEED, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Coreopsis, and another of the genus Corispernum.**

TICKTACK, ***n.*** **A game at tables.**

TID, ***a.*** **Tender; soft; nice.**

TIDBIT, ***n.*** **[tid and bit.] A delicate or tender piece.**

TIDDLE, TIDDER, ***v.t.*** **To use with tenderness; to fondle.**

TIDE, ***n.***

1. Time; season.*NWAD TIDE.2*

Which, at the appointed tide,*NWAD TIDE.3*

Each one did make his bride.*NWAD TIDE.4*

[This sense is obsolete.]*NWAD TIDE.5*

2. The flow of the water in the ocean and seas, twice in a little more than twenty four hours; the flux and reflux, or ebb and flow. We commonly distinguish the flow or rising of the water by the name of flood-tide, and the reflux by that of ebb-tide. There is much less tide or rise of water in the main ocean, at a distance from land, than there is at the shore, and in sounds and bays.*NWAD TIDE.6*

3. Stream; course; current; as the tide of the times.*NWAD TIDE.7*

Time's ungentle tide.*NWAD TIDE.8*

4. Favorable course.*NWAD TIDE.9*

There is a tide in the affairs of men,*NWAD TIDE.10*

Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.*NWAD TIDE.11*

5. Violent confluence. [Not in use.]*NWAD TIDE.12*

6. Among miners, the period of twelve hours.*NWAD TIDE.13*

7. Current; flow of blood.*NWAD TIDE.14*

And life's red tide runs ebbing from the wound.*NWAD TIDE.15*

TIDE, *v.t.* To drive with the stream.

TIDE, *v.i.* To work in or out of a river or harbor by favor of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse.

TIDE-GATE, *n.* A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.

1. Among seamen, a place where the tide runs with great velocity.*NWAD TIDE-GATE.2*

TIDE-MILL, *n.* [tide and mill.] A mill that is moved by tide water; also, a mill for clearing lands from tide water.

TIDES-MAN, ***n.*** **An officer who remains on board of a merchant's ship till the goods are landed, to prevent the evasion of the duties.**

TIDE-WAITER, ***n.*** **[tide and waiter.] An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.**

TIDE-WAY, ***n.*** **[tide and way.] The channel in which the tide sets.**

TIDILY, ***adv.*** **[from tidy.] Neatly; with neat simplicity; as a female tidily dressed.**

TIDINESS, ***n.*** **Neatness without richness or elegance; neat simplicity; as the tidiness of dress.**

1. Neatness; as the tidiness of rooms.*NWAD TIDINESS.2*

TIDINGS, ***n. plu.*** **News; advice; information; intelligence; account of what has taken place, and was not before known.**

I shall make my master glad with these tidings.*NWAD TIDINGS.2*

Behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. *Luke 2:10*.*NWAD TIDINGS.3*

TIDY, ***a.*** **[from tide, time, season.]**

1. In its primary sense, seasonable; favorable; being in proper time; as weather fair and tidy.*NWAD TIDY.2*

2. Neat; dressed with neat simplicity; as a tidy lass; the children are tidy; their dress is tidy; that is primarily, proper for the time or occasion.*NWAD TIDY.3*

3. Neat; being in good order. The apartments are well furnished and tidy.*NWAD TIDY.4*

TIE, TYE, ***v.t.*** **[L. taceo, to be silent.]**

1. To bind; to fasten with a band or cord and knot.*NWAD TIE.2*

My son, keep thy father's commandments-- bind them continually upon thine heart, and tie them about thy neck. *Proverbs 6:21*.*NWAD TIE.3*

2. To fold and make fast; as, to tie a knot.*NWAD TIE.4*

3. To knit; to complicate.*NWAD TIE.5*

We do not tie this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument.*NWAD TIE.6*

4. To fasten; to hold; to unite so as not to be easily parted.*NWAD TIE.7*

In bond of virtuous love together tied.*NWAD TIE.8*

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine. People in their jealousy, may tie the hands of their ministers and public agents, so as to prevent them from doing good.*NWAD TIE.9*

Not tied to rules of policy, you find*NWAD TIE.10*

Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind.*NWAD TIE.11*

6. In music, to unite notes by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them.*NWAD TIE.12*

To tie up, to confine; to restrain; to hinder from motion or action; as, to tie up the tongue; to tie up the hands.*NWAD TIE.13*

To tie down, to fasten so as to prevent from rising.*NWAD TIE.14*

1. To restrain; to confine; to hinder from action.*NWAD TIE.15*

TIE, *n.* A knot; fastening.

1. Bond; obligation, moral or legal; as the sacred ties of friendship or of duty; the ties of allegiance.*NWAD TIE.17*

2. A knot of hair.*NWAD TIE.18*

TIED, TYED, *pp.* Bound; fastened with a knot; confined; restrained; united, as notes.

TIER, *n.* A row; a rank; particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another; as a tier of seats in a church or theater. Thus in ships of war, the range of guns on one deck and one side of a ship, is called a tier. Those on the lower deck are called the lower tier, and those above, the middle or upper tiers. Ships with three tiers of guns are three deckers.

The tiers of a cable are the ranges of fakes or windings of a cable, laid one within another when coiled.*NWAD TIER.2*

Tier, in organs, is a rank or range of pipes in the front of the instrument, or in the interior, when the compound stops have several ranks of pipes.*NWAD TIER.3*

TIERCE, *n.* ters. A cask whose content is one third of a pipe, that is, forty gallons; or it may be the measure.

1. In Ireland, a weight by which provisions are sold. The tierce of beef for the navy, is 304 lb. and for India, 336 lb.*NWAD TIERCE.2*

2. In music, a third.*NWAD TIERCE.3*

3. In gaming, a sequence of three cards of the same color.*NWAD TIERCE.4*

4. A thrust in fencing.*NWAD TIERCE.5*

TIERCEL, TIERCELET, *n.* In falconry, a name given to the male hawk, as being a third part less than the female.

TIERCET, *n.* ter'cet. [from tierce.] In poetry, a triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming.

TIFF, *n.* Liquor; or rather a small draught of liquor. [Vulgar.]

1. A pet or fit of peevishness.*NWAD TIFF.2*

[I know not where this word is used in the latter sense.]*NWAD TIFF.3*

TIFF, *v.i.* To be in a pet. [Low.]

TIFF, *v.t.* To dress. [Not in use.]

TIFFANY, *n.* [According to the Italian and Spanish Dictionaries, this word is to be referred to taffeta.]

A species of gauze or very thin silk.*NWAD TIFFANY.2*

Tiffe-de-mer, a species of sea plant, so called by Count Marsigli, from its resemblance to the heads of the Typha palustris, or cat's tail. It has a smooth surface and a velvety look. It grows to two feet in highth, and is elegantly branched. It grows on rocks and stones, and when first taken out of the sea, is full of a yellow viscous water, but when this is pressed out and the substance is dried, it becomes of a dusky brown color.*NWAD TIFFANY.3*

TIG, *n.* A play. [See *Tag*.]

TIGE, *n.* The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

TIGER, *n.* [L. tigris.] A fierce and rapacious animal of the genus Felis, one of the largest and most terrible of the genus, inhabiting Africa and Asia. The American tiger is the Felis onca. There is also the tiger cat or Felis capensis.

TIGER-FOOTED, *a.* Hastening to devour; furious.

TIGERISH, *a.* Like a tiger.

TIGER'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Ipomoea.

TIGER-SHELL, *n.* [tiger and shell.] A name given to the red voluta, with large white spots. In the Linnean system, the tiger-shell is a species of Cypraea.

TIGH, *n.* In Kent, a close or inclosure.

TIGHT, *a.* [L. taceo; that is, close, closely compressed.]

1. Close; compact; not loose or open; having the joints so close that no fluid can enter or escape; not leaky; as a tight ship, or a tight cask.*NWAD TIGHT.2*

2. Close; not admitting much air; as a tight room.*NWAD TIGHT.3*

3. Sitting close to the body; as a tight coat or other garment.*NWAD TIGHT.4*

4. Close; not having holes or crevices; not loose; applied to many vessels, etc.*NWAD TIGHT.5*

5. Close; hard; as a tight bargain. [In common use in America.]*NWAD TIGHT.6*

6. Close; parsimonious; saving; as a man tight in his dealings. [In common use in America.]*NWAD TIGHT.7*

7. Closely dressed; not ragged.*NWAD TIGHT.8*

I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight.*NWAD TIGHT.9*

8. Hardy; adroit.*NWAD TIGHT.10*

[Note. This is the taugt or taught of seamen, applied to a rope stretched. The primary sense is strained.]*NWAD TIGHT.11*

TIGHTEN, *v.t.* ti'tn. To draw tighter; to straiten; to make close in any manner.

TIGHTER, *n.* A ribin or string used to draw clothes closer. [Not used.]

1. More tight.*NWAD TIGHTER.2*

TIGHTLY, *adv.* Closely; compactly.

1. Neatly; adroitly.*NWAD TIGHTLY.2*

TIGHTNESS, *n.* Closeness of joints; compactness; straitness.

1. Neatness, as in dress.*NWAD TIGHTNESS.2*

2. Parsimoniousness; closeness in dealing.*NWAD TIGHTNESS.3*

TIGRESS, *n.* [from tiger.] The female of the tiger.

TIKE, *n.* A tick. [See *Tick*.]

TIKE, *n.*

1. A countryman or clown.*NWAD TIKE.3*

2. A dog.*NWAD TIKE.4*

TILE, *n.* [L. tegula; tego, to cover; Eng. to deck.]

1. A plate or piece of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings.*NWAD TILE.2*

The pins for fastening tiles are made of oak or fir.*NWAD TILE.3*

2. In metallurgy, a small flat piece of dried earth, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused.*NWAD TILE.4*

3. A piece of baked clay used in drains.*NWAD TILE.5*

TILE, *v.t.* To cover with tiles; as, to tile a house.

1. To cover, as tiles.*NWAD TILE.7*

The muscle, sinew and vein.*NWAD TILE.8*

Which tile this house, will come again.*NWAD TILE.9*

TILE-EARTH, *n.* A species of strong clayey earth; stiff and stubborn land. [Local.]

TILED, *pp.* Covered with tiles.

TILE-ORE, *n.* A subspecies of octahedral red copper ore.

TILER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles.

TILING, *ppr.* Covering with tiles.

TILING, *n.* A roof covered with tiles. *Luke 5:19*.

1. Tiles in general.*NWAD TILING.3*

TILL, *n.* A vetch; a tare. [Local.]

TILL, TILLER, *n.* A money box in a shop; a drawer.

TILL, *prep.* or *adv.*

1. To the time or time of. I did not see the man till the last time he came; I waited for him till four o'clock; I will wait till next week.*NWAD TILL.4*

Till now, to the present time. I never heard of the fact ill now.*NWAD TILL.5*

Till then, to that time. I never heard of the fact till then.*NWAD TILL.6*

2. It is used before verbs and sentences in a like sense, denoting to the time specified in the sentence or clause following. I will wait till you arrive.*NWAD TILL.7*

He said to them, occupy till I come. *Luke 19:13*.*NWAD TILL.8*

Certain Jews--bound themselves under a curse, saying that they would neither eat nor drink till they had killed Paul. *Acts 23:12*.*NWAD TILL.9*

Mediate so long till you make some act of prayer to God.*NWAD TILL.10*

[Note.--In this use, till is not a conjunction; it does not connect sentences like and, or like or. It neither denotes union nor separation, nor an alternative. It has always the same office, except that is precedes a single word or a single sentence; the time to which it refers being in one case expressed by a single word, as now, or the, or time, with this, or that, etc., and in the other by a verb with its adjuncts; as, occupy till I come. In the latter use, till is a preposition preceding a sentence, like against, in the phrase, against I come.]*NWAD TILL.11*

TILL, *v.t.*

1. To labor; to cultivate; to plow and prepare for seed, and to dress crops. This word includes not only plowing but harrowing, and whatever is done to prepare ground for a crop, and to keep it free from weeds.*NWAD TILL.13*

The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden to till the ground from whence he was taken. *Genesis 3:23*.*NWAD TILL.14*

2. In the most general sense, to till may include every species of husbandry, and this may be its sense in Scripture.*NWAD TILL.15*

TILLABLE, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plow.

TILLAGE, *n.* The operation, practice or art of preparing land for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds which might impede the growth of crops. Tillage includes manuring, plowing, harrowing and rolling land, or whatever is done to bring it to a proper state to receive the seed, and the operations of plowing, harrowing and hoeing the ground, to destroy weeds and loosen the soil after it is planted; culture; a principal branch of agriculture. Tillage of the earth is the principal as it was the first occupation of man, and no employment is more honorable.

TILLED, *pp.* Cultivated; prepared for seed and kept clean.

TILLER, *n.* One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a plowman.

1. The bar or lever employed to turn the rudder of a ship.*NWAD TILLER.2*

2. A small drawer; a till.*NWAD TILLER.3*

3. Among farmers, the shoot of a plant, springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, the sprout or young tree that springs from the root or stump.*NWAD TILLER.4*

4. A young timber tree. [Local.]*NWAD TILLER.5*

TILLER, *v.i.* To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; as we say, wheat or rye tillers; it spreads by tillering. The common orthography is tiller. Sir Joseph Banks writes it tillow.

TILLERING, *ppr.* Sending out new shoots round the bottom of the original stem.

TILLERING, *n.* The act of sending forth young shoots from the root or around the bottom of the original stalk.

TILLER-ROPE, *n.* The rope which forms a communication between the fore end of the tiller and the wheel.

TILLING, *ppr.* Cultivating.

TILLING, *n.* The operation of cultivating land; culture.

TILLMAN, *n.* A man who tills the earth; a husbandman.

TILLY-FALLY, TILLY-VALLY, *adv.* or *a.* A word formerly used when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

TILT, *n.*

1. A tent; a covering over head.*NWAD TILT.2*

2. The cloth covering of a cart or wagon.*NWAD TILT.3*

3. The cover of a boat; a small canopy or awning of canvas or other

cloth, extended over the stern sheets of a boat.*NWAD TILT.4*

TILT, *v.t.* To cover with a cloth or awning.

TILT, *n.* [See the verb.] A thrust; as a tilt with a lance.

1. Formerly, a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; as tilts and tournaments.*NWAD TILT.7*

2. A large hammer; a tilt-hammer; used in iron manufactures.*NWAD TILT.8*

3. Inclination forward; as the tilt of a cask; or a cask is a-tilt.*NWAD TILT.9*

TILT, *v.t.* [L. tollo.]

1. To incline; to raise one end, as a cask, for discharging liquor; as, to tilt a barrel.*NWAD TILT.11*

2. To point or thrust, as a lance.*NWAD TILT.12*

Sons against fathers tilt the fatal lance.*NWAD TILT.13*

3. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer or tilt; as, to tilt steel to render it more ductile.*NWAD TILT.14*

4. To cover with a tilt.*NWAD TILT.15*

TILT, *v.i.* To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to practice the military game or exercise of thrusting at each other on horseback.

1. To fight with rapiers.*NWAD TILT.17*

Swords out and tilting one at other’s breast.*NWAD TILT.18*

2. To rush, as in combat.*NWAD TILT.19*

3. To play unsteadily; to ride, float and toss.*NWAD TILT.20*

The fleet swift tilting o'er the surges flew.*NWAD TILT.21*

4. To lean; to fall, as on one side.*NWAD TILT.22*

The trunk of the body is kept from tilting forward by the muscles of the back.*NWAD TILT.23*

TILT-BOAT, *n.* A boat covered with canvas or other cloth.

TILTED, *pp.* Inclined; made to stoop; covered with cloth or awning.

1. Hammered; prepared by beating; as steel.*NWAD TILTED.2*

TILTER, *n.* One who tilts; one who uses the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback; one who fights.

Let me alone to match your tilter.*NWAD TILTER.2*

1. One who hammers with a tilt.*NWAD TILTER.3*

TILTH, *n.* That which is tilled; tillage ground. [Not in use.]

1. The state of being tilled or prepared for a crop. We say, land is in good tilth, when it is manured, plowed, broken and mellowed for receiving the seed. We say also, ground is in bad tilth. When we say, land is in tilth, we mean in good condition for the seed; not in tilth, in a bad condition.*NWAD TILTH.2*

TILT-HAMMER, *n.* [tilt and hammer.] A heavy hammer used in iron works, which is lifted by a wheel.

TILTING, *ppr.* Inclining; causing to stoop or lean; using the game of thrusting with the lance on horseback; also, hammering with a tilt-hammer.

TIMBAL, *n.* A kettle drum.

TIMBER, *n.* [L. domus, a house; Gr. the body.]

1. That sort of wood which is proper for building or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships and the like. We apply the word to standing trees which are suitable for the uses above mentioned, as a forest contains excellent timber; or to the beams, rafters, scantling, boards, planks, etc. hewed or sawed from such trees. Of all the species of trees useful as timber, in our climate, the white oak and the white pine hold the first place in importance.*NWAD TIMBER.2*

2. The body or stem of a tree.*NWAD TIMBER.3*

3. The materials; in irony.*NWAD TIMBER.4*

Such dispositions--are the fittest timber to make politics of.*NWAD TIMBER.5*

4. A single piece or squared stick of wood for building, or already framed.*NWAD TIMBER.6*

Many of the timbers were decayed.*NWAD TIMBER.7*

5. In ships, a timber is a rib or curving piece of wood, branching outward from the keel in a vertical direction. One timber is composed of several pieces united in one frame.*NWAD TIMBER.8*

TIMBER, *v.t.* To furnish with timber. [See *Timbered*.]

TIMBER, *v.i.* To light on a tree. [Not in use.]

1. In falconry, to make a nest.*NWAD TIMBER.11*

Timber or timmer of furs, as of martens, ermines, sables and the like, denotes forty skins; of other skins, one hundred and twenty.*NWAD TIMBER.12*

Timber of ermine, in heraldry, denote the ranks or rows of ermine in noblemen's coats.*NWAD TIMBER.13*

TIMBERED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with timber; as a well timbered house. In the United States, we say, land is well timbered, when it is covered with good timber trees.

1. Built; formed; contrived. [Little used.]*NWAD TIMBERED.2*

TIMBER-HEAD, *n.* [timber and head.] In ships, the top end of a timber, rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes, etc.; otherwise called kevelhead.

TIMBERING, *ppr.* Furnishing with timber.

TIMBER-SOW, *n.* A worm in wood.

TIMBER-TREE, *n.* [timber and tree.] A tree suitable for timber.

TIMBER-WORK, *n.* [timber and work.] Work formed of wood.

TIMBER-YARD, *n.* [timber and yard.] A yard or place where timber is deposited.

TIMBRE, *n.* A crest on a coat of arms. It ought to be written timber.

TIMBREL, *n.* [L. tympanum.] An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor or tabret, which has been in use from the highest antiquity.

And Miriam took a timbrel in her hand--and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances. *Exodus 15:20*.*NWAD TIMBREL.2*

TIMBRELED, *a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel.

TIME, *n.* [L. tempus; tempora, the falls of the head, also tempest, etc. See *Tempest*. Time is primarily equivalent to season; to the Gr. wpa in its original sense, opportunity, occasion, a fall, an event, that which comes.]

1. A particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present or future. The time was; the time has been; the time is; the time will be.*NWAD TIME.2*

Lost time is never found again.*NWAD TIME.3*

God, who at sundry times, and in divers manners, spoke in time past to the fathers by the prophets. *Hebrews 1:1*.*NWAD TIME.4*

2. A proper time; a season.*NWAD TIME.5*

There is a time to every purpose. *Ecclesiastes 3:1*.*NWAD TIME.6*

The time of figs was not yet. *Mark 11:13*.*NWAD TIME.7*

3. Duration.*NWAD TIME.8*

The equal and uniform flux of time does not affect our senses.*NWAD TIME.9*

Time is absolute or relative; absolute time is considered without any relation to bodies or their motions. Relative time is the sensible measure of any portion of duration, by means of motion. Thus the diurnal revolution of the sun measures a space of time or duration. Hence,*NWAD TIME.10*

4. A space or measured portion of duration.*NWAD TIME.11*

We were in Paris two months, and all that time enjoyed good health.*NWAD TIME.12*

5. Life or duration, in reference to occupation. One man spends his time in idleness; another devotes all his time to useful purposes.*NWAD TIME.13*

Believe me, your time is not your own; it belongs to God, to religion, to mankind.*NWAD TIME.14*

6. Age; a part of duration distinct from other parts; as ancient times; modern times. The Spanish armada was defeated in the time of Queen Elizabeth.*NWAD TIME.15*

7. Hour of travail.*NWAD TIME.16*

She was within one month of her time.*NWAD TIME.17*

8. Repetition; repeated performance, or mention with reference to repetition. The physician visits his patient three times in a day.*NWAD TIME.18*

9. Repetition; doubling; addition of a number to itself; as, to double cloth four times; four times four amount to sixteen.*NWAD TIME.19*

10. Measure of sounds in music; as common time, and treble time. In concerts, it is all important, that the performers keep time, or exact time.*NWAD TIME.20*

11. The state of things at a particular period; as when we say, good times, or bad times, hard times, dull times for trade, etc. In this sense, the plural is generally used.*NWAD TIME.21*

12. In grammar, tense.*NWAD TIME.22*

In time, in good season; sufficiently early.*NWAD TIME.23*

He arrived in time to see the exhibition.*NWAD TIME.24*

1. A considerable space of duration; process or continuation of duration. You must wait patiently; you will in time recover your health and strength.*NWAD TIME.25*

At times, at distinct intervals of duration. At times he reads; at other times, he rides.*NWAD TIME.26*

The spirit began to move him at times. *Judges 13:25*.*NWAD TIME.27*

Time enough, in season; early enough.*NWAD TIME.28*

Stanley at Bosworth-field, came time enough to save his life.*NWAD TIME.29*

To lose time, to delay.*NWAD TIME.30*

1. To go too slow; as, a watch or clock loses time.*NWAD TIME.31*

Apparent time, in astronomy, true solar time, regulated by the apparent motions of the sun.*NWAD TIME.32*

Mean time, equated time, a mean or average of apparent time.*NWAD TIME.33*

Siderial time, is that which is shown by the diurnal revolutions of the stars.*NWAD TIME.34*

TIME, *v.t.* To adapt to the time or occasion; to bring, begin or perform at the proper season or time; as, the measure is well timed, or ill timed. No small part of political wisdom consists in knowing how to time propositions and measures.

Mercy is good, but kings mistake its timing.*NWAD TIME.36*

1. To regulate as to time; as, he timed the stroke.*NWAD TIME.37*

2. To measure; as in music or harmony.*NWAD TIME.38*

TIMED, *pp.* Adapted to the season or occasion.

TIMEFUL, *a.* Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early. [Not much used.]

TIMEIST, *n.* In music, a performer who keeps good time.

TIME-KEEPER, *n.* [time and keeper.] A clock, watch or other chronometer.

TIMELESS, *a.* Unseasonable; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heav'nly feast*NWAD TIMELESS.2*

Timeless-- [Not used.]*NWAD TIMELESS.3*

1. Untimely; immature; done or suffered before the proper time; as a timeless grave. [Not used.]*NWAD TIMELESS.4*

TIMELESSLY, *adv.* Unseasonably.

TIMELINESS, *n.* [from timely.] Seasonableness; a being in good time.

TIMELY, *a.* Seasonable; being in good time; sufficiently early. The defendant had timely notice of this motion. Timely care will often prevent great evils.

1. Keeping time or measure. [Not used.]*NWAD TIMELY.2*

TIMELY, *adv.* Early; soon; in good season.

Timely advis'd, the coming evil shun.*NWAD TIMELY.4*

TIME-PIECE, *n.* [time and piece.] A clock, watch or other instrument to measure or show the progress of time; a chronometer.

TIME-PLEASER, *n.* s as z. [time and please.] One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be.

TIME-SERVER, *n.* [time and serve.] One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power.

TIME-SERVING, ***a.*** **Obsequiously complying with the humors of men in power.**

TIME-SERVING, ***n.*** **An obsequious compliance with the humors of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.**

TIME-WORN, ***a.*** **Impaired by time.**

TIMID, ***a.*** **[L. timidus, from timeo, to fear.] Fearful; wanting courage to meet danger; timorous; not bold.**

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare.*NWAD TIMID.2*

TIMIDITY, ***n.*** **[L. timiditas.] Fearfulness; want of courage or boldness to face danger; timorousness; habitual cowardice. Timidity in one person may be a good trait of character, while in another it is a deep reproach.**

TIMIDLY, ***adv.*** **In a timid manner; weakly; without courage.**

TIMIDNESS, ***n.*** **Timidity.**

TIMOCRACY, ***n.*** **[Gr. honor, worth, and to hold.] Government by men of property, who are possessed of a certain income.**

TIMONEER, ***n.*** **[L. temo.] A helmsman.**

TIMOROUS, ***a.*** **[L. timor. See *Timid*.]**

1. Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage; as a timorous doubts; timorous beliefs.*NWAD TIMOROUS.2*

TIMOROUSLY, ***adv.*** **Fearfully; timidly; without boldness; with much fear.**

Let dastard souls be timorously wise.*NWAD TIMOROUSLY.2*

TIMOROUSNESS, *n.* Fearfulness; timidity; want of courage.

TIMOUS, *a.* [from time.] Early; timely. [Not in use.]

TIMOUSLY, *adv.* In good season. [Not in use.]

TIN, *n.* [L. stannum; stagnum.]

1. A white metal, with a slight tinge of yellow. It is soft, non-elastic, very malleable, and when a bar of it is bent near the ear, distinguished by a crackling sound called the cry of tin. It is used for culinary vessels, being for this purpose usually combined with lead, forming pewter; and alloyed with small proportions of antimony, copper and bismuth, is formed into various wares resembling silver, under the names of block-tin, brittania, etc. Equal parts of tin and lead compose soder. Tin united with copper in different proportions, forms bronze, bell-metal, and speculum-metal.*NWAD TIN.2*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.*NWAD TIN.3*

TIN, *v.t.* To cover with tin, or overlay with tinfoil.

TINCT, *v.t.* [L. tingo, tinctus.] To stain or color; to imbue.

TINCT, *n.* Stain; color. [Obsolete. We now use tinge and tincture.]

TINCTURE, *n.* [L. tinctura.]

1. The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a menstruum; or an extract of a part of the substance of a body, communicated to the menstruum. Hence,*NWAD TINCTURE.2*

2. In medicine, a spiritus solution of such of the proximate principles of vegetables and animals as are soluble in pure alcohol or proof-spirit; wine or spirits containing medicinal substances in solution.*NWAD TINCTURE.3*

3. A tinge or shade of color; as a tincture of red.*NWAD TINCTURE.4*

4. Slight taste superadded to any substance; as a tincture or orange-peel.*NWAD TINCTURE.5*

5. Slight quality added to any thing; as a tincture of French manners.*NWAD TINCTURE.6*

All manners take a tincture from our own.*NWAD TINCTURE.7*

TINCTURE, *v.t.* To tinge; to communicate a slight foreign color to; to impregnate with some extraneous matter.

A little black paint will tincture and spoil twenty gay colors.*NWAD TINCTURE.9*

1. To imbue the mind; to communicate a portion of any thing foreign; as a mind tinctured with skepticism.*NWAD TINCTURE.10*

TINCTURED, *pp.* Tinged; slightly impregnated with something foreign.

TINCTURING, *ppr.* Tinging; imbuing; impregnating with a foreign substance.

TIND, *v.t.* [Eng. tine; tinder.] To kindle. *Obs.* But hence,

TINDER, *n.* Something very inflammable used for kindling fire from a spark; as scorched linen.

TINDER-BOX, *n.* [tinder and box.] A box in which tinder is kept.

TINDERLIKE, *a.* [tinder and like.] Like tinder; very inflammable.

TINE, *v.t.* To kindle, to set on fire. [See *Tind*.]

TINE, *v.t.* [L. teneo.] To shut or inclose; to fill. [Not in use or local.]

TINE, *n.* [L. dens.]

1. The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; also, the tooth of a harrow or drag.*NWAD TINE.4*

2. Trouble; distress. [Not in use.]*NWAD TINE.5*

TINE, *v.i.* To rage; to smart; to fight.

TINEMAN, *n.* Anciently an officer of the forest in England, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison.

TINET, *n.* [tine, to shut, supra.] In old writers, brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges.

TINFOIL, *n.* [tin and L. folium, a leaf.] Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

TING, *n.* A sharp sound. [Not in use. Children use ding, dong. See *Tingle*.]

TING, *v.i.* To sound or ring. [Not in use.]

TINGE, *v.t.* [L. tingo; Eng. to dye.] To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to communicate the qualities of one substance, in some degree, to another, either by mixture, or by adding them to the surface; as, to tinge a blue color with red; an infusion tinged with a yellow color by saffron; to tinge a decoction with a bitter taste. The jaundice tinges the eyes with yellow.

The virtues of sir Roger, as well as his imperfections, are tinged with extravagance.*NWAD TINGE.2*

TINGE, *n.* Color; dye; taste; or rather a slight degree of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; tincture; as a red color that has a tinge of blue; a dish of food that has a tinge of orange peel in its taste.

TINGED, *pp.* Imbued or impregnated with a small portion of something foreign.

TINGENT, *a.* Having the power to tinge.

As for the white part, it appeared much less enriched with the

tingent property. [Little used.]*NWAD TINGENT.2*

TINGING, *ppr.* Imbuing or impregnating with something foreign.

TIN-GLASS, *n.* *Bismuth*, which see.

TINGLE, *v.i.* [L. tinnio.]

1. To feel a kind of thrilling sound.*NWAD TINGLE.2*

At which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall tingle. *1 Samuel 3:11*.*NWAD TINGLE.3*

2. To feel a sharp thrilling pain.*NWAD TINGLE.4*

The pale boy senator yet tingling stands.*NWAD TINGLE.5*

3. To have a thrilling sensation, or a sharp slight penetrating sensation.*NWAD TINGLE.6*

They suck pollution through their tingling veins.*NWAD TINGLE.7*

TINGLING, *ppr.* Having a thrilling sensation.

TINGLING, *n.* A thrilling sensation.

TINK, *v.i.* To make a sharp shrill noise; to tinkle. [The latter is generally used.]

TINKAL, *n.* Borax in its crude state or unrefined. It consists of small crystals of a yellowish color, and is unctuous to the feel.

TINKER, *n.* A mender of brass kettles, pans and the like.

TINKERLY, *adv.* In the manner of a tinker.

TINKLE, *v.i.*

1. To make small quick sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to

clink.*NWAD TINKLE.2*

--And have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. *1 Corinthians 13:1*; *Isaiah 3:18*.*NWAD TINKLE.3*

The sprightly horse*NWAD TINKLE.4*

Moves to the music of his tinkling bells.*NWAD TINKLE.5*

The moment the money tinkles in the chest, the soul mounts out of purgatory.*NWAD TINKLE.6*

2. To hear a small sharp sound.*NWAD TINKLE.7*

And his ears tinkled, and his color fled.*NWAD TINKLE.8*

TINKLE, *v.t.* To cause to clink or make sharp quick sounds.

TINKLING, *ppr.* Making a small quick sharp noise.

TINKLING, *n.* A small quick sharp sound.

Making a tinkling with their feet. *Isaiah 3:16*.*NWAD TINKLING.3*

TINMAN, *n.* [tin and man.] A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin ware.

TIN-MINE, *n.* [tin and mine.] A mine where tin is obtained.

TINNED, *pp.* Covered with tin.

TINNER, *n.* [from tin.] One who works in the tin mines.

TINNING, *ppr.* [from tin.] Covering with tin or tinfoil.

TINNING, *n.* The act, art or practice of covering or lining any thing with melted tin or with tinfoil, as kitchen utensils, locks, bits, etc.

TINNY, *a.* Abounding with tin.

TINPENNY, *n.* [tin and penny.] A customary duty in England, formerly paid to tithingmen.

TINSEL, *n.* Something very shining and gaudy; something superficially shining and showy, or having a false luster, and more gay than valuable.

Who can discern the tinsel from the gold?*NWAD TINSEL.2*

If the man will too curiously examine the superficial tinsel good, he undeceives himself to his cost.*NWAD TINSEL.3*

1. A kind of shining cloth.*NWAD TINSEL.4*

2. A kind of lace.*NWAD TINSEL.5*

TINSEL, *a.* Gaudy; showy to excess; specious; superficial.

TINSEL, *v.t.* To adorn with something glittering and showy without much value; to make gaudy.

She, tinsel'd o'er in robes of varying hues--*NWAD TINSEL.8*

TINSELED, *pp.* Decorated with gaudy ornaments.

TINSELING, *ppr.* Adorning with tinsel or superficial luster.

TINT, *n.* [L. tinctus, tingo. See *Tinge*.] A dye; a color, or rather a slight coloring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal color; as red with a blue tint, or tint of blue. In painting, tints are the colors considered as more or less bright, deep or thin, by the due use and intermixture of which a picture receives its shades, softness and variety.

Or blend in beauteous tint the color'd mass.*NWAD TINT.2*

Their vigor sickens, and their tints decline.*NWAD TINT.3*

TINT, *v.t.* To tinge; to give a slight coloring to.

TIN-WORM, *n.* [tin and worm.] An insect.

TINY, *a.* [from the root of *thin*, which see.] Very small; little; puny. [A word used by children, and in burlesque.]

When that I was a little tiny boy.*NWAD TINY.2*

TIP, *n.*

1. The end; the point or extremity of any thing small; as the tip of the finger; the tip of a spear; the tip of the tongue; the tip of the ear.*NWAD TIP.2*

2. One part of the play at nine-pins.*NWAD TIP.3*

3. In botany, an anther.*NWAD TIP.4*

TIP, *v.t.* To form a point with something; to cover the tip, top or end; a, to tip any thing with gold or silver.

With truncheon tipp'd with iron head.*NWAD TIP.6*

Tipp'd with jet,*NWAD TIP.7*

Fair ermines spotless as the snows they press.*NWAD TIP.8*

1. [for tap.] To strike slightly, or with the end of any thing small; to tap.*NWAD TIP.9*

A third rogue tips me by the elbow.*NWAD TIP.10*

2. To lower one end, or throw upon the end; as, to tip a cart for discharging a load. [N. England.]*NWAD TIP.11*

To tip the wink, to direct a wink, or to wink to another for notice.*NWAD TIP.12*

TIP, *v.i.* In the phrase, to tip off, that is, to fall headlong; hence, to die.

TIPPED, TIPT, *pp.* Having the end covered.

TIPPET, *n.* A narrow garment or covering for the neck, worn by females. It is now made of fur, though formerly of some kind of cloth.

TIPPING, *ppr.* Covering the end or tip.

TIPPLE, *v.i.* To drink spiritus or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spiritus liquors. When a man begins to tipple, let his creditors secure their debts.

TIPPLE, *v.t.* To drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess.

--Himself for saving charges.*NWAD TIPPLE.3*

A peel'd, slic'd onion eats, and tipples verjuice.*NWAD TIPPLE.4*

TIPPLE, *n.* Drink; liquor taken in tippling.

TIPPLED, *pp.* Drank in excess.

1. *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated.*NWAD TIPPLED.2*

TIPPLER, *n.* One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spiritus liquors; a drunkard; a sot. It however signifies often a person who habitually drinks strong liquors, without absolute drunkenness.

TIPPLING, *ppr.* Indulging in the habitual use of strong or spiritus liquors.

TIPPLING, *n.* The habitual practice of drinking strong or spiritus liquors; a drinking to excess.

TIPPLING-HOUSE, *n.* [tipple and house.] A house in which liquors are sold in drams or small quantities, and where men are accustomed to spend their time and money in excessive drinking.

TIP-STAFF, *n.* [tip and staff.] An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable.

1. A staff tipped with metal.*NWAD TIP-STAFF.2*

TIPSY, *a.* [from tipple.] Fuddled; overpowered with strong drink; intoxicated.

TIPTOE, *n.* [tip and tow.] The end of the toe.

Upon his tiptoes stalketh stately by.*NWAD TIPTOE.2*

To be or to stand a tiptoe, to be awake or alive to any thing; to be roused; as, to be a tiptoe with expectation.*NWAD TIPTOE.3*

TOPTOP, *n.* The highest or utmost degree.

TIRADE, *n.*

1. Formerly in French music, the filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes.*NWAD TIRADE.2*

2. In modern usage, a strain or flight; a series of violent declamation.*NWAD TIRADE.3*

Here he delivers a violent tirade against all persons who profess to know any thing about angels.*NWAD TIRADE.4*

TIRE, *n.* [Heb. tur, a row or series.]

1. A tier; a row or rank. This is the same word as tier, differently written. [See *Tier* and *Tour*.]*NWAD TIRE.2*

2. A head dress; something that encompasses the head. [See *Tiara*.] *Ezekiel 24:17*; *Isaiah 3:18*.*NWAD TIRE.3*

On her head she wore a tire of gold.*NWAD TIRE.4*

3. Furniture; apparatus; as the tire of war.*NWAD TIRE.5*

4. Attire. [See *Attire*.]*NWAD TIRE.6*

5. A band or hoop of iron, used to bind the fellies of wheels, to secure them from wearing and breaking; as cart-tire; wagon-tire. This tire however is generally formed of different pieces, and is not one entire hoop.*NWAD TIRE.7*

TIRE, *v.t.* To adorn; to attire; to dress; as the head. *Obs.* [See *Attire*.] *2 Kings 9:30*.

TIRE, *v.t.* [L. tero.]

1. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the strength by toil or labor; as, to tire a horse or an ox. A long day's work in summer will tire the laborer.*NWAD TIRE.10*

Tir'd with toil, all hopes of safety past.*NWAD TIRE.11*

2. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the power of attending, or to exhaust patience with dullness or tediousness. A dull advocate may tire the court and jury, and injure his cause.*NWAD TIRE.12*

To tire out, to weary or fatigue to excess; to harass.*NWAD TIRE.13*

TIRE, *v.i.* To become weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted. A feeble body soon tires with hard labor.

TIRED, *pp.* Wearied; fatigued.

TIREDNESS, *n.* The state of being wearied; weariness.

TIRESOME, *a.* Wearisome; fatiguing; exhausting the strength; as a tiresome day's work; a tiresome journey.

1. Tedious; exhausting the patience; as a tiresome discourse. The debates in congress are said to be sometimes very tiresome.*NWAD TIRESOME.2*

TIRESOMENESS, *n.* The act or quality of tiring or exhausting strength or patience; wearisomeness; tediousness; as the

tiresomeness of work or of a dull speaker.

TIREWOMAN, *n.* [tire and woman.] A woman whose occupation is to make head dresses.

TIRING, *ppr.* Wearying; fatiguing; exhausting strength or patience.

TIRING-HOUSE, TIRING-ROOM, *n.* The room or place where players dress for the stage.

TIRWIT, *n.* A bird. [L. vanellus.]

N.B. The lapwing is called teewit in Scotland, (Ed Encyc.) and the lapwing is the vanellus.*NWAD TIRWIT.2*

TIS, a contraction of it is.

TISIC, TISICAL, *a.* s as z. [for phthisic, phthisical.] Consumptive.

TISIC, *n.* s as z. [supra.] Consumption; morbid waste.

TISRI, *n.* The first Hebrew month of the civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical; answering to a part of our September and a part of October.

TISSUE, *n.* tish'u.

1. Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors.*NWAD TISSUE.2*

A robe of tissue, stiff with golden wire.*NWAD TISSUE.3*

2. In anatomy, texture or organization of parts. The peculiar intimate structure of a part is called its tissue. A part of a fibrous structure is called a fibrous tissue. The organs of the body are made up of simpler elements, some generally diffused through the body, and others peculiar to particular organs. These simpler structures are

called the tissues of the body; as the cellular tissue; the mucous tissue, etc. The cellular tissue is the cellular membrane.*NWAD TISSUE.4*

3. A connected series; as, the whole story is a tissue of forgeries or of falsehood.*NWAD TISSUE.5*

TISSUE, *v.t.* To form tissue; to interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold tissued upon blue.*NWAD TISSUE.7*

TISSUED, *pp.* Interwoven; formed with variegated work.

TISSUING, *ppr.* Interweaving; forming with variegated work.

TIT, *n.* A small horse, in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a small bird; a titmouse or tomtit.

TITAN, TITANIUM, *n.* In mineralogy, a metal of modern discovery, and of a dark copper color, first found in Cornwall in England. It occurs in different states of oxydation or intermixture, in various parts of the world. It exists in three different states of oxydation; the first is blue or purple, the second red, and the third white. The ores of this metal are called menachanite, from Menachan in Cornwall, where it was originally found; iserine; from the river Iser, in Silesia; nigrine, from its black color; sphene, rutile, and octahedrite.

TITANIAN, TITANITIC, *a.* Pertaining to titanium.

TITANIFEROUS, *a.* [titan or titanium, and L. fero.]

Producing titanium; as titaniferous pyrites.*NWAD TITANIFEROUS.2*

TITANITE, *n.* An ore or oxyd of titanium, commonly of a reddish brown color, when it is opake; it occurs also in prismatic crystals terminated by pyramids of a blood red color, and is then translucent or transparent.

TITBIT, ***n.*** **A tender piece. [See** ***Tidbit*****.]**

TITHABLE, ***a.*** **Subject to the payment of tithes.**

TITHE, ***n.*** **The tenth part of any thing; but appropriately, the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support. Tithes are personal, predial, or mixed; personal, when accruing from labor, art, trade and navigation; predial, when issuing from the earth, as hay, wood and fruit; and mixed, when accruing from beasts, which are fed from the ground.**

TITHE, ***v.t.*** **To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.**

When thou hast made an end of tithing all the tithes of thine increase. *Deuteronomy 26:12*.*NWAD TITHE.3*

Ye tithe mint and rue. *Luke 11:42*.*NWAD TITHE.4*

TITHE, ***v.i.*** **To pay tithes.**

TITHED, ***pp.*** **Taxed a tenth.**

TITHE-FREE, ***a.*** **Exempt from the payment of tithes.**

TITHE-PAYING, ***a.*** **Paying tithes; subjected to pay tithes.**

TITHER, ***n.*** **One who collects tithes.**

TITHING, ***ppr.*** **Levying a tax on, to the amount of a tenth.**

TITHING, ***n.*** **A decennary; a number or company of ten householders, who dwelling near each other, were sureties or free- pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other. The institution of tithings in England is ascribed to Alfred.**

TITHINGMAN, ***n.*** **[tithing and man.]**

1. The chief man of a tithing; a headborrough; one elected to

preside over the tithing.*NWAD TITHINGMAN.2*

2. A peace officer; an under constable.*NWAD TITHINGMAN.3*

3. In New England, a parish officer annually elected to preserve good order in the church during divine service, and to make complaint of any disorderly conduct.*NWAD TITHINGMAN.4*

TITHYMAL, *n.* [Gr. the breast.] A plant, milk thistle, of the genus Euphorbia.

TITILLATE, *v.i.* [L. titillo.] To tickle.

The pungent grains of titillating dust.*NWAD TITILLATE.2*

TITILLATING, *ppr.* Tickling.

TITILLATION, *n.* [L. titillatio.]

1. The act of tickling; or the state of being tickled.*NWAD TITILLATION.2*

2. Any slight pleasure.*NWAD TITILLATION.3*

The products of those titillations that reach no higher than the senses.*NWAD TITILLATION.4*

TITLARK, *n.* [tit and lark.] A small bird, a species of Alauda or lark.

TITLE, *n.* [L. titulus. This may belong to the family of Gr. to set or put.]

1. An inscription put over any thing as a name by which it is known.*NWAD TITLE.2*

2. The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name.*NWAD TITLE.3*

3. In the civil and canon laws, a chapter or division of a book.*NWAD TITLE.4*

4. An appellation of dignity, distinction or pre-eminence given to persons; as duke, marquis and the like.*NWAD TITLE.5*

5. A name; an appellation.*NWAD TITLE.6*

Ill worthy I such title should belong*NWAD TITLE.7*

To me transgressor.*NWAD TITLE.8*

6. Right; or that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; that which is the foundation of ownership; as a good title to an estate; or an imperfect title. The lowest degree of title is naked possession, and lastly the right of property, all which united complete the title.*NWAD TITLE.9*

But possession is not essential to a complete title. A title to personal property may be acquired by occupancy. A claim is not a title.*NWAD TITLE.10*

7. The instrument which is evidence of a right.*NWAD TITLE.11*

8. In the canon law, that by which a beneficiary holds a benefice. This is true and valid, or colorable. A valid title gives a right to the benefice. A colorable title appears to be valid, but is not.*NWAD TITLE.12*

9. In ancient church records, a church to which a priest was

ordained, and where he was to reside.*NWAD TITLE.13*

TITLE, *v.t.* To name; to call; to entitle.

TITLED, *pp.* Called; named.

1. *a.* Having a title.*NWAD TITLED.2*

TITLELESS, *a.* Not having a title or name. [Not in use.]

TITLE-PAGE, *n.* [title and page.] The page of a book which contains its title.

TITLING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating; entitling.

TITMOUSE, *n.* [tit, small, and mouse.] A small bird of the genus Parus.

TITTER, *v.i.* To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint.

TITTER, *n.* A restrained laugh.

1. A weed.*NWAD TITTER.3*

TITTLE, *n.* [from tit, small.] A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

TITTLE-TATTLE, *n.* [tattle, doubled.]

1. Idle trifling talk; empty prattle.*NWAD TITTLE-TATTLE.2*

2. An idle trifling talker. [Less proper.]*NWAD TITTLE-TATTLE.3*

TITTLE-TATTLE, *v.i.* To talk idly; to prate.

TITUBATION, *n.* [L. titubo, to stumble.] The act of stumbling.

TITULAR, *a.* [L. titulus.]

1. Existing in title or name only; nominal; having or conferring the title only; as a titular king or prince.*NWAD TITULAR.2*

2. Having the title to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it.*NWAD TITULAR.3*

Both Valerius and Austin were titular bishops.*NWAD TITULAR.4*

TITULAR, TITULARY, *n.* A person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not.

TITULARITY, *n.* The state of being titular.

TITULARLY, *adv.* Nominally; by title only.

TITULARY, *a.* Consisting in a title.

1. Pertaining to a title.*NWAD TITULARY.2*

TIVER, *n.* A kind of ocher which is used in marking sheep in some parts of England. [Local.]

TIVER, *v.t.* To mark sheep with tiver, in different ways and for different purposes. [Local.]

TIVERING, *ppr.* Marking with tiver. [Local.]

TIVERING, *n.* The act or practice of marking with tiver. [Local.]

TIVY, *adv.* [See *Tantivy*.] With great speed; a huntsman's word or sound.

TO, *prep.*

1. Noting motion towards a place; opposed to from, or placed after another word expressing motion towards. He is going to church.*NWAD TO.2*

2. Noting motion towards a state or condition. He is going to a trade; he is rising to wealth and honor.*NWAD TO.3*

3. Noting accord or adaptation; as an occupation suited to his taste; she has a husband to her mind.*NWAD TO.4*

4. Noting address or compellation, or the direction of a discourse. These remarks were addressed to a large audience.*NWAD TO.5*

To you, my noble lord of Westmoreland;*NWAD TO.6*

I pledge your grace.*NWAD TO.7*

5. Noting attention or application.*NWAD TO.8*

Go, buckle to the law.*NWAD TO.9*

Meditate upon these things; give yourself wholly to them. *1 Timothy 4:15*.*NWAD TO.10*

6. Noting addition.*NWAD TO.11*

Add to your faith, virtue. *2 Peter 1:5*.*NWAD TO.12*

Wisdom he has, and to his wisdom, courage.*NWAD TO.13*

7. Noting opposition. They engaged hand to hand.*NWAD TO.14*

8. Noting amount, rising to. They met us, to the number of three hundred.*NWAD TO.15*

9. Noting proportion; as, three is to nine as nine is to twenty seven. It is ten to one that you will offend by your officiousness.*NWAD TO.16*

10. Noting possession or appropriation. We have a good seat; let us keep it to ourselves.*NWAD TO.17*

11. Noting perception; as a substance sweet to the taste; an event painful to the mind.*NWAD TO.18*

12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.*NWAD TO.19*

I have a king's oath to the contrary.*NWAD TO.20*

13. In comparison of.*NWAD TO.21*

All that they did was piety to this.*NWAD TO.22*

14. As far as.*NWAD TO.23*

Few of the Esquimaux can count to ten.*NWAD TO.24*

15. Noting intention.*NWAD TO.25*

--Marks and points out each man of us to slaughter.*NWAD TO.26*

[In this sense, for is now used.]*NWAD TO.27*

16. After an adjective, noting the object; as deaf to the cries of distress; alive to the sufferings of the poor. He was attentive to the company or to the discourse.*NWAD TO.28*

17. Noting obligation; as duty to God and to our parents.*NWAD TO.29*

18. Noting enmity; as a dislike to spiritus liquors.*NWAD TO.30*

19. Towards; as, she stretched her arms to heaven.*NWAD TO.31*

20. Noting effect or end. The prince was flattered to his ruin. He engaged in a war to this cost. Violent factions exist to the prejudice of the state.*NWAD TO.32*

Numbers were crowded to death.*NWAD TO.33*

21. To, as a sign of the infinitive, precedes the radical verb. Sometimes it is used instead of the ancient form, for to, noting purpose. David in his life time intended to build a temple. The legislature assembles annually to make and amend laws. The court will sit in February to try some important causes.*NWAD TO.34*

22. It precedes the radical verb after adjectives, noting the object; as ready to go; prompt to obey; quick to hear, but slow to censure.*NWAD TO.35*

23. It precedes the radical verb, noting the object.*NWAD TO.36*

The delay of our hopes teaches us to mortify our desires.*NWAD TO.37*

24. It precedes the radical verb, noting consequence.*NWAD TO.38*

I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as to forget my misfortunes.*NWAD TO.39*

25. It notes extent, degree or end. He languishes to death, even to death. The water rises to the highth of twenty feet. The line extends from one end to the other.*NWAD TO.40*

26. After the substantive verb, and with the radical verb, it denotes futurity. The construction, we are to meet at ten o'clock, every man at death is to receive the reward of his deeds, is a particular form of expressing future time.*NWAD TO.41*

27. After have, it denotes duty or necessity.*NWAD TO.42*

I have a debt to pay on Saturday.*NWAD TO.43*

28. To-day, to-night, to-morrow, are peculiar phrases derived from our ancestors. To in the two first, has the sense or force of this; this day, this night. In the last, it is equivalent to in or on; in or on the morrow. The words may be considered as compounds, to-day, to-night, to-morrow, and usually as adverbs. But sometimes they are used as nouns; as, to-day is ours.*NWAD TO.44*

To and from, backward and forward. In this phrase, to is adverbial.*NWAD TO.45*

To the face, in presence of; not in the absence of.*NWAD TO.46*

I withstood him face to face. *Galatians 2:11*.*NWAD TO.47*

To-morrow, to-morrow, and to-morrow,*NWAD TO.48*

Creeps in this petty pace from day to day.*NWAD TO.49*

[Note.--In the foregoing explanation of to, it is to be considered that the definition given is not always the sense of to by itself, but the sense rather of the word preceding it, or connected with it, or of to

in connection with other words. In general, to is used in the sense of moving towards a place, or towards an object, or it expresses direction towards a place, end, object or purpose.]*NWAD TO.50*

To is often used adverbially to modify the sense of verbs; as, to come to; to heave to. The sense of such phrases is explained under the verbs respectively.*NWAD TO.51*

In popular phrases like the following, “I will not come; you shall to, or too, a genuine Saxon phrase, to denotes moreover, besides, L. insuper.*NWAD TO.52*

TOAD, *n.* A paddoc, an animal of the genus Rana, the Rana Bufo of Linne; a small clumsy animal, the body warty, thick and disgusting to the sight, but perfectly harmless, and indeed it is said to be useful in gardens by feeding on noxious worms.

TOADEATER, *n.* A vulgar name given to a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant.

TOADFISH, *n.* [toad and fish.] A fish of the genus Lophius, the fishing frog.

TOAD-FLAX, *n.* [toad and flax.] A plant of the genus Antirrhinum; snap-dragon; calves’snout.

TOADISH, *a.* Like a toad. [Not used.]

TOAD-STONE, *n.* [toad and stone.] In mineralogy, a sort of trap rock, of a brownish gray color. The toad-stone of Derbyshire is generally a dark brown basaltic amygdaloid, composed of basalt and green earth, and containing oblong cavities filled with calcarious spar.

TOAD-STOOL, *n.* [toad and stoll.] A sort of fungous plant that grows in moist and rich grounds like a mushroom.

TOAST, *v.t.* [L. tostus.]

1. To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire; as, to toast bread or cheese. [It is chiefly limited in its application to these two articles.]*NWAD TOAST.2*

2. To warm thoroughly; as, to toast the feet. [Not much used.]*NWAD TOAST.3*

3. To name when a health is drank; to drink to the health in honor of; as, to toast a lady. Addison writes “to toast the health;” a form of expression I believe not now used.*NWAD TOAST.4*

TOAST, *n.* Bread dried and scorched by the fire; or such bread dipped in melted butter, or in some liquor. Dry toast is bread scorched, or it is scorched bread with butter spread upon it. Soft toast is made by immersing toasted bread in melted butter, and called dipped toast.

1. A female whose health is drank in honor or respect.*NWAD TOAST.6*

The wise man’s passion, and the vain man’s toast.*NWAD TOAST.7*

2. He or that which is named in honor in drinking.*NWAD TOAST.8*

TOASTED, *pp.* Scorched by heat; named in drinking the health.

TOASTER, *n.* One who toasts.

1. An instrument for toasting bread or cheese.*NWAD TOASTER.2*

TOASTING, *ppr.* Scorching by fire; drinking to the honor of.

TOBACCO, *n.* [so named from Tabaco, a province of Yucatan, in Spanish America, where it was first found by the Spaniards.]

A plant, a native of America, of the genus Nicotiana, much used for smoking and chewing and in snuff. As a medicine, it is narcotic. Tobacco has a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid taste. When first used it sometimes occasions vomiting; but the practice of using it in any form, soon conquers distaste, and forms a relish for it that is strong and almost unconquerable.*NWAD TOBACCO.2*

TOBACCONIST, *n.* A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

TOBACCO-PIPE, *n.* [tobacco and pipe.] A pipe used for smoking tobacco, often made of clay and baked, sometimes of other material.

TOBACCO-PIPE CLAY, *n.* A species of clay; called also cimolite.

TOBACCO-PIPE FISH, *n.* A name of the Syngnathus Acus of Linne; called also needle-fish.

TOCKAY, *n.* A species of spotted lizard in India.

TOCSIN, *n.* An alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

TOD, *n.*

1. A bush; a thick shrub.*NWAD TOD.2*

2. A quantity of wool of twenty eight pounds, or two stone.*NWAD TOD.3*

3. A fox.*NWAD TOD.4*

TOD, *v.t.* To weigh; to produce a tod. [Not in use.]

TODAY, *n.* [to and day.] The present day.

TODDY, *n.* A juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the E. Indies; or a liquor prepared from it.

1. A mixture of spirit and water sweetened. Toddy differs from grog in having a greater proportion of spirit, and in being sweetened.*NWAD TODDY.2*

TODY, *n.* A genus of insectivorous birds, of the order of Picae;

natives of warm climates.

TOE, *n.* [L. digitus. Toe is contracted from tog, the primary word on which L. digitus is formed, coinciding with dug, and signifying a shoot.]

1. One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand. The toes in their form and structure resemble the fingers, but are shorter.*NWAD TOE.2*

2. The fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals.*NWAD TOE.3*

3. The member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man.*NWAD TOE.4*

TIFORE, *prep.* or *adv.* Before; formerly.

TOFT, *n.* [probably from the root of tuft.]

1. A grove of trees.*NWAD TOFT.2*

2. In law books, a place where a messuage has stood, but is decayed.*NWAD TOFT.3*

TOGATED, TOGED, *a.* [L. toga, a gown; togatus, gowned.] Gowned; dressed in a gown; wearing a gown; as toged consuls.

TOGETHER, *adv.*

1. In company. We walked together to the wood.*NWAD TOGETHER.2*

2. In or into union.*NWAD TOGETHER.3*

The king joined humanity and policy together.*NWAD TOGETHER.4*

3. In the same place; as, to live together in one house.*NWAD TOGETHER.5*

4. In the same time; as, to live together in the same age.*NWAD TOGETHER.6*

5. In concert; as, the allies made war upon France together.*NWAD TOGETHER.7*

6. Into junction or a state of union; as, to sew, knit, pin or fasten two things together; to mix things together.*NWAD TOGETHER.8*

Together with, in union with; in company or mixture with.*NWAD TOGETHER.9*

Take the bad together with the good.*NWAD TOGETHER.10*

TOGGEL, *n.* A small wooden pin tapering towards both ends.

TOIL, *v.i.* To labor; to work; to exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind, particularly of the body, with efforts of some continuance or duration.

Master, we have toiled all night and caught nothing. *Luke 5:5*.*NWAD TOIL.2*

TOIL, *v.t.* To toil out, to labor; to work out.

Toil'd out my uncouth passage--*NWAD TOIL.4*

1. To weary; to overlabor; as toil'd with works of war.*NWAD TOIL.5*

[Not in use nor proper.]*NWAD TOIL.6*

TOIL, *n.* Labor with pain and fatigue; labor that oppresses the body or mind. Toil may be the labor of the field or the workshop, or of the camp. What toils men endure for the acquisition of wealth, power and honor! *Genesis 5:29*.

TOIL, *n.* [L. tela, a web; from spreading, extending or laying.]

A net or snare; any thread, web or string spread for taking prey.*NWAD TOIL.9*

A fly falls into the toils of a spider.*NWAD TOIL.10*

TOILER, *n.* One who toils, or labors with pain.

TOILET, *n.*

1. A covering or cloth of linen, silk or tapestry, spread over a table in a chamber or dressing room. Hence,*NWAD TOILET.2*

2. A dressing table.*NWAD TOILET.3*

TOILING, *ppr.* Laboring with pain.

TOILSOME, *a.* Laborious; wearisome; attended with fatigue and pain; as toilsome work; a toilsome task.

What can be toilsome in these pleasant walks?*NWAD TOILSOME.2*

1. Producing toil; as a toilsome day or journey.*NWAD TOILSOME.3*

TOILSOMENESS, *n.* Laboriousness; wearisomeness.

TOISE, *n.* tois. A fathom or long measure in France, containing six feet; but the French foot is longer than the English, 76 being equal to 81 English feet.

TOKAY, *n.* A kind of wine produced at Tokay in Hungary, made of white grapes. It is distinguished from other wines by its aromatic taste. It is not good till it is about three years old, and it continues to improve as long as it is kept.

TOKEN, *n.* to'kn. [L. signum, dialetically varied, or from the same radix.]

1. A sign; something intended to represent or indicate another thing or an event. Thus the rainbow is a token of God's covenant established with Noah. The blood of the paschal lamb, sprinkled on the doors of the Hebrews, was a token to the destroying angel of

God's will that he should pass by those houses. *Genesis 9:12-13*; *Exodus 12:13*.*NWAD TOKEN.2*

Show me a token for good. *Psalm 86:17*.*NWAD TOKEN.3*

2. A mark. In pestilential diseases, tokens are livid spots upon the body, which indicate the approach of death.*NWAD TOKEN.4*

3. A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship of another person is to be kept in mind.*NWAD TOKEN.5*

4. In coinage, tokens were coins struck in the reign of Elizabeth in the cities of Bristol, Oxford and Worcester, and also by private persons, which were put into circulation, and upon being returned, the issuer gave the value of them in current money.*NWAD TOKEN.6*

5. In printing, ten quires of paper; an extra quire is usually added to every other token, when counted out for the press.*NWAD TOKEN.7*

TOKEN, *v.t.* To make known. [Not in use.]

TOKENED, *a.* Being marked with spots.

TOL, *v.t.* [L. tollo.] To take away; a law term.

TOLA, *n.* In India, a weight for gold and silver, but different in different places.

TOLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of tell.

Who told thee that thou wast naked? *Genesis 3:11*.*NWAD TOLD.2*

Thou hast mocked me, and told me lies. *Judges 16:10*.*NWAD TOLD.3*

--Sheep and oxen that could not be told. *1 Kings 8:5*.*NWAD TOLD.4*

TOL-BOOTH. [See *Toll-booth*.]

TOLE, ***v.t.*** **To draw or cause to follow by presenting something pleasing or desirable to view; to allure by some bait. Thus our farmers tole sheep and make them follow, by holding to them a measure of corn or some portion of fodder. In New England, it is applied only to the alluring of beasts. Locke has applied it to men.**

TOLED, ***pp.*** **Drawn; allured; induced to follow.**

TOLERABLE, ***a.*** **[L. tolerabilis. See** ***Tolerate*****.]**

1. That may be borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally. The cold in Canada is severe, but tolerable. The insults and indignities of our enemies are not tolerable.*NWAD TOLERABLE.2*

It shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for that city. *Matthew 10:15*.*NWAD TOLERABLE.3*

2. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without disgust, resentment or opposition; as a tolerable translation; a tolerable entertainment; a tolerable administration.*NWAD TOLERABLE.4*

TOLERABLENESS, ***n.*** **The state of being tolerable.**

TOLERABLY, ***adv.*** **Supportably; in a manner to be endured.**

1. Moderately well; passably; not perfectly; as a constitution tolerably firm. The advocate speaks tolerably well.*NWAD TOLERABLY.2*

TOLERANCE, ***n.*** **[L. tolerantia, from tolero, to bear.] The power or capacity of enduring; or the act of enduring.**

Diogenes one frosty morning came to the market place shaking, to show his tolerance.*NWAD TOLERANCE.2*

[Little used. But intolerance is in common use.]*NWAD TOLERANCE.3*

TOLERANT, *a.* Enduring; indulgent; favoring toleration.

TOLERATE, *v.t.* [L. tolero, from tollo, to lift.] To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hinderance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; not to restrain; as, to tolerate opinions or practices. The protestant religion is tolerated in France, and the Roman Catholic in Great Britain.

Crying should not be tolerated in children.*NWAD TOLERATE.2*

The law of love tolerates no vice, and patronizes every virtue.*NWAD TOLERATE.3*

TOLERATED, *pp.* Suffered; allowed; not prohibited or restrained.

TOLERATING, *ppr.* Enduring; suffering to be or to be done; allowing; not restraining.

TOLERATION, *n.* [L. toleratio.] The act of tolerating; the allowance of that which is not wholly approved; appropriately, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief. Toleration implies a right in the sovereign to control men in their opinions and worship, or it implies the actual exercise of power in such control. Where no power exists or none is assumed to establish a creed and a mode of worship, there can be no toleration, in the strict sense of the word, for one religious denomination has as good a right as another to the free enjoyment of its creed and worship.

TOLL, *n.* [Gr. toll, custom, and end, exit, from cutting off; Eng. dole; diolam, to sell, to exchange, to pay toll. This is from the root of deal. See *Deal*.]

1. A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the

privilege of passing over a bridge or on a highway, or for that of vending goods in a fair, market or the like.*NWAD TOLL.2*

2. A liberty to buy and sell within the bounds of a manor.*NWAD TOLL.3*

3. A portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding.*NWAD TOLL.4*

TOLL, *v.i.* To pay toll or tallage.

1. To take toll, as by a miller.*NWAD TOLL.6*

TOLL, *v.i.* To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals, or in calling assemblies, or to announce the death of a person.

Now sink in sorrows with a tolling bell.*NWAD TOLL.8*

TOLL, *v.t.* [supra.] To cause a bell to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated, as for summoning public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings, or for announcing the death of a person, or to give solemnity to a funeral. Tolling is a different thing from ringing.

TOLL, *v.t.* [L. tollo.] To take away; to vacate; to annul; a law term.

1. To draw. [See *Tole*.]*NWAD TOLL.11*

TOLL, *n.* A particular sounding of a bell.

TOLL-BAR, *n.* [toll and bar.] A bar or beam used for stopping boats on a canal at the toll-house.

TOLL-BOOTH, *n.* [toll and booth.] A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll.

1. A prison.*NWAD TOLL-BOOTH.2*

TOLL-BOOTH, *v.t.* To imprison in a toll-booth.

TOLL-BRIDGE, ***n.*** **A bridge where toll is paid for passing it.**

TOLL-GATE, ***n.*** **A gate where toll is taken.**

TOLL-GATHERER, ***n.*** **The man who takes toll.**

TOLL-HOUSE, ***n.*** **A house or shed placed by a road near a toll-gate, or at the end of a toll-bridge, or by a canal, where the man who takes the toll remains.**

TOLLING, ***ppr.*** **Causing to sound in a slow grave manner.**

1. Taking away; removing.*NWAD TOLLING.2*

2. Sounding, as a bell.*NWAD TOLLING.3*

TOLU BALSAM, ***n.*** **Balsam of Tolu, a balsam produced from a tree growing in Tolu, in S. America.**

TOLUTATION, ***n.*** **[L. toluto.] A pacing or ambling. [Not used.]**

TOMAHAWK, ***n.*** **An Indian hatchet.**

TOMAHAWK, ***v.t.*** **To cut or kill with a hatchet called a tomahawk.**

TOMATO, ***n.*** **A plant, and its fruit, a species of Solanum. It is called sometimes the love-apple.**

TOMB, ***n.*** **toom. [L. tumulus, a heap or hillock; tumeo, to swell.]**

1. A grave; a pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited.*NWAD TOMB.2*

As one dead in the bottom of a tomb.*NWAD TOMB.3*

2. A house or vault formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof for the reception of the dead.*NWAD TOMB.4*

3. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.*NWAD*

TOMB, *v.t.* To bury; to inter. [See *Entomb*.]

TOMBAC, *n.* A white allow of copper; a metallic composition made by mixing and fusing together a large quantity of zink with a smaller quantity of copper, with arsenic.

TOMBLESS, *a.* Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.

TOMBOY, *n.* [Tom, Thomas, and boy.] A rude boisterous boy; also in sarcasm, a romping girl. [Vulgar.]

TOMBSTONE, *n.* [tomb and stone.] A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.

TOME, *n.* [Gr. a piece or section, to cut off.] A book; as many writings as are bound in a volume, forming the part of a larger work. It may be applied to a single volume.

TOMENTOUS, *a.* [L. tomentum, down.] In botany, downy; nappy; cottony; or flocky; covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible, or with a whitish down, like wool; as a tomentous stem or leaf.

TO-MORROW, *n.* [to and morrow.] The day after the present.

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.*NWAD TO-MORROW.2*

TOMPION, *n.* The stopper of a cannon. [See *Tampion*.]

TOMTIT, *n.* A little bird, the titmouse.

TON, the termination of names of places, is town.

TON, *n.* The prevailing fashion.

TON, *n.* The weight of twenty hundred gross. [See *Tun*.] This is false orthography. The word is from the Saxon tunna, a cask, and the sense of

weight is taken from that of a cask or butt.

TONE, *n.* [L. tonus; Gr. sound; L. tono; Gr. to sound, to strain or stretch. The L. sonus is probably the same word in a different dialect.]

1. Sound, or modification of sound; any impulse or vibration of the air which is perceptible by the ear; as a low tone, high tone, or loud tone; a grave tone; an acute tone; a sweet tone; a harsh tone.*NWAD TONE.2*

2. Accent; or rather, a particular inflection of the voice, adapted to express emotion or passion; a rhetorical sense of the word.*NWAD TONE.3*

Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes.*NWAD TONE.4*

3. A whining sound; a whine; a kind of mournful strain of voice; as, children often read with a tone.*NWAD TONE.5*

4. An affected sound in speaking.*NWAD TONE.6*

5. In music, an interval of sound; as, the difference between the diapente and diatessaron, is a tone. Of tones there are two kinds, major and minor. The tone major is in the ratio of 8 to 9, which results from the difference between the fourth and fifth. The tone minor is as 9 to 10, resulting from the difference between the minor third and the fourth.*NWAD TONE.7*

6. The tone of an instrument, is its peculiar sound with regard to softness, evenness and the like.*NWAD TONE.8*

7. In medicine, that state of organization in a body, in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigor. Tone, in its primary signification, is tension, and tension is the primary signification of strength. Hence its application to the natural healthy state of animal organs. Tone therefore in medicine, is the strength and activity of the organs, from which proceed healthy functions. So we say, the body is in a sound state, the health is sound or firm.*NWAD TONE.9*

TONE, *v.t.* To utter with an affected tone.

1. To tune. [See *Tune*.]*NWAD TONE.11*

TONED, *a.* Having a tone; used in composition; as high-toned; sweet-toned.

TONELESS, *a.* Having no tone; unmusical.

TONE-SYLLABLE, *a.* An accented syllable.

TONG, *n.* [See *Tongs*.] The catch of a buckle. [Not used.] [See *Tongue*.]

TONGS, *n. plu.* An instrument of metal, consisting of two parts or long shafts joined at one end; used for handling things, particularly fire or heated metals. We say, a pair of tongs, a smith's tongs.

TONGUE, TUNG, *n.* [Ant. L. tingua; digitus and dug. Our common orthography is incorrect; the true spelling is tung.]

1. In man, the instrument of taste, and the chief instrument of speech; and in other animals, the instrument of taste. It is also an instrument of deglutition. In some animals, the tongue is used for drawing the food into the mouth, as in animals of the bovine genus, etc. Other animals lap their drink, as dogs.*NWAD TONGUE.2*

The tongue is covered with membranes, and the outer one is full of papillae of a pyramidical figure, under which lies a thin, soft, reticular coat perforated with innumerable holes, and always lined with a thick and white or yellowish mucus.*NWAD TONGUE.3*

2. Speech; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech.*NWAD TONGUE.4*

Much tongue and much judgment seldom go together.*NWAD TONGUE.5*

3. The power of articulate utterance; speech.*NWAD TONGUE.6*

Parrots imitating human tongue.*NWAD TONGUE.7*

4. Speech, as well or ill used; mode of speaking.*NWAD TONGUE.8*

Keep a good tongue in thy head.*NWAD TONGUE.9*

The tongue of the wise is health. *Proverbs 12:18*.*NWAD TONGUE.10*

5. A language; the whole sum of words used by a particular nation. The English tongue, within two hundred years, will probably be spoken by two or three hundred millions of people in North America.*NWAD TONGUE.11*

6. Speech; words or declarations only; opposed to thoughts or actions.*NWAD TONGUE.12*

Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth. *1 John 3:18*.*NWAD TONGUE.13*

7. A nation, as distinguished by their language.*NWAD TONGUE.14*

I will gather all nations and tongues. *Isaiah 66:18*.*NWAD TONGUE.15*

8. A point; a projection; as the tongue of a buckle or of a balance.*NWAD TONGUE.16*

9. A point or long narrow strip of land, projecting from the main into a sea or a lake.*NWAD TONGUE.17*

10. The taper part of any thing; in the rigging of a ship, a short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing backstays, etc. to the size of the mast-head.*NWAD TONGUE.18*

To hold the tongue, to be silent.*NWAD TONGUE.19*

TONGUE, TUNG, *v.t.* To chide; to scold.

How might she tongue me.*NWAD TONGUE.21*

TONGUE, TUNG, *v.i.* To talk; to prate.

TONGUED, TUNGED, *a.* Having a tongue.

Tongued like the night-crow.*NWAD TONGUED.2*

TONGUE-GRAFTING, TUNG-GRAFTING, *n.* A mode of grafting by inserting the end of a cion in a particular manner.

TONGUELESS, TUNGLESS, *a.* Having no tongue.

1. Speechless; as a tongueless block.*NWAD TONGUELESS.2*

2. Unnamed; not spoken of.*NWAD TONGUELESS.3*

One good deed dying tongueless. [Not used.]*NWAD TONGUELESS.4*

TONGUE-PAD, TUNG-PAD, *n.* A great talker. [Not in use.]

TONGUE-SHAPED, TUNG-SHAPED, *a.* In botany, a tongue-shaped leaf, is linear and fleshy, blunt at the end, convex underneath, and having usually a cartilaginous border.

TONGUE-TIE-TIE, *v.t.* [tongue and tie.] To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation.

TONGUE-TIED, TUNG-TIED, *a.* Destitute of the power of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech.

1. Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.*NWAD TONGUE-TIED.2*

Love and tongue-tied simplicity.*NWAD TONGUE-TIED.3*

TONIC, *a.* [L. tonus. See *Tone*.]

1. Literally, increasing tension; hence, increasing strength, as tonic power.*NWAD TONIC.2*

2. In medicine, increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system; obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.*NWAD TONIC.3*

3. Relating to tones or sounds.*NWAD TONIC.4*

4. Extended. [Not in use.]*NWAD TONIC.5*

Tonic spasm, in medicine, a rigid contraction of the muscles without relaxation, as in tetanus, etc.*NWAD TONIC.6*

TONIC, *n.* A medicine that increases the tone of the muscular fiber, and gives vigor and action to the system.

A medicine which increases the tone or strength of the body.*NWAD TONIC.8*

1. In music, the key-note or principal sound which generates all the rest.*NWAD TONIC.9*

2. In music, a certain degree of tension, or the sound produced by a vocal string in a given degree of tension.*NWAD TONIC.10*

TO-NIGHT, *n.* [to and night.] The present night, or the night after the present day.

TONNAGE, *n.* [from ton, a corrupt orthography. See *Tun*.]

1. The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.*NWAD TONNAGE.2*

2. The cubical content or burthen of a ship in tuns; or the amount of weight which she may carry.*NWAD TONNAGE.3*

3. A duty or impost on ships, estimated per tun; or a duty, toll or rate payable on goods per tun, transported on canals.*NWAD TONNAGE.4*

TONSIL, *n.* [L. tonsilloe. This word seems to be formed from tonsus, tondeo, to clip.] In anatomy, a glandular body at the passage from the mouth to the pharynx. The tonsils are called

also from their shape, amygdaloe, and in popular language, almonds. The tonsils have several excretory ducts opening into the mouth.

TONSIL, ***a.*** **That may be clipped.**

TONSURE, ***n.*** **[L. tonsura, from tonsus, shaved; tondeo, to clip or shave.]**

1. The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head; or the state of being shorn.*NWAD TONSURE.2*

2. In the Romish church, tonsure is the first ceremony used for devoting a person to the service of God and the church; the first degree of the clericate, given by a bishop, who cuts off a part of his hair with prayers and benedictions. Hence tonsure is used to denote entrance or admission into holy orders.*NWAD TONSURE.3*

3. In the Romish church, the corona or crown which priests wear as a mark of their order and of their rank in the church.*NWAD TONSURE.4*

TONTINE, ***n.*** **An annuity on survivorship; or a loan raised on life-annuities, with the benefit of survivorship. Thus an annuity is shared among a number, on the principle that the share of each, at his death, is enjoyed by the survivors, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the terms on which the money is advanced.**

TONY, ***n.*** **A simpleton. [Ludicrous.]**

TOO, ***adv.***

1. Over; more than enough; noting excess; as, a thing is too long, too short, or too wide; too high; too many; too much.*NWAD TOO.2*

His will too strong to bend, too proud to learn.*NWAD TOO.3*

2. Likewise; also; in addition.*NWAD TOO.4*

A courtier and a patriot too.*NWAD TOO.5*

Let those eyes that view*NWAD TOO.6*

The daring crime, behold the vengeance too.*NWAD TOO.7*

3. Too, too, repeated, denotes excess emphatically; but this repetition is not in respectable use.*NWAD TOO.8*

TOOK, *pret.* of take.

Enoch was not, for God took him. *Genesis 5:24*.*NWAD TOOK.2*

TOOL, *n.* [In old Law Latin, we find attile, attilia, stores, tools, implements.]

1. An instrument of manual operation, particularly such as are used by farmers and mechanics; as the tools of a joiner, cabinet maker, smith or shoemaker.*NWAD TOOL.2*

2. A person used as an instrument by another person; a word of reproach. Men of intrigue always have their tools, by whose agency they accomplish their purposes.*NWAD TOOL.3*

TOOL, *v.t.* To shape with a tool.

TOOM, *a.* Empty. [Not in use.]

TOOT, *v.i.* [L. do, dedi.]

1. To stand out or be prominent. [Not in use.]*NWAD TOOT.2*

2. To make a particular noise with the tongue articulating with the root of the upper teeth, at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a particular manner.*NWAD TOOT.3*

This writer should wear a tooting horn.*NWAD TOOT.4*

3. To peep; to look narrowly. [Not in use, and probably a mistaken interpretation.]*NWAD TOOT.5*

TOOT, *v.t.* To sound; as, to toot the horn.

TOOTER, *n.* One who plays upon a pipe or horn.

TOOTH, *n. plu.* teeth. [L. dens.]

1. A bony substance growing out of the jaws of animals, and serving as the instrument of mastication. The teeth are also very useful in assisting persons in the utterance of words, and when well formed and sound, they are ornamental. The teeth of animals differ in shape, being destined for different offices. The front teeth in men and quadrupeds are called incisors, or incisive or cutting teeth; next to these are the pointed teeth, called canine or dog teeth; and on the sides of the jaws are the molar teeth or grinders.*NWAD TOOTH.2*

2. Taste; palate.*NWAD TOOTH.3*

These are not dishes for thy dainty tooth.*NWAD TOOTH.4*

3. A tine; a prong; something pointed and resembling an animal tooth; as the tooth of a rake, a comb, a card, a harrow, a saw, or of a wheel. The teeth of a wheel are sometimes called cogs, and are destined to catch corresponding parts of other wheels.*NWAD TOOTH.5*

Tooth and nail, [by biting and scratching,] with one's utmost power; by all possible means.*NWAD TOOTH.6*

To the teeth, in open opposition; directly to one's face.*NWAD TOOTH.7*

That I shall live, and tell him to his teeth.*NWAD TOOTH.8*

To cast in the teeth, to retort reproachfully; to insult to the face.*NWAD TOOTH.9*

In spite of the teeth, in defiance of opposition; in opposition to every effort.*NWAD TOOTH.10*

To show the teeth, to threaten.*NWAD TOOTH.11*

When the law shows her teeth, but dares not bite.*NWAD TOOTH.12*

TOOTH, *v.t.* To furnish with teeth; as, to tooth a rake.

1. To indent; to cut into teeth; to jag; as, to tooth a saw.*NWAD TOOTH.14*

2. To lock into each other.*NWAD TOOTH.15*

TOOTHACHE, *n.* [tooth and ache.] Pain in the teeth.

TOOTHACHE-TREE, *n.* A shrub of the genus Zanthoxylum.

TOOTH-DRAWER, *n.* [tooth and draw.] One whose business is to extract teeth with instruments.

TOOTH-DRAWING, *n.* The act of extracting a tooth; the practice of extracting teeth.

TOOTHED, *pp.* or *a.* Having teeth or jags. In botany, dentate; having projecting points, remote from each other, about the edge.

TOOTH-EDGE, *n.* [tooth and edge.] The sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances.

TOOTHFUL, *a.* Palatable. [Not in use.]

TOOTHLESS, *a.* Having no teeth.

TOOTHLETTED, *a.* In botany, denticulate; having very small teeth or notches; as a leaf.

TOOKPICK, TOOTHPICKER, *n.* [tooth and pick.] An instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them.

TOOTHSOME, *a.* Palatable; grateful to the taste.

TOOTHSOMENESS, *n.* Pleasantness to the taste.

TOOTHWORT, *n.* A plant whose roots resemble human teeth, such as the Lathroea squamaria, various species of Dentaria, the Ophrys corallorrhiza, etc. This name is also given to the lead-wort, of the genus Plumbago, form its toothed corol.

TOOTHY, *a.* Toothed; having teeth.

TOOTING, *ppr.* Sounding in a particular manner.

TOP, *n.*

1. The highest part of any thing; the upper end, edge or extremity; as the top of a tree; the top of a spire; the top of a house; the top of a mountain.*NWAD TOP.2*

2. Surface; upper side; as the top of the ground.*NWAD TOP.3*

3. The highest place; as the top of preferment.*NWAD TOP.4*

4. The highest person; the chief.*NWAD TOP.5*

5. The utmost degree.*NWAD TOP.6*

The top of my ambition is to contribute to that work.*NWAD TOP.7*

If you attain the top of your desires in fame--*NWAD TOP.8*

6. The highest rank. Each boy strives to be at the top of his class, or at the top of the school.*NWAD TOP.9*

7. The crown or upper surface of the head.*NWAD TOP.10*

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.*NWAD TOP.11*

9. The head of a plant.*NWAD TOP.12*

10. An inverted conoid which children play with by whirling it on its point, continuing the motion with a whip.*NWAD TOP.13*

11. In ship-building, a sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast and projecting on all sides. It serves to extend the shrouds, by which means they more effectually support the mast; and in ships of war, the top furnishes a convenient stand for swivels and small arms to annoy the enemy.*NWAD TOP.14*

TOP-ARMOR, *n.* In ships, a railing on the top, supported by stanchions and equipped with netting.

TOP-BLOCK, *n.* In ships, a block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the top-mast.

TOP-CHAIN, *n.* In ships, a chain to sling the lower yards in time of action, to prevent their falling when the ropes by which they are hung, are shot away.

TOP-CLOTH, *n.* In ships, a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action.

TOP-DRAINING, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

TOP-DRESSING, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land.

TOPFULL, *a.* [top and full.] Full to the brim.

TOP-GALLANT, *a.* [See *Top-sail*.]

1. Highest; elevated; splendid; as a top-gallant spark.*NWAD TOP-GALLANT.2*

TOP-HEAVY, *a.* top'-hevy. [top and heavy.] Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

TOP-KNOT, *n.* [top and knot.] A knot worn by females on the top of the head.

TOPLESS, *a.* Having no top; as a topless highth.

TOPMAN, *n.* [top and man.] The man who stands above in sawing.

1. In ships, a man standing in the top.*NWAD TOPMAN.2*

TOP-MAST, *n.* In ships, the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast. Above that is the top-gallant-mast.

TOP-MOST, *a.* [top and most.] Highest; uppermost; as the topmost cliff; the top-most branch of a tree.

TOP-PROUD, *a.* [top and proud.] Proud to the highest degree.

TOP-ROPE, *n.* A rope to sway up a top-mast, etc.

TOP-SAIL, *n.* A sail extended across the top-mast, above which is the top-gallant-sail.

TOP-SHAPED, *a.* In botany, turbinate.

TOP-SOILING, *n.* The act or art of taking off the top-soil of land, before a canal is begun.

TOP-STONE, *n.* A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.

TOP-TACKLE, *n.* A large tackle hooked to the lower end of the top-mast top-rope and to the deck.

TOP, *v.i.* To rise aloft; to be eminent; as lofty ridges and topping mountains.

1. To predominate; as topping passions; topping uneasiness.*NWAD TOP.2*

2. To excel; to rise above others.*NWAD TOP.3*

But write thy best and top--*NWAD TOP.4*

TOP, *v.t.* To cover on the top; to tip; to cap.

--A mount*NWAD TOP.6*

Of alabaster, topp'd with golden spires.*NWAD TOP.7*

Mountains topp'd with snow.*NWAD TOP.8*

1. To rise above.*NWAD TOP.9*

A gourd--climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it topped and covered the tree.*NWAD TOP.10*

Topping all others in boasting.*NWAD TOP.11*

2. To outgo; to surpass.*NWAD TOP.12*

3. To crop; to take off the top or upper part.*NWAD TOP.13*

Top your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf-bud.*NWAD TOP.14*

So, in America we say, to top corn, that is maiz, by cutting off the stalk just above the ear.*NWAD TOP.15*

4. To rise to the top of; as, he topped the hill.*NWAD TOP.16*

5. To perform eminently. [Not in use.]*NWAD TOP.17*

TOPAN, *n.* A name of the horned Indian raven, or rhinoceros bird.

TOPARCH, *n.* [Gr. place, and a chief.] The principal man in a place or country.

TOPARCHY, *n.* A little state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch. Judea was formerly divided into ten toparchies.

TOPAZ, *n.* [Gr.] A mineral, said to be so called from Topazos, a small isle in the Arabic gulf, where the Romans obtained a

stone which they called by this name, but which is the chrysolite of the moderns. The topaz is of a yellowish color. It sometimes occurs in masses, but more generally crystallized in rectangular octahedrons. Topaz is valued as a gem or precious stone, and is used in jewelry. It consists of silex, fluoric acid and alumin, in the following proportions; alumin 57 parts, silex 34, and fluoric acid 7 or 8.

Of topaz there are three subspecies, common topaz, shorlite and physalite.*NWAD TOPAZ.2*

TOPAZOLITE, *n.* A variety of precious garnet, of a topaz yellow color, or an olive green.

TOPE, *n.* A fish of the shark kind, the squalus galeus of Linne.

TOPE, *v.i.* To drink hard; to drink strong or spiritus liquors to excess.

If you tope in form, and treat--*NWAD TOPE.3*

TOPER, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

TOPET, *n.* A small bird, the crested titmouse.

N.B. The crested titmouse of Latham, Parus bicolor, is the toupet titmouse of Pennant.*NWAD TOPET.2*

TOPH, TOPHIN, *n.* [from the Latin.] A kind of sandstone.

TOPHACEOUS, *a.* Gritty; sandy; rough; stony.

TOPHET, *n.* [Heb. tophet, a drum.] Hell; so called from a place east of Jerusalem where children were burnt to Moloch, and where drums were used to drown their cries.

TOPHI, *n.* Ducksten; a stone formed by earthy depositions; called also tufa or trass.

TOPIARY, *a.* [L. topiarius, ornamented.] Shaped by clipping or

cutting.

TOPIC, *n.* [Gr. place; L. topicus, topica.]

1. Any subject of discourse or argument. The Scriptures furnish an unlimited number of topics for the preacher, and topics infinitely interesting.*NWAD TOPIC.2*

2. In rhetoric, a probable argument drawn from the several circumstances and places of a fact. Aristotle wrote a book of topics. Cicero defines topics to be the art of finding arguments.*NWAD TOPIC.3*

3. Principle of persuasion.*NWAD TOPIC.4*

Contumacious persons whom no topics can work upon.*NWAD TOPIC.5*

4. In medicine, an external remedy; a remedy to be applied outwardly to a particular part of the body, as a plaster, a poultice, a blister and the like.*NWAD TOPIC.6*

TOPIC, TOPICAL, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to a place, limited; local; as a topical remedy.

1. Pertaining to a topic or subject of discourse, or to a general head.*NWAD TOPIC.8*

TOPICALLY, *adv.* Locally; with limitation to a part.

1. With application to a particular part; as a remedy topically applied.*NWAD TOPICALLY.2*

TOPOGRAPHER, *n.* [See *Topography*.] One who describes a particular place, town, city or tract of land.

TOPOGRAPHIC, TOPOGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place.

TOPOGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of topography.

TOPOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. place, and description.] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish or tract of land. It is of more limited application than choreography.

TOPPED, TOPT, *pp.* or *a.* Covered on the top; capped; surpassed; cropped; having the top cut off.

TOPPING, *ppr.* Covering the top; capping; surpassing; cropping; lopping.

1. *a.* Fine; gallant.*NWAD TOPPING.2*

[But Johnson's definition is probably incorrect.]*NWAD TOPPING.3*

2. Proud; assuming superiority. [This is the sense in which the common people of N. England use the word, and I believe the true sense, but it is not elegant.]*NWAD TOPPING.4*

TOPPING, *n.* In seamen's language, the act of pulling one extremity of a yard higher than the other.

TOPPING-LIFT, *n.* A large strong tackle employed to suspend or top the outer end of a gaff, or of the boom of a main-sail, in a brig or schooner.

TOPPINGLY, *adv.* Proudly; with airs of disdain. [Not an elegant word, nor much used.]

TOPPLE, *v.i.* [from top.] To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.

Though castles topple on their warders' heads.*NWAD TOPPLE.2*

[This word is used chiefly of children when beginning to walk.]*NWAD TOPPLE.3*

TOPPLING, *ppr.* Falling forward.

TOPSY-TURVY, *adv.* In an inverted posture; with the top or head downwards; as, to turn a carriage topsy-turvy.

TOQUET, ***n.*** **toka'. A kind of bonnet or head dress for women.**

TOR, ***n.*** **[L. turris.] A tower; a turret; also, a high pointed hill; used in names.**

TORCH, ***n.*** **[L. torqueo, tortus.] A light or luminary formed of some combustible substance, as of resinous wood or of candles.**

They light the nuptial torch.*NWAD TORCH.2*

TORCH-BEARER, ***n.*** **[torch and bear.]**

One whose office is to carry a torch.*NWAD TORCH-BEARER.2*

TORCHER, ***n.*** **One that gives light. [Not used.]**

TORCH-LIGHT, ***n.*** **[torch and light.] The light of a torch or of torches.**

1. A light kindled to supply the want of the sun.*NWAD TORCH-LIGHT.2*

TORCH-THISTLE, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Cactus. The common name of a subdivision of the genus Cactus, called also cereus, from cera, wax, from the resemblance of the stems to a wax candle. Torch-thistle is from the prickly stems, used by the Indians for torches.**

TORCH-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant.**

TORE, ***pret.*** **of tear. He tore his robe.**

TORE, ***n.*** **The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring. [Used in New England.]**

TORE, ***n.*** **[L. torus.] In architecture, a large round molding on the base of a column. It is distinguished from the astragali by its size. The bases of the Tuscan and Doric columns have only one tore, which is between the plinth**

and listel. In the Attic base there are two.

TOREUMATOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. sculpture, and description.] A description of ancient sculptures and basso-relievos.

TORMENT, *n.* [L. tormentum.; torqueo, torno; Eng. tour; that is, from twisting, straining.]

1. Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind.*NWAD TORMENT.2*

The more I see*NWAD TORMENT.3*

Pleasure about me, so much I feel*NWAD TORMENT.4*

Torment within me.*NWAD TORMENT.5*

Lest they also come into this place of torment. *Luke 16:28*; *Revelation 9:5*; *Revelation 14:11*.*NWAD TORMENT.6*

2. That which gives pain, vexation or misery.*NWAD TORMENT.7*

They brought to him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and torments. *Matthew 4:24*.*NWAD TORMENT.8*

3. An engine for casting stones.*NWAD TORMENT.9*

TORMENT, *v.t.* To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain and misery, either of body or mind.

Art thou come hither to torment us before the time? *Matthew 8:29*.*NWAD TORMENT.11*

He shall be tormented with fire and brimstone. *Revelation 14:10*.*NWAD TORMENT.12*

1. To pain; to distress.*NWAD TORMENT.13*

Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of the palsy, grievously tormented. *Matthew 8:6*.*NWAD TORMENT.14*

2. To tease; to vex; to harass; as, to be tormented with importunities, or with petty annoyances.*NWAD TORMENT.15*

3. To put into great agitation.*NWAD TORMENT.16*

They soaring on main wing*NWAD TORMENT.17*

Tormented all the air. [Unusual.]*NWAD TORMENT.18*

TORMENTED, *pp.* Painted to extremity; teased; harassed.

TORMENTIL, *n.* A genus of plants, the septfoil. The root is used in medicines as a powerful astringent, and for alleviating gripes or tormina, whence its name.

TORMENTING, *ppr.* Paining to an extreme degree; inflicting severe distress and anguish; teasing; vexing.

TORMENTING, *n.* In agriculture, an imperfect sort of horse-hoeing.

TORMENTOR, *n.* He or that which torments; one who inflicts penal anguish or tortures.

1. In agriculture, an instrument for reducing a stiff soil.*NWAD TORMENTOR.2*

TORN, *pp.* of tear.

Neither shall ye eat any flesh that is torn by the beasts in the field. *Exodus 22:31*.*NWAD TORN.2*

TORNADO, ***n.*** **[from the root of turn; that is, a whirling wind.]**

A violent gust of wind, or a tempest, distinguished by a whirling motion. tornadoes of this kind happen after extreme heat, and sometimes in the United States, rend up fences and trees, and in a few instances have overthrown houses and torn them to pieces. Tornadoes are usually accompanied with severe thunder, lightning and torrents of rain; but they are of short duration, and narrow in breadth.*NWAD TORNADO.2*

TOROUS, ***a.*** **[L. torosus.] In botany, protuberant; swelling in knobs, like the veins and muscles; as a torous pericarp.**

TORPEDO, ***n.*** **[L. from torpeo, to be numb.] The cramp fish or electric ray, Raia torpedo. This fish is usually taken in forty fathoms water, on the coast of France and England, and in the Mediterranean. A touch of this fish occasions a numbness in the limb, accompanied with an indescribable and painful sensation, and is really an electric shock. When dead, the fish loses its power of producing this sensation.**

TORPENT, ***a.*** **[L. torpens, torpeo.] Benumbed; torpid; having no motion or activity; incapable of motion.**

A frail and torpent memory.*NWAD TORPENT.2*

TORPENT, ***n.*** **In medicine, that which diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions.**

TORPESCENCE, ***n.*** **A state of insensibility; torpidness; numbness; stupidity.**

TORPESCENT, ***a.*** **[L. torpescens.] Becoming torpid or numb.**

TORPID, ***a.*** **[L. torpidus, torpeo.]**

1. Having lost motion or the power of exertion and feeling; numb; as

a torpid limb.*NWAD TORPID.2*

Without heat all things would be torpid.*NWAD TORPID.3*

2. Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive. The mind as well as the body becomes torpid by indolence. Impenitent sinners remain in a state of torpid security.*NWAD TORPID.4*

TORPIDITY, *n.* Torpidness.

TORPIDNESSPITUDE, *n.* The state of being torpid; numbness. Torpidness may amount to total insensibility or loss of sensation.

1. Dullness; inactivity; sluggishness; stupidity.*NWAD TORPIDNESSPITUDE.2*

TORPOR, *n.* [L.] Numbness; inactivity; loss of motion, or of the power of motion. Torpor may amount to a total loss of sensation, or complete insensibility. It may however be applied to the state of a living body which has not lost all power of feeling and motion.

1. Dullness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity.*NWAD TORPOR.2*

TORPORIFIC, *a.* [L. torpor and facio.] Tending to produce torpor.

TORREFACTION, *n.* [L. torrefacio; torridus and facio.]

1. The operation of drying by a fire.*NWAD TORREFACTION.2*

2. In metallurgy, the operation of roasting ores.*NWAD TORREFACTION.3*

3. In pharmacy, the drying or roasting of drugs on a metalline plate, placed over or before coals of fire, till they become friable to the fingers, or till some other desired effect is produced.*NWAD TORREFACTION.4*

TORREFIED,. ***pp.*** **Dried; roasted; scorched. Torrefied earth, in agriculture, is that which has undergone the action of fire.**

TORREFY, ***v.t.*** **[L. torrefacio; L. torridus, torreo, and facio.]**

1. To dry by a fire.*NWAD TORREFY.2*

2. In metallurgy, to roast or scorch, as metallic ores.*NWAD TORREFY.3*

3. In pharmacy, to dry or parch, as drugs, on a metalline plate till they are friable, or are reduced to any state desired.*NWAD TORREFY.4*

TORREFYING, ***ppr.*** **Drying by a fire; roasting; parching.**

TORRENT, ***n.*** **[L. torrens. This is the participle of torreo, to parch; Eng. tear.]**

1. A violent rushing stream of water or other fluid; a stream suddenly raised and running rapidly, as down a precipice; as a torrent of lava.*NWAD TORRENT.2*

2. A violent or rapid stream; a strong current; as a torrent of vices and follies; a torrent of corruption.*NWAD TORRENT.3*

Erasmus, that great injur'd name,*NWAD TORRENT.4*

Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age.*NWAD TORRENT.5*

TORRENT, ***a.*** **Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream; as waves of torrent fire.**

TORRICELLIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Torricelli, an Italian philosopher and mathematician, who discovered the true principle on which the barometer is constructed.**

Torricellian tube, is a glass tube thirty or more inches in length, open at one end, and hermetically sealed at the other.*NWAD TORRICELLIAN.2*

Torricellian vacuum, a vacuum produced by filling a tube with mercury, and allowing it to descend till it is counterbalanced by the weight of an equal column of the atmosphere, as in the barometer.*NWAD TORRICELLIAN.3*

TORRID, *a.* [L. torridus, from torreo, to roast.]

1. Parched; dried with heat; as a torrid plain or desert.*NWAD TORRID.2*

2. Violently hot; burning or parching; as a torrid heat.*NWAD TORRID.3*

Torrid zone, in geography, that space or broad belt of the earth included between the tropics, over which the sun is vertical at some period every year, and where the heat is always great.*NWAD TORRID.4*

TORRIDNESS, *n.* The state of being very hot or parched.

TORSE, *n.* [L. tortus.] In heraldry, a wreath.

TORSEL, *n.* [supra.] Any thing in a twisted form; as torsels for mantle-trees.

TORSION, *n.* [L. torsio, from torqueo, to twist.] The act of turning or twisting.

Torsion balance, an instrument for estimating very minute forces by the motion of an index attached to the ends of two fine wires, which twist around each other.*NWAD TORSION.2*

TORSO, *n.* The trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs; as the torso of Hercules.

TORSTEN, *n.* An iron ore of a bright bluish black, etc.

TORT, *n.* [L. tortus, twisted, from torqueo. The primary sense is to turn or strain, hence to twist.]

1. In law, any wrong or injury. Torts are injuries done to the person or property of another, as trespass, assault and battery, defamation and the like.*NWAD TORT.2*

2. Mischief; calamity. [Except in the legal sense above explained, it is obsolete.]*NWAD TORT.3*

TORTILE, TORTIL, *a.* [L. tortilis.] Twisted; wreathed; coiled. In botany, coiled like a rope; as a tortile awn.

TORTION, *n.* [L. tortus.] Torment; pain. [Not in use.]

TORTIOUS, *a.* [from tort.] Injurious; done by wrong.

1. In law, implying tort, or injury for which the law gives damages.*NWAD TORTIOUS.2*

TORTIVE, *a.* [L. tortus.] Twisted; wreathed.

TORTOISE, *n.* tor'tis. [from L. tortus, twisted.]

1. An animal of the genus Testudo, covered with a shell or crust.*NWAD TORTOISE.2*

2. In the military art, a defense used by the ancients, formed by the troops arranging themselves in close order and placing their bucklers over their heads, making a cover resembling a tortoise-shell.*NWAD TORTOISE.3*

TORTOISE-SHELL, *n.* [tortoise and shell.] The shell or rather scales of the tortoise, used in inlaying and in various manufactures.

TORTUOSITY, *n.* [from tortuous.] The state of being twisted or wreathed; wreath; flexure.

TORTUOUS, *a.* [L. tortuosus.]

1. Twisted; wreathed; winding; as a tortuous train; a tortuous leaf or

corol, in botany.*NWAD TORTUOUS.2*

2. Tortious. [Not used.] [See *Tortious*.]*NWAD TORTUOUS.3*

TORTUOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being twisted.

TORTURE, *n.* [L. tortus, torqueo, to twist.]

1. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment.*NWAD TORTURE.2*

Ghastly spasm or racking torture.*NWAD TORTURE.3*

2. Severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused person. Torture may be and is inflicted in a variety of ways, as by water or fire, or by the boot or thumbkin. But the most usual mode is by the rack or wheel.*NWAD TORTURE.4*

TORTURE, *v.t.* To pain to extremity; to torment.

1. To punish with torture; to put to the rack; as, to torture an accused person.*NWAD TORTURE.6*

2. To vex; to harass.*NWAD TORTURE.7*

3. To keep on the stretch, as a bow. [Not in use.]*NWAD TORTURE.8*

TORTURED, *pp.* Tormented; stretched on the wheel; harassed.

TORTURER, *n.* One who tortures; a tormenter.

TORTURING, *ppr.* Tormenting; stretching on the rack; vexing.

TORTURINGLY, *adv.* So as to torture or torment.

TORTUROUS, *a.* Tormenting. [Not in use.]

TORULOSE, *a.* In botany, swelling a little.

TORUS, *n.* A molding. [See *Tore*.]

TORVITY, *n.* [L. torvitas; from twisting, supra.] Sourness or severity of countenance.

TORVOUS, *a.* [L. torvus, from the root of torqueo, to twist.]

Sour of aspect; stern; of a severe countenance.*NWAD TORVOUS.2*

TORY, *n.* [said to be an Irish word, denoting a robber; perhaps from tor, a bush, as the Irish banditti lived in the mountains or among trees.] The name given to an adherent to the ancient constitution of England and to the apostolical hierarchy. The tories form a party which are charged with supporting more arbitrary principles in government than the whigs, their opponents.

In America, during the revolution, those who opposed the war, and favored the claims of Great Britain, were called tories.*NWAD TORY.2*

TORYISM, *n.* The principles of the tories.

TOSE, *v.t.* s as z. To tease wool. [Not in use or local.]

TOSS, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* tossed or tost.

1. To throw with the hand; particularly, to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward; as, to toss a ball.*NWAD TOSS.2*

2. To throw with violence.*NWAD TOSS.3*

3. To lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion; as, to toss the head; or to toss up the head.*NWAD TOSS.4*

He toss'd his arm aloft.*NWAD TOSS.5*

4. To cause to rise and fall; as, to be tossed on the waves.*NWAD TOSS.6*

We, being exceedingly tossed with a tempest-- *Acts 27:18*.*NWAD TOSS.7*

5. To move one way and the other. *Proverbs 21:6*.*NWAD TOSS.8*

6. To agitate; to make restless.*NWAD TOSS.9*

Calm region once,*NWAD TOSS.10*

And full of peace, now tost and turbulent.*NWAD TOSS.11*

7. To keep in play; to tumble over; as, to spend four years in tossing the rules of grammar.*NWAD TOSS.12*

TOSS, *v.i.* To fling; to roll and tumble; to writhe; to be in violent commotion.

To toss and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain.*NWAD TOSS.14*

1. To be tossed.*NWAD TOSS.15*

To toss up, is to throw a coin into the air and wager on what side it will fall.*NWAD TOSS.16*

TOSS, *n.* A throwing upward or with a jerk; the act of tossing; as the toss of a ball.

1. A throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk. It is much applied to horses, and may be applied to an affected manner of raising the head in men.*NWAD TOSS.18*

TOSSED, *pp.* Thrown upward suddenly or with a jerk; made to rise and fall suddenly.

TOSSEL. [See *Tassel*.]

TOSSER, *n.* One who tosses.

TOSSING, *ppr.* Throwing upward with a jerk; raising suddenly; as the head.

TOSSING, *n.* The act of throwing upward; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling.

Dire was the tossing, deep the groans.*NWAD TOSSING.3*

TOSS-POT, *n.* [toss and pot.] A toper; one habitually given to strong drink.

TOST, *pret.* and *pp.* of toss.

In a troubled sea of passion tost.*NWAD TOST.2*

TOTAL, *a.* [L. totalis, totus.]

1. Whole; full; complete; as total darkness; a total departure from the evidence; a total loss; the total sum or amount.*NWAD TOTAL.2*

2. Whole; not divided.*NWAD TOTAL.3*

--Myself the total crime.*NWAD TOTAL.4*

TOTAL, *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount. These sums added, make the grand total of five millions.

TOTALITY, *n.* The whole sum; whole quantity or amount.

TOTALLY, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; fully; completely; as, to be totally exhausted; all hope totally failed; he was totally absorbed in thought.

TOTALNESS, *n.* Entireness.

TOTE, *v.t.* To carry or convey. [A word used in slaveholding countries; said to have been introduced by the blacks.]

TOTTER, *v.i.* [This may be allied to titter.]

1. To shake so as to threaten a fall; to vacillate; as, an old man totters with age; a child totters when he beings to walk.*NWAD*

TOTTER.2

2. To shake; to reel; to lean.*NWAD TOTTER.3*

As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a tottering fence. *Psalm 62:3*.*NWAD TOTTER.4*

Troy nods from high, and totters to her fall.*NWAD TOTTER.5*

TOTTERING, *ppr.* Shaking, as threatening a fall; vacillating; reeling; inclining.

TOTTERY, *a.* Shaking; trembling or vacillating as if about to fall; unsteady. [Not in use.] [Spenser wrote tottle, as the common people of New England still pronounce it.]

TOUCAN, *n.* A fowl of the genus Ramphastos; also, a constellation of nine small stars.

TOUCH, *v.t.* tuch. [L. tango, originally tago, [our vulgar tag.] *pret.* tetigi, *pp.* tactus.]

1. To come in contact with; to hit or strike against.*NWAD TOUCH.2*

He touched the hollow of his thigh. *Genesis 32:25*; *Matthew 9:20*.*NWAD TOUCH.3*

Esther drew near, and touched the top of the scepter. *Esther 5:2*.*NWAD TOUCH.4*

2. To perceive by the sense of feeling.*NWAD TOUCH.5*

Nothing but body can be touch'd or touch.*NWAD TOUCH.6*

3. To come to; to reach; to attain to.*NWAD TOUCH.7*

The god vindictive doom'd them never more,*NWAD TOUCH.8*

Ah men unbless'd! to touch that natal shore.*NWAD TOUCH.9*

4. To try, as gold with a stone.*NWAD TOUCH.10*

Wherein I mean to touch your love indeed--*NWAD TOUCH.11*

5. To relate to; to concern.*NWAD TOUCH.12*

The quarrel toucheth none but thee alone.*NWAD TOUCH.13*

[This sense is now nearly obsolete.]*NWAD TOUCH.14*

6. To handle slightly.*NWAD TOUCH.15*

7. To meddle with. I have not touched the books.*NWAD TOUCH.16*

8. To affect.*NWAD TOUCH.17*

What of sweet*NWAD TOUCH.18*

Hath touch'd my sense, flat seems to this.*NWAD TOUCH.19*

9. To move; to soften; to melt.*NWAD TOUCH.20*

The tender sire was touch'd with what he said.*NWAD TOUCH.21*

10. To mark or delineate slightly.*NWAD TOUCH.22*

The lines, though touch'd but faintly--*NWAD TOUCH.23*

11. To infect; as men touched with pestilent diseases. [Little used.]*NWAD TOUCH.24*

12. To make an impression on.*NWAD TOUCH.25*

Its face must be--so hard that the file will not touch it.*NWAD TOUCH.26*

13. To strike, as an instrument of music; to play on.*NWAD TOUCH.27*

They touch'd their golden harps.*NWAD TOUCH.28*

14. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.*NWAD TOUCH.29*

No decree of mine,*NWAD TOUCH.30*

To touch with lightest moment of impulse*NWAD TOUCH.31*

His free will.*NWAD TOUCH.32*

15. To treat slightly. In his discourse, he barely touched upon the subject deemed the most interesting.*NWAD TOUCH.33*

16. To afflict or distress. *Genesis 26:11*.*NWAD TOUCH.34*

To touch up, to repair; or to improve by slight touches or emendations.*NWAD TOUCH.35*

To touch the wind, in seamen's language, is to keep the ship as near the wind as possible.*NWAD TOUCH.36*

TOUCH, *v.i.* tuch. To be in contact with; to be in a state of junction, so that no space is between. Two spheres touch only at points.

1. To fasten on; to take effect on.*NWAD TOUCH.38*

Strong waters will touch upon gold, that will not touch silver.*NWAD TOUCH.39*

2. To treat of slightly in discourse.*NWAD TOUCH.40*

To touch at, to come or go to, without stay.*NWAD TOUCH.41*

The ship touched at Lisbon.*NWAD TOUCH.42*

The next day we touched at Sidon. *Acts 27:3*. touch on or upon, to mention slightly.*NWAD TOUCH.43*

If the antiquaries have touched upon it, they have immediately quitted it.*NWAD TOUCH.44*

1. In the sense of touch at. [Little used.]*NWAD TOUCH.45*

TOUCH, *n.* tuch. Contact; the hitting of two bodies; the junction of two bodies at the surface, so that there is no space between them. The mimosa shrinks at the slightest touch.

1. The sense of feeling; one of the five senses. We say, a thing is

cold or warm to the touch; silk is soft to the touch.*NWAD TOUCH.47*

The spider's touch how exquisitely fine!*NWAD TOUCH.48*

2. The act of touching. The touch of cold water made him shrink.*NWAD TOUCH.49*

3. The state of being touched.*NWAD TOUCH.50*

--That never touch was welcome to thy hand*NWAD TOUCH.51*

Unless I touch'd.*NWAD TOUCH.52*

4. Examination by a stone.*NWAD TOUCH.53*

5. Test; that by which any thing is examined.*NWAD TOUCH.54*

Equity, the true touch of all laws.*NWAD TOUCH.55*

6. Proof; tried qualities.*NWAD TOUCH.56*

My friends of noble touch.*NWAD TOUCH.57*

7. Single act of a pencil on a picture.*NWAD TOUCH.58*

Never give the least touch with your pencil, till you have well examined your design.*NWAD TOUCH.59*

8. Feature; lineament.*NWAD TOUCH.60*

Of many faces, eyes and hearts,*NWAD TOUCH.61*

To have the touches dearest priz'd.*NWAD TOUCH.62*

9. Act of the hand on a musical instrument.*NWAD TOUCH.63*

Soft stillness and the night*NWAD TOUCH.64*

Become the touches of sweet harmony.*NWAD TOUCH.65*

10. Power of exciting the affections.*NWAD TOUCH.66*

Not alone*NWAD TOUCH.67*

The death of Fulvia, with more urgent touches,*NWAD TOUCH.68*

Do strongly speak t'us.*NWAD TOUCH.69*

11. Something of passion of affection.*NWAD TOUCH.70*

He both makes intercession to God for sinners, and exercises dominion over all men, with a true, natural and sensible touch of mercy.*NWAD TOUCH.71*

12. Particular application of any thing to a person.*NWAD TOUCH.72*

Speech of touch towards others should be sparingly used.*NWAD TOUCH.73*

13. A stroke; as a touch of raillery; a satiric touch.*NWAD TOUCH.74*

14. Animadversion; censure; reproof.*NWAD TOUCH.75*

I never bore any touch of conscience with greater regret.*NWAD TOUCH.76*

15. Exact performance of agreement.*NWAD TOUCH.77*

I keep touch with my promise.*NWAD TOUCH.78*

16. A small quantity intermixed.*NWAD TOUCH.79*

Madam, I have a touch of your condition.*NWAD TOUCH.80*

17. A hint; suggestion; slight notice.*NWAD TOUCH.81*

A small touch will put him in mind of them.*NWAD TOUCH.82*

18. A cant word for a slight essay.*NWAD TOUCH.83*

Print my preface in such forms, in the bookseller's phrase, will make a sixpenny touch. [Not in use.]*NWAD TOUCH.84*

19. In music, the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers; as a heavy touch, or light touch.*NWAD TOUCH.85*

20. In music, an organ is said to have a good touch or stop, when the keys close well.*NWAD TOUCH.86*

21. In ship-building, touch is the broadest part of a plank worked top and butt; or the middle of a plank worked anchor-stock fashion; also, the angles of the stern timbers at the counters.*NWAD TOUCH.87*

TOUCHABLE, *a.* tuch'able. That may be touched; tangible.

TOUCH-HOLE, *n.* tuch'-hole. [touch and hole.] The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the powder of the charge. It is now called the vent.

TOUCHINESS, *n.* tuch'iness. [from touchy.]

Peevishness; irritability; irascibility.*NWAD TOUCHINESS.2*

TOUCHING, *ppr.* tuch'ing. Coming on contact with; hitting; striking; affecting.

1. Concerning; relating to; with respect to.*NWAD TOUCHING.2*

Now as touching things offered to idols-- *1 Corinthians 8:1*.*NWAD TOUCHING.3*

2. *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic.*NWAD TOUCHING.4*

TOUCHING, *n.* tuch'ing. Touch; the sense of feeling.

TOUCHINGLY, *adv.* tuch'ingly. In a manner to move the passions; feelingly.

TOUCH-ME-NOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Impatiens, and another of the genus Momordica.

TOUCH-NEEDLE, *n.* tuch'-needle. [touch and needle.] Touch-needles are small bars of gold, silver and copper, each pure and in all proportions, prepared for trying gold and silver by the touchstone, by comparison with the mark they leave upon it.

TOUCHSTONE, *n.* tuch'stone. [touch and stone.]

1. A stone by which metals are examined; a black, smooth, glossy stone. The touchstone of the ancients was called lapis Lydius, from Lydia in Asia Minor, where it was found.*NWAD TOUCHSTONE.2*

2. Any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried; as money, the touchstone of common honesty.*NWAD TOUCHSTONE.3*

Irish touchstone, is the basalt, the stone which composes the Giant's causey. This is said also to be an excellent touchstone.*NWAD TOUCHSTONE.4*

TOUCH-WOOD, *n.* tuch'-wood. [touch and wood.] Decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark.

TOUCHY, *a.* tuch'y. [vulgarly techy.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. [Not elegant.]

TOUGH, *a.* tuf.

1. Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking. The ligaments of animals and of India rubber are remarkably tough. Tough timber, like young ash, is the most proper for the shafts and springs of a carriage.*NWAD TOUGH.2*

2. Firm; strong; not easily broken; able to endure hardship; as an animal of a tough frame.*NWAD TOUGH.3*

3. Not easily separated; viscous; clammy; tenacious; ropy; as tough phlegm.*NWAD TOUGH.4*

4. Stiff; not flexible.*NWAD TOUGH.5*

TOUGHEN, *v.i.* tuf'n. To grow tough.

TOUGHEN, *v.t.* tuf'n. To make tough.

TOUGHLY, *adv.* tuf'ly. In a tough manner.

TOUGHNESS, *n.* tuf'ness. The quality of a substance which renders it in some degree flexible, without brittleness or liability to fracture; flexibility with a firm adhesion of parts; as the toughness of steel.

1. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness; as the toughness of mucus.*NWAD TOUGHNESS.2*

2. Firmness; strength of constitution or texture.*NWAD TOUGHNESS.3*

TOUPEE, TOUPET, *n.* A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair.

TOUR, *n.*

1. Literally, a going round; hence, a journey in a circuit; as the tour of Europe; the tour of France or England.*NWAD TOUR.2*

2. A turn; a revolution; as the tours of the heavenly bodies. [Not now in use.]*NWAD TOUR.3*

3. A turn; as a tour of duty; a military use of the word.*NWAD TOUR.4*

4. A tress or circular border of hair on the head, worn sometimes by both sexes.*NWAD TOUR.5*

5. A tower. [Not in use.]*NWAD TOUR.6*

TOURIST, *n.* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.

TOURMALIN, TURMALIN, *n.* [probably a corruption of tournamal, a name given to this stone in Ceylon.] In

mineralogy, a silicious stone, sometimes used as a gem by jewelers, remarkable for exhibiting electricity by heat or friction. It occurs in long prisms deeply striated. Its fracture is conchoidal, and its internal luster vitreous.

Turmalin is considered as a variety of shorl.*NWAD TOURMALIN.2*

TOURN, *n.* The sheriff's turn or court; also, a spinning wheel. [Not American.]

TOURNAMENT, *n.* turn'ament. A martial sport or exercise formerly performed by cavaliers to show their address and bravery. These exercises were performed on horseback, and were accompanied with tilting, or attacks with blunted lances and swords.

TOURNEQUET, *n.* turn'eket. A surgical instrument or bandage which is straitened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check hemorrhages.

TOURNEY, *n.* turn'ey. A tournament, supra.

TOURNEY, *v.i.* turn'ey. To tilt; to perform tournaments.

TOUSE, *v.t.* touz. To pull; to haul; to tear. [Hence Towser.]

As a bear whom angry curs have tous'd.*NWAD TOUSE.2*

TOUSEL, *v.t.* s as z. The same as touse; to put into disorder; to tumble; to tangle. [Used by the common people of New England.]

TOW, *v.t.* [L. duco.] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope. Towing is performed by another boat or ship, or by men on shore, or by horses. Boats on canals are usually towed by horses.

TOW, *n.* [L. stupa.] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp, separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle.

TOWAGE, *n.* [from tow, the verb.] The act of towing.

1. The price paid for towing.*NWAD TOWAGE.2*

TOWARD, TOWARDS, *prep.* [L. versus, verto.]

1. In the direction to.*NWAD TOWARD.2*

He set his face toward the wilderness. *Numbers 24:1*.*NWAD TOWARD.3*

2. With direction to, in a moral sense; with respect to; regarding.*NWAD TOWARD.4*

His eye shall be evil toward his brother. *Deuteronomy 28:54*.*NWAD TOWARD.5*

Herein do I exercise myself to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men. *Acts 24:16*.*NWAD TOWARD.6*

Hearing of thy love and faith which thou hast toward the Lord Jesus Christ, and toward all saints. *Philemon 5*.*NWAD TOWARD.7*

3. With ideal tendency to.*NWAD TOWARD.8*

This was the first alarm England received towards any trouble.*NWAD TOWARD.9*

4. Nearly.*NWAD TOWARD.10*

I am towards nine years older since I left you.*NWAD TOWARD.11*

TOWARD, TO'WARDS, *adv.* Near; at hand; in a state of preparation.

TOWARD, *a.* Ready to do or learn; not forward; apt; as a toward youth.

TOWARDLINESS, *n.* [from towardly.] Readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.

The beauty and towardliness of these children moved her brethren

to envy.*NWAD TOWARDLINESS.2*

TOWARDLY, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty.

TOWARDNESS, *n.* Docility; towardliness.

TOWEL, *n.* A cloth used for wiping the hands and for other things.

TOWER, *n.* [L. turris.]

1. A building, either round or square, raised to a considerable elevation and consisting of several stories. When towers are erected with other buildings, as they usually are, they rise above the main edifice. They are generally flat on the top, and thus differ from steeples or spires. Before the invention of guns, places were fortified with towers and attacked with movable towers mounted on wheels, which placed the besiegers on a level with the walls.*NWAD TOWER.2*

2. A citadel; a fortress. *Psalm 61:3*.*NWAD TOWER.3*

3. A high head dress.*NWAD TOWER.4*

4. High flight; elevation.*NWAD TOWER.5*

Tower bastion, in fortification, a small tower in the form of a bastion, with rooms or cells underneath for men and guns.*NWAD TOWER.6*

Tower of London, a citadel containing an arsenal. It is also a palace where the kings of England have sometimes lodged.*NWAD TOWER.7*

TOWER, *v.i.* To rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty.

Sublime thoughts, which tower above the clouds.*NWAD TOWER.9*

TOWERED, *a.* Adorned or defended by towers.

TOWERING, ***ppr.*** **Rising aloft; mounting high; soaring.**

1 . *a.* Very high; elevated; as a towering highth.*NWAD TOWERING.2*

TOWER-MUSTARD, ***n.*** **[tower and mustard.] A plant of the genus Turritis.**

TOWERY, ***a.*** **Having towers; adorned or defended by towers; as towery cities.**

TOWING, ***ppr.*** **Drawing on water, as a boat.**

TOWING-PATH, *n.* A path used by men or horses that tow boats.

To wit, to know; namely.*NWAD TOWING-PATH.2*

TOW-LINE, *n.* [tow and line.] A small hawser, used to tow a ship, etc.

TOWN, *n.*

1. Originally, a walled or fortified place; a collection of houses inclosed with walls, hedges or pickets for safety. Rahab's house was on the town wall. *Joshua 2:15*.*NWAD TOWN.2*

A town that hath gates and bars. *1 Samuel 23:7*.*NWAD TOWN.3*

2. Any collection of houses, larger than a village. In this use the word is very indefinite, and a town may consist of twenty houses, or of twenty thousand.*NWAD TOWN.4*

3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop.*NWAD TOWN.5*

A town, in modern times, is generally without walls, which is the circumstance that usually distinguishes it from a city.*NWAD TOWN.6*

In the United States, the circumstance that distinguishes a town from a city, is generally that a city is incorporated with special privileges, and a town is not. But a city is often called a town.*NWAD TOWN.7*

4. The inhabitants of a town. The town voted to send two representatives to the legislature, or they voted to lay a tax for repairing the highways.*NWAD TOWN.8*

5. In popular usage, in America, a township; the whole territory

within certain limits.*NWAD TOWN.9*

6. In England, the court end of London.*NWAD TOWN.10*

7. The inhabitants of the metropolis.*NWAD TOWN.11*

8. The metropolis. The gentleman lives in town in winter; in summer he lives in the country. The same form of expression is used in regard to other populous towns.*NWAD TOWN.12*

TOWN-CLERK, *n.* [town and clerk.] An officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings.

TOWN-CRIER, *n.* [town and cry.] A public crier; one who makes proclamation.

TOWN-HOUSE, *n.* [town and house.] The house where the public business of the town is transacted by the inhabitants in legal meeting.

1. A house in town; in opposition to a house in the country.*NWAD TOWN-HOUSE.2*

TOWNISH, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of a town; like the town.

TOWNLESS, *a.* Having no town.

TOWNSHIP, *n.* The district or territory of a town. In New England, the states are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are invested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads, providing for the poor, etc.

TOWNSMAN, *n.* [town and man.] An inhabitant of a place; or one of the same town with another.

1. A selectman; an officer of the town in New England, who assists

in managing the affairs of the town. [See *Selectman*.]*NWAD TOWNSMAN.2*

TOWN-TALK, *n.* [town and talk.] The common talk of a place, or the subject of common conversation.

TOW-ROPE, *n.* [tow and rope.] Any rope used in towing ships or boats.

TOWSER, *n.* [from touse.] The name of a dog.

TOXICAL, *a.* [L. toxicum.] Poisonous. [Little used.]

TOXICOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. poison, and discourse.] A discourse on poisons; or the doctrine of poisons.

TOY, *n.*

1. A plaything for children; a bauble.*NWAD TOY.2*

2. A trifle; a thing for amusement, but of no real value.*NWAD TOY.3*

3. An article of trade of little value.*NWAD TOY.4*

They exchange gold and pearl for toys.*NWAD TOY.5*

4. Matter of no importance.*NWAD TOY.6*

Nor light and idle toys my lines may vainly swell.*NWAD TOY.7*

5. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.*NWAD TOY.8*

6. Amorous dalliance; play; sport.*NWAD TOY.9*

7. An old story; a silly tale.*NWAD TOY.10*

8. Slight representation; as the toy of novelty.*NWAD TOY.11*

9. Wild fancy; odd conceit.*NWAD TOY.12*

TOY, *v.i.* To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.

TOY, ***v.t.*** **To treat foolishly. [Not used.]**

TOYER, ***n.*** **One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks.**

TOYFUL, ***a.*** **Full of trifling play.**

TOYING, ***ppr.*** **Dallying; trifling.**

TOYISH, ***a.*** **Trifling; wanton.**

TOYISHNESS, ***n.*** **Disposition to dalliance or trifling.**

TOYMAN, ***n.*** **[toy and man.] One that deals in toys.**

TOYSHOP, ***n.*** **[toy and shop.] A shop where toys are sold.**

TOZE, ***v.t.*** **To pull by violence. [See *Touse*.]**

TRACE, ***n.*** **[L. tractus, tracto. See *Track*, and the verb Trace.]**

1. A mark left by any thing passing; a footstep; a track; a vestige; as the trace of a carriage or sled; the trade of a man or of a deer.*NWAD TRACE.2*

2. Remains; a mark, impression or visible appearance of any thing left when the thing itself no longer exists. We are told that there are no traces of ancient Babylon now to be seen.*NWAD TRACE.3*

The shady empire shall retain no trace*NWAD TRACE.4*

Of war or blood, but in the sylvan chase.*NWAD TRACE.5*

TRACE, ***n.*** **Traces, in a harness, are the straps, chains or ropes by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses. [Locally these are called tugs.]**

TRACE, ***v.t.*** **[L. tracto, from traho; Eng. to draw, to drag.]**

1. To mark out; to draw or delineate with marks; as, to race a figure with a pencil; to trace the outline of any thing.*NWAD TRACE.8*

2. To follow by some mark that has been left by something which has preceded; to follow by footsteps or tracks.*NWAD TRACE.9*

You may trace the deluge quite round the globe.*NWAD TRACE.10*

I feel thy power to trace the ways*NWAD TRACE.11*

Of highest agents.*NWAD TRACE.12*

3. To follow with exactness.*NWAD TRACE.13*

That servile path thou nobly do'st decline,*NWAD TRACE.14*

Of tracing word by word, and line by line.*NWAD TRACE.15*

4. To walk over.*NWAD TRACE.16*

We do trace this alley up and down.*NWAD TRACE.17*

TRACEABLE, ***a.*** **That may be traced.**

TRACED, ***pp.*** **Marked out; delineated; followed.**

TRACER, ***n.*** **One that traces or follows by marks.**

TRACERY, ***n.*** **Ornamental stone work.**

TRACHEA, ***n.*** **[Low L. from Gr. rough.] In anatomy, the windpipe.**

TRACHEAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to the trachea or windpipe; as the tracheal artery.**

TRACHEOCELE, ***n.*** **[trachea and a tumor.] An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goiter.**

TRACHEOTOMY, ***n.*** **[trachea and to cut.] In surgery, the operation of making an opening into the windpipe.**

TRACHYTE, ***n.*** **[Gr. rough.] A species of volcanic rock,**

composed of crystals of glassy feldspar, sometimes with crystals of hornblend, mica, iron pyrite, etc.

TRACHYTIC, *a.* Pertaining to trachyte, or consisting of it.

TRACING, *ppr.* [from trace.] Marking out; drawing in lines; following by marks or footsteps.

Tracing lines, in a ship, are lines passing through a block or thimble, and used to hoist a thing higher.*NWAD TRACING.2*

TRACING, *n.* Course; regular track or path.

TRACK, *n.*

1. A mark left by something that has passed along; as the track of a ship, a wake; the track of a meteor; the track of a sled or sleigh.*NWAD TRACK.2*

2. A mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast. Savages are said to be wonderfully sagacious in finding the tracks of men in the forest.*NWAD TRACK.3*

3. A road; a beaten path.*NWAD TRACK.4*

Behold Torquatus the same track pursue.*NWAD TRACK.5*

4. Course; way; as the track of a comet.*NWAD TRACK.6*

TRACK, *v.t.* To follow when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps, or marks of the feet; as, to track a deer in the snow.

1. To tow; to draw a boat on the water in a canal.*NWAD TRACK.8*

TRACKED, *pp.* Followed by the footsteps.

TRACKING, *ppr.* Following by the impression of the feet; drawing a boat; towing.

TRACKLESS, *a.* Having no track; marked by no footsteps;

untrodden; as a trackless desert.

TRACK-ROAD, *n.* [track and road.] A towing-path.

TRACK-SCOUT, *n.* A boat or vessel employed on the canals in Holland, usually drawn by a horse.

TRACT, *n.* [L. tractus; traho.]

1. Something drawn out or extended.*NWAD TRACT.2*

2. A region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent. We may apply tract to the sandy and barren desert of Syria and Arabia, or to the narrow vales of Italy and Sardinia. We say, a rich tract of land in Connecticut or Ohio, a stony tract, or a mountainous tract. We apply tract to a single farm, or to a township or state.*NWAD TRACT.3*

3. A treatise; a written discourse or dissertation of indefinite length, but generally not of great extent.*NWAD TRACT.4*

4. In hunting, the trace or footing of a wild beast.*NWAD TRACT.5*

5. Treatment; exposition. [Not in use.]*NWAD TRACT.6*

6. Track. [Not in use.]*NWAD TRACT.7*

7. Continuity or extension of any thing; as a tract of speech. [Not much used.]*NWAD TRACT.8*

8. Continued or protracted duration; length; extend; as a long tract of time.*NWAD TRACT.9*

TRACT, *v.t.* To trace out; to draw out. [Not in use.]

TRACTABILITY, *n.* [from tractable.] The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility; tractableness.

TRACTABLE, *a.* [L. tractabilis, from tracto, to handle or lead.]

1. That may be easily led, taught or managed; docile; manageable; governable; as tractable children; a tractable learner.*NWAD TRACTABLE.2*

2. Palpable; such as may be handled; as tractable measures.*NWAD TRACTABLE.3*

TRACTABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tractable or manageable; docility; as the tractableness of children.

TRACTABLY, *adv.* In a tractable manner; with ready compliance.

TRACTATE, *n.* [L. tractatus.] A treatise; a tract. [Not now in use.]

TRACTATION, *n.* [L. tractatio.] Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion.

TRACTATRIX, *n.* In geometry, a curve line.

TRACTILE, *a.* [L. tractus.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.

Bodies are tractile or intractile.*NWAD TRACTILE.2*

TRACTILITY, *n.* The quality of being tractile; ductility.

TRACTION, *n.* [L. tractus, traho.] The act of drawing, or state of being drawn; as the traction of a muscle.

1. Attraction; a drawing towards.*NWAD TRACTION.2*

TRACTOR, *n.* That which draws, or is used for drawing.

TRADE, *n.* [L. tracto, to handle, use, treat.]

1. The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; or the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; barter.

Trade comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, in bills or money. It is however chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail. Trade is either foreign, or domestic or inland. Foreign trade consists in the exportation and importation of goods, or the exchange of the commodities of different countries. Domestic or home trade is the exchange or buying and selling of goods within a country. Trade is also by the wholesale, that is, by the package or in large quantities, or it is by retail, or in small parcels.*NWAD TRADE.2*

The carrying trade is that of transporting commodities from one country to another by water.*NWAD TRADE.3*

2. The business which a person has learned and which he carries on for procuring subsistence or for profit; occupation; particularly, mechanical employment; distinguished from the liberal arts and learned professions, and from agriculture. Thus we speak of the trade of a smith, of a carpenter or mason. But we never say, the trade of a farmer or of a lawyer or physician.*NWAD TRADE.4*

3. Business pursued; occupation; in contempt; as, piracy is their trade.*NWAD TRADE.5*

Hunting their sport, and plund'ring was their trade.*NWAD TRADE.6*

4. Instruments of any occupation.*NWAD TRADE.7*

The shepherd bears*NWAD TRADE.8*

His house and household goods, his trade of war.*NWAD TRADE.9*

5. Employment not manual; habitual exercise.*NWAD TRADE.10*

6. Custom; habit; standing practice.*NWAD TRADE.11*

Thy sin's not accidental, but a trade.*NWAD TRADE.12*

7. Men engaged in the same occupation. Thus booksellers speak of the customs of the trade.*NWAD TRADE.13*

TRADE, *v.i.* To barter, or to buy and sell; to deal in the exchange, purchase or sale of goods, wares and merchandise, or any thing else; to traffic; to carry on commerce as a business. Thus American merchants trade with the English at London and at Liverpool; they trade with the French at Havre and Bordeaux, and they trade with Canada. The country shopkeepers trade with London merchants. Our banks are permitted to trade in bills of exchange.

1. To buy and sell or exchange property, in a single instance. Thus we say, man treats with another for his farm, but cannot trade with him. A traded with B for a horse or a number of sheep.*NWAD TRADE.15*

2. To act merely for money.*NWAD TRADE.16*

How did you dare*NWAD TRADE.17*

To trade and traffic with Macbeth?*NWAD TRADE.18*

3. To have a trade wind.*NWAD TRADE.19*

They on the trading flood ply tow'rd the pole. [Unusual.]*NWAD TRADE.20*

TRADE, *v.t.* To sell or exchange in commerce.

They traded the persons of men. *Ezekiel 27:13*.*NWAD TRADE.22*

[This, I apprehend, must be a mistake; at least it is not to be vindicated as a legitimate use of the verb.]*NWAD TRADE.23*

TRADED, *a.* Versed; practiced. [Not in use.]

TRADEFUL, *a.* Commercial; busy in traffic.

TRADER, *n.* One engaged in trade or commerce; a dealer in buying and selling or barter; as a trader to the East Indies; a trader to Canada; a country trader.

TRADESFOLK, *n.* People employed in trade. [Not in use.]

TRADESMAN, *n.* [trade and man.] A shopkeeper. A merchant is

called a trader, but not a tradesman.

[In America, a shopkeeper is usually called a retailer.]*NWAD TRADESMAN.2*

TRADE-WIND, *n.* [trade and wind. A wind that favors trade. A trade wind is a wind that blows constantly in the same direction, or a wind that blows for a number of months in one direction, and then changing, blows as long in the opposite direction. These winds in the East Indies are called monsoons, which are periodical. On the Atlantic, within the tropics, the trade winds blow constantly from the eastward to the westward.]

TRADING, *ppr.* Trafficking; exchanging commodities by barter, or buying and selling them.

1 . *a.* Carrying on commerce; as a trading company.*NWAD TRADING.2*

TRADING, *n.* The act or business of carrying on commerce.

TRADITION, *n.* [L. traditio, from trado, to deliver.]

1. Delivery; the act of delivering into the hands of another.*NWAD TRADITION.2*

A deed takes effect only from the tradition or delivery.*NWAD TRADITION.3*

The sale of a movable is completed by simple tradition.*NWAD TRADITION.4*

2. The delivery of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites and customs from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any opinions or practice from forefathers to descendants by oral communication, without written memorials. Thus children derive their vernacular language chiefly from tradition. Most of our early notions are received by tradition from our parents.*NWAD TRADITION.5*

3. That which is handed down from age to age by oral communication. The Jews pay great regard to tradition in matters of religion, as do the Romanists. Protestants reject the authority of tradition in sacred things, and rely only on the written word. Traditions may be good or bad, true or false.*NWAD TRADITION.6*

Stand fast, and hold the traditions which ye have been taught, whether by word or our epistle. *2 Thessalonians 2:15*.*NWAD TRADITION.7*

Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God by your traditions? *Matthew 15:3*.*NWAD TRADITION.8*

TRADITIONAL, TRADITIONARY, *a.* Delivered orally from father to son; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing; as traditional opinions; traditional evidence; the traditional expositions of the Scriptures.

The reveries of the Talmud, a collection of Jewish traditionary interpolations, are unrivaled in the regions of absurdity.*NWAD TRADITIONAL.2*

2. Observant of tradition. [Not used.]*NWAD TRADITIONAL.3*

TRADITIONARY, *n.* Among the Jews, one who acknowledges the authority of traditions, and explains the Scriptures by them. The word is used in opposition to Cairite, one who denies the authority of traditions.

TRADITIONALLY, *adv.* By transmission from father to son, or from age to age; as an opinion or doctrine traditionally derived from the apostles, is of no authority.

TRADITIONER, TRADITIONIST, *n.* One who adheres to tradition.

TRADITIVE, *a.* [L. trado.] Transmitted or transmissible from father to son, or from age to age, by oral communication.

Suppose we on things traditive divide.*NWAD TRADITIVE.2*

TRADITOR, *n.* [L.] A deliverer; a name of infamy given to christians who delivered the Scriptures or the goods of the church to their persecutors, to save their lives.

TRADUCE, *v.t.* [L. traduco; trans, over, and duco, to lead.]

1. To represent as blamable; to condemn.*NWAD TRADUCE.2*

The best stratagem that Satan hath, is by traducing the form and manner of the devout prayers of God's church.*NWAD TRADUCE.3*

2. To calumniate; to vilify; to defame; willfully to misrepresent.*NWAD TRADUCE.4*

As long as men are malicious and designing, they will be traducing.*NWAD TRADUCE.5*

He had the baseness to traduce me in libel.*NWAD TRADUCE.6*

3. To propagate; to continue by deriving one from another.*NWAD TRADUCE.7*

From these only the race of perfect animals was propagated and traduced over the earth. [Not in use.]*NWAD TRADUCE.8*

TRADUCED, *pp.* Misrepresented; calumniated.

TRADUCEMENT, *n.* Misrepresentation; ill founded censure; defamation; calumny. [Little used.]

TRADUCENT, *a.* Slandering; slanderous.

TRADUCER, *n.* One that traduces; a slanderer; a calumniator.

TRADUCIBLE, *a.* That may be orally derived or propagated. [Little used.]

TRADUCING, *ppr.* Slandering; defaming; calumniating.

TRADUCINGLY, *adv.* Slanderously; by way of defamation.

TRADUCTION, *n.* [L. traductio.] Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation.

If by traduction came thy mind,*NWAD TRADUCTION.2*

Our wonder is the less to find*NWAD TRADUCTION.3*

A soul so charming from a stock so good.*NWAD TRADUCTION.4*

1. Tradition; transmission from one to another; as traditional communication and traduction of truth. [Little used.]*NWAD TRADUCTION.5*

2. Conveyance; transportation; act of transferring; as the traduction of animals from Europe to America by shipping.*NWAD TRADUCTION.6*

3. Transition.*NWAD TRADUCTION.7*

TRADUCTIVE, *a.* Derivable; that may be deduced.

TRAFFICK, *n.* [L. trans.]

1. Trade; commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling. This word, like trade, comprehends every species of dealing in the exchange or passing of goods or merchandise from hand to hand for an equivalent, unless the business of retailing may be excepted. It signifies appropriately foreign trade, but is not limited to that.*NWAD TRAFFICK.2*

My father,*NWAD TRAFFICK.3*

A merchant of great traffick through the world.*NWAD TRAFFICK.4*

2. Commodities for market.*NWAD TRAFFICK.5*

TRAFFICK, *v.i.*

1. To trade; to pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to buy and sell wares; to carry on commerce. The English and Americans traffick with all the world. *Genesis 42:34*.*NWAD TRAFFICK.7*

2. To trade meanly or mercenarily.*NWAD TRAFFICK.8*

TRAFFICK, *v.t.* To exchange in traffick.

TRAFFICKABLE, *a.* Marketable. [Not in use.]

TRAFFICKER, *n.* One who caries on commerce; a trader; a merchant. *Isaiah 23:8*.

TRAFFICKING, *ppr.* Trading; bartering; buying and selling goods, wares and commodities.

TRAGACANTH, *n.* [L. tragacanthum; Gr. a goat, and thorn.]

1. Goat's thorn; a plant of the genus Astragalus, of several species, growing in Syria, Candia, etc. almost all of which were included by Linne in the tragacanthas, and all of which produce the gum tragacanth.*NWAD TRAGACANTH.2*

2. A gum obtained from the goat's thorn. It comes in small contorted pieces resembling worms. It is of different colors; that which is white, clear, smooth and vermicular, is the best. It is somewhat soft to the touch, but only imperfectly soluble. It is softening, and used in coughs and catarrhs.*NWAD TRAGACANTH.3*

TRAGEDIAN, *n.* [L. tragoedus. See *Tragedy*.] A writer of tragedy.

1. More generally, an actor of tragedy.*NWAD TRAGEDIAN.2*

TRAGEDY, *n.* [Gr. said to be composed of a goat, and a song, because originally it consisted in a hymn sung in honor of Bacchus by a chorus of music, with dances and the sacrifice of a goat.]

1. A dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue. Aeschylus is called the father of tragedy.*NWAD TRAGEDY.2*

All our tragedies are of kings and princes.*NWAD TRAGEDY.3*

2. A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, more particularly by unauthorized violence.*NWAD TRAGEDY.4*

TRAGIC, TRAGICAL, *a.* [L. tragicus.]

1. Pertaining to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy; as a tragic poem; tragic play or representation.*NWAD TRAGIC.2*

2. Fatal to life; mournful; sorrowful; calamitous; as the tragic scenes of Hayti the tragic horrors of Scio and Missilonghi; the tragical fate of the Greeks.*NWAD TRAGIC.3*

3. Mournful; expressive of tragedy, the loss of life, or of sorrow.*NWAD TRAGIC.4*

I now must change those notes to tragic.*NWAD TRAGIC.5*

TRAGICALLY, *adv.* In a tragical manner; with fatal issue; mournfully; sorrowfully. The play ends tragically.

TRAGICALNESS, *n.* Fatality; mournfulness; sadness.

We moralize the fable in the tragicalness of the event.*NWAD TRAGICALNESS.2*

TRAGI-COMEDY, *n.* A kind of dramatic piece representing some action passed among eminent persons, the event of which is not unhappy, in which serious and comic scenes are blended; a species of composition not now used, or held in little estimation.

TRAGI-COMIC, TRAGI-COMICAL, *a.* Pertaining to tragi-comedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

TRAGI-COMICALLY, *adv.* In a tragicomical manner.

TRAIL, *v.t.* [L. traho.]

1. To hunt by the track. [See the *Norman*, supra.]*NWAD TRAIL.2*

2. To draw along the ground. Trail your pikes.*NWAD TRAIL.3*

And hung his head, and trail'd his legs along.*NWAD TRAIL.4*

They shall not trail me through the streets*NWAD TRAIL.5*

Like a wild beast.*NWAD TRAIL.6*

That long behind he trails his pompous robe.*NWAD TRAIL.7*

3. To lower; as, to trail arms.*NWAD TRAIL.8*

4. In America, to tread down gras by walking through; to lay flat; as, to trail grass.*NWAD TRAIL.9*

TRAIL, *v.i.* To be drawn out in length.

When his brother saw the red blood trail.*NWAD TRAIL.11*

TRAIL, *n.* Track followed by the hunter; scent left on the ground by the animal pursued.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry.*NWAD TRAIL.13*

1. Any thing drawn to length; as the trail of a meteor; a trail of smoke.*NWAD TRAIL.14*

When lightning shoots in glitt'ring trails along.*NWAD TRAIL.15*

2. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations; a train.*NWAD TRAIL.16*

And drew behind a radiant trail of hair.*NWAD TRAIL.17*

3. The entrails of a fowl; applied sometimes to those of

sheep.*NWAD TRAIL.18*

Trail boards, in ship-building, a term for the craved work between the cheeks of the head, at the heel of the figure.*NWAD TRAIL.19*

TRAILED, *pp.* Hunted by the tracks; laid flat; drawn along on the ground; brought to a lower position; as trailed arms.

TRAILING, *ppr.* Hunting by the track; drawing on the ground; trading down; laying flat; bringing to a lower position; drawing out in length.

Since men of foot whose broad-set backs their trailing hair did hide.*NWAD TRAILING.2*

TRAIN, *v.t.* [L. traho, to draw?]

1. To draw along.*NWAD TRAIN.2*

In hollow cube he train'd*NWAD TRAIN.3*

His devilish enginery.*NWAD TRAIN.4*

2. Top draw; to entice; to allure.*NWAD TRAIN.5*

If but twelve French*NWAD TRAIN.6*

Were there in arms, they would be as a call*NWAD TRAIN.7*

To train ten thousand English to their side.*NWAD TRAIN.8*

3. To draw by artifice or stratagem.*NWAD TRAIN.9*

O train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note.*NWAD TRAIN.10*

4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise.*NWAD TRAIN.11*

We did train him on.*NWAD TRAIN.12*

5. To exercise; to discipline; to teach and form by practice; as, to

train the militia to the manual exercise; to train soldiers to the use of arms and to tactics. Abram armed his trained servants. *Genesis 14:14*.*NWAD TRAIN.13*

The warrior horse here bred he's taught to train.*NWAD TRAIN.14*

6. To break, tame and accustom to draw; as oxen.*NWAD TRAIN.15*

7. In gardening, to lead or direct and form to a wall or espalier; to form to a proper shape by growth, lopping or pruning; as, to train young trees.*NWAD TRAIN.16*

8. In mining, to trace a lode or any mineral appearance to its head.*NWAD TRAIN.17*

To train or train up, to educate; to teach; to form by instruction or practice; to bring up.*NWAD TRAIN.18*

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. *Proverbs 22:6*.*NWAD TRAIN.19*

The first christians were, by great hardships, trained up for glory.*NWAD TRAIN.20*

TRAIN, *n.* Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

Now to my charms,*NWAD TRAIN.22*

And to my wily trains.*NWAD TRAIN.23*

1. Something drawn along behind, the end of a gown, etc.; as the train of a gown or robe.*NWAD TRAIN.24*

2. The tail of a fowl.*NWAD TRAIN.25*

The train steers their flight, and turns their bodies, like the rudder of a ship.*NWAD TRAIN.26*

3. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.*NWAD TRAIN.27*

My train are men of choice and rarest parts.*NWAD TRAIN.28*

The king's daughter with a lovely train.*NWAD TRAIN.29*

4. A series; a consecution or succession of connected things.*NWAD TRAIN.30*

Rivers now stream and draw their humid train.*NWAD TRAIN.31*

Other truths require a train of ideas placed in order.*NWAD TRAIN.32*

--The train of ills our love would draw behind it.*NWAD TRAIN.33*

5. Process; regular method; course. Things are now in a train for settlement.*NWAD TRAIN.34*

If things were once in this train--our duty would take root in our nature.*NWAD TRAIN.35*

6. A company in order; a procession.*NWAD TRAIN.36*

Fairest of stars, last in the train of night.*NWAD TRAIN.37*

7. The number of beats which a watch makes in any certain time.*NWAD TRAIN.38*

8. A line of gunpowder, laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution.*NWAD TRAIN.39*

Train of artillery, any number of cannon and mortars accompanying an army.*NWAD TRAIN.40*

TRAINABLE, *a.* That may be trained. [Little used.]

TRAIN-BAND, *n.* [train and band.] A band or company of militia. Train-bands, in the plural, militia; so called because trained to military exercises.

TRAIN-BEARER, *n.* [train and bearer.] One who holds up a train.

TRAINED, *pp.* Drawn; allured; educated; formed by instruction.

TRAINING, ***ppr.*** **Drawing; alluring; educating; teaching and forming by practice.**

TRAINING, ***n.*** **The act or process of drawing or educating; education. In gardening, the operation or art of forming young trees to a wall or espalier, or of causing them to grow in a shape suitable for that end.**

TRAIN-OIL, ***n.*** **[train and oil.] The oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling.**

TRAIN-ROAD, ***n.*** **[train and road.] In mines, a slight rail-way for small wagons.**

TRAINY, ***a.*** **Belonging to train-oil. [Not in use.]**

TRAIPSE, ***v.i.*** **To walk sluttishly or carelessly. [A low word.]**

TRAIT, ***n.*** **[L. tractus. See *Tract* and *Treat*.]**

1. A stroke; a touch.*NWAD TRAIT.2*

By this single trait, Homer makes an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey.*NWAD TRAIT.3*

2. A line; a feature; as a trait of character.*NWAD TRAIT.4*

TRAITOR, ***n.*** **[L. traditor; trado, to deliver.]**

1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to its enemy, or any fort or place entrusted to his defense, or who surrenders an army or body of troops to the enemy, unless when vanquished; or one who takes arms and levies war against his country; or one who aids an enemy in conquering his country. [See *Treason*.]*NWAD TRAITOR.2*

2. One who betrays his trust.*NWAD TRAITOR.3*

TRAITORLY, ***a.*** **Treacherous. [Not in use.]**

TRAITOROUS, ***a.*** **Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless; as a traitorous officer or subject.**

1. Consisting in treason; partaking of treason; implying breach of

allegiance; as a traitorous scheme or conspiracy.*NWAD TRAITOROUS.2*

TRAITOROUSLY, *adv.* In violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously; perfidiously.

They had traitorously endeavored to subvert the fundamental laws.*NWAD TRAITOROUSLY.2*

TRAITOROUSNESS, *n.* Treachery; the quality of being treasonable.

TRAITRESS, *n.* A female who betrays her country or her trust.

TRAJECT, *v.t.* [L. trajectus, trajicio; trans and jacio, to throw.]

To throw or cast through; as, to traject the sun's light through three or more cross prisms.*NWAD TRAJECT.2*

TRAJECT, *n.* A ferry; a passage, or place for passing water with boats.

TRAJECTING, *ppr.* Casting through.

TRAJECTION, *n.* The act of casting or darting through.

1. Transportation.*NWAD TRAJECTION.2*

2. Emission.*NWAD TRAJECTION.3*

TRAJECTORY, *n.* The orbit of a comet; the path described by a comet in its motion, which Dr. Halley supposes to be elliptical.

TRALATION, *n.* [from L. translatio.] A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper, but more significant sense.

TRALATITIOUS, *a.* [L. translatus, transfero.]

Metaphorical; not literal.*NWAD TRALATITIOUS.2*

TRALATITIOUSLY, *adv.* Metaphorically; not in a literal sense.

TRALINEATE, *v.t.* [L. trans and linea, line.] To deviate from any direction. [Not in use.]

TRALUCENT, *a.* [L. tralucens; trans and luceo.] Transparent; clear.

TRAMMEL, *n.*

1. A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes.*NWAD TRAMMEL.2*

The trammel differs not much from the shape of the bunt.*NWAD TRAMMEL.3*

2. A kind of shackles used for regulating the motions of a horse, and making him amble.*NWAD TRAMMEL.4*

3. An iron hook, of various forms and sizes, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire.*NWAD TRAMMEL.5*

4. Trammels, in mechanics, a joiner's instrument for drawing ovals upon boards. One part consists of a cross with two grooves at right angles; the other is a beam carrying two pins which slide in those grooves, and also the describing pencil.*NWAD TRAMMEL.6*

TRAMMEL, *v.t.*

1. To catch; to intercept.*NWAD TRAMMEL.8*

2. To confine; to hamper; to shackle.*NWAD TRAMMEL.9*

TRAMMELED, *pp.* Caught; confined; shackled.

1. In the manege, a horse is said to be trammeled, when he has blazes or white marks on the fore and hind foot of one side.*NWAD TRAMMELED.2*

TRAMMELING, *ppr.* Catching; confining; shackling.

TRAMONTANE, *n.* One living beyond the mountain; a stranger.

TRAMONTANE, *a.* [L. trans, beyond, and mons, mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous. The Italian painters apply this epithet to all such as live north of the Alps, as in Germany and France; and a north wind is called a tramontane wind. The French lawyers call certain Italian canonists tramontane or ultramontane doctors; considering them as favoring too much the court of Rome.

TRAMP, *v.t.* To tread.

TRAMP, *v.i.* To travel; to wander or stroll.

TRAMPER, *n.* A stroller; a vagrant or vagabond.

TRAMPLE, *v.t.*

1. To tread under foot; especially, to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumph or scorn.*NWAD TRAMPLE.2*

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet. *Matthew 7:6*.*NWAD TRAMPLE.3*

2. To tread down; to prostrate by treading; as, to trample grass.*NWAD TRAMPLE.4*

3. To treat with pride, contempt and insult.*NWAD TRAMPLE.5*

TRAMPLE, *v.i.* To tread in contempt.

Diogenes trampled on Plato's pride with greater of his own.*NWAD TRAMPLE.7*

1. To tread with force and rapidity.*NWAD TRAMPLE.8*

TRAMPLE, *n.* The act of treading under foot with contempt.

TRAMPLED, *pp.* Trod on; trodden under foot.

TRAMPLER, *n.* One that tramples; one that treads down.

TRAMPLING, ***ppr.*** **Treading under foot; prostrating by treading; treading with contempt and insult.**

TRANATION, ***n.*** **[L. trano.] The act of passing over by swimming. [Not in use.]**

TRANCE, ***n.*** **tr`ans. [L. transitus, a passing over; transeo, to pass over; trans and eo.] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into celestial regions, or to be rapt into visions.**

My soul was ravish'd quite as in a trance.*NWAD TRANCE.2*

While they made ready, he fell into a trance, and saw heaven opened. *Acts 10:10-11*.*NWAD TRANCE.3*

TRANCED, ***a.*** **Lying in a trance or ecstasy.**

And there I left him tranc'd.*NWAD TRANCED.2*

TRANGRAM, ***n.*** **An odd thing intricately contrived. [It is said to be a cant word, and is not used.]**

Trannel, used by Moxon, is a mistake for tree-nail, pronounced by ship-builders trunnel.*NWAD TRANGRAM.2*

TRANQUIL, ***a.*** **[L. tranquillus.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated. The atmosphere is tranquil. The state is tranquil. A tranquil retirement is desirable; but a tranquil mind is essential to happiness.**

TRANQUILIZE, ***v.t.*** **To quiet; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful; as, to tranquilize a state disturbed by factions or civil commotions; to tranquilize the mind.**

Religion haunts the imagination of the sinner, instead of tranquilizing his heart.*NWAD TRANQUILIZE.2*

TRANQUILIZED, ***pp.*** **Quieted; calmed; composed.**

TRANQUILIZING, ***ppr.*** **Quieting; composing.**

TRANQUILLITY, ***n.*** **[L. tranquillitas.] Quietness; a calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation. We speak of the tranquillity of public affairs, of the state, of the world, the tranquillity of a retired life, the tranquillity of mind proceeding from conscious rectitude.**

TRANQUILLY, ***adv.*** **Quietly; peacefully.**

TRANQUILNESS, ***n.*** **Quietness; peacefulness.**

TRANSACT, ***v.t.*** **[L. transactus, transigo; trans and ago; to act or drive through.] To do; to perform; to manage; as, to transact commercial business. We transact business in person or by an agent.**

TRANSACTED, ***pp.*** **Done; performed; managed.**

TRANSACTING, ***ppr.*** **Managing; performing.**

TRANSACTION, ***n.*** **The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair.**

1. That which is done; an affair. We are not to expect in history a minute detail of every transaction.*NWAD TRANSACTION.2*

2. In the civil law, an adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement.*NWAD TRANSACTION.3*

TRANSACTOR, ***n.*** **One who performs or conducts any business.**

TRANSALPINE, ***a.*** **[L. trans, beyond, and Alpine, of the Alps.]**

Lying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the north or west of the Alps; as Transalpine Gaul; opposed to

Cisalpine.*NWAD TRANSALPINE.2*

TRANSANIMATE, *v.t.* [trans and animate.] To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body.

TRANSANIMATION, *n.* [L. trans and anima.] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another; transmigration. [The latter is the word generally used.]

TRANSATLANTIC, *a.* [L. trans, beyond, and Atlantic.] Lying or being beyond the Atlantic. When used by a person in Europe or Africa, transatlantic signifies being in America; when by a person in America, it denotes being or lying in Europe or Africa. We apply it chiefly to something in Europe.

TRANSCEND, *v.t.* [L. transcendo; trans and scando, to climb.]

1. To rise above; to surmount; as lights in the heavens transcending the region of the clouds.*NWAD TRANSCEND.2*

2. To pass over; to go beyond.*NWAD TRANSCEND.3*

It is dangerous opinion to such hopes as shall transcend their limits.*NWAD TRANSCEND.4*

3. To surpass; to outgo; to excel; to exceed.*NWAD TRANSCEND.5*

How much her worth transcended all her kind.*NWAD TRANSCEND.6*

TRANSCEND, *v.i.* To climb. [Not in use.]

TRANSCENDED, *pp.* Overpassed; surpassed; exceeded.

TRANSCENDENCE, TRANSCENDENCY, *n.* Superior excellence; supereminence.

1. Elevation above truth; exaggeration.*NWAD TRANSCENDENCE.2*

TRANSCENDENT, ***a.*** **[L. transcendens.] Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; as transcendent worth; transcendent valor.**

Cloth'd with transcendent brightness.*NWAD TRANSCENDENT.2*

TRANSCENDENTAL, ***a.*** **Supereminent; surpassing others; as transcendental being or qualities.**

Transcendental quantities, among geometricians, are indeterminate ones, or such as cannot be expressed or fixed to any constant equation.*NWAD TRANSCENDENTAL.2*

Transcendental curve, is such as cannot be defined by any algebraic equation, or of which, when it is expressed by an equation, one of the terms is a variable quantity.*NWAD TRANSCENDENTAL.3*

TRANSCENDENTLY, ***adv.*** **Very excellently; supereminently; by way of eminence.**

The law of christianity is eminently and transcendently called the word of truth.*NWAD TRANSCENDENTLY.2*

TRANSCOLATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. trans and colo, to strain.]**

To strain; to cause to pass through a sieve or colander.*NWAD TRANSCOLATE.2*

TRANSCRIBE, ***v.t.*** **[L. transcribo; trans, over, and scribo, to write.] To copy; to write over again or in the same words; to write a copy of any thing; as, to transcribe Livy or Tacitus; to transcribe a letter.**

TRANSCRIBED, ***pp.*** **Copied.**

TRANSCRIBER, ***n.*** **A copier; one who writes from a copy.**

TRANSCRIBING, ***ppr.*** **Writing from a copy; writing copy.**

TRANSCRIPT, *n.* [L. transcriptum.] A copy; a writing made from and according to an original; a writing or composition consisting of the same words with the original.

The decalogue of Moses was but a transcript, not an original.*NWAD TRANSCRIPT.2*

1. A copy of any kind.*NWAD TRANSCRIPT.3*

The Roman learning was a transcript of the Grecian.*NWAD TRANSCRIPT.4*

TRANSCRIPTION, *n.* The act of copying. Corruptions creep into books by repeated transcriptions.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, *adv.* In manner of a copy.

TRANSCUR, *v.i.* [L. transcurro; trans and curro, to run.] run or rove to and fro. [Little used.]

TRANSCURSION, *n.* [supra.] A rambling or ramble; a passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation; as the transcursion of a comet.

I am to make often transcursions into the neighboring forests as I pass along.*NWAD TRANSCURSION.2*

[Note: Excursion has in a great measure superseded this word.]*NWAD TRANSCURSION.3*

TRANSDUCTION, *n.* [L. trans and duco.] The act of conveying over.

TRANSE, *n.* Ecstasy. [See *Trance*.]

TRANSELEMENTATION, *n.* [trans and element.] The change of the elements of one body into those of another, as of the bread and wine into the actual body and blood of Christ; transubstantiation.

TRANSEPT, *n.* [L. trans and septum.] In ancient churches, the aisle extending across the nave and main aisles.

TRANSFER, *v.t.* [L. transfero; trans and fero, to carry.]

1. To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person; as, to transfer the laws of one country to another. The seat of government was transferred from New York to Albany. We say, a war is transferred from France to Germany. Pain or the seat of disease in the body, is often transferred from one part to another.*NWAD TRANSFER.2*

2. To make over; to pass; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; to sell; to give. The title to land is transferred by deed. The property of a bill of exchange may be transferred by indorsement. Stocks are transferred by assignment, or entering the same under the name of the purchaser in the proper books.*NWAD TRANSFER.3*

TRANSFER, *n.* The removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another.

1. The conveyance of right, title or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, either by sale, by gift or otherwise.*NWAD TRANSFER.5*

TRANSFERABLE, *a.* That may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another.

1. Negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange or other evidence of property, that may be conveyed from one person to another by indorsement or other writing. The stocks of the public and of companies are transferable.*NWAD TRANSFERABLE.2*

TRANSFERRED, *pp.* Conveyed from one to another.

TRANSFERREE, *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.

TRANSFERRER, *n.* One who makes a transfer or conveyance.

TRANSFERRING, *ppr.* Removing from one place or person to another; conveying to another, as a right.

TRANSFIGURATION, *n.*

1. A change of form; particularly, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Savior on the mount. See *Matthew 17:2*.*NWAD TRANSFIGURATION.2*

2. A feast held by the Romish church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the miraculous change above mentioned.*NWAD TRANSFIGURATION.3*

TRANSFIGURE, *v.t.* [L. trans and figura.] To transform; to change the outward form or appearance.

--And was transfigured before them. *Matthew 17:2*.*NWAD TRANSFIGURE.2*

TRANSFIGURED, *pp.* Changed in form.

TRANSFIGURING, *ppr.* Transforming; changing the external form.

TRANSFIX, *v.t.* [L. transfixus, transfigo; trans and figo.]

To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; as, to transfix one with a dart or spear.*NWAD TRANSFIX.2*

TRANSFIXED, *pp.* Pierced through.

TRANSFIXING, *ppr.* Piercing through with a pointed weapon.

TRANSFORM, *v.t.* [L. trans and forma.]

1. To change the form of; to change the shape or appearance; to metamorphose; as a caterpillar transformed into a butterfly.*NWAD TRANSFORM.2*

2. To change one substance into another; to transmute. The alchimists sought to transform lead into gold.*NWAD TRANSFORM.3*

3. In theology, to change the natural disposition and temper of man from a state of enmity to God and his law, into the image of God, or into a disposition and temper conformed to the will of God.*NWAD TRANSFORM.4*

Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind. *Romans 12:2*.*NWAD TRANSFORM.5*

4. To change the elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ.*NWAD TRANSFORM.6*

5. Among the mystics, to change the contemplative soul into a divine substance, by which it is lost or swallowed up in the divine nature.*NWAD TRANSFORM.7*

6. In algebra, to change an equation into another of a different form, but of equal value.*NWAD TRANSFORM.8*

TRANSFORM, *v.i.* To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed.

His hair transforms to down.*NWAD TRANSFORM.10*

TRANSFORMATION, *n.* The act or operation of changing the form or external appearance.

1. Metamorphosis; change of form in insects; as from a caterpillar to a butterfly.*NWAD TRANSFORMATION.2*

2. Transmutation; the change of one metal into another, as of copper or tin into gold.*NWAD TRANSFORMATION.3*

3. The change of the soul into a divine substance, as among the mystics.*NWAD TRANSFORMATION.4*

4. Transubstantiation.*NWAD TRANSFORMATION.5*

5. In theology, a change of heart in man, by which his disposition

and temper are conformed to the divine image; a change from enmity to holiness and love.*NWAD TRANSFORMATION.6*

6. In algebra, the change of an equation into one of a different form, but of equal value.*NWAD TRANSFORMATION.7*

TRANSFORMED, *pp.* Changed in form or external appearance; metamorphosed; transmuted; renewed.

TRANSFORMING, *ppr.* Changing the form or external appearance; metamorphosing; transmuting; renewing.

1. *a.* Effecting or able to effect a change of form or state; as the transforming power of true religion.*NWAD TRANSFORMING.2*

TRANSFREIGHT, *v.i.* transfra'te. To pass over the sea. [Not in use.]

TRANSFRETATION, *n.* [L. trans and fretum, a strait.]

The passing over a strait or narrow sea. [Little used.]*NWAD TRANSFRETATION.2*

TRANSFUSE, *v.t.* transfu'ze. [L. transfusus, transfundo; trans and fundo.]

1. To pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. *NWAD TRANSFUSE.2*

2. To transfer, as blood, from one animal to another. *NWAD TRANSFUSE.3*

3. To cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed; as, to transfuse a spirit of patriotism from one to another; to transfuse a love of letters.*NWAD TRANSFUSE.4*

TRANSFUSED, *pp.* Poured form one vessel into another.

TRANSFUSIBLE, *a.* That may be transfused, etc.

TRANSFUSING, ***ppr.*** **Pouring out of one vessel into another; transferring.**

TRANSFUSION, ***n.*** **transfu'zhon. The act of pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. In chimistry and pharmacy, transfusions of liquors are frequent.**

1. The act or operation of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another by means of a tube.*NWAD TRANSFUSION.2*

TRANSGRESS, ***v.t.*** **[L. transgressus, transgredior; trans and gradior, to pass.]**

1. To pass over or beyond any limit; to surpass.*NWAD TRANSGRESS.2*

2. In a moral sense, to overpass any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate a law, civil or moral. To transgress a divine law, is sin. Legislators should not transgress laws of their own making.*NWAD TRANSGRESS.3*

TRANSGRESS, ***v.i.*** **To offend by violating a law; to sin.** ***1 Chronicles 2:7*****.**

TRANSGRESSED, ***pp.*** **Overpassed; violated.**

TRANSGRESSING, ***ppr.*** **Passing beyond; surpassing; violating; sinning.**

TRANSGRESSION, ***n.*** **The act of passing over or beyond any law or rule of moral duty; the violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; breach of command.**

He mourned because of the transgression of them that had been carried away. *Ezra 10:6*.*NWAD TRANSGRESSION.2*

Forgive thy people all their transgressions. *1 Kings 8:50*.*NWAD TRANSGRESSION.3*

1. Fault; offense; crime.*NWAD TRANSGRESSION.4*

TRANSGRESSIONAL, ***a.*** **That violates a law or rule of duty.**

TRANSGRESSIVE, ***a.*** **Faulty; culpable; apt to transgress.**

TRANSGRESSOR, ***n.*** **One who breaks a law or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.**

The way of transgressors is hard. *Proverbs 13:15.NWAD TRANSGRESSOR.2*

TRANSHAPE, ***v.t.*** **[trans and shape.] To transform. [Not in use.]**

TRANSHIP, ***v.t.*** **[trans and ship.] To convey from one ship to another; a commercial word.**

TRANSHIPMENT, ***n.*** **The act of transferring, as goods, from one ship to another.**

TRANSHIPPED, ***pp.*** **Carried from one ship to another.**

TRANSHIPPING, ***ppr.*** **Carrying from one ship to another.**

TRANSIENT, ***a.*** **tran'shent. [L. transiens, transeo; trans and eo.]**

1. Passing; not stationary; hence, of short duration; not permanent; not lasting or durable. How transient are the pleasures of this life!*NWAD TRANSIENT.2*

--Measur'd this transient world.*NWAD TRANSIENT.3*

2. Hasty; momentary; imperfect; as a transient view of a landscape.*NWAD TRANSIENT.4*

Transient person, a person that is passing or traveling through a place; one without a settled habitation.*NWAD TRANSIENT.5*

TRANSIENTLY, ***adv.*** **[supra.] In passage; for a short time; not with continuance.**

I touch here but transiently--on some few of those many rules of imitating nature, which Aristotle drew from Homer.*NWAD TRANSIENTLY.2*

TRANSIENTNESS, ***n.*** **[supra.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.**

TRANSILIENCE, TRANSILIENCY, ***n.*** **[L. transiliens, transilio;**

trans and salio.]

A leap from thing to thing. [Not much used.]*NWAD TRANSILIENCE.2*

TRANSIT, *n.* [L. transitus, from transeo.]

1. A passing; a passing over or through; conveyance; as the transit of goods through a country.*NWAD TRANSIT.2*

2. In astronomy, the passing of one heavenly body over the disk of another and larger. I witnessed the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, June 3, 1769. When a smaller body passes behind a larger, it is said to suffer an occultation.*NWAD TRANSIT.3*

3. The passage of one heavenly body over the meridian of another.*NWAD TRANSIT.4*

TRANSIT, *v.t.* To pass over the disk of a heavenly body.

TRANSIT-DUTY, *n.* A duty paid on goods that pass through a country.

TRANSITION, *n.* transizh'on. [L. transitio.] Passage from one place or state to another; change; as the transition of the weather form hot to cold. Sudden transitions are sometimes attended with evil effects.

The spots are of the same color throughout, there being an immediate transition from white to black.*NWAD TRANSITION.2*

1. In rhetoric, a passing from one subject to another. This should be done by means of some connection in the parts of the discourse, so as to appear natural and easy.*NWAD TRANSITION.3*

He with transition sweet new speech resumes.*NWAD TRANSITION.4*

2. In music, a change of key from major to minor, or the contrary; or in short, a change from any one genus or key to another; also, the

softening of a disjunct interval by the introduction of intermediate sounds.*NWAD TRANSITION.5*

Transition rocks, in geology, rocks supposed to have been formed when the world was passing from an uninhabitable to a habitable state. These rocks contain few organic remains, and when they occur with others, lie immediately over those which contain none, and which are considered as primitive.*NWAD TRANSITION.6*

TRANSITIVE, *a.* Having the power of passing.

1. In grammar, a transitive verb is one which is or may be followed by an object; a verb expressing an action which passes from the agent to an object, from the subject which does, to the object on which it is done. Thus, “Cicero wrote letters to Atticus.” In this sentence, the act of writing, performed by Cicero, the agent, terminates on letters, the object. All verbs not passive, may be arranged in two classes, transitive and intransitive. In English, this division is correct and complete.*NWAD TRANSITIVE.2*

TRANSITORILY, *adv.* [See *Transitory*.] With short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, *n.* A passing with short continuance; speedy departure or evanescence. Who is not convinced of the transitoriness of all sublunary happiness?

TRANSITORY, *a.* [L. transitorius.] Passing without continuance; continuing a short time; fleeting; speedily vanishing.

O Lord, comfort and succor all them who, in this transitory life, are in trouble.*NWAD TRANSITORY.2*

1. In law, a transitory action, is one which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, detinue, slander and the like. It is opposed to local.*NWAD TRANSITORY.3*

TRANSLATABLE, *a.* [from translate.] Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

TRANSLATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. translatus, from transfero; trans, over, and fero, to bear.]**

1. To bear, carry or remove from one place to another. It is applied to the removal of a bishop from one see to another.*NWAD TRANSLATE.2*

The bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him to a better bishoprick, refused.*NWAD TRANSLATE.3*

2. To remove or convey to heaven, as a human being, without death.*NWAD TRANSLATE.4*

By faith Enoch was translated, that he should not see death. *Hebrews 11:5*.*NWAD TRANSLATE.5*

3. To transfer; to convey from one to another. *2 Samuel 3:10*.*NWAD TRANSLATE.6*

4. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another; as, to translate a disease.*NWAD TRANSLATE.7*

5. To change.*NWAD TRANSLATE.8*

Happy is your grace,*NWAD TRANSLATE.9*

That can translate the stubbornness of fortune*NWAD TRANSLATE.10*

Into so quiet and so sweet a style.*NWAD TRANSLATE.11*

6. To interpret; to render into another language; to express the sense of one language in the words of another. The Old Testament was translated into the Greek language more than two hundred years before Christ. The Scriptures are now translated into most of the languages of Europe and Asia.*NWAD TRANSLATE.12*

7. To explain.*NWAD TRANSLATE.13*

TRANSLATED, ***pp.*** **Conveyed from one place to another; removed to heaven without dying; rendered into another**

language.

TRANSLATING, *ppr.* Conveying or removing from one place to another; conveying to heaven without dying; interpreting in another language.

TRANSLATION, *n.* [L. translatio.]

1. The act of removing or conveying from one place to another; removal; as the translation of a disease from the foot to the breast.*NWAD TRANSLATION.2*

2. The removal of a bishop from one see to another.*NWAD TRANSLATION.3*

3. The removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death.*NWAD TRANSLATION.4*

4. The act of turning into another language; interpretation; as the translation of Virgil or Homer.*NWAD TRANSLATION.5*

5. That which is produced by turning into another language; a version. We have a good translation of the Scriptures.*NWAD TRANSLATION.6*

TRANSLATIVE, *a.* Taken from others.

TRANSLATOR, *n.* One who renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.

TRANSLATORY, *a.* Transferring; serving to translate.

TRANSLATRESS, *n.* A female translator.

TRANSLOCATION, *n.* [L. trans and locatio, loco.] Removal of things reciprocally to each others' places; or rather substitution of one thing for another.

There happened certain translocations of animal and vegetable

substances at the deluge.*NWAD TRANSLOCATION.2*

TRANSLUCENCY, *n.* [L. translucens; trans, through, and luceo, to shine.]

1. The property of admitting rays of light to pass through, but not so as to render objects distinguishable.*NWAD TRANSLUCENCY.2*

2. Transparency.*NWAD TRANSLUCENCY.3*

TRANSLUCENT, *a.* In mineralogy, transmitting rays of light, but not so as to render objects distinctly visible.

1. Transparent; clear.*NWAD TRANSLUCENT.2*

Replenish'd from the cool translucent springs.*NWAD TRANSLUCENT.3*

TRANSLUCID, *a.* [L. translucidus, supra.]

Transparent; clear. [See *Translucent*.]*NWAD TRANSLUCID.2*

TRANSMARINE, *a.* [L. transmarinus; trans and marinus; mare, sea.]

Lying or being beyond the sea.*NWAD TRANSMARINE.2*

TRANSMEW, *v.t.* [L. transmuto.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose. [Not in use.]

TRANSMIGRANT, *a.* [See *Transmigrate*.] Migrating; passing into another country or state for residence, or into another form or body.

TRANSMIGRANT, *n.* One who migrates or leaves his own country and passes into another for settlement.

1. One who passes into another state or body.*NWAD TRANSMIGRANT.3*

TRANSMIGRATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. transmigro; trans and migro, to migrate.]**

1. To migrate; to pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residing in it; as men or families.*NWAD TRANSMIGRATE.2*

2. To pass from one body into another.*NWAD TRANSMIGRATE.3*

Their souls may transmigrate into each other.*NWAD TRANSMIGRATE.4*

TRANSMIGRATING, ***ppr.*** **Passing from one country, state or body into another.**

TRANSMIGRATION, ***n.*** **The passing of men from one country to another for the purpose of residence, particularly of a whole people.**

1. The passing of a thing into another state, as of one substance into another.*NWAD TRANSMIGRATION.2*

2. The passing of the soul into another body, according to the opinion of Pythagoras.*NWAD TRANSMIGRATION.3*

TRANSMIGRATOR, ***n.*** **One who transmigrates.**

TRANSMIGRATORY, ***a.*** **Passing from one place, body or state to another.**

TRANSMISSIBILITY, ***n.*** **[from transmissible.] The quality of being transmissible.**

TRANSMISSIBLE, ***a.*** **[See *Transmit*.]**

1. That may be transmitted or passed from one to another.*NWAD TRANSMISSIBLE.2*

2. That may be transmitted through a transparent body.*NWAD TRANSMISSIBLE.3*

TRANSMISSION, ***n.*** **[L. transmissio.]**

1. The act of sending from one place or person to another; as the transmission of letters, writings, papers, news and the like, from one country to another; or the transmission of rights, titles or privileges from father to son, and from one generation to another.*NWAD TRANSMISSION.2*

2. The passing of a substance through any body, as of light through glass.*NWAD TRANSMISSION.3*

TRANSMISSIVE, ***a.*** **Transmitted; derived from one to another.**

Itself a sun, it with transmissive light*NWAD TRANSMISSIVE.2*

Enlivens worlds denied to human sight.*NWAD TRANSMISSIVE.3*

TRANSMIT, ***v.t.*** **[L. transmitto; trans and mitto, to send.]**

1. To send from one person or place to another; as, to transmit a letter or a memorial; to transmit dispatches; to transmit money or bills of exchange from one city or country to another. Light is transmitted from the sun to the earth; sound is transmitted by means of vibrations of the air. Our civil and religious privileges have been transmitted to us from our ancestors; and it is our duty to transmit them to our children.*NWAD TRANSMIT.2*

2. To suffer to pass through; as, glass transmits light; metals transmit electricity.*NWAD TRANSMIT.3*

TRANSMITTAL, ***n.*** **Transmission.**

TRANSMITTED, ***pp.*** **Sent from one person or place to another; caused or suffered to pass through.**

TRANSMITTER, ***n.*** **One who transmits.**

TRANSMITTIBLE, ***a.*** **That may be transmitted.**

TRANSMITTING, ***ppr.*** **Sending from one person or place to another; suffering to pass through.**

TRANSMUTABILITY, ***n.*** **[See** *Transmute*.**] Susceptibility of change into another nature or substance.**

TRANSMUTABLE, ***a.*** **[from transmute.] Capable of being changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.**

The fluids and solids of an animal body are transmutable into one another.*NWAD TRANSMUTABLE.2*

TRANSMUTABLY, ***adv.*** **With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.**

TRANSMUTATION, ***n.*** **[L. transmutatio.]**

1. The change of any thing into another substance, or into something of a different nature. For a long time, the transmutation of base metals into gold was deemed practicable, but nature proved refractory, and the alchimists were frustrated.*NWAD TRANSMUTATION.2*

2. In chimistry, the transmutation of one substance into another is very easy and common, as of water into gas or vapor, and of gases into water.*NWAD TRANSMUTATION.3*

3. In geometry, the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form; as of a triangle into a square.*NWAD TRANSMUTATION.4*

4. The change of colors, as in the case of a decoction of the nephritic wood.*NWAD TRANSMUTATION.5*

5. In the vegetable economy, the change of a plant into another form; as of wheat into chess, according to the popular opinion. [See *Chess*.]*NWAD TRANSMUTATION.6*

TRANSMUTE, ***v.t.*** **[L. transmuto; trans and muto, to change.]**

To change from one nature or substance into another. Water may be transmuted into ice, and ice into water; the juices of plants are transmuted into solid substances; but human skill has not been able to transmute lead or copper into gold.*NWAD TRANSMUTE.2*

A holy conscience sublimates every thing; it transmutes the common affairs of life into acts of solemn worship to God.*NWAD TRANSMUTE.3*

The caresses of parents and the blandishments of friends, transmute us into idols.*NWAD TRANSMUTE.4*

TRANSMUTED, *pp.* Changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTER, *n.* One that transmutes.

TRANSMUTING, *ppr.* Changing or transforming into another nature or substance.

TRANSOM, *n.* [L. transenna, from trans, over, across.]

1. A beam or timber extended across the stern-post of a ship, to strengthen the aft-part and give it due form.*NWAD TRANSOM.2*

2. In architecture, the piece that is framed across a double light window; or a lintel over a door; the vane of a cross-staff.*NWAD TRANSOM.3*

TRANSPADANE, *a.* [L. trans and Padus, the river Po.]

Being beyond the river Po.*NWAD TRANSPADANE.2*

TRANSPARENCY, *n.* [See *Transparent*.] That state or property of a body by which it suffers rays of light to pass through it, so that objects can be distinctly seen through it; diaphaneity. This is a property of glass, water and air, which when clear, admit the free passage of light. Transparency is opposed to opakeness.

TRANSPARENT, ***a.*** **[L. trans and pareo, to appear.]**

1. Having the property of transmitting rays of light so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid; as transparent glass; a transparent diamond; opposed to opake.*NWAD TRANSPARENT.2*

2. Admitting the passage of light; open porous; as a transparent vail.*NWAD TRANSPARENT.3*

TRANSPARENTLY, ***adv.*** **Clearly; so as to be seen through.**

TRANSPARENTNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being transparent; transparency.**

TRANSPASS, ***v.t.*** **[trans and pass.] To pass over. [Not in use.]**

TRANSP`ASS, ***v.i.*** **To pass by or away. [Not in use.]**

TRANSPICUOUS, ***a.*** **[L. trans and specio, to see.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.**

The wide transpicuous air.*NWAD TRANSPICUOUS.2*

TRANSPIERCE, ***v.t.*** **transpers'. To pierce through; to penetrate; to permeate; to pass through.**

His forceful spear the sides transpierc'd.*NWAD TRANSPIERCE.2*

TRANSPIERCED, ***pp.*** **transpers'ed. Pierced through; penetrated.**

TRANSPIERCING, ***ppr.*** **transpers'ing. Penetrating; passing through.**

TRANSPIRABLE, ***a.*** **Capable of being emitted through pores.**

TRANSPIRATION, ***n.*** **The act or process of passing off through the pores of the skin; cutaneous exhalation; as the**

transpiration of obstructed fluids.

TRANSPIRE, *v.t.* [L. transpiro; trans and spiro.] To emit through the pores of the skin; to send off in vapor.

TRANSPIRE, *v.i.* To be emitted through the pores of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration; as, fluids transpire from the human body.

1. To escape from secrecy; to become public. The proceedings of the council have not yet transpired.*NWAD TRANSPIRE.3*

2. To happen or come to pass.*NWAD TRANSPIRE.4*

TRANSPIRING, *ppr.* Exhaling; passing off in insensible perspiration; becoming public.

TRANSPLACE, *v.t.* [trans and place.] To remove; to put in a new place.

It was transplaced from the left side of the Vatican to a more eminent place. [Little used.]*NWAD TRANSPLACE.2*

TRANSPLANT, *v.t.* [L. planto.]

1. To remove and plant in another place; as, to transplant trees.*NWAD TRANSPLANT.2*

2. To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place; as, to transplant inhabitants. Salmaneser transplanted the Cuthites to Samaria.*NWAD TRANSPLANT.3*

3. To remove.*NWAD TRANSPLANT.4*

TRANSPLANTATION, *n.* The act of transplanting; the removal of a plant or of a settled inhabitant to a different place for growth or residence.

1. Removal; conveyance form one to another. Formerly men believed in the transplantation of diseases.*NWAD*

TRANSPLANTATION.2

TRANSPLANTED, *pp.* Removed and planted or settled in another place.

TRANSPLANTER, *n.* One who transplants.

1. A machine for transplanting trees.*NWAD TRANSPLANTER.2*

TRANSPLANTING, *ppr.* Removing and planting or settling in another place.

TRANSPLENDENCY, *n.* [L. trans and splendens. See *Splendor*.]

Supereminent splendor.*NWAD TRANSPLENDENCY.2*

TRANSPLENDENT, *a.* Resplendent in the highest degree.

TRANSPLENDENTLY, *adv.* With eminent splendor.

TRANSPORT, *v.t.* [L. transporto; trans and porto, to carry.]

1. To carry or convey from one place to another, either by means of beasts or vehicles on land, or by ships in water, or by balloons in air; as, to transport the baggage of an army; to transport goods from one country to another; to transport troops over a river.*NWAD TRANSPORT.2*

2. To carry into banishment, as a criminal. Criminals are transported as a punishment for their crimes, which often amounts to banishment.*NWAD TRANSPORT.3*

3. To hurry or carry away by violence of passion.*NWAD TRANSPORT.4*

They laugh as if transported with some fit of passion.*NWAD TRANSPORT.5*

4. To ravish with pleasure; to bear away the soul in ecstasy; as, to

be transported with joy.*NWAD TRANSPORT.6*

5. To remove from one place to another, as a ship by means of hawsers and anchors.*NWAD TRANSPORT.7*

TRANSPORT, *n.* Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for transport and war.*NWAD TRANSPORT.9*

1. A ship or vessel employed for carrying soldiers, warlike stores or provisions from one place to another, or to convey convicts to the place of their destination.*NWAD TRANSPORT.10*

2. Rapture; ecstasy. The news of victory was received with transports of joy.*NWAD TRANSPORT.11*

3. A convict transported or sentenced to exile.*NWAD TRANSPORT.12*

TRANSPORTABLE, *a.* That may be transported.

TRANSPORTANCE, *n.* Conveyance. [Not in use.]

TRANSPORTATION, *n.* The act of carrying or conveying from one place to another, either on beasts or in vehicles, by land or water, or in air. Goods in Asia are transported on camels; in Europe and America, either on beasts or on carriages or sleds. But transportation by water is the great means of commercial intercourse.

1. Banishment for felony.*NWAD TRANSPORTATION.2*

2. Transmission; conveyance.*NWAD TRANSPORTATION.3*

3. Transport; ecstasy. [Little used.]*NWAD TRANSPORTATION.4*

4. Removal from one country to another; as the transportation of plants.*NWAD TRANSPORTATION.5*

TRANSPORTED, ***pp.*** **Carried; conveyed; removed; ravished with delight.**

TRANSPORTEDLY, ***adv.*** **In a state of rapture.**

TRANSPORTEDNESS, ***n.*** **A state of rapture.**

TRANSPORTER, ***n.*** **One who transports or removes.**

TRANSPORTING, ***ppr.*** **Conveying or carrying from one place to another; removing; banishing for a crime.**

1 . *a.* Ravishing with delight; bearing away the soul in pleasure; extatic; as transporting joy.*NWAD TRANSPORTING.2*

TRANSPORTMENT, ***n.*** **Transportation. [Little used.]**

TRANSPOSAL, ***n.*** **transpo'zal. [from transpose.] The act of changing the places of things, and putting each in the place which was before occupied by the other.**

TRANSPOSE, ***v.t.*** **transpo'ze.**

1. To change the place or order of things by putting each in the place of the other; as, to transpose letters, words or propositions.*NWAD TRANSPOSE.2*

2. To put out of place.*NWAD TRANSPOSE.3*

3. In algebra, to bring any term of an equation over to the other side. Thus if a+b=c, and we make a=c-b, then b is said to be transposed.*NWAD TRANSPOSE.4*

4. In grammar, to change the natural order of words.*NWAD TRANSPOSE.5*

5. In music, to change the key.*NWAD TRANSPOSE.6*

TRANSPOSED, ***pp.*** **Being changed in place and one put in the place of the other.**

TRANSPOSING, ***ppr.*** **Changing the place of things and putting each in the place of the other.**

1. Bringing any term of an equation over to the other side.*NWAD TRANSPOSING.2*

2. Changing the natural order of words.*NWAD TRANSPOSING.3*

TRANSPOSITION, ***n.*** **[L. transpositio.]**

1. A changing of the places of things and putting each in the place before occupied by the other; as the transposition of words in a sentence.*NWAD TRANSPOSITION.2*

2. The state of being reciprocally changed in place.*NWAD TRANSPOSITION.3*

3. In algebra, the bringing of any term of an equation to the other side.*NWAD TRANSPOSITION.4*

4. In grammar, a change of the natural order of words in a sentence. The Latin and Greek languages admit transposition without inconvenience, to a much greater extent than the English.*NWAD TRANSPOSITION.5*

5. In music, a change in the composition, either in the transcript or the performance, by which the whole is removed into another key.*NWAD TRANSPOSITION.6*

TRANSPOSITIONAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to transposition.**

TRANSPOSITIVE, ***a.*** **Made by transposing; consisting in transposition.**

TRANSUBSTANTIATE, ***v.t.*** **To change to another substance; as, to transubstantiate the sacramental elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ, according to the popish doctrine.**

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, ***n.*** **Change of substance. In the**

Romish theology, the supposed conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist, into the body and blood of Christ.

TRANSUBSTANTIATOR, *n.* One who maintains the popish doctrine of transubstantiation.

TRANSUDATION, *n.* [from transude.] The act or process of passing off through the pores of a substance; as sweat or other fluid.

TRANSUDATORY, *a.* Passing by transudation.

TRANSUDE, ***v.i.*** **[L. trans and sudo, to sweat.] To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid; as, liquor may transude through leather, or through wood.**

TRANSUDING, ***ppr.*** **Passing through the pores of a substance, as sweat or other fluid.**

TRANSUME, ***v.t.*** **[L. transumo; trans and sumo, to take.]**

To take from one to another. [Little used.]*NWAD TRANSUME.2*

TRANSUMPT, ***n.*** **A copy or exemplification of a record. [Not in use.]**

TRANSUMPTION, ***n.*** **The act of taking from one place to another. [Little used.]**

TRANSVECTION, ***n.*** **[L. transvectio.] The act of conveying or carrying over.**

TRANSVERSAL, ***a.*** **[L. trans and versus.] Running or lying across; as a transversal line.**

TRANSVERSALLY, ***adv.*** **In a direction crosswise.**

TRANSVERSE, ***a.*** **transvers'. [L. transversus; trans and versus, verto.]**

1. Lying or being across or in a cross direction; as a transverse diameter of axis. Transverse lines are the diagonals of a square or parallelogram. Lines which intersect perpendiculars, are also called transverse.*NWAD TRANSVERSE.2*

2. In botany, a transverse partition, in a pericarp, is at right angles with the valves, as in a silique.*NWAD TRANSVERSE.3*

TRANSVERSE, *n.* The longer axis of an ellipse.

TRANSVERSE, *v.t.* transvers'. To overturn. [Little used.]

TRANSVERSELY, *adv.* transvers'ly. In a cross direction; as, to cut a thing transversely.

At Stonehenge, the stones lie transversely upon each other.*NWAD TRANSVERSELY.2*

TRANTERS, *n. plu.* Men who carry fish from the sea coast to sell in the inland countries. [Not American.]

TRAP, *n.*

1. An engine that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game; as a trap for foxes. A trap is a very different thing from a snare; though the latter word may be used in a figurative sense for a trap.*NWAD TRAP.2*

2. An engine for catching men. [Not used in the U. States.]*NWAD TRAP.3*

3. An ambush; a stratagem; any device by which men or other animals may be caught unawares.*NWAD TRAP.4*

Let their table be made a snare and a trap. *Romans 11:9*.*NWAD TRAP.5*

4. A play in which a ball is driven with a stick.*NWAD TRAP.6*

TRAP, *n.* In mineralogy, a name given to rocks characterized by a columnar form, or whose strata or beds have the form of steps or a series of stairs. Kirwan gives this name to two families of basalt. It is now employed to designate a rock or aggregate in which hornblend predominates, but it conveys no definite idea of any one species; and under this term are comprehended hornblend, hornblend slate, greenstone, greenstone slate, amygdaloid, basalt, wacky, clinkstone porphyry, and perhaps hypersthene rock, augite rock, and some varieties of sienite.

TRAP, *v.t.* To catch in a trap; as, to trap foxes or beaver.

1. To ensnare; to take by stratagem.*NWAD TRAP.9*

I trapp'd the foe.*NWAD TRAP.10*

2. To adorn; to dress with ornaments. [See *Trappings*.] [the verb is little used.]*NWAD TRAP.11*

TRAP, *v.i.* To set traps for game; as, to trap for beaver.

TRAPAN, *v.t.* To ensnare; to catch by stratagem.

TRAPAN, *n.* A snare; a stratagem.

TRAPANNER, *n.* One who ensnares.

TRAPANNING, *ppr.* Ensnaring.

TRAP-DOOR, *n.* [trap and door.] A door in a floor, which shuts close like a valve.

TRAPE, *v.i.* To traipse; to walk carelessly and sluttishly. [Not much used.]

TRAPES, *n.* A slattern; an idle sluttish woman.

TRAPEZIAN, *a.* [See *Trapezium*.] In crystallography, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges, between two bases.

TRAPEZIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.

TRAPEZIHEDRON, *n.* [L. trapezium and Gr. side.]

A solid bounded by twenty four equal and similar trapeziums.*NWAD TRAPEZIHEDRON.2*

TRAPEZIUM, *n. plu.* trapezia or trapeziums. [L. from Gr. a little table.]

1. In geometry, a plane figure contained under four unequal right lines, none of them parallel.*NWAD TRAPEZIUM.2*

2. In anatomy, a bone of the carpus.*NWAD TRAPEZIUM.3*

TRAPEZOID, *n.* [L. trapezium.] An irregular solid figure having four sides, no two of which are parallel to each other; also, a plane four sided figure having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.

TRAPEZOIDAL, *a.* Having the form of a trapezoid.

1. Having the surface composed of twenty four trapeziums, all equal and similar.*NWAD TRAPEZOIDAL.2*

TRAPPINGS, *n. plu.* [from trap. The primary sense is that which is set, spread or put on.]

1. Ornaments of horse furniture.*NWAD TRAPPINGS.2*

Caparisons and steeds,*NWAD TRAPPINGS.3*

Bases and tinsel trappings--*NWAD TRAPPINGS.4*

2. Ornaments; dress; external and superficial decorations.*NWAD TRAPPINGS.5*

These but the trappings and the suits of woe.*NWAD TRAPPINGS.6*

Trappings of life, for ornament, not use.*NWAD TRAPPINGS.7*

Affectation is part of the trappings of folly.*NWAD TRAPPINGS.8*

TRAPPOUS, *a.* [from trap, in geology. It ought to be trappy.]

Pertaining to trap; resembling trap, or partaking of its form or qualities.*NWAD TRAPPOUS.2*

TRAP-STICK, *n.* A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball; hence, a slender leg.

TRAP-TUFF, *n.* Masses of basalt, amygdaloid, hornblend, sandstones, etc., cemented.

TRASH, *n.*

1. Any waste or worthless matter.*NWAD TRASH.2*

Who steals my money, steals trash.*NWAD TRASH.3*

2. Loppings of trees; bruised canes, etc. In the West Indies, the decayed leaves and stems of canes are called field-trash; the bruised or macerated rind of canes is called cane-trash; and both are called trash.*NWAD TRASH.4*

3. Fruit or other matter improper for food, but eaten by children, etc. It is used particularly of unripe fruits.*NWAD TRASH.5*

4. A worthless person. [Not proper.]*NWAD TRASH.6*

5. A piece of leather or other thing fastened to a dog's neck to retard his speed.*NWAD TRASH.7*

TRASH, *v.t.* To lop; to crop.

1. To strip of leaves; as, to trash ratoons.*NWAD TRASH.9*

2. To crush; to humble; as, to trash the Jews.*NWAD TRASH.10*

3. To clog; to encumber; to hinder.*NWAD TRASH.11*

TRASH, *v.i.* To follow with violence and trampling.

TRASHY, *a.* Waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

TRASS, *n.* Pumiceous conglomerate, a volcanic production; a gray or yellowish porous substance.

TRAULISM, *n.* A stammering. [Not in use.]

TRAUMATIC, *a.* [Gr. a wound.]

1. Pertaining to or applied to wounds.*NWAD TRAUMATIC.2*

2. Vulnerary; adapted to the cure of wounds.*NWAD TRAUMATIC.3*

TRAUMATIC, *n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

TRAVAIL, *v.i.* [L. trans, over, beyond, and mael, work; Eng. moil.]

1. To labor with pain; to toil.*NWAD TRAVAIL.2*

2. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; to be in labor. *Genesis 35:16*.*NWAD TRAVAIL.3*

TRAVAIL, *v.t.* To harass; to tire; as troubles sufficient to travail the realm. [Not in use.]

TRAVAIL, *n.* Labor with pain; severe toil.

As every thing of price, so doth this require travail.*NWAD TRAVAIL.6*

1. Labor in childbirth; as a severe travail; an easy travail.*NWAD TRAVAIL.7*

TRAVAILING, *ppr.* Laboring with toil; laboring in childbirth. *Isaiah 42:14*.

TRAVE, TRAVIS, *n.*

1. A wooden frame to confine a horse while the smith is setting his shoes. This is not used for horses in America, but a similar frame is used for confining oxen for shoeing.*NWAD TRAVE.2*

2. Beam; a lay of joints; a traverse.*NWAD TRAVE.3*

TRAVEL, *v.i.* [a different orthography and application of travail.]

1. To walk; to go or march on foot; as, to travel from London to

Dover, or from New York to Philadelphia. So we say, a man ordinarily travels three miles an hour. [This is the proper sense of the word, which implies toil.]*NWAD TRAVEL.2*

2. To journey; to ride to a distant place in the same country; as, a man travels for his health; he is traveling to Virginia. A man traveled from London to Edinburgh in five days.*NWAD TRAVEL.3*

3. To go to a distant country, or to visit foreign states or kingdoms, either by sea or land. It is customary for men of rank and property to travel for improvement. Englishmen travel to France and Italy. Some men travel for pleasure or curiosity; others travel to extend their knowledge of natural history.*NWAD TRAVEL.4*

4. To pass; to go; to move. News travels with rapidity.*NWAD TRAVEL.5*

Time travels in divers paces with divers persons.*NWAD TRAVEL.6*

5. To labor. [See *Travail*.]*NWAD TRAVEL.7*

6. To move, walk or pass, as a beast, a horse, ox or camel. A horse travels fifty miles in a day; a camel; twenty.*NWAD TRAVEL.8*

TRAVEL, *v.t.* To pass; to journey over; as, to travel the whole kingdom of England.

I travel this profound.*NWAD TRAVEL.10*

1. To force to journey.*NWAD TRAVEL.11*

The corporations--shall not be traveled forth from their franchises. [Not used.]*NWAD TRAVEL.12*

TRAVEL, *n.*

1. A passing on foot; a walking.*NWAD TRAVEL.14*

2. Journey; a passing or riding from place to place.*NWAD TRAVEL.15*

His travels ended at his country seat.*NWAD TRAVEL.16*

3. Travel or travels, a journeying to a distant country or countries. The gentle man has just returned from his travels.*NWAD TRAVEL.17*

4. The distance which a man rides in the performance of his official duties; or the fee paid for passing that distance; as the travel of the sheriff is twenty miles; or that of a representative is seventy miles. His travel is a dollar for every twenty miles.*NWAD TRAVEL.18*

5. Travels, in the plural, an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey; as a book of travels; the title of a book that relates occurrences in traveling; as travels in Italy.*NWAD TRAVEL.19*

6. Labor; toil; labor in childbirth. [See *Travail*.]*NWAD TRAVEL.20*

TRAVELED, *pp.* Gained or made by travel; as traveled observations.

1. *a.* Having made journeys.*NWAD TRAVELED.2*

TRAVELER, *n.*

1. One who travels in any way. *Job 31:32*.*NWAD TRAVELER.2*

2. One who visits foreign countries.*NWAD TRAVELER.3*

3. In ships, an iron thimble or thimbles with a rope spliced round them, forming a kind of tail or a species of grommet.*NWAD TRAVELER.4*

TRAVELING, *ppr.*

1. Walking; going; making a journey. *Matthew 25:14*.*NWAD TRAVELING.2*

2 . *a.* Incurred by travel; as traveling expenses.*NWAD TRAVELING.3*

3. Paid for travel; as traveling fees.*NWAD TRAVELING.4*

TRAVEL-TAINTED, *a.* [travel and tainted.] Harassed; fatigued with travel. [Not in use.]

TRAVERS, *adv.* Across; athwart. [Not used.]

TRAVERSABLE, *a.* [See *Traverse*, in law.] That may be traversed or denied; as a traversable allegation.

TRAVERSE, *adv.* Athwart; crosswise.

The ridges of the field lay traverse.*NWAD TRAVERSE.2*

TRAVERSE, *prep.* [supra.] Through crosswise.

He traverse*NWAD TRAVERSE.4*

The whole battalion views their order due. [Little used.]*NWAD TRAVERSE.5*

TRAVERSE, *a.* [L. versus; transversus.] Lying across; being in a direction across something else; as paths cut with traverse trenches.

Oak--may be trusted in traverse work for summers.*NWAD TRAVERSE.7*

TRAVERSE, *n.* [supra.] Any thing laid or built across.

There is a traverse placed in the loft where she sitteth.*NWAD TRAVERSE.9*

1. Something that thwarts, crosses or obstructs; a cross accident. He is satisfied he should have succeeded, had it not been for unlucky traverses not in his power.*NWAD TRAVERSE.10*

2. In fortification, a trench with a little parapet for protecting men on the flank; also, a wall raised across a work.*NWAD TRAVERSE.11*

3. In navigation, traverse-sailing is the mode of computing the place

of a ship by reducing several short courses made by sudden shifts or turns, to one longer course.*NWAD TRAVERSE.12*

4. In law, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any state of the pleadings. When the traverse or denial comes from the defendant, the issue is tendered in this manner, “and of this he puts himself on the country.” When the traverse lies on the plaintiff, he prays “this may be inquired of by the country.”*NWAD TRAVERSE.13*

The technical words introducing a traverse are absque hoc, without this; that is, without this which follows.*NWAD TRAVERSE.14*

5. A turning; a trick.*NWAD TRAVERSE.15*

TRAVERSE, *v.t.* To cross; to lay in a cross direction.

The parts should be often traversed or crossed by the flowing of the folds.*NWAD TRAVERSE.17*

1. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart; to obstruct.*NWAD TRAVERSE.18*

Frog thought to traverse this new project.*NWAD TRAVERSE.19*

2. To wander over; to cross in traveling; as, to traverse the habitable globe.*NWAD TRAVERSE.20*

What seas you travers’d, and what fields you fought.*NWAD TRAVERSE.21*

3. To pass over and view; to survey carefully.*NWAD TRAVERSE.22*

My purpose is to traverse the nature, principles and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude.*NWAD TRAVERSE.23*

4. To turn and point in any direction; as, to traverse a cannon.*NWAD TRAVERSE.24*

5. To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood; as, to

traverse a board.*NWAD TRAVERSE.25*

6. In law pleadings, to deny what the opposite party has alleged. When the plaintiff or defendant advances new matter, he avers it to be true, and traverses what the other party has affirmed. So to traverse an indictment or an office, is to deny it.*NWAD TRAVERSE.26*

To traverse a yard, in sailing, is to brace it aft.*NWAD TRAVERSE.27*

TRAVERSE, *v.i.* In fencing, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction.

To see thee fight, to see thee traverse--*NWAD TRAVERSE.29*

1. To turn, as on a pivot; to move round; to swivel. The needle of a compass traverses; if it does not traverse well, it is an unsafe guide.*NWAD TRAVERSE.30*

2. In the manege, to cut the tread crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other.*NWAD TRAVERSE.31*

TRAVERSE-BOARD, *n.* [traverse and board.] In a ship, a small board to be hung in the steerage, and bored full of holes upon lines, showing the points of compass upon it. By moving a peg on this, the steersman keeps an account of the number of glasses a ship is steered on any point.

TRAVERSE-TABLE, *n.* [traverse and table.] In navigation, a table of difference of latitude and departure.

TRAVERSING, *ppr.* Crossing; passing over; thwarting; turning; denying.

TRAVESTIED, *pp.* Disguised by dress; turned into ridicule.

TRAVESTIN, *n.* A kind of white spongy stone found in Italy.

TRAVESTY, *a.* [infra.] Having an unusual dress; disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous. It is applied to a book or composition translated in a manner to make it burlesque.

TRAVESTY, *n.* A parody; a burlesque translation of a work. Travesty may be intended to ridicule absurdity, or to convert a grave performance into a humorous one.

TRAVESTY, *v.t.* To translate into such language as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.

G. Battista Lalli travestied Virgil, or turned him into Italian burlesque verse.*NWAD TRAVESTY.4*

TRAY, *n.* [L. trua.] A small trough or wooden vessel, sometimes scooped out of a piece of timber and made hollow, used for making bread in, chopping meat and other domestic purposes.

TRAY-TRIP, *n.* A kind of play.

TREACHER, TREACHETOUR, TREACHOUR, *n.* A traitor.

TREACHEROUS, *a.* trech'erous. [See *Treachery*.] Violating allegiance of faith pledged; faithless; traitorous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust. A man may be treacherous to his country, or treacherous to his friend, by violating his engagements or his faith pledged.

TREACHEROUSLY, *adv.* trech'erously. By violating allegiance or faith pledged; by betraying a trust; faithlessly; perfidiously; as, to surrender a fort to an enemy treacherously; to disclose a secret treacherously.

You treacherously practic'd to undo me.*NWAD TREACHEROUSLY.2*

TREACHEROUSNESS, *n.* trech'erousness. Breach of allegiance or of faith; faithlessness; perfidiousness.

TREACHERY, *n.* trech'ery. Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence. The man who betrays his country in any manner, violates his allegiance, and is guilty of treachery. This is treason. The man who violates his faith pledged to his friend, or betrays a trust in which a promise of fidelity is implied, is guilty of treachery. The disclosure of a secret committed to one in confidence, is treachery. This is perfidy.

TREACLE, *n.* [L. theriaca; Gr. a wild beast.]

1. The spume of sugar in sugar refineries. Treacle is obtained in refining sugar; molasses is the drainings of crude sugar. Treacle however is often used for molasses.*NWAD TREACLE.2*

2. A saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, etc.*NWAD TREACLE.3*

3. A medicinal compound of various ingredients. [See *Theriaca*.]*NWAD TREACLE.4*

TREACLE-MUSTARD, *n.* A plant of the genus Thlaspi, whose seeds are used in the theriaca; Mithridate mustard.

TREACLE-WATER, *n.* A compound cordial, distilled with a spiritous menstruum from any cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs, with a mixture of Venice treacle.

TREAD, *v.i.* tred. *pret.* trod; *pp.* trod, troden. [L. trudo.]

1. To set the foot.*NWAD TREAD.2*

Where'er you tread, the blushing flow'rs shall rise.*NWAD TREAD.3*

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.*NWAD TREAD.4*

2. To walk or go.*NWAD TREAD.5*

Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall tread, shall be yours. *Deuteronomy 11:24*.*NWAD TREAD.6*

3. To walk with form or state.*NWAD TREAD.7*

Ye that stately tread, or lowly creep.*NWAD TREAD.8*

4. To copulate, as fowls.*NWAD TREAD.9*

To tread or tread on, to trample; to set the foot on in contempt.*NWAD TREAD.10*

Thou shalt tread upon their high places. *Deuteronomy 33:29*.*NWAD TREAD.11*

TREAD, *v.t.* tred. To step or walk on.

Forbid to tread the promis'd land he saw.*NWAD TREAD.13*

1. To press under the feet.*NWAD TREAD.14*

2. To beat or press with the feet; as, to tread a path; to tread land when too light; a well trodden path.*NWAD TREAD.15*

3. To walk in a formal or stately manner.*NWAD TREAD.16*

He thought she trod the ground with greater grace.*NWAD TREAD.17*

4. To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred, or to subdue. *Psalms 44:5*; *Psalms 60:12*.*NWAD TREAD.18*

5. To compress, as a fowl.*NWAD TREAD.19*

To tread the state, to act as a stage-player; to perform a part in a drama.*NWAD TREAD.20*

To tread or tread out, to press out with the feet; to press out wine or wheat; as, to tread out grain with cattle or horses.*NWAD TREAD.21*

They tread their wine presses and suffer thirst. *Job 24:11*.*NWAD TREAD.22*

TREAD, *n.* tred. A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; as a nimble tread; cautious tread; doubtful tread.

1. Way; track; path. [Little used.]*NWAD TREAD.24*

2. Compression of the male fowl.*NWAD TREAD.25*

3. Manner of stepping; as, a horse has a good tread.*NWAD TREAD.26*

TREADER, *n.* tred'er. One who treads. *Isaiah 16:10*.

TREADING, *ppr.* tred'ing. Stepping; pressing with the foot; walking on.

TREADLE, TREDDLE, *n.* The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the tread or foot.

1. The albuminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white.*NWAD TREADLE.2*

TREAGUE, *n.* treeg. A truce.

TREASON, *n.* tree'zn. [L. traho. See *Draw* and *Drag*.]

Treason is the highest crime of a civil nature of which a man can be guilty. Its signification is different in different countries. In general, it is the offense of attempting to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power. In monarchies, the killing of the king, or an attempt to take his life, is treason. In England, to imagine or compass the death of the king, or of the prince, or of the queen consort, or of the heir apparent of the crown, is high treason; as are many other offenses created by statute.*NWAD TREASON.2*

In the United States, treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.*NWAD TREASON.3*

Treason in Great Britain, is of two kinds, high treason and petit treason. High treason is a crime that immediately affects the king or state; such as the offenses just enumerated. Petit treason involves a breach of fidelity, but affects individuals. Thus for a wife to kill her

husband, a servant his master or lord, or an ecclesiastic his lord or ordinary, is petit treason. But in the United States this crime is unknown; the killing in the latter cases being murder only.*NWAD TREASON.4*

TREASONABLE, *a.* tree'znable. Pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots and treasonable practices.*NWAD TREASONABLE.2*

TREASONOUS, for treasonable, is not in use.

TREASURE, *n.* trezh'ur. [L. thesaurus.]

1. Wealth accumulated; particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve. Henry VII. was frugal and penurious, and collected a great treasure of gold and silver.*NWAD TREASURE.2*

2. A great quantity of any thing collected for future use.*NWAD TREASURE.3*

We have treasures in the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil and of honey. *Jeremiah 41:8*.*NWAD TREASURE.4*

3. Something very much valued. *Psalm 135:4*.*NWAD TREASURE.5*

Ye shall be a peculiar treasure to me. *Exodus 19:5*.*NWAD TREASURE.6*

4. Great abundance.*NWAD TREASURE.7*

In whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge. *Colossians 2:3*.*NWAD TREASURE.8*

TREASURE, *v.t.* trezh'ur. To hoard; to collect and reposit, either money or other things, for future use; to lay up; as, to treasure gold and silver; usually with up. Sinners are said to treasure up wrath against the day of wrath. *Romans 2:5*.

TREASURE-CITY, *n.* trezh'ur-city. A city for stores and magazines. *Exodus 1:11*.

TREASURED, *pp.* trezh'ured. Hoarded; laid up for future use.

TREASURE-HOUSE, *n.* trezh'ur-house. A house or building where treasures and stores are kept.

TREASURER, *n.* trezh'urer. One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority. Incorporated companies and private societies have also their treasurers.

In England, the lord high treasurer is the principal officer of the crown, under whose charge is all the national revenue.*NWAD TREASURER.2*

The treasurer of the household, in the absence of the lord-steward, has power with the controller and other officers of the Green-cloth, and the steward of the Marshalsea, to hear and determine treasons, felonies and other crimes committed within the king's palace. There is also the treasurer of the navy, and the treasurers of the county.*NWAD TREASURER.3*

TREASURERSHIP, *n.* trezh'ureship. The office of treasurer.

TREASURESS, *n.* trezh'uress. A female who has charge of a treasure.

TREASURE-TROVE, *n.* trezh'ur-trove. Any money, bullion and the like, found in the earth, the owner of which is not known.

TREASURY, *n.* trezh'ury. A place or building in which stores of wealth are reposited; particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government.

1. A building appropriated for keeping public money. *John 8:20*.*NWAD TREASURY.2*

2. The officer or officers of the treasury department.*NWAD TREASURY.3*

3. A repository of abundance. *Psalm 135:7*.*NWAD TREASURY.4*

TREAT, *v.t.* [L. tracto.]

1. To handle; to manage; to use. Subjects are usually faithful or treacherous, according as they are well or ill treated. To treat prisoners ill, is the characteristic of barbarians. Let the wife of your bosom be kindly treated.*NWAD TREAT.2*

2. To handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking; as, to treat a subject diffusely.*NWAD TREAT.3*

3. To entertain without expense to the guest.*NWAD TREAT.4*

4. To negotiate; to settle; as, to treat a peace. [Not in use.]*NWAD TREAT.5*

5. To manage in the application of remedies; as, to treat a disease or a patient.*NWAD TREAT.6*

TREAT, *v.i.* To discourse; to handle in writing or speaking; to make discussion. Cicero treats of the nature of the gods; he treats of old age and of duties.

1. To come to terms of accommodation.*NWAD TREAT.8*

Inform us, will the emp'ror treat?*NWAD TREAT.9*

2. To make gratuitous entertainment. It is sometimes the custom of military officers to treat when first elected.*NWAD TREAT.10*

To treat with, to negotiate; to make and receive proposals for adjusting differences. Envoys were appointed to treat with France, but without success.*NWAD TREAT.11*

TREAT, *n.* An entertainment given; as a parting treat.

1. Something given for entertainment; as a rich treat.*NWAD TREAT.13*

2. Emphatically, a rich entertainment.*NWAD TREAT.14*

TREATABLE, *a.* Moderate; not violent.

The heats or the colds of seasons are less treatable than with us. [Not in use.]*NWAD TREATABLE.2*

TREATABLY, *adv.* Moderately. [Not in use.]

TREATED, *pp.* Handled; managed; used; discoursed on; entertained.

TREATER, *n.* One that treats; one that handles or discourses on; one that entertains.

TREATING, *ppr.* Handling; managing; using; discoursing on; entertaining.

TREATISE, *n.* [L. tractatus.] A tract; a written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained. A treatise is of an indefinite length; but it implies more form and method than an essay, and less fullness or copiousness than a system.

TREATISER, *n.* One who writes a treatise. [Not used.]

TREATMENT, *n.* Management; manipulation; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing and the like; as the treatment of substances in chimical experiments.

1. Usage; manner of using; good of bad behavior towards.*NWAD TREATMENT.2*

Accept such treatment as a swain affords.*NWAD TREATMENT.3*

2. Manner of applying remedies to cure; mode or course pursued to check and destroy; as the treatment of a disease.*NWAD TREATMENT.4*

3. Manner of applying remedies to; as the treatment of a patient.*NWAD TREATMENT.5*

TREATY, *n.* Negotiation; act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; as, a treaty is on the carpet.

He cast by treaty and by trains*NWAD TREATY.2*

Her to persuade.*NWAD TREATY.3*

1. An agreement, league or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns, formally signed by commissioners properly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns or the supreme power of each state. Treaties are of various kinds, as treaties for regulating commercial intercourse, treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive, treaties for hiring troops, treaties of peace, etc.*NWAD TREATY.4*

2. Intreaty. [Not in use.]*NWAD TREATY.5*

TREATY-MAKING, *a.* The treaty-making power is lodged in the executive government. In monarchies, it is vested in the king or emperor; in the United States of America, it is vested in the president, by and with the consent of the senate.

TREBLE, *a.* trib'l. [L. triplex, triplus; tres, three, and plexus, fold. This should be written trible.]

1. Threefold; triple; as a lofty tower with treble walls.*NWAD TREBLE.2*

2. In music, acute; sharp; as a treble sound.*NWAD TREBLE.3*

3. That plays the highest part or most acute sounds; that plays the treble; as a treble violin.*NWAD TREBLE.4*

TREBLE, *n.* trib'l. In music, the part of a symphony whose sounds are highest or most acute. This is divided into first or highest treble, and second or base treble.

TREBLE, *v.t.* trib'l. [L. triplico.] To make thrice as much; to make threefold. Compound interest soon trebles a debt.

TREBLE, *v.i.* trib'l. To become threefold. A debt at compound interest soon trebles in amount.

TREBLENESS, *n.* trib'lness. The state of being treble; as the trebleness of tones.

TREBLY, *adv.* trib'ly. In a threefold number or quantity; as a good deed trebly recompensed.

TREE, *n.*

1. The general name of the largest of the vegetable kind, consisting of a firm woody stem springing from woody roots, and spreading above into branches which terminate in leaves. A tree differs from a shrub principally in size, many species of trees growing to the highth of fifty or sixty feet, and some species to seventy or eighty, and a few, particularly the pine, to a much greater highth.*NWAD TREE.2*

Trees are of various kinds; as nuciferous, or nut-bearing trees; bacciferous, or berry-bearing; coniferous, or cone-bearing, etc. Some are forest-trees, and useful for timber or fuel; others are fruit trees, and cultivated in gardens and orchards; others are used chiefly for shade and ornament.*NWAD TREE.3*

2. Something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem or stalk and branches; as a genealogical tree.*NWAD TREE.4*

3. In ship-building, pieces of timber are called chess-trees, cross-trees, roof-trees, tressel-trees, etc.*NWAD TREE.5*

4. In Scripture, a cross.*NWAD TREE.6*

--Jesus, whom they slew and hanged on a tree. *Acts 10:39*.*NWAD*

TREE.7

5. Wood.*NWAD TREE.8*

TREE-FROG, *n.* [tree and frog.] A species of frog, the Rana arborea, found on trees and shrubs; called by the older writers, Ranunculus viridis.

TREE-GERMANDER, *n.* A plant of the genus Teucrium.

TREE-LOUSE, *n.* [tree and louse.] An insect of the genus Aphis.

TREE-MOSS, *n.* A species of lichen.

TREEN, *a.* Wooden; made of wood.

TREEN, *n.* The old plural of tree.

TREE-NAIL, *n.* [tree and nail; commonly pronounced trunnel.]

A long wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers.*NWAD TREE-NAIL.2*

TREE-OF-LIFE, *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus Thuja.

TREE-TOAD, *n.* [tree and toad.] A small species of toad in N. America, found on trees. This animal croaks chiefly in the evening and after a rain.

TREFOIL, *n.* [L. trifolium; tres, three, and folium, leaf.]

The common name for many plants of the genus Trifolium; also, in agriculture, a name of the medicago tupulina, a plant resembling clover, with yellow flowers, much cultivated for hay and fodder.*NWAD TREFOIL.2*

TREILLAGE, ***n.*** **trel'lage. In gardening, a sort of rail-work, consisting of light posts and rails for supporting espaliers, and sometimes for wall trees.**

TRELLIS, ***n.*** **In gardening, a structure or frame of cross-barred work, or lattice work, used like the treillage for supporting plants.**

TRELLISED, ***a.*** **Having a trellis or trellises.**

TREMBLE, ***v.i.*** **[L. tremo.]**

1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder.*NWAD TREMBLE.2*

Frighted Turnus trembled as he spoke.*NWAD TREMBLE.3*

2. To shake; to quiver; to totter.*NWAD TREMBLE.4*

Sinai's gray top shall tremble.*NWAD TREMBLE.5*

3. To quaver; to shake, as sound; as when we say, the voice trembles.*NWAD TREMBLE.6*

TREMBLEMENT, ***n.*** **In French music, a trill or shake.**

TREMBLER, ***n.*** **One that trembles.**

TREMBLING, ***ppr.*** **Shaking, as with fear, cold or weakness; quaking; shivering.**

TREMBLINGLY, ***adv.*** **So as to shake; with shivering or quaking.**

Tremblingly she stood.*NWAD TREMBLINGLY.2*

TREMBLING-POPLAR, ***n.*** **The aspen tree, so called.**

TREMENDOUS, ***a.*** **[L. tremendus, from tremo, to tremble.]**

1. Such as may excite fear or terror; terrible; dreadful. Hence,*NWAD TREMENDOUS.2*

2. Violent; such as may astonish by its force and violence; as a tremendous wind; a tremendous shower; a tremendous shock or fall; a tremendous noise.*NWAD TREMENDOUS.3*

TREMENDOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to terrify or astonish; with great violence.**

TREMENDOUSNESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible or violent.**

TREMOLITE, ***n.*** **A mineral, so called from Tremola, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered. It is classed by Hauy with hornblend or amphibole, and called amphibole grammatite. It is of three kinds, asbestos, common, and glassy tremolite; all of a fibrous or radiated structure, and of a pearly color.**

Tremolite is a subspecies of straight edged augite.*NWAD TREMOLITE.2*

TREMOR, ***n.*** **[L. from tremo.] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion; as the tremor of a person who is weak, infirm or old.**

He fell into a universal tremor.*NWAD TREMOR.2*

TREMULOUS, ***a.*** **[L. tremulus, from tremo, to tremble.]**

1. Trembling; affected with fear or timidity; as a trembling christian.*NWAD TREMULOUS.2*

2. Shaking; shivering; quivering; as a tremulous limb; a tremulous motion of the hand or the lips; the tremulous leaf of the poplar.*NWAD TREMULOUS.3*

TREMULOUSLY, *adv.* With quivering or trepidation.

TREMULOUSNESS, *n.* The state of trembling or quivering; as the tremulousness of an aspen leaf.

TREN, *n.* A fish spear.

TRENCH, *v.t.*

1. To cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth. We trench land for draining. [This is the appropriate sense of the word.]*NWAD TRENCH.2*

2. To fortify by cutting a ditch and raising a rampart or breast-work of earth thrown out of the ditch. [In this sense, entrench is more generally used.]*NWAD TRENCH.3*

3. To furrow; to form with deep furrows by plowing.*NWAD TRENCH.4*

4. To cut a long gash. [Not in use.]*NWAD TRENCH.5*

TRENCH, *v.i.* To encroach. [See *Intrench*.]

TRENCH, *n.* A long narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; as a trench for draining land.

1. In fortification, a deep ditch cut for defense, or to interrupt the approach of an enemy. The wall or breast-work formed by the earth thrown out of the ditch, is also called a trench, as also any raised work formed with bavins, gabions, wool-packs or other solid materials, Hence, the phrases, to mount the trenches, to guard the trenches, to clear the trenches, etc. To open the trenches, to begin to dig, or to form the lines of approach.*NWAD TRENCH.8*

TRENCHANT, *a.* Cutting; sharp. [Little used.]

TRENCHED, *pp.* Cut into long hollows or ditches; furrowed deep.

TRENCHER, ***n.*** **A wooden plate. Trenchers were in use among the common people of New England till the revolution.**

1. The table.*NWAD TRENCHER.2*

2. Food; pleasures of the table.*NWAD TRENCHER.3*

It would be no ordinary declension that would bring some men to place their summum bonum upon their trenchers.*NWAD TRENCHER.4*

TRENCHER-FLY, ***n.*** **[trencher and fly.] One that haunts the tables of others; a parasite.**

TRENCHER-FRIEND, ***n.*** **[trencher and friend.] One who frequents the tables of others; a spunger.**

TRENCHER-MAN, ***n.*** **[trencher and man.]**

1. A feeder; a great eater.*NWAD TRENCHER-MAN.2*

2. A cook.*NWAD TRENCHER-MAN.3*

TRENCHER-MATE, ***n.*** **[trencher and mate.] A table companion; a parasite.**

TRENCHING, ***ppr.*** **Cutting into trenches; digging; ditching.**

TRENCH-PLOW, ***n.*** **[trench and plow.] A kind of plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows.**

TRENCH-PLOW, ***v.t.*** **[trench and plow.] To plow with deep furrows.**

TRENCH-PLOWING, ***n.*** **The practice or operation of plowing with deep furrows, for the purpose of loosening the land to a greater depth than usual.**

TREND, ***v.i.*** **[This word seems to be allied to trundle, or to run.]**

To run; to stretch; to tend; to have a particular direction; as, the shore of the sea trends to the southwest.*NWAD TREND.2*

TREND, *n.* That part of the stock of an anchor from which the size is taken.

TREND, *v.t.* In rural economy, to free wool from its filth. [Local.]

TRENDER, *n.* One whose business is to free wool from its filth. [Local.]

TRENDING, *ppr.* Running; tending.

1. Cleaning wool. [Local.]*NWAD TRENDING.2*

TRENDING, *n.* The operation of freeing wool from filth of various kinds.

TRENDLE, *n.* Any thing round used in turning or rolling; a little wheel.

TRENTAL, TRENTALS, *n.* [L. triginta.] An office for the dead in the Romish service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death.

TREPAN, *n.* [L. tero, terebra, on the root Rp.] In surgery, a circular saw for perforating the skull. It resembles a wimble.

TREPAN, *v.t.* To perforate the skull and take out a piece; a surgical operation for relieving the brain from pressure or irritation.

Trepan, a snare, and trepan, to ensnare, are from trap, and written *trepan*, which see.*NWAD TREPAN.3*

TREPANNED, *pp.* Having the skull perforated.

TREPANNER, *n.* One who trepans.

TREPANNING, *ppr.* Perforating the skull with a trepan.

TREPANNING, *n.* The operation of making an opening in the skull, for

relieving the brain from compression or irritation.

TREPHINE, *n.* [See *Trepan*.] An instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan. It is a circular or cylindrical saw, with a handle like that of a gimblet, and a little sharp perforator, called the center-pin.

TREPHINE, *v.t.* To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

TREPID, *a.* [L. trepidus.] Trembling; quaking. [Not used.]

TREPIDATION, *n.* [L. trepidatio, form trepido, to tremble.]

1. An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering, particularly from fear or terror; hence, a state of terror. The men were in great trepidation.*NWAD TREPIDATION.2*

2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.*NWAD TREPIDATION.3*

3. In the old astronomy, a libration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system ascribes to the firmament, to account for the changes and motion of the axis of the world.*NWAD TREPIDATION.4*

4. Hurry; confused haste.*NWAD TREPIDATION.5*

TRESPASS, *v.i.* [L. trans, beyond, and passer, to pass.]

1. Literally, to pass beyond; hence primarily, to pass over the boundary line of another's land; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another. A man may trespass by walking over the ground of another, and the law gives a remedy for damages sustained.*NWAD TRESPASS.2*

2. To commit any offense or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any rule of rectitude to the injury of another.*NWAD TRESPASS.3*

If any man shall trespass against his neighbor, and an oath be laid

upon him-- *1 Kings 8:31*. See *Luke 17:3, 4*.*NWAD TRESPASS.4*

3. In a moral sense, to transgress voluntarily any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty.*NWAD TRESPASS.5*

In the time of his disease did he trespass yet more. *2 Chronicles 28:22*.*NWAD TRESPASS.6*

We have trespassed against our God. *Ezra 10:2*.*NWAD TRESPASS.7*

4. To intrude; to go too far; to put to inconvenience by demand or importunity; as, to trespass upon the time or patience of another.*NWAD TRESPASS.8*

TRESPASS, *n.* In law, violation of another's rights, not amounting to treason, felony, or misprision of either. Thus to enter another's close, is a trespass; to attack his person is a trespass. When violence accompanies the act, it is called a trespass vi et armis.

1. Any injury or offense done to another.*NWAD TRESPASS.10*

If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses. *Matthew 6:14*.*NWAD TRESPASS.11*

2. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty; sin. *Colossians 2:13*.*NWAD TRESPASS.12*

You hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins. *Ephesians 2:1*.*NWAD TRESPASS.13*

TRESPASSER, *n.* One who commits a trespass; one who enters upon another's land or violates his rights.

1. A transgressor of the moral law; an offender; a sinner. *NWAD TRESPASSER.2*

TRESPASSING, *ppr.* Entering another man's inclosure; injuring or annoying another; violating the divine law or moral duty.

TRESS, *n.* A knot or curl of hair; a ringlet.

Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare.*NWAD TRESS.2*

TRESSED, *a.* Having tresses.

1. Curled; formed into ringlets.*NWAD TRESSED.2*

TRESSURE, *n.* In heraldry, a kind of border.

TRESTLE, *n.* tres'l.

1. The frame of a table.*NWAD TRESTLE.2*

2. A movable form for supporting any thing.*NWAD TRESTLE.3*

3. In bridges, a frame consisting of two posts with a head or cross beam and braces, on which rest the string-pieces. [This is the use of the word in New England. It is vulgarly pronounced trussel or trussl.]*NWAD TRESTLE.4*

Trestle-trees, in a ship, are two strong bars of timber, fixed horizontally on the opposite sides of the lower mast-head, to support the frame of the top and the top-mast.*NWAD TRESTLE.5*

TRET, *n.* [probably from L. tritus, tero, to wear.]

In commerce, an allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, of four per cent on the weight of commodities. It is said this allowance is nearly discontinued.*NWAD TRET.2*

TRETHINGS, *n.* Taxes; imposts. [I know not where used. It is unknown, I believe, in the United States.]

TREVET, *n.* [three-feet, tripod.] A stool or other thing that is supported by three legs.

TREY, *n.* [L. tres; Eng. three.] A three at cards; a card of three spots.

TRI, a prefix in words of Greek and Latin origin, signifies three.

TRIABLE, ***a.*** **[from try.] That may be tried; that may be subjected to trial or test.**

1. That may undergo a judicial examination; that may properly come under the cognizance of a court. A cause may be triable before one court, which is not triable in another. In England, testamentary causes are triable in the ecclesiastical courts.*NWAD TRIABLE.2*

TRIACONTAHEDRAL, ***a.*** **[Gr. thirty, and side.] Having thirty sides. In mineralogy, bounded by thirty rhombs.**

TRIACONTER, ***n.*** **[Gr.] In ancient Greece, a vessel of thirty oars.**

TRIAD, ***n.*** **[L. trias, from tres, three.] The union of three; three united. In music, the common chord or harmony, consisting of the third, fifth and eighth.**

TRIAL, ***n.*** **[from try.] Any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect, or what can be done. A man tries to lift a stone, and on trial finds he is not able. A team attempts to draw a load, and after unsuccessful trial, the attempt is relinquished.**

1. Examination by a test; experiment; as in chimistry and metallurgy.*NWAD TRIAL.2*

2. Experiment; act of examining by experience. In gardening and agriculture, we learn by trial what land will produce; and often, repeated trials are necessary.*NWAD TRIAL.3*

3. Experience; suffering that puts strength, patience of faith to the test; afflictions or temptations that exercise and prove the graces or virtues of men.*NWAD TRIAL.4*

Others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Hebrews 11:36*.*NWAD TRIAL.5*

4. In law, the examination of a cause in controversy between parties, before a proper tribunal. Trials are civil or criminal. Trial in

civil causes, may be by record or inspection; it may be by witnesses and jury, or by the court. By the laws of England and of the United States, trial by jury, in criminal cases, is held sacred. No criminal can be legally deprived of that privilege.*NWAD TRIAL.6*

5. Temptation; test of virtue.*NWAD TRIAL.7*

Every station is exposed to some trials.*NWAD TRIAL.8*

6. State of being tried.*NWAD TRIAL.9*

TRIALITY, *n.* [form three.] Three united; state of being three. [Little used.]

TRIANDER, *n.* [Gr. three, and a male.] A plant having three stamens.

TRIANDRIAN, *a.* Having three stamens.

TRIANGLE, *n.* [L. triangulum; tres, tria, three, and angulus, a corner.] In geometry, a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles. The three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles, or the number of degrees in a semicircle.

If the three lines or sides of a triangle are all right, it is a plane or rectilinear triangle.*NWAD TRIANGLE.2*

If all the three sides are equal, it is an equilateral triangle.*NWAD TRIANGLE.3*

If two of the sides only are equal, it is an isosceles or equicrural triangle.*NWAD TRIANGLE.4*

If all the three sides are unequal, it is a scalene or scalenous triangle.*NWAD TRIANGLE.5*

If one of the angles is a right angle, the triangle is rectangular.*NWAD TRIANGLE.6*

If one of the angles is obtuse, the triangle is called obtusangular or

amblygonous.*NWAD TRIANGLE.7*

If all the angles are acute, the triangle is acutangular or oxygonous.*NWAD TRIANGLE.8*

If the three lines of a triangle are all curves, the triangle is said to be curvilinear.*NWAD TRIANGLE.9*

If some of the sides are right and others curve, the triangle is said to be mixtilinear.*NWAD TRIANGLE.10*

If the sides are all arcs of great circles of the sphere, the triangle is said to be spherical.*NWAD TRIANGLE.11*

TRIANGLED, *a.* Having three angles.

TRIANGULAR, *a.* Having three angles.

In botany, a triangular stem has three prominent longitudinal angles; a triangular leaf has three prominent angles, without any reference to their measurement or direction.*NWAD TRIANGULAR.2*

TRIANGULARLY, *adv.* After the form of a triangle.

TRIARIAN, *a.* [L. triarii.] Occupying the third post or place.

TRIBE, *n.* [L. tribus.]

1. A family, race or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob.*NWAD TRIBE.2*

2. A division, class or distinct portion of people, from whatever cause that distinction may have originated. The city of Athens was divided into ten tribes. Rome was originally divided into three tribes; afterward the people were distributed into thirty tribes, and afterwards into thirty five.*NWAD TRIBE.3*

3. A number of things having certain characters or resemblances, in common; as a tribe of plants; a tribe of animals.*NWAD TRIBE.4*

Linneus distributed the vegetable kingdom into three tribes, viz. monocotyledonous, dicotyledonous, and acotyledonous plants, and these he subdivided into gentes or nations.*NWAD TRIBE.5*

By recent naturalists, tribe has been used for a division of animals or vegetables, intermediate between order and genus. Cuvier divides his orders into families, and his families into tribes, including under the latter one or more genera. Leach, in his arrangement of insects, makes his tribes, on the contrary, the primary subdivisions of his orders, and his families subordinate to them, and immediately including the genera.*NWAD TRIBE.6*

Tribes of plants, in gardening, are such as are related to teach other by some natural affinity or resemblance; as by their duration, the annual, biennial, and perennial tribes; by their roots, as the bulbous, tuberous, and fibrous-rooted tribes; by the loss or retention of their leaves, as the deciduous and ever-green tribes; by their fruits and seeds, as the leguminous, bacciferous, coniferous, nuciferous and pomiferous tribes, etc.*NWAD TRIBE.7*

4. A division; a number considered collectively.*NWAD TRIBE.8*

5. A nation of savages; a body of rude people united under one leader or government; as the tribes of the six nations; the Seneca tribe in America.*NWAD TRIBE.9*

6. A number of persons of any character or profession; in contempt; as the scribbling tribe.*NWAD TRIBE.10*

TRIBE, *v.t.* To distribute into tribes or classes. [Not much used.]

TRIBLET, TRIBOULET, *n.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings.

TRIBOMETER, *n.* [Gr. to rub or wear, and measure.] An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction.

TRIBRACH, *n.* [Gr. three, and short.] In ancient prosody, a poetic foot of three short syllables, as melius.

TRIBRACTEATE, *a.* Having three bracts about the flower.

TRIBULATION, *n.* [L. tribulo, to thrash, to beat.] Severe affliction; distresses of life; vexations. In Scripture, it often denotes the troubles and distresses which proceed from persecution.

When tribulation or persecution ariseth because of the word, he is offended. *Matthew 13:21*.*NWAD TRIBULATION.2*

In the world ye shall have tribulation. *John 16:33*.*NWAD TRIBULATION.3*

TRIBUNAL, *n.* [L. tribunal, from tribunus, a tribune, who administered justice.]

1. Properly, the seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.*NWAD TRIBUNAL.2*

2. More generally, a court of justice; as, the house of lords in England is the highest tribunal in the kingdom.*NWAD TRIBUNAL.3*

3. In France, a gallery or eminence in a church or other place, in which the musical performers are placed for a concert.*NWAD TRIBUNAL.4*

TRIBUNARY, *a.* [from tribune.] Pertaining to tribunes.

TRIBUNE, *n.* [L. tribunus, from tribus, tribe.]

1. In ancient Rome, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts that might be made upon them by the senate and consuls. These magistrates were at first two, but their number was increased ultimately to ten. There were also military tribunes, officers of the army, each of whom commanded a division or legion. In the year of Rome 731, the senate transferred the authority of the tribunes to Augustus and his successors. There were also other officers called tribunes; as tribunes of the treasury, of the horse, of the making of arms, etc.*NWAD TRIBUNE.2*

2. In France, a pulpit or elevated place in the chamber of deputies, where a speaker stands to address the assembly.*NWAD TRIBUNE.3*

TRIBUNESHIP, *n.* The office of a tribune.

TRIBUNICIAN, TRIBUNITIAL, *a.* Pertaining to tribunes; as tribunician power or authority.

1. Suiting a tribune.*NWAD TRIBUNICIAN.2*

TRIBUTARY, *a.* [from tribute.] Paying tribute to another, either from compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission, or to secure protection, or for the purpose of purchasing peace. The republic of Ragusa is tributary to the grand seignor. Many of the powers of Europe are tributary to the Barbary states.

1. Subject; subordinate.*NWAD TRIBUTARY.2*

He, to grace his tributary gods--*NWAD TRIBUTARY.3*

2. Paid in tribute.*NWAD TRIBUTARY.4*

No flatt'ry tunes these tributary lays.*NWAD TRIBUTARY.5*

3. Yielding supplies of any thing. The Ohio has many large tributary streams; and is itself tributary to the Mississippi.*NWAD TRIBUTARY.6*

TRIBUTARY, *n.* One that pays tribute or a stated sum to a conquering power, for the purpose of securing peace and protection, or as an acknowledgment of submission, or for the purchase of security. What a reproach to nations that they should be the tributaries of Algiers!

TRIBUTE, *n.* [L. tributum, from tribuo, to give, bestow or divide.]

1. An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of

some treaty. The Romans made all their conquered countries pay tribute, as do the Turks at this day; and in some countries the tribute is paid in children.*NWAD TRIBUTE.2*

2. A personal contribution; as a tribute of respect.*NWAD TRIBUTE.3*

3. Something given or contributed.*NWAD TRIBUTE.4*

TRICAPSULAR, *a.* [L. tres, three, and capsula, a little chest.]

In botany, three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower.*NWAD TRICAPSULAR.2*

TRICE, *v.t.* In seamen's language, to haul and tie up by means of a small rope or line.

TRICE, *n.* A very short time; an instant; a moment.

If they get never so great spoil at any time, they waste the same in a trice.*NWAD TRICE.3*

A man shall make his fortune in a trice.*NWAD TRICE.4*

TRICHOTOMOUS, *a.* [See *Trichotomy*.] Divided into three parts, or divided by threes; as a trichotomous stem.

TRICHOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. three, and to cut or divide.] Division into three parts.

TRICK, *n.* [L. tricor, to play tricks, to trifle, to baffle. We see the same root in the Low L. intrico, to fold, and in intrigue. Trick is from drawing, that is, a drawing aside, or a folding, interweaving, implication.]

1. An artifice or stratagem for the purpose of deception; a fraudful contrivance for an evil purpose, or an underhand scheme to impose upon the world; a cheat or cheating. We hear of tricks in bargains, and tricks of state.*NWAD TRICK.2*

He comes to me for counsel, and I show him a trick.*NWAD TRICK.3*

2. A dexterous artifice.*NWAD TRICK.4*

On one nice trick depends the gen'ral fate.*NWAD TRICK.5*

3. Vicious practice; as the tricks of youth.*NWAD TRICK.6*

4. The sly artifice or legerdemain of a juggler; as the tricks of a merry Andrew.*NWAD TRICK.7*

5. A collection of cards laid together.*NWAD TRICK.8*

6. An unexpected event.*NWAD TRICK.9*

Some trick not worth an egg. [Unusual.]*NWAD TRICK.10*

7. A particular habit or manner; as, he has a trick of drumming with his fingers, or a trick of frowning. [This word is in common use in America, and by no means vulgar.]*NWAD TRICK.11*

TRICK, *v.t.* To deceive; to impose on; to defraud; to cheat; as, to trick another in the sale of a horse.

TRICK, *v.t.* To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically.

Trick her off in air.*NWAD TRICK.14*

It is often followed by up, off, or out.*NWAD TRICK.15*

People are lavish in tricking up their children in fine clothes, yet starve their minds.*NWAD TRICK.16*

TRICK, *v.i.* To live by deception and fraud.

TRICKED, *pp.* Cheated; deceived; dressed.

TRICKER, TRICKSTER, *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; a cheat.

TRICKER, *n.* A trigger. [See *Trigger*.]

TRICKERY, ***n.*** **The art of dressing up; artifice; stratagem.**

TRICKING, ***ppr.*** **Deceiving; cheating; defrauding.**

1. Dressing; decorating.*NWAD TRICKING.2*

TRICKING, ***n.*** **Dress; ornament.**

TRICKISH, ***a.*** **Artful in making bargains; given to deception and cheating; knavish.**

TRICKLE, ***v.i.*** **[allied perhaps to Gr. to run, and a diminutive.]**

To flow in a small gentle stream; to run down; as, tears trickle down the cheek; water trickles from the eaves.*NWAD TRICKLE.2*

Fast beside there trickled softly down*NWAD TRICKLE.3*

A gentle stream.*NWAD TRICKLE.4*

TRICKLING, ***ppr.*** **Flowing down in a small gentle stream.**

TRICKLING, ***n.*** **The act of flowing in a small gentle stream.**

He wakened by the trickling of his blood.*NWAD TRICKLING.3*

TRICKMENT, ***n.*** **Decoration. [Not used.]**

TRICKSY, ***a.*** **[from trick.] Pretty; brisk. [Not much used.]**

TRICK-TRACK, ***n.*** **A game at tables.**

TRICLINIARY, ***a.*** **[L. tricliniaris, from triclinium, a couch to recline on at dinner.] Pertaining to a couch for dining, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table.**

TRICOCCOUS, ***a.*** **[L. tres, three, and coccus, a berry.] A tricoccous or three-grained capsule is one which is swelling out in three protuberances, internally divided into three cells,**

with one seed in each; as in Euphorbia.

TRICORPORAL, ***a.*** **[L. tricorpor; tres and corpus.] Having three bodies.**

TRICUSPIDATE, ***a.*** **[L. tres, three, and cuspis, a point.]**

In botany, three-pointed; ending in three points; as a tricuspidate stamen.*NWAD TRICUSPIDATE.2*

TRIDACTYLOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. three, and a toe.] Having three toes.**

TRIDE, ***a.*** **Among hunters, short and ready; fleet; as a tride pace.**

TRIDENT, ***n.*** **[L. tridens; tres, three, and dens, tooth.]**

In mythology, a kind of scepter or spear with three prongs, which the fables of antiquity put into the hands of Neptune, the deity of the ocean.*NWAD TRIDENT.2*

TRIDENT, TRIDENTED, ***a.*** **Having three teeth or prongs.**

TRIDENTATE, *a.* [L. tres and dens, tooth.] Having three teeth.

TRIDIAPASON, *n.* [tri and diapason.] In music, a triple octave or twenty second.

TRIDING. [See *Trithing*.]

TRIDODECAHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr. three, and dodecahedral.]

In crystallography, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces.*NWAD TRIDODECAHEDRAL.2*

TRIDUAN, *a.* [L. triduum; tres and dies, day.] Lasting three days, or happening every third day. [Little used.]

TRIENNIAL, *a.* [L. triennis, triennium; tres, three, and annus, year.]

1. Continuing three years; as triennial parliaments.*NWAD TRIENNIAL.2*

2. Happening every three years; as triennial elections. Triennial elections and parliaments were established in England in 1695; but these were discontinued in 1717, and septennial elections and parliaments were adopted, which still continue.*NWAD TRIENNIAL.3*

TRIENNIALLY, *adv.* Once in three years.

TRIER, *n.* [from try.] One who tries; one who makes experiments; one who examines any thing by a test or standard.

1. One who tries judicially; a judge who tries a person or cause; a juryman. [See *Trior*.]*NWAD TRIER.2*

2. A test; that which tries or approves.*NWAD TRIER.3*

TRIERARCH, *n.* [Gr. a trireme, and a chief.] In ancient Greece, the commander of a trireme; also, a commissioner who was obliged to build ships and furnish them at his own expense.

TRIETERICAL, *a.* [L. trietericus; tres, three, and Gr. year.]

Triennial; kept or occurring once in three years. [Little used.]*NWAD TRIETERICAL.2*

TRIFALLOW, *v.t.* [L. tres, three, and fallow.] To plow land the third time before sowing.

TRIFID, *a.* [L. trifidus; tres, three, and findo, to divide.]

In botany, divided into three parts by linear sinuses with strait margins; three-cleft.*NWAD TRIFID.2*

TRIFISTULARY, *a.* [L. tres and fistula, a pipe.] Having three pipes.

TRIFLE, *n.* A thing of very little value or importance; a word applicable to any thing and every thing of this character.

With such poor trifles playing.*NWAD TRIFLE.2*

Moments make the year, and trifles, life.*NWAD TRIFLE.3*

Trifles*NWAD TRIFLE.4*

Are to the jealous confirmations strong.*NWAD TRIFLE.5*

TRIFLE, *v.i.* To act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight or dignity; to act or talk with levity.

They trifle, and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us.*NWAD TRIFLE.7*

1. To indulge in light amusements.*NWAD TRIFLE.8*

To trifle with, to mock; to play the fool with; to treat without respect

or seriousness.*NWAD TRIFLE.9*

To trifle with, to spend in vanity; to waste.*NWAD TRIFLE.10*

To trifle away, to no good purpose; as, to trifle with time, or to trifle away time; to trifle with advantages.*NWAD TRIFLE.11*

TRIFLE, *v.t.* To make of no importance. [Not in use.]

TRIFLER, *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity.

TRIFLING, *ppr.* Acting or talking with levity, or without seriousness or being in earnest.

1. *a.* Being of small value or importance; trivial; as a trifling debt; a trifling affair.*NWAD TRIFLING.2*

TRIFLING, *n.* Employment about things of no importance.

TRIFLINGLY, *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness or dignity.

TRIFLINGNESS, *n.* Levity of manners; lightness.

1. Smallness of value; emptiness; vanity.*NWAD TRIFLINGNESS.2*

TRIFLOROUS, *a.* [L. tres, three, and flos, floris, flower.] Three-flowered; bearing three flowers; as a triflorous peduncle.

TRIFOLIATE, *a.* [L. tres, three, and folium, leaf.] Having three leaves.

TRIFOLIOLATE, *a.* Having three folioles.

TRIFOLY, *n.* Sweet trefoil. [See *Trefoil*.]

TRIFORM, *a.* [L. triformis; tres and forma.] Having a triple form or shape; as the triform countenance of the moon.

TRIG, *v.t.* To fill; to stuff. [Not in use.]

1. To stop; as a wheel.*NWAD TRIG.2*

TRIG, *a.* Full; trim; neat. [Not in use.]

TRIGAMY, *n.* [Gr. three, and marriage.] State of being married tree times; or the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

TRIGGER, *n.*

1. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity.*NWAD TRIGGER.2*

2. The catch of a musket or pistol; the part which being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.*NWAD TRIGGER.3*

TRIGINTALS, *n.* [L. triginta.] Trentals; the number of thirty masses to be said for the dead.

TRIGLYPH, *n.* [Gr. three, and sculpture.] An ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals. Each triglyph consists of two entire gutters or channels, cut to a right angle, called glyphs, and separated by three interstices, called femora.

TRIGON, *n.* [Gr. three, and angle.]

1. A triangle; a term used in astrology; also, trine, an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other.*NWAD TRIGON.2*

2. A kind of triangular lyre or harp.*NWAD TRIGON.3*

TRIGONAL, TRIGONOUS, *a.* Triangular; having three angles or corners.

1. In botany, having three prominent longitudinal angles.*NWAD TRIGONAL.2*

TRIGONOMETRICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.**

TRIGONOMETRICALLY, ***adv.*** **According to the rules or principles of trigonometry.**

TRIGONOMETRY, ***n.*** **[Gr. a triangle, and to measure.] The measuring of triangles; the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles, by means of certain parts which are given. When this science is applied to the solution of plane triangles, it is called plane trigonometry; when its application is to spherical triangles, it is called spherical trigonometry.**

TRIGYN, ***n.*** **[Gr. three, and a female.] In botany, a plant having three pistils.**

TRIGYNIAN, ***a.*** **Having three pistils.**

TRIHEDRAL, ***a.*** **[See *Trihedron*.] Having three equal sides.**

TRIHEDRON, ***n.*** **[Gr. three, and side.] A figure having three equal sides.**

TRIJUGOUS, ***a.*** **[L. tres, three, and jugum, yoke.] In botany, having three pairs. A trijugous leaf is a pinnate leaf with three pairs of leaflets.**

TRILATERAL, ***a.*** **[L. tres, three, and latus, side.] Having three sides.**

TRILITERAL, ***a.*** **[L. tres, three, and litera, letter.] Consisting of three letters; as a triliteral root or word.**

TRILITERAL, ***n.*** **A word consisting of three letters.**

TRILL, ***n.*** **A quaver; a shake of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument. [See *Shake*.]**

TRILL, ***v.t.*** **To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake.**

The sober-suited songstress trills her lay.*NWAD TRILL.3*

TRILL, *v.i.* To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down*NWAD TRILL.5*

Her delicate cheek.*NWAD TRILL.6*

1. To shake or quaver; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.*NWAD TRILL.7*

To judge of trilling notes and tripping feet.*NWAD TRILL.8*

TRILLED, *pp.* Shaken; uttered with rapid vibrations.

TRILLING, *ppr.* Uttering with a quavering or shake.

TRILLION, *n.* tril'yun. [a word formed arbitrarily of three, or Gr. million.] The product of a million multiplied by a million, and that product multiplied by a million; or the product of the square of a million multiplied by a million. Thus 1,000,000 x 1,000,000=1,000,000,000,000, and this product multiplied by a million= 1,000,000,000,000,000,000.

TRILOBATE, *a.* [L. tres and locus.] Having three lobes.

TRILOCULAR, *a.* [L. tres and locus, a cell.] In botany, three-celled; having three cells for seeds; as a trilocular capsule.

TRILUMINAR, TRILUMINOUS, *a.* [L. tres and lumen, light.] Having three lights.

TRIM, *a.* Firm; compact; tight; snug; being in good order. We say of a ship, she is trim, or trim-built; every thing about the man is trim. We say of a person, he is trim, when his body is well shaped and firm; and we say, his dress is trim, when it sits closely to his body and appears tight and snug; and of posture we say, a man or a soldier is trim, when he stands erect. It is particularly applicable to soldiers, and in Saxon, truma is a

troop or body of soldiers.

TRIM, ***v.t.***

1. In a general sense, to make right, that is, to put in due order for any purpose.*NWAD TRIM.3*

The hermit trimm'd his little fire.*NWAD TRIM.4*

2. To dress; to put the body in a proper state.*NWAD TRIM.5*

I was trimm'd in Julia's gown.*NWAD TRIM.6*

3. To decorate; to invest or embellish with extra ornaments; as, to trim a gown with lace.*NWAD TRIM.7*

4. To clip, as the hair of the head; also, to shave; that is, to put in due order.*NWAD TRIM.8*

5. To lop, as superfluous branches; to prune; as, to trim trees.*NWAD TRIM.9*

6. To supply with oil; as, to trim a lamp.*NWAD TRIM.10*

7. To make neat; to adjust.*NWAD TRIM.11*

I found her trimming up the diadem*NWAD TRIM.12*

On her dead mistress--*NWAD TRIM.13*

8. In carpentry, to dress, as timber; to make smooth.*NWAD TRIM.14*

9. To adjust the cargo of a ship, or the weight of persons or goods in a boat, so equally on each side of the center and at each end, that she shall sit well on the water and sail well. Thus we say, to trim a ship or a boat.*NWAD TRIM.15*

10. To rebuke; to reprove sharply; a popular use of the word.*NWAD TRIM.16*

11. To arrange in due order for sailing; as, to trim the sails.*NWAD*

TRIM.17

To trim in, in carpentry, to fit, as a piece of timber into other work.*NWAD TRIM.18*

To trip up, to dress; to put in order.*NWAD TRIM.19*

TRIM, *v.i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each.

TRIM, *n.* Dress; gear; ornaments.

1. The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, etc., by which she is well prepared for sailing.*NWAD TRIM.22*

Trim of the masts, is their position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, far forward or much aft, erect or raking.*NWAD TRIM.23*

Trim of sails, is that position and arrangement which is best adapted to impel the ship forward.*NWAD TRIM.24*

TRIMETER, *n.* A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures.

TRIMETER, TRIMETRICAL, *a.* [Gr. three measures.] Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambic of six feet.

TRIMLY, *adv.* Nicely; neatly; in good order.

TRIMMED, *pp.* Put in good order; dressed; ornamented; clipped; shaved; balanced; rebuked.

TRIMMER, *n.* One that trims; a timeserver.

1. A piece of timber fitted in.*NWAD TRIMMER.2*

All the joists and the trimmers for the staircase--*NWAD TRIMMER.3*

TRIMMING, *ppr.* Putting in due order; dressing; decorating;

pruning; balancing; fluctuating between parties.

TRIMMING, *n.* Ornamental appendages to a garment, as lace, ribbons and the like.

TRIMNESS, *n.* Neatness; snugness; the state of being close and in good order.

TRINAL, *a.* [L. trinus, three.] Threefold.

TRINE, *a.* Threefold; as trine dimension, that is, length, breadth and thickness.

TRINE, *n.* [supra.] In astrology, the aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, forming the figure of a trigon or triangle.

TRINE, *v.t.* To put in the aspect of a trine.

TRINERVATE, *a.* [L. tres and nervus.] In botany, having three nerves or unbranched vessels meeting behind or beyond the base.

TRINERVE, TRINERVED, *a.* In botany, a trinerved or three-nerved leaf, has three nerves or unbranched vessels meeting in the base of the leaf.

TRINGLE, *n.* In architecture, a little square member or ornament, as a listel, reglet, platband and the like, but particularly a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph.

TRINITARIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRINITARIAN, *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

1. One of an order of religious, who made it their business to redeem christians from infidels.*NWAD TRINITARIAN.3*

TRINITY, *n.* [L. trinitas; tres and unus, unitas, one, unity.]

In theology, the union of three persons in one Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.*NWAD TRINITY.2*

In my whole essay, there is not any thing like an objection against the Trinity.*NWAD TRINITY.3*

TRINKET, *n.*

1. A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring and the like.*NWAD TRINKET.2*

2. A thing of little value; tackle; tools.*NWAD TRINKET.3*

TRINOMIAL, *a.* [L. tres and nomen.] In mathematics, a trinomial root, is a root consisting of three parts, connected by the signs + or -. Thus x+y+z, or a+b-c.

TRINOMIAL, *n.* A root of three terms or parts.

TRIO, *n.* A concert of three parts; three united.

TRIOBOLAR, *a.* [L. triobolaris; tres and obolus.] Of the value of three oboli; mean; worthless. [Not used.]

TRIOCTAHEDRAL, *a.* [tri and octahedral.] In crystallography, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces.

TRIOCTILE, *n.* [L. tres, three, and octo, eight.] In astrology, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are three octants or eight parts of a circle, that is, 135 degrees, distant from each other.

TRIOR, TRIER, *n.* [from try.] In law, a person appointed by the court to examine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or to any juror, is just. The triors are two indifferent persons.

TRIP, *v.t.*

1. To supplant; to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; usually followed by up; as, to trip up a man in wrestling; to trip up the heels.*NWAD TRIP.2*

2. To supplant; to overthrow by depriving of support.*NWAD TRIP.3*

3. To catch; to detect.*NWAD TRIP.4*

4. To loose an anchor from the bottom by its cable or buoy-rope.*NWAD TRIP.5*

TRIP, *v.i.* To stumble; to strike the foot against something, so as to lose the step and come near to fall; or to stumble and fall.

1. To err; to fail; to mistake; to be deficient.*NWAD TRIP.7*

Virgil pretends sometimes to trip.*NWAD TRIP.8*

TRIP, *v.i.*

1. To run or step lightly; to walk with a light step.*NWAD TRIP.10*

She bounded by and tripp'd so light.*NWAD TRIP.11*

They had not time to take a steady sight.*NWAD TRIP.12*

Thus from the lion trips the trembling doe.*NWAD TRIP.13*

2. To take a voyage or journey.*NWAD TRIP.14*

TRIP, *n.* A stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist.

And watches with a trip his foe to foil.*NWAD TRIP.16*

1. A stumble by the loss of foot-hold, or a striking of the foot against an object.*NWAD TRIP.17*

2. A failure; a mistake.*NWAD TRIP.18*

Each seeming trip, and each digressive start.*NWAD TRIP.19*

3. A journey; or a voyage.*NWAD TRIP.20*

I took a trip to London on the death of the queen.*NWAD TRIP.21*

4. In navigation, a single board in plying to windward.*NWAD TRIP.22*

5. Among farmers, a small flock of sheep, or a small stock of them. [Local.]*NWAD TRIP.23*

TRIPARTITE, *a.* [L. tripartitus; tres, three, and partitus, divided; partior.]

1. Divided into three parts. In botany, a tripartite leaf is one which is divided into three parts down to the base, but not wholly separate.*NWAD TRIPARTITE.2*

2. Having three corresponding parts or copies; as indentures tripartite.*NWAD TRIPARTITE.3*

TRIPARTITION, *n.* A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or quantity.

TRIPE, *n.*

1. Properly, the entrails; but in common usage, the large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food.*NWAD TRIPE.2*

2. In ludicrous language, the belly.*NWAD TRIPE.3*

TRIPEDAL, *a.* [L. tres and pes.] Having three feet.

TRIPE-MAN, *n.* A man who sells tripe.

TRIPENNATE, TRIPINNATE, *a.* [L. tres and penna or pinna.] In botany, a tripinnate leaf is a species of superdecompound leaf, when a petiole has bipinnate leaves ranged on each side of it, as in common fern.

TRIPERSONAL, *a.* [L. tres and persona.] Consisting of three

persons.

TRIPETALOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. three, and leaf.] In botany, three-petaled; having three petals or flower leaves.**

TRIPHANE, ***n.*** **A mineral, spodumene.**

TRIPHTHONG, ***n.*** **[Gr. three, and sound.] A coalition of three vowels in one compound sound, or in one syllable, as in adieu, eye.**

TRIPHTHONGAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong.**

TRIPHYLLOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. three, and leaf.] In botany, three-leaved; having three leaves.**

TRIPLE, ***a.*** **[L. triplex, triplus; tres and plico, to fold.]**

1. Threefold; consisting of three united; as a triple knot; a triple tie.*NWAD TRIPLE.2*

By thy triple shape as thou are seen--*NWAD TRIPLE.3*

2. Treble; three times repeated. [See *Treble*.]*NWAD TRIPLE.4*

Triple time, in music, is that in which each bar is divided into three measures or equal parts, as three minims, three crotchets, three quavers, etc.*NWAD TRIPLE.5*

TRIPLE, ***v.t.*** **To treble; to make threefold or thrice as much or as many. [Usually written treble.]**

TRIPLET, ***n.*** **[from triple.] Three of a kind, or three united.**

1. In poetry, three verses rhyming together.*NWAD TRIPLET.2*

2. In music, three notes sung or played in the time of two.*NWAD TRIPLET.3*

TRIPLICATE, ***a.*** **[L. triplicatus, triplico; tres and plico, to fold.] Made thrice as much; threefold.**

Triplicate ratio, is the ratio which cubes bear to each other.*NWAD TRIPLICATE.2*

TRIPLICATION, ***n.*** **The act of trebling or making threefold, or adding three together.**

1. In the civil law, the same as sur-rejoinder in common law.*NWAD TRIPLICATION.2*

TRIPLICITY, ***n.*** **[L. triplex.] Trebleness; the state of being threefold.**

TRIPLY-RIBBED, ***a.*** **[triple and rib.] In botany, having a pair of large ribs branching off from the main one above the base, as in the leaves of many species of sunflower.**

TRIP-MADAM, ***n.*** **A plant.**

TRIPOD, ***n.*** **[L. tripus, tripodis; Gr. three, and foot.]**

A bench, stool or seat supported by three legs, on which the priest and sibyls in ancient times were placed to render oracles.*NWAD TRIPOD.2*

TRIPOLI, ***n.*** **In mineralogy, a mineral originally brought from Tripoli, used in polishing stones and metals. It has a dull argillaceous appearance, but is not compact. It has a fine hard grain, but does not soften by water, or mix with it. It is principally composed of silex.**

TRIPOLINE, ***a.*** **Pertaining to tripoli.**

TRIPOS, ***n.*** **A** ***tripod*****, which see.**

TRIPPED, ***pp.*** **[from trip.] Supplanted.**

TRIPPER, ***n.*** **One who trips or supplants; one that walks nimbly.**

TRIPPING, ***ppr.*** **Supplanting; stumbling; falling; stepping nimbly.**

1. *a.* Quick; nimble.*NWAD TRIPPING.2*

TRIPPING, ***n.*** **The act of tripping.**

1. A light dance.*NWAD TRIPPING.4*

2. The loosing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope.*NWAD TRIPPING.5*

TRIPPINGLY, ***adv.*** **Nimbly; with a light nimble quick step; with agility.**

Sing and dance it trippingly.*NWAD TRIPPINGLY.2*

Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue.*NWAD TRIPPINGLY.3*

TRIPTOTE, ***n.*** **[Gr. three, and case.] In grammar, a name having three cases only.**

TRIPUDIARY, ***a.*** **[L. tripudium.] Pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing.**

TRIPUDIATION, ***n.*** **[L. tripudio, to dance.] Act of dancing.**

TRIPYRAMID, ***n.*** **[L. tres and pyramis.] In mineralogy, a genus of spars, the body of which is composed of single pyramids, each of three sides, affixed by their base to some solid body.**

TRIQUETROUS, ***a.*** **[L. triquetrus, from triquetra, a triangle.]**

Three-sided; having three plane sides.*NWAD TRIQUETROUS.2*

TRIRADIATED, ***a.*** **[L. tres and radius.] Having three rays.**

TRIREME, ***n.*** **[L. triremis; tres and remus.] A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side.**

TRIRHOMBOIDAL, ***a.*** **[tri and rhomboidal.] Having the form of three rhombs.**

TRISACRAMENTARIAN, ***n.*** **[L. tres, three, and sacrament.]**

One of a religious sect who admit of three sacraments and no more.*NWAD TRISACRAMENTARIAN.2*

TRISAGION, ***n.*** **[Gr. three, and holy.] A hymn in which the word holy is repeated three times.**

TRISECT, ***v.t.*** **[L. tres, three, and seco, to cut.] To cut or divide into three equal parts.**

TRISECTED, ***pp.*** **Divided into three equal parts.**

TRISECTING, ***ppr.*** **Dividing into three equal parts.**

TRISECTION, ***n.*** **[L. tres and sectio, a cutting.] The division of a thing into three parts; particularly in geometry, the division of an angle into three equal parts.**

TRISEPALOUS, ***a.*** **In botany, having three sepals to a calyx.**

TRISPAST, TRISPASTON, ***n.*** **[Gr. to draw.] In mechanics, a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights.**

TRISPERMOUS, ***a.*** **[Gr. three, and seed.] Three-seeded; containing three seeds; as a trispermous capsule.**

TRIST, TRISTFUL, ***a.*** **[L. tristis, sad.] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy.**

[Not used.]

TRIPERSONALITY, ***n.*** **The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead.**

TRISULC, ***n.*** **[L. trisulcus.] Something having three points. [Not in use.]**

TRISYLLABIC, TRISYLLABICAL, ***a.*** **[from trisyllable.] Pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables; as a trisyllabic word or root.**

TRISYLLABLE, ***n.*** **[L. tres, three, and syllaba, syllable.] A word consisting of three syllables.**

TRITE, ***a.*** **[L. tritus, from tero, to wear.] Worn out; common; used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; as a trite remark; a trite subject.**

TRITELY, ***adv.*** **In a common manner.**

TRITENESS, ***n.*** **Commonness; staleness; a state of being worn out; as the triteness of an observation or a subject.**

TRITERNATE, ***a.*** **[L. tres, three, and ternate.] Having three biternate leaves, or the divisions of a triple petiole subdivided into threes; a species of superdecompound leaf.**

TRITHEISM, ***n.*** **The opinion or doctrine that there are three Gods in the Godhead.**

TRITHEIST, ***n.*** **One who believes that there are three distinct Gods in the Godhead, that is, three distinct substances, essences of hypostases.**

TRITHEISTIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to tritheism.**

TRITHEITE, ***n.*** **A tritheist.**

TRITHING, ***n.*** **[from three.] One of the divisions of the county of York in England, which is divided into three parts. It is now called Riding.**

TRITICAL, ***a.*** **[from trite.] Trite; common. [Not in use.]**

TRITICALNESS, ***n.*** **Triteness. [Not used.]**

TRITON, ***n.*** **In mythology, a fabled sea demi-god, supposed to be the trumpeter of Neptune. He is represented by poets and painters as half man and half fish.**

1. A genus of the molluscal order of worms.*NWAD TRITON.2*

2. A bird of the West Indies, famous for its notes.*NWAD TRITON.3*

TRITONE, ***n.*** **[L. tres and tonus.] In music, a false concord, consisting of three tones, two major and one minor tone, or of two tones and two semitones; a dissonant interval.**

TRITOXYD, ***n.*** **[Gr. third, and oxyd.] In chimistry, a substance oxydized in the third degree.**

TRITURABLE, ***a.*** **[See *Triturate*.] Capable of being reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing or grinding.**

TRITURATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. trituro, from tritus, tero, to wear.] To rub or grind to a very fine powder, and properly to a finer powder than that made by pulverization.**

TRITURATED, ***pp.*** **Reduced to a very fine powder.**

TRITURATING, ***ppr.*** **Grinding or reducing to a very fine powder.**

TRITURATION, ***n.*** **The act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding.**

TRITURE, ***n.*** **A rubbing or grinding. [Not used.]**

TRITURIUM, *n.* A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

TRIUMPH, *n.* [L. triumphus.]

1. Among the ancient Romans, a pompous ceremony performed in honor of a victorious general, who was allowed to enter the city crowned, originally with laurel, but in later times with gold, bearing a truncheon in one hand and a branch of laurel in the other, riding in a chariot drawn by two white horses, and followed by the kings, princes and generals whom he had vanquished, loaded with chains and insulted by mimics and buffoons. The triumph was of two kinds, the greater and the less. The lesser triumph was granted for a victory over enemies of less considerable power, and was called an ovation.*NWAD TRIUMPH.2*

2. State of being victorious.*NWAD TRIUMPH.3*

Hercules from Spain*NWAD TRIUMPH.4*

Arriv'd in triumph, from Geryon slain.*NWAD TRIUMPH.5*

3. Victory; conquest.*NWAD TRIUMPH.6*

The vain coquets the trifling triumphs boast.*NWAD TRIUMPH.7*

4. Joy or exultation for success.*NWAD TRIUMPH.8*

Great triumph and rejoicing was in heav'n.*NWAD TRIUMPH.9*

5. A card that takes all others; now written *trump*, which see.*NWAD TRIUMPH.10*

TRIUMPH, *v.i.* To celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

How long shall the wicked triumph? *Psalm 94:3*.*NWAD TRIUMPH.12*

1. To obtain victory.*NWAD TRIUMPH.13*

There fix thy faith, and triumph o'er the world.*NWAD TRIUMPH.14*

Attir'd with stars, we shall forever sit*NWAD TRIUMPH.15*

Triumphing over death.*NWAD TRIUMPH.16*

2. In insult upon an advantage gained.*NWAD TRIUMPH.17*

Let not my enemies triumph over me. *Psalm 25:2*.*NWAD TRIUMPH.18*

Sorrow on all the pack of you*NWAD TRIUMPH.19*

That triumph thus upon my misery.*NWAD TRIUMPH.20*

3. To be prosperous; to flourish.*NWAD TRIUMPH.21*

Where commerce triumph'd on the favoring gales.*NWAD TRIUMPH.22*

To triumph over, to succeed in overcoming; to surmount; as, to triumph over all obstacles.*NWAD TRIUMPH.23*

TRIUMPHAL, *a.* [L. triumphalis.] Pertaining to triumph; used in a triumph; as a triumphal crown or car; a triumphal arch.

TRIUMPHAL, *n.* A token of victory.

TRIUMPHANT, *a.* [L. triumphans.] Celebrating victory; as a triumphant chariot.

1. Rejoicing as for victory.*NWAD TRIUMPHANT.2*

Successful beyond hope to lead you forth*NWAD TRIUMPHANT.3*

Triumphant out of this infernal pit.*NWAD TRIUMPHANT.4*

2. Victorious; graced with conquest.*NWAD TRIUMPHANT.5*

So shall it be in the church triumphant.*NWAD TRIUMPHANT.6*

Athena, war's triumphant maid--*NWAD TRIUMPHANT.7*

3. Celebrating victory; expressing joy for success; as a triumphant

song.*NWAD TRIUMPHANT.8*

TRIUMPHANTLY, *adv.* In a triumphant manner; with the joy and exultation that proceeds from victory or success.

Through armed ranks triumphantly she drives.*NWAD TRIUMPHANTLY.2*

1. Victoriously; with success.*NWAD TRIUMPHANTLY.3*

Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin.*NWAD TRIUMPHANTLY.4*

2. With insolent exultation.*NWAD TRIUMPHANTLY.5*

TRIUMPHER, *n.* One who triumphs or rejoices for victory; one who vanquishes.

1. One who was honored with a triumph in Rome.*NWAD TRIUMPHER.2*

TRIUMPHING, *ppr.* Celebrating victory with pomp; vanquishing; rejoicing for victory; insulting on an advantage.

TRIUMVIR, *n.* [L. tres, three, and vir, man.] One of three men united in office. The triumvirs, L. triumviri, of Rome, were three men who jointly obtained the sovereign power in Rome. The first of these were Caesar, Crassus and Pompey.

TRIUMVIRATE, *a.* A coalition of three men; particularly, the union of three men who obtained the government of the Roman empire.

1. Government by three men in coalition.*NWAD TRIUMVIRATE.2*

TRIUNE, *a.* [L. tres and unus.] Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.

TRIUNITY, *n.* Trinity. [Not used.]

TRIVANT, ***n.*** **A truant.**

TRIVALVULAR, ***a.*** **Three-valved; having three valves.**

TRIVERBIAL, ***a.*** **[L. triverbium.] Triverbial days, in the Roman calendar, were juridical or court days, days allowed to the pretor for hearing causes; called also dies fasti. There were only twenty eight in the year.**

TRIVET, ***n.*** **A three legged stool. [See** ***Trevet.*****]**

TRIVIAL, ***a.*** **[L. trivialis; probably from Gr.; L. tero, trivi, to wear, or from trivium, a highway.]**

1. Trifling; of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; as a trivial subject; a trivial affair.*NWAD TRIVIAL.2*

2. Worthless; vulgar.*NWAD TRIVIAL.3*

Trivial name, in natural history, the common name for the species, which added to the generic name forms the complete denomination of the species; the specific name. Thus in Lathyrus aphaca, Lathyrus is the generic name, and aphaca the trivial or specific name, and the two combined form the complete denomination of the species. Linne at first applied the term specific name to the essential character of the species, now called the specific definition or difference; but it is now applied solely to the trivial name.*NWAD TRIVIAL.4*

TRIVIALITY, ***n.*** **Trivialness. [Not much used.]**

TRIVIALLY, ***adv.*** **Commonly; vulgarly.**

1. Lightly; inconsiderably; in a trifling degree.*NWAD TRIVIALLY.2*

TRIVIALNESS, ***n.*** **Commonness.**

1. Lightness; unimportance.*NWAD TRIVIALNESS.2*

TROAT, ***v.i.*** **To cry, as a buck in rutting time.**

TROAT, ***n.*** **The cry of a buck in rutting time.**

TROCAR, ***n.*** **A surgical instrument for tapping dropsical persons and the like.**

TROCHAIC, TROCHAICAL, ***a.*** **[See** ***Trochee*****.] In poetry, consisting of trochees; as trochaic measure or verse.**

TROCHANTER, ***n.*** **[Gr.] In anatomy, the trochanters are two processes of the thigh bone, called major and minor, the major on the outside, and the minor on the inside.**

TROCHE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a wheel.] A form of medicine in a cake or tablet, or a stiff paste cut into proper portions and dried. It is made by mixing the medicine with sugar and the mucilage of gum tragacanth, intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent to sheath the epiglottis, and as a remedy for the bronchocele.**

TROCHEE, ***n.*** **[L. trochoeus.] In verse, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.**

TROCHILIC, ***a.*** **Having power to draw out or turn round.**

TROCHILICS, ***n.*** **[L. trochilus.] The science of rotary motion.**

TROCHILUS, TROCHIL, ***n.*** **[L. trochilus; Gr. to run.]**

1. An aquatic bird, a swift runner, with long legs, which is said to get its meat out of the crocodile's mouth.*NWAD TROCHILUS.2*

2. A name given to the golden crowned wren.*NWAD TROCHILUS.3*

3. In zoology, the humming bird or honeysucker, a kind of beautiful little birds, natives of America.*NWAD TROCHILUS.4*

4. In architecture, a hollow ring round a column; called also scotia,

and by workmen, the casement.*NWAD TROCHILUS.5*

TROCHINGS, *n.* The small branches on the top of a deer's head.

TROCHISCH, *n.* [Gr.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.

TROCHITE, *n.* [L. trochus; Gr. to run.]

1. In natural history, a kind of figured fossil stone, resembling parts of plants, called St. Cuthbert's beads. These stones are usually of a brownish color; they break like spar, and are easily dissolved in vinegar. Their figure is generally cylindrical, sometimes a little tapering. Two, three or more of these joined, constitute an entrochus.*NWAD TROCHITE.2*

2. Fossil remains of the shells called trochus.*NWAD TROCHITE.3*

TROCHLEA, *n.* [L. a pulley, from Gr. to run.] A pulley-like cartilage, through which the tendon of the trochleary muscle passes.

TROCHLEARY, *a.* [from L. trochlea.] Pertaining to the trochlea; as the trochleary muscle, the superior oblique muscle of the eye; the trochleary nerve, the pathetic nerve, which goes to that muscle.

TROCHOID, *n.* [L. trochus, to run.] In geometry, a curve generated by the motion of a wheel; the cycloid.

TROD, *pret.* of tread.

TROD, TRODDEN, *pp.* of tread.

Jerusalem shall be trodden down by the Gentiles. *Luke 21:24*.*NWAD TROD.3*

TRODE, old *pret.* of tread.

TRODE, ***n.*** **Tread; footing.**

TROGLODYTE, ***n.*** **[Gr. a cavern, and to enter.] The Troglodytes were a people of Ethiopia, represented by the ancients as living in caves, about whom we have many fables.**

TROLL, ***v.t.*** **To move in a circular direction; to roll; to move volubly; to turn; to drive about.**

They learn to roll the eye, and troll the tongue.*NWAD TROLL.2*

Troll about the bridal bow.*NWAD TROLL.3*

TROLL, ***v.i.*** **To roll; to run about; as, to troll in a coach and six.**

1. Among anglers, to fish for pikes with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley.*NWAD TROLL.5*

TROLLED, ***pp.*** **Rolled; turned about.**

TROLLING, ***ppr.*** **Rolling; turning; driving about; fishing with a rod and reel.**

TROLLOP, ***n.*** **A stroller; a loiterer; a woman loosely dressed; a slattern.**

TROLLOPEE, ***n.*** **Formerly, a loose dress for females.**

TROLMYDAMES, ***n.*** **The game of nine-holes.**

TROMP, ***n.*** **[See *Trumpet*.] A blowing machine formed of a hollow tree, used in furnaces.**

TROMPIL, ***n.*** **An aperture in a tromp.**

TRONAGE, ***n.*** **Formerly, a toll or duty paid for weighing wool.**

TRONATOR, ***n.*** **An officer in London, whose business was to weigh wool.**

TRONCO, *n.* [L. truncus.] A term in Italian music, directing a note or sound to be cut short, or just uttered and then discontinued.

TRONE, *n.* A provincial word in some parts of England for a small drain.

TROOP, *n.*

1. A collection of people; a company; a number; a multitude. *Genesis 49:19*; *2 Samuel 23:11*; *Hosea 7:1*.*NWAD TROOP.2*

That which should accompany old age,*NWAD TROOP.3*

As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,*NWAD TROOP.4*

I must not look to have.*NWAD TROOP.5*

2. A body of soldiers. But applied to infantry, it is now used in the plural, troops, and this word signifies soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous, including infantry, cavalry and artillery. We apply the word to a company, a regiment or an army. The captain ordered his troops to halt; the colonel commanded his troops to wheel and take a position on the flank; the general ordered his troops to attack; the troops of France amounted to 400,000 men.*NWAD TROOP.6*

3. Troop, in the singular, a small body or company of cavalry, light horse or dragoons, commanded by a captain.*NWAD TROOP.7*

4. A company of stage-players.*NWAD TROOP.8*

TROOP, *v.i.* To collect in numbers.

Armies at the call of trumpet,*NWAD TROOP.10*

Troop to their standard.*NWAD TROOP.11*

1. To march in a body.*NWAD TROOP.12*

I do not, as an enemy to peace,*NWAD TROOP.13*

Troop in the throngs of military men.*NWAD TROOP.14*

2. To march in haste or in company.*NWAD TROOP.15*

TROOPER, *n.* A private or soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse soldier.

TROOPING, *ppr.* Moving together in a crowd; marching in a body.

TROPE, *n.* [L. tropus; Gr. to turn.] In rhetoric, a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly signifies; or a word changed from its original signification to another, for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea, as when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox.

Tropes are chiefly of four kinds, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and irony. Some authors make figure the genus, of which trope is a species; others make them different things, defining trope to be a change of sense, and figure to be any ornament, except what becomes so by such change.*NWAD TROPE.2*

TROPHIED, *a.* [from trophy.] Adorned with trophies.

--The trophied arches, storied halls invade.*NWAD TROPHIED.2*

TROPHY, *n.* [L. tropoeum.]

1. Among the ancients, a pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy, raised on the field of battle by the conquerors; also, the representation of such a pile in marble, on medals and the like; or according to others, trophies were trees planted in conspicuous places of the conquered provinces, and hung with the spoils of the enemy, in memory of the victory. Hence,*NWAD TROPHY.2*

2. Any thing taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, standards and the like, taken from an enemy.*NWAD TROPHY.3*

Around the posts hung helmets, darts and spears,*NWAD TROPHY.4*

And captive chariots, axes, shields and bars,*NWAD TROPHY.5*

And broken beaks of ships, the trophies of their wars.*NWAD TROPHY.6*

3. In architecture, an ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged or encompassed with arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive.*NWAD TROPHY.7*

4. Something that is evidence of victory; memorial of conquest.*NWAD TROPHY.8*

Present every hearer to Christ as a trophy of grace.*NWAD TROPHY.9*

TROPHY-MONEY, *n.* A duty paid in England annually by house-keepers, towards providing harness, drums, colors, etc. for the militia.

TROPIC, *n.* [L. tropicus; from Gr. a turning; to turn.]

1. In astronomy, a circle of the sphere drawn through a solstitial point, parallel to the equator; or the line which bounds the sun's declination from the equator, north or south. This declination is twenty-three degrees and a half nearly. There are two tropics; the tropic of Cancer, on the north of the equator, and the tropic of Capricorn on the south.*NWAD TROPIC.2*

2. Tropics, in geography, are two lesser circles of the globe, drawn parallel to the equator through the beginning of Cancer and of Capricorn.*NWAD TROPIC.3*

TROPICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; as tropical climates; tropical latitudes; tropical heat; tropical winds.

1. Incident to the tropics; as tropical diseases.*NWAD TROPICAL.2*

2. [from trope.] Figurative; rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense.*NWAD TROPICAL.3*

The foundation of all parables is some analogy or similitude between the tropical or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it.*NWAD TROPICAL.4*

Tropical writing or hieroglyphic, is such as represents a thing by qualities which resemble it.*NWAD TROPICAL.5*

TROPICALLY, *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner.

TROPIC-BIRD, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the genus Phaeton, with a long slender tail and remarkable powers of flight.

TROPIST, *n.* [from trope.] One who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures of speech; one who deals in tropes.

TROPOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Tropology*.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. trope, and discourse.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or change from the original import of the word.

TROSSERS, *n.* Trowsers. [Not used.] [See *Trowsers*.]

TROT, *v.i.*

1. To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time.*NWAD TROT.2*

2. To walk or move fast; or to run.*NWAD TROT.3*

He that rises late must trot all day, and will scarcely overtake his business at night.*NWAD TROT.4*

TROT, *n.* The pace of a horse or other quadruped, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. This pace is the same as that of a walk, but more rapid. The trot is often a jolting hard motion, but in some horses, it is as easy as the amble or pace, and has a more stately appearance.

1. An old woman; in contempt.*NWAD TROT.6*

TROTH, *n.*

1. Belief; faith; fidelity; as, to plight one's troth.*NWAD TROTH.2*

2. Truth; verity; veracity; as in troth; by my troth.*NWAD TROTH.3*

TROTHLESS, *a.* Faithless; treacherous.

TROTH-PLIGHT, *v.t.* To betroth or affiance.

TROTH-PLIGHT, *a.* Betrothed; espoused; affianced.

TROTH-PLIGHT, *n.* The act of betrothing or plighting faith.

TROTTER, *n.* A beast that trots, or that usually trots.

1. A sheep's foot.*NWAD TROTTER.2*

TROTTING, *ppr.* Moving with a trot; walking fast, or running.

TROUBLE, *v.t.* trub'l. [L. turbo; turba, a crowd, and perhaps trova, a turn. The primary sense is to turn or to stir, to whirl about, as in L. turbo, turbinis, a whirlwind. Hence the sense of agitation, disturbance.]

1. To agitate; to disturb; to put into confused motion.*NWAD TROUBLE.2*

God looking forth will trouble all his host.*NWAD TROUBLE.3*

An angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and troubled the water. *John 5:4*.*NWAD TROUBLE.4*

2. To disturb; to perplex.*NWAD TROUBLE.5*

Never trouble yourself about those faults which age will cure.*NWAD TROUBLE.6*

3. To afflict; to grieve; to distress.*NWAD TROUBLE.7*

Those that trouble me, rejoice when I am moved. *Psalm 13:4*.*NWAD TROUBLE.8*

4. To busy; to cause to be much engaged or anxious.*NWAD TROUBLE.9*

Martha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things. *Luke 10:41*.*NWAD TROUBLE.10*

5. To tease; to vex; to molest.*NWAD TROUBLE.11*

The boy so troubles me,*NWAD TROUBLE.12*

'Tis past enduring.*NWAD TROUBLE.13*

6. To give occasion for labor to. I will not trouble you to deliver the letter. I will not trouble myself in this affair.*NWAD TROUBLE.14*

7. To sue for a debt. He wishes not to trouble his debtors.*NWAD TROUBLE.15*

TROUBLE, *n.* trub'l. Disturbance of mind; agitation; commotion of spirits;

perplexity; a word of very extensive application.

1. Affliction; calamity.*NWAD TROUBLE.17*

He shall deliver thee in six troubles. *Job 5:19*.*NWAD TROUBLE.18*

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles.*Psalm 25:22*.*NWAD TROUBLE.19*

2. Molestation; inconvenience; annoyance.*NWAD TROUBLE.20*

Lest the fiend some new trouble raise.*NWAD TROUBLE.21*

3. Uneasiness; vexation.*NWAD TROUBLE.22*

4. That which gives disturbance, annoyance or vexation; that which afflicts.*NWAD TROUBLE.23*

TROUBLED, *pp.* trub'ld. Disturbed; agitated; afflicted; annoyed; molested.

TROUBLER, *n.* trub'ler. One who disturbs; one who afflicts or molests; a disturber; as a troubler of the peace.

The rich troublers of the world's repose.*NWAD TROUBLER.2*

TROUBLESOME, *a.* trub'lsome. Giving trouble or disturbance; molesting; annoying; vexatious. In warm climates, insects are very troublesome.

1. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.*NWAD TROUBLESOME.2*

My mother will never be troublesome to me.*NWAD TROUBLESOME.3*

2. Giving inconvenience to. I wish not to be troublesome as a guest.*NWAD TROUBLESOME.4*

3. Teasing; importunate; as a troublesome applicant.*NWAD TROUBLESOME.5*

TROUBLESOMELY, *adv.* trub'lsomely. In a manner or degree to give trouble; vexatiously.

TROUBLESOMENESS, *n.* trub'lsomeness.

1. Vexatiousness; the quality of giving trouble or of molesting.*NWAD TROUBLESOMENESS.2*

2. Unseasonable intrusion; importunity.*NWAD TROUBLESOMENESS.3*

TROUBLE-STATE, *n.* A disturber of the community. [Not used.]

TROUBLING, *ppr.* trub'ling. Disturbing; agitating; molesting; annoying; afflicting.

TROUBLING, *n.* trub'ling. The act of disturbing or putting in commotion. *John 5:4*.

1. The act of afflicting.*NWAD TROUBLING.3*

TROUBLOUS, *a.* trub'lus. Agitated; tumultuous; full of commotion.

A tall ship toss'd in troublous seas.*NWAD TROUBLOUS.2*

1. Full of trouble or disorder; tumultuous; full of affliction.*NWAD TROUBLOUS.3*

The street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times. *Daniel 9:25*.*NWAD TROUBLOUS.4*

TROUGH, *n.* trauf.

1. A vessel hollow longitudinally, or a large log or piece of timber excavated longitudinally on the upper side; used for various purposes.*NWAD TROUGH.2*

2. A tray. [This is the same word dialectically altered.]*NWAD TROUGH.3*

3. A canoe; the rude boat of uncivilized men.*NWAD TROUGH.4*

4. The channel that conveys water, as in mills.*NWAD TROUGH.5*

The trough of the sea, the hollow between waves.*NWAD TROUGH.6*

TROUL, for troll. [See *Troll*.]

TROUNCE, *v.t.* trouns. To punish, or to beat severely. [A low word.]

TROUSE, *n.* trooz. [See *Trowsers*.] A kind of trowsers worn by children.

TROUT, *n.* [L. trutta.] A river fish of the genus Salmo, variegated with spots, and esteemed as most delicate food.

TROUT-COLORED, *a.* White with spots of black, bay or sorrel; as a trout-colored horse.

TROUT-FISHING, *n.* The fishing for trouts.

TROUT-STREAM, *n.* A stream in which trout bread.

TROVER, *n.* Trover is properly the finding of any thing. Hence,

1. In law, the gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means.*NWAD TROVER.2*

2. An action which a man has against another who has found or obtained possession of any of his goods, and who refuses to deliver them on demand. This is called an action of trover and conversion. In this case, the trover or finding is an immaterial fact, but the plaintiff must prove his own property, and the possession and conversion of the goods by the defendant.*NWAD TROVER.3*

TROW, *v.i.* To believe; to trust; to think or suppose.

TROW, is used in the imperative, as a word of inquiry. What means the fool, trow?

TROWEL, *n.* [L. trulla.]

1. A mason's tool, used in spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking bricks to shape them.*NWAD TROWEL.2*

2. A gardener's tool, somewhat like a trowel, made of iron and scooped; used in taking up plants and for other purposes.*NWAD TROWEL.3*

TROWSERS, *n. plu.* s as z. A loose garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knee or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs.

TROY, TROY-WEIGHT, *n.* The weight by which gold and silver, jewels, etc. are weighed. In this weight, 20 grains = a scruple, 3 scruples = a dram, 8 drams = an ounce, and 12 ounces = one pound.

TRUANT, *a.* Idle; wandering from business; loitering; as a truant boy.

While truant Jove, in infant price,*NWAD TRUANT.2*

Play'd barefoot on Olympus'side.*NWAD TRUANT.3*

TRUANT, *n.* An idler; an idle boy.

TRUANT, *v.i.* To idle away time; to loiter or be absent from employment.

TRUANTLY, *adv.* Like a truant; an idleness.

TRUANTSHIP, *n.* Idleness; neglect of employment.

TRUBS, *n.* An herb.

TRUBTAIL, *n.* A short squat woman.

TRUCE, *n.*

1. In war, a suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders; a temporary cessation of hostilities, either for negotiation or other purpose.*NWAD TRUCE.2*

2. Intermission of action, pain or contest; temporary cessation; short quiet.*NWAD TRUCE.3*

There he may find*NWAD TRUCE.4*

Truce to his restless thoughts.*NWAD TRUCE.5*

TRUCE-BREAKER, *n.* [truce and breaker.] One who violates a truce, covenant or engagement. *2 Timothy 3:3*.

TRUCHMAN, *n.* An interpreter. [See *Dragoman*.]

TRUCIDATION, *n.* [L. trucido, to kill.] The act of killing.

TRUCK, *v.i.* [L. trochus, a round thing; Eng. truck.] To exchange commodities; to barter. Our traders truck with the Indians, giving them whiskey and trinkets for skins. [Truck is now vulgar.]

TRUCK, *v.t.* To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter; as, to truck knives for gold dust. [Vulgar.]

TRUCK, *n.* Permutation; exchange of commodities; barter.

1. A small wooden wheel not bound with iron; a cylinder.*NWAD TRUCK.4*

2. A small wheel; hence trucks, a low carriage for carrying goods, stone, etc. Indeed this kind of carriage is often called a truck, in the singular.*NWAD TRUCK.5*

TRUCKAGE, *n.* The practice of bartering goods.

TRUCKER, *n.* One who traffics by exchange of goods.

TRUCKING, *ppr.* Exchanging goods; bartering.

TRUCKLE, *n.* A small wheel or caster.

TRUCKLE, *v.i.* [dim. of truck.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to creep. Small states must truckle to large ones.

Religion itself is forced to truckle with worldly policy.*NWAD TRUCKLE.3*

TRUCKLE-BED, *n.* [truckle and bed.] A bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

TRUCKLING, *ppr.* Yielding obsequiously to the will of another.

TRUCULENCE, *n.* [L. truculentia, from trux, fierce, savage.]

1. Savageness of manners; ferociousness.*NWAD TRUCULENCE.2*

2. Terribleness of countenance.*NWAD TRUCULENCE.3*

TRUCULENT, *a.* Fierce; savage; barbarous; as the truculent inhabitants of Scythia.

1. Of a ferocious aspect.*NWAD TRUCULENT.2*

2. Cruel; destructive; as a truculent plague.*NWAD TRUCULENT.3*

TRUDGE, *v.i.* To travel on foot. The father rode; the son trudged on behind.

1. To travel or march with labor.*NWAD TRUDGE.2*

--And trudg'd to Rome upon my naked feet.*NWAD TRUDGE.3*

TRUE, *a.*

1. Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things; as a true relation or narration; a true history. A declaration is

true, when it states the facts. In this sense, true is opposed to false.*NWAD TRUE.2*

2. Genuine; pure; real; not counterfeit, adulterated or false; as true balsam; the true bark; true love of country; a true christian.*NWAD TRUE.3*

--The true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. *John 1:9*.*NWAD TRUE.4*

3. Faithful; steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince or to the state; loyal; not false, fickle or perfidious; as a true friend; a true lover; a man true to his king, true to his country, true to his word; a husband true to his wife; a wife true to her husband; a servant true to his master; an officer true to his charge.*NWAD TRUE.5*

4. Free from falsehood; as a true witness.*NWAD TRUE.6*

5. Honest; not fraudulent; as good men and true.*NWAD TRUE.7*

If king Edward be as true and just--*NWAD TRUE.8*

6. Exact; right to precision; conformable to a rule or pattern; as a true copy; a true likeness of the original.*NWAD TRUE.9*

7. Straight; right; as a true line; the true course of a ship.*NWAD TRUE.10*

8. Not false or pretended; real; as, Christ was the true Messiah.*NWAD TRUE.11*

9. Rightful; as, George IV is the true king of England*NWAD TRUE.12*

TRUEBORN, ***a.*** **[true and born.] Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title; as a true born Englishman.**

TRUEBRED, ***a.*** **[true and bred.] Of a genuine or right breed; as a truebred beast.**

1. Being of genuine breeding or education; as a truebred gentleman.*NWAD TRUEBRED.2*

TRUEHEARTED, *a.* [true and heart.] Being of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful; as a truehearted friend.

TRUEHEARTEDNESS, *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; sincerity.

TRUELOVE, *n.* [true and love.] One really beloved.

1. A plant, the herb Paris.*NWAD TRUELOVE.2*

TRUELOVE-KNOT, *n.* A knot composed of lines united with many involutions; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements.

TRUENESS, *n.* Faithfulness; sincerity.

1. Reality; genuineness.*NWAD TRUENESS.2*

2. Exactness; as the trueness of a line.*NWAD TRUENESS.3*

TRUEPENNY, *n.* [true and penny.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

TRUFFLE, *n.* A subterraneous vegetable production, or a kind of mushroom, of a fleshy fungous structure and roundish figure; an esculent substance, much esteemed. It is of the genus Tuber.

TRUFFLE-WORM, *n.* A worm found in truffles, the larva of a fly.

TRUG, *n.* A hod. This is our trough and tray; the original pronunciation being retained in some parts of England. The word was also used formerly for a measure of wheat, as much, I suppose as was carried in a trough; three trugs making two bushels.

TRUISM, *n.* [from true.] An undoubted or self-evident truth.

Trifling truisms clothed in great swelling words of vanity--*NWAD TRUISM.2*

TRULL, *n.* A low vagrant strumpet.

TRULLIZATION, *n.* [L. trullisso.] The laying of strata of plaster with a trowel.

TRULY, *adv.* [from true.] In fact; in deed; in reality.

1. According to truth; in agreement with fact; as, to see things truly; the facts are truly represented.*NWAD TRULY.2*

2. Sincerely; honestly; really; faithfully; as, to be truly attached to a lover. The citizens are truly loyal to their prince or their country.*NWAD TRULY.3*

3. Exactly; justly; as, to estimate truly the weight of evidence.*NWAD TRULY.4*

TRUMP, *n.*

1. A trumpet; a wind instrument of music; a poetical word used for trumpet. It is seldom used in prose, in common discourse; but is used in Scripture, where it seems peculiarly appropriate to the grandeur of the subject.*NWAD TRUMP.2*

At the last trump; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised. *1 Corinthians 15:52*; *1 Thessalonians 4:16*.*NWAD TRUMP.3*

2. [contracted from triumph.] A winning card; one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits.*NWAD TRUMP.4*

3. An old game with cares.*NWAD TRUMP.5*

To put to the trumps,*NWAD TRUMP.6*

To put on the trumps, to reduce to the last expedient, or to the

utmost exertion of power.*NWAD TRUMP.7*

TRUMP, *v.i.* To take with a trump card.

1. To obtrude; also, to deceive. [Not in use.]*NWAD TRUMP.9*

To trump up, to devise; to seek and collect from every quarter.*NWAD TRUMP.10*

TRUMP, *v.i.* To blow a trumpet.

TRUMPERY, *n.* Falsehood; empty talk.

1. Useless matter; things worn out and cast side.*NWAD TRUMPERY.2*

[This is the sense of the word in New England.]*NWAD TRUMPERY.3*

TRUMPET, *n.*

1. A wind instrument of music, used chiefly in war and military exercises. It is very useful also at sea, in speaking with ships. There is a speaking trumpet, and a hearing trumpet. They both consist of long tubular bodies, nearly in the form of a parabolic conoid, with wide mouths.*NWAD TRUMPET.2*

The trumpet's loud clangor*NWAD TRUMPET.3*

Excites us to arms.*NWAD TRUMPET.4*

2. In the military style, a trumpeter.*NWAD TRUMPET.5*

He wisely desired that a trumpet might be first sent for a pass.*NWAD TRUMPET.6*

3. One who praises or propagates praise, or is the instrument or propagating it. A great politician was pleased to be the trumpet of his praises.*NWAD TRUMPET.7*

TRUMPET, *v.t.* To publish by sound of trumpet; also, to proclaim; as, to trumpet good tidings.

They did nothing but publish and trumpet all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish.*NWAD TRUMPET.9*

TRUMPETED, *pp.* Sounded abroad; proclaimed.

TRUMPETER, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet.

1. One who proclaims, publishes or denounces.*NWAD TRUMPETER.2*

These men are good trumpeters.*NWAD TRUMPETER.3*

2. A bird, a variety of the domestic pigeon. Also, a bird of South America, the agami, of the genus Psophia, about the size of the domestic fowl; so called from its uttering a hollow noise, like that of a trumpet.*NWAD TRUMPETER.4*

TRUMPET-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus Centriscus, (C. scolopax;) called also the bellows fish.

TRUMPET-FLOWER, *n.* A flower of the genus Bignonia, and another of the genus Lonicera.

TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Lonicera.

TRUMPETING, *ppr.* Blowing the trumpet; proclaiming.

TRUMPET-SHELL, *n.* The name of a genus of univalvular shells, of the form of a trumpet, (Buccinum, Linne.)

TRUMPET-TONGUED, *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.

TRUMPLIKE, *a.* Resembling a trumpet.

TRUNCATE, *v.t.* [L. trunco, to cut off.] To cut off; to lop; to

maim.

TRUNCATE, *a.* In botany, appearing as if cut off at the tip; ending in a transverse line; as a truncate leaf.

TRUNCATED, *pp.* Cut off; cut short; maimed. A truncated cone is one whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.

1. Appearing as if cut off; plane; having no edge; as a mineral substance.*NWAD TRUNCATED.2*

TRUNCATING, *ppr.* Cutting off.

TRUNCATION, *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off.

TRUNCHEON, *n.* [L. truncus.] A short staff; a club; a cudgel; a battoon; used by kings and great officers as a mark of command.

The marshal's truncheon nor the judge's robe.*NWAD TRUNCHEON.2*

TRUNCHEON, *v.t.* To beat with a truncheon; to cudgel.

TRUNCHEONEER, *n.* A person armed with a truncheon.

TRUNDLE, *v.i.*

1. To roll, as on little wheels; as, a bed trundles under another.*NWAD TRUNDLE.2*

2. To roll; as a bowl.*NWAD TRUNDLE.3*

TRUNDLE, *v.t.* To roll, as a thing on little wheels; as, to trundle a bed or a gun-carriage.

TRUNDLE, *n.* A round body; a little wheel, or a kind or low cart with small wooden wheels.

TRUNDLE-BED, *n.* A bed that is moved on trundles or little wheels; called also truckle-bed.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, *n.* A round tail; a dog so called from his tail.

TRUNK, *n.* [L. truncus, from trunco, to cut off.]

1. The stem or body of a tree, severed form its roots. This is the proper sense of the word. But surprising as it may seem, it is used most improperly to signify the stem of a standing tree or vegetable, in general.*NWAD TRUNK.2*

2. The body of an animal without the limbs.*NWAD TRUNK.3*

3. The main body of any thing; as the trunk of a vein or of an artery, as distinct from the branches.*NWAD TRUNK.4*

4. The snout or proboscis of an elephant; the limb or instrument with which he feeds himself.*NWAD TRUNK.5*

5. A slender, oblong, hollow body, joined to the fore part of the head of many insects by means of which they suck the blood of animals or the juices of vegetables.*NWAD TRUNK.6*

6. In architecture, the fust or shaft of a column.*NWAD TRUNK.7*

7. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.*NWAD TRUNK.8*

8. A box or chest covered with skin.*NWAD TRUNK.9*

Fire-trunks, in fire ships, wooden funnels fixed under the shrouds to convey or lead the flames to the masts and rigging.*NWAD TRUNK.10*

TRUNK, *v.t.* To lop off; to curtail; to truncate. [Not in use.]

TRUNKED, *pp.* Cut off; curtailed.

1. Having a trunk.*NWAD TRUNKED.2*

TRUNK-HOSE, *n.* [trunk and hose.] Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNNION, *n.* The trunnions of a piece of ordnance, are two knobs which project from the opposite sides of a piece, whether gun, mortar or howitzer, and serve to support it on the cheeks of the carriage.

TRUNNION-PLATE, *n.* The trunnion plates are two plates in traveling carriages, mortars and howitzers, which cover the upper parts of the side-pieces, and go under the trunnions.

TRUNNION-RING, *n.* A ring on a cannon next before the trunnions.

TRUSION, *n.* tru'zhon. [L. trudo.] The act of pushing or thrusting.

TRUSS, *n.*

1. In a general sense, a bundle; as a truss of hay or straw. A truss of hay in England is half a hundred. A truss of straw is of different weights in different places.*NWAD TRUSS.2*

2. In surgery, a bandage or apparatus used in cases of ruptures, to keep up the reduced parts and hinder further protrusion, and for other purposes.*NWAD TRUSS.3*

3. Among botanists, a truss or bunch is a tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants.*NWAD TRUSS.4*

4. In navigation, a machine to pull a lower yard close to its mast and retain it firmly in that position.*NWAD TRUSS.5*

5. [See Trous.]*NWAD TRUSS.6*

TRUSS, *v.t.* To bind or pack close.

1. To skewer; to make fast.*NWAD TRUSS.8*

To truss up, to strain; to make close or tight.*NWAD TRUSS.9*

TRUSSED, *pp.* Packed or bound closely.

TRUSSING, *ppr.* Packing or binding closely.

TRUST, *n.*

1. Confidence; a reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship or other sound principle of another person.*NWAD TRUST.2*

He that putteth his trust in the Lord shall be safe. *Proverbs 29:25*.*NWAD TRUST.3*

2. He or that which is the ground of confidence.*NWAD TRUST.4*

O Lord God, thou art my trust from my youth. *Psalm 71:5*.*NWAD TRUST.5*

3. Charge received in confidence.*NWAD TRUST.6*

Reward them well, if they observe their trust.*NWAD TRUST.7*

4. That which is committed to one's care. Never violate a sacred trust.*NWAD TRUST.8*

5. Confident opinion of any event.*NWAD TRUST.9*

His trust was with th' Eternal to be deem'd*NWAD TRUST.10*

Equal in strength.*NWAD TRUST.11*

6. Credit given without examination; as, to take opinions on trust.*NWAD TRUST.12*

7. Credit on promise of payment, actual or implied; as, to take or purchase goods on trust.*NWAD TRUST.13*

8. Something committed to a person's care for use or management, and for which an account must be rendered. Every man's talents

and advantages are a trust committed to him by his Maker, and for the use or employment of which he is accountable.*NWAD TRUST.14*

9. Confidence; special reliance on supposed honesty.*NWAD TRUST.15*

10. State of him to whom something is entrusted.*NWAD TRUST.16*

I serve him truly, that will put me in trust.*NWAD TRUST.17*

11. Care; management. *1 Timothy 6:20*.*NWAD TRUST.18*

12. In law, an estate, devised or granted in confidence that the devisee or grantee shall convey it, or dispose of the profits, at the will of another; an estate held for the use of another.*NWAD TRUST.19*

TRUST, *v.t.* To place confidence in; to rely on. We cannot trust those who have deceived us.

He that trusts every one without reserve, will at last be deceived.*NWAD TRUST.21*

1. To believe; to credit.*NWAD TRUST.22*

Trust me, you look well.*NWAD TRUST.23*

2. To commit to the care of, in confidence. Trust your Maker with yourself and all your concerns.*NWAD TRUST.24*

3. To venture confidently.*NWAD TRUST.25*

Fool'd by thee, to trust thee from my side.*NWAD TRUST.26*

4. To give credit to; to sell to upon credit, or in confidence of future payment. The merchants and manufacturers trust their customers annually with goods to the value of millions.*NWAD TRUST.27*

It is happier to be sometimes cheated, than not to trust.*NWAD TRUST.28*

TRUST, *v.i.* To be confident of something present or future.

I trust to come to you, and speak face to face. *2 John 12*.*NWAD TRUST.30*

We trust we have a good conscience. *Hebrews 13:18*.*NWAD TRUST.31*

1. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.*NWAD TRUST.32*

Well, you may fear too far--*NWAD TRUST.33*

Safer than trust too far.*NWAD TRUST.34*

To trust in, to confide in; to place confidence in; to rely on; a use frequent in the Scriptures.*NWAD TRUST.35*

Trust in the Lord, and do good. *Psalm 37:3*.*NWAD TRUST.36*

They shall be greatly ashamed that trust in graven images. *Isaiah 42:17*.*NWAD TRUST.37*

To trust to, to depend on; to have confidence in; to rely on.*NWAD TRUST.38*

The men of Israel--trusted to the liars in wait. *Judges 20:36*.*NWAD TRUST.39*

TRUSTED, *pp.* Confided in; relied on; depended on; applied to persons.

1. Sold on credit; as goods or property.*NWAD TRUSTED.2*

2. Delivered in confidence to the care of another; as letters or goods trusted to a carrier or bailee.*NWAD TRUSTED.3*

TRUSTEE, *a.* A person to whom any thing or business is committed, in confidence that he will discharge his duty. The trustee of an estate is one to whom it is devised or granted in trust, or for the use of another.

1. A person to whom is confided the management of an institution; as the trustees of a college or of an academy.*NWAD TRUSTEE.2*

TRUSTER, *n.* One who trusts or gives credit.

TRUSTILY, *adv.* [from trusty.] Faithfully; honestly; with fidelity.

TRUSTINESS, *n.* [from trusty.] That quality of a person by which he deserves the confidence of others; fidelity; faithfulness; honesty; as the trustiness of a servant.

TRUSTING, *ppr.* Confiding in; giving credit; relying on.

TRUSTINGLY, *adv.* With trust or implicit confidence.

TRUSTLESS, *a.* Not worthy of trust; unfaithful.

TRUSTY, *a.* That may be safely trusted; that justly deserves confidence; fit to be confided in; as a trusty servant.

1. That will not fail; strong; firm; as a trusty sword.*NWAD TRUSTY.2*

TRUTH, *n.*

1. Conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be. The truth of history constitutes its whole value. We rely on the truth of the scriptural prophecies.*NWAD TRUTH.2*

My mouth shall speak truth. *Proverbs 8:7*.*NWAD TRUTH.3*

Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth. *John 17:17*.*NWAD TRUTH.4*

2. True state of facts or things. The duty of a court of justice is to discover the truth. Witnesses are sworn to declare the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.*NWAD TRUTH.5*

3. Conformity of words to thoughts, which is called moral truth.*NWAD TRUTH.6*

Shall truth fail to keep her word?*NWAD TRUTH.7*

4. Veracity; purity from falsehood; practice of speaking truth; habitual disposition to speak truth; as when we say, a man is a man of truth.*NWAD TRUTH.8*

5. Correct opinion.*NWAD TRUTH.9*

6. Fidelity; constancy.*NWAD TRUTH.10*

The thoughts of past pleasure and truth.*NWAD TRUTH.11*

7. Honesty; virtue.*NWAD TRUTH.12*

It must appear*NWAD TRUTH.13*

That malice bears down truth.*NWAD TRUTH.14*

8. Exactness; conformity to rule.*NWAD TRUTH.15*

Plows, to go true, depend much on the truth of the iron work. [Not in use.]*NWAD TRUTH.16*

9. Real fact of just principle; real state of things. There are innumerable truths with which we are not acquainted.*NWAD TRUTH.17*

10. Sincerity.*NWAD TRUTH.18*

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship in spirit and in truth. *John 4:24*.*NWAD TRUTH.19*

11. The truth of God, is his veracity and faithfulness. *Psalm 71:22*.*NWAD TRUTH.20*

Or his revealed will.*NWAD TRUTH.21*

I have walked in thy truth. *Psalm 26:3*.*NWAD TRUTH.22*

12. Jesus Christ is called the truth. *John 14:6*.*NWAD TRUTH.23*

13. It is sometimes used by way of concession.*NWAD TRUTH.24*

She said, truth, Lord; yet the dogs eat of the crums--*Matthew 15:27*.*NWAD TRUTH.25*

That is, it is a truth; what you have said, I admit to be true.*NWAD TRUTH.26*

In truth, in reality; in fact.*NWAD TRUTH.27*

Of a truth, in reality; certainly.*NWAD TRUTH.28*

To do truth, is to practice what God commands. *John 3:21*.*NWAD TRUTH.29*

TRUTHFUL, *a.* Full of truth.

TRUTHLESS, *a.* Wanting truth; wanting reality.

1. Faithless.*NWAD TRUTHLESS.2*

TRUTINATION, *n.* [L. trutina, a balance; trutinor, to weigh.]

The act of weighing. [Not used.]*NWAD TRUTINATION.2*

TRUTTACEOUS, *a.* [from L. trutta, trout.] Pertaining to the trout; as fish of the truttaceous genus.

TRY, *v.i.* To exert strength; to endeavor; to make an effort; to attempt. Try to learn; try to lift a weight. The horses tried to draw the load. [These phrases give the true sense.]

TRY, *v.t.* To examine; to make experiment on; to prove by experiment.

Come, try upon yourselves what you have seen me.*NWAD TRY.3*

1. To experience; to have knowledge by experience of.*NWAD TRY.4*

Or try the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold.*NWAD TRY.5*

2. To prove by a test; as, to try weights and measures by a standard; to try one's opinions by the divine oracles.*NWAD TRY.6*

3. To act upon as a test.*NWAD TRY.7*

The fire sev'n times tried this.*NWAD TRY.8*

4. To examine judicially by witnesses and the principles of law; as causes tried in court.*NWAD TRY.9*

5. To essay; to attempt.*NWAD TRY.10*

Let us try advent'rous work.*NWAD TRY.11*

6. To purify; to refine; as silver seven times tried.*NWAD TRY.12*

7. To search carefully into. *Psalm 11:4*.*NWAD TRY.13*

8. To use as means; as, to try remedies for a disease.*NWAD TRY.14*

9. To strain; as, to try the eyes; the literal sense of the word.*NWAD TRY.15*

To try tallow, etc. is to melt and separate it from the membranes.*NWAD TRY.16*

To tryout, to pursue efforts till a decision is obtained.*NWAD TRY.17*

TRYING, *ppr.* Exerting strength; attempting.

1. Examining by searching or comparison with a test; proving; using; straining, etc.*NWAD TRYING.2*

2. *a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial.*NWAD TRYING.3*

TRY-SAIL, *n.* A sail used by a ship in a storm; literally the strain-sail.

TUB, *n.*

1. An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading and hoops; used for various domestic purposes, as for washing, for making cheese, etc.*NWAD TUB.2*

2. A state of salivation; so called because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub. [Not in use.]*NWAD TUB.3*

3. A certain quantity; as a tub of tea, which is 60 pounds; a tub of camphor, from 56 to 80 pounds; a tub of vermilion, from 3 to 4 hundred pounds. [local.]*NWAD TUB.4*

4. A wooden vessel in which vegetables are planted, for the sake of

being movable and set in a house in cold weather.*NWAD TUB.5*

TUB, *v.t.* To plant or set in a tub.

TUBBER, *n.* In Cornwall, a mining instrument, called in other places a beele. The man who uses this tool is called tubber-man or beel-man.

TUBBING, *ppr.* Setting in a tub.

TUBE, *n.* [L. tubus.] A pipe; a siphon; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder, either of wood, metal or glass, used for the conveyance of fluids, and for various other purposes.

1. A vessel of animal bodies or plants, which conveys a fluid or other substance.*NWAD TUBE.2*

2. In botany, the narrow hollow part of a monopetalous corol, by which it is fixed to the receptacle.*NWAD TUBE.3*

3. In artillery, an instrument of tin, used in quick firing.*NWAD TUBE.4*

TUBE, *v.t.* To furnish with a tube; as, to tube a well.

TUBER, *n.* In botany, a knob in roots, solid, with the component particles all similar.

TUBERCLE, *n.* [L. tuberculum, from tuber, a bunch.]

1. A pimple; a small push, swelling or tumor on animal bodies.*NWAD TUBERCLE.2*

2. A little knob, like a pimple, on plants; a little knob or rough point on the leaves of some lichens, supposed to be the fructification.*NWAD TUBERCLE.3*

TUBERCULAR, TUBERCULOUS, *a.* Full of knobs or pimples.

1. Affected with tubercles.*NWAD TUBERCULAR.2*

TUBERCULATE, *a.* Having small knobs or pimples, as a plant.

TUBEROSE, *n.* [L. tuberosa.] A plant with a tuberous root and a liliaceous flower, the Polianthus tuberosa; formerly called the tuberous hyacinth.

TUBEROUS, *a.* [from L. tuber, a bunch.] Knobbed. In botany, consisting of roundish fleshy bodies, or tubers, connected into a bunch by intervening threads; as the roots of artichokes and potatoes.

TUB-FISH, *n.* [tub and fish.] A species of Trigla, sometimes called the flying-fish.

TUBIPORE, *n.* [tube and pore.] A genus of zoophytes or corals.

TUBIPORITE, *n.* Fossil tubipores.

TUB-MAN, *n.* In the exchequer, a barrister so called.

TUBULAR, *a.* [from L. tubus.] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; as a tubular snout; a tubular calyx.

TUBULE, *n.* [L. tubulus.] A small pipe or fistular body.

TUBULIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a tube.

TUBULOUS, *a.* Longitudinally hollow.

1. Containing tubes; composed wholly of tubulous florets; as a tubulous compound flower.*NWAD TUBULOUS.2*

2. In botany, having a bell-shaped border, with five reflex segments, rising from a tube; as a tubulous floret.*NWAD TUBULOUS.3*

TUCH, *n.* A kind of marble.

TUCK, *n.*

1. A long narrow sword.*NWAD TUCK.2*

2. A kind of net.*NWAD TUCK.3*

3. [from the verb following.] In a ship, the part where the ends of the bottom planks are collected under the stern.*NWAD TUCK.4*

4. A fold; a pull; a lugging. [See *Tug*.]*NWAD TUCK.5*

TUCK, *v.t.* [In some parts of England, this verb signifies to full, as cloth.]

1. To thrust or press in or together; to fold under; to press into a narrower compass; as, to tuck up a bed; to tuck up a garment; to tuck in the skirt of anything.*NWAD TUCK.7*

2. To inclose by tucking close around; as, to tuck a child into a bed.*NWAD TUCK.8*

3. To full, as cloth. [Local.]*NWAD TUCK.9*

TUCK, *v.i.* To contract; to draw together. [Not in use.]

TUCKER, *n.* A small piece of linen for shading the breast of women.

1. A fuller, whence the name. [Local.]*NWAD TUCKER.2*

TUCKET, *n.* A flourish in music; a voluntary; a prelude.

1. A steak; a collop.*NWAD TUCKET.2*

TUCKETSONANCE, *n.* The sound of the tucket, an ancient instrument of music.

TUCKING, *ppr.* Pressing under or together; folding.

TUESDAY, *n.* s as z. The third day of the week.

TUFA, TUF, *n.* A stone or porous substance formed by depositions from springs or rivulets, containing much earthy matter in solution. Tufa is also formed by the concretion of loose volcanic dust or cinders, cemented by water, or by the consolidation of mud thrown out of volcanoes. The disintegration and subsequent consolidation of basaltic rocks, forms a kind of tufa, called by the German geologists, trap-tuff.

TUFACEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to tufa; consisting of tufa, or resembling it.

TUFFOON, *n.* [a corruption of typhon.] A violent tempest or tornado with thunder and lightning, frequent in the Chinese sea and the gulf of Tonquin.

TUFT, *n.*

1. A collection of small things in a knot or bunch; as a tuft of flowers; a tuft of feathers; a tuft of grass or hair. A tuft of feathers forms the crest of a bird.*NWAD TUFT.2*

2. A cluster, a clump; as a tuft of trees; a tuft of olives.*NWAD TUFT.3*

3. In botany, a head of flowers, each elevated on a partial stalk, and all forming together a dense roundish mass. The word is sometimes applied to other collections, as little bundles of leaves, hairs and the like.*NWAD TUFT.4*

TUFT, *v.t.* To separate into tufts.

1. To adorn with tufts or with a tuft.*NWAD TUFT.6*

TUF-TAFFETA, *n.* A villous kind of silk. [Not in use.]

TUFTED, *pp.* or *a.* Adorned with a tuft, as the tufted duck; growing in a tuft or clusters, as a tufted grove.

TUFTY, *a.* Abounding with tufts; growing in clusters; bushy.

TUG, *v.t.* [L. duco. See *Tow*, to draw.]

1. To pull or draw with great effort; to drag along with continued exertion; to haul along.*NWAD TUG.2*

There sweat, there strain, tug the laborious oar.*NWAD TUG.3*

2. To pull; to pluck.*NWAD TUG.4*

--To ease the pain*NWAD TUG.5*

His tugg'd ears suffer'd with a strain.*NWAD TUG.6*

TUG, *v.i.* To pull with great effort; as, to tug at the oar; to tug against the stream.

1. To labor; to strive; to struggle.*NWAD TUG.8*

They long wrestled and strenuously tugged for their liberty. [This is not elegant.]*NWAD TUG.9*

TUG, *n.* A pull with the utmost effort.

At the tug he falls--*NWAD TUG.11*

Vast ruins come along--*NWAD TUG.12*

1. A sort of carriage, used in some parts of England for conveying bavins or faggots and other things.*NWAD TUG.13*

2. In some parts of New England, the traces of a harness are called tugs.*NWAD TUG.14*

TUGGER, *n.* One who tugs, or pulls with great effort.

TUGGING, *ppr.* Pulling or dragging with great exertion; hauling.

TUGGINGLY, *adv.* With laborious pulling.

TUITION, *n.* [L. tuitio, from tueor, to see, behold, protect, etc.; L. duco, to lead.]

1. Guardianship; superintending care over a young person; the particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.*NWAD TUITION.2*

2. More especially, instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning. We place our children under the preceptors of academies for tuition. [This is now the common acceptation of the word.]*NWAD TUITION.3*

3. The money paid for instruction. In our colleges, the tuition is from thirty to forty dollars a year.*NWAD TUITION.4*

TULIP, *n.* [L. tulipa.] A plant and a flower of the genus Tulipa, of a great variety of colors, and much cultivated for its beauty.

TULIP-TREE, *n.* An American tree bearing flowers resembling the tulip, of the genus Liriodendron. Also, a tree of the genus Magnolia.

TUMBLE, *v.i.* [L. tumulus, tumultus, tumeo.]

1. To roll; to roll about by turning one way and the other; as, a person in pain tumbles and tosses.*NWAD TUMBLE.2*

2. To fall; to come down suddenly and violently; as, to tumble from a scaffold.*NWAD TUMBLE.3*

3. To roll down. The stone of Sisyphus is said to have tumbled to the bottom, as soon as it was carried up the hill.*NWAD TUMBLE.4*

4. To play mountebank tricks.*NWAD TUMBLE.5*

TUMBLE, *v.t.* To turn over; to turn or throw about for examination or searching; sometimes with over; as, to tumble over books or papers; to tumble over clothes. [To tumble over in thought, is not elegant.]

1. To disturb; to rumple; as, to tumble a bed.*NWAD TUMBLE.7*

To tumble out, to throw or roll out; as, to tumble out casks from a store.*NWAD TUMBLE.8*

To tumble down, to throw down carelessly.*NWAD TUMBLE.9*

TUMBLE, *n.* A fall.

TUMBLED, *pp.* Rolled; disturbed; rumpled; thrown down.

TUMBLER, *n.* One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank.

1. A large drinking glass.*NWAD TUMBLER.2*

2. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from his practice of tumbling or turning over in flight. It is a short-bodied pigeon, of a plain color, black, blue or white.*NWAD TUMBLER.3*

3. A sort of dog, so called form his practice of tumbling before he attacks his prey.*NWAD TUMBLER.4*

TUMBLING, *ppr.* Rolling about; falling; disturbing; rumpling.

Tumbling-home, in a ship, is the inclination of the top-sides from a perpendicular, towards the center of the ship; or the part of a ship which falls inward above the extreme breadth.*NWAD TUMBLING.2*

TUMBLING-BAY, *n.* In a canal, an overfall or weir.

TUMBREL, *n.*

1. A ducking stool for the punishment of scolds.*NWAD TUMBREL.2*

2. A dung-cart.*NWAD TUMBREL.3*

3. A cart or carriage with two wheels, which accompanies troops or artillery, for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges and the like.*NWAD TUMBREL.4*

TUMBRIL, *n.* A contrivance of the basket kind, or a kind of

cage of osiers, willows, etc. for keeping hay and other food for sheep.

TUMEFACTION, *n.* [L. tumefacio, to make tumid. See *Tumid*.] The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumor; a tumor; a swelling.

TUMEFIED, *pp.* [from tumefy.] Swelled; enlarged; as a tumefied joint.

TUMEFY, *v.t.* [L. tumefacio; tumidus, tumeo, and facio.]

To swell, or cause to swell.*NWAD TUMEFY.2*

TUMEFY, *v.i.* To swell; to rise in a tumor.

TUMEFYING, *ppr.* Swelling; rising in a tumor.

TUMID, *a.* [L. tumidus, from tumeo, to swell.]

1. Being swelled, enlarged or distended; as a tumid leg; tumid flesh.*NWAD TUMID.2*

2. Protuberant; rising above the level.*NWAD TUMID.3*

So high as heav'd the tumid hills.*NWAD TUMID.4*

3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; puffy; bombastic; falsely sublime; as a tumid expression; a tumid style.*NWAD TUMID.5*

TUMIDLY, *adv.* In a swelling form.

TUMIDNESS, *n.* A swelling or swelled state.

TUMITE, *n.* A mineral. [See *Thumerstone*.]

TUMOR, *n.* [L. from tumeo, to swell.] In surgery, a swelling; a morbid enlargement of any part of the body; a word of very comprehensive signification.

The morbid enlargement of a particular part, without being caused by inflammation.*NWAD TUMOR.2*

Any swelling which arises from the growth of distinct superfluous parts or substances, which did not make any part of the original structure of the body, or from a morbid increase in the bulk of other parts, which naturally and always existed in the human frame.*NWAD TUMOR.3*

The term tumor is limited by Abernathy to such swellings as arise from new productions, and includes only the sarcomatous and encysted tumors.*NWAD TUMOR.4*

An encysted tumor is one which is formed in a membrane called a cyst, connected with the surrounding parts by the neighboring cellular substance. There are also fatty tumors, called lipomatous or adipose, (adipose sarcoma,) formed by an accumulation of fat in a limited extent of the cellular substance.*NWAD TUMOR.5*

1. Affected pomp; bombast in language; swelling word or expressions; false magnificence or sublimity. [Little used.]*NWAD TUMOR.6*

TUMORED, *n.* Distended; swelled.

TUMOROUS, *a.* Swelling; protuberant.

1. Vainly pompous; bombastic; as language or style. [Little used.]*NWAD TUMOROUS.2*

TUMP, *n.* [infra.] A little hillock.

TUMP, *v.t.* [L. tumulus. See *Tomb*.] In gardening, to form a mass of earth or a hillock round a plant; as, to tump teasel. [This English phrase is not used in America, but it answers nearly to our hilling. See *Hill*.]

TUMPED, *pp.* Surrounded with a hillock of earth.

TUMPING, *ppr.* Raising a mass of earth round a plant.

TUMULAR, *a.* [L. tumulus, a heap.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

TUMULATE, *v.i.* To swell. [Not in use.]

TUMULOSITY, *n.* [infra.] Hilliness.

TUMULOUS, *a.* [L. tumulosus.] Full of hills.

TUMULT, *n.* [L. tumultus, a derivative from tumeo, to swell.]

1. The commotion, disturbance or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar and confusion of voices.*NWAD TUMULT.2*

What meaneth the noise of this tumult? *1 Samuel 4:14*.*NWAD TUMULT.3*

Till in loud tumult all the Greeks arose.*NWAD TUMULT.4*

2. Violent commotion or agitation with confusion of sounds; as the tumult of the elements.*NWAD TUMULT.5*

3. Agitation; high excitement; irregular or confused motion; as the tumult of the spirits or passions.*NWAD TUMULT.6*

4. Bustle; stir.*NWAD TUMULT.7*

TUMULT, *v.i.* To make a tumult; to be in great commotion.

TUMULTUARILY, *adv.* [from tumultuary.] In a tumultuary or disorderly manner.

TUMULTUARINESS, *n.* Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence; disposition to tumult.

TUMULTUARY, *a.* [L. tumultus.]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused; as a tumultuary conflict.*NWAD TUMULTUARY.2*

2. Restless; agitated; unquiet.*NWAD TUMULTUARY.3*

Men who live without religion, live always in a tumultuary and restless state.*NWAD TUMULTUARY.4*

TUMULTUATE, *v.i.* [L. tumultuo.] To make a tumult. [Not used.]

TUMULTUATION, *n.* Commotion; irregular or disorderly movement; as the tumultuation of the parts of a fluid.

TUMULTUOUS, *a.* Conducted with tumult; disorderly; as a tumultuous conflict; a tumultuous retreat.

1. Greatly agitated; irregular; noisy; confused; as a tumultuous assembly or meeting.*NWAD TUMULTUOUS.2*

2. Agitated; disturbed; as a tumultuous breast.*NWAD TUMULTUOUS.3*

3. Turbulent; violent; as a tumultuous speech.*NWAD TUMULTUOUS.4*

4. Full of tumult and disorder; as a tumultuous state or city.*NWAD TUMULTUOUS.5*

TUMULTUOUSLY, *adv.* In a disorderly manner; by a disorderly multitude.

TUMULTUOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion.

TUN, *n.* [L. teneo, to hold; Gr. to stretch.]

1. In a general sense, a large cask; an oblong vessel bulging in the middle, like a pipe or puncheon, and girt with hoops.*NWAD TUN.2*

2. A certain measure for liquids, as for wine, oil, etc.*NWAD TUN.3*

3. A quantity of wine, consisting of two pipes or four hogsheads, or 252 gallons. In different countries, the tun differs in quantity.*NWAD*

TUN.4

4. In commerce, the weight of twenty hundreds gross, each hundred consisting of 112 lb = 2240 lb. But by a law of Connecticut, passed June 1827, gross weight is abolished, and a tun is the weight of 2000 lb. It is also a practice in N. York to sell by 2000 lb. to the tun.*NWAD TUN.5*

5. A certain weight by which the burden of a ship is estimated; as a ship of three hundred tuns, that is, a ship that will carry three hundred times two thousand weight. Forty two cubic feet are allowed to a tun.*NWAD TUN.6*

6. A certain quantity of timber, consisting of forty solid feet if round, or fifty four feet if square.*NWAD TUN.7*

7. Proverbially, a large quantity.*NWAD TUN.8*

8. In burlesque, a drunkard.*NWAD TUN.9*

9. At the end of names, tun, ton, or don, signifies town, village, or hill.*NWAD TUN.10*

TUN, *v.t.* To put into casks.

TUNABLE, *a.* [from tune.] Harmonious; musical.

And tunable as sylvan pipe or song.*NWAD TUNABLE.2*

1. That may be put in tune.*NWAD TUNABLE.3*

TUNABLENESS, *n.* Harmony; melodiousness.

TUNABLY, *adv.* Harmoniously; musically.

TUN-BELLIED, *a.* [tun and belly.] Having a large protuberant belly.

TUN-DISH, *n.* [tun and dish.] A tunnel.

TUNE, *n.* [L. tonus.]

1. A series of musical notes in some particular measure, and consisting of a single series, for one voice or instrument, the effect of which is melody; or a union of two or more series or parts to be sung or played in concert, the effect of which is harmony. Thus we say, a merry tune, a lively tune, a grave tune, a psalm tune, a martial tune.*NWAD TUNE.2*

2. Sound; note.*NWAD TUNE.3*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.*NWAD TUNE.4*

A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonweal in tune.*NWAD TUNE.5*

4. The state of giving the proper sounds; as when we say, a harpsichord is in tune; that is, when the several chords are of that tension, that each gives its proper sound, and the sounds of all are at due intervals, both of tones and semitones.*NWAD TUNE.6*

5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper or humor. The mind is not in tune for mirth.*NWAD TUNE.7*

A child will learn three times as fast when he is in tune, as he will when he is dragged to this task.*NWAD TUNE.8*

TUNE, *v.t.* To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; as, to tune a forte-piano; to tune a violin.

Tune your harps.*NWAD TUNE.10*

1. To sing with melody or harmony.*NWAD TUNE.11*

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow*NWAD TUNE.12*

Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise.*NWAD TUNE.13*

So we say of birds, they tune their notes or lays.*NWAD TUNE.14*

2. To put into a state proper for any purpose, or adapted to produce

a particular effect. [Little used.]*NWAD TUNE.15*

TUNE, *v.i.* To form one sound to another.

While tuning to the waters'fall*NWAD TUNE.17*

The small birds sang to her.*NWAD TUNE.18*

1. To utter inarticulate harmony with the voice.*NWAD TUNE.19*

TUNED, *pp.* Uttered melodiously or harmoniously; put in order to produce the proper sounds.

TUNEFUL, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical; as tuneful notes; tuneful birds.

TUNELESS, *a.* Unmusical; unharmonious.

1. Not employed in making music; as a tuneless harp.*NWAD TUNELESS.2*

TUNER, *n.* One who tunes.

1. One whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.*NWAD TUNER.2*

TUNG, *n.* A name given by the Indians to a small insect, called by the Spaniards pique, which inserts its eggs within the human skin; an insect very troublesome in the East and West Indies.

TUNG, *n.* In man, the instrument of taste, and the chief instrument of speech. [See *Tongue*.]

TUNGSTATE, *n.* A salt formed of tungstenic acid and a base.

TUNGSTEN, *n.* In mineralogy, a mineral of a yellowish or grayish white color, of a lamellar structure, and infusible by the blowpipe. It occurs massive or crystallized, usually in

octahedral crystals. This is an ore. The same name is given to the metal obtained from this ore. This metal is procured in small panes as fine as sand, of a strong metallic luster, an iron gray color, and slightly agglutinated. It is one of the hardest of the metals, and very brittle.

TUNGSTENIC, *a.* Pertaining to or procured from tungsten.

TUNIC, *n.* [L. tunica. See *Town* and *Tun*.]

1. A kind of waistcoat or under garment worn by men in ancient Rome and the east. In the later ages of the republic, the tunic was a long garment with sleeves.*NWAD TUNIC.2*

2. Among the religious, a woolen shirt or under garment.*NWAD TUNIC.3*

3. In anatomy, a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ; as the tunics or coats of the eye; the tunics of the stomach, or the membranous and muscular layers which compose it.*NWAD TUNIC.4*

4. A natural covering; an integument; as the tunic of a seed.*NWAD TUNIC.5*

The tunic of the seed, is the arillus, a covering attached to the base only of the seed, near the hilum or scar, and enveloping the rest of the seed more or less completely and closely.*NWAD TUNIC.6*

TUNICATED, *a.* In botany, covered with a tunic or membranes; coated; as a stem.

A tunicated bulb, is one composed of numerous concentric coats, as an onion.*NWAD TUNICATED.2*

TUNICLE, ***n.*** **[from tunic.] A natural covering; an integument.**

TUNING, ***ppr.*** **Uttering harmoniously or melodiously; putting in due order for making the proper sounds.**

TUNING-FORK, ***n.*** **A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle; used for tuning instruments.**

TUNING-HAMMER, ***n.*** **An instrument for tuning instruments of music.**

TUNKER, ***n.*** **The tunkers are a religious sect in Pennsylvania, of German origin, resembling English baptists.**

TUNNAGE, ***a.*** **[from tun.] The amount of tuns that a ship will carry; the content or burthen of a ship. A ship pays duty according to her tunnage.**

1. The duty charged on ships according to their burthen, or the number of tuns at which they are rated.*NWAD TUNNAGE.2*

2. A duty laid on liquors according to their measure.*NWAD TUNNAGE.3*

3. A duty paid to mariners by merchants for unloading their ships, after a rate by the tun.*NWAD TUNNAGE.4*

4. The whole amount of shipping, estimated by the tuns.*NWAD TUNNAGE.5*

TUNNEL, ***n.*** **A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks.**

1. The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; called generally a funnel.*NWAD TUNNEL.2*

2. A large subterraneous arch through a hill for a canal and the

passage of boats. Smaller drains or culverts are also called tunnels.*NWAD TUNNEL.3*

TUNNEL, *v.t.* To form like a tunnel; as, to tunnel fibrous plants into nests.

1. To catch in a net called a tunnel-net.*NWAD TUNNEL.5*

2. To form with net-work.*NWAD TUNNEL.6*

TUNNEL-KILN, *n.* A lime-kiln in which coal is burnt, as distinguished from a flame kiln, in which wood or peat is used.

TUNNEL-NET, *n.* A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other.

TUNNEL-PIT, *n.* A shaft sunk from the top of the ground to the level of an intended tunnel, for drawing up the earth and stones.

TUNNING, *ppr.* Putting into casks.

TUNNY, *n.* [L. thynnus.] A fish of the genus Scomber, the Spanish mackerel. The largest weigh upwards of four hundred pounds.

TUP, *n.* A ram. [Local.]

TUP, *v.t.* To butt, as a ram. [Local.]

1. To cover, as a ram. [Local.]*NWAD TUP.3*

TUPELO, *n.* A tree of the genus Nyssa.

TUP-MAN, *n.* A man who deals in tups. [Local.]

TURBAN, *n.* A head dress worn by the orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash of fine linen or taffeta artfully wound round it in plaits. The cap is red or green, roundish on the top, and quilted with cotton. The sash of the Turks is white linen; that of

the Persians is red woolen.

1. In conchology, the whole set of whirls of a shell.*NWAD TURBAN.2*

TURBANED, ***a.*** **Wearing a turban; as a turbaned Turk.**

TURBAN-SHELL, ***n.*** **In natural history, a genus of shells, or rather of sea urchins, (echinodermata,) of a hemispheric or spheroidal shape, the Cidaris of Klein.**

TURBAN-TOP, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Helvella; a kind of fungus or mushroom.**

TURBARY, ***n.*** **[from turf; Latinized, turbaria.]**

1. In law, a right of digging turf on another man's land. Common of turbary, is the liberty which a tenant enjoys of digging turf on the lord's waste.*NWAD TURBARY.2*

2. The place where turf is dug.*NWAD TURBARY.3*

TURBID, ***a.*** **[L. turbidus, from turbo, to disturb, that is, to stir, to turn.] Properly, having the lees disturbed; but in a more general sense, muddy; foul with extraneous matter; thick; not clear; used of liquids of any kind; as turbid water; turbid wine. Streams running on clay generally appear to be turbid. This is often the case with the river Seine.**

TURBIDLY, ***adv.*** **Proudly; haughtily; a Latinism. [Not in use.]**

TURBIDNESS, ***n.*** **Muddiness; foulness.**

TURBILLION, ***n.*** **A whirl; a vortex.**

TURBINATE, TURBINATED, ***a.*** **[L. turbinatus, formed like atop, form turbo, turben, atop.]**

1. In conchology, spiral, or wreathed conically from a larger base to

a kind of apex; as turbinated shells.*NWAD TURBINATE.2*

2. In botany, shaped like a top or cone inverted; narrow at the base, and broad at the apex; as a turbinated germ, nectary or pericarp.*NWAD TURBINATE.3*

3. Whirling. [Little used.]*NWAD TURBINATE.4*

TURBINATION, *n.* The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

TURBINITE, TURBITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the turbo kind.

TURBIT, *n.* A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak; called by the Dutch kort-bek, short beak.

1. The turbot.*NWAD TURBIT.2*

TURBITH, TURPETH, *n.* A root brought from the East Indies, particularly from Cambaya, Surat and Goa, or from Ceylon. It is the cortical part of the root of a species of Convolvulus. That sold in the shops is a longish root, of the thickness of the finger, resinous, heavy, and of a brownish hue without, but whitish within. It is cathartic.

Turbith or turpeth mineral, is the yellow precipitate of mercury, called sometimes yellow subsulphate of mercury, or subdeutosulphate.*NWAD TURBITH.2*

TURBOT, *n.* A fish of the genus Pleuronectes, [fishes which swim on the side.] It grows to the weight of twenty or thirty pounds, and is much esteemed by epicures.

TURBULENCE, TURBULENCY, *n.* [See *Turbulent*.] A disturbed state; tumult; confusion; as the turbulence of the times; turbulence in political affairs.

1. Disorder or tumult of the passions; as turbulence of mind.*NWAD TURBULENCE.2*

2. Agitation; tumultuousness; as turbulence of blood.*NWAD TURBULENCE.3*

3. Disposition to resist authority; insubordination; as the turbulence of subjects.*NWAD TURBULENCE.4*

TURBULENT, *a.* [L. turbulentus, from turbo, to disturb.]

1. Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; being in violent commotion; as the turbulent ocean.*NWAD TURBULENT.2*

Calm region once,*NWAD TURBULENT.3*

And full of peace, now tost and turbulent.*NWAD TURBULENT.4*

The turbulent mirth of wine.*NWAD TURBULENT.5*

2. Restless; unquiet; refractory; disposed to insubordination and disorder; as turbulent spirits.*NWAD TURBULENT.6*

3. Producing commotion.*NWAD TURBULENT.7*

Whose heads that turbulent liquor fills with fumes.*NWAD TURBULENT.8*

TURBULENTLY, *adv.* Tumultuously; with violent agitation; with refractoriness.

TURCISM, *n.* The religion of the Turks.

TURF, *n.*

1. That upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold, which is filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat. This is otherwise called sward and sod.*NWAD TURF.2*

2. Peat; a peculiar kind of blackish, fibrous, vegetable, earthy substance, used as fuel. [Dryden and Addison wrote turfs, in the plural. But when turf or peat is cut into small pieces, the practice

now is to call them turves.]*NWAD TURF.3*

3. Race-ground; or horse-racing.*NWAD TURF.4*

The honors of the turf are all our own.*NWAD TURF.5*

TURF, *v.t.* To cover with turf or sod; as, to turf a bank or the border of a terrace.

TURF-COVERED, *a.* Covered with turf.

TURF-DRAIN, *n.* A drain filled with turf or peat.

TURFED, *pp.* Covered with turf or green sod.

TURF-HEDGE, *n.* A hedge or fence formed with turf and plants of different kinds.

TURF-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed formed of turf, common in the northern parts of Europe.

TURFINESS, *n.* [from turfy.] The state of abounding with turf, or of having the consistence or qualities of turf.

TURFING, *ppr.* Covering with turf.

TURFING, *n.* The operation of laying down turf, or covering with turf.

TURFING-IRON, *n.* An implement for paring off turf.

TURFING-SPADE, *n.* An instrument for under-cutting turf, when marked out by the plow.

TURF-MOSS, *n.* A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land.

TURF-SPADE, *n.* A spade for cutting and digging turf, longer and narrower than the common spade.

TURFY, *a.* Abounding with turf.

1. Having the qualities of turf.*NWAD TURFY.2*

TURGENT, *a.* [L. turgens, form turgeo, to swell.] Swelling; tumid; rising into a tumor or puffy state; as when the humors are turgent.

TURGESCENCE, TURGESCENCY, *n.* [L. turgescens.] The act of swelling.

1. The state of being swelled.*NWAD TURGESCENCE.2*

2. Empty pompousness; inflation; bombast.*NWAD TURGESCENCE.3*

TURGID, *a.* [L. turgidus, from turgeo, to swell.]

1. Swelled; bloated; distended beyond its natural state by some internal agent or expansive force.*NWAD TURGID.2*

A bladder held by the fire grew turgid.*NWAD TURGID.3*

More generally, the word is applied to an enlarged part of the body; as a turgid limb.*NWAD TURGID.4*

2. Tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic; as a turgid style; a turgid manner of talking.*NWAD TURGID.5*

TURGIDITY, *n.* State of being swelled; tumidness.

TURGIDLY, *adv.* With swelling or empty pomp.

TURGIDNESS, *n.* A swelling or swelled state of a thing; distention beyond its natural state by some internal force or agent, as in a limb.

1. Pompousness; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast; as the turgidness of language or style.*NWAD TURGIDNESS.2*

TURIONIFEROUS, *a.* [L. turio, a shoot, and fero, to bear.]

Producing shoots.*NWAD TURIONIFEROUS.2*

TURKEY, TURKY, *n.* [As this fowl was not brought from Turkey, it would be more correct to write the name turky.] A large fowl, the Meleagris gallopavo, a distinct genus. It is a native of America, and its flesh furnishes most delicious food. Wild turkies abound in the forests of America, and domestic turkies are bred in other countries, as well as in America.

TURKEY-STONE, *n.* Another name of the oil-stone, from Turkey.

TURKOIS, *n.* A mineral, called also calaite, brought from the east; of a beautiful light green color, occurring in thin layers, or in rounded masses, or in reniform masses, with a botryoidal surface. It is susceptible of a high polish, and is used in jewelry. It is usually written in the French manner.

TURK'S-CAP, *n.* A plant of the genus Lilium.

TURK'S-HEAD, *n.* A plant of the genus Cactus.

TURK'S-TURBAN, *n.* A plant of the genus Ranunculus.

TURM, *n.* [L. turma.] A troop. [Not English.]

TURMALIN, *n.* An electric stone. [See *Tourmalin*.]

TURMERIC, *n.* Indian saffron; a medicinal root brought from the East Indies, the root of the Curcuma longa. It is externally grayish, but internally of a deep lively yellow or saffron color. It has a slight aromatic smell, and a bitterish, slightly acrid taste. It is used for dyeing, and in some cases, as a medicine. This name is sometimes given to the blood-root of America.

TURMOIL, *n.* [I know not the origin of this word; but it is probably from the root of the L. turba, turbo, turma, or of turn.]

Disturbance, tumult; harassing labor; trouble; molestation by

tumult.*NWAD TURMOIL.2*

There I'll rest, as after much turmoil*NWAD TURMOIL.3*

A blessed soul doth in Elysium.*NWAD TURMOIL.4*

TURMOIL, *v.t.* To harass with commotion.

It is her fatal misfortune--to be miserably tossed and turmoiled with these storms of affliction.*NWAD TURMOIL.6*

1. To disquiet; to weary.*NWAD TURMOIL.7*

TURMOIL, *v.i.* To be disquieted; to be in commotion.

TURN, *v.t.* [L. turnus; torniare, to turn; tornare, to return; torneare, tornire, to turn, to fence round, to tilt; torniamento, tournament.]

1. To cause to move in a circular course; as, to turn a wheel; to turn a spindle; to turn the body.*NWAD TURN.2*

2. To change or shift sides; to put the upper side downwards, or one side in the place of the other. It is said a hen turns her eggs often when sitting.*NWAD TURN.3*

3. To alter, as a position.*NWAD TURN.4*

Expert*NWAD TURN.5*

When to advance, or stand, or turn the sway of battle.*NWAD TURN.6*

4. To cause to preponderate; to change the state of a balance; as, to turn the scale.*NWAD TURN.7*

5. To bring the inside out; as, to turn a coat.*NWAD TURN.8*

6. To alter, as the posture of the body, or direction of the look.*NWAD TURN.9*

The monarch turns him to his royal guest.*NWAD TURN.10*

7. To form on a lathe; to make round.*NWAD TURN.11*

8. To form; to shape; used in the participle; as a body finely turned.*NWAD TURN.12*

Him limbs how turn'd.*NWAD TURN.13*

9. To change; to transform; as, to turn evil to good; to turn goods into money.*NWAD TURN.14*

Impatience turns an ague into a fever.*NWAD TURN.15*

I pray thee, turn the counsel of Ahithophel into foolishness. *2 Samuel 15:31*.*NWAD TURN.16*

10. To metamorphose; as, to turn a worm into a winged insect.*NWAD TURN.17*

11. To alter or change, as color; as, to turn green to blue. *NWAD TURN.18*

12. To change or alter in any manner; to vary.*NWAD TURN.19*

13. To translate; as, to turn Greek into English.*NWAD TURN.20*

--Who turns a Persian tale for half a crown.*NWAD TURN.21*

14. To change, as the manner of writing; as, to turn prose into verse.*NWAD TURN.22*

15. To change, as from one opinion or party to another; as, to turn one from a tory to whig; to turn Mohammedan or a pagan to a Christian.*NWAD TURN.23*

16. To change in regard to inclination or temper.*NWAD TURN.24*

Turn thee to me, and have mercy upon me. *Psalm 25:16*.*NWAD TURN.25*

17. To change or alter from one purpose or effect to another. *NWAD*

TURN.26

God will make these evils the occasion of greater good, by turning them to our advantage.*NWAD TURN.27*

18. To transfer.*NWAD TURN.28*

Therefore he slew him, and turned the kingdom to David. *1 Chronicles 10:14*.*NWAD TURN.29*

19. To cause to nauseate or lothe; as, to turn the stomach.*NWAD TURN.30*

20. To make giddy.*NWAD TURN.31*

Eastern priests in giddy circles run,*NWAD TURN.32*

And turn their heads to imitate the sun.*NWAD TURN.33*

21. To infatuate; to make mad, wild or enthusiastic; as, to turn the brain.*NWAD TURN.34*

22. To change direction to or from any point; as, to turn the eyes to the heavens; to turn the eyes from a disgusting spectacle.*NWAD TURN.35*

23. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or object; to direct, as the inclination, thoughts or mind. I have turned my mind to the subject.*NWAD TURN.36*

My thoughts are turn'd on peace.*NWAD TURN.37*

24. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.*NWAD TURN.38*

Turn those ideas about in your mind.*NWAD TURN.39*

25. To bend from a perpendicular direction; as, to turn the edge of an instrument.*NWAD TURN.40*

26. To move from a direct course or strait line; to cause to deviate; as, to turn a horse from the road, or a ship from her course.*NWAD TURN.41*

27. To apply by a change of use.*NWAD TURN.42*

When the passage is open, land will be turned most to cattle.*NWAD TURN.43*

28. To reverse.*NWAD TURN.44*

The Lord thy God will turn thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. *Deuteronomy 30:3*.*NWAD TURN.45*

29. To keep passing and changing in the course of trade; as, to turn money or stock two or three times in the year.*NWAD TURN.46*

30. To adapt the mind; chiefly in the participle.*NWAD TURN.47*

He was perfectly well turned for trade.*NWAD TURN.48*

31. To make acid; to sour; as, to turn cider or wine; to turn milk.*NWAD TURN.49*

32. To persuade to renounce an opinion; to dissuade from a purpose, or cause to change sides. You cannot turn a firm man.*NWAD TURN.50*

To turn aside, to avert.*NWAD TURN.51*

To turn away, to dismiss from service; to discard; as, to turn away a servant.*NWAD TURN.52*

1. To avert; as, to turn away wrath or evil.*NWAD TURN.53*

To turn back, to return; as, to turn back goods to the seller. [Little used.]*NWAD TURN.54*

To turn down, to fold or double down.*NWAD TURN.55*

To turn in, to fold or double; as, to turn in the edge of cloth.*NWAD TURN.56*

To turn off, to dismiss contemptuously; as, to turn off a sycophant or parasite.*NWAD TURN.57*

1. To give over; to resign. We are not so wholly turned off from that reversion.*NWAD TURN.58*

2. To divert; to deflect; as, to turn off the thoughts from serious subjects.*NWAD TURN.59*

To be turned of, to be advanced beyond; as, to be turned of sixty six.*NWAD TURN.60*

To turn out, to drive out; to expel; as, to turn a family out of doors, or out of the house.*NWAD TURN.61*

1. To put to pasture; as cattle or horses.*NWAD TURN.62*

To turn over, to change sides; to roll over.*NWAD TURN.63*

1. To transfer; as, to turn over a business to another hand.*NWAD TURN.64*

2. To open and examine one leaf after another; as, to turn over a concordance.*NWAD TURN.65*

3. To overset.*NWAD TURN.66*

To turn to, to have recourse to.*NWAD TURN.67*

Helvetius' tables may be turned to on all occasions.*NWAD TURN.68*

To turn upon, to retort; to throw back; as, to turn the arguments of an opponent upon himself.*NWAD TURN.69*

To turn the back, to flee; to retreat. *Exodus 23:27*.*NWAD TURN.70*

To turn the back upon, to quit with contempt; to forsake.*NWAD TURN.71*

To turn the die or dice, to change fortune.*NWAD TURN.72*

TURN, *v.i.* To move round; to have a circular motion; as, a wheel turns on its axis; a spindle turns on a pivot; a man turns on his heel.

1. To be directed.*NWAD TURN.74*

The understanding turns inwards on itself, and reflects on its own operations.*NWAD TURN.75*

2. To show regard by directing the look towards any thing.*NWAD TURN.76*

Turn mighty monarch, turn this way;*NWAD TURN.77*

Do not refuse to hear.*NWAD TURN.78*

3. To move the body round. He turned to me with a smile.*NWAD TURN.79*

4. To move; to change posture. Let your body be at rest; do not turn in the least.*NWAD TURN.80*

5. To deviate; as, to turn from the road or course.*NWAD TURN.81*

6. To alter; to be changed or transformed; as, wood turns to stone; water turns to ice; one color turns to another.*NWAD TURN.82*

7. To become by change; as, the fur of certain animals turns in winter.*NWAD TURN.83*

Cygnets from gray turn white.*NWAD TURN.84*

8. To change sides. A man in a fever turns often.*NWAD TURN.85*

9. To change opinions or parties; as, to turn Christian or Mohammedan.*NWAD TURN.86*

10. To change the mind or conduct.*NWAD TURN.87*

Turn from thy fierce wrath. *Exodus 32:12*.*NWAD TURN.88*

11. To change to acid; as, mild turns suddenly during a thunder storm.*NWAD TURN.89*

12. To be brought eventually; to result or terminate in. This trade has not turned to much account or advantage. The application of

steam turns to good account, both on land and water.*NWAD TURN.90*

13. To depend on for decision. The question turns on a single fact or point.*NWAD TURN.91*

14. To become giddy.*NWAD TURN.92*

I'll look no more,*NWAD TURN.93*

Lest my brain turn.*NWAD TURN.94*

15. To change a course of life; to repent.*NWAD TURN.95*

Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways, for why will ye die? *Ezekiel 33:11*.*NWAD TURN.96*

16. To change the course or direction; as, the tide turns.*NWAD TURN.97*

To turn about, to move the face to another quarter.*NWAD TURN.98*

To turn away, to deviate.*NWAD TURN.99*

1. To depart from; to forsake.*NWAD TURN.100*

To turn in, to bend inwards.*NWAD TURN.101*

1. To enter for lodgings or entertainment. *Genesis 19:2*.*NWAD TURN.102*

2. To go to bed.*NWAD TURN.103*

To turn off, to be diverted; to deviate from a course. The road turns off to the left.*NWAD TURN.104*

To turn on or upon, to reply or retort.*NWAD TURN.105*

1. To depend on.*NWAD TURN.106*

To turn out, to move from its place, as a bone.*NWAD TURN.107*

1. To bend outwards; to project.*NWAD TURN.108*

2. To rise from bed; also, to come abroad.*NWAD TURN.109*

To turn over, to turn from side to side; to roll; to tumble.*NWAD TURN.110*

1. To change sides or parties.*NWAD TURN.111*

To turn to, to be directed; as, the needle turns to the magnetic pole.*NWAD TURN.112*

To turn under, to bend or be folded downwards.*NWAD TURN.113*

To turn up, to bend or be doubled upwards.*NWAD TURN.114*

TURN, *n.* The act of turning; movement or motion in a circular direction, whether horizontally, vertically or otherwise; a revolution; as the turn of a wheel.

1. A winding; a meandering course; a bend or bending; as the turn of river.*NWAD TURN.116*

2. A walk to and from.*NWAD TURN.117*

I will take a turn in your garden.*NWAD TURN.118*

3. Change; alteration; vicissitude; as the turns and varieties of passions.*NWAD TURN.119*

Too well the turns of mortal chance I know.*NWAD TURN.120*

4. Successive course.*NWAD TURN.121*

Nobleness and bounty--which virtues had their turns in the king's nature.*NWAD TURN.122*

5. Manner of proceeding; change of direction. This affair may take a different turn from that which we expect.*NWAD TURN.123*

6. Chance; hap; opportunity.*NWAD TURN.124*

Every one has a fair turn to be as great as he pleases.*NWAD TURN.125*

7. Occasion; incidental opportunity.*NWAD TURN.126*

An old dog falling from his speed, was loaded at every turn with blows and reproaches.*NWAD TURN.127*

8. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done. They take each other's turn.*NWAD TURN.128*

His turn will come to laugh at you again.*NWAD TURN.129*

9. Action of kindness or malice.*NWAD TURN.130*

Thanks are half lost when good turns are delay'd.*NWAD TURN.131*

Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill turns.*NWAD TURN.132*

10. Reigning inclination or course. Religion is not to be adapted to the turn and fashion of the age.*NWAD TURN.133*

11. A step off the ladder at the gallows.*NWAD TURN.134*

12. Convenience; occasion; purpose; exigence; as, this will not serve his turn.*NWAD TURN.135*

13. Form; cast; shape; manner; in a literal or figurative sense; as the turn of thought; a man of a sprightly turn in conversation.*NWAD TURN.136*

The turn of his thoughts and expression is unharmonious.*NWAD TURN.137*

Female virtues are of a domestic turn.*NWAD TURN.138*

The Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, often mention the turn of his neck and arms.*NWAD TURN.139*

14. Manner of arranging words in a sentence.*NWAD TURN.140*

15. Change; new position of things. Some evil happens at every turn of affairs.*NWAD TURN.141*

16. Change of direction; as the turn of the tide from flood to ebb.*NWAD TURN.142*

17. One round of a rope or cord.*NWAD TURN.143*

18. In mining, a pit sunk in some part of a drift.*NWAD TURN.144*

19. Turn or tourn, in law. The sheriff's turn is a court of record, held by the sheriff twice a year in every hundred within his county. [England.]*NWAD TURN.145*

By turns, one after another; alternately.*NWAD TURN.146*

They assist each other by turns.*NWAD TURN.147*

1. At intervals.*NWAD TURN.148*

They feel by turns the bitter change.*NWAD TURN.149*

To take turns, to take each other's places alternately.*NWAD TURN.150*

TURN-BENCH, *n.* [turn and bench.] A kind of iron lathe.

TURNCOAT, *n.* [turn and coat.] One who forsakes his party or principles.

TURNED, *pp.* Moved in a circle; changed.

TURNEP, *n.* [L. napus, a turnep.] A bulbous root or plant of the genus Brassica, of great value for food; an esculent root of several varieties.

TURNER, *n.* One whose occupation is to form things with a lathe; one who turns.

TURNERITE, *n.* A rare mineral occurring in small crystals of a yellowish brown color, externally brilliant and translucent.

TURNERY, *n.* The art of forming into a cylindrical shape by the lathe.

1. Things made by a turner or in the lathe.*NWAD TURNERY.2*

TURNING, *ppr.* Moving in a circle; changing; winding.

TURNING, *n.* A winding; a bending course; flexure; meander.

1. Deviation from the way or proper course.*NWAD TURNING.3*

TURNINGNESS, *n.* Quality of turning; tergivesation. [Not in use.]

TURNPIKE, *n.* [turn and pike.] Strictly, a frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of breasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms.

1. A gate set across a road to stop travelers and carriages till toll is paid for keeping the road in repair.*NWAD TURNPIKE.2*

2. A turnpike road.*NWAD TURNPIKE.3*

3. In military affairs, a beam filled with spikes to obstruct passage.*NWAD TURNPIKE.4*

TURNPIKE, *v.t.* To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw the path of a road into a rounded form.

TURNPIKE-ROAD, *n.* A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law, and which are made and kept in repair by the toll collected from travelers or passengers who use the road.

TURNSERVING, *n.* [turn and serve.] The act or practice of serving one's turn or promoting private interest.

TURN-SICK, *a.* [turn and sick.] Giddy.

TURNSOLE, ***n.*** **[turn and L. sol, the sun.] A plant of the genus Heliotropium, so named because its flower is supposed to turn towards the sun.**

TURNSPIT, ***n.*** **[turn and spit.] A person who turns a spit.**

His lordship is his majesty's turnspit.*NWAD TURNSPIT.2*

1. A variety of the dog, so called from turning the spit.*NWAD TURNSPIT.3*

TURNSTILE, ***n.*** **[turn and stile.] A turnpike in a foot-path.**

TURNSTONE, ***n.*** **[turn and stone.] A bird, called the sea-dotterel, the Tringa morinella, a little larger than an English blackbird. This bird takes its name from its practice of turning up small stones in search of insects.**

TURPENTINE, ***a.*** **[L. terebinthina.] A transparent resinous substance, flowing naturally or by incision from several species of trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, etc. Common turpentine is of about the consistence of honey; but there are several varieties.**

TURPENTINE-TREE, ***n.*** **A tree of the genus Pistacia, which produces not only its proper fruit, but a kind of horn which grows on the surface of its leaves. This is found to be an excrescence, the effect of the puncture of an insect, and is produced in the same manner as the galls of other plants.**

TURPITUDE, ***n.*** **[L. turpitudo, from turpis, foul, base.]**

1. Inherent baseness or vileness of principle in the human heart; extreme depravity.*NWAD TURPITUDE.2*

2. Baseness or vileness of words or actions; shameful wickedness.*NWAD TURPITUDE.3*

TURREL, ***n.*** **A tool used by coopers.**

TURRET, *n.* [L. turris.] A little tower; a small eminence or spire attached to a building and rising above it.

And lift her turrets nearer to the sky.*NWAD TURRET.2*

1. In the art of war, movable turrets, used formerly by the Romans, were buildings of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories, and sometimes one hundred and twenty cubits high, moved on wheels. They were employed in approaches to a fortified place, for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, casting-bridges and other necessaries.*NWAD TURRET.3*

TURRETED, *a.* Formed like a tower; as a turreted lamp.

1. Furnished with turrets.*NWAD TURRETED.2*

TURRILITE, *n.* The fossil remains of a spiral multilocular shell.

TURTLE, *n.* [L. turtur.]

1. A fowl of the genus Columba; called also the turtle dove, and turtle pigeon. It is a wild species, frequenting the thickest parts of the woods, and its note is plaintive and tender.*NWAD TURTLE.2*

2. The name sometimes given to the common tortoise.*NWAD TURTLE.3*

3. The name given to the large sea-tortoise.*NWAD TURTLE.4*

TURTLE-DOVE, *n.* A species of the genus Columba. [See *Turtle*.]

TURTLE-SHELL, *n.* [turtle and shell.] A shell, a beautiful species of Murex; also, tortoise-shell.

TUSCAN, *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy; an epithet given to one of the orders of columns, the most ancient and simple.

TUSCAN, *n.* An order of columns.

TUSH, an exclamation, indicating check, rebuke or contempt. Tush, tush, never tell me such a story as that.

TUSH, *n.* A tooth.

TUSK, *n.* The long pointed tooth of certain rapacious, carnivorous or fighting animals; as the tusks of the boar.

TUSK, *v.i.* To gnash the teeth, as a boar.

TUSKED, TUSKY, *a.* Furnished with tusks; as the tusky boar.

TUSSLE, *n.* A struggle; a conflict. [Vulgar.] [See *Touse*.]

TUSSUC, TUSSOC, *n.* A tuft of grass or twigs.

TUT, an exclamation, used for checking or rebuking.

TUT, *n.* An imperial ensign of a golden globe with a cross on it.

Tut bargain, among miners, a bargain by the lump. [Qu. L. totus.]*NWAD TUT.3*

TUTELAGE, *n.* [from L. tutela, protection, from tueor, to defend.]

1. Guardianship; protection; applied to the person protecting; as, the king's right of seignory and tutelage.*NWAD TUTELAGE.2*

2. State of being under a guardian.*NWAD TUTELAGE.3*

TUTELAR, TUTELARY, *a.* [L. tutelaris, supra.] Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting; as tutelary genii; tutelary goddesses.

TUTENAG, *n.* The Chinese name of zink. Sometimes the word is used to denote a metallic compound brought from China, called Chinese copper or white copper, consisting of copper, zink and iron.

TUTOR, *n.* [L. from tuero, to defend.]

1. In the civil law, a guardian; one who has the charge of a child or pupil and his estate.*NWAD TUTOR.2*

2. One who has the care of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of human learning. Some gentlemen employ a tutor to teach in their families, others to attend a son in his travels.*NWAD TUTOR.3*

3. In universities and colleges, an officer or member of some hall, who has the charge of instructing the students in the sciences and other branches of learning.*NWAD TUTOR.4*

In the American colleges, tutors are graduates selected by the governors or trustees, for the instruction of undergraduates of the three first years. They are usually officers of the institution, who have a share, with the president and professors, in the government of the students.*NWAD TUTOR.5*

TUTOR, *v.t.* To teach; to instruct.

1. To treat with authority or severity.*NWAD TUTOR.7*

2. To correct.*NWAD TUTOR.8*

TUTORAGE, *n.* In the civil law, guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate. In France, tutorage does not expire till the pupil is twenty five years of age.

1. The authority or solemnity of a tutor. [Little used.]*NWAD TUTORAGE.2*

TUTORED, ***pp.*** **Instructed; corrected; disciplined.**

TUTORESS, ***n.*** **A female tutor; an instructress; a governess.**

TUTORING, ***ppr.*** **Teaching; directing; correcting.**

TUTORING, ***n.*** **The act of instructing; education.**

TUTRIX, ***n.*** **A female guardian.**

TUTSAN, ***n.*** **A plant, park-leaves, of the genus Hypericum.**

TUTTI, ***n.*** **[L. toti.] In Italian music, a direction for all to play in full concert.**

TUTTY, ***n.*** **[Low L. tutia.] An argillaceous ore of zink, found in Persia, formed on cylindric molds into tubular pieces, like the bark of a tree. It is said to be made of a glutinous, argillaceous earth, like clay, which is put into pots, moistened and baked.**

TUZ, ***n.*** **A lock or tuft of hair. [Not in use.]**

TWAIN, ***a.*** **or** ***n.*** **Two.**

When old winter splits the rocks in twain.*NWAD TWAIN.2*

[Nearly obsolete in common discourse, but used in poetry and burlesque.]*NWAD TWAIN.3*

TWAIT, ***n.*** **A fish.**

1. In old writers, wood grubbed up and converted into arable land. [Local.]*NWAD TWAIT.2*

TWANG, ***v.i.*** **To sound with a quick sharp noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled; as the twanging bows.**

TWANG, ***v.t.*** **To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go**

suddenly.

Sound the tough horn, and twang the quivering string.*NWAD TWANG.3*

TWANG, *n.* A sharp quick sound; as the twang of a bowstring; a twang of the nose.

1. An affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound.*NWAD TWANG.5*

He has a twang in his discourse.*NWAD TWANG.6*

TWANGLE, *v.i.* To twang.

TWANGING, *ppr.* Making a sharp sound.

1. *a.* Contemptibly noisy.*NWAD TWANGING.2*

TWANK, a corruption of twang.

TWAS, a contraction of it was.

TWATTLE, *v.i.* To prate; to talk much and idly; to gabble; to chatter; as a twattling gossip.

TWATTLE, *v.t.* To pet; to make much of. [Local.]

TWATTLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Prating; gabbling; chattering.

TWATTLING, *n.* The act of prating; idle talk.

TWAY, for twain, two. [Not in use.]

TWAY-BLADE, TWY-BLADE, *n.* [tway and blade.] A plant of the genus Ophris; a polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed as to represent, in some measure, a helmet, the under one being headed and shaped like a man.

TWEAG, TWEAK, *v.t.* It is radically the same word as twitch, and of the same signification. To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk; as, to tweag or tweak the nose.

TWEAG, *n.* Distress; a pinching condition. [Not in use.]

TWEEDLE, *v.t.* To handle lightly; used of awkward fiddling.

TWEEL, *v.t.* To weave with multiplied leases in the harness, by increasing the number of threads in each split of the reed, and the number of treddles, etc.

TWEEZER-CASE, *n.* A case for carrying tweezers.

TWEEZERS, *n.* [This seems to be formed on the root of vise, an instrument for pinching.] Nippers; small pinchers used to pluck out hairs.

TWELFTH, *a.* The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTH-TIDE, *n.* [twelfth and tide.] The twelfth day after christmas.

TWELVE, *a.* twelv. The sum of two and ten; twice six; a dozen. Twelve men compose a petty jury.

TWELVEMONTH, *n.* twelv'month. [twelve and month.] A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

I shall laugh at this a twelvemonth hence.*NWAD TWELVEMONTH.2*

TWELVEPENCE, *n.* twelv'pence. [twelve and pence.] A shilling.

TWELVEPENNY, *a.* twelv'penny. Sold for a shilling; worth a shilling; as a twelve-penny gallery.

TWELVESCORE, *a.* twelv'score. [twelve and score.] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.

TWENTIETH, ***a.*** **The ordinal of twenty; as the twentieth year.**

TWENTY, ***a.*** **[L. decem.]**

1. Twice ten; as twenty men; twenty years.*NWAD TWENTY.2*

2. Proverbially, an indefinite number.*NWAD TWENTY.3*

Maximilian, upon twenty respects, could not have been the man.*NWAD TWENTY.4*

TWIBIL, ***n.*** **[two and bil.] A kind of mattock, and a halbert.**

TWICE, ***adv.*** **[from two.] Two times.**

He twice essay'd to cast his son in gold.*NWAD TWICE.2*

1. Doubly; as twice the sum. He is twice as fortunate as his neighbor.*NWAD TWICE.3*

2. Twice is used in composition; as in twice-told, twice-born, twice-planted, twice-conquered.*NWAD TWICE.4*

TWIDLE, for tweedle. [See ***Tweedle*****.]**

TWIFALLOW, ***v.t.*** **[twi, two, and fallow.] To plow a second time land that is fallowed.**

TWIFALLOWED, ***pp.*** **Plowed twice, as summer fallow.**

TWIFALLOWING, ***ppr.*** **Plowing a second time.**

TWIFALLOWING, ***n.*** **The operation of plowing a second time, as fallow land, in preparing it for seed.**

TWIFOLD, ***a.*** **Twofold.**

TWIG, ***n.*** **[L. vigeo, with a prefix.] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant, of no definite length or size.**

The Britons had boats made of willow twigs, covered on the outside with hides.*NWAD TWIG.2*

TWIGGEN, *a.* Made of twigs; wicker.

TWIGGY, *a.* Full of twigs; abounding with shoots.

TWILIGHT, *n.*

1. The faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; crepuscular light. In latitudes remote from the equator, the twilight is of much longer duration than at and near the equator.*NWAD TWILIGHT.2*

2. Dubious or uncertain view; as the twilight or probability.*NWAD TWILIGHT.3*

TWILIGHT, *a.* Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; shaded.

O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves.*NWAD TWILIGHT.5*

1. Seen or done by twilight.*NWAD TWILIGHT.6*

TWILL, *v.t.* To weave in ribs or ridges; to quill. [See *Quill*.]

TWILT, *n.* A quilt. [Local.]

TWIN, *n.*

1. One of two young produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings but one; used mostly in the plural, twins; applied to the young of beasts, as well as to human beings.*NWAD TWIN.2*

2. A sign of the zodiac; Gemini.*NWAD TWIN.3*

3. One very much resembling another.*NWAD TWIN.4*

TWIN, *a.* Noting one of two born at a birth; as a twin brother or sister.

1. Very much resembling.*NWAD TWIN.6*

2. In botany, swelling out into two protuberances, as an anther or germ.*NWAD TWIN.7*

TWIN, *v.i.* To be born at the same birth.

1. To bring two at once.*NWAD TWIN.9*

2. To be paired; to be suited. [This verb is little used.]*NWAD TWIN.10*

TWIN, *v.t.* To separate into two parts.

TWIN-BORN, *a.* [twin and born.] Born at the same birth.

TWINE, *v.t.*

1. To twist; to wind, as one thread or cord around another, or as any flexible substance around another, or as any flexible substance around another body; as fine twined linen. *Exodus 39:2*.*NWAD TWINE.2*

2. To unite closely; to cling to; to embrace.*NWAD TWINE.3*

3. To gird; to wrap closely about.*NWAD TWINE.4*

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples twine.*NWAD TWINE.5*

TWINE, *v.i.* To unite closely, or by interposition of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, who twine in love--*NWAD TWINE.7*

1. To wind; to bend; to make turns.*NWAD TWINE.8*

As rivers, though they bend and twine--*NWAD TWINE.9*

2. To turn round; as, her spindles twine.*NWAD TWINE.10*

TWINE, *n.* A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; used for binding small parcels, and for sewing

sails to their bolt-ropes, etc. Twine of a stronger kind is used for nets.

1. A twist; a convolution; as Typhon's snaky twine.*NWAD TWINE.12*

2. Embrace; act of winding round.*NWAD TWINE.13*

TWINED, *pp.* Twisted; wound round.

TWINGE, *v.t.* twinj.

1. To affect with a sharp sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains.*NWAD TWINGE.2*

The gnat twinged the lion till he made him tear himself, and so he mastered him.*NWAD TWINGE.3*

2. To pinch; to tweak; to pull with a jerk; as, to twinge one by the ears and nose.*NWAD TWINGE.4*

TWINGE, *v.t.* twinj. to have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch; to suffer a keen spasmodic or shooting pain; as, the side twinges. [This is the sense in which this word is generally used within the limits of my acquaintance.]

TWINGE, *n.* twinj. A sudden sharp pain; a darting local pain of momentary continuance; as a twinge in the arm or side.

1. A sharp rebuke of conscience.*NWAD TWINGE.7*

2. A pinch; a tweak; as a twinge of the ear.*NWAD TWINGE.8*

TWINGING, *ppr.* Suffering a sharp local pain of short continuance; pinching with a sudden pull.

TWINGING, *n.* The act of pinching with a sudden twitch; a sudden, sharp, local pain.

TWINING, *ppr.* Twisting; winding round; uniting closely to; embracing.

1. In botany, ascending spirally around a branch, stem or prop.*NWAD TWINING.2*

TWINK. [See *Twinkle*.]

TWINKLE, *v.i.*

1. To sparkle; to flash at intervals; to shine with a tremulous intermitted light, or with a broken quivering light. The fixed stars twinkle; the planets do not.*NWAD TWINKLE.2*

These stars do not twinkle, when viewed through telescopes that have large apertures.*NWAD TWINKLE.3*

2. To open and shut the eye by turns; as the twinkling owl.*NWAD TWINKLE.4*

3. To play irregularly; as, her eyes will twinkle.*NWAD TWINKLE.5*

TWINKLE, TWINKLING, *n.* A sparkling; a shining with intermitted light; as the twinkling of the stars.

1. A motion of the eye.*NWAD TWINKLE.7*

2. A moment; an instant; the time of a wink.*NWAD TWINKLE.8*

In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump--the dead shall be raised incorruptible. *1 Corinthians 15:52*.*NWAD TWINKLE.9*

TWINKLING, *ppr.* Sparkling.

TWINLING, *n.* [from twin.] A twin lamb.

TWINNED, *a.* [from twin.] Produced at one birth, like twins; united.

TWINNER, *n.* [from twin.] A breeder of twins.

TWINTER, *n.* [two and winter.] A beast two winters old. [Local.]

TWIRE, *v.i.* To take short flights; to flutter; to quiver; to twitter. [Not in use.]

TWIRL, *v.t.* twurl. To move or turn round with rapidity; to whirl round.

See ruddy maids,*NWAD TWIRL.2*

Some taught with dextrous hand to twirl the wheel--*NWAD TWIRL.3*

TWIRL, *v.i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round.

TWIRL, *n.* A rapid circular motion; quick rotation.

1. Twist; convolution.*NWAD TWIRL.6*

TWIRLED, *pp.* Whirled round.

TWIRLING, *ppr.* Turning with velocity; whirling.

TWIST, *v.t.*

1. To unite by winding one thread, strand or other flexible substance round another; to form by convolution, or winding separate things round each other; as to twist yarn or thread. So we say, to double and twist.*NWAD TWIST.2*

2. To form into a thread from many fine filaments; as, to twist wool or cotton.*NWAD TWIST.3*

3. To contort; to writhe; as, to twist a thing into a serpentine form.*NWAD TWIST.4*

4. To wreathe; to wind; to encircle.*NWAD TWIST.5*

--Pillars of smoke twisted about with wreaths of flame.*NWAD TWIST.6*

5. To form; to weave; as, to twist a story.*NWAD TWIST.7*

6. To unite by intertexture of parts; as, to twist bays with ivy.*NWAD TWIST.8*

7. To unite; to enter by winding; to insinuate; as, avarice twists itself into all human concerns.*NWAD TWIST.9*

8. To pervert; as, to twist a passage in an author.*NWAD TWIST.10*

9. To turn from a straight line.*NWAD TWIST.11*

TWIST, *v.i.* To be contorted or united by winding round each other. Some strands will twist more easily than others.

TWIST, *n.* A cord, thread or any thing flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other.

1. A cord; a string; a single cord.*NWAD TWIST.14*

2. A contortion; a writhe.*NWAD TWIST.15*

3. A little roll of tobacco.*NWAD TWIST.16*

4. Manner of twisting.*NWAD TWIST.17*

5. A twig. [Not in use.]*NWAD TWIST.18*

TWISTED, *pp.* Formed by winding threads or strands round each other.

TWISTER, *n.* One that twists.

1. The instrument of twisting.*NWAD TWISTER.2*

TWISTING, *ppr.* Winding different strands or threads round each other; forming into a thread by twisting.

TWIT, *v.t.* [L. ad, to.] To reproach; to upbraid; as for some previous act. He twitted his friend of falsehood.

With this these scoffers twitted the christians.*NWAD TWIT.2*

Aesop minds men of their errors, without twitting them for what is amiss.*NWAD TWIT.3*

TWITCH, *v.t.* To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch; as, to twitch one by the sleeve; to twitch a thing out of another's hand; to twitch off clusters of grapes.

TWITCH, *n.* A pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull; as a twitch by the sleeve.

1. A short spasmodic contraction of the fibers or muscles; as a twitch in the side; convulsive twitches.*NWAD TWITCH.3*

TWITCHED, *pp.* Pulled with a jerk.

TWITCHER, *n.* One that twitches.

TWITCH-GRASS, *n.* Couch grass; a species of grass which it is difficult to exterminate. But qu. is not this word a corruption of quitch-grass, or quick-grass?

TWITCHING, *ppr.* Pulling with a jerk; suffering short spasmodic contractions.

TWITTED, *pp.* Upbraided.

TWITTER, *v.t.*

1. To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises; as, the swallow twitters.*NWAD TWITTER.2*

2. To make the sound of a half suppressed laugh.*NWAD TWITTER.3*

TWITTER, *n.* [from twit.] One who twits or reproaches.

TWITTER, *n.* A small intermitted noise, as in half suppressed laughter; or the sound of a swallow.

TWITTERING, ***ppr.*** **Uttering a succession of small interrupted sounds, as in a half suppressed laugh, or as a swallow.**

TWITTING, ***ppr.*** **Upbraiding; reproaching.**

TWITTINGLY, ***adv.*** **With upbraiding.**

TWITTLE-TWATTLE, ***n.*** **Tattle; gabble. [Vulgar.]**

TWIXT, a contraction of betwixt, used in poetry.

TWO, ***a.*** **[L. duo.]**

1. One and one. Two similar horses used together, are called a span, or a pair.*NWAD TWO.2*

2. Two is used in composition; as in two-legged. Man is a two-legged animal.*NWAD TWO.3*

TWO-CAPSULED, ***a.*** **Bicapsular.**

TWO-CELLED, ***a.*** **Bilocular.**

TWO-CLEFT, ***a.*** **Bifid.**

TWOEDGED, ***a.*** **Having two edges, or edges on both sides; as a two-edged sword.**

TWO-FLOWERED, ***a.*** **Bearing two flowers at the end, as a peduncle.**

TWOFOLD, ***a.*** **[two and fold.] Two of the same kind, or two different things existing together; as twofold nature; a twofold sense; a twofold argument.**

1. Double; as twofold strength or desire.*NWAD TWOFOLD.2*

2. In botany, two and two together, growing form the same place; as twofold leaves.*NWAD TWOFOLD.3*

TWOFOLD, ***adv.*** **Doubly; in a double degree.** ***Matthew 23:15*****.**

TWO-FORKED, ***a.*** **Dichotomous.**

TWO-HANDED, ***a.*** **Having two hands; an epithet used as equivalent to large, stout and strong.**

TWO-LEAVED, ***a.*** **Diphyllous.**

TWO-LOBED, ***a.*** **Bilobate.**

TWO-PARTED, ***a.*** **Bipartite.**

TWO-PENCE, ***n.*** **A small coin.**

TWO-PETALED, ***a.*** **Dipetalous.**

TWO-SEEDED, ***a.*** **In botany, dispermous; containing two seeds, as a fruit; having two seeds to a flower, as a plant.**

TWO-TIPPED, ***a.*** **Bilabiate.**

TWO-TONGUED, ***a.*** **Double-tongued; deceitful.**

TWO-VALVED, *a.* Bivalvular, as a shell, pod, or glume.

TYE, *v.t.* [See *Tie*, the more usual orthography, and *Tying*.]

To bind or fasten.*NWAD TYE.2*

TYE, *n.* A knot. [See *Tie*.]

1. A bond; an obligation.*NWAD TYE.4*

By the soft tye and sacred name of friend.*NWAD TYE.5*

2. In ships, a runner or short thick rope.*NWAD TYE.6*

TYER, *n.* One who ties or unites.

TYGER. [See *Tiger*.]

TYING, *ppr.* [See *Tie* and *Tye*.] Binding; fastening. [As this participle must be written with y, it might be well to write the verb tye.]

TYKE, *n.* A dog; or one as contemptible as a dog.

TYMBAL, *n.* A kind of kettle drum.

A tymbal's sound were better than my voice.*NWAD TYMBAL.2*

TYMPAN, *n.* [L. tympanum. See *Tymbal*.]

1. A drum; hence, the barrel or hollow part of the ear behind the membrane of the tympanum.*NWAD TYMPAN.2*

2. The area of a pediment; also, the part of a pedestal called the trunk or dye.*NWAD TYMPAN.3*

3. The pannel of a door.*NWAD TYMPAN.4*

4. A triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, usually enriched with figures.*NWAD TYMPAN.5*

5. Among printers, a frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.*NWAD TYMPAN.6*

TYMPANITES, *n.* In medicine, a flatulent distention of the belly; wind dropsy; tympany.

TYMPANIZE, *v.i.* To act the part of a drummer.

TYMPANIZE, *v.t.* To stretch, as a skin over the head of a drum.

TYMPANUM, *n.* The drum of the ear. [See *Tympan*.]

1. In mechanics, a wheel placed round an axis.*NWAD TYMPANUM.2*

TYMPANY, *n.* A flatulent distention of the belly. [See *Tympanites*.]

TYNY, *a.* Small. [See *Tiny*.]

TYPE, *n.* [L. typus; Gr. from the root of tap; to beat, strike, impress.]

1. The mark of something; an emblem; that which represents something else.*NWAD TYPE.2*

Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,*NWAD TYPE.3*

Type of sweet rule and gentle majesty.*NWAD TYPE.4*

2. A sign; a symbol; a figure of something to come; as, Abraham's sacrifice and the paschal lamb, were types of Christ. To this word is opposed antitype. Christ, in this case, is the antitype.*NWAD TYPE.5*

3. A model or form of a letter in metal or other hard material; used in

printing.*NWAD TYPE.6*

4. In medicine, the form or character of a disease, in regard to the intension and remission of fevers, pulses, etc.; the regular progress of a fever.*NWAD TYPE.7*

5. In natural history, a general form, such as is common to the species of a genus, or the individuals of a species.*NWAD TYPE.8*

6. A stamp or mark.*NWAD TYPE.9*

TYPE, *v.t.* To prefigure; to represent by a model or symbol beforehand. [Little used.]

TYPE-METAL, *n.* A compound of lead and antimony, with a small quantity of copper or brass.

TYPHOID, *a.* [typhus and Gr. form.] Resembling typhus; weak; low.

TYPHUS, *a.* [from Gr. to inflame or heat. Hippocrates gave this name to a fever which produced great heat in the eyes.] A typhus disease or fever is accompanied with great debility. The word is sometimes used as a noun.

TYPIC, TYPICAL, *a.* Emblematic; figurative; representing something future by a form, model or resemblance. Abraham's offering of his only son Isaac, was typical of the sacrifice of Christ. The brazen serpent was typical of the cross.

Typic fever, is one that is regular in its attacks; opposed to erratic fever.*NWAD TYPIC.2*

TYPICALLY, *adv.* In a typical manner; by way of image, symbol or resemblance.

TYPICALNESS, *n.* The state of being typical.

TYPIFIED, *pp.* Represented by symbol or emblem.

TYPIFY, ***v.t.*** **To represent by an image, form, model or resemblance. The washing of baptism typifies the cleansing of the soul from sin by the blood of Christ. Our Savior was typified by the goat that was slain.**

TYPIFYING, ***ppr.*** **Representing by model or emblem.**

TYPOCOSMY, ***n.*** **A representation of the world. [Not much used.]**

TYPOGRAPHER, ***n.*** **[See** ***Typography*****.] A printer.**

TYPOGRAPHIC, TYPOGRAPHICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to printing; as the typographic art.**

1. Emblematic.*NWAD TYPOGRAPHIC.2*

TYPOGRAPHICALLY, ***adv.*** **By means of types; after the manner of printers.**

1. Emblematically; figuratively.*NWAD TYPOGRAPHICALLY.2*

TYPOGRAPHY, ***n.*** **[Gr. type, and to write.]**

1. The art of printing, or the operation of impressing letters and words on forms of types.*NWAD TYPOGRAPHY.2*

2. Emblematical or hieroglyphic representation.*NWAD TYPOGRAPHY.3*

TYPOLITE, ***n.*** **[Gr. form, and stone.] In natural history, a stone or fossil which has on it impressions or figures of plants and animals.**

TYRAN, ***n.*** **A tyrant. [Not in use.]**

TYRANNESS, ***n.*** **[from tyrant.] A female tyrant.**

TYRANNIC, TYRANNICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a tyrant; suiting a**

tyrant; arbitrary; unjustly severe in government; imperious; despotic; cruel; as a tyrannical prince; a tyrannical master; tyrannical government or power.

Our sects a more tyrannic power assume.*NWAD TYRANNIC.2*

Th' oppressor rul'd tyrannic where he durst.*NWAD TYRANNIC.3*

TYRANNICALLY, *adv.* With unjust exercise of power; arbitrarily; oppressively.

TYRANNICALNESS, *n.* Tyrannical disposition or practice.

TYRANNICIDE, *n.* [L. tyrannus, tyrant, and coedo, to fill.]

1. The act of killing a tyrant.*NWAD TYRANNICIDE.2*

2. One who kills a tyrant.*NWAD TYRANNICIDE.3*

TYRANNING, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting as a tyrant. [Not used.]

TYRANNIZE, *v.i.* To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity; to exercise power over others not permitted by law or required by justice, or with a severity not necessary to the ends of justice and government. A prince will often tyrannize over his subjects; republican legislatures sometimes tyrannize over their fellow citizens, masters sometimes tyrannize over their servants or apprentices. A husband may not tyrannize over his wife and children.

TYRANNOUS, *a.* Tyrannical; arbitrary; unjustly severe; despotic.

TYRANNY, *n.*

1. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; the exercise of power over subjects and others with a rigor not authorized by law or justice, or not requisite for the purposes of government. Hence

tyranny is often synonymous with cruelty and oppression.*NWAD TYRANNY.2*

2. Cruel government or discipline; as the tyranny of a master.*NWAD TYRANNY.3*

3. Unresisted and cruel power.*NWAD TYRANNY.4*

4. Absolute monarchy cruelly administered.*NWAD TYRANNY.5*

5. Severity; rigor; inclemency.*NWAD TYRANNY.6*

The tyranny o' th' open night.*NWAD TYRANNY.7*

TYRANT, *n.* [L. tyrannus.]

U

U — UNACCURATE

U is the twenty first letter and the fifth vowel in the English Alphabet. The sound seems to be nearly that of eu, shortened and blended. This sound however is not precisely that of eu or yu, except in a few words, as in unite, union, uniform; the sound does not begin with the distinct sound of e, nor end in the distinct sound of oo, unless when prolonged. It cannot be well expressed in letters. This sound is heard in the unaffected pronunciation of annuity, numerate, brute, mute, dispute, duke, true, truth, rule, prudence, opportunity, infusion.

Some modern writers make a distinction between the sound of u, when it follows r, as in rude, truth, and its sound when it follows other letters, as in mute, duke; making the former sound equivalent to oo; rood, trooth; and the latter a diphthong equivalent to eu or yu. This is a mischievous innovation, and not authorized by any general usage either in England or the United States. The difference, very nice indeed, between the sound of u in mute, and in rude, is owing entirely to the articulation which precedes that letter. For example, when a labial precedes u, we enter on its sound with the lips closed, and in opening them to the position required for uttering u, there is almost necessarily a slight sound of e formed before we arrive at the proper sound of u. When r precedes u, the mouth is open before the sound of u is commenced. But in both cases, u is to be considered as having the same sound.*NWAD U.2*

In some words, as in bull, full, pull, the sound of u is that of the Italian u, the French ou, but shortened. This is a vowel.*NWAD U.3*

U has another short sound, as in tun, run, sun, turn, rub. This also is a vowel.*NWAD U.4*

UBEROUS, *a.* [L. uber.] Fruitful; copious. [Little used.]

UBERTY, *n.* [L. ubertas, from uber, fruitful or copious.] Abundance; fruitfulness. [Little used.]

UBICATION, UBIETY, *n.* [L. ubi, where.] The state of being in a place; local relation. [Not much used.]

UBIQUITARINESS, *n.* Existence every where. [Little used.]

UBIQUITARY, *a.* [L. ubique, from ubi. where.]

Existing every where, or in all places.*NWAD UBIQUITARY.2*

UBIQUITARY, *n.* [supra.] One that exists every where.

UBIQUITY, *n.* [L. ubique, every where.] Existence in all places or every where at the same time; omnipresence. The ubiquity of God is not disputed by those who admit his existence.

UDDER, *n.* [Gr.]

The breast of a female; but the word is applied chiefly or wholly to the glandular organ of female breasts, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of their young, commonly called the bag, in cows and other quadrupeds.*NWAD UDDER.2*

UDDERED, *a.* Furnished with udders.

UGLILY, *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.

UGLINESS, *n.* [from ugly.]

1. Total want of beauty; deformity of person; as old age and ugliness.*NWAD UGLINESS.2*

2. Turpitude of mind; moral depravity; lothesomeness.*NWAD UGLINESS.3*

Their dull ribaldry must be offensive to any one who does not, for the sake of the sin, pardon the ugliness of its circumstances.*NWAD UGLINESS.4*

UGLY, *a.* [See *Hack*.]

Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; hateful; as an ugly person; an ugly face.*NWAD UGLY.2*

O I have pass'd a miserable night, so full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams.*NWAD UGLY.3*

Fellow, begone; I cannot bear thy sight; this news hath made thee a most ugly man.*NWAD UGLY.4*

UKASE, *n.* In Russia, a proclamation or imperial order published.

ULCER, *n.* [L. ulcus; Gr.]

A sore; a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, attend with a secretion of pus or some kind of discharge. Ulcers on the lungs are seldom healed.*NWAD ULCER.2*

ULCERATE, *v.i.* To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous.

ULCERATE, *v.t.* [L. ulcero.] To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers.

ULCERATED, *pp.* Affected with ulcers.

ULCERATING, *ppr.* Turning to an ulcer; generating ulcers.

ULCERATION, *n.* [L. ulceratio.]

1. The process of forming into an ulcer, or the process of becoming ulcerous.*NWAD ULCERATION.2*

2. An ulcer; a morbid sore that discharges pus or other fluid.*NWAD ULCERATION.3*

ULCERED, *a.* Having become an ulcer.

ULCEROUS, *a.*

1. Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter.*NWAD ULCEROUS.2*

2. Affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.*NWAD ULCEROUS.3*

ULCEROUSNESS, *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

ULCUSLE, *n.* [L. ulcusculum, from ulcus.] A little ulcer.

ULE-TREE, *n.* In botany the Castilla, a genus of trees, whose milky juice yields that king of elastic gum, called by the Mexicans ule.

ULIGINOUS, *a.* [L. uliginosus, from uligo, ooziness.]

Muddy; oozy; slimy.*NWAD ULIGINOUS.2*

ULLAGE, *n.* In commerce, the wantage of casks of liquor, or what a cask wants of being full.

ULMIN, *n.* [L. ulmus, elm.] A substance obtained from the elm tree, of very singular properties. It resembles gum, but is hard of a black color, and considerably bitter. In its original state it is soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol or ether; but when nitric or oxymuriatic acid is poured into its solution, it changes into a resinous substance no longer soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

A substance originally obtained in the state of an exsudation from the elm; but it is found to be a constituent of the bark of almost all trees.*NWAD ULMIN.2*

ULNAGE. [See *Alnage*, Aunage.]

ULNAR, *a.* [L. ulna.] Pertaining to the ulna or cubit; as the ulnar nerve.

ULTERIOR, *a.* [L. comparative.]

1. Further; as ulterior demands; ulterior propositions. What ulterior measures will be adopted is uncertain.*NWAD ULTERIOR.2*

2. In geography, being or situated beyond or on the further side of any line or boundary; opposed to citerior, or hither.*NWAD ULTERIOR.3*

ULTIMATE, *a.* [L. ultimus, furthest.]

1. Furthest; most remote; extreme. We have not yet arrived at the ultimate point of progression.*NWAD ULTIMATE.2*

2. Final; being that to which all the rest is directed, as to the main object. The ultimate end of our actions should be the glory of God, or the display of his exalted excellence. The ultimate end and aim of men is to be happy, and to attain to this end, we must yield that obedience which will honor the law and character of God.*NWAD ULTIMATE.3*

3. Last in a train of consequences; intended in the last resort.*NWAD ULTIMATE.4*

Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conductive to this our ultimate happiness.*NWAD ULTIMATE.5*

4. Last; terminating; being at the furthest point.*NWAD ULTIMATE.6*

5. The last into which a substance can be resolved; constituent.*NWAD ULTIMATE.7*

ULTIMATELY, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end of last consequence. Afflictions often tend to correct immoral habits, and ultimately prove blessings.

ULTIMATUM, *n.* [L.]

1. In diplomacy, the final propositions, conditions or terms offered as the basis of a treaty; the most favorable terms that a negotiator can offer, and the rejection of which usually puts an end to negotiation. It is sometimes used in the plural, ultimata.*NWAD*

ULTIMATUM.2

2. Any final proposition or condition.*NWAD ULTIMATUM.3*

ULTIMITY, *n.* the last stage or consequence. [Little used.]

ULTRAMARINE, *a.* [L. ultra, beyond, and marinus, marine.]

Situated or being beyond the sea.*NWAD ULTRAMARINE.2*

ULTRAMARINE, *n.* [supra.]

1. a beautiful and durable sky-blue; a color formed of the mineral called lapis lazuli, and consisting of little else than oxyd of iron.*NWAD ULTRAMARINE.4*

2. Azure-stone.*NWAD ULTRAMARINE.5*

Ultramarine ashes, a pigment which is the residuum of lapis lazuli, after the ultramarine has been extracted. Their appearance is that of the ultramarine, a little tinged with red, and diluted with white.*NWAD ULTRAMARINE.6*

ULTRAMONTANE, *a.* [L. ultra and montanus, from mons, mountain.]

Being beyond the mountain. Thus France, with regard to Italy, is an ultramontane country.*NWAD ULTRAMONTANE.2*

Bouffin is the only ultramontane painter whom the Italians seem to envy.*NWAD ULTRAMONTANE.3*

ULTRAMUNDANE, *a.* [L. ultra and mundus, world.]

Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.*NWAD ULTRAMUNDANE.2*

ULTRONEOUS, *a.* [L. ultro, of one's own accord.]
Spontaneous; voluntary. [Not used.]

ULULATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. ululo, to howl.] to how, as a dog or wolf.**

ULULATION, ***n.*** **a howling, as of the wolf or dog.**

UMBEL, ***n.*** **[L. umbella, a screen or fan.]**

In botany, a particular mode of inflorescence or flowering, which consists of a number of flower-stalks or rays, nearly equal in length, spreading from a common center, their summits forming a level, convex, or even globose surface, more rarely a concave one, as in the carrot. it is simple or compound; in the latter, each peduncle bears another little umbel, umbellet or umbellicle.*NWAD UMBEL.2*

Umbel is sometimes called a rundle, from its roundness.*NWAD UMBEL.3*

UMBELLAR, ***a.*** **Pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.**

UMBELLATE, UMBELLATED, ***a.*** **Bearing umbels; consisting of an umbel; growing on an umbel; as umbellate plants or flowers.**

UMBELLET, UMBELLICLE, ***n.*** **A little or partial umbel.**

UMBELLIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[L. umbella and fero, to bear.]**

Producing the inflorescence called an umbel; bearing umbels; as umbelliferous plants.*NWAD UMBELLIFEROUS.2*

UMBER, ***n.*** **In natural history, an ore of iron, a fossil of a brown, yellowish, or blackish brown color, so called from Ombria in Italy, where it was first obtained. It is used in painting. A specimen from Cyprus afforded, of a hundred parts, 48 parts of oxyd of iron, 20 of oxyd of manganese, the remainder silex, alumin and water.**

UMBER, ***n.*** **A fowl of Africa, called the African crow.**

The Scopus umbretta, a fowl of the grallic order, inhabiting Africa.*NWAD UMBER.3*

UMBER, *n.* A fish of the truttaceous kind, called the grayling, or thymallus; a fresh water fish of a fine taste.

UMBER, *v.t.* To color with umber; to shade or darken.

UMBERED, *a.* [L. umbra, a shade.]

1. Shaded; clouded.*NWAD UMBERED.2*

2. [from umber.] Painted with umber.*NWAD UMBERED.3*

UMBILIC, *n.* [infra.] The navel; the center.

UMBILIC, UMBIL'ICAL, *a.* [L. umbilicus, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel; as umbilical vessels; umbilical region.

Umbilical points, in mathematics, the same as foci.*NWAD UMBILIC.3*

Umbilical vessels, in vegetables, are the small vessels which pass from the heart of the seed into the side seed-lobes, and are supposed to imbibe the saccharine, farinaceous or oily matter which is to support the new vegetable in its germination and infant growth.*NWAD UMBILIC.4*

UMBILICATE, UMBILICATED, *a.* Navel-shaped; formed in the middle like a navel; as a flower, fruit, or leaf.

UMBLES, *n.* The entrails of a deer. [See also *Humbles*.]

UMBO, *n.* [L.] The boss or protuberant part of a shield.

UMBOLDILITE, *n.* [from Humboldt.] A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, whose primitive form is a right rectangular prism, with a square base, its color brown, inclining to yellowish or greenish yellow.

UMBRA, *n.* A fish caught in the Mediterranean, generally about 12 or 14 inches long, but sometimes growing to the weight of 60 pounds. It is called also thromis and corvo.

UMBRAGE, *n.* [L. umbra, a shade.]

1. A shade; a screen of trees; as the umbrage of woods.*NWAD UMBRAGE.2*

2. Shadow; shade; slight appearance.*NWAD UMBRAGE.3*

The opinion carries no show of truth nor umbrage of reason on its side. [See *Shadow*.]*NWAD UMBRAGE.4*

3. Suspicion of injury; offense; resentment. The court of France took umbrage at the conduct of spain.*NWAD UMBRAGE.5*

UMBRAGEOUS, *a.*

1. Shading; forming a shade; as umbrageous trees or foliage.*NWAD UMBRAGEOUS.2*

2. Shady; shaded; as an umbrageous grotto or garden.*NWAD UMBRAGEOUS.3*

Umbrageous grots, and caves of cool recess.*NWAD UMBRAGEOUS.4*

3. Obscure.*NWAD UMBRAGEOUS.5*

UMBRAGEOUSNESS, *n.* Shadiness; as the umbrageousness of a tree.

UMBRATE, *v.t.* [L. umbro, to shade.] To shade; to shadow. [Little used.]

UMBRATED, *pp.* Shaded; shadowed.

UMBRATIC, UMBRATICAL, *a.* [L. umbraticus.]

1. Shadowy; typical.*NWAD UMBRATIC.2*

2. Keeping in the shade or at home.*NWAD UMBRATIC.3*

UMBRATILE, *a.* [L. umbratilis.]

1. Being in the shade.*NWAD UMBRATILE.2*

2. Unreal; unsubstantial.*NWAD UMBRATILE.3*

3. Being in retirement; secluded; as an umbratile life. [Little used.]*NWAD UMBRATILE.4*

UMBRATIOUS, *a.* [See *Umbrage*.] Suspicious; apt to distrust; captious; disposed to take umbrage. [Little used.]

UMBREL, UMBRELLA, *n.* [from L. umbra, shade.] A shade, screen or guard, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow. It is formed of silk, cotton or other cloth extended on strips of elastic whalebone, inserted in or fastened to a rod or stick. [See *Parasol*.]

UMBRIERE, *n.* The visor of a helmet.

UMBROSITY, *n.* [L. umbrosus.] Shadiness. [Little used.]

UMPIRAGE, *n.* [from umpire.]

1. The power, right or authority of an umpire to decide.*NWAD UMPIRAGE.2*

2. The decision of an umpire.*NWAD UMPIRAGE.3*

UMPIRE, *n.* [L. imperium, contracted, as in empire.]

1. A third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators, when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion.*NWAD UMPIRE.2*

2. A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred. Thus the emperor of Russia was constituted umpire between Great Britain and the United States, to decide the controversy respecting the slaves carried from the states by the British troops.*NWAD UMPIRE.3*

UMPIRE, ***v.t.*** **To arbitrate; to decide as umpire; to settle, as a dispute. [Little used.]**

UN, a prefix or inseparable preposition, un or on, usually un, an, is the same word as the L. in. It is a particle of negation, giving to words to which it is prefixed, a negative signification. We use un or in indifferently for this purpose; and the tendency of modern usage is to prefer the use of in, in some words, where un was formerly used. Un admits of no change of n into l, m or r, as in does, in illuminate, immense, irresolute. It is prefixed generally to adjectives and participles, and almost at pleasure. In a few instances, it is prefixed to verbs, as in unbend, unbind, unharness. As the compounds formed with un are so common and so well known, the composition is not noticed under the several words. For the etymologies, see the simple words.

UNABASED, ***a.*** **Not abased; not humbled.**

UNABASHED, ***a.*** **Not abashed; not confused with shame, or by modesty.**

UNABATED, ***a.*** **Not abated; not diminished in strength or violence. The fever remains unabated.**

UNABBREVIATED, ***a.*** **Not abbreviated; not shortened.**

UNABETTED, ***a.*** **Not abetted; not aided.**

UNABILITY, UNABLENESS, ***n.*** **Want of ability. [Not used. We use inability.]**

UNABJURED, ***a.*** **Not abjured; not renounced on oath.**

UNABLE, ***a.***

1. Not able; not having sufficient strength or means; impotent; weak in power, or poor in substance. A man is unable to rise when sick; he is unable to labor; he is unable to support his family or to purchase a farm; he is unable for a particular enterprise.*NWAD UNABLE.2*

2. Not having adequate knowledge or skill. A man is unable to paint a good likeness; he is unable to command a ship or an army.*NWAD UNABLE.3*

UNABOLISHABLE, ***a.*** **Not abolishable; that may not be abolished, annulled or destroyed.**

UNABOLISHED, ***a.*** **Not abolished; not repealed or annulled; remaining in force.**

UNABRIDGED, ***a.*** **Not abridged; not shortened.**

UNABROGATED, ***a.*** **Not abrogated; not annulled.**

UNABSOLVED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not absolved; not acquitted or forgiven.**

UNABSORBABLE, ***a.*** **Not absorbable; not capable of being absorbed.**

UNABSORBED, ***a.*** **Not absorbed; not imbibed.**

UNACCELERATED, ***a.*** **Not accelerated; not hastened.**

UNACCENTED, ***a.*** **Not accented; having no accent; as an unaccented syllable.**

UNACCEPTABLE, ***a.*** **Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure.**

UNACCEPTABLENESS, ***n.*** **The state of not pleasing.**

UNACCEPTABLY, *adv.* In an unwelcome or unpleasing manner.

UNACCEPTED, *a.* Not accepted or received; rejected.

UNACCESSIBLE, *a.* Inaccessible. [This latter word is now used.]

UNACCESSIBLENESS, *n.* State of not being approachable; inaccessibleness.

[The latter is word now used.]*NWAD UNACCESSIBLENESS.2*

UNACCOMMODATED, *a.*

1. Not accommodated; not furnished with external conveniences.*NWAD UNACCOMMODATED.2*

2. Not fitted or adapted.*NWAD UNACCOMMODATED.3*

UNACCOMMODATING, *a.* Not accommodating; not ready to oblige; uncompliant.

UNACCOMPANIED, *a.*

1. Not attended; having no attendants, companions or followers.*NWAD UNACCOMPANIED.2*

2. Having no appendages.*NWAD UNACCOMPANIED.3*

UNACCOMPLISHED, *a.*

1. Not accomplished; not finished; incomplete.*NWAD UNACCOMPLISHED.2*

2. Not refined in manners; not furnished with elegant literature or with polish of manners.*NWAD UNACCOMPLISHED.3*

UNACCOMPLISHMENT, *n.* Want of accomplishment or

execution.

UNACCORDING, ***a.*** **Not according; not agreeing.**

UNACCOUNTABILITY, ***n.*** **The state or quality of not being accountable; or the state of being unaccountable for.**

UNACCOUNTABLE, ***a.***

1. Not to be accounted for. Such folly is unaccountable.*NWAD UNACCOUNTABLE.2*

2. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason or the light possessed; not reducible to rule. The union of soul and body is to us unaccountable.*NWAD UNACCOUNTABLE.3*

3. Not subject to account or control; not subject to answer; not responsible.*NWAD UNACCOUNTABLE.4*

UNACCOUNTABLENESS, ***n.***

1. Strangeness.*NWAD UNACCOUNTABLENESS.2*

2. Irresponsibility.*NWAD UNACCOUNTABLENESS.3*

UNACCOUNTABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner not to be explained; strangely.**

UNACCREDITED, ***a.*** **Not accredited; not received; not authorized. The minister or the consul remained unaccredited.**

UNACCURATE, ***a.*** **Inaccurate; not correct or exact. [But inaccurate is now used.]**

UNACCURATENESS, ***n.*** **Want of correctness. [But we now use inaccurateness, or inaccuracy.]**

UNACCUSED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not accused; not charged with a crime or fault.**

UNACCUSTOMED, ***a.***

1. Not accustomed; not used; not made familiar; not habituated; as a bullock unaccustomed to the yoke. *Jeremiah 31:18*.*NWAD UNACCUSTOMED.2*

2. New; not usual; not made familiar; as unaccustomed air; unaccustomed ideas.*NWAD UNACCUSTOMED.3*

UNACHIEVABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be done or accomplished.**

UNACHIEVED, ***a.*** **Not achieved; not accomplished or performed.**

UNACKNOWLEDGED, ***a.***

1. Not acknowledged; not recognized; as an unacknowledged agent or consul.*NWAD UNACKNOWLEDGED.2*

2. Not owned; not confessed; not avowed; as an unacknowledged crime or fault.*NWAD UNACKNOWLEDGED.3*

UNACQUAINTANCE, ***n.*** **Want of acquaintance or familiarity; want of knowledge; followed by with; as an utter unacquaintance with his design.**

UNACQUAINTED, ***a.***

1. Not well known; unusual.*NWAD UNACQUAINTED.2*

And th' unacquainted light began to fear. [Not in use.]*NWAD*

UNACQUAINTED.3

2. Not having familiar knowledge; followed by with.*NWAD UNACQUAINTED.4*

My ears are unacquainted with such bold truths.*NWAD UNACQUAINTED.5*

UNACQUAINTEDNESS, *n.* Want of acquaintance.

UNACQUIRED, *a.* Not acquired; not gained.

UNACQUITTED, *a.* Not acquitted, not declared innocent.

UNACTED, *a.* Not acted; not performed; not executed.

UNACTIVE, *a.*

1. Not active; not brisk. [We now use inactive.]*NWAD UNACTIVE.2*

2. Having no employment.*NWAD UNACTIVE.3*

3. Not busy; not diligent; idle.*NWAD UNACTIVE.4*

4. Having no action or efficacy. [See *Inactive*.]*NWAD UNACTIVE.5*

UNACTUATED, *a.* Not actuated; not moved.

UNADAPTED, *a.* Not adapted; not suited.

UNADDICTED, *a.* Not addicted; not given or devoted.

UNADJUDGED, *a.* Not adjudged; not judicially decided.

UNADJUSTED, *a.*

1. Not adjusted; not settled; not regulated; as differences unadjusted.*NWAD UNADJUSTED.2*

2. Not settled; not liquidated; as unadjusted accounts.*NWAD*

UNADMINISTERED, ***a.*** **Not administered.**

UNADMIRED, ***a.*** **Not admired; not regarded with great affection or respect.**

UNADMIRING, ***a.*** **Not admiring.**

UNADMONISHED, ***a.*** **Not admonished; not cautioned, warned or advised.**

UNADOPTED, ***a.*** **Not adopted; not received as one's own.**

UNADORED, ***a.*** **Not adored; not worshiped.**

UNADORNED, ***a.*** **Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished.**

UNADULTERATED, ***a.*** **Not adulterated; genuine; pure.**

UNADULTEROUS, ***a.*** **Not guilty of adultery.**

UNADULTEROUSLY, ***adv.*** **Without being guilty of adultery.**

UNADVENTUROUS, ***a.*** **Not adventurous; not bold or resolute.**

UNADVISABLE, ***a.*** **s as z. Not advisable; not to be recommended; not expedient; not prudent.**

UNADVISED, ***a.*** **s as z.**

1. Not prudent; not discrete.*NWAD UNADVISED.2*

2. Done without due consideration; rash; as an unadvised measure or proceeding.*NWAD UNADVISED.3*

UNADVISEDLY, ***adv.*** **s as z. Imprudently; indiscreetly; rashly; without due consideration.**

UNADVISEDNESS, ***n.*** **s as z. Imprudence; rashness.**

UNAERATED, ***a.*** **Not combined with carbonic acid.**

UNAFFABLE, ***a.*** **Not affable; not free to converse; reserved.**

UNAFFECTED, ***a.***

1. Not affected; plain; natural; not labored or artificial; simple; as unaffected ease and grace.*NWAD UNAFFECTED.2*

2. Real; not hypocritical; sincere; as unaffected sorrow.*NWAD UNAFFECTED.3*

3. Not moved; not having the heart or passions touched. Men often remain unaffected under all the solemn monitions of Providence.*NWAD UNAFFECTED.4*

UNAFFECTEDLY, ***adv.*** **Really; in sincerity; without disguise; without attempting to produce false appearances. He was unaffectedly cheerful.**

UNAFFECTING, ***a.*** **Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions.**

UNAFFECTIONATE, ***a.*** **Not affectionate; wanting affection.**

UNAFFIRMED, ***a.*** **Not affirmed; not confirmed.**

UNAFFLICTED, ***a.*** **Not afflicted; free from trouble.**

UNAFFRIGHTED, ***a.*** **Not frightened.**

UNAGGRAVATED, ***a.*** **Not aggravated.**

UNAGITATED, ***a.*** **Not agitated; calm.**

UNAGREEABLE, ***a.*** **Not consistent; unsuitable.**

UNAGREEABLENESS, ***n.*** **Unsuitableness; inconsistency with.**

UNAIDABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be aided or assisted. [Not used.]**

UNAIDED, ***a.*** **Not aided; not assisted.**

UNAIMING, ***a.*** **Having no particular aim or direction.**

UNAKING, ***a.*** **Not aking; not giving or feeling pain.**

UNALARMED, ***a.*** **Not alarmed; not disturbed with fear.**

UNALIENABLE, ***a.*** **Not alienable; that cannot be alienated; that may not be transferred; as unalienable rights.**

UNALIENABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner that admits of no alienation; as property unalienable vested.**

UNALIENATED, ***a.*** **Not alienated; not transferred; not estranged.**

UNALLAYED, ***a.***

1. Not allayed; not appeased or quieted.*NWAD UNALLAYED.2*

2. For unalloyed.*NWAD UNALLAYED.3*

UNALLEVIATED, ***a.*** **Not alleviated; not mitigated.**

UNALLIABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be allied or connected in amity.**

UNALLIED, ***a.***

1. Having no alliance or connection, either by nature, marriage or treaty; as unallied families or nations, or substances.*NWAD UNALLIED.2*

2. Having no powerful relation.*NWAD UNALLIED.3*

UNALLOWED, ***a.*** **Not allowed; not permitted.**

UNALLOYED, ***a.*** **Not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture; as metals unalloyed.**

I enjoyed unalloyed satisfaction in his company.*NWAD UNALLOYED.2*

UNALLURED, ***a.*** **Not allured; not enticed.**

UNALLURING, ***a.*** **Not alluring; not tempting.**

UNALMSED, ***a.*** **unamzed. Not having received alms.**

UNALTERABLE, ***a.*** **Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable.**

UNALTERABLENESS, ***n.*** **Unchangeableness; immutability.**

UNALTERABLY, ***adv.*** **Unchangeably; immutably.**

UNALTERED, ***a.*** **Not altered or changed.**

UNAMAZED, ***a.*** **Not amazed; free from astonishment.**

UNAMBIGUOUS, ***a.*** **Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain.**

UNAMBIGUOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a clear, explicit manner.**

UNAMBIGUOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Clearness; explicitness.**

UNAMBITIOUS, ***a.***

1. Not ambitious; free from ambition.*NWAD UNAMBITIOUS.2*

2. Not affecting show; not showy or prominent; as unambitious ornaments.*NWAD UNAMBITIOUS.3*

UNAMBITIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Freedom from ambition.**

UNAMENDABLE, ***a.*** **Not capable of emendation.**

UNAMENDED, ***a.*** **Not capable of emendation.**

UNAMIABLE, ***a.*** **Not amiable; not conciliating love; not adapted to gain affection.**

UNAMIABLENESS, ***n.*** **Want of amiableness.**

UNAMUSED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not amused; not entertained.**

UNAMUSING, ***a.*** **s as z. Not amusing; not affording entertainment.**

UNAMUSIVE, ***a.*** **Not affording amusement.**

UNANALOGICAL, ***a.*** **Not analogical.**

UNANALOGOUS, ***a.*** **Not analogous; not agreeable to.**

UNANALYSED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not analysed; not resolved into simple parts.**

UNANCHORED, ***a.*** **Not anchored; not moored.**

UNANELED, ***a.*** **Not having received extreme unction. [See** ***Anneal*****.]**

UNANGULAR, ***a.*** **Having no angles.**

UNANIMALIZED, ***a.*** **Not formed into animal matter.**

UNANIMATED, ***a.***

1. Not animated; not possessed of life.*NWAD UNANIMATED.2*

2. Not enlivened; not having spirit; dull.*NWAD UNANIMATED.3*

UNANIMATING, ***a.*** **Not animating; dull.**

UNANIMITY, *n.* [L. unus, one, and animus, mind.]

Agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination; as, there was perfect unanimity among the members of the council.*NWAD UNANIMITY.2*

UNANIMOUS, *a.*

1. Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; as, the house of assembly was unanimous; the members of the council were unanimous.*NWAD UNANIMOUS.2*

2. Formed by unanimity; as a unanimous vote.*NWAD UNANIMOUS.3*

UNANIMOUSLY, *adv.* With entire agreement of minds.

UNANIMOUSNESS, *n.*

1. The state of being of one mind.*NWAD UNANIMOUSNESS.2*

2. Proceeding from unanimity; as the unanimousness of a vote.*NWAD UNANIMOUSNESS.3*

UNANNEALED, *a.* Not annealed; not tempered by heat; suddenly cooled.

UNANNEXED, *a.* Not annexed; not joined.

UNANNOYED, *a.* Not annoyed or incommoded.

UNANOINTED, *a.*

1. Not anointed.*NWAD UNANOINTED.2*

2. Not having received extreme unction.*NWAD UNANOINTED.3*

UNANSWERABLE, *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not capable of refutation; as an unanswerable argument.

UNANSWERABLENESS, *n.* The state of being unanswerable.

UNANSWERABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation.

UNANSWERED, *a.*

1. Not answered; not opposed by a reply.*NWAD UNANSWERED.2*

2. Not refuted.*NWAD UNANSWERED.3*

3. Not suitably returned.*NWAD UNANSWERED.4*

UNAPOCRYPHAL, ***a.*** **Not apocryphal; not of doubtful authority.**

UNAPPALLED, ***a.*** **Not appalled; not daunted; not impressed with fear.**

With eyes erect and visage unappall'd.*NWAD UNAPPALLED.2*

UNAPPARELED, ***a.*** **Not appareled; not clothed.**

UNAPPARENT, ***a.*** **Not apparent; obscure; not visible.**

UNAPPEALABLE, ***a.*** **Not appealable; admitting no appeal; that cannot be carried to a high court by appeal; as an appealable cause.**

UNAPPEASABLE, ***a.*** **s as z.**

1. Not to be appeased or pacified; as an unappeasable clamor.*NWAD UNAPPEASABLE.2*

2. Not placable; as unappeasable wrath.*NWAD UNAPPEASABLE.3*

UNAPPEASED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not appeased; not pacified.**

UNAPPLIABLE, ***a.*** **Inapplicable. [Little used.]**

UNAPPLICABLE, ***a.*** **Inapplicable; that cannot be applied. [We now use inapplicable.]**

UNAPPLIED, ***a.*** **Not applied; not used according to the destination; as unapplied funds.**

UNAPPOSITE, ***a.*** **s as z. Not apposite; not suitable.**

UNAPPRECIATED, ***a.*** **Not duly estimated or valued.**

UNAPPREHENDED, *a.*

1. Not apprehended; not taken.*NWAD UNAPPREHENDED.2*

2. Not understood.*NWAD UNAPPREHENDED.3*

UNAPPREHENSIBLE, *a.* Not capable of being understood.

UNAPPREHENSIVE, *a.*

1. Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting.*NWAD UNAPPREHENSIVE.2*

2. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.*NWAD UNAPPREHENSIVE.3*

UNAPPRISED, *a.* s as z. Not apprised; not previously informed.

UNAPPROACHABLE, *a.* That cannot be approached; inaccessible.

UNAPPROACHABLENESS, *n.* Inaccessibleness.

UNAPPROACHED, *a.* Not approached; not to be approached.

UNAPPROPRIATED, *a.*

1. Not appropriated; not applied or directed to be applied to any specific object; as money or funds.*NWAD UNAPPROPRIATED.2*

2. Not granted or given to any person, company or corporation; as unappropriated lands.*NWAD UNAPPROPRIATED.3*

UNAPPROVED, *a.* Not approved; not having received approbation.

UNAPT, *a.*

1. Not apt; not ready or propense.*NWAD UNAPT.2*

A soldier, unapt to weep.*NWAD UNAPT.3*

2. Dull; not ready to learn.*NWAD UNAPT.4*

3. Unfit; not qualified; not disposed; with to, before a verb, and for, before a noun; as unapt to admit a conference with reason.*NWAD UNAPT.5*

Unapt for noble, wise, spiritual employments.*NWAD UNAPT.6*

4. Improper; unsuitable.*NWAD UNAPT.7*

UNAPTLY, *adv.* Unfitly; improperly.

UNAPTNESS, *n.*

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness.*NWAD UNAPTNESS.2*

2. Dullness; want of quick apprehension.*NWAD UNAPTNESS.3*

3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension. The mind, by excess of exertion, gets an unaptness to vigorous attempts.*NWAD UNAPTNESS.4*

UNARGUED, *a.*

1. Not argued; not debated.*NWAD UNARGUED.2*

2. Not disputed; not opposed by argument.*NWAD UNARGUED.3*

3. Not censured; a Latinism. [Not used.]*NWAD UNARGUED.4*

UNARM, *v.t.* To disarm; to strip of armor or arms. [Not used. See *Disarm*.]

UNARMED, *a.*

1. Not having an arms or armor; not equipped. Man is born unarmed. It is mean to attack even an enemy unarmed.*NWAD UNARMED.2*

2. Not furnished with scales, prickles or other defense; as animals and plants.*NWAD UNARMED.3*

UNARRAIGNED, ***a.*** **Not arraigned; not brought to trial.**

UNARRANGED, ***a.*** **Not arranged; not disposed in order.**

UNARRAYED, ***a.***

1. Not arrayed; not dressed.*NWAD UNARRAYED.2*

2. Not disposed in order.*NWAD UNARRAYED.3*

UNARRIVED, ***a.*** **Not arrived. [Ill formed.]**

UNARTED, ***a.*** **Ignorant of the arts. [Not in use.]**

UNARTFUL, ***a.***

1. Not artful; artless; not having cunning.*NWAD UNARTFUL.2*

2. Wanting skill. [Little used.]*NWAD UNARTFUL.3*

UNARTFULLY, ***adv.*** **Without art; in an unartful manner.**

[In lieu of these words, artless and artlessly are generally used.]*NWAD UNARTFULLY.2*

UNARTICULATED, ***a.*** **Not articulated or distinctly pronounced.**

UNARTIFICIAL, ***a.*** **Not artificial; not formed by art.**

UNARTIFICIALLY, ***adv.*** **Not with art; in a manner contrary to art.**

UNASCENDIBLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be ascended.**

UNASCERTAINABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be ascertained, or reduced to a certainty; that cannot be certainly known.**

The trustees are unascertainable.*NWAD UNASCERTAINABLE.2*

UNASCERTAINED, *a.* Not reduced to a certainty; not certainly known.

UNASKED, *a.*

1. Not asked; unsolicited; as, to bestow favors unasked; that was an unasked favor.*NWAD UNASKED.2*

2. Not sought by entreaty or care.*NWAD UNASKED.3*

The bearded corn ensu'd from earth unask'd.*NWAD UNASKED.4*

UNASPECTIVE, *a.* Not having a view to.

UNASPIRATED, *a.* Having no aspirate.

UNASPIRING, *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious.

UNASSAILABLE, *a.* Not assailable; that cannot be assaulted.

UNASSAILED, *a.* Not assailed; not attacked by violence.

To keep my life and honor unassail'd.*NWAD UNASSAILED.2*

UNASSAULTED, *a.* Not assault'ed not attacked.

UNASSAYED, *a.*

1. Not essayed; not attempted. [We now use unessayed.]*NWAD UNASSAYED.2*

2. Not subjected to assay or trial.*NWAD UNASSAYED.3*

UNASSEMBLED, *a.* Not assembled or congregated.

UNASSERTED, *a.* not asserted; not affirmed; not vindicated.

UNASSESSED, ***a.*** **Not assessed; not rated.**

UNASSIGNABLE, ***a.*** **Not assignable; that cannot be transferred by assignment or indorsement.**

UNASSIGNED, ***a.*** **Not assigned; not declared; not transferred.**

UNASSIMILATED, ***a.***

1. Not assimilated; not made to resemble.*NWAD UNASSIMILATED.2*

2. In physiology, not formed or converted into a like substance; not animalized, as food.*NWAD UNASSIMILATED.3*

UNASSISTED, ***a.*** **Not assisted; not aided or helped; as unassisted reason.**

UNASSISTING, ***a.*** **Giving no help.**

UNASSOCIATED, ***a.***

1. Not associated; not united with a society.*NWAD UNASSOCIATED.2*

2. In Connecticut, not united with an association; as an unassociated church.*NWAD UNASSOCIATED.3*

UNASSORTED, ***a.*** **Not assorted; not distributed into sorts.**

UNASSUMING, ***a.*** **Not assuming; not bold or forward; not making lofty pretensions; not arrogant; modest; as an unassuming youth; unassuming manners.**

UNASSURED, ***a.*** **[See *Sure*.]**

1. Not assured; not confident; as an unassured countenance.*NWAD UNASSURED.2*

2. Not to be trusted; as an unassured foe.*NWAD UNASSURED.3*

3. Not insured against loss; as goods unassured.*NWAD UNASSURED.4*

UNATONABLE, *a.* Not to be appeased; not to be reconciled.

UNATONED, *a.* Not expiated.

A brother's blood yet unaton'd.*NWAD UNATONED.2*

UNATTACHED, *a.*

1. Not attached; not arrested.*NWAD UNATTACHED.2*

2. Not closely adhering; having no fixed interest; as unattached to any party.*NWAD UNATTACHED.3*

3. Not united by affection.*NWAD UNATTACHED.4*

UNATTACKED, *a.* Not attacked; not assaulted.

UNATTAINABLE, *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; as unattainable good.

UNATTAINABLENESS, *n.* The state of being beyond the reach or power.

UNATTAINTED, *a.* Not attainted; not corrupted.

UNATTEMPERED, *a.* Not tempered by mixture.

UNATTEMPTED, *a.* Not attempted; not tried; not essayed.

Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.*NWAD UNATTEMPTED.2*

UNATTENDED, *a.*

1. Not attended; not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance.*NWAD UNATTENDED.2*

2. Forsaken.*NWAD UNATTENDED.3*

3. Not medically attended; not dressed; as unattended wounds.*NWAD UNATTENDED.4*

UNATTENDING, *a.* Not attending or listening; not being attentive.

Ill is lost that praise that is address'd to unattending ears.*NWAD UNATTENDING.2*

UNATTENTIVE, *a.* Not regarding; inattentive. [The latter word is now used.]

UNATTESTED, *a.* Not attested; having no attestation.

UNATTIRED, *a.* Not attired; not adorned.

UNATTRACTED, *a.* Not attracted; not affected by attraction.

UNAUGMENTED, *a.* Not augmented or increased; in grammar, having no augment, or additional syllable.

UNAUTHENTIC, *a.* Not authentic; not genuine or true.

UNAUTHENTICATED, *a.* Not authenticated; not made certain by authority.

UNAUTHORIZED, *a.* Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned.

UNAVAILABLE, *a.* Not available; not having sufficient power to produce the intended effect; not effectual; vain; useless.

UNAVAILABLENESS, *n.* Inefficacy; uselessness.

UNAVAILING, ***a.*** **Not having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain; as unavailing efforts; unavailing prayers.**

UNAVENGED, ***a.***

1. Not avenged; not having obtained satisfaction; as, a person is unavenged.*NWAD UNAVENGED.2*

2. Not punished; as, a crime is unavenged.*NWAD UNAVENGED.3*

UNAVERTED, ***a.*** **Not averted; not turned away.**

UNAVOIDABLE, ***a.***

1. That cannot be made null or void.*NWAD UNAVOIDABLE.2*

2. Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable; as unavoidable evils.*NWAD UNAVOIDABLE.3*

3. Not to be missed in ratiocination.*NWAD UNAVOIDABLE.4*

UNAVOIDABLENESS, ***n.*** **That state of being unavoidable; inevitableness.**

UNAVOIDABLY, ***adv.*** **Inevitably; in a manner that prevents failure or escape.**

UNAVOIDED, ***a.***

1. Not avoided or shunned.*NWAD UNAVOIDED.2*

2. Inevitable. [Not legitimate.]*NWAD UNAVOIDED.3*

UNAVOWED, ***a.*** **Not avowed; not acknowledged; not owned; not confessed.**

UNAWAKED, UNAWAKENED, ***a.***

1. Not awakened; not roused from sleep.*NWAD UNAWAKED.2*

2. Not roused from spiritual slumber or stupidity.*NWAD UNAWAKED.3*

UNAWARE, *a.* Without thought, inattentive.

UNAWARE, UNAWARES, *adv.*

1. Suddenly; unexpectedly; without previous preparation. The evil came upon us unawares.*NWAD UNAWARE.3*

2. Without premeditated design. He killed the man unawares.*NWAD UNAWARE.4*

At unawares, unexpectedly.*NWAD UNAWARE.5*

He breaks at unawares upon our walks.*NWAD UNAWARE.6*

UNAWED, *a.* Not awed; not restrained by fear; undaunted.

UNBACKED, *a.*

1. Not having been backed; as an unbacked colt.*NWAD UNBACKED.2*

2. Not tamed; not taught to bear a rider*NWAD UNBACKED.3*

3. Unsupported; left without aid.*NWAD UNBACKED.4*

UNBAKED, *a.* Not baked.

UNBALANCED, *a.*

1. Not balanced; not poised; not in equipoise.*NWAD UNBALANCED.2*

Let earth unbalanc'd from her orbit fly.*NWAD UNBALANCED.3*

2. Not adjusted; not settled; not brought to an equality of debt and credit; as an unbalanced account.*NWAD UNBALANCED.4*

3. Not restrained by equal power; as unbalanced parties.*NWAD UNBALANCED.5*

UNBALLAST, *v.i.* To free from ballast; to discharge the ballast from.

UNBALLASTED, *a.*

1. Freed from ballast.*NWAD UNBALLASTED.2*

2. *a.* Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or by weight; unsteady; as unballasted wits.*NWAD UNBALLASTED.3*

“Unballast vessel,” for unballasted, in Addison, is an unauthorized phrase.*NWAD UNBALLASTED.4*

UNBANDED, *a.* Stripped of a band; having no band.

UNBANNERED, *a.* Having no banner.

UNBAPTIZED, *a.* Not baptized.

UNBAR, *v.t.* To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open; as, to unbar a gate.

UNBARBED, *a.* Not shaven. [Not in use.]

UNBARKED, *a.* Stripped of its bark.

[We now use barked in the same sense.]*NWAD UNBARKED.2*

UNBARRED, *pp.* Having its bars removed; unfastened.

UNBARRING, *ppr.* Removing the bars from; unfastening.

UNBASHFUL, *a.* Not bashful; bold; impudent.

UNBATED, *a.* Not repressed; not blunted. [Not in use.]

UNBATHED, *a.* Not bathed; not wet.

UNBATTERED, *a.* Not battered; not bruised or injured by blows.

UNBAY, *v.t.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

I ought to unbay the current of my passions. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNBAY.2*

UNBEARDED, *a.* unberd'ed. Having no beard; beardless.

UNBEARING, *a.* Bearing or producing no fruit.

UNBEATEN, *a.*

1. Not beaten; not treated with blows.*NWAD UNBEATEN.2*

2. Untrod; not beaten by the feet; as unbeaten paths.*NWAD UNBEATEN.3*

UNBEAUTEOUS, UNBEAUTIFUL, *a.* [See *Beauty*.] Not

beautiful; having no beauty.

UNBECOME, *v.t.* Not to become; not to be suitable to; to misbecome. [Not used.]

UNBECOMING, *a.* Unsuitable; improper for the person or character; indecent; indecorous.

My grief lets unbecoming speeches fall.*NWAD UNBECOMING.2*

UNBECOMINGLY, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; indecorously.

UNBECOMINGNESS, *n.* Unsuitableness to the person, character or circumstances; impropriety; indecorousness.

UNBED, *v.t.* To raise or rouse from bed.

Eels unbed themselves and stir at the noise of thunder.*NWAD UNBED.2*

UNBEDDED, *pp.* Raised from bed; disturbed.

UNBEDDING, *ppr.* Raising from bed.

UNBEFITTING, *a.* Not befitting; unsuitable; unbecoming.

UNBEFRIENDED, *a.* unbefrend'ed. Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friendly aid.

UNBEGET, *v.t.* To deprive of existence.

UNBEGOT, UNBEGOTTEN, *a.*

1. Not generated; eternal.*NWAD UNBEGOT.2*

2. Not yet generated.*NWAD UNBEGOT.3*

3. Not begotten; not generated.*NWAD UNBEGOT.4*

UNBEGUILE, *v.t.* To undeceive; to free from the influence of deceit.

Then unbeguile thyself.*NWAD UNBEGUILE.2*

UNBEGUILED, *pp.* Undeceived.

UNBEGUN, *a.* Not begun.

UNBEHELD, *a.* Not beheld; not seen; not visible.

UNBEING, *a.* Not existing. [Not in use.]

UNBELIEF, *n.*

1. Incredulity; the withholding of belief; as, unbelief is blind.*NWAD UNBELIEF.2*

2. Infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation.*NWAD UNBELIEF.3*

3. In the New Testament, disbelief of the truth of the gospel, rejection of Christ as the Savior of men, and of the doctrines he taught; distrust of God's promises and faithfulness, etc. *Matthew 13:58*; *Mark 16:14*; *Hebrews 3:12*; *Romans 4:20*.*NWAD UNBELIEF.4*

4. Weak faith. *Mark 9:24*.*NWAD UNBELIEF.5*

UNBELIEVE, *v.t.*

1. To discredit; not to believe or trust.*NWAD UNBELIEVE.2*

2. Not to think real or true.*NWAD UNBELIEVE.3*

UNBELIEVED, *pp.* Not believed; discredited.

UNBELIEVER, *n.*

1. An incredulous person; one who does not believe.*NWAD*

UNBELIEVER.2

2. An infidel; one who discredits revelation, or the mission, character and doctrines of Christ. *2 Corinthians 6:14*.*NWAD UNBELIEVER.3*

UNBELIEVING, *a.*

1. Not believing; incredulous.*NWAD UNBELIEVING.2*

2. Infidel; discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character and doctrines of Christ; as the unbelieving Jews. *Acts 14:2*; *Revelation 21:8*.*NWAD UNBELIEVING.3*

UNBELOVED, *a.* Not loved.

UNBEMOANED, *a.* Not lamented.

UNBEND, *v.t.*

1. To free from flexure; to make straight; as, to unbend a bow.*NWAD UNBEND.2*

2. To relax; to remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time; as, to unbend the mind from study or care.*NWAD UNBEND.3*

3. To relax effeminately.*NWAD UNBEND.4*

You unbend your noble strength.*NWAD UNBEND.5*

4. In seamanship, to take the sails from their yards and stays; also, to cast loose a cable from the anchors; also, to untie one rope from another.*NWAD UNBEND.6*

UNBENDING, *ppr.*

1. Relaxing from any strain; remitting; taking from their yards, etc., as sails.*NWAD UNBENDING.2*

2. *a.* Not suffering flexure.*NWAD UNBENDING.3*

3. Unyielding; resolute; inflexible; applied to persons.*NWAD UNBENDING.4*

4. Unyielding; inflexible; firm; applied to things; as unbending truth.*NWAD UNBENDING.5*

5. Devoted to relaxation.*NWAD UNBENDING.6*

I hope it may entertain your lordship at an unbending hour.*NWAD UNBENDING.7*

UNBENEFICED, *a.* Not enjoying or having a benefice.

UNBENEVOLENT, *a.* Not benevolent; not kind.

UNBENIGHTED, *a.* Never visited by darkness.

UNBENIGN, *a.* Not benign; not favorable or propitious; malignant.

UNBENT, *pp.* of unbend.

1. Relaxed; remitted; relieved from strain or exertion.*NWAD UNBENT.2*

2. In seamen's language, taken from the yards; loosed; as, the sails are unbent; the cable is unbent.*NWAD UNBENT.3*

3. Not strained; unstrung; as a bow unbent.*NWAD UNBENT.4*

4. Not crushed; not subdued; as, the soul is unbent by woes.*NWAD UNBENT.5*

UNBEQUEATHED, *a.* Not bequeathed; not given by legacy.

UNBESEEMING, *a.* Unbecoming; not befitting unsuitable.

UNBESOUGHT, *a.* unbesaut'. Not besought; not sought by

petition or entreaty.

UNBESPOKEN, ***a.*** **Not bespoken, or ordered beforehand.**

UNBESTARRED, ***a.*** **Not adorned or distinguished by stars.**

UNBESTOWED, ***a.*** **Not bestowed; not given; not disposed of.**

UNBETRAYED, ***a.*** **Not betrayed.**

UNBEWAILED, ***a.*** **Not bewailed; not lamented.**

UNBEWITCH, ***v.t.*** **To free from fascination.**

UNBIAS, ***v.t.*** **To free from bias or prejudice.**

The truest service a private man can do his country, is to unbias his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers.*NWAD UNBIAS.2*

UNBIASED, ***pp.***

1. Freed from prejudice or bias.*NWAD UNBIASED.2*

2. *a.* Free from any undue partiality or prejudice; impartial; as an unbiased mind; unbiased opinion or decision.*NWAD UNBIASED.3*

UNBIASEDLY, ***adv.*** **Without prejudice; impartially.**

UNBIASEDNESS, ***n.*** **Freedom from bias or prejudice.**

UNBID, UNBIDDEN, ***a.***

1. Not bid; not commanded.*NWAD UNBID.2*

2. Spontaneous; as, thorns shall be earth produce unbid.*NWAD UNBID.3*

3. Uninvited; not requested to attend; as unbidden guests.*NWAD*

UNBIGOTED, *a.* Free from bigotry.

UNBIND, *v.t.* To untie; to remove a band from; to unfasten; to loose; to set free from shackles. Unbind your fillets; unbind the prisoner's arms; unbind the load.

UNBISHOP, *v.t.* To deprive of episcopal orders.

UNBIT, *a.* Not bitten.

UNBIT, *v.t.*

1. In seamanship, to remove the turns of a cable from off the bits.*NWAD UNBIT.3*

2. To unbridle.*NWAD UNBIT.4*

UNBITTED, *pp.* Removed from the bits; unbridled.

UNBITTING, *ppr.* Unbridling; removing from the bits.

UNBLAMABLE, *a.* Not blamable; not culpable; innocent.

UNBLAMABLENESS, *n.* State of being chargeable with no blame or fault.

UNBLAMABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to incur no blame. *1 Thessalonians 2:10*.

UNBLAMED, *a.* Not blamed; free from censure.

UNBLASTED, *a.* Not blasted; not made to wither.

UNBLEEDING, *a.* Not bleeding; not suffering loss of blood.

UNBLEMISHABLE, *a.* Not capable of being blemished.

UNBLEMISHED, ***a.***

1. Not blemished; not stained; free from turpitude or reproach; in a moral sense; as an unblemished reputation or life.*NWAD UNBLEMISHED.2*

2. Free from deformity.*NWAD UNBLEMISHED.3*

UNBLENCHED, ***a.*** **Not disgraced; not injured by any stain or soil; as unblenched majesty.**

UNBLENCHING, ***a.*** **Not shrinking or flinching; firm.**

UNBLENDED, ***a.*** **Not blended; not mingled.**

UNBLEST, ***a.***

1. Not blest; excluded from benediction.*NWAD UNBLEST.2*

2. Wretched; unhappy.*NWAD UNBLEST.3*

UNBLIGHTED, ***a.*** **Not blighted; not blasted.**

UNBLINDED, ***a.*** **Not blinded.**

UNBLOODED, ***a.*** **Not stained with blood.**

UNBLOODY, ***a.***

1. Not stained with blood.*NWAD UNBLOODY.2*

2. Not shedding blood; not cruel.*NWAD UNBLOODY.3*

UNBLOSSOMING, ***a.*** **Not producing blossoms.**

UNBLOWN, ***a.***

1. Not blown; not having the bud expanded.*NWAD UNBLOWN.2*

2. Not extinguished.*NWAD UNBLOWN.3*

3. Not inflated with wind.*NWAD UNBLOWN.4*

UNBLUNTED, *a.* Not made obtuse or dull; not blunted.

UNBLUSHING, *a.* Not blushing; destitute of shame; impudent.

UNBLUSHINGLY, *adv.* In an impudent manner.

UNBOASTFUL, *a.* Not boasting; unassuming; modest.

UNBODIED, *a.*

1. Having no material body; incorporeal; as unbodied spirits.*NWAD UNBODIED.2*

2. Freed from the body.*NWAD UNBODIED.3*

UNBOILED, *a.* Not boiled; as unboiled rice.

UNBOLT, *v.t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open; as, to unbolt a gate.

UNBOLTED, *a.*

1. Freed from fastening by bolts.*NWAD UNBOLTED.2*

2. Unsifted; not bolted; not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter; as unbolted meal.*NWAD UNBOLTED.3*

UNBONNETED, *a.* Having no bonnet on.

UNBOOKISH, *a.*

1. Not addicted to books or reading.*NWAD UNBOOKISH.2*

2. Not cultivated by erudition.*NWAD UNBOOKISH.3*

UNBORN, ***a.*** **[It is accented either on the first or second syllable.] Not born; not brought into life; future.**

Some unborn sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb.*NWAD UNBORN.2*

The woes to come, the children yet unborn shall feel this day.*NWAD UNBORN.3*

UNBORROWED, ***a.*** **Not borrowed; genuine; original; native; one's own; as unborrowed beauties; unborrowed gold; unborrowed excellence.**

UNBOSOM, ***v.t.*** **s as z.**

1. To disclose freely one's secret opinions or feelings.*NWAD UNBOSOM.2*

2. To reveal in confidence.*NWAD UNBOSOM.3*

UNBOSOMED, ***pp.*** **Disclosed, as secrets; revealed in confidence.**

UNBOSOMING, ***ppr.*** **Disclosing, as secrets; revealing in confidence.**

UNBOTTOMED, ***a.***

1. Having no bottom; bottomless.*NWAD UNBOTTOMED.2*

The dark, unbottom'd, infinite abyss.*NWAD UNBOTTOMED.3*

2. Having no solid foundation.*NWAD UNBOTTOMED.4*

UNBOUGHT, ***a.*** **unbaut'.**

1. Not bought; obtained without money or purchase.*NWAD UNBOUGHT.2*

The unbought dainties of the poor.*NWAD UNBOUGHT.3*

2. Not having a purchaser.*NWAD UNBOUGHT.4*

UNBOUND, ***a.***

1. Not bound; loose; wanting a cover; as unbound books.*NWAD UNBOUND.2*

2. Not bound by obligation or covenant.*NWAD UNBOUND.3*

3. *pret.* of unbind.*NWAD UNBOUND.4*

UNBOUNDED, ***a.***

1. Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; infinite; interminable; as unbounded space; unbounded power.*NWAD UNBOUNDED.2*

2. Having no check or control; unrestrained. The young man has unbounded license. His extravagance is unbounded.*NWAD UNBOUNDED.3*

UNBOUNDEDLY, ***adv.*** **Without bounds or limits.**

UNBOUNDEDNESS, *n.* Freedom from bounds or limits.

UNBOUNTEOUS, *a.* Not bounteous; not liberal.

UNBOW, *v.t.* To unbend.

UNBOWED, *a.* Not bent; not arched.

UNBOWEL, *v.t.* To deprive of the entrails; to exenterate; to eviscerate.

UNBOWELED, *pp.* Eviscerated.

UNBOWELING, *ppr.* Taking out the bowels.

UNBRACE, *v.t.* To loose; to relax; as, to unbrace a drum; to unbrace the arms; to unbrace the nerves.

UNBRAID, *v.t.* To separate the strands of a braid; to disentangle.

UNBRAIDED, *pp.* Disentangled, as the strands of a braid.

UNBRAIDING, *ppr.* Separating the strands of a braid.

UNBRANCHED, *a.* Not ramified; not shooting into branches.

UNBRANCHING, *a.* Not dividing into branches.

UNBREAST, *v.t.* unbrest'. To disclose or lay open.

UNBREATHED, *a.* Not exercised.

Our unbreath'd memories.*NWAD UNBREATHED.2*

UNBREATHING, *a.* Unanimated; as unbreathing stones.

UNBRED, ***a.***

1. Not well bred; not polished in manners; ill educated; rude; as unbred minds; unbred servants.*NWAD UNBRED.2*

2. Not taught; as unbred to spinning.*NWAD UNBRED.3*

UNBREECHED, ***a.*** **Having no breeches.**

UNBREWED, ***a.*** **Not mixed; pure; genuine.**

UNBRIBABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be bribed. [Not used.]**

UNBRIBED, ***a.*** **Not bribed; not corrupted by money; not unduly influenced by money or gifts.**

UNBRIDLE, ***v.t.*** **To free from the bridle.**

UNBRIDLED, ***pp.***

1. Loosed from the bridle.*NWAD UNBRIDLED.2*

2. *a.* Unrestrained; licentious; as unbridled lust; unbridled boldness; unbridled passions.*NWAD UNBRIDLED.3*

UNBROKE, UNBROKEN, ***a.***

1. Not broken; not violated. Preserve your vows unbroken.*NWAD UNBROKE.2*

2. Not weakened; not crushed; not subdued.*NWAD UNBROKE.3*

How broad his shoulders spread, by age unbroke.*NWAD UNBROKE.4*

3. Not tamed; not taught; not accustomed to the saddle, harness or yoke; as an unbroken horse or ox.*NWAD UNBROKE.5*

UNBROTHERLY, ***a.*** **Not becoming a brother; not suitable to the character and relation of a brother; unkind. [Unbrotherlike is**

not used.]

UNBRUISED, *a.* s as z. Not bruised; not crushed or hurt.

UNBUCKLE, *v.t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten; as, to unbuckle a shoe; to unbuckle a girdle; to unbuckle a helm.

UNBUCKLED, *pp.* Loosed from buckles; unfastened.

UNBUCKLING, *ppr.* Loosing from buckles; unfastening.

UNBUILD, UNBILD, *v.t.* To demolish what is built; to raze; to destroy.

UNBUILT, UNBILT, *a.* Not yet built; not erected.

UNBURIED, *a.* unber'ried. Not buried; not interred.

UNBURNED, UNBURNT, *a.*

1. Not burnt; not consumed by fire.*NWAD UNBURNED.2*

2. Not injured by fire; not scorched.*NWAD UNBURNED.3*

3. Not baked, as brick.*NWAD UNBURNED.4*

UNBURNING, *a.* Not consuming away by fire.

UNBURTHEN, UNBURDEN, *v.t.*

1. To rid of a load; to free from a burden; to ease.*NWAD UNBURTHEN.2*

2. To throw off.*NWAD UNBURTHEN.3*

3. To relieve the mind or heart by disclosing what lies heavy on it.*NWAD UNBURTHEN.4*

UNBURTHENED, UNBURDENED, *pp.* Freed from a load; thrown

off; eased; relieved.

UNBURTHENING, UNBURDENING, *ppr.* Freeing from a load or burden; relieving from what is a burden.

UNBUSIED, *a.* unbiz'zied. Not busied; not employed idle.

UNBUTTON, *v.t.* To loose from being fastened by buttons; to loose buttons.

UNBUTTONED, *pp.* Loosed from buttons.

UNCAGE, *v.t.* To loose from a cage.

UNCAGED, *pp.* Released from a cage or from confinement.

UNCALCINED, *a.* Not calcined.

UNCALCULATED, *a.* Not subjected to calculation.

UNCALCULATING, *a.* Not making calculations.

UNCALLED, *a.* Not called; not summoned; not invited.

Uncalled for, not required; not needed or demanded.*NWAD UNCALLED.2*

UNCALM, *v.t.* To disturb. [Not in use, and an ill word.]

UNCANCELED, *a.* Not canceled; not erased; not abrogated or annulled.

UNCANDID, *a.* Not candid; not frank or sincere; not fair or impartial.

UNCANONICAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic.

UNCANONICALNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being uncanonical.**

UNCANOPIED, ***a.*** **Not covered by a canopy.**

UNCAP, ***v.t.*** **To remove a cap or cover; to open; as, to uncap a vein.**

UNCAPABLE, ***a.*** **Incapable. [The latter word has superseded uncapable.]**

UNCAPPED, ***pp.*** **Opened.**

UNCAPTIVATED, ***a.*** **Not captivated.**

UNCARNATE, ***a.*** **Not fleshly.**

UNCARPETED, ***a.*** **Not covered with a carpet.**

UNCASE, ***v.t.***

1. To disengage from a covering; to take off or out.*NWAD UNCASE.2*

2. To flay; to strip.*NWAD UNCASE.3*

UNCASED, ***pp.*** **Stripped of a covering or case.**

UNCASING, ***ppr.*** **Disengaging from a cover.**

UNCASTRATED, ***a.*** **Not castrated.**

UNCATECHISED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not catechis untaught.**

UNCAUGHT, ***a.*** **uncaut'. Not yet caught or taken.**

UNCAUSED, ***a.*** **s as z. Having no precedent cause; existing without an author.**

UNCAUTIOUS, ***a.*** **Not cautious; not wary; heedless. [Incautious**

is now generally used.]

UNCEASING, *a.* Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual.

UNCEASINGLY, *adv.* Without intermission or cessation; continually.

UNCELEBRATED, *a.* Not celebrated; not solemnized.

UNCELESTIAL, *a.* Not heavenly.

UNCENSURABLE, *a.* Not worthy of censure.

UNCENSURED, *a.* Not censured; exempt from blame or reproach.

Whose right it is uncensur'd to be dull.*NWAD UNCENSURED.2*

UNCENTRICAL, *a.* not central; distant from the center.

UNCEREMONIAL, *a.* Not ceremonial.

UNCEREMONIOUS, *a.* not ceremonious; not formal.

UNCERTAIN, *a.*

1. Not certain; doubtful; not certainly known. it is uncertain who will be the next president.*NWAD UNCERTAIN.2*

2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.*NWAD UNCERTAIN.3*

A man without the protection of a superior Being - is uncertain of every thing that he hopes for.*NWAD UNCERTAIN.4*

3. Not sure in the consequence.*NWAD UNCERTAIN.5*

Or whistling slings dismiss'd the uncertain stone.*NWAD UNCERTAIN.6*

4. Not sure; not exact.*NWAD UNCERTAIN.7*

Soon bent his bow, uncertain in his aim.*NWAD UNCERTAIN.8*

5. Unsettled; irregular.*NWAD UNCERTAIN.9*

UNCERTAINLY, *adv.*

1. Not surely; not certainly.*NWAD UNCERTAINLY.2*

2. Not confidently.*NWAD UNCERTAINLY.3*

- Standards that cannot be known at all, or but imperfectly and uncertainly.*NWAD UNCERTAINLY.4*

UNCERTAINTY, *n.*

1. doubtfulness; dubiousness. The truth is not ascertained; the latest accounts have not removed the uncertainty.*NWAD UNCERTAINTY.2*

2. Want of certainty; want of precision; as the uncertainty of the signification of words.*NWAD UNCERTAINTY.3*

3. Contingency.*NWAD UNCERTAINTY.4*

Steadfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery uncertainties.*NWAD UNCERTAINTY.5*

4. Something unknown.*NWAD UNCERTAINTY.6*

Our shepherd's case is every man's case that quits a certainty for an uncertainty.*NWAD UNCERTAINTY.7*

UNCESSANT, *a.* Continual; incessant. [The latter is the word now used.]

UNCESSANTLY, *adv.* Incessantly. *Obs.*

UNCHAIN, *v.t.* To free from chains or slavery.

UNCHAINED, ***pp.*** **Disengaged from chains, shackles or slavery.**

UNCHAINING, ***ppr.*** **Freeing from chains, bonds or restraint.**

UNCHANGEABLE, ***a.*** **Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation. god is an unchangeable being.**

UNCHANGEABLENESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being subject to no change; immutability.**

UNCHANGEABLY, ***adv.*** **Without change; immutably.**

UNCHANGED, ***a.***

1. Not changed or altered.*NWAD UNCHANGED.2*

2. Not alterable.*NWAD UNCHANGED.3*

UNCHANGING, ***a.*** **Not changing; suffering no alteration.**

UNCHARACTERISTIC, ***a.*** **Not characteristic; not exhibiting a character.**

UNCHARGE, ***v.t.*** **To retract an accusation. [Not used.]**

UNCHARGED, ***a.*** **Not charged; not loaded.**

UNCHARITABLE, ***a.*** **Not charitable; contrary to charity, or the universal love prescribed by christianity; as uncharitable opinions or zeal.**

UNCHARITABLENESS, ***n.*** **Want of charity. If we hate our enemies we sin; we are guilty of uncharitableness.**

UNCHARITABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner contrary to charity.**

UNCHARM, ***v.t.*** **To release from some charm, fascination, or secret power.**

UNCHARMED, ***a.*** **Not charmed; not fascinated.**

UNCHARMING, ***a.*** **Not charming; not longer able to charm.**

UNCHARY, ***a.*** **Not wary; not frugal. [Not used.]**

UNCHASTE, ***a.*** **Not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd.**

UNCHASTELY, ***adv.*** **Incontinently; lewdly.**

UNCHASTISABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Chastise*****.] That cannot be chastised.**

UNCHASTISED, *a.*

1. Not chastised; not punished.*NWAD UNCHASTISED.2*

2. Not corrected; not restrained.*NWAD UNCHASTISED.3*

UNCHASTITY, *n.* Incontinence; lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite.

UNCHECKED, *a.*

1. Not checked; not restrained; not hindered.*NWAD UNCHECKED.2*

2. Not contradicted.*NWAD UNCHECKED.3*

UNCHEERFUL, *a.* Not cheerful; sad.

UNCHEERFULNESS, *n.* Want of cheerfulness; sadness.

UNCHEERY, *a.* Dull; not enlivening.

UNCHEWED, *a.* Not chewed or masticated.

UNCHILD, *v.t.* To bereave of children. [Not in use.]

UNCHRISTIAN, *a.*

1. Contrary to the laws of christianity; as an unchristian reflection; unchristian temper or conduct.*NWAD UNCHRISTIAN.2*

2. Not evangelized; not converted to the christian faith; infidel.*NWAD UNCHRISTIAN.3*

UNCHRISTIAN, *v.t.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of christianity.

UNCHRISTIANIZE, *v.t.* to turn from the christian faith; to cause

to degenerate from the belief and profession of christianity.

UNCHRISTIANLY, *a.* Contrary to the laws of christianity; unbecoming christians.

UNCHRISTIANLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to christian principles.

UNCHRISTIANNESS, *n.* Contrariety to christianity.

UNCHURCH, *v.t.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church.

UNCHURCHED, *pp.* Expelled from a church.

UNCHURCHING, *ppr.* Expelling from a church.

UNCIAL, *a.* [L. uncialis.] Pertaining to letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts.

UNCIAL, *n.* An uncial letter.

UNCINATE, *a.* [L. uncinatus, from uncus, a hook.] In botany, hooked at the end.

UNCIRCUMCISED, *a.* s as z. Not circumcised.

UNCIRCUMCISION, *n.* Absence or want of circumcision.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, *a.* Not circumscribed; not bounded; not limited.

Where the prince is uncircumscribed, obedience ought to be unlimited.*NWAD UNCIRCUMSCRIBED.2*

UNCIRCUMSPECT, *a.* Not circumspect; not cautious.

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, *a.* Not important. [Not in use.]

UNCIVIL, ***a.***

1. Not civil; not complaisant; not courteous in manners; applied to persons.*NWAD UNCIVIL.2*

2. Not polite; rude; applied to manners; as uncivil behavior.*NWAD UNCIVIL.3*

UNCIVILIZATION, ***n.*** **A state of savageness; rude state.**

UNCIVILIZED, ***a.***

1. Not reclaimed from savage life; as the uncivilized inhabitants of Canada or New Zealand.*NWAD UNCIVILIZED.2*

2. Coarse; indecent; as he most uncivilized words in our language. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNCIVILIZED.3*

UNCIVILLY, ***adv.*** **Not complaisantly; not courteously; rudely.**

UNCLAD, ***a.*** **Not clad; not clothed.**

UNCLAIMED, ***a.*** **Not claimed; not demanded; not called for; as unclaimed dividends of a bank.**

UNCLARIFIED, ***a.*** **Not purified; not fined; not departed by a separation of feculent or foreign matter.**

UNCLASP, ***v.t.*** **To loose a clasp; to open what is fastened with a clasp; as, to unclasp a book.**

UNCLASPING, ***ppr.*** **Loosing a clasp.**

UNCLASSIC, UNCLASSICAL, ***a.***

1. Not classic; not according to the best models of writing.*NWAD UNCLASSIC.2*

2. Not pertaining to the classic writers; as unclassic ground.*NWAD*

UNCLASSIC.3

UNCLE, *n.* [L. avunculus.] The brother of one's father or mother.

UNCLEAN, *a.*

1. Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.*NWAD UNCLEAN.2*

2. In the Jewish law, ceremonially impure; not cleansed by ritual practices. *Numbers 19:11*; *Leviticus 11:4*; *Romans 14:14*.*NWAD UNCLEAN.3*

3. Foul with sin. *Matthew 10:1*.*NWAD UNCLEAN.4*

That holy place where no unclean thing shall enter.*NWAD UNCLEAN.5*

4. Not in covenant with God. *1 Corinthians 7:14*.*NWAD UNCLEAN.6*

5. Lewd; unchaste.*NWAD UNCLEAN.7*

Adultery of the heart, consisting of inordinate and unclean affections.*NWAD UNCLEAN.8*

No unclean person - hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God. *Ephesians 5:5*.*NWAD UNCLEAN.9*

UNCLEANABLE, *a.* That cannot be cleansed.

UNCLEANLINESS, *n.* unclen'liness. Want of cleanliness; filthiness.

UNCLEANLY, *a.* unclen'ly.

1. Foul; filthy; dirty.*NWAD UNCLEANLY.2*

2. Indecent; unchaste; obscene.*NWAD UNCLEANLY.3*

It is a pity that these harmonious writers have indulged any thing

uncleanly or impure to defile their paper.*NWAD UNCLEANLY.4*

UNCLEANNESS, *n.*

1. Foulness; dirtiness; filthiness.*NWAD UNCLEANNESS.2*

Be not troublesome to thyself or to others by uncleanness.*NWAD UNCLEANNESS.3*

2. Want of ritual or ceremonial purity. *Leviticus 15:2*.*NWAD UNCLEANNESS.4*

3. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; sinfulness.*NWAD UNCLEANNESS.5*

I will save you from all your uncleanness. *Ezekiel 36:29*.*NWAD UNCLEANNESS.6*

4. Lewdness; incontinence. *Colossians 3:5*; *2 Peter 2:10*.*NWAD UNCLEANNESS.7*

UNCLEANSED, *a.* unclenz'ed. Not cleansed; not purified.

UNCLENCH, *v.t.* To open the closed hand; as, to unclench the fist.

UNCLENCHED, *pp.* Opened; unclosed.

UNCLEW, *v.t.* To undo; to unwind, unfold or untie.

UNCLIPPED, *a.* Not clipped; not out; not diminished or shortened by clipping; as unclipped money; unclipped hair.

UNCLOG, *v.t.* To disencumber of difficulties and obstructions; to free from incumbrances, or any thing that retards motion.

UNCLOGGED, *pp.* or *a.* Disencumbered; set free from obstructions.

UNCLOGGING, *ppr.* Disencumbering.

UNCLOISTER, *v.t.* To release from a cloister or from confinement; to set at liberty.

UNCLOISTERED, *pp.* Released from a cloister or from confinement.

UNCLOISTERING, *ppr.* Releasing from confinement.

UNCLOSE, *v.t.* s as z.

1. To open; to break the seal of; as, to unclose a letter.*NWAD UNCLOSE.2*

2. To disclose; to lay open.*NWAD UNCLOSE.3*

UNCLOSED, *pp.*

1. Opened.*NWAD UNCLOSED.2*

2. *a.* Not separated by inclosures; open.*NWAD UNCLOSED.3*

3. Not finished; not concluded.*NWAD UNCLOSED.4*

4. Not closed; not sealed.*NWAD UNCLOSED.5*

UNCLOSING, *ppr.* Opening; breaking the seal of.

UNCLOTHE, *v.t.* To strip of clothes; to make naked; to divest.

To have a distinct knowledge of things, we must unclothe them.*NWAD UNCLOTHE.2*

UNCLOTHED, *pp.* Stripped of clothing or covering.

Nor for that we would be unclothed, but clothed upon. *2 Corinthians 5:4*.*NWAD UNCLOTHED.2*

UNCLOTHEDLY, *adv.* Without clothing

UNCLOTHING, ***ppr.*** **Stripping of clothing.**

UNCLOUD, ***v.t.*** **To unvail; to clear from obscurity or clouds.**

UNCLOUDED, ***a.***

1. Not cloudy; free from clouds; clear; as an unclouded sky.*NWAD UNCLOUDED.2*

2. Not darkened; not obscured.*NWAD UNCLOUDED.3*

UNCLOUDEDNESS, ***n.***

1. Freedom from clouds; clearness.*NWAD UNCLOUDEDNESS.2*

2. Freedom from obscurity or gloom.*NWAD UNCLOUDEDNESS.3*

UNCLOUDING, ***ppr.*** **Clearing from clouds or obscurity.**

UNCLOUDY, ***a.*** **Not cloudy; clear; free from clouds, obscurity or gloom.**

UNCLUTCH, ***v.t.*** **To open something closely shut.**

Unclutch his griping hand.*NWAD UNCLUTCH.2*

UNCOAGULABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be coagulated.**

UNCOAGULATED, ***a.*** **Not coagulated or concreted.**

UNCOATED, ***a.*** **Not coated; not covered with a coat.**

UNCOCKED, ***a.***

1. Not cocked, as a gun.*NWAD UNCOCKED.2*

2. Not made into cocks, as hay.*NWAD UNCOCKED.3*

3. Not set up, as the brim of a hat.*NWAD UNCOCKED.4*

UNCOIF, ***v.t.*** **To pull the cap off.**

UNCOIFED, ***a.*** **Not wearing a coif.**

UNCOIL, ***v.t.*** **To unwind or open, as the turns of a rope or other line.**

UNCOILED, ***pp.*** **Opened; unwound.**

UNCOINED, ***a.*** **Not coined; as uncoined silver.**

UNCOLLECTED, ***a.***

1. Not collected; not received; as uncollected taxes; debts uncollected.*NWAD UNCOLLECTED.2*

2. Not collected; not recovered from confusion, distraction or wandering; as the mind yet uncollected.*NWAD UNCOLLECTED.3*

UNCOLLECTIBLE, ***a.*** **Not collectible; that cannot be collected or levied, or paid by the debtor; as uncollectible taxes; uncollectible debts.**

UNCOLORED, ***a.***

1. Not colored; not stained or dyed.*NWAD UNCOLORED.2*

2. Not heightened in description.*NWAD UNCOLORED.3*

UNCOMBED, ***a.*** **Not combed; not dressed with a comb.**

UNCOMBINABLE, ***a.*** **Not capable of being combined.**

UNCOMBINED, ***a.*** **Not combined; separate; simple.**

UNCOMELINESS, ***n.*** **Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace; as uncomeliness of person, of dress or behavior.**

UNCOMELY, ***a.***

1. Not comely; wanting grace; as an uncomely person; uncomely dress; uncomely manners.*NWAD UNCOMELY.2*

2. Unseemly; unbecoming; unsuitable.*NWAD UNCOMELY.3*

UNCOMFORTABLE, *a.*

1. Affording no comfort; gloomy.*NWAD UNCOMFORTABLE.2*

Christmas - the most uncomfortable time of the year.*NWAD UNCOMFORTABLE.3*

2. Giving uneasiness; as an uncomfortable seat or condition.*NWAD UNCOMFORTABLE.4*

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, *n.*

1. Want of comfort or cheerfulness.*NWAD UNCOMFORTABLENESS.2*

2. Uneasiness.*NWAD UNCOMFORTABLENESS.3*

UNCOMFORTABLY, *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; without comfort or cheerfulness; in an uneasy state.

UNCOMMANDED, *a.* Not commanded; not required by precept, order or law; as uncommanded austerities.

UNCOMMENDABLE, *a.* Not commendable; not worthy of commendation; laudable.

UNCOMMENDED, *a.* Not praised; not commended.

UNCOMMERCIAL, *a.* Not commercial; not carrying on commerce.

UNCOMMISERATED, *a.* Not commiserated; not pitied.

UNCOMMISSIONED, *a.* Not commissioned; not having a

commission.

UNCOMMITTED, *a.* Not committed.

UNCOMMON, *a.*

1. Not common; not usual; rare; as an uncommon season; an uncommon degree of cold or heat; uncommon courage.*NWAD UNCOMMON.2*

2. Not frequent; not often seen or known; as an uncommon production.*NWAD UNCOMMON.3*

UNCOMMONLY, *adv.*

1. Rarely; not usually.*NWAD UNCOMMONLY.2*

2. To an uncommon degree.*NWAD UNCOMMONLY.3*

UNCOMMONNESS, *n.* Rareness of occurrence; infrequency. the uncommonness of a thing often renders it valuable.

UNCOMMUNICATED, *a.*

1. Not communicated; not disclosed or delivered to others.*NWAD UNCOMMUNICATED.2*

2. Not imparted to or from another; as the uncommunicated perfections of God.*NWAD UNCOMMUNICATED.3*

UNCOMMUNICATIVE, *a.* Not communicative; not free to communicate to others; reserved.

UNCOMPACT, *a.* Not compact; not firm; not of close texture; loose.

UNCOMPACTED, *a.* Not compact; not firm.

UNCOMPANIED, *a.* Having no companion. [Unaccompanied is

mostly used.]

UNCOMPASSIONATE, ***a.*** **Not compassionate; having no pity.**

UNCOMPASSIONED, ***a.*** **Not pitied.**

UNCOMPELLABLE, ***a.*** **Not compellable; that cannot be forced or compelled.**

UNCOMPELLED, ***a.*** **Not forced; free from compulsion.**

UNCOMPENSATED, ***a.*** **Not compensated; unrewarded.**

UNCOMPLAINING, ***a.*** **Not complaining; not murmuring; not disposed to murmur.**

UNCOMPLAISANT, ***a.*** **s as z. Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous.**

UNCOMPLAISANTLY, ***adv.*** **Uncivilly; discourteously.**

UNCOMPLETE, ***a.*** **Not complete; not finished; not perfect. [But incomplete is chiefly used.]**

UNCOMPLETED, ***a.*** **Not finished; not completed.**

UNCOMPLYING, ***a.*** **Not complying; not yielding to request or command; unbending.**

UNCOMPOUNDED, ***a.***

1. Not compounded; not mixed.*NWAD UNCOMPOUNDED.2*

Harness may be reckoned the property of all uncompounded matter.*NWAD UNCOMPOUNDED.3*

2. Simple; not intricate.*NWAD UNCOMPOUNDED.4*

UNCOMPOUNDEDNESS, ***n.*** **Freedom from mixture; simplicity of substance.**

UNCOMPREHENSIVE, ***a.***

1. Not comprehensive.*NWAD UNCOMPREHENSIVE.2*

2. Unable to comprehend.*NWAD UNCOMPREHENSIVE.3*

UNCOMPRESSED, ***a.*** **Not compressed; free from compression.**

UNCOMPROMISING, ***a.*** **s as z. Not compromising; not agreeing to terms; not complying.**

UNCONCEIVABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be conceived or understood; that cannot be comprehended.**

[But inconceivable is chiefly used.]*NWAD UNCONCEIVABLE.2*

UNCONCEIVABLENESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being inconceivable. [Little used.]**

UNCONCEIVED, ***a.*** **Not thought; not imagined.**

UNCONCERN, ***n.*** **Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude.**

UNCONCERNED, ***a.***

1. Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solicitude. He is unconcerned at what has happened. He is unconcerned about or for the future.*NWAD UNCONCERNED.2*

Happy mortals, unconcerned for more.*NWAD UNCONCERNED.3*

[It has at sometimes before a past event, but about or for is more generally used before a past or future event.]*NWAD UNCONCERNED.4*

2. Having no interest in. He is unconcerned in the events of the day.*NWAD UNCONCERNED.5*

UNCONCERNEDLY, ***adv.*** **Without interest or affection; without anxiety.**

And unconcern'dly cast his eyes around.*NWAD UNCONCERNEDLY.2*

UNCONCERNEDNESS, ***n.*** **Freedom from concern or anxiety.**

UNCONCERNING, ***a.*** **Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. [Not used.]**

UNCONCERNMENT, ***n.*** **The state of having no share. [Not used.]**

UNCONCILIATED, ***a.*** **Not reconciled.**

UNCONCILIATING, ***a.*** **Not conciliating; not adapted or disposed to gain favor, or to reconciliation.**

UNCONCLUDIBLE, ***a.*** **Not determinable. [Not used.]**

UNCONCLUDING, UNCONCLUDENT, ***a.*** **Not decisive; not inferring a plain or certain conclusion or consequence. [Little used.]**

[In the place of these, inconclusive is generally used.]*NWAD UNCONCLUDING.2*

UNCONCLUDINGNESS, ***n.*** **Quality of being inconclusive. [Not used.]**

UNCONCLUSIVE, ***a.*** **Not decisive. [But inconclusive is now used.]**

UNCONCOCTED, ***a.*** **Not concocted; not digested.**

UNCONDEMNED, ***a.***

1. Not condemned; not judged guilty.*NWAD UNCONDEMNED.2*

- A man that is a Roman, and uncondemned. *Acts 22:25*.*NWAD UNCONDEMNED.3*

2. Not disapproved; not pronounced criminal; as a practice yet uncondemned.*NWAD UNCONDEMNED.4*

UNCONDENSABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be condensed.**

UNCONDENSED, ***a.*** **Not condensed.**

UNCONDITIONAL, ***a.*** **Absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions. We are required to make an unconditional surrender of ourselves to our Maker. The king demanded unconditional submission.**

O pass not, Lord, an absolute decree, or bind thy sentence unconditional.*NWAD UNCONDITIONAL.2*

UNCONDITIONALLY, ***adv.*** **Without conditions; without terms of limitation; without reservation. The troops did not surrender unconditionally, but by capitulation.**

UNCONFESSED, ***a.*** **Not confessed; not acknowledged.**

UNCONFINABLE, ***a.***

1. Unbounded. [Not used.]*NWAD UNCONFINABLE.2*

2. That cannot be confined or restrained.*NWAD UNCONFINABLE.3*

UNCONFINED, ***a.***

1. Not confined; free from restraint; free from control.*NWAD UNCONFINED.2*

2. Having no limits; illimitable; unbounded.*NWAD UNCONFINED.3*

UNCONFINEDLY, ***adv.*** **Without confinement or limitation.**

UNCONFIRMED, ***a.***

1. Not fortified by resolution; weak; raw; as troops unconfirmed by experience.*NWAD UNCONFIRMED.2*

2. Not confirmed; not strengthened by additional testimony.*NWAD UNCONFIRMED.3*

His witness unconfirm'd.*NWAD UNCONFIRMED.4*

3. Not confirmed according to the church ritual.*NWAD UNCONFIRMED.5*

UNCONFORM, *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous. [Not in use.]

UNCONFORMABLE, *a.* Not consistent; not agreeable; not conforming.

Moral evil is an action unconformable to the rule of our duty.*NWAD UNCONFORMABLE.2*

UNCONFORMITY, *n.* Incongruity; inconsistency; want of conformity.

UNCONFUSED, *a.* s as z.

1. Free from confusion or disorder.*NWAD UNCONFUSED.2*

2. Not embarrassed.*NWAD UNCONFUSED.3*

UNCONFUSEDLY, *adv.* s as z. Without confusion or disorder.

UNCONFUTABLE, *a.* Not confutable; not to be refuted or overthrown; that cannot be disproved or convicted of error; as an unconfutable argument.

UNCONGEALABLE, *a.* Not capable of being congealed.

UNCONGEALED, *a.* Not frozen; not congealed; not concreted.

UNCONGENIAL, *a.* Not congenial

UNCONJUGAL, *a.* Not suitable to matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband.

UNCONJUNCTIVE, *a.* That cannot be joined. [Little used.]

UNCONNECTED, ***a.***

1. Not connected; not united; separate.*NWAD UNCONNECTED.2*

2. Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; loose; vague; desultory; as an unconnected discourse.*NWAD UNCONNECTED.3*

UNCONNIVING, ***a.*** **Not conniving; not overlooking or winking at.**

UNCONQUERABLE, ***a.***

1. Not conquerable; invincible; that cannot be vanquished or defeated; that cannot be overcome in contest; as an unconquerable for.*NWAD UNCONQUERABLE.2*

2. That cannot be subdued and brought under control; as unconquerable passions or temper.*NWAD UNCONQUERABLE.3*

UNCONQUERABLY, ***adv.*** **Invincibly; insuperably; as foes unconquerably strong.**

UNCONQUERED, ***a.***

1. Not vanquished or defeated.*NWAD UNCONQUERED.2*

2. Unsubdued; not brought under control.*NWAD UNCONQUERED.3*

3. Invincible; insuperable.*NWAD UNCONQUERED.4*

UNCONSCIENCIOUS, ***a.*** **Not consciencious; not regulated or limited by conscience.**

UNCONSCIONABLE, ***a.***

1. Unreasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation; as an unconscionable request or demand.*NWAD UNCONSCIONABLE.2*

2. Forming unreasonable expectations. You cannot be so unconscionable as to expect this sacrifice on my part.*NWAD UNCONSCIONABLE.3*

3. Enormous; vast; as unconscionable size or strides. [Not elegant.]*NWAD UNCONSCIONABLE.4*

4. Not guided or influenced by conscience.*NWAD UNCONSCIONABLE.5*

UNCONSCIONABLENESS, *n.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

UNCONSCIONABLY, *adv.* Unreasonably; in a manner or degree that conscience and reason do not justify.

UNCONSCIOUS, *a.*

1. Not conscious; having no mental perception; as unconscious causes.*NWAD UNCONSCIOUS.2*

2. Not conscious; not knowing; not perceiving; as unconscious of guilt or error.*NWAD UNCONSCIOUS.3*

UNCONSCIOUSLY, *adv.* Without perception; without knowledge.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS, *n.* Want of perception; want of knowledge.

UNCONSECRATE, *v.t.* To render sacred; to desecrate. [Not used.]

UNCONSECRATED, *a.* Not consecrated; not set apart for a sacred use by religious ceremonies; not dedicated or devoted; as a temple unconsecrated; unconsecrated bread.

UNCONSENTING, *a.* Not consenting; not yielding consent.

UNCONSIDERED, ***a.*** **Not considered; not attended to.**

UNCONSOLED, ***a.*** **Not consoled; not comforted.**

UNCONSOLIDATED, ***a.*** **Not consolidated or made solid.**

UNCONSOLING, ***a.*** **Not consoling; affording no comfort.**

UNCONSONANT, ***a.*** **Not consonant; not consistent; incongruous; unfit. [Little used.]**

UNCONSPIRINGNESS, ***n.*** **Absence of plot or conspiracy. [An ill formed word and not used.]**

UNCONSTANT, ***a.*** **Not constant; not steady or faithful; fickle; changeable. [Inconstant is now used.]**

UNCONSTITUTIONAL, ***a.*** **Not agreeable to the constitution; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution. It is not unconstitutional for the king of Great Britain to declare war without the consent of parliament; but for the president of the United States to declare war, without an act of congress authorizing it, would be unconstitutional.**

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY, ***n.*** **The quality of being unauthorized by the constitution, or contrary to its provisions or principles. The supreme court has power to decide upon the unconstitutionality of a law.**

UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner not warranted by or contrary to the constitution.**

UNCONSTRAINED, ***a.***

1. Free from constraint; acting voluntarily; voluntary.*NWAD UNCONSTRAINED.2*

2. Not proceeding from constraint; as actions.*NWAD UNCONSTRAINED.3*

UNCONSTRAINEDLY, ***adv.*** **Without force or constraint; freely; spontaneously; voluntarily.**

UNCONSTRAINT, ***n.*** **Freedom from constraint; ease.**

UNCONSULTING, ***a.*** **Not consumed; not wasted, expended or dissipated; not destroyed.**

UNCONSUMED, ***a.*** **Not consumed; not wasted, expended or dissipated; not destroyed.**

UNCONSUMMATE, ***a.*** **Not consummated.**

UNCONTEMNED, ***a.*** **Not despised; not contemned.**

UNCONTENDING, ***a.*** **Not contending; not contesting; not disputing.**

UNCONTENTED, ***a.*** **Not contented; not satisfied.**

UNCONTENTINGNESS, ***n.*** **Want of power to satisfy. [Not in use.]**

UNCONTESTABLE, ***a.*** **Indisputable; not to be controverted. [Incontestible is the word now used.]**

UNCONTESTED, ***a.***

1. Not contested; not disputed.*NWAD UNCONTESTED.2*

2. Evident; plain.*NWAD UNCONTESTED.3*

UNCONTRADICTED, ***a.*** **Not contradicted; not denied.**

UNCONTRITE, ***a.*** **Not contrite; not penitent.**

UNCONTRIVED, ***a.*** **Not contrived; not formed by design.**

UNCONTRIVING, ***a.*** **Not contriving; improvident.**

UNCONTROLLABLE, ***a.***

1. That cannot be controlled; ungovernable; that cannot be restrained; as an uncontrollable temper; uncontrollable subjects.*NWAD UNCONTROLLABLE.2*

2. That cannot be resisted or diverted; as uncontrollable events.*NWAD UNCONTROLLABLE.3*

3. Indisputable; irrefragable; as an uncontrollable maxim; the king's uncontrollable title to the English throne.*NWAD UNCONTROLLABLE.4*

UNCONTROLLABLY, ***adv.***

1. Without power of opposition.*NWAD UNCONTROLLABLY.2*

2. In a manner or degree that admits of no restraint or resistance; as a stream uncontrollably violent.*NWAD UNCONTROLLABLY.3*

UNCONTROLLED, ***a.***

1. Not governed; not subjected to a superior power or authority; not restrained.*NWAD UNCONTROLLED.2*

2. Not resisted; unopposed.*NWAD UNCONTROLLED.3*

3. Not convinced; not refuted. [Unusual.]*NWAD UNCONTROLLED.4*

UNCONTROLLEDLY, ***adv.*** **Without control or restraint; without effectual opposition.**

UNCONTROVERTED, ***a.*** **Not disputed; not contested; not liable to be called in question.**

UNCONVERSABLE, ***a.***

1. Not free in conversation; not social; reserved.*NWAD UNCONVERSABLE.2*

2. Not suited to conversation.*NWAD UNCONVERSABLE.3*

UNCONVERSANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted with.

UNCONVERTED, *a.*

1. Not converted; not changed in opinion; not turned from one faith to another.*NWAD UNCONVERTED.2*

2. Not persuaded of the truth of the christian religion; as unconverted pagans.*NWAD UNCONVERTED.3*

3. Not renewed; not regenerated; not having the natural enmity of the heart subdued, and a principle of grace implanted.*NWAD UNCONVERTED.4*

4. Not turned or changed from one form to another.*NWAD UNCONVERTED.5*

UNCONVERTIBLE, *a.* That cannot be converted or changed in form. Lead is unconvertible into silver.

UNCONVINCED, *a.* Not convinced; not persuaded.

UNCORD, *v.t.* To loose from cords; to unfasten or unbind; as, to uncord a bed; to uncord a package.

UNCORK, ***v.t.*** **To draw the cork from; as, to uncork a bottle.**

UNCORKED, ***pp.*** **Not having the cork drawn.**

UNCORKING, ***ppr.*** **Drawing the cork from.**

UNCORONETED, ***a.*** **Not honored with a coronet or title.**

UNCORPULENT, ***a.*** **Not corpulent; not fleshy.**

UNCORRECTED, ***a.***

1. Not corrected; not revised; not rendered exact; as an uncorrected copy of a writing.*NWAD UNCORRECTED.2*

2. Not reformed; not amended; as life or manners uncorrected.*NWAD UNCORRECTED.3*

UNCORRIGIBLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be corrected; depraved beyond correction. [For this, incorrigible is now used.]**

UNCORRUPT, ***a.*** **Not corrupt; not depraved; not perverted; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest; as an uncorrupt judgment; uncorrupt manners.**

UNCORRUPTED, ***a.*** **Not corrupted; not vitiated; not depraved; as the dictates of uncorrupted reason; uncorrupted records.**

UNCORRUPTEDNESS, ***n.*** **State of being uncorrupted.**

UNCORRUPTIBLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be corrupted. [But incorruptible is the word now used.]**

UNCORRUPTLY, ***adv.*** **With integrity; honestly.**

UNCORRUPTNESS, ***n.*** **Integrity; uprightness.** ***Titus 2:7*****.**

UNCOUNSELABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice or prudence.**

UNCOUNTABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be counted; innumerable.**

UNCOUNTED, ***a.*** **Not counted; not numbered.**

UNCOUNTERFEIT, ***a.*** **Not counterfeit; not spurious; genuine; as uncounterfeit zeal.**

UNCOUNTERMANDED, ***a.*** **Not countermanded.**

UNCOUPLE, ***v.t.*** **uncup'pl. To loose dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin.**

UNCOUPLED, ***pp.*** **uncup'pled. Disjoined; set free.**

UNCOUPLING, ***ppr.*** **uncup'pling. Disuniting; setting free.**

UNCOURTEOUS, ***a.*** **uncurt'eous. Uncivil; unpolite; not kind and complaisant.**

UNCOURTEOUSLY, ***adv.*** **Uncivilly; unpolitely.**

UNCOURTEOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Incivility; disobliging treatment.**

UNCOURTLINESS, ***n.*** **Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance; as uncourtliness of manners or phrases.**

UNCOURTLY, ***a.***

1. Inelegant of manners; not becoming a court; not refined; unpolite; as uncourtly behavior or language.*NWAD UNCOURTLY.2*

2. Not courteous or civil; as an uncourtly speech.*NWAD UNCOURTLY.3*

3. Not versed in the manners of a court.*NWAD UNCOURTLY.4*

UNCOUTH, ***a.***

Odd; strange; unusual; not rendered pleasing by familiarity; as an uncouth phrase or expression; uncouth manners; uncouth dress.*NWAD UNCOUTH.2*

UNCOUTHLY, ***adv.*** **Oddly; strangely.**

UNCOUTHNESS, ***n.*** **Oddness; strangeness; want of agreeableness derived from familiarity; as the uncouthness of a word or of dress.**

UNCOVENANTED, ***a.*** **Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise.**

UNCOVER, ***v.t.***

1. To divest of a cover; to remove any covering from; a word of general use.*NWAD UNCOVER.2*

2. To deprive of clothes; to strip; to make naked.*NWAD UNCOVER.3*

3. To unroof; as a building.*NWAD UNCOVER.4*

4. To take off the hat or cap; to bare the head.*NWAD UNCOVER.5*

5. To strip of a vail, or of any thing that conceals; to lay open; to disclose to view.*NWAD UNCOVER.6*

UNCOVERED, ***pp.*** **Divested of a covering or clothing; laid open to view; made bare.**

UNCOVERING, ***ppr.*** **Divesting of a cover or of clothes; stripping of a vail; laying open to view.**

UNCREATE, ***v.t.*** **To annihilate; to deprive of existence.**

Who can uncreate thee, thou shalt know.*NWAD UNCREATE.2*

UNCREATED, *pp.*

1. Reduced to nothing; deprived of existence.*NWAD UNCREATED.2*

2. *a.* Not yet created; as misery uncreated.*NWAD UNCREATED.3*

3. Not produced by creation. God is an uncreated being.*NWAD UNCREATED.4*

UNCREDIBLE, *a.* Not to be believed; not entitled to credit. [For this, incredible is used.]

UNCREDITABLE, *a.*

1. Not in good credit or reputation; not reputable.*NWAD UNCREDITABLE.2*

2. Not for the credit or reputation.*NWAD UNCREDITABLE.3*

UNCREDITABLENESS, *n.*

1. Want of reputation.*NWAD UNCREDITABLENESS.2*

2. The quality of being disreputable.*NWAD UNCREDITABLENESS.3*

UNCREDITED, *a.* Not believed.

UNCRITICAL, *a.*

1. Not critical.*NWAD UNCRITICAL.2*

2. Not according to the just rules of criticism.*NWAD UNCRITICAL.3*

UNCROPPED, *a.* Not cropped; not gathered.

UNCROSSED, *a.*

1. Not crossed; not canceled.*NWAD UNCROSSED.2*

2. Not thwarted; not opposed.*NWAD UNCROSSED.3*

UNCROWDED, *a.* Not crowded; not compressed; not straitened for want of room.

UNCROWN, *v.t.*

1. To deprive of a crown; to dethrone.*NWAD UNCROWN.2*

2. To pull off the crown.*NWAD UNCROWN.3*

UNCROWNED, *pp.*

1. Deprived of a crown.*NWAD UNCROWNED.2*

2. *a.* Not crowned; having no crown.*NWAD UNCROWNED.3*

UNCROWNING, *ppr.* Depriving of a crown.

UNCRYSTALIZABLE, *a.* Not susceptible of crystallization.

UNCRYSTALIZED, *a.* Not crystallized.

UNCTION, *n.* [L. unctio, from ungo, to anoint.]

1. The act of anointing.*NWAD UNCTION.2*

2. Unguent; ointment. [Unusual.]*NWAD UNCTION.3*

3. The act of anointing medically; as mercurial unction.*NWAD UNCTION.4*

4. Any thing softening or lenitive.*NWAD UNCTION.5*

5. That which excites piety and devotion.*NWAD UNCTION.6*

6. Richness of gracious affections.*NWAD UNCTION.7*

7. Divine or sanctifying grace. *1 John 2:20*.*NWAD UNCTION.8*

Extreme unction, the rite of anointing in the last hours; or the application of sacred oil to the parts where the five senses reside.*NWAD UNCTION.9*

UNCTUOSITY, *n.* Oiliness; fatness; the quality of being greasy.

UNCTUOUS, *a.*

1. Fat; oily; greasy.*NWAD UNCTUOUS.2*

2. Having a resemblance to oil; as the unctuous feel of a stone.*NWAD UNCTUOUS.3*

UNCTUOUSNESS, *n.*

1. Fatness; oiliness.*NWAD UNCTUOUSNESS.2*

2. The quality of resembling oil*NWAD UNCTUOUSNESS.3*

UNCULLED, *a.*

1. Not gathered.*NWAD UNCULLED.2*

2. Not separated; not selected.*NWAD UNCULLED.3*

UNCULPABLE, *a.* Not blamable; not faulty.

UNCULT, *a.* [un and L. cultus.] Uncultivated; rude; illiterate. [Not in use.]

UNCULTIVABLE, *a.* Not capable of being tilled or cultivated.

UNCULTIVATED, *a.*

1. Not cultivated; not tilled; not used in tillage; as an uncultivated tract of land.*NWAD UNCULTIVATED.2*

2. Not instructed; not civilized; rude; rough in manners; as an uncultivated nation or age.*NWAD UNCULTIVATED.3*

UNCUMBERED, *a.* Not burdened; not embarrassed.

UNCURABLE, *a.* Incurable. [The latter is mostly used.]

UNCURABLY, *adv.* Incurably.

UNCURBABLE, *a.* That cannot be curbed or checked. [Not in use.]

UNCURBED, *a.* Not curbed; not restrained; licentious.

UNCURL, *v.t.* To loose from ringlets.

The lion uncurls his angry mane.*NWAD UNCURL.2*

UNCURL, *v.i.* To fall from a curled state, as ringlets; to become straight.

UNCURLED, *pp.*

1. Loosed from ringlets.*NWAD UNCURLED.2*

2. *a.* Not curled; not formed into ringlets.*NWAD UNCURLED.3*

UNCURLING, *ppr.* Loosing from ringlets.

UNCURRENT, *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment; as uncurrent coin or notes.

UNCURSE, *v.t.* uncurs'. To free from any execration. [Not used.]

UNCURSED, UNCURST, *a.* Not cursed; not execrated.

UNCURTAILED, *a.* Not curtailed; not shortened.

UNCUSTOMARY, *a.* Not customary; not usual.

UNCUSTOMED, ***a.***

1. Not subjected to customs or duty.*NWAD UNCUSTOMED.2*

2. That has not paid duty, or been charged with customs.*NWAD UNCUSTOMED.3*

UNCUT, ***a.*** **Not cut; as trees uncut.**

UNDAM, ***v.t.*** **To free from a dam, mound or obstruction.**

UNDAMAGED, ***a.*** **Not damaged; not made worse; as undamaged goods.**

UNDAMPED, ***a.*** **Not damped; not depressed.**

UNDANGEROUS, ***a.*** **Not dangerous.**

UNDARKENED, ***a.*** **Not darkened or obscured.**

UNDATED, ***a.*** **[L. undatus; unda, a wave.] Waved; rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaf.**

UNDATED, ***a.*** **Not dated; having no date.**

UNDAUNTED, ***a.*** **Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; intrepid.**

UNDAUNTEDLY, ***adv.*** **Boldly; intrepidly.**

UNDAUNTEDNESS, ***n.*** **Boldness; fearless bravery; intrepidity.**

UNDAWNING, ***a.*** **Not yet dawning; not growing light; not opening with brightness.**

UNDAZZLED, ***a.*** **Not dazzled; not confused by splendor.**

UNDEAF, ***v.t.*** **To free from deafness. [Not in use.]**

UNDEBASED, ***a.*** **Not debased; not adulterated.**

UNDEBAUCHED, ***a.*** **Not debauched; not corrupted; pure.**

UNDECAGON, ***n.*** **[L. undecim, eleven, and Gr. angle.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.**

UNDECAYED, ***a.*** **Not decayed; not impaired by age or accident; being in full strength.**

UNDECAYING, ***a.***

1. Not decaying; not suffering diminution or decline.*NWAD UNDECAYING.2*

2. Immortal; as the undecaying joys of heaven.*NWAD UNDECAYING.3*

UNDECEIVABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be deceived; not subject to deception.**

UNDECEIVE, ***v.t.*** **To free from deception, cheat, fallacy or mistake, whether caused by others or by ourselves. If we rely on our own works for salvation, the Scriptures may undeceive us.**

UNDECEIVED, ***pp.***

1. Disabused of cheat, deception or fallacy.*NWAD UNDECEIVED.2*

2. Not deceived; not misled or imposed on.*NWAD UNDECEIVED.3*

UNDECEIVING, ***ppr.*** **Freeing from deception or fallacy.**

UNDECENCY, ***n.*** **Unbecomingness; indecency. [The latter word is now used.]**

UNDECENT, ***a.*** **Not decent; indecent. [The latter is the word used.]**

UNDECENTLY, ***adv.*** **Indecently. [The latter is the word used.]**

UNDECIDABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be decided.**

UNDECIDED, ***a.*** **Not decided; not determined; not settled.**

UNDECIPHERABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be deciphered.**

UNDECIPHERED, ***a.*** **Not deciphered or explained.**

UNDECISIVE, ***a.*** **Not decisive; not conclusive; not determining the controversy or contest.**

UNDECK, ***v.t.*** **To divest of ornaments.**

UNDECKED, ***pp.***

1. Deprived of ornaments.*NWAD UNDECKED.2*

2. *a.* Not decked; not adorned.*NWAD UNDECKED.3*

UNDECLARED, ***a.*** **Not declared; not avowed.**

UNDECLINABLE, ***a.***

1. That cannot be declined.*NWAD UNDECLINABLE.2*

2. Not to be avoided.*NWAD UNDECLINABLE.3*

UNDECLINED, ***a.***

1. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.*NWAD UNDECLINED.2*

2. Not varied in termination; as a noun undeclined.*NWAD UNDECLINED.3*

UNDECOMPOSABLE, ***a.*** **s as z. Not admitting decomposition; that cannot be decomposed.**

UNDECOMPOSED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not decomposed; not separated; as constituent particles.**

UNDECOMPOUNDED, ***a.*** **Not decompounded.**

UNDECORATED, ***a.*** **Not adorned; not embellished; plain.**

To leave the character of Christ undecorated, to make its own impression.*NWAD UNDECORATED.2*

UNDEDICATED, ***a.***

1. Not dedicated; not consecrated.*NWAD UNDEDICATED.2*

2. Not inscribed to a patron.*NWAD UNDEDICATED.3*

UNDEEDED, ***a.***

1. Not signalized by any great action.*NWAD UNDEEDED.2*

2. Not transferred by deed; as undeeded land. [Local.]*NWAD UNDEEDED.3*

UNDEFACEABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be defaced.**

UNDEFACED, ***a.*** **Not deprived of its form; not disfigured; as an undefaced statue.**

UNDEFEASIBLE, ***a.*** **s as z. Not defeasible. [But indefeasible is chiefly used.]**

UNDEFENDED, ***a.***

1. Not defended; not protected.*NWAD UNDEFENDED.2*

2. Not vindicated.*NWAD UNDEFENDED.3*

3. Open to assault; being without works of defense.*NWAD UNDEFENDED.4*

UNDEFIED, ***a.*** **Not set at defiance; not challenged.**

UNDEFILED, ***a.*** **Not defiled; not polluted; not vitiated.**

UNDEFINABLE, ***a.***

1. Not definable; not capable of being described or limited; as the undefinable bounds of space.*NWAD UNDEFINABLE.2*

2. That cannot be described by interpretation or definition.*NWAD UNDEFINABLE.3*

Simple ideas are undefinable.*NWAD UNDEFINABLE.4*

UNDEFINABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being undefinable.

UNDEFINED, *a.*

1. Not defined; not described by definition or explanation.*NWAD UNDEFINED.2*

2. Not having its limits described.*NWAD UNDEFINED.3*

UNDEFLOURED, *a.* Not debauched; not vitiated.

UNDEFORMED, *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured.

UNDEFRAUDED, *a.* Not defrauded.

UNDEFRAYED, *a.* Not defrayed; not paid.

UNDEGRADED, *a.* Not degraded.

UNDEIFY, *v.t.* To reduce from the state of Deity.

UNDELEGATED, *a.* Not delegated; not deputed; not granted; as undelegated authority; undelegated powers.

UNDELIBERATED, *a.* Not carefully considered; as an undeliberated measure. [Not correct.]

UNDELIBERATING, *a.* Not deliberating; not hesitating; hasty; prompt.

UNDELIGHTED, *a.* Not delighted; not well pleased.

UNDELIGHTFUL, *a.* Not giving delight or great pleasure.

UNDELIVERED, ***a.*** **Not delivered; not communicated.**

UNDEMANDED, ***a.*** **Not demanded; not required.**

UNDEMOLISHED, ***a.***

1. Not demolished; not pulled down.*NWAD UNDEMOLISHED.2*

2. Not destroyed.*NWAD UNDEMOLISHED.3*

UNDEMONSTRABLE, ***a.***

1. Not capable of fuller evidence.*NWAD UNDEMONSTRABLE.2*

2. Not capable of demonstration.*NWAD UNDEMONSTRABLE.3*

UNDENIABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be denied; as undeniable evidence.**

UNDENIABLY, ***adv.*** **So plainly as to admit no contradiction or denial.**

UNDEPENDING, ***a.*** **Not dependent.**

UNDEPLORED, ***a.*** **Not lamented.**

UNDEPOSABLE, ***a.*** **s as z. That cannot be deposed from office.**

UNDEPRAVED, ***a.*** **Not corrupted; not vitiated.**

UNDEPRECATED, ***a.*** **Not deprecated.**

UNDEPRECIATED, ***a.*** **Not depreciated; not lowered in value.**

UNDEPRIVED, ***a.*** **Not deprived; not divested of by authority; not stripped of any possession.**

UNDER, ***prep.***

1. Beneath; below; so as to have something over or above. He stood under a tree; the carriage is under cover. We may see things under water; we have a cellar under the whole house.*NWAD UNDER.2*

2. In a state of pupilage or subjection; as a youth under a tutor; a ward under a guardian; colonies under the British government.*NWAD UNDER.3*

I also am a man under authority, having soldiers under me. *Matthew 8:9*.*NWAD UNDER.4*

3. In a less degree than. The effect of medicine is sometimes under and sometimes above or over its natural strength.*NWAD UNDER.5*

4. For less than. He would not sell the horse under forty pounds.*NWAD UNDER.6*

5. Less than; below. There are parishes in England under forty pounds a year.*NWAD UNDER.7*

6. With the pretense of; with the cover or pretext of. He does this under the name of love. This argument is not to be evaded under some plausible distinction.*NWAD UNDER.8*

7. With less than.*NWAD UNDER.9*

Several young men could never leave the pulpit under half a dozen conceits.*NWAD UNDER.10*

8. In a degree, state or rank inferior to.*NWAD UNDER.11*

It was too great an honor for any man under a duke.*NWAD UNDER.12*

9. In a state of being loaded; in a state of bearing or being burdened; as, to travel under a heavy load; to live under extreme oppression.*NWAD UNDER.13*

10. In a state of oppression or subjection to, the state in which a person is considered as bearing or having any thing laid upon him; as, to have fortitude under the evils of life; to have patience under

pain, or under misfortunes; to behave like a christian under reproaches and injuries.*NWAD UNDER.14*

11. In a state of liability or obligation. No man shall trespass but under the pains and penalties of the law. Attend to the conditions under which you enter upon your office. We are under the necessity of obeying the laws. Nuns are under vows of chastity. We all lie under the curse of the law, until redeemed by Christ.*NWAD UNDER.15*

12. In the state of bearing and being known by; as men trading under the firm of Wright & Co.*NWAD UNDER.16*

13. In the state of; in the enjoyment or possession of. We live under the gospel dispensation.*NWAD UNDER.17*

14. During the time of. The American revolution commenced under the administration of lord North.*NWAD UNDER.18*

15. Not having reached or arrived to; below. He left three sons under age.*NWAD UNDER.19*

16. Represented by; in the form of. Morpheus is represented under the figure of a boy asleep. [But morph, in Ethiopic, signifies cessation, rest.]*NWAD UNDER.20*

17. In the state of protection or defense. Under favor of the prince, our author was promoted. The enemy landed under cover of their batteries.*NWAD UNDER.21*

18. As bearing a particular character.*NWAD UNDER.22*

The duke may be mentioned under the double capacity of a poet and a divine.*NWAD UNDER.23*

19. Being contained or comprehended in.*NWAD UNDER.24*

Under this head may be mentioned the contests between the popes and the secular princes.*NWAD UNDER.25*

20. Attested by; signed by. Here is a deed under his hand and seal.*NWAD UNDER.26*

He has left us evidence under his own hand.*NWAD UNDER.27*

21. In a state of being handled, treated or discussed, or of being the subject of. The bill is now under discussion. We shall have the subject under consideration next week.*NWAD UNDER.28*

22. In subordination to. Under God, this is our only safety.*NWAD UNDER.29*

23. In subjection or bondage to; ruled or influenced by; in a moral sense; within the dominion of.*NWAD UNDER.30*

They are all under sin. *Romans 3:9*.*NWAD UNDER.31*

Under a signature, bearing, as a name or title.*NWAD UNDER.32*

Under way, in seamen's language, moving; in a condition to make progress.*NWAD UNDER.33*

To keep under, to hold in subjection or control; to restrain. *NWAD UNDER.34*

I keep under my body. *1 Corinthians 9:27*.*NWAD UNDER.35*

UNDER, *a.* Lower in degree; subject; subordinate; as an under officer; under sheriff.

Under is much used in composition. For the etymologies, see the principal words.*NWAD UNDER.37*

UNDERACTION, *n.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.

The least episodes or underactions - are parts necessary to the main design.*NWAD UNDERACTION.2*

UNDERAGENT, *n.* A subordinate agent.

UNDERBEAR, *v.t.*

1. To support; to endure.*NWAD UNDERBEAR.2*

2. To line; to guard; as cloth of gold underborne with blue tinsel. *Obs.*NWAD UNDERBEAR.3

UNDERBEARER, *n.* In funerals, one who sustains the corpse.

UNDERBID, *v.t.* To bid or offer less than another; as in auctions, when a contract or service is set up to the lowest bidder.

UNDERBRED, *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners.

UNDERBRUSH, *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing under large trees.

UNDERBUY, *v.t.* To buy at less than a thing is worth. [Not used.]

UNDERCHAMBERLAIN, *n.* A deputy chamberlain of the exchequer.

UNDERCLERK, *n.* A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

UNDERCROFT, *n.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a church; also, a vault or secret walk under ground.

UNDERCURRENT, *n.* A current below the surface of the water.

UNDERDITCH, *v.t.* To form a deep ditch or trench to drain the surface of land.

UNDERDO, *v.i.*

1. To act below one's abilities.NWAD UNDERDO.2

2. To do less than is requisite.NWAD UNDERDO.3

UNDERDOSE, *n.* A quantity less than a dose.

UNDERDOSE, *v.i.* To take small doses.

UNDERDRAIN, ***n.*** **A drain or trench below the surface of the ground.**

UNDERDRAIN, ***v.t.*** **To drain by cutting a deep channel below the surface.**

UNDERFACTION, ***n.*** **A subordinate faction.**

UNDERFARMER, ***n.*** **A subordinate farmer.**

UNDERFELLOW, ***n.*** **A mean sorry wretch.**

UNDERFILLING, ***n.*** **The lower part of a building.**

UNDERFONG, ***v.t.*** **To take in hand.** ***Obs.***

UNDERFOOT, ***adv.*** **Beneath.**

UNDERFOOT, ***a.*** **Low; base; abject; trodden down.**

UNDERFURNISH, ***v.t.*** **To supply with less than enough.**

UNDERFURNISHED, ***pp.*** **Supplied with less than enough.**

UNDERFURNISHING, ***ppr.*** **Furnishing with less than enough.**

UNDERFURROW, ***adv.*** **In agriculture, to sow underforrow, is to plow in seed. This phrase is applied to other operations, in which something is covered by the furrow-slice.**

UNDERGIRD, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Gird*****.] To bind below; to gird round the bottom.** ***Acts 27:17*****.**

UNDERGO, ***v.t.***

1. To suffer; to endure something burdensome or painful to the body or the mind; as, to undergo toil and fatigue; to undergo pain; to undergo grief or anxiety; to undergo the operation of amputation.*NWAD UNDERGO.2*

2. To pass through. Bread in the stomach undergoes the process of digestion; it undergoes a material alteration.*NWAD UNDERGO.3*

3. To sustain without fainting, yielding or sinking. Can you undergo the operation, or the fatigue?*NWAD UNDERGO.4*

4. To be the bearer of; to possess.*NWAD UNDERGO.5*

Virtues - as infinite as man may undergo. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNDERGO.6*

5. To support; to hazard.*NWAD UNDERGO.7*

I have mov'd certain Romans to undergo with me an enterprise.*NWAD UNDERGO.8*

6. To be subject to.*NWAD UNDERGO.9*

Claudio undergoes my challenge. *Obs.*NWAD UNDERGO.10*

UNDERGOING, *ppr.* Suffering; enduring.

UNDERGONE, *pp.* undergawn'. Borne; suffered; sustained; endured. Who can tell how many evils and pains he has undergone?

UNDERGRADUATE, *n.* A student or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree.

UNDERGROUND, *n.* A place or space beneath the surface of the ground.

UNDERGROUND, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground; as an underground story or apartment.

UNDERGROUND, *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

UNDERGROWTH, *n.* That which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.

UNDERHAND, ***adv.***

1. By secret means; in a clandestine manner.*NWAD UNDERHAND.2*

2. By fraud; by fraudulent means.*NWAD UNDERHAND.3*

UNDERHAND, ***a.*** **Secret; clandestine; usually implying meanness or fraud, or both. He obtained the place by underhand practices.**

UNDERHANDED, ***a.*** **Underhand; clandestine. [This is the word in more general use in the United States.]**

UNDERIVED, ***a.*** **Not derived; not borrowed; not received from a foreign source.**

UNDERKEEPER, ***n.*** **A subordinate keeper.**

UNDERLABORER, ***n.*** **A subordinate workman**

UNDERLAID, ***pp.*** **or** ***a.*** **[from underlay.] Having something lying or laid beneath; as sand underlaid with clay.**

UNDERLAY, ***v.t.*** **To lay beneath; to support by something laid under.**

UNDERLEAF, ***n.*** **A sort of apple good for cider.**

UNDERLET, ***v.t.***

1. To let below the value.*NWAD UNDERLET.2*

2. To let or lease, as a lessee or tenant; to let under a lease.*NWAD UNDERLET.3*

It is a matter of much importance - that the tenant should have power to underlet his farms.*NWAD UNDERLET.4*

UNDERLETTER, ***n.*** **A tenant who leases.**

UNDERLETTING, *ppr.* Letting or leasing under a lease or by a lessee.

UNDERLETTING, *n.* The act or practice of letting lands by lessees or tenants. [This is called also subletting.]

UNDERLINE, *v.t.*

1. To mark with a line below the words; sometimes called scoring.*NWAD UNDERLINE.2*

2. To influence secretly. [Not used.]*NWAD UNDERLINE.3*

UNDERLINED, *pp.* Marked with a line underneath.

UNDERLING, *n.* An inferior person or agent; a mean sorry fellow.

UNDERLINING, *ppr.* Marking with a line below.

UNDERLOCK, *n.* A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep.

UNDERMASTER, *n.* A master subordinate to the principal master.

UNDERMEAL, *n.* A repast before dinner.

UNDERMINE, *v.t.*

1. To sap; to excavate the earth beneath, for the purpose of suffering to fall, or of blowing up; as, to undermine a wall.*NWAD UNDERMINE.2*

2. To excavate the earth beneath. Rapid streams often undermine their banks and the trees growing upon them.*NWAD UNDERMINE.3*

3. To remove the foundation or support of any thing by clandestine

means; as, to undermine reputation; to undermine the constitution of the state.*NWAD UNDERMINE.4*

He should be warned who are like to undermine him.*NWAD UNDERMINE.5*

UNDERMINED, *pp.* Sapped; having the foundation removed.

UNDERMINER, *n.*

1. One that saps, or excavates the earth beneath any thing.*NWAD UNDERMINER.2*

2. One that clandestinely removes the foundation or support; one that secretly overthrows; as an underminer of the church.*NWAD UNDERMINER.3*

UNDERMINING, *ppr.* Sapping; digging away the earth beneath; clandestinely removing the supports of.

UNDERMOST, *a.*

1. Lowest in place beneath others.*NWAD UNDERMOST.2*

2. Lowest in state or condition.*NWAD UNDERMOST.3*

The party that is undermost.*NWAD UNDERMOST.4*

UNDERN, ***n.*** **The third hour of the day, or nine o'clock. [Not in use.]**

UNDERNEATH, ***adv.*** **[under and neath. See** ***Nether*****.]**

Beneath; below; in a lower place.*NWAD UNDERNEATH.2*

Or sullen Mole that runneth underneath.*NWAD UNDERNEATH.3*

The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath.*NWAD UNDERNEATH.4*

UNDERNEATH, ***prep.*** **Under; beneath.**

Underneath this stone doth lie. As much beauty as could die.*NWAD UNDERNEATH.6*

UNDEROFFICER, ***n.*** **A subordinate officer.**

UNDEROGATORY, ***a.*** **Not derogatory.**

UNDERPART, ***n.*** **A subordinate part.**

UNDERPETTICOAT, ***n.*** **A petticoat worn under a skirt or another petticoat.**

UNDERPIN, ***v.t.***

1. To lay stones under the sills of a building, on which it is to rest.*NWAD UNDERPIN.2*

2. To support by some solid foundation; or to place something underneath for support.*NWAD UNDERPIN.3*

UNDERPINNED, ***pp.*** **Supported by stones or a foundation.**

UNDERPINNING, ***ppr.*** **Placing stones under the sills for**

support.

UNDERPINNING, *n.*

1. The act of laying stones under sills.*NWAD UNDERPINNING.3*

2. The stones on which a building immediately rests.*NWAD UNDERPINNING.4*

UNDERPLOT, *n.*

1. A series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subservient to it.*NWAD UNDERPLOT.2*

2. A clandestine scheme.*NWAD UNDERPLOT.3*

UNDERPRAISE, *v.t.* s as z. To praise below desert.

UNDERPRIZE, *v.t.* To value at less than the worth; to undervalue.

UNDERPRIZED, *pp.* Undervalued.

UNDERPRIZING, *ppr.* Undervaluing.

UNDERPROP, *v.t.* To support; to uphold.

And underprop the head that bears the crown.*NWAD UNDERPROP.2*

UNDERPROPORTIONED, *a.* Having too little proportion.

Scanty and underproportioned returns of civility.*NWAD UNDERPROPORTIONED.2*

UNDERPULLER, *n.* An inferior puller. [Not in use.]

UNDERRATE, *v.t.* To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue.

UNDERRATE, ***n.*** **A price less than the worth; as, to sell a thing at an underrate.**

UNDERRUN, ***v.t.*** **To pass under in a boat.**

To underrun a tackle, to separate its parts and put them in order.*NWAD UNDERRUN.2*

UNDERSATURATED, ***a.*** **Not fully saturated; a chimical term.**

UNDERSAY, ***v.t.*** **To say by way of derogation or contradiction. [Not in use.]**

UNDERSECRETARY, ***n.*** **A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary.**

UNDERSELL, ***v.t.*** **To sell the same articles at a lower price than another.**

UNDERSELLING, ***ppr.*** **Selling at a lower price.**

UNDERSERVANT, ***n.*** **An inferior servant.**

UNDERSET, ***v.t.*** **To prop; to support.**

UNDERSET, ***n.*** **A current of water below the surface.**

UNDERSETTER, ***n.*** **A prop; a pedestal; a support.** ***1 Kings 7:30*****.**

UNDERSETTING, ***ppr.*** **Propping; supporting.**

UNDERSETTING, ***n.*** **The lower part; the pedestal.**

UNDER-SHERIFF, ***n.*** **A sheriff's deputy.**

UNDERSHERIFRY, ***n.*** **The office of an under-sheriff. [Not in use.]**

UNDERSHOT, ***a.*** **Moved by water passing under the wheel;**

opposed to overshot; as an undershot mill or mill-wheel.

UNDERSHRUB, *n.* A low shrub, permanent and woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying.

UNDERSOIL, *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

UNDERSONG, *n.* Chorus; burden of a song.

Menalcas shall sustain his undersong.*NWAD UNDERSONG.2*

UNDERSTAND, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* understood. [under and stand. The sense is to support or hold in the mind.]

1. To have just and adequate ideas of; to comprehend; to know; as, to understand a problem in Euclid; to understand a proposition or a declaration.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.2*

2. To have the same ideas as the person who speaks, or the ideas which a person intends to communicate. I understood the preacher; the court perfectly understand the advocate or his argument.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.3*

3. To receive or have the ideas expressed or intended to be conveyed in a writing or book; to know the meaning. It is important that we should understand the sacred oracles.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.4*

4. To know the meaning or signs, or of anything intended to convey ideas; as, to understand a nod, a wink, or a motion.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.5*

5. To suppose to mean.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.6*

The most learned interpreters understood the words of sin, and not of Abel.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.7*

6. To know by experience.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.8*

7. To know by instinct.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.9*

-Amorous intent, well understood.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.10*

8. To interpret, at least mentally.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.11*

9. To know another's meaning.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.12*

10. To hold in opinion with conviction.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.13*

11. To mean without expressing.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.14*

War then, war, open or understood must be resolv'd.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.15*

12. To know what is not expressed.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.16*

I bring them to receive from thee their names, and pay thee fealty with low subjection; understand the same of fish.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.17*

13. To learn; to be informed. I understand that congress have passed the bill.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.18*

UNDERSTAND, *v.i.*

1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent and conscious being.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.20*

All my soul be imparadis'd in you, in whom alone I understand, and grow, and see.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.21*

2. To be informed by another; to learn.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.22*

I understood of the evil that Eliashib did. *Nehemiah 13:7*.*NWAD UNDERSTAND.23*

UNDERSTANDABLE, *a.* That can be understood. [Not much used.]

UNDERSTANDER, *n.* One who understands or knows by experience. [Little used.]

UNDERSTANDING, ***ppr.***

1. Comprehending; apprehending the ideas or sense of another, or of a writing; learning or being informed.*NWAD UNDERSTANDING.2*

2 . *a.* Knowing; skillful. He is an understanding man.*NWAD UNDERSTANDING.3*

UNDERSTANDING, ***n.***

1. The faculty of the human mind by which it apprehends the real state of things presented to it, or by which it receives or comprehends the ideas which others express and intend to communicate. The understanding is called also the intellectual faculty. It is the faculty by means of which we obtain a great part of our knowledge. *Luke 24:45*; *Ephesians 1:18*.*NWAD UNDERSTANDING.5*

By understanding I mean that faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge, generals or particulars, absent or present, and to judge of their truth or falsehood, good or evil.*NWAD UNDERSTANDING.6*

There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding. *Job 32:8*.*NWAD UNDERSTANDING.7*

2. Knowledge; exact comprehension.*NWAD UNDERSTANDING.8*

Right understanding consists in the perception of the visible or probably agreement or disagreement of ideas.*NWAD UNDERSTANDING.9*

3. Intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; union of sentiments. There is a good understanding between the minister and his people.*NWAD UNDERSTANDING.10*

UNDERSTANDINGLY, ***adv.*** **Intelligibly; with full knowledge or comprehension of a question or subject; as, to vote upon a question understandingly; to act or judge understandingly.**

The gospel may be neglected, but it cannot be understandingly disbelieved.*NWAD UNDERSTANDINGLY.2*

UNDERSTOOD, *pret.* and *pp.* of understand.

UNDERSTRAPPER, *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

UNDERSTRATUM, *n.* Subsoil; the bed or layer of earth on which the old or soil rests.

UNDERSTROKE, *v.t.* To underline.

UNDERTAKABLE, *a.* That may be undertaken. [Not in use.]

UNDERTAKE, *v.t. pret.* undertook; *pp.* undertaken. [under and take.]

1. To engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to begin to perform. When I undertook this work, I had a very inadequate knowledge of the extent of my labors.*NWAD UNDERTAKE.2*

2. To covenant or contract to perform or execute. A man undertakes to erect a house, or to make a mile of canal, when he enters into stipulations for that purpose.*NWAD UNDERTAKE.3*

3. To attempt; as when a man undertakes what he cannot perform.*NWAD UNDERTAKE.4*

4. To assume a character. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNDERTAKE.5*

5. To engage with; to attack.*NWAD UNDERTAKE.6*

Your lordship should not undertake every companion you offend. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNDERTAKE.7*

6. To have the charge of.*NWAD UNDERTAKE.8*

- Who undertakes you to your end. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNDERTAKE.9*

UNDERTAKE, *v.i.*

1. To take upon or assume any business or province.*NWAD UNDERTAKE.11*

O Lord, I am oppressed; undertake for me.*Isaiah 38:14*.*NWAD UNDERTAKE.12*

2. To venture; to hazard. They dare not undertake.*NWAD UNDERTAKE.13*

3. To promise; to be bound.*NWAD UNDERTAKE.14*

I dare undertake they will not lose their labor.*NWAD UNDERTAKE.15*

To undertake for, to be bound; to become surety for.*NWAD UNDERTAKE.16*

UNDERTAKEN, *pp.* of undertake. The work was undertaken at his own expense.

UNDERTAKER, *n.*

1. One who undertakes; one who engages in any project or business.*NWAD UNDERTAKER.2*

2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another.*NWAD UNDERTAKER.3*

3. One who manages funerals.*NWAD UNDERTAKER.4*

UNDERTAKING, *ppr.* Engaging in; taking in hand; beginning to perform; stipulating to execute.

UNDERTAKING, *n.* Any business, work or project which a person engages in, or attempts to perform; an enterprise. The canal, or the making of the canal, from the Hudson to lake Erie, a distance of almost four hundred miles, was the greatest undertaking of the kind in modern times. The attempt to find a navigable passage to the Pacific round North America, is a hazardous undertaking, and probably useless to navigation.

UNDERTENANT, ***n.*** **The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.**

UNDERTIME, ***n.*** **Undern-tide; the time after dinner, or in the evening. [Not in use.]**

UNDERTOOK, ***pret.*** **of undertake.**

UNDERTREASURER, ***n.*** **undertrezh'urer. A subordinate treasurer.**

UNDERVALUATION, ***n.*** **The act of valuing below the real worth; rate not equal to the worth.**

UNDERVALUE, ***v.t.***

1. To value, rate or estimate below the real worth.*NWAD UNDERVALUE.2*

2. To esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.*NWAD UNDERVALUE.3*

In comparison of the discharge of my duties, I undervalued all designs of authority.*NWAD UNDERVALUE.4*

3. To despise; to hold in mean estimation.*NWAD UNDERVALUE.5*

I write not this with the least intention to undervalue the other parts of poetry.*NWAD UNDERVALUE.6*

UNDERVALUE, ***n.*** **Low rate or price; a price less than the real worth.**

UNDERVALUED, ***pp.*** **Estimated at less than the real worth; slighted; despised.**

UNDERVALUER, ***n.*** **One who esteems lightly.**

UNDERVALUING, ***ppr.*** **Estimating at less than the real worth; slighting; despising.**

UNDERWENT, ***pret.*** **of undergo. He underwent severe trials.**

UNDERWOOD, ***n.*** **Small trees that grow among large trees.**

UNDERWORK, ***n.*** **Subordinate work; petty affairs.**

UNDERWORK, ***v.t.***

1. To destroy by clandestine measures.*NWAD UNDERWORK.3*

2. To work or labor upon less than is sufficient or proper.*NWAD UNDERWORK.4*

3. To work at a less price than others in the like employment; as, one mason may underwork another; a shoemaker cannot underwork a joiner.*NWAD UNDERWORK.5*

UNDERWORKER, ***n.*** **One who underworks; or a subordinate workman.**

UNDERWORKING, ***ppr.*** **Destroying clandestinely; working at a less price than others in the like employment.**

UNDERWORKMAN, ***n.*** **A subordinate workman.**

UNDERWRITE, ***v.t.*** **[See *Write*.]**

1. To write under something else.*NWAD UNDERWRITE.2*

The change I have made, I have here underwritten.*NWAD UNDERWRITE.3*

2. To subscribe. We whose names are underwritten, agree to pay the sums expressed against your respective names.*NWAD UNDERWRITE.4*

3. To subscribe one's name for insurance; to set one's name to a policy of insurance, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage, for a certain premium per cent. Individuals underwrite policies of insurance, as well as companies.*NWAD*

UNDERWRITE.5

The broker who procures insurance, ought not, by underwriting the policy, to deprive the parties of his unbiased testimony. *NWAD UNDERWRITE.6*

UNDERWRITE, *v.i.* To practice insuring.

UNDERWRITER, *n.* One who insures; an insurer; so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.

UNDERWRITING, *ppr.*

1. Writing under something. *NWAD UNDERWRITING.2*

2. Subscribing a policy; insuring. *NWAD UNDERWRITING.3*

UNDERWRITING, *n.* The act or practice of insuring ships, goods, houses, etc.

UNDERWRITTEN, *pp.* Written under; subscribed.

UNDESCENDIBLE, *a.* Not descendible; not capable of descending to heirs.

UNDESCRIBED, *a.* Not described.

UNDESCRIED, *a.* Not descried; not discovered; not seen.

UNDESERVED, *a.* s as z. Not deserved; not merited.

UNDESERVEDLY, *adv.* Without desert, either good or evil.

UNDESERVEDNESS, *n.* Want of being worthy.

UNDESERVER, *n.* One of no merit.

UNDESERVING, *a.*

1. Not deserving; not having merit. God continually supplies the wants of his undeserving creatures.*NWAD UNDESERVING.2*

2. Not meriting; with of; as a man undeserving of happiness, or of punishment. [This is rather harsh and unusual.]*NWAD UNDESERVING.3*

UNDESERVINGLY, *adv.* Without meriting any particular advantage or harm.

UNDESIGNED, *a.* Not designed; not intended; not proceeding from purpose; as, to do an undesigned injury.

UNDESIGNEDLY, *adv.* Without design or intention.

UNDESIGNEDNESS, *n.* Freedom from design or set purpose.

UNDESIGNING, *a.*

1. Not acting with set purpose.*NWAD UNDESIGNING.2*

2. Sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose. It is base to practice on undesigning minds.*NWAD UNDESIGNING.3*

UNDESIRABLE, *a.* s as z. Not to be desired; not to be wished; not pleasing.

UNDESIRED, *a.* s as z. Not desired, or not solicited.

UNDESIRING, *a.* Not desiring; not wishing.

UNDESPAIRING, *a.* Not yielding to despair.

UNDESTROYABLE, *a.* Indestructible. [Not in use.]

UNDESTROYED, *a.* Not destroyed; not wasted; not ruined.

UNDETECTED, *a.* Not detected; not discovered; not laid open.

UNDETERMINABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be determined or decided.**

UNDETERMINATE, ***a.*** **Not determinate; not settled or certain. [But indeterminate is now generally used.]**

UNDETERMINATENESS, ***n.*** **Uncertainty; unsettled state.**

UNDETERMINATION, ***n.*** **Indecision; uncertainty of mind. [See *Indetermination*, which is chiefly used.]**

UNDETERMINED, ***a.***

1. Not determined; not settled; not decided.*NWAD UNDETERMINED.2*

2. Not limited; not defined; indeterminate.*NWAD UNDETERMINED.3*

UNDETERRED, ***a.*** **Not deterred; not restrained by fear or obstacles.**

UNDETESTING, ***a.*** **Not detesting; not abhorring.**

UNDEVELOPED, ***a.*** **Not opened or unfolded.**

UNDEVIATING, ***a.***

1. Not deviating; not departing from the way, or from a rule, principle or purpose; steady; regular; as an undeviating course of virtue.*NWAD UNDEVIATING.2*

2. Not erring; not wandering; not crooked.*NWAD UNDEVIATING.3*

UNDEVIATINGLY, ***adv.*** **Without wandering; steadily; regularly.**

UNDEVOTED, ***a.*** **Not devoted.**

UNDEVOUT, Not devout; having no devotion.

UNDEXTROUS, ***a.*** **Not dextrous; clumsy.**

UNDIAPHANOUS, ***a.*** **Not transparent; not pellucid.**

UNDID, ***pret.*** **of undo.**

UNDIGENOUS, ***a.*** **[L. unda, wave and Gr. kind.] Generated by water.**

UNDIGESTED, ***a.*** **Not digested; not subdued by the stomach; crude.**

UNDIGHT, ***v.t.*** **To put off.** ***Obs.***

UNDIGNIFIED, ***a.*** **Not dignified; common; mean.**

UNDIMINISHABLE, ***a.*** **Not capable of diminution.**

UNDIMINISHED, ***a.*** **Not diminished; not lessened; unimpaired.**

UNDIMINISHING, ***a.*** **Not diminishing; not becoming less.**

UNDINTED, ***a.*** **Not impressed by a blow.**

UNDIPLOMATIC, ***a.*** **Not according to the rules of diplomatic bodies.**

UNDIPPED, ***a.*** **Not dipped; not plunged.**

UNDIRECTED, ***a.***

1. Not directed; not guided; left without direction.*NWAD UNDIRECTED.2*

2. Not addressed; not superscribed; as a letter.*NWAD UNDIRECTED.3*

UNDISAPPOINTED, ***a.*** **Not disappointed.**

UNDISCERNED, ***a.*** **Not discerned; not seen; not observed; not**

descried; not discovered; as truths undiscerned.

UNDISCERNEDLY, *adv.* In such a manner as not to be discovered or seen.

UNDISCERNIBLE, *a.* That cannot be discerned, seen or discovered; invisible; as undiscernible objects or distinctions.

UNDISCERNIBLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being undiscernible.

UNDISCERNIBLY, *adv.* In a way not to be discovered or seen; invisibly; imperceptibly.

UNDISCERNING, *a.* Not discerning; not making just distinctions; wanting judgment or the power of discrimination.

UNDISCERNING, *n.* Want of discernment.

UNDISCIPLINED, *a.*

1. Not disciplined; not duly exercised and taught; not subdued to regularity and order; raw; as undisciplined troops; undisciplined valor.*NWAD UNDISCIPLINED.2*

2. Not instructed; untaught; as undisciplined minds.*NWAD UNDISCIPLINED.3*

UNDISCLOSE, *v.t.* undisclo'ze. Not to discover. [A bad word.]

UNDISCLOSED, *a.* Not disclosed; not revealed.

UNDISCOLORED, *a.* Not discolored; not stained.

UNDISCORDING, *a.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in music; harmonious; as undiscording voices.

UNDISCOVERABLE, *a.* That cannot be discovered or found out; as a undiscoverable principles.

UNDISCOVERABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner not to be discovered.**

UNDISCOVERED, ***a.*** **Not discovered; not seen; not descried.**

UNDISCRETE, ***a.*** **Not discrete; not prudent or wise. [Instead of this, indiscrete is used.]**

UNDISCRETELY, ***adv.*** **Indiscretely. [See** ***Indiscretely*****.]**

UNDISCUSSED, ***a.*** **Not discussed; not argued or debated.**

UNDISGRACED, ***a.*** **Not disgraced or dishonored.**

UNDISGUISED, ***a.*** **[See** ***Guise*****.]**

1. Not disguised; not covered with a mask, or with a false appearance.*NWAD UNDISGUISED.2*

2. Open; frank; candid; plain; artless.*NWAD UNDISGUISED.3*

UNDISHONORED, ***n.*** **[See** ***Honor*****.] Not dishonored; not disgraced.**

UNDISMAYED, ***a.*** **Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; not discouraged; as troops undismayed.**

UNDISOBLIGING, ***a.*** **Inoffensive. [Little used.]**

UNDISORDERED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not disordered; not disturbed.**

UNDISPENSED, ***a.***

1. Not dispensed.*NWAD UNDISPENSED.2*

2. Not freed from obligation.*NWAD UNDISPENSED.3*

UNDISPENSING, ***a.*** **Not allowing to be dispensed with.**

UNDISPERSED, ***a.*** **Not dispersed; not scattered.**

UNDISPLAYED, ***a.*** **Not displayed; not unfolded.**

UNDISPUTABLE, ***a.*** **Not disputable. [But the word now used is indisputable.]**

UNDISPUTED, ***a.*** **Not disputed; not contested; not called in question; as an undisputed title; undisputed truth.**

UNDISQUIETED, ***a.*** **Not disquieted; not disturbed.**

UNDISSEMBLED, ***a.*** **Not dissembled; open; undisguised; unfeigned; as undissembled friendship or piety.**

UNDISSEMBLING, ***a.*** **Not dissembling; not exhibiting a false appearance; not false.**

UNDISSIPATED, ***a.*** **Not dissipated; not scattered.**

UNDISSOLVABLE, ***a.*** **[See *Dissolve*.]**

1. That cannot be dissolved or melted.*NWAD UNDISSOLVABLE.2*

2. That may not be loosened or broken; as the undissolvable ties of friendship.*NWAD UNDISSOLVABLE.3*

UNDISSOLVED, ***a.*** **Not dissolved; not melted.**

UNDISSOLVING, ***a.*** **Not dissolving; not melting; as the undissolving ice of the Alps.**

UNDISTEMPERED, ***a.***

1. Not diseased; free from malady.*NWAD UNDISTEMPERED.2*

2. Free from perturbation.*NWAD UNDISTEMPERED.3*

UNDISTENDED, ***a.*** **Not distended; not enlarged.**

UNDISTILLED, ***a.*** **Not distilled.**

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, *a.*

1. That cannot be distinguished by the eye; not to be distinctly seen.*NWAD UNDISTINGUISHABLE.2*

2. Not to be known or distinguished by the intellect, by any peculiar property.*NWAD UNDISTINGUISHABLE.3*

UNDISTINGUISHABLY, *adv.* Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other, or to be separately seen.

UNDISTINGUISHED, *a.*

1. Not distinguished; not so marked as to be distinctly known from each other.*NWAD UNDISTINGUISHED.2*

Undistinguish'd seeds of good and ill.*NWAD UNDISTINGUISHED.*

2. Not separately seen or descried.*NWAD UNDISTINGUISHED.4*

3. Not plainly discerned.*NWAD UNDISTINGUISHED.5*

4. Having no intervenient space.*NWAD UNDISTINGUISHED.6*

5. Not marked by any particular property.*NWAD UNDISTINGUISHED.7*

6. Not treated with any particular respect.*NWAD UNDISTINGUISHED.8*

7. Not distinguished by any particular eminence.*NWAD UNDISTINGUISHED.9*

UNDISTINGUISHING, *a.* Making no difference; not discriminating; as undistinguishing favor.

Undistinguishing distribution of good and evil.*NWAD UNDISTINGUISHING.2*

UNDISTORTED, *a.* Not distorted; not perverted.

UNDISTRACTED, ***a.*** **Not perplexed by contrariety or confusion of thought, desires or concerns.**

UNDISTRACTEDLY, ***adv.*** **Without disturbance from contrariety of thoughts or multiplicity of concerns.**

UNDISTRACTEDNESS, ***n.*** **Freedom from disturbance or interruption from contrariety or multiplicity of thoughts and concerns.**

UNDISTRIBUTED, ***a.*** **Not distributed or allotted.**

UNDISTURBED, ***a.***

1. Free from interruption; not molested or hindered; as undisturbed with company or noise.*NWAD UNDISTURBED.2*

2. Free from perturbation of mind; calm; tranquil; placid; serene; not agitated. To be undisturbed by danger, by perplexities, by injuries received, is a most desirable object.*NWAD UNDISTURBED.3*

3. Not agitated; not stirred; not moved; as the surface of water undisturbed.*NWAD UNDISTURBED.4*

UNDISTURBEDLY, ***adv.*** **Calmly; peacefully.**

UNDISTURBEDNESS, ***n.*** **Calmness; tranquillity; freedom from molestation or agitation.**

UNDIVERSIFIED, ***a.*** **Not diversified; not varied; uniform.**

UNDIVERTED, ***a.***

1. Not diverted; not turned aside.*NWAD UNDIVERTED.2*

2. Not amused; not entertained or pleased.*NWAD UNDIVERTED.3*

UNDIVIDABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be divided; not separable; as an undividable scene.**

UNDIVIDED, ***a.***

1. Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole; as undivided attention or affections.*NWAD UNDIVIDED.2*

2. In botany, not lobed, cleft or branched.*NWAD UNDIVIDED.3*

UNDIVIDEDLY, ***adv.*** **So as not to be parted.**

UNDIVORCED, ***a.*** **Not divorced; not separated.**

UNDIVULGED, ***a.*** **Not divulged; not revealed or disclosed; secret.**

UNDO, ***v.t. pret.*** **undid;** ***pp.*** **undone.**

1. To reverse what has been done; to annul; to bring to naught any transaction. We can undo many kinds of work; but we cannot undo crimes, errors or faults.*NWAD UNDO.2*

Tomorrow ere the setting sun, she'd all undo what she had done.*NWAD UNDO.3*

2. To loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unravel; to unfasten; to untie; as, to undo a knot.*NWAD UNDO.4*

3. To ruin; to bring to poverty; to impoverish. Many are undone by unavoidable losses; but more undo themselves by vices and dissipation, or by indolence.*NWAD UNDO.5*

4. To ruin, in a moral sense; to bring to everlasting destruction and misery.*NWAD UNDO.6*

5. To ruin in reputation.*NWAD UNDO.7*

UNDOCK, ***v.t.*** **To take out of dock; as, to undock a ship.**

UNDOER, ***n.*** **One who undoes or brings destruction; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins the reputation of another.**

UNDOING, ***ppr.*** **Reversing what has been done; ruining.**

UNDOING, ***n.***

1. The reversal of what has been done.*NWAD UNDOING.3*

2. Ruin; destruction.*NWAD UNDOING.4*

UNDONE, ***pp.***

1. Reversed; annulled.*NWAD UNDONE.2*

2. Ruined; destroyed.*NWAD UNDONE.3*

When the legislature is corrupted, the people are undone.*NWAD UNDONE.4*

3. *a.* Not done; not performed; not executed. We are apt to leave undone what we ought to do.*NWAD UNDONE.5*

UNDOUBTED, ***a.*** **undout'ed. Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable; as undoubted proof; undoubted truth.**

UNDOUBTEDLY, ***adv.*** **undout'edly. Without doubt; without question; indubitably.**

UNDOUBTFUL, ***a.*** **undout'ful. Not doubtful; not ambiguous; plain; evident.**

UNDOUBTING, ***a.*** **undout'ing. Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating in uncertainty; as an undoubting believer; an undoubting faith.**

UNDRAINED, ***a.*** **Not drained; not freed from water.**

UNDRAMATIC, UNDRAMATICAL, ***a.*** **Not dramatic; not according to the rules of the drama, or not suited to the drama.**

UNDRAWN, ***a.***

1. Not drawn; not pulled by an external force.*NWAD UNDRAWN.2*

2. Not allured by motives or persuasion.*NWAD UNDRAWN.3*

3. Not taken from the box; as an undrawn ticket.*NWAD UNDRAWN.4*

UNDREADED, ***a.*** **undred'ed. Not dreaded; not feared.**

UNDREAMED, ***a.*** **Not dreamed; not thought of.**

UNDRESS, ***v.t.***

1. To divest of clothes; to strip.*NWAD UNDRESS.2*

2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation; to disrobe.*NWAD UNDRESS.3*

UNDRESS, ***n.*** **A loose negligent dress.**

UNDRESSED, ***pp.***

1. Divested of dress; disrobed.*NWAD UNDRESSED.2*

2. *a.* Not dressed; not attired.*NWAD UNDRESSED.3*

3. Not prepared; as meat undressed.*NWAD UNDRESSED.4*

4. Not pruned; not trimmed; not put in order; as an undressed vineyard.*NWAD UNDRESSED.5*

UNDRIED, ***a.***

1. Not dried; wet; moist; as undried cloth.*NWAD UNDRIED.2*

2. Not dried; green; as undried hay; undried hops.*NWAD UNDRIED.3*

UNDRIVEN, ***a.*** **Not driven; not impelled.**

UNDROOPING, ***a.*** **Not drooping; not sinking; not despairing.**

UNDROSSY, ***a.*** **Free from dross or recrement.**

UNDROWNED, ***a.*** **Not drowned.**

UNDUBITABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be doubted; unquestionable. [But the word now used is indubitable.]**

UNDUE, ***a.***

1. Not due; not yet demandable of right; as a debt, note or bond undue.*NWAD UNDUE.2*

2. Not right; not legal; improper; as an undue proceeding.*NWAD UNDUE.3*

3. Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; not proportioned; excessive; as an undue regard to the externals of religion; an undue attachment to forms; an undue rigor in the execution of law.*NWAD UNDUE.4*

UNDUKE, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of dukedom.**

UNDULARY, ***a.*** **[L. undula, a little wave.] Playing like waves; waving.**

UNDULATE, UNDULATED, ***a.*** **Wavy; waved obtusely up and down, near the margin, as a leaf or corol.**

UNDULATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. undula, a little wave; unda, a wave; Low L. undulo.]**

To move back and forth, or up and down, as waves; to cause to vibrate.*NWAD UNDULATE.3*

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated and undulated -*NWAD UNDULATE.4*

UNDULATE, *v.i.* To vibrate; to move back and forth; to wave; as undulating air.

UNDULATING, *ppr.*

1. Waving; vibrating.*NWAD UNDULATING.2*

2. *a.* Wary; rising and falling.*NWAD UNDULATING.3*

UNDULATINGLY, *adv.* In the form of waves.

UNDULATION, *n.* [from undulate.]

1. A waving motion or vibration; as the undulations of a fluid, of water or air; the undulations of sound. The undulations of a fluid are propagated in concentric circles.*NWAD UNDULATION.2*

2. In medicine, a particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart.*NWAD UNDULATION.3*

3. In music, a rattling or jarring of sounds, as when discordant notes are sounded together. It is called also beat.*NWAD UNDULATION.4*

4. In surgery, a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its maturity or fitness for opening.*NWAD UNDULATION.5*

UNDULATORY, *a.* [from undulate. Moving in the manner of waves; or resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall. We speak of the undulatory motion of water, of air or other fluid, and this undulatory motion of air is supposed to be the cause of sounds. This is sometimes called vibratory; but undulatory seems to be most correct.]

UNDULL, ***v.t.*** **To remove dullness or obscurity; to clear; to purify. [Not used.]**

UNDULY, ***adv.***

1. Not according to duty or propriety.*NWAD UNDULY.2*

2. Not in proper proportion; excessively. His strength was unduly exerted.*NWAD UNDULY.3*

UNDURABLE, ***a.*** **Not durable; not lasting. [Not in use.]**

UNDUST, ***v.t.*** **To free from dust. [Not in use.]**

UNDUTEOUS, ***a.*** **Not performing duty to parents and superiors; not obedient; as an unduteous child, apprentice or servant.**

UNDUTIFUL, ***a.*** **Not obedient; not performing duty; as an undutiful son or subject.**

UNDUTIFULLY, ***adv.*** **Not according to duty; in a disobedient manner.**

UNDUTIFULNESS, ***n.*** **Want of respect; violation of duty; disobedience; as the undutifulness of children or subjects.**

UNDYING, ***a.***

1. Not dying; not perishing.*NWAD UNDYING.2*

2. Not subject to death; immortal; as the undying souls of men.*NWAD UNDYING.3*

UNEARNED, ***a.*** **unern'ed. Not merited by labor or services.**

Hoping heaven will bless thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd.*NWAD UNEARNED.2*

UNEARTHED, *a.* unerth'ed. Driven from a den, cavern or burrow.

UNEARTHLY, *a.* unerth'ly. Not terrestrial.

UNEASILY, *adv.* s as z.

1. With uneasiness or pain.*NWAD UNEASILY.2*

He lives uneasily under the burden.*NWAD UNEASILY.3*

2. With difficulty; not readily.*NWAD UNEASILY.4*

UNEASINESS, *n.*

1. A moderate degree of pain; restlessness; want of ease; disquiet.*NWAD UNEASINESS.2*

2. Unquietness of mind; moderate anxiety or perturbation; disquietude.*NWAD UNEASINESS.3*

3. That which makes uneasy or gives trouble; ruggedness; as the uneasiness of the road. [Unusual.]*NWAD UNEASINESS.4*

UNEASY, *a.* s as z.

1. Feeling some degree of pain; restless; disturbed; unquiet. The patient is uneasy.*NWAD UNEASY.2*

2. Giving some pain; as an uneasy garment.*NWAD UNEASY.3*

3. Disturbed in mind; somewhat anxious; unquiet. He is uneasy respecting the success of his project.*NWAD UNEASY.4*

The soul, uneasy and confin'd from home, rests and expatiates in a life to come.*NWAD UNEASY.5*

4. Constraining; cramping; as uneasy rules.*NWAD UNEASY.6*

5. Constrained; stiff; not graceful; not easy; as an uneasy deportment.*NWAD UNEASY.7*

6. Giving some pain to others; disagreeable; unpleasing.*NWAD UNEASY.8*

A sour, untractable nature makes him uneasy to those who approach him.*NWAD UNEASY.9*

7. Difficult.*NWAD UNEASY.10*

Things - so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNEASY.11*

UNEATABLE, *a.* Not eatable; not fit to be eaten.

UNEATEN, *a.* Not eaten; not devoured.

UNEATH, *adv.*

1. Not easily. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNEATH.2*

2. Beneath; below. [Not in use. See *Neither* and *Beneath*.]*NWAD UNEATH.3*

UNECLIPSED, *a.* Not eclipsed; not obscured.

UNEDIFYING, *a.* Not edifying; not improving to the mind.

UNEDUCATED, *a.* Not educated; illiterate.

UNEFFACED, *a.* Not effaced; not obliterated.

UNEFFECTUAL, *a.* Ineffectual. [The latter is the word now used.]

UNELASTIC, *a.* Not elastic; not having the property of recovering its original state, when bent or forced out of its form.

UNELATED, *a.* Not elated; not puffed up.

UNELBOWED, ***a.*** **Not attended by any at the elbow.**

UNELECTED, ***a.*** **Not elected; not chosen; not preferred.**

UNELEGANT, ***a.*** **Not elegant. [Not used. See** ***Inelegant*****.]**

UNELIGIBLE, ***a.*** **Not proper to be chosen; ineligible. [The latter is the word now used.]**

UNEMANCIPATED, ***n.*** **Not emancipated or liberated from slavery.**

UNEMBALMED, ***a.*** **Not embalmed.**

UNEMBARRASSED, ***a.***

1. Not embarrassed; not perplexed in mind; not confused. The speaker appeared unembarrassed.*NWAD UNEMBARRASSED.2*

2. Free from pecuniary difficulties or incumbrances. He or his property is unembarrassed.*NWAD UNEMBARRASSED.3*

3. Free from perplexing connection; as, the question comes before the court unembarrassed with irrelevant matter.*NWAD UNEMBARRASSED.4*

UNEMBITTERED, ***a.*** **Not embittered; not aggravated.**

UNEMBODIED, ***a.***

1. Free from a corporeal body; as unembodied spirits.*NWAD UNEMBODIED.2*

2. Not embodied; not collected into a body; as embodied militia.*NWAD UNEMBODIED.3*

UNEMPHATIC, ***a.*** **Having no emphasis.**

UNEMPLOYED, ***a.***

1. Not employed; not occupied; not busy; at leisure; not engaged.*NWAD UNEMPLOYED.2*

2. Not being in use; as unemployed capital or money.*NWAD UNEMPLOYED.3*

UNEMPOWERED, *a.* Not empowered or authorized.

UNEMPTIABLE, *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. [Not in use.]

UNEMULATING, *a.* Not emulating; not striving to excel.

UNENCHANTED, *a.* Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted.

UNENCUMBER, *v.t.* To free from incumbrance.

UNENCUMBERED, *pp.*

1. Disengaged from incumbrance.*NWAD UNENCUMBERED.2*

2. *a.* Not encumbered; not burdened.*NWAD UNENCUMBERED.3*

UNENDOWED, *a.*

1. Not endowed; not furnished; not invested; as a man unendowed with virtues.*NWAD UNENDOWED.2*

2. Not furnished with funds; as an unendowed college or hospital.*NWAD UNENDOWED.3*

UNENDURING, *a.* Not lasting; of temporary duration.

UNENERVATED, *a.* Not enervated or weakened.

UNENGAGED, *a.*

1. Not engaged; not bound by covenant or promise; free from obligation to a particular person; as, a lady is unengaged.*NWAD*

UNENGAGED.2

2. Free from attachment that binds; as, her affections are unengaged.*NWAD UNENGAGED.3*

3. Unemployed; unoccupied; not busy.*NWAD UNENGAGED.4*

4. Not appropriated; as unengaged revenues. [We generally say, unappropriated revenue or money.]*NWAD UNENGAGED.5*

UNENGAGING, *a.* Not adapted to engage or win the attention or affections; not inviting.

UNENJOYED, *a.* Not enjoyed; not obtained; not possessed.

UNENJOYING, *a.* Not using; having no fruition.

UNENLARGED, *a.* Not enlarged; narrow.

UNENLIGHTENED, *a.* Not enlightened; not illuminated.

UNENSLAVED, *a.* Not enslaved; free.

UNENTANGLE, *v.t.* To free from complication or perplexity; to disentangle.

UNENTANGLED, *pp.*

1. Disentangled;*NWAD UNENTANGLED.2*

2 . *a.* Not entangled; not complicated; not perplexed.*NWAD UNENTANGLED.3*

UNENTERPRISING, *a.* Not enterprising; not adventurous.

UNENTERTAINING, *a.* Not entertaining or amusing; giving no delight.

UNENTERTAININGNESS, *n.* The quality of being unentertaining

or dull.

UNENTHRALLED, *a.* Not enslaved; not reduced to thralldom.

UNENTOMBED, *a.* Not buried; not interred.

UNENVIED, *a.* Not envied; exempt from the envy of others.

UNENVIOUS, *a.* Not envious; free from envy.

UNEPITAPHED, *a.* Having no epitaph.

UNEQUABLE, *a.* Different from itself; different at different times; not uniform; diverse; as unequable motions; unequable months or seasons.

UNEQUAL, *a.* [L. inaequalis.]

1. Not equal; not even; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, etc.; as men of unequal stature; houses of unequal dimensions.*NWAD UNEQUAL.2*

2. Not equal in strength, talents, acquirements, etc.; inferior.*NWAD UNEQUAL.3*

3. Not equal in age or station; inferior.*NWAD UNEQUAL.4*

4. Insufficient; inadequate. His strength is unequal to the task.*NWAD UNEQUAL.5*

5. Partial; unjust; not furnishing equivalents to the different parties; as an unequal peace; an unequal bargain.*NWAD UNEQUAL.6*

6. Disproportioned; ill matched.*NWAD UNEQUAL.7*

Against unequal arms to fight in pain.*NWAD UNEQUAL.8*

7. Not regular; not uniform; as unequal pulsations.*NWAD UNEQUAL.9*

8. In botany, having the parts not corresponding in size, but in proportion only, as a corol; rugged, not even or smooth, as the surface of a leaf or stem.*NWAD UNEQUAL.10*

An unequal leaf, is when the two halves separated by the mid-rib, are unequal in dimensions, and their bases not parallel; called also an oblique leaf.*NWAD UNEQUAL.11*

UNEQUALABLE, *a.* Not to be equaled.

UNEQUALED, *a.* Not to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled; in a good or bad sense; as unequaled excellence; unequaled ingratitude or baseness.

UNEQUALLY, *adv.*

1. Not equally; in different degrees; in disproportion to each other.*NWAD UNEQUALLY.2*

2. Not with like sentiments, temper or religious opinions or habits. *2 Corinthians 6:14*.*NWAD UNEQUALLY.3*

UNEQUALNESS, *n.* State of being unequal; inequality.

UNEQUITABLE, *a.*

1. Not equitable; not just.*NWAD UNEQUITABLE.2*

2. Not impartial. [Inequitable is generally used.]*NWAD UNEQUITABLE.3*

UNEQUIVOCAL, *a.*

1. Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear; evident; as unequivocal evidence.*NWAD UNEQUIVOCAL.2*

2. Not ambiguous; not of doubtful signification; not admitting different interpretations; as unequivocal words or expressions.*NWAD UNEQUIVOCAL.3*

UNEQUIVOCALLY, ***adv.*** **Without doubt; without room to doubt; plainly; with full evidence.**

UNERRABLE, ***a.*** **Incapable of erring; infallible.**

UNERRABLENESS, ***n.*** **Incapacity of error.**

UNERRING, ***a.***

1. Committing no mistake; incapable of error; as, the unerring wisdom of God.*NWAD UNERRING.2*

2. Incapable of failure; certain. He takes unerring aim.*NWAD UNERRING.3*

UNERRINGLY, ***adv.*** **Without mistake.**

UNESCHEWABLE, ***a.*** **Unavoidable. [Not in use.]**

UNESPIED, ***a.*** **Not espied; not discovered; not seen.**

UNESSAYED, ***a.*** **Not essayed; unattempted.**

UNESSENTIAL, ***a.***

1. Not essential; not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance.*NWAD UNESSENTIAL.2*

2. Not constituting the essence.*NWAD UNESSENTIAL.3*

3. Void of real being; as unessential night.*NWAD UNESSENTIAL.4*

UNESSENTIAL, ***n.*** **Something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity. Forms are among the unessentials of religion.**

UNESTABLISH, ***v.t.*** **To unfix; to deprive of establishment. [Little used.]**

UNESTABLISHED, ***a.*** **Not established; not permanently fixed.**

UNEVANGELICAL, ***a.*** **Not orthodox; not according to the gospel.**

UNEVEN, ***a.*** **une'vn.**

1. Not even; not level; as an uneven road or way; uneven ground.*NWAD UNEVEN.2*

2. Not equal; not of equal length.*NWAD UNEVEN.3*

Hebrew verse consists of uneven feet.*NWAD UNEVEN.4*

3. Not uniform; as an uneven temper.*NWAD UNEVEN.5*

UNEVENLY, ***adv.*** **In an uneven manner.**

UNEVENNESS, ***n.***

1. Surface not level; inequality of surface; as the unevenness of ground or of roads.*NWAD UNEVENNESS.2*

2. Turbulence; change; want of uniformity; as the unevenness of king Edward's reign. [Unusual.]*NWAD UNEVENNESS.3*

3. Want of uniformity; as unevenness of temper.*NWAD UNEVENNESS.4*

4. Want of smoothness.*NWAD UNEVENNESS.5*

UNEVITABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be escaped; unavoidable. [The word now used is inevitable.]**

UNEXACT, ***a.*** **Not exact. [See** ***Inexact*****, which is generally used.]**

UNEXACTED, ***a.*** **Not exacted; not taken by force.**

UNEXAGGERATED, ***a.*** **Not exaggerated.**

UNEXAGGERATING, ***a.*** **Not enlarging in description.**

UNEXAMINABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be examined or inquired into.**

UNEXAMINED, ***a.***

1. Not examined; not interrogated strictly; as a witness.*NWAD UNEXAMINED.2*

2. Not inquired into; not investigated; as a question.*NWAD UNEXAMINED.3*

3. Not discussed; not debated.*NWAD UNEXAMINED.4*

UNEXAMPLED, ***a.*** **Having no example or similar case; having no precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled; as the unexampled love and sufferings of our Savior.**

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, ***a.*** **Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; as unexceptionable conduct; unexceptionable testimony.**

UNEXCEPTIONABLENESS, ***n.*** **State or quality of being unexceptionable.**

UNEXCEPTIONABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner liable to no objection; as a point unexceptionably proved.**

UNEXCISED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not charged with the duty of excise.**

UNEXCITED, ***a.*** **Not excited; not roused.**

UNEXCOGITABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be found out. [Not in use.]**

UNEXCOMMUNICATED, ***a.*** **Not excommunicated.**

UNEXCUSABLE, ***a.*** **s as z. Not excusable. [We now use inexcusable.]**

UNEXCUSABLENESS, ***n.*** ***Inexcusableness*****, which see.**

UNEXECUTED, ***a.***

1. Not performed; not done; as a task, business or project unexecuted.*NWAD UNEXECUTED.2*

2. Not signed or sealed; not having the proper attestations or forms that give validity; as a contract or deed unexecuted.*NWAD UNEXECUTED.3*

UNEXEMPLARY, ***a.*** **Not exemplary; not according to example.**

UNEXEMPLIFIED, ***a.*** **Not exemplified; not illustrated by example.**

UNEXEMPT, ***a.*** **Not exempt; not free by privilege.**

UNEXERCISED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not exercised; not practiced; not disciplined; not experienced.**

UNEXERTED, ***a.*** **Not called into action; not exerted.**

UNEXHAUSTED, ***a.***

1. Not exhausted; not drained to the bottom, or to the last article.*NWAD UNEXHAUSTED.2*

2. Not spent; as unexhausted patience or strength.*NWAD UNEXHAUSTED.3*

UNEXISTENT, ***a.*** **Not existing.**

UNEXORCISED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not exorcised; not cast out by exorcism.**

UNEXPANDED, ***a.*** **Not expanded not spread out.**

UNEXPECTATION, ***n.*** **Want of foresight. [Not in use.]**

UNEXPECTED, ***a.*** **Not expected; not looked for; sudden; not provided against.**

UNEXPECTEDLY, ***adv.*** **At a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly.**

UNEXPECTEDNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being unexpected, or of coming suddenly and by surprise.**

UNEXPECTORATING, ***a.*** **Not expectorating; not discharging from the throat or lungs.**

UNEXPEDIENT, ***a.*** **Not expedient. [But inexpedient is the word now used.]**

UNEXPENDED, ***a.*** **Not expended; not laid out. There is an unexpended balance of the appropriation.**

UNEXPENSIVE, ***a.*** **Not expensive; not costly.**

UNEXPERIENCED, ***a.***

1. Not experienced; not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice.*NWAD UNEXPERIENCED.2*

2. Untried; applied to things. [Unusual.]*NWAD UNEXPERIENCED.*

UNEXPERT, ***a.*** **Wanting skill; not ready or dextrous in performance.**

UNEXPIRED, ***a.*** **Not expired; not ended.**

UNEXPLAINABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be explained.**

UNEXPLORED, ***a.***

1. Not explored; not searched or examined by the eye;

unknown.*NWAD UNEXPLORED.2*

2. Not examined intellectually.*NWAD UNEXPLORED.3*

UNEXPOSED, *a.* s as z.

1. Not laid open to view; concealed.*NWAD UNEXPOSED.2*

2. Not laid open to censure.*NWAD UNEXPOSED.3*

UNEXPOUNDED, *a.* Not expounded; not explained.

UNEXPRESSED, *a.* Not expressed; not mentioned or named; not exhibited.

UNEXPRESSIBLE, *a.* That cannot be expressed. [But inexpressible is the word now used.]

UNEXPRESSIVE, *a.*

1. Not having the power of expressing.*NWAD UNEXPRESSIVE.2*

2. Inexpressible; unutterable.*NWAD UNEXPRESSIVE.3*

UNEXTENDED, *a.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions; as a spiritual, an unextended substance.

UNEXTINCT, *a.* Not extinct; not being destroyed; not having perished.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, *a.*

1. That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable; as unextinguishable fire.*NWAD UNEXTINGUISHABLE.2*

2. That cannot be annihilated or repressed; as an unextinguishable thirst for knowledge. [But inextinguishable is more generally used.]*NWAD UNEXTINGUISHABLE.3*

UNEXTINGUISHABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner or degree that precludes extinction.**

UNEXTINGUISHED, ***a.*** **Not extinguished; not quenched; not entirely repressed.**

UNEXTIRPATED, ***a.*** **Not extirpated; not rooted out.**

UNEXTORTED, ***a.*** **Not extorted; not wrested.**

UNEXTRACTED, ***a.*** **Not extracted or drawn out.**

UNFADED, ***a.***

1. Not faded; not having lost its strength of color.*NWAD UNFADED.2*

2. Unwithered; as a plant.*NWAD UNFADED.3*

UNFADING, ***a.***

1. Not liable to lose strength or freshness of coloring.*NWAD UNFADING.2*

2. Not liable to wither; as unfading laurels.*NWAD UNFADING.3*

UNFADINGNESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being unfading.**

UNFAILABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot fail. [Not in use.]**

UNFAILABLENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being unfailable. [Not in use.]**

UNFAILING, ***a.***

1. Not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted; as an unfailing spring; unfailing sources of supply.*NWAD UNFAILING.2*

2. That does not fail; certain; as an unfailing promise.*NWAD*

UNFAILING.3

UNFAILINGNESS, *n.* The state of being unfailing.

UNFAINTING, *a.* Not fainting; not sinking; not failing under toil.

UNFAIR, *a.*

1. Not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice; as an unfair dealer.*NWAD UNFAIR.2*

2. Not honest; not just; not equal; as unfair practices.*NWAD UNFAIR.3*

3. Proceeding from trick or dishonesty; as unfair advantages.*NWAD UNFAIR.4*

UNFAIRLY, *adv.* Not in a just or equitable manner.

UNFAIRNESS, *n.*

1. Dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice; use of trick or artifice; applied to persons. He is noted for his unfairness in dealing.*NWAD UNFAIRNESS.2*

2. Injustice; want of equitableness; as the unfairness of a proceeding.*NWAD UNFAIRNESS.3*

UNFAITHFUL, *a.*

1. Not observant of promises, vows, allegiance or duty; violating trust or confidence; treacherous; perfidious; as an unfaithful subject; an unfaithful husband or wife; an unfaithful servant; an unfaithful bailee or agent.*NWAD UNFAITHFUL.2*

2. Not performing the proper duty.*NWAD UNFAITHFUL.3*

My feet through wine unfaithful to their weight -*NWAD UNFAITHFUL.4*

3. Impious; infidel.*NWAD UNFAITHFUL.5*

4. Negligent of duty; as an unfaithful workman.*NWAD UNFAITHFUL.6*

UNFAITHFULLY, *adv.*

1. In violation of promises, vows or duty; treacherously; perfidiously.*NWAD UNFAITHFULLY.2*

2. Negligently; imperfectly; as work unfaithfully done.*NWAD UNFAITHFULLY.3*

UNFAITHFULNESS, *n.* Neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance or other duty; breach of confidence or trust reposed; perfidiousness; treachery; as the unfaithfulness of a subject to his prince or the state; the unfaithfulness of a husband to his wife, or of a wife to her husband; the unfaithfulness of an agent, servant or officer.

UNFALCATED, *a.* Not curtailed; having no deductions.

UNFALLEN, *a.* Not fallen.

UNFALLOWED, *a.* Not fallowed.

UNFAMILIAR, *a.* Not accustomed; not common; not rendered agreeable by frequent use.

UNFAMILIARITY, *n.* Want of familiarity.

UNFASHIONABLE, *a.*

1. Not fashionable; not according to the prevailing mode; as unfashionable dress or language.*NWAD UNFASHIONABLE.2*

2. Not regulating dress or manners according to the reigning custom; as an unfashionable man.*NWAD UNFASHIONABLE.3*

UNFASHIONABLENESS, ***n.*** **Neglect of the prevailing mode; deviation from reigning custom.**

UNFASHIONABLY, ***adv.*** **Not according to the fashion; as, to be unfashionably dressed.**

UNFASHIONED, ***a.*** **Not modified by art; amorphous; shapeless; not having a regular form; as a lifeless lump unfashioned.**

UNFAST, ***a.*** **Not safe; not secure.**

UNFASTEN, ***v.t.*** **To loose; to unfix; to unbind; to untie.**

UNFASTENED, ***pp.*** **Loosed; untied; unfixed.**

UNFATHERED, ***a.*** **Fatherless.**

UNFATHERLY, ***a.*** **Not becoming a father; unkind.**

UNFATHOMABLE, ***a.***

1. That cannot be sounded by a line; as an unfathomable lake.*NWAD UNFATHOMABLE.2*

2. So deep or remote that the limit or extent cannot be found. The designs of Providence are often unfathomable.*NWAD UNFATHOMABLE.3*

UNFATHOMABLENESS, ***n.*** **The state of being unfathomable.**

UNFATHOMABLY, ***adv.*** **So as not to be capable of being sounded.**

UNFATHOMED, ***a.*** **Not sounded; not to be sounded.**

UNFATIGUED, ***a.*** **unfatee'ged. Not wearied; not tired.**

UNFAULTY, ***a.*** **Free from fault; innocent.**

UNFAVORABLE, *a.*

1. Not favorable; not propitious; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support. We found the minister's opinion unfavorable to our project. The committee made a report unfavorable to the petitioner.*NWAD UNFAVORABLE.2*

2. Not propitious; not adapted to promote any object; as weather unfavorable for harvest.*NWAD UNFAVORABLE.3*

3. Not kind; not obliging.*NWAD UNFAVORABLE.4*

4. Discouraging; as unfavorable prospects.*NWAD UNFAVORABLE.5*

UNFAVORABLENESS, *n.* Unpropitiousness; unkindness; want of disposition to countenance or promote.

UNFAVORABLY, *adv.* Unpropitiously; unkindly; so as not to countenance, support or promote; in a manner to discourage.

UNFAVORED, *a.* Not favored; not assisted.

UNFEARED, *a.*

1. Not affrighted; not daunted. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNFEARED.2*

2. Not feared; not dreaded.*NWAD UNFEARED.3*

UNFEASIBLE, *a.* s as z. That cannot be done; impracticable.

UNFEATHERED, UNFETHERED, *a.* Having no feathers; unfledged; implumous; naked of feathers.

UNFEATURED, *a.* Wanting regular features; deformed.

Visage rough, deform'd, unfeatur'd.*NWAD UNFEATURED.2*

UNFED, *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food.

UNFEED, ***a.***

1. Not feed; not retained by a fee.*NWAD UNFEED.2*

2. Unpaid; as an unfeed lawyer.*NWAD UNFEED.3*

UNFEELING, ***a.***

1. Insensible; void of sensibility.*NWAD UNFEELING.2*

2. Cruel; hard.*NWAD UNFEELING.3*

UNFEELINGLY, ***adv.*** **In an unfeeling or cruel manner.**

UNFEELINGNESS, ***n.*** **Insensibility; harness of heart; cruelty.**

UNFEIGNED, ***a.*** **Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere; as unfeigned piety to God; unfeigned love to man.**

UNFEIGNEDLY, ***adv.*** **Without hypocrisy; really; sincerely.**

He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and unfeignedly believe his holy gospel.*NWAD UNFEIGNEDLY.2*

UNFELICITATING, ***a.*** **Not producing felicity. [Unusual.]**

UNFELLOWED, ***a.*** **Not matched.**

UNFELT, ***a.*** **Not felt; not perceived.**

UNFENCE, ***v.t.*** **unfens'. To strip of fence; to remove a fence from.**

UNFENCED, ***pp.***

1. Deprived of a fence.*NWAD UNFENCED.2*

2 . *a.* Not fenced; not inclosed; defenseless; as a tract of land

unfenced.*NWAD UNFENCED.3*

UNFERMENTED, *a.*

1. Not fermented; not having undergone the process of fermentation; as liquor.*NWAD UNFERMENTED.2*

2. Not leavened; as bread.*NWAD UNFERMENTED.3*

UNFERTILE, *a.*

1. Not fertile; not rich; not having the qualities necessary to the production of good crops.*NWAD UNFERTILE.2*

2. Barren; unfruitful; bare; waste.*NWAD UNFERTILE.3*

3. Not prolific.*NWAD UNFERTILE.4*

[This word is not obsolete, but infertile is much used instead of it.]*NWAD UNFERTILE.5*

UNFETTER, *v.t.*

1. To loose from fetters; to unchain; to unshackle.*NWAD UNFETTER.2*

2. To free from restraint; to set at liberty; as, to unfetter the mind.*NWAD UNFETTER.3*

UNFETTERED, *pp.*

1. Unchained; unshackled; freed from restraint.*NWAD UNFETTERED.2*

2. *a.* Not restrained.*NWAD UNFETTERED.3*

UNFETTERING, *ppr.* Unchaining; setting free from restraint.

UNFIGURED, *a.* Representing no animal form.

UNFILIAL, ***a.*** **Unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child.**

UNFILLED, ***a.*** **Not filled; not fully supplied.**

UNFINISHED, ***a.*** **Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end; imperfect; wanting the last hand or touch; as an unfinished house; an unfinished painting.**

UNFIRED, ***a.*** **Not fired; not inflamed.**

UNFIRM, *a.* [See *Firm*.]

1. Not firm; weak; feeble; infirm.*NWAD UNFIRM.2*

[Note. When we speak of the weakness of the human frame, we use infirm. When we speak of the weakness of other things, as a bridge, wall and the like, we say, it is unfirm.]*NWAD UNFIRM.3*

2. Not stable; not well fixed.*NWAD UNFIRM.4*

With feet unfirm.*NWAD UNFIRM.5*

UNFIRMNESS, *n.* A weak state; instability.

UNFIT, *a.*

1. Not fit; improper; unsuitable.*NWAD UNFIT.2*

2. Unqualified; as a man unfit for an office.*NWAD UNFIT.3*

UNFIT, *v.t.*

1. To disable; to make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill or proper qualities for any thing. Sickness unfits a man for labor.*NWAD UNFIT.5*

2. To disqualify; to deprive of the moral or mental qualities necessary for any thing. Sin unfits us for the society of holy beings.*NWAD UNFIT.6*

UNFITLY, *adv.* Not properly; unsuitably.

UNFITNESS, *n.*

1. Want of suitable powers or qualifications, physical or moral; as the unfitness of a sick man for labor, or of an ignorant man for office; the unfitness of sinners for the enjoyments of heaven.*NWAD UNFITNESS.2*

2. Want of propriety or adaptation to character or place; as unfitness of behavior or of dress.*NWAD UNFITNESS.3*

UNFITTED, *pp.* Rendered unsuitable; disqualified.

UNFITTING, *ppr.*

1. Rendering unsuitable; disqualifying.*NWAD UNFITTING.2*

2. *a.* Improper; becoming.*NWAD UNFITTING.3*

UNFIX, *v.t.*

1. To loosen from any fastening; to detach from any thing that holds; to unsettle; to unhinge; as, to unfix the mind or affections.*NWAD UNFIX.2*

2. To make fluid; to dissolve.*NWAD UNFIX.3*

Nor can the rising sun unfix their frosts.*NWAD UNFIX.4*

UNFIXED, *pp.*

1. Unsettled; loosened.*NWAD UNFIXED.2*

2 . *a.* Wandering; erratic; inconstant; having no settled habitation.*NWAD UNFIXED.3*

3. Having no settled view or object of pursuit.*NWAD UNFIXED.4*

UNFIXING, *ppr.* Unsettling; loosening.

UNFLAGGING, *a.* Not flagging; not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit.

UNFLATTERED, *a.* Not flattered.

UNFLATTERING, *a.*

1. Not flattering; not gratifying with obsequious behavior; not coloring the truth to please.*NWAD UNFLATTERING.2*

2. Not affording a favorable prospect; as, the weather is unflattering.*NWAD UNFLATTERING.3*

UNFLEDGED, *a.*

1. Not yet furnished with feathers; implumous; as an unfledged bird.*NWAD UNFLEDGED.2*

2. Young; not having attained to full growth.*NWAD UNFLEDGED.3*

UNFLESHED, *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw; as an unfleshed hound; unfleshed valor.

UNFOILED, *a.* Not vanquished; not defeated.

UNFOLD, *v.t.*

1. To open folds; to expand; to spread out.*NWAD UNFOLD.2*

2. To open any thing covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to disclose; to reveal; as, to unfold one's designs; to unfold the principles of a science.*NWAD UNFOLD.3*

3. To declare; to tell; to disclose.*NWAD UNFOLD.4*

Unfold the passion of my love.*NWAD UNFOLD.5*

4. To display; as, to unfold the works of creation.*NWAD UNFOLD.6*

5. To release from a fold or pen; as, to unfold sheep.*NWAD UNFOLD.7*

UNFOLDED, *pp.* Opened; expanded; revealed; displayed; released from a fold.

UNFOLDING, *ppr.* Opening; expanding; disclosing; displaying; releasing from a fold.

UNFOLDING, ***n.*** **The act of expanding, displaying or disclosing; disclosure.**

UNFOOL, ***v.t.*** **To restore from folly. [Not in use.]**

UNFORBEARING, ***a.*** **Not forbearing.**

UNFORBID, UNFORBIDDEN, ***a.***

1. Not forbid; not prohibited; applied to persons.*NWAD UNFORBID.2*

2. Allowed; permitted; legal; applied to things.*NWAD UNFORBID.3*

UNFORBIDDENNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being unforbidden. [Not in use.]**

UNFORCED, ***a.***

1. Not forced; not compelled; not constrained.*NWAD UNFORCED.2*

2. Not urged or impelled.*NWAD UNFORCED.3*

3. Not feigned; not heightened; natural as unforced passions; unforced expressions of joy.*NWAD UNFORCED.4*

4. Not violent; easy; gradual; as an easy and unforced ascent.*NWAD UNFORCED.5*

5. Easy; natural; as an unforced posture.*NWAD UNFORCED.6*

UNFORCIBLE, ***a.*** **Wanting force or strength; as an unforcible expression.**

UNFORDABLE, ***a.*** **Not fordable; that cannot be forded, or passed by wading; as an unfordable river.**

UNFOREBODING, ***a.*** **Giving no omens.**

UNFOREKNOWN, ***a.*** **Not previously known or foreseen.**

UNFORESEEABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be foreseen. [A bad word and not in use.]**

UNFORESEEN, ***a.*** **Not foreseen; not foreknown.**

UNFORESKINNED, ***a.*** **Circumcised. [Bad.]**

UNFORETOLD, ***a.*** **Not predicted.**

UNFOREWARNED, ***a.*** **[See** ***Warn*****.] Not previously warned or admonished.**

UNFORFEITED, ***a.*** **Not forfeited.**

UNFORGIVEN, ***a.*** **Not forgiven; not pardoned.**

UNFORGIVING, ***a.*** **Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offenses; implacable.**

UNFORGOT, UNFORGOTTEN, ***a.***

1. Not forgot; not lost to memory.*NWAD UNFORGOT.2*

2. Not overlooked; not neglected.*NWAD UNFORGOT.3*

UNFORM, ***v.t.*** **To destroy; to unmake; to decompose or resolve into parts.**

UNFORMED, ***a.*** **Not molded into regular shape; as unformed matter.**

UNFORSAKEN, ***a.*** **Not forsaken; not deserted; not entirely neglected.**

UNFORTIFIED, ***a.***

1. Not fortified; not secured from attack by walls or mounds.*NWAD UNFORTIFIED.2*

2. Not guarded; not strengthened against temptations or trials; weak; exposed; defenseless; as an unfortified mind.*NWAD UNFORTIFIED.3*

3. Wanting securities or means of defense.*NWAD UNFORTIFIED.4*

UNFORTUNATE, *a.* Not successful; not prosperous; as an unfortunate adventure; an unfortunate voyage; unfortunate attempts; an unfortunate man; an unfortunate commander; unfortunate business.

UNFORTUNATELY, *adv.* Without success; unsuccessfully; unhappily. the scheme unfortunately miscarried.

UNFORTUNATENESS, *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; fortune; failure of success.

UNFOSTERED, *a.*

1. Not fostered; not nourished.*NWAD UNFOSTERED.2*

2. Not countenanced by favor; not patronized.*NWAD UNFOSTERED.3*

UNFOUGHT, *a.* unfaut'. Not fought.

UNFOULED, *a.* Not fouled; not polluted; not soiled; not corrupted; pure.

UNFOUND, *a.* Not found; not met with.

UNFOUNDED, *a.*

1. Not founded; not built or established.*NWAD UNFOUNDED.2*

2. Having no foundation; vain; idle; as unfounded expectations.*NWAD UNFOUNDED.3*

UNFRAMABLE, *a.* Not to be framed or molded. [Not in use.]

UNFRAMABLENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of not being framable. [Not in use.]**

UNFRAMED, ***a.***

1. Not framed; not fitted for erection; as unframed timber.*NWAD UNFRAMED.2*

2. Not formed; not constructed; not fashioned.*NWAD UNFRAMED.3*

UNFRATERNAL, ***a.*** **Not brotherly.**

UNFREE, ***a.*** **Not free; as unfree peasants.**

UNFREQUENCY, ***n.*** **The state of being unfrequent.**

UNFREQUENT, ***a.*** **Not frequent; not common; not happening often; infrequent.**

UNFREQUENT, ***v.t.*** **To cease to frequent. [Not in use.]**

UNFREQUENTED, ***a.*** **Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings; as an unfrequented place or forest.**

UNFREQUENTLY, ***adv.*** **Not often; seldom.**

UNFRIABLE, ***a.*** **Not easily crumbled.**

UNFRIENDED, ***a.*** **unfrend'ed. Wanting friends; not countenanced or supported.**

UNFRIENDLINESS, ***n.*** **Want of kindness; disfavor.**

UNFRIENDLY, ***a.***

1. Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; as an unfriendly neighbor.*NWAD UNFRIENDLY.2*

2. Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object; as weather unfriendly to health.*NWAD UNFRIENDLY.3*

UNFROCK, *v.t.* To divest.

UNFROZEN, *a.* Not frozen; not congealed.

UNFRUGAL, *a.* Not frugal; not saving or economical.

UNFRUITFUL, *a.*

1. Not producing fruit; barren; as an unfruitful tree.*NWAD UNFRUITFUL.2*

2. Not producing off-spring; not prolific; barren; as an unfruitful female.*NWAD UNFRUITFUL.3*

3. Not producing good effects or works; as an unfruitful life.*NWAD UNFRUITFUL.4*

4. Unproductive; not fertile; as an unfruitful soil.*NWAD UNFRUITFUL.5*

UNFRUITFULNESS, *n.* Barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness; applied to persons or things.

UNFRUSTRABLE, *a.* That cannot be frustrated.

UNFULFILLED, *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished; as a prophecy or prediction unfulfilled.

UNFUMED, *a.*

1. Not fumigated.*NWAD UNFUMED.2*

2. Not exhaling smoke; not burnt.*NWAD UNFUMED.3*

UNFUNDED, *a.* Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest; as an unfunded debt.

UNFURL, ***v.t.*** **To loose and unfold; to expand; to open or spread; as, to unfurl sails.**

UNFURLED, ***pp.*** **Unfolded; expanded.**

UNFURLING, ***ppr.*** **Unfolding; spreading.**

UNFURNISH, ***v.t.***

1. To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip.*NWAD UNFURNISH.2*

2. To leave naked.*NWAD UNFURNISH.3*

UNFURNISHED, ***a.***

1. Not furnished; not supplied with furniture; as an unfurnished room or house.*NWAD UNFURNISHED.2*

2. Unsupplied with necessaries or ornaments.*NWAD UNFURNISHED.3*

3. Empty; not supplied.*NWAD UNFURNISHED.4*

UNFUSED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not fused; not melted.**

UNFUSIBLE, ***a.*** **s as z. Infusible. [The latter word is generally used.]**

UNGAINABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be gained. [Little used.]**

UNGAINFUL, ***a.*** **Unprofitable; not producing gain.**

UNGAINLY, ***a.*** **Not expert or dextrous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth; as an ungainly strut in walking.**

[I believe ungain is not used.]*NWAD UNGAINLY.2*

UNGALLED, ***a.*** **Unhurt; not galled.**

UNGARNISHED, ***a.*** **Not garnished or furnished; unadorned.**

UNGARRISONED, ***a.*** **Not garrisoned; not furnished with troops for defense.**

UNGARTERED, ***a.*** **Being without garters.**

UNGATHERED, ***a.*** **Not gathered; not cropped; not picked.**

UNGEAR, ***v.t.*** **To unharness; to strip of gear.**

UNGEARED, ***pp.*** **Unharnessed.**

UNGEARING, ***ppr.*** **Stripping of harness or gear.**

UNGENERATED, ***a.*** **Having no beginning; unbegotten.**

UNGENERATIVE, ***a.*** **Begetting nothing.**

UNGENEROUS, ***a.***

1. Not of a noble mind; not liberal; applied to persons; as an ungenerous man or prince.*NWAD UNGENEROUS.2*

2. Not noble; not liberal; applied to things; as an ungenerous act.*NWAD UNGENEROUS.3*

3. Dishonorable; ignominious.*NWAD UNGENEROUS.4*

The victor never will impose on Cato ungen'rous terms.*NWAD UNGENEROUS.5*

UNGENEROUSLY, ***adv.*** **Unkindly; dishonorably.**

UNGENIAL, ***a.*** **Not favorable to nature or to natural growth; as ungenial air; ungenial soils.**

Sullen seas that was th' ungenial pole.*NWAD UNGENIAL.2*

UNGENTEEL, ***a.*** **Not genteel; used of persons; not consistent with polite manners or good breeding; used of manners.**

UNGENTEELLY, ***adv.*** **Uncivilly; not with good manners.**

UNGENTLE, ***a.*** **Not gentle; harsh; rude.**

UNGENTLEMANLIKE, ***a.*** **Not like a gentleman.**

UNGENTLEMANLY, ***a.*** **Not becoming a gentleman.**

UNGENTLENESS, ***n.***

1. Want of gentleness; harshness; severity; rudeness.*NWAD UNGENTLENESS.2*

2. Unkindness; incivility.*NWAD UNGENTLENESS.3*

UNGENTLY, ***adv.*** **Harshly; with severity; rudely.**

UNGEOMETRICAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the rules of geometry.

UNGIFTED, *a.* Not gifted; not endowed with peculiar faculties.

UNGILDED, UNGILT, *a.* Not gilt; not overlaid with gold.

UNGIRD, *v.t.* [See *Gird*.] To loose from a girdle or band; to unbind. *Genesis 24:32*.

UNGIRDED, *pp.* Loosed from a girth or band.

UNGIRDING, *ppr.* Loosing from a girdle or band.

UNGIRT, *pp.*

1. Unbound.*NWAD UNGIRT.2*

2. *a.* Loosely dressed.*NWAD UNGIRT.3*

UNGIVING, *a.* Not bringing gifts.

UNGLAZED, *a.*

1. Not furnished with glass; as, the windows are unglazed; the house is yet unglazed.*NWAD UNGLAZED.2*

2. Wanting glass windows.*NWAD UNGLAZED.3*

3. Not covered with vitreous matter; as unglazed potters' ware.*NWAD UNGLAZED.4*

UNGLORIFIED, *a.* Not glorified; not honored with praise or adoration.

UNGLORIOUS, *a.* Not glorious; bringing no glory or honor.

UNGLOVE, *v.t.* To take off the gloves. [Not in use.]

UNGLOVED, ***a.*** **Having the hand naked. [Little used.]**

UNGLUE, ***v.t.*** **to separate any thing that is glued or cemented.**

UNGLUED, ***pp.*** **Loosed from glue or cement.**

UNGLUING, ***ppr.*** **Separating what is cemented.**

UNGOD, ***v.t.*** **to divest of divinity.**

UNGODLILY, ***adv.*** **Impiously; wickedly.**

UNGODLINESS, ***n.*** **Impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and his commands and neglect of his worship; or any positive act of disobedience or irreverence.**

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness. *Romans 1:18*.*NWAD UNGODLINESS.2*

UNGODLY, ***a.***

1. Wicked; impious; neglecting the fear and worship of God, or violating his commands. *1 Peter 4:18*.*NWAD UNGODLY.2*

2. Sinful; contrary to the divine commands; as ungodly deeds. *Jude 4*.*NWAD UNGODLY.3*

3. Polluted by wickedness; as an ungodly day.*NWAD UNGODLY.4*

UNGORED, ***a.***

1. Not gored; not wounded with a horn.*NWAD UNGORED.2*

2. Not wounded.*NWAD UNGORED.3*

UNGORGED, ***a.*** **Not gorged; not filled; not sated.**

UNGOT, UNGOTTEN, ***a.***

1. Not gained.*NWAD UNGOT.2*

2. Not begotten.*NWAD UNGOT.3*

UNGOVERNABLE, *a.*

1. That cannot be governed; that cannot be ruled or restrained.*NWAD UNGOVERNABLE.2*

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled; as ungovernable passions.*NWAD UNGOVERNABLE.3*

UNGOVERNABLY, *adv.* So as not to be governed or restrained.

UNGOVERNED, *a.*

1. Not being governed.*NWAD UNGOVERNED.2*

2. Not subjected to laws or principles; not restrained or regulated; unbridled; licentious; as ungoverned appetite; ungoverned passions.*NWAD UNGOVERNED.3*

UNGOWNED, *a.* Not having or not wearing a gown.

UNGRACEFUL, *a.* Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance; as ungraceful manners. Without politeness, learning is ungraceful.

UNGRACEFULLY, *adv.* Awkwardly; inelegantly.

UNGRACEFULNESS, *n.* Want of gracefulness; want of ease and dignity; want of elegance; awkwardness; as ungracefulness of manners.

UNGRACIOUS, *a.*

1. Wicked; odious; hateful.*NWAD UNGRACIOUS.2*

2. Offensive; unpleasing; as ungracious manners.*NWAD*

UNGRACIOUS.3

3. Unacceptable; not well received; not favored.*NWAD UNGRACIOUS.4*

Any thing of grace towards the Irish rebels was as ungracious at Oxford as at London.*NWAD UNGRACIOUS.5*

UNGRACIOUSLY, *adv.*

1. With disfavor. The proposal was received ungraciously.*NWAD UNGRACIOUSLY.2*

2. Not in a pleasing manner.*NWAD UNGRACIOUSLY.3*

UNGRAMMATICAL, *a.* Not according to the established and correct rules of grammar.

UNGRAMMATICALLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.

UNGRANTED, *a.*

1. Not granted; not bestowed; not transferred by deed or gift; as ungranted lands.*NWAD UNGRANTED.2*

2. Not granted; not yielded; not conceded in argument.*NWAD UNGRANTED.3*

UNGRATE, *a.* Not agreeable; ungrateful. [Not in use.]

UNGRATEFUL, *a.*

1. Not grateful; not feeling thankful for favors.*NWAD UNGRATEFUL.2*

2. Not making returns, or making ill returns for kindness.*NWAD UNGRATEFUL.3*

3. Making no returns for culture; as an ungrateful soil*NWAD*

UNGRATEFUL.4

4. Unpleasing; unacceptable. Harsh sounds are ungrateful to the ear.*NWAD UNGRATEFUL.5*

UNGRATEFULLY, *adv.*

1. With ingratitude.*NWAD UNGRATEFULLY.2*

2. Unpleasingly; unacceptably.*NWAD UNGRATEFULLY.3*

UNGRATEFULNESS, *n.*

1. Ingratitude; want of due feelings of kindness for favors received; ill return for good.*NWAD UNGRATEFULNESS.2*

2. Disagreeableness; unpleasing quality.*NWAD UNGRATEFULNESS.3*

UNGRATIFIED, *a.*

1. Not gratified; not compensated.*NWAD UNGRATIFIED.2*

2. Not pleased.*NWAD UNGRATIFIED.3*

3. Not indulged; as ungratified appetite.*NWAD UNGRATIFIED.4*

UNGRAVELY, *adv.* Without gravity or seriousness.

UNGROUNDED, *a.* Having no foundation or support; as ungrounded hopes or confidence.

UNGROUNDEDLY, *adv.* Without ground or support; without reason.

UNGROUNDEDNESS, *n.* Want of foundation or support.

UNGRUDGING, *a.* Not grudging; freely giving.

UNGRUDGINGLY, ***adv.*** **Without ill will; heartily; cheerfully; as, to bestow charity ungrudgingly.**

UNGUARDED, ***a.***

1. Not guarded; not watched.*NWAD UNGUARDED.2*

2. Not defended; having no guard.*NWAD UNGUARDED.3*

3. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger; not cautious; as, to be unguarded in conversation.*NWAD UNGUARDED.4*

4. Negligently said or done; not done or spoken with caution; as an unguarded expression or action.*NWAD UNGUARDED.5*

UNGUARDEDLY, ***adv.*** **Without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly; as, to speak or promise unguardedly.**

UNGUENT, ***n.*** **[L. unguentum, from ungo, to anoint.]**

Ointment; a soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns and the like. An unguent is stiffer than a liniment, but softer than a cerate.*NWAD UNGUENT.2*

UNGUENTOUS, ***a.*** **Like unguent, or partaking of its qualities.**

UNGUESSED, ***a.*** **[See *Guess*.] Not obtained by guess or conjecture.**

UNGUESTLIKE, ***a.*** **[See *Guest*.] Not becoming a guest.**

UNGUICULAR, ***a.*** **[L. unguis, the nail.] In botany, of the length of the human nails, or half an inch.**

UNGUICULATE, UNGUICULATED, ***a.*** **[L. unguis, a claw.]**

1. Clawed; having claws.*NWAD UNGUICULATE.2*

2. In botany, clawed; having a narrow base; as the petal in a polypetalous corol.*NWAD UNGUICULATE.3*

UNGUIDED, *a.*

1. Not guided; not led or conducted.*NWAD UNGUIDED.2*

2. Not regulated.*NWAD UNGUIDED.3*

UNGUILTY, *a.* ungilt'y. Not guilty; not stained with crime; innocent.

UNGUINOUS, *a.* [L. unguinosus.] Oily; unctuous; consisting of fat or oil, or resembling it.

UNGULA, *n.* [L. a hoof.] In geometry, a section or part of a cylinder, cut off by a plane oblique to the base.

UNGULATE, *a.* Shaped like a hoof.

UNHABITABLE, *a.* [L. inhabitabilis, inhabito.]

That cannot be inhabited by human beings; uninhabitable. [The latter word is generally used.]*NWAD UNHABITABLE.2*

UNHABITUATED, *a.* Not habituated; not accustomed.

UNHACKED, *a.* Not hacked; not cut, notched or mangled.

UNHACKNEYED, *a.* Not hackneyed; not much used or practiced.

UNHALE, *a.* Unsound; not entire; not healthy.

UNHALLOW, *v.t.* To profane; to desecrate.

The vanity unhallows the virtue.*NWAD UNHALLOW.2*

UNHALLOWED, *pp.*

1. Profaned; deprived of its sacred character.*NWAD UNHALLOWED.2*

2. *a.* Profane; unholy; impure; wicked.*NWAD UNHALLOWED.3*

In the cause of truth, no unhallowed violence - is either necessary or admissible.*NWAD UNHALLOWED.4*

UNHAND, *v.t.* To loose from the hand; to let go.

UNHANDILY, *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.

UNHANDINESS, *n.* Want of dexterity; clumsiness.

UNHANDLED, *a.* Not handled; not treated; not touched.

UNHANDSOME, *a.*

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.*NWAD UNHANDSOME.2*

I cannot admit that there is anything unhandsome or irregular in the globe.*NWAD UNHANDSOME.3*

2. Unfair; illiberal; disingenuous.*NWAD UNHANDSOME.4*

3. Uncivil; unpolite.*NWAD UNHANDSOME.5*

UNHANDSOMELY, *adv.*

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.*NWAD UNHANDSOMELY.2*

2. Illiberally; unfairly.*NWAD UNHANDSOMELY.3*

3. Uncivilly; unpolitely.*NWAD UNHANDSOMELY.4*

UNHANDSOMENESS, *n.*

1. Want of beauty and elegance.*NWAD UNHANDSOMENESS.2*

2. Unfairness; disingenuousness.*NWAD UNHANDSOMENESS.3*

3. Incivility.*NWAD UNHANDSOMENESS.4*

UNHANDY, *a.*

1. Not dextrous; not skillful; not ready in the use of the hands; awkward; as a person unhandy at his work.*NWAD UNHANDY.2*

2. Not convenient; as an unhandy posture for writing.*NWAD UNHANDY.3*

UNHANG, *v.t.*

1. To divest or strip of hangings, as a room.*NWAD UNHANG.2*

2. To take from the hinges; as, to unhang a gate.*NWAD UNHANG.3*

UNHANGED, UNHUNG, *a.* Not hung upon a gallows; not punished by hanging.

UNHAP, *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. [Not in use.]

UNHAPPIED, *a.* Made unhappy. [Not in use.]

UNHAPPILY, *adv.* Unfortunately; miserably; calamitously.

UNHAPPINESS, *n.*

1. Misfortune; ill luck.*NWAD UNHAPPINESS.2*

2. Infelicity; misery.*NWAD UNHAPPINESS.3*

It is our great unhappiness, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied.*NWAD UNHAPPINESS.4*

[But it usually expresses less than misery or wretchedness.]*NWAD UNHAPPINESS.5*

3. Mischievous prank. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNHAPPINESS.6*

UNHAPPY, *a.*

1. Unfortunate; unlucky. He has been unhappy in his choice of a partner. Affairs have taken an unhappy turn.*NWAD UNHAPPY.2*

2. Not happy; in a degree miserable or wretched. She is unhappy in her marriage. Children sometimes render their parents unhappy.*NWAD UNHAPPY.3*

3. Evil; calamitous; marked by infelicity; as an unhappy day.*NWAD UNHAPPY.4*

This unhappy morn.*NWAD UNHAPPY.5*

4. Mischievous; irregular.*NWAD UNHAPPY.6*

UNHARASSED, ***a.*** **Not harassed; not vexed or troubled.**

UNHARBOR, ***v.t.*** **To drive from harbor or shelter.**

UNHARBORED, ***a.*** **Not sheltered, or affording no shelter.**

UNHARDENED, ***a.***

1. Not hardened; not indurated; as metal.*NWAD UNHARDENED.2*

2. Not hardened; not made obdurate; as the heart.*NWAD UNHARDENED.3*

UNHARDY, ***a.***

1. Not hardy; feeble; not able to endure fatigue.*NWAD UNHARDY.2*

2. Not having fortitude; not bold; timorous.*NWAD UNHARDY.3*

UNHARMED, ***a.*** **Unhurt; uninjured; unimpaired.**

UNHARMFUL, ***a.*** **Not doing harm; harmless; innoxious.**

Themselves unharmful, let them live unharm'd.*NWAD UNHARMFUL.2*

UNHARMONIOUS, ***a.***

1. Not having symmetry or congruity; disproportionate.*NWAD UNHARMONIOUS.2*

2. Discordant; unmusical; jarring; as sounds.*NWAD UNHARMONIOUS.3*

UNHARMONIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With jarring; discordantly.**

UNHARNESS, ***v.t.***

1. To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear.*NWAD UNHARNESS.2*

2. To disarm; to divest of armor.*NWAD UNHARNESS.3*

UNHATCHED, ***a.***

1. Not hatched; not having left the egg.*NWAD UNHATCHED.2*

2. Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.*NWAD UNHATCHED.3*

UNHAZARDED, ***a.*** **Not hazarded; not put in danger; not exposed to loss; not adventured.**

UNHEAD, ***v.t.*** **unhed'. To take out the head of; as, to unhead a cask.**

UNHEADED, ***pp.*** **unhed'ed. Having the head taken out.**

UNHEADING, ***ppr.*** **unhed'ing. Taking out the head of.**

UNHEALTHFUL, ***a.*** **unhelth'ful.**

1. Not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome; noxious; as an unhealthful climate or air.*NWAD UNHEALTHFUL.2*

2. Abounding with sickness or disease; sickly; as an unhealthful season.*NWAD UNHEALTHFUL.3*

UNHEALTHFULNESS, *n.* unhelth'fulness.

1. Unwholesomeness; insalubriousness; noxiousness to health.*NWAD UNHEALTHFULNESS.2*

2. The state of being sickly; as the unhealthfulness of the autumn.*NWAD UNHEALTHFULNESS.3*

UNHEALTHILY, *adv.* unhelth'ily. In an unwholesome or unsound manner.

UNHEALTHINESS, *n.* unhelth'iness.

1. Want of health; habitual weakness or indisposition; applied to persons.*NWAD UNHEALTHINESS.2*

2. Unsoundness; want of vigor; as the unhealthiness of trees or other plants.*NWAD UNHEALTHINESS.3*

3. Unfavorableness to health; as the unhealthiness of a climate.*NWAD UNHEALTHINESS.4*

UNHEALTHY, *a.* unhelth'y.

1. Wanting health; wanting a sound and vigorous state of body; habitually weak or indisposed; as an unhealthy person.*NWAD UNHEALTHY.2*

2. Unsound; wanting vigor of growth; as an unhealthy plant.*NWAD UNHEALTHY.3*

3. Sickly; abounding with disease; as an unhealthy season or city.*NWAD UNHEALTHY.4*

4. Insalubrious; unwholesome; adapted to generate diseases; as an unhealthy climate or country.*NWAD UNHEALTHY.5*

5. Morbid; not indicating health.*NWAD UNHEALTHY.6*

UNHEARD, ***a.***

1. Not heard; not perceived by the ear.*NWAD UNHEARD.2*

2. Not admitted to audience.*NWAD UNHEARD.3*

What pangs I feel, unpitied and unheard!*NWAD UNHEARD.4*

3. Not known in fame; not celebrated.*NWAD UNHEARD.5*

Nor was his name unheard.*NWAD UNHEARD.6*

4. Unheard of; obscure; not known by fame.*NWAD UNHEARD.7*

Unheard of, new; unprecedented.*NWAD UNHEARD.8*

UNHEART, ***v.t.*** **To discourage; to depress; to dishearten. [Not in use.]**

UNHEATED, ***a.*** **Not heated; not made hot.**

UNHEDGED, ***a.*** **Not hedged; not surrounded by a hedge.**

UNHEEDED, ***a.*** **Not heeded; disregarded; neglected.**

The world's great victor passed unheeded by.*NWAD UNHEEDED.2*

UNHEEDFUL, ***a.*** **Not cautious; inattentive; careless.**

UNHEEDING, ***a.*** **Not heeding; careless; negligent.**

UNHEEDY, ***a.*** **Precipitate; sudden.**

UNHELE, ***v.t.*** **To uncover. [Not in use.]**

UNHELMED, ***a.*** **Having no helm.**

UNHELPED, ***a.*** **Unassisted; having no aid or auxiliary; unsupported.**

UNHELPFUL, ***a.*** **Affording no aid.**

UNHESITATING, ***a.*** **Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready.**

UNHESITATINGLY, ***adv.*** **Without hesitation or doubt.**

UNHEWN, ***a.*** **Not hewn; rough.**

UNHIDEBOUND, ***a.*** **Lax of maw; capacious. [Not in use.]**

UNHINDERED, ***a.*** **Not hindered; not opposed; exerting itself freely.**

UNHINGE, ***v.t.*** **unhinj'.**

1. To take from the hinges; as, to unhinge a door.*NWAD UNHINGE.2*

2. To displace; to unfix by violence.*NWAD UNHINGE.3*

3. To unfix; to loosen; to render unstable or wavering; as, to unhinge the mind; to unhinge opinions.*NWAD UNHINGE.4*

UNHOARD, ***v.t.*** **To steal from a hoard; to scatter.**

UNHOLINESS, ***n.***

1. Want of holiness; an unsanctified state of the heart.*NWAD UNHOLINESS.2*

2. Impiety; wickedness; profaneness.*NWAD UNHOLINESS.3*

UNHOLY, ***a.***

1. Not holy; not renewed and sanctified. *2 Timothy 3:2*.*NWAD*

UNHOLY.2

2. Profane; not hallowed; not consecrated; common. *Hebrews 10:29*.*NWAD UNHOLY.3*

3. Impious; wicked.*NWAD UNHOLY.4*

4. Not ceremonially purified. *Leviticus 10:10*.*NWAD UNHOLY.5*

UNHONEST, *a.* [See *Honest*.] Dishonest; dishonorable. *Obs.*

UNHONORED, *a.* [See *Honor*.] Not honored; not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.

UNHOOK, *v.t.* To loose from a hook.

UNHOOP, *v.t.* To strip of hoops.

UNHOPED, *a.* Not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope.

With unhop'd success.*NWAD UNHOPED.2*

Unhoped for, unhoped, as above.*NWAD UNHOPED.3*

UNHOPEFUL, *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope.

UNHORNED, *a.* Having no horns.

UNHORSE, *v.t.* unhors'. To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount.

UNHORSED, *pp.* Throwing from a horse; to cause to dismount.

UNHORSING, *ppr.* Throwing from a horse; dismounting.

UNHOSITABLE, *a.* Not kind to strangers. [But inhospitable is the word now used.]

UNHOSTILE, *a.* Not belonging to a public enemy.

UNHOUSE, ***v.t.*** **unhouz'.**

1. To drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge.*NWAD UNHOUSE.2*

2. To deprive of shelter.*NWAD UNHOUSE.3*

UNHOUSED, ***pp.***

1. Driven from a house or habitation.*NWAD UNHOUSED.2*

2. *a.* Wanting a house; homeless.*NWAD UNHOUSED.3*

3. Having no settled habitation.*NWAD UNHOUSED.4*

4. Destitute of shelter or cover. Cattle in severe weather should not be left unhoused.*NWAD UNHOUSED.5*

UNHOUSELED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not having received the sacrament.**

UNHUMAN, ***a.*** **Inhuman. [But inhuman is the word used.]**

UNHUMANIZE, ***v.t.*** **To render inhuman or barbarous.**

UNHUMBLED, ***a.***

1. Not humbled; not affected with shame or confusion; not contrite in spirit.*NWAD UNHUMBLED.2*

2. In theology, not having the will and the natural enmity of the heart to God and his law, subdued.*NWAD UNHUMBLED.3*

UNHURT, ***a.*** **Not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury.**

UNHURTFUL, ***a.*** **Not hurtful; harmless; innoxious.**

UNHURTFULLY, ***adv.*** **Without harm; harmlessly.**

UNHUSBANDED, ***a.*** **s as z.**

1. Deprived of support; neglected.*NWAD UNHUSBANDED.2*

2. Not managed with frugality.*NWAD UNHUSBANDED.3*

UNHUSKED, *a.* Not being stripped of husks.

UNICAPSULAR, *a.* [L. unus, one, and capsula, chest.]

Having one capsule to each flower, as a pericarp.*NWAD UNICAPSULAR.2*

UNICORN, *n.* [L. unicornis; unus, one, and cornu, horn.]

1. an animal with one horn; the monoceros. this name is often applied to the rhinoceros.*NWAD UNICORN.2*

2. The sea unicorn is a fish of the whale kind, called narwal, remarkable for a horn growing out at his nose.*NWAD UNICORN.3*

3. A fowl.*NWAD UNICORN.4*

Fossil unicorn, or fossil unicorn's horn, a substance used in medicine, a terrene crustaceous spar.*NWAD UNICORN.5*

UNICORNOUS, *a.* Having only one horn.

UNIDEAL, *a.* Not ideal; real.

UNIFLOROUS, *a.* [L. unus, one, and flos, flower.]

Bearing one flower only; as a uniflorous peduncle.*NWAD UNIFLOROUS.2*

UNIFORM, *a.* [L. uniformis; unus, one, and forma, form.]

1. Having always the same form or manner; not variable. Thus we say, the dress of the Asiatics is uniform, or has been uniform from early ages. so we say, it is the uty of a christian to observe a uniform course of piety and religion.*NWAD UNIFORM.2*

2. Consistent with itself; not different; as, one's opinions on a particular subject have been uniform.*NWAD UNIFORM.3*

3. Of the same form with others; consonant; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode.*NWAD UNIFORM.4*

How far churches are bound to be uniform in their ceremonies, is doubted.*NWAD UNIFORM.5*

4. Having the same degree or state; as uniform temperature.*NWAD UNIFORM.6*

Uniform motion. the motion of a body is uniform, when it passes over equal spaces in equal times.*NWAD UNIFORM.7*

Uniform matter, is that which is all of the same kind and texture.*NWAD UNIFORM.8*

UNIFORM, *n.* the particular dress of soldiers, by which one regiment or company is distinguished from another, or a soldier from another person. we say, the uniform of a company of militia, the uniform of the artillery or matross companies, the uniform of a regiment, etc. This dress is called a uniform, because it is alike among all the soldiers.

UNIFORMITY, *n.*

1. resemblance to itself at all times; even tenor; as the uniformity of design in a poem.*NWAD UNIFORMITY.2*

2. consistency; sameness; as the uniformity of a man's opinions.*NWAD UNIFORMITY.3*

3. Conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance or agreement; as the uniformity of different churches in ceremonies or rites.*NWAD UNIFORMITY.4*

4. Similitude between the parts of a whole; as the uniformity of sides in a regular figure. Beauty is said to consist in uniformity with variety.*NWAD UNIFORMITY.5*

5. Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness.*NWAD UNIFORMITY.6*

Uniformity must tire at last, though it is a uniformity of excellence.*NWAD UNIFORMITY.7*

Act of uniformity, in England, the act of parliament by which the form of public prayers, administration of sacraments and other rites, is prescribed to be observed in all the churches.*NWAD UNIFORMITY.8*

UNIFORMLY, *adv.*

1. With even tenor; without variation; as a temper uniformly mild.*NWAD UNIFORMLY.2*

2. Without diversity of one from another.*NWAD UNIFORMLY.3*

UNIGENITURE, *n.* [L. unigenitus; unus and genitus.]

The state of being the only begotten.*NWAD UNIGENITURE.2*

UNIGENOUS, *a.* [L. unigena.] Of one kind; of the same genus.

UNILABIATE, *a.* In botany, having one lip only, as a corol.

UNILATERAL, *a.* [L. unus, one, and latus, side.]

1. Being on one side or party only. [Unusual.]*NWAD UNILATERAL.2*

2. Having one side.*NWAD UNILATERAL.3*

A unilateral raceme, is when the flowers grow only on one side of the common peduncle.*NWAD UNILATERAL.4*

UNILITERAL, *a.* [L. unus, one, and litera, letter.] Consisting of one letter only.

UNILLUMINATED, *a.*

1. Not illuminated; not enlightened; dark.*NWAD*

UNILLUMINATED.2

2. Ignorant.*NWAD UNILLUMINATED.3*

UNILLUSTRATED, *a.* Not illustrated; not made plain.

UNILOCULAR, *a.* [L. unus, one, and loculus, cell.]

Having one cell only; as a unilocular pericarp.*NWAD UNILOCULAR.2*

UNIMAGINABLE, *a.* Not to be imagined; not to be conceived.

UNIMAGINABLY, *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.

UNIMAGINED, *a.* Not imagined; not conceived.

UNIMBUED, *a.* Not imbued; not tinctured.

UNIMITABLE, *a.* That cannot be imitated. [But the word now used is inimitable.]

UNIMITATED, *a.* Not imitated.

UNIMMORTAL, *a.* Not immortal; perishable.

UNIMPAIRABLE, *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution.

UMINPAIRED, *a.* Not impaired; not diminished; not enfeebled by time or injury; as an unimpaired constitution.

UNIMPASSIONED, *a.*

1. Not endowed with passion.*NWAD UNIMPASSIONED.2*

2. Free from passion; calm; not violent; as an unimpassioned address.*NWAD UNIMPASSIONED.3*

UNIMPEACHABLE, *a.*

1. That cannot be impeached; that cannot be accused; free from stain, guilt or fault; as an unimpeachable reputation.*NWAD UNIMPEACHABLE.2*

2. That cannot be called in question; as an unimpeachable claim or testimony.*NWAD UNIMPEACHABLE.3*

UNIMPEACHED, *a.*

1. Not impeached not charged or accused; fair; as an unimpeached character.*NWAD UNIMPEACHED.2*

2. Not called in question; as testimony unimpeached.*NWAD UNIMPEACHED.3*

UNIMPEDED, *a.* Not impeded; not hindered.

UNIMPLICATED, *a.* Not implicated; not involved.

UNIMPLIED, *a.* Not implied; not included by fair inference.

UNIMPLORED, *a.* Not implored; not solicited.

UNIMPORTANT, *a.*

1. Not important; not of great moment.*NWAD UNIMPORTANT.2*

2. Not assuming airs of dignity.*NWAD UNIMPORTANT.3*

UNIMPORTUNED, *a.* Not importuned; not solicited.

UNIMPOSING, *a.* s as z.

1. Not imposing; not commanding respect.*NWAD UNIMPOSING.2*

2. Not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary.*NWAD UNIMPOSING.3*

UNIMPREGNATED, *a.* Not impregnated.

UNIMPRESSIVE, ***a.*** **Not impressive; not forcible; not adapted to affect or awaken the passions.**

UNIMPROVABLE, ***a.***

1. Not capable of improvement, melioration or advancement to a better condition.*NWAD UNIMPROVABLE.2*

2. Incapable of being cultivated or tiled.*NWAD UNIMPROVABLE.3*

UNIMPROVABLENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being not improvable.**

UNIMPROVED, ***a.***

1. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence.*NWAD UNIMPROVED.2*

2. Not used for a valuable purpose. How many advantages unimproved have we to regret!*NWAD UNIMPROVED.3*

3. Not used; not employed.*NWAD UNIMPROVED.4*

4. Not tilled; not cultivated; as unimproved land or soil; unimproved lots of ground.*NWAD UNIMPROVED.5*

5. Uncensured; not disapproved. [This sense, from the L. improbo, is entirely obsolete.]*NWAD UNIMPROVED.6*

UNIMPROVING, ***a.*** **Not improving; not tending to advance or instruct.**

UNIMPUTABLE, ***a.*** **Not imputable or chargeable to.**

UNINCHANTED, ***a.*** **Not enchanted; not affected by magic or enchantment; not haunted. [Usually unenchanted.]**

UNINCREASABLE, ***a.*** **Admitting no increase. [Not in use.]**

UNINCUMBERED, ***a.***

1. Not incumbered; not burdened.*NWAD UNINCUMBERED.2*

2. Free from any temporary estate or interest, or from mortgage, or other charge or debt; as an estate unincumbered with dower.*NWAD UNINCUMBERED.3*

UNINDEBTED, ***a.***

1. Not indebted.*NWAD UNINDEBTED.2*

2. Not borrowed. [Unusual.]*NWAD UNINDEBTED.3*

UNINDIFFERENT, ***a.*** **Not indifferent; not unbiased; partial; leaning to one party.**

UNINDORSED, ***a.*** **Not indorsed; not assigned; as an unindorsed note or bill.**

UNINDUSTRIOUS, ***a.*** **Not industrious; not diligent in labor, study or other pursuit.**

UNINFECTED, ***a.***

1. Not infected; not contaminated or affected by foul infectious air.*NWAD UNINFECTED.2*

2. Not corrupted.*NWAD UNINFECTED.3*

UNINFECTIOUS, ***a.*** **Not infectious; not foul; not capable of communicating disease.**

UNINFLAMED, ***a.***

1. Not inflamed; not set on fire.*NWAD UNINFLAMED.2*

2. Not highly provoked.*NWAD UNINFLAMED.3*

UNINFLAMMABLE, ***a.*** **Not inflammable; not capable of being set on fire.**

UNINFLUENCED, ***a.***

1. Not influenced; not persuaded or moved by others, or by foreign considerations; not biased; acting freely.*NWAD UNINFLUENCED.*

2. Not proceeding from influence, bias or prejudice; as uninfluenced conduct or actions.*NWAD UNINFLUENCED.3*

UNINFORMED, ***a.***

1. Not informed; not instructed; untaught.*NWAD UNINFORMED.2*

2. unanimated; not enlivened.*NWAD UNINFORMED.3*

UNINFORMING, ***a.*** **Not furnishing information; uninstructive.**

UNINGENIOUS, ***a.*** **Not ingenious; dull.**

UNINGENUOUS, ***a.*** **Not ingenuous; not frank or candid; disingenuous.**

UNINHABITABLE, ***a.*** **Not inhabitable; that in which men cannot live; unfit to be the residence of men.**

UNINHABITABLENESS, ***n.*** **The state of being uninhabitable.**

UNINHABITED, ***a.*** **Not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants.**

UNINITIATED, ***a.*** **Not initiated.**

UNINJURED, ***a.*** **Not injured; not hurt; suffering no harm.**

UNINQUISITIVE, ***a.*** **s as z. Not inquisitive; not curious to search and inquire.**

UNINSCRIBED, ***a.*** **Not inscribed; having no inscription.**

UNINSPIRED, ***a.*** **Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.**

UNINSTRUCTED, ***a.***

1. Not instructed or taught; not educated.*NWAD UNINSTRUCTED.2*

2. Not directed by superior authority; not furnished with instructions.*NWAD UNINSTRUCTED.3*

UNINSTRUCTIVE, ***a.*** **Not instructive; not conferring improvement.**

UNINSULATED, ***a.*** **Not insulated; not being separated or detached from every thing else.**

UNINSURED, ***a.*** **[See *Sure*.] Not insured; not assured against**

loss.

UNINTELLIGENT, *a.*

1. Not having reason or consciousness; not possessing understanding.*NWAD UNINTELLIGENT.2*

2. Not knowing; not skillful; dull.*NWAD UNINTELLIGENT.3*

UNINTELLIGIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being not intelligible.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, *a.* Not intelligible; that cannot be understood.

UNINTELLIGIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.

UNINTENDED, *a.* Not intended; not designed.

UNINTENTIONAL, *a.* Not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design.

UNINTENTIONALLY, *adv.* Without design or purpose.

UNINTERESTED, *a.*

1. Not interested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake; as, to be uninterested in any business or calamity.*NWAD UNINTERESTED.2*

2. Not having the mind or the passions engaged; as, to be uninterested in a discourse or narration.*NWAD UNINTERESTED.3*

UNINTERESTING, *a.* Not capable of exiting an interest, or of engaging the mind or passions; as an uninteresting story or poem.

UNINTERMISSION, *n.* Defect or failure of intermission.

UNINTERMITTED, *a.* Not intermitted; not interrupted; not

suspended for a time; continued.

UNINTERMITTING, ***a.*** **Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; continuing.**

UNINTERMITTINGLY, ***adv.*** **Without cessation; continually.**

UNINTERMIXED, ***a.*** **Not intermixed; not mingled.**

UNINTERPOLATED, ***a.*** **Not interpolated; not inserted at a time subsequent to the original writing.**

UNINTERRUPTED, ***a.***

1. Not interrupted; not broken.*NWAD UNINTERRUPTED.2*

2. Not disturbed by intrusion or avocation.*NWAD UNINTERRUPTED.3*

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, ***adv.*** **Without interruption; without disturbance.**

UNINTRENCHED, ***a.*** **Not intrenched; not defended by intrenchments.**

UNINTRICATED, ***a.*** **Not perplexed; not obscure or intricate. [Not in use.]**

UNINTRODUCED, ***a.*** **Not introduced; not properly conducted; obtrusive.**

UNINURED, ***a.*** **Not inured; not hardened by use or practice.**

UNINVENTED, ***a.*** **Not invented; not found out.**

UNINVESTED, ***a.***

1. Not invested; not clothed.*NWAD UNINVESTED.2*

2. Not converted into some species of property less fleeting than money; as money uninvested.*NWAD UNINVESTED.3*

UNINVESTIGABLE, *a.* That cannot be investigated or searched out.

UNINVIDIOUS, *a.* Not invidious.

UNINVITED, *a.* Not invited; not requested; not solicited.

UNION, *n.* [L. unio, to unite, from unus, one.]

1. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; or the junction or coalition of things thus united. Union differs from connection, as it implies the bodies to be in contact, without an intervening body; whereas things may be connected by the intervention of a third body, as by a cord or chain.*NWAD UNION.2*

One kingdom, joy and union without end.*NWAD UNION.3*

2. Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections or interest. Happy is the family where perfect union subsists between all its members.*NWAD UNION.4*

3. The junction or united existence of spirit and matter; as the union of soul and body.*NWAD UNION.5*

4. Among painters, a symmetry and agreement between the several parts of a painting.*NWAD UNION.6*

5. In architecture, harmony between the colors in the materials of a building.*NWAD UNION.7*

6. In ecclesiastical affairs, the combining or consolidating of two or more churches into one. This cannot be done without the consent of the bishop, the patron, and the incumbent. Union is by accession, when the united benefice becomes an accessory of the principal; by confusion, where the two titles are suppressed, and a new one created, including both; and by equality, where the two titles

subsist, but are equal and independent.*NWAD UNION.8*

7. States united. Thus the United States of America are sometimes call the Union.*NWAD UNION.9*

8. A pearl. [L. unio. Not in use.]*NWAD UNION.10*

Union, or Act of union, the act by which Scotland was united to England, or by which the two kingdoms were incorporated into one, in 1707.*NWAD UNION.11*

Legislative union, the union of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1800.*NWAD UNION.12*

Union by the first intention, in surgery, the process by which the opposite surfaces of recent wounds grow together and unite without suppuration, when they are kept in contact with each other; the result of a wonderful self-healing power in living bodies.*NWAD UNION.13*

UNIPAROUS, *a.* [L. unus, one, and pario, to bear.] Producing one at a birth.

UNIRADIATED, *a.* Having one ray.

UNIRRITATED, *a.*

1. Not irritated; not fretted.*NWAD UNIRRITATED.2*

2. Not provoked or angered.*NWAD UNIRRITATED.3*

UNIRRITATING, *a.*

1. Not irritating or fretting.*NWAD UNIRRITATING.2*

2. Not provoking.*NWAD UNIRRITATING.3*

3. Not exciting.*NWAD UNIRRITATING.4*

UNISON, *n.* [L. unus, one, and sonur, sound.]

1. In music, an accordance or coincidence of sounds, proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body. If two chords of the same matter have equal length, thickness and tension, they are said to be in unison, and their sounds will be in unison. Sounds of very different qualities and force may be in unison; as the sound of a bell may be in unison with a sound of a flute. Unison then consists in sameness of degree, or similarity in respect to gravity or acuteness, and is applicable to any sound, whether of instruments or of the human organs, etc.*NWAD UNISON.2*

2. A single unvaried note.*NWAD UNISON.3*

In unison, in agreement; in harmony.*NWAD UNISON.4*

UNISON, *a.* Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice, choral or unison.*NWAD UNISON.6*

UNISONANCE, *n.* Accordance of sounds.

What constitutes unisonance is the equality of the number of vibrations of two sonorous bodies, in equal times.*NWAD UNISONANCE.2*

UNISONANT, *a.* Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

UNISONOUS, *a.* Being in unison.

UNIT, *n.* [L. unus, one; unitas, unity.]

1. One; a word which denotes a single thing or person; the least whole number.*NWAD UNIT.2*

Units are the integral parts of any large number.*NWAD UNIT.3*

2. In mathematics, any known determinate quantity, by the constant repetition of which, any other quantity of the same kind is measured. [See *Unity*.]*NWAD UNIT.4*

UNITARIAN, ***n.*** **[L. unitus, unus.] One who denies the doctrine of the trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only. The Arian and Socinian are both comprehended in the term Unitarian.**

UNITARIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Unitarians, or to the doctrine of the unity of the Godhead.**

UNITARIANISM, ***n.*** **The doctrines of Unitarians, who contend for the unity of the Godhead, in opposition to the Trinitarians, and who of course deny the divinity of Christ.**

UNITE, ***v.t.*** **[L. unio, unitus.]**

1. To put together or join two or more things, which make one compound or mixture. Thus we unite the parts of a building to make one structure. The kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland united, form one empire. So we unite spirit and water and other liquors. We unite strands to make a rope. The states of North America united, form one nation.*NWAD UNITE.2*

2. To join; to connect in a near relation or alliance; as, to unite families by marriage; to unite nations by treaty.*NWAD UNITE.3*

3. To make to agree or be uniform; as, to unite a kingdom in one form of worship; to unite men in opinions.*NWAD UNITE.4*

4. To cause to adhere; as, to unite bricks or stones by cement.*NWAD UNITE.5*

5. To join in interest or fellowship. *Genesis 49:6*.*NWAD UNITE.6*

6. To tie; to splice; as, to unite two cords or ropes.*NWAD UNITE.7*

7. To join in affection; to make near; as, to unite hearts in love.*NWAD UNITE.8*

To unite the heart, to cause all its powers and affections to join with order and delight in the same objects. *Psalm 86:11*.*NWAD UNITE.9*

UNITE, ***v.i.***

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. All parties united in petitioning for a repeal of the law.*NWAD UNITE.11*

2. To coalesce; to be cemented or consolidated; to combine; as, bodies unite by attraction or affinity.*NWAD UNITE.12*

3. To grow together, as the parts of a wound.*NWAD UNITE.13*

The spur of a young cock grafted into the comb, will unite and grow.*NWAD UNITE.14*

4. To coalesce, as sounds.*NWAD UNITE.15*

5. To be mixed. Oil and water will not unite.*NWAD UNITE.16*

UNITED, *pp.* Joined; made to agree; cemented; mixed; attached by growth.

United flowers, are such as have the stamens and pistils in the same flower.*NWAD UNITED.2*

UNITER, *n.* The person or thing that unites.

UNITING, *ppr.* Joining; causing to agree; consolidating; coalescing; growing together.

UNITION, *n.* Junction; act of uniting. [Not in use.]

UNITIVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting. [Not used.]

UNITY, *n.* [L. unitas.]

1. The state of being one; oneness. Unity may consist of a simple substance or existing being, as the soul; but usually it consists in a close junction of particles or parts, constituting a body detached from other bodies. Unity is a thing undivided itself, but separate from ever other thing.*NWAD UNITY.2*

2. Concord; conjunction; as a unity of proofs.*NWAD UNITY.3*

3. Agreement; uniformity; as unity of doctrine; unity of worship in a church.*NWAD UNITY.4*

4. In christian theology, oneness of sentiment, affection or behavior.*NWAD UNITY.5*

How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! *Psalm 133:1*.*NWAD UNITY.6*

5. In mathematics, the abstract expression for any unit whatsoever. The number 1 is unity, when it is not applied to any particular object; but a unit, when it is so applied.*NWAD UNITY.7*

6. In poetry, the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved. In the drama, there are three unities; the unity of action, that of time, and that of place. In the epic poem, the great and almost only unity is that of action.*NWAD UNITY.8*

7. In music, such a combination of parts as to constitute a whole, or a kind of symmetry of style and character.*NWAD UNITY.9*

8. In law, the properties of a joint estate are derived from its unity, which is fourfold; unity of interest, unity of title, unity of time, and unity of possession; in other words, joint-tenants have one and the same interest, accruing by one and the same conveyance, commencing at the same time, and held by one and the same undivided possession.*NWAD UNITY.10*

9. In law, unity of possession, is a joint possession of two rights by several titles, as when a man has a lease of land upon a certain rent, and afterwards buys the fee simple. This is a unity of possession, by which the lease is extinguished.*NWAD UNITY.11*

Unity of faith, is an equal belief of the same truths of God, and possession of the grace of faith in like form and degree.*NWAD UNITY.12*

Unity of spirit, is the oneness which subsists between Christ and his saints, by which the same spirit dwells in both, and both have the same disposition and aims; and it is the oneness of christians

among themselves, united under the same head, having the same spirit dwelling in them, and possessing the same graces, faith, love, hope, etc.*NWAD UNITY.13*

UNIVALVE, ***a.*** **[L. unus, one, and valve.] Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.**

UNIVALVE, ***n.*** **A shell having one valve only. The univalves form one of the three divisions into which shells are usually divided.**

UNIVALVULAR, ***a.*** **Having one valve only; as a univalvular pericap or shell.**

UNIVERSAL, ***a.*** **[L. universalis; unus and versor.]**

1. All; extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity or space; as universal ruin; universal good; universal benevolence.*NWAD UNIVERSAL.2*

The universal cause acts not by partial, but by general laws.*NWAD UNIVERSAL.3*

2. Total; whole.*NWAD UNIVERSAL.4*

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony, this universal frame began.*NWAD UNIVERSAL.5*

3. Comprising all the particulars; as universal kinds.*NWAD UNIVERSAL.6*

4. In botany, a universal umbel, is a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel; opposed to partial. A universal involucre is placed at the foot of a universal umbel.*NWAD UNIVERSAL.7*

Universal instrument, is one which measures all kinds of distances, lengths, etc.; as the pantometer or holometer.*NWAD UNIVERSAL.8*

Universal dial, is a dial by which the hour may be found by the sun in any part of the world, or under any elevation of the pole.*NWAD UNIVERSAL.9*

Universal proposition. [See the noun.]*NWAD UNIVERSAL.10*

UNIVERSAL, *n.* [See the adjective.]

1. In logic, a universal is complex or incomplex. A complex universal, is either a universal proposition, as “every whole is greater than its parts,” or whatever raises a manifold conception in the mind, as the definition of a reasonable animal.*NWAD UNIVERSAL.12*

An incomplex universal, is what produces one conception only in the mind, and is a simple thing respecting many; as human nature, which relates to every individual in which it is found.*NWAD UNIVERSAL.13*

2. The whole; the general system of the universe. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNIVERSAL.14*

UNIVERSALISM, *n.* In theology, the doctrine or belief that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.

UNIVERSALIST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved.

UNIVERSALITY, *n.* The state of extending to the whole; as the universality of a proposition; the universality of sin; the universality of the deluge.

UNIVERSALLY, *adv.* With extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception. Air is a fluid universally diffused. God’s laws are universally binding on his creatures.

[Note - Universal and its derivatives are used in common discourse for general. This kind of universality is by the schoolmen called moral, as admitting of some exceptions, in distinction from metophysical, which precludes all exceptions.]*NWAD UNIVERSALLY.2*

UNIVERSALNESS, *n.* Universality.

UNIVERSE, ***n.*** **[L. universitas.]**

The collective name of heaven and earth, and all that belongs to them; the whole system of created things.*NWAD UNIVERSE.2*

UNIVERSITY, ***n.*** **An assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred. A university is properly a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law and the sciences and arts.**

UNIVOCAL, ***a.*** **[L. unus, one, and vox, word.]**

1. Having one meaning only. A univocal word is opposed to an equivocal, which has two or more significations.*NWAD UNIVOCAL.2*

2. Having unison of sounds; as the octave in music and its replicates.*NWAD UNIVOCAL.3*

3. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenor. [Little used.]*NWAD UNIVOCAL.4*

UNIVOCALLY, ***adv.***

1. In one term; in one sense.*NWAD UNIVOCALLY.2*

How is sin univocally distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin?*NWAD UNIVOCALLY.3*

2. In one tenor. [Little used.]*NWAD UNIVOCALLY.4*

UNIVOCATION, ***n.*** **Agreement of name and meaning.**

UNIVOQUE, UNIVOKE, ***a.*** **In music, univocal concords are the octave and its recurrences, above or below.**

UNJOINT, ***v.t.*** **To disjoint.**

UNJOINTED, ***a.***

1. Disjointed; separated.*NWAD UNJOINTED.2*

2. Having no joint or articulation; as an unjointed stem.*NWAD UNJOINTED.3*

UNJOYOUS, ***a.*** **Not joyous; not gay or cheerful.**

UNJUDGED, ***a.*** **Not judged; not judicially determined.**

UNJUST, ***a.***

1. Not just; acting contrary to the standard of right established by the divine law; not equitable; as an unjust man.*NWAD UNJUST.2*

2. Contrary to justice and right; wrongful; as an unjust sentence; an unjust demand; an unjust accusation.*NWAD UNJUST.3*

UNJUSTIFIABLE, ***a.*** **Not justifiable; that cannot be proved to be right; not to be vindicated or defended; as an unjustifiable motive or action.**

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of not being justifiable.**

UNJUSTIFIABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner that cannot be justified or vindicated.**

UNJUSTIFIED, ***a.***

1. Not justified or vindicated.*NWAD UNJUSTIFIED.2*

2. Not pardoned.*NWAD UNJUSTIFIED.3*

UNJUSTLY, ***adv.*** **In an unjust manner; wrongfully.**

UNKED, UNKID, for uncouth, odd; strange. [Not in use.]

UNKEMMED, UNKEMPT, ***a.*** **Uncombed; unpolished. [Obsolete,**

except in poetry.]

UNKENNEL, *v.t.*

1. To drive from his hole; as, to unkennel a fox.*NWAD UNKENNEL.2*

2. To rouse from secrecy or retreat.*NWAD UNKENNEL.3*

3. To release from a kennel.*NWAD UNKENNEL.4*

UNKENNELED, *pp.* Driven or let loose from confinement, as a fox or dog.

UNKENT, *a.* [un and ken, to know.] Unknown. *Obs.*

UNKEPT, *a.*

1. Not kept; not retained; not preserved.*NWAD UNKEPT.2*

2. Not observed; not obeyed; as a command.*NWAD UNKEPT.3*

UNKERNELED, *a.* Destitute of a kernel.

UNKIND, *a.*

1. Not kind; not benevolent; not favorable; not obliging.*NWAD UNKIND.2*

2. Unnatural.*NWAD UNKIND.3*

UNKINDLY, *a.*

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature; as an unkindly crime.*NWAD UNKINDLY.2*

2. Unfavorably; malignant; as an unkindly fog.*NWAD UNKINDLY.3*

UNKINDLY, *adv.*

1. Without kindness; without affection; as, to treat one unkindly.*NWAD UNKINDLY.5*

2. In a manner contrary to nature; unnaturally.*NWAD UNKINDLY.6*

All works of nature, abortive, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd.*NWAD UNKINDLY.7*

UNKINDNESS, *n.*

1. Want of kindness; want of natural affection; want of good will.*NWAD UNKINDNESS.2*

2. Disobliging treatment; disfavor.*NWAD UNKINDNESS.3*

UNKING, *v.t.* To deprive of royalty.

UNKINGLIKE, UNKINGLY, *a.* Unbecoming a king; not noble.

UNKISSED, *a.* Not kissed.

UNKLE. [See *Uncle*.]

UNKNIGHTLY, *a.* Unbecoming a knight.

UNKNIT, *v.t.*

1. To separate threads that are knit; to open; to loose work that is knit or knotted.*NWAD UNKNIT.2*

2. To open.*NWAD UNKNIT.3*

UNKNOT, *v.t.* To free from knots; to untie.

UNKNOW, *v.t.* To cease to know. [Not in use.]

UNKNOWABLE, *a.* That cannot be known.

UNKNOWING, *a.* Not knowing; ignorant; with of.

Unknowing of deceit.*NWAD UNKNOWING.2*

UNKNOWINGLY, *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or design.

UNKNOWN, *a.*

1. Not known. The author of the invention is unknown.*NWAD UNKNOWN.2*

2. Greater than is imagined.*NWAD UNKNOWN.3*

3. Not having had cohabitation.*NWAD UNKNOWN.4*

4. Not having communication.*NWAD UNKNOWN.5*

UNLABORED, *a.*

1. Not produced by labor; as unlabored harvests.*NWAD UNLABORED.2*

2. Not cultivated by labor; not tilled.*NWAD UNLABORED.3*

3. Spontaneous; voluntary; that offers without effort; natural.*NWAD UNLABORED.4*

And from the theme unlabor'd beauties rise.*NWAD UNLABORED.5*

4. Easy; natural; not stiff; as an unlabored style.*NWAD UNLABORED.6*

UNLABORIOUS, *a.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done.

UNLACE, *v.t.*

1. To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord or strings passed through loops and holes; as, to unlace a helmet or a

garment.*NWAD UNLACE.2*

2. To loose a woman's dress.*NWAD UNLACE.3*

3. To divest of ornaments.*NWAD UNLACE.4*

4. In sea language, to loose and take off a bonnet from a sail.*NWAD UNLACE.5*

UNLACED, *pp.* Loosed from lacing; unfastened.

UNLACING, *ppr.* Loosing from lacing or fastening.

UNLACKEYED, *a.* Unattended with a lackey.

UNLADE, *v.t.*

1. To unload; to take out the cargo of; as, to unlade a ship.*NWAD UNLADE.2*

2. To unload; to remove, as a load or burden. *Acts 21:3*.*NWAD UNLADE.3*

UNLADEN, *pp.* of lade. Unloaded.

UNLAID, *a.*

1. Not placed; not fixed.*NWAD UNLAID.2*

2. Not allayed; not pacified; not suppressed.*NWAD UNLAID.3*

3. Not laid out, as a corpse.*NWAD UNLAID.4*

UNLAMENTED, *a.* Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored.

Thus unlamented pass the proud away.*NWAD UNLAMENTED.2*

UNLARDED, *a.* Not intermixed or inserted for improvement.

UNLATCH, *v.i.* To open or loose by lifting the latch.

UNLAURELED, ***a.*** **Not crowned with laurel; not honored.**

UNLAVISH, ***a.*** **Not lavish; not profuse; not wasteful.**

UNLAVISHED, ***a.*** **Not lavished; not spent wastefully.**

UNLAW, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of the authority of law.**

UNLAWFUL, ***a.*** **Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law.**

Unlawful assembly, in law, the meeting of three or more persons to commit an unlawful act.*NWAD UNLAWFUL.2*

UNLAWFULLY, ***adv.***

1. In violation of law or right; illegally.*NWAD UNLAWFULLY.2*

2. Illegitimately; not in wedlock; as a child unlawfully born.*NWAD UNLAWFULLY.3*

UNLAWFULNESS, ***n.***

1. Illegality; contrariety to law.*NWAD UNLAWFULNESS.2*

2. Illegitimacy.*NWAD UNLAWFULNESS.3*

UNLEARN, ***v.t.*** **unlern'. To forget or lose what has been learned. It is most important to us all to unlearn the errors of our early education.**

I had learned nothing right; I had to unlearn everything.*NWAD UNLEARN.2*

UNLEARNED, ***pp.***

1. Forgotten.*NWAD UNLEARNED.2*

2 . *a.* Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not instructed.*NWAD*

UNLEARNED.3

3. Not gained by study; not known.*NWAD UNLEARNED.4*

4. Not suitable to a learned man; as unlearned verses.*NWAD UNLEARNED.5*

UNLEARNEDLY, *adv.* Ignorantly.

UNLEARNEDNESS, *n.* want of learning; illiterateness.

UNLEAVENED, *a.* unlev'ened. Not leavened; not raised by leaven, barm or yeast. *Exodus 12:20*.

UNLECTURED, *a.* Not taught by lecture.

UNLEISURED, *a.* unlezh'ured. Not having leisure. [Not in use.]

UNLENT, *a.* Not lent.

UNLESS, conj.

Except; that is, remove or dismiss the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows. "We cannot thrive unless we are industrious and frugal." the sense will be more obvious with the clauses of the sentence inverted. Unless, [remove this fact, suppose it not to exist,] we are industrious and frugal, we cannot thrive. Unless then answers for a negation. If we are not industrious, we cannot thrive.*NWAD UNLESS.2*

UNLESSONED, *a.* Not taught; not instructed.

UNLETTERED, *a.* Unlearned; untaught; ignorant.

UNLETTEREDNESS, *n.* Want of learning.

UNLEVELED, *a.* Not leveled; not laid even.

UNLIBIDINOUS, *a.* Not libidinous; not lustful.

UNLICENSED, *a.* Not licensed; not having permission by authority; as an unlicensed innkeeper.

The vending of ardent spirits, in places licensed or unlicensed, is a tremendous evil.*NWAD UNLICENSED.2*

UNLICKED, *a.* shapeless; not formed to smoothness; as an unlicked bear whelp.

UNLIGHTED, *a.*

1. Not lighted; not illuminated.*NWAD UNLIGHTED.2*

2. Not kindled or set on fire.*NWAD UNLIGHTED.3*

UNLIGHTSOME, *a.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.

UNLIKE, *a.*

1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance. Never were two men more unlike. The cases are entirely unlike.*NWAD UNLIKE.2*

2. Improbably; unlikely.*NWAD UNLIKE.3*

UNLIKELIHOOD, UNLIKELINESS, *n.* Improbability.

UNLIKELY, *a.*

1. Improbably; such as cannot be reasonably expected; as an unlikely event. The thing you mention is very unlikely.*NWAD UNLIKELY.2*

2. Not promising success. He employs very unlikely means to effect his object.*NWAD UNLIKELY.3*

UNLIKELY, *adv.* Improbably.

UNLIKENESS, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

UNLIMBER, ***a.*** **Not limber; not flexible; not yielding.**

UNLIMITABLE, ***a.*** **Admitting no limits; boundless. [We now us illimitable.]**

UNLIMITED, ***a.***

1. Not limited; having no bounds; boundless.*NWAD UNLIMITED.2*

2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions; as unlimited terms.*NWAD UNLIMITED.3*

3. Unconfined; not restrained.*NWAD UNLIMITED.4*

Ascribe not to God such as unlimited exercise of mercy as may destroy his justice.*NWAD UNLIMITED.5*

Unlimited problem, is one which is capable of infinite solutions.*NWAD UNLIMITED.6*

UNLIMITEDLY, ***adv.*** **Without bounds.**

UNLIMITEDNESS, ***n.*** **The state of being boundless, or of being undefined.**

UNLINEAL, ***a.*** **Not in a line; not coming in the order of succession.**

UNLINK, ***v.t.*** **To separate links; to loose; to unfasten: to untwist.**

UNLIQUIDATED, ***a.***

1. Not liquidated; not settled; not having the exact amount ascertained; as an unliquidated debt; unliquidated accounts.*NWAD UNLIQUIDATED.2*

2. Unpaid; unadjusted.*NWAD UNLIQUIDATED.3*

UNLIQUIFIED, ***a.*** **Unmelted; not dissolved.**

UNLIQUORED, ***a.*** **Not moistened; not smeared with liquor; not filled with liquor.**

UNLISTENING, ***a.*** **Not listening; not hearing; not regarding.**

UNLIVELINESS, ***n.*** **Want of life; dullness.**

UNLIVELY, ***a.*** **Not lively; dull.**

UNLOAD, ***v.t.***

1. To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo; as, to unload a ship; to unload a cart.*NWAD UNLOAD.2*

2. To disburden; as, to unload a beast.*NWAD UNLOAD.3*

3. To disburden; to relieve from any thing onerous or troublesome.*NWAD UNLOAD.4*

UNLOADED, ***pp.*** **Freed from a load or cargo; disburdened.**

UNLOADING, ***ppr.*** **Freeing from a load or cargo; disburdening; relieving of a burden.**

UNLOCATED, ***a.***

1. Not place; not fixed in a place.*NWAD UNLOCATED.2*

2. In America, unlocated lands are such new or wild lands as have not been surveyed, appropriated or designated by marks, limits or boundaries, to some individual, company or corporation.*NWAD UNLOCATED.3*

UNLOCK, ***v.t.***

1. To unfasten what is locked; as, to unlock a door or a chest.*NWAD UNLOCK.2*

2. To open, in general; to lay open.*NWAD UNLOCK.3*

Unlock your springs, and open all your shades.*NWAD UNLOCK.4*

UNLOCKED, *pp.*

1. Opened.*NWAD UNLOCKED.2*

2. *a.* Not locked; not made fast.*NWAD UNLOCKED.3*

Unlocked for, not expected; not foreseen.*NWAD UNLOCKED.4*

UNLOOSE, *v.t.* unloos'. To loose. [An ill formed word, as it expresses the same idea as loose.]

UNLOOSE, *v.i.* unloos'. To fall in pieces; to lose all connection or union.

UNLOSABLE, *a.* s as z. That cannot be lost. [Not in use.]

UNLOVED, *a.* Not loved.

UNLOVELINESS, *n.* Want of loveliness; unamiableness; want of the qualities which attract love.

UNLOVELY, *a.* Not lovely; not amiable; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike.

UNLOVING, *a.* Not loving; not fond.

UNLUCKILY, *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill fortune.

UNLUCKINESS, *n.*

1. Unfortunateness; ill fortune.*NWAD UNLUCKINESS.2*

2. Mischievousness.*NWAD UNLUCKINESS.3*

UNLUCKY, *a.*

1. Unfortunate; not successful; as an unlucky man.*NWAD*

UNLUCKY.2

2. Unfortunate; not resulting in success; as an unlucky adventure; an unlucky throw of dice; an unlucky game.*NWAD UNLUCKY.3*

[This word is usually applied to incidents in which success depends on single events, to games of hazard, etc. rather than to things which depend on a long series of events, or on the ordinary course of providence. Hence we say, a man is unlucky in play or in a lottery; but not that a farmer is unlucky in his husbandry, or a commander unlucky in the result of a campaign.]*NWAD UNLUCKY.4*

3. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes.*NWAD UNLUCKY.5*

4. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish; as an unlucky boy; an unlucky wag.*NWAD UNLUCKY.6*

5. Ill omened; inauspicious.*NWAD UNLUCKY.7*

Haunt me not with that unlucky face.*NWAD UNLUCKY.8*

UNLUSTROUS, *a.* Wanting luster; not shining.

UNLUSTY, *a.* Not lusty; not stout; weak.

UNLUTE, *v.t.* To separate things cemented or luted; to take the lute or clay from.

UNLUTED, *pp.* Separated, as luted vessels.

UNLUTING, *ppr.* Separating, as luted vessels.

UNMADE, *pp.*

1. Deprived of its form or qualities.*NWAD UNMADE.2*

2. *a.* Not made; not yet formed.*NWAD UNMADE.3*

3. Omitted to be made.*NWAD UNMADE.4*

UNMAGNETIC, *a.* Not having magnetic properties.

UNMAIDENLY, *a.* Not becoming a maiden.

UNMAIMED, *a.* Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; sound; entire.

UNMAKABLE, *a.* Not possible to be made. [Little used.]

UNMAKE, *v.t.*

1. To destroy the form and qualities which constitute a thing what it is.*NWAD UNMAKE.2*

God does not make or unmake things to try experiments.*NWAD UNMAKE.3*

2. To deprive of qualities before possessed.*NWAD UNMAKE.4*

UNMAKING, *ppr.* Destroying the peculiar properties of a thing.

UNMALLEABILITY, *n.* The quality or state of being unmalleable.

UNMALLEABLE, *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by beating.

UNMAN, *v.t.*

1. To deprive of the constitutional qualities of a human being, as reason, etc.*NWAD UNMAN.2*

2. To deprive of men; as, to unman a ship.*NWAD UNMAN.3*

3. To emasculate; to deprive of virility.*NWAD UNMAN.4*

4. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to break or reduce into irresolution; to dishearten; to deject.*NWAD UNMAN.5*

5. To dispeople; as towns unmanned.*NWAD UNMAN.6*

UNMANAGEABLE, *a.*

1. Not manageable; not easily restrained, governed or directed; not controllable.*NWAD UNMANAGEABLE.2*

2. Not easily wielded.*NWAD UNMANAGEABLE.3*

UNMANAGED, *a.*

1. Not broken by horsemanship.*NWAD UNMANAGED.2*

2. Not tutored; not educated.*NWAD UNMANAGED.3*

UNMANLIKE, UNMANLY, *a.*

1. Not becoming a human being*NWAD UNMANLIKE.2*

2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.*NWAD UNMANLIKE.3*

Unmanly warmth and tenderness of love.*NWAD UNMANLIKE.4*

3. Not worthy of a noble mind; ignoble; base; ungenerous; cowardly.*NWAD UNMANLIKE.5*

UNMANNED, *pp.* Deprived of the qualities of a man.

UNMANNERED, *a.* Uncivil; rude.

UNMANNERLINESS, *n.* Want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness of behavior.

UNMANNERLY, *a.*

1. Ill bred; not having good manners; rude in behavior; as an unmannerly youth.*NWAD UNMANNERLY.2*

2. Not according to good manners; as an unmannerly jest.*NWAD UNMANNERLY.3*

UNMANNERLY, ***adv.*** **Uncivilly.**

UNMANUFACTURED, ***a.*** **Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form for use.**

UNMANURED, ***a.***

1. Not manured; not enriched by manure.*NWAD UNMANURED.2*

2. Uncultivated.*NWAD UNMANURED.3*

UNMARKED, ***a.***

1. Not marked; having no mark.*NWAD UNMARKED.2*

2. Unobserved; not regarded; undistinguished.*NWAD UNMARKED.3*

UNMARRED, ***a.*** **Not marred; not injured; not spoiled; not obstructed.**

UNMARRIABLE, ***a.*** **Not marriageable. [Little used.]**

UNMARRIED, ***a.*** **Not married; having no husband or no wife.**

UNMARRY, ***v.t.*** **To divorce.**

UNMARSHALED, *a.* Not disposed or arranged in due order.

UNMASCULATE, *v.t.* To emasculate.

UNMASCULINE, *a.* Not masculine or manly; feeble; effeminate.

UNMASK, *v.t.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; to lay open what is concealed.

UNMASK, *v.i.* To put off a mask.

UNMASKED, *pp.*

1. Stripped of a mask or disguise.*NWAD UNMASKED.2*

2. *a.* Open; exposed to view.*NWAD UNMASKED.3*

UNMASTERABLE, *a.* That cannot be mastered or subdued. [Not in use.]

UNMASTERED, *a.*

1. Not subdued; not conquered.*NWAD UNMASTERED.2*

2. Not conquerable.*NWAD UNMASTERED.3*

He cannot his unmaster'd grief sustain.*NWAD UNMASTERED.4*

UNMATCHABLE, *a.* That cannot be matched; that cannot be equaled; unparalleled.

UNMATCHED, *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal.

UNMEANING, *a.*

1. Having no meaning or signification; as unmeaning words.*NWAD UNMEANING.2*

2. Not expressive; not indicating intelligence; as an unmeaning face.*NWAD UNMEANING.3*

There pride sits blazon'd on the' unmeaning brow.*NWAD UNMEANING.4*

UNMEANT, *a.* unment'. Not meant; not intended.

UNMEASURABLE, *a.* unmezh'urable. That cannot be measured; unbounded; boundless.

[For this, immeasurable is generally used.]*NWAD UNMEASURABLE.2*

UNMEASURABLY, *adv.* Beyond all measure.

UNMEASURED, *a.*

1. Not measured; plentiful beyond measure.*NWAD UNMEASURED.2*

2. Immense; infinite; as unmeasured space.*NWAD UNMEASURED.3*

UNMECHANICAL, *a.* Not mechanical; not according to the laws or principles of mechanics.

Unmeddled with, not meddled with; not touched; not altered.*NWAD UNMECHANICAL.2*

UNMEDDLING, *a.* Not meddling; not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious.

UNMEDDLINGNESS, *n.* Forbearance of interposition. [Not in use.]

UNMEDITATED, *a.* Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought.

UNMEET, ***a.*** **Not fit; not proper; not worthy or suitable.**

UNMEETLY, ***adv.*** **Not fitly; not properly; not suitably.**

UNMEETNESS, ***n.*** **Unfitness; unsuitableness.**

UNMELLOWED, ***a.*** **Not mellowed; not fully matured.**

UNMELODIOUS, ***a.*** **Not melodious; wanting melody; harsh.**

UNMELTED, ***a.***

1. Undissolved; not melted.*NWAD UNMELTED.2*

2. Not softened.*NWAD UNMELTED.3*

UNMENTIONED, ***a.*** **Not mentioned; not named.**

UNMERCANTILE, ***a.*** **Not according to the customs and rules of commerce.**

UNMERCHANTABLE, ***a.*** **Not merchantable; not of a quality fit for the market.**

UNMERCIFUL, ***a.***

1. Not merciful; cruel; inhuman to such beings as are in one's power; not disposed to spare or forgive.*NWAD UNMERCIFUL.2*

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant; as unmerciful demands.*NWAD UNMERCIFUL.3*

UNMERCIFULLY, ***adv.*** **Without mercy or tenderness; cruelly.**

UNMERCIFULNESS, ***n.*** **Want of mercy; want of tenderness and compassion towards those who are in one's power; cruelty in the exercise of power or punishment.**

UNMERITABLE, ***a.*** **Having no merit or desert. [Not in use.]**

UNMERITED, ***a.***

1. Not merited; not deserved; obtained without service or equivalent; as unmerited promotion.*NWAD UNMERITED.2*

2. Not deserved; cruel; unjust; as unmerited sufferings or injuries.*NWAD UNMERITED.3*

UNMERITEDNESS, ***n.*** **State of being unmerited.**

UNMET, ***a.*** **Not met.**

UNMETALLIC, ***a.*** **Not metallic; not having the properties of metal; not belonging to metals.**

UNMIGHTY, ***a.*** **Not mighty; not powerful.**

UNMILD, ***a.*** **Not mild; harsh; severe; fierce.**

UNMILDNESS, ***n.*** **Want of mildness; harshness.**

UNMILITARY, ***a.*** **Not according to military rules or customs.**

UNMILDED, ***a.*** **Not milked.**

UNMILLED, ***a.*** **Not milled; not indented or grained; as unmilled coin.**

UNMINDED, ***a.*** **Not minded; not heeded.**

UNMINDFUL, ***a.*** **Not mindful; not heedful; not attentive; regardless; as unmindful of laws; unmindful of health or of duty.**

UNMINDFULLY, ***adv.*** **Carelessly; heedlessly.**

UNMINDFULNESS, ***n.*** **Heedlessness; inattention; carelessness.**

UNMINGLE, ***v.t.*** **To separate things mixed.**

UNMINGLEABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be mixed. [Not in use.]**

UNMINGLED, ***a.***

1. Not mingled; not mixed; pure.*NWAD UNMINGLED.2*

2. Pure; not vitiated or alloyed by foreign admixture; as unmingled joy.*NWAD UNMINGLED.3*

UNMINISTERIAL, ***a.*** **Not ministerial**

UNMIRY, ***a.*** **Not miry; not muddy; not foul with dirt.**

UNMISSED, ***a.*** **Not missed; not perceived to be gone or lost.**

UNMISTAKEABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be mistaken. [Little used.]**

UNMISTAKEN, ***a.*** **Not mistaken; sure.**

UNMISTRUSTING, ***a.*** **Not mistrusting; not suspecting; unsuspicious.**

UNMITIGATED, ***a.*** **Not mitigated; not lessened; not softened in severity or harshness.**

UNMITIGATED, ***a.*** **Not mitigated; not lessened; not softened in severity or harshness.**

UNMIXED, UNMIXT, ***a.***

1. Not mixed; not mingled; pure; unadulterated; unvitiated by foreign admixture.*NWAD UNMIXED.2*

2. Pure; unalloyed; as unmixed pleasure.*NWAD UNMIXED.3*

UNMOANED, ***a.*** **Not lamented.**

UNMODIFIABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be modified or altered in form; that cannot be reduced to a more acceptable or desired form.**

UNMODIFIED, ***a.*** **Not modified; not altered in form; not qualified in meaning.**

UNMODISH, ***a.*** **Not modish; not according to custom.**

UNMOIST, ***a.*** **Not moist; not humid; dry.**

UNMOISTENED, ***a.*** **Not made moist or humid.**

UNMOLD, ***v.t.*** **To change the form; to reduce from any form.**

UNMOLDED, ***pp.***

1. Not changed in form.*NWAD UNMOLDED.2*

2. *a.* Not molded; not shaped or formed.*NWAD UNMOLDED.3*

UNMOLESTED, ***a.*** **Not molested; not disturbed; free from disturbance.**

UNMONEYED, ***a.*** **Not having money.**

UNMONOPOLIZE, ***v.t.*** **To recover from being monopolized. [Not in use.]**

UNMONOPLIZED, ***a.*** **Not monopolized.**

UNMOOR, ***v.t.***

1. In sea language, to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.*NWAD UNMOOR.2*

2. To loose from anchorage.*NWAD UNMOOR.3*

UNMOORED, ***pp.*** **Loosed from anchorage, or brought to ride with a single anchor.**

UNMOORING, ***ppr.*** **Loosing from anchorage, or bringing to ride**

with a single anchor.

UNMORALIZED, *a.* Untutored by morality; not conformed to good morals.

UNMORTGAGED, *a.* [See *Mortgage*.] Not mortgaged; not pledged.

UNMORTIFIED, *a.*

1. Not mortified; not shamed.*NWAD UNMORTIFIED.2*

2. Not subdued by sorrow; as unmortified sin.*NWAD UNMORTIFIED.3*

UNMOUNTED, *a.* Not mounted. Unmounted dragoons are such as have not horses.

UNMOURNED, *a.* Not lamented.

UNMOVABLE, *a.* That cannot be moved or shaken; firm; fixed.

[Immovable is more generally used.]*NWAD UNMOVABLE.2*

UNMOVED, *a.*

1. Not moved; not transferred from one place to another.*NWAD UNMOVED.2*

2. Not changed in purpose; unshaken; firm.*NWAD UNMOVED.3*

3. Not affected; not having the passions excited; not touched or impressed.*NWAD UNMOVED.4*

4. Not altered by passion or emotion.*NWAD UNMOVED.5*

UNMOVING, *a.*

1. Having no motion.*NWAD UNMOVING.2*

2. Not exciting emotion; having no power to affect the passions.*NWAD UNMOVING.3*

UNMUFFLE, ***v.t.***

1. To take a covering from the face.*NWAD UNMUFFLE.2*

2. To remove the muffling of a drum.*NWAD UNMUFFLE.3*

UNMURMURED, ***a.*** **Not murmured at.**

UNMURMURING, ***a.*** **Not murmuring; not complaining; as unmurmuring patience.**

UNMUSICAL, ***a.*** **s as z.**

1. Not musical; not harmonious or melodious.*NWAD UNMUSICAL.2*

2. Harsh; not pleasing to the ear.*NWAD UNMUSICAL.3*

UNMUTILATED, ***a.*** **Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire.**

UNMUZZLE, ***v.t.*** **To loose from a muzzle.**

UNNAMED, ***a.*** **Not named; not mentioned.**

UNNATIVE, ***a.*** **Not native; not natural; forced.**

UNNATURAL, ***a.***

1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings.*NWAD UNNATURAL.2*

2. Acting without the affections of our common nature; as an unnatural father or son.*NWAD UNNATURAL.3*

3. Not in conformity to nature; not agreeable to the real state of

persons or things not representing nature; as affected and unnatural thoughts; unnatural images or descriptions.*NWAD UNNATURAL.4*

UNNATURALIZE, ***v.t.*** **To divest of natural feelings.**

UNNATURALIZED, ***pp.***

1. Divested of natural feelings.*NWAD UNNATURALIZED.2*

2 . *a.* Not naturalized; not made a citizen by authority.*NWAD UNNATURALIZED.3*

UNNATURALLY, ***adv.*** **In opposition to natural feelings and sentiments.**

UNNATURALNESS, ***n.*** **Contrariety to nature.**

UNNAVIGABLE, ***a.*** **Not navigable. [But innavigable is more generally used.]**

UNNAVIGATED, ***a.*** **Not navigated; not passed over in ships or other vessels.**

UNNECESSARILY, ***adv.*** **Without necessity; needlessly.**

UNNECESSARINESS, ***n.*** **The state of being unnecessary; needlessness.**

UNNECESSARY, ***a.*** **Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless; as unnecessary labor or care; unnecessary rigor.**

UNNECESSITATED, ***a.*** **Not required by necessity.**

UNNEEDFUL, ***a.*** **Not needful; not wanted; needless.**

UNNEIGHBORLY, ***a.*** **Not suitable to the duties of a neighbor; not becoming persons living near each other; not kind and**

friendly.

UNNEIGHBORLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner not suitable to a neighbor; in a manner contrary to the kindness and friendship which should subsist among neighbors.**

UNNERVATE, ***a.*** **Not strong; feeble. [Not in use.]**

UNNERVE, ***v.t.*** **unnerv'. To deprive of nerve, force or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble; as, to unnerve the arm.**

UNNERVED, ***pp.***

1. Deprived of strength.*NWAD UNNERVED.2*

2. *a.* Weak; feeble.*NWAD UNNERVED.3*

UNNETH, UNNETHES, ***adv.*** **Scarcely; hardly.** ***Obs.*** **[See** ***Uneath*****.]**

UNNEUTRAL, ***a.*** **Not neutral; not uninterested.**

UNNOBLE, ***a.*** **Not noble; ignoble; mean.**

UNNOTED, ***a.***

1. Not noted; not observed; not heeded; not regarded.*NWAD UNNOTED.2*

2. Not honored.*NWAD UNNOTED.3*

UNNOTICED, ***a.***

1. Not observed; not regarded.*NWAD UNNOTICED.2*

2. Not treated with the usual marks of respect; not kindly and hospitably entertained.*NWAD UNNOTICED.3*

UNNUMBERED, ***a.*** **Not numbered; innumerable; indefinitely numerous.**

UNNURTURED, ***a.*** **Not nurtured; not educated.**

UNOBEYED, ***a.*** **Not obeyed.**

UNOBJEECTED, ***a.*** **Not objected; not charged as a fault or error.**

UNOBJECTIONABLE, ***a.*** **Not liable to objection; that need not be condemned as faulty, false or improper.**

UNOBJECTIONABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner not liable to objection.**

UNOBNOXIOUS, ***a.*** **Not liable; not exposed to harm.**

UNOBSCURED, ***a.*** **Not obscured; not darkened.**

UNOBSEQUIOUS, ***a.*** **Not obsequious; not servilely submissive.**

UNOBSEQUIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **Not with servile submissiveness.**

UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Want of servile submissiveness or compliance; incompliance.**

UNOBSERVABLE, ***a.*** **s as z. That is not observable; not discoverable.**

UNOBSERVANCE, ***n.*** **Want of observation; inattention; regardlessness.**

UNOBSERVANT, ***a.***

1. Not observant; not attentive; heedless.*NWAD UNOBSERVANT.2*

2. Not obsequious.*NWAD UNOBSERVANT.3*

UNOBSERVED, ***a.*** **Not observed; not noticed; not seen; not regarded; not heeded.**

UNOBSERVING, ***a.*** **Not observing; inattentive; heedless.**

UNOBSTRUCTED, ***a.***

1. Not obstructed; not filled with impediments; as an unobstructed

stream or channel.*NWAD UNOBSTRUCTED.2*

UNOBSTRUCTIVE, *a.* Not presenting any obstacle.

UNOBTAINABLE, *a.* That cannot be obtained; not within reach or power.

UNOBTAINED, *a.* Not obtained; not gained; not acquired.

UNOBTRUSIVE, *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest.

UNOBVIOUS, *a.* Not obvious; not readily occurring to the view or the understanding.

UNOCCUPIED, *a.*

1. Not occupied; not possessed; as unoccupied land.*NWAD UNOCCUPIED.2*

2. Not engaged in business; being at leisure. The man is unoccupied.*NWAD UNOCCUPIED.3*

3. Not employed or taken up; as time unoccupied.*NWAD UNOCCUPIED.4*

UNOFFENDED, *a.* Not offended; not having taken offense.

UNOFFENDING, *a.*

1. Not offending; not giving offense.*NWAD UNOFFENDING.2*

2. Not sinning; free from sin or fault.*NWAD UNOFFENDING.3*

3. Harmless; innocent.*NWAD UNOFFENDING.4*

UNOFFENSIVE, *a.* Not offensive; giving no offense; harmless. [For this, inoffensive is more generally used.]

UNOFFERED, *a.* Not offered; not proposed to acceptance.

UNOFFICIAL, ***a.***

1. Not official; not pertaining to office.*NWAD UNOFFICIAL.2*

2. Not proceeding from the proper officer or from due authority; as unofficial news or notice.*NWAD UNOFFICIAL.3*

UNOFFICIALLY, ***adv.*** **Not officially; not in the course of official duty. The man was unofficially informed by the sheriff or commander.**

UNOFTEN, ***adv.*** **Rarely. [Not used.]**

UNOIL, ***v.t.*** **To free from oil.**

UNOILED, ***pp.***

1. Freed from oil.*NWAD UNOILED.2*

2. *a.* Not oiled; free from oil.*NWAD UNOILED.3*

UNOPENED, ***a.*** **Not opened; remaining fast, close, shut or sealed.**

UNOPENING, ***a.*** **Not opening.**

UNOPERATIVE, ***a.*** **Not operative; producing no effect. [But inoperative is generally used.]**

UNOPPOSED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with any obstruction; as an army or stream unopposed.**

UNOPPRESSED, ***a.*** **Not oppressed; not unduly burdened.**

UNORDERLY, ***a.*** **Not orderly; disordered; irregular. [Disorderly is more generally used.]**

UNORDINARY, ***a.*** **Not ordinary; not common. [Not in use.]**

UNORGANIZED, ***a.*** **Not organized; not having organic structure or vessels for the preparation, secretion and distribution of nourishment, etc. Metals are unorganized bodies. [This word is in use, but inorganized is also used.]**

UNORIGINAL, ***a.***

1. Not original; derived.*NWAD UNORIGINAL.2*

2. Having no birth; ungenerated.*NWAD UNORIGINAL.3*

UNORIGINATED, ***a.*** **Not originated; having no birth or creation.**

God is underived, unoriginated and self-existent.*NWAD UNORIGINATED.2*

UNORNAMENTAL, ***a.*** **Not ornamental.**

UNORNAMENTED, ***a.*** **Not ornamented; not adorned; plain.**

UNORTHODOX, ***a.*** **Not orthodox; not holding the genuine doctrines of the Scriptures.**

UNOSTENTATIOUS, ***a.***

1. Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show and parade; modest.*NWAD UNOSTENTATIOUS.2*

2. Not glaring; not showy; as unostentatious coloring.*NWAD UNOSTENTATIOUS.3*

UNOWED, ***a.*** **Not owed; not due.**

UNOWNED, ***a.***

1. Not owned; having no known owner; not claimed.*NWAD UNOWNED.2*

2. Not avowed; not acknowledged as one's own; not admitted as

done by one's self.*NWAD UNOWNED.3*

UNOXYGENATED, UNOXYGENIZED, *a.* Not having oxygen in combination.

UNPACIFIC, *a.* Not pacific; not disposed to peace; not of a peaceable disposition.

UNPACIFIED, *a.* Not pacified; not appeased; not calmed.

UNPACK, *v.t.*

1. To open, as things packed; as, to unpack goods.*NWAD UNPACK.2*

2. To disburden. [Little used.]*NWAD UNPACK.3*

UNPACKED, *pp.*

1. Opened, as goods.*NWAD UNPACKED.2*

2. *a.* Not packed; not collected by unlawful artifices; as an unpacked jury.*NWAD UNPACKED.3*

UNPACKING, *ppr.* Opening, as a package.

UNPAID, *a.*

1. Not paid; not discharged; as a debt.*NWAD UNPAID.2*

2. Not having received his due; as unpaid workmen.*NWAD UNPAID.3*

Unpaid for, not paid for; taken on credit.*NWAD UNPAID.4*

UNPAINED, *a.* Not pained; suffering no pain.

UNPAINFUL, *a.* Not painful; giving no pain.

UNPALATABLE, ***a.***

1. Not palatable; disgusting to the taste.*NWAD UNPALATABLE.2*

2. Not such as to be relished; disagreeable; as an unpalatable law.*NWAD UNPALATABLE.3*

UNPALLED, ***a.*** **Not deadened.**

UNPANOPLIED, ***a.*** **Destitute of panoply or complete armor.**

UNPARADISE, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; to render unhappy.**

UNPARAGONED, ***a.*** **Unequaled; unmatched.**

UNPARALLELED, ***a.*** **Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched.**

The unparalleled perseverance of the armies of the United States, under every suffering and discouragement, was little short of a miracle.*NWAD UNPARALLELED.2*

UNPARDONABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be forgiven; that cannot be pardoned or remitted; as an unpardonable sin.**

UNPARDONABLY, ***adv.*** **Beyond forgiveness.**

UNPARDONED, ***a.***

1. Not pardoned; not forgiven; as unpardoned offenses.*NWAD UNPARDONED.2*

2. Not having received a legal pardon. The convict returned unpardoned.*NWAD UNPARDONED.3*

UNPARDONING, ***a.*** **Not forgiving; not disposed to pardon.**

UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, ***n.*** **Contrariety to the rules, usages**

or constitution of parliament.

UNPARLIAMENTARY, ***a.***

1. Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament.*NWAD UNPARLIAMENTARY.2*

2. Contrary to the rules or usages of legislative bodies.*NWAD UNPARLIAMENTARY.3*

UNPARTED, ***a.*** **Not parted; not divided; not separated.**

UNPARTIAL, ***a.*** **Not partial. [Not in use. See *Impartial*.]**

UNPARTIALLY, ***adv.*** **Fairly; impartially. [Not used.]**

UNPASSABLE, ***a.***

1. Not admitting persons to pass; impassable; as unpassable roads, rivers or mountains. [Impassable is more generally used.]*NWAD UNPASSABLE.2*

2. Not current; not received in common payments; as unpassable notes or coins. [Instead of this, uncurrent and not current are now used.]*NWAD UNPASSABLE.3*

UNPASSIONATE, UNPASSIONATED, ***a.*** **Calm; free from passion; impartial. [Instead of these words, dispassionate is now used.]**

UNPASSIONATELY, ***adv.*** **Without passion; calmly. [From this, dispassionately is now used.]**

UNPASTORAL, ***a.*** **Not pastoral; not suitable to pastoral manners.**

UNPATENTED, ***a.*** **Not granted by patent.**

UNPATHED, ***a.***

1. Unmarked by passage; not trodden.*NWAD UNPATHED.2*

2. Not being beaten into a path; as unpathed snow.*NWAD UNPATHED.3*

UNPATHETIC, *a.* Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions or excite emotion.

UNPATRONIZED, *a.* Not having a patron; not supported by friends.

UNPATTERNED, *a.* Having no equal.

UNPAVED, *a.* Not paved; not covered with stone.

UNPAWNED, *a.* Not pawned; not pledged.

UNPAY, *v.t.*

1. To undo. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNPAY.2*

2. Not to pay or compensate. [Not used.]*NWAD UNPAY.3*

UNPEACEABLE, *a.* Not peaceable; quarrelsome.

UNPEACEABLENESS, *n.* Unquietness; quarrelsomeness.

UNPEACEFUL, *a.* Not pacific or peaceful; unquiet.

UNPEDIGREED, *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree.

UNPEG, *v.t.*

1. To loose from pegs; to open.*NWAD UNPEG.2*

2. To pull out the peg from.*NWAD UNPEG.3*

UNPELTED, *a.* Not pelted; not assailed with stones.

UNPEN, ***v.t.*** **To let out or suffer to escape by breaking a dam or opening a pen.**

If a man unpens another's water -*NWAD UNPEN.2*

UNPENAL, ***a.*** **Not penal; not subject to a penalty.**

UNPENETRABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be penetrated. [But impenetrable is chiefly used.]**

UNPENITENT, ***a.*** **Not penitent. [But impenitent is the word now used.]**

UNPENNED, ***pp.*** **Unfastened; let out.**

UNPENNING, ***ppr.*** **Suffering to escape; unlocking.**

UNPENSIONED, ***a.***

1. Not pensioned; not rewarded by a pension; as an unpensioned soldier.*NWAD UNPENSIONED.2*

2. Not kept in pay; not held in dependence by a pension.*NWAD UNPENSIONED.3*

UNPEOPLE, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to dispeople.**

UNPEOPLED, ***pp.*** **Depopulated; dispeopled.**

UNPEOPLING, ***ppr.*** **Depopulating.**

UNPRECEIVABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be perceived; not perceptible.**

UNPERCEIVED, ***a.*** **Not perceived; not heeded; not observed; not noticed.**

UNPERCEIVEDLY, ***adv.*** **So as not to be perceived.**

UNPERFECT, ***a.*** **Not perfect; not complete. [But the word now used is imperfect.]**

UNPERFECTED, ***a.*** **Not perfected; not completed.**

UNPERFECTNESS, ***n.*** **Want of perfectness; incompleteness. [Imperfectness and imperfection are now used.]**

UNPERFORATED, ***a.*** **Not perforated; not penetrated by openings.**

UNPERFORMED, ***a.***

1. Not performed; not done; not executed; as, the business remains unperformed.*NWAD UNPERFORMED.2*

2. Not fulfilled; as an unperformed promise.*NWAD UNPERFORMED.3*

UNPERFORMING, ***a.*** **Not performing; not discharging its office.**

UNPERISHABLE, ***a.*** **Not perishable; not subject to decay. [The word now used is imperishable.]**

UNPERISHING, ***a.*** **Not perishing; durable.**

UNPERMANENT, ***a.*** **Not permanent; not durable.**

UNPERJURED, ***a.*** **Free from the crime of perjury.**

UNPERPLEX, ***v.t.*** **To free from perplexity.**

UNPERPLEXED, ***a.***

1. Not perplexed; not harassed; not embarrassed.*NWAD UNPERPLEXED.2*

2. Free from perplexity or complication; simple.*NWAD UNPERPLEXED.3*

UNPERSPIRABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be perspired, or emitted through the pores of the skin.**

UNPERSUADABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be persuaded, or influenced by motives urged.**

UNPERVERTED, ***a.*** **Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.**

UNPETRIFIED, ***a.*** **Not petrified; not converted into stone.**

UNPHILOSOPHIC, UNPHILOSOPHICAL, *a.* Not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy; contrary to philosophy or right reason.

UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the principles of sound philosophy or right reason.

UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, *n.* Incongruity with philosophy.

UNPHILOSOPHIZE, *v.t.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher.

UNPHILOSOPHIZED, *ppr.* or *a.*

1. Degraded from the rank of a philosopher.*NWAD UNPHILOSOPHIZED.2*

2. Not sophisticated or perverted by philosophy; as unphilosophized revelation.*NWAD UNPHILOSOPHIZED.3*

UNPHYSICKED, *a.* s as z. Not influenced by medicine; not physicked. [Not used.]

UNPIERCED, *a.* unpers'ed. Not pierced; not penetrated.

UNPILLARED, *a.* Deprived of pillars; as an unpillared temple.

UNPILLOWED, *a.* Having no pillow; having the head not supported.

UNPIN, *v.t.* To loose from pins; to unfasten what is held together by pins; as, to unpin a frock; to unpin the frame of a building.

UNPINKED, *a.* Not pinked; not marked or set with eyelet holes.

UNPITIED, *a.* Not pitied; not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.

UNPITIFUL, ***a.***

1. Having no pity; not merciful.*NWAD UNPITIFUL.2*

2. Not exciting pity.*NWAD UNPITIFUL.3*

UNPITIFULLY, ***adv.*** **Unmercifully; without mercy.**

UNPITYING, ***a.*** **Having no pity; showing no compassion.**

UNPLACABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be appeased. [Implacable is the word now used.]**

UNPLACED, ***a.*** **Having no office or employment under the government.**

UNPLAGUED, ***a.*** **Not plagued; not harassed; not tormented.**

UNPLANTED, ***a.*** **Not planted; of spontaneous growth.**

UNPLASTERED, ***a.*** **Not plastered.**

UNPLAUSIBLE, ***a.*** **s as z. Not plausible; not having a fair appearance; as arguments not unplausible.**

UNPLAUSIBLY, ***adv.*** **s as z. Not with a fair appearance.**

UNPLAUSIVE, ***a.*** **Not approving; not applauding.**

UNPLEADABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be pleaded.**

UNPLEASANT, ***a.*** **unplez'ant. Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable.**

UNPLEASANTLY, ***adv.*** **unplez'antly. In a manner not pleasing; uneasily.**

UNPLEASANTNESS, ***n.*** **unplez'antness. Disagreeableness; the state or quality of not giving pleasure.**

UNPLEASED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not pleased; displeased.**

UNPLEASING, ***a.*** **Offensive; disgusting.**

UNPLEASINGLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to displease.**

UNPLEASINGNESS, ***n.*** **Want of qualities to please.**

UNPLEDGED, ***a.*** **Not pledged; not mortgaged.**

UNPLIABLE, ***a.*** **Not pliable; not easily bent.**

UNPLIANT, ***a.***

1. Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff.*NWAD UNPLIANT.2*

2. Not readily yielding the will; not compliant.*NWAD UNPLIANT.3*

UNPLOWED, ***a.*** **Not plowed.**

UNPLUME, ***v.t.*** **To strip of plumes or feathers; to degrade.**

UNPLUMED, ***pp.*** **or** ***a.*** **Deprived of plumes; destitute of plumes.**

UNPLUNDERED, ***a.*** **Not plundered or stripped.**

UNPOETIC, UNPOETICAL, ***a.***

1. Not poetical; not having the beauties of verse.*NWAD UNPOETIC.2*

2. Not becoming a poet.*NWAD UNPOETIC.3*

UNPOETICALLY, ***adv.***

1. In a manner not comporting with the nature of poetry.*NWAD UNPOETICALLY.2*

2. In a manner unbecoming a poet.*NWAD UNPOETICALLY.3*

UNPOINTED, ***a.***

1. Having no point or string.*NWAD UNPOINTED.2*

2. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, members and clauses in writing.*NWAD UNPOINTED.3*

3. Not having the vowel points or marks; as an unpointed manuscript in Hebrew or Arabic.*NWAD UNPOINTED.4*

UNPOISON, ***v.t.*** **s as z. To remove or expel poison.**

UNPOIZED, ***a.*** **Not poized; not balanced.**

UNPOLARIZED, ***a.*** **Not polarized; not having polarity.**

UNPOLICIED, ***a.*** **Not having civil polity, or a regular form of government.**

UNPOLISHED, ***a.***

1. Not polished; not made smooth or bright by attrition.*NWAD UNPOLISHED.2*

2. Not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude; plain.*NWAD UNPOLISHED.3*

UNPOLITE, ***a.***

1. Not refined in manners; not elegant.*NWAD UNPOLITE.2*

2. Not civil; not courteous; rude. [See *Impolite*.]*NWAD UNPOLITE.3*

UNPOLITELY, ***adv.*** **In an uncivil or rude manner.**

UNPOLITENESS, ***n.***

1. Want of refinement in manners; rudeness.*NWAD UNPOLITENESS.2*

2. Incivility; want of courtesy.*NWAD UNPOLITENESS.3*

UNPOLLED, ***a.***

1. Not registered as a voter.*NWAD UNPOLLED.2*

2. Unplundered; not stripped.*NWAD UNPOLLED.3*

UNPOLLUTED, ***a.*** **Not polluted; not defiled; not corrupted.**

UNPOPULAR, ***a.***

1. Not popular; not having the public favor; as an unpopular magistrate.*NWAD UNPOPULAR.2*

2. Not pleasing the people; as an unpopular law.*NWAD UNPOPULAR.3*

UNPOPULARITY, ***n.*** **The state of not enjoying the public favor, or of not pleasing the people.**

UNPORTABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be carried.**

UNPORTIONED, ***a.*** **Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune; as an unportioned daughter.**

UNPORTUOUS, ***a.*** **Having no ports.**

UNPOSSESSED, ***a.*** **Not possessed; not held; not occupied.**

UNPOSSESSING, ***a.*** **Having no possessions.**

UNPOSSIBLE, ***a.*** **Not possible.** ***Obs.*** **[The word now used is impossible.]**

UNPOWDERED, ***a.*** **Not sprinkled with powder.**

UNPRACTICABLE, ***a.*** **Not feasible; that cannot be performed. [The word now used is impracticable.]**

UNPRACTICED, ***a.***

1. Not having been taught by practice; not skilled; not having experience; raw; unskillful.*NWAD UNPRACTICED.2*

2. Not known; not familiar by use. [Not used.]*NWAD UNPRACTICED.3*

UNPRAISED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not praised; not celebrated.**

UNPRECARIOUS, ***a.*** **Not dependent on another; not uncertain.**

UNPRECEDENTED, ***a.*** **Having no precedent or example; not preceded by a like case; not having the authority of prior example.**

UNPRECISE, ***a.*** **Not precise; not exact.**

UNPREDESTINED, ***a.*** **Not previously determined or destined.**

UNPREDICT, ***v.t.*** **To retract prediction.**

UNPREFERRED, ***a.*** **Not preferred; not advanced.**

UNPREGNANT, ***a.***

1. Not pregnant.*NWAD UNPREGNANT.2*

2. Not prolific; not quick of wit.*NWAD UNPREGNANT.3*

UNPREJUDICATE, ***a.*** **Not prepossessed by settled opinions. [Little used.]**

UNPREJUDICED, ***a.***

1. Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; impartial; as an unprejudiced mind.*NWAD UNPREJUDICED.2*

2. Not warped by prejudice; as an unprejudiced judgment.*NWAD UNPREJUDICED.3*

UNPRELATICAL, *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate.

UNPREMEDITATED, *a.*

1. Not previously meditated or prepared in the mind.*NWAD UNPREMEDITATED.2*

2. Not previously purposed or intended; not done by design.*NWAD UNPREMEDITATED.3*

UNPREPARED, *a.*

1. Not prepared; not ready; not fitted or furnished by previous measures.*NWAD UNPREPARED.2*

2. Not prepared by holiness of life for the event of death and a happy immortality.*NWAD UNPREPARED.3*

UNPREPAREDNESS, *n.* State of being unprepared.

UNPREPOSSESSED, ***a.*** **Not prepossessed; not biased by previous opinions; not partial.**

UNPREPOSSESSING, ***a.*** **Not having a winning appearance.**

UNPRESSED, ***a.***

1. Not pressed.*NWAD UNPRESSED.2*

2. Not enforced.*NWAD UNPRESSED.3*

UNPRESUMPTUOUS, ***a.*** **[See *Presume*.] Not presumptuous; not rash; modest; submissive.**

UNPRETENDING, ***a.*** **Not claiming distinction; modest.**

UNPREVAILING, ***a.*** **Being of no force; vain.**

UNPREVENTED, ***a.***

1. Not prevented; not hindered.*NWAD UNPREVENTED.2*

2. Not preceded by any thing. *Obs.*NWAD UNPREVENTED.3

UNPRIEST, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of the orders of a priest.**

UNPRIESTLY, ***a.*** **Unsuitable to a priest.**

UNPRINCE, ***v.t.*** **unprins'. To deprive of principality or sovereignty.**

UNPRINCELY, ***a.*** **unprins'ly. Unbecoming a prince; not resembling a prince.**

UNPRINCIPLED, ***a.***

1. Not having settled principles; as souls unprincipled in

virtue.*NWAD UNPRINCIPLED.2*

2. Having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; not restrained by conscience; profligate.*NWAD UNPRINCIPLED.3*

UNPRINTED, *a.*

1. Not printed; as a literary work.*NWAD UNPRINTED.2*

2. Not stamped with figures; white; as unprinted cotton.*NWAD UNPRINTED.3*

UNPRISONED, *a.* s as z. Set free from confinement.

UNPRIZABLE, *a.* Not valued; not of estimation.

UNPRIZED, *a.* Not valued.

UNPROCLAIMED, *a.* Not proclaimed; not notified by public declaration.

UNPRODUCTIVE, *a.*

1. Not productive; barren.*NWAD UNPRODUCTIVE.2*

2. More generally, not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labor; as unproductive land.*NWAD UNPRODUCTIVE.3*

3. Not profitable; not producing profit or interest; as capital; as unproductive funds or stock.*NWAD UNPRODUCTIVE.4*

4. Not efficient; not producing any effect.*NWAD UNPRODUCTIVE.5*

UNPRODUCTIVENESS, *n.* The state of being unproductive; as land, stock, capital labor, etc.

UNPROFANED, *a.* Not profaned; not violated.

UNPROFESSIONAL, *a.*

1. Not pertaining to one's profession.*NWAD UNPROFESSIONAL.2*

2. Not belonging to a profession.*NWAD UNPROFESSIONAL.3*

UNPROFICIENCY, *n.* Want of proficiency or improvement.

UNPROFITABLE, *a.*

1. Bringing no profit; producing no gain beyond the labor, expenses and interest of capital; as unprofitable land; unprofitable stock; unprofitable employment.*NWAD UNPROFITABLE.2*

2. Producing no improvement or advantage; useless; serving no purpose; as an unprofitable life; unprofitable study. *Job 15:3*.*NWAD UNPROFITABLE.3*

3. Not useful to others.*NWAD UNPROFITABLE.4*

4. Misimproving talents; bringing no glory to God; as an unprofitable servant. *Matthew 25:30*.*NWAD UNPROFITABLE.5*

UNPROFITABLENESS, *n.* The state of producing no profit or good; uselessness; inutility.

UNPROFITABLY, *adv.*

1. Without profit; without clear gain; as capital unprofitably employed.*NWAD UNPROFITABLY.2*

2. Without any good effect or advantage; to no good purpose.*NWAD UNPROFITABLY.3*

UNPROFITED, *a.* Not having profit or gain.

UNPROHIBITED, *a.* Not prohibited; not forbid; lawful.

UNPROJECTED, *a.* Not planned; not projected.

UNPROLIFIC, *a.*

1. Not prolific; barren; not producing young or fruit.*NWAD UNPROLIFIC.2*

2. Not producing in abundance.*NWAD UNPROLIFIC.3*

UNPROMISING, ***a.*** **Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, etc.; as an unpromising youth; an unpromising season.**

UNPROMPTED, ***a.***

1. Not prompted; not dictated.*NWAD UNPROMPTED.2*

2. Not excited or instigated.*NWAD UNPROMPTED.3*

UNPRONOUNCEABLE, ***a.*** **unpronouns'able. That cannot be pronounced. [Unusual.]**

UNPRONOUNCED, ***a.*** **Not pronounced; not uttered.**

UNPROP, ***v.t.*** **To remove a prop from; to deprive of support.**

UNPROPER, ***a.*** **Not fit or proper.** ***Obs.*** **[Improper is the word now used.]**

UNPROPERLY, ***adv.*** **Unfitly.** ***Obs.*** **[See *Improperly*.]**

UNPROPHETIC, UNPROPHETICAL, ***a.*** **Not foreseeing or not predicting future events.**

UNPROPITIOUS, ***a.*** **Not propitious; not favorable; not disposed to promote; inauspicious.**

UNPROPITIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **Unfavorably; unkindly.**

UNPROPORTIONABLE, ***a.*** **Wanting due proportion.**

UNPROPORTIONATE, ***a.*** **Wanting proportion; disproportionate; unfit.**

UNPROPORTIONED, ***a.*** **not proportioned; not suitable.**

UNPROPOSED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not proposed; not offered.**

UNPROPPED, ***a.*** **Not propped; not supported or upheld.**

UNPROSPEROUS, ***a.*** **Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate.**

UNPROSPEROUSLY, ***adv.*** **Unsuccessfully; unfortunately.**

UNPROSPEROUSNESS, ***n.*** **Want of success; failure of the desired result.**

UNPROSTITUTED, ***a.*** **Not prostituted; not debased.**

UNPROTECTED, ***a.***

1. Not protected; not defended.*NWAD UNPROTECTED.2*

2. Not countenanced; not supported.*NWAD UNPROTECTED.3*

UNPROTRACTED, ***a.*** **Not protracted; not drawn out in length.**

UNPROVED, ***a.***

1. Not proved; not known by trial.*NWAD UNPROVED.2*

2. Not established as true by argument, demonstration or evidence.*NWAD UNPROVED.3*

UNPROVIDE, ***v.t.*** **To unfurnish; to divest or strip of qualifications.**

UNPROVIDED, ***pp.***

1. Divested of qualifications.*NWAD UNPROVIDED.2*

2 . *a.* Not provided; unfurnished; unsupplied.*NWAD*

UNPROVIDED.3

UNPROVIDENT, ***a.*** **Improvident.** ***Obs.***

UNPROVISIONED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not furnished with provisions.**

UNPROVOKED, ***a.***

1. Not provoked; not incited; applied to persons.*NWAD UNPROVOKED.2*

2. Not proceeding from provocation or just cause; as an unprovoked attack.*NWAD UNPROVOKED.3*

UNPROVOKING, ***a.*** **Giving no provocation or offense.**

UNPRUDENTIAL, ***a.*** **Imprudent. [Not used.]**

UNPRUNED, ***a.*** **Not pruned; not lopped.**

UNPUBLIC, ***a.*** **Not public; private; not generally seen or known.**

UNPUBLISHED, ***a.***

1. Not made public; secret; private.*NWAD UNPUBLISHED.2*

2. Not published; as a manuscript or book.*NWAD UNPUBLISHED.3*

UNPUNCTUAL, ***a.*** **Not punctual; not exact in time.**

UNPUNCTUALITY, ***n.*** **Want of punctuality.**

UNPUNCTUATED, ***a.*** **Not punctuated; not pointed.**

UNPUNISHED, ***a.*** **Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity; as a thief unpunished; an unpunished crime.**

UNPUNISHING, ***a.*** **Not punishing.**

UNPURCHASED, ***a.*** **Not purchased; not bought.**

UNPURE, ***a.*** **Not pure; impure.** ***Obs.*** **[See** ***Impure*****.]**

UNPURGED, ***a.*** **Not purged; unpurified.**

UNPURIFIED, ***a.***

1. Not purified; not freed from recrement or foul matter.*NWAD UNPURIFIED.2*

2. Not cleansed from sin; unsanctified.*NWAD UNPURIFIED.3*

UNPURPOSED, ***a.*** **Not intended; not designed.**

UNPURSED, ***a.*** **Robbed of a purse.**

UNPURSUED, ***a.*** **Not pursued; not followed; not prosecuted.**

UNPUTREFIED, ***a.*** **Not putrefied; not corrupted.**

UNQUAFFED, ***a.*** **Not quaffed; not drank.**

UNQUALIFIED, ***a.***

1. Not qualified; not fit; not having the requisite talents, abilities or accomplishments.*NWAD UNQUALIFIED.2*

2. Not having taken the requisite oath or oaths.*NWAD UNQUALIFIED.3*

3. Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions; as unqualified praise.*NWAD UNQUALIFIED.4*

UNQUALIFY, ***v.t.*** **To divest of qualifications. [But instead of this, disqualify is now used.]**

UNQUALITIED, ***a.*** **Deprived of the usual faculties. [Not in use.]**

UNQUARRELABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be impugned. [Not in use.]**

UNQUEEN, ***v.t.*** **To divest of the dignity of queen.**

UNQUELLED, ***a.*** **Not quelled; not subdued.**

UNQUENCHABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be quenched; that will never be extinguished; inextinguishable.** ***Matthew 3:12*****;** ***Luke 3:17*****.**

UNQUENCHABLENESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being inextinguishable.**

UNQUENCHABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner or degree so as not to be quenched.**

UNQUENCHED, ***a.*** **Not extinguished.**

UNQUESTIONABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be questioned; not to be doubted; indubitable; certain; as unquestionable evidence or truth; unquestionable courage.**

UNQUESTIONABLY, ***adv.*** **Without doubt; indubitably.**

UNQUESTIONED, ***a.***

1. Not called in question; not doubted.*NWAD UNQUESTIONED.2*

2. Not interrogated; having no questions asked; not examined.*NWAD UNQUESTIONED.3*

3. Indisputable; not to be opposed.*NWAD UNQUESTIONED.4*

UNQUESTIONING, ***a.*** **Not calling in question; not doubting; unhesitating.**

UNQUICK, ***a.***

1. Not quick; slow.*NWAD UNQUICK.2*

2. Not alive; motionless. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNQUICK.3*

UNQUICKENED, *a.* Not animated; not matured to vitality; as unquickened progeny.

UNQUIET, *a.*

1. Not quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy; as an unquiet person; an unquiet mind.*NWAD UNQUIET.2*

2. Agitated; disturbed by continual motion; as the unquiet ocean.*NWAD UNQUIET.3*

3. Unsatisfied; restless.*NWAD UNQUIET.4*

UNQUIET, *v.t.* To disquiet. [Not in use.]

UNQUIETLY, *adv.* In an unquiet state; without rest; in an agitated state.

UNQUIETNESS, *n.*

1. Want of quiet; want of tranquility; restlessness; uneasiness.*NWAD UNQUIETNESS.2*

2. Want of peace; as of a nation.*NWAD UNQUIETNESS.3*

3. Turbulence; disposition to make trouble or excite disturbance.*NWAD UNQUIETNESS.4*

UNQUIETUDE, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness. *Obs.* [For this, disquietude and inquietude are used.]

UNRACKED, *a.* Not racked; not poured from the lees.

UNRAKED, *a.*

1. Not raked; as land unraked.*NWAD UNRAKED.2*

2. Not raked together; not raked up; as fire.*NWAD UNRAKED.3*

UNRANSACKED, *a.*

1. Not ransacked; not searched.*NWAD UNRANSACKED.2*

2. Not pillaged.*NWAD UNRANSACKED.3*

UNRANSOMED, *a.* Not ransomed; not liberated from captivity or bondage by payment for liberty.

UNRASH, *a.* Not rash; not presumptuous.

UNRAVEL, *v.t.*

1. To disentangle; to disengage or separate threads that are knit.*NWAD UNRAVEL.2*

2. To free; to clear from complication or difficulty.*NWAD UNRAVEL.3*

3. To separate connected or united parts; to throw into disorder.*NWAD UNRAVEL.4*

Nature all unravel'd.*NWAD UNRAVEL.5*

4. To unfold, as the plot or intrigue of a play.*NWAD UNRAVEL.6*

UNRAVEL, *v.i.* To be unfolded; to be disentangled.

UNRAVELMENT, *n.* the development of the plot in a play.

UNRAZORED, *a.* Unshaven.

UNREACHED, *a.* Not reached; not attained to.

UNREAD, *a.* unred'.

1. Not read; not recited; not perused.*NWAD UNREAD.2*

2. Untaught; not learned in books.*NWAD UNREAD.3*

UNREADINESS, *n.* unred'iness.

1. Want of readiness, want of promptness or dexterity.*NWAD UNREADINESS.2*

2. Want of preparation.*NWAD UNREADINESS.3*

UNREADY, *a.* unred'y.

1. Not ready; not prepared; not fit.*NWAD UNREADY.2*

2. Not prompt; not quick.*NWAD UNREADY.3*

3. Awkward; ungainly.*NWAD UNREADY.4*

UNREAL, *a.* not real; not substantial; having appearance only.

UNREALITY, *n.* want of reality or real existence.

UNREAPED, *a.* Not reaped; as unreaped wheat; an unreaped field.

UNREASONABLE, *a.* s as z.

1. Not agreeable to reason.*NWAD UNREASONABLE.2*

2. Exceeding the bounds of reason; claiming or insisting on more than is fit; as an unreasonable demand.*NWAD UNREASONABLE.3*

3. Immoderate; exorbitant; as an unreasonable love of life or of money.*NWAD UNREASONABLE.4*

4. Irrational. [In this sense, see *Irrational*.]*NWAD UNREASONABLE.5*

UNREASONABLENESS, *n.*

1. Inconsistency with reason; as the unreasonableness of sinners.*NWAD UNREASONABLENESS.2*

2. Exorbitance; excess of demand, claim, passion and the like; as the unreasonableness of a proposal.*NWAD UNREASONABLENESS.3*

UNREASONABLY, *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to reason.*NWAD UNREASONABLY.2*

2. Excessively; immoderately; more than enough.*NWAD UNREASONABLY.3*

UNREASONED, *a.* Not reasoned.

UNREAVE, *v.t.* [See *Reave*, *Unreeve* and *Ravel*.]

1. To unwind; to disentangle; to loose.*NWAD UNREAVE.2*

2. Not to rive; not to tear asunder; not to unroof. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNREAVE.3*

UNREBATED, *a.* Not blunted.

UNREBUKABLE, *a.* Not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure. *1 Timothy 6:14*.

UNRECEIVED, *a.*

1. Not received; not taken; as sacraments unreceived.*NWAD UNRECEIVED.2*

2. Not come into possession; as a letter unreceived.*NWAD UNRECEIVED.3*

3. Not adopted; not embraced; as opinions unreceived.*NWAD UNRECEIVED.4*

UNRECKONED, *a.* Not reckoned or enumerated.

UNRECLAIMABLE, *a.* That cannot be reclaimed, reformed or domesticated.

UNRECLAIMED, *a.*

1. Not reclaimed; not brought to a domestic state; not tamed; as a wild beast unreclaimed.*NWAD UNRECLAIMED.2*

2. Not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue.*NWAD UNRECLAIMED.3*

UNRECOMPENSED, *a.* Not recompensaed; not rewarded.

UNRECONCILABLE, *a.*

1. That cannot be reconciled; that cannot be made consistent with; as two unreconcilable propositions. [In this sense, irreconcilable is generally used.]*NWAD UNRECONCILABLE.2*

2. Not reconcilable; not capable of being appeased; implacable.*NWAD UNRECONCILABLE.3*

3. That cannot be persuaded to lay aside enmity or opposition, and to become friendly or favorable; as unreconcilable neighbors.*NWAD UNRECONCILABLE.4*

[Irreconcilable is generally used.]*NWAD UNRECONCILABLE.5*

UNRECONCILED, *a.*

1. Not reconciled; not made consistent.*NWAD UNRECONCILED.2*

2. Not appeased; not having become favorable.*NWAD UNRECONCILED.3*

3. In a theological sense, not having laid aside opposition and enmity to God; not having made peace with God through faith in Christ.*NWAD UNRECONCILED.4*

UNRECORDED, *a.*

1. Not recorded; not registered; as an unrecorded deed or lease.*NWAD UNRECORDED.2*

2. Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.*NWAD UNRECORDED.3*

Not unrecorded in the rolls of fame.*NWAD UNRECORDED.4*

UNRECOUNTED, *a.* Not recounted; not told; not related or recited.

UNRECOVERABLE, *a.*

1. That cannot be recovered; past recovery.*NWAD UNRECOVERABLE.2*

2. That cannot be regained.*NWAD UNRECOVERABLE.3*

UNRECOVERED, *a.*

1. Not recovered; not recalled into possession; not regained.*NWAD UNRECOVERED.2*

2. Not restored to health.*NWAD UNRECOVERED.3*

UNRECRUITABLE, *a.*

1. That cannot be recruited.*NWAD UNRECRUITABLE.2*

2. Incapable of recruiting. [Bad and not used.]*NWAD UNRECRUITABLE.3*

UNRECTIFIED, *a.* Not rectified; not corrected or set right.

UNRECURING, *a.* That cannot be cured. [Not in use.]

UNREDEEMABLE, *a.* That cannot be redeemed.

UNREDEEMED, *a.*

1. Not redeemed; not ransomed.*NWAD UNREDEEMED.2*

2. Not paid; not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money; as unredeemed bills, notes or stock.*NWAD UNREDEEMED.3*

UNREDRESSED, *a.*

1. Not redressed; not relieved from injustice; applied to persons.*NWAD UNREDRESSED.2*

2. Not removed; not reformed as unredressed evils.*NWAD UNREDRESSED.3*

UNREDUCED, *a.* Not reduced; not lessened in size, quantity or amount.

UNREDUCIBLE, *a.* Not capable or reduction.

UNREDUCIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of not being capable of reduction.

UNREEVE, *v.t.* unree'v. To withdraw or take out a rope from a block, thimble, etc. [See *Unreave*.]

UNREFINED, *a.*

1. Not refined; not purified; as unrefined sugar.*NWAD*

UNREFINED.2

2. Not refined or polished in manners.*NWAD UNREFINED.3*

UNREFORMABLE, *a.*

1. Not capable of being put into a new form.*NWAD UNREFORMABLE.2*

2. That cannot be reformed or amended.*NWAD UNREFORMABLE.3*

UNREFORMED, *a.*

1. Not reformed; not reclaimed from vice; as an unreformed youth.*NWAD UNREFORMED.2*

2. Not amended; not corrected; as unreformed manners; unreformed vices.*NWAD UNREFORMED.3*

3. Not reduced to truth and regularity; not freed from error; as an unreformed calendar.*NWAD UNREFORMED.4*

UNREFRACTED, *a.* Not refracted, as rays of light.

UNREFRESHED, *a.* Not refreshed; not relieved from fatigue; not cheered.

UNREFRESHING, *a.* Not refreshing; not invigorating; not cooling; not relieving from depression or toil.

UNREGARDED, *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not noticed; neglected; slighted.

UNREGARDFUL, *a.* Not giving attention; heedless; negligent.

UNREGENERACY, *n.* State of being unregenerate or unrenewed in heart.

UNREGENERATE, ***a.*** **Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God.**

UNREGISTERED, ***a.*** **Not registered; not recorded.**

UNREGULATED, ***a.*** **Not regulated; not reduced to order.**

UNREINED, ***a.*** **Not restrained by the bridle.**

UNREJOICING, ***a.*** **Unjoyous; gloomy; sad.**

UNRELATED, ***a.***

1. Not related by blood or affinity.*NWAD UNRELATED.2*

2. Having no connection with.*NWAD UNRELATED.3*

UNRELATIVE, ***a.*** **Not relative; not relating; having no relation to.**

[Irrelative is more generally used.]*NWAD UNRELATIVE.2*

UNRELATIVELY, ***adv.*** **Without relation to. [Little used.]**

UNRELENTING, ***a.***

1. Not relenting; having no pity; hard; cruel; as an unrelenting heart.*NWAD UNRELENTING.2*

2. Not yielding to pity; as unrelenting cruelty.*NWAD UNRELENTING.3*

3. Not yielding to circumstances; inflexibly rigid; as an unrelenting rule.*NWAD UNRELENTING.4*

UNRELIEVABLE, ***a.*** **Admitting no relief or succor.**

UNRELIEVED, ***a.***

1. Not relieved; not eased or delivered from pain.*NWAD UNRELIEVED.2*

2. Not succored; not delivered from confinement or distress; as a garrison unrelieved.*NWAD UNRELIEVED.3*

3. Not released from duty; as an unrelieved sentinel.*NWAD UNRELIEVED.4*

UNREMARKABLE, *a.*

1. Not remarkable; not worthy of particular notice.*NWAD UNREMARKABLE.2*

2. Not capable of being observed.*NWAD UNREMARKABLE.3*

UNREMARKED, *a.* Not remarked; unobserved.

UNREMEDIABLE, *a.* That cannot be cured; admitting no remedy.

UNREMEDIED, *a.* Not cured; not remedied.

UNREMEMBERED, *a.* Not remembered; not retained in the mind; not recollected.

UNREMEMBERING, *a.* Having no memory or recollection.

UNREMEMBRANCE, *n.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. [Not in use.]

UNREMITTED, *a.*

1. Not remitted; not forgiven; as punishment unremitted.*NWAD UNREMITTED.2*

2. Not having a temporary relaxation, as pain unremitted.*NWAD UNREMITTED.3*

3. Not relaxed; not abated.*NWAD UNREMITTED.4*

UNREMITTING, ***a.*** **Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued; as unremitting exertions.**

UNREMITTINGLY, ***adv.*** **Without abatement or cessation.**

UNREMOVABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be removed; fixed.**

UNREMOVABLENESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being fixed and not capable of being removed.**

UNREMOVABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner that admits of no removal.**

UNREMOVED, ***a.***

1. Not removed; not taken away.*NWAD UNREMOVED.2*

2. Not capable of being removed.*NWAD UNREMOVED.3*

Like Atlas unremov'd.*NWAD UNREMOVED.4*

UNRENEWED, ***a.***

1. Not made anew; as, the lease is unrenewed.*NWAD UNRENEWED.2*

2. Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit; as a heart unrenewed.*NWAD UNRENEWED.3*

UNREPAID, ***a.*** **Not repaid; not compensated; not recompensed; as a kindness unrepaid.**

UNREPEALED, ***a.*** **Not repealed; not revoked or abrogated; remaining in force.**

UNREPENTANCE, ***n.*** **State of being impenitent. [little used.]**

UNREPENTANT, UNREPENTING, ***a.*** **Not repenting; not penitent; not contrite for sin.**

UNREPENTED, ***a.*** **Not repented of.**

UNREPINING, ***a.*** **Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining.**

UNREPININGLY, ***adv.*** **Without peevish complaints.**

UNREPLENISHED, ***a.*** **Not replenished; not filled; not adequately supplied.**

UNREPOSED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not reposed.**

UNREPRESENTED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not represented; having no one to act in one's stead.**

UNREPRIEVABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be reprieved or respited from death.**

UNREPRIEVED, ***a.*** **Not reprieved; not respited.**

UNREPROACHED, ***a.*** **Not upbraided; not reproached.**

UNREPROVABLE, ***a.*** **Not deserving reproof; that cannot be justly censured.** ***Colossians 1:22*****.**

UNREPROVED, ***a.***

1. Not reproved; not censured.*NWAD UNREPROVED.2*

2. Not liable to reproof or blame.*NWAD UNREPROVED.3*

UNREPUGNANT, ***a.*** **Not repugnant; not opposite.**

UNREPUTABLE, ***a.*** **Not reputable. [For this, disreputable is generally used.]**

UNREQUESTED, ***a.*** **Not requested; not asked.**

UNREQUITABLE, ***a.*** **Not to be retaliated.**

UNREQUITED, ***a.*** **Not requited; not recompensed.**

UNRESCUED, ***a.*** **Not rescued; not delivered.**

UNRESENTED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not resented; not regarded with anger.**

UNRESERVE, ***n.*** **unrezerv'. Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication.**

UNRESERVED, ***a.***

1. Not reserved; not retained when a part is granted.*NWAD UNRESERVED.2*

2. Not limited; not withheld in part; full; entire; as unreserved obedience to God's commands.*NWAD UNRESERVED.3*

3. Open; frank; concealing or withholding nothing; free; as an unreserved disclosure of facts.*NWAD UNRESERVED.4*

UNRESERVEDLY, ***adv.***

1. Without limitation or reservation.*NWAD UNRESERVEDLY.2*

2. With open disclosure; frankly; without concealment.*NWAD UNRESERVEDLY.3*

UNRESERVEDNESS, ***n.*** **Frankness; openness; freedom of communication; unlimitedness.**

UNRESISTED, ***a.*** **[See *Resist*.]**

1. Not resisted; not opposed.*NWAD UNRESISTED.2*

2. Resistless; such as cannot be successfully opposed.*NWAD UNRESISTED.3*

UNRESISTIBLE, ***a.*** **Irresistible.**

UNRESISTING, ***a.***

1. Not making resistance; yielding to physical force or to persuasion.*NWAD UNRESISTING.2*

2. Submissive; humble.*NWAD UNRESISTING.3*

UNRESISTINGLY, *adv.* Without resistance.

UNRESOLVABLE, *a.* s as z. That cannot be solved or resolved.

UNRESOLVED, *a.* s as z.

1. Not resolved; not determined.*NWAD UNRESOLVED.2*

2. Not solved; not cleared.*NWAD UNRESOLVED.3*

UNRESOLVING, *a.* s as z. Not resolving; undetermined.

UNRESPECTABLE, *a.* Not respectable. [Not used.]

UNRESPECTED, *a.* Not respected; not regarded with respect.

UNRESPECTIVE, *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. [Not in use.]

UNRESPITED, *a.*

1. Not respited.*NWAD UNRESPITED.2*

2. Admitting no pause or intermission.*NWAD UNRESPITED.3*

UNRESPONSIBLE, *a.*

1. Not answerable; not liable.*NWAD UNRESPONSIBLE.2*

2. Not able to answer; not having the property to respond. [Irresponsible is also used in the like sense.]*NWAD UNRESPONSIBLE.3*

UNREST, *n.* Unquietness; uneasiness. [Not in use.]

UNRESTING, *a.* Not resting; continually in motion.

UNRESTORED, *a.*

1. Not restored; not having recovered health.*NWAD UNRESTORED.2*

2. Not restored to a former place, to favor, or to a former condition.*NWAD UNRESTORED.3*

UNRESTRAINABLE, *a.* That cannot be restrained.

UNRESTRAINED, *a.*

1. Not restrained; not controlled; not confined; not hindered.*NWAD UNRESTRAINED.2*

2. Licentious; loose.*NWAD UNRESTRAINED.3*

3. Not limited; as an unrestrained power; unrestrained truth.*NWAD UNRESTRAINED.4*

UNRESTRAINT, *n.* Freedom from restraint.

UNRESTRICTED, *a.* Not restricted; not limited or confined.

UNRETRACTED, *a.* Not retracted; not recalled.

UNREVEALED, *a.* Not revealed; not discovered; not disclosed.

UNREVENGED, *a.*

1. Not revenged; as an injury unrevenged.*NWAD UNREVENGED.2*

2. Not vindicated by just punishment.*NWAD UNREVENGED.3*

Scipio's ghost walks unreveng'd.*NWAD UNREVENGED.4*

UNREVENGEFUL, *a.* unrevenj'ful. Not disposed to revenge.

UNREVENUED, *a.* Not furnished with a revenue.

UNREVEREND, *a.*

1. Not reverend.*NWAD UNREVEREND.2*

2. Disrespectful; irreverent; as an unreverend tongue.*NWAD UNREVEREND.3*

UNREVERENT, *a.* Irreverent. [The latter is chiefly used.]

UNREVERENTLY, *adv.* *Irreverently*, which see.

UNREVERSED, *a.* Not reversed; not annulled by a counter decision; as a judgment or decree unreversed.

UNREVISED, *a.* s as z. Not revised; not reviewed; not corrected.

UNREVIVED, *a.* Not revived; not recalled into life or force.

UNREVOKED, *a.* Not revoked; not recalled; not annulled.

UNREWARDED, Not rewarded; not compensated.

UNRIDDLE, *v.t.*

1. To solve or explain; as, to unriddle an enigma or mystery.*NWAD UNRIDDLE.2*

2. To explain.*NWAD UNRIDDLE.3*

And where you can't unriddle, learn to trust.*NWAD UNRIDDLE.4*

UNRIDDLED, *pp.* Explained; interpreted.

UNRIDDLER, *n.* One who explains an enigma.

UNRIDDLING, *ppr.* Solving; explaining.

UNRIDICULOUS, *a.* Not ridiculous.

UNRIFLED, *a.* Not rifled; not robbed; not stripped.

UNRIG, *v.t.* To strip of both standing and running rigging.

UNRIGGED, *pp.* Stripped of rigging.

UNRIGGING, *ppr.* Stripping of rigging.

UNRIGHT, *a.* Not right; wrong. *Obs.*

UNRIGHTEOUS, *a.* unri'chus.

1. Not righteous; not just; not conformed in heart and life to the divine law; evil; wicked; used of persons.*NWAD UNRIGHTEOUS.2*

2. Unjust; contrary to law and equity; as an unrighteous decree or sentence.*NWAD UNRIGHTEOUS.3*

UNRIGHTEOUSLY, *adv.* unri'chusly. Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, *n.* unri'chusness. Injustice; a violation of the divine law, or of the plain principles of justice and equity; wickedness. Unrighteousness may consist of a single unjust act, but more generally, when applied to persons, it denotes an habitual course of wickedness. *Romans 1:6*; *2 Corinthians 6:14*.

Every transgression of the law is unrighteousness.*NWAD UNRIGHTEOUSNESS.2*

UNRIGHTFUL, *a.* Not rightful; not just.

UNRING, *v.t.* To deprive of a ring or of rings.

UNRIOTED, *a.* Free from rioting. [Not used.]

UNRIP, *v.t.* To rip. [This word is not merely unless, but improper.]

UNRIPE, *a.*

1. Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection; as unripe fruit.*NWAD UNRIPE.2*

2. Not seasonable; not yet proper.*NWAD UNRIPE.3*

He fix'd his unripe vengeance to defer.*NWAD UNRIPE.4*

3. Not prepared; not completed; as an unripe scheme.*NWAD UNRIPE.5*

4. Too early; as the unripe death of Dorilaus. [Unusual.]*NWAD UNRIPE.6*

UNRIPENED, *a.* Not ripened; not matured.

UNRIPENESS, *n.* Want of ripeness; immaturity; as the unripeness of fruit or of a project.

UNRIVALED, *a.*

1. Having no rival; having no competitor.*NWAD UNRIVALED.2*

2. Having no equal; peerless.*NWAD UNRIVALED.3*

UNRIVET, *v.t.* To loose from rivets; to unfasten.

UNRIVETED, *pp.* Loosed from rivets; unfastened.

UNRIVETING, *ppr.* Unfastening; loosing from rivets.

UNROBE, *v.t.* To strip of a robe; to undress; to disrobe.

UNROLL, *v.t.*

1. To open what is rolled or convolved; as, to unroll cloth.*NWAD UNROLL.2*

2. To display.*NWAD UNROLL.3*

UNROLLED, *pp.* Opened, as a roll; displayed.

UNROLLING, ***ppr.*** **Opening, as a roll; displaying.**

UNROMANIZED, ***a.*** **Not subjected to Roman arms or customs.**

UNROMANTIC, ***a.*** **Not romantic; not fanciful.**

UNROOF, ***v.t.*** **To strip off the roof or covering of a house.**

UNROOFED, ***pp.*** **Stripped of the roof.**

UNROOFING, ***ppr.*** **Stripping of the roof.**

UNROOSTED, ***a.*** **Driven from the roost.**

UNROOT, ***v.t.*** **To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate; as, to unroot an oak.**

UNROOT, ***v.i.*** **To be torn up by the roots.**

UNROUGH, ***a.*** **unruff'. Not rough; unbearded; smooth.**

UNROUNDED, ***a.*** **Not made round.**

UNROUTED, ***a.*** **Not routed; not thrown into disorder.**

UNROYAL, ***a.*** **Not royal; unprincely.**

UNRUFFLE, ***v.i.*** **To cease from being ruffled or agitated; to subside to smoothness.**

UNRUFFLED, ***a.***

1. Calm; tranquil; not agitated.*NWAD UNRUFFLED.2*

Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea.*NWAD UNRUFFLED.3*

2. Not disturbed; not agitated; as an unruffled temper.*NWAD UNRUFFLED.4*

UNRULED, ***a.*** **Not ruled; not governed; not directed by superior power or authority.**

UNRULINESS, ***n.*** **[from unruly.]**

1. Disregard of restraint; licentiousness; turbulence; as the unruliness of men, or of their passions.*NWAD UNRULINESS.2*

2. The disposition of a beast to break over fences and wander from an inclosure; the practice of breaking or leaping over fences.*NWAD UNRULINESS.3*

UNRULY, ***a.***

1. Disregarding restraint; licentious; disposed to violate laws; turbulent; ungovernable; as an unruly youth.*NWAD UNRULY.2*

The tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil. *James 3:8*.*NWAD UNRULY.3*

2. Accustomed to break over fences and escape from inclosures; apt to break or leap fences; as an unruly ox.*NWAD UNRULY.4*

The owner of the unruly ox paid a sum of money, as a civil penalty for the ransom of his life.*NWAD UNRULY.5*

UNRUMINATED, ***a.*** **Not well chewed; not well digested.**

UNRUMPLE, ***v.t.*** **To free from rumples; to spread or lay even.**

UNSADDEN, ***v.t.*** **unsad'n. To relieve from sadness.**

UNSADDLE, ***v.t.*** **To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from; as, to unsaddle a horse.**

UNSADDLED, ***pp.***

1. Divested of the saddle.*NWAD UNSADDLED.2*

2. *a.* Not saddled; not having a saddle on.*NWAD UNSADDLED.3*

UNSAFE, ***a.***

1. Not safe; not free from danger; exposed to harm or destruction.*NWAD UNSAFE.2*

2. Hazardous; as an unsafe adventure.*NWAD UNSAFE.3*

UNSAFELY, ***adv.*** **Not safely; not without danger; in a state exposed to loss, harm or destruction.**

UNSAFETY, ***n.*** **State of being unsafe; exposure to danger.**

UNSAID, ***a.*** **unsed'. Not said; not spoken; not uttered.**

UNSAINT, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of saintship.**

UNSAINTED, ***pp.*** **Not sainted.**

UNSALABLE, ***a.*** **Not salable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale; as unsalable goods.**

UNSALTED, ***a.*** **Not salted; not pickled; fresh; as unsalted meat.**

UNSALUTED, ***a.*** **Not saluted; not greeted.**

UNSANCTIFIED, ***a.***

1. Not sanctified; unholy.*NWAD UNSANCTIFIED.2*

2. Not consecrated.*NWAD UNSANCTIFIED.3*

UNSANCTIONED, ***a.*** **Not sanctioned; not ratified; not approved; not authorized.**

UNSANDALED, ***a.*** **Not wearing sandals.**

UNSATED, ***a.*** **Not sated; not satisfied or satiated.**

UNSATIABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be satisfied. [But insatiable is**

generally used.]

UNSATIATE, ***a.*** **Not satisfied.** ***Obs.***

[Insatiate is the word now used.]*NWAD UNSATIATE.2*

UNSATISFACTION, ***n.*** **Dissatisfaction.**

UNSATISFACTORILY, ***adv.*** **So as not to give satisfaction.**

UNSATISFACTORINESS, ***n.*** **The quality or state of not being satisfactory; failure to give satisfaction.**

UNSATISFACTORY, ***a.***

1. Not giving satisfaction; not convincing the mind.*NWAD UNSATISFACTORY.2*

2. Not giving content; as an unsatisfactory compensation.*NWAD UNSATISFACTORY.3*

UNSATISFIABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be satisfied.**

UNSATISFIED, ***a.***

1. Not satisfied; not having enough; not filled; not gratified to the full; as unsatisfied appetites or desires.*NWAD UNSATISFIED.2*

2. Not content; not pleased; as, to be unsatisfied with the choice of an officer; to be unsatisfied with the wages or compensation allowed.*NWAD UNSATISFIED.3*

3. Not settled in opinion; not resting in confidence of the truth of any thing; as, to be unsatisfied as to the freedom of the will.*NWAD UNSATISFIED.4*

4. Not convinced or fully persuaded. The judges appeared to be unsatisfied with the evidence.*NWAD UNSATISFIED.5*

5. Not fully paid.*NWAD UNSATISFIED.6*

An execution returned unsatisfied.*NWAD UNSATISFIED.7*

UNSATISFIEDNESS, *n.* The state of being not satisfied or content.

UNSATISFYING, *a.* Not affording full gratification of appetite or desire; not giving content; not convincing the mind.

UNSATURATED, *a.* Not saturated; not supplied to the full.

UNSAVED, *a.* Not saved; not having eternal life.

UNSAVORILY, *adv.* So as to displease or disgust.

UNSAVORINESS, *n.* A bad taste or smell.

UNSAVORY, *a.*

1. Tasteless; having no taste. *Job 6:6*.*NWAD UNSAVORY.2*

2. Having a bad taste or smell.*NWAD UNSAVORY.3*

3. Unpleasing; disgusting;*NWAD UNSAVORY.4*

UNSAY, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* unsaid. To recant or recall what has been said; to retract; to deny something declared.

Say and unsay, feign, flatter or abjure.*NWAD UNSAY.2*

UNSCALY, *a.* Not scaly; having no scales.

UNSCANNED, *a.* Not measured; not computed.

UNSCARED, *a.* Not scared; not frightened away.

UNSCARRED, *a.* Not marked with scars or wounds.

UNSCATTERED, *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed; not thrown into confusion.

UNSCHOLARLY, *a.* Not suitable to a scholar. [A bad word.]

UNSCHOLASTIC, *a.*

1. Not bred to literature; as unscholastic statesmen.*NWAD UNSCHOLASTIC.2*

2. Not scholastic.*NWAD UNSCHOLASTIC.3*

UNSCHOOLED, ***a.*** **Not taught; not educated; illiterate.**

UNSCIENTIFIC, ***a.*** **Not scientific; not according to the rules or principles of science.**

UNSCIENTIFICALLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner contrary to the rules or principles of science.**

UNSCINTILLATING, ***a.*** **Not sparkling; not emitting sparks.**

UNSCORCHED, ***a.*** **Not scorched; not affected by fire.**

UNSCORIFIED, ***a.*** **Not scorified; not converted into dross.**

UNSCOURED, ***a.*** **Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing; as unscoured armor.**

UNSCRATCHED, ***a.*** **Not scratched; not torn.**

UNSCREENED, ***a.*** **Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected.**

UNSCREW, ***v.t.*** **To draw the screws from; to loose from screws; to unfasten.**

UNSCREWED, ***pp.*** **Loosed from screws.**

UNSCREWING, ***ppr.*** **Drawing the screws from.**

UNSCRIPTURAL, ***a.*** **Not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of the word of God; as an unscriptural doctrine.**

UNSCRIPTURALLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner not according with the**

Scriptures.

UNSCRUPULOUS, ***a.*** **Not scrupulous; having no scruples.**

UNSCRUPULOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Want of scrupulousness.**

UNSCRUTABLE. [See ***Inscrutable*****.]**

UNSCUTCHEONED, ***a.*** **Not honored with a coat of arms.**

UNSEAL, ***v.t.*** **To break or remove the seal of; to open what is sealed; as, to unseal a letter.**

UNSEALED, ***pp.***

1. Opened, as something sealed.*NWAD UNSEALED.2*

2 . *a.* Not sealed; having no seal, or the seal broken.*NWAD UNSEALED.3*

UNSEALING, ***ppr.*** **Breaking the seal of; opening.**

UNSEAM, ***v.t.*** **To rip; to cut open.**

UNSEARCHABLE, ***a.*** **unserch'able. That cannot be searched or explored; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.**

The counsels of God are to us unsearchable.*NWAD UNSEARCHABLE.2*

UNSEARCHABLENESS, ***n.*** **unserch'ableness. The quality or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore.**

UNSEARCHABLY, ***adv.*** **unserch'ably. In a manner so as not to be explored.**

UNSEARCHED, ***a.*** **unserch'ed. Not searched; not explored; not critically examined.**

UNSEASONABLE, *a.* unsee'znable.

1. Not seasonable; not being in the proper season or time. he called at an unseasonable hour.*NWAD UNSEASONABLE.2*

2. Not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill timed; as unseasonable advice; an unseasonable digression.*NWAD UNSEASONABLE.3*

3. Late; being beyond the usual time. He came home at an unseasonable time of night.*NWAD UNSEASONABLE.4*

4. Not agreeable to the time of the year; as an unseasonable frost. The frosts of 1816, in June, July and August, in New England, were considered unseasonable, as they were unusual.*NWAD UNSEASONABLE.5*

UNSEASONABLENESS, *n.* [supra.] The quality or state of being unseasonable, ill timed, or out of the usual time.

UNSEASONABLY, *adv.* Not seasonably; not in due time, or not in the usual time; not in the time best adapted to success.

UNSEASONED, *a.* unsee'znd.

1. Not seasoned; not exhausted of the natural juices and hardened for use; as unseasoned wood, boards, timber, etc.*NWAD UNSEASONED.2*

2. Not inured; not accustomed; not fitted to endure any thing by use or habit; as, men unseasoned to tropical climates are exposed to fevers.*NWAD UNSEASONED.3*

3. Unformed; not qualified by use or experience; as an unseasoned courtier.*NWAD UNSEASONED.4*

4. Not salted; not sprinkled, filled or impregnated with any thing to give relish; as unseasoned meat.*NWAD UNSEASONED.5*

5. Unseasonable. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNSEASONED.6*

UNSEAT, ***v.t.*** **To throw from the seat.**

UNSEATED, ***pp.***

1. Thrown from the seat.*NWAD UNSEATED.2*

2. *a.* Not seated; having no seat or bottom.*NWAD UNSEATED.3*

3. Not settled with inhabitants; as unseated lands. [We usually say, unsettled.]*NWAD UNSEATED.4*

UNSEAWORTHY, ***a.*** **Not fit for a voyage; not able to sustain the violence of the sea; as, the ship is unseaworthy.**

UNSECONDED, ***a.***

1. Not seconded; not supported. The motion was unseconded; the attempt was unseconded.*NWAD UNSECONDED.2*

2. Not exemplified a second time. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNSECONDED.3*

UNSECRET, ***a.*** **Not secret; not close; not trusty.**

UNSECRET, ***v.t.*** **To disclose; to divulge. [Not used.]**

UNSECULARIZE, ***v.t.*** **To detach from secular things; to alienate from the world.**

UNSECURE, ***a.*** **Not secure; not safe. [But insecure is generally used.]**

UNSEDUCED, ***a.*** **Not seduced; not drawn or persuaded to deviate from the path of duty.**

UNSEEDED, ***a.*** **Not seeded; not sown. [Local.]**

UNSEEING, ***a.*** **Wanting the power of vision; not seeing.**

UNSEEM, ***v.i.*** **Not to seem. [Not in use.]**

UNSEEMLINESS, ***n.*** **Uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum; impropriety.**

UNSEEMLY, ***a.*** **Not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent.**

My sons, let your unseemly discord cease.*NWAD UNSEEMLY.2*

UNSEEMLY, ***adv.*** **Indecently; unbecomingly.**

UNSEEN, ***a.***

1. Not seen; not discovered.*NWAD UNSEEN.2*

2. Invisible; not discoverable; as the unseen God.*NWAD UNSEEN.3*

3. Unskilled; inexperienced. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNSEEN.4*

UNSEIZED, ***a.***

1. Not seized; not apprehended.*NWAD UNSEIZED.2*

2. Not possessed; not taken into possession.*NWAD UNSEIZED.3*

UNSELDOM, ***adv.*** **Not seldom.**

UNSELECTED, ***a.*** **Not selected; not separated by choice.**

UNSELECTING, ***a.*** **Not selecting.**

UNSELFISH, ***a.*** **Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest.**

UNSENSIBLE, ***a.*** **Not sensible. [But insensible is now used.]**

UNSENT, ***a.*** **Not sent; not dispatched; not transmitted.**

Unsent for, not called or invited to attend.*NWAD UNSENT.2*

UNSEPARABLE, *a.* That cannot be parted. [But inseparable is now used.]

UNSEPARATED, *a.* Not separated or parted.

UNSEPULCHERED, *a.* Having no grave; unburied.

UNSERVED, *a.* Not served.

UNSERVICEABLE, *a.* Not serviceable; not bringing advantage, use, profit or convenience; useless; as an unserviceable utensil or garment; an unserviceable tract of land; unserviceable muskets.

UNSERVICEABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being useless; unfitness for use.

UNSERVICEABLY, *adv.* Without use; without advantage.

UNSET, *a.*

1. Not set; not placed.*NWAD UNSET.2*

2. Not sunk below the horizon.*NWAD UNSET.3*

UNSETTLE, *v.t.*

1. To unfix; to move or loosen from a fixed state; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; as, to unsettle doctrines and opinions.*NWAD UNSETTLE.2*

2. To move from a place.*NWAD UNSETTLE.3*

3. To overthrow.*NWAD UNSETTLE.4*

UNSETTLE, *v.t.* To become unfixed.

UNSETTLED, *pp.*

1. Unfixed; unhinged; rendered fluctuating.*NWAD UNSETTLED.2*

2. *a.* Not settled; not fixed; not determined; as doctrines, questions, opinions and the like.*NWAD UNSETTLED.3*

3. Not established.*NWAD UNSETTLED.4*

4. Not regular; unequal; changeable; as an unsettled season; unsettled weather.*NWAD UNSETTLED.5*

5. Not having a legal settlement in a town or parish.*NWAD UNSETTLED.6*

6. Having no fixed place of abode.*NWAD UNSETTLED.7*

7. Not having deposited its fecal matter; turbid; as unsettled liquor.*NWAD UNSETTLED.8*

8. Having no inhabitants; not occupied by permanent inhabitants; as unsettled lands in America.*NWAD UNSETTLED.9*

UNSETTLEDNESS, *n.*

1. The state of being unfixed, unsettled or undetermined.*NWAD UNSETTLEDNESS.2*

2. Irresolution; fluctuation of mind or opinions.*NWAD UNSETTLEDNESS.3*

3. Uncertainty.*NWAD UNSETTLEDNESS.4*

4. Want of fixedness; fluctuation.*NWAD UNSETTLEDNESS.5*

UNSETTLEMENT, *n.* Unsettled state; irresolution.

UNSETTLING, *ppr.* Unfixing; removing from a settled state.

UNSEVERED, *a.* Not severed; not parted; not divided.

UNSEX, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of the sex, or to make otherwise than the sex commonly is.**

UNSHACKLE, ***v.t.*** **To unfetter; to loose from bonds; to set free from restraint; as, to unshackle the hands; to unshackle the mind.**

UNSHACKLED, ***pp.*** **Loosed from shackles or restraint.**

UNSHACKLING, ***ppr.*** **Liberating from bonds or restraint.**

UNSHADED, ***a.***

1. Not shaded; not overspread with shade or darkness.*NWAD UNSHADED.2*

2. Not clouded; not having shades in coloring.*NWAD UNSHADED.3*

UNSHADOWED, ***a.*** **Not clouded; not darkened.**

UNSHAKABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be shaken. [Not in use.]**

UNSHAKED, for unshaken, not in use.

UNSHAKEN, ***a.***

1. Not shaken; not agitated; not moved; firm; fixed.*NWAD UNSHAKEN.2*

2. Not moved in resolution; firm; steady.*NWAD UNSHAKEN.3*

3. Not subject to concussion.*NWAD UNSHAKEN.4*

UNSHAMED, ***a.*** **Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed.**

UNSHAMEFACED, ***a.*** **Wanting modesty; impudent.**

UNSHAMEFACEDNESS, ***n.*** **Want of modesty; impudence.**

UNSHAPE, ***v.t.*** **To throw out of form or into disorder; to confound; to derange. [Little used.]**

UNSHAPEN, ***a.*** **Misshapen; deformed; ugly.**

UNSHARED, ***a.*** **Not shared; not partaken or enjoyed in common; as unshared bliss.**

UNSHEATH, UNSHEATHE, ***v.t.*** **To draw from the sheath or scabbard.**

Unsheath thy sword.*NWAD UNSHEATH.2*

To unsheath the sword, to make war.*NWAD UNSHEATH.3*

UNSHEATHED, ***pp.*** **Drawn from the sheath.**

UNSHEATHING, ***ppr.*** **Drawing from the scabbard.**

UNSHED, ***a.*** **Not shed; not split; as blood unshed.**

UNSHELTERED, ***a.*** **Not sheltered; not screened; not defended from danger or annoyance.**

UNSHIELDED, ***a.*** **Not defended by a shield; not protected; exposed.**

UNSHIP, ***v.t.***

1. To take out of a ship or other water craft; as, to unship goods.*NWAD UNSHIP.2*

2. To remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted; as, to unship an oar; to unship capstan bars.*NWAD UNSHIP.3*

UNSHIPPED, ***pp.***

1. Removed from a ship or from its place.*NWAD UNSHIPPED.2*

2. Destitute of a ship.*NWAD UNSHIPPED.3*

UNSHOCKED, ***a.*** **Not shocked; not disgusted; not astonished.**

UNSHOD, ***a.*** **Not shod; having no shoes.**

UNSHOOK, ***a.*** **Not shakes; not agitated.**

UNSHORN, ***a.*** **Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped; as unshorn locks.**

UNSHOT, ***a.***

1. Not hit by shot.*NWAD UNSHOT.2*

2. Not shot; not discharged.*NWAD UNSHOT.3*

UNSHOUT, ***v.t.*** **To retract a shout. [Not in use.]**

UNSHOWERED, ***a.*** **Not watered or sprinkled by showers; as unshowered grass.**

UNSHRINKING, ***a.*** **Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling; as unshrinking firmness.**

UNSHRUNK, ***a.*** **Not shrunk; not contracted.**

UNSHUNNABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be shunned; inevitable. [Not in use.]**

UNSHUNNED, ***a.*** **Not shunned; not avoided.**

UNSHUT, ***a.*** **Not shut; open; unclosed.**

UNSIFTED, ***a.***

1. Not sifted; not separated by a sieve.*NWAD UNSIFTED.2*

2. Not critically examined; untried.*NWAD UNSIFTED.3*

Unsight unseen, a vulgar phrase, denoting unseeing unseen, or unseen repeated; as, to buy a thing unsight unseen, that is, without seeing it.*NWAD UNSIFTED.4*

UNSIGHTED, *a.* Not seen; invisible. *Obs.*

UNSIGHTLINESS, *n.* Disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness.

UNSIGHTLY, *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed.

UNSIGNALIZED, *a.* Not signalized or distinguished.

UNSIGNIFICANT, *a.* Having no meaning. *Obs.* [See *Insignificant*.]

UNSILVERED, *a.* Not covered with quicksilver; as an unsilvered mirror.

UNSINCERE, *a.*

1. Not sincere; hypocritical. [See *Insincere*.]*NWAD UNSINCERE.2*

2. Not genuine; adulterated.*NWAD UNSINCERE.3*

3. Not sound; not solid.*NWAD UNSINCERE.4*

[Obsolete in the two last significations, and for the first, insincere is generally used. See *Insincerity*.]*NWAD UNSINCERE.5*

UNSINEW, *v.t.* To deprive of strength.

UNSINEWED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of strength or force; weak; nerveless.

UNSINEWING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength; enfeebling.

UNSINGED, *a.* Not singed; not scorched.

UNSINGLED, ***a.*** **Not singled; not separated.**

UNSINKING, ***a.*** **Not sinking; not failing.**

UNSINNING, ***a.*** **Committing no sin; impeccable; untainted with sin; as unsinning obedience.**

UNSIZABLE, ***a.*** **Not being of the proper size, magnitude or bulk.**

UNSIZED, ***a.*** **Not sized; as unsized paper.**

UNSKILLED, ***a.***

1. Wanting skill; destitute of readiness or dexterity in performance.*NWAD UNSKILLED.2*

2. Destitute of practical knowledge.*NWAD UNSKILLED.3*

UNSKILLFUL, ***a.*** **Not skillful; wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use and experience; as an unskillful surgeon; an unskillful mechanic; an unskillful logician.**

UNSKILLFULLY, ***adv.*** **Without skill, knowledge or dexterity; clumsily.**

UNSKILLFULNESS, ***n.*** **Want of art or knowledge; want of that readiness in action or execution, which is acquired by use, experience and observation.**

UNSLAIN, ***a.*** **Not slain; not killed.**

UNSLAKED, ***a.*** **Not slaked; unquenched; as unslaked thirst.**

UNSLAKED, ***a.*** **Not saturated with water; as unslaked lime.**

UNSLEEPING, ***a.*** **Not sleeping; ever wakeful.**

UNSLING, ***v.t.*** **In seamen's language, to take off the slings of a yard, a cask, etc.**

UNSLIPPING, ***a.*** **Not slipping; not liable to slip.**

UNSLOW, ***a.*** **Not slow. [Not in use.]**

UNSLUMBERING, ***a.*** **Never sleeping or slumbering; always watching or vigilant.**

UNSMIRCHED, ***a.*** **Not stained; not soiled or blacked.**

UNSMOKED, ***a.***

1. Not smoked; not dried in smoke.*NWAD UNSMOKED.2*

2. Not used in smoking, as a pipe.*NWAD UNSMOKED.3*

UNSMOOTH, Not smooth; not even; rough.

UNSOBER, ***a.*** **Not sober. [Not used.]**

UNSOCIABLE, ***a.***

1. Not suitable to society; not having the qualities which are proper for society, and which render it agreeable; as an unsociable temper.*NWAD UNSOCIABLE.2*

2. Not apt to converse; not free in conversation; reserved.*NWAD UNSOCIABLE.3*

UNSOCIABLY, ***adv.***

1. Not kindly.*NWAD UNSOCIABLY.2*

2. With reserve.*NWAD UNSOCIABLY.3*

UNSOCIAL, ***a.*** **Not adapted to society; not beneficial to society.**

UNSOCKET, ***v.t.*** **To loose or take from a socket.**

UNSOFT, ***a.*** **Not soft; hard. [Not used.]**

UNSOFT, ***adv.*** **Not with softness.** ***Obs.***

UNSOILED, ***a.***

1. Not soiled; not stained; unpolluted.*NWAD UNSOILED.2*

2. Not disgraced; not tainted; as character.*NWAD UNSOILED.3*

UNSOLD, ***a.*** **Not sold; not transferred for a consideration.**

UNSOLDIERED, ***a.*** **Not having the qualities of a soldier. [Not in use.]**

UNSOLDIERLIKE, UNSOLDIERLY, ***a.*** **[See** ***Soldier*****.] Unbecoming a soldier.**

UNSOLICITED, ***a.***

1. Not solicited; not requested; unmasked.*NWAD UNSOLICITED.2*

2. Not asked for; as an unsolicited favor.*NWAD UNSOLICITED.3*

UNSOLICITOUS, ***a.*** **Not solicitous; not anxious; not very desirous.**

UNSOLID, ***a.***

1. Not solid; not firm; not substantial; as unsolid arguments or reasoning; an unsolid foundation.*NWAD UNSOLID.2*

2. Fluid.*NWAD UNSOLID.3*

UNSOLVABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be solved; inexplicable.**

UNSOLVED, ***a.*** **Not solved; not explained.**

UNSONABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be sounded.** ***Obs.***

UNSOOT, for unsweet. ***Obs.***

UNSOPHISTICATED, ***a.*** **Not adulterated by mixture; not counterfeit; pure; as unsophisticated drugs; unsophisticated arguments.**

UNSORROWED, ***a.*** **Not lamented; not bewailed.**

UNSORTED, ***a.*** **Not separated into sorts; not distributed according to kinds or classes; as unsorted types; unsorted ideas.**

UNSOUGHT, ***a.*** **unsaut'.**

1. Not sought; not searched for.*NWAD UNSOUGHT.2*

2. Had without searching; as unsought honor; unsought ideas.*NWAD UNSOUGHT.3*

UNSOUL, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of mind or understanding.**

UNSOUND, ***a.***

1. Not sound; defective; as unsound timber.*NWAD UNSOUND.2*

2. Infirm; sickly; as unsound in health; an unsound constitution.*NWAD UNSOUND.3*

3. Not orthodox; defective; as unsound in faith; unsound doctrine.*NWAD UNSOUND.4*

4. Not sound in character; not honest; not faithful; not to be trusted; defective; deceitful.*NWAD UNSOUND.5*

5. Not true; not solid; not real; not substantial; as unsound pleasures; unsound delights.*NWAD UNSOUND.6*

6. Not close; not compact; as unsound cheese.*NWAD UNSOUND.7*

7. Not sincere; not faithful; as unsound love.*NWAD UNSOUND.8*

8. Not solid; not material.*NWAD UNSOUND.9*

9. Erroneous; wrong; deceitful; sophistical; as unsound arguments.*NWAD UNSOUND.10*

10. Not strong; as unsound ice.*NWAD UNSOUND.11*

11. Not fast; not calm; as unsound sleep.*NWAD UNSOUND.12*

12. Not well established; defective; questionable; as unsound credit.*NWAD UNSOUND.13*

UNSOUNDED, *a.* Not sounded; not tried with the lead.

UNSOUNDLY, *adv.* Not with soundness; as, he reasons unsoundly; he sleeps unsoundly.

UNSOUNDNESS, *n.*

1. Defectiveness; as the unsoundness of timber.*NWAD UNSOUNDNESS.2*

2. Defectiveness of faith; want of orthodoxy.*NWAD UNSOUNDNESS.3*

3. Corruptness; want of solidity; as the unsoundness of principles.*NWAD UNSOUNDNESS.4*

4. Defectiveness; as the unsoundness of fruit.*NWAD UNSOUNDNESS.5*

5. Infirmity; weakness; as of body; as the unsoundness of the body or constitution.*NWAD UNSOUNDNESS.6*

UNSOURED, *a.*

1. Not made sour.*NWAD UNSOURED.2*

2. Not made morose or crabbed.*NWAD UNSOURED.3*

UNSOWED, UNSOWN, *a.*

1. Not sown; not sowed; as unsown or unsowed ground.*NWAD UNSOWED.2*

2. Not scattered on land for seed; as seed unsown.*NWAD UNSOWED.3*

3. Not propagated by seed scattered; as unsown flowers.*NWAD UNSOWED.4*

UNSPARED, *a.* Not spared.

UNSPARING, *a.*

1. Not parsimonious; liberal; profuse.*NWAD UNSPARING.2*

2. Not merciful or forgiving.*NWAD UNSPARING.3*

UNSPARINGNESS, *n.* The quality of being liberal or profuse.

UNSPEAK, *v.t.* To recant; to retract what has been spoken.

UNSPEAKABLE, *a.* That cannot be uttered; that cannot be expressed; unuterable; as unspeakable grief or rage. *2 Corinthians 12:4*.

Joy unspeakable and full of glory. *1 Peter 1:8*.*NWAD UNSPEAKABLE.2*

UNSPEAKABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably.

UNSPECIFIED, *a.* Not specified; not particularly mentioned.

UNSPECIOUS, *a.* Not specious; not plausible.

UNSPECULATIVE, *a.* Not speculative or theoretical.

UNSPED, ***a.*** **Not performed; not dispatched.** ***Obs.***

UNSPENT, ***a.***

1. Not spent; not used or wasted; as water in a cistern unspent.*NWAD UNSPENT.2*

2. Not exhausted; as strength or force unspent.*NWAD UNSPENT.3*

3. Not having lost its force or impulse; as an unspent ball.*NWAD UNSPENT.4*

UNSPHERE, ***v.t.*** **To remove from its orb.**

UNSPIED, ***a.***

1. Not searched; not explored.*NWAD UNSPIED.2*

2. Not seen; not discovered.*NWAD UNSPIED.3*

UNSPILT, ***a.***

1. Not spilt; not shed.*NWAD UNSPILT.2*

2. Not spoiled. [Not in use.]*NWAD UNSPILT.3*

UNSPIRIT, ***v.t.*** **To depress in spirits; to dispirit; to dishearten. [Little used. The word used is dispirit.]**

UNSPIRITED, ***pp.*** **Dispirited.**

UNSPIRITUAL, ***a.*** **Not spiritual; carnal; worldly.**

UNSPIRITUALIZE, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of spirituality.**

UNSPLIT, ***a.*** **Not split; as, unsplit wood will not season.**

UNSPOILED, ***a.***

1. Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined; not rendered useless.*NWAD UNSPOILED.2*

2. Not plundered; not pillaged.*NWAD UNSPOILED.3*

UNSPOTTED, *a.*

1. Not stained; free from spot.*NWAD UNSPOTTED.2*

2. Free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished; immaculate; as unspotted reputation.*NWAD UNSPOTTED.3*

UNSPOTTEDNESS, *n.* State of being free from stain or guilt.

UNSQUARED, *a.*

1. Not made square; as unsquared timber.*NWAD UNSQUARED.2*

2. Not regular' not formed.*NWAD UNSQUARED.3*

UNSQUIRE, *v.t.* To divest of the title or privilege of an esquire.

UNSTABLE, *a.* [L. instabilis.]

1. Not stable; not fixed.*NWAD UNSTABLE.2*

2. Not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering. *James 1:8*.*NWAD UNSTABLE.3*

UNSTABLENESS, *n.* Instability.

UNSTAID, *a.* not steady; mutable; not settled in judgment; volatile; fickle; as unstaid youth.

UNSTAIDNESS, *n.*

1. Unfixed or volatile state or disposition; mutability; fickleness; indiscretion.*NWAD UNSTAIDNESS.2*

2. Uncertain motion; unsteadiness.*NWAD UNSTAIDNESS.3*

UNSTAINED, *a.*

1. Not stained; not dyed.*NWAD UNSTAINED.2*

2. Not polluted; not tarnished; not dishonored; as an unstained character.*NWAD UNSTAINED.3*

UNSTANCHED, *a.* Not stanched; not stopped; as blood.

UNSTATE, *v.t.* To deprive of dignity.

UNSTATUTABLE, *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute.

UNSTEADFAST, *a.* unsted'fast.

1. Not fixed; not standing or being firm.*NWAD UNSTEADFAST.2*

2. Not firmly adhering to a purpose.*NWAD UNSTEADFAST.3*

UNSTEADFASTNESS, *n.* unsted'fastness. Want of steadfastness; instability; inconstancy.

UNSTEADILY, *adv.* unsted'ily.

1. Without steadiness; in a wavering, vacillating manner.*NWAD UNSTEADILY.2*

2. Inconstantly; in a fickle manner.*NWAD UNSTEADILY.3*

3. Not in the same manner at different times; variously.*NWAD UNSTEADILY.4*

UNSTEADINESS, *n.* unsted'iness.

1. Unstableness; inconstancy; want of firmness; irresolution; mutableness of opinion or purpose.*NWAD UNSTEADINESS.2*

2. Frequent change of place; vacillation.*NWAD UNSTEADINESS.3*

UNSTEADY, *a.* unsted'y.

1. Not steady; not constant; irresolute.*NWAD UNSTEADY.2*

2. Mutable; variable; changeable; as unsteady winds.*NWAD UNSTEADY.3*

3. Not adhering constantly to any fixed plan or business.*NWAD UNSTEADY.4*

UNSTEEPED, ***a.*** **Not steeped; not soaked.**

UNSTIMULATED, ***a.*** **Not stimulated; not excited; as unstimulated nature.**

UNSTIMULATING, ***a.*** **Not exciting motion or action.**

UNSTING, ***v.t.*** **To disarm of a sting.**

Elegant dissertations on virtue and vice - will not unsting calamity.*NWAD UNSTING.2*

UNSTINGED, ***pp.*** **Deprived of its sting.**

UNSTINTED, ***a.*** **Not stinted; not limited.**

UNSTIRRED, ***a.*** **unstur'red. Not stirred; not agitated.**

UNSTITCH, ***v.t.*** **To open by picking out stitches.**

UNSTITCHED, ***a.*** **Not stitched.**

UNSTOOPING, ***a.*** **Not stooping; not bending; not yielding; as unstooping firmness.**

UNSTOP, ***v.t.***

1. To free from a stopple, as a bottle or cask.*NWAD UNSTOP.2*

2. To free from any obstruction; to open.*NWAD UNSTOP.3*

UNSTOPPED, ***pp.***

1. Opened.*NWAD UNSTOPPED.2*

2. *a.* Not meeting any resistance.*NWAD UNSTOPPED.3*

UNSTOPPING, ***ppr.*** **Taking out a stopper; opening; freeing from obstruction.**

UNSTORED, ***a.***

1. Not stored; not laid up in store; not warehoused.*NWAD UNSTORED.2*

2. Not supplied with stores; as a fort unstored with provisions.*NWAD UNSTORED.3*

UNSTORMED, ***a.*** **Not assaulted; not taken by assault.**

UNSTRAINED, ***a.***

1. Not strained; as unstrained oil.*NWAD UNSTRAINED.2*

2. Easy; not forced; natural; as an unstrained derivation.*NWAD UNSTRAINED.3*

UNSTRAITENED, ***a.*** **Not straitened; not contracted.**

UNSTRATIFIED, ***a.*** **Not stratified; not formed or being in strata or layers.**

UNSTRENGTHENED, ***a.*** **Not strengthened; not supported; not assisted.**

UNSTRING, ***v.t.***

1. To relax tension; to loosen; as, to unstring the nerves.*NWAD UNSTRING.2*

2. To deprive of strings; as, to unstring a harp.*NWAD UNSTRING.3*

3. To loose; to untie.*NWAD UNSTRING.4*

4. To take from a string; as, to unstring beads.*NWAD UNSTRING.5*

UNSTRUCK, ***a.*** **Not struck; not impressed; not affected; as**

unstruck with horror.

UNSTUDIED, *a.*

1. Not studied; not premeditated.*NWAD UNSTUDIED.2*

2. Not labored; easy; natural; as an unstudied style.*NWAD UNSTUDIED.3*

UNSTUDIOUS, *a.* Not studious; not diligent in study.

UNSTUFFED, *a.* Not stuffed; not filled; not crowded.

UNSUBDUED, *a.* Not subdued; not brought into subjection; not conquered; as nations or passions unsubdued.

UNSUBJECT, *a.* Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious.

UNSUBJECTED, *a.* Not subjected; not subdued.

UNSUBMISSIVE, *a.* Not submissive; disobedient.

UNSUBMITTING, *a.* Not submitting; not obsequious; not readily yielding.

UNSUBORDINATED, *a.* Not subordinated or reduced to subjection.

UNSUBORNED, *a.* Not suborned; not procured by secret collusion.

UNSUBSIDIZED, *a.* Not engaged in another's service by receiving subsidies.

UNSUBSTANTIAL, *a.*

1. Not substantial; not solid.*NWAD UNSUBSTANTIAL.2*

2. Not real; not having substance.*NWAD UNSUBSTANTIAL.3*

UNSUCCEEDED, ***a.*** **Not succeeded; not followed.**

UNSUCCESSFUL, ***a.*** **Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate.**

UNSUCCESSFULLY, ***adv.*** **Without success; without a favorable issue; unfortunately.**

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ***n.*** **Want of success or favorable issue.**

UNSUCCESSIVE, ***a.*** **Not proceeding by a flux of parts or by regular succession.**

UNSUCKED, ***a.*** **Not having the breasts drawn.**

UNSUFFERABLE, ***a.*** **Not sufferable; not to be endured; intolerable. [But the word now used is insufferable.]**

UNSUFFERABLY, ***adv.*** **So as not to be endured. [For this, insufferably is chiefly used.]**

UNSUFFERING, ***a.*** **Not suffering; not tolerating.**

UNSUFFICIENCE, ***n.*** **Inability to answer the end proposed. [For this, insufficiency is used.]**

UNSUFFICIENT, ***a.*** **Not sufficient; inadequate. [For this, insufficient is now used.]**

UNSUGARED, ***a.*** **UNSHOOGARED. Not sweetened with sugar.**

UNSUITABLE, ***a.***

1. Not suitable; unfit; not adapted; as timber unsuitable for a bridge.*NWAD UNSUITABLE.2*

2. Unbecoming; improper; as a dress unsuitable for a clergyman; unsuitable returns for favors.*NWAD UNSUITABLE.3*

UNSUITABLENESS, ***n.*** **Unfitness; incongruity; impropriety.**

UNSUITABLY, ***adv.***

1. In a manner unbecoming or improper.*NWAD UNSUITABLY.2*

2. Incongruously; as a man and wife unsuitably matched.*NWAD UNSUITABLY.3*

UNSUITED, ***a.*** **Not suited; not fitted; not adapted; not accommodated.**

UNSUITING, ***a.*** **Not fitting; not becoming.**

UNSULLIED, ***a.***

1. Not sullied; not stained; not tarnished.*NWAD UNSULLIED.2*

2. Not disgraced; free from imputation of evil.*NWAD UNSULLIED.3*

UNSUNG, ***a.*** **Not sung; not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.**

UNSUNNED, ***a.*** **Not having been exposed to the sun.**

UNSUPERFLUOUS, ***a.*** **Not more than enough.**

UNSUPPLANTED, ***a.*** **Not supplanted; not overthrown by secret means or stratagem.**

UNSUPPLIED, ***a.*** **Not supplied; not furnished with things necessary.**

UNSUPPORTABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be supported; intolerable. [But insupportable is generally used.]**

UNSUPPORTABLENESS, ***n.*** **Insupportableness. [The latter is chiefly used.]**

UNSUPPORTABLY, ***adv.*** **Insupportably. [The latter is generally used.]**

UNSUPPORTED, ***a.***

1. Not supported; not upheld; not sustained.*NWAD UNSUPPORTED.2*

2. Not countenanced; not assisted.*NWAD UNSUPPORTED.3*

UNSUPPRESSED, ***a.*** **Not suppressed; not subdued; not extinguished.**

UNSURE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Sure*****.] Not fixed; not certain.**

UNSURMOUNTABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be surmounted or overcome; insuperable.**

UNSURPASSED, ***a.*** **Not surpassed; not exceeded.**

UNSUSCEPTIBLE, ***a.*** **Not susceptible; not capable of admitting or receiving; as a heart unsusceptible of impressions a substance unsusceptible of change or of permanent colors.**

UNSUSPECT, for unsuspected, is not in use.

UNSUSPECTED, ***a.*** **Not suspected; not considered as likely to have done an evil act, or to have a disposition to evil.**

UNSUSPECTEDLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to avoid suspicion.**

UNSUSPECTING, ***a.*** **Not imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion.**

UNSUSPICIOUS, ***a.***

1. Having no suspicion; not indulging the imagination of evil in others; as an unsuspicious youth.*NWAD UNSUSPICIOUS.2*

2. Not to be suspected; as unsuspicious testimony.*NWAD UNSUSPICIOUS.3*

UNSUSPICIOUSLY, *adv.* Without suspicion.

UNSUSTAINABLE, *a.* Not sustainable; that cannot be maintained or supported; as unsustainable pain; a suit in law unsustainable.

UNSUSTAINED, *a.* Not sustained; not supported; not seconded.

UNSWATHE, *v.t.* To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage.

UNSWAYABLE, That cannot be swayed, governed or influenced by another. [Little used.]

UNSWAYED, *a.*

1. Not swayed; not wielded; as a scepter.*NWAD UNSWAYED.2*

2. Not biased; not controlled or influenced.*NWAD UNSWAYED.3*

UNSWEAR, *v.t.* To recant or recall an oath.

UNSWEAT, *v.t.* unswet'. To ease or cool after exercise or toil. [A bad word and not used.]

UNSWEATING, *a.* unswet'ing. Not sweating.

UNSWEET, *a.* Not sweet. [Little used.]

UNSWEPT, *a.* Not cleaned with a broom; not swept; not brushed.

UNSWORN, *a.* Not sworn; not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath; as, the witness is unsworn.

UNSYMMETRICAL, ***a.*** **Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.**

UNSYSTEMATIC, UNSYSTEMATICAL, ***a.*** **Not systematic; not having regular order, distribution or arrangement of parts.**

UNSYSTEMIZED, ***a.*** **Not systemized; not arranged in due order; not formed into system.**

UNTACK, ***v.t.*** **To separate what is tacked; to disjoin; to loosen what is fast.**

UNTAINTED, ***a.***

1. Not rendered impure by admixture; not impregnated with foul matter; as untainted air.*NWAD UNTAINTED.2*

2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished; as untainted virtue or reputation.*NWAD UNTAINTED.3*

3. Not rendered unsavory by putrescence; as untainted meat.*NWAD UNTAINTED.4*

4. Not charged with a crime; not accused; as, he lived untainted.*NWAD UNTAINTED.5*

UNTAINTEDLY, ***adv.*** **Without spot; without blemish; without imputation of crime.**

UNTAINTEDNESS, ***n.*** **State or quality of being untainted; purity.**

UNTAKEN, ***a.*** **unta'kn.**

1. Not taken; not seized; not apprehended; as a thief untaken.*NWAD UNTAKEN.2*

2. Not reduced; not subdued; as untaken Troy.*NWAD UNTAKEN.3*

3. Not swallowed.*NWAD UNTAKEN.4*

Untaken away, not removed. *2 Corinthians 3:14*.*NWAD UNTAKEN.5*

Untaken up, not occupied; not filled.*NWAD UNTAKEN.6*

Untalked of, not talked of; not made the subject of conversation.*NWAD UNTAKEN.7*

UNTAMABLE, *a.*

1. That cannot be tamed or domesticated; that cannot be reclaimed from a wild state.*NWAD UNTAMABLE.2*

2. Not to be subdued or reduced to control.*NWAD UNTAMABLE.3*

UNTAMED, *a.*

1. Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not made familiar with man; as an untamed beast.*NWAD UNTAMED.2*

2. Not subdued; not brought under control; as a turbulent, untamed mind.*NWAD UNTAMED.3*

3. Not softened or rendered mild by culture; as an untamed people.*NWAD UNTAMED.4*

UNTANGLE, *v.t.* To disentangle; to loose from tangles or intricacy; as, to untangle thread.

Untangle this cruel chain.*NWAD UNTANGLE.2*

UNTANGLED, *pp.* Disentangled.

UNTANGLING, *ppr.* Disentangling.

UNTARNISHED, *a.* Not soiled; not tarnished; not stained; unblemished; as untarnished silk; untarnished reputation.

UNTASTED, *a.*

1. Not tasted; not tried by the taste or tongue.*NWAD UNTASTED.2*

2. Not enjoyed; as untasted pleasures.*NWAD UNTASTED.3*

UNTASTEFUL, *a.* Having no taste; being without taste.

UNTASTEFULLY, *adv.* Without taste or gracefulness; in bad taste.

UNTASTING, *a.* Not tasting; not perceiving by the taste.

UNTAUGHT, *a.* untaut'

1. Not taught; not instructed; not educated; unlettered; illiterate.*NWAD UNTAUGHT.2*

2. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice.*NWAD UNTAUGHT.3*

A tongue untaught to plead for favor.*NWAD UNTAUGHT.4*

UNTAXED, *a.*

1. Not taxed; not charged with taxes.*NWAD UNTAXED.2*

2. Not accused.*NWAD UNTAXED.3*

UNTEACH, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* untaught. To cause to forget or lose what has been taught.

Experience will unteach us.*NWAD UNTEACH.2*

UNTEACHABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be taught or instructed; indocile.**

UNTEACHABLENESS, ***n.*** **The quality of not readily receiving instruction; indocility.**

UNTEEMING, ***a.*** **Not producing young; barren.**

UNTEMPERATE, ***a.*** **Intemperate. [The latter is now used.]**

UNTEMPERED, ***a.*** **Not tempered; not duly mixed for use; not durable or strong.**

UNTEMPTED, ***a.*** **Not tempted; not tried by enticements or persuasions; not invited by any thing alluring.**

UNTENABLE, ***a.***

1. Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession; as an untenable post or fort.*NWAD UNTENABLE.2*

2. That cannot be maintained or supported; not defensible; as an untenable doctrine; untenable ground in argument.*NWAD UNTENABLE.3*

UNTENANTABLE, ***a.*** **Not fit for an occupant; not in suitable repair or condition for a tenant.**

UNTENANTED, ***a.*** **Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited.**

UNTENDED, ***a.*** **Not tended; not having any attendant.**

UNTENDER, ***a.***

1. Not tender; not soft.*NWAD UNTENDER.2*

2. Wanting sensibility or affection.*NWAD UNTENDER.3*

UNTENDERED, ***a.*** **Not tendered; not offered; as untendered**

money or tribute.

UNTENT, ***v.t.*** **To bring out of a tent. [Little used.]**

UNTENTED, ***a.*** **Not having a medical tent applied.**

UNTERRIFIED, ***a.*** **Not terrified; not affrighted; not daunted.**

UNTESTED, ***a.*** **Not tested; not tried by a standard.**

UNTHANKED, ***a.***

1. Not thanked; not repaid with acknowledgments.*NWAD UNTHANKED.2*

2. Not received with thankfulness; as an unthanked reprieve. [Unusual.]*NWAD UNTHANKED.3*

UNTHANKFUL, ***a.*** **Not thankful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.**

For he is kind to the unthankful and to the evil. *Luke 6:35*.*NWAD UNTHANKFUL.2*

UNTHANKFULLY, ***adv.*** **Without thanks; without a grateful acknowledgment of favors.**

UNTHANKFULNESS, ***n.*** **Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; want of a sense of kindness or benefits; ingratitude.**

Immoderate favors breed first unthankfulness, and afterwards hate.*NWAD UNTHANKFULNESS.2*

UNTHAWED, ***a.*** **Not thawed; not melted or dissolved; as ice or snow.**

UNTHINK, ***v.t.*** **To dismiss a thought.**

UNTHINKING, ***a.***

1. Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate; as unthinking youth.*NWAD UNTHINKING.2*

2. Not indicating thought or reflection; as a round unthinking face.*NWAD UNTHINKING.3*

UNTHINKINGNESS, ***n.*** **Want of thought or reflection; habitual thoughtlessness.**

UNTHORNY, ***a.*** **Not thorny; free from thorns.**

UNTHOUGHTFUL, ***a.*** **unthaut'ful. Thoughtless; heedless.**

Unthought of, not thought of; not regarded not heeded.*NWAD UNTHOUGHTFUL.2*

UNTHREAD, ***v.t.*** **unthred'.**

1. To draw or take out a thread from; as, to unthread a needle.*NWAD UNTHREAD.2*

2. To loose.*NWAD UNTHREAD.3*

UNTHREADED, ***pp.*** **Deprived of a thread.**

UNTHREADING, ***ppr.*** **Depriving of a thread.**

UNTHREATENED, ***a.*** **unthret'ened. Not threatened; not menaced.**

UNTHRIFT, ***n.*** **A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance.**

UNTHRIFTILY, ***adv.*** **Without frugality.**

UNTHRIFTINESS, ***n.*** **Waste of property without necessity or use; prodigality; profusion.**

UNTHRIFTY, *a.*

1. Prodigal; lavish; profuse; spending property without necessity or use.*NWAD UNTHRIFTY.2*

2. Not thriving; not gaining property; as an unthrifty farmer.*NWAD UNTHRIFTY.3*

3. Not gaining flesh; as an unthrifty ox.*NWAD UNTHRIFTY.4*

4. Not vigorous in growth, as a plant.*NWAD UNTHRIFTY.5*

UNTHRIVING, *a.* Not thriving; not prospering in temporal affairs; not gaining property.

UNTHRONE, *v.t.* To remove from a throne, or from supreme authority; to dethrone.

UNTIDY, *a.*

1. Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready.*NWAD UNTIDY.2*

2. Not neatly dressed; not in good order.*NWAD UNTIDY.3*

UNTIE, *v.t.*

1. To loosen, as a knot; to disengage the parts that form a knot. Untie the knot.*NWAD UNTIE.2*

2. To unbind; to free from any fastening; as, to untie an iron chain.*NWAD UNTIE.3*

3. To loosen from coils or convolution; as snakes untied.*NWAD UNTIE.4*

4. To loose; to separate something attached; as, to untie the tongue.*NWAD UNTIE.5*

5. To resolve; to unfold; to clear.*NWAD UNTIE.6*

UNTIED, *pp.*

1. Loosed; as a knot; unbound; separated; resolved.*NWAD UNTIED.2*

2 . *a.* Not tied; not bound or gathered in a knot; loose.*NWAD UNTIED.3*

3. Not fastened with a knot.*NWAD UNTIED.4*

4. Not held by any tie or band.*NWAD UNTIED.5*

UNTIL, *prep.* [un and till. See *Till*.]

1. To; used of time.*NWAD UNTIL.2*

He and his sons were priests of the tribe of Dan, until the day of the captivity. *Judges 18:30*.*NWAD UNTIL.3*

2. To; used of objects. *Obs.*NWAD UNTIL.4*

3. Preceding a sentence or clause, to; that is, to the event mentioned, or the time of it; as, until this hour; until this year.*NWAD UNTIL.5*

The scepter shall not depart from Judah - until Shiloh come. *Genesis 49:10*.*NWAD UNTIL.6*

4. To the point or place of.*NWAD UNTIL.7*

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,*NWAD UNTIL.8*

Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky.*NWAD UNTIL.9*

5. To the degree that.*NWAD UNTIL.10*

Thou shalt push Syria, until they be consumed. *2 Chronicles 18:10*.*NWAD UNTIL.11*

[Note. Until is always the same part of speech in fact, and has the same signification. The only difference is, that it is followed

sometimes by a single word denoting time, and in other cases by a verb denoting an event, or a word denoting place or degree. The sense is in all cases to; and till may be used as its substitute, and in modern usage it is most common.]*NWAD UNTIL.12*

UNTILE, *v.t.* To take the tiles from; to uncover by removing tiles.

UNTILLED, *a.* Not tilled; not cultivated.

UNTIMBERED, *a.*

1. Not furnished with timber.*NWAD UNTIMBERED.2*

2. Not covered with timber trees; as untimbered land.*NWAD UNTIMBERED.3*

UNTIMELY, *a.*

1. Happening before the usual time; as untimely frost.*NWAD UNTIMELY.2*

2. Happening before the natural time; premature; as untimely death; untimely fate.*NWAD UNTIMELY.3*

UNTIMELY, *adv.* Before the natural time.

What is untimely done.*NWAD UNTIMELY.5*

UNTINCTURED, *a.* Not tinctured; not tinged.

UNTINGED, *a.*

1. Not tinged; not stained; not discolored; as water untinged; untinged beams of light.*NWAD UNTINGED.2*

2. Not infected.*NWAD UNTINGED.3*

UNTIRABLE, *a.* That cannot be wearied; indefatigable;

unwearied.

UNTIRED, *a.* Not tired; not exhausted by labor.

UNTIRING, *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted; as untiring patience.

UNTITLED, *a.* Having no title; as an untitled tyrant.

UNTO, *prep.* a compound of un, [on,] and to; of no use in the language, as it expresses no more than to. I do not find it in our mother tongue, nor is it ever used in popular discourse. It is found in writers of former times, but is entirely obsolete.

UNTOLD, *a.*

1. Not told; not related; not revealed.*NWAD UNTOLD.2*

2. Not numbered; as money untold.*NWAD UNTOLD.3*

UNTOMB, *v.t.* untoom'. To disinter.

UNTOOTHSOME, *a.* Not pleasant to the taste.

UNTOUCHED, *a.* untuch'ed.

1. Not touched; not reached; not hit.*NWAD UNTOUCHED.2*

2. Not moved; not affected; as the heart untouched.*NWAD UNTOUCHED.3*

3. Not meddled with; as books untouched for years.*NWAD UNTOUCHED.4*

UNTOWARD, *a.*

1. Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught. *Acts 2:40*.*NWAD UNTOWARD.2*

2. Awkward; ungraceful; as untoward words.*NWAD UNTOWARD.3*

3. Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable; as an untoward vow.*NWAD UNTOWARD.4*

UNTOWARDLY, *adv.* In a froward or perverse manner; perversely; ungainly.

UNTOWARDLY, *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward.

UNTOWARDNESS, *n.* Awkwardness; frowardness; perverseness.

UNTRACEABLE, *a.* That cannot be traced or followed.

UNTRACED, *a.*

1. Not traced; not followed.*NWAD UNTRACED.2*

2. Not marked by footsteps.*NWAD UNTRACED.3*

3. Not marked out.*NWAD UNTRACED.4*

UNTRACKED, *a.*

1. Not tracked; not marked by footsteps.*NWAD UNTRACKED.2*

2. Not followed by the tracks.*NWAD UNTRACKED.3*

UNTRACTABLE, *a.* [L. intractabilis.]

1. Not tractable; not yielding to discipline; stubborn; indocile; ungovernable; as an untractable son.*NWAD UNTRACTABLE.2*

2. Rough; difficult.*NWAD UNTRACTABLE.3*

3. Not yielding to the heat or to the hammer; as an ore.*NWAD UNTRACTABLE.4*

[Intractable is more generally used.]*NWAD UNTRACTABLE.5*

UNTRACTABLENESS, *n.* Refractoriness; stubbornness; unwillingness to be governed; controlled or managed.

UNTRADING, *a.* Not engaged in commerce; as an untrading country or city.

UNTRAINED, *a.*

1. Not trained; not disciplined; not skillful.*NWAD UNTRAINED.2*

2. Not educated; not instructed.*NWAD UNTRAINED.3*

My wit untrained.*NWAD UNTRAINED.4*

3. Irregular; ungovernable; as untrained hope.*NWAD UNTRAINED.5*

UNTRAMMELED, *a.* Not trammeled; not shackled.

UNTRANSFERABLE, *a.* That cannot be transferred or passed from one to another; as power or right untransferable.

UNTRANSFERRED, *a.* Not transferred; not conveyed or assigned to another; as titles or rights untransferred.

UNTRANSLATABLE, *a.* Not capable of being translated.

UNTRANSLATED, *a.* Not translated or rendered into another language.

UNTRANSPARENT, *a.* Not transparent; not disphanous; opake; not permeable by light.

UNTRANSPOSED, *a.* untranspo'zed. Not transposed; having the natural order.

UNTRAVELED, *a.*

1. Not traveled; not troden by passengers; as an untraveled

forest.*NWAD UNTRAVELED.2*

2. Having never seen foreign countries; as an untraveled Englishman.*NWAD UNTRAVELED.3*

UNTRAVERSED, ***a.*** **Not traversed; not passed over.**

UNTREAD, ***v.t.*** **untred'. To tread back; to go back in the same steps.**

UNTREASURED, ***a.*** **untresh'ured. Not treasured; not laid up; not reposited.**

UNTREATABLE, ***a.*** **Not treatable; not practicable. [Not used.]**

UNTREMBLING, ***a.*** **Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady.**

UNTRIED, ***a.***

1. Not tried; not attempted.*NWAD UNTRIED.2*

2. Not yet experienced; as untried sufferings.*NWAD UNTRIED.3*

3. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law. The cause remains untried.*NWAD UNTRIED.4*

UNTRIMMED, ***a.*** **Not trimmed; not pruned; not dressed; not put in order.**

UNTRIUMPHABLE, ***a.*** **That admits no triumph. [Barbarous and not used.]**

UNTRIUMPHED, ***a.*** **Not triumphed over.**

UNTROD, UNTRODDEN, ***a.*** **Not having been trod; not passed over; not marked by the feet.**

UNTROLLED, ***a.*** **Not boiled; not rolled along.**

UNTROUBLED, ***a.*** **untrub'led.**

1. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow or business; free from trouble.*NWAD UNTROUBLED.2*

2. Not agitated; not ruffled; not confused; free from passion; as an untroubled mind.*NWAD UNTROUBLED.3*

3. Not agitated; not moved; as an untroubled lake.*NWAD UNTROUBLED.4*

4. Not disturbed or interrupted in the natural course; as untroubled nature.*NWAD UNTROUBLED.5*

5. Not foul; not turbid; clear; as an untroubled stream.*NWAD UNTROUBLED.6*

UNTROUBLEDNESS, ***n.*** **State of being free from trouble; unconcern. [Not used.]**

UNTRUE, ***a.***

1. Not true; false; contrary to the fact. The story is untrue.*NWAD UNTRUE.2*

2. Not faithful to another; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, etc.; false; disloyal.*NWAD UNTRUE.3*

3. Inconstant; as a lover.*NWAD UNTRUE.4*

UNTRULY, ***adv.*** **Not truly; falsely; not according to reality.**

UNTRUSS, ***v.t.*** **To untie or unfasten; to loose from a truss; to let out.**

UNTRUSSED, ***a.*** **Not trussed; not tied up.**

UNTRUSTINESS, ***n.*** **Unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust.**

UNTRUSTY, ***a.*** **Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful.**

UNTRUTH, ***n.***

1. Contrariety to truth; falsehood.*NWAD UNTRUTH.2*

2. Want of veracity.*NWAD UNTRUTH.3*

3. Treachery; want of fidelity. *Obs.*NWAD UNTRUTH.4

4. False assertion.*NWAD UNTRUTH.5*

No untruth can possibly avail the patron and defender long.*NWAD UNTRUTH.6*

UNTUCKERED, ***a.*** **Having no tucker; as an untuckered neck.**

UNTUNABLE, ***a.***

1. Not harmonious; not musical.*NWAD UNTUNABLE.2*

2. Not capable of making music.*NWAD UNTUNABLE.3*

3. Not capable of being tuned or brought to the proper pitch.*NWAD UNTUNABLE.4*

UNTUNE, ***v.t.***

1. To make incapable of harmony.*NWAD UNTUNE.2*

Untune that string.*NWAD UNTUNE.3*

2. To disorder.*NWAD UNTUNE.4*

Untun'd and jarring senses.*NWAD UNTUNE.5*

UNTURNED, ***a.*** **Not turned. He left no stone unturned.**

UNTUTORED, ***a.*** **Uninstructed; untaught; as untutored infancy.**

UNTWINE, ***v.t.***

1. To untwist.*NWAD UNTWINE.2*

2. To open; to disentangle.*NWAD UNTWINE.3*

3. To separate, as that which winds or clasps.*NWAD UNTWINE.4*

UNTWIST, ***v.t.***

1. To separate and open, as threads twisted; or to turn back that which is twisted.*NWAD UNTWIST.2*

2. To open; to disentangle; as intricacy.*NWAD UNTWIST.3*

UNTY. [See *Untie*.]

UNUNIFORM, ***a.*** **Not uniform; wanting uniformity. [Little used.]**

UNUPHELD, ***a.*** **Not upheld; not sustained.**

UNURGED, ***a.*** **Not urged; not pressed with solicitation.**

UNUSED, ***a.*** **s as z.**

1. Not put to use; not employed.*NWAD UNUSED.2*

2. That has never been used.*NWAD UNUSED.3*

3. Not accustomed; as hands unused to labor; hearts unused to deceit.*NWAD UNUSED.4*

UNUSEFUL, ***a.*** **Useless; serving no good purpose.**

UNUSUAL, ***a.*** **s as z. Not usual; not common; rare; as an unusual season; a person of unusual graces or erudition.**

UNUSUALLY, ***adv.*** **s as z. Not commonly; not frequently; rarely. This summer, 1828 has been unusually rainy.**

UNUSUALNESS, ***n.*** **s as z. Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness of occurrence.**

UNUTTERABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible; as unutterable anguish; unutterable joy.**

UNVAIL, ***v.t.*** **To remove a vail from; to uncover; to disclose to view. She unvailed her face.**

UNVALUABLE, ***a.*** **Being above price; invaluable. [But invaluable is the word now used.]**

UNVALUED, ***a.***

1. Not valued; not prized; neglected.*NWAD UNVALUED.2*

2. Inestimable; not to be valued.*NWAD UNVALUED.3*

3. Not estimated; not having the value set.*NWAD UNVALUED.4*

UNVANQUISHABLE, ***a.*** **That cannot be conquered.**

UNVANQUISHED, ***a.*** **Not conquered; not overcome.**

UNVARIABLE, ***a.*** **Not variable; not changeable or alterable. [But invariable is the word now used.]**

UNVARIED, ***a.*** **Not varied; not altered; not diversified.**

UNVARIEGATED, ***a.*** **Not variegated; not diversified.**

UNVARNISHED, ***a.***

1. Not overlaid with varnish.*NWAD UNVARNISHED.2*

2. Not artificially colored or adorned; not artfully embellished; plain.*NWAD UNVARNISHED.3*

I will a round unvarnish'd tale deliver.*NWAD UNVARNISHED.4*

UNVARYING, ***a.*** **Not altering; not liable to change; uniform.**

UNVEIL. [See ***Unvail*****.]**

UNVEILEDLY, ***adv.*** **Plainly; without disguise. [Little used.]**

UNVENERABLE, ***a.*** **Not venerable; not worthy of veneration.**

UNVENTILATED, ***a.*** **Not fanned by the wind; not purified by a free current of air.**

UNVERDANT, ***a.*** **Not verdant; not green; having no verdure.**

UNVERITABLE, ***a.*** **Not true. [Not in use.]**

UNVERSED, ***a.*** **Not skilled; not versed; unacquainted; as unversed in spinning.**

UNVEXED, ***a.*** **Not vexed; not troubled; not disturbed or irritated.**

UNVIOLATED, ***a.***

1. Not violated; not injured; as unviolated honor.*NWAD UNVIOLATED.2*

2. Not broken; not transgressed; as laws unviolated.*NWAD UNVIOLATED.3*

UNVIRTUOUS, ***a.*** **Not virtuous; destitute of virtue.**

UNVISARD, ***v.t.*** **s as z. To unmask.**

UNVISITED, ***a.*** **s as z. Not visited; not resorted to; not frequented.**

UNVITAL, ***a.*** **Not vital; not affecting life.**

UNVITIATED, UNVICIATED, *a.* Not vitiated; not corrupted.

UNVITRIFIED, *a.* Not vitrified; not converted into glass.

UNVOLATILIZED, *a.* Not volatilized.

UNVOTE, *v.t.* To contravene by vote a former vote; to annul a former vote.

UNVOWELED, *a.* Having no vowels.

UNVOYAGEABLE, *a.* Not to be navigated or passed over on a fluid. [Not used.]

UNVULGAR, *a.* Not common.

UNVULNERABLE, *a.* Not vulnerable; that cannot be wounded. [Invulnerable is mostly used.]

UNWAKENED, *a.* Not awakened; not roused from sleep or stupidity.

UNWALLED, *a.* Not surrounded, fortified or supported by a wall.

UNWARES, *adv.* Unexpectedly. [For this, unawares is used.]

UNWARILY, *adv.* Without vigilance and caution; heedlessly.

UNWARINESS, *n.* Want of vigilance; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness.

UNWARLIKE, *a.* [See *War*.] Not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

UNWARMED, *a.* [See *Warm*.]

1. Not warmed.*NWAD UNWARMED.2*

2. Not excited; not animated.*NWAD UNWARMED.3*

UNWARNED, ***a.*** **[See** ***Warn*****.] Not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger.**

UNWARP, ***v.t.*** **[See** ***Warp*****.] To reduce back what is warped.**

UNWARPED, ***a.*** **Not warped; not biased; not turned from the true direction; impartial.**

UNWARPING, ***a.*** **Not bending; unyielding; not deviating.**

UNWARRANTABLE, ***a.*** **Not defensible; not vindicable; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper.**

UNWARRANTABLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner that cannot be justified.**

UNWARRANTED, ***a.***

1. Not warranted; not authorized.*NWAD UNWARRANTED.2*

2. Not ascertained; not assured or certain.*NWAD UNWARRANTED.3*

3. Not covenanted to be good, sound, or of a certain quality; as an unwarranted horse.*NWAD UNWARRANTED.4*

UNWARY, ***a.***

1. Not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate.*NWAD UNWARY.2*

2. Unexpected. *Obs.*NWAD UNWARY.3

UNWASHED, UNWASHEN, ***a.*** **Not washed; not cleansed by water.** ***Matthew 15:20*****.**

UNWASTED, ***a.***

1. Not lost by extravagance or negligence; not lavished away; not dissipated.*NWAD UNWASTED.2*

2. Not consumed by time or violence.*NWAD UNWASTED.3*

3. Not lost by exhaustion, evaporation or other means.*NWAD UNWASTED.4*

UNWASTING, *a.* Not growing less; not decaying.

UNWATERED, *a.* [See *Water*.] Not watered; dry.

UNWAYED, *a.* not used to travel. [Bad and not used.]

UNWEAKENED, *a.* Not weakened; not enfeebled.

UNWEALTHY, *a.* unwelth'y. Not wealthy.

UNWEAPONED, *a.* unwep'nd. Not furnished with weapons or offensive arms.

UNWEARIABLE, *a.* That cannot be wearied; indefatigable. [Little used.]

UNWEARIED, *a.*

1. Not tired; not fatigued.*NWAD UNWEARIED.2*

2. indefatigable; continual; that does not tire or sink under fatigue; as unwearied perseverance.*NWAD UNWEARIED.3*

UNWEARIEDLY, *adv.* Without tiring or sinking under fatigue.

UNWEARIEDNESS, *n.* State of being unwearied.

UNWEARY, *a.* Not weary; not tired.

UNWEARY, *v.t.* To refresh after fatigue.

UNWED, ***a.*** **Unmarried.**

UNWEDDED, ***a.*** **unmarried; remaining single.**

UNWEDGEABLE, ***a.*** **unwedj'able. Not to be split with wednes. [Barbarous and not used.]**

UNWEEDED, ***a.*** **Not weeded; not cleared of weeds.**

UNWEEPED. [See ***Unwept*****.]**

UNWEETING, ***a.*** **[See** ***Weet*** **and** ***Wit*****.] Ignorant; unknowing.** ***Obs.***

UNWEETINGLY, ***adv.*** **Ignorantly.** ***Obs.***

UNWEIGHED, ***a.***

1. Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained.*NWAD UNWEIGHED.2*

Solomon left all the vessels unweighed. *1 Kings 7:47*.*NWAD UNWEIGHED.3*

2. Not deliberately considered and examined; as, to leave arguments or testimony unweighed.*NWAD UNWEIGHED.4*

3. Not considerate; negligent; as words unweighed.*NWAD UNWEIGHED.5*

UNWEIGHING, ***a.*** **Inconsiderate; thoughtless.**

UNWELCOME, ***a.*** **Not welcome; not grateful; not pleasing; not well received; as unwelcome news; an unwelcome guest.**

UNWELL, ***a.*** **Not well; indisposed; not in good health. [It expresses less than sick.]**

UNWELLNESS, ***n.*** **State of being indisposed. [Not in use.]**

UNWEPT, ***a.*** **Not lamented; not mourned. The profligate lives despised, and dies unwept.**

UNWET, ***a.*** **Not wet or moist.**

UNWHIPPED, UNWHIPT, ***a.*** **Not whipped; not corrected with the rod.**

UNWHOLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Whole*****.] Not sound; infirm. [Not in use.]**

UNWHOLESOME, ***a.***

1. Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious; as unwholesome air or food.*NWAD UNWHOLESOME.2*

2. Pernicious; as unwholesome advice.*NWAD UNWHOLESOME.3*

UNWHOLESOMENESS, ***n.*** **Insalubrity; state or quality of being injurious or noxious to health; as the unwholesomeness of a climate.**

UNWIELDILY, ***adv.*** **Heavily; with difficulty.**

UNWIELDINESS, ***n.*** **Heaviness; difficulty of being moved; as the unwholesomeness of a climate.**

UNWIELDY, ***a.*** **That is moved with difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous; as an unwieldy bulk; an unwieldy rock.**

UNWILLED, ***a.*** **Not willed; not produced by the will.**

UNWILLING, ***a.*** **Not willing; loth; disinclined; reluctant; as an unwilling servant.**

UNWILLINGLY, ***adv.*** **Not with good will; not cheerfully; reluctantly.**

UNWILLINGNESS, *n.* Loathness; disinclination; reluctance.

UNWIND, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* unwound.

1. To wind off; to loose or separate what is wound or convolved; as, to unwind thread or a ball.*NWAD UNWIND.2*

2. To disentangle.*NWAD UNWIND.3*

UNWIND, *v.i.* To admit evolution.

UNWIPED, *a.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

UNWISE, *a.* s as z.

1. Not wise; not choosing the best means for the end; defective in wisdom; as an unwise man; unwise kings.*NWAD UNWISE.2*

2. Not dictated by wisdom; not adapted to the end; as unwise measures.*NWAD UNWISE.3*

UNWISELY, *adv.* Not wisely; not prudently; as unwisely rigid; unwisely studious.

UNWISH, *v.t.* To wish that which is, not to be. [Not in use.]

UNWISHED, *a.* Not wished; not sought; not desired.

UNWIST, *a.* Not known. *Obs.*

UNWIT, *v.t.* To deprive of understanding. [Not in use.]

UNWITHDRAWING, *a.* Not withdrawing; continually liberal.

UNWITHERED, *a.* Not withered or faded.

UNWITHERING, *a.* Not liable to wither or fade.

UNWITHSTOOD, ***a.*** **Not opposed.**

UNWITNESSED, ***a.*** **Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony.**

UNWITTILY, ***adv.*** **Without wit.**

UNWITTINGLY, ***adv.*** **Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly; as, he has unwittingly injured himself, or his neighbor.**

UNWITTY, ***a.*** **Not witty; destitute of wit.**

UNWIVED, ***a.*** **Having no wife. [Not used.]**

UNWOMAN, ***v.t.*** **To deprive of the qualities of a woman.**

UNWOMANLY, ***a.*** **Unbecoming a woman.**

UNWONTED, ***a.***

1. Unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice; as a child unwonted to strangers; sea calves unwonted to fresh water.*NWAD UNWONTED.2*

2. Uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare; as an unwonted meteor; unwonted changes.*NWAD UNWONTED.3*

UNWONTEDNESS, ***n.*** **Uncommonness; rareness.**

UNWOOED, ***a.*** **Not wooed; not courted.**

UNWORKING, ***a.*** **Living without labor.**

UNWORMED, ***a.*** **Not wormed. [Not used.]**

UNWORN, ***a.*** **Not worn; not impaired.**

UNWORSHIPED, ***a.*** **Not worshiped; not adored.**

UNWORSHIPING, ***a.*** **Not worshiping; habitually neglecting the worship of God.**

UNWORTHILY, ***adv.*** **[See** ***Worthy*** **and** ***Worth*****.]**

Not according to desert; without due regard to merit; as, to treat a man unworthily.*NWAD UNWORTHILY.2*

UNWORTHINESS, ***n.*** **Want of worth or merit.**

UNWORTHY, ***a.***

1. Not deserving; followed by of. As sinners, were are utterly unworthy of the divine favor.*NWAD UNWORTHY.2*

2. Not deserving; wanting merit. Receive your unworthy son into favor. One great evil of government is that unworthy men are elected or appointed to fill important offices.*NWAD UNWORTHY.3*

3. Unbecoming; vile; base; as unworthy usage or treatment.*NWAD UNWORTHY.4*

4. Not suitable; inadequate. This opinion is unworthy of its author.*NWAD UNWORTHY.5*

UNWOUND, ***pp.*** **of wind. Wound off; untwisted.**

UNWOUNDED, ***a.***

1. Not wounded; not hurt; not injured in body; as unwounded enemies.*NWAD UNWOUNDED.2*

2. Not hurt; not offended; as unwounded ears.*NWAD UNWOUNDED.3*

UNWRAP, ***v.t.*** **To open what is wrapped or folded.**

UNWREATH, ***v.t.*** **To untwist or untwine.**

UNWRINKLE, *v.t.* To reduce wrinkles; to smooth.

UNWRITING, *a.* Not writing; not assuming the character of an author; as an unwriting citizen.

UNWRITTEN, *a.* unrit'n.

1. Not written; not reduced to writing; verbal.*NWAD UNWRITTEN.2*

2. Blank; containing no writing.*NWAD UNWRITTEN.3*

Unwritten doctrines, in religion, are such as have been handed down by word of mouth; oral or traditional doctrines.*NWAD UNWRITTEN.4*

Unwritten laws, are such as have been delivered down by tradition or in songs. Such were the laws of the early nations of Europe.*NWAD UNWRITTEN.5*

The unwritten laws of England and of the United States, called common law, are such as have not the authority of statutes, not having originated from any legislative act, or originating from some act not now extant. These laws are now contained in the reports of judicial decisions.*NWAD UNWRITTEN.6*

UNWROUGHT, *a.* unraut'. Not labored; not manufactured; not reduced to due form.

UNWRUNG, *a.* unrung'. Not pinched.

UNYIELDED, *a.* Not yielded; not conceded; not given up.

UNYIELDING, *a.*

1. Not yielding to force or persuasion; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate.*NWAD UNYIELDING.2*

2. Not giving place.*NWAD UNYIELDING.3*

UNYOKE, *v.t.*

1. To loose from a yoke; to free from a yoke.*NWAD UNYOKE.2*

Unyoke the steers.*NWAD UNYOKE.3*

2. To part; to disjoin.*NWAD UNYOKE.4*

UNYOKED, *pp.*

1. Freed from the yoke.*NWAD UNYOKED.2*

2. *a.* Not having worn the yoke.*NWAD UNYOKED.3*

3. Licentious; unrestrained.*NWAD UNYOKED.4*

UNYOKING, *ppr.* Freeing from the yoke.

UNZONED, *a.* Not bound with a girdle; as an unzoned bosom.

UP, *adv.*

1. Aloft; on high*NWAD UP.2*

But up or down -*NWAD UP.3*

2. Out of bed. He is not up.*NWAD UP.4*

3. Having risen from a seat.*NWAD UP.5*

Sir Roger was up.*NWAD UP.6*

4. From a state of concealment or discumbiture.*NWAD UP.7*

5. In a state of being built.*NWAD UP.8*

Up with my tent.*NWAD UP.9*

6. Above the horizon. The sun is up.*NWAD UP.10*

7. To a state of excitement. He was wrought up to a rage.*NWAD UP.11*

8. To a state of advance or proficiency.*NWAD UP.12*

- Till we have wrought ourselves up to this degree of christian indifference.*NWAD UP.13*

9. In a state of elevation or exaltation.*NWAD UP.14*

Those that were up, kept others low.*NWAD UP.15*

10. In a state of climbing or ascending. We went up to the city or town.*NWAD UP.16*

11. In a state of insurrection.*NWAD UP.17*

The gentle archbishop of York is up.*NWAD UP.18*

My soul is up in arms.*NWAD UP.19*

12. In a state of being increased or raised. The river is up; the flood is up.*NWAD UP.20*

13. In a state of approaching; as up comes a fox.*NWAD UP.21*

14. In order. He drew up his regiment.*NWAD UP.22*

15. From younger to elder years; as from his youth up.*NWAD UP.23*

1. Up and down, from one place to another; here and there.*NWAD UP.24*

2. From one state or position to another; backwards and forwards.*NWAD UP.25*

1. Up to, to an equal highth with; as up to the chin in water.*NWAD UP.26*

2. To a degree or point adequate. Live up to the principles professed.*NWAD UP.27*

Up with, raise; life; as, up with the fist; up with the timber.*NWAD UP.28*

Up is much used to modify the actions expressed by verbs. It is very often useful and necessary; very often useless.*NWAD UP.29*

To bear up, to sustain.*NWAD UP.30*

To go up, to ascend.*NWAD UP.31*

To lift up, to raise.*NWAD UP.32*

To get up, to rise from bed or a seat.*NWAD UP.33*

To bind up, to bind together.*NWAD UP.34*

To blow up, to inflate; to distend; to inflame.*NWAD UP.35*

To grow up, to grow to maturity.*NWAD UP.36*

Up stream, from the mouth towards the head of a stream; against the stream; hence up is in a direction towards the head of a stream or river; as up the country.*NWAD UP.37*

Up sound, in the direction from the sea; opposed to down sound, that is, in the direction of the ebb tide.*NWAD UP.38*

Up is used elliptically for get up, expressing a command or exhortation.*NWAD UP.39*

Up, let us be going. *Judges 19:28*.*NWAD UP.40*

UP, *prep.* From a lower to a higher place. Go up the hill.

UPBEAR, *v.t. pret.* upbore; *pp.* upborne. [up and bear. See *Bear*.]

1. To raise aloft; to life; to elevate.*NWAD UPBEAR.2*

2. To sustain aloft; to support in an elevated situation.*NWAD UPBEAR.3*

Upborne they fly.*NWAD UPBEAR.4*

3. To support; to sustain.*NWAD UPBEAR.5*

UPBIND, ***v.t.*** **To bind up.**

UPBLOW, ***v.t.*** **To blow up. [Not used.]**

UPBRAID, ***v.t.***

1. To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reproach; to cast in the teeth; followed by with or for, before the thing imputed; as, to upbraid a man for his folly or his intemperance.*NWAD UPBRAID.2*

Yet do not upbraid us with our distress.*NWAD UPBRAID.3*

He upbraided them with their unbelief. *Mark 16:14*.*NWAD UPBRAID.4*

[The use of to and of, after upbraid, as to upbraid a man of his gain by iniquity, to upbraid to a man his evil practices, has been long discontinued.]*NWAD UPBRAID.5*

2. To reproach; to chide.*NWAD UPBRAID.6*

God who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not. *James 1:5*.*NWAD UPBRAID.7*

3. To reprove with severity.*NWAD UPBRAID.8*

Then he began to upbraid the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done - *Matthew 11:20*.*NWAD UPBRAID.9*

4. To bring reproach on.*NWAD UPBRAID.10*

How much doth thy kindness upbraid my wickedness!*NWAD UPBRAID.11*

5. To treat with contempt. *Obs.*NWAD UPBRAID.12*

UPBRAIDED, ***pp.*** **Charged with something wrong or disgraceful; reproached; reproved.**

UPBRAIDER, ***n.*** **One who upbraids or reproves.**

UPBRAIDING, ***ppr.*** **Accusing; casting in the teeth; reproaching; reproving.**

UPBRAIDING, ***n.***

1. A charging with something wrong or disgraceful; the act of reproaching or reproving.*NWAD UPBRAIDING.3*

I have too long borne your blunt upbraidings.*NWAD UPBRAIDING.4*

2. The reproaches or accusations of conscience.*NWAD UPBRAIDING.5*

UPBRAY, for upbraid, to shame, is not in use.

UPBROUGHT, ***a.*** **upbraut'. Brought up; educated. [Not in use.]**

UPCAST, ***a.***

1. Cast up; a term in bowling.*NWAD UPCAST.2*

2. Thrown upwards; as with upcast eyes.*NWAD UPCAST.3*

UPCAST, ***n.*** **In bowling, a cast; a throw.**

UPDRAW, ***v.t.*** **To draw up. [Not in use.]**

UPGATHER, ***v.t.*** **To contract. [Not in use.]**

UPGROW, ***v.i.*** **To grow up. [Not in use.]**

UPHAND, ***a.*** **Lifted by the hand.**

UPHEAVE, ***v.t.*** **To heave or lift up.**

UPHELD, ***pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **of uphold. Sustained; supported.**

UPHILL, ***a.*** **Difficult, like the act of ascending a hill; as uphill**

labor.

UPHOARD, ***v.t.*** **To hoard up. [Not used.]**

UPHOLD, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **upheld. [Upholden is obsolete.]**

1. To lift on high; to elevate.*NWAD UPHOLD.2*

2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling or slipping.*NWAD UPHOLD.3*

Honor shall uphold the humble in spirit. *Proverbs 29:23*.*NWAD UPHOLD.4*

3. To keep from declension.*NWAD UPHOLD.5*

4. To support in any state.*NWAD UPHOLD.6*

5. To continue; to maintain.*NWAD UPHOLD.7*

6. To keep from being lost.*NWAD UPHOLD.8*

Faulconbridge, in spite of spite, along upholds the day.*NWAD UPHOLD.9*

7. To continue without failing.*NWAD UPHOLD.10*

8. To continue in being.*NWAD UPHOLD.11*

UPHOLDER, ***n.***

1. One that upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer.*NWAD UPHOLDER.2*

2. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.*NWAD UPHOLDER.3*

UPHOLSTERER, ***n.*** **[from up and hold.] One who furnishes houses with beds, curtains and the like.**

UPHOLSTERY, ***n.*** **Furniture supplied by upholsterers.**

UPLAND, ***n.*** **[up and land.] High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; land which is generally dry. It is opposed to meadow, march, swamp, interval, etc. Uplands are particularly valuable as affording pasture for sheep.**

UPLAND, ***a.***

1. Higher in situation; being on upland; as upland inhabitants.*NWAD UPLAND.3*

2. Pertaining to uplands; as upland pasturage.*NWAD UPLAND.4*

UPLANDISH, ***a.*** **Pertaining to uplands; dwelling on high lands or mountains.**

UPLAY, ***v.t.*** **To lay up; to hoard. [Not in use.]**

UPLEAD, ***v.t.*** **To lead upwards.**

UPLED, ***pp.*** **Led upwards.**

UPLIFT, ***v.t.*** **To raise aloft; to raise; to elevate; as, to uplift the arm. It is chiefly used in the participle; as uplifted eyes; uplifted arms.**

UPLIFTED, ***pp.*** **Raised high; lifted; elevated.**

UPLOOK, ***v.t.*** **To look up. [Not in use.]**

UPMOST, ***a.*** **[up and most.] Highest; topmost. [Little used. We generally use uppermost.]**

UPON, ***prep.***

1. Resting or being on the top or surface; as being upon a hill, or upon a rock; upon a field; upon a table; upon a river; upon the altar; upon the roof. He has his coat upon his back; his hat is upon his head.*NWAD UPON.2*

2. In a state of resting or dependence; as upon this condition; he will contract with you upon these terms. Upon our repentance we hope to be forgiven.*NWAD UPON.3*

3. Denoting resting, as a burden. Impose upon yourself this task.*NWAD UPON.4*

4. In the direction or part of; as upon the right hand.*NWAD UPON.5*

5. Relating to. They are now engaged upon the affairs of the bank.*NWAD UPON.6*

6. In consideration of; as upon the whole matter.*NWAD UPON.7*

7. Near to; as a village upon the Thames.*NWAD UPON.8*

8. With, or having received. He came upon an hour's warning.*NWAD UPON.9*

9. On the occasion of; engaged in for the execution of. He sent the officer upon a bold enterprise.*NWAD UPON.10*

10. In; during the time of; as upon the seventh day; upon the first of January.*NWAD UPON.11*

11. Noting security; as, to borrow money upon lands, or upon mortgage.*NWAD UPON.12*

12. Noting approach or attack.*NWAD UPON.13*

The Philistines be upon thee, Samson.*Judges 16:9*.*NWAD UPON.14*

13. Noting exposure or incurring some danger or loss. You do this upon pain of death, or upon the penalties of the law.*NWAD UPON.15*

14. At the time of; on occasion of. What was their conduct upon this event?*NWAD UPON.16*

15. By inference from, or pursuing a certain supposition. Upon his principles, we can have no stable government.*NWAD UPON.17*

16. Engaged in. What is he upon?*NWAD UPON.18*

17. Having a particular manner. The horse is now upon a hard trot.*NWAD UPON.19*

18. Resting or standing, as on a condition. He is put upon his good behavior.*NWAD UPON.20*

19. Noting means of subsistence or support. Cattle live upon grass.*NWAD UPON.21*

20. Noting dependence for subsistence; as, paupers come upon the parish or town.*NWAD UPON.22*

To take upon, to assume.*NWAD UPON.23*

To assume upon, in law, to promise; to undertake.*NWAD UPON.24*

UPPER, *a.* [comp. from up.]

1. Higher in place; as the upper lip; the upper side of a thing. An upper story is a higher one; the upper story is the highest. So the upper deck of a ship.*NWAD UPPER.2*

2. Superior in rank or dignity; as the upper house of a legislature.*NWAD UPPER.3*

Upper hand, advantage; superiority.*NWAD UPPER.4*

Upper-works, in a ship, the parts above water when the ship is properly balanced for a voyage; or that part which is above the main wale.*NWAD UPPER.5*

UPPERMOST, *a.* [superl.; upper and most.]

1. Highest in place; as the uppermost seats.*NWAD UPPERMOST.2*

2. Highest in power or authority.*NWAD UPPERMOST.3*

Whatever faction happens to be uppermost -*NWAD UPPERMOST.4*

3. Predominant; most powerful.*NWAD UPPERMOST.5*

UPRAISE, ***v.t.*** **s as z. [up and raise.] To raise; to lift up.**

UPREAR, ***v.t.*** **[up and rear.] To rear up; to raise.**

UPRIGHT, ***a.*** **upri'te or up'rite. [up and right. This word is marked in books with the accent on the first syllable. But it is frequently pronounced with the accent on the second, and the accent on the first syllable of its derivatives is inadmissible.]**

1. Erect; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; as an upright tree; an upright post. Among mechanics, plumb.*NWAD UPRIGHT.2*

2. Erected; pricked up; shooting directly from the body.*NWAD UPRIGHT.3*

All have their ears upright -*NWAD UPRIGHT.4*

With chatt'ring teeth and bristling hair upright.*NWAD UPRIGHT.5*

3. Honest; just; adhering to rectitude in all social intercourse; not deviating from correct moral principles; as an upright man. *Job 1:8*.*NWAD UPRIGHT.6*

4. Conformable to moral rectitude.*NWAD UPRIGHT.7*

Conscience rewards upright conduct with pleasure.*NWAD UPRIGHT.8*

UPRIGHT, ***n.***

1. In architecture, a representation or draught of the front of a building; called also an elevation, or orthography.*NWAD UPRIGHT.10*

2. Something standing erect or perpendicular.*NWAD UPRIGHT.11*

UPRIGHTLY, ***adv.***

1. In a direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; in an erect position.*NWAD UPRIGHTLY.2*

2. Honestly; with strict observance of rectitude; as, to live uprightly.*NWAD UPRIGHTLY.3*

He that walketh uprightly, walketh surely. *Proverbs 10:9*.*NWAD UPRIGHTLY.4*

UPRIGHTNESS, *n.*

1. Perpendicular erection.*NWAD UPRIGHTNESS.2*

2. Honesty; integrity in principle or practice; conformity to rectitude and justice in social dealings.*NWAD UPRIGHTNESS.3*

The truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightness.*NWAD UPRIGHTNESS.4*

UPRISE, *v.i.* s as z. pret uprose; *pp.* uprisen.

1. To rise from bed or from a seat.*NWAD UPRISE.2*

Uprose the virgin with the morning light.*NWAD UPRISE.3*

2. To ascend above the horizon.*NWAD UPRISE.4*

Uprose the sun.*NWAD UPRISE.5*

3. To ascend, as a hill. *Obs.*NWAD UPRISE.6*

UPRISE, *n.* A rising; appearance above the horizon. *Obs.*

UPRISING, *ppr.* Rising; ascending.

UPRISING, *n.* The act of rising.

Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine uprising. *Psalm 139:2*.*NWAD UPRISING.3*

UPROAR, ***n.***

Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamor.*NWAD UPROAR.2*

The Jews who believed not - set all the city in an uproar. *Acts 17:5*.*NWAD UPROAR.3*

Horror thus prevail'd, and wild uproar.*NWAD UPROAR.4*

UPROAR, ***v.t.*** **To throw into confusion. [Not in use.]**

UPROLL, ***v.t.*** **[up and roll.] To roll up.**

UPROOT, ***v.t.*** **[up and root.] To root up; to tear up by the roots; as, to uproot the hills or trees.**

UPROUSE, ***v.t.*** **uprouz. [up and rouse.] To rouse from sleep; to awake.**

UPSET, ***v.t.*** **[up and set.] To overturn; to overthrow; to overset; as a carriage.**

UPSHOT, ***n.*** **[up and shot.] Final issue; conclusion; end; as the upshot of the matter.**

Here is the upshot and result of all.*NWAD UPSHOT.2*

Upside down, the upper part undermost. As a phrase, this denotes in confusion; in complete disorder.*NWAD UPSHOT.3*

UPSPRING, ***n.*** **[up and spring.] An upstart. [Not in use.]**

UPSPRING, ***v.i.*** **To spring up. [Not in use.]**

UPSTAND, ***v.i.*** **To be erected. [Not used.]**

UPSTART, ***v.i.*** **[up and start.] To start or spring up suddenly.**

UPSTART, ***n.***

1. One that suddenly rises from low life to wealth, power or honor.*NWAD UPSTART.3*

2. Something that springs up suddenly.*NWAD UPSTART.4*

UPSTART, ***a.*** **Suddenly raised.**

UPSTAY, ***v.t.*** **[up and stay.] To sustain; to support.**

UPSWARM, ***v.t.*** **[See *Swarm*.] To raise in a swarm. [Not in use.]**

UPTAKE, ***v.t.*** **[up and take.] To take into the hand. [Not in use.]**

UPTEAR, ***v.t.*** **[up and tear.] To tear up.**

UPTRAIN, ***v.t.*** **[up and train.] To train up; to educate. [Not in use.]**

UPTURN, ***v.t.*** **[up and turn.] To turn up; to throw up; as, to upturn the ground in plowing.**

UPWARD, ***a.*** **[up and ward, L. versus.]**

Directed to a higher place; as with upward eye; with upward speed.*NWAD UPWARD.2*

UPWARD, ***n.*** **The top. [Not in use.]**

UPWARD, UP'WARDS, ***adv.***

1. Toward a higher place; opposed to downward.*NWAD UPWARD.5*

Upward I lift my eye.*NWAD UPWARD.6*

2. Toward heaven and God.*NWAD UPWARD.7*

Looking inward, we are struck dumb; looking upward, we speak and prevail.*NWAD UPWARD.8*

3. With respect to the higher part.*NWAD UPWARD.9*

Upward man, downward fish.*NWAD UPWARD.10*

4. More than, indefinitely. Upwards of ten years have elapsed; upwards of a hundred men were present.*NWAD UPWARD.11*

5. Toward the source. Trace the stream upwards.*NWAD UPWARD.12*

And trace the muses upwards to their spring.*NWAD UPWARD.13*

UPWHIRL, ***v.i.*** **upwhurl'. [up and whirl.] To rise upwards in a**

whirl; to whirl upwards.

UPWHIRL, *v.t.* To raise upwards in a whirling direction.

UPWIND, *v.t.* [up and wind.] To wind up.

URAN-GLIMMER, *n.* An ore of uranium; uran-mica; chalcolite.

URANITE, *n.* An ore or phosphate of uranium, called also uran-glimmer, and uran-mica. It is of a lemon yellow gold color, or yellowish brown, sometimes of an apple green or emerald color. It occurs crystallized in rectangular prisms, in imperfect octahedrons, etc. Its structure is lamellar, and it yields to the knife.

Uranite is found in primitive earths, in three states, crystallized, compact, and pulverulent.*NWAD URANITE.2*

URANITIC, *a.* Pertaining to uranite, or resembling it.

URANIUM, *n.* [Gr. heaven, or a planet so called.]

A metal discovered in 1789 by Klaproth, in the mineral called pechblend. It is occasionally found native in uran-ocher and uran-mica; but more generally it is obtained from pechblend, in which it exists with iron, copper, lead, and sometimes with arsenic, cobalt and zink.*NWAD URANIUM.2*

URAN-OCHER, *n.* Pechblend, an ore of uranium, containing the metal in an oxydized state. It is brown, grayish, black, and brownish black; occurring massive globular, reniform, disseminated, and pulverulent.

URANOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. heaven and discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on the heavens.*NWAD URANOLOGY.2*

URBANE, *a.* [L. urbanus, from urbs, a city.] Civil; courteous in manners; polite.

URBANITY, *n.* [L. urbanitas, from urbs, a city.]

1. That civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well bred people; politeness; polished manners.*NWAD URBANITY.2*

2. Facetiousness.*NWAD URBANITY.3*

URBANIZE, *v.t.* To render civil and courteous; to polish.

URCEOLATE, *a.* [L. urceolus, urceus, a pitcher.]

In botany, shaped like a pitcher; swelling out like a pitcher; as a calyx or corol.*NWAD URCEOLATE.2*

URCHIN, *n.*

1. A name given to the hedgehog.*NWAD URCHIN.2*

2. A name of slight anger given to a child; as, the little urchin cried.*NWAD URCHIN.3*

URE, *n.* Use; practice. [Obsolete, but retained in inure.]

UREA, *n.* A substance obtained from urine.

URETER, *n.* [Gr. See *Urine*.]

A tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder. There are two ureters, one on each side.*NWAD URETER.2*

URETHRA, *n.* [Gr. See *Urine*.]

The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.*NWAD URETHRA.2*

URGE, *v.t.* [L. urgeo. This belongs probably to the family of Gr. and L. arceo.]

1. To press; to push; to drive; to impel; to apply force to, in almost any manner.*NWAD URGE.2*

And great Achilles urge the Trojan fate.*NWAD URGE.3*

2. To press the mind or will; to press by motives, arguments, persuasion or importunity.*NWAD URGE.4*

My broth did urge me in his act.*NWAD URGE.5*

3. To provoke; to exasperate.*NWAD URGE.6*

Urge not my father's anger.*NWAD URGE.7*

4. To follow close; to impel.*NWAD URGE.8*

Heir urges heir, like wave impelling wave.*NWAD URGE.9*

5. To labor vehemently; to press with eagerness.*NWAD URGE.10*

Through the thick deserts headlong urg'd his flight.*NWAD URGE.11*

6. To press; as, to urge an argument; to urge a petition; to urge the necessity of a case.*NWAD URGE.12*

7. To importune; to solicit earnestly. He urged his son to withdraw.*NWAD URGE.13*

8. To apply forcibly; as, to urge an ore with intense heat.*NWAD URGE.14*

URGE, *v.i.* To press forward; as, he strives to urge upward.

URGED, *pp.* Pressed; impelled; importuned.

URGENCY, *n.*

1. Pressure; importunity; earnest solicitation; as the urgency of a request.*NWAD URGENCY.2*

2. Pressure of necessity; as the urgency of want or distress; the

urgency of the occasion.*NWAD URGENCY.3*

URGENT, *a.*

1. Pressing with importunity. *Exodus 12:33*.*NWAD URGENT.2*

2. Pressing with necessity; violent; vehement; as an urgent case or occasion.*NWAD URGENT.3*

URGENTLY, *adv.* With pressing importunity; violently; vehemently; forcibly.

URGER, *n.* One who urges; one who importunes.

URGE-WONDER, *n.* A sort of grain.

URGING, *ppr.*

1. Pressing; driving; impelling.*NWAD URGING.2*

2. *a.* Pressing with solicitations; importunate.*NWAD URGING.3*

URIC, *a.* In chimistry, the uric acid, called also lithic acid, is obtained from urinary calculi.

URIM, *n.* [Heb.] The Urim and Thummim, among the Israelites, signify lights and perfections. These were a kind of ornament belonging to the habit of the high priest, in virtue of which he gave oracular answers to the people; but what they were has not been satisfactorily ascertained.

URINAL, *n.* [L. urinalis, from urina, urine.]

1. A bottle in which urine is kept for inspection.*NWAD URINAL.2*

2. A vessel for containing urine.*NWAD URINAL.3*

3. In chimistry, an oblong glass vessel, used in making solutions.*NWAD URINAL.4*

URINARY, ***a.*** **[from urine.] Pertaining to urine; as the urinary bladder; urinary calculi; urinary abscesses.**

URINARY, URINARIUM, ***n.*** **In agriculture, a reservoir or place for the reception of urine, etc. for manure.**

URINATIVE, ***a.*** **Provoking urine.**

URINATOR, ***n.*** **[L. from urino, to dive.] A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls.**

URINE, ***n.*** **[L. urina; Gr.]**

An animal fluid or liquor secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged. The urine of beasts is sometimes called stale.*NWAD URINE.2*

URINE, ***v.i.*** **[supra.] To discharge urine.**

URINOUS, ***a.*** **Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities.**

URN, ***n.*** **[L. urna.]**

1. A kind of vase of a roundish form, largest in the middle; used as an ornament.*NWAD URN.2*

2. A vessel for water.*NWAD URN.3*

3. A vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept.*NWAD URN.4*

4. A Roman measure for liquids, containing about three gallons and a half, wine measure. It was half the amphora, and four times the congius.*NWAD URN.5*

UROSCOPY, ***n.*** **[Gr.] Inspection of urine.**

URRY, ***n.*** **A sort of blue or black clay, lying near a vein of coal.**

URSA, *n.* [L.] The bear, a constellation, the greater and lesser bear, near the north pole.

URSIFORM, *a.* [L. ursa, bear, and form.] In the shape of a bear.

URSINE, *a.* [L. ursinus.] Pertaining to or resembling a bear.

URSULINE, *a.* Denoting an order of nuns who observe the rule of St. Austin; so called from their institutress, St. Ursula.

URUS, URE, *n.* [L. urus.] The wild bull.

US, *pron.* objective case of we.

Give us this day our daily bread.*NWAD US.2*

USAGE, *n.* s as z. [See *Use*.]

1. Treatment; an action or series of actions performed by one person towards another, or which directly affect him; as good usage; ill usage; hard usage. Gentle usage will often effect what harsh usage will not. The elephant may be governed by mild usage.*NWAD USAGE.2*

2. Use, or long continued use; custom; practice. Uninterrupted usage for a long time, or immemorial usage constitutes prescription. Custom is a local usage; prescription is a personal usage. In language, usage is the foundation of all rules.*NWAD USAGE.3*

Of things once received and confirmed by use, long usage is a law sufficient.*NWAD USAGE.4*

3. Manners; behavior. *Obs.*NWAD USAGE.5

USAGER, *n.* s as z. One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. [Not in use.]

USANCE, *n.* s as z.

1. Use; proper employment.*NWAD USANCE.2*

2. Usury; interest paid for money.*NWAD USANCE.3*

3. In commerce, a determinate time fixed for the payment of bills of exchange, reckoned either from the day of their date, or the day of their acceptance. It is thus called because this time is settled by usage, or the custom of places on which the bills are drawn. In France, the usance for bills drawn from Spain and Portugal, is sixty days. At London, the usance for bills drawn from Holland, Germany or France is one month. The usance is very different in different countries and cities.*NWAD USANCE.4*

USE, *n.* [L. urus.]

1. The act of handling or employing in any manner, and for any purpose, but especially for a profitable purpose; as the use of a pen in writing; the use of books in study; the use of a spade in digging. Use is of two kinds; that which employs a thing, without destroying it or its form, as the use of a book or of a farm; or it is the employment of a thing which destroys or wastes it, as the use of bread for provision; the use of water for turning a mill.*NWAD USE.2*

2. Employment; application of any thing to a purpose, good or bad. It is our duty to make a faithful use of our opportunities and advantages for improvement.*NWAD USE.3*

Books can never teach the use of books.*NWAD USE.4*

3. Usefulness; utility; advantage; production of benefit. the value of a thing is to be estimated by its use. His friendship has been of use to me.*NWAD USE.5*

Tis use alone that sanctifies expense.*NWAD USE.6*

4. Need of employment, or occasion to employ. I have no further use for this book.*NWAD USE.7*

5. Power of receiving advantage. [Usual.]*NWAD USE.8*

6. Continued practice or employment.*NWAD USE.9*

Sweetness, truth, and every grace, which time and use are wont to teach.*NWAD USE.10*

7. Custom; common occurrence.*NWAD USE.11*

O Cesar, these things are beyond all use. [Usual.]*NWAD USE.12*

8. Interest; the premium paid for the possession and employment of borrowed money.*NWAD USE.13*

9. In law, the benefit or profit of lands and tenements. use imports a trust and confidence reposed in a man for the holding of lands. He to whose use or benefit the trust is intended, shall enjoy the profits. An estate is granted and limited to A for the use of B.*NWAD USE.14*

Cestuy que use, in law, the person who has the use of lands and tenements.*NWAD USE.15*

Contingent use, in law. A contingent or springing use, is where the use is suspended on a future event.*NWAD USE.16*

Resulting use, is one which, being limited by the deed, expires or cannot vest, and results or returns to him who raised it, after such expiration.*NWAD USE.17*

Secondary or shifting use, is that which though executed, may change from one to another by circumstances.*NWAD USE.18*

1. In use, in employment; as, the book is now in use.*NWAD USE.19*

2. In customary practice or observance. Such words, rites and ceremonies, have long been in use.*NWAD USE.20*

USE, *v.t.* s as z. [L. uter, usus; Gr.]

1. To employ; to handle, hold, occupy or move for some purpose; as, to use a plow; to use a chair; to use a book; to use time. Most men use the right hand with more convenience than the left, and hence its name, right.*NWAD USE.22*

2. To waste, consume or exhaust by employment; as, to use flour for food; to use beer for drink; to use water for irrigation, or for turning the wheel of a mill.*NWAD USE.23*

3. To accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by practice; as men used to cold and hunger; soldiers used to hardships and danger.*NWAD USE.24*

4. To treat; as, to use one well or ill; to use people with kindness and civility; to use a beast with cruelty.*NWAD USE.25*

Cato has us'd me ill.*NWAD USE.26*

5. To practice customarily.*NWAD USE.27*

Use hospitality one to another. *1 Peter 4:9*.*NWAD USE.28*

To use one's self, to behave. *Obs.*NWAD USE.29*

USE, *v.i.* s as z.

1. To be accustomed; to practice customarily.*NWAD USE.31*

They use to place him that shall be their captain on a stone.*NWAD USE.32*

2. To be wont.*NWAD USE.33*

Fears use to be represented in an imaginary fashion.*NWAD USE.34*

3. To frequent; to inhabit.*NWAD USE.35*

Where never foot did use.*NWAD USE.36*

USED, *pp.* s as z. Employed; occupied; treated.

USEFUL, *a.* Producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; helpful towards advancing any purpose; as vessels and instruments useful in a family; books useful for improvement; useful knowledge; useful arts.

USEFULLY, ***adv.*** **In such a manner as to produce or advance some end; as instruments or time usefully employed.**

USEFULNESS, ***n.*** **Conduciveness to some end, properly to some valuable end; as the usefulness of canal navigation; the usefulness of machinery in manufactures.**

USELESS, ***a.*** **Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed; as a useless garment; useless pity.**

USELESSLY, ***adv.*** **In a useless manner; without profit or advantage.**

USELESSNESS, ***n.*** **Unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose, or for the purpose intended; as the uselessness of pleasure.**

USER, ***n.*** **s as z. One who uses, treats or occupies.**

USHER, ***n.***

1. Properly, an officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber or the like; hence, an officer whose business is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. In the king's household there are four gentlemen-ushers of the privy chamber. There is also an usher of the exchequer, who attends the barons, sheriffs, juries, etc.*NWAD USHER.2*

2. An under-teacher or assistant to the preceptor of a school.*NWAD USHER.3*

USHER, ***v.t.*** **To introduce, as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.**

The stars that usher evening, rose.*NWAD USHER.5*

The Examiner was ushered into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author.*NWAD USHER.6*

USHERED, ***pp.*** **Introduced.**

USHERING, ***ppr.*** **Introducing, as a forerunner.**

USQUEBAUGH, ***n.***

A compound distilled spirit. From this word, by corruption, we have whiskey.*NWAD USQUEBAUGH.2*

USTION, ***n.*** **[L. ustio, from uro, ustus, to burn.]**

The act of burning; the state of being burnt.*NWAD USTION.2*

USTORIOUS, ***a.*** **[supra.] Having the quality of burning.**

USTULATION, ***n.*** **[L. ustulatus.]**

1. The act of burning or searing.*NWAD USTULATION.2*

2. In metallurgy, ustulation is the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur and arsenic from ores, in a muffle.*NWAD USTULATION.3*

3. In pharmacy, the roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing; also, the burning of wine.*NWAD USTULATION.4*

USUAL, ***a.*** **s as z. Customary; common; frequent; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events. Rainy weather is not usual in this climate.**

Consultation with oracles was formerly a thing very usual.*NWAD USUAL.2*

USUALLY, ***adv.*** **s as z. Commonly; customarily; ordinarily. Men usually find some excuse for their vices. It is usually as cold in North America in the fortieth degree of latitude, as it is in the west of Europe in the fiftieth.**

USUALNESS, ***n.*** **s as z. Commonness; frequency.**

USUCAPTION, ***n.*** **[L. usus, use, and capio, to take.]**

In the civil law, the same as prescription in the common law; the acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law.*NWAD USUCAPTION.2*

USUFRUCT, ***n.*** **[L. usus, use, and fructus, fruit.]**

The temporary use and enjoyment of lands or tenements; or the right of receiving the fruits and profits of lands or other thing, without having the right to alienate or change the property.*NWAD USUFRUCT.2*

USUFRUCTUARY, ***n.*** **A person who has the use and enjoyment of property for a time, without having the title or property.**

USURE, ***v.i.*** **s as z. To practice usury. [Not in use.]**

USURER, ***n.*** **s as z. [See *Usury*.]**

1. Formerly, a person who lent money and took interest for it.*NWAD USURER.2*

2. In present usage, one who lends money at a rate of interest beyond the rate established by law.*NWAD USURER.3*

USURIOUS, ***a.*** **s as z.**

1. Practicing usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money; as a usurious person.*NWAD USURIOUS.2*

2. Partaking of usury; containing usury; as a usurious contract, which by statute is void.*NWAD USURIOUS.3*

USURIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a usurious manner.**

USURIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being usurious.**

USURP, ***v.t.*** **s as z. [L. usurpo.]**

To seize and hold in possession by force or without right; as, to usurp a throne; to usurp the prerogatives of the crown; to usurp power. To usurp the right of a patron, is to oust or dispossess him.*NWAD USURP.2*

Vice sometimes usurps the place of virtue.*NWAD USURP.3*

[Usurp is not applied to common dispossession of private property.]*NWAD USURP.4*

USURPATION, ***n.*** **[supra.] The act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the property of another, without right; as the usurpation of a throne; the usurpation of the supreme power. Usurpation, in a peculiar sense, denotes the absolute ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church, by presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted.**

USURPED, ***pp.*** **Seized or occupied and enjoyed by violence, or without right.**

USURPER, ***n.*** **One who seizes or occupies the property of another without right; as the usurper of a throne, of power, or of the rights of a patron.**

USURPING, ***ppr.*** **Seizing or occupying the power or property of another without right.**

The worst of tyrants, an usurping crowd.*NWAD USURPING.2*

USURPINGLY, ***adv.*** **By usurpation; without just right or claim.**

USURY, ***n.*** **s as z. [L. usura, from utor, to use.]**

1. Formerly, interest; or a premium paid or stipulated to be paid for

the use of money.*NWAD USURY.2*

[Usury formerly denoted any legal interest, but in this sense, the word is no longer in use.]*NWAD USURY.3*

2. In present usage, illegal interest; a premium or compensation paid or stipulated to be paid for the use of money borrowed or retained, beyond the rate of interest established by law.*NWAD USURY.4*

3. The practice of taking interest. *Obs.*NWAD USURY.5*

UTENSIL, *n.* [This seems to be formed on the participle of the L. utor.]

An instrument; that which is used; particularly, an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.*NWAD UTENSIL.2*

UTERINE, *a.* [L. uterinus, from uterus.]

Pertaining to the womb. Uterine brother or sister, is one born of the same mother, but by a different father.*NWAD UTERINE.2*

UTERO-GESTATION, *n.* Gestation in the womb from conception to birth.

UTERUS, *n.* [L.] The womb.

UTILITY, *n.* [L. utilas, from utor, to use.]

Usefulness; production of good; profitableness to some valuable end; as the utility of manures upon land; the utility of the sciences; the utility of medicines.*NWAD UTILITY.2*

UTILIZE, *v.t.* To gain; to acquire. [Rare.]

UTIS, *n.* Bustle; stir. [Not in use.]

UTMOST, *a.*

1. Extreme; being at the furthest point or extremity; as the utmost limit of North America; the utmost limits of the land; the utmost extent of human knowledge.*NWAD UTMOST.2*

2. Being in the greatest or highest degree; as the utmost assiduity; the utmost harmony; the utmost misery or happiness; the utmost peril.*NWAD UTMOST.3*

UTMOST, *n.* The most that can be; the greatest power, degree or effort. He has done his utmost. Try your utmost.

I will be free even to the utmost as I please in words.*NWAD UTMOST.5*

UTOPIAN, *a.* [from More's Utopia.] Ideal; chimerical; fanciful; not well founded.

UTRICLE, *a.* [L. utriculus, a little bag or bottle.]

1. A little bag or bladder; a little cell; a reservoir in plants to receive the sap.*NWAD UTRICLE.2*

2. A capsule of one cell, and containing a solitary seed, often very thin and semitransparent, constantly destitute of valves, and falling with the seed.*NWAD UTRICLE.3*

UTRICULAR, *a.* Containing utricles; furnished with glandular vessels like small bags; as plants.

UTTER, *a.*

1. Situated on the outside or remote from the center.*NWAD UTTER.2*

2. Placed or being beyond any compass; out of any place; as the utter deep.*NWAD UTTER.3*

3. Extreme; excessive; utmost; as utter darkness.*NWAD UTTER.4*

4. Complete; total; final; as utter ruin.*NWAD UTTER.5*

5. Peremptory; absolute; as an utter refusal or denial.*NWAD UTTER.6*

6. Perfect; mere; quite; as utter strangers.*NWAD UTTER.7*

UTTER, ***v.t.***

1. To speak; to pronounce; to express; as, to utter words; to utter sounds.*NWAD UTTER.9*

2. To disclose; to discover; to divulge; to publish. He never utters a syllable of what I suppose to be intended as a secret.*NWAD UTTER.10*

3. To sell; to vend; as, to utter wares. [This is obsolete, unless in the law style.]*NWAD UTTER.11*

4. To put or send into circulation; to put off, as currency, or cause to pass in commerce; as, to utter coin or notes. A man utters a false note, who gives it in payment, knowing it to be false.*NWAD UTTER.12*

UTTERABLE, ***a.*** **That may be uttered, pronounced or expressed.**

UTTERANCE, ***n.***

1. The act of uttering words; pronunciation; manner of speaking; as a good or bad utterance.*NWAD UTTERANCE.2*

They began to speak with other tongues, as the spirit gave them utterance. *Acts 2:4*.*NWAD UTTERANCE.3*

2. Emission from the mouth; vocal expression; as the utterance of sounds.*NWAD UTTERANCE.4*

3. Extremity; furthest part. [Not in use.]*NWAD UTTERANCE.5*

UTTERED, ***pp.*** **Spoken; pronounced; disclosed; published; put**

into circulation.

UTTERER, ***n.***

1. One who utters; one who pronounces.*NWAD UTTERER.2*

2. One who divulges or discloses.*NWAD UTTERER.3*

3. One who puts into circulation.*NWAD UTTERER.4*

4. A seller; a vender.*NWAD UTTERER.5*

UTTERING, ***ppr.*** **Pronouncing; disclosing; putting into circulation; selling.**

UTTERLY, ***adv.*** **To the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally; as utterly tired; utterly debased; utterly lost to all sense of shame; It is utterly vain; utterly out of my power.**

UTTERMOST, ***a.*** **[utter and most.] Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest or highest degree; as the uttermost extent or end; the uttermost distress.**

UTTERMOST, ***n.*** **The greatest. the uttermost we can do is to be patient.**

To the uttermost, in the most extensive degree; fully. *Hebrews 7:25*.*NWAD UTTERMOST.3*

UVEOUS, ***a.*** **[L. uva, a grape. Resembling a grape. The uveous coat of the eye, or uvea, is the posterior lamin of the iris; so called by the ancients, because in the animals which they dissected, it resembles an unripe grape.]**

UVULA, ***n.*** **[L.] A soft round spungy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis.**

The small conical body projecting from the middle of the soft palate.*NWAD UVULA.2*

UXORIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. uxorius, from uxor, wife.] Submissively fond of a wife.**

UXORIOUSLY, ***adv.*** **With fond or servile submission to a wife.**

UXORIOUSNESS, ***n.*** **Connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife.**

V

V — VANG

V is the twenty second letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, as in pronouncing av, ev, ov, vain. It is not a close articulation, but one that admits of some sound. It is nearly allied to F, being formed by the same organs; but V is vocal, and F is aspirate, and this constitutes the principal difference between them. V and U were formerly the same letter, derived no doubt from the oriental vau or waw, but they have now as distinct uses as any two letters in the alphabet, and are therefore to be considered as different letters. V has one sound only, as in ver, vote, lavish.

As a numeral, V stand for 5. With a dash over it, in old books, it stands for 5000.*NWAD V.2*

V.R. among the Romans, stood for uti rogas, as you desire; V.C. for vir consularis; V.G. for verbi gratia; V.L. for videlicet.*NWAD V.3*

In music for instruments, V. stands for violin; V.V. for violins.*NWAD V.4*

VACANCY, *n.* [L. vacans, from vaco, to be empty; Heb. to empty.]

1. Empty space; vacuity. [In this sense, vacuity is now generally used.]*NWAD VACANCY.2*

2. Chasm; void space between bodies or objects; as a vacancy between two beams or boards in a building; a vacancy between two buildings; a vacancy between words in a writing.*NWAD VACANCY.3*

3. The state of being destitute of an incumbent; want of the regular officer to officiate in a place. Hence also it signifies the office, post or benefice which is destitute of an incumbent; as a vacancy in a

parish; vacancies in the treasury of war office. There is no vacancy on the bench of the supreme court.*NWAD VACANCY.4*

4. Time of leisure; freedom from employment; intermission of business.*NWAD VACANCY.5*

Those little vacancies from toils are sweet.*NWAD VACANCY.6*

5. Listlessness; emptiness of thought.*NWAD VACANCY.7*

6. A place or office not occupied, or destitute of a person to fill it; as a vacancy in a school.*NWAD VACANCY.8*

VACANT, *a.* [L. vacans.]

1. Empty; not filled; void of every substance except air; as a vacant space between houses; vacant room.*NWAD VACANT.2*

2. Empty; exhausted of air; as a vacant receiver.*NWAD VACANT.3*

3. Free; unincumbered; unengaged with business or care.*NWAD VACANT.4*

Philosophy is the interest of those only who are vacant from the affairs of the world.*NWAD VACANT.5*

4. Not filled or occupied with an incumbent or possessor; as a vacant throne; a vacant parish.*NWAD VACANT.6*

5. Being unoccupied with business; as vacant hours; vacant moments.*NWAD VACANT.7*

6. Empty of thought; thoughtless; not occupied with study or reflection; as a vacant mind.*NWAD VACANT.8*

7. Indicating want of thought.*NWAD VACANT.9*

The duke had a pleasant and vacant face.*NWAD VACANT.10*

8. In law, abandoned; having no heir; as vacant effect or goods.*NWAD VACANT.11*

VACATE, ***v.t.***

1. To annul; to made void; to make of no authority or validity; as, to vacate a charter.*NWAD VACATE.2*

The necessity of observing the Jewish sabbath was vacated by the apostolical institution of the Lord's day.*NWAD VACATE.3*

2. To make vacant; to quit possession and leave destitute. It was resolved by parliament that James had vacated the throne of England.*NWAD VACATE.4*

3. To defeat; to put an end to.*NWAD VACATE.5*

He vacates my revenge. [Unusual.]*NWAD VACATE.6*

VACATED, ***pp.*** **Annulled; made void; made vacant.**

VACATING, ***ppr.*** **Making void; making vacant.**

VACATION, ***n.*** **[L. vacatio.]**

1. The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity; as the vacation of a charter.*NWAD VACATION.2*

2. Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term.*NWAD VACATION.3*

3. The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary, when the students have a recess.*NWAD VACATION.4*

4. Intermission of a stated employment.*NWAD VACATION.5*

5. The time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant.*NWAD VACATION.6*

During the vacation of a bishopric, the dean and chapter are guardians of the spiritualities.*NWAD VACATION.7*

6. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. [Now little used.]*NWAD VACATION.8*

VACCARY, *n.* [L. vacca, a cow.] An old word signifying a cow house, dairy house, or a cow pasture.

VACILLANCY, *n.* [L. vacillans, from vacillo, to waver, Eng. to waggle, from the root of *wag*, which see.]

A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy.*NWAD VACILLANCY.2*

VACILLANT, *a.* [supra.] Wavering; fluctuating; unsteady.

VACILLATE, *v.i.* [L. vacillo; Eng. to waggle, a diminutive of wag. See *Wag*.]

1. To waver; to move one way and the other; to reel or stagger.*NWAD VACILLATE.2*

2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to waver; to be unsteady or inconstant.*NWAD VACILLATE.3*

VACILLATING, *ppr.*

1. Wavering; reeling; fluctuating.*NWAD VACILLATING.2*

2. *a.* Unsteady; inclined to fluctuate.*NWAD VACILLATING.3*

VACILLATION, *n.* [L. vacillatio.]

1. A wavering; a moving one way and the other; a reeling or staggering.*NWAD VACILLATION.2*

2. Fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another.*NWAD VACILLATION.3*

VACCINATE, *v.t.* [L. vacca, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox, or a virus originally taken from cows, called vaccine

matter.

VACCINATED, *pp.* Inoculated with the cow-pox.

VACCINATING, *ppr.* Inoculating with the cow-pox.

VACCINATION, *n.* The act, art or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox.

VACCINE, *a.* [L. vaccinus, from vacca, a cow.]

Pertaining to cows; originating with or derived from cows; as the vaccine disease or cow-pox.*NWAD VACCINE.2*

VACUATION, *n.* [L. vacuo.] The act of emptying. [Little used.] [See *Evacuation*.]

VACUIST, *n.* [from vacuum.] One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum in nature; opposed to a plenist.

VACUITY, *n.* [L. vacuitas, from vacuus.]

1. Emptiness; a state of being unfilled.*NWAD VACUITY.2*

Hunger is such a state of vacuity as to require a fresh supply.*NWAD VACUITY.3*

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only.*NWAD VACUITY.4*

3. Emptiness; void.*NWAD VACUITY.5*

God only can fill every vacuity of the soul.*NWAD VACUITY.6*

4. Inanity; emptiness; want of reality.*NWAD VACUITY.7*

5. *Vacuum*, which see.*NWAD VACUITY.8*

VACUOUS, *a.* Empty; unfilled; void.

VACUOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being empty.

VACUUM, *n.* [L.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body. Whether there is such a thing as an absolute vacuum in nature, is a question which has been much controverted. The Peripatetics assert that nature abhors a vacuum.

Torricellian vacuum, the vacuum produced by filling a tube with mercury, and allowing it to descend till it is counterbalanced by the weight of the atmosphere, as in the barometer invented by Torricelli.*NWAD VACUUM.2*

VADE, *v.i.* [L. vado.] To vanish; to pass away. [Not in use.]

VADE-MECUM, *n.* [L. go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual.

VAGABOND, *a.* [L. vagabundus, from vagor, to wander; from the root of wag.]

1. Wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation; as a vagabond exile.*NWAD VAGABOND.2*

2. Wandering; floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.*NWAD VAGABOND.3*

Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream.*NWAD VAGABOND.4*

VAGABOND, *n.* [supra.] A vagrant; one who wanders from town to town or place to place, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it. By the laws of England and of the United States, vagabonds are liable to be taken up and punished.

VAGABONDRY, *n.* A state of wandering in idleness.

VAGARY, *n.* [L. vagus, wandering.] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

They chang'd their minds, flew off, and into strange vagaries fell.*NWAD VAGARY.2*

VAGIENT, ***a.*** **[L. vagiens.] Crying like a child. [Not in use.]**

VAGINAL, ***a.*** **[L. vagina, a sheath. See** ***Wain*****.]**

Pertaining to a sheath, or resembling a sheath; as a vaginal membrane.*NWAD VAGINAL.2*

VAGINANT, ***a.*** **[L. vagina.] In botany, sheathing; as a vaginant leaf, one investing the stem or branch by its base, which has the form of a tube.**

VAGINATED, ***a.*** **In botany, sheathed; invested by the tubular base of the leaf; as a stem.**

VAGINOPENNOUS, ***a.*** **[L. vagina and penna.]**

Having the wings covered with a hard case or sheath, as insects.*NWAD VAGINOPENNOUS.2*

VAGOUS, ***a.*** **[L. vagus.] Wandering; unsettled. [Little used.]**

VAGRANCY, ***n.*** **[from vagrant.] A state of wandering without a settled home. Vagrancy in idle strollers or vagabonds, is punishable by law.**

VAGRANT, ***a.*** **[L. vagor.]**

1. Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation; as a vagrant beggar.*NWAD VAGRANT.2*

2. Wandering; unsettled; moving without any certain direction.*NWAD VAGRANT.3*

That beauteous Emma vagrant courses took.*NWAD VAGRANT.4*

VAGRANT, ***n.*** **An idle wanderer; a vagabond; one who strolls from place to place; a sturdy beggar; one who has no settled habitation, or who does not abide in it.**

Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view.*NWAD VAGRANT.6*

VAGUE, *a.* vag. [L. vagus, wandering.]

1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond; as vague villains. [In this literal sense, not used.]*NWAD VAGUE.2*

2. Unsettled; unfixed; undetermined; indefinite. He appears to have very vague ideas of this subject.*NWAD VAGUE.3*

3. Proceeding from no known authority; flying; uncertain; as a vague report.*NWAD VAGUE.4*

VAIL, *n.* [L. velum, from velo, to cover, to spread over. It is correctly written vail for e, in Latin, is our a.]

1. Any kind of cloth which is used for intercepting the view and hiding something; as the vail of the temple among the Israelites.*NWAD VAIL.2*

2. A piece of thin cloth or silk stuff, used by females to hide their faces. In some eastern countries, certain classes of females never appear abroad without vails.*NWAD VAIL.3*

3. A cover; that which conceals; as the vail of oblivion.*NWAD VAIL.4*

4. In botany, the membranous covering of the germen in the Musci and Hepaticae; the calypter.*NWAD VAIL.5*

5. Vails, money given to servants. [Not used in America.]*NWAD VAIL.6*

VAIL, *v.t.* [L. velo.] To cover; to hide from the sight; as, to vail the face.

VAIL, *v.t.*

1. To let fall.*NWAD VAIL.9*

They stiffly refused to vail their bonnets.*NWAD VAIL.10*

[I believe wholly obsolete.]*NWAD VAIL.11*

2. To let fall; to lower; as, to vail the topsail. *Obs.*NWAD VAIL.12

3. To let fall; to sink. *Obs.*NWAD VAIL.13

VAIL, *v.i.* To yield or recede; to give place; to show respect by yielding.

Thy convenience must vail to thy neighbor's necessity. *Obs.*NWAD VAIL.15

VAILED, *pp.* Covered; concealed.

VAILER, *n.* One who yields from respect. *Obs.*

VAILING, *ppr.* Covering; hiding from the sight.

VAIN, *a.* [L. vanus; Eng. wan, wane, want.]

1. Empty; worthless; having no substance, value or importance. *1 Peter 1:18*.NWAD VAIN.2

To your vain answer will you have recourse.NWAD VAIN.3

Every man walketh in a vain show. *Psalm 39:6*.NWAD VAIN.4

Why do the people imagine a vain thing? *Psalm 2:1*.NWAD VAIN.5

2. Fruitless; ineffectual. All attempts, all efforts were vain.NWAD VAIN.6

Vain is the force of man.NWAD VAIN.7

3. Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; elated with a high opinion of one's own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable; conceited.NWAD VAIN.8

The minstrels play'd on every side, vain of their art -NWAD VAIN.9

4. Empty; unreal; as a vain chimers.NWAD VAIN.10

5. Showy; ostentatious.*NWAD VAIN.11*

Load some vain church with old theatric state.*NWAD VAIN.12*

6. Light; inconstant; worthless. *Proverbs 12:11*.*NWAD VAIN.13*

7. Empty; unsatisfying. The pleasures of life are vain.*NWAD VAIN.14*

8. False; deceitful; not genuine; spurious. *James 1:26*.*NWAD VAIN.15*

9. Not effectual; having no efficacy*NWAD VAIN.16*

Bring no more vain oblations. *Isaiah 1:13*.*NWAD VAIN.17*

In vain, to no purpose; without effect; ineffectual.*NWAD VAIN.18*

In vain they do worship me. *Matthew 15:9*.*NWAD VAIN.19*

To take the name of God in vain, to use the name of God with levity or profaneness.*NWAD VAIN.20*

VAINGLORIOUS, *a.* [vain and glorious.]

1. Vain to excess of one's own achievements; elated beyond due measure; boastful.*NWAD VAINGLORIOUS.2*

Vainglorious man.*NWAD VAINGLORIOUS.3*

2. Boastful; proceeding from vanity.*NWAD VAINGLORIOUS.4*

Arrogant and vainglorious expression.*NWAD VAINGLORIOUS.5*

VAINGLORIOUSLY, *adv.* With empty pride.

VAINGLORY, *n.* [vain and glory.] Exclusive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride; undue elation of mind.

He hath nothing of vainglory.*NWAD VAINGLORY.2*

Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory. *Philippians 2:2*.*NWAD VAINGLORY.3*

VAINLY, *adv.*

1. Without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually; in vain.*NWAD VAINLY.2*

In weak complaints you vainly waste your breath.*NWAD VAINLY.3*

2. Boastingly; with vaunting; proudly; arrogantly.*NWAD VAINLY.4*

Humility teaches us not to think vainly nor vauntingly of ourselves.*NWAD VAINLY.5*

3. Idly; foolishly.*NWAD VAINLY.6*

Nor vainly hope to be invulnerable.*NWAD VAINLY.7*

VAINNESS, *n.*

1. The state of being vain; inefficacy; ineffectualness; as the vainness of efforts.*NWAD VAINNESS.2*

2. Empty pride; vanity.*NWAD VAINNESS.3*

VAIR, *n.* In heraldry, a kind of fur or doubling, consisting of divers little picees, argent and azure, resembling a bell-glass.

VAIR, VAIRY, *a.* In heraldry, charged with vair; variegated with argent and azure colors, when the term is vairy proper; and with other colors, when it is vair or vairy composed.

VAIVODE, *n.* A prince of the Dacian provinces; sometimes written waiwode, for this is the pronunciation.

VALANCE, *n.*

The fringes of drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed.*NWAD VALANCE.2*

VALANCE, *v.t.* To decorate with hanging fringes.

VALE, *n.* [L. vallis; Eng. to fall.]

1. A tract of low ground or of land between hills; a valley. [Vale is used in poetry, and valley in prose and common discourse.]*NWAD VALE.2*

In those fair vales, by nature form'd to please.*NWAD VALE.3*

2. A little trough or canal; as a pump vale to carry off the water from a ship's pump.*NWAD VALE.4*

3. Vales, money given to servants. [avails.] [Not used in America.]*NWAD VALE.5*

VALEDICTION, *n.* [L. valedico; vale, farewell, and dico, to say.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

VALEDICTORY, *a.* Bidding farewell; as a valedictory oration.

VALEDICTORY, *n.* An oration or address spoken at commencement, in American colleges, by a member of the class which receive the degree of bachelor of arts, and take their leave of college and of each other.

VALENTINE, *n.*

1. A sweetheart or choice made on Valentine's day.*NWAD VALENTINE.2*

2. A letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day.*NWAD VALENTINE.3*

VALERIAN, *n.* A plant of the genus Valleriana, of many species.

VALET, *n.*

1. A waiting servant; a servant who attends on a gentleman's person.*NWAD VALET.2*

2. In the manege, a kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron.*NWAD VALET.3*

VALETUDINARIAN, VALETUDINARY, *a.* [L. valetudinarius, from valetudo, from valeo, to be well.]

Sickly; weak; infirm; seeking to recover health.*NWAD VALETUDINARIAN.2*

VALETUDINARIAN, VALETUDINARY, *n.* A person of a weak, infirm or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.

Valetudinarians must live where they can command and scold.*NWAD VALETUDINARIAN.4*

VALIANCE, *n.* val'yance. Bravery; valor. [Not in use.]

VALIANT, *a.* val'yant. [L. valeo, to be strong.]

1. Primarily, strong; vigorous in body; as a valiant fencer.*NWAD VALIANT.2*

2. Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; heroic; as a valiant soldier.*NWAD VALIANT.3*

Be thou valiant for me, and fight the Lord's battles.*1 Samuel 18:17*.*NWAD VALIANT.4*

3. Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic; as a valiant action or achievement; a valiant combat.*NWAD VALIANT.5*

VALIANTLY, *adv.*

1. Stoutly; vigorously; with personal strength.*NWAD VALIANTLY.2*

2. Courageously; bravely; heroically.*NWAD VALIANTLY.3*

VALIANTNESS, *n.*

1. Stoutness; strength.*NWAD VALIANTNESS.2*

2. Most generally, valor; bravery; intrepidity in danger.*NWAD VALIANTNESS.3*

Achimetes, having won the top of the walls, by the valiantness of the defendants was forced to retire.*NWAD VALIANTNESS.4*

VALID, *a.* [L. validus, from valeo, to be strong. The primary sense of the root is to strain or stretch.]

1. Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; sound; just; good; that can be supported; not weak or defective; as a valid reason; a valid argument; a valid objection.*NWAD VALID.2*

2. Having legal strength or force; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities; that cannot be rightfully overthrown or set aside; supportable by law or right; as a valid deed; a valid covenant; a valid instrument of any kind; a valid claim or title; a valid marriage.*NWAD VALID.3*

3. Strong; powerful; in a literal sense; as valid arms. [Not in use.]*NWAD VALID.4*

VALIDITY, *n.*

1. Strength or force to convince; justness; soundness; as the validity of an argument or proof; the validity of an objection.*NWAD VALIDITY.2*

2. Legal strength or force; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity; as the validity of a will; the validity of a grant; the validity of a claim or of a title. Certain forms and solemnities are usually requisite to give validity to contracts and conveyances of rights.*NWAD VALIDITY.3*

3. Value. [Not in use.]*NWAD VALIDITY.4*

VALIDLY, *adv.* In a valid manner; in such a manner or degree as to make firm or to convince.

VALIDNESS, *n.* *Validity*, which see.

VALISE, *n.* A horseman's case or portmanteau.

VALLANCY, *n.* [from valance.] A large wig that shades the face.

VALLATION, *n.* [L. vallatus, from vallum, a wall.] A rampart or entrenchment.

VALLEY, *n. plu.* valleys. [L. vallis. See *Vale*.]

1. A hollow or low tract of land between hills or mountains.*NWAD VALLEY.2*

2. A low extended plain, usually alluvial, penetrated or washed by a river. The valley of the Connecticut is remarkable for its fertility and beauty.*NWAD VALLEY.3*

Ye mountains, sink; ye valleys, rise; prepare the Lord his way.*NWAD VALLEY.4*

3. In building, a gutter over the sleepers in the roof of a building.*NWAD VALLEY.5*

VALLUM, *n.* [L.] A trench or wall.

VALOR, *n.* [L. valor, valeo, to be strong, to be worth.]

Strength of mind in regard to danger; that quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery; courage; intrepidity; prowess.*NWAD VALOR.2*

When valor preys on reason, it eats the sword it fights with.*NWAD VALOR.3*

For contemplation he and valor form'd.*NWAD VALOR.4*

Ad valorem, in commerce, according to the value; as an ad valorem duty.*NWAD VALOR.5*

VALOROUS, *a.* Brave; courageous; stout; intrepid; as a valorous knight.

VALOROUSLY, *adv.* In a brave manner; heroically.

VALUABLE, *a.*

1. Having value or worth; having some good qualities which are useful and esteemed; precious; as a valuable horse; valuable land; a valuable house.*NWAD VALUABLE.2*

2. Worthy estimable; deserving esteem; as a valuable friend; a valuable companion.*NWAD VALUABLE.3*

VALUATION, *n.* [from value.]

1. The act of estimating the value or worth; the act of setting a price; as the just valuation of civil and religious privileges.*NWAD VALUATION.2*

2. Apprizement; as a valuation of lands for the purpose of taxation.*NWAD VALUATION.3*

3. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth.*NWAD VALUATION.4*

So slight a valuation.*NWAD VALUATION.5*

VALUATOR, *n.* One who sets a value; an apprizer.

VALUE, *n.* val'u. [L. valor, from valeo, to be worth.]

1. Worth; that property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable; or the degree of that property or of such properties. The real value of a thing is its utility, its power or capacity of procuring or producing good. Hence the real or intrinsic value of iron, is far greater than that of gold. But there is, in many things, an estimated value, depending on opinion or fashion, such as the value of precious stones. The value of land depends on its fertility, or on its vicinity to a market, or on both.*NWAD VALUE.2*

2. Price; the rate of worth set upon a commodity, or the amount for which a thing is sold. We say, the value of a thing is what it will bring in market.*NWAD VALUE.3*

3. Worth; applied to persons.*NWAD VALUE.4*

Ye are all physicians of no value. *Job 13:4*.*NWAD VALUE.5*

Ye are of more value than many sparrows. *Matthew 10:31*.*NWAD VALUE.6*

4. High rate.*NWAD VALUE.7*

Caesar is well acquainted with your virtue, and therefore sets this value on your life.*NWAD VALUE.8*

5. Importance; efficacy in producing effects; as considerations of no value.*NWAD VALUE.9*

Before events shall have decided on the value of the measures.*NWAD VALUE.10*

6. Import; precise signification; as the value of a word or phrase.*NWAD VALUE.11*

VALUE, *v.t.* val'u.

1. To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to apprise; as, to value lands or goods.*NWAD VALUE.13*

2. To rate at a high price; to have in high esteem; as a valued poem or picture. A man is apt to value his own performances at too high a rate; he is even disposed to value himself for his humility.*NWAD VALUE.14*

3. To esteem; to hold in respect and estimation; as, to value one for his works or virtues.*NWAD VALUE.15*

4. To take account of.*NWAD VALUE.16*

The mind doth value every moment.*NWAD VALUE.17*

5. To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power.*NWAD VALUE.18*

The queen is valu'd thirty thousand strong.*NWAD VALUE.19*

6. To consider with respect to importance.*NWAD VALUE.20*

The king must take it ill, so slightly valu'd in his messenger.*NWAD VALUE.21*

Neither of them valued their premises according to the rules of honor or integrity.*NWAD VALUE.22*

7. To raise to estimation.*NWAD VALUE.23*

Some value themselves to their country by jealousies to the crown. [Not in use.]*NWAD VALUE.24*

8. To be worth. [Not in use.]*NWAD VALUE.25*

VALUED, *pp.* Estimated at a certain rate; apprized; esteemed.

VALUELESS, *a.* Being of no value; having no worth.

VALUER, *n.* One who values; an apprizer; one who holds in esteem.

VALUING, *ppr.* Setting a price on; estimating the worth of; esteeming.

VALVATE, *a.* [See *Valve*.] Having or resembling a valve.

VALVE, *n.* valv. [L. valvae, folding doors; coinciding with valvo.]

1. A folding door.*NWAD VALVE.2*

Swift through the valves the visionary fair repass'd.*NWAD VALVE.3*

2. A lid or cover so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other. Thus the valve of a common pump opens upwards to admit the water, and closes downwards to prevent its return.*NWAD VALVE.4*

3. In anatomy, a membranous partition within the cavity of a vessel,

which opens to allow the passage of a fluid in one direction, and shuts to prevent its regurgitation.*NWAD VALVE.5*

4. In botany, the outer coat, shell or covering of a capsule or other pericarp, or rather one of the pieces which compose it; also, one of the leaflets composing the calyx and corol in grasses.*NWAD VALVE.6*

5. One of the pieces or divisions in bivalve and multivalve shells.*NWAD VALVE.7*

VALVED, *a.* Having valves; composed of valves.

VALVLET, VALVULE, *n.* A little valve; one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.

VALVULAR, *a.* Containing valves.

VAMP, *n.* The upper leather of a shoe.

VAMP, *v.t.* To piece an old thing with a new part; to repair.

I had never much hopes of your vamped play.*NWAD VAMP.3*

VAMPED, *pp.* Pieced; repaired.

VAMPER, *n.* One who pieces an old thing with something new.

VAMPING, *ppr.* Piecing with something new.

VAMPIRE, *n.*

1. In mythology, an imaginary demon, which was fabled to suck the blood of persons during the night.*NWAD VAMPIRE.2*

2. In zoology, a species of large bat, the Vespertilio vampyrus of Linne, called also the ternate bat. It inhabits Guinea, Madagascar, the East India Isles, New Holland and New Caledonia. These animals fly in flocks, darkening the air by their numbers. It is said

that this bat will insinuate his tongue into the vein of an animal imperceptibly, and suck his blood while asleep. This name is also given by Buffon to a species of large bat in South America, the V. spectrum of Linne.*NWAD VAMPIRE.3*

VAN, *n.* [Eng. advance, advantage. It is from the root of L. venio, the primary sense of which is to pass.]

1. The front of an army; or the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle.*NWAD VAN.2*

2. Among farmers, a fan for winnowing grain. [This in New England is always pronounced *fan*, which see. But the winnowing machine has nearly superseded the use of it.]*NWAD VAN.3*

3. In mining, the cleansing of ore or tin stuff by means of a shovel.*NWAD VAN.4*

4. A wing with which the air is beaten.*NWAD VAN.5*

He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his vans in vain.*NWAD VAN.6*

VAN, *v.t.* To fan. [Not in use.] [See *Fan*.]

VAN-COURIERS, *n.* In armies, light armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy; precursors.

VANDAL, *n.* A ferocious, cruel person.

VANDALIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals; designating the south shore of the Baltic where once lived the Vandals, a nation of ferocious barbarians; hence, ferocious; rude; barbarous.

VANDALISM, *n.* Ferocious cruelty; indiscriminate destruction of lives and property.

VANDYKE, *n.* A small round handkerchief with a collar for the neck, worn by females.

VANE, *n.*

A plate placed on a spindle, at the top of a spire, for the purpose of showing by its turning and direction, which way the wind blows. In ships, a piece of bunting is used for the same purpose.*NWAD VANE.2*

VAN-FOSS, *n.* A ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.

VANG, *n.*

1. The vangs of a ship are a sort of braces to steady the mizen-gaff.*NWAD VANG.2*

2. The thin membranous part or web of a feather.*NWAD VANG.3*

VAN-GUARD, *n.* [van and guard.] The troops who march in front of an army; the first line.

VANILLA, *n.* A genus of plants which have an unctuous aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell; natives of South America and the West Indies.

VANISH, *v.i.* [L. vanesco, vanus, vain, or its root; Eng. to wane. The primary sense is to withdraw or depart.]

1. To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state; as, vapor vanishes from the sight by being dissipated. Light vanishes, when the rays of the illuminating body are intercepted; darkness vanishes before the rising sun.*NWAD VANISH.2*

2. To disappear; to pass beyond the limit of vision; as, a ship vanishes from the sight of spectators on land.*NWAD VANISH.3*

3. To disappear; to pass away; to be annihilated or lost. How cheering is the well founded hope of enjoying delights which can never vanish!*NWAD VANISH.4*

VANISHED, *a.* Having no perceptible existence.

VANISHING, *ppr.* Disappearing; passing from the sight or possession; departing forever.

VANITY, *n.* [L. vanitas, from vanus, vain.]

1. Emptiness; want of substance to satisfy desire; uncertainty; inanity.*NWAD VANITY.2*

Vanity of vanities, said the preacher; all is vanity. *Ecclesiastes 1:2*.*NWAD VANITY.3*

2. Fruitless desire or endeavor.*NWAD VANITY.4*

Vanity possesseth many who are desirous to know the certainty of

things to come.*NWAD VANITY.5*

3. Trifling labor that produces no good.*NWAD VANITY.6*

4. Emptiness; untruth*NWAD VANITY.7*

Here I may well show the vanity of what is reported in the story of Walsingham.*NWAD VANITY.8*

5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment.*NWAD VANITY.9*

Sin with vanity had fill'd the works of men.*NWAD VANITY.10*

Think not when woman's transient breath is fled, that all her vanities at once are dead; succeeding vanities she still regards.*NWAD VANITY.11*

6. Ostentation; arrogance.*NWAD VANITY.12*

7. Inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations. Fops cannot be cured of their vanity.*NWAD VANITY.13*

Vanity is the food of fools.*NWAD VANITY.14*

No man sympathizes with the sorrows of vanity.*NWAD VANITY.15*

VANQUISH, *v.t.* [L. vinco, vincio, to bind.]

1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue in battle; as an enemy.*NWAD VANQUISH.2*

They vanquished the rebels in all encounters.*NWAD VANQUISH.3*

2. To defeat in any contest; to refute in argument.*NWAD VANQUISH.4*

VANQUISH, *n.* A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.

VANQUISHABLE, *a.* That may be conquered.

VANQUISHED, ***pp.*** **Overcome in battle; subdued; defeated.**

VANQUISHER, ***n.*** **A conqueror; a victor.**

VANQUISHING, ***ppr.*** **Conquering; subduing; defeating; refuting.**

VANSIRE, ***n.*** **In zoology, a species of weasel with short ears, found in Madagascar.**

VANT, ***v.i.*** **To boast. [This is the more correct orthography. See *Vaunt*.]**

VANTAGE, ***n.*** **[L. venio. See *Advantage* and *Van*.]**

1. Gain; profit. *Obs.*NWAD VANTAGE.2

2. Superiority; state in which one has better means of action or defense than another. [This, I believe, is used only in the compound, vantage-ground.]NWAD VANTAGE.3

3. Opportunity; convenience. *Obs.*NWAD VANTAGE.4

VANTAGE, ***v.t.*** **To profit. [Not in use.]**

VANTAGE-GROUND, ***n.*** **Superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.**

VANTBRASS, ***n.*** **Armor for the arm.** ***Obs.***

VAPID, ***a.*** **[L. vapidus. The radical verb is not in the Latin, but the sense must be to pass or fly off, to escape; or to strike down. L. vapulo. It is probably allied to vapor.]**

1. Having lost its life and spirit; dead; spiritless; flat; as vapid beer; a vapid state of the blood.NWAD VAPID.2

2. Dull; unaminated.NWAD VAPID.3

VAPIDNESS, *n.*

1. The state of having lost its life or spirit; deadness; flatness; as the vapidness of ale or cider.*NWAD VAPIDNESS.2*

2. Dullness; want of life or spirit.*NWAD VAPIDNESS.3*

VAPOR, *n.* [L. vapor.]

1. In a general sense, an invisible elastic fluid, rendered aeriform by heat, and capable of being condensed, or brought back to the liquid or solid state, by cold. The vapor of water is distinguished by the name of *steam*, which see.*NWAD VAPOR.2*

2. A visible fluid floating in the atmosphere. All substances which impair the transparency of the atmosphere, as smoke, fog, etc. are in common language called vapors, though the term vapor is technical applied only to an invisible and condensible substance, as in No. 1; fog, etc. being vapor condensed, or water in a minute state of division. Vapor rising into the higher regions of the atmosphere, and condensed in large volumes, forms clouds.*NWAD VAPOR.3*

3. Substances resembling smoke, which sometimes fill the atmosphere, particularly in America during the autumn.*NWAD VAPOR.4*

4. Wind; flatulence.*NWAD VAPOR.5*

5. Mental fume; vain imagination; unreal fancy.*NWAD VAPOR.6*

6. Vapors, a disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible. Hence hypochondriacal affections and spleen are called vapors.*NWAD VAPOR.7*

7. Something unsubstantial, fleeting or transitory.*NWAD VAPOR.8*

For what is your life? It is even a vapor, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. *James 4:14*.*NWAD VAPOR.9*

VAPOR, *v.i.* [L. veporo.]

1. To pass off in fumes or a moist floating substance; to steam; to be exhaled; to evaporate. [In this sense, evaporate is generally used.]*NWAD VAPOR.11*

2. To emit fumes.*NWAD VAPOR.12*

Running water vapors not so much as standing water. [Little used.]*NWAD VAPOR.13*

3. To bully; to boast or vaunt with a vain ostentatious display of worth; to brag.*NWAD VAPOR.14*

[This is the most usual signification of the word.]*NWAD VAPOR.15*

And what in real value's wanting, supply with vaporing and ranting.*NWAD VAPOR.16*

VAPOR, *v.t.* To emit, cast off or scatter in fumes or stream; as, to vapor away a heated fluid.

Another sighing vapors forth his soul.*NWAD VAPOR.18*

VAPORABILITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of vaporization.

VAPORABLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor by the agency of caloric.

VAORATE, *v.i.* To emit vapor. [See *Evaporate*.]

VAPORATION, *n.* [L. vaporatio.] The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor.

VAPOR-BATH, *n.* [vapor and bath.]

1. The application of vapor to the body in a close place.*NWAD VAPOR-BATH.2*

2. In chimistry, an apparatus for heating bodies by the fumes of hot water.*NWAD VAPOR-BATH.3*

VAPORED, *a.*

1. Moist; wet with vapors.*NWAD VAPORED.2*

2. Splenetic; peevish.*NWAD VAPORED.3*

VAPORER, *n.* A boaster; one who makes a vaunting display of his prowess or worth; a braggart.

VAPORIFIC, *a.* [L. vapor and facio, to make.]

Forming into vapor; converting into steam, or expelling in a volatile form, as fluids.*NWAD VAPORIFIC.2*

VAPORING, *ppr.* Boasting; vaunting ostentatiously and vainly.

VAPORINGLY, *adv.* In a boasting manner.

VAPORISH, *a.*

1. Full of vapors.*NWAD VAPORISH.2*

2. Hypochondriac; splenetic; affected by hysterics.*NWAD VAPORISH.3*

VAPORIZATION, *n.* The artificial formation of vapor.

VAPORIZE, *v.t.* To convert into vapor by the application of heat or artificial means.

VAPORIZE, *v.i.* To pass off in vapor.

VAPORIZED, *pp.* Expelled in vapor.

VAPORIZING, *ppr.* Converting into vapor.

VAPOROUS, *a.*

1. Full of vapors or exhalations; as the vaporous air of

valleys.*NWAD VAPOROUS.2*

2. Vain; unreal; proceeding from the vapors.*NWAD VAPOROUS.3*

3. Windy; flatulent; as, vaporous food is the most easily digested.*NWAD VAPOROUS.4*

VAPOROUSNESS, *n.* State of being full of vapors.

VAPORY, *a.*

1. Vaporous; full of vapors.*NWAD VAPORY.2*

2. Hypochondriac; splenetic; peevish.*NWAD VAPORY.3*

VAPULATION, *n.* [L. vapulo.] The act of beating or shipping. [Not in use.]

VARE, *n.* A wand or staff of justice. [Not in use.]

VAREC, *n.* The French name for kelp or incinerated sea weed; wrack.

VARI, *n.* In zoology, a species of quadruped, the maucauco or Lemur catta of Linne, having its tail marked with rings of black and white; a native of Madagascar. The vari of Buffon is the black maucauco, L. macaco of Linne, with the neck bearded, like a ruff.

VARIABLE, *a.*

1. That may vary or alter; capable of alteration in any manner; changeable; as variable winds or seasons; variable colors.*NWAD VARIABLE.2*

2. Susceptible of change; liable to change; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant; as, the affections of men are variable; passions are variable.*NWAD VARIABLE.3*

His heart I know, how variable and vain.*NWAD VARIABLE.4*

3. In mathematics, subject to continual increase or decrease; in opposition to constant, retaining the same value.*NWAD VARIABLE.5*

VARIABLE, *n.* In mathematics, a quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease. The indefinitely small quantity by which a variable is continually increased or diminished, is called its differential, and the method of finding these quantities, the differential calculus.

VARIABLENESS, *n.*

1. Susceptibility of change; liableness or aptness to alter; changeableness; as the variableness of the weather.*NWAD VARIABLENESS.2*

2. Inconstancy; fickleness; unsteadiness; levity; as the variableness of human passions.*NWAD VARIABLENESS.3*

VARIABLY, *adv.* Changeably; with alteration; in an inconstant or fickle manner.

VARIANCE, *n.* [See *Vary*.]

1. In law, an alteration of something formerly laid in a writ; or a difference between a declaration and a writ, or the deed on which it is grounded.*NWAD VARIANCE.2*

2. Any alteration or change of condition.*NWAD VARIANCE.3*

3. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord. A mere variance may become a war. Without a spirit of condescension, there will be an everlasting variance.*NWAD VARIANCE.4*

1. At variance, in disagreement; in a state of difference or want of agreement.*NWAD VARIANCE.5*

2. In a state of dissension or controversy; in a state of enmity.*NWAD VARIANCE.6*

VARIATE, ***v.t.***

1. To alter; to make different.*NWAD VARIATE.2*

2. To vary. [A bad word.]*NWAD VARIATE.3*

VARIATION, ***n.*** **[L. variatio. See** ***Vary*****.]**

1. Alteration; a partial change in the form, position, state or qualities of the same thing; as a variation of color in different lights; a variation in the size of a plant from day to day; the unceasing, though slow variation of language; a variation in a soil from year to year. Our opinions are subject to continual variations.*NWAD VARIATION.2*

The essences of things are conceived not capable of such variation.*NWAD VARIATION.3*

2. Difference; change from one to another.*NWAD VARIATION.4*

In some other places are born more females than males; which, upon this variation of proportion, I recommend to the curious.*NWAD VARIATION.5*

3. In grammar, change of termination of nouns and adjectives, constituting what is called case, number and gender; as the variation of words.*NWAD VARIATION.6*

4. Deviation; as a variation of a transcript from the original.*NWAD VARIATION.7*

5. In astronomy, the variation of the moon is the third inequality in her motion; by which, when out of the quadratures, her true place differs from her place twice equated.*NWAD VARIATION.8*

6. In geography and navigation, the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north point; called also declination.*NWAD VARIATION.9*

The variation of the needle at New Haven, in 1820, as ascertained from the mean of numerous observations made by Professor

Fisher, was 4 degrees 25.42' west.*NWAD VARIATION.10*

7. In music, the different manner of singing or playing the same air or tune, by subdividing the notes into several others of less value, or by adding graces, yet so that the tune itself may be discovered through all its embellishments.*NWAD VARIATION.11*

VARICOCELE, *n.* [L. varix, a dilated vein, and Gr. a tumor.]

In surgery, a varicous enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord; or more generally, a like enlargement of the veins of the scrotum.*NWAD VARICOCELE.2*

VARICOSE, VARICOUS, *a.* [L. varicosus, having enlarged veins.]

1. Preternaturally enlarged, or permanently dilated, as a vein.*NWAD VARICOSE.2*

2. Swelled; puffy; as an ulcer on the legs of beasts.*NWAD VARICOSE.3*

VARIED, *pp.* of vary. Altered; partially changed; changed.

VARIEGATE, *v.t.* [L. vario, varius. See *Vary*.]

To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colors; as, to variegate a floor with marble of different colors. The shells are filled with a white spar, which variegates and adds to the beauty of the stone.*NWAD VARIEGATE.2*

Ladies like variegated tulips show.*NWAD VARIEGATE.3*

VARIEGATED, *pp.* Diversified in colors or external appearance. Variegated leaves, in botany, are such as are irregularly marked with white or yellow spots.

VARIEGATING, *ppr.* Diversifying with colors.

VARIEGATION, *n.* The act of diversifying, or state of being diversified by different colors; diversity of colors.

VARIETY, *n.* [L. varietas, from vario, to vary.]

1. Intermixture of different things, or of things different in form; or a succession of different things.*NWAD VARIETY.2*

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty.*NWAD VARIETY.3*

The variety of colors depends on the composition of light.*NWAD VARIETY.4*

2. One thing of many which constitute variety. In this sense, it has a plural; as the varieties of a species.*NWAD VARIETY.5*

3. Difference; dissimilitude.*NWAD VARIETY.6*

There is a variety in the tempers of good men.*NWAD VARIETY.7*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state. [Little used.]*NWAD VARIETY.8*

5. Many and different kinds. The shopkeeper has a great variety of cottons and silks.*NWAD VARIETY.9*

He wants to do a variety of good things.*NWAD VARIETY.10*

6. In natural history, a difference not permanent or invariable, but occasioned by an accidental change; as a variety of any species of plant.*NWAD VARIETY.11*

Naturalists formerly erred very much in supposing an accidental variety of plants, animals or minerals, to be a distinct species. Ray has established a good test for varieties in botany. A plant is distinct, which propagates itself in its own form by its seed; but when the difference disappears in the new plant, it is only a variety. Variety then is a difference between individuals, not permanent nor important enough to constitute a distinct species; such as in size, color, fullness, curling, etc.*NWAD VARIETY.12*

7. Different sort; as varieties of soil or land.*NWAD VARIETY.13*

VARIOLITE, *n.* [L. varius and Gr. stone.]

In mineralogy, a kind of porphyritic rock, in which the imbedded substances are imperfectly crystallized, or are rounded, giving the stone a spotted appearance.*NWAD VARIOLITE.2*

Variolites are fragments of primitive gladular rocks.*NWAD VARIOLITE.3*

VARIOLOID, *n.* [L. variolae and Gr. form.]

The name recently given to a disease resembling the small pox.*NWAD VARIOLOID.2*

VARIOLOUS, *a.* [L. variolae, from vario, to diversify.] Pertaining to or designating the small pox.

VARIOUS, *a.* [L. varius, See *Vary*.]

1. different; several; manifold; as men of various names and various occupations.*NWAD VARIOUS.2*

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed.*NWAD VARIOUS.3*

The names of mixed modes - are very various and doubtful.*NWAD VARIOUS.4*

3. Unlike each other; diverse.*NWAD VARIOUS.5*

So many and so various laws are giv'n.*NWAD VARIOUS.6*

4. Variegated; diversified.*NWAD VARIOUS.7*

VARIOUSLY, *adv.* In different ways; with change; with diversity; as objects variously represented; flowers variously colored. The human system is variously affected by different medicines.

VARIX, *n.* [L.]

1. An uneven swelling of a dilated vein.*NWAD VARIX.2*

2. In beasts, a sort of puffy dilatation or enlargement in some part of a vein, forming a kind of knot.*NWAD VARIX.3*

VARLET, *n.* [See *Valet*.]

1. Anciently, a servant or footman.*NWAD VARLET.2*

2. A scoundrel; a rascal; as an impudent varlet.*NWAD VARLET.3*

VARLETRY, *n.* The rabble; the crowd. [Not in use.]

VARNISH, *n.* [Low L. vernix.]

1. A thick, viscid, glossy liquid, laid on work by painters and others, to give it a smooth hard surface and a beautiful gloss. Varnishes are made of different materials and for different purposes. amber varnish is made of amber, lintseed oil, litharge and turpentine. Black varnish, for japanning wood and leather, is made by mixing lampblack with a proper quantity of a strong solution of gum-lac in spirit of wine.*NWAD VARNISH.2*

2. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct.*NWAD VARNISH.3*

VARNISH, *v.t.*

1. To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid, for giving any thing a glossy surface; as, to varnish a sideboard or table.*NWAD VARNISH.5*

2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance.*NWAD VARNISH.6*

Close ambition, varnish'd o'er with zeal.*NWAD VARNISH.7*

3. To give a fair external appearance in words; to give a fair coloring

to; as, to varnish errors or deformity.*NWAD VARNISH.8*

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd to clear the guilty, and to varnish crimes.*NWAD VARNISH.9*

And bow the knee to pomp that loves to varnish guilt.*NWAD VARNISH.10*

VARNISHED, *pp.*

1. Covered with varnish; made glossy.*NWAD VARNISHED.2*

2. Rendered fair in external appearance.*NWAD VARNISHED.3*

VARNISHER, *n.*

1. One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish.*NWAD VARNISHER.2*

2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance.*NWAD VARNISHER.3*

VARNISHING, *ppr.* Laying on varnish; giving a fair external appearance.

VARNISH-TREE, *n.* The Rhus vernix, poison ash, or poison oak.

VARVELS, VERVELS, *n.* Silver rings about the legs of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved.

VARY, *v.t.* [L. vario, verto.]

1. To alter in form, appearance, substance or position; to make different by a partial change; as, to vary a thing in dimensions; to vary its properties, proportions or nature; to vary the posture or attitude of a thing; to vary one's dress.*NWAD VARY.2*

2. To change to something else.*NWAD VARY.3*

Gods, that never change their state, vary oft their love and hate.*NWAD VARY.4*

We are to vary the customs according to the time and country where the scene of action lies.*NWAD VARY.5*

3. To make of different kinds.*NWAD VARY.6*

God hath varied the inclinations of men, according to the variety of actions to be performed.*NWAD VARY.7*

4. To diversify; to variegate.*NWAD VARY.8*

God hath here varied his bounty so with new delights.*NWAD VARY.9*

VARY, *v.i.*

1. To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change. Colors often vary when held in different positions. Customs vary from one age to another, until they are entirely changed.*NWAD VARY.11*

2. To be changeable; to alter; as the varying hues of the clouds; the varying plumage of a dove.*NWAD VARY.12*

3. To differ or be different; to be unlike. The laws of different countries vary. The laws of France vary from those of England.*NWAD VARY.13*

4. To be changed; to become different. The man varies in his opinions; his opinions vary with the times.*NWAD VARY.14*

5. To become unlike one's self; to alter.*NWAD VARY.15*

He varies from himself no less.*NWAD VARY.16*

6. To deviate; to depart; as, to vary from the law; to vary from the rules of justice or reason.*NWAD VARY.17*

7. To alter or change in succession.*NWAD VARY.18*

While fear and anger, with alternate grace, pant in her breast, and vary in her face.*NWAD VARY.19*

8. To disagree; to be at variance; as, men vary in opinion.*NWAD VARY.20*

VARY, *n.* Alternation; change. [Not in use.]

VARYING, *ppr.* Altering; changing; deviating.

VASCULAR, *a.* [L. vasculum, a vessel, from vas, id.]

1. Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies; as the vascular functions.*NWAD VASCULAR.2*

2. Full of vessels; consisting of animal or vegetable vessels, as arteries, veins, lacteals and the like; as the vascular system. Animal flesh is all vascular, none of it parenchymous.*NWAD VASCULAR.3*

VASCULARITY, *n.* The state of being vascular.

VASCULIFEROUS, *a.* [L. vasculum and fero, to bear.]

Vasculiferous plants are such as have seed vessels divided into cells.*NWAD VASCULIFEROUS.2*

VASE, *n.* [L. vas, vasa, a vessel.]

1. A vessel for domestic use, or for use in temples; as a vase for sacrifice, an urn, etc.*NWAD VASE.2*

2. An ancient vessel dug out of the ground or from rubbish, and kept as a curiosity.*NWAD VASE.3*

3. In architecture, an ornament of sculpture, placed on socles or pedestals, representing the vessels of the ancients, as incensepots, flower-pots, etc. They usually crown or finish facades or frontispieces.*NWAD VASE.4*

4. The body of the Corinthian and Composite capital; called also the

tambor or drum.*NWAD VASE.5*

5. Among florists, the calyx of a plant, as of a tulip.*NWAD VASE.6*

6. Among goldsmiths, the middle of a church candlestick.*NWAD VASE.7*

7. A solid piece of ornamental marble.*NWAD VASE.8*

VASSAL, *n.*

1. A feudatory; a tenant; one who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him. A rear vassal is one who holds of a lord who is himself a vassal.*NWAD VASSAL.2*

2. A subject; a dependant.*NWAD VASSAL.3*

3. A servant.*NWAD VASSAL.4*

4. In common language, a bondman; a political slave. We will never be the vassals of a foreign prince.*NWAD VASSAL.5*

VASSAL, *v.t.* To subject to control; to enslave.

VASSALAGE, *n.*

1. The state of being a vassal or feudatory.*NWAD VASSALAGE.2*

2. Political servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery. The Greeks were long held in vassalage by the Turks.*NWAD VASSALAGE.3*

VASSALED, *pp.* or *a.* Enslaved; subjected to absolute power; as a vassaled land.

VAST, *a.* [L. vastus. The primary sense of the root must be a part or spread, as this is connected with the verb to waste.]

1. Being of great extent; very spacious or large; as the vast ocean; a vast abyss; the vast empire of Russia; the vast plains of Syria; the vast domains of the Almighty.*NWAD VAST.2*

2. Huge in bulk and extent; as the vast mountains of Asia; the vast range of the Andes.*NWAD VAST.3*

3. Very great in numbers or amount; as a vast army; vast numbers or multitudes were slain; vast sums of money have been expended to gratify pride and ambition.*NWAD VAST.4*

4. Very great in force; mighty; as vast efforts; vast labor.*NWAD VAST.5*

5. Very great in importance; as a subject of vast concern.*NWAD VAST.6*

VAST, *n.* An empty waste.

Through the vast of heav'n it sounded.*NWAD VAST.8*

The watery vast.*NWAD VAST.9*

VASTATION, *n.* [L. vastatio, from vasto, to waste.]

A laying waste; waste; depopulation. [Devastation is generally used.]*NWAD VASTATION.2*

VASTIDITY, *n.* Vastness; immensity. [Not English.]

VASTLY, *adv.* Very greatly; to a great extent or degree; as a space vastly extended. Men differ vastly in their opinions and manners.

VASTNESS, *n.*

1. Great extent; immensity; as the vastness of the ocean or of space.*NWAD VASTNESS.2*

2. Immense bulk and extent; as the vastness of a mountain.*NWAD VASTNESS.3*

3. Immense magnitude or amount; as the vastness of an army, or of the sums of money necessary to support it.*NWAD VASTNESS.4*

4. Immense importance.*NWAD VASTNESS.5*

VASTY, *a.* Being of great extent; very spacious.

I can call spirits from the vasty deep. [Little used.]*NWAD VASTY.2*

VAT, *n.* [See also *Fat*.]

1. A large vessel or cistern for holding liquors in an immature state; as vats for wine.*NWAD VAT.2*

Let him produce his vats and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards.*NWAD VAT.3*

2. A square box or cistern in which hides are laid for steeping in tan.*NWAD VAT.4*

3. An oil measure in Holland; also, a wine measure.*NWAD VAT.5*

4. A square hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, where tin ore is laid to dry.*NWAD VAT.6*

VATICAN, *n.* In Rome, the celebrated church of St. Peter; and also, a magnificent palace of the pope; situated at the foot of one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. Hence the phrase, the thunders of the Vatican, meaning the anathemas or denunciations of the pope.

VATICIDE, *n.* [L. vates, a prophet, and caedo, to kill.]

The murderer of a prophet.*NWAD VATICIDE.2*

VATICINAL, *a.* [L. vaticinor, to prophesy.] Containing prophecy.

VATICINATE, *v.i.* [L. vaticinor, from vates, a prophet.]

To prophesy; to foretell; to practice prediction. [Little used.]*NWAD VATICINATE.2*

VATICINATION, ***n.*** **Prediction; prophecy.**

VAULT, ***n.*** **[L. vultus; a derivative of L. volvo, volutus.]**

1. A continued arch, or an arched roof. Vaults are of various kinds, circular, elliptical, single, double, cross, diagonal, Gothic, etc.*NWAD VAULT.2*

2. A cellar.*NWAD VAULT.3*

To banish rats that haunt our vault.*NWAD VAULT.4*

3. A cave or cavern.*NWAD VAULT.5*

The silent vaults of death, unknown to light.*NWAD VAULT.6*

4. A repository for the dead.*NWAD VAULT.7*

5. In the manege, the leap or a horse.*NWAD VAULT.8*

VAULT, ***v.t.*** **To arch; to form with a vault; or to cover with a vault; as, to vault a passage to a court.**

VAULT, ***v.i.***

1. To leap; to bound; to jump; to spring.*NWAD VAULT.11*

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself -*NWAD VAULT.12*

Leaning on his lance, he vaulted on a tree.*NWAD VAULT.13*

Lucan vaulted upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth.*NWAD VAULT.14*

2. To tumble; to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.*NWAD VAULT.15*

VAULTAGE, ***n.*** **Vaulted work; an arched cellar. [Not in use.]**

VAULTED, ***pp.***

1. Arched; concave; as a vaulted roof.*NWAD VAULTED.2*

2. Covered with an arch or vault.*NWAD VAULTED.3*

3. *a.* In botany, arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.*NWAD VAULTED.4*

VAULTER, *n.* One that vaults; a leaper; a tumbler.

VAULTING, *ppr.*

1. Arching; covering with an arch.*NWAD VAULTING.2*

2. Leaping; tumbling; exhibiting feats of leaping.*NWAD VAULTING.3*

VAULTY, *a.* Arched; concave. [Not in use.]

VAUNT, *v.i.* [L. vanus. This ought to be written vant.]

To boast; to make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments or decorations; to talk with vain ostentation; to brag.*NWAD VAUNT.2*

Pride - prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is.*NWAD VAUNT.3*

VAUNT, *v.t.* To boast of; to make a vain display of.

My vanquisher, spoil'd of his vaunted spoil.*NWAD VAUNT.5*

Charity vaunteth not itself. *1 Corinthians 13:4*.*NWAD VAUNT.6*

VAUNT, *n.* Boast; a vain display of what one is or has, or has done; ostentation from vanity.

Him I seduc'd with other vaunts and other promises.*NWAD VAUNT.8*

VAUNT, *n.* The first part. [Not used.]

VAUNT-COURIER, ***n.*** **A precursor.**

VAUNTED, ***pp.*** **Vainly boasted of or displayed.**

VAUNTER, ***n.*** **A vain conceited boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain ostentation.**

VAUNTFUL, ***a.*** **Boastful; vainly ostentatious.**

VAUNTING, ***ppr.*** **Vainly boasting; ostentatiously setting forth what one is or has.**

VAUNTINGLY, ***adv.*** **Boastfully; with vain ostentation.**

VAUNT-MURE, ***n.*** **A false wall; a work raised in front of the main wall.**

VAVASOR, ***n.*** **[This word in old books is variously written, valvasor, vavasour, valvasour. It is said to be from vassal. But qu.]**

Camden holds that the vavasor was next below a baron. Du Cange maintains that there were two sorts of vavasors; the greater, who held of the king, such as barons and counts; and the lesser, called valvasini, who held of the former. The dignity or rank is no longer in use, and the name is known only in books.*NWAD VAVASOR.2*

VAVASORY, ***n.*** **The quality or tenure of the fee held by a vavasor.**

VAWARD, ***n.*** **[van and ward.] The fore part.** ***Obs.***

VEAL, ***n.*** **[L. vitellus.]**

The flesh of a calf killed for the table.*NWAD VEAL.2*

VECTION, ***n.*** **[L. vectio, from veho, to carry.]**

The act of carrying, or state of being carried. [Not in use.]*NWAD VECTION.2*

VECTITATION, ***n.*** **[L. vectito.] A carrying. [Not in use.]**

VECTOR, ***n.*** **[L. from veho, to carry.] In astronomy, a line supposed to be drawn from any planet moving round a center**

or the focus of an ellipsis, to that center or focus.

VECTURE, *n.* [L. vectura, from veho, supra.]

A carrying; carriage; conveyance by carrying. [Little used.]*NWAD VECTURE.2*

VEDA, *n.* vedaw'. The name of the collective body of the Hindoo sacred writings. These are divided into four parts or vedas. the word is sometimes written vedam.

VEDET, VEDETTE, *n.* [L. video, to see.] a sentinel on horseback.

VEER, *v.i.* [L. vario and verto. See *Ware*.]

To turn; to change direction; as, the wind veers to the west or north.*NWAD VEER.2*

And as he leads, the following navy veers.*NWAD VEER.3*

And turn your veering heart with ev'ry gale.*NWAD VEER.4*

To veer and haul, as wind, to alter its direction.*NWAD VEER.5*

VEER, *v.t.* To turn; to direct to a different course.

To veer out, to suffer to run or to let out to a greater length; as, to veery out a rope.*NWAD VEER.7*

To veer away, to let out; to slacken and let run; as, to veer away the cable. this is called also paying out the cable.*NWAD VEER.8*

To veer and haul, to pull tight and slacken alternately.*NWAD VEER.9*

VEERABLE, *a.* Changeable; shifting. [Not in use.]

VEERED, *pp.* turned; changed in direction; let out.

VEERING, ***ppr.*** **turning; letting out to a greater length.**

VEGETABILITY, ***n.*** **[from vegetable.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.**

VEGETABLE, ***n.*** **[L. vigeo, to grow.]**

1. A plant; an organized body destitute of sense and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment through pores or vessels on its outer surface, in most instances adhering to some other body, as the earth, and in general, propagating itself by seeds. some vegetables have spontaneous motion, as the sunflower. Vegetables alone have the power of deriving nourishment from inorganic matter, or organic matter entirely decomposed.*NWAD VEGETABLE.2*

2. In a more limited sense, vegetables are such plants as are used for culinary purposes and cultivated in gardens, or are destined for feeding cattle and sheep. Vegetables for these uses are such as are of a more soft and fleshy substance than trees and shrubs; such as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, potatoes, peas, beans, etc.*NWAD VEGETABLE.3*

VEGETABLE, ***a.***

1. Belonging to plants; as a vegetable nature; vegetable qualities; vegetable juices.*NWAD VEGETABLE.5*

2. Consisting of plants; as the vegetable kingdom.*NWAD VEGETABLE.6*

3. having the nature of plants; as a vegetable body.*NWAD VEGETABLE.7*

VEGETATE, ***v.i.*** **[L. vegeto, vigeo, to flourish.]**

To sprout; to germinate; to grow; as plants; to grow and be enlarged by nutriment imbibed from the earth, air or water, by means of roots and leaves. Plants will not vegetate without a certain degree of heat; but some plants vegetate with less heat than others. Potatoes

will vegetate after they are pared.*NWAD VEGETATE.2*

See dying vegetables life sustain, see life dissolving vegetate again.*NWAD VEGETATE.3*

VEGETATING, *ppr.* germinating; sprouting; growing; as plants.

VEGETATION, *n.*

1. The process of growing; as plants, by means of nourishment derived from the earth, or from water and air, and received through roots and leaves. We observe that vegetation depends on heat as the moving principle, and on certain substances which constitute the nutriment of plants. Rapid vegetation is caused by increased heat and a rich soil.*NWAD VEGETATION.2*

2. Vegetables or plants in general. In June, vegetation in our climate wears a beautiful aspect.*NWAD VEGETATION.3*

Vegetation of salts, so called, consists in certain concretions formed by salts, after solution in water, when set in the air for evaporation. these concretions appear round the surface of the liquor, affixed to the sides of the vessel.*NWAD VEGETATION.4*

VEGETATIVE, *a.*

1. Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants.*NWAD VEGETATIVE.2*

2. Having the power to produce growth in plants; as the vegetative properties of soil.*NWAD VEGETATIVE.3*

VEGETATIVENESS, *n.* the quality of producing growth.

VEGETE, *a.* [L. vegetus.] Vigorous; active. [Little used.]

VEGETIVE, *a.* [L. vegeto, vigeo.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants; as vegetive life. [Little used.]

VEGETIVE, *n.* a vegetable. [Not in use.]

VEGETO-ANIMAL, ***a.*** **Vegeto-animal matter, is a term formerly applied to vegetable gluten, which is found in the seeds of certain plants, in a state of union with farina or starch. It is remarkably elastic, and when dry, semi-transparent. By distillation it affords, like animal substances, alkaline water, concrete volatile alkali, and an empyreumatic oil.**

VEGETOUS, ***a.*** **Vigorous; lively; vegete. [Not in use.]**

VEHEMENCE, VEHEMENCY, ***n.*** **[L. vehemens, from veho, to carry, that is, to rush or drive.]**

1. Violence; great force; properly, force derived from velocity; as the vehemence of wind. But it is applied to any kind of forcible action; as, to speak with vehemence.*NWAD VEHEMENCE.2*

2. Violent ardor; great heat; animated fervor; as the vehemence of love or affection; the vehemence of anger or other passion.*NWAD VEHEMENCE.3*

I tremble at his vehemence of temper.*NWAD VEHEMENCE.4*

VEHEMENT, ***a.*** **[L. vehemens.]**

1. Violent; acting with great force; furious; very forcible; as a vehement wind; a vehement torrent; a vehement fire or heat.*NWAD VEHEMENT.2*

2. Very ardent; very eager or urgent; very fervent; as a vehement affection or passion; vehement desire; vehement eloquence.*NWAD VEHEMENT.3*

VEHEMENTLY, ***adv.***

1. With great force and violence.*NWAD VEHEMENTLY.2*

2. Urgently; forcibly; with great zeal or pathos.*NWAD VEHEMENTLY.3*

VEHICLE, ***n.*** **[L. vehiculum, from veho, to carry.]**

1. That in which any thing is or may be carried; any kind of carriage moving on land, either on wheels or runners. This word comprehends coaches, chariots, gigs, sullies, wagons, carts of every kind, sleighs and sleds. These are all vehicles. But the word is more generally applied to wheel carriages, and rarely I believe to water craft.*NWAD VEHICLE.2*

2. That which is used as the instrument of conveyance. Language is the vehicle which conveys ideas to others. Letters are vehicles of communication.*NWAD VEHICLE.3*

A simple style forms the best vehicle of thought to a popular assembly.*NWAD VEHICLE.4*

VEHICLED, *a.* Conveyed in a vehicle.

VEIL, *n.* [L. velum.]

1. A cover; a curtain; something to intercept the view and lude an object.*NWAD VEIL.2*

2. A cover; a disguise. [See *Vail*. The latter orthography gives the Latin pronunciation as well as the English, and is to be preferred.]*NWAD VEIL.3*

VEIL, *v.t.*

1. To cover with a veil; to conceal.*NWAD VEIL.5*

2. To invest; to cover.*NWAD VEIL.6*

3. To hide. [See *Vail*.]*NWAD VEIL.7*

VEIN, *n.* [L. vena, from the root of venio, to come, to pass. The sense is a passage, a conduit.]

1. A vessel in animal bodies, which receives the blood from the extreme arteries, and returns it to the heart. The veins may be arranged in three divisions. 1. Those that commence from the capillaries all over the body, and return the blood to the heart. 2.

The pulmonary veins. 3. The veins connected with the vena portarum, in which the blood that has circulated through the organs of digestion, is conveyed to the liver.*NWAD VEIN.2*

2. In plants, a tube or an assemblage of tubes, through which the sap is transmitted along the leaves. The term is more properly applied to the finer and more complex ramifications, which interbranch with each other like net-work; the larger and more direct assemblages of vessels being called ribs and nerves. Veins are also found in the calyx and corol of flowers.*NWAD VEIN.3*

The vessels which branch or variously divide over the surface of leaves are called veins.*NWAD VEIN.4*

3. In geology, a fissure in rocks or strata, filled with a particular substance. Thus metallic veins intersect rocks or strata of other substances. Metalliferous veins have been traced in the earth for miles; some in South America are said to have been traced eighty miles. Many species of stones, as granite, porphyry, etc. are often found in veins.*NWAD VEIN.5*

4. A streak or wave of different color, appearing in wood, marble, and other stones; variegation.*NWAD VEIN.6*

5. A cavity or fissure in the earth or in other substance.*NWAD VEIN.7*

6. Tendency or turn of mind; a particular disposition or cast of genius; as a rich vein of wit or humor; a satirical vein*NWAD VEIN.8*

Invoke the muses, and improve my vein.*NWAD VEIN.9*

7. Current.*NWAD VEIN.10*

He can open a vein of true and noble thinking.*NWAD VEIN.11*

8. Humor; particular temper.*NWAD VEIN.12*

9. Strain; quality; as my usual vein.*NWAD VEIN.13*

VEINED, *a.* [from vein.]

1. Full of veins; streaked; variegated; as veined marble.*NWAD VEINED.2*

2. In botany, having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.*NWAD VEINED.3*

VEINLESS, *a.* In botany, having no veins; as a veinless leaf.

VEINY, *a.* Full of veins; as veiny marble.

VELIFEROUS, *a.* [L. velum, a sail, and fero, to bear.] Bearing or carrying sails.

VELITATION, *n.* [L. velitatio.] A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish. [Not in use.]

VELL, *n.* A rennet bag. [Local.]

VELL, *v.t.* To cut off the turf or sward of land. [Local.]

VELLEITY, *n.* [L. velle, to will.]

A term by which the schools express the lowest degree of desire.*NWAD VELLEITY.2*

VELLICATE, *v.t.* [L. vellico, from vello, to pull. It may be from the root of pull.]

To twitch; to stimulate; applied to the muscles and fibers of animals; to cause to twitch convulsively.*NWAD VELLICATE.2*

VELLICATED, *pp.* Twitched or caused to twitch.

VELLICATING, *ppr.* Twitching; convulsing.

VELLICATION, *n.*

1. The act of twitching, or of causing to twitch.*NWAD VELLICATION.2*

2. A twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fiber.*NWAD VELLICATION.3*

VELLUM, *n.* [L. vello.]

A finer kind of parchment or skin, rendered clear and white for writing.*NWAD VELLUM.2*

VELOCITY, *n.* [L. velositas, from velox, swift, allied to volo, to fly.]

1. Swiftness; celerity; rapidity; as the velocity of wind; the velocity of a planet or comet in its orbit or course; the velocity of a cannon ball; the velocity of light. In these phrases, velocity is more generally used than celerity. We apply celerity to animals; as, a horse or an ostrich runs with celerity, and a stream runs with rapidity or velocity; but bodies moving in the air or in etherial space, move with greater or less velocity, not celerity. This usage is arbitrary, and perhaps not universal.*NWAD VELOCITY.2*

2. In philosophy, velocity is that affection of motion by which a body moves over a certain space in a certain time. Velocity is in direct proportion to the space over which a body moves. Velocity is absolute or relative; absolute, when a body moves over a certain space in a certain time; relative, when it has respect to another moving body. Velocity is also uniform or equal; or it is unequal, that is, retarded or accelerated.*NWAD VELOCITY.3*

VELURE, *n.* Velvet. *Obs.*

VELVET, *n.* [L. vellus, hair, nap.]

A rich silk stuff, covered on the outside with a close, short, fine, soft shag or nap. The name is given also to cotton stuffs.*NWAD VELVET.2*

VELVET, *v.t.* To paint velvet.

VELVET, VELVETED, *a.* Made of velvet; or soft and delicate, like velvet.

VELVETEEN, *n.* A kind of cloth made in imitation of velvet.

VELVETING, *n.* The fine shag of velvet.

VELVETY, *a.* Made of velvet, or like velvet; soft; smooth; delicate.

VENAL, *a.* [L. vena, a vein.] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in the veins; as venal blood. [See *Venous*, which is generally used.]

VENAL, *a.* [L. venalis, from venco, to be sold.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute; that may be bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; as a venal muse; venal services.*NWAD VENAL.3*

2. That may be sold; set to sale; as, all offices are venal in a corrupt government.*NWAD VENAL.4*

3. Purchased; as a venal vote.*NWAD VENAL.5*

VENALITY, *n.* Mercenariness; the state of being influenced by money; prostitution of talents, offices or services for money or reward; as the venality of a corrupt court.

VENARY, *a.* [L. venor, to hunt.] Relating to hunting.

VENATIC, VENATICAL, *a.* [L. venaticus, from venor, to hunt.] Used in hunting.

VENATION, *n.* [L. venatio, from venor, to hunt.]

1. The act or practice of hunting.*NWAD VENATION.2*

2. The state of being hunted.*NWAD VENATION.3*

VEND, *v.t.* [L. vendo.]

To sell; to transfer a thing and the exclusive right of possessing it, to another person for a pecuniary equivalent; as, to vend goods; to vend meat and vegetables in market. Vending differs from barter. We vend for money; we barter for commodities. Vend is applicable only to wares, merchandize, or other small articles, not to lands and tenements. We never say, to vend a farm, a lease, or a bond, a right or a horse.*NWAD VEND.2*

VENDED, *pp.* Sold; transferred for money; as goods.

VENDEE, *n.* The person to whom a thing is sold.

VENDER, *n.* A seller; one who transfers the exclusive right of possessing a thing, either his own, or that of another as his agent. Auctioneers are the venders of goods for other men.

VENDIBILITY, VENDIBLENESS, *n.* The state of being vendible or salable.

VENDIBLE, *a.* [L. vendibilis.] Salable; that may be sold; that can be sold; as vendible goods. Vendible differs from marketable; the latter signifies proper or fit for market, according to the laws or customs of a place. Vendible has no reference to such legal fitness.

VENDIBLE, *n.* Something to be sold or offered for sale.

VENDIBLY, *adv.* In a salable manner.

VENDITATION, *n.* [L. venditatio.] A boastful display. [Not in use.]

VENDITION, *n.* [L. venditio.] The act of selling; sale.

VENDOR, *n.* A vender; a seller.

VENDUE, *n.* Auction; a public sale of any thing by outcry, to the highest bidder.

VENDUE-MASTER, *n.* One who is authorized to make sale of any property to the highest bidder, by notification and public outcry; an auctioneer.

VENEER, *v.t.*

To inlay; to lay thin slices or leaves of fine wood of different kinds on a ground of common wood.*NWAD VENEER.2*

VENEER, *n.* Thin slices of wood for inlaying.

VENEERED, *pp.* Inlaid; ornamented with marquetry.

VENEERING, *ppr.* Inlaying; adorning with inlaid work.

VENEERING, *n.* The act or art of inlaying, of which there are two kinds; one, which is the most common, consists in making compartments of different woods; the other consists in making representations of flowers, birds and other figures. The first is more properly veneering; the last is marquetry.

VENEFICE, *n.* [L. veneficium.] The practice of poisoning. [Not in use.]

VENEFICIAL, VENEFICIOUS, *a.* [L. veneficium.] Acting by poison; bewitching. [Little used.]

VENEFICIOUSLY, *adv.* By poison or witchcraft. [Little used.]

VENEMOUS, [See *Venomous*.]

VENENATE, *v.t.* [L. veneno; venenum, poison.]

To poison; to infect with poison. [Not used.]*NWAD VENENATE.2*

VENENATION, *n.*

1. The act of poisoning.*NWAD VENENATION.2*

2. Poison; venom. [Not used.]*NWAD VENENATION.3*

VENENE, VENENOSE, *a.* Poisonous; venomous. [Not used.]

VENERABILITY, *n.* State or quality of being venerable. [Not used.]

VENERABLE, *a.* [L. venerabilis, from veneror, to honor, to worship.]

1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving of honor and respect; as a venerable magistrate; a venerable parent.*NWAD VENERABLE.2*

2. Rendered sacred by religious associations, or being consecrated to God and to his worship; to be regarded with awe and treated with reverence; as the venerable walls of a temple or church.*NWAD VENERABLE.3*

The places where saints have suffered for the testimony of Christ - rendered venerable by their death.*NWAD VENERABLE.4*

VENERABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being venerable.

VENERABLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite reverence.

- An awful pile! stands venerably great.*NWAD VENERABLY.2*

VENERATE, *v.t.* [L. veneror.]

To regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere. We venerate parents and elders; we venerate men consecrated to sacred offices. We venerate old age or gray hairs. We venerate, or ought to venerate, the gospel and its precepts.*NWAD VENERATE.2*

And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade.*NWAD VENERATE.3*

VENERATED, *pp.* Reverenced; treated with honor and respect.

VENERATING, *ppr.* Regarding with reverence.

VENERATION, ***n.*** **[L. veneratio.]**

The highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe; a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity and superiority of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and with regard to place, by its consecration to sacred services.*NWAD VENERATION.2*

We find a secret awe and veneration for one who moves above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue.*NWAD VENERATION.3*

VENERATOR, ***n.*** **One who venerates and reverences.**

VENEREAL, ***a.*** **[L. venereus, from Venus. See *Venus*.]**

1. Pertaining to the pleasures of sexual commerce. A venereal person is one addicted to sexual pleasures or venery.*NWAD VENEREAL.2*

2. Proceeding from sexual intercourse; as the venereal disease; venereal virus or poison.*NWAD VENEREAL.3*

3. Adapted to the cure of the lues venerea; as venereal medicines.*NWAD VENEREAL.4*

4. Adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac; provocative.*NWAD VENEREAL.5*

5. Consisting of copper, called by chimists formerly Venus. *Obs.*NWAD VENEREAL.6*

VENEREAN, ***a.*** **Venereal. [Not used.]**

VENEREOUS, ***a.*** **[L. venereus.] Lustful; libidinous.**

VENEROUS, for venereous. [Not used.]

VENERY, ***n.*** **[from Venus.] The pleasures of the bed.**

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful venery, is continence;

of unlawful, chastity.*NWAD VENERY.2*

VENERY, *n.* [L. venor, to hunt, that is, to drive or rush.]

The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase.*NWAD VENERY.4*

Beasts of venery and fishes.*NWAD VENERY.5*

VENESECTION, *n.* [L. vena, vein, and sectio, a cutting.]

The act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting; phlebotomy.*NWAD VENESECTION.2*

VENEY, *n.* A bout; a thrust; a hit; a turn at fencing.

Three veneys for a dish of stewed prunes. *Obs.*NWAD VENEY.2*

VENGE, *v.t.* venj. To avenge; to punish. [Not in use.] [See *Avenge* and *Revenge*.]

VENGEABLE, *a.* venj'able. [from venge.] Revengeful; as vengeable despite. [Not in use.]

VENGEANCE, *n.* venj'ance. [L. vindico.]

The infliction of pain on another, in return for an injury or offense. Such infliction, when it proceeds from malice or more resentment, and is not necessary for the purposes of justice, is revenge, and a most heinous crime. When such infliction proceeds from a mere love of justice, and the necessity of punishing offenders for the support of the laws, it is vengeance, and is warrantable and just. In this case, vengeance is a just retribution, recompense or punishment. In this latter sense the word is used in Scripture, and frequently applied to the punishments inflicted by God on sinners.*NWAD VENGEANCE.2*

To me belongeth vengeance and recompense. *Deuteronomy 32:35*.*NWAD VENGEANCE.3*

The Lord will take vengeance on his adversaries. *Nahum 1:2*.*NWAD VENGEANCE.4*

With a vengeance, in familiar language, signifies with great violence or vehemence; as, to strike one with a vengeance.*NWAD VENGEANCE.5*

Formerly, what a vengeance, was a phrase used for what emphatical.*NWAD VENGEANCE.6*

But what a vengeance makes thee fly?*NWAD VENGEANCE.7*

VENGEFUL, *a.* venj'ful.

1. Vindictive; retributive; as God's vengeful ire.*NWAD VENGEFUL.2*

2. Revengeful.*NWAD VENGEFUL.3*

VENGEMENT, *n.* venj'ment. Avengement; penal retribution. [Avengement is generally used.]

VENGER, *n.* An avenger. [Not in use.]

VENIABLE, *a.* [See *Venial*.] Venial; pardonable. [Not in use.]

VENIABLY, *adv.* Pardonably; excusably. [Not in use.]

VENIAL, *a.* [L. venia, pardon, leave to depart, from the root of venio, and signifying literally a going or passing.]

1. That may be forgiven; pardonable; as a venial fault or transgression. The reformed churches hold all sins to be venial, through the merits of the Redeemer; but the most trifling sins not to be venial, except through the righteousness and atonement of Christ.*NWAD VENIAL.2*

2. In familiar language, excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without censure; as a venial slip or fault.*NWAD VENIAL.3*

3. Allowed.*NWAD VENIAL.4*

Permitting him the while venial discourse unblam'd.*NWAD VENIAL.5*

VENIALNESS, *n.* State of being excusable or pardonable.

Venire facias, or venire, in law, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to summon twelve men, to try an issue between parties. It is also a writ in the nature of a summons to cause the party indicted on a penal statue, to appear.*NWAD VENIALNESS.2*

VENISON, *n.* ven'izn, or ven'zn. [L. venactio, a hunting, from venor, to hunt.]

The flesh of beasts of game, or of such wild animals as are taken in the chase. It is however, in the United States, applied exclusively to the flesh of the deer or cervine genus of animals.*NWAD*

VENISON.2

VENOM, *n.* [L. venenum, venor, to hunt, to drive or chase; venio, to come. See *Venus*, etc.]

1. Poison; matter fatal or injurious to life. Venom is generally used to express noxious matter that is applied externally, or that is discharged from animals, as that of bites and stings of serpents, scorpions, etc.; and poison, to express substances taken into the stomach.*NWAD VENOM.2*

2. Spite; malice.*NWAD VENOM.3*

VENOM, *v.t.* To poison; to infect with venom. [Little used, but envenom is in use and elegant. Venom may be elegantly used in poetry.]

VENOMOUS, *a.*

1. Poisonous; noxious to animal life; as, the bite of a serpent may be venomous. The sack at the base of the rattlesnake's teeth, contains venomous matter.*NWAD VENOMOUS.2*

2. Noxious; mischievous; malignant; as a venomous progeny.*NWAD VENOMOUS.3*

3. Spiteful; as a venomous writer.*NWAD VENOMOUS.4*

VENOMOUSLY, *adv.* Poisonously; malignantly; spitefully.

VENOMOUSNESS, *n.*

1. Poisonousness; noxiousness to animal life.*NWAD VENOMOUSNESS.2*

2. Malignity; spitefulness.*NWAD VENOMOUSNESS.3*

VENOUS, *a.* [L. venosus, from vena, a vein.]

1. Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins; as venous blood, which is distinguishable from arterial blood by its darker

color.*NWAD VENOUS.2*

2. In botany, veined. A venous leaf, has vessels branching, or variously divided, over its surface.*NWAD VENOUS.3*

VENT, *n.* [L. venio, Eng. wind, etc.; properly a passage.]

1. A small aperture; a hole or passage for air or other fluid to escape; as the vent of a cask.*NWAD VENT.2*

2. The opening in a cannon or other piece of artillery, by which fire is communicated to the charge.*NWAD VENT.3*

3. Passage from secrecy to notice; publication.*NWAD VENT.4*

4. The act of opening.*NWAD VENT.5*

5. Emission; passage; escape from confinement; as, his smothered passions urge for vent.*NWAD VENT.6*

6. Discharge; utterance; means of discharge.*NWAD VENT.7*

Had like grief been dew'd in tears, without the vent of words - ;*NWAD VENT.8*

7. Sale; as the vent of a thousand copies of a treatise.*NWAD VENT.9*

8. Opportunity to sell; demand.*NWAD VENT.10*

There is no vent for any commodity except wool.*NWAD VENT.11*

9. An inn, a baiting place. [Not in use.]*NWAD VENT.12*

To give vent to, to suffer to escape; to let out; to pour forth.*NWAD VENT.13*

VENT, *v.t.*

1. To let out at a small aperture.*NWAD VENT.15*

2. To let out; to suffer to escape from confinement; to utter; to pour forth; as, to vent passion or complaint.*NWAD VENT.16*

The queen of heav'n did thus her fury vent.*NWAD VENT.17*

3. To utter; to report. [Not in use.]*NWAD VENT.18*

4. To publish.*NWAD VENT.19*

The sectators did greatly enrich their inventions by venting the stolen treasures of divine letters. [Not used.]*NWAD VENT.20*

5. To sell.*NWAD VENT.21*

Therefore did those nations vent such spice. [Not in use.]*NWAD VENT.22*

[Instead of vent in the latter sense, we use vend.]*NWAD VENT.23*

VENT, *v.i.* To snuff. [Not in use.]

VENTAGE, *n.* A small hole. [Not in use.]

VENTAIL, *n.* That part of a helmet made to be lifted up; the part intended for the admission of air, or for breathing.

VENTANNA, VENTANA, *n.* A window. [Not English.]

VENTER, *n.* One who utters, reports or publishes.

VENTER, *n.* [L.]

1. In anatomy, the abdomen, or lower belly; formerly applied to any large cavity containing viscera, as the head, thorax and abdomen, called three venters.*NWAD VENTER.3*

2. The womb; and hence, mother. A has a son B by one venter, and a daughter C by another venter; children by different venters.*NWAD VENTER.4*

3. The belly of a muscle.*NWAD VENTER.5*

VENTIDUCT, ***n.*** **[L. ventus, wind, and ductus, a canal.]**

In building, a passage for wind or air; a subterraneous passage or spiracle for ventilating apartments.*NWAD VENTIDUCT.2*

VENTILATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. ventilo, from ventus, wind.]**

1. To fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind; as, to ventilate a room; to ventilate a cellar.*NWAD VENTILATE.2*

2. To cause the air to pass through; as, to ventilate a mine.*NWAD VENTILATE.3*

3. To winnow; to fan; as, to ventilate wheat.*NWAD VENTILATE.4*

4. To examine; to discuss; that is, to agitate; as, to ventilate questions of policy. [Not now in use.]*NWAD VENTILATE.5*

VENTILATED, ***pp.*** **Exposed to the action of the air; fanned; winnowed; discussed.**

VENTILATING, ***ppr.*** **Exposing to the action of wind; fanning; discussing.**

VENTILATION, ***n.*** **[L. ventilatio.]**

1. The act of ventilating; the act or operation of exposing to the free passage of air, or of causing the air to pass through any place, for the purpose of expelling impure air and dissipating any thing noxious.*NWAD VENTILATION.2*

2. The act of fanning or winnowing, for the purpose of separating chaff and dust.*NWAD VENTILATION.3*

3. Vent; utterance. [Not in use.]*NWAD VENTILATION.4*

4. Refrigeration. [Not in use.]*NWAD VENTILATION.5*

VENTILATOR, ***n.*** **An instrument or machine for expelling foul**

or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure. Ventilators are of very different constructions and sizes.

VENTOSITY, *n.* [L. ventosus.] Windiness; flatulence.

VENTRAL, *a.* [from L. venter, belly.] Belonging to the belly.

The ventral fins, in fishes, are placed between the anus and the throat.*NWAD VENTRAL.2*

VENTRICLE, *n.* [L. ventriculus, from venter, belly.]

In a general sense, a small cavity in an animal body. It is applied to the stomach. It is also applied to two cavities of the heart, which propel the blood into the arteries. The word is also applied to cavities in different parts of the brain.*NWAD VENTRICLE.2*

VENTRICOUS, *a.* [L. ventricosus, from venter, belly.]

In botany, bellied; distended; swelling out in the middle; as a ventricous perianth.*NWAD VENTRICOUS.2*

VENTRICULOUS, *a.* [supra.] Somewhat distended in the middle.

VENTRILOQUISM, VENTRILOQUY, *n.* [L. venter, belly, and loquor, to speak.]

The act, art or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come not from the person, but from some distant place, as from the opposite side of the room, from the cellar, etc.*NWAD VENTRILOQUISM.2*

VENTRILOQUIST, *n.* One who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place.

The ancient ventriloquists seems to speak from their bellies.*NWAD VENTRILOQUIST.2*

VENTILOQUOUS, ***a.*** **Speaking in such a manner as to make the sound appear to come from a place remote from the speaker.**

VENTURE, ***n.*** **[L. venio, ventus, venturus, to come.]**

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with tolerable certainty.*NWAD VENTURE.2*

I, in this venture, double gains pursue.*NWAD VENTURE.3*

2. Chance; hap; contingency; luck; an event that is not or cannot be foreseen.*NWAD VENTURE.4*

3. The thing put to hazard; particularly, something sent to sea in trade.*NWAD VENTURE.5*

My ventures are not in one bottom trusted.*NWAD VENTURE.6*

At a venture, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark; or without foreseeing the issue.*NWAD VENTURE.7*

A bargain at a venture made.*NWAD VENTURE.8*

A certain man drew a bow at a venture. *1 Kings 22:34*.*NWAD VENTURE.9*

VENTURE, ***v.i.***

1. To dare; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake or say. A man ventures to mount a ladder; he ventures into battle; he ventures to assert things which he does not know.*NWAD VENTURE.11*

2. To run a hazard or risk.*NWAD VENTURE.12*

Who freights a ship to venture on the seas.*NWAD VENTURE.13*

To venture at,*NWAD VENTURE.14*

To venture on or upon, To dare to engage in; to attempt without any

certainty of success. It is rash to venture upon such a project.*NWAD VENTURE.15*

And when I venture at the comic style.*NWAD VENTURE.16*

VENTURE, *v.t.*

1. To expose to hazard; to risk; as, to venture one's person in a balloon.*NWAD VENTURE.18*

2. To put or send on a venture or chance; as, to venture a horse to the West Indies.*NWAD VENTURE.19*

VENTURED, *pp.* Put to the hazard; risked.

VENTURER, *n.* One who ventures or puts to hazards.

VENTURESOME, *a.* Bold; daring; intrepid; as a venturesome boy.

VENTURESOMELY, *adv.* In a bold, daring manner.

VENTURING, *ppr.* Putting to hazard; daring.

VENTURING, *n.* The act of putting to risk; a hazarding.

VENTUROUS, *a.* Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; intrepid; adventurous; as a venturous soldier.

With vent'rous arm he pluck'd, he tasted.*NWAD VENTUROUS.2*

VENTUROUSLY, *adv.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

VENTUROUSNESS, *n.* Boldness; hardiness; fearlessness; intrepidity. The event made then repent of their venturousness.

VENUE, VISNE, *n.* [L. vicinia.] In law, a neighborhood or near place; the place where an action is laid. In certain cases, the court has power to change the venue.

The twelve men who are to try the cause, must be of the same venue where the demand is made.*NWAD VENUE.2*

VENUE, *n.* A thrust. [See *Veney*.]

VENULITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Venus.

VENUS, *n.* [L. ventus, venenum; Eng. venom to poison, to fret or irritate. These affinities lead to the true origin of these words. The primary sense of the root is to shoot or rush, as light or wind. From light is derived the sense of white, fair, Venus, or it is from opening, parting; and from rushing, moving, comes wind, and the sense of raging, fury, whence L. venenum, poison, that which frets or causes to rage. These words all coincide with L. venio, which signifies to rush, to fall, to happen; venor, to hunt, etc. The Greeks had the same idea of the goddess of love, viz. that her name signified fairness, whiteness, and hence the fable that she sprung from froth, whence her Green name.]

1. In mythology, the goddess of beauty and love; that is, beauty or love deified; just as the Gaelic and Irish diana, swiftness, impetuosity, is denominated the goddess of hunting.*NWAD VENUS.2*

2. In astronomy, one of the inferior planets, whose orbit is between the earth and Mercury; a star of brilliant splendor.*NWAD VENUS.3*

3. In the old chimistry, a name given to copper.*NWAD VENUS.4*

VENUS'S COMB, *n.* A plant of the genus Scandix; shepherd's needle.

VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Campanula.

VENUS'S NAVELWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Cynoglossum.

VENUST, *a.* [L. venustus.] Beautiful. [Not used.]

VERACIOUS, *a.* [L. verax, from verus, true.]

1. Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth.*NWAD VERACIOUS.2*

2. True. [Little used.]*NWAD VERACIOUS.3*

VERACITY, *n.* [L. verax, from verus, true.]

1. Habitual observance of truth, or habitual truth; as a man of veracity. His veracity is not called in question. The question of the court is, whether you know the witness to be a man of veracity. We rely on history, when we have confidence in the veracity and industry of the historian.*NWAD VERACITY.2*

“The veracity of facts.” is not correct language. Truth is applicable to men and to facts; veracity to men only, or to sentient beings.*NWAD VERACITY.3*

2. Invariable expression of truth; as the veracity of our senses.*NWAD VERACITY.4*

VERANDA, *n.* An oriental word denoting a kind of open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main building.

VERATRIA, *n.* [L. veratrum, hellebore.] A newly discovered vegetable alkali, extracted from the white hellebore.

VERB, *n.* [L. verbum, fero.]

1. In grammar, a part of speech that expresses action, motion, being, suffering, or a request or command to do or forbear any thing. The verb affirms, declares, asks or commands; as, I write; he runs; the river flows; they sleep; we see; they are deceived; depart; go; come; write; does he improve?*NWAD VERB.2*

When the action expressed by a verb is exerted on an object, or terminates upon it, the act is considered as passing to that object, and the verb is called transitive; as, I read Livy. When the act expressed by the verb, terminates in the agent or subject, the verb

is called intransitive; as, I run; I walk, I sleep.*NWAD VERB.3*

When the agent and object change places, and the agent is considered as the instrument by which the object is affected, the verb is called passive; as, Goliath was slain by David.*NWAD VERB.4*

2. A word.*NWAD VERB.5*

VERBAL, ***a.*** **[L. verbalis.]**

1. Spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written; as a verbal message; a verbal contract; verbal testimony.*NWAD VERBAL.2*

2. Oral; uttered by the mouth.*NWAD VERBAL.3*

3. Consisting in mere words; as a verbal reward.*NWAD VERBAL.4*

4. Respecting words only; as a verbal dispute.*NWAD VERBAL.5*

5. Minutely exact in words, or attending to words only; as a verbal critic.*NWAD VERBAL.6*

6. Literal; having word answering to word; as a verbal translation.*NWAD VERBAL.7*

7. In grammar, derived from a verb; as a verbal noun.*NWAD VERBAL.8*

8. Verbose; abounding with words. [Not in use.]*NWAD VERBAL.9*

VERBALITY, ***n.*** **Mere words; bare literal expressions.**

VERBALIZE, ***v.t.*** **To convert into a verb.**

VERBALLY, ***adv.***

1. In words spoken; by words uttered; orally.*NWAD VERBALLY.2*

2. Word for word; as, to translate verbally.*NWAD VERBALLY.3*

VERBATIM, ***adv.*** **[L.] Word for word; in the same words; as, to tell a story verbatim as another has related it.**

VERBERATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. verbero.] To beat; to strike. [Not in use.]**

VERBERATION, ***n.***

1. A beating or striking; blows.*NWAD VERBERATION.2*

2. The impulse of a body, which causes sound.*NWAD VERBERATION.3*

VERBIAGE, ***n.*** **Verbosity; use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words.**

VERBOSE, ***a.*** **[L. verbosus.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by a multiplicity of words; as a verbose speaker; a verbose argument.**

VERBOSITY, VERBOSENESS, ***n.***

1. Employment of a superabundance of words; the use of more words than are necessary; as the verbosity of a speaker.*NWAD VERBOSITY.2*

2. Superabundance of words; prolixity; as the verbosity of a discourse or argument.*NWAD VERBOSITY.3*

VERDANCY, ***n.*** **[See *Verdant*.] Greenness.**

VERDANT, ***a.*** **[L. vividans, from viridis, from vireo, to be green.] The radical sense of the verb is to grow or advance with strength.**

1. Green; fresh; covered with growing plants or grass; as verdant fields; a verdant lawn.*NWAD VERDANT.2*

2. Flourishing.*NWAD VERDANT.3*

VERDERER, VERDEROR, *n.* [Low L. viridarius.]

An officer in England, who has the charge of the king's forest, to preserve the vert and venison, keep the assizes, view, receive and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses.*NWAD VERDERER.2*

VERDICT, *n.* [L. verum dictum, true declaration.]

1. The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of face in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their trial and examination. In criminal causes, the jury decide the law as well as the fact. Verdicts are general or special; general, when they decide in general terms, or in the terms of the general issue, as no wrong, no disseisin; special, when the jury find and state the facts at large, and as to the law, pray the judgment of the court.*NWAD VERDICT.2*

2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced; as, to be condemned by the verdict of the public.*NWAD VERDICT.3*

These enormities were condemned by the verdict of common humanity.*NWAD VERDICT.4*

VERDIGRIS, *n.*

Rust of copper, or an acetate of copper, formed by the combination of an acid with copper.*NWAD VERDIGRIS.2*

VERDITER, *n.* [verde-terre, green earth; terre-verde.]

A preparation of copper sometimes used by painters, etc. for a blue, but more generally mixed with a yellow for a green color. It is a factitious substance of blue pigment, obtained by adding chalk or whiting to a solution of copper in nitric acid or aqua fortis.*NWAD VERDITER.2*

VERDURE, *n.* [L. vireo.] Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation; as the verdure of the meadows in June; the

verdure of spring.

VERDUROUS, *a.* Covered with green; clothed with the fresh color of vegetables; as verdurous pastures.

VERECUND, *a.* [L. vrcundus.] Bashful; modest. [Not much used.]

VERECUNDITY, *n.* Bashfulness; modesty; blushing. [Not in much use.]

VERGE, *n.* verj. [L. virga, a rod, that is, a shoot.]

1. A rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean.*NWAD VERGE.2*

2. The stick or wand with which persons are admitted tenants, by holding it in the hand, and swearing fealty to the lord. On this account, such tenants are called tenants by the verge.*NWAD VERGE.3*

3. In law, the compass or extent of the king's court, within which is bounded the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household; so called from the verge or staff which the marshal bears.*NWAD VERGE.4*

4. The extreme side or end of any thing which has some extent of length; the brink; edge; border; margin. [This seems to be immediately connected with the L. vergo.]*NWAD VERGE.5*

5. Among gardeners, the edge or outside of a border; also, a slip of grass adjoining to gravel-walks, and dividing them from the borders in the parterre-garden.*NWAD VERGE.6*

6. A part of a time piece.*NWAD VERGE.7*

VERGE, *v.i.* [L. vergo.]

1. To tend downwards; to bend; to slope; as, a hill verges to the north.*NWAD VERGE.9*

2. To tend; to incline; to approach.*NWAD VERGE.10*

I find myself verging to that period of life which is to be labor and sorrow.*NWAD VERGE.11*

VERGER, *n.*

1. He that carries the mace before the bishop, dean, etc.*NWAD VERGER.2*

2. An officer who carries a white wand before the justices of either bend in England.*NWAD VERGER.3*

VERGING, *ppr.* Bending or inclining; tending.

VERGOULEUSE, *n.* A species of pear; contracted to vergaloo.

VERIDICAL, *a.* [L. veridicus; verus and dico.] Telling truth. [Not used.]

VERIFIABLE, *a.* [from verify.] That may be verified; that may be proved or confirmed by incontestable evidence.

VERIFICATION, *n.* [See *Verify*.] The act of verifying or proving to be true; the act of confirming or establishing the authenticity of any powers granted, or of any transaction, by legal or competent evidence.

VERIFIED, *pp.* Proved; confirmed by competent evidence.

VERIFIER, *n.* One that proves or makes appear to be true.

VERIFY, *v.t.* [L. verus, true, and facio, to make.]

1. To prove to be true; to confirm.*NWAD VERIFY.2*

This is verified by a number of examples.*NWAD VERIFY.3*

2. To fulfill, as a promise; to confirm the truth of a prediction; to

show to be true. The predictions of this venerable patriot have been verified. *Genesis 42:20*; *1 Kings 8:26*.*NWAD VERIFY.4*

3. To confirm or establish the authenticity of any thing by examination or competent evidence. The first act of the house of representatives is to verify their powers, by exhibiting their credentials to a committee of the house, or other proper authority.*NWAD VERIFY.5*

VERIFYING, *ppr.* Proving to be true; confirming; establishing as authentic.

VERILY, *adv.* [from very.]

1. In truth; in fact; certainly.*NWAD VERILY.2*

2. Really; truly; with great confidence. It was verily thought the enterprise would succeed.*NWAD VERILY.3*

VERISIMILAR, *a.* [L. verisimilis; verus, true, and similis, like.] having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

VERISIMILITUDE, *n.* [L. verisimilitudo.] the appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult.*NWAD VERISIMILITUDE.2*

VERISIMILITY, for verisimilitude, is not in use.

VERITABLE, *a.* True; agreeable to fact. [Little used.]

VERITABLY, *adv.* In a true manner. [Not in use.]

VERITY, *n.* [L. veritas, from verus, true.]

1. Truth; consonance of a statement, proposition or other thing to fact. *1 Timothy 2:7*.*NWAD VERITY.2*

It is a proposition of eternal verity, that none can govern while he is despised.*NWAD VERITY.3*

2. A true assertion or tenet.*NWAD VERITY.4*

By this it seems to be a verity.*NWAD VERITY.5*

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.*NWAD VERITY.6*

VERJUICE, *n.*

A liquor expressed from wild apples, sour grapes, etc. used in sauces, ragouts and the like. it is used also in the purification of wax for candles, in poultices, etc.*NWAD VERJUICE.2*

VERMEIL. [See *Vermilion*.]

VERMEOLOGIST, *n.* [infra.] One who treats of vermes.

VERMEOLOGY, *n.* [L. vermes, worms, and Gr. discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on vermes, or that part of natural history which treats of vermes. [Little used.]*NWAD VERMEOLOGY.2*

VERMICELLI, *n.* [L. vermiculus, from vermis, a worm.]

A cookery, little rolls or threads of paste, or a composition of flour, eggs, sugar and saffron, used in soups and pottages.*NWAD VERMICELLI.2*

VERMICULAR, *a.* [L. vermiculus, a little worm, from vermis, a worm.]

Pertaining to a worm; resembling a worm; particularly, resembling the motion of a worm; as the vermicular motion of the intestines, called also peristaltic.*NWAD VERMICULAR.2*

Vermicular or vermiculated work, in sculpture, a sort of ornament consisting of frets or knobs, in Mosaic pavements, winding and

representing the tracks of worms.*NWAD VERMICULAR.3*

VERMICULATE, *v.t.* [L. vermiculatus.] To inlay; to form work by inlaying, resembling the motion or the tracks of worms.

VERMICULATED, *pp.* Formed in the likeness of the motion of a worm.

VERMICULATING, *ppr.* Forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VERMICULATION, *n.*

1. The act or operation of moving in the form of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines.*NWAD VERMICULATION.2*

2. The act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.*NWAD VERMICULATION.3*

VERMICULE, *n.* [L. vermiculus.] A little worm or grub.

VERMICULOUS, *a.* [L. vermiculosus.]

1. Full of worms or grubs.*NWAD VERMICULOUS.2*

2. Resembling worms.*NWAD VERMICULOUS.3*

VERMIFORM, *a.* [L. vermis, a worm, and forma, form.]

Having the form or shape of a worm; as the vermiform process of the cerebellum.*NWAD VERMIFORM.2*

VERMIFUGE, *n.* [L. vermis, a worm, and fugo, to expel.]

A medicine or substance that destroys or expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.*NWAD VERMIFUGE.2*

VERMIL, VERMILION, *a.* vermil'yon. [L. vermiculus, vermes; a name sometimes improperly given to the kermes. See *Crimson*.]

1. The cochineal, a small insect found on a particular plant. [Improper or obsolete.]*NWAD VERMIL.2*

2. Red sulphuret of mercury; a bright, beautiful red color of two sorts, natural and artificial. The natural is found in silver mines, in the form of a ruddy sand, which is to be prepared by purification or washing, and then levigated with water on a stone. The factitious or common vermilion is made of artificial cinnabar, ground with white wine, and afterwards with the white of an egg.*NWAD VERMIL.3*

3. Any beautiful red color. In blushing, the delicate cheek is covered with vermilion.*NWAD VERMIL.4*

VERMILION, *v.t.* vermil'yon. To dye red; to cover with a delicate red.

VERMILIONED, *pp.* or *a.* Dyed or tinged with a bright red.

VERMIN, *n.* sing, and plu; used chiefly in the plural. [L. vermes, worms.]

1. All sorts of small animals which are destructive to grain or other produce; all noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice,

worms, grubs, flies, etc.*NWAD VERMIN.2*

These vermin do great injuries in the field.*NWAD VERMIN.3*

2. Used of noxious human beings in contempt; as base vermin.*NWAD VERMIN.4*

VERMINATE, *v.i.* [L. vermino.] To breed vermin.

VERMINATION, *n.*

1. The breeding of vermin.*NWAD VERMINATION.2*

2. A griping of the bowels.*NWAD VERMINATION.3*

VERMINOUS, *a.* Tending to breed vermin.

The verminous disposition of the body.*NWAD VERMINOUS.2*

VERMIPAROUS, *a.* [L. vermes, worms, and pario, to bear.] Producing worms.

VERMIVOROUS, *a.* [L. vermes, worms, and voro, to devour.]

Devouring worms; feeding on worms. Vermivorous birds are very useful to the farmer.*NWAD VERMIVOROUS.2*

VERNACULAR, *a.* [L. vernaculus, born in one's house, from verns, a servant.]

1. Native; belonging to the country of one's birth. English is our vernacular language. The vernacular idiom is seldom perfectly acquired by foreigners.*NWAD VERNACULAR.2*

2. Native; belonging to the person by birth or nature.*NWAD VERNACULAR.3*

A vernacular disease, is one which prevails in a particular country or district; more generally called endemic.*NWAD VERNACULAR.4*

VERNACULOUS, ***a.*** **[supra.] Vernacular; also, scoffing.** ***Obs.***

VERNAL, ***a.*** **[L. vernalis, from ver, spring.]**

1. Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; as vernal bloom.*NWAD VERNAL.2*

Vernal flowers are preparatives to autumnal fruits.*NWAD VERNAL.3*

2. Belonging to youth, the spring of life.*NWAD VERNAL.4*

Vernal signs, the signs in which the sun appears in the spring.*NWAD VERNAL.5*

Vernal equinox, the equinox in spring or March; opposed to the autumnal equnox, in September.*NWAD VERNAL.6*

VERNANT, ***a.*** **[L. vernans; verno, to flourish.] Flourishing, as in spring; as vernant flowers.**

VERNATE, ***v.i.*** **to become young again. [Not in use.]**

VERNATION, ***n.*** **[L. verno.] In botany, the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. it is called also foliation or leafing.**

VERNIER, ***n.*** **[from the inventor.] A graduated index which subdivides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale.**

VERNILITY, ***n.*** **[L. vernilis, from verna, a slave.] Servility; fawning behavior, like that of a slave. [Not in use.]**

VERONICA, ***n.*** **[vera-icon, true image.]**

1. A portrait or representation of the face of our Savior on handkerchiefs.*NWAD VERONICA.2*

2. In botany, a genus of plants, Speedwell.*NWAD VERONICA.3*

VERRUCOUS, *a.* [L. verruca, a wart; verrucosus, full of warts.]

Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface; as a verrucous capsule.*NWAD VERRUCOUS.2*

VERSABILITY, VERSABLENESS, *n.* [L. versabilis, from versor, to turn.]

Aptness to be turned round. [Not used.]*NWAD VERSABILITY.2*

VERSABLE, *a.* [supra.] That may be turned. [Not used.]

VERSAL, for universal. [Not used or very vulgar.]

VERSATILE, *a.* [L. versatilis, from versor, to turn.]

1. That may be turned round; as a versatile boat or spindle.*NWAD VERSATILE.2*

2. Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; unsteady; as a man of versatile disposition.*NWAD VERSATILE.3*

3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applied to a new task, or to various subjects; as a man of versatile genius.*NWAD VERSATILE.4*

4. In botany, a versatile anther is one fixed by the middle on the point of the filament, and so poised as to turn like the needle of a compass; fixed by its side, but freely movable.*NWAD VERSATILE.5*

VERSATILITY, *n.*

1. The quality of being versatile; aptness to change; readiness to be turned; variableness.*NWAD VERSATILITY.2*

2. The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; as the versatility of genus.*NWAD VERSATILITY.3*

VERSE, *n.* vers. [L. versus; verto, to turn.]

1. In poetry, a line, consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to the rules of the species of poetry which the author intends to compose. Verses are of various kinds, as hexameter, pentameter, and tetrameter, etc. according to the number of feet in each. A verse of twelve syllables is called an Alexandrian or Alexandrine. Two or more verses form a stanza or strophe.*NWAD VERSE.2*

2. Poetry; metrical language.*NWAD VERSE.3*

Virtue was taught in verse.*NWAD VERSE.4*

Verse embalms virtue.*NWAD VERSE.5*

3. A short division of any composition, particularly of the chapters in the Scriptures. The author of the division of the Old Testament into verses, is not ascertained. The New Testament was divided into verses by Robert Stephens.*NWAD VERSE.6*

4. A piece of poetry.*NWAD VERSE.7*

5. A portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part.*NWAD VERSE.8*

6. In a song or ballad, a stanza is called a verse.*NWAD VERSE.9*

Blank verse, poetry in which the lines do not end in rhymes.*NWAD VERSE.10*

Heroic verse, usually consists of ten syllables, or in English, of five accented syllables, constituting five feet.*NWAD VERSE.11*

VERSE, *v.t.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically.

Playing on pipes of corn, and versing love.*NWAD VERSE.13*

To be versed, [L. vesor.] to be well skilled; to be acquainted with; as, to be versed in history or in geometry.*NWAD VERSE.14*

VERSE-MAN, *n.* [verse and man.] A writer of verses; in ludicrous language.

VERSER, ***n.*** **A maker of verses; a versifier.**

VERSICLE, ***n.*** **[L. versiculus.] A little verse. [Not used.]**

VERSICOLOR, VERSICOLORED, ***a.*** **[L. versicolor.] Having various colors; changeable in color.**

VERSICULAR, ***a.*** **Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.**

VERSIFICATION, ***n.*** **The act, art or practice of composing poetic verse. Versification is the result of art, labor and rule, rather than of invention or the fire of genius. It consists in adjusting the long and short syllables, and forming feet into harmonious measure.**

VERSIFICATOR, ***n.*** **A versifier. [Little used. See *Versifier*.]**

VERSIFIED, ***pp.*** **[from versify.] Formed into verse.**

VERSIFIER, ***n.***

1. One who makes verses. Not every versifier is a poet.*NWAD VERSIFIER.2*

2. One who converts into verse; or one who expresses the ideas of another, written in prose; as, Dr. Watts was a versifier of the Psalms.*NWAD VERSIFIER.3*

VERSIFY, ***v.i.*** **To make verses.**

I'll versify in spite, and do my best.*NWAD VERSIFY.2*

VERSIFY, ***v.t.***

1. To relate or describe in verse.*NWAD VERSIFY.4*

I'll versify the truth.*NWAD VERSIFY.5*

2. To turn into verse; as, to versify the Psalms.*NWAD VERSIFY.6*

VERSION, *n.* [L. versio.]

1. A turning; a change or transformation; as the version of air into water. [Unusual.]*NWAD VERSION.2*

2. Change of direction; as the version of the beams of light. [Unusual.]*NWAD VERSION.3*

3. The act of translating; the rendering of thoughts or ideas expressed in one language, into words of like signification in another language. How long was Pope engaged in the version of Homer?*NWAD VERSION.4*

4. Translation; that which is rendered from another language. We have a good version of the Scriptures. There is a good version of Pentateuch in Samaritan. The Septuagint version of the Old Testament was made for the benefit of the Jews in Alexandria.*NWAD VERSION.5*

VERST, *n.* A Russian measure of length, containing 1166 2/3 yards, or 3500 feet; about three quarters of an English mile.

VERT, *n.* [L. viridis.]

1. In the forest laws, every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest. To preserve vert and venison, is the duty of the verderer.*NWAD VERT.2*

2. In heraldry, a green color.*NWAD VERT.3*

VERTEBER, VERTEBRA, *n.* [L. vertebra, from verto, to turn.] A joint of the spine or backbone of an animal.

VERTEBRAL, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the joints of the spine or backbone.*NWAD VERTEBRAL.2*

2. Having a backbone or spinal joints; as vertebral animals.*NWAD VERTEBRAL.3*

VERTEBRAL, *n.* An animal of the class which have a backbone.

VERTEBRATED, *a.* [L. vertebratus.] Having a backbone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow, as an animal; as man, quadrupeds, fowls, amphibia, and fishes.

VERTEX, *n.* [L. from veto, to turn; primarily a round point.]

1. The crown or top of the head.*NWAD VERTEX.2*

2. The top of a hill or other thing; the point of a cone, pyramid, angle or figure; the pole of a glass, in optics. The vertex of a curve, is the point from which the diameter is drawn, or the intersection of the diameter and the curve.*NWAD VERTEX.3*

3. In astronomy, the zenith; the point of the heavens perpendicularly over the head.*NWAD VERTEX.4*

VERTICAL, *a.* [L. vertex.]

1. Placed or being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head. The sun is vertical to the inhabitants within the tropics at certain times every year.*NWAD VERTICAL.2*

2. Being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.*NWAD VERTICAL.3*

Vertical leaves, in botany, are such as stand so erect, that neither of the surfaces can be called the upper or under.*NWAD VERTICAL.4*

Vertical anthers, are such as terminate the filaments, and being inserted by their base, stand no less upright than the filaments themselves.*NWAD VERTICAL.5*

Vertical circle, in astronomy, a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir. The meridian of any place is a vertical circle. The vertical circles are called azimuths.*NWAD VERTICAL.6*

Vertical line, in conics, is a right line drawn on the vertical plane, and passing through the vertex of the cone.*NWAD VERTICAL.7*

Vertical plane, in conics, is a plane passing through the vertex of a cone, and through its axis.*NWAD VERTICAL.8*

Prime vertical, a great circle of the sphere, perpendicular to the horizon, and passing through the zenith and the east and west points.*NWAD VERTICAL.9*

VERTICALLY, *adv.* In the zenith.

VERTICALNESS, *n.* The state of being in the zenith or perpendicularly over the head. [Verticality is not used.]

VERTICIL, *n.* [L. verticillus, from vertex, supra.]

In botany, a little whirl; a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring.*NWAD VERTICIL.2*

VERTICILLATE, *a.* [supra.] In botany, verticillate flowers are such as grow in a whirl, or round the stem in rings, one above another, at each joint. The term is also applied in this sense to leaves and branches. Verticillate plants are such as bear whirled flowers.

VERTICITY, *n.* [from vertex, supra.]

1. The power of turning; revolution; rotation.*NWAD VERTICITY.2*

2. That property of the lodestone by which it turns to some particular point.*NWAD VERTICITY.3*

The attraction of the magnet was known long before its verticity.*NWAD VERTICITY.4*

VERTIGINOUS, *a.* [L. vertiginousus.]

1. Turning round; whirling; rotary; as a vertiginous motion.*NWAD VERTIGINOUS.2*

2. Giddy; affected with vertigo.*NWAD VERTIGINOUS.3*

VERTIGINOUSNESS, *n.* Giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; unsteadiness.

VERTIGO, *n.* [L. from verto, to turn.] Giddiness; dizziness or swimming of the head; an affection of the head, in which objects appear to move in various directions, though stationary, and the person affected finds it difficult to maintain an erect posture.

VERVAIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Verbena, or rather the genus so called.

VERVAIN-MALLOW, *n.* A species of mallow, the Malva alcea.

VERVELS, *n.* Labels tied to a hawk.

VERY, *a.* [L. verus.] True; real.

Whether thou be my very son Esau or not. *Genesis 27:21*.*NWAD VERY.2*

He that repeateth a matter, separateth very friends. *Proverbs 17:9*.*NWAD VERY.3*

VERY, *adv.* As an adverb, or modifier of adjectives and adverbs, very denotes in a great degree, an eminent or high degree, but not generally the highest; as a very great mountain; a very bright sun; a very cold day; a very pernicious war; a very benevolent disposition; the river flows very rapidly.

VESICANT, *n.* [infra.] A blistering application; an epispastic.

VESICATE, *v.t.* [L. vesica, a little bladder. Gr. from to inflate.]

To blister; to raise little bladders, or separate the cuticle by inflaming the skin. Celsus recommends to vesicate the external parts of wounds.*NWAD VESICATE.2*

VESICATED, ***pp.*** **Blistered.**

VESICATING, ***ppr.*** **Blistering.**

VESICATION, ***n.*** **The process of raising blisters or little cuticular bladders on the skin.**

VESICATORY, ***n.*** **A blistering application or plaster; an epispastic. Vesicatories made of cantharides, are more powerful than sinapisms, or preparations of mustard.**

VESICLE, ***n.*** **[. vesicula. See *Vesicate*.]**

1. A little bladder, or a portion of the cuticle separated from the skin and filled with some humor.*NWAD VESICLE.2*

2. Any small membranous cavity in animals or vegetables. The lungs consist of vesicles admitting air.*NWAD VESICLE.3*

VESICULAR, VESICULOUS, ***a.***

1. Pertaining to vesicles; consisting of vesicles.*NWAD VESICULAR.2*

2. Hollow; full of interstices.*NWAD VESICULAR.3*

3. Having little bladders or glands on the surface, as the leaf of a plant.*NWAD VESICULAR.4*

VESICULATE, ***a.*** **Bladdery; full of bladders.**

VESPER, ***n.*** **[L. This word and Hesperus are probably of one origin, and both from the root of west.]**

1. The evening star; Venus; also, the evening.*NWAD VESPER.2*

2. Vespers, in the plural, the evening song or evening service in the Romish church.*NWAD VESPER.3*

Sicilian vespers, the era of the general massacre of the French in

Sicily, or Easter evening, 1282, at the toll of the bell for vespers.*NWAD VESPER.4*

VESPERTINE, *a.* [L. vespertinus. See *Vesper*.]

Pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.*NWAD VESPERTINE.2*

VESSEL, *n.* [L. vas, vasis. This word is probably the English vat.]

1. A cask or utensil proper for holding liquors and other things, as a tun, a pipe, a puncheon, a hogshead, a barrel, a firkin, a bottle, a kettle, a cup, a dish, etc.*NWAD VESSEL.2*

2. In anatomy, any tube or canal, in which the blood and other humors are contained, secreted or circulated, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, spermatics, etc.*NWAD VESSEL.3*

3. In the physiology of plants, a canal or tube of very small bore, in which the sap is contained and conveyed; also, a bag or utricle, filled with pulp, and serving as a reservoir for sap; also, a spiral canal, usually of a larger bore, for receiving and distributing air.*NWAD VESSEL.4*

4. Any building used in navigation, which carries masts and sails, from the largest ship of war down to a fishing sloop. In general however, vessel is used for the smaller ships, brigs, sloops, schooners, luggers, scows, etc.*NWAD VESSEL.5*

5. Something containing.*NWAD VESSEL.6*

Vessels of wrath, in Scripture, are such persons as are to receive the full effects of God's wrath and indignation, as a punishment for their sins.*NWAD VESSEL.7*

Vessels of mercy, are persons who are to receive the effects of God's mercy, or future happiness and glory.*NWAD VESSEL.8*

Chosen vessels, ministers of the gospel, as appointed to bear the glad news of salvation to others; called also earthen vessels, on

account of their weakness and frailty.*NWAD VESSEL.9*

VESSEL, *v.t.* To put into a vessel. [Not in use.]

VESSETS, *n.* A kind of cloth.

VESSICON, VESSIGON, *n.* [L. vesica.] A soft swelling on a horse's leg, called a windgall.

VEST, *n.* [L. vestis, a coat or garment; vestio, to cover or clothe.]

1. An outer garment.*NWAD VEST.2*

Over his lucid arms a military vest of purple flow'd.*NWAD VEST.3*

2. In common speech, a man's under garment; a short garment covering the body, but without sleeves, worn under the coat; called also waistcoat.*NWAD VEST.4*

VEST, *v.t.*

1. To clothe; to cover, surround or encompass closely. *NWAD VEST.6*

With ether vested and a purple sky.*NWAD VEST.7*

2. To dress; to clothe with a long garment; as the vested priest.*NWAD VEST.8*

To vest with, to clothe; to furnish with; to invest with; as, to vest a man with authority; to vest a court with power to try cases of life and death; to vest one with the right of seizing slave ships.*NWAD VEST.9*

Had I been vested with the monarch's pow'r.*NWAD VEST.10*

To vest in, to put in possession of; to furnish with; to clothe with. The supreme executive power in England is vested in the king; in the United States, it is vested in the president.*NWAD VEST.11*

2. To clothe with another form; to convert into another substance or species of property; as, to vest money in goods; to vest money in land or houses; to vest money in bank stock, or in six per cent stock; to vest all one's property in the public funds.*NWAD VEST.12*

VEST, *v.i.* To come or descend to; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right. Upon the death of the ancestor, the estate, or the right to the estate, vests in the heir at law.

VESTAL, *a.* [L. vestalis, from Vesta, the goddess of fire, Gr.]

1. Pertaining to Vesta, the goddess of fire among the Romans, and a virgin.*NWAD VESTAL.2*

2. Pure; chaste.*NWAD VESTAL.3*

VESTAL, *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar. The Vestals were six in number, and they made a vow of perpetual virginity.

VESTED, *pp.*

1. Clothed; covered; closely encompassed.*NWAD VESTED.2*

2. *a.* Fixed; not in a state of contingency or suspension; as vested rights.*NWAD VESTED.3*

Vested legacy, in law, a legacy the right to which commences in presenti, and does not depend on a contingency, as a legacy to one, to be paid when he attains to twenty one years of age. This is a vested legacy, and if the legatee dies before the testator, his representative shall receive it.*NWAD VESTED.4*

Vested remainder, is where the estate is invariably fixed, to remain to a determinate person, after the particular estate is spent. This is called a remainder executed, by which a present interest passes to the party, though to be enjoyed in future.*NWAD VESTED.5*

VESTIBULE, *n.* [L. vestibulum.]

1. The porch or entrance into a house, or a large open space before the door, but covered. Vestibules for magnificence are usually between the court and garden.*NWAD VESTIBULE.2*

2. A little antechamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment.*NWAD VESTIBULE.3*

3. An apartment in large buildings, which presents itself into a hall or suit of rooms or offices. An area in which a magnificent staircase is carried up is sometimes called a vestibule.*NWAD VESTIBULE.4*

4. In anatomy, a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear.*NWAD VESTIBULE.5*

VESTIGE, *n.* [L. vestigium. This word and vestibule, show that some verb signifying to tread, from which they are derived, is lost.]

A track or footstep; the mark of the foot left on the earth; but mostly used for the mark or remains of something else; as the vestiges of ancient magnificence in Palmyra; vestiges of former population.*NWAD VESTIGE.2*

VESTING, *ppr.* [from vest.] Clothing; covering; closely encompassing; descending to and becoming permanent, as a right or title; converting into other species of property, as money.

VESTING, *n.* Cloth for vests; vest patterns.

VESTMENT, *n.* [L. vestimentum, from vestio, to clothe.]

A garment; some part of clothing or dress; especially some part of outer clothing; but it is not restricted to any particular garment.*NWAD VESTMENT.2*

The sculptor could not give vestments suitable to the quality of the persons represented.*NWAD VESTMENT.3*

VESTRY, *n.* [L. vestiarium.]

1. A room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are kept, and where parochial meetings are held.*NWAD VESTRY.2*

2. A parochial assembly, so called because held in the vestry.*NWAD VESTRY.3*

The council are chosen by the vestry.*NWAD VESTRY.4*

VESTRY-CLERK, *n.* [vestry and clerk.] An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books.

VESTRY-MAN, *n.* [vestry and man.] In London, vestry-men are a select number of principal persons of every parish, who choose parish officers and take care of its concerns.

VESTURE, *n.* [See *Vest*.]

1. A garment; a robe.*NWAD VESTURE.2*

There polish'd chests embroider'd vesture grac'd.*NWAD VESTURE.3*

2. Dress; garments in general; habit; clothing; vestment; as the vesture of priests.*NWAD VESTURE.4*

3. Clothing; covering.*NWAD VESTURE.5*

Rocks, precipices and gulfs appareled with a vesture of plants.*NWAD VESTURE.6*

- And gild the humble vestures of the plain.*NWAD VESTURE.7*

4. In old law books, the corn with which land was covered; as the vesture of an acre.*NWAD VESTURE.8*

5. In old books, seisin; possession. *Obs.*NWAD VESTURE.9*

VESUVIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples.

VESUVIAN, *n.* In mineralogy, a subspecies of pyramidical garnet, a mineral

found in the vicinity of Vesuvius, classed with the family of garnets; called by Hauy idocrase. It is generally crystallized in four sided prisms, the edges of which are truncated, forming prisms of eight, fourteen or sixteen sides. it sometimes occurs massive. It is composed chiefly of silex, lime and alumin, with a portion of oxyd of iron, and oxyd of manganese.

VETCH, *n.* [L. vicia. We see vetch if from the root of weigh, wag, wiggle, and signifies a little roller.]

A plant of the leguminous kind, with papilionaceous flowers, of the genus Vicia. It is a common name of most species of the genus. The name is also applied, with various epithets, to many other leguminous plants of different genera; as the chichling vetch, of the genus Lathyrus; the horseshoe vetch, of the genus Hippocrepis; the milk vetch, of the genus Astragalus, etc.*NWAD VETCH.2*

VETCHLING, *n.* [from vetch.] In botany, a name of the Lathyrus aphaca, expressive of its diminutive size. The meadow vetchling is a wild plant common in meadows, which makes good hay.

VETCHY, *a.*

1. Consisting of vetches or of pea straw; as a vetchy bed.*NWAD VETCHY.2*

2. Abounding with vetches.*NWAD VETCHY.3*

VETERAN, *a.* [L. veteranus, from vetero, to grow old, from vetus, old.]

Having been long exercised in any thing; long practiced or experienced; as a veteran officer or soldier; veteran skill.*NWAD VETERAN.2*

VETERAN, *n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown old in service and has had much experience.

Ensigns that pierc'd the foe's remotest lines, the hardy veteran with

tears resigns.*NWAD VETERAN.4*

VETERINARIAN, *n.* [L. veterinarius.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals.

VETERINARY, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, etc. A veterinary college was established in England in 1792, at St. Pancras, in the vicinity of London. The improvement of the vetrinary art is of great importance to the agricultural interest.

VETO, *n.* [L. veto, I forbid.] A forbidding; prohibition; or the right of forbidding; applied to the right of a king or other magistrate or officer to withhold his assent to the enactment of a law, or the passing of a decree. Thus the king of Great Britain has a veto upon every act of parliament; he sometimes prevents the passing of a law by his vet.

VEX, *v.t.* [L. vexo.]

1. To irritate; to make angry by little provocations; a popular use of the word.*NWAD VEX.2*

2. To plague; to torment; to harass; to afflict.*NWAD VEX.3*

Ten thousand torments vex my heart.*NWAD VEX.4*

3. To disturb; to disquiet; to agitate.*NWAD VEX.5*

White curl the waves, and the vex'd ocean roars.*NWAD VEX.6*

4. To trouble; to distress.*NWAD VEX.7*

I will also vex the hearts of many people. *Ezekiel 32:9*.*NWAD VEX.8*

5. To persecute. *Acts 12:1*.*NWAD VEX.9*

6. To stretch, as by hooks. [Not in use.]*NWAD VEX.10*

VEX, *v.i.* To fret; to be teased or irritated.

VEXATION, *n.* [L. vesatio.]

1. The act of irritating, or of troubling, disquieting and harassing.*NWAD VEXATION.2*

2. State of being irritated or disturbed in mind.*NWAD VEXATION.3*

3. Disquiet; agitation; great uneasiness.*NWAD VEXATION.4*

Passions too violent - afford us vexation and pain.*NWAD VEXATION.5*

4. The cause of trouble or disquiet.*NWAD VEXATION.6*

Your children were vexation to your youth.*NWAD VEXATION.7*

5. Afflictions; great troubles; severe judgments.*NWAD VEXATION.8*

The Lord shall send on thee cursing, vexation and rebuke. *Deuteronomy 28:20*.*NWAD VEXATION.9*

6. A harassing by law.*NWAD VEXATION.10*

7. A slight teasing trouble.*NWAD VEXATION.11*

VEXATIOUS, *a.*

1. Irritating; disturbing or agitating to the mind; causing disquiet; afflictive; as a vexatious controversy; a vexatious neighbor.*NWAD VEXATIOUS.2*

2. Distressing; harassing; as vexatious wars.*NWAD VEXATIOUS.3*

3. Full of trouble and disquiet.*NWAD VEXATIOUS.4*

He leads a vexatious life.*NWAD VEXATIOUS.5*

4. Teasing; slightly troublesome; provoking.*NWAD VEXATIOUS.6*

A vexatious suit, in law, is one commenced for the purpose of giving

trouble, or without cause.*NWAD VEXATIOUS.7*

VEXATIOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to give great trouble or disquiet.

VEXATIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of giving great trouble and disquiet, or of teasing and provoking.

VEXED, *pp.* Teased; provoked; irritated; troubled; agitated; disquieted; afflicted.

VEXER, *n.* One who vexes, irritates or troubles.

VEXIL, *n.* [L. vexillum, a standard.] A flag or standard. In botany, the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower.

VEXILLARY, *n.* A standard bearer.

VEXILLARY, *a.* Pertaining to an ensign or standard.

VEXILLATION, *n.* [L. vexillatio.] A company of troops under one ensign.

VEXING, *ppr.* Provoking; irritating; afflicting.

VEXINGLY, *adv.* So as to vex, tease or irritate.

VIAL, *n.* [L. phiala.] A phial; a small bottle of thin glass, used particularly by apothecaries and druggists.

Samuel took a vial of oil, and poured it on his head. *1 Samuel 10:1*.*NWAD VIAL.2*

Vials of God's wrath, in Scripture, are the execution of his wrath upon the wicked for their sins. *Revelation 16:1*.*NWAD VIAL.3*

VIAL, *v.t.* To put in a vial.

VIAND, *n.* [L. vivendus, vivo, to live.] Meat dressed; food.

Viands of various kinds allure the taste.*NWAD VIAND.2*

[It is used chiefly in the plural.]*NWAD VIAND.3*

VIATIC, *a.* [L. viaticum, from via, way.]

Pertaining to a journey or to traveling.*NWAD VIATIC.2*

VIATICUM, *n.* [L. supra.]

1. Provisions for a journey.*NWAD VIATICUM.2*

2. Among the ancient Romans, an allowance to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service, also to the officers and soldiers of the army.*NWAD VIATICUM.3*

3. In the Romish church, the communion or eucharist given to persons in their last moment.*NWAD VIATICUM.4*

VIBRANT, VIBRION, *n.* [L. vibrans.] A name given to the ichneumon fly, from the continual vibration of its antennae.

VIBRATE, *v.i.* [L. vibro; Eng. wabble.]

1. To swing; to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro; as, the pendulum of a clock vibrates more or less rapidly, as it is shorter or longer. The chords of an instrument vibrate when touched.*NWAD VIBRATE.2*

2. To quiver; as, a whisper vibrates on the ear.*NWAD VIBRATE.3*

3. To pass from one state to another; as, a man vibrates from one opinion to another.*NWAD VIBRATE.4*

VIBRATE, *v.t.*

1. To brandish; to move to and fro; to swing; as, to vibrate a sword or staff. The pendulum of a clock vibrates seconds.*NWAD VIBRATE.6*

2. To cause to quiver.*NWAD VIBRATE.7*

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous motion.*NWAD VIBRATE.8*

VIBRATED, *pp.* Brandished; moved one way and the other.

VIBRATILITY, *n.* Disposition to preternatural vibration or motion. [Not much used.]

VIBRATING, *ppr.* Brandishing; moving to and fro, as a pendulum or musical chord.

VIBRATION, *n.* [L. vibro.]

1. The act of brandishing; the act of moving or state of being moved one way and the other in quick succession.*NWAD VIBRATION.2*

2. In mechanics, a regular reciprocal motion of a body suspended; a motion consisting of continual reciprocations or returns; as of the pendulum of a chronometer. This is frequently called oscillation.

The number of vibrations in a given time depends on the length of the vibrating body; a pendulum three feet long, makes only ten vibrations while one of nine inches makes twenty. The vibrations of a pendulum are somewhat slower at or near the equator than in remote latitudes. The vibrations of a pendulum are isochronal in the same climate.*NWAD VIBRATION.3*

3. In physics, alternate or reciprocal motion; as the vibrations of the nervous fluid, by which sensation has been supposed to be produced, by impressions of external objects propagated thus to the brain.*NWAD VIBRATION.4*

4. In music, the motion of a chord, or the undulation of any body, by which sound is produced. The acuteness, elevation and gravity of sound, depend on the length of the chord and its tension.*NWAD VIBRATION.5*

VIBRATIUNCLE, *n.* A small vibration.

VIBRATIVE, *a.* That vibrates.

VIBRATORY, *a.*

1. Vibrating; consisting in vibration or oscillation; as a vibratory motion.*NWAD VIBRATORY.2*

2. Causing to vibrate.*NWAD VIBRATORY.3*

VICAR, *n.* [L. vicarius, from vicis, a turn, or its root.]

1. In a general sense, a person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office. The pope pretends to be vicar of Jesus Christ on earth. He has under him a grand vicar, who is a cardinal, and whose jurisdiction extends over all priests, regular and secular.*NWAD VICAR.2*

2. In the canon law, the priest of a parish, the predial tithes of which are impropriated or appropriated, that is, belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman, who receives them, and only allows the vicar the smaller tithes or a salary.*NWAD VICAR.3*

Apostolical vicars, are those who perform the functions of the pope in churches or provinces committed to their direction.*NWAD VICAR.4*

VICARAGE, *n.* The benefice of a vicar. A vicarage by endowment, becomes a benefice distinct from the parsonage.

VICAR-GENERAL, *n.* A title given by Henry VIII to the earl of Essex, with power to oversee all the clergy, and regulate all church affairs. It is now the title of an office, which, as well as that of official principal, is united in the chancellor of the diocese. The business of the vicar-general is to exercise jurisdiction over matters purely spiritual.

VICARIAL, *a.* [from vicar.] Pertaining to a vicar; small; as vicarial tithes.

VICARIATE, *a.* Having delegated power, as vicar.

VICARIATE, *n.* A delegated office or power.

VICARIOUS, *a.* [L. vicarius.]

1. Deputed; delegated; as vicarious power or authority.*NWAD VICARIOUS.2*

2. Acting for another; filling the place of another; as a vicarious agent or officer.*NWAD VICARIOUS.3*

3. Substituted in the place of another; as a vicarious sacrifice. The doctrine of vicarious punishment has occasioned much controversy.*NWAD VICARIOUS.4*

VICARIOUSLY, *adv.* In the place of another; by substitution.

VICARSHIP, *n.* The office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar.

VICE, *n.* [L. vitium.]

1. Properly, a spot or defect; a fault; a blemish; as the vices of a political constitution.*NWAD VICE.2*

2. In ethics, any voluntary action or course of conduct which deviates from the rules of moral rectitude, or from the plain rules of propriety; any moral unfitness of conduct, either from defect of duty, or from the transgression of known principles of rectitude. Vice differs from crime, in being less enormous. We never call murder or robbery a vice; but every act of intemperance, all falsehood, duplicity, deception, lewdness and the like, is a vice. The excessive indulgence of passions and appetites which in themselves are innocent, is a vice. The smoking of tobacco and the taking of snuff, may in certain cases be innocent and even useful, but these practices may be carried to such an excess as to become vices. This word is also used to denote a habit of transgressing; as a life of vice. Vice is rarely a solitary invader; it usually brings with it a frightful train of followers.*NWAD VICE.3*

3. Depravity or corruption of manners; as an age of vice.*NWAD VICE.4*

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway.*NWAD VICE.5*

The post of honor is a private station.*NWAD VICE.6*

4. A fault or bad trick in a horse.*NWAD VICE.7*

5. The fool or punchinello of old shows.*NWAD VICE.8*

His face made of brass, like a vice in a game.*NWAD VICE.9*

6. An iron press. [This should be written vise.]*NWAD VICE.10*

7. A gripe or grasp. [Not in use.]*NWAD VICE.11*

VICE, *v.t.* To draw by a kind of violence. [Not in use. See *Vise*.]

VICE, L. vice, in the turn or place, is used in composition to denote one qui vicem gerit, who acts in the place of another, or is second in authority.

VICE-ADMIRAL, *n.*

1. In the navy, the second officer in command. His flag is displayed at the fore top-gallant-mast head.*NWAD VICE-ADMIRAL.2*

2. A civil officer in Great Britain, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty, for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within their respective districts.*NWAD VICE-ADMIRAL.3*

VICE-ADMIRALTY, *n.* The office of a vice-admiralty; a vice-admiralty court.

VICE-AGENT, *n.* [vice and agent.] One who acts in the place of another.

VICE-CHAMBERLAIN, *n.* An officer in court, next in command to the lord chamberlain.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, *n.* An officer in a university in England, a distinguished member, who is annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the chancellor.

VICE-CONSUL, *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul.

VICED, *a.* Vitious; corrupt. [Not in use.]

VICE-DOGE, *n.* A counsellor at Venice, who represents the doge when sick or absent.

VICEGERENCY, *n.* [See *Vicegerent*.] The office of a vicegerent; agency under another; deputed power; lieutenancy.

VICEGERENT, *n.* [L. vicem gereus, acting in the place of another.]

A lieutenant; a vicar; an officer who is deputed by a superior or by proper authority to exercise the powers of another. Kings are sometimes called God's vicegerents. It is to be wished they would always deserve the appellation.*NWAD VICEGERENT.2*

VICEGERENT, *a.* Having or exercising delegated power; acting by

substitution, or in the place of another.

VICE-LEGATE, *n.* An officer employed by the pope to perform the office of spiritual and temporal governor in certain cities, when there is no legate or cardinal to command there.

VICENARY, *a.* [L. vicenarius.] Belonging to twenty.

VICE-PRESIDENT, *n.* s as z. An officer next in rank below a president.

VICEROY, *n.* The governor of a kingdom or country, who rules in the name of the king with regal authority, as the king's substitute.

VICEROYALTY, *n.* the dignity, office or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

VICEROYSHIP, *n.* the dignity, office or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

VICETY, *n.* Nicety; exactness. [Not in use; probably a mistake.]

VICIATE, *v.t.* [L. vitio. This veb is usually written vitiate; but as vice, from L. vitius, is established, it would be well to write the verb viciate, as we write appreciate and depreciate, from L. pretium.]

1. to injure the substance or properties of a thing so as to impair its value, and lessen or destroy its use; to make less pure, or wholly impure; to deprave, in a physical or moral sense; as, to viciate the blood; to viciate taste or style; to viciate morals.*NWAD VICIATE.2*

2. To render defective and thus destroy the validity of; to invalidate by defect; as, to viciate a deed or bond.*NWAD VICIATE.3*

VICIATED, *pp.* Depraved; impaired in substance or quality; rendered defective and void.

VICIATING, *ppr.* Injuring in subtance or properties; rendering

defective; making void.

VICIATION, *n.* Depravation; corruption.

VICINAGE, *n.* [from L. vicinia, neighborhood; vicinus, near.]

Neighborhood; the place or places adjoining or near. A jury must be of the vicinage, or body of the country.*NWAD VICINAGE.2*

In law, common because of vicinage, is where the inhabitants of two townships contiguous to each other, have usually intercommoned with one another; the beasts of one straying into the other's fields without molestation from either.*NWAD VICINAGE.3*

VICINAL, VICINE, *a.* Near; neighboring. [Little used.]

VICINITY, *n.* [L. vicinitas.]

1. Nearness in place; as the vicinity of two country seats.*NWAD VICINITY.2*

2. Neighborhood; as a seat in the vicinity of the metropolis.*NWAD VICINITY.3*

3. Neighboring country. Vegetables produced in the vicinity of the city, are daily brought to market. the vicinity is full of gardens.*NWAD VICINITY.4*

VICIOSITY, *n.* Depravity; corruption of manners. [But viciousness is generally used.]

VICIOUS, *a.* [L. vitiosus.]

1. Defective; imperfect; as a system of government vicious and unsound.*NWAD VICIOUS.2*

2. Addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; wicked; habitually transgressing the moral law; as a vicious race of men; vicious parents; vicious children.*NWAD VICIOUS.3*

3. Corrupt; contrary to moral principles or to rectitude; as vicious examples; vicious conduct.*NWAD VICIOUS.4*

4. Corrupt, in a physical sense; foul; impure; insalubrious; as vicious air.*NWAD VICIOUS.5*

5. Corrupt; not genuine or pure; as vicious language; vicious idioms.*NWAD VICIOUS.6*

6. Unruly; refractory; not well tamed or broken; as a vicious horse.*NWAD VICIOUS.7*

VICIOUSLY, ***adv.***

1. Corruptly; in a manner contrary to rectitude, moral principles, propriety or purity.*NWAD VICIOUSLY.2*

2. Faultily; not correctly.*NWAD VICIOUSLY.3*

VICIOUSNESS, ***n.***

1. Addictedness to vice; corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law, or of moral duties; depravity in principles or in manners.*NWAD VICIOUSNESS.2*

What makes a governor justly despised, is viciousness and ill morals.*NWAD VICIOUSNESS.3*

2. Unruliness; refractoriness; as of a beast.*NWAD VICIOUSNESS.4*

VICISSITUDE, ***n.*** **[L. vicissitudo; from vicis, a turn.]**

1. Regular change or succession of one thing to another; as the vicissitudes of day and night, and of winter and summer; the vicissitudes of the seasons.*NWAD VICISSITUDE.2*

2. Change; revolution; as in human affairs. We are exposed to continual vicissitudes of fortune.*NWAD VICISSITUDE.3*

VICISSITUDINARY, ***a.*** **Changing in succession.**

VICONTIEL, ***a.*** **[vice-comitalia. See** ***Viscount.*****]**

In old law books, pertaining to the sheriff.*NWAD VICONTIEL.2*

Vicontiel rents, are certain rents for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king.*NWAD VICONTIEL.3*

Vicontiel writs, are such as are triable in the county or sheriff court.*NWAD VICONTIEL.4*

VICONTIELS, ***n.*** **Things belonging to the sheriff; particularly, farms for which the sheriff pays rent to the king.**

VICOUNT, ***n.*** **[vice-comes.]**

1. In law books, the sheriff.*NWAD VICOUNT.2*

2. A degree of nobility next below a count or earl. [See *Viscount*.]*NWAD VICOUNT.3*

VICTIM, ***n.*** **[L. victima.]**

1. A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; usually, some beast slain in sacrifice; but human beings have been slain by some nations, for the purpose of appeasing the wrath or conciliating the favor of some deity.*NWAD VICTIM.2*

2. Something destroyed; something sacrificed in the pursuit of an object. How many persons have fallen victims to jealousy, to lust, to ambition!*NWAD VICTIM.3*

VICTIMATE, ***v.t.*** **To sacrifice. [Not in use.]**

VICTOR, ***n.*** **[L. from vinco, victus, to conquer, or the same root.]**

1. One who conquers in war; a vanquisher; one who defeats an enemy in battle. Victor differs from conqueror. We apply conqueror to one who subdues countries, kingdoms or nations; as, Alexander

was the conqueror of Asia or India, or of many nations, or of the world. In such phrases, we cannot substitute victor. But we use victor, when we speak of one who overcomes a particular enemy, or in a particular battle; as, Cesar was victor at Pharsalia. The duke of Wellington was victor at Waterloo. Victor then is not followed by the possessive case; for we do not say, Alexander was the victor of Darius, though we say, he was victor at Arbela.*NWAD VICTOR.2*

2. One who vanquishes another in private combat or contest; as a victor in the Olympic games.*NWAD VICTOR.3*

3. One who wins, or gains the advantage.*NWAD VICTOR.4*

In love, the victors from the vanquish'd fly;*NWAD VICTOR.5*

They fly that wound, and they pursue that die.*NWAD VICTOR.6*

4. Master; lord.*NWAD VICTOR.7*

These, victor of his health, his fortune, friends. [Not usual nor legitimate.]*NWAD VICTOR.8*

VICTORESS, *n.* A female who vanquishes.

VICTORIOUS, *a.*

1. Having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy or antagonist; conquering; vanquishing; as a victorious general; victorious troops; a victorious admiral or navy.*NWAD VICTORIOUS.2*

2. That produces conquest; as a victorious day.*NWAD VICTORIOUS.3*

3. Emblematic of conquest; indicating victory; as brows bound with victorious wreaths.*NWAD VICTORIOUS.4*

VICTORIOUSLY, *adv.* With conquest; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly; as, grace will carry us victoriously through all difficulties.

VICTORIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being victorious.

VICTORY, *n.* [L. victoria, from vinco, victus, to conquer.]

1. Conquest; the defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; a gaining of the superiority in war or combat. Victory supposes the power of an enemy or an antagonist to prove inferior to that of the victor. Victory however depends not always on superior skill or valor; it is often gained by the fault or mistake of the vanquished.*NWAD VICTORY.2*

Victory may be honorable to the arms, but shameful to the counsels of a nation.*NWAD VICTORY.3*

2. The advantage or superiority gained over spiritual enemies, over passions and appetites, or over temptations, or in any struggle or competition.*NWAD VICTORY.4*

Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ. *1 Corinthians 15:57*.*NWAD VICTORY.5*

VICTRESS, *n.* A female that conquers.

VICTUAL. [See *Victuals*.]

VICTUAL, *v.t.* vit'l. [from victual, the noun.]

1. To supply with provisions for subsistence; as, to victual an army; to victual a garrison.*NWAD VICTUAL.3*

2. To store with provisions; as, to victual a ship.*NWAD VICTUAL.4*

VICTUALED, *pp.* vit'ld. Supplied with provisions.

VICTUALER, *n.* vit'ler.

1. One who furnishes provisions.*NWAD VICTUALER.2*

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.*NWAD VICTUALER.3*

3. A provision-ship; a ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance.*NWAD VICTUALER.4*

VICTUALING, *ppr.* vit'ling. Supplying with provisions.

VICTUALING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat.

VICTUALS, *n.* vit'lz. [L. victus, food, from the root of vivo, which was vigo or vico, coinciding with vigeo. Basque, vicia life. This word is now never used in the singular.]

Food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions; meat; sustenance. We never apply this word to that on which beasts or birds feed, and we apply it chiefly to food for men when cooked or prepared for the table. We do not now give this name to flesh, corn or flour, in a crude state; but we say, the victuals are well cooked or dressed, and in great abundance. We say, a man eats his victuals with a good relish.*NWAD VICTUALS.2*

Such phrases as to buy victuals for the army or navy, to lay in victuals for the winter, etc. are now obsolete. We say, to buy provisions; yet we use the verb, to victual an army or ship.*NWAD VICTUALS.3*

VIDELICET, *adv.* [L. for videre licet.] To wit; namely. An abbreviation for this word is viz.

VIDUAL, *a.* [L. viduus, deprived.] Belonging to the state of a widow. [Not used.]

VIDUITY, *n.* [L. viduitas.] Widowhood. [Not used.]

VIE, *v.i.* [See *Victor*.]

To strive for superiority; to contend; to use effort in a race, contest, competition, rivalship or strife. How delightful it is to see children vie with each other in diligence and in duties of obedience.*NWAD VIE.2*

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in a way of life to vie with the best of their family.*NWAD VIE.3*

VIE, *v.t.*

1. To show or practice in competition; as, to vie power; to vie charities. [Not legitimate.]*NWAD VIE.5*

2. To urge; to press.*NWAD VIE.6*

She hung about my neck, and kiss and kiss she vied so fast. [Not in use.]*NWAD VIE.7*

VIELLEUR, *n.* A species of fly in Surinam, less than the lantern fly.

VIEW, *v.t.* vu. [L. videre. The primary sense is to reach or extend to.]

1. To survey; to examine with the eye; to look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to inspect; to explore. View differs from look, see, and behold, in expressing more particular or continued attention to the thing which is the object of sight. We ascended mount Holyoke, and viewed the charming landscape below. We viewed with delight the rich valleys of the Connecticut about the town of Northhampton.*NWAD VIEW.2*

Go up and view the country. *Joshua 7:2*.*NWAD VIEW.3*

I viewed the walls of Jerusalem. *Nehemiah 2:13*.*NWAD VIEW.4*

2. To see; to perceive by the eye.*NWAD VIEW.5*

3. To survey intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider. View the subject in all its aspects.*NWAD VIEW.6*

VIEW, *n.* vu.

1. Prospect; sight; reach of the eye.*NWAD VIEW.8*

The walls of Pluto's palace are in view.*NWAD VIEW.9*

2. The whole extent seen. Vast or extensive views present themselves to the eye.*NWAD VIEW.10*

3. Sight; power of seeing, or limit of sight.*NWAD VIEW.11*

The mountain was not within our view.*NWAD VIEW.12*

4. Intellectual or mental sight. These things give us a just view of the designs of providence.*NWAD VIEW.13*

5. Act of seeing. The facts mentioned were verified by actual view.*NWAD VIEW.14*

6. Slight; eye.*NWAD VIEW.15*

Objects near our view are thought greater than those of larger size, that are more remote.*NWAD VIEW.16*

7. Survey; inspection; examination by the eye. The assessors took a view of the premises.*NWAD VIEW.17*

Surveying nature with too nice a view.*NWAD VIEW.18*

8. Intellectual survey; mental examination.*NWAD VIEW.19*

On a just view of all the arguments in the case, the law appears to be clear.*NWAD VIEW.20*

9. Appearance; show.*NWAD VIEW.21*

10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.*NWAD VIEW.22*

To give a right view of this mistaken part of liberty. -*NWAD VIEW.23*

11. Prospect of interest.*NWAD VIEW.24*

No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some view or other, which serves him for a reason.*NWAD VIEW.25*

12. Intention; purpose; design. With that view he began the

expedition. With a view to commerce, he passed through Egypt.*NWAD VIEW.26*

13. Opinion; manner of seeing or understanding. These are my views of the policy which ought to be pursued.*NWAD VIEW.27*

View of frankpledge, in law, a court of record, held in a hundred, lordship or manor, before the stewart of the leet.*NWAD VIEW.28*

Point of view, the direction in which a thing is seen.*NWAD VIEW.29*

VIEWED, *pp.* vu'ed. Surveyed; examined by the eye; inspected; considered.

VIEWER, *n.* vu'er.

1. One who views, surveys or examines.*NWAD VIEWER.2*

2. In New England, a town officer whose duty is to inspect something; as a viewer of fences, who inspects them to determine whether they are sufficient in law.*NWAD VIEWER.3*

VIEWING, *ppr.* vu'ing. Surveying; examining by the eye or by the mind; inspecting; exploring.

VIEWING, *n.* vu'ing. The act of beholding or surveying.

VIEWLESS, *a.* vu'less. That cannot be seen; not being perceivable by the eye; invisible; as viewless winds.

Swift through the valves the visionary fair repass'd and viewless mix'd with common air.*NWAD VIEWLESS.2*

VIGESIMATION, *n.* [L. vigesimus, twentieth.]

The act of putting to death every twentieth man.*NWAD VIGESIMATION.2*

VIGIL, *n.* [L. vigilia, vigil, walking, watchful; vigilo, to watch. This is formed on the root of Eng. wake. The primary sense is

to stir or excite, to rouse, to agitate.]

1. Watch; devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep.*NWAD VIGIL.2*

So they in heav'n their odes and vigils tun'd.*NWAD VIGIL.3*

2. In church affairs, the eve or evening before any feast, the ecclesiastical day beginning at 6:00 in the evening, and continuing till the same hour the following evening; hence, a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday.*NWAD VIGIL.4*

3. A fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake.*NWAD VIGIL.5*

4. Watch; forbearance of sleep; as the vigils of the card table.*NWAD VIGIL.6*

Vigils or watchings of flowers, a term used by Linne to express a peculiar faculty belonging to the flowers of certain plants, of opening and closing their petals at certain hours of the day*NWAD VIGIL.7*

VIGILANCE, *n.* [L. vigilans. See *Vigil*.]

1. Forbearance of sleep; a state of being awake.*NWAD VIGILANCE.2*

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; attention of the mind in discovering and guarding against danger, or providing for safety. Vigilance is a virtue of prime importance in a general. The vigilance of the dog is no less remarkable than his fidelity.*NWAD VIGILANCE.3*

3. Guard; watch.*NWAD VIGILANCE.4*

In at this gate none pass the vigilance here plac'd.*NWAD VIGILANCE.5*

VIGILANCY, for vigilance, is not used.

VIGILANT, *a.* [L. vigilans.] Watchful; circumspect; attentive to

discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety.

Take your places and be vigilant. Be sober, be vigilant. *1 Peter 5:8*.*NWAD VIGILANT.2*

VIGILANTLY, *adv.* [supra.] Watchfully; with attention to danger and the means of safety; circumspectly.

VIGNETTE, VIGNET, *n.* An ornament placed at the beginning of a book, preface or dedication; a head piece. Those vignets are of various forms; often they are wreaths of flowers or sprigs.

VIGOR, *n.* [L. from vigeo, to be brisk, to grow, to be strong; allied to vivo, vixi, to live.]

1. Active strength or force of body in animals; physical force.*NWAD VIGOR.2*

The vigor of this arm was never vain.*NWAD VIGOR.3*

2. Strength of mind; intellectual force; energy. We say, a man possesses vigor of mind or intellect.*NWAD VIGOR.4*

3. Strength or force in vegetable motion; as, a plant grows with vigor.*NWAD VIGOR.5*

4. Strength; energy; efficacy.*NWAD VIGOR.6*

In the fruitful earth his beams, unactive else, their vigor find.*NWAD VIGOR.7*

VIGOR, *v.t.* To invigorate. [not in use.]

VIGOROUS, *a.*

1. Full of physical strength or active force; strong; lusty; as a vigorous youth; a vigorous body.*NWAD VIGOROUS.2*

2. Powerful; strong; made by strength, either of body or mind; as a vigorous attack; vigorous exertions. The enemy expects a vigorous

campaign.*NWAD VIGOROUS.3*

The beginnings of confederacies have been vigorous and successful.*NWAD VIGOROUS.4*

VIGOROUSLY, *adv.* With great physical force or strength; forcibly; with active exertions; as, to prosecute an enterprise vigorously.

VIGOROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being vigorous or possessed of active strength.

[Vigor and all its derivatives imply active strength, or the power of action and exertion, in distinction from passive strength, or strength to endure.]*NWAD VIGOROUSNESS.2*

VILD, VILED, *a.* Vile. [Not in use.]

VILE, *a.* [L. vilis. Gr.]

1. Base; mean; worthless; despicable.*NWAD VILE.2*

The inhabitants account gold a vile thing.*NWAD VILE.3*

A man in vile raiment. *James 2:2*.*NWAD VILE.4*

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and reputed as vile in your sight? *Job 18:3*.*NWAD VILE.5*

2. Morally base or impure; sinful; depraved by sin; wicked; hateful in the sight of God and of good men. The sons of Eli made themselves vile. *1 Samuel 3:13*.*NWAD VILE.6*

Behold I am vile; what shall I answer? *Job 40:4*.*NWAD VILE.7*

VILED, *a.* Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory. [Not in use.]

VILELY, *adv.*

1. Basely; meanly; shamefully; as Hector vilely dragged about the

walls of Troy.*NWAD VILELY.2*

2. In a cowardly manner. *2 Samuel 1:21*.*NWAD VILELY.3*

The Volscians vilely yielded the town.*NWAD VILELY.4*

VILENESS, *n.*

1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness.*NWAD VILENESS.2*

His vileness us shall never awe.*NWAD VILENESS.3*

2. Moral baseness or depravity; degradation by sin; extreme wickedness; as the vileness of mankind.*NWAD VILENESS.4*

VILIFIED, *pp.* [from vilify.] Defamed; traduced; debased.

VILIFIER, *n.* One who defames or traduces.

VILIFY, *v.t.* [from vile.]

1. To make vile; to debase; to degrade.*NWAD VILIFY.2*

Their Maker's image forsook them, when themselves they vilified to serve ungovern'd appetite.*NWAD VILIFY.3*

2. To defame; to traduce; to attempt to degrade by slander.*NWAD VILIFY.4*

Many passions dispose us to depress and vilify the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind.*NWAD VILIFY.5*

[This is the most usual sense of the verb.]*NWAD VILIFY.6*

VILIFYING, *ppr.* Debasing; defaming.

VILIPEND, ***v.t.*** **[L. vilipendo.] To despise. [Not in use.]**

VILIPENDENCY, ***n.*** **Disesteem; alight. [Not in use.]**

VILITY, ***n.*** **Vileness; baseness. [Not in use.]**

VILL, ***n.*** **[L. villa.] A village; a small collection of houses.**

The statute of Exeter, 14 Edward I mentions entire-vills, demi-vills, and hamlets.*NWAD VILL.2*

VILLA, ***n.*** **[L. villa.]**

A country seat or a farm, furnished with a mansion and convenient out-houses.*NWAD VILLA.2*

VILLAGE, ***n.*** **A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and inhabited chiefly by farmers and other laboring people. In England, it is said that a village is distinguished from a town by the want of a market.**

In the United States, no such distinction exists, and any small assemblage of houses in the country is called a village.*NWAD VILLAGE.2*

VILLAGER, ***n.*** **An inhabitant of a village.**

VILLAGERY, ***n.*** **a district of villages.**

VILLAIN, VILLAN, ***n.***

1. In feudal law, a villain or villein is one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure, or in villenage. Villains were of two sorts; villains regardant, that is, annexed to the manor, adscriptitii glebae; or villains in gross, that is, annexed to the person of their lord, and transferable from one to another.*NWAD VILLAIN.2*

2. A vile wicked person; a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes. We call by the name of villain, the thief, the robber, the burglarian, the murderer, the incendiary, the ravisher, the seducer, the cheat, the swindler. etc.*NWAD VILLAIN.3*

Calm thinking villains, whom no faith could fix.*NWAD VILLAIN.4*

VILLAKIN, *n.* A little village; a word used by Gay.

VILLANAGE, *n.*

1. The state of a villain; base servitude.*NWAD VILLANAGE.2*

2. A base tenure of lands; tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord; usually written villenage.*NWAD VILLANAGE.3*

3. Baseness; infamy. [See *Villany*.]*NWAD VILLANAGE.4*

VILLANIZE, *v.t.* to debase; to degrade; to defame; to revile.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name could never villanize his father's fame.*NWAD VILLANIZE.2*

VILLANIZED, *pp.* Defamed; debased. [Little used.]

VILLANIZING, *ppr.* Defaming; debasing. [Little used.]

VILLANOUS, VILLAINOUS, *a.* [from villain.]

1. Base; very vile.*NWAD VILLANOUS.2*

2. Wicked; extremely depraved; as a villanous person or wretch.*NWAD VILLANOUS.3*

3. Proceeding from extreme depravity; as a villanous action.*NWAD VILLANOUS.4*

4. Sorry; vile; mischievous; in a familiar sense; as a villanous trick of the eye.*NWAD VILLANOUS.5*

Villanous judgment, in old law, a judgment that casts reproach on the guilty person.*NWAD VILLANOUS.6*

VILLANOUSLY, *adv.* Basely; with extreme wickedness or depravity.

VILLANOUSNESS, *n.* Baseness; extreme depravity.

VILLANY, VILLAINY, *n.*

1. Extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness; as the villany of the thief or the robber; the villany of the seducer.*NWAD VILLANY.2*

The commendation is not in his wit, but in his villany.*NWAD VILLANY.3*

2. A crime; an action of deep depravity. In this sense, the word has a plural.*NWAD VILLANY.4*

Such villanies roused Horace into wrath.*NWAD VILLANY.5*

VILLATIC, *a.* [L. villaticus.] Pertaining to a village.

Tame villatic fowl.*NWAD VILLATIC.2*

VILLENAGE, *n.* [from villain.] a tenure of lands and tenements by base services.

VILLOUS, *a.* [L. villosus, from villus, hair, Eng. wool.]

1. Abounding with fine hairs or wooly substance; nappy shaggy; rough; as a villous coat.*NWAD VILLOUS.2*

The villous coat of the stomach and intentines is the inner mucous membrane, so called from the innumerable villi or fine fibrils with which its internal surface is covered.*NWAD VILLOUS.3*

2. In botany, pubescent; covered with soft hairs.*NWAD VILLOUS.4*

VIMINAL, *a.* [L. viminalis.] Pertaining to twigs; consisting of

twigs; producing twigs.

VIMINEOUS, *a.* [L. vimineus, from vimen, a twig. Made of twigs or shoots.]

In the hive's vimineous dome.*NWAD VIMINEOUS.2*

VINACEOUS, *a.* [from L. vinacceus.] Belonging to wine or grapes.

VINCIBLE, *a.* [from L. vinco, to conquer. See *Victor*.]

Conquerable; that may be overcome or subdued.*NWAD VINCIBLE.2*

He not vincible in spirit -*NWAD VINCIBLE.3*

VINCIBLENESS, *n.* the capacity of being conquered; conquerableness.

VINCTURE, *n.* [L. vinctura.] a binding. [Not in use.]

VINDEMIAL, *a.* [L. vindemialis, from vindemia, vintage; vinea and demo.] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest.

VINDEMIATE, *v.i.* [supra.] to gather the vintage.

VINDEMIATION, *n.* The operation of gathering grapes.

VINDICABILITY, *n.* The quality of being vindicable, or capable of support or justification.

VINDICABLE, *a.* [infra.] That may be vindicated, justified or supported.

VINDICATE, *v.t.* [L. vindico.]

1. To defend; to justify; to support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure or objections.*NWAD VINDICATE.2*

When the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must vindicate it.*NWAD VINDICATE.3*

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can; but vindicate the ways of God to man.*NWAD VINDICATE.4*

2. To assert; to defend with success; to maintain; to prove to be just or valid; as, to vindicate a claim or title.*NWAD VINDICATE.5*

3. To defend with arms, or otherwise; as, to vindicate our rights.*NWAD VINDICATE.6*

4. to avenge; to punish; as a war to vindicate or punish infidelity.*NWAD VINDICATE.7*

God is more powerful to exact subjection and to vindicate rebellion.*NWAD VINDICATE.8*

[This latter use is entirely obsolete.]*NWAD VINDICATE.9*

VINDICATED, *pp.* Defended; supported; maintained; proved to be just or true.

VINDICATING, *ppr.* Defending; supporting against denial, censure, charge or impeachment; proving to be true or just; defending by force.

VINDICATION, *n.* [L. vindico.]

1. The defense of any thing, or a justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations; as the vindication of opinions or of a creed; the vindication of the Scriptures against the objections and cavils of infidels.*NWAD VINDICATION.2*

2. The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of any thing to be just; as the vindication of a title, claim or right.*NWAD VINDICATION.3*

3. Defense by force or otherwise; as the vindication of the rights of man; the vindication of our liberties or the rights of conscience.*NWAD VINDICATION.4*

VINDICATIVE, ***a.***

1. Tending to vindicate.*NWAD VINDICATIVE.2*

2. Revengeful. [This is now generally vindictive.]*NWAD VINDICATIVE.3*

VINDICATOR, ***n.*** **One who vindicates; one who justifies or maintains; one who defends.**

VINDICATORY, ***a.***

1. Punitory; inflicting punishment; avenging.*NWAD VINDICATORY.2*

The afflictions of Job were not vindicatory punishments.*NWAD VINDICATORY.3*

2. Tending to vindicate; justificatory.*NWAD VINDICATORY.4*

VINDICTIVE, ***a.*** **Revengeful; given to revenge.**

I am vindictive enough to repel force by force.*NWAD VINDICTIVE.2*

VINDICTIVELY, ***adv.*** **By way of revenge; revengefully.**

VINDICTIVENESS, ***n.***

1. A revengeful temper.*NWAD VINDICTIVENESS.2*

2. Revengefulness.*NWAD VINDICTIVENESS.3*

VINE, ***n.*** **[L. vinca. See *Wine*.]**

1. A plant that produces grapes, of the genus Vitis, and of a great number of varieties.*NWAD VINE.2*

2. The long slender stem of any plant, that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers. Thus we speak

of the hop vine, the bean vine, the vines of melons, squashes, pumpkins, and other encurbitaceous plants.*NWAD VINE.3*

VINED, *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine.

VINE-DRESSER, *n.* [vine and dresser.] One who dresses, trims, prunes and cultivates vines.

VINE-FRETTER, *n.* [vine and fret.] A small insect that injures vines, the aphis or puceron.

VINEGAR, *n.*

1. Vegetable acid; an acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer or other liquors, by the second or acetous fermentation. Vinegar may differ indefinitely in the degree of its acidity. When highly concentrated, it is called radical vinegar.*NWAD VINEGAR.2*

2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour. [Not in use.]*NWAD VINEGAR.3*

Vinegar of lead, a liquor formed by digesting ceruse or litharge with a sufficient quantity of vinegar to dissolve it.*NWAD VINEGAR.4*

VINE-GRUB, *n.* [vine and grub.] A little insect that infests vines; the vine-fretter or puceron.

VINERY, *n.* In gardening, an erection for supporting vines and exposing them to artificial heat, consisting of a wall with stoves and flues.

VINEYARD, VINYARD, *n.*

A plantation of vines producing grapes; properly, an inclosure or yard for grape-vines.*NWAD VINEYARD.2*

VINNEWED, *a.* Moldy; musty. [Not in use.]

VINNEWEDNESS, *n.* Mustiness; moldiness. [Not in use.]

VINNY, *a.* [supra.] Moldy; musty. [Not in use.]

VINOLENCY, *n.* [L. vinolentia, from vinum, wine.] Drunkenness. [Not used.]

VINOLENT, *a.* Given to wine. [Not used.]

VINOSITY, *n.* State or quality of being vinous.

VINOUS, *a.* [L. vinum, wine.]

Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine; as a vinous taste; a vinous flavor; vinous fermentation.*NWAD VINOUS.2*

VINTAGE, *n.* [L. vindemia.]

1. The produce of the vine for the season. The vintage is abundant.*NWAD VINTAGE.2*

2. The time of gathering the crop of grapes.*NWAD VINTAGE.3*

3. The wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season.*NWAD VINTAGE.4*

VINTAGER, *n.* One that gathers the vintage.

VINTNER, *n.* One who deals in wine; a wine-seller.

VINTRY, *n.* A place where wine is sold.

VINY, *a.*

1. Belonging to vines; producing grapes.*NWAD VINY.2*

2. Abounding in vines.*NWAD VINY.3*

VIOL, *n.* A stringed musical instrument, of the same form as the violin, but larger, and having formerly six strings, to be struck with a bow. Viols are of different kinds. The largest of all

is the base viol, whose tones are deep, soft and agreeable. The violin now takes the place of the old viol.

Me softer airs befit, and softer strings of lute, or viol, still more apt for mournful things.*NWAD VIOL.2*

VIOLABLE, *a.* [L. violabilis. See *Violate*.]

That may be violated, broken or injured.*NWAD VIOLABLE.2*

VIOLACEOUS, *a.* [L. viola, a violet.] Resembling violets.

VIOLATE, *v.t.* [L. violo.]

1. To injure; to hurt; to interrupt; to disturb; as, to violate sleep.*NWAD VIOLATE.2*

Kindness for man, and pity for his fate, may mix with bliss and yet not violate.*NWAD VIOLATE.3*

2. To break; to infringe; to transgress; as, to violate the laws of the state, or the rules of good breeding; to violate the divine commands; to violate one's vows or promises. Promises and commands may be violated negatively, by non-observance.*NWAD VIOLATE.4*

3. To injure; to do violence to.*NWAD VIOLATE.5*

Forbid to violate the sacred fruit.*NWAD VIOLATE.6*

4. To treat with irreverence; to profane; as, to violate the sanctity of a holy place.*NWAD VIOLATE.7*

5. To ravish; to compress by force.*NWAD VIOLATE.8*

VIOLATED, *pp.* Injured; broken; transgressed; ravished.

VIOLATING, *ppr.* Injuring; infringing; ravishing.

VIOLATION, *n.*

1. The act of violating or injuring; interruption, as of sleep or peace.*NWAD VIOLATION.2*

2. Infringement; transgression; non-observance; as the violation of law or positive command; a violation of covenants, engagements and promises; a violation of vows.*NWAD VIOLATION.3*

3. Act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; as the violation of a church.*NWAD VIOLATION.4*

4. Ravishment; rape.*NWAD VIOLATION.5*

VIOLATOR, ***n.***

1. One who violates, injures, interrupts or disturbs; as a violator of repose.*NWAD VIOLATOR.2*

2. One who infringes or transgresses; as a violator of law.*NWAD VIOLATOR.3*

3. One who profanes or treats with irreverence; as a violator of sacred things.*NWAD VIOLATOR.4*

4. A ravisher.*NWAD VIOLATOR.5*

VIOLENCE, ***n.*** **[L. violentia.]**

1. Physical force; strength of action or motion; as the violence of a storm; the violence of a blow or of a conflict.*NWAD VIOLENCE.2*

2. Moral force; vehemence. The critic attacked the work with violence.*NWAD VIOLENCE.3*

3. Outrage; unjust force; crimes of all kinds.*NWAD VIOLENCE.4*

The earth was filled with violence. *Genesis 6:11*.*NWAD VIOLENCE.5*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.*NWAD VIOLENCE.6*

You ask with violence.*NWAD VIOLENCE.7*

5. Injury; infringement. Offer no violence to the laws, or to the rules of civility.*NWAD VIOLENCE.8*

6. Injury; hurt.*NWAD VIOLENCE.9*

Do violence to no man. *Luke 3:14*.*NWAD VIOLENCE.10*

7. Ravishment; rape.*NWAD VIOLENCE.11*

To do violence to or on, to attack; to murder.*NWAD VIOLENCE.12*

But, as it seems, did violence on herself.*NWAD VIOLENCE.13*

To do violence to, to outrage; to force; to injure. He does violence to his own opinions.*NWAD VIOLENCE.14*

VIOLENCE, *v.t.* To assault; to injure; also, to bring by violence. [Little used.]

VIOLENT, *a.* [L. violentus.]

1. Forcible; moving or acting with physical strength; urged or driven with force; as a violent wind; a violent stream; a violent assault or blow; a violent conflict.*NWAD VIOLENT.2*

2. Vehement; outrageous; as a violent attack on the minister.*NWAD VIOLENT.3*

3. Produced or continued by force; not spontaneous or natural.*NWAD VIOLENT.4*

No violent state can be perpetual.*NWAD VIOLENT.5*

4. Produced by violence; not natural; as a violent death.*NWAD VIOLENT.6*

5. Acting by violence; assailant; not authorized.*NWAD VIOLENT.7*

Some violent hands were laid on Humphry's life.*NWAD VIOLENT.8*

6. Fierce; vehement; as a violent philippic; a violent remonstrance.*NWAD VIOLENT.9*

We might be reckoned fierce and violent.*NWAD VIOLENT.10*

7. Severe; extreme; as violent pains.*NWAD VIOLENT.11*

8. Extorted; not voluntary.*NWAD VIOLENT.12*

Vows made in pain, are violent and void.*NWAD VIOLENT.13*

Violent presumption, in law, is presumption that arises from circumstances which necessarily attend such facts. Such circumstances being proved, the mind infers with confidence that the fact has taken place, and this confidence is a violent presumption, which amounts to proof.*NWAD VIOLENT.14*

VIOLENT, *n.* An assailant. [Not in use.]

VIOLENT, *v.t.* To urge with violence. [Not used.]

VIOLENTLY, *adv.* With force; forcibly; vehemently; as, the wind blows violently.

Forfeitures must not be exacted violently.*NWAD VIOLENTLY.2*

VIOLET, *n.* [L. viola.]

A plant and flower of the genus Viola, of many species.*NWAD VIOLET.2*

VIOLIN, *n.*

A musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle; one of the most perfect and most powerful instruments that has been invented.*NWAD VIOLIN.2*

VIOLINIST, *n.* A person skilled in playing on a violin.

VIOLIST, *n.* A player on the viol.

VIOLONCELLO, *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a base viol of four strings, or a little base violin with long large strings,

giving sounds an octave lower than the base violin.

VIOLONO, *n.* A double base, a deep toned instrument.

VIPER, *n.* [L. vipera.]

1. A serpent, a species of coluber, whose bite is remarkably venomous.*NWAD VIPER.2*

A viper came out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. *Acts 28:3*.*NWAD VIPER.3*

2. A person or thing mischievous or malignant.*NWAD VIPER.4*

VIPERINE, *a.* [L. viperinus.] Pertaining to a viper or to vipers.

VIPEROUS, *a.* [L. viperus.] Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous; as a viperous tongue.

VIPER'S BUGLOSS, *n.* A plant of the genus Echium.

VIPER'S GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Scorzonera.

VIRAGO, *n.* [L. from vir, a man.]

1. A woman of the extraordinary stature, strength and courage; a female who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.*NWAD VIRAGO.2*

To arms! to arms! the fierce virago cries.*NWAD VIRAGO.3*

2. In common language, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant.*NWAD VIRAGO.4*

VIRE, *n.* An arrow. *Obs.*

VIRELAY, *n.*

A song or little poem among the Provencal poets in France; a

roundelay. It sometimes consisted of two rhymes only, and short verses, with stops.*NWAD VIRELAY.2*

To which a lady sung a virelay.*NWAD VIRELAY.3*

VIRENT, *a.* [L. virens, from vireo, to flourish or be green.]

Green; verdant; fresh.*NWAD VIRENT.2*

VIRGATE, *a.* nearly vurgate. [L. virga, a rod.]

In botany, having the shape of a rod or wand; as a virgate stem.*NWAD VIRGATE.2*

VIRGATE, *n.* A yardland.

VIRGE, [See *Verge*.]

VIRGILIAN, *a.*

1. Pertaining to Virgil, the Roman poet.*NWAD VIRGILIAN.2*

2. Resembling the style of Virgil.*NWAD VIRGILIAN.3*

VIRGIN, *n.* nearly vur'gin. [L. virgo.]

1. A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man.*NWAD VIRGIN.2*

2. A woman not a mother. [Unusual.]*NWAD VIRGIN.3*

3. The sign Virgo. [See *Virgo*.]*NWAD VIRGIN.4*

VIRGIN, *a.*

1. Pure; untouched; as virgin gold.*NWAD VIRGIN.6*

2. Fresh; new; unused; as virgin soil.*NWAD VIRGIN.7*

VIRGIN, *v.i.* To play the virgin; a cant word.

VIRGINAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly; as virginal chastity.**

VIRGINAL, ***n.*** **A keyed instrument of one string, jack and quill to each note, like a spinet, but in shape resembling the forte piano; out of use.**

VIRGINAL, ***v.i.*** **To pat; to strike as on a virginal [A cant word.]**

VIRGINITY, ***n.*** **[L. virginitas.] Maidenhood; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man.**

VIRGIN'S BOWER, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Clematis.**

VIRGO, ***n.*** **[L.] A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters in August; a constellation, containing according to the British catalogue, one hundred and ten stars.**

VIRIDITY, ***n.*** **[L. virditas, from vireo, to be green.]**

Greenness; verdure; the color of fresh vegetables.*NWAD VIRIDITY.2*

VIRILE, ***a.*** **[L. virilis, from vir, a man, vireo.]**

1. Pertaining to a man, in the eminent sense of the word, [not to man, in the sense of the human race;] belonging to the male sex; as virile age.*NWAD VIRILE.2*

2. Masculine; not puerile or feminine; as virile strength or vigor.*NWAD VIRILE.3*

VIRILITY, ***n.*** **[L. virilitas.]**

1. Manhood; the state of the male sex, which has arrived to the maturity and strength of a man, and to the power of procreation.*NWAD VIRILITY.2*

2. The power of procreation.*NWAD VIRILITY.3*

3. Character of man. [Unusual.]*NWAD VIRILITY.4*

VIRTU, *n.* A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.

VIRTUAL, *a.* [See *Virtue*.]

1. Potential; having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without the material or sensible part.*NWAD VIRTUAL.2*

Every kind that lives, fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd.*NWAD VIRTUAL.3*

Neither an actual nor virtual intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts.*NWAD VIRTUAL.4*

2. Being in essence or effect, not in fact; as the virtual presence of a man in his agent or substitute.*NWAD VIRTUAL.5*

VIRTUALITY, *n.* Efficacy.

VIRTUALLY, *adv.* In efficacy or effect only; by means of some virtue or influence, or the instrumentality of something else. Thus the sun is virtually on earth by its light and heat. The citizens of an elective government are virtually present in the legislature by their representatives. A man may virtually agree to a proposition by silence or withholding objections.

VIRTUATE, *v.t.* To make efficacious. [Not in use.]

VIRTUE, *n.* vur'tu. [L. virtus, from vireo, or its root. See *Worth*.] The radical sense is strength, from straining, stretching, extending. This is the primary sense of L. vir, a man.

1. Strength; that substance or quality of physical bodies, by which they act and produce effects on other bodies. In this literal and proper sense, we speak of the virtue or virtues of plants in medicine, and the virtues of drugs. In decoctions, the virtues of plants are extracted. By long standing in the open air, the virtues are lost.*NWAD VIRTUE.2*

2. Bravery valor. This was the predominant signification of virtus among the Romans.*NWAD VIRTUE.3*

Trust to thy single virtue.*NWAD VIRTUE.4*

[This sense is nearly or quite obsolete.]*NWAD VIRTUE.5*

3. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the abstaining from vice, or a conformity of life and conversation to the moral law. In this sense, virtue may be, and in many instances must be, distinguished from religion. The practice of moral duties merely from motives of convenience, or from compulsion, or from regard to reputation, is virtue, as distinct from religion. The practice of moral duties from sincere love to God and his laws, is virtue and religion. In this sense it is true,*NWAD VIRTUE.6*

That virtue only makes our bliss below.*NWAD VIRTUE.7*

Virtue is nothing but voluntary obedience to truth.*NWAD VIRTUE.8*

4. A particular moral excellence; as the virtue of temperance, of chastity, of charity.*NWAD VIRTUE.9*

Remember all his virtues.*NWAD VIRTUE.10*

5. Acting power; something efficacious.*NWAD VIRTUE.11*

Jesus, knowing that virtue had gone out of him, turned - *Mark 5:30*.*NWAD VIRTUE.12*

6. Secret agency; efficacy without visible or material action.*NWAD VIRTUE.13*

She moves the body which she doth possess,*NWAD VIRTUE.14*

Yet no part toucheth, but by virtue's touch.*NWAD VIRTUE.15*

7. Excellence; or that which constitutes value and merit.*NWAD VIRTUE.16*

- Terence, who thought the sole grace and virtue of their fable, the sticking in of sentences.*NWAD VIRTUE.17*

8. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.*NWAD VIRTUE.18*

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, powers.*NWAD VIRTUE.19*

9. Efficacy; power.*NWAD VIRTUE.20*

He used to travel through Greece by virtue of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns.*NWAD VIRTUE.21*

10. Legal efficacy or power; authority. A man administers the laws by virtue of a commission.*NWAD VIRTUE.22*

In virtue, in consequence; by the efficacy or authority.*NWAD VIRTUE.23*

This they shall attain, partly in virtue of the promise of God, and partly in virtue of piety.*NWAD VIRTUE.24*

VIRTUELESS, *a.*

1. Destitute of virtue.*NWAD VIRTUELESS.2*

2. Destitute of efficacy or operating qualities.*NWAD VIRTUELESS.3*

Virtueless she wish'd all herbs and charms.*NWAD VIRTUELESS.4*

VIRTUOSO, *n.* A man skilled in the fine arts, particularly in music; or a man skilled in antiquities, curiosities and the like.

Virtuoso the Italians call a man who loves the nobel arts, and is a critic in them.*NWAD VIRTUOSO.2*

VIRTUOSOSHIP, *n.* The pursuits of a virtuoso.

VIRTUOUS, *a.*

1. Morally good; acting in conformity to the moral law; practicing the moral duties, and abstaining from vice; as a virtuous man.*NWAD VIRTUOUS.2*

2. Being in conformity to the moral or divine law; as a virtuous action; a virtuous life.*NWAD VIRTUOUS.3*

The mere performance of virtuous actions does not denominate an agent virtuous.*NWAD VIRTUOUS.4*

3. Chaste; applied to women.*NWAD VIRTUOUS.5*

4. Efficacious by inherent qualities; as virtuous herbs; virtuous drugs. [Not in use.]*NWAD VIRTUOUS.6*

5. Having great or powerful properties; as virtuous steel; a virtuous staff; a virtuous ring. [Not in use.]*NWAD VIRTUOUS.7*

6. Having medicinal qualities. [Not used.]*NWAD VIRTUOUS.8*

VIRTUOUSLY, *adv.* In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty; as a life virtuously spent.

A child virtuously educated.*NWAD VIRTUOUSLY.2*

VIRTUOUSNESS, *n.* The state or character of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE, VIRULENCY, *n.* [from virulent.]

1. That renders it extremely active in doing injury; acrimony; malignancy; as the virulence of poison.*NWAD VIRULENCE.2*

2. Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity; as the virulence of enmity or malice; the virulence of satire; to attack a man with virulence.*NWAD VIRULENCE.3*

VIRULENT, *a.* [L. virulentus, from virus, poison, that is, strength, from the same root as vir, vireo. See *Venom*.]

1. Extremely active in doing injury; very poisonous or venomous. No poison is more virulent than that of some species of serpents.*NWAD VIRULENT.2*

2. Very bitter in enmity; malignant; as a virulent invective.*NWAD VIRULENT.3*

VIRULENTLY, *adv.* With malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity.

VIRUS, *n.* [L. See *Virulent*.] Foul or contagious matter of an ulcer, postule, etc.; poison.

VISAGE, *n.* s as z. [L. visus, video.]

The face; the countenance or look of a person, or of other animal; chiefly applied to human beings; as a wolfish visage.*NWAD VISAGE.2*

Love and beauty still that visage grace.*NWAD VISAGE.3*

His visage was so marred, more than any man. *Isaiah 52:14*.*NWAD VISAGE.4*

VISAGED, *a.* Having a visage or countenance.

VIS-A-VIS, *n.* A carriage in which two persons sit face to face.

VISCERA, *n.* [L.] The bowels or intestines; the contents of the abdomen and thorax.

In its most general sense, the organs contained in any cavity of the body, particularly in the three venters, the head, thorax and abdomen.*NWAD VISCERA.2*

VISCERAL, *a.* [L. viscera.]

1. Pertaining to the viscera or intestines.*NWAD VISCERAL.2*

2. Feeling; having sensibility. [Unusual.]*NWAD VISCERAL.3*

VISCERATE, *v.t.* [supra.] To exenterate; to embowel; to deprive of the entrails or viscera. [Eviscerate is generally used.]

VISCID, *a.* [L. viscidus; viscus, birdlime.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious; not readily separating; as, turpentine, tar, gums, etc. are more or less viscid.

VISCIDITY, *n.*

1. Glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness.*NWAD VISCIDITY.2*

2. Glutinous concretion.*NWAD VISCIDITY.3*

VISCOSITY, VISCOUSNESS, *n.* Glutinousness; tenacity; viscidity; that quality of soft substances which makes them adhere so as not to be easily parted.

VISCOUNT, *n.* vi'count. [L. vice-comes.]

1. An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl; the sheriff of the country.*NWAD VISCOUNT.2*

2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank to an earl.*NWAD VISCOUNT.3*

VISCOUNTESS, *n.* vi'countess. The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

VISCOUNTSHIP, *n.* vi'countship.

VISCOUNTY, *n.* vi'county. The quality and office of a viscount.

VISCOUS, *a.* [L. viscus, birdlime.]

Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious; as a viscous juice.*NWAD VISCOUS.2*

VISE, *n.* An engine or instrument for griping and holding things, closed by a screw; used by artificers.

VISHNU, *n.* In the Hindoo mythology, the name of one of the chief deities of the trimurti or triad. He is the second person of this unity, and a personification of the preserving powers.

VISIBILITY, *n.* s as z.

1. The state or quality of being perceivable to the eye; as the visibility of minute particles, or of distant objects.*NWAD VISIBILITY.2*

2. The state of being discoverable or apparent; conspicuousness; as the perpetual visibility of the church.*NWAD VISIBILITY.3*

VISIBLE, *a.* s as z. [L. visibilis.]

1. Perceivable by the eye; that can be seen; as a visible star; the least spot is visible on white paper; air agitated by heat becomes visible; as the air near a heated stove, or over a dry sandy plain,

appears like pellucid waves.*NWAD VISIBLE.2*

Virtue made visible in outward grace.*NWAD VISIBLE.3*

2. Discovered to the eye; as visible spirits.*NWAD VISIBLE.4*

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous. Factions at court became more visible.*NWAD VISIBLE.5*

Visible church, in theology, the apparent church of Christ; the whole body of professed believers in Christ, as contradistinguished from the real or invisible church, consisting of sanctified persons.*NWAD VISIBLE.6*

Visible horizon, the line that bounds the sight.*NWAD VISIBLE.7*

VISIBLENESS, *n.* State or quality of being visible; visibility.

VISIBLY, *adv.* In a manner perceptible to the eye. The day is visibly governed by the sun; the tides are visibly governed by the moon.

VISION, *n.* s as z. [L. visio, from video, visus.]

1. The act of seeing external objects; actual sight.*NWAD VISION.2*

Faith here is turned into vision there.*NWAD VISION.3*

2. The faculty of seeing; sight. Vision is far more perfect and acute in some animals than in man.*NWAD VISION.4*

3. Something imagined to be seen, though not real; a phantom; a specter.*NWAD VISION.5*

No dreams, but visions strange.*NWAD VISION.6*

4. In Scripture, a revelation from God; an appearance or exhibition of something supernaturally presented to the minds of the prophets, by which they were informed of future events. Such were the visions of Isaiah, of Amos, of Ezekiel, etc.*NWAD VISION.7*

5. Something imaginary; the production of fancy.*NWAD VISION.8*

6. Any thing which is the object of sight.*NWAD VISION.9*

VISIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a vision.

VISIONARY, *a.*

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.*NWAD VISIONARY.2*

Or lull to rest the visionary maid.*NWAD VISIONARY.3*

2. Imaginary; existing in imagination only; not real; having no solid foundation; as a visionary prospect; a visionary scheme or project.*NWAD VISIONARY.4*

VISIONARY, *n.*

1. One whose imagination is disturbed.*NWAD VISIONARY.6*

2. One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is confident of success in a project which others perceive to be idle and fanciful. [Visionist, in a like sense, is not used.]*NWAD VISIONARY.7*

VISIT, *v.t.* [L. visito, viso, to go to see. We see the sense is to go, to move to.]

1. To go or come to see; to attend. The physician visits his patient and prescribes. One friend visits another from respect or affection. Paul and Barnabas visited the churches they had planted, to know their state and confirm their faith. Men visit England, France or Italy in their travels.*NWAD VISIT.2*

2. To go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, etc.; as, a bishop visits his diocese; a superintendent visits those persons or works which are under his care.*NWAD VISIT.3*

3. To salute with a present.*NWAD VISIT.4*

Samson visited his wife with a kid. *Judges 15:1*.*NWAD VISIT.5*

4. To go to and to use; as, to visit the springs.*NWAD VISIT.6*

To visit in mercy, in Scriptural language, to be propitious; to grant requests; to deliver from trouble; to support and comfort.*NWAD VISIT.7*

It is thus God visits his people. *Genesis 21:1*; *Zechariah 10:3*; *Luke 1:68*.*NWAD VISIT.8*

To visit with the rod, to punish. *Psalm 89:32*.*NWAD VISIT.9*

To visit in wrath, or visit iniquity or sings upon, to chastise; to bring judgments on; to afflict. *Exodus 20:5*.*NWAD VISIT.10*

To visit the fatherless and widow, or the sick and imprisoned, to show them regard and pity, and relieve their wants. *Matthew 25:36*; *James 1:27*.*NWAD VISIT.11*

VISIT, *v.i.* To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations; to practice going to see others. We ought not to visit for pleasure or ceremony on the sabbath.

VISIT, *n.*

1. The act of going to see another, or of calling at his house; a waiting on; as a visit of civility or respect; a visit of ceremony; a short visit; a long visit; a pleasant visit.*NWAD VISIT.14*

2. The act of going to see; as a visit to Saratoga or to Niagara.*NWAD VISIT.15*

3. A going to see or attending on; as the visit of a physician.*NWAD VISIT.16*

4. The act of going to view or inspect; as the visit of a trustee or inspector.*NWAD VISIT.17*

VISITABLE, *a.* Liable or subject to be visited. all hospitals built since the reformation are visitable by the king or lord

chancellor.

VISITANT, *n.* One that goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend.

When the visitant comes again he is no more a stranger.*NWAD VISITANT.2*

VISITATION, *n.* [L. visito.]

1. The act of visiting.*NWAD VISITATION.2*

Nothing but peace and gentle visitation.*NWAD VISITATION.3*

2. Object of visit.*NWAD VISITATION.4*

My early visitation and my last. [Unusual.]*NWAD VISITATION.5*

3. In law, the act of a superior or superintending officer, who visits a corporation, college, church or other house, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted, and see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed. In England, the visitation of the diocese belongs to the bishop; parochial visitation belongs peculiarly to the archdeacons.*NWAD VISITATION.6*

4. In Scripture, and in a religious sense, the sending of afflictions and distresses on men to punish them for their sins, or to prove them. Hence afflictions, calamities and judgments are called visitations.*NWAD VISITATION.7*

What will ye do in the day of visitation? *Isaiah 10:3*.*NWAD VISITATION.8*

5. Communication of divine love; exhibition of divine goodness and mercy.*NWAD VISITATION.9*

VISITED, *pp.* Waited on; attended; inspected; subjected to sufferings; favored with relief or mercy.

VISITING, *ppr.*

1. Going or coming to see; attending on, as a physician; inspecting officially; afflicting; showing mercy to.*NWAD VISITING.2*

2. *a.* Authorized to visit and inspect; as a visiting committee.*NWAD VISITING.3*

VISITING, *n.* The act of going to see or of attending; visitation.

VISITOR, *n.*

1. One who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship.*NWAD VISITOR.2*

2. A superior or person authorized to visit a corporation or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed, or that the duties and conditions prescribed by the founder or by law, are duly performed and executed.*NWAD VISITOR.3*

The king is the visitor of all lay corporations.*NWAD VISITOR.4*

VISITORIAL, *a.* [from visitor; written improperly visitatorial.]

Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.*NWAD VISITORIAL.2*

An archdeacon has visitorial power in parishes.*NWAD VISITORIAL.3*

VISIVE, *a.* [from L. visus.] Pertaining to the power of seeing; formed in the act of seeing. [Not in use.]

VISNE, *n.* veen. [L. vicinia.] Neighborhood. [See *Venue*.]

VISNOMY, *n.* [a barbarous contraction of physiognomy.] Face; countenance. [Not in use.]

VISOR, *n.* s as z. [L. visus, video; written also visard, visar, vizard.]

1. A head piece or mask used to disfigure and disguise.*NWAD VISOR.2*

My weaker government since, makes you pull off the visor.*NWAD VISOR.3*

Swarms of knaves the visor quite disgrace.*NWAD VISOR.4*

2. A perforated part of a helmet.*NWAD VISOR.5*

VISORED, *a.* Wearing a visor; masked; disguised.

VISTA, *n.* [L. visus, video.] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.

The finish'd garden to the view its vistas opens and its alleys green.*NWAD VISTA.2*

VISUAL, *a.* s as z. [L. visus.]

Pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; as the visual nerve.*NWAD VISUAL.2*

The air, no where so clear, sharpen'd his visual ray.*NWAD VISUAL.3*

Visual point, in perspective, a point in the horizontal line, in which all the ocular rays unite.*NWAD VISUAL.4*

Visual rays, lines of light, imagined to come from the object to the eye.*NWAD VISUAL.5*

VITAL, *a.* [L. vitalis, from vita, life. This must be a contraction of victa, for vivo forms vixi, victus; Gr. contracted.]

1. Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable; as vital energies; vital powers.*NWAD VITAL.2*

2. Contributing to life; necessary to life; as vital air; vital

blood.*NWAD VITAL.3*

3. Containing life.*NWAD VITAL.4*

Spirits that live throughout, vital in every part - and vital virtue infus'd, and vital warmth.*NWAD VITAL.5*

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends.*NWAD VITAL.6*

The dart flew on, and pierc'd a vital part.*NWAD VITAL.7*

5. Very necessary; highly important; essential. Religion is a business of vital concern. Peace is of vital importance to our country.*NWAD VITAL.8*

6. So disposed as to live.*NWAD VITAL.9*

Pythagoras and Hippocrates affirm the birth of the seventh month to be vital. [Little used.]*NWAD VITAL.10*

Vital air, pure air or oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.*NWAD VITAL.11*

VITALITY, *n.* [from vital.]

1. Power of subsisting in life; the principle of animation, or of life; as the vitality of vegetable seeds or of eggs.*NWAD VITALITY.2*

2. The act of living; animation.*NWAD VITALITY.3*

VITALIZE, *v.t.* To give life.

VITALLY, *adv.*

1. In such a manner as to give life.*NWAD VITALLY.2*

The organic structure of human bodies, by which they are fitted to live and move, and to be vitally informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise and beneficent maker.*NWAD VITALLY.3*

2. Essentially; as vitally important.*NWAD VITALLY.4*

VITALS, *n. plu.*

1. Parts of animal bodies essential to life, such as the viscera.*NWAD VITALS.2*

2. The part essential to life, or to a sound state. Corruption of manners preys upon the vitals of a state.*NWAD VITALS.3*

VITELLARY, *n.* [L. vitellus, the yolk of an egg.]

The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white. [Little used.]*NWAD VITELLARY.2*

VITIATE, *v.t.* [L. vitio. See *Vice* and *Viciate*.]

1. To injure the substance or qualities of a thing, so as to impair or spoil its use and value. Thus we say, luxury vitiates the humors of the body; evil examples vitiate the morals of youth; language is vitiated by foreign idioms.*NWAD VITIATE.2*

This undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of readers.*NWAD VITIATE.3*

2. To render defective; to destroy; as the validity or binding force of an instrument or transaction. Any undue influence exerted on a jury vitiates their verdict. Fraud vitiates a contract.*NWAD VITIATE.4*

VITIATED, *pp.* Depraved; rendered impure; rendered defective and void.

VITIATING, *ppr.* Depraving; rendering of no validity.

VITIATION, *n.*

1. The act of vitiating; depravation; corruption; as the vitiation of the blood.*NWAD VITIATION.2*

2. A rendering invalid; as the vitiation of a contract.*NWAD*

VITIATION.3

VITILITIGATE, *v.i.* [L. vitiosus and litigo.] To contend in law litigiously or cavilously. [Not in use.]

VITILITIGATION, *n.* Cavilous litigation. [Not in use.]

Vitious, vitiously, vitiousness. [See *Vicious* and its derivatives.]*NWAD VITILITIGATION.2*

VITREO-ELECTRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass.

VITREOUS, *a.* [L. vitreus, from vitrum, glass or woad.]

1. Pertaining to glass.*NWAD VITREOUS.2*

2. Consisting of glass; as a vitreous substance.*NWAD VITREOUS.3*

3. Resembling glass; as the vitreous humor of the eye, so called from its resembling melted glass. [See *Humor*.]*NWAD VITREOUS.4*

VITREOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being vitreous; resemblance of glass.

VITRESCENCE, *n.* [from L. vitrum, glass.] Glassiness; or the quality of being capable of conversion into glass; susceptibility of being formed into glass.

VITRESCENT, *a.* Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

VITRESCIBLE, *a.* That can be vitrified.

VITRIFACTION, *n.* [See *Vitrify*.] The act, process or operation of converting into glass by heat; as the vitrifaction of sand, flint and pebbles with alkaline salts.

VITRIFIABLE, *a.* [from vitrify.] Capable of being converted into glass by heat and fusion. Flint and alkaline salts are vitrifiable.

VITRIFICABLE, for vitrifiable. [Not used.]

VITRIFICATE, for vitrify. [Not used.]

VITRIFICATION, for vitrifaction. [See *Vitrifaction*, which is generally used.]

VITRIFIED, *pp.* Converted into glass.

VITRIFORM, *a.* [L. vitrum, glass, and form.]

Having the form or resemblance of glass.*NWAD VITRIFORM.2*

VITRIFY, *v.t.* [L. vitrum, glass, and facio, to make.]

To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat; as, to vitrify sand and alkaline salts.*NWAD VITRIFY.2*

VITRIFY, *v.i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass.

Chimists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not vitrify in the fire.*NWAD VITRIFY.4*

VITRIOL, *n.* [L. vitrum, glass; perhaps from its color.]

1. In mineralogy, native vitriol is a substance of a grayish or yellowish white color, apple green, or sky blue, and when decomposed, covered with an ochery crust. It occurs in masses, disseminated, stalactical, or capillary. Externally, it is dull and rough; internally, it is more or less shining, with a vitreous silky structure. It is called by manufacturers copperas, a name derived from the flower or efflorescence of copper. This substance is seem only in cabinets.*NWAD VITRIOL.2*

2. In chimistry, a combination of the acid of sulphur with any metallic substance; but chiefly green vitriol, or sulphate of iron; blue

vitriol, or sulphate of copper, and white vitriol, or sulphate of zink.*NWAD VITRIOL.3*

All metals may be converted into vitriols, by dissolving them with acid spirits, and suffering them to stand and crystallize.*NWAD VITRIOL.4*

VITRIOLATE, *v.t.* To convert, as sulphur in any compound, into sulphuric acid, formerly called vitriolic acid. Thus the sulphuret of iron vitriolated, becomes sulphate of iron, or green vitriol.

VITRIOLATED, *pp.* Converted into sulphuric acid or vitriol.

VITRIOLATING, *ppr.* Turning into sulphuric acid or vitrol.

VITRIOLATION, *n.* The act or process of converting into sulphuric acid or vitriol.

VITRIOLIC, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.

Vitriolic acid, in modern chimistry is denominated sulphuric acid, the base of it being sulphur; sulphur completely saturated with oxygen.*NWAD VITRIOLIC.2*

VITRIOLIZABLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into sulphuric acid.

VITRIOLIZATION. [See *Vitriolation*.]

VITRIOLIZE. [See *Vitriolate*.]

VITRIOLIZED. [See *Vitriolated*.]

VITRIOLIZING, [See *Vitriolating*.]

VITULINE, *a.* [L. vitulinus.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal.

VITUPERABLE, ***a.*** **[See** ***Vituperate*****.]**

Blameworthy; censurable. [Not used.]*NWAD VITUPERABLE.2*

VITUPERATE, ***v.t.*** **[L. vitupero.] To blame; to censure. [Little used.]**

VITUPERATION, ***n.*** **[L. vituperatio.] Blame; censure. [Little used.]**

VITUPERATIVE, ***a.*** **Uttering or writing censure; containing censure.**

VIVACIOUS, ***a.*** **[L. vivax, from vivo, to live.]**

1. Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct.*NWAD VIVACIOUS.2*

2. Long lived. [Not in use.]*NWAD VIVACIOUS.3*

3. Having vigorous powers of life; as vivacious plants.*NWAD VIVACIOUS.4*

VIVACIOUSNESS, ***n.***

1. Activity; liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behavior; vivacity.*NWAD VIVACIOUSNESS.2*

2. Power of living; also, long life. [Not in use.]*NWAD VIVACIOUSNESS.3*

VIVACITY, ***n.*** **[L. vivacitas.]**

1. Liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behavior; as a lady of great vivacity.*NWAD VIVACITY.2*

2. Air of life and activity; as vivacity of countenance.*NWAD VIVACITY.3*

3. Life; animation; spirits; as the vivacity of a discourse.*NWAD*

VIVACITY.4

4. Power of living. [Not used.]*NWAD VIVACITY.5*

5. Longevity. [Not in use.]*NWAD VIVACITY.6*

VIVARY, *n.* [L. vivarium, from vivo, to live.]

A warren; a place for keeping living animals, as a pond, a park, etc.*NWAD VIVARY.2*

Viva voce, [L.] by word of mouth; as, to vote viva voce.*NWAD VIVARY.3*

VIVE, *a.* [L. vivus.] Lively; forcible. [Not in use.]

VIVELY, *adv.* In a lively manner. [Not used.]

VIVENCY, *n.* [L. vivens, from vivo.] Manner of supporting life or vegetation. [Not in use.]

VIVES, *n.* A disease of animals, particularly of horses, seated in the glads under the ear, where a tumor is formed which sometimes ends in suppuration.

VIVIANITE, *n.* A phosphate of iron, of various shades of blue and green.

VIVID, *a.* [L. vividus, from vivo, to live.]

1. Lively; sprightly; active.*NWAD VIVID.2*

Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly vivid faculties to exert themselves in.*NWAD VIVID.3*

2. Lively; sprightly; forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colors; as a vivid imagination.*NWAD VIVID.4*

3. Bright; strong; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; as the vivid colors of the rainbow; the vivid green of flourishing vegetables.*NWAD VIVID.5*

Arts which present, with all the vivid charms of painting, the human face and human form divine.*NWAD VIVID.6*

VIVIDLY, *adv.*

1. With life; with strength.*NWAD VIVIDLY.2*

Sensitive objects affect a man much more vividly than those which affect only his mind.*NWAD VIVIDLY.3*

2. With brightness; in bright colors.*NWAD VIVIDLY.4*

3. In glowing colors; with animated exhibition to the mind. The orator vividly represented the miseries of his client.*NWAD VIVIDLY.5*

VIVIDNESS, *n.*

1. Life; strength; sprightliness.*NWAD VIVIDNESS.2*

2. Strength of coloring; brightness.*NWAD VIVIDNESS.3*

VIVIFIC, VIVIFICAL, *a.* [L. vivificus. See *Vivify*.] Giving life; reviving; enlivening.

VIVIFICATE, *v.t.* [L. vivifico, vivus, alive, and facio, to make.]

1. to give life to; to animate. [See *Vivify*.]*NWAD VIVIFICATE.2*

2. In chimistry, to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential qualities; or to give to natural bodies new luster, force and figor.*NWAD VIVIFICATE.3*

VIVIFICATION, *n.*

1. The act of giving life; revival.*NWAD VIVIFICATION.2*

2. Among chimists, the act of giving new luster, force and vigor; as the vivification of mercury.*NWAD VIVIFICATION.3*

VIVIFICATIVE, *a.* Able to animate or give life.

VIVIFIED, *pp.* revived; endued with life.

VIVIFY, *v.t.* [L. vivfico; vivus, alive, and facio, to make.]

To endue with life; to animate; to make to be living.*NWAD VIVIFY.2*

Sitting on eggs doth vivify, not nourish.*NWAD VIVIFY.3*

VIVIFYING, *ppr.* enduing with life; communicating life to.

VIVIPAROUS, *a.* [L. vivus, alive, and pario, to bear.]

1. Producing young in a living state, as all mammifers; as distinguished from oviparous, producing eggs, as fowls. If fowls were viviparous, it is difficult to how the female would fly during

preganancy.*NWAD VIVIPAROUS.2*

2. In botany, producing its offspring alive, either by bulbs instead of seeds, or by the seeds themselves germinating on the plant, instread of falling, as they usually do; as a viviparous plant.*NWAD VIVIPAROUS.3*

VIXEN, *n.* [vixen is a she fox, or a fox's cub.]

A froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman.*NWAD VIXEN.2*

VIXENLY, *a.* having the qualities of a vixen.

VIZ. a contraction of videlicet; to wit, that is, namely.

VIZARD, *n.* a mask. [See *Visor*.]

VIZARD, *v.t.* To mask.

VIZIER, VIZER, *n.* The chief minister of the Turkish empire.

VOCABLE, *n.* [L. vocabulum. See *Voice*.]

A word; a term; a name.*NWAD VOCABLE.2*

VOCABULARY, *n.* [L. vocabulum, a word.]

A list or collection of the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order and explained; a dictionary or lexicon. We often use vocabulary in a sense somewhat different from that of dictionary, restricting the signification to the list of words; as when we say, the vocabulary of Johnson is more full or extensive than that of Entick. We rarely use the word as synonymous with dictionary, but in the other countries the corresponding word is used and this may be so used in English.*NWAD VOCABULARY.2*

VOCAL, *a.* [L. vocalis. See *Voice*.]

1. Having a voice.*NWAD VOCAL.2*

To hill or valley, fountain or fresh shade, made vocal by my song.*NWAD VOCAL.3*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice; as vocal melody; vocal prayer; vocal praise.*NWAD VOCAL.4*

Vocal music, music made by the voice, in distinction from instrumental music; hence, music or tunes set to words, to be performed by the human voice.*NWAD VOCAL.5*

VOCAL, *n.* Among the Romanists, a man who has a right to vote in certain elections.

VOCALITY, *n.* [L. vocalitas.] Quality of being utterable by the voice; as the vocality of the letters.

VOCALIZE, *v.t.* to form into voice; to make vocal.

It is one thing to give impulse to breath alone, and another to vocalize that breath.*NWAD VOCALIZE.2*

VOCALIZED, *pp.* Made vocal; formed into voice.

VOCALIZING, *ppr.* Forming into voice or sound.

VOCALLY, *adv.*

1. With voice; with an audible sound.*NWAD VOCALLY.2*

2. In words; as, to express desires vocally.*NWAD VOCALLY.3*

VOCATION, *n.* [L. vocatio, from voco, to call. See *Voice*.]

1. Among divines, a calling by the will of God; or the bestowment of God's distinguishing grace upon a person or nation, by which that person or nation is put in the way of salvation; as the vocation of the Jews under the old dispensation, and of the Gentiles under the gospel.*NWAD VOCATION.2*

2. Summons; call; inducement.*NWAD VOCATION.3*

What can be urged for them who, not having the vocation of poverty to scribble, out of mere wantonness make themselves ridiculous!*NWAD VOCATION.4*

3. Designation or destination to a particular state or profession.*NWAD VOCATION.5*

None is to enter the ecclesiastic or monastie state, without a particular vocation.*NWAD VOCATION.6*

4. Employment; calling; occupation; trade; a word that includes professions as well as mechanical occupations. Let every divine, every physician, every lawyer, and every mechanic, be faithful and diligent in his vocation.*NWAD VOCATION.7*

VOCATIVE, *a.* [L. vocativus.] Relating to calling; as the vocative case in grammar.

VOCATIVE, *n.* In grammar, the fifth case or state of nouns in the Latin language; or the case in any language, in which a word is placed when the person is addressed: as Domine, O Lord.

VOCIFERATE, *v.i.* [L. vocifero, vex and fero.] To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim.

VOCIFERATE, *v.t.* To utter with a loud voice.

VOCIFERATING, *ppr.* Crying out with vehemence; uttering with a loud voice.

VOCIFERATION, *n.* A violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice.

VOCIFEROUS, *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy; as vociferous heralds.

VOGUE, *n.* vig. [The sense of vogue is way, or the going of the world.]

The way or fashion of people at any particular time; temporary

mode, custom or practice; popular reception for the time. We say, a particular form of dress is now in vogue; an amusing writer is now in vogue; such opinions are now in vogue. The phrase, the vogue of the world, used by good writers formerly, is nearly or quite obsolete.*NWAD VOGUE.2*

Use may revive the obsoletest word, and banish those that now are most in vogue.*NWAD VOGUE.3*

VOICE, *n.* [L. vox; voco. The sense of the verb is to throw, to drive out sound; and voice is that which is driven out.]

1. Sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth, either of human beings or of other animals. We say, the voice of a man is loud or clear; the voice of a woman is soft or musical; the voice of a dog is loud or harsh; the voice of a bird is sweet or melodious. The voice of human beings is articulate; that of beasts, inarticulate. The voices of men are different, and when uttered together, are often dissonant.*NWAD VOICE.2*

2. Any sound made by the breath; as the trumpet's voice.*NWAD VOICE.3*

3. A vote; suffrage; opinion or choice expressed. Originally voice was the oral utterance of choice, but it now signifies any vote however given.*NWAD VOICE.4*

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice of holy senates, and elect by voice.*NWAD VOICE.5*

I have no words; my voice is in my sword.*NWAD VOICE.6*

4. Language; words; expression.*NWAD VOICE.7*

Let us call on God in the voice of his church.*NWAD VOICE.8*

5. In Scripture, command; precept.*NWAD VOICE.9*

Ye would not be obedient to the voice of the Lord your God. *Deuteronomy 8:20*.*NWAD VOICE.10*

6. Sound.*NWAD VOICE.11*

After the fire, a still small voice. *1 Kings 19:12*.*NWAD VOICE.12*

Canst thou thunder with a voice like him? *Job 40:9*.*NWAD VOICE.13*

The floods have lifted up their voice. *Psalm 93:3*.*NWAD VOICE.14*

7. Language; tone; mode of expression.*NWAD VOICE.15*

I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice. *Galatians 4:20*.*NWAD VOICE.16*

8. In grammar, a particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs; as the active voice; the passive voice.*NWAD VOICE.17*

VOICE, *v.t.*

1. To rumor; to report.*NWAD VOICE.19*

It was voiced that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet. [Little used.]*NWAD VOICE.20*

2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; as, to voice the pipes of an organ.*NWAD VOICE.21*

3. To vote.*NWAD VOICE.22*

VOICE, *v.i.* To clamor; to exclaim. *Obs.*

VOICED, *pp.*

1. Fitted to produce the proper tones.*NWAD VOICED.2*

2. *a.* Furnished with a voice.*NWAD VOICED.3*

VOICELESS, *a.* vois'less. Having no voice or vote.

VOID, *a.* [L. viduus, divido. Gr.]

1. Empty; vacant; not occupied with any visible matter; as a void space or place. *1 Kings 22:10*.*NWAD VOID.2*

2. Empty; without inhabitants or furniture. *Genesis 1:2*.*NWAD VOID.3*

3. Having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right; not sufficient to produce its effect. Thus a deed not duly signed and sealed, is void. A fraudulent contract is void, or may be rendered void.*NWAD VOID.4*

My word shall not return to me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please. *Isaiah 55:11*.*NWAD VOID.5*

I will make void the counsel of Judah and Jerusalem in this place. *Jeremiah 19:7*.*NWAD VOID.6*

4. Free; clear; as a conscience void of offense. *Acts 24:16*.*NWAD VOID.7*

5. Destitute; as void of learning; void of reason or common sense.*NWAD VOID.8*

He that is void of wisdom, despiseth his neighbor. *Proverbs 11:12*.*NWAD VOID.9*

6. Unsupplied; vacant; unoccupied; having no incumbent.*NWAD VOID.10*

Divers offices that had been long void.*NWAD VOID.11*

7. Unsubstantial; vain.*NWAD VOID.12*

Lifeless idol, void and vain.*NWAD VOID.13*

Void space, in physics, a vacuum.*NWAD VOID.14*

1. To make void; to violate; to transgress.*NWAD VOID.15*

They have made void thy law. *Psalm 119:126*.*NWAD VOID.16*

2. To render useless or of no effect. *Romans 4:14*.*NWAD VOID.17*

VOID, *n.* An empty space; a vacuum.

Pride, where wit falls, steps in to our defense, and fills up all the mighty void of sense.*NWAD VOID.19*

Th' illimitable void.*NWAD VOID.20*

VOID, *v.t.*

1. To quit; to leave.*NWAD VOID.22*

Bid them come down, or void the field.*NWAD VOID.23*

2. To emit; to send out; to evacuate; as, to void excrementitious matter; to void worms.*NWAD VOID.24*

3. To vacate; to annul; to nullify; to render of no validity or effect.*NWAD VOID.25*

It had become a practice - to void the security given for money borrowed.*NWAD VOID.26*

4. To make or leave vacant.*NWAD VOID.27*

VOID, *v.i.* To be emitted or evacuated.

VOIDABLE, *a.* That may be annulled or made void, or that may be adjudged void, invalid or of no force.

- Such administration is not void, but voidable by sentence.*NWAD VOIDABLE.2*

VOIDANCE, *n.*

1. The act of emptying.*NWAD VOIDANCE.2*

2. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection.*NWAD VOIDANCE.3*

3. Vacancy; want of an incumbent.*NWAD VOIDANCE.4*

4. Evasion; subterfuge.*NWAD VOIDANCE.5*

VOIDED, *pp.*

1. Thrust out; evacuated.*NWAD VOIDED.2*

2. *a.* In heraldry, having the inner or middle part cut out, as an ordinary.*NWAD VOIDED.3*

VOIDER, *n.*

1. A basket in which broken meat is carried from the table.*NWAD VOIDER.2*

2. One who evacuates.*NWAD VOIDER.3*

3. One who nullifies.*NWAD VOIDER.4*

4. In heraldry, one of the ordinaries, whose figure is much like that of the flanch or flasque.*NWAD VOIDER.5*

5. In agriculture, a provincial name of a kind of shallow basket of open work.*NWAD VOIDER.6*

VOIDING, *ppr.*

1. Ejecting; evacuating.*NWAD VOIDING.2*

2. Making or declaring void, or of no force.*NWAD VOIDING.3*

3. Quitting; leaving.*NWAD VOIDING.4*

4 . *a.* Receiving what is ejected; as a voiding lobby.*NWAD VOIDING.5*

VOIDNESS, *n.*

1. Emptiness; vacuity; destitution.*NWAD VOIDNESS.2*

2. Nullify; inefficacy; want of binding force.*NWAD VOIDNESS.3*

3. Want of substantiality.*NWAD VOIDNESS.4*

VOITURE, *n.* [L. vectus, veho.] Carriage. [Not English.]

VOLALKALI, *n.* Volatile alkali; by contraction.

VOLANT, *a.* [L. volo, to fly.]

1. Flying; passing through the air; as volant automata.*NWAD VOLANT.2*

2. Nimble; active; as volant touch.*NWAD VOLANT.3*

3. In heraldry, represented as flying or having the wings spread.*NWAD VOLANT.4*

VOLATILE, *a.* [L. volatilis, from volo, to fly.]

1. Flying; passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere.*NWAD VOLATILE.2*

2. Having the power to fly; as birds are volatile animals.*NWAD VOLATILE.3*

3. Capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aeriform state. Thus substances which affect the smell with pungent or fragrant odors, as musk, hartshorn and essential oils, are called volatile substances, because they waste away on exposure to the atmosphere. Alcohol and ether are called volatile liquids for a similar reason, and because they easily pass into the state of vapor on the application of heat. On the contrary, gold is a fixed substance, because it does not suffer waste even when exposed to the heat of a furnace; and oils are called fixed, when they do not evaporate on simple exposure to the atmosphere.*NWAD VOLATILE.4*

4. Lively; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change; as a volatile temper.*NWAD VOLATILE.5*

You are as giddy and volatile as ever.*NWAD VOLATILE.6*

VOLATILE, ***n.*** **A winged animal. [little used.]**

VOLATILENESS, VOLATILITY, ***n.***

1. Disposition to exhale or evaporate; the quality of being capable of evaporation; that property of a substance which disposes it to rise and float in the air, and thus to be dissipated; as the volatility of fluids. Ether is remarkable for its volatility. Many or most solid bodies are susceptible of volatility by the action of intense heat.*NWAD VOLATILENESS.2*

By the spirit of a plant we understand that pure elaborated oil, which by reason of its extreme volatility, exhales spontaneously, and in which the odor or smell consists.*NWAD VOLATILENESS.3*

2. Great sprightliness; levity; liveliness; whence, mutability of mind; fickleness; as the volatility of youth.*NWAD VOLATILENESS.4*

VOLATILIZATION, ***n.*** **[from volatilize.] The act or process of rendering volatile, or rather of causing to rise and float in the air.**

VOLATILIZE, ***v.t.*** **To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor or invisible effluvia, and to rise and float in the air.**

The water - dissolving the oil, and volatilizing it by the action.*NWAD VOLATILIZE.2*

VOLATILIZED, ***pp.*** **Rendered volatile; caused to rise and float in air.**

VOLATILIZING, ***ppr.*** **Rendering volatile; causing to rise and float in air.**

VOLCANIC, ***a.*** **[from volcano.]**

1. Pertaining to volcanoes; as volcanic heat.*NWAD VOLCANIC.2*

2. Produced by a volcano; as volcanic tufa.*NWAD VOLCANIC.3*

3. Changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.*NWAD VOLCANIC.4*

VOLCANIST, *n.* [from volcano.]

1. One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes.*NWAD VOLCANIST.2*

2. One who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains.*NWAD VOLCANIST.3*

VOLCANITE, *n.* A mineral, otherwise called augite.

VOLCANITY, *n.* The state of being volcanic or of volcanic origin.

VOLCANIZATION, *n.* [from volcanize.] The process of undergoing volcanic heat and being affected by it.

VOLCANIZE, *v.t.* To subject to or cause to undergo volcanic heat and to be affected by its action.

VOLCANIZED, *pp.* Affected by volcanic heat.

VOLCANO, *n.*

1. In geology, an opening in the surface of the earth or in a mountain, from which smoke, flames, stones, lava or other substances are ejected. Such are seen in Etna and Vesuvius in Sicily and Italy, and Hecla in Iceland. It is vulgarly called a burning mountain. Herschel has discovered a volcano in the moon.*NWAD VOLCANO.2*

2. The mountain that ejects fire, smoke, etc.*NWAD VOLCANO.3*

VOLE, *n.* A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

VOLERY, *n.*

1. A flight of birds.*NWAD VOLERY.2*

2. A large bird-cage, in which the birds have room to fly.*NWAD VOLERY.3*

VOLITATION, *n.* [L. volito, dim. of volo, to fly.] The act of flying; flight.

VOLITION, *n.* [L. volitio, from volo, to will. See *Will*.]

1. The act of willing the act of determining choice, or forming a purpose. There is a great difference between actual volition, and approbation of judgment.*NWAD VOLITION.2*

Volition is the actual exercise of the power which the mind has of considering or forbearing to consider an idea.*NWAD VOLITION.3*

2. The power of willing or determining.*NWAD VOLITION.4*

VOLITIVE, *a.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the volitive.*NWAD VOLITIVE.2*

VOLLEY, *n. plu.* volleys. [L. volo.]

1. A flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms at once.*NWAD VOLLEY.2*

2. A burst or emission of many things at once; as a volley of words.*NWAD VOLLEY.3*

But rattling nonsense to full volleys breaks.*NWAD VOLLEY.4*

VOLLEY, *v.t.* to discharge with a volley.

VOLLEY, *v.i.* To throw out or discharge at once.

VOLLEYED, *a.* [from volley.] disploded; discharged with a sudden burst; as volleyed thunder.

VOLT, *n.* [L. volutus, volvo.]

1. a round or circular tread; a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a center.*NWAD VOLT.2*

2. In fencing, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.*NWAD VOLT.3*

Volta, in Italian music, signifies that the part is to be repeated one, two or more times.*NWAD VOLT.4*

VOLTAIC, *a.* Pertaining to Volta, the discoverer of voltaism; as the voltaic pile.

Volatic apparatus, the apparatus used for accumulating galvanic electricity. the agent itself is denominated galvanism, after its discoverer Galvani, while the instruments used for exciting and accumulating it, are called voltaic, in honor of Volta, who first contrived this kind of apparatus.*NWAD VOLTAIC.2*

Voltaic pile, a column formed by successive pairs of metallic disks, as silver and zink, with moistened cloth between every two contiguous pairs.*NWAD VOLTAIC.3*

Voltaic battery, the larger forms of voltaic apparatus, used for accumulating galvanic electricity.*NWAD VOLTAIC.4*

VOLTAISM, *n.* That branch of electrical science which has its source in the chimical action between metals and different liquids. it is more properly called galvanism, from Galvani, who first proved or brought into notice its remarkable influence on animals.

VOLUBILATE, VOLUBILE, *a.* In gardening, a volubilate stem is one that climbs by winding or twining round another body.

VOLUBILITY, *n.* [L. volubilitas, from volvo, to roll.]

1. The capacity of being rolled; aptness to roll; as the volubility of a bowl.*NWAD VOLUBILITY.2*

2. The act of rolling.*NWAD VOLUBILITY.3*

By irregular volutibility.*NWAD VOLUBILITY.4*

3. Ready motion of the tongue in speaking; fluency of speech.*NWAD VOLUBILITY.5*

She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a volubility of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father.*NWAD VOLUBILITY.6*

4. Mutability; liableness to revolution; as the volubility of human affairs. [Unusual.]*NWAD VOLUBILITY.7*

VOLUBLE, *a.* [L. volubilis.]

1. Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily set in motion; apt to roll; as voluble particles of matter.*NWAD VOLUBLE.2*

2. Rolling; having quick motion.*NWAD VOLUBLE.3*

This less voluble earth.*NWAD VOLUBLE.4*

3. Nimble; active; moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words; fluent; as a flippant, voluble tongue.*NWAD VOLUBLE.5*

4. Fluent; flowing with ease and smoothness; as a voluble speech.*NWAD VOLUBLE.6*

5. Having fluency of speech.*NWAD VOLUBLE.7*

Cassio, a knave very voluble.*NWAD VOLUBLE.8*

VOLUBLY, *adv.* In a rolling or fluent manner.

VOLUME, *n.* [L. volumen, a roll; volvo, to roll. to make u long, in this word, is palpably wrong.]

1. Primarily a roll, as the ancients wrote on long strips of bark, parchment or other material, which they formed into rolls or folds. Of such volumes, Ptolemy's library in Alexandria contained 3 or

700,000.*NWAD VOLUME.2*

2. A roll or turn; as much as is included in a roll or coil; as the volume of a serpent.*NWAD VOLUME.3*

3. Dimensions; compass; space occupied; as the volume of an elephant's body; a volume of gas.*NWAD VOLUME.4*

4. A swelling or spherical body.*NWAD VOLUME.5*

The undulating billows rolling their silver volumes.*NWAD VOLUME.6*

5. A book; a collection of sheets of paper, usually printed or written paper, folded and bound, or covered. A book consisting of sheets once folded, is called a folio, or a folio volume; of sheets twice folded, a quarto; and thus according to the number of leaves in a sheet, it is called an octavo, or a duodecimo. The Scriptures or sacred writings, bound in a single volume, are called the Bible. The number of volumes in the Royal Library, in rue de Richlieu, at Paris, is variously estimated. It is probable it may amount to 400,000.*NWAD VOLUME.7*

An odd volume of a set of books, bears not the value of its proportion to the set.*NWAD VOLUME.8*

6. In music, the compass of a voice from grave to acute; the tone or power of voice.*NWAD VOLUME.9*

VOLUMED, ***a.*** **Having the form of a volume or roll; as volumed mist.**

VOLUMINOUS, ***a.***

1. Consisting of many coils or complications.*NWAD VOLUMINOUS.2*

The serpent roll'd voluminous and vast.*NWAD VOLUMINOUS.3*

2. Consisting of many volumes or books.*NWAD VOLUMINOUS.4*

The collections of Muratori and of the Byzantine history, are very voluminous.*NWAD VOLUMINOUS.5*

3. Having written much, or made many volumes; as a voluminons writer.*NWAD VOLUMINOUS.6*

4. Copious; diffusive. He was too voluminous in discourse. [Not in use.]*NWAD VOLUMINOUS.7*

VOLUMINOUSLY, *adv.* In many volumes; very copiously.

VOLUMINOUSNESS, *n.* State of being bulky or in many volumes.

VOLUMIST, *n.* One who writes a volume; an author. [Not in use.]

VOLUNTARILY, *adv.* [from voluntary.] Spontaneously; of one's own will; without being moved, influenced or impelled by others.

To be agents voluntarily in our own destruction, is against God and nature.*NWAD VOLUNTARILY.2*

VOLUNTARINESS, *n.* The state of being voluntary or optional.

VOLUNTARY, *a.* [L. voluntarius, from voluntas, will, from volo.]

1. Acting by choice or spontaneously; acting without being influenced or impelled by another.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.2*

2. Free, or having power to act by choice; not being under restraint; as, man is a voluntary agent.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.3*

3. Proceeding from choice or free will.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.4*

That sin or guilt pertains exclusively to voluntary action, is the true principle of orthodoxy.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.5*

4. Willing; acting with willingness.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.6*

She fell to lust a voluntary prey.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.7*

5. Done by design; purposed; intended. If a man kills another by lopping a tree, here is no voluntary murder.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.8*

6. Done freely, or of choice; proceeding from free will. He went into voluntary exile. He made a voluntary surrender.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.9*

7. Acting of his own accord; spontaneous; as the voluntary dictates of knowledge.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.10*

8. Subject to the will; as the voluntary motions of an animal. Thus the motion of a leg or an arm is voluntary, but the motion of the heart is involuntary.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.11*

A voluntary escape, in law, is the escape of a prisoner by the express consent of the sheriff.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.12*

Voluntary jurisdiction, is that which is exercised in doing that which no one opposes; as in granting dispensations, etc.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.13*

Voluntary affidavit or oath, is one made in an extra-judicial matter.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.14*

Voluntary waste, is that which is committed by positive acts.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.15*

VOLUNTARY, *n.*

1. One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer. [In this sense, volunteer is now generally used.]*NWAD VOLUNTARY.17*

2. In music, a piece played by a musician extemporarily, according to his fancy. In the Philosophical Transactions, we have a method of writing voluntaries, as fast as the musician plays the notes. This is by a cylinder turning under the keys of the organ.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.18*

3. A composition for the organ.*NWAD VOLUNTARY.19*

VOLUNTEER, *n.* A person who enters into military or other service of his own free will. In military affairs, volunteers enter into service voluntarily, but when in service they are subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers. They sometimes serve gratuitously, but often receive a compensation.

VOLUNTEER, *a.* Entering into service of free will; as volunteer companies.

VOLUNTEER, *v.t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion; as, to volunteer one's services.

VOLUNTEER, *v.i.* To enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion. He volunteered in that undertaking.

[These verbs are in respectable use.]*NWAD VOLUNTEER.5*

VOLUPTUARY, *n.* [L. volupturius, from voluptas, pleasure.]

A man addicted to luxury or the gratification of the appetite, and to other sensual pleasures.*NWAD VOLUPTUARY.2*

VOLUPTUOUS, *a.* [L. voluptuoosus.]

Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging to excess in sensual gratifications.*NWAD VOLUPTUOUS.2*

Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life.*NWAD VOLUPTUOUS.3*

VOLUPTUOUSLY, *adv.* Luxuriously; with free indulgence of sensual pleasures; as, to live voluptuously.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, *n.* Luxuriousness; addictedness to pleasure or sensual gratification.

Where no voluptuousness, yet all delight.*NWAD VOLUPTUOUSNESS.2*

VOLUTATION, *n.* [L. volutatio, from voluto, from volvo, Eng. to wallow.]

A wallowing; a rolling of the body on the earth. [See *Wallow*.]*NWAD VOLUTATION.2*

VOLUTE, *n.* [L. volutus, volvo.]

1. In architecture, a kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament. The number of volutes in the Ionic order, is four; in the Composite, eight. There are also eight angular volutes in the Corinthian capital, accompanied with eight smaller ones, called helices.*NWAD VOLUTE.2*

2. In natural history, a genus of shells.*NWAD VOLUTE.3*

VOLUTION, *n.* A spiral turn.

VOLUTITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Voluta.

VOLVIC, *a.* Denoting a species of stone or lava.

VOMIC, *a.* The vomic nut, nux vomica, is the seed of the Strychnos nux vomica, a native of the East Indies. It is a very active poison.

VOMICA, *n.* [L.] An encysted tumor on the lungs.

VOMIT, *v.i.* [L. vomo. probably the Gr. is the same word, with the loss of its first letter.]

To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth. Some persons vomit with ease, as do cats and dogs. But horses do not vomit.*NWAD VOMIT.2*

VOMIT, *v.t.*

1. To throw up or eject from the stomach; to discharge from the

stomach through the mouth. It is followed often by up or out, but without necessity and to the injury of the language. In the yellow fever, the patients often vomit dark colored matter, like coffee grounds.*NWAD VOMIT.4*

The fish vomited out Jonah upon the dry land. *Jonah 2:10*.*NWAD VOMIT.5*

2. To eject with violence from any hollow place. Volcanoes vomit flames, ashes, stones and liquid lava.*NWAD VOMIT.6*

VOMIT, *n.*

1. The matter ejected from the stomach.*NWAD VOMIT.8*

2. That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic.*NWAD VOMIT.9*

Black vomit, the dark colored matter ejected from the stomach in the last stage of the yellow fever or other malignant disease; hence, the yellow fever, vulgarly so called.*NWAD VOMIT.10*

VOMITED, *pp.* Ejected from the stomach through the mouth, or from any deep place through an opening.

VOMITING, *ppr.* Discharging from the stomach through the mouth, or ejecting from any deep place.

VOMITING, *n.*

1. The act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth. Vomiting is an inverted action of the stomach.*NWAD VOMITING.3*

2. The act of throwing out substances with violence from a deep hollow, as a volcano, etc.*NWAD VOMITING.4*

VOMITION, *n.* The act or power of vomiting.

VOMITIVE, *a.* Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach;

emetic.

VOMITORY, ***a.*** **[L. vomitorius.] Procuring vomits; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic.**

VOMITORY, ***n.***

1. An emetic.*NWAD VOMITORY.3*

2. A door.*NWAD VOMITORY.4*

VORACIOUS, *a.* [L. vorax, from voro, to devour; Heb. to clear away, to consume; Gr. food.]

1. Greedy for eating; ravenous; very hungry; as a voracious man or appetite.*NWAD VORACIOUS.2*

2. Rapacious; eager to devour; as voracious animals.*NWAD VORACIOUS.3*

3. Ready to swallow up; as a voracious gulf or whirlpool.*NWAD VORACIOUS.4*

VORACIOUSLY, *adv.* With greedy appetite; ravenously.

VORACIOUSNESS, *n.* Greediness of appetite; ravenousness; eagerness to devour; rapaciousness.

VORACITY, *n.* Greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

Creatures by their voracity pernicious, have commonly fewer young.*NWAD VORACITY.2*

VORAGINOUS, *a.* [L. voraginosus, vorago.] Full of gulfs.

VORTEX, *n. plu.* vortices or vortexes. [L. from verto.]

1. A whirlpool; a whirling or circular motion of water, forming a kind of cavity in the center of the circle, and in some instances, drawing in water or absorbing other things.*NWAD VORTEX.2*

2. A whirling of the air; a whirlwind.*NWAD VORTEX.3*

3. In the Cartesian system, the circular motion originally impressed on the particles of matter, carrying them around their own axes, and around a common center. By means of these vortices. Descartes attempted to account for the formation of the universe.*NWAD VORTEX.4*

VORTICAL, ***a.*** **Whirling; turning; as a vortical motion.**

VOTARESS, ***n.*** **A female devoted to any service, worship or state of life.**

No rosary this votaress needs.*NWAD VOTARESS.2*

VOTARIST, ***n.*** **[See *Votary*.] One devoted or given up to any person or thing, to any service, worship or pursuit.**

I am no idle votarist.*NWAD VOTARIST.2*

[Votary is now used.]*NWAD VOTARIST.3*

VOTARY, ***a.*** **[from L. votus, from voveo. See *Vow*.]**

Devoted; promised; consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow.*NWAD VOTARY.2*

Votary resolution is made equipollent to custom.*NWAD VOTARY.3*

VOTARY, ***n.*** **One devoted, consecrated or engaged by a vow or promise; hence more generally, one devoted, given or addicted to some particular service, worship, study or state of life. Every goddess of antiquity had her votaries. Every pursuit or study has now its votaries. One is a votary to mathematics, another is a votary to music, and alas, a great portion of the world are votaries of sensual pleasures.**

It was the coldness of the votary, not the prayer, which was in fault.*NWAD VOTARY.5*

VOTE, ***n.*** **[L. votum, from voveo, to vow. Votum is properly wish or will.]**

1. Suffrage; the expression of a wish, desire, will, preference or choice, in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a man to office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations and the like. This vote or expression of will may be given by holding up the hand, by rising and standing up, by the voice, [viva voce.] by ballot, by a

ticket or otherwise. All these modes and others are used. Hence,*NWAD VOTE.2*

2. That by which will or preference is expressed in elections or in deciding propositions; a ballot; a ticket, etc.; as a written vote.*NWAD VOTE.3*

3. Expression of will be a majority; legal decision by some expression of the minds of a number; as, the vote was unanimous.*NWAD VOTE.4*

4. United voice in public prayer.*NWAD VOTE.5*

VOTE, *v.i.* To express or signify the mind, will or preference, in electing men to office, or in passing laws, regulations and the like, or in deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others. In elections, men are bound to vote for the best men to fill offices, according to their best knowledge and belief.

To vote for a duelist, is to assist in the prostration of justice, and indirectly to encourage the crime.*NWAD VOTE.7*

VOTE, *v.t.*

1. To choose by suffrage; to elect by some expression of will; as, the citizens voted their candidate into office with little opposition.*NWAD VOTE.9*

2. To enact ot establish by vote or some expression of will. The legislature voted the resolution unanimously.*NWAD VOTE.10*

3. To grant by vote or expression of will.*NWAD VOTE.11*

Parliament voted them a hundred thousand pounds.*NWAD VOTE.12*

VOTED, *pp.* Expressed by vote or suffrage; determined.

VOTER, *n.* One who has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage.

VOTING, *ppr.* Expressing the mind, will or preference in election, or in determining questions proposed; giving a vote or suffrage; electing, deciding, giving or enacting by vote.

VOTIVE, *a.* Given by vow; devoted; as votive offereings.

Votive medals, are those on which vows of the people for emperors or empresses are expressed.*NWAD VOTIVE.2*

Venus, take my votive glass.*NWAD VOTIVE.3*

*v.t.*NWAD VOTIVE.4

1. To call to witness; to obtest.*NWAD VOTIVE.5*

And vouch the silent stars and conscious moon.*NWAD VOTIVE.6*

2. To declare; to affirm; to attest; to warrant; to maintain by affirmations.*NWAD VOTIVE.7*

They made him ashamed to vouch the truth of the relation, and afterward to credit it.*NWAD VOTIVE.8*

2. To warrant; to confirm; to establish proof.*NWAD VOTIVE.9*

The consistency of the discoursevouches it to be worthy of the great apostle.*NWAD VOTIVE.10*

4. In law, to call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.*NWAD VOTIVE.11*

He vouches the tenant in tail, who vouches over the common vouchee.*NWAD VOTIVE.12*

VOUCH, *v.i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation. I canot vouch for the truth of the report.

He declares he will not believe her, till the elector of Hanover shall vouch for the truth of what she so solemnly affirmed.*NWAD VOUCH.2*

VOUCH, *n.* Warrant; attestation.

VOUCHED, *pp.* Called to witness; affirmed or fully attested; called into court to make good a warranty.

VOUCHEE, *n.* In law, the person who is vouched or called into court to support or make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery.

VOUCHER, *n.*

1. One who gives witness or full attestation to any thing.*NWAD VOUCHER.2*

The great writers of that age stand up together as vouchers for each others reputation.*NWAD VOUCHER.3*

2. In law, the act of calling in a person to make god his warranty of title.*NWAD VOUCHER.4*

3. A book, paper or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm or establish facts of any kind. The merchants books are his vouchers for the correctness of his accounts. Notes, bonds receipts and other writings, are used as vouchers in proving facts.*NWAD VOUCHER.5*

VOUCHER, VOUCHOR, *n.* In law, the tenant in a writ of right; one who calls in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries, there may be a single voucher, or double vouchers.

VOUCHING, *ppr.* Calling to witness; attesting by affirmation; calling in to maintain warranty of title.

VOUCHSAFE, *v.t.* [vouch and safe; to vouch or answer for safety.]

1. To permit to be done without danger.*NWAD VOUCHSAFE.2*

2. To condescend to grant.*NWAD VOUCHSAFE.3*

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two?*NWAD VOUCHSAFE.4*

It is not said by the apostle that God vouchsafed to the heathen the means of salvation.*NWAD VOUCHSAFE.5*

VOUCHSAFE, *v.i.* To condescend; to deign; to yield.

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold What power the charms of beauty had of old.*NWAD VOUCHSAFE.7*

VOUCHSAFED, *pp.* Granted in condescension.

VOUCHSAFEMENT, *n.* Grant in condescension; as, Gods greatest communicated vouchsafements.

VOUCHSAFING, *ppr.* Condescending to grant; deigning.

VOW, *n.*

1. A solemn promisemade to God, or by a pagan to his deity. The Roman generals when they went to war, sometimes made a vow that they would build a temple to some favorite deity, if he would give them victory. A vow is a promise of something to be given or done hereafter.*NWAD VOW.2*

A person is constituted a religious by taking three vows, of chastity, of poverty, and of obedience. Among the Isrealites, the vows of children were not binding, unless ratified by the express or tacit consent of their father. *Numbers 30:2-15*.*NWAD VOW.3*

2. A solemn promise; as the vows of unchangeable love and fidelity. In a moral and religious sense, vows are promises to God, as they appeal to God to witness their sincerity, and the violation of them is a most heinous offense.*NWAD VOW.4*

VOW, *v.t.*

1. To give, consecrate or dedicate to God by a solemn promise. When Jacob went to Mesopotamia, he vowed to God a tenth of this

substance, and his own future devotion to his service. *Genesis 28:20-22*.*NWAD VOW.6*

When thou vowest a vow, defer not to pay it. *Ecclesiastes 5:4*.*NWAD VOW.7*

2. To devote.*NWAD VOW.8*

VOW, *v.i.* To make vows or solemn promises. He that vows, must be careful to perform.

VOWED, *pp.* Solemnly promised to God; given or consecrated by solemn promise.

VOWEL, *n.*

1. In grammer, a simple sound; a sound utterd by simply opening the mouth or organs; as the sound of a, e, o.*NWAD VOWEL.2*

2. The letter or character which represents a simple sound.*NWAD VOWEL.3*

VOWEL, *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

VOWELED, *a.* Furnished with vowels.

VOWER, *n.* One who makes a vow. [See also *Fellow*.]

VOWING, *ppr.* Making a vow.

VOYAGE, *n.*

1. A passing by sea or water from one place, port or country to another, especially a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country. Captain L. made more than a hundred voyages to the West Indies. A voyage over lake Superior is like a voyage to Bermuda.*NWAD VOYAGE.2*

2. The practice of traveling. [Not in use.]*NWAD VOYAGE.3*

VOYAGE, *v.i.* To sail or pass by water.

VOYAGE, *v.t.* To travel; to pass over.

I with pain Voyagd th unreal, vast, unbounded deep.*NWAD VOYAGE.6*

VOYAGER, *n.* One who sails or passes by sea or water.

A private voyager I pass the main.*NWAD VOYAGER.2*

VULCANIST. [See *Volcanist*.]

VULCANO. [See *Volcano*.]

VULGAR, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the common unlettered people; as vulgar life.*NWAD VULGAR.2*

2. Used or practiced by common people; as vulgar sports.*NWAD VULGAR.3*

3. Vernacular; national.*NWAD VULGAR.4*

It might be more useful to the English reader, to write in our vulgar language.*NWAD VULGAR.5*

4. Common; used by all classes of people; as the vulgar version of the scriptures.*NWAD VULGAR.6*

5. Public; as vulgar report.*NWAD VULGAR.7*

6. Mean; rustic; rude; low; unrefined; as vulgar ninds; vulgar manners.*NWAD VULGAR.8*

7. Consisting of common persons.*NWAD VULGAR.9*

In reading an account of a battle, we follow the hero with our whole attention, but seldom reflect on the vulgar heaps of

slaughter.*NWAD VULGAR.10*

Vulgar fractions, in arithmetic, fractions expressed by a numerator and denominator; thus 2/5.*NWAD VULGAR.11*

VULGAR, *n.* The common people. [It has no plural termination, but has often a plural verb.]

The vulgar imagine the pretender to have been a child imposed on the nation.*NWAD VULGAR.13*

VULGARISM, *n.*

1. Grossness of manners; vulgarity. [Little used.]*NWAD VULGARISM.2*

2. A vulgar phrase or expression. [This is the usual sense of the word.]*NWAD VULGARISM.3*

VULGARITY, *n.*

1. Mean condition in life; the state of the lower classes of society.*NWAD VULGARITY.2*

2. Grossness or clownishness of manners or language; as vulgarity of behavior; vulgarity of expression or language.*NWAD VULGARITY.3*

VULGARIZE, *v.t.* To make vulgar.

VULGARLY, *adv.*

1. Commonly; in the ordinary manner among the common people.*NWAD VULGARLY.2*

Such an one we vulgarly call call a desperate person.*NWAD VULGARLY.3*

2. Meanly; rudely; clownishly.*NWAD VULGARLY.4*

VULGATE, *n.* A very ancient Latin version of the scriptures, one the only one which the Romish church admits to be authentic. It is so called from its common use in the Latin church.

VULGATE, *a.* Pertaining to the old Latin version of the scriptures.

VULNERABLE, *a.*

1. That may be wounded; susceptible of wounds or external injuries; as a vulnerable body.*NWAD VULNERABLE.2*

Achilles was vulnerable in his heel; and there will never be wanting a Paris to infix the dart.*NWAD VULNERABLE.3*

2. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; as a vulnerable reputation.*NWAD VULNERABLE.4*

VULNERARY, *a.* Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries; as vulnerary plants or potions.

VULNERARY, *a.* Any plant, drug or composition, useful in the cure of wounds. Certain unguents, balsams and the like, are used as vulneraries.

VULNERATE, *v.t.* To wound; to hurt. [Not in use.]

VULNERATION, *n.* The act of wounding. [not in use.]

VULPINE, *a.* Pertaining to the fox; cunning; crafty; artful.

VULPINITE, *n.* A mineral of a grayish white color, splendent and massive; its fracture foliated. It consists of the sulphate of lime and silica.

VULTUR, VULTURE, *n.* A genus of fowls, belonging to the order of Accipiters. The bill is straight, but hooked at the end, and covered at the base by a cere of skin. The head is naked. There are thirteen species, all carnivorous and rapacious. The vultur is one of the largest kinds of fowls, and the Condor of

South America, one of this family, is the largest species of flying animals that has been discovered.

VULTURINE, *a.* Belonging to the Vultur; having the qualities of the Vultur; resembling the Vultur; rapacious.

W

W — WALLER

W is the twenty third letter of the English Alphabet. It takes its written form and its name from the union of two Vs, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call U. The name, double u, being given to it from its form or composition, and not from its sound, especially the vowels. W is properly a vowel, a simple sound, formed by opening the mouth with a close circular configuration of the lips. it is precisely the ou of the French, and the u of the Spaniards, Italians and Germans. With the oter vowels it forms diphthongs, which are of easy pronunciation; as in well, want, will, dwell; pronouced ooell, ooant, ooill, dooell. In English, it is always followed by another vowel, except when followed by h, as is when; but this case is an exception only in writing, and not in pronunciation, for h precedes w in utterance; when being pronounced hooen. In Welsh, w, which is sounded as in English is used without another vowel, as in fwl, a fool; dwn, dun; dwb, mortar; gwn, a gun, and a gown.

It is not improbable that the Romans pronouced v as we do w, for their volvo is our wallow; and volo, velle, is the English will, G. wollen. But this is uncertain. The German v has the sound of the English f, and w that of the English v.*NWAD W.2*

W, at the end of words is often silent after a and o, as in law, saw, low, sow. In many words of this kind, w represents the Saxon g; in other cases, it helps to form a diphthong, as in now, vow, new, strew.

WABBLE, *v.i.* To move from one side to the other; to vacillate; as a turning or whirling body. So it is said a top wabbles, when it is in motion, and deviates from a perpendicular direction; a spindle wabbles, when it moves one way and the other. [This word is applied chiefly to bodies when turning with a circular motion, and its place canot be supplied by any other word in the language. It is neither low nor barbarous.]

WACKE, WACKY, *n.* A rock nearly allied to basalt, of which it may be regarded as a more soft and earthy variety. Its color is a greenish gray, brown or black. It is opake, yields easily to the knife, and has a greasy feel. Its principal ingredient is silex. Gray wacky is a different species of rock, being a kind of sandstone. Wacky is a mineral sunstance intermediate between clay and basalt.

WAD, *n.*

1. A little mass of some soft or flexible material, such as hay, straw, tow, paper, or old ropeyarn, used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pressing it close to the shot, or for keeping the powder and shot close.*NWAD WAD.2*

2. A little mass, tuft or bundle, as of hay or peas.*NWAD WAD.3*

WAD, WADD, *n.* In mineralogy, a black wadd is a species of ore of manganese, of which there are four kinds; fibrous, ochery, pulverulent ochery, and dendritic. In some places, plumbago or black lead is called wad or wadd.

WADDED, *a.* Formed into a wad or mass.

WADDING, *n.*

1. A wad, or the materials for wads; any pliable substance of which wads may be made.*NWAD WADDING.2*

2. A kind of soft stuff of loose texture, used for stuffing garments.*NWAD WADDING.3*

WADDLE, *v.i.*

1. To move one way and the other in walking; to deviate to one side and the other; to vacillate; as, a child waddles when he begins to walk; very fat peole walk with a kind of waddling pace. So we say, a duck or a goose waddles.*NWAD WADDLE.2*

2. To walk with a waddling motion.*NWAD WADDLE.3*

And hardly waddles forth to cool*NWAD WADDLE.4*

WADDLING, *ppr.* Moving from side to side in walking.

WADDLINGLY, *adv.* With a vacillating gait.

WADE, *v.i.*

1. To walk through any substance that yields to the feet; as, to wade through water; to wade through sand or snow;. To wade over a river, is to walk through on the bottom. Fowls that wade have long legs.*NWAD WADE.2*

2. To move or pass with difficulty or labor; as, judges wade through an intriccate law case. it is not my purpose to wade through these controversies.*NWAD WADE.3*

The kings admirable conduct has waded through all these difficulties.*NWAD WADE.4*

And wades through fumes and gropes his way.*NWAD WADE.5*

WADE, *v.t.* To pass by walking on the bottom; as, to wade a river. [this is a common expression, but elliptical for to wade through a river.]

WADING, *ppr.* Walking through a substance that yields to the feet, as through water or sand.

WADSETT, *n.* An ancient tenure or lease of land in the highlands of Scotland, which seems to have been a kind of mortgage.

WADSETTER, *n.* One who holds by wadsett.

WAFER, *n.*

1. A thin cake or leaf; as a wafer of bread given by the Romanists in the Eucharist.*NWAD WAFER.2*

2. A thin leaf of paste, or a composition of flour, the white of eggs,

isinglass and yeast, spread over with gumwater and dried; used in sealing letters.*NWAD WAFER.3*

WAFER, *v.t.* To seal or close with a wafer.

WAFT, *v.t.*

1. To bear through a fluid or bouyant medium; to convey through water or air; as, a balloon was wafted over the channel.*NWAD WAFT.2*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul, and waft a sigh from Indus to the pole.*NWAD WAFT.3*

2. To convey; as ships.*NWAD WAFT.4*

3. To bouy; to cause to float; to keep from sinking.*NWAD WAFT.5*

4. To beckon; to give notice by something in motion. [Not in use.]*NWAD WAFT.6*

[This verb is regular. But waft was formerly used by some writers for wafted.]*NWAD WAFT.7*

WAFT, *v.i.* To float; to be moved or to pass in a bouyant medium.

And now the shouts waft near the citadel.*NWAD WAFT.9*

WAFT, *n.* A floating body; also, a signal displayed from a ships stern, by hoisting an ensign furled in a roll, to the head of the staff.

WAFTAGE, *n.* Conveyance or transportation through a bouyant medium, as air or water. [Not in use.]

WAFTED, *pp.* Borne or conveyed through air or water.

WAFTER, *n.*

1. He or that which wafts; a passage boat.*NWAD WAFTER.2*

2. The conductor of vessels at sea; an old word.*NWAD WAFTER.3*

WAFTING, *ppr.* Carrying through a bouyant medium.

WAFTURE, *n.* The act of waving. [Not in use.]

WAG, *v.t.* To move one way and the other with quick turns; to move a little way, and then turn the other way; as, to wag the head.

Every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished, and wag his head. *Jeremiah 18:16*; *Matthew 27:39*. [Wag expresses particulary the motion of the head and body used in buffoonery, mirth, derision, sport and mockery. It is applied also to birds and beasts; as, to wag the tail.]*NWAD WAG.2*

WAG, *v.i.*

1. To be quick in ludicrous motion; to stir.*NWAD WAG.4*

Tis merry in hall, where beards wag all.*NWAD WAG.5*

Tremble and start at wagging of a straw.*NWAD WAG.6*

2. To go; to depart; to pack offf.*NWAD WAG.7*

I will provoke him tot, or let him wag.*NWAD WAG.8*

3. To be moved one way and the other.*NWAD WAG.9*

The resty sieve waggd neer the more.*NWAD WAG.10*

WAG, *n.* A droll; a man full of low sport and humor; a ludicrous fellow.

We wink at wags, when they offend.*NWAD WAG.12*

The counselor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he used to twist about his finger all the while he was speaking; the wags used to call it the thread of his discourse.*NWAD WAG.13*

WAGE, ***v.t.***

1. To lay; to bet; to throw down as a pledge; to stake; to put at hazard on the event of a contest. This is the common popular sense of the word in New England; as, to wage a dollar; to wage a horse.*NWAD WAGE.2*

2. To venture; to hazard.*NWAD WAGE.3*

To wake and wage a danger profitless.*NWAD WAGE.4*

3. To make; to begin; to carry on; that is, to go forward or advance to attack, as in invasion or aggression; used in the phrase, to wage war. he waged war with all his enemies.*NWAD WAGE.5*

He ponderd which of all his sons was fit*NWAD WAGE.6*

To reign, and wage immortal war with wit.*NWAD WAGE.7*

4. To set to hire.*NWAD WAGE.8*

Thou must wage Thy works for wealth. [Not in use.]*NWAD WAGE.9*

5. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to employ for wages; as eaged soldiers. He was well waged and rewarded.*NWAD WAGE.10*

To wage oness law, to give security to make ones law. The defendent is then to swear that he owes nothing to the plaintiff, and eleven neighbors, called compurgators, are to avow upon their oaths, that they believe in their consciences he has declared the truth. This is called wager of law.*NWAD WAGE.11*

WAGED, ***pp.*** **laid; deposited; as a pledge; made or gegun, as war.**

WAGER, ***n.***

1. Something deposited, laid or hazarded on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; a bet.*NWAD WAGER.2*

Besides these plates for horseraces, the wagers may be as the

persons please.*NWAD WAGER.3*

If any atheist can stake his soul for a wager against such an inexhaustible disproportion*NWAD WAGER.4*

2. Subject on which bets are laid.*NWAD WAGER.5*

3. In law, an offer to make oath of innocence or nonindebtedness; or the act of making oath, together with the oaths of eleven compurgators, to fortify the defendents oath.*NWAD WAGER.6*

Wager of battle, is when the tenant in a writ of right, offers to prove his right by the body of his champion, and throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, thus wages or stipulates battle with the champion or demandant, who by taking up the glove, accepts the challenge. The champions, armed with batons enter the list, and taking each other by the hand, each swears to the justice of the cause of the party for whom he appears; they then fight till the stars appear, and if the champion of the tenant can defend himself till that time, his cause prevails.*NWAD WAGER.7*

WAGER, *v.t.* To lay; to bet; to hazard on the issue of a contest; or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty.

WAGERED, *pp.* Laid; pledged; as a bet.

WAGERER, *n.* One who wagers or lays a bet.

WAGERING, *ppr.* Laying; betting.

Wagering policy, in commerce, a policy of insurance, insuring a sum of money when no property is at hazard; as a policy to insure money on a ship when no property is on board; that is, insurance, interest or no interest; or a wagering policy may be a policy to insure property that is already insured. Such policies in England, are by Statute 19 Geo. 3. made null and void.*NWAD WAGERING.2*

WAGES, *n.* plural in termination, but singular in signification.

1. Hire; reward; that which is paid or stipulated for services; but

chiefly for services by manual labor, or for military and naval services. We speak of servants wages, a laborers wages, or soldiers wages; but we never apply the word to the rewards given to men in office, which are called fees or salary. The word is however sometimes applied to the compensation given to representatives in the legislature. [U. States]*NWAD WAGES.2*

Tell me, what shall thy wages be? *Genesis 29:15*.*NWAD WAGES.3*

Be content with your wages. *Luke 3:14*.*NWAD WAGES.4*

2. Reward; fruit; recompense; that which is given or received in return.*NWAD WAGES.5*

The wages of sin is death. *Romans 6:23*.*NWAD WAGES.6*

WAGGEL, WAGEL, *n.*

1. A name given in Cornwall to the martinazzo, dunghunter, or dungbird, a species of Larus or seagull.*NWAD WAGGEL.2*

WAGGISH, *n.*

1. Mischievous merriment; sportive trick or gayety; sarcasm in good humor; frolicksome; as a company of waggish boys.*NWAD WAGGISH.2*

2. Done, made or laid in waggery or for sport; as a waggish trick.*NWAD WAGGISH.3*

WAGGISHLY, *adv.* In a waggish manner; in sport.

WAGGISHNESS, *n.* Mischievous sport; wanton merriment.

WAGGLE, *v.i.* To waddle; to reel or move from side to side.

Why do you go nodding and waggling so?*NWAD WAGGLE.2*

WAGGLE, *v.t.* To move one way and the other; as, a bird waggles its tail.

WAGON, *n.*

1. A vehicle moved on four wheels, and usually drawn by horses; used for the transportation of heavy commodities. In America, light wagons are used for the conveyance of families, and for carrying light commodities to market, particulary a very light kind drawn by one horse.*NWAD WAGON.2*

2. A chariot. [Not in use.]*NWAD WAGON.3*

WAGON, *v.t.* To transport in a wagon. Goods are wagoned from London to the interior.

WAGON, *v.i.* To practice the transportation of goods in a wagon. The man wagons between Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

WAGONAGE, *n.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WAGONER, *n.*

1. One who conducts a wagon.*NWAD WAGONER.2*

2. A constellation, Charles wain.*NWAD WAGONER.3*

WAGONING, *ppr.* Transporting in a wagon.

WAGONING, *n.* The business of transporting in a wagon.

WAGTAIL, *n.* [wag and tail.] A small bird, a species of Motacilla.

WAID, *a.* Crushed. [Not in use.]

WAIF, *n.* Goods found, of which the owner is not known. These were originally such goods as a thief, when pursued, threw away to prevent being apprehended. They belong to the king, unless the owner makes fresh suit of the felon, takes him and brings him to justice.

WAIL, *v.t.* To lament; to moan; to bewail.

Or if no more her absent lord she wails--*NWAD WAIL.2*

WAIL, *v.i.* To weep; to express sorrow audibly.

Therefore I will wail and howl. *Micah 1:8*.*NWAD WAIL.4*

WAIL, *n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation.

WAILFUL, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

WAILING, *ppr.* Lamenting with audible cries.

WAILING, *n.* Loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.

There shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth. *Matthew 13:42*.*NWAD WAILING.3*

WAILMENT, *n.* Lamentation.

WAIN, *n.* [See *Wagon*.]

1. A wagon; a carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels.*NWAD WAIN.2*

2. A constellation, Charles wain.*NWAD WAIN.3*

WAINAGE, *n.* A finding of carriages.

WAIN-BOTE, *n.* Timber for wagons for carts.

WAIN-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for wagons and carts. [Local.]

WAIN-ROPE, *n.* A rope for binding a load on a wagon; a cart-rope.

WAINSCOT, *n.* In building, timber-work serving to line the walls of a room, being made in panels.

WAINSCOT, ***v.t.***

1. To line with boards; as, to wainscot a hall.*NWAD WAINSCOT.3*

Music sounds better in chambers wainscoted than hanged.*NWAD WAINSCOT.4*

2. To line with different materials.*NWAD WAINSCOT.5*

The other is wainscoted with looking-glass.*NWAD WAINSCOT.6*

WAINSCOTED, ***pp.*** **Lined with boards or panels.**

WAINSCOTING, ***ppr.*** **Lining with boards.**

WAIR, ***n.*** **A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. [I know not where used.]**

WAIST, ***n.***

1. That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; or the small part of the body between the thorax and hips.*NWAD WAIST.2*

2. That part of a ship which is between the quarter deck and forecastle. But in many ships now built, there is no quarter deck, and in such the waist is the middle part of the ship.*NWAD WAIST.3*

WAISTBAND, ***n.*** **The band or upper pat of breeches, trousers or pantaloons, which encompasses the waist.**

WAISTCLOTHS, ***n.*** **Coverings of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter deck and forecastle.**

WAISTCOAT, ***n.*** **[waist and coat.] A short coat or garment for men, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest. This under garment is now generally called in America a vest.**

WAISTER, ***n.*** **In ships, waisters are men who are stationed in the waist in working the ship.**

WAIT, ***v.i.*** **[The sense is to stop, or to continue.]**

1. To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary, till the arrival of some person or event. Thus we say, I went to the place of meeting, and there waited an hour for the moderator or chairman. I will go to the hotel, and there wait till you come. We will wait for the mail.*NWAD WAIT.2*

2. To stay proceedings, or suspend any business, in expectation of some person, event, or the arrival of some hour. The court was obliged to wait for a witness.*NWAD WAIT.3*

3. To rest in expectation and patience.*NWAD WAIT.4*

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come. *Job 14:14*.*NWAD WAIT.5*

4. To stay; not to depart.*NWAD WAIT.6*

Haste, my dear father, tis no time to wait.*NWAD WAIT.7*

5. To stay; to continue by reason of hindrance.*NWAD WAIT.8*

6. To lie in ambush, as an enemy.*NWAD WAIT.9*

Such ambush waited to intercept thy way.*NWAD WAIT.10*

To wait on or upon, to attend, as a servant; to perform menial services for; as, to wait on a gentleman; to wait on the table.*NWAD WAIT.11*

To wait on,*NWAD WAIT.12*

1. To attend; to go to see; to visit on business or for ceremony. Tell the gentleman I will wait on him at ten o'clock.*NWAD WAIT.13*

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance.*NWAD WAIT.14*

3. To follow, as a consequence; as the ruin that waits on such a

supine temper. [Instead of this, we use await.]*NWAD WAIT.15*

4. To look watchfully.*NWAD WAIT.16*

It is a point of cunning to wait on him with whom you speak, with your eye. [Unusual.]*NWAD WAIT.17*

5. To attend to; to perform.*NWAD WAIT.18*

Aaron and his sons shall wait on their priests office. *Numbers 3:10*; *Numbers 8:24*; *Romans 12:7*.*NWAD WAIT.19*

6. To be ready to serve; to obey. *Psalm 25:3*; *Proverbs 20:22*.*NWAD WAIT.20*

To wait at, to attend in service; to perform service at. *1 Corinthians 9:13*.*NWAD WAIT.21*

To wait for, to watch, as an enemy. *Job 15:22*.*NWAD WAIT.22*

WAIT, *v.t.*

1. To stay for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of the arrival of.*NWAD WAIT.24*

Awd with these words, in camps they still abide, and wait with longing eyes their promisd guide. [Elliptical for wait for.]*NWAD WAIT.25*

2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.*NWAD WAIT.26*

He chose a thousand horse, the flowr of all his warlike troops, to wait the funeral. [This use is not justifiable, but by poetical license.]*NWAD WAIT.27*

3. To attend as a consequence of something.*NWAD WAIT.28*

Such doom waits luxury--*NWAD WAIT.29*

[Not in use. In this sense we use attend or attend on.]*NWAD WAIT.30*

WAIT, *n.* Ambush. As a noun, this word is used only in certain phrases. To lie in wait, is to lie in ambush; to be secreted in order to fall by surprise on an enemy; hence figuratively, to lay snares, or to make insidious attempts, or to watch for the purpose of ensnaring. *Joshua 8:4*.

In wait, is used in a like sense by Milton.*NWAD WAIT.32*

To lay wait, to set an ambush. *Jeremiah 9:8*.*NWAD WAIT.33*

WAITER, *n.*

1. One who waits; an attendant; a servant in attendance.*NWAD WAITER.2*

The waiters stand in ranks; the yeoman cry, make room, as if a duke were passing by.*NWAD WAITER.3*

2. A server; a vessel on which tea furniture, etc. is carried.*NWAD WAITER.4*

WAITING, *ppr.* Staying in expectation.

Waiting on, attending; accompanying; serving.*NWAD WAITING.2*

Waiting for, staying for the arrival of.*NWAD WAITING.3*

Waiting at, staying or attending at in expectation or in service.*NWAD WAITING.4*

In waiting, in attendance.*NWAD WAITING.5*

WAITING-MAID, WAITING-WOMAN, *n.* An upper servant who attends a lady. Waiting-gentlewoman is sometimes, though less commonly used.

WAITS, *n.*

1. Itinerant nocturnal musicians. [Not in use.]*NWAD WAITS.2*

2. Nocturnal musicians who attended great men.*NWAD WAITS.3*

WAIVE, *n.* A woman put out of the protection of the law.

WAIWODE, *n.* In the Turkish empire, the governor of a small province or town; a general.

WAKE, *v.i.* [G. The primary sense is to stir, to rouse, to excite.]

1. To be awake; to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep. *Psalm 127:1*.*NWAD WAKE.2*

The father waketh for the daughter.*NWAD WAKE.3*

Though wisdom wakes, suspicion sleeps.*NWAD WAKE.4*

I cannot think any time, waking or sleeping, without being sensible of it.*NWAD WAKE.5*

2. To be excited or roused from sleep; to awake; to be awakened. He wakes at the slightest noise.*NWAD WAKE.6*

3. To cease to sleep; to awake.*NWAD WAKE.7*

4. To be quick; to be alive or active.*NWAD WAKE.8*

5. To be excited from a torpid state; to be put in motion. The dormant powers of nature wake from their frosty slumbers.*NWAD WAKE.9*

Gentle airs to fan the earth now wakd.*NWAD WAKE.10*

WAKE, *v.t.*

1. To rouse from sleep.*NWAD WAKE.12*

The angel that talked with me, came again and waked me. *Zechariah 4:1*.*NWAD WAKE.13*

2. To arouse; to excite; to put in motion or action.*NWAD WAKE.14*

Prepare war, wake up the mighty men. *Joel 3:9*.*NWAD WAKE.15*

[The use of up is common, but not necessary.]*NWAD WAKE.16*

To wake the soul by tender strokes of art.*NWAD WAKE.17*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.*NWAD WAKE.18*

To second life wakd in the renovation of the just.*NWAD WAKE.19*

WAKE, *n.*

1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night.*NWAD WAKE.21*

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.*NWAD WAKE.22*

--Their merry wakes and pastimes keep.*NWAD WAKE.23*

3. Act of waking. [Old song.]*NWAD WAKE.24*

Wake of a ship, the track it leaves in the water, formed by the meeting of the water, which rushes from each side to fill the space which the ship makes in passing through it.*NWAD WAKE.25*

To be in the wake of a ship, is to be in her track, or in a line with her keel.*NWAD WAKE.26*

WAKEFUL, *a.*

1. Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep.*NWAD WAKEFUL.2*

Dissembling sleep, but wakeful with the fright--*NWAD WAKEFUL.3*

2. Watchful; vigilant.*NWAD WAKEFUL.4*

WAKEFULLY, *adv.* With watching or sleeplessness.

WAKEFULNESS, *n.*

1. Indisposition to sleep.*NWAD WAKEFULNESS.2*

2. Forbearance of sleep; want of sleep.*NWAD WAKEFULNESS.3*

WAKEN, *v.i.* wakn. To wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.

Early Turnus wakning with the light.*NWAD WAKEN.2*

WAKEN, *v.t.* wakn.

1. To excite or rouse from sleep.*NWAD WAKEN.4*

Go, waken Eve.*NWAD WAKEN.5*

2. To excite to action or motion.*NWAD WAKEN.6*

Then Homers and Tyraeus martial muse wakend the world.*NWAD WAKEN.7*

3. To excite; to produce; to rouse into action.*NWAD WAKEN.8*

They introduce their sacred song, and waken raptures high.*NWAD WAKEN.9*

WAKENED, *pp.* Roused from sleep; excited into action.

WAKENER, *n.* One who rouses from sleep.

WAKENING, *ppr.* Rousing form sleep or stupidity; calling into action.

WAKER, *n.* One who watches; one who rouses from sleep.

WAKE-ROBIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Arum.

WAKING, *ppr.*

1. Being awake; not sleeping.*NWAD WAKING.2*

2. Rousing from sleep; exciting into motion or action.*NWAD WAKING.3*

WAKING, *n.*

1. The period of being awake.*NWAD WAKING.5*

2. Watch.*NWAD WAKING.6*

WALE, *n.*

1. In cloth, a ridge or streak rising above the rest. We say, cloth is wove with a wale.*NWAD WALE.2*

2. A streak or stripe; the mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh.*NWAD WALE.3*

Wales of a ship, an assemblage of strong planks, extending along a ships sides throughout the whole length, at different heights, and serving to strengthen the decks and form the curves. They are distinguished into the main wale and the channel wale.*NWAD WALE.4*

WALE-KNOT, WALL-KNOT, *n.* A single wale-knot is made by untwisting the ends of a rope, and making a bight with the first strand; then passing the second over the end of the first, and the third over the end of the second, and through the bight of the first. The double is made by passing the ends, singly, close underneath the first wale, and thrusting them upwards through the middle, only the last end comes up under two bights.

WALK, *v.i.* [G., to full, to felt hats; a fuller; to stir, to be agitated, to rove, to travel, to wander, to roll. Our ancestors appropriated the verb to moving on the feet, and the word is peculiarly expressive of that rolling or wagging motion which marks the walk of clownish people.]

1. To move slowly on the feet; to step slowly along; to advance by steps moderately repeated; as animals. Walking in men differs from running only in the rapidity and length of the steps; but in quadrupeds, the motion or order of the feet is sometimes changed.*NWAD WALK.2*

At the end of twelve months, he walked in the palace of the kingdom of Babylon. *Daniel 4:29*.*NWAD WALK.3*

When Peter had come down out of the ship, he walked on the water, to go to Jesus. *Matthew 14:29*.*NWAD WALK.4*

2. To move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement. Hundreds of students daily walk on Downing terrace in Cambridge.*NWAD WALK.5*

3. To appear, as a specter.*NWAD WALK.6*

The spirits of the dead may walk again.*NWAD WALK.7*

4. To act on any occasion.*NWAD WALK.8*

Do you think Id walk in any plot?*NWAD WALK.9*

5. To be in motion, as a clamorous tongue.*NWAD WALK.10*

Her tongue did walk in foul reproach.*NWAD WALK.11*

6. To act or move on the feet in sleep.*NWAD WALK.12*

When was it she last walkd? [But this is unusual. When we speak of noctambulation, we say, to walk in sleep.]*NWAD WALK.13*

7. To range; to be stirring.*NWAD WALK.14*

Affairs that walk, as they say spirits do at midnight. [Unusual.]*NWAD WALK.15*

8. To move off; to depart.*NWAD WALK.16*

When he comes forth he will make their cows and garrans walk. [Not elegant.]*NWAD WALK.17*

9. In Scripture, to live and act or behave; to pursue a particular course of life.*NWAD WALK.18*

To walk with God, to live in obedience to his commands, and have communion with him. *Genesis 5:24*.*NWAD WALK.19*

To walk in darkness, to live in ignorance, error and sin, without comfort. *1 John 1:6*.*NWAD WALK.20*

To walk in the light, to live in the practice of religion, and to enjoy its consolations. *1 John 1:7*.*NWAD WALK.21*

To walk by faith, to live in the firm belief of the gospel and its promises, and to rely on Christ for salvation. *2 Corinthians 5:7*.*NWAD WALK.22*

To walk through the fire, to be exercised with severe afflictions. *Isaiah 43:2*.*NWAD WALK.23*

To walk after the flesh, to indulge sensual appetites, and to live in sin. *Romans 8:1*.*NWAD WALK.24*

To walk after the Spirit, to be guided by the counsels and influences of the Spirit and by the word of God, and to live a life of holy deportment.*NWAD WALK.25*

To walk in the flesh, to live this natural life, which is subject to infirmities and calamities. *2 Corinthians 10:3*.*NWAD WALK.26*

To walk in, to enter, as a house. Walk in, gentlemen. *NWAD WALK.27*

WALK, *v.t.* wauk.

1. To pass through or upon; as, to walk the streets. [This is elliptical for to walk in or through the street.]*NWAD WALK.29*

2. To cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive or ride with a slow pace. He found the road so bad he was obliged to walk his horse. The coachman walked his horses from Woodbridge to Princeton.*NWAD WALK.30*

WALK, *n.* Wauk.

1. The act of walking; the act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.*NWAD WALK.32*

2. The act of walking for air or exercise; as a morning walk; an evening walk.*NWAD WALK.33*

3. Manner of walking; gait; step. We often know a person in a distant apartment by his walk.*NWAD WALK.34*

4. Length of way or circuit through which one walks; or a place for walking; as a long walk; a short walk. The gardens of the Tuilerie and of the Luxemburgh are very pleasant walks.*NWAD WALK.35*

5. An avenue set with trees.*NWAD WALK.36*

6. Way; road; range; place of wandering.*NWAD WALK.37*

The mountains are his walks.*NWAD WALK.38*

The starry walks above.*NWAD WALK.39*

7. Region; space.*NWAD WALK.40*

He opened a boundless walk for his imagination.*NWAD WALK.41*

8. Course of life or pursuit. This is not within the walk of the historian.*NWAD WALK.42*

9. The slowest pace of a horse, ox or other quadruped.*NWAD WALK.43*

10. A fish. [A mistake for whelk.]*NWAD WALK.44*

11. In the West Indies, a plantation of canes, etc.*NWAD WALK.45*

A sheep walk, so called, is high and dry land where sheep pasture.*NWAD WALK.46*

WALKABLE, *a.* Waukable. Fit to be walked on. [Not much used.]

WALKER, *n.* Wauker.

1. One who walks.*NWAD WALKER.2*

2. In our mother tongue, a fuller.*NWAD WALKER.3*

3. In law, a forest officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.*NWAD WALKER.4*

4. One who deports himself in a particular manner.*NWAD WALKER.5*

5. A fulling-mill. [Not in use or local.]*NWAD WALKER.6*

WALKING, *ppr.* Wauking. Moving on the legs with a slow pace; moving; conducting ones self.

WALKING, *n.* Wauking. The act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.

WALKING-STAFF, WALKING-STICK, *n.* A staff or stick carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking.

WALK-MILL, *n.* Wauk-mill. A fulling mill. [Local.]

WALL, *n.* [L., stake, post, probably originally a fence of stakes, a palisade or stockade; the first rude fortification of uncivilized men.]

1. A work or structure of stone, brick or other materials, raised to some highth, and intended for a defense or security. Walls of stone, with or without cement, are much used in America for fences on farms; walls are laid as the foundations of houses and the security of cellars. Walls of stone or brick form the exterior of buildings, and they are often raised round cities and forts as a defense against enemies.*NWAD WALL.2*

2. Walls, in the plural, is used for fortifications in general; works for defense.*NWAD WALL.3*

I rush undaunted to defend the walls.*NWAD WALL.4*

3. A defense; means of security or protection. *1 Samuel 25:16*.*NWAD WALL.5*

To take the wall, to take the upper or most honorable place.*NWAD WALL.6*

I will take the wall of any man or maid of Montagues.*NWAD WALL.7*

WALL, *v.t.*

1. To inclose with a wall; as, to wall a city.*NWAD WALL.9*

2. To defend by walls.*NWAD WALL.10*

And terror of his name that walls us in from danger.*NWAD WALL.11*

3. To fill up with a wall.*NWAD WALL.12*

WALL-CREEPER, *n.* A small bird of the genus Certhia; the spider-catcher.

WALL-CRESS, *n.* [wall and cress.]

1. A plant of the genus Arabis.*NWAD WALL-CRESS.2*

2. A plant of the genus Turritis.*NWAD WALL-CRESS.3*

WALL-EYE, *n.* [wall and eye.]

1. A disease in the crystaline humor of the eye; the glaucoma.*NWAD WALL-EYE.2*

2. In horses, an eye in which the iris is of a very light gray color.*NWAD WALL-EYE.3*

WALL-EYED, *a.* Having white eyes.

WALL-FLOWER, *n.* [wall and flower.] A plant of the genus Cheiranthus; a species of stock gillyflower.

WALL-FRUIT, *n.* [wall and fruit.] Fruit which, to be ripened,

must be planted against a wall.

WALL-LOUSE, ***n.*** **[wall and louse.] An insect or small bug. [L.]**

WALL-MOSS, ***n.*** **A species of moss growing on walls.**

WALL-PENNYWORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Cotyledon.**

WALL-PEPPER, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Sedum.**

WALL-PIE, ***n.*** **A plant, a species of Asplenium.**

WALL-SIDED, ***a.*** **Having sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship.**

WALL-SPRING, ***n.*** **A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.**

WALL-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant, the dwarf elder or danewort; a species of Sambucus.**

WALLED, ***pp.*** **Inclosed or fortified with a wall.**

WALLER, ***n.*** **One who builds walls in the country.**

WALLERITE, *n.* A mineral, or variety of clay, found in small compact masses of the size of a nut, white and opake, or yellowish and translucent.

WALLET, *n.*

1. A bag for carrying the necessaries for a journey or march; a knapsack.*NWAD WALLET.2*

2. Any thing protuberant and swagging; as wallets of flesh.*NWAD WALLET.3*

WALLING, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with a wall.

WALLING, *n.* Walls in general; materials for walls.

WALLOP, *v.i.* [See *Well*.] To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, with noise.

WALLOPING, *ppr.* Boiling with a heaving and noise.

WALLOW, *v.i.* [L., G. This verb seems to be connected with well, walk, etc.]

1. To roll ones body on the earth, in mire, or on other substance; to tumble and roll in water. Swine wallow in the mire.*NWAD WALLOW.2*

2. To move heavily and clumsily.*NWAD WALLOW.3*

Part huge of bulk, wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait, tempest the ocean. [Unusual.]*NWAD WALLOW.4*

3. To live in filth or gross vice; as man wallowing in his native impurity.*NWAD WALLOW.5*

WALLOW, *v.t.* To roll ones body.

Wallow thyself in ashes. *Jeremiah 6:26*.*NWAD WALLOW.7*

WALLOW, *n.* A kind of rolling walk.

WALLOWER, *n.* One that rolls in mire.

WALLOWING, *ppr.* Rolling the body on any thing.

WALNUT, *n.* A tree and its fruit, of the genus Juglans. The black walnut, so called, grows in America, and is indigenous in the southern and middle states, as far north as the Hudson. That is said to be the limit of tis indigenous growth, gut when transplanted, it grows well in the eastern states. In America there are several species of hickory nut, called by this name.

WALRUS, *n.* [G., a whale, a horse.] The morse or sea horse, an animal of the northern seas, of the genus Trichechus.

WALTRON, *n.* Another name of the walrus.

WALTZ, *n.* [G., to roll.] A modern dance and tune, the measure of whose music is triple; three quavers in a bar.

WAMBLE, *v.i.* To be disturbed with nausea; as a wambling stomach. [Vulgar.]

WAMBLE-CROPPED, *a.* Sick at the stomach. [Vulgar.]

WAMPEE, *n.* A plant, a species of Arum.

WAMPUM, *n.* Shells or strings of shells, used by the American Indians as money or a medium of commerce. These strings of shells when united, form a broad belt, which is worn as an ornament or girdle. It is sometimes called wampumpeague, and wompeague, or wampampeague, of which wampum seems to be a contraction.

WAN, *a.* Pale; having a sickly hue; languid of look.

Sad to view, his visage pale and wan.*NWAD WAN.2*

Why so pale and wan, fond lover?*NWAD WAN.3*

WAN, for won; *pret.* of win.

WAND, *n.*

1. A small stick; a rod. If a child runs away, a few strokes of a wand will bring him back.*NWAD WAND.2*

2. A staff of authority; as a silver wand.*NWAD WAND.3*

3. A rod used by conjurers or diviners.*NWAD WAND.4*

Picus bore a buckler in his hand, his other wavd a long diving in wand.*NWAD WAND.5*

WANDER, *v.i.* [G., to wander, to walk, to change, exchange or transform.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view; as, to wander over the fields; to wander about the town, or about the country. Men may sometimes wander for amusement or exercise. Persons sometimes wander because they have no home and are wretched, and sometimes because they have no occupation.*NWAD WANDER.2*

They wandered about in sheep-skins and goat-skins. *Hebrews 11:37*.*NWAD WANDER.3*

He wandereth abroad for bread. *Job 15:23*.*NWAD WANDER.4*

He was wandering in the field. *Genesis 37:15*.*NWAD WANDER.5*

2. To leave home; to depart; to migrate.*NWAD WANDER.6*

When God caused me to wander from my fathers house-- *Genesis 20:13*.*NWAD WANDER.7*

3. To depart from the subject in discussion; as, to wander from the

point.*NWAD WANDER.8*

4. In a moral sense, to stray; to deviate; to depart from duty or rectitude.*NWAD WANDER.9*

O let me not wander from they commandments. *Psalm 119:10*.*NWAD WANDER.10*

5. To be delirious; not to be under the guidance of reason; as, the mind wanders.*NWAD WANDER.11*

WANDER, *v.t.* To travel over without a certain course.

Wandring many a famous realm. [Elliptical.]*NWAD WANDER.13*

WANDERER, *n.* A rambler; one that roves; one that deviates from duty.

WANDERING, *ppr.* Roving; rambling; deviating from duty.

WANDERING, *n.*

1. Peregrination; a traveling without a settled course.*NWAD WANDERING.3*

2. Aberration; mistaken way; deviation from rectitude; as a wandering from duty.*NWAD WANDERING.4*

3. A roving of the mind or thoughts from the point or business in which one ought to be engaged.*NWAD WANDERING.5*

4. The roving of the mind in a dream.*NWAD WANDERING.6*

5. The roving of the mind in delirium.*NWAD WANDERING.7*

6. Uncertainty; want of being fixed.*NWAD WANDERING.8*

WANDERINGLY, *adv.* In a wandering or unsteady manner.

WANDEROO, *n.* A baboon of Ceylon and Malabar.

WANE, *v.i.*

1. To be diminished; to decrease; particularly applied to the illuminated part of the moon. WE say, the moon wanes, that is, the visible or illuminated part decreases.*NWAD WANE.2*

Waning moons their settled periods keep.*NWAD WANE.3*

2. To decline; to fail; to sink; as the waning age of life.*NWAD WANE.4*

You saw but sorrow in its waning form.*NWAD WANE.5*

Land and trade ever will wax and wane together.*NWAD WANE.6*

WANE, *v.t.* To cause to decrease.

WANE, *n.*

1. Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon, to the eye of a spectator.*NWAD WANE.9*

2. Decline; failure; diminution; decrease; declension.*NWAD WANE.10*

You are cast upon an age in which the church is in its wane.*NWAD WANE.11*

WANG, *n.*

1. The jaw, jaw-bone or cheek bone. [Little used or vulgar.]*NWAD WANG.2*

2. The latchet of a shoe. [Not in use.]*NWAD WANG.3*

WANG-TOOTH, *n.* A jaw-tooth.

WANHOPE, *n.* Want of hope. [Not used.]

WANHORN, *n.* A plant of the genus Kaempferia.

WANING, ***ppr.*** **Decreasing; failing; declining.**

WANLY, ***adv.*** **In a pale manner; palely.**

WANNED, ***a.*** **Made wan or pale.**

WANNESS, ***n.*** **Paleness; a sallow, dead, pale color; as the wanness of the cheeks after a fever.**

WANNISH, ***a.*** **Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.**

WANT, ***n.***

1. Deficiency; defect; the absence of that which is necessary or useful; as a want of power or knowledge for any purpose; want of food and clothing. The want of money is a common want. *2 Corinthians 8:14*; *2 Corinthians 9:12*.*NWAD WANT.2*

From having wishes in consequence of our wants, we often feel wants in consequence of our wishes.*NWAD WANT.3*

2. Need; necessity; the effect of deficiency.*NWAD WANT.4*

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and more saucy.*NWAD WANT.5*

3. Poverty; penury; indigence.*NWAD WANT.6*

Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches as to conceive how others can be in want.*NWAD WANT.7*

4. The state of not having. I cannot write a letter at present for want of time.*NWAD WANT.8*

5. That which is not possessed, but is desired or necessary for use or pleasure.*NWAD WANT.9*

Habitual superfluities become actual wants.*NWAD WANT.10*

6. A mole.*NWAD WANT.11*

WANT, ***v.t.*** **waunt.**

1. To be destitute; to be deficient in; not to have; a word of general application; as, to want knowledge; to want judgment; to want learning; to want food and clothing; to want money.*NWAD WANT.13*

2. To be defective or deficient in. Timber may want strength or solidity to answer its purpose.*NWAD WANT.14*

3. To fall short; not to contain or have. The sum want a dollar of the amount of debt.*NWAD WANT.15*

Nor think, though men were none, that heaven would want spectators, God want praise.*NWAD WANT.16*

4. To be without.*NWAD WANT.17*

The unhappy never want enemies.*NWAD WANT.18*

5. To need; to have occasion for, as useful, proper or requisite. Our manners want correction. In winter we want a fire; in summer we want cooling breezes. We all want more public spirit and more virtue.*NWAD WANT.19*

6. To wish for; to desire. Every man wants a little pre-eminence over his neighbor. Many want that which they cannot obtain, and which if they could obtain, would certainly ruin them.*NWAD WANT.20*

What wants my son?*NWAD WANT.21*

WANT, *v.i.* waunt.

1. To be deficient; not to be sufficient.*NWAD WANT.23*

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find what wants in blood and spirits, swelld with wind.*NWAD WANT.24*

2. To fail; to be deficient; to be lacking.*NWAD WANT.25*

No time shall find me wanting to my truth.*NWAD WANT.26*

3. To be missed; not to be present. The jury was full, wanting one.*NWAD WANT.27*

4. To fall short; to be lacking.*NWAD WANT.28*

Twelve, wanting one, he slew.*NWAD WANT.29*

WANTAGE, *n.* Deficiency; that which is wanting.

WANTED, *pp.* Needed; desired.

WANTING, *ppr.*

1. Needing; lacking; desiring.*NWAD WANTING.2*

2. *a.* Absent; deficient. One of the twelve is wanting. We have the means, but the application is wanting.*NWAD WANTING.3*

3. Slack; deficient. I shall not be wanting in exertion.*NWAD WANTING.4*

WANTLESS, *a.* Having no want; abundant; fruitful.

WANTON, *a.*

1. Wandering or roving in gaiety or sport; sportive; frolicsome; darting aside, or one way and the other. Wanton boys kill flies for sport.*NWAD WANTON.2*

Not a wild and wanton herd.*NWAD WANTON.3*

2. Moving or flying loosely; playing in the wind.*NWAD WANTON.4*

She her unadorned golden tresses wore disheveld, but in wanton ringlets wavd.*NWAD WANTON.5*

3. Wandering from moral rectitude; licentious; dissolute; indulging in sensuality without restraint; as men grown wanton by prosperity.*NWAD WANTON.6*

My plenteous joys, wanton in fullness--*NWAD WANTON.7*

4. More appropriately, deviating from the rules of chastity; lewd; lustful; lascivious; libidinous.*NWAD WANTON.8*

Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace, lascivious wanton.*NWAD WANTON.9*

Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been wanton. *James 5:5*.*NWAD WANTON.10*

5. Disposed to unchastity; indicating wantonness. *Isaiah 3:16*.*NWAD WANTON.11*

6. Loose; unrestrained; running to excess.*NWAD WANTON.12*

How does your tongue grow wanton in her praise!*NWAD WANTON.13*

7. Luxuriant; overgrown.*NWAD WANTON.14*

What we by day lop overgrown, one night or two with wanton growth derides, tending to wild.*NWAD WANTON.15*

8. Extravagant; as wanton dress.*NWAD WANTON.16*

9. Not regular; not turned or formed with regularity.*NWAD WANTON.17*

The quaint mazes in the wanton green.*NWAD WANTON.18*

WANTON, ***n.***

1. A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman.*NWAD WANTON.20*

2. A trifler; an insignificant flutterer.*NWAD WANTON.21*

3. A word of slight endearment.*NWAD WANTON.22*

Peace, my wanton-- [Little used.]*NWAD WANTON.23*

WANTON, ***v.t.***

1. To rove and ramble without restraint, rule or limit; to revel; to play loosely.*NWAD WANTON.25*

Nature here wantond as in her prime.*NWAD WANTON.26*

Her golden tresses wanton in the wind.*NWAD WANTON.27*

2. To ramble in lewdness; to play lasciviously.*NWAD WANTON.28*

3. To move briskly and irregularly.*NWAD WANTON.29*

WANTONING, *ppr.* Roving; flying loosely; playing without restraint; indulging in licentiousness.

WANTONIZE, *v.i.* To behave wantonly. [Not in use.]

WANTONLY, *adv.* Loosely; without regularity or restraint; sportively; gayly; playfully; lasciviously.

WANTONNESS, *n.*

1. Sportiveness; gaiety; frolicsomeness; waggery.*NWAD WANTONNESS.2*

--As sad as night, only for wantonness.*NWAD WANTONNESS.3*

2. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.*NWAD WANTONNESS.4*

The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into wantonness.*NWAD WANTONNESS.5*

3. Lasciviousness; lewdness. *Romans 13:13*; *2 Peter 2:18*.*NWAD WANTONNESS.6*

WANT-WIT, *n.* [want and wit.] One destitute of wit or sense; a fool. [Not in much use.]

WANTY, *n.* A broad strap of leather, used for binding a load upon the back of a beast. [Local.]

WAPACUT, ***n.*** **The spotted owl of Hudsons bay.**

WAPED, ***a.*** **[L., to strike, and awhap, whap, which the common people in New England use, and pronounce whop.] Dejected; cast down; crushed by misery. [Not in use.]**

WAPENTAKE, WAPENTAC, ***n.*** **[See *Touch*. This name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the hundreder or chief entered on his office.] In some northern counties of England, a division or district, answering to the hundred or cantred in other counties. The name was first given to the meeting, supra.**

WAPP, ***n.*** **In a ship, the rope with which the shrouds are set taught in wale-knots.**

WAPPE, ***n.*** **A species of cur, said to be so called from his voice. His only use is to alarm the family by barking when any person approaches the house.**

WAPPER, ***n.*** **A fish; a name given to the smaller species of the river gudgeon.**

WAR, ***n.*** **[G., to perplex, embroil, disturb. The primary sense of the root is to strive, struggle, urge, drive, or to turn, to twist.]**

1. A contest between nations or states, carried on by force, either for defense, or for revenging insults and redressing wrongs, for the extension of commerce or acquisition of territory, or for obtaining and establishing the superiority and dominion of one over the other. These objects are accomplished by the slaughter or capture of troops, and the capture and destruction of ships, towns and property. Among rude nations, war is often waged and carried on for plunder. As war is the contest of nations or states, it always implies that such contest is authorized by the monarch or the sovereign power of the nation. When war is commenced by attacking a nation in peace, it si called an offensive war, and such attack is aggressive. When war is undertaken to repel invasion or the attacks of an enemy, it is called defensive, and a defensive war

is considered as justifiable. Very few of the wars that have desolated nations and deluged the earth with blood, have been justifiable. Happy would it be for mankind, if the prevalence of Christian principles might ultimately extinguish the spirit of war, and if the ambition to be great, might yield to the ambition of being good.*NWAD WAR.2*

Preparation for war is sometimes the best security for peace.*NWAD WAR.3*

2. In poetical language, instruments of war.*NWAD WAR.4*

His complement of stores, and total war.*NWAD WAR.5*

3. Poetically, forces; army.*NWAD WAR.6*

Oer the embattled ranks the waves return, and overwhelm their war.*NWAD WAR.7*

4. The profession of arms; art of war; as a fierce man of war. *Isaiah 2:4*.*NWAD WAR.8*

5. Hostility; state of opposition or contest; act of opposition.*NWAD WAR.9*

6. Enmity; disposition to contention.*NWAD WAR.10*

The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart. *Psalm 55:21*.*NWAD WAR.11*

Man of war, in naval affairs, a ship of large size, armed and equipped for attack or defense.*NWAD WAR.12*

Holy war, a crusade; a war undertaken to deliver the Holy Land, or Judea, from infidels. These holy wars were carried on by most unholy means.*NWAD WAR.13*

WAR, *v.i.*

1. To make war; to invade or attack a nation or state with force of arms; to carry on hostilities; or to be in a state of contest by

violence.*NWAD WAR.15*

He teacheth my hands to war. *2 Samuel 22:35*.*NWAD WAR.16*

And they warred against the Midianites. *Numbers 31:7*.*NWAD WAR.17*

Why should I war without the walls of Troy?*NWAD WAR.18*

2. To contend; to strive violently; to be in a state of opposition.*NWAD WAR.19*

Lusts which war against the soul. *1 Peter 2:11*.*NWAD WAR.20*

WAR, *v.t.*

1. To make war upon; as, to war the Scot. [Not used.]*NWAD WAR.22*

2. To carry on a contest.*NWAD WAR.23*

That thou mightest war a good warfare. *1 Timothy 1:18*.*NWAD WAR.24*

WAR-BEAT, WAR-BEATEN, *a.* [war and beat.] Worn down in war.

WARBLE, *v.t.* [G., to turn, whirl, warble; a whirl, a vortex; a turning bone or joint, L.]

1. To quaver a sound or the voice; to modulate with turns or variations. Certain birds are remarkable for warbling their songs.*NWAD WARBLE.2*

2. To cause to quaver.*NWAD WARBLE.3*

And touch the warbled string.*NWAD WARBLE.4*

3. To utter musically; to be modulated.*NWAD WARBLE.5*

If she be right invokd with warbled song.*NWAD WARBLE.6*

Warbling sweet the nuptial lay.*NWAD WARBLE.7*

WARBLE, *v.i.*

1. To be quavered or modulated.*NWAD WARBLE.9*

Such strains neer warble in the linnets throat.*NWAD WARBLE.10*

2. To be uttered melodiously; as warbling lays.*NWAD WARBLE.11*

For warbling notes from inward cheering flow.*NWAD WARBLE.12*

3. To sing.*NWAD WARBLE.13*

Birds on the branches warbling.*NWAD WARBLE.14*

WARBLED, *pp.* Quavered; modulated; uttered musically.

WARBLER, *n.*

1. A singer; a songster; used of birds.*NWAD WARBLER.2*

In lulling strains the fetherd warblers woo.*NWAD WARBLER.3*

2. The common name of a genus of small birds (Sylvia,) comprising most of the small woodland songsters of Europe and North America. They feed on insects and are very lively and active. The blue-bird is a species of the genus.*NWAD WARBLER.4*

WARBLES, *n.* In farriery, small hard tumors on the backs of horses, occasioned by the heat of the saddle in traveling, or by the uneasiness of its situation; also, small tumors produced by the larvas of the gad fly, in the backs of horses, cattle, etc.

WARBLING, *ppr.*

1. Quavering the voice; modulating notes; singing.*NWAD WARBLING.2*

2 . *a.* Filled with musical notes; as the warbling glade.*NWAD*

WARBLING.3

WARBLING, *n.* The act of shaking or modulating notes; singing.

WARD, in composition, as in toward, homeward, is the Saxon weard, from the root of L.

WARD, *v.t.*

1. To guard; to deep in safety; to watch.*NWAD WARD.3*

Whose gates he found fast shut, he living wight to ward the same--*NWAD WARD.4*

[In this sense, ward is obsolete, as we have adopted the French of the same word, to guard. We now never apply ward to the thing to be defended, but always to the thing against which it is to be defended. We ward off a blow or dagger, and we guard a person or place.]*NWAD WARD.5*

2. To defend; to protect.*NWAD WARD.6*

Tell him it was a hand that warded him from thousand dangers. [Obs. See the remark, supra.]*NWAD WARD.7*

3. To fend off; to repel; to turn aside any thing mischievous that approaches.*NWAD WARD.8*

Now wards a falling blow, now strikes again.*NWAD WARD.9*

The pointed javlin warded off his rage.*NWAD WARD.10*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of warding off the force of objections.*NWAD WARD.11*

[This is the present use of ward. To ward off is now the more general expression, nor can I, with Johnson, think it less elegant.]*NWAD WARD.12*

WARD, *v.i.*

1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.*NWAD WARD.14*

2. To act on the defensive with a weapon.*NWAD WARD.15*

She drove the stranger to no other shift, than to ward and go back.*NWAD WARD.16*

And on their warding arms light bucklers bear.*NWAD WARD.17*

WARD, *n.*

1. Watch; act of guarding.*NWAD WARD.19*

Still when she slept, he kept both watch and ward.*NWAD WARD.20*

2. Garrison; troops to defend a fort; as small wards left in forts. [Not in use.]*NWAD WARD.21*

3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.*NWAD WARD.22*

For want of other ward, he lifted up his hand his front to guard.*NWAD WARD.23*

4. A fortress; a strong hold.*NWAD WARD.24*

5. One whose business is to guard, watch and defend; as a fire-ward.*NWAD WARD.25*

6. A certain district, division or quarter of a town or city, committed to an alderman. There are twenty six wards in London.*NWAD WARD.26*

7. Custody; confinement under guard. Pharaoh put his butler and baker in ward. *Genesis 40:3*.*NWAD WARD.27*

8. A minor or person under the care of a guardian. See Blackstones chapter on the rights and duties of guardian and ward.*NWAD WARD.28*

9. The state of a child under a guardian.*NWAD WARD.29*

I must attend his majestys commands, to whom I am now in

ward.*NWAD WARD.30*

10. Guardianship; right over orphans.*NWAD WARD.31*

It is convenient in Ireland, that the wards and marriages of gentlemens children should be in the disposal of any of those lords.*NWAD WARD.32*

11. The division of a forest.*NWAD WARD.33*

12. The division of a hospital.*NWAD WARD.34*

13. A part of a lock which corresponds to its proper key.*NWAD WARD.35*

WARDED, *pp.* Guarded.

Warded off, prevented from attacking or injuring.*NWAD WARDED.2*

WARDEN, *n.*

1. A keeper; a guardian.*NWAD WARDEN.2*

2. An officer who keeps or guards; a keeper; as the warden of the fleet or fleet prison.*NWAD WARDEN.3*

3. A large pear.*NWAD WARDEN.4*

Warden of the cinque ports, in England, an officer or magistrate who has the jurisdiction of a port or haven. There are five such ports.*NWAD WARDEN.5*

Warden of a university, is the master or president.*NWAD WARDEN.6*

WARDER, *n.*

1. A keeper; a guard.*NWAD WARDER.2*

The warders of the gate.*NWAD WARDER.3*

2. A trunchion by which an officer of arms forbad fight.*NWAD WARDER.4*

Warders of the tower, officers who attend state prisoners.*NWAD WARDER.5*

WARDMOTE, *n.* In law, a court held in each ward in London.

WARDROBE, *n.*

1. A room or apartment where clothes or wearing apparel is kept.*NWAD WARDROBE.2*

2. Wearing apparel in general.*NWAD WARDROBE.3*

WARD-ROOM, *n.* [ward and room.] In a ship, a room over the gun-room, where the lieutenants and other principal officers sleep and mess.

WARDSHIP, *n.*

1. Guardianship; care and protection of a ward.*NWAD WARDSHIP.2*

2. Right of guardianship.*NWAD WARDSHIP.3*

Wardship is incident to tenure in socage.*NWAD WARDSHIP.4*

3. Pupilage; state of being under a guardian.*NWAD WARDSHIP.5*

WARD-STAFF, *n.* A constables or watchmans staff.

WARE, *pret.* of wear, *Obs.* It is now written wore.

WARE, *a.* [We never use ware by itself. But we use it in aware, beware, and in wary. It was formerly in use.]

1. Being in expectation of; provided against. *2 Timothy 4:15*.*NWAD WARE.3*

2. Wary; cautious.*NWAD WARE.4*

WARE, *v.i.* To take heed of. [We now use beware as a single word, though in fact it is not.]

Then ware a rising tempest on the main.*NWAD WARE.6*

WARE, *v.t. pret.* wore. [This is evidently from the root of veer. See *Veer*.] To cause a ship to change her course from one board to the other, by turning her stern to the wind; opposed to tacking, in which the head is turned to the wind; as, to ware ship. We wore ship and stood to the southward.

WARE, *n. plu.* wares. [G.] Goods; commodities; merchandise; usually in the plural; but we say, China ware, earthern-ware, potters ware. It was formerly used int eh singular, and may be so used still.

Let the dark shop commend the ware.*NWAD WARE.9*

Sea ware, a marine plant, a species of Fucus.*NWAD WARE.10*

WAREFUL, *a.* [from ware, wary.] Wary; watchful; cautious. [Not used.]

WAREFULNESS, *n.* Wariness; cautiousness.

WAREHOUSE, *n.* [ware and house.] A storehouse for goods.

WAREHOUSE, *v.t.* s as z. To deposit or secure in a warehouse.

WAREHOUSED, *pp.* Placed in a store for safe keeping.

WAREHOUSING, *ppr.* Repositing in a store for safe keeping.

WARELESS, *a.* Unwary; incautious.

2. Suffered unawares.*NWAD WARELESS.2*

WARELY, *adv.* Cautiously. [See *Warily*.]

WARFARE, *n.* [war and fare.]

1. Military service; military life; war.*NWAD WARFARE.2*

The Philistines gathered their armies for warfare. *1 Samuel 28:1*.*NWAD WARFARE.3*

2. Contest; struggle with spiritual enemies.*NWAD WARFARE.4*

The weapons of our warfare are not carnal. *2 Corinthians 10:4*.*NWAD WARFARE.5*

WARFARE, *v.i.* To lead a military life; to carry on continual wars.

In that credulous warfaring age. [Little used.]*NWAD WARFARE.7*

WARHABLE, *a.* [war and L. habilis.] Fit for war. [Not in use.]

WARHOOP, *n.* [war and hoop.] The savage yell of war; a yell uttered on entering into battle.

WARILY, *adv.* [from wary.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence or wise foresight. Great enterprises are to be conducted warily. Change of laws should be warily proceeded in.

WARINE, *n.* A species of monkey of South America.

WARINESS, *n.* Caution; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil. The road was so slippery, and the danger so great, that we were obliged to proceed with wariness.

To determine what are little things in religion, great wariness is to be used.*NWAD WARINESS.2*

WARK, *n.* Work; a building. [It is obsolete, except in bulwark.]

WARLIKE, *a.* [war and like.]

1. Fit for war; disposed for war; as a warlike state.*NWAD WARLIKE.2*

Old Siward with ten thousand warlike men.*NWAD WARLIKE.3*

2. Military; pertaining to war; as warlike toil.*NWAD WARLIKE.4*

3. Having a martial appearance.*NWAD WARLIKE.5*

4. Having the appearance of war.*NWAD WARLIKE.6*

WARLIKENESS, *n.* A warlike disposition or character. [Little used.]

WARLING, *n.* One often quarreled with; a word coined perhaps to rhyme with darling. [Not in use.]

WARLOCK, WARLUCK, *n.* A male witch; a wizard. [This word is not in use.]

WARM, *a.* Waurm. [G. See *Swarm*.]

1. Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; as warm blood; warm milk. The flesh of living animals is warm, if their blood is warm. But some animals have not warm blood.*NWAD WARM.2*

2. Subject o heat; having prevalence of heat, or little or no winter; as the warm climate of Egypt.*NWAD WARM.3*

3. Zealous; ardent; as, to be warm in the cause of our country or of religion.*NWAD WARM.4*

Each warm wish springs mutual from the heart.*NWAD WARM.5*

4. Habitually ardent or passionate; keen; irritable; as a warm temper.*NWAD WARM.6*

5. Easily excited or provoked; irritable; as warm passions.*NWAD WARM.7*

6. Violent; furious; as a warm contest. We shall have warm work to-day.*NWAD WARM.8*

7. Busy in action; heated in action; ardent. Be warm in fight.*NWAD*

WARM.9

8. Fanciful; enthusiastic; as a warm head.*NWAD WARM.10*

9. Vigorous; sprightly.*NWAD WARM.11*

Now warm in youth, now withering in thy bloom, lost in a convents solitary gloom.*NWAD WARM.12*

WARM, *v.t.*

1. To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; as, a stove warms an apartment. The sun in summer warms the earth, and gives life to vegetation.*NWAD WARM.14*

2. To make engaged or earnest; to interest; to engage; to excite ardor or zeal in; as, to warm the heart with love or zeal.*NWAD WARM.15*

I formerly warmed my head with reading controversial writings.*NWAD WARM.16*

WARM, *v.i.*

1. To become moderately heated. The earth soon warms in a clear day in summer.*NWAD WARM.18*

2. To become ardent or animated. The speaker should warm as he proceeds in the argument, for as he becomes animated, he excites more interest in his audience.*NWAD WARM.19*

WARMED, *pp.* Moderately heated; made ardent; excited.

WARMING, *ppr.* Making moderately hot; making ardent or zealous.

WARMING-PAN, *n.* [warm and pan.] A covered pan with a long handle, for warming a bed with ignited coals.

WARMING-STONE, *n.* [warm and stone.] A stone dug in

cornwall, which retains heat a great while, and has been found to give ease in internal hemorrhoids.

WARMLY, *adv.*

1. With gentle heat.*NWAD WARMLY.2*

2. Eagerly; earnestly; ardently; as, to espouse warmly the cause of Bible societies.*NWAD WARMLY.3*

WARMNESS, WARMTH, *n.*

1. Gentle heat; as the warmth of the blood.*NWAD WARMNESS.2*

2. Zeal; ardor; fervor; as the warmth of love or of piety.*NWAD WARMNESS.3*

3. Earnestness; eagerness. The cause of the Greeks has been espoused with warmth by all parties in free countries.*NWAD WARMNESS.4*

4. Excitement; animation; as the warmth of passion. The preacher declaimed with great warmth against the vices of the age.*NWAD WARMNESS.5*

5. Fancifulness; enthusiasm; as the warmth of head.*NWAD WARMNESS.6*

6. In painting, the fiery effect given to a red color by a small addition of yellow.*NWAD WARMNESS.7*

WARN, *v.t.* [G.]

1. To give notice of approaching or probable danger or evil, that it may be avoided; to caution against any thing that may prove injurious.*NWAD WARN.2*

Juturna warns the Daunian chief of Lausus danger-- being warned of God in a dream, that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way. *Matthew 2:12*.*NWAD*

WARN.3

2. To caution against evil practices. *1 Thessalonians 5:14*.*NWAD WARN.4*

3. To admonish of any duty.*NWAD WARN.5*

Cornelius--was warned from God by an holy angel to send for thee. *Acts 10:22*.*NWAD WARN.6*

4. To inform previously; to give notice to.*NWAD WARN.7*

--Warnd of th ensuing fight.*NWAD WARN.8*

5. To notify by authority; to summon; as, to warn the citizens to meet on a certain day; to warn soldiers to appear on parade.*NWAD WARN.9*

6. To ward off. [Not in use.]*NWAD WARN.10*

WARNED, *pp.* Cautioned against danger; admonished of approaching evil; notified.

WARNER, *n.* An admonisher.

WARNING, *ppr.* Cautioning against danger; admonishing; giving notice to; summoning to meet or appear.

WARNING, *n.*

1. Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger.*NWAD WARNING.3*

Could warning make the world more just or wise.*NWAD WARNING.4*

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. *Ezekiel 3:17*.*NWAD WARNING.5*

2. Previous notice; as a short warning. He had a months warning.*NWAD WARNING.6*

WAR-OFFICE, *n.* An office in which the military affairs of a country are superintended and managed.

WARP, *n.* Waurp. [See the Verb.]

1. In manufactures, the threads, which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof.*NWAD WARP.2*

2. In a ship, a rope employed in drawing, towing or removing a ship or boat; a towing line.*NWAD WARP.3*

3. In agriculture, a slimy substance deposited on land by marine tides, by which a rich alluvial soil is formed. [Local.]*NWAD WARP.4*

4. In cows, a miscarriage. [See the Verb.] [Local.]*NWAD WARP.5*

WARP, *v.i.* [G., to cast or throw, to whelp.]

1. To turn, twist or be twisted out of a straight direction; as, a board warps in seasoning, or in the heat of the sun, by shrinking.*NWAD WARP.7*

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another, to keep it from casting or warping.*NWAD WARP.8*

2. To turn or incline from a straight, true or proper course; to deviate.*NWAD WARP.9*

Theres our commission, from which we would not have you warp.*NWAD WARP.10*

Methinks my favor here begins to warp.*NWAD WARP.11*

3. To fly with a bending or waving motion; to turn and wave, like a flock of birds or insects. The following use of warp is inimitably beautiful.*NWAD WARP.12*

As when the potent rod of Amrams son, in Egypts evil day, wavd round the coast, up called a pitchy cloud of locusts, warping on the eastern wind--*NWAD WARP.13*

4. To slink; to cast the young prematurely; as cows.*NWAD WARP.14*

In an enclosure near a dog-kennel, eight heifers out of twenty warped. [Local.]*NWAD WARP.15*

WARP, ***v.t.***

1. To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction, by contraction. The heat of the sun warps boards and timber.*NWAD WARP.17*

2. To turn aside from the true direction; to cause to bend or incline; to pervert.*NWAD WARP.18*

This first avowd, nor folly warpd my mind.*NWAD WARP.19*

I have no private considerations to warp me in this controversy.*NWAD WARP.20*

--Zeal, to a degree of warmth able to warp the sacred rule of Gods word.*NWAD WARP.21*

3. In seamens language, to two or move with a line or warp, attached to buoys, to anchors or to other ships, etc. By which means a ship is drawn, usually in a bending course or with various turns.*NWAD WARP.22*

4. In rural economy, to cast the young prematurely. [Local.]*NWAD WARP.23*

5. In agriculture, to inundate, as land, with sea water; or to let in the tide, forth purpose of fertilizing the ground by a deposit of warp or slimy substance. Warp here is the throw, or that which is cast by the water.*NWAD WARP.24*

6. In rope-making, to run the yarn off the winches into hauls to be tarred.*NWAD WARP.25*

To warp water, in Shakespeare, is forced and unusual; indeed it is not English.*NWAD WARP.26*

WARPED, ***pp.*** **Twisted by shrinking or seasoning; turned out of the true direction; perverted; moved with a warp; overflowed.**

WARPING, ***ppr.*** **Turning or twisting; causing to incline; perverting; moving with a warp; enriching by overflowing with tide water.**

WARPING-BANK, ***n.*** **A bank or mound of earth raised round a field for retaining the water let in from the sea. [Local.]**

WARPING-CLOUGH, WARPING-HATCH, WARPING-SLUICE, ***n.*** **A flood gate to let in tide water upon land. [Local.]**

WARPING-CUT, WARPING-DRAIN, WARPING-GUTTER, ***n.*** **An open passage or channel for discharging the water from lands inundated. [Local.]**

WARPING-HOOK, ***n.*** **A hook used by rope-makers for hanging the yarn on, when warping into hauls for tarring.**

WARPING-POST, ***n.*** **A strong post used in warping rope yarn.**

WARPROOF, ***n.*** **[war and proof.] Valor tried by war.**

WARRANT, ***v.t.*** **[The primary sense of the root is to stop or hold, or to repel, and thus guard by resisting danger; as we say, to keep off. Hence the sense of security. See *Guard* and *Garrison*.]**

1. To authorize; to give authority or power to do or forbear any thing, by which the person authorized is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage by the act. A commission warrants an officer to seize an enemy. We are not warranted to resist legitimate government. Except in extreme cases.*NWAD WARRANT.2*

2. To maintain; to support by authority or proof.*NWAD WARRANT.3*

Reason warrants it, and we may safely receive it as true.*NWAD WARRANT.4*

3. To justify.*NWAD WARRANT.5*

True fortitude is seen in great exploits, that justice warrants, and that wisdom guides.*NWAD WARRANT.6*

4. To secure; to exempt; to privilege.*NWAD WARRANT.7*

Ill warrant him from drowning.*NWAD WARRANT.8*

In a place less warranted than this, or less secure, I cannot be--*NWAD WARRANT.9*

5. To declare with assurance.*NWAD WARRANT.10*

My neck is as smooth as silk, I warrant ye.*NWAD WARRANT.11*

6. In law, to secure to a grantee an estate granted; to assure.*NWAD WARRANT.12*

7. To secure to a purchaser of goods the title to the same; or to indemnify him against loss.*NWAD WARRANT.13*

8. To secure to a purchaser the good quality of the goods sold. [See *Warranty*.]*NWAD WARRANT.14*

9. To assure that a thing is what it appears to be, which implies a covenant to make good any defect or loss incurred by it.*NWAD WARRANT.15*

WARRANT, *n.*

1. An act, instrument or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or authority, and thus securing him from loss or damage; a word of general application.*NWAD WARRANT.17*

2. A precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice. A general warrant to seize suspected persons, is illegal.*NWAD WARRANT.18*

3. Authority; power that authorizes or justifies any act. Those who preach the gospel have the warrant of Scripture. We have the warrant of natural right to do what the laws do not forbid; but civility and propriety may sometimes render things improper, which natural right warrants.*NWAD WARRANT.19*

4. A commission that gives authority, or that justifies.*NWAD WARRANT.20*

5. A voucher; that which attests or proves.*NWAD WARRANT.21*

6. Right; legality.*NWAD WARRANT.22*

Theres warrant in that theft which steals itself when theres no mercy left.*NWAD WARRANT.23*

7. A writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing.*NWAD WARRANT.24*

Warrant of attorney, that by which a man appoints another to act in his name, and warrants his transaction.*NWAD WARRANT.25*

Land warrant, is an instrument or writing issued by the proper officer, authorizing a person to locate or take up a tract of new or uncultivated land.*NWAD WARRANT.26*

Search warrant, a precept authorizing a person to enter houses, shops, etc. to search for a criminal, for stolen or smuggled goods.*NWAD WARRANT.27*

Warrant officer, an officer holding a warrant from the navy board, such as the master, surgeon, purser, etc. of a ship.*NWAD WARRANT.28*

WARRANTABLE, *a.* Authorized by commission, precept or right; justifiable; defensible. The seizure of a thief is always warrantable by law and justice. Falsehood is never warrantable.

His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrantable.*NWAD WARRANTABLE.2*

WARRANTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being justifiable.

WARRANTABLY, *adv.* In a manner that may be justified; justifiably.

WARRANTED, *pp.* Authorized; justified; secured; assured by covenant or by implied obligation.

WARRANTEE, *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted.

WARRANTER, *n.*

1. One who gives authority or legally empowers.*NWAD WARRANTER.2*

2. One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right, or to make good any defect of title or quality; as the warranter of a horse.*NWAD WARRANTER.3*

WARRANTING, *ppr.*

1. Authorizing; empowering.*NWAD WARRANTING.2*

2. Assuring; securing to another a right, or covenanting to make good a defect of title in lands, or of quality in goods.*NWAD WARRANTING.3*

WARRANTISE, *n.* Authority; security. [Not in use.]

WARRANTOR, *n.* One who warrants.

WARRANTY, *n.*

1. In law, a promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainer for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men in the enjoyment of an estate or other thing granted. Such warranty passes from the seller to the buyer, from the feoffor to the feoffee, and from the releaser to the releasee. Warranty is real, when annexed to lands and tenements granted in fee or for life, etc. And is in deed or in law; and personal, when it respects goods sold or their quality.*NWAD WARRANTY.2*

In common recoveries, a fictitious person is called to warranty. In

the sale of goods or personal property, the seller warrants the title; the warranty is express or implied. If a man sells goods which are not his own, or which he has no right to sell, the purchaser may have satisfaction for the injury. And if the seller expressly warrants the goods to be sound and not defective, and they prove to be otherwise, he must indemnify the purchaser; of the law implies a contract in the warranty, to make good any defect. But the warranty must be at the time of sale, and not afterwards.*NWAD WARRANTY.3*

2. Authority; justificatory mandate or precept.*NWAD WARRANTY.4*

If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any warranty to disobey likewise. [In this sense, warrant is now used.]*NWAD WARRANTY.5*

3. Security.*NWAD WARRANTY.6*

The stamp was a warranty of the public.*NWAD WARRANTY.7*

WARRANTY, *v.t.* To warrant; to guaranty. [A useless word.]

WARRAY, *v.t.* To make war upon.

WARRE, *a.* Worse.

WARREN, *n.* [See *Guard*, *Warrant* and *Wary*.]

1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits.*NWAD WARREN.2*

2. In law, a franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping beasts and fowls. The warren is the next franchise in degree to the park; and a forest, which is the highest in dignity, comprehends a chase, a park and a free warren.*NWAD WARREN.3*

3. A place for keeping fish in a river.*NWAD WARREN.4*

WARRENER, *n.* The keeper of a warren.

WARRIANGLE, ***n.*** **A hawk.**

WARRIOR, ***n.***

1. In a general sense, a soldier; a man engaged in military life.*NWAD WARRIOR.2*

2. Emphatically, a brave man; a good soldier.*NWAD WARRIOR.3*

WARRIORESS, ***n.*** **A female warrior.**

WART, ***n.*** **Waurt. [G.]**

1. A hard excrescence on the skin of animals, which is covered with the production of the cuticle. In horses, warts are spungy excrescences on the hinder pasterns, which suppurate.*NWAD WART.2*

2. A protuberance on trees.*NWAD WART.3*

WARTED, ***a.*** **In botany, having little knobs on the surface; verrucose; as a warted capsule.**

WARTWORT, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Euphorbia or spurge, which is studded with hard warty knobs; also, a plant of the genus Heliotropium, and another of the genus Lapsana.**

WARTY, ***a.***

1. Having warts; full of warts; overgrown with warts; as a warty leaf.*NWAD WARTY.2*

2. Of the nature of warts.*NWAD WARTY.3*

WAR-WORN, ***a.*** **[war and worn.] Worn with military service; as a war-worn coat; a war-worn soldier.**

WARY, ***a.*** **[See *Ware* and *Warn*.] Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices and**

dangers; scrupulous; timorously prudent. Old men are usually more wary than the young. It is incumbent on a general in war to be always wary.

WAS, s. as z.; the past tense of the substantive verb; L., to be, to exist, whence English is, in the present tense, and was in the past; as, I was; he was.

WASH, *v.t.* [G.]

1. To cleanse by ablution, or by rubbing in water; as, to wash the hands or the body; to wash garments.*NWAD WASH.2*

2. To wet; to fall on and moisten; as, the rain washes the flowers or plants.*NWAD WASH.3*

3. To overflow. The tides wash the meadows.*NWAD WASH.4*

4. To overflow or dash against; to cover with water; as, the waves wash the strand or shore; the sea washes the rocks on the shore or beach.*NWAD WASH.5*

5. To scrub in water; as, to wash a deck or a floor.*NWAD WASH.6*

6. To separate extraneous matter from; as, to wash ore; to wash grain.*NWAD WASH.7*

7. In painting, to lay a color over any work with a pencil, to give it the proper tints, and make it appear more natural. Thus work is washed with a pale red to imitate brick, etc.*NWAD WASH.8*

8. To rub over with some liquid substance; as, to wash trees for removing insects or diseases.*NWAD WASH.9*

9. To squeeze and cleanse in water; as, to wash wool. So sheep are said to be washed, when they are immersed in water and their wool squeezed, by which means it is cleansed.*NWAD WASH.10*

10. To cleanse by a current of water; as, showers wash the streets.*NWAD WASH.11*

11. To overlay with a thin coat of metal; as steel washed with silver.*NWAD WASH.12*

12. To purify from the pollution of sin.*NWAD WASH.13*

But ye are washed, but ye are sanctified. *1 Corinthians 6:11*.*NWAD WASH.14*

To wash a ship, to bring all her guns to one side to make her heel, and then to wash and scrape her side.*NWAD WASH.15*

WASH, *v.i.*

1. To perform the act of ablution.*NWAD WASH.17*

Wash in Jordan seven times. *2 Kings 5:10*. [Elliptical.]*NWAD WASH.18*

2. To perform the business of cleansing clothes in water. *NWAD WASH.19*

She can wash and scour.*NWAD WASH.20*

To wash off, in calico-printing, to soak and rinse printed calicoes, to dissolve and remove the gum and paste.*NWAD WASH.21*

WASH, *n.*

1. Alluvial matter; substances collected and deposited by water; as the wash of a river.*NWAD WASH.23*

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen.*NWAD WASH.24*

Neptunes salt wash.*NWAD WASH.25*

3. A cosmetic; as a wash for the face, to help the complexion.*NWAD WASH.26*

4. A lotion; a medical liquid preparation for external application.*NWAD WASH.27*

5. A superficial stain or color.*NWAD WASH.28*

6. Waste liquor of a kitchen for hogs.*NWAD WASH.29*

7. The act of washing the clothes of a family; or the whole quantity washed at once. There is a great wash, or a small wash.*NWAD WASH.30*

8. With distillers, the fermentable liquor made b dissolving the proper subject for fermentation and distillation in common water. In the distillery of malt, the wash is made by mixing the water hot, with the malt ground into meal.*NWAD WASH.31*

9. The shallow part of a river, or arm of the sea; as the wastes in Lincolnshire.*NWAD WASH.32*

10. The blade of an oar; the thin part, which enters the water and by whose impulse the boat is moved.*NWAD WASH.33*

11. The color laid on a picture to vary its tints.*NWAD WASH.34*

12. A substance laid on boards or other work for beauty or preservation.*NWAD WASH.35*

13. A thin coat of metal.*NWAD WASH.36*

14. In the west Indies, a mixture of dunder, molasses, water and scummings, for distillation.*NWAD WASH.37*

WASH-BALL, *n.* [wash and ball.] A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face.

WASH-BOARD, *n.* [wash and board.]

1. A broad thin plank, fixed occasionally on the top of a boat or other small vessels side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port for the same purpose.*NWAD WASH-BOARD.2*

2. A board in a room, next to the floor.*NWAD WASH-BOARD.3*

WASHED, *pp.*

1. Cleansed in water; purified.*NWAD WASHED.2*

2. Overflowed; dashed against with water.*NWAD WASHED.3*

3. Covered over with a thin coat, as of metal.*NWAD WASHED.4*

WASHER, *n.*

1. One who washes.*NWAD WASHER.2*

2. An iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin.*NWAD WASHER.3*

WASHER-WOMAN, *n.* A woman that washes clothes for others or for hire.

WASHING, *ppr.* Cleansing with water; purifying; overflowing; overspreading.

WASHING, *n.*

1. The act of cleansing with water; ablution. *Hebrews 9:10*.*NWAD WASHING.3*

2. A wash; or the clothes washed.*NWAD WASHING.4*

WASH-POT, *n.* A vessel in which any thing is washed.

WASH-TUB, *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed.

WASHY, *a.* [from wash.]

1. Watery; damp; soft; as the washy ooze.*NWAD WASHY.2*

2. Weak; not solid.*NWAD WASHY.3*

3. Weak; not firm or hardy; liable to sweat profusely with labor; as a washy horse. [New England.]*NWAD WASHY.4*

WASP, ***n.*** **[G., L.] In entomology, a genus of insects, Vespa, of the order of Hymenopters. The mouth is horny, the jaw compressed, without a proboscis; the feelers four, unequal and filiform; the eyes lunated; the body smooth; the sting concealed, and the upper wings plicated. Wasps construct combs, and rear their young in the cells. The sting is painful.**

WASP-FLY, ***n.*** **A species of fly resembling a wasp, but having no sting, and but two wings.**

WASPISH, ***a.*** **Snappish; petulant; irritable; irascible; quick to resent any trifling affront.**

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace This jealous, waspish, wrong-head, rhyming race.*NWAD WASPISH.2*

WASPISHLY, ***adv.*** **Petulantly; in a snappish manner.**

WASPISHNESS, ***n.*** **Petulance; irascibility; snappishness.**

WASSAIL, ***n.***

1. A liquor made of apples, sugar and ale, formerly much used by English good fellows.*NWAD WASSAIL.2*

2. A drunken bout.*NWAD WASSAIL.3*

3. A merry song. [This word in unknown in America.]*NWAD WASSAIL.4*

WASSAIL, ***v.i.*** **To hold a merry drinking meeting.**

WASSAIL-BOWL, ***n.*** **A bowl for holding wassail.**

WASSAIL-CUP, ***n.*** **A cup in which wassail was carried to the company.**

WASSAILER, ***n.*** **A toper; a drunkard.**

WAST, past tense of the substantive verb, in the second person; as, thou wast.

WASTE, *v.t.* [G., L.]

1. To diminish by gradual dissipation or loss. Thus disease wastes the patient; sorrows waste the strength and spirits.*NWAD WASTE.2*

2. To cause to be lost; to destroy by scattering or by injury. Thus cattle waste their fodder when fed in the open field.*NWAD WASTE.3*

3. To expend without necessity or use; to destroy wantonly or luxuriously; to squander; to cause to be lost through wantonness or negligence. Careless people waste their fuel, their food or their property. Children waster their inheritance.*NWAD WASTE.4*

And wasted his substance with riotous living. *Luke 15:13*.*NWAD WASTE.5*

4. To destroy in enmity; to desolate; as, to waste an enemys country.*NWAD WASTE.6*

5. To suffer to be lost unnecessarily; or to throw away; as, to waste the blood and treasure of a nation.*NWAD WASTE.7*

6. To destroy by violence.*NWAD WASTE.8*

The Tyber insults our walls, and wastes our fruitful grounds.*NWAD WASTE.9*

7. To impair strength gradually.*NWAD WASTE.10*

Now wasting years my former strength confounds.*NWAD WASTE.11*

8. To lose in idleness or misery; to wear out.*NWAD WASTE.12*

Here condemnd to waste eternal days in woe and pain.*NWAD WASTE.13*

9. To spend; to consume.*NWAD WASTE.14*

O were I able to waste it all myself, and leave you none.*NWAD WASTE.15*

10. In law, to damage, impair or injure, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences, etc. To go to decay. See the Noun.*NWAD WASTE.16*

11. To exhaust; to be consumed by time or mortality. *NWAD WASTE.17*

Till your carcasses be wasted in the wilderness. *Numbers 14:33*.*NWAD WASTE.18*

12. To scatter and lose for want of use or of occupiers.*NWAD WASTE.19*

Full many a flowr is born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness on the desert air.*NWAD WASTE.20*

WASTE, *v.i.*

1. To dwindle; to be diminished; to lose bulk or substance gradually; as, the body wastes in sickness.*NWAD WASTE.22*

The barrel of meal shall not waste. *1 Kings 17:14*.*NWAD WASTE.23*

2. To be diminished or lost by slow dissipation, consumption or evaporation; as, water wastes by evaporation; fuel wastes in combustion.*NWAD WASTE.24*

3. To be consumed by time or mortality.*NWAD WASTE.25*

But man dieth, and wasteth away. *Job 14:10*.*NWAD WASTE.26*

WASTE, *a.*

1. Destroyed; ruined.*NWAD WASTE.28*

The Sophi leaves all waste in his retreat.*NWAD WASTE.29*

2. Desolate; uncultivated; as a waste country; a waste howling wilderness. *Deuteronomy 32:10*.*NWAD WASTE.30*

3. Destitute; stripped; as lands laid waste.*NWAD WASTE.31*

4. Superfluous; lost for want of occupiers.*NWAD WASTE.32*

--And strangled with her waste fertility.*NWAD WASTE.33*

5. Worthless; that which is rejected, or used only for mean purposes; as waste wood.*NWAD WASTE.34*

6. That of which no account is taken, or of which no value is found; as waste paper.*NWAD WASTE.35*

7. Uncultivated; untilled; unproductive.*NWAD WASTE.36*

There is yet much waste land in England.*NWAD WASTE.37*

Laid waste, desolated; ruined.*NWAD WASTE.38*

WASTE, *n.*

1. The act of squandering; the dissipation of property through wantonness, ambition, extravagance, luxury or negligence.*NWAD WASTE.40*

For all this waste of wealth, and loss of blood.*NWAD WASTE.41*

2. Consumption; loss; useless expense; any loss or destruction which is neither necessary nor promotive of a good end; a loss for which there is no equivalent; as a waste of goods or money; a waste of time; a waste of labor; a waste of words.*NWAD WASTE.42*

Little wastes in great establishments, constantly occurring, may defeat the energies of a mighty capital.*NWAD WASTE.43*

3. A desolate or uncultivated country. The plains of Arabia are mostly a wide waste.*NWAD WASTE.44*

4. Land untilled, though capable of tillage; as the wastes in England.*NWAD WASTE.45*

5. Ground, space or place unoccupied; as the etherial waste.*NWAD WASTE.46*

In the dead waste and middle of the night.*NWAD WASTE.47*

6. Region ruined and deserted.*NWAD WASTE.48*

All the leafy nation sinks at last, and Vulcan rides in triumph oer the waste.*NWAD WASTE.49*

7. Mischief; destruction.*NWAD WASTE.50*

He will never, I think, in the way of waste, attempt us again.*NWAD WASTE.51*

8. In law, spoil, destruction or injury done to houses, woods, fences, lands, etc., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. Waste is voluntary, as by pulling down buildings; or permissive, as by suffering them to fall for want of necessary repairs. Whatever does a lasting damage to the freehold, is a waste.*NWAD WASTE.52*

WASTED, ***pp.***

1. Expended without necessity or use; lost through negligence; squandered.*NWAD WASTED.2*

2. Diminished; dissipated; evaporated; exhausted.*NWAD WASTED.3*

3. Desolated; ruined; destroyed.*NWAD WASTED.4*

WASTEFUL, ***a.***

1. Lavish; prodigal; expending property, or that which is valuable, without necessity or use; applied to persons.*NWAD WASTEFUL.2*

2. Destructive to property; ruinous; as wasteful practices or

negligence; wasteful expenses.*NWAD WASTEFUL.3*

3. Desolate; unoccupied; untilled; uncultivated.*NWAD WASTEFUL.4*

In wilderness and wasteful deserts strayd.*NWAD WASTEFUL.5*

WASTEFULLY, *adv.* In a lavish manner; with prodigality; in useless expenses or consumption.

Her lavish hand is wastefully profuse.*NWAD WASTEFULLY.2*

WASTEFULNESS, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; the act or practice of expending what is valuable without necessity or use.

WASTE-GATE, *n.* A gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted.

WASTEL, *n.* A particular sort of bread; fine bread or cake.

WASTENESS, *n.* A desolate state; solitude.

That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of wasteness. *Zephaniah 1:15*.*NWAD WASTENESS.2*

WASTER, *n.*

1. One who is prodigal; one who squanders property; one who consumes extravagantly or without use.*NWAD WASTER.2*

He also that is slothful in his work, is brother to him who is a great waster. *Proverbs 18:9*.*NWAD WASTER.3*

Sconces are great wasters of candles.*NWAD WASTER.4*

2. A kind of cudgel.*NWAD WASTER.5*

WASTETHRIFT, *n.* [waste and thrift.] A spendthrift.

WASTE-WIER, ***n.*** **An overfall or wier for the superfluous water of a canal.**

WASTING, ***ppr.***

1. Lavishing prodigally; expending or consuming without use; diminishing by slow dissipation; desolating; laying waste.*NWAD WASTING.2*

Wasting and relentless war has made ravages, with but few and short intermissions, from the days of the tyrant Nimrod down to the Nimrod of our own age.*NWAD WASTING.3*

2. *a.* Diminishing by dissipation or by great destruction; as a wasting disease.*NWAD WASTING.4*

WASTREL, ***n.*** **A state of waste or common. [Local.]**

WASTREL, WASTOREL, ***n.*** **Waste substances; any thing cast away as bad. [Local.]**

WATCH, ***n.*** **[It is from the same root as *wake*, which see.]**

1. Forbearance of sleep.*NWAD WATCH.2*

2. Attendance without sleep.*NWAD WATCH.3*

All the long night their mournful watch they keep.*NWAD WATCH.4*

3. Attention; close observation. Keep watch of the suspicious man.*NWAD WATCH.5*

4. Guard; vigilance for keeping or protecting against danger.*NWAD WATCH.6*

He kept both watch and ward.*NWAD WATCH.7*

5. A watchman, or watchmen; men set for a guard, either one person or more, set to espy the approach of an enemy or other danger, and to give an alarm or notice of such danger; a sentinel; a guard. He kept a watch at the gate.*NWAD WATCH.8*

Ye have a watch; go your way, make it as sure as ye can. *Matthew 27:65*.*NWAD WATCH.9*

6. The place where a guard is kept.*NWAD WATCH.10*

He upbraids I ago, that he made him brave me upon the watch.*NWAD WATCH.11*

7. Post or office of a watchman.*NWAD WATCH.12*

As I did stand my watch upon the hill--*NWAD WATCH.13*

8. A period of the night, in which one person or one set of persons stand as sentinels; or the time from one relief of sentinels to another. This period among the Israelites, seems to have been originally four hours, but was afterwards three hours, and there were four watches during the night. Hence we read in Scripture of the morning watch, and of the second, third and fourth watch; the evening watch commencing at six o'clock, the second at nine, the third at twelve, and the fourth at three in the morning. *Exodus 14:24*; *Matthew 14:25*; *Luke 12:38*.*NWAD WATCH.14*

9. A small time piece or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket or about the person, in which the machinery is moved by a spring.*NWAD WATCH.15*

10. At sea, the space of time during which one set or division of the crew remain on deck to perform the necessary duties. This is different in different nations.*NWAD WATCH.16*

To be on the watch, to be looking steadily for some event.*NWAD WATCH.17*

WATCH, *v.i.*

1. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep.*NWAD WATCH.19*

I have two nights watchd with you.*NWAD WATCH.20*

2. To be attentive; to look with attention or steadiness. Watch and see when the man passes.*NWAD WATCH.21*

3. To look with expectation.*NWAD WATCH.22*

My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning. *Psalm 130:6*.*NWAD WATCH.23*

4. To keep guard; to act as sentinel; to look for danger.*NWAD WATCH.24*

He gave signal to the minister that watchd.*NWAD WATCH.25*

5. To be attentive; to be vigilant in preparation for an event or trial, the time of whose arrival is uncertain.*NWAD WATCH.26*

Watch therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come. *Matthew 24:42*.*NWAD WATCH.27*

6. To be insidiously attentive; as, to watch for an opportunity to injure another.*NWAD WATCH.28*

7. To attend on the sick during the night; as, to watch with a man in a fever.*NWAD WATCH.29*

To watch over, to be cautiously observant of; to inspect, superintend and guard from error and danger. It is our duty constantly to watch over our own conduct and that of our children.*NWAD WATCH.30*

WATCH, *v.t.*

1. To guard; to have in keeping.*NWAD WATCH.32*

Flaming ministers watch and tend their charge.*NWAD WATCH.33*

2. To observe in ambush; to lie in wait for.*NWAD WATCH.34*

Saul also sent messengers to Davids house to watch him, and to slay him. *1 Samuel 19:11*.*NWAD WATCH.35*

3. To tend; to guard.*NWAD WATCH.36*

Paris watched the flocks in the groves of Ida.*NWAD WATCH.37*

4. To observe in order to detect or prevent, or for some particular purpose; as, to watch a suspected person; to watch the progress of a bill in the legislature.*NWAD WATCH.38*

WATCHED, *pp.* Guarded; observed with steady vigilance.

WATCHER, *n.*

1. One who sits up or continues awake; particularly, one who attends upon the sick during the night.*NWAD WATCHER.2*

2. A diligent observer; as an attentive watcher of the works of nature. [Not in use.]*NWAD WATCHER.3*

WATCHET, *a.* Pale or light blue.

Who stares in Germany at watchet eyes? [Not in use.]*NWAD WATCHET.2*

WATCHFUL, *a.* Vigilant; attentive; careful to observe; observant; cautious. It has of before the thing to be regulated, as to be watchful of ones behavior; and against, before the thing to be avoided, as to be watchful against the growth of vicious habits.

WATCHFULLY, *adv.* Vigilantly; heedfully; with careful observation of the approach of evil, or attention to duty.

WATCHFULNESS, *n.*

1. Vigilance; heedfulness; heed; suspicious attention; careful and diligent observation for the purpose of preventing or escaping danger, or of avoiding mistakes and misconduct.*NWAD WATCHFULNESS.2*

2. Wakefulness; indisposition or inability to sleep.*NWAD WATCHFULNESS.3*

Watchfulness-often precedes too great sleepiness.*NWAD*

WATCHFULNESS.4

WATCH-GLASS, *n.* [watch and glass.]

1. In ships, a half hour glass, used to measure the time of a watch on deck.*NWAD WATCH-GLASS.2*

2. A concavo-convex glass for covering the face or dial of a watch.*NWAD WATCH-GLASS.3*

WATCH-HOUSE, *n.* [watch and house.] A house in which a watch or guard is placed.

WATCHING, *ppr.* Being awake; guarding; attending the sick; carefully observing.

WATCHING, *n.* Wakefulness; inability to sleep.

WATCH-LIGHT, *n.* [watch and light.] A candle with a rush wick.

WATCHMAKER, *n.* [watch and maker.] One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.

WATCHMAN, *n.* [watch and man.] A sentinel; a guard.

WATCHTOWER, *n.* [watch and tower.] A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies or the approach of danger.

WATCHWORD, *n.* [watch and word.] The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy, or a person who has a right to pass the watch, from one who has not.

WATER, *n.* Wauter. [G., Gr.]

1. A fluid, the most abundant and most necessary for living beings of any in nature, except air. Water when pure, is colorless, destitute

of taste and smell, ponderous, transparent, and in a very small degree compressible. It is reposited in the earth in inexhaustible quantities, where it is preserved fresh and cool, and from which it issues in springs, which form streams and rivers. But the great reservoirs of water on the globe are the ocean, seas and lakes, which cover more than three fifths of its surface, and from which it is raised by evaporation, and uniting with the air in the state of vapor, is wafted over the earth, ready to be precipitated in the form of rain, snow or hail.*NWAD WATER.2*

Water by the abstraction or loss of heat becomes solid, or in other words, is converted into ice or snow; and by heat it is converted into steam, an elastic vapor, one of the most powerful agents in nature. Modern chemical experiments prove that water is a compound substance, consisting of a combination of oxygen and hydrogen gases, or rather the bases or ponderable matter of those gases; or about two volumes or measures of hydrogen gas and one of oxygen gas. The proportion of the ingredients in weight, is nearly 85 parts of oxygen to 15 of hydrogen.*NWAD WATER.3*

2. The ocean; a sea; a lake; a river; any great collection of water; as in the phrases, to go by water, to travel by water.*NWAD WATER.4*

3. Urine; the animal liquor secreted by the kidneys and discharged from the bladder.*NWAD WATER.5*

4. The color or luster of a diamond or pearl, sometimes perhaps of other precious stones; as a diamond of the first water, that is, perfectly pure and transparent. Hence the figurative phrase, a man or a genius of the first water, that is, of the first excellence.*NWAD WATER.6*

5. Water is a name given to several liquid substances or humors in animal bodies; as the water of the pericardium, of dropsy, etc.*NWAD WATER.7*

Mineral waters, are those waters which are so impregnated with foreign ingredients, such as gaseous, sulphurous and saline substances, as to give them medicinal, or at least sensible properties. Most natural waters contain more or less of these foreign substances, but the proportion is generally too minute to

affect the senses.*NWAD WATER.8*

To hold water, to be sound or tight. [Obsolete or vulgar.]*NWAD WATER.9*

WATER-BEARER, *n.* [water and bearer.] In astronomy, a sign of the zodiac, called also Aquarius, from L. Aqua, water.

WATER-BELLOWS, *n.* [water and bellows.] A machine for blowing air into a furnace, by means of a column of water falling through a vertical tube.

WATER-BORNE, *n.* Borne by the water; floated; having water sufficient to float; as ships water-borne by the flowing tide.

WATER-CALAMINT, *n.* [water and calamint.] A species of mint or Mentha.

WATER-CARRIAGE, *n.* [water and carriage.]

1. Transportation or conveyance by water; or the means of transporting by water.*NWAD WATER-CARRIAGE.2*

2. A vessel or boat. [Not in use.]*NWAD WATER-CARRIAGE.3*

WATER-CART, *n.* [water and cart.] A cart earing a large cask of water which is conveyed into a cylinder full of holes, by means of which the water is sprinkled upon the ground.

WATER-CLOCK, *n.* [water and clock.] The clepsydra; an instrument or machine serving to measure time by the fall of a certain quantity of water.

WATER-COLOR, *n.* [water and color.] Water-colors, in painting or limning, are colors diluted and mixed with gum-water. Water-colors are so called in distinction from oil-colors.

WATER-COURSE, *n.* [water and course.]

1. A stream of water; a river or brook. *Isaiah 44:4*.*NWAD WATER-COURSE.2*

2. A channel or canal for the conveyance of water, particularly in draining lands.*NWAD WATER-COURSE.3*

WATER-CRESS, *n.* [water and cress.] A small creeping plant or weed growing in watery places.

A plant, a species of Sisymbrium.*NWAD WATER-CRESS.2*

WATER-CROWFOOT, *n.* [water and crowfoot.] A plant on which cows are said to be fond of feeding.

WATER-DROP, *n.* [water and drop.] A drop of water.

WATER-DROPWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Oenanthe.

WATER-ELEPHANT, *n.* A name given to the hippopotamus.

WATER-ENGINE, *n.* [water and engine.] An engine to raise water; or an engine moved by water.

WATERFALL, *n.* [water and fall.] A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade; a cataract. But the word is generally used of the fall of a small river or rivulet. It is particularly used to express a cascade in a garden, or an artificial descent of water, designed as an ornament.

WATER-FLAG, *n.* [water and flag.] Water and flower de luce, a species of Tris.

WATER-FLOOD, *n.* [water and flood.] A flood of water; an inundation.

WATER-FLY, *n.* [water and fly.] An insect that is seen on the water.

WATER-FOWL, ***n.*** **[water and fowl.] A fowl that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl. Of aquatic fowls, some are waders, or furnished with long legs; others are swimmers, and are furnished with webbed feet.**

WATER-FOX, ***n.*** **[water and fox.] A name given to the carp, on account of its cunning.**

WATER-FURROW, ***n.*** **[water and furrow.] In agriculture, a deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground and keeping it dry.**

WATER-FURROW, ***v.t.*** **To plow or open water furrows.**

WATER-GAGE, WATER-GUAGE, ***n.*** **[water and gage.] An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water.**

WATER-GALL, ***n.***

1. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water. *NWAD WATER-GALL.2*

2. An appearance in the rainbow. *NWAD WATER-GALL.3*

WATER-GERMANDER, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Teucrium.**

WATER-GOD, ***n.*** **[water and god.] A deity that presides over the water.**

WATER-GRUEL, ***n.*** **[water and gruel.] A liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal or other farinaceous substance boiled.**

WATER-HAMMER, ***n.*** **A column of water in a vacuum, which not being supported as in the air, falls against the end of the vessel with a peculiar noise. It may be formed by corking a vessel of water while it is boiling. The vapor condensing as it cools, a vacuum is formed.**

WATER-HAIR-GRASS, ***n.*** **A species of grass, the Aira aquatica.**

WATER-HEMP-AGRIMONY, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Bidens.**

WATER-HEN, ***n.*** **[water and hen.] A water fowl of the genus**

Fulica, the gallinula or moorhen; also, a species of Rallus, the soree, inhabiting Virginia and Carolina.

WATER-HOG, *n.* [water and hog.] A quadruped of South America, the Cavia capybara.

WATER-LAUREL, *n.* [water and laurel.] A plant.

WATER-LEAF, *n.* [water and leaf.] A plant of the genus Hydrophyllum.

WATERLESS, *a.* Destitute of water.

WATER-LEVEL, *n.* [water and level.] The level formed by the surface of still water.

WATER-LILY, *n.* [water and lily.] A plant of the genus Nymphaea.

WATER-LINE, *n.* [water and line.] A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ships bottom at the surface of the water. This is higher or lower, according to the depth of water necessary to float her.

WATER-LOGGED, *a.* [water and log.] Lying like a log on the water. A ship is said to be water-logged, when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold, she has become so heavy as not to be manageable by the helm, and to be at the mercy of the waves.

WATERMAN, *n.* [water and man.] A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages water-craft.

WATER-MARK, *n.* [water and mark.] The mark or limit of the rise of a flood.

WATER-MELON, *n.* [water and melon.] A plant and its fruit, of the genus Cucurbita. This plant requires a warm climate to bring it to perfection. It also requires a dry, sandy, warm soil,

and will not grow well in any other. The fruit abounds with a sweetish liquor resembling water in color, and the pulp is remarkably rich and delicious.

WATER-MILL, ***n.*** **[water and mill.] A mill whose machinery is moved by water, and thus distinguished from a wind-mill.**

WATER-MINT. [See ***Water-calamint*****.]**

WATER-NEWT, ***n.*** **[water and newt.] An animal of the lizared tribe, [Lacerta aquatica.]**

WATER-ORDEAL, ***n.*** **[water and ordeal.] A judicial trial of persons accused of crimes, by means of water; formerly in use among illiterate and superstitious nations.**

WATER-OUZEL, ***n.*** **[water and ouzel.] A fowl of the genus Sturnus.**

The water ouzel is the Turdus cinctus of Latham.*NWAD WATER-OUZEL.2*

WATER-PARSNEP, ***n.*** **[water and parsnep.] A plant of the genus Sium.**

WATER-POA, ***n.*** **A species of grass, the Poa aquatica.**

WATER-POISE, ***n.*** **s as z. [water and poise.] An instrument for examining the purity of water.**

WATER-POT, ***n.*** **[water and pot.] A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth in beaching, or on plants, etc.**

WATER-PROOF, ***a.*** **[water and proof.] Impervious to water; so firm and compact as not to admit water; as water-proof cloth, lether or felt.**

WATER-RADISH, ***n.*** **[water and radish.] A species of water-**

cresses. Water-cress, a species of Sisymbrium.

WATER-RAIL, *n.* [water and rail.] A fowl of the genus Rallus.

WATER-RAT, *n.* [water and rat.] An animal of the genus Mus, which lives in the banks of streams or lakes.

WATER-ROCKET, *n.* [water and rocket.]

1. A species of water-cresses.*NWAD WATER-ROCKET.2*

2. A kind of fire-work to be discharged in the water. *NWAD WATER-ROCKET.3*

WATER-ROT, *v.t.* [water and rot.] To rot by steeping in water; as, to water-rot hemp or flax.

WATER-ROTTED, *pp.* Rotted by being steeped in water.

WATER-ROTTING, *ppr.* Rotting in water.

WATER-SAIL, *n.* [water and sail.] A small sail used under a studding sail or driver boom.

WATER-SAPPHIRE, *n.* [water and sapphire.] A kind of blue precious stone.

WATER-SHOOT, *n.* [water and shoot.] A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree. [Local.]

WATER-SNAKE, *n.* [water and snake.] A snake that frequents the water.

WATER-SOAK, *v.t.* [water and soak.] To soak or fill the interstices with water.

WATER-SOAKED, *pp.* Soaked or having its interstices filled with water; as water-soaked wood; a water soaked hat.

WATER-SOLDIER, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Stratiotes.**

WATER-SPANIEL, ***n.*** **[water and spaniel.] A dog so called.**

WATER-SPOUT, ***n.*** **[water and spout.] At sea, a vertical column of water, raised from the surface of the sea and driven furiously by the wind.**

WATER-TABLE, ***n.*** **[water and table.] In architecture, a ledge in the wall of a building, about eighteen or twenty inches from the ground.**

WATER-TATH, ***n.*** **In England, a species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds, and supposed to be injurious to sheep.**

WATER-THERMOMETER, ***n.*** **An instrument for ascertaining the precise degree of cold at which water ceases to be condensed.**

WATER-TIGHT, ***a.*** **[water and tight.] So tight as not to admit water.**

WATER-TREFOIL, ***n.*** **A plant.**

WATER-VIOLET, ***n.*** **[water and violet.] A plant of the genus Hottonia.**

WATER-WAY, ***n.*** **[water and way.] In a ships deck, a piece of timber, forming a channel for conducting water to the scuppers.**

WATER-WHEEL, ***n.*** **[water and wheel.]**

1. A wheel moved by water.*NWAD WATER-WHEEL.2*

2. An engine for raising water from a deep well.*NWAD WATER-WHEEL.3*

WATER-WILLOW, ***n.*** **[water and willow.] A plant. [L.]**

WATER-WITH, *n.* [water and with.] A plant.

WATER-WORK, *n.* [water and work.] Water-works are hydraulic machines or engines, particularly such as form artificial fountains, spouts and the like.

WATER-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Elatine.

WATER, *v.t.* wauter.

1. To irrigate; to overflow with water, or to wet with water; as, to water land. Showers water the earth.*NWAD WATER.2*

2. To supply with water. The hilly lands of New England are remarkably well watered with rivers and rivulets.*NWAD WATER.3*

3. To supply with water for drink; as, to water cattle and horses.*NWAD WATER.4*

4. To diversify; to wet and calendar; to give a wavy appearance to; as, to water silk.*NWAD WATER.5*

WATER, *v.i.* wauter.

1. To shed water or liquid matter. His eyes began to water.*NWAD WATER.7*

2. To get or take in water. The ship put into port to water.*NWAD WATER.8*

The mouth waters, a phrase denoting that person has a longing desire.*NWAD WATER.9*

WATERAGE, *n.* Money paid for transportation by water.

WATERED, *pp.* Overspread or sprinkled with water; made wet; supplied with water; made lustrous by being wet and calendered.

WATERER, *n.* One who waters.

WATERINESS, *n.* [from watery.] Moisture; humidity; a state of abounding with water.

WATERING, *ppr.* Overflowing; sprinkling or wetting with water; supplying with water; giving water for drink; giving a way appearance to.

WATERING, *n.*

1. The act of overflowing or sprinkling with water; the act of supplying with water for drink or other purposes; the act of wetting and calendering for giving luster to, as cloth.*NWAD WATERING.3*

2. The place where water is supplied.*NWAD WATERING.4*

WATERING-PLACE, *n.* A place to which people resort for mineral water, or for the use of water in some way or other.

WATERING-TROUGH, *n.* A trough in which cattle and horses drink.

WATERISH, *a.*

1. Resembling water; thin, as a liquor.*NWAD WATERISH.2*

2. Moist; somewhat watery; as waterish land.*NWAD WATERISH.3*

WATERISHNESS, *n.* Thinness, as of a liquor; resemblance to water.

Waterishness, which is like the serosity of our blood.*NWAD WATERISHNESS.2*

WATERLESS, *a.* Destitute of water.

WATERY, *a.*

1. Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; as watery humors.*NWAD WATERY.2*

The oily and watery parts of the aliment.*NWAD WATERY.3*

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless; as watery turneps.*NWAD WATERY.4*

3. Wet; abounding with water; as watery land; watery eyes.*NWAD WATERY.5*

4. Pertaining to water; as the watery god.*NWAD WATERY.6*

5. Consisting of water; as a watery desert.*NWAD WATERY.7*

WATTLE, *n.* [L., a shoot.]

1. Properly, a twig or flexible rod; and hence, a hurdle.*NWAD WATTLE.2*

2. The fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish.*NWAD WATTLE.3*

3. A rod laid on a roof to support the thatch.*NWAD WATTLE.4*

WATTLE, *v.t.*

1. To bind with twigs.*NWAD WATTLE.6*

2. To twist or interweave twigs one with another; to plat; to for a kind of network with flexible branches; as, to wattle a hedge.*NWAD WATTLE.7*

WATTLED, *pp.* Bound or interwoven with twigs.

WATTLING, *ppr.* Interweaving with twigs.

WAUL, *v.i.* To cry, as a cat.

WAULING, *ppr.* Crying, as a cat.

WAVE, *n.* [G.]

1. A moving swell or volume of water; usually, a swell raised and driven by wind. A pebble thrown into still water produces waves, which form concentric circles, receding from the point where the pebble fell. But waves are generally raised and driven by wind, and the word comprehends any moving swell on the surface of water, from the smallest ripple to the billows of a tempest.*NWAD WAVE.2*

The wave behind impels the wave before.*NWAD WAVE.3*

2. Unevenness; inequality of surface.*NWAD WAVE.4*

3. The line or streak of luster on cloth watered and calendered.*NWAD WAVE.5*

WAVE, *v.i.*

1. To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; to undulate.*NWAD WAVE.7*

His purple robes wavd careless to the wind.*NWAD WAVE.8*

2. To be moved, as a signal.*NWAD WAVE.9*

3. To fluctuate; to waver; to be in an unsettled state.*NWAD WAVE.10*

WAVE, *v.t.* [See *Waver*.]

1. To raise into inequalities of surface.*NWAD WAVE.12*

2. To move one way and the other; to brandish; as, to wave the hand; to wave a sword.*NWAD WAVE.13*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating.*NWAD WAVE.14*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or waving motion.*NWAD WAVE.15*

WAVE, *v.t.*

1. To put off; to cast off; to cast away; to reject; as, to wave good stolen; usually written waive.*NWAD WAVE.17*

2. To quit; to depart from.*NWAD WAVE.18*

He resolved not to wave his way.*NWAD WAVE.19*

3. To put off; to put aside for the present, or to omit to pursue; as, to wave a motion. He offered to wave the subject. [This is the usual sense.]*NWAD WAVE.20*

WAVED, *pp.*

1. Moved one way and the other; brandished.*NWAD WAVED.2*

2. Put off; omitted.*NWAD WAVED.3*

3. *a.* In heraldry, indented.*NWAD WAVED.4*

4. Variegated in luster; as waved silk.*NWAD WAVED.5*

5. In botany, undate; rising and falling in waves on the margin, as a leaf.*NWAD WAVED.6*

WAVELESS, *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated; as the waveless sea.

WAVELLITE, *n.* A mineral, a phosphate or sub-phosphate of alumin; commonly found in crystals, which usually adhere and radiate, forming hemispherical or globular concretions, from a very small size to an inch in diameter. The form of the crystal is usually that of a rhombic prism with dihedral terminations.

WAVE-LOAF, *n.* [wave and loaf.] A loaf for a wave-offering.

WAVE-OFFERING, *n.* An offering made with waving towards the four cardinal points. *Numbers 18:11*.

WAVER, *v.i.*

1. To play or move to and fro; to move one way and the other.*NWAD WAVER.2*

2. To fluctuate; to be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate; to be undetermined; as, to waver in opinion; to waver in faith.*NWAD WAVER.3*

Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering. *Hebrews 10:23*.*NWAD WAVER.4*

3. To totter; to reel; to be in danger of falling.*NWAD WAVER.5*

WAVER, *n.* A name given to a sapling or young timber tree in England.

WAVERER, *n.* One who wavers; one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith or opinion.

WAVERING, *ppr.* or *a.* Fluctuating; being in doubt; undetermined.

WAVERINGNESS, *n.* State or quality of being wavering.

WAVE-SUBJECTED, *a.* Subject to be overflowed.

WAVE-WORN, *a.* [wave and worn.] Worn by the waves.

The shore that oer his wave-worn basis bowd.*NWAD WAVE-WORN.2*

WAVING, *ppr.* Moving as a wave; playing to and fro; brandishing.

WAVY, *a.* [from wave.]

1. Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves; as the wavy sea.*NWAD WAVY.2*

2. Playing to and fro; undulating.*NWAD WAVY.3*

Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn.*NWAD WAVY.4*

3. Undulating on the border or on the surface; a botanical use.*NWAD WAVY.5*

Wawes or waes, for waves. [Not in use.]*NWAD WAVY.6*

WAX, *n.* [G., L.]

1. A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, collected by bees, or excreted from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their cells; usually called bees wax. Its native color is yellow, but it is bleached for candles, etc.*NWAD WAX.2*

2. A thick tenacious substance excreted in the ear.*NWAD WAX.3*

3. A substance secreted by certain plants, forming a silvery powder on the leaves and fruit, as in the wax-palm and wax-myrtle.*NWAD WAX.4*

4. A substance found on the hinder legs of bees, which is supposed to be their food.*NWAD WAX.5*

5. A substance used in sealing letters; called sealing-wax, or Spanish wax. This is a composition of gum-lacca and resin, colored with some pigment.*NWAD WAX.6*

6. A thick substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.*NWAD WAX.7*

WAX, *v.t.* To smear or rub with wax; as, to wax, a thread or a table.

WAX, *v.i. pret.* waxed.; *pp.* waxed or waxen. [G., L., Gr.]

1. To increase in size; to grow; to become larger; as the waxing and the waning moon.*NWAD WAX.10*

2. To pass from one state to another; to become; as, to wax strong; to wax warm or cold; to wax feeble; to wax hot; to wax old; to wax worse and worse.*NWAD WAX.11*

WAX-BILL, *n.* A bird, a species of Loxia.

WAX-CANDLE, *n.* [wax and candle.] A candle made of wax.

WAX-CHANDLER, ***n.*** **[wax and chandler.] A maker of wax candles.**

WAXED, ***pp.*** **Smeared or rubbed with wax.**

WAXEN, ***a.*** **Made of wax; as waxen cells.**

WAXING, ***ppr.*** **Growing; increasing; becoming; smearing with wax.**

WAXING, ***n.*** **In chemistry, the preparation of any matter to render it fit for melting; also, the process of stopping out colors in calico-printing.**

WAX-MYRTLE, ***n.*** **The bayberry, or Myrica cerifera, a shrub of North America, the berries of which are covered with a greenish wax, called myrtle wax, or bayberry tallow.**

WAX-PALM, ***n.*** **A species of palm, the Ceroxylon andicola, a native of the Andes, the stem of which is covered with a secretion, consisting of two thirds resin and one third wax.**

WAX-WORK, ***n.*** **Figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings.**

WAXY, ***a.*** **Soft like wax; resembling wax; viscid; adhesive.**

WAY, *n.* [G., L.]

1. Literally, a passing; hence, a passage; the place of passing; hence, a road of any kind; a highway; a private road; a lane; a street; any place for the passing of men; cattle or other animals; a word of very comprehensive signification.*NWAD WAY.2*

2. Length of space; as a great way; a little way.*NWAD WAY.3*

3. Course; direction of motion or travel. What way did he take? Which way shall I go? Keep in the way of truth and knowledge.*NWAD WAY.4*

Mark what way I make.*NWAD WAY.5*

4. Passage; room for passing. Make way for the jury.*NWAD WAY.6*

5. Course, or regular course.*NWAD WAY.7*

And let eternal justice take the way.*NWAD WAY.8*

6. Tendency to any meaning or act.*NWAD WAY.9*

There is nothing in the words that sounds that way.*NWAD WAY.10*

7. Sphere of observation.*NWAD WAY.11*

The general officers and the public ministers that fell in my way--*NWAD WAY.12*

8. Manner of doing any thing; method; means of doing. Seek the best way of learning, and pursue it.*NWAD WAY.13*

By noble ways we conquest will prepare.*NWAD WAY.14*

9. Method; scheme of management.*NWAD WAY.15*

What impious ways my wishes took.*NWAD WAY.16*

10. Manner of thinking or behavior; particular turn of opinion;

determination or humor. Let him have his way, when that will not injure him, or any other person. But multitudes of children are ruined by being permitted to have their way.*NWAD WAY.17*

11. Manner; mode. In no way does this matter belong to me. We admire a persons way of expressing his ideas.*NWAD WAY.18*

12. Method; manner of practice. Find, if you can, the easiest way to live.*NWAD WAY.19*

Having lost the way of nobleness.*NWAD WAY.20*

13. Method or plan of life and conduct. Instruct your children in the right way.*NWAD WAY.21*

Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. *Proverbs 3:17*.*NWAD WAY.22*

All flesh had corrupted his way. *Genesis 6:12*.*NWAD WAY.23*

14. Course; process of things, good or bad. Things are in a prosperous way.*NWAD WAY.24*

15. Right method to act or know.*NWAD WAY.25*

We are quite out of the way.*NWAD WAY.26*

16. General scheme of acting.*NWAD WAY.27*

Men who go out of the way to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity or rudeness.*NWAD WAY.28*

17. Ways, *plu.* the timbers on which a ship is launched.*NWAD WAY.29*

To make way, to give room for passing; or to make a vacancy.*NWAD WAY.30*

To give way, to recede; to make room; or to yield; to concede the place or opinion to another.*NWAD WAY.31*

To make ones way, to advance in life by efforts; to advance

successfully.*NWAD WAY.32*

By the way, en passant, as we proceed; a phrase introducing something in discourse, not immediately connected with the subject.*NWAD WAY.33*

To go ones way, or to come ones way, to go or come along. *NWAD WAY.34*

To go the way of all the earth, to die.*NWAD WAY.35*

In the way, a phrase noting obstruction. What is there in the way of your success?*NWAD WAY.36*

In Scripture, the ways of God, are his providential government, or his works. *Romans 11:33*; *Job 11:7*.*NWAD WAY.37*

Way and ways are used in certain phrases, in the sense of wise. He is no ways a match for his antagonist.*NWAD WAY.38*

Tis no way the interest even of the priesthood.*NWAD WAY.39*

To be under way, in seamens language, to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move. So a ship is said to have head-way, when she moves forward in her course, and stern-way, when she is driven astern. She is said also to gather way, or to lose way. Lee-way is a movement of a ship aside of her course, or to the leeward.*NWAD WAY.40*

Milky way, in astronomy, the galaxy; a broad luminous belt or space in the heavens, supposed to be occasioned by the blended light of an immense number of stars. By means of a telescope of uncommon magnifying powers, Dr. Herschel has been able to ascertain this fact, by distinguishing the stars.*NWAD WAY.41*

Covert way, in fortification, a passage covered from the enemys fire.*NWAD WAY.42*

Ways and means, in legislation, means for raising money; resources for revenue.*NWAD WAY.43*

Way-going crop, among farmers, is the crop which is taken from the

ground the year the tenant leaves the farm. [England.]*NWAD WAY.44*

WAY-BREAD, ***n.*** **A name given to the herb plantain (plantago.) [Local.]**

WAYFARER, ***n.*** **A traveler; a passenger.**

WAYFARING, ***a.*** **[supra.] Traveling; passing; being on a journey.** ***Judges 19:17*****.**

WAYFARING-TREE, ***n.*** **A shrub, a species of Viburnum.**

WAYLAID, ***pp.*** **Watched int he way. [See** ***Waylay*****.]**

WAYLAY, ***v.t.*** **[way and lay.] To watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob or slay; to beset in ambush; as, to waylay a traveler. [In this word there is little difference of accent.]**

WAYLAYER, ***n.*** **One who waits for another in ambush, with a view to seize, rob or slay him.**

WAY-LEAVE, ***n.*** **A provincial term for the ground purchased for a wagon-way between coal-pits and a river. [Local.]**

WAYLESS, ***a.*** **Having no road or path; pathless; trackless.**

WAY-MAKER, ***n.*** **One who makes a way; a precursor.**

WAY-MARK, ***n.*** **[way and mark.] A mark to guide in traveling.** ***Jeremiah 31:21*****.**

WAYMENT, ***v.i.*** **To lament. [Not in use.]**

WAY-PANE, ***n.*** **A slip left for cartage in watered land. [Local.]**

WAY-THISTLE, ***n.*** **A troublesome plant or perennial weed.**

WAYWARD, ***a.*** **[way and ward.] Froward; peevish; perverse; liking his own way.**

Wayward beauty doth not fancy move.*NWAD WAYWARD.2*

WAY-WARDEN, ***n.*** **In local usage, the surveyor of a road.**

WAYWARDLY, ***adv.*** **Frowardly; perversely.**

WAYWARDNESS, ***n.*** **Forwardness; perverseness.**

WAY-WISER, ***n.*** **An instrument for measuring the distance which one has traveled on the road; called also perambulator, and podometer, or pedometer.**

WAYWODE, WAIWODE, ***n.***

1. In the Ottoman empire, the governor of a small town or province, which not forming a pashawlic, is the appendage of some great officer; also, a mussulman charged with the collection of taxes, or with the police of a place.*NWAD WAYWODE.2*

2. In Poland, the governor of a province.*NWAD WAYWODE.3*

WAYWODESHIP, ***n.*** **The province or jurisdiction of a waywode.**

WE, ***pron. plu.*** **of I; or rather a different word, denoting the person speaking and another or others with him. I and John, the speaker calls we, or I and John and Thomas; or I and many others. In the objective case, us. We is used to express men in general, including the speaker.**

Vice seen too oft, familiar with her face, we first endure, then pity, then embrace.*NWAD WE.2*

WEAK, ***a.*** **[G. The primary sense of the root is to yield, fail, give way, recede, or to be soft.]**

1. Having little physical strength; feeble. Children are born weak;

men are rendered weak by disease.*NWAD WEAK.2*

2. Infirm; not healthy; as a weak constitution.*NWAD WEAK.3*

3. Not able to bear a great weight; as a weak bridge; weak timber.*NWAD WEAK.4*

4. Not strong; not compact; easily broken; as a weak ship; a weak rope.*NWAD WEAK.5*

5. Not able to resist a violent attack; as a weak fortress.*NWAD WEAK.6*

6. Soft; pliant; not stiff.*NWAD WEAK.7*

7. Low; small; feeble; as a weak voice.*NWAD WEAK.8*

8. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting vigor of understanding; as a weak prince; a weak magistrate.*NWAD WEAK.9*

To think every thing disputable, si a proof of a weak mind and captious temper.*NWAD WEAK.10*

9. Not much impregnated with ingredients, or with things that excite action, or with stimulating and nourishing substances; as weak broth; weak tea; weak toddy; a weak solution; a weak decoction.*NWAD WEAK.11*

10. Not politically powerful; as a weak nation or state.*NWAD WEAK.12*

11. Not having force of authority or energy; as a weak government.*NWAD WEAK.13*

12. Not having moral force or power to convince; not well supported by truth or reason; as a weak argument.*NWAD WEAK.14*

13. Not well supported by argument; as weak reasoning.*NWAD WEAK.15*

14. Unfortified; accessible; impressible; as the weak side of a person.*NWAD WEAK.16*

15. Not having full conviction or confidence; as weak in faith.*NWAD WEAK.17*

16. Weak land is land of a light thin soil. [I believe never used in New England.]*NWAD WEAK.18*

WEAK, *v.t.* To make weak. [Not used.]

WEAK, *v.i.* To become weak. [Not used.]

WEAKEN, *v.t.*

1. To lessen the strength of, or to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble; as, to weaken the body; to weaken the mind; to weaken the hands of the magistrate; to weaken the force of an objection or an argument.*NWAD WEAKEN.2*

2. To reduce in strength or spirit; as, to weaken tea; to weaken any solution or decoction.*NWAD WEAKEN.3*

WEAKENED, *pp.* Debilitated; enfeebled; reduced in strength.

WEAKENER, *n.* He or that which weakens.

WEAKENING, *ppr.* Debilitating; enfeebling; reducing the strength or vigor of any thing.

WEAK-HEARTED, *a.* Having little courage; dispirited.

WEAKLING, *n.* A feeble creature.

WEAKLY, *adv.*

1. Feebly; with little physical strength; faintly; not forcible; as a fortress weakly defended.*NWAD WEAKLY.2*

2. With want of efficacy.*NWAD WEAKLY.3*

Was plighted faith so weakly seald above?*NWAD WEAKLY.4*

3. With feebleness of mind or intellect; indiscretely; injuriously.*NWAD WEAKLY.5*

Beneath pretended justice weakly fall.*NWAD WEAKLY.6*

4. Timorously; with little courage or fortitude.*NWAD WEAKLY.7*

WEAKLY, *a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm; as a weakly woman; a man of a weakly constitution.

WEAKNESS, *n.*

1. Want of physical strength; want of force or vigor; feebleness; as the weakness of a child; the weakness of an invalid; the weakness of a wall or bridge, or of thread or cordage.*NWAD WEAKNESS.2*

2. Want of sprightliness.*NWAD WEAKNESS.3*

Soft, without weakness; without glaring, gay.*NWAD WEAKNESS.4*

3. Want of steadiness.*NWAD WEAKNESS.5*

By such a review, we shall discern and strengthen our weaknesses.*NWAD WEAKNESS.6*

4. Infirmity; unhealthiness; as weakness of constitution.*NWAD WEAKNESS.7*

5. Want of moral force or effect upon the mind; as the weakness of evidence; the weakness of arguments.*NWAD WEAKNESS.8*

6. Want of judgment; feebleness of mind; foolishness.*NWAD WEAKNESS.9*

All wickedness is weakness.*NWAD WEAKNESS.10*

7. Defect; failing; fault; with a plural.*NWAD WEAKNESS.11*

Many take pleasure in spreading abroad the weaknesses of an exalted character.*NWAD WEAKNESS.12*

WEAKSIDE, *n.* [weak and side.] Foible; deficience; failing; infirmity.

WEAL, *n.* [G., L., to be strong, to avail, to prevail. The primary sense of weal is strength, soundness, from the sense of straining, stretching or advancing.]

1. A sound state of a person or thing; a state which is prosperous, or at least not unfortunate, not declining; prosperity; happiness.*NWAD WEAL.2*

As we love the weal of our souls and bodies.*NWAD WEAL.3*

The weal or wo in thee is placd.*NWAD WEAL.4*

So we say, the public weal, the general weal, the weal of the nation or state.*NWAD WEAL.5*

2. Republic; state; public interest. [But we now use commonwealth, in the sense of state.]*NWAD WEAL.6*

WEAL, *n.* The mark of a stripe. [See *Wale*.] Weald, wald, walt, wold, in Saxon and other Teutonic dialects, signifies a wood or forest. It is found in names, as in Walt-ham, wood-house; corruptly pronounced Waltham.

WEALSMAN, *n.* [weal and man.] A name given sneeringly to a politician.

WEALTH, *n.*

1. Prosperity; external happiness.*NWAD WEALTH.2*

2. Riches; large possessions of money, goods or land; that abundance of worldly estate which exceeds the estate of the greater part of the community; affluence; opulence.*NWAD WEALTH.3*

Each day new wealth without their care provides.*NWAD WEALTH.4*

WEALTHILY, *adv.* Richly.

WEALTHINESS, *n.* State of being wealthy; richness.

WEALTHY, *a.* Rich; having large possessions in lands, goods, money or securities, or larger than the generality of men; opulent; affluent. As wealth is a comparative thing, a man may be wealthy in one place, and not so in another. A man may be deemed wealthy in a village, who would not be so considered in London.

WEAN, *v.t.* [G. See *Wont*.]

1. To accustom and reconcile, as a child or other young animal, to a want or deprivation of the breast.*NWAD WEAN.2*

And the child grew, and was weaned. *Genesis 21:8*.*NWAD WEAN.3*

2. To detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of any thing; as, to wean the heart from temporal enjoyments.*NWAD WEAN.4*

WEANED, *pp.* Accustomed or reconciled to the want of the breast or other object of desire.

WEANEL, WEANLING, *n.* A child or other animal newly weaned.

WEANING, *ppr.* Accustoming or reconciling, as a young child or other animal, to a want of the breast; reconciling to the want of any object of desire.

WEAPON, *n.* [G., L.]

1. Any instrument of offense; any thing used or designed to be used in destroying or annoying an enemy. The weapons of rude nations are clubs, stones and bows and arrows. Modern weapons of war are swords, muskets, pistols, cannon and the like.*NWAD WEAPON.2*

2. An instrument for contest, or for combating enemies.*NWAD*

WEAPON.3

The weapons of our warfare are not carnal. *2 Corinthians 10:4*.*NWAD WEAPON.4*

3. An instrument of defense.*NWAD WEAPON.5*

4. Weapons, in botany, arms; thorns, prickles, and stings, with which plants are furnished for defense; enumerated among the fulcres by Linne.*NWAD WEAPON.6*

WEAPONED, *a.* Wepnd. Armed; furnished with weapons or arms; equipped.

WEAPONLESS, *a.* Unarmed; having no weapon.

WEAPON-SALVE, *n.* [weapon and salve.] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, by being applied to the weapon that made it.

WEAR, *v.t. pret.* wore; *pp.* worn.

1. To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; to lessen or diminish by time, use or instruments. A current of water often wears a channel in limestone.*NWAD WEAR.2*

2. To carry appendant to the body, as clothes or weapons; as, to wear a coat or a robe; to wear a sword; to wear a crown.*NWAD WEAR.3*

On her white breast a sparkling cross she wore.*NWAD WEAR.4*

3. To have or exhibit an appearance; to bear; as, she wears a smile on her countenance.*NWAD WEAR.5*

4. To affect by degrees.*NWAD WEAR.6*

Trials wear us into a liking of what possible, in the first essay, displeased us.*NWAD WEAR.7*

To wear away, to consume; to impair, diminish or destroy by

gradual attrition or decay.*NWAD WEAR.8*

To wear off, to diminish by attrition or slow decay.*NWAD WEAR.9*

To wear out,*NWAD WEAR.10*

1. To consume; to render useless by attrition or decay; as, to wear out a coat or a book.*NWAD WEAR.11*

2. To consume tediously; as, to wear out life in idle projects.*NWAD WEAR.12*

3. To harass; to tire.*NWAD WEAR.13*

He shall wear out the saints of the Most High. *Daniel 7:25*.*NWAD WEAR.14*

4. To waste the strength of; as an old amn worn out in the service of his country.*NWAD WEAR.15*

WEAR, *v.i.*

1. To be wasted; to be diminished by attrition, by use, or by time.*NWAD WEAR.17*

Thou wilt surely wear away. *Exodus 18:18*.*NWAD WEAR.18*

2. To be tediously spent.*NWAD WEAR.19*

Thus wore out night.*NWAD WEAR.20*

3. To be consumed by slow degrees. It is better to wear out, than to rust out.*NWAD WEAR.21*

To wear off, to pass away by degrees. The follies of youth wear off with age.*NWAD WEAR.22*

WEAR, *n.*

1. The act of wearing; diminution by friction; as the wear and tear of a garment.*NWAD WEAR.24*

2. The thing worn.*NWAD WEAR.25*

WEAR, *n.* [See *Warren* and *Guard*.]

1. A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, or for taking fish.*NWAD WEAR.27*

2. An instrument or kind of basket work for catching fish.*NWAD WEAR.28*

WEARABLE, *a.* That can be worn.

WEARD, Sax. A warden, in names, denotes watchfulness or care, but it must not be confounded with ward, in toward.

WEARER, *n.* [from wear.]

1. One who wears or carries as appendant to the body; as the wearer of a cloke, a sword or a crown.*NWAD WEARER.2*

2. That which wastes or diminishes.*NWAD WEARER.3*

WEARINESS, *n.* [from weary.]

1. The state of being weary or tired; that lassitude or exhaustion of strength which is induced by labor; fatigue.*NWAD WEARINESS.2*

With weariness and wine oppresd.*NWAD WEARINESS.3*

2. Lassitude; uneasiness proceeding from continued waiting, disappointed expectation or exhausted patience, or from other cause.*NWAD WEARINESS.4*

WEARING, *ppr.*

1. Bearing on or appendant to the person; diminishing by friction; consuming.*NWAD WEARING.2*

2 . *a.* Denoting what is worn; as wearing apparel.*NWAD WEARING.3*

WEARING, *n.* Clothes; garments.

WEARISH, *a.*

1. Boggy; watery. [Not in use.]*NWAD WEARISH.2*

2. Weak; washy. [Not in use.]*NWAD WEARISH.3*

WEARISOME, *a.* [from weary.] Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; fatiguing; as a wearisome march; a wearisome days work.

Wearisome nights are appointed unto me. *Job 7:3*.*NWAD WEARISOME.2*

WEARISOMELY, *adv.* Tediously; so as to cause weariness.

WEARISOMENESS, *n.* The quality of exhausting strength or patience; tiresomeness; tediousness; as the wearisomeness of toil, or of waiting long in anxious expectation.

WEARY, *a.*

1. Having the strength much exhausted by toil or violent exertion; tired; fatigued. [It should be observed however that this word expresses less than tired, particularly when applied to a beast; as a tired horse. It is followed by of, before the cause of fatigue; as, to be weary of marching; to be weary of reaping; to be weary of study.]*NWAD WEARY.2*

2. Having the patience exhausted, or the mind yielding to discouragement. He was weary of asking for redress.*NWAD WEARY.3*

3. Causing weariness; tiresome; as a weary way; a weary life.*NWAD WEARY.4*

WEARY, *v.t.* [from the adjective.]

1. To reduce or exhaust the physical strength of the body; to tire; to

fatigue; as, to weary ones self with labor or traveling.*NWAD WEARY.6*

The people shall weary themselves for very vanity. *Habakkuk 2:13*.*NWAD WEARY.7*

2. To make impatient of continuance.*NWAD WEARY.8*

I stay too long by thee; I weary thee.*NWAD WEARY.9*

3. To harass by any thing irksome; as, to be wearied of waiting for the arrival of the post.*NWAD WEARY.10*

To weary out, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue.*NWAD WEARY.11*

WEASAND, WESAND, *n.* s as z. The windpipe or trachea; the canal through which air passes to and from the lungs.

WEASEL, WEESEL, *n.* s as z. A small animal of the genus Mustela, which lives under the roots of trees, or in other holes, and feeds on small birds, but particularly on mice. A weasel that frequents barns and corn-houses, frees them from rats and mice, and is sometimes deemed a very useful inmate.

WEASEL-COOT, *n.* The red headed smew or Mergus minutus.

WEATHER, *n.* Wether. [G., The primary sense of this word is air, wind or atmosphere; probably the Gr., whence ether.] Properly, the air; hence,

1. The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, and the like; as warm weather; cold weather; wet weather; dry weather; calm weather; tempestuous weather; fair weather; cloudy weather; hazy weather, and the like.*NWAD WEATHER.2*

2. Change of the state of the air.*NWAD WEATHER.3*

3. Storm; tempest.*NWAD WEATHER.4*

[These last significations are not now in use, unless by a poetic

license.]*NWAD WEATHER.5*

Stress of weather, violent winds; force of tempests.*NWAD WEATHER.6*

WEATHER, *v.t.* wether.

1. To air; to expose to the air. [Rarely used.]*NWAD WEATHER.8*

2. In seamens language, to sail to the windward of something else; as, to weather a cape; to weather another ship. As this is often difficult, hence,*NWAD WEATHER.9*

3. To pass with difficulty.*NWAD WEATHER.10*

To weather a point, to gain or accomplish it against opposition.*NWAD WEATHER.11*

To weather out, to endure; to hold out to the end; as, to weather out a storm.*NWAD WEATHER.12*

Weather is used with several words, either as an adjective, or as forming part of a compound word.*NWAD WEATHER.13*

WEATHER-BEATEN, *a.* [weather and beaten.] Beaten or harassed by the weather.

WEATHER-BIT, *n.* A turn of the cable about the end of the windlass, without the knight-heads.

WEATHER-BOARD, *n.* That side of a ship which is towards the wind; the windward side. So in other words, weather signifies towards the wind or windward; as, in weather-bow, weather-braces, weather-gage, weather-lifts, weather-quarter, weather-shrouds, weather-side, weather-shore, etc.

WEATHER-BOARDING, *n.* The act of nailing up boards against a wall; or the boards themselves.

WEATHER-BOARDS, *n.* Pieces of plank placed in the ports of a

ship, when laid up in ordinary.

WEATHER-CLOTHS, ***n.*** **Long pieces of canvas or tarpaulin used to preserve the hammocks from injury by the weather when stowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray.**

WEATHER-COCK, ***n.*** **[weather and cock.]**

1. Something in the shape of a cock placed on the stop of a spire, which by turning, shows the direction of the wind; a vane, or weather-vane.*NWAD WEATHER-COCK.2*

2. Any thing or person that turns easily and frequently; a fickle, inconstant person.*NWAD WEATHER-COCK.3*

WEATHER-DRIVEN, ***a.*** **[weather and driven.] Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather.**

WEATHER-FEND, ***v.t.*** **[weather and fend.] To shelter.**

WEATHER-GAGE, ***n.*** **[weather and gage.] Something that shows the weather. A ship is said to have the weather-gage of another, when she is at the windward of her.**

WEATHER-GLASS, ***n.*** **[weather and glass.] An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere. This word includes the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, manometer, and anemometer.**

WEATHER-HELM, ***n.*** **[weather and helm.] A ship is said to carry a weather-helm, when she is inclined to come too near the wind.**

WEATHERMOST, ***a.*** **[weather and most.] Being farthest to the windward.**

WEATHER-PROOF, ***a.*** **[weather and proof.] Proof against rough weather.**

WEATHER-ROLL, ***n.*** **[weather and roll.] The roll of a ship to the windward; opposed to lee-lurch.**

WEATHER-SPY, ***n.*** **[weather and spy.] A star-gazer; one that foretells the weather. [Little used.]**

WEATHER-TIDE, ***n.*** **[weather and tide.] The tide which sets against the lee side of a ship, impelling her to the windward.**

WEATHER-WISE, ***a.*** **[weather and wise.] Skillful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.**

WEATHER-WISER, ***n.*** **Something that foreshows the weather. [Not used.]**

WEATHERED, ***pp.*** **Passed to the windward; passed with difficulty.**

WEATHERING, ***ppr.*** **Passing or sailing to the windward; passing with difficulty.**

WEAVE, ***v.t. pret.*** **wove;** ***pp.*** **woven, wove. The regular form, weaved, is rarely or never used. [G., Gr.]**

1. To unite threads of any kind in such a manner as to form cloth. This is done by crossing the threads by means of a shuttle. The modes of weaving, and the kinds of texture, are various. The threads first laid in length are called the warp; those which cross them in the direction of the breadth, are called the weft or woof.*NWAD WEAVE.2*

2. To unite any thing flexible; as, to weave twigs.*NWAD WEAVE.3*

3. To unite by intermixture or close connection; as a form of religion woven into the civil government.*NWAD WEAVE.4*

4. To interpose; to insert.*NWAD WEAVE.5*

This weaves itself perforce into my business.*NWAD WEAVE.6*

WEAVE, *v.i.* To practice weaving; to work with a loom.

WEAVER, *n.*

1. One who weaves; one whose occupation is to weave.*NWAD WEAVER.2*

2. The common name of the genus Ploceus, of several species, natives of Africa and the East Indies; so called because they construct curious and often pensile nests, by interweaving twigs and fibers.*NWAD WEAVER.3*

WEAVER-FISH, *n.* A kind of fish, [L.] [See *Weever*.]

WEAVING, *ppr.* Forming cloth by intertexture of threads.

WEAVING, *n.*

1. The act or art of forming cloth in a loom, by the union or intertexture of threads.*NWAD WEAVING.3*

2. The task or work to be done in making cloth.*NWAD WEAVING.4*

WEB, *n.* [See *Weave*.]

1. Texture of threads; plexus; any thing woven. Penelope devised a web to deceive her wooers.*NWAD WEB.2*

2. Locally, a piece of linen cloth.*NWAD WEB.3*

3. A dusky film that forms over the eye and hinders the sight; suffusion.*NWAD WEB.4*

4. Some part of a sword. Qu. Net-work of the handle or hilt.*NWAD WEB.5*

5. In ship-building, the thin partition on the inside of the rim, and between the spokes of a sheave.*NWAD WEB.6*

6. In ornithology, the membrane which unites the toes of many

water-fowls.*NWAD WEB.7*

Spiders web, a plexus of very delicate threads or filaments which a spider spins from its bowels, and which serves as a net to catch flies or other insects for its food.*NWAD WEB.8*

Web of a coulter, is the thin sharp part.*NWAD WEB.9*

WEBBED, *a.* [from web.] Having the toes united by a membrane, or web; as the webbed feet of aquatic fowls.

WEB-FOOTED, *a.* [web and foot.] Having webbed feet; palmiped. A goose, or duck, is a web-footed fowl.

WED, *v.t.* [L., to give bail; a league; probably both are of one family.]

1. To marry; to take for a husband or for wife.*NWAD WED.2*

--Since the day I saw thee first, and wedded thee.*NWAD WED.3*

2. To join in marriage.*NWAD WED.4*

And Adam, wedded to another Eve, shall live with her--*NWAD WED.5*

3. To unite closely in affection; to attach firmly. WE are apt to be wedded to our own customs and opinions.*NWAD WED.6*

Men are wedded to their lusts.*NWAD WED.7*

4. To unite for ever.*NWAD WED.8*

Thou art wedded to calamity.*NWAD WED.9*

5. To espouse; to take part with.*NWAD WED.10*

They wedded his cause.*NWAD WED.11*

WED, *v.i.* To marry; to contract matrimony.

When shall I wed?*NWAD WED.13*

WED, *n.* A pledge.

WEDDED, *pp.* Married; closely attached.

WEDDING, *ppr.* Marrying; uniting with in matrimony.

WEDDING, *n.* Marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities.

Let her beauty be her wedding dower.*NWAD WEDDING.3*

WEDDING-CLOTHES, *n.* [wedding and clothes.] Garments for a bride or a bridegroom, to be worn at marriage.

WEDDING-DAY, *n.* [wedding and day.] The day of marriage.

WEDDING-FEAST, *n.* [wedding and feast.] A feast or entertainment prepared for the guests at a wedding.

WEDGE, *n.* [This word signifies a mass, a lump.]

1. A mass of metal; as a wedge of gold or silver. *Joshua 7:21*.*NWAD WEDGE.2*

2. A piece of metal, particularly iron, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, etc. This is one of the five mechanical powers. A like piece of wood is by some persons called a wedge, or a glut.*NWAD WEDGE.3*

3. Something in the form of a wedge. Sometimes bodies of troops are drawn up in the form of a wedge.*NWAD WEDGE.4*

WEDGE, *v.t.*

1. To cleave with a wedge; to rive. [Little used.]*NWAD WEDGE.6*

2. To drive as a wedge is drive; to crowd or compress closely. We were wedged in by the crowd.*NWAD WEDGE.7*

3. To force, as a wedge forces its way; as, to wedge ones way.*NWAD WEDGE.8*

4. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges; as, to wedge on a sythe; to wedge in a rail or a piece of timber.*NWAD WEDGE.9*

5. To fix in the manner of a wedge.*NWAD WEDGE.10*

Wedgd in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast.*NWAD WEDGE.11*

WEDGED, *pp.* Split with a wedge; fastened with a wedge; closely compressed.

WEDGE-SHAPED, *a.* [wedge and shape.] Having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform. A wedge-shaped leaf is broad and abrupt at the summit, and tapering down to the base.

WEDGING, *ppr.* Cleaving with a wedge; fastening with wedges; compressing closely.

WEDLOCK, *n.* Marriage; matrimony.

WEDLOCK, *v.t.* To marry. [Little used.]

WEDLOCKED, ***pp.*** **United in marriage. [Little used.]**

WEDNESDAY, ***n.*** **Wenzday. The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.**

WEE, ***a.*** **[G.] Small; little. [Not in use.]**

WEECHELM, WITCH-ELM, ***n.*** **A species of elm.**

WEED, ***n.***

1. The general name of any plant that is useless or noxious. The word therefore has no definite application to any particular plant or species of plants; but whatever plants grow among corn, grass, or in hedges, and which are either of no use to man or injurious to crops, are denominated weeds.*NWAD WEED.2*

2. Any kind of unprofitable substance among ores in mines, as mundic or marcasite.*NWAD WEED.3*

WEED, ***n.***

1. Properly, a garment, as in Spenser, but now used only in the plural, weeds, for the mourning apparel of a female; as a widows weeds.*NWAD WEED.5*

2. An upper garment.*NWAD WEED.6*

WEED, ***v.t.***

1. To free from noxious plants; as, to weed corn or onions; to weed a garden.*NWAD WEED.8*

2. To take away, as noxious plants; as, to weed a writing of invectives.*NWAD WEED.9*

3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive; as, to weed a kingdom

of bad subjects.*NWAD WEED.10*

4. To root out vice; as, to weed the hearts of the young.*NWAD WEED.11*

WEEDED, *pp.* Freed from weeds or whatever is noxious.

WEEDER, *n.* One that weeds or frees from any thing noxious.

WEED-HOOK, WEEDING-HOOK, *n.* [weed and hook.] A hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds.

WEEDING, *ppr.* Freeing from weeds or whatever is noxious to growth.

WEEDING, *n.* The operation of freeing from noxious weeds, as a crop.

WEEDING-CHISEL, *n.* s as z. A tool with a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground.

WEEDING-FORCEPS, WEEDING-TONGS, *n.* An instrument for taking up some sorts of plants in weeding.

WEEDING-FORK, *n.* A strong three-pronged fork, used in cleaning ground of weeds.

WEEDING-RHIM, *n.* An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheel-barrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, etc.; used in Kent, England.

WEEDLESS, *a.* Free from weeds or noxious matter.

WEEDY, *a.*

1. Consisting of weeds; as weedy trophies.*NWAD WEEDY.2*

2. Abounding with weeds; as weedy grounds; a weedy garden; weedy corn.*NWAD WEEDY.3*

WEEK, *n.* [G.]

1. The space of seven days.*NWAD WEEK.2*

I fast twice in the week. *Luke 18:12*.*NWAD WEEK.3*

2. In Scripture, a prophetic week, is a week of years, or seven years. *Daniel 9:24-27*.*NWAD WEEK.4*

WEEK-DAY, *n.* [weed and day.] Any day of the week except the Sabbath.

WEEKLY, *a.* Coming, happening or done once a week; hebdomadary; as a weekly payment of bills; a weekly gazette; a weekly allowance.

WEEKLY, *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods; as, each performs service weekly.

WEEL, *n.* [See *Well*.] A whirlpool. [Not in use.]

WEEL, WEELY, *n.* A kind of twiggin trap or snare for fish.

WEEN, *v.i.* [G., to imagine. The sense is to set, fix or hold in the mind.] To think; to imagine; to fancy. [Obsolete, except in burlesque.]

WEENING, *ppr.* Thinking; imagining.

WEEP, *v.i. pret.* and *pp.* wept. Weeped, I believe is never used. [See *Whoop*. The primary sense is to cry out.]

1. To express sorrow, grief or anguish by outcry. This is the original sense. But in present usage, to manifest and express grief by outcry or by shedding tears.*NWAD WEEP.2*

They all wept sore, and fell on Pauls neck, and kissed him. *Acts 20:37*.*NWAD WEEP.3*

Phocion was rarely seen to weep or to laugh.*NWAD WEEP.4*

2. To shed tears from any passion. Persons sometimes weep for joy.*NWAD WEEP.5*

3. To lament; to complain. *Numbers 11:4*.*NWAD WEEP.6*

WEEP, *v.t.*

1. To lament; to bewail; to bemoan.*NWAD WEEP.8*

We wandring go through dreary wastes, and weep each others woe.*NWAD WEEP.9*

2. To shed moisture; as, to weep tears of joy.*NWAD WEEP.10*

Groves whose rich trees wept odrous gum and balm.*NWAD WEEP.11*

3. To drop; as the weeping amber.*NWAD WEEP.12*

4. To abound with wet; as weeping grounds.*NWAD WEEP.13*

WEEPER, *n.*

1. One who weeps; one who sheds tears.*NWAD WEEPER.2*

2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.*NWAD WEEPER.3*

3. A species of monkey, the Simia Capucina.*NWAD WEEPER.4*

WEEPING, *ppr.* Lamenting; shedding tears.

WEEPING, *n.* Lamentation.

WEEPING-ROCK, *n.* [weep and rock.] A porous rock from which water gradually issues.

WEEPING-SPRING, *n.* A spring that slowly discharges water.

WEEPING-WILLOW, *n.* A species of willow, whose branches

grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction.

WEERISH, *a.* Insipid; weak; washy; surly. [Not in use.]

WEESEL, the more proper spelling of weasel.

WEET, *v.t. pret.* wot. [L., Gr.] To know.

WEETLESS, *a.* Unknowing.

WEEVER, *n.* A fish, called also sea-dragon. [L.] A fish of the genus Trachinus, the spines of whose dorsal fins are supposed to be poisonous.

WEEVIL, *n.* [G.] A small insect that does great damage to wheat or other corn, by eating into the grains and devouring the farinaceous part. This insect is of the beetle kind, somewhat large than a louse.

WEFT, old *pret.* of wave.

WEFT, *n.* [from weave.]

1. To woof of cloth; the threads that cross the warp.*NWAD WEFT.3*

2. A web; a thing woven.*NWAD WEFT.4*

WEFT, *n.* A thing waved, waived, or cast away. [Not used.] [See *Waif*.]

WEFTAGE, *n.* Texture. [Not used.]

WEIGH, *v.t.* wa. [L., G. See *Wag*.]

1. To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight, that is, the force with which a thing tends to the center of gravity; as, to weigh sugar; to weigh gold.*NWAD WEIGH.2*

2. To be equivalent to in weight; that is, according to the Saxon

sense of the verb, to lift to an equipoise a weight on the other side of the fulcrum. Thus when a body balances a weight of twenty eight pounds avoirdupois, it lifts or bears it, and is said to weigh so much. It weighs a quarter of a hundred.*NWAD WEIGH.3*

3. To raise; to lift; as an anchor from the ground, or any other body; as, to weigh anchor; to weigh an old hulk.*NWAD WEIGH.4*

4. To pay, allot or take by weight.*NWAD WEIGH.5*

They weighed for my price thirty pieces of silver. *Zechariah 11:12*.*NWAD WEIGH.6*

5. To ponder in the mind; to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; as, to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of a scheme.*NWAD WEIGH.7*

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but weigh only what is spoken.*NWAD WEIGH.8*

6. To compare by the scales.*NWAD WEIGH.9*

Here in nice balance truth with gold she weighs.*NWAD WEIGH.10*

7. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.*NWAD WEIGH.11*

I weigh not you.*NWAD WEIGH.12*

To weigh down,*NWAD WEIGH.13*

1. To overbalance.*NWAD WEIGH.14*

2. To oppress with weight; to depress.*NWAD WEIGH.15*

WEIGH, *v.i.*

1. To have weight; as, to weigh lighter or heavier. *NWAD WEIGH.17*

2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance. This argument weighs with the considerate part of the community.*NWAD WEIGH.18*

3. To bear heavily; to press hard.*NWAD WEIGH.19*

--Cleanse the stuffd bosom of that perilous stuff, which weighs upon the heart.*NWAD WEIGH.20*

To weigh down, to sink by its own weight.*NWAD WEIGH.21*

WEIGH, *n.* A certain quantity. A weigh of wool, cheese, etc., is 256 lb. Avoirdupois; a weigh of corn is forty bushels; of barly or malt, six quarters.

WEIGHABLE, *a.* That may be weighed.

WEIGHED, *pp.*

1. Examined by the scales; having the weight ascertained.*NWAD WEIGHED.2*

2. Considered.*NWAD WEIGHED.3*

3. *a.* Experienced; as a young man not weighed in state affair. [Not in use.]*NWAD WEIGHED.4*

WEIGHER, *n.*

1. One who weighs.*NWAD WEIGHER.2*

2. An officer whose duty is to weigh commodities.*NWAD WEIGHER.3*

WEIGHING, *ppr.* Examining by scales; considering.

WEIGHING, *n.*

1. The act of ascertaining weight.*NWAD WEIGHING.3*

2. As much as is weighed at once; as a weighing of beef.*NWAD WEIGHING.4*

WEIGHING-CAGE, *n.* A cage in which small living animals may be conveniently weighed.

WEIGHING-HOUSE, *n.* A building furnished with a dock and other conveniences for weighing commodities and ascertaining the tunnage of boats to be used on a canal.

WEIGHING-MACHINE, *n.*

1. A machine for weighing heavy bodies, and particularly wheel carriages, at turnpike gates.*NWAD WEIGHING-MACHINE.2*

2. A machine for weighing cattle.*NWAD WEIGHING-MACHINE.3*

WEIGHT, *n.* Wate. [See *Weigh*.]

1. The quantity of a body, ascertained by the balance; in a philosophical sense, that quality of bodies by which they tend towards the center of the earth in a line perpendicular to its surface. In short, weight is gravity, and the weight of a particular body is the amount of its gravity, or of the force with which it tends to the center. The weight of a body is in direct proportion to its quantity of matter.*NWAD WEIGHT.2*

2. A mass of iron, lead, brass or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; as a weight of an ounce, a pound, a quarter of a hundred, etc. The weights of nations are different except those of England and the United States, which are the same.*NWAD WEIGHT.3*

3. A ponderous mass; something heavy.*NWAD WEIGHT.4*

A man leaps better with weights in his hands.*NWAD WEIGHT.5*

4. Pressure; burden; as the weight of grief; weight of care; weight of business; weight of government.*NWAD WEIGHT.6*

5. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment; impressiveness; as a argument of great weight; a consideration of vast weight. The dignity of a man's character adds weight to his words.*NWAD WEIGHT.7*

WEIGHTILY, *adv.*

1. Heavily; ponderously.*NWAD WEIGHTILY.2*

2. With force or impressiveness; with moral power.*NWAD WEIGHTILY.3*

WEIGHTINESS, *n.*

1. Ponderousness; gravity; heaviness.*NWAD WEIGHTINESS.2*

2. Solidity; force; impressiveness; power of convincing; as the weightiness of an argument.*NWAD WEIGHTINESS.3*

3. Importance.*NWAD WEIGHTINESS.4*

WEIGHTLESS, *a.* Having no weight; light.

WEIGHTY, *a.*

1. Having great weight; heavy; ponderous; as a weighty body.*NWAD WEIGHTY.2*

2. Important; forcible; momentous; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince; as weighty reasons; weighty matters; weighty considerations or arguments.*NWAD WEIGHTY.3*

3. Rigorous; severe; as our weightier judgment. [Not in use.]*NWAD WEIGHTY.4*

WEIRD, *a.* Skilled in witchcraft. [Not in use.]

WEIVE, for waive. [Not in use.]

WELAWAY, an exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to alas. It is a compound of Sax. Wa, wo and la, oh. The original is wa-la, which is doubtless the origin of our common exclamation, O la, and to this, wa, wo, is added. The true orthography would be wa la wa. But the word is, I believe, wholly obsolete.

WELCOME, *a.*

1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly to the house, entertainment and company; as a welcome guest.*NWAD WELCOME.2*

2. Grateful; pleasing; as a welcome present; welcome news.*NWAD WELCOME.3*

3. Free to have or enjoy gratuitously. You are welcome to the use of my library.*NWAD WELCOME.4*

To bid welcome, to receive with professions of kindness.*NWAD WELCOME.5*

WELCOME, is used elliptically for you are welcome.

Welcome, great monarch, to your own.*NWAD WELCOME.7*

Welcome to our house, an herb.*NWAD WELCOME.8*

WELCOME, *n.*

1. Salutation of a new comer.*NWAD WELCOME.10*

Welcome ever smiles--*NWAD WELCOME.11*

2. Kind reception of a guest or new comer. We entered the house and found a ready welcome.*NWAD WELCOME.12*

Truth finds an entrance and a welcome too.*NWAD WELCOME.13*

WELCOME, *v.t.* To salute a new comer with kindness; or to receive and entertain hospitable, gratuitously and cheerfully.

Thus we salute thee with our early song, and welcome thee, and wish thee long.*NWAD WELCOME.15*

WELCOMED, *pp.* Received with gladness and kindness.

WELCOMELY, *adv.* In a welcome manner.

WELCOMENESS, *n.* Gratefulness; agreeableness; kind reception.

WELCOMER, *n.* One who salutes or receives kindly a new comer.

WELCOMING, *ppr.* Saluting or receiving with kindness a new comer or guest.

WELD, WOLD, *n.* A plant of the genus Reseda, used by dyers to give a yellow color, and sometimes called dyers weed. It is much cultivated in Kent for the London dyers.

WELD, *v.t.* To wield.

WELD, *v.t.* [G., to join.] To unite or hammer into firm union, as two pieces of iron, when heated almost to fusion.

WELDED, *pp.* Forged or beat into union in an intense heat.

WELDER, *n.*

1. One who welds iron.*NWAD WELDER.2*

2. A manager; an actual occupant. [Not in use.]*NWAD WELDER.3*

WELDING, *ppr.* Uniting in an intense heat.

WELDING-HEAT, *n.* The heat necessary for welding iron bars, which is said to be 60 degrees by Wedgwood's pyrometer, and 8877 degrees by Fahrenheit.

WELFARE, *n.* [well and fare, a good faring; G.]

1. Exemption from misfortune, sickness, calamity or evil; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; prosperity; happiness; applied to persons.*NWAD WELFARE.2*

2. Exemption from any unusual evil or calamity; the enjoyment of

peace and prosperity, or the ordinary blessings of society and civil government; applied to states.*NWAD WELFARE.3*

WELK, *v.i.* [G., to wither, to fade, to decay; primarily to shrink or contract, as things in drying, whence the Saxon weole, a whilk or whelk, a shell; from its wrinkles.] To decline; to fade; to decay; to fall.

When ruddy Phoebus gins to welk in west.*NWAD WELK.2*

WELK, *v.t.* To contract; to shorten.

Now sad winter welked hath the day-- [This word is obsolete. But its signification has heretofore been misunderstood.]*NWAD WELK.4*

WELKED, *pp.* or *a.* Contracted into wrinkles or ridges.

--Horns welkd and wavd like the enridged sea.*NWAD WELKED.2*

WELKIN, *n.* [G., a cloud.] The visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven. [This is obsolete, unless in poetry.]

Welkin eye, in Shakespeare, is interpreted by Johnson, a blue eye, from welkin, the sky; by Todd, a rolling eye, from Sax. Wealcan, to roll; and by Entick, a languishing eye. See *Welk*. It is obsolete, at least in New England.*NWAD WELKIN.2*

WELKING, *ppr.* Fading; declining; contracting.

WELL, *n.* [G., a spring; to spring, to issue forth, to gush, to well, to swell. G., a wave. On this word I suppose swell to be formed. See also *Well-hole*.]

1. A spring; a fountain; the issuing of water from the earth.*NWAD WELL.2*

Begin then, sisters of the sacred well. [In this sense obsolete.]*NWAD WELL.3*

2. A pit or cylindrical hole, sunk perpendicularly into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, and walled with stone to prevent the earth from caving in.*NWAD WELL.4*

3. In ships, an apartment in the middle of a ships hold, to inclose the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck.*NWAD WELL.5*

4. In a fishing vessel, an apartment in the middle of the hold, made tight at the sides, but having holes perforated int he bottom to let in fresh water for the preservation of fish, while they are transported to market.*NWAD WELL.6*

5. In the military art, a hole or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries.*NWAD WELL.7*

WELL-DRAIN, *n.* [well and drain.] A drain or vent for water, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land.

WELL-DRAIN, *v.t.* To drain land by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery.

WELL-HOLE, WELL, *n.* In architecture, the hole or space left in a floor for the stairs.

WELL-ROOM, *n.* [well and room.] In a boat, a place in the bottom where the water is collected, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop.

WELL-SPRING, *n.* [well and spring.] A source of continual supply. *Proverbs 16:22*.

WELL-WATER, *n.* [well and water.] The water that flows into a well from subterraneous springs; water drawn from a well.

WELL, *v.i.* To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth. [Little used.]

WELL, *v.t.* To pour forth.

WELL, *a.* [G., L., to be strong; strength. The primary sense of the L. is to strain, stretch, whence to advance, to prevail, to gain, according to our vulgar phrase, to get ahead, which coincides with proper, Gr. I do not find well used in other languages in an adjective, but it is so used in English. See *Weal*.]

1. Being in health; having a sound body, with a regular performance of the natural and proper functions of all the organs; applied to animals; as a well man; the patient has recovered, and is perfectly well.*NWAD WELL.4*

While you are well, you may do much good.*NWAD WELL.5*

Is your father well? *Genesis 43:27*.*NWAD WELL.6*

2. Fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy. It is well for us that we are sequestered so far from the rest of the world.*NWAD WELL.7*

It was well with us in Egypt. *Numbers 11:18*.*NWAD WELL.8*

3. Being in favor.*NWAD WELL.9*

He was well with Henry the fourth.*NWAD WELL.10*

WELL, *adv.*

1. In a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly. *James 2:8*.*NWAD WELL.12*

If thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door. *Genesis 4:7*.*NWAD WELL.13*

2. Skillfully; with due art; as, the work is well done; he writes well; he rides well; the plot is well laid, and well executed.*NWAD WELL.14*

3. Sufficiently; abundantly.*NWAD WELL.15*

Lot--beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was well watered every where. *Genesis 13:10*.*NWAD WELL.16*

4. Very much; to a degree that gives pleasure. I liked the

entertainment well.*NWAD WELL.17*

5. Favorably; with praise.*NWAD WELL.18*

All the world speaks well of you.*NWAD WELL.19*

6. Conveniently; suitable; advantageously. This is all the mind can well contain. I cannot well how to execute this task.*NWAD WELL.20*

7. To a sufficient degree; perfectly. I know not well how to execute this task.*NWAD WELL.21*

8. Thoroughly; fully. Let the cloth be well cleansed. Let the steel be well polished.*NWAD WELL.22*

She looketh well to the ways of her household. *Proverbs 31:27*.*NWAD WELL.23*

9. Fully; adequately.*NWAD WELL.24*

We are well able to overcome it. *Numbers 13:30*.*NWAD WELL.25*

10. Far; as, to be well advanced in life.*NWAD WELL.26*

As well as, together with; not less than; one as much as the other; as a sickness long as well as severe. London is the largest city in Europe, as well as the principal banking city.*NWAD WELL.27*

Well enough, in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.*NWAD WELL.28*

Well is him, seems to be elliptical for well is to him.*NWAD WELL.29*

Well is prefixed to many words, expressing what is right, fit, laudable, or not defective; as well-affected; well-designed; well-directed; well-ordered; well-formed; well-meant; well-minded; well-seasoned; well-tasted.*NWAD WELL.30*

Well is sometimes used elliptically for it is well, and as an expression of satisfaction with what has been said or done; and sometimes it is merely expletive. Well, the work is done, Well, let us go. Well, well, be it so.*NWAD WELL.31*

WELLADAY, alas, Johnson supposes to be a corruption of *welaway*, which see.

WELLBEING, *n.* [well and being.] Welfare; happiness; prosperity; as, virtue is essential to the well being of men or of society.

WELL-BELOVED, *a.* Greatly beloved. *Mark 12:6*.

WELL-BORN, *a.* [well and born.] Born of a noble or respectable family; not of mean birth.

WELL-BRED, *a.* [well and bred.] Educated to polished manners; polite.

WELL-DONE, exclam. [well and done.] A word of praise; bravely; nobly; in a right manner.

WELLFARE, is now written welfare.

WELL-FAVORED, *a.* Handsome; well formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye. *Genesis 29:27*.

WELL-GROUNDED, *a.* [well and ground.] Well founded; having a solid foundation.

WELL-HEAD, *n.* [well and head.] A source, spring or fountain.

WELL-INTENTIONED, *a.* Having upright intentions or purpose.

WELL-MANNERED, *a.* [well and manner.] Polite; well-bred; complaisant.

WELL-MEANER, *n.* [well and mean.] One whose intention is good.

WELL-MEANING, *a.* Having a good intention.

WELL-MET, exclam. A term of salutation denoting joy at

meeting.

WELL-MINDED, *a.* [well and mind.] Well disposed; having a good mind.

WELL-MORALIZED, *a.* Regulated by good morals.

WELL-NATURED, *a.* [well and natured.] Good natured; kind.

WELL-NIGH, *adv.* [well and nigh.] Almost; nearly.

WELL-SPENT, *a.* [well and spent.] Spent or passed in virtue; as a well-spent life; well-spent days.

WELL-SPOKEN, *a.* [well and speak.]

1. Speaking well; speaking with fitness or grace; or speaking kindly.*NWAD WELL-SPOKEN.2*

2. Spoken with propriety; as well-spoken words.*NWAD WELL-SPOKEN.3*

WELL-WILLER, *n.* [well and will.] One who means kindly.

WELL-WISH, *n.* [well and wish.] A wish of happiness.

WELL-WISHER, *n.* [supra.] One who wishes the good of another.

WELSH, *a.* [G., foreign, strange, Celtic.] Pertaining to the Welsh nation.

WELSH, *n.*

1. The language of Wales or of the Welsh.*NWAD WELSH.3*

2. The general name of the inhabitants of Wales. The word signifies foreigners or wanderers, and was given to this people by other nations, probably because they came from some distant country.

The Welsh call themselves Cymry, in the plural, and a Welshman Cymro, and their country Cymra, of which the adjective is Cymreig, and the name of their language, Cymraeg. They are supposed to be the Cimbri of Jutland.*NWAD WELSH.4*

WELT, *n.* [See *Wall*.] A border; a kind of hem or edging, as on a garment or piece of cloth, or on a shoe.

WELT, *v.t.* To furnish with a welt; to sew on a border.

WELTER, *v.t.* [G., L.] To roll, as the body of an animal; but usually, to roll or wallow in some foul matter; as, to welter in blood or in filth.

WELTERING, *ppr.* Rolling; wallowing; as in mire, blood, or other filthy matter.

WEM, *n.* A spot; a scar.

WEM, *v.t.* To corrupt.

WEN, *n.* An encysted swelling or tumor; also, a fleshy excrescence growing on animals, sometimes to a large size.

WENCH, *n.*

1. A young woman. [Little used.]*NWAD WENCH.2*

2. A young woman of ill fame.*NWAD WENCH.3*

3. In America, a black or colored female servant; a negress.*NWAD WENCH.4*

WENCH, *v.i.* To frequent the company of women of ill fame.

WENCHER, *n.* A lewd man.

WENCHING, *ppr.* Frequenting women of ill fame.

WEND, *v.i.*

1. To go; to pass to or from. [Obsolete, except in poetry; but its preterit, went, is in common use.]*NWAD WEND.2*

2. To turn round. [Wend and wind are from the same root.]*NWAD WEND.3*

WENNEL, *n.* A weanel. [See *Weanel*.]

WENNISH, WENNY, *a.* [from wen.] Having the nature of a wen.

WENT, ***pret.*** **of the obsolete verb wend. We now arrange went in grammar as the preterit of go, but in origin it has no connection with it.**

WEPT, ***pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **of weep.**

When he had come near, he beheld the city and wept over it. *Luke 19:41*.*NWAD WEPT.2*

WERE, ***pron.*** **er, which when prolonged, becomes ware. This is used as the imperfect tense plural of be; we were, you were, they were; and in some other tenses. It is the Danish verb vaerer, to be, to exist, and in origin has no connection with be, nor with was. It is united with be, to supply its want of tenses, as went is with go.**

WERE, ***n.*** **A dam. [See** ***Wear*****.]**

WEREGILD, ***n.*** **Formerly, the price of a man's head; a compensation paid for a man killed, partly to the king for the loss of a subject, and partly tot he lord of the vassal, and partly to the next of kin. It was paid by the murderer.**

WERNERIAN, ***a.*** **Pertaining to Werner, the German mineralogist, who arranged minerals in classes, etc. according to their external characters.**

WERNERITE, ***n.*** **A mineral, regarded by Werener as a subspecies of scapolite; called foliated scapolite. It is named from that distinguished mineralogist, Werner. It is found massive, and crystalized in octahedral prisms with four sided pyramidical terminations, disseminated in rocks or grayish or red feldspar. It is imperfectly lamellar, of a greenish, grayish, or olive green color, with a pearly or resinous luster. It is softer than feldspar, and melts into a white enamel.**

WERT, the second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect tense of be. [See ***Were*****.]**

Werth, worth, in names, signifies a farm, court or village.*NWAD WERT.2*

WESIL, for weasand. [Not in use.]

WEST, *n.* [L., a decline or fall, departure. In elements, it coincides with waste.]

1. In strictness, that point of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinox, or any point in a direct line between the spectator or other object, and that point of the horizon; or west is the intersection of the prime vertical with the horizon, on that side where the sun sets. West is directly opposite to east, and one of the cardinal points. In a less strict sense, west is the region of the hemisphere near the point where the sun sets when in the equator. Thus we say, a star sets in the west, a meteor appears in the west, a cloud rises in the west.*NWAD WEST.2*

2. A country situated in the region towards the sun-setting, with respect to another. Thus in the United States, the inhabitants of the Atlantic states speak of the inhabitants of Ohio, Kentucky or Missouri, and call them people of the west; and formerly, the empire of Rome was called the empire of the West, in opposition to the empire of the East, the seat of which was Constantinople.*NWAD WEST.3*

WEST, *a.*

1. Being in a line towards the point where the sun sets when in the equator; or in a looser sense, being in the region near the line of direction towards that point, either on the earth or in the heavens.*NWAD WEST.5*

This shall be your west border. *Numbers 34:6*.*NWAD WEST.6*

2. Coming or moving from the west or western region; as a west wind.*NWAD WEST.7*

WEST, *adv.* To the western region; at the westward; more westward; as, Ireland lies west of England.

WEST, *v.i.* To pass to the west; to set, as the sun. [Not in use.]

WESTERING, *a.* Passing to the west. [I believe not now used.]

WESTERLY, *a.*

1. Being towards the west; situated in the western region; as the westerly parts of England.*NWAD WESTERLY.2*

2. Moving from the westward; as a westerly wind.*NWAD WESTERLY.3*

WESTERLY, *adv.* Tending, going or moving towards the west; as a man traveling westerly.

WESTERN, *a.*

1. Being in the west, or int he region nearly in the direction of west; being in that quarter where the sun sets; as the western shore of France; the western ocean.*NWAD WESTERN.2*

2. Moving in a line to the part where the sun sets; as, the ship makes a western course.*NWAD WESTERN.3*

WESTING, *n.* Space or distance westward; or departure; as the westing and southing of a ship.

WESTWARD, *adv.* [L.] Towards the west; as, to ride or sail westward.

WESTWARDLY, *adv.* In a direction towards the west; as, to pass westwardly.

WET, *a.* [Gr., L.]

1. Containing water, as wet land, or a wet cloth; or having water or other liquid upon the surface, as a wet table. Wet implies more water or liquid than moist or humid.*NWAD WET.2*

2. Rainy; as wet weather; a wet season.*NWAD WET.3*

WET, *n.*

1. Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree. Wear thick shoes or pattens to keep your feet from the wet.*NWAD WET.5*

2. Rainy weather; foggy or misty weather.*NWAD WET.6*

WET, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* wet. But wetted is sometimes used.

1. To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to sprinkle or humectate; to cause to have water or other fluid adherent to the surface; to dip or soak in liquor; as, to wet a spunge; to wet the hands; to wet cloth.*NWAD WET.8*

Wet the thirsty earth with falling showrs.*NWAD WET.9*

2. To moisten with drink.*NWAD WET.10*

WETHER, *n.* A ram castrated.

WETNESS, *n.*

1. The state of being wet, either by being soaked or filled with liquor, or by having a liquid adherent to the surface; as the wetness of land; the wetness of a cloth. It implies more water or liquid than humidness or moisture.*NWAD WETNESS.2*

2. A watery or moist state of the atmosphere; a state of being rainy, foggy or misty; as the wetness of weather or the season.*NWAD WETNESS.3*

WETTISH, *a.* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

WEX, *v.t.* or *i.* To grow; to wax. [Not to be used.] [See *Wax*.]

WEZAND, for *weasand*. [See the latter.] [Note--In words beginning with wh, the letter h, or aspirate, when both letters are pronounced, precedes the sound of w. Thus what, when, are pronounced hwat, hwen. So they were written by our

ancestors, and so they ought to be written still, as they are by the Danes and Swedes.]

WHACK, *v.t.* To strike. This is probably the primary word on which is formed thwack. [See *Twit*.] Whack is a vulgar word.

WHALE, *n.* [G., to stir, agitate or rove.] The general name of an order of animals inhabiting the ocean, arranged in zoology under the name of Cete or Cetacea, and belonging to the class Mammalia in the Linnean system. The common whale is of the genus Balaena. It is the largest animal of which we have any account, and probably the largest in the world. It is sometimes ninety feet in length in the northern seas, and in the torrid zone much larger. The whale furnishes us with oil, whalebone, etc. [See *Cachalot*.]

WHALEBONE, *n.* [whale and bone.] A firm elastic substance taken from the upper jaw of the whale, used as a stiffening in stays, fans, screens, etc.

WHALE-FISHERY, *n.* The fishery or occupation of taking whales.

WHALY, *a.* Marked with streaks; properly wealy.

WHAME, *n.* A species of fly, tabanus, the burrel fly, that annoys horses.

WHANG, *n.* A lether thong. [Not in use.]

WHANG, *v.t.* To beat. [Not in use or local.]

WHAP, *n.* A blow. [Vulgar.] [See *Awhape*.]

WHAPPER, *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind. So thumper is connected with thump, to strike with a heavy blow. [Vulgar.]

WHARF, *n.* A perpendicular bank or mound or timber or stone

and earth, raised on the shore of a harbor, or extending some distance into the water, for the convenience of lading and unlading ships and other vessels. This name is also given to the wider part of a canal, where boats lie while loading and unloading. The two longest wharfs in New England are at Boston and at New Haven. The latter is much the longest, extending into the harbor about three quarter of a mile.

WHARF, *v.t.* To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone; as, the western bank of the Connecticut is wharfed at Hartford, to prevent the river from wearing away the land.

WHARFAGE, *n.* The fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf for loading or unloading goods, timber, wood, etc.

WHARFING, *n.* Wharfs in general.

WHARFINGER, *n.* A man who has the care of a wharf, or the proprietor of a wharf.

WHAT, pronoun relative or substitute. [G., L. See *Wight*.]

1. That which. Say what you will, is the same as say that which you will.*NWAD WHAT.2*

2. Which part. Consider what is due to nature, and what to art or labor.*NWAD WHAT.3*

3. What is the substitute for a sentence or clause of a sentence. I tell thee what, corporal, I could tear her. Here what relates to the last clause, I could tear her; this is what I tell you.*NWAD WHAT.4*

4. What is used as an adjective, of both genders, often in specifying sorts or particulars. See what colors this silk exhibits. I know what qualities you desire in a friend; that is, I know the qualities which you desire.*NWAD WHAT.5*

5. What is much used in asking questions. What sort of character is this? What poem is this? What man is this we see coming?*NWAD WHAT.6*

6. What time, at the time or on the day when.*NWAD WHAT.7*

What time the morn mysterious visions brings.*NWAD WHAT.8*

7. To how great a degree.*NWAD WHAT.9*

What a partial judges are our love and hate!*NWAD WHAT.10*

8. Whatever.*NWAD WHAT.11*

Whether it was the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will--or what it was--*NWAD WHAT.12*

9. Some part, or some. The year before, he had so used the matter, that what by force, what by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty castles; that is, he had taken above thirty castles; that is, he had taken above thirty castles, a part or some by force, a part or some by policy; or what may be interpreted partly. Sometimes what has no verb to govern it, and it must be considered as adverbially used. What with carrying apples and fuel, he finds himself in a hurry; that is, partly, in part.*NWAD WHAT.13*

10. What is sometimes used elliptically for what is this, or how is this?*NWAD WHAT.14*

What! Could ye not watch with me one hour? *Matthew 26:40*.*NWAD WHAT.15*

11. What is used interrogatively and elliptically, as equivalent to what will be the consequence? What will follow? As in the phrase, what if I undertake this business myself?*NWAD WHAT.16*

What though, that is, grant this or that; allow it to be so.*NWAD WHAT.17*

What ho, an exclamation of calling.*NWAD WHAT.18*

WHAT, *n.* Fare; things; matter. [Not in use.]

WHATEVER, *pron.* [what and ever.]

1. Being this or that; being of one nature or another; being one thing or another; any thing that may be. Whatever is read, let it be read with attention. Whatever measure may be adopted, let it be with due caution. Whatever you do, let it be done with prudence.*NWAD WHATEVER.2*

2. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.*NWAD WHATEVER.3*

At once came forth whatever creeps.*NWAD WHATEVER.4*

WHATSOEVER, a compound of what, so, and ever, has the sense of whatever, and is less used than the latter. Indeed it is nearly obsolete. Whatso, in a like sense, is entirely obsolete.

WHEAL, *n.* A pustule. [See *Weal*.]

WHEAT, *n.* [G.] A plant of the genus Triticum, and the seed of the plant, which furnishes a white flour for bread, and next to rice, is the grain most generally used by the human race. Of this grain the varieties are numerous, as red wheat, white wheat, bald wheat, bearded wheat, winter wheat, summer wheat, etc.

WHEAT-BIRD, *n.* A bird that feeds on wheat.

WHEAT-EAR, *n.* The English name of the Motacilla aenanthe; called also white-tail and fallow-finch.

WHEATEN, *a.* Hweetn. Made of wheat; as wheaten bread.

WHEAT-PLUM, *n.* A sort of plum.

WHEEDLE, *v.t.* [Gr.] To flatter; to entice by soft words.

To learn th unlucky art of wheeling fools.*NWAD WHEEDLE.2*

WHEEDLE, *v.i.* To flatter; to coax.

WHEEDLED, *pp.* Flattered; enticed; coaxed.

WHEEDLING, ***ppr.*** **Flattering; enticing by soft words.**

WHEEDLING, ***n.*** **The act of flattering or enticing.**

WHEEL, ***n.***

1. A circular frame of wood, iron or other metal, consisting of a nave or hub, into which are inserted spokes which sustain a rim or felly; the whole turning on an axis. The name is also given to a solid circular or round piece of wood or metal, which revolves on an axis. The wheel and axle constitute one of the mechanical powers.*NWAD WHEEL.2*

2. A circular body.*NWAD WHEEL.3*

3. A carriage that moves on wheels.*NWAD WHEEL.4*

4. An instrument for torturing criminals; as an examination made by the rack and the wheel.*NWAD WHEEL.5*

5. A machine for spinning thread, of various kinds.*NWAD WHEEL.6*

6. Rotation; revolution; turn; as the vicissitude and wheel of things.*NWAD WHEEL.7*

7. A turning about; a compass.*NWAD WHEEL.8*

He throws his flight in many an airy wheel.*NWAD WHEEL.9*

8. In pottery, a round board turned by a lathe in a horizontal position, on which the clay is shaped by the hand.*NWAD WHEEL.10*

WHEEL-ANIMAL, ***n.*** **A genus of animalcules, with arms for taking their prey, resembling wheels.**

WHEEL-BARROW, ***n.*** **[wheel and barrow.] A barrow moved on a single wheel.**

WHEEL-BOAT, ***n.*** **[wheel and boat.] A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or rail-ways.**

WHEEL-CARRIAGE, *n.* [wheel and carriage.] A carriage moved on wheels.

WHEELER, *n.* A maker of wheels.

WHEEL-FIRE, *n.* [wheel and fire.] In chemistry, a fire which encompasses the crucible without touching it.

WHEEL-SHAPED, *a.* [wheel and shape.] In botany, rotate; monopetalous, expanding into a flat border at top, with scarcely any tube; as a wheel-shaped corol.

WHEEL-WRIGHT, *n.* [wheel and wright.] A man whose occupation is to make wheels and wheel-carriages, as carts and wagons.

WHEEL, *v.t.*

1. To convey on wheels; as, to wheel a load of hay or wood.*NWAD WHEEL.2*

2. To put into a rotary motion; to cause to turn round.*NWAD WHEEL.3*

WHEEL, *v.i.*

1. To turn on an axis.*NWAD WHEEL.5*

2. To turn; to move round; as, a body of troops wheel to the right or left.*NWAD WHEEL.6*

3. To fetch a compass.*NWAD WHEEL.7*

Then wheeling down the steep of heavn he flies.*NWAD WHEEL.8*

4. To roll forward.*NWAD WHEEL.9*

Must wheel on th earth, devouring where it rolls.*NWAD WHEEL.10*

WHEELED, *pp.* Conveyed on wheels; turned; rolled round.

WHEELING, *ppr.* Conveying on wheels or in a wheel-carriage; turning.

WHEELING, *n.*

1. The act of conveying on wheels.*NWAD WHEELING.3*

2. The act of passing on wheels, or convenience for passing on wheels. We say, it is good wheeling, or bad wheeling, according to the state of the roads.*NWAD WHEELING.4*

3. A turning or circular movement of troops embodied.*NWAD WHEELING.5*

WHEELY, *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation.

WHEEZE, *v.i.* [L.] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma.

WHEEZING, *ppr.* Breathing with difficulty and noise.

WHELK, *n.*

1. A wrinkle; inequality on the surface; protuberance; a pustule. [See *Welk* and *Weal*.]*NWAD WHELK.2*

2. A shell of the genus Bussinum, or trumpetshell, univalvular, spiral and gibbous, with an oval aperture ending in a short canal or gutter.*NWAD WHELK.3*

WHELKY, *a.* Protuberant; embossed; rounded.

WHELM, *v.t.*

1. To cover with water or other fluid; to cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides; as, to whelm a person or a company in the seas; to whelm a caravan in sand or dust.*NWAD WHELM.2*

2. To cover completely; to immerse deeply; to overburden; as, to

whelm one in sorrows.*NWAD WHELM.3*

3. To throw over so as to cover. [Not used.]*NWAD WHELM.4*

WHELMED, *pp.* Covered, as by being plunged or immersed.

WHELMING, *ppr.* Covering, as by immersion.

WHELP, *n.* [L.]

1. The young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub; as a bear robbed of her whelps; lions whelps.*NWAD WHELP.2*

2. A son; in contempt.*NWAD WHELP.3*

3. A young man; in contempt.*NWAD WHELP.4*

WHELP, *v.i.* To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and some other beasts of prey.

WHEN, *adv.* [G., L.]

1. At the time. We were present when General LaFayette embarked at Havre for New York.*NWAD WHEN.2*

2. At what time, interrogatively.*NWAD WHEN.3*

When shall these things be? *Matthew 24:3*.*NWAD WHEN.4*

3. Which time.*NWAD WHEN.5*

I was adopted heir by his consent; since when, his oath is broke.*NWAD WHEN.6*

4. After the time that. When the act is passed, the public will be satisfied.*NWAD WHEN.7*

5. At what time.*NWAD WHEN.8*

Kings may take their advantage, when and how they list.*NWAD*

WHEN.9

When as, at the time when; what time.*NWAD WHEN.10*

When as sacred light began to dawn.*NWAD WHEN.11*

WHENCE, *adv.*

1. From what place.*NWAD WHENCE.2*

Whence and what art thou?*NWAD WHENCE.3*

2. From what source. Whence shall we derive hope? Whence comes this honor?*NWAD WHENCE.4*

Whence hath this man this wisdom? *Matthew 13:54*.*NWAD WHENCE.5*

3. From which premises, principles or facts. These facts or principles are admitted, whence it follows, that judgment must be entered for the plaintiff.*NWAD WHENCE.6*

4. How; by what way or means. *Mark 12:37*.*NWAD WHENCE.7*

5. In general, from which person, cause, place, principle or circumstance.*NWAD WHENCE.8*

From whence may be considered as tautological, from being implied in whence; but the use is well authorized, and in some cases the use of it seems to give force or beauty to the phrase. We ascended the mountain, from whence we took a view of the beautiful plains below.*NWAD WHENCE.9*

Of whence is not now used.*NWAD WHENCE.10*

WHENCESOEVER, *adv.* [whence, so, and ever.] From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

Any idea, whencesoever we have it--*NWAD WHENCESOEVER.2*

WHENCEVER. [See *Whensoever*.]

WHENEVER, *adv.* [when and ever.] At whatever time. Whenever you come, you will be kindly received.

WHENSOEVER, *adv.* [when, so, and ever.] At what time soever; at whatever time.

WHERE, *adv.*

1. At which place or places.*NWAD WHERE.2*

She visited the place where first she was so happy--*NWAD WHERE.3*

In all places where I record my name, I will come to thee and I will bless thee. *Exodus 20:24*.*NWAD WHERE.4*

2. At or in what place.*NWAD WHERE.5*

Adam, where art thou? *Genesis 3:9*.*NWAD WHERE.6*

3. At the place in which.*NWAD WHERE.7*

Where I though the remnant of my age should have been cherishd by her child-like duty.*NWAD WHERE.8*

4. Whither; to what place, or from what place. Where are you going? Where are you from? [These uses of where are common, and the first cannot be condemned as vulgar.]*NWAD WHERE.9*

Any where, in any place. I sought the man, but could not find him any where.*NWAD WHERE.10*

[Note. Where seems to have been originally a noun, and was so used by Spenser. He shall find no where safe to him. In this sense, it is obsolete; yet it implies place, its original signification.]*NWAD WHERE.11*

WHEREABOUT, *adv.* [where and about.]

1. Near what place. Whereabout did you meet your friend?*NWAD WHEREABOUT.2*

2. Near which place.*NWAD WHEREABOUT.3*

3. Concerning which.*NWAD WHEREABOUT.4*

The object whereabout they are conversant.*NWAD WHEREABOUT.5*

WHEREAS, *adv.* s as z. [where and as.]

1. When in fact or truth, implying opposition to something that precedes.*NWAD WHEREAS.2*

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots, who are most notoriously ignorant? Whereas true zeal should always begin with true knowledge.*NWAD WHEREAS.3*

2. The thing being so that; considering that things are so; implying an admission of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inferences or something consequent, as in the law style, where a preamble introduces a law.*NWAD WHEREAS.4*

Whereas wars are generally causes of poverty--*NWAD WHEREAS.5*

3. Whereat; at which place.*NWAD WHEREAS.6*

4. But on the contrary. [See No. 1.]*NWAD WHEREAS.7*

WHEREAT, *adv.* [where and at.]

1. At which.*NWAD WHEREAT.2*

Whereat he was no less angry and ashamed, than desirous to obey Zelmane.*NWAD WHEREAT.3*

2. At what, interrogatively. Whereat are you offended?*NWAD WHEREAT.4*

WHEREBY, *adv.* [where and by.]

1. By which.*NWAD WHEREBY.2*

You take my life, when you do take the means whereby I live.*NWAD WHEREBY.3*

2. By what, interrogatively.*NWAD WHEREBY.4*

Whereby shall I know this? *Luke 1:18*.*NWAD WHEREBY.5*

WHEREFORE, *adv.* [where and for.]

1. For which reason.*NWAD WHEREFORE.2*

Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them. *Matthew 7:20*.*NWAD WHEREFORE.3*

2. Why; for what reason.*NWAD WHEREFORE.4*

Wherefore didst thou doubt? *Matthew 14:31*.*NWAD WHEREFORE.5*

WHEREIN, *adv.* [where and in.]

1. In which; in which thing, time, respect, book, etc. This is the thing wherein you have erred.*NWAD WHEREIN.2*

2. In what.*NWAD WHEREIN.3*

Yet ye say, wherein have we wearied him? *Malachi 2:17*.*NWAD WHEREIN.4*

WHEREINTO, *adv.* [where and into.] Into which.

WHERENESS, *n.* Ubiety; imperfect locality.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a whereness, and is next to nothing.*NWAD WHERENESS.2*

[This word is not used, nor has it any intelligible signification.]*NWAD WHERENESS.3*

WHEREOF, *adv.* [where and of.]

1. Of which. We are not guilty of the crime whereof we are accused.*NWAD WHEREOF.2*

2. Of what. Whereof was this house built?*NWAD WHEREOF.3*

How this world, when and whereof created--*NWAD WHEREOF.4*

WHEREON, *adv.* [where and on.]

1. On which; as the ground whereon we tread.*NWAD WHEREON.2*

2. On what. Whereon do we stand?*NWAD WHEREON.3*

WHERESO, *adv.* [See *Wheresoever*.]

WHERESOEVER, *adv.* [where, so, and ever.] In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely. Seize the thief, wheresoever he may be found. [Wherever is the preferable word.]

WHERETHROUGH, through which, is not in use.

WHERETO, *adv.* [where and to.]

1. To which.*NWAD WHERETO.2*

Whereto we have already attained-- *Philippians 3:16*.*NWAD WHERETO.3*

2. To what; to what end. [Little used.]*NWAD WHERETO.4*

WHEREUNTO, *adv.* [where and unto.] The same as whereto. [Little used.]

WHEREUPON, *adv.* Upon which.

The townsmen mutinied and sent to Essex, whereupon he came thither.*NWAD WHEREUPON.2*

WHEREEVER, *adv.* [where and ever.] At whatever place.

He cannot but love virtue, wherever it is.*NWAD WHEREEVER.2*

WHEREWITH, *adv.* [where an with.]

1. With which.*NWAD WHEREWITH.2*

The love wherewith thou hast loved me. *John 17:26*.*NWAD WHEREWITH.3*

2. With what, interrogatively.*NWAD WHEREWITH.4*

Wherewith shall I save Israel? *Judges 6:15*.*NWAD WHEREWITH.5*

WHEREWITHAL, ***adv.*** **[See** ***Withal*****.] [where, with, and all.] The same as wherewith.**

WHERRET, ***v.t.*** **[G.] To hurry; to trouble; to tease; to give a box on the ear. [Low and not used in America.]**

WHERRET, ***n.*** **A box on the ear. [Not in use.]**

WHERRY, ***n.*** **[a different orthography of ferry, formed with a strong breathing; like whistle, from L.]**

1. A boat used on rivers. The name is given to several kinds of light boats. It is also applied to some decked vessels used in fishing, in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland.*NWAD WHERRY.2*

2. A liquor made from the pulp of crabs after the verjuice is expressed; sometimes called crab-wherry. [Local.]*NWAD WHERRY.3*

WHET, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **whetted or whet. [G.]**

1. To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge tool; to sharpen by attrition; as, to whet a sythe or an ax.*NWAD WHET.2*

2. To provoke; to excite; to stimulate; as, to whet the appetite.*NWAD WHET.3*

3. To provoke; to make angry or acrimonious.*NWAD WHET.4*

Since Cassius first did whet me against Cesar, I have not slept.*NWAD WHET.5*

To whet on or whet forward, to urge on; to instigate. [Not used nor proper.]*NWAD WHET.6*

WHET, ***n.***

1. The act of sharpening by friction.*NWAD WHET.8*

2. Something that provokes or stimulates the appetite; as sips, drams and whets.*NWAD WHET.9*

WHETHER, pronoun or substitute. [L. The sense seems to be what, or which of two, referring either to persons or to sentences.]

1. Which of two.*NWAD WHETHER.2*

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Matthew 21:31*./*NWAD WHETHER.3*

Here whether is a substitute for one of two, and signifies which; which of the two; but in this sense it is obsolete.*NWAD WHETHER.4*

2. Which of two alternatives, expressed by a sentence or the clause of a sentence, and followed by or. Resolve whether you will go or not; that is, you will go or not go; resolve which.*NWAD WHETHER.5*

[Note. IN the latter use, which is now most common, whether is called an adverb. This is a mistake. It is the same part of speech as in the former example. The only difference is that in the former example it represents or refers to a noun, and in the latter to a sentence or clause.]*NWAD WHETHER.6*

WHETSTONE, *n.* [whet and stone.] A stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction.

WHETSTONE-SLATE, WHET-SLATE, *n.* Novaculite or coticular shist, a variety of slate used for sharpening instruments of iron. The light green colored variety from the Levant is the most valuable. It should be kept in a damp place, that it may not become too dry and hard.

WHETTED, *pp.* Rubbed for sharpening; sharpened; provoked; stimulated.

WHETTER, *n.* He or that which whets or sharpens.

WHETTING, ***ppr.*** **Rubbing for the purpose of making sharp; sharpening; provoking; inciting; stimulating.**

WHEWER, ***n.*** **Another name of the widgeon. [Local.]**

WHEY, ***n.*** **The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese. In this process, the thick part is called curd, and the thin part whey.**

WHEYEY, ***a.*** **Partaking of whey; resembling whey.**

WHEYISH, ***a.*** **Having the qualities of whey.**

WHEY-TUB, ***n.*** **A tub in which whey stands for yielding cream, etc.**

WHICH, ***pron.*** **relative or substitute. [I have not found this word in any other language. I think it may be from the root of quick. See *What* and *Wight*.]**

1. A word called a relative or pronoun relative, because it relates to another word or thing, usually to some word that precedes it in the sentence. I call it also a substitute, as it supplies the place of a noun, or of an adjective, or of a sentence or clause. 1. The garden which I cultivate, that is, the garden, which garden I cultivate. 2. We are bound to obey all the divine commands, which we cannot do without divine aid. Here which represents the words, obey the divine commands. 3. You declared him to be innocent, which he is not. Here which stands for innocent. In the foregoing uses, which is not used int eh masculine gender, that is, it does not in modern usage represent a person.*NWAD WHICH.2*

2. Which is much used in asking questions, for the purpose of obtaining the designation of a particular person or thing by the answer, and in this use, it is of the masculine as well as of the neuter gender. There are two or three things to be done; which shall I do first? Which man is it?*NWAD WHICH.3*

Which of you convinceth me of sin? *John 8:46*.*NWAD WHICH.4*

For which of those works do ye stone me? *John 10:32*.*NWAD WHICH.5*

3. That which. Take which you will, that is, take any one of the whole.*NWAD WHICH.6*

The which, by the which. The use of the before which, is obsolete.*NWAD WHICH.7*

WHICHEVER, WHICHSOEVER, *pron.* Whether one or the other. Whichever road you take, it will conduct you to town.

WHIFF, *n.*

1. A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a puff; as the whiff of a smoker.*NWAD WHIFF.2*

And seasons his whiffs with impertinent jokes.*NWAD WHIFF.3*

2. In ichthyology, a species of Pleuronectes or flounder.*NWAD WHIFF.4*

WHIFF, *v.t.* TO puff; to throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs.

WHIFFLE, *v.i.* [G., to doubt, to rove or wander, which seems to be allied to sweep.] To start, shift and turn; to change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady.

A person of a whiffing and unsteady turn of mind, cannot keep close to a point of controversy.*NWAD WHIFFLE.2*

WHIFFLE, *v.t.* To disperse with a puff; to scatter.

WHIFFLE, *n.* Anciently, a fife or small flute.

WHIFFLER, *n.*

1. One who whiffles or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses sifts and evasions in argument.*NWAD WHIFFLER.2*

2. A harbinger; perhaps one who blows the horn or trumpet.*NWAD WHIFFLER.3*

3. A young man who goes before a company in London on occasions of public solemnity.*NWAD WHIFFLER.4*

WHIFFLING, *ppr.* Shifting and turning; prevaricating; shuffling.

WHIFFLING, *n.* Prevarication.

WHIG, *n.* [See *Whey*.] Acidulated whey, sometimes mixed with butter milk and sweet herbs; used as a cooling beverage. [Local.]

WHIG, *n.* [origin uncertain.] One of a political party which had its origin in England in the seventeenth century, in the reign of Charles I. or II., when great contests existed respecting the royal prerogatives and the rights of the people. Those who supported the king in his high claims, were called tories, and the advocates of popular rights were called whigs. During the revolution in the United States, the friends and supporters of the war and the principles of the revolution, were called whigs, and those who opposed them, were called tories and royalists.

Where then, when tories scarce get clear, shall whigs and congresses appear?*NWAD WHIG.3*

WHIGGARCHY, *n.* Government by whigs. [Cant.]

WHIGGISH, *a.* Pertaining to whigs; partaking of the principles of whigs.

WHIGGISM, *n.* The principles of a whig.

WHILE, *n.* [G. See the Verb.] Time; space of time, or continued duration. He was some while in this country. One while we thought him innocent.

Pausing a while, thus to herself she musd.*NWAD WHILE.2*

Worth while, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and

pains; hence, worth the expense. It is not always worth while for a man to prosecute for small debts.*NWAD WHILE.3*

WHILE, *adv.*

1. During the time that while I write, you sleep.*NWAD WHILE.5*

2. As long as.*NWAD WHILE.6*

Use your memory, and you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, while you take care not to overload it.*NWAD WHILE.7*

3. At the same time that.*NWAD WHILE.8*

WHILE, *v.t.* [G., to abide, to stay.] To while away, as time, in English, is to loiter; or more generally, to cause time to pass away pleasantly, without irksomeness; as, we while away time in amusements or diversions.

Let us while away this life.*NWAD WHILE.10*

WHILE, *v.i.* To loiter.

WHILERE, *adv.* [while and ere.] A little while ago.

WHILING, *ppr.* Loitering; passing time agreeably, without impatience or tediousness.

WHILK, *n.* A shell. [See *Whelk*.]

WHILOM, *adv.* Formerly; once; of old.

WHILST, *adv.* The same as *while*, which see. Whiles is not used.

WHIM, *n.*

1. Properly, a sudden turn or start of the mind; a freak; a fancy; a capricious notion. We say, every man has his whims. [See *Freak* and *Caprice*.]*NWAD WHIM.2*

All the superfluous whims relate.*NWAD WHIM.3*

2. A low wit; a cant word.*NWAD WHIM.4*

WHIMPER, *v.i.* [G.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; as, a child whimpers.

WHIMPERING, *ppr.* Crying with a low broken voice.

WHIMPERING, *n.* [supra.] A low muttering cry.

WHIMPLED, a word used by Shakespeare, is perhaps a mistake for whimpered. There is no such word in the English.

WHIMSEY, *n.* s as z. [from whim.] A whim; a freak; a capricious notion; as the whimseys of poets.

Mens follies, whimsies, and inconstancy.*NWAD WHIMSEY.2*

WHIMSICAL, *a.* Full of whims; freakish; having odd fancies; capricious.

My neighbors call me whimsical.*NWAD WHIMSICAL.2*

WHIMSICALLY, *adv.* [supra.] In a whimsical manner; freakishly.

WHIMSICALNESS, *n.* [supra.] Freakishness; whimsical disposition; odd temper.

WHIN, *n.* [L.] Gorse; furze; a plant of the genus Ulex.

WHIN-AX, *n.* [whin and ax.] An instrument used for extirpating whin from land.

WHINBREL, WHIMBREL, *n.* A bird resembling the curlew.

WHIN-CHAT, *n.* A bird, a species of warbler, the Motacilla rubetra, Linn.

WHINE, *v.t.* [L.] TO express murmurs by a plaintive cry; to moan with a puerile noise; to murmur meanly.

They came--with a whining accent craving liberty.*NWAD WHINE.2*

Then, if we whine, look pale--*NWAD WHINE.3*

WHINE, *n.* A plaintive tone; the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

WHINER, *n.* One who whines.

WHINING, *ppr.* Expressing murmurs by a mean plaintive tone or cant.

WHINNY, *v.i.* [L.; from the root of whine.] To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.

WHINOC, *n.* [G., small.] The small pig of a litter.

WHIN-STONE, *n.* [whin and stone.] Whin-stone or whin is a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark colored and hard unstratified rock which resists the point of the pick. Veins of dark basalt or green-stone, are frequently called whin-dykes.

WHIN-YARD, *n.* A sword; in contempt.

WHIP, *v.t.* [L., a sweeping throw or thrust.]

1. To strike with a lash or sweeping cord; as, to whip a horse.*NWAD WHIP.2*

2. To sew slightly.*NWAD WHIP.3*

3. To drive with lashes; as, to whip a top.*NWAD WHIP.4*

4. To punish with the whip; as, to whip a vagrant; to whip one thirty nine lashes; to whip a perverse boy.*NWAD WHIP.5*

Who, for false quantities, was whippd at school.*NWAD WHIP.6*

5. To lash with sarcasm.*NWAD WHIP.7*

They would whip me with their fine wits.*NWAD WHIP.8*

6. To strike; to thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking; as, to whip wheat. [Not in use int he United States.]*NWAD WHIP.9*

To whip about or round, to wrap; to inwrap; as, to whip a line round a rod.*NWAD WHIP.10*

To whip out, to draw nimbly; to snatch; as, to whip out a sword or rapier from its sheath.*NWAD WHIP.11*

To whip from, to take away suddenly.*NWAD WHIP.12*

To whip into, to thrust in with a quick motion. He whipped his hand into his pocket.*NWAD WHIP.13*

To whip us, to seize or take up with a quick motion. She whipped up the child, and ran off. Among seamen, to hoist with a whip or small tackle.*NWAD WHIP.14*

WHIP, *v.i.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly and run; or to turn and run; as, the boy whipped away in an instant; he whipped round the corner; he whipped into the house, and was out of wight in a moment.

WHIP, *n.*

1. An instrument for driving horses or other teams, or for correction, consisting of a lash tied to a handle or rod.*NWAD WHIP.17*

2. In ships, a small tackle, used to hoist light bodies.*NWAD WHIP.18*

Whip and spur, with the utmost haste.*NWAD WHIP.19*

WHIP-CORD, *n.* [whip and cord.] Cord of which lashes are made.

WHIP-GRAFT, ***v.t.*** **[whip and graft.] To graft by cutting the cion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the cion into a slit in the stock.**

WHIP-GRAFTING, ***n.*** **The at or practice of grafting by cutting the cion and stock with a slope, to fit each other, etc.**

WHIP-HAND, ***n.*** **[whip and hand.] Advantage over; as, he has the whip-hand of her.**

WHIP-LASH, ***n.*** **[whip and lash.] The lash of a whip.**

WHIPPED, ***pp.*** **Struck with a whip; punished; enwrapped; sewed slightly.**

WHIPPER, ***n.*** **One who whips; particularly, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping.**

WHIPPING, ***ppr.*** **Striking with a whip; punishing with a whip; enwrapping.**

WHIPPING, ***n.*** **The act of striking with a whip, or of punishing; the state of being whipped.**

WHIPPING-POST, ***n.*** **[whipping and post.] A post to which offenders are tied when whipped.**

WHIPPLE-TREE, ***n.*** **[whip and tree; but qu. Is it no whiffle-tree?] The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plow, a harrow or other implement is drawn.**

WHIPPOWIL, ***n.*** **The popular name of an American bird, so called from its note, or the sounds of its voice. [Not whip-poor-will.]**

WHIP-SAW, ***n.*** **[whip and saw.] A saw to be used by two persons.**

WHIP-STAFF, ***n.*** **[whip and staff.] In ships, a bar by which the rudder is turned. In small vessels this is called the tiller.**

WHIPSTER, ***n.*** **A nimble fellow.**

WHIP-STITCH, ***v.t.*** **[whip and stitch.] In agriculture, to half-plow or to rafter land. This word, I believe, is not used in America. The practice of whip-stitching resembles what is called in America ridging.**

WHIP-STOCK, ***n.*** **[whip and stock.] The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened.**

WHIPT, ***pp.*** **of whip; sometimes used for whipped.**

WHIR, ***v.i.*** **hwur. To whirl round with noise; to fly with noise.**

WHIR, ***v.t.*** **To hurry.**

WHIRL, ***v.t.*** **hwurl. [G., to whirl, to warble. L.] TO turn round rapidly; to turn with velocity.**

He whirls his sword around without delay.*NWAD WHIRL.2*

WHIRL, ***v.i.***

1. To be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity; as the whirling spindles of a cotton machine or wheels of a coach.*NWAD WHIRL.4*

The wooden engine flies and whirls about.*NWAD WHIRL.5*

2. To move hastily.*NWAD WHIRL.6*

--But whirld away, to shun his hateful sight.*NWAD WHIRL.7*

WHIRL, ***n.*** **[G.]**

1. A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or circumvolution;

quick gyration; as the whirl of a top; the whirl of a wheel; the whirl of time; the whirls of fancy.*NWAD WHIRL.9*

2. Any thing that moves or is turned with velocity, particularly on an axis or pivot.*NWAD WHIRL.10*

3. A hook used in twisting.*NWAD WHIRL.11*

4. In botany, a species of inflorescence, consisting of many subsessile flowers surrounding the stem in a ring. It is also written whorl and wherl.*NWAD WHIRL.12*

WHIRL-BAT, *n.* [whirl and bat.] Any thing moved with a whirl as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it. Poets use it for the ancient cestus.

The whirl-bat and the rapid race shall be reservd for Cesar.*NWAD WHIRL-BAT.2*

WHIRL-BLAST, *n.* [whirl and blast.] A whirling blast of wind.

WHIRL-BONE, *n.* [whirl and bone.] The patella; the cap of the knee; the knee-pan.

WHIRLED, *pp.*

1. Turned round with velocity.*NWAD WHIRLED.2*

2. In botany, growing in whirls; bearing whirls; verticillate.*NWAD WHIRLED.3*

WHIRLIGIG, *n.* [whirl and gig.]

1. A toy which children spin or whirl round.*NWAD WHIRLIGIG.2*

2. In military antiquities, an instrument for punishing petty offenders, as sutlers, brawling women, etc.; a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity.*NWAD WHIRLIGIG.3*

WHIRLING, ***ppr.*** **Turning or moving round with velocity.**

WHIRLING-TABLE, ***n.*** **A machine contrived to exhibit and demonstrate the principal laws of gravitation, and of the planetary motion in curvilinear orbits.**

WHIRL-PIT, ***n.*** **A whirlpool. [Not used.]**

WHIRLPOOL, ***n.*** **[whirl and pool.] An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf where the water moves round in a circle. In some cases, a whirlpool draws things to its center and absorbs them, as is the case with the Maelstrom off the coast of Norway.**

WHIRLWIND, ***n.*** **[whirl and wind.] A violent wind moving in a circle, or rather in a spiral form, as if moving round an axis; this axis or the perpendicular column moving horizontally, raising and whirling dust, leaves and the like.**

WHIRRAW. [See Horra.]

WHIRRING, ***n.*** **The sound of a partridges or pheasants wings. [Note.--Whir is used by the common people in New England in an adverbial manner, to express the rapid flight or the sound of any thing thrown. See *Whir*.]**

WHISK, ***n.***

1. A small bunch of grass, straw, hair or the like, used for a brush; hence, a brush or small besom.*NWAD WHISK.2*

2. Part of a womans dress; a kind of tippet.*NWAD WHISK.3*

WHISK, ***v.t.***

1. To sweep, brush or wipe with a whisk.*NWAD WHISK.5*

2. To sweep along; to move nimbly over the ground.*NWAD WHISK.6*

WHISK, *v.i.* To move nimbly and with velocity.

WHISKER, *n.* [from whisk.] Long hair growing on the human cheek.

WHISKERED, *a.* Formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers.

WHISKET, *n.* A basket. [Local.]

WHISKING, *ppr.* Brushing; sweeping along; moving with velocity along the surface.

WHISKY, *n.* A spirit distilled from grain. In the north of England, the name is given to the spirit drawn from barley. In the United States, whisky is generally distilled from wheat, rye or maiz.

WHISPER, *v.i.* [L. The word seems by its sound to be an onomatopy, as it expresses a sibilant sound or breathing.]

1. To speak with a low hissing or sibilant voice. It is ill manners to whisper in company.*NWAD WHISPER.2*

The hollow whispring breeze--*NWAD WHISPER.3*

2. To speak with suspicion or timorous caution.*NWAD WHISPER.4*

3. To plot secretly; to devise in mischief.*NWAD WHISPER.5*

All that hate me whisper together against me. *Psalm 41:7*.*NWAD WHISPER.6*

WHISPER, *v.t.*

1. To address in a low voice. He whispers the man in the ear. [But this is elliptical for whispers to.]*NWAD WHISPER.8*

2. To utter in a low sibilant voice. He whispered a word in my ear.*NWAD WHISPER.9*

3. To prompt secretly; as, the came to whisper Woolsey.*NWAD WHISPER.10*

WHISPER, *n.*

1. A low soft sibilant voice; or words uttered with such a voice.*NWAD WHISPER.12*

The whisper cannot give a tone.*NWAD WHISPER.13*

Soft whispers through the assembly went.*NWAD WHISPER.14*

2. A cautious or timorous speech.*NWAD WHISPER.15*

3. A hissing or buzzing sound.*NWAD WHISPER.16*

WHISPERED, *pp.* Uttered in a low voice; uttered with suspicion or caution.

WHISPERER, *n.*

1. One who whispers.*NWAD WHISPERER.2*

2. A tattler; one who tells secrets; a conveyer of intelligence secretly.*NWAD WHISPERER.3*

3. A backbiter; one who slanders secretly. *Proverbs 16:28*.*NWAD WHISPERER.4*

WHISPERING, *ppr.* Speaking in a low voice; telling secretly; backbiting.

WHISPERING, *n.* The act of speaking with a low voice; the telling of tales, and exciting of suspicions; a backbiting.

WHISPERINGLY, *adv.* In a low voice.

WHIST, *a.* Silent; mute; still; not speaking; not making a noise.

The winds with wonder whist, smoothly the waters kissd.*NWAD*

WHIST.2

[This adjective, like some others, always follows its noun. We never say, whist wind; but the wind is whist.]*NWAD WHIST.3*

Whist is used for be silent. Whist, whist, that is, be silent or still.*NWAD WHIST.4*

WHIST, *n.* A game at cards, so called because it requires silence or close attention. It is not in America pronounced whisk.

WHISTLE, *v.i.* hwisl. [L., a whistle; allied to whisper.]

1. To utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips.*NWAD WHISTLE.2*

While the plowman near at hand, whistles oer the furrowd land.*NWAD WHISTLE.3*

2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.*NWAD WHISTLE.4*

3. To sound shrill, or like a pipe.*NWAD WHISTLE.5*

The wild winds whistle, and the billows roar.*NWAD WHISTLE.6*

WHISTLE, *v.t.*

1. To form, utter or modulate by whistling; as, to whistle a tune or air.*NWAD WHISTLE.8*

2. To call by a whistle; as, he whistled back his dog.*NWAD WHISTLE.9*

WHISTLE, *n.* [L.]

1. A small wind instrument.*NWAD WHISTLE.11*

2. The sound made by a small wind instrument.*NWAD WHISTLE.12*

3. Sound made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips.*NWAD WHISTLE.13*

4. The mouth; the organ of whistling. [Vulgar.]*NWAD WHISTLE.14*

5. A small pipe, used by a boatswain to summon the sailors to their duty; the boatswains call.*NWAD WHISTLE.15*

6. The shrill sound of winds passing among trees or through crevices, etc.*NWAD WHISTLE.16*

7. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.*NWAD WHISTLE.17*

WHISTLED, *pp.* Sounded with a pipe; uttered in a whistle.

WHISTLE-FISH, *n.* A local name of a species of Gadus, with only tow fins on the back; the Mustela fluviatilis.

WHISTLER, *n.* One who whistles.

WHISTLING, *ppr.* Uttering a musical sound through a small orifice of the lips; sounding with a pipe; making a shrill sound, as wind.

WHISTLY, *adv.* Silently.

WHIT, *n.* [L.] A point; a jot; the smallest part or particle imaginable. It is used without a preposition. He is not a whit the wiser for experience.

It does not me a whit displease.*NWAD WHIT.2*

The regular construction would be by a whit, or in a whit. In these phrases, a whit may be interpreted by in the least, in the smallest degree.*NWAD WHIT.3*

WHITE, ***a.*** **[G.]**

1. Being in the color of pure snow; snowy; not dark; as white paper; a white skin.*NWAD WHITE.2*

2. Pale; destitute of color in the cheeks, or of the tinge of blood color; as white with fear.*NWAD WHITE.3*

3. Having the color of purity; pure; clean; free from spot; as white robed innocence.*NWAD WHITE.4*

4. Gray; as white hair; a venerable man, white with age.*NWAD WHITE.5*

5. Pure; unblemished.*NWAD WHITE.6*

No whiter page than Addisons remains.*NWAD WHITE.7*

6. In a scriptural sense, purified from sin; sanctified. *Psalm 51:7*.*NWAD WHITE.8*

WHITE-BAIT, ***n.*** **[white and bait.] A very small delicate fish, of the genus Clupea.**

WHITE-BEAM, ***n.*** **The white-leaf tree, a species of Crataegus.**

WHITE-BEAR, ***n.*** **[white and bear.] The bear that inhabits the polar regions.**

WHITE-BRANT, ***n.*** **[white and brant.] A species of the duck kind, the Anas hyperborea.**

WHITE-BUG, ***n.*** **[white and bug.] An insect of the bug kind, which injures vines and some other species of fruit.**

WHITE-CAMPION, ***n.*** **[white and campion.] A pernicious perennial weed, growing in corn land, pastures and hedges.**

WHITE-CATERPILLAR, ***n.*** **An insect of a small size, called sometimes the borer, that injures the gooseberry bush.**

WHITE-CENTAURY, ***n.*** **AN annual weed in woods and other places. It is said to form the basis of the famous Portland powder for the gout.**

WHITE-CLOVER, ***n.*** **A small species of perennial clover, bearing white flowers. It furnishes excellent food for cattle and horses, as well as for the honey bee.**

WHITE-CROP, ***n.*** **White crops, in agriculture, are such as lose their green color or become white in ripening, as wheat, rye, barley and oats.**

WHITE-DARNEL, ***n.*** **A prolific and troublesome weed, growing among corm.**

WHITE-EAR, WHITE-TAIL, ***n.*** **A bird, the fallow finch.**

WHITE-FACE, WHITE-BLAZE, ***n.*** **A white mark in the forehead of a horse, descending almost to the nose.**

WHITE-FILM, ***n.*** **A white film growing over the eyes of sheep and causing blindness.**

WHITE-FOOT, ***n.*** **A white mark on the foot of a horse, between the fetlock and the coffin.**

WHITE-HONEYSUCKLE, ***n.*** **A name sometimes given to the white clover.**

WHITE-HORSE-FISH, ***n.*** **In ichthyology, the Raia aspera nostras of Willoughby, and the Raia fullonica of Linne. It has a rough spiny back, and on the tail are three rows of strong spines. It grows to the size of the skate.**

WHITE-LAND, ***n.*** **A name which the English give to a tough clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry, but blackish after rain.**

WHITE-LEAD, ***n.*** **A carbonate of lead, much used in painting. It is prepared by exposing sheets of lead to the fumes of an acid, usually vinegar, and suspending them in the air until the surface becomes incrusted with a white coat, which is the substance in question.**

WHITE-LIMED, ***a.*** **Whitewashed, or plastered with lime.**

WHITE-LINE, ***n.*** **Among printers, a void space, broader than usual, left between lines.**

WHITE-LIVERED, ***a.*** **[white and liver.]**

1. Having a pale look; feeble; cowardly.*NWAD WHITE-LIVERED.2*

2. Envious; malicious.*NWAD WHITE-LIVERED.3*

WHITE-MANGANESE, ***n.*** **An ore of manganese; carbonated oxydized manganese.**

WHITE-MEAT, ***n.*** **[white and meat.] Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs and the like.**

WHITE-POPLAR, ***n.*** **A tree of the poplar kind, sometimes called the abele tree.**

WHITE-POPPY, ***n.*** **A species of poppy, sometimes cultivated for the opium which is obtained from its juice by evaporation.**

WHITE-POT, ***n.*** **[white and pot.] A kind of food made of milk, cream, eggs, sugar, etc. baked in a pot.**

WHITE-PRECIPITATE, ***n.*** **Carbonate of mercury.**

WHITE-PYRITE, WHITE-PYRITES, ***n.*** **[white and pyrite.] An ore of a tin-white color, passing into a brass-yellow and steel-gray, occurring in octahedral crystals, sometimes stalactitical and botryoidal. It contains 46 parts of iron, and 54 of sulphur.**

WHITE-RENT, ***n.*** **[white and rent.] In Devon and Cornwall, a rent or duty of eight pence, payable yearly by every tinner to the duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil.**

WHITE-SALT, ***n.*** **Salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.**

WHITESTER, ***n.*** **A bleacher. [Local.]**

WHITESTONE, ***n.*** **IN geology, the weiss stein of Werner, and the eurite of some geologists; a species of rocks, composed essentially of feldspar, but containing mica and other minerals.**

WHITE-SWELLING, ***n.*** **[white and swelling.] A swelling or chronic enlargement of the joints, circumscribed, without any alteration in the color of the skin, sometimes hard, sometimes yielding to pressure, sometimes indolent, but usually painful.**

WHITE-TAIL, ***n.*** **A bird, the wheat-ear, a species of Motacilla.**

WHITE-THORN, ***n.*** **A species of thorn, called also haw-thorn, of the genus Crataegus.**

WHITE-THROAT, ***n.*** **A small bird that frequents gardens and hedges, the Motacila sylvia.**

WHITE-VITRIOL, ***n.*** **In mineralogy, sulphate of zink, a natural salt.**

WHITEWASH, ***n.*** **[white and wash.]**

1. A wash or liquid composition for whitening something; a wash for making the skin fair.*NWAD WHITEWASH.2*

2. A composition of lime and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, etc.*NWAD WHITEWASH.3*

WHITEWASH, ***v.t.***

1. To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water,

etc.*NWAD WHITEWASH.5*

2. To make white; to give a fair external appearance.*NWAD WHITEWASH.6*

WHITEWASHED, *pp.* Covered or overspread with a white liquid composition.

WHITE-WASHER, *n.* One who whitewashes the walls or plastering of apartments.

WHITEWASHING, *ppr.* Overspreading or washing with a white liquid composition.

WHITE-WATER, *n.* A disease of sheep, of the dangerous stomachic kind.

WHITE-WAX, *n.* Bleached wax.

WHITE-WINE, *n.* Any wine of a clear transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, etc.; opposed to wine of a deep red color, as Port and Burgundy.

WHITEWOOD, *n.* A species of timber tree growing in North America, the Liriodendron, or tulip tree. The name of certain species of Bignonia.

WHITE, *n.*

1. One of the natural colors of bodies, but not strictly a color, for it is said to be a composition of all the colors; destitution of all stain or obscurity on the surface; whiteness. WE say, bleached cloth is of a good white; attired in a robe of white.*NWAD WHITE.2*

2. A white spot or thing; the mark at which an arrow is shot.*NWAD WHITE.3*

White of the eye, that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or colored part. It owes its whiteness to the lunica albuginea or

adnata, a partial covering of the forepart of the eye, formed by the expansion of the tendons of the muscles which move the eye-ball.*NWAD WHITE.4*

White of an egg, the albumen, or pellucid viscous fluid, which surrounds the vitellus or yelk.*NWAD WHITE.5*

An analogous part, in the seeds of plants, is called the albumen or white. It is a farinaceous fleshy or horny substance, which makes up the chief bulk of some seeds, as in grasses, corn, palms and lilies, never rising out of the ground nor performing the office of leaves, but destined solely to nourish the germinating embryo, till its roots can perform their office. It is the perispermum of Jussieu.*NWAD WHITE.6*

Spanish white, a substance used in painting, prepared from chalk, by separating from the latter its silicious impurities.*NWAD WHITE.7*

WHITE, *v.t.* To make white; to whiten; to whitewash; as whited sepulchers. *Mark 9:3*; *Matthew 23:27*.

WHITED, *pp.* Made white; whitened.

WHITELY, *adv.* Coming near to white. [Not used.]

WHITEN, *v.t.* hwitn. To make white; to bleach; to blanch; as, to whiten cloth.

WHITEN, *v.i.* To grow white; to turn or become white. The hair whitens with age; the sea whitens with foam; the trees in spring whiten with blossoms.

WHITENED, *pp.* Made white; bleached.

WHITENER, *n.* One who bleaches or makes white.

WHITENESS, *n.*

1. The state of being white; white color, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface.*NWAD WHITENESS.2*

2. Paleness; want of a sanguineous tinge in the face.*NWAD WHITENESS.3*

3. Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish.*NWAD WHITENESS.4*

WHITES, *n.* The fluor albus, a disease of females.

WHITHER, *adv.*

1. To what place, interrogatively. Whither goest thou?*NWAD WHITHER.2*

Whither away so fast?*NWAD WHITHER.3*

2. To what place, absolutely.*NWAD WHITHER.4*

I strayd, I knew not whither.*NWAD WHITHER.5*

3. To which place, relatively.*NWAD WHITHER.6*

Whither when as they came, they fell at words.*NWAD WHITHER.7*

4. To what point or degree.*NWAD WHITHER.8*

5. Whithersoever.*NWAD WHITHER.9*

WHITHERSOEVER, *adv.* [whither and soever.] To whatever place. I will go whithersoever you lead.

WHITING, *n.* [from white.]

1. A small sea fish, the Asellus mollis or albus, a species of Gadus.*NWAD WHITING.2*

2. The same as *Spanish white*, which see.*NWAD WHITING.3*

WHITISH, *a.* [from white.] Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree.

WHITISHNESS, *n.* [supra.] The quality of being somewhat white.

WHITLEATHER, WHITLETHER, *n.* [white and leather.] Lether dressed with alum, remarkable for its toughness.

In common use, the ligaments of animals, when in food.*NWAD WHITLEATHER.2*

WHITLOW, *n.*

1. In surgery, paronychia, a swelling or inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers, or affecting one or more of the phalanges of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess. There are four or five varieties of this swelling. 1. The cutaneous paronychia, which raises the cuticle, forming a kind of vesicle filled with a limpid serum, or bloody fluid. 2. The subcutaneous paronychia, a tumor attended with acute pain. It is seated in the cellular membrane under the skin. 3. The subungual paronychia, which occurs under the nail. It commences with inflammatory symptoms, but is less painful than the former. 4. There is also the paronychia of the periosteum, and the paronychia of the tendons or theca.*NWAD WHITLOW.2*

2. In sheep, the whitlow is a disease of the feet, of an inflammatory kind. It occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected, which ought to be discharged.*NWAD WHITLOW.3*

WHITLOW-GRASS, *n.*

1. Mountain knotgrass, a species of Illecebrium.*NWAD WHITLOW-GRASS.2*

2. A name given to certain species of Draba.*NWAD WHITLOW-GRASS.3*

The rue-leaved whitlow-grass is a species of Saxifraga.*NWAD WHITLOW-GRASS.4*

WHITSOUR, *n.* A sort of apple.

WHITSTER, ***n.*** **A whitener; a bleacher.**

WHITSUL, ***n.*** **A provincial name of milk, sour milk, cheese curds and butter.**

WHITSUNTIDE, ***n.*** **[white, Sunday, and tide.] The feast or season of Pentecost; so called it is said, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments.**

WHITTEN-TREE, ***n.*** **A sort of tree.**

WHITTLE, ***n.***

1. A small pocket knife. [In this sense, I believe the word is not used in America.]*NWAD WHITTLE.2*

2. A white dress for a woman; a double blanket worn by west countrywomen in England, over the shoulders, like a cloke. [Not used in the United States.]*NWAD WHITTLE.3*

WHITTLE, ***v.t.***

1. To pare or cut off the surface of a thing with a small knife. Some persons have a habit of whittling, and are rarely seen without a penknife in their hands for that purpose. [This is, I believe, the only use of this word in New England.]*NWAD WHITTLE.5*

2. To edge; to sharpen. [Not in use.]*NWAD WHITTLE.6*

WHITY-BROWN, ***a.*** **Of a color between white and brown. [Local in England.]**

WHIZ, ***v.t.*** **[It seems to be allied to hiss.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.**

It flew, and whizzing cut the liquid way.*NWAD WHIZ.2*

WHIZ, ***n.*** **A hissing sound.**

WHIZZING, *ppr.* Making a humming or hissing sound.

WHO, *pron.* relative. *pron.* hoo. [L. Who is undoubtedly a contracted word in English as in Latin. See *What* and *Wight*.]

1. Who is a pronoun relative, always referring to persons. It forms whose in the genitive or possessive case, answering to the L. Cujus, and whom in the objective or accusative case. Who, whose and whom, are in both numbers. Thus we say, the man or woman who was with us; the men or women who were with us; the men or women whom we saw.*NWAD WHO.2*

2. Which of many. Are you satisfied who did the mischief?*NWAD WHO.3*

3. It is much used in asking questions; as, who am I? Who art thou? Who is this? Who are these? In this case, the purpose is to obtain the name or designation of the person or character.*NWAD WHO.4*

4. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.*NWAD WHO.5*

There thou tellst of kings, and who aspire; who fall, who rise, who triumph, who do moan.*NWAD WHO.6*

5. Whose is of all genders. Whose book is this?*NWAD WHO.7*

This question whose solution I require--*NWAD WHO.8*

As who should say, elliptically for as one who should say.*NWAD WHO.9*

WHOEVER, *pron.* [who and ever.] Any on without exception; any person whatever. The person who trespasses shall be punished, whoever he may be.

WHOLE, *a.* Hole. [G., Gr. This seems to be connected with heal, hale. Of this the derivative wholesome, is evidence.]

1. All; total; containing the total amount or number, or the entire thing; as the whole earth; the whole world; the whole solar system;

the whole army; the whole nation.*NWAD WHOLE.2*

2. Complete; entire; not defective or imperfect; as a whole orange; the egg is whole; the vessel is whole.*NWAD WHOLE.3*

3. Unimpaired; unbroken; uninjured.*NWAD WHOLE.4*

My life is yet whole in me. *2 Samuel 1:9*.*NWAD WHOLE.5*

4. Sound; not hurt or sick.*NWAD WHOLE.6*

They that are whole need not a physician. *Matthew 9:12*.*NWAD WHOLE.7*

5. Restored to health and soundness; sound; well.*NWAD WHOLE.8*

Thy faith hath made thee whole. *Mark 5:34*.*NWAD WHOLE.9*

His hand was restored whole. *Mark 3:5*.*NWAD WHOLE.10*

WHOLE, *n.*

1. The entire thing; the entire or total assemblage of parts. The whole of religion is contained in the short precept, Love God with all your heart, and your neighbor as yourself.*NWAD WHOLE.12*

Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man. *Ecclesiastes 12:13*.*NWAD WHOLE.13*

2. A system; a regular combination of parts.*NWAD WHOLE.14*

WHOLESALE, *n.* [whole and sale.]

1. Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity; as distinguished from retail. Some traders sell either by wholesale or retail.*NWAD WHOLESALE.2*

2. The whole mass.*NWAD WHOLESALE.3*

Some from vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale.*NWAD WHOLESALE.4*

WHOLESALE, *a.* [supra.]

1. Buying and selling by the piece or quantity; as a wholesale merchant or dealer.*NWAD WHOLESALE.6*

2. Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity; as the wholesale price.*NWAD WHOLESALE.7*

WHOLESOME, *a.* [G.]

1. Tending to promote health; favoring health; salubrious; as wholesome air or diet; a wholesome climate.*NWAD WHOLESOME.2*

2. Sound; contributing to the health of the mind; favorable to morals, religion or prosperity; as wholesome advice; wholesome doctrines; wholesome truths.*NWAD WHOLESOME.3*

3. Useful; salutary; conducive to public happiness, virtue or peace; as a wholesome law.*NWAD WHOLESOME.4*

4. That utters sound words.*NWAD WHOLESOME.5*

A wholesome tongue is a tree of life. *Proverbs 15:4*.*NWAD WHOLESOME.6*

5. Kindly; pleasing; as a wholesome answer.*NWAD WHOLESOME.7*

Wholesome ship, a ship that will try, hull and ride well.*NWAD WHOLESOME.8*

WHOLESOMELY, *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner; salubriously.

WHOLESOMENESS, *n.*

1. The quality of contributing to health; salubrith; as the wholesomeness of air or diet.*NWAD WHOLESOMENESS.2*

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to the health of the mind or of the

body politic; as the wholesomeness of doctrines or laws.*NWAD WHOLESOMENESS.3*

WHOLLY, *adv.*

1. Entirely; completely; perfectly.*NWAD WHOLLY.2*

Nor wholly overcome, nor wholly yield.*NWAD WHOLLY.3*

2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.*NWAD WHOLLY.4*

They employed themselves wholly in domestic life.*NWAD WHOLLY.5*

WHOM, *pron.* hoom. The objective of who, coinciding with the L. quem and quam.

Whom have I in heaven but thee? *Psalm 73:25*.*NWAD WHOM.2*

WHOMSOEVER, *pron.* [whom and soever.] Any person without exception.

With whomsoever thou findest thy goods, let him not live. *Genesis 31:32*.*NWAD WHOMSOEVER.2*

WHOOBUB, for hubbub. [Not in use.]

WHOOP, *n.* Hoop. [This is the same as hoop, but aspirated. The sense is to drive out the voice.]

1. A shout of pursuit.*NWAD WHOOP.2*

2. A shout of war; a particular cry of troops when they rush to the attack. The Indians of America are remarkable for their war whoop.*NWAD WHOOP.3*

3. The bird called hoopoe or upupa.*NWAD WHOOP.4*

WHOOP, *v.i.* To shout with a particular voice.

WHOOP, ***v.t.*** **To insult with shouts.**

WHOOT, ***v.i.*** **hoot. [See** ***Hoot*****.]**

WHOP, ***n.*** **[the vulgar pronunciation of whap, or awhap.] A sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall.**

WHORE, ***n.*** **Hore. [G. The correct orthography is hore.] A harlot; a courtesan; a concubine; a prostitute.**

WHORE, ***v.i.*** **[supra.] To have unlawful sexual commerce; to practice lewdness.**

WHORE, ***v.t.*** **To corrupt by lewd intercourse. [Little used.]**

WHOREDOM, ***n.*** **Horedom.**

1. Lewdness; fornication; practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex. It is applied to either sex, and to any kind of illicit commerce.*NWAD WHOREDOM.2*

2. In Scripture, idolatry; the desertion of the worship of the true God, for the worship of idols.*NWAD WHOREDOM.3*

WHOREMASTER, ***n.*** **[supra.] One who practices lewdness.**

WHOREMONGER, ***n.*** **The same as whoremaster.**

WHORESON, ***n.*** **A bastard; a word used generally in contempt.**

WHORISH, ***a.*** **Lewd; unchaste; addicted to unlawful sexual pleasures; incontinent.**

WHORISHLY, ***adv.*** **In a lewd manner.**

WHORISHNESS, ***n.*** **The practice of lewdness; the character of a lewd woman.**

WHORL, WHORLE. [See ***Whirl*****.]**

WHORT, ***n.*** **The fruit of the whortleberry; or the shrub.**

WHORTLEBERRY, ***n.*** **A plant or shrub and its fruit, of the genus Vaccinium.**

WHOSE, hooz. The possessive or genitive case of who or which; applied to persons or things. We say, the person whose merits are known; the garment whose color is admired.

WHOSESOEVER, ***pron.*** **[whose and soever.] Of any person whatever.** ***John 20:23*****.**

WHOSO, ***pron.*** **Hooso. Any person whatever.**

WHOSOEVER, ***pron.*** **[who, so, and ever.] Any one; any person whatever.**

Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely. *Revelation 22:17*.*NWAD WHOSOEVER.2*

WHUR, *v.i.* To pronounce the letter r with too much force.

WHUR, *n.* The sound of a body moving through the air with velocity. [See *Whir*.]

WHURT, *n.* A whortleberry or bilberry. [See *Whort*.]

WHY, *adv.* [L., for what. The original phrase is for what, for why.]

1. For what cause or reason, interrogatively.*NWAD WHY.2*

Turn ye, turn ye, for why will ye die? *Jeremiah 27:13*.*NWAD WHY.3*

2. For which reason or cause, relatively.*NWAD WHY.4*

No ground of enmity, why he should mean me ill.*NWAD WHY.5*

3. For what reason or cause; for which; relatively.*NWAD WHY.6*

Turn the discourse; I have a reason why I would not have you speak so tenderly.*NWAD WHY.7*

4. It is used sometimes emphatically, or rather as a expletive.*NWAD WHY.8*

If her chill heart I cannot move, why, Ill enjoy the very love.*NWAD WHY.9*

WI, from the Gothic weiha, signifies holy. It is found in some names, as in Wibert, holy-bright, or bright-holy, eminent for sanctity.

WIC, WICK, a termination, denotes jurisdiction, as in bailiwick. Its primary sense is a village or mansion, L.; hence it occurs in Berwick, Harwich, Norwich, etc. It signifies also a bay or a castle.

WICK, *n.* A number of threads of cotton or some similar substance, loosely twisted into a string, round which wax or tallow is applied by means of melting and running in a mold, and thus forming a candle or torch.

WICKED, *a.* [The primary sense is to wind and turn, or to depart, to fall away.]

1. Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine law; addicted to vice; sinful; immoral. This is a word of comprehensive signification, extending to every thing that is contrary to the moral law, and both to persons and actions. We say, a wicked man, a wicked deed, wicked ways, wicked lives, a wicked heart, wicked designs, wicked works.*NWAD WICKED.2*

No man was ever wicked without secret discontent.*NWAD WICKED.3*

2. A word of slight blame; as the wicked urchin.*NWAD WICKED.4*

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; as wicked words, words pernicious in their efforts.*NWAD WICKED.5*

[This last signification may throw some light on the word witch.]*NWAD WICKED.6*

The wicked, in Scripture, persons who live in sin; transgressors of the divine law; all who are unreconciled to God, unsanctified or impenitent.*NWAD WICKED.7*

WICKEDLY, *adv.* IN a manner or with motives and designs contrary to the divine law; viciously; corruptly; immorally.

All that do wickedly shall be stubble. *Malachi 4:1*.*NWAD WICKEDLY.2*

I have sinned, and I have done wickedly. *2 Samuel 24:17*.*NWAD WICKEDLY.3*

WICKEDNESS, *n.* Departure from the rules of the divine law;

evil disposition or practices; immorality; crime; sin; sinfulness; corrupt manners Wickedness generally signifies evil practices.

What wickedness is this that is done among you? *Judges 20:12*.*NWAD WICKEDNESS.2*

But wickedness expresses also the corrupt dispositions of the heart.*NWAD WICKEDNESS.3*

Their inward part is very wickedness. *Psalm 5:9*.*NWAD WICKEDNESS.4*

In heart ye work wickedness. *Psalm 58:2*.*NWAD WICKEDNESS.5*

WICKEN, WICKEN-TREE, *n.* The Sorbus aucuparia, mountain ash, or roan-tree.

WICKER, *a.* [L., to grow. The word signifies a shoot.] Made of twigs or oziers; as a wicker basket; a wicker chair.

WICKET, *n.* A small gate.

The wicket, often opend, knew the key.*NWAD WICKET.2*

WICKLIFFITE, *n.* A follower of Wickliffe, the English reformer.

WIDE, *a.*

1. Broad; having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides; opposed to narrow; as wide cloth; a wide table; a wide highway; a wide bed; a wide hall or entry. In this use, wide is distinguished from long, which refers to the extent or distance between the ends.*NWAD WIDE.2*

2. Broad; having a great extent each way; as a wide plain; the wide ocean.*NWAD WIDE.3*

3. Remote; distant. This position is very wide from the truth.*NWAD WIDE.4*

4. Broad to a certain degree; as three feet wide.*NWAD WIDE.5*

WIDE, *adv.*

1. At a distance; far. His fame was spread wide.*NWAD WIDE.7*

2. With great extent; used chiefly in composition; as wide-skirted meads; wide-waving swords; wide-wasting pestilence; wide-spreading evil.*NWAD WIDE.8*

WIDELY, *adv.*

1. With great extent each way. The gospel was widely disseminated by the apostles.*NWAD WIDELY.2*

2. Very much; to a great distance; far. We differ widely in opinion.*NWAD WIDELY.3*

WIDEN, *v.t.* To make wide or wider; to extend in breadth; as, to widen a field; to widen a breach. [Note.--In America, females say, to widen a stocking.]

WIDEN, *v.i.* To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself.

And arches widen, and long aisles extend.*NWAD WIDEN.3*

WIDENED, *pp.* Made wide or wider; extended in breadth.

WIDENESS, *n.*

1. Breadth; width; great extent between the sides; as the wideness of a room.*NWAD WIDENESS.2*

2. Large extent in all directions; as the wideness of the sea or ocean.*NWAD WIDENESS.3*

WIDENING, *ppr.* Extending the distance between the sides; enlarging in all directions.

WIDGEON, *n.* A fowl of the duck kind, or genus Anas, having a black bill, the head and upper part of the neck of a bright bay, the back and sides waved with black and white, and the belly white.

WIDOW, *n.* [L. See *Wide*.] A woman who has lost her husband by death. *Luke 2:37*.

Widows chamber, in London, the apparel and furniture of the bed-chamber of the widow of a freeman, to which she is entitled.*NWAD WIDOW.2*

WIDOW, *v.t.*

1. To bereave of a husband; but rarely used except in the participle.*NWAD WIDOW.4*

2. To endow with a widows right. [Unusual.]*NWAD WIDOW.5*

3. To strip of any thing good.*NWAD WIDOW.6*

The widowd isle in mourning--*NWAD WIDOW.7*

WIDOW-BENCH, *n.* [widow and bench.] In Sussex, that share which a widow is allowed of her husbands estate, besides her jointure.

WIDOWED, *pp.*

1. Bereaved of a husband by death.*NWAD WIDOWED.2*

2. Deprived of some good; stripped.*NWAD WIDOWED.3*

Trees of their shriveld fruits are widowd.*NWAD WIDOWED.4*

WIDOWER, *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death.

WIDOWHOOD, *n.*

1. The state of being a widow.*NWAD WIDOWHOOD.2*

2. Estate settled on a widow. [Not in use.]*NWAD WIDOWHOOD.3*

WIDOW-HUNTER, *n.* [widow and hunter.] One who seeks or courts widows for a jointure or fortune.

WIDOWING, *ppr.* Bereaving of a husband; depriving; stripping.

WIDOW-MAKER, *n.* [widow and maker.] One who make widows by destroying lives.

WIDOW-WAIL, *n.* In botany, a plant of the genus Cneorum.

WIDTH, *n.* [from wide.] Breadth; wideness; the extent of a thing from side to side; as the width of cloth; the width of a door.

WIELD, *v.t.* [L. The primary sense of power and strength is to stretch or strain.]

1. To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to manage; as, to wield a sword; to wield the scepter.*NWAD WIELD.2*

Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming steed.*NWAD WIELD.3*

2. To use or employ with the hand.*NWAD WIELD.4*

Nothing but the influence of a civilized power could induce a savage to wield a spade.*NWAD WIELD.5*

3. To handle; in an ironical sense.*NWAD WIELD.6*

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot wield?*NWAD WIELD.7*

To wield the scepter, to govern with supreme command.*NWAD WIELD.8*

WIELDED, *pp.* Used with command; managed.

WIELDING, *ppr.* Using with power; managing.

WIELDLESS, *a.* Unmanageable.

WIELDY, *a.* That may be wielded; manageable.

WIERY, *a.* [from wire.]

1. Made of wire; having the properties of wire. It would be better written wiry.*NWAD WIERY.2*

2. Wet; marshy. [Not in use.]*NWAD WIERY.3*

WIFE, *n. plu.* Wives. [G., a woman.]

1. The lawful consort of man; a woman who is united to man in the lawful bonds of wedlock; the correlative of husband.*NWAD WIFE.2*

The husband of one wife. *1 Timothy 3:2, 12*.*NWAD WIFE.3*

Let every one of you in particular, so love his wife even as himself, and let the wife see that she reverence her husband. *Ephesians 5:33*.*NWAD WIFE.4*

2. A woman of low employment; as strawberry wives. [Not in use.]*NWAD WIFE.5*

WIG, in Saxon, signifies war. It is found in some names.

WIG, *n.* [G., roll butter. It would seem that the sense is a roll or twist interwoven.]

1. A covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of network; formerly much worn by men.*NWAD WIG.3*

2. A sort of cake.*NWAD WIG.4*

WIGEON. [See *Widgeon*.]

WIGHT, *n.* [g., a living being. L., to live.] A being; a person. It is obsolete, except in irony or burlesque. [See *Aught*.]

The wight of all the world who lovd thee best.*NWAD WIGHT.2*

WIGHT, *a.* Swift; nimble. [This seems to be a dialectical form of quick.]

WIGHTLY, *adv.* Swiftly; nimbly.

WIGWAM, *n.* An Indian cabin or hut, so called in America. It is sometimes written weekwam.

WILD, *a.* [G.]

1. Roving; wandering; inhabiting the forest or open field; hence, not tamed or domesticated; as a wild boar; a wild ox; a wild cat; a wild bee.*NWAD WILD.2*

2. Growing without culture; as wild parsnep; wild cherry; wild tansy. Wild rice, a palatable and nutritious food, grows spontaneously in the lakes and ponds of the North West territory.*NWAD WILD.3*

3. Desert; not inhabited; as a wild forest.*NWAD WILD.4*

4. Savage; uncivilized; not refined by culture; as the wild natives of Africa or America.*NWAD WILD.5*

5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular; as a wild tumult.*NWAD WILD.6*

The wild winds howl.*NWAD WILD.7*

6. Licentious; ungoverned; as wild passions.*NWAD WILD.8*

Valor grown wild by pride--*NWAD WILD.9*

7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.*NWAD WILD.10*

In the ruling passion, there also the wild are constant, and the cunning known.*NWAD WILD.11*

8. Inordinate; loose.*NWAD WILD.12*

A fop well dressd, extravagant and wild.*NWAD WILD.13*

9. Uncouth; loose.*NWAD WILD.14*

--What are these, so witherd, and so wild in their attire?*NWAD WILD.15*

10. Irregular; disorderly; done without plan or order; as, to make wild work.*NWAD WILD.16*

11. Not well digested; not framed according to the ordinary rules of reason; not being within the limits of probable practicability; imaginary; fanciful; as a wild project or scheme; wild speculations.*NWAD WILD.17*

12. Exposed to the wind and sea; as a wild roadstead.*NWAD WILD.18*

13. Made or found in the forest; as wild honey.*NWAD WILD.19*

Wild is prefixed to the names of many plants, to distinguish them from such of the name as are cultivated in gardens, as wild basil, wild parsnep, wild carrot, wild olive, etc.*NWAD WILD.20*

WILD, *n.* A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert; as the wilds of America; the wilds of Africa; the sandy wilds of Arabia.

Then Libya first, of all her moisture draind, became a barren waste, a wild of sand.*NWAD WILD.22*

WILDFIRE, *n.* [wild and fire.]

1. A composition of inflammable materials.*NWAD WILDFIRE.2*

Brimstone, pitch, wildfire, burn easily, and are hard to quench.*NWAD WILDFIRE.3*

2. A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin; a kind of erysipelas.*NWAD WILDFIRE.4*

WILD-FOWL, *n.* [wild and fowl.] Fowls of the forest, or untamed.

WILD-GOOSE, *n.* [wild and goose.] An aquatic fowl of the genus Anas, the Anas anser, a fowl of passage. These geese fly to the south in autumn, and return to the north in the spring. This species is the stock of the common domestic goose. The wild goose of North America, also migratory, is a distinct species, the Anas canadensis.

Wild-goose chase, the pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild goose.*NWAD WILD-GOOSE.2*

WILD-HONEY, *n.* [wild and honey.] Honey that is found int he forest, in hollow trees or among rocks.

WILD-LAND, *n.* [wild and land.]

1. Land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation.*NWAD WILD-LAND.2*

2. In America, forest; land not settled and cultivated.*NWAD WILD-LAND.3*

WILD-SERVICE, *n.* A plant. The wilder myrtle-leaved service is a tree of the genus Crataegus, [C. Torminalis.]

WILDER, *v.t.* To lose or cause to lose the way or track; to puzzle with mazes or difficulties; to bewilder.

Long lost and wilderd in the maze of fate.*NWAD WILDER.2*

WILDERED, *pp.* Lost in a pathless tract; puzzled.

WILDERING, *ppr.* Puzzling.

WILDERNESS, *n.* [from wild.]

1. A desert; a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide barren plain. In the United States, it is applied only to a forest. In Scripture, it is applied frequently to the deserts of Arabia. The Israelites wandered int he

wilderness forty years.*NWAD WILDERNESS.2*

2. The ocean.*NWAD WILDERNESS.3*

The watry wilderness yields no supply.*NWAD WILDERNESS.4*

3. A state of disorder. [Not in use.]*NWAD WILDERNESS.5*

4. A wood in a garden, resembling a forest.*NWAD WILDERNESS.6*

WILDING, *n.* A wild sour apple.

WILDLY, *adv.*

1. Without cultivation.*NWAD WILDLY.2*

2. Without tameness.*NWAD WILDLY.3*

3. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction; with a fierce or roving look; as, to start wildly from ones seat; to stare wildly.*NWAD WILDLY.4*

4. Without attention; heedlessly.*NWAD WILDLY.5*

5. Capriciously; irrationally; extravagantly.*NWAD WILDLY.6*

Who is there so wildly skeptical as to question whether the sun will rise in the east?*NWAD WILDLY.7*

6. Irregularly.*NWAD WILDLY.8*

She, wildly wanton, wears by night away the sign of all our labors done by day.*NWAD WILDLY.9*

WILDNESS, *n.*

1. Rudeness; rough uncultivated state; as the wildness of a forest or heath.*NWAD WILDNESS.2*

2. Inordinate disposition to rove; irregularity of manners; as the wildness of youth.*NWAD WILDNESS.3*

3. Savageness; brutality.*NWAD WILDNESS.4*

4. Savage state; rudeness.*NWAD WILDNESS.5*

5. Uncultivated state; as the wildness of land.*NWAD WILDNESS.6*

6. A wandering; irregularity.*NWAD WILDNESS.7*

Delirium is but a short wildness of the imagination.*NWAD WILDNESS.8*

7. Alienation of mind.*NWAD WILDNESS.9*

8. State of being untamed.*NWAD WILDNESS.10*

9. The quality of being undisciplined, or not subjected to method or rules.*NWAD WILDNESS.11*

Is there any danger that this discipline will tame too much the fiery spirit, the enchanting wildness, and magnificent irregularity of the orators genius?*NWAD WILDNESS.12*

WILDS, *n.* Among farmers, the part of a plow by which it is drawn.

WILE, *n.* A trick or stratagem practiced for ensnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.

That ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. *Ephesians 6:11*.*NWAD WILE.2*

WILE, *v.t.* To deceive; to beguile. [Little used.]

WILILY, *adv.* [from wily.] By stratagem; with insidious art. *Joshua 9:4*.

WILINESS, *n.* [from wily.] Cunning; guile.

WILK, WHILK, *n.* [G., to wither, or cause to wither.] A species of shell. [See *Welk*.]

WILL, *n.* [See the Verb.]

1. That faculty of the mind by which we determine either to do or forbear an action; the faculty which is exercised in deciding, among two or more objects, which we shall embrace or pursue. The will is directed or influenced by the judgment. The understanding or reason compares different objects, which operate as motives; the judgment determines which is preferable, and the will decides which to pursue. In other words, we reason with respect to the value or importance of things; we then judge which is to be preferred; and we will to take the most valuable. These are but different operations of the mind, soul, or intellectual part of man. Great disputes have existed respecting the freedom of the will. Will is often quite a different thing from desire.*NWAD WILL.2*

A power over a man's subsistence, amounts to a power over his will.*NWAD WILL.3*

2. Choice; determination. It is my will to prosecute the trespasser.*NWAD WILL.4*

3. Choice; discretion; pleasure.*NWAD WILL.5*

Go, then, the guilty at thy will chastise.*NWAD WILL.6*

4. Command; direction.*NWAD WILL.7*

Our prayers should be according to the will of God.*NWAD WILL.8*

5. Disposition; inclination; desire. What is your will, Sir? In this phrase, the word may also signify determination, especially when addressed to a superior.*NWAD WILL.9*

6. Power; arbitrary disposal.*NWAD WILL.10*

Deliver me not over to the will of my enemies. *Psalm 27:12*.*NWAD WILL.11*

7. Divine determination; moral purpose or counsel.*NWAD WILL.12*

Thy will be done. Lords Prayer.*NWAD WILL.13*

8. Testament; the disposition of a man's estate, to take effect after his death. Wills are written, or nuncupative, that is, verbal.*NWAD WILL.14*

Good will,*NWAD WILL.15*

1. Favor; kindness.*NWAD WILL.16*

2. Right intention. *Philippians 1:15*.*NWAD WILL.17*

Ill will, enmity; unfriendliness. It expresses less than malice.*NWAD WILL.18*

To have ones will, to obtain what is desired.*NWAD WILL.19*

At will. To hold an estate at the will of another, is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure, and be liable to be ousted at any time by the lessor or proprietor.*NWAD WILL.20*

Will with a wisp, Jack with a lantern; ignis fatuus; a luminous appearance sometimes seen in the air over moist ground, supposed to proceed from hydrogen gas.*NWAD WILL.21*

WILL, *v.t.* [G., L., Gr. The sense is to set, or to set forward, to stretch forward. The sense is well expressed by the L.]

1. To determine; to decide int he mind that something shall be done or forborne; implying power to carry the purpose into effect. In this manner God wills whatever comes to pass. So in the style of princes; we will that execution be done.*NWAD WILL.23*

A man that sits still is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he will it.*NWAD WILL.24*

2. To command; to direct.*NWAD WILL.25*

Tis yours, O queen! To will the work which duty bids me to fulfill.*NWAD WILL.26*

3. To be inclined or resolved to have.*NWAD WILL.27*

There, there, Hortensio, will you any wife?*NWAD WILL.28*

4. To wish; to desire. What will you?*NWAD WILL.29*

5. To dispose of estate and effects by testament.*NWAD WILL.30*

6. It is sometimes equivalent to may be. Let the circumstances be what they will; that is, any circumstances, of whatever nature.*NWAD WILL.31*

7. Will is used as an auxiliary verb, and a sign of the future tense. It has different signification in different persons.*NWAD WILL.32*

1. I will go, is a present promise to go; and with an emphasis on will, it expresses determination.*NWAD WILL.33*

2. Thou wilt go, you will go, express foretelling; simply stating an event that is to come.*NWAD WILL.34*

3. He will go, is also a foretelling. The use of will in the plural, is the same. We will, promises; ye will, they will, foretell.*NWAD WILL.35*

WILLED, *pp.*

1. Determined; resolved; desired.*NWAD WILLED.2*

2. Disposed of by will or testament.*NWAD WILLED.3*

WILLER, *n.* One who wills.

WILLFUL, *a.* [will and full.]

1. Governed by the will without yielding to reason; obstinate; stubborn; perverse; inflexible; as a willful man.*NWAD WILLFUL.2*

2. Stubborn; refractory; as a willful horse.*NWAD WILLFUL.3*

WILLFULLY, *adv.*

1. Obstinately; stubbornly.*NWAD WILLFULLY.2*

2. By design; with set purpose.*NWAD WILLFULLY.3*

If we sin willfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins. *Hebrews 10:26*.*NWAD WILLFULLY.4*

WILLFULNESS, *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

Sins of presumption are such as proceed from pride, arrogance, willfulness, and haughtiness of mens heart.*NWAD WILLFULNESS.2*

WILLING, *ppr.*

1. Determining; resolving; desiring.*NWAD WILLING.2*

2. Disposing of by will.*NWAD WILLING.3*

WILLING, *a.*

1. Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed; not averse. Let every man give, who is able and willing.*NWAD WILLING.5*

2. Pleased; desirous.*NWAD WILLING.6*

Felix, willing to show the Jews a pleasure. *Acts 24:27*.*NWAD WILLING.7*

3. Ready; prompt.*NWAD WILLING.8*

He stoopd with weary wings and willing feet.*NWAD WILLING.9*

4. Chosen; received of choice or without reluctance; as, to be held in willing chains.*NWAD WILLING.10*

5. Spontaneous.*NWAD WILLING.11*

No spouts of blood run wiling from a tree.*NWAD WILLING.12*

6. Consenting.*NWAD WILLING.13*

WILLING-HEARTED, *a.* Well disposed; having a free heart.

Exodus 35:5.

WILLINGLY, ***adv.***

1. With free will; without reluctance; cheerfully.*NWAD WILLINGLY.2*

2. By ones own choice.*NWAD WILLINGLY.3*

The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would willingly represent it.*NWAD WILLINGLY.4*

WILLINGNESS, ***n.*** **Free choice or consent of the will; freedom from reluctance; readiness of the mind to do or forbear.**

Sweet is the love that comes with willingness.*NWAD WILLINGNESS.2*

WILLOW, ***n.*** **[L.] A tree of the genus Salix. There are several species of willow, the white, the black, the purple or red, the sallow, and the broad leaved willow, etc. A species called the weeping willow, has long and slender branches which droop and hang downward, the Salix Babylonica.**

WILLOWED, ***a.*** **Abounding with willows.**

WILLOW-GALL, ***n.*** **A protuberance on the leaves of willows.**

WILLOW-HERB, ***n.*** **The purple loose strife, a plant of the genus Lythrum; also, the yellow loose strife, of the genus Lysimachia; also, the French willow, of the genus Epilobium.**

WILLOWISH, ***a.*** **Like the color of the willow.**

WILLOW-TUFTED, ***a.*** **Tufted with willows.**

WILLOW-WEED, ***n.*** **A name sometimes given to the smartweed or persicaria.**

WILLOW-WORT, ***n.*** **A plant.**

WILLOWY, ***a.*** **Abounding with willows.**

WILT, ***v.i.*** **[G., to fade; that is, to shrink or withdraw.] To begin to wither; to lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant when exposed to great heat in a dry day, or when first separated from its root. This is a legitimate word, for which there is no substitute in the language. It is not synonymous with wither, as it expresses only the beginning of withering. A wilted plant often revives and becomes fresh; not so a withered plant.**

WILT, ***v.t.***

1. To cause to begin to wither; to make flaccid; as a green plant.*NWAD WILT.3*

2. To cause to languish; to depress or destroy the vigor and energy of.*NWAD WILT.4*

Despots have wilted the human race into sloth and imbecility.*NWAD WILT.5*

WILTED, ***pp.*** **Having become flaccid and lost its freshness, as a plant.**

WILTING, ***ppr.*** **Beginning to fade or wither.**

WILY, ***a.*** **[from wile.] Cunning; sly; using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; subtle; as a wily adversary.**

WIMBLE, ***n.*** **[See *Whim*.] An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle.**

WIMBLE, ***a.*** **Active; nimble.**

WIMBREL, ***n.*** **A bird of the curlew kind, a species of Soclopax.**

WIMPLE, ***n.*** **[G., a pendant.] A hood or vail.** ***Isaiah 3:22*****.**

WIMPLE, *v.t.* To draw down, as a vail.

WIN, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* won. [G.]

1. To gain by success in competition or contest; as, to win the prize in a game; to win money; to win a battle, or to win a country. Battles are won by superior strength or skill.*NWAD WIN.2*

--Who thus shall Canaan win.*NWAD WIN.3*

2. To gain by solicitation or courtship.*NWAD WIN.4*

3. To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance. Thy virtue won me. Win your enemy by kindness.*NWAD WIN.5*

4. To gain by persuasion or influence; as, an orator wins his audience by argument. The advocate has won the jury.*NWAD WIN.6*

And Mammon wins his way, where seraphs might despair.*NWAD WIN.7*

WIN, *v.t.*

1. To gain the victory.*NWAD WIN.9*

Nor is it aught but just that he, who in debate of truth hath won, should win in arms.*NWAD WIN.10*

To win upon, to gain favor or influence; as, to win upon the heart or affections.*NWAD WIN.11*

2. To gain ground.*NWAD WIN.12*

The rabble will in time win upon power.*NWAD WIN.13*

To win of, to be conqueror.*NWAD WIN.14*

WINCE, *v.i.*

1. To shrink, as from a blow or from pain; to start back.*NWAD*

WINCE.2

I will not stir nor wince.*NWAD WINCE.3*

2. To kick or flounce when uneasy, or impatient of a rider; as, a horse winces.*NWAD WINCE.4*

WINCER, *n.* One that winces, shrinks or kicks.

WINCH, *n.* A windlass; or an instrument with which to turn or strain something forcibly; as a winch to strain the cord of a bedstead, or to turn a wheel.

WINCH, *v.i.* To wince; to shrink; to kick with impatience or uneasiness. [This is a more correct orthography than wince.]

WINCHING, WINCING, *ppr.* Flinching; shrinking; kicking.

WINCOPIPE, *n.* The vulgar name of a little flower, that, when it opens in the morning, bodes a fair day.

WIND, *n.* [L., G. The primary sense is to move, flow, rush or drive along.]

1. Air in motion with any degree of velocity, indefinitely; a current of air. When the air moves moderately, we call it a light wind, or a breeze; when with more velocity, we call it a fresh breeze, and when with violence, we call it a gale, storm or tempest. The word gale is used by the poets for a moderate breeze, but seamen use it as equivalent to storm. Winds are denominated from the point of compass from which they blow; as a north wind; an east wind; a south wind; a west wind; a southwest wind, etc.*NWAD WIND.2*

2. The four winds, the cardinal points of the heavens.*NWAD WIND.3*

Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain. *Ezekiel 37:9*.*NWAD WIND.4*

This sense of the word seems to have had its origin with the

orientals, as it was the practice of the Hebrews to give to each of the four cardinal points the name of wind.*NWAD WIND.5*

3. Direction of the wind from other points of the compass than the cardinal, or any point of compass; as a compass of eight winds.*NWAD WIND.6*

4. Breath; power of respiration.*NWAD WIND.7*

If my wind were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent.*NWAD WIND.8*

5. Air in motion form any force or action; as the wind of a cannon ball; the wind of a bellows.*NWAD WIND.9*

6. Breath modulated by the organs or by an instrument.*NWAD WIND.10*

Their instruments were various in their kind, some for the bow, and some for breathing wind.*NWAD WIND.11*

7. Air impregnated with scent.*NWAD WIND.12*

A pack of dog-fish had him in the wind.*NWAD WIND.13*

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.*NWAD WIND.14*

Think not with wind or airy threats to awe.*NWAD WIND.15*

9. Flatulence; air generated in the stomach and bowels; as, to be troubled with wind.*NWAD WIND.16*

10. The name given to a disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing.*NWAD WIND.17*

Down the wind, decaying; declining; in a state of decay; as, he went down the wind. [Not used.]*NWAD WIND.18*

To take or have the wind, or to get wind, to be divulged; to become public. The story got wind, or took wind.*NWAD WIND.19*

In the winds eye, in seamens language, towards the direct point from which the wind blows.*NWAD WIND.20*

Between wind and water, denoting that part of a ships side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship, or fluctuation of the waters surface.*NWAD WIND.21*

To carry the wind, in the manege, is when a horse tosses his nose as high as his ears.*NWAD WIND.22*

Constant or perennial wind, a wind that blows constantly from one point of the compass; as the trade wind of the tropics.*NWAD WIND.23*

Shifting, variable or erratic winds, are such as are changeable, now blowing from one point and now from another, and then ceasing altogether.*NWAD WIND.24*

Stated or periodical wind, a wind that constantly returns at a certain time, and blows steadily from one point for a certain time. Such are the monsoons in India, and land and sea breezes.*NWAD WIND.25*

Trade wind, a wind that blows constantly from one point, such as the tropical wind in the Atlantic.*NWAD WIND.26*

WINDAGE, *n.* The difference between the diameter of a piece and that of a ball or shell.

WINDBOUND, *a.* [wind and bound.] Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.

WIND-DROPSY, *n.* [wind and dropsy.] A swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines; tympauites.

WIND-EGG, *n.* [wind and egg.] An addle egg.

WINDER, *v.t.* To fan; to clean grain with a fan. [Local.]

WINDER-MEB, *n.* A bird of the genus Larus, or gull-kind.

WINDFALL, *n.* [wind and fall.]

1. Fruit blown off the tree by wind.*NWAD WINDFALL.2*

2. An unexpected legacy.*NWAD WINDFALL.3*

WIND-FALLEN, ***a.*** **Blown down by the wind.**

WIND-FLOWER, ***n.*** **[wind and flower.] A plant, the anemone.**

WIND-FURNACE, ***n.*** **[wind and furnace.] A furnace in which the air is supplied by an artificial current, as from a bellows.**

WIND-GAGE, ***n.*** **[wind and gage.] A soft tumor on the fetlock joints of a horse.**

WIND-GUN, ***n.*** **An air gun; a gun discharged by the force of compressed air.**

WIND-HATCH, ***n.*** **[wind and hatch.] In mining, the opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth.**

WIND-HOVER, ***n.*** **[wind and hover.] A species of hawk; called also the stannel, but more usually the kestrel.**

WINDINESS, ***n.*** **[from windey.]**

1. The state of being windy or tempestuous; as the windiness of the weather or season.*NWAD WINDINESS.2*

2. Fullness of wind; flatulence.*NWAD WINDINESS.3*

3. Tendency to generate wind; as the windiness of vegetables.*NWAD WINDINESS.4*

4. Tumor; puffiness.*NWAD WINDINESS.5*

The swelling windiness of much knowledge.*NWAD WINDINESS.6*

WIND-INSTRUMENT, ***n.*** **An instrument of music, played by wind, chiefly by the breath; as a flute, a clarinet, etc.**

WINDLAS, WINDLASS, ***n.*** **[wind and lace.]**

1. A machine for raising great weights, consisting of a cylinder or roller of timber, moving on its axis and turned by levers, with a rope or chain attached to the weight.*NWAD WINDLAS.2*

2. A handle by which any thing is turned. [Not in use.]*NWAD WINDLAS.3*

WINDLE, *n.* A spindle; a kind of reel.

WIND-MILL, *n.* [wind and mill.] A mill turned by the wind.

WINDPIPE, *n.* [wind and pipe.] The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

WIND-PUMP, *n.* [wind and pump.] A pump moved by wind, useful in draining lands.

WIND-RODE, *n.* A term used by seamen to signify a ship when riding with wind and tide opposed to each other, driven to the leeward of her anchor.

WINDROW, *n.* [wind and row.]

1. A row or line of hay, raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps. [This is the only use of the word in New England.]*NWAD WINDROW.2*

2. The green border of a field, dug up in order to carry the earth on other land to mend it.*NWAD WINDROW.3*

3. A row of peats set up for drying; or a row of pieces of turf, sod or sward, cut in paring and burning.*NWAD WINDROW.4*

WIND-SAIL, *n.* [wind and sail.] A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship.

WINDSEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Arctolis.

WIND-SHOCK, ***n.*** **[wind and shock.] A sort of bruise or shiver in a tree.**

WIND-TIGHT, ***a.*** **[wind and tight.] So tight as to prevent the passing of wind.**

WINDWARD, ***n.*** **[wind and ward.] The point from which the wind blows; as, to ply to the windward.**

WINDWARD, ***a.*** **[wind and ward.] Being on the side towards the point from which the wind blows; as the windward shrouds.**

WINDWARD, ***adv.*** **Towards the wind.**

WINDY, ***a.***

1. Consisting of wind; as a windy tempest.*NWAD WINDY.2*

2. Next the wind; as the windy side.*NWAD WINDY.3*

3. Tempestuous; boisterous; as windy weather.*NWAD WINDY.4*

4. Puffy; flatulent; abounding with wind.*NWAD WINDY.5*

5. Empty; airy; as windy joy.*NWAD WINDY.6*

WIND, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **wound. [G.]**

1. To blow; to sound by blowing or inflation.*NWAD WIND.2*

Wind the shrill horn.*NWAD WIND.3*

2. To turn; to move, or cause to turn.*NWAD WIND.4*

To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus.*NWAD WIND.5*

3. To turn round some fixed object; to bind, or to form into a ball or coil by turning; as, to wind thread on a spool; to wind thread into a ball; to wind a rope into a coil.*NWAD WIND.6*

4. To introduce by insinuation. The child winds himself into my

affections.*NWAD WIND.7*

They have little arts and dexterities to wind in such things into discourse.*NWAD WIND.8*

5. To change; to vary.*NWAD WIND.9*

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might wind and turn our constitution at his pleasure.*NWAD WIND.10*

6. To entwist; to enfold; to encircle.*NWAD WIND.11*

7. [With I short, as in win.] To nose; to perceive or to follow by the scent; as, hounds wind an animal.*NWAD WIND.12*

8. To ventilate; to expose to the wind; to winnow.*NWAD WIND.13*

To wind off, [with I long.] To unwind.*NWAD WIND.14*

To wind out, to extricate.*NWAD WIND.15*

To wind up,*NWAD WIND.16*

1. To bring to a small compass, as a ball of thread.*NWAD WIND.17*

2. To bring to a conclusion or settlement; as, to wind up ones affairs.*NWAD WIND.18*

3. To put in a state of renovated or continued motion.*NWAD WIND.19*

Fate seemd to wind him up for fourscore years.*NWAD WIND.20*

To wind up a clock, is to wind the cord by which the weights are suspended, round an axis or pin.*NWAD WIND.21*

To wind up a watch, is to wind the spring round its axis or pin.*NWAD WIND.22*

4. To raise by degrees.*NWAD WIND.23*

Thus they wound up his temper to a pitch--*NWAD WIND.24*

5. To straiten, as a string; to put in tune.*NWAD WIND.25*

6. To put in order for regular action.*NWAD WIND.26*

WIND, *v.i.*

1. To turn; to change.*NWAD WIND.28*

So swift your judgments turn and wind.*NWAD WIND.29*

2. To turn around something; as, vines wind around a pole.*NWAD WIND.30*

3. To have a circular direction; as winding stairs.*NWAD WIND.31*

4. To crook; to bend. The road winds in various places.*NWAD WIND.32*

5. To move round; as, a hare pursued turns and winds.*NWAD WIND.33*

To wind out, to be extricated; to escape.*NWAD WIND.34*

Long labring underneath, ere they could wind out of such prison.*NWAD WIND.35*

WINDER, *n.* One who winds.

WINDING, *ppr.*

1. Turning; binding about; bending.*NWAD WINDING.2*

2. *a.* Bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface.*NWAD WINDING.3*

WINDING, *n.*

1. A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander; as the windings of a road or stream.*NWAD WINDING.5*

2. A call by the boastswains whistle.*NWAD WINDING.6*

WINDING-ENGINE, ***n.*** **An engine employed in mining, to draw up buckets from a deep pit.**

WINDING-SHEET, ***n.*** **[winding and sheet.] A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.**

WINDING-TACKLE, ***n.*** **[winding and tackle.] A tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block.**

WINDOW, ***n.*** **[G. The vulgar pronunciation is windor, as if from the Welsh gwyntdor, wind-door.]**

1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light, and of air when necessary. This opening has a frame on the sides, in which are set movable sashes, containing panes of glass. In the United Sates, the sashes are made to rise and fall, for the admission or exclusion of air. In France, windows are shut with frames or sashes that open and shut vertically, like the leaves of a folding door.*NWAD WINDOW.2*

2. An aperture or opening.*NWAD WINDOW.3*

A window shalt thou make to the ark. *Genesis 6:16*.*NWAD WINDOW.4*

3. The frame or other thing that covers the aperture.*NWAD WINDOW.5*

Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes.*NWAD WINDOW.6*

4. An aperture; or rather the clouds or water-spouts.*NWAD WINDOW.7*

The windows of heaven were opened. *Genesis 7:11*.*NWAD WINDOW.8*

5. Lattice or casement; or the network of wire used before the invention of glass. *Judges 5:28*.*NWAD WINDOW.9*

6. Lines crossing each other.*NWAD WINDOW.10*

Till he has windows on his bread and butter.*NWAD WINDOW.11*

WINDOW, *v.t.*

1. To furnish with windows.*NWAD WINDOW.13*

2. To place at a window. [Unusual.]*NWAD WINDOW.14*

3. To break into openings. [Unusual.]*NWAD WINDOW.15*

WINDOW-BLIND, *n.* [window and blind.] A blind to intercept the light of a window. Venetian window-blinds are now much used in the United States.

WINDOW-FRAME, *n.* [window and frame.] The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes.

WINDOW-GLASS, *n.* [window and glass.] Panes of glass for windows.

WINDOW-SASH, *n.* [window and sash.] The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.

WINDOWY, *a.* Having little crossings like the sashes of a window.

WINE, *n.* [Gr.]

1. The fermented juice of grapes; as the wine of the Madeira grape; the wine of Burgundy or Oporto.*NWAD WINE.2*

2. The juice of certain fruits, prepared with sugar, spirits, etc.; as currant wine; gooseberry wine.*NWAD WINE.3*

3. Intoxication.*NWAD WINE.4*

Noah awoke from his wine. *Genesis 9:24*.*NWAD WINE.5*

4. Drinking.*NWAD WINE.6*

They that tarry long at the wine. *Proverbs 23:30*.*NWAD WINE.7*

Corn and wine, in Scripture, are put for all kinds of necessaries for subsistence. Psalm.*NWAD WINE.8*

Bread and wine, in the Lords supper, are symbols of the body and blood of Christ.*NWAD WINE.9*

WINE-BIBBER, *n.* One who drinks much wine; a great drinker. *Proverbs 23:20*.

WINE-CASK, *n.* [wine and cask.] A cask in which wine is or has been kept.

WINE-FLY, *n.* A small fly found in empty wine casks.

WINE-GLASS, *n.* [wine and glass.] A small glass in which wine is drank.

WINELESS, *a.* Destitute of wine; as wineless life.

WINE-MEASURE, *n.* [See *Measure*.] The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure.

WINE-MERCHANT, *n.* A merchant who deals in wines.

WINE-PRESS, *n.* [wine and press.] A place where grapes are pressed.

WING, *n.*

1. The limb of a fowl by which it flies. In a few species of fowls, the wings do not enable them to fly; as is the case with the dodo, ostrich, great auk, and penguin; but in the two former, the wings assist the fowls in running.*NWAD WING.2*

2. The limb of an insect by which it flies.*NWAD WING.3*

3. In botany, the side petal of a papilionaceous corol; also, an appendage of seeds, by means of which they are wafted in the air

and scattered; also, any membranous or leafy dilatation of a footstalk, or of the angles of a stem, branch or flower stalk, or of a calyx.*NWAD WING.4*

4. Flight; passage by the wind; as, to be on the wind; to take wing.*NWAD WING.5*

5. Means of flying; acceleration. Fear adds wings to flight.*NWAD WING.6*

6. Motive or incitement of flight.*NWAD WING.7*

Then fiery expedition be my wing.*NWAD WING.8*

7. The flank or extreme body or part of an army.*NWAD WING.9*

8. Any side-piece.*NWAD WING.10*

9. In gardening, a side-shoot.*NWAD WING.11*

10. In architecture, a side-building, less than the main edifice.*NWAD WING.12*

11. In fortification, the longer sides of hornworks, crown-works, etc.*NWAD WING.13*

12. In a fleet, the ships on the extremities, when ranged in a line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle.*NWAD WING.14*

13. In a ship, the wings are those parts of the hold and orlop deck, which are nearest the sides.*NWAD WING.15*

14. In Scripture, protection; generally in the plural. *Psalm 63:7*; *Exodus 19:4*.*NWAD WING.16*

On the wings of the wind, with the utmost velocity. *Psalm 18:10*.*NWAD WING.17*

WING, *v.t.*

1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly or to move with celerity.*NWAD WING.19*

Who heaves old ocean, and who wings the storms.*NWAD WING.20*

2. To supply with side bodies; as on either side well winged.*NWAD WING.21*

3. To transport by flight.*NWAD WING.22*

I, an old turtle, will wing me to some witherd bough.*NWAD WING.23*

Edge the keen sword, and wing th unerring ball.*NWAD WING.24*

To wing a flight, to exert the power of flying.*NWAD WING.25*

WINGED, ***pp.***

1. Furnished with wings; transported by flying.*NWAD WINGED.2*

2 . *a.* Having wings; as a winged fowl. *Genesis 1:21*.*NWAD WINGED.3*

3. Swift; rapid; as with winged haste.*NWAD WINGED.4*

4. Wounded; hurt.*NWAD WINGED.5*

5. In botany, furnished with longitudinal membranous appendages, as a winged stalk or stem; or with downy or hairy appendages, as winged seeds.*NWAD WINGED.6*

Winged petiole, having a thing membrane or border on each side, or dilated on the sides.*NWAD WINGED.7*

Winged leaf, a pennate leaf; a species of compound leaf, wherein a simple leaf has several leaflets fastened to each side of it.*NWAD WINGED.8*

6. In heraldry, represented with wings, or having wings of a different color from the body.*NWAD WINGED.9*

7. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds.*NWAD WINGED.10*

WINDGED-PEA, *n.* A plant.

WING-FOOTED, *a.* [wing and foot.] Swift; moving with rapidity; fleet.

WINGLESS, *a.* Having no wings; not able to ascend or fly.

WING-SHELL, *n.* [wing and shell.] The shell that covers the wing of insects.

WINGY, *a.* Having wings; rapid; as wingy speed.

WINK, *v.i.* [G. Wink and wince are radically one word.]

1. To shut the eyes; to close the eyelids.*NWAD WINK.2*

They are not blind, but they wink.*NWAD WINK.3*

2. To close and open the eyelids.*NWAD WINK.4*

3. To give a hint by a motion of the eyelids.*NWAD WINK.5*

Wink at the footman to leave him without a plate.*NWAD WINK.6*

4. To close the eyelids and exclude the light.*NWAD WINK.7*

Or wink as cowards and afraid.*NWAD WINK.8*

5. To be dim; as a winking light.*NWAD WINK.9*

To wink at, to connive at; to seem not to see; to tolerate; to overlook, as something not perfectly agreeable; as, to wink at faults.*NWAD WINK.10*

WINK, *n.*

1. The act of closing the eyelids. I lay awake, and could not sleep a wink.*NWAD WINK.12*

I could eclipse and cloud them with a wink.*NWAD WINK.13*

2. A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.*NWAD WINK.14*

WINKER, *n.* One who winks.

WINKING, *ppr.* Shutting the eyes; shutting and opening the eyelids; hinting by closing the eye; conniving at; overlooking.

WINKINGLY, *adv.* With the eye almost closed.

WINNER, *n.* [from win.] One who gains by success in competition or contest.

WINNING, *ppr.* [from win.]

1. Gaining success in competition or contest.*NWAD WINNING.2*

2 . *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favor; charming; as a winning address.*NWAD WINNING.3*

WINNING, *n.* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest.

WINNOW, *v.t.* [L., a fan.]

1. To separate and drive off the chaff from grain by means of wind. Grain is winnowed by a fan, or by a machine, or by pouring it out of a vessel in a current of air.*NWAD WINNOW.2*

2. To fan; to beat as with wings.*NWAD WINNOW.3*

3. To examine; to sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth.*NWAD WINNOW.4*

Winnow well this thought.*NWAD WINNOW.5*

4. To separate, as the bad from the good.*NWAD WINNOW.6*

WINNOW, *v.i.* To separate chaff from corn.

Winnow not with every wind.*NWAD WINNOW.8*

WINNOWED, ***pp.*** **Separated from the chaff by wind; sifted; examined.**

WINNOWER, ***n.*** **One who winnows.**

WINNOWING, ***ppr.*** **Separating from the chaff by wind; examining.**

WINTER, ***n.***

1. The cold season of the year. Astronomically considered, winter commences in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice about the 21st of December, and ends at the equinox in March; but in ordinary discourse, the three winter months are December, January, and February. Our Saxon ancestors reckoned the years by winters; as ten winters; thirty winters. In tropical climates, there are two winters annually; but they cannot be said to be cold. In the temperate and frigid climates, there is one winter only in the year.*NWAD WINTER.2*

2. The part of the printing press which sustains the carriage.*NWAD WINTER.3*

WINTER, ***v.i.*** **To pass the winter. He wintered in Italy. Cattle winter well on good fodder.**

WINTER, ***v.t.*** **To feed or manage during the winter. To winter young cattle on straw, is not profitable. Delicate plants must be wintered under cover.**

WINTER-APPLE, ***n.*** **[winter and apple.] An apple that keeps well in winter.**

WINTER-BARLEY, ***n.*** **[winter and barley.] A kind of barley which is sowed in autumn.**

WINTER-BEATEN, ***a.*** **[winter and beat.] Harassed by the severe weather of winter.**

WINTER-BERRY, ***n.*** **[winter and berry.] A plant of the genus Prinos.**

WINTER-BLOOM, ***n.*** **[winter and bloom.] A plant of the genus Azalea.**

WINTER-CHERRY, ***n.*** **[winter and cherry.] A plant of the genus Physalis, and its fruit, which is of the size of a cherry.**

WINTER-CITRON, ***n.*** **[winter and citron.] A sort of pear.**

WINTER-CRESS, ***n.*** **[winter and cress.] A plant of the genus Erysimum.**

WINTER-CROP, ***n.*** **[winter and crop.] A crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.**

WINTER-FALLOW, ***n.*** **[winter and fallow.] Ground that is fallowed in winter.**

WINTER-GARDEN, ***n.*** **[winter and garden.] An ornamental garden for winter.**

WINTER-GREEN, ***n.*** **[winter and green.] A plant of the genus Pyrola, useful as a vulnerary.**

WINTER-KILL, ***v.t.*** **[winter and kill.] To kill by means of the weather in winter; as, to winter-kill wheat or clover.**

WINTER-KILL, ***v.i.*** **To be killed by the winter. Wheat is liable to winter-kill in moist land.**

WINTER-KILLED, ***pp.*** **Killed by the winter, as grain.**

WINTER-KILLING, ***ppr.*** **Killing by the weather in winter.**

WINTER-LODGE, WINTER-LODGMENT, ***n.*** **[winter and lodge.] In botany, the hybernacle of a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injuries during the winter. It is either a bud or a bulb.**

WINTER-PEAR, ***n.*** **[winter and pear.] Any pear that keeps well in winter.**

WINTER-QUARTERS, ***n.*** **[winter and quarters.] The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.**

WINTER-RIG, ***v.t.*** **[winter and rig.] To fallow or till in winter. [Local.]**

WINTER-SOLSTICE, ***n.*** **[winter and solstice.] The solstice of the winter, which takes place when the sun enters Capricorn, December 21st.**

WINTERED, ***pp.*** **Kept through the winter.**

WINTERING, ***ppr.*** **Passing the winter; keeping in winter.**

WINTERLY, ***a.*** **Such as is suitable to winter. [Little used.]**

WINTERY, ***a.*** **Suitable to winter; brumal; hyemal; cold; stormy.**

WINY, ***a.*** **[from wine.] Having the taste or qualities of wine.**

WIPE, ***v.t.***

1. To rub something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing; as, to wipe the hands or face with a towel. *Luke 7:38*.*NWAD WIPE.2*

2. To strike off gently.*NWAD WIPE.3*

Some natral tears they droppd, but wipd them soon.*NWAD WIPE.4*

3. To cleanse from evil practices or abuses; to overturn and destroy what is foul and hateful.*NWAD WIPE.5*

I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish. *2 Kings 21:3*.*NWAD WIPE.6*

4. To cheat; to defraud.*NWAD WIPE.7*

To wipe away, to cleanse by rubbing or tersion; as, to wipe away a stain or reproach.*NWAD WIPE.8*

To wipe off, to clear away. Wipe off this foul stain; wipe off the dust.*NWAD WIPE.9*

To wipe out, to efface; to obliterate. Wipe out the blot.*NWAD WIPE.10*

WIPE, *n.*

1. The act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning.*NWAD WIPE.12*

2. A blow; a stroke.*NWAD WIPE.13*

3. A gibe; a jeer; a severe sarcasm.*NWAD WIPE.14*

4. A bird.*NWAD WIPE.15*

WIPED, *pp.* Rubbed for cleaning; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away; effaced.

WIPER, *n.*

1. One who wipes.*NWAD WIPER.2*

2. The instrument used for wiping.*NWAD WIPER.3*

WIPING, *ppr.* Rubbing with a cloth or other soft thing for cleaning; clearing away; effacing.

WIRE, *n.* A thread of metal; any metallic substance drawn to an even thread.

WIRE, *v.t.* To bind with wire; to apply wire to, as in bottling liquors.

WIREDRAW, *v.t.* [wire and draw.]

1. To draw a metal into wire, which is done by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel.*NWAD WIREDRAW.2*

2. To draw into length.*NWAD WIREDRAW.3*

3. To draw by art or violence.*NWAD WIREDRAW.4*

My sense has been wiredrawn into blasphemy.*NWAD WIREDRAW.5*

4. To draw or spin out to great length and tenuity; as, to wiredraw an argument.*NWAD WIREDRAW.6*

WIREDRAWER, *n.* One who draw metal into wire.

WIREDRAWING, *ppr.*

1. Drawing a metal into wire.*NWAD WIREDRAWING.2*

2. Drawing to a great length or fineness.*NWAD WIREDRAWING.3*

WIREDRAWN, *pp.* Drawn into wire; drawn out to great length or fineness.

WIRE-GRATE, *n.* [wire and grate.] A grate or contrivance of fine wire work to keep insects out of vineries, hot houses, etc.

WIRE-HEEL, *n.* [wire and heel.] A defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.

WIRE-WORM, *n.* [wire and worm.] A mischievous worm that sometimes injures grain.

WIRY, *a.* Made of wire; like wire.

WIS, *v.t. pret.* wist. To think; to suppose; to imagine.

WISDOM, *n.* s as z. [G. See *Wise*.]

1. The right use or exercise of knowledge; the choice of laudable ends, and of the best means to accomplish them. This is wisdom in act, effect, or practice. If wisdom is to be considered as a faculty of

the mind, it is the faculty of discerning or judging what is most just, proper and useful, and if it is to be considered as an acquirement, it is the knowledge and use of what is best, most just, most proper, most conducive to prosperity or happiness. Wisdom in the first sense, or practical wisdom, is nearly synonymous with discretion. I differs somewhat from prudence, in this respect; prudence is the exercise of sound judgment in avoiding evils; wisdom is the exercise of sound judgment either in avoiding evils or attempting good. Prudence then is a species, of which wisdom is the genus.*NWAD WISDOM.2*

Wisdom gained by experience, is of inestimable value.*NWAD WISDOM.3*

It is hoped that our rulers will act with dignity and wisdom; that they will yield every thing to reason, and refuse every thing to force.*NWAD WISDOM.4*

2. In Scripture, human learning; erudition; knowledge of arts and sciences.*NWAD WISDOM.5*

Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. *Acts 7:22*.*NWAD WISDOM.6*

3. Quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution; as the wisdom of Bezaleel and Aholiab. *Exodus 31:2-6*.*NWAD WISDOM.7*

4. Natural instinct and sagacity. *Job 39:17*.*NWAD WISDOM.8*

5. In Scripture theology, wisdom is true religion; godliness; piety; the knowledge and fear of God, and sincere and uniform obedience to his commands. This is the wisdom which is from above. *Psalm 90:12*; *Job 28:28*.*NWAD WISDOM.9*

6. Profitable words or doctrine. *Psalm 37:30*.*NWAD WISDOM.10*

The wisdom of this world, mere human erudition; or the carnal policy of men, their craft and artifices in promoting their temporal interests; called also fleshly wisdom. *1 Corinthians 2:1*; *2 Corinthians 1:12*.*NWAD WISDOM.11*

The wisdom of words, artificial or affected eloquence; or learning displayed in teaching. *1 Corinthians 1* and *1 Corinthians 2*.*NWAD WISDOM.12*

WISE, ***a.*** **s as z. [G., to know., L.]**

1. Properly, having knowledge; hence, having the power of discerning and judging correctly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false; between what is fit and proper, and what is improper; as a wise prince; a wise magistrate. Solomon was deemed the wisest man. But a man may be speculatively and not practically wise. Hence,*NWAD WISE.2*

2. Discrete and judicious in the use or applications of knowledge; choosing laudable ends, and the best means to accomplish them. This is to be practically wise. *Genesis 41:33*.*NWAD WISE.3*

3. Skillful; dextrous.*NWAD WISE.4*

They are wise to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. *Jeremiah 4:22*.*NWAD WISE.5*

4. Learned; knowing; as the wise and the unwise. *Romans 1:14*.*NWAD WISE.6*

5. Skilled in arts, science, philosophy, or in magic and divination. *2 Samuel 14:2*.*NWAD WISE.7*

6. Godly; pious. *Proverbs 13:1*.*NWAD WISE.8*

--The holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise to salvation. *2 Timothy 3:15*.*NWAD WISE.9*

7. Skilled in hidden arts; a sense somewhat ironical; as the wise woman of Brainford.*NWAD WISE.10*

8. Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious; well adapted to produce good effects; applicable to things; as a wise saying; a wise scheme or plan; wise conduct or management; a wise determination.*NWAD WISE.11*

9. Becoming a wise man; grave; discrete; as wise deportment.*NWAD WISE.12*

WISE, *n.* s as z. [G.] Manner; way of being or acting.

This song she sings in most commanding wise.*NWAD WISE.14*

In fittest wise.*NWAD WISE.15*

In the foregoing form, this word is obsolete, the use of it is now very limited. It is common in the following phrases.*NWAD WISE.16*

1. In any wise.*NWAD WISE.17*

If he that sanctified the field will in any wise redeem it-- *Leviticus 27:19*.*NWAD WISE.18*

Fret not thyself in any wise. *Psalm 37:8*.*NWAD WISE.19*

2. On this wise.*NWAD WISE.20*

On this wise ye shall bless the children of Israel. *Numbers 6:23*.*NWAD WISE.21*

3. In no wise. He shall in no wise lose his reward. *Matthew 10:42*.*NWAD WISE.22*

It is used in composition, as in likewise, otherwise, lengthwise, etc. By mistake, ways is often used for it; as lengthways, for lengthwise.*NWAD WISE.23*

WISEACRE, *n.* More correctly wisesager. [G., a sayer, a predictor or foreteller.] One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence in contempt, a simpleton; a dunce.

WISE-HEARTED, *a.* [wise and heart.] Wise; knowing; skillful. *Exodus 28:3*.

WISELING, *n.* One who pretends to be wise.

WISELY, *adv.*

1. Prudently; judiciously; discretely; with wisdom. *Proverbs 16:20*; *Proverbs 21:12*.*NWAD WISELY.2*

2. Craftily; with art or stratagem.*NWAD WISELY.3*

Let us deal wisely with them. *Exodus 1:10*.*NWAD WISELY.4*

WISENESS, *n.* Wisdom.

WISH, *v.i.* [G.]

1. To have a desire, or strong desire, either for what is or is not supposed to be obtainable. It usually expresses less than long; but sometimes it denotes to long or wise earnestly. We often wise for what is not obtainable.*NWAD WISH.2*

This is as good an argument as an antiquary could wish for.*NWAD WISH.3*

They have more than heart could wish. *Psalm 73:7*.*NWAD WISH.4*

I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper. *3 John 2*.*NWAD WISH.5*

They cast four anchors out of the stern, and wished for the day. *Acts 27:29*.*NWAD WISH.6*

2. To be disposed or inclined; as, to wish well to anothers affairs.*NWAD WISH.7*

3. It sometimes partakes of hope or fear. I wish the event may prove fortunate, or less calamitous than we apprehend.*NWAD WISH.8*

WISH, *v.t.*

1. To desire. I wish your prosperity.*NWAD WISH.10*

Let them be driven backward and put to shame, that wish me evil. *Psalm 40:14*.*NWAD WISH.11*

2. To long for; to desire eagerly or ardently. It has this sense when expressed with emphasis.*NWAD WISH.12*

3. To recommend by wishing.*NWAD WISH.13*

I would not wish them to a fairer death.*NWAD WISH.14*

4. To imprecate; as, to wish curses on an enemy.*NWAD WISH.15*

5. To ask; to express desire.*NWAD WISH.16*

WISH, *n.*

1. Desire; sometimes, eager desire. *Job 33:6*.*NWAD WISH.18*

2. Desire expressed.*NWAD WISH.19*

Blisterd be thy tongue for such a wish.*NWAD WISH.20*

3. Thing desired. He has his wish.*NWAD WISH.21*

The difference between wish and desire seems to be, that desire is directed to what is obtainable, and a wish may be directed to what is obtainable or not.*NWAD WISH.22*

WISHED, *pp.* Desired; or ardently desired.

WISHER, *n.* One who desires; one who expresses a wish.

WISHFUL, *a.*

1. Having desire, or ardent desire.*NWAD WISHFUL.2*

2. Showing desire; as wishful eyes.*NWAD WISHFUL.3*

3. Desirable; exciting wishes. [Bad.]*NWAD WISHFUL.4*

WISHFULLY, *adv.*

1. With desire or ardent desire.*NWAD WISHFULLY.2*

2. With the show of desiring.*NWAD WISHFULLY.3*

WISHING, *ppr.* Desiring.

WISKET, ***n.*** **A basket.**

WISP, ***n.*** **[G.] A small bundle of straw or other like substance; as a wisp of straw; a wisp of hay; a wisp of herbs.**

WIST, ***pret.*** **of wis.**

WISTFUL, ***a.*** **[from wist. The sense is stretching or reaching towards.] Full of thoughts; earnest; attentive.**

Why--dost thou so wistful seem?*NWAD WISTFUL.2*

WISTFULLY, ***adv.*** **Attentively; earnestly.**

WISTIT, ***n.*** **The striated monkey; a small species of monkey from South America, with an annulated tail, the ouistiti of Buffon.**

WISTLY, ***adv.*** **Earnestly.**

WIT, ***v.i.*** **[G., to know. See *Wise*.] To know. This verb is used only in the infinitive, to wit, namely, that is to say. [L.]**

WIT, ***n.*** **[See the verb and *Wise*.]**

1. Primarily, the intellect; the understanding or mental powers.*NWAD WIT.3*

Will puts in practice what the wit deviseth.*NWAD WIT.4*

For wit and power their last endeavors bend t outshine each other.*NWAD WIT.5*

2. The association of ideas in a manner natural, but unusual and striking, so as to produce surprise joined with pleasure. Wit is defined.*NWAD WIT.6*

What oft was thought, but neer so well expressd.*NWAD WIT.7*

Wit consists in assembling and putting together with quickness,

ideas in which can be found resemblance and congruity, by which to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions in the fancy.*NWAD WIT.8*

Wit consists chiefly in joining things by distant and fanciful relations, which surprise us because they are unexpected.*NWAD WIT.9*

Wit is a propriety of thoughts and words; or in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject.*NWAD WIT.10*

3. The faculty of associating ideas in a new and unexpected manner.*NWAD WIT.11*

4. A man of genius; as, the age of Addison abounded with wits.*NWAD WIT.12*

A wit herself, Amelia weds a wit.*NWAD WIT.13*

5. A man of fancy or wit.*NWAD WIT.14*

Intemperate wits will spare neither friend nor foe.*NWAD WIT.15*

6. Sense; judgment.*NWAD WIT.16*

He wants not wit the danger to decline.*NWAD WIT.17*

7. Faculty of the mind.*NWAD WIT.18*

8. Wits, in the plural, soundness of mind; intellect not disordered; sound mind. No man in his wits would venture on such an expedition. Have you lost your wits? Is he out of his wits?*NWAD WIT.19*

9. Power of invention; contrivance; ingenuity. He was at his wits end.*NWAD WIT.20*

WITCH, *n.*

1. A woman who by compact with the devil, practices sorcery or enchantment.*NWAD WITCH.2*

2. A woman who is given to unlawful arts.*NWAD WITCH.3*

3. A winding sinuous bank.*NWAD WITCH.4*

WITCH, *v.t.* To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.

Ill witch sweet ladies with my words and looks.*NWAD WITCH.6*

WITCHCRAFT, [witch and craft.]

1. The practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments; intercourse with the devil.*NWAD WITCHCRAFT.2*

2. Power more than natural.*NWAD WITCHCRAFT.3*

He hath a witchcraft over the king ins tongue.*NWAD WITCHCRAFT.4*

WITCH-ELM, *n.* A kind of elm.

WITCHERY, *n.*

1. Sorcery; enchantment.*NWAD WITCHERY.2*

2. Fascination.*NWAD WITCHERY.3*

WITCH-HAZEL, *n.*

1. A species of elm, (Ulmus montana.)*NWAD WITCH-HAZEL.2*

2. The hop-hornbeam, (carpinus ostrya.)*NWAD WITCH-HAZEL.3*

The Virginian witch-hazel is the Hamemelis virginica, a shrub which flowers in autumn when its leaves are falling.*NWAD WITCH-HAZEL.4*

WIT-CRACKER, *n.* [wit and cracker.] One who breaks jests; a joker. [Not in use.]

WIT-CRAFT, *n.* [wit and craft.] Contrivance; invention.

WITE, *v.t.* To reproach; to blame.

WITE, *n.* Blame; reproach.

WITELESS, *a.* Blameless.

WIT-FISH, *n.* [white fish.] An East Indian fish of the size of a whiting; also, another East Indian fish, the Albula Indica of Ray.

WITH, *prep.* [G.]

1. By, noting cause, instrument or means. We are distressed with pain; we are elevated with joy. With study men become learned and respectable. Fire is extinguished with water.*NWAD WITH.2*

2. On the side of, noting friendship or favor.*NWAD WITH.3*

Fear not, for I am with thee. *Genesis 26:24*.*NWAD WITH.4*

3. In opposition to; in competition or contest; as, to struggle with adversity. The champions fought with each other an hour. He will lie with any man living.*NWAD WITH.5*

4. Noting comparison. The fact you mention compares well with another I have witnessed.*NWAD WITH.6*

5. In company. The gentlemen traveled with me from Boston to Philadelphia.*NWAD WITH.7*

6. In the society of. There is no living with such neighbors.*NWAD WITH.8*

7. In connection, or in appendage. He gave me the Bible, and with it the warmest expressions of affection.*NWAD WITH.9*

8. In mutual dealing or intercourse.*NWAD WITH.10*

I will buy with you, sell with you--*NWAD WITH.11*

9. Noting confidence. I will trust you with the secret.*NWAD WITH.12*

10. In partnership. He shares the profits with the other partners. I

will share with you the pleasures and the pains.*NWAD WITH.13*

11. Noting connection.*NWAD WITH.14*

Nor twist our fortunes with your sinking fate.*NWAD WITH.15*

12. Immediately after.*NWAD WITH.16*

With this he pointed to his face.*NWAD WITH.17*

13. Among. I left the assembly with the last.*NWAD WITH.18*

Tragedy was originally with the ancients a piece of religious worship.*NWAD WITH.19*

14. Upon.*NWAD WITH.20*

Such arguments had invincible force with those pagan philosophers.*NWAD WITH.21*

15. In consent, noting parity of state.*NWAD WITH.22*

See! Where on earth the flowry glories lie, with her they flourishd, and with her thy die.*NWAD WITH.23*

With and by are closely allied in many of their uses, and it is not easy to lay down a rule by which their uses may be distinguished. It is observed by Johnson that with seems rather to denote an instrument, and by a cause; as, he killed an enemy with a sword, but he died by an arrow. But this rule is not always observed.*NWAD WITH.24*

With, in composition, signifies for the most part opposition, privation; or separation, departure.*NWAD WITH.25*

WITH, WITHE, *n.* [L., probably a shoot.]

1. A willow twig.*NWAD WITH.27*

2. A band consisting of a twig, or twigs twisted.*NWAD WITH.28*

WITHAL, *adv.* Withaul. [with and all.]

1. With the rest; together with; likewise; at the same time.*NWAD WITHAL.2*

If you choose that, then I am yours withal.*NWAD WITHAL.3*

How modest in exception, and withal how terrible in constant resolution!*NWAD WITHAL.4*

2. It is sometimes used for with. But the word is not elegant, nor much used.*NWAD WITHAL.5*

WITHDRAW, *v.t.* [with and draw.]

1. To take back; to take from.*NWAD WITHDRAW.2*

It is impossible that God should withdraw his presence from any thing.*NWAD WITHDRAW.3*

We say, to withdraw capital from a bank or stock in trade, to withdraw aid or assistance.*NWAD WITHDRAW.4*

2. To recall; to cause to retire or leave; to call back or away. France has withdrawn her troops from Spain.*NWAD WITHDRAW.5*

WITHDRAW, *v.i.* To retire; to retreat; to quit a company or place. We withdrew from the company at ten o'clock.

She from her husband soft withdrew.*NWAD WITHDRAW.7*

WITHDRAWING, *ppr.* Taking back; recalling; retiring.

WITHDRAWING-ROOM, *n.* A room behind another room for retirement; a drawing room.

WITHDRAWMENT, *n.* The act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling.

Their withdrawment from the British and Foreign Bible Society, would tend to paralyze their exertions.*NWAD WITHDRAWMENT.2*

WITHDRAWN, *pp.* of withdraw. Recalled; taken back.

WITHER, *v.i.*

1. To fade; to lose its native freshness; to become sapless; to dry.*NWAD WITHER.2*

It shall wither in all the leaves of her spring. *Ezekiel 17:9*.*NWAD WITHER.3*

2. To waste; to pine away; as animal bodies; as a withered hand. *Matthew 12:10*.*NWAD WITHER.4*

3. To lose or want animal moisture.*NWAD WITHER.5*

Now warm in love, now withring in the grave.*NWAD WITHER.6*

WITHER, *v.t.*

1. To cause to fade and become dry; as, the sun withereth the grass. *James 1:11*.*NWAD WITHER.8*

2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle and decay, for want of animal moisture.*NWAD WITHER.9*

Age cannot wither her.*NWAD WITHER.10*

WITHER-BAND, *n.* [withers and band.] A piece of iron laid under a saddle near a horses withers, to strengthen the bow.

WITHERED, *pp.* Faded; dried; shrunk.

WITHEREDNESS, *n.* The state of being withered.

WITHERING, *ppr.* Fading; becoming dry.

WITHERITE, *n.* In mineralogy, a carbonate of baryte, first discovered by Dr. Withering; rhomboidal baryte. It is white, gray, or yellow.

WITHERNAM, ***n.*** **In withernam, in law, a second or reciprocal distress, in lieu of a first distress which has been eloigned; reprisal.**

WITHERS, ***n.*** **[This seems to signify a joining, from the root of with.] The juncture of the shoulder bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck.**

WITHER-WRUNG, ***a.*** **Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse.**

WITHHELD, ***pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **of withhold.**

WITHHOLD, ***v.t. pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **withheld. [with and hold.]**

1. TO hold back; to restrain; to keep from action.*NWAD WITHHOLD.2*

Withhold--your hasty hand.*NWAD WITHHOLD.3*

If our passions may be withheld.*NWAD WITHHOLD.4*

2. To retain; to keep back; not to grant; as, to withhold assent to a proposition. The sun does not withhold his light.*NWAD WITHHOLD.5*

WITHHOLDEN, ***pp.*** **The old participle of withhold; now obsolete. We use withheld.**

WITHHOLDER, ***n.*** **One that withholds.**

WITHHOLDING, ***ppr.*** **Holding back; restraining; retaining; not granting.**

WITHIN, ***prep.***

1. In the inner part; as the space within the walls of a house; a man contented and happy within himself.*NWAD WITHIN.2*

2. In the limits or compass of; not beyond; used of place and time. The object is within my sight; within the knowledge of the present

generation; within a month or a year.*NWAD WITHIN.3*

3. Not reaching to any thing external.*NWAD WITHIN.4*

Were every action concluded within itself--*NWAD WITHIN.5*

4. In the compass of; not longer ago than.*NWAD WITHIN.6*

Within these five hours Hastings livd untainted.*NWAD WITHIN.7*

5. Not later than; as, within five days from this time, it will be fair weather.*NWAD WITHIN.8*

6. In the reach of.*NWAD WITHIN.9*

Both he and she are still within my power.*NWAD WITHIN.10*

7. Not exceeding. Keep your expenses within your income.*NWAD WITHIN.11*

8. In the heart or confidence of. [Inelegant.]*NWAD WITHIN.12*

9. In the house; in any inclosure.*NWAD WITHIN.13*

WITHIN, *adv.*

1. In the inner part; inwardly; internally.*NWAD WITHIN.15*

The wound festers within.*NWAD WITHIN.16*

2. In the mind.*NWAD WITHIN.17*

Ills from within thy reason must prevent.*NWAD WITHIN.18*

WITHINSIDE, *adv.* [within and side.] In the inner parts. [Bad.]

WITHOUT, *prep.*

1. Not with; as without success.*NWAD WITHOUT.2*

2. In a state of destitution or absence from.*NWAD WITHOUT.3*

There is no living with thee nor without thee.*NWAD WITHOUT.4*

3. In a state of destitution or absence from.*NWAD WITHOUT.5*

There is no living with thee nor without thee.*NWAD WITHOUT.6*

4. Beyond; not within.*NWAD WITHOUT.7*

Eternity, before the world and after, is without our reach.*NWAD WITHOUT.8*

5. Supposing the negation or omission of.*NWAD WITHOUT.9*

Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French must end in our destruction.*NWAD WITHOUT.10*

6. Independent of; not by the use of. Men like to live without labor.*NWAD WITHOUT.11*

Wise men will do it without a law.*NWAD WITHOUT.12*

7. On the outside of; as without the gate; without doors.*NWAD WITHOUT.13*

8. With exemption from. That event cannot happen without great damage to our interests.*NWAD WITHOUT.14*

9. Unless; except.*NWAD WITHOUT.15*

Without, when it precedes a sentence or member of a sentence, has been called a conjunction. This is a mistake. You will not enjoy health, without you use much exercise. In this sentence, without is a preposition still, but followed by a member of a sentence, instead of a single noun. It has no property of a connective or conjunction, and does not fall within the definition. You will not enjoy health, this fact following being removed, or not taking place; you use exercise. This use of without, is nearly superseded by unless and except, among good writers and speakers; but is common in popular discourse or parlance.*NWAD WITHOUT.16*

WITHOUT, ***adv.***

1. Not on the inside; not within.*NWAD WITHOUT.18*

These were from without the growing miseries.*NWAD WITHOUT.19*

2. Out of doors.*NWAD WITHOUT.20*

3. Externally; not in the mind.*NWAD WITHOUT.21*

Without were fightings, within were fears. *2 Corinthians 7:5*.*NWAD WITHOUT.22*

WITHOUTEN, for withoutan, the Saxon word, is obsolete.

WITHSTAND, *v.t.* [with and stand. See *Stand*.] To oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force; as, to withstand the attack of troops; to withstand eloquence or arguments.

When Peter was come to Antioch, I withstood him to his face. *Galatians 2:11*.*NWAD WITHSTAND.2*

WITHSTANDER, *n.* One that opposes; an opponent; a resisting power.

WITHSTANDING, *ppr.* Opposing; making resistance.

WITH-VINE, WITH-WINE, *n.* A local name for the couch-grass.

WITHWIND, *n.* A plant. [L.]

WITHY, *n.* A large species of willow.

WITLESS, *a.* [wit and less.]

1. Destitute of wit or understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought; as a witless swain; witless youth.*NWAD WITLESS.2*

2. Indiscrete; not under the guidance of judgment; as witless bravery.*NWAD WITLESS.3*

WITLESSLY, *adv.* Without the exercise of judgment.

WITLING, *n.* [dim. From with.] A person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit or smartness.

A beau and witling perishd in the throng.*NWAD WITLING.2*

WITNESS, *n.*

1. Testimony; attestation of a fact or event.*NWAD WITNESS.2*

If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not true. *John 5:31*.*NWAD WITNESS.3*

2. That which furnishes evidence or proof.*NWAD WITNESS.4*

Laban said, this heap is a witness between me and thee this day. *Genesis 31:48*.*NWAD WITNESS.5*

3. A person who knows or sees any thing; one personally present; as, he was witness; he was an eye-witness. *1 Peter 5:1*.*NWAD WITNESS.6*

4. One who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity b his testimony.*NWAD WITNESS.7*

5. One who gives testimony; as, the witnesses in court agreed in all essential facts.*NWAD WITNESS.8*

With a witness, effectually; to a great degree; with great force, so as to leave some mark as a testimony behind. He struck with a witness. [Not elegant.]*NWAD WITNESS.9*

WITNESS, *v.t.*

1. To see or know by personal presence. I witnessed the ceremonies in New York, with which the ratification of the constitution was celebrated, in 1788.*NWAD WITNESS.11*

2. To attest; to give testimony to; to testify to something.*NWAD WITNESS.12*

Behold, how many things they witness against thee. *Mark 15:4*.*NWAD WITNESS.13*

3. To see the execution of an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity; as, to witness a bond or a deed.*NWAD WITNESS.14*

WITNESS, *v.i.*

1. To bear testimony.*NWAD WITNESS.16*

The men of Belial witnessed against him, even against Naboth. *1 Kings 21:13*.*NWAD WITNESS.17*

2. To give evidence.*NWAD WITNESS.18*

The shew of their countenance doth witness against them. *Isaiah 3:9*.*NWAD WITNESS.19*

WITNESSED, *pp.* Seen in person; testified; subscribed by persons present; as a deed witnessed by two persons.

WITNESSING, *ppr.* Seeing in persons; bearing testimony; giving evidence.

WIT-SNAPPER, *n.* [wit and snap.] One who affects repartee. [Not in use.]

WIT-STARVED, *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius.

WITTED, *a.* Having wit or understanding; as a quick witted boy.

WITTICISM, *n.* [from wit.] A sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; a low kind of wit.

--He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and witticisms; all which are below the dignity of heroic verse.*NWAD WITTICISM.2*

WITTILY, *adv.* [from wit.]

1. With wit; with a delicate turn or phrase, or with an ingenious association of ideas.*NWAD WITTILY.2*

2. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.*NWAD WITTILY.3*

Who his own harm so wittily contrives.*NWAD WITTILY.4*

WITTINESS, *n.* [from witty.] The quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, *adv.* [See *Wit*.] Knowingly; with knowledge; by design.

He knowingly and wittingly brought evil into the world.*NWAD WITTINGLY.2*

WITTOL, *n.* A man who knows his wifes infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold.

WITTOLLY, *adv.* Like a tame cuckold.

WITTY, *a.* [from wit.]

1. Possessed of wit; full of wit; as a witty poet.*NWAD WITTY.2*

2. Judicious; ingenious; inventive.*NWAD WITTY.3*

3. Sarcastic; full of taunts.*NWAD WITTY.4*

Honeycomb was unmercifully witty upon the women.*NWAD WITTY.5*

WITWALL, *n.* A bird, the great spotted woodpecker.

WIT-WORM, *n.* [wit and worm.] One that feeds on wit. [Not in use.]

WIVE, *v.i.* [from wife.] to marry. [Not in use.]

WIVE, *v.t.*

1. To match to a wife.*NWAD WIVE.3*

2. To take for a wife. [Not in use.]*NWAD WIVE.4*

WIVEHOOD, *n.* Behavior becoming a wife. [It should be wifehood.]

WIVELESS, *a.* Not having a wife. [It should be wifeless.]

WIVELY, *a.* Pertaining to a wife. [It should be wifely.]

WIVER, WIVERIN, *n.* A kind of heraldric dragon.

WIVES, *plu.* of wife.

WIZARD, *n.* [from wise.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a sorcerer. *Leviticus 20:27*.

The wily wizard must be caught.*NWAD WIZARD.2*

WIZARD, *a.*

1. Enchanting; charming.*NWAD WIZARD.4*

2. Haunted by wizards.*NWAD WIZARD.5*

WIZEN, *v.i.* To wither; to dry. [Local.]

WO, WOE, *n.* [G.]

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; a heavy calamity.*NWAD WO.2*

One woe is past; and behold, there come two woes more hereafter. *Revelation 9:12*.*NWAD WO.3*

They weep each others wo.*NWAD WO.4*

2. A curse.*NWAD WO.5*

Can there be a wo or curse in all the stores of vengeance, equal to

the malignity of such a practice?*NWAD WO.6*

3. Wo is used in denunciation, and in exclamations of sorrow.*NWAD WO.7*

Wo is me; for I am undone. *Isaiah 6:5*.*NWAD WO.8*

This is properly the Saxon dative, wo is to me.*NWAD WO.9*

Wo worth the day. This is also the dative; wo be to the day.*NWAD WO.10*

Wo is a noun, and if used as an adjective, it is improperly used. Wo to you that are rich. Wo to that man, by whom the offense cometh; that is, misery, calamity, be or will be to him.*NWAD WO.11*

WOAD, *n.* [G.] A plant of the genus Isatis, cultivated for the use of dyers. The woad blue is a very deep blue, and is the base of many other colors or shades of color. Woad is first bruised in a mill, and then made into balls. It grows wild in France and along the coasts of the Baltic. The term woad is applied to the Reseda, weld or wold, and to the Genista tinctoria or dyers broom.

WOAD-MILL, *n.* A mill for bruising and preparing woad.

WOBEGONE, *a.* [wo, be, and gone.] Overwhelmed with wo; immersed in grief and sorrow.

So wobegone was he with pains of love.*NWAD WOBEGONE.2*

WODANIUM, *n.* A metal recently discovered in a species of pyrite, found in Hungary, which had been supposed to be an ore of cobalt. It has a bronze yellow color.

WOESOME, *a.* Wosum. Woful. [Not in use.]

WOFT, for waft. [Not in use.]

WOFUL, *a.*

1. Sorrowful; distressed with grief or calamity; afflicted.*NWAD WOFUL.2*

How many woful widows left to bow to sad disgrace!*NWAD WOFUL.3*

2. Sorrowful; mournful; full of distress; as woful day. *Jeremiah 17:16*.*NWAD WOFUL.4*

3. Bringing calamity, distress or affliction; as a woful event; woful want.*NWAD WOFUL.5*

4. Wretched; paltry.*NWAD WOFUL.6*

What woful stuff this madrigal would be.*NWAD WOFUL.7*

WOFULLY, ***adv.***

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully; in a distressing manner.*NWAD WOFULLY.2*

2. Wretchedly; extremely; as, he will be wofully deceived.*NWAD WOFULLY.3*

WOFULNESS, ***n.*** **Misery; calamity.**

WOLD, in Saxon, is the same as wald and weald, a wood, sometimes perhaps a lawn or plain. Wald signifies also power, dominion, from waldan, to rule. These words occur in names.

WOLF, ***n.*** **WULF. [G., Gr.]**

1. An animal of the genus Canis, a beast of prey that kills sheep and other small domestic animals; called sometimes the wild dog. The wolf is crafty, greedy and ravenous.*NWAD WOLF.2*

2. A small white worm or maggot, which infests granaries.*NWAD WOLF.3*

3. An eating ulcer.*NWAD WOLF.4*

WOLF-DOG, *n.*

1. A dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep. *NWAD WOLF-DOG.2*

2. A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf. *NWAD WOLF-DOG.3*

WOLF-FISH, *n.* A fish, the lupus marinus, (the Anarrhichas lupus of Linne;) a fierce voracious fish of the northern seas.

WOLFISH, ***a.*** **Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf; as a wolfish visage; wolfish designs.**

WOLF-NET, ***n.*** **A kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers.**

WOLFRAM, ***n.*** **In mineralogy, an ore of tungsten. Its color is generally a brownish of grayish black; when cut with a knife, it gives a reddish brown streak. It occurs massive and crystalized, and in concentric lamellar concretions.**

WOLF'S-BANE, ***n.***

1. A poisonous plant of the genus Aconitum; aconite.*NWAD WOLFS-BANE.2*

2. The winter aconite, or Helleborus hyemalis.*NWAD WOLFS-BANE.3*

WOLF'S-CLAW, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Lycopodium.**

WOLF'S-MILK, ***n.*** **An herb.**

WOLF'S-PEACH, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Solanum, (S. Lycopersicum)**

WOLVERIN, WOLVERENE, ***n.*** **The glutton, a carnivorous animal of voracious appetite. The name wolverene is applied to an animal of North America, considered by Linne as a peculiar species, (Ursus luscus,) cut which has been since regarded as a variety of the glutton, (U. Gulo.)**

WOLVISH, ***a.*** **More properly** ***wolfish*****, which see.**

WOMAN, ***n. plu.*** **women. [a compound of womb and man.]**

1. The female of the human race, grown to adult years.*NWAD*

WOMAN.2

And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from the man, made he a woman. *Genesis 2:22*.*NWAD WOMAN.3*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible.*NWAD WOMAN.4*

We see every day women perish with infamy, by having been too willing to set their beauty to show.*NWAD WOMAN.5*

I have observed among all nations that the women ornament themselves more than the men; that wherever found, they are the same kind, civil, obliging, humane, tender beings, inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest.*NWAD WOMAN.6*

2. A female attendant or servant.*NWAD WOMAN.7*

WOMAN, *v.t.* To make pliant.

WOMANED, *a.* Accompanied or united with a woman. [Not used.]

WOMAN-HATER, *n.* [woman and hater.] One who has an aversion to the female sex.

WOMANHOOD, *n.* [woman and hood.] the state, character or collective qualities of a woman.

WOMANISE, *v.t.* To make effeminate. [Not used.]

WOMANISH, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine; as womanish habits; womanish tears; a womanish voice.

WOMANKIND, *n.* [woman and kind.] The female sex; the race of females of the human kind.

WOMANLY, *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine; as womanly behavior.

A blushing womanly discovering grace.*NWAD WOMANLY.2*

WOMANLY, *adv.* In the manner of a woman.

WOMB, *n.* Woom. [G.]

1. The uterus or matrix of a female; that part where the young of an animal is conceived and nourished till its birth.*NWAD WOMB.2*

2. The place where any thing is produced.*NWAD WOMB.3*

The womb of earth the genial seed receives.*NWAD WOMB.4*

3. Any large or deep cavity.*NWAD WOMB.5*

Womb of the morning, in Scripture, the clouds, which distill dew; supposed to be emblematic of the church bringing forth multitudes to Christ. *Psalm 110:3*.*NWAD WOMB.6*

WOMB, *v.t.* To inclose; to breed in secret. [Not in use.]

WOMBAT, *n.* An animal of New Holland, of the opossum family.

WOMBY, *a.* Wommy. Capacious. [Not in use.]

WOMEN, *n. plu.* of woman. *pron.* wimen. But it is supposed the word we pronounce is from Sax. wifman, and therefore should be written wimen.

WON, *pret.* and *pp.* of win; as victories won.

WON, WONE, *v.i.* [G.] To dwell; to abide. Obsolete. Its participle is retained in wont, that is, woned.

WON, *n.* A dwelling.

WONDER, *n.* [G., Gr., to show; and hence a sight; a panic.]

1. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind, of something new, unusual, strange, great,

extraordinary, or not well understood; something that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur or inexplicableness. Wonder expresses less than astonishment, and much less than amazement. It differs from admiration, in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem or approbation, nor directed to persons. But wonder sometimes is nearly allied to astonishment, and the exact extent of the meaning of such words can hardly be graduated.*NWAD WONDER.2*

They were filled with wonder and amazement. *Acts 3:10*.*NWAD WONDER.3*

Wonder is the effect of novelty upon ignorance.*NWAD WONDER.4*

2. Cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy.*NWAD WONDER.5*

To try things oft, and never to give over, doth wonders.*NWAD WONDER.6*

I am as a wonder to many. *Psalm 71:7*.*NWAD WONDER.7*

3. Any thing mentioned with surprise.*NWAD WONDER.8*

Babylon, the wonder of all tongues.*NWAD WONDER.9*

Wonders of the world. The seven wonders of the world were the Egyptian pyramids, the Mausoleum erected by Artemisia, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Jupiter Olympius, and the Pharos or watch-tower of Alexandria.*NWAD WONDER.10*

4. A miracle. *Exodus 3:20*.*NWAD WONDER.11*

WONDER, *v.i.* To be affected by surprise or admiration.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals.*NWAD WONDER.13*

We cease to wonder at what we understand.*NWAD WONDER.14*

WONDERER, ***n.*** **One who wonders.**

WONDERFUL, ***a.*** **Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; strange; astonishing.** ***Job 42:3*****.**

WONDERFULLY, ***adv.*** **In a manner to excite wonder or surprise.**

I will praise thee, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made. *Psalm 139:14*.*NWAD WONDERFULLY.2*

WONDERFULNESS, ***n.*** **The state or quality of being wonderful.**

WONDERING, ***ppr.*** **Indulging or feeling wonder.** ***Genesis 24:21*****;** ***Luke 24:12*****.**

WONDERMENT, ***n.*** **Surprise; astonishment; a wonderful appearance. [Vulgar.]**

WONDERSTRUCK, ***a.*** **[wonder and struck.] Struck with wonder, admiration and surprise.**

WONDER-WORKING, ***a.*** **Doing wonders or surprising things.**

WONDROUS, ***a.*** **Admirable; marvelous; such as may excite surprise and astonishment; strange.**

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy wondrous works. *Psalm 26:7*.*NWAD WONDROUS.2*

WONDROUS, ***adv.*** **In a wonderful or surprising degree; as a place wondrous deep; you are wondrous fair; wondrous fond of peace. These phrases of Cowley, Dryden and Pope, are admissible only in the ludicrous and burlesque style.**

WONDROUSLY, ***adv.*** **In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.**

Chloe complains, and wondrouslys aggrievd.*NWAD*

WONDROUSLY.2

WONT, a contraction of woll not, that is, will not.

WONT, *a.* [wont is strictly the participle passive of won, wone. G. See the Verb.] Accustomed; habituated; using or doing customarily.

If the ox were wont to push with his horn-- *Exodus 21:29*.*NWAD WONT.3*

They were wont to speak in old time, saying-- *2 Samuel 20:18*; *Matthew 27:15*; *Luke 22:39*.*NWAD WONT.4*

WONT, *n.* Custom; habit; use.

WONT, *v.i.* To be accustomed or habituated; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast she wont to make.*NWAD WONT.7*

Wherewith he wont to soar s high.*NWAD WONT.8*

WONTED, *pp.*

1. Accustomed; used.*NWAD WONTED.2*

Again his wonted weapon provd.*NWAD WONTED.3*

2. Accustomed; made familiar by use.*NWAD WONTED.4*

She was wonted to the place, and would not remove.*NWAD WONTED.5*

WONTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being accustomed.

WONTLESS, *a.* Unaccustomed; unused.

WOO, *v.t.*

1. To court; to solicit in love.*NWAD WOO.2*

My proud rival wooes another partner to his throne and bed--*NWAD WOO.3*

Each, like the Grecian artist, wooes the image he himself has wrought.*NWAD WOO.4*

2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.*NWAD WOO.5*

Thee, chantress, oft the woods among, I woo to hear thy even song.*NWAD WOO.6*

WOO, *v.i.* To court; to make love.

WOOD, *a.* Mad; furious.

WOOD, *n.*

1. A large and thick collection of trees; a forest.*NWAD WOOD.3*

Light thickens, and the crow makes wing to the rooky wood.*NWAD WOOD.4*

2. The substance of trees; the hard substance which composes the body of a tree and its branches, and which is covered by the bark.*NWAD WOOD.5*

3. Trees cut or sawed for the fire. Wood is yet the principal fuel in the United States.*NWAD WOOD.6*

4. An idol. *Habakkuk 2:19*.*NWAD WOOD.7*

WOOD, *v.i.* To supply or get supplies of wood.

WOOD-ANEMONE, *n.* A plant. [See *Anemone*.]

WOOD-ASHES, *n.* [wood and ashes.] The remains of burnt wood or plants. [This word is used in England to distinguish these ashes from the remains of coal. In the United States, where wood chiefly is burnt, the people usually say simply ashes. But as coal becomes more used, the English distinction

will be necessary.]

WOOD-BIND, WOOD-BINE, *n.* A name given to the honeysuckle, a species of Lonicera.

WOOD-BOUND, *a.* [wood and bound.] Encumbered with tall woody hedgerows.

WOOD-CHAT, *n.* A species of butcher bird.

WOODCHUK, *n.* [wood and chuk, a hog.] [See *Chuk*.] The popular name in New England of a species of the Marmot tribe of animals, the Arctomys monax. It burrows and is dormant in winter.

WOOD-COAL, *n.* [wood and coal.] Charcoal.

WOOD-COCK, *n.* [wood and cock.] A fowl of the genus Scolopax, inhabiting the northern parts of the European continent in summer, but frequenting England in winter. The wood cock of the United States is a smaller species.

WOOD-COCKSHELL, *n.* A name given by English naturalists to a peculiar kind of the purpura, called by the French becasse; of two species, the prickly and the smooth.

WOOD-DRINK, *n.* [wood and drink.] A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods.

WOODED, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood; as land wooded and watered.

WOODEN, *a.* [from wood.]

1. Made of wood; consisting of wood; as a wooden box; a wooden leg; a wooden horse.*NWAD WOODEN.2*

2. Clumsy; awkward.*NWAD WOODEN.3*

When a bold man is put out of countenance, he makes a very wooden figure on it.*NWAD WOODEN.4*

WOOD-ENGRAVING, *n.* Xylography; the art of engraving on wood, or of cutting figures of natural objects on wood.

WOOD-FRETTER, *n.* [wood and fret.] An insect or worm that eats wood.

WOOD-HOLE, *n.* [wood and hole.] A place where wood is laid up.

WOO-HOUSE, *n.* [wood and house.] A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather.

WOODING, *ppr.* Getting or supplying with wood.

WOOD-LAND, *n.* [wood and land.]

1. Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or timber.*NWAD WOOD-LAND.2*

2. In England, a soil which, from its humidity and color, resembles the soil in woods.*NWAD WOOD-LAND.3*

WOOD-LARK, *n.* [wood and lark.] A bird, a species of lark.

WOOD-LAYER, *n.* [wood and layer.] A young oak or other timber plant, laid down in a hedge among the white thorn or other plants used in hedges.

WOODLESS, *a.* Destitute of wood.

WOOD-LOCK, *n.* [wood and lock.] In shipbuilding, a piece of elm, close fitted and sheathed with copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising.

WOOD-LOUSE, *n.* [wood and louse.] An insect, the millepede.

WOODMAN, *n.* [wood and man.]

1. A forest officer, appointed to take care of the kings wood.*NWAD WOODMAN.2*

2. A sportsman; a hunter.*NWAD WOODMAN.3*

WOOD-MEIL, *n.* A coarse hairy stuff made of Iceland wool, used to line the ports of ships of war.

WOOD-MITE, [wood and mite.] A small insect found in old wood.

WOOD-MONGER, *n.* [wood and monger.] A wood seller.

WOOD-MOTE, *n.* [wood and mote.] In England, the ancient name of the forest court; now the court of attachment.

WOODNESS, *n.* Anger; madness; rage.

WOOD-NIGHTSHADE, *n.* A plant.

WOOD-NOTE, *n.* [wood and note.] Wild music.

--Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancys child, warble his native wood-notes wild.*NWAD WOOD-NOTE.2*

WOOD-NYMPH, *n.* [wood and nymph.] A fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad.

The wood-nymphs deckd with daisies trim.*NWAD WOOD-NYMPH.2*

WOOD-OFFERING, *n.* Wood burnt on the altar. *Nehemiah 10:34*.

WOODPECKER, *n.* [wood and peck.] A bird of the genus Picus, that pecks holes in trees, or that picks insects form the bark.

WOOD-PIGEON, ***n.*** **[wood and pigeon.] The ring-dove, (Columba palumbus.)**

WOOD-PUCERON, ***n.*** **[wood and puceron.] A small insect of the puceron kind, of a grayish color, having two hollow horns on the hinder part of its body. It resembles the puceron of the alder, but it penetrates into the wood.**

WOODREVE, ***n.*** **[wood and reve.] In England, the steward or overseer of a wood.**

WOOD-ROOF, WOOD-RUFF, ***n.*** **[wood and roof or ruff.] A plant of the genus Asperula.**

WOOD-SAGE, ***n.*** **[wood and sage.] A plant of the genus Teucrium.**

WOOD-SARE, ***n.*** **A kind of froth seen on herbs.**

WOOD-SEERE, ***n.*** **The time when there is no sap in a tree.**

WOOD-SHOCK, ***n.*** **The fisher or wejack, a quadruped of the weasel kind in North America.**

WOOD-SOOT, ***n.*** **[wood and soot.] Soot from burnt wood, which has been found useful as a manure.**

WOOD-SORREL, ***n.*** **[wood and sorrel.] A plant of the genus Oxalis.**

WOOD-SPITE, ***n.*** **[wood and spite.] A name given in some parts of England to the green woodpecker.**

WOOD-STONE, ***n.*** **[wood and stone.] A blackish gray silicious stone, a subspecies of horn-stone.**

WOOD-WARD, ***n.*** **[wood and ward.] An officer of the forest, whose duty is to guard the woods.**

WOOD-WASH, ***n.*** **A name sometimes applied to dyers broom.**

WOODWAXEN, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Genista; dyers broom.**

WOOD-WORM, ***n.*** **[wood and worm.] A worm that is bread in wood.**

WOODY, ***a.*** **[from wood.]**

1. Abounding with wood; as woody land; a woody region.*NWAD WOODY.2*

--Secret shades of woody Idas inmost grove.*NWAD WOODY.3*

2. Consisting of wood; ligneous; as the woody parts of plants.*NWAD WOODY.4*

3. Pertaining to woods; sylvan; as woody nymphs.*NWAD WOODY.5*

WOOER, ***n.*** **[from woo.] One who courts, or solicits in love.**

WOOF, ***n.*** **[Gr.]**

1. The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft.*NWAD WOOF.2*

2. Texture; cloth; as a pall of softest woof.*NWAD WOOF.3*

WOOING, ***ppr.*** **[from woo.] Courting; soliciting in love.**

WOOINGLY, ***adv.*** **Enticingly; with persuasiveness; so as to invite to stay.**

WOOL, ***n.*** **[G., Gr., soft; down; L., to pull off.]**

1. That species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals, which in fineness sometimes approaches to fur. The word generally signifies the fleecy coat of the sheep, which constitutes a

most essential material of clothing in all cold and temperate climates.*NWAD WOOL.2*

2. Short thick hair.*NWAD WOOL.3*

3. In botany, a sort of pubescence, or a clothing o dense curling hairs on the surface of certain plants.*NWAD WOOL.4*

WOOL-BALL, *n.* A ball or mass of wool found in the stomach of sheep.

WOOL-COMBER, *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool.

WOOLD, *v.t.* [G.] To wind, particularly to wind a rope round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for confining and supporting them.

WOOLDED, *pp.* Bound fast with ropes; wound round.

WOOLDER, *n.* A stick used in woolding.

WOOLDING, *ppr.* Binding fast with ropes; winding round.

WOOLDING, *n.*

1. The act of winding, as a rope round a mast.*NWAD WOOLDING.3*

2. The rope used for binding masts and spars.*NWAD WOOLDING.4*

WOOL-DRIVER, ***n.*** **[wool and driver.] One who buys wool and carries it to market.**

WOOLEN, ***a.***

1. Made of wool; consisting of wool; as woolen cloth.*NWAD WOOLEN.2*

2. Pertaining to wool; as woolen manufactures.*NWAD WOOLEN.3*

WOOLEN, ***n.*** **Cloth made of wool.**

WOOLEN-DRAPER, ***n.*** **One who deals in woolen goods.**

WOOLFEL, ***n.*** **[wool and fel., L.] A skin with the wool; a skin from which the wool has not been sheared or pulled.**

WOOLINESS, ***n.*** **[from woolly.] The state of being woolly.**

WOOLLY, ***a.***

1. Consisting of wool; as a woolly covering; a woolly fleece.*NWAD WOOLLY.2*

2. Resembling wool; as woolly hair.*NWAD WOOLLY.3*

3. Clothed with wool; as woolly breeders.*NWAD WOOLLY.4*

4. In botany, clothed with a pubescence resembling wool.*NWAD WOOLLY.5*

WOOLLY-PASTINUM, ***n.*** **A name given in the East Indies to a species of red orpiment or arsenic.**

WOOLPACK, ***n.*** **[wool and pack.]**

1. A pack or bag of wool.*NWAD WOOLPACK.2*

2. Any thing bulky without weight.*NWAD WOOLPACK.3*

WOOLSACK, *n.* [wool and sack.]

1. A sack or bag of wool.*NWAD WOOLSACK.2*

2. The seat of the lord chancellor and of the judges in the house of lords.*NWAD WOOLSACK.3*

WOOL-STAPLE, *n.* [wool and staple.] A city or town where wool used to be brought to the kings staple for sale.

WOOL-STAPLER, *n.* One who deals in wool.

WOOL-TRADE, *n.* [wool and trade.] The trade in wool.

WOOLWARD, *adv.* In wool. [Not in use.]

WOOL-WINDER, *n.* [wool and wind.] A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles to be packed for sale.

WOOP, *n.* A bird. [L.]

WOOS, *n.* A plant; sea weed.

WOOTS, *n.* Indian steel, a metallic substance imported form the East Indies; valued as the material of edge-tools. It has in combination a minute portion of alumin and silica.

WORD, *n.* [G., L., to speak. A word is that which is uttered or thrown out.]

1. An articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of articulate and vocal sounds, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a single component part of human speech or language. Thus a in English is a word; but few words consist of one letter only. Most words consist of tow or more letters, as go, do, shall, called monosyllables, or of two or more syllables, as honor, goodness, amiable.*NWAD WORD.2*

2. The letter or letters, written or printed, which represent a sound or combination of sounds.*NWAD WORD.3*

3. A short discourse.*NWAD WORD.4*

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two?*NWAD WORD.5*

4. Talk; discourse.*NWAD WORD.6*

Why should calamity be full of words?*NWAD WORD.7*

Be thy words severe.*NWAD WORD.8*

5. Dispute; verbal contention; as, some words grew between us.*NWAD WORD.9*

6. Language; living speech; oral expression. The message was delivered by word of mouth.*NWAD WORD.10*

7. Promise. He gave me his word he would pay me.*NWAD WORD.11*

Obey they parents; keep thy word justly.*NWAD WORD.12*

8. Signal; order; command.*NWAD WORD.13*

Give the word through.*NWAD WORD.14*

9. Account; tidings; message. Bring me word what is the issue of the contest.*NWAD WORD.15*

10. Declaration; purpose expressed.*NWAD WORD.16*

I know you brave, and take you at your word.*NWAD WORD.17*

11. Declaration; affirmation.*NWAD WORD.18*

I desire not the reader should take my word.*NWAD WORD.19*

12. The Scripture; divine revelation, or any part of it. This is called the word of God.*NWAD WORD.20*

13. Christ. *John 1:1, 14*.*NWAD WORD.21*

14. A motto; a short sentence; a proverb.*NWAD WORD.22*

A good word, commendation; favorable account.*NWAD WORD.23*

And gave the harmless fellow a good word.*NWAD WORD.24*

In word, in declaration only.*NWAD WORD.25*

Let us not love in word only, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth. *1 John 3:18*.*NWAD WORD.26*

WORD, *v.i.* To dispute. [Little used.]

WORD, *v.t.* To express in words. Take care to word ideas with propriety.

The apology of the king is the same, but worded with greater deference to that great prince.*NWAD WORD.29*

WORD-CATCHER, *n.* One who cavils at words.

WORDED, *pp.* Expressed in words.

WORDER, *n.* A speaker. [Not in use.]

WORDINESS, *n.* [from wordy.] The state or quality of abounding with words.

WORDING, *n.*

1. The act of expressing in words.*NWAD WORDING.2*

2. The manner of expressing in words. The wording of the ideas is very judicious.*NWAD WORDING.3*

WORDISH, *a.* Respecting words. [Not used.]

WORDISHNESS, *n.* Manner of wording. [Not used.]

WORDLESS, ***a.*** **Not using words; not speaking; silent.**

WORDY, ***a.***

1. Using many words; verbose; as a wordy speaker; a wordy orator.*NWAD WORDY.2*

2. Containing many words; full of words.*NWAD WORDY.3*

We need not lavish hours in wordy periods.*NWAD WORDY.4*

WORE, ***pret.*** **of wear. He wore gloves.**

WORE, ***pret.*** **of ware. They wore ship.**

WORK, ***v.i.*** **[G., Gr.]**

1. In a general sense, to move, or to move one way and the other; to perform; as in popular language it is said, a mill or machine works well.*NWAD WORK.2*

2. To labor; to be occupied in performing manual labor, whether severe or moderate. One man works better than another; one man works hare; another works lazily.*NWAD WORK.3*

3. To be in action or motion; as the working of the heart.*NWAD WORK.4*

4. To act; to carry on operations.*NWAD WORK.5*

Our better part remains to work in close design.*NWAD WORK.6*

5. To operate; to carry on business; to be customarily engaged or employed in. Some work in the mines, others in the loom, others at the anvil.*NWAD WORK.7*

They that work in fine flax. *Isaiah 19:9*.*NWAD WORK.8*

6. To ferment; as, unfermented liquors work violently in hot weather.*NWAD WORK.9*

7. To operate; to produce effects by action or influence.*NWAD WORK.10*

All things work together for good to them that love God. *Romans 8:28*.*NWAD WORK.11*

This so wrought upon the child, that afterwards he desired to be taught.*NWAD WORK.12*

8. To obtain by diligence. [Little used.]*NWAD WORK.13*

9. To act or operate on the stomach and bowels; as a cathartic.*NWAD WORK.14*

10. To labor; to strain; to move heavily; as, a ship works in a tempest.*NWAD WORK.15*

11. To be tossed or agitated.*NWAD WORK.16*

Confusd with working sands and rolling waves.*NWAD WORK.17*

12. To enter by working; as, to work into the earth.*NWAD WORK.18*

To work on, to act on; to influence.*NWAD WORK.19*

To work up, to make way.*NWAD WORK.20*

Body shall up to spirit work.*NWAD WORK.21*

To work tot windward, among seamen, to sail or ply against the wind; to beat.*NWAD WORK.22*

WORK, *v.t.*

1. To move; to stir and mix; as, to work mortar.*NWAD WORK.24*

2. To form by labor; to mold, shape or manufacture; as, to work wood or iron into a form desired, or into an utensil; to work cotton or wool into cloth.*NWAD WORK.25*

3. To bring into any state by action. A foul stream, or new wine or cider, works itself clear.*NWAD WORK.26*

4. To influence by acting upon; to manage; to lead.*NWAD WORK.27*

An work your royal father to his ruin.*NWAD WORK.28*

5. To make by action, labor or violence. A stream works a passage or a new channel.*NWAD WORK.29*

Sidelong he works his way.*NWAD WORK.30*

6. To produce by action, labor or exertion.*NWAD WORK.31*

We might work any effect--only by the unity of nature.*NWAD WORK.32*

Each herb he knew, that works or good or ill.*NWAD WORK.33*

7. To embroider; as, to work muslin.*NWAD WORK.34*

8. To direct the movements of, by adapting the sails to the wind; as, to work a ship.*NWAD WORK.35*

9. To put to labor; to exert.*NWAD WORK.36*

Work every nerve.*NWAD WORK.37*

10. To cause to ferment, as liquor.*NWAD WORK.38*

To work out,*NWAD WORK.39*

1. To effect by labor and exertion.*NWAD WORK.40*

Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. *Philippians 2:12*.*NWAD WORK.41*

2. To expend in any work, as materials. They have worked up all the stock.*NWAD WORK.42*

To work double tides, in the language of seamen, to perform the labor of three days in two; a phrase taken from the practice f working by the night tide as well as by the day.*NWAD WORK.43*

To work into, to make way, or to insinuate; as, to work ones self into favor or confidence.*NWAD WORK.44*

To work a passage, among seamen, to pay for a passage by doing duty on board of the ship.*NWAD WORK.45*

WORK, *n.* [G., Gr.]

1. Labor; employment; exertion of strength; particularly in man, manual labor.*NWAD WORK.47*

2. State of labor; as, to be at work.*NWAD WORK.48*

3. Awkward performance. What work you make!*NWAD WORK.49*

4. That which is made or done; as good work, or bad work.*NWAD WORK.50*

5. Embroidery; flowers or figures wrought with the needle.*NWAD WORK.51*

6. Any fabric or manufacture*NWAD WORK.52*

7. The matter on which one is at work. In rising she dropped her work.*NWAD WORK.53*

8. Action; deed; feat; achievement; as the works of bloody Mars.*NWAD WORK.54*

9. Operation.*NWAD WORK.55*

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements--*NWAD WORK.56*

10. Effect; that which proceeds from agency.*NWAD WORK.57*

Fancy wild work produces oft, and most in dreams.*NWAD WORK.58*

11. Management; treatment.*NWAD WORK.59*

12. That which is produced by mental labor; a composition; a book;

as the works of Addison.*NWAD WORK.60*

13. Works, in the plural, walls, trenches and the like, made for fortifications.*NWAD WORK.61*

14. In theology, moral duties or external performances, as distinct from grace.*NWAD WORK.62*

To set to work, To set on work, to employ; to engage in any business.*NWAD WORK.63*

WORKED, *pp.* Moved; labored; performed; managed; fermented.

WORKER, *n.* One that works; one that performs.

WORK-FELLOW, *n.* One engaged in the same work with another. *Romans 16:21*.

WORK-FOLK, *n.* Persons that labor.

WORKHOUSE, WORKING-HOUSE, *n.*

1. A house where any manufacture is carried on.*NWAD WORKHOUSE.2*

2. Generally, a house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor.*NWAD WORKHOUSE.3*

WORKING, *ppr.* Moving; operating; laboring; fermenting.

WORKING, *n.*

1. Motion; the act of laboring.*NWAD WORKING.3*

2. Fermentation.*NWAD WORKING.4*

3. Movement; operation; as the workings of fancy.*NWAD WORKING.5*

WORKMAN, *n.* [work and man.]

1. Any man employed in labor, whether in tillage or manufactures.*NWAD WORKMAN.2*

2. By way of eminence, a skillful artificer or laborer.*NWAD WORKMAN.3*

WORKMANLIKE, *a.* Skillful; well performed.

WORKMANLY, *a.* Skillful; well performed.

WORKMANLY, *adv.* In a skillful manner; in a manner becoming a workman.

WORKMANSHIP, *n.*

1. Manufacture; something made, particularly by manual labor. *Exodus 31:5*.*NWAD WORKMANSHIP.2*

2. That which is effected, made or produced. *Ephesians 2:10*.*NWAD WORKMANSHIP.3*

3. The skill of a workman; or the execution or manner of making any thing. The workmanship of this cloth is admirable.*NWAD WORKMANSHIP.4*

4. The art of working.*NWAD WORKMANSHIP.5*

WORKMASTER, *n.* [work and master.] The performer of any work.

WORKSHOP, *n.* [work and shop.] A shop where any manufacture is carried on.

WORKWOMAN, *n.* A woman who performs any work; or one skilled in needle work.

WORLD, *n.* [This seems to be a compound word, and probably is named from roundness, the vault; but this is not certain.]

1. The universe; the whole system of created globes or vast bodies of matter.*NWAD WORLD.2*

2. The earth; the terraqueous globe; sometimes called the lower world.*NWAD WORLD.3*

3. The heavens; as when we speak of the heavenly world, or upper world.*NWAD WORLD.4*

4. System of beings; or the orbs which occupy space, and all the beings which inhabit them. *Hebrews 11:3*.*NWAD WORLD.5*

God--hath in these last days spoken to us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things; by whom also he made the worlds. *Hebrews 1:2*.*NWAD WORLD.6*

There may be other worlds, where the inhabitants have never violated their allegiance to their Almighty sovereign.*NWAD WORLD.7*

5. Present state of existence; as while we are in the world.*NWAD WORLD.8*

Behold, these are the ungodly who prosper in the world. *Psalm 73:12*.*NWAD WORLD.9*

6. A secular life. By the world we sometimes understand the things of this world, its pleasures and interests. A great part of mankind are more anxious to enjoy the world to than secure divine favor.*NWAD WORLD.10*

7. Public life, or society; as banished from the world.*NWAD WORLD.11*

8. Business or trouble of life.*NWAD WORLD.12*

From this world-wearied flesh.*NWAD WORLD.13*

9. A great multitude or quantity; as a world of business; a world of charms.*NWAD WORLD.14*

10. Mankind; people in general; in an indefinite sense. Let the world

see your fortitude.*NWAD WORLD.15*

Whose disposition, all the world well knows--*NWAD WORLD.16*

11. Course of life. He begins the world with little property, but with many friends.*NWAD WORLD.17*

12. Universal empire.*NWAD WORLD.18*

This through the east just vengeance hurld, and lost poor Antony the world.*NWAD WORLD.19*

13. The customs and manners of men; the practice of life. A knowledge of the world is necessary for a man of business; it is essential to politeness.*NWAD WORLD.20*

14. All the world contains.*NWAD WORLD.21*

Had I a thousand worlds, I would give them all for one year more to devote to God.*NWAD WORLD.22*

15. The principal nations or countries of the earth. Alexander conquered the world.*NWAD WORLD.23*

16. The Roman empire.*NWAD WORLD.24*

17. A large tract of country; a wide compass of things.*NWAD WORLD.25*

I must descry new worlds.*NWAD WORLD.26*

18. The inhabitants of the earth; the whole human race. *John 3:16*.*NWAD WORLD.27*

19. The carnal state or corruption of the earth; as the present evil world; the course of this world. *Galatians 1:4*; *Ephesians 2:2*.*NWAD WORLD.28*

20. The ungodly part of the world.*NWAD WORLD.29*

I pray not for the world, but for them that thou hast given me. *John 17:9*.*NWAD WORLD.30*

21. Time; as in the phrase, world without end.*NWAD WORLD.31*

22. A collection of wonders. [Not in use.]*NWAD WORLD.32*

In the world, in possibility. [All the precaution in the world would not save him.]*NWAD WORLD.33*

For all the world,*NWAD WORLD.34*

1. Exactly. [Little used.]*NWAD WORLD.35*

2. For any consideration.*NWAD WORLD.36*

WORLDLINESS, *n.* [from world.] A predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life; covetousness; addictedness to gain and temporal enjoyments.

WORLDLING, *n.* A person whose soul is set upon gaining temporal possessions; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

If we consider the expectations of futurity, the worldling gives up the argument.*NWAD WORLDLING.2*

WORLDLY, *a.*

1. Secular; temporal; pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction to the life to come; as worldly pleasures; worldly affairs; worldly estate; worldly honor; worldly lusts. *Titus 2:12*.*NWAD WORLDLY.2*

2. Devoted to this life and its enjoyments; bent on gain; as a worldly man; a worldly mind.*NWAD WORLDLY.3*

3. Human; common; belonging to the world; as worldly actions; worldly maxims.*NWAD WORLDLY.4*

WORLDLY, *adv.* With relation to this life.

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise by simply meek.*NWAD*

WORLDLY-MINDED, *a.* Devoted to the acquisition of property and to temporal enjoyments.

WORLDLY-MINDEDNESS, *n.* A predominating love and pursuit of this worlds goods, to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns.

WORM, *n.* [G. This word is probably named form a winding motion, and the root of swarm.]

1. In common usage, any small creeping animal, or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones, including a great variety of animals of different classes and orders, viz. Certain small serpents, as the blind-worm or slow-worm; the larvas of insects, viz. Grubs, caterpillars and maggots, as the wood-worm, canker-worm, silk-worm, (the larva of a moth (Phaloena,) which spins the filaments of which silk is made,) the grub that injures corn, grass, etc., the worms that breed in putrid flesh, the bots in the stomach of horses, and many others; certain wingless insects, as the glow-worm; the intestinal worms, or such as breed in the cavities and organs of living animals, as the tape-worm, the round-worm, the fluke, etc.; and numerous animals found in the earth, and in water, particularly in the sea, as the earth-worm or lumbricus, the hair-worm or gordius, the teredo, or worm that bores in to the bottom of ships, etc. Worms, in the plural, in common usage, is used for intestinal worms, or those which breed in the stomach and bowels, particularly the round and thread worms, (lumbrici and ascarides,) which are often found there in great numbers; as we say, a child has worms.*NWAD WORM.2*

2. In zoology, the term Vermes or worms has been applied to different divisions of invertebral animals, by different naturalists. Linnes class of vermes, includes the following orders, viz. Intestina, including the proper intestinal worms the earth-worm, the hair-worm, the teredo, and some other marine worms; Mollusca, including the slug, and numerous soft animals inhabiting the water, particularly the sea; Testacea, including all the proper shell-fish; Zoophyta or compound animals, including corals, polypes, and

spunges; and Infusoria, or simple microscopic animlacules. His character of the class is, --spiracles obscure, jaws various, organs of sense usually tentacula, no brain, ears nor nostrils, limbs wanting, frequently hermaphrodite. This class includes all the invertebral animals, except the insects and crustacea. The term Vermes has been since greatly limited, particularly by the French naturalists. Lamarch confined it to the intestinal worms, and some others, whose organization is equally imperfect. The character of his class is, suboviparous, body soft, highly reproductive, undergo no metamorphosis; no eyes, nor articulated limbs, nor radiated disposition of internal organs.*NWAD WORM.3*

3. Remorse; that which incessantly gnaws the conscience; that which torments.*NWAD WORM.4*

Where their worm dieth not. *Mark 9:44*.*NWAD WORM.5*

4. A being debased and despised.*NWAD WORM.6*

I am a worm, and no man. *Psalm 22:6*.*NWAD WORM.7*

5. A spiral instrument or iron screw, used for drawing wads and cartridges from cannon or small arms.*NWAD WORM.8*

6. Something spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm; as the threads of a screw.*NWAD WORM.9*

7. In chemistry and distilleries, a spiral leaden pipe placed in a tub of water, through which the vapor passes in distillation, and in which it is cooled and condensed. It is called also a serpentine.*NWAD WORM.10*

8. A small worm-like ligament situated beneath a dogs tongue.*NWAD WORM.11*

WORM, *v.i.* To work slowly, gradually and secretly.

When debates and fretting jealousy did worm and work within you more and more, your color faded.*NWAD WORM.13*

WORM, *v.t.*

1. To expel or undermine by slow and secret means.*NWAD WORM.15*

They find themselves wormed out of all power.*NWAD WORM.16*

2. To cut something, called a worm, from under the tongue of a dog.*NWAD WORM.17*

3. To draw the wad or cartridge from a gun; to clean by the worm.*NWAD WORM.18*

4. To wind a rope spirally round a cable, between the strands; or to wind a smaller rope with spun yarn.*NWAD WORM.19*

To worm ones self into, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations; as to worm ones self into favor.*NWAD WORM.20*

WORM-EATEN, *a.* [worm and eat.]

1. Gnawed by worms; as worm-eaten boards, planks or timber.*NWAD WORM-EATEN.2*

2. Old; worthless.*NWAD WORM-EATEN.3*

WORMED, *pp.* Cleared by a worm or screw.

WORM-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Spigalia.

WORMING, *ppr.* Entering by insinuation; drawing, as a cartridge; clearing, as a gun.

WORMLIKE, *a.* Resembling a worm; spiral; vermicular.

WORM-POWDER, *n.* A powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines.

WORM-SEED, *n.*

1. A seed which has the property of expelling worms from the stomach, bowels, and intestines. It is said to be brought from

Persia, and to be the produce of a species of Artemisia.*NWAD WORM-SEED.2*

2. A plant of the genus Chenopodium.*NWAD WORM-SEED.3*

WORM-TINCTURE, *n.* A tincture prepared from earth-worms dried, pulverized and mixed with oil of tartar, spirit of wine, saffron and castor.

WORMWOOD, *n.* [G.] A plant, the artemisia. It has a bitter nauseous taste; but it is stomachic and corroborant.

Tree-wormwood, a species of Artemisia, with woody stalks.*NWAD WORMWOOD.2*

WORMWOOD-FLY, *n.* A small black fly, found on the stalks of wormwood.

WORMY, *a.*

1. Containing a worm; abounding with worms.*NWAD WORMY.2*

2. Earthy; groveling.*NWAD WORMY.3*

WORN, *pp.* of wear; as a garment long worn.

Worn out, consumed or rendered useless by wearing.*NWAD WORN.2*

WORNIL, *n.* A maggot that infests the backs of cows.

WORRAL, *n.* An animal of the lizard kind, about four feet long and eight inches broad, with a forked tongue. It feeds on flies, and is harmless. It is found in Egypt.

WORRIED, *pp.* [from worry.] Harassed; fatigued.

WORRIER, *n.* [from worry.] One that worries or harasses.

WORRY, ***v.t.***

1. To tease; to trouble; to harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety. Persons are often worried with care and solicitude.*NWAD WORRY.2*

Let them rail and then worry one another at their pleasure.*NWAD WORRY.3*

Worry him out till he gives his consent.*NWAD WORRY.4*

A church worried with reformation.*NWAD WORRY.5*

2. To fatigue; to harass with labor; a popular sense of the word.*NWAD WORRY.6*

3. To harass by pursuit and barking; as, dogs worry sheep.*NWAD WORRY.7*

4. To tear; to mangle with the teeth.*NWAD WORRY.8*

5. To vex; to persecute brutally.*NWAD WORRY.9*

WORRYING, ***ppr.*** **Teasing; troubling; harassing; fatiguing; tearing.**

WORSE, ***a.*** **[This adjective has the signification of the comparative degree, and as bad has no comparative and superlative, worse and worst are used in lieu of them, although radically they have no relation to bad.]**

1. More evil; more bad or ill; more depraved and corrupt; in a moral sense.*NWAD WORSE.2*

Evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse. *2 Timothy 3:13*.*NWAD WORSE.3*

There are men who seem to believe they are not bad, while another can be found worse.*NWAD WORSE.4*

2. In a physical sense, in regard to health, more sick.*NWAD*

WORSE.5

She was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse. *Mark 5:26*.*NWAD WORSE.6*

3. More bad; less perfect or good. This carriage is worse for wear.*NWAD WORSE.7*

The worse,*NWAD WORSE.8*

1. The loss; the disadvantage.*NWAD WORSE.9*

Judah was put to the worse before Israel. *2 Kings 14:12*.*NWAD WORSE.10*

2. Something less good. Think not the worse of him for his enterprise.*NWAD WORSE.11*

WORSE, *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.

We will deal worse with thee than with them. *Genesis 19:9*.*NWAD WORSE.13*

WORSE, to put to disadvantage, is not in use. [See *Worst*.]

WORSEN, *v.t.* To worse. [Not in use.]

WORSER, is a vulgar word, and not used in good writing or speaking.

WORSHIP, *n.* [See *Worth*.]

1. Excellence of character; dignity; worth; worthiness.*NWAD WORSHIP.2*

--Elfin born of noble state, and muckle worship in his native land.*NWAD WORSHIP.3*

In this sense, the word is nearly or quite obsolete; but hence,*NWAD WORSHIP.4*

2. A title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates and other of respectable character.*NWAD WORSHIP.5*

My father desires your worships company.*NWAD WORSHIP.6*

3. A term of ironical respect.*NWAD WORSHIP.7*

4. Chiefly and eminently, the act of paying divine honors to the Supreme Being; or the reverence and homage paid to him in religious exercises, consisting in adoration, confession, prayer, thanksgiving and the like.*NWAD WORSHIP.8*

The worship of God is an eminent part of religion.*NWAD WORSHIP.9*

Prayer is a chief part of religious worship.*NWAD WORSHIP.10*

5. The homage paid to idols or false gods by pagans; as the worship or Isis.*NWAD WORSHIP.11*

6. Honor; respect; civil deference.*NWAD WORSHIP.12*

Then shalt thou have worship in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee. *Luke 14:10*.*NWAD WORSHIP.13*

7. Idolatry of lovers; obsequious or submissive respect.*NWAD WORSHIP.14*

WORSHIP, ***v.t.***

1. To adore; to pay divine honors to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration.*NWAD WORSHIP.16*

Thou shalt worship no other God. *Exodus 34:14*.*NWAD WORSHIP.17*

2. To respect; to honor; to treat with civil reverence.*NWAD WORSHIP.18*

Nor worshipd with a waxen epitaph.*NWAD WORSHIP.19*

3. To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission; as a

lover.*NWAD WORSHIP.20*

With bended knees I daily worship her.*NWAD WORSHIP.21*

WORSHIP, *v.i.*

1. To perform acts of adoration.*NWAD WORSHIP.23*

2. To perform religious service.*NWAD WORSHIP.24*

Our fathers worshiped in this mountain. *John 4:20*.*NWAD WORSHIP.25*

WORSHIPED, *pp.* Adored; treated with divine honors; treated with civil respect.

WORSHIPER, *n.* One who worships; one who pays divine honors to any being; one who adores.

WORSHIPFUL, *a.*

1. Claiming respect; worthy of honor from its character or dignity.*NWAD WORSHIPFUL.2*

This is worshipful society.*NWAD WORSHIPFUL.3*

2. A term of respect, sometimes ironically.*NWAD WORSHIPFUL.4*

WORSHIPFULLY, *adv.* Respectfully.

WORSHIPING, *ppr.* Adoring; paying divine honors to; treating with supreme reverence; treating with extreme submission.

WORST, *a.* [superl. of *worse*, which see.]

1. Most bad; most evil; in a moral sense; as the worst man; the worst sinner.*NWAD WORST.2*

2. Most severe or dangerous; most difficult to heal; as the worst disease.*NWAD WORST.3*

3. Most afflictive, pernicious or calamitous; as the worst evil that can befall a state or an individual.*NWAD WORST.4*

WORST, *n.*

1. The most evil state; in a moral sense.*NWAD WORST.6*

2. The most severe or aggravated state; the highth; as, the disease is at the worst.*NWAD WORST.7*

3. The most calamitous state. Be armed against the worst.*NWAD WORST.8*

WORST, *v.t.* To get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow. It is madness to contend, when we are sure to be worsted.

WORSTED, *pp.* Defeated; overthrown.

WORSTED, *n.* WUSTED. [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is usually supposed to take its name from a town in England or in Flanders; but in Norman, worstetz is mentioned; as lit de morstetz, a bed of worsted.] Yarn spun from combed wool; a particular kind of woolen yarn.

WORSTED, *a.* Consisting of worsted; made of worsted yarn; as worsted stockings.

WORT, *n.* [G., L., to grow; green.]

1. A plant; an herb; now used chiefly or wholly in compounds; as in mugwort, liverwort, spleenwort.*NWAD WORT.2*

2. A plant of the cabbage kind.*NWAD WORT.3*

3. New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt.*NWAD WORT.4*

WORTH, *a.* Termination, signifies a farm or court; as in Wordsworth.

WORTH, *v.i.* This verb is now used only in the phrases, wo worth the day, wo worth the man, etc., in which the verb is in the imperative mode, and the

noun in the dative; wo be to the day.

WORTH, *n.* [G., L. The primary sense is strength.]

1. Value; that quality of a thing which renders it useful, or which will produce an equivalent good in some other thing. The worth of a days labor may be estimated in money, or in wheat. The worth of labor is settled between the hirer and the hired. The worth of commodities is usually the price they will bring in market; but price is not always worth.*NWAD WORTH.4*

2. Value of mental qualities; excellence; virtue; usefulness; as a man or magistrate of great worth.*NWAD WORTH.5*

As none but she, who in that court did dwell, could know such worth, or worth describe so well.*NWAD WORTH.6*

All worth-consists in doing good, and in the disposition by which it is done.*NWAD WORTH.7*

3. Importance; valuable qualities; applied to things; as, these things have since lost their worth.*NWAD WORTH.8*

WORTH, *a.*

1. Equal in value to. Silver is scarce worth the labor of digging and refining. In one country, a days labor is worth a dollar; in another, the same labor is not worth fifty cents. It is worth while to consider a subject well before we come to a decision.*NWAD WORTH.10*

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are worth nothing to me.*NWAD WORTH.11*

2. Deserving of; in a good or bad sense, but chiefly in a good sense. The castle is worth defending.*NWAD WORTH.12*

To reign is worth ambition, though in hell.*NWAD WORTH.13*

This is life indeed, life worth preserving.*NWAD WORTH.14*

3. Equal in possessions to; having estate to the value of. Most men

are estimated by their neighbors to be worth more than they are. A man worth a hundred thousand dollars in the United States, is called rich; but no so in London or Paris.*NWAD WORTH.15*

Worthiest of blood, an expression in law, denoting the preference of sons to daughters in the descent of estates.*NWAD WORTH.16*

WORTHILY, ***adv.***

1. In a manner suited to; as, to walk worthily of our extraction. [Bad.]*NWAD WORTHILY.2*

2. Deservedly; according to merit.*NWAD WORTHILY.3*

You worthily succeed not only to the honors of your ancestors, but also to their virtues.*NWAD WORTHILY.4*

3. Justly; not without cause.*NWAD WORTHILY.5*

I affirm that some may very worthily deserve to be hated.*NWAD WORTHILY.6*

WORTHINESS, ***n.***

1. Desert; merit.*NWAD WORTHINESS.2*

The prayers which our Savior made, were for his own worthiness accepted.*NWAD WORTHINESS.3*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.*NWAD WORTHINESS.4*

Who is sure he hath a soul, unless it see and judge and follow worthiness?*NWAD WORTHINESS.5*

3. Worth; quality or state of deserving.*NWAD WORTHINESS.6*

WORTHLESS, ***a.***

1. Having no value; as a worthless garment; a worthless ship.*NWAD WORTHLESS.2*

2. Having no value of character or no virtue; as a worthless man or woman.*NWAD WORTHLESS.3*

3. Having no dignity or excellence; as a worthless magistrate.*NWAD WORTHLESS.4*

WORTHLESSNESS, *n.*

1. Want of value; want of useful qualities; as the worthlessness of an old garment or of barren land.*NWAD WORTHLESSNESS.2*

2. Want of excellence or dignity; as the worthlessness of a person.*NWAD WORTHLESSNESS.3*

WORTHY, *a.* [G.]

1. Deserving; such as merits; having worth or excellence; equivalent; with of, before the thing deserved. She has married a man worthy of her.*NWAD WORTHY.2*

Thou art worthy of the sway.*NWAD WORTHY.3*

I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies-- *Genesis 32:10*.*NWAD WORTHY.4*

2. Possessing worth or excellence of qualities; virtuous; estimable; as a worthy citizen; a worthy magistrate.*NWAD WORTHY.5*

Happier thou mayst be, worthier canst not be.*NWAD WORTHY.6*

This worthy mind should worthy things embrace.*NWAD WORTHY.7*

3. Suitable; having qualities suited to; either in a good or bad sense; equal in value; as flowers worthy of paradise.*NWAD WORTHY.8*

4. Suitable to any thing bad.*NWAD WORTHY.9*

The merciless Macdonald, worthy to be a rebel.*NWAD WORTHY.10*

5. Deserving of ill; as things worthy of stripes. *Luke 12:48*.*NWAD*

WORTHY, *n.* A man of eminent worth; a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a man of valor; a word much used in the plural; as the worthies of the church; political worthies; military worthies.

WORTHY, *v.t.* To render worthy; to exalt. [Not in use.]

WOT, *v.i.* To know; to be aware.

WOULD, WUD, *pret.* of will, G., L.

Would is used as an auxiliary verb in conditional forms of speech. I would go, if I could. This form of expression denotes will or resolution, under a condition or supposition. You would go, He would go, denote simply an event, under a condition or supposition. The condition implied in would is not always expressed. By pleasure and pain, I would be understood to mean what delights or molests us--; that is, if it should be asked what I mean by pleasure and pain, I would thus explain what I wish to have understood. In this form of expression, which is very common, there seems to be an implied allusion to an inquiry, or to the supposition of something not expressed.*NWAD WOULD.2*

Would has the sense of wish or pray, particularly in the phrases, would to God, would God we had died in Egypt, I would that ye knew what conflict I have; that is, I could wish such a thing, if the wish could avail. Here also there is an implied condition.*NWAD WOULD.3*

Would is used also for wish to do, or to have. What wouldst thou? What would he?*NWAD WOULD.4*

WOULDING, *n.* Motion of desire. [Not in use.]

WOUND, *n.* [G.]

1. A breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants, caused by violence or external force. The self-healing power of living

beings, animal or vegetable, by which the parts separated in wounds, tend to unite and become sound, is a remarkable proof of divine benevolence and wisdom.*NWAD WOUND.2*

2. Injury; hurt; as a wound given to credit or reputation.*NWAD WOUND.3*

WOUND, *v.t.* To hurt by violence; as, to wound the head or the arm; to wound a tree.

He was wounded for our transgressions. *Isaiah 53:5*.*NWAD WOUND.5*

WOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of wind.

WOUNDED, *pp.* Hurt; injured.

WOUNDER, *n.* One that wounds.

WOUNDING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.

WOUNDLESS, *a.* Free from hurt or injury.

WOUNDWORT, *n.* The name of several plants; one, a species of Achillea; another, a species of Stachys; another, a species of Laserpitium; another, a species of Solidago; and another a species of Senecio.

WOUNDY, *a.* Excessive. [Not English.]

WOVE, *pret.* of weave, sometimes the participle.

WOX, WOXEN, for waxed. [Not in use.]

WR. Note. W before r is always silent.

WRACK, WRECK, *n.* [See *Wreck*.] A name given to a marine plant which is of great utility as a manure. It is called sometimes sea-wrack or sea-wreck, and sea-oak and sea-

tangle. It is the Fucus vesiculosus of Linne, a plant found on rocks left dry at low water. The stalk runs along the middle of the leaf, and is terminated by watery bladders. The grass wrack is of the genus Zostera. Wrack, and to wrack. [See *Wreck*.]

WRAIN-BOLT. [See *Wring-bolt*.]

WRANGLE, *v.i.* [from the root of wring.] To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate.

For a score of kingdoms you should wrangle.*NWAD WRANGLE.2*

He did not know what it was to wrangle on indifferent points.*NWAD WRANGLE.3*

WRANGLE, *v.t.* To involve in contention. [Little used.]

WRANGLE, *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.

WRANGLER, *n.* An angry disputant; one who disputes with heat or peevishness; as a noisy contentious wrangler. Senior wrangler, in the university of Cambridge, the student who passes the best examination in the senate house. Then follow the second, third, etc. Wranglers.

WRANGLESOME, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome.

WRANGLING, *ppr.* Disputing or contending angrily.

WRANGLING, *n.* The act of disputing angrily.

WRAP, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* wrapped or wrapt.

1. To wind or fold together. *John 20:7*.*NWAD WRAP.2*

2. To involve; to cover by winding something round; often with up; as, to wrap up a child in its blanket; wrap the body well with flannel in winter.*NWAD WRAP.3*

I, wrapt in mist of midnight vapor, glide obscure.*NWAD WRAP.4*

3. To involve; to hide; as truth wrapt in tales.*NWAD WRAP.5*

4. To comprise; to contain.*NWAD WRAP.6*

Leontines young wife, in whom all his happiness was wrapped up, died in a few days after the death of her daughter.*NWAD WRAP.7*

5. To involve totally.*NWAD WRAP.8*

Things reflected on in gross and transiently, are thought to be wrapped in impenetrable obscurity.*NWAD WRAP.9*

6. To inclose.*NWAD WRAP.10*

7. To snatch up; to transport. This is an error. It ought to be rapt. [See *Rap* and *Rapt*.]*NWAD WRAP.11*

WRAPPED, WRAPT, *pp.* Wound; folded; inclosed.

WRAPPER, *n.*

1. One that wraps.*NWAD WRAPPER.2*

2. That in which any thing is wrapped or inclosed.*NWAD WRAPPER.3*

WRAPPING, *ppr.*

1. Winding; folding; involving; inclosing.*NWAD WRAPPING.2*

2 . *a.* Used or designed for wrapping or covering; as wrapping paper.*NWAD WRAPPING.3*

WRAP-RASCAL, *n.* An upper coat.

WRASS, WRASSE, *n.* A fish, the Labrus tinca of Linne, called by authors, turdus vulgaris, or tinca marina, the sea-tench, and sometimes old-wife. It resembles the carp in figure, and is covered with large scales. The name is also applied to other species of the genus Labrus.

WRATH, *n.* [L.]

1. Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; as the wrath of Achilles.*NWAD WRATH.2*

When the wrath of king Ahasuerus was appeased-- *Esther 2:1*.*NWAD WRATH.3*

O Lord--in wrath remember mercy. *Habakkuk 3:2*.*NWAD WRATH.4*

2. The effects of anger. *Proverbs 27:4*.*NWAD WRATH.5*

3. The just punishment of an offense or crime. *Romans 13:4*.*NWAD WRATH.6*

Gods wrath, in Scripture, is his holy and just indignation against sin.

Romans 1:18.*NWAD WRATH.7*

WRATHFUL, *a.*

1. Very angry; greatly incensed. The king was very wrathful.*NWAD WRATHFUL.2*

2. Springing from wrath, or expressing it; as wrathful passions; a wrathful countenance.*NWAD WRATHFUL.3*

WRATHFULLY, *adv.* With violent anger.

WRATHFULNESS, *n.* Vehement anger.

WRATHLESS, *a.* Free from anger.

WRATHY, *a.* Very angry; a colloquial word.

WRAWL, *v.i.* To cry, as a cat. [Not in use.]

WREAK, *v.t.* [G. The sense is to drive or throw, to dash with violence.]

1. To execute; to inflict; to hurl or drive; as, to wreak vengeance on an enemy.*NWAD WREAK.2*

On me let death wreak all his rage.*NWAD WREAK.3*

2. To revenge.*NWAD WREAK.4*

Come wreak his loss, whom bootless ye complain.*NWAD WREAK.5*

Anothers wrongs to wreak upon thyself.*NWAD WREAK.6*

[This latter sense is nearly or quite obsolete.]*NWAD WREAK.7*

WREAK, for reck. To care, is a mistake.

WREAK, *n.* Revenge; vengeance; furious passion.

WREAKFUL, ***a.*** **Revengeful; angry.**

WREAKLESS, ***a.*** **Unrevengeful; weak.**

WREATH, ***n.*** **[See** ***Writhe*****.]**

1. To twist; to convolve; to wind one about another; as, to wreath a garland of flowers.*NWAD WREATH.2*

2. To interweave; to entwine; as chains of wreathed work.*NWAD WREATH.3*

3. To encircle, as a garland.*NWAD WREATH.4*

The flowrs that wreath the sparkling bowl.*NWAD WREATH.5*

4. To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland.*NWAD WREATH.6*

And with thy winding ivy wreaths her lance.*NWAD WREATH.7*

WREATH, ***v.i.*** **To be interwoven or entwined; as a bower of wreathing trees.**

WREATHED, ***pp.*** **Twisted; entwined; interwoven.**

WREATHING, ***ppr.*** **Twisting; entwining; encircling.**

WREATHY, ***a.*** **Twisted; curled; spiral; as a wreathy spire.**

WRECK, ***n.***

1. Destruction; properly, the destruction of a ship or vessel on the shore. Hence,*NWAD WRECK.2*

2. The ruins of a ship stranded; a ship dashed against rocks or land and broken, or otherwise rendered useless by violence and fracture.*NWAD WRECK.3*

3. Dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction.*NWAD WRECK.4*

The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds.*NWAD WRECK.5*

4. The remains of any thing ruined; dead weeds and grass.*NWAD WRECK.6*

5. In metallurgy, the vessel in which ores are washed the third time.*NWAD WRECK.7*

6. Wreck, for wreak, is less proper. [See also *Rack*.]*NWAD WRECK.8*

WRECK, *v.t.*

1. To stand; to drive against the shore, or dash against rocks, and break or destroy. The ship Diamond of new York, was wrecked on a rock in Cardigan Bay, on the coast of Wales.*NWAD WRECK.10*

2. To ruin; as, they wreck their own fortunes.*NWAD WRECK.11*

3. Wreck, for wreak, is improper.*NWAD WRECK.12*

WRECK, *v.i.* To suffer wreck or ruin.

WRECKED, *pp.* Dashed against the shore or on rocks; stranded and ruined.

WRECKFUL, *a.* Causing wreck.

WRECKING, *ppr.* Stranding; running on rocks or on shore; ruining.

WREN, *n.* A small bird of the genus Motacilla.

WRENCH, *v.t.* [See *Wring*.]

1. To pull with a twist; to wrest, twist or force by violence; as, to wrench a sword from anothers hand.*NWAD WRENCH.2*

2. To strain; to sprain; to distort.*NWAD WRENCH.3*

You wrenched your foot against a stone.*NWAD WRENCH.4*

WRENCH, *n.*

1. A violent twist, or a pull with twisting.*NWAD WRENCH.6*

2. A sprain; an injury by twisting; as in a joint.*NWAD WRENCH.7*

3. An instrument for screwing or unscrewing iron work.*NWAD WRENCH.8*

4. Means of compulsion. [Not used.]*NWAD WRENCH.9*

5. In the plural, sleights; subtilties.*NWAD WRENCH.10*

WREST, *v.t.* [G., to wrest, to snatch or pull, to burst, to tear.]

1. To twist or extort by violence; to pull or force from by violent wringing or twisting; as, to wrest an instrument from anothers hands.*NWAD WREST.2*

2. To take or force from by violence. The enemy made a great effort, and wrested the victory from our hands.*NWAD WREST.3*

But fate has wrested the confession from me.*NWAD WREST.4*

3. To distort; to turn from truth or twist from its natural meaning by violence; to pervert.*NWAD WREST.5*

Wrest once the law to your authority.*NWAD WREST.6*

Thou shalt not wrest the judgment of the poor. *Exodus 23:6*.*NWAD WREST.7*

Which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction. *2 Peter 3:16*.*NWAD WREST.8*

WREST, *n.*

1. Distortion; violent pulling and twisting; perversion.*NWAD*

WREST.10

2. Active or moving power. [Not used.]*NWAD WREST.11*

3. An instrument to tune.*NWAD WREST.12*

WRESTED, *pp.* Pulled with twisting; distorted; perverted.

WRESTER, *n.* One who wrests or perverts.

WRESTING, *ppr.* Pulling with a twist; distorting; perverting.

WRESTLE, *v.i.* resl.

1. To strive with arms extended, as two men, who seize each other by the collar and arms, each endeavoring to throw the other by tripping up his heels and twitching him off his center.*NWAD WRESTLE.2*

Another, by a fall in wrestling, started the end of the clavicle from the sternum.*NWAD WRESTLE.3*

2. To struggle; to strive; to contend.*NWAD WRESTLE.4*

We wrestle not against flesh and blood. *Ephesians 6:12*.*NWAD WRESTLE.5*

WRESTLER, *n.* One who wrestles; or one who is skillful in wrestling.

WRESTLING, *pp.* Striving to throw; contending.

WRESTLING, *n.* Strife; struggle; contention.

WRETCH, *n.*

1. A miserable person; one sunk in the deepest distress; as a forlorn wretch.*NWAD WRETCH.2*

2. A worthless mortal; as a contemptible wretch.*NWAD WRETCH.3*

3. A person sunk in vice; as a profligate wretch.*NWAD WRETCH.4*

4. It is sometimes used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt.*NWAD WRETCH.5*

Poor wretch was never frighted so.*NWAD WRETCH.6*

5. It is sometimes used to express tenderness; as we say, poor thing.*NWAD WRETCH.7*

WRETCHED, ***a.***

1. Very miserable; sunk into deep affliction or distress, either from want, anxiety or grief.*NWAD WRETCHED.2*

The wretched find no friends.*NWAD WRETCHED.3*

2. Calamitous; very afflicting; as the wretched condition of slaves in Algiers.*NWAD WRETCHED.4*

3. Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean; as a wretched poem; a wretched cabin.*NWAD WRETCHED.5*

4. Despicable; hatefully vile and contemptible. He was guilty of wretched ingratitude.*NWAD WRETCHED.6*

WRETCHEDLY, ***adv.***

1. Most miserably; very poorly. The prisoners were wretchedly lodged.*NWAD WRETCHEDLY.2*

2. Unhappily; as two wars wretchedly entered upon.*NWAD WRETCHEDLY.3*

3. Meanly; despicable; as a discourse wretchedly delivered.*NWAD WRETCHEDLY.4*

WRETCHEDNESS, ***n.***

1. Extreme misery or unhappiness, either from want or sorrow; as the wretchedness of poor mendicants.*NWAD WRETCHEDNESS.2*

We have, with the feeling, most the very memory of such wretchedness as our forefathers endured--*NWAD WRETCHEDNESS.3*

The prodigal brought nothing to his father but his rags and wretchedness.*NWAD WRETCHEDNESS.4*

2. Meanness; despicableness; as the wretchedness of a performance.*NWAD WRETCHEDNESS.5*

WRETCHLESS, for reckless, is improper.

WRETCHLESSNESS, for recklessness, is improper.

WRIG, for wriggle. [Not in use.]

WRIGGLE, *v.i.* To move the body to and fro with short motions.

Both he and his successors would often wriggle in their seats, as long as the cushion lasted.*NWAD WRIGGLE.2*

WRIGGLE, *v.t.* To put into a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by a shifting motion.

Wriggling his body to recover his seat, and cast his right leg over.*NWAD WRIGGLE.4*

WRIGGLER, *n.* One who wriggles.

WRIGGLING, *ppr.* Moving the body one way and the other with quick turns.

WRIGHT, *n.* An artificer; one whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; a workman; a manufacturer. This word is now chiefly used in compounds, as in shipwright, wheelwright.

WRING, *v.t. pret.* and *pp.* wringed and wrung. The latter is chiefly used.

1. To twist; to turn and strain with violence; as, to wring clothes in washing.*NWAD WRING.2*

2. To squeeze; to press; to force by twisting; as, to wring water out of a wet garment.*NWAD WRING.3*

3. To writhe; as, to wring the body in pain.*NWAD WRING.4*

4. TO pinch.*NWAD WRING.5*

The king began to find where his shoe did wring him.*NWAD WRING.6*

If he had not been too much grieved and wrung by an uneasy and strait fortune--*NWAD WRING.7*

5. To distress; to press with pain.*NWAD WRING.8*

Didst thou taste but half the griefs, that wring my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly.*NWAD WRING.9*

6. To distort; to pervert.*NWAD WRING.10*

How dare these men thus wring the Scriptures?*NWAD WRING.11*

7. To persecute with extortion.*NWAD WRING.12*

These merchant adventurers have been often wronged and wringed to the quick.*NWAD WRING.13*

8. To bend or strain out of its positions, as, to wring a mast.*NWAD WRING.14*

To wring off, to force off or separate by wringing; as, to wring off the head of a fowl.*NWAD WRING.15*

To wring out,*NWAD WRING.16*

1. To force out; to squeeze out by twisting; as, to wring out dew or water. *Judges 6:38*.*NWAD WRING.17*

2. To free from a liquor by wringing; as, to wring out clothes.*NWAD*

WRING.18

To wring from, to force from by violence; to extort; as revenues wrung from the poor; to wring from one his rights; to wring a secret from one.*NWAD WRING.19*

WRING, *v.i.* To writhe; to twist; as with anguish.

WRING, *n.* Action of anguish.

WRING-BOLT, *n.* [wring and bolt.] A bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes and tree-nails.

WRINGED, *pp.* Twisted; pressed; distressed; extorted.

WRINGER, *n.* One who wrings; one that forces water out of any thing by wringing.

WRINGING, *ppr.* Twisting; writhing; extorting.

WRING-STAVES, *n.* Strong bars of wood used in applying wring-bolts.

WRINKLE, *n.* [G.]

1. A small ridge or prominence, or a furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; corrugation; a crease; as wrinkles in the face or skin.*NWAD WRINKLE.2*

2. A fold or rumple in cloth.*NWAD WRINKLE.3*

3. Roughness; unevenness.*NWAD WRINKLE.4*

Not the least wrinkle to deform the sky.*NWAD WRINKLE.5*

WRINKLE, *v.t.*

1. To contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate; as, to wrinkle the skin; to wrinkle the brow.*NWAD WRINKLE.7*

Her wrinkled form in black and white arrayd.*NWAD WRINKLE.8*

2. To make rough or uneven.*NWAD WRINKLE.9*

A keen north wind, blowing dry, wrinkled the face of deluge, as decayd.*NWAD WRINKLE.10*

WRINKLE, *v.i.* To shrink into furrows and ridges.

WRINKLED, *pp.* Contracted into ridges and furrows.

WRINKLING, *ppr.* Shrinking; contracting into furrows and ridges.

WRIST, *n.*

1. The joint by which the hand is united to the arm.*NWAD WRIST.2*

2. In the manege, the bridle wrist is that of the cavaliers left hand.*NWAD WRIST.3*

WRISTBAND, *n.* [wrist and band.] That band or part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

WRIT, *n.* [from write.]

1. That which is written. In this sense, writ is particularly applied to the Scriptures, or books of the Old Testament and New Testament; as holy writ; sacred writ.*NWAD WRIT.2*

2. In law, precept issued from the proper authority to the sheriff, his deputy or other subordinate officer, commanding him to perform some act, as to summon a defendant into court to answer, and the like.*NWAD WRIT.3*

In England, writs are issued from some court under seal. In some of the United States, writs are issued by any single judge or justice of the peace, in the name and by the authority of the senate.*NWAD WRIT.4*

In some of the United States, the writ in a civil suit, contains both the summons and the plaintiffs declaration or cause of action set forth at large, and a writ is either a summons or an attachment.*NWAD WRIT.5*

Writs are original or judicial. An original writ, in England, is issued from the high court of chancery. A judicial writ is issued by order of a court upon a special occasion, during the pendency of the suit.*NWAD WRIT.6*

Writs are of various kinds; as writs of assize; writs of capias; writs of distringas, etc.*NWAD WRIT.7*

3. A legal instrument.*NWAD WRIT.8*

WRIT, *pret.* of write, is not now used. [See *Write* and *Wrote*.]

WRITE, *v.t. pret.* wrote; *pp.* writ, written. [L.]

1. To form by a pen on paper or other material, or by a graver on wood or stone; as, to write the characters called letters; to write figures. We write characters on paper with pen and ink; we write them on stone with a graving tool.*NWAD WRITE.2*

2. To express by forming letters and words on paper or stone; as, to write a deed; to write a bill of divorcement. The ten commandments were written with the finger of God on tables of stone. *Exodus 31:18*.*NWAD WRITE.3*

3. To engrave. [See the preceding definition.]*NWAD WRITE.4*

4. To impress durable. Write useful truths on the heart.*NWAD WRITE.5*

5. To compose or produce, as an author.*NWAD WRITE.6*

6. To copy; to transcribe.*NWAD WRITE.7*

7. To communicate by letter.*NWAD WRITE.8*

I chose to write the thing I durst not speak to her I lovd.*NWAD*

WRITE.9

WRITE, *v.i.*

1. To perform the act of forming characters, letters or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas. Learn to write when young.*NWAD WRITE.11*

2. To be employed as a clerk or an amanuensis. A writes for B. D writes in one of the public offices.*NWAD WRITE.12*

3. To play the author; as, he thinks, he speaks, he writes, he sings.*NWAD WRITE.13*

4. To recite or relate in books. Josephus wrote of the wars of the Jews.*NWAD WRITE.14*

5. To send letters.*NWAD WRITE.15*

He wrote for all the Jews concerning their freedom.*NWAD WRITE.16*

6. To call ones self; to be entitled; to use the style of.*NWAD WRITE.17*

Those who began to write themselves men, but thought it no shame to learn.*NWAD WRITE.18*

7. To compose; to frame or combine ideas and express them in words.*NWAD WRITE.19*

They can write up to the dignity and character of their authors.*NWAD WRITE.20*

WRITER, *n.*

1. One who writes or has written.*NWAD WRITER.2*

2. An author.*NWAD WRITER.3*

3. A clerk or amanuensis.*NWAD WRITER.4*

Writer of the tallies, an officer of the exchequer of England; a clerk to the auditor of the receipt, who writes upon the tallies the whole of the tellers bills.*NWAD WRITER.5*

WRITHE, *v.t.*

1. To twist; to distort.*NWAD WRITHE.2*

Her mouth she writhd.*NWAD WRITHE.3*

2. To twist with violence; as, to writhe the body.*NWAD WRITHE.4*

3. To wrest; to distort; to torture; as, to writhe words.*NWAD WRITHE.5*

WRITHE, *v.i.* To twist; to be distorted; as, to writhe with agony.

WRITHED, *pp.* Twisted; distorted.

WRITHING, *ppr.* Twisting; distorting.

WRITHLE, *v.t.* [from writhe.] To wrinkle. [Not in use.]

WRITING, *ppr.*

1. Forming, as characters, with a pen, style or graver.*NWAD WRITING.2*

2 . *a.* Used or intended for writing; as writing paper.*NWAD WRITING.3*

WRITING, *n.*

1. The act or art of forming letters and characters, on paper, wood, stone or other material, for the purpose of recording the ideas which characters and the words express, or of communicating them to others by visible signs. We hardly know which to admire most, the ingenuity or the utility of the art of writing.*NWAD WRITING.5*

2. Any thing written or expressed in letters; hence, any legal

instrument, as a deed, a receipt, a bond, an agreement, etc.*NWAD WRITING.6*

3. A book; any written composition; a pamphlet; as the writings of Addison.*NWAD WRITING.7*

4. An inscription. *John 19:19*.*NWAD WRITING.8*

5. Writings, *plu.* conveyances of lands; deeds; or any official papers.*NWAD WRITING.9*

WRITING-MASTER, *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.

WRITTEN, *pp.* Expressed in letters.

Written laws, statutes; laws enacted by the supreme power and recorded; as contradistinguished from unwritten or common law.*NWAD WRITTEN.2*

WRIZZLED, for writhled. [Not in use.]

WROKEN, for wreaked. [Not in use.]

WRONG, *a.* Literally wrung, twisted or turned from a straight line or even surface. Hence,

1. Not physically right; not fit or suitable; as the wrong side of a garment. You hold the book the wrong end uppermost. There may be something wrong in the construction of a watch or an edifice.*NWAD WRONG.2*

2. Not morally right; that deviates from the line of rectitude prescribed by God; not just or equitable; not right or proper; not legal; erroneous; as a wrong practice; wrong ideas; a wrong course of life; wrong measures; wrong inclinations and desires; a wrong application of talents; wrong judgment. *Habakkuk 1:4*.*NWAD WRONG.3*

3. Erroneous; not according to truth; as a wrong statement.*NWAD WRONG.4*

WRONG, *n.* Whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass; a violation of right. Wrongs are private or public. Private wrongs are civil injuries, immediately affecting individuals; public wrongs are crimes and misdemeanors which affect the community.

Sarai said to Abraham, my wrong be on thee. *Genesis 16:5*.*NWAD WRONG.6*

Friend, I do thee no wrong. *Matthew 20:13*.*NWAD WRONG.7*

The obligation to redress a wrong, is at least as binding as that of paying a debt.*NWAD WRONG.8*

WRONG, *adv.* Not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously.

Ten censure wrong for one that writes amiss.*NWAD WRONG.10*

WRONG, *v.t.*

1. To injure; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from. We wrong a man, when we defraud him, and when we trespass on his property. We wrong a man, when we neglect to pay him his due. *Philemon 18*.*NWAD WRONG.12*

2. To do injustice to by imputation; to impute evil unjustly. If you suppose me capable of a base act, you wrong me.*NWAD WRONG.13*

WRONG-DOER, *n.* One who injures another, or does wrong.

WRONG-DOING, *n.* Evil or wicked act or action.

WRONGED, *pp.* Treated unjustly; injured.

WRONGER, *n.* One who injures another.

WRONGFUL, *a.* Injurious unjust; as a wrongful taking of property; wrongful dealing.

WRONGFULLY, ***adv.*** **Unjustly; in a manner contrary to the moral law or to justice; as, to accuse one wrongfully; to suffer wrongfully.**

WRONGHEAD, WRONGHEADED, ***a.*** **[wrong and head.] Wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse.**

WRONGHEADEDNESS, ***n.*** **Perverseness; erroneousness.**

WRONGLESSLY, ***adv.*** **Without injury to any one. [Not used.]**

WRONGLY, ***adv.*** **In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss. He judges wrongly of my motives.**

WRONGNESS, ***n.*** **Wrong disposition; error.**

WROTE, ***pret.*** **of write. He wrote a letter yesterday. Herodotus wrote his history more than two thousand years ago. [Note. Wrote is now used as the participle.]**

WROTH, ***a.*** **Rauth. [See *Wrath*.] Very angry; much exasperated.**

Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell. *Genesis 4:5*.*NWAD WROTH.2*

I was wroth with my people. *Isaiah 47:6*.*NWAD WROTH.3*

[An excellent word and not obsolete.]*NWAD WROTH.4*

WROUGHT, ***pret.*** **and** ***pp.*** **of work. raut.**

1. Worked; formed by work or labor; as wrought iron.*NWAD WROUGHT.2*

2. Effected; performed.*NWAD WROUGHT.3*

She hath wrought a good work upon me. *Matthew 26:10*.*NWAD WROUGHT.4*

3. Effected; produced. He wrought the public safety. A great change was wrought in his mind.*NWAD WROUGHT.5*

This wrought the greatest confusion int he unbelieving Jews.*NWAD WROUGHT.6*

4. Used in labor.*NWAD WROUGHT.7*

The elders of that city shall take a heifer that hath not been wrought with. *Deuteronomy 21:3*.*NWAD WROUGHT.8*

5. Worked; driven; as infection wrought out of the body. [Not used.]*NWAD WROUGHT.9*

6. Actuated.*NWAD WROUGHT.10*

Vain Morat, by his own rashness wrought--*NWAD WROUGHT.11*

7. Worked; used; labored in. The mine is still wrought.*NWAD WROUGHT.12*

8. Formed; fitted.*NWAD WROUGHT.13*

He that hath wrought us for the self-same thing is God. *2 Corinthians 5:5*.*NWAD WROUGHT.14*

9. Guided; managed. [Not used.]*NWAD WROUGHT.15*

10. Agitated; disturbed.*NWAD WROUGHT.16*

My dull brain was wrought with things forgot.*NWAD WROUGHT.17*

Wrought on or upon, influenced; prevailed on. His mind was wrought upon by divine grace.*NWAD WROUGHT.18*

Wrought to or up to, excited; inflamed. Their minds were wrought up to a violent passion. She was wrought up to the tenderest emotion of pity.*NWAD WROUGHT.19*

WRUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of wring.

WRY, *a.*

1. Twisted; turned to one side; distorted; as a wry neck; a wry mouth.*NWAD WRY.2*

2. Deviating from the right direction; as wry words.*NWAD WRY.3*

3. Wrested; perverted; as, to put a wry sense on an authors words.*NWAD WRY.4*

WRY, *v.i.* To be writhed or distorted. [Not used.]

WRY, *v.t.* To distort; to wrest. [Not used.]

WRYNECK, *n.* [wry and neck.]

1. A twisted or distorted neck; a deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side, and at the same time somewhat forwards.*NWAD WRYNECK.2*

2. A disease of the spasmodic kind in sheep, in which the head is drawn to one side.*NWAD WRYNECK.3*

3. In ornithology, a bird resembling the woodpeckers, the Yunx torquilla; so called form the singular manner in which when surprised, it tuns its head over its shoulders.*NWAD WRYNECK.4*

WRYNECKED, *a.* Having a distorted neck.

WRYNESS, *a.* The state of being wry or distorted.

WYCH-ELM, *n.* A variety of the elm, or a peculiar species, (Ulmus glabra.)

X

X — XYSTER

X, the twenty fourth letter of the English Alphabet, is borrowed from the Greek. In the middle and at the end of words, it has the sound of ks, as in wax, lax, luxury. At the beginning of a word, it has precisely the sound of z. It is used as an initial, in a few words borrowed from the Greek.

As a numeral, X stands for ten. It represents one V, which stands for five, placed on the top of another. When laid horizontally it stands for a thousand, and with a dash over it, it stands for ten thousand. As an abbreviation, X. Stands for Christ, and in Xn. Christian; Xm. Christmas.*NWAD X.2*

XANTHID, XANTHIDE, *n.* A compound of xanthogene and a metal.

XANTHOGENE, *n.* [Gr., yellow, to generate.] The base of a new acid, produced by the mixture of a solution of pure potassa with bisulphuret of carbon. This acid contains sulphur, carbon, and hydrogen. It is named from the yellow color of its compounds.

XEBEC, *n.* A small three masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean sea. With a fair wind, in good weather, it carries two large square sails; when close hauled, it carried large lateen sails.

XEROCOLLYRIUM, *n.* [Gr., dry.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve.

XEROMYRUM, *n.* [Gr., dry; ointment.] A dry ointment.

XEROPHAGY, *n.* [Gr., dry; to eat.] The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHALMY, *n.* [Gr., dry.] A dry red soreness or itching of

the eyes, without swelling or a discharge of humors.

XIPHIAS, *n.* [Gr., a sword.]

1. The sword-fish.*NWAD XIPHIAS.2*

2. A comet shaped like a sword.*NWAD XIPHIAS.3*

XIPHOID, *a.* [supra.] The xiphoid or ensiform cartilage, is a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast bone.

XYLOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr., wood; to engrave.] Wood-engraving; the act or art of cutting figures in wood, in representation of natural objects.

XYSTER, *n.* [Gr., to scrape.] A surgeons instrument for scraping bones.

Y

Y — YOUNG

Y, the twenty fifth letter of the English Alphabet, is taken from the Greed. At the beginning of words, it is called an articulation or consonant, and with some propriety perhaps, as it brings the root of the tongue in close contact with the lower part of the palate, and nearly in the position to which the close g brings it. Hence it has happened that in a great number of words, g has been changed into y, as the Sax. Gear, into year; geornian, into yearn; gyllan, into yell; gealew, into yellow.

In the middle and at the end of words, y is precisely the same as I. It is sounded as I long, when accented, as in defy, rely; and as I short, when unaccented, as in vanity, glory, synonymous. This latter sound is a vowel. At the beginning of words, y answers to the German and Dutch J.*NWAD Y.2*

Y, as a numeral, stands for 150, and with a dash over it, for 150,000.*NWAD Y.3*

YACHT, *n.* yot. [G., It is properly a boat drawn by horses.] A vessel of state used to convey princes, embassadors and other great personages from one place to another. The royal yachts are rigged as ketches, except the principal one, which is equipped as a ship. The smaller yachts are rigged as sloops.

YAGER, *n.* Yawger. [G., to chase.] A horseman.

YAHOO, *n.* A word used by Chesterfield, I suppose for a savage, or a person resembling a savage.

YAK, *n.* A species of ox, with cylindric horns curving outwards, long pendent hair, and villous horselike tail; the grunting ox of Pennant. This ox is found in Thibet.

YAM, *n.* A large esculent root growing in tropical climates.

YAMBOO, *n.* A kind of plant producing fruit like a plum.

YANKEE, *n.* A corrupt pronunciation of the word English by the native Indians of America.

YANOLITE, *n.* A mineral, called also axinite or thumerstone, whose crystals resemble an ax.

YAP, to bark, is not a legitimate word.

YAPON, *n.* The cassine or South Sea tea. The Ileex cassine or youpon, is a shrub growing in the S. States, used as a tea and a medicine.

YARD, *n.*

1. A measure of three feet or thirty six inches. It is just seven niths of the Paris ell.*NWAD YARD.2*

2. An inclosure; usually, a small inclosed place in front of or around a house or barn. The yard in front of a house is called a court, and sometimes a court-yard. In the United States, a small yard is fenced round a barn for confining cattle, and called barn-yard or cow-yard.*NWAD YARD.3*

3. In ships, a long slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended.*NWAD YARD.4*

Yard of land, in old books, a certain quantity of land, but different in different countries. In some counties it was 15 acres, in others 20 or 24, and even 40.*NWAD YARD.5*

Dock-yard, a place where ships are laid up.*NWAD YARD.6*

Prison yard, primarily an inclosure about a prison, or attached to it. Hence liberty of the yard, is a liberty granted to persons imprisoned for debt, of walking in the yard, or within any other limits prescribed by the law, on his giving bond not to go beyond those limits.*NWAD YARD.7*

YARD, ***v.t.*** **To confine cattle to the yard; as, to yard cows. [A farmers word.]**

YARD-ARM, ***n.*** **[yard and arm.] Either half of a ships yard, from the center or mast to the end.**

YARD-STICK, ***n.*** **[yard and stick.] A stick three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, etc.**

YARD-WAND, ***n.*** **[yard and wand.] A measure of a yard; now yard-stick.**

YARE, ***a.*** **[See** *Eager*.**] Ready; dextrous; eager.**

YARELY, ***adv.*** **Readily; dextrously; skillfully.**

YARN, ***n.***

1. Spun wool; woolen thread; but it is applied also to other species of thread, as to cotton and linen.*NWAD YARN.2*

2. In rope-making, one of the threads of which a rope is composed. It is spun from hemp.*NWAD YARN.3*

YARR, ***v.i.*** **To growl or snarl, as a dog. [Not in use.]**

YARRISH, ***a.*** **Having a rough dry taste. [Local.]**

YARROW, ***n.*** **A plant of the genus Achillea; the milfoil, or plant of a thousand leaves.**

YATE, in the north of England, is used for gate.

YAW, ***n.*** **The African name of a raspberry.**

YAW, ***v.i.***

1. To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane juice in the sugar works. [See *Yew*.]*NWAD YAW.3*

2. In navigation, to deviate from the line of her course, as a ship.*NWAD YAW.4*

YAWL, *n.* A small ships boat, usually rowed by four or six oars.

YAWL, *v.i.* To cry out. [See *Yell*.]

YAWN, *v.i.* [G., Gr.]

1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness or dullness.*NWAD YAWN.2*

The lazy, yawning drone.*NWAD YAWN.3*

And while above he spends his breath, the yawning audience nod beneath.*NWAD YAWN.4*

2. To open wide; as, wide yawns the gulf below.*NWAD YAWN.5*

3. To express desire by yawning; as, to yawn for fat livings.*NWAD YAWN.6*

YAWN, *n.*

1. A gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation.*NWAD YAWN.8*

One person yawning in company will produce a spontaneous yawn in all present.*NWAD YAWN.9*

2. An opening wide.*NWAD YAWN.10*

YAWNING, *ppr.*

1. Gaping; opening wide.*NWAD YAWNING.2*

2. *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; dull.*NWAD YAWNING.3*

YAWNING, *n.* The act of gaping or opening wide.

YAWS, *n.* A severe cutaneous disease, which is indigenous in Africa, and from Africa it has been introduced into the West Indies. It is said to be so named form yaw, a raspberry. It is propagated solely by the infection of the matter of the pustules, applied to a part of the body where the skin is broken. It affects a person but once.

YCLAD, *pp.* Clad. [This word and the following retain the y, which is the remains of the Saxon ge, prefixed to verbs. But it is obsolete, except in poetry, and perhaps in burlesque only.]

YCLEPED, *pp.* [See *Yclad*.] Called; named; it is obsolete, except in burlesque.

YDRAD, *pp.* Dreaded.

YE, *pron.* The nominative plural of the second person, of which thou is the singular. But the two words have no radical connection. Ye is now used only in the sacred and solemn style. In common discourse and writing, you is exclusively used.

But ye are washed, but ye are sanctified. *1 Corinthians 6:11*.*NWAD YE.2*

YEA, *adv.* Ya.

1. Yes; a word that expresses affirmation or assent. Will you go? Yea. It sometimes introduces a subject, with the sense of indeed, verily, truly, it is so.*NWAD YEA.2*

Yea, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden? *Genesis 3:1*.*NWAD YEA.3*

Let your communication be yea, yea; nay, nay. *Matthew 5:37*.*NWAD YEA.4*

2. It sometimes enforces the sense of something preceding; not only so, but more.*NWAD YEA.5*

Therein I do rejoice; yea, and will rejoice. *Philippians 1:18*.*NWAD YEA.6*

3. In Scripture, it is used to denote certainty, consistency, harmony, and stability.*NWAD YEA.7*

All the promises of God in him are yea, and in him are amen. *2 Corinthians 1:20*.*NWAD YEA.8*

[In this use, the word may be considered a noun.]*NWAD YEA.9*

Yea is used only in the sacred and solemn style. [See *Yes*.]*NWAD YEA.10*

YEAD, GEAD, *v.i.* To go.

YEAN, *v.i.* To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb. [Obsolete or local.]

YEANED, *pp.* Brought forth.

YEANLING, *n.* The young of sheep; a lamb. [Obsolete or local.]

YEAR, *n.* [G.]

1. The space or period of time in which the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic, or whole circle, and returns to the same point. This is the solar year, and the year, in the strict and proper sense of the word. It is called also the tropical year. This period comprehends what are called the twelve calendar months, or 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, within a small fraction. But in popular usage, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366; a day being added to February, on account of the 5 hours and 49 minutes.*NWAD YEAR.2*

2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution; as the year of Jupiter or of Saturn.*NWAD YEAR.3*

3. The time in which the fixed states make a revolution, is called the great year.*NWAD YEAR.4*

4. Years, in the plural, is sometimes equivalent to age or old age; as a man in years.*NWAD YEAR.5*

In popular language, year is often used for years. The horse is ten year old.*NWAD YEAR.6*

Sidereal year, the time in which the sun, departing from any fixed star, returns to the same. This is 365 day, 6 hours, 6 minutes, and 11, 5 seconds.*NWAD YEAR.7*

Anomalistical year, the time that elapses from the suns leaving its apogee, till it returns to it, which is 365 days, 6 hours, 14 minutes.*NWAD YEAR.8*

Civil year, the year which nay nation has contrived for the computation of time.*NWAD YEAR.9*

Bissextile or leap year, the year consisting of 366 days.*NWAD YEAR.10*

Lunar year, consists of 12 lunar months.*NWAD YEAR.11*

Lunar astronomical year, consists of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 36 seconds.*NWAD YEAR.12*

Common lunar year, consists of 12 lunar civil months, or 354 days.*NWAD YEAR.13*

Embolismic or intercalary year, consists of 13 lunar civil months, and contains 384 days.*NWAD YEAR.14*

Julian year, established by Julius Caesar, consists of 365 days, 6 hours.*NWAD YEAR.15*

Gregorian year, is the Julian year corrected and is the year now generally used in Europe. From the difference between this and the Julian year, arises the distinction of Old and New Style.*NWAD YEAR.16*

Sabbatic year, among the Israelites, was every seventh year, when their land was suffered to lid untilled.*NWAD YEAR.17*

The civil or legal year, in England, formerly commenced on the 25th day of March. This practice continued till after the settlement of America, and the first settlers of New England observed it for many years.*NWAD YEAR.18*

YEAR-BOOK, *n.* [year and book.] A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.

YEARED, *a.* Containing years. [Not in use.]

YEARLING, *n.* A young beast one year old, or in the second year of his age.

YEARLING, *a.* Being a year old; as a yearling heifer.

YEARLY, *a.*

1. Annual; happening; accruing or coming every year; as a yearly rent or income.*NWAD YEARLY.2*

2. Lasting a year; as a yearly plant.*NWAD YEARLY.3*

3. Comprehending a year; as the yearly circuit or revolution of the earth.*NWAD YEARLY.4*

YEARLY, *adv.* Annually; once a year; as blessings yearly bestowed.

YEARN, YERN, *v.i.* [G. The sense is to strain, or stretch forward. We have earnest from the same root.]

1. To be strained; to be pained or distressed; to suffer.*NWAD YEARN.2*

Falstaff, he is dead, and we must yearn therefore.*NWAD YEARN.3*

2. Usually, to long; to feel an earnest desire; that is literally, to have a desire or inclination stretching towards the object or end. *1 Kings 3:26*.*NWAD YEARN.4*

Joseph made haste, for his bowels did yearn upon his brother.

Genesis 43:30.*NWAD YEARN.5*

Your mothers heart yearns toward you.*NWAD YEARN.6*

--Anticlus, unable to control, spoke loud the language of his yearning soul.*NWAD YEARN.7*

YEARN, YERN, *v.t.* To pain; to grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would yearn your heart to see it.*NWAD YEARN.9*

It yearns me not if men my garments wear.*NWAD YEARN.10*

YEARNFUL, YERNFUL, *a.* Mournful; distressing.

YEARNING, YERNING, *pp.* Longing; having longing desire.

YEARNING, YERNING, *n.* Strong emotions of desire, tenderness or pity.

YEAST, *n.*

1. Barm; the foam, froth or flower of beer or other liquor in fermentation; used for raising dough for bread or cakes, and making it light and puffy.*NWAD YEAST.2*

2. Spume or foam of water. [Not in use.]*NWAD YEAST.3*

YEASTY, *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy; like yeast.

YELK, *n.* [See *Gold* and *Yellow*.] The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus. It is sometimes written and pronounced yolk, but yelk is the proper word. Yolk is a corruption.

YELL, *v.i.* [It agrees in elements with call.] To cry out with a hideous noise; to cry or scream as with agony or horror. Savages yell most frightfully when they are rushing to the first onset of battle.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells.*NWAD YELL.2*

YELL, ***n.*** **A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.**

Their hideous yells rend the dark welkin.*NWAD YELL.4*

YELLING, ***pp.*** **Uttering hideous outcries; shrieking; as yelling monsters.**

YELLING, ***n.*** **The act of screaming hideously.**

YELLOW, ***a.*** **[G. See *Gold*.] Being of a bright color; the color of gold.**

YELLOW, ***n.*** **A bright color, reflecting the most light of any, after white. It is one of the simple or primitive colors.**

YELLOW-BLOSSOMED, ***a.*** **Furnished or adorned with yellow flowers.**

YELLOW-BOY, ***n.*** **A gold coin. [Vulgar.]**

YELLOW-EARTH, ***n.*** **A soft yellow mineral found at Webraw, in Upper Lusatia. United with clay and argillaceous ironstone.**

YELLOW-FEVER, ***n.*** **A malignant disease of warm climates, which often suffuses the skin with a yellowish color.**

YELLOW-GOLDS, ***n.*** **A flower.**

YELLOW-HAMMER, ***n.*** **A bird of the genus Emberiza. Its throat and the crown of the head, are yellow.**

YELLOWISH, ***a.*** **Somewhat yellow; as, amber is of a yellowish color.**

YELLOWISHNESS, ***n.*** **The quality of being somewhat yellow.**

YELLOWNESS, ***n.***

1. The quality of being yellow; as the yellowness of an

orange.*NWAD YELLOWNESS.2*

2. Jealousy. [Not in use.]*NWAD YELLOWNESS.3*

YELLOWS, *n.* A disease of horses, cattle and sheep, in which the eyes are tinged with a yellow color, proceeding often from obstructions in the gall-ducts. It is relieved by purges.

YELP, *v.i.* To bark, as a beagle-hound after his prey, or as other dog.

YELPING, *ppr.* Barking in a particular manner.

YENITE, *n.* A mineral found in the isle of Elba, and in other places, of a brown or brownish black color. It is arranged with the chrysolite family, but differs much from other species of it. It resembles hornblend, or rather black epidote. It occurs both crystalized and massive; the form of the crystals being that of a rhomboidal prism. It consists chiefly of silex, lime, and oxyd of manganese. This mineral is called yenite or jenite in commemoration of the battle of Jena, and lievrite, from its discoverer.

YEOMAN, *n.* [See *Common*.]

1. A common man, or one of the plebeians, of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a man free born. A yeoman in England is considered as next in order to the gentry. The word is little used in the United States, unless as a title in law proceedings and instruments, designating occupation, and this only in particular states. But yeomanry is much used.*NWAD YEOMAN.2*

2. An officer in the kings household, of a middle rank between a gentleman and a groom.*NWAD YEOMAN.3*

3. In ships, an inferior officer under the boatswain, gunner or carpenters, charged with the stowage, account and distribution of the stores.*NWAD YEOMAN.4*

4. A name or title of certain soldiers; as yeomen of the guard.*NWAD*

YEOMANLY, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman.

YEOMANRY, *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders. Thus the common people in America, are called yeomanry.

YERK, *v.t.* To throw or thrust with a sudden smart spring; as, horses yerk their heels.

YERK, *n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion.

YERKING, *ppr.* Thrusting with a quick spring.

YERN. [See *Yearn*.]

YES, *adv.* A word which expresses affirmation or consent; opposed to no; as, are you married, madam? Yes. It is used like yea, to enforce by repetition or addition, something which precedes. You have done all this; yes, you have done more.

Yes, you despise the man to books confind.*NWAD YES.2*

YEST, [See *Yeast*.]

YESTER, *a.* [G., L.] Last; last past; next before the present; as yester sun.

[Note. This is seldom used except in the compounds which follow.]*NWAD YESTER.2*

YESTERDAY, *n.* [See *Yester*.]

1. The day last past; the day next before the present.*NWAD YESTERDAY.2*

All our yesterdays have lighted fools the way to dusty death.*NWAD YESTERDAY.3*

We are but of yesterday, and know nothing. *Job 8:9*.*NWAD YESTERDAY.4*

2. Yesterday is used generally without a preposition; as, I went to town yesterday. Yesterday we received letters from our friends. In this ease, a preposition is understood; as on yesterday, or during yesterday. The word may be considered as adverbially used.*NWAD YESTERDAY.5*

YESTERNIGHT, *n.* [yester and night.]

1. The last night.*NWAD YESTERNIGHT.2*

2. It is used without preposition. My brother arrived yesternight; where on or during is understood, but it may be considered as adverbially used.*NWAD YESTERNIGHT.3*

YESTY. [See *Yeasty*.]

YET, conj. [Gr.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. I come to you in the spirit of peace; yet you will not receive me.

Yet I say unto you, the Solomon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. *Matthew 6:29*.*NWAD YET.2*

YET, *adv.*

1. Beside; over and above. There is one reason yet further to be alledged.*NWAD YET.4*

2. Still; the state remaining the same.*NWAD YET.5*

They attest facts they had heard while they were yet heathens.*NWAD YET.6*

3. At this time; so soon. Is it time to go? Not yet.*NWAD YET.7*

4. At least; at all.*NWAD YET.8*

A man that would form a comparison between Quintilians

declamations, if yet they are Quintilians--*NWAD YET.9*

5. It is prefixed to words denoting extension of time or continuance.*NWAD YET.10*

A little longer; yet a little longer.*NWAD YET.11*

6. Still; in a new degree. The crime becomes yet blacker by the pretense of piety.*NWAD YET.12*

7. Even; after all; a kind of emphatical addition to a negative.*NWAD YET.13*

Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor yet the evidence against them.*NWAD YET.14*

8. Hitherto. You have yet done nothing; you have as yet done less than was expected.*NWAD YET.15*

Yeven, for given, is not in use.*NWAD YET.16*

YEW, *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus Taxus, valued for its wood or timber.

YEW, *v.i.* To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt works. [See *Yaw*.]

YEWEN, *a.* Made of yew.

YEX, *n.* A hiccough. [Little used.]

YEX, *v.i.* To hiccough.

YFERE, *adv.* Together. [Not in use.]

YIELD, *v.t.*

1. To produce, as land, stock or funds; to give in return for labor, or as profit. Lands yield not more than three per cent annually; houses yield four or five percent. Maiz on good land, yields two or three

hundred fold.*NWAD YIELD.2*

2. To produce, in general. Most vegetable juices yield a salt.*NWAD YIELD.3*

3. To afford; to exhibit. The flowers in spring yield a beautiful sight.*NWAD YIELD.4*

4. To allow; to concede; to admit to be true; as, to yield the point in debate. We yield that there is a God.*NWAD YIELD.5*

5. To give, as claimed of right; as, to yield due honors; to yield due praise.*NWAD YIELD.6*

6. To permit; to grant.*NWAD YIELD.7*

Life is but air, that yields a passage to the whistling sword.*NWAD YIELD.8*

7. To emit; to give up. To yield the breath, is to expire.*NWAD YIELD.9*

8. To resign; to give up; sometimes with up or over; as, to yield up their own opinions. We yield the place to our superiors.*NWAD YIELD.10*

9. To surrender; sometimes with up; as, to yield a fortress to the enemy; or to yield up a fortress.*NWAD YIELD.11*

YIELD, *v.i.*

1. To give up the contest; to submit.*NWAD YIELD.13*

He saw the fainting Grecians yield.*NWAD YIELD.14*

2. To comply with; as, I yielded to his request.*NWAD YIELD.15*

3. To give way; not to oppose. We readily yield to the current of opinion; we yield to customs and fashions.*NWAD YIELD.16*

4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence. They will yield to us in nothing.*NWAD YIELD.17*

Tell me in what more happy fields the thistle springs, to which the lily yields?*NWAD YIELD.18*

YIELDABLENESS, *n.* Disposition to comply. [A bad word and not used.]

YIELDANCE, *n.* Act of producing; concession. [Not used.]

YIELDED, *pp.* Produced; afforded; conceded; allowed; resigned; surrendered.

YIELDER, *n.* One who yields.

YIELDING, *ppr.*

1. Producing; affording; conceding; resigning; surrendering; allowing.*NWAD YIELDING.2*

2. *a.* Inclined to give way or comply; flexible; accommodating; as a yielding temper.*NWAD YIELDING.3*

YIELDING, *n.* Act of producing; act of surrendering; submission.

YIELDINGLY, *adv.* With compliance.

YIELDINGNESS, *n.* Disposition to comply; quality of yielding.

YOJAN, *n.* In the East Indies, a measure or distance of five miles.

YOKE, *n.* [G., L., Gr.]

1. A piece of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of oxen; by which means two are connected for drawing. From a ring or hook in the bow, a chain extends to the thing to be drawn, or to the yoke of another pair of oxen behind.*NWAD YOKE.2*

2. A mark of servitude; slavery; bondage.*NWAD YOKE.3*

Our country sinks beneath the yoke.*NWAD YOKE.4*

3. A chain; a link; a bond of connection; as the yoke of marriage.*NWAD YOKE.5*

4. A couple; a pair; as a yoke of oxen.*NWAD YOKE.6*

5. Service.*NWAD YOKE.7*

My yoke is easy. *Matthew 11:30*.*NWAD YOKE.8*

YOKE, *v.t.*

1. To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; as, to yoke oxen, or a pair of oxen.*NWAD YOKE.10*

2. To couple; to join with another.*NWAD YOKE.11*

Cassius, you are yoked with a lamb.*NWAD YOKE.12*

3. To enslave; to bring into bondage.*NWAD YOKE.13*

4. To restrain; to confine. Libertines like not to be yoked in marriage.*NWAD YOKE.14*

The words and promises that yoke the conqueror, are quickly broke.*NWAD YOKE.15*

YOKED, *pp.* Confined in a yoke; joined; coupled.

YOKE-ELM, *n.* A tree.

YOKE-FELLOW, YOKE-MATE, *n.* [yoke and fellow or mate.]

1. An associate or companion.*NWAD YOKE-FELLOW.2*

2. A mate; a fellow.*NWAD YOKE-FELLOW.3*

YOKING, *ppr.* Putting a yoke on; joining; coupling.

YOLD, for yielded. [Not in use.]

YOLK, *n.*

1. The yelk of an egg. [See *Yelk*.]*NWAD YOLK.2*

2. The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep, which renders the pile soft and pliable.*NWAD YOLK.3*

3. The vitellus, a part of the seed of plants, so named by Gaertner, from its supposed analogy with the yelk of an egg. It is characterized as very firmly and inseparably connected with the embryo, yet never rising out of the integuments of the seed in germination, but absorbed, like the albumen, [see *White* and *Perisperm*,] for the nourishment of the embryo. When the albumen is present, it is always situated between it and the embryo. In the grasses it forms a scale between the embryo and albumen. It is considered by Smith as a subterraneous cotyledon.*NWAD YOLK.4*

YON, YOND, YONDER, *a.* [G.] Being at a distance within view.

Yonder men are too many for an embassy.*NWAD YON.2*

Read thy lot in yon celestial sign.*NWAD YON.3*

Yon flowery arbors, yonder alleys green.*NWAD YON.4*

YON, YOND, YONDER, *adv.* At a distance within view. When we use this word, we often point the hand or direct the eye to the place or object.

First and chiefest, with thee bring him that yon soars on golden wing.*NWAD YON.6*

Yonder are two apple women scolding.*NWAD YON.7*

YOND, *a.* Mad; furious, or alienated in mind; that is, gone, wandering, and allied to the preceding.

YORE, *adv.* [It probably signifies past, gone, from the root of year.] Long.

Of yore, of old time; long ago; as in times or days of yore.*NWAD*

YORE.2

But Satan now is wiser than of yore.*NWAD YORE.3*

YOU, *pron.* Yu. [You has been considered as in the plural only, and is so treated in the Saxon grammar. But from the Belgic dialect, it appears to be in the singular as well as the plural, and our universal popular usage, in applying it to a single person with a verb in the singular number, is correct. Yourself is in the singular number.]

1. The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative or objective case. In familiar language, it is applied to an individual, as thou is in the solemn style. In the plural, it is used in the solemn style in the objective case.*NWAD YOU.2*

In vain you tell your parting lover, you wish fair winds may waft him over.*NWAD YOU.3*

He that despiseth you, despiseth me. *Luke 10:16*.*NWAD YOU.4*

2. You is used, like on in French, for any one. This at a distance looks like a rock; but as you approach it, you see a little cabin.*NWAD YOU.5*

YOUNG, *a.* Yung. [G., L.]

1. Not having been long born; being in the first part of life; not old; used of animals; as a young child; a young man; a young fawn.*NWAD YOUNG.2*

2. Being in the first part of growth; as a young plant; a young tree.*NWAD YOUNG.3*

3. Ignorant; weak; or rather, having little experience.*NWAD YOUNG.4*

Come, elder brother, thourt too young in this.*NWAD YOUNG.5*

YOUNG, *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal, or offspring collectively. The cow will take care of her young, as will the hen. Animals

make provision for their young.

YOUNGER, *a.* Comp. Yunger. Not so old as another. A person of ninety years old is younger than one of a hundred, though certainly not a young man, nor in the first part of life.

YOUNGEST, *a.* Superl. Yungest. Having the least age. There are three persons living, the youngest of whom is ninety years old.

YOUNGISH, *a.* Yungish. Somewhat young.

YOUNGLING, *n.* Yungling. Any animal in the first part of life.

YOUNGLY, *adv.* Yungly.

1. Early in life.*NWAD YOUNGLY.2*

2. Ignorantly; weakly. [Little used.]*NWAD YOUNGLY.3*

YOUNGSTER, *n.* Yungster. A young person; a lad; a colloquial word.

YOUNGTH, for youth, is not in use.

YOUNKER, *n.* Among seamen, a stripling in the service.

YOUR, *a.* Pronom. *pron.* yure. [G.]

1. Belonging to you; equally applicable to both numbers; as your father; your heart; your prince; your subjects.*NWAD YOUR.2*

2. It is used indefinitely.*NWAD YOUR.3*

Your medalist and your critic are much nearer related than the world imagine.*NWAD YOUR.4*

3. Yours is used as a substitute for a noun in the nominative or objective. This book is yours. I have no pen; give me yours. My

sword and yours are kin.*NWAD YOUR.5*

YOURSELF, ***pron. plu.*** **Yourselves. [your and self.]**

1. A word added to you, to express distinction emphatically between you and other persons. This work you must do yourself; or you yourself must do it; that is, you and no other person. Sometimes it is used without you.*NWAD YOURSELF.2*

Allow obedience, if yourselves are old.*NWAD YOURSELF.3*

2. It is used as the reciprocal pronoun. You love only yourself; you have brought this calamity on yourselves; be but yourselves.*NWAD YOURSELF.4*

YOUTH, ***n.*** **Yuth. [G.]**

1. The part of life that succeeds to childhood. In a general sense, youth denotes the whole early part of life, from infancy to manhood; but it is not unusual to divide the stages of life into infancy, childhood, youth, and manhood. In this sense the word can have no plural.*NWAD YOUTH.2*

Those who pass their youth in vice, are justly condemned to spend their age in folly.*NWAD YOUTH.3*

2. A young man. In this sense it has a plural.*NWAD YOUTH.4*

Seven youths from Athens yearly sent--*NWAD YOUTH.5*

3. A young person, male or female.*NWAD YOUTH.6*

4. Young persons, collectively.*NWAD YOUTH.7*

It is fit to youth to read the best authors first.*NWAD YOUTH.8*

YOUTHFUL, ***a.*** **Young; as tow youthful knights.**

2. Pertaining to the early parts of life; as youthful thoughts; youthful sports.*NWAD YOUTHFUL.2*

3. Fresh vigorous; as in youth.*NWAD YOUTHFUL.3*

YOUTHFULLY, *adv.* In a youthful manner.

YOUTHLY, *a.* Young; early in life.

YOUTHY, *a.* Young. [Bad and not used.]

YPIGHT, *a.* Fixed, that is, pitched.

YTTRIA, *n.* [so called from Ytterby, a quarry in Sweden.] One of the earths. It has the appearance of a fine white powder, without taste or smell. It is insoluble in water, and does not affect vegetable blues. It combines with acids and forms salts. Its base is yttrium.

YTTRIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to yttria; containing yttria; as the yttrious oxyd of columbium.

YTTRIUM, *n.* The base of yttria.

YTTRO-CERITE, *n.* A mineral consisting of the oxyd of cerium, yttria, lime and fluoric acid.

YTTRO-COLUMBITE, *n.* A mineral containing yttria.

YTTRO-TANTALITE, *n.* A mineral found in kidney-form masses; an ore of tantalum.

YUCK, *v.i.* To itch. [Local.]

YUFTS, *n.* Russia lether, prepared from ox hides in a peculiar manner.

YUG, YOG, *n.* In the mythology of India, an age; one of the ages into which the Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the world.

YULAN, *n.* A beautiful flowering tree of China.

YULE, ***n.*** **The name anciently given to Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Savior.**

YUX, ***n.*** **A hiccough. [Not used.]**

YUX, ***v.i.*** **To hiccough.**

Z

Z — ZYGOMATIC

Z, the last letter of the English Alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and is merely a vocal S. It bears the same relation to s, as v does to f. With us it has not a compound sound, nor is it a double consonant, as in the Italian and German. It is as simple in its sound as S.

As a numeral, Z stands for 2000, and with a dash over it, Z, for 2,000,000. It is pronounced zee.*NWAD Z.2*

ZABAISM. [See *Sabianism*.]

ZACCHO, *n.* The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

ZAFFER, *n.* The residuum of cobalt, after the sulphur, arsenic and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination; so that it is a gray or dark gray oxyd of cobalt, mixed with a portion of silex.

ZANY, *n.* A merry andrew; a buffoon.

ZANY, *v.t.* To mimic.

ZAPOTE, *n.* In Mexico, the generic name of fruits which are roundish and contain a hard stone; the species are various.

ZARNICH, *n.* [See *Arsenic*.] The name of a genus of fossils, which are inflammable, of a plain uniform structure, not flexible or elastic, soluble in oil, and burning with a whitish flame and noxious smell like garlic. This substance is supposed to be sulphureted aresenic. Of this genus there are four species; one the real sandarach; another is sold under the name of orpiment.

ZEA, *n.* The generic name of maiz.

ZEAL, *n.* [Gr., L.] Passionate ardor in the pursuit of any thing. In general, zeal is an eagerness of desire to accomplish or obtain some object, and it may be manifested either in favor of any person or thing, or in opposition to it, and in a good or bad cause.

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will.*NWAD ZEAL.2*

They have a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge. *Romans 10:2*.*NWAD ZEAL.3*

A zeal for liberty is sometimes an eagerness to subvert, with little care what shall be established.*NWAD ZEAL.4*

ZEALOT, *n.* Zelot. One who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor. It is generally used in dispraise, or applied to one whose ardor in intemperate and censurable. The fury of zealots was one cause of the destruction of Jerusalem.

ZEALOTICAL, *a.* Ardently zealous. [Little used.]

ZEALOUS, *a.* Zelus. Warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object.

Being thus saved himself, he may be zealous in the salvation of souls.*NWAD ZEALOUS.2*

ZEALOUSLY, *adv.* Zelusly. With passionate ardor; with eagerness.

It is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing. *Galatians 4:18*.*NWAD ZEALOUSLY.2*

ZEALOUSNESS, *n.* Zelusness. The quality of being zealous; zeal.

ZEBRA, *n.* An animal of the genus Equus, beautifully marked with stripes; a native of Africa.

ZEBU, ***n.*** **A variety of the common ox, with a hump on the shoulders. It is found in the East Indies and resembles the bos Indicus, or Indian ox, but is very small, being sometimes little larger than a dog.**

ZECHIN, ***n.*** **A Venetian gold coin; usually written** ***sequin*****, which see. If named from Zecha, the place where minted, this is the correct orthography.**

ZEDOARY, ***n.*** **A medicinal root, belonging to a plant growing in the East Indies, whose leaves resemble those of ginger, only they are longer and broader. It comes in oblong pieces, about the thickness of the little finger, and two or three inches in length. It is a warm stomachic.**

ZEINE, ***n.*** **A substance of a yellowish color, soft, insipid, and elastic, procured from the seeds of the Zea Mays or Indian corn.**

ZEMINDAR, ***n.*** **[from zem, zemin, land.] In India, a feudatory or landholder who governs a district of country and collects taxes.**

ZEMINDARY, ***n.*** **The jurisdiction of a zemindar.**

ZEND, ***n.*** **A language that formerly prevailed in Persia.**

ZENDAVESTA, ***n.*** **Among the Persees, a sacred book ascribed to Zoroaster, and reverenced as a bible, or sole rule of faith and practice. It is often called Zend, by contraction.**

ZENITH, ***n.*** **That point in the visible celestial hemisphere, which is vertical to the spectator, and from a which a direct perpendicular line passing through the spectator, and extended, would proceed to the center of the earth. It is opposed to nadir.**

ZEOLITE, ***n.*** **[Gr., to boil, to foam; stone.] A mineral, so named by Cronstedt from its intumescence before the blowpipe. Many**

substances have been confounded under this name, particularly such as are fusible by the blowpipe without addition, and exhibit a phosphoric brilliancy at the moment of fusion. Hauy makes two species of zeolite, which he calls mesotype and stilbite. Werner makes four subspecies, which he calls maly zeolite, fibrous zeolite, radiated zeolite, and foliated zeolite. He makes zeolite a generic name, and Jameson, who adopts this theory, arranges in this family prehnite, zeolite, apophyllite, cubicite, called by Hauy analcime, chabasite, cross-stone, laumonite, dipyre, natrolite, and wavellite. Zeolite commonly occurs in a four sided prism, terminated by a four sided pyramid; often in small fibrous masses.

ZEOLITIC, ***a.*** **Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite, or resembling it.**

ZEOLITIFORM, ***a.*** **Having the form of zeolite.**

ZEPHYR, ***n.*** **[L., Gr.] The west wind; and peotically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze. The poets personify Zephyrus, and make him the most mild and gentle of all the sylvan deities.**

Mild as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes.*NWAD ZEPHYR.2*

ZERDA, ***n.*** **An animal of the canine genus, found in the desert of Zaara, beyond mount Atlas. It is about ten inches in length, with a pointed nose, long whiskers, large black vivid eyes, and remarkably swift of foot. Its color is a yellowish pale brown.**

ZERO, ***n.*** **Cipher; nothing. The point of a thermometer from which it is graduated. Zero, in the thermometers of Celsius and Reaumur, is at the point at which water congeals. The zero of Fahrenheits thermometer is fixed at the point at which the mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt. In Wedgewoods pyrometer, the zero corresponds with 1077 degrees on Fahrenheits scale.**

ZEST, ***n.***

1. A piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavor to liquor; or the fine thin oil that spurts out of it when squeezed; also, the woody thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut.*NWAD ZEST.2*

2. Relish; something that gives a pleasant taste; or the taste itself.*NWAD ZEST.3*

ZEST, *v.t.*

1. To give a relish or flavor to; to highten taste or relish.*NWAD ZEST.5*

2. To cut the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slips; or to squeeze the peel over the surface of any thing.*NWAD ZEST.6*

ZETA, *n.*

1. A Greek letter.*NWAD ZETA.2*

2. A little closet or chamber, with pipes running along the walls, to convey into it fresh air, or warm vapor from below.*NWAD ZETA.3*

ZETETIC, *a.* [Gr., to seek.] That seeks; that proceeds by inquiry. The zetetic method in mathematics, is that used in investigation, or the solution of problems.

ZEUGMA, *n.* [Gr., to join. See *Yoke*.] A figure in grammar by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word, is by way of supplement, referred to another more remote. Thus in Virgil, Hicillius arma, hic currus fuit; where fuit, which agrees directly with currus, is referred also to arma.

ZIBET, *n.* [See *Civet*.] An animal of the genus Viverra; the ash-gray weasel, striated with black undulations, and an annulated tail. It may be called the Indian civet, as it resembles the African civet.

ZIGZAG, *a.* Having short turns.

ZIGZAG, ***n.*** **Something that has short turns or angles.**

ZIGZAG, ***v.t.*** **To form with short turns.**

ZIMENT water, or copper water, is a name given to water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper.

ZIMOME, ZYMOME, ***n.*** **[Gr.] One of the constituents of gluten.**

ZINK, ***n.*** **[G. The common orthography, zine, is erroneous.] A metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue, and appearing as if composed of plates adhering together. It is not brittle, but less malleable than copper, lead or tin. When heated however, it is malleable, and may be drawn into plates.**

ZINKIFEROUS, ***a.*** **[zink and L. Fero.] Producing zink; as zinkiferous ore.**

ZINKY, ***a.*** **Pertaining to zink, or having its appearance.**

Some effervesce with acids, some not, though soluble therein, as to the zinky part.*NWAD ZINKY.2*

The zinky ores are said to be grayer than other ores.*NWAD ZINKY.3*

ZIRCON, ***n.*** **Called also jargon of Ceylon, a mineral originally found in Ceylon, in the sands of rivers, along with spinel, sapphire, tourmalin, and iron sand. Zircon, hyacinth, and zirconite, are regarded as varieties of the same species. They are essentially composed of the earth zirconia, with silex, and a minute portion of iron. The primitive form of the crystals is an octahedron, composed of two four sided prisms. The common form is a rectangular four sided prism.**

ZIRCONIA, ***n.*** **A peculiar earth obtained from the gem zircon; a fine white powder.**

ZIRCONITE, ***n.*** **A variety of the zircon.**

ZIRCONIUM, *n.* The metallic basis of zirconia.

ZIVOLO, *n.* A bird resembling the yellow hammer, and by some considered as the same species.

ZIZEL, *n.* The suslik or earless marmot, a small quadruped found in Poland and the south of Russia.

ZOCCO, ZOCLE, ZOCCOLO, *n.* [L., a sock.] A square body under the base of a pedestal, etc. Serving for the support of a bust, statue or column.

ZODIAC, *n.* [L, Gr., an animal.]

1. A broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs through which the sun passes in its annual course. The center of this belt is the ecliptic, which is the path of the sun. It intersects the equator at an angle or 23 degrees and a half or rather 29 minutes. This is called its obliquity.*NWAD ZODIAC.2*

2. A girdle.*NWAD ZODIAC.3*

ZODIACAL, *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac.

Zodiacal light, a luminous track or space in the heavens, resembling that of the milky way, sometimes appearing after sunset and before sunrising.*NWAD ZODIACAL.2*

ZOISITE, *n.* [from Van Zois, its discoverer.] A mineral regarded as a variety of epidote. It occurs in deeply striated rhomboidal prisms, much compressed and rounded; its colors gray, yellowish or bluish gray, brown, grayish yellow, or reddish white. This is called also a subspecies of prismatoidal augite.

ZONE, *n.* [L., Gr.]

1. A girdle.*NWAD ZONE.2*

An embroiderd zone surrounds her waist.*NWAD ZONE.3*

2. In geography, a division of the earth, with respect to the temperature of different latitudes. The zones are five; the torrid zone, extending from tropic to tropic 46 degrees, 56 degrees, or 23 degrees 28' on each side of the equator; two temperate or variable zones, situated between the tropics and polar circles; and two frigid zones, situated between the polar circles and the poles.*NWAD ZONE.4*

3. Circuit; circumference.*NWAD ZONE.5*

Ciliary zone, in anatomy, the black impression of the ciliary processes on the vitreous humor of the eye.*NWAD ZONE.6*

ZONED, *a.* Wearing a zone.

ZONNAR, *n.* A belt or girdle, which the Christians and Jews in the Levat are obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mohammedans.

ZOOGRAPHER, *n.* [See *Zoography*.] One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

ZOOGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr., an animal; to describe.] A description of animals, their forms and habits. [But zoology is generally used.]

ZOOLITE, *n.* [Gr., an animal; stone.] An animal substance petrified or fossil.

ZOOLOGICAL, *a.* [from zoology.] Pertaining to zoology, or the science of animals.

ZOOLOGICALLY, *adv.* According to the principles of zoology.

ZOOLOGIST, *n.* [from zoology.] One who is well versed in the natural history of animals, or who describes animals.

ZOOLOGY, ***n.*** **[Gr., an animal; discourse.] A treatise on animals, or the science of animals; that branch of natural history which respects the forms, classification, history and habits of animals, particularly of brutes or irrational animals.**

ZOONIC, ***a.*** **[Gr., an animal.] Pertaining to animals; as the zoonic acid, obtained from animal substances.**

ZOONOMY, ***n.*** **[Gr., an animal; law.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.**

ZOOPHITE. [See ***Zoophyte*****.]**

ZOOPHORIC, ***a.*** **[Gr., an animal; to bear.] The zoophoric column is one which supports the figure of an animal.**

ZOOPHORUS, ***n.*** **[supra.] In ancient architecture, the same with the frieze in modern architecture; a part between the architrave and cornice; so called from the figures of animals carved upon it.**

ZOOPHYTE, ***n.*** **[Gr., an animal; a plant.] In natural history, a body supposed to partake of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable, such as madrepores, millepores, corallines, etc.**

ZOOPHYTOLOGICAL, ***a.*** **Pertaining to zoophytology.**

ZOOPHYTOLOGY, ***n.*** **[zoophyte, Gr., discourse.] The natural history of zoophytes.**

ZOOTOMIST, ***n.*** **[See** ***Zootomy*****.] One who dissects the bodies of brute animals; a comparative anatomist.**

ZOOTOMY, ***n.*** **[Gr., an animal; to cut.] Anatomy; particularly, the dissecting of bodies of beasts or brute animals; comparative anatomy, or the anatomy of brute animals.**

ZORIL, ***n.*** **A fetid animal of the weasel kind, found in South**

America.

ZUFFOLO, *n.* [L.] A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds.

ZUMATE, *n.* [See *Zumic*.] A combination of the zumic acid and a salifiable base.

ZUMIC, *a.* [Gr., ferment.] The zumic acid is procured from many accescent vegetable substances.

ZUMOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Zumology*.] Pertaining to zumology.

ZUMOLOGIST, *n.* One who is skilled in the fermentation of liquors.

ZUMOLOGY, *n.* [Gr., ferment; to ferment; discourse.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.

ZUMOSIMETER, *n.* [Gr., fermentation; to measure.] An instrument proposed by Swammerdam for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation.

ZURLITE, *n.* A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, whose primitive form is a cube, or according to some authors, a rectangular prism.

ZYGODACTYLOUS, *a.* [Gr., to join; a finger.] Having the toes disposed in pairs; distinguishing an order of fowls which have the feet furnished with two toes before and two behind, as the parrot, woodpecker, etc.

ZYGOMATIC, *a.* [Gr., a joining.] Pertaining to a bone of the head, called also os jugale, or cheek bone, or to the bony arch under which the temporal muscle passes. The term zygoma is applied both to the bone and the arch.

Zygomatic arch. [See *Zygomatic*.]*NWAD ZYGOMATIC.2*

Zygomatic bone, the cheek bone.*NWAD ZYGOMATIC.3*

Zygomatic muscles, two muscles of the face, which rise from the zygomatic bone, and are inserted into the corner of the mouth.*NWAD ZYGOMATIC.4*

Zygomatic processes, the processes of the temporal and cheek bones, which unite to form the zygomatic arch.*NWAD ZYGOMATIC.5*

Zygomatic suture, the suture which joins the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones.*NWAD ZYGOMATIC.6*